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THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Mrs. Cunningham's Application for Letters of Administration.

TESTIMONY CLOSED.

Closing Arguments of Messrs. Clinton and Tilden.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, applying for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Doctor Harvey Burdell, was re-opened yesterday before the Surrogate, for the purpose of receiving evidence in relation to the credibility of Mrs Mary H. Crane, a witness for the contestants. Mrs. Cunningham was in Court, accompanied by a lady friend. As usual there was a large attendance at the windows, and as many inside as could be admitted with convenience.

The first witness called was *Richard Busted, Esq.*, who said he had known Mrs. Crane, at least twenty years, very intimately, and he considered her character for truth and veracity unquestionably good; he would believe her unhesitatingly, whether under oath or not.

A question in relation to whether or not she had had improper intimacy with men was overruled by the Surrogate.

David E. Wheeler testified that he had known Mrs. Crane for six years, and that he would believe her whether under oath or not. He had never heard her character for truth and viveity called in question. On his cross examination he was asked whether he had ever heard a Mr. Fullgraff spoken of in connection with her, but the question was ruled out. He was asked, also, whether he knew or had heard that her mother and sisters had cut her acquaintance on account of her improper intimacy with one or more men. The question was objected to, when Mr. Clinton intimated that Mr. Fullgraff was under bonds for the offence alluded to. The Surrogate interrupted him, and added a reprimand for attacking character, by stating as fact what did not appear in evidence.

Francis Colton testified to having known Mrs. Crane over thirty years. He had never heard anything against her, and would believe her whether under oath or not.

Mr. Edwards said he had more witnesses, but thought it unnecessary to call them.

The Surrogate then said: I have decided, gentlemen, to issue that Commission to California, provided it is taken out forthwith. I am satisfied that if the Commission is promptly executed, it will come back in time, so as not to delay the decision of the case, as on account of the pressure of other matters and the voluminous character of the evidence in this case, the decision must necessarily be very much delayed. The Commission must be limited entirely to correspondence.

[The preliminary questions, as to the filing of interrogatories and cross interrogatories, and the appointing of the Commission, are to be agreed upon after the summing up.]

The Surrogate said he would allow, for the arguments in this case, Tuesday and Wednesday only, as on Thursday he must go on the Parish Will case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CLINTON.

It was now 11 A. M., and Mr. Clinton commenced his argument for the claimant, which was not concluded until after 6 P. M.

After congratulating the claimant upon the change of circumstances since letters of administration were first applied for, since which time the charge against her in another Court had been tried, and her perfect innocence declared; he proceeded to state that the question to be argued was simply one of fact, and that was simply, was the claimant married to Dr. Harvey Burdell on the 28th of October last. In proof of that he intended to establish the following points:

I. The testimony of all the eye witnesses to the marriage ceremony establishes most clearly the fact of the marriage between the claimant and the deceased.

II. The testimony of Rev. Mr. Marvine is not overthrown nor at all injured by the evidence of the contestants.

III. The testimony of Augusta Cunningham has not been impeached directly, nor collaterally, nor in any degree weakened by any reliable evidence adduced in the case.

IV The conduct and declamation of the claimant and decedent, and their relations with each other, are not only consistent with the fact of marriage, but confirmatory of the direct evidence on the suoject.

V. There is not a fact nor a circumstance proven that is inconsistent with the theory of the marriage; the whole testimony taken together establishes it beyond all peradventure.

Counsel proceeded to say, that but for one circumstance, no question would have been raised as to the marriage. When Mr. Marvine went to testify before the Coroner, the rumor had gone through the City that Eckel had personated Dr. Burdell, the idea was preached unto him, and he went there under the impression that a fraud had been practised on him. His mind filled with this notion, he went to observe the corpse and the moment he saw it, his theory was shaken but he was told Eckel resembled Burdell, and he very properly reserved his decision until he should see Eckel; the latter could have been sent for in a moment, being at the 15th Ward Station House,—but no! this did not suit those who were conducting that prosecution, for they did not want to elicit the truth, but to torture everything against this lady, and when the thousand-and-one rumors of a fabricated, false and fictitious marriage, and a designing mother of an artful woman became rife, then, and not till then, was Mr. Marvine brought to see Eckel; the idea spread through the community that this lady murdered Burdell to get his property by a fabricated marriage, and thus subjected the lady to a criminal trial, where she was honorably acquitted; had Mr. Marvine been brought out at once, no such charge would ever have been made.

He then alluded to the various witnesses called as to Dr. Burdell's whiskers, stating that they had wisely left Blaisdell out, as if they got any person to out-Blaisdell Blaisdell, they would get the whiskers to reach to his feet, but they stood aghast at their own testimony, and wisely did not call on Mr. Blaisdell. All the witnesses proved the marriage, the German girl excepted, who had not seen the corpse. Why was not the other girl called? Was it because the other side thought it would strengthen the adamantine chain of evidence in favor of claimant, which they could not do? He did not suppose Mr. Tilden had any waggishness in him, however, when the first witness he called to blacken the character of a minister was a coal-dealer. And this gentleman's feelings towards the lady, as inferrible, at least from the testimony, were boscile to the claimant, and it is probable this circumstance swayed him in given his evidence, and had some effect on his mind and memory, although not having any dishonest intent. He contended that it was utterly impossible for any of the witnesses who testified against Mr. Marvine, to remember the precise words stated by the latter. He insisted that even taking the testimony of the opposite side, it was entirely corroborative of Mr. Marvine's testimony, but the claimant was not left to that, but had testimony in her favor entitled, at least, to equal weight with the others, but in this (Mr. Clinton's) opinion it was superior. He next alluded to the appearance of Dr. Burdell, contending that those who knew him best confirmed the testimony of Dr. Marvine, as to stooping and speaking slowly, and in particular he alluded to the testimony of Dr. Walter B. Roberts and Dr. Uhl, both of whom were intimately acquainted with him. With regard to Dr. Burdell's whiskers counsel on the other side had gone all over God's creation to prove Burdell had no side whiskers, and at length had called Mr. Barr, the barber, who used to shave him, and he swore that he had let his beard grow for four months prior to his death, and thus set the matter of whiskers for ever at rest. He would now dismiss Dr. Marvine, by calling attention to the cross examination, in which he stated that to all persons who had described Dr. Burdell, he invariably answered, "That is the man whom I married." He then spoke to the third proposition, namely, that Augusta Cunningham's testimony was strengthened by the other witnesses. Either the mother had been married to Dr. Burdell, or she was grossly perjured, and his Honor was not there to assume that this young girl, chaste and pure as innocence itself, was guilty of being accessory before the fact to a crime ranking only below murder and arson in the first degree, and punishable in the same ratio. If she were guilty of this, she was also guilty of perjury, and, no doubt, by inference, could be accused of the murder; for, unless that girl's testimony was believed, she must be assumed guilty of being the instrument, in the hands of her mother, of committing crimes worse than piracy. Starting with the theory that innocence must be assumed until guilt was proved, he asked the opposing counsel to point out any testimony to prove the young lady guilty of crime, for he had examined the whole testimony, and had utterly failed to find such. He pointed to the fact that she had been subjected to these several examinations and cross examinations. He commented on the manner of the Recorder in questioning her; he had nothing to say against the Recorder, but he would say that his manner of examining a witness was most energetic. His duty was done when he called the attention of the Surrogate to it, and if his Honor would read the whole testimony he would see that the whole of the assertions asked tended to entrap her into criminating her mother. The Recorder had refused her the privilege he would grant to a common prostitute in his own Court, and to put such an insulting question to her as "Did your mother occupy the same bed with the Doctor before marriage," was wrong. When discrepancies occurred on such an occasion as that, it was not wonderful and would not hurt her credibility in the least. He thought, therefore, he had read enough. He could understand piracy and other crimes, but he never knew an instance where the relatives of a man whom they despised, and who despised them, would ride over the dead body of a mother, and blast the reputation of her daughters to gain a few dollars. But, if they gained the whole property, every dollar of it would be a scorpion to sting them, for there is a Providence that will never desert the widow and the fatherless. He next alluded to the endeavors to prove an *alibi* by the contestant's counsel, and denounced the idea of endeavoring to prove Burdell out of the City on the 28th as the most miserable sham ever got up in any case.

From the alibi in Herkimer, he passed to consider the Brooklyn attempt to prove the same, and considered it as contemptible as the other; and concluded by an extended review of the testimony, with a view to showing that there was no fact nor circumstance inconsistent with the theory of the marriage. The arrangement of the great mass of evidence, and criticism thereon, showed that a vast amount of labor had been expended upon the case.

ARGUMENTS OF MR. TILDEN.

After an additional paper had been admitted, Mr. Tilden commenced his argument for the contestants. He said the counsel had complained that in his opening he did not disclose what he intended to prove. In answer to that, he remarked that 130 witnesses had been examined, and that it would have been impossible for him, in the time alloted, to have given any more than an outline of his case. He did, however, outline the process by which he intended to evolve the truth. They came into court with an utter fabrication, and his duty was now to take the chaos of evidence and collate it, sifting the true from the false. In the commencement, it might be well to ascertain the relative positions of the parties in Court. The party whom he represented were there as the blood relatives of the deceased. The other was there as the pretended wife. It was their duty to show that such a relation existed, and they had attempted to do so. They claimed that there was a marriage; that it was a secret marriage; and they would not deny that the alleged union, consummated in secret, was followed quickly by murder. And, if they had said that those who could fabricate the one could perpetrate the other, they must not complain if, after the first had been proven, the other should be believed. Even in the marriage, as claimed, they acknowledged to having violated its policy; and he did think that the Court might meet the claimant at the threshold and say, you have violated the marriage policy; your explanation is bad, and I deny your application. The case presented by the claimant, so far as the alleged marriage was concerned, consisted of the evidence of Rev. Mr. Marvine, Emme and Helen Cunningham, and the man who said he saw them, while on their way to the house of the clergyman. Mr. Marvine had testified under circumstances which naturally created a strong bias in his mind in favor of the claimant. In the marriage which he supposed was that of Burdell to Mrs. Cunningham, he had not fulfilled the requirements of the law, and, although he was not punishable therefor, still the duty to do so was binding upon the conscience. When first called he had not properly appreciated to the full that subsequent circumstances had made him grievously responsible; for, had he observed the required cautions, the fabrication would, in all probability, have been nipped in the bud, and in all probability Burdell would now have been a living man. Here they had the key to the cause of the revolution in the mind of Mr. Marvine. Mr. Marvine was an impressible man—peculiarly so. He had said himself that, when he went to testify before the Coroner, he was governed by the declarations of the people gathered there and in that vicinity. He was also a man of exaggerations; and would not seem, at times, to be able to give any idea of what he had said a short time before. When he was called for the first time, his first remark was "The man I married was larger and had larger whiskers." He mentioned no points of resemblance—not one. And when the daguerreotype was shown him, he said there was some slight resemblance about the mouth, but he should not like to swear to it. Further on he had said the whiskers were the same color; and after he had seen Eckel he repeated that the man he married was larger and had larger whiskers than the body. His impression even then was that he had entirely failed to recognize the body as that of the man he married. If when he first saw the body he had had any impression that it was that of the man he had married, he would have said so, but he did not. Subsequently, his entire action was peculiar. When, before the Surrogate he would not admit anything of what all the reports said he testified before the Coroner. And it must not be forgotten that he did not attempt to identify the body until after he had seen Mr. Eckel. He was a talking man, and, when at the house, the people gathered around him with eager curiosity to hear what he would say. He could not identify, but he could describe, and his descriptions were so totally inconsistent with the known peculiarities of Burdell that they burned away, saying it could not have been him. His theory was that he must have married either Eckel or Burdell. To this Mr. Tilden said:

This keen logician treats those two persons as if there were not a hundred millions of other human beings in the world—as though if it were not Eckel whom he married, it must necessarily be Burdell. I need not, I am sure, comment upon the conclusion founded upon logic like this. If he was convinced at that time it was Burdell he married, why did not he state so? The truth is that he was not convinced of it at that time. The process that brought him to that conclusion was subsequent in date and different in its character. He relates another thing that you may think it was Burdell he married, (and that was the one pressed with so much zeal by the counsel who has addressed your Honor,) that he did not think, if that had been an attempt to get up a mock marriage Mrs. Cunningham would have gone to her old pastor. He knew not that she had gone there except by her own statement. He did not know the exact character of the errand in which she went; that does not appear now. There is no testimony and none can be produced, that she stated she wanted Dr. Snodgrass to marry her to Dr. Burdell, and not even that she wanted Dr. Snodgrass to marry her. The only testimony there is upon that subject is the statement, vague and feeble, by Dr. Snodgrass, based upon the conversation he had with his wife; and I venture to say that if Mrs. Snodgrass had been well enough to have attended here in the cross-examination it would have been developed that there was no reality in this pretext that Dr. Snodgrass was wanted to marry Mrs. Cunningham. Why! Dr. Snodgrass says that the whole of the next day—the day of the actual marriage, until afternoon, he was in the City. This woman goes to Goshen to find Dr. Snodgrass, to get him to marry her—finds he is in New-York, just where he should be to make it convenient for him to marry her; and there is not a scintilla of evidence that she ever made any further inquiry for him. It is not a reasonable supposition that if she had diligently sought him on her return she could not have found him. She did not want Dr. Snodgrass. If she ever pretended she did, the pretext was not in good faith. There is no evidence that she ever pretended so, independent of her own statement, and yet this is one of the considerations that has made Rev. Mr. Marvine come to the conclusion that it must have been Dr. Burdell whom he married. If that conclusion was ever so well-founded a reason, it would not be admissable as testimony. Speculations of that kind, if proper to be entertained by your Honor, are not admissable to be proved by witnesses. That is no fact. That is no information; it is a sort of moral reasoning which cannot be admitted as testimony, and which he is no more competent to make than anybody else, although much more likely to make, because the story is so improbable and absurd that scarcely any body believes Rev. Dr. Marvine would entertain it. But he states on his cross examination that there is still another thing—(I should say it was Sunday, and after his second examination, which would be the 8th—that is a little uncertain, however, and it might have been Sunday, the 15th)—that he went to visit Rev. Dr. Snodgrass. Up to that time, there is no evidence whatever that his opinions in regard to the identity of the body of Burdell with the man he married had undergone any change whatever; and there is no probability that they did wish for any change. He tells us of another thing that operated upon his mind. When he got to that point in his testimony, he says that a considerable number of persons who knew Burdell familiarly and long, described his features, appearance and peculiarities to him, and he adds that whenever they finished doing so, "I have uniformly said you have described the man I married." It is then for the first time that he manifested any conviction. He was dumb when he saw the body the first time; he was dumb when he saw the body the second time; he was dumb when he testified; he was dumb when he had seen Eckel; it was only when he had this description given to him of the personal peculiarities of Burdell by those in whom he had confidence, that he for the first time exclaimed "Eureka! Eureka!!" Now, Sir, looking at the constitution of the human mind and the nature of its processes, it is not difficult to see what it was that wrought conviction in this man. It is not difficult to say when that conviction took place. He did not exclaim impulsively "That's it." They do not find their peace and express doubts when they are convinced; it was at that time and by this means that Mr. Marvine came to the conclusion that it was Burdell whom he married. This is manifest from the processes of his mind as he has disclosed them to us on his own examination. It is also shown by his subsequent connection with Alderman Voorhis, whom I think your Honor will recollect as a man of discreet and judicious character—not a man of refined education, but a man of great intelligence, who has God's warrant for acting a noble and influential part among his fellows—a man wholly unimpeacheble—a man cautious in his statements and in his judgments, with whom Mr. Marvine had a conversation on the Monday of the week after that Sunday when he had exchanged pulpits with Rev. Dr. Snodgrass; and this man, on that occasion—which must have been as late as the 9th or 16th of February, I cannot say which—says that he has seen nothing new to convince him that it was Burdell he married. He saw nothing when he had seen the body the second time, except the slightest resemblance about the mouth, and he does mention something about the eyes, which he did not mention on the stand; and then he assigns what are the true reasons, and they are those about Dr. Snodgrass and those conversations with persons who have described to him the peculiarities of Burdell. But he states, negatively, that he had seen nothing more of resemblance in the body of Burdell; that he had derived the information which had changed his conviction from other sources. Now I submit to your Honor that we have a complete history here of the processes by which this revolution in Mr. Marvine's opinion has been wrought. We have it by himself in his cross-examination; we have it by those witnesses whom we have introduced to prove his conversation. It has through its whole course, until that change had been wrought, or to Alderman Voorhies' surprise it was to a considerable extent wrought when he saw him on the 16th of February,—been produced by circumstances that disable his conclusion from being admissable as competent testimony. There is nothing in the evidence in which he comes to that conclusion; there is nothing in the processes by which that conclusion is wrought out in his mind that would entitle the conclusion to be held as testimony in a tribunal like this; if any reasonings of that sort are to be indulged in, it is not upon the witness stand, it is upon the bench of judgment; and when reasoning is going to be resorted to there, I trust it will be more logical than that of the witness, Rev. Mr. Marvine; I know it will. Indeed it was impossible that Rev. Mr. Marvine should have had any means of information which could make his conclusion competent. The body, as I have said, was buried on Wednesday, and after that time there was no probability that he could arrive at any conclusion which he had failed previously to arrive at, that would entitle his testimony to any weight as to that conclusion. Mr. Marvine is, doubtless a competent witness as to one thing, and that is as to the personal peculiarities of the man whom he married, as to his appearance at that time, and that is all. He may be a poor witness for that. We may think lightly of his powers of observation and of memory, but as he is the only witness the case affords on that point we must accept him for what he is worth. His conclusions we must reject. The verbal statements of other persons made to him, and communicated through him to us, we must reject. They are not testimony, and the conclusion which he comes to on that is not testimony. Accepting him then for what he is worth, and for the only evidence he is competent to give, I ask what is the significance—what is the effect of his testimony? There are two modes of identification. The one is the recognition by the mind of an image presented to the vision as the same with an image already existing in the memory. That image in the memory may be the result of many successive impressions, as a picture is of a green many touches of the painter; but yet it is a distinct and definite picture and when there comes to be presented to the senses an object identical with that picture, the recognition that ensues is instinctive and instantaneous. It is not a thing that depends upon analysis—that depends upon complex processes of reasoning; our faculties are finer than our powers of analysis and description. A man does not know his wife by the size of her nose or other personalities. He knows her by the aggregate features which she presents to his mind. This, doubtless, when it exists, is the highest and best form of identification. It never existed in any degree whatever in the recognition or rather the failure to recognize the body of Burdell by the Rev. Mr. Marvine. His conviction never arose until it was impossible for the body (which of itself presented very imperfect evidences of identity) to be presented to his vision. His conclusion only arose when his means of knowledge had long ceased. Even when the body was before him he never attempted any such recognition as that. He talked about points; he weps immediately into an analysis and reasoning, and the parts which he mentioned were of divergence and of contrast and not of resemblance. He there made an identification which was by a comparison of personal peculiarities, which is an imperfect and unsatisfactory mode at best. Because all persons have blue eyes, it does not follow that they are the same; or because they have both long noses; and if you attempt to establish identity by this process, it must be through a very long complex and comprehensive description, or by personal peculiarities so remarkable and rare that they can scarcely be found existing in two persons. But these features, feeble for the purpose of establishing identity, are powerful, indeed, for the purpose of destroying and overthrowing it. Although it does not follow that two objects which we see—human beings with blue eyes—are identical, it does follow with an irresistible force that when we see one with blue eyes and the other with black, that they are not identical. It may take many features, many similarities to establish identity—it may take but one to destroy it. Now, Sir, what is this description which Rev. Mr. Marvine gives of the man whom he married? I pass over the size, because the size of a man about the ordinary or middle stature of human beings is not distinction. I pass over the voice, because Mr. Marvine himself says it is indescribable, and because he never could have heard the voice of Horvey Burdell after the time he saw the body, and any description that might be attempted to be given by other witnesses of that voice would utterly fail to establish one probability of an identity with the voice which Rev. Mr. Marvine could not describe. I come next to the position and carriage of Burdell—his erectness or stooping. Mr. Marvine describes the man he married as making a very distinct impression on him that he was not an erect man—that he stooped, and in that conviction he speaks of his being like a man of sixty to sixty five years of age. Now, Sir, upon that subject we have introduced ten witnesses, men of character, who knew Burdell—knew him familiarly, who have seen him under the circumstances, and they testify that he was an erect man, and doubtless they is scarcely any body who will not at some time and under some circumstances bold his head on one side, or lean it a little in front; but the question is as to what is the characteristic appearance of this man, Harvey Burdell. We must take the best evidence we can find, and in order to establish his identity by the Rev. Mr. Marvine, it must appear in this point that he accorded in his general characteristics with the description of Rev. Mr. Marvine. The testimony of their ten witnesses is directly the reverse—that Harvey Burdell was a man who would ordinarily be considered a straight and erect man. It is true that Mr. Roberts is introduced on the other side to say that a person would suppose him at first-sight to be round-shouldered—which statement implies that it was not so in fact, and that is a very qualified form of making a man stoop. Mr. Douglass, who had scarcely ever seen him, who was only introduced to him about the time of the marriage, says that he noticed that his head was one side—that he appeared to stoop, especially when he had a cap and shawl on. I think most men might appear a little in that way, if they were a shawl in the modern fashion, raised up on the shoulder. Otherwise he says he was pretty straight. That is all the testimony they have to offer us against these ten witnesses, who have known Harvey Burdell from his boyhood—who have seen him under every possible circumstance, and who pronounce him to be a straight man. Mcguire, even, is not an exception—to whom Mr. Clinton alluded—if your Honor will read his whole testimony. Now, Sir, as to his manner of motion. Mr. Marvine says he was slow in his walk, and that he mentions in connection with this extreme age which his appearance seemed to indicate everywhere except in his face. We have introduced twelve witnesses, all of whom swear that he was quick in his actions. Dr. Parmlee was frequently accustomed to walk from his residence to Broadway and back, at the same time with Burdell, (and he considers himself a rapid walker,) but he could scarcely keep up with Burdell. Mr. Stansberry had seen him in the parlor, and these twelve witnesses, with one voice, coming as they do from different sources, having observed him under different circumstances, all agree in pronouncing him a man quick in his motions. On the other side what testimony do they produce? They produce Dr. Uhl's explanation—the omnipresent Dr. Uhl, who comes in on every occasion to swear this case out of any particular difficulty that may happen to beset it; and Dr. Uhl says that he had two different manners—that on all professional occasions he was slow—I forget whether he he says as to his manner of speech or manner of motion—but, perhaps it is no to his manner of speech—that in delicate subjects and on professional occasions he was slow—and at other times he was quick. That is all the explanation—all the answer to our witnesses. Now, Sir, I come to the whiskers, and I deem this part of his description of a peculiar importance, because it was the whiskers that Dr. Marvine particularly noticed in a man he married. His attention was so strongly attracted to them at the time that he talked with his wife on the subject and she advised him to notice the man particularly the next time. And he did notice him on both the subsequent occasions. If his testimony is of any value on any subject, it is upon this point. He states that the whiskers of the man he married were "black—very black." Now, what is our testimony upon that subject? William Barr, the barber who habitually shaved him, and who had naturally observed his hair and whiskers professionally, and who saw him about the 1st of October, and also about the 1st of November, says that his whiskers were of a streaked brown, intermingled with gray. We have Dr. Hawes, who saw him on the 20th of October, and he states the same thing. He saw him also on the 11th of November, and he states the same thing about the appearance of his whiskers at that time. We have, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of October, Mrs. Wilson, Samuel Earl, Rufue A. Munson, Ely Taylor, D. S. Payne and Robert Earle, who saw him. Mr. Payne states that he particularly observed them, from seeing the Doctor playing with his whiskers. Mr. Robert Earle, Surrogate and County Judge, states that he did not particularly observe them on that occasion, but he observed them on others, and his general observation was that they were never black, but always brown, intermixed with gray. On the 31st of October, three days after the marriage, as those other days were immediately preceding it, Adam Snyder, an intelligent man, saw him at Saratoga, and he testified to the same thing. Then, Sir, we have the fact that just before his death he had his whiskers dyed blacker than he had ever worn them before, and another witness swears that he told her so on the 25th of January, when she took his ambrotype. Mrs. Stansbury observed it on the 13th of January, and she says it wrought such a change that she scarcely knew him. Dr. Parmlee observed it after his death—that his whiskers were darker than he had ever seen them before—that before they had been brown mixed with gray. And what is the answer to this immense mass of testimony? They bring Mr. Beekman, who saw them in the week of the murder, and who says that they were then dyed, or, doubtless, they were. They bring Mr. Sibberly, who saw him on the 19th of December, and who thinks they were black. They bring Mr. Douglass, who says that the whiskers he became acquainted with him, which was about the time of the marriage, his whiskers were dark. They bring Uhl, who thinks that on the last of October, they were dark. They bring Roberts, who says that he generally dyed his whiskers, but that, at the time of his death, they were so black that he should scarcely have known him. Wm. Barr did not think the daguerreotype shown him was much like the Doctor, and the particular reason which he assigned was that the black hue of his whiskers was unaccustomed and unnatural. Here we have these witnesses who show what his condition was just about the time of the alleged marriage, and we have these three witnesses who testify how different the color of the whiskers was at the time of his death from their condition a period previous. You will observe that Mr. Marvine when he saw the body, said in his testimony, that that was the only point of resemblance he mentioned except the very slight one about the mouth. The color of the whiskers was the same as of the man he married. These three persons on our side, Roberts on the other side, a confidant and friend of his family, all say that the appearance of his whiskers in respect to the color at the time of his death was so changed from what it had been before, that they should scarcely have known him. Mr. Marvine makes that the only distinct point of similarity between his appearance at that time and the appearance of the man he married; and your Honor will remember, in this connection, that on the examination of Mr. Marvine, some one of those persons who described to him told him that Dr. Burdell's whiskers were black.

Now, Sir, there is one other point, and but one, and that is the size of his whiskers, and upon that subject I take, as the starting point, those ambrotypes that have been given in evidence. It is a very unfavorable time now to see them; yet I should like to have you see them at the same moment, when I could call your attention to some points connected with them. [The two ambrotypes put in evidence were here produced and given to the Surrogate.] I wish you to observe, first, that upon the subject of the face, the whiskers are extremely thin and short; that upon the chin they could scarcely change the curve of the face, they are so short. In one imperfect light in which your Honor looks at them, you may confound the shadow with the appearance of the beard under the chin. If, however, you will look at them carefully, you will see that my description is accurate. Now, Sir, I have departed a little from my order, in calling your Honor's attention to that point. I should have stated first, Mr. Marvine's description of the man he married. He said he was a man of full whiskers; he said his whiskers were as large as Mr. Clinton's, and as long as Mr. Clinton's under the chin. He said that he thought he saw daylight under his whiskers. Mr. Clinton's explanation upon that point is, they were gray at the root and black otherwise as they had started out. I submit, that whiskers like those of Dr. Burdell, so extremely short and scattered, and through which you could see his face—his flesh—could not be mistaken as false whiskers. No daylight could be seen, under what the eye could take in perfectly and completely whatever it rested upon there.

The whiskers of the man that was married were as large as Mr. Clinton's; not merely as long. Then as to the whiskers generally, Mr. Marvine examined before the Coroner that they were longer than those of Burdell. Those of Burdell may be supposed to be fairly represented in the ambrotype which was taken five days before his death. But he has told that he said to a number of other persons, and he repeated it a number of times on the stand: "The whiskers were larger than these"—"They were large whiskers"—"They were as large as Mr. Clinton's." Mr. Clinton's whiskers have recently been shaved on the side, but your Honor will recollect what sort of a standard they presented at the time Mr. Marvine testified. Well, Sir, see to their size under the chin, I have noted from his examination and cross-examination the various expressions he has used in their description. He says: "They were longer than his own"—"a good deal longer"—"I should call them long"—"longer than are usually seen in the street"—"they were shown here," [putting his hand several inches below his chin,] as your Honor will find in your own minutes"—"they extended down to his shirt-bosom"—"he had whiskers about the length of Mr. Clinton's"—and then to Dr. Main he says: "They were longer than Dr. Main's," which were longer than usual, as your Honor has seen.

Now, in taking that daguerreotype as the starting point, we have the testimony of Wm. Barr, who gives the history of the growth of those whiskers on the sides, and the general condition of the Doctor's whiskers in form. In the Summer there was no hair on the upper lip, nor on the sides of the face. On the 1st of October they were still so small that they didn't require clipping. Under the chin they were short on the 1st of November. But to get at an opinion by comparison, Mr. Barr says that they are well represented in that ambrotype, except that that shows them rather longer than the Doctor's were; that the Doctor had little whiskers and plenty of beard.

Edgar Davis confirms the statement that in the Summer there were none on the sides of his face or the upper lip. Mr. Payne confirms the statement that that was the condition of things in August. Adam Snyder states the same. He also states that the ambrotypes represent the Doctor's whiskers as larger than they usually were; and he states further, (this is perfect candor,) that upon analysis I wish to make in that point he is not very positive. Mr. E. A. Roberts, a brother of the witness who testified on the other side, says that in the Fall of 1856 they were more trimmed than usual. Here are three witnesses who compared them with that picture.

Then comes Dr. Parmlee, who compares them with the condition in which the body was when he saw it after the murder. He says they were larger at the time of the murder than he had ever seen them before. He says, "I thought the beard on the cheeks unusually heavy—it was never long—it was scanty on the sides when there was any there." Dr. Hawes states that on the 30th of October and the 11th of November his whiskers were short. On the days immediately preceding this marriage Mrs. Wilson, his cousin, says they were short; Samuel Earl says the same thing. Mr. Payne and Robert Earl confirm the statement, and four other persons testify in a similar manner of their condition generally.

To meet this mass of testimony, we have Mr. Beekman, who says that the last time he saw Burdell his whiskers were long. And when was the last time? Why, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after that Monday when the ambrotype was taken; and this ambrotype, which presents those whiskers with all the fidelity of science at that time, or probably making them appear a little longer than they really were at that time, I leave to answer Mr. Beekman. Mr. Sibberly says, that "standing in front of him you would say that he had full whiskers, but I think they were shaved under his ears." He saw him on the 19th of December, when his whiskers must have been so small that they could hardly be seen, or his powers of observation were not trustworthy.

Douglass comes in again, and says they were very heavy, by which, I suppose, he means thick. He acknowledges that they were not long or large. Uhl says that on the last of October they were larger than he had ever seen them before, but that does not make them long, nor does it make them at all analogous to those described by Mr. Marvine; it probably merely describes and refers to the fact that they were large upon the side of the face. Dr. Roberts states that in October they were larger than he had ever seen them; he means that they were somewhat larger than were shown in the picture.

I have here presented in detail the statements of their witnesses, and I have presented some in the aggregate. The testimony of their witnesses in this respect, and as respects the size of the whiskers, scarcely modifies at all the result arrived at by the minds of our witnesses and the aggregate result is that they were on the last of October not longer than they are presented in that picture. Now let your Honor compare that picture with any of the standards to which Rev. Mr. Marvine has referred, and say whether anything could be more dissimilar than that features of the personal appearance of the man he married, and the personal appearance of Harvey Burdell.

I have proved that they were not merely so as to their general condition, but their condition before and after, and immediately about the time of this alleged marriage. But they have wholly failed on the other side of introducing any testimony which, if you accept it according to its terms, in any considerable degree, modifies the results to which our witnesses arrive. Could it have been that Harvey Burdell wore false whiskers at the time of that marriage? Mr. Marvine's testimony negatives that idea.

He examined carefully with reference to that point on the subsequent occasions, having some suspicions at the outset, and he says that on this cross-examination his suspicions were entirely removed; that he became entirely satisfied that they were natural; and he states on his direct examination that they were natural. Augusta Cunningham, on her cross-examination, interrogated by me with reference to that point, swears of Dr. Burdell, when he went out to the wedding, that there was nothing unusual or peculiar in his appearance.

They are concluded on that point, and I say, taking Rev. Mr. Marvine to furnish that portion of this testimony which he derives by means of his powers of observation and his conclusions—taking everything in his testimony that has the character of knowledge, or that can be received as evidence—any Court of Justice would throw out his conclusions, his inferences, his speculations, and his hearsay statements from outside persons, and prefer that process of comparison according to judicial forms, under the rules of evidence, making your Honor the Judge, by sworn witnesses, brought here to testify under oath to the facts, and subjected to a cross-examination under the inspection of your Honor, calling upon you to perform that process, fitting and proper in your station—it is only the process performed by Mr. Marvine as a witness, and which he had no right to perform. And what is the result arrived at? That the man he married on that night was not Harvey Burdell, and could not have been Harvey Burdell.

Passing from a criticism of Mr. Marvine's testimony, he presented the following contradictions in testimony of Augusta Cunninghem:

FIRST GROUP OF CONTRADICTIONS.

Preliminary Arrangement for the Marriage.

Augusta Cunningham's Testimony before the Surrogate, April 13, 1857.	Augusta Cunningham's Testimony before the Coroner, February 7, 1857.
1. *Time* when it was made—Sunday morning, October 26—two days before the marriage.	1. *Time* when it was made—a month or two before the marriage.
2. *Who* initiated it.—Dr. Burdell asked Augusta to be his witness.	2. *Who* initiated it. Mrs. Cunningham asked Augusta, and Augusta spoke to Dr. Burdell.
3. Augusta had *not* been applied to on the subject before Oct. 26.	3. Augusta had been applied to on the subject a month or two before October 26.
4. *Reason* why the marriage was to be kept secret—that he had promised Dennis Hibbard he would not get married until she did.	4. *Reason* why the marriage was to be kept secret—that people would laugh at the Doctor.
5. Burdell, himself, assigned that reason to Augusta.	5. Burdell *never* told Augusta *anything* about the reason.

SECOND GROUP OF CONTRADICTIONS.

The Wedding Ceremony—its Time and Circumstances.

Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Surrogate, April 13, 1857.	Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Coroner, Feb. 7.
1. *Time* when the ceremony took place—about 8 in the evening.	1. *Time* when the ceremony took place—about 9½ or 10 in the evening.
2. They experienced no *delay* from the time intended or the arrival of the parties.	2. *Delay* from the time intended by the parties. Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham and Augusta went to Mr. Marvine's at about 8 o'clock.
3. Mr. Marvine' said, "You see I am punctual." He did not have to go to a prayer meeting after their arrival at 8 o'clock.	3. *Obstacle*—Mr. Marvine had to go to a prayer meeting.
4. They found Mr. Marvine *waiting* for them. They did not have to go away and make a second journey to Mr. Marvine's.	4. *Second journey to Mr. Marvine's*. Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham and Augusta left Mr. Marvine's house, and returned there on hour end a half afterwards.
5. The Solienbach story introduced.	5. The Sollenbach story not introduced.

THIRD GROUP OF CONTRADICTIONS.

Return from the Wedding.

Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Surrogate, April 13, 1857.	Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Coroner Feb. 7, 1857.
1. On the way back from Mr. Marvine's, Augusta, her mother and Dr. Burdell walked—part of the time—*arm in arm.*	1. On the way back from Mr. Marvine's, Augusta, her mother and Dr. Burdell walked.
2. Augusta made a remark to the Doctor, and he made a remark to her, about her divulging the marriage.	2. Augusta made a remark to the Doctor, and he made a remark to her, about her divulging the marriage.
3. The Doctor and the bride—they talked much.	3. Though the Doctor and the bride talked, Augusta understood *nothing* of their conversation.
4. They had a conversation about the wedding-ring.	4. She paid *no attention* to what they were talking about.
5. They had a conversation on other subjects.	
6. Dr. Burdell put the ring on the finger of the bride.	

FOURTH GROUP OF CONTRADICTIONS.

Consummation of the Marriage by Actual Cohabitation.

Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Surrogate April 13 and 14, 1857.	Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Coroner Feb. 7 1857.
1. Augusta testifies on the theory that her mother slept in the bed of Dr. Burdell, in the Doctor's bedroom—the second-story back room—for two months after the marriage.	1. Augusta testifies on the theory that her mother *ostensibly* slept in the little hall bedroom adjoining the Doctor's office—but *really* slept with him in that room or in the Doctor's.
2. Augusta had positive, direct personal knowledge of the fact.	2. Augusta had no personal knowledge whether they slept in the same bed or in the same room, or whether they occupied the two beds that were upon their floor.
3. Augusta acquired that knowledge by stopping, "almost every morning," at the room-door to see if her mother had any word to send down stairs: she spoke to her mother, and her mother "always answered."	3. Augusta had no information from others on that subject—never inquired—had no curiosity—and never heard anything on the subject.
4. Augusta swears that her mother *never*, after the marriage, slept in the little hall bedroom adjoining the Doctor's office.	4. Augusta swears that she *knew* that her mother slept on that floor—but did not know whether it was in the same room, and did not know whether her mother slept in the bed in the small hall bedroom or not.

FIFTH GROUP OF CONTRADICTIONS.

Mrs. Cunningham's Relations with Mr. Eckel.

Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Surrogate April 14, 1857.	Augusta Cunningham's testimony before the Coroner.
1. Augusta knows her mother *did go out twice* with Mr. Eckel subsequent to the marriage. Her mother told her she left the Doctor about it, which she did.	1. Augusta swears, that her mother *never* at all went *out with Mr. Eckel* subsequent to the marriage; she went out *alone* with Eckel.
2. Augusta *knows* that Mr. Eckel spent but little time in her mother's room subsequent to the marriage: and *knows* that his *only* business there was to attend to the birds.	2. Augusta *does not know* that Eckel spent considerable time in her mother's room subsequent to the marriage. *She does not know anything about it.*

SIXTH GROUP OF CONTRADICTIONS.

The Lease under which the Bride occupied a Part of the House of her Husband.

| Augus

UTAH.

The Salt Lake Country—Peculiarities of the Mormon—Brigham Young—How New Wives are "Sealed" to Men already Married—An Interesting Description.

M. GAILLARDET is publishing in the Paris *Presse* a remarkable series of "Studies of the United States," and a late number is devoted to a consideration of Mormonism as it exists at Great Salt Lake. Some of the descriptions of scenery and of Mormon customs have not before been given. M. GAILLARDET starts out with a sketch of the history of the Mormons, and then passes to an account of the Salt Lake country. We translate:

Salt Lake is situated between the 40th and 42d degrees of North latitude, and is not less than 50 miles in length from North to South, varying in width from 5 to 30 miles. Its elevation above the Gulf of Mexico is 2,400 feet, and it forms the bottom of a vast basin surrounded by mountains, 5,000 or 6,000 feet high. Part of the banks and bottom of the Lake are composed of rocks and salt springs, and the waters are entirely impregnated with a saline substance, so that evaporation shows 26 parts in 100 of salt, while the water of the sea shows only 4 parts in 100. The waters of Salt Lake, therefore, are of an extraordinary density. No fish can live there, and the borders of the Lake are sterile. Happily, in this accursed Lake there is a narrow passage leading to another lake, called Utah, (the name of an Indian tribe,) the level of which is 100 feet above the surface of the first. The water in Utah Lake is drinkable, fresh and limpid. The richness of the country in the neighborhood of these Lakes caused BRIGHAM YOUNG to resolve upon settling the Mormons at this spot. He thought, with wisdom, that it was better for him to become exclusive master of this great basin, where the distance and nature offered an impregnable fortress, than to go to California, and encounter the hostility of a crowd of gold-seekers. The resemblance of Salt Lake to the Dead Sea could be presented as a Providential design, and an indication of the place where the New Jerusalem should be founded. The colony chose a position extremely advantageous, upon the strait between the two Lakes, and founded there the city of *Deseret*, a name which signifies "bee hive" in the pretended "Reformed Egyptian" language. The aspect presented by this young city is very picturesque. It is divided into twenty quarters, each forming a seperate inclosure. The houses are built of *adobes*, or bricks dried in the sun, are only a single story, and are surrounded by gardens. The springs which descend from the mountains flow in little rivulets into the gardens and streets. The stores are numerous and well supplied. The Council House is 90 by 40 feet. The town is protected by a fortified inclosure, and the number of inhabitants is about 30,000. The neighboring country is admirably cultivated, and returns with usury the products which are confided to it. The waterfall between the Lakes is utilized for turning numerous mills. In fact, this colony is a new and striking example of the creative and directing genius which seems to be the privilege of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Prophet, BRIGHAM YOUNG, is a man of about forty-five years of age, of ordinary stature, and of a fine corpulence, as becomes the husband of sixty wives. He enjoys influence without limit, and the Mormons believe in his infallibility, as they did in that of his predecessor, JOE SMITH. He is a man of much intelligence. In the intercourse of ordinary life, he is sociable, conversable, jovial even, and loves fun; but when he assumes his Pontifical functions, he takes another character, becomes intolerant and fanatic, and is the hearth of those who are the instruments the germs of hatred against the "Gentiles." Those germs fructify only too much, for nothing seems too bad to be permitted to believers against those who do not partake of their faith. In imitation of the Musulmans, the Latter-Day Saints have no right to more than seven wives. The Prophet can have more of them.

We quote the following description of the multiplication of nuptials from the *Seer*, published by Apostle ORSON PRATT:

The man having already one wife, and desirous of taking another, has no right to ask any one in marriage until he has received a "revelation" from God on the subject. If this revelation interdicts the marriage, it cannot take place. If it approves it, the man then addresses himself to the parents of the young girl, but never to the girl herself. Before all these events take place, it is the duty of the husband to consult his first wife, and to obtain her consent to his second nuptials, in conformity with the 24th paragraph of the "Revelation." When the day chosen for the ceremony of the marriage has arrived, the husband and his wife, and also the new bride, with all their respective relations, assemble together in some place agreed upon. The President, who is prophet, pastor, and revealer over all the Church, and who alone holds the keys of authority in this solemn ordinance, (so it is written in the second and fifth paragraphs of the Revelation upon Marriage,) requests the husband, wife, and bride to arise, which they do, facing the President; the wife standing to the left of her husband, and the bride to his right. The President then addresses himself to the wife: "Do you consent to give this woman to your husband as his legitimate wife for time and eternity? Manifest your intention by placing her right hand in the right hand of your husband." The right hands of the bridegroom and bride being joined, the first wife then draws his left arm under his right arm. The President then addresses himself to the husband: "My brother, will, or do you take Sister ——— as your legitimate wife, promising to be faithful to all the laws, ordinances, and practices of this holy marriage, in the presence of God and his angels?"

Upon the affirmative response of the bridegroom the President puts the same question to the bride, after he declares them united and recommends them to be fruitful, to grow and multiply and fill the earth with their posterity.

It is in this point of view, (the growth of population,) that polygamy appears so powerful an institution to the Mormons and a logical necessity of all new society. It is thus, say they, that patriarchal society was formed. The Latter Day Saints support and defend themselves by the authority of the first and by the example of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

That which is less easily to be understood is the voluntary return of the feminine sex to this ancient community regimen. Wives are not wanting, however, in the bosom of Mormon society.

But nature will carry them away sometimes, and the households do not always exhibit the most perfect state of domestic harmony. A few months since jealousy and rebellion had extended to such an alarming degree that the prophet resolved to stifle these germs of anarchy by a vigorous measure. He convoked the women of Deseret, and signified to them that he had decided to expel all those who could not resign themselves to live in perfect agreement with the companions their husband desired them to associate with. BRIGHAM YOUNG said he was ready to commence with his own wives, and he gave them only fifteen days for reflection.

It was in the month of September last that the prophet put this choice to them, and as we have not heard of the deportation of the Mormon ladies, it is probable they have made up their minds to be orderly and obedient.

A Philadelphia Scene—Women circulating Counterfeit Money—Melancholy Picture.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Before Aldermau ENEU, last night, were brought upon a charge of passing counterfeit money, as a business, the following persons;

EVE SHANGHER, (her true name,) and a mother and three daughters, whose real names are Geoss. The mother passes under the *alias* of Hannah Wagner, and the daughters respectively by the names of Hannah Rush and Elizaoth and Josephine Rineford. The woman SHANGHER is well known to the police, and has been arraigned before upon a similar charge. Her place of residence is in Front-street below Coates, and if the testimony offered be true, she has for a long period of years been engaged in the business.

The first witness called was SARAH J. POLLOCK, a girl of sixteen years. She testified that she had been for some time acquainted with the woman SHANGHAS; that about two weeks since the latter had made proposals to her to pass home-made money; that the witness had passed seven $5 bills on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, and four on the Bank of Philadelphia, receiving $1 50 for herself out of each note, and returning the balance to her employer. She was arrested while having in her possession a dress purchased with the counterfeit money.

The next witness called gave the name of EMILY HILSORN, the daughter of CHARLES HILSORN, a respectable comb maker, in Fifth, below Franklin street. She stated that she had performed at the Arch-street Theatre while they were playing the "Naiad Queen," in the capacity of ballet girl; that she had abandoned her home in consequence, and having no place to board had accepted the offer of the Gross family to receive her as a boarder. This was about three weeks since. After her services were no longer required in the Arch-street *corps de ballet*, she was informed by Mrs. Gross that she could purchase money at the rate of three dollars for every ten, which might be passed as genuine. From this point the downward progress of the girl—who is but nineteen years of age—appears to have been fearfully rapid. She testified that she embraced this offer, and passed seven bills on the above named banks to different stores in the city. On Wednesday last the whole party, it seems, in company with a Germnn man, went on to New-York, where they received a large supply of ten-dollar bills, on the People's Bank of the City of New-York. The witness then, in company with this German—who passed as her husband—sallied out and "run off" a number of bills without any difficulty.

The party returned to the city on Thursday with a supply of money and goods which they had purchased. The latter, together with a quantity of goods purchased here, are now in the possession of the police. The witness testified that all the money she had passed she had received from EVE SHANGHER, who, before giving her the bills, imparted to them an appearance of age and use by dipping them in coffee, and afterwards pressing them between the leaves of a book. She stated that upon entering into a compact with her employer, she was assured that in the event of any trouble there was a "head lawyer" in the gang, who would be interested in accomplishing their acquittal. It further appeared that on one occasion the witness tendered a counterfeit $5 note at a dry goods store in Tenth, below Coates, kept by a man named LONG, and that she was compelled to substitute a genuine one, the woman SHANGHER furnishing the money for the purpose.

JOSEPHINE RINEFORD, *alias* GROSS, also testified to the leading facts of the case, when the principal accused was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, and the other parties as witnesses against her.

The scene presented in the Court room was a sad one. The various goods found in the possession of the parties when arrested—the indifferent and callous behavior of the females themselves, with the crowd of spectators gaping at the tableau, was anything but pleasurable to contemplate. Our reporter was informed that a man residing in Montgomery County is the manufacturer of all this money, and thet there is a dépôt for its sale in New-York, well known to the counterfeiting fraternity. It would be well if any retail dry goods or shoe dealers have taken spurious notes on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, the Philadelphia Bank, or the People's Bank of New-York, for them to visit the Police-office to-day, and, if possible, identify their goods.

KANSAS.

More About the Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—Failure of the Republicans to Vote—Probable Provisions in the Constitution—General Stringfellow and his Brother, the Doctor, at Lecompton—Incipient Struggle for the Nomination to Congress—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Friday, June 19, 1857.

In my last letter I took the liberty of anticipating, so far as I could, the formal returns of the votes throughout the different counties of the Territory for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. I stated, I believe, that the probabilities were in favor of the election of the regular Democratic tickets. The event has justified my predictions, though the vote has been much smaller than I had supposed possible. With scarcely a single exception, the Republicans have abstained from voting, leaving the contest exclusively between the Pro-Slavery Democrats, who have generally voted, and the Free-State Democrats, who have but partially voted. In this County, as I have already informed you, there were two tickets, one the regular Democratic and the other an independent Democratic, the former of which has been successful by a considerable majority. This regular ticket was opposed, I am informed, from an apprehension that it would not submit the Constitution to the vote of the people; that was an error, however, as you may have seen from the printed circular which I forwarded to you recently, in which the regular nominees unequivocally pledge themselves, *totidem verbis*, to the policy of extending to every citizen the right of a voice in determining the laws and Constitution under which he is to live. Hence, probably, their success. In Shawnee County five delegates have been elected, partly Pro-Slavery and partly Free-State. In Leavenworth, which sends a dozen of delegates, the regular Democratic ticket has been elected bodily. There, too, an Independent ticket was run, but beaten hollow, because, as is supposed, the regular nominees pledged themselves, like those of Lecompton, to sustain the principle of submitting the Constitution to the people.

We have already heard, therefore, of the election of 25 delegates to the Convention, all pledged to submit the Constitution to a popular vote. Indeed, the people of all parties in the Territory are well nigh unanimous on that question, and it is believed that the vote on the subject in the Convention will be virtually unanimous. The plan of presenting the subject which seems to meet most general favor, is this: to make a Constitution ignoring the Slavery question *toto cœlo*, and the best possible in other respects, and submit that to a vote of the people; simultaneously with that to submit a separate clause prohibiting Slavery from Kansas, to be voted on separately by the people, and thus put the matter finally, definitely, and, please God, eternally at rest.

From conversations I have had with gentlemen elected to take part in the formation of the Constitution or likely to influence its action, I think it pretty certain that it will contain clauses providing for complete coöperation with the General Government, for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and for carrying into effect that section of the Judiciary act of '89 securing appeals in Constitutional cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.

As one of the most singular indications of the recent change in popular feeling in regard to Kansas, I may state the fact that nearly every Missouri newspaper which I have seen—(and I believe I have seen most of them)—and, what is stranger still, every one of those from the Kansas border, has strongly endorsed Governor WALKER's inaugural, and expressed its determination to lend all its influence to support his policy and promote his views. From this fact, as well as from the knowledge I have been able to gather from considerable personal intercourse with the Missourians themselves, I am left no room to doubt that henceforward a Missouri vote will never be cast in Kansas.

The proposition contained in the Governor's Inaugural, to make a State out of the magnificent Indian Territory south of Kansas, seems to meet with general approbation. The ground of this approval is the belief that to render extensive railroad connections with Kansas practicable, it is indispensably necessary to have that Territory made a State. It is probable, therefore, that the Convention, if it does not actually adopt a substantive provision on the subject, will at least make a strong recommendation to the people and the Government.

The Constitution, I hope, will be a good one, and if so, I believe it will be adopted. If all the people vote, of which I entertain little doubt, Kansas will be made a Free State by an overwhelming majority, and that result will be reached not by Northern votes alone, but, strange to say, by the votes of numerous Southern settlers, whose experience and observation have shown them that the idea of making Kansas a Slave State is an absurdity. The Governor has been severely censured by the ultras on both sides because of his declining to express an opinion in his Inaugural as to whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State. He defends himself by saying, that as Governor of the Territory, he ought to stand perfectly impartial and withhold all exercise of official influences in favor of either party. He declares, however, that when the question is submitted next Fell to the people he will, at the close of the polls, vote an open ticket, so as to leave no room for charging him with skulking the responsibility of expressing his individual opinions on the subject.

Whilst speaking of the matter of Slavery in Kansas allow me to say that since I came into the Territory I have not seen half-a-dozen slaves. I am informed, on good authority, that there are not more than 200 in the Territory, and that of these not five per cent. are engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is asserted here that the policy adopted by the last administration has immensely contributed to making Kansas a Free State, and in this way. The lands were kept back from market, leaving them open in the meantime to preemption claims, which are confined to 160 acres only, an area obviously inadequate for a plantation large enough to require the labor of the slave. Hence Gen. PIERCE and his administration have, aided by the weather, been the prime causes of shutting Slavery out of Kansas. Ought not our Virginia friends to look well to it before presenting him with that plantation in the Old Dominion? I should certainly recommend caution to them, for if he changed the weather there, the consequences might be awful.

Gen. STRINGFELLOW and his brother, Dr. STRINGFELLOW, have been here for the last two days. The Doctor is working hard for the nomination to Congress, but his chances are said to be very doubtful. Neither of them in appearance justifies the raw-head-and-bloody-bones notions we Eastern people have been led to form of them. Both are rather pert, active, sprightly, good-natured, gentlemanly persons, not half so violent in their opinions as you might suppose, and quite prepossessing in their manners. Personally, they seem to enjoy much popularity among all parties.

Several cases of homicide have occurred in the Territory recently, growing out of disputes about claims. Two murders of this character have been perpetrated within the last fortnight. The particulars of a very affecting incident relating to a murder committed last Fall were related to me to-day. A young and interesting lady, whose married name is GREATHOUSE, has just arrived in the Territory for the purpose of recovering the remains of her husband, who was murdered near Franklin in September last, and, if possible, of bringing the perpetrator to punishment. She brought letters of introduction to Hon. F. P. STANTON, the Territorial Secretary, from her uncle, Hon. JAS. L. CONGER, of Belvidere, Michigan, and has handed the authorities an affidavit sworn to in Missouri by one W. W. ALLISON, setting forth the fact of her husband's murder, imputing the crime to a man named MCKEE, and charging the accused and his abettors with having robbed the deceased of some $3,000 in money. Her case excites much commiseration and sympathy.

The business in the courts, as well as in the Land Office, will suffer a temporary suspension, owing to the great land sales which commence on Monday at Paoli, about 60 miles hence, where an exciting time of it is generally expected. I hope to be able to give you some account of it.

P. H. C.

An English View of New-York Journalism—The New-York Herald.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is always with some degree of reluctance and compunction that we write for English readers on the subject of American politics. Convinced as we are that the free life of the United States presents the only political phenomena which, out of his own country, are worthy an Englishman's attention, we feel it to be difficult, if not impossible, to command his interest without placing those phenomena under an aspect which is altogether false and deceptive. The view of political affairs in America to which the English public is habituated, is one which depicts the whole future of the country as summed up in the disruption of the Federal Union, and all the hopes and all the fears of every thinking American as centering in that eventuality. The notion is about as correct as would be an impression that the possibilities which most deeply affect the politics of Great Britain are the abolition of primogeniture, the degradation of the House of Lords, or the conversion of Royalty into a Presidency for life. There are people in England who both think and say that these things will come to pass; and it is no doubt true—and a very bad symptom it is—that the severance of the Northern and Southern States has come to be canvassed on the other side of the Atlantic much more seriously and frequently then heretofore. But, at the same time, it would be a gross mistake to suppose that any existing party shapes its policy, or that any living politician forms his alliances, on the assumption that the rupture of the Federation is within the range of possible contingencies. That the attitude assumed by the North in reference to Kansas is due to such a result, is a charge brought by the South against the Free-States; but it is an accusation vehemently denied and bitterly resented—the most energetic protests against the injurious inference being uniformly put in by the most devoted supporters of Colonel FREMONT. When, however, the English journalist abandons the expressed or implied position that this overwhelming topic absorbs the whole interest of Americans, and descends to the narrower issues which really form the staple of American politics, he encounters general ignorance of the most elementary facts, and of the most notorious names. When France was a free country, the opinions and names of even her third-rate statesmen were part of the current coin of English conversation; but there is not one Englishmen in a hundred who could understand a debate or a division in the American Senate, unless it were elaborately explained to him in the correspondence of his newspaper. This indifference flows an doubt from the disgust which is excited in us by almost everything we read of the disputes actually proceeding between American parties and politicians. There is something specially and strangely repulsive in the samples of American polemics which reach us in England. The language is so charged with slang as to be scarcely intelligible; but, so far as we understand it, an infamous morality seems to be conveyed in phraseology of brutal grotesqueness. A host of parties with unconth designations—Hard Shells, Soft-Shells, Silvergreys, Hunkers and Barnburners—appear to be fighting each other with the keenest weapons of political controversy, and yet no one of them appears to have a higher object in home affairs than the carrying its own candidate into the Collectorship of New-York. But on one point they are all united—the expediency of wresting territory from innocent neighbors by force or fraud.

We attribute these impressions, which have little or no ground in reality, to the obstinacy of the English press in quoting and depending on the New-York *Herald* as the exponent of American opinion. The mixture of slang and cynicism which Englishmen are half inclined to regard as characterizing the whole political world of the United States, is pretty well confined to the columns of that curious newspaper and those of a few obscure imitators. The English journals have, however, learned that it has the largest circulation in New-York, and therefore in the United States; and, accordingly, transferring to it ideas which are naturally enough the present state of the English press, they cite it as if there were no opinion in America except that which it professes to be the representative. The mistake is a great one, and, inasmuch as it seriously hinders the mutual appreciation of each other by two great countries, we need no apology for exposing it. There is not, in point of fact, the slightest analogy between the position of the *Times* in England and that of the New York *Herald* in America. In the first place, the former is the dearest, the latter the cheapest, of its cotemporaries; and this is in itself a considerable difference between the two journals, since the New-York *Herald*, even if it have the largest circulation, is very far from constituting the most important newspaper property in the City in which it is published. Moreover, it is doubtful whether it does in fact circulate more largely than other members of the American press. The New-York *Tribune* and the New-York TIMES—a newspaper quite up to the level of English journalism—have each of them very nearly the same number of readers. But the true reason for declining to take our views of American politics from the New-York *Herald*, is to be found in the fact that it does not address a class which exercises any serious influence on public opinion.

It has often been remarked that American society differs from that of England, not so much in the absence of any class which exists on this side of the Atlantic, as in the numerousness of certain classes which are here but scantily represented. English travelers here been known to describe the Americans as a nation of bagmen; and, no doubt, the class of which the bagman is the type swells in the United States very far beyond its English dimensions. So, too, we have but slight opportunities in England of studying a section of society, of most formidable extent in the larger Transatlantic cities, which American distinguish by the expressive epithet "rowdy." A "rowdy" is a feature, belonging to what would here be called the "lower" orders. The high wages which an operative commands in America creates a kind of dissipation and a class of debauchees almost unknown in England. The American artisan rises, generally speaking, above his English counterpart in intelligence, and, equals him in good conduct; but material comfort has not an unmixedly good effect on the whole class, and a large fraction of it has all the ignorance of the English handicraftsman without his simplicity and his homely virtues. It is for persons of the last description that the New-York *Herald* is chiefly written. It was originally a mere flash newspaper, and has still a good many of the characteristics of the almost forgotten *Age* and *Satirist*. It is slangy, because its readers talk in slang. It is immoral, because the morality of its readers is low. It is listless or trifling, extravagant or capricious, in its political judgments, because its readers lack that which, in America, is the best guarantee of moral elevation in the laboring man—a keen interest in the affairs of his country, and a steady allegiance to one or other of the parties which divide the political arena.

It is singular that a newspaper of this sort should have been metemorphosed by Englishmen into an exclusive organ of national sentiment, and particularly strange that the principal instrumens of its elevation should be the *Times*. Our great cotemporary takes every pains to place the New-York *Herald* on a level with itself, and the pride of the American journalist in the rank thus forced on him is ludicrously displayed in reiterated assertions of his dignity as monarch of the American press. But, in perseveringly vouching the New-York *Herald* as the authority for its views on America, the English newspaper acts much as WILKES would have done if he had carefully distributed about town HOGARTH's caricature of his own visage. The New-York *Herald* has indeed a kind of *faux air* of the *Times*. It exhibits the same lsvity of opinion, the same inconstancy of attachment, the same servility to naked success. But the trace, the power, the humor, the knowledge, the scholarlike touch, the elevation of language and occasionally of thought, which must be allowed to the *Times* even by those who are least inclined to like it, have nothing distantly resembling them in the loose and coarse effusions of the New-York print. While, too, the *Times* has never even been suspected of misemploying its great influence to disturb, for its own advantage, the delicate machinery of commercial credit, the New-York *Herald* is at this very moment engaged in a controversy with its contemporaries which shows that its money-article is looked upon as anything rather than an indifferent record of the operations of Bulls and Bears. One journal, in short, is about as much like the other as the "Judge and Jury club" is like a real Court of Justice; nor shall we ever see anything like the New-York *Herald* in England till the law of DUNCAN vs. DAVISON has been repealed, till the Society for the Suppression of Vice has been abolished, and till the penny press has begun to avail itself of other advantages.

Washington Greys, Eighth Regiment.

The battalion from the Eighth Regiment, organized for an excursion to the City of Boston on the 10th of June last, having been detained by order of Brigadier General HALL from leaving at the time and by the route with which they their arrangements had been made, it is deemed proper by the members of the battalion that the following statement of facts, in relation to such detention, should be made public.

The battalion, while on its way to the steamer, was brought to a halt by orders of General HALL, and the Commandant notified that he could not be allowed to proceed on the contemplated excursion in consequence of difficulties at the City Hall. The officers connected with the battalion represented to the General that arrangements at considerable expense had been made for the proposed excursion; that the battalion was composed of two companies only, and that in addition to the balance of their own, every other regiment, with the exception of the Seventh, could be called on for duty, and certainly were amply sufficient for any emergency. General HALL, however, would not allow the battalion to proceed, but directed the Commandant to march his command to the Battery and halt them there, stating that in half an hour he would send him further orders. Colonel BORDEN, Agent of the Fall River Line (to whom the battalion are under great obligations for his many acts of kindness and courtesy to them) being present at this conversation, agreed to detain the steamer half an hour, in order that the battalion might not be disappointed. After waiting on the Battery more than half an hour, the battalion was marched to the steamer's wharf, presuming that the orders from Gen. HALL would come, and if they allowed us to go, less time would be taken in getting on board. No orders were received, and at about quarter to 6 o'clock the steamer left, and the battalion was marched back to the rooms of the Regiment. At 10 o'clock at night we were dismissed, and desiring, if possible, to keep our engagement in Boston, left next morning at 3 o'clock by the New-Haven Railroad, reaching that city at 7 o'clock P. M., meeting with a reception of the most gratifying character, and one which in a measure compensated us for the vexatious delay to which we had been subjected. Taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with this detention, what opinion ought to be formed in regard to the conduct of our General on this occasion? He was aware at the time orders were given to stop the battalion, that unless they proceeded by the steamer at the regular hour of leaving that they could not go at all that day; he was aware that the excursion had been agreed upon four months before, and considerable expense had been incurred in making the arrangements; he was aware thet the 7th Regiment, then in the Park, could proceed at any moment, as they had chartered a special steamer, and certainly he must acknowledge that they were amply sufficient to preserve order until other regiments could be brought ont. After having halted the battalion and agreed to send us further orders, what course did Gen. HALL pursue? he forgot seemingly that such promise had ever been made; at any rate he neglected to send his orders, quietly seating himself at his place of business in the enjoyment of his supper, and apparently treating the battalion with the most dignified contempt. Having fairly and candidly examined all the circumstances connected with this matter, the members of this battalion feel called upon to say, as an act of justice to themselves, that in their opinion this detention was uncalled for, unnecessary, and not warranted in any respect.

If this was not its character, why were the Seventh Regiment allowed to proceed almost at the very moment this battalion was halted by the orders of General Hall? Why did our worthy General become so totally forgetful of the existence of the battalion as to leave them without orders, thus compelling them to feel that in this neglect insult had been added to injury, and thet if not treated in an unmilitary, they had at least been treated in an ungentlemanly manner.

In conclusion, the members of this battalion desire to say, that the men of the Eighth Regiment, when properly called upon, have never shrunk from duty, and never will; but believing themselves equal in every respect to any other Regiment in the First Division, they ask to be placed at all times on an equality with others, and will not be satisfied with anything less.

CAPTAIN LEANDER BUCK,
Chairman.

SERGEANT THOMAS B. RILEY, Secretary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 830, 3189, 1836, 732, 2765, 3037, 3038, 996, 1029, 1032, 1036, 1068, 1069, 1075, 1085.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 52, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 30.

Before Judge Betts.

MOTION TO REMAND VESSEL INTO CUSTODY.

Otto Dill et al. vs. *The ship John Bertram.*—This was a motion on the part of the libelants to remand the vessel into custody after having been bonded and discharged. The libel in the cause was filed in May, 1856, and process was issued on which the vessel was arrested. A claim was filed, and the vessel bonded under the Act of Congress, and discharged from custody. The case was afterwards put on the calendar and heard, and is now with the Judge for decision.

The libelants now move that the vessel be remanded again into custody on the petition setting forth that the sureties on the bond have failed; that the vessel was owned, when the libel was filed, by the same one who owned her now, and that she was about to leave the port, probably not to return. The agent of the present owner denied that he was owner of her when the libel was filed.

Judge BETTS this morning decided the motion, saying he had so much doubt of the power of the Court to remand the property into custody under such circumstances. But he suggested to the parties thet if they were desirous to test the question, he would give them leeve on the old libel, but with new security, to issue a new process against the vessel, whereby new parties might be brought in, and the question could be regularly brought before the higher Court by appeal.

For libelants—Messrs. Stoughton and Harrington. For the claimant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 30.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

PRACTICE—POWERS OF STATE COURTS.

Bennett vs. *Le Roy.*—Yesterday, his Honor rendered the following opinion, which explains itself:

No Court in this State can rightfully enjoin a party from proceeding in a suit in another Court of the State, having equal power to grant the relief sought by the complaint on which such injunction is asked.

If in such a case a party who has brought an action in one Court be enjoined from proceeding further therein by an injunction issued from another Court of coordinate powers, and if he proceed, notwithstanding such injunction, his proceedings will not be set aside, for that cause, as *irregular*.

But, in furtherance of justice, the party prejudiced by them will be relieved on such terms as may be just; but only upon consenting to a dissolution of the injunction, so far as it may interfere with the further prosecution of such action.

BOSWORTH, J.—This action was commenced about the 3d of February, 1857, upon a contract of defendant to pay to the plaintiff a certain annual sum for life, in quarterly payments, to recover three quarterly installments. A judgment having been entered for want of an answer, it was vacated, on defendant's motion, on the 21st of March, and liberty was given to defendant to put in an answer on terms.

On the 24th of April, the defendant commenced an action as plaintiff in the Supreme Court for this district. His complaint contained allegations which, if true, it is insisted, are a bar to this action, and also entitle Le Roy to a judgment that the contract on which this action is brought be declared to be void, and that it be surrendered to him.

In that complaint other allegations are contained, which, Le Roy insists, entitle him to a further judgment, that the present plaintiff reconvey to him a house and lot in Twelfth-street, which he heretofore conveyed to the plaintiff. Le Roy, on that complaint and other papers, obtained an injunction from a Justice of the Supreme Court, enjoining the plaintiff in this action from further prosecuting the same until the further order of the Supreme Court.

That injunction was served on the plaintiff in this action on the 25th of April, and on or about the same day was exhibited to her attorney herein.

On the 18th of June, instant, a judgment was again entered in this action for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, no answer having been interposed to the complaint. The injunction granted in the action in the Supreme Court has not been modified or vacated.

The defendant Le Roy now moves to vacate said judgment, because it was entered while such injunction was in force and after it had been served, and if that cause alone is not deemed sufficient, then upon such terms as this Court may deem it just to impose as a condition to such relief, and to granting to him the privilege of putting in an answer.

Jas. S. Carpentier, attorney, &c.; E. P. Cowles, of counsel for plaintiff. J. Le Roy, pro se, for defendant.

BOSWORTH, J.—Is it not contended that the injunction obtained by Le Roy out of the Supreme Court makes the judgment which has been entered in this court irregular.

Prior to the existing system of practice, when equity and legal jurisdiction was conferred on distinct tribunals, it was settled that an injunction from the Court of Chancery, enjoining a plaintiff in an action in the Supreme Court from proceeding further therein, did not have the effect to make any proceedings which such plaintiff might take in the action at law, in disregard of such injunction, irregular; the Supreme Court would not set them aside on that ground, although it would relieve against them in furtherance of justice.

The injunction, in such a case, is directed to the suitor and his attorneys and agents, and not to the court of law. The plaintiff at law might proceed at their peril of being compelled by the Court of Chancery to justify his acts, or pay the penalty of proceeding contrary to the injunction.

Under that system, when equity was administered by the Court of Chancery alone, it often happened that a defendant, in action at law, could prove facts which at law would be no defence, but which in a Court of Equity would either preclude the plaintiff at law from recovering anything, or would entitle the defendant therein to relief, which a court of law could not grant.

Hence, under that system, it might be eminently proper for a court of law, in some cases, to decline trying an action which the plaintiff had been enjoined by the Court of Chancery from further prosecuting, without the permission of that Court.

But such cases, instead of falling within, or constituting a general rule, were regarded by the Supreme Court as exceptions. The general rule was, that the Supreme Court would not notice an injunction as a matter which should influence its own practice in the cause to which it related.—(*Burt* vs. *Mapes*, 1 Hill, 624.)

Under the existing constitution and judiciary system, courts of record are competent to grant to a plaintiff or defendant any relief, either legal or equitable, to which the facts proved and embraced within the issues made by the pleadings entitle him.

There is therefore no occasion now for one court, even if it had the power, to enjoin proceedings in another court of coördinate jurisdiction, and compel one who has brought an action in the latter to litigate it before a different tribunal.

Whether an action be brought in the Supreme Court, or in the Common Pleas of this City, or in this Court, each court has as ample power as either of the others to try any issues of fact which may be set up as a defence, or as a basis of affirmative relief.

When an action has been brought in either, it is not obvious on what considerations of public policy or of justice to individuals the defendant should be permitted, instead of litigating and trying the controversy in the court in which the action may have been brought, to commence an action in one of the other courts in respect to the same matters, and stay proceedings in the first action until the second shall have been determined.

Such course would, in many instances, delay final judgment. The issue in the second action would be later in date than one joined in the first at the time an answer would be due. If the second action was brought in a Court having more undecided causes pending in it, a trial could not be anticipated as speedily as in a Court less crowded with business.

If it shall be held that it is purely discretionary with the Court whether it will order issues in actions which, by section 254 of the Code, are triable by the Court, then such a practice, if sanctioned, would enable a defendant, by making matters properly pleadable as a defence and counterclaim, the subject of an action in his own favor as plaintiff, to deprive the plaintiff in the action first commenced of the right to a trial by Jury.

This Court held, in Grant vs. Quick, (5 Sand., 612,) and decided March 6, 1852, that "no Court in this State can rightfully enjoin a defendant from proceeding in a suit in another Court of the State, having equal power to grant the relief sought by the complaint."

In that case Grant brought an action in this Court, and obtained an injunction restraining Quick from attempting to enforce certain agreements mentioned in the complaint. On a motion, and on its being shown to this Court that at the time the injunction was granted a suit which had been commenced by Quick vs. Grant was pending in the Common Pleas on nae of those agreements, this Court dissolved the injunction. Mr. Justice Duer said:

"It is in the Common Pleas that the controversy was commenced, and it is there that it ought to be terminated. The prior jurisdiction which that Court has acquired over it I have no right and will not attempt to disturb."

The opinion concludes with this statement:

At a joint meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Common Pleas, and of this Court, which was had shortly after the above decision, it was communicated by Duer J. and unanimously approved."

So far as it respects cases which have come to my knowledge, this Court has uniformly acted on that rule.

It was suggested, on the argument of this motion, that Le Roy commenced the action in the Supreme Court on the strength of some rumored impressions that this Court has no jurisdiction of an equity suit, and that the provisions of the Code which confer it are *unconstitutional*.

Whether such considerations had any weight with the learned Justice who granted the injunction, the papers do not disclose.

It is known that three Judges of this Court, for a long period, under the peremptory requirements of statutory law, devoted their attention exclusively to the trial and decision of equity suits, commenced in the late Court of Chancery. Since the Code took effect, suits of that obaracter and of great magnitude have crowded its calenders. Many have been tried, and the decisions of this Court in some of them have been reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

I have not noticed the suggestion of a doubt, by any member of that Court, of the jurisdiction of this Court in such cases.

In the case of the Attorney-General, &c., *vs.* the Mayor of New-York, (2d Duer, 127,) the point was taken that "this Court has no jurisdiction of an action against the Corporation of New-York, upon the course of action stated in the complaint. That was an equity suit.

The same point was made in this court, and in the Court of Appeals, on the proceedings against the defendants for disobeying the injunction. When those proceedings were before the Court of Appeals on an appeal from an order of this court, the former, in the opinion given in support of its order of affirmance, held thie language: "The jurisdiction of the Superior Court is as wide as the definition of an action under the Code, and that is defined to be 'an ordinary proceeding in a court of justice by which a party prosecutes another party for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong.'" [Id. 160.] I daem it more reasonable to conclude that the injunction was granted for the reason that LeRoy's complaint stated one cause of action, which would be no defence to the one in this court, and a cause of action which, it is by no means clear, could be litigated in this action, viz., the claim to have the house and lot in 12th-street reconveyed to him

And the learned justice may have thought that, substantially, the same evidence in most of its details by which that cause of action was to be sustained, if at all, would be relied on as a defence to this action, and to establish the facts on which a cancellation and surrender of the contract is sought, on which this action is brought, and that by trying both matters in one action, the labor and preparation of one trial might be avoided.

Yet it is evident thet the principals and considerations on which a reconveyance of the house in Twelfth-street will be urged or opposed, may be quite distinct from those on which the cancellation of the contract in question may be claimed—or resisted.

It is not obvious why the trial of this action should be delayed by the trial of a cause of action not necessarily connected with it, nor why any judgment that may be rendered in respect to it should be subjected to the hazard of a reversal by reason of errors which, notwithstanding the greatest care may possibly be committed in disposing of the other, no matter by what court it may be tried.

The Code is quite explicit that Le Roy can set up in his answer, in this action, not only as many defences as he has, but also that he may set up as many counterclaims as he may have, (Code, sec. 151,) whether they be such as have heretofore been denominated legal or equitable, or both.

As a counter claim, he may set up any cause of action which he has against the plaintiff, "arising out of the contract or transaction set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, or connected with the subject of the action."—[Id., sec. 150, sub. 1.]

And this court may grant to him "any affirmative relief to which he may be entitled," on the facts so alleged, if they shall be established by evidence. (Id., § 274.)

As the plaintiff in this action has obtained a regular judgment, it can only be set aside on terms.

It may be set aside and the defendant allowed to answer in twenty days, on payment by him, within that time, of the costs of entering the judgment, and of subsequent proceedings thereon, including the Sheriff's fee on the execution issued on such judgment, and $10 costs of opposing this motion, and on serving with the answer a stipulation that an order be entered, in the action in the Supreme Court, so far modifying the injunction issued thereon as to leave the plaintiff in this action at liberty to proceed therein, the issue to be of a date at which an answer was originally due. If the defendant does not avail himself of these conditions, by complying therewith, this motion is denied, with $10 costs.

First Trial under the Excise Law.

BROOKLYN SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before James Cornwell, Esq., Police Magistrate.

The People vs. *James McNulty.*—This complaint was made under section 21 of the Excise Law, which prohibits the selling or giving away of intoxicating drinks in any public house on Sunday, and was tried before a Jury. District-Attorney Schumacker appeared in behalf of the People and Judge Moore for defendant.

The only witness sworn in the case was Officer Corwin, of the First Precinct, who testified that he saw defendant sell brandy and gin on Sunday the 21st inst., and arrested him.

Counsel for defendant told the Jury that they were to decide upon the constitutionality of the law, as well as to pass upon the testimony; he considered the law unconstitutional, and if it was not the offence had not been proved.

The District-Att

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Vol. XXXVII, containing cases in the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer and Crown cases reserved, during the year 1856. Now ready. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
NO. 45, VOL. 12,

Will appear with entirely new type, being another step towards making the POLICE GAZETTE the handsomest as well as the best criminal newspaper in the world. Wholesale agents, ROSE & TOOLEY, Nassau-st., and sold at all news depots in the United States.

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THIS DAY READY:
OLD MORTALITY,
Being Volumes 9 and 10 of
TICKNOR & FIELDS' Illustrated Household Waverley.
With two fine steel engravings—"Grahame of Claverhouse," after Sir Peter Lely's portrait, and "Old Mortality at his Work," after an original drawing by Wand. Price $1 50.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in before the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 96 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

JUST PUBLISHED BY T. J. CROWEN,
No. 698 Broadway, the remarkable history of the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT, splendidly illustrated, and magnificently illuminated by the Son of a Genius. Price 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY ON THE OCEAN.

Parties and families are reminded of the facilities afforded by the regular trips of the steamboat SCREAMER, Capt. CHARLES GERMAIN, to enjoy one of the most pleasant sabbaths of New-York, and avoid the crowd and confusion usually attending public excursions. The steamer leaves the pier between Robinson and Barclay sts., North River, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8½ o'clock, for Fire Island, Islip, Sayville, South Port, Patchogue and Bell Port. Returning, leaves Bell Port on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, touching as above, and arriving at New-York about 4 o'clock P. M.

The fine sea bathing, fishing, gunning, &c., with the splendid hotels and private accommodations which abound on the whole route, together with the opportunity of enjoying a few hours on the bosom of "old ocean" renders this one of the most delightful and healthy trips out of the City. Fare $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Steamer MAYFLOWER will make two excursions to the above place, leaving Catharine-slip at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., touching at Pier No. 3 N. R.; leaving Rockaway Beach at 10¾ A. M., and 4½ P. M. Fare 50 cents each way. Sundays—from Catharine-slip at 8 A. M.; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8½ A. M.; Rockaway Beach 4½ P. M. Week-days—Catharine-slip, 4 P. M.; Rockaway Beach 7 A. M. Monday mornings—Catharine-slip, 4½ A. M.; Rockaway Beach, 7 A. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN.—The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 15, E. R., Peck Slip on SATURDAY, July 4, at 7 A. M. Returning leave New-Haven at 4 P. M. and arrive in New-York early next morning. Fare $1 50 for excursion. This excursion will give passengers a beautiful sail through Long Island Sound, and an opportunity to spend the afternoon and evening in New-Haven. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED sloop IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND well-connected steam boat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 229 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIRDS' GARDEN,
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1857,
SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT STAR
The united voices of the
PUBLIC AND PRESS
have pronounced the debut of the talented and bewitching
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
the most decided and complete
TRIUMPH ON RECORD.
She will appear, this evening, supported by the entire Ballet Company, in the grand ballet of
PAQUITA.
And in order to render the evening's entertainments of the most attractive character, arrangements have been made with the great New-York favorites, Messrs. W. R. Blake, George Jordan, Thomas Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, who will appear in the elegant and laughable farce,
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Signorina Rolla in grand ballet and the excellent English Vaudeville Company.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Wonderful Ravels and their Double Pantomime Company in BIANCO and other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Second Night of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY, July 1,
when will be presented Bellini's popular Opera, in 3 acts,
NORMA,
for positively this night only.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Mme. SIEDENBURG,
Signor ARNOLDI, and
Signor COLETTI,
in the principal rôles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquetie Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats can be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 329 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 761 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, on and after Saturday, June 27.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

OLYMPIC,
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
SUCCESS ASSURED.
WEDNESDAY, July 1, will be performed
A NEW OVERTURE,
By the Orchestra.
After which the drama of the
SOMNAMBULIST.
Ereestine.....Mrs. C. Howard
Other characters by Mesdames Stephens, Grattan and Seymour; Messrs. Chandler, France, T. Baker and others.
THE STAGE-STRUCK BARBER.
Jerry Clip, (with imitations of actors,).....Mr. Chanfrau
Mrs. Rattletin, (with songs,).....Mrs. C. Howard
To conclude with the
SIAMESE TWINS.
Characters by Miss Allen, Mrs. Stephens, Messrs. Barry Hall, Seymour, Chandler and France.
Dancing and singing during the evening.
Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Mr THOMAS BAKER.....Musical Director.
Doors open at 7¾; performances commence at 8 o'clock.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
TWO CAPITAL PIECES.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857.
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.
Princess Blanche.....Miss Laura Keene.
Arthur de Solteru.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
Baron Pumpernickel.....Mr. Burnett.
To conclude with
A ROMANTIC IDEA;
OR, THE DEMON JESTER,
With a powerful cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THREE POPULAR PIECES.
WEDNESDAY,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
William.....Mr. G. Fisher Jones.....Mrs Hoffman
TRYING IT ON.
Washington Potts.....Mr. Wm. H. Briggs
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio.....Mr. C. Fisher | Katherine.....Mrs. A. Parker
THURSDAY—Annual Ticket Night.
In preparation—THE NAIAD QUEEN.
July 4—Afternoon and evening, the great spectacle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) July 1,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will appear, for the first time at this Theatre, as PARTHENIA, in INGOMAR, sustained by Mr. J. B. Rowe, (who will make his first appearance since his return from Europe,) Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Carol, Mrs. Verner, Miss Thompson, &c.
A favorite FARCE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 38 cts.; Pit, 13 cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $3. Doors open at 6¾; Curtain rises 7½.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1857,
The entertainment will commence with
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
To be followed by the pantomime of
FRISKY COBBLER.
The whole to conclude with
IRELAND AS IT IS.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—IN AID OF the Gothic M. E. Church, will be held on the afternoon and Evening of Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1, under spacious canopies erected for the purpose, in a beautiful green field on Bushwick-av., at the head of Grand-st.
Admission 12c. Children half price.
Refreshments 25c.
Interesting exercises may be expected. Hilarity will be held next fair day.
Illumination in the Evening.
A strong Police force in attendance.
Grand-st. line stages stop at the entrance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, July 1, an entirely new drama called RACHEL THE REAPER. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a brilliant and beautiful production. AFTERNOON at 3, the CORSICAN BROTHERS. The new and latest addition made to the attractions of the Museum is the grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

PIC-NIC.—THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE Brooklyn Universalist Sunday-School and Society will take place at Morris Grove Long Island, on THURSDAY, July 2. Cars leave Smith-st. at 9¼ A. M.; Van Brunt-av., 9.40; Bedford at 10 precisely, via Long Island Railroad. Tickets 50 cents—to be had on board of the cars. Should the weather prove stormy further notice will be given.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Central Park Baptist Church, will hold a Strawberry Festival at their place of Worship, in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, July 2, at 8 o'clock. The 8th-av. cars stop near the Church.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The itinerary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

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Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
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Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
HADFIELD'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES,
For public and private exhibitions from $10 to $100.
Every article warranted by
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.

They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
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No. 222 Washington-st., New-York.

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FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
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U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

TO WOOD-ENGRAVERS.—PHOTOGRAPHS on wood, suitable for engraving, furnished at short notice. Price's patent process, at No. 90 Fulton-st., fourth floor.
C. J. B. WATERS & CO.

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DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST.
DE FONTAINE, BROTHERS have still a large assortment of goods, which they offer at prices quite regardless of cost to clear out before rebuilding.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE LAWNS, SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, &c., and an
IMMENSE STOCK OF
EMBROIDERED COLLARS and sets exceedingly cheap.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 29, to submit the large and varied stock of
Silk Mantillas,
Silk Basques,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Mantillas,
And Circulars, &c., &c.,
at such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.
Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

ORRIN TAYLOR,
Nos. 264 and 266 Sixth-avenue,
WILL OFFER, THIS DAY,
RICH BAREGE ROBES,
At 84 5/, cost 9c.
PLAIDED FOULARD SILKS,
At 8c. 6d., cost 5c.
All Summer Silk at Reduced Prices.
COLORED LAWNS,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
New and desirable. (at 1s. and upward.)

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
GRENADIANE ROBES.
CHINTZ ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES.
At 25 per cent. less than regular prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SWISS,
NAINSOOK, PLAIN AND PLAIDED.
JACONET CAMBRICS.
TARLETON AND BOOK MUSLINS.
Closing Out Below Cost, &c.
ORRIN TAYLOR, Nos. 264 and 266 6th-av.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $5.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for traveling, for sale at reduced prices,
By JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S BLACK FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS, BASQUES, &c., all marked down to WHOLESALE PRICES.
Old No. 51, new No. 300 Canal-st.,
and No. 63 Liespenard-st.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novelin style and material.
Being of beautiful clouded Nankinett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY.
BRITISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
A full assortment will be
GREATLY REDUCED.
ORRIN TAYLOR, Nos. 262 and 264 6th-av.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
of black and white checks,
at $2 50.
An immense assortment will be opened on Monday, June 29, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 387 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.

Mr. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

WET GOODS.—JUST RECEIVED, DARK APRON Checks, Shirting Muslins, Denims, shirting Stripes, Cotonades, Jaconet Muslins, Linens, Table-Cloths, Linen Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 663 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 300 acres of land. (200 acres of which are well wooded,) 8 dwelling houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement houses, situated on Adelphi-st., near Fulton-st., being, on high ground and near Clinton-av., and well calculated for a family of moderate means desiring a genteel house and pleasant neighborhood, of moderate prices and terms accommodating. Would exchange for a good farm near the City. Address or apply to S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av. and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 225 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 48th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN the three-story brick house No. 98 Deane-st, near Hoyt, with gas and all modern improvements. Rent $250. Newly painted inside and out. Apply to No 166 Water-st., E. D. SMITH. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the south-easterly corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lot 251 by 100 feet, in Forsyth-st., near Canal-st., to be sold or exchanged for small dwelling house in Brooklyn or vicinity. Address J. N. C., Box No. 4,651 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A NEW, SNUG, ENGLISH BASEMENT, brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 974 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to H. WELD, No 197 Fulton-st., between 9 and 11, or 1 and 5.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE BETWEEN 4th-av. and Irving-place, on the north side. Been built two years, and occupied by first-rate boarders. Possession given immediately, with a number of boarders. Apply at No. 75 East 14th-st.

TO LET—THE 4TH-STORY IN THE COMMERcial Building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Office in calculated for a lawyer, or to approved tenants. Apply to HOSFORD & CO., in the basement, or to S. S. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 161 16th-st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 97 East 39th-st., to a small family. Rent $200. Good references given and required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 19th-st. Price moderate.

A YOUNG SPANISH WIDOW LADY, having a very elegant house furnished, wishes to meet with a party of club gentlemen to rent her rooms to; a splendid suite of parlors, fine billiard room, with man servant at command. None but those willing to pay a good price need answer. Address, for three days, SIGNORA PONCHITA, Union-square Post-Office.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Hilton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Fayette.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 132 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. The house has all the modern improvements.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable residence in Dutchess County is offered for sale on accommodating terms, located near the village of Fishkill, and within 40 minutes' ride of Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, at which all the trains north and south stop. The premises comprise 25 acres of land, (or more would be sold if desired,) all in a high state of cultivation, a large gothic house, with all the modern improvements, kitchen range, furnace, &c., &c., with beautiful lawn in front, and graveled carriage road, commodious out-buildings, &c.; ice house well filled with ice of fine quality, taken from the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, which passes through the premises; orchards, of all kinds of fruit; and excellent garden, asparagus, strawberries, and red and white raspberry vines, the latter promising very great abundance of that delicious fruit in the season.

The beauty and healthfulness of situation, within the immediate vicinity to schools and churches, and its easy communication with the City, render this an unusually desirable opportunity to those seeking homes in the country.

Gas works having been recently erected in the village, gas could be easily laid on without much expense introduced into the house, the mains being laid to within one eighth of a mile of the place; thus, in addition to the other attractions which this place and residence offer, is added a luxury not easily obtained in the purchase of a rural residence.

The owner having just removed to the West, and desirous of closing his business in the East, the terms will be easy. Title indisputable, and possession given to the purchaser in one week from the day of sale.

For particulars more full and explicit, or a view of the premises, inquire of the subscriber at the Bank of Fishkill, or ROSWELL SKEEL, Esq., (Skeel & Van Valkenbergh,) No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES E. VAN STEENBERGH.

FOR SALE—LINWOOD, THE COUNTRY SEAT of the late Martin Hoffman, containing about 30 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, situated directly on Long Island Sound, affording excellent facilities for boating, fishing, gunning, &c.; 12 minutes' ride from Mamaroneck Station, on the New-Haven Railroad; 23 miles from the City Hall. This is one of the most picturesque and healthy locations in the vicinity of New-York. The house is a large, old-fashioned dwelling, with front and rear piazzas, overlooking the Sound. The out-buildings, farmer's cottage, stable, ice-house, gardens, &c., &c., are in good order; the grounds are stocked with the choicest descriptions of fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. Apply immediately, to
L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st.,
W. G. HOFFMAN, On Premises, } Executors.

FOR SALE—A FARM, containing 40 acres of superior land, good house and out-buildings, carriage house, granaries, &c., all in good order, mostly new, ice house filled with ice, large garden all made, abundance of good fruit, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, apricots, and cherries, fine lawn all around the house, numerously shaded with trees, is well worthy the attention of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence, and within two minutes' walk of the depot; also, several other farms from 18 to 220 acres, 8 farms in all, for sale; these farms are all in the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the depot.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stabling, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture, if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 42d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITHIN one hour's ride of the City Hall, by Hudson River Railroad, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the river. The house is new, with all the modern improvements; bath-room, &c., and furnished throughout this Spring; will be let for the Summer, or longer if required. Apply to N. A. BOYNTON, Sprayten Duyvel, or J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESidence at Rye Neck, 28 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 3½ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1½ miles from the Depot, a part of the estate of the late Philemon Halstead, containing 20 acres, having a front upon Rye Beach, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjoining country. There is a fine orchard upon the property. Apply to NEWBERY D. HALSTEAD, Esq., on the premises; or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Stamford, Conn., a double two-story and attic house, modern-built and in good order, twelve square rooms will be rented for the season, or longer if required, with privilege of buying. Immediate possession. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, Esq., at Stamford Depot, or address Box No. 582 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I. For sale, or will be leased on the most favorable terms, the premises consist of 30 acres, on which is a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BOUNTY LAND house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from depot, containing twelve rooms, ware-house, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 25 miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Newcastle; will be sold low. For full particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT NEWtown, L. I., house and barn, wagon house, and about ten acres of good land, all kinds of fruit. Inquire No. 283 3d-st., New-York, near the East River, or JAMES BAILEY.

TO LEASE, FOR ONE YEAR, WITH privilege of purchase, a neatly furnished cottage, at Rockaway, suitable to accommodate a large family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT—SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., A cottage containing five rooms, ice house, stable, &c., with quarter of an acre of ground. Inquire of MORRISON, HABER & CO., No. 45 Dey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated and distinguished, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 15 acres is wood-land, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 5 acres of meadow and with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, barn, and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS SPRINGSTEAD.

FOR SALE—IN CHESTER, ORANGE COUNty, N. Y., 100 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Warwick; the country seat about 30 acres under cultivation, with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out-houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to BURROWS, Maywile; WEST ERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Pearl-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857.

☞ E. Downs, Thos. H. Pease and D. E. Mitchell, & Son, will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or California Times, in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning will be found interesting, in reference to Central American affairs. In addition to the intelligence contained in them, we learn from private sources that as soon as an interview is had with Mr. Jas. B. Bowlin, our Minister from Bogota, the Government will immediately decide on the course to be pursued with New Grenada, which will be of the most determined and summary character, if an amicable adjustment is not entertained. In relation to our affairs in Venezuela, concerning "Bird Island," the course of our Minister, Mr. Charles Eames, is approved of, and if the communication to be received from that Government be not of a satisfactory character, the *ultimatum* of this Government will be conveyed by a vessel of war, as there is no resident Minister here from Venezuela to communicate with.

The Postmaster General has at last decided upon the route for the Overland Mail to San Francisco, and has awarded the contract for its transportation to John Butterfield, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Wm. G. Fargo, James V. P. Sardyer, Marquis S. Kenyon, and Alexander Holland, of N. Y., and Hamilton Spencer, of Illinois. The route selected beginning at St. Louis and Memphis, on the Mississippi, will be found detailed under our telegraphic head.

Wm. Warnack, James Williams, John Webster William Wilson, Isaac Stoddard, and William Williams, indicted for being engaged in the Washington election riot, on the 1st of June, were put on trial on Monday in the Criminal Court in that city, Judge Crawford presiding. The testimony, which was very conclusive as to the complicity of those on trial, was closed the same day, and the case was argued yesterday, and submitted to the Jury, who found them guilty, and Judge Crawford sentenced them to fine and imprisonment.

The Report of the Examiners at West Point has been completed, but is a very long and rather dull document, the essential particulars of which we have already published.

The Maine Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated M. H. Smith, of Warren, as candidate for Governor, by 296 out of 585 votes, and the nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

Hon. N. P. Banks has written a letter accepting the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Republican Convention.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday at Blackwell's Island, an interesting discussion arose as to the propriety of converting the work-shop of the Institution into a place for the temporary reception of surplus lunatics from the Asylum, which was carried. A communication was received from the brother of the late Ex-Alderman Cornell, assuming that the contract made with that gentleman ceased, or became void by his death. Mr. C. G. Cornell states that he is unable to supply meat at his brother's prices, but offers to do so for two of the institutions at the following prices: Fresh beef, for City Prison, at $5 50 per 100 pounds, and same article for the Lunatic Asylum at $7 per 100 pounds. Referred to Committee on Supplies.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call last evening. They received the resolutions adopted in reference to street-cleaning by the Board of Aldermen, and, after referring them to their own Committee on Law, the Board adjourned.

Some months since an Association was formed among the proprietors of sailors' boarding-houses, with the view, not only of resisting the movement of the merchants against paying advanced wages to seamen, but also of putting down the "boarding cribs," principally located in Water and South streets, which, through the agency of runners, interfere with the legitimate business. The Society is called the "Sailors' Landlords' Association," numbers about 190 members, and has a regular Constitution and By-Laws. The meetings, which have thus far been private, are held at the corner of Oliver and Henry streets.

Another meeting of ship-owers and agents, concerning advance wages to seamen, was held yesterday in Wall-street, Charles H. Marshall in the chair. A series of resolutions was offered by Mr. P. Perit and adopted. The important ones are as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that it is desirable to increase largely the number of native American seamen, and that this can only be accomplished by rendering the service comfortable and respectable, so that young men of character and enterprise may find motives to choose the seafaring life as a profession.

Resolved, That in order to remove hindrances to entering the service, it is indispensable that all brutal and violent treatment in the government of men, which have in many cases been exhibited, should be abandoned, and that commanders and officers convicted of using such violence, should be considered as thereby disqualified for further service.

Resolved, That it be recommended to shipowners, in selecting commanders and officers of ships, to look carefully to the moral character of those who offer themselves, as well as to their general qualifications, and that by their instructions to their commanders, by personal attention to the subject, and by every practicable influence, they endeavor to secure the good treatment of the crews of ships sailing under their orders.

Resolved, That to meet the cases which may arise in the absence of advance wages, of men who may be without means to pay their board, it be recommended to shipowners to arrange that crews may live on shipboard after signing the shipping articles.

Mr. Schell, the new Collector of our Port, assumes his duties to-day, and, it is understood, will at once commence the most important part of his labors—the rotating of some of the friends of the Administration out of office, and others in. The decisions of Judge Peabody in the Street Commissioner's case, and of the Court of Appeals in the Police case, will probably have some effect in the complexion of the new appointments.

The Young Men's Democratic (Reform) General Committee met and organized last evening at Tammany Hall. The Committee was called to order by Douglass Taylor, who declined a nomination for Chairman. The Committee then proceeded to ballot with the following result: *Chairman*—Jonas B. Philips, Sixteenth Ward. *Vice-Chairman*—John Donoghor, Ninth Ward. *Treasurer*—Patrick McGinnis, Seventh Ward. *Secretaries*—Michael Doran and Martin Kelly. The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair. The Democratic Reform Convention, which brought into being the Democratic Reform General Committee, met at Tammany Hall last evening, Elijah F. Purdy presiding. After speeches from Mr. Purdy and others, the Convention, on motion of Thos. Dunlap, adjourned *sine die*.

Nobody else had the news. The *Herald* announced, yesterday morning, that the Quarantine Commissioners and the Commissioners of Emigration had visited the New Quarantine ground, and that Mr. Carrigan and Mr. Curtis of the latter had expressed unfavorable opinions of the accommodation, there provided for the sick. The truth is, a private Committee, with no reporters in company, dropped down upon Seguine's Point on Monday, to consult as to the details of the Quarantine establishment, the location of outbuildings, &c. The Commissioners assure us that there was a perfect agreement among the Committee as to the fitness of the buildings for the purposes designed. The Commissioners of Emigration will probably take action on the matter to-day.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham, applying for letters of administration on the property of the late Dr. Burdell, was reopened yesterday, before the Surrogate, for the purpose of receiving testimony relative to the credibility of Mrs. Crane, a witness for the contestants. Mr. Busteed and several others testified that they would believe her unhesitatingly, whether under oath or not. Mr. Clinton followed in an elaborate argument in favor of the applicant, and was followed by Mr. Tilden, for the contestants. He resumes this morning.

The one hundred and third annual commencement of Columbia College took place yesterday, at Niblo's. There was a very large audience, and though the exercises were long, the interest was unabated throughout. The graduating class numbered 27, and the Valedictory was delivered by Philip W. Holmes.

Seven appointments for the First Ward were made yesterday, by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Appointments for the Fifth Ward will be made to-day.

The trips of the new steamship line from New-Orleans to Minatitlan commence to-day.

The first case under the new Excise Law was tried in Brooklyn yesterday, before Justice Cornwell and a jury. The jury could not agree. James McNulty was defendant, and was charged with violating section 22, by selling liquor on Sunday.

A Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have recommended the expulsion of Alderman Preston for alleged bribery. The Alderman says that he can show himself guiltless of intentional wrong.

Archibald Mullen, indicted for killing Michael Trappell, at the Franklin House, Brooklyn, a few weeks ago, was tried and acquitted yesterday, in the Kings County Court of Sessions.

Municipal Police or City Watch.

It is much easier, as a general thing, to get one's friends into a scrape than out of it. Mayor Wood, we apprehend, will feel the truth of this before he is fully through with his pending experiments upon his "Municipal Police." It is not, perhaps, worth while to dispute about names, but that body of men in uniform, who acknowledge him as their dictator and chief, may soon realize, to their cost, that they have as much claim to the title of "Police" as to that of "City Watch," but no more; and that their right to either designation is very questionable.

The great majority of the Mayor's Police are well-disposed men, who have remained where they were, thinking they are right, or from habit, without much thought as to either the right or wrong of the matter. A few stand their ground, doubtless, from something of that sentiment which keeps a soldier to his colors.

Presuming the "Metropolitan Police" to be a constitutional creation, and that the Court of Appeals so decides, what becomes of the old force? Most persons think it won't remain together a day after a favorable judgment is pronounced, but suddenly "vamose the ranche." One small voice, however, has already suggested, in advance, that it may then become the duty of our Mayor to fall back upon Governor Dongan's legacy of a City Watch.

But, assuming that the Court decide the other way, that is, against the new law, are the Mayor's men, therefore, better off? Their enemies are then, indeed, no-where, but where, in that event, are they themselves? Is their position bettered at all? We apprehend not, and for these reasons.

Section 35 of the Act establishing a Metropolitan Police is as follows:

Sec. 35. All statutes, parts of statutes and provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, together with all modes and qualifications of appointment to office as members of Police departments, of elections to office therein, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, whether such statutes, provisions and modes and qualifications relate to the City of Brooklyn, or to the County of Kings, or to the City and County of New-York.

This is explicit enough. The section, without qualification or proviso, absolutely repeals "all statutes and provisions of law" *inconsistent* with "the provisions" for a Metropolitan Police.

The Legislature can undo what it has done, except in rare cases, and this is not one of them. Because an act is unconstitutional, it does not, therefore, by any means, follow that unconstitutionality is to be predicated of every one of its features and provisions. It is not often that an act is declared altogether out of joint. It was competent for the Legislature, in the same act, to repeal any former act within its purview, although every other provision in the repealing act was unconstitutional. This is true of the Metropolitan Police act. The repealing clause (section 35) is without taint or exception.

It is supposed by many that the Court of Appeals will decide that the Metropolitan Police bill is constitutional, but that the City also possesses the right to appoint a Municipal Police or City watch.

Whatever the fate may be of the new force, the old police ceased to have a legal existence April 15, 1857, the very day this new law took effect; and no adjudication of the Court of Appeals, upon the question now before it, can restore *its* vitality. What legal basis then has or can Mayor Wood's police have? Upon the answer to this depends whether that force is lawful or *lawless*, a police in law and fact, or merely an illegal body of volunteers in uniform.

If not a police by law, is it now, or may it become one by *ordinance*? In other words, have the Common Council the right to create a police or watch, or pay one when created; and if so, from whence is their power? Mayor Wood says the Dongan Charter is ample for his purpose. Let us see how far this is correct.

That charter was granted April 22, 1686. It has not in it a word about a watch or watchmen; probably because they were not then particularly in demand. The Montgomerie Charter, of January 15, 1730, makes provision, separately, for a police-office, and for "watch" or policemen. These are combined in a police department. Section 22 grants to the "Common Council," not the Mayor, or to the "Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty," authority to appoint one or more "watchmen." This is all it says about a watch or watchmen. Section 26 provides, that the "Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen," for the time being, may hold courts of sessions, and shall be *ex-officio* justices of the peace, with jurisdiction to inquire into, hear and determine, correct and punish crimes and misdemeanors, &c. Their authority extended to matters of police, as well as criminal jurisdiction proper. The Sheriff and other officers of the city were required to execute their, and each of their warrants and commands.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, as justices of the peace, rested upon this provision of the Montgomerie Charter, during the whole course of the Colonial Government. But since the Revolution, a succession of regulations by statute, of 1787, 1788 and 1798, have entirely superseded the above 26th Section, and new-modeled the Courts, enlarging their jurisdiction. The acts of March 2, 1798, and March 21, 1800, established a "police office" in the city, with two justices and a clerk. Until that period, the Aldermen in rotation, or by arrangement among themselves, kept a daily Police Court, as Justices of the Peace, in the City Hall, under authority of the Montgomerie Charter exclusively. The Police Office, first established in 1798, was continued in the subsequent revision of the laws creating a Police Department.

Section 22 of the Charter, it is true, has never been superseded by express legislation to that effect; but the power simply to appoint watchmen, thereby conferred, does not confer police jurisdiction. Then section 37 of the revised act of April 9, 1813, places the "*watchmen*" of the City under the orders and directions of the Police Justices. The act of May 13, 1846, abolished the "Watch Department," together with all officers under it, substituting in lieu of it "a night and day police," to be appointed by the Mayor. But the act of 1853 took from the Mayor that exclusive power of appointment, placing it in the hands in which it was lodged when the Metropolitan Police Act went into effect.

Thus it appears what has become of the "City Watch," guaranteed, as is said, by Dongan and Mongomerie to the Mayor, &c., of this City, as a perpetual franchise, inalienable by Legislative Act. A virtue is frequently attributed to the Charters of 1686 and 1730, which they have not had, either in fact or by judicial construction. They possess no peculiar legal sanctity, are no more than ordinary legislation, and subject to its rules and incidents.

This idea, that the Charters in question are above, or more than State legislation, is a novelty. It was not entertained in 1753, twenty-three years only after Montoomerie executed his grant. In a number of the *Independent Reflector*, edited by William (subsequently known as Governor) Livingston, at that day one of the ablest of the Bar of this City, we find some disparaging comments on the "City Watch," accompanied by an earnest appeal to Albany for a remedy. That useful organization is there (in the *Reflector*) styled a "grievance of the first magnitude," and those who had the honor to compose it a pack of "vigilant snorers."

Essential inroads were made upon the Montgomerie Charter by the Act of April 5, 1804. It was passed without the application or consent of the Corporation, and notwithstanding sturdy objections to it in and by the Council of Revision. Those objections, drawn up by the elder Gov. Clinton, were on the ground, alluded to in a recent article, that it had been considered, as a settled and salutary principle in the Government, that Charters of Incorporation, containing grants and privileges, were not to be essentially affected without the consent of the parties, or due process of law.

Accommodating Witnesses.

There is a story told of an Irish witness, who being asked before trial by the lawyer producing him, what he was prepared to prove, replied—"Whatever is necessary." It looks as if some such rule were laid down in the concoction of the defence in the Conover and Develin case by the presiding *genii* of the City Hall. Time and space, probability, memory, are all matters which are thus disposed of as readily as a juggler of so many balls. There is nothing they cannot prove or disprove, corroborate or refute. The word impossible is no more to be found in their legal vocabulary than in Napoleon's military dictionary. Like James O'Brien, the famous Irish Common Informer, in 1798, if treason won't hang a man he will try what plunder will do. We have no doubt that twenty affidavits can be got before to-morrow, showing the sun to have set an hour before his time last night, that Mr. Conover is an alien, or Judge Peabody a fugitive slave.

The swearing in the mandamus case concluded yesterday before Judge Peabody, was as neat and brilliant as all jobs performed in the same laboratory. For instance: the redoubtable Develin came into Court on the very first day, and swore positively that the books and papers appertaining to the Street Commissioner's office were in his possession as the lawful incumbent. The same Develin came into Court the day after and swore before the same Judge, and before pretty much the same audience, that the books and papers were not and had never been in his possession—that they were in the Sheriff's hands under an execution, by whom he, Develin, was allowed to use them as a favor, so far as might be necessary to the transaction of the business of the office. The third day, the Sheriff, who is in no way interested in the result came in and swore that he had never taken the books and papers in execution, that they were not in his possession, and that he had therefore never lent them to Develin. This, it must be admitted, is pretty well for Develin, who is evidently quite a credit to his patron. We hope the Board of Aldermen will mark its sense of his merits by getting his portrait taken in the character of "a deponent," as clearly that in which he most shines.

Opposition of the Sailors' Landords to the No-Advance Principle.—The keepers of sailor boarding-houses are very naturally alarmed at the recent move of our ship-owners to abolish the system of advance wages to seamen; and they have formed themselves into a secret association to oppose the action of the Chamber of Commerce. They had a meeting last night, to which none but members were admitted, for the purpose of devising measures to compel shipping merchants to continue the old system. The landlords will, as a matter of course, endeavor to persuade Jack against going to sea without his customary advance wages, and, if they are able to support a few hundred seamen, while they are trying to defend the new scheme, they may, possibly, cause a good deal of trouble to our merchants, even if they are compelled to succumb in the end. Ships under a charter are compelled to sail on a particular day, and seamen must be had by some means or other. It is said that, notwithstanding the great number of ships now lying idle in port, seamen are scarce. It is the interest of the landlords and shipping masters, at least, to represent them as being scarce; but we presume there are sailors enough in port, and as the new system is to go into operation to-day we shall soon see how it will work, and whether or no it can be practically and profitably enforced.

A Case in Point.

Mayor Wood's extraordinary assumption of the right to repudiate a law which does not suit him, and to enforce his own opinion of its validity, even at the expense of public peace and human life, is beginning to produce its legitimate fruits. Already the example of our City's Chief Magistrate has found an humble follower in the ranks of the untitled people. The Mayor, it will be remembered, assumes that the law creating the Metropolitan Police Department is unconstitutional and void—that its Patrolmen are "bogus," and that he has the right, therefore, to resist any legal writ, no matter whence issued, if attempted to be served upon him by one of these "bogus" officers. In vindication of the sincerity of his opinion on these points, when Coroner Perry and a force of fifty Metropolitans attempted to enter the City Hall for the purpose of arresting His Honor, the latter were, by his orders, driven back with violence from the steps of his "citadel," and the warrant in the Coroner's hands failed of service. This proceeding is justified and sustained by such champions of law and order as the *Journal of Commerce*, which deems the arrest of a fugitive slave under a law which thousands of American citizens religiously believe to be unconstitutional—not too dearly purchased, if need be, by torrents of blood: and it fails to receive stern and active condemnation at the hands of hundreds who are equally earnest in demanding obedience to the "bogus" laws of a fraudulent Legislature in Kansas, until they shall be repealed or judicially decided to be void.

It is not difficult to see whither such conduct as Mayor Wood's tends. If a thousand men should assume the same power which he has usurped, and each like him, decide for himself the validity of a law, and his obligation to obey or right to resist it even to blood,—civil war would exist and we should be in danger of all its attendant horrors. Fortunately for the honor of our City, the Mayor's conduct finds thus far few copyists. Nevertheless it has one aspiring emulator. On Sunday evening Municipal Policeman Sipp attempted to arrest a desperate rowdy in the Thirteenth Ward. The bruiser didn't choose to be arrested, and so found it convenient to anticipate the Court of Appeals and decide the Metropolitan Police law constitutional. It followed, of course, with his interpretation, that officer Sipp was "bogus:" so, calling to his aid a gang of his fellows, the rowdy and his *posse comitatus*, in "vindication of the law," hammered the unfortunate Municipal severely and drove him for refuge into a liquor grocery whence he was rescued at last by some members of the Metropolitan corps who happened to be in the neighborhood.

If Wood's proceedings were correct, so were those of his non-official disciple whose exploit is thus recorded. If one had the right to determine the constitutionality of the law, and to break the heads of those upon whom *prima facie* devolved its execution, so had the other. Why not? It seems that after Sipp was rescued no effort whatever was made to arrest the ruffian for the development of whose legal acumen he had furnished the opportunity. Of course not. He was a wise man—that Sipp. He evidently had closely studied the illustrious example of his chief, and saw that the muscular ruffian whose ire he had provoked was justly indignant, and would have served him exactly right if he had made him the subject of a Coroner's inquest,—the "bogus" rascal! We shall expect our Wall-street cotemporary to read Mr. Sipp a lesson upon manners, and to glorify his Sabbath instructor as the pattern of a good citizen and sound patriot, who had the courage and the will to maintain his rights, and the rights of his fellow-citizens, at any and every hazard, against an outrageous attempt to abridge them.

Womanly Accomplishments.—A recent English publication on the science of bread-making, states that in the County of Suffolk, England, every woman knows how to make bread; and, in the town of Bury, which has 60,000 inhabitants, there are but two public bakeries. These facts will surprise our own countrywomen, very few of whom, we fear, know anything more of the art of making bread than they do about making watches. We do not know how many noble ladies there may be in the County of Suffolk; but, there are, probably, a good many who wear titles, and who belong to the upper crust of society. It is certainly greatly to the credit of the women of England that there are so many of them who could, if it were necessary, make the family bread, and prepare the hot-rolls for their husbands' breakfasts. Bread-making is not one of the accomplishments which American women think it necessary for them to be acquainted with; every parlor has a piano, but very few kitchens have an oven; and it would be as difficult to find an American woman who did not understand the use of one, as to find one who knew how to use the other. But it is not altogether the fault of our ladies that they cannot, and do not, understand the art of making bread. In the country every family must bake its own bread, but it is questionable economy to keep a private bakery in the City. It is not the economy of bread-making which makes it so desirable that every woman should understand the art, but because it shows a familiarity with domestic affairs which is necessary to the economy and comfort of every household. The daughter of a merchant residing in a certain city, the name of which it is not at all necessary we should mention, lately remarked, in confidence to her next friend, that she did not see any advantage in having a millionaire for a father, since she had to work four hours every day at her piano. The hard case of this unhappy young lady is by no means a solitary one; and there is no doubt that there are a great many daughters of millionaires who would be very glad to change the slavery of the piano for an hour or two of recreation in the kitchen, and to whom bread-making would be a delight compared with the labor of learning music. We would not be understood as objecting to the piano, but a change from that instrument to the kneading trough, would not be at all injurious to the character of our young ladies. In Mrs. Gaskell's biography of *Charlotte Bronte*, there is a very pretty picture drawn from real life, representing that heroic and accomplished girl, the author of *Wuthering Heights*, engaged in kneading bread while she studied the German Grammar open before her. Domestic misery, from the misery of domestics, is now the rule in the majority of American families, but this would not be the case if there were more of our country women who understood the art of bread-making, like the ladies of Suffolk; or who studied their grammars with their delicate hands in the kneading-trough, like the gentle Charlotte Bronte.

Corporation Corruption in Brooklyn.—Our neighbors across the East River appear to be ambitious of emulating the example of New-York in the matter of Corporation corruptions, but on a rather reduced scale, as becomes the size of the place. While Comptroller Flagg, on Monday night, was exposing some of the fraudulent transactions in our Street Department, a Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council were bringing to light a very shabby case of bribery and corruption which had been discovered in the Brooklyn Board of Health. Some of the members who had been appointed to look after a manure-making nuisance in the Eastern District, which was reported to be most dangerous to the health of the community, actually proposed to the proprietors of the establishment to cross their itching palms, and one of the members of the Board of Health, Alderman Preston, confessed to having received the small sum of $250, which, however, he ingenuously stated he did not receive as a bribe, but as a compliment or a loan; and he even offered to give his note for the amount after the Committee of Investigation had been appointed. The frauds in our Street Commissioner's office were trifling compared with the corruptions of the Brooklyn bribes. For, in one case, there was nothing but money which was wasted, but, in the other, though the bribe was contemptibly small, it was the health of the whole community which was to be sacrificed. Here was a guardian of the public health asking for small loans from the proprietor of a nuisance which he was bound to remove. With such men in their Board of Health, Brooklyn would be in danger of a more serious visit from the pestilence than it received last year. Two of the members of the Board of Health, of whom Alderman Preston was one, had the grace to resign on the report having been made.

A Hot Decided—A Reminiscence of the Old Brick Church Steeple.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following *jeu d'esprit* was published in the *Casket*, for June, 1827, a magazine of thirty years ago, and copied as a good thing in the papers of that time:

"Two bloods recently entered a tavern, where they had frequently resorted, and calling for a supper and two bottles of champagne, informed their host that they had laid a wager of such a repast as they had ordered, but as it was not yet decided, they hoped he would wait for his pay until the decision, and then charge the amount to the loser. The landlord assented, and they sat down to a hearty supper. When they had finished, mine host had the curiosity to ask what was the nature of the bet, and his was not a little chagrined when he received for answer that it originated in a dispute *as to the direction the Brick Meeting steeple would take, should it ever fall.* The one bet it would fall *East* and the other *West.*"

The object of thus giving a prominent insertion to the above is, that the inquisitive but patient tavern-keeper, or his heirs, may now receive the payment for that supper, with the interest accruing for the past thirty years.

Nothing then seemed more improbable than that the Brick-Church steeple should fall, but the many witnesses of the event are prepared to testify that it fell a little north of east. So that, with much sympathy for his misfortune, we must own that our friend who risked his money on the West has lost.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way;" not so, however, the Brick-Church steeple. It bowed its head to the East, like other religious worthies who remember and cherish Mecca, Jerusalem, and the sun's rising—those places of holy association which there exist. Let this bet be settled immediately.

Personal.

The will of the late George Hays, Esq., of Philadelphia, after making some bequests to his nephews and nieces, and $5,000 to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, gives the remainder of his estate for the purpose of founding a home and retreat for disabled, aged and infirm deserving American Mechanics.

Hon. Wm. E. Venable, of North Carolina, is in town, and will leave for Aspinwall on Monday next, in the steamer *Illinois, en route* for Guatemala, to assume the duties of United States Minister Resident near the Government of that Republic. Crossing the Isthmus to the Pacific he will proceed to his destination by the Panama Railroad Company's steamer, plying to and from various Central American ports.

The statement that Col. Fremont starts for California on Monday next is erroneous. The date of his departure is not yet settled, but he will probably get off by the 20th of July.

Academy of Music.

The second performance of opera under the direction of Madame La Grange, takes place to-night, when "Norma"- (one of Madame La Grange's noblest impersonations) will be given. Mad. Sieden burg, Signor Coletti, and others, are in the cast.

Crime at Sing Sing.—Burglary at Sing Sing sounds like carrying coals to Newcastle. Still, certain rascals yet unknown have recently entered and pillaged the houses of several citizens of that village, "in the dead waste and middle of the night," without even so much as the fear of the neighboring prison walls before their eyes. In one case, as we have already reported, two burglars forced an entrance into the Mount Pleasant Academy, and carried off some watches locked up in a desk of the school-room, the property of pupils, valued in all at $200. During the operation, an accidental noise made by the depredators awakened one of the teachers, who slipped on his clothes and descended the stairs quietly, discovering one of the burglars in the school-room searching with a dark lantern. While studying his features, with a view to recollect them, if necessary, he was lassoed by another, who had crept up behind him, and, while struggling to get away, received two stabs in the back with a small knife, and was rendered powerless from strangulation. Before the alarm was given, the prison candidates had escaped.

This and similar attempts created great alarm in the Sing Sing community, and the authorities have offered a liberal reward for the apprehension of the burglars, and have, besides, appointed a special night police of twenty-five to apprehend all vagrant men who may be seen lurking about suspiciously at a late hour. Some of the leading citizens have taken their turn in thus guarding their neighbors' houses.

The Coming Man.—A young Kentuckian, who has for some years resided and been employed in St. Louis as a clerk, started recently from that city for New-York, with $175 in his pocket and a trunk full of good clothes. He got safely to Buffalo, but there when he was about to buy his ticket for New-York and had given his trunk to the freight conductor, he placed the check for it in his wallet, which was soon afterwards stolen from his pantaloons pocket. Having no money he manfully started out of Buffalo to walk to the metropolis, but had only gone thirty-eight miles when his patent leather shoes gave out, and, unable to keep on barefooted he sought a chance to work his passage on a freight train of the Erie Railroad. This did very well, but while tending a brake his hat blew off and was lost, before reaching Hornellsville, at which place his coat was stolen. When last seen he had again taken to pedestrian exercise, heading for New-York, and unless his luck change may be expected to arrive here soon in very good condition for taking a bath, as he stands.

Receivers of Stolen Goods.

No wonder that thieving flourishes in this City while there are so many places in which the thief can dispose of his booty, often sometimes large and sometimes small, and many of their proprietors, in fact the largest number, licensed by the City authorities, not, to be sure, as "Receivers of Stolen Goods," but as pawnbrokers, dealers in second-hand goods, keepers of junk shops, and of junk carts and junk boats.

Of pawnbrokers there are 42 in this City, each of whom pays a yearly license fee of $50. The business is not so entirely as it was in the hands of the Hebrews. Each one is obliged to keep books in which every article pledged to him must be entered, and these books must be exhibited to any person having an order from a magistrate. But such pawnbrokers as make it their main business to lend money on watches, jewelry, etc., care little for this law. A few years ago almost all such articles were disposed of by the thieves at pawnbrokers' shops, but since the "loan offices" have sprung up in all parts of the City for this especial purpose, most of the business has been transferred to them. The fact that the police have no control over them makes the business safer. The proprietors of one such place, at the corner of Broadway and Worth-street, named Wills & Connelly, it will be recollected, were convicted of receiving stolen goods last year and sent to Sing Sing for a term of years.

Of licensed dealers in second-hand goods there are 101, each of whom pays a yearly license fee of $25. Of these 101 33 reside in Baxter (late Orange) street. Stolen clothing sold here is often ripped up and so changed that the former owner could never identify it. Silver spoons, or other plate, are melted up at once. These people are admirably organized among themselves, have a mutual bail [illegible] whenever one of their number is so unfortunate as to be arrested, bail is immediately furnished by the agent of the association. When the trial comes on first-rate counsel is engaged, and any number of witnesses are easily provided to testify to everything necessary. Hence convictions seldom occur.

The remaining 68 second-hand dealers are scattered in various part of the City, such streets as Chatham, West Broadway, Hudson, Third-avenue, Ninth-avenue, etc., of course, having the largest share. Probably the majority of these deal only in second-hand furniture and are honest traders. But there is also a goodly number of receivers among them, besides many others who are not licensed.

The next and the lowest kind of "receivers" are keepers of junk shops and junk carts and boats. Of the former there are 249, each of whom yearly pays the City a license fee of $25, and of the latter 300, each paying $10 per year. These persons are the backers of the juvenile thieves, from whom they buy bottles, old iron, brass, ropes, keys, tools, and in fact everything which boys can steal. Having once bought from a boy they encourage him to go on in his career of crime, and if the boy is reluctant, threaten him with an exposure of his former delinquencies. The stolen goods they purchase for a song. We have known a bundle of tools which a boy had stolen from a mechanic and which were worth $5 or $6, to be purchased by a junk-shop keeper for eight cents.

The total amount received by the City as license fees from these four classes of dealers during the last year was $13,850, divided as follows:

42 Pawnbrokers, at $50	$2,100
101 Second-hand dealers at $25	2,525
249 Keepers of junk shops at $25	6,225
600 Keepers of junk carts and boats at $10	3,000
Total	$13,850

Many of the keepers of junk shops, it must be remembered, combine that occupation with keeping a cart or boat, their "ladies" (as one of them told us) staying at home and attending to the store, while they themselves are out "purchasing stock."

Legislative Change of Name.

In 1812 occurs the first instance in the records of this State that a person had his name changed by legislative enactment. This was one Smith Bedford, whom the legislature allowed to call himself David G. S. Bedford. Since then many persons have followed his example. In 1827, four persons named Hogg were allowed to call themselves Biddle, and in 1840 two John Smiths were invested respectively with the names of John S. Frazer and John S. Hawleigh. Up to 1841, inclusive, we find that eighteen persons by the name of Hoar were allowed to assume other names. Half of these assumed the name of Hobart. In 1832 one Asa H. Perry had his name changed to Geo. Cobke, Jr., and in 1836 he had it changed back again. From 1841 to the present time, four more Hoars and one more Hogg had their names changed. In 1838 the legislature, out of pity for a man bearing the barbarous name of *John Hinnerich August Von Rutzwick*, rebaptized him John Washington, and in 1851, for the same reason, it allowed Elisha B. Hogmire to call himself Elisha B. Hogmire Boyd. In 1856, Charles Backhouse was permitted to call himself Charles Backus, and in 1856 Jesse B. Alcox was given the name of Jesse B. Alcott.

In most of the cases which we have mentioned, sound or sense was the reason of the desired change. But most of the acts passed for such purposes had more important grounds. Often large amounts of property are left to persons on condition of their changing their name to that of the testator. In such a case the legislature is always willing to do its part. Again, it often occurs that fathers adopt their illegitimate children, and wish them to bear their own names. Here also the legislature makes the change, and on looking over the list of acts passed for this purpose, we find that some of the wealthiest citizens of the State have thus acquired their names.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners—Appointments.

The Metropolitan Commissioners made seven appointments yesterday, all in the First Ward, as follows:

John Adamson, David Harrington, James Crepsey, George Roland, Samuel Osborn, Julius Hask, Israel Denton.

They also passed a resolution "that no expense shall be incurred until the objects contemplated have been investigated by a Committee of the Board."

The First State Prison.—Few of our readers probably know that there is yet standing within our City the first "State Prison" ever erected in the State of New-York, and one of the first built in the United States. This old State Prison still stands in the Ninth Ward, on the block bounded by Washington, Amos, West and Charles streets, and is now occupied as a brewery. It was erected in the then village of Greenwich, in the years 1794 and 1795, and was opened for the reception of prisoners from the entire State in 1796. It was a large three-story stone building, having all its workshops in the rear. The space was inclosed by a strong stone wall, fourteen feet high in front and twenty-three in the rear, within which stood the Prison and its appendages. The whole inclosure comprised about four acres, and included the three blocks of ground on Washington and West streets, between Christopher and Perry.

This Prison continued the only receptacle for persons convicted of felonies in this State until 1816, when the western regions having become populous the State Prison at Auburn was commenced, and completed in 1818.

The New-York Prison was, however, kept up till about 1828, when the new one at Mount Pleasant, commonly called Sing Sing, having been completed, the prisoners were transferred thither and the old building purchased by the City Government.

In the early history of this prison revolts were quite frequent. In 1803 one occurred which was not suppressed until three prisoners were killed and several wounded. A strong guard was constantly kept up, composed of a Captain, two Corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and twenty privates. Besides these there was one Principal, one Deputy, and fifteen Assistant Keepers.

The prison was under the government of a Board of Seven Inspectors, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board made the necessary rules for the government of the prison, appointed the officers, purchased supplies, etc.

The old building, as it now stands, half surrounded by other edifices, is an interesting memento of the past.

Governor's Island.—On the 29th of March, 1784, about four months after the evacuation of the City of New York by the British troops, the Legislature of this State enacted that "The Island called Governor's or Nutten Island shall be and the same hereby is assigned to and for the use of the Governor or person administering the Government of this State for the time being, to be held and possessed by him until the Legislature shall otherwise order and direct." This seems to have occurred in 1800, when the jurisdiction of all the islands in New-York Bay was ceded to the United States Government for purposes of fortification.

No More Days of Grace.

An act of the Legislature abolishing days of grace upon all notes and bills payable at sight, or on a specified day after sight, at any place within this State, takes effect, by its terms, on July 1. There is no prior enactment upon the statute books of this State limiting the time within which notes and bills are payable. The act, of necessity, applies only to bills drawn payable within this State, and it does not render an acquaintance with the rules which prevail in very nearly every other State of the Union and every other country of the civilized world regarding days of grace, any the less important to our citizens engaged in foreign trade.

CHITTY, in his Treatise on Bills and Notes, (Chapter IX, page 406,) says:

"The days of grace, (at Hamburg called *respite days*,) which are allowed to the drawee, are so called because they were formerly merely gratuitous, and not to be claimed as a *right* by the person on whom it was incumbent to pay the bill, and were dependent on the inclination of the holder; they still retain the name of grace, though the custom of merchants, recognized by law, has long reduced them to a certainty, and established a *right* in the acceptor to claim them in most cases of foreign or inland bills, or notes payable at usance, or after date, or after sight, or after a certain event, or even when expressly made payable on a particular day, or even at sight, but not when expressly made payable on demand."

This right established by the custom of merchants, though never expressly guaranteed by statutory enactment, is divested by the law under consideration. No real benefit accrued from it to the drawer, endorser or drawee of a note. There never was any reason why a note expressed on its face to be payable *at sight* should not become due in reality until three or ten (as at Petersburg) or fifteen (as at Rio de Janeiro) days after sight. The English law merchant, by which three days of grace are allowed on all foreign and inland bills, except those made payable expressly on demand, has been generally followed in the United States. In Massachusetts, however, where so many good innovations have had their origin, it has been held that no days of grace are allowable unless stipulated in the contract itself. The following is a copy of the new law:

LAWS of 1857. Chap. 416. An Act in relation to commercial paper. Passed April 14, 1857.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. All bills of exchange or drafts, drawn payable at sight, at any place within this State, shall be deemed due and payable on presentation, without any days of grace being allowed thereon.

SEC. 2. All checks, bills of exchange or drafts, appearing on their face to have been drawn upon any bank or upon any banking association or individual banker, carrying on banking business under the act to authorize the business of banking, which are on their face, payable on any specified day or in any number of days after the date or sight thereof, shall be deemed due and payable on the day mentioned for the payment of the same without any days of grace being allowed, and it shall not be necessary to protest the same for non-acceptance.

SEC. 3. Whenever the residence or place of business of the indorser of a promissory note, or of the drawer or indorser of a check, draft or bill of exchange, shall be in the city or town, or whenever the city or town indicated under the indorsement or signature of such indorser or drawer, as his or her place of residence, or whenever in the absence of such indication, the city or town where such indorser or drawer, from the best information obtained by diligent inquiry, is reputed to reside or have a place of business, shall be the same city or town where such promissory note, check, draft or bill of exchange is payable or legally presented for payment, or acceptance, all notices of non-payment and of non-acceptance of such promissory note, check, draft or bill of exchange may be served by depositing them, with the postage thereon prepaid, in the Post-Office of the city or town where such promissory note, check, draft or bill of exchange was payable or legally presented for payment or acceptance, directed to the indorser or drawer, at such city or town.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July next, but shall not apply to any bills of exchange, checks, drafts or promissory notes bearing date prior to that time.

All bills drawn in one country, made payable in another country, are drawn subject to the law of the country in which the drawee resides. Thus, it will be observed, the provisions of the new statute apply equally to foreign and inland bills.

Our readers will remark the closing words of section 2, "and it shall not be necessary to protest the same for non-acceptance," which will render the indorsers, as well as the makers, immediately liable upon notice of the non-acceptance of the bills spoken of in that section. We call their attention also to section 3, which prescribes the manner of protesting notes in certain cases.

THE DISGUSTED FILLIBUSTERS.—Gen. WALKER's whereabouts in the City for the week past has only been known to his intimate associates. Upon leaving the La Farge House, where he held his *levee* for three or four days after his arrival, he expressed his wish to have his stopping-place kept secret, except to particular persons; some have attributed this precaution to apprehensions for his own personal safety, as it is supposed there are many of the returned fillibusters who owe him no good will. His sudden retirement from public observation, after his triumphant entry into the City, and his appearance and speeches in the theatres, may, however, be accounted for upon other grounds. A delegation from his sick and wounded soldiers, who arrived in the *Wabash* found him out on Monday, and solicited his aid to enable them to reach their friends, but he informed them he was as poorly off as themselves, and could give them no assistance. They are now scattered about the City in such places as will afford them temporary shelter and food, until, through the assistance of the humane, they can obtain the necessary means to reach their homes.

The crippled and diseased have been received into the City and Bellevue Hospitals. Some of the Nicaraguan women, who arrived by the *Wabash*, are lying ill at their boarding houses; some of them lost their husbands in Nicaragua, and the husband of one lady died on the passage. Upon learning that Gen. WALKER was in the City, they were elated with the hope that he would interest himself in their behalf and took the first opportunity, upon landing, to inform the General of their arrival, and request the favor of a call from him. "Surely," thought one of these ladies, "he will call to see me; my husband held a high command under him, and they were in daily familiar intercourse during the trying siege of Rivas. I am here in a strange City, without friends, and a widow; he will, at least, have the civility to call and express some sympathy for my misfortunes." She sent a message from her humble boarding-house to his genteel quarters in Twelfth-street, but, up to a late hour yesterday, she had not had a sight of her husband's General. She had not sought the interview with any expectation of aid, but from a natural wish to see one with whom her fortunes had been so closely allied, and in whose cause her husband had lost his life.

One of the more intelligent of the wounded men remarked, "He might have given us a sight of his countenance, any how, and if he couldn't 'a helped us, let him say so; now there was BONAPARTE, he used to go round and show some feelins for his wounded soldiers, but here is General WALKER in the City, and don't even come to look at us; it don't appear human; he wont get me to fight in Nicaragua for him again; but its just like him, he never did appear to care how the wounded and the sick fared in Rivas."

It was reported that General WALKER would leave for Washington and thence for New-Orleans yesterday afternoon, but some of the officers stated that he would remain for another day or two.

A PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—About two hundred "roughs" assembled yesterday at Jones' Wood, to witness a prize fight between two men, named SWEENEY and LYNCH. They had placed their stakes and stretched their ropes, when Officer CONNELL appeared among them, and desired them to retire, threatening them with the vengeance of the law if they failed to comply. The officer was only laughed at, and told to go away. He thereupon repaired to the Station-House and made known the facts, when a squad of men were sent among the sportsmen, who, on the approach of the officers, retired in all directions among the woods. They were pursued and six of them were arrested, viz.: MICHAEL BURNE, JOHN KIRNMAN, GEORGE LEES, CHAS. CHENNEY, THOMAS SMITH and FRANCIS O'NEIL. The principals escaped. The prisoners were all held to answer. This makes the fifth attempt at prize fighting in Jones' Wood within the year, but every one has been defeated by the exertions of the Nineteenth Ward Police.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met as usual yesterday, at their rooms, in the Bank of Commerce Building. The business transacted was not particularly interesting, consisting merely of reports of Committees on unfinished business—and the organization of measures for future action—mostly with regard to obstructions now existing in the Park.

The President announced the postponement of the sale of the State Arsenal property until the 24th of July, and presented a communication relative to its purchase by the Commissioners. The Board meet again on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

DUTIES OF THE HEALTH WARDENS.—Each Warden is required by the City Inspector to report himself daily at the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection between 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., and report what has been his action the day previous, and receive such complaints as may have been made at the office, and immediately examine the same. In the meantime he has called at the station-house and received such as may have been made there. On the discovery of any nuisance detrimental to the public health, the Warden serves a notice on the owner, agent, lessee or occupant to abate forthwith, in 3 days or 10, as the case may seem to demand. If the notice is disregarded, the fact is reported to the City Inspector. The fact of the abatements of nuisances are also reported and entered on the books kept by the Clerk of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. Dead horses, cows, hogs, dogs, cats, &c., found in the streets are reported to the dead-animal contractor. In their daily travels through their Wards they come in contact or are informed of cases of infectious diseases. It is their duty to report the same immediately to the City Inspector, with the nature of the disease and the street and number at which such diseases are located; also, to examine thoroughly the premises and ascertain if any local causes exist for the sickness.

Reports of this nature, with all others, are in writing. It is made their duty to suppress and prevent the casting of garbage, vegetables, decayed and decaying substances, offal and filth of every kind into the streets, and to report such violations of law to the Department. They are required to cause all putrid, unsound and diseased meats, beef, pork, fish, hides, skins, and, indeed, all offensive and unhealthy matter, to be immediately removed out of the City limits.

It is made the duty of the Wardens annually between the 1st day of January and April to make a complete and thorough survey of every sink, cellar, yard, block, house and room, and ascertain if any nuisance exists; whether ventilation is ample; whether the sink requires emptying; whether new sinks have been constructed in accordance with City ordinances.

The Wardens are also required to give their special attention to sunken lots with stagnant water therein, to cow-stables, hog-pens, slaughter-houses, meat stalls, manure heaps, rag and bone-pickers, bone and offal boiling establishments, horse-skinning factories, damp, wet or filthy cellars, tenant houses, and the ventilation of the same. The duties required are arduous, responsible and frequently dangerous. In their faithful, fearless and prompt discharge they commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the public. On their vigilance and prompt action under the direction of the Head of the Department, depends, in a great measure, the health of the City.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT-HOUSE.—In 1762, JOHN CRUGER, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, LEONARD LISPENARD and WILLIAM BAYARD, by direction of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, and as Trustees for the Government, purchased four acres of ground on the point of Sandy Hook, and there erected a light-house and out-buildings. There had, we believe, been a beacon light displayed there before, but this was the first permanent light-house built. During the early part of the revolution the light was extinguished by order of the Government, and in 1790 the grounds, buildings, &c., were ceded by the people of the State of New-York to the United States of America.

☞ The Board of Education meet to-night and will take up the unanimous report of the Executive Committee in favor of introducing the study of German in the Freshman class of the Free Academy. This is urged that the many pupils of the Academy who are obliged to leave and go into business before reaching the Junior or Senior class, may also have their chance to learn German, which is becoming more and more useful every year for the business men.

FIREMEN'S PRESENTATION.—A handsome silver trumpet was presented at the Astor House on Monday evening, by Columbia Engine Company, No. 14, to Mr. JAMES FORSYTH, their EX-Foreman. The presentation was made by Mr. TREMBLAY and responded to by Mr. FORSYTH, after which the Company sat down to an excellent supper, with the usual accompaniments of toasts and speeches. The trumpet was of ADAMS' manufacture, and cost $300.

NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—Governor KING has appointed Mr. FRANCIS R. TILLOU (the Ex-Recorder) as one of the Commissioners to investigate the school system in this City. He takes the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. NEILSON.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Letter from Mr. Banks Accepting the Nomination of the Republican State Convention.

The officers of the late Republican State Convention at Worcester, which nominated Mr. BANKS for Governor, have received from him the following letter, accepting the nomination:

WALTHAM, Monday Morning, June 29, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive on the evening of the 27th instant, your communication informing me that I had been nominated by the Republican Convention, held at Worcester on the 24th inst., as its candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, with a copy of the resolutions passed on that occasion. With profound acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon me, I accept the nomination: and if its choice be confirmed by an election, I shall make every exertion in my power to meet and answer the just expectations of the Convention.

My opinions upon all questions relating to the general government of the States, have been made public during my connection with an office from which I have been but recently relieved, and also by my course in the late Presidential canvas. I resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and I am still opposed to that measure, as I am to all acts of the late and the present administration, whether of an executive, legislative, or judicial character, which have been devised to maintain or perpetuate the original purpose of that flagitious wrong, and I shall earnestly advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union of States under its own charter of freedom. I am opposed to the further extension of Slavery, or to the increase of its political power. I believe that the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of its authority it is its duty to prohibit Slavery or Polygamy therein. I shall support the most energetic measures which the Constitution admits for the development of the moral and material interests of the American people, defend the sovereignty of the States against Executive or Judicial encroachment, and contribute all in my power for the restoration of the General Government to the principles of the fathers of the Constitution and the Union.

I am opposed to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, not only upon the ground that it controverts the principles and overthrows all the precedents of our history upon the subject of Slavery, but that it assumes to decide as a judicial problem the question whether Slavery shall be established in this State, which has been, and ought to be, left as a political question for the people of the State to determine for themselves.

It is pleasant for us at all times to recall the traditions of our fathers, to repeat their affirmation of principles, which seem to us to be self-evident truths and which were announced to the world by men who were ready and able to support them in council and to defend them in the field. But it is a pleasure that cannot be enjoyed apart from the conviction that it is for us an equal, if not a higher duty, vigilantly to embrace every means that will tend to insure and perpetuate their supremacy, on this continent at least. If it shall hereafter appear that our Government has departed therefrom, and joined itself to other and false political doctrines, I trust that it may never be said of the people of Massachusetts, that an unreasonable refusal of minor concessions, or their immaterial diversities of opinion—always the bane of Republics—gave success and perpetual power to their opponents. No one can doubt that a vast majority of the people of the United States are opposed to the policy represented by the Slavery propagandists; and still less can we doubt that it is their diversity of opinion in non essentials that encourages the Government with hopes of success, and constantly defeats the purposes of the people. It is no less a shame for us, under such circumstances, to admit our incapacity to maintain our principles than to acknowledge a defection from the faith of our fathers. In our age, with our lights, success is a duty. The graves of the past proclaim that failure must be the fault of the people and not of their cause. But there will be no permanent failure. There was never a more auspicious hour for the friends of freedom than the present. Whatever policy the Government may now devote its energies, political power must soon fall into new hands. And when power shall pass into the hands of the young men of this age, I can entertain no doubt that, like the young men of a past age, to whom JEFFERSON appealed, and who were his constant supporters in the great battles of his day, for the suppression of the Slave-trade and the ultimate supremacy of liberty in the early councils of our people, they will give renewed life to a national policy of freedom, traditional and true, which must be the basis of all moral or material prosperity, and which is dictated alike by conscience and common sense. I rejoice with an inward joy that the young men of Massachusetts, as it were by spontaneous movement, and with true appreciation of their duty and power, have assumed a position and unfurled a flag that will be hailed in other States as a harbinger of a better age—a radiant star that shall lead to new and decisive victories for the good old cause.

The affairs of our State demand no less our attention. There is now an unusually favorable opportunity for the initiation of political changes of great importance, which cannot fail to be acceptable to all classes of people. Of these, restricted sessions of the Legislature and heavy retrenchment in State expenditures are of lasting importance. Our people, constantly engaged in pursuits of commerce, manufactures, mechanic arts and agriculture, have a right to demand of the Government that it shall meet without evasion the necessities of the time, and enable them, without following the constant changes of partisanship, to hold their servants to an immediate and direct responsibility.

If I am elected to the office for which your Convention has nominated me, with the honor of the station I will accept its responsibilities. I will use my best exertions so to direct the affairs of the Commonwealth that its people cannot but approve or condemn, and I will be ready to meet them for their judgment. I repeat my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the Convention for its honors, and remain,

Very respectfully, their fellow-citizen, &c.,

N. P. BANKS.

Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, President; THOS. J. MARSH, Esq., Secretary.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER MONTREAL.

Corrected List of the Persons Supposed to be Lost.

Mr. Caldwell and wife, Mr. Lawrie, wife and four children of Mr. David Gilchrist; Mr. Clark and one child, Mr. J. McKenzie, a son and his niece, Mrs. Margaret Dickson, who saved two children of Mrs. B. E. Wallace; Mr. Bloomfield, lives at Toronto, and is in the employ of the G. T. R.; Mrs. David Wilson and five children, husband saved; Mr. Douglas, father of William, who is saved; Mrs. Douglas, and a sister of either Mr. or Mrs. Douglas, together with six children; Mrs. Campbell, mother of John and Maria, and two sisters; Mr. Haunce, father of James and Jeannette, who are saved, and a girl; Mr. Wyllie, husband of Mrs. Jane Wyllie, and three children; Mr. McAllaster, Mrs. McAllester's father, mother of Archibald, who is saved, and a daughter; Mr. Hay, father of John Hay, who is saved, and a child; Mr. Nicholson, father of William, who is saved; James Maxwell, Antoine Gaynor, Michel Brennan, waiter; James Sullivan, Hugh McLean, with two children; Chas. McKay, Robert Wilson and two sons, Mary Wilson, Hipolite Asselin, X. Hamel, François Charron, William Graham, James Watson and daughter, Cleophiss Bondreau, Marie Lancaquan, John Grant, steward of the *John McKenzie*, John McIntyre, Colin Sinclair and wife, Andrew Adams, John Lachlan, William McLeod, Margaret Corbett, James McQueen, son and daughter, Catharine McKenzie; Mrs. Mary Hunt, and three children, Jos. McGinsey, Edward Parrault, William Martin, Mr. O'Brien, Toronto; Mrs. Cristian, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of James, saved and three sisters, Mrs. McBeth, wife of Alexander, saved and child, Mrs. Mshean, mother of Hugh, saved and sister; Mrs. Wilson, wife of Robert, and child, James Colyhen, the son of Colin Campbell who is saved, the sister of A. Adams, who is saved; Mrs. Lachlan, wife of John, who is saved; Mrs. Green, wife of James, who is saved and five children; Wm. Mackenzie, mother of Catharine, five sons and two daughters; Mrs. Mackenzie has a husband residing in the States, and she, of course, entirely alone. Mr. Hunter, husband of Mary, Mrs. Hunter is supposed to have been burned, Mr. Chrystian, two sons and two girls.—118.

Hon. S. H. PHILLIPS, of Salem, Mass., had been to Three Rivers, where one of his sons resides, and was on his way to Montreal to take the Railroad for home, when the terrible disaster occurred by which so many lives were sacrificed. The Salem *Register* says:

"A great and startling calamity has befallen this city. STEPHEN CLARENDON PHILLIPS, one of Salem's most esteemed and valuable sons was a victim of the terrible steamboat disaster on the St. Lawrence on Friday afternoon, a brief account of which is mentioned in another place. A profound sensation of grief and horror pervaded the community when the melancholy announcement was made on Saturday afternoon, and the event was a topic of universal comment.

A telegraphic dispatch from a son of Mr. PHILLIPS, now at Three Rivers, communicated the sad intelligence, with the further information that the body had been recovered and identified, and would be forwarded to Salem. No specific details have yet been received.

At sunset on Saturday all the bells in the city were tolled by order of the authorities, and yesterday the flags on the shipping, the armories, engine houses, &c., were displayed at half-mast, in token of the public bereavement. Touching allusions to the loss were also made in all the churches.

Mr. PHILLIPS had been absent in Canada for several months, attending to business affairs on the St. Maurice and at Three Rivers, where he was largely engaged in timber and lumber operations. He was expected home on a short visit this week, preparatory to removing his family to Canada for the Summer.

Mr. PHILLIPS was fifty-five years of age at the time of his death, having been born on the 11th of November, 1802. He graduated at Harvard College in 1819, and shortly after entered upon mercantile pursuits. He represented the Essex South District in Congress from 1834 to 1838, when he was elected Mayor of Salem, which office he held by successive re-elections until 1842. In 1848 and 1849, he was the candidate of the Free-Soil party for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, but failed of an election. Since that time, he has withdrawn from political life. As a private citizen, he was highly esteemed for his irreproachable moral character.

The Shooting of John Everson by the Gambler Abel, at Memphis, Tenn.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the public were shocked and enraged at hearing of the death of one of our best and most worthy citizens, JOHN EVERSON, who was shot and instantly killed by JOHN ABEL, a son of JOE ABEL.

From all the information we could gather, but little or no cause or provocation was given by the deceased to justify the horrible deed. They were seated in front of the Worsham House, and it is not known by those who were near that any angry words passed between them. The first thing which attracted attention was ABEL rising and shooting Mr. EVERSON. He shot him through the heart, and he fell upon the pavement and died almost instantly, without speaking a word. ABEL endeavored to make his escape, but he was soon arrested and taken to the prison.

In a few moments after he was arrested, a large and infuriated crowd assembled, first upon the ground where the bloody deed was committed, and then proceeded to the jail with the view of taking and hanging him immediately; and had not the crowd been checked by several gentlemen who took an active part in trying to quiet it, they would most certainly have hung him. The crowd was addressed by Mayor DOUGLASS, Col. JNO. MARTIN, Gen. W. T. HASKELL, Col. J. H. MCMAHON and others, who urged them to deliberate and consider before proceeding further in such an important move. The crowd was very large, numbering between two and three thousand citizens, who were very greatly excited and enraged. Finally Mr. OLIVER GREENLAW proposed that a committee of fifty persons he appointed to guard the jail, and see that ABEL did not escape, and that the meeting adjourn to meet at Court Square, at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, which was agreed to—the committee was appointed and the meeting dispersed.

At about 8 o'clock the crowd commenced assembling at Exchange Building, and that spacious hall was soon crowded to overflowing. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons present in and surrounding the hall. The greatest excitement pervaded the entire crowd. We have never before seen the house so densely crowded, or the people more highly indignant.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. C. HOLLAND to the chair; after which it was proposed and agreed to, that a Jury of six from each Ward, making thirty-six persons, be selected to act upon the case. They were duly selected from our best and most prudent citizens; and after being empanneled, witnesses were brought before them, and their evidence in the case taken. The evidence, by those who saw the difficulty, was very strong, and, at the time it was given it excited great indignation among the crowd.

After hearing all the witnesses that could be found, and each of their statements were fully sustained by the others, the jury retired and were about an hour and a half considering the case. They were divided in their opinion as to its verdict, twenty-six being in favor of leaving his case to take its regular course at law—it being in their opinion such a plain and palpable case of *murder in the first degree*—while twelve were for taking out the prisoner and hanging him forthwith.

The report of the jury was submitted to the assembly, and about three fourths of the crowd sustained the action of the twelve. The crowd was greatly excited, and had they been headed by a *leader*, their purpose would have been summarily carried into effect. But having no leader, the crowd, soon after its adjournment, dispersed.

While the jury was out the following resolution was adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That JOE ABEL is hereby ordered to leave this city and county before 12 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) never more to return.

N. B. FOREST, OLIVER GREENLAW and F. H. CLARK, were appointed as the Committee to notify Mr. ABEL of the passage of the above resolution.

Just before the adjournment of the meeting, Col. THOS. J. FINNIE called the attention of the crowd, and spoke a few moments, showing the source from which all the bloodshed and murders in this city emanated, viz: From the gamblers and gaming houses, and idlers and loafers about the city—and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all gamblers be ordered to leave the city in ten days from this time, and if they fail to do so, they will be compelled to depart, *peaceably* if possible, *forcibly* if *necessary*, and that gaming-houses be no longer tolerated in this city.

Death of Hon. Langdon Cheves.

From the Charleston Mercury, Saturday.

We cannot mention without emotion the death of this distinguished man, which occurred in Columbia yesterday morning.

Mr. CHEVES was a native of Abbeville District, and born in the year 1776. In his early life he filled a large place, not only in the history of our city, but in the history of the country. In a very short time after his entrance into the practice of law, in our city, he was at the head of the Bar, and was soon elected a member of the Legislature, where he served with distinction. In 1810 he was elected a member of Congress from this District, in which capacity he served during five years. He was one of that grand trio, CHEVES, LOWNDES, and CALHOUN—who led the Administration of Mr. MADISON into the decisive measures which brought on the war of 1812.

By his conduct in Congress, he established for himself a grand and noble position, and on the retirement of Mr. CLAY from the Speakership of the House, he was elected to fill his place. Subsequently, he was appointed a Commissioner to settle important questions arising out of the Treaty of Ghent. In 1819, when the United States Bank had been established, and, by a wild spirit of speculation, had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, he was appointed to it Presidency, with a view of retrieving its affairs. It is in his conduct in this office that, probably, Mr. CHEVES deserves most to be honored. He found the Bank on the brink of insolvency; he regulated the distribution of its funds; he restored order to its affairs, and redeemed to it the character which was intended in its charter as the faithful and honest regulator of the currency of the United States. But, in doing so, he was obliged to put the dividends at a low rate, and wholly to suppress the dabblings of the speculators. The consequence was, that he was hunted down by men who wished to make the Bank an instrument of personal gain; and this to an extent that induced him to resign the Presidency. His successor, who was set up in order to satisfy these desires, after declaring large dividends, and giving endless accommodations to political and commercial applicants, ended in the most tremendous bankruptcy that has occurred since the days of the South Sea Bubble.

After this time, Mr. CHEVES seems to have taken a disgust to public life, and has never held any office under the State, or the United States, although he has always taken an interest in all great public questions that have arisen. Witness his elaborate essay, over the signature of "Say," published in this paper in 1837, on the great question, then agitated, of the revival of the United States Bank, which form the most complete and conclusive discussion of the subject that has ever been published.

But one of the high features of Mr. CHEVES' character was his public disinterestedness. He never sought office, and he never accepted it, save when he thought he could do the State some service. When he was selected by the Governor to fill the seat in the Senate, vacated by the death of our great CALHOUN, he only refused because he was an old man and unequal to the duties.

The Washington Election Riot.

From the Union, of Tuesday.

Yesterday, in the Criminal Court, Judge CRAWFORD presiding, the case of Wm. Warnach, James Williams, John Webster, Wm. Wilson, Isaac Stoddard and Wm. Williams, indicted for riot in the Seventh Ward on the 1st day of June, was taken up. Messrs. Bradley, Sr., Carrington, Martin and Smith appeared for the defendants. The testimony of the following witness seems to furnish a succinct account of the affair:

David Davis sworn—Is a member of the Auxiliary Guard; was ordered to first precinct, Seventh Ward, on the 1st day of June last; when witness went there they had erected a stand for the purpose of voting; first movement which was made some one said that pen would not suit, because the antics would have the advantage in the voting at that place; the judges went to another window; Evans tore planks off to let the people through; witness was stationed at that place to pass the voters through; nothing occurred until Warnach came up with a crowd from second precinct; he took off his coat and said, "My name is Bill Warnach, from Philadelphia, and I belong to Shiffler Hose, and I can whip any d—d anti on the ground;" he had on a cap and his sleeves rolled up; said, "Where are your fighting men?" asked for George Evans; his associates stood around, ready to go in; among whom were Taylor, Cross and Wilson; no one present spoke crossly, but were joking; no one took Warnach's challenge up; they then dispersed for a while; after they scattered a boy came inside near witness; witness told him to go out; he went out and soon came back, and said he would like to see the G—d d—d man who would put him out; witness told him he should go out; he went out and spoke with Warnach; there was only one fight then, in which Cross kicked a man named Bartlett, who ran to the end of the stand, turned to go up, when Cross, Warnach, Wilson and Taylor got him down; Mr. Jas. Johnson got upon the fence and said—"Don't beat that man;" when he was seized by the parties and they held on to him; witness said—"Don't! don't!" they pulled Johnson inside the pen; Jesse Williams came around through the pen side of witness and said to them—"Let him go; let me get at him: d—n him, let him go; I'll fix him; I'll fix him!" they let Johnson go, and he got down; at that time witness came outside the stand, when Webster, who had come from the Fifth Ward polls, said he had seen the Marines going up to the Fourth Ward polls to shoot down American citizens, and it was necessary for the American Party to take possession of the polls and allow no foreigner to vote at all; William Williams was with the party, and said when he heard of American being shot down at the polls it made his blood boil; there were one hundred or more of the party just at the time some one said—"Don't do it now; wait a while;" at that time Wesley Burch said at the top of his voice—"Do it now; if you don't, you are beat; they have beat us in our precinct, and they will beat you here;" they then walked up and took possession, the voters moving off at the same time; witness went to dinner, and on his return the crowd had split, and Williams went out under the flag-staff, and had about 30 men with him, and said, "Now let's go to the Fifth Ward polls and drive the d—d Irish away from there;" he said this twice.

Question by Judge.—How did they take possession?

A.—By forcing themselves up to the window, and preventing the voters from voting.

Witness saw party go off, and afterwards they returned. Mr. Grinder, grocery keeper, came up to dispose his vote, and when near the window Warnach came up, being shoved by Simmons, and grabbed Grinder by the collar, and several others took hold and pulled him away. Jesse Williams was in the party, and Webster; they tried to get Warnach away, saying that Grinder was an American citizen. They stopped Warnach from pulling Grinder away, and Grinder then went up and voted; that was about the last witness saw, except Stoddard pulled a man out of the ranks, whom he (Stoddard) said was not registered on his book; he was a Garman; they all appeared to have one object—that of preventing voters from coming to the polls.

The taking of testimony was closed yesterday, and the case will be argued to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

Alleged Bribery in the Brooklyn Board of Health.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH, Chairman of a Special Committee of the Brooklyn Aldermen, appointed to investigate alleged corruption in the Board of Health, made a lengthy report on Monday evening. The report in effect is that Alderman PERETIN has received improperly $250, from Mr. DE BURGH, proprietor of the superphosphate of lime establishment at the foot of Broadway, recently declared a nuisance by the Board of Health, and that Alderman WALSH was accessory to the receipt of said money.

Upon the reading of the report, Aldermen PERETIN and WALSH tendered their resignations as members of the Board of Health, and both declared their ability to prove themselves guiltless of intentional wrong.

A resolution attached to the report recommends that Alderman PERETIN be expelled from the Board as an Alderman, and that Alderman WALSH be withdrawn from the Board of Health.

The report was accepted; 250 copies ordered to be printed, and the Aldermen to be heard in their defence on the evening of July 6.

THE STABLE NUISANCE.—The people of Brooklyn will mark the men in the Board of Aldermen who voted to reinstate the nuisance that makes property undesirable in the vicinity of Skillman-street, Flushing and Park avenues—the cow stables that were burned down on the 23d of June. Though Alderman SCHOLES showed that at least 1,150 cows were kept in Skillman-street, in that neighborhood; that the manure and filth discharged from the stables was poured into Wallabout Bay, at least half a mile from the tide by which it was carried off; that the stables were a nuisance to the people living near and along the line of the drainage, and in fact to the whole neighborhood, poisoning the air and filling what would be a most pleasant quarter with an intolerable stench; when the motion to amend the existing ordinance, so as to permit the stables to be rebuilt was put, twenty voted aye and fifteen nay. For the nuisance the following voted: Messrs. Cashow, Russell, O'Neil, McNamee, Lowber, Doherty, Marvin, Clarke, Delvecchio, Hudeon, Rowe, Spader, Bogart, Oliver, Shaw, Bannon, McMahon, Smith, Golahan, Palmer. Against it Messrs. Pierson, Dorlan, Van Brunt, Fithian, Walsh, Vail, Woglom, Wilson, Preston, Ralphe, Walter, Kalbfleisch, Suydam, Scholes, Jenkins. Now let the Board of Health do its duty.

☞ A Juvenile Concert by the pupils of Public School No 23, (Mr. BARNES',) Brooklyn, was given last evening in the Baptist Church, Bedford-avenue, under the direction of Prof. DAVID P. HORTON. The house was well filled, and the singing creditable both to the pupils and to Prof. HORTON. WALTER R JOHNSON presided at the organ. The pieces which were best executed and of course most applauded were "Solo and Chorus—Be Kind to Each Other," "Boston Tea Party," "Hymn to Night," a trio; "A long pull and a strong pull," by the boys, and a solo and chorus, "Where is Home?" led by Master LIPYETT, a lad of 12 years. With some humorous reminiscences of the old school, by Mr. BARNES, and a vote to repeat the performance on Friday evening, the Concert closed.

ACQUITTED.—ARCHIBALD MULLEN, indicted for manslaughter, in killing MICHAEL TRAPPEL, Jr., at the Franklin House, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, a few weeks ago, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and acquitted.

TRAPPEL dared MULLEN to fight, when MULLEN struck T. a blow which caused him to fall over and strike his head upon the sidewalk, fracturing his skull. Both parties had been drinking, and were on friendly terms.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday. A communication from thirty-seven ladies, asking that the Board appoint a matron for the jails, was referred to the Jail Committee. After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

MISSING.—FREDERICK WEST, shoemaker, of Second-street, North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, has been missing since the 20th inst. His family is in destitute circumstances.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NONPAREIL NUMBER.
The Fourth of July Number of
HARPER'S WEEKLY
Is probably the best Illustrated Newspaper ever issued in this country. It contains the continuation of BULWER'S new novel, "What will he do with it?" a deliciously illustrated article, "How to spend the Fourth;" an account of the Fourth in the Holy Land, with the strange adventure of Mohammed Bey; a gorgeously illustrated narrative of a recent pleasure trip to the West by Rail; illustrations of the Henry Clay Monument, of the Boston Columbiad, of the Monster Hailstones which fell on the 21st of June; together with better Stories, Poetry, Editorials, and Caricatures than can be had elsewhere.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
From the New-York Ledger.
Our contemporary, Harper's Weekly, has secured the new novel, "What will he do with it?" by BULWER, which will no doubt be the masterpiece of the great novelist. It opens admirably.
We say we are glad that our contemporary has secured this great work, for Harper's Weekly deserves as large a measure of success as the monthly. It is by far the best paper of its kind we ever had in this country, and, in respect of reading matter, is considerably ahead of the Illustrated London News.

CANCER CURED.—DR. FELL'S GREAT REMEDY Having obtained the prescription for the cure of Cancer, with which Dr. FELL, of London, has met with such immense success, the undersigned are prepared to treat all forms of this terrible disease.
Drs. VAN ALEN & DUVALL, No. 191 1st-av., 2 doors from 12th-st., where the Remedy is prepared. Private office, No. 220 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

REMOVAL.
I. M. SINGER & CO. will remove their Sewing-Machine business from No. 323 to No. 458 Broadway, on Thursday, July 2.

THE DEMAND UNABATED.
CANTRELL has sold an immense quantity of his
TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS
at his new establishment,
No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.,
this Spring, and the demand for them continues very great. They are neat, well made, and of excellent materials—just the articles for town or country wear. Ladies, do not leave the City without procuring a supply of these articles. You cannot fail to be delighted with them.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.
If you want to buy best five dollars worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures or Silver-Plated Ware,
IT WILL PAY YOU
to make your selections at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, even if you had to spend double stage fare to get there. Look at their prices! White dinner sets, 114 pieces, $16; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; white toilet sets, $1; cut-glass goblets the dozen, $1 75; cut-glass wines the dozen, 75c.; three-light chandeliers, $7; hall lights, $3; bedroom folding brackets, 75c.; silver-plated casters, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated coffee urns, $11; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $20; silver-plated table spoons the dozen, $3 75; silver-plated tea spoons the dozen, $1 50; silver-plated table forks the dozen, $4. Cut out this list and take it with you. Be sure you get into the right place, viz.:
DAILEY & CO.'S,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their Ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fifty TWENTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As those are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20,
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—On Monday, June 29, we will commence to close off the balance of our this season's manufactured stock of men's, boys', and children's straw hats, embracing our usual assortment

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, Jr. & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 6th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, at present, one, from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 256 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose blanks will be furnished.

Stockholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE L SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $16,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be disposed of. Other than the holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and Run of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grant of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent of the par value thereof. The Bonds never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent of par value, and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent in hand, 10 per cent on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1857.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Allegheny, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing:

Jesse A. Marshall, B. S. K. Richardson, Peter B. Sweeney, J. Campbell, Jr., John S. Siney, Chester Lamb, James Murphy, Hugh Smith, Eben Beadleston, Chas. R. White, Wm. M. Fuller, John Kerr, Ames F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:

President—JESSE A MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

AT THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Ewen, Wm. E. Falls,
Irad Hawley, George A. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Griffith, Charles Morgan,
Isaac L. Platt, Thomas W. Pearsall,
Jonathan Thorne.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H MEAD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Money advanced in any sum upon every description of jewelry, diamonds, plate, dry goods, clothing, &c. Bills discounted. Money advanced upon goods in bond, real estate, &c. This office being established to meet the demands of all classes of the public. Terms very liberal. All business strictly confidential. Office hours 8 till 6. Mortgages taken on furniture. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of the road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company of Ohio will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City on presentation of the proper coupons.

HENRY S. MAYS,
TROY, O., June 25, 1857. Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, June 26, 1857.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of July proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

J. R. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, June 19, 1857.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS ON THIS COMPANY, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, will be closed from 30th June to 1st July.

L. M. HUBBY, President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE 1st and payable in this City, July 1 next, on the Bonds of Muskingum County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after 1st proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue.) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, June 25, 1857.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st July at the office of Ohio Life Insurance Trust Company in New-York. D. J. FALLIS, Treasurer.

MISSOURI INTEREST.—THE INTEREST Coupons due July 1 on all Bonds of the State of Missouri will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New York. Holders are requested to separate the various descriptions before presenting for payment. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 30th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.

By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857.—SCRIP TO
County.
Guernsey County,
Belmont County,
Hardin County,
Jackson County.
Dam Railroad.
Little Miami Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Co.
Town of Elyria.
Xenia Township,
Silver Creek Township, } To Dayton, Xenia and I. R. Rs.
Dayton Township,
Dayton City.
Portland Township.
City of Detroit
Franklin Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Monroe Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Orange Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Cadiz Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Tuscarawas Township—to Steubenville and Ind. R. R.
Coshocton County.

The above are payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. "CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1898. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on receiving the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—

ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.

LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad

CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.

Full particulars can be had on application to

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan on account Water Works.
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 8 per cent. Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Milwaukie and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New-York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New-York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FARM MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due July 1, 1857, and the Coupons of the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, falling due July 2, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic.

J. B. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. CO.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1st July, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE ON 1st July, on bonds of the
CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ROCK ISLAND, IOWA.
CITY AND COUNTY OF MESCATINE, IOWA.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA.

Will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the proper coupons, to E. W. CLARK, DODGE CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. CO.,
KENOSHA, Wis.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank on and after that date

JOSIAH BOND, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, (late the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Companies.)—The Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, on THURSDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
(Late Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Chicago.)
OFFICE No. 31 NASSAU-st., NEW-YORK,
June 29, 1857.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS closed to the Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at this office.

C. F. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st July prox., will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

INTEREST WARRANTS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued in aid of the construction of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs M. K. JESUP & COMPANY'S office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. DAVID P. HULL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shon and Heather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JULY ON Licking county (Ohio) Bonds will be paid on presentation at my office No. 88 Broad-st.

VIRGIL HILLYER.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JULY ON Newark Township (Ohio) Bonds will be paid on presentation at my office No. 88 Broad-st.

VIRGIL HILLYER.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JULY ON Newark Corporation (Ohio) Bonds will be paid on presentation at my office No. 88 Broad-st.

VIRGIL HILLYER.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO CITY, CALAFORNIA.—The interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in New-York July 1, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank SATHER & CHURCH, Agents.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest Coupons due July 1 on Bonds of St. Louis County, Missouri, will be paid at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office. Nos. 40 and 42 Broad st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. R. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., will give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND,
PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. CO.,

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro-rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending June 30 inst. Shareholders will be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 1, inclusive. By order of the Board,

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, June 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Friday, June 19, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the road for six months, ending June 30 was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at the office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 William st., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board

JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four (4) per cent, payable on Monday 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1857.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
New-York, June 26, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.

EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. CO.,
KENOSHA, Wis.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank on and after that date

JOSIAH BOND, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, (late the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Companies.)—The Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, on THURSDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.

W. F UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER the 10th day of July, a dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date.

SAMUEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 10th inst.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.

W. B. MEERER, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE HANOVER FIRE INSURance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent payable at their office No. 45 Wall-st. on demand. By order of the Directors.

DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.—Our Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on the full stock, payable on the 3d July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., New-York City. JOHN HOPPER, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.

June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL TO BE INCREASED TO $1,500,000, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE RECEIVED.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 16th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock for, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier. W. T. HOOKER, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 6th day of July next. By order of the Board,

JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier.

The Stockholders of the Bank who have not already subscribed for their portion of the new additional capital of One Million of Dollars, and holders of assigned rights of Stockholders to subscribe, are here notified that the subscriptions must be made before the 1st of July, on which day the first instellment of 25 per cent. is required to be paid at the Bank.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56—law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutches County Bank, Farmers,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'56-law2yW* Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., } P. W. ENGS, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING UNCLAIMED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Vendue at the Public Stores, Warehouse, No 54 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL T. GOOD, on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn.
	Samples No. 2		3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M P		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1			
Decem'r, '56	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Carl Schmandbill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 245 Grand-st N. Y				
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem r, '55	Thomas Tonnton, No. 9 Sammons-place, South 3d-st. Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minbo,	
	Ang'tus Cameron, Beaver-st. N Y		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Maekie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York				
	C. (diamond S) & Co	261 250	one package,	Atlantic,	
	M E S	17	one package,	Planter,	
	M. Maletta		one package,	Washington,	
September, '56	Robert C. Clerk		one case,	Clarissa,	Nenvitas.
August, '56	J. L.	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '56	J. L.		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '56	4 in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '56	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '56	F and L, and C P and F under	729,730,761			
		762,765	five ¼ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '52	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	202	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Ointments		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1293	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	3677,3215	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F E	1	one case.	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		one box,	E. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 28, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K R Co. in a cross	418	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	D over D K in diamond	109	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburre, Mass				
	Pomfret & Wood London		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	A G		10pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	F B	1012	one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	L M. Simpson & Sons, Low		one case,	Geo. Hurlburt,	Antwerp.
	A M	759	one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	H & Co	5001	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society		one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	Miss E K Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	F B	1	twn bags,	Lynds,	Unknown.
	A R united	11	one case,	Margaret Evans,	London.
	U A		three cercons,	Monsgratte,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C S		one cercon,	Rester,	Sevanilla.
	U A	211	six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A over N	75	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	100	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	I H Z M		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Mark	6	one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	ona bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		ona bund. willows,	Unknown.	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G R & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorkwin,	London.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A. Isello & Co		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199,	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 3, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D E	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Hoadley,	Antwerp.
	H H, united		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	M I N S U E		one box,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	A. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q K	456	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	K		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	E, in a diamond	17	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westermann & Co. No. 260 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	DLD, Trenton, N. J		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	802	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask,	Uodine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	VD united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracoa.
	G F over T	53	one bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Neuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1889	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan 12, '56	W elevated	18	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C H, or no mark		one hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	126	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,16,21	four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		one box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot. of a dia-mond, with B over C in centre	5,998, 5,924, 6,849	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	I H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	376	one bale,	Ictna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	621	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulkes & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Curacoa.
November, '56	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '56	No mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '56	E in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '56	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J F P		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one ceroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	46	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	256	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	18	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelone,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	25	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	104	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	54	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '56	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	6	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	H	2	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	R in triangle W below	2671	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	2111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr. Glatigny		one case,	Bevaria,	Havre.
	D F	2	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1229	ona basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	89	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four bdls,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colner, 364 Cherry-street		one barrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1855	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over E	13	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L E in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Carmachi		one bag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Anra,	Melbourne.
	R W G	1,2 i n6 No	three cases,	Anra,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in diamond and K on right	36	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	C H P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Nell		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		nne bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Mr. Titus, 47 Saud-st., Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M B P	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128, 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st		one case.	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M R, anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W. Moncure,	Liverpool.
	L G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Henauson, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right		one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M	2	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one cercon,	Unknown	Unknown.
	Samuel Rialy		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & Co n'r's		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	F with a large C	1,064,1,085	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	331@334	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '54	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	B & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
	G F B		one package,	Fulton,	
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-93	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
	H. Ober		one package,	Bernuda,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	S & S		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H. A. Colt		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isla,	Havana.
April, '56	H. Bledoin		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	1 65	five packages,	R. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,183,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark de'aged		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H	522	one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '54	No mark	292 bags	one case,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one bale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C F under and diamond over	128	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	L in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	3	one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '55	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '55	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '56	Pole over C D		one box,	Johana,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bbl.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	I. B. Blank Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one can,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr. G. W. Cabeniss		one case,	Horatia,	Shanghae.
	E	10	one case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
	U	6	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
'53			one demijohn,	Stephani,	Bremen.
January, '56	No mark		two demijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venoge		one basket.	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	60	one basket.	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	8014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	200	one baskat,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F D	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	H & W	7	one package,	North Star.	Havre.
Nov. 15, '55	No mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 12, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '56	E. Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 19, '56	A	1,2	two trunks,	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 19, '56	B	18	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Mitchell & Romemenburg		one bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 29, '56	J. B. Donbons		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 25, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	788	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	P D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Canrobert,	Havre.
April, '56	R. Fisher & Manning		one case.	Cerlolen.	Bremen
Jan. '56	T A	6121	one package,	Unkoown.	Unknown.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 23, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 5, '56	H		one case,	Bergmuller,	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G G	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gihon		ons package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	E & C	198	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A V	8	nne cercon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A	3	one cercon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		ona cercon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one cercon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one cercon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over 11	113	one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 16, '56	A R over 11		one cercon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L in a diamond	264	one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	50	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	43	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		one bale.	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct., '55	Q & Co	3039	one case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July, '55	G. D. Munroe, N. Y		one case,	N. E. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '55	P & Co	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '55	L		24 bbls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Breman.
May, '55	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	50	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	one cask,	Pennisburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two cercons,	Winthrop,	Sarzulla.
August, '55	J G, or O & A		one cercon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '55	A B	50	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 12, '56	A D in a diemond (8 over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 12, '56	8 over G in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y noder	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '55		4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '55	B G K	5110	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
July, '56	R R in a diamond	1137, 1138	two cases.	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, '56	Mr Valegria		one case.	bk. C. B. Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 8, '55	J S, N Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '56	800 in a diamond		19 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10, '55	M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '55	M & Co	3468	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No mark		2 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '55	No mark		2 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 22, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 25, '56	J B and C in a diamond	1	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55	(Juan Frances, Port Owando, care) J Thompson, No 47 South-st		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 20, '55	H & B		one bale.	T. A. Cunningham.	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B	8	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	2	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamnnd	800	one case,	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	Loeschinck & Womandock		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '55	La Sala & Co		one parcel,	Brotber Jooath en,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N	3	one case,	C. A. Bogstide,	Bremen.
June, '55	No mark		one barrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	(M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, N Y		one case,	Dirver,	Liverpool.
April, '54	P N		8 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel.	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one case,	F. Fabens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
September, '55	J H		one chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '55	P L in a circle	4359	one case,	Leila,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	No mark		one bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '55	H B and M	30	one bale,	Louisiana,	Marseilles.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	334@338	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital $200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857 135,500
Total $335,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next; to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

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SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

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JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest on Scrip of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

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Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Rats and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
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Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot No. 434 Broadway. Beware of peddler
Beware of counterfeits.

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HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, at warerooms, as above.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $50 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $300 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PERSONS WHO WISH GOOD PIANOS AT low prices, will find them at my store. The celebrated Ballet Devis & Co.'s Pianos. Only agency for this new Piano in New-York. Second-hand Pianos $75, $50, $100 to $200. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A FAMILY IN WANT OF MONEY WILL dispose of their piano-forte—7-octave, rosewood—cost $375; will take $184; round corners, over-strung base, beautiful tone

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commencement of Columbia College.

The 103d Annual Commencement of old Columbia was held yesterday, in Niblo's Theatre. Notwithstanding the somewhat inauspicious state of the weather, a very brilliant audience crowded the house. The lady friends of the students were present in large numbers, to lend their countenance to the occasion. Though the exercises were protracted to nearly five hours, the interest, apparently, was unabated to the end.

At 10½ o'clock the students, attired in their black silk gowns, entered the centre aisle in procession, the band performing the "Souvenir de Dresden," and stationed themselves in the front seats of the parquette. They were preceded by the President, Faculty and Trustees of the College, who took seats upon the stage, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The representatives of the press were assigned excellent positions, and the whole arrangement of the house reflected great credit on the Committee having the matter in charge.

Among the visitors was Governor KING, who sat beside his brother CHARLES, the President of the College. We noticed, also, the following gentlemen who occupied seats on the stage: Peter Cooper, Esq., John W. Francis, M. D., Judges Peabody and Slosson, Rev. S. N. Murray, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Hon. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Alexander Leonard, M. Churchill, Esq., of Sing Sing, and the Faculties of the New-York University and Free Academy.

The members of the graduating class wore a band of white satin on the left wrist, on which was printed "Class of '57." The Philolexians and Peithologians also, were decorated with handsome insignia.

The following was the order of exercises, interspersed with music by MONCK's Band;

Greek Salutatory Oration, MYTTON MAURY.
English Salutatory Oration, W. RENWICK SMEDBERG.
German Salutatory Oration, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
Oration—"Individual Responsibility," JAMES B. HERRICK.
Oration—"Unwritten Language," WM. S. BOARDMAN.
Oration—"Beautiss of Science," HENRY B. NOTT.
Oration—"Majesty of Will," WM. H. MARTIN.
Oration—"The Work of the Sunlight," WM. R. TALBOT.
Oration—"Rise and Fall of Nations," MORGAN L. S. BROWER.
Oration—"The Student's Future," OLIVER P. HICKSON.
Oration—"Influence of Genius," EDGAR P. SMITH.
Master's Oration, ELIAS G. DRAKE, Jr.

The young gentlemen acquitted themselves excellently, and if bonquets are a sign from which to judge of the appreciation of friends, none of them were unappreciated. Flowers fell in avalanches from the fair hands of ladies, and some had to leave their tokens of favor because they were too many to carry off the stage. The addresses, which met the most approbation were those of Messrs. SMEDBERG, HERRICK and BROWER. These gentlemen were very happy in their oratory as well as their rhetoric. Messrs. W. GAREY MASSETT, JAMES T. TAILER and JAS H. SLIPPER, who were to have delivered respectively the "Latin Salutatory," and the orations on "Mental Refinement" and the "Arts of Life," were excused.

After the testimonials awarded at the late concluding examinations had been delivered, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on members of the graduating class as follows:

Mytton Maury,	Philip W. Holmes,	O. P. Jackson,
Benj'n S. Tuttle,	Edgar P Smith,	Erskine Mason,
W. R. Smedberg,	Theo. Parkman,	W. Carey Massett,
W. S. Boardman,	M. L. S. Brower,	Pierre McCarty,
Wm. R. Talbot,	Richard S. Dana,	R. T. Packwood,
Henry B. Nott,	H. E. Davies, Jr.	G. H. Redmond,
Eli. T. Gerry,	Sam. W. Francis,	Chas. E. Sears,
Wm. H. Martin,	George G. Haven,	James H. Slipper,
James T. Tailer,	Jas. B. Herrick,	Wm. B. Winslow.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred in course, upon the following Alumni of the College:

Rev. Wm. L. Peck, Isaac Greenwood, Jr., Delancy W. Knevele, Jeremiah L. Zabriskie, Marvin R. Vincent, John V. Lewis, H. C. Marvin, E. G. Drake, Reginald H. Smith, Charles S. Pomeroy, James G. Parker, Jr., George W. Bacon, George V. Pomeroy, Cutler McAllister, Rev. Wm. Allen Johnston, C. M. Herrick.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon RICHARD SOMERS SMITH, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, now a professor in the Polytechnic Institute, at Brooklyn.

The recipients of testimonials for being at the heads of classes were: Senior Class—MYTTON MAURY, nephew of Lieut. MAURY, of the National Observatory at Washington. Junior Class—WYLLIE P. BAXTER. Sophomore Class—JOHN C. BROWN. Freshman Class—WM. F. WHITEHOUSE.

The Valedictory Address was made by Mr. PHILIP W. HOLMES. It was in all respects a fine effort, and it met with marked attention throughout.

A benediction from the Chaplain closed the exercises.

The Alumni had a dinner at DELMONICO's last evening.

The trustees of the College intend to extend the collegiate course from four years to six, and to institute fellowships, similar to those of the English Colleges. The College is now in a flourishing condition. It has now some 200 students, and the number will be increased at least by 50 in the Fall.

EXHIBITION OF THE MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The fourteenth annual exhibition of this school took place at Hope Chapel last Friday evening. The parents and friends of the pupils assembled numerously on the occasion, and everything passed off to satisfaction. The exercises consisted of declamations, original and selected, and were frequently interspersed with music.

Master W. P. KETCHAM delivered an original oration, entitled "The Living Persent," which was a very creditable production. A debate on the question, "Are the mental capacities of the sexes equal?" was sustained by eight speakers on each side. Hoon's "Song of the Shirt" was recited by CORTLANDT PALMER. "Bombastes Furioso," and the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," (Act IV.,) were enacted by pupils of the school. Master D. P. JOHNSON delivered the Valedictory Oration, "Hero-Worship," composed by himself, and very effective.

After the distribution of diplomas and certificates by Mr. G. W. CLARKE, Judge DAVIES delivered the address to the graduates, inculcating the lesson of labor and endeavor in a very forcible manner. The following are the graduates of 1857: L. H. Allen, J. L. Bulkley, H. Burlew, F. Cochran, C. M. Earle, H. C. Havemeyer, D. P. Johnson, G. D. Julien, W. P. Ketcham, T. Ketcham, Jr., I. Minor, Jr., G. H. Morgan, C. R. Stirling, E. L. Tooker. M. W. Whitlock, W. H. Kimball, G. A. Dewey, C. H. Miller.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—An overflowing audience filled the large Chapel of the New-York University on Monday evening, to listen to the Anniversary Oration delivered before the Eucleian Society of that Institution by Rev. WILLIAM F. MOAGAN. The title of his production was "The Old and the New." Conservatism, be said, was a term which was generally considered as applicable only to that spirit of resistance to reform which has opposed human progress in all ages and nations. It was such Conservatism as this that had blinded the world at first to the importance of the discoveries of COPERNICUS; such a spirit had characterized the persecutions which GALILEO suffered at the hands of the Inquisition. But a correct, discriminating Conservatism would be the means of preserving institutions founded on Truth unmixed with Error. Such a Conservatism as this, he advocated. We should not drown ourselves in the past and forget the present; neither should we ignore the past entirely and become plodding utilitarians. We should so blend the learning of Ancient with the acquirements of Modern Science—the essence of things that are not with the substance of things which are, that both shall be preserved and perpetuated.

PARK BENJAMIN, Esqr., was to have delivered the Poem, but a death in his family prevented him from being present.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—There was a large attendance of the friends of the pupils at the Polytechnic Institute, corner of Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday evening, to witness the concluding exercises of the term, which were mainly of a declamatory nature. Masters Edward Wetmore, Lewis Morris, William Hoey, Theodore Braine and Wm. R. Skidmore, received merited applause for their elocution. The Institute is under the care of Mr. A. T. DRANE, late of Bermuda, who has devoted many years to teaching with much success. Some excellent vocal and instrumental music was volunteered by young ladies, under the direction of the wife of the Principal.

☞ JAMES SMITH was arrested yesterday, by Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Metropolitan Police, with a ladies' leather satchel in his possession, containing two pair of India-rubbers and one brown veil. An owner is wanted.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. E. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
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To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen in operation,
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C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
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Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

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PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN of New-Haven, and many other highly scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SONS, No. 119 Nassau street.

[Advertisement.]

"DRAT THE HAT, IS THAT WHAT YOU'RE STARING AT?"—Such was the excited exclamation of a poor countryman, on his first visit to the City, who, in all the pride of a venerable "bell-crown" that had descended as an heirloom from his grandfather, of Revolutionary memory, fancied it would create an excitement among the Gothamites. It did. But not such as our verdant friend anticipated, and he followed the advice to visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and obtain a more modern and becoming article of headgear. His delight, as he examined one article after another—"Straws," "Rocky Mountain Beavers," and "Cassimeres"—was perfectly refreshing and natural.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Even in mid-winter the perfume of fresh flowers regales the senses of all who use this crowning luxury of the toilet. Its fragrance outlives that of the finest Cologne, or the rarest essences of Lubin. The fairest complexion grows fairer; the harshest skin softens by its use as a cosmetic. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 576 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The giant strides of intellect in this century can owe no better exponent than the almost absolute dominion over all forms of external and internal malady achieved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Even scrofula and other diseases, supposed constitutional and incurable, give way before them. Beware of counterfeits!

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. This remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, wholesale and retail, at MCLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Murray and Greenwich streets. Custom-made Shirts, of the best quality, white and colored; Under-Garments, of every description; Twilled Jean and Linen Drawers. Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Gloves, Ties, &c. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most excellent entertainment is to be given at this house tonight, consisting of "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," "The Frisky Cobbler," and "Ireland as It Is," all favorite pieces, and in which the whole force of the company will appear.

[Advertisement.]

"RACHEL THE REAPER."—A new and thrilling domestic drama will be produced with this title for the first time to-night, at Barnum's Museum. We are confident, from the skill devloped in its composition, that it will prove singularly attractive. The "Corsican Brothers" this afternoon at the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Citizens and strangers may now find Prof FOWLER at his rooms, in the Phrenological Cabinet, No 308 Broadway, New-York, where he will give charts, with verbal or written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED-SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 30.

$1,000 N. Caro. St. 6s..	92		10	Third Avenue R.R.	90½
17,000 Missouri State 6s	81¾		5	N. Haven & Hfd. R	119½
3,000 Cali. St. 7s, '70..	60½		300	Reading R. R.....	c 69
500 do.....	b3 60		450	do.....	s3 60
1,000 City 5s, 1875.....	93		950	do.....	c 69¼
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R.6s.	84½		200	do.....	69¼
1,000 Harlem R. R. 1stm	75½		1650	do.....	s30 69
4,000 do.....	75½		300	do.....	69½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bs..	86½		50	Mich. Cent. R. R..	81¼
1,000 do.....	86¾		110	do.....	89
5,000 Chic. & Rk. I. Bs..	91		41	Cl. & Pitts. R. R....	34½
2,000 do.....	s3 90		41	do.....	35
1,000 Gal. & Chic 1stm.	92		200	do.....	s3 36½
8,000 L. E. & W. 2dm. h..	20		500	do.....	b60 36½
5 Metrop. Bk. Rights..	104¾		200	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b60 89
20 Penn. Coal Co.....	90¾		25	do.....	s3 89
250 do.....	90		200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	s30 39
100 Cumb. Coal Co.....	15		1,000	do.....	c 40
400 do.....	15¾		350	do.....	40
119 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	74½		200	do.....	c 40¾
10 Oh. Life & Traf. Co..	100½		540	do.....	40½
500 N. Y. Cen. R.R.....	76½		300	do.....	s15 39¾
2000 do.....	s60 76		200	do.....	b30 40
150 do.....	76¾		250	do.....	s10 39¾
10 do.....	77		225	do.....	c 39¾
93 do.....	b3 76½		100	do.....	39¾
100 do.....	b30 77		160	do.....	s30 39¾
200 do.....	76¾		1,300	do.....	s10 p&c 39¾
1300 do.....	s30 76½		150	do.....	39¾
200 do.....	b30 76¾		100	do.....	b30 40¼
50 do.....	s10 76½		100	do.....	b60 40
36 do.....	76¾		100	do.....	b60 41
250 Nic. Transit Co.	b3 4		400	do.....	b60 40¾
150 Erie Railroad.....	c 29		25	Mich. So. & N. I. pr.s.	69½
200 do.....	b60 29		100	do.....	b60 69¾
530 do.....	s3 29		20	do.....	68
50 do.....	b30 28¾		100	do.....	67
100 do.....	s3 28¾		100	Panama Railroad	b3 90
150 do.....	s10 28½		300	do.....	s3 90
700 do.....	c 28¾		100	Illinois Cen. R. R..	127
200 do.....	28¾		25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91
250 do.....	s15 28¾		930	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	53¾
150 do.....	b30 29		200	do.....	s30 53¾
50 do.....	s15 28¾		100	do.....	b30 54
500 do.....	28¾		300	do.....	b60 54¾
100 do.....	b30 28½		140	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	84
100 do.....	28¾		37	do.....	b3 84¾
50 do.....	b90 29		510	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	49
100 do.....	28¾		55	do.....	49¼
250 do.....	s3 28		100	do.....	b60 49¾
200 do.....	s3 28½		250	do.....	b30 49¾
100 do.....	s10 27¾		50	do.....	s30 49¾
100 do.....	s10 27½		25	do.....	b30 49¼
100 do.....	27¾		12	La Cr'se & Mil. R. R.	48¾
150 Harlem Railroad..	10		100	do.....	b60 48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s.....	93		350	N. Y. Cent. R..	s30 75¾
2,000 do.....	92½		300	do.....	76
1,000 Missouri State 6s	81¾		20	La Ce. & Mil. R....	47
1,000 do.....	81½		25	do.....	b30 48
50 Artisans' Bank.....	92		170	do.....	46¾
100 Merchants' Bk. Sp.	109		300	Reading R. R.....	69
100 Ohio L. & T. Co.	s6m 96		200	do.....	s30 68¾
100 Clev. & Pitts. R....	35		100	do.....	s10 68¾
100 do.....	34¾		100	do.....	s10 68¾
100 Erie Railroad.....	s60 25		50	Panama R. R.	90
100 do.....	26¼		75	Galena & Ch. R. R.	88
100 do.....	b60 26¾		75	do.....	b60 88½
100 M. So. & N. I. R. p.s.	65		175	Chi. & Rk. Is. R....	84
100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	58¼		100	Mil. & Miss. R...	b5 49
300 do.....	s30 37		25	do.....	49¾

TUESDAY, June 30—P. M.

There was a moderately active demand for Money, at call, from the Stock Brokers. The offering of fair or second choice paper, through some of the Discount Brokers, is on the increase, while strictly prime signatures are in good request and not over-abundant. We quote the latter 8@9 ₱ cent., and fair paper 12 ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange for the Boston packet leave off flat, and most of the additional business on London to-day was at and under 109⅝ ₱ cent for borrowers' names—the whole range being 109@109½ ₱ cent. The last money news from the other side, telegraphed from Halifax, had a favorable influence upon the Foreign banking interest. The amount of Specie sent over by express for shipment by this steamer is $350,778—a falling off of more than one-half from the previous Boston remittance on New-York account. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury to-day over the receipts were $440,917, reducing the balances in the New-York office at the close of the fiscal year to $10,260,036.

We had a singularly variable market, as to prices, on the Stock Exchange to-day. The orders at the early board advanced the prices of several leading road stocks 1@2 ₱ cent. on the closing rates of yesterday, but the *Bears* were again enormous sellers on contracts ahead, particularly in New-York Central, New-York and Erie and Michigan Southern, and getting command, after the Board, of about 2,000 shares of Erie, cash stock—by private exchange of contracts between cash and seller 10 or 15 days—they effectually hammered down the prices of this stock from 29 to 26 ₱ cent., and several other road stocks in proportion. At the afternoon session, and subsequently on the Street, the market recovered part of the decline, and left off steady. The total sales of the day on the Share list could not have been less than 32,000 shares, of which about 5,000 shares New-York Central were sold by one firm on the options of 30 and 60 days. The principal fluctuations of the day were:

Erie	27⅛@29@26@26⅛
New-York Central	76@76⅛@76@76⅛
Southern Michigan	40⅛@39@38⅛@38⅛
Reading	67⅛@69@68⅛@69⅛
Milwaukee	49@49⅛
La Crosse	49@48⅝@46⅛
Rock Island	82@84½@84

The Southern Michigan Guaranteed Stock sold down to 65 ₱ cent; Panama Railroad to 90 ₱ cent. The firmest feeling was evinced in Reading; the widest fluctuations in Erie, and the most determined hearing in New-York Central. The transactions in Illinois Centrals were light. The transfers reopen to-morrow, when a considerable number of contracts have to be settled. The Stock is not abundant, and private efforts were made, to-day, to get temporary command of the use of it, by advancing the money free of interest for several months, and as much as $10 the share above the market! The Michigan Southern books closed this afternoon until the 20th July. The interim sales will be chiefly for the reopening of the transfers, though some bargains are made for delivery by power and certificate.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Company were in session this afternoon, and after appointing a Committee to confer on the nomination of a new Treasurer and other business of the Road, adjourned to meet again to-morrow. The Board are understood to be in accord not only in regard to the selection of a good man for the post of Treasurer here, but as touching the speedy and efficient reorganization, the practical working of the Road in Michigan, and the arrangement of its Eastern as well as Western connections.

Mr. DAVID DUNCAN, junior son of Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, becomes a member of the Banking-House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., from the 1st July.

The value of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, is $1,616,257, against $1,157,993 the week ending July 3, last year. The week's exports included $149,544 worth of Coffee, and $34,767 worth of Sugar.

We are indebted to Mr. CISCO and his Cashier, for the following Statement of the business of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, for the month of June:

June 1, 1857. By balance.....		$8,662,997 19
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs..	$733,243 72	
On account of Patent Fees	7,442 07	
On account of P. O. D'pt.	48,259 18	
On account of Tranfere...	340,000 00	
On account of Miscella'us.	387 94—	$1,129,332 91
		$9,792,330 10
Treasury Drafts paid....	$4,087,274 69	
Post Office Drafts.....	224,843 64—	$4,312,118 33
June 30, 1857, balance.....		$5,480,211 77
By balance, Cr., Dish. Ac.	$1,941,826 90	
By Rec. during month...	1,391,224 30—	$3,333,051 20
To payments.....		1,652 655 52
Balance.....		$1,680,395 68
By balance Cr., Int. Ac.	$29,190 44	
By Appropriations.....	675,000 00	—$704,190 44
To payments.....		2,793 50
Balance.....		$701,396 94
By Receipts for Customs in June, 1857		$733,243 72
By Receipts for Customs in June, 1856		3,527,378 62
Decrease in June, 1857.....		$2,794,134 90
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office, in Coin and Fine Bars.....		$1,725,772 98
By Coin received during the month.....	$152,570 29	
By Fine Bars received during the month.....	2,182,394 18—	$2,335,964 47
		$4,061,737 45
To Payments in Coin...	$214,534 14	
To Paym'ts in fine bars..	2,342,603 33—	$2,558,137 47
Balance.....		$1,503,599 98
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas. Office..	$7,862,004 39	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office.....	1,162,020 53—	$9,024,024 92
By Fine Bars in Assay Office.....	$341,579 45	
By Unparted Bullion....	894,432 26—	$1,236,011,71
Total balances, June 30.....		$10,260,036 63

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1857:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins.....	$20,000 00	
Foreign Bullion.....	25,000 00	
United States Bullion....	2,480,000 00—	$2,525,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coine.....	$88,500 00	
Foreign Bullion.....	50,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)....	20,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins,).....	1,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,).....	5,000 00—	$165,000 00
Total deposits, payable in Barn.....	2,530,000 00	
Total deposits, payable in Coins.....	160,000 00—	$2,690,000 00
Gold Bars stamped.....		2,177,695 44
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage.....		108,894 33

There have been deposited $2,500,000, of Gold and Silver Bullion more, during the first six months of this year, than were deposited during the corresponding six months of 1856.

Among the payments by the Sub-Treasury to-day was the following sum of $32,000 Government drafts from California, and $300,000 on account of the redemption of the principal of the Public Debt, loaned to the Treasury Department by one of our leading Banks. The payments on account of the July interest on the Public Debt will commence to-morrow. The transfer of $675,000 to the Interest Department of the office for this purpose was made a few days ago.

The following additional announcements for the payment of 1st of July Dividends are here inserted for the convenience of parties interested:

By WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street, on the Bonds of the Cities of Chilicothe and Marietta, the town of Harrison and the County of Washington, Ohio, issued to the Marietta Road. The Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pennsylvania, issued to the Connelsville Road. On the Indiana State Fives. On Chicago City Sewerage Loans. On the Bonds of the Indiana and Bellefontaine, Indianapolis and Bellefontaine and Indiana Central Roads. And 5 ₱ cent. Dividend on Cleveland and Columbus Road.

By E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., Wall and William streets, on the Bonds of the County and City of Dubuque, City of Muscatine, City of Rock Island, and County of Lee, Iowa.

By SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-street, on the Bonds of the Sacramento Valley Road.

By the MANHATTAN BANK, on the Bonds of the New-York and Erie Road of 1862.

By the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, on the Bonds of the City of Sacramento.

By ATWOOD & Co., Nassau-street, new Continental Bank Building, on the Bonds of the County of Muskingum and City of Zanesville, Ohio.

By the OHIO TRUST COMPANY, No. 25 William-street, on the State Debt of Ohio. On the Bonds of Sciota County, Guernsey County, Belmont County, Hardin County, Jackson County, Iron Railroad, Little Miami Railroad, Dayton and Michigan Railroad, Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad, Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke County, Town of Elyria, Xenia Township, Silver Creek Township, Dayton Township, Dayton City, Portland Township, City of Detroit, Franklin Township, Monroe Township, Orange Township, Cadiz Township, Tuscarawas Township, Coshocton County—all in the State of Ohio.

By DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Pine and Nassau, on the Bonds of Wheeling, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago Water Loan, Chicago Special Loan, Utica, Keokuk, San Francisco 10 ₱ cent. Fire, San Francisco 6 ₱ cent. Civil, Detroit and Pontiac Railroad, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Income, Buffalo and State Line Railroad, Black River and Utica Railroad, Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, New-York State 5½ ₱ cent. Stock, Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 ₱ cent.

The conpone of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds, and also those of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-street.

The Park Bank will pay a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent on the 10th July. The Irving Bank a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the 10th July. The Panama Company will pay the conpone on their loan to morrow, July 1, at their office, No. 88 Wall-street. The Irving Savings Bank will pay the half-yearly interest to depositors on 20th July.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports..	2,873,000	3,427,000	2,620,000	2,790,000	3,172,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,356,000	1,832,000	1,379,000	1,425,000	1,618,000
Ex. to France...	350,000	472,000	403,000	298,000	413,000
Ex. other For. P.	285,000	487,000	250,000	298,000	330,000
Total Exports..	2,125,000	2,791,000	2,032,000	2,021,000	2,361,000
Stock on hand..	182,000	177,000	175,000	355,000	241,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	6,000	13,000	31,000	23,000	10,000
Ex. to G. Britain	32,000	45,000	17,000	37,000	25,000
Ex. to France...	9,000	——	1,000	5,000	4,000
Ex. other For. P.	11,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	4,000
Total Exports...	58,000	50,000	23,000	49,000	33,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

We have had few complaints from the South during the past week. The crop is making favorable progress under the influence of dry, warm weather. Its backwardness is generally admitted, however, and is proved beyond question by the fact of no blooms of moment being yet seen, whereas in ordinarily forward seasons blooming has been universal by 8th to 10th June. This year it will be the 1st July before such an event takes place. More than ever are we this year dependent on the character of the weather during July and August, and upon the date of frost. An early frost, or wet weather in July and August, would have a very disastrous influence upon the production this year. The receipts for the week at all the ports only amount to 6,000 bales. The total deficit is now 554,000 bales, and this will be still further increased next week and the week after. The crop is, in fact, entirely exhausted, and probably in no former year has the country been so thoroughly gleaned of supply, certainly never before at so early a date. The export during the past week has been 58,000 bales, of which 38,000 have been for Great Britain. This will be the last week of free export to Great Britain for some months, as the buying in the South of late has been for Spain, France and the Continent of Europe. The early receipts of new Cotton will be required for the same quarters, in addition to the demands upon it by our own consumers, which will, with the admitted backwardness of the crop, forbid the hope of any impoit of magnitude into Liverpool prior to 1st January, 1858.

The West—View of a Railway Excursionist.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having just reached this city (Chicago) on my return from a trip to St. Paul's, I propose to submit a few of my impressions as to the crops and land speculations of the States I have traversed. I left New-York on Saturday morning, 13th inst., by the Erie Railroad, changing cars at Elmira and reaching Niagara Falls towards midnight. The Erie train was half a minute ahead of the time at every station along the route, the most remarkable punctuality I had ever noticed on any road, and not equaled by any road over which I have since passed. Our attention (we were four railroad men traveling together) was particularly called to this fact, as we had been advised to avoid the Erie Railroad because it was not *up to time*. On Monday, 15th, we took the Great Western of Canada and the Michigan Central, and reached Chicago on Tuesday morning. Thence to Racine, Wisconsin, a very pretty and prosperous town, containing a number of beautiful houses built of Athens stone and Milwaukee brick, and situated very advantageously at the mouth of Root River, on Lake Michigan. Here we took the Racine and Mississippi Railroad for the purpose of examining the southern tier of counties in the State of Wisconsin, and the counties in the northwest of Illinois. We were shown through the depôt, grounds and work-shops in the city of Racine, and were struck with the admirable advantages of the location, as well as with the complete system and economy everywhere visible. The business is very active—consists mainly of freight, as the road is finished only to Durand, 86 miles—it carries out three or four trains a day of twenty freight cars each, and will receive about forty thousand dollars the month: when it reaches Freeport, 15 miles farther on, it will connect with the Mississippi River, by the Illinois Central, and next Spring it will touch the river at Savannah, 39 miles southwest of Freeport, being only four miles shorter than an air-line, and it will do a large business when completed. The crops along the Erie Railroad looked very well, although a fortnight backward. The country, however, directly along the line is too little under culture to enable us to form more than a general opinion. In Michigan, the same features were visible. The northern counties of Wisconsin are the richest country through which we passed, the greater part under cultivation. Indeed, nothing can exceed the agricultural advantages of this section—rich, rolling prairies—mile after mile of wheat, and every indication of thrift and business. From one hill-top, if the summit of a rolling prairie can be so called, we saw four hundred farm-houses, and the greatest display of agricultural wealth that can be found in the same compass on the face of the globe. The general report is that there is about 25 per cent. more ground under cultivation in the Northwestern States than there was last year. A large portion of the wheat we saw was Spring sown, and looked exceedingly well. Corn alone seemed in a bad condition, but there is very little corn planted in any part of the country we traversed. At Durand we took carriages and drove to Freeport, thence by the Illinois Central to the Mississippi. We stopped a day at Dubuque, which we found in a remarkable state of energetic advancement, although the price of real estate seemed to us exaggerated. The emigration has been so large since the beginning of the year, that Iowa is at present an importing State for most of its commodities, including beef, &c. The great speculation in this State may defeat the hopes of the parties interested, by checking immigration in consequence of the high prices asked for the lands. At Dunleith we took the steamboat for St. Paul's, examining on our way up the river the centers and the line of trade, which constitute the great feeders to the railroads running northwest and west out of Chicago and Milwaukee. We were surprised to see the number of towns springing up at every point, and viewed with delight the magnificence of the scenery. We know of no river equal to this in variety and greatness of attraction. The best settled point north of Dubuque is St. Paul's, which has grown up, perhaps, more rapidly than any other western city. Its chief hotel is a magnificent structure, equal in size to the Astor, and much more aspiring in its style of architecture. The prices of real estate here are wonderfully high, rents almost equal to those in New-York, and the price of lots about as high as the lots in the fashionable part of our City. Everything comes into the State from down the river, the energies of the population being too much absorbed in speculation to let production keep pace with consumption. We returned from St. Paul's *via* the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. The steamboats running in connection with this Railroad are the best on the river, superior to any of our eastern lines. They are so superior to the line running from Dunleith, that many give them the preference. The Milwaukee and Mississippi will undoubtedly get a large portion of the through travel. The western portion of this road runs through a thinly-settled country. East of Madison the country is richer, and very productive. The City of Milwaukee is one of the most attractive-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1805 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY JULY 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Mrs. Cunningham's Application for Letters of Administration.

CONCLUSION OF MR. TILDEN'S ARGUMENT

REMARKS OF MR. EDWARDS.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE DEAN.

The argument in the application of Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, for letters of administration on the property of Dr. Burdell, was continued yesterday, before the Surrogate. The usual audience was in attendance outside and in; Mrs. Cunningham, however, was not present until evening, when Judge Dean commenced.

Before Mr. Tilden resumed, Judge Dean submitted a paper, in the handwriting of Dr. Burdell, which had been accidentally left out of the case.

Mr. Tilden had no objection to its admission, provided the affidavits signed by Mrs. Cunningham in her suits against Dr. Burdell could also be introduced, which was agreed upon, and Mr. Tilden proceeded. He referred again to the testimony of Dr. Marvine, in respect to the manner of performing the marriage, and his neglect to have it recorded; and claimed that the Doctor's remark, that "the law was more honored in the breach than in the observance," showed his desire for self-justification. He then reviewed the extrinsic evidence contradicting Augusta Cunningham and held that if the Herkimer evidence was true she was not entitled to the slightest credence. It was only by landmarks upon the stream of time that they were enabled to fix the exact locality of objects in the stream. Upon that principle he was content to try the Herkimer evidence, and the mass of error and contradiction introduced to subvert it. The Herkimer witnesses were of the highest standing for honor and probity. Eight witnesses swore positively to Dr. Burdell's presence in Herkimer on the 25th, 26th, or 27th of October. He went to his native village on a public occasions and under circumstances calculated to attract the attention of all his numerous friends and acquaintances. It was on the eve of an election; and two political conventions, and the monthly meeting of a fire company, were held on the day of his arrival. On the Monday following, there was a lawsuit. Other circumstances were detailed, going to show that it was utterly impossible that these witnesses could have been mistaken as to the date of Dr. Burdell's exceptional visit to the place of his nativity. Mr. Eli Taylor's testimony was fully corroborated by the record of the Delavan House in Albany, and could not be overthrown. Mrs. Wilson's testimony was in like manner verified by the officers and records of the steamboat *New-World*. If these witnesses did not fix the date of Dr. Burdell's visit to Herkimer, there was no reliance to be placed upon human testimony. Then what was the testimony introduced to overthrow the testimony of these unimpeachable witnesses? Laffin came down in the lightning train, and steamer *New World*, and did not see Harvey Burdell; therefore, it is argued that Harvey Burdell was nor on the train. It turned out that he did not recollect one of his five hundred fellow-passengers, and it seemed to be apparent that he was near sighted. Then came the evidence from the Lafarge House that he paid for his board during those three days, but in the very next bill, paid November 28, he paid for fourteen days, when he had been there but twelve. Next came the brother of Eli Taylor, to guess that Eli was in the City a week later than he had testified. He could only say that it was about three weeks after his daughter's death, and his wife was still less certain as to the time.

The evidence of the two Frasers was as vague and indistinct. Mr. Fraser thought Burdell was in town on these days because he did not remark his having left town. He was then taken under the tutelage of Mrs. Cunningham, who stirred up the dying embers of his memory. She sought to infuse the concentrated energy of her own nature into the impressibility of His, and, although she could not make him recollect a supposed conversation in her parlor, she did make him remember that Mrs. Fraser was sick on Sunday, Oct. 26; and that Dr. Burdell sat by his side at dinner. He thought he talked with Dr. Burdell about the Artisans' Bank affair on those days, but this subject was talked of both before and after these days, and the only means Fraser had of fixing the day was the illness of his wife. The young man's testimony was still more vague and uncertain. Observe the conflict between Fraser and other witnesses. He swears that Burdell was dining with him at the very hour when he was assisting John Smith in putting up the bookcase-bedstead. John Smith swears that Augusta and Helen were both present, but Augusta swears she did not see him till after six. Fraser thinks too that Dr. Burdell was with him at 7½ o'clock, the very hour when another of the witnesses says he saw them on the way to the wedding. The filling of young Fraser's tooth was shown to be at the same hour on the 28th, when a number of the witnesses declare he was at the Artisans' Bank. Other contradictions were pointed out to show the unreliability of these shadowy recollections. The evidence respecting the transactions at the Artisans' Bank was also, in his view, extremely unsatisfactory and contradictory. The witness, George W. Douglass, was a man of very arbitrary recollection, almost entirely independent of occurrences in fixing dates; and lastly, they had the universally omnipresent Dr. Uhl, who seemed born to swear this case out of all tight places—sometimes by arbitrary recollection, and sometimes by advancing extraordinary scientific theories to reconcile conflicting testimony. He was now done with these eighteen witnesses. They begin with a near-sighted man, who did not see Dr. Burdell, and end with Dr. Uhl, who makes a supposition. They include Eckel's man Douglass, Augusta's man Roberts, and Mrs. Cunningham's man Uhl. All told, it amounted to nothing whatever—was incapable of certain demonstration, and whatever was capable of demonstration was shown to be utterly groundless or immaterial. This self-contradictory and interested evidence could not be relied upon to contradict the consistent, reliable testimony from Herkimer. It was true, and bore the ear marks of truth, while this miserable collection of blunders and vague recollections brought against it would not bear its own weight. With the establishment of the truth of these Herkimer witnesses, must fall all the earlier parts of Miss Augusta Cunningham's story, if indeed it had not already fallen by her own contradictions, and with it must also fall all her claim to veracity. Those conversations with Dr. Burdell which she relates must have happened on Sunday, October 26th, or they were sheer fabrications. As to the important part of the cohabitation after marriage, she was contradicted by every servant girl in the family, who testified that they never but once made a bed in the little hall bedroom, in which Augusta at first said they slept. Not one of them can be convinced that more than one person slept in the Doctor's bed, and they are all certain that Mrs. Cunningham slept alone. On this point Augusta's testimony was completely contradicted, as it was on the subject of the relations between her mother and Eckel. Mary Donahue's testimony as to the key between the rooms and the condition of Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's beds, he regarded as very important, and as bearing upon its face the marks of truth. Her statements were confirmed to some extent by the evidence of Dr. Parmly, who often saw a man in Mrs. Cunningham's room who was not Burdell. The evidence on this point was sufficient to establish adultery, if Dr. Burdell had really been married to that woman. Why was not George Snodgrass called? Was it that the other side feared he would relate the experiments of himself and the girls on the door between the two bed-rooms? In respect to the marriage ceremony, Augusta was contradicted by three witnesses, who fixed Dr. Burdell's presence elsewhere, at times entirely incompatible with his being present at the wedding. Miss Helen Cunningham was not a very important witness. She swore she saw the bridal party go out to the wedding; that Eckel remained in his room; and that she saw and heard the party return late in the evening. But on all these points she was self-contradicted.

Mr. Tilden next commented on the evidence of Dr. Jonathan Ware, who swears he saw Dr. Burdell and his party on their way to the wedding. He had no means of fixing the date, except a letter, recalled to mind at the eleventh hour, which he had never before associated with that meeting. It was impossible that that letter should have fixed the date, and the witness knew it did not. It was only a clumsy imitation of the mode in which honest witnesses fix dates. Some time ago he had stated in joke to one of his clients that the only way to corroborate. Augusta was to have somebody meet the wedding party on the way, and lo! in due time comes Jonathan Ware, and swears that he did so meet them. Dr. Ware states that he never told of this meeting to any living person, until Mr. Romaine called at his office upon that very business. Passing from that he proceeded to review the progress of the family between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham. From a short time subsequent to his introduction, it was quite evident that she was very assiduously wooing him. The first difficulty, which, perhaps, was not serious, was concerning some anonymous letters. Augusta said the quarrel was between Dr. Burdell and her mother. Very soon she grows jealous. Her wooing made no progress. From the 1st of May to the 1st of July he never went out with Mrs. Cunningham, but went out with Demis Hubbard. Mrs. C. then discovers poison between the beds of Demis Hubbard, and reports to the Doctor. He laughs at the idea of Demis doing anything to injure him. The next was her putting one of the servants and her daughters in the back room to hear a conversation between her and the Doctor. From that date he never ate a meal in the house. Then came the secret marriage, of which he was so choice that he threatened to kill Augusta if she divulged it. And of that, the publicity of which he so much feared, they showed that he declared it to, and conversed in relation to it, with Mrs. Pyngheut, dressmaker, and the chambermaid of that dressmaker. He imposed no injunction of secrecy upon them. He did not desire the dress maker not to tattle about it to her customers; neither did he intimate to the secret-loving chambermaid that it was not to be discussed with other servant maids. In July, there was a difficulty; in September, there was that violent outbreak, when three policemen were called, and when she intimated that he had seduced her. She had made an affidavit that he had seduced her, but when counsel demurred to the seduction of a woman with grown-up daughters, she struck it out, and made it a simple case of forcible connection. From the time of the alleged marriage, Burdell never ate in the house; that when anything was sent to him, he invariably declined partaking of it; and also, that while Eckel and Snodgrass were in her room frequently, Burdell never was seen there. And again, that he never cohabited with her; and that he knew she cohabited with her; and that his relations between a man and his wife. And than did he not desire that he must get her out of the house, even if he had to pay to get her out, because he could not live in the house with her. From that time until his death such declarations accumulate and increase in intensity. On the day previous to that on which he died, had he not leased the house to Mrs. Stanshury; and was it not mockery to pretend that these declarations followed by such acts were simply to mislead others. In this connection what were her own declarations? In December she declared that the Doctor would have to behave himself before she left the house; and during the same month she said "Do you think I would marry a man who loathes me?" Among her acts was that of attempting to renew the suits, which took place about that time. Another declaration was that he might never live to sign the lease he had drawn for Mrs. Stansbury; and, on the following morning, he was found murdered in his room. Were these the declarations and acts of man and wife? When he was about to turn her from the house, was it her love of truth that caused her to keep the marriage secret, and not, as she might by avowing it, claim the right to remain?

Following on to speak of the documentary testimony, he said: There is one branch of this subject so important, and in respect to which I should do so little justice to this cause or to your Honor if I should not bring to bear upon it the attention I have given in collating the circumstances that surround it and explaining it, and which I think may afford some facility to your Honor in interpreting it, that I take it out of its order, lest by possibility I should be precluded from entering upon the most important piece of testimony in this whole case, as yet an utter blank in the investigation here and elsewhere. I allude to the record of the evidence of the settlement of these suits, of the manner in which they were settled, and the consideration for which they were settled, signed, sealed and delivered between these parties; which testimony of itself, if it stood alone in the case, would overthrow completely and forever any amount of testimony as to the existence of a marriage.

First, upon the 15th of October a suit was commenced in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Cunningham against Dr. Burdell, for a breach of promise of marriage, and another in the Supreme Court for slander. Upon the same day he got out from the Justice's Court, from Justice Flandreau, a queer sort of an instrument—they called it, I believe, a *subpœna*—that was to require her to appear to be examined, I suppose, upon the charge of stealing a note. Upon the 22d of October these suits are settled. Mr. Clinton, yesterday, put this cause upon the proposition that a part of the considerations for a settlement of these suits was a stipulation upon the part of Dr. Burdell that he would marry this woman; that this was the real consideration, and these witnesses who have testified that he said she did not want money, have been introduced and have directed their testimony to show that it was marriage, and not money, that settled that suit. Upon the 22d or the 23d, there is entered in the Sheriff's office the discontinuance of these two suits. That discontinuance contained also a stipulation that Dr. Burdell would not sue her for having commenced them. That is the first step in the settlement. Now, I propose to call your Honor's attention first to these two papers. They are both in Dr. Burdell's handwriting. One of them is a general release, dated upon the 18th of October. That paper was found in Mrs. Cunningham's possession. The depository was Eckel; but it was claimed by her upon its being found. It is sufficiently obvious from its contents and its date, that it was given to her by Dr. Burdell for the purpose of being executed, in order, not merely to secure the discontinuance of these two suits, but to extinguish forever the cause of action, and that was his part of the settlement. The paper is now found in her possession unexecuted.

The other paper that is found is undated; I will presently fix the date. It is an agreement upon his part, that he will be a friend of her family, at least that he will do nothing to injure them, and secondly that he will continue to rent the house to her after the lease expired. That paper is found in her possession also, where this paper given for execution is found unexecuted. Upon this part of the case I proposed to argue from their contents what was the true date of the one where there is no date; but I have been greatly aided by the witnesses introduced upon the other side. Mr. Roberts, their witness, testifies that about the 18th of October Dr. Burdell told him that they had made out the papers that were going to settle the suit, and the papers were not signed; he took a paper from his desk and read the paper partially drawn up that Mr. Roberts had seen published in some of the papers. He afterwards identifies it when I show him that release as being the paper. Harvey Burdell at this time showed that release to Roberts as a paper that was to be executed by Mrs. Cunningham to him in that settlement, to extinguish the two causes of action, the breach of promise of marriage and the slander. He also tells Roberts—perhaps it is not best for me to read the testimony; I will state it from memory, although I have here an abstract which I had prepared—he tells Roberts the contents of this other paper. He says he has drawn up and is going to give her a paper in which he agrees to be a friend to her family, &c., about the same time that he indicates it to the other Roberts.

He states nothing else that he is to do in that settlement. He does, indeed, tell Roberts that he thinks he has injured her; but in what? He explains, that it was in scenning her of stealing this note. Now, Sir, look at that settlement. A part of the agreement for settlement, as held upon the other side, is that these two persons shall marry. The other part is that the husband gives to the wife a stipulation that he will be a friend to the family, and that she may continue to live in his house, under rent, six months after this marriage shall take place! The consideration to him is that she not only discontinues the two suits, but extinguishes the cause of action for slander and for breach of promise of marriage; these are the conditions of a settlement received by him from the woman he is to marry in five days afterwards! The two suits would be extinguished of themselves; at least the causes of action would be extinguished by this very marriage. That would be the state of the case if this paper was executed. It remained unexpected, and I will trace it hereafter.

The paper executed was the settlement he contemplated. He told Roberts and other witnesses so at the time. The papers themselves show it. This paper in her possession, in his handwriting, shows it. Now, your Honor will observe that both of these papers totally incompatible with the idea of a contemplated marriage, before the term of a single week should expire, between these parties. Why did she want a stipulation that she should remain in the house, and that he would be a friend to the family? Why did he want a general release from these causes of action?

Your Honor will observe in one of these papers a remarkable erasure. Here was a condition then that he would continue to rent the house to her if he continued to remain in the house as he now did. That is stricken out. She was too sharp to leave in that instrument any condition, so that in his desperate and eager determination to get rid of her, if he would go out of his house that agreement would be canceled. It probably was stricken out before she would consent to the settlement. At all events, it appears now stricken out.

That is the first stage of this settlement. Here I will speak for a single moment,—I will try to keep within the time—of the affidavit they were so anxious to introduce upon the other side. It is not an affidavit; it is a statement; it is of the same date; it is in his handwriting, and it bears his signature. He states that he has, up to that date, made no will, and if any is found it is a forgery. How this came into her possession we know not. It may have been taken from his safe upon one of those occasions in which she is proved to have examined that depository, or after his death when she had an opportunity to do it; or it may be that it was given by him to her, because she exacted it in this settlement. Harmless as the paper was in his esteem, and as it really is, it may have been left among his papers to show he had made no will. By possibility it may have been delivered to her. She may have demanded it as a part of the plan of this fictitious and fraudulent marriage as it was unknown to him, and he may have given it in order to get a settlement peacefully, knowing it was of no value to her or harm to him, and not knowing the view or the purposes for which she demanded it.

The next step in this settlement is in the forepart of November. This is a settlement in regard to the note. The note is given in consideration for the assumption of a judgment against William Burdell, which was assigned to Mrs. Cunningham. The Doctor accused her of having, while holding this judgment—and it is of no earthly consequence what the consideration of that judgment was or how he held it; he held it, and she caused it to be assigned to her—while holding the judgment, he accused her of stealing the note, also. They settled that; they canceled the transaction. Three weeks after the alleged marriage she remsigns that judgment to him, and the paper is found among his papers after his death; and an affidavit from him that he had not negotiated this note, and that it should be void if ever found, is contained among his papers, bearing about the same date. There, if your Honor pleases, is the corresponding paper. Your Honor will observe that at that time he still adheres to the idea that the note had been abstracted from his possession, enough to state it among the possibilities in the affidavit he delivers to her. These two papers form a complete settlement, and together with the note settlement, restore the parties to the position they originally occupied.

Still the release is unexecuted, still the cause for action for breach of promise, and the cause for action for slander remains. She goes to her lawyer to talk about renewing it. She then reports that she has done so. About the time of the party of the sixteenth of January, he requires that she shall sign some paper before he will let her have his parlors. He tells Fraser about some paper he wants signed. Upon the twenty-fourth of January, six days before his death, there is a row in the house. Augusta gives an account of it. Her mother was in his room, Augusta comes down as she stated before the Coroner, the Dr. sent up her little brother to ask her mother to come down. Augusta comes, knocks and finds the door locked. Then she opened it and pushed right in. He pushed her out against the banister. Her mother comes out, thinking she is hurt, but she is not hurt. The two servant girls, without any knowledge of the existence of the paper I am am about to present to your Honor, testified also to that occurrence upon that day, so short a time before his death. Mary was in the hall scrubbing. She heard the row and was very much alarmed. She gives her own account of it, Hannah heard about it, too. The Dr. ran down stairs and said, "what shall I do with these devils? How shall I get them out of the house?"—that is the substance of it, I cannot give the words—"they will take my life." Mrs. Cunningham that evening tells Hannah that it begun about signing a paper. Mary Donohue says that while she was in the hall the Doctor had sent out as if for a policeman, and a man came to the door. Helen came down stairs crying and went into the parlor. Augusta comes down and speaks to her, and Helen then says to the Doctor, in the words of Mary Donohue, "I will get my mother to give you them papers," meaning this paper.

Why was the Doctor thus urgent? Mr. Fraser explains it. Upon that very day, a few hours before, Mr. Fraser had met Thayer, Mr. Thayer told him that these suits were merely discontinued, not settled. Fraser was surprised. He meets Burdell and tells him of this, Burdell turns away silently. He goes home to his house, resolved to have that paper executed before he leaves it. Among his papers is found, dated upon that day—what? Another general release, filled in in his own hand-writing, containing an addition, by which Mrs. Cunningham agrees also to quit the house upon the first of May. He cancels that stipulation which he had been obliged to give upon the previous occasion, that she might remain there after the year expired.

The next morning he shows that paper to Fraser, who identifies it; to the two Frasers. That same Sunday he shows it to Demis Hubbard, and he tells her with what difficulty he got it, as he told her before that Mrs. Cunningham had promised to give it to him. He shows it also to Dr. Smith, his partner, who identifies it also. When showing it to Dr. Smith, he seems puzzled about the genuineness of the signatures. He compared it with the very re-assignment of the judgment of William Burdell with which I compared it, through an expert, before your Honor, in order to prove its execution by the same hand. "Can it be a forgery?" he says. If your Honor will compare that signature with the signature of Mrs. Cunningham, you will find, as the expert says, that there is no resemblance; and yet it is the same signature that she had affixed to the reassignment of the judgment of William Burdell, acknowledged before a Commissioner and delivered to Dr. Burdell. He had a right to rely upon it as her signature under the rules of law. It is not material to the case, but, in my judgment, that signature was written by Augusta; and if your Honor will read her testimony, although she denies it, and the testimony of her sister, who says it resembles Augusta's handwriting, I thing your Honor will come to that conclusion.

They thought they had cheated him at last; that whenever he should set up this paper they would be able to deny its authenticity, just as the counsel yesterday denied it. They had no idea that I would be able to prove it in this case. They knew that if I called upon anybody who knew Mrs. Cunningham's signature, he would swear that was not it. That would be the ordinary way, under the rules of law. It was only by this nice exception, whereby, in respect to a paper already in the case for purposes independent of comparison of handwriting. The Court is authorized to determine the question in that way, with or without the aid of experts, that I was able to prove that paper. Your Honor will remember that occurrence and the discussion which took place about it.

After three months of struggle between these parties, a keen active contest in, which each party had a sharp eye upon his own rights and interests, Harvey Burdell succeeded in wringing from this woman—what? An extinguishment of the slander-suit, and the breach of promise suit, so that they could not be renewed. Three months after he had married her! Then, Sir, he felt safe from a renewal of those suits. How, Sir, he went steadily on to let his house. The night in which this paper was delivered to him—and the contest of that day was almost a contest of physical force—that night, for the first time, the servant girls were sent to bed at an unusual hour, their dishes unwashed, their work undone. What intervened I know not. Harvy Burdell lingered among the living six days longer. He went steadily on to let his house. Friday he consummated the agreement; Saturday numbered him with the dead.

Now, Sir, I say that here is a perfect documentary history under hand and seal of the settlement of these suits, each paper found in the possession of the proper party. They form a complete settlement. There never was any one of the settlements in which you can insert either a promise to marry or a marriage. They are all of them in direct inconsistency and perfectly incompatible with any such promise, or any such performance. Under the rules of law, if an action were brought in reference to this settlement, it would not be competent to give oral evidence to add such an important element as a promise to marry. There is no principle by which that rule should not be applied here. The parties have settled their differences, and written down the terms of the settlement; it is signed, sealed, and delivered to the proper parties. They are concluded by what they have done, and these papers present the complete and true history of their settlements. The idea that it was a part of this settlement, contemporanious with the two first papers, that these persons should marry is repugnant to everything done by both these parties. With this reference to the documentary evidence, he concluded by claiming that as the evidence stood, the claimant had no right to expect a decision in her favor.

REMARKS OF MR. EDWARDS.

Mr. Tilden was followed by Mr. Edwards, also for the contestants. He thought that after the very thorough and effective manner in which the material points in the case had been treated by Mr. Tilden, there remained but little more for him to do than to glance cursorily at some of the more prominent features of the case.

The counsel, after preliminary remarks, presented the following points:

I. So ceremony an act as marriage, on account of its train of consequence, must be made out by certain and conclusive proof and by unimpeached witnesses.

II. A contract of marriage in the presence of a priest gives no more binding force to it than if it took place in the presence of a layman; and the certificate of the former has no legal value, unless the particular provisions of the statute are complied with. (2 R. S. 139, secs. 9, 10, 12, 14.)

3. If the certificate of marriage made out by Mr. Marvine had been found in the possession of Dr. Burdell, and by him indorsed (as it is proved he carefully indorsed all his important papers,) then it might have amounted to valuable evidence, under the ruling in the case of the Barony of Say and Sele. (See Hulback, 258.) But the facts of the want of indorsement and possession in Mrs. Cunningham, destroy its effect as against the next of kin, while by parity of reasoning it helps their position.

IV. Mr. Marvine's incomplete private register of marriages has no force as evidence. In England a parish register may be evidence for some purposes, by statute law. Thus, it may be evidence of the time of a marriage and of its celebration *de facto*, for these are, necessarily, within the knowledge of the party making the entry. (Doe *vs.* Barnes 1, M. and Roh, 386, 389.) But, even a regular register in England is no proof of the identity of the parties there married with the parties in controversy; but the fact of identity must be established by other evidence. (Bird *vs.* Barlow, 1 Dow, 170; Barri *vs.* Mason, MC. and P. 202, and note: Wedgwood's Case, 8 Greene, 75.) and as to Mr. Marvine's register—(3 R. S. 139, § 9; 1 Greenleaf on Evidence, 541, § 493, and cases there.)

V. Even though the statute has, perhaps unfortunately, laid open the door very widely to looseness of form in marriage cases, yet sufficient must be legally proved to show contract of marriage in every instance—*i.e.*, the mutual words of the parties which form and make up the contract. (Wigmore's case, 1 balk. 438; Weld *vs.* Chamberlayne, 2 Show. 300; Rex *vs.* Fielding, 12 Howell's St. Tr., 1,327; Lyon's case, 1 East's P. C., 469; Lantour *vs.* Teesdale, 8 Tann'r, 830; Jackson, *ex dens;* Dies *vs.* Winne, Wend., 47.)

VI. While the rule of evidence in Surrogates' Courts still keep out parties in interest from being witnesses, and admits the testimony of the daughters of Mrs. Cunningham, such testimony should be weighed with great caution and doubt, arising from its having been given when their mother was laboring under a charge of having murdered the man whom she claims to have been her husband, and especially as any benefit, which she might expect to get from his estate would naturally be shared by them—probably in the present, and almost certainly in the future.

VII. All marriages attempted to be kept secret carry with them presumption of wrong or sinister motive.

VIII. When a marriage is kept secret, and even the chance of ever marrying has been disavowed by one party, up to the time of death, and never openly claimed by the other, the absence of reasonable motive for an early avowal will greatly influence a decision against any such claim of marriage. It mainly did so in the well-known Berkly case. (Hulback's evidence of succession, 256.)

IX. Cohabitation, before an alleged marriage, takes away the legal point of consummation of a marriage by cohabitation. (Rose *vs.* Clarke, 8 Paige, 574.)

X. A contract of marriage, when not consummated by what may be called marital cohabitation, must be clearly made out.

XI. Even if observations which are attributed to Burdell, are to be believed, they do not supercede the necessity of proving a contract of marriage, while evidence of the remarks of a party (of Burdell) should always be scrutinized and received with caution, as it is the most dangerous evidence that can be admitted in a court of justice, and the most liable to abuse—especially where such party is dead. (See the case of MacNeil *vs.* Macgregor, 2 Bligh, N. S., 470; 1 Dow 208; 3 Wils. & Shaw, 85; MacLanchlan *vs.* Dobson, cited in 2 Bligh, N. S., 479, and see Shelford, 105.)

XII. The mother's claim and the daughters explanation are inconsistent with truths scattered throughout the case. The daughter, Augusta Cunningham, has borne sufficient testimony of the character of the mother's claim—so far (to use the words of Bentham) from grudging the trouble of true answers, she has bestowed upon it the greater trouble of lies.

XIII. Where the person claiming as a party to the alleged contract is living and the transaction is recent, defects in the proof or in the explanation of suspicious circumstances are taken more adversely than when the events involved are remote and both of the parties are deceased. Hill *vs.* Burger, 3 Bradf. 435.

XIV. Where evidence, in the nature of *alibi* evidence is brought to bear, the character of the witnesses is a great remedy to see whether there has been abuse; and to this is to be added the manner and the seeming motive of witnesses. (3 Bent. Jud. Evid., 376-9.)

XV. An alleged recent marriage should be susceptible of the clearest proof. Where, in such a case, there is nothing but mystery, concealment and doubt, the Court will not lend itself to sustain a claim founded upon all these. (Turpin *vs.* Public Administrator, 2 Brad., 426.)

XVI. None of the concomitants of marriage follow the one now alleged.

XVII. Aside from all the duties, rights and liabilities attaching to a married life, proof of marriage is more important than proof of crime, however high the grade. Crime may be the act of a moment, and its punishment be perfected in a swift space of time—and there's an end. But, jump readily to the conclusion of marriage, and crime may succeed, rightful heirs be cast into the street, wantonness be rampant and triumphant for a generation, and future strangers enjoy, through law, what was obtained by the wickedness of their immediate connections.

XVIII. The party holding the affirmative must prove his case by exhausting it at the outset, and afterwards can only get in merely that which qualifies and points to—in fact simply "rebuts" the case as made on the other side. Cumulative testimony which creeps in after the other side has rested, and which has sprung up at the closing of the whole matter, and after a space of time when it might have been manufactured by collusion to fit the whole, is looked at with suspicion.—[Hasbrouck *vs.* Palmer, 20 Wend., 325. Ford *vs.* Niles, 1 Hill, 320. Hollister *vs.* Render, Hill, 150.]

XIX.—Where evidence on a question of marriage or no marriage is contradictory, the collateral circumstances in which there can be no error, ought to have controlling force. (*Cunningham* ve. *Cunningham*, 2 Dow, 511.)

After having read his points he continued: Let us now look at the relative position of Harvey Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham.

As to Harvey Burdell, we find him the owner of the house No. 31 Bond-street, New-York; and occupying important parts of it for his profession and business. A man between forty and fifty years of age, with habits formed, and showing all those peculiarities which attach to a City person leading the life of a confirmed bachelor; thought to be rich and proved to be considered so. A man, no way prepossessing; one of the last persons upon whom a woman would fix her passion, her love, her affection, or her respect.

He lets part of his house to Mrs. Jones, for boarders.

And Mrs. Cunningham goes there and takes the place of Mrs. Jones, enters into usual agreement as tenant with Harvey Burdell himself, at a full rent, and the position of landlord and tenant takes place, which is subsisting at the time of Burdell's death.

As to Mrs. Cunningham. We have a widow old enough to have had a large family, with two of the children grown into womanhood.

Here are these two persons, and, according to the observation of all within and without the house, Mrs. Cunningham remains the widow of her first husband and Dr. Burdell continued a bachelor, leading his zig-zag bachelor's life. The one is then murdered, and the other, thereupon, claims to be *his* widow.

How this claim stands, the testimony will best tell. The counsel here resumed the testimony, scrutinizing closely, apparent weak points in the case as presented by the claimant, and concluded with an expression of belief that the chain of evidence presented by the contestants could not be broken.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE DEAN.

When Mr. Edwards had concluded Judge Dean began his argument for the claimant. In commencing he proposed to confine himself strictly to the arguments that had been made by the contestants. By arguments he did not refer to any remarks outside of the case, but to those founded on testimony in the case. The latitude indulged in had been great, and he could understand, under the circumstances, why it had been so. He should endeavor to discriminate between the three acts of the present drama. He could understand easily how counsel let loose their imaginations, in the present case, forgetting that it was confined to a single fact. He intended to ask his Honor to remember the rules that apply in a Court of Justice. In the case one peculiarity was, that all the witnesses who had given testimony that favored the case of the claimant had been treated with the utmost discourtesy, by the counsel for the contestants. Dr. Uhl had been called the omnipresent witness for the claimant, to swear the cure out of any embarrassment. The fact was that Dr. Uhl had been called by the opposition in all the trials that had occurred down to the application for letters of Administration. In relation to the night of marriage the opposite counsel seemed to differ—it was not his duty to make them consistent—he intended to sift the mass, and bring out the truth, the fact that on the night named, Mrs. Cunningham was married to some one, and until after the death of Burdell there was no belief that Rev. Dr. Marvine had been suborned: that the marriage had been simulated. The next fact to be would adduce, as admitted, unless Miss Augusta Cunningham were charged with perjury, was that she was a witness to the marriage. The next fact was that the man who was married on that evening *professed* to be Harvey Burdell. These be claimed were fair, and were not reconcilable with any other theory than that they were married. The next stone in his building was that the man who pretended to have been Harvey Burdell went there twice in the daytime—the last of which, had it been an attempt at fabrication, he would not have ventured on such an errand. If this were not the case, then Dr. Marvine, without any object, had perjured himself. The next stone that he secured was that the person who went there again on the 29th, was either Dr. Burdell or somebody resembling him strongly. The next proposition was that it was impossible to account for Mrs. Cunningham's leaving on the night of the marriage, whether she was or was not Harvey Burdell, and if it were not him, she was thrice perjured. He accepted the issue, making her the central figure, and resting the issue upon her credibility. For this correction he proposed to examine the double columns of contradictions that had been presented by the counsel, and published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; and as that he would ask the Court to decide her as pure and innocent a daughter as ever testified in a perplexed case before a Court. He meant to meet the whole case as it stood. The 7th point, to which he would call attention, was that the claimant had gone seventy miles to her old Pastor in Goshen, to officiate at a marriage. Whether it was for the marriage between Dr. Burdell and herself was to be discussed. That she went there on the 27th was admitted. That was proven by the contestants. Now, Burdell was known to Dr. Snodgrass, and was it probable that she would go to him to officiate at a simulated marriage; and that to take place at No. 31 Bond-street. He would ask whether it were possible that any man or woman would go to her minister who know her well, and who knew the other party well, if she intended to simulate a marriage. Supposing he had been present and officiating. What in the nature of the circumstances would have been the result. The probabilites were that Dr. Snodgrass would have remained at No. 31 Bond-street that night, and that the real Dr. Burdell would have been present in the morning. The natural morning congratulations would have exposed the fabrication. The next point was that the man who was married was either Dr. Burdell or another. If not, then mother and daughter were guilty of conspiracy and perjury. Again on the 28th, Dr. Burdell was in the City, and capable of contracting a marriage. Another proposition was, that Dr. Burdell, up to the time of the marriage, was attentive to the claimant in such manner as to be consistent with the marriage. That he would establish by the conduct of the parties at Saratoga and elsewhere. His last point was, that Dr. Burdell lived in the house with the claimant from the marriage to the time of his death. Altogether, they furnished material for a structure of pure grants that could not be overthrown. What was there against it? Why the declarations of Dr. Burdell. Such facts as that he had declared her character was bad, were introduced to overthrow the whole perfect structure of evidence in favor of the marriage. That there were peculiarities in the conduct of Dr. Burdell he would not deny. But in this case the rule applicable in judging of insanity must be applied. He must be judged by himself—no other standard would suffice; and applying that rule, this conduct would be found consistent with his previous conduct; in that light the character of Dr. Burdell became important. What was his character; moral, mental, physical and social. Morally he was bad, mentally he was above the ordinary rank of men; physically he was a coward; socially he was not known in respectable society until after he became acquainted with the claimant. Thus far, continued Mr. Dean, I have not dealt with the witnesses. It has not been necessary. I have confined myself exclusively to the facts that were admitted, without dealing with particulars, without referring to witnesses, and to their various statements for or against my particular hypothesis. I know the facility with which Counsel can distort the testimony of any witness, by referring to a particular position of it, and not regarding its general scope. I now come to the testimony of the witnesses; and I say here that we have two witnesses—one who has been sworn as a witness, and the other as a petitioner in the case—who know whether Dr. Burdell was the person who was married on the night of the 23d of October; and I say further, knowing where I stand—knowing what I state and what Court I am addressing—I say that these witnesses must either be impeached legally or the decree must be for the claimant. Augusta Cunningham, in other words, must be impeached, and her mother, the petitioner, must be impeached, or the decree in this case must be for the claimant. Now there are but three modes of impeachment known by the law: First, by disproving the testimony; second, by general evidence of bad reputation; and third, by proof of self-contradiction. Now the other side has not attempted to impeach the testimony of Augusta Cunningham, by evidence of general reputation. They contend, however, that she is impeached by self-contradiction, and by disproving the facts which she has stated. I shall, in discussing this matter, take them in the other order; and I say that Augusta Cunningham is not impeached by disproving the facts which she has stated. What is the fact—the material fact that she has stated? I pass over, because I know perfectly well that counsel, in their zeal are apt to use figures of speech that in their cooler moments they would hardly recognize,—I pass over the remark that was made last evening in reference to the testimony of this witness, that "she was spotted all over with the leprosy of purjury." I pass it over as one of those rhetorical flourishes sometimes used to convey an idea, but more generally to cover up the want of one; and I say that so far from being covered with the leprosy of perjury, the evidence in the case shows Augusta Cunningham's testimony to be entirely truthful. There is no material fact proved in the case contrary to the material statements she made before the Coroner, or contrary to the facts that she swore to in this Court. To what material fact has she testified? Not that a marriage was consummated by the forms of law before the Rev. Mr. Marvine. Both Mr. Marvine and his girl proved that, and her testimony did not become material in that particular. The material fact that she was called upon to attest was the identity of the party. Who invited her to witness that ceremony, or when she was asked to do it, as quite immaterial. Counsel went on to illustrate by supposing a case, in which he had dined with a friend at the Astor House on a certain day, and was afterwards called to prove that fact, to prove an *alibi* for that friend, who might be charged with committing a crime at a distant place at that particular time. If he were corroborated in the material fact that the party was at the Astor House, and he dined in his company at the particular time, it would be very unimportant whether or not he should remember correctly as to who invited him. Did he swear it was Mr. Tilden who invited him, when it proved to be some other party, this would be no ground for imputing perjury to him, so long as the material fact to which he testified was correct. And yet it was in such secondary and immaterial matters that the Counsel on the other side had sought to impeach the testimony of Augusta Cunningham. He entered this plea as a caveat, not because it was needed in this case, but because he claimed the other side should establish, in order to invalidate this marriage, that Augusta Cunningham had so falsely testified that on a trial for perjury she would be convicted. But he did not wish to avail himself of this caveat, for he desired to meet the issue fairly and squarely, and he hoped the reporters would so record it, that they were willing, on the part of the claimant, to stand or fall by his Honor's decision, upon the evidence, whether Dr. Burdell was in New-York on Sunday, October 16 and Monday, the 27th, or not. They had called witnesses to meet those from Herkimer upon this subject, and it was with entire confidence that a review of the entire testimony he would submit that question and the Court. Counsel alluded to the circumstances as corroborative, in a high degree, of Augusta's testimony that Dr. Burdell had not been out of New-York for two weeks before the marriage, but left for Saratoga in the end of that week; that the registry of the Marvine House Saratoga, and the books of the La Farge Hotel, of which she then had no knowledge, and which were only now produced, fully sustained her in showing that the Doctor left on the 30th of October.

He examined the testimony of Eli Taylor, and cited several circumstances to show how improbable it was that Dr. Burdell would (without any object) have visited Harkimer at the time stated.

Counsel was upon this subject when, it being 10½ o'clock, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day, when one hour will be allowed Judge Dean to close his argument.

A Southern Organization.

The Lonisianians of the Parish of Plaquemines, held a public meeting on the 9th June, to effect an organization of a new party on Southern principles, and in the course of an address to the public, expressed themselves freely, as follows:

"In the affairs of our nation at this time stands one question preeminently conspicuous, and overshadowing all others—that is, the conflict of the South against Northern aggression—a contest which we desire not, but which we cannot shun. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the many acts of Northern enmity, nor to particularize offences. Nullifications of the decrees of the United States Supreme Court, and the murder of United States officials in the execution of federal laws; enacted for the protection of Southern rights, are acts which have been perpetrated in Northern States, by Northern men, and obtained sanction by Northern Legislatures. Grants of money to Northern companies to wage war upon Southern people, are facts which disgrace the records of Northern State assemblies. We need go no further. Every mail brings you news that should warn you of impending danger. Certainly does it behoove us, most urgently, to provide the means of defence. We ask no favors—no concessions;

at least as long as the Emperor remains at the head of affairs. His talent for administration is certainly wonderful. Vigor, energy, method and efficiency characterize every department of the Government. The army admire him: the masses of the people are captivated by his sedulous attention to them: the men of business relish the pence and quiet which insures them profit: and as for the "old fogies"—the Legitimists and the Orleanists—he makes capital ont of their dislike, and is actually the stronger for their opposition. How long all this will last, no one can tell. One thing is pretty clear;—not even the sudden explosions of revolutionary wrath for which Paris is famous, can take Louis NAPOLEON by surprise. He knows the world,—he knows France and he knows Paris, *thoroughly*. He has built an enormous barrack behind the Hotel de Ville, and *by a subterranean passage* can pour five thousand troops, in two hours, into that fortress of insurrection, in case of an emergency. He is erecting barracks and forts at the entrance of the Faubourg St. Antoine, by which he can instantly cut off and check the mob as it may attempt to issue from that quarter. Every contingency has been foreseen and provided against:—and any new Revolution that may raise its head, while he is in power, will find itself compelled to cope with the most formidable power it has encountered since the first NAPOLEON swept the streets of Paris with his artillery.

I am not an admirer either of insurrections or of imperial absolutism in the abstract. But in common with every New-Yorker who escapes from the inconceivable filth and squalor o that City, and looks at the streets of any European Capital, I am half inclined to wish that the mob would hang half-a-dozen of our public officers upon lamp-posts,—that somebody of the requisite stamina would take forcible possession of the City government, or that, by some other process, no matter what, we could have a thorough revolution in the administration of our City affairs. Paris is three times as large as New-York: it is not half as favorably situated for cleanliness or health: yet the streets throughont are cleaner than Broadway in its best estate:—they are all well paved and kept in perfect order:—crime is repressed:—persons and property are perfectly safe:—and in every particular the city government accomplishes the ends for which alone any government exists. It is humiliating for an American to think of the contrast presented in his own country and especially in its great metropolis.

There is considerable interest felt here in the diplomatic appointments of the new Administration. Everybody would be glad to see the many incapable men now in office abroad replaced by others, and hopes were entertained that Mr. BUCHANAN's recent experience in this department of our government would incline him to act intelligently, and with reference to the interests and honor of the country, in his appointments. But it is understood that he yields his own convictions of justice and of right to the clamors of partisan demagogues;—that the insolence with which places are claimed as rewards of party service has proved too much for his facile nature,—and that we are soon to have a swarm of noisy politicians poured into Europe to protect the interests and represent the dignity of the great Republic of the West. As one instance of the manner in which the President's name is used in this connection, I may mention that the Chevalier WYKOFF, who is somewhat known in Europe, has said *publicly* that he held Mr. BUCHANAN in such a position that he *dared* not refuse him whatever consulship he might choose to ask. At the time of saying this he had not decided between Havre and Paris! Letters by the *Niagara* state that Mr. VESEY, the present Consul at Havre,—who is a most efficient officer and an accomplished gentleman,—is to be removed. It would not be at all strange to see him succeeded by WYKOFF. By the way, if W. must have a place, why not send him to Genoa? He has been there before, and knows something of the local customs and local law.

GRELET, the French felon recently returned under the extradition treaty, is still here, having been brought to Paris by Officer DEVOE, who declined to hand him over to the authorities of Havre, inasmuch as they declined to give him a receipt and thus release him from any further responsibility. The Directors of the Railroad desired Mr. DEVOE to remain here until the other parties should be returned from New-York,—but I presume the news of their discharge will lead to the speedy action upon GRELET's case.

The weather has been cool for the season, but it is now perfectly delightful. Yours, R.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

The Candidates—Speculations—The Arrival of Grelet in France—Personal Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The election excitement is growing warm. The whole attention of the country seems to be directed toward Paris. They neglect their own candidates in the Departments to discuss the chances of CAVAIGNAC and GOUDCHAUX, CARNOT and LABOULAYE. Unfortunately for the success of these gentlemen, a division has occured in their ranks. The candidates of the journalists have been met by a list of candidates from a Republican Committee, and each division of the party adheres to its list. Five of the candidates on the first list, are, however, adopted by the framers of the second, and this may perhaps secure *their* election. Inasmuch as the names of the candidates are familiar to your readers by their connection as Ministers, Representatives or Journalists, with the events of 1848, I give you these lists, adding that of the Government:

Dist.	Government Candidates.	Candidates of the Repub'n journals.	Candidates of the Repub'n Committee
1	Guyard Delalain,	Laboulaye,	Reynand,
2	Devinck,	Bethmont,	Bethmont,
3	Germain Thibault,	Cavaignac,	Cavaignac,
4	Varin,	Ollivier,	Garnier-Pages,
5	Monnin-Japy,	Carnot,	Carnot,
6	Perret,	Goudchaux,	Goudchaux,
7	Langlebin,	Dalimon,	Bethide,
8	Fanché-Lepelletier,	Vavin,	Simon,
9	Koenigswater,	DeLasteyrie,	D Lasteyrie,
10	Dr. Veron,	Reyuan,	Pelletan.

All the Republican candidates, on both tickets have signified their intention to stand as candidates and have complied with the requisitions of the law. I do not know that I have yet explained to you the nature of these requisitions. The Court of Lyons, and subsequently the Court of Cassation at Paris, to which the question was appealed, decided that candidates should be required to carry a printed ticket bearing their names to a judicial officer, that they should there sign and deposit the ticket, and be accompanied by a responsible witness to testify to their identity. With the accomplishmsnt of these conditions all candidates are allowed to distribute their tickets for the ballot-box. It is the place here to mention another peculiarity of the election system of the Empire which may interest you. Before the election all voters are required to attend at the usual place of voting, and obtain a card which gains them the right of vote on election day. To obtain this card they are obliged to sign a register, to show their birth certificate, their passport, and what more I do not know. The object of this system is simply to avoid a crowd or hasty decisions at the ballot-box. It is a system which would not work well with us, since, with our lax police regulations, the conditions of personality could not be secured. The French ballot is secret.

The division in the Republican ranks, perhaps should say the eagerness with which the Republicans come forward to protest against the Imperial Government, has given rise to a fierce polemic between the government journals on one side, and those of the Republican party on the other. The *Constitutionnel* is taunting, overbearing, and bitter; it recalls to the memory of the people the events of February, of April, and of June, and demands to know if they wish a revival of those days in the persons of the Republican candidates, who are their living souvenirs. It compares the glory, greatness, prosperity, and the security of France under the present Government, to the feebla, vacillating, and bloody retgn of the Provisional, and calls on enlightened and happy France to choose!

The *Constitutionnel* demands, and says the Government has a right to demand, that the Republican candidates should state before the election, whether they intend to take the oath and their seat, if elected? If it is a false demonstration, intended only to protest against the Government that reigns, the electors (read, the Government) ought to know it. The *Presse* denies this right of any one to inquire into the conscience or the intentions of candidates. If the candidate has filled all the requirements of the law in bringing his name before the people, no one has any right to go beyond.

M. LABOULAYE, the Orleanist candidate on the Republican list, has declared his intention to take the oath and serve, if elected. None of the Republicans have made any declaration in this respect, and it is believed they will *not* serve if elected.

The *Pays*, that duplicate of the *Constitutionnel*, is not less haughty or bitter against the Republicans for daring to present their candidates, and for showing their determination to support them. "The Republican Party," says that journal, "after six years of abstention and of silence [why is it silent?] has come to life in the persons of a list of its notabilities, whom they present as candtdates to the electors of Paris. We know their object. Since the imperial institutions cannot be overthrown by an armed struggle, they resign themsatves to the use of industry, that is to say, they try to introduces themselves by a *password*, and hops thus to surprise and disarm the garrison. *This password is the oath!*" The *Pays*' idea is ingenious and may possess some truth. The oath of allegiance to the Emperor and the Constitution guards the door of entry to the representative hall; once inside its precincts this same oath serves as a cloak under which another and perhaps a successful 2d of Decsmber might be hatched. Who knows?

All these discussions have had the effect desired by the Government papers—they have drawn the *Siecle*, the leading champion of the republican cause, too far. This morning, that journal contains at the head of its columns a third warning. The *Moniteur* also publishes the warning. It is not the least curious document of this election campaign, and as it is a highly instructive paper in showing the workings of the imperial system, I transcribe it for you verbatim, as follows:

"The year 1857, etc. We, CHARLES GABRIEL NEES, Commissary of Police of the City of Paris, have notified M SOUDÉE, director of the journal *Le Siècle*, and M. HAVIN, editor, Rue Taitbout, No. 21, at the residence of M. HAVIN, where we have gone in finding the bureaux of the journal closed, in speaking to M. HAVIN in person, the following warning:

The Secretary of State for the department of the Interior, in view of the 32d organic decree on the press of the 17th of February, 1852; in view of the two wurnings given to the *Siècle* at the date of 12th December, 1853, and the 24th of February, 1857; in view of the article contained in the *Siècle* of the date of the 17th June, (yesterday,) commencing with these words: "If any one doubted," etc., and signed L. HAVIN:

Considering that in this article the *Siècle*, not satisfied with attributing exclusively to the candidates of the opposition, which it terms Democratic, the monopoly of the great principles of 1789, imputes to the electors who will vote for the government candidates "a desire to attack the cause of families in their rights of primogeniture and their religious marriages, of menacing the rights of property in wishing to establish under the deceptive name of testamentary liberty the right of dispossessing children for the benefit of the congregations, of menacing the cause of civil equality, the cause of liberty of thought, liberty of writing and of speaking," etc.

Considering that the Government of the Emperor, based on the sovereignty of the people and the principles of 1789, fundamental principles of French society hereafter immovable, cannot allow to be thus calumniated the ideas of order and of progress which it represents, together with the electoral mass which approves them;

That the journal *Le Siècle*, visited already by two official warnings, might, by the terms of the law, be immediately suspended; but the Government, which has permitted to the electoral struggle the largest latitude, does not wish, although it has the right to strike down in the last days of this contest even one of the most lively and most active organs of an opposition of which public opinion will appreciate the importance;

That it cannot, however, dispense itself from the duty of admonishing the *Siècle*, that it will not allow it to pervert in the profit of a sterile agitation, the loyal intention of a policy which is the glory, the tranquillity and the security of the country.

On the proposition of the Director-General of Public Surety,

DECREE:

ARTICLE 1. A warning is given to the journal *Le Siècle*, in the person of M. SONGEBE, responsible Director, and of M. HAVIN, signer of the article.

ART. 2. The Prefect of Police is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Signed, BILLAULT,
Minister of Interior.

This poor revolution of 1789! to what ends is it made subservient! The Republicans invoke it as their starting point and their guiding star. The Imperialists in turn, claim it as the foundation of the imperishable and impregnable principles upon which they govern, and because the *Siècle* doubts the fact, chokes the conviction down its throat!

In the divisions of the Republican party at Paris, we see a sort of explanation of the difficulties of sustaining a Republic in France. If Frenchmen cannot work shoulder to shoulder against a powerful enemy who has displaced them and put them on the defensive, how are we to expect them to adhere when they are flushed with victory and power? French human nature is more at fault than the accidents of the situation. There is nothing united in France but power, and there is no power that is not despotic.

You may wish to know what are the chances of success of the Republican candidates. It is conceded, I believe, (notwithstanding the Government's allusion to "*sterile* agitation" in the *Siècle*'s warning,) that CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX and CAVAIGNAC stand a fair chance of election; DE LASTEYRIE, also, has some chance.

The despotic measures brought into requisition by many of the Prefects of the Departments, to press the electors into the support of the Government candidates, has produced a good deal of irritation. I would gladly detail to you some of these arbitrary measures, but they would occupy too much space. The following, however, is not a distorted sample of many: A Mayor of one of the towns says in his "drumming-up" circular to the subjects of his small kingdom—"Who can better represent in the Chamber of Deputies the will of the Prefect [*the will of the Prefect!*] than his son-in-law? Who can better defend your interests than he who has united his destinies to the daughter of the most eminent magistrate of the Department at Seine-et-Oise?"

After that, as the French say, we will "withdraw the ladder," and proceed to other subjects.

A new batch of Senators has been appointed by the Emperor, among whom you will see the names of General NIEL, the talented engineer of the Crimean campaign; Baron HAUSSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, and M. PIETRI, Prefect of Police. This last appointment raised some recriminations among the old Senators on account of the inferior grade from which the promotion is made—as though their own position was really one of dignity and importance. They are, evidently, betrayed by the name they bear. To satisfy the offended dignity of these Senators in some, it is said that his Majesty intends to elevate the office held by M. PIETRI to a position nearly, if not quite, equivalent to that of the abolished Ministry of Police. He will be, perhaps, a Director-General of Police.

Their Majesties and a crowd of notabilities made a narrow escape with their lives, a few days ago, near St. Cloud. The whole party had mounted on the car of a new portable military railroad, to try its operation and test its capabilities. The length of track laid down for the experiment was about a mile and a half. In this distance there was an inclined plane, and at the bottom of the plane a curve. When the car, with its imperial load of passengers, arrived at the inclined plane, the brakes were applied, but would not work. The car soon attained an immense velocity, and every one it seems made up their minds for a horrible death. The Empress, the imperial chronicler of the event assures us, was the only one who regarded the danger in the face with calmness; and yet the conqueror of Sebastopol and the two other Crimean Marshals were there! The accident did not happen, however, and the same chronicler states, in order to give the proper intensity to the recital, that the Duke of MALAKOFF, after drawing a long breath, declared he "had never been so near death in his life!" Which, no doubt, proves that he must have been considerably in the rear on the day on which he gained his title.

ARRIVAL OF GRELET.

The arrival of GRELET in France, the expeditious manner in which the Government at Washington executed its part of the extradition, and the very clear and able judgment of Commissioner BETTS, have given immense satisfaction in France. The journals are almost willing to withdraw all they have said about BUSTEED. On his arrival at Havre, the French police offered to take charge of GRELET, but on Marshal DEVOE's demand for a receipt, he was refused. Mr. DEVOE then determined to deliver the prisoner in Paris himself, which he did. GRELET is in the prison Mazas, alongside his comrade CARPENTIER; but neither of them have yet been brought out for examination. The officers told Mr. DEVOE that as soon as the case of PERCY and DAVID were definitively disposed of at New-York, the first "interrogatory" would take place.

Mr. SUMNER arrived in Paris a few days ago, after a month's journeyings in the South of France among the remains of the old Gallic and Roman cities, where he has been collecting health, and classic ideas as well, for his future Parliamentary duties. Before his departure South, he had a round of visits to make in a society that caused him too much excitement, and he suffered from it. He saw most of the great men disconnected with the Government—LAMARTINE, GUIZOT, BERRYER, DROUYN DE L'HUYS, MONTALEMBERT—by whom he was received and treated with marked distinction. The voyage through the rural districts has done him good, and although there is still a weakness of the spine, he feels at times perfectly well. Mr. SUMNER left Paris on Tuesday for a six weeks' stay at London, where he wishes to study the Parliamentary men. He will then make a visit into Switzerland, return and visit Scotland, Ireland and the English rural districts, and return to the United States in time for the opening of Congress.

Mr. WYKOFF is in town, and comes out with the promise of the Consulship either at Havre or Paris.

Professor MORSE is also here, stopping for a few days, while the *Niagara* is taking in her cable. The rendezvous for the two ships is at Cork, about the 27th of July, where the cables will be joined in order to talk through the whole line to see if there is no flaw. The cable will then be cut, and the ships will proceed to sea. Mr. MORSE has some apprehension that the ships will not be ready to go to sea by the time specified, and he says that, if they are not ready during the first eight days of August, he will not consent to the operation this year, as he would be afraid of the storms on the coast in the last week of August. The ships will run out about six miles an hour, and each vessel will have 900 miles to accomplish, which will require 15 days for each to arrive at its haven.

The *Arago* brought out a Mademoiselle DOMINIQUE, of New-Orleans, in company with her family, who, in a few days, is to become the wife of our confrere of the press, M. GAILLARDET. MALAKOFF.

The Problem of Slavery in the United States.

From the Paris Presse, June 16.

Some of the journals of the Southern States of the American Union have taken, upon the subject of Slavery, a new position,—one, moreover, quite as full of encouragement as of interest, abandoning the policy of invectives and recriminations against the Northern Press; and perceiving that all its efforts of logic cannot save a cause which is doomed in the near or remote future, by the increasing preponderance of the Free States and the resistless progress of civilization, these journals have gradually abandoned the field of sterile controversy, in order to attend to facts, and to seek a practical solution of the problem of Slavery,—which touches the very heart of American Society. Circumstances render this discussion opportune. On the one hand, attempts at revolt on the part of the negroes in certain States of the West, and threats of remorseless punishment which are openly uttered in the North, indicate that the danger of a social crisis cannot long be postponed by force. On the other hand, the South has just achieved a victory which has placed in its hands both the Executive and the Legislative power of the Federal Government. It is master of the political situation, and can now begin the Christian work of a gradual emancipation without the appearance of yielding to its opponents. It can make a merit of necessity in the eyes of those who have recognized its rights and are still ready to defend them out of respect for the Constitution.

In order to understand these *rights of property* in slaves from the legal point of view, and justly to appreciate the interests involved in the contest between two races of the human family, it is necessary to go back three centuries and study the historical origin of African servitude. All institutions, even the most barbarous, have a reason for their existence. Nothing in history is ever accomplished without a cause and an object.

In going back to its origin we find that the Slave-trade that ignoble traffic, had its birth in a motive of charity no less than of profit. The first European Colonies which founded establishments in the New World, failed in the work they had undertaken. They had conquered the native races, but had themselves been conquered by the sun of the tropics:—they had subdued the soil, but they could not make it productive.

At the same time the reports of travelers who explored the coasts of Africa, abounded in narratives of the wars of extermination which the natives of those countries carried on with each other. These wars were merciless. The blacks were not only destroyed, —they devoured one another.

Upon reading these narratives the Colonists,—Spanish, French and English, conceived the idea of making these savages understand that the worst use they could put a man to, was to roast him. They proposed to them the, *sale* of their captives. The Africans listended to the proposal, found brandy better than blood, and instead of killing their prisoners, they sold them to the Colonists, who considered it their right to profit by the lives of those whom they had saved.

The Slave-trade was thus at once an inspiration of interest, and an act of humanity:—avarice and philosophy equally found it to their advantage. So true is this that most of the clergy approved the enterprise which snatched a population of cannibals and pagans from barbarism and idolatry. They escaped execution, it is true, only to fall into Slavery; but this Slavery was relatively a benefit for them and or civilization. Nothing shows this more clearly than a comparison of the African who has passed some years in the Colonies with the African just landed in the slave markets of Brazil, or of Cuba. The brutalization of the latter is so complete that he scarcely knows his right hand from his left. Before the least actual service can be obtained from him it is necessary to create with in him a moral life and with the greatest pains, to diffuse some rays of intelligence amidst the darkness of his mind. If the owners of these slaves have stolen the bodies of these poor Creatures, they have given them souls in exchange, and from brutes have made them into something resembling men.

Such is the excuse which Philosophy makes for African Slavery, if it is susceptible of excuse. It should be added, in justice to our cotemporaries, that they have found this institution established at their hearths,—that habit has deprived it of its shocking character, and that they cannot repudiate this bequest of their ancestors, without at the same time, disinheriting their own children.

The Americans are regarded as the most practical people in the world—the nation which carries to the furthest extreme the care of their material interests. Meantime they have, ever since 1808, voluntarily relinquished the Slave-trade, which their English ancestors had bequeathed to them as one of their most profitable branches of commerce: Of all the nations both of the Old and the New Worlds, they were the first to set this example, and the prohibition of the Slave-trade, decreed by their Legislature, has been more scrupulously respected by them than by Brazil, Cuba, and most of the other Colonies. These are facts which should not be forgotten in this connection.

The statesmen who had the honor of putting an end to the importation of human cattle into their country, now become the privileged country of political liberty, had hoped that the black race would disappear with the extinction of the sources which had previously supplied it. At that time Slavery had but little hold upon opinion in America. It was of small importance, in consequence of the difficulty and expense which attended the culture and the purification of Cotton. But the hope of American philanthropists was thwarted by a simple machine—that of WHITNEY, who, merely wishing to effect an industrial economy, in reality gave birth to a social revolution in both the new world and the old. After the invention of this machine, cotton became the most profitable product of the whole South, and slaves have become quadrupled in value. While the price of negroes has increased from $400 to $1,500, with the increase of cotton, Slavery has proportionally extended and become a powerful institution, which is to-day intimately interwoven with the tissue of the social organization of the United States.

Meantime the population of slaves to the rest of the population has relatively diminished, for in 1790 they were *one* in *five-and-a half*, and in 1850 they were only one in *seven-and-a quarter*. This shows only that the increase of the whites has been still more rapid than that of the colored race. The slaves who numbered only 697,897 in 1790, and 893,011 in 1800, before the abolition of the slave-trade rose to 1,191,364 in 1810, to 1,538,064 in 1820, 2,009,031 in 1830, 2,487,355 in 1840 and 3,204,489 in 1850, while the total population is 23,191,920. Slavery existed in eleven of the thirteen Provinces which formed the basis of the Confederation, which, to-day, consists of 31 States and five Territories. Maine and Massachusetts were the only States free from this reproach. Slavery disappeared in 1800 from Vermont, which had only 17 slaves,—in 1810 from New-Hampshire, which counted only 158; but it was not legally prohibited until 1830 in Rhode Island, which in the census of that year still showed 14 slaves,—from Connecticut which had 25, New-York which had 76, Pennsylvania which had 403, New-Jersey which had 2,254, and Delaware where they reached 3,292.

Of the thirteen original States only five now hold slaves:—but the number has been raised to 14 in the whole Union by divisions of some of the States, by the purchase of Louisiana and the conquest of Texas. The Free States on the other hand have been increased to 19 by the settlement of the Northwest and the conquest of California, and their majority will be increased by the admission successively of five Territories, only one of which, Kansas, is disputed by the slaveholding interest. The Slave States have no further extension in prospect, except from the settlement of TEXAS, which is large enough to form three or four States, and the accession of Cuba, which will form an equal number. This is why the acquisition of that island is so eagerly desired by the Southern States;—they see in it not only a source of wealth, but the means of reëstablishing their equilibrium in the Federal Union, which has already been greatly weakened, and is threatened with still further diminution. Missouri, in fact, has already shown a disposition to free itself from Slavery, which is more burdensome than profitable, on account of the competition of European emigrants with colored laborers in that State, which is situated upon the route to New-Mexico, California and Oregon, Maryland and Virginia are in a similar condition:—the culture of cotton gives place there to that of tobacco, which exhausts the soil and yields less than the expense of purchasing and supporting slaves. The second of these States has already abandoned an unproductive culture for raising slaves, of which it is the central market. But an association has been formed by the capitalists of the North and of Virginia together, for the purpose of reclaiming the vast fields which the planters have abandoned, and to introduce in them free instead of slave labor. This will tend to drive Slavery from the North and West, and confine it to the limits of the extreme South. Here is its last rampart, where it will offer a desperate resistance, though it already manifests some signs of capitulation. Different solutions, more or less radical, are discussed by the Northern press. We will review them in a second article. F. GAILLARDET.

The Destruction of Property at Greytown.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 19, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON asked what steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government to obtain compensation for British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854. Lord PALMERSTON could not help characterizing the proceedings as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit upon the Government who ordered, or the officer who executed the order. The question, however, had to be considered as one of international law, and the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation. Lord LORANE remarked that the British Consul's house, with the flag flying, was set on fire, and condemned the cowardly policy of England towards the strong power of the United States. Mr. ROEBUCK ridiculed the exptanation given by the noble lord, that it was the duty of the country not to protect Greytown from conquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American Government was dishonest, and if the offending power had been China instead of America, they would have heard immediately of insult to the British flag, and reparation would have been enforced. Mr. BENTICK observed that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American Government, and condemned that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them. The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrage by America had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the Government had been compelled to take. Mr. DISRAELI considered the explanation of the Government most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town. The French Government had sought redress though the English Government had failed to do so, but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted. Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of the course taken by this Government in regard to the claim for compensation, but thought that explanations should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag. The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most flagitious, and so totally opposed to justice, that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed. The subject then dropped.

The Alterations in the Niagara.

From the London Times.

The alterations in the United States' corvette *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, will be complete on Saturday, on which day she is reported to leave Portsmouth for Liverpool, to ship her portion of the great Atlantic cable. Six cabins, and a portion of the steerage, and a portion of the engineers' department, the bulkheads of which have been taken down, have been thrown into the saloon, and quired. There is a circle in the wardroom, occupying two-thirds of it at least, which has been enclosed and planked almost to the beams. There is a flooring also on the deck, and this will be covered with sheet lead, and be laid with about 500 miles of cable. The stanchions under the beams are secured by iron trusses; the fore-hold is also undergoing the like alteration, and one of the coal-bunkers in the fore-hold has been knocked away to give additional room, temporary bunkers having been made—one on each side on the main deck. A guard is being made to cover the propeller and protect it from fouling or being fouled by the cable. Captain HUDSON (and Lieutenant C. H. WELLS were entertained by Rear-Admiral Superintendent MARTIN at dinner in Portsmouth dock-yard on Tuesday evening.

The Career of Walker—Central America and the United States.

From the London Times.

The dismal history of WALKER'S foray into Nicaragua has at length been brought to a termination. For about two years and a-half this bandit and his followers have carried fire and sword into the midst of a population which, as far as they and the country they represented were concerned, had been guilty of no offence. The Nicaraguans were weak, ill-governed, contemptible enough in the scale of nations, and therefore surely destined one day or another to fall before some stronger Power; but at least there was no reason why they should be exposed to the fruitless atrocities of a brigand such as this man. Of what avail has it been in any political sense that so many thousands of human beings have been slaughtered, so many homesteads fired and leveled with the ground, so many women given up to the brutal licentiousness of WALKER'S armed rabble, so many towns—and among them the notable city of Granada—totally destroyed?

All this misery has been inflicted without just cause, —all this suffering has remained without any result. Wars must be. The human race has made great progress in science, in mechanical processes, in knowledge of all kinds, in general civilization, but we have not yet got rid of the last dire arbitrament of the battle field. The chronicles of the last 42 years are fresh in the minds of all, and how many of those 42 years have not been mainly illustrated or ensanguined with the military achievements of one nation or another? It has been the fashion to speak of 40 years, at least of this period as years of peace—but what peace! Now the Spanish and now the Italian Peninsula has been red with the blood of contending armies; now the Turkish fleet has been sunk beneath the quiet waters of Navarin; and now the Russian hordes have perished like flies in the Autumn time, as with ever diminishing strength they staggered on to the diplomatic haven of Adrianople. At one time the cause of "Liberty," at another that of "order," has been effectually vindicated at Paris, as the red gutters of the time could show; at another "tranquillity," that Russian idol, was enthroned at Warsaw in a very solemn way. The smoke of the opposing cannon has scarcely yet curled away from off the wild Hungarian swamps. Neither has Spain of England's share in these peaceful transactions. The Northwestern Provinces of India, the banks of the Indus and of the Irrawaddy, have been the witnesses of our military glory. The fleets and armies of this country have already dealt one downright blow at the power of the Tartar dynasty in China, and even now the sword of England is bared, and about to fall in the same quarter with sharper effect. The story of that great contest which was waged in the Crimea may be passed over with but a passing remark; for that is generally admitted to be a stern parenthesis in the loving records of the Nineteenth Century. The French, however, for twenty-five years of that time have been steadily occupied in pursuing the African hordes from one mountain pass to another, while at the other extremity of that great Continent we ourselves have waged two contests of extermination amid the bush of Caffraland. So far of the peaceful history of the Old World. In the New, peace can scarcely be said to have reigned during the piping times of that murderous miser, FRANCIA in Paraguay; nor precisely along the course and at the mouth of the River Plate; nor among the Republics on the Pacific seaboard of South America; nor in Mexico, where of late the sturdy pioneers of the Northern States drove before them the hybrid population of that lovely region, pretty much as of old the steel-clad followers of CORTEZ swept before them the Indian hosts as the wind might have swept away the feathers with which they were adorned. It is idle to talk of peace in the past, and a dream to reckon upon it in the future. Let the best and wisest of mankind struggle as they may, we must still look forward to wars as to a probable contingency. It is a frightful evil, but we shall gain nothing by ignoring the fact.

One thing, however, it would not be unreasonable to expect. Since wars must be, at least let them be in the wars of great States; let them be conducted in the most efficient manner possible, but at least under the direction of statesmen who will not inflict evil for evil's sake, and of officers who will do their duty, but do no more. Let us not have such pointless carnage, such frightful desseration of the humanities of life as has lately been witnessed in Nicaragua. Disputants given to paradox have dilated on the illustration of ALEXANDER and the robber. Now, ALEXANDER was a great fact, and the robber a little one; why not have hung him quietly out of the way? It is much to be regretted that such a fate has not overtaken General WILLIAM WALKER, who, in place of finding that appropriate termination to his career, was admitted to the honours of capitulation at Rivas, and is now enjoying the adulation of his partisans and admirers at New-Orleans. There can be no doubt that had not Commander DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* appeared in the allied camp, and negotiated the articles of this instrument, WALKER and as many of his followers as remained, were perilously near a most ignominious termination of their career, unless their own despair had anticipated the ultimate event. It is no business of ours to criticize this interference on the part of the United States, but at least we may express our regret that throughout the whole contest they should have given to WALKER's enterprise just that kind of half-sanction and half-countenance which he required. Even at the last, had it not been for an inopportune dispute in which the Filibuster engaged with Messrs. VANDERBILT, it is more than probable that he would either have afflicted the country by his presence for a longer time, or at least that he would have made his escape ladan with its spoils. The plunder of Granada, by all accounts, was no inconsiderable matter. In recent numbers of the *Panama Star* which have just reached us we have an account of the systematic manner in which the destruction was conducted. On the 21st of November last WALKER caused his followers—about 800 in number—to be paraded, when they were, under the authority, thus addressed by an officer; "Fellow-soldiers, his Excellency WILLIAM WALKER is fully aware of the fact that for the last eight months you have not received one dollar in cash for your long and faithful service, and he deeply regrets that the commercial community have not yet discovered the value of his Treasury bonds. The advance of those d—d rebels from San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, in overwhelming numbers, renders it necessary for us to evacuate Granada, and, since we cannot enjoy it, he is determined *they* shall not." Every house and church was to be burnt, WALKER reserving to himself the plunder of the churches. Well was the ruthless mandate obeyed by the scoundrels who were told off to execute the accustomed work in symmetrical form. Eight churches, described as "magnificent," were plundered and destroyed. All else that could be burnt, from the more solid houses of the wealthier inhabitants to the cane huts of the Indians, was committed to the flames. Let any one imagine all that he has read of in the disastrous history of a town taken by storm, when the passions of a brutal soldiery, mad with combat and drink, have reigned triumphant for a while, and he will have a picture of the condition of Granada on that unhappy day. Forty-eight church bells, many of which were said to be half silver, and a great store of gold and silver ornaments, constituted a portion of the spoil peculiarly grateful to the chivalric feelings of the commander. The capture of the steamers by the Costa Ricans has defeated this little project of the President's for making provision against sickness and old age.

The question after all this useless bloodshed and plunder, is, will the practice of "filibustering" any longer receive the countenance of American statesmen? It is no business of ours to encourage the more fervid politicians of Washington in their dreams of aggrandizement and ambition. They would, however, do less to injure the character of their country in the eyes of the civilized world were they once and again to swoop down, with or without cause, upon any particular province which it might suit their purpose to seize, than by any further toleration of this atrocious brigandage, which is called "filibusterism." If they have but patience to await the course of events, they will find Time a more efficient ally than WILLIAM WALKER in any designs they may have upon Central America. It will fall to them soon enough. Why, then, commit a crime to-day to gain that which to-morrow, without a crime, will be your own? We do not, however, aim at the lofty ethical tone of the Peace Congress in such matters. We know that war must and will be, and that the only security against it is to be prepared for the event. Let the United States make war and conquer if they can find a cause and are prepared to face the responsibility; but it is a disgrace to any nation which is chary of its fair fame to constitute itself the patron—even the unavowed patron—of such bandits as these filibusters and their chief.

A Crisis in the Affairs of the United States—The South.

From the London News.

The action of some of the Slave States is scarcely less suggestive than anything done at the North. The fierce controversy in Virginia about the admission of free labor in the shape of European immigration tays open the griefs of the dignified old State in a way which only necessity can justify to the pride of its citizens. But a more significant contest is going on further South, between the leading newspapers of South Carolina and Louisiana. The former State is unquestionably the great agitator; and yet it appears to be the first which is seriously alarmed. It now proposes, through its leading journals, that Slavary shall give way wherever it is strongly opposed on the frontier, because it would be ungenerous and unwise in the Cotton States to allow the deteriorated frontier States to bear the brunt of the battle. The Louisiana citizens, on the other hand, see through the disguise by which South Carolina would conceal its misgivings about the stability of Stavery in the border region, and declare it to be good policy to give the border State something to do in fighting the battle, while Southern citizens are making the best of their time. The loyalty of the frontier States being questionable, it is proposed that their slaves shall be a prohibited article, in order to compel them to refuse admission to free labor. All this savors of fear and perplexity; and when we perceive that the Churchess are ranging themselves for battle, or splitting among parties, we need say no more to prove the portentous condition of affairs. At the May anniversaries of the religions world, we observe that the Northern clergy pray for the "nominal Christian churches" of the South. The Romish organs, too, give out that the condition of the Republic is so alarming that there is no comfort but in contemptating the prodigious spread of the true faith in consequence. Coupled with the explanation of the spread of Romanism which is probably the true one—that the Confessional is the best possible security against insurrection—these theological declarations are as interesting as any political avowals whatever. Everything that happens just now, in all departments, suggests the approach of the second great crisis in the history of the United States.

Monster Cotton-Spinning Establishment in Russia.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from St. Petersburg, June 8, describes a gigantic industrial project in Russia:

"The first stone of a monster manufactory has just been laid. It will comprise a cotton-spinning establishment and a series of weaving shops. The building is to be raised upon the Isle of Chronholm, situate upon the Narova, between the two cataracts of that river. It is stated that the spinning departments will comprehend the largest building in the whole world, and will immeasurably exceed in extent the vast spinning establishments of the United States. This construction will be formed as a grand square, and will occupy the whole of the isle. A large portion of the adjoining ground has been purchased for the purpose of building habitations for the workmen, and a large school in connection with the great establishment. The contractors for the joinery work are to furnish 1,672 window frames. The building will be lighted by from 15,000 to 20,000 jets of gas. St. Petersburg being unable to supply those materials, from 60 to 80 vessels are constantly employed in the conveyance of them from Narva. The number of workmen engaged is fixed at 3,000 at least. The edifice is to be completed in three years, but a portion of the spinning department is to be ready for work in one year. The capital required for the undertaking has been already subscribed for in shares, which have been taken up by the directors of the scheme and some foreigners. The chief director is M. JEAN FREERICHS, of Bremen, residing provisionally at St. Petersburg. His associates are the merchants of St. Petersburg, the four brothers KHLONDOFF, LOUIS KNOOP, ALEXANDER MARCH and M. SOLDATENKOFF, merchant of Moscow. Mr. RICHARD BARLOW, an English merchant, is director of the technical works (*travaux techniques,*) and Mr. KOLBE, chief administrator of the building, and the framer of the laws of the Society.

"The first stone of the colossal edifice was laid with great pomp and circumstance in the presence of the Gen. BARON DE KRUDENER, Commandant of Narva, of all the founding members, and of an enormous assemblage of the people.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, July 2.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 175, 942, 3382, 369, 765, 732, 1086, 1099, 1101, 1115, 1118, 1141, 1143, 1151, 1021.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 117, 52, 56, 57, 58, 60 to 65 inclusive.

The Romance of an Elopement Knocked in the Head.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

James P. Cahill vs. *Francis Keating.*—This matter has already occupied the attention of the public and the Police Courts, caused by the defendant being arrested for larceny, he having run away with plaintiff's wife in this suit, or she with him. It is hard to tell which, on which occasion the wife had a watch in her possession. He was discharged by the Police Magistrate, but is again brought before the public by the plaintiff instituting a suit against the defendant, on the charge of having criminal connection with his (plaintiff's) wife. The present proceeding being a motion to vacate an order of arrest by which the defendant is held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

THE DEFENDANT'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The defendant, in his affidavit, tells an innocent and interesting story; he says that in February last he was eighteen years of age, that in the Summer of 1855 he went to tend store for Philip Smith, in the Third-avenue, and about a week after he went to Smith's he was introduced to Susannah McGinness, who lived with Smith at that time, and is a sister of Mrs. Smith; and he taking a great liking to Susannah paid attention to her, and was in the habit of taking her to theatres, concerts, and other places of amusement, and when not that way inclined, spent many a happy evening with her in the parlor, sitting with her until after the Smiths had gone to bed, but that they knew all about it. After he had been thus familiar with Susannah some time, he was introduced to Cahill, who was about to leave for Cuba; that during Cahill's absence, and

the station-house, where the prisoner assaulted him. Judgment—guilty, in both cases; sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months on the second charge; sentence suspended on the first complaint.

Michael Kelly knocked down John B. Jeffrey, Third Ward Police, and will expiate his pugnacity in the Penitentiary for three months.

Ann Cane assaulted and tried to rescue a prisoner from officer James Costello, Sixth Ward Police, June 26. *Judge Osborne*—She's a very bad woman; Penitentiary, two months.

Margaret Halpin stole a cleaver from John Norton, butcher, No. 100 Hudson-street. She tried to strike the officer who arrested her with it. *Judge Osborne*—We send you to the Penitentiary for three months, Margaret. You're too well known here.

John Huttnell amused himself, with some other men, in throwing brickbats at officer William Kunz, First Ward Police, on Saturday. Kunz was a German. *Judge Wood*—What did you do it for, Huttnell? *Judge Osborne*—I suppose it was because he was a Dutchman; that's the only extenuating circumstance as far as I can see. The officer is willing that sentence should be suspended, Huttnell, but it will depend upon your good conduct hereafter as to what is done with you.

Mary A. Talbot, a very bloated looking woman, stole a hat from Sophia Kinsbery, No. 25 Division, June 26. *Judge Osborne*—You'd been drinking, hadn't you? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge*—You always do such things when you're drunk, don't you? Eh? It'll take two months to get the liquor out of her, I guess. Penitentiary, two months.

James T. Williams found George Mitchell, Augusta Mitchell and Theodore Syzner (all Germans) occupying premises which he had hired, June 26. He ordered them to leave and they refused. He took the woman by the collar with the intention of putting her out, saying to her, "You leave," when they all assaulted him with chairs and other missiles near at hand, disfiguring his face a good deal. Counsel wanted the case adjourned; he had just been retained by the prisoners, who could not speak English. *Judge Osborne*—We can't put off a case when counsel come in thus at the eleventh hour to defend it. Counsel wanted to examine a few witnesses then. *Judge Osborne*—We're disposed to let the prisoners off as easy as possible as the case stands. If you want to send them to prison, why go on. Witnesses were examined for the defence, and the prisoners were found guilty and remanded till Friday, when they will be sentenced.

The case of Charles Van Orden and Matthew Sears, charged with stealing a pocket-book, &c., from James Mehan, June 27, was adjourned to Thursday.

Patrick McGuiness followed and assaulted, John Ramsberger, about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, with the design, John said, of robbing him. John had a little dog in his arms, and the prisoner said the dog bit him in passing and then he struck Ramsberger. *Judge Osborne*—Going to lick the man because the dog bit you, eh? The prisoner pulled up his trowsers to shew where the dog had bitten him on the ankle. *Judge Osborne*—He couldn't have bitten you on the ankle very well when he was in the man's arms. You must be punished some, Patrick. City Prison, one month.

John McCall (colored) stole a pair of ladies' gaiters from Philip Stopplepien, shoemaker, No. 10 Catharine-street, June 26. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. To market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, forty-fourth-st.	2741	2995	30	432	796	4002
Browning's sixth-street	.....	190	74	141	4736	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	87	97	174	5189	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	34	102	87	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3451	303	834	10701	4002
Last week	3637	3133	231	887	7338	2316

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ..... 3,548.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1345	.....	.....	.....	1792
Hudson River Railroad	318	.....	.....	136	554
Hudson River Boats	1107	.....	.....	.....	1656
Harlem Railroad	20	30	439	660	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	2526	Hogs	2484
Sheep	3594	Horses	12
Calves	360		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1160	Massachusetts	—
New-York	567	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1126	Texas	57
Kentucky	80	Connecticut	—
Indiana	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. @1½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	..18c. @18½c.
First quality	12½c. @13c.	..12½c. @13c.
Medium quality	11c. @12c.	..11½c. @12c.
Poor quality	10c. @10½c.	..11c. @11½c.
Poorest quality	9c. @10c.	..10c. @11c.
General selling prices	10c. @12c.	..11c. @13c.
Average of all sales	10½c. @11c.	..12c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c.@11c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

There was a decided reaction in the cattle market to-day, a presentiment of which was foreshadowed by the announcement in the TIMES that plenty of Western Beeves were *en route* for this and the Eastern markets. Had not a portion of those started been taken off at a distance, or held at Campville, Bergen and other places, the supply would have been very large. The Brighton and other Eastern markets assisted largely to a diminution of the numbers which otherwise would have been here, by turning some 1,160 head from Buffalo and Albany, a portion of which will doubtless go where large numbers in the yards to-day *ought* to go, viz: "to grass." Our "oldest memory" can scarcely recall a market so completely stocked with lean, thin, slab-sided Cattle, the horns of some of which would soon require splicing to afford room for more wrinkles. So scarce were the *Prime* Cattle (we leave premiums out of the question entirely) that it was difficult to get sight of the few lots which were in market, buyers of good meat being on the alert to pick them up. The principal cause of the poor qualities is doubtless owing to the high prices of former weeks, each feeder or grazier attempting to steal the march upon the others, taking his *half fed grass* Cattle from the pastures and sending them on for *beef*. Hundreds of dollars were lost in single yards by those who had purchased at former rates for this market....With a moderate sale during the week the offerings at Forty-fourth-street, for yesterday and to-day, were about 2,741, or about 100 head more than last week, while the footings of all the markets, for the week, give 3,451 head. This, of course, does not include near 1,000 head kept from the market on York Island and at Bergen, which, with about 500 cattle remaining unsold in the yards to-night, must either go upon grazing lands or help to swell the numbers for next week. There is consequently no prospect of a short supply for another week at least. With the above statement it will not be surprising that we quote a decline of ½c. on good cattle, 1c. on common grades and 2c. on the poorer stock, making a decline on the whole mass of 1c.@1½c. We noticed several gradients on hand to-day, some of whom bought quite freely, and will doubtless find it a good investment, although some lots will require long feeding before they can make even fair beef. Some feeders, on the other hand, bought the very best cattle offered, and as a favorable opportunity will produce them from Dutchess and neighboring counties, fat enough for the most dainty. We omitted to notice in our last report that the New-York Central Road had reduced the freight to $60 ₰ car from Buffalo to Albany; but as the boats charge $1 25 ₰ head from Albany, the Erie Road is still about $10 ₰ car cheaper, as the charge is but $70 ₰ car from Buffalo to Bergen.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
98	Ill. & Choctaw	Smith & Butler	T. White & Son.
24	Ohio	T. Bloomer	Owner.
48	Ohio	Westhaimer & Lauterbeck	Owners.
42	Ky.	Roberts & Fowler	Weath'rb & Lautb'k
77	N. Y.	Van Duzen	M. Dalton.
87	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
58	Ill.	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
98	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
106	Ill.	J. Platt	W. H. Harris.
52	Ohio	W. Murray	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
22	Ohio	Moore & Loughran	Do. do.
48	Ohio	D. D. Foust	Do. do.
36	Ind.	Mr. Delzell	Do. do.
50	Ohio	J. Farnsworth	J. Budlong.
41	N. Y.	Seymour & Manny	J. Budlong.
62	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
95	Ill.	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
48	Ohio	J. Mace	T. Wheeler.
108	Ill.	C. Boerum & Co	Hoag & Hurd.
94	Ohio	J. F. Yazell	Flinn & Nolan.
89	Ill.	Smith & Sage	Owners.
196	Ohio	A. Stelling	W. H. Belden.
67	Ohio	W. Richards	D. Barnes.
96	Ohio	Prottseman & Petty	Beach & Bray.
56	Ind.	J. Hussey	Beach & Bray.
238	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	Murray & Ilery
87	Ohio	J. W. Taylor	Geo. Ayrault.
83	Ohio	W. T. Taylor	B. Bartram.
112	Ill.	Messmer & Conkle	J. A. Merritt.
117	N. Y.	Lewis & Hayden	D. S. Belden.
98	Ill.	Platt & Read	W. H. Harris.
80	Ill.	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
57	Ohio	J. Selson	Owner.
47	Ill.	J. Williams	H. Eckstein.
37	N. Y.	J. D. Alvord	Owner.
60	Ohio	Smith & Hopkins	Owners.
33	N. Y.	T. Andrews	Owner.
29	Ohio	Haywood & Haight	Owners.
33	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
31	N. Y.	J. Ayrault	Geo. Ayrault.
19	Ohio	H. Mouahan	Owner.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

A. WARNER brought in 62 fair Steers from Ross County, Ohio, weighing at home 1,303 lbs., gross. MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling them at an average of 11¼c @11½c.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling for E. WILLIAMS 95 medium Illinois Cattle at 10c @11¼c. on 650 lbs. net.

J. MACE furnished 48 fine Steers weighing, in Ross County, Ohio, 1,506 lb., gross. T. WHEELER sold them at an average of about 122. W. FLORENCE took three at $130 each, or 12½c. J. HARRIS bought 11 head, 9 for $105 each, or 11c., and two weighing, at home, 4,370 lbs., at $142 50 each, or 12c. ₰ lb. This was one of the few good lots on sale to-day.

W. FLORENCE had 24 Ohio Cattle which T. BLOOMER was working off at 10c.@11c. They were of fair quality for to-day, and estimated at 650 lbs. net.

T. WHITE & SON, sold a mixed lot of 98 Illinois and Choctaw cattle of inferior quality, at about $70 each, or a trifle over 10c. on 650 lbs. SMITH & BUTLER owners.

C. BOERUM forwarded 103 fair 700 lb. Illinois cattle, which were selling by HOAG & HURD at 10c.@11½c., with a dull market at those figures.

BEACH & BRAY sold 96 light mixed Ohio cattle, of ordinary quality, for FROTSMAN & PETTY, at 9c.@10c., and 56 Indiana steers for J. HUSSEY at similar prices. They call common cattle very dull at low prices.

J. BRYANT forwarded the last lot of this fine Ohio cattle, consisting of 87 head fed by W. HAYNE, of Fayette County. They weighed at home 1,593 lbs. gross, and were second to but few droves in market. C. G. TEED sold them at 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

With a full supply of Beef and a decline in price, fewer stable cows have been sent to the slaughter house, and consequently there is less demand for fresh cows. Prices have fallen from $3 to $5 during the week.

ALLERTON reports 30 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $20@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$60 for extras. Market rates dull with a decline in price.

BROWNING reports receipts of 74 Milch cows, selling at $20@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras, with free receipts and dull sales. Cows have declined from $3 to $5 ₰ head during the week, or from $8 to $10 within the three past weeks.

CHAMBERLIN reports 97 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Supply large with slow sales.

O'BRIEN reports 102 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. An abundant supply, with a little decline in price to noted.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

With a full supply of calves and a decline in other meats, veal is not as eagerly sought for. Some of the markets are at present overstocked.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 688 Veal Calves, selling for 3c.@7½c. Very few bring the latter price. There is a surplus stock, and sales are comparatively dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 141 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7½c. ₰ lb. Supply large, with a moderately active market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 174 Veal Calves, selling at 5c@7c. ₰ lb. live weight. Market fully supplied with a little decline in prices.

O'BRIEN reports 87 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. A very few at 7½c. The supply is greater than the demand, and prices are lower than last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₰ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings of the different markets give 10,701 head for the week, or a gain of 3,363 over the previous week.

Lambs are in better supply, and bring 12c.@15c. ₰ lb. dressed weight, while Sheep are free at 10c.@12c. A few brought 6½c. live weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 626 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5½c.@6½c. ₰ lb., live weight, or 10c.@13c. ₰ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. ₰ lb. for Lambs. Prices are declining, under large receipts and a decrease in the price of beef.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,736 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 25@$6 50 each. Receipts have been large, principally from New-York, New-Jersey and Ohio. Lambs arrive more freely. We annex the comparative receipts at this market for the first half of the years 1856 and 1857:

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

1857.		1856.	
January	12,374	January	10,720
February	11,295	February	9,183
March	8,946	March	5 849
April	6,562	April	7,878
May	7,325	May	9,817
June	18,006	June	16,013
Total	64,507	Total	59,439

Showing an increase of 6,061 head over the first half of last year.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,179 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$7 ₰ head. Large receipts with fair sales at about last week's prices.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by S. JUDD at CHAMBERLIN'S for the week ending July 1, 1857:

185 Sheep sold for	$659 06	$3 56½
12 Sheep sold for	48 00	4 00
41 Sheep sold for	138 37	3 37½
153 Sheep sold for	459 00	3 00
128 Sheep sold for	576 00	4 50
28 Sheep sold for	168 00	6 00
404 Sheep sold for	1,568 97	3 89
156 Sheep sold for	546 00	3 50
16 Sheep sold for	80 00	5 00
92 Sheep sold for	506 00	5 50
1,215	$4,749 30	

Average price ₰ head, $4.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of 429 Sheep and Lambs for $1,757 75.

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,101 Sheep and Lambs for $4,969 63.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 2,648 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $4 88 ₰ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of 386 Sheep and Lambs at $1,879 93, or

104 at	$465 87	30 at	$159 30
16 at	56 00	180 at	740 00
31 at	129 25	10 at	50 00
15 at	79 25		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been large during the past week and prices continue to favor buyers. Illinois furnished most of those arriving at present.

The receipts reported at Hoboken were 4,002 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 6¼c.@7c. for first quality, and 6c.@7c. ₰ lb. for second quality and stock hogs. Market abundantly supplied and prices inclining downward. The following give a portion of the transactions for the past week:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
500	Illinois	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
767	Illinois	D. C Gale	G. W. Dorman.
998	Illinois	J. F. Yeasell & Co	G. W. Dorman.
637	Illinois	Stewell & Hunt	Miles & Bartlett.
304	Illinois	Platt & Reid	Wm. H. Harris.
242	Illinois	N. Felt	Stile & Carey.

VAN BRUNT & WATSON, Pork-Packers, No. 208 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live, light	6¼@6¾	Dressed, light	9
Live, heavy	7¼	Dressed, heavy	9¼

DISTILLERY.

Dressed	8¾

Market dull with a downward turn. Supply here and to arrive is large.

G. W. DERMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy corn hogs, prime	7 @7¼	8¾@9
Light corn hogs, prime	6¾@7	8¾@9
Still hogs, heavy and prime	6¾@6¾	8¾@8¾
Still hogs, light and prime	6¾@6¾	8¾@8¾
Stock hogs	6¾@6¾	

Hogs are selling slow with about 800 in the yards unsold, and prices favoring the buyers.

Part of the sales were made at the following prices, viz.:

J. F. YEAZELL & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, 1,000 Illinois stock, 111 lbs., 6¾c.; D. C. GALE, of Springfield, Ill., 767 Illinois corn Hogs, 193 lbs., 7¾c., the best lot in this week.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

The Cattle Market yesterday and to day was quite active, and the prices remained about the same as last week. The stock was generally very good, though some lots were sold scarcely fit for butchering.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at both of the yards amounted to 1,100 head of Ohio, Virginia, Texas and Pennsylvania stock. The prices averaged from $10 to $11, $12 and $12 50 ₰ 100 lbs., only the very best realizing the latter price. Nearly all offered were sold.

SHEEP.—This market was quite active, and notwithstanding the receipts were large, (8,000 head,) nearly all were sold, at from $1 75@$2 25 for stock Sheep, and from $2 25@$5 for fat. Lambs are worth from $2 50@$3 50 each, as in quality.

HOGS.—The demand for Swine continues good, both for stock and fat hogs. Sales of 2,600 head were made at from $9@$9 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—This market was not very active, only 250 head having been sold at from $18@$30 for dry cows, and from $25@$50 for milch cows.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With a gradual increase in variety and quantity, and an improvement in the quality of fresh vegetables, prices have a downward tendency. In addition to the list of new Vegetables already given, we have to note the appearance of Apples, Tomatoes, Potatoes and Cucumbers from Savannah, Ga., and Norfolk, Va. Cauliflower, Beets, Carrots, and String Beans, &c., from New Jersey. Of old Vegetables, Potatoes are the only ones which still linger, and the trade in these is diminishing under the arrivals from Bermuda, Charleston, and the above-mentioned ports.

The Strawberry season in New-Jersey is fast closing, and North River and Connecticut berries are taking their places. These latter come in some tangible form—quart boxes—instead of the imaginary measure of baskets of various sizes. They should be sold by measure or *weight*.

Cherries are now taking the place of Strawberries, and give evidence of a good crop.

Butter is unchanged, with a light demand for shipping. Good packages of yellow grass-made Butter find ready sales.

Eggs are more plenty. Canada sending in, during the last few days, some 150 to 200 bbls. ₰ day.

Potatoes—White Mercers, ₰ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₰ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Whites, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ₰ bbl	6 00	@	8 50
Potatoes—Charleston, S. C., new, ₰ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Savannah, Ga., ₰ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Onions—New-Orleans, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	—
Onions—New, ₰ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Onions—Bermuda, ₰ lb	1½	@	2
Beets—Charleston, ₰ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Beets—₰ 100 bunches	6 00	@	—
Spinach—₰ bbl	50	@	87
Strawberries—Conn., ₰ quart box	16	@	—
Strawberries—Hackensack, 100 bask.	3 50	@	5 00
Lettuce—₰ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Green Peas—Long Island, ₰ basket	62	@	87
Green Peas—Jersey, ₰ bbl	1 50	@	—
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ₰ 100	2 50	@	—
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₰ basket	5 00	@	—
Gooseberries—₰ bushel	2 75	@	3 25
Cherries—₰ lb	10	@	19
Watermelons, West India, ₰ 100	30 00	@	35 00
Radishes—₰ 100 bunches	1 25	@	1 50
Rhubarb—₰ doz	75	@	1 00
Turnips—N. Jersey, ₰ 100 bunches	3 50	@	4 50
Squashes—Norfolk, Va., new, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
String Beans—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
String Beans—Jersey, ₰ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, new, ₰ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Parsley—₰ 100	2 00	@	—
Dried Apples—State, ₰ lb	20	@	22½
Dried Peaches—State, ₰ lb	16	@	20
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₰ lb	23	@	25
Butter—State, ₰ lb	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	15	@	20
Lard—in bbls	14	@	14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—New, ₰ lb	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₰ doz	16	@	17
Eggs—Western, ₰ doz	16	@	16
Fowls—₰ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₰ lb	20	@	22
Chickens—Spring, ₰ pair	50	@	68
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb	18	@	20
Ducks—Spring, ₰ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys—₰ lb	16	@	20
Geese—Spring, each	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ₰ doz	75	@	1 25
Pigeon—Squab, ₰ doz	2 00	@	2 50

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at redoced prices. Pearls, $7 50.; Pots, $7 75 ₰ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7½c. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for, at previous figures: Java, 16c @16¾c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 13c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Is depressed and languid, as before reported.

COTTON—The demand is improving and prices are advancing. Our available supply is 45,300 bales, against 49,000 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	13¼	12¾
Middling	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	15	15¼	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15¾	16¼	16

DRY GOODS—Domestic Cottons attract a little more attention, but most other fabrics are sparingly sought after. Prices continue irregular, varying with the necessities of sellers and buyers. The new tariff law took effect to-day, and it will no longer operate as an impediment to free movements.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $2 65@$2 75 ₰ box.

FISH—The general demand is tame, yet prices are sustained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. The supply is ample, especially of undesirable lots. The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use; prices have not varied much. Sales—8,000 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Extra State	6 85@ 8 95
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 8 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 05@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 25

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 450 bbls., in lots, at from $5 85@$9 for low to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30 @$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and infirm, at $4 @$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in request and is steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been partially suspended since our last, awaiting the effect of the new tariff law, which became operative to day. Henceforward more may be looked for, though the high claims of factors are apt to impede the execution of orders.

FRUIT—The leading articles are in request at about former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet steady. Sales: 9,500 bushels, including Western red at $1 50 ₰ bushel. The range for all kinds of old is from $1 72½@$1 95 for white, and $1 47½@$1 72½ for red ₰ bushel. The last sale of new was at $2 05 for a small lot of prime white Georgia ₰ bushel. Some new red Tennessee is in market; a buyer offered $2 ₰ bushel for it, but this bid was rejected. We have been informed that Tennessee will be able to forward to this market an unusually large amount of Wheat of this year's growth. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 14@$1 17 ₰ Bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce and nominal. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are firm at 66c.@68c. for Western; 67c.@67c. for State; 69c.@69c. for Canadian; 63c.@66c. for Jersey; 57c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@59c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales: 32,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound; 84c.@85c. for mixed; 87c.@88c. for yellow; and decidedly 88c.@89c. for white ₰ bushel. White Beans, $2 25; Canadian Peas, $1 10@$1 12½ ₰ bushel; Blackeyed Peas, $5 50 ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River bought at 70c.@$1 ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quiet and somewhat nominal. Stock on hand, 185 tons, and 7,667 bales foreign, with 699 bales American, (dressed,) against 9,779 bales foreign, and 1,696 bales American, July 1, 1856.

HIDES—Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, brokers, furnish the annexed review of the movements in Hides, during June: "Early in the month, numerous lots of Hides were brought up for 'importers' account—as reported, on speculation. This movement being sustained by the withholding from market of many parcels of prime Hides, produced confidence among buyers, and induced legitimate operations, to a fair extent. Simultaneous European accounts, reporting fair prices, but diminished activity, have had no immediate effection this month's business. Southern, Southwestern and Western Hides are now nearly all collected, which circumstance will limit purchases to Foreign Hides. The sales of Domestic Hides, especially of Western, have recently been extensive, and, if continued hereafter in the same ratio, must be felt in the market. Not much has been effected with prime grades of Foreign Hides during the current period. Although the season is arriving when Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Grande Hides are particularly desirable, they are held in price as yet altogether beyond the views of the trade. The bulk of Orinoco Hides have been out of reach for almost an entire season. Several of the trade that have heretofore been in the habit of tanning this description extensively, have made up their supplies from other kinds. The withholding of culls—which were formerly sold at two-thirds price, on "usual selection"—added to an appearance of stringency to the rates demanded, and diverted the attention of buyers towards other kinds. The Brooklyn Board of Health, early in the month, passed a resolution "that no cargo or part of cargo be landed at the docks or warehouses without a permit from the Board of Health." This measure is specially directed towards Hides and Skins—but so far, there have been no obstructions to the discharging of cargoes. The slight reduction of duty—from 5 to 4 per centum—to take effect on 1st July, has in no way affected the regular course of business." Stock in first hands, to-day, 188,631, against 92,158 July 1, 1856.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 47 bales last year's crop at 9c @12½c. ₰ lb, the latter for very choice.

IRON—Is inactive and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½ ₰ M.

LEAD—Quiet, yet stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole commands very full prices, especially Hemlock tanned, which is less abundant and in lively request. Other kinds exhibit no important change.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, at our nominal rates. Porto Rico, 60c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@53½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c @75c. ₰ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba Muscovado	4,644	....	10,483	15,858
Clayed Cuba	152	....	3,496	.....
New Orleans and Texas	....	1,535	.....	1,200
Porto Rico	879	....	3,384	.....
Total	5,675	1,535	17,363	17,063

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still scarce, quiet and nominal, at $3 87½@$4 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is pretty actively sought after, and is worth 46c. here. ₰ gallon Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 75@$2 37½, according to quality. ₰ bbl. Resin is salable and firm, at $1 95 for Common, ₰ 310 lbs.; $3@$5 for No. 1, and $5 25 $7 50 for White and Pale, ₰ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@$3 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Whale continues in fair demand, while Sperm is sparingly sought after at old prices. Red Oil, 62c.@63c. ₰ gallon; Palm, 10c.@10½c. ₰ lb.; Olive, $1 30 ₰ gallon, and $3 50@$3 66½ ₰ basket. Linseed is very moderately dealt in, and is heavy, at 79c.@81c. ₰ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ₰ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET.—[For the week ending June 29.]—SPERM.—We have a quiet week to report in Sperm. The only transaction we notice is a sale of 65 bbls. at $1 25 ₰ gallon.

WHALE—Continues in good demand and firm, with an advance in prime quality. The transactions in this market since our last, include 5,250 bbls., in parcels, for home consumption, as follows: 1,200

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Foreign correspondence and papers by the *Niagara* came to hand last night. We find very little general news of interest in our files, additional to the very full summary telegraphed from Halifax. Among the extracts which we publish the reader will notice a remarkable article from the London *Times* on the Filibuster WALKER and his career in Nicaragua. An interesting review of French affairs and the progress of the election canvass will be found in our Parisian Correspondence.

M. GAILLARDET, well known in this country from his long residence here, and from his connection with the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, is publishing in *La Presse*, of Paris, a series of articles upon American Slavery. We have translated the first, which may be found in another column. It is moderate in its tone, and sets forth with clearness the circumstances which foreigners ought fairly to take into the account when they discuss this important subject. There are some slight errors of fact in the article, but they do not affect its general justice and accuracy. There is no writer in France, probably, better qualified to treat this subject fairly and intelligently than M. GAILLARDET.

At the commencement of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, yesterday, twenty-two young gentlemen graduated. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Chancellor GERRIT T. LANSING, Albany. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon ELBERT S. PORTER, Williamsburg, Long Island: JOHN BONAR, Scotland; WILLIAM RILEY, Monmouth, New-Jersey, and SAMUEL M. WOODBRIDGE, New Brunswick. Everything passed off pleasantly and the town was thronged with strangers in spite of the dismal weather.

The Vermont Republican State Convention met at Burlington yesterday, and nominated RYLAND FLETCHER for Governor, JAMES SLADE, Lieutenant-Governor, and HENRY M. BATES for Treasurer.

The telegraph reports the ship *Samuel Wiletts*, from Liverpool for New-York, ashore about nine miles south of Squan Inlet, on the Jersey coast. The crew and passengers were all saved.

The movement for abolishing advance wages to seamen, has been adopted in Philadelphia with great unanimity. Forty of the principal ship-owners have become obligated to adhere to the system.

The net amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft, is twenty millions of dollars.

The marine losses for the month of June amount to $319,500. This does not include damages to vessels not amounting to total loss, or partial losses of cargo. There were totally lost: two steamships, three ships, eight barks, three brigs, and ten schooners; total, 26—a smaller number than in any other month since January. The losses for every other month have exceeded a million of dollars. The steamship *Canadian* was insured in New-York for only $20,000, the total loss upon her was over $200,000. The total marine losses for the year thus far are $10,232,500.

Mayor WOOD has appointed JOHN MCLEON MURPHY, who lately chastised Hon. DANIEL SICKLES while in undress and in his bedroom, and formerly constructing engineer of the Navy-Yard, Head of the Bureau of Surveyors of the City of New-York. The office is worth $5,000 per annum.

The Board of Education last evening held a busy session, during which the Rose-street Church was ordered to be hired for school purposes in the Fourth Ward, and appropriations were made for some school improvements. Mr. MYRON FINCH was elected Assistant Clerk by a vote of 25 to 8. The City Superintendent submitted a report in relation to the Hamilton Free School and the schools of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The Heads of Departments in the office of Mr. DEVELIN, (Mayor WOOD's,) Street Commissioner, were appointed yesterday. The event created a great stir among the leading City politicians. The Mayor appears to have had his own way in the matter, and several of the Democratic Aldermen were greatly chagrined thereat, and loudly proclaimed that they had been unfairly dealt with.

Yesterday the Board of Excise Commissioners granted eleven inn-keeper's licenses and fourteen store-keepers' licences. A resolution was adopted directing the Treasurer to certify to the Board of Supervisors the amount paid over by him to the County Treasurer; also to request that body to pay the Clerk of the Commissioners his salary, now due up to the 1st of July. The Board adjourned till Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The arguments in the application of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for letters of administration on the estate of the late HARVEY BURDELL, were continued yesterday before the Surrogate. Mr. TILDEN concluded his remarks, in which his collation and criticism of the documentary evidence in the case were a novel and marked feature. He was followed by Mr. EDWARDS, also for the contestants, and he was followed by Judge DEAN, for the claimant. The argument will be closed this morning.

PAROT, the French fugitive who was forcibly rescued from the hands of one of the Sheriff's aids a few days since by Messrs. GALBRAITH and TOWNSHEND his counsel, was rearrested last evening at a leger-bier saloon, in Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Information of his whereabouts was given during the day to Mr. GARDNER, keeper of the Eldridge-street Jail, who proceeded at once in pursuit in company with Officers VIETCH and WILSON, and captured the prisoner. PAROT made no attempt at resistance, and was quietly conveyed back to his old quarters in Eldridge-street.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL assumed yesterday the duties of Collector of the Port. He has appointed GIDEON J. TUCKER, Esq., his private Secretary. Few changes are to be made in the Custom-House before the 1st of August.

The Commencement of the New York University was held at NIBLO's yesterday. Fourteen of the graduating class received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and passed into the number of the Alumni. A vacation of over two months will intervene before the beginning of the next term.

JOHN KEMPSTON, Jr., aged 25 years, a native of this City, and a stevedore by occupation, committed suicide yesterday at his residence No. 118 Greenwich-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased was a hunchback. He had been very unwell for several years, and for days before his death had been very low-spirited.

IGNATES OSTHEMER, a German night scavenger, aged 40 years, died yesterday at his residence No. 199 Second-street, from the effects of poisonous gases inhaled on Tuesday night while engaged in cleaning a sink in Orchard street.

A Welshman, named EDWARD BENTON, was found dead in bed at his boarding-house No. 12 Morris-street yesterday morning, he having committed suicide tha night previous, by taking laudanum.

A young man, named CHARLES VOORHEES died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on Monday, by falling down the hoistway of the store No. 29 Cliff-street.

BRIDGET O'HARA, a child aged 2½ years, fell yesterday from a fourth-story window of the house No. 3 Sixth-street, and was instantly killed.

The Wilson Small General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, and almost immediately adjourned without transacting any important business.

The annual examination and concert of the Institution for the Blind took place yesterday afternoon. As the affair was not advertised, we are unable to say how it went off. The Institution is closed until Sept. 1.

A large supply of Beeves, present and prospective, worked against sellers at the Forty-fourth-street Market, yesterday, and prices fell off 1c.@ 1¼c. per pound, from the previous Wednesday's currency. The demand was moderate from butchers, and there was some inquiry from graziers, wanting stock to eat up the abundant crops of grass in the country.

The Steamer *Mississippi* is about getting ready for sea; her officers were ordered to report on the 1st of July, and many of them appeared on board yesterday. She goes to China.

Gen. WM. WALKER left town for the South yesterday.

The New-York Hotel has raised its price for board to $2 75.

Five young ladies graduated last evening at the Brooklyn Heights Seminary. The exercises chiefly consisted of singing, and the reading of essays written by the graduating class.

There was an unsuccessful attempt to blow up Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM's (Unitarian) Church, in Jersey City, lately. A fire was lighted on the floor and all the gas turned on. It is thought that Mr. F.'s Anti-Slavery opinions have awakened a prejudice against him, which some rascals were only by unaccountable accident prevented from gratifying, in this sacrilegious way.

Healing Symptoms in Utah.

There are symptoms already, that the Mormons of Utah find themselves, after all, not quite proof against the power of the federal Government. Years of shameful supineness towards them, indulged in by the Administrations of Messrs. FILLMORE and PIERCE, naturally led BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers to believe themselves quite out of the range, practically, of federal jurisdiction. Illustrating the fable of the ass and the lion, they became exceedingly bold and defiant, and began to work their iniquitous will upon the heads of all who did not yield implicit obedience to the behests of the Mormon priesthood. The many outrages at Salt Lake heretofore reported in our correspondence from that point, are veritable facts, attested by too many reliable witnesses to be successfully disputed. Men have been murdered there beyond doubt at the instigation of Mormon leaders. Others have suffered robbery, arson, and persecution in various ways, for no other reason than their attempts to protect the weak from Mormon violence. Women have been forced to stifle all sentiments of delicacy or decency, and to enter the already overstocked harems of the elders; and young children, even, were compelled to submit to a fate worse than death.

We know that these statements are denied by the organs of Mormonism, and by the "Missionaries" who arrive here from Salt Lake, on their way to distant fields of proselyting labor. But we know, also, from authority quite as respectable, that it is a part of Mormon religion to lie *ad libitum*, wherever the prosperity of "the Church" is concerned; and the tales of wrong and outrage are many of them, to our personal knowledge, indorsed by eye-witnesses who have never quarreled with the Mormons, and are accused of none of the impropriety which Mormon vituperation lays at the door of Judge DRUMMOND and others who have openly denounced them. Indeed, these Mormon denials are of very recent date. Not long ago, at a Mormon service in St. Louis, the speaker of the evening was a missionary from "the Valleys of the Mountains," and much of his harangue was devoted to the recent publications in regard to Utah affairs, and vile denunciations of the Press for giving place to it.

The Editorial fraternity, generally, were assailed with murderous English, poured forth in streams of vulgar vituperation, such as ought to make a Billingsgate-fishwoman blush for her inefficiency. But no attempt to deny the outrages detailed in our recent correspondence from Salt Lake was essayed. On the contrary, they were all admitted in lame attempts to justify and excuse them. The suppression of the United States Courts, tha expulsion of Federal officers, and even the murder of offending Gentiles, were all conceded in language which could not be mistaken. The speaker said, over and over again, that while Utah was a good spot for a Mormon to go to,—one who would "obey the law of the Lord as declared by BRIGHAM, his prophet,"—it was "the unhealthiest sort of place in the world for anybody else;"—that "the law of the Lord is there, and there *is* the men to execute it, in Zion;"—that men who would not obey this law *ought* to be driven out, or deserved hanging, and that if they persist in disobedience, "they will find themselves by the head shorter, *quick!*"

We leave our readers to draw the contrast between such lawless expressions,—such unblushing justification of despotic substitution of ecclesiastical for civil law—with the vociferous meekness and humility of the speakers at a Mormon meeting in our own city, of which we gave a report on Monday last. There can be no difficulty in deciding which of these diverse Mormon authorities to accept. But we hail these latter-day assertions of peace and harmony at Utah with pleasure. They afford an evidence of returning sense, and a desire to avoid actual collision, just yet, with the United States troops. If so much has been accomplished by the first movement of troops towards Salt Lake, how much of good may we hope from their actual presence there! BRIGHAM YOUNG is shrewd as he is unprincipled. It was well enough to strengthen his own influence over his deluded people, by assuming an air of omnipotent fearlessness of the Federal Government, so long as the thing could be done without personal danger, which he has carefully avoided. But now the case is different. If Mr. BUCHANAN maintains his wise determination to send an armed force into Utah to maintain the supremacy of the law, the evidences begin to be quite promising that the *forms* of law at least will be readily conceded, and BRIGHAM YOUNG will dismount his high horse whenever the glitter of Federal muskets flashes before his eyes.

It is said that such an abandonment of his high pretensions will degrade him in the eyes of his people, destroy his *prestige*, and lose him their confidence, and that therefore it is idle to expect it. In reply, it might be sufficient to suggest that the minds of a people steeped in superstitions fanaticism, and accustomed to follow their prophet in blind obedience, are not likely to study and work out such logical conclusions. But YOUNG will easily find a way to turn even his submission to good account. In all probability he will have a special revelation from above, provided to order, informing him that "the time has not yet come,"—that it is better to keep still awhile longer for the sake of the Lord, raise corn to sell to the troops at famine prices, and so obtain the means to strengthen themselves and prepare for conflict with the heathen of the States whenever "the fullness of time" shall be at hand. In this way he will avoid positive collision with the troops, maintain his ascendancy over the people, escape punishment for treason, and yet have things substantially his own way by suborning juries and using the *forms* of law to work his will. This latter is, after all, the deepest cavern of the Political ulcer with which our Government has to deal in Utah,—and its eradication will require remedies more potent even than powder or steel. What those remedies are we may consider on a future occasion.

The Season of Relaxation.

The Summer, in theory at least, has fairly set in. The season has come, despite the cloudy skies, and muddy roads, and dripping eaves, and our cities and towns are emptying themselves, by thousands, of the toilers who for the last eight months have had mind and body on the rack. Our social year is fairly over, circles of every grade are being broken up, friends scattered to all quarters of the world, who will meet no more, and ties broken that the returning Winter will not reunite. The necessities of a busy life, and of a rigorous climate, entail on us this break in the routine of our work and our pleasure. The fever of excitement in which we pass our Winter would render change of air and scene most needful, even if the burning heats did not charge our streets with poison. Most people who can afford it will pass the next four months in comparative solitude, with more leisure for reflection on other things than business than many of them may have had since this time last year. The roar of water on the sea-shore, the voice of wind in the woods, the green of the grass and perfume of the flowers, will bring back to a thousand memories, voices which will never be heard again, and faces which will be seen no more. They will bring back "the tender grace of days that are dead," the light that hung round lost hours, such as no hours can ever wear more. The calm and loneliness will bring terribly before many a man, in a new aspect, sins on which the whirl and excitement of City life shed false colors, will show him the value of opportunities he can never again enjoy, the flimsiness of temptations which he had not strength to resist. Far from the bustle of streets, he can pass in review that weary march which lies behind him, and fill up the awful void toward which he is tending.

If the season be full of solemn thoughts for individuals, it is no less suggestive to the nation at large. We can scan over the sum total of our doings *en masse*, with no less profit than the sum of what we have done individually. Since this time last year what has been done amongst us for the extinction of "old forms of vice and wrong," and the introduction "nobler manners and of purer laws?" The year has seen the consignment to temporary obscurity of the great issue by which the country was last June divided. Prophets of all lines have seen their predictions falsified. Inevitable dangers have been avoided; infallible opinions have proved erroneous. BUCHANAN has been elected, and yet there has been no insurrection or dissolution of the Union. The Free-soil candidate has been defeated, and yet Free-soilism has deeper roots than ever. Kansas has been left to bleed, and yet will certainly come in, if not *de jure*, certainly *de facto*, as a free State. General WALKER, whose triumph under the munificent patronage of the South and JEFFERSON DAVIS, was certain to "Americanize" Nicaragua, is skulking about New-York in obscurity—conquered and a fugitive. The great British violation of the Neutrality laws, which was sure to end in war, has ended in smoke. In short, the wisdom of the wise has cut but a very sorry figure, and the valor of the brave has fared very little better, since we last left town for the Summer.

It is something to exchange the murder and rapine of the Kansas of last year for the free discussion and the peaceful divisions of the Kansas of this. It is something to have the champion of armed Pro-Slavery propagandism, Filibuster WALKER, used up, in our streets. It is something to have the diplomatic sparring of MARCY and CLARENDON followed, not by naval fights, but by the laying down of an ocean telegraph, which shall bind the old world to the new. We think we are not vainglorious then in going into the country, each of us persuaded that he belongs to a better social organization than this time twelvemonths. Upon all great national questions, and touching all great national dangers, there has been decided progress.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The last mail from Havana brought the news of the arrival at that port of a Spanish squadron. This is the fleet of whose approach the Mexicans have had such timely warning. Months have elapsed since the note of preparation was first sounded, and, if Spanish chivalry stood a tip-toe in expectation of meeting on the field the rebellious Colonists of former days, the Government did not disregard the dictates of prudence and the most ultra caution. The physical, and, when that was refused, the moral support of France and England was sought for: but we do not believe that either of these powers will interfere directly or indirectly in the dispute. Inducements were then held out to SANTA ANA to make a diversion by getting up a revolution against COMONFORT's Administration. The ex-dictator was, of course, ready, as he always has been, to turn traitor for a small consideration. Finally, after many false starts, the fleet actually did set sail from Cadiz, and has now reached its place of rendezvous—the port of Havana. But what do these five ships, with their 2,000 men amount to, after all? Mexico may be a weaker power than her antagonist, but she is not going to be invaded and conquered by such a force as this. In the present crisis she contrasts favorably with Spain. While the latter has been wavering about her intentions, and making no movement without a preliminary flourish of trumpets, Mexico has been quietly preparing for war and fortifying her coasts. The Spanish fleet, therefore, if ever it venture so far, may anticipate a warm reception at Vera Cruz.

Those who expect aid from SANTA ANA are leaning on a broken reed. There is scarcely the remnant of a faction who adhere to his cause, and his last effort to overthrow the COMONFORT Administration was a miserable and complete failure. In fact, the Mexican people, since their independence, were never more united than they are now in their determination both to support the existing Government and to resist the invasion of Spain. Their means of resistance, under such circumstances, are not to be despised.

As to Spain, she is utterly incapable of maintaining a war at such a distance from home. She knows this; and hence we are not at all apprehensive that her present hostile demonstration will lead to any serious results.

THE SPOILS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—There's many a slip in Corporation calculations, as in other sublunary matters, and the members of the Board of Aldermen who deluded themselves with the agreeable expectation of having some of the best offices in the Street Department to bestow upon their friends, were yesterday made sensible of the fact. The little arrangement of the lottery, which we have before alluded to, did not work well in practice, and those who drew the high prizes, after Mr. DEVELIN was confirmed, discovered that they were like Dead Sea Apples, very fair and pleasant to the eye, but dust and ashes inside. We have given a list of some of the appointments, which were made yesterday, but all the places are not yet filled. When it was discovered that the new Charter did not require the confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, of the appointments in the Street Commissioner's Office, a different set of names were selected than what would, otherwise, have been thought of.

JUDICIOUS REGULATION,—Among the many reasons why the Metropolitan Police Commissioners ought and will win the public confidence, their open and above-board mode of transacting business is not the least. We have heretofore noticed the extraordinary secrecy with which Mayor WOOD guards from the public eye his list of Police appointments, even after it is admitted to be complete. In striking contrast with this conduct stands a resolution of the Metropolitan Board ordering that the names of all applicants selected for appointments, shall be given to the Press or any body who chooses to ask them, in order that if valid objection can be made to any of the appointees it may be put in before the appointments are finally disposed of. The Commissioners could give no truer indication of their purpose, to make the Police what every good citizen must desire it to be. If bad men creep into the Department, notwithstanding this precaution, a large share of the responsibility must rest upon citizens who fail to avail themselves of an opportunity to show the unfitness of the applicants.

PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—There is now on exhibition at Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS', in Broadway, a portrait of the great BONAPARTE, painted in Paris, in 1815, by Mr. R. E. W. EARL, then a young American artist, on a visit to the French Metropolis, who died a few years afterwards at the Hermitage, in the arms of ANDREW JACKSON, his early patron and friend. The picture was purchased from Mr. EARL by Mr. ARCHIBALD WOODRUFF, a Philadelphia printer, who sold it to Mr. JOHN TURNER, the editor of the New-York *Gazette*. Mr. TURNER died about two months since at a very advanced age, and this picture, which has become a celebrity, is now the property of his son, Dr. WILLIAM TURNER. It is well worth an early visit.

The New Tariff—How it will affect Liquors.

SCENE AT THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.—What the Satyr of the Wildernees could not understand, the blowing hot and cold with one breath, is being admirably accomplished, just at present, in our midst. The License Law is intended to diminish the facilities for the acquisition of spirituous drinks. The Tariff Law is intended to afford new facilities for their acquisition. The mystery consists in the perfect accordance of these opposing systems. On the one hand license and prohibition: on the other, cheap liquor, cheaper than we have had it for many a year.

The new tariff went into operation yesterday. Brandy paid one hundred per cent, duty up to the last day of June, and now pays only thirty per cent. The Excise Commissioners for the State tax a retail liquor dealer twenty, fifty, eighty dollars a year for his license to sell liquors, and Uncle Sam takes the duty off the liquor that he has to get license to sell. Uncle Sam wins. The cost of tha license is comparatively small, while the saving in the duty is immense—just seventy per cent.

The diminution in the duty on wines is fifteen per cent. This difference may be termed imperceptible inasmuch as all foreign wine consumed in bar-rooms and at the public tables of hotels in this country is of home manufacture. No Champagne ever knew France, no port was imported from Oporto, no sherry ever was pressed from the vines of Xerez, that the frequenters of New-York bar-rooms raise to their lips. Some foreign wines may be gathered into the cellars of millionaires, but they will not appreciate the reduced duty. The Germans say their Rhein Wein is genuine, and dealers in Hungarian wine claim that their importation is the only real article, but the fifteen per cent. reduction on the *ad valorem* duty will not affect their sale. Wine, it is safe to predict, will neither be better nor cheaper, for the alteration in the tariff.

Gin, Whisky, Jamaica Rum, will probably fall from six cents to five cents a drink, and of course, by the gallon or larger quantity, their value will be still further reduced. But Brandy will not be cheaper, though the bar-keepers promise drinkers a better article for the old prices, and say that adulteration will be so much discouraged that it will scarcely pay to engage in it.

In the effect of the operation of the liquor tariff these liquor dealers agree that it will not cheapen, but will improve the quality of their more expensive drinks, while the less costly beverages will be cheapened two or three shillings in the gallon, and five cents instead of a demaix will headed across the bar for Hollands, Jamaica, Scotch and Irish. With the fall of these, of course there can be no pretence for charging six cents for Monongahela and Bourbon. Decimal currency will thus command the bar, and a man with a dime in his pocket may scarcely ask his friend to a treat of any other compound than brandy.

In anticipation of the reduction of the tariff upon all descriptions of imported merchandise, on the 1st of July, there has been a large accumulation of goods at the various Bonded Warehouses. For two weeks past, it is said, there has been no room in these warehouses for goods, and vessels were refused permits to discharge under a general order, so that a large number have been lying at their docks with cargoes on board; the Secretary directing that no general order should be issued for landing cargoes under twenty lay-days. The unusual press of business for the day brought the clerks of the various mercantile firms to their offices by 8 o'clock. Soon after the opening of the Cashier's office at the Custom House, there were over 250 persons eagerly awaiting their turn to pay their duties, and withdraw their goods from bond. Mr. CHARLES WALDEN, the attentive Superintendent of the warehouse department at the Custom-House, had the entries passed in advance for a large number of merchants who had signified their wish to withdraw their goods on this day; the whole amount of duties paid on these entries was about $1,400,000, most of which was paid yesterday. The first man who paid duties and withdrew merchandise from bond under the new schedule, was UDOLPHO WOLFE, the great Schnapps importer; the second was a large importer of silk, who paid $39,000 in duties on one invoice.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—A sacred and miscellaneous concert was given for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, on Tuesday evening, at the new Home Chapel, Twenty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue. The following distinguished artists volunteered their services: Mrs. GEORGIANA STEWART LEACH, Miss ANNA GRISWOLD, Mr. STEPHEN W. LEACH, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, and Mr. G. W. MORGAN, who presided at the pianoforte. The use of PEALE'S painting of "The Court of Death" was allowed by its owner to the lady Managers of the Home, who propose to exhibit it for a short period for the benefit of their institution. It was recently placed in the Chapel of the "Home," and was shown at the concert on Tuesday night, the venerable artist describing its characters and imports to the audience.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Martinez, the new President of Nicaragua—Costa Rica's Claims to the Transit not to be Recognized, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

MARTINEZ, the new President of Nicaragua, is a vehement opponent of WALKER and the American filibusters. He is appointed by Costa Rica, which State has actual control over Nicaragua, though President BUCHANAN will not recognize her claims even over the Transit.

The President is earnestly solicited to do something to secure the reopening of the Transit Route. He is bound to do it by the Cincinnati Platform. He is advised to send a military and naval force at once—but instead of that he has sent a civil request to Costa Rica to relinquish her pretensions.

The proprietors of Blyths Island, Ga., have accepted the offer of $130,000 for the whole Island.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is twenty millions of dollars, of which in Boston there is nearly three millions; in New-York nine millions; in St. Louis nearly a million; in Philadelphia over two millions; in New-Orleans upwards of three millions, and in San Francisco nearly a million and a-half.

THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND has been appointed Collector of Customs at Sacramento, *vice* SACKETT, removed.

Lord NAPIER has engaged a family Summer residence at Frostburg, near Cumberland, Md.

Only $150,000 of treasury notes issued in 1856 and 1857 are outstanding.

A delegation of the Tonawanda Indians had conference with the Commissioners on Indian Affairs, today, in reference to the adjustment of their reserve lands.

ROBERT CROSS, another of the election rioters, was arrested this morning after a desperate resistance. He fired a pistol at Officer ROBINSON, seriously wounding him in the head, face and neck, with buckshot.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention and the Kansas Policy of the Administration, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1857.

It is to be deeply regretted for the sake of the harmony and welfare of the country, that the Georgia Democratic State Convention, led by blind fanaticism has denounced the policy of Governor WALKER, in Kansas. It is to be the more regretted, because, emanating from a body of men in solemn council, it has the appearance of being the cool, dispassionate, and sound judgment of those men; while, in fact, the very resolutions show that it was but the hasty emanation and thoughtless ebullition of violent party faction. The resolutions, being contradictory in themselves, render their effect entirely nugatory. While they denounce Governor WALKER's policy they indorse President BUCHANAN, and the Cincinnati platform! A little calm reflection will show how paradoxical is the action of the Georgia Convention. They must first consider the position of Governor WALKER with the Administration, and the circumstances under which he was induced to accept of the Governorship of Kansas.

In the late speech of Governor WALKER, at Topeka, he said:

"I desire to read you a few extracts from my Inaugural Address just published in this Territory, together with *my instructions from the President of the United States*, pointing out the mode in which the Chief Magistrate of the Union, just elected to that high position by the whole American people, as well as his Cabinet, and the humble individual who now addresses you, believe these questions can be peacefully settled; and settled, not by a party whether for or against Slavery, but by the whole people of the Territory of Kansas, who, as is their sovereign right, by that great principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions, shall determine, by an actual majority of the votes of all her people, what shall be their own Constitution, and their own social institutions.

On this subject I desire, I repeat, to read to you an extract from my Inaugural Address to the people of the Territory of Kansas, together with *the views of the President of the United States.*

Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention—I mean the Convention which is about to meet in September next—after having framed a State Constitution will submit it for ratification or rejection, by a majority of the then actual *bona fide* resident settlers of Kansas.

With these views, *well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them*, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. *My instructions from the President*, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain 'the regular Legislature of the Territory' in 'assembling a Convention to form a Constitution,' *and they express the opinion of the President*, that 'when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

With what consistency can the Georgia Convention thus denounce Gov. WALKER's policy, and indorse the Administration? The policy and doctrine of Gov. WALKER is but the policy and opinion of President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, and he is bound by his oath to carry out the instructions which he has received. It is in vain to escape this position, and the Georgia Convention, as well as those Southern journals, who have heaped the vilest vituperation on Gov. WALKER's course, denounce in the same breath President BUCHANAN and his Administration.

When such men as Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, are found sacrificing their domestic quiet and affluence merely for the sake of the love of country and its permanent peace and welfare, going on a pilgrimage to Kansas, and sustaining with all his efforts the policy of Gov. WALKER and the Administration, what a rebuke does his conduct not read to those Hotspurs of the South who are doing all in their power to break down the Administration.

If Governor WALKER shall fail in his mission, the President and the country will have to thank the Georgia Democratic wing of the party, and its adherents, for keeping alive the bloody feud, and preventing the restoration of peace and harmony. For by the resolution denouncing Governor WALKER they also denounce the Kansas-Nebraska bill, its favorite author, Senator DOUGLAS, and virtually the Cincinnati platform itself. But late advices received here from Kansas (notwithstanding the adverse report of some letter-writers) state that the most flattering indications warrant the opinion that a permanent peace will be established on the basis of the principles of the sovereignty of the people, and the unqualified right of the majority to determine the character of the institutions under which they are to live.

Secretary CONE, of Georgia, and Secretary THOMPSON, of Mississippi, have expressed their unqualified disapprobation of the Georgia Convention resolution denouncing Governor WALKER. Mr. BUCHANAN views it, also, as directly reflecting on him and his Administration.

Chief-Justice TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has received a letter from a deaf mute denouncing his decision in the Dred Scott case. This beats the Georgia Convention.

Senator SLIDELL and Hon. EMILE LAGIERE, have arrived here from Louisiana.

Tremendous heavy rains fell here yesterday and today.

The letter of General WALKER was not written with the expectation of receiving a reply from the President, but simply for the purpose of laying his grievance before the Executive.

UNO.

The Mechanics' and Workingmen's State Central Committee.

TROY, Wednesday, July 1.

At the session of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Committee yesterday, returns were received from forty-two clubs located in different counties of this State, which show that the aggregate number of members in these clubs is 11,310. Propositions were received for the formation of nine new clubs. It is intended by the State Committee to publish a newspaper.

A Committee of Democrats arrived yesterday morning to consult with the workingmen, and in the afternoon a Committee of Republicans came up from Albany for the same purpose. Neither committee has been admitted as yet. Both parties are trying to get votes for the next election.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The Vermont Republican State Convention met at Burlington to-day, and nominated RYLAND FLETCHER for Governor; JAMES SLADE for Lieutenant-Governor, and HENRY M. BATES, for Treasurer. A series of resolutions of the Republican stamp were adopted.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 1.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, *Times* says that the official vote of Douglass, Shawnee, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Lykins, Johnson, Lynn, Doniphan and Atchison Counties is fifteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SAMUEL WILLETS ASHORE AT SQUAN.

SQUAN, Wednesday, July 1.

The ship *Samuel Willets*, from Liverpool, bound for New-York, came ashore about nine miles south of Squan Inlet at 2 o'clock this morning. The crew and passengers were all saved.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 1.

The schooner *Hill Carter*, FISK, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak off Block Island on the evening of the 30th ult., and put into Newport the same evening with two feet of water in her hold.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed about 5 o'clock this morning, with 118 passengers for Liverpool and 24 for Halifax, and $457,500 in Specie.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 30.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta* arrived here to-day, in sixty hours from New-York.

The New Appointments in the Street Department.

Yesterday was an exciting time in the Office of the Street Commissioner; the new appointments for which there had been such a scramble among the Aldermen were at last disposed of by the Mayor to his own friends. He sent for the following gentlemen in the morning and informed them that they were to take the offices which he named;

JOHN O'TOOLE, commonly called the Doctor, a Clerk in Mr. SELAR's office, and a friend of CHARLES SMITH, of the Comptroller's Office, received the appointment of Superintendent of Roads. A very excellent place.

BARNEY KELLEY, of the Eleventh Ward, was assigned to the very profitable post of Piers and Slips; the value of this place is considerably enhanced by the circumstance of $200,000 having been appropriated to be expended in this branch of the Department.

BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD received the appointment of Superintendent of Street Improvements.

It has been stated that Ex-Alderman RING has received this office, and that FAIRCHILD has been appointed Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. But it will take some time to ascertain exactly who is who in the Department.

JOHN H. CHAMBERS, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, has been assigned to the office of Superintendent of Lands and Places.

Captain KISSNER, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, has been made Deputy Collector of Assessments.

There is some uncertainty about Ex-Alderman BRISLEY, whom the Mayor was desirous of putting into the place now held by the father of the late Street Commissioner; Mr. TAYLOR will hold on a while longer, and Mr. BRISLEY is reported as Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

THOMAS H. FERRIS, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. Mr. FERRIS got the contract to clean the Tenth Ward.

FRANCIS DAYTON, Inspector of Wharves and Incumbrances.

G. H. E. LYNCH, Contract Clerk.

HENRY H. REED, Second Assistant Messenger.

HENRY ARCULARIUS, of dirty-street memory, Fourth Clerk.

CHARLES TURNER is, of course, Deputy Commissioner.

These appointments have caused a good deal of gnashing of teeth among the Aldermen who confirmed Mr. DEVELIN as Commissioner, under the impression that they were to have all the patronage of the Office as a reward for their accommodating disposition.

Screw-Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

With your permission, I will briefly recur to the subject on which a first communication from me appeared in your issue of 27th ultimo.

A correspondent in your columns of yesterday, Mr. W. W. BATES, takes exception to a paragraph in that letter. He seems to have overlooked the relation of that paragraph to preceding ones, wherein the want is implied of such a class of ships as might deal effectively in competition with "European screw-steamers now running." I would courteously remind him of this, and further—that an expression of the probability of a want being supplied by the ingenuity of a class of mechanics, is not a calling of their ingenuity in question, but rather the contrary.

'Of the hundreds of good and useful propellers in our coasting and lake trades, (good and useful there, certainly,) not one, I suppose, is available for a service of this kind. Outside the national navy, there is not, perhaps, under the flag, afloat or on the stocks, a single screw-steamer that could take and hold a place in this competition.

The present ascendancy of the screw-steamer in ocean navigation has resulted from intense efforts on the part of Great Britain to develop her own internal resources—a necessity of her condition. She will, if she can, monopolize the carrying trade of the Atlantic. Our efforts must be directed to retaining a fair share of it, and a fair share of, especially, that better part of it which is new fast going into the hands of our competitors.

It should be borne in mind that in this particular trade between our Atlantic cities and the ports of western Europe, there are certain conditions favorable, far above the average of voyages, to the use of steam. The shortness of the passage, affording a larger proportion of space for cargo, the facilities for repairs of machinery at either end of the route, the supply of emigrant passengers, the facilities for speedy dispatch and for coaling, on both sides—these are advantages which the steamship could not secure in many other trades.

As a consequence, it may be anticipated that the screw-fleet of England will for a time at least incline toward this trade, whether built especially for it or not. Some of the finest of the ships now running between New-York and Liverpool were constructed ostensibly for the Australian trade.

On the longer voyages, the sailing ship is not likely to be displaced, for the present. From the stimulus that competition will afford, it may be fair, however, to anticipate that great improvements will yet be effected in the use of steam, economy of fuel, &c. How soon and how far these may operate to enable the screw-steamer to compete successfully with the clipper ship on long voyages, remains to be seen.

The indications of the present crisis would seem to be towards a class of ships furnished with full sail-power, having a screw that can be feathered, and with auxiliary steam power in proportion to the nature of the service engaged in. Such ships the English will build of iron—we shall probably build of wood.

Many of our clipper ships, and perhaps packet ships, might be convertible in this way, using the propeller in calms only or very light winds, and feathering it when not in use.

There are higher interests involved in this issue than anything of mere mechanical or mercantile character. Natural expansion, science, civilization and human progress are in the track of maritime supremacy. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. M.

High Prices of Beef.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen in your columns various causes assigned for the high prices of meat in the New-York Market, I will, with your kind permission, suggest one or two others. I regard the high charges for railroad transportation, and the delays caused by requiring the stock trains to be detained by switching out to wait for the passage of express and mail passenger trains, as having a great deal to do with the prices of stock. These things directly increase the expenses of drovers, who are thus compelled to save themselves by increased charges on the cattle whose weight falls off. I often bring stock from the West, and though I have to pay high rates for transportation, yet find that it requires from twelve to fourteen days to bring cattle from Springfield, Ill., to this City. The necessity for stopping them on the way once or twice to feed and recruit, and the consequent expense, together with the damage they sustain from being crowded in ill-ventilated, heated cars, and trampling upon each other, are heavy items for which neither butchers nor stock drovers are responsible.

A STOCK DROVER.

THE NEW-JERSEY PEARL FISHERY.

The last News from the Muscle-beds—The True Story of the Fever—Pearl-Fishing Unprofitable—Advantures of two City Lawyers at Notch Brook.

Paterson pearls have been very much strung at random lately, and the tales of the Thousand and One Nights have become not wholly incredible. Our peripatetic reporter, however, who is supposed to be distantly related to the Wandering Jew, after reading sundry marvelous stories of impossible fortunes gathered in Jersey streams; of pearls, wondrous in magnitude and lustre, sent to Paris to deck the brow of EUGENIE, or some *premiere danseuse*; of a $25,000 breakfast, by a poor shoemaker, casting Cleopatra's extravagance into an infinitude of shade; of experimenting exploits in muddy brooks, realizing a mere trifle of one hundred dollars a day; of mysterious white marbles that boys in sport, who are now men in earnest, played with in days gone by, gotten out of fish-shells by the "winding river's marge;" of white stones, of a similar fishy origin, which misguided men have shot as bullets from their rifles,—after reading these, and a score of pearl adventures, even more wonderful, such was the skepticism of his nature, he could not be brought to treat them as realities. It was not till he examined an actual shell, in which a pearl was found, that he absolved himself from incredulity in the existence of Jersey gems. At BALL & BLACK'S, and at TIFFANY'S, he had seen the pearls themselves, but here was the shell, the fact onchologized, and such testimony there was no confronting with a denial. He accordingly took a clean shirt and the cars for Paterson, with a resolution to make his fortune.

His misgivings on the journey he has to confess were serious. Why should Jersey clams or muscles, or whatever name might be given to the bivalves, suddenly, in the year of grace 1857, become pearl-bearing? Or if, as tradition said, they had contained pearls from a time beyond which the memory of man went not back, why was their value only newly discovered? Why were they played with, by mischievous urchins, as marbles? Why were they shot out of rifles as bullets? Why did that stupid shoemaker cook a $25,000 pearl for breakfast, and reduce its value to $25? Were these true stories, or had they a fishy flavor? Notwithstanding the evidence of that shell and the indorsement of "the most respectable journals," the nearer he got to Paterson—such is human inconsistency—the further off seemed the pearls and the fortune. But once landed in the streets of that thriving town he grew impatient for the issue, and started for Notch Brook, a distance of three miles, incontinently.

It was fine weather, but not sultry. A Jerseyman, pursuing the same road, seemed an eligible companion. Our reporter rather sought than avoided conversation with him, and, the subject being uppermost in his thoughts, brought it to bear upon pearls. The stranger's smile was not altogether agreeable, and a side glance of his eye increased its sinister character. With the nonchalant air a reporter can assume on necessary occasions, he took his one from the Jerseyman's apparent temperament, and treated the idea of pearl-fishing in Jersey mud-streams as richly ludicrous. The Jerseyman immediately frowned, vowed that Jersey was the finest State in the Union, and that there were treasures in her rivers and streams that would place her on a level with California. He went off in dudgeon at the supposed indignity offered to his place of nativity, and left our reporter more in a quandary about the pearls than ever.

It was best to obtain accurate information, and of the gentlemanly proprietor of a large mill, situated in one of the environs of Paterson, and subsequently from other parties, whose respectability and reliability were unquestionable, a brief history of the Jersey pearl discoveries was obtained, on which reliance may be placed.

In the first place, then, pearls of considerable value have been discovered in the streams, in the neighborhood of Paterson, and within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles of it. But their number, their value, the facility with which they were procured, all that gave such an interest to them, was exaggerated fifty, aye, a hundred fold. Marvelous stories that were started in New-York City journals, and were copied universally in the country newspapers, had their origin in their writers' fancy merely. The celebrated $25,000 pearl never existed. The veins of the gem which the shoemaker spoiled in cooking, might have been $400, possibly, if it had not been cooked. But its hue, its water, as jewelers phrase it, would have determined its worth, and that was irretrievably sacrificed in the culinary process to which it was subjected. The pearls found by Mr. QUACKENBUSH, the machinist, were sold by him for $900, to Messrs. BALL & BLACK, and other parties had realized sundry sums—considerable for chance ventures, but insufficient to pay for time regularly devoted to the enterprise, when other remunerative employment was to be had. Of the truth of these statements there was abundant evidence. The mills were swarming with workmen; the streams where the pearl-bearing muscles had been found, were altogether deserted. Although the warm weather made it not unpleasant to wade in them—being a great improvement on the freezing temperature of March and April, when the excitement was at its highest, only now and then a stray adventurer from a distance, from New-York City generally, was to be seen, our reporter was assured, essaying his fortune in the discovery of Jersey pearls. But that pearls have been found, and some of considerable value, in those streams, is incontestable. Indeed, the streams have been so thoroughly searched that but few muscles are now to be found there, and the same may be said of all the running fresh water of New-Jersey—at least within a day's journey of Notch Brook.

Still pearls are found, but small, invaluable ones, not worth a dollar each, and you have to open fifty muscles to get one of these. A pearl the size of a pea is found in one muscle out of seven or eight thousand, and from seventy to one hundred muscles may be procured in a day, with considerable labor. The pearl thus found may be worth fifty dollars, if its shape is perfect and its hue unimpeachable; if it is extraordinary in these particulars, it may be worth a hundred dollars; but the chances are that the jeweler to whom you carry it will offer you fifteen dollars for it, and ask you to consider yourself well paid.

It has been calculated that out of ten thousand persons who three months ago engaged in the Jersey pearl fishing until such time as they got disgusted, which was seldom more than two days, and hardly ever exceeded three, only fifty found pearls of sufficient value to pay them for the time and labor expended in the search. But the story that TIFFANY, of Broadway, had given $1,500 for a pearl as large as a boy's marble was eagerly snatched at and retailed, and the brooks for scores of miles were robbed of all their shell-fish.

These dry, tedious details our reporter learned unwillingly. They made his clean shirt superfluous and uncomfortably bulky in his rear pocket. But determined to see Notch Brook anyhow, he propelled his feet in that direction, and presently came upon a scene which repaid him for the whole excursion. Suddenly turning a corner he saw two men wading in the stream, whose figures and features were familiar to him. He rounded the angle so precipitately that he had time to shelter himself from observation without being discovered.

Where last had he seen the broad, ample brow and fair flowing locks which distinguished the nearest wader in the muddy stream, as a man of no common mark? And where his older companion, less remarkable for amplitude of forehead than for short sight, a wig and a gold eye-glass? In New-York, surely, as public men, but not in the Boards of Aldermen or Councilmen. Certainly in the City, but not in the Mayor's Office, or in No. 8, or closeted with the Comptroller, Street Inspector, or United States Marshal. In none of these, but as he looked and looked again, tones not unfamiliar in the Supreme and Superior Courts, and in the Court of General Sessions seemed to greet his ear.

Said he of the fair flowing locks, "I am getting deeper and deeper." To which his companion replied, "So am I."

They had turned their pantaloon legs above their knees, and were wading, groping, as they waded, for muscles, unconscious that they were observed by any human being. But, as they spoke, they got into deeper water, and another step planted them up to their middle in the river. The wig and gold eye-glass gave a slight scream. Another step forward, and he disappeared altogether, leaving his wig floating on the surface for a few moments before it sunk. Our reporter was on the point of rushing to his assistance when he reappeared, and with the snorting of a porpoise, and the splurging of a horse immersed to his nostrils, fought vigorously for the land. He regained it without assistance from his friend, and without his wig, but still retaining his gold eye-glass. His first exclamation was a profane one. It was the reverse of "Pearls be blessed."

"Are you hurt?" said he of the flowing fair locks.

An inarticulate growl was the answer. Fair locks came to shore. The two men in all their individuality, as he had seen and reported them, vindicating the majesty of the law, before Judges and Recorders, and Chief Justices, stood before our reporter, all the wetter, if not all the wiser, for pearl-fishing. He was in a strait betwixt two impulses. One was to spare their feelings and steal off. The other, and he thought of his clean, dry shirt, was to offer to the submerged counselor a change of apparel. He debated with himself a few moments only, and decided that the truly delicate course was the former one. So he left his legal acquaintances in happy ignorance of his vicinity, and he is resolved to perish rather than reveal their names.

But lawyers must be content with their fees, and eschew Jersey pearls.

So must other respectable people, reporters included.

Because Jersey pearls—let the truth be stated—are very fishy.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Its Topography—Peculiarity of its Situation and Climate—Society, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1857.

The "heated term" has commenced in good earnest in this city, and it is generally conceded that there is hardly a hotter place to be found than the city-proper of Washington. The topography of Washington is best represented by the hollow of your hand, which a *coup d'œil* from the Heights of Georgetown gives you the finest view of. The centre of the city was originally a swamp, and has been filled up, so that there is a gradual rising towards the outskirts—the mean elevation being some eighty feet above the basin of the city, extending from a line centering midway from Pennsylvania avenue.

The city was originally intended to have been laid out on Capitol Hill, now the extreme eastern limits, being on an elevation of over 100 feet above Pennsylvania-avenue. Some speculators, at the time, bought up the property, and held it at such exorbitant rates that the Government determined to build below rather than suffer the extortion. The Capitol is built on this elevation, and the east front was intended as the main entrance. As the city was built up from the west front, this side is taken by strangers to be the principal entrance to the Capitol, because of its great elevation, and the east front is supposed to be rear, which is not so, however. All the statuary is in the main east front of the building. "Peace" and "War," by GREENOUGH, stand on the left and right, under the portico. The statue of COLUMBUS, holding the earth in his hand, with an Indian woman crouching at his feet, is placed on the left projection of the portico, and that of the Frontier man rescuing his wife and child from the tomahawk of the Indian, is placed on the right. In front is the large, beautiful park, with its winding walks and forest trees, at the upper end of which is placed CRAWFORD'S statute of WASHINGTON, in a Roman toga and sandals, holding out one hand as if to receive the earth, which COLUMBUS seems about to throw to him!

The residents on Capitol Hill, and those in the suburbs of West End and the northern limits, enjoy a far different atmosphere from that of the centre of the city. The grounds being so greatly elevated, the air is fresher and purer, as well as the water, and you get the benefit of the Southern breezes which sweep up the Potomac, while the northeast winds are principally felt in the city, either in the shape of a simoon or a sirocco.

The sage of the Heights of Georgetown says, that from the peculiar situation of Washington, not only from its geographical position, but from its situation in reference to its latitude and longitude, it is subject to greater atmospharical changes than any other city in the Union. That it is exposed to all the gales that sweep up the Chesapeake either from the northward and eastward, or southward and eastward. That he has known it to be Summer-heat of an afternoon in the middle of March, and a snow-storm at night.

He says it is generally warmer in Washington City than either New-York or Boston, although the further you go north and east, according to north latitude, the hotter it is in Summer, and the colder it becomes in Winter. That in Louisiana, though the heat is of longer duration, it is not so hot as it is in New-York, while it is still warmer in Boston; and that in Canada the mercury rises higher than either in Louisiana, New-York, or Boston. I appeal to your "E. M.," the Sage of Brooklyn Heights, to know whether this meteorological philosophy be correct.

A stranger visiting Washington in the Winter, sees nothing of its permanent society, nor the beauties of the surrounding country. There is, perhaps, less aristocracy of wealth here than any other city in the Union. Position and merit take rank of wealth, and there is more social feeling and good fellowship here than is to be generally found in other cities of its population. It is not necessary for one here to live in a big brown-stone house of gilded misery and splendor to be received into the first circles, or to insure the visits of the most fashionable. It is the people, and not the houses they live in, which become the most attractive with us. Among the citizens of Washington there is more refinement, culture, elegance, and virtue, than any city of its population in the country. It is from the fashionable people that visit us in the Winter, from the society of the hotels that Washington has gained the name of being so dissolute and licentious, whereas strangers see very little indeed of the real society of Washington.

The scenery bordering the highlands of Washington and the District, skirted by the Potomac from the rolling Heights of Georgetown to the northward and eastward, is very charming, especially at this time of the year. Towards the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, from Capitol Hill across to the Insane Asylum on the Maryland side, the scenery is also very lovely, giving you a fine view of the Navy-Yard and Arsenal, the mountains on the Virginia side, and the long reach down the Potomac to Alexandria.

Fourteenth-street, extending out through a beautiful country towards Pierce's Mill, about six miles, distant, is our shell-road or Bloomingdale. And of an afternoon some of the finest trotters, which would not disgrace the best horseflesh of your roadsters, are seen coming in at the rate of 2:40. Pierce's Mill, which was built nearly half a century ago, has now gone to decay with "sweet Alice" and "Ben Bolt." From its romantic situation, it is made the resort for pic-nics, and the first floor of the mill is now used for our young folk to enjoy themselves in the dance, where once the miller used to toll his grist, with no doubt equal satisfaction. CŒUR DE LEON.

Yale College Prizes.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The following awards have been made by the Faculty of Yale College to the senior class: the Clark premiums for the solution of problems in practical astronomy—1st prize, D. D. BALDWIN, Bridgeport, Conn.; 2d prize, H. S. DE FOREST, South Limeston, N. Y., and M. W. ROBINSON, Fulton, Mo.; 3d prize, J. T. CROXTON, Paris, Ky.

The speaking for the De Forest medal, of the value of $100, offered "to that scholar of the senior class who shall write and pronounce an English oration in the best manner," took place June 17. The Faculty were unable to decide between the merits of J. M. HOLMES, of Chicago, Ill., and A. H. STRONG, of Rochester, N. Y. The prize fell by lot to Mr. STRONG.

The senior appointments have been announced. LEVI HOLBROOK, of Westborough, Mass., takes the Valedictory, and WILDER SMITH, of Hartford, Conn., the Salutatory. ALIQUID.

The Inkermann Disaster—Verdict.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the propeller *Inkermann*, (by the explosion of which, at Toronto, in May, ten persons were killed,) have rendered the following verdict:

That said explosion was created by the introduction of spirits of wine, oatmeal, and sal ammoniac into the boiler of the said propeller *Inkermann*, by DOHENY, the Engineer in charge. The introduction of the aforesaid substances causing the water to foam, and consequently indicating the presence of more water than it really contained.

That the introduction of such substances into any boiler for the purpose of stopping leakage, is highly hazardous, and, in our opinion, ought, by special act of Parliament, to be prohibited.

That the owners of the said propeller *Inkermann*, are highly censurable for allowing the vessel to run, knowing at the time that the boilers leaked so much as to be detrimental to the getting up of steam, and therefore inducing their engineer, DOHENY, to take such steps as to the best of his knowledge and experience would stop said leak.

That in order to avoid a like catastrophe in future, the jurors aforesaid recommend that a Board of Engineers be appointed to examine and decide as to the qualifications of persons presenting themselves for the office of engineers; and also for the examination of all engines and boilers, no matter in what way or for what purpose used.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* states that the Odd Fellows of Potomac Lodge are making the necessary arrangements to establish a male and female school in that city, where the children of deceased members are educated free of expense.

A New Phase of the Dalton Case—Strange Developments—Personal Encounter.

From the Boston Bee of Tuesday.

The *Traveller* of Saturday evening contained the following:

RUMORED EPISODE TO A DIVORCE CASE.—It is stated that the father of the lady defendant in the divorce case which, with its attending circumstances, lately made such a general stir in this community, announced his intention Friday to make legal application for authority to take and recover his daughter, who had disappeared from the city under such circumstances as to lead to the suspicion that she had actually *eloped with her husband!* The father had his fears for the personal safety of his daughter, but we have no reason to believe that there is any ground for the apprehension of any result of a tragical character from so natural an occurrence as the flight together of husband and wife.

This announcement took the public somewhat by surprise, although while many (who had become familiar by the incidents brought to light during the long and tedious trial with the history of the warm affection still existing between the young couple) believed in the truth of the rumor, yet a great majority were disposed to look upon the matter as a very good joke. On Saturday, Mrs. DALTON was seen on the street in company with some ladies, and there was every reason to believe that no elopement or strange circumstance had taken place. But it now appears that that circumstance, strange as it may appear, did occur, to prove that the course of "true love" never did run smooth, as somebody has said.

We have been put in the possession of the developments, and coming, as the narrative does, from reliable parties we give currency to the same. Our informant says that since the trial for divorce the respondent and libellant have cherished a mutual desire for reconciliation, and the former has met the advances of the latter, as eagerly as they were tendered. Baskets and bouquets of exquisite flowers have often been employed to convey to the young and loving wife love's unwritten language; and these tokens of holy affection have as often been readily responded to. Private meetings, too, it is said, have taken place, with an occasional ride amid the delightful environs of our City, where, surrounded by the beauty and freshness of early Summer, they recounted the happy hours passed when "love's young dream" knew no reality.

The parents of the young lady have been knowing to this, and having no objection to a happy and honorable reconciliation, threw no obstacle in their way. Matters went on swimmingly; the roses of health and happiness again gave evidence of blooming on the cheeks of the wife; her friends, sharing her sorrows and her joys, looked forward to a no distant day, when the husband would make an open and manly avowal of his affection, and at the same time announce his firm conviction of his wife's innocence.

On Tuesday last, as we are informed, Mr. D sent to his wife's residence a young gentleman who desired a private interview. This was granted. The messenger stated that Mr. D. desired that his wife should meet him that afternoon at 6 o'clock, on Tremont-street, near Chickering's Piano-Forte Factory. Wishing to learn the nature of the interview, and always glad to see her husband, after a consultation with her mother, Mrs. D. consented, and the messenger departed. At the appointed hour the wife left her father's residence, telling her mother that she would certainly return by 8 o'clock, at the latest. On her way up Tremont-street, as our narrative goes, Mrs D. met the "confidence" man, partially disguised, who immediately stated that her husband was in waiting on a neighboring street, and he would conduct her to him. This operation consumed but a few minutes, and the wife and husband stood by each other's side.

Entering into an agreeable conversation, the happy couple promenaded various streets, (we presume they did not think of tea—lovers are said to exist on love,) until 9 o'clock, when, at the solicitation of her husband, and after covering the lady's face with a thick blue veil, with which the husband had prudently provided himself, (although she was already veiled,) they entered the house of a friend where they passed the night.

The wife's absence became at once the occasion of much uneasiness and alarm at home, and her father, as early as 9 o'clock, sought her in every direction where he thought he could possibly learn of her whereabouts. The neighbors were roused up, relatives were enlisted in the search, and at last the night police were called upon to render what aid they could, but all to no purpose. All night the family were kept in a state of suspense and anxiety, an anxiety that was only relieved at 9 o'clock the next morning by the return of the wife and her recital of the reason of her absence.

So it seems there was some cause for the paragraph published in Saturday's *Traveller*, and republished at the head of the article. But unhappily it was not the finale of the affair. Last evening the following paragraphs appeared in the *Traveller*:

"We are requested by Mr. B F. Dalton to say that so far as *he* is concerned, the statements of the article in our paper of Saturday, headed 'Rumored Episode to a Divorce Case,' had no foundation in fact. He was not with Mrs. Dalton last week, and has seen her but once since the trial.

The *Transcript* states that Mr. Dalton is now engaged in arranging for a new trial of divorce, and is consulting with his friends respecting the best course to adopt to secure a legal release from his wife, under the unfortunate circumstances in which he is placed."

Here, then, is a strange contradiction. Evidently some deception somewhere, but we venture no opinion this morning, merely giving incidents as related to us by undoubted authority, and leaving the public to judge of the matter.

Since penning the above we have been informed of a personal encounter between JOHN GOVE, Esq., the father of Mrs. DALTON, and Mr. B. F. DALTON, the husband, under the following circumstances: Last evening, just previous to sunset, Mr. GOVE being in a store in the neighborhood of his residence, making some purchases, was shown the *Traveller*, containing the denial of Mr. DALTON. As would be natural to any man with ordinary spirit, this insult to his daughter and his family exasperated Mr. GOVE and he immediately left to go to his residence. He had not proceeded, however, a dozen steps before he observed Mr. DALTON coming towards him, his countenance bearing the evidence of defiance and scornful triumph. An encounter was inevitable. They clinched and some blows were passed before the parties could be separated, no great amount of injury, however, being inflicted upon either. We cannot surmise what will be the termination of this family quarrel,—but if what the *Transcript* says is correct, "that Mr. DALTON is now engaged in arranging for a new trial for divorce," the public may expect some matrimonial developments not brought to light very frequently.

Mormon Items.

THE MORMONS DEPRIVED OF THE PRIVILEGE OF CARRYING THE MAILS, &c.—The Postmaster at Independence, Mo., has received an official notice from the Postmaster-General that the contract for carrying the mails from thence to the Salt Lake has been set aside; and he is therefore ordered to withhold the mails until further orders. This is done by virtue of a right always reserved by the department, to rescind mail contracts on giving due notice and one month's pay to contractors. In this case the contract was taken by a Company of Mormons at Salt Lake City, who have already made several trips under it. So general were the complaints of the mails having been violated and letters opened, especially the correspondence of the Government officials, that it became quite evident these Mormon contractors were mere tools at BRIGHAM YOUNG. The Administration has also taken another step toward insuring the faithful performance of the mail service in Utah. A postmaster had, it seems, been appointed for Salt Lake City; who was not a Mormon. A commission was formed to him, but never reached its destination, and duplicate copies failed likewise. In fact, he was not recognized by BRIGHAM YOUNG. He has now received his commission in person at Washington, together with full instructions as to his course, and will be sent out supported by a protecting military force.

MORMON DOINGS IN ST. LOUIS.—A series of articles on Mormonism is in course of publication in the St. Louis *Democrat*. Among other statements of facts of which the writer was cognizant, the following is given as having occurred in St. Louis:

A Mormon elder, whom they call ABRAHAM, outraged an Indian woman, on the route to or from California, and fearing that she would report him to the tribe and give him trouble, he shot her. He was tried for the murder in Utah, but BRIGHAM YOUNG interfered, and in the affray had several of the officers of the Court put in irons, and the murderer was let run. This same murderer left Utah in company with the same Mormon elders and apostles who have been, and some of whom are still flourishing in our city, and came here. He had a revelation that a Mrs. S—— and daughters (not fourteen years of age,) were to be his wives. In pursuance of the doctrine, he proceeded to the basement on Washington-avenue, where Mrs. S—— and daughters resided, at about 11 o'clock in the evening, deliberately locked the door and pocketed the key, and there, in the presence of the young daughters, outraged their mother in the most beastly manner, to which—being a Mormon—she submitted without giving alarm or notifying the authorities of the city.

This case was reported to me by another party, who had by some means got hold of it; and I was informed that the same vulgar wretch was still prowling about and had sworn that he would yet have the daughters. I went to Mrs. S. and told her what I had heard, and asked her if it was true. She admitted it all, but could not or *would* not give me any information of the whereabouts of ABRAHAM; nor could I ever get any information from any of the Mormons of whom I inquired respecting him. To secure the young girls from further outrages, I had them placed in the house of refuge, where they are still; and within the last twenty-four hours this Mormon mother has cursed me on the streets for thus protecting her children against such beastly transactions. Such is Mormonism, even in St. Louis.

Venezuela—The Alleged Withdrawal of the United States Minister.

To the Editor of the Phila. Evening Journal:

In several papers of this city and New-York I have seen a report that Hon. CHARLES EAMES, American Minister Resident of the United States at Caracas, Venezuela, not being yet able to effect a settlement of a claim made by PHALON S. SHELTON, for indemnity for being ejected from one of the Guano Islands, belonging to the Republic of Venezuela, has demanded his passports in consequence.

The writer has positive and reliable information that such is not the fact, as he merely leaves the country during a short period, with the consent of his Government, on a visit to his family in Washington.

By giving a place to this in your columns you will correct an erroneous impression and serve the end of truth. JOSEPH J. KEEFE,

Consul of the Republic of Venezuela.

Texas Items.

The Galveston *News* records the death of Mr. WM. H. HUDSON, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of that place.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, wounded in the late bloody tragedy at San Antonio, is still in a dangerous condition, and but few hopes are entertained of his recovery. A notorious desperado, named CRAIG, was hung by the Vigilance Committee for murder and horse-stealing, on the night of the 10th inst. Others in custody had been doomed to the same summary punishment.

The Matagorda *Chronicle* complains of the great irregularity of the Eastern mails, and urges the establishment of a direct line from this city to Indianola. The same paper says Matagorda is fast recovering from the severe calamity of September, 1854. The town is growing in size and increasing in business, and bids fair to assume its former rank among the cities of Texas.

The Brazos Railroad Company have finished the grading of eighteen miles of their road from Richmond to the Bernard, and are now entitled to a loan of $150,000 from the State. On laying the track for three miles more and completing ten miles more of the grading, they will receive $50,000 more. A locomotive is on the way and daily expected.

MURDER AT MEDINA, N. Y.—The Rochester *Democrat*, of Monday, says: We are indebted to Conductor WELLS for a few particulars of a most appalling tragedy which was enacted in the streets of the village of Medina last night. A middle aged gentleman of extensive business and considerable property, whose name was understood to be BUTLER, and who is said to have been in the habit of carrying large amounts of money about his person, was found lying in the streets of that village, this morning, dead—the head being pounded as it were, to a jelly, his pockets turned inside out, papers scattered about the ground, his pocket book lying near the body, but no money in it, and a gold watch which he was known to carry was missing. From the appearances about the body, it was believed that the murder was committed before the first shower of rain last night, which is said to have fallen about 12 o'clock. No weapon was found near the body, except a very heavy green glass junk bottle, which was about half filled with peppermint. This was lying under the body. When the train passed, no clue had been obtained to the perpetrators of the murder, though it was said that two men had been seen at a late hour last evening, at two different places not far from where the body was found, who were holding apparently anxious whispered consultations, but they were not recognized.

DISPUTED CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIM.—The Attorney-General received yesterday a petition, said to contain the names of over a thousand miners protesting against the confirmation of the John Smith's Land Claim prosecuted by JOHN ROSS and GEORGE KINLOCK for a large tract of land in the Gerba River, at the port of Sierra Nevada, in California; and also against the location attempted to be made by the claimants. This case was some months since appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. As the petition relates in part to the question of location, it has been referred to the Department of the Interior, which has, through the General Land Office, the supervision of such matters.—*Union.*

DROWNED.—GEORGE GONZALEZ, a young Cuban, was drowned in Thompson's Pond, near Florida, Orange Co., on Saturday. He, accompanied by three or four members of the S. S. Seward Institute, went over to the Pond for a bath and while in the water, it is supposed, he was taken with congestion of the brain, and before assistance arrived was drowned. Deceased was about 22 years of age.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NONPAREIL NUMBER.
The Fourth of July Number of
HARPER'S WEEKLY
Is probably the best Illustrated Newspaper ever issued in this country. It contains the continuation of BULWER'S new novel, "What will he do with it?" a delicately illustrated article, "How to spend the Fourth;" an account of the Fourth in the Holy Land, with the strange adventure of Mohammed Bey; a gorgeously illustrated narrative of a recent pleasure trip to the West by Rail; illustrations of the Henry Clay Monument, of the Boston Columbiad, of the Monster Hailstones which fell on the 21st of June; together with better Stories, Poetry, Editorials, and Caricatures than can be had elsewhere.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From the New-York Ledger.

Our cotemporary, Harper's Weekly, has secured the new novel, "What will he do with it?" by BULWER, which will no doubt be the masterpiece of the great novelist. It opens admirably.

We say we are glad that our contemporary has secured this great work, for Harper's Weekly deserves as large a measure of success as the monthly. It is by far the best paper of its kind we ever had in this country, and, in respect of reading matter, is considerably ahead of the Illustrated London News.

REMOVAL.
I. M. SINGER & CO. will remove their Sewing-Machine business from No. 323 to No. 458 Broadway, on Thursday, July 2.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.
If you want to buy best five dollars worth of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures or Silver-Plated Ware,
IT WILL PAY YOU
to make your selections at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, even if you had to spend double stage fare to get there. Look at their prices! White dinner sets, 174 pieces, $16; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; white toilet sets, $1; cut-glass goblets the dozen, $1 75; cut-glass wines the dozen, 75c.; three-light chandeliers, $7 hall lights, $3; bedroom folding brackets, 75c.; silver plated casters, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated coffee urns, $11; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $30; silver-plated table spoons the dozen, $3 75; silver-plated tea spoons the dozen, $1 50; silver-plated table forks the dozen, $4. Cut out this list and take it with you. Be sure you get into the right place, viz.:
DAILEY & CO.'S,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of our readers to the sale of very desirable residences in Brooklyn, on Clinton-st., to take place at the Merchants' Exchange this noon, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer. It is our firm conviction that after the introduction of water into Brooklyn (say 12 months hence) these same houses will be worth one-half more than they sell for to-day.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Mount-st., near Beckman.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
I am now closing out my stock of Summer goods for men's and boys' wear at retail, without regard to cost.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

READY-MADE SHIRTS,
Warranted to fit. Gentlemen can rely upon the quality and size. Our stock is now complete. Wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Trichopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—On Monday, June 29, we will commence to close off the balance of our this season's manufactured stock of men's, boys', and children's straw hats, embracing our usual assortment, with many new and desirable styles, at prices to suit the lateness of the season. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO.

FOURTH OF JULY, LADIES, AND IF YOU WISH (for this glorious occasion) handsome gaiter boots at 12s. to 26s. per pair, slipper ties and toilet slippers from 6s. to 18s., with boys' patent leather boots, and misses' and children's gaiter boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 134 Canal-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, IN ALL THAT the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

DORMUS—LOZIER.—On Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. C. J. Blauvelt, JOHN C. DORMUS, of New York, and Miss SARAH LOZIER, daughter of John Lozier, Esq., of New Barbadoes, N. J.

CRAFT—STORER.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Mr. Randall, MILTON O. CRAFT, of Glen Cove, L. I., to ELECTA A., daughter of Jos. Storrs, Esq., of Madison, N. J.

ST. JOHN—POOR.—At Newark, on Wednesday, July 1, at the High-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., JESSE ST. JOHN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to SUSAN B., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Poor, Missionary to Ceylon.

TUTTLE—DAY.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Dr. Scudder, EZRA B. TUTTLE of Brooklyn, N. Y., to FANNIE E., youngest daughter of Zelotes Day, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

BACKUS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 30, HARRIET C. W., wife of Mancer M. Backus, and daughter of Nathan B. Wilbur, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, from the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-av. and 23d st.

BURLING.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 30, suddenly, ABIGAIL BURLING, in the 93d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her grandfather, 5th-st., near 10th-av., on Thursday, July 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FENDRICK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 1, JANE, wife of John Hendricks, aged 50 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 8th-av., without further invitation.

VAN VOORHIS.—On Wednesday morning, July 1, very suddenly, CHARLES F. VAN VOORHIS, son of Zachariah C. and Jane E. Van Voorhis, and step-son of George C. Davis, of Freehold, N. J., in the 17th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, and members of Piett Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Lewis Stansbrough, No. 29 Downing-st., without further notice.

CUMMING.—In this City, on Sunday, June 28, at No. 314 West 19th-st., EDWARD CUMMING.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 30, at No. 167 Taylor-st., HUGH RODGER MARTIN, son of Hugh and Sarah L. Martin, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from No. 167 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 1, JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 10 Gold-st., Brooklyn. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

WILEY.—At Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN G. WILEY, son of Howard and Isabella Wiley, aged 5 years.

JOHN A. GRAY, NO. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND ANY THING REQUIRED, at the SHORTEST NOTICE, and in the very BEST STYLE. His facilities are the MOST EXTENSIVE in the City.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

An immense assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
ON SALE AT No. 449 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WEEKLIES.
PORTER'S SPIRIT
THIS WEEK CONTAINS
THE RESULT OF THE
GREAT FIGHT
FOR THE
CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.
STATE OF THE BETTING
ON THE
AMERICAN HORSES
IN
ENGLAND.
JUNGLE LIFE IN INDIA,
ILLUSTRATED;
A ROMANCE OF RARE INTEREST.
Besides the usual variety of Sketches upon all subjects which have made the SPIRIT so celebrated.
THE TURF,
AGRICULTURE,
STOCK BREEDING,
BASE BALL,
CRICKET, and
AQUATIC SPORTS,
in all parts of the World.
For sale everywhere. Price 6 cents.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS and save 25 per cent.
Excellent ivory-handled table knives, $4 50 per dozen.
Excellent ivory-handled dessert knives, $3 50 per dozen.
At E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-DAY.
The Prize Fight in Jones' Wood.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 61, Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel), opposite Bond st., Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the unequaled stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere here; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings, also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, &c., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away the most valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

OUT TO-DAY.
A Gigantic Swindle in England.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH THOUSAND OF
DOWLING'S HISTORY OF ROMANISM.
This standard American Text Book is chiefly from Romish authority. The attention of Ministers and Canvassers is invited, to sell this work in every State in the Union, to whom a large commission will be given.

Country papers copying this advertisement and giving ten insertions, sending a copy of each paper to the Publisher during this year, 1857, including this clause, will be entitled to a copy of the work subject to their order.
EDWARD WALKER,
PUBLISHER OF STANDARD NATIONAL WORKS,
No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

OUT TO-DAY.
Letter from a Mormon Elder, No. 2.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

THIS DAY READY:
OLD MORTALITY.
Being Volumes 9 and 10 of
TICKNOR & FIELDS' Illustrated Household Waverley.
With two fine steel engravings—"Grahame of Claverhouse," after Sir Peter Lely's portrait, and "Old Mortality at his Work," after an original drawing by Wand. Price $1 50.

OUT TO-DAY.
The Life of Vidocq Illustrated.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

33,000 OF THE MAGISTRATE!
Great Illustrated Journal of Crimes!
Out to-day. Fine Engravings. Horrid Facts!
Crimes of the Week. Police Affairs. Executions!
$3 per Annum; $1 for Six Months.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

OUT TO-DAY.
Execution of Five Murderers.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY T. J. CROWEN, No. 129 Broadway, the remarkable history of the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT, splendidly illustrated, and magnificently illuminated by the Son of a Genius. Price 50 cents.

OUT TO-DAY.
A new way to Detect a Thief.
See the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE.—CONDUCTED by E. C. McCormick, Jr. July number now ready. To be had of all dealers and at the office No. 348 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST.
LE BOUILLIER BROTHERS have still a large assortment of goods, which they offer at prices quite regardless of cost to clear out before rebuilding.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE LAWNS, SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, &c., and an IMMENSE STOCK OF
EMBROIDERED COLLARS and sets exceedingly cheap. No. 305 (old No. 80) Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 29, to submit the large and varied stock of
Silk Mantillas,
Silk Barèges,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Mantillas,
And Circulars, &c., &c.,
at such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.
Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SELLING OFF.
$167,600 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE LINEN HALL, NO. 332 BOWERY.
In consequence of the
DAMAGE SUSTAINED
By fire and water,
EGAN & CO.
Will offer for sale
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Fifty per cent. below former prices.
Consisting of IRISH LINENS, SHAWLS, SILKS,
French Lawns, Embroideries,
SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS &c., &c.,
And a general assortment of dry goods.
N. B.—All must be sold without reserve, as the store will shortly be closed for repairs.

THE "IPHIGERIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $5.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S BLACK FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS, BASQUES, &c., all marked down to WHOLESALE PRICES.
Old No. 61, new No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful clouded Nankinett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
of black and white checks,
at $2 50,
An immense assortment will be opened on Monday, June 29, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

$4 INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESSES.—THIS real pineapple cloth after several years wear has proved to be superior to any other material for LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES, as neither dampness nor washing softens their fabric, assorted patterns, BLACK, PLAID, PLAIN colors, and white at from $4 to $20 each; also, INDIA PLAID SILKS, $5 to $6 per yard; BUTTONS, TUSSORE and PONGEE SILKS. Novel and curious articles only to be found at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway, New-York.
Palm Leaf Fans by the case.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 387 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.
Mr. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A full assortment of the newest styles and best quality always in store, not equaled in the United States, wholesale and retail, at the lowest price, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S Indie Store No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S
STRAW, LEGHORN, PANAMA,
and SENNETT HATS,
In Every Variety and Style,
LOW FOR CASH,
At No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
JUST RECEIVED,
10 Cases SUPER MISSES' LEGHORN FLATS.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF long experience as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, made dishes, pastries, preserves, jellies, &c., &c., of all kinds; first class washer and ironer; not afraid of work, only wants a steady home, and is willing to take an interest in her employer. Will take moderate wages. Well recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT women; one as cook and most excellent washer and ironer, understands meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse and family seamstress. Will go together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE lady, whose business calls her out during the day, a room with a pantry, or a room with bedroom adjoining, in a private American family, in a respectable location. Terms must be moderate. Good references given, if required. Address, stating price, &c., P. Q., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious man as porter, in a store. The best City recommendations given. Inquire at No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS.—Established in Chambers-st., 1823, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 369 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A COUNtry road, 4 brakemen, 3 baggagemen, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk for a shipping office, 1 man to drive an express wagon, 3 porters for stores, and 3 clerks for a Temperance grocery store. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A CLERK.—A SALESMAN, WELL acquainted with the business—none others need apply. Is wanted in the bookstore of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 14 years of age, to attend office. Apply to ENDICOTT & CO., No. 19 Beekman st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

A DIVER WANTED—ONE WHO IS EXPERIenced in the use of the Submarine Armor; service easy and limited; results speedy and the compensation certain. Call on DR. J. K. MERRITT, No. 30 Clinton-place, at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG experience in tuition, a situation as resident and visiting governess. She teaches thoroughly English, French, German, Italian and the theory of music. References exchanged. Address E. G. M., box No. 3,805, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family; choice front room on 2d floor; one of the most desirable locations in the City; high ground, good water, and no mosquitoes; one half mile from Fulton ferry, and near the cars. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

MRS. A. M. HURD, AT NO. 179 EAST Broadway, having some fine rooms on the second floor just vacated by a family going to housekeeping, will be happy to accommodate with good board those who are willing to furnish their own room or rooms. Price moderate. The house has all the modern improvements, and is both pleasant and convenient to the business part of the City. References of the best.

$50—$100.—A LADY WISHES THE LOAN OF from $50 to $100, for which she will give a large newly furnished room at the low rent of $2 per week, and a small one at $1 25, till paid up. Partial board will be given, if desired. The location of the house is in 9th-st., near 6th-av. Address D., Box No. 3,248 Post-Office.

COMPTON HOUSE—CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 24th-st. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board. The house and furniture are both new, and visitors will find everything neat and clean.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MARINE PAVILLION, ROCKAWAY, L. I.
The above house was opened on the 23d inst., and is now ready for the reception of guests. It has been newly decorated, and every step taken to secure the comfort and convenience of the public. To those who have visited the Pavilion for the last few seasons, it is only necessary to say that it still continues in the ownership and under the immediate management of the Messrs. BAINBRIDGE.
Stages connect with the 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4:30 P. M. trains from the South Ferry.
Rockaway Baggage Express will attend to orders left at No. 719 Broadway, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or No. 26 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE FREEPORT House is now completed, and open for the reception of guests and Summer boarders. The above house is handsomely situated on the south side of Long Island, 24 miles from Brooklyn ferry, and possesses superior advantages for sea bathing, sailing and fishing, and can be reached by the Long Island Railroad, by way of Hempstead Village, or by stage every day, leaving Jones' Hotel, Fulton st., Brooklyn, near the Ferry, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Address JOHN MEAD, Freeport, L. I.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has excellent rooms for the accommodation of families for the season, which can be secured on immediate application. His large farm mansion near Glen Cove, L. I., has every convenience for large and small families. Also stabling for horses and carriages. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm; which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY.
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
DR. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—ISLIP PAVILION, L. I., is now open and ready for the reception of guests; distance to Islip 45 miles per Long Island Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M.; also by steamer "Screamer," foot of Robinson-st., tri-weekly, at 5½ A. M.
C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddler Beware of counterfeits.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SONS OF MALTA.—At a regular meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, held at the Chapel of the Order, No. 675 Broadway, Thursday evening, June 25, the following persons were unanimously elected as Grand Officers for the ensuing year:
Supreme Grand Commander—MARK SMITH.
Supreme Vice-Grand Commander—ANDREW B BEEBE.
Supreme Grand Chancellor—E. L. DAVENPORT.
Supreme Grand Secretary—E. D. STEPHENS.
Supreme Grand Treasurer—GEO. DILKE.
Supreme Grand Conductor—R. J. BROWN.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 178 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 24, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $60,000 payable Jan. 1, 1873, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,100 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privileged Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857.—$61,170 Of
County.
Guernsey County.
Belmont County.
Hardin County.
Jackson County.
Iron Railroad.
Little Miami Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Co.
Town of Elyria.
Xenia Township.
Silver Creek Township, To Dayton, Xenia and B. RR.
Dayton Township,
Dayton City.
Portland Township.
City of Detroit.
Franklin Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Monroe Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Orange Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Cadiz Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Tuscarawas Township—to Steubenville and Ind. R. R.
Coshocton County.
The above are payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan on account Water Works.
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 6 per cent Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1857.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Alleghany, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing:
Jesse A. Marshall, B. S. K. Richardson, Peter B. Sweeney,
J. Campbell, Jr., John S. Siney, Chester Lamb,
James Murphy, Hugh Smith, Eben. Beadleston,
Chas. E. White, Wm. M. Pullis, John Kerr.
Amos F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:
President—JESSE A MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1857.

AT THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
John Ewen, Wm. H. Falls,
Irad Hawley, George A. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Griffith, Charles Morgan,
Isaac L. Platt, Thomas W. Pearsall,
Jonathan Thorne.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND DISCOUNT Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Money advanced in any sums upon every description of jewelry, diamonds, plate, dry goods, clothing, &c. Bills discounted. Money advanced upon goods in bond, real estate, &c. this office being established to meet the demands of all classes of the public. Terms very liberal. All business strictly confidential. Office hours 8 till 6. Mortgages taken on furniture. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years' Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company of Ohio will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
TROY, O., June 25, 1857. HENRY S. MAYS,
Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 30th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
(Late Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Chicago.)
OFFICE No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 30, 1857.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS issued to the Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at this office.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, June 25, 1857.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
J. R. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. CO.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.
COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown. (Wis.) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office.
H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE ON 1st July, on bonds of the
CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ROCK ISLAND, IOWA.
CITY AND COUNTY OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA.
Will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the proper coupons, to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. CO.,
KENOSHA, Wis.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, and the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank on and after the 1st date.
JOSIAH BOND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Company Bonds of this Company, (late Issue.) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the interest accruing on the Stocks of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next will be paid on and after the 6th proximo, by O. F. LOWE, at the Agency of the State, in the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, June 25, 1857.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st July at the office of Ohio Life Insurance Trust Company in New-York. D. J. FALLIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND Sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO CITY, CALAFORNIA.—The Interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in New-York July 1, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank. SATHER & CHURCH, Agents.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secre'ary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:
Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.
Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New-York, on and after the 30th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with one premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The house and lot No. 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to
WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor.
No. 5 Prince-st

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY—THE house and lot of land occupied by the subscriber for the last 20 years. The lot is 180 feet front by 200 deep, and has streets of good breadth on three sides of the same. The substratum being gravel, the cellars are always dry and the water of good quality. The buildings are substantial, spacious and in good repair, and can very conveniently accommodate two families. They contain, beside pantries and closets, 20 rooms, six of which measure 18 by 22 feet, and would furnish accommodations for a boarding school. There are two wells of water, two cisterns, ice-house and stables, &c., a good variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The site is central, and will compare favorably with any other in town. Lowest price $9,000. Inquire of E. PLATT, Jr., Ocean Bank, New-York; or CHAS. DAVIS, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 173 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class home. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen between the hours of 8 and 12 or from 1 to 6 P.-M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY DESIRABLE English basement houses, situated on Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, being on high ground and near Clinton-av., and well calculated for a family of moderate means desiring a genteel house and pleasant neighborhood, of moderate prices and terms accommodating. Would exchange for a good farm near the City. Address or apply to S. BALDWIN CHAPMAN, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 66th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 90 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN the three-story brick house No. 98 Doane-st., near Fort, with gas and all modern improvements. Rent $650. Newly painted inside and out. Apply to No. 156 Water-st., E. L. SMITH. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE BETWEEN 4th-av. and Irving-place, on the north side. Been built two years, and occupied by first rate boarders. Possession given immediately, with a number of boarders. Apply at No. 75 East 14th-st.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 161 13th-st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop well lighted. Inquire on the promises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR THE Neptune House have pleasant apartments to let; with stable accommodations. Address H. T., New-Rochelle.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Astor House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 132 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. The house has all the modern improvements.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 63 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, the second or third floor, with part of basement, in a first class modern house; must be within two blocks of the 4th-av. cars, and above 4th st; near Union-square preferred; rent not over $336 per annum; good furniture would be purchased or rented with the rooms. Address MATHEMATICS, Union-square Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA—Within two miles of Milford, Pike County, with which place there is daily communication by stage. The farm contains 150 acres, which there is a good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings and farming implements; 85 acres of the land is under cultivation, and the balance is woodland. The whole is well watered with pure and unfailing springs, and intersected with fresh water streams abounding with trout, salmon, &c. The woodland affords to the sportsman, in season, ample scope for enjoyment, as it abounds with all kinds of game. The land is situated in a rich glorious valley, about 300 feet above the level of the Delaware River, and is inclosed with stone fences three feet high. The district is well settled with prosperous and intelligent farmers. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for improved City property. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 85 Goldst., Brooklyn. L. I.; E. GAILLARD, care of A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 56 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a lot of grass on the north and south sides of the same. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2¾ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 320 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain as one lot or two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WEBSTER VELET & CORWIN, No. 208 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 74 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in Middlesex County, N. J., adjoining the Raritan River, 4 miles from New-Brunswick, and 3 from Bonnbrook; two hours' ride by railroad from New-York. The improvements consist of a large dwelling-house, tenant-house, barn, wagon and cow-house, with all other necessary out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, the growing crops. Apply in rear of No. 102 Church-st., New-York, on the premises, to HENRY TEN BROECK.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID farm of 168 acres, 30 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remaindor in rich soil under cultivation, with crowing crops, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Round Brook Station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New-York. Inquire at No. 156 Chestnut, corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

VALUABLE NO. 1 FARM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—One hundred and forty-seven acres, under the highest state of cultivation, and highly manured; 15 wood, 6 locust timber, and 13 in orchard of the best grafted fruit. The buildings and outhouses are large and extensive; the hay crop is immense; the situation delightful with fine views of the Bay and Sound; only 14 miles from New-York by boat and 2 miles rail. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND 2 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Bayley's Depot. The village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—TWENTY-eight acres superior land under the highest state of cultivation and lying upon a gradual slope, having east large orchard, 150 grafted trees in full bearing; small outhouse, shingled all around; good barn, &c. Price $2,500.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from depot, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

$20 AN ACRE FOR 5, 15 OR 100 ACRES of productive land at Thompson, L. I., 41 miles from New-York. This land is a loam soil, free from stone or swamps, near the depot, and is decidedly the cheapest ever offered. Title warranted perfect and being very fancy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, room No. 6.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ANY person wishing to exchange good City property for a good farm, will call, or address, W. H., No. 234 East 18th-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED.—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence; with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,865 New-York Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE OF 8, one of 12, and one of 18 horse power.
H. A. CRANE, corner 28th-st. and 11th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR PATchogue, L. I., at a great sacrifice; 350 acres, with large mansion and extensive, superior out buildings, which cost the owner over $12,000, will be sold at much less than cost and on very easy terms. Fine trout and bay fishing and oysters and clams in profusion. Location perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 30 acres, on which is a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, 15 Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—from 15 to 50 acres of land elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depot; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 85 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the depot, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 45 miles from New-York, 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Newcastle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOODsized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 195 Water st

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, in perfect order, with abundance of fruit, one hour from City Hall, and one minute's walk from depot. Possession immediately. Inquire of JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT NEWtown, L. I., house and barn, wagon house, and about ten acres of good land, all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire No. 361 3d st., New-York, near the East River, of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., A cottage containing five rooms, ice house, stable, &c., with quarter of an acre of ground. Inquire of MORRISON, 11 ABER & CO., No. 46 Dey-st.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed Eyes, was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career; and may be confidently relied upon, as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 137 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—In the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozonge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in this cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. (The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

137 No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, as does the food, in order readily to solving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 308 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carmichan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic and nervous complaints also treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the age. Dr. WARD offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE CURE of all chronic and constitutional diseases, especially of the sexual and urinary organs, as stricture, gleet, nervous and genital debility, seminal weakness, gravel, piles, diseases of the kidneys, syphilitic eruptions, sore throat and affections of the bones, &c., &c. Recent cases quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sunday excepted. No. 744 Broadway, corner Lomardy. By letter, address Box No. 840 Post Office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 6 Davision-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicine. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 314 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are 3/4 lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 2, AT 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$50,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
15,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
29,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
18,000 Montgomery County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
40,000 Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Note of R. Apperson for $15,000, due July 18.
1,500 Ward Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. Bonds.
5 shares Eureka Mining Co.....$50 each
20 shares American Safety Paper Manuf. Co...$10 each
200 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....$25 each
900 shares Am. Coal Co. of Allegany Co., Md...$25 each
91 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac RR. $100 each
64 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock)..$100 each
66 shares American Guano Co.....$100 each
20 shares Tradesman's Bank.....$40 each
100 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
25 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
150 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.....$25 each
250 shares Citizens Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
50 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
75 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 6.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on THURSDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fine wines and liquors from private stock. In consequence of many parties, who purchased at our last sale, wishing to duplicate their bills, the owner has invoiced us the portion of same stock reserved by him, also balance remaining unsold from our previous sale, with orders to close without reserve. We shall therefore offer in good faith these really fine old wines, (which we fully guarantee to be pure and as described,) and assure our friends that their purchases will be satisfactory in every respect. No other goods admitted. This will be the last opportunity for purchase from this stock. We shall offer a line of Washington Morton's superior Clarets, high grade Hocks; Hungarian Wine, Imported by J. G. & I. Boker; Muscatel, Heidsieck, Verzenay and Cabinet Champagne; Longworth's Catawba, 1850; Paik's do.; Bandoman's Amontillado and harmony Pale Sherries; Manzanillo golden do.; Pemartin Brouor do., in bottles and demijohns; P. H. Goddard, 1848, and other London dock brandies; Pale and Dark Holland and Old Tom; genuine superior old Jamaica Rum; extra old Rye Whisky. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale. Goods in store ready for delivery.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about 42 acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased.

The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south by Rondout Creek for a distance of about half a mile. For further particulars, inquire of
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee.

About 2,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best Tan Bark Trees, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased, lying in Ulster County. To be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston Democratic Journal. For further particulars, inquire of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Att'y No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee,
No. 18 Wall-st

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 three-story brick houses and lots, situated on east side Clinton st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts.; the houses are each 20 by 42 feet, in prime order, having been recently painted, &c., and are furnished with all the modern improvements, basement and under-cellar; lots each 20 by 90 feet. This property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—4 second-hand piano-fortes, 20 French plate mirrors, 2 parlor suites, 300 chairs, feather-beds, &c. THIS DAY, Thursday, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., on the 2d floor, a large amount of good new and second-hand furniture from a family removing, including several suits of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel and hair-cloth, 20 large French plate and oval mirrors, 4 second-hand piano-fortes, marble-top furniture, Voltaire chairs, rocking do., several feather-beds and hair mattresses, 300 oak, black-walnut, and curled maple chairs, book cases, cottage bedsteads, 20 spring-seat lounges, 4 dozen clocks, &c.; also, at the same sale, a lot of second-hand furniture from a family removing from the City. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED Stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:
$25,000 Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1886 and 1887.
$45,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1867, '68, '94 and '95.
$6,000 Tennessee 6s Coupon Bonds, 1892.
$61,000 California 7s Coupon Bonds, 1851 and 1870.
These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a General System of Banking;" said stocks being the assets of the Stock Security Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NEW-YORK-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

NEW-YORK-AVENUE—Four lots situated on the easterly side of New York-av., commencing on the northeast corner of Pacific-st., each 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

Also, one lot 80 feet north of the above, and 20 feet south of Schuyler st., 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

New-York-av. is graded, paved, curbed and guttered; 60 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 6th day of July, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm assigned to the subscriber.—Dated June 26, 1857.
SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, in excellent order, mostly as good as new: 2 rosewood pianos and stool, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in brocated and hair-cloth, 20 large French plate and oval mirrors, 4 second-hand piano-fortes, marble-top furniture, Voltaire chairs, rocking do., several feather-beds and hair mattresses, 300 oak, black-walnut, and curled maple chairs, book cases, cottage bedsteads, 20 spring-seat lounges, 4 dozen clocks, &c.; also, at the same sale, a lot of second-hand furniture from a family removing from the City. Sale positive, rain or shine.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY. THURSDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 521 Broadway, near Grand-st., in lots for wholesale and retail dealers, all descriptions French and English China, white iron, stone and granite ware; rich cut, pressed and plain glass ware, fancy goods, common ware, &c., without reserve. Goods packed for shipping. The sale is worthy the notice of City and country dealers who want bargains.

W. ARNOTT, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF CABINET-FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM ARNOTT will sell on THURSDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire stock of Mr. Fitzsimmons, No. 8 Astor-place. It consists of elegant rosewood suites in the richest and latest styles of brocatels, plush, &c., unbeatable any do. in hair-cloth, with every other article usually found at first-class warehouses. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—ON THURSDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A bay horse, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and under the saddle a very fast traveler. Also, a set of silver-mounted harness, nearly new; together with a top wagon, but little used—the property of a deceased gentleman, and sold without reserve, to close estate.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WITHOUT RESERVE, the entire elegant furniture of the house, No. 144 West 26th-street embracing rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, all in fine order, velvet Brussels and 3-ply carpets, hair mattrasses feather beds, bedding, gas chandeliers, rose wood piano forte, china, crockery and glass ware, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, oil cloths, &c. The sale will take place, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $55 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $75 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE, T. D. LANDER.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.

Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Milton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6:15 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIV

NEW-YORK CITY.

Affairs with an Interesting Family Seen Through a Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Mary Ann McDonald vs. *George Walsh*.—This action for a breach of promise of marriage, and now before the Court of Common Pleas on an order to show cause why the defendant should not be discharged from arrest, whereby he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer the charges of plaintiff.

THE PLAINTIFF'S STORY.

It appears from the affidavit of the plaintiff, who is a widow with four children, that she became acquainted with defendant in the year 1854, at Newark, when she went to board with her. Shortly after, in the spring of 1855, he regularly visited her, and treated her with "marked attention and affection;" and that in the Summer of the same year he asked her to marry him, to which she assented, whereupon he made the proposition to marry her, which promise he renewed in the Fall of the same year, within the hearing of one Miss Ann Swarfield, a niece of plaintiff's, and then asked Mary Ann (the plaintiff) to fix the time for the ceremony.

Plaintiff further alleges that the time had been altered several times, but was finally "irrevocably" fixed for the 12th day of April last, which she considered so binding as to lead her to refuse the company of other gentlemen who were willing and anxious to marry her; and that, in consequence of the anticipated marriage, she had prepared her wedding clothes, with which fact Walsh was acquainted, and that she had even gone so far as to engage the minister. Everything went on smoothly between the parties till the 14th of March, when they attended a christening, on which occasion Walsh accompanied plaintiff home, about two o'clock in the morning, when Walsh retired to the bedroom assigned to him, on the second floor. The plaintiff says that she was disqualified to pass it in going to her room, and, when on the point of doing so, Walsh rushed out, caught hold of her, and dragged her into his room, and, by threats and violence, had connection with her—she all the while resisting, but without effect. On the next morning Walsh saw the plaintiff, and apologized for his actions the night previous, and suggested that it would make no difference, as they were to be so soon married." The plaintiff further says that, on the 12th of April, (the day fixed for the marriage,) she waited for Walsh, but he didn't come, and that, about a week afterwards, she went to New-York after him, and censured him severely for not keeping his promise, whereupon he said that it was all done by way of a joke, and that he couldn't think of marrying her.

THE DEFENDANT TELLS A DIFFERENT STORY.

Walsh in his affidavit says, that he is the father of two children and that he became acquainted with Mary Ann (the plaintiff) when she resided with her husband at Newark, at which time he (Walsh) was employed at the New-Jersey Zinc Works as an engineer, and he then boarded with plaintiff. After leaving her he went to board with a Mrs. Snedden about three months after the husband of Mary Ann died; he then called now and then to see Mary Ann as a friend to offer her consolation, and he being also often called into the house by her, or by messengers sent to him by Mary Ann. He says that nothing could have occurred to lead Mary Ann to think that he desired to marry her, and that if there was nothing else to forbid it the recent loss of a husband was enough. Walsh left the employ of the Zinc Company and went to South America, and returned in June, 1856. Shortly after his return he went to Newark, and made a few friendly calls on the plaintiff, but in no way indicated his intention to marry her. He says that the plaintiff is about fifty years old, and has four children, the oldest being about twenty-three years of age. He denies emphatically that he ever asked "Mary Ann" to marry him, and said that she once asked him when he was going to get married, but that he made no reply, and he solemnly denies the charge of forcibly violating her, and said, on the contrary, that he had retired to rest on the night of the christening, when the widow came into his room, and "one thing led on to another" until he had connection with her, after which he fell asleep; that when he awoke she had gone, he not knowing when she had left; that on the following morning, before he got out of bed, she came to his room, and went to bed with him. He further says that the widow did not stop keeping company with other men, and that she had frequently spoken strongly in favor of one Hunter, who is now in Europe, and had repeatedly said that she was to marry him. He finishes his affidavit by saying that this suit is brought by plaintiff to gratify her malicious feelings against him.

There were a great number of affidavits read sustaining both sides of the foregoing, and were pretty evenly balanced.

Judge Brady decided that the bail should be reduced to $1,000.

To Keep Baggage Safe.—A cattle drover from the far West, who came to New-York a few days since, and was apprehensive of losing his carpet-sack during his peregrinations about town, resorted to a mode of securing it that might be adopted with advantage by strangers who do not wish to patronize expensive hotels, and yet fear to trust strangers at cheap ones. He put his carpet-sack in pawn for a small amount, assured that thus it would be kept safely and could be redeemed whenever he desired it.

☞ The Seventy-first Regiment (American Guard) have received from the Arsenal, Sixty-first-street, 400 of the new Minie muskets, with the Maynard Primer, with which the Seventh has already been furnished.

☞ The motto inscribed on one of the African churches of this City is, "The people that sat in darkness saw a great light." Could any other be more appropriate.

[Advertisement.]

Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers.—A few applications of this popular preparation will render the teeth white as alabaster, beautify the roughest skin, remove all tan, freckles, pimples, and imperfections, imparting to the complexion bloom, clearness, delicacy and beauty, and a fragrance which dispenses with all perfumes or extracts. Ladies not in the habit of using soap upon the face cannot do without it after a single trial.

For washing infants and children mothers and nurses find it a complete substitute for all spirits or lotions as a preventive of chafing, eruptions, &c.

Sold by all druggists and fancy dealers. Price 50 cents.

F. G. Fontaine & Co.,
Nos. 305 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid, and despondjng, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity, and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Carpenter of Ronen," "Magic Trumpet," and "Ireland As It Is," are the pieces selected at Purdy's National Theatre for this evening. This will of course attract another large audience ne usual. The National has become the favorite place of amusement of the Brooklynites; and also, the residents of the Eastern portion of this City, and for the past two or three years has been in the full tide of prosperity. Success attend it.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.—Where are the mushroom preparations got up to compete with the true, best and only pure Sarsaparilla? Dying! One and all! Still the original article maintains its supremacy as a cure for Scrofula and all diseases of the flesh, glands, skin, muscles and nerves. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh Cured.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. Goodall, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

V. H. Quinby's
Pharmaceutical Yeast, or
Baking Powder,
For raising bread, tea-cakes, &c.,
Should be used by every family:
Also, the Dietetic Lemon Sugar,
For making unsurpassed lemonade.
Sold by most grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at Wm. P. Fetridge & Co.'s, opposite Stewart's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an Oiled-silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 19 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology and the Fourth of July.—Strangers and citizens will find it pleasant to visit the Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park, which will remain open and free to visitors, day and evening. Professional Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character by Mr. Fowler, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 99 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 56; females, 49; men, 20; boys, 30; women, 20; girls 29. There were 13 deaths by consumption, 10 scarlet fever, 8 disease of the brain, 8 still-born, small-pox 2.

Found Drowned.—The body of a middle-aged woman was found in the water at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. Coroner Snell held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned," was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The tunnel of the New-York and Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, is being pushed forward with commendable energy. It is hoped that the heading will be got entirely through within a few weeks. The work of excavating the bottom of the tunnel, which is the heaviest portion of the labor, is yet to be done.

The Oyster Trade of Virginia.—The oyster trade of Virginia is already large and increasing, and the profits now derived from it are estimated to be greater than the profits on the whole wheat and tobacco crop of the State, and chiefly inure to the citizens of the other States. The oyster-beds of Virginia comprise an area of more than two thousand square miles, and if properly protected during the months of May, June, July and August, the supply would be inexhaustible for the other months of the year.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Gov. Wise on the subject, from which we gather the following facts:

The amount of Virginia tonnage employed in the trade is estimated at	15,000 tons
New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore tonnage	75,000 "
Total tons employed, at least	90,000
Each ton will take each trip on average of 20 bushels	20
Total bushels	1,800,000
Each vessel will make an average of	12 trips
Total	21,600,000

Nearly twenty-two millions of bushels per annum, by this calculation, are taken, and we are assured it is not half the quantity. But any twenty-two millions of oysters, worth at the place where they are caught twenty five cents per bushel, are $5,440,000

They will average in market 50 cts. $10,800,000
Cost of catching and sending to market, per bushel, 5 cts. 1,080,000
Netted in market $9,720,000
Netted at place where caught $4,320,000

One bushel of oysters in shell, if good and fair for market, will yield one gallon of oysters opened, or "shucked," as the phrase is—say twenty millions of gallons.—*Lexington (Va.) Valley Star.*

Champagne—"The best Brands" Made in New-York.—At the present time in this City there are thirteen establishments which manufacture Champagne, or, in other words, convert still wines into sparkling ones; for no process has yet been discovered for producing an artificial wine which possesses the flavor and other qualities of the product of the grape. These manufacturers use for their purpose a light French, and sometimes, if sparkling Hock is to be produced, a German wine. The wine, after being prepared by precipitating all substances which would, when charged with carbonic acid, be deposited in the bottle, is subjected to a high pressure of carbonic acid by machinery, such as is used for the manufacture of soda water, and after being well agitated in contact with the gas, is bottled under pressure with a very ingenious machine.

At a festival given in this City to a distinguished statesman, the wine furnished was all made in this City, and was pronounced of excellent quality by numbers who imagined they were drinking genuine "Heidsieck."

Within the past year vast improvements have taken place in the manufacture of the article.—*Scalpel for June.*

Important Decision.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office recently received a letter from the register of a southwestern land office, asking information in relation to preemption on lands withdrawn from market for railroad purposes, in view of the provisions of the act of June 3, 1856. In reply, the Commissioner has decided as follows:

"1. That where the settlement was made with good faith before the passage of the law, and all the requirements of the act of 1841 have been met by the party claiming, he was entitled to file, subsequently to the passage of the law, his declaration statement, and prove it up, as well on the odd-numbered sections as on the even.

2. That by the the act of 3d March, 1853, (chapter 143,) settlements with a view to preemption are authorized upon the alternate *reserved sections* at any time after withdrawal and prior to the final allotment by the General Land Office.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter—Over Five Thousand Dollars of Counterfeit Money Seized—Counterfeit Plates Secured.—Yesterday morning in consequence of information received, Capt. Manning, of the Independent Detective Police, of this city, succeeded in making the arrest of an individual on Main street, near Carr, named Nelson Driggs, who had in his possession $5,465 in counterfeit money, of the following banks and denominations:

Bank of Chippewa, Wis., fives.
Canal Bank of New-Orleans, twenties.
Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., fives.
Bank of Commerce, Va., fives.
N. W. Bank of Va., fives.
State Bank of Missouri, twenties.
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, one hundreds.
Northern Bank of Kentucky, ones.
Greyville Bank of Illinois, tens.
Southern Bank of Kentucky, fives.

Of these counterfeits, $3,975 are of the Bank of Chippewa, and are executed in an excellent manner, being liable to deceive any who are not good judges. They are dated Nov. 1, 1857, Letter A, horses and locomotive in the centre piece, and an Indian in a sitting posture in the vignette. The other bills, of which there are in the aggregate $1,490, appear to be samples, some of them not being filled out. They are well executed, especially those on the State Bank of Missouri.

Driggs had also in his possession four plates for the manufacture of bogus money, as follows:

Phoenix Bank of Chicago, fifties.
State Bank of Ohio, (face)—twenties.
State Bank of Ohio, (back)—twenties.
Sangatuck Bank, Westport, Conn., tens.

The plates of the State Bank of Ohio, appear to be new, the others have been used, and impressions from them have been circulated in this city. Those of the Saugatuck Bank have been described in the *Republican* several days since. The plate of the Bank of Chicago differs from the genuine by the omission of the letter "O," in the word "Phœnix."

Driggs was taken before Justice Heckenrath, who committed him for future examination.—*St. Louis Republican of June 24.*

A Man Living Nine Days on Cranberries.—We are indebted to Mr. King, of Neilliville, Clark county, for the following particulars of a man lost in the woods: An old man in his 61st year, from the eastward, started from Neillisville, on Friday, three weeks ago, to go to his son-in-law's about three miles distant. He passed within fifty yards of his son-in-law's house, who was standing near and saw him go by, but did not recognize him. The old gentleman got into the woods, became bewildered, and for nine days wandered about with nothing but cranberries to eat, and water of which he drank often. After he had been gone two or three days, and it was known that he was lost, the population turned out and searched for him in every direction, but could not find the least trace of his track, and it was only expected that some hunter would one day find his bones.

It had rained for several days. He had got into the windfalls where it is difficult for any man to get out. The second Sunday from the time he left, the man made his appearance on the East Fork of the Black River, about 16 miles from where he started. He first entered a deserted logger's camp, where had been left some flour and meat, but such was the old man's honesty, he would not touch it. He finally came to the house of Mr. James Yates, by whom he was kindly cared for. He appeared quite vigorous, even then, except that his feet and legs were badly swollen. He is expected to recover.—*Black River Falls (Wisconsin) Banner.*

Death of the Largest Man in the World.—The funeral sermon of Mr. Miles Darden, who died at his residence in Henderson County, will be preached on the fourth Sunday in this month, five miles southwest from Lexington, Tenn. The Masonic fraternity will be in attendance, in full regalia, on the occasion.

The deceased was, beyond all question, the largest men in the world. His height was *seven feet six inches*—two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over *one thousand pounds!* It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. Took over 100 feet of plank to make his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet four inches.

After the funeral services, a friend in Henderson County who has long known Mr. Darden, has promised to give us a brief sketch of his life, embodying some interesting facts.—*West Tennessee Whig.*

Death from a Pistol Shot.—Mr. James Miller, of Germantown, Columbia County, was found in a room in his own house shot through the heart with a horse pistol, on Wednesday. It is not known whether it was a case of suicide or an accident. It is said that he remarked to his daughter before entering the room, that he was going to fire the pistol at some crows.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 30, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Henry Wright Adams, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in fountain lamps.

Charles C. Alger, of Newburg, N. Y.—Improved smelting furnace.

Joel B. Bassett, of Cincinnati, O.—Improved machine for making bits and rivets.

Sylvester Bennett, of New-Orleans, La.—Improved machine for riveting boilers.

George W. Bishop, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in iron pavements for streets.

Edward B. Bingham, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for making paper.

Jno. Branch, of Aurora, Ill.—Improved blast blower.

Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y.—Improved machine for making horse-shoes.

J. H. Chester, of Cincinnati, O.—Improved portable radiator for heating apartments.

Alfred T. Clark, of Lancaster, Penn.—Improvement in distributing apparatus of flouring mill.

Andrew Cooley, of Paw Paw, Mich.—Improved whiffletree hook.

Curtiss Colby, of Wilson, N. Y.—Improved earth excavator.

W. F. Cooke, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in uterine supporters.

Jno. H. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in gas regulators.

Wm. Cooper, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved horse-shoe.

Harrison Gray Dyar, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in electric telegraphs. Patented in England February 3, 1851.

Asa D. Gates, of Binghamton, N. Y.—Improvement in gas-burners.

Robert Hale, of Roxbury, Mass.—Improved apparatus for separating the oily particles held in suspension by steam.

Henry D. Hemmond, of Batavia, N. Y.—Improvement in harvesters.

Henry Harpold, of Racine, Ohio.—Improved adjustable fender-posts for saw mills.

John K. Herris, of Allensville, Ind.—Improvement in harvesting machines.

Elias Howe, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., and W. R. Bliss, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in sewing machines.

R. S. Jennings, of Waterbury, Conn.—Improved carriage-tops.

Frank G. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved Permutation lock.

Daniel Lasher, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in metallic packing for steam pistons.

Francis C. Lowthrop, of Trenton, N. J.—Improvement in iron truss frames for bridges.

Salem T. Lamb, of New-Washington, Ind.—Improvement in self acting rakes for harvesters.

Matthew Ludwig, of Boston, Mass.—Improved sawing-machine for felling trees.

Joseph S. Manning, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improved automatic rake for harvesters.

Geo. Matthews, of Montreal, Canada East—Improvement in printing ink.

Sidney Maltby, of Dayton, Ohio—Improvement in valve-gear for steam engines.

John McIntosh, of Geneve, Ill.—Improved raking attachment for harvesters.

David S. McNamara, of North Hoosick, N. Y.—Improvement in harvesters.

James Moore, of Pittsburgh, Penn.—Improved Fence.

J. A. Moore and A. H. Patch, of Louisville, Ky.—Improved frame for combined mowers and reapers.

James Oliver and Harvey Little, of South Bend, Ind.—Improvement in chilling plough-rses.

Charles Robinson, of Cambridgeport, Mass.—Elastic loop for suspending bedstead slats.

John Reese and Charles N. Tyler, of Washington, D. C.—Improvement in street lanterns.

David Rowe, of Baltimore County, Md.—Improvement in modes of preserving green corn.

Jacob Shaw, Jr., of Hinckley Township, Ohio.—Improvement in fire-arms.

Wm. Sherwood, of Beloit, Wis.—Improved mode of opening and closing farm gates.

Hugh Slater, of Auburn, N. Y.—Improved brake for wagons.

Hezekiah B. Smith, of Lowell, Mass.—Improved mortising machine.

Gilbert Smith, of Buttermilk Falls, N. Y.—Improvement in cartridges.

Daniel C. Smith, of Tecumseh, Mich.—Improved baking apparatus for harvesters.

John W. Smith, of Washington, D. C.—Improvement in gas generators.

Charles T. Stetson, of Amherst, Mass.—Improvements to harvesters.

Daniel Taylor, of Carbondale, Pa.—Improvement in machines of journal boxes for shafting, &c.

James Teachout, of Waterford, N. Y.—Improved dies-stock.

James Thomson and Wm. P. Wakelee, of New-Hartford, N. Y.—Improvement in coloring yarn in the bobbin.

Carter Van Vleck, of Macomb, Ill.—Improvement in resinous compounds for covering hams.

Wm. Watt, of Belfast, Ireland.—Improvement in stench traps.

John Walton, of Louisville, Ky.—Improvement for condensing liquids in gas main pipes.

Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, Md.—Improvement in shoe valves for steam engines.

Leonard Wray, of London, England—Improvement in defecating cane juice. Patented in Belgium, June 20, 1854.

Ludwig Baier, of Pittsburg, Penn., assignor to Joseph Lippincott and Wm. C. Barr, of same place.—Improvement in locks.

Robert Dunbar and John F. Robertson, of Buffalo, N. Y., assignors to the Buffalo Eagle Iron Works Company, of same place.—Improvement in ships' capstans.

George H. Reynolds, of Medford, Mass., assignor to himself and D. B. Hinckley, of Bangor, Me.—Improvement in strap-pillow block for shafting, &c.

Wm. Sage, of Durham Center, Conn., assignor to Henry Sage, of Berlin, Conn.—Improvement in sewing machines.

M. E. Stacy, of Flemington, Ga., assignor to W. John Wey, of same place.—Arrangement of valves in steam cylinders.

Henry F. Willson, of Elyria, Ohio, assignor to himself and Henry B. West, of same place.—Improved cross-cut sawing apparatus.

REISSUES.

James G. Hunt, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Improved portable field fence. Patented Dec. 16, 1856; reissued June 30, 1857.

Mertown C. Bryant, of Lowell, Mass., assignor to E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in looms for weaving piled fabrics. Patented March 19, 1850; reissued June 30, 1857.

James S. Taylor and Elijah Sturdevent, of Danbury, Conn., and as Administrators of Hiram S. Sturdevant, deceased, assignees of Lansing E. Hopkins, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for manufacturing hat bodies. Patented Dec. 7, 1852; reissued June 30, 1857.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—July 1.

$1,000 Virginia 6s, ex int	89	235	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	115
1,000 Call. St. 7s, '70	b3 60	8	do	115⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	84	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 81
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	97	25	do	b60 81⅛
5,000 Har. R. R. 2d m. c	74½	200	do	b3 80⅝
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	60½	50	do	b30 80¾
3,000 Chic. & Rk. I. Bs.	91	100	do	s60 79⅞
9,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.	76½	100	do	s3 80¾
10 National Bank	109	100	do	s30 80⅛
5 Bank of Commerce	104⅜	477	C. & Rock I. R. R.	84½
60 Cumb. Coal Co.	c 16	150	do	84
800 do	b60 18⅜	100	do	b90 85
60 Per. Coal Co.	60¾	12	do	84⅝
100 Ohio L. & T. Co.	s6m 97	10	do	84⅞
219 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	76⅛	135	Harlem R. R.	b3 10
355 do	c 76⅛	200	do	10
400 do	76⅜	42	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	opg 39½
300 do	h0 77⅛	100	do	b30 40
130 do	76¾	150	do	opg 39⅝
200 Panama R. R.	91	100	do	39¾
100 do	s3 90¾	350	do	cp&c 39
5 do	92	300	do	b30 39⅝
150 Erie Railroad	27	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	c 35
200 do	c60 27	200	do	36
50 do	b30 26⅝	55	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 87⅛
600 do	c 26¾	100	do	b60 88½
200 do	26⅝	100	do	s60 87
600 do	s30 26¾	20	do	87⅛
250 do	26⅞	150	do	b60 87⅜
35 Reading Railroad	70	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c 51⅞
100 do	70⅛	300	do	s30 53⅜
200 do	s10 70¾	300	do	c 53⅛
50 do	s60 70⅜	400	do	b60 51
200 do	s10 71	100	do	s10 53⅛
1550 do	c 71	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b5 49
300 do	c 70¾	25	do	s30 47
600 do	s10 70⅜	110	do	48
100 do	s60 70	50	do	s30 48⅛
200 do	b60 71	200	do	s30 48⅝
100 do	s3 70⅝	50	do	b30 49
600 do	s30 70⅛	160	La. C. & Mil. R. R.	b60 47
600 do	70⅜	200	do	s30 46
300 do	70¾	50	do	s3 43½
100 M. S. & N. I. p. s. opg	68	50	do	46¾
100 do	cp&c 68	27	do	47
210 do	opg 70			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97½	110	M. S. & N. I. R. p. ch.	70½
60 Metropolitan Bk. Rs.	104½	100	do	70
200 Cumberland C. Co.	16	100	Reading R. R.	b30 72
50 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	115½	200	do	71⅝
35 Mich. Cen. R. R.	81	200	do	s15 71¾
100 do	80⅞	400	do	b30 72¼
50 do	s60 80¾	25	M. So. & N. I. R.	opg 41
200 Erie Railroad	s15 27	100	do	s30 40
400 do	s30 26⅝	300	do	opg 41
300 do	27⅛	9	do	40⅝
100 do	27⅜	100	do	b30 41
200 do	b60 27¼	50	do	40⅞
100 do	27⅜	5	N. Y. Cent. R.	77⅜
300 do	s30 27	470	do	78⅛
50 do	s15 27¼	20	do	78¼
500 do	27⅜	1400	do	b60 79⅛

Wednesday, July 1—P. M.

The *Niagara's* mails, from Boston early this morning, reached this city this evening. They furnish dates from Liverpool to June 20, and from London and Paris to the evening of June 19. The most important feature of the commercial news is the previously reported reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount from 6½ to 6 ₰ cent. The London *Times'* city article of the 19th June, has the following reference to this movement:

"Of the soundness of the policy, there can be little question. The approved plan for the Bank is that, as a general rule, they should be guided alone by the actual position of their accounts from week to week, and, abstaining from conjecture as to the probable tendency of the market a month hence, be content to meet each change as it may occur. If, in December last, they had abstained from making a reduction, because it was possible they might have again to return to higher rates, they would have needlessly added to the anxieties of the commercial world for a period of nearly four months, since it was not till the following April that they were compelled to resume a stringent course. Whatever may be the feeling, therefore, with respect to the future, the resolution now taken is to be regarded with gratification. Nevertheless it is satisfactory to assume that even on the part of those directors who would have been disposed to delay the movement if they had had any strong misgivings as to it permanence, the disposition to confidence has prevailed. The worst stages of the silver drain to China during the present year are believed to have been surmounted; all the accounts from the manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom indicate a desire to contract business within the safest possible limits, and the reports of the grain crops throughout Europe are most encouraging. Hence, although after the experience of the past two years no momentary mitigation of pressure should induce any one to countenance a revival of speculative projects, there is enough to inspire hope that financial affairs may be about to return gradually to a normal course."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending June 13, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£9,643,966	Increase..£2,567,097
Other Deposits	9,441,178	Decrease... 355,208
Rest	3,333,494	Increase.... 11,656

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,326,181	Unchanged.
Other securities	18,679,196	Decrease...£387,542
Notes unemployed	5,924,190	Increase... 646,530

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,772,185, being a decrease of £13,795, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £10,909,255, showing an increase of £618,606, when compared with the preceding return.

The London Money news mentions continued activity in the demand for loans and discounts, with a fair influx, and large outward movement of specie. Consols were rather heavy, though the action of the Bank of England, in the reduction of its discount rates, served them a little. The following table will show the week's fluctuations in Consols:

June.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest Closing.
Sat. 13	shut.	shut.	shut.	93⅛
Mon. 15	shut.	shut.	93¼	93⅝
Tues. 16	shut.	shut.	93⅛	93⅜
Wed. 17	shut.	shut.	93	93⅛
Thur. 18	shut.	shut.	93	93¼
Fri. 19	shut.	shut.	93⅛	93⅜

The London Stock market evinced a fair degree of vigor, in view of the relaxing stringency among capitalists. American Securities were not brisk, yet they held their ground very well. Paris advices report depressed Money and Stock markets, prior to the announcement of the course adopted by the Directors of the Bank of England. This afforded considerable encouragement to operators, and caused a rally, the final quotations of the Three ₰ Cents. being 68f. 50c. for money, and 68f. 75c. for the end of the month. The anticipation that the Bank of France would lower their premium for the purchase of gold to the point at which it was fixed for a short time about March last had been realized. This step was regarded as a preliminary to a reduction in the rate of discount.

The specie reserve of the Bank was increasing gradually and regularly. We give full reports of the London and Liverpool general markets, in another part of this paper. Trade in the English manufacturing districts was healthy, though no improvement could be discerned. The failure of a large and extensive shipowner and shipbroker was reported in Liverpool, on the 18th ult., and occasioned no small surprise. Over-speculation was said to be the cause of the disaster, and the liabilities were stated at £75,000.

The Money transactions on Wall-street, today, were, of course, unusually heavy and diversified, owing to the 1st July dividend payments and the operations at the Custom-House under the new Tariff. The amount of duties paid in was less than anticipated, say four hundred thousand dollars. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $447,880, and the disbursements $388,383, making the gain, from the extra Customs, only $159,297, the first great day under the new Tariff Act. The State and Railway dividend payments were met with marked punctuality. We heard of no new default. The preparations for the day caused an active inquiry for Money on Monday and yesterday, and up to the hour of noon to day. But the numerous dividend disbursements were, in turn, felt the other way before two o'clock, and lenders, on call, were more numerous at the close of bank hours than borrowers. The market, from the present look of things, promises decided ease, so far as the Street demand is concerned, until next steamer day, or until Tuesday, 7th. The mercantile payments of Friday, which will embrace all the paper falling due the 3d, 4th and 5th July, will be heavy, though general preparation appears to have been made in advance. Foreign Exchange is flat to-day, 109¼@109⅜ on London.

The Stock Market is stronger by 1⅛@2 ₰ cent. than at the close yesterday, and although there is no apparent let up in the disposition of the *Bears* to keep prices down, their ability to do so is not quite so manifest, particularly on the cash bids. The market turned on the heavy sales of Monday and Tuesday in New-York Central shares, and went up 2½ ₰ cent. The stock cannot be driven from its position as a leading Railway security, and the mere fact that twenty or thirty thousand shares have been put ont on contract, 30 or 60 days, at a forced depreciation of from 5 to 8 ₰ cent., from the recent ruling prices, has more decidedly attracted the public attention to the, singularly artificial character of the whole Stock Exchange dealings, than any other movement of the past fortnight. There was also a strong rally in Philadelphia and Reading shares, say from 69¼ to 71½ ₰ cent., while the purchases of New-York and Erie were also large, and a good portion for cash, at an advance of about 1 ₰ cent. from the closing of yesterday, notwithstanding the speculators against the stock have the assistance of two or three thousand shares fresh stock on the Street. Michigan Southern advanced 1⅜41 ₰ cent. and the Guaranteed Scrip recovered 5@6 ₰ cent. on the low sales of yesterday. The only transactions in Illinois Central was at 120 ₰ cent. for the single shares, equal to 130 ₰ cent. before the subdivision to-day. The transfers on the reopening of the books were made with great difficulty. Extraordinary efforts were essayed to borrow the stock outside the Street, and a prominent large holder is said to have been offered a bonus of $12,000 for the privilege of using his 2,500 sharce to depreciate their value $24,000! In other words, if the Stockholder would only be so *green* as to take $5 a share bonus for the loan of his stock 60 days, the borrower would return it to him (free of interest on the money advanced to him in the mean time) worth $10 less in the market than it is to-day; provided he, the borrower, should be as successful in *hammering down* the value of the whole capital with the 2,500 shares, as he calculated he might be. The holder in question could well afford to run this risk, being a very wealthy man, but could not see the propriety of making his neighbors uncasy by lending a cane to break their heads. It would be well if other parties, who own the Stocks now gamed against in Wall-street, but who are tempted by seemingly profitable offers to "turn" them for thirty or sixty days, would study out the force of this example. There was a sale of 1,000 shares Rock Island at 85 ₰ cent. buyer 90 days, and some cash transactions at 84@84¼; closing 85 ₰ cent. bid. Cleveland and Pittsburg advanced 1 ₰ cent., while Michigan Central was more freely put out at 81@80¾ ₰ cent, cash and buyer's option, and 79¾, seller 60 days. There is no more remarkable instance of the power of the recent and present speculation against the market, than the ability of the sellers to depress this Stock. The Street supply was scarcely a thousand shares at the commencement of the same out of a capital of 60,000 Shares. The same efforts directed against the standard Shares on the City Bank list—say the Bank of America or Bank of Commerce—might be equally productive of mischief. Neither Stock is more reliable for regular 8 ₰ cent. dividends than the Michigan Central would seem to be for 10 ₰ cent. Judging from the tone of the New-York *Herald* we infer that the next raid is to be either against the Banks or their mercantile dealers. The failure of a large number of the latter in July is already predicted through its money column, though no signs of the threat and disaster appear on the surface to-day.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₰ cent. The Merchants' Exchange Bank 4 ₰ cent. The New-Orleans Canal Bank 5 ₰ cent., payable to the New-York holders of the stock by Messrs. M. Morgan & Son, No. 57 William-street. The July Coupons on the Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, will be paid by the Ohio Trust Company. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad interest for July will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The Peoples' Bank will pay the interest for the Rome and Watertown Road. The Market Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₰ cent., and the North River Bank, 4 ₰ cent. The Shoe and Leather Bank has enlarged its Capital to $2,000,000.

The Land Sales of the Illinois Central Company in June, amounted to the large sum of $615,000 against $241,000 same month last year.

Philadelphia Mint—June.

Gold Deposits	$217,360
Silver Deposits	1,197,250
Copper Deposits	9,250
Total	$1,424,000

Coinage Executed—Gold.

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
Three Dollars	7,832	$23,496
Total	7,832	$23,496

Silver.

Dollars	94,000	$94,000
Half-Dollars	142,000	71,000
Quarter-Dollars	400,000	100,000
Total	636,000	$265,000
Cents for new issue	2,200,000	22,000

Recapitulation.

Total Gold	7,832	$23,496
Total Silver	636,000	265,000
New Cents	2,200,000	22,000
Total	2,843,832	$310,496

State Canal Revenues.

	Third week in June.	Total to June 23.		Third week in June.	Total to June 23.
1847	$146 596	$1,162,894	1853	$100,576	$383,062
1848	95,518	908 756	1854	101,139	812,084
1849	111,549

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE ACT.

Its Constitutionality Sustained.

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Affirmative Opinions by Judge Denio and Judge Shankland.

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDGE BROWN.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

Metropolitans Comfortable—Municipals Glum.

How the Mayor and his Men Take their Defeat—He Does Not Resign—The Next Process and the Prospects.

Affirmative—Judges Denio, Johnson, Selden, Shankland, Paige and Bowen.
Negative—Judges Brown and Comstock.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood, Appellants vs. *Simeon Draper and Others, Respondents.*

OPINION OF THE COURT BY DENIO, C. J.—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court, sitting in the First District. The complaint is, in substance, an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. Its general object is to obtain a judgment upon the right of the defendants to execute the offices of "Commissioners of Police," to which they have been appointed, pursuant to a statute passed at the last session of the Legislature. The relator, FERNANDO WOOD, claims that he, as Mayor, together with the Recorder and City Judge of the City of New-York, are by law charged with and entitled to perform the duties of Commissioners of Police; and he alleges that the defendants have intruded into and usurped these offices. The special purpose of the action is to obtain a judicial determination as to the constitutional validity of the statute referred to. The defendants have put in an answer, in which they set up their appointment under the act, and the plaintiffs have demurred. The Supreme Court, holding the act constitutional, has overruled the demurrer and given judgment for the defendants; and the plaintiffs thereupon prosecute this appeal.

At the time of the adoption of the present Constitution, the Police of the City of New-York were regulated and governed pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed in the year 1844. The Police force, according to that Act, consisted of a Chief of Police, Captains, Assistant Captains, and Policemen, not to exceed 800 in number, and they were all appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, and the Assessors of the several Wards. (Laws 1844, chap. 315.) By an amendment of the City Charter, passed in the year 1849, a separate department was organized for police purposes, and the Mayor was made its head. A Chief of Police was required to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. (Laws 1849, chap. 197, §§ 10, 20.) The Act of 1844 does not provide for any officers having the name, or the precise functions of the Commissioners of Police, as provided for by subsequent acts; but, after the adoption of the Constitution, in 1853, the Police Department was reorganized by an act of the Legislature, and the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge were constituted a Board of Commissioners of Police; and to that Board was committed the appointment and removal of the Chief of Police and of all the subordinates of the Police force, and the duty of trying delinquent policemen. The Mayor was made the head of the Police, as in the act of 1849. The act of the present year, under which the defendants derive their appointment, and the constitutionality of which is in question, is entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." It unites the Counties of New-York Kings, Westchester and Richmond in one District, to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York." The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is required to appoint five Commissioners of Police—three from New-York, one from Kings county, and one from Richmond, or Westchester, whose term of office is to be three years, but who are to be classified, so that one shall be appointed in each year, and who are to be the chief officers of the said Metropolitan Police District; and, together with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, are to form a Board of Police for the district, of whom three shall constitute a quorum. The Board is to possess all the power and authority of the former Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, including that of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, as such Commissioners, and all the powers of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn as the heads of the respective police departments of their cities. The Board is to appoint a chief clerk and six deputy clerks, and all the officers and men of the police force. That force is to consist of a general Superintendent of Police and two Deputy-Superintendents, five Surgeons of Police, and so many Captains and Sergeants (within certain limitations) and so many Police Patrolmen as may be determined upon by the local authorities of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the remaining towns of Kings county and the counties of Richmond and Westchester,—the Supervisors of New-York, Richmond and Westchester, and of the remaining towns of Kings county representing their counties for that purpose, and the Common Council of Brooklyn representing that city. Each county is to pay its proportion of the Police force, but the funds are to be paid into the State Treasury, and to be disbursed therefrom. The Police force is authorized to "do duty" in any part of the district, "without regard to residence or county lines;" and its members are moreover to possess, in every part of the State, all the law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process. They may execute warrants issued by any magistrate of the State, in any part of the State, without indorsement by another magistrate. There is to be a principal office of the Board located at such place in the District as the Board shall determine, and the Superintendent of Police is to have an office in the same building. The two Deputy-Superintendents are to have offices located where the Board shall determine, except that one is required to have an office in the city of Brooklyn. The district is to be divided into *precincts* not exceeding forty in number, and certain police officers are to be assigned to each. The use of the police property of New-York and Brooklyn is given to the Board, but its ownership is declared not to be changed. The offices of the present Chiefs of Police of New-York and Brooklyn are abolished, upon the appointment of the Superintendents of Police under the act. The act runs into great detail, but the foregoing outline will be sufficient for the understanding of the questions which are to be considered. All former laws inconsistent with it are repealed. The plaintiffs insist that the act is in conflict both with express provisions and with the general and particular arrangements of the Constitution. Much of the discussion at the bar has turned upon the effect of the second section of the tenth article, which is here given at length: "All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct." The principal question which arises upon this provision is whether the terms *county officers*, and *city, town and village officers*, are limited to such officers whose offices existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, pursuant to the laws of the State then in force; or whether they are a general description of a class of officers whose functions are to relate to the localities which are mentioned, without regard to the question whether the offices then existed by law or might thereafter be instituted, and thus embracing both existing and future offices falling within that description. In determining this question, we must keep in mind that the Constitution was not framed for a people entering into a political society for the first time, but for a community organized and furnished with legal and political institutions adapted to all or nearly all the purposes of civil Government; and that it was not intended to abolish these institutions, except so far as they were repugnant to the Constitution then framed. It was declared that all the Acts of the Legislature then in force, and not repugnant to that Constitution, should continue the law of the State subject to such alterations as the Legislature might make concerning the same. (*Art.* 1. *sec.* 17.) By force of these acts, thus continued in force, a great number of offices had been created, and among them, and constituting numerically far the largest portion of all the functionaries of the State, were the county, city, town and village officers, by which the local government was carried on. All the existing general and local offices were referred to in the Constitution very much as they would be in an act of the Legislature. For instance, in the provision immediately under consideration, the boards of supervisors are mentioned as a known county institution. Sheriffs and clerks of counties are referred to in the same manner in the first section of the tenth article. By the eighth section of fourteenth article, the officers of Supreme Court Commissioners, masters in chancery, and examiners in chancery, which were simply statute offices, are, among others, abolished. The Convention must, therefore, be considered to have had in its contemplation the existing official organization of the State, and it is to be understood as speaking of these local officers whose future appointment they were providing for, either as existing legal functionaries, or in the general descriptive sense referred to, according as the scope of the whole provision shall require. With this understanding of the manner in which the Constitution speaks of offices and officers, the construction of the provision is plain. When, in this section, it speaks of *county officers*, and of *city, town and village officers*, whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, and declares that they shall be elected or appointed by the local divisions to which their offices appertain, it refers to offices instituted and existing under the actual laws of the State. So in the next member of the sentence where "all other officers whose election, &c., is not provided for by this Constitution," are spoken of, the reference is equally to existing offices. This becomes apparent by that which follows: "and *all* officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct." This language embraces all offices thereafter to be created, whether their functions are local or general. By giving it this, its natural interpretation, and considering the previous clauses as confined to existing offices, the provision is intelligible and harmonious; but if these clauses are not so limited, there is an inevitable repugnancy. On the opposite construction, we have a mandate that all existing local offices, and all offices which may be thereafter instituted, shall be filled by a local constituency, and at the same time a direction that those thereafter to be instituted, shall be filled as the Legislature shall direct. It will be perceived that four classes of officers are referred to in the section: first, those whose election or appointment is provided for by this Constitution. These are named only to be excluded from the direction to be given; second, existing local officers—the then present county, city, town and village officers. These are to be chosen by constituencies in their respective localities; third, all existing officers whose election, &c., is not provided for by this Constitution, and who are *other* than county, city, town and village officers; and fourth, all officers of every description, local or general, whose officers were to be thereafter created by law. These two classes are thrown into one, and the Legislature is left free to provide for their election or appointment as it shall think most suitable. It follows from what has been said, that if the offices mentioned in the Municipal Police Bill have been created since the adoption of the Constitution, the fact that they are filled by appointment by the Governor and Senate, is not a violation of the portion of that instrument which we have been considering. But it is not enough to take the case out of the provisions of this section, that the names of offices existing when the Constitution was adopted are afterwards changed by an act of the Legislature, or their functions colorably modified. The Constitution regards substance and not form. Now there was, anterior to the adoption of the Constitution, a chief executive officer of the Police, and a large number of captains, assistant-captains and policemen, all of whom, except the Chief, are declared to possess the power of marshals, and the Chief was to possess the power of a Justice of the Police Court. [*Laws* 1846, *page* 469, *Article* 1, §§ 2, 6. *Article* 2, § 2.] All these officials were, I have no doubt, public officers, and they were moreover City officers within the meaning of the Constitution. The Superintendent of Police, his captains, sergeants and patrolmen mentioned in the Metropolitan Police bill, are officials of the same character, possessing substantially the same powers, and authorized to exercise the same functions as those heretofore existing under somewhat different names, and if appointed for the City of New-York, unconnected with the other territory annexed to it by this act, they should have been elected by the electors of the City, or of some division of it, or appointed by some authority of the City. The Police Commissioners, assuming that they were themselves constitutionally appointed, cannot be regarded as authorities of the City within the meaning of the Constitution. Hence it follows that if the provisions of the statute had been limited territorially to the City of New-York, it would have been in conflict with the section of the Constitution often referred to. The duties of the Police force sought to be organized and governed was the sole public object of the enactment. If the appointment of this force in the manner directed by the act is constitutionally impossible, the whole scheme is frustrated. If the public duties with which the act charges the Commissioners cannot be performed by them consistently with the Constitution, their own appointment cannot be upheld; for public officers, without the ability to perform public functions, would be an absurdity. If the case stopped here we should be compelled to hold that the Commissioners were not entitled to execute the official functions which the previous laws committed to the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to inquire into the effect of the police district attempted to be created by this bill. If it is a valid organization, the officers appointed by the bill are not county or city officers; but they are officers of the district thus organized; and whether the offices were created before or since the adoption of the Constitution, the mode of appointment provided is not in conflict with it. If the power to create the district for the purposes mentioned in the act exists, the officers authorized by it do not fall within the denomination of county officers. It is to this branch of the case that the principal arguments of the plaintiff's counsel have been directed. The positions maintained are, *first*, that the Legislature cannot constitutionally establish a new civil division of the State for general and permanent purposes of civil government; and *second*, that to establish such a district, and to organize therein officers for the appointment, regulation and government of a police force, and a body of public officers and policemen, deriving their appointment from the central authority of the State, is hostile to the power of election and appointment conferred upon counties and cities by the above-mentioned second section of the tenth article of the Constitution.

(1.) The established divisions of the State into counties, cities, towns and villages are, as it is correctly stated, repeatedly recognized by the Constitution. The constitutional directions respecting the appointment of officers are based upon and require the continual and permanent existence of these divisions. It cannot be denied that an act of the Legislature which should propose to abolish counties would be hostile to the arrangements of the Constitution. There are a great many provisions of that instrument to the execution of which counties are indispensable. The members of the Assembly are required to be apportioned among the counties; electors must be inhabitants of counties; county boards are required to form Assembly districts. There are to be County Judges and County Courts. The Boards of Supervisors, which are county authorities, may be made the recipients of a portion of the legislative power. Cities and towns are also included in and are indispensable to the carrying out of the arrangements of the Government as organized by the Constitution. But there is nothing in it which requires that these local divisions should always possess the same measure of constitutional power, or that local functionaries should always exist within them possessing the same functions as when the Constitution was adopted. The counties and cities must not only be preserved, but the Legislature must do nothing respecting them which will render them less suitable for the purposes for which they are recognized by the Constitution. All the arrangements to which counties and cities are subservient or instrumental, or in which their agency is contemplated must have their free course unobstructed and unembarrassed. But the act under consideration does not propose to abolish any of these divisions. On the contrary the existence of counties and cities embraced in the Metropolitan district are recognized; and their continued existence is as essential to the arrangements of the act as to the work of the Constitution itself. No subordinate officers or patrolmen of the police can be appointed, and no funds for their payment can be furnished without the cooperation of the county and city authorities. Counties and cities then are not enhverted by this act. Nor can I perceive that any arrangement of the Constitution which looks to the existence of counties or cities or the cooperation of county or city authorities, is broken in upon, or in any respect interfered with by the bill. It may be said that as matters of police have generally been of local cognizance, an act which shall unite for police purposes, several counties and cities, cause the local divisions to be less distinctly defined; and this is true. But this, if it proves anything, proves too much. The argument would stamp the distribution of administrative authority among the local divisions with the attribute of absolute permanency. Every change in this respect would intensify or detract from the distinctness with which these divisions were marked when the Constitution was framed. Within our recollection the arrangements for the support of the poor have been the subject of changes which have taken power from the county authority and given it to the towns, and the reverse. District-Attorneys were once appointed for several counties. Afterwards one was appointed for each county. The same features are found in respect to common schools. In the administration of both town and county agencies are employed, but changes are often made by which power is taken from the one and given to the other. If we were to establish the principle that the Legislature can never reduce the administrative authority of counties, cities or towns, can never resume in favor of the central power any portion of the jurisdiction of these local divisions, or change the partitions of it among them, as it existed when the Constitution was adopted, we should, I think, make an impracticable government. It is the business of the Legislature to adjust, in the interest of the whole people of the State, the distribution of the powers of local government, taking care that no direct provision of the Constitution is violated, and that no arrangement which it has made is incidentally disturbed. We do not find that an organization like the Metropolitan District is anywhere forbidden; and we are unable to see that any arrangement of the machinery of government which the Constitution has provided will be impeded or disturbed by the execution of the act. We conclude, therefore, that the act is constitutionally valid so far as this objection is concerned.

Before proceeding to the other ground of objection, it will be useful to state certain principles, which, though not controverted, have sometimes been overlooked in this argument. In the first place, the people, in forming the Constitution, committed to the Legislature the whole law-making power of the State, which they did not expressly or impliedly withhold. Plenary power in the Legislature for all purposes of civil government is the rule. A prohibition to exercise a particular power is an exception. In declaring, therefore, whether a given statute is constitutional, it is for those who question its validity to show that it is forbidden. I do not mean that it must be expressly inhibited, for there are but few positive restraints upon the legislative power contained in the instrument. The first article lays down the ancient limitations which have always been considered essential in a constitutional government, whether monarchical or popular; and there are scattered through the instrument a few other provisions in restraint of legislative authority. But the affirmative prescriptions and the general arrangements of the Constitution are far more fruitful of restraints upon the Legislature. Every positive direction contains an implication against anything contrary to it, or which would frustrate or disappoint the purpose of that provision. The frame of the government, the grant of legislative power itself, the organization of the executive authority, the erection of the principal courts of justice, create implied limitations upon the law-making authority, as strong as though a negative was expressed in each instance; but independently of these restraints, express or implied, every subject within the scope of civil government, is liable to be dealt with by the Legislature. As it may act upon the State at large, by laws affecting at once the whole country and all the people, so it may in its discretion, and independently of any prohibition expressly made or necessarily implied, make special laws relating to any separate district or section of the State. As a political society the State has an interest in the repression of disorder, and the maintenance of peace and security in every locality within its limits; and if from exceptional causes the public good requires that legislation, either permanent or temporary, be directed towards any particular locality, whether consisting of one county or of several counties, it is within the discretion of the Legislature to apply such legislation as in its judgment the exigency of the case may require, and it is the sole judge of the existence of such causes. The representatives of the whole people convened in the two branches of the Legislature are, subject to the exceptions which have been mentioned, the organs of the public will in every district or locality of the State. It follows that it belongs to the Legislature to arrange and distribute the administrative functions, committing such portions as it may deem suitable to local jurisdictions, and retaining other portions to be exercised by officers appointed by the central power, and changing the arrangement from time to time as convenience, the efficiency of administration, and the public good may seem to require. If a particular act of legislation does not conflict with any of the limitations or restraints which have been referred to, it is not in the power of the Courts to arrest its execution, however unwise its provisions may be, or whatever the motives may have been which led to its enactment. There is room for much bad legislation and misgovernment within the pale of the Constitution; but whenever this happens, the remedy which the Constitution provides, by the opportunity for frequent renewals of the legislative bodies, is far more efficacious than any which can be afforded by the judiciary. The Courts cannot impute to the Legislature any other than public motives for their acts. If a given act of legislation is not forbidden by express words or by necessary implication, the Judges cannot listen to a suggestion that the professed motives for passing it are not the real ones. If the Act can be upheld upon any views of necessity or public expediency which the Legislature may have entertained, the law cannot be challenged in the Courts. It may be proper to make one other remark of a general character. It has been said that a tendency may be discovered in the Constitution towards local administration and in favor of decentralizing, as it is not inaptly called, the powers of government, and that a policy in that direction more marked than in any of our former systems is plainly to be traced in several constitutional provisions. This I believe to be true. So far as the Convention proceeded in that direction, it is for the Courts to follow; and it may be that in the construction of doubtful provisions regard should be had to this political tendency. But we cannot, in furtherance of such a supposed policy, however plainly it may be perceived, create exceptions or restraints on the Legislature which are not fairly contained in the Constitution as it is written. It may be the duty of the Legislature to follow out or advance such a line of policy; but the business of the Courts is with the text of that fundamental law as they find it. The Courts have no political maxims and no line of policy to further or to advance. Their duty is the humble one of construing the Constitution by the language it contains.

(2.) These general remarks lead me to the consideration of the last ground of objection to the act under consideration. It is said that, by the provisions of the act, the local constituency of the City of New-York is deprived of the rights secured to it by the second section of the tenth article of the Constitution already quoted. It is suggested that the Constitution is to be taken to have assumed the subject of police to be localized in the several cities and counties. Then, as its administration was committed to certain City and county officers when the Constitution was framed, and the second section above mentioned determined, in effect, that these county and city officers should forever thereafter be elected or appointed by a local constituency, it is argued that no change can be made by the Legislature by which that constituency can be deprived of the franchise of choosing its officers of police. This position would be unassailable if it could be maintained that the subject of police had, by any constitutional provision or arrangement, been irrevocably committed to the Counties and cities. But there is nothing in the Constitution directly touching the subject of police. If such a provision exists, it must, therefore, be an implied one; and nothing is suggested from which it can be implied, unless it is the provision that county and city officers shall be chosen in the counties and cities. But this does not prove that the then existing functions of county and city officers were always to continue to exist and to be performed in the cities and counties. No one will contend that the Legislature could not abolish the office and the functions of any officer whose office was not a constitutional one, but was one created simply by a legislative act. Should they determine to-day that the office of Public Administrator or Street Commissioner, or any other officer whose office was not established by the Constitution, had become unnecessary or useless, they could abolish the office and the functions together. Should they determine that the functions of Public Administrators, for instance, should be no longer local, but public convenience would be promoted by establishing an office having the same powers, with a jurisdiction co-extensive with the State, there is nothing in the Constitution to prohibit such an act of legislation. But, suppose it should be considered that public convenience would be promoted by the establishment of such an office, with jurisdiction over the maritime counties of the State. In neither case, as I conceive, would there be any Constitutional objection to giving effect to the views of the Legislature, by an act which should enlarge the territorial jurisdiction and change the mode of appointment. The local constituency would in the case supposed become inapplicable. The constitutional provision would no longer meet the case, and it would be left to the Legislature to provide such mode of appointment as it should judge expedient. Now, in the case before us, the Legislature must be considered to have determined that public convenience and the public good would be promoted by abolishing the local character of the police of the four counties mentioned in the bill, and creating a new jurisdiction embracing them all. The defendants' counsel explained the strong public necessity which he supposed there was for the new arrangement. With this question we have nothing to do; but, certainly, it is not impossible to suppose that there might be adequate public motives for the consolidation of the police force of the four counties. If such motives could in the nature of things exist, we are to assume for the purposes of this question that they did exist. Where, then, is the prohibition in the Constitution forbidding the abolition of the local police arrangements of the City of New-York? It cannot be implied from the suffrage conferred upon the people and local authorities to choose the police officers while they are local. This would subordinate the public necessities and interests, which might lead to the abolition of the local office to the franchise vested in the locality of selecting the officer. But the more just view is that the franchise was created on account of the public interests connected with the office, and not that the office was created on account of the franchise. The public benefits resulting from the office lead to the creation of the local constituency. When it is determined by the authority to which the Constitution has committed the solution of such questions that the offices as county offices are no longer necessary or expedient, we cannot say that they must be continued as county offices in order that the constituency shall not be disappointed in the enjoyment of the franchise.

Some subordinate questions have been argued, but the views above expressed, if correct, dispose of the case. We are of the opinion that the judgment of the Supreme Court should be affirmed, and it is accordingly affirmed.

COMSTOCK, J., and BROWN, J., dissented.

OPINION OF JUDGE SHANKLAND.

By SHANKLAND, J.—The act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," is, by the proceedings, alleged to be unconstitutional. That act having received the sanction of the Legislature, and Executive Department of the Government, is clothed with all the forms of law. Nevertheless, if its provisions are directly, or by necessary implication, repugnant to the Constitution, it is the province and duty of the courts so to declare it. But if the law should be found to be within the competency of the Legislature, however much we may doubt the policy or wisdom of the enactment, it is our duty to uphold it, and vindicate the legislative power. It is needless to say the judicial records of this court show that we have never shrunk from the performance of this duty on just occasions.

The Constitution vests all legislative power in the Senate and Assembly, with certain restrictions and limitations imposed on that body by the Constitution itself. Independent of those limitations the legislative power is omnipotent within its proper sphere. The Legislature, in this respect, is the direct representative of the people, and the delegatee and depositaries of their power. Hence, the limitations of the Constitution are not so much limitations of the Legislature, as of the power of the people themselves, self-imposed, by the Constitutional compact. When the Court declares a law unconstitutional, it in effect declares that the sovereign power of the people has so far been abdicated by themselves. This consideration has led the Courts, in all governments which are based on the theory that all power resides in the people, to give strict construction to compacts which deprive the people of this sovereign power. It will not be presumed that they intended to abdicate their and cannot be disregarded without infringement power, unless they have so declared in express terms, or by necessary implication.

These principles are fundamental, conservative, upon the reserved rights and power of the people.

Hence, the courts have frequently and uniformly declared, that they will not adjudicate a law unconstitutional when it is to be made so by inferences or presumptions only, or when the question rests in doubt.

Any other rule of construction would bring the legislative and judicial branches of government into collision, to the ruin of one or both.

The wisdom of the conservative maxims of the courts are further exhibited by the consideration that the Legislatures are chosen at frequently occuring elections, and for short terms. Hence, if they err in expressing the wants of the people, or exceed their powers, the error or excess may be quietly and quickly corrected by the people themselves, through subsequently elected representatives.

But if this Court wanders from its judicial orbit, and in its progress collides with a coordinate power, when moving in its legitimate sphere, who shall restore the system to harmony, and regulate its dynamical forces? Such collision must terminate either in judicial revolution, or new constitutional compacts.

The appellants' counsel base their objection to the law, mainly upon its supposed repugnancy to the second section of the tenth article of the Constitution, which declares that "All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all *officers* whose *offices* may be hereafter created by law, shall be elected by the people *or appointed as the Legislature may direct.*"

This objection, when reduced to its analysis, is, that the officers created by the Act in question should have been directed to be elected by the people of the district, or appointed by the local authorities thereof; and, as it does not, but confers that power upon the executive of the State, it violates the Constitution in respect of the mode of appointment. To this objection it is answered, that these officers are neither county, town, city or village officers, but paramount, in respect of territorial limits, and jurisdiction, and duties, to any of them.

And we are of opinion this answer is legitimate. The limits of the Metropolitan Police district extend to and embrace four counties, including two large and contiguous cities, and intervening rivers and harbors. Within this extended district, all the lesser civil divisions of the State are, for police regulation and action, obliterated, but left intact for all other governmental purposes; and the several divisions elect or appoint their local officers as heretofore. We cannot say, therefore, that the provisions of the Constitution, in this respect, have been disturbed. Indeed, it is certain they have not. But it is said that if the Legislature may erect new districts of territory, other than those mentioned in the Constitution, they may defeat the intention of that instrument, in respect to the mode of electing or appointing to office. This argument may have much force to prove the Constitution defective in its provisions against its own subversion by the people themselves, by virtue of their reserved legislative power. But it does not advance one step in proving the power or duty of this Court to interpose the judicial shield between the people and the Constitution, when the latter has been left defective, either intentionally or inadvertently. We cannot make judicial supplements to that solemn compact. We are the depositaries of no such power. But the possibility of infringing upon the existing manner of electing or appointing officers is greatly overstated by counsel. In all the three great departments of government, the executive—legislative—and judicial, the *offices*, and the mode of electing the *officers* to fill them, are fixed by the Constitution in such clear and definite language as to exclude all other offices and modes of appointment in competition with, or substitution for them. It declares that the legislative power of the State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly (Article 3, section 1.) The executive power shall be vested in Governor, (Article 4, section 1,) and the whole judicial power is so parceled amongst the several courts, and the mode selecting the judges by election so specifically pointed out, that no doubt can exist, that, not only the mode of selecting the officer, but the duty of the officer, is *exhaustive* of that function of government, and excludes all idea of a reserved power on this subject, save as provided by the twenty-third section of the sixth article, in respect of the creation of tribunals of conciliation, and section fifth of the same article, which confers upon the Legislature power to "alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity, as they had possessed it theretofore." So, in respect of the officers of State, such as Secretary, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspectors of State Prisons, &c., the mode of appointment, and in most cases the duties of the office are fixed, and cannot be altered, or transferred, or abolished, by the Legislature.

So, too, the several counties have the imperative right to choose sheriffs, clerks, coroners and district attorneys every three years. (Article 10, sec. 1.) Those offices therefore cannot be abolished, therefore, nor the mode of their appointments changed. Nor can the common-law duties pertaining to those offices, so far as the names of the officers are descriptive of them, be abrogated in any material respect or transferred to others. (2 Denio Rep., 275, Warren vs. The People.) I know the court seem to admit, in the case above cited, that the Legislature might abolish the office of clerk, or transfer a portion of his duties to another officer.

However it might be held, under the Constitution of 1821, in respect to abolishing the office of the present Constitution, by its tenth article, would seem to confer a perennial power upon the counties, and to *command of excise.* "Sheriffs, &c., shall be chosen once in three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen."

This review of the Constitution, from the standpoint *of fear of its subversion*, ought to remove the excessive alarms of those who tremble for its safety. If some small *modicum* of power to appoint to office is left in the executive, its exercise will not be felt in its contact with the great mass of power conferred by election and local appointments.

We have, thus far, examined the Constitution, for the purpose of finding an express or necessarily implied prohibition of the legislation in question; and having found none, the constitutionality of the law follows as a necessary result. But this does not exhaust the subject, nor do justice to the other side of the question, viz., the affirmative power implied in the last clause of the second section of the tenth article, *to create new offices and to direct the mode of their appointment.*

By that clause of the Constitution, "all other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, *or appointed as the Legislature may direct.*" This clause provides for two contingencies. First, officers whose offices were created, or recognized as existing, by the Constitution, but whose mode of induction was not prescribed by that instrument; and secondly, offices newly created by the Legislature, other than county, town, city and village offices. These provisions make it evident, the People, in adopting the Constitution, meant to reserve to themselves, through their immediate representatives, the right to create new offices to meet the wants and exigencies of a great and growing State. The wise and experienced statesman who framed and recommended this provision for adoption, well knew that no human provision could foresee all the wants and dangers of twenty years of the future—for which time they hoped the instrument they had formed might endure. (Article 13, sec. 2.) The science of sociology teaches the wisdom of such a provision, in all forms of government which hope for perpetuity. When the whole frame of government is cast in an iron mould, every *desire* of renovation is *treason*, and every *change* is *revolution.* Hence, to allow a verge for unforeseen contingencies is wisdom, as flexibility is strength.

Upon this construction of the Constitution, the Legislature have acted, ever since its adoption, by creating the offices of Pilots, Commissioners for almost every conceivable object, both general and local, Harbor Masters, Auditor of the Canal Department, State Reporter, Wreck Masters, Notaries Public, and numerous others. This power of creating new offices, and filling them by appointment by the Governor, in conjunction with others, was exercised by the first Legislature convened under the Constitution, and has never been questioned in the Courts until now. If the power were doubtful, contemporaneous construction, and continued action under it without objection, go far to prove the assumed construction to have been legitimate and in harmony with the other provisions of the instrument, in the judgment of the people.

But it is said that the offices heretofore created by the Legislature were mere agencies, ephemeral in duration and insignificant in power. If this were so, it would not vary the question nor validate the inference sought to be drawn from it. The question is one of *power*, and not its abuse or excess. But an examination of the various offices, above referred to, will prove that, both in importance and duration, if they do not equal in importance, they do not much fall short of those created by the Police Act.

Another argument, urged by the appellants' counsel, is, that if the last clause of the said second section has reference to local offices or officers (which they deny,) then the words "by the authorities thereof," should be interpolated after the word "*appointed,*" so as to confine the power of appointment to the local authority of the city or village.

But this construction ought not to prevail, for two reasons: first, it is evident the Constitution was not intended to limit the power of appointment to the local authority, or the framers would have inserted the limitation which we are asked to interpolate, and which the framers had just used in the preceding clause. They understood the value and power of words; and, in a document of so solemn a character, must be deemed to have both *weighed* and *counted* them. The omission of those words of limitation is, therefore, expressive of an intent not to confine the appointing power to the local authority.

The second answer to this argument is, that the last clause of the section did not confine its provisions to local offices only, but had in contemplation all officers, whether general or local, whose election or appointment has not already been provided for in the Constitution; and also, officers to fill offices thereafter to be created, other than county, town, city and village offices. But, as this argument was not much pressed, I will not further answer it, or do more than allude to the dangerous consequences of interpolating new provisions into a fundamental law.

The appellants' counsel further urge that the law in question was enacted by the Legislature, in the form it is, to evade the constitutional provisions, but in fact to deprive the City of New-York of the right to choose their own police-officers, and to draw patronage to the central power. These are grave charges, and if true subject the individual members of that body to impeachment. I will not say that a law may not be a palpably evasive of constitutional provisions, that it would be the duty of the courts to pronounce the law void: not, however, because the Legislature intended to *evade* while they *violated* its provisions, but because they had not succeeded in the evasive effort. We are not made judges of the motives of the Legislature; and the court will not usurp the inquisitorial office of inquiring into the *bona fides* of that body in discharging their duties.

Looking at the provisions of this act, and comparing them with the offices heretofore existing prior to the Constitution, they create offices before unknown, in respect to territory, powers, duties, duration, succession and combination. It is true, there had existed officers prior to the Constitution, who performed similar duties in limited sections of this whole territory; but no one of them, or all combined, had powers conferred by this act. The power and facilities afforded by the act seem well calculated to effectuate the great objects of a police force; and if the right of election or appointment of this force had been conferred upon the local authorities, I doubt not it would have been hailed by the citizens of New-York as a well-devised law, adapted to their pressing wants. But being a newly created office, and other than a county, town, city or village office, I am clearly of the opinion, the Legislature could direct the mode of their appointment.

Of one thing I am fully persuaded. If the Legislature had not in this case the power to create new offices, under the clause of the Constitution before cited, no case can possibly arise which will authorize them to do so.

The City of New-York is the commercial metropolis of this Continent—its port is filled with shipping from every clime—its streets crowded with residents and sojourners, intent on business, pleasure, and crime—and through its gates, into the interior of the State, come swarming myriads of emigrants, from every kindred, tongue, and people of the Old World. And how has the local authority of that great City discharged its duty of local government to its citizens and the State at large, in protecting them in their liberty, life, and property? Let the statistics of crime answer, and convict that authority, either of remissness of duty, or the system of Police hitherto in force is radically defective. But let the cause be what it may, which has paralyzed the arm of criminal law, the State is bound to protect the citizen in his life and property, irrespective of locality; and if, in the judgment of its representatives, the local authorities have failed to accomplish this object, it was their duty to substitute another system, more effectual in execution.

There is no error in the judgment, and it should be affirmed.

OPINION OF JUDGE BROWN—AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE BILL.

The People, ex rel., vs. *Simeon Draper and others.*—BROWN, Justice.—I dissent from the opinions just delivered. While I am sensible of their learning and concede their ability, I dissent from much of their reasoning, and from their legal conclusions. I dissent from them because they sanction an exercise of legislative power never before exerted in this State—a power which deprives a portion of its people of rights hitherto deemed to be of the utmost value—the right to select their own local officers and to conduct their own local administration; and which is in effect subversive of the form of government framed under the Constitution. At the consultation which ensued upon the close of the argument, my brethren, with a single exception, seeing no constitutional impediment, expressed their opinions in favor of the validity of the act of the 15th of April, 1857, to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof. Nothing has since occurred to reverse that opinion. I recognize their greater learning, their matured wisdom, their riper judgment; and I bow before their superior authority. Yet I cannot surrender the convictions of my own mind. Convictions carefully and deliberately formed, and sincerely and conscientiously entertained. And in vindication of the dissent which I am constrained to express, I propose to enter into such an examination of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass this act, as the pressure of my daily employments, and the protracted sessions of the Court have permitted me to make. And by some arguments drawn from the express words of the Constitution, from its spirit and manifest intention—from the objects to be attained by its various provisions, from the adjudications of the Courts and the commentaries of learned writers, to disprove, if I can, the existence of the power which the Legislature have thought fit to exercise. If the principle of the act affected property and private rights only, there are considerations which would constrain me to silence. But apprehending, as I do, that it may be made a precedent for measures which no man can foresee, and the consequences of which none can estimate, I think it right to place side by side with it the opinions given in the affirmance of its force and validity, some reasons why they do not command my concurrence and assent.

Limitations upon legislative power is one of the purposes to be effected by a written Constitution. An absolute, unqualified grant of the power to make laws implies the power to do whatever the sovereign people themselves might do, and places the frame and structure of the government, as well as every other subject to be affected by law, at the disposal of the Legislature. Without the limitations and restraints usually found in written Constitutions, the government could have no elements of permanence and durability, and the distribution of its powers and the vesting their exercise in separate departments would be an idle ceremony. The right of self-government in the local bodies, and the power of the people of those communities to select the local officers and conduct the local administration—a right of *very greatest* origin, and hitherto deemed to be of inestimable value, would utterly disappear, or existonly at the pleasure of the Legislature. These limitations need not appear by express terms. Negative words are not essential to create a valid limitation. It may appear and result by necessary implication, and have all the force of an express prohibition. Every lawyer knows this, and yet I think it worth while to enforce it by authority. "Necessary implication," says Lord ELDON, "means not natural necessity, but so strong a probability of intention, that an intention contrary to that which is imputed, cannot be supposed." Wilkinson vs. Adams, 1 Vesey and Beames', 466. "It is an established rule in the exposition of statutes, that the intention of the lawgiver is to be deduced from a view of the whole, and of every part of a statute to be taken and compared together. The real intention, when actually ascertained, will always prevail over the literal. *Sairs leges hoc est verba earum tenere sed vim ac potestem.* 1 Kent Com. 154. By the third article of the Constitution, the legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. Being vested in the Senate and Assembly, it is vested nowhere else. And so wherever laws have been made dependent upon the vote of the people, they have been held void. This Court so held in Barto vs. Himrod, 4 Selden 483. Judge RUGGLES there says: "The exercise of this power (the power to remake laws) is not expressly prohibited by the Constitution, but it is forbidden by necessary and unavoidable implication." So the second section of the 6th article declares there shall be a Court of Appeals, and the third section of the same act, that there shall be a Supreme Court, having general jurisdiction in law and equity. It is nowhere said there shall not be other Courts with like authority. Yet the prohibition against their creation is too plain to admit of doubt. Hence it results from this rule of construction that what the people have done in the fundamental law, the Legislature shall not do, and when that instrument prescribes a mode of exercising a function of government, such as making laws, administering justice, or selecting officers, the Legislature are prohibited from prescribing a different mode. It is within the compass of legislative power to create the office of Chancellor, and that of Circuit Judge. It requires no express Constitutional authority to do this, and it is nowhere said it shall not be done. And why may it not be done? Because the prohibition results from the seventh section of the fourteenth article, which declares that the offices of Chancellor and Circuit Judge are abolished from and after a given day. So the instituting a court for the administration of justice would be within the powers usually exercised by legislative bodies, and it is not forb

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Debate in Parliament on the Greytown Bombardment—Reduction of the Bank of England Rate of Interest—The Handel Festival at Sydenham—The Queen's Loves—The Pope's Illustrations of Torture in Italy—Lord Palmerston's Triumphs in the House—Silk Trade of Great Britain—New French Line of Atlantic Steamers.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, June 19, 1857.

A most interesting and important debate has been going on in the House of Commons for the last two hours on the subject of Greytown, pursuant to the motion of Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, as mentioned here this day week, but which could not be put till to-night. Lord PALMERSTON, backed by the Attorney-General, declared it to be contrary to international law to demand reparation for proceedings which both characterized as cruel and indefensible; and the instances of Copenhagen and Sebastopol were cited in proof that private sufferers from bombardments had no redress against the belligerent powers.

ROEBUCK delivered a fierce invective against this doctrine, and stigmatized it as the usual policy of PALMERSTON to truckle to the strong and bully the weak, and adduced China and Brazil as illustrations of his meaning. He was much applauded. So too was DISRAELI, who followed on the same side and brought forward the exertions France was making to obtain redress, though France had claimed no protectorate, and its position was essentially different from England, which, nevertheless, had shamefully ridden off on the answer given to the French Minister at Washington, instead of affording a manly exposition to its own subjects on the merits of the matter, on international grounds, if such existed, which he denied. He read various memorials and documents, and wound up a most effective speech, from his point of view, by expressing a conviction that redress would and should be obtained, either either by the direct pressure of Great Britain, or, by what he was still more sanguine of, the spontaneous generosity and sense of justice of the United States, where but one opinion could be entertained of the atrocity of the wanton and mischievously-planned destruction of a defenceless town.

Other speakers of minor note having addressed the House, Lord JOHN RUSSELL next spoke, and adopted the views of the Government, acting on the advice of the law officers of the Crown, that, according to the precedent of nations, there was no redress for private citizens however cruelly used, as those at Greytown were most cruelly. But he then proceeded to censure the Government for not drawing a very wide distinction between the wrongs done to private citizens and the indignity offered to the British flag flying at the house of the Vice-Consul. The subject shortly after dropped, but there is no doubt it will now become a standing theme in Parliament. You will hear plenty of it, especially as there seems to be an end of Walkerism, of which event little notice has been taken since the news arrived here.

Though the political news from Europe by this mail is probably the least significant of approaching change dispatched for a very long time back, barren as such dispatches have been, the majority of American readers interested in commerce will probably consider the deficiency amply atoned for by the announcement that the bank rate of interest has been unexpectedly, and most gratifyingly, reduced from 6½ to 6 per cent., and there is a consequently upward tendency in all things mercantile. Although the existence of a state of matters here that would well have warranted this alteration has long been known, nevertheless the alteration itself, now that it has arrived, has taken the public by surprise. It had been well understood that reluctance of the Bank of England Directors to reduce the rate was mainly owing to the incertitude prevailing as to the Bank of France; and although the status of the latter establishment has been deemed sound and healthy, and even prosperous, still the shadow cast over its future by coming events, or rather the apprehension of them, has filled our threadneedle street augurs with forebodings that present appearances would prove deceptive, and that disorder would be the order of the day.

The week has been one of vast elasticity of spirit in this metropolis. One of those periodical fits of musical monomania which sometimes seize upon Englishmen, and which was exemplified in the instance of PAGANINI and JENNY LIND so remarkably, set in, and carried all classes before it, that is, all who could command half a guinea and upwards, and the necessary supplemental funds for expenses of a trip to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. For there this Handel Festival has been held, and is now being wound up, this evening closing the third oratorio, on a scale such as oratorios had never been dreamt of before, there being 2,500 performers, under the guidance of the all-accomplished COSTA, and a consequent precision obtained unequaled under any other *bâton*. Everything was on an equally stupendous footing, provision for the sumptuous feeding of 6,000 guests being made and little enough it was; while, such is the immensity and beautiful symmetry of the area, that a sense of crowding or inconvenience never for a moment oppressed the spectators. The Queen and Prince Consort, with their family, and future Prussian son-in-law, and an Austrian Archduke, were present at the Wednesday's performance, her Majesty's reception being the warmest she ever received in public, so much so that she herself seemed quite surprised at it, and made a series of obeisances and gratulatory acknowledgments from the royal box, with an elaboration and impressiveness that struck the most experienced observer of these ceremonials of pageantry with astonishment.

Yesterday, the anniversary of Waterloo—of which one now hears not a word, not even of the annual presentation of the two little flags by the owner of the Dukedom of Wellington, as quit-rent for the revenues of Strathfieldsaye and all its princely appurtenances—her Majesty held a levee, which was so overflowingly attended that the list of presentations is not published in to-day's *Court Circular* and morning journals, and has to be postponed till to-morrow. The presentations by the *Corps Diplomatique* are given; and among them figure the names of V. L. PEUYN, Esq., and Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of New-York, by Mr. DALLAS. Among the absentees from this body, the representative of Neapolitan majesty continues to be noticed, all the more so from the singular pains taken by the personal organ of the British Prime Minister to fix public attention on the persecuting proceedings in the dominions of the ever-denounced Bomba. Of the pertinence of this point you shall judge.

The *Morning Post* has this morning followed up its revelations of a short time back respecting the use of torture in Sicily by the Neapolitan authorities, by a second communication from its "Own Correspondent" on the same subject, illustrated by wood-cuts representing the thumb-screw, the instrument used for turning the nuts, and the iron rings used for shackling the feet. The use of such means of illustration is so much a novelty with respect to our morning journals, that public attention is called by them to the subject in an increased degree, as was the case when the same paper gave a representation of the "cap of silence." The official journal of Palermo, April 8, devoted five columns to the denial of all that was then stated, which denial, which the writer does not hesitate to pronounce a series of "impudent falsehoods," has been reproduced in the pages of the Russian organ *Le Nord*, printed at Brussels. The organ of the Neapolitan Government maintained that MEDICI, to whom the cap of silence was said to have been applied, was a creation of the writer's fancy—that RE, said to have been tortured in the same manner, had acknowledged to three foreigners who visited him in prison, that he had nothing to complain of—and that torture is not used in the prisons at all. The Neapolitan Ambassador accredited to the Court of London has presented a remonstrance on the subject to the British Government, with what effect may be judged from the length and tone of the article which appears this morning—the *Morning Post* being, moreover, the organ of the Government. The writer repeats his assertions respecting MEDICI, and adds some details respecting his arrest, and the barbarous manner in which he was dragged to prison. The acknowledgment of RE is admitted; but what, says the writer, "could the man reply, finding himself in prison, and in the presence of the Inspectors of Police? The English and the French Governments will comprehend that a man in the power of the police, and shut up in prison, could not speak the truth, except at the risk of new tortures, and perhaps his life." The details of RE's arrest, and the cruel treatment he received in prison, are then gone into, and the writer adds two other cases, in which torture was applied to a young man named CARACCIOLO, who took up arms in 1848, and to a girl named SARLI, scarcely twelve years of age, whose father was arrested with the view of obtaining disclosures relative to the concealment of certain patriots who had evaded the search made for them, and who nobly offered to suffer, instead of him, the cruelties which she had heard were practiced on political offenders. The writer concludes his exposures by referring to documentary evidence as to their truth, which exists in the *chancelleria* of the Grand Criminal Court at Palermo. He instances a paper signed by Dr. GOYNE, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Royal University, and Dr. PANDOLFINI, Professor of Pathology in the same Institution, to the effect that the wounds on the persons of GRANO, MISTRETTA, PARRINO, and CIANSIO, implicated in the attempted insurrection of the 27th of January, 1850, were the results of torture, owing to which the Court was obliged to cancel the revelations made by the accused, on the plea that they were extorted by pain, and not trustworthy. Two other prisoners, SPECIALE and RINI, retracted the revelations extorted from them, as they said, by torture, and exposed their necks, shoulders, wrists, and ankles, which were covered with sores. On the 6th of September last, Dr. PANDOLFINI and Dr. LEOPARDO, Professor of Medicine in the Royal University, laid before the same Court a certificate, which is also preserved, to the effect that the wounds observable on the persons of these men were produced by torture, as in the case of GRANO and his fellow-insurgents. The Neapolitan Government will find it difficult to refute accusations made with so much circumstantiality, and will probably take refuge in "a dignified silence." The courts of justice are open to it, but this appeal is not likely to be made, for obvious reasons.

Where, it will be asked, at such a juncture, is GLADSTONE, who first made all Europe ring with denunciations of the persecutions of the Neapolitan patriots? The right honorable rhetorician is no-where. No one knows what has become of him, and, what is worse, no one inquires. There have been several matters lately upon which votes and speeches from him might be looked for and were looked for; but vote nor speech came there none; and the most voluble and loquacious of the human race is as dumb as a stock fish. The overwhelming success of PALMERSTON has apparently crushed all vitality out of GLADSTONE; and the latter being at best but of a second-hand nature, the reflex of others' ideas, he has been extinguished in the blaze of the wonderful old Viscount's triumph in these new scenes in the new Parliament. Fresh victories fill the sails of the antique adept in all wiles. Not only did he carry the second reading of his Jew bill in the Commons on Tuesday night by an immense majority, but in that majority was one of the most conspicuous members of all former minorities on the same question, namely, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Lord DERBY's Colonial Secretary of State; and several other Tories of considerable note, including Sir FITZROY KELLY, likewise seceded to the sids of religious tolerance; thus giving almost absolute assurance to the surmise that the bishops have been won over in the Upper House, and that there the Jew bill will be carried, and ROTHSCHILD be canonized as a Parliamentary saint, instead of being pitied as an unparliamentary martyr. But this is not all, nor near all. The Tories, being lately reproached with having no organ in the daily press, repurchased the *Morning Herald* from the assignees of its late bankrupt proprietors, inaugurated a policy, and got up a dinner to one of the whippers-in of the party, by way of giving the new journal something to talk about. Apparently in pursuance of the same design, Lord DERBY last night elaborately brought on a counter-motion for the defeat of a Government proposition respecting some most objectionable polemical taxes in Ireland, known as Ministers' Money. Not only was he defeated, but the defeat was rendered indescribably mortifying from the circumstance that the most damaging blows were dealt by the ablest of his own lieutenants, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who openly deserted him and joined the Government, the two most influential of the Derbyite members thus seceding in one week, each in either house.

The election petitions come on next week in the Lower House Committees, and some interesting law cases in the other House, including the famous one,—for famous it may be already regarded—as to the rival claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury, the litigants being the present Duke of Norfolk, the head of the Great Catholic house of HOWARD, for his infant son, to whom the estates were devised, and the Earl of TALBOT, as the presumptive heir-at-law according to the old settlements. The sale of the late Earl's historic effects at Alton Towers, one of the great show houses of our feudalesque nobility, commences on Monday next, and promises to rival that of Fonthill, when the catalogue of VATHECK BECKFORD's curiosities brought seven guineas a copy.

An action of a somewhat interesting character was tried this morning in the Court of Exchequer Westminster. Among the numerous models of Sebastopol and Cronstadt which popular curiosity called into existence during the war, was one of the latter place, constructed of plaster, on a wooden frame which was exhibited for some time in Piccadilly. It was the work of a Neapolitan exile, the brother of Prince CYRELLA, and was sent from Paris for exhibition in London, where it was consigned to the care of an Italian named TEZ, a merchant and custom-house agent. The interest of the public in the model terminating with the war, it was removed to the Crystal Palace, the proprietors of which agreed to its being exhibited there for six months, on condition of receiving a commission of 10 per cent. in the event of its finding a purchaser. It was placed in that part of the building devoted to tropical plants, and the heat caused the framework to shrink, thereby damaging the fortifications and harbor, which at length presented the appearance of suffering from the effects of an earthquake. Thereupon an action against the Crystal Palace Company was brought by CYRELLA, the damages being laid at £500. On the part of the Company, it was shown that TEZ selected, or at any rate approved of the spot where the model was placed, and that he undertook to provide a glass case, which he neglected to do, and the Company, to protect it, covered it with a calico awning. TAZ admitted having offered the model to Mr. FERGUSON, the Company's manager, for £200, and it was alleged by the latter that he had subsequently expressed his willingness to take £100 for it. The model of Sebastopol, made at the Crystal Palace, which was twice the size of CYRELLA's, cost only £40, and Mr. FERGUSON stated that that was a correct model, while CYRELLA's model of Cronstadt was not correct. The town was represented as occupying a rocky island, whereas the site is really a low sandy ridge. He considered that £50 would be a good price to any one who wanted the model. Another witness, an Italian, on the other hand, valued it at £700. The Lord-Chief BARON, in summing up the case, made some strong remarks on the amount of damages claimed after an offer to accept £200, the absence of the plaintiff, and the delay in proceeding with the action, the injury to the model having occurred eighteen months ago, and the action having been commenced in June, 1856. Taking these circumstances into consideration the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Passing to a commercial item by way of finale: A return which has just been made to the motion of Mr. HADFIELD, of the quantities of raw silk imported into the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years shows the progress which the export silk-trade of the United States has made during that period, as far, at least, as England is concerned, and its proportion to the entire supply. In 1842, when the total importation was 3,951,773 pounds, only four pounds were contributed by the silk-growers of the United States. In the following year, when the imports generally fell off, the quantity rose to 1,201 pounds; but, though the average of the subsequent years shows a considerable increase, the trade has suffered great fluctuations, and the importation has never advanced beyond 24,280 pounds, the quantity imported in 1851. In the following year it fell to 968 pounds; then it increased again, and in 1854 amounted to 17,667 pounds, but since then it has again declined, and last year was only 4,330 pounds, out of a total supply of 7,383,672 pounds. The chief sources of supply are China, India and Egypt, which last year contributed 6,948,471 pounds, or considerably more than six-sevenths of the whole quantity imported.

With another item of some commercial interest to your readers, the present budget must close.

The Emperor NAPOLEON received yesterday afternoon, at St. Cloud, a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of seaports interested in the establishment of the transatlantic line of steamers. Each Chamber had dispatched a representative to defend its interests, and to point out the superior advantages of his native town. The citizens of Nantes are said to be under the impression that the proposed line, which will receive a very handsome subsidy from the State, is destined for their port; but the Emperor held out no promise or sign of preference to any one of the ports represented by the deputation. In accordance with his invariable reserve, he will hear what can be said in favor of each, and decide on the port which promises the greatest advantages to French commerce. It is thought Havre will be selected for the outward passages, and Brest for the return voyages, but this, though probable enough, is of course mere conjecture.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Astronomical Fiasco—Death of a Notability of Parisian Society—Sale of Paul Delaroche's Paintings—The Exhibition of Fine Arts—Feruck Khan—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

We have passed the solemn moment in which the comet was to pulverize into dust our beautiful planet, and thus have gained another lease of life on this precarious foot-stool of ours. Nevertheless, many credulous souls saw the day approach with fear and trembling, and not a few long breaths of satisfaction were drawn when midnight of the fatal day announced that the astronomers were *farceurs*. The day was the most lovely of the season, not a cloud was visible from sunrise till sunset, and as if out of pity for the fears of the comet-struck individuals, instead of the heat of the preceding days, the thermometer suddenly fell to a cool and comfortable temperature, and thus the idea of a grand conflagration was more or less dissipated. It is yet true that there were people irreverential enough to allow the day to pass without recollecting that it was the period fixed for the grand spectacle; but these were not readers of the *Charivari* or the *Journal pour Rire*. *Charivari* represented a *bourgeois* escaping to the country with his family, and not leaving behind his address! and another *bourgeois* who had conducted his family, not forgetting himself, up to their ears into the waters of the Seine, where they coolly awaited the grand event! But it is an ill wind that blows no one any good: the telescope men of the Place de la Concorde and the Pont Neuf, have had a profitable week of it, affording "peeps" at a sou a head at the vacant skies.

There died, this week, at Vienna a Princess who has long been a celebrity in the fashionable world of Paris—the Princess BRAGATION. It was not long ago that, in speaking of the new hotel of the Marchioness PAIVA, I spoke of the great number of private palaces in the aristocratic quarters of the Capital, which owe their origin to a love adventure, or to the caprices of a capricious woman. The residence of the Princess BRAGATION comes within both of these categories. It is situated in the Avenue Gabriel, between the Palais Elysée and the Place de la Concorde, one of the loveliest spots for a residence in Paris, and is itself a *bijou* of a palace, buried in the depths of a long and lovely garden, in the very centre of Paris. It is one of the houses which are the mystery and the admiration of strangers, and, I may yet say, of Parisians as well, outside the limited acquaintance of its occupant. It has, in appearance, but one floor, a guirlanded colonnade, a classical perystyle, and a relief of dark-foliaged trees and twining plants; you may call it an allegorical pavilion, or a temple of Diana, or a retreat of love, or a palace of voluptuousness. Its style shews that it was not erected for the simple necessities of a residence, but for allegory and for pleasure. In the midst of a dozen hotels the most desirable of the Capital, the hotel Bragation is the most desirable of all. Its neighbors are the Palais Elysée, of the Emperor, the British Legation, the Russian Legation, the magnificent hotel of the Countess PONTALBA, the forsaken and unfortunate hotel of the Duke DE PRASLIN, the new hotel of one of the PEREIRE brothers, and the hotel of the Imperial Club, formerly the Turkish Legation.

The Princess BRAGATION was the widow of the Russian General BRAGATION, one of the most brilliant officers of PAUL, and a companion in arms of SUWARROW—SUWARROW the illustrious, known not less for his boots, his candle-eating propensities, and his talent in imitating the crow of the cock, than for his glorious campaign in Italy, and for the gigantic thrashing he got from MASSENA. General BRAGATION was killed at the battle of Borodina, where a French ball struck him in the breast as he mounted a redoubt at the head of his men.

The Princess was then about twenty-five years of age. She had rank, beauty, and fortune—a trinity of qualities which opened up for her a career of successes that was not to be confined to the limits of her own country. After the close of the war she came to Paris to seek consolation and a position in the midst of a society which had buried its dead and only asked to renew its lease on a life of peace and fast living. The Princess was a refined and an educated woman, and soon attracted attention by the extraordinary care she bestowed on her person. Her habits were those of a Byzantine lady of the tenth century. Amber and the enervating perfumes of Asia impregnated her apartments. It was her that revived the habit of receiving company in a reclining posture—she was never seen on foot during the whole day. Her person and her couch were covered with the finest dentelles and mousselines. It was the comedy of CLEOPATRA revived, without the "realism" of the original.

Madame BRAGATION was carried from her couch to her carriage. Her excessive pallor, the nonchalance of her position in her carrisge, her toilette uniformly white, gave her a sepulcral air that made her known to all the *habitués* of the public promenades as *La Dame Blanche*. But this pallor was her own work; it was her passion to look pale. She thought it ignoble to carry a bloom on the cheek, and by means of leeches constantly applied, maintained herself in a state of exsanguination. Her blood was so completely impoverished that she was compelled to surround her person by artificial means with a temperature of 45 degrees centigrade. She carried this abuse of leeches to such an extent that when she went on a promenade she took in her carriage a bottle of these animals, and if she felt the slightest pain, or the suffusion of her countenance, they were then and there applied in order to reëstablish the desired equilibrium, and was then carried into her house on returning on the litter of an assassinated woman.

Shortly before the accession of LOUIS PHILLIPPE to power, a young Englishman of great personal beauty, made an irruption into Paris, carrying devastation into the hearts of the fair ones, and leaving desolation where before happiness reigned. This Anglo Saxon Adonis was Colonel KARAPOO, since become by the death of his father, Lord HOWDEN, now British Ambassador at Madrid. Not content with destroying the peace of all the distinguished households of the city, the handsome Colonel determined to popularize his devastating physique with the people, and had himself painted at full length and exposed at the Exhibition. All Paris was inflamed: people only swore by KARAPOO. The Princess BRAGATION was drawn into the current of admiration for the handsome Englishman, and gave him her hand. The union was of short duration: a separation took place, and although Lord HOWDEN saw his wife from time to time, they never lived together afterward.

During the last war, the Princess persistently refused to return to her country. The Emperor NICHOLAS finding his threats and entreaties useless, deferred at last to the Princess' wish, and gave his consent to her stay in France.

It was reported that all the diamonds of the Princess BRAGATION, valued at three millions of francs, were in the hands of the late absconding banker, M. THURNEYSSEN, who had carried them with him to the New World. This, however, has been contradicted, but not upon authority.

When PAUL DELAROCHE died a few months ago, he left in his *atelier* a large number of unfinished and a few finished works, for which he had no order, and which thus became the property of his heirs. At the late exhibition of his works at the Palace of the Fine Arts, these naturally figured on the catalogue with his other works. A very large majority of them are crayon portraits and unfinished sketches on a small scale, in all about two hundred and thirty objects. The sale has run through four days, and the large price paid for these objects proves, more than words, the high estimation placed upon the artist's merit. In this collection, however, there were a few pictures of superior merit. A reduced copy of his celebrated Hemicycle was bought by M. GOUPIL, of the Print-House of GOUPIL & Co., for 43,000 francs. Mary with the Holy Women on Good Friday, was also bought by M. GOUPIL, at 41,000 francs. A Martyr in the time of DIOCLETIAN was bought by the same at 36,000 francs. (This picture represents the body of a young woman floating on the Tiber, and is considered by many critics his best work.) The first sketches of his great pictures sold at prices varying from one to four thousand francs. Two large designs, fragments of the Hemicycle, brought 2,300 francs.

Notwithstanding the heat, a very considerable crowd visited the Crystal Palace on Monday, the opening day of the Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts in France. The Exhibition contains 2,715 paintings, 427 objects of sculpture, 140 engravings, 95 lithographs, and 87 pieces of architecture. All these works are distributed in nine immense rooms in the galleries of the building. Contrary to the generally received opinion, none of the chiefs of the French schools are represented. INGRES, ARY SCHEFFER, DEGAMPS, DELACROIX, and ROSA BONHEUR, shine by their absence. HYPPOLITE FLANDRIN has sent but two portraits, having been occupied during the last two years in painting the three *absides* of the beautiful Church of Lyons. The pencil of M. LEHMAN has been exclusively employed in the throne-room of the Senate. For several years the French Exhibitions have not offered any illustrations of the grand historical or religious style. French art seems to be concentrated in the spirituelle execution of *tableaux de genre*. Such is, this year, the whole success of the Exhibition. The artists and the public appeared on the day of opening to admire most the pictures of MEISSONNIER, GEROME, ROBERT FLEURY, ALFRED STEVENS, KNAUS.

Several American artists are represented in this Exhibition, and as I shall have occasion to return again upon the subject, an appreciation of their merits will be given.

Some weeks ago I gave you a brief account of a visit to the Persian Ambassador at Paris. This gentleman has just received from the Shah of Persia a handsome present and an additional title for his services in the affair of the treaty with England. This circumstance recalls to mind some traits I have since learned in the life of this Eastern "wise man," that are not without interest in demonstrating the Oriental idea of the qualities of a diplomat. FERUCK KHAN commenced life as a shoemaker; but he had talent and ambition, and by playing courtier to the Shah, attracted attention and secured a place. Once in the way, he arrived by rapid strides at the top of the ladder. He is known at home as the greatest liar in all the East! It was precisely this quality that induced the Shah to put him into diplomacy. But for this character he would never have been sent to compete with the diplomats of Paris and London. He is endowed besides with a vast amount of quick cunning, is easy and graceful in his manners, has a fluent and attractive delivery, and tells lies by the hour in the most flowery language known to the flowery nations! I am afraid now that he hadn't a full fear of the fate of Ananias and Sapphira before his eyes when he told us that the Persian people were awaiting with inexpressible impatience the arrival of an American Legation in their country. These hints, it is hoped, will be useful to that Legation—when it is appointed; for FERUCK KHAN is going home, and is likely to be the leading statesman of his country.

As you already know, Mr. CRAWFORD, the sculptor, is now in London, under the hands of the American Cancer Doctor in that city, Dr. FELL. Some time ago the directors of the Middlesex Hospital gave Dr. FELL the privilege of trying his cure during a period of six months in the wards of that Hospital, without requiring of him the divulgence of the secret of his cure. This condition was such an obvious violation of all principles of orthodox science, which never recognizes secrets, that the medical journals of London and in fact of all Great Britain, immediately called the directors of that institution to account. Dr. FELL was compelled thus to make known his compound, and it proves to be a union of two caustic substances long known and used in the profession for the destruction, of morbid tissues—the chloride of zinc and the Sanguinaria Canadensis (Indian blood root.) These are skillfully combined with three or four *medice* which serve to facilitate the application and the good effects of the remedy. But the remedy of Dr. FELL is made from caustic substances which have long been used by the cancer doctors of America, and which any student knows are capable of destroying any tissue to which they are applied, morbid or healthy. The remedy of Dr. FELL, therefore is a mechanical remedy, like the knife: it is not pretended nor cannot be pretended that the caustic exercises any salutary influence upon the condition of system which produced the disease. It has this advantage over the knife, that there are certain temperaments which prefer death even to the use of a cutting instrument; while it has this enormous disadvantage, that whereas the knife, aided by chloroform, removes the cancer in five minutes, and absolutely without pain to the patient, the caustic requires from three to six months of atrocious suffering, which often as fatally compromise the patient's life as the disease itself. Dr. FELL's practice is therefore a mere transplantation of an already old American quack system to a new and unexplored soil, where he is reaping from it a rich harvest.

M. VELPEAU, the most distinguished Surgeon in Europe, and recognized in America as well as here as the "Bible of Surgery," has reiterated over and over again, within the last two or three years, that certain forms of cancer, and, unfortunately, precisely those forms that are most common, are never cured, no matter how the local disease may be removed. The microscope, and a very long and extensive experience, have demonstrated the fact. All his old patients, upon whom he had apparently operated successfully for these forms of disease, return after five, ten, or fifteen years, with a new attack. How, then, in removing mechanically the local manifestation of a constitutional and irremediable disease, or predisposition, if you please, is a tedious and painful cauterization preferable to the painless and instantaneous operation of the knife? The question is a very simple one.

Chloroform has been pressed into the service of the law. A few days ago they caught a thief at Brussels, who professed (by silence) that he was deaf and dumb. It was believed that this was a pretence, and that he was the same man who was arrested some time before at Anvers and there, to avoid the Belgian laws, spoke only Dutch, although this was spoken with an accent. It was important to ascertain his nativity, and in order to do this it was essential that he should talk. After various means had been exhausted in vain, a physician present proposed giving him chloroform. The idea was recognized at once as an ingenious and useful one, the proper preparations were made, chloroform was administered, and as soon as consciousness was destroyed the rogue commenced to pour out a volley of as good French as one often hears!

The French Academy has given itself a new title, to the displeasure of the Emperor, in refusing to grant the premium for poetry. The subject which was proposed last year by the Count DE MONTALEMBERT, in the name of the Academy, was "The Taking of Sebastopol. Certain academicians, friends of the Government, SAINT BEUVE, MERIMEE, EMPIS, and others were disappointed in seeing the initiative of this subject taken by the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. About 150 compositions were offered; the Academy was surprised to find that not one of them came up to the grandeur of the subject. Some of the members, in order that the Academy might not be charged with ill-will, insisted that the premium had better be awarded to the most meritorious of the productions. But the majority, on the recommendation of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT, and of M. DUPIN, thought that the honor of the Academy, the national importance of the subject, put in competition, and the literary reputation of France, ought to decide that there was no production equal to these considerations. M. DUPIN said: "We are not only judges—we are judged."

Are we to infer that poetic inspiration is dead in France?

Some editor out West has been immortalized in the columns of the Paris *Presse*. The editor in question placed the following two lines in his columns: "A gentleman of this name of THALBERG has given a concert here: he plays the piano very well." The *Presse* wants to know what is the use of having a reputation if it is to be endangered by such laconism as that?

MALAKOFF.

SPIRITUALISM IN BOSTON—SAVANS DENOUNCING IT.—The award of the Committee in the case of Dr. H. F. GARDNER against the Boston *Courier* is published in the *Courier* of yesterday, as follows:

The Committee award that Dr. GARDNER, having failed to produce before them an agent or medium who "communicated a word imparted to the spirits in an adjoining room," "who read a word in English written inside a book, or folded sheet of paper," who answered any question "which the superior intelligences must be able to answer," who "tilted a piano without touching it, or caused a chair to move a foot;" and having failed to exhibit to the Committee any phenomenon which under the widest latitude of interpretation could be regarded as equivalent to either of these proposed tests, or any phenomenon which required for its production, or in any manner indicated a force which could technically be denominated Spiritual, or which was hitherto unknown to science, or a phenomenon of which the cause was not palpable to the Committee, is, therefore, not entitled to claim from the Boston *Courier* the proposed premium of five hundred dollars.

It is the opinion of the Committee, derived from observation, that any connection with Spiritualistic Circles, so called, corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They, therefore, deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against this contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of man and the purity of woman.

The Committee will publish a report of their proceedings, together with the results of additional investigations and other evidence independent of the special case submitted to them, but bearing upon the subject of this stupendous delusion.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Chairman.
LS. AGASSIZ,
B. A. GOULD, JR.,
E. N. HORSFORD.

CAMBRIDGE, June 29, 1857.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at the University of the City of New-York.

The Commencement of the University of the City of New-York, at NIBLO's yesterday, was well attended. The Council, Faculty and Students mustered in procession from the University to the place of celebration at 9¾ A. M. Chancellor FERRIS offered prayer, after which the exercises were as follow:

Oration—Latin Salutatory: Mancius H. Hutton. New-York City.

English Salutatory Addresses, with Oration—The Mother of Napoleon: Thomas S. Mount, Stony Brook, L. I.

Oration—Danger of Foreign Alliances to the Republic: James A. Murdock, New-York City.

Oration—Success in Life: William Greenough, New-York City.

Philosophical Oration—Intellectual Cultivation a Means of Happiness: James W. Lingenfelter, New-York City.

German Oration—Die Haunterscheinungen der Deutschen Literatur: Hermann D. Wrage, New-York City.

Oration—The Atlantic Telegraph: Alfred S. Collins, New-York City.

Oration—The Idea of Beauty in the Poetry of Greece: Alfred A. Post, New-York City.

Greek Oration—He Gothamomachia: Wenham Kidder, New-York City.

Oration—The Religious Element the Basis of Civilization: James Jamieson, New-York City.

Oration—The Genius and Character of Milton: J. Allen Maxwell, New-York City.

Poem, with the Valedictory Addresses—Edward A. Collier, New-York City.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Edward A. Collier, Wenham Kidder, Ward C. Pardee, Alfred S. Collins, J. W. Lingenfelter, James M. Parker, Wm. Greenough, J. Allen Maxwell, Alfred A. Post, Man. B. Hutton, Thomas S. Mount, Herm. D. Wrage, James Jamieson, Jas. A. Murdock.

The degree of Bachelor in Science was conferred upon JAMES J. GILLETTE, New-York City.

Degrees of Master of Arts were conferred on Rev. Geo. M. S. Blauvelt, of class of 1850; Rev. Charles C. Wallace, of class of 1853; Rev. J. Wm. McGregor, of class of 1853; David Tuthill, of class of 1854; Howard A. Martin and Wm. Ivertson Smith, of the same class.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Milons W. Blackman, of Alabama; W. F. Peck, Pennsylvania; Wm. P. Coleman, South Carolina; John Neff, Jr., Maryland; Robert M. Stephens, Canada West; Henry D. C. Hamers, New-York; Judson D. Shakester, New-Jersey; and James R. Stone, Rhode Island.

The following honorary degrees were then conferred: Degree of A. M., on David P. Holton, M. D., N. Y.; Rev. Joseph McKee, N. Y.; and the degree of D. D., on Rev. Samuel Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew's, N. Y.; James S. Evans, Setauket, L. I.; Rev. John Jennings, of the United Secession Church, Toronto, and Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Philapelphia.

Degrees of L. L. D. were conferred on George Smith, F. A. S. and F. R. S. A., of London, England; and Horatio Allen, A. M., of New-York.

University prizes were bestowed on Wm. H. Phrance, Jamaica, L. I., (three) best in Latin, in Greek and in mathematics; and on Myer S. Isaacs, (three) best in Latin, in Greek and mathematics. This young gentleman is the son of the venerable Jewish Rabbi, Dr. Isaacs.

Mr. HUTTON's Latin Salutatory, addressed to the Chancellor, the Council, the Faculty and the audience successively, was delivered in good voice and with appropriate gesture. The humorous speech of Mr. KIDDER elicited a good deal of merriment.

Mr. MAXWELL's oration was much applauded. He descanted upon the genius, the scholarship, the poetry and the Christian faith of the blind Poet.

The poem and valedictory addresses of Mr. COLLIER were very effective, and his farewell to his classmates very affecting. Most of the orators were the targets at which myriad bouquets were thrown as they left the stage. Music intervened between oration, and at the close a benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. FERRIS.

The next term of study will commence on the third Wednesday of September. Persons wishing to join either of the classes will present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's Room, in the University, on the preceding Tuesday, September 15, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Rutgers' Female Institute.

The eighteenth annual commencement of Rutgers' Female Institute drew a large audience together at the Rutgers-street Church yesterday. Long before the hour at which it was announced that the exercises would begin people gathered at the doors and strove to gain admission. When the doors were opened the crowd was so great and it occupied so much space (for it was principally composed of ladies) that for some time it appeared doubtful whether the hindermost individual would be able to get into the building at all. Shortly before 3 o'clock the President, Trustees and Faculty entered the Church in procession and occupied seats upon the stage. The pupils of the Seminary, most of them attired in white, were arranged in the pews which flanked the central aisle. A greeting song was sung, the words written by a pupil, Miss IDA CROSBY, music by SIGISMUND LABAR, Esq., and Rev. Dr. KEESE, President of the Institute, offered prayer. Then followed the

Reading of the Report of Committee on the Compositions of the Third Department, with the Prize Composition, by Dr. COGSON, Chairman.

Reading of the Report of Committee on the Compositions of the Second Department, with the Prize Composition, by Dr. FRANK TETHILL, Chairman.

Reading of the Report on Compositions of the First Department, with the Prize Composition, by Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS.

Reading of Report on Penmanship, (N. M. TERRY, Esq., Chairman,) by Mr. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary of the Institute.

Reading of Report on the French Examination, by the Secretary.

Reading of Report on Music, by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN.

Reading of Report on Geographical Examination, by the Secretary.

Reading of Report on Needlework, by the Secretary.

Reading of Report on Drawings and Paintings, by the Secretary.

Reading of Report on Mathematical Examination, by Professor RICHARD M. BULL.

Distribution of Awards.

Gold medals for the best original essays were awarded to JANE S. BRAND, in the Third Department; to MARY B. SCOTT, in the Second Department; and to LAVINIA HUBBELL, in the First Department. The three compositions were respectively entitled "Our Joys and Sorrows," "O'er the varied face of Nature"—a poem, and "The Discipline of Pain." The names of the competitors for these prizes were unknown to the several Committees, who decided their relative merits after the award was made.

A gold medal was awarded to Miss MARY HUSTED for the greatest proficiency in French. Miss UNICE L. FARNHAM carried off the gold medal in Mathematics, and to Miss MARY ROBERTS a similar testimonial was given for good penmanship.

The first honor for punctual attendance was awarded to Miss MARIANNE EDWARDS, and for the greatest improvement to Miss CLEARWATER.

Testimonials were given to pupils of the various Departments for proficiency in different branches of study.

In presenting their diplomas to the members of the graduating class, Rev. Dr. KEESE briefly addressed them and bade them an affectionate farewell. He announced to the audience that Mr. VAN NORMAN had resigned his position as principal of the Institute, and that Prof. CHAS. H. GARDINIER, A. M., would succeed him. He then presented a silver pitcher, in behalf of the members of the class which have graduated within the last six years, to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, principal of the Institute, and read the following letter, which explains the touching circumstances of the gift:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: In parting with you as the Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, we are commissioned by our associates, the united graduates under your care within the last six years, to beg your acceptance of the accompanying memorial of our unfeigned regard.

From our full hearts we thank you for the uniform courtesy, the rare ability, and the lofty Christian integrity, which have ever characterized your instructions.

In leaving this for another sphere, may you share the blessing which came to the weary wanderer on the plain of Haran, and hear the cheering words, "Behold I am with thee in all the places whither thou goest."

If hereafter we shall revisit these scenes, and miss your welcoming smile, and familiar tones, we will fondly hope that with a white-robed throng more joyous, we may meet again, where we shall no more sing our "Parting Hymn." Dear Teacher, Farewell.

In grateful affection yours most truly,

Sarah C. Clark, 1851.	Josephine Hoxie, 1855.
Geor. H. Hepburn, 1852.	Sarah M. Norris, 1855.
Susie M. Barstow, 1853.	Dora B. Robinson, 1856.
Sarah E. Condit, 1853.	Sar. O. Youngblood, 1856.
Mary G. Murphy, 1854.	Lavinia Frost, 1857.
Margaret E. Strang, 1854.	Isabel A. Smith, 1857.

Committee.

Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

The inscription on the Pitcher was:

"Presented to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., on the occasion of his retirement as

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Close of the Argument on Mrs. Cunningham's Application for Letters of Administration on the Doctor's Property.

Before A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

When the Court opened, yesterday morning, to hear the closing argument of Judge Dean on the application of Mrs. Cunningham for letters of Administration on the property of the late Dr. Burdell, Mr. Teasey appeared with the affidavits of Mrs. Cunningham, that had previously been required by Mr. Tilden. The Judge then continued his argument, in which he claimed that the omissions of the contestants were the most extraordinary of the prominent features of the case. This he thought was shown by the most extraordinary part of the case, as shown by the irregular record of the Justices' Court in Herkimer, which they had produced, while they omitted to bring other and more reliable papers in the case. This Justice came not only with a mutilated record, but with only a part of the papers. The remarkable register of the Herkimer Hotel was also omitted. Would not that register have shown that Dr. Burdell was not there on the 25th, 26th and 27th of October. Other contradictions of the Herkimer witnesses were pointed out, and the counsel argued that Dr. Burdell had business in New-York on these days in October, and had no business in Herkimer. He defended the witnesses for claimant, who had been assailed by the contestants. They had given a history of Dr. Burdell for every hour, and it fully corroborated the testimony of Augusta. That Burdell was home on the 28th, was admitted, although Fagg, kept by the keeper of kept mistresses, and Grant, the man with a carpet-bag, had once been called to prove his absence on that day. Augusta was also corroborated by Dr. Marvine, in respect to her mother's visit in Goshen on the 27th, her presence as a witness at the wedding, and the fact that the man married at least resembled Dr. Burdell. If it had been a fabricated marriage, then the murder must have been a part of the drama, must have been then premeditated, or the marriage would have been of no use. If fabricated, too, Mrs. Cunningham would have overacted her part. She would have gone to her confidants and told them, as a secret, that she was married, and would have devoted her time to manufacturing evidence of the wedding. What motive could have actuated Dr. Burdell in drawing up the statement that he had made no will, and delivering it to the claimant, unless it was to prove to her that his property was free from encumbrance? He made this declaration to the woman whom he acknowledged he had wronged, and whom he had then agreed to marry. Altogether these papers established the fact of the marriage. He felt that whatever triumphs he had had over the sex, he had now got his match, and this accounted for his gross agues. The party held in the house, from which Dr. Burdell lamely excused himself, showed that there was something between him and this lady which made him ashamed to meet his friends. The Doctor's frequent declarations of his intentions to go to Europe was further corroborated by Augusta's testimony. The Doctor's letters to Demis Hubbard showed the motive for secrecy to be what Augusta stated. If the air were not redolent of the facts of their relation, these letters, dug out hyena-like by his relatives, would prove it—those letters in which he sends miserable pittances the price of prostitution. If this were a fabricated marriage, some fact would have been found to contradict her; but no such fact had been found, and he had a right to say that no such fact existed. The testimony of Ellen was corroborated on all material points. He admitted that Dr. Ware's testimony was not such as to be reliable in regard to the dates, but his testimony was not necessary. That Mary Donohue did not always tell truth was shown by various facts; among others, her statement that she saw both doors of the safe open, when the fact is that it has but one door. This case must stand or fall upon the evidence of Augusta. Her evidence had been fully corroborated in the attempt to impeach it, and no men had been found base enough to say one word against her character. She stood before the Court pure as marble, and her testimony must prevail, unless the other side succeed on the other point—the self-contradictions. The counsel had not examined the evidence with a microscope, as one of his opponents had, nor with a telescope, like the other, to find a blemish on the cheek of beauty or a spot in the sun; but he looked upon the whole testimony as one would look upon the course of a river. Though it has coves, and counter currents and eddies, the great current sweeps onward to the ocean. So the great current of truth in this case was towards the marriage—towards a secret marriage—a marriage extorted from a bad man by the woman he had wronged. Here and there might be eddies, but if followed out they would be found to unite with the current of the river and sweep on with its waters. There was no goal to this testimony except that of the secret compulsory marriage. Take that and you tread your way through the labyrinth; take any other and you are lost in its inexplicable mazes. He asked the Court to decide exactly the reverse of what the contestants asked. They asked the Court to say by its decree, not only that the marriage was a fiction, but that as a part of that fiction, there was a conspiracy in October last to murder Dr. Burdell, for without that was no fruitage the fiction could yield. They asked the Court to say that this Christian mother has willfully suborned and polluted her pure-minded daughter, to become a co-conspirator in the fabrication of the marriage, and in the murder, and to perjure herself, time after time, on the witnesses' stand. On the other hand he said all the presumptions were in favor of her innocence and the truth of her testimony of the secret marriage. It was incredible that a conspiracy should have been formed to fabricate a marriage with a man living under the same roof, the ceremony to be performed by a clergyman who might pass their door every day, and that the conspirators should remain in the house three months exposed to detection and the Penitentiary.

It was incredible that Mr. Marvine and so many other respectable people should have been guilty of perjury. If it were true that in the ordinary gestation, a child should be born to Harvey Burdell, then not only all the ties of blood and nature, and all the dictates of humanity, demanded that the Court should lean in favor of that innocent unborn child rather than in favor of those who have no direct claim upon the property. He would say nothing of the consequence of a decree of bastardy in advance—with consequences they had nothing to do. But the decision in this case must either bring that fair daughter down with guilt and infamy, or send her away from this Court as she came into it—firm, honest, unsuspected. He asked the Court to give her an heritage to which she could point for the rest of life, bright as burnished gold, and pure as her womanhood and her chastity.

When the Judge had concluded his argument,

The Surrogate said the case had been argued ten hours on one side and eleven hours on the other, yet that time had hardly been sufficient to analyze the case thoroughly. He should, therefore, give it the more careful and minute examination. It was perhaps the most extraordinary case that had ever come before him, involving not only the rights of the parties, but questions touching the order and happiness of society. He would be glad if counsel on both sides would furnish additional suggestions in writing or print, and would take perhaps more than the usual time in deliberating upon it.

It is not probable that the decision will be made public for several weeks.

Decisions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Alfred T. Serrell vs. *Collins & Pell.*—This was a motion for an injunction. The complainant obtained a patent for an improvement in machinery for making mouldings, which was issued May 16, 1848, was reissued Jan. 7, 1852, and again reissued June 21, 1853. His right under the reissued patent has not been established at law, but a suit is now pending in this Court, in which the validity of the patent is to be contested and tried. Under the original patent and the first reissue he failed to establish his right. The bill was filed in this case for an injunction, but the defendants attack the novelty of the invention, and on other grounds claim the right to use the invention.

Held by the Court—That, under the circumstances, the complainant must make out a case clear of all doubt, to authorize the Court to issue the injunction. That such a case has not been made out, and the motion for the injunction must therefore be denied. But it is ordered that if the defendants are not ready to try the action at law now pending against them, when it is called at the next term of the Court, then that an injunction issue against them, as prayed for.

For complainant, Mr. Gifford; for defendants, Mr. Keller and Messrs Van Antwerp & James.

Eli B. Gebhard et al. vs. *James Bogardus.*—This was also a motion for an injunction. The complainants are the owners of a patent issued July 19, 1853, to Sylvester J. Sherman, and reissued July 1, 1856, for an improvement in tools for the use of mechanics, which consisted in the combination of a spring catch with a spirit level to enable it to be attached to the edges of squares, rulers and other tools for ascertaining vertical, horizontal and other right lines.

Evidence was given by the defendant to show that the invention was used by him more than two years before the patent was applied for.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the complainants had not made out so clear a case as to entitle them to an injunction.

Motion denied.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford; for defendant, Mr. Craig.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Oscar F. Shackelton vs. *William Evon.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted.

E. B. Hamed, &c., vs. *Isaac C. Snediker.*—Referred to Livingston Livingston, Esqs.

John Cavenaugh vs. *Margaret Cavenaugh.*—Divorce granted.

James Foley vs. *Charles F. Watts.*—Motion granted.

Otto Schloemer vs. *Ferdinand Hartog.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, but with liberty to renew on further affidavits.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JULY 3.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 117, 52, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66.

The Anniversary and Commencement Exercises of Genesee College and Seminary, at Lima, closed last Friday. Several thousand assembled from the circumjacent villages and towns, other States and Canada.

A Canadian mechanic has contrived a "Sound Telegraph," worked by valves through a steam whistle.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 2, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 @7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request and is stiffly held. Java, 16c. @16¾c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Jamaica, 12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate; prices favor factors.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Middling	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	15	15¼	15¾
Fair	15¼	15¼	15¾	16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and drooping. Sales: 7,400 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 80@ 6 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 05@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 50

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 85@$9 for low to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern continues heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and inactive, at $4 @$6 for Fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request and is steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 2,000 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $1 25@$1 45; 3,500 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 10@$3 20; 1,175 boxes Messina Lemons, at $1 25@$1 65, and 1,775 boxes de Oranges, at $2 55@$3 55, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request for home use and for export at full and buoyant prices. Sales: 21,000 bushels, including prime Canadian White at $1 95; ordinary to fair Western Red, Spring and Club, at $1 50@$1 87; and (350 bushels) new crop White Tennessee—the first lot of the kind disposed of here this season—at $2 25 ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is worth, to-day, $1 15@$1 18, ₱ bushel. Sales: 1,800 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce and nominal. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are firm, at 66c.@68c. for Western; 67c.@67½c. for State; 69c.@69½c. for Canadian; 62c.@64c. for Jersey; 67c.@69c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@58c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is salable and steady. Sales: 44,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound; 84c.@85c. for mixed; 87c.@88c. for yellow; and (nominally) 86c.@90c. for white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 350 bales River bought at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales transpired, to-day, of 43 bales of last year's growth, at 9c.@11c.; and small lots of crop of 1855, at 6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, at our nominal rates. Porto Rico, 30c.@37½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@32½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new transpired in this line to-day.

OILS—The general inquiry is tame; prices show no important variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork is active and advancing. Sales: 1,600 barrels, in lots, at $22 50 for Mess; $24@$25 50 for Clear Mess; and $19@$19 10 for Prime ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 7¼c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 280 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 309 bbls., at $14 @$15 for Country Mess; $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $26@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $22@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 18c.@21c. for Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are dull and nominal, owing to the continued disagreement of parties about prices. Small lots of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Melado were purchased at essentially unchanged rates.

TALLOW—Sales: 8,000 lbs. prime at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 335 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 32c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. To Liverpool, Cotton, 2-32d.@3-32d. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@2¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6d.@7s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 3d.@9d. ₱ barrel; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Management takes pleasure in announcing the production of the

MAGNIFICENT FAIRY SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

Entitled

THE NAIAD QUEEN;

OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1857;

on the afternoon and night of July 4, and every evening until further notice.

The spectacle has been for months in preparation, and will be presented in a style of elegance and splendor far eclipsing any former attempt to present to the citizens of New-York a combination of

NOVELTY, MYSTERY AND BEAUTY.

In order to give increased effect to this great "scenic wonder," the services of the following popular artistes (in addition to the already excellent stock company) have been secured:

MRS. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT,

who will appear as the Naiad Queen.

MLLE. KATRINA,

the beautiful dansense, from the Gaiety Theatre, New-Orleans.

MR. WM. WOOD,

the unrivaled young and daring pantomimist, and a corps of

ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

For particulars, see bills of the day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

NO PERFORMANCE on Friday, July 3, being the eve of the 4th of July.

Third night of the

LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.

MONDAY, July 6,

when will be presented Donizetti's favorite Opera, in 3 acts,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

for positively this night only.

Mme. DE LA GRANGE,

Signori BRIGNOLI,

AMODIO and COLLETTI,

in the principal roles.

Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1

Secured Seats.....50 c. | Fifty cents extra

Family Circle.....50 c. | Amphitheatre.....25c

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, 1857,

The novel Style,

Grace and Beauty of

SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,

have called forth enthusiastic applause from Crowded and Brilliant audiences.

This evening the great star will make her third appearance in the grand ballet of

PAQUITA.

Supported by the entire ballet Company.

Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jorden, Mr. Thos. Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in the elegant petite comedy of

BACHELOR'S TORMENTS

To-morrow—The glorious Fourth, and Birthday of Independence.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

Monday—Signorina Theresa Rolla and the Vaudeville Company.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress.

Mr THOMAS BAKER.....Musical Director.

Doors open at 6½; performances commence with the overture at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1857,

MARRIED LIFE,

with a powerful cast, and

A ROMANTIC IDEA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, 1857.

INGOMAR.

Ingomar.....Mr. F. Conway

Parthenis.....Mrs. F. Conway

Myron.....Mr. H Bland

BETSY BAKER.

Betsy Baker.....Mrs. C. Hale

Mr. Meuser.....Mr. C. Hale

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On THIS EVENING, (Friday,) July 3,

MISS ELIZA LOGAN

will appear, in her great character of VENETIA, in the ITALIAN BRIDE, sustained by Mr. J. B. Howe, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Thompson, &c.

A favorite FARCE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cts.; Pit, 13 cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $3. Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises 7½.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 3, 1857,

The entertainment will commence with

MANIAC LOVER.

To be followed by the pantomime of

SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.

NEW-YORK FIREMAN.

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, July 3, an entirely new drama called RACHEL THE REAPER. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a brilliant and beautiful production. AFTERNOONS, at 3. AN UNLUCKY MORTAL and A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. The new and latest addition made to the attractions of the Museum is the grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

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EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION JULY FOURTH AND FIFTH.—To Staten Island, 7 miles for six cents. Boats will leave Whitehall (between South Ferry and Battery) every half hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave Staten Island every half hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Night boat from the Island 10, and from the City 12 o'clock.

This Excursion is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, affording a view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Atlantic Ocean, Sandy Hook, New-Jersey, Long and Staten Islands. One of the most picturesque islands in the world, the heights of Staten Island afford a view of the Bay, Harbor, and shipping of New-York, far surpassing the splendor of the Bay of Naples. Ample arrangements have been made to convey 20,000 people to the Island. Those desiring to sail to Fort Hamilton, will leave the boat at the first landing, and take the SISTER ISLAND, which leaves every other hour.

FOURTH OF JULY.—CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Excursion tickets will be sold on the Fourth of July at half-price, from and to all stations, good on that day for all trains. See regular advertisement. An Excursion Train will leave New-York from Pier No. 2, at 7:30 A. M., for all stations on the Road, and on Lehigh Valley Railroad, affording an opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the Lehigh Valley and coal regions—arriving in New-York at 10 P. M. same day.

This excursion train will also connect with an extra train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to the Delaware Water Gap, giving a view of "the picturesque valley of Warren county, N. J., the famous notch, and the wild magnificence of the Water Gap," returning the same day. Fare to the Gap and return $3 30.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

GRAND EXCURSION FOR 12 CENTS—TO the north side of Staten Island, touching at Bergen Point, New-Jersey. The boats for New-Brighton, Port Richmond, Factoryville, Bergen Point and Port Richmond, will leave from the foot of Whitehall-street, next to the Battery, at 6½, 9½, 10¾, 11¾, 1, 2¾, 4, 5¾, 7, 8. Leave Port Richmond, 7, 8, 9½, 10½, 11½, 1, 2½, 4, 5½, 7, and 9 at night.

Those desiring a splendid sail on the Bay of New-York, and up Kill Van Kull to Bergen Point and Port Richmond, and wish to enjoy a magnificent view of the Harbor and the northern and eastern slope of Staten Island and East New-Jersey, should not fail to make this excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Steamer MAYFLOWER will make two excursions to the above place, leaving Catharine-slip at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., touching at Pier No. 8, N. R.; leaving Rockaway Beach at 10¾ A. M., and 4¾ P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way. Sundays—from Catharine-slip at 8 A. M.; Pier No. 8, N. R., 8¾ A. M.; Rockaway Beach, 4¾ P. M. Week-days—Catharine-slip, 4 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 7 A. M. Monday mornings—Catharine-slip, 4¼ A. M.; Rockaway Beach, 7 A. M.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.—Excursion Tickets from New-York to the principal stations between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and return, good from the 3d to the 6th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers-st. and 31st-st. stations only, on the 3d and 4th inst. No reduction of fare will be made on the Trains. Excursion tickets not transferable. For hours of departure, see advertisement and time tables.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—THIRD AND LAST EXCURSION.—Regular trains will run the same as on other days, and in addition, on Friday, 3d, the Express train leaving Brooklyn at 3:30 P. M., will be extended to Greenport. On Saturday an extra train will leave Brooklyn for Hempstead and immediate points at 11 A. M., and returning, will leave Hempstead at 2:10 P. M., and Jamaica at 2:50 P. M. Return trains will leave Greenport on Saturday and Monday, at 4:50 A. M., and 12:15 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN—The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 15, E. R., Peck Slip, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 7 A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. and arrive in New-York early next morning. Fare $1 50 for excursion. This excursion will give passengers a beautiful sail through Long Island Sound, and an opportunity to spend the afternoon and evening in New-Haven. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE splendid steamer ALICE PRICE will make a grand excursion to Long Branch, Shrewsbury, &c., leaving the foot of Robinson-st. at 9 o'clock, P. M., and returning by 8 P. M.; passing the national fortifications on Staten and Long Islands, and giving passengers a delightful view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, Highlands of Neversink, &c. On FRIDAY, July 3, she leaves at 3½ P. M., for same places.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 108 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSION—From New-York to Guttenberg, Bull's Ferry, Tillietudlem and Fort Lee. The steamboats FLORA WASHINGTON and R. L. STEVENS will leave New York, foot of Spring-st., every hour from the above named places. Fare, 12 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NORTHPORT. LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—Steamer GEO. LAW, from Catharine-slip at 9:30 A. M.; returning on Monday morning at her regular time.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 130th-sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

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Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to

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They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also, at the World's Fair, but none here offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers in such as they decline placing their work in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.

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Orders respectfully solicited.

CELEBRATION OF JULY 4.—SCIENTIFIC and Military Institute, Perth Amboy, New-York; Regatta, at 9 o'clock; Celebration by the Cadets, with original speeches, at 10 o'clock; Presentation of a stand of colors to the Cadets, at 2 o'clock P. M.; Celebration by the citizens, and oration by Cadet Captain H. E. RUSSELL, at 3½ P. M.; Fireworks in the evening.

FOURTH OF JULY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the patrons of Essex Market that the same will be closed on the morning of the Fourth at 10 o'clock.

TO WOOD-ENGRAVERS.—PHOTOGRAPHS on wood, suitable for engraving, furnished at short notice. Price's patent process, at No. 90 Fulton-st., fourth floor. C. J. B. WATERS & CO

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,332 Post-Office, New-York.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CLXXVI FOR JULY.

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VIII. The Imagination in Mathematics.
IX. Turnbull's Life Pictures.
X. Critical Notices.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly in numbers of nearly three hundred pages, at five dollars a year. This *Review* is to America what the Edinburgh and Quarterly are to Great Britain, and its editors and contributors have always been amongst the best writers in our country. Every effort will be made on the part of editor and publishers to continue the *Review* what it has always been—an honor to American Literature. A new volume commences with this number.

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English Reports in Law and Equity, containing reports of cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Equity and Common Law, and in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts; including also cases in bankruptcy and Crown cases reserved. Edited by CHAUNCEY SMITH, Esq.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 29, to submit the large and varied stock of

Silk Mantillas,
Silk Barèges,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Mantillas,
And Circulars, &c., &c.,

at such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.

Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.

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THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,

A new and beautiful garment,

In black and white check,

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A large variety will be opened on Monday June 29,

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Novel in style and material,

Being of beautiful clouded Nankinett,

Will be opened on Monday, June 29,

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Decieion of the Court of Appeals nn the Metropolitan Police Bill, *sustaining the constitutionality of the law*, wae delivered yesterday forenoon, by Jndge DENIO. The Court, as we announced several days eince wou'd probably be the case, stood *six in favor* of the constitntionality of the law, and *two* against it—the dissenting Jndges being Meesrs. BROWN and COMSTOCK. Jndge DENIO, iu bis opinion, examines the qnestion as to the direct constitutionality of the District and of the method of the appointments adopted in the hill, and declares that there is nothing adverse to the letter of the Coostitution in either. The true remedy for unwise legislation is provided for in the Constitution by the freqnent renewal of legislators. There is nothing in the Constitution prohibiting the abolition of the local police arrangements of the City hy the Legislature, or the remodeling of the force in any manner that the Legislatnre sees fit. The jndgment of the Snpreme Conrt ie therefore affirmed. The opinion also says that other points have been argued, bnt as the jndgment confirms the constitutionality of the law it is not necessary to consider them. Jndge SHANKLAND also delivered an opinion. He enstains the constitutionality of the bill on all points, and also goes into a discueion to show there was a necessity of some reform in the police arrangements of the City, prior to the enactment of the law, thus justifying the passage of the bill from motives of public good. Jndge BROWN delivered the dissenting opinion. He dissents from the view which declares the bill constitntional, and recognizes the division of citiee and counties as existing. He eays: "Although their limits can be altered or modified by agreement, and cities can be consolidated, yet the Legislature have no power to join cities and counties into one district for purposes of police or any other local Government." He declares that by article 10, section 2, of the Constitntion, the method of electing or appointing city and county officers is distinctly set forth, and he maintains that as regards the Police and City Officers the Court must either construe the Constitution so that local rights and privileges expressly mentioned, and never till now questioned, shall remain to be exercised and enjoyed by the local commnnities or else sanction a construction which may, and indirectly can, hardly fail to exclnde them altogether. The jndgment of the Snpreme Conrt should therefore be reversed.

When the news was received in town there was great excitement. The Mayor's men refused to belisve it until near dark—but at last all confessed that it was not a bogus or nnreliable dispatch. There was a good deal of rejoicing, of conrse, last evening, on the part of the Metropolitans. Mayor WOOD sent word to his Captains of Police to meet him to-day at his office. At 10 o'clock, however, it is expected that District-Attorney HALL will have a copy nf the judgment served upon his Honor, and then the long-continued strife must cease.

Our London correspondent, whose letter of the 19th ult. is published in another part of this morning's paper, gives a *resumé* of the important debate that recently took place in the House of Commons on the bombardment nf Greytown. The debate, on the occasion in question, was dropped after several speakers of note had expressed their opinions, but it will in all probability be renewed at an early date. A full report of this debate has not yet reached us, as our London papere by the *Niagara* only extend to the day on which it occurred. In other respects nur London and Paris Correspondence by this mail will be found especially interesting.

Judge WATROUS, of the United States District Court of Texas, has arrived in Washington, and will insist on his impeachment by the next Congress. The Jndge is looked upon by the Marshal of Texas, Major MCCULLOCH, as a persecnted and injured man, and it is said the Jndge will be able to disprove all the chargee made against him, and be courts an investigation.

A car on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, while crossing a trestle-work on Wednesday, was thrown from the track, fell 53 feet, and was smashed to pieces, killing four persons and wounding 20 others.

Lient. BERRYMAN'S soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph have been confirmed in every material particular by the British steamer *Cyclops*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Wednesday.

Mr. S. B. BRINKLEY, of Tenn., late a private in the Nicaraguan Army, called at this office yesterday and gave his experiences of fillibuster life. His story is very similar to the accounts that, over and over again, have been pnblished in this journal. As a delegate from his sick comrades in hospital Mr. BRINKLEY desires us to record hie and their testimony to the utter incompetency and cruelty of WALKER as a General, and to warn their fellow-countrymen against being seduced into any other similar enterprise under such a chief.

The long dispute in regard to the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street, was settled Wednesday, by the sale of the building to the Local Preachers' Association, with the understanding that it is to be a free Methodist Church forever. The members who have urged a removal np-town mostly join in with the congregation heretofore worshipping in Mulberry-street, who have selected for a new eite the ground on the Northeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D.D., has resigned the pastoral care of the Oliver-street Baptist Church of this City, and the resignation was accepted on Monday evening last—the Church continuing his salary for six months. Dr. MAGOON'S resignation, says the *Chronicle*, was the result of a disinclination on the part of the Church to change their location, hnt the relation of pastor and people was dissolved with the kindest feelings on both sides.

The Trustees of the M. E. Church in Sullivan-street have resolved to sell their church and parsonage. The price fixed is $28,000, and it is expected the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal African Church, located in Church-street, will bny it.

"Doctor" NATHANIEL GROME, a colored man, who participated in the War of 1812, died yesterday at his residence, No. 50 Worth-street, from concussion of the brain, the result of a fall down a flight of stairs at the place above mentioned, where he resided. The "Doctor" was a well-known character. He was 65 years of age, and was born in Baltimore.

The argument in the application of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for Letters of Administration on the property of the late Dr. BURDELL, was closed yesterday, by Judge DEAN. It is not probable that the Surrogate will deliver his decision for several weeks.

The week thus far has been about as rainy as any of its predecessors since the flood. The City is reverting fast to its original state of mnd. One would think that all the dirt which they say has been removed had washed back again into the thoroughfares.

THOS. DOUDELL, a child aged 4 years, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 360 Seventh-avenue, from injuries received on Tuesday by being run over by a stage in Seventh-avenue. The child was playing in the street and ran directly beneath the horses' feet. The driver of the stage was not to b'ame.

The route to be taken by the soldiere on the Fourth of July will be swept to-day. The line on the Fourth will be formed on Fonrteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; thence marching down Broadway to Chambers-street, passing on to Centre, and entering through the East gate into the Park. Governor KING will be the guest of General SANDFORD on that day, and the block in which hie residence is located in West Twenty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, will also be cleaned for the occasion.

A meeting of officers of the late Nicaraguan army was held last evening at SHERWOOD'e, in Broadway, to take some action with reference to the condition of Gen. WALKER'S men, lately returned here by the frigate *Wabash*. After a general conversation a Committee was appointed to negotiate for a benefit to be given the destitute men at the Broadway Theatre on Saturday evening, 4th of July. The Committee was empowered to make all necessary arrangements.

The commencement of Rntgers' Female Institute took place, at the Rntgers-street Church, yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. KREMS, the President, in the chair. The Reports of the examining Committees were read, awarding prizes for proficiency in various studies. Gold medals were presented to the best scholars, and several essays were read, exhibiting an intimate acquaintance with the principles of English composition and rhetoric. A silver pitcher was presented to Rev. Mr. VAN NORMAN, late Principal of the Institute, by the pupils who have graduated under his tuition.

The ship *Samuel Willets*, SICIER, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, abont nine miles south of Squan Inlet, New-Jersey, and is reported a total loss. The passengers and crew were all landed in safety. The *Samuel Willets* sailed from Liverpool on the 26th May, and had a general cargo on board. She was owned in this City, and largely insured in Wall-street.

There is organizing a force of assistants to the Health Officer and Inspector of vessels, to detect all attempts to evade Qnarantine and to bring through the Sound, from eastern ports, any West India cargo, whether transhipped on smaller vessels, or whether coming directly on the vessels' first to an eastern port, and then to the wharves of our City.

Two howitzers and fifty muskets have been sent to Seguine's Point. The Fonrth will be celebrnted at the Point in an appropriate manner. A salute of thirteen gune will be fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset, the Declaration of Independence will be read, and eo forth.

The Decision of the Court of Appeals on the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The grntitude of every inhabitant of the metropolis is dne to the Court of Appeals for the prompt and timely rendering of the decision on the Metropolitan Police Bill before the occurrence of our National holiday. There was bnt too mnch cause to apprehend a collision between the Mayor's men and the members of the new Police, if the decision of the law had been deferred; bnt, since it has been rendered in favor of the constitutionality of the hill, and by so large a majority, we do not apprehend that there will be a single man in the commnnity, not even the Mnyor himself, who will have the recklessness to refuse implicit obedience to the law. Bnt, if any one should be so Quixotic, there will be no hesitation in giving him a practical proof of the consequences of rebelling against the law.

The rebellion of Mayor WOOD will now become a part of our history, and he will be left to reap the consequence of his folly. In his communication to the Common Council on the 4th of May, the Mayor says in reference to the Metropolitan Police Bill:

"The first section of this act, in the appointment by the Governor of five Commissioners to perform the duties of appointing and governing the Police force of this City, is a palpable violation of, not only the letter, bat of the whole scope and spirit of the Constitution. This fatal objection is so patent, that no respectable lawyer who values his professional reputation, has been found to declare otherwise."

Six Jndges of the Conrt of Appeals, and all bnt one of them political friends of the Mayor, have decided otherwise.

Hereafter the Mayor's friends will not be likely to attach mnch importance to his commentaries on the "scope and spirit of the Constitution." In the same Message Mayor WOOD promised: "that, if on a final hearing of the case by the Conrt of Appeals, it shall be decided that the Metropolitan Police District act is not repngnant to the Constitution, *I will assume the whole expense of carrying it there. The Corporation of New-York shall not suffer a dollar of expenditure at my instance while Mayor, when I assume the whole responsibility of the proceeding.*"

He will now have an opportunity of redeeming his promise, and, of conrse he will do so; and when the Grand Jury of the Special Oyer and Terminer assembles, the presiding Judge will doubtless instrnct them as to their duty towards the conspirators against the administration of the law. We cannot for a moment, entertain a doubt that these high offenders will be properly dealt with, for any temporising with such disturbers of the public peace would be like offering a premium to crime, and be worse than the original offence.

Judge DENIO, in rendering the opinion of the Court, announces the object of the action as one to obtain a judgment upon the right of the new Commissioners to discharge their functions. He commences by reviewing *seriatim* the laws of 1844, 1846 and 1853, on the snbject of Police, and then passes to a brief but comprehensive statement of the leading principles of the new law. He then refers to the section of the Constitntion which originated the controversy, and decides that it plainly contemplated provisions for offices existing when the Constitution was framed, and then all offices which might thereafter be created. He is of opinion that, so far as the new district is concerned, the offices of the new Act are new: so far as the City of New-York is interested, they are not new. He decides that the Commissioners are neither. City nor county officers, and intimates, if they were limited to New-York, the act would be nnconstitutional. He next speaks of the effect of the district as not creating new boundaries, but simply consolidating counties, and says, emphatically, that the Police government is not irrevocably committed to cities and counties.

Judge SHANKLAND, concurring, arrives at the same conclusions, and, in addition, comes to the rescne of the Legislature, against the charge of evading the Constitntion.

Jndges SELDEN, PAIGE, JOHNSON and BOWEN simply concnr without filing written reasons.

Judge BROWN dissents in an opinion as long as those of the majority Judges conjoined. He follows the argument of Mr. O'CONOR very closely, and is of opinion that by necessary implication the new officers are local, and, therefore, nnconstitutional in their creation. His decision is very full on the subject of inconvenience and future evils to be feared from the new Act.

Jndge COMSTOCK delivers no opinion, hnt concurs simply with Jndge BROWN.

Jndges DENIO, SELDEN, PAIGE and SHANKLAND are the oldest members of the Court, and rank very high in our State Jurisprudence. Jndge JOHNSON has been, in old times, a very strong Tammany man. Judge BOWEN is the only pure Repnblican. These are the majority Jndges.

Judge BROWN has been a prominent Democrat in Newbnrg, and was the connsel for POLLY BODINE many years ago. Jndge COMSTOCK is the only "American" in the Court, and is a brother-in-law of Senator NIXON who was active for the measure.

As to the question of the right to the property of the Municipal Police, and the power to appoint a City watch, no opinion is given, but Judge DENIO says, "Some subordinate questions have been argned, hut the views above expressed, if correct, dispose of the case."

So, there remains nothing more to be argued in reference to the law, and all good citizens will implicitly obey it, and the bad ones will be compelled to. As to the action of the Board of Police, in reference to the members of the old organization, we cannot say what their course will be, but we can hardly donht that it will be liberal and conciliatory to those who at once give in their adhesion to the law.

Political Rights of Utah.

The history of the Bill establishing the Territory of Utah is not generally known. It was after the passage of the Compromise Resolntions introdnced by Mr. CLAY, at the First Session of the Thirty-first Congress, in 1850, on which Mr. WEBSTER made his celebrated speech of the 7th March of that year, that the question of the admission of California into the Union came up on the President's Message. As compromise was then the order of the day, a Bill was introdnced in May, reported from the special Committee of Thirteen, "For the admission of the State of California, the establishment of Territorial Governments for Utah and New-Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the settlement of her western and northwestern honndary." This Bill was called the "Compromise Bill." So nnmerous and difficult were the questions involved in and arising from the nature of the Bill, that it was debated in Congress nntil the 31st of July. The debate finally merged into the questions of the power of Congress over the Territories, and the doctrine of non-intervention, denying the right of Congress to legislate so as to prohibit or establish Slavery within the Territories. The admission of California for the time, was even lost sight of, while the necessity for establishing a Territorial Government in New-Mexico, was strennously urged. It is strange to say that Utah was hardly mentioned in this debate, except in regard to the amendments offered relating to Slavery, and the fixing of her boundary. The settlement of the boundary question between Texas and New-Mexico snddenly seemed to absorb every other consideration, and Mr. WEBSTER, who was of the Committee of Thirteen, in his speech on the Bill, said: "I shall never consent to leave this Session of Congress until some provision be made for New-Mexico. Utah is less important. Let her repose herself on her salt plains, on the borders of her salt lakes, another year, if it be necessary."

It is remarkable, however, that this "Compromise Bill" gradully dwindled down by motions to strike ont, until only the provision for Utah was left, and which finally passed on the 1st of August, 1850. Separate hills were afterwards introdnced for the admission of California and the Territory of New-Mexico.

The act establishing the Territory of Utah provides "that all that part of the territory of the United States bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the snmmit of the Rocky Monntains, and on the south by the 37th parallel of north latitnde, be, and is hereby created into a *temporary government*, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States."

The fifth section provides that the right of suffrage, and of holding office, shall be exercised only *by citizens of the United States*, including those recognized as citizens by the Treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848.

If it be true that nearly nine-tenths of the Mormons are not naturalized citizens, they are certainly incapable, under this act, of forming a government, and all the proceedings of their Council and House of Representatives become a nullity, from the fact that they cannot have been legally elected according to the provisions of this act. The Mormons, then, not being legally capable of establishing for themselves a government as provided, no legally-authorized government can be said to exist, and Congress may so declare, and repeal the act; for it is provided by the sixth section: "That the Legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and *the provisions of this act*; bnt no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor *shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.*"

There can hardly be a donbt, nnder these circumstances, that Congress has power to repeal this act, but a more effective course still, perhaps, for breaking up the Mormons, would be to detach portions from this Territory, and annex them to the State of California, and the Territories of New-Mexico and Oregon, leaving them bnt a small district of a mile square.

In this act, Congress appropriated $20,000 for public buildings, and $5,000 for a Government library, to be expended by the Governor and Legislature, very little, if any, of which is now left!

The Governor receives a salary of $1,500 per annum, and $1,000, as Snperintendent of Indian Affairs. By the treaty made with the Utah tribe of Indians, on the 30th December, 1849, they acknowledged themselves exclusively under the jurisdiction and power of the United States, and the Territory occupied by the Utah Indians was annexed to New-Mexico, as now organized.

The Mormons consequently will hardly be able to exercise any great power or influence over the Utahs, nor can they be permitted to occupy any portion of the lands of the Utahs, which are now annexed to New-Mexico.

The repose which Mr. WEBSTER was at one time anxious to give to the Mormons, on the borders of the Salt Lakes, could the result have been foreseen, he would hardly have been willing to grant, and as it was, he seemed to have donbted the policy of creating the Territory of Utah at all.

A Dog in the Manger.

It is announced that the National Administration proposes early and vigorous measures for the enforcement of onr just demands against New-Granada. Of the precise nature of the proposed measnres we are not informed; bnt the long experience and mature jndgment of Mr. BUCHANAN lead us to expect that he will combine moderation with firmness, and a considerate regard for the weakness of our sister Republic, with nnwavering maintenance of the rights of our citizens whether derived from treaty engagements, or the principles of international law. Anything less than this would grievously disappoint public expectation, and subject the Executive to gravest censure. Security for the Isthmus transit must be placed beyond peradventure. Vested rights of our countrymen, acquired in that region under the invitation and guarantees of treaty stipulations, should be protected and preserved. If New-Granada, by reason of fiscal or political weaknesses, cannot fulfil her dnties towards us, it is bnt right that she should yield to the force of circnmstances, and accept such aid and assistance as will enable her to discharge her liabilities. A people who cannot meet their responsibilities in the family of nntions, have no right to mnintain a sepnrate political existence, to the annoyance and jeopardy of more stable States. Surely they cannot, with impnnity, be guilty of positive acts of violonce and outrage, plead poverty or imbecility in bar of redress, and then refnse assent to a just arrangement by which may be provided indemnity for the past and security for the fnture.

Of conrse no harsh measure will be carried into execntion by our Government, nntil we shall have had time to learn the fate of President OSPINA'S application to the Congress of Bogota for power to adjust the difficulties with the United States. If that fail, as there is reason to fear it will, in consequence of popnlar clamor against any arrangement whatever, the last effort at a peaceful solution of the difficulty will seem to have been exhausted, leaving for us no resource bnt coercive measures. Of these, the simplest, least expensive, and least objectionable in all respects, would probably be to seize the transit ronte and hold it *for protection only* nntil the delinqnent Government shall concede our demands or suggest some other reasonnble mode of settling the question. A movement of this character, we believe, would be hailed with delight by the educated and intelligent natives of the Isthmus, because it would incidentally insure greater safety to themselves, while it would so strengthen the hands of the true statesmen of New-Granada that they could make snch terms with us as justice demands, without the certainty of being themselve sacrificed to the ignorant fury of the semi-savage rabble, who now, by snperiority of numbers, and in combination with a few designing demagogues, control the Repnblic.

The refusal of New-Granada to entertain the propositions recently made through Commissioner MORSE must appear very ill advised to any one who is familiar with the condition of the State of Panama, and its relations to the Central Government. Instead of any revenne being derived from the Isthmus, it is a positive burden upon the Government, while it is, at the same time, so remote as to be qnite beyond control. It is admitted that the Repnblic cannot hold in check the turbulent spirits of the Isthmus, or find means to snpport the force necessary for the preservation of order on the transit route. Indeed, the Courts there are without Judges, and the public offices without occupants, because there is no money to compensate their services. Thus the simplest and most necessary forms of government fail for want of the means to keep them in motion. Not long since the Postmaster at Panama resigned, and the office was closed for several days. Every department would seem to indicate the hopelessness of attempting to keep up the farce of Government where the law lies dormant for want of Ministers, and where there are no resources for the support of either.

With such facts as these staring her in the face, New-Granada knew that protection of the transit was beyond her power; yet she refuses to permit us to relieve her of that duty, and do for ourselves what she has stipulated to do for us. She peremptorily declines to let us pay her for the privilege of indispensable self-protection while confessing that in no other way can it be secured! Common sense cries out against this dog-in-the-manger policy. The United States cannot tolerate it without dishonor—and we trust and believe that the National Executive will do whatever is essential and right to rebuke it without unnecessary delay.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—When Mayor WOOD put himself in opposition to the laws, he probably did not reflect that the precedent he was establishing might sooner or later be nsed against himself, and that other people might think that what was sauce for the goose would be very suitable sauce for the gander. The first practical illnstrations of this common-sense principle, we understand, were exhibited yesterday at the office of the Street Commissioner, some of the old clerks and inspectors denying the constitntional right of Mr. DEVELIN to remove them and appoint other men in their places.

HUMANE HOSE COMPANY No. 20.—Humane Hose Company No. 20, of this City, will leave to-day on a Summer excursion to Easton, Penn., at which place they will be received and entertained by Humane Company No. 1. The New-York Company will muster about thirty men. Their carriage is one of the prettiest in this City. They are commanded by J. A. THOMPSON, Foreman; H. H. PETERS is Assistant Foreman. The Company will return on Monday next, when they will be received by Engine Company No. 5.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Gov. Medary, of Minnesota—The Trouble with the Sioux Indians—Unprotected State of the Frontier—Changes in the Treasury Department, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. SAM. MEDARY, of Minnesota, arrived here yesterday, having left St. Paul on the 25th of June. St. Paul papers of the 24th ult. contain full accounts of the recovery of Miss GARDNER, ransomed at twelve hundred dollars from the Wa-pe-ku-tahs, a band of the Sioux, through Gov. MEDARY'e exertions.

Mr. FLANDREAU, the Indian Agent, had gone np the Minnesota River, to pay the annuities to the Sioux, and difficulty was anticipated. Major SHERMAN, of the Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Snelling, was called upon to go np with his Company.

All the troops are withdrawn from Minnesota, except one Company of the Tenth Infantry at Fort Ripley, and Major SHERMAN'e Artillery.

Gov. MEDARY has had a long interview with the Secretary of War on the defenceless state of the frontier, and made a proposition to raise a regiment of volunteer cavalry—the band of INK-PA-DU-TAH to be hunted down. Gov. MEDARY returns to morrow.

In the Treasury Department, next week, the heads of bureaus will be changed on the rotation principle, and a number of clerks will be discharged. Mr. STREETER, the Solicitor of the Treasury, will be removed.

News has been received of the confirmation of Lieut. BERRYMAN'e soundings, by the British war steamer *Cyclops*, arrived at St. Johns. This is considered a great victory over Lieut. MAURY.

The Cincinnati Platform declares that no power shall impede our free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. This is the basis of instructions to Mr. CAREY JONES. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

HERRERA, the Minister from Gnatemala, represents Nicaragua here, and he has conferred with the President upon Nicaraguan affairs. The President's policy will be to reopen the Nicaragua Route, and to promote the steam-navigating interest of the country.

The Sixth Auditor makes a strong fight, backed by Virginia, against rotation in his case.

The New York Indians, the "Senecas," with their counsel, had an interview with the President to-day. Their affairs are in proper train for adjustment.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

A letter has been received from the Surveyor-General of California, stating the ranche "Rio de los Americanos" has been confirmed to JOSEPH L. FOLSOM. It contains over 35,000 acres, and is said to be worth five millions of dollars.

The "Fernandez" ranche is confirmed to D. L. FERNANDEZ, and others. It contains nearly 18,000 acres.

Two San Francisco town lots, of little more than three acres in extent, have been confirmed to JACOB P. LEESE and others.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore PAULDING in reference to the condition of the Nicaraguan adventurers, whom he brought to New-York. Commodore P. mentions facts already known, and says: "It became necessary not only to give protection to our misguided countrymen, but to reconcile the interests of contending parties belonging to the United States and Costa Rica, not always to be comprehended, nor disposed of by an ordinary standard."

The general examination into the election riots will be commenced by the Grand Jury next week. At least one hundred witnesses have been summoned.

One hundred and eight thousand dollars of Treasury notes, issued in 1846 and 1847, are outstanding.

Fire in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

A large two-story brick building in the Avenue, opposite the National Hotel, was fired by an incendiary and burned down last night. It was owned by Messrs. MIDDLETON & BEALL, and occupied by REESE gas fitter, DE UNGER, printer, and MONCK, gun and whitesmith. The building was nearly valueless, and uninsured. The aggregate loss of the occupants is $6,000 to $7,000. Messrs. MONCK and REESE are insured, but the loss of DE UNGER is not less than $3,000.

Central American Affairs, the Transit Route, and the Administration.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1, 1857.

The President has been much harassed by the parties to the Nicaragua Transit question, and has at length concluded to stand aloof from them all. This would be a sage conclusion if it would, in any way tend to such an adjustment of the question as would secure the reopening of the route. If the old Accessory Transit Company have any rights under their contract, they are entitled to the support of this Government. If the Morgan and Garrison Company, their successors, have better rights, they are entitled to recognition by this Government.

The principle laid down by Gov. MARCY, under the late Administration, in regard to the right of American citizens contracting with other Governments to protection from this Government was, 1st, that the parties must show that they have made good all their obligations under their contracts; and, 2d, that it should appear to be the manifest policy of this Government to enforce the contract.

If the contract has been fulfilled, on the part of our citizens, then it becomes a question of expediency with this Government whether it shall interpose in their behalf or not. The United States Government holds the right to interfere, but it is to decide upon the question of the expediency of interference. If it be to the manifest advantage of the American people, that the contract should be enforced, then the Government should do it. The Government is not forced to go to war in behalf of the rights of a citizen, in any case, unless it should involve matters which justify the hazard.

The British Government deems it a matter of public policy to interpose in all cases of the violation of the rights of its subjects, either in person or property, by a foreign nation. The operation of the principle is the best assurance against its violation. The American Government, on the other hand, temporizes with all such difficultics, employs a beggarly diplomacy, and then finally abandons the claim, or compromising it, refuses to indemnify the claimants.

The claim of the old Accessory Transit Company, represented by Com. VANDERBILT, may not be good under the principle of Mr. MARCY. That Company, it is alleged, had violated the contract with Nicaragua. Whatever the claims of the Morgan and Garrison Company may be, they have not received the protection of the Government.

The Government of Costa Rica will probably very soon grant a contract for the whole line to a new company—in which MORGAN and GARRISON may be interested. Will not President BUCHANAN be precluded from the recognition of this grant, by his position against the claims of Costa Rica? But he does not intend, as he has over and over again declared, to allow Costa Rica to exercise any control over the Nicaragua transit.

Costa Rica, as I am assured, will deride the decision of President BUCHANAN. She claims the exclusive power over the Transit, by right of conquest. It is no empty claim, like the declaration of our President. She has enforced it by the appointment of a President for Nicaragua, in the person of Mr. MARTINEZ. Moreover, she occupies the Transit by a military force.

The President has sent an agent to inquire into the design of the Costa Rican Government, and probably to represent his views as to the reopening of the Transit. Costa Rica will give no heed to this. She holds the Government at a very cheap rate, since it cannot control even its own fillibusters, and left it to Costa Rica to put them down.

The President has been advised to take strong and decisive measures, as he has the moral and the constitutional right to do, to reopen the transit and keep it open by force. But how can he do this without espousing the claims of some private Company which has undertaken to reestablish the transit line, whether with or without the assent of Costa Rica?

The final and very satisfactory adjustment of the question as to the route and the contract of the California overland mail line, shows that the Administration on this subject has not been influenced by the local and personal considerations which were by some imputed to them.

X. Y. Z.

Tremendous Hail-Storm in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

There was a tremendous hail-storm at Fredericksburg, between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by terrific thunder. Some of the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. All the windows on the windward side of the houses were demolished, and all the magnets except one in the telegraph office were burnt. The destruction of trees and crops, it is supposed, is immense. The track of the railroad from Aqua Creek to Fredericksburg was badly washed. Both of the railway trains were temporarily detained, and the one coming from the north was thrown from the track, and three passengers were badly injured.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 2.

We were visited with a very severe hail-storm last night, and it extended to Stafford, Culpepper and adjacent counties, doing great damage to the crops. Hail-stones fell of an immense size, and to the depth of six inches, in some places between Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek.

Another Railroad Smash.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 2.

A train over the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, while crossing the trestlework, 12 miles West of Marietta, yesterday morning, one car was thrown off the track and fell a distance of 53 feet, and was smashed to pieces. Thirty persons were in the car, of whom four were killed and twenty wounded. Among the dead is WM. G. RICHARDSON, of Boston.

The following are the names of the sufferers:

KILLED.

Wife of Wm. Bigham, of Marietta; Wm. G. Richardson, of Boston, and a man whose name is unknown.

BADLY HURT.

Two sons of Dr. Bullard, of Indianapolis; W. Bigham, of Marietta; Elias M. Stanberry, of Morgan County, Ohio; W. W. Brock, conductor of the train; Edward Plumley, of Big Run, Ohio; Rollin Vincent, of Vincent's station; L. G. McGaffry, of Columbus.

SLIGHTLY HURT.

Charles Talcott, of Riverman; William Williams, of Harper's Ferry; Samuel Hays, of New Matamoras, Ohio; W. H. Crawford, of Harmer, Ohio; D. C. Perry and son, of Barlow, Ohio; Jacob Rosner, of Wheeling; Edgar Blumden, of Baltimore; D. Iveson, of Baltimore; E. M. Plumer, of Marietta; and some others whose names have not been ascertained.

Lieut. Berryman's Soundings Confirmed.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 2.

H. B. M. steamer *Cyclops*, Lieut. DAYMAN, R. N., commander, which was sent out by the English Government to make soundings along the "Telegraph Plateau" for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, between Newfoundland and Ireland, arrived here yesterday. Her commander makes a very favorable report, confirming in every material particular the recent soundings of Lieut. BERRYMAN, of the United States Surveying Steamer *Arctic*.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2.

JAMES LYLE, County Recorder and Probate Clerk of Leavenworth, was killed by a Free-State man named HALLEE, on the 29th ult. The affray grew out of the election to fill vacancies in the City Council of Leavenworth, Kansas. HALLEE was arrested, and there were great apprehensions of a riot taking place in consequence.

Personal.

Letters from England, received in Montreal, announce that Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, will come out *via* the St. Lawrence, in the next trip of the Canadian Ocean steamer *Indian*, to attend the meeting. There is every probability that he will be accompanied by Mr. HAMILTON, M. P., who was President of the Geological Society in 1855, and was one of the Jury at the Paris Exhibition of that year on the first class, comprehending minerals and their products.

The English papers recently announced the death of ROBERT HOLMES, the eminent Irish barrister, who defended the lamented ROBERT EMMET, in 1803, and JOHN MITCHELL, in 1848. We learn through letters received by the *Niagara*, that at last accounts, he was alive and well—having had the pleasure of penning a two-column literary notice of himself, and inclosing it to a friend in this City.

Mr. RUSSELL, the well-known Crimean correspondent, has determined to pay us a visit this Fall, and will probably make a lecturing tour through the United States. SAMUEL LOVER, the Irish poet, author and artist, and S. C. HALL, edtor of the London *Art-Journal*, also contemplate a visit to the United States within the next three or four months.

Lord NAPIER, the British Minister to the United States, has taken for his Summer residence the beautiful cottage of Mr. HAMMILL, at Frostburg, Maryland, on a ridge of the Alleghanies. Frostburg is the centre of the great Cumberland coal basin.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Globe* says: "I am sorry to announce that very few hopes of the recovery of Mlle. RACHEL are entertained by the faculty. The great *tragédienne* is still at Montpellier, and is sinking fast into a hopeless decline."

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference has expelled two of its ministers; Rev. Mr. HAUGH, for carrying a pistol to shoot a man who had eloped with his daughter, and Rev. Mr. JONES, because he jilted a young lady for a better match.

Inspector-General BRUCE was complimented by a public dinner at Buffalo on Monday. Gen. SCROGGS made a speech, in which he spoke of Gen BRUCE as the originator of the plan of selling the State Arsenal in this City.

A number of scientific French pamphlets, sent by M. VATTEMARE to a Philadelphia house, explaining the processes of Sugar culture, have been placed in the hands of H. S. OLCOTT, Esq., of this City, for translation, and will presently be made public.

Prof. MORSE writes from Paris that the American Minister to France, (Mr. MASON,) is rapidly recovering from his paralytic attack, and that his intellect was never affected by that disorder.

The Bridgeport papers, announcing the departure of Mrs. P. T. BARNUM and family for Europe, state that Mr. BARNUM intends to make his future home on the other side of the Atlantic.

AIME BONPLAND, the veteran naturalist, and friend and fellow-traveler of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, has, notwithstanding his great age, just set out on a botanical research in Paraguay.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., has consented to deliver the Biennial Discourse before the State University at Lancaster.

EDWIN FORREST declines an invitation to return to Chicago for an engagement, on the plea that he once said he would never appear there again.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking-Office of the American-European Express Exchange Co. in Paris, from June 11 to June 18:

C. T. Parsons, W. H. W. Barton, D. B. Grant, W. Cheeks and wife, E. Varet, A. Pfender, H. Havemeyer, Oscar Tibbals, R. T. Wilde, A. W. Payne and wife, W. M. Tileston, H. J. Raymond and family, W. W. Cotton, N. Taylor, T. S. Young and family, E. Wilkins, D. B. Fuller, J. W. Wheeler, C. F. Bates, P. Bissinger, W. E. McGrath, A. Van Bergen, L. N. Cornwart, G. W. Brown, E. Hodge, C. de Charan, E. Seguin, M. Held, H. New, H. Bacharach, R. H. Hoadley, H. T. Dortic, H. W. Paine, S. C. Marsh, Jr., G. N. Cleaveland, C. J. Clinch and wife, C. A. Baudoine and wife, W. W. Cornell and wife, Ely de Voe, S. B. Reynolds, Mrs. Thos. Bond and family, J. M. Martin, John Isler and wife, S. F. Appleton, J. Reynal, Prof. E. Loomis, J. B. Cronin, New-York; Dr. John C. Morfit, Illinois; Dr. W. H. Bruner, Robt. C. Clark and wife, H. M. Watts and wife, G. Sayen, Pennsylvania; W. Calow, Maryland; Dr. F. R. Calhoun, John R. Cheeves, South Carolina; John H. Lamothe, L. A. Bondixen, N. A. Destrehau, G. A. Pyachau, John F. Pollock, L. Miltenberger, W. Alling, N. Malgnan, M. J. Bryne, J. Rager, Louisiana; D. Thomas, F. V. Dayton, E. King, C. Casey, New-Jersey; Geo. Engelmann and family, Maine; G. W. Warren, B. T. Stephenson, Massachusetts.

☞ Mr. WASHINGTON M. SMITH, principal of Fifteenth Ward School No. 35, lies dangerously ill of hemorrhage of the lungs, at his residence, No. 1,252 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

A Vermont mechanic has invented a machine, by means of which writing may be done in the cars. The machine is worked by a set of keys.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The National Hotel Endemic—Radical Cure of Hernia—Preservative of Vaccine Virus—Milk Sickness of the West as Affecting the Meat of New-York

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held at the University on Wednesday evening last, Dr. MOTT, President, in the Chair.

WASHINGTON HOTEL ENDEMIC.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the section on Theory and Practice reported through a Committee at some length upon the subject of the recent endemic at the National Hotel in Washington, ascribing its cause unequivocally to malaria. Drs. MOTT and DOUGLASS narrated cases of disease of this origin under their care very similar to those already reported, and gave the opinion that this was caused by some miasmal poison. Dr. WATSON analyzed the symptoms just given as characterizing this disease, and stated that as they were not in his opinion such as either arsenic or corrosive sublimate would produce; for the effects of these in large doses was well known to be immediate and marked, but when taken in small and oft-repeated doses he was not aware that either produced the burning heat, coryza and recurrent diarrhœa; more than this large doses of the sublimate would be plainly tasted.

Dr. HORACE GREEN said Dr LINDSAY, Jr., of Washington, had that day given him an account of the first post-mortem held in Washington, when there was found ulceration of the stomach and bowels. This was contradicted by a member, who said that he had recently received a letter from Dr. STONE, of Washington, minutely describing the post-mortem appearances and there were no lesions of the stomach, but a chronic disease of the pylorus.

Dr. GRISCOM thought that erosions of the stomach and bowels, even if found, would not settle the matter that such appearances were frequent in malarious diseases, as might be frequently witnessed in the autopsies at the New-York Hospital.

Dr. J. R. WOOD thought that the Academy should be careful in any expression of opinion upon this case, and especially against being prejudiced by the statements of any parties at Washington officially engaged to make such a report as should not injure the reputation of the salubrity of the climate or the hotels, and so prevent visitors from going thither. He was loth for any opinions to go forth from the Academy unsupported by any chemical, microscopical or pathological inquiry and observation.

Dr. GRISCOM gave the opinion of Professor REID, one of the greatest sanitarians living, who had made miasm, ventilation, &c., the study and business of his life. He was a man of robust health, acute perception, and trained faculties. He stated that two Winters ago, when residing in another hotel at Washington he invariably awoke feeling ill with headache, nausea, &c., requiring an hour or more of exposure in the open air to rehabilitate him. That during the last Winter he was at the National Hotel, and he was worse than before; he never was in so badly ventilated house before, and bad prognosticated that some disease would make fatal and sad havoc in this house, and therefore was not at all astonished by this endemic. He thought that to attribute this disease to poison was a libel on arsenic.

Dr. J. M. SMITH defended the Section of Theory and Practice, of which he was the Chairman, from the imputations cast upon it, and gave a statement of the very particular manner in which the investigation was entered upon and accomplished. The symptoms of the disease were carefully enumerated; those of arsenic and corrosive sublimate were also given. They did not correspond, and these poisons were set aside as the cause. A vegetable poison was in vain sought for. But some cases had occurred among those who had neither eaten or drank in the house; to the air only could these be attributed, and to the vitiated air had the Section unanimously, after proper reflection, ascribed the cause. He thought that there were some very sensible and discriminating men in this Section; that they had carefully viewed the subject by the facts presented to them; that if it was from mineral poison it was from their ignorance of the effects of such poison that they did not perceive it.

Dr HOLCOMB, recently in Chicago, had seen one case there characterized by the bloated face and otherwise resembling the case cited by Dr. MOTT.

The report of the Section was accepted, and they were requested to continue their investigations and report as they may be able.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA.

A paper on the radical cure of hernia, by Dr. REESE, of Plainfield, N. J., was then read, narrating some cases reported cured by exciting inflammation in the inguinal canal by means of a seton, passed into it by a needle invented by the writer. The paper was referred to the Section on Surgery.

The anticipated discussion on puerperal fever, on account of the lateness of the hour, was deferred to a special meeting to be called on the third Wednesday of September.

VACCINE VIRUS.

Dr. F. H. PARKER then read a paper on the means of preserving vaccine virus, referred to the Section on Theory and Practice. After enumerating the objections to the old methods, the paper stated the manner in which the lymph was preserved in the London vaccine Institution, by charging capillary tubes of glass, and then hermetically sealing the ends.

MEAT OF NEW-YORK VS. MILK SICKNESS OF THE WEST.

Dr. NATHAN REED, of Illinois, then read a paper on the Milk Sickness of the Mississippi Valley, to which all herbivorous animals are subject. It stated that it was communicable, ran its course in from three to seven days, and also existed in a chronic form—the cause acting like a slow poison in the system. It was characterized by great loss of the vital powers, trembling, exhaustion, but without any marked change in the appearance, appetite or functions of the individual seized.

Few, if any, *post mortem* observations of its effects in man had been made, but in animals, with whom the symptoms are very analogous, gastro-intestinal lesions exist. It is a distinct disease, and not a modification of marsh fever. Cooking does not, as is often the case, eliminate the poison, and the disease is communicated to those eating the meat of diseased animals. The effects are not always immediately observable, for the poison often remains dormant in the system till excited by some unknown cause. It is a matter of deep personal concern to the people of the City of New-York, who procure much of their beef and other meats from the West. This danger is much greater now than formerly, for till lately the cattle were generally driven to New-York, and those diseased would fail to stand the fatigue and exposure of the long journey. But now the transit being accomplished so much more speedily, and with so little comparative fatigue, cattle thus diseased may be brought hither, killed and eaten without suspicion.

The papers said nothing of the cause of this serious disease, but the President in introducing it stated that it was owing to some variety of fungi the cryptogamæ of Linnæus which the animal eats in the pasture with his other food. The thanks of the Academy were presented to the author. The Academy then adjourned.

AMYLENE.—At a recent meeting of the New-York Pathological Society, it was stated by Dr. DALTON that he had tried the new anæsthic, *amylene* without its having produced any effect. This statement was corroborated by Dr. VANBUREN, who had given it fair trial. Dr. SQUIB stated that the substance used was not amylene, which was a hydro-carbon prepared from fusel oil. But that so called is the refuse of whisky distillation, and not true fusel, the residue of alcohol distillation. The preparations tried were made by POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, of Philadelphia, from the so-called fusel oil, obtained at the rate of a barrel a week, of distillers in this city. He had tried this same residuum and had found it to be incapable of producing amylene. The characters of the two are very different; true amylene should be speedily volatilized, have a somewhat disagreeable smell. The specimen shown was less volatile than ether, and the smell was not marked, beside other distinctions.

The Plague of Servants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The trouble of servants has reached a height that is unbearable. Where is the remedy to be found? How employers have, I fear, sufficient nerve to take any step of importance towards their emancipation from the thraldom which all experience. But I venture to suggest a plan that might be easily adopted, and which would, doubtless, in a short time bring about some improvement—namely, that they should refuse to engage servants who could not produce testimonials of having lived at least six months in their previous situations, (one year would be better,) or, at any rate, give a very satisfactory reason for their not having done so.

This would be a test of their being worth something, or they would not have been kept so long.

A CONSTANT READER.

Gen. Hall and the Eighth Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A communication published in your paper of Tuesday, Nov. 9, signed by an officer of the Eighth Regiment, complaining of injustice done them by Gen. HALL, on the occurrence of the recent disturbance at the City Hall on the 16th June, seems to require a passing notice. The material facts will show that officers, particularly, should be careful not to permit themselves to publish aspersions on their associates, whether above or below them, without a proper consideration of the circumstances of the case, as well as the motives that influence their conduct.

The facts are few and simple, Mr. Editor, and with your permission I will state them. Gen. SANFORD received an order from the Mayor and Recorder that the City was in a state of insurrection, and requested the aid of the Military of the City to preserve the peace. Gen. HALL in obedience to orders, from his superior, sent orders to the Battalion of the 8th Regiment, then assembled at their quarters, preparatory to their embarkation on a visit to Boston, to remain there until further orders. This order was refused obedience by the officer in command. The order was again sent, and again disobeyed. The Battalion was marched through Greenwich-street to embark on a steamer then in waiting to proceed on their journey notwithstanding orders had twice been given them to remain. Gen. HALL being informed of the fact intercepted them, and directed the command to halt, and await further orders. This order was also refused obedience, and having no alternative he arrested the officer in command for disobedience of orders, who was subsequently permitted to apologize for his unmilitary conduct and restored to his command. The Battalion was then ordered to march to the Battery, and remain there half an hour, (Gen. HALL having ascertained that the steamer would wait that time for them,) and if no further orders were received they might proceed, hoping, by that time matters would so shape themselves as to render their further detention unnecessary.

It is due to the officers of the battalion, however, to state that they understood the order to remain on the Battery half an hour, and orders would be sent them if permitted to proceed—while Gen. HALL is confident that his order was misunderstood. Gen. HALL deeply regretted the misapprehension of his order on learning that the battalion had not gone with the steamer at the expiration of the time given. The real matter of complaint appears to have been the misapprehension of orders, which, owing to the then existing excitement, might readily have happened. While it was a serious disappointment to the battalion of the 8th,—which regiment is justly distinguished for their great efficiency and high military bearing among the military of the City and State,—it is greatly to be regretted that the command should have been compromised by the indiscretion and ridiculous insubordination of the officer selected to command them on that occasion,—and it is also a matter of regret that the publicity of these facts should be rendered necessary by the indiscreet and unmilitary publication referred to. The 8th Regiment has no better or firmer friend than Gen. HALL,—he having been their Colonel for many years, and always cherished for them a deep and sincere regard, which I am happy to believe was most fully reciprocated.

AN EX-OFFICER OF 8TH REGIMENT.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met on Wednesday, at noon, in the Mayor's Office. There were present, Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., President Board of Councilmen; Jedediah Miller, M. D., Health Commissioner; Wm. Rockwell, M. D., Resident Physician; Richard H. Thompson, M. D., Health Officer, and John Clancy, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen.

A Chairman being requisite, Mr. PHILLIPS was unanimously chosen to preside.

A communication from Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, to Mayor WOOD, was received from the latter gentleman. The Mayor of Brooklyn stated that information had been afforded him that bedding, with other materials from infected vessels, or vessels supposed to be infected, was frequently thrown overboard in the harbor. Being picked up by fishermen and others who frequented the shore, it was likely to prove dangerous. He wished to call the attention of the Mayor of New-York to the fact. The Board of Health of Brooklyn had passed a resolution declaring the casting overboard of such infectious articles a nuisance, and recommended that some action should be taken by the New-York City Commissioners of Health in reference to it.

In connection therewith, the following resolutions were adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the practice of throwing refuse beds, bedding, clothing, &c., from vessels into the waters of the harbor, is a nuisance.

Resolved, That the Health Officer be requested to take measures to have it abated.

Resolved, That the Resident Physician be authorized to procure an iron scow and the necessary outfit, to be used for the purpose of burning infected and refuse articles, under the direction of the Health Officer.

The evasion of the Health laws was the next question brought before the Board, and after some remarks upon the subject, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It has been represented to this Board that many vessels from the West Indies, carrying cargoes consigned to or owned at this port, for the purpose of evading our Quarantine Laws, are sent for their port of entry to some small town along our sea board, and from thence they bring, or send in smaller vessels, their cargoes directly to the wharves of our City, without being subject to an examination of the Health Officer:

And Whereas, The occurrence of several isolated cases of yellow fever, originating from vessels and cargoes thus clandestinely brought here last Summer, taught this Board that to permit such infractions of the health law, was imminently dangerous to the public health, therefore,

Resolved, That the Health Officer be and he is hereby requested to give immediate attention to this new and repeated attempt at evading Quarantine laws, by removing to Quarantine, or the Quarantine anchorage, all such foreign vessels or vessels and cargoes recent from West Indian ports, which may arrive at our wharves, or be landed in our City, within 30 days from their Custom-House entry.

Resolved, That the Inspector of Vessels, PETER DUFFY be, and he is hereby directed by inspection or otherwise, to assist in the detection of these evasions of our Health Laws, and to report to this Board all the facts in relation thereto as soon as practicable.

There being no other business before the Board an adjournment was taken to Wednesday next, July 8.

The St. Lawrence disaster—Evidence of the Captain and Purser of the Montreal on the Inquest.

At the inquest, held on some of the bodies recovered after the disaster to the steamer *Montreal* on the St. Lawrence, the following interesting and important testimony was elicited:

Captain J. C. Rudolf, captain of the steamer *Montreal*, sworn—I commanded yesterday on the trip to Montreal; we left here at four, or ten minutes past four, with about 300 passengers, chiefly from on board the *John McKenzie*; about five, when off the bay of Cape Rouge, and while I was in my room, I heard several persons moving on the hurricane deck over the saloon, which to me was unusual; I immediately passed up through the saloon to the hurricane deck; there I met with three of the deck hands, and the mate, called Louis; I perceived smoke coming from the side of the saloon, close up to the hurricane deck; I ordered the carpenter to cut away into the side and deck, and wherever he saw smoke; he did so instantly, and the blaze came out soon after; this was over and in the side of the boiler between which and the saloon was a partition on fire; the mate called out there was no chance of putting out the fire; I instantly ran to the wheel, and ordered the pilot to put the helm hard a port to run the vessel on shore; he answered me, "Stop a little, perhaps I will see a good place;" I then allowed him to continue the vessel, but inclining slightly towards the shore, until a better place was found; then boat thus continued for about two minutes; the fire increasing, I ordered the pilot to run the vessel directly ashore; I then hurried from the hurricane to the saloon deck, and requested the passengers to keep quiet; the vessel was ashore at the time, and had been so from the moment I left the hurricane deck; I have no idea how the fire occurred; about a fortnight ago she took fire twice, about the funnel, over the boilers; since then she has been sheet-ironed and lined; on these occasions a bucket full of water put the fire out; at the time of the accident, the steamer was running at the rate of twenty knots an hour; she usually goes faster; there was no racing at the time between the *Napoleon* and the *Montreal*; had there been any, the *Napoleon* would not have been ahead of us; there has been no racing this season between the steamers; as soon as the steamer struck, several raftsmen on board, who were passengers, and others, launched their boat over the side, which was instantly swamped and turned bottom up by the parties jumping into it; then the starboard boat belonging to the steamer was also lowered and crowded with passengers, whose great number caused the boat to turn over; the port boat was not, that I know, launched; I begged the passengers not to jump overboard—that the boats would come in time to save them; I speak of the *Napoleon*, and the other boats coming to their assistance; about 20 minutes elapsed from touching the shore until the arrival of the steamer; when she struck we were about 800 feet from the shore; there was about 6½ feet water; the tide was running down at the time; the wood surrounding the boiler was about six inches from, and no part touched the boiler; the heat from the latter could not have ignited it, in the state they were in at the time of the accident; Mr. Boyd, Inspector of Hulls, inspected the hull of the steamer about one month ago; there were on board the necessary number of buckets; about 24 placed upon the hurricane deck, besides a large cask sawn in two, forming two vessels for boiling water, and which were full on the occasion. These buckets were on the hurricane deck, and within reach of passengers and crew; we used the hose along with the buckets on the occasion. We had a force-pump on board, but no fire engine; this force-pump was equal to an engine in strength; the nozzle was about an inch in diameter; there were no life-preservers on board, but I threw over all the chairs that came to hand to the passengers; I think never a hundred passengers perished on this occasion; I unshipped the ladders and threw them to the passengers, a great many of whom jumped overboard; I threw a ladder to Mr. PHILLIPS, but he did not take hold of it; I was one of the last to leave the boat; I was taken off by the *Napoleon's* boat, together with five women, who were clinging to a rope at the bow; I then saw the steamer *Montreal* burned down to the water's edge; the *Napoleon* saved the passengers that had remained on board; the Inspector of Machinery has not visited the *Montreal*, to my knowledge, this Summer; the steamer has been running three seasons; the two fires that occurred previously were caused by the sparks from the furnace at the starting of the steamer, and in consequence of using wood to light the fire, but that was all perfectly secure, and no accident could have occurred on that part of the steamer.

John Wilson, Jr., of Quebec, late purser on board the steamer *Montreal*, sworn: I was on board the steamer last night, the 26th, when it left Quebec at four o'clock: she left at the usual speed; when a little above Cape Rouge, being in the office, I smelt something burning; I went forward to tell the mate that I suspected that the boat was on fire; I found him employed in getting buckets to put it out; I then went aft and saw the fire coming from the saloon staircase; and the entrance to the fire-room; I then came forward, and advised the Captain, J. C. Rudolf, to run the boat ashore; he said they were doing so; I then went to the office for the books; when I reached aft the flames had burst forth from the staircase, and the fire increased; when I was in the office the boat was run ashore; then there was a general alarm among the passengers; I then went to the upper deck, and stood for about twenty or twenty-five minutes; I saw about 25 passengers in the water during this time; I saw only one or two being drowned; I saw several clinging to ropes; I went down on the guard of the boat, and got into the water and swam towards shore; the *Napoleon's* boat picked me up about 20 feet from shore, when there I could get footing; the wood-work round the boiler, is at its nearest part, six or eight inches, and its most distant part, fifteen inches apart; the wood-work is not lined with any materials to protect it; the heat is sometimes very great, and has often been much more so than it was last night when the fire occurred; the wood-work is not usually lined; my impression is that the fire did not originate from the heat of the boiler; there were about 275 passengers on board, in all, at the time, including the cabin ones; five minutes elapsed from the time I first perceived the fire until the boat was run ashore; the greater number of the passengers could have been saved by the *Napoleon* if they had had a little patience; all that remained were saved; the captain left the boat last, and not until the crew had been saved.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Callao—Progress of the Revolution—Privileges of Vessels.

CALLAO, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Revolutionists have not made any further progress since last accounts. VIVANCO and the frigate *Apurimac* is still south at Islay. It is said he has got there 3,000 troops, but they are not willing to embark. By an act of the Convention at Lima, a few days ago, the Chincha Islands were placed under the joint protection of the English and French, to prevent VIVANCO or any other party of Revolutionists from interfering with the loading of the legal chartered vessels, and to prevent any parties from buying or loading guano except directly authorized from the agents of the Peruvian Government, and also that they will see that all charters from England, France and the United States are legally complied with, so that no unnecessary detention will be caused to any more vessels by any more Revolutions, as any party creating a Revolution, from this date, will require to have sufficient funds to carry it out on their own responsibility, as they cannot sell any more guano. So by the above it is supposed it will partially stop any further revolutions.

All American vessels have the same privileges as the English and French; the Chinchas are given in security for the Peruvian Bonds held in the above two nations.

A United States corvette arrived here from the Chinchas on the 25th, and sailed the next day (yesterday) for Panama. W. B. C.

Heavy Fire in St. Louis—Loss $200,000!

From the St. Louis Republican.

The immense drug store of BARNARD, ADAMS & Co., at the northeast corner of Second-street and Washington-avenue, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Once started, the fire was fed and increased, until the flames soon over-ran every part of it. We never saw a building of its enormous size so soon reduced to a heap of ruins. The intensity of the heat, too, was wonderful. The spectators, of whom there were thousands on the ground, were driven to a distance, sometimes, of two squares from the burning building.

From the great height of the house, the surrounding buildings were in imminent danger of destruction. Only the early falling of the walls saved the large drug house of BACON, HYDE & Co., which stood opposite, on the southeast corner of Second and Washington avenues, and the drug store of MATHEWS, LEVERING & Co., in rear of it, and fronting on Washington-avenue, and separated by a narrow alley. The latter building was saved—not without great difficulty. A heavy metalic cornice, with wooden filling, took fire and burned obstinately for nearly half an hour.

With but one exception, the engines in operation were unable to throw water above the roof, and all attempts to put out the flames by that means were futile.

At length, Captain COUZZINS, Inspector of Fires and Buildings, with a corps of hardy assistants, mounted to the roof, cut away the cornice with hatchets and axes, which was a work of no little difficulty, and by drawing up hose from the alley below, soon deluged the roof with water.

But one other building besides BARNARD, ADAMS & Co.'s was wholly destroyed, and that was a small one on the avenue, occupied as a brass foundry.

JANUARY & Co.'s large grocery store, located above, on Second, though in imminent danger from its near situation, as well as BACON, HYDE & Co.'s, on the other side, escaped without injury. MATTHEWS, LEVERING & Co. sustained only slight damage. The stillness of the day, too, greatly favored them, as well as other firms located in the vicinity.

The fire, we understand, originated in the third or fourth story, where a large quantity of "opodeldoc," or "compound soap liniment," was in the process of preparation. During the preparation the kettle containing the liniment hursted, and the contents, which were very inflammable, ignited instantly and the fire was rapidly communicated to the various surrounding combustible materials, in that story. The peculiar construction of the building, each story of which has a gallery, with a large quadrangular opening in the centre, and communicating with each other by spacious stairways, contributed to facilitate the progress of the fire, which spread with such extraordinary rapidity that the entire contents of the building were consumed, and the walls had fallen in at little more than ten minutes time after the fire was first discovered.

The building, which was one of the most imposing commercial structures in the city, was owned by BARNARD, ADAMS & Co., and cost, together with the fixtures, $30,000. The stock it contained was valued at $160,000. Upon the building and fixtures there was an insurance to the amount of $20,000, and upon the stock to the amount of $130,000.

The Excitement at Memphis—Attempt to Lynch Able.

ABLE, the gambler, who shot EVERSON, at Memphis, Tenn., came near being hung on the 26th ult. It appears that a town meeting had assembled, and that it was resolved to request the Mayor to double the police, and also moved to appoint a Committee of Vigilance. *The Appeal*, however, says:

"Before the Chair had a chance of appointing the Committee, a man who, we understand, is a resident of Mississippi, arose and made a proposition that if one hundred men would follow him, he would lead in taking JOHN ABLE out of the jail and hang him. His proposition was received with shouts, and some three hundred of the assemblage left the hall and followed him.

MR. DANIEL HUGHES immediately after arose and addressed the audience. He appealed to them to support the laws, and not let strangers interfere in the affairs of Memphis. Col. SAFFARRANS followed in in the same vein. The remarks of these gentlemen, seemingly, had but little effect, and soon the hall was deserted.

The crowd went to the jail, forced open the doors, and took out JOHN ABLE, the murderer of JOHN EVERSON. With chains upon his person, he was hurried some two squares to the end of the rope-walk, where it was proposed to hang him. Arrived there, the crowd having him in charge found his wife, mother and sister, who made such pathetic appeals that by nearly a unanimous vote it was resolved to take him back to jail and let the law have its course. ABLE was taken back and lodged in a cell, and for a few minutes all seemed satisfied.

A cry arose "hang him," and soon a crow-bar was brought into requisition and the outside door of the jail forced. Several speeches were made, and finally the crowd dispersed, with the understanding that the law would be permitted to have its course.

The rope was placed around ABLE'L neck three times, but he displayed no signs of fear. He addressed the crowd, as did his mother. ABLE said he desired to settle up his accounts, and in a cool manner stated he had very nearly got through with his arrangements, so far as his property was concerned. The matter is now left with the Grand Jury and the Criminal Court."

A Virginia Homicde—Fatal Shot Fired by an Episcopal Theological Student.

A shooting affray occurred on Sunday morning last at Cooney, in Fairfax County, Va., a few miles from Washington City. A young man named AUSTIN, who lives in the neighborhood of Cooney, and who is a Sabbath School teacher in that place, has, for some time past, had occasional difficulties with his school companions, and yesterday, on going to the Sabbath School, which is held in the neighboring school-house, he was there attacked by two young men or boys, and driven into the school-house. He got into a fracas with two young men named JOHN BOLIN and BUD THOMPSON, who had undertaken to whip him.

In the scuffle he threw one of them against a tree, whereupon JAMES H. BIRCH, who was sitting on his horse near by, said he "could not stand that," and dismounted for the purpose of separating the parties, as ran towards the school house door, and AUSTIN ran around the house and tried to get in when BIRCH intercepted him, and pushed or tried to push him out. At that AUSTIN drew a revolver and fired three balls—one striking him in the neck and the other two in the breast, killing him almost instantly. A young man, named JOHN DENNISON, who stood near, ran up and seized AUSTIN and attempted to wrest the weapon from his hand, at the same time striking him several blows with his fist. AUSTIN then snapped the pistol three times at DENNISON, but D. had caught hold of the barrel of the pistol, which prevented the chamber from revolving, so the hammer came down on the old cap.

At this point a man named ROBERT MASI came up to DENNISON's assistance, who wrenched the pistol from AUSTIN's hand, who thereupon fled down the road towards Georgetown. Mr. J. W. BEACH, uncle of the deceased, drove off after an officer, and, after finding one, they proceeded to the house of AUSTIN's parents, and was told by his mother that he was not at home; they proceeded, however, to his chamber, where they found him in the act of changing his bloody clothes. He was taken to the office of Magistrate W. CARLIN, and an investigation held, whence he was conveyed to the jail at Alexandria, where he awaits trial.

We learn by gentlemen from the neighborhood of this lamentable occurrence, that young AUSTIN had been threatened with his life during the past week by the parties who made the attack upon him, if he persisted in going to the Sunday School; that on his appearance there they attacked him, striking him with stones and clubs on the face; that JAMES BIRCH, on intercepting AUSTIN at the school-room door, seized him by the hair of the head by one hand and by the leg by the other hand; that AUSTIN asked BIRCH to let him alone, as he did not want to shoot him; that AUSTIN retreated as far as he could, with several of the parties kicking and beating him; that Austin fired three shots, retreating after each shot, and that the third shot took effect in the region of BIRCH's heart, killing him almost instantly.

CRUEL SWINDLE.—The various ways in which unsuspecting people are swindled in this City is bringing disgrace upon New-York, and especially its Police, because they are often accessories to these outrages. Last Saturday, on going down to Pier No. 1, in an omnibus, a young sewing girl inquired of some gentlemen where she should find the Boston steamer. She exhibited her ticket, which professed to be one issued by the Hudson River Railroad, and by an arrangement, they forwarded passengers to Boston on the Long Island steamers. Going in that direction, an offer was made to show her the boat, especially as there was a suspicious look about the ticket. Upon presenting it at the office of one of the steamers, at once it was pronounced a *fraud*. The poor girl had nearly exhausted her small funds in paying for her ticket, which she said she bought that morning somewhere in that vicinity, she could not tell where, but probably through the agency of some detestable *runner*.

Not a little indignation was expressed by gentlemen present, and the question was asked, "Is there no redress, no remedy for such outrages?" "No," said the agent of the line, "while an Alderman of New York keeps an office on the docks for the sale of bogus tickets, and his runners are everywhere about, swindling people, and police officers, who are partially under his control, if not a party to it, are shutting their eyes to this very villainy." This was said in all sincerity by the agent, and repeated by him, adding, "that it would be no surprise if ——'s runners had sold that very ticket, perhaps the *Alderman himself!*" Is there not a necessity for police reform in New-York? at once suggests itself.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH BY AN ACCIDENTAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 50-Worth-street, by Coroner PERRY, upon the body of Dr. NATHANIEL GROOME, a colored man, who came to his death by concussion of the brain, from accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at the place above mentioned, where he resided. "Doctor" GROOME was quite a character, and very well known in his neighborhood. He was 65 years of age, and was one of the participants in the war of 1812. He was born in Baltimore, Md., but had resided in this City a long time. Of late years he was so badly afflicted with rheumatism, that he used crutches. He was ascending to his room on Wednesday evening, when stumbling, he was precipitated to the lower landing, and received mortal injuries. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

RUN OVER BY A STAGE.—THOMAS DOUDLE, a child of four years, died yesterday at No. 360 Seventh-avenue, from internal injuries received on the 29th ult., by being run over by stage No. 651, of the Seventh-avenue line. The child was playing in the street at the time of the accident, and ran directly beneath the horses' feet. The driver was not to blame. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body at No. 360 Seventh-avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.—The following-named young ladies graduated at this Institution, and received their diplomas Wednesday evening: Miss Emma F. Buckland, Miss Elizabeth E. Burke, Brooklyn; Miss Emma F. R. Campbell, Newark, N. J.; Miss Helen M. Clarke, Manchester, Vt.; Miss Mary J. Coye, Homer, N. Y.; Miss Gertrude Crosby, Miss Maria L. Ellsworth, Brooklyn; Miss Mary A. Gooding, Lockport, Ill.; Miss Grace Gilbert, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Annie Harrison, Kittanning, Penn.; Miss Sarah J. Hathaway, Farmington, N.Y.; Miss Emily Hunter, Brooklyn; Miss Laura M. Kirtland, Memphis, Penn.; Miss Virginia Merwin, Brooklyn; Miss Sarah L. Olmstead, Roxbury, Mass.; Miss Augusta Prentiss, Miss Jeannette W. Ross, Miss Sarah E. Shepard, Miss Adella J. Southworth, Miss Lora E. Talcott, Miss Jane E. Talmage, Brooklyn; Miss Maria T. Snell, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Miss Ida Underhill, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a girl 16 years of age was taken out of the water yesterday, near the Navy Yard. Deceased had a pink hood, red basque, lilac skirt, figured apron and small ear-rings. The feet were bare. The body was taken to the dead-house, in Brooklyn, for identification.

The body of an infant was picked up in the Atlantic Basin yesterday, by Officer BLANKMAN, of the Third Precinct. Coroner REDDING held an inquest—the verdict rendered was "found drowned."

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday, CHRISTOPHER PLUNKET, convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
J. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
as well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN of New-Haven, and many other highly scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to
A. M. QUIMBY & SONS, No. 119 Nassau street.

[Advertisement.]

FOURTH OF JULY!—That new and beautiful establishment, opened by CHESTER K. CAOOK, at No. 55 Bowery, will be thronged on the Fourth of July, as it will be not only a first class (but cheap) eating-house, but an Ice Cream Saloon, and place of delightful accommodation for the ladies. All the delicacies of the season, and refreshments of every kind, for male and female, will be found there in excellence and abundance. Mr. CROOK has made this concern a palace in appearance, within and without, and it is an ornament to the East side of the City.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Strangers and citizens will find it pleasant to visit the Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park, which will remain open and free to visitors, day and evening. Professional Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character by Mr. FOWLER, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Used as a dental wash, imparts to the breath the fresh floral odor which distinguishes it from all other scented fluids. It also neutralizes the taint of tobacco after smoking, relieves nervous headache, and combined with water, is an admirable application for freckles, tan, chaps and pimples. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Four highly-attractive pieces are to be performed at PUBNY'S National Theatre, to-night, viz.: "Maniac Lover," "New-York Fireman," "School in an Uproar," and "Nature and Philosophy," Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT removes all discoloration of the skin, and allays the itching and inflammation generated by heat or cold. It takes the sting out of every eruptive disease, and heals, by *eradication* not *suppression*, all kinds of sores, tumors, carbuncles, scrofulous ulcers, and cancerous disorders.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED-SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.
For any NEURALGIA or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.
For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.
For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.
OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NONPAREIL NUMBER.
The Fourth of July Number of
HARPER'S WEEKLY
Is probably the best Illustrated Newspaper ever issued in this country. It contains the continuation of BULWER'S new novel, "What will he do with it?" a deliciously illustrated article, "How to spend the Fourth;" an account of the Fourth in the Holy Land, with the strange adventure of Mohammed Bey; a gorgeously illustrated narrative of a recent pleasure trip to the West by Rail; illustrations of the Henry Clay Monument, of the Boston Columbiad, of the Monster Hailstones which fell on the 21st of June; together with better Stories, Poetry, Editorials, and Caricatures than can be had elsewhere.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
From the New-York Ledger.
Our cotemporary, Harper's Weekly, has secured the new novel, "What will he do with it?" by BULWER, which will no doubt be the masterpiece of the great novelist. It opens admirably.
We say we are glad that our contemporary has secured this great work, for Harper's Weekly deserves as large a measure of success as the monthly. It is by far the best paper of its kind we ever had in this country, and, in respect of reading matter, is considerably ahead of the Illustrated London News.

REMOVAL.
I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS WILL save time by going directly to ROGERS'S extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and gold bracelets and brooches, beautiful pearl and ivory fans and card-cases, ladies' workboxes, ladies and gentlemen's dressing-cases, &c. Also, dolls, games and toys of every variety, children's carriages and gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by
H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
I am now closing out my stock of Summer goods for men's and boys' wear at retail, without regard to cost.
N. A

FINANCIAL.

E. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who complete exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857.—Bonds of Greene County.
Guernsey County.
Belmont County.
Hardin County.
Jackson County.
Iron Railroad.
Little Miami Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Co.
Town of Elyria.
Lenis Township.
Silver Creek Township. } To Dayton & New-Lisbon R. R.
Bayton Township.
Dayton City.
Portland Township.
City of Detroit.
Franklin Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Monroe Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Orange Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Cadis Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Tuscarawas Township—to Steubenville and Ind. R. R.
Coshocton County.
The above are payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
$25,000 ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan to aid in Water Works.
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 6 per cent. Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New-York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW-YORK June 23, 1857.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:
Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Alleghany, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., first mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing:
Jesse A. Marshall, B. K. Hackdon, Peter B. Sweeney, J. Campbell Jr., John S. Riney, Chester Lamb, James Murphy, Hugh Smith, Eben. Beadleston, Chas. B. White, Wm. M. Pulle, John Kerr, Amos F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:
President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
New-York, June 20, 1857.

AT THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Jay Ewen, Wm. E. Dulis,
Ired Rawley, George A. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Griffin, Charles Morgan,
Isaac L. Platt, Thomas W. Pearsall,
Jonathan Thorne.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND DISCOUNT Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Money advanced in any sums upon every description of jewelry, diamonds, plate, dry goods clothing, &c. Bills discounted. Money advanced upon goods in bond, real estate, &c. This office being established to meet the demands of all classes of the public. Terms very liberal. All business strictly confidential. Office hours 8 till 4. Mortgages taken on furniture. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 7 per cent Bonds of this Company and 6 per cent upon the Bonds of the Office of Land in Lee and Watertown Wis., issued in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
TROY, C., June 25, 1857. HENRY S. MAYS, Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 Williams-st., New-York, June 20, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 30th day of July. By order of the Board.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
(Late Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Chicago.)
OFFICE No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 30, 1857.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS cleared to the Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at this office.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, June 25, 1857.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
J. R. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUYLER & BURHARD, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have reserved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive one-third the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an Installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

These persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office
H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. Co.,
KENOSHA, Wis.,

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank or and after that date.
JOSIAH BOND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the interest accruing on the Stocks of the state of Illinois on the first Monday of July next will be paid on and after the 6th proximo, by O. F. LOWE, at the Agency of the State, in the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, June 25, 1857.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st July at the office of Ohio Life Insurance Trust Company in New-York.
D. J. FALLIS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1857.

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND Sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 39 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD STOCK OR BONDS, or other Railroad securities wanted in exchange for choice timber and farm lands in Wisconsin. Address Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place. Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.

NOTICE—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking house.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $600, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $600, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—New-York, June 20, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 53 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on Monday next, the 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to the 6th July.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
New-York, June 26, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of four per cent out of the profits of the past six months, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 9.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BANK, (IN THE CITY OF)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that, in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from 1st May last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 646 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 2 P. M. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 12 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BAILLOW, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No. 150 Broadway,
NEW YORK, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three-and-one-half (3½) per cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th instant.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE HANOVER FIRE INSURance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable at their office No. 45 Wall-st. on demand. By order of the Directors
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 8th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board;
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.
W. F UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER the 10th day of July a dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.—Our Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on the full stock, payable on the 3d July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., New-York City.
JOHN HOPPER, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on the 6th July instant. T. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $300; and 5 per cent on sums over $300. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., P. W. ENGS, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $100 and under, entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that at the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital.....$300,000
Surplus June 1, 1857.....125,500
Total.....$425,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Richard F. Newman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Birnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bousange,	William Fardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Segory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Pavson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF A PROMISCUOUS COLLECTION OF SUPERIOR ARTICLES, from consignors discussed and obliged to sacrifice. By TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, at his new sales room, No. 334 Broadway, corner Worth-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, superior gold watches and chains, jewelry in variety, silver plated ware, castors, dish covers, cake-baskets, butter dishes, ice pitchers, sp

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No 64 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL LONGOOD on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DAYS.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '55	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '55	Carl Schmudbill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 249 Grand-st N.Y		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Thomas Tounton, No. 9 Sammons-place, South 2d-st. Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Aug'tus Cameron, Beaver-st. N.Y		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C. (diamond S) & Co	201|250	one package,	Planter,	
	M R S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Meletta		one package,	Washington,	
September, '53	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas,
August, '56	J. L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '56	J. L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '56	4 in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '56	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '53	F and L, and C P and F under	729,760,761 762,766	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	208	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Clements		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1993	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	3077,3215	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	1	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr. Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 28, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K E Co. in a cross	416	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	Dover D K in diamond	100	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburg, Mass		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Pontifex & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	F B	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlburt,	Antwerp.
	L. H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	759	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	H & Co	5091	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society. Miss E. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	F B	1	two bags,	Lynda,	Unknown.
	A R united	11	one case.	Margaret Evans,	London.
	U A		three cercons,	Monseratte,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C S		one cercon,	Restler,	Savanilla.
	U A	311	six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A over N	95	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	100	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H Z M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G R & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	London.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A. Iselin & Co		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2201, 2202, 2203,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199,	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 9, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D F	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen,
	H J B		one box,	D. Hoadley,	Antwerp.
	H H, united		one box,	Eberhard.	Bremen.
	M H S U E		one case,	Ged Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeanx.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unkoown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q R	456	one case.	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	E, in a diamond	17	one cask.	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	29	one cask.	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co. No. 290 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	D L D, Trenton, N. J		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	109	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	502	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask.	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	V D united and M		one cask,	Venna,	Caracas.
	G P over T	58	one bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Nemvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1889	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 25, '56	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 13, '56	W elevated	10	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or C H, or no mark	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark	26	ona hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,16,21	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and box of a diamond, with B over C in centre.	5,923, 5,924 6,843	one box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	I H over B		three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	4	one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	276	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one bale,	Etna,	Hevre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	821	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulke & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Etna,	Havre.
November, '56	J. Sherwood		one box,	Euphemia,	Curacos.
October, '55	No mark or B in a diamond		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '55	E in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '55	No mark		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
January, '56	W in a diamond		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		five boxes,	London.	St. Johns.
	J F P		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	No mark		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	A K	49	one ceroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	256	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	19	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelona,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	34	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '55	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	6	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	8	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	R in triangle W below	207	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	2311	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A C Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr. Glatigny		one cese,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	D F	2	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	89	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Hmnboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colmer, 344 Cherry-street		one barrel,	M. Evans.	London.
March, 1855	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over R	13	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L E in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver.	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Catmachi		one bag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	R W C	1,2 1 No No	three cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in diamond and K on right	34	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	C H P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Neil		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Mr. Titus, 47 Sand-st., Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Hevre.
	M B P	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case.	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sertelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two harrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M R, anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W. Moncure,	Kingston,
	B G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Henauson, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right		one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M	2	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Riely		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & C on r's		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,004,1,005	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	321@334	fourteen cases,	Hermioe,	Bremen.
March, '54 Sept. '55	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	B & W	7	one case,	Frenklin,	Havre.
	G F H		one package,	Fulton,	
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	36-47,56-62	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Webb, Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Arago,	
	H. Ober		one package,	Africa,	
			one package,	Borussia,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	S & S		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H. A. Colt		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isis,	Havana.
April, '56	H. Bledoin		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	[illegible]	five packages,	R. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,185,164	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark defaced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H	522	one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '54	No mark	292 bags	gum copal,	Homboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one bale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C B under and diamond over	128	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	I in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	3	one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '55	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '56	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	Johans,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double-triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	H C		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L B. Blank Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one can,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one harrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one harrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr. G. W. Cabaniss		one case,	Horatia,	Shanghae.
	E	10	one case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
	U	5	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Stenhuni,	Bremen.
	No mark		two demijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venoge		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	68	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	8014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F D	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	H & W	7	one package,	North Star.	Havre.
Nov. 14, '55	No mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7 '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 12, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '56	E. Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 19, '56	A	1,2	two tanks,	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 19, '56	18	18	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Havre.
Unknown	Mitchell & Romemenburg		one hundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 29, '56	J. B. Doubons		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 25, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	788	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	F D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Cenrobert,	Havre.
April, '56	R. Fisher & Manning		one case,	Carlolan.	Bremen
Jan. '55	T A	6131	one package,	Unknown.	Unknown.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 23, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 5, '56	H		one case,	Bergmnller,	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gihon		one package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	P & C	128	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A V	8	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A	3	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over 11	113	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 16, '56	A R over 11		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one ceroon,	Unknown.	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Lin a diamond	264	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	59	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	259	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	43	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		one bale.	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot raltans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	Q & Co	3039	one case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July, '55	G. D. Munroe, N. Y		one case,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '56	P & Co	139	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '55	L		24 bbls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chalus,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	50	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	one cask.	Pennsburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two cercons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '56	J G, or O & A		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '55	A B	50	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 13, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 13, '56	(Sover D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	16	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '56	(Sover G in a diamond, W on each (upper side, and N Y under	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	D G K	3110	one case,	Helvetie,	Havre.
July, '56	R R in a diemond	1137, 1138	two cases.	Merry Bradford,	London.
June, 56	Mr Valeria		one case.	hk. C. B. Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 8, '55	J S, N Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '55	800 in a diamond		12 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10, '56	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12 '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Rotterdam,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 18, '55	M & Co	3402	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No mark		2 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '55	No mark		3 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 23, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 25, '55	J B and C in a diamond	1	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '56	Mr Taylor (Juan Frances, Port Owando, care)	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55	J Thompson, No 47 South-st		one box,	Julie M. Hallock,	St. Jego de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 20, '55	H & B		one bale.	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B	3	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	2	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	300	one case,	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	Loeschinck & Womandock		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '56	La Sala & Co		one parcel,	Brother Jonathan,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N	3	one case,	C. J. Bogstide,	Bremen.
June, '56	No mark		one barrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	(M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, N Y		one case,	Dirver,	Liverpool.
April, '54	P N		8 iron pipes,	Europe,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel,	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one case,	F. Fabens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
September, '55	J H		one chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '55	P L in a circle	4250	one case,	Lelie,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	No mark		one bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '55	H B and M	30	one bale,	Louisiana,	Marsailles.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	254@258	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
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THE POLICE BILL CONSTITUTIONAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

vence which the Legislature may substitute in its place and denominate due process of law. (Taylor vs. Porter, 4 Hill, 144.) Remedies to enforce contracts are within the power of the Legislature. The contracts themselves are not. The Legislature cannot by acting on the remedy impair the obligation of the contract. (Holmes vs. Lansing, 3 Jons. Cases, 75; Green vs. Biddle, 8 Wheaton, 1; Bronson vs. Kinzie, 1 How. U. S. Rep., 311; Morse vs. Gould, 1 Kernan, 281.) So also by the same law of interpretation, if the Constitution assures to the electors or the authorities of the counties, cities and towns the right to select their local officers, and to conduct the local administration, the Legislature cannot by changing the names of counties, cities and towns into shires, arrondissements or municipalities; or by uniting two or more of them together and denominating it a district, take away the substantial right of local self-government. What cannot be done directly shall not be done indirectly.

The Constitution is more than a collection of mere words. It deals with ideas and operations of the mind which signify rights, privileges, powers, limitations, and restraints, duties and obligations. And it employs words to impart those ideas. It is of no moment by what name these civil divisions are called. It is the thing which is to be protected and preserved, and not the name. It is of no moment that two of them are united into one, or one of them separated into two or three, and designated by another name; they still remain those civil divisions of the State in which, and for which, the people shall select their officers, and conduct the local administration. Brooklyn may be united with New-York, as Williamsburg was with Brooklyn; but by denominating the two, when united, a municipality, a province, a department, or a district, even a legislative declaration that it shall not be a city, a county, or a town, could not effect the destruction of its municipal or local rights, nor take from its electors the rights of selection and administration guaranteed by the Constitution, because when united the two must take its place for the purposes of government, in one of the classes of civil divisions recognized therein. So in regard to a union between the counties of Kings, Richmond and Westchester. Any other construction leads to consolidation, because what may be done for a part may be done for the whole. Neither are the terms employed to designate the officers limited in their application to the officers in existence at the time when the instrument was framed, as has been asserted. Such would be a narrow and illiberal interpretation, and, adopted as a guide, would defeat the objection which the framers thought to attain. When it employs the terms "County, city, town and village officers," it speaks of them as a class, and applies to them a general designation, intending to include therein those in being at the time, as well as such as might be created thereafter. It cannot be supposed that it was intended to insure to the electors and authorities of these localities the right to select those local officers whose offices were in being at the time, and put it in the power of the Legislature to deprive them of the same right in respect to officers whose offices might be created thereafter. Such a provision would be a *felo de se* for undue color of creating new offices with similar functions; those in being at the time might be substantially destroyed.

Section 2 of Art. 10 provides that "All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns or villages or by some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose." This is the only provision in respect to this class of officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution. The whole State at the time was—and up to the period when the Metropolitan Police bill was to have effect—divided for all the purposes of internal government and administration, separated into counties, cities, towns and villages. The provision quoted is plain enough and its purpose seems definite enough. It admits of no interpretation but one and that is a manifest intention to adhere to the scheme of local administration by counties, cities, towns and villages,—and the right of the people to select their officers thereof by local elections or by the local authorities. The provisions of the Metropolitan Police bill are in conflict with this right. It is sought to be upheld upon two grounds: 1st Because the said 2d Section of the 10th Article contains this further provision, "All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct." It is the second branch of the passage last quoted—that in respect to officers whose offices might thereafter be created by law—which is thought to contain authority for the Metropolitan Police bill. It is worth while to notice, that the preceding part of the section which provides for the election or appointment of local officers, declares that the election shall be made by the electors of the respective counties, cities, towns or villages, while passages last quoted in respect to officers whose officers might thereafter be created by law, declares they are to be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct. In the counties, cities, towns and villages, the electors who are to elect are limited to the electors of the respective localities for which the officers are to be elected. But the officers whose offices might be created thereafter by law, are to be elected—if elected at all—by the people without limitation. The distinction between the two classes is significant and material. In the one, there is an express limitation to a locality, in the other none whatever. By what people are the newly created officers to be elected? By the people of the locality in which and for which their services are to be performed, or by the people of the State? If by the people of the State, then the conclusion follows that the clause refers to officers whose functions are general and not local. The manifest distinction between the electors who are to elect in the one case, and those who are to elect in the other, is not unmeaning and accidental, but significant and intentional. It is the whole and not a part of the people who make the Constitution, and speak its language; and wherever it employs the term "the people," it means the whole and not a fraction of the people. Thus, in its short and emphatic introduction, it says: "We, the People of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessing, do establish this Constitution." So in Section 10, Article 1, "No law shall be passed abridging the right of 'the people' peaceably to assemble," &c. And, in Section 11, of the same Act, "the people of the State, in their right of sovereignty are deemed," &c. In Section 14 of Article 3, the enacting clause of bills is to be in the name of the people. The laws to authorize certain debts are to be submitted to "the people," Section 12, Article 7. And certain Constitutional amendments are to be submitted to, and approved by "the people," Section 1, Article 13. These references sufficiently indicate who is intended by the term "the people." I think, therefore, that it is the whole people of the State who are to elect the officers referred to in the concluding passage of the 24th Section, and that their functions are not local but general, and in which the whole people have a common concern.

It is a sound rule of legal construction as well as of literary criticism, that every part, nay every word of a statute or a written instrument shall, if possible, have effect. "One part of a statute must be so construed by another that the whole may, if possible, stand, *ut res magis valeat quame pereat*;" 1st Black. Com., 89. The principle of the Metropolitan Police Act, however, disregards and overrides this just and reasonable rule because the power of appointment there carried is in exclusion of the power of appointment and election by the authorities and electors of the local communities. The power claimed by the Legislature under the concluding clause of sec. 2, is destructive of the power given to the electors and authorities of the counties, cities and towns by the two preceding clauses of the same section. Both cannot stand and have effect together. If, however, the concluding clause of the section be construed to apply to officers whose functions are general—of which the officer of Canal Auditor and Superintendent of the Bank Department are examples—then the rules of construction and interpretation will suffer no violence; effect will be given to every clause contained in the section, the rights of the local communities will not be abridged and the Constitution will be maintained in its strength and integrity. Warner vs. The People, 2 Denio, 272, is instructive in this connection. The Legislature had by an act created a new officer and devolved upon him a part of the duties of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, which latter officer was by the Constitution elective by the electors of the City. Both the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors held the act void.

Mr. Justice BRONSON said: "If the office may be divided, and the duties be assigned to two officers, both must be chosen by the electors of the county. No other rule will give full effect to the Constitution." The Chancellor in the Court of Errors also said: "When the Legislature assumes to take from a constitutional officer the substance of the office itself, and to transfer it to another who is to be appointed in a different manner, and to hold the office by a different tenure than that which was provided by the Constitution, it is not a legitimate exercise of the right to regulate the duties or emoluments of the office, but an infringement upon the constitutional mode of appointment."

The second ground upon which the Metropolitan Police Bill is thought to be valid, is the literal adherence to the words of the first two clauses of the twenty-fourth section of the tenth article. It is said that the offices which the bill creates are neither city, county, town or village offices; that they are district offices, and not within the meaning of the section. We have already seen that changing the name of a thing cannot change its attributes, and deprive it of rights derived from the fundamental law, or by changing the designation of a locality or civil division, deprives its inhabitants of the right of local government. What cannot be done in respect to one county or city, cannot be done to two or more, or to a part or parts of one or more of the same communities. The same law of interpretation by which we ascertain that the Legislature cannot devolve the power to make laws upon others, that it cannot create Chancellors, Circuit Judges, other Courts of Appeal, and other Supreme Courts, also tells us that it cannot institute and conduct government by districts, arrondissements or municipalities, because provision is made for instituting and conducting it by counties, cities, towns and villages. *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius.* Any other construction abrogates the essential and material provisions of the organic law, and places the form and structure of the government at the disposal of one of its departments.

We are referred, upon the argument by the learned counsel for the defendants, to a series of acts in which it is thought the Legislature have exerted, without question, the same power put in controversy in this action. They are laws creating commissions to construct bridges, public buildings and roads, and to locate and embellish parks and public grounds. They bear no analogy to the act under examination. They give power to perform a given specific act, and when it is performed, the power ceases. Besides, constructing roads and bridges, and erecting public buildings, laying out and ornamenting parks and public grounds are not Government functions. They are acts which the Government necessarily performs; but they do not affect rights or duties, public or private. Allusion has also been made to the power of the Legislature over the Senate and Assembly Districts. This it has at certain periods, and for certain specified purposes. These divisions exist, not for administration, but to distribute the representation.

The act under consideration creates a Police district, to be composed of the counties of New-York, Westchester, Kings, and Richmond. I need not give the substance of its numerous sections *in extenso*. It is enough for my purpose to say that it takes from the inhabitants of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the power to elect, or by their local authorities to appoint, any part of the Police force of either City. It vests this power in a Commission of seven members, five of whom are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The other two are the Mayors.

At the time the act passed, both cities had a large organized police force holding their offices from the Municipal authorities while the rural towns of Kings and the counties of Westchester and Richmond had the customary police composed of town constables and sheriffs and deputies. The act effects no change in the police of these counties and the rural towns, unless their Boards of Supervisors shall otherwise elect. Until such election the constables chosen by the people of Westchester, Richmond and the country towns of Kings are to possess the authority conferred upon the patrol men of the police force. The effect of the act upon the two urban communities is quite different. The moment the new Board becomes organized it was vested with the exclusive control of the entire police force. The moneys to defray the expenses of the City police force are to be raised by tax upon the real and personal property therein collected and paid into the State Treasury, and thence disbursed upon the warrant of the Treasurer of the Board of Police. This is a striking innovation, and eggcessive of coming changes. The officers are local, their official duties are local, and the cost of their support is a local charge. But the power of appointment and removal is not local. It neither belongs to the local authorities or the local electors. To what end are all these novel provisions? The act evidently contemplates no police force proper outside of the limits of the two cities. Its expenses are not chargable to to the treasury of the State, or upon the people, or the property of the Police District, but upon the taxable property of Brooklyn and New-York, not as a whole, but in parts, and in proportion to the force required for each. The primary purpose of the act is to take from the electors and authorities of the two cities all power of appointment and removal of the officers and members of the police force, and to place it, together with its patronage, at the disposal of the Central Government of the State. Its minor provisions are the means and appliances by which this purpose is to be effected. This may be a desirable and beneficial change. We are to inquire if it be lawful and rightful.

The precedent for this act is that of the 10th George IV., chap. 44, which creates a Metropolitan Police for London and its vicinity. The district extends from Charing-cross fifteen miles in every direction, includes the whole of Middlesex, large portions of Surrey, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, for which seven counties the two commissioners are magistrates and the members of the police sworn constables. The commissioners are appointed by the Crown and made responsible to the Home Secretary. It is worthy of remark that Parliament, with its powers of legislation unrestrained by written limitations, so far respected the immemorial municipal rights of the city of London, and the inherent love which the English people entertain for local administration, that it left the municipal police force of the city untouched by the act. A police officer under our system is a local officer, a city, county or town officer. He never was otherwise. His functions are local, not general. The preservation of the peace, the maintenance of order, the arrest and punishment of offenders and criminals, are offices purely local and not general, and have never been confided to other than local officers. A State Police, with its Prefect or Chief at the seat of government and its agents and ministers distributed over the State, is a thing unknown and alien to our system.

A State official sent down from the seat of the central authority to execute the criminal law in a distant County, would be a novel and unusual spectacle, but it would be no more novel and unusual than to see a commission, emanating from the central authority, appointing and removing at pleasure the police force of an incorporated city. It cannot be denied, I think, that the police, whose single duty it is to preserve the peace and execute criminal process, by whatever name it may be called, is a local force, and its members local officers. And it has been conceded that, for the cities separately and independently, the power to appoint and remove them rightfully and constitutionally belongs to the city electors and city authorities, and not to any other power in the State. The provisions of the Metropolitan Police bill imply much more than they express. They imply nothing less than the power of the Legislature to unite the entire State into a single district for the purpose of police, with its chief or prefect at the seat of the central authority, and its subordinate chiefs and agents in every city, town and hamlet in the State. The appointment and removal of its numerous force, the dispensation and distribution of its immense patronage would follow as incident to the main power. The principle of the Act asserts the existence of this authority in the Legislature without limitation or qualification. This is not all. The Metropolitan Act relates to police. The next Act may relate to finance, to taxation and to revenue. The Legislature may think it wise and expedient that the electors and authorities of the counties, cities, towns and villages, shall no longer select their assessors, tax-collectors and treasurers, as they have been accustomed to do. It may also think that Boards of Supervisors shall no longer sanction and apportion the assessments. This they must do, so long as the counties, cities and towns, are held to be integral and indestructible institutions of the State, and the two first clauses of Sec. 2, of Art. 10 are of any force. But convert the entire State into a single district for the assessment and collection of taxes; create a board of finance Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. Vest in them the same power and authority in respect to taxation and finance that the Metropolitan bill vests in its Commissioners in respect to police; make the assessors, collectors and treasurers dependent upon the will of this Board for their offices; collect into the State Treasury the fifteen millions annually raised by taxation for local and general purposes, to be disbursed by the central Government to its agents and officers; let the same scheme have effect as to the support and maintenance of the poor, the construction and repairs of bridges and highways, and the constitutional rights and privileges of the counties, cities and towns as separate communities will perish and become extinct in the presence of this modern rule of constitutional construction. I do not contemplate the possibility of such a result without apprehension. It is said, however, that courts of justice have nothing to do with results and consequences, and take no concern in the effects of their judgments. Generally, and especially as to judgments which affect private rights only, I admit the force of the observation. I nevertheless deny its application to decrees and adjudications which affect public rights and involve the construction of statutes and ordinances, legislative or organic.

In respect to them the Courts are bound to consider what is to follow, and give the consequences some weight in their deliberations. If they will plainly be such as the framers could not have intended, such as will turn aside their purposes and frustrate their designs apparent upon the face of the instrument, then the construction which will produce such results must be rejected and avoided, and some other adopted in its place. Mr. Justice BLACKSTONE has remarked "that the intention of a law is to be gathered from the words, the context, the subject matter, the effects and consequences, and the reason and spirit of the law. That illustrations may be further derived from the subject matter with reference to which the expressions are used. That the effects and consequences of a particular construction are to be examined, because if a literal meaning would involve a manifest absurdity, it ought not to be adopted. And that the reason and spirit of the law and the causes which led to its enactment, are often the best exponents of the words, and limit their application." (STORY on the Constitution, 400.) Here is the authority of two of the great commentators upon English and American law, that effects and consequences are material elements in determining the sense of written instruments, and if a particular construction involves a contradiction or an absurdity it must be rejected. Hence, if the principle of the Metropolitan Police act is in conflict with the principle of the Constitution, if it will impair rights and privileges thereby designed to be secured, if it will necessarily substitute the power of the Legislature for that of the electors of the local municipal communities and give to the former the power of appointment which the organic law reserves to the latter, then it involves a manifest contradiction and cannot be upheld. The power of local appointment and administration cannot constitutionally exist in the electors and authorities of cities and towns and in the central authority at the same time. The one power is, of necessity, in exclusion of the other. And this Court must either construe the Constitution so that local rights and privileges, expressly mentioned and never until now questioned, shall remain to be exercised and enjoyed by the local communities, or sanction a construction which may—and indeed can hardly fail—to exclude them altogether. It is not for me, in this place, to speak of the men who sat in the Convention of 1846. Many of them—alas, too many—have closed their lives and gone to their account. But the record of their transactions, of what they said and did, remain for the information—I will not say instruction—of after times. And I am quite sure that there is not a single line or expression in that record which favors the intention imputed to them. Neither in the debates nor in the organic instrument which they framed, is there the slightest manifestation of a design to leave the Legislature in possession of a power which might be wielded to the prejudice, if not loss, to the destruction, of the rights and privileges reserved to the local communities.

The remedy for the ills and disorders which affect the State, will not be found in acts of doubtful constitutional validity, and which deprive individual citizens of inherent rights, or populous and powerful communities of franchises of immemorial antiquity. Such legislation may aggravate and protract the evil, but it will restore health and strength to the political body. Under popular systems of government, laws depend for their utility, their force and efficacy, upon the enlightened moral sense of those upon whom they are to operate, and it is as unwise as it is unwarranted, to pass acts which impair inherent rights, in the vain hope of useful or beneficial results. If laws adequate to the government and regulations of great cities and the security of persons and property therein, are impossible under our present organic system, let us proceed to amend and reconstruct it under one of the forms which it prescribes, rather than resort to legislative acts which are subversive of fundamental principles and the faith and obligations of written compacts.

The judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed.

COMSTOCK, Judge, expressed his concurrence generally with the views and conclusions of this opinion.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the following dispatch was received by telegraph from Albany:

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2.

The Police Bill has been declared Constitutional, by a majority of six to two—Judges BACON and COMSTOCK dissenting.

Posted on our Bulletin, this announcement produced the greatest excitement. People rushed up to the Mayor's Office, to the City Hall, to the White street Head quarters, to all the Station-houses, to see how it was received and what its effect was. The Old Police looked glum and sorrowful, and indeed their fate is a pitiable one. The New Police looked happy—particularly jubilant.

The news operated like an electric shock among the hangers on, about the City Hall. Knots of politicians and policemen were gathered about the doors and through the subterranean passage-ways of the City Hall, inquiring if the news were true. Nobody seemed to know—they had heard it rumored that the decision on the Police Bill had been received in town, but did not pretend to know. Others seen it on the bulletins of the newspapers. Others "always imagined it would be that way, all our public questions had been decided so, lately—the Judges were all Black Republicans, of course." Still another wiseacre edified a group with a lucid discussion of the law of 1857, giving to the Supervisors the power to decide as to how many policemen they should have—they could not have but five anyhow. He had heard a secret—the New Commissioners had sworn in all their men for a month, only, with a clause in the agreement obliging the policemen to look to the law for their pay, and not to the Commissioners; they had only hired their station-houses for a month, in fact, they had no expectation of holding on any how, and they couldn't do anything. This exposition relieved the minds of that crowd, and they separated whistling to keep their courage up.

Still, until as late as 5 o'clock, around the Mayor's office, the news was utterly discredited. The Municipal policemen were specially incredulous. The Court of Appeals, they said, dared not decide against Mayor WOOD, and the whole was a trick of the Black Republicans. But their countenances were crest-fallen, even while they spoke, and when a second dispatch came from Albany they watched like DONGAN and Montgomery watchmen about the Mayor's private room, and when he left at 2½ P. M., (half an hour before his usual time,) they concluded that their chief had abandoned them. Mayor WOOD, during all the forenoon, admitted only select persons to an audience with him, and hurried to his home at a much earlier time than usual.

The prominent men about the Mayor's office, who are known in the vicinity of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, and are not disowned in the Custom House, and the Bonded Warehouse, professed to disbelieve the news. But enemies of Mayor WOOD, famous in those places, credited the decision, and thus Democrat was set against Democrat. HARRY HOWARD growled forth a disbelief in the decision. The United States District Attorney was in a state of great enjoyment. And so every man followed his own desire, the wish being "father to the thought." The Mayor was the only man who seemed cool on the subject.

A bogus dispatch, signed by the agent of the Associated Press, was posted in Mr. VALENTINE'S office in the afternoon to the effect that *no decision* had been rendered. Mr. CRAIG offers $25 reward for such evidence as may enable him to convict the fellow that used his name without authority.

IN THE CHIEF'S OFFICE.

The tin sign at one end of the room, "No loud talking allowed in this room," was evidently forgotten; there was plenty of loud talking, with an occasional expletive by way of giving emphasis to the remarks among the crowd of officials there assembled; they were still in doubt, "but, if it were true, it was the d—d'est outrage ever committed; just as if New-York couldn't govern herself without the aid of the d—d Black Republican Legislature;" some laughed, others whistled out, all talked, and in so earnest a manner it was difficult to distinguish what was said; the reporter could only occasionally catch the words, "Dongan Charter," "City Watch," "Common Council can have their own police;" "What 'll MATSELL say, now?" and the like.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE IN WHITE-STREET.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners received a dispatch from Albany about 10 o'clock in the morning, and about the same time from the agent of the Associated Press, announcing the result of the decision by the Court of Appeals. The intelligence was received in a very quiet way; they were pleased, and seemed like men who had been relieved of some suspense, but they were evidently not disappointed; business proceeded with the same regularity as if nothing had transpired, until their office was beseiged by a crowd of friends—some, probably, whom they had never seen before—congratulating them upon the good news from Albany. To one of these congratulations Mr. STRANAHAN mildly answered, "If you mean the congratulation as personal to myself, I cannot receive it." "Oh," rejoined the person, "I congratulate the public." "That will do," said the Commissioner. "So far as I am personally concerned, I would stop out of my position to-day, if I could lawfully do so."

A large crowd were assembled about the White-street office; they filled the passage ways, and thronged the rooms, waiting an opportunity to put in applications for places on the Metropolitan Police. There were very few Irishmen among the number, and the reporter was told that they did not apply. General NYE dispatched his letters, and talked cheerily with his friends at the same time; and applicants called to inquire as to their success, and departed as before.

The following-named persons were favorably reported upon by the Committee on Applications and Removals, this forenoon:

Fifth Ward—James H. Langdon, S. M. Maynard, Henry W. Cole, Wm. H. Kidney, August Kluger, John Stillwell, Wm. Nesbitt, S. M. Rollins, John J. Eldridge, Richard Field, John M. Bennett, Stephen Paret, Andrew Meisler.

Eighteenth Ward—Wm. Young, Michael Wallace, Samuel Mortimer, Antonio Grubelistern, Wm. H. Binkampton, Joseph P. Bull, of Fifteenth Ward.

No further action on appointments will be made until Tuesday morning.

Rumors reached the Commissioners that Mayor WOOD intended to resign, but they seemed to place no confidence in the statement. On the contrary, they expected to see him take his seat at their Board on Tuesday morning with one of his blandest bows, with remarks something as follows: "Gentlemen, (with a sunny smile on his countenance) I have fought you the best I could, believing this law would be set aside by the Court of Appeals. I have been disappointed, the law has been sustained. I bow like a good citizen, as I claim always to have been, to that decision, and I now take my seat with you as one of the Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan District," shaking hands all round. "Gentlemen," continues the Mayor, "I shall be obliged to cave in on the Dongan and Montgomery Charters." (A laugh all round, in which Gen. NYE shakes his ponderous sides immoderately, and the Mayor goes on to make suggestions about the settlement of sundry little lawsuits in which he has become unfortunately involved, and to compare views with the Commissioners about the organization of the New Police Force, in which he has a few good men whom he can strongly recommend. Business proceeds harmoniously.

FIFTEENTH WARD METROPOLITAN.

The Fifteenth Precinct Metropolitan Policemen during the evening, notwithstanding the rain, accompanied by SHELTON'S band, proceeded to the residences of Aldermen BLUNT, FRANCIS B. CUTTING, Esq., Commissioners DRAPER and CHOLWELL, Councilmen BRADY, OTTARSON and CHAPMAN, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., SAMUEL BREVOORT and Inspector DILKS. These gentlemen were all serenaded and several of them responded in brief addresses.

THE MUNICIPALS.—The Fifteenth Ward Municipal Station-house looked gloomy last night, and no wonder that it did. For of the 46 men formerly in it, 41 went with the law, and left only five to become "day and night watchmen." Four of these were recent appointments and had never done a day's duty in the Ward, having been constantly detailed since their appointment. Prominent among Mayor WOOD'S late appointees here is one WARREN JUDKINS concerning whom the records of the U. S. Courts furnish us with the following account:

United States vs. *Warren Judkins*, charged with counterfeiting coin, (Spanish quarters.)

1854, August 18—Prisoner arrested by officer WM. B. WALSH, of the Fifteenth Ward.
1854, October 10—Prisoner brought up for trial, and pleaded guilty.
1854, October 14—Prisoner sentenced to six months imprisonment. Sent to Kings County Jail.

Another one of Mayor WOOD'S day and night watchmen in this Ward, is "Joe Sands," well known as a Ninth Ward Short Boy. He once served a term on Blackwell's Island, having been convicted of beating and otherwise maltreating his mother. He is now a Sergeant.

JAMES CONWAY, another one of the men, is a well-known Fourteenth Warder. About a year ago he was arrested by Officer MCDONALD, and on the 10th of July, 1856, was convicted of "Stabbing with Intent to kill," and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He duly served out his term, and came off the Island less than six months ago.

Another one of the Fifteenth Ward men recently took a prisoner before Justice FLANDREAU, who accosted him with, "Why, what are you doing here as an officer? Why, you are a thief yourself, and have often been brought before me."

THE NEWS IN BROOKLYN.

The Metropolitan Police, and their friends in Brooklyn, upon the receipt of the decision of the Court of Appeals, yesterday, manifested their satisfaction at the result in various ways. The Stars and Stripes were run out at the Station-House in the First Precinct, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

SEGUINE'S POINT HOWITZERS AND MUSKETS.

Captain WALLING came up to the City yesterday morning, to report the situation of affairs at Seguine's Point. In consequence of the rumors which prevailed at the Point, that an armed attack would be made upon them about 4th of July, he deemed it prudent to require a supply of arms for the use of the force under his command; and, upon his requisition, the proper officer delivered to his order two howitzers and fifty stand of muskets, which have been sent to Seguine's Point. These howitzers carry what is termed a spherical charge, which consists of 120 musket balls, and will kill within a range of 400 yards. On the arrival of Captain WALLING with the news of the favorable decision of the Court of Appeals, the whole camp immediately turned out and rent the air with huzzas. Every item of intelligence was eagerly devoured, and the Captain barely escaped the same fate, so overjoyed were they at the good news.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS.—No appointments were made yesterday by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. They met and discussed more private matters, heard reports from various Committees, and then adjourned to meet again to-day, when a number of appointments will be made.

When the decision of the Court of Appeals was made known an American flag was suspended from the White-street office, from the Fifth and other Precinct Station-houses.

DISMISSED POLICEMEN CANNOT BE RE-APPOINTED.—The following section in the act establishing a Metropolitan Police, will no doubt take many by surprise. It shuts the gate upon all who have been "expelled for cause," and designates the manner in which resignations shall be made:

SECTION 12. No member of the Police force, under penalty of forfeiting the pay which may be due him, shall withdraw or resign from the Police force, unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof in writing to the General Superintendent of Police, and no person who shall ever have been removed from the Police force established by this act, for cause, shall be appointed by the Board of Police to any office in the Police force.

Stephen H. Branch Reappears—He Invite the Peoples to Scream.

AMERICANS: Little GEORGY MATSELL, of Brandon, England, has gone, to Iowa, (far away towards the setting sun,) who will never again behold the glorious rising sun of our metropolis. FERNANDO WOOD has gone to the realms of subterraneous brimstone, and a thousand battalions of thieves, assassins and perjured aliens are driven to their holes never to emerge. The comet and clouds and protracted rains will soon disappear before the glory of an American rainbow,—the eagle will come nearer the earth, and scream and flap his wings at our third recapture from British and Irish dominion. O, 1st sweet Heaven ring with extermination to the foreign herd who strive to rule and rob, and kill, and bury us in their filth. Sing and dance, hop and skip, leap and jump, and run in wildest ecstacy. Redden the cheeks of your wives and daughters with joyous kisses. Give your little boys and girls extra pennies and candy, torpedoes, crackers and powder on the coming Independence, and let them shake our streets, and parks and habitations with their merry voices and juvenile artillery; and in the evening let them light up the heavens with their patriotic fireworks. Let the metropolis rival the moon and stars with a million candles and gas-lights. Let flags wave, and bonfires blaze, and rockets reach the celestial lights, and let shouts and midnight prayers go up to God at our deliverance from the Chief bailot-stuffers of the present century, through the firmness and integrity of Judges who will be as immortal as ARISTIDES, MARSHALL and WASHINGTON. Modern Israel has burst the chains of Egypt, and is on the mountains of freedom. Scream, then, Americans, and fling your arms! Swell your throats with patriotic cries, unto hoarseness and inflammation, and bathe and poultice, and scream again, until the dazzling sun of Independence shall descend to-morrow behind the hills and fields of Jersey, amid the frantic rejoicing of a regenerated people. Scream, I say, until the evening of the immortal Fourth, and arouse, and thrill, and galvanize the bones of our patriotic dead! Scream, I say, at our deliverance from the demons of modern times.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 2.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83½	650 Reading R. R.	s3 71½
5,000 do. do. ex int.	83	100 do.	s30 71¾
6,000 Virginia 6s ex int	90	500 do.	71½
17,000 Mo. St. 6s, b3 exint	78	1800 do.	71¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s.	96¾	1000 do.	b30 71¾
5,000 Erie R. 2d mt. hs.	94½	200 do.	s15 71¾
1,000 Eric R. R. hs. '75.	76	200 do.	b60 72
1,000 do.	77	555 Mich. Central R. R.	s30½
3,000 Hd. Riv. R. R. 3dm	57½	100 do.	s30 80½
1,000 Har. R. R. 2d M'e	75	100 do.	b60 81½
2,000 do.	75½	50 M. So. & No. Ia. R.	s30 39½
1,000 Mi. So. 1st M. Bs.	84	100 do.	s60 p. & c. 39½
5,000 Mich. So. S'g F. Bs	67	100 do.	b30 40½
1,000 Il. Cent. R. R. Bs	97½	100 do.	b60 40½
2,000 Il. F'd Be. with't p	96	300 do.	opg 40½
1,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	60½	86 Del. Lack. & W. R. R.	50
6,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds.	91	5 Panama R. R.	91
10 Met. Bank Rights.	16	49 I. C. R. R. ex. n. e.	118
100 Merch. Bk Scrip.	109	167 do.	c 117½
20 Del. & Hud. Canal.	115	50 do.	117
6 do.	116	200 Cleve. & P. R. R.	s8 39½
150 Chic. & Rock I. R.	s3 86	100 do.	b3 39¾
50 do.	b60 87	100 do.	c 37
150 Conn. Coal Co.	c 16½	100 do.	b60 37½
430 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 78	77 Cl. C. & Cin. R. R.	91
300 do.	b60 79	5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	89
600 do.	b60 78¾	50 do.	s60 88½
750 do.	s30 78	200 do.	89¾
150 do.	b60 78½	250 Cl. & T. R. R.	b3 51¾
200 do.	s60 78	600 do.	b60 55¼
250 do.	s10 78	100 do.	b30 55
300 do.	b30 78¾	1000 do.	b10 54¾
400 Erie Railroad.	c 27½	250 do.	s60 54¾
100 do.	27½	200 do.	s60 54½
400 do.	b10 27	100 do.	c 54¾
200 do.	s10 27	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	s30 45
500 do.	b60 27	350 do.	c30 45½
1237 do.	c 27	150 do.	s3 47
2300 do.	s30 26½	30 do.	s3 47¼
150 do.	s10 26¾	250 do.	s30 46
300 do.	s15 26¾	21 La Crosse & Mil. R.	47½
250 do.	c 26¾	500 do.	s30 45
150 M. S. & N. Ia. pref. stock.	c p & c 70¾	50 do.	47
50 do.	c p & c 71	350 do.	b60 47
50 do.	b30 72	10 do.	46¾
		50 do.	s10 45½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$50,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 1st M. Int ad.	72
15,000 N. Ind. R. R. 1st M. 7 ₱ ct. B., Int. ad.	75½
1,500 Ward Coal and Iron Co., Int. added. 30@50	
29,000 San Francisco City 6 ₱ cent. bds., fint.	48
54 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R. (gen. stock)	88
150 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	106½
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank	121
8 shares Am. Exchange Bank (scrip stock)	106½
250 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.	115
75 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co.	67½
200 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.	$17½
50 shares American Safety Paper Manf. Co.	$5½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97	250 N. Y. Cent. R.	77¾
5,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	75	100 do.	s30 77¾
35 Mich. Cen. R. R.	80½	100 do.	s15 77¾
50 do.	b60 81	100 do.	b60 78
180 do.	80¾	100 do.	77¾
100 La Cr. & Mil. R.	b30 46	100 do.	b60 78¾
200 do.	s30 45¾	230 Erie Railroad.	28½
100 do.	s30 43¾	200 do.	26¾
100 M. B. & N. I. R.	s30 p & c 39	225 do.	28¾
200 do.	s6m 37	100 do.	b60 24¾
100 do.	opg 43½	600 do.	24¾
100 do.	b30 40¾	100 do.	b60 26¾
10 Mil. & Miss. R.	46	200 do.	s5 26¾
200 Reading R. R.	s10 71	200 do.	s5 wk 26¾
100 do.	b3 71	100 do.	26¾

THURSDAY, July 2—P. M.

The Customs Duties paid into the Government Office to-day amount to only $270,000, while the disbursements on account of the July interest on the Public Debt, the Steam Mail service, &c., amounted to $540,000. Thus far in the week the receipts into the Sub-Treasury are above $650,000 less than the payments out—a result which has imparted confidence to the Bank movement, and rendered the Money Market every way comfortable. The Street demand was moderately active among the Stock Brokers early in the day; but little or no difficulty was experienced in making up their wants before 2½ o'clock. The flatness in Foreign Exchange continues, although it was expected that the 1st of July dividends collected for European account would make an extra demand about this time. Some prime bills were done to-day at 109¾ ₱ cent., and the estimated quotation for actual business is 109@109⅝ ₱ cent. The private mails by the steamer at Boston, which were delivered here this morning, confirm the rumor that further purchases of Gold by the Bank of France are either soon to be dispensed with or the premium reduced. The English and Continental letters are generally of a cheerful tone. In London, among parties interested in American Stocks, much surprise was felt at the continued and extraordinary depression of the New-York Stock Exchange. A gradual, if not rapid, improvement is looked for in the discount markets of both London and Paris. The payment by England of $5,625,000 to Denmark in composition for the Sound Dues will be made easy by investing the sum in Danish Government Stock held in London.

The outside orders at the Stock Exchange this forenoon were again liberal, and a heavy business was done in most of the Road Stocks at firm prices. The purchases of New-York Central amounted to 3,000 shares, though mostly on time, as the offering of cash stock was limited. The operations in Erie were over 6,000 shares, of which more than half were on sellers' options. In Reading 5,000 shares were done, about one-half only for cash. The offers to sell Michigan Southern were not important, although sellers have until the 20th to make their deliveries. In the afternoon buyers bid up to 40¾ or 41 ₱ cent., without getting much Stock, although the general list, at the Second Board was sold down full 1 ₱ cent. from the morning prices. Central from 78 to 77⅝, and Reading from 71½ to 70¾; Erie from 27 to 26 ₱ cent. The heavy line of *shorts*, at low prices, in these and other Stocks, renders the fight against the reaction in the market doubly fierce, as in the present condition of the actual supply of Stocks on the Street, and the feeling of comfort and ease in all moneyed interests outside the Stock Exchange, the sellers cannot well afford to have the market turn suddenly upon them. With the exception of Michigan Southern, they apparently held the control of prices at the close of the day.

The Galena and Chicago earnings in June are telegraphed $249,000, as against $215,000, the same

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1807. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAYOR WOOD SURRENDERS.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE DISBANDED.

NO DAY AND NIGHT WATCH YET.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER.

Movements of the Metropolitan Commissioners.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The final and credited announcement that the Court of Appeals had decided in favor of the Constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law, created great excitement and dismay among the remaining members of the Municipal force yesterday morning. Great anxiety was manifested to learn the course the Mayor would take. It was whispered that the Mayor would resign his office, and had called all the Police Captains together to make an apology to them previous to taking that step.

Our reporter, to get at the truth, called on the "fountain head" himself, who had stated on another occasion that he was ever ready to furnish the facts. The Mayor was standing apparently collected, if not comfortable, in his private room, conversing with his counsel. He expressed himself glad to see the reporters at any time; and (taking his seat) to submit to a rigorous cross-examination. With reference to the Police Officers meeting in convention, he said that the order for them to do so was given previous to the news of the decision, and had reference to the arrangements for the 4th of July. As to what his course would be, he referred them to the following order, a copy of which he furnished. Officer DUTCHER, his doorkeeper, was present without his uniform. The detailed men in the Office looked more smiling than happy.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

GENERAL ORDER 755.

To Captain ——:—SIR: The Court of Appeals having decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, it is our duty to yield to that decision, and to acknowledge the law as binding and obligatory upon our conduct. Whatever may be the opinion of the great body of the people as to the tyranny and injustice of legislation, which deprives us of the right of self government, and however repugnant this law is to our local pride and independence, we have no resource but compliance and submission. So far, therefore, as the existing Police organization of the City is concerned, as formed pursuant to the law passed anterior to 1857, now repealed, we have no discretion but to abandon and dissolve it at once and forthwith. Its official power is gone, and we have no power to continue it another hour. You will therefore assemble your men and read to them this order, and withdraw them from all patrol or other official service. Whether a Municipal day and night watch is consistent with this decision, and whether it shall be established pursuant to the ordinance of the Common Council, approved June 2, 1857, is a matter for future determination. I shall announce the conclusions on that subject at an early day. You will, in the meantime, and until further orders, remain in charge of the Station-house, and all other Corporation property intrusted to your care, and require the officers and men under your command to deliver up to your custody the Police property in their possession, FERNANDO WOOD.

The above order was read by the various Captains to their commands at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. After the reading the men delivered up their stars and buttons, and other property belonging to the City, and left the Station-houses. They were not in the best of humor, but were quiet and orderly. Some of them tried to whistle, but "couldn't raise the wind." They have not been paid for more than a month.

HOW THE MUNICIPAL POLICE TOOK IT.

Nearly all the Municipal Police were greatly astonished and disappointed at the Mayor's decision. They assembled together about the City Hall and their respective stations, and talked the matter over. Some were severe upon the Mayor, and complained bitterly that while they had stuck to him all along now he had cast them off and would not stick to them. Some of the poor fellows took their dismissal to heart greatly, and not a few shed tears as they told over their grievances. "I would not care for myself," said one, but (and a tear glistened in his eye as he spoke) I have a wife and four little ones; I have not a cent. I have been a policeman for years. What ill they, poor things, do now?"

Towards noon not a "Star" was to be seen. The Mayor's men had dropped their uniforms and appeared in citizens dress, and talked with sympathizers on every corner. "We thought we were doing our duty. We stuck by our party, and by the men who appointed us," said they, "and it is rather hard that we should now be cast off for doing what we regarded as our duty."

THE MUNICIPAL STATIONS

were all closed and dark last night. During the day ex stars hovered about. Some took a drink and laughed, but the majority felt not disposed to enjoy the matter.

The officers encouraged the men, as well as they could, and held out a hope on the probability of the establishment of a "City Watch," which would make "things all right."

Just after the reading of the Mayor's order at the Sixth Ward Station-house, in Leonard-street, John Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen, made a speech, in which he expressed his sympathy and pledged his influence to get the men transferred as officers to the new Commission, who were declared, by the highest tribunal, to be legal. He did not like the principles of the law, but law was law and all good citizens should obey. He hoped that all things would come right, and reassured his hearers that he would not fail to exert himself to bring things right, so that honest men who had done their duty with fidelity should not suffer. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to say that during the morning he and Capt. DOWLING had called upon the new Commissioners and tendered the services of the Sixth Ward force (under command of himself and Capt. DOWLING) free of charge, in aid of the maintenance of quiet in the Ward until Monday. This offer was refused. He concluded by hoping that all would act as the circumstances required—act as good citizens and law-abiding men.

Late in the day the ex-policemen moved away their "hunks" from the Station-houses, and made a general clearing out. People looked on and commented as their feelings dictated.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners had a long session yesterday. About 800 men were sworn in as special policemen, to assist in maintaining quiet in the City during Independence Day, and 63 men were sworn in as permanent policemen, as follows:

Eighteenth Ward—Wm. Young, Samuel Mortimer, Michael Wallace, Frederick Kimmealey, Anton Gruhelstein, Wm. Bemkampren.—6.

Eighth Ward.—George H. Tyler, (sent to Seventh Precinct) Joseph Holstead, Henry Godfrey, Henry Horr, Horace de Camp, Francis L. Palmer, George D. Weisfum, Charles VanVinch, James McKay, Wm. J. Lyons, Gilbert Drigan, Thomas Reed, James M. Speer, J. B. Warlow, Charles K. Lisitt, Henry M. Quinn, Samuel Davidson, Augustus B. Croeby, Joshua R. Travee, Hugh Barkley.—20.

Fifth Precinct.—Joshua M. Bennich, Aaron Muellce, Stephen W. Maynard, John Stilwell, Wm. Nesbit, Supply M. Rollins, Henry W. Cole, Stephen Baret, Jr., James H. Layder, August Krunger, Wm. Kidney, Richard Field.—12.

Fourteenth Precinct.—Daniel Underhill, Francis P. Weymyss, Abram P. Decoursey, James A. Matthews, Eugene Anderson, Arthur B. Simmson, Patrick J. Keogh, Charles Darris, Peter Chivis. (Doorman.)

Seventeenth Precinct—Chauncey Edwards, Nelson Mott, Wm. Parlman, Michael Freechman, John S. Underhill, Jacob Brigge, Anson Gillett, Jamee Egan, Wm. McConar, David Gregory, Joshua Sutton, Wm. D. Purdy, Harvey Hitchcock, Dominick Coulin, Conrad Reutzel, John Thomas, Fred. Pross, Oliver B. Stout, Geo. Dickinson, James Van Veleor, (doorman.) Jacob Kart, (doorman)—21.

Third Precinct—Michael P. Wagener—1. Total, 63.

WHO WILL PAY THE MUNICIPALS.

There is a month's pay due Mayor Woon's watchmen, and much anxiety is expressed by them as to whether they will be paid, and how, and when. Groups discussed their chances in whispers anxious faces met one in every direction. Is there any law for paying a police acting against the law? Can the Common Council provide for them? Will Comptroller FLAGG fork over? Will Mayor WOOD take his seat with the new Commissioners; and thus secure for some of them appointments? Will the Commissioners take a merciful view of their case, forlorn hope, and see them paid? All these, expressed by word, and more than this conveyed in look, explains the present state of feeling among the now discharged force of Mayor WOOD. The Fourth of July is upon them—inquiring faces among the little dependents of many of these men will meet them at home—and there are many good men among them. It will be a gloomy Fourth to many.

THE MAYOR'S COURT REVIVED.

Notice of the judgment of the Court of Appeals was yesterday served upon Mayor WOOD by BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOOL, Attorneys for SIMEON DRAPER *et al.*, the defendants in the *quo warranto* proceedings upon which the new Police bill was tested. The Mayor, when he applied for the injunction against the new Commissioners, gave a bond of $50,000 to pay all the damages which the defendants should sustain in case the decision was adverse to the plaintiff. It is estimated that the fees of the counsel employed in arguing the case, Messrs. NOYES, CUTTING, EVARTS, FIELD, O'CONOR and others will amount to $2,500, all of which Mayor WOOD is compelled to pay, besides the other expenses of the proceedings. An action may be brought upon the bond, and the damages which the defendants have sustained estimated by an order of reference or a judicial decree, as the Judge before whom the motion was made may decide.

THE DECISION AT ALBANY.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The quiet manner in which this decision was announced by the Court was not among the least interesting of the incidents connected with it. There were two laymen and three lawyers present, beside the Judges and officers of the Court. When the Judges took their seats, the Chief Justice, DENIO, said, very quietly: 'The Court is now ready to give its decision in the case of FERNANDO WOOD, &c. The Court affirm the decision of the Court below. Mr. SMITH, [the State Reporter,] will you please take charge of the papers?' And that was the whole of it, while half-a-million of people were in a frenzy to know what this decision, so quietly delivered, was to be."

THE CITY LAST NIGHT.

Considering that last night was Fourth of July Eve, the City was quiet. Pistols blazed away in every direction, and nervous people could not promenade in quiet. There were a few fights to be sure, but not any of a serious nature. The Metropolitan Police were all about in strong force, and made a number of arrests. Their authority was opposed in some of the lower Wards, and in a few instances, (one in the Sixth Ward,) a prisoner was rescued from them. They soon rallied, however, and arrested the disorderly.

Alarms of fire were not frequent.

A LETTER FROM SERGEANT SANDS.

We have received a letter from Sergeant JOSEPH SANDS, of the late Fifteenth Ward Municipal Police, in which he assures us that the published statements that he is (or was) "a well-known Ninth Ward shortboy," and that he had "served a term on Blackwell's Island," to be "wholly false, malicious and without foundation." The Sergeant expresses himself with great feeling, and defies any one to come forward and prove the charges made against him.

The Police in Brooklyn.

MAYOR POWELL CONSENTS TO OBEY THE LAW—A POLICEMAN IN LIMBO.

It is not yet known how many of the rebellious Police will decide to obey the law. Only one of the officers gave notice yesterday of his intention to comply. The others will probably hold out until they are removed.

Early yesterday morning Mayor POWELL recognized the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and during the forenoon issued the following order to each of the Inspectors of Police:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, July 3, 1857.

Captain ——, —— *Police District*,—SIR: You are hereby notified that the order of the 18th of May last, instructing you to refuse obedience to any orders purporting to be issued by any General or Deputy Superintendent of Police, is hereby rescinded.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

On Thursday evening, Officer MCGUIRE, of the Ninth Ward Police, went on a spree. He was ejected from a car on Fulton-street, for abusive and obscene language. He took another car and behaved so rudely that Alderman VAIL, of the Eleventh Ward, who happened to be in the same car, arrested him and turned him over to Officer SKIDMORE, of the Third Precinct. MCGUIRE, when arrested, attacked the Alderman with a loaded pistol, but was promptly secured and prevented from doing serious damage. He was a member of the old Police, and one of those who do not recognize the new law.

The Metropolitans intend to celebrate their triumph by firing cannon. The Eleventh Warders will fire 100 guns from Fort Green. One hundred guns will be fired in the Eighth Ward, and several other Wards will do something of the same kind.

One of the Old Police was followed by a rowdy in the street yesterday, who used abusive language and defied the officer to arrest him. The Deputy Superintendent directed the officer to make an arrest and he did so. The rowdy was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and was discharged after a severe but just reprimand.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

New Cases of Fever Arrived.

TWO HOWITZERS AND AN EIGHT-POUNDER SENT TO SEGUINE'S POINT.

During the past week, there have been several arrivals at Quarantine from West Indian ports, with "doubtful cases" of disease on board, and some three or four patients have been sent to the Marine Hospital.

The schooner *Sarah Hill* arrived from Mayaguez, with one of these "doubtful cases," which was sent to the Marine Hospital, and the schooner was ordered to the lower anchorage as company for the other vessels.

It is also rumored that a new case of fever has arisen on board the bark *Lucy Heywood*, which has gone to the Hospital. The *L. H.*, it will be remembered, arrived from Hayti about two weeks since. Those of her crew who survived were in good health, although there had been four deaths from fever among her officers and crew—two before sailing, and two upon the passage. She was sent to the lower anchorage, where her cotton was lightered and stored at old Quarantine; the balance of her cargo—logwood—will also be discharged there, and she will be thoroughly ventilated.

No definite arrangements have been made as yet to provide the means of communication with these vessels anchored below. Should their number be increased, a steam-tug will become indispensable for the use of the health officers.

THAT IRON SCOW.

The Commissioners of Health, at their last meeting, took final action upon the scow. This necessary appendage to Quarantine, for the purpose of burning the infected and other bedding, is given in charge of Dr. ROCKWELL, the Resident Physician, who has been instructed to proceed at once to have a suitable one constructed. Orders will be issued by the Health Officer forbidding the throwing overboard of any bedding or other materials from ships after passing Sandy Hook; these notices will be given to all the pilots, whose duty it is to see the Quarantine regulations enforced, and by them will be circulated on board all inward-bound ships. As soon as the ship has her anchor down, at Quarantine, this scow will be towed alongside, and the obnoxious bedding thrown into it, when it will be taken out of the range of the vessels and burned. This will put an end to the complaints of emigrant bedding drifting ashore, and will spoil a thriving trade in old duds which are gathered along shore and sold for paper stock.

CELEBRATION AT QUARANTINE.

The Fourth will be celebrated in the most approved style at Old Quarantine, the recent decision in Police matters supplying additional enthusiasm to the occasion. Salutes will be fired at daylight, at sunrise, at 9 o'clock, and again at sunset, from Quarantine Dock.

AT SEGUINE'S POINT

Extensive arrangements have also been made for the proper observance of the day. The force there have contributed liberally to supply the materials. A deputation came up to Old Quarantine to obtain an American ensign, and other bunting, which will be displayed from Liberty-pole already erected upon the grounds. Salutes will be fired promiscuously throughout the day. Commencing at early daylight, the Declaration, and, it is presumed, the decision of the Court of Appeals, will be read, and a grand collation served up on the premises.

THOSE HOWITZERS.

Two howitzers and an 8-pounder were sent down to Seguine's Point yesterday afternoon; they have been furnished at the request of Capt. WALLING, in view of the threatened attack on the 4th. He does not believe any serious intention exists to carry these threats into execution, but is advised to be fully prepared.

WHAT THE SHERIFF SAYS.

Mr. ABRAHAM LOCKMAN, the sheriff of Richmond County, discredits all stories of the intended onslaught at the new Quarantine; he does not believe they will attempt it, unless it can be done safely, and without incurring any risk. He will do his duty promptly, when required to act, for the suppression of any outbreak.

The trial of HOLMES, for resisting the officers at the arrest of RAGANS, has been set down for Wednesday afternoon.

More of the Street Commissioner's Difficulty.

MAYOR WOOD'S LATEST ATTEMPT.

More Injunctions.

THE MATTER POSTPONED.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 3.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt, (Judge Peabody on the bench.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—This is a new suit, instituted by the Mayor, to control the property of the Street Commissioner's office. Last evening, Mr. Field, counsel for Mr. Conover, the Governor's appointee for the office of Street Commissioner, received the following

COMPLAINT:

The Mayor, &c, vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—The complaint of the plaintiff respectfully shows to the Court:

First—That they are a municipal corporation, duly created under their ancient charters and the laws of the State of New-York;

That there is an executive department of these plaintiffs, which has cognizance by law of opening, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, places and avenues, of building, repairing, and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public buildings and places, and this filling up of sunken lots under the ordinances of the Common Council, the chief officer of which Department is called the Street Commissioner.

Second—And these plaintiffs further show that on or about the day of June, 1857, Charles Develin was duly appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City, to fill the office of Street Commissioner aforesaid, and that said Develin took the oath prescribed by law, and duly filed his bond as such officer in the manner prescribed by law, and said Develin is now the Street Commissioner of these plaintiffs, vested with all powers and duties appertaining to such office.

Third—And these plaintiffs further show that in the office of said Street Commissioner in the Hall of Records of the City of New-York, there are divers maps, books and papers of great value which are the private property of these plaintiffs, and that the same are, and of right ought to be, in the possession and under the control of the said Charles Develin as the Street Commissioner of these plaintiffs as aforesaid.

Four—And these plaintiffs further show that the said defendant, Daniel D. Conover, threatens to remove from the office of the Street Commissioners and take possession of the said maps, books and papers now in said office, and in the possession of said Develin; and these plaintiffs are fearful that the said Conover will remove or take possession of the same unless restrained by the order of the Court, to the great damage and irreparable injury of these plaintiffs, and to the great demage of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Wherefore, these plaintiffs pray that the said Conover may be restrained by the order of this Court from removing, interfering with or disposing of, or taking into his possession the said property of the plaintiffs, as hereinbefore described, and that the agents, attorneys, solicitors, servants and persons in the employ of the said Conover may be restrained in like manner, and that the said property may be declared to be the private property of these plaintiffs, and that said order may be made perpetual; and that such further or other order may issue herein as to the Court may seem proper. RICHARD BUSTEED.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Fernando Wood, of said City being duly sworn, says that he is the Mayor of the City of New-York, and one of the plaintiffs in the above-entitled action; that he has read the complaint, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and, as to those matters he believes it to be untrue. FERNANDO WOOD.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1857.

WM. H. STEPHENS.

On this complaint Mr. Busteed had obtained from Judge Roosevelt an order to show cause why Mr. Conover should not be restrained from interfering with the property in the Street Commissioner's office. We give below the order, with the temporary injunction.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND INJUNCTION.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1857. Present, Hon. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, J.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York agt. *Daniel D. Conover.*—On reading the complaint in the above entitled action, verified by the affidavit thereunto subjoined, and on hearing Mr. Busteed, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the defendant show cause before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 3d day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the injunction demanded in the said complaint should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that the defendant in the meantime be restrained, and he hereby is restrained from removing, interfering with, disposing of, or taking into his possession, any of the maps, books, papers or documents in the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, in the Hall of Records in said City. Signed, R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Mr. Field appeared before his Honor and submitted the following affidavit of Mr. Conover in defence to the motion.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel D. Conover being duly sworn, says that Joseph S. Taylor was elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, in November, 1855, to serve for three years from January, 1856; that the said Taylor entered upon the duties of his office in the said January, and continued therein till the 9th day of June, 1857, when he died.

That this deponent was, on the 12th day of June, 1857, duly appointed by the Governor of the State of New-York to fill the vacancy in the said office of Street Commissioner, occasioned by the death of the said Taylor; that a commission, with the great seal of the State was issued to him, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Deputy Secretary of State, that this deponent accepted the said appointment, duly took and filed his oath of office, and duly executed, with sufficient sureties, and filed the necessary official bond, and did everything as he is advised and believes necessary to be done by him to qualify himself for exercising the duties of the said office.

And this deponent further saith, that after filing his said oath of office and official bond, on the 13th day of June last he entered upon the duties of the office to which he was thus appointed, went into the apartments provided by the City of New-York for the office of Street Commissioner, and there remained during the rest of the office hours of the 13th of June, the whole of the office hours of the 15th, and a part of the 16th, during which time he transacted business as Street Commissioner, until in the forenoon of the 16th of June, he was forcibly and wrongfully ejected from the apartments, by one Bennett, acting, as he declared, under the orders of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York.

And this deponent further saith, that on the 19th day of June last, he presented to Mr. Justice Peabody of this Court, a petition, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, and obtained from him an order of which a copy is aereunto annexed, (no service having been duly served on Mr. Develin, the application was heard before the said Justice on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th day of June last, and is still pending before him undetermined.

And this deponent further saith, that the maps, books, papers, and documents, belonging or pertaining to the said office of Street Commissioner, are public records, and not the private property of the Mayor, Aldermen and common council of the City of New-York, as this deponent is advised and believes; and that without the use of the same this deponent cannot properly and fully execute the duties of his said office.

And this deponent further saith, that he has not threatened to remove from the office of the Street Commissioner, or take possession of the said maps, books, papers, and documents, or any of them, except by the said legal proceedings before Mr. Justice Peabody. D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn before me, July 2, 1857.

JAMES W. FARE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Field then submitted the following points for defendant:

First—The complaint makes no case for an injunction, even supposing it all true. The Court cannot grant an injunction to restrain a mere naked trespass. —(7 John, ch. 315; 8 Vesey, 90; 3 Gren's ch. 449.)

Second—This is an attempt to interfere with the determination, by another judge, of a question pending before him. Judge Peabody has heard the case, and is as competent to decide it as any other judicial officer. To seek to withdraw it from his jurisdiction and bring it before another, is as unprecedented as it will be dangerous.

Third—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty have no title to the books and papers in question, nor the right to bring a suit respecting them. The books and papers are public records, held by a public officer, in trust for the people. There would be as much reason for the City to claim the records in the Register's office, or the Comptroller's or County Clerk's offices.

Fourth—Mr. Conover is the Street Commissioner of the City of New York, lawfully appointed, and is entitled to the books and papers in question. His right to the office and its records has just been argued before a coördinate judge, and will not be reargued here, except under the positive instruction of the Court.

Mr. Busteed, for the Corporation, moved that the matter be postponed for one week, as he was at present unprepared to argue the motion.

To this Mr. Field objected. He urged that it would be wrong to allow counsel to postpone an application of this nature, after they had fixed their own time, and obtained a preliminary injunction. The same matter, in fact, was at present pending before a coordinate Justice; this was a matter of public interest and importance, and should be settled at once.

Mr. Busteed thought that the right of postponement rested entirely with the Court; and while it might not prejudice Mr. Conover's interests to urge the matter, it would, at the present time, decidedly prejudice the rights of the Corporation.

Some general conversation then ensued, and his Honor decided to adjourn the matter until Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Field asked if he intended to postpone the case until Wednesday, in order to decide whether he would adjourn it at all.

His Honor remarked that he saw no other way to do.

Mr. Busteed desired some instructions as to the line of argument to be pursued.

His Honor replied that the best argument as to the title of the office would be a brief, reciting the statutes bearing on the subject, with the dates of the passage. Another question was whether the fact that, in the other case before Judge Peabody, the corporation was not a party, and in this case they were, made any difference in the determination of the question—in other words, whether this would interfere with the action of Judge Peabody.

Again, it was a question whether this bill was imperfect or sufficient in omitting the name of Mr. Develin, assuming that he was duly appointed. He remarked that Judge Peabody would very soon give his opinion in writing.

Mr. Field objected to arguing the case over again, but if the Court thought it necessary he was ready to do it. He had no apprehensions, however, that the Court would entertain the case.

The Court was then adjourned.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How it is to be Celebrated—The Parade of the Military—Civic Processions—Excursions—Fireworks, &c.

Should the rain, which has been almost incessant since last Monday, stop falling in time to-day, the Eighty-first Anniversary of our Independence will be celebrated with more than usual display. The First Division New-York State Militia will parade and be reviewed by Gov. KING, in the Park. Various civic societies will form processions and march through the principal streets. Excursions without number are projected, and those who are inclined to rid themselves of the noise and confusion of pistol firing, &c., which are indispensable (in the opinion of Young America) to the proper honoring of the day, will have abundant opportunity to gratify their tastes. Not the least enjoyable will be the display of Fireworks in the various parks and squares. The Common Council, last year, appropriated $3,350 for pyrotechnics, and the contracts were given to various persons. This year they appropriated $3,250, and gave the contract for the whole City to Messrs. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr., of Jersey City. The Messrs. EDGE have made vast preparations for the occasion, and have determined to surpass their previous efforts in this line.

THE MILITARY.

The following order has been issued;

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.
DIVISION ORDERS—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857.

The Division will parade on Saturday, the 4th day of July next, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

The Division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely, and will be reviewed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the General Staff of the State.

The salute to the Commander in-Chief will be fired in Union-square, by a detachment of the Second Brigade.

General HALL will detail an escort for the Commander-in Chief, to report to the Adjutant-General.

The Marching Salute will be received by the Governor and the Municipal Authorities, in front of the City Hall, at 10½ o'clock.

Brigadier-General SPICER will cause the National Standard to be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute to be fired at sunrise, by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier-General YATES will direct a National Salute to be fired from the Battery at noon, by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

Brigadier-General HALL will detail a troop of horse from his brigade for escort duty, to report to the Major-General, at his quarters No. 312 West Twenty-second-street, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The Commissary General will issue ammunition for the salutes, on requisition from the proper officer.

Fourteenth street is hereby designated as the parade ground of the Division on the Fourth of July, from 7 o'clock A. M. until the Division shall have left the ground; and Broadway during the march of the Division.

The Division Staff will assemble at the Major-General's quarters at 7 o'clock.

The line of march will be down Broadway to Chambers-street, and through Chambers and Centre streets to the east gate of the Park.

Regiments or Brigades coming on the ground after the formation of the line, will report to the Division Inspector. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Maj. Gen. Com'g.
ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

The Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Capt. RAYNOR, at sunrise, will fire a National Salute on the Battery; and in the Park, at noon, the Veterans of 1812, under command of Col. RAYMOND, will fire a salute.

The First Division of New-York State Militia, Major General SANDFORD, commanding, at 8 A. M., will form on Fourteenth-street, right resting on Broadway, and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, with the General Staff of the State. A salute in their honor will be fired at Union-square. The military will then march down Broadway, passing through Chambers street, and entering the east gate of the Park. They will arrive about 10½ o'clock A. M., and pay the honors of a marching salute to the Governor and Municipal authorities.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

There will be a large civic procession. The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati will be at the City Hall at 11 o'clock. The Ancient Order of Hibernians' Benevolent Society of New-York will visit their brethren in Williamsburg. They assemble at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, at 6 o'clock A. M., and pass down Seventh-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Fourth-avenue, and down the Bowery to Grand-street, and so to the Ferry.

The Tammany Society meet at Tammany Hall, but on account of the death of LORENZO B. SHEPARD and WILLIAM H. CORNELL, Esqs., during the past year, they will hold no public exercises.

EXCURSIONS.

The various railroad and steamboat lines will make excursion trips from the City, at almost all hours of the day. They have reduced their fares for the occasion.

THE THEATRES.

There will be extraordinary performances at most of the theatres,—some giving an afternoon exhibition.

THE FIREWORKS.

Should the weather be propitious, the pyrotechnic displays will take place in the evening at each of the following points. Should it rain, however, in the morning, it will prevent the exhibition except at the principal places: City Hall Park, $500 worth; Madison square, $400; Tompkins-square, $400; Jackson-square, $350; Battery, $250; Mount Morris, $400; Hamilton-square, $150; Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, $250; Grand-street and East Broadway, $250; Second-avenue and Houston-street, $150; Five Points' Mission, $150. At each of these places bands of music will be stationed.

We append a description of the principal pieces of fireworks in the City-hall park. The largest piece on the programme will be a grand National allegorical tableau. It will be 55 feet in height, from the base line, and 150 feet long. In the centre will be a throne and arc, with the words, "Our country" in gold fire, surmounted by the American eagle with winge outspread, resting on a globe. On either side of the eagle will be emblems representing Labor and Hope. At either extremity of the arc, figures, in appropriate colors, representing Industry and Agriculture. Beneath it, in the centre, will stand a colossal statue of WASHINGTON on horseback, resting on a pedestal, with the words *Pater Patriæ* in various-colored fires. The statue will be flanked with other statues of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON also resting on pedestals, holding a sword and scroll. On either side of these will be a representation of a side-wheel steamer 25 feet long, the wheels in motion, going in opposite directions, typical of Commerce to and from the City. The piece will terminate with an immense discharge of bombs, rockets, &c.

Another beautiful piece will be emblematic of the "Fire Department." It opens with a scroll wheel, painted, green, white and blue centre, changing to the various emblems of the Department. On either side will be hydrants, with hose and pipe attached, and in the centre, ladders, hooks, torches, caps, trumpets and other paraphernalia. The piece terminates with a shower of colored fires and maroon explosions.

There will also be representations of Liberty and Justice, Coat of America, Ispahan Rose, Yew Tree, Tribute to Coree, Polka Dence, Fairies' Frolic, Cascade, Cupid's Frolic, Prido of America, &c., &c.

At the other points, pieces similar to those we have mentioned will be displayed, and allegorical designs not at all inferior to the piece in the Park will be exhibited.

THE FOURTH IN BROOKLYN.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The celebration of the National Anniversary was commenced in good earnest yesterday by the Public School children. In each Public School, some portion of the day was devoted to exercises calculated to excite the patriotism of the pupils. The exercises in each consisted of singing, reading of the Declaration of Independence, recitation and addresses. This new mode of celebrating our nation's birthday was initiated last year in a few schools, and this year the Board of Education, on motion of EDWARD ANTHONY, Esq., gave permission to all of the Schools to celebrate in the same manner. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the custom thus formally initiated will undoubtedly be kept up in future years.

THE MILITARY.

The Fifth Brigade will parade in the morning, and at 8½ o'clock will be reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council, after which they will march through Cranberry, Hicks, Pierrepont, Henry, Atlantic, Clinton, Congress, Hoyt, Bridge, Sands and Washington-streets, and at 9½ o'clock the troops will be dismissed. Several Companies will parade independently, and pass the day in the suburbs.

NATIONAL SALUTE AND FIREWORKS.

A national salute will be fired at sunrise and sunset from Fort Greene, by the Veteran Corps.

In the evening there will be a display of Fireworks on Fulton-avenue, between Oxford and Cumberland streets, and at the corner of Ninth-street and Third avenue, Western District, and in the Eastern District at the junction of South Third and Schols-streets and Union-avenue. There will also be fireworks at Brannanville, East New-York, Bedford, and various other places got up on private account.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

This Order will turn out. The New-York Lodges will join the Brooklynites at Grand-street Ferry at 8 o'clock in the morning, when they will proceed through Grand and Leonard streets, Flushing, Kent and Myrtle avenues to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen. Then pass through Court and Atlantic streets and across the Ferry to New York. The whole Police force will be out to preserve order. Some of the Churches will celebrate the day, where orations will be delivered and the Declaration of Independence read.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Utah Affairs—Jack Hays Offered the Surveyor-Generalship—Military Movements—Central American Matters—The Claims of E. K. Collins & Co. to be Paid, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The President has offered the appointment of Surveyor-General of Utah to Colonel JACK HAYS, to settle the question of settlers' rights, and to apportion the Government lands.

The inhabitants of Utah do not exceed 50,000, two-thirds of whom are women. They are principally English foreigners, and unaccustomed to the use of arms. The Government anticipates no open conflict with the United States forces. The weekly train from California to Utah would afford reinforcements if necessary.

Orders have been issued for four companies of the Second Infantry, at Fort Randall, on the Upper Mississippi, Iowa, to proceed to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, for the defence of that frontier, to relieve two companies of the Tenth Infantry, ordered to Utah. A detachment of twenty-five of the Second Dragoons is also detailed with the company of the Third Flying Artillery at Fort Snelling.

The President will leave next week for his Summer quarters, at the "Soldier's Retreat." The ague and intermittent fevere prevail at the White House during July, from its proximity to the Potomac, and it is considered very unhealthy. The President will not visit Bedford Springs. A delegation from Lancaster had an interview with the President this evening.

Lord NAPIER has been made fully acquainted with the true character of W. R. C. WEBSTER. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The case of the Tonawanda, New-York, Indians, is supposed to be satisfactorily settled.

The rumore of hostile intentions against New-Granada and Venezuela are unfounded.

The Government of Great Britain disclaims the purpose of acquiring more territory on or near this Continent.

The claims of E. K. COLLINS & Co. are admitted, and will be paid. The *Adriatic* will go out on the 29th of July or the 30th of August, as the Government may prefer.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* will not leave England until the 15th of August. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

To obviate the embarrassments and inconveniences under the Treasury law and supplemental act of March last, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued circulars to the depositories and disbursers of public moneys, making practical the provision that disbursing officers shall draw for the amount deposited only in favor of the person to whom payment is to be made, in pursuance of law and instructions, except when payments are to be made in sums under twenty dollars.

The Department discountenances the use of disbursing officers' checks as a means of remittance from one section of country to another, and instructs in all cases where disbursing officers shall receive money for the Treasurer's drafts, remitted upon specific estimates for immediate expenditure, they will at once disburse the money for the purposes and objects estimated, without the delay and inconvenience of placing it in a public depository, unless it be near at hand, in which case such deposit may be made.

The Tonawanda Indians had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior this morning, and retired with his assurance that no immediate steps will be taken for their removal from the reservation they now occupy.

MARK L. MEANS has been appointed Register to the Land Office at Warsaw, Missouri.

Character of the Mission of William Carey Jones to Nicaragua—Some Disclosures Relative to W. R. C. Webster—Contrast Between the Present and the Former Administrations—Steam and Merchant Marine, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1, 1857.

The character of the official mission of WILLIAM CAREY JONES, Esq., to Nicaragua, it is said, simply empowered him to effect the opening of the Nicaragua Transit Route, and to signify to whatever power might be in the ascendency, that the Government confidently expected that no unnecessary impediments or delays would be resorted to for continuing the close of this public highway, to the detriment of the commerce of the United States. The struggle that is now going on, to obtain possession of this route, between GRINNELL, GARRISON, and MORGAN, who, it seems, have employed W. R. C. WEBSTER as their negotiator, and the Vanderbilt clique, represented by ANDERSON, will no doubt throw great difficulties in the way of Mr. JONES' mission.

I have lately come into possession of some remarkable disclosures in relation to the character and person of W. R. C. WEBSTER, and I give it on the authority of Don PEDRO ROLAND, of Nicaragua, and which is corroborated by two distinguished gentlemen, now in this City, of the highest integrity, who are knowing to the facts.

It seems that WEBSTER is an Englishman, and when he first came to Nicaragua represented himself as connected with a banking-house in Liverpool, with an agency in St. Petersburg, and gave out that he was possessed of large means and wielded millions. In August last, Mr. JOHN J. LECOMPTE, a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, of New-Jersey, died in Granada, and his money and effects were taken possession of and sealed up by the American Minister, Mr. WHEELER. WEBSTER applied to Mr. WHEELER and demanded the effects, on the ground that he was the partner in business with Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. WHEELER refused, unless he could show some authority or articles of partnership. WEBSTER said it was only a verbal agreement, but that he could prove it. Mr. WHEELER then told him he would have to go to the United States for a settlement. The next day WEBSTER claimed the money that Mr. LECOMPTE had left, amounting to some few hundred dollars, saying that he could prove by a Dr. INGRAHAM, of Philadelphia, then in Granada, that before LECOMPTE's death, he acknowledged it to be his. On the affidavit of Dr. INGRAHAM, who was afterwards ascertained to be of question

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Summer is a dull season for new books; publishers withhold their choice works for the Spring and Fall; but there is still a large number of new publications which find their way to our table, and there are a few of them which are entitled to a much longer notice than we can possibly bestow upon them here. One of the reasons given by the founders of the *Edinburg Review* for making it a quarterly publication, was that there were not books enough to choose from for reviewing, published within a less time than a quarter of the year. That objection has long since lost its force, but still the great reviews stick to the quarterly form, while the demands of literature call rather for a weekly review. All that we can do is to make passing notes on new books, and now and then give up two or three columns to a work whose importance demands something more than the "mere mention" which the Daily Press gives to literary works. The *Romany Rye* of GEORGE BORROW has been published by the HARPERS in that eye-destroying fine type, which is rendered still more destructive to the most precious of our organs by being put in double columns. There may be a reason for this which we cannot comprehend; but, so readable a book as the *Romany Rye* ought to be published in a more readable manner. There have been no books recently published which are likely to have a healthier influence than those of BORROW. They are deeply religious, trenchantly protestant, while they are full of that free love of external nature which we usually find in books which are morally objectionable. If it were not for the religious feeling in *Romany Rye*, and the other works of this sturdy author, their influence might be dangerous, in leading young readers to become vagabondizing wanderers.

Messrs. MASON BROS. have published a suitable book for Summer reading, which will be enjoyed and appreciated by a very large class. It is entitled the "*Physiology of Boarding Houses*," by THOMAS BUTLER GUNN, and it is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts from designs by the author and other comic artists. The subject is a capital one for either tragic or humorous writing, but Mr. GUNN treats it in a burlesque style, and consequently the illustrations are very broad and exaggerated; but they are based on general truths, and the *ressemblance* of many of the hits will be at once acknowledged.

Another good Summer book, and one which will always be useful to dog fanciers and sportsmen, is FRANK FORRESTER'S new edition of the writings of DINKS, MATHEW and HUTCHINSON, the three best authors on the subject of that noble and serviceable friend of man, the dog. It is not a fancy compilation of dog stories and anecdotes, but a practical treatise on the best manner of breeding, training and doctoring the dog. The volume is published in very handsome style by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, who are about bringing out Mr. HERBERT'S large work on the horse.

The American Angler's Guide; or Complete Fisher's Manual for the United States, is the title of a work published by D. APPLETON & Co., which has reached a fourth edition, with the addition of a "Sec-ond part," containing a vast amount of practical information for anglers. It is a very useful and pleasant book, but the illustrations, which are of no special value, occupy too much room, and require the use of too much small type. In illustrating books, the rule should always be observed, that in works of an instructive character no illustrations should be given which do not afford instruction or promote the object of the book. In books published for mere amusement, whatever amuses is allowable. But there is a palpable injustice in compelling those who purchase a book for the special information it contains, to pay for illustrations which afford him no benefit. These remarks will apply with peculiar force to the *Illustrated Hand-Book of American Travel*, published by the same house. A hand-book of travel is, or should be, the most practical of all books, and the famous hand-books of MURRAY, which every traveler in Europe purchases, are models in their way. They contain nothing that is extrinsic which would increase the bulk and price of the book, but combine all the information possible to be obtained which will be likely to prove serviceable to the traveler. APPLETON'S *Hand-book of American Travel* has been compiled and illustrated by Mr. ADDISON RICHARDS, the landscape painter, who has very naturally drawn extensively from his portfolio in illustrating its pages. The illustrations are numerous, and must greatly increase the cost of the book, but they do not add much to its value as a guide-book. Apart from them, however, it is a very serviceable compilation, and, though comprehending so vast a plan as to furnish a travel-guide for the whole United States and Canada, it contains an immense amount of well-arranged, useful information.

DISTURNELL'S *Trip Through the Lakes and River St. Lawrence*, is a very valuable little hand-book of a special tour, which, to those making the Lake tour, will be found of great service. The information compressed into this little volume is both historical, descriptive, and particular in relation to boats, roads, mails, coaches, &c.

Magazine Literature, though in greater demand in the United States than in any other country, does not appear to flourish vigorously with us. The experience of publishers is opposed to the political economist theory, that a demand will always create a supply. There is a great demand for magazine reading here, yet the supply comes from a source which this demand does not affect. *Putnam's Monthly* was established four or five years ago as an original magazine, which the publisher promised to make equal to *Blackwood* and *Fraser*, the two best of British monthlies. But the July number of *Putnam* confesses to a failure of the original plan. There is either a deficiency of readers or writers, it matters not which, and *Putnam* appears with a larger number of pages, profuse illustrations, and matter borrowed from foreign sources. *Putnam* may be a good deal better for it, and a good deal more profitable to the publishers; but it ceases to be what it was originally promised it should be. The matter in the July *Putnam* is admirable, the essays and stories are of the true magazine texture, and the wood-cuts are capital pictures and admirable examples of art. The illustrations, we believe, are all new. But the change proves that the high-toned, scholarly, original and American magazine is not the kind of magazine which the people of this country will buy in sufficiently large quantities to make the publication of one profitable. How different the case is across the water! There *Blackwood* and *Fraser* are flourishing, unchanged in their appearance, as brilliant and as powerful as ever. The June number of *Blackwood*, for instance, which contains the commencement of a new novel by BULWER LYTTON, and, in all respects, is as vigorously written as in the palmy days of "Kit North," has an ode celebrating the "five hundredth birthday of Maga," for, monthly magazines have twelve birthdays in a year. But the attempt to publish a first-class original American magazine is not to be wholly abandoned. We learn that Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston, have made arrangements to commence the publication of such a work, though it is reported that they are in treaty with certain English authors for assistance. There is nothing objectionable in their doing so, though it will vitiate, in some degree, the Americanism of the new magazine.

An Artist in Burlington, N. J., Mr. JOHN COLLINS, has published a series of colored lithographic views of the *City and Scenery of Newport*. They are fourteen in number, and without making great pretensions to artistic elegance, they are correct in their general character.

Books Received.

Abridgement of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856. By THOMAS H. BENTON. 1803 to 1808: Vol. III. D. APPLETON & Co.

The Student's Gibbon. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. Illustrated. HARPER & BROTHERS.

Thoughts, Feelings and Fancies. By C. NESTELL BOVEE. New-York: WILEY & HALSTED.

Miscellaneous Theological Works of Emanuel Swedenborg. New-York: American Swedenborg Publishing Society.

Rural Architecture, or Designs for Villas, Cottages, &c. By M. FIELD. New-York: MILLER & Co.

Louisa Von Pletterhaus. The Journal of a Poor Young Lady. Translated from the German. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

The Hibernian Nights' Entertainments. By SAMUEL FERGUSON, Esq., Editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*. New-York: P. M. HAVERTY.

A Manuel of Astronomy. By HENRY KIDDLE. New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

The Science of Common Things. By DAVID WELLS, A. M. New York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

Waverley Novels. ROB ROY. 2 vols. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The State of the Departed. An address and a dissertation on the same subject by JOHN HENRY HOBART, D.D. New-York: THOMAS N. STANFORD.

Proverbial Philosophy. By MARTIN F. TUPPER. New-York: WILEY & HALSTED.

Manual of Mineralogy. By JAMES DANA, A. M. New and enlarged edition. New-Haven: DURIE & PECK.

Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century. By HENRY C. FISH. With an Introductory Essay by EDWARDS A. PARKE. New-York: M. W. DODD.

Marryat's Works. 6 vols. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Hannah More's Works. 2 vols. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Sisters of Charity, Catholic and Protestant, and the Communion of labor. By Mrs. JAMESON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A Guide to the Right Understanding of Our American Union. By A. B. JOHNSON. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

A Manual of Ancient Geography. By Dr. LEONARD SCHMITZ. Philadelphia: BLANCHARD & LEA.

The Martyr of the Pongas. Being a Memoir of Rev. JAMES LEACOCK. New-York: THOMAS N. STANFORD.

The Impending Crisis of the South, How to Meet It. By HINTON ROWAN HELPER, of North Carolina. New-York: BURDICK BROTHERS.

The Orations of Demosthenes. Translated with Notes. By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY. 2 vols. HARPER & BROTHERS.

Dombey & Son. By CHARLES DICKENS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

Little Dorrit. By CHARLES DICKENS. 2 vols. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia.

Tent Life in the Holy Land. By WILLIAM C. PRIME. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Waverley Novels—Fireside Edition. *The Antiquary.* 2 vols. Boston: SAMBORN, CARTER, BAZIN & Co.

Pronouncing Reading Book of the French Language. By E. ARNOULT. Part First. Boston: HICKLING, SWAN & BREWER.

One of the most fortunate hits in verse-making since the publication of the once famous *Croakers*, that has been made by a New-Yorker, is that graceful piece of satire called *Nothing to Wear*, which has just been published in a little volume by CARLETON & RUDD, with illustrations by HOPPIN. The poem is much more effective than it would be if it were more elaborate and finished. Its unconstrained flow is well-adapted to its subject; and the moral is one that commends itself to every husband and father. Fifth-Avenue will be the better for this rollicking effusion, and the half-fun and half-earnest of its teachings will be more productive of serious thoughts than all the sermons preached last week. Every father of a family should make a point to place a copy of *Nothing to Wear* on the centre-table of his parlor. It is too good natured and too graceful not to be made welcome. And every lady who goes to a watering place this Summer should have a copy of *Nothing to Wear* tucked into her carpet-bag, band-box or trunk. We have heard of one lady who was turned from her purpose to buy a new dress, under the belief that she had nothing to wear, by reading this elegant satire on the extravagancies of the day.

Nullification in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

About twenty-five years ago one of the Sovereign States of this Union asserted its independence of Congress in the construction of general laws. It claimed the right to a separate judgment upon the question of the constitutionality of a law. In pursuance of its opinion, and to give it effect, it proceeded to organize an armed opposition to the execution of the resisted law. The Administration of General JACKSON pronounced this conduct insurrectionary, and the old Chief issued his famous proclamation which threatened the insurrectionists with the traitor's doom, if they persisted in their hostility. The whole national Democracy then committed themselves and their successors to the doctrine that a law created by the legislative branch of Government, charged with general law-making authority, must be presumed constitutional until in due form declared unconstitutional by the co-ordinate Judicial branch of the Government.

This position has ever since been maintained by the National Democracy. On this ground alone could the Fugitive Slave bill have stood for a day in the Northern States. The Abolitionists claimed the right of private judgment, and were opposed successfully alone upon that issue. Not the merits of the bill, but the duty of submission, was the point made and maintained. The Democracy insisted on repeal, not nullification, as the sole remedy. They have ever since fought their enemies on this ground, and still insist upon it as the only position that can be maintained, on principle. If the right of private or executive judgment be asserted, in hostility to a duly certified law, and this assertion enforced by actual resistance, it amounts to revolution, and destroys the only theory upon which any government can be administered. It was attempted by SHAYS and his confederates in Massachusetts, by the whisky rebels in Pennsylvania, by the South Carolina nullifiers in that State, and now again in the great commercial metropolis of the country under the lead of FERNANDO WOOD.

Nullification even in New-York! where, above all other places, the closest respect and observance of law ought to be cultivated for the preservation and protection of the vast interests concentrated here. By the Mayor of New-York is City which almost every year has appealed to the same Legislature for increase, diminution, or modification of its powers and privileges, and which has in a hundred instances submitted to legislative action which was unsolicited. By FERNANDO WOOD who aspires to a leadership among the National Democracy, one of whose fundamental principles he is controverting, and doing his utmost to overthrow. He is on most dangerous ground, doubly so by his refusal to recognize even judicial decision already given, by a competent authority, and he has fallen into a pit which has long been dug by the most fanatical of Abolitionists and nullifiers, and which could not have been more effectual for his destruction had it been dug expressly for him. He and his supporters are no longer National Democrats. They have left the principle which alone has hitherto preserved a National Democracy in the North, and secured there the exaction of certain obnoxious laws passed by that party in Congress. Every Democrat whose eyes extend beyond the limits of three counties perceives this. They must abandon him on this issue, or abandon their party. The breach between FERNANDO WOOD and the Administration Democracy of this City is wider than ever. No sus pension bridge can ever span this chasm.

A DEMOCRAT.

HIS OWN DOCTOR.—During the last illness o Dr. CHIRAC, the celebrated French physician, he was attacked with delirium, on recovering from which he felt his own pulse, mistaking himself for one of his patients. "Why was I not called in before?" said he. "It is too late; has the gentlemnn been bled?" His attendants answered in the negative. "Then he is a dead man," answered CHIRAC; he will not live six hours; and his prediction was verified.

REPLY TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Speech of Hon. A. Lincoln, of Indiana.

The speech of Senator DOUGLAS, at Indianapolis, has brought out a reply from Hon. A. LINCOLN, of Indiana, which was delivered in the House of Representatives at Indianapolis, on the 28th inst.

MR. LINCOLN spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here to-night, partly by the invitation of some of you, and partly by my own inclination. Two weeks ago Judge DOUGLAS spoke here on the several subjects of Kansas, the Dred Scott decision, and Utah. I listened to the speech at the time, and have read the report of it since. It was intended to controvert opinions which I think just, and to assail (politically, not personally) those men who, in common with me, entertain those opinions. For this reason, I wished then, and still wish, to make some answer to it, which I now take the opportunity of doing.

I begin with Utah. If it prove to be true, as is probable, that the people of Utah are in open rebellion to the United States, then Judge DOUGLAS is in favor of repealing their territorial organization, and attaching them to the adjoining States for judicial purposes. I say, too, if they are in rebellion, they ought to be somehow coerced to obedience; and I am not now prepared to admit or deny that the Judge's mode of coercing them is as good as any. The Republicans call fall in with it without taking back anything they have ever said. To be sure, it would be a considerable backing down by Judge DOUGLAS from his much vaunted doctrine of self government for the territories; but this is only additional proof of what was very plain from the beginning, that that doctrine was a mere deceitful pretence for the benefit of Slavery. Those who could not see that much in the Nebraska Act itself, with forced Governors, and Secretaries, and Judges on the people of the Territories, without their choice or consent, could not be made to see, though one should rise from the dead to testify.

But in all this, it is very plain the Judge evades the only question the Republicans have ever pressed upon the Democracy in regard to Utah. That question the Judge well knows to be this: "If the people of Utah shall peacefully form a State Constitution tolerating polygamy, will the Democracy admit them into the Union?" There is nothing in the United States Constitution or law against polygamy? and why is it not a part of the Judge's "sacred right of self government" for that people to have it, or rather to *keep* it, if they choose? These questions, so far as I know, the Judge never answers. It might involve the Democracy to answer them either way, and they go unanswered.

As to Kansas. The substance of the Judge's speech on Kansas is an effort to put the Free State men in the wrong for not voting at the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. He says: "*There is every reason to hope and believe that the law will be fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every bona fide inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise.*"

It appears extraordinary that Judge DOUGLAS should make such a statement. He knows that, by the law, no one can vote who has not been registered; and he knows that the Free-State men place their refusal to vote on the ground that but few of them have been registered. It is *possible* this is not true, but Judge DOUGLAS knows it is asserted to be true in letters, newspapers and public speeches, and borne by every mail, and blown by every breeze to the eyes and ears of the world. He knows it is boldly declared that the people of many whole counties, and many whole neighborhoods in others, are left unregistered: yet, he does not venture to contradict this declaration, nor to point out how they can vote without being registered; but he just slips along, not seeming to know there is any such question of fact, and complacently declares: "There is every reason to hope and believe that the law will be fairly and impartially executed, so as to insure to every *bona fide* inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise."

I readily agree that if all had a chance to vote, they ought to have voted. If, on the contrary, as they allege, and Judge DOUGLAS ventures not to particularly contradict, few only of the Free-State men had a chance to vote, they were perfectly right in staying from the polls in a body.

By the way, since the Judge spoke, the Kansas election has come off. The Judge expressed his confidence that all the Democrats in Kansas would do their duty—including "Free-State Democrats" of course. The returns received here as yet are very incomplete; but so far as they go, they indicate that only about one-sixth of the registered voters have really voted; and this, too, when not more, perhaps, than one-half of the rightful voters have been registered, thus showing the thing to have been altogether the most exquisite farce ever enacted. I am watching with considerable interest, to ascertain what figure "the Free-State Democrats" cut in the concern. Of course they voted—all Democrats do their duty—and of course they did not vote for Slave State candidates. We soon shall know how many delegates *they* elected, how many candidates they had, pledged for a free State, and how many votes were cast for them.

Allow me to barely whisper my suspicion that there were no such things in Kansas as "Free-State Democrats"—that they were altogether mythical, good only to figure in the newspapers and speeches in the free States. If there should prove to be one real living Free-State Democrat in Kansas, I suggest that it might be well to catch him, and stuff and preserve his skin, as an interesting specimen of that soon-to-be-extinct variety of the genus, Democrat.

And now as to the Dred Scott decision. That decision declares two propositions—first, that a negro cannot sue in the United States Court; and secondly, that Congress cannot prohibit Slavery in the Territories. It was made by a divided court—dividing differently on the different points. Judge DOUGLAS does not discuss the merits of the decision; and, in that respect, I shall follow his example, believing I could no more improve on McLEAN and CURTIS, than on TANEY.

He denounces all who question the correctness of that decision, as offering violent resistance to it. But who resists it? Who has, in spite of the decision, declared DRED SCOTT free, and resisted the authority of his master over him?

Judicial decisions have two uses—first, to absolutely determine the case decided, and secondly, to indicate to the public how other similar cases will be decided when they arise. For the latter uses, they are called "precedents" and "authorities."

We believe, as much as Judge DOUGLAS, (perhaps more) in obedience to, and respect for the judicial department of Government. We think its decisions on Constitutional questions, when fully settled, should control, not only the particular cases decided, but the general policy of the country, subject to be disturbed only by amendments of the Constitution as provided in that instrument itself. More than this would be revolution. But we think the Dred Scott decision is erroneous. We know the court that made it has often over-ruled its own decisions, and we shall do what we can to have it over-rule this. We offer no *resistance* to it.

Judicial decisions are of greater or less authority as precedents, according to circumstances. That this should be so, accords both with common sense and the customary understanding of the legal profession.

If this important decision had been made by the unanimous concurrence of the Judges, and without any apparent partisan bias, and in accordance with legal public expectation, and with the steady practice of the departments throughout our history, and had been in no part based on assumed historical facts which are not really true, or, if wanting in some of these, it had been before the Court more than once, and had there been affirmed and reaffirmed through a course of years, it then might be, perhaps would be, factious, nay, even revolutionary, to not acquiesce in it as a precedent.

But when, as it is true, we find it wanting in all these claims to the public confidence, it is not resistance, it is not factious, it is not even disrespectful, to treat it as not having yet quite established a settled doctrine for the country. But Judge DOUGLAS considers this view awful. [Hear him.]

"The Courts are the tribunals prescribed by the Constitution, and created by the authority of the people to determine, expound, and enforce the law. Hence, whoever resists the final decision of the highest judicial tribunal, aims a deadly blow at our whole Republican system of Government—a blow which, if successful, would place all our rights and liberties at the mercy of passion, anarchy, and violence. I repeat, therefore, that if resistance to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a matter like the points decided in the Dred Scott case, clearly within their jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution, shall be forced upon the country as a political issue, it will become a distinct and naked issue between the friends and the enemies of the Constitution—the friends and the enemies of the supremacy of the laws."

Why this same Supreme Court once decided a National Bank to be constitutional, out Gen. JACKSON, as President of the United States, disregarded the decision, and vetoed a bill for a re-Charter, partly on constitutional ground, declaring that each public functionary must support the Constitution, "*as he understands it.*" But hear the General's own words. Here they are, taken from his Veto Message:

"It is maintained by the advocates of the Bank, that its constitutionality, in all its features, ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the Supreme Court. To this conclusion I cannot assent. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the States can be considered as well settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the Bank might be based on precedent. One Congress, in 1791, decided in favor of a Bank; another, in 1811, decided against it. One Congress, in 1815, decided against a Bank; another, in 1816 decided in its favor. Prior to the present Congress, therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the States, the expressions of legislature, judicial and executive opinions against the Bank have been, probably, to those in its favor as four to one. There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me."

I drop the quotations merely to remark, that all there ever was, in the way of precedent up to the Dred Scott decision, on the points therein decided, had been against that decision. But hear General JACKSON further:

"If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the coördinate authorities of this Government. The Congress, the Executive and the Court, must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer, who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others."

Again and again I have heard Judge DOUGLAS denounce that bank decision, and applaud Gen. JACKSON for disregarding it. It would be interesting for him to look over his recent speech, and see how exactly his fierce philippics against us for resisting Supreme Court decisions, fall upon his own head. It will call to his mind a long and fierce political war in this country, upon an issue which, in his own language, and, of course, in his own changeless estimation, was "a distinct and naked issue between the friends and the enemies of the Constitution," and in which war he fought in the ranks of the enemies of the Constitution.

I have said, in substance, that the Dred Scott decision was, in part, based on assumed historical facts which were not really true; and I ought not to leave the subject without giving some reasons for saying this; I therefore give an instance or two, which I think fully sustain me. Chief-Justice TANEY, in delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court, insists at great length that negroes were no part of the people who made, or for whom was made, the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution of the United States.

On the contrary, Judge CURTIS, in his dissenting opinion, shows that in five of the then thirteen States, to wit: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, New Jersey and North Carolina, free negroes were voters, and, in proportion to their numbers, had the same part in making the Constitution that the white people had. He shows this with so much particularity as to leave no doubt of its truth; and, as a sort of conclusion on that point, holds the following language:

"The Constitution was ordained and established by the people of the United States, through the action, in each State, of those persons who were qualified by its laws to act thereon in behalf of themselves and all other citizens of the State. In some of the States, as we have seen, colored persons were among those qualified by law to act on the subject. These colored persons were not only included in the body of 'the people of the United States,' by whom the Constitution was ordained and established, but in at least five of the States they had the power to act, and, doubtless, did act, by their suffrages, upon the question of its adoption."

Again, Chief-Justice TANEY says: "It is difficult, at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. And again, after quoting from the Declaration, he says: "The general words above quoted would seem to include the whole human family, and if they were used in a similar instrument at this day, would be so understood."

In these the Chief Justice does not directly assert, but plainly assumes, as a fact, that the public estimate of the black man is more favorable *now* than it was in the days of the Revolution. This assumption is a mistake. In some trifling particulars, the condition of that race has been ameliorated; but, as a whole, in this country, the change between then and now is decidedly the other way; and their ultimate destiny has never appeared so hopeless as in the last three or four years. In two of the five States—New-Jersey and North Carolina—that then gave the free negro the right of voting, the right has since been taken away; and in a third—New-York—it has been greatly abridged; while it has not been extended, so far as I know, to a single additional State, though the number of the States has more than doubled. In those days, as I understand, master could, at their own pleasure, emancipate their slaves; but since then, such legal restraints have been made upon emancipation, as to amount almost to prohibition. In those days, Legislatures held the unquestioned power to abolish Slavery in their respective States; but now it is becoming quite fashionable for State Constitutions to withhold that power from the Legislatures. In those days, by common consent, the spread of the black man's bondage to new countries was prohibited; but now, Congress decides that it *will* not continue the prohibition, and the Supreme Court decides that it *could* not if it would. In those days, our Declaration of Independence was held sacred by all, and thought to include all; but now, to aid in making the bondage of the negro universal and eternal, it is assailed, and sneered at, and construed, and hawked at, and torn, till, if its framers could rise from their graves, they could not at all recognize it. All the powers of earth seem rapidly combined against him. Mammon is after him; ambition follows, and philosophy follows, and the theology of the day is fast joining the cry. They have him in his prison house; they have searched his person, and left no prying instrument with him. One after another they have closed the heavy iron doors upon him, and now they have him, as it were, bolted in with a lock of a hundred keys, which can never be unlocked without the concurrence of every key; the keys in the hands of a hundred different men, and they scattered to a hundred different and distant places; and they stand musing as to what invention, in all the dominions of mind and matter, can be produced to make the impossibility of his escape more complete than it is.

It is grossly incorrect to say or assume, that the public estimate of the negro is more favorable now than it was at the origin of the Government.

Three years and a half ago, Judge DOUGLAS brought forward his famous Nebraska Bill. The country was at once in a blaze. He scorned all opposition, and carried it through Congress. Since then he has seen himself superceded in a Presidential nomination, by one indorsing the general doctrine of his measure, but at the same time standing clear of the odium of its untimely agitation, and its gross breach of national faith; and has seen that successful rival constitutionally elected, not by the strength of friends, but by the division of adversaries, being in a popular minority of nearly four hundred thousand votes. He has seen his chief aids in his own State, SHIELDS and RICHARDSON, politically speaking, successively tried, convicted, and executed, for an offence not their own, but his. And now he sees his own case, standing next on the docket for trial.

There is a natural disgust in the minds of nearly all white people, to the idea of an indiscriminate amalgamation of the white and black races; and Judge DOUGLAS evidently is basing his chief hope upon the chances of being able to appropriate the benefit of this disgust to himself. If he can, by much drumming and repeating, fasten the odium of that idea upon his adversaries, he thinks he can struggle through the storm. He therefore clings to this hope, as a drowning man to the last plank. He makes an occasion for lugging it in from the opposition to the Dred Scott decision. He finds the Republican insisting that the Declaration of Independence includes all men, black as well as white; and forthwith he boldly denies that it includes negroes at all, and proceeds to argue gravely that all who contend it does, do so only because they want to vote, and eat, and sleep, and marry with negroes! He will have it that they cannot be consistent else. Now I protest against that counterfeit logic which concludes that, because I do not want a black woman for a *slave* I must necessarily want her for a *wife*. I need not have her for either, I can just leave her alone. In some respects she certainly is not my equal; but in her natural right to eat the bread she earns with her own hands without asking leave of any one else, she is my equal, and the equal of all others.

Chief Justice TANEY, in his opinion in the Dred Scott case, admits that the language of the Declaration is broad enough to include the whole human family, but he and Judge DOUGLAS argue that the authors of that instrument did not intend to include negroes, by the fact that they did not at once actually place them on an equality with the whites. Now, this grave argument comes to just nothing at all, by the other fact that they did not at once, *or ever afterwards*, actually place all white people on an equality with one or another. And this is the staple argument of both the Chief Justice and the Senator, for doing this obvious violence to the plain, unmistakable language of the Declaration. I think the authors of that notable instrument intended to include *all* men, but they did not intend to declare all men equal *in all respects*. They did not mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral developments or social capacity. They defined, with tolerable distinctness, in which respect they did consider all men created equal—equal in "certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This they said, and this meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth, that all were then actually enjoying that equality, nor yet, that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the *right*, so that the *enforcement* of it might follow as fast as circumstances should permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all, and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence, and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people of all colors everywhere. The assertion that "all men are created equal" was of no practical use in effecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration, not for that, but for future use. Its authors meant it to be so, Thank God, it is now proving itself, a stumbling-block to those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack.

I have now briefly expressed my view of the *meaning* and *objects* of that part of the Declaration of Independence which declares that "all men are created equal."

Now let us hear Judge DOUGLAS' view of the same subject, as I find it in the printed report of his late speech. Here it is:

"No man can vindicate the character, motives and conduct of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, except upon the hypothesis that they referred to the white race alone, and not to the African, when they declared all men to have been created equal—that they were speaking of British subjects on this continent being equal to British subjects born and residing in Great Britain—that they were entitled to the same inalienable rights, and among them were enumerated life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Declaration was adopted for the purpose of justifying the colonists, in the eyes of the civilized world, in withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown, and dissolving their connection with the mother country."

My good friends, read this carefully over some leisure hour, and ponder well upon it—see what a wreck—mangled ruin—it makes of our once glorious Declaration.

"They were speaking of British subjects on this continent being equal to British subjects born and residing in Great Britain!" Why, according to this, not only negroes but white people outside of Great Britain and America are not spoken of in that instru-

[illegible], Irish and Scotch, along with [illegible] were included to be sure, but the [illegible] all other white people of the world [illegible] along with the Judge's inferior

[illegible] had thought the Declaration contemplated the progressive improvement in the condition of all men everywhere; but no, it merely "was adopted for the purpose of justifying the colonists in the eyes of the civilized world in withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown, and dissolving their connection with the mother country." Why, that object having been effected some eighty years ago, the Declaration is of no practical use now—mere rubbish—old wadding left to rot on the battle field after the victory is won.

I understand you are preparing to celebrate the "Fourth," to-morrow week. What for? The doings of that day had no reference to the present; and quite half of you are not even descendants of those who were referred to at that day. But I suppose you will celebrate; and will even go so far as to read the Declaration. Suppose after you read it once in the old-fashioned way, you read it once more with Judge DOUGLAS' version. It will then run thus: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all British subjects who were on this continent eight-one years ago, were created equal to all British subjects born and *then* residing in Great Britain."

And now I appeal to all—to Democrats as well as others—are you really willing that the Declaration shall be thus frittered away?—thus left no more at most, than an interesting memorial of the dead past; thus shorn of its vitality, and practical value; and left without the *germ* or even the *suggestion* of the individual rights of man in it?

But Judge DOUGLAS is especially horrified at the thought of the mixing blood by the white and black races: agreed for once—a thousand times agreed. There are white men enough to marry all the white women, and black men enough to marry all the black women; and so let them be married. On this point we fully agree with the Judge; and when he shall show that his policy is better adapted to prevent amalgamation than ours, we shall drop ours, and adopt his. Let us see. In 1850 there were in the United States, 405,751 mulattoes. Very few of these are the offspring of whites and *free* blacks—nearly all have sprung from black *slaves* and white masters. A separation of the races is the only perfect preventive of amalgamation, but as an immediate separation is impossible, the next best thing is to *keep* them apart *where* they are not already together. If white and black people never get together in Kansas, they will never mix blood in Kansas. That is at least one self-evident truth. A few free colored persons may get into the Free States, in any event; but their number is too insignificant to amount to much in the way of mixing blood. In 1850 there were in the Free States, 56,649 mulattoes; but for the most part they were not born there—they came from the Slave States, ready made up. In the same year the Slave States had 348,374 mulattoes, all of home production. The proportion of free mulattoes to free blacks—the only colored classes in the Free States—is much greater in the Slave than in the Free States. It is worthy of note too, that among the Free States, those which make the colored man the nearest to equal the white, have, proportionably the fewest mulattoes, the least of amalgamation. In New-Hampshire, the State which goes farthest towards equality between the races, there are just 184 mulattoes, while there are in Virginia—how many do you think? 79,775, being 93,126 more than in all the Free States together.

These statistics show that Slavery is the greatest source of amalgamation; and next to it, not the elevation, but the degeneration of the free blacks. Yet Judge DOUGLAS dreads the slightest restraints on the spread of Slavery, and the slightest human recognition of the negro, as tending horribly to amalgamation.

This very Dred Scott case affords a strong test as to which party most favors amalgamation, the Republicans or this dear Union-saving Democracy. Dred Scott, his wife and two daughters, were all involved in the suit. We desired the Court to have held that they were citizens so far at least as to entitle them to a hearing as to whether they were free or not; and then, also, that they were in fact and in law really free. Could we have had our way, the chances of these black girls ever mixing their blood with that of white people would have been diminished, at least to the extent that it could not have been without their consent. But Judge DOUGLAS is delighted to have them decided to be slaves, and not human enough to have a hearing—even if they were free, and thus left subject to the forced concubinage of their masters, and liable to become the mothers of mulattoes in spite of themselves—the very state of case that produces nine-tenths of all the mulattoes—all the mixing of blood in the nation.

Of course, I state this case as an illustration only, not meaning to say or intimate that the master of Dred Scott and his family, or any more than a percentage of masters generally, are inclined to exercise this particular power which they hold over their female slaves.

I have said that the separation of the races is the only perfect preventive of amalgamation. I have no right to say all the members of the Republican party are in favor of this, nor to say that as a party they are in favor of it. There is nothing in their platform directly on the subject. But I can say a very large proportion of its members are for it, and that the chief plank in their platform—opposition to the spread of slavery—is most favorable to that separation.

Such separation, if ever effected at all, must be effected by colonization; and no political party, as such, is now doing anything directly for colonization. Party operations at present only favor or retard colonization incidentally. The enterprise is a difficult one; but "when there is a will there is a way," and what colonization needs most is a hearty will. Will springs from the two elements of moral sense and self-interest. Let us be brought to believe it is morally right, and, at the same time, favorable to, or, at least, not against, our interest, to transfer the African to his native clime, and we shall find a way to do it, however great the task may be. The children of Israel, to such numbers as to include four hundred thousand fighting men, went out of Egyptian bondage in a body.

How differently the respective courses of the Democratic and Republican parties incidentally bear on the question of forming a will—a public sentiment—for colonization, is easy to see. The Republicans inculcate, with whatever of ability they can, that the negro is a man; that his bondage is cruelly wrong, and that the field of his oppression ought not to be enlarged. The Democrats deny his manhood; deny, or dwarf to insignificance, the wrong of his bondage; so far as possible, crush all sympathy for him, and cultivate and excite hatred and disgust against him; compliment themselves as Union-savers for doing so; and call the indefinite outspreading of his bondage "a sacred right of self-government."

The plainest print cannot be read through a gold eagle; and it will be ever hard to find many men who will send a slave to Liberia, and pay his passage, while they can send him to a new country, Kansas, for instance, and sell him for fifteen hundred dollars, and the rise.

The Execution of Worrell.

The St. Louis papers contain brief accounts of the execution of EDWARD D. WORRELL, at Union, Mo., on Friday, the 26th ultimo, for the murder of BASIL H. GORDON. The *Intelligencer* says:

"There was a large concourse of persons present, who had been assembled from an early hour in the morning. The gallows was erected in the western part of the town, and was a rude structure, composed of three red oak saplings, with the bark stripped off, and the ascent was by means of a ladder. At a quarter past 3 o'clock, Sheriff JONES conducted the prisoner to the place of execution, followed by his parents and Rev. Mr. SCHUYLER, who officiated as the spiritual adviser of the condemned. The latter was calm and placid in his demeanor, while his parents were perfectly convulsed with agony of feeling, and sought relief in floods of tears. At the foot of the ladder he took leave of them, and was tenderly embraced by them. On mounting the scaffold he bowed to the multitude and bade them good-bye—after which the noose was adjusted by Sheriff JONES, and at precisely twenty minutes past 3 o'clock the drop fell, and the prisoner was launched into eternity. After hanging until life was extinct, the body was taken down and given in charge of his parents. It was brought to this city on the cars, and placed in a metallic coffin for the purpose of being sent to the native place of the deceased for interment."

The distressed parents of WORRELL passed through Baltimore, with his body in charge, on Wednesday morning, *en route* for Delaware.

Distressing Calamity—Four Young Ladies Drowned!—About 5 o'clock Friday evening, a party, consisting of three young gentlemen and four ladies, were taking a sail upon the large pond situated in the easterly part of Webster, Mass., when one of the gentlemen lost his hat; the course of the boat was altered for the purpose of picking it up, but without changing the position of the sail; consequently the boat lay broadside to the wind. A gust came, immediately capsizing the boat, throwing the whole party into the water. The nearest land was Goat Island, being about fifteen rods distant. Two of the young men sprang from the boat and succeeded in getting ashore. The third came up under the boat, and it was some time before he could get out, but when he did so, brought with him one of the ladies. All efforts to resuscitate her, however, proved unavailing. The other three sank to rise alive no more. Their bodies were found this Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock. The names of the girls were JULIA and ANN BROGAN, sisters, ELLEN RATTLERUEN, and KATE FARRELL. The young men who so cowardly deserted them in too hour of peril, should be held up to public scorn: and the calamity should be a warning to those who go out in a sail-boat without knowing how to manage it.—*Worcester Bay State.*

McCabe, you're acquitted. Curry, we find you guilty, and fine you $10. As for Mrs. Murphy, she ought to be put under bonds to keep the peace. McCabe didn't throw her down; he only pushed her away from him, and she fell down. The Clerk, at the conclusion of this case, shouted, "The Fifth Ward can go!" all interested in this case can go home." A large crowd of the friends of the parties left the Court-room upon this announcement.

The complaint of Tompkins Fellows against Alexander H. Treneher, for an assault, was discharged as frivolous.

Frank Hunt, a German butcher, sold some liver to Catharine White, June 20. She took it home, and her father, on examining it, thought it was diseased. He took it to the City Inspector's office, where one of the clerks examined it, and pronounced it to be "surgy liver;" it was covered with carbuncles. The clerk went to the shop of the prisoner, and found some more of the same diseased meat. A large number of witnesses for the defence were examined, from whose testimony it appears that the prisoner did not know the meat was diseased. *Judge Osborne*—It was his business to know; it's too much the practice of these small butchers around to sell diseased meat. At this season of the year, when so much diseased meat is brought to the City, we must not countenance these things. We find you guilty, Hunt, and fine you $10. This is the first complaint of the kind that has been made this year, but parties will understand that we won't be so lenient when a second offence of this kind is brought on for trial.

John Patterson infringed an ordinance recently passed, setting apart the nine lower piers of the North River for vessels engaged in inland navigation exclusively. Robert Hill, Dock Master, said he ordered him to haul his vessel out of one of the slips; he would not do it, and resisted and assaulted Hill when he tried to arrest him for disobeying the law. The case was adjourned to Thursday.

Bryan Egan, charged with assaulting Officer Thos. W. Quinn, Sixth Ward Police, June 26, was discharged at the request of the complainant. William C. Shaw pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on William Whaites, June 8, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. He was remanded till Friday, to give him time to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment. A great many minutes and a great many witnesses came and went during the investigation of a charge of assault and battery preferred against Joseph Egan and Mary Egan, by Clark Sroden. The complainant, who appeared with a patch over his left eye, and his face badly bruised, said he was passing the residence of the prisoners, June 22, when the wife and other women spoke to him, and he told them he wanted to have nothing to do with them. Herenpon Egan came out and assaulted him, threw him down and beat him, and Mrs. Egan tried to stab him with an ice-pick. A great deal of testimony was merely cumulative. *Judge Osborne*—I'm not disposed to sit here all day long and examine a hundred witnesses all to the same point. Both the prisoners were found guilty. Egan was fined $25, and sentence suspended in the case of his wife.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—July 2.

Before Justices Osborne and Wood.

The Calendar was full, and the majority of the charges were prosecuted. There was a sprinkling of black eyes in Court, but fewer than common.

William Delany was arraigned on the complaint of Richard Poillon, for stealing a fur robe, the property of Poillon, June 29. The prisoner was a bloated looking specimen. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say, Delany? *Prisoner*—I was in liquor at the time, your Honor, or I wouldn't have done it? *Judge*—Drunk, eh?—the old excuse. We send you to the Penitentiary four months.

Mary Ann Thompson (colored) was a servant in the employ of Isabella Marks, who charged her with stealing a dress, silk basque and under skirt, all worth $10, while living with her at No. 63 Sullivan-street, June 29. She pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborne*—Well, Mary Ann, it seems this is your first offence, and we are not disposed to be hard on you. Penitentiary for four months.

Marie Waisp was brought to the bar and Barnabas Menen appeared in the witness stand. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what did this woman do to you? *Witness*—She stole a basket of potatoes worth $2, that belonged to me. The theft was committed June 30. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say to that Maria? The prisoner pleaded guilty. "I never did so before, your Honor,—no, never in me life!" *Judge Osborne*—This is not the first time. What's the use of your coming here and telling that? The officers all know you. *Prisoner*—I never did it before in me life. He (the complainant) knows me before. *Judge Osborne*—I know he does,—no doubt of it. Penitentiary for six months.

Patrick Delaney and his wife Catharine waged domestic warfare against each other, at No. 10 State-street. She used woman's weapon pretty freely, and he clapped her, knocked her down, and kicked her, June 22. *Witness*—He's no support to me; if your Honor would separate us somehow, it would be better than to send him to prison; he was sent up to Blackwell's Island once before, and when he came out, he was worse than ever. *Judge Osborne*—We can't separate you. We must either send him up or let him go. I guess we'll give him the Penitentiary for three months.

James Maloney was visited with the extreme penalty of six months. James L. Barker, No. 153 Orchard street, entered complaint against him, that he came up to the wall, and was walking in the street with a child in her arms, June 29, and assaulted her and seized the child, and lifting it with both arms dashed it with great violence upon the sidewalk. *Judge Osborne*—How was it, Barker? *Prisoner*—I was drunk, Sir, and didn't know what I was about. *Judge*—Well, this was a very unwarranted act. You hadn't manliness enough to attack a man, but set upon a defenceless woman with a child in her arms. It's a wonder you didn't destroy the child. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Sarah Foster stole a black dress from Sophronia Van Riper, No. 727 Greenwich-street, June 27. She admitted that the dress was found in her satchel, but said she didn't put it there. It was in evidence that she went into another house near by, probably with the intent of stealing, but they caught her before she had attempted her object. She was from Massachusetts, and in straitened circumstances, she said. *Judge Osborne*—We find her guilty. This being the first time she has been brought before this Court we sentence her to the Penitentiary. She was an old woman, and wept bitterly when she heard the sentence, crying, "I've got a helpless child, and no one to look after it." The Court finally consented to suspend sentence and she was remanded.

George Ryer, a boy, was charged on two complaints with stealing a vioin from Joseph Gasser, June 23, and 3½ pair of window shades from C. D. Case, No. 324 Bowery, June 26. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Mary Ann Scott was charged with stealing a dress from Ellen Sullivan, No. 359 Rivington-street, June 29. Ellen said an officer compelled her to give it up afterwards. *Counsel*—Well know that this is a false accusation. *Judge Osborne*—Well, go on, show it up quick. Several witnesses were examined on both sides. *Judge Wood*—(To prisoner)—You've been in the Police Court up for three times, and said you were going to Peekskill, where your husband was. *Prisoner*—He husband's coming after me to-morrow. *Judge Wood*—There seems to be some doubt about this case, and we acquit you. You'd better go to Peekskill, that's my advice to you.

Channey Fills struck a boy with a club. John Hegeman was the complainant. *Judge Osborne*—What's your business? *Prisoner*—I'm a watchman and Deputy Sheriff. It's my duty to go around and see what's going on and prevent disturbances. *Judge Osborne*—It's your duty, then, to keep the peace, instead of breaking it. *Prisoner*—This boy, with other boys, was making a noise and disturbing the neighborhood. I went to see what was the matter when I heard it, and ordered them off the sidewalk. They wouldn't go and I struck 'em. *Judge*—I guess you're a little over zealous in the discharge of your duties as a peace officer. We suspend the sentence—you can go.

James C. Oatfield, a blind negro, who is often seen on the Brooklyn Ferry Boats, led by a little boy who begs for him, said Rachel Bergen (also colored) called him a son of a b—, and struck him, at No. 53 Leonard-street, July 1. She was found guilty, and fined $5.

Henry Eaton, with a black eye, and his face a good deal bruised, was charged with assaulting Officer Francis Carahan, Fourth Ward Police, June 29. The witness said he produced a club and threatened to hit his gate out. *Judge Osborne*—He wasn't going to cut your gate out with a stick, was he? We find him guilty, and suspend sentence.

Elizabeth Carter stole some articles of wearing apparel, worth $32 25, from Margaret Reese, of Morrisania, June 20. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I didn't take it. I was in the habit of going to her house and borrowing things to wear, without asking her, and I just borrowed these things and meant to take them back. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we very much doubt the truth of your story. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

George Stephens beat his wife Sarah, pulled her hair and abused her shamefully, June 29. When the case came to be tried the woman relented. "He says he'll do better hereafter, your Honor," said she. "I hope you won't punish him this time." *Judge Osborne*—Ever beaten you before? *Witness*—No, Sir; that is, not quite so bad. He says he'll never do so again. *Judge Osborne* (to prisoner)—Well, mind what you're about and remember what you promised your wife—that you'll never do so again. We discharge you at her request.

James Timbrook, a carpet-shaker and a colored man, orphe Harriet Rue's abuse, while beating her, at No. 53 Wooster-street, June 26. *Judge Osborne*—He's a carpet-shaker, is he? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge*—The carpet-shaking season is most over; I suppose he found that carpet-beating was getting rather dull, so he took to woman-beating, just to keep his hand in. *Judge Wood*—Where did he hit you? *Witness*—(A colored woman)—Here on the nose; he broke the bone. *Judge Wood*—He didn't break the arm, did he? The complainant wanted to get him off; he was drunk at the time. He was generally quiet men, and she was sure he wouldn't do so again. *Judge Osborne*, (to prisoner)—Well, your lady friend forgives you, so we suspend sentence. You can go.

Margaret Dewier stole some cloths and other property, from the store of Peter Schwerer, No. 176 Ninth avenue, June 20. *Judge Osborne*—Have you got any children, Margaret? *Prisoner*—Six living. Yes, Sir, I've got one little one. *Judge*—When did you see it last? *Prisoner*—On Monday. *Counsel*—Better suspend sentence, Judge. *Judge*—How can we, merely because she's got a child? We might do that in every case. She is guilty; sentence, Penitentiary 4 months. She went off with the officer, sobbing hysterically.

Dennis Moran, charged with assault and battery on Thomas Norris, June 29, at No. 129 Clinton-place, was discharged at the request of the complainant.

James Trainor was sent to the Penitentiary for 4 months, for stealing a tub of butter from Abraham Polbemus, No. 361 Bowery, June 30.

John Fleming struck his wife, Margaret, with a towel-roller, at No. 145 Houston-street, June 29. She said he sold her clothes and used the money for his own purposes, and did nothing to support her. *Judge Wood*—You've been fighting, Fleming, for the last 3 years, to my certain knowledge. *Witness*—12 years to my certain knowledge. The prisoner said she kept men in the house, and wouldn't let him come in. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

The case of John Griffiths, charged by Madeline Boutaine with grand larceny, in stealing $35 in money, was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

Edward Ross, Brushville, L. I., a shoemaker, missed one of his tools worth $7. It was discovered that John Bertrang, his journeyman, had one tool too many. The inference was irresistible, and Bertrang pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing it, June 26. *Judge Osborne*—What excuse had he? This prisoner said he hadn't any of his own. *Judge Osborne*—Is he a pretty good shoemaker? *Witness*—No. *Judge*—Then he'd better go up to Blackwell's Island and finish his trade. Penitentiary 2 months.

Samuel Kuntz, Dutch waiter, struck Abraham Isewenthal with a bone at No. 99 Chatham-street. The prisoner couldn't speak English. *Judge Osborne*—(To the interpreter)—Did he do it? *Interpreter*—He is a waiter in an eating house, and the complainant often came to see him. *Judge*—Well, is that the reason he struck him—a very good reason. Take him to the City Prison, twenty days.

Johanna Brown was arraigned for stealing a piece of lawn from John C. White, No. 197 Spring-street, June 29. She went on her knees and declared before Heaven that she did not do it. She was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Andrew Patton (colored) carried off a hawser 40 feet long, worth $2, the property of David Moore.

James Hegans, Patrick Quinn and Augustus McCutchin were all little boys. They went into the store of Mary C. Donohoe, No. 337 Houston-street, and one of them took up a pistol, handed it to another, and all ran away. The mother of Augustus wanted the Judge to let him go. *Judge Osborne*—Well, take him home this time. If he wants a pistol for the Fourth of July, you must buy him one. We acquit McCutchin and find the others guilty, and suspend sentence.

Anetin Shea and Frederick Martin stole some clothes from Mary Miller on Third-avenue. *Judge Wood*—What do you men do for a living? One was a mason and the other a laborer. *Judge Osborne*—I guess you do nothing, and the other helps you. Penitentiary four months.

Margaret Hopkins was fined $25 for biting Bridget Higg's hand, June 30, at No. 102 Church street. Margaret pleaded guilty, but said Biddy had her down and choking her when she bit her.

John Fulver, No 14 West-street, tried to eject Richard Morrisey from his tenant house, in which he was kicking up a row with the other tenants on Sunday, when Morrisey gave him a beating. Morrisey was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

John Johnson, pickpocket, was remanded, no witness appearing.

James McGowan, charged with assault and battery on Eliza Schneider, June 29, was discharged for the same reason.

John O'Brien, charged with stealing a linen coat worth a dollar, from Michael Grat, June 30; Patrick Shaughnessy and Mary, his wife, charged with stealing a pocket book, worth $14, from Mary Kelly, June 25, and Cornelius Van Coort, whose employer complained that he sent him to get a $3 bill changed and he sloped, June 25, all got off the same way.

Catherine Donnelly stole a pail worth 75 cents from Thomas Farrell's stable, No. 22 Eighth-street. *Judge Osborne*—How do you come to be in prison so often—four times? *Prisoner*—Oe, no indeed, Sir, never; I was never there before. *Judge*—Well, it's about time we disposed of you; Penitentiary six months. James M. Burrowes, who assaulted Officer Peter Cahoe, Sixteenth Ward Police, June 30, was discharged at the officer's request. John Griffiths pleaded guilty to stealing a pocket-book containing laces de Brussels worth $20, and $15 in bills, from Madeline Contine. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Martin pleaded guilty to assaulting James Lucas, June 28, and was discharged at the request of the complainant, who said as they went off, "Now, Martin, if you're caught there again you'll catch it; you ought to pay me for my coat that you tore.

John P. Patterson and David Gordon disobeyed and resisted the orders of Robert Hill, Dock-Master, who ordered Patterson, mate of a vessel lying at Pier No. 8, North River, to haul out of the slip in accordance with an ordinance of the Common Council which sets apart the nine lower piers, North River, for vessels engaged in inland trade. Patterson was fined $10 and Gordon was discharged.

George Seeley, June 8, went, in a state of intoxication, to the South Ferry and had a dispute with James Valentine, the ferry-master, about his fare. Valentine forcibly ejected him from within the ferry inclosure, and Seeley entered a complaint of assault and battery against him. Valentine was acquitted.

John Hendricks and some friends had a fight with Thomas Cryeral and his wife, in an alley way at No. 105 East Twenty sixth street, in the course of which he caught Crystal's finger between his teeth and mutilated it in a horrible manner. The witness showed his finger which had been chawed into a jelly. "Cover it up," said Judge Osborne, "I'm satisfied that the complainant was the aggressor, but Hendricks was not justified in chewing his finger so. We find him guilty and fine him $25. An example should be made of these men who are in the habit of gouging. I'm not sure he might not be indicted for mayhem."

Catharine Nugent said "Mary Ann Glinn raised an axe to strike several times, and threw a nasty chamber-pot on me." *Judge Osborne*—Well, that's nasty enough. Come, go on. I approve of getting through a nasty case as soon as possible. The assault was committed June 26. She was found guilty and fined $5.

John Farley, charged with stealing 50 pounds of tea from Samuel Slatchin, was discharged in Slatchin's absence.

Andrew Mulligan, M. F. Seventeenth District, withdrew his complaint against David Carr, of assault and battery, June 27.

Frederick Rudwig was tried, charged with striking Edward Arnheim with a chisel in the arm, June 29, and acquitted.

Belle Clifford damaged the fair visage of Emma Moodie, at No. 1 Walker-street, June 29. Emma lifted up her veil and showed a black eye. *Judge Osborne*—That's exhibit No 1. Emma harbored no ill feeling against her assailant. "Very well, Belle," said Judge Osborne, "she don't want to prosecute. You can go." The rustling of their flounced skirts was audible throughout the Court-room as the frail fair ones turned to leave it.

Robert Smith, at No. 316½ Grand-street, June 26, struck Florence Henderson. He said he was intoxicated. It cost him $5, which he speedily paid and left the Court room.

Mary Daly and Elice Riley stole a piece of silk from Lord & Taylor's store, No. 257 Grand-street, June 26. Their sentence was suspended.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 3, 1857—P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $7 50@$7 62½; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 740 bbls., one-half Pearls, and one-half Pots.

COFFEE—Appears rather quiet, yet steady. Java, 16c. @16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for at unchanged rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Middling	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¾	15	15⅛	15⅛
Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty freely offered and is in fair request at former prices. Sales: 6,200 bbls. in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 40@ 6 60
Common to good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 50@ 6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 35@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 50

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 400 bbls., in lots, from $6 85@$7 60 for low to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern continues heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 960 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 25@$9 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and inactive, at $4@$6 for Fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in request and is steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active at old figures. Sales, 5,450 bush., including inferior Western red Spring, at $1 45 ₰ bush. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal at $1 14@$1 18 ₰ bush. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce and quiet. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are firm, at 58c.@58c. for Western; 61c.@63c. for State; 58c.@65c. for Canadian; 62c.@66c. for Jersey; 57c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 58c.@59c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is still salable and steady. Sales: 25,000 bush. at 80c.@82c. for unsound; 84c.@85c. for mixed; 87c.@88c. for yellow; and (nominally) 88c.@90c. for white, ₰ bush.

HAY—There were 800 bales River brought at 70c.@90c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are moderately dealt in at previous quotations. Stock in first hands, 160,000 against 92,000 same time last year.

Hide trade of New-York, during the first half of

	1856.	1857.
Imports	971,040	970,347
Exports	91,000	81,000

HOPS—Small lots of last year's growth found buyers at 10c.@12c.₰ lb. The recent crop accounts are less in favor of a good yield either in England or in this country. Factors, consequently, display more confidence.

IRON—Remains very quiet at previous nominal prices.

LATH—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31½ ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive, and unchanged in value.

LEATHER—Sole is pretty brisk, and prices favor factors especially for hemlock tanned, which is generally quoted a trade dearer. Mr. E. D. Hull, broker, foots up the week's business thus:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, Sides	68,792	4,100
Sales during the week Sides	80,780	6,803
Stock at the close of the week, Sides	44,800	18,900
Stock same time in 1856, Sides	26,800	4,500
Stock same time in 1855, Sides	64,600	19,000

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

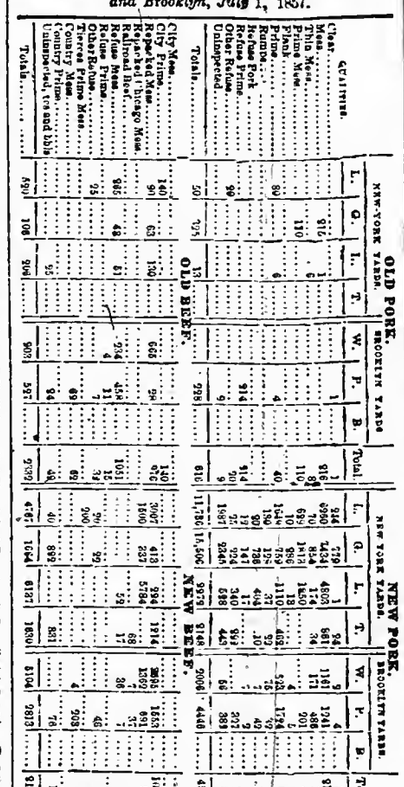
MOLASSES—The demand is rather brisker, at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 40c.@47½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@ c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c.@75c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in improved demand, chiefly for export, and it is now worth 48c.@47c. ₰ gallon, with few whole lots available.

OILS—Are generally quiet at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, yet steady. Sales: 500 barrels, in lots, at $22 50 for Mess; $25@$25 50 for Clear Mess; and $19@$19 10 for Prime ₰ barrel. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¾c.@13c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ₰ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $18@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $18@$20 ₰ tc. Beef Hams $22 50@$23 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 17c.@20c. for new Ohio: 18c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 4c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, 1857.



NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., F., B., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lowe's, G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's F.—Parker's, B.—Barber's.

RICE—Is in moderate demand at full rates—$4 37@$5 37½ from ordinary to strictly prime, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock, July 1, 4,044 tcs, Carolina, and 1,513 bags East India, in 1857, against 3,854 tcs. Carolina, in 1856, and 1837 tcs. Carolina in 1855.

SUGARS—The demand is quite moderate; prices show no quotable change. The reported sales include sundry small lots of Cuba, at 9¾c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico, at 11c; and Melado, at 7c.@7¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are saleable, and advancing a little.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. Prime taken at 11¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet; prices are firm for Domestic, a shade easier for Cuba, and nominal for most other kinds of Spanish.

WHISKY—There have been 630 bbls. Ohio and Prison, purchased at 31½c.@32c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were light, and rates ruled very low. For Liverpool: Cotton, 3d.@⅝d. ₰ bale; Flour, 3s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@3½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₰ tierce; Resin, 4s.@6d. ₰ barrel; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship, 900 tons, from Liverpool to Calcutta, and back to London or Liverpool, £5 5s.; a bark, 392 tons, from Norfolk to Jamaica, thence to London, Liverpool, Hamburg or Bremen, £1 025; a bark and two brigs from Malaga to New-York, Lead $6, and other goods $6 ₰ ton; a brig, from Machias to San Juan Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, 33½ a bark to Matanzas and back; Molasses, $3 25; and a bark to Lisbon, and a schooner to north side St. Domingo and back, on private terms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Christ's commission to preach the Gospel, and the Pope's to go and say mass.**—Rev. P. MacMenamy, D. D., and missionary to Rome will (D. V.) expose the shocking perversion by Rome of the Lord's Supper in her daily pantomime called the Mass, as well as her anti-christian substitution of this service for the preaching of the gospel, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Mission Church, 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Romanists will be allowed to explain. Protestants are cordially invited.

☞ **Protestantism vs. Romanism.**—Rev. P. J. Golden will (D. V.) lecture on the errors and corruptions of the Roman Church, in the Murray Hill Mission Hall, No. 696 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Purgatory*. Roman Catholics are particularly requested to attend.

☞ **Rev. D. B. Sandford**, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on EVENING, July 5. Service to commence at 8 o'clock. Rev. Malcolm Douglas, of Waterloo, N. Y., at 10½ A. M.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church**—Dunlap-st. between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. David J. Patterson, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Mormon Delusions and Monstrosities.**—The Christian public is respectfully informed that a lecture will be delivered TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Origin and Character of Mormonism*. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. J. Edwards Smith, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **First-street Church**—Between 1st and 2d avs. E. B. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Our National Independence*. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **A Sermon will be Preached** (D. V.) TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Chariss-st. Church, by the Pastor, in connection with the death of Rev. Alexander Bullions, D. D., of Cambridge, N. Y., and some of his associates. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Seventh of a Series of Sermons** under the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, will be preached TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broomest., near Elm, by Rev. A. A. Wood.

☞ **Rev. T. Walsh** will (D. V.) preach in the Gramercy Hall, corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) the 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, in the Hall corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., at 3 P. M. Seats free for all.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church.** John-st. Preaching as usual next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**, having arrived from Europe, is expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sauctuary, No. 108 1st-st. The public are invited. Seats free.

☞ **Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-st.**—The Pastor, Dr. Gillette, will deliver a discourse on the occasion of our National Anniversary, on next LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach TO-MORROW at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. I. Bryant Smith** will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) July 5, in the Park Congregational Church, corner of De Kalb and Carlton ave., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Andrew Thomas** will preach (D. V.) TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Brooklyn Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church**—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, by the Presiding Elder. EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. Dr. Strickland.

☞ **Rev. J. F. Walker**, of Vermont, will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Union place, Brooklyn, TO-MOREOW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Rev. Sidney A. Corey** will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION JULY FOURTH AND FIFTH.—To Staten Island, 7 miles for six cents. Boats will leave Whitehall (between South Ferry and Battery) every half hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave Staten Island every half hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. Night boat from the Island 10, and from the City 12 o'clock.

This Excursion is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, affording a view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Atlantic Ocean, Sandy Hook, New-Jersey, Long and Staten Islands. One of the most picturesque islands in the world, the heights of Staten Island afford a view of the Bay, Harbor, and shipping of New-York, far surpassing the splendor of the Bay of Naples. Ample arrangements have been made to convey 20,000 people to the Island. Those desiring to sail to Fort Hamilton, will leave the boat at the first landing, and take the SISTER ISLAND, which leaves every other hour.

FOURTH OF JULY.—CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Excursion tickets will be sold on the Fourth of July at half price, from and to all stations, good on that day for all trains. See regular advertisement. An Excursion Train will leave New-York from Pier No. 2, at 7:30 A. M., for all stations on the Road, and on Lehigh Valley Railroad, affording an opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the Lehigh Valley and coal regions—arriving in New-York at 10 P. M. same day.

This excursion train will also connect with an extra train on the Delaware, Lackawaena and Western Railroad, to the Delaware Water Gap, giving a view of "the picturesque valley of Warren county, N. J., the famous Notch, and the wild magnificence of the Water Gap," returning the same day. Fare to the Gap and return $2 30.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

GRAND EXCURSION FOR 12 CENTS.—To be on the north side of Staten Island, touching at Bergen Point, New-Jersey. The boats for New-Brighton, Quarantine Harbor, Factoryville, Bergen Point and Port Richmond, will leave from the foot of Whitehall-street, next to the Battery, at 8½, 9½, 10½, 11½, 1, 2½, 4, 5½, 7, 8. Leave Port Richmond, 7, 8, 9½, 10½, 11½, 1, 2½, 4, 5½, 7 and 9 at night.

Those desiring a splendid sail on the Bay of New-York, and up Kill Van Kull to Bergen Point and Port Richmond, and wish to enjoy a magnificent view of the Harbor, and the northern and eastern shore of Staten Island and East New-Jersey, should not fail to make this excursion.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—THIRD AND FOURTH OF JULY.—All regular trains will run the same as on other days, and in addition, on Friday, 3d, the Express train leaving Brooklyn at 3:30 P. M., will be extended to Greenport. On Saturday an extra train will leave Brooklyn for Hempstead and immediate points at 11 A. M., and returning, will leave Hempstead at 2:10 P. M., and Jamaica at 2:50 P. M. Return trains will leave Greenport on Saturday and Monday, at 4:50 A. M., and 12:15 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN—The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 15, E. R., Peck Slip, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 7 A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven at 11 A. M. and arrive in New-York early next morning. Fare $1 50 for excursion. This excursion will give passengers a beautiful sail through Long Island Sound, and an opportunity to spend the afternoon and evening in New-Haven. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSION.—From New-York to Guttenberg, Bull's Ferry, Tillietudium and Fort Lee. The steamboats FLORA WASHINGTON and R. L. STEVENS will leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., every hour from the above named places. Fare, 12 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NORTHPORT. LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—Steamer GEO. LAW, from Catharine-slip at 9:30 A. M.; returning on Monday morning at her regular time.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York.

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.—
FOLLEY & TIERS,
Sole Agents,
No. 48 Maiden-lane and No. 166 William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York.

F. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing.

Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
HADFIELD'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
For public and private exhibitions from $10 to $100.
Every article warranted by
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Maryland Institute.

They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makes in manufacture, they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.
No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, carton-rockets, double-headers, jose sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

$1,000 REWARD.—THIS REWARD WILL be paid to any person who can purchase fireworks cheaper than at the Firework Depot No. 82 Nassau-st., three doors from Fulton. A great variety on sale, at cheap rates.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on *Monday Morning, July 6*, in season to mail by the U.S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mayor WOOD issued a general order, yesterday, to his Captains to dismiss their forces from further duty, in consequence of the decision by the Court of Appeals. The order was read to the men during the forenoon. They were greatly astonished, but surrendered their badges in quiet and left for their homes. Late in the day they removed their "bunks" and private property from the old Station-Houses, which were closed and dark during the night. Some of them expressed themselves bitterly against what they regarded as the Mayor's desertion of them, and were but little comforted by the prospect of the establishment of a "City Watch." Not a few of them shed tears as they reflected upon their forlorn condition. The office of the Metropolitan Commissioners was crowded during the day. About 800 men were sworn as Specials to assist in maintaining quiet during the "Fourth," and sixty-eight regular appointments were made. The City was comparatively quiet last night. A great many arrests were made for disorderly conduct—a few fights occurred, but none of them resulted seriously. In one or two instances the interference of the new Police was resisted, but the disorderly were soon quieted.

Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, yesterday gave in his adhesion to the Metropolitan Police law, and countermanded his order directing the Police not to obey the officers under that law.

When the news of the defeat of Mayor WOOD and the consequent success of the Metropolitans was received along the Hudson River, it created the greatest excitement. Cannon were fired, bells were rung, and other demonstrations of pleasure were made in many of the towns. In Poughkeepsie, we understand, the citizens were especially jubilant at the result.

Senator DOUGLAS' recent speech at Indianapolis has called out a reply from Hon. A. LINCOLN of the Indiana Legislature. Mr. LINCOLN'S speech was delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives at Indianapolis, on the 26th ult., and takes up the arguments of Mr. DOUGLAS and refutes them.

We publish this morning a letter from one of General WALKER'S men, who gives a much more flattering account of "Uncle Billy" than we have from any of his other followers. The writer of the letter appears like an honest and sincere fellow.

Two destructive fires occurred in Cincinnati on Thursday night—the most destructive that have occurred in that city since the organization of the steam fire department. By the first, the extensive furniture establishment of Messrs. JOHNSON, MADER & Co. was destroyed, with several other buildings. Loss $100,000, and 175 men thrown out of employment; and by the second, the stone and hollow-ware manufactory of Messrs. WHITHAM, ROHR & Co., the most extensive in the West, with other property, was destroyed. Loss $150,000, and 125 men thrown out of employment.

The *Mormon* states the membership of the Mormon Church, in this City, of which we gave an account a few days since, at 500. The sect are, also, proselyting and establishing Churches in different parts of Connecticut.

Five hundred and thirty Mormons arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from Liverpool, in the ship *Tuscarora*, on their way to Salt Lake City.

The works of the Belleville White-Lead Company, at Belleville, N. J., were entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The mills had not been in operation, to any extent, for some time past, but the proprietors were laying in a stock of materials, preparatory to going into full operation on Monday next. The loss is about $30,000.

A telegraphic dispatch received in the City yesterday announces the failure of the Hinckley Bank of Commerce of Chicago. An execution was levied on the concern for twelve thousand dollars, and the bank was shut up.

On Thursday evening the Mayor instituted another suit against Mr. CONOVER, and obtained from Judge ROOSEVELT an order to show cause why he (Mr. CONOVER) should not be restrained by injunction from interfering with the property in the Street Commissioner's office. The order was returnable yesterday morning. At the appointed hour the parties met, and Mr. FIELD presented an affidavit of Mr. CONOVER, together with his points in defence to the motion. Mr. BUSTEED was unprepared to argue the case, and therefore moved an adjournment. His Honor, Judge ROOSEVELT, granted the motion, and adjourned the case until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and granted one storekeeper's and one innkeeper's license, at $40 each. Storekeeper's licenses at the $30 fee were granted to sixteen persons, and innkeepers' licenses at the same rate were granted to seventeen persons. The Secretary reported having filed 149 bonds of applicants for license with the County Clerk. The report was received and adopted, and the Board adjourned, to meet on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A fresh case of fever is reported to have arisen on board the bark *Lucy Heywood*, at the Lower Quarantine; and the schooner *Sarah Hill* has also arrived with a case, which has been sent to the Hospital, the schooner being ordered below. Arrangements have been made for celebrating the Fourth at Quarantine, and also by the policemen at Seguine's Point.

A woman named BLACK was burnt to death in her house on Crow Hill, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, yesterday morning. A man named CONNELLY has been arrested upon suspicion of having fired the premises.

The body of Capt. MILES S. YATH, master of the brig *General Worth*, was picked out of the water at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. He was drowned on Tuesday last.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES?—The *Herald* says:

"The unexpected judgment of the Court of Appeals demonstrates the fact that that tribunal cannot always be relied upon to defend the rights of minorities."

But what are the rights of minorities? Does the *Herald* claim that minorities ought to rule majorities? The Court of Appeals were called upon to decide as to the Constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, and they decided that the bill was constitutional. In doing so they certainly protected the rights of minorities, for the minority can have no rights but such as the Constitution guarantees. If the decision of a majority of the Legislature, of the Supreme Court, and of the Court of Appeals, cannot be relied on in a question of constitutional law, where shall we look for competent authority? Perhaps the *Herald* would have the decision of Judge RUSSELL and Mayor WOOD take precedence of the Court of Appeals, but we imagine the people will be better satisfied with the opinion of the regularly constituted authorities.

A Sermon for the Day.

Not an oration! understand, but a sermon it is, which we propose to bestow to-day upon our readers. Not a glorification, doing honor to the dead, but an edification intended, at least, to do some service to the living. For the dead of the Republic, the great men whose sense and spirit and heroic temper made this day memorable among all days forever, do rest from their labors, and their works follow them with better praise than words can render or the imaginations of men conceive. Yet such praise as this, even, they shall not lack. That central point in the universe of space to which theorists tell us that all the sounds uttered upon the earth converge—that focus of the celestial whispering gallery will be resonant to-day with a monotonous uproar of brave words thundered out with every accent and in every tone known to the dwellers within our imperial borders. Liberty—Independence—Spirit of '76—Resistance to Tyrants—Obedience to God—one trembles to think what the clash and roar of these great syllables will be to-day,—a ceaseless surf of sound beating on those far-away shores of space; while here, on earth, our mere mortal hearing will be stunned with the continuous explosion of India-crackers and the reckless detonations of cannon in which immitigable boys and inconsiderate men give vent to their patriotic ardor and their national nervousness. Of eloquence and uproar, depend upon it, we shall have no lack.

And if all the promises which shone out so splendidly upon our fathers—a glow of hope in the gloom of their country's despair—had been absolutely and adequately fulfilled—if these United States were at this hour, indeed, and in the intrinsic and inimitable sense of the words *United States*—mighty commonwealths of men "Who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain; But know their duties too;" bound together, not by the temporal and uncertain ties of interest, which are to-day as steel, and to-morrow may become weaker than withes of the willow, but by the sure and lasting bonds of a common spirit, a common faith, and a common national hope; if this magnificent dream were in everything a truth of fact—a substance, and an enduring reality—then we should have no sermon to preach to-day—no patience to think or hear of sermons—but with willing hearts would lend ourselves to the general eloquence and the public uproar. For a great people can afford sometimes to be preposterous—can afford sometimes to make a holiday of life, and to indulge in nonsense and in noise.

But there are clouds on our national horizon which it becomes us not this day to overlook. There are dangers in the core of our national life which must be plucked thence with resolute hands, not denied and ignored by foolish lips and the fears of unworthy hearts. On this Fourth of July, 1857, we, the people of the United States, are not, in the external show of our political life, a united people. The representative men of the nation are divided against themselves. One great group of the sister States, whose common deliverance we this day celebrate, has been set against another group of the same States, and the organs of public opinion, the servants of the popular will, in the one group as in the other, if they this day unite in a common psalm of national thanksgiving and fraternal love, will be falsifying and giving the lie to their utterances of the whole past year. To do this is to desecrate a day made venerable by its associations with stern and fearless truth—it is to twine garlands of cant and hypocrisy about the brows of men who risked "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," in facing the *facts of their position*.

Their courage carried victory in its arms. Let us not doubt that of the same spirit the same fruits will be borne to the end of time. And so let us on this Fourth of July see first where we stand, and what is like to come of our standing there.

To say that the Northern and the Southern States of this Union are at this moment lying down together like the lion and the lamb in the prophet's vision, is to talk flat folly. We are abusing each other in the columns of the press. We are organizing separate interests, appealing to sectional passions, every hour of our lives. If we kiss to-day, it is not to make friends—for kissing does not heal the wounds of friendship—it only obliterates the scars after the wounds have been healed.

Are we then hopelessly arrayed in mutual hostility? Is the much-talked-of "campaign of 1860" to precede the final catastrophe, the annihilating deluge?

We cannot think so. We believe that the masses of the American people at the North and at the South do not yet hate each other. We believe that the American name is a spell to strike the fire from every heart along the bannered lines of Louisiana, as it is to stir the blood in every heart that beats within the Empire State. We believe that beneath all the effervescence of partisan passions, and sectional wrath, there still lives a glowing American nationality whereof the vitality has not yet escaped, nor will escape, unless we be all tamely delinquent of our duties. If we did not believe this we should not preach our sermon to-day—for only those who have ears to hear are worth preaching to.

We believe, then, that an American people exists, stretching from the pine forests of the North to the rice fields and the canes of the South. But we know, too, that the existence of this people is endangered, as the action of this people is impeded at this day, by the desperate and conspicuous vivacity of squads of fanatical and reckless extremists at the North and at the South, who either invite disunion with eager prayers, or anticipate it with stoic indifference. While such opposition to the institution of Slavery as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and PATRICK HENRY countenanced and professed is denounced at the South, as being on a par with Haytien rebellion and ultra Abolitionism—while the temperate assertion of their vested rights by honorable Southern men is regarded at the North as involving approbation of Atchisonian Slave-extension and Border-Ruffian tyranny—what chance has the honest, just and generous sentiment of the country to make itself felt? And while that sentiment is denied its just efficiency in our national politics, how can we wonder that not to thoughtful foreigners alone, but to many a sagacious and patriotic American, the Fourth of July should bring less of brilliant hope than of kindling recollection?

After years of alternate Administrative debauchery and imbecility, during which this evil has grown upon us fearfully, we seem at length to be favored (much, we own, against our own private expectations) with a Government whose conductors are disposed to do justice to the sound national sentiment of the country, and to oppose with an equal front the fanatics of the South as well as the fanatics of the North. Is not the moment propitious for such a demonstration of the true popular national feeling throughout the country as shall confirm whatever good purposes the Administration may cherish, and inspire it with a new activity in the direction of safety?

The time has gone by for further indulgence in the old futilities of party and of passion. On the one side we have impending an inevitable criticism—on the other exisiting an immovable fact to be criticized. Can we not meet the exigences of our position with calmness, with moderation, with mutual justice? If we cannot, how dare we celebrate the anniversary of our national Independence—how dare we venerate the memory of men who flinched from no question vital to their peace and to ours—and made the Union a fact, as we can make it a necessity, by mutual loyalty, mutual faith, and *perfect freedom* of action and of speech?

Another Cloud in the East.

Between England and the United States a good understanding should always subsist. Identical in language, brothers in civilization, partners in prosperity, each dependent upon the other for trade and commerce which enrich both, and with political sympathies very nearly allied,—every consideration which should affect human motives invites us to peace, harmony, and mutual confidence and good will. The people of the two countries generally respond cordially to this sentiment,—the occasional instances of Anglo-phobia among our own citizens constituting no exception to the rule worth considering. Let all questions pending between the two countries be submitted to the honest impulses of their people for settlement, and no cloud of discord would ever long threaten to obscure the sun of our mutual prosperity. It is in a disregard of that frankness which should mark all dealing with public questions, and in the scheming manipulations of insincere diplomatists that all serious trouble finds its origin. Public men too often look upon international issues as so many chess-men, to be moved upon the board for their personal amusement, or for the display of their own skill at *finesse*. Thus they trifle and play with the public interest, until questions which never should have arisen at all, and which in any event might be settled in an hour, threaten to drench two nations in blood,—or at least create ill-feeling, and destroy the unity and kindly regard so eminently to be desired.

Take, for instance, the Crampton question, which, a few months since, threw England and the United States into convulsions. Nothing was clearer than our right to dismiss a Minister who had become justly obnoxious. Disposed, however, to give the British Government opportunity to recall its representative, the President invited it so to do. Lord PALMERSTON—mistaking this conciliatory course on our part for an indication of timidity—put on a bold front and excited a lamentable state of feeling between the two countries by his efforts to place us in the wrong, and to prolong Mr. CRAMPTON'S official relations with our Government. When at last the danger became imminent enough to attract and fasten the attention of the *people* of England, popular sentiment took up the question for discussion, stripped it of the sophistry in which PALMERSTON had shrouded it, went directly to its merits, entered judgment in our favor, and forced the Government into its immediate execution.

The curious student of our diplomatic history cannot fail to notice that Lord PALMERSTON has been the evil genius of every serious controversy between us and Great Britain during many years past. A man of surpassing ability which commands wide influence, of great experience, remarkable ingenuity and indomitable perseverence of will,—all his powers have been devoted, periodically, to stirring up elements of discord with the United States. For what good motive, or for what national purpose, he has pursued this course, it is difficult to perceive. We are compelled to admit the fact, however, although no other than personal ends seem to lie back of it. It so happens that out of the questions he has thus raised it was scarcely possible to achieve any substantial advantage for his own country. The public sentiment of England has quite recently decided that Britain had nothing to reap but dishonor from the Crampton issue. So, too, the history of the Central American question—of which PALMERSTON is the embodiment on one side—is full of encroachment and bad faith on the part of England, while, even if it were possible ever to accomplish PALMERSTON'S aims there, she would gain nothing of substantial value to herself, but would add to her taxation, without contributing in the least to lightening the burden under which the nation already groans. At the same time, as we have shown on former occasions, these profitless aims of PALMERSTON in Central America are unavoidably hostile to American interests, and so calculated to excite suspicion, disquietude and alarm.

It is not for us to lecture the British people on their selection of public men. We point, however, to what we believe has been a most fruitful source of trouble between us in the past, and ask that it may be remarked in the future as new questions and new issues arise. If we mistake not, the British Premier is even now secretly engaged in the development of a line of policy which he knows must engender, if persisted in, another fester in our relations. And he is pursuing this policy in the same unfair, uncandid, covert way by which it is his wont to commit his own Government and its honor to his schemes, before the people are permitted to know what is being done in their name, and for what consequences they are to be made responsible. We refer to recent movements relative to the acquisition of an island in the Bay of Panama. When it was first announced that the Island of Taboga had been ceded to England by New-Granada, Lord NAPIER hastened to General CASS to assure him that there was no truth whatever in the rumor,—thus admitting the knowledge that such an event would be unpleasant to the United States, and that our Government had such right to know the facts as can only appertain to a conceded interest in the subject. Since then other efforts have been made from time to time to lull our Government into perfect security in reference to this matter, and to satisfy the Executive that the story was entirely without foundation.

Nobody doubts that Lord NAPIER was entirely sincere in his statements—but, it would seem that the British denial of any acquisitive policy in New-Granada is based upon the flimsy foundation of a quibble—that England, at this hour, holds a sort of mortgage on the island of Taboga, ostensibly to secure the payment of the Mackintosh claim, but, in the foreclosure of which PALMERSTON hopes at no distant day to find the pretext for raising the British flag over it, and thus setting a Malta down in our passage to and from the Pacific. The rumor of a cession of the island was traced directly to the Purser of H.B. Majesty's steamer *Orion*, then stationed in the waters of the Isthmus; and Commodore PAULDING, of the United States Navy, was informed by Capt. ERSKINE, of the *Orion*, that some island in the Panama Bay had been hypothecated to secure the Mackintosh Claim. It certainly was a little curious that nobody outside the parties immediately interested, were ever able to ascertain the precise basis on which that claim was settled. Secrecy in such a case is significant of concealed motives and purposes reaching beyond the mere collection of a debt.

But there is another consideration connected with this affair, which carries still greater weight, and would seem to afford strong presumptive evidence in confirmation of Captain ERSKINE'S statement to Commodore PAULDING. The Mackintosh Claim was long since adjudicated, and it was to enforce the taking up of her paper "promises to pay," that the Government of Great Britain interfered to secure a settlement in the presence of her fleets. It is admitted, however, that no money was collected, and that the claim was settled by another issue of New-Granadian paper. Is it to be believed that the British Minister at Bogota,—after powerful fleets had been ordered to support and enforce his demands by blockading the ports of the Republic—was satisfied with the simple exchange of the old promises for new, without some accompanying guarantee, the nature of which is the subject of so much secrecy. And if a guarantee was given, is it not reasonable to suppose that Capt. ERSKINE correctly stated its nature?

When the fact is known that the land on the island of Taboga is all private property, the greater portion of it belonging to American citizens, it will be seen that nothing is left for hypothecation but the seigniority, in the acquisition of which it is impossible that the Mackintosh claimants can have any interest whatever except as stool-pigeons for the British Government, or rather, as we believe, for Lord PALMERSTON. It behooves our National Administration to look well into this subject, unravel the cunning web of PALMERSTON'S diplomacy, and attract to it the needed corrective of British sentiment, ere new complications shall have arisen such as have kept us in hot water for many years in regard to Central America.

Mayor Wood's Submission.

Mayor WOOD at last submits, with an ill grace, to the law of the State, and informs the unfortunate men who have been deluded by his promises, that he has no longer any authority over them, and that they are disbanded and dismissed. It is cold comfort for them to be informed that they have been violators of the law while acting under the Mayor's orders, and that they are liable to be prosecuted for making illegal arrests. The Mayor yields obedience to the Law, because the Court of Appeals has decided that the new Police Bill is constitutional. But the Court has not made the law, and if it is wrong to disobey it now, it has been wrong to disobey it from the first. The decision of the Court of Appeals in no manner affects it; it stands now just as it did when it went into operation, and those who have disregarded it have no excuse for their treason in the fact of the Court of Appeals not having pronounced it constitutional.

To set aside this bill, which deprived the Mayor of his power and his *prestige*, was necessary to the political existence of FERNANDO WOOD, and he played a bold game to preserve his power and his Swiss Guard. But he has failed in his design, and will suffer a total eclipse. The loss of the Police force loses him his hold on Tammany Hall, and his influence in the Custom House. The battle he has been waging with the regular constituted authority of the State was for his own personal aggrandizement. The people might safely have been left to correct any errors of legislation which had been made by their representatives; but this would not suit the purposes of Mayor WOOD. He felt the political power he had so long wielded oozing out of his grasp, and he clutched in his desperation at whatever might possibly save him from his impending fall. The citizens of New-York will never again intrust the man with authority who so flagrantly violated his duty as a magistrate as to rebel against the sovereignty of the State. The consideration of the propriety of the Metropolitan Police is a question entirely apart from that of the duty of every citizen, much less of the Chief Magistrate of a city like New-York, to how implicitly to the Law, let its provisions be what they may.

The Mayor half intimates in his proclamation to the old police force that there is a possibility of the Common Council organizing a City watch; but we have already shown that the Corporation does not possess a shadow of authority to create an independent police, or day and night watch. The intimation is only thrown out to keep alive a spark of hope in the breasts of the unfortunate men who have clung to him; but they must by this time be convinced of their folly and thoroughly cured of their delusion.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has given in his adhesion to the new Board, and the process of putting the force of the Metropolitan district in order will be vigorously carried on until the whole body is perfectly organized.

WHAT WE HAVE TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—If there is any truth in the old adage that misery loves company—and we are inclined to believe that, like most old saws, there is a good deal of truth in it—it must be some consolation to us, always aggrieved New-Yorkers, to know that the citizens of Liverpool and London have their permanent subjects of complaint as well as ourselves. The *European Times* alludes feelingly to "the eternal civil strife in Liverpool touching the supply of water" in that town. We prick up our ears at once on hearing of such a complaint and reflect complacently on the blessing of our Croton, and the abundance of that prime element of health and life, pure water, which constantly flows through every street in our City. The deficiency of pure water in London is as great as it is in Liverpool, and the thirsty inhabitants of the Great Metropolis are compelled to drink all manner of vile liquids from the lack of a sufficiency of pure water. The Thames, which flows through the city, is little more than a filthy sewer that constantly emits a stifling stench. In respect of air and water, we have nothing to complain of, but, on the contrary, everything to be thankful for.

Our permanent topic of complaint, our raw spot on which we delight to scourge ourselves, is our dirty streets. This is our "eternal strife," and it is none the less annoying because it might be so easily disposed of. In Paris they have the cleanest of streets, the best possible police, and perfect order everywhere. But then, the people who can pass from one end of Paris to another without soiling their shoes or being incommoded by obstructions on the sidewalks, cannot indulge in that luxury which is more precious than all others to an American or an Anglo-Saxon, of criticizing their rulers and shaking the men in power. But, we do not see why the admirable order and municipal perfection of government found in Paris cannot be enjoyed here, together with our perfect political and social freedom. Great as our grievances are, we have yet many great civic advantages to be proud of, and the time will come, we have no doubt, when our streets will be as much a source of pride to us as they are now of mortification and discomfort. Nothing seems more unlikely at present, but the surface changes in governmental affairs are effected very rapidly. When PETER HEYLIN wrote his account of Paris, it was the dirtiest city in Europe, and now it is the cleanest and best regulated city in the world. Yet it has not a tithe of the natural advantages which are possessed by New-York.

Railroad and Steamboat Accidents in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The TIMES of the 29th ult., commenting on the late fearful calamity of the burning of the *Montreal*, says:

"The frequency of such wholesale massacres in Canada, during some few years past, must deter American travelers from visiting a country which, in other respects, offers many inducements to our Summer tourists."

I do not think we deserve such remarks. True, we had a blow-up of the Grand Trunk ferry boat last year, and also an awful loss of life at the Desjardins Canal bridge, with one or two minor accidents, but there has been no "frequency" of such catastrophes within a few years. We cannot pretend to an exclusive exemption from accidents on our greatly frequented lines of travel; but we can say, with truth, that we have less boat-burnings, explosions and shipwrecks than our neighbors. As a general thing, you will allow the St. Lawrence to merit its acquired character for safe travel, and I must point out a fact deserving of special remark, that not a single passenger has been killed, or, I may say, hurt, on the Champlain end St. Lawrence Railroad, now operated for nearly twenty-two years. MONTREALER.

We readily give place to the above; but we submit that our correspondent's own admissions completely justify the paragraph he has extracted from our columns. The explosion of the Grand Trunk ferry-boat opposite Montreal, and of the *Inkermann* last May at Toronto; the frightful railroad accident at the Desjardins Canal, and, lastly, the destruction of the *Montreal*, by all which some five hundred or more lives were lost, within a year, not to mention "minor accidents," are surely enough to justify our allusion to the "frequency" of wholesale massacres in Canada. We are ready to admit that on *some* Canadian roads, and particularly on the one to which our correspondent refers, accidents have been almost unknown, and the management has been all that could be desired; but this does not alter the patent fact, that disasters in other Canadian lines of travel have been recently both frequent and alarming. We do not say this for the purpose of detracting from the merits of Canadian steamboat and railroad lines; but to urge upon Canadian juries the great necessity of inquiring more rigidly into the causes of accidents, and punishing any neglect with the severest penalty that the law will admit.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The deservedly popular spectacle of the "Naiad Queen" was produced here last night for the holiday folk. The costumes are good, the scenery in Mr. HEILGE'S peculiar style, the dances plentiful, and the music abundant, but badly played by the orchestra. Pieces of this kind require several performances before they work smoothly, and many little deficiencies which were noticeable last night will disappear on repetition. A great deal of money seems to have been expended on this production, but the taste displayed in placing it on the stage is not extravagant. It is played better than such pieces are usually played. There will be two performances at BURTON'S Theatre to-day at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—There will be three performances here to-day: in the morning, "Young America," "The Frisky Cobbler," and the "Spitfire;" in the afternoon, "Karmel, the Scout," and "The Golden Axe;" and in the evening, "Bonaparte," "The Golden Axe," and "Love in Livery."

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, two very talented and deserving artists, commence an engagement here to-night, playing in "Ingomar." There will be an afternoon performance at 2 o'clock, when two attractive pieces will be given "The Gipsey Farmer" and "The Idiot Witness."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The American play of "The Italian Wife" will be repeated here to-night. The Marseilles Hymn will also be recited, and Mr. PETERS will indulge in a comicality, called "Dutch Varieties."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—An excellent bill is provided here for this evening, and it has additional value from the fact that this is the last night of the season. Three amusing pieces are announced; "Where's the Police?" (a seasonable query,) "Little Toddlekins," and a "Romantic Idea." All strangers should pay a visit to LAURA KEENE'S, to see how pieces can be produced in a first-class New-York theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVELS have provided one of their best bills for the holiday folks, beginning with "Bianco," and ending with the laughable interlude called "M. du Taupet."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The entertainments here are of the most ample kind, and too numerous for specification. A visit at any hour of the day will be fully repaid.

OLYMPIC.—Two performances will be given at this merry little place to-day; the first at 2 o'clock, consisting of "Mother Bailey," the "People's Lawyer," and the "Siamese Twins;" and the second at 7½, consisting of the "Village Phantom," the "Doodles," and "Mother Bailey."

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—The *Adriatic* is now under the control of Mr. COLLINS, who has taken sole charge, fast approaching completion, and it is expected she will be ready to depart for Liverpool by the middle of September. These portions of her engine which were experimental, and could not be made to work, have been removed, and are being replaced by such improvements as have stood the test of practical experience. The builder of her engines began by putting in a new system of valves, and a new arrangement of surface condenser. Several trials were made with the valves and condenser, in all of which they failed. The valves, which were made tapering like faucets stuck fast by expansion and contraction, and broke down the valve gear. The condenser, in which the ends of the tubes were packed by India-rubber washers on a new plan, leaked so badly as to be practically valueless.

These trials having resulted in failures, the Company employed Mr. PIERSON to apply his patented condenser, and Messrs. SICKLES & DICKERSON to construct a valve gear, all of which are now in process of construction; the engine is promised to be ready by the first week in September. The *Adriatic* will make a sea voyage of a week previous to leaving for Liverpool, thoroughly to test the working of her machinery.

Fashions for the Country.

The umbrella and India-rubber dealers must be making immense fortunes this season. All who have been unfortunate enough to invest money in any other kind of goods have made a losing speculation. New-York is as fine a watering-place as one could desire. The hydropathists are in ecstacies, for everybody is forced into the water treatment, *nolens volens*. The June bonnets have only been aired at long intervals through the carriage windows. But if there be any virtue in precedents and almanacs, we may look for a few sunny days in July.

They who fancy that ladies lose all interest in fashion-plates, and don a milk-maid dress on going in the country, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. There is never a better opportunity for displaying traveling dresses, breakfast dresses, dinner dresses and evening dresses, and the country goers are anxiously looking for unique and tasteful styles. Poplins, cashmeres and India silks are the favorite materials for traveling dresses; these have full, plain skirts, deep basques, and closed or gauntlet sleeves, with a hooded circular of the same material. These "dusters" or wraps are also much worn for street toilets. We are glad to see growing indications of a disposition to drop the insane fancy for wearing dinner and carriage dresses on the promenade, and we hope that the next innovation will abolish the long, trailing skirts, which may be very graceful in a drawing-room, but which we wonder that any lady of refinement can wear on the sidewalk. Traveling gloves of thread or silk, with a gauntlet cuff, are much worn. We have seen a very pretty traveling cloak of light Summer cloth, trimmed with bands of dark brown velvet ribbon. Hoods are almost universally worn for these cloaks.

White cambric, embroidered muslins and organdies are worn for morning dresses, with ribbon coiffures to match. Lilac is the favorite color of the season. White muslin basques, trimmed with rich insertings, are in vogue for morning toilets. Muslins and lawns are mostly made without basques, and with a low corsage or infant waist, and pelerine cape.

Dinner dresses have flounced, double or trimmed skirts, with high corsages, and full sleeves. Basques are longer and fuller than formerly; some of these are double, the upper one being very short, in the style of a flounce or frill. A new skirt has a very deep flounce, the top of which is covered by another narrow one, from four to five inches in width. Some of the new barèges are in dark, rich colors, with crimson, sea-green and purple hayadere stripes, and are very pretty for dinner or carriage toilets.

Barèges, grenadines, organdies and tulle are worn for evening dresses. These are mostly made with low corsages and short sleeves, with a deep fall of rich lace, and are trimmed with flowers and tulle puches. The coiffures are of flowers, and should harmonize with the dress. Fichus are still worn.

There is not much change in the shape of the bonnets; they are still small, with moderately large curtains, and round or sloping crowns. Dark lawns, grass-cloth, and colored straws are worn for traveling bonnets; these are quite plain, with a full inside trimming of tulle. The dress bonnets are very tasteful, and are of the most airy and gossamer materials—of crape, lace, fancy straw, and fine chip, with a very reasonable quantity of trimming. Fringe is much used for trimming, together with ivy leaves, buttercups, lilacs and myrtle.

The new mantillas are mostly compounds of silk and lace, of a shawl shape with a deep flounce. Many of the silk mantillas have hoods. Black lace shawls are extremely fashionable and very pretty.

Collars are much smaller; indeed, there are indications that they will disappear altogether. A muslin ruff, that reminds one of the Elizabethan age, has appeared, and if its success be at all in proportion to that of hoops, we shall see another of the institutions of the olden time flourishing among us. There is a rumor, too, that the tall head-dresses which some of us may remember seeing in fashion-plates now obsolete, are destined to be again in vogue at no very distant day. Who can account for the caprices of Fashion?

NEW-YORK LAWS ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY YEARS AGO.—About the year 1674, the laws of the Colony of New-York were first collected, and a copy of them made at that time, may still be found in the archives of this State. They were generally known as "The Duke's Laws," having been promulgated while the Duke of YORK enjoyed the Sovereignty of the colony.

According to these laws, there were twelve capital crimes: *First*—The denying of the true God and his attributes, by direct, express, impious or presumptuous ways. *Second*—Willful and premeditated murder. *Third*—Slaying with sword or dagger a person who has no weapon to defend himself with. *Fourth*—Slaying, or causing to be slain, by lying in wait privately for him by poison or any such wicked conspiracy. *Fifth*—The forcible violation of a female. *Sixth*—A nameless crime. *Seventh*—Man-stealing. *Eighth*—Bearing false witness maliciously and on purpose to take away a man's life. *Ninth*—Traitorously denying His Majesty's right and title to his crowns and dominions, or taking up arms to resist his authority. *Tenth*—Treacherously conspiring, or publicly attempting to involve or surprise any town or towns, fort or forts, within the province. *Eleventh*—A young person above sixteen smiting his father or mother, unless forced thereto for self-preservation; the punishment to be inflicted at the complaint of the parent, and not otherwise.

Twelfth—Adultery, where committed by two married persons. But if one of the guilty parties be single, "they both shall be grievously fined and punished as the Governor and Council, or the Court of Assizes shall deem proper, not extending to life or limb."

The crime of forgery, by these laws, was punished by standing in the Pillory three several Court days, rendering double damages to the party injured, and becoming disqualified to be a witness or a juror in a court of justice. Fornication was punished by "enjoining marriage, the infliction of fine or corporal punishment, or any of them, according to the discretion of the Court." Two other provisions are curious. "No mare shall be exported from this Government to Barbadoes, Virginia, or any other remote plantation without special license, under the penalty of forfeiting the mare so shipped for exportation."

"No Indian shall at any time be suffered to perform outward service to the devil, in any town within this Government."

According to the same laws an innkeeper was allowed to charge for "a meal with small beer," the sum of eightpence, and no more, unless by special agreement.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL MATTERS.—The Tenth Ward School No. 7, on Christie-street, Miss S. A. BUNKER and Mr. S. D. ALLISON, Principals, gave a fine reception and review yesterday, in the presence of numerous friends and school officers. Mr. ALLISON holds the place made vacant by the death of Mr. REUCK.

Mr. WASHINGTON M. SMITH, Principal of Fifteenth Ward Grammar School No. 33, lies dangerously ill from hemorrhage of the lungs, at his residence, No. 1,252 Broadway, near Fortieth-street.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL MATTERS.—The various departments of Public School No. 7, on York-street, under the direction of their Principals, Mrs. MURPHY, Miss PORTER and Mr. BUCK, had a good time yesterday with their friends.

The Primaries, with their teachers, gave a special reception and review, and were dismissed early, after some very pleasant singing and other exercises. The three higher classes of boys and girls assembled together, and gave several specimens of composition, singing, and other school exercises, after which Dr. THORNE and Mr. ANTHONY gave out sixty-five six-months' certificates. Professor CRITTENDEN made a practical address to the children, and the occasion closed with strawberries, cake and ice cream. No. 7 has greatly improved during the past year.

The Primary Department of No. 11, on Washington-avenue, Miss E. JONES, Principal, gave their first reception and review yesterday. This school is in a capital condition, and reflects much credit upon the Principal in charge.

Several other schools had a reading of the Declaration of Independence, with other interesting exercises, preparatory to the Fourth.

CRICKET AT ALBANY.—A match between the Poughkeepsie and Amsterdam Clubs was commenced yesterday, on the Albany ground—the Poughkeepsians taking the first innings, making the unenviable score of 21 runs. The Amsterdam gentlemen then took the bat, making the decent score of 37 runs with six wickets to go down. About 1 o'clock, rain descended, and continued without intermission till 4 o'clock P. M., when the Poughkeepsie gentlemen refused to continue the game, as the ground was not in a fit condition for play.

THE PAINS OF FILLIBUSTERING.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM NICARAGUA.

Letter from an Enthusiastic Friend of "Uncle Billy"—The Washington and Napoleon of Central America.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1857.

Messrs. Editors of the Times—Sir:

Having seen the opinions of several of WALKER's returned soldiers published in the morning's *Herald*, I desire to give my opinions, and seven months' experience in that country, to the citizens of New-York through your columns—should you deem them worthy of notice.—I was born in the State of Kentucky and raised in the State of Mississippi—am 24 years of age—left the city of New-Orleans on the 26th of November, 1856, with my Wife and Mother, for the purpose of settling, and cultivating the soil—I was promised 250 acres of land on my arrival in the country,—by one Col. P. F. MONCOSIS, agent for the Nicaraguan government. On arriving in San George on the 5th of December, then Gen. WALKER's Headquarters, I was told by Cols. LOCKRIDGE and MCDONALD, that I was a soldier in the Nicaraguan Army; and had to serve 12 months, at the expiration of that time I would receive my land warrant—not being satisfied with that arrangement, I proceeded to have an interview with Gen. WALKER, (which I obtained without any difficulty,) and explain to him the agreement entered into with the Agent, whereupon the General, in his usual bland manner, replied, "Mr. MONCOSIS is an unauthorized agent of the Government.—You will have to serve 12 months in the Army," Knowing his character for firmness and determination, I replied to him as follows: "all right General." I then forthwith procedsd to Join Co. "A" 2nd Rifles, commanded by Capt. JNO. C. MCMANAN, of Tennessee; and I must say that I shouldered my Rifle with a willing heart, and bright anticipations. On our arrival at San Georgs we received Rations of Beef, Cheese, Tortillos &c. Somemen abuse and denounce Gen. WALKER, as a hard hearted and tyranical leader—and go on to enumerate a tale of Woe and misery, and Bad treatment received by them from him. I must say in justice to Gen. WALKER, (for give the devil his dues) that during 7 months in his service, I never received an ill word from Gen. WALKER, or any man in his Army.—I never went to bed hungry, for I had plenty, such as the country afforded, until the siege of Rivas, when I received as rations 1½ lbs. of Horse or mule meat, Coco, and sugar, —a plenty to sustain life. It is nevertheless true, that a great many of his men were ill used, but not by Geo. WALKER, or his orders, but by his officers—(the characters of some of them I will make you acquainted with) yet some of them deserved even worse treatment than they received, for it is a moral impossibility for the all-wise Creator to rake together a more consummate band of scoundrels, and villians, for they treated themselves worse than the officers could have done—some of them never done a days duty, or was in an engagement while in the country. And had it not been for the cowardice and treachery of, many of the Officers and privates of his army, Gen. WALKER, would have been in Nicaragua to-day. I will now proceed to give you an out-line of some of the Officers of his Army. First on the list comes Brigadier-Gen. ——, he is a man that shared considerable notoriety as an officer, until the fight of the celebrated "Hojote Races," when he began to decline. This General, on the evening after the surrender of Rivas, got Drunk and went all over Rivas, in company with the "Dresser" Officers, making speeches to them and those of WALKER's men, that would listen to him, declaring that WALKER had sold the cause, and Runaway with the money. Of course no one believed him except a few of his own Drunken companions. After leaving Rivas, and going to San Juan del Sur, the American Consul, Mr. J. PRIEST, taking pity on us, took all of the families to his house and boarded us gratuitously, until the Said Gen. ——, got drunk, (as usual) and insulted him—whereupon we were ordered to take up our duds and march, which we did, for Virgen Bay. We then embarked on board the steamer *Virgin*, for San George, thence to the Island of Ometopa, and while lying at Anchor, —— fell overboard,—and ought to have remained, but was rescued. next comes Col. THOMPSON, who died on the *Wabash* during the passage from Aspinwall, and a Col. ——, both of who, put on a great many airs, and fell upon their rank, as evidences of superiority over the privates during the passage both of them had to go ashore in Greytown, and sell their swords to the Jamaica Negroes to get money to buy something to eat. And now comes some of the Captains. First one Capt —— ——, who had his wife with him, this said, ——, resigned his office, at the request of his Major, for Cowardice, in refusing to go with his company to San Jorge, and for playing Cards with a negro. this man was so far depraved as to steal from the American Consul, (while boarding with him) his Dishes—also to steal from the steamboat *San Carlos*, several plates, and lastly to steal from the steamboat that we came down the San Juan River on, a common stone china Sugar Dish, and he was also such a consummate coward that during the attacks of the enemy on Rivas, he would run under the Bed and send his wife out in the streets to see how the fight was likely to terminate. He also sold a pet Monkey belonging to his wife, in Greytown to a Jamaca Negro. And he in company with ——, —— ——, and several others too numerous to mention were hugging up, and playing Cards and Billiards.—drinking Whisky and eating Oysters with the Jamaca Negroes. Then comes one Capt —— & —— who resigned and went to San Juan—while there the enemy was coming in—they refused to take up arms, and wanted to claim american protection. then come Capt ——, and a bigger coward never lived. I need not further enumerate. I will only say that out of some thirty-two Officers that returned on the *Wabash*—only one Gentleman was in the crowd, and he is a brave and gallant man—Capt SCHIMMERHORN.

Some of those men who give their opinions in the *Herald* of to-day, never was in a battle and tell falsehoods. Any man who says that he had to go hungry or that he had no Clothing, or necessity compelled him to eat Dogs or Cats—is a most consumate Damed liar. In two months after my arrival in Nicaragua every man was furnished with a new suit of clothes—out and out—and those men who have ulcers on them are not to be pitied on that account, for pure filth is the cause of them—some having never washed their face and hands since they went to the country, until they were made to do so on board the sloop of-War *Cyane*, here is the opinion of one man, which is false, he says, "I was shut in Granada."—it is a lie, he belonged in my company.—and never was in 15 miles of Granada.

I will now conclude by saying had it not been for the trifling Drunken, Cowardly Officers, and a great many privates no better, than officers, and had not 471 men deserted the cause, WALKER would have been in Nicaragua to-day. Now for my opinion of General WALKER.

I think, in as much as Gen. WALKER had all Central America, to contend with, also, the English Fleet at San Juan del Norte, VANDERBILTE Capital, and traitors in his own camp all the while. that with a handful of men and no money, he fought them for two years,—killed, and caused death by disease, to the number of 35 or 40 thousand lives—Beggared the Country; then by cunning got himself and all his followers out of the country, honorably.

I think that a greater Statesman, or a Braver Soldier than "Uncle Billy" never lived. He is a Washington,—a Napoleon. Although defeated—before 12 months the flag of Gen. WALKER, will wave in triumph over Central America. I have more rigat to complain of him than any man under him—being the only man with a family that was compelled to take up arms. Yet I complain not.

True, I am landed in a strange city, a long ways from home, without money and without friends, with my wife and mother both sick, and in a destitute situation. My only hope rests in the hope that the Princess of the City of New York will assist me to get home—of which class I am a member.

I will state that on leaving Rivas, Dr. RASTON put up a quantity of medicine, and gave it Dre. —— and ——, for the benefit of the sick, but instead of giving it to them, they went ashore in Greytown and sold it. One Lieutenant NAGLE, of New-York, died in Greytown of his wounds, he had $50 with him, which Dr. —— took from him, and then had him wrapped up in an old sheet and buried in a sand bank. Any man who may take offence at my statements, the truth of which I will vouch on oath, can have satisfaction by calling on me.

ROBERT A. FULTON.

A SHOCKING MURDER.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that a terrible murder was committed within three miles of Gordoosville, in Louisa County, on Saturday last.

A gentleman named HALL, with his family, had moved to the place of the murder three days before its committal, and hired a negro girl aged 15, from Mrs. MASIA THOMPSON, of Louisa. On the morning of the occurrence Mr. HALL left home at an early hour, for Gordonsville, and about ten o'clock received intelligence that his wife had been murdered. Hastening home he found Mrs. H. lying in the yard, near the door of the house, cold in death—her skull fractured in several places, and her clothing, breast and arms dreadfully burned. An inquest was held on the body during the day, when the servant girl was examined, and stated that a short time before the murder she started to the wood-pile to get a turn of wood, when she saw a negro man passing along on the outside of the fence, a dog following him on the inside. She watched him till he passed out of sight, and then went after the wood. She had only been gone a short time when she heard Mrs. HALL scream, and hasteniog to the house, found her lying on the floor, in a dying condition, her clothes being on fire.

Mr. HALL testified that when he left home the servant girl had on a woolen dress, and when he returned she wore the same.

Mr. SHILLER testified that when the girl came to his house she had on a cotton dress, which was found where it had been concealed, and on which were various marks of blood. The shovel was also found under the house, and had spots of blood and hair upon it.

The testimony generally was calculated to show that Mrs. HALL was killed by the girl as she entered the house.

Col. Benton's Experience in a Railroad Accident.

From the Jefferson (Mo.) Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sunday, June 14, 1857.

Thomas L. Price, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I wish I to have seen you again before I left St. Louis, but was compelled to depart before your return from the East. I am so absorbed in my work that I can call no time my own. My publishers have an immense capital invested in the abridgment, and I cannot, in justice to them as well as myself, permit any part of their force to be idle. Thus far, I have kept up to my engagement. Only beginning last September, and traversing the country almost ever since, we have still three volumes issued, the fourth in the press, and part of the fifth prepared. I shall finish within two years from the time began, barring accidents, though nobody thought it when I said so. I inclose you a prospectus to show the public opinion.

Had a railroad accident three weeks ago, rather worse than the public was allowed to know. We going to Pittsburg to fulfill an engagement, and had traveled all night to join the Philadelphia train at Harrisburg, which we did at daybreak. The train had gone but a mile or two, (a large train, I in the fourth car,) when I felt my car bobble and jump, and had barely passed the reflection through my mind that we were on a bad piece of road, when I felt the car to be going, and had barely time to realize that feeling when I felt the slam on the ground. It was the only one that went over, as it broke loose from the rest, and its fall was occasioned by the breaking of a forward axle, (from an old flaw,) over which I was setting. The locomotive was immediately sent back for a physician, and a car detached to take back the injured. I appeared to be among those seriously hurt. In fact, the people were much alarmed for me, seeing the head was bleeding from a cut, and the shirt bosom was covered with blood, and I could not rise or get out without help. But the blood on the breast was from a wounded person who fell on me, and bruised the breast; but the real injury was on the small of the back, across which a seat had struck me. Would not be carried back, for that would have classed me with the seriously injured, and alarmed my friends; so I went forward to Pittsburg, and that classed me with the slightly hurt. We were nearly all day getting to Pittsburg, and fever came on with soreness and stiffness. Was to speak that evening, and did it, though I had to hold up by a chair. When I came home, my physician found the bruise on the back very large—entirely across it, and four or five inches wide—all black with extravasated blood. It has cost me three weeks to recover, but I am not yet able to take my usual horse-back exercise.

But, busy or hurt, I shall have time to think of Missouri, and of the Governor's election, and to wish success to ROLLINS. The welfare of the State requires it. We want a real Missouri-hearted man at the head of the State—one that will make her interests a paramount consideration, and especially what concerns the great Central Pacific Railroad. That object is now sacrificed to the southern route, and none but true-hearted Missourians can redeem it. No nullifier can be trusted in that business. It is a shame to see how Missouri has been sacrificed in this business, and how apathetic the people have become in what concerns them so nearly; a nullifier used not call himself a Democrat to me. I go by JACKSON's proclamation, and consider the nullifiers as the authors of all the mischiefs which now afflict the country; and the end of which is not yet. The present dangerous condition of the Union finds its origin in those nullification and fire-brand resolutions which, originating in the United States Senate, and driven out of that place, found refuge in some State Legislatures—among others, in ours. ROLLINS was against these treacherous resolutions; and being a gentleman in his deportment, and a patriot in his principles, and a Missourian in his heart, I wish him success. Yours, truly, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Interesting from the Upper Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Through the courtesy of Captain SAMUEL A. TURNER, of the Government steamer *D. H. Morton*, which arrived here on Saturday afternoon from a ten months trip to Fort Pierre on the Upper Missouri, we are enabled to lay before our readers an account, condensed from the "log," of the incidents and accidents of the trip.

On the 25th of December, twenty lodges of Yankton Sioux Indians came into Smutty Bear's camp from a hunting excursion, and were in a nearly famishing condition. They crowded around the boat, and picked up the corn and decayed potatoes that had been scattered around. The snow was so deep that their usual supply of game was cut off, and the wolves and foxes were too scarce to supply their wants.

On the 24th of January, the *voyageurs* experienced a tremendous gale, during which the cabin was shifted about four inches, notwithstanding they had taken the precaution to secure the pilot-house and "texas" with guys to the shore and ice, and to rig extra iron rods connecting the first to the boiler deck. The swaying of the cabin to and fro seemed to cause the hull to open, many of the seams above the light water mark showing daylight.

On the 3d of February, they experienced another heavy gale, and more of the Yankton Sioux came in from hunting, not overloaded with game. They reported great scarcity of buffalo and elk, many of them having taken no more than enough to supply their immediate wants. Extreme cold had caused them much suffering and loss of many of their animals, and some of the hand had been frozen to death. They made such constant appeals for bread that they were very annoying, as there was no means of supplying them. They were obliged to subsist entirely on corn, which had been *cached* in the vicinity during the Fall. They informed the officers that this would not last them until the new corn came in, and that in the meantime they must subsist on roots and what game they might chance to get.

On the 6th of February, they were visited by decidedly the most severe storm of the season, and looked every moment to see their cabin swept off. "Lashing upon lashing" no doubt saved it. The night was spent in watching the issue, prepared to meet the worst. On the following morning, the gale abated somewhat its fury, and the men were sent to the island below for fuel. The wind soon rose again, however, and the crew on their return lost their way in the blinding snow-storm. They were going in an opposite direction and would not have found the boat again had it not been for the assistance of a friendly Indian, who heard their outcries and acted as their guide. Some of the party returned with their feet badly frost-bitten. The snow at this time was level with the guards of the boat clear across the river. In order to chop down trees for fuel the men were obliged to stand waist-deep in the snow. At the period of which we speak, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, only one ration per day was served. This was entirely insufficient to satisfy the keen appetite engendered by the peculiarities of the climate. They remained thus hibernated, and suffering many vicissitudes and privations from cold and hunger, until the 22d of March, when the ice broke, and they were again afloat. The precautionary measure had been taken of erecting a "crib" around the boat, yet when the ice started the steamer was in imminent danger of being wrecked every moment. The vessel, however, was rescued from this new peril, and after encountering many obstacles from ice and storms, they reached Fort Randall on the 1st of May, and Fort Pierron on the 15th of the same month. On the 17th of May they were "homeward bound," and arrived at St. Louis, as we have stated, last Saturday. Notwithstanding the many perils and hardships of this tedious trip, the men, generally, preserved excellent health and spirits, and with the exception of their browned and weather-beaten countenances, look none the worse for wear.

DEATH FROM A SINGULAR CAUSE.—Mr. C. C. COOLEY, whom we spoke of in our issue of yesterday as being at the point of death, from the effects of having a tooth extracted, died yesterday. Mr. COOLEY was a contractor in Colonel COLT's pistol factory, where he had been engaged for several years. His age was 27 years. Some three weeks since he applied to a dentist, who extracted for him an eye tooth, from which he was suffering much pain. The tooth was properly extracted, and nothing remarkable occurred at the time, but, soon after the operation was performed, Mr. C.'s jaw and face began to swell and to pain him severely. His face continued to swell, until the inflammation had extended to his head and throat, when his nervous system became so much affected that delirium set in, and continued, with but slight intermissions, up to the time of his death. All the remedies prescribed to reduce the inflammation and remove the delirium proved ineffectual. He could take no food or nourishment of any amount for several days previous to his death, and sank away gradually from mere physical exhaustion, until within some forty-eight hours previous to his death, when mortification took place, commencing in the affected portion of the jaw, and extending to the throat, and thus forever ending his sufferings. The physicians who attended him, we understand, have remarked that they never before, during their extended practice, met with a precisely similar case, nor one that so completely baffled their skill.—*Hartford Times.*

FIRE AT BELLEVILLE—DESTRUCTION OF THE POINT MILLS—Loss $30,000.—A fire broke out at about 11½ o'clock last night in the mills of the Belleville White Lead Company, in the lower part of that town, near SAMUEL ADAMS' Tavern, entirely destroying the main building, which was about 80 feet square, two stories high, with a basement, together with the building, 50 by 80, in which the kilns are situated, and a shed 100 feet long, containing a large quantity of vinegar. Nothing whatever was saved, not even the books and papers of the concern, and it was with great difficulty that the dry sheds on the east side and Gen. MOORE's dwelling house on the north side, were kept from destruction. The mills had not been in operation to any extent for some time past, but the proprietors were laying in a stock of material prior to going into full operation on Monday next. The buildings contained a large quantity of flax seed, which is supposed to have become heated and taken fire from the kilns. The loss is about $30,000, on which, we learn, there is an insurance of from $20,000 to $25,000. The fire emitted a bright light and burned for over two hours.—*Newark Daily, Friday.*

BURNED IN EFFIGY.—Governor MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, was burned in effigy a few nights ago, at Harrodsburg, by a mob, because he commuted the punishment of a slave from death to imprisonment for life, for striking a white man with intent to kill. The Governor acted at the instance of the Judge who tried the case and a large body of respectable citizens. The mobites, not having been consulted in the matter, proceeded to exhibit their indignation by the harmless but disreputable act of burning the Governor in effigy.

Riot Among Laborers at Cohoes.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Friday.

About noon, yesterday, a deputation of citizens from Cohoes came to this City, and, hastening to the office of the Chief of Police, requested him to send a party of his men to Cohoes immediately, to quell a riot, which they represented was then going on there with much fierceness. They stated that all the Mills having been stopped Wednesday night, early yesterday morning a gang of three hundred men had been put to work to improve the race ways which furnish water to the mills. This gang was to complete the work in four days, and each man was to receive $12, or $3 a day. That there was in the village an opposition gang of about the same number, who, asserting that the gang employed had taken the work too cheaply, made a savage charge upon them, driving them from the ground, and destroying the work already done. The fighters then procured the services of fiddlers, and, on the field of their lawless exploit, were enjoying a very boisterous jollification when the deputation left. They were informed that he had not the authority to go into Cohoes for the purpose of quelling a riot. They then sought the advice of Governor KING.

We have conversed with several of the men who were engaged in the scrimmage. Their version of the affair is as follows: On Wednesday an agent of the contractor (Mr. WHEELER) rambled about the docks and piers in this city, engaging all the laborers he could find, to go up to Cohoes yesterday morning, where he would furnish them with employment for four days, at $3 a day—ten hours; that early yesterday morning four car loads of workmen left *via* the Northern Road; that when arrived there they found large gangs from Troy, Waterford and other localities; in all there was not less than one thousand men; that when the Superintendent learned there were so many men anxious to go to work, he refused to employ them unless they would labor 12 hours per day for $2, or 16 hours for $3; that they considered this a breach of contract, and refused to go to work. There were, however, about three hundred who accepted the reduced terms. These had scarcely begun digging before the indignant "hold-outs" rushed upon them with a grand yell, and drove them off. About 10 o'clock the "workers" attempted to resume work, and were again driven off. The village was now under great excitement, and but for the fact that the assailants were altogether too numerous for the assailed, it is thought the result would have been many broken heads. As it was, nothing saved the latter party from severe injury but their swiftness of foot. Again, after dinner, about 2 o'clock, the 300 made another effort to commence operations, and were again routed. This time what little work they had accomplished was overthrown, their implements were seized, a shower of stones thrown after them, and a few were struck. The authorities had already sent to Albany and Troy, without success, for police assistance, and resolving to make an effort to quell the disturbance with their own resources, (which they should have done at the outset,) the church bells were rung, the citizens turned out from every quarter of the village, a Cohoes policeman fired one or two shots into the mass of belligerents, without doing any one injury, however, and the crowd dispersed. Nearly the entire party returned before dusk, leaving, they say, just twenty-seven "Albany boys who had the meanness to knock under to the terms of the Superintendent." The work in question is being done for the old Cohoes Company.

THE SPIRITUAL QUESTION IN BOSTON—FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS.—Notwithstanding the condemnatory report of the "Spiritual Investigating Committee" appointed by the publishers of the *Courier* to investigate the manifestations of spiritual mediums brought forward by Dr. GARDNER—the substance of which report being that all of the Committee's four tests had failed of being satisfactorily made—Dr. G. invited yesterday afternoon and evening, to room No. 12 Albion House, representatives from the different newspapers in Boston, for the purpose of exhibiting to them his experiments in spiritual manifestations, and placing through this instrumentality their practical results before the public. The Press were largely represented, and the strictest attention was given to the proceedings. Without volunteering any opinion on the subject of spiritualism, we will give a brief statement of what transpired as it appeared to our understanding. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the mediums, Mrs. BROWN and Miss KATE FOX (sisters) were present. At the suggestion of Dr. GARDNER, the visitors examined the tables and fixtures in the room. The company, with the mediums, then sat round a large table, and in a short time a very brisk rapping, in a variety of tones, assailed the ear. A series of questioning of certain spirits was now commenced through the instrumentality of the "raps," and under the direction of the lady mediums. The answers were in almost every instance straight and satisfactory, and from the system adopted of transferring the questioning from one to another, a suspicion of collusion between the mediums would be difficult to arrive at, by even the most sceptical. This sitting occupied about an hour and a quarter.

In the evening the manifestations were of a different character. Two boys were placed in a box with seats at each end, and the lights put out. It was then desired that "John" (the spirit) should tie them together, ropes having been placed in the box for the purpose. But "John" wouldn't do it, and the experiment failed. The boys were then tied together in the most secure manner, with many knots exceedingly intricate, and the lights again put out. The request this time was that the spirit should untie them, and while the investigators held those having charge of the exhibition, the boys were separated amid a great pulling and rubbing noise, (like rattling of ropes,) and much to the astonishment of all present, who with the greatest care were unable to detect any trickery. This transpired within fifteen minutes.

The next feat was to tie the boys up, which failed before, and it was accomplished in six minutes. They were examined, and the lights once more extinguished. In accordance with a request, the spirit (and when we say "John" did this or that, it is only for convenience, based on general supposition) closed the doors of the box, and bolted them. A tamborine had been placed upon the floor of the box, and upon its top, *outside*, of course, was a violin. The latter article then fell through, and the two instruments came in contact. In a second they were playing "Pop goes the Weasel." The doors were then unbolted, and flew open, and almost instantly the room was lighted. The company rushed towards the scene of action, and, wonderful to relate, found the boys as intricately tied as at first.

The lights were again put out, and the boys untied in two minutes, the shutting and bolting operation being again performed. This was the last experiment of the evening, and this company departed perfectly bewildered at what they had seen. We submit the whole matter for what it is worth. Another meeting will be held this evening.—*Boston Post, 3d.*

Arrival of the Tuscarora with Five Hundred and Thirty-seven Mormons.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Friday.

The packet-ship *Tuscarora*, with 537 steerage passengers, reached her birth at Walnut-street wharf, this morning. All the passengers, with but a single exception—an Irish woman—were Mormons. We visited the ship this morning soon after her arrival, and found the deck swarming with the new recruits for BRIGHAM YOUNG's colony at Salt Lake. The emigrants were principally families, and every age, from infants at their mothers' breasts, to tottering old men and women, was represented. The strangers were generally hardy-looking people, and they had the appearance of being persons in tolerably comfortable circumstances from agricultural districts. All hands seemed happy at the prospect before them, and they were generally free from the appearance of concern and anxiety which usually distinguishes emigrants when they first reach a strange land. This is to be accounted for from the fact that the Mormon agents here, and the officers of the colony on shipboard, took upon themselves the task of obtaining lodgings ashore for the party. A great crowd collected upon the wharf, but they were kept off of the ship, unless they had business on board. This course saved the strangers from the harpies who are always ready to pounce upon newly arrived emigrants.

The great majority of these newly arrived Mormons are Welsh and Danes, but there are also among them Swedes, English and Scotch. It is curious that there was not a single Irish person among them. An officer of the ship, with whom we conversed, informed us that the party were under command of an officer, an Englishman, named HARPER, who exercised patriarchal authority over them. The passengers were moral and correct in their deportment during the passage, and strict in the observance of their religious forms. There were religious services three times each Sunday, and at given periods during the week. Our informant further stated that the passengers were generally quite intelligent, and well versed in the Scriptures.

The strangers will remain in this city until Monday, when they will start for Utah, but whether by way of Baltimore or by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has not been decided.

The *Tuscarora* sailed from Liverpool on the 30th of May, and she has had a pleasant run.

Progress of Mormonism in Connecticut.

From the New-York Mormon, July 4.

We have had, for some two years, a flourishing Branch of the Church, organized in Connecticut, called the "Westport and Norwalk Branch," under the presidency of Elder E. R. YOUNG, of Westport, and Elder J. A. BOUTON, his counselor. Two first-rate men, and servants of God.

Under the presidency of Brother YOUNG, the Church has flourished; several persons have of late been added to the Church there by baptism, and the Saints appear in a good condition—living in their religion, and enjoying the spirit of God, as a general thing.

In accordance with the counsel contained in our Proclamation to the Saints, June 6, President E. R. YOUNG has sent out the Elders under his charge, to hold meetings, and preach the gospel wherever a place was open for the same, in the adjacent villages and towns.

Under this arrangement President YOUNG has meetings held regularly, every other Sabbath, (some places every Sabbath,) at South Norwalk, Northfield, Darien, Oxford and Stanford, and will shortly commence holding preaching meetings in the Universalist meeting house in Westport. Good attendance and attention are given at all these places. People are flocking out to hear our doctrines, and many are investigating for themselves.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va., are making active preparations for harvesting. Some fields of Wheat are already ripe for the sickle. We are sorry to state that the prospect in that section of the State is not good—the severe Winter, chinch bug and fly having made sad havoc with the growing Wheat.

The Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The present rate of increase of population in England is such, that it doubles itself each half century. Now, as many have died in England in the last half century through unnecessary wars, and more have left its shores through unnecessary emigration, we may assume that this increase is below the normal rate of the increase of the Anglo-Saxon race. Had mankind in the past centuries of Christianity increased at this rate, and had one human couple, and one only, been alive at the birth of Christ, its progeny would now number on the earth nearly 250,000,000 of souls. Again, should the English branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, in the next five centuries, increase at its present normal rate, it will number over 20,000,000,000 of descendants. These are not mere figures, like Dr. PRICE's celebrated penny, accumulating at an impossible compound interest to extinguish the English national debt; they are not mere calculations such as are the figures relating to the size, density, and distance of the approaching comet. The Anglo-Saxon race, in its various *habitats*, must, in a period small compared with that embraced in actual history, elbow all races inhabiting regions habitable by it from the face of the earth, (exceptiog such races as may be willing to be incorporated in its prosperity,) or it must cease from its present progress, falling in the centuries to come into those evils and miseries which more than decimated its children in the centuries that are past.

If my figures approach correctness, I think the alternatives which I have stated are the inevitable conclusion of indisputable premises, and I trust that it is not the fate of our kindred in America or England to fall into the miserable discords, warfare, ignorance and superstition, and their allies, plagues, pestilences and famines, which have so heavily cursed our race.

Of all modern races that race is confessed by the most wonderful. Its first manifestation of latent strength occurred at the very infancy of the Christian era, when VIRIATHUS and his warriors put the first and effectual stop to the desolating advance of Rome, while Rome was yet in the plenitude of her power. A few centuries, and the cry was Westward ho! and the descendants of VIRIATHUS and his warriors occupied England under HENGIST and other rude and savage fillibusters. A few centuries, more and the cry is still Westward ho! when RALEIGH and DRAKE and other semi-rude but entirely grand Saxons fillibustered the America that COLUMBUS had discovered. A century or two more, and when the military Norman power (always the *de facto* ruling power in England since the Norman conquest) seemed, by arms, or by alliances, to be conquering a dominion equal to the Roman. A Viriathus appeared in America and marked the bounds which England's military rule should not transgress. Again, from WASHINGTON's time, a half century, and the cry is still, Westward ho! Our race has occupied America, even to its Pacific shore, looking out towards the sun shining on Borneo or Australia, where the same race has been fillibustering and occupying other Pacific shores from the East. The energetic industry of this race wherever it is planted, its versatility in adopting wholesome local institutions wherever located on a Saxon basis, show clearly *that it holds the secret of becoming the world's mistress*, unless by its intestine discords and weaknesses it falls into those miseries which can only check the present glorious and natural increase of its population.

There are passages in ancient history which bear no practical relation to our modern world, because in it they cannot be repeated. We cannot see a Jupiter superseding our God, as Jehovah destroyed Jupiter; we cannot see a young race of barbarians superseding effete civilizations; for those vigorous young hordes do not exist as in the times of VIRIATHUS. We cannot see the clear and certain science of BACON supplanted as were the incomplete philosophies and misty metaphysics of the Greeks and of the Schoolmen. We cannot see the inventions of CAXTON and of WATT annihilated or ignored. Everything that is great and important in our civilization tells us that we are so changed from those times when a monarch might burn a library and consume irrecoverably half the literature of the world, that we must be placed in that stage of the world which shall contain the last advances of civilization.

I have not written these lines from a desire to read big words in a great paper. Our race, whether in England or in America, has a *positive duty* as great as its *possible destiny*, viz.: to eliminate those weaknesses and sources of division which may now exist in our social institutions, and which may, when our numbers are multiplied tenfold, act with an incalculably accumulative force, and tear those states and nations asunder which nature has created to be allies in her choicest work. At some period the grand safty valve will cease to be; there will be no more fertile prairies in Wisconsin or Texas, awaiting the citizens disgusted with the life of London or New-York. Men must at that time sit down and be contented with their neighbors and their institutions, or arise and quarrel with them. Which they shall do depends on themselves and those who in the midst shall live and think, and act. You have chosen the highest place that American civilization offers you, that of being the independent organ of important and advancing thought in her chief city; and I trust you will not see amiss to publish a few words from one who, being perfectly unconnected with all politics of the place in which you publish, may see more clearly than many of your more local readers, the extent and meaning of the task to which you have devoted yourself. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

A PITTSBURG INCIDENT.—A distracted father besought the aid of Mayor WILKINS yesterday, to search out the place where his daughter is concealed, probably somewhere in this city, as he has at least traced her on the road hitherward. The Mayor, with his accustomed energy, set the police on the hunt, when they found, not a notorious resort of Cherry-alley, not the girl they were seeking, but another about 16 years of age from Concord, Ohio, who had been inveigled by a procuress from her home and brought to this city on Monday last, under pretence of engaging her in the millinery business. The victim had discovered her mistake, however, and with the true courage of a heroine had—a stranger among strangers—defended herself against ruffians who resort to such places, and was fortunately rescued by the police and brought before the Mayor to whom she told her story. He procured her a ticket on the railway and sent her home.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

GREAT DRUM.—Amongst other appliances which have been sought to augment the musical effects at the approaching Handel Festival is a monster drum. The tone is full and resounding, and more resembles that of a bourdon organ-pipe, both in quality and continuance, than that generally obtained from an instrument of percussion. The vibration continues, after the drum has been struck, for nearly a minute, and for a longer period its pulsations are distinctly perceptible at a short distance. The diameter is between six and seven feet. The frame is said to contain nearly three hundred pieces of mahogany, adroitly joined in a manner best adapted to secure its freedom from warping.

CURIOUS SEQUEL TO THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE.—The Dalton divorce case in Boston, which furnished such a fund of spicy gossip and scandal, has been followed by a singular event, within a few days—nothing less than the elopement of the parties. Either Mr. DALTON has eloped with Mrs. DARLING, or Mrs. DALTON has eloped with Mr. DALTON; at any rate they have gone together—they could not stand it apart, "after all was said,"—and the father of the lady has made, or is about to make, legal application for authority to pursue and recover his daughter. The father professes fear of personal injury to his daughter, but his fears are without doubt groundless.

BURNING THE DEAD.—The Paris Academy of Medicine has set the papers to writing and the people to thinking earnestly of the return to the practice of burning the dead. They say that in the Summer time the Parisian hospitals are crowded with the victims of pestilence engendered by the foul air of the graveyards in the neighborhood. The vicinity of the cemeteries is a constant source of mortality; their putrid emanations filling the air, and the poison they emit impregnating the water, are held chargeable for the many new and fruitful diseases of the throat and lungs, which baffle all medical skill.

A NEW SWINDLING GAME.—Three Dutch peddlers leased the store, and bought the stock of goods, belonging to S. & S. OTIS, at Ulsterville, Ulster County, and took possession a fortnight since. Two of them immediately left for this City, to procure a new stock of goods, and on Friday night the third took leave, wishing, as he stated, to pay a visit to a gentleman residing a mile or two from the place. Neither of the worthies returning, Messrs. OTIS caused the store to be opened, when it was found that goods to the amount of $200 had been abstracted, and business had apparently been "closed up" for the present.

THE BLACKS IN CANADA.—The colored citizens of Toronto having had a meeting to denounce Col. JOHN PRINCE, a member of the Canadian Parliament, for speaking against them, he publishes a reply, in which he says:

"It has been my misfortune and the misfortune of my family to live among those blacks (and they have lived upon us) for twenty-four years. I have employed hundreds of them, and with the exception of one, named RICHARD HUNTER, not one has ever done for us a week's honest labor. I have taken them into my service, have fed and clothed them year after year on their arrival from the States, and in return have generally found them rogues and thieves, and a graceless, worthless, thriftless, lying set of vagebonds. This is my very plain and very simple description of the darkies as a body, and it would be indorsed by all the western whits men, with very few exceptions."

The Boston *Post* is enlarged and improved, but holds to its folio shape.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 4.

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II.—THE CALAMITY ON THE ST LAWRENCE.—Burning of the Steamer *Montreal*—Full Particulars.
III.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.
IV.—WALKER'S MEN—The Story of the Returned Fillibusters.
V.—FROM WASHINGTON—The Utah Troubles.
VI.—THE CROPS.
VII.—ANOTHER PEARL FISHERY.
VIII.—PARIS GOSSIP.
IX.—IMPORTANT FROM NEW GRANADA.
X.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
XI.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
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XIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
XIV.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
XV.—COMMERCIAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.
XVI.—THE MORMONS.
XVII.—NEWS FROM KANSAS.
XVIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The French Elections—Partisan Degradation of the Judiciary—A New Era in Shipping—Kansas—A Story with a Moral—The Great Reform among Seamen—Highway to the Pacific.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 113 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

REMOVAL.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED
to their new warehouse corner of Broadway and Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st.,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO SPEAKS the English and German languages fluently, a situation as Lady's maid with a family traveling to Europe. Call or address No. 183 East 17th-st.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., *Times* office.

TO LAWYERS.—A LADY WHO WRITES A rapid, legible hand, desires employment as copyist. Address S. E. S., at the *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1835, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 23 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family: wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

A DIVER WANTED—ONE WHO IS experienced in the use of the Submarine Armor; service easy and limited; results speedy and [illegible] certain. Call on DR. J. K. MERRITT, No. [illegible] Chatham-place, at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. STEBBINS, No. 383 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 3961 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 168 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

MRS. A. M. HURD, AT NO. 179 EAST Broadway, having some fine rooms on the second floor just vacated by a family going to housekeeping, will be happy to accommodate with good board those who are willing to furnish their own room or rooms. Price moderate. The house has all the modern improvements, and is both pleasant and convenient to the business part of the City. References of the best.

HOTEL, WITHOUT THE BAR.—A QUIET home for strangers. Charges, 75 cents per day, at No. 668 4th-av. Cars every five minutes.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has excellent rooms for the accommodation of families for the season, which can be secured on immediate application. His large farm mansion near Glen Cove, L. I., has every convenience for large and small families. Also stabling for horses and carriages. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES OR individuals wishing to obtain board in the country, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a healthy location, 1 hours' ride from the City by New York and Harlem Railroad; good stabling for horses, plenty of fruit, milk, &c. Terms reasonable. Can give good City references. For further particulars address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains.

GREGORY HOUSE, PORT RICHMOND, N.Y. —This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the hotel's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY. T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Health House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—ISLIP PAVILION, L. I., is now open and ready for the reception of guests; distance to Islip 45 miles per Long Island Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M.; also by steamer "Screamer," foot of Robinson-st., tri-weekly, at 8½ A. M.
C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; Jos. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a Year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For pamphlets with full particulars, apply to EDWARD DODENGHOFF, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS IN BROOKlyn.—A Professor of the French language, of great experience and success in teaching, being engaged since five years with two schools in Brooklyn, has now a few hours at his disposal, and respectfully offers his services to the principals of institutions, or to persons who desire to learn that language. The best references as to capability and character can be given. Apply to E. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—SUMMER TERM OF Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, Conn., commences July 15. Litchfield is a Location unsurpassed for Education, thorough; discipline, strict; accommodations, superior, and terms moderate—four hours by Railroad from New-York. Address Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERack, N. Y.—MALE AND FEMALE. Board and tuition $120 per year. Term opens Sept. 9. Unrivalled instructors in piano, music, painting and modern languages. Address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MUSIC THOROUGHLY TAUGHT ON the piano-forte, (sight-singing,) guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms moderate. Nice piano-fortes two and two-cords and the above for sale and to let cheap by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 225 Bowery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND MELODEONS—At lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the Waterloo Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 7-octave, all round corners, Gilbert piano, price $460, for $285; one do carved legs, &c., $500, for $300; one Chickering, 7-octave, price $350, to $240; one Brooks, 7-octave, carved legs, inlaid sameboard, price $600, for $250; one Miller's, 6¾-octave, price $275, for $175; one 7-octave, second-hand, for $100; three 6-octave, for $90, $80, and $50; one 5¾-octave, for $40; one do. for $30; melodeons for $40, $50, $70, $90, and up to $180. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY finished four round cornered seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, at one half original cost two months since; superb carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City-made and fully warranted, overstrung bass, powerful rich tone, finished all round with triple carvings, without set or blemish, and worthy of notice. Price $275. Will be made an object for cash. Can be examined at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $190 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. D. HOARDS,
No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the State Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner Third-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STEWART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

[illegible] $1,000 REWARD TO [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 45 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an Installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expire on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 3d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1856, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who shall anticipate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, therefore dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857.—SCIOTO County.
Guernsey County.
Belmont County.
Hardin County.
Jackson County.
Iron Railroad.
Little Miami Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Hillsborough and Cincinnati Railroad.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.
Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Co.
Town of Elyria.
Xenia Township,
Silver Creek Township, } To Dayton, Xenia and P. RR.
Dayton Township,
Dayton City.
Portland Township.
City of Detroit.
Franklin Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Monroe Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Orange Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Cadiz Township—to Steubenville and Indiana R. R.
Tuscarawas Township—to Steubenville and Ind. P. R.
Coshocton County.
The above are payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan on account Water Works.
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 6 per cent. Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New-York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 57 William-st.,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1857.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at the office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
Bonds of Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Allegheny, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND DISCOUNT Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Money advanced in any sums upon every description of jewelry, diamonds, plate, dry goods, clothing, &c. Bills discounted. Money advanced upon goods in bond, real estate, &c. This office being established to meet the demands of all classes of the public. Terms very liberal. All business strictly confidential. Office hours 8 till 8. Mortgages taken on furniture. PHILLIPS & Co., No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company of Ohio will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
HENRY S. MAYO,
Troy, O., June 25, 1857. Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE MAGIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.)
CHILLICOTHE, June 25, 1857. }

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
J. R. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.)—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 38 Wall st.)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. Co.,
KENOSHA, Wis. }

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank and after that date.
JOSIAH BOND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Iesco,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the interest accruing on the Stocks of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next will be paid on and after the 6th proximo, by O. F. LOWE, at the Agency of the State, in the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, June 25, 1857. }

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st July at the office of Ohio Life Insurance Trust Company in New-York. D. J. FALLIS, Treasurer.

$3,500.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage, for a few years, on ample real-estate security—first incumbrance. Interest will be paid promptly, half-yearly. Inquire at No. 132 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD STOCK OR BONDS, or other Railroad Securities wanted in exchange for choice timber and farm lands in Wisconsin. Address Box No. 3,386 New-York Post-Office.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TEUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 83 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Monday 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No. 150 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th instant.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 227 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books are closed till that date.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 8th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 6. D. P. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, July 2, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have, this day, declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of twelve per cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.
TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER the 10th day of July, a dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
July 2, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.—Our Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the full stock, payable on the 3d July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., New-York City. JOHN HOPPER, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.
SAML B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on the 6th July instant. T. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 16th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the bank, the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., } P. W. ENGS, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July next will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.
K. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 5½ Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddler. Beware of counterfeits.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,560
Total	$335,560

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY OFFICE for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William-sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Pluukett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Jos. Merwood,	T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 33 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000,
WITH A SURPLUS.
At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP,	NATHAN CLARK,
FREDERICK PENTZ,	ADDISON SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN M. MASON,	ROBERT McCLELLAN,
ELISHA BROOKS,	ADELMOUR W. KING,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	ROBERT H. GOFF,
OSSAMUS BUSHNELL,	ANTHONY HOGUET.
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WILLIAM VOORHIS,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	AB'M M. BININGER.
DANIEL B. PIERSON,	CHAS. C. CARPENDER,
	JOHN G. WELLSTOOD.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 42 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. R. Eno,
Leonard S. Suarez	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	C. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor'eW. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, JULY 6, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 City of Galena (Ill.) 8 per cent Bonds, due 1877.
36,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad Land grant 8 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
100 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac RR $100 each
5 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
200 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each
20 shares Firemen's Insurance Co

NEW-YORK CITY.

STEAM COMPETITION.—The following report was forwarded to the Commissioners of Emigration by the Superintendent of Castle Garden, and conveys some interesting information as to the progressive use of steam:

CASTLE GARDEN, New-York, July 1, 1857.

C. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., President of the Commissioners of Emigration.

SIR: The rapid change apparently going on in the class of vessels used in the business of transporting passengers subject to be landed at this depôt, renders it proper that your special attention should be directed toward it, especially as the change in progress is decidedly in favor of foreign bottoms.

In order that you may note the progress of the change, I annex a tabular statement, showing the number of each description of vessels arrived, and the number of passengers landed in each month since Jan. 1, 1856, by which it will be seen that during the period of six months ending June 30, 1856, there were landed here from 228 vessels 55,479 passengers, of which number 1,017 were brought on *four* steamers. That during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1856, 86,091 passengers were landed from 346 vessels, of which 4,094 were by 18 steamers; and that during the six months ending yesterday, June 30, 1857, there have been landed 86,080 passengers from 299 vessels, of whom 10,460 came on 35 steamers.

The whole number of the arrivals of steamers bringing passengers landed at the depôt is 57, of which only *two* bore the American flag. A list showing the flag under which these steamers sailed is also annexed. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Passengers Landed at Castle Garden, from Sailing Vessels and Steamers, from Jan. 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857:

	From Sailing Vessels		From Steamers		Total	
1856.	Vessels.	Pass.	Vessels.	Pass.	Vessels.	Pass.
Jnanary	7	1,057	none	none	7	1,057
February	20	2,246	none	none	20	2,246
March	44	5,549	1	163	45	5,712
April	34	7,033	none	none	34	7,033
May	55	19,441	2	453	57	19,398
June	64	19.136	1	402	65	19,538
Total	223	54,463	4	1,017	228	55,479
July	56	15,579	2	713	58	18,292
August	70	15,599	3	728	73	16,327
September	58	13,863	2	620	60	14,483
October	59	15 672	3	768	62	16,440
November	69	17,393	5	778	78	18,171
December	16	3,491	3	487	19	4.378
Total	328	81,997	18	4,094	345	86,091
1857.						
January	28	5,155	none	none	28	5,155
February	25	3,306	2	185	27	3,491
March	17	2,389	8	1,196	25	3,585
April	67	19,693	6	2,089	73	21,781
May	63	24,802	8	3,046	71	27,848
June	64	20,296	11	3,944	75	24,240
Total	264	75,420	35	10,460	299	35,080

Statement of the number of Steam Vessels with passengers landed at Castle Garden from Jan. 1, 1856, to June 30, 1857, showing the Flags under which they sailed:

Steamers under the British flag	35
Steamers under the Hamburg flag	11
Steamers under the Belgian flag	7
Steamers under the United States flag	2
Steamers under the Bremen flag	1
Steamers under the French flag	1
Total	57

☞ There were fifteen young ladies in the class which graduated from Rutgers' Female Institute last Thursday. Their names are:

Martha A. Clark, Sarah J. Collis, Ida Crosby, New-York; Mary A. Farnham, Unicy L. Farnham, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Margaret D. Forrester, Lavinia Frost, Lavinia Hubbell, Mary L. Ryerson, Mary Roberts, New-York; Isabel A. Smith, New-London, Conn; Esther B. Trickey, New-York; Susan A. Williams, Harlem, N. Y.; Emora J. Winton, Ellen S. Woodford, New-York.

The number of pupils who attended the Institute during the past year was 363. The Fall term commences the second week in September.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners met in the Common Pleas Court room on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Present: Commissioners KERR, HASKETT and HOLMES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An application for an Innkeeper's license was granted at $40 to John Keefe, of No. 594 Broadway; Innkeepers' licenses, at $30, were granted to Mortimer C. Tunison, No. 78 Vesey-street; Henry C. Lyon, No. 91 South-street; Wm. Denecke, No. 708 Third-avenue; Lewis Leslie, corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street; Henry & Huddan, No. 453 Broome-street; Thomas Crawford, No. 276 Washington-street; Micajsh Burnet, No. 150 Church-street; Lorenzo Ventura, No. 143 Fulton-street; Claus Puckhafer, No. 153 West Broadway; George Reickhart, No. 330 Twenty-sixth-street; Joseph Wilson, No. 88 South-street; Mark R. Thomas, No. 144 Seventh-avenue; Robert Gregory, No. 121 Avenue D; Jacob Wilson, No. 108 South-street; Stanhinger Wagenen, No. 80 Nassau-street; Samuel D. Mead, (Smithsonian House,) Nos. 604 and 606 Broadway; Wm. H. Fox, No. 111 Broadway.

An application for a storekeeper's license was granted at $40 to SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, of No. 104 Murray-street.

Applications for storekeepers were granted at $30 rates to Nostrand & McLaurin, No. 116 West-street. Campbell & Seaman, No. 406 Fourth-avenue; Ostran, Anthony & Co., No. 180 West street; John Adams, No. 504 Greenwich-street; John L. Haswell, No. 106 Murray-street; James M. Tuthill, No. 116 Warren-street; Francis Sparks, No. 288 Delancey-street; Stephen Augustus Samanos, No. 24 Fulton-street; Augustus Samanoe, No. 8 Astor House; Casper Ritter, No. 72 West Twenty-seventh-street; William H. Buttell, No. 4 Broadway; John S. Reed, No. 1,003 Broadway; John Bloxham, No. 263 Seventh-avenue; Theodore C. Mason, No. 319 Sixth-avenue; Stephen Linnigdon, No. 216 Front-street; Charles H. Macy, No. 190 Sixth-avenue.

The Clerk reported that in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Board on the 1st July, inst., calling for the dates of filing the respective bonds, and the names of the applicants, he had filed with the County Clerk on the 29th of June last 36 bonds of applicants for innkeepers' licenses, and 49 bonds of applicants for storekeepers' licenses, and on this day, the 3d of July, he had filed with the County Clerk 18 bonds of applicants for innkeeper's licenses, 26 bonds of applicants for storekeepers' licenses. The names of the applicants were included in the report, but as they have heretofore been published, we do not deem it necessary to reprint them. The Clerk in his report stated that the delay of filing some of the bonds was unavoidable, the names of the sureties being required to be recorded, the bonds numbered, &c. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—VARIEGATED WOODS—The Philosophical Club of the Institute, Prof. MAPES in the chair, finished their discussion on Wood on Wednesday evening. Among the novel facts elicited, Prof. MAPES stated that the French were in the habit of boring holes into growing trees and injecting various colored liquids for the purpose of making the fine variegated woods for cabinet-making and other purposes. By using liquids of various chemical properties at different times, under the action of the force pump, some remarkably beautiful results are obtained by chemical action. He also described a process of making imitation tortoise shell from wood treated with hot sand skillfully manipulated over the surface by means of a feather-like substance held in the hand of the workman. Very many of the fine tortoise shell boxes of French manufacture, the Professor said, would be found, on examination, to be nothing but wood treated in this manner.

He also stated that it was the practice of some intelligent timber-growers to select choice trees and repeatedly puncture them with a blunt instrument, thus provoking the growth of immense warts often weighing half a ton, the best of which sell in France as high as forty cents a pound.

The prolonged discussion on this subject was maintained with unflagging interest; the large audience, mostly young men, giving the closest attention throughout. A number of fine samples of American Spool Cotton Thread from the Willimantic Company were distributed among the members for trial at their homes.

The subject for the next evening's discussion, after some conversation, was decided to be "Engraving in all its varieties, including its History;" after which the meeting adjourned.

☞ On Wednesday evening last, a company of Deaf-Mute young gentlemen called on Dr. DOREMUS, at his residence, and presented him with a beautiful water-pitcher and salver, as a memorial of their gratitude for his late lecture on Light in their aid. The address in signs, by Mr. FITZGERALD, and the reply of the Doctor, were interpreted by Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET.

MARINE MATTERS.—The marine losses to Boston, and Eastern shipping mostly insured there, for the month of June was, in vessels, $257,400; cargoes, $165,000; probable value of unknown cargoes, $50,000; total, $472,400. Losses in April were $1,350,000; May, $1,302,500.

☞ There were in this port yesterday, 752 vessels, including 32 steamers, 170 ships, 137 barks, 111 brigs and 302 schooners. There is now a pretty fair supply of seamen here, and there prevails a somewhat livelier inquiry for them, but they are represented as being reluctant to accept employment, where the usual advances are withheld. Ship merchants, however, are in no hurry to obtain crews, the shipping business being still extremely dull, and they anticipate no success in the effort to prove, what every intelligent observer is aware of, that the new system is really the most benficial to the men they employ, as it is the one best adapted to facilitate their business.

German Universities.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There seems to be, at length, some intention among the Trustees of Columbia College, to shape the institution into a University. May they succeed! A modern country without a University—a great country like ours without one institution of this sort—the highest apparatus of the highest civilization—is simply humiliating. What do other countries do? I send you a very brief abstract which I have made of a recent authentic German publication. It will be, I hope, interesting to some of your readers.

Your obedient, HONESTUS.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

PLACE OF UNIVERSITY.	Ordinary Professors.	Extraordinary Professors.	Honorary Professors.	Docents.	Teachers of languages, &c.	Total of teachers.	Number of students.
Berlin	50	42	8	60	8	168	2,276
Bonn	49	15	none	26	6	96	856
Breslaw	38	12	none	33	14	98	862
Erlangen	30	7	1	6	5	49	500
Freiburg	25	6	none	6	4	41	329
Giessen	32	11	3	7	2	55	354
Goettingen	47	18	1	31	11	108	634
Griefswald	29	7	5	6	5	52	241
Halle	35	14	none	17	5	71	700
Heidelberg	34	12	1	32	10	89	615
Jena	34	16	8	8	9	65	382
Kiel	19	11	none	11	5	46	150
Koenigsberg	28	13	none	17	3	61	358
Leipzig	43	35	2	26	3	109	150
Marburg	30	12	none	8	5	55	238
Munich	53	14	13	23	6	109	1,406
Munster	12	2	none	2	1	17	449
Rostock	22	3	none	6	1	32	104
Tuebingen	40	9	3	16	5	72	704
Wuerzburg	34	7	none	6	3	50	711
Total	873	266	45	346	111	1,441	12,870*

*It will be remembered that "student" in Germany means a person who has left the *gymnasium*, which, upon the whole, corresponds to our colleges, and who is a pupil of a university. The scholars of the gymnasia are not called students.

The Eighth Regiment Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A communication appeared in your issue of the 3d inst., signed by an "Ex-Officer of the 8th Regiment," appearing to select me as the author of the communication of the 2d inst. It was not my intention to take any part in the article of grievances, passed by the Battalion at their meeting, except as Chairman thereof, and having one vote, which was in favor of said communication. But, justice to myself compels me to appear in this article pereonally, and to pronounce the greater part of said article *untrue*. In the first place, I did not receive any order to remain at the armory, as stated in his article, nor do I consider that I received any legal order, being at all times under the direct command of Col. GEORGE LYONS, of the 8th Regiment, which I hold a commission in. And on hailing my command, I explained to Gen. HALL the views I hold in the case. So far as the epology is concerned, I never made one in *my life*, unless I knew I was wrong, and which I will cheerfully do if I am so convinced in this matter. If our Generals do not underetand their own orders, I am satisfied it is not just to condemn an officer for obeying them. There was no misapprehension of the order given to me by Gen. HALL, and as for indiscretion and ridiculous insubordination of the officer in command of the battalion, I would here state, for the information of all the officers of the division, *that any officer daring to form an opinion as to points of the Militia Laws of this State, contrary to certain great men's views, will be condemned and executed without judge or jury.* I am not, nor will I be, a *toady* to any person, either military or otherwise. In conclusion, I will state that the stand I took on that day was, that I was a commissioned officer, of the rank of captain, and subject to no other commanding officer but Col. GEORGE LYONS, who can certify to my willing submission to duty at all times.

CAPT. LEANDER BUCK,
Commanding Boston Battalion.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

Days of Grace.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The article upon the recent Act of the Legislature abolishing days of grace, published in your paper of to-day, commences with the following sentence: "An Act of the Legislature, abolishing days of grace upon *all notes* and bills payable at sight, or *on a specified day after sight*, at any place within this State, takes effect," &c.

It will appear by an examination of the Act, that his statement does not correctly represent the effect of the law. The first section abolishes days of grace upon "all bills of exchange or drafts drawn payable *at sight*, at any place within this State."

This section does not include promissory notes, nor does it embrace bills of exchange or drafts, which are payable on a specified day, nor those payable in any number of days after sight, or the date thereof.

Section second extends the exemption from grace to all checks, bills of exchange or drafts, appearing on their face to have been drawn upon any Bank, Banking Association, or individual carrying on banking business, under the General Banking law, which are on their face payable on any specified day, or in any number of days after the date or sight thereof.

The result seems to be:

First—That promissory notes are not affected by the Act, but grace upon them remains as before.

Second—That all bills of exchange or drafts drawn payable *at sight*, within this State, are without grace, whether drawn upon a Bank or a person not engaged in banking.

Third—That checks, bills of exchange, or drafts which are not payable at sight but on a day specified, or in any number of days after the date or sight thereof, are without grace only when drawn upon a Banking Association or individual engaged in banking business.

It may well be questioned whether greater simplicity in the law of commercial paper will be produced by this Act, which makes distinction between promissory notes and other commercial paper, between bills and drafts payable at sight and those payable on a specified day, or number of days after date or sight, and the further distinction whether they are drawn upon Banks or banking individuals or not.

Such as it is, its importance demands that it should be correctly understood. ZETA.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, July 1, 1857.

City Trees.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In addition to an article in your paper of June 27, headed "Worms on our City Trees," I would make one or two suggestions.

Let a law be passed to the effect of preventing the boys and loafers from shooting, stoning and otherwise frightening the birds. Let this law be fully enforced by the united efforts of your citizens and the Police, and you would soon be astonished and rejoiced at the change. In two or three years trees of all kinds in your City would be as free from worms, and as thrifty and verdant through the whole season as they are in the country. Then, instead of worms, you would see birds' nests hanging from the branches of the trees; instead of the screams of nervous females, you would hear the sweet melody of the songsters of the grove. The beautiful feathered tribe would certainly inhabit your parks and build their nests and hatch their young in your side-walk trees, and door-yard shrubbery, if you would only permit them to do so. Even your Mayor-riots—your man-killers and garroters would not drive them away. The evil is all chargeable to the thoughtless boys and the big loafers.

My residence is in the midst of a thriving village and I am every day amused at seeing the robins and sparrows hopping about the garden, catching worms, bugs, flies, &c., in common with the chickens, and even picking up dough with them by the side of the hen-coop. About a hundred rods from my house a robin has built its nest, not over four feet from the railroad track, and about even with the windows of the passenger cars, and there she is now sitting upon her four blue eggs, perfectly composed, while the cars go whizzing and screaming and thundering past her at almost every hour of the day and night.

I would also suggest that the *Liriodendron Tulipifera*—known as the White Wood or Tulip Tree, would be a valuable ornament to your parks and sidewalks. It is very symmetrical in form; its leaves are profuse, large and of the richest green, and its tulip-like blossoms are indeed very beautiful. It grows in New-Jersey, but is especially abundant along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It is never attacked by the measure-worm. I think I have never seen but one tulip tree set out for ornament or shade in all New-York. This one stands before Mr. PARKE'S house in Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street. Any one that will but examine it can but admire its beauty and cleanliness. A splendid specimen of this tree formerly stood in an open lot, or rather an open space in the woods, between Fifty-first and fifty-second streets, near Tenth-avenue; but the "Woodman" *did not* "spare that tree." NEMUS.

FOURTH OF JULY AT BARNUM'S.—Have you a family? Do you want to gratify it? Do you wish to escape the noise, the heat, the bustle, the danger of the streets? Then go to Barnum's Museum. You and your children may see from the iron balconies all the fireworks in the Park, all the parades and processions in Broadway, listen to the bands of music, &c. Performances in the Lecture-room nearly every hour from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., of the liveliest kind. Barnum's is the place.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

☞ KEMP'S Worm Pastilles are the most delicious, effective and inocuous of all vermifuges, are working wonders among children of all ages, in the removal of worms. They contain no mineral element. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

FOURTH OF JULY!—That new and beautiful establishment, opened by CHESTER K. CROOK, at No. 55 Bowery, will be thronged on the Fourth of July, as it will be not only a first-class (but cheap) eating-house, but an Ice Cream Saloon, and place of delightful accommodation for the ladies. All the delicacies of the season, and refreshments of every kind, for male and female, will be found there in excellence and abundance. Mr. CROOK has made this concern a palace in appearance, within and without, and it is an ornament to the East side of the City.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—*Caution.*—To avoid purchasing pernicious counterfeits of HOLLOWAY'S remedies which may be in the market, look narrowly to the water-mark in the book of directions. Unless the words "HOLLOWAY, New York and London," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, on holding the leaf to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

☞ Grand Gala Day at PURDY'S National Theatre. Three performances. Morning, at 10 o'clock, "Young America," "Frisky Cobbler," and "Spitfire." Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, "Karmel, the Scout," and the "Golden Axe." Evening, at 7 o'clock, "Bonaparte, or the Siege of Moscow." "Golden Axe," and "Love in Livery." Plenty of dancing and singing. Music by the Band. Fireworks, &c., &c.

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Strangers and citizens will find it pleasant to visit the Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park, which will remain open and free to visitors, day and evening. Professional Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character by Mr. FOWLER, when desired.

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

OPEN TO-DAY,

EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, between Gold and Cliff streets, will be open to-day, July 4, for the accommodation of customers, till dinner time.

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

DOUBLE QUARANTINE.—Complaints are very common among the ship-owners that after their vessels have been compelled to perform quarantine, and have received the Health Officer's permit to proceed, if found necessary to store the cargo in Brooklyn, they are obliged to obtain another permit from the Brooklyn Board of Health to discharge the cargo, and that for every such permit they are charged one dollar. This exaction is denounced as wholly irregular and as an unauthorized tax upon shipping. They assume that when once the Health Officer of the State has passed upon the vessel at Quarantine and pronounced her free from contagion, no local ordinance of Brooklyn or any other city can exact a permit to land the cargo: that unless some new development of disease on board, or a new state of facts, shall arise *after* the vessel has passed Quarantine, all attempts to prevent them from landing cargo is nothing more nor less than extortion, which they intend to resist. They admit, that when anything takes place on board the vessel, *after* she shall have received the regular Quarantine permit, which renders her presence at the dock, or the discharge of her cargo, dangerous to the health of the City, the Board of Health may order her back to Quarantine, and that is all they can do. They cannot exact a fee for a permit to discharge, for say they, if they can charge a dollar, on the same principle they can charge ten dollars, and the Board of Health of the City of New-York, of Jersey City and of any other place, can do the same; so that, if a vessel have a portion of her cargo deliverable at three or four different places in the State of New-York and New-Jersey, she must pay for a permit to land in each of them. Such an ordiance, they assume, in effect overrides the general regulation of the State, and brings the whole system into contempt.

☞ The Brooklyn Heights Seminary gave diplomas to the following young ladies at its sixth annual commencement on Wednesday evening last: ALICE B. CABY, daughter of WM. H. CABY, Esq.; Miss J. M. SPEAR, daughter of Rev. Dr. SPEAR; Miss C. N. SKILLMAN, Miss ANNA S. HOWARD and Miss E. M. BOYD. The standard and course of instruction has been raised the past year with the design of equaling in character and extent most of our first colleges; hence the small class. Rev. Dr. SPEAR, Rev. Dr. STOARS, WM. K. BROWN, M. D., and Miss ARETHUSA HALL, and Prof. A. GRAY, as Principal, are in the Board of Instruction.

The present class have passed the entire six years in the institution and evinced a superior discipline and culture.

Prof. GRAY sails for Europe to pass his ensuing vacation in a brief tour there.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The annual exhibition of this Institute was given Thursday evening, in the Plymouth Church. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations, in which the pupils exhibited a proficiency which speaks well for the ability of their teachers.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Mrs. BLACK, residing on Crow Hill, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, was burnt to death yesterday morning. The shanty in which she lived was fired in two places, and after the fire her body was found burnt to a crisp. Deceased has had some trouble with a man named CONNELLY, and he had threatened her life. He was found near the premises when the fire was discovered, and Deputy-Sheriff CONNER arrested him upon suspicion of having fired the building.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found at Red Hook Point, Thursday, was identified yesterday as that of MILES S. YORK, captain of the brig *General Worth*, who fell from that vessel on Friday last, as she was being towed into the stream from the Atlantic Basin.

The girl found off the navy yard, Thursday, has been identified as the daughter of a German barber, residing in First-street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. She fell overboard while picking chips at one of the docks.

SUICIDE.—A deformed man named THOMPSON, residing on Gold-street, near Nassau-street, Brooklyn, cut his throat on Wednesday last, and died the following day. Deceased was a stevedore and was deformed, so that he considered his life a burden, which he could not bear.

ROBBING A CHURCH.—The Colored Baptist Church on Lorimer-street, near Boerum, Brooklyn, was robbed, Thursday night, of property valued at $100—articles exposed for sale at a Fair in the Church.

RAPE.—A canal boatman named JAMES MCKNIGHT, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, for outraging the person of MARY LEPEY. Both parties are employed on a canal boat.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN JERSEY CITY.—In the Jersey City Common Council, at a special meeting held on Tuesday evening, the price of liquor licenses was fixed at $50, and a license was granted to W. BERGES, of the Commercial Restaurant. A resolution, offered by Alderman HARDENBURGH, requiring that applicants shall conform to the State law in obtaining licenses, was lost.

CONTINENTAL GUARD.—At an election held by the Continental Guard, on Wednesday evening, CHAUNCEY B. JAQUINS, second Lieutenant, was elected First Lieutenant, HUGH MCKAY was elected Second Lieutenant, and DAVID G. CHRISTIE Third Lieutenant.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 3.

$500	Call. State 7s,'70..	56	
1,000	Cali. St. 7s,'75..	57	
5,000	do.....s60	55	
1,000	do.....	56	
3,000	Indiana St. 5s...	80½	
14,000	Missouri St. 6s...	78	
3,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s.	96	
1,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75	76	
1,000	do.....	76	
1,000	H.Riv.R.R.1stm	98	
2,000	H. R. R. R. 2d m.	78	
3,000	Har. R. R. 1st m..	76	
1,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs..	97½	
16	Met. Bank Scrip...	105	
10	Bank of America...	110	
10	Obio L. and T. Co.	100½	
10	Del.&Hud. Can. Co.	114½	
30	Penn. Coal Co.....	90½	
20	do.....	90½	
1,050	Reading R.R..	b60 71	
200	do.....s10	70½	
100	do.....	c 71	
300	do.....s60	70	
300	New-York Cen. R.	77½	
350	do.....c	97½	
500	do.....b30	77½	
250	do.....	77½	
100	do.....s10	77½	
200	do.....b7	77½	
100	do.....s30	77½	
200	do.....b60	78	
200	do.....s60	78½	
1500	do.....s30	77¾	
10	do.....	78	
50	do.....s10	78	
100	do.....	78¼	
100	do.....b60	79	
50	Erie R. R.....b60	26½	
750	do.....	26	
100	do.....b60	26	
200	do.....s15	25¾	
67	do.....	26½	
200	do.....	26¼	
250	do.....s60	25¾	
300	do.....s3	26¾	
50	do.....s4	26½	
300	do.....s3	26¾	
150	do.....	26¾	
100	Pac. M. S. Co.....		74½
15	do.....		75
175	Mich. Cen. R. R....		80¾
100	do.....s60		79¾
25	do.....		80
10	M.S.&N.I.R.s3 p &c		43
100	do.....p &c		41
100	do.....s60 p &c		40
800	Mil & Miss. R. R..		45
39	do.....		46¾
50	do.....b30		45½
100	do.....s30		44¾
109	Clev. & Pitts R.R.s3		37½
25	M. S. & N. I. p. S. opg		73
60	do.....	c	72¾
100	I.C.R.R.ex.N.Stock		117½
111	do.....	c	117
100	do.....	c	116¾
50	do.....	c	116¾
175	do.....	c	116¾
8	C. C. & Cin. R.R..		91
70	do.....		92
10	Gal. & Chi. R.R...		90
50	do.....b30		90½
50	do.....b60		90¾
50	do.....s30		89¾
100	do.....s60		89
30	do.....		89½
676	Clev. & Toledo R.R.		54
300	do.....s60		53½
250	do.....s10		54
50	do.....s15		54
600	do.....b60		54½
100	do.....b30		54¾
400	do.....s30		53¾
10	Ch. & R. I. R. R....		87
185	do.....		87½
30	La C. & Mil. R. R..		43
50	do.....		43½
117	do.....		44
50	do.....s30		39½
300	do.....		39¾
20	do.....		39¾
200	do.....	b60	40
100	do.....	b30	40½
125	do.....	s30	39
110	do.....		39

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Missouri 6s.....	78	
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	78	
2,000	do.....	78¼	
500	N. Y. Cent. R. R. 6s.	84	
200	Cumb. C. Co....	b60	16½
400	do.....	s3	16½
600	Reading R. R.....		72
300	do.....s10		72
350	N. Y. Cent. R.....		79½
200	do.....b30		80
220	do.....		76¾
100	do.....b10		79½
100	do.....s3		79½
55	do.....s3		79¾
100	do.....s60		79½
100	Mich. Cen. R. R....		81
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.		78
5	M. So. & N. I. R. R..		46
50	do.....opg		45
100	do.....b60		45
200	do.....b30		45
150	do...preferred		75
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		56
200	do.....b10		56
15	Mil. & Miss. R....		46
200	Erie Railroad.....	s5	27
300	do.....		27
100	do.....	s30	26¾
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60	39
250	Galena & Ch. R. R..		90

FRIDAY, July 3—P. M.

To-morrow being Independence day, the business week closed this afternoon. It has been an interesting time in Stock and Money affairs, resulting in disappointment to all parties and agreeably so to the friends of an easy Money Market and an improved Stock Exchange. Our own estimate on Monday morning was that no difficulty or embarrassment would result from the inauguration of the New Tariff or the mercantile payments of the 1st to 4th of July, but we confess we were not prepared for the comparatively light receipts under the former, or the entire comfort, not to say ease, with which preparations were made for the latter. The Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week, instead of $1,200,000 to $1,600,000, amounts to only $888,881, while the disbursements on the principal and interest of the public debt, for mail service and other purposes *exceed this sum by more than half a million of dollars.* The resulting balances in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon stand $10,317,059 against $10,841,217 at the close of the previous week. The market for Money closed easy this afternoon, and Foreign Exchange full ¼ ₱ cent. lower than last week; inducing the calculation that the shipment of Bullion by the direct Cunarder on Wednesday next will prove a moderate one.

There was an excited Stock Exchange to-day, the turn being against the inside speculators for a further fall in prices. The market was attacked with considerable fierceness on the first call of the share list at the early Board, most feeling being shown against New-York Central, for which several prominent buyers appeared on the terms offered by the *Bears*, viz.: sellers' option 60 to 30 days, at 77¼@77¾ ₱ cent. And to make the contracts secure on both sides, the buyers stipulated for 10@20 ₱ cent. deposit, in one of the Trust Companies, which was, of course, mutually agreed to. The stock subsequently rose to 79¾@79¾ ₱ cent. cash, and closed firm. The first sales of Michigan Southern were at 41@42 ₱ cent. The price soon after advanced to 45 ₱ cent. Reading went from 71 to 72½, closing 71¾@72 ₱ cent.; Erie from 26 to 27½ ₱ cent., closing 27, and Southern Michigan Guaranteed from 72 to 75 ₱ cent. Toledo advanced to 56 ₱ cent.; Cleveland and Pittsburg to 39, buyer 60 days; and Galena and Chicago to 90 ₱ cent. cash. Milwaukee and Mississippi left off at 46, after selling down to 45 ₱ cent., and La Crosse at 41, after touching 39 ₱ cent. The General Market left off firm.

The am

[illegible] BLOODSHED

THE 4TH AND 5TH OF JULY.

[illegible] STREETS BARRICADED.

THE CITY UNDER ARMS.

Six Men Killed and Over One Hundred Wounded.

THREE REGIMENTS CALLED OUT.

Riots in the 6th, 7th and 13th Wards.

"Dead Rabbits" Against the "Bowery Boys."

Metropolitans Repulsed from the 6th Ward.

[illegible] AT COW BAY.

Cannings Buried Down Upon the Populace.

[illegible] RESTORED AT MIDNIGHT.

When the sun set on the Fourth of July, the people were saying, "What a stupid, quiet, noiseless Fourth it had been." There being no telegraph centring at the Metropolitan head-quarters, and no newspapers published after the early morning editions, the city was in a most marvelous ignorance of the fact that rioting had commenced as early as 1 o'clock of the morning in the Sixth Ward, which was never quite quelled when, at 5 o'clock, it broke out with renewed and fatal violence. We will narrate the history of the affair in the proper order of events, from the beginning, at 1 o'clock, or thereabouts, of Saturday, the 4th, through the extraordinary proceedings of violence in the afternoon, the calling out of the military, the sullen quiet of Sunday, and the reappearance on Sunday night, until, at the hour of going to press this morning, the presence of three regiments parading up and down the streets, the crowd had at last dispersed.

HOW IT BEGAN AND WHO THE RIOTERS WERE.

The riots began late on Friday night (or early Saturday morning) in this way. A crowd of young vagabonds from Cow Bay and the neighborhood proceeded to the Bowery, at Nos. 40 and 42, and made an onslaught upon the "Atlantic Guards," or Bowery Crowd. The attack was not anticipated, still a vigorous resistance was made by the assailed, and the fight that ensued was a desperate one. Fire arms, clubs, brick-bats and stones were freely used. The windows of the houses in the vicinity were shattered to pieces. Unoffending people fled rapidly, and the uproar was most intense. The "Bowery Crowd" were finally forced to retreat, and the "Five Points," *alias* "Dead Rabbits," *alias* "Roach Guard," then retired, yelling and assailing all whom they met, firing their revolvers in the air and defying any to interfere. They lived below Elizabeth-street, in Mulberry-street and the Points. They were members of the "Roach Guards;" they wore a blue stripe on their uniform pants, and they were bound to "lick" the Atlantic Crowd, who lived towards the Bowery and wore a red stripe. The neighborhood were frightened and the residents fastened themselves tightly within their dwellings.

But nothing serious occurred until about 10 o'clock in the evening. A policeman, on duty in Worth-street, near Cow Bay, in attempting to clear the sidewalk of a noisy rabble of drunken men and women, was set upon, knocked down, and beaten. Managing to regain his feet, he found it necessary to beat a hasty retreat, pursued by a large crowd. On gaining the Central office in White-street, he reported the circumstance and requested that a squad of men might be sent with him to arrest the ringleaders of the party by whom he had been assailed. A few men were dispatched, who, on arriving at Centre-street, discovered that a desperate fight was raging between a number of men in Leonard, near Baxter-street, and directly in front of the old Station-house. They rushed in at once to quell the disturbance and make arrests if necessary. When this action was perceived, the belligerents ceased their "private fight" and, joining together, made an assault upon the police, whom they denounced with the most opprobrious epithets. The officers, despite their small numbers, fought with desperation. They rushed among the hundreds of assailants and, dashing their clubs right and left, prostrated many of their opponents. Most of the rioters finally rushed into the houses adjoining, from the windows and roofs of which they showered down stones and brickbats upon the officers, whom they compelled to retire, having made only two prisoners whom they carried to the Tombs, where they were committed, in default of bail, by Justice WELSH, who, at the request of Commissioner DRAPER, kept open Court all day.

The excitement became every moment more intense, and was added to by freshly arriving rumors of horrible riots and great bloodshed in the upper Wards.

The liquor shops and grocery stores were all open, and drunken men, and women, too, lay helplessly drunk and bruised, from frequent falls, upon almost every corner.

Separate acts of ruffianism were of frequent occurrence, and were perpetrated without any cause, and only to gratify a vicious and cowardly propensity, or to tempt the police to interfere. One athletic fellow, wearing a blue coat, with brass buttons, walked deliberately up to an inoffending German, who was standing on the corner of Centre and Elm streets, and striking him in the eye, knocked him down a cellar-way. This act was witnessed from a window of the Tombs Police Court, by Justice WELSH, who dispatched two officers, all that were present, to bring the ruffian in; but the rowdy had, meantime, disappeared up Baxter street, amid the crowd who loitered about, cursing the "Black Republicans" and the "bloody Metropolitans." The officers did not follow. In a few moments afterwards the same fellow returned again to Centre street, slightly disguised. Instead of his blue coat with brass buttons, he wore a linen coat, and instead of a hat he wore a cap. He had scarcely reached Centre street before he walked coolly up to a citizen, who was standing on the corner, and knocked him down, and commenced beating him. Some by-standers interfered and pulled him away. This act was also witnessed by Justice WELSH, who sallied out with the two policemen to arrest the fellow, who, on seeing them approach, ran again up Leonard to Baxter-street, hiding himself among the sympathisers. Justice WELSH followed some distance, but the crowd gathered around threateningly expressing their determination to resist any arrest. To have followed on under the circumstances would be madness, so the officers returned again to the Tombs just in time to escape an attack from some of the more desperate of the throng who followed close behind.

It was now between 3 and 4 o'clock. No further disturbance of any kind had occurred for nearly an hour, and all trouble was supposed to be ended when (we are speaking from the vicinity of the Tombs) a demoniac yell was suddenly heard, followed quickly by quick and frequent reports of small arms. "There's a terrible riot in Bayard-street," cried people aloud, rushing in affright for the locality mentioned. "They are using firearms," was added, "and a great many are shot."

This report was speedily verified. Men, women and children came pouring down in throngs through Baxter and into Leonard-street out of range of the bullets, and maimed and bleeding men and boys were carried every moment by in the arms of their friends, or on carts to the hospital or their homes.

Those whose curiosity tempted the risk, pushed their way through the increasing throng to the place of riot, where a terrible scene was being enacted. Brickbats, stones and clubs, were flying thickly around, and from windows in all directions, and men ran wildly about, brandishing firearms and clubs of almost every sort. Wounded men were lying upon the sidewalks trampled upon by the crowds who were driven to and fro. Amidst the din and confusion that prevailed, it was almost impossible to tell between whom the fight was raging. The belligerents were nearly all young men, and as they came more closely together, those acquainted with the local feuds, feelings and clubs, discovered that the rioters were Bowery Boys, and the "Dead Rabbits," or Mulberry-street crowd. Now the "Rabbits" would make a combined rush and force their antagonists up the street (Bayard-street) to the Bowery. There the fugitives reinforced and encouraged, would turn upon their pursuers and compel them to retreat in return down to Mulberry, Elizabeth and even as far as Baxter-street, and so it continued for about half an hour.

At length twenty-five Metropolitan Policemen, drawn from various precincts, marched to the scene of conflict with a view to put an end to the disturbance. A reserve of 50 men was held in readiness. The 25 marched steadily on, assailed at every step, not only with yells and groans, but with brickbats pitched from alley ways and hiding places, and missiles were even thrown upon them from the windows as they passed along. And in several instances men standing upon the house-tops, battered bricks from their own chimneys and hurled them upon the officers below, maiming them at almost every step. The mere handfull still pushed on, using their clubs as they went, and making several arrests. From one tenement house, near the corner of Mulberry-street, several shots were fired, and bricks and paving stones thrown at the officers. This attack was so fierce and long-continued that the police, suddenly turning, made a dash for the house, the doors of which were all tightly fastened on the inside. They charged so fiercely, and with such effect, as to drive in all directions the crowd that opposed, and breaking down the doors, rushed to the upper stories in search of their assailants, most of whom had nearly all fled precipitately through the rear passages. One man and two women were captured, however, the women having their laps filled with paving stones.

On emerging to the street again with their prisoners, the policemen were assailed with, if possible, greater violence, and the numbers of their opponents so increased, that destruction seemed almost inevitable, when a large number of the Bowery Boys, and citizens generally, rushed to their rescue, drove back again the "Dead Rabbits," and escorted the Police—nearly all of whom were more or less injured—and their prisoners, to a place of safety, from which they afterward regained their head-quarters. The prisoners were taken to the Fifth-Ward Station-house.

The riot did not end here. On the contrary, it continued to rage with still greater violence, the sight of the wounded and dying adding to the frenzy of the combatants, who became constantly more maddened by the poisonous liquids which they kept constantly imbibing. To the drug-stores near by wounded men were removed every moment, and their groans mingled with the cries of the women and children, who, recklessly pushing their way among the throng, beheld some dear friend or protector carried away for surgical treatment, made the spectacle a terrible one, and one to be long remembered by all who saw it.

As the fight advanced, fire-arms were brought more generally into action, and both parties acted more cautiously. Each party constructed a barricade of the carts and vehicles of all sorts with which this thoroughfare is always encumbered on holidays, and from behind this fired with muskets, rifles, guns and revolvers. Occasionally becoming wearied of this slow mode of warfare, one party or the other would leave their barricade and charge the other, pitching stones among their enemies and then retreating.

Individual acts of recklessness were frequent during the combat. One man—a powerful and desperate-looking fellow—advanced some thirty feet in front of a barricade, from behind which his "crowd" were fighting, and mounting upon a pile of bricks, stood there coolly stooping and firing bricks at the opposite crowd, and doing them much injury. Not less than twenty shots were fired at him, but every one missed their aim. Some of the bullets passed through his clothing. Still undaunted, the foolhardy fellow, despite the warnings of his companions, seemed disposed to maintain his position. A little boy, however, crept stealthily toward the head of the bricks and within a few feet of him, raised and taking deliberate aim, struck him on the head and felled him senseless to the pavement. A yell of triumph from the one side, and of revenge and defiance from the other, followed this feat.

Earlier in the day, a middle-aged man, said to be a ringleader, made himself very conspicuous. He was armed with a musket, which he was observed to load and fire several times, standing upright as he did so, and somewhat in advance of the "Dead Rabbit" party. Several unavailing attempts were made to "take the fellow down." He put the musket again to his shoulder, took aim, and was about drawing the trigger when he leaped in the air and fell—shot dead—the people said.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock the belligerents, as though jaded with their tedious work of blood, relaxed their efforts, and only a few shots were exchanged. About this time Capt. RYNDERS appeared on the scene, and going among the combatants attempted to persuade them to desist, pointing out as he did so the great risks which they were running by their conduct, its illegality, and the lack of any necessity for such murderous collision between old acquaintances. The Captain was not rudely used, but he did not succeed in his good intent, and seeing a boy shot down beside him, he acted the wiser part and retired. He next proceeded to the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in White-street, where he had an interview with Commissioner DRAPER, of whom he inquired whether there were no means to put a stop to the riot. "If the Police force is not sufficient the military should be called out," said the Captain, who also offered to accompany a force to the place of riot for the purpose of restoring order. The Captain was received most blandly. Mr. DRAPER said he had that moment issued a requisition upon Major-General SANDFORD, and that three regiments would soon be on the ground, and would remain on duty all night to suppress any further attempt at riot.

Early in the evening of Saturday the following statement was handed to the Commissioners of Police:

MR. A. M. HAMILTON, of Monroe-street, states that he is informed and believes from what he has seen and heard, that the Irish contemplate making an attack on the Fifteenth Ward Station-House this evening. And, also, that he saw and heard the late Captain of the Seventh Ward (LEITE) and his late Lieutenant, encouraging the mob to resist the Police in their endeavors to quell them.

REQUISITION FOR THE MILITARY, BY PRESIDENT DRAPER.

The following was issued at 7 o'clock Saturday evening:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 88 WHITE-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

Major-Gen. SANFORD—*Sir*: There have been several assaults upon our force. Our men are attacked in various quarters. Already fatal wounds, it is feared, have been inflicted. Our force, though strong, is driven by combinations of men, seeming to be under orders of experienced policemen, and others of desperate character, from point to point.

You will therefore call for the requisite force to restore order, and assist the civil force in preventing further havoc among our citizens.

Yours, obediently,
S. DRAPER,
President Met. Police.

At 8:05 o'clock, P. M., the President of the Board had an interview with Chief-Engineer HARRY HOWARD, and inquired of him in relation to striking the bells in case the military should be required.

Chief-Engineer HOWARD made the following statement:

The Mayor has charge of all the bells, appoints the bell-ringers, and I have no authority further than of sounding them in case of fire. There is no access to the bells except through the Mayor. I have no authority but this, except for repairs.

General SANDFORD told the National Guard, when ordered on duty, that they would not be summoned by twelve strokes of the bell, for the reason that such a course would call out too many of the citizens. When their services would be required they would be summoned by orderlies. This was accordingly done at 1 o'clock of Sunday morning, and the Guard were ordered to hold themselves in readiness during the whole of Sunday.

At 11 o'clock Saturday night the 71st Regiment was ordered out under command of Col. VOSBURGH and rendezvoused at the arsenal in Elm-street. They were served with ball cartridge and remained under arms until 6 A. M. They were then discharged for the night, and ordered to report again for duty at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Three hundred men of this Regiment remained on duty throughout yesterday at the Arsenal. They seemed entirely willing to go into the fight if necessary.

In the meantime, the belligerents had again partially ceased their mutual attacks, when officer SHANGLES, late of the 19th Precinct, adopted a *ruse* which put an end to the conflict. SHANGLES, with a few other policemen who had remained in the Ward nearly the whole of the afternoon, part of the time without badge or emblem, collected a few of his men together, and taking from his pocket a white handkerchief, he waved it in the air, and swinging his hat, marched towards the "Bowery Boys," followed by three or four other policemen without badges. The "Bowery Boys" were at a loss to account for this proceeding, as were also all who saw it. Mr. SHANGLES on reaching the barricade, which he did without injury, made himself known as a deputy-sheriff, "and there," he added, pointing to his followers, "are my *posse*." "Now, boys," he continued, "the military have been called out; they will soon be here, and will certainly fire upon you. You had better leave now."

"Yes," answered one of the leaders, "but we don't want to leave unless those other fellows do. They began the affair, and now we won't leave unless they do too."

"I have seen them," said the assumed Deputy Sheriff, "and they will leave in a moment. Come along, pull those carts out of the way," and without more ado, he set himself to work, and soon the carts were replaced along the sidewalks.

Mr. SHANGLES then hastened to the other party, and they, too, consented to retire without much ado, especially as they saw their opponents retire. Each faction then slowly dispersed—the Atlantic Boys to the Bowery and the "Dead Rabbits" to their haunts in Mulberry and the streets in the lower part of the Ward. Many upon both sides went away more slowly than they came, and nearly all of them were more or less maimed. The greatest injury was done however, to the Mulberry-street "crowd," as they were not so well armed as their Bowery antagonists.

Thus the riot ended for the night.

Large numbers who had been deterred from approaching before, now hurried forward and crowded to the drug stores, to ascertain the names of the injured, and the extent of the wounds. So great was the anxiety to obtain this information that the windows of several of the drug stores were broken and the doors forced. Women and children rushed forward inquiring frantically for their husbands, fathers and brothers, and their cries and lamentations made this the gloomiest portion of the day.

From the number of the shots fired and the fierceness of the fight throughout, it was generally anticipated that at least a score of persons must have been killed outright and at least five times that number wounded. But the result did not justify such anticipations. Though that did not seem really wonderful. The rioters could not have fired with deliberation. And that they did not is evident from the number of bullet-marks upon and about the houses surrounding. In some instances the leaden gutters were perforated, and the sides of nearly all the houses along the street from the Bowery to Baxter-street are marked in various places by bullets.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is even yet impossible to state accurately the list of the wounded, and it is not sure that even the whole of the killed are known, as in some instances the bodies were hurried away by friends to the rear buildings and into big tenement houses in dark alleyways, and the ignorant residents are not aware of the necessity of a coroner's inquest.

When the fight had ceased, physicians visited the battle-ground, and such as were wounded were sent to the New-York Hospital. Thirty-seven such were sent to the Hospital, one of whom has since died. But besides thirty seven, at least twice that number, less seriously injured, were conveyed to their homes.

THE KILLED

Amount only to six, (and not to sixteen as reported yesterday,) as follows:

1. JOSEPH CARR, of No. 9½ Mulberry-street; shot through the breast.
2. CORNELIUS MAHONEY, a boy; shot.
3. ——— ROWAN, No. 194 Varick; shot.
4. WM. PENTONEY, No. 78 Bayard-street. He was on a visit to the family of PETER MEANY, who reside in this house. The deceased and Mr. MEANY were standing at one of the front windows of the second story, looking through the blinds at the fight going on in the street underneath, when a ball from a rifle struck PENTONEY in the forehead, passing directly through his brain. The ball struck the blind first, a fragment of which hit Mr. MEANY upon the head, causing him to exclaim, that he was shot. He was a cutter in the establishment of DEVELIN & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray-street, and boarded at the corner of North Moore and Hudson streets. He was about twenty-five years old, born in London, but where his friends live we are unable to state.
5. J. J. BERNARD; shot through the breast. BERNARD kept a barber shop in Whitehall-place. His landlord, the owner of the building, who was present—a receipt in the pocket having suggested that he be called—recognized the body. He states that BERNARD entered his premises on the 16th or 17th of June, and that he appeared to be an inoffensive man, and he had never seen him otherwise than sober. It appears, however, that BERNARD was one of the ringleaders of the riot. Officer PETER ANDERSON, No. 994 Metropolitan Police, states that while he, with others, was proceeding to assist the force in the Seventh Ward, he saw this BERNARD in the act of throwing bricks from the top of a pile of bricks. One was thrown by BERNARD at ANDERSON, which hit him in the back, hurting him slightly. Officer ANDERSON states that the crowd surrounding the squad of officers was not less at this time than 2,000.
6. A young man not identified. Appeared to be about 20 years of age, and an Italian; was shot in the breast; the wound slanted downwards, showing that the deceased must have been fired upon from a roof or window.

The following is a correct list of the wounded taken to the New-York Hospital, of whom one has since died:

1. Wm. Jenkins, Metropolitan Policeman, struck on the head with a brick bat—very bad.
2. Thomas C. Smith, stabbed through the teaticle, at No. 51 Anthony-street—very critical; 24 years of age and single, lives in Attorney-street, moulder by trade.
3. Michael Cunningham, gun-shot wound in the thigh; 13 years of age, No. 81 Mulberry street, complains of pain.
4. Thomas Walsh, gun-shot wound, bone broken. Bayard-street. No. 402 Greenwich-street; gold-beater. has father and mother; 23 years of age. Recovering.
5. Patrick Kain, wound of knee-pan, by gun-shot—bone shattered very badly; 18 years of age; No. 2 Franklin-street; paper-folder.
6. Cornelius Mahoney, gun-shot wound in the head Since dead.
7. Patrick Henry; gun-shot through the lungs; dangerously; in Bayard-street; wife and child; 26 years old; No. 100 Bayard-street; tailor; standing and looking on.
8. James Mornon, policeman; wounded in the head from brickbats and clubs; dangerous; 36 years old; wife and four children; No. 50 Cherry-street.
9. Morris Higgins; shot in the shoulder; single; No. 11 Mulberry; coachman; recovering.
10. Wm. Buckley; shot in the thigh; in Bayard-street; 12 years old.
11. Jovino Povikony; powder burns in the face; in Baxter-street; an Italian; will recover; about 40 years of age.
12. John Henry Johnson; gun-shot wound in the leg; in Bayard street; 15 years of age; in store No. 97 William-street; East Brooklyn; lives with his parents.
13. Michael Toomey; gun-shot wound in the legs; 14 years; at 87 Baxter-street; lives with his parents.
14. Michael Foley; injured in Bayard-street; 14 years; No. 109 Mulberry-street.
15. Timothy Higgins, brother of Merris Higgins; shot in the abdomen, and is likely to die; 16 years; no trade.
16. Wm. Borland; shot in the leg; compound fracture of the thigh; in Bayard-street; 30 years of age; single; lives in Williamsburg; cigar-maker.

THE CORONER'S INQUESTS.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF CORNELIUS MAHONEY.—A boy named CORNELIUS MAHONEY, was among the victims. He was shot in the head at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets, and was immediately removed to the Hospital, where he died soon after his admittance. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner CONNERY. The evidence taken was as follows:

Matthew Mahoney, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 119 Mulberry-street; I am father of the boy who was shot in Mulberry-street about four o'clock yesterday afternoon; I was at my own house when a little boy came and told me my son was shot at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets; I, shortly afterwards, saw my son brought home by me; I had him conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died in an hour afterwards; the way I heard it happened was: there was a fight between some men at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets; one of the party fired and the ball entered my child's head; I do not know and could not ascertain who the man was that shot my child, neither could I ascertain who any of the men were.

Thomas Bristow, No. 188 Hester-street, was sworn and corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Henry D. Noyes, House Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, deposed as follows—The deceased was admitted into the Hospital last evening, July 4, between seven and eight o'clock, with a wound of the skull over the right ear; the body was in a state of collapse, cold, almost pulseless and insensible; blood and a small portion of the brain came out of the wound; the probe passed into the brain going downwards and inwards to the extent of about three inches; I judged from the appearance of the wound that it was produced by a bullet; this wound was the cause of death.

It was deemed impossible to obtain further evidence. The case was therefore given to the Jury, who, after a short deliberation reported the following verdict:

"That CORNELIUS MAHONEY came to his death by a gun-shot wound in the head, received from the hands of some person unknown to the Jury, at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry-streets, on Saturday, July 4, 1857."

The deceased was only 14 years of age. He was born in Ireland.

The same Coroner held an inquest later in the day upon the body of the man LEE, who resided at No. 9½ Baxter-street. Only two witnesses were examined, and nothing could be gleaned from them beyond that the deceased had been shot while in Baxter-street. A verdict similar to the one above given was reported.

Coroner PERRY will hold an inquest this morning at Bellevue Hospital upon the bodies of the other dead.

NO. 40 BOWERY—STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BOYS.

Among the numerous rumors prevalent relative to the origin of the riot was one that it was caused by an altercation between a number of "Bowery Boys" and the "Dead Rabbits," Saturday morning at 1½ o'clock, at the drinking saloon No. 40 Bowery. It was said that a feud had a long time existed between these parties, and that after the morning skirmish they each rallied their respective forces in full strength, and thence ensued the wild and fearful riot in Bayard-street and vicinity in the afternoon. One of our Reporters called at No. 40 Bowery, yesterday to get their version of the story and received the following statement:

At 1½ o'clock, Saturday morning, five persons only were at No. 40 Bowery, including the bar-keeper. While drinking and talking quietly, they suddenly were startled by a man rushing wildly into the bar-room from the street. A large number followed after him, having pistols, clubs and brickbats in their hands. The man who came in first was a Metropolitan policeman, and wore a badge on his hat. Without stopping to say what brought him there he hurried through the bar-room, and made his escape out the back way, the pursuing party at the same time following, and two or three pistol-shots being fired at him. The whole affair was, over in a minute, and took the occupants of the bar-room completely by surprise, some of whom narrowly escaped being shot. The pursuing party—about 25 in number—immediately retreated into the street. It was ascertained afterwards that the party of 25 men belonged to the "Dead Rabbits," of whom about 150 were in the street outside. It was stated that as they were coming up the Bowery they saw two Metropolitan Policemen standing near No. 40 Bowery, and immediately attacked them—one of whom fled as above stated into No. 40 Bowery, while the other officer ran into the coffee-saloon at No. 36 Bowery. Some of the "Dead Rabbits" followed this second officer, but he managed to escape also. Subsequently, according to the statement, a number made a second visit to No. 40 Bowery, when a skirmish took place between the occupants of the bar-room and the visitants. In this skirmish everything in the lower saloon was smashed to pieces. The five original occupants had in the interim received a slight addition to their number, and by throwing tumblers, &c., at their assailants, they succeeded in driving them away. As far as there being any array of the "Bowery Boys" against the "Dead Rabbits," either at the time mentioned, or in the subsequent fights in Bayard-street, they deny it totally. They do not hesitate to say, however, that, if the "Bowery Boys saw fit to muster in their strength, they could whip three times all the "Dead Rabbits" could gather together.

THE DEAD RABBITS.

We are requested by a "Dead Rabbit" to state that the "Dead Rabbit Clubb" are not thieves, that they did not participate in the riot with the "Bowery Boys," and that the fight in Baxter-street was between the "Roach Guards" of Mulberry-street, and the "Atlantic Guards" of the Bowery. The "Dead Rabbits" are sensative on points of honor, we are assured, and wouldn't allow a thief to live on their beat, much less to be a member of their Club.

RIOT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

About 2 o'clock P. M., on the 4th inst., as officers Carpenter, Boskirk and Baker, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, were making their rounds they found a large crowd in Willett-street, near Broome-street. On going up they saw a man by the name of Philip Zeiger, one of the late Municipal Police, haranguing the mob and endeavoring to raise a riot, saying that no Metropolitan Policeman should arrest him or any one else while he was there. Some sharp talking then ensued. Officer Carpenter attempting to quell the disturbance had his coat torn and his shield wrested from him and carried off.

Word was sent to the Thirteenth Ward Station-House. Officer Thorne immediately repaired to the scene of action with four or five men, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

The row seemed the result of a concocted plan to get the Metropolitan Police into a fight, and the opinion was that Zeiger played the double part of instigator and fighter.

RIOT IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

About 5 o'clock P. M. the Thirteenth Ward sent for assistance to the Seventh Ward to quell a riot near the foot of Jackson-street. Sergeant Steens immediately repaired to the scene of disturbance with all his available force, consisting of 10 men. He found the Seventh Ward Policemen, about six in number, hemmed in and surrounded by the crowd. After rescuing the Seventh Ward men, Steens moved back towards his Station-house. On their retreat the mob followed them with yells, shouts, brick-bats and other missiles. The Police made a stand and drove them back. This occurred three times. Three successful stands were made by a judicious application of the club. Of the Police Mr. Young and Mr. George H. Tyler of the Seventh Ward were badly injured, and also Messrs. Godfrey, Hobby and Hall. Mr. Wm. B. Nixon received a bruise upon the ancle which will lay him up some time. All the Policemen from the Seventh Ward had been specially deputed for the occasion.

The fight commenced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, between two men. It is believed that this was a sham and not a *bona fide* fight, and got up for the purpose of drawing down the Metropolitan Police. Tyler and Godfrey, the Policemen on duty there, interfered. Word was sent to the Seventh Ward Station-house; a force was sent from there of six or seven men, who were driven back, as were likewise a fresh reinforcement of about the same number. Several shots were fired at the crowd from persons outside of it, and a number were borne off the ground wounded or killed. A number of persons were arrested, but were immediately rescued by their friends.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The want of a telegraphic communication between the new station houses was severely felt, not only during the riot, but in the one which preceded it. The whole telegraphic apparatus of the old Police still remains in the hands of the Mayor, and the Commissioners have no use of it. Had the head-quarters in White-street been placed in communication with the stations on Saturday, the riot could have been quelled without serious disturbance, but the Commissioners labor under the disadvantage of inability to know the points of most threatening danger until frequently the time passes for action. The Police Telegraph is indispensable to the proper direction of the force, and the Commissioners insist upon the necessity of placing it immediately in their charge.

THE POLICE REPORTS.

We take the following extracts from the reports received yesterday morning, at the Superintendent's Office, No. 88 White-street:

The First and Second Precincts are reported as having been quiet on the Fourth.

Precinct No. 3—Inspector Jas. A. P. Hopkins reports nothing save six arrests.

Sergeant Hutchings, of *Precinct No. 5*, reports no less than four stabbing affrays, besides some ten or twelve other arrests.

Sergeant N. T. Hicks, *Precinct No. 6*, made the following report:

This District was again the scene of rowdyism during the most of yesterday afternoon and evening, occasioned by that gang of rowdies and thieves termed "Dead Rabbits," who attacked the Police, and who came in conflict with another party of men and boys, called "Bowery Boys," when guns and pistols were freely used. The scene of riot was mostly confined to Bayard-street, between Elizabeth and Baxter streets. At about 4¾ o'clock P. M. a small squad of police was sent from No. 88 White-street to the Seventh Police District-Station, and, while passing through Bayard-street, they were set upon and stoned by the "Dead-Rabbit" gang, when one of the officers was seriously cut on the side of the head, by being hit by a stone. He was picked up and carried away to a drug-store by his fellow-officers.

Information having been sent to the Deputy Superintendent's office of the affair, Sergeant Hicks, with a squad of about thirty or forty officers, consisting mostly of Special Policemen, was sent to quell the riot, and, when they arrived at the scene of riot, were assailed with stones and bricks thrown by the rowdies from the tops of houses, windows, doorways, and on every side of the street; several of our officers were thereby seriously injured. A number of arrests was made of persons with stones in their hands, and others were caught throwing stones, and they were safely locked up last night in the Toombs, after which several were shot, some being killed, and others seriously wounded, and taken to the Hospital. The number and names of the killed and injured I have not as yet correctly ascertained, and therefore I cannot give a full and correct return as yet.

NATHANIEL T. HICKS,
Sergeant in command 1st Patrol District.

Inspector Chas. S. Turnbull, of Precinct No. 8, reports no disturbance.

Sergeant Jacob L. Sebring, of Precinct No. 9, reports:

Yesterday afternoon, about 6½ o'clock, the Engine-house of Perry Hose Company No. 23, located in Horatio-street, was discovered to be on fire. It originated in the back-room on the first floor of the building, and was occasioned by fireworks belonging to Mr. Edge, of Jersey City, which were placed in the room for safe keeping until Monday. They were intended for public exhibition on Jackson square. The programme, however, was suddenly changed, and instead of imparting joy to the multitude, spread terror and dismay through the immediate neighborhood. It was no doubt caused by incendiaries, as two boys were seen to climb into the rear window of the building, the explosion taking place immediately after. The two young men named above were arrested by Sergeant Sebring on suspicion.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a lad named John Harding, while firing a pistol, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, shot himself through the hand, shattering the same badly. He was conveyed to his residence by Officer Pell, where Dr. Carter dressed his wounds.

Tenth Precinct.—Sergeant T. C. Davis reports several accidents to persons while witnessing the riot on Bayard street, and from injuries by fire-works.

"About 2 o'clock A. M., a party calling themselves the 'Dead Rabbit Club,' composed of thieves and pickpockets, from sixteen to twenty years old, made a violent attack with clubs and stones upon a public house, No 40 Bowery, stove in the windows and severely wounded three of the inmates. Word being sent to the Tenth and Thirteenth Ward stations, the whole of the reserved forces, under the command of Sergeants DAVIE and STEERS, promptly proceeded to the scene of disturbance, when the whole party fled down Bayard-street to the Five Points. They also attacked a party of young men in Bayard-street, severely wounding several, and dangerously wounding a young man by the name of GEORGE S. WILSON, 25 years of age, he having been struck over the right eye with a club, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Hospital by officers MINER and BOGART."

Eleventh Precinct.—Inspector Squires says: The entire day was one continuous scene of tumult in the upper portion of this precinct, and the police force was so insignificant, compared with the thousand infuriated demons that thronged the streets, that it was impossible to do much with them. Towards night I was called on for help from the Seventh Precinct, where a serious riot was then raging. My reserve was quickly sent to their relief. This left me almost entirely helpless, and the outlaws had it pretty much their own way till midnight. Finding nobody else to maltreat, they turned to and had several free fights among themselves, and bloody noses and cracked skulls were by no means scarce. There is an epidemic raging hereabouts which nothing but powder and ball will ever cure.

Precinct No. 12.—Inspector Porter says that at Harlem, about noon, large numbers began to arrive from the City, but all were orderly and no arrests were made. At Yorkville, however, a few rowdies were disturbing the guests at Conrad's Garden, and assaulted officer Tyler while in the discharge of his duty, seriously injuring him. The case will be a matter of investigation hereafter, as the parties are known.

Precinct No. 13.—Sergeant Thomas Steers reports that at a disturbance in Willet street, in the afternoon, officer Carpenter had his shield wrested from him and his coat torn. No arrest.

Precinct No. 14.—Sergeant John J. Williamson reports only two arrests.

Fifteenth Precinct.—Inspector G. W. Dilks, says: The Fourth passed off with less demonstration than usual, and no disturbance worthy of note took place in this district. No accidents of any kind were reported, and at midnight everything was quiet, and the firing had entirely ceased.

Special-aid William Sutherland, Jr., of the Sixteenth Precinct, reports that Patrick Leonard committed an assault and battery on Mr. John G. Sands, of this Ward, with a knife, cutting him in the eye.

Murray, Ryan, Irvin, Kinney, and Holland, were arrested for disorderly conduct and interfering with the officers in discharge of their duties. The officers displayed great courage in these arrests, as they had to contend with a gathering of more than 500 persons, being compelled to display their shooting irons to succeed. With this exception remarkable quiet prevailed on this day.

Precinct No. 17.—Inspector J. M. Hart reports all quiet in that district. No serious disturbance.

Sergeant Theron R. Barrett, of the Eighteenth Precinct, reports that it has been very quiet in this Ward. Nothing of importance has happened.

Precinct No. 19.—Sergeant James Bryan says that the Precinct was very quiet and orderly during the whole day, with the exception of one or two street fights.

Twentieth Precinct.—Sergeant F. McAnny adds the following to his report: "Our entire force has been on duty for the last 36 hours. The Ward is remarkably quiet. The Fourth passed off without trouble or disturbance whatever, since the row at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 487 Eighth-avenue. That den is entirely broken up, and one still worse, at No. 425 Eighth-avenue, is closed, and will be cleared in a few days."

Precinct No. 21.—Inspector Francis C. Speight reports everything quiet, and recommends the newly appointed men as deserving of great credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

Precinct No. 22.—Sergeant W. A. Van Orden says: "The Fourth has passed off very quietly in this Ward."

INCIDENTS.

MICHAEL QUINN got cut about the head at a fight in Baxter-street, during the afternoon. He went to the Tombs, where he had his wounds dressed by Dr. COVELL, after he went to his home.

About the same time a middle-aged Irish woman was brought to the Tombs bleeding freely from a wound in the head, which she received somewhere at the Points. She was more frightened than hurt, and pretty drunk. She did'nt give her name and none of the large crowd that followed seemed to know anything about her. She was placed in charge of Mrs. FOSTER.

At noon on Sunday, officer JAMES DONN, residing at No. 183 Canal-street, was brought to the head-quarters in White-street for medical assistance. He was shot in Bayard-street—the ball passing through his right leg and shattering the knee-pan of the left.

During the day carriages were seen about the streets covered with white cloths on and placarded "Come to the Bowery to-night."

[illegible] 1 Broadway, [illegible] They flourished open knives in [illegible] and made violent threats. JAMES BARRETT, [illegible] attempting to expel them, was [illegible] but not seriously. He made complaint, and officer CROTT, of the Fifth Precinct, soon afterwards arrested GEORGE CORNELL, on a charge of felonious assault, and brought him before Alderman CRANE of the First District Police, by whom he was committed to answer.

SUNDAY EVENING RIOTS.

THE RIOT IN CENTRE AND ANTHONY STREETS.

During the entire day there was an unusual number of persons assembled in Centre-street, Anthony-street and the streets adjoining, all discussing the terrible proceedings of the previous day and night, but until about 7 o'clock, there was no indications of intention to resume the fight. There were a few conflicts, but they were confined to two persons each, and were not in consequence of any difference of opinion in regard to the riots. But as the day wore on, the frequent imbibitions increased the fervency of the debates, and again a riot was begun. At first it was confined to blows, then sticks and stones were used, and the fight became general down Anthony-street and along two blocks—one on either side of Anthony. There were now more than twenty thousand persons, spectators and participators in the fight. The Metropolitan Police were stationed some blocks above to guard the avenues to the office of the Commissioners in White-street. The military were said to be in the Arsenal, but they were not seen. The fight was now desperate—guns and pistols were used freely, and at every report thousands would become frightened, and the great mass, dividing about equally on the Anthony-street line, would rush wildly up and down Centre-street, still out of range—the belligerents alone remained and continued the fight. In 15 minutes eight had fallen and were conveyed to the City Hospital. While their friends were bearing them away there was a temporary cessation of hostilities. But as soon as they had gone the fight began again. In the street they battered each other with sticks and stones, and fired guns and pistols—mostly random shots. The fight was now in front of the groggery on the corner of Anthony and Centre streets. Anthony was crammed with fighting men for a block below, and they were actively at work. On the roof of the grogshop, three men had been watching the proceedings with great interest. And now as the fight was increasing in violence, they ran to the chimney and with bars displaced the bricks, and hurled them down upon the fighting men below. They worked with a will, and it was not long before they apparently became fearful that their ammunition would give out too soon. They appeared to consult for a minute, and then they applied their bars to the chimney again, but instead of throwing the bricks whole they placed them upon the roof, broke them with their bars, and cast the fragments down. When one or the other of the belligerent parties would force their antagonists to give ground and the fight would pass from them, those upon the roof would sit down upon the wall and wait patiently for their return, when they would commence again as furious as before. This they continued until they had exhausted the chimney, and then they became lookers-on. Previous to this the opposing parties had organized in so far as that, after each assault one would fall back upon Centre-street, and the other would retire down Anthony-street to Cow Bay, and around the Five Points' House of Industry, leaving an open space of nearly half a block. It was from the Cow Bay party that most of the firing came. When they were in the Bay they were comparatively under cover; from there they would rush out and up Anthony-street, deliver their fire, and when their opponents were too strong, fall back again. At about 7¾ o'clock, Capt. LEONARD, accompanied by Rev. Mr. PEASE, of

THE PEACEFUL CELEBRATION.

The Fourth of July as Honored in the City and its Suburbs.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCEEDINGS.

Quiet Comfort at Seguine's Point.

GOV. KING AND MAYOR WOOD HOB-NOBBING.

Entertainments, Exhibitions, Innocent Ebullitions.

A MORMON CLAM-BAKE.

No Rain, No Row Before Midnight, and No Fireworks.

THE CITY.

The Fourth of July was celebrated on Saturday very much in the usual fashion. Despite the rain the glorification commenced early on Friday evening, and from that time till after midnight on Sunday the air was resonant with the bang, pop, whiz, crack and crash of all sorts of explosive material in the hands of the patriotic. The day itself could scarcely have been pleasanter. The sky was overclouded till toward 8 o'clock, but the non-appearance of the sun was amply made up by the cool, invigorating air. The fireworks, which we described in Saturday's TIMES, were not exploded, but will be exhibited, weather permitting, to-night. It was deemed too risky a business to bring them out in the morning, and when the weather became settled there was not time enough left to attach them to their frameworks. Of course, this was cause of disappointment to many; but, as there was plenty of pyrotechnics without these, on Saturday, they will be doubly appreciated when they do come off, and so, after all, there is little to regret on that score.

The public buildings, shipping, ferry-boats, hotels, and daily newspaper offices, were adorned with flags from sunrise to sunset. Hundreds, to get rid of the noise, availed themselves of the cheap fares on rail roads and steamboats, to visit some rural spot, while countryman, in quantities took the opportunity of visiting the City, to enjoy the novelty of the "sights." So one lot balanced the other, and New-York's population was not visibly decreased. The military, considering the weather and the muddy streets, paraded in strong force, and were reviewed by Governor KING and Mayor WOOD. The Institutions on the Islands were well cared for by the Ten Governors, and their inhabitants had a pleasant time. The Randall's Island boys paraded and listened to an oration from Master Edward Ryan, one of their number. Speeches were also made by the Governors. The boys had a good dinner, and delighted themselves in the evening with fireworks. The Declaration of Independence was read to the immigrants on Ward's Island, and explained by one of the Commissioners of Emigration. Some extraordinary provender was also furnished them which made them of course feel that they lived in the promised land.

The City Hall Park was crowded from early morning till night. Peddlers of all descriptions of wares drove a brisk business, from improvised stands on all the walks. Shooting at a mark, at a cent a shot, was much indulged in, while the proprietors of throwing six rings on the heads of nails stuck upright in a board on the ground, trying the strength of the lungs and the heat of the blood, and ascertaining the weight of the body, did not lack customers, nor, consequently, change.

At 12 o'clock one hundred little "rose-colored balloons" were allowed to fly skyward from the roof of the City Hall, to the intense gratification of the assemblage in the Park. They were soon quickly lost to sight as if propelled faster by the cheers which from ten thousand throats were wafted to them as they started. Each had attached a piece of paper specifying the time and place of its ascent. The experiment, it is thought, may develop some interesting facts relative to the currents of air. Persons who may discover any of these little messengers are requested to send word to the newspaper offices.

PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE MILITARY.

In accordance with the previously promulgated orders, the Regiments formed in Fourteenth-street, the line extending entirely across the City from river to river. At five minutes to ten Governor KING, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Union-square, when the Fourth Regiment, Light Artillery, Col. HINCKEN, fired a salute of honor. The troops then passed the Governor in review, and proceeded through Broadway to Chambers-street, to the east gate of the Park headed by Gov. KING, Commander-in-Chief, and Major-General SANDFORD.

The crowd in the Park who awaited the military were kept in order by a force of fifty of the Metropolitan Police, under the command of Sergeant WEBB, of the Sixth Precinct. These, with the assistance of the first troop of Washington Greys, preserved the necessary space in front of the City Hall for the review. There was but little trouble, however, and the Metropolitans acquitted themselves creditably in their somewhat novel position. Two or three boys, to get a better view of the soldiers, mounted the remarkable statue of Washington—one straddling the shoulders of the effigy, and holding on by the head. The Police quickly dislodged the unpatriotic youngsters.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Superintendent TALLMADGE, accompanied by Mr. S. BERGOOT, called on the Mayor, and informed him that every preparation had been made, and the military would shortly be in front of the Hall for review. At the same time, he cordially assured him that, in his official capacity, he should be happy to render whatever assistance the Mayor might require. His Honor, as a matter of course, returned his thanks for the offer.

Precisely at 10½ o'clock, the first part of the military arrived at the east gate of the Park. In the van, rode Governor KING, attended by his staff, and escorted by the first troop of Washington Greys, accompanied by Major-General SANDFORD and staff. Governor KING was dressed in plain black clothes, and was mounted on a handsome bay steed, which he managed with remarkable ease and grace.

The Governor and staff advanced to the front of the City Hall and dismounted. Mayor WOOD, accompanied by Inspector-General CHURCHILL, of the U. S. Army, and the members of the Common Council, holding their hatons, were in waiting to receive him. The Governor and Mayor shook hands cordially, and complimentary expressions were made by each.

Gov. KING was attendad hy the following staff:
Adjutant-General FREDERICK TOWNSEND.
Commissary-General J. HOBART WARD.
Judge-Advocate General R. L. JOHNSON.

Major-General SANDFORD was attended by the following staff:
Col. ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.
Lieut. Colonel C. H. SANDFORD, Division Master.
Colonel GEORGE W. MORRELL, Division Engineer.
Colonel LEWIS A. SAYER, Division Surgeon.
Major EDWARD A. BURDETT, Division Paymaster.
Major W. M. RICHARDS, Ald.
Major G. W. WOODWARD, Assistant Surgeon.
Major JAMES FOSTER, Jr., Aid.

THE REVIEW.

The Regiments of the Division passed the dignitaries in the following order, the bands of each Regiment playing and their colors flying. Major-General SANDFORD explained to the Governor as they approached the name of the Regiment, its Commander, its force, &c.:

First Brigade—Brigadier-General SPICER.
Mounted Band.
First Regiment, Light Horse Artillery, Colonel EYER, doing duty as cavalry, without pieces, 395 men.
Mounted Band.
Third Regiment Huzzars, Colonel POSTLEY, 400 men.
Robertson's Band.
Second Regiment Infantry, Colonel ROBINSON, 800 men.
Regimental Band.
Seventy first Regiment, Colonel VOSBURGH, with their own drum corps, 450 men. This Regiment carried the new United States Minié rifle.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General YATES.
Fourth Regiment Light Artillery, Col. HINCKEN, with two full batteries of 13 pieces, 350 men. This Regiment was highly complimented by the Commander-in-Chief.
Regimental Band.
Fifth Regiment, Col. SCHWARTZWAELDER, 500 strong.
Erben's Band.
Sixth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, 250 men.
City Horse Guards.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier General HALL.
This splendid Brigade was received with characteristic enthusiasm. The Seventh Regiment was most vociferously cheered as they marched past in quick time—twenty-six front, solid and firm as one man.
Seventh Regiment, Col. DURYEA, 500 men. Accompanying the Regiment was their address child, Washington Greys.
Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON, 250 men.
Ninth Regiment, Col. PITKIN, 250 men, in command of Lieut.-Col. KELLY.
Band.
Fifty-fifth Regiment—Garde Lafayette—Colonel LE GAL. This regiment was loudly cheered for their soldierly appearance.
The Child of the Regiment, a pretty little girl, attracted much attention.

Fourth Brigade.—Brigadier-General EWEN.
Band.
Tenth Regiment of Infantry, Col. HALSEY, 200 men.
Band.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. VAN BUREN, 250 men.
Band.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. COX, 250 men.
Shelton's Band.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. RYAN, 250 men.

After the military had passed, the New-York Public Cartmen's Protective and Benevolent Society asked permission to pay their respects to the Governor. He assented and the Cartmen, under their Grand Marshall, WILLIAM FARRELL, rode past, saluting the Govenor as they went. They numbered 300 men and were preceded by Manahan's Band. Several wagons, decorated with flags, ware in the procession, containing the guests. The cartmen are a fine-looking body of men, and the horses they rode bore evidence that they were well cared for.

The military having been dismissed, the Mayor invited the Governor to the Governor's room. They both entered the City Hall together amid shouts and cheers for "Gov. KING and Mayor WOOD."

THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

Mayor WOOD introduced the Governor to the citizens, who cordially took him by the hand. He very heartily thanked them for their kind wishes, and complimented them upon what he had just witnessed in the Park. The two dignitaries then entered into conversation. The Mayor said:

"Governor, this is your room, and I hope you will make yourself at home in it."

Governor KING replied, "I shall, you may depend, come here often."

The conversation then diverged to the pictures, the Mayor remarking that the pictures of Governors SEYMOUR and CLARK had not yet arrived, but that they, together with his own, would soon be among the dignified assemblage.

MAJOR-GENERAL SANDFORD'S ENTERTAINMENT TO HIS STAFF.

Pursuant to the practice of late years Major-General SANDFORD extended an invitation to the officers of his staff to a dinner at his house in Twelfth-street subsequent to the military parade. This dinner arrangement has always been an agreeable feature and the officers have never failed to make it an exceedingly social and jolly occasion. Saturday additional interest, though somewhat more of stiffness was added to the occasion by the presence of Governor KING and his suite and Mayor WOOD. The Mayor was not disposed to spare the time, but at the Governor's repeated solicitation consented and went. Gen. CHURCHILL, Inspector-General of the United States army, was also present as an invited guest.

Major-General SANDFORD, the host, presided. Governor KING was seated at his right and Mayor WOOD at his left. The first thing was eating, of course, which was kept up vigorously and heartily for nearly an hour, mingled, it need hardly be added, with a generous flow of champaign and sparkling hock. After the attack upon the edibles and wine had been mainly suspended, General SANDFORD made a few prefatory remarks touching the delightful morning they had had for their parade, and the people generally for proper enjoyment of the Fourth of July. He closed with proposing the health of their Commander-in-Chief, Gov. KING.

Gov. KING, in briefly responding, said he was exceedingly gratified at having been able to come to New-York and unite with the citizens of his birthplace in commemorating the day of their National Independence. He was gratified to see all enjoying themselves, and to witness the good and peaceful conduct of the people everywhere. Among the pleasing sights that had met his eye he had been especially pleased at the fine and brilliant appearance made by the First Division. He had never seen a finer body of men together; such men he thought a safe and reliable defence of the country—able, intelligent, patriotic and trustworthy citizens—with such they might safely trust their safety and their liberties; they were Americans, and they needed no other army. [Loud applause.] He was happy to see everything proceed properly and in good order—the people patriotic without turbulence, and enthusiastic without violence. With such citizens they would need no other patrol guard; the people were their own best safeguard, as they ever would be. [Loud cheers.] He wished all long life and happiness, and in conclusion offered the health of the Mayor of the City of New-York. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.]

Mayor WOOD, in reply, said that he could not do otherwise than return thanks for the flattering manner in which the sentiment just offered was received. He was an humble citizen while they were all military men. He could only say that as long as he should hold his present office, it should be, as it ever had been, his pleasure at all times and under all circumstances, to act with the military in preserving the peace, the property and the lives of the citizens. He was glad to see that in New-York on that day a state of peace and happiness prevailed, and an entire reliance in the laws which the authorities had enacted for the people. If he was proud of anything, it was of the military, and upon its support he had always placed his main reliance. He begged leave, in closing, to propose the health of Gen. SANDFORD.

Gen. SANDFORD briefly returned thanks, and after some remarks relative to Gen. CHURCHILL, of the United States Army, proposed his health, which was received with loud cheers.

Gen. CHURCHILL, (he is one of the oldest officers in the army,) said that with advancing age he had become somewhat deaf, and was unable to hear all that had been said concerning himself, but he presumed it was all right. He informed the company that he was about publishing a book regarding drill, parade, and other regulations of the army and militia. He proposed the health of the Staff of the State.

Adjutant-General TOWNSEND replied to the toast, in a happy and felicitous style, and closed with the health of the Brigadier-Generals of the Division.

General HALL and Brigadier-General SPICER responded to the sentiment in behalf of their brother officers.

Judge Advocate-General SEWARD, Captain ANTHON and Col. WETMORE subsequently spoke, when

Governor KING gave as a toast, "The Ladies."

Dr. SAYER, Hospital Surgeon, responded handsomely to the sentiment. After which the company rose in excellent humor.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Veteran Corps of 1812, besides firing various salutes at the Battery, and eating a dinner at their head-quarters, assumed their uniform, and marched through a number of streets, in true old-fashioned style. They passed through the Park at 12¾ o'clock, too late to be reviewed by Gov. KING, but not too late to be the object of much attention by the large crowd in the Park, as also along their entire line of march. In a carriage preceding the procession was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, aged 102 years. This old gentleman was the object of unusual regard, and everywhere there was an earnest wish of the crowd to shake him by the hand. His name is Mr. ISAAC DANIELS, of Bedford, Westchester County. He looks much younger; his hair is white, and there is only a slight baldness on the top of his head. He evidently appreciated the attention he received. He has eight children still living, four sons and four daughters, and has only lost one child. One of his sons, over 70 years of age, was with him, and looked nearly as old as the father.

THE CINCINNATI.

Fourth of July would lack essentially in its properly celebration without a meeting of the Cincinnati Society. This Society, it is well known, was formed at the close of the Revolutionary War, and composed of the officers in the Revolutionary army—General WASHINGTON being the first President. The officers each gave a month's pay to defray expenses. The constitution established that the Society should be kept alive by the oldest son of each officer and his issue, according to the English law of primogeniture becoming members. In each State, there is a distinct society, and they all have their annual meetings on the Fourth of July, and a joint meeting once in three years.

The New-York Cincinnati Society held its meeting at 12 o'clock, M., Saturday, in the City Library room City Hall. About twenty members were present among whom the most prominent were PHILIP SCHUYLER, Esq., grandson of General SCHUYLER; General DE WITT, grandson of the Geographer-General of the army of the Revolution, and MARINUS WILLETT, Esq., grandson of Col. MARINUS WILLETT. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, President of the Society, presided. The most important business transacted was passing a resolution extending the right of admission to the Society to all descendants of officers of the Revolution within the scope of nephews. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen, and resulted mainly in a reelection of the former officers. Succeeding the election, there being no further special business, an hour's pleasant and interesting talk followed upon familiar incidents connected with the war of the revolution, in which nearly all present participated. The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. HUTTON, Chaplain of the Society, after an agreement to meet at the Astor House on the 25th of next November, to commemorate Evacuation Day with the customary annual dinner.

THE CIVIC SOCIETIES.

On the part of the Civic Societies the turn-out was much slimmer than usual. There was a fine procession of cartmen on horseback—numbering some 300 in all. The association is called the New-York Benevolent Cartmen's Protective Association. They followed directly after the military.

The Hibernian Benevolent Associations came out in good number—nine lodges in all having turned out to commemorate the day. They all passed through the Park, and, with their regalia, banners and music made a very attractive and pleasing appearance. Owing to some mistake they arrived at the Park too late to be reviewed by the Governor, though it is questionable whether many of them were aware of the fact. Three or four Aldermen and several Councilmen did the honors as they passed through the Park—that is to say, one held the Mayor's staff, or something nearly resembling it, and all stood with their heads uncovered. Alderman FULLMER, with his massive form and gray bushy locks, looked very much as a Governor would naturally be supposed to look, and it is said that he was supposed by the most to be one of the veritable family of the Kings.

The Fourth in Brooklyn—Fatal Stabbing Affray—Accidents, Incidents, &c., &c.

The lowering weather did not prevent the day from being ushered in with the usual noise and confusion. Before daylight Young America was up and laboring very hard to obey the injunction of the Elder ADAMS. There was no limit to the din and confusion during the whole day and until a very late hour at night. At sunrise, the Veteran Corps fired a national salute from Fort Greene. Salutes were also fired at noon and sunset. In addition to these boomings and the ringing of the bells at the public expense, there was considerable cannonading on private account. The Police of the Eleventh Ward fired 100 guns on Fort Greene in honor of the day and also as a slight evidence of their gratification at the recent decision given by the Court of Appeals. The Eighth Ward Police manifested their gratification in the same manner, and illuminated their Station-house in the evening. The Police in general of other districts made similar demonstrations.

THE MILITARY.

At 7½ o'clock the Fifth Brigade, composed of the following regiments and companies, paraded:

Thirteenth Regiment—Colonel Abel Smith—Right flank—Artillery Company, Captain D. M. Tallmadge; Company A, Light Guard, Captain Clarke; Company E, Continentals, Captain Phillips; Company E, City Cadets, Captain Edmonds; Company F, Greenwood Guard, Captain Almshury; Company G, Steuben Guard, Captain Pherdsdorff; Company H, Jefferson Blues, Captain Kiehl; Left flank company, Jefferson Rifles, Captain Bethon.

Fourteenth Regiment—Colonel Jesse C. Smith—Right flank company, City Grenadiers, Captain Burnett; Company A, National Guard, Captain Sprague; Company B, Steuben Guard, Captain Schepper; Company C, Lafayette Guard, Captain Bradley; Company D, Franklin Guard, Captain McNeary; Company E, Washington Guard, Captain Maerz; Company F, Shields Guard, Captain McCarty; Company G, Carroll Guard, Captain McGrath; Company H, Lexington Guard. Captain Baldwin; left flank company, East New-York Rifles, Captain Beadle.

Seventy-second Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris; Company A, National Guard, Captain ——; Company B, National Guard, Captain Flaherty; Company C, National Guard, Captain Cline; Company D, National Guard, Captain ——; Company E, National Guard, Captain Burns; Company F, National Guard, Captain Hennessy; Company G, Montgomery Guard, Captain ——; left flank company, Jackson Blues, Captain Wills.

Seventieth Regiment—Cavalry—Colonel Graham; right-flank company, Duncan Artillery, Captain Taft; Company A, Washington Horse Guards, Captain Neeley; Company B, Ringgold Horse Guard, Captain Wieban; Company C, Kings County Troop, Captain Suydam; Company D, Jefferson Horse Guard, Captain Wills; Company E, Light Dragoons, Captain Taaffe; Company F, Dragoons, Captain Gaus; Company G, Dragoons, Captain Johnson; left-flank company, Light Artillery, Lieutenant Byrne.

At 8½ o'clock they were received by the Mayor and Aldermen, near the City Hall, in Court-street. The Military marched through some of the principal streets, and were then dismissed for the day. Their appearance was very creditable.

THE HIBERNIANS.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the Hibernian Benevolent Societies, from New-York, crossed the Grand-street Ferry, and were there received by the Kings County Societies. After the exchange of the usual civilities, they marched through Grand and Leonard-streets, Broadway, Flushing, Kent and Myrtle avenues to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen. There was at least 1,000 men in the procession, and they made a creditable appearance. After the review they marched through Court and Atlantic streets, and crossed the South ferry to New-York. The whole Police force of the City was on duty to preserve the peace, but fortunately their services were not needed to quell any disturbance.

FIRE WORKS.

The City having appropriated one thousand dollars to be expended in pyrotechnic display, the committee — Aldermen KALDFLEISCH, WOGLAM, WALSH, VAN BEUNT and OLIVER — saw fit to give exhibitions at three different points in the city,—at the junction of Union-avenue and Schols and South-third-streets, in the Eastern District, where the fireworks consisted of rockets, passion flower, crimson illumination, a flowering aloe, a diamond star, large girandole, gallopade of serpents, a grand voiute of 12 wheels, a cryetal fountain, cascade piece, jewelled cross of the legion of honor, closing with the temple of liberty.

A second display was on Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street, in Bedford, and the third in Gowanus, at the corner of Third-avenne and Ninth-street. The displays were all creditable, considering the amount of money expended.

Besides the public fireworks, there were displays in North Brookiyn, Brownenville, New Brooklyn, East New York, Temperanceville, and at other prominent points in the vicinity of the city, and also at nearly every house there was something done in this line.

THE POLICE.

The outstanding Captains of Polics, Saturday morning, for the first time since the emeute, sent the returns to the Deputy-Superintendent, who received them very cordially, and with a spirit highly creditable to that official. During the day the Police acted in harmony, and there was no ill feeling any where among them that we have heard of.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a fight occurred at the Mount Prospect Hotel, on Flatbush-avenue, near Flathush, when three men named JOSEPH OWEN MCCARTY, PATRICK MCCARTY (a brother) and FRANCIS MAHADY, were stabbed by BERNARD BUTLER, with a common pocket jack-knife. MAHADY received a wound in the left side, and died about 7 o'clock the same evening. PATRICK MCCARTY was stabbed in the left side, abdomen and knee. He was sinking last night and is probably dead by this time. JAMES O. MCCARTY received a wound in the left side and in the right arm. He is not expected to live. JOHN BURNS was severely injured, but will recover with proper care.

While the fight was progressing, word was brought to the Station-House in the 1st Precinct, when under-Sheriff STEYKER, Deputy-Sheriffs STEYKER and WOLVAN and Constables CASHOW, PRICE and LADLEY, at once visited the scene of action, and assisted by Mr. FRANCIS C. KIRBY and other citizens, the wounded were cared for and the turbulent dispersed. Dr. JOHN COCHRANE, of Fulton-street, and Dr. ARNOLD HALLETT, of No. 334 Atlantic-street, were promptly on the spot, and rendered the injured every assistance that human ingenuity could devise, but the injuries to the three named were such that the medical gentlemen at once pronounced them mortally wounded.

The origin of the affray does not clearly appear, but we give several versions. The friends of the injured say that they, to the number of fifty or sixty, including females, were holding a picnic in a frame building near the hotel; everything had passed off quietly and pleasantly until 3 o'clock P.M., when BUTLER, with one or two other outsiders, came, and were determined to force themselves into the dance-room. They were resisted and driven off without bloodshed, or much fighting. The vanquished party went for reinforcements, and between 4 and 5 o'clock, returned with five or six persons to aid them in entering the dance-room. When this party approached, they were headed by BUTLER, who drew a dirk and stabbed any one he could reach, but he only had an opportunity to stab three.

BUTLER says that he, with JOHN BURNS, WM. SHANLEY, JAMES MATTHEWS and CHARLES SMITH, went to the hotel at 9 o'clock in the morning to get a drink, and to borrow a crowbar, all being engaged with BURNS in tearing down an old house on the hill at the rear of the hotel; that they remained there during the day, drinking occasionally, but had nothing to do with the picnic party. Between 4 and 5 o'clock he saw BURNS and SHANLEY coming from the dance-hall, the former bleeding and badly injured, and the latter considerably bruised. They said that they had been beaten by the dancers, who were all friends of Mr. JOSEPH O. MCCARTY, the keeper of the house. BUTLER remonstrated with MCCARTY for permitting such goings-on, and said they came there to spend a few shillings, and it was wrong to beat them so. To this MCCARTY replied, "How are you going to help yourself?" Then BUTLER knocked MCCARTY down, and all of the picnic party pitched into BUTLER and his four friends. He says they knocked him down, and dragged him by the legs, and it was while in this position that he took out his knife to defend himself. He did not know who he had stabbed, or the extent of the injuries inflicted, until after he was arrested. He says that he became confused, and does not profess to tell the whole that occurred after the fight commenced.

SHANLEY says that he was admitted to the dance hall, and the first he knew all inside were fighting, and he was considerably confused, but he distinctly remembers that he was ejected by a boot. He can give no account of the fight.

THE ARREST OF BUTLER.

After the fight BUTLER and his friends went back to their work, or in that vicinity. MATHEW MCCARTY (brother of the injured) says he went up to arrest him, but BUTLER drew his knife, and said that no man could arrest him alive. BUTLER is a very powerful man, and he was afraid to arrest him. BUTLER was subsequently arrested by Constable CASHOW, and when he knew what was wanted of him, made no resistance, but walked quietly to the jail. He seemed to be afraid of falling into the hands of the picnic party, and some demonstration was made to administer summary punishment, but they were prevented through the excellent management of the officers present, and BUTLER and SHANLEY were hurried off to jail.

FRANCIS MAHADY (dead) was about 28 years of age, a single man, stone-cutter, and engaged in business at the corner of Hicks and Congress streets, South Brooklyn. He resided in Warren street, and was the sole support of a widowed mother and a sister. The sister was present when he expired in the Mount Prospect House, where all of the injured were taken.

JOSEPH O. MCCARTY (mortally wounded) is about 28 years of age, single, and was engaged in business with MAHODY. He resides in Wyckoff street, near Hoyt.

PATRICK MCCARTY, (mortally injured,) is 32 years of age, and keeps the hotel where the fight occurred. He has been married about two months; his wife is with him. The MCCARTYS are brothers of the Captain MCCARTY who formerly commanded the Shields Guards.

JOHN BURNS was taken to his residence in Bedford, where he was attended by Dr. AYRES. The Sheriff sent officers to arrest him, but his attending physician thought dangerous to remove him.

All of the parties to this unfortunate affair were more or less intoxicated. Much credit is due the officers named above for their prompt action, as, had they delayed, BUTLER would undoubtedly have been lynched by the excited mob about the premises.

On Sunday Inspector MILLER, of the Ninth Precinct, took charge of the premises, and with his small force of men he found great difficulty in preserving the peace. There was a large and excited gathering of people there yesterday afternoon, and it was feared that the friends of BUTLER might make an attempt to tear the hotel down.

ACCIDENTS.

A colored lady named GEORGE SLOCUM, residing corner of Fourth and Tenth streets, had his hand badly injured by the bursting of a pistol.

SAMUEL VANDUZER, 16 years of age, residing at No. 62 Remsen-street, had the thumb and finger of the left hand blown off by the premature explosion of a pistol which he held.

GEORGE SANIAY, 15 years of age, residing in Powers-street, near Ewens, hand badly shattered.

A boy, residing in Ainsworth-street, near Graham-avenue, had the fleshy part of his left hand blown off.

A boy, named CHARLES M. JOHNSON, residing in Grand-street, was shot in the abdomen by a boy named BANZETT, while at play with a pistol. The wound is considered dangerous, and Coroner SNELL held an *ante-mortem* examination, when young BANZETT was exculpated from all blame.

A man, named HENRY BROWN, was found in the excavation in Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, by Inspector COMBS of the Eighth Precinct, in an insensible condition and much injured. He was taken to the Station, and yesterday a gentleman called who said that BROWN was his coachman, and that on the Fourth of July he was riding up Flatbush-avenue, and finding that his horses were increasing their speed very rapidly, he looked upon the box and found the driver missing. He had not seen him from that time until he found him at the Station-House.

Something of a row occurred in one of the Greenwood cars during the afternoon of the 4th on Third-avenue. A drunken party entered the car and insulted several ladies present. A fight ensued and a mob gathered. The driver was pitched out and he took the horses away and let the belligerents have the car until the Eighth Ward Police arrived and arrested the belligerents. No serious damage was done.

A boy was badly injured on Livingston-street by the explosion of powder. His face and hands were burnt.

A son of ROBERT R. STORY, Washington-street, had his hand so badly shattered by a ramrod that it was necessary to amputate two of his fingers.

A man was picked up on Main-street by the Police at the Second Precinct with his skull fractured. He will probably die. It is not known whether his injuries were caused by a fall or by a club in the hands of some rowdy.

JOHN BARTON had his hand shattered on Fulton-street by the bursting of a pistol.

PETER MCDERMOTT had his face badly injured on Tillary-street, by a premature explosion.

JOHN DREW, fifteen years old, had his right arm badly shattered, on Atlantic street, by a ramrod.

A gentleman residing on Willow-street, amused himself by target firing with a rifle, in a back yard at the rear of his residence. Several bullets passed through into house No. 68 Hicks-street, and one passed close by a servant girl's head. The Willow-street gentleman thought he had exercised sufficient caution by placing several boards behind his target, but the boards proved to be rotten and offered but little resistance to the balls. He was much alarmed when told how near he had come to taking life.

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Fourth passed off very quietly in Williamsburg. After the first slight excitement caused by the passage of the military to Brooklyn to be reviewed by the Mayor, the hurg subsided into a general silence, only broken by an occasional pistol-shot or torpedo explosion. There was no rioting, but little drunkenness, and fewer accidents than usually result from an indiscriminate use of firearms. The Germans drank their lager and smoked their pipes in their favorite bear-gardens, in company with their wives and children, and the boys were much less demonstrative than usual—a fact accounted for by a remark we heard one of them make, that fire-crackers were so dear this year that they couldn't afford to buy them. They had risen a hundred per cent., and he who could buy them was quite a naboh among his fellows. Taken as a whole, Williamsburg wore a grave and decorous face.

Orations were delivered in some of the churches, and excursions, fairs, and strawberry festivals—the new and pet institution of the Brooklynites—were liberally patronized. The ladies of the Bushwick Reformed Dutch Church held their annual fair at Metropolitan Hall in Grand-street, and had the satisfaction of seeing their rooms well filled, and their ice-creams, fancy cushions, and confidential letters extremely successful in a pecuniary point of view. The Fair of the Colored Baptist Church was also held at their house in Lorimer-street, but the managers wore gloomy faces, for the tables had been rifled of their choicest articles by hurglars on Wednesday evening—a loss which bears heavily upon them, as the Society is poor, and the articles were commissioned goods, for which the members are personally responsible.

There was a tolerably good display of fireworks in the evening at the junction of Stagg and Schols-streets and Union-avenue, which did not lack spectators. Every available spot of ground was filled, and the trees bore unusual fruit in the shape of curious boys, anxious to see the lions. The Gate[illegible] was $950, and were manufactured in Williamsburg.

KINGS COUNTY ASYLUM—CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY THE INSANE.

One of the interesting peculiarities of the celebration of our National Anniversary, was the proceedings at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. There the day was celebrated in the usual form by the inmates, in the new building. The hour for the commencement was 3 o'clock, and at that time about one hundred males and females assembled in the neat little chapel, which was decorated with American flags and bouquets of natural flowers. Soon afterwards several invited guests entered and the proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. BACKUS. An appropriate piece was then performed by one of the inmates of the Asylum, who presided at the organ, and when he had concluded, Dr. LANGING, the resident physician, introduced Mr. C. another of the inmates, for the purpose of reading the Declaration of Independence. The Doctor said that before commencing to read, Mr. C. would make a few introductory remarks. Before rising Mr. C. gave no indications of insanity, and when he began to speak few would have thought him insane, but after he had uttered some dozen words he became excited. He said they called him a lunatic, but he would show them that he was not in just five minutes. He then talked incoherently and so loud that the females became frightened and ons of them screamed. He had settled the question of his insanity in less than one minute, when the Doctor touched him on the shoulder and recommended that he proceed to read the Declaration. He was quiet in an instant, and after remarking that the lady who screamed could not stand his eloqueuce, he proceeded to read as composedly as if he had not been raving but a moment previous. He read with remarkable correctness—his modulations were fair, and his pronunciation very good. When he had resumed his seat the choir sang "America," and then Mr. W. was introduced by the Doctor, as the orator of the day. He approached the desk and arranged his manuscript as composedly and regularly as a professional lecturer. He commenced, as appointed orators usually do, with a regret that some one better fitted for the task had not been chosen. Passing to his subject, he remarked that it was customary on such occasions to treat of battles and of glory—he proposed to treat of the arts of peace, as those on which the liberty of the country depended. In doing so, his inexperience would, he feared, be the cause of difficulty, and perhaps of his failure to either instruct or amuse his audience. "A writer," he said, "in describing that unfortunate class who have chosen scribbling as a means of procuring a subsistence, and whose success is such that they have to give to each day its allotted task of literary labor, and must write a certain number of lines per day, or, if paid by the owners of the *Tribune*, required to write a quarter, half, or whole column, according to the fancy of the writer, for the accumulation of an outrageous wardrobe, or the caprice for indulging in any whims that may for the moment have possession of the astute writer's brains." Here, by way of parenthesis, the orator remarked that he was well acquainted with HORACE GREELEY, and that he had read the *Tribune* for a long time, until his mind wandered, and he was taken to the Asylum, as insane. "This writer," he continued, "thus described his own mode of acquiring the necessary inspiration for putting his pen in motion, when the spirit is not vouchsafed him from any temporary indisposition on his part. He says: 'In the first place, *I say my prayers.* If that does not produce the desired result, I then *shave myself, change my linen,* and *dress in my best clothes, to increase my self-respect.* I then spread my writing-material, *mount my stool,* pen in hand, and *await the influx of ideas.*'" "Again," said the orator, "In looking at individual man, we find him possessed of certain definite powers, limited in their use and application to the earth he stands on, and all of such powers common to each of the race, (always excepting the unsound or imperfect specimens,) and we are in great danger of the exception being the rule, if we can ascertain the proper dividing line. As we are here perfectly free men, and came here for the purpose of enjoying the free use of our thoughts, while the machinery we use for thinking is undergoing some slight repairs—put up like a ship on the dry-dock, to have her copper examined, preparatory to her new voyage—to fit up for the voyage of life. I will tell you as a secret I discovered years ago, that it is your deep-thinking men who enjoy this kind of home" (the Asylum for the Insane.) Again, he was unable to find "any theory to account for the unequal division of this beautiful earth that God gave originally to father Adam, free from debt and incumbrances, and then again drowned out the creditors holding the stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, representing the debts and credits of old Noah, created and issued during the long period he was engaged in ship-building, to the neglect of all other trades or arts." From that he passed to a review of the manner of transacting business in Wall-street, in which he gave some of his own experience, winding up with: "Peter and I traded, and I am here. I do not know how the trade came out, or who holds the money. Since coming here I learned that Peter, emboldened by success in the auction and commission business, had engaged in stock, being the chief operator in the 'Balloon and Bubble Stock Company' that ruined so many in '36, but Peter was sharp enough to look out for number one, and now he rides in his carriage."

The orator concluded with a few words in the way in which persons were decided to be insane, and a very happy reference to the ladies present. The oration, of which we have given but a few brief extracts, required an hour's time to read. From what we have given, the reader may find some thought necessary for the discovery of "insane points."

When the performances were concluded, the patients retired to their rooms, or sat together in their several parlors, discussing the merits of the oration. The visitors were shown through the building by Dr. LANGING. It must be borne in mind that this is not the Asylum concerning which so much has been said and written. That is still standing, and is known as the Old Asylum. It required several years of earnest debate in the Kings County Board of Supervisors to erect the new building, and now that it is completed, it is a monument of honor to the county. It is situated on the line of Clarkson-street, in Flatbush, a short distance from the other county institutions, except the Penitentiary, which is elsewhere, and together their appearance is quite imposing. The new Asylum is a large four-story building, built of brick, with extensive T wings. The front of the main building is divided into reception rooms and offices. In the rear is the main dining-room. These are on the main floor. The accommodations for the patients are, first, in the basement rooms. Here, in the right wing, as you face the building, are the rooms, and the hall, for the most unruly male patients; on the left, are the females of the same class. The wings on the main floor are occupied by what is called the best class of patients—those whose insanity is not such as renders them dangerous to themselves or others, and who are not there at the expense of the county. The establishment is admirably arranged, and conducted for this particular class of patients. The charges per week are $3, $4, and $5. Those for whom $3 per week is paid occupy the floor immediately over the first, or main floor. They have each a fair sized bedroom, nicely carpeted and furnished, and a well furnished parlor and dining-room for their common use. The large hall, running down the centre of each wing is used for a promenade, when the weather is unpleasant, or whenever the patients please. The main floor, on which are those for whom $4 and $5 per week is paid, is, like the other, nicely and comfortably furnished. Each patient has a separate bedroom, the use of the hall, and a large and beautiful parlor, which looks out upon the front grounds, and farther out upon some of the finest scenery in that part of the country. In all there are fifty paying patients, and as has been said, the males occupy the right and the females the left wing of the building. Adding those who are maintained at the expense of the county, the number of patients now in the Asylum, is 231, of which 95 are males. The whole are under the immediate care of Dr. JOHN V. LANSING, for a long time with Doctor RAMSAY, of the New-York Institution, and one of the few men in this country of large experience in the treatment of insanity. Mrs. ANN LUCAS is the matron, and she has a number of experienced nurses to assist her. The "violence system" of treatment is ignored and the more humane system is so well carried out, that there is not a person from the Doctor down, of whom the patients do not speak in warmest terms of favor. They say, and they certainly appear to receive every attention they desire, and more than they could possibly receive in a private family. With the exception of those who are "violent cases," nearly all express a wish in their sane moments to remain until cured, because their comfort is so well attended to and they are so kindly treated. Those for whom $4 and $5 is paid, eat at the physician's table, which is well furnished, or have their meals served from it elsewhere, as their health or inclination leads them to choose.

The building has been erected with a careful eye to the necessities of such an establishment, and as the appearances of patients are very slight, and only in the basement floor.

One of the objects of the Commissioners in erecting so large and fine a building was to make it support itself through the patronage of those who are able and desirous of paying for any who may require treatment for insanity; and Dr. LANSING is doing all he can to enhance the reputation of the Institution, with a view to the attainment of that end. It is believed that, within two years, the Institution will pay for itself. In order that the new building may be relieved as far as possible from disagreeable features—such as the ravings of those who are wild and incurable, the old building has been improved, and soon a number of patients will be removed to it. When that is done the new Insane Asylum will be as desirable for those who can pay as any other in the State, so far as accommodations and attention is concerned; and more so in a financial point of view.

DOWN EAST.

The Long Island Railroad was loaded down with parties of pleasure, passing both ways, all day. At Sag Harbor there was a public meeting, addresses, &c. At Matttuck (north side) there was a grand picnic and clam-bake. From Greenport, Cutchogue, Southord, the young folks

ding," and they were followed by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen.

ADDRESS OF KOSSUTH POINT.

The day was celebrated at Bergen Point, at which place the oration was delivered by Alderman WM. H. VANDERVOORT, of Jersey City. The ladies, also, held a fair on the same place.

The Mormons on the Fourth at Nauvoo Island.—The Great Clam Bake—The Jerusalem, New-Philites, and a Fine Mormon Time.

Not the least noteworthy celebration of the Fourth was that of the Mormons, at Nauvoo Island, Connecticut. We dispatched thither our inquiring and scrupulous reporter, who, amid the conflict of seats and systems, has not been able to make up his mind, but is suspected of a strong leaning towards Judaism and the rites of the Levites.

Nauvoo Island is situated between three and four miles from South Norwalk, and is simply one of a group of islands of a few acres in extent, on which clams and shade trees abound. The entire archipelago is owned by a Mr. THEODORE SMITH, but as far as profit can accrue to the proprietor, a thousand acres in the Desert of Sahara might, one would think, be almost equally lucrative. The island in question, for seventeen years past, since the advent of JOSEPH SMITH, the Mormon Prophet, has been resorted to for festive and religious purposes by his followers in the neighborhood, and on every Fourth of July has been specially dedicated to patriotism and a clam bake. Hence its name of Nauvoo, though its actual denomination is Smith Island.

On the present occasion, the members of the Mormon Church, or Church of the Latter Day Saints, as they prefer to be called, dwelling in New-York, Boston, New-Haven, Haverstraw and their vicinities, were invited by the Westport and Norwalk Branch to celebrate the day which all rejoice to honor, at the old island. The New-York brethren and sisterhood duly arrived by steamboat and railroad, but the Bostonians, New-Havenites, Haverstrawians, and others, having little faith in the serenity of the weather, did not make their appearance. Some of the New-York members left the City on the afternoon of the 3d, in the Norwalk boat, at Catharine slip, whence they had a tedious voyage on the Sound, in a boat overladen with freight, and almost without shelter from the rain. Yet they beguiled the time with music and singing, their band and choir being on board, and were a source of great attraction to the other passengers, who mistook them for a deputation of Christy's Minstrels, or Buckley's Serenaders, because their melodies were such as originate in those popular places of amusement, whereas the words they sang on the boat, and an the Fourth at the Island, were those of their religious hymns, set according to their custom, to attractive negro or other popular airs. We give a specimen or two:

CHEER, SAINTS, CHEER.

AIR.—*Cheer, boys, Cheer.*

Cheer, saints, cheer, we're bound for peaceful Zion,
Cheer, saints, cheer, for that free and happy land,
Cheer, saints, cheer, we Israel's God rely on,
We will be led by the power of his right hand.
Cheer, saints, cheer, &c.

And the other verses, *similiariter*. The advantages of this plan are obvious. There are few persons, however irreligious, who are not more or less skillful in these street tunes. Who, for instance, could not join in "Come to the Supper," to the tune of "*Wait for the Wagon!*"

There's a feast of fat things for the righteous preparing,
That the good of this world all the Saints may be sharing,
For the harvest is ripe, and reapers have learned
To gather the wheat that the tares may be burned.
Come to the supper,
Come to the supper,
Come to the supper,
Of the great Bridegroom.

For the same reason, "That's the rose for me," or "That's the girl for me," as it is sometimes termed, is known in its first version to every juvenile, and in its second to every fast young man about town—though there are undoubtedly some persons who, in the following Mormon adaptation of it, may be shocked by the semblance of something blasphemous. Yet was it not WHITFIELD who objected that the devil had stolen all the best tunes? The Mormons say they are making an effort to reclaim them.

The God that others worship is not the God for me,
He has no parts, nor body, and cannot hear nor see,
But I've a God that reigns above,
A God of power and of love,
A God of revelation,
Oh, that's the God for me,
Oh, that's the God for me,
Oh, that's the God for me.

These, and others of a like adaptable character, such as "Pop goes the Weasel," "Such a getting up Stairs," "Willie, we have missed you," "There's a good time coming, boys," are very popular airs, as we all know, and the Latter Day Saints have adapted to them the words of their choicest hymns. A lively psalm, or psalterium, called "The Handcart Hymn," descriptive of the passage over the Plains to Salt Lake City, without oxen, each Saint dragging his own handcart, is set to "Oh Susannah," and trips admirably along. We only remember the chorus, or refrain:

"Cheer up, ye Elders,
And to the world we'll show
That Israel must be gathered soon,
And oxen are too slow."

The inclemency of the weather kept several of the brethren from joining the excursion party on the afternoon of the 3d, who took an early run down by the trains on the morning of the 4th, reaching the dock at South Norwalk where was moored the sloop which the Westport and Norwalk brethren had engaged. Even with a deficiency of anticipated numbers, the deck of the large vessel was thoroughly crowded, but the arrangements for everybody's comfort, under the direction of Elder YOUNG, President of the Westport and Norwalk Branch, (who also had the management of the whole affair,) were so admirably conducted that not an individual was inconvenienced. The sail down the Bay was much enjoyed; the hymns sung by the choir were to the most hilarious tunes; the clouds parted, and the joyous sun, a stranger to our skies for many previous days, made land and water laugh under his beams. And in the best possible state of mind and appetite, the Saints and our Gentile reporter reached Nauvoo Island, the first eager thoughts of all being centered on the clam-bake.

Oh, that clam-bake! Not that it differed from other clam-bakes, because it was a Mormon one, except that it was larger and better managed than most that we have shared in. The brethren remarked that if they could have such sustenance upon the Plains they would not heed crossing them at any time. Such burning of fingers as there was, such odor of burnt shells, such devices for offering the choicest and best morsels to the ladies, on some dainty substitute for a plate, a large biscuit being the best apology. Our reporter vows that he never enjoyed a clam-bake so much before, but whether the cause was Mormonism, or the circumstance that he had gone without his breakfast, he is not prepared to say.

After the clams had been comfortably disposed of, the ceremonies of the day commenced—Elder YOUNG officiating as Chairman or President. He announced the hymn,

"Great is the Lord, 'tis good to praise
His high and holy name."

After which, Brother MACKINTOSH, from Utah, offered prayer. With the exception, that being from the old country, he supplicated a blessing on the nobles of this land, and as a Mormon, prayed for BRIGHAM YOUNG, as a chosen prophet of the Lord, there was nothing in his petition which was at all peculiar, or that distinguished it from that of any orthodox sect in the country. Another hymn having been sung, the Declaration of Independence was read by President W. H. MILES, of New-York; and then, after an appropriate anthem, Judge APPLEBY, formerly of Utah, and now editor of the *Mormon*, in this City, delivered an address.

He said he was happy to meet the audience, or congregation, as he called them, on such an auspicious occasion. They were assembled to celebrate the Day of Independence, and to enjoy themselves, and as he had been called upon to address them he would endeavor to give, as concisely as he could, the views of the Latter Day Saints, in reference to the "day we celebrate;" also of the American Constitution and the laws of America, for they entertained peculiar views with regard to them. And when he said *our* views—the views of the Mormons—he meant those Saints who were Americans. For he claimed that all the leaders in the Mormon Church, in this country, with one exception, were Americans, and that one exception was Mr. TAYLOR, a Canadian. In Utah, it was true, there were thousands of foreigners, though the majority of them were naturalized, and they were all loyal, as far as he knew.

They celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, when our fathers threw off the galling chains of tyranny and oppression, and wrested themselves free before all the nations of the earth. There were descendants of these veterans among them then. I (said the speaker) am one of them. (A Voice—"Here's another.") We are willing with our life's blood to uphold and protect that Declaration and the Constitution from all sacrilegious hands.

Judge APPLEBY proceeded to state the views of the Latter-Day Saints in regard to the United States and the Constitution. We believe, he said, America to be the land of freedom, chosen by God himself as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and that it is His will that never through the fault of all coming ages shall any king or emperor rule over us.

Thus far, the speaker, in an address consonant to the occasion, had said nothing to which the most conscientious or least patriotic, could object; but our reporter, who has not read the book of Mormon, (his inquiry into the peculiarities of modern sectarianism having as yet, got no further than the tenets of the Shakers,) was in a few moments petrified with astonishment. Judge APPLEBY proceeded to remark:

We believe that three nations of men have inhabited this Continent. 1st, The Jerudites, who came here direct from the Tower of Babel, on the dispersion of the people at the confusion of tongues. The present race of Indians are a remnant of the Jerudites. They inhabited the land for many hundred years, cultivated and rendered it fruitful; but they sinned, and God caused them to decline, so that the Nephites easily took possession of the Continent. The Nephites came to America in the time of Zedekiah, 600 years before Christ. They were a branch of the House of Israel.

There being no clams within reach, our reporter took a long breath and a cracker. He wishes it to be understood that he believes in the Collins and Cunard lines; trusts that the *Great Eastern* may come to New-York; thinks the Atlantic Telegraph may succeed, but in the present depression of the money market, is not prepared to bet a straw hat one way or the other about it. But he has some doubts about such an early navigation of the Atlantic as the time of the Jerudites would imply. Unless, indeed, they borrowed Noah's Ark, which he is not prepared to deny.

Judge APPLEBY continued:

The Nephites brought with them the laws of the Jews up to the time of Jeremiah. They were observers of all the Jewish laws. They lived long in the land and received a visit from our Saviour Jesus Christ himself, who came here after his resurrection, and landed on the South American Continent. The elements were convulsed while he was here. Rocks were rent and mountains were overthrown. He chose twelve Apostles and organized his Church here. That Church, after the lapse of four hundred years, so declined in sin that when the Anglo-Saxons came here, there were only two men left alive—so great was the punishment of God. Yet arts and sciences flourished under them, and we find now the remains of their splendid edifices, their temples and towers, their pyramids and palaces, in Yucatan, in Chiapas, in Guatemala.

The Anglo-Saxons came, next and thirdly. They came with COLUMBUS——

Here our reporter fell back upon the grass, and though a Rechabite, who had never tasted a glass of wine from his infancy, feebly called for the faintest taste of brandy.

——"Came with COLUMBUS," continued the speaker, "and peopled the land with Anglo-Saxons. The Mormons believed that COLUMBUS himself was inspired to come to this land by God himself, to take the land from those who would not serve the God of Heaven.

The Anglo Saxons came here oppressed by British tyranny, and the Mormons believed that God worked in them to set up a Government of which the Lord should be Jesus Christ. As he (the speaker) before remarked, God relied on the Americans to make this country an asylum for every land.

In process of time the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and where (said the Judge) is the son with a feeling of patriotism in his bosom who does not cry, Shall ever that noble instrument be trampled in the dust? The sentiment of every Latter-Day Saint is to defend that Declaration, to defend that Constitution, to defend the banner of the stars and stripes, which now extends its folds above us on this our festive occasion.

And a great deal more to the same effect. Judge APPLEBY said, claiming for Mormons a share of patriotism as large as any other class of citizens could claim. The Mormons, he said, reverenced the laws, but they were badly administered. The pen that wrote the Declaration of Independence was literally guided by the Lord of Hosts; and it was as sacred a document as any that ever came from Heaven. It cost the blood of their ancient sires, and it was dear to their free sons. The Mormons believed that WASHINGTON was inspired by the God of Battles, who led him forth to victory, to carry out designs devised in Heaven a thousand years before. But in the days of WASHINGTON, the law was administered justly. You could not find then, in the halls of legislation, the trickery, jugglery, chicanery and truckling for the purpose of getting office, or securing government patronage, that we see now. The Mormons did not believe the laws were in fault, but there had been a deterioration in judges, legislators, presidents, &c. In ancient times, money did not make the man, but it did now. In vanity and pomposity no time was so great as the present. Now parties reign, and mobs take the law into their own hands and no punishment can reach them.. Was it so in the days of our fathers? No. But this does not affect the Constitution. America, with all thy faults, we, the Mormons, love thee still. The time would come when the Latter Day Saints would be the only people that would uphold the Constitution, for distraction would come and the North and the South would be divided.

And very much more to the same effect. After which "The Star Spangled Banner" was well sung by Brother HALL from Utah. Then Brother MACKINTOSH, himself a Scotchman, gave the views of foreigners on America and the Constitution. He considered the principal evil which the country had at present to contend with was the course pursued by the velvet-lipped gentry, who when they left office did not know where to get the next dime to bless themselves with, and so went on their knees and performed the usual functions of Boksputties to preserve them selves in office, or get reappointed. Mr. MACKINTOSH was severely sarcastic, but, in view of many abuses, scarcely unjust. He rather amused our reporter by his way of getting around BRIGHAM YOUNG's assumption of supreme authority. BRIGHAM YOUNG, he observed, the Gentiles say is to be King over us. But the Book of Mormon says there shan't be a King in this land, and so that sets that question at rest, as far as we are concerned.

After Mr. MACKINTOSH had retired, Mr. CHAS. R. SAVAGE, the director of the band and leader of the choir, and a right good fellow, withal, sung the "Mormon creed," a sort of medley, half secular, half religious, and wholly funny, which jogged nimbly to the tune of "The days when we went Gipsying, a long time ago:"

The Mormon creed I'll now explain,
Which you shall quickly learn,
'Tis keep to your own business,
And that's no small concern;
For all the people in the world,
That I have ever known,
Are apt to mind the Mormon creed,
And never mind their own.

Chorus—So let me mind the Mormon creed,
And then we all shall thrive;
Shall hide a multitude of sins,
And save our souls alive.

The Mormons oft forget their creed,
Although it is so plain,
And meddle where they have no need,
And cause much grief and pain.
Wheras, if they would only heed
The Spirit's warning voice,
They'd find it is the only plan
That's worthy of their choice.

Chorus—So let us mind, &c.

The Mormon creed is built upon
The Rock of Ages sure,
With Prophets and Apostles, too,
It ever shall endure.
And all the systems of the day
Shall melt into the air,
And all the evils sin has caused,
King Jesus will repair.

Chorus—So let us mind, &c.

The next proceeding was dinner, and a very good proceeding it was. The Mormon ladies, (most of them single, and our reporter wished for some of their sakes that he was an unmarried man,) had prepared such a feast. If any picnic ever differed from this Mormon picnic, it was because it was n't half so good. Why, here were joints by the dozen, roast, baked, and boiled. And such pies and puddings, and cakes, and such cups of tea served by such fair hands! Oh, Connecticut. After all, things of Yankee raising ain't bad. Did n't our reporter absorb that ham and beef and mutton and pickles and pie? Did n't he invigorate himself by many cups of tea, sweetened by the hands of Mormon damsels? Did n't he recline upon the vigorous grass, sodden with many days' rain, and wish himself always at a Mormon picnic?

But beef, mutton, ham, pickles, and pies cannot endure forever, and in due time the toasts came, drank to delicious lemonade, for the Mormons set their faces, down to their very beards, against liquor. The toasts were given by Judge APPLEBY in the following order, Mr. SAVAGE and well-selected music intervening.

I. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the great and good. The Father of his country, raised up and protected by Heaven, to fight her battles, and lead her armies to victory and conquest.

II. THOMAS JEFFERSON, the Framer of the Declaration of Independence, inspired by the God of Liberty and Justice, to guide the pen that wrote the sacred instrument that made our fathers free.

III. The Constitution of the United States, a revelation from God to man, given by the inspiration of Heaven to our Fathers,—may they ever protect it.

IV. The Constitution and Laws of the United States, the terror of despots, the wonder of the world, the pride of freemen, the boast of Columbia's sons, when administered according to their spirit and letter.

V. UTAH, in the mountains, the child of Uncle Sam, now a woman with quite a large family. May she soon change her name to the State of Deseret, her officers be of her own choosing, and take her position alongside of her sisters.

VI. BRIGHAM YOUNG, the prophet and Hon of the Lord, the friend of right and the oppressed, the defender of the weak, God's target, a terror to evil doers; the saints know his voice, and when he roars all the small beasts of the jungle tremble.

VII. The Saints of the Latter Day, called Mormons: that much decried and persecuted people: their leaders the sons of revolutionary sires, the friends of right, the lovers of their country, supporters and defenders of the Constitution and Laws. Although aspiring demagogues and political cliques could fain trample these laws into the dust, the Saints will uphold, support and defend them with their lives' blood from all sacrilegious hands.

The sun declining in the Western horizon, and being near touching it, the dinner being ended and the toasts disposed of, the word was given to leave the Island and set sail. In little more than an hour, the sun having sunk in the meantime, the party had reached the pier at South Norwalk, and our Gentile reporter had been greeted with a cordial farewell shake of the hand by all the saints.

If any reader supposes that these Mormons, in their excursion on Saturday, were not as other people, he is largely mistaken. Or if they were different, (we speak not, of course, of their peculiarities of creed) it was because of their total sobriety. No word, no action, that the most fastidious could reprehend did our reporter notice. He found them and left them a frank, good-hearted, merry, admirable company, and he will have no objection whatever to spend the next Fourth of July with them on the same Island, with just such a clam-bake, just such ham and beef, and mutton, and pies and cakes, and just such tea and lemonade, and just such ladies (he hopes many of them may be married then) to serve it out. Always excepting what relates to polygamy (which is only practised in Utah) the Jedurites and the Nephites, and the Saviour's coming here after his resurrection, and COLUMBUS bringing *Anglo Saxons* here, instead of Spaniards and Italians,—always excepting these trifling aberrations of history, in which he does not believe, he will speak not one word unfavorable to the Mormons as long as he lives. Here's for another clam-bake on Nauvoo Island.

THE ST. LAWRENCE DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Montreal—Two Hundred Bodies Recovered—Revolting Incidents.

From the Montreal Argus, July 3.

At 10 o'clock last night the steamer *Alliance*, with the Coroner and Jury on board, returned from the wreck of the *Montreal*. The *Alliance* brought down twenty-five bodies. One of these has been identified as JOHN MCGAVIN, a passenger by the *John McKenzie*. The remains of one of the victims, almost entirely calcined, has also arrived by this steamer.

The River Police brought down from Cape Rouge last evening, four bodies. Another body was picked up by a pilot off Beauport. One by a timber tower, and one by the captain of a ship, at Lampson's booms. Total, 7.

When the *Alliance* left Cape Rouge, three more bodies were reported on the beach. The corpses are now beginning to rise and float about the wreck.

RECAPITULATION AS TO LOST.

Number of bodies previously reported found.....	168
Found yesterday.....	32
Total to this time.....	200

From the Gazette.

Boats manned by crimps and other ruffians were all Saturday, Sunday and Monday prowling around the wreck, robbing the dead, and carrying off the effects which were found afloat or cast ashore. No man interposed to put a stop to this disgraceful proceeding. Men were seen to draw up dead bodies, plunder their pockets, and drop them again into the river. Bodies brought down on Monday from the wreck reached Quebec with their pockets turned inside out, and the contents gone. A Mr. LEDYARD was seen at the counter of O'Neill's Hotel, ere starting, to put his pocket book, containing a large amount, into his breast-pocket; yet, when his body was found not a dollar remained. Another young man, who lost his mother, informed me that she had in her bosom, a short time before she leaped overboard, a small sum of money in Quebec bank bills. When he found her body lying amongst the dead, her dress had been torn open, and the money was gone. One widow told me her husband had a large amount about his person ere his death, but, when the body was brought in all was gone. Poor NICHOLSON, a young man who had twice gone up to the wreck on foot to seek the body of his father, told me that he had 300 sovereigns about his person. He begged of the people in the boats, time after time, to take him out with them to the wreck to search for the body, but none would do it. They seemed as ghouls over the dead—as their legitimate prey, like vultures over carrion. He returned to Quebec, and begged the Coroner to send some persons up with authority to prevent the wholesale plunder going on.

On the Queen's wharf, under the boat-house, lay 20 dead bodies. Among them were some Canadians and Norwegians, but nearly all were Scotch passengers by the *Mackenzie*. A woman came in, dressed in black, sobbing as if her heart would break, searching for a lost one. She passed the first four or five, murmuring "it's no him, it's no him." Then she stopped—a dreadful change came over her face, an eager, maddened look, her sobs suddenly ceased, she drew herself up to her full height, a piercing shriek burst from her lips and she fell prostrate over the body of her child, screaming "My babe, my Willie! my babe, my Willie!" The by-standers stooped and raised her; she held the body of her child in her arms, convulsively clasped to her bosom, and kissed the pale, cold face again and again, calling out "Speak to me, Willie, speak." This was the only one of her family, five in number, which she discovered in her search among the dead. Three children and her husband were missing still. There was scarce an eye in the room that was not moistened with a tear.

After this melancholy scene of recognizing the dead in this shed was over, the Coroner stated that ere he proceeded to the shed on the adjoining wharf, he would cause those identified to be searched and buried. This work occupied several hours. I expected to see the jury present, but they were not. The Coroner and his clerk alone superintended the proceeding, and the scene was shocking and disgraceful beyond expression. I will endeavor to describe it. A man named O'NEILL, keeper of a sailor's boarding house, acted as Coroner's deputy, or in some such capacity in the business. He stood by, apparently the worse of liquor, with a cigar in his mouth, his sleeves turned up, and a knife in his hand to cut the pockets or clothes in order to facilitate the search; and as the dead are brought before him for examination, he made them subjects of his vulgar, heartless, ribald wit. For instance, when the first body was brought before him that I saw, he said, with a laugh, "There, lie quiet now, my man. I will not hurt you for the world." As he turned over the body he found some tobacco, and drew it from his pocket. "A man fond of tobacco, this fellow—don't hurt his neck." And he looked round for and received from his myrmidons and the police smiles approving of his wondrous coolness, and the pungency of his wit.

The next being brought forward, he spoke in a tone of mock pity: "This is a foreigner in a strange land—don't ill use him, lads;" and then, roughly, "Come, carpenter, go ahead and nail the b——r up." Over the next: "This is a Canadian—take care of him." The next was a female, and he said, in a mocking tone, "This is a lady—handle her carefully; she is delicate." Shortly after, another poor fellow was pulled out, and this brute calls out, "This fellow is not recognized, Coroner."

The Coroner—Does any one know this man?

The Captain of the Mackenzie—This man came aboard my ship to entice sailors away; I ordered him off, but it seems he got aboard the steamer.

O'Neill—Yes, this is a d—d cringe. We boarding-house keepers pay such chaps five shillings a head for getting us boarders; he made nothing by this operation; we need not search him; he will have nothing on him but a revolver, a knife, or a chew of tobacco.

Coroner—I suppose he is what you call a hard case, *O'Neill*—Yes.

At this there was a general laugh in the official circle, the Coroner joining. But these details are too disgusting to give at greater length.

One man told me he saw the Captain of the *Montreal* strike a woman, MARGARET DICKSON, on the fingers, as seeking for safety she grasped the jolly-boat in which he saved himself. She sank then, but was afterwards rescued by a man who was more compassionate, with less responsibility. It is generally esteemed the duty of a ship-master to save the lives of the passengers entrusted to him at any necessary peril of his own. Viewed in this light the act was a dastardly one, by which Captain RUDOLPH disgraced his manhood.

A pugnacious letter is addressed to the Montreal *Gazette*, by J. WILSON, owner of the *Montreal*, who felt aggrieved at certain comments of that paper. He says:

"Having taken the entire responsibility of picking up the dead and bringing them to Quebec, I had no time to attend to the infamous articles which have appeared in your paper in relation to the *Montreal*—nor will I notice them now, for I presume the Coroner's Jury are the proper parties to give to the world in their verdict the whole facts. I have, however, just seen your issue of this morning, wherein you say, 'that as a proof that the owners knew the dangerous state of their boat, a request was made to an office in Montreal for a special fire risk, which was declined.' I quote the above from memory, which may not be the exact words, but you have conveyed to your readers the impression that I knew the boat was dangerous, and wanted a fire policy to cover it. Now, Sir, allow me to tell you that you have published an atrocious falsehood. I never, either directly or indirectly, applied for one penny, or any other sum of money to any Assurance office in Canada, either Marine or Fire. If I had thought the boat dangerous I could have insured with any good office in Quebec, and was requested by several of the agents to do so, but declined. The boat was mortgaged for exactly one-half of her cost, and did not know that even that was insured till Saturday. I am perfectly convinced that you are prompted by some infernal scoundrel who has some grudge to satisfy, and I demand as a matter of justice that you insert this in your next number. As to your former assertions about the boat, they are equally unfounded; but, as I have said before, the Coroner's Jury will attend to that. You also ought to know that nearly all insurance upon steamboats is only for fire. People in Quebec, at all events, know to their cost, that one-half of the Marine Assurance offices are mere swindlers, and if any Western office, as you say, inspected the boat, it was certainly without my knowledge or consent.

Your obedient servant,
J. WILSON.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 30, 1857."

The *Gazette* says in reply: We publish elsewhere to-day, a very angry letter from Mr. J. WILSON, owner of the ill-fated, steamer *Montreal*. We are neither surprised nor moved by Mr. WILSON's strong language. The statements respecting the steamer which we felt it our duty to make public, were of a very grave character, and Mr. WILSON would have been less careful of his good repute than he should be, if he had not felt now deeply they affected him, while they remained unrefuted. But as those statements were not lightly put forth at first, so we are not now prepared to say that we regret having published them. We spoke upon the direct authority of the best witnesses in the case, from no idle rumor on the street.

The Quebec Chronicle says:

The friends of the deceased may be somewhat consoled on hearing that, thanks to the philanthropy of Mr. BUCHANAN, Chief Emigrant Agent, all the bodies recovered have been decently buried. The Scotch emigrants from the *John McKenzie*, are all laid in one grave, at Mount Hermon Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. COOK and the officers of the St. Andrew's Societies of Quebec and Montreal were in constant attendance, while the dead were being coffined. The acting Mayor was also present, and made arrangements for the interment of Roman Catholics. On the persons of many of the victims were found sums of money; one woman examined yesterday, had not identified, had £35 in gold in her pocket. The passengers by the *John McKenzie* were all in good circumstances, and, it is said, drew as much as £10,000 out of the banks on their arrival here. If this be the case, the report that the deceased have been plundered since taken out of the water, may be correct.

FROM KANSAS.

More Trouble at Leavenworth City—James Lyle, County Recorder, Killed—Serious Riot Threatened.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The election to fill vacancies in the City Council was held on Monday the 29th inst. The forenoon passed off as quietly as at any ordinary election in the towns of the east, and no apprehension was felt of any disturbance during the day. Soon after dinner, JAMES LYLE, County Recorder, and Probate Clerk, gave to a German a Pro-Slavery ticket, which the German tore up and threw upon the ground. Whereupon LYLE began to abuse the German. J. M. MITCHELL, a noted character, and last year a Pro-Slavery man, interfered on the side of the German, and ELI MOORE Pro-Slavery, and a Free-State man named HALLER, joined in the altercation, high words passed and knives and revolvers were drawn—five or six shots were exchanged and LYLE fell stabbed through the heart, expiring almost instantly, the knife entering his back between the left shoulder and the spine. Although a great many persons were in the immediate vicinity no one was injured by the firing except a bystander, slightly in the elbow.

It was supposed that HALLER struck the fatal blow, and he was soon arrested, standing on the street near by. MITCHELL was also arrested.

LYLE took an active part in driving the Free-State men out of Leavenworth last year. He was a young man, and recently arrived—his wife being at the time absent from the city.

HALLER was one of those who were driven out, being broken up in a good business, and losing all his property—and it is charged that the murder was premeditated, and perpetrated on account of the old troubles.

HENDERSON, of the *Journal*, addressed the excited crowd in an inflammatory speech, and there was a manifest determination on the part of the friends of LYLE to lynch HALLER at once—from which they were only deterred by the superior number of armed citizens who thronged the streets, determined at all hazards to sustain the authorities.

A messenger was immediately sent to Judge LECOMPTE to come over and examine the matter. But it was openly declared that HALLER should be hung before sunrise. When the steamer left, at 8½ P. M., all was quiet in the city but the friends of LYLE—HENDERSON, MURPHY, MOSS, BROWN and others—maddened with liquor, were endeavoring to excite a riot, assistance had been summoned by them from Delaware, Weston and other points in order to lynch HALLER, and it is more than probable that the attempt has ere this been made. But it would certainly be unsuccessful, and result in a scene of bloodshed unequalled by any tragedy yet enacted in Kansas—the citizens being completely organized under the direction of the Mayor, with orders that no gatherings would be allowed in the streets after dark.

The next intelligence from KANSAS, will, I fear, beyond doubt, bring tidings of riot and murder.

There was no desire on the part of the Free State men to release HALLER, but a firm determination that he should have a fair and impartial trial.

VIATOR.

THE WHEAT CROP—APPEARANCE OF THE WEEVIL.—We regret to learn from a gentleman of Caledonia, Livingston Co., that the wheat midge, or weevil, as it is commonly called, has made its appearance up the valley, and it is very probable that it may be found in our own immediate vicinity if looked for.

Our informant states that the first he saw of the insects was on Thursday evening last. While writing by an open window several of them came in, attracted by the light, and dropped upon the paper he was using. At first he was inclined to doubt the identity of his unwelcome visitors, and accordingly imprisoned some of them until the next morning, when he committed them to the test of microscopic observation, and his fears were confirmed.

He then proceeded to a clover-field upon which wheat was raised last year, and, parting the thick growth, was rewarded by discovering them in myriads rising in the air and clustered about the roots of the plants. Subsequently our friend saw the pestilential creatures rising in vast numbers and crossing the road from the clover-field to his wheat-field opposite, and on inspecting the latter, ascertained that the grain was already suffering from their ravages. Other farmers in the neighborhood, having their attention called to the subject, instituted similar investigations and made the same discoveries. Our informant, who is a gentleman of close observation and large experience, is of opinion that the ravages of the weevil will be found more destructive the present year than in any year that has preceded it.—*Rochester American, June 30.*

A dreadful death is mentioned in the Rochester papers. A man named JAMES EARWOOD, a native of England, aged 50, has for three years resided in Exchange street, a little south of the Genesee Valley Railroad depot, where he followed the business of weaving rag carpets, but was not seen for several days until his door was broken open and his body lying with the face buried in the pillow, and resting on the chest and knees. The corpse was in an advanced stage of decomposition,—the floor covered with bloody serum,—the air of the room almost insufferable from the stench, and the head and neck covered with a mass of living corruption. The body was swollen and black from distention and the gas of decomposition. There was no discernable signs of violence, and the presumption is that he died from one of the fits to which he was subject, though it is possible that he died from poison. It was the opinion of the physicians that nothing could be gained by any further examination, as the decomposition was so far advanced as to destroy probably all *post-mortem* signs.

Mr. WALTER ROCKFELLOW, of Montgomery, Orange County, while engaged in laying a stone wall, on Saturday last, was bitten by a snake known as the "Pilot." Mr. R. applied the wound to his mouth to suck out the poison, and the impregnated saliva entered his decayed teeth. His recovery is considered almost hopeless.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXVI FOR JULY.
CONTENTS:

ARTICLE I. Life and Works of John Adams.
II. Mechanism of Vital Actions.
III. Present Geography of Palestine.
IV. Sacred Latin Poetry.
V. Greek Proverbs.
VI. Trees and their Uses.
VII. Maven's Archæology of the United States.
VIII. The Imagination in Mathematics.
IX. Turnbull's Life Pictures.
X. Critical Notices.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly in numbers of nearly three hundred pages, at five dollars a year. This *Review* is to America what the Edinburgh and Quarterly are to Great Britain, and its editors and contributors have always been amongst the best writers in our country. Every effort will be made on the part of editor and publishers to continue the *Review* what it has always been—an honor to American literature. A new volume commences with this number.

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THE NEW-YORK ENGINEER, MACHINISTS' AND IRON-FOUNDERS' JOURNAL, for July, is now ready. JOHN HILLYER,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS IN all parts of America for a most popular institution; a fortune can be made by depositing (weekly or monthly) $1; each deposit can obtain a premium of from $5,000 to $25; there are 4,500 premiums to be divided monthly or quarterly and in due time, less all money will be refunded but probably doubled, quadrupled and over. Circulars containing particulars will be sent in a few days by addressing POPULAR BANK, New-York.

FIRE COMPANIES INTENDING TO PARTICIPATE in the reception of Metamora Hose Co., No 29, on their return from Albany, will assemble in the Park THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

The line will be formed at that hour precisely.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Assistant Engineer, Marshal.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No 2,282 Post-Office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Third night of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY, July 6,
when will be presented Donizetti's favorite Opera, in 3 acts,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
for positively this night only.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLLETTI, and ARNOLDI
in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....50
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....25c Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Proprietor.....T. W. Meishan.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Chanfrau.
Admission.....25 Cents.
Orchestra Seats.....50 Cents.
MONDAY, July 6th, 1857.
The entertainments will commence with the romantic Drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
With the original music.
Don Cæsar de Bazan.....Mr. Chanfrau
Maritana.....Mrs. Howard
To be followed by the musical comedy of
LE CHALET.
Lisette.....Mrs. C. Howard
Netz Teick.....Mr. Seymour
To conclude with
MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.
Principal characters by Mr Harry Hall and others.
☞ Will be produced, on Wednesday, the new local extravaganza, by Charles Gaylor, entitled
OLYMPIANA!
in which will be presented many novel, musical and other effects, and altogether new points of attraction.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
MONDAY EVENING, July 6, 1857,
First appearance of
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA, AS
LA SYLPHIDE.
A character in which her peculiar ladylike grace gained for her an artistic throne in the capitals of Europe.
The excellent Vaudeville Company, composed of Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Mr. Thos. Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in the laughable petite comedy of
BACHELOR'S TORMENTS.
Tuesday—The wonderful Ravels, BIANCO and other entertainments.
Wednesday—Signorina Theresa Rolla and the Vaudeville Company.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance to commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
SECOND WEEK.
The unprecedented success of the OLYMPIC has encouraged the management to make several new engagements, particulars of which will be given in the course of the week.
A Grand Bill is offered for to-night.
MONDAY, July 6, 1857.
To commence with the musical drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar.....Mr. Chanfrau
Maritana, with songs.....Mrs. C. Howard
To be followed by the operetta of
LE CHALET.
Lisette, with songs.....Mrs. C. Howard
To conclude with
MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.
Felix Huffy.....Harry Hall
Almost ready, the local extravaganza of
OLYMPIANA!

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On MONDAY EVENING, July 6,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will appear in her great character of MARGARET ELMORE, in Knowles' beautiful five-act play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
To conclude with the popular farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1857,
The Magnificent spect

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS *Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of the Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs: full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous matter.

Copies—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, late Secretary of State, was found dead in his room on Saturday, the 4th. The cause of his death is not yet determined, and he appeared to be in his usual good health in the morning. It is expected that his funeral will take place at Albany, on Wednesday, on which occasion there will be a military display.

The steamship *Lebanon*, from Havre on the 23d of June, with news from the Continent three days later than that brought by the *Niagara* at Halifax, arrived at this port yesterday. The commercial news from London is to the 20th, and from Paris to the 22d. The *Lebanon* brings a full report of the debate in the British Parliament on the bombardment of Greytown, a telegraphic notice of which was brought by the *Niagara*. Otherwise there is no news of importance.

The Collins steamship *Columbia* also arrived last night, but her news was received too late for command. She left Liverpool on the 24th.

The Mail Steamer *Cahawba*, with later news from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Spanish troops had been disembarked from the squadron, whose arrival at Havana we have already announced. No mention is made, in official quarters, of the expected invasion of Mexico—or where, if ever, it will take place. Our correspondent says that popular opinion in the Island does not implicate General CONCHA in the slave-trade, as alleged against him by the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*. If, however, the Captain General has not shared in the plunder, his brother officers have certainly done so. The trade is still prosecuted as briskly as ever.

The City,—particularly that portion of it embraced within the Sixth Ward,—has been in a state of riot since Saturday morning. An organized gang of ruffians, residing in and about Mulberry-street, and known as the "Roach Guards," began an affray which has ended in the loss of six lives and the wounding of over one hundred men. They began by making an onslaught, with knives and pistols, upon the Metropolitan Policemen, who were on duty near the Bowery Theatre. The officers were forced to fly. The same gang, being reinforced, assailed the drinking saloon No. 40 Bowery, the fixtures of which they demolished after assaulting the inmates, whom they suspected of being members of another antagonistic Clnb, known as the "Atlantic Gnards." By great exertions on the part of the police, and private citizens who aided the police, this difficulty was temporarily quelled, bnt not until nearly a dozen persons had been more or less injured by bludgeons and pistol balls. The riot broke out afresh later in the day, and with such violence that the police in attempting to suppress it were badly beaten; being assailed from the house-tops and windows all along Bayard and Mulberry streets, where the rival "Gnards" were met, fighting from behind barricades. Fire arms were brought into requisition by the rioters, six of whom were killed and seventy or eighty wounded. Not any of the police were killed bnt one, a special officer, named JENKINS is lying at the City Hospital, mortally wounded, it is feared. Some others, it is thought, will die of their injuries. The fight was ended about nightfall—about the time that three regiments were called out to maintain order. Comparative quiet reigned the remainder of the night. A large nnmber of the rioters were captured by the Police.

Elsewhere the day was celebrated in a spirited manner, with the usual accompaniments of military parades, civic processions, orations and fireworks. A fatal accident, as we learn by telegraph, occurred in Boston during the pyrotechnic display. The mortar used in projecting shell-rockets and other fireworks, accidently exploded, killing and wounding several citizens, among them GEORGE F. TEWKESBURY, Esq., formerly harbor master. This sad disaster abruptly terminated the display.

On Sunday there was not mnch fighting until near seven o'clock, when a riot broke ont in Centre and Anthony streets, in which sticks stonss, bricks from the chimneys of the houses, and guns and pistols were freely used, and with effect. Nine men were seriously wounded, and taken to the City Hospital. Finally the military were marched up and down through the Ward, and the rioters dispersed. There were lesser riots in other parts of the city. In Bayard-street barricades were again erected, but after the military appeared, they were removed without violence. At midnight all was quiet, and only one regiment was to remain under arms until morning.

Otherwise and elsewhere the celebration of the National Independence was as quiet as usnal. The weather was damp and dirty. There was less explosion of fireworks in the City and suburbs than for several years before, owing, it was said, to the very high prices charged. There was no display of fireworks at the City Hall or in the Parks.

Seguine's Point, on the 4th of July, was profoundly tranquil. Captain WALLING and the Metropolitan force under his command were, nevertheless, on the watch, and were fully prepared at all points to meet any disturbance that might take place.

Death of William L. Marcy.

A brief telegraphic announcement conveys to us the intelligence of the sndden death of one of the most eminent statesmen of New-York. WILLIAM L. MARCY was found dead in his room, in Ballston, on the morning of the Fourth, to which he had retired apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health. The news will be received with a profonnd feeling of regret throughout the country, for, although he had always been a strict party man, his ability and integrity had won for him the confidence and esteem of all parties.

Mr. MARCY was born in the town of Stowbridge, Worcester County, Mass., in 1786, and he was nearly seventy-two years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at Brown University in Rhode Island, in 1808, and shortly removed to Troy, in this State, where he began the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and soon identified himself with the political fortunes of the Democratic Party, of which he has been an unwavering adherent. During the last war with Great Britain he tendered his services to Governor TOMPKINS, and served with distinction in the State Militia on the frontier. In 1816 he was appointed Recorder of the city of Troy, his first political office; but, from this place he was removed in 1818, on account of his opposition to Gov. CLINTON. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State in 1821, and Comptroller in 1823, when he removed to Albany, which has been his permanent residence ever since, and where he became one of the most influential members of the so-called "Regency." In the year 1829 he was appointed one of the associate Jndges of the Snpreme Court, but resigned his seat on the Bench on his election to the United States Senate in 1831. This place he also resigned on taking the oath of office as Governor of this State in January, 1833. He was twice reëlected Governor, bnt was defeated on a fourth nomination by Mr. SEWARD, in 1838. From this time until the election of Mr. POLK he filled no political office, bnt on the accession of Mr. POLK to the Presidency he accepted the post of Secretary of War and discharged its duties with distinguished ability. It was during his administration of the affairs of the Department that the war with Mexico occurred. On the accession of General TAYLOR to the Presidency, Mr. MARCY again retired to private life, from which he was called to fill the post of Secretary of State during the Administration of President PIERCE. His conduct in this trying position gained the respect of all parties, his management of the many difficult and perplexing questions arising ont of our relations with Great Britain in the Central American affair, was distinguished by firmness and patriotism, while it was believed that his strong conservative tendencies saved the country from many domestic dangers which the less discreet members of the Administration might have plunged ns into the midst of. On his last retirement from office he was honored with an invitation to a public dinner from the citizens of Baltimore and of Philadelphia, both of which he declined, and there had been a movement among the merchants of this City to present him a testimonial of their esteem. Bnt Mr. MARCY was averse to such demonstrations. He was scholarly in his habits, fond of old books, and, in his manners abrupt even to rudeness. Simple and unostentatious in his tastes, he was always ready to retire to the quiet of private life. Since his return from Washington he had been preparing to go to Europe, and had gone to Ballston to remain until he was ready to leave. Mr. MARCY was large in person, of a naturally strong and healthy constitution, and apparently still vigorous and hearty when he was struck down. He married a daughter of the late BENJAMIN KNOWER, of Albany, who survives him.

Rows on the Fourth.

It was expecting too mnch to imagine that the prowling ruffians who infest this City should not avail themselves of the disorganized condition of our Police force to create a disturbance on the Fourth. It requires the utmost care and diligence, even at the best of times, to keep the ruffianly part of onr population in order; bnt they are as reckless as hungry wolves when they have any reason to believe that they will be permitted to indulge in their savage propensities; and, knowing that Mayor WOOD had disbanded his illegal police, while the new force was but imperfectly organized, these ruffians emerged from their dens like a horde of wild beasts and disgraced our City and defiled our national holiday by their heathenish orgies. Two rival organizations of ruffians, composed of the very lowest class of our inhabitants, and living in the vilest portion of the City, rushed from their foul dens and hiding places and commenced an attack npon each other, like a couple of clans of cannibals in one of the islands of the Pacific.

The result of this disgraceful row has been mnch more tragical than has usnally been the case with similar mobs. Six men have certainly been killed, more than fifty have been badly wounded, and among those that were seriously hnrt were some members of the Metropolitan Police. Among the prisoners taken, it is reported that there are some of the members of the old Police, many of whom are suspected of having done a good deal towards inciting the row.

While the Mayor and the Governor of the State were hob-nobbing at General SANDFORD'S, and making complimentary speeches at each other, in another part of the City a parcel of rowdies were barricading the streets and murdering each other on a large scale. The cause of this disgraceful row must be laid directly at the door of the Mayor, whose disorganizing and reckless opposition to the laws of the State, cannot bnt have had its effect upon the minds of the baser part of onr population; and the disbanding of the old Police, on the eve of the Fourth, was, in itself, sufficient to incite a mob. Bnt the conduct of the Mayor does not palliate, in any degree, the inefficient conduct of the Metropolitan Police, who, as far as we can learn, acted in a manner little calculated to win the confidence of the public in the ability of the Superintendent of the Department. The Mayor had kept his Police force under the old organization, in defiance of the law, and disbanded them to suit his own purposes and convenience; bnt there was no reason why the new Commissioners should have neglected to organize their forces, so that they could be relied on at a moment's notice. There does not appear, however, to have been any lack of men snbject to the order of the Superintendent, or his Depnty, bnt only a woful lack of discretion in employing them. To send a force of twenty-five men to disperse a mob composed of two or three hundred desperate ruffians was like attempting to extinguish a conflagration with a watering-pot. The Depnty-Snperintendent retained a reserve corps of fifty men at his office, in White-street, bnt a very short distance from the scene of the disorder, instead of sending all his available force to stop the row at once.

Disgraceful as this riot is to the character of our City, there is nothing in the character of it that need in any way alarm the most timid. A careful attention to the facts will show that it was a purely local fend existing between rival bodies of rowdies, composed, on one side of the very vilest denizens of the most disreputable quarter of the City, and, on the other, of young ruffians who never neglect an opportnnity to exercise their superabundant animal ferocity. A sufficiently strong detachment of policemen at the ontset to take the ringleaders into custody, would have completely quelled the riot, and a few broken heads would have been the end of the matter. Bnt, we trust that the Board of Commissioners will profit by their first experience in an attempt to preserve the peace of the City, and that the first serious riot under their administration will also prove the last. They will need be very active hereafter to obliterate the recollection of Saturday's disturbances.

Mutiny in the Native East Indian Army.

The Bombay and Calcutta papers, received by late mails, contain accounts of a mutiny which, breaking out in the 19th regiment of native infantry in Bengal, was spreading like an epidemic through the native cantonments of the British Army in Northern India. The mutiny began in February at Barrackpore—a large military village and a seat of the Governor General, near Calcntta. It is a strange fact that this place, in the immediate vicinity of the capital of India, where the resnlts of European civilization and enterprise are more apparent than in any other part of Hindostan, has become famous for mutinies. It was at Barrackpore, in 1824, that the 47th regiment of native infantry broke into open revolt, and refused to lay down their arms at the order of the Commander-in-Chief. It was here that the recent mntinous spirit appeared among the Sepoys who compose the 19th regiment of the native Army of Bengal. They refused to load their muskets with a new cartridge, on the pretext that one end of the cartridge had been greased with bullock's fat—which is an abomination to the superstitious Hindoo. The Government directed an inquiry, and found (what it ought to have known before) that the contractor who furnished the cartridges had indeed used bullock's fat, instead of the mutton fat which had been ordered. It did not avail with the sepoys that the end of the cartridge to be bitten off in loading, was not the greased end. To compel them to touch the cartridge, which was in any part contaminated with the fat of a bullock, was an insult to their caste; to which, as they reverence their religion, they would not snbmit. The new cartridges were, therefore, withdrawn and others snbstituted.

Bnt the mntinous spirit, thus dallied with, gathered strength and assurance. The paper of the second cartridges did not please the suspicions Sepoys. They complained that, when burnt, it smelt of animal fat, and they refused to use them. Again, the Government honored their prejudices so far as to burn the paper in their presence, and prove to them that no such smell was perceptible. But the Sepoys were still incredulous and suspicious. Their mutinous spirit, emboldened by the temporizing treatment of Government, spread through the ranks, developing itself not only in murmurs, but in disobedience to orders, and in open assaults upon the officers of the regiment. The mutineers communicated with their friends in other regiments, and devised a plan for seizing npon Fort William and the treasnre at Calcntta. As a last resonrce of safety, the Government determined to disband the 19th Regiment, and send the men to their homes in disgrace. Brigadier-General HEARSAY, one of the few English officers in India who can talk Hindnstanee like a native, made a farewell address to the disbanded mutineers, in which he said, as if still bent on hnmoring their rebellious prejudices: "You will be permitted to go to your homes to worship at the temples where your fathers worshiped before you; and those Brahmins or other Hindoos who wish to do so can visit the Thackoor at Juggernanth Gya, or any temples deemed holy by them. It is thus I give the lie to the infamous reports that the Government wish to interfere with your castes or your religion!"

Bnt notwithstanding this pronnnciamento, the mntinous infection spread. It soon broke out again at Barrackpore, where the Sepoys of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry made a murderous attack npon their officers on parade. It appeared at Berhampore; at Umballa, where the Sepoys set fire to the hospital and European barracks; at Meerut, where the Native Cavalry, as well as Infantry, revolted, murdered some of their officers and fired their bungalows.

When the last mail left Bombay the mntiny was beginning to appear in the Sepoy ranks through the Northwest Provinces, and great alarm was felt by all the European residents of India.

It is not evident that the canse of this mntiny is understood by the India Government. That Government has always had a fondness for attribnting these disturbances among the Sepoys to their caste prejndices; to their snspicion that they are to be converted from Paganism to Christianity. In 1806, a dangerous mutiny broke ont among the Sepoys at Vellore, and the Governor of Madras, in a public proclamation, attributed it to the endeavors "of many persons, for malicious parposes, to impress upon the Native troops a belief that it is the wish of the British Government to convert them by forcible means to Christianity." To the same cause are now attributed the mutinies of 1857. Lord CANNING at Calcutta, and his friends in the English Parliament, are so completely befogged with that idea, that Christianity is competent to nndermine the British dominion in India, that General HEARSAY was instructed, in his speech to the mntineers at Barrackpore, "to give the lie" to any belief of the Sepoys that the British Government wished to convert them to Christianity! Bnt this was not all. Col. WHEELER, a Christian officer of one of the revolting regiments (the 34th N. I.) who has served in India nearly twenty years, has been removed from his command—been sacrificed to the caste prejndices of his Hindoo troops—because he has exerted himself for the spiritual welfare of those benighted pagans, with whom, in the conrse of his duties, he has been brought in contact!

Now, if the British dominion in India is held by so false a tenure that the teachings of Christianity and the influences of civilization, will overthrow it, pray what is its value to its subjects in India, or what credit does it reflect npon its protectors in England! If the one hnndred and fifty millions of Hindoos and Mussulmans who have been subdued by the British sword, can now, after the lapse of a century, be kept in snbjection only by being kept in paganism, what hope is there that the day of their civilization will ever dawn? Every attempt to civilize them is, according to the Governor-General, an attempt to make them revolt against their Christian masters. It is an attempt "to convert them by forcible means to Christianity;" as the Mahommedan forcibly converted the Hindoo by pouring beef broth down his throat.

But the Government itself has, nnawares, and for a series of years, been lending itself to this work of conversion, of which it now has so much fear. It has tolerated the labors of Christian Missionaries from England and America. It has enacted laws prohibiting those horrible self-tortures of the Hindoo devotee; prohibiting infanticide and self-immolation under the wheels of Juggernaut. It has abolished the Sattee, altered the laws of Hindoo inheritances, legalized widows' marriages, and is at this moment attempting to interdict some of those Pagan holidays which have been honored and revered by the natives of India from time immemorial. We hold that snch legislation is right, although it conflicts with the religious prejudices of that people, and with all their caste snperstitions; and we hold that the principle which actuated it should be pushed to a conflict with every phase of caste, and not allow itself to be estopped by a suspicion of bullock's fat!

The fact has long since become apparent to every disinterested observer of East Indian history, that as long as the British Government pays deference to caste in any shape—as long as it humors the superstitions and prejndices which benight the Hindoo mind, so long will its power in India be jeopardized by the mntinies and rebellions of the natives. There cannot be two masters of the Indian Empire. The Briton must rule it politically and religiously, or he must be overrun by the treacherous and rebellious Indian. Every instance of servile respect for the caste superstitions of the Hindoo subject, can only be attributed by him to fear in his Christian conquerer. It emboldens him for rebellion. And when he rebels, whether against cartridges or Christian laws, he should be met in that spirit which gave success to CLIVE when, one hundred years ago, he met SURAJAH DOWLAH at Plassey, and secured for the English the mastery of Bengal.

THE FOURTH IN THE CITY.—With the exception of the disgraceful riot among the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys," on Saturday, the anniversary of our National holiday was celebrated with more spirit and good feeling than usual in this City. No unusual preparations had been made to keep up the old spirit of the day, and the dismal weather of the fortnight previous seemed to have acted as a damper npon the feelings of our citizens; yet, when the morning came, and the sound of the guns and the bells was heard, though the weather was anything bnt propitions, there was a general turn-out of all classes, and the principal streets of our metropolis never appeared more crowded with people patriotically bent on enjoying themselves and doing honor to the occasion. It would be well if the majority of our people made it a point to remain at home on the Fourth of July, and by their presence help not only to add to the National festivities of the occcasion, bnt to save us from the disreputable rows and fights which usually occur on this day. Bnt, if everybody will run away to the country, to get rid of the noise, they must not wonder that the City is delivered up to the mercy of "Dead Rabbits," "Short-Boys," and other rowdies who make the day, which should be kept more holy than any other public day of the year, the occasion for their saturnalia. The time appears to have passed for orations and those public meetings which once formed so essential a part of the ceremonies of the day. The Common Council used once to meet together on the Fourth, and, after listening to an oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, dine together at the City Hall. The Governor always was a guest on snch occasions, and whatever "distinguished strangers" were in the City were invited to be present; bnt all these old customs have long since been abandoned, and, instead of orations, speeches, and dinners, we have now riots and barricades, and the hospitals are filled with the wounded men who have snffered from the nnrestricted mobs who fill the streets. Unless we can keep the anniversary of our National Independence in a manner more becoming a civilized people, it would be much better that the celebration of the day should be abandoned.

RENEWAL OF THE RIOTS.—Last evening the difficulties of the night before broke ont in a new place, lasted for hours, and the military were called ont to assist the Police in dispersing the belligerent parties. On Centre-street, at the corner of Worth, a crowd of rowdies, to the number, perhaps, of 1,000, was assembled, and an equal number, or even more, at the Five Points. Pistols were fired, brick-bats thrown, inoffensive persons beaten, and nearly a dozen individnals more or less dangerously wounded. In the midst of the most intense excitement, Capt. LEONARD, the ex-official from the Second Ward, volnnteered to walk through the empty space between the two barricaded parties, exposing himself to imminent danger from the fire of both, and everywhere addressed the crowd, not as an officer, but as a peace and order-loving private individual. He spoke to them in the name of the law, and with no reference whatsoever to the political discrepancies of the past few months. He was listened to with respect and attention, and, probably, by his judiciously-exerted influence, saved the lives of many who would have soon been engaged in deadly conflict.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Snperintendent TALLMADGE issned an order to the Captains of the new Police, yesterday morning, directing them to shut np every rum-shop in the City, as one of the means of preserving the public peace. It was an eminently proper conrse to pursue, bnt, seeing that the law makes it the special duty of the Police to prevent the sale of liqnor on Sunday, the order was issued at a very late hour. The Superintendent was himself around, in person, to see that the order was obeyed, and to make a note of all the delinqnents who neglected their dnty.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF NICARAGUA.—A meeting of the Officers of the Nicaraguan Army, and those who have taken an interest in the cause, was held at SHERWOOD'S Saloon, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, for the purpose of devising what means should be taken in order to relieve the sufferinge of those who have returned to this City, destitute from the privations and sufferings encountered in Nicaragua. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to seek out and relieve the necessitous:

Capt. Isaiah Rynders, Col. George Wilks, Capt. Francie B. O'Keefe, Capt. John Creighton, Capt. Charles Walters, Wm. M. Cooke, Esq., Wm. N. Brown, Esq., Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., Alderman Wm. Wilson, J. A. Vandyke, Esq., William Miner, Esq., Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., Henry Wilson, Esq., John Orr.

Miss MARIA MITCHELL, the female astronomer, of Nantucket, will sail for Europe on the 22d inst., and remain a year or two abroad, in the prosecution of her scientific investigations.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Wilkesbarre *Union* of Wednesday says: "Just as we are going to press we hear that the Baltimore coal mines fell in yesterday forenoon. Four men were seriously injured, two of whom have since died, and the others are not expected to survive. Further particulars we have not heard.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 192 Broadway.

Death of Hon. W. L. Marcy.

BALLSTON, Saturday, July 4.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY was found in his room to-day at noon, quite dead. He appeared to be in his usual good health this morning. We have not heard any cause assigned for his sudden death.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 5.

Governor MARCY'S funeral will, it is expected, take place here on Wednesday, on which occasion there will be a grand military display. His remains will be brought down from Ballston to-morrow in charge of JOHN N. WILDER, Esq., and Mr. DELAVAN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The news of Governor MARCY'S death spread a gloom over the city.

Burning of a Woolen Mill at Albia, N. Y.

TROY, Saturday, July 4.

The woolen mill of the Troy Woolen Company, at Albia, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss amounts to $40,000 or $50,000, and the insurance, in the Manhattan, Etna, Hartford, Harvard and Washington Companies offices, to $30,000.

Fatal Affray in New Bedford, Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sunday, July 5.

A man named DAVID MORTON, was fatally stabbed in this place last night when engaged in an affray with a Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The latter has been arrested.

About Walker and Nicaragua.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is notable that the comments of the English press on WALKER'S capitulation reach here just as WALKER himself returns to the Sonth to renew his preparations for Nicaragua. It may be taken for granted that the *precept* of the English people will not retard his movements; their *example* carries much more of practical force in the opposite direction. Whenever *they* covet a slice of the Eastern continent, *they take it*, and *sans* ceremony, it becomes part and parcel of *British* India. This land-thieving weakness is probably inseparable from Anglo-Saxon nature. If so, it will hardly be confined to a single Continent.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua will be Americanized. The question admits of neither doubt nor delay. The commercial relations of the Atlantic and Pacific States demand the reopening of the transit, and there is no independent government in the State of Nicaragua, in the absence of WALKER, to authorize it, or to make it secure after it is open. The vice-regency of Costa Rica is the boldest usurpation. Her claim to the transit is still less valid. Neither will be recognized for a moment by our Government at Washington or by any other Power outside of Central America. The coquetting of the steamship interest, therefore, with the Costa Rican authorities, is simply ridiculous. The very instruments employed show the folly of the undertaking.

The present surroundings of the question are greatly in favor of WALKER'S early return. His friends here *know* this to be so, and even the steamship people have been given to understand, *from Washington*, that some proper, independent Government must be restored to the State of Nicaragua, irrespective of the violent interference of any other Central American State, before the safety of American property on the Isthmus can be guaranteed. Everything that has happened on the Isthmus, since WALKER left it, is authentically known to his friends here as pointing to and every way favoring his prompt recall. They make no other condition than that he will reclaim his Presidency in the course of a few months; receiving the hearty welcome of the native population of the State.

WALKER will not want the means of returning to Nicaragua. He will find (if indeed he has not already found) the money *here*. The men await him in another quarter. The emigration to the Isthmus State from the Valley of the Mississippi, in number and material, will be all that he could desire. There will be no opposition from Washington. There can be none from London. It is the conviction of WALKER'S friends that his return is about the only feasible solution of the Central American and Transit questions, that either Government can see through at present, especially if on the firm establishment of his rule *the transit should be reopened to the free competition of the commercial world*. This point is an important one, just now, in view of the rivalry of the various steamship interests. WALKER will return financially as well as politically independent of *all* these, though he may make it the interest of all—certainly of the best prepared of the number—to renew their intercourse at once with California through Nicaragua. There will be no oppressive tariffs levied on the trade or transit of the Isthmus.

The foregoing suggestions may or may not be taken as indirect information from WALKER'S friends here. His purposes, his encouragements, and the attitude of our Government may all sound strange, after the very cool, not to say equivocal reception he met from the public press and people, if you please, of New-York. The exceptions were few, perhaps obscure, in the estimation of most newspapers readers. Yet, after all, they may have been significant. The practical business object of his presence in New-York at all events, *or* in Washington, is said to have been amply accomplished. The popular *eclat* which was withheld, and the unmerciful criticisms of that portion of the press which neither reflects the sympathies of the great Democracy, nor the opinions of the Administration, which were *not* withheld, are susceptible of explanation.

1. WALKER had annulled the Transit charter Had he returned home in triumph, instead of returning under capitulation, this large interest in New-York had been implacable against him. They had lost their charter and the valne of their shares, and to their superficial thinking WALKER is no better than a pirate or a freebooter. Their late President, VANDERBILT, to excuse his own delay in liquidating the concern, may have encouraged this feeling. Yet it is by no means certain that he entertains the same personal hostility himself. The fact, indeed, may be quite the reverse. He blames MORGAN for his treachery, not WALKER, who under the Presidency of Rivas, forfeited a charter, which, on the testimony or assurances of MORGAN and GARRISON, had violated all faith and withheld all dues from the old Government, and the armies of which were preparing to cnt off all intercourse with the new. VANDERBILT may be a passionate man, bnt there is method in his madness. *He made no war upon* WALKER *in New-York.* His late visits to Washington were not wholly fruitless in point of practical information as to WALKER'S true character and position.

2. WALKER came here as a Pro-Slavery man, or with that reputation. He is Southern-born and Southern trained. The extreme Abolition element was of course against him. This, of itself, would do him great good in other quarters. But the Republican press, being hostile to the extension of Slavery in any direction, without being in the offensive sense fanatical, suspect WALKER of the design of planting negro Slavery in Nicaragua, and now that they have him ont of the country, very naturally desire to keep him ont. They were therefore unsparing in their criticisms.

It would be useless to discuss the hard names affixed to WALKER, and snperfluous to allude to the personal impression made by the man. The two are wholly inconsistent. If a stupid [illegible], he certainly held his civil and military position for two long and eventful years, in a most extraordinary way. If a blood-thirsty tyrant, he is unquestionably the mildest looking and most diminutive of the race. Some of his enemies pronounce him fair-complexed in stature and intellectual in general appearance. Even the friendly or indifferent, when pressed, could scarcely realize that so small a man could achieve so great a notoriety. The recent description of his peculiar appearance in *Blackwood* fell far short of the reality.

These things all seemed to weigh against WALKER in New-York. Yet here he is not without friends, nor his cause without the right sort of support. New-York, it may be repeated, will supply the money, as the South will afford the men to make good the American stand on the Isthmus of Nicaragua. Is the Northern reader, with his detestation of fillibustering—a feeling more affected than real even in this latitude, if recurrence be had to the popular vote on the acquisition of Texas—surprised at this? Does he demand to know whether such movements can for an instant be tolerated by the American people, countenanced by our great capitalists, winked at by the Democracy of the North and West, encouraged by the whole sentiment of the South and Southwest, or permitted by the Administration at Washington? *Even so.* He has studied the Democracy of this land, and the almost uniform success of the Southern policy in the administration of affairs at Washington, and *in shaping the territorial acquisitions of the American Government*, to little purpose, if he imagines that Anglo-American progress in Central America can be long stayed, particularly where a second outlet to the Pacific is important to the commerce and steam marine of the country, any more than Anglo-Saxon conquest can be arrested in the Orient. It is not pretended, in the world-wide sense of international justice, that this should be so; bnt why disguise the fact that *it is so?* Even the London *Times* is prepared to see this Isthmus fall into American hands. It only desires to have us imitate the decency and order of British spoliation in India. The friends of WALKER now promise more than this. They claim that he will go about his work in the right way to avoid all collision with the authorities of the United States, and so as not to provoke the slightest interference with any other power, great or small, European or Central American, much less to enlist the opposition of the great body of the Nicaraguan people, who for two years gave him their support. A few months will determine the result.

M.

Letter from General Sanders.

To the American People:

An English gentleman, by name C. F. HENNINGSEN, who has been connected with the most disastrous portion of Gen. WALKER'S campaign, has thought proper to place articles in possession of parties, for publication, derogatory to my reputation as a soldier and an officer. I wish to explain to my personal friends, and the friends of that great and glorious cause which I have been engaged in for the last twenty months, why General H. became my enemy.

When General H. arrived in Granada in October last, he brought with him letters of recommendation to General WALKER from parties in the United States who felt a deep interest in the final success of the enterprise; and besides his letters, he brought munitions of war that were much needed at that time in our camp. At the time of his arrival in Granada I was the Senior Colonel in General WALKER'S army, and had every reason to believe that Gen. WALKER regarded me highly as a soldier. Feeling a delicacy in appointing General H. to a superior command over myself, General WALKER sent for me and told me that, in a growing service like ours, it was necessary that irregular appointments should be made, and that it was needless for him to reiterate his high estimation of my services, which the army and press had already proclaimed, stating that he would not appoint HENNINGSEN over me without telling me why he had to do so.

My reply was I did not come to Nicaragua for promotion, but for the good of the cause. I shall not, because of after circumstances, speak with injustice or unfairness of those who have spoken unjustly and unfairly of me. I think, as an artillerist with a rich Government to back him, Gen. H. is a fine officer: bnt my opinion is that for a service like ours requiring a rapid observation and instant decision, facility and ready resource, he is decidedly too slow. Until the first battle of St. George, fought 29th February, Gen. H. and myself were good friends. Upon that occasion Gen. WALKER recalled Gen. H. from the seat of action, leaving me in command of the field, with orders to consult Col. J. P. WATERS, and if I thought I could take the Plaza with a loss not exceeding 50 men, to do so; if not, to fall back on Rivas. After mature deliberation I fell back on Rivas, reported to General WALKER, and he approved my course. General H. felt irritated at being superseded by a young and inexperienced officer. From that day a coolness has existed between General H. and myself, and I have since learned that he worked secretly to injure my reputation as an officer, with General WALKER and other officers of our army. The first positive proof I had that General H. was my enemy, was the day we surrendered to Captain DAVIS. In a conversation with General WALKER, he told me he never could forget one remark I had made. I replied to him I had noticed a coolness in his treatment of me for some time past, and asked him if he would tell me why it was. He repeated that he could never forget one remark I had made. I asked him what it was, and he said that I had stated that I did everything in my power to thwart General H. at the first fight of St. George. Said I: "General WALKER, did I tell you so?" He said, "No, but you told General H. so." I rose from my seat, and replied to General WALKER:

That it was false and he himself did not believe it. I left his room and have not spoken to him since, nor do I desire to do so: because he condemned me without a hearing. And I will now ask any soldier if General H. was not guilty of unofficer-like conduct, if I had told him so, for not having me Court-Martialed, disgraced and sent from the country. And again, when General H. arrives in Aspinwall he gives for publication a list of battles fought since the advent of General WALKER in the Republic of Nicaragua, the dates when fought, number of troops, and by whom commanded, and out of 17 fights, he comments only on one—the fight of the 5th March on the Plains between Rivas and the Transit Road. He says: By the incapacity of General SANDERS, this fight was called the "Jocate Races." To show the entire ignorance of General as regards his knowledge of my conduct there, the fight was not fought at Jocate, bnt on the plains three miles from Jocate Ranch; and to show that he desired to injure me, he stated I had 125 men, and the enemy 200. The fact is I had 140, and the enemy, from the statement of the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, had 500 Costa Rican troops. Gen. H. was not at the fight, and I defy him to prove by either an officer or a soldier that was under my command that day, that it was by my incapacity that the fight was lost. I made a retreat with a handful of broken down, [illegible] thirsty soldiers, reported to Gen. WALKER, [illegible] proved my course and I claim more credit [illegible] for my conduct on that occasion, than [illegible] may have rendered the army. Whatever [illegible] friends may say against me, the [illegible] witness that my acts were never [illegible] want of courage, or selfishness; [illegible] or abuse my men; I went [illegible] test danger; they were [illegible] and I was proud of their devo[illegible] the honor or of the American name. [illegible] power, refused a kindness [illegible] United to the Hospitals, and, if not[illegible] says a kind word for the sick and [illegible] reputation as a soldier, during the [illegible] served Gen. WALKER, is shown by [illegible] promotions from a Major to a [illegible] The reputation I bore as an officer [illegible] those who served with me, and by them I [illegible] to be judged,—and I now assert that [illegible] attack and false statements made by [illegible] through his instrumentality, which [illegible] in the public press, was a scape-goat to cover his own [illegible] and the disasters that brought about [illegible] of the expedition.

E. G. SANDERS,
Late a Brig. Gen. Nicaraguan Army.

New York, No. 150 West Fourteenth street,
July 4th, 1857.

TROOPS FOR UTAH.—The steamer *L. M. Kennett*, from New-Orleans, landed at Jefferson Barracks on Monday evening last four companies, or about 200 men, of the Fifth Infantry of the United States troops, under command of Capt. SMITH. They were stationed in Florida, but have been ordered to Utah. We understand further, that the steamer *Peter Tellier*, which is shortly expected from below, will also bring three companies of troops from the same point, and for the same destination.—*St. Louis Democrat, July 2.*

FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Columbia and the Lebanon.

The Debate in Parliament on the Bombardment of Greytown.

The French Elections---Success of the Government.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Unsatisfactory Position of the Mexican Question.

COTTON DULL—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 93 1-4.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Columbia*, Capt. HARRY, from Liverpool about eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th of June, arrived here last night.

The screw-steamer *Glasgow*, from New York, arrived at Glasgow on the 20th of June.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock, morning of Saturday, the 21st June—having been detained off the bar eight hours for want of water.

The screw-steamer *Queen of the South* was appointed to leave Southampton for New York the same day as the *Columbia*. During the passage of the *Queen of the South* from Bremen to Southampton, she came in collision with a coal brig and sunk her immediately. The steamer sustained no damage. One life was lost on board the brig.

The screw steamer *City of Washington* arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the night of June 23.

The French elections passed off quietly. In Paris the Opposition elected three of its candidates, viz.: CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX.

The United States frigate *Niagara* had arrived in the Mersey, and the process of shipping the cable on board of her was to commence forthwith.

In the British Parliament the subject of a Cotton supply from India was under debate.

We have three days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the new steamer *Lebanon*, bringing us files of the Paris papers up to the 23d of June.

The elections had closed in France. The laboring classes in Paris had exhibited much interest in the election, which was understood to have been favorable to the Government candidates. The results had not been definitely ascertained. The Mayors of municipalities, generally, had issued proclamations in support of the official candidates.

The electors of France numbered over ten million.

M. ARMAND JALLOZ, a lawyer, one of the two brothers authors of the *General and Technical Dictionary of Legislation, of Doctrine, and of Jurisprudence*, had died at Paris.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Lord Chancellor stated the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had not yet been taken in reference to the legality of the opinm trade of India and China. The same gentleman also brought in eight bills in regard to law reform, the effect of which would be to consolidate into one statute all those brenches of the criminal law relating to indictable offences.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question why a contract for the manufacture of several guns of large calibre had been entrusted to an American, stated that an American gentleman named EASTHAM had introdnced an improvement into the menufacture of heavy pieces of ordnance, and had taken out a patent for it. The value of the improvement had been inquired into by a Select Committee at Woolwich, who had reported favorably, and indnced the Government to enter into a contract with Mr. EASTHAM to supply six guns of large calibre; and as the invention was protected by a patent, the patentee had a right to execute his contract when he thought fit.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the Oaths bill was so amanded as to prevent Jews from holding any office whatever belonging to the Ecclesiastical Courts, or in other manner to wield influence in the affairs of the church.

On Tuesday, in the Lords, the long-pending Divorce bill was passed, by a vote of 46 to 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. B. SMITH moved the following resolntion: "That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct its immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive power of India."

He followed up his resolntion with a speech principally advocating the growth of Cotton in India. He stated that the province of Candeish alone was capable of growing more Cotton than was now produced by the United States, and that there was plenty o English capital available to promote its cultivation i a guarantee were given that proper facilities would be afforded by internal improvements and better government.

Mr. MANGLES opposed the motion as unnecessary, considering that India would supply all the cotton wanted if those who needed the cotton would only help themselves.

Several other members made remarks pro and con, when the debate was adjourned for a week.

The House of Commons was occupied with the contested election for Rochdale, which had developed some curious incidents. The petition against the sitting member declared that one of the most important witnesses had been bribed to depart for New-Orleans. This person, ABRAHAM ROTHWELL, being called to the bar of the House, admitted that he had been offered £50 to go to America, but had thought the sum too small.

The U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, having completed her alterations, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning, the 20th, and arrived in the Mersey on the following Monday afternoon. She came to an anchorage in the vicinity of Messrs. NEWALL'S works, and would forthwith commence receiving the telegraph cable on board.

On the Wednesday before leaving Portsmouth, one of the crew of the *Niagara*, (name not mentioned,) fell into the hold of the ship, and was killed. His funeral, on the following day, was attended by the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. PAPPALADO, a number of the ship's company, and a boat-load of seamen from the British flag-ship *Victory*, headed by the first Lieutenant of that vessel.

The process of shipping the cable on board the *Agamemnon*, at Greenwich, was going briskly forward, and attracted large numbers of distinguished visitors. Up to Saturday, the 20th, ninety-eight miles of the coil had been taken on board.

The manufacture of the cable was nearly completed. Its total length was to be 2,550 miles.

Sir HUGH JAMES CAMERON, late Director-General of the Royal British Bank—a swindling concern—who had fled from justice, had been arrested at Lausanne. Other arrests had also been telegraphed to England. It was expected that all the Directors would be arrested in the course of a day or two.

An Educational Conference, under the Presidency of Prince ALBERT, commenced its sittings at London, on the 22d of June. The precise object of the gathering had not transpired, but considerable importance was attached to it.

A mutiny occurred on board the American ship *Vanguard* as she was about to sail from Liverpool for New-York. The crew, all colored men, took exception to the treatment they were receiving from the second mate, and refused to work; whereupon arms and handspokes were brought into play, but, fortunately, before the consequences became serious, police interference quelled the riot, and the matter was handed over to the American Consul for adjustment. The *Vanguard* was furnished with a new crew, and proceeded to sea next day.

Great preparations were being made in London for the ceremony of distributing the new order of valor, by the Queen in person. The event was to take place in Hyde Park on the 26th of June.

BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 19.

Lord C. HAMILTON rose to ask what steps Her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown when that town was bombarded in 1854; and if it would lay upon the table of the House copies of the communications that had taken place on the subject with the Government of the United States. He said some persons in New-York formed a company called the Transit Company. This company obtained on certain terms a piece of land, which, speedily because covered with buildings. But because with this piece of land, they were constantly asking for large grants, though they refused to fulfill the conditions on which the first piece of land was granted. It appeared that the Government at Washington appointed a gentleman to represent them at Greytown, and this gentleman was connected with the company. The consequence was, that he was continually promoting squabbles between the company and the local authorities, and he went so far on one occasion as to withdraw from the local anthoritiee a person who had committed a murder. The authorities had no power to resist the encroachments of the company, and they resigned *en masse*, and requested the British Consul to carry on the government. The Americans then busied themselves with getting up cases of grievance. These were not submitted to arbitration, but the *ipse dixit* of the American was taken, and claims of compensation were made for alleged injuries to American property. The local authorities could only remonstrate, and the American Consul said he had referred the matter to the Government at Washington. Nothing was heard of this reference till on the 12th July, 1854, an armed corvette arrived in front of this town, and the Captain sent a message to the authorities, that if they did not pay twenty-four thousand dollars within twenty-four hours, the town would be bombarded. The authorities drew up a protest; as did, also, the British Vice-Consul, and these protests were sent on board the carvette. Within the twenty-four hours, however, the corvette began to bombard the place, and continued so to do until they had fired 250 to 300 shells into this unresisting town. Not content with that, the Captain landed a body of men, who destroyed what remained of the town, and among other property, set fire to the residence of the English Vice-Consul, who had his flag flying at the time. This account was not from British residents only, but the French and the Italian residents drew up a similar account. In consequence of this outrage the whole population were driven to take shelter in the neighboring forest. This transaction took place three years ago. No attempt, as far as he could learn, had been made to offer any explanation, still less any compensation. He had told the House that a number of fictitious claims were made by the Americans, but that no attempt was made to submit them to arbitration. In the meantime a document had fallen into the hands of some of the parties, which showed that these claims were mere pretences. It was a letter written by Mr. WHITE, the agent of the Transit Company, addressed to the American representative at Greytown, as follows; "Captain HOLLINS (the officer in command of the corvette) leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will be so exercised as not to show any mercy to the town or the people. If the scoundrels are soundly punished, we can take possession, and build it up a business place, put in your officer, transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest. It is of the last importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of the Government." That was the statement, and he asked the noble lord if any steps had been taken to obtain compensation? One word in favor of the United States Government. He believed they were not originally cognizant of what was going to be carried on in their name, but they had involved themselves by not punishing the perpetrators of the outrage. Public opinion in the United States had strongly manifested itself against this outrage, which they had denounced as a violation of the law of nations.

Viscount PALMERSTON said he was bound to say that the transaction was ono which must be characterized as a very violent and cruel proceeding. It was, however, authorized by the Government of the United States, though, whether they meant it to be carried out with such severity as took place, or whether the officer (who he believed was a distinguished and honorable officer in the United States service) mistook his instructions, he could not say; but he was bound to state that the severity which was exercised reflected no credit on the Government which ordered or on the officer which executed it. [Hear, hear.] But the question which her Majesty's Government had to consider was the international law which bore upon the point. Now, it was an unquestionable principle of international law, that when one Government deemed it right to exercise acts of hostility against any part of the territory of another power, the subjects or citizens of a third power who might happen to be resident in the place so attacked had no claim whatever upon the Government which in the exercise of its natural rights committed those acts of hostility. When, for instance, it was deemed necessary by us to destroy the town of Sebastopol, although there might have been three Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, or Americans, none of those parties had any ground whatever upon which to found a claim either upon the English or the French Governments, for compensation for the losses they might have sustained. Those who went to a foreign country must abide by the chances which might befall that country. If they had any claim at all, it must be upon the country in which they were; but they had certainly no claim upon the Government which thought it right to commit the acts of hostility. Her Majesty's Government had therefore been advised (and he thought rightly) that British subjects had no grounds upon which a claim could be made upon the Government of the United States for compensation for the injuries which they had suffered in that attack upon Greytown. They might think that that attack was not justified by the cause which was assigned for it; but we had no right, as an independent State, to judge of the motives which might have actuated another independent State to assert rights for to vindicate injuries which its citizens or subjects might have been supposed to have sustained. There was nothing, too, in the relation between Great Britain and Greytown which gave us an exceptional right to interfere. Greytown was a part of the Mosquito Territory, which was under our protectorship. That was a protectorship which carried with it an obligation to protect the country from conquest, but it did not give us a right to interfere in any disputes which might arise between that country and any other. There were two sorts of protectorships. There was one of the kind which we exercised over the Ionian Islands, where nothing was done except by the advice and counsel of a British Representative. In a case like that, where we were responsible for everything done, we were entitled to require redress for any injuries, and to vindicate any attack. Not so with regard to Greytown. Greytown was administered by a self-constituted and self elected municipality, consisting of Americans, Englishmen, French men, Italians, and Germans. They acted upon their own responsibility, and they must therefore be considered responsible, and not we, for any dispute in which they might be involved. Well, there was a dispute between two rival American Transit Companies, one of which was patronized by the self-constituted government, and the other by the government of the United States, and out of the rivalry of those two American companies arose the transactions to which the noble Lord had referred. Communications had undoubtedly passed between the British and American Governments, with a view to ascertain what the intentions of the American Government were, and they found that the American Government rested upon that principle of international law to which he (the noble Viscount) had adverted, their right, namely, to take those measures which in their judgment they deemed necessary, and they determined not to give any compensation even to their own citizens. He was not aware that any demand had been actually made by the subjects of the other powers, but it was known that they did not mean to give any compensation to the French, Germans, Spaniards, or persons of any other nation who were settled at Greytown at the time of the bombardment. Her Majesty's Government, acting therefore under the advice of those who were competent to give an opinion, and acting also in accordance with their own opinion of international law, were not prepared to insist upon compensation for those who were unfortunate enough to have suffered from the bombardment. The noble viscount then proceeded to appeal to Sir D. NORREYS not to press a motion which he had on the paper, with reference to the proceedings in committee of supply. It was the intention of the Government to divide the vote into three parts, which would enable them to adopt a better classification of the items. In future years they would endenvor to frame the estimates so as to obviate the difficulties which had arisen. If that was not found to succeed it would then be open to the house to consider whether they could not devise a plan more calculated to give facilities to gentlemen who might wish to make objections. At all events he trusted that they would not, without due deliberation, alter those forms of their proceedings, which were part and parcel of the system of conducting the business of the house. [Hear.]

Lord LOVAINE said the noble viscount might be right in the legal exposition he had given of this Greytown case; but it was the first time in the history of civilization that one nation should suddenly attack and destroy the property of another, with which it was at the time in a state of profound peace. At the time the attack was made on the house of the English Consul the British flag was flying, and the house was destroyed with the perfect knowledge that it was under the protection of that flag. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, the language of the government in this matter was very different from that they had held with reference to the Chinese dispute. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, a remarkable circumstance, that whenever a power with which we happened to have a quarrel was feeble, the government manifested plenty of intention to vindicate the national honor; but when the power was really one which we respected, somehow or other a very different course was adopted. (Hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK could not help remembering the castigation to which he was subjected on a recent occasion by the noble lord for hinting that the noble lord's government had a tendency to bully the weak and to be subservient to the strong. But what did the noble lord say now. He had put forward a plea which in its very essence was a disgrace to the country. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, he said, was under the protection of England. But what did he mean by that word "protection?" He said that we were bound to protect Greytown against occupation or conquest by a foreign power, hnt that we ought to allow any foreign nation to bombard it and reduce it to ashes. [Cheers.] Greytown had been colonized under the protection of England. The people of this country, thinking that the protection of England was over them colonized that town; they went there because they fancied that they carried with them the name and the immunities of Englishmen. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, the noble lord said, was a part of the Mosquito Territory. On a late occasion we had asserted our right to protect the Indians of that Territory. We said that was a part of the honor of England, and, if that was true of the Indians of Mosquito, how much more true was it of the Englishmen who went into that Territory thinking that the ægis of England was still over them? [Cheers.] Surely, if ever there was a flagrant case in which we had been subservient to the strong, it was this. [Cheers.] The noble Lord said that the bombardment was a cruel proceeding. It was more—it was a cruel dishonesty on the part of the American Government; but were we to allow our subjects to be ill-used, because the American Government was a strong power? [Cheers.] Suppose this had been done by China? [Loud cheers.] Suppose it had been done by Brazil, they would have had the noble lord rampant about the honor of the flag of England. [Cheers.] They would have mouthings about the British flag and about the national dishonor from 12 o'clock in the day to 12 o'clock at night. [Cheers.] They had heard a great deal about the case of the Lorcha in the Canton River; but why did they hear nothing about the British flag at Greytown? The British Consul protested against the proceedings; the British flag was flying; but the Consul's house was bombarded, and he was obliged to go ont of the town on account of the danger to himself and his family. What he (Mr. ROEBUCK) wanted to see was the British Government not bullying the weak, but alike to all—just, honest, and merciful. [Cheers.]

Mr. BENTINCK thought they had heard a very remarkable statement from the noble lord. He trusted that the opinion they had heard from the noble lord in favor of non-intervention would often recur to him again. On the question of international law he would say nothing on the present occasion, although it seemed strange that the British flag should have been trested in the wey described, and yet thet there should be no means of demanding reparation.—[Hear, hear.] He could not but think that the line of conduct which had of late been adopted towards the American Government was much more likely to lead to hostilities than to avert them. [Hear, hear.] He believed that the degradations to which this country on numerous occasions had submitted, were due to our dependence upon America for the raw material of one of our principal manufactures. There was no use blinking the matter; there was a large party in that House who said to every Minister, "If you go to war with America, we will turn you out." The consequence was that things would go on until at last the United States would be guilty of some outrage so grose that the spirit of the country would be roused, and they would be forced into that war which they sought so much to avert by untimely and improper conciliation. [Hear.]

The Attorney-General said that if under the international law reparation could have been demanded of America for the losses sustained by British subjects at Greytown, he should have pressed upon her Majesty's Government to take that course. The contrary opinion had been come to unwillingly, and with reluctance by the law advisers of the crown; but the French Government had equally with that of her Majesty obtained from pressing a demand for satisfaction which they could not legally maintain. With regard to the treatment of the questions which arose from time to time between this country and the United States, he differed entirely with the Hon. gentleman who had just sat down. The American Government had had reason to complain again and again of the strong manner in which the law of this country and the principles of international law had been enforced against America; and unquestionably the Hon. gentleman could not find a single example in which a claim which he could legally advance against the American Government had been given up. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the case of Greytown, he might instance the case of Copenhagen, and of other cities, in which this principle was admitted by all jurists, that the citizens of a foreign power who happened to be in a state of war must take the chances to which that state wee liable. (Hear, hear.) In the case of Greytown, it was clear that compensation could not be demanded.

Mr. DISRAELI said the reason the case of Greytown had not sooner been brought under the notice of Parliament was, the great struggle in which we had recently been engaged, and which of itself demanded all our energies. If he had any doubt of the great expediency of his noble friend's motion, that doubt would have been entirely removed by the remarks they had just heerd from the First Minister, which appeared to him, to say the least of it, very unsatisfactory and unsound. If those remarks, moreover, indicated the spirit in which our relations with the United States were for the future to be managed, he did not think the prospect was one of which the country had any reason to be proud. [Cheers.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) would not be so arrogant as to dispute with the learned attorney the principles of international law, but he could not help remarking that both he and the noble lord had expressly alluded to the international law of Europe, and had said nothing about its application to America. [Hear, hear.] The precedents of Sebastopol and Copenhagen had been cited to justify this infamous and ineffable outrage. But those were two fortified towns, whereas Greytown was a defenceless place. [Hear.] He had always understood that it was illegal to bombard unarmed towns; and certainly the two cases cited could not justify the making of a foray of this kind. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) could not believe that the House would accept for a moment the hair-splitting distinction of the noble lord between an inert and active protectorship; nor could he accept the reference which had been made to France. In the first place, France had no protectorship over the Mosquito territory, and we had; and secondly, France had made a demand for reparation. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman then read a passage from a very temporately worded memorial which had been sent by the British inhabitants at Greytown to Lord CLARENDON, describing the outrage. Could an appeal more temperate have been made to the house? (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the United States viewed with dissatisfaction and disgust the proceeding taken by this government. If the government felt that they could not interfere in a case of this kind, why did they not state in a distinct dispatch what were their real views? It was at least a shabby way of getting rid of the difficulty. But he denied that the English and the French claimants were placed in the same category; and the Foreign Secretary refused to make a representation on that subject, because the French Secretary of State had received an unfavorable reply from the United States.

Lord J. RUSSELL said they had before them a proceeding which the American Government had avowed. That being so, it only remained to the home Government to ascertain from the law officers of the Crown what satisfaction could be obtained for the injury committed. It did not appear, from the law of nations, how the Government of this country could proceed to make a demand of redress, especially after reviewing from their law officers an opinion that they were not entitled to redress. They could only entertain the opinion, along with the whole civilized world, that some explanation ought to have been given. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the case of the Vice Consul's house, he thought the bombardment was most unjustifiable.

In the case of China our conduct had been so vicious, and so totally wanting in justice, that he hoped it would never be exhibited again by this country. [Hear, hear.] He should be glad to see the appointment of a Committee to consider the estimates. At present they were quite at sea, through the number of amendments proposed.

Sir D. NORREYS confessed that he had arrived at the same conclusion. He thought the Greytown business was the most disgraceful in the annals of our diplomacy. But he complained of bringing forward subjects of such importance in the midst of the estimates. He would, therefore, introduce a motion on the subject. The question of the bombardment of Greytown then dropped, and the Hon. member proceeded with his motion as follows:

France.

The election of members of the new corps Legislatif came of throughout France, on Sunday and Monday, the 21st and 22d of June, and so far as intelligence is received all passed off quietly. The split in the Democratic Opposition in Paris continued until the end. The general result would not be ascertained for several days, but there was little doubt the Government had swept the provinces.

The returns from Paris are conflicting. According to most accounts the Government had elected seven and the Opposition three of thair candidates—the latter being M. CARNOT, GOUDCHANC and CAVAGNAC. A dispatch to the *Times*, however, says that CAVAGNAC did not receive an absolute majority, and a new election would take place in his district. The total vote of Paris was about 110,000 for the Government and 95,000 for the Opposition.

The question of the oath remained in suspense, but it was considered certain that CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT would refuse to take it but would probably repeat the protest they made in 1852.

The Belgian Minister at Constantinople had received his passports, on account of certain intrigues in the elections of the municipalities, in which he is said to have participated.

The grain crops were in magnificent condition, and it was believed that the grape disease had disappeared. A very large vintage was anticipated.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 22.

The first day's voting for the general elections of Paris passed over yesterday with the greatest tranquillity. The impropriety of abstention has appeared to be fully recognized, as throughout the several circumscriptions the attendance was considerable. The polling-places were opened at eight, but very few persons presented themselves before nine, the weather being anything but favorable, and rain continuing to fall throughout all the early part of the day. In the more populous districts, workmen, who during the week had not had time to procure their cards as electors, flocked to the different mairies to go through that formality, and thence went to the sections indicated to them. In the capital it may be calculated that more than half of the electors inscribed have voted on the first day. The general impression appears to be that the Government candidates will be all elected. The polling will be resumed this morning at eight, and terminate definitively at four in the afternoon.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey met yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to proceed to the signing of the treaty which consecrates the fixing of the Turco-Russian frontiers in Bessarabia, in conformity with the Protocol of the 6th January last, and at the same time regulates the question of the Isle of Serpents and that of the Delta of the Danube."

The *Moniteur* announces as follows the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and France already made known by electric telegraph:

"The new treaty of commerce and navigation which has been for some time under negotiation at St. Petersburg, was signed on the 14th of this month by the Count de Morny, French Plenipotentiary, and Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Plenipotentiary. This treety, which is destined to replace that of 1846, and the carrying out of which will coincide with the application of liberal reforms inaugurated by the new customs tariff of Russia, contains for the advantage of French enbjects, trade and navigation stipulations which cannot fail to extend largely the exchanges which are already made between the two countries. Of this number are those which suppress the extra dnties heretofore imposed in Russia on arrivals from Marseilles and other parts of the Mediterranean, and on goods put on board French vessels in foreign ports. Another advantage, consecrated by the new treaty, consists in the privilege given to French subjects to acquire real property in Russia without losing their quality of foreigners, and in being treated like Russians as regards imposts and taxes of all kinds. Lastly, a special clause assures henceforth a legal guarantee to the marks of French manufactures, and lays down the principle of a convention on literary and artistic property.

Spain.

Madrid Journals of June 15 report that at Santago disturbances to the cry of "Long live Charles the Sixth" had taken place, but no details are given. Republican proclamation had again been circulated in the capitel, but they produced little effect.

The Spanish Senate continues the discussion of the project of law on Parliamentary reform. The Cortes, awaiting the projects of law on public instruction and on the press, which were daily expected, continued the discussion of the law on the high roads.

Telegraphic reports say that the Government is apprehensive of popular commotions at Barcelona and has consequently adopted military precantion to anticipate or suppress the same.

More troops had been sent off to Havana.

The position of the Mexican question was still believed to be very unsatisfactory, and no nearer to an adjustment.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid on the 20th of June, says;

Spain is determined to make herself respected by Mexico.

Spain has opened telegraphic conferences with Portugual.

Belgium.

It appears from rumors in diplomatic circles that the misunderstanding between Belgium and Turkey was brought about by the forcible complaints made by the Ottomnn Envoy under instructions from his Government, of the conduct of M. BLONDEL, the Belgian Envoy at Constantinople, in connection with the Danubian principalities question; and it is stated that the Porte has sent M. BLONDEL his passports.

Denmark.

It is notified in the London *Gazette* that the Danish Government has officially dignified its intention to release English ships immediately and entirely from the observance of the provisional regulations existing at Elsinors, relative to the Sound dues.

Portugal.

Lisbon dates are to the 15th June. The United States frigate *Constellation* was at anchor in the Tagus.

The House of Deputies has passed a bill making liberal provision for the expenses of the forthcoming marriage of the King, and fixing the new Queen's dowry at £13,000 per annum.

Austria.

Lettere from Vienna contain glowing accounts of the military celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Austrian Military Order of Meria Theresa. The proceedings were very brilliant, and passed off with great éclat.

Russia.

A severe hurricane had occurred at Archangel, doing much damage to vessels from the interior. Loss in goods estimated at 100,000 silver roubles.

Sardinia.

The report of a contemplated marriage between the King of Sardinia and the Princess SIMONIE is formally contradicted at the Saxon capital.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the Ministry had been interrogated regarding the mission of Cavalier BONCOMPAGNI to the Pope during his stay at Bologna.

An interesting debate took place on the subject, in the course of which Count CAVOUR declared the mission had no political character, but was simply one of courtesy. The explanation was generally regarded as satisfactory, although exception was taken by some to such courtesy.

An interesting debate had taken place in the Turin Chambers, on the increase of the Sardinian Army. The War Party confess, openly, that they support the Government in augmenting the army during peace, because Sardinia must be ready for the war of Italian independence against Austria.

The Cape of Good Hope.

Late intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope indicates that the proposition to construct a barbor of refuge at Table Bay will be carried out. The estimated expense is one million eterling.

Miscellaneous Items.

In the Spanish Senate on the 18th, the discussion of the bill for effecting certain reforms on the Contitution was resumed, and Count DE GUENDELAIN proposed an amendment to the effect that Spaniards who were subjects of another power, should not be allowed to become Senatore, but at the request of the Minister of Grace and Justice be withdrew it. The debate was again adjourned. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the bill on public instruction, presented by the Government. M. TROBIO, in a long speech, insisted on the necessity of imparting to public instruction a strongly religious character, and of placing the control of it in the hands of the clergy.

A letter from Bucharest of the 9th, in the *Etoile du Danube*, says:—"The Government journal publishes a decree of Prince CAIMACAM, blaming the electors who may give to the deputies elected what are called here 'written powers'—that is, a document setting forth the wishes of the nation. Mr. SPENCE, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived in our capital a short time ago. He of course immediately paid a visit to the Caimacan, but ten days passed away and without the latter returning it. The American was offended, especially as he knew the Caimacan was accustomed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace, without being received. Two evenings back, at Sir H. BULWER'S weekly reception, the Caimacan, finding himself near Mr. SPENCE, extended him the hand, but Mr. SPENCE declined to receive it. The Caimacan then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. SPENCE, and the latter replied, 'You have indeed, sir!' and turned his back on him. Tuesday after the Caimacan paid a visit to the American Minister."

The *Zeit*, of Berlin, states that the following are some of the claims put forward by the Hungarian Protestants: The reëstablishment of the laws which guarantee their religious liberty; the right of choosing the administrative body governing their ecclesiastical and educational institutions; the privilege of organizing their own ecclesiastical tribunals and consistories; of founding schools, of appointing masters to the same, and of regulating the course of education to be pursued therein; the right of invoking synods without Imperial authorization, of printing religious and educational writings, without the same being subjected to governmental scrutiny. These claims form the subject of repeated interviews at Laxenburg between the Emperor and the Minister of Public Worship and of the Interior.

Intelligence from Berlin states that the 18th of January next has been definitely fixed on for the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM. Originally, the Prince's own birthday, Oct. 18, was selected, and subsequently that of the Princess, Nov. 21, when she will have completed her seventeenth year; but at present, the 18th January remains officially appointed.

BERNE, 19th.—The Government of Neufchatel has published a notice, stating that sixty-six persons implicated in the affair of September are permitted to return home, and take part in public affairs.

The *Nord* of Brussels, in again alluding to the disagreement which has for some time past existed between the Sublime Porte and M. BLONDEEL VAN CUELEBROECK, the Belgian Minister at Constantinople, states that it learns on good authority that that Diplomatist has been sent his passports from the Ottoman Government, and has had orders from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to proceed to Athens, to which Court he is also accredited. Mr. JOOSIS, Secretary of the Legation, remains at Constantinople as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

A letter from Rome of the 13th saye:—"Collisions have during the last few days taken place between the soldiers of the French 25th and 40th regiments and the Pontificial riflemen, in different parts of the City, and especially in the Piazza della Chiesa Nuova, the Via Longara, the Piazzi San Carlo, and the Catinari. The soldiers fought each other with their swords. The evening before last upward of 200 Pontificial riflemen assembled near the French Academy, and a number of French soldiers went there; but no collision took place. About the same time a rifleman disarmed a French soldier, and pursued him with his drawn sword. Five Frenchmen have been wounded, but not seriously; five Italians have also, it is said, been injured, but nothing is said as to the nature of their hurts. The French authorities have taken measures for preventing a renewal of the conflict. Some disturbance has also taken place at Civita Vecchia, between the French troops and the Roman gendarmes, but we have not the details.

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg observes the advantages of a communication round the world by a railway, crossing Siberia in the direction of Irkutsk, and which, in the opinion of that journal, will be constructed sooner or later. It points out the utility of such a communication in a commercial point of view, as it would bring to Europe by the Russian railways the commerce of Central Asia, China, and Japan. The Euphrates line and that of Suez, says this journal, are only useful to England, and the Panama route does not offer the advantages to be expected from a railway in Siberia. It adds that no want of security need be feared in Russia, as may be the case on the Euphrates and Suez lines.

Advices from Marseilles state that 100,000 hectolitres of grain, three-fourth of it wheat, have arrived at that port during Wednesday and Thursday. This arrival led to a fall in prices, and this decline was considered certain to increase, in consequence of the favorable accounts which have been received of the crops in Algeria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 24.

The sales of COTTON for the three days amounted to 21,000 bales, including 5,000 bales in equal proportions to speculators and exporters. The market was quiet, but the quotations advised per *Niagara*, were firmly maintained.

The Manchester market was firm and pending upward.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Magnificent weather for the crops imparted general dullness to the BREADSTUFFS market. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR very dull, but nominally unaltered. Western Canal, 34s. 6d.@35s. WHEAT dull and tending downward. CORN neglected and 6d. lower. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATTIVA & Co. report a decline of 1s. 6d. in Mixed. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co's quotations are: Red WHEAT, 8s. 9d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 6d.@10s. Mixed CORN, 37s. 6d.@38s.; White, 39s. 6d.@41s.; Yellow, 38s.@39s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

PROVISIONS—Pork neglected. Beef and Bacon quiet. Lard in better request at 68c.@68c. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

PRODUCE—Tallow slightly higher. Rosen dull at 4s. 4d. for common. Sugar quiet. Ashes dull. Tea steady.

London Money Market.

The market was quiet and the demand was slacking. Nothing was known as to the reduction of the rate of discount in Paris, but it was believed that the Bank of France would take the step at its next meeting of Directors. CONSOLS steady at 93¼@93¾ for account. Prime bills were being discounted a little under the Bank rate.

London Produce Market.

[NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.]

SUGAR—Dull and again 1s. lower. COFFEE—Brisk at extreme prices. TEA in good demand. RICE, dull. TALLOW, steady. LINSEED OIL, 40s. 8d.

Terrible Conflagration in Cincinnati.

From the Commercial, July 3.

Our city was visited last night by another terrible and destructive conflagration, one which alarmed the whole community. Since the organization of the steam fire department, such things have been so rare in our city that the people were led to hope we were fully provided against a serious damage by fire; but the conflagration last night presented sufficient proof that no force, however powerful, can be entirely relied upon.

It was about 8¾ o'clock when the alarm was sounded. Fire was discovered in the steam-furniture factory of JOHNSON, MEADER & Co., on the northwest corner of Smith and Front streets. The factory was one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. The main building, which stood on the corner, was eight stories high, including basement. North of this was a small open space, and adjoining that the original factory building, a brick six stories in height. Between these two buildings were the steam works, built outside of the establishment for safety, and in the rear of them, two large frame workshops. Leading to the engine-room, from every story of each of the work-shops, were troughs used to convey chips and shavings to the furnace for consumption. A lad passing along the street at the hour named, discovered the shavings about the furnace to be on fire, and immediately gave the alarm.

The Mechanics' Hall, a large brick tavern, on the southeast corner of Front and Smith streets, took fire at the same time, but the firemen saved it. The south wall of the building in which the fire originated, giving way, drove the firemen from Front-street, and threw such a flood of heat upon the main building of RESOR'S stove works as to set it on fire. In the meantime a strong wind from the northeast had fiercely driven the flames, which had progressed northward to an alley, westward into the lumber-yard of JOHNSTON, MEADER & Co. The aspect of the conflagration was then fearful, making its way with rapid strides westward and southwardly, and it was feared that it was entirely beyond the control of the Fire Department. It was at once determined to abandon RESOR'S stove-works to destruction. Two streams of water were placed opposite on Smith-street, to prevent the fire from spreading in that direction, and the rest of the force of the Department were concentrated as soon as possible in the lumber-yard, over which the flames were making rapid strides. At about 11 o'clock the fire was checked in that direction. RESOR'S establishment was then burning fiercely, and there was danger of the fire in that quarter spreading to BUCHANAN'S coal-yard, but two or three streams of water, taken from the lumber-yard, effectually protected it and some stables in the rear. At midnight all danger was over, but the firemen were compelled to remain and labor until near daylight.

The buildings destroyed occupied an area of several acres. They embraced two of the largest manufacturing establishments of our city, and their destruction has thrown between two and three hundred workmen out of employment. The conflagration attracted thousands to that part of the city. Smith street was crowded from the fire up to Fourth street for two or three hours, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire, and every available point of observation, were crowded with people. Many citizens were active in aiding the firemen, among whom we cannot forbear mentioning MILES GREENWOOD, who rendered efficient service. A small lot of furniture was saved from JOHNSON, MEADER & Co.'s factory, and a lot of valuable patterns were rescued from RESOR'S moulding-room. This is all the property saved from the two establishments.

The conflegration brilliantly illuminated the city and the surrounding hills for several hours, gilding turret and tower, shedding a golden light into every thoroughfare, and peling the beams of a full moon. Located on the bank of the river, it brought into view a charming prospective westwardly. From that point the valley of the river affords a view between the hills as far westward as the eye can reach. This whole distance was illuminated, and the rare scene of beauty was enjoyed by many.

LOSS, INSURANCE, ETC.

JOHNSON, MEADER & Co's building was situated on the northwest corner of Front and Smith streets, and the main building was 42 feet front by 143 feet deep—including the basement, eight stories high. Lose over and above insurance, estimated at $100,000. Insurance $34,000, in the following offices:

City Insurance Company, Cincinnati	$3,000
Fireman's Insurance Company, Cincinnati	3,000
Merchants and Manufacturers, Cincinnati	4,000
Commercial, Cincinnati	2,000
Eagle, Cincinnati	3,000
Washington, Cincinnati	2,500
Cincinnati, Cincinnati	2,500
Central, Cincinnati	1,000
North Western, New York	3,000
Home Insurance Company, New York	3,500
London and Liverpool	5,000
Fireman's Insurance Company, South Carolina	2,500
Total	$34,000

Adjoining the main building, on the north, was another, 25 by 100, six stories high. The two lower stories were used for the manufacture of bedsteads; in the rooms were fifteen lathes, and other valuable machinery. The four upper stories were for the manufacture of chairs.

Another building, running north of the above, in the rear, was 25 by 80, two stories high, used for the manufacture of kitchen safes. This connected with another building, belonging to E. MUDGE, occupied by J., M. & Co., 35 by 50, two stories high, for the manufacture of walnut and cherry bedsteads. Between the above two buildings was a frame, lately erected. 25 by 100, two stories, used for stowing away chairs, and shipping department.

From the second floor of the shipping department, chairs to the amount of $1,500 were saved, and out of the bedstead factory, stock to the amount of $300. From the lumber yard, adjoining, out of $30,000 worth of lumber, $10,000 worth was saved. The most valuable portion of the lumber, the walnut and cherry, was destroyed.

WMOR. RESOR & Co.'s buildings were situated on the southwest corner of Front and Smith-streets. The main building was five stories high, 185 feet on Smith, and was used as a stove warehouse. The entire width of the buildings were all connected, and consisted of a boiler-yard, casting-room three stories high, and moulding-floor of one story. These were all covered with tin roof, but were not proof against the devouring element, so powerfully did it rage. The roof was scattered like chaff before the wind. The following is the estimated loss:

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEBANON.

The Debate in Parliament on the Bombardment of Greytown.

Consols 93 1-4.

We have three days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the new steamer *Lebanon*, bringing us files of the Paris papers up to the 23d of June.

The elections had closed in France. The laboring classes in Paris had exhibited much interest in the election, which was understood to have been favorable to the Government candidates. The results had not been definitely ascertained. The Mayors of municipalities, generally, had issued proclamations in support of the official candidates.

The electors of France numbered over ten million.

M. ARMAND JALLOZ, a lawyer, one of the two brothers authors of the *General and Technical Dictionary of Legislation, of Doctrine, and of Jurisprudence*, had died at Paris.

The Belgian Minister at Constantinople had received his passports, on account of certain intrigues in the elections of the municipalities, in which he is said to have participated.

The House of Commons was occupied with the contested election for Rochdale, which had developed some curious incidents. The petition against the sitting member declared that one of the most important witnesses had been bribed to depart for New Orleans. This person, ABRAHAM ROTHWELL, being called to the bar of the House, admitted that he had been offered £50 to go to America, but had thought the sum too small.

The workmen employed by the Transatlantic Telegraph Company had commenced at Woolwich, on the 19th of June, the embarkation of the cable. Thirty-one miles of it had been placed on board the British ship-of-war *Agamemnon*.

The manufacture of the cable was nearly completed. Its total length was to be 2,550 miles.

HUGH JAMES CAMERON, late Director-General of the Royal British Bank—a swindling concern—who had fled from justice, had been arrested at Lausanne. Other arrests had also been telegraphed to England. It was expected that all the Directors would be arrested in the course of a day or two.

The Spanish Senate continues the discussion of the project of law on Parliamentary reform. The Cortes, awaiting the projects of law on public instruction and on the press, which were daily expected, continued the discussion of the law on the high roads.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid on the 20th of June, says:

Spain is determined to make herself respected by Mexico.

Spain has opened telegraphic conferences with Portugal.

The Bombardment of Greytown.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 19.

Lord C. HAMILTON rose to ask what steps Her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain compensation for the British suojects residing at Greytown when that town was bombarded in 1854; and if it would lay upon the table of the House copies of the communications that had taken place on the subject with the Government of the United States. He said some persons in New-York formed a company called the Transit Company. This company obtained on certain terms a piece of land, which speedily became covered with buildings. Not content with this piece of land, they were constantly asking for large grants, though they refused to fulfill the conditions on which the first piece of land was granted. It appeared that the Government at Washington appointed a gentleman to represent them at Greytown, and this gentleman was connected with the company. The consequence was, that he was continually promoting squabbles between the company and the local authorities, and he went so far on one occasion as to withdraw from the local authorities a person who had committed a murder. The authorities had no power to resist the encroachments of the company, and they resigned *en masse*, and requested the British Consul to carry on the government. The Americans also busied themselves with getting up cases of grievance. These were not submitted to arbitration, but the *ipse dixit* of the American was taken, and claims of compensation were made for alleged injuries to American property. The local authorities could only remonstrate, and the American Consul said he had referred the matter to the Government at Washington. Nothing was heard of this reference till on the 12th July, 1854, an armed corvette arrived in front of this town, and the Captain sent a message to the authorities, that if they did not pay twenty-four thousand dollars within twenty-four hours, the town would be bombarded. The authorities drew up a protest, as did, also, the British Vice-Consul, and these protests were sent on board the corvette. Within the twenty-four hours, however, the corvette began to bombard the place, and continued so to do until they had fired 250 to 300 shells into this unresisting town. Not content with that, the Captain landed a body of men, who destroyed what remained of the town, and among other property, set fire to the residence of the English Vice-Consul, who had his flag flying at the time. This account was not from British residents only, but the French and the Italian residents drew up a similar account. In consequence of this outrage the whole population were driven to take shelter in the neighboring forest. This transaction took place three years ago. No attempt, so far as he could learn, had been made to offer any explanation, still less any compensation. He had told the House that a number of fictitious claims were made by the Americans, but that no attempt was made to submit them to arbitration. In the meantime a document had fallen into the hands of some of the parties, which showed that these claims were mere pretences. It was a letter written by Mr. WHITE, the agent of the Transit Company, addressed to the American representative at Greytown, as follows: "Captain HOLLINS (the officer in command of the corvette) leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will be so exercised as not to show any mercy to the town or the people. If the scoundrels are soundly punished, we can take possession, and build it up a business place, put in your officer, transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest. It is of the last importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of the Government." That was the statement, and he asked the noble lord if any steps had been taken to obtain compensation? One word in favor of the United States Government. He believed they were not originally cognizant of what was going to be carried on in their name, but they had involved themselves by not punishing the perpetrators of the outrage. Public opinion in the United States had strongly manifested itself against this outrage, which they had denounced as a violation of the law of nations.

Viscount PALMERSTON said he was bound to say that at the transaction was one which must be characterized as a very violent and cruel proceeding. It was, however, authorized by the Government of the United States, though, whether they meant it to be carried out with such severity as took place, or whether the officer (who he believed was a distinguished and honorable officer in the United States service) mistook his instructions, he could not say; but he was bound to state that the severity which was exercised reflected no credit on the Government which ordered or on the officer which executed it. [HEAR, HEAR.] But the question which her Majesty's Government had to consider was the international law which bore upon the point. Now, it was an unquestionable principle of international law, that when one Government deemed it right to exercise acts of hostility against any part of the territory of another power, the subjects or citizens of a third power who might happen to be resident in the place so attacked had no claim whatever upon the Government which in the exercise of its natural rights committed those acts of hostility. When, for instance, it was deemed necessary by us to destroy the town of Sebastopol, although there might have been three Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, or Americans, none of those parties had any ground whatever upon which to found a claim either upon the English or the French Governments, for compensation for the losses they might have sustained. Those who went to a foreign country must abide by the chances which might befall that country. If they had any claim at all, it must be upon the country in which they were; but they had certainly no claim upon the Government which thought it right to commit the acts of hostility. Her Majesty's Government had therefore been advised (and he thought rightly) that British subjects had no grounds upon which a claim could be made upon the Government of the United States for compensation for the injuries which they had suffered in that attack upon Greytown. They might think that that attack was not justified by the cause which was assigned for it; but we had no right, as an independent State, to judge of the motives which might have actuated another independent State to assert rights or to vindicate injuries which its citizens or subjects might have been supposed to have sustained. There was nothing, too, in the relation between Great Britain and Greytown which gave us an exceptional right to interfere. Greytown was a part of the Mosquito Territory, which was under our protectorship. That was a protectorship which carried with it an obligation to protect the country from conquest, but it did not give us a right to interfere in any disputes which might arise between that country and any other. There were two sorts of protectorships. There was one of the kind which we exercised over the Ionian Islands, where nothing was done except by the advice and counsel of a British Representative. In a case like that, where we were responsible for everything done, we were entitled to require redress for any injuries, and to vindicate any attack. Not so with regard to Greytown. Greytown was administered by a self-constituted and self-elected multicipality, consisting of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, and Germans. They acted upon their own responsibility, and they must therefore be considered responsible, and not we, for any dispute in which they might be involved. Well, there was a dispute between two rival American Transit Companies, one of which was patronized by the self-constituted government, and the other by the government of the United States, and out of the rivalry of those two Americoo companies arose the transactions to which the noble Lord had referred. Communications had undoubtedly passed between the British and American Governments, with a view to ascertain what the intentions of the American Government were, and they found that the American Government rested upon that principle of international law to which he (the noble Viscount) had adverted, their right, namely, to take those measures which in their judgment they deemed necessary, and they determined not to give any compensation even to their own citizens. He was not aware that any demand had been actually made by the subjects of the other powers, but it was known that they did not mean to give any compensation to the French, Germans, Spaniards, or persons of any other nation who were settled at Greytown at the time of the bombardment. Her Majesty's Government, acting therefore under the advice of those who were competent to give an opinion, and acting also in accordance with their own opinion of international law, were not prepared to insist upon compensation for those who were unfortunate enough to have suffered from the bombardment. The noble viscount then proceeded to appeal to Sir D. NORREYS not to press a motion which he had on the paper, with reference to the proceedings in committee of supply. It was the intention of the Government to divide the vote into three parts, which would enable them to adopt a better classification of the items. In future years they would endeavor to frame the estimates so as to obviate the difficulties which had arisen. If that was not found to succeed it would then be open to the house to consider whether they could not devise a plan more calculated to give facilities to gentlemen who might wish to make objections. At all events he trusted that they would not, without due deliberation, alter those forms of their proceedings, which were part and parcel of the system of conducting the business of the house. [Hear.]

Lord LOVAINE said the noble viscount might be right in the legal exposition he had given of this Greytown case; but it was the first time in the history of civilization that one nation should suddenly attack and destroy the property of another, with which it was at the time in a state of profound peace. At the time the attack was made on the house of the English Consul the British flag was flying, and the house was destroyed with the perfect knowledge that it was under the protection of that flag. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, the language of the government in this matter was very different from that they had held with reference to the Chinese dispute. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, a remarkable circumstance, that whenever a power with which we happened to have a quarrel was feeble, the government manifested plenty of intention to vindicate the national honor; but when the power was really one which we respected, somehow or other a very different course was adopted. (Hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK could not help remembering the castigation to which he was subjected on a recent occasion by the noble lord for hinting that the noble lord's government had a tendency to bully the weak and to be subservient to the strong. But what did the noble lord say now. He had put forward a plea which in its very essence was a disgrace to the country. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, he said, was under the protection of England. But what did he mean by that word "protection?" He said that we were bound to protect Greytown against occupation or conquest by a foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign nation to bombard it and reduce it to ashes. [Cheers.] Greytown had been colonized under the protection of England. The people of this country, thinking that the protection of England was over them colonized that town; they went there because they fancied that they carried with them the name and the immunities of Englishmen. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, the noble lord said, was a part of the Mosquito Territory. On a late occasion we had asserted our right to protect the Indians of that Territory. We said that was a part of the honor of England, and, if that was true of the Indians of Mosquito, how much more true was it of the Englishmen who went into that Territory thinking that the ægis of England was still over them? [Cheers.] Surely, if ever there was a flagrant case in which we had been subservient to the strong, it was this. [Cheers.] The noble Lord said that the bombardment was a cruel proceeding. It was more—it was a cruel dishonesty on the part of the American Government; but were we to allow our subjects to be ill-used, because the American Government was a strong power? [Cheers.] Suppose this had been done by China? [Loud cheers.] Suppose it had been done by Brazil, they would have had the noble lord rampant about the honor of the flag of England. [Cheers.] They would have mouthinge about the British flag and about the national dishonor from 12 o'clock in the day to 12 o'clock at night. [Cheers.] They had heard a great deal about the case of the Lorcha in the Canton River; but why did they hear nothing about the British flag at Greytown? The British Consul protested against the proceedings; the British flag was flying; but the Consul's house was bombarded, and he was obliged to go out of the town on account of the danger to himself and his family. What he (Mr. ROEBUCK) wanted to see was the British Government not bullying the weak, but alike to all—just, honest, and merciful. [Cheers.]

Mr. BENTINCK thought they had heard a very remarkable statement from the noble lord. He trusted that the opinion they had heard from the noble lord in favor of non-intervention would often recur to him again. On the question of international law he would say nothing on the present occasion, although it seemed strange that the British flag should have been treated in the way described, and yet that there should be no means of demanding reparation.—[Hear, hear.] He could not but think that the line of conduct which had of late been adopted towards the American Government was much more likely to lead to hostilities than to avert them. [Hear, hear.] He believed that the degradations to which this country on numerous occasions had submitted, were due to our dependence upon America for the raw material of one of our principal manufactures There was no use blinking the matter; there was a large party in that House who said to every Minister, "If you go to war with America, we will turn you out." The consequence was that things would go on until at last the United States would be guilty of some outrage so gross that the spirit of the country would be roused, and they would be forced into that war which they sought so much to avert by untimely and improper conciliation. [Hear]

The Attorney-General said that if under the International law reparation could have been demanded of America for the losses sustained by British subjects at Greytown, he should have pressed upon her Majesty's Government to take that course. The contrary opinion had been come to unwillingly, and with reluctance by the law advisers of the crown; but the French Government had equally with that of her Majesty abstained from pressing a demand for satisfaction which they could not legally maintain. With regard to the treatment of the questions which arose from time to time between this country and the United States, he differed entirely with the Hon. gentlemen who had just sat down. The American Government had had reason to complain again and again of the strong manner in which the law of this country and the principles of international law had been enforced against America; and unquestionably the Hon. gentleman could not find a single example in which a claim which he could legally advance against the American Government had been given up. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the case of Greytown, he might instance the case of Copenhagen, and of other cities, in which this principle was admitted by all jurists, that the citizens of a foreign power who happened to be in a state of war must take the chances to which that state was liable. (Hear, hear.) In the case of Greytown, it was clear that compensation could not be demanded.

Mr. DISRAELI said the reason the case of Greytown had not sooner been brought under the notice of Parliament was, the great struggle in which we had recently been engaged, and which of itself demanded all our energies. If he had any doubt of the great expediency of his noble friend's motion, that doubt would have been entirely removed by the remarks they had just heard from the First Minister, which appeared to him, to say the least of it, very unsatisfactory and unsound. If those remarks, moreover, indicated the spirit in which our relations with the United States were for the future to be managed, he did not think the prospect was one of which the country had any reason to be proud. [Cheers.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) would not be so arrogant as to dispute with the learned attorney the principles of international law, but he could not help remarking that both he and the noble lord had expressly alluded to the international law of Europe, and had said nothing about its application to America. [Hear, hear.] The precedents of Sebastopol and Copenhagen had been cited to justify this infamous and ineffable outrage. But those were two fortified towns, whereas Greytown was a defenceless place. [Hear.] He had always understood that it was illegal to bombard unarmed towns; and certainly the two cases cited could not justify the making of a foray of this kind. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) could not believe that the House would accept for a moment the hair-splitting distinction of the noble lord between an inert and active protectorship; nor could he accept the reference which had been made to France. In the first place, France had no protectorship over the Mosquito territory, and we had; and secondly, France had made a demand for reparation. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman then read a passage from a very temporately worded memorial which had been sent by the British inhabitants at Greytown to Lord CLARENDON, describing the outrage. Could an appeal more temperate have been made to the house? (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the United States viewed with dissatisfaction and disgust the proceeding taken by this government. If the government felt that they could not interfere in a case of this kind, why did they not state in a distinct dispatch what were their real views? It was at least a shabby way of getting rid of the difficulty. But he denied that the English and the French claimants were placed in the same category; and the Foreign Secretary refused to make a representation on the subject, because the French Secretary of State had received an unfavorable reply from the United States.

Lord J. RUSSELL said they had before them a proceeding which the American Government had avowed. That being so, it only remained to the home Government to ascertain from the law officers of the Crown what satisfaction could be obtained for the injury committed. It did not appear, from the law of nations, how the Government of this country could proceed to make a demand of redress, especially after reviewing from their law officers an opinion that they were not entitled to redress. They could only entertain the opinion, along with the whole civilized world, that some explanation ought to have been given. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the case of the Vice Consul's house, he thought the bombardment was most unjustifiable.

In the case of China our conduct had been so vicious, and so totally wanting in justice, that he hoped it would never be exhibited again by this country. [Hear, hear.] He should be glad to see the appointment of a Committee to consider the estimates At present they were quite at sea, through the number of amendments proposed.

Sir D. NORREYS confessed that he had arrived at the same conclusion. He thought the Greytown business was the most disgraceful in the annals of our diplomacy. But he complained of bringing forward subjects of such importance in the midst of the estimates. He would, therefore, introduce a motion on the subject. The question of the bombardment of Greytown then dropped, and the Hon., member proceeded with his motion as follows:

Affairs in France.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 22.

The first day's voting for the general elections of Paris passed over yesterday with the greatest tranquillity. The impropriety of abstention has appeared to be fully recognized, as throughout the several circumscriptions the attendance was considerable. The polling-places were opened at eight, but very few persons presented themselves before nine, the weather being anything but favorable, and rain continuing to fall throughout all the early part of the day. In the more populous districts, workmen, who during the week had not had time to procure their cards as electors, flocked to the different mairies to go through that formality, and thence went to the sections indicated to them. In the capital it may be calculated that more than half of the electors inscribed have voted on the first day. The general impression appears to be that the Government candidates will be all elected. The polling will be resumed this morning at eight, and terminate definitively at four in the afternoon.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey met yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to proceed to the signing of the treaty which consecrates the fixing of the Turco-Russian frontiers in Bessarabia, in conformity with the Protocol of the 6th January last, and at the same time regulates the question of the Isle of Serpents and that of the Delta of the Danube."

The *Moniteur* announces as follows the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and France already made known by electric telegraph:

"The new treaty of commerce and navigation which has been for some time under negotiation at St. Petersburg, was signed on the 14th of this month by the Count de Morny, French Plenipotentiary, and Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Plenipotentiary. This treaty, which is destined to replace that of 1846, and the carrying out of which will coincide with the application of liberal reforms inaugurated by the new customs tariff of Russia, contains for the advantage of French subjects, trade and navigation stipulations which cannot fail to extend largely the exchanges which are already made between the two countries. Of this number are those which suppress the extra duties heretofore imposed in Russia on arrivals from Marseilles and other parts of the Mediterranean, and on goods put on board French vessels in foreign ports. Another advantage, consecrated by the new treaty, consists in the privilege given to French subjects to acquire real property in Russia without losing their quality of foreigners, and in being treated like Russians as regards imposts and taxes of all kinds. Lastly, a special clause assures henceforth a legal guarantee to the marks of French manufactures, and lays down the principle of a convention on literary and artistic property.

Miscellaneous Items.

In the Spanish Senate on the 18th, the discussion of the bill for effecting certain reforms on the Constitution was resumed, and COUNT DE GUENDELAIN proposed an amendment to the effect that Spaniards who were subjects of another power, should not be allowed to become Senators, but at the request of the Minister of Grace and Justice he withdrew it. The debate was again adjourned. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the bill on public instruction, presented by the Government. M. TEGRO, in a long speech, insisted on the necessity of imparting to public instruction a strongly religious character, and of placing the control of it in the hands of the clergy.

A letter from Bucharest of the 9th, in the *Etoile du Danube*, says:—"The Government journal publishes a decree of Prince CAIMACAN, blaming the electors who may give to the deputies elected what are called here 'written powers'—that is, a document setting forth the wishes of the nation. Mr. SPENCE, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived in our capital a short time ago. He of course immediately paid a visit to the Caimacan, but ten days passed away and without the latter returning it. The American was offended, especially as he knew the Caimacan was accustomed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace, without being received. Two evenings back, at Sir H. BULWER'S weekly reception, the Caimacan, finding himself near Mr. SPENCE, extended him the hand, but Mr. SPENCE declined to receive it. The Caimacan then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. SPENCE, and the latter replied, 'You have indeed, sir!' and turned his back on him. The day after the Caimacan paid a visit to the American Minister."

The *Zeit*, of Berlin, states that the following are some of the claims put forward by the Hungarian Protestants: The reestablishment of the laws which guarantee their religious liberty; the right of choosing the administrative body governing their ecclesiastical and educational institutions; the privilege of organizing their own ecclesiastical tribunals and consistories; of founding schools, of appointing masters to the same, and of regulating the course of education to be pursued therein; the right of invoking synods without Imperial authorization, of printing religious and educational writings, without the same being subjected to governmental scrutiny. These claims form the subject of repeated interviews at Laxenburg between the Emperor and the Minister of Public Worship and of the Interior.

Intelligence from Berlin states that the 18th of January next has been definitely fixed on for the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM. Originally, the Prince's own birthday, Oct. 18, was selected, and subsequently that of the Princess, Nov. 21, when she will have completed her seventeenth year; but at present, the 18th January remains officially appointed.

BERNE, 19th.—The Government of Neufchatel has published a notice, stating that sixty-six persons implicated in the affair of September are permitted to return home, and take part in public affairs.

The *Nord* of Brussels, in again alluding to the disagreement which has for some time past existed between the Sublime Porte and M. BLONDEL VAN CUYLENBROEK, the Belgian Minister at Constantinople, states that it learns on good authority that the Diplomatist has been sent his passports from the Ottoman Government, and has had orders from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to proceed to Athens, to which Court he is also accredited. Mr. JOOSTS, Secretary of the Legation, remains at Constantinople as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

A letter from Rome of the 13th says:—"Collisions have during the last few days taken place between the soldiers of the French 29th and 40th regiments and the Pontifical riflemen, in different parts of the City, and especially in the Piazza della Chiesa Nuova, the Via Longara, the Piazzi San Carlo, and the Catinari. The soldiers fought each other with their swords. The evening before last upward of 200 Pontifical riflemen assembled near the French Academy, and a number of French soldiers went there; but no collision took place. About the same time a rifleman disarmed a French soldier, and pursued him with his drawn sword. Five Frenchmen have been wounded, but not seriously; five Italians have also, it is said, been injured, but nothing is said as to the nature of their hurts. The French authorities have taken measures for preventing a renewal of the conflict. Some disturbance has also taken place at Civita Vecchia, between the French troops and the Roman gendarmes, but we have not the details.

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg, discusses the advantages of a communication round the world by a railway, crossing Siberia in the direction of Irkutsk, and which, in the opinion of that journal, will be constructed sooner or later. It points out the utility of such a communication in a commercial point of view, as it would bring to Europe by the Russian railways the commerce of Central Asia, China, and Japan. The Euphrates line and that of Suez, says this journal, are only useful to England, and the Panama route does not offer the advantages to be expected from a railway in Siberia. It adds that no want of security need be feared in Russia, as may be the case on the Euphrates and Suez lines.

Advices from Marseilles state that 100,000 hectolitres of grain, three-fourth of it wheat, have arrived at that port during Wednesday and Thursday. This arrival led to a fall in prices, and this decline was considered certain to increase, in consequence of the favorable accounts which have been received of the crops in Algeria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, June 20, 2 o'clock.—Consols for account, 93¼.

PARIS BOURSE, Monday, June 22, 2 o'clock.—The market has been very firm, with an upward tendency. Threes were in demand, at from 68f 80c. to 68f. 75c.; Mobilier improved from 1,165f. to 1,180f.; Lyons, 1,420f. 50c. to 1,500f.; and Austrian, 642f. 50c. to 666f. 26c. The other shares quoted as on Saturday. Southern, from 772f. 50c. to 775f. A telegraphic dispatch has been published by the sub-prefect of Pau, announcing that the treaty has been signed with the Southern Railway Company for the Pyrenean lines.

In London, on the 26th of June, the English funds were firm: Consolidated, 93¼@93⅜ on time, and 93⅛ for cash; New 3 ⅌ cents, 98.

The closing prices on the Paris Bourse were:

For 3 ⅌ cents, 68f 55c@68f 75c.

For the 4½ ⅌ cents, 91 95c@92.

The people were more occupied with the elections than with the operations of the Bourse.

It was rumored that the Bank of France was about to reduce its rate of discount in a few days.

Native SUGAR was quoted at 188@189; Haiti COFFEE at 2f. 60c.@3f. 75c., and Mocha at 2f. 90c.@3f. 70c.

Terrible Conflagration in Cincinnati.

From the Commercial, July 3.

Our city was visited last night by another terrible and destructive conflagration, one which alarmed the whole community. Since the organization of the steam fire department, such things have been so rare in our city that the people were led to hope we were fully provided against a serious damage by fire; but the conflagration last night presented sufficient proof that no force, however powerful, can be entirely relied upon.

It was about 8½ o'clock when the alarm was sounded. Fire was discovered in the steam furniture factory of JOHNSON, MEADEE & Co., on the northwest corner of Smith and Front streets. The factory was one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. The main building, which stood on the corner, was eight stories high, including basement. North of this was a small open space, and adjoining that the original factory building, a brick six stories in height. Between these two buildings were the steam works, built outside of the establishment for safety, and in the rear of them, two large frame workshops. Leading to the engine-room, from every story of each of the work-shops, were troughs used to convey chips and shavings to the furnace for consumption. A lad passing along the street at the hour named, discovered the shavings about the furnace to be on fire, and immediately gave the alarm.

The Mechanics' Hall, a large brick tavern, on the southeast corner of Front and Smith streets, took fire at the same time, but the firemen saved it. The south wall of the building in which the fire originated, giving way, drove the firemen from Front-street, and threw such a flood of heat upon the main building of RESOR'S stove works as to set it on fire. In the meantime a strong wind from the northeast had fiercely driven the flames, which had progressed northward to an alley, westward into the lumber-yard of JOHNSTON, MEADEE & Co. The aspect of the conflagration was then fearful, making its way with rapid strides westward and southwardly, and it was feared that it was entirely beyond the control of the Fire Department. It was at once determined to abandon RESOR'S stove-works to destruction. Two streams of water were placed opposite on Smith-street, to prevent the fire from spreading in that direction, and the rest of the force of the Department were concentrated as soon as possible in the lumber-yard, over which the flames were making rapid strides. At about 11 o'clock the fire was checked in that direction. RESOR'S establishment was then burning fiercely, and there was danger of the fire in that quarter spreading to BUCHANAN'S coal-yard, but two or three streams of water, taken from the lumber-yard, effectually protected it and some stables in the rear. At midnight all danger was over, but the firemen were compelled to remain and labor until near daylight.

The buildings destroyed occupied an area of several acres. They embraced two of the largest manufacturing establishments of our city, and their destruction has thrown between two and three hundred workmen out of employment. The conflagration attracted thousands to that part of the city. Smith street was crowded from the fire up to Fourth street for two or three hours, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire, and every available point of observation, were crowded with people. Many citizens were active in aiding the firemen, among whom we cannot forbear mentioning MILES GREENWOOD, who rendered efficient service. A small lot of furniture was saved from JOHNSON, MEADEE & Co.'s factory, and a lot of valuable patterns were rescued from RESOR'S moulding-room. This is all the property saved from the two establishments.

The conflagration brilliantly illuminated the city and the surrounding hills for several hours, gilding turret and tower, shedding a golden light into every thoroughfare, and paling the beams of a full moon. Located on the bank of the river, it brought into view a charming prospective westwardly. From that point the valley of the river affords a view between the hills as far westward as the eye can reach. This whole distance was illuminated, and the rare scene of beauty was enjoyed by many.

LOSS, INSURANCE, ETC.

JOHNSON, MEADEE & Co's building was situated on the northwest corner of Front and Smith streets, and the main building was 42 feet front by 143 feet deep—including the basement, eight stories high. Loss over and above insurance, estimated at $100,000. Insurance $34,000, in the following offices:

City Insurance Company, Cincinnati	$3,000
Firemen's Insurance Company, Cincinnati	3,000
Merchants and Manufacturers, Cincinnati	4,000
Commercial, Cincinnati	2,000
Eagle, Cincinnati	3,000
Washington, Cincinnati	2,500
Cincinnati, Cincinnati	2,500
Central, Cincinnati	1,000
North Western, New York	3,000
Home Insurance Company, New York	3,500
London and Liverpool	5,000
Fireman's Insurance Company, South Carolina	2,500
Total	$34,000

Adjoining the main building, on the north, was another, 25 by 100, six stories high. The two lower stories were used for the manufacture of bedsteads; in the rooms were fifteen lathes, and other valuable machinery. The four upper stories were for the manufacture of chairs.

Another building, running north of the above, in the rear, was 25 by 80, two stories high, used for the manufacture of kitchen safes. This connected with another building, belonging to E. MUDGE, occupied by J., M. & Co., 35 by 50, two stories high, for the manufacture of walnut and cherry bedsteads. Between the above two buildings was a frame, lately erected, 25 by 100, two stories, used for stowing away chairs, and shipping department.

From the second floor of the shipping department, chairs to the amount of $1,500 were saved, and out of the bedstead factory, stock to the amount of $300. From the lumber yard, adjoining, out of $30,000 worth of lumber, $10,000 worth was saved. The most valuable portion of the lumber, the walnut and cherry, was destroyed.

WMOR. RESOR & Co.'s buildings were situated on the southwest corner of Front and Smith-streets. The main building was five stories high, 155 feet on Smith, and was used as a stove warehouse. The entire width of the buildings were all connected, and consisted of a boiler-yard, casting-room three stories high, and moulding-floor of one story. These were all covered with tin roof, but were not proof against the devouring element, so powerfully did it rage. The roof was scattered like chaff before the wind. The following is the estimated loss:

Buildings	$35,000	Stock	25,000
Machinery	6,000		
Patterns	10,000	Total	$76,000

It will thus be seen their estimated loss is $76,000. This is as near as at present can be ascertained. The insurance is as follows:

Franklin Insurance Co., Philadelphia	$4,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers', Cincinnati	5,000

RESOR & Co. employed in the neighborhood of two hundred hands. There was comparatively very little saved from the general destruction—a few costly patterns, and two entire stoves were about the sum total. The heat was so intense that the places now in the ruins will be of little if any account.

THE RETURNED FILLIBUSTERERS.

Letter from Com. Paulding, of the Wabash, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Com. PAULDING, of the *Wabash*, has addressed the following letter to Secretary TOUCEY:—

FLAG SHIP WABASH, QUARANTINE,
New York, June 28, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here to-day in the *Wabash*, after a passage of ten days from Aspinwall, with 120 men, 12 women, and 5 children, who, under the orders of the Department of the 16th ultimo, were conveyed from San Juan del Norte to Aspinwall, in the *Cyane*, where they arrived on the evening of the 16th instant, as communicated in my letter by the *Illinois*. The United States Mail Steamship Company's agent refused to receive the sick and wounded on any terms. He also refused to take any of the well to New York, and charged for a passage to New Orleans $40 for adults and $20 for children.

I could, perhaps, have landed them at New-Orleans in a day or two less than at New-York; but then a doubt existed whether I could obtain a supply of anthracite coal as well as water; and the surgeon of the fleet, as will be seen by a letter herewith inclosed, recommended a northern climate for the sick and wounded. Of these there are about 70—about one-half of the whole number on board—a majority of whom have been subjected to the greatest degree of human suffering. For these, and the rest who have been less unfortunate, every thing has been done that humanity suggested. When received they were in a state of extreme destitution. Besides what they had suffered from the want of food, they were without necessary clothing, and shockingly infested with vermin. When placed upon our gun deck the sickening effluvia from wounds and ulcers alarmed me for the health of the ship; but this, as well as the condition of the sufferers, has been gradually improved by the unremitted labor of our medical officers, who have secured a claim to my highest praise, and the approbation of the Department, by their professional skill and devotion to the sufferers.

I shall direct all who are well enough to be landed at once. Many of the sick and wounded are totally helpless. If they are not received at the hospital at quarantine, I request the Department to inform me what is to be done with them. We can do nothing with them on board, and the most urgent reason demands that they should be removed.

The number of our countrymen yet in Central America, and who have been ordered out of the country, is estimated at 300 or 400. If it is the purpose of the Government to receive and transport them from Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte, I would respectfully suggest that one of the storeships, fitted out for the express purpose, would perform the service better, and leave the navy to fill the more important demands of the Government.

It has been imperatively necessary to issue some Government clothing and stores to our passengers.

One of the passengers, PHILIP R. THOMPSON, late an officer in the United States Army, and more recently a Colonel under General WALKER, died on board the *Wabash* on the morning of the 24th inst.

I perform an agreeable duty in speaking of Capt. ERSKINE, of H. B. M. ship *Orion*, who, for a long time had been the senior officer on the coast of Central America. He was at San Juan del Norte when LOCKRIDGE'S men retreated to that place, and the duties devolving upon him were in a great degree embarrassing. It became necessary not only to give protection to our misguided countrymen, but also to reconcile the interests of contending parties belonging to the United States and to Costa Rica, which were blended in a manner not always to be comprehended nor disposed of by an ordinary standard.

Captain ERSKINE has, with much courtesy and frankness, explained to me the course pursued by him, and which seems to have given satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Subsequently, guided by the dictates of humanity, he sent LOCKRIDGE'S men to Aspinwall in the *Tartar* and *Cossack*, and it is known to the Department that those in the first named ship were conveyed under his auspices to New Orleans.

On the arrival of the *Tartar* at Aspinwall from New-Orleans, he again offered the services of that ship to bring from San Juan any men I might wish to send for. With suitable acknowledgments, I declined the offer, having a few days previously dispatched the *Cyane* on this service, under the orders of the Department.

The official and personal intercourse I have had with Captain ERSKINE has been such as to justify an appreciation of his honorable character, corresponding, as it does, with his just and humane course of proceeding in discharging his onerous and painful duties at San Juan del Norte; and I would respectfully present to the Department whether duties so well and faithfully performed by a foreign officer, under circumstances of so much difficulty, may not claim our acknowledgment.

It has been ascribed to Captain ERSKINE, by the public prints and otherwise, that he had an agency in the capture of the steamers on Lake Nicaragua, and other proceedings on the river. This Captain ERSKINE has heard, and has assured me, upon his honor, to be totally untrue.

Trusting that the course I have pursued will meet with the approbation of the Department, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. PAULDING,
Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Davis' Instructions.

The *National Intelligencer* says: "Since the repudiation of Capt. DAVIS' instructions by the Department the public has become curious to know what was contained in the letter from Commodore MERVINE and quoted by Captain DAVIS in his official dispatch. The following is all of that letter which refers to WALKER and Nicaragua":

U. S. FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
BAY OF PANAMA, Jan. 19, 1857.

SIR: You will prepare the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, under your command, for sea with all practicable dispatch, and when ready proceed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, where the presence of a man-of-war is necessary in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs.

The precarious and straitened condition of the forces under Gen. WALKER may induce him to attempt depredations upon American citizens in that State, which you will prevent and restrain.

In the event of the expulsion of WALKER and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and his departure to adjacent territory in Central America for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations, you will take such further measures with the force under your command as circumstances shall require for the adequate protection of American citizens.

A Proposition for the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Those who are acquainted with our Dispensary system, and the operations of the visiting physicians attached to them, are aware that in their visits from house to house they frequently meet pools of filth and garbage, to say nothing of other breeders of disease and fateners of epidemics, stored away from basement to attic, arising from imperfect drainage, or the indolence of the tenants, which to a great degree neutralizes their efforts to relieve the sick. They find tenant-houses that are saturated with poisonous miasme from these causes, so that occupants in almost every room are prostrate with disease engendered thereby. Small-pox, scarlet and other fevers have free course with their victims, and go out from these pest-houses to infect the neighborhood. The physician may prescribe palliatives, but he is powerless to remove the original cause That it may be seen we do not overstate this danger, we give a short extract from a late report of a visiting physician to one of the Dispensaries, whose left hand covers the princely mansions of the rich, while the right embraces a district filled with these tenements. He had before specified to the Board particular locations as nuisances. Referring to the epidemic which threatened the City last season, he says:

"It is a source of sincere thankfulness that under the dispensations of Providence we were not subjected to the desolating influence of the pestilence which threatened our city during the last summer and autumn; had the infection been transported to particular localities in our district, the extent of suffering and loss of life would have been immeasurable. In these localities the negative bodies, necessary to the propagation of the disease, existed in abundance, and the mere application of the positive element would have produced such a shock as New York would not recover from for years. It has been universally observed, that wherever epidemics have prevailed they have first attacked those who are broken down in health, the intemperate, and the inhabitants of low, filthy, crowded and badly ventilated apartments: such material as this largely abounds in our district."

It is true the physician can report a house as a nuisance to the Health Warden, the Health Warden to the City Inspector, the City Inspector order somebody else to attend to it; but by the time the chain is run through, and somebody is ready to act, the mischief, which might have been avoided by prompt action, is done. The physician's time will not allow him to hunt up the parties that it will be necessary to find, to ascertain whether anything can be accomplished, or if he does, he may be a good mechanic, but knows nothing of medical hygiene, and therefore may not appreciate the danger.

There is, we think, a way to remedy this. *Make the visiting Physicians, ex officio, Health Wardens, for their respective districts, with full police powers* to compel the tenants or landlords to abate and remove these causes of local distemper. The physicians may and do *request* this to be done now, but they lack the power to enforce their requests; they become discouraged and at times feel as if their toilsome labors to relieve the sick poor were almost wasted.

The only objection

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. "CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1896. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, bearing interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which this issue it was decided to make $200,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $31,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and to be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and sell forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 26, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—

ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS five years to run.

LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run

The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad

CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.

Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan on account Water Works
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 6 per cent Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent Bonds.
Mohile and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New-York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 6s per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1857.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Allegheny, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$3,500.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage, for a few years, on ample real-estate security—first incumbrance. Interest will be paid promptly, half-yearly. Inquire at No. 142 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD STOCK OR BONDS, or other Railroad Securities wanted in exchange for choice timber and farm lands in Wisconsin. Address Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL Railroad Company.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by A. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.)—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK OF VERMONT.—Notice on the above Bank are taken at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at 75 cents on the dollar, in payment for Summer Clothing.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. Co.,
KENOSHA, WIS.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kanosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank on and after that date.

JOSIAH BOND, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company of Ohio will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City, on presentation of the proper Coupons.

TROY, O., June 25, 1857. HENRY S. MAYS, Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 4th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRELOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st, East of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 83 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on Monday 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6. GEO. I. BENEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No 150 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th instant.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 8th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.

EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.

W. F UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER the 10th day of July, a dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board

SAMUEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, L. D., July 1st, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 16th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JOHN S. MUNT, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.

SAML. R. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 11th proximo. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.

June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on the 6th July instant.

T. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW YORK, April 4, 1857.—CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 6,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1856, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the August next, if the shares of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., P. W. ENGE, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their pay ment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 616 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.

Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st. open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BEINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 6 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 16th July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. H. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Floor and Feed Store, in a central location now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILK ROUND, with depôt, horses, wagons, and all necessary apparatus attached. Apply at No 71 West Broadway.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	156,000
Total	$356,000

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 89 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Lisle,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooke,
F. De Peyster,	E. C. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. M. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Labens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Delmange,	William Fardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower.	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Ruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	I. B. Wynant,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Denniston,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Llod. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York.

Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, at warerooms, as above.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—At lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the Water's Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 7-octave, all round corners, Gilbert piano, price $400, for $250; one do. carved legs, &c., $500, for $300; one Chickering, 7-octave, price $350, to $240; one Bronks, 7-octave, carved legs, inlaid nameboard, price $600, for $250; one Millar's, 6¾-octave, price $275, for $175; one 7-octave, second-hand, for $110; three 6-octave, for $60, $65 and $80; one 6¾-octave, for $40; one do. for $80; melodeons for $40, $50, $60, $70, $90, and up to $180. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY finished four round cornered seven octave rosewood piano-forte, at one-half original cost two months since; superb carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City-made and fully warranted, overstrung bass, powerful rich tone, finished all round with triple carvings, without spot or blemish, and worthy of notice. Price $176. Will be made an object for cash. Can be examined at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No. 54 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL LAGOOD on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DAYS.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn.
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '55	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '55	Carl Schaudibil, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 248 Grand-st, N.Y		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Thomas Tounton, No. 9 Sammons-place, South 2d-st., Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Parcidy & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Aug'tus Cameron, Beaver-st. N Y		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C. (diamond S) & Co	201|250	one package,	Pleuter,	
	M E S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Meletta		one package,	Washington,	
September, '53	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
August, '55	J. L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J. L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '55	4 in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '55	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '53	F and L, and C P and F under	729,780,761 769,765	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	202	one case,	Sohliler,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one care,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Clements		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1202	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	3077,3315	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	1	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y.		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 23, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K R Co. in a cross	416	one case,	Peruia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '55	D over D K in diamond	100	one case,	Peruia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburg, Mass		one case,	Flying Clond,	Canton.
	Pendlfax & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	F B	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlburt,	Antwerp.
	L H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	759	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	H & Co	5001	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Shanghae.
	American & For. Bible Society		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss E. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark	I	twe bags,	Lynda,	Unknown.
	F B	11	ene case.	Margaret Evans,	London.
	A R united		three cercons,	Monseratte,	Sevanilla.
	U A		one ceroon,	Reatler,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C S	211	six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	75	ene ceroon,	T. A Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over N	100	one ceroon,	T. Al Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R		one ceroon,	T. Al Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	Ne mark		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H Z M	6	ene chest,	Unknowa,	Unknown.
	M		one beie,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B		one bale,	Unknewn,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown.	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G E & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond	9	ene hale,	Yorktown,	London.
	U S & C		one case.	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A. Iselin & Co		one case.	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2301, 2893, 2908,			
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 8, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	D F	1	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	L W S		one box,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	H J B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H H, united		one box,	D. Hoadley,	Antwerp.
	M I N S U E		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	T W B & C		one case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	H F, united	3, 5	one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q R	456	ene case.	Union,	Unknown.
	L S & C	19	one case.	Unknown,	Havre.
	R		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A, in a ring		ems box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B G		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	E, in a diamond	17	ene box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	ona cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co. No 200 Broadway, N. Y.		ene package,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	D L D, Trenton, N. J		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	I S	50	one hamper,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	T & Co	802	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	No mark	2	one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		two casks,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	V D united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracas.
	G P over T	53	one bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut.	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two hags,	Quick Step,	London.
	Ne mark		one bag,	Quick Step,	London.
	Ne mark		ene box,	E. Drummen,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	Ne mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Nouvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1869	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	Ne mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	10	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
Jan. 13, '56	W elevated		one bale,	M. B. Palmer,	Cadiz.
	J		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Ne mark	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or C H, or no mark		one hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	one hale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	13,13,16,21	four hales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		ene box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot of a diamond, with B over C in centre, and L H over B	5,923, 5,924 6,862	three cases,	Orphens,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one box,	Union.	Bremen.
Feb. 24, '56	K B	376	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	831	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulkes & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Cnracoa.
November, '56	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '55	Ne mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '55	R in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '55	R mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J P P	2	one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark	49	one ceroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	250	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	I W	19	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle		one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Bercelone,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	24	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	6	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	K in triangle W below	367	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	3111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr. Glatigny	2	one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	D F		one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	59	one hale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	C mark		four hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colner, 344 Cherry-street		one harrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1856	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over R	13	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L E in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Carmachi		one bag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	R W C	1,31 no No	three cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '55	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '55	H in diamond and K on right	36	one case,	American Congress,	Liverpool.
October, '55	C H P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Nell		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Mr. Titus, 47 Sand-st., Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M B P	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case,	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one hundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M R, anchor between		one cass,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W. Moncure,	Kingston.
	L G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Henausen, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right		one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M	2	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Rialy		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & C on it		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Marsh, '54	P with a large C	1,004,1,005	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	$21@334	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '54	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Sept. '54					
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	B & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
	G F B		one package,	Fulton,	
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-93	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
	H. Qber		one package,	Borussia,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	3 & S		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H. A Colt		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isis,	Havana.
April, '56	H. Bledoin		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	1@5	five packages,	R. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,182,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark defaced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H	523	one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '54	No mark	291 bags	gum copal,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one hale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C B under and diamond over	123	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	I in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	3	one box,	Nebraska,	Hremen.
August, '55	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '56	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.

DAYS.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one case,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '56	Pole over C D		one box,	Johana,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bbl.,	Unknown.	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		ene keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	I. B. Blank Blain		ene pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		eue keg.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene can,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknewn	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr G. W. Cahanies		ene case,	Hermann,	Shanghae.
	£	10	ene case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
	'53 U	5	ene case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Bremen.
	No mark		two demijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		ene demijohn,	Unknewn,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venoge		ene basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	60	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	2014	eue basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		eue basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	200	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F D	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H & W	7	one package,	North Star.	Havre.
Oct. '55	No mark		one sheet,	Arago,	Havre.
Nov. 15, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
May 12, '56	G H		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Africa.	Liverpool.
Oct. 4, '56	E. Cunard		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	Ne mark		two trunks,	Cumberland,	Havre.
March 13, '56	A	1,2	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
May 19, '56	18	15	one bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Mitchell & Romemenburg		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
May 29, '56	J. B. Doubons		one case,	Christiana,	London.
Feb. 26, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
March 19, '56	S & C	788	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	F D F	30,49	one case,	Canrobert,	Havre.
March, '56	No mark		one case.	Carlsian,	Bremen.
April, '56	E. Fisher & Manning		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Jan. '56	T A	5121	one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
April 22, '56	B		one case,	Bergmuller,	Antwerp.
May 6, '56	H		one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 27, '56	G G	47	one package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John GHhon		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P & C	128	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	A V	6	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A	8	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one cereon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one eeroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over 11	113	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 16, '56	A R over 11		one ceroon,	Wisthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L in a diamond	264	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	I	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	56	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	42	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	G	5	one bale,	Trieste,	Antwerp.
March 11, '56	No mark		ene hale,	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Ne mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ene hale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Ne mark		three hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknewn	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	Q & Co	3039	ene case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July, '55	E. D. Munroe, N. Y		one case,	R. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '56	E & Co	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov. '55	L		24 bbls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triaugle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		ene eask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	59	one hale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bnle,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	ene cask,	Pennisburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two cercons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '55	G or O & A		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '56	S W	1035	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '55	A B	56	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	nne eask,	Unknewn,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 12, '56	A D in a diamond	1121	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 12, '56?	S over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	15	ene case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '56	S over G in a diamond, W on each (upper side, and N Y under	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	B G K	3110	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
July, '56	R R in a diamond	1137, 1138	twe cases.	Mary Bradford.	London.
June, 56	Mr Valeria		ope case.	hk. C. B. Williams,	Havanna.
Jan. 8, '55	J S, N Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '55	800 in a diamond		13 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 19, '55	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hempers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 19, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '55	M & Co	3488	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No merk		2 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '55	No mark		2 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 22, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 25, '55	J B and C in a diamond	I	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	Amerie'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55	(Juan Frances, Port Owando, care J Thompson, No 47 South-st		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 30, '55	H & B		ene bale,	T. A. Cunninghnm,	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B	8	ene case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	2	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	Ne mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	800	nne case,	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	La Sala & Co		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one parcel,	Brother Jonathen,	Not reported.
July, '55	P N	3	one hox,	New-York,	Liverpool.
June, '55	No mark		one case,	C. A. Bogstide,	Bremen.
February, '55	(M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, N Y		one barrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J P N		ene case.	Dirver,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Dounell, care Lord & Taylor		6 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one barrel,	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	F. Fabens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
September, '55	J H		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
January, '55	No mark		ene chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
August, '55	P L in a circle	350	7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
September, '55	No mark		one case,	Lelia,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	H B and M	30	ene bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
October, '55	No mark		one bale,	Louisiana,	Marsailles.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	ene trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	384@388	twe cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
			five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED Stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:

$50,000 Virginia 6s, Coupon Bonds, 1886 and 1887.
$45,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1867, '68, '91 and '95.
$6,000 Tennessee 6s Coupon Bonds, 1892.
$51,000 California 7s Coupon Bonds, 1851 and 1-70.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a General System of Banking;" said stocks being the assets of the Stock Security Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 6th day of July, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six shares of the capitnl stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated June 26, 1857.
SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CABINET FURNI- TURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell by order of the assignees of J. B. COOK, at No. 654 Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th July, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of cabinet furniture as above, embracing every variety of parlor, dining, library and bedroom furniture in rosewood, oak, mnhogany and walnut, &c.; also, the unfinished stock, fixtures, &c.

N. B.—The lease of the above premises with the building will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, of which due notice will be given.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, July 7th, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large assortment from the shelves of all kinds white, granite blue and common ware, glass ware, China, Britannia ware, &c., worthy the notice of City and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FREE SALE BY AUCTION, THIS MORN- ING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 334 Broadway, cor. of Worth-st., by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer. Gold watches, jewelry, furniture, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, mirrors, works of great authors, engravings, single articles of value. To be sold by order of owners, to the highest bidder. Speculators attend, as the collection is important, suitable to present demand.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—In the town of Rye, Westchester County, consisting of 5 lots, from two to 10 acres each, lying on the Old Boston Post Road, between the villages of Rye and Port Chester. This land is part of the Carpenter Farm, much improved and in a good neighborhood. On a part of the farm there are fruit and forest trees. The land is elevated and commands an extensive view of the country and Long Island Sound, one-half mile distant. The above will be sold to the highest bidder, to close up the purchase made by the undersigned, of the above farm. The sale will take place on the premises on the 13th day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Gentlemen from the City taking New-Haven Cars at 7 or 9 o'clock, and stopping at Rye or Port Chester depots, will find carriages to take them to the ground in time to view the land before the sale. Terms of Sale—10 per cent. on day of sale, and 15 per cent. in 20 days after, at which time good warrantee deeds will be given, balance on bond and mortgage, 3 to 5 years.
THOMAS BENT,
WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.

For further information, inquire at the office of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

EQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 330 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FINE FRUIT AND MARKET-GARDEN FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT.—Two hundred acres on the ridge between Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, 9 miles from Jersey City by rail and plank road; large stone mansion with additions, very extensive and imposing barns and out-houses, with tanks for liquid manure; also an inexhaustible supply of muck; private dock and three tenant houses; 14 acres in vegetables; is highly manured and three crops per season are grown; 5 miles from Paterson; the drives along the Passaic to the Falls and Newark are delightful. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMmer retreat, at Palenville, Greene County, on the road to Mountain Houses, 10 miles from Catskill, 39 acres, with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms; has been a tavern stand and boarding house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house; good gunning and trout-fishing; pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID farm of 168 acres, 30 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation, with growing crops, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Round Brook Station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New-York. Inquire at No. 136 Court-st., corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 74 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in Middlesex County, N. J., adjoining the Raritan River, 4 miles from New-

THE RIOTS IN THE CITY.

[Continued from First Page.]

street, west of Broadway, at one or two places in the Fourth Ward, and in Bayard and Mulberry streets. Various incidents contributed to show that discharged members of the old Municipal Police force were secretly engaged in fomenting the difficulties with a view to embarrassing the Metropolitans. Information, too definite to be disregarded, led to anticipations of an attack upon the Metropolitan Station in White-street, as soon as the police force should have been drawn away for duty at other places. To disappoint the ruffians, or be ready to give them a warm reception, a large force was stationed in White-street early last evening. These men formed in platoons, two deep, stretching entirely across the street. One platoon took post at the corner of Elm-street; another half way between the corner and the Police Station, and two more between the latter and Broadway. It was the necessity for keeping the force posted here to guard against the contemplated surprise which rendered it impossible sooner to make onslaught upon the rioters in Worth-street.

At 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. DRAPER sent a requisition, for the Seventh Regiment, stationed at Lafayette Hall, asking their immediate presence to quell the riot. Meantime the fighting in Worth-street was frequently brought to the Station-House. When the requisition reached the rendezvous, the Colonel of the Seventh was absent, and the regiment could not move without his orders. Half an hour passed, and Mr. DRAPER sent again for the Military. Eight o'clock arrived and still they did not make their appearance. Brigadier-General HALL happening in was informed of the requisition and the delay which unfortunately attended its fulfillment. The General proceeded at once, in person, to bring the Regiment down. At a little before 9 o'clock they reached the Arsenal, in White-street, under command of Gen. SPICER, and the 55th, under Col. LE GAL, and were soon followed by the 71st Regiment, who had also been called out in the meantime. Here they were served with ball cartridge.

The Medical Staff present were Col. SAYER, Surgeon of the First Division, Lieut.-Col. WOODWARD of the Major-General's Staff, Surgeon QUACKENBOS of the 3d Brigade, and Dr. CHEESEMAN of the 7th Regiment. As soon as the troops were under arms these gentlemen set about looking up a convenient place for a hospital, and chose the large drill-room at the Arsenal. A requisition was made out on the City Hospital for 20 beds and quilts, and the necessary comforts for the wounded. The requisition was complied with, but fortunately there was no occasion to use them.

The 8th Regiment, after forming as above stated, marched from the arsenal—Commissioner DRAPER at their head. They proceeded down Elm-street to Orange-street, through Orange-street and all the streets of the Five Points, through Mulberry-street to Bayard-street, up Bayard to the Bowery, up Bowery to Twenty-second-street, through Twenty-second-street to Broadway, down Broadway to White-street, and thence to the Arsenal.

Commissioners BOWEN and STRANAHAN came in about 8 o'clock. After a brief consultation between the Commissioners and General HALL, the Police formed in two bodies of about 75 men each, of which Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER headed the one destined for service in Worth-street and its neighborhood, where the most serious fighting had been going on. These formed ten abreast in front of the 71st Regiment, which was detailed to follow immediately behind them and offer their support if needed. The 8th Regiment supported in a similar manner the other body of Police headed by Commissioner DRAPER in person, whose towering form in advance of the men gave cheering notice that he did not ask them to follow where he was not ready to lead. These fine Regiments with their fixed bayonets glistening in the dim moonlight, presented a fine appearance, and were applauded by the spectators as they marched by. There was no disorder nor confusion in the ranks. Orders were quietly passed, and obeyed with the promptness and precision of veterans. It was impossible to look at them for a moment without feeling assured that the law would be maintained at every needed cost.

Gen. HALL took command of Dspnty Superintendent CARPENTER's force and the 71st Regiment supported it. These marched down White to Centre-street, down Centre to Worth, and—after clearing that street in the vicinity of Centre—proceeded to Pearl-street, down Pearl to Cross, and through parts of Cross and Baxter, Mulberry and Bayard streets to the Bowery. Halting at each corner, squads of policemen were sent in each direction (while the military stood guard) to clear the streets, order all idlers home, and close the doors of all houses and stores. Gen. HALL was personally very active, tramping along the sidewalk with the activity of a boy of twelve years. The rum shops especially, received at his hands peremptory orders to close, and up to open again during the night at their peril. Arrests were made in no case except where a persistent disposition to rebellion was manifested.

General HALL was not in uniform, although his sword was buckled at his side. A squad of police having been ordered to clear the sidewalk in the centre of the Five Points, one of the men ran against the General, whom he ordered to "Pass on," and "Go home, like a good citizen." The General beginning to expostulate, was quickly given to understand that there was no time for argument, when another policeman, who discovered what was going on, rescued the military Commander, who had a hearty laugh at the joke. Soon afterwards, while passing up Mulberry-street, the keeper of a gin shop hesitated to close his doors upon receiving orders so to do, and a young man, named PATRICK FINNINGTON, who seemed to be in attendance upon the place, when forced to obey, insulted the General, and then slammed the door in his face, attempting to bar it on the inside, with the aid of half a dozen comrades. Bursting the doors open, General HALL sprang into the back-room, whither the inmates had fled, putting out the lights, and in an instant reappeared with the delinquent by the collar, He was given in charge. At the junction of Mulberry with Bayard-street, a brick was thrown from the roof of the northwest corner. It was apparently designed for a group composed of Gen. HALL, the Colonel of the 71st, Deputy CARPENTER, and others, but fortunately struck a wooden shed over the sidewalk, doing no damage to anybody. On looking up to the roof a man was seen skulking behind the balustrade. If he reads this paragraph let him thank his stars that he did not make the acquaintance of an ounce ball from a Minne musket—which half a dozen were very desirous of sending to make his acquaintance. As he was not discovered making any other demonstrations Gen. HALL ordered the force to proceed without attempting his arrest. Everywhere on the route through which the police and military passed, the crowd fell back, each man retiring to his house, and all symptoms of disorder disappeared at once.

SIXTH-WARD PROTECTION—STATEMENT OF ALDERMAN CLANCY.

One of our Reporters called last evening on Alderman CLANCY, and received from him the following statement touching his intercession with the Metropolitan Police Commissioners concerning the protection of the Sixth-ward. On Friday morning last, he heard that Mayor WOOD intended to give orders to the different Police Captains to disband their men. Knowing that the order would be given he called upon certain friends of the Commissioners to ask them to allow the old police of the Sixth-ward remain in command of that Ward. [copy] the order to dismissal was read to the police, the Alderman went to the Station-house and asked the men if they would be willing to serve under his command until Monday, and then surrender, if the Commissioners would give their consent. The response was unanimous in the affirmative. He gave the men to understand that Captain DOWLING would be associated with him in command.

Upon receiving this assent from the Sixth Ward policemen, the Alderman called at No. 88 White-street the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Policemen, and stated the substance of the interview with the policemen of his Ward. He urged them to allow the Ward to remain in the custody of the old police till Monday, as otherwise, riot and bloodshed would certainly ensue. All difficulty, he believed, would be avoided by allowing the old in command, over the Fourth of July. He impressed upon them that his object in making this request, was to insure peace in the Ward, and was not any subterfuge to prevent new police from entering upon their duties. The Commissioners replied to his application, that Mr. CARPENTER, the Deputy-Superintendent, had made all arrangements relative to the establishment of a police force over the Sixth Ward, and that they did not require his services. If they needed any extra assistance, they would call out the military. The Alderman advised strongly against calling out the military under any circumstances.

The Alderman that states that he went in company with Captain DOWLING and four of the old Police of the Ward, on Friday night, and were on patrol duty through the night. At 11 o'clock, P. M., and 3 A. M., they stopped two fights, and on each occasion there was not a Metropolitan Policeman in sight. Saturday night also, they were on patrol. Last night, when the Alderman said that the Commissioners were going to call out the military, he called on Commissioner DRAPER, who was at the Arsenal, and urged him on no account to call out the military, requesting him at least to read the Riot Act, and give the people an opportunity to disperse. Mr. DRAPER said he would certainly read the Act, but that he would march the military through the Ward, as the exigencies of the case, in his view, required it. The Alderman replied that the responsibility must rest with him and his associates. He had done his duty and should do no more.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

Commissioner DRAPER states with reference to the interview with Alderman CLANCY, that on Friday last Alderman CLANCY called and offered to take charge of the Sixth Ward until Monday with the Municipal force, provided the force could be under his command and the command of Capt. DOWLING. Mr. DRAPER stated he would be pleased to have them sworn with the regular force to preserve order, but the Alderman would not take part unless he could have control. The Alderman called again yesterday and repeated his offer, Commissioner DRAPER said he would be pleased if he would join with them in preserving order. He told him the military had been called out, and Alderman CLANCY asked that they should give information that they were going to fire upon the rioters before the order should be executed. Commissioner DRAPER assured him that notice would be given, and asked the Alderman to walk with him in front of the military, that he might use his influence with the rioters, towards rendering a fire from the soldiers unnecessary. This Alderman CLANCY refused to do, and the military proceeded without him. They marched through the Sixth Ward, with Commissioner DRAPER at their head. The rioters dispersed, and they were not called upon to fire. At 12 midnight, the Commissioners thought there would not be any more serious disturbance.

IN WHITE-STREET.

For a block each way from the Commissioner's Office, a strong police force was stationed to prevent the large crowd which was anxious to get to the office, getting through to blockade the street. There were about 350 men detailed, including the special Policemen. Clubs were scarce, and many of the men provided themselves with these necessary articles by tearing down the arbor and trellise-work in the yard. The Police arrested several rioters, and about 8½ o'clock the first one was brought in. After each had been searched, the Policeman who made the arrest took his prisoner off to the Fifth Ward Station-house.

The only weapons taken from the prisoners were an axe and a loaded club. One of the officers stated that he had seen an old Irish woman apparently 70 years of age in the thickest of the fight gathering up bricks in a basket and passing them over to the Five Pointe party. Another woman discharged a pistol, and the shot took effect in the head of a man, who was taken to the Hospital. The woman immediately disappeared into a house in Worth-street.

In the course of the evening Capt. BENNETT and Lieut. FILES of the late Police, the former of the Third, the latter of the Fifth Ward, called on the Commissioners and volunteered their aid, stating that they did not wish to be sworn in, but for the emergency would like to act as citizens under the direction of Mr. TALLMADGE. Their services were accepted and duties assigned them.

"Eternal Vigilance," &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Circumstances which have transpired within the last two or three days, tend to show that it will be necessary more than ever for the Commissioners of Police to be very careful in their selection of officers for the government of the force in this City, and especially of those who are to have charge of the Station-houses, and of criminals after their arrest. These men should be of courage and firmness, as well as of tact and shrewdness.

At present many of the Wards are under the care of Sergeants, who have been appointed to take the charge, until some competent Captain or Inspector can be appointed permanently, which the citizens hope will soon be done.

A circumstance occurred in the Fourteenth Ward to-day which I think will show the importance of making good selections of these officers. The facts, as near as could be ascertained at the time of the occurrence are these: Officer UNDERHILL arrested a person for fighting and riotous conduct, and conveyed him to the Station-house at No. 400 Broome-street. A large crowd followed the officer and assembled in front of the Station-house. Immediately afterwards, according to the statement of Sergeant WILLIAMSON, the officer in charge of the Station, some of our City officials, who were friends of the man arrested, because he was a necessary adjunct of their party, solicited, or in fact demanded his discharge, and on their pledge to have the man forthcoming when called for, he was released. That he is a dangerous man in the community no one will deny, and his arrest was an absolute necessity. Yet he was released, and we of this part of the City would like to know by what right or by what law or rule of the Department Mr. WILLIAMSON acted under in releasing his prisoner after he was lodged in the Station-house, and what dependence can be placed on those who promised to produce the man when wanted.

One of two things must be true. Either Mr. WILLIAMSON must have been timid, or must have been unacquainted with his duty and with the law. The matter ought to be investigated.

No blame can be attached to the Commissioners, as they have striven to perform their duty well. They have had great obstacles to encounter ever since they commenced their duties; but a few such facts as above related may tend to increase their vigilance in the selection of officers for the Department.

TELEGRAPH.

The Liquor Stores to be Closed on Sundays.

The following order was issued yesterday to the several Police Captains:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1857.

For the preservation of the peace of the City, and in accordance with the provisions of the 21st section of the act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c.

You are directed to instruct the several patrolmen under your charge to strictly enforce the law, by causing to be closed on the Sabbath all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and in case of any violations of the law to report the same, that its penalties may be enforced. If any member of the Police force neglect the performance of this duty, you will report him forthwith.

FRED. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. Police.

When this order was promulgated, the patrolmen proceeded to the various saloons and requested that they might be closed. The order was very generally and promptly complied with. When the police went to the "Volks Garden," in the Bowery, they found about 4,000 persons present, of both sexes. "I am willing to shut up the place," said the proprietor, "but how can I get these people out?" If you can get them to leave you may. The police did not attempt to get out the crowd.

How the Fourth was Celebrated Elsewhere.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 4.

The Fourth has passed here very quietly and without any public display of any kind.

The Democrats held a meeting in Independence-square this morning. The attendance was small, and the proceedings rather spiritless. The meeting was addressed by Mr. FORNEY.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday was unusually quiet for the Fourth. We had no serious disturbances. A man named ROBERT FRAZER killed a German in a tavern row, and two children were accidentally and fatally shot by the careless use of fire-arms.

AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here with unusual display. The oration by Dr. SEARS, President of Brown University, and the Poem by JOHN F. TOWEY, were of high order.

Two balloon ascensions were made from here—one by Mr. KING, of Philadelphia, and another by Mr. ALLAN, of Providence. Both were quite successful. The aeronauts descended safely in about two hours.

A young man named HENRY DEAN, was instantly killed on the morning of the Fourth at Attleboro' by the bursting of a cannon.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 5.

There was a melancholy termination to the celebration of the Fourth of July in Boston, which, otherwise, was fully equal, in patriotic display, to any that has preceded it. The weather was delightful, and, as usual, the city was thronged with crowds from the country. As the display of fireworks was progressing on the Common, in the evening, the mortar used for throwing shell-rockets burst, killing GEORGE F. TEWKESBURY, formerly Harbor Master, and a highly respected citizen; AZA L. LIBBY, cabinet-maker; PATRICK COOK, an employee of HOVEY & Co., the pyrotechnists; and a boy named JOHN MCMAHON.

WISEMAN MARSHALL, the tragedian, and JOHN W. ROBINSON, were badly injured, but not fatally. This sad disaster terminated the pyrotechnic display abruptly.

At Swampscott HENRY SCALES and WILLIAM DRAPER were dangerously injured by the bursting of a cannon, and a man was killed in Somerville from the same cause. At the Eastern Depot a man named MANNING was run over by the cars and killed.

The day was celebrated in Portland, New-Bedford and Fall River, with unusual spirit, and to the entire satisfaction of citizens and visitors. At Fall River a mammoth clam-bake was partaken of by about 2,000 persons.

The balloon ascension here yesterday, made by the Messrs. WISE, was perfectly successful.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

Here remarkable quietness, order and sobriety prevailed in the celebration of the anniversary, and not a single row or casualty is reported to have occurred.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The Spanish Squadron—Disembarkation of the Troops—Insubordination—Gen. Concha and the Slave-Trade.

The United States mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the 30th ult.

Nothing new had transpired since last accounts.

Exchanges have improved; not much offering. The price of sugar remains as at last advices. Stock—265,000 boxes here, and of Matanzas, 85,000 boxes. Moiasses not plenty, and no change in figures.

The health of the city continues good. Freights about the same.

Vessels not in demand for any business.

The Spanish fleet still in Havana.

On the 30th June, latitude 23° 40', longitude 81° 35', exchanged signals with an English ship standing N. E. July 4, latitude 38° 38', longitude 74° 5', passed brig *Wappo* standing north.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, June 29, 1857,

The arrival of the long-expected squadron and recruits, and the all-absorbing topic of the Slave-trade, have served as a strong stimulus to the excitability of the Spaniards during the past week.

The troops were disembarked the same day they arrived, and sent to the country immediately. They are a very poor-looking set of fellows, and seem fit for anything but the conquest of Mexico. The original troops embarked at Cadiz were left at Puerto Rico. They were very much opposed to this, and insisted on proceeding to Cuba, thence to go to Vera Cruz, for which purpose they had voluntarily enlisted. A few words from the commanding Generals, and slight punishments inflicted on the ringleaders, induced the men to submit quietly. The Porto Rico troops will remain here, and occupy the posts now garrisoned by the Cuban soldiers. They, fortunately, arrived in good health, and the voyage to the interior towns may be the means of preventing their being decimated.

The Spanish citizens were so excited the morning after the arrival of the vessels, that they could not forbear hissing and hooting at the *Quaker City* and *Granada* as they left the port. What purpose they could have in expressing, in such an uncivilized way, their hatred of the American flag, is more than I can say. The Captain-General, I understand, expressed himself in strong terms of disapprobation of the conduct of these rowdies. The papers, as usual, are rather grandiloquent on the increase of the Cuban squadron, but abstain from all reference to the ultimate destination of the ships. As we have had no late arrivals from Vera Cruz, we can have no possible idea of the state of popular feeling in that unfortunate republic; but private letters represent the Mexicans eager for the contest, and making every preparation to recieve their guests.

Since the publication of the letter in the London *Times*, referring to General CONCHA's want of good faith in fulfilling the treaties with England about the Slave-trade, the other papers have recopied the same and added the usual meed of flattery. The general belief of our citizens is that the charges are not ill-founded. It may be that CONCHA has not shared in the plunder, but his brother officers have certainly done so. A large number of slaves have been landed, and but very few indeed captured by the authorities. Some twenty or thirty vessels were fitted out in this harbor, both under the American and Spanish flags, still not a step was taken to stop their departure. The very morning the *Gaceta* published the article, the American schooner *James Buchanan* left this port for the coast. This shows that the unfortunate *Times* correspondent was not so much at fault, as the Spanish journals would represent him to be.

The Charge Against Mr. W. R. C. Webster.

JERSEY CITY, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: On perusing this morning's issue of your valuable journal I notice an article purporting to come from your Washington correspondent, who signs himself the significant signature of "Uno," (you know,) in which some very slanderous remarks are made entitled "some disclosures relative to W. R. C. WEBSTER," which I know, of my own personal knowledge, to be without the slightest foundation.

The article purports to contain a detail of statements, all of which are untrue in fact; and, as the counsel of Mr. WEBSTER in his temporary absence, without any allusion to his private character heretofore—about which I have no information in the remotest degree suspicious—I simply wish to do him justice by contradicting such base accusations.

The truth in the premises it is useless in this mode to communicate; suffice it to say, that there is a motive bedded in anticipated and defeated gain, which is the moving power causing such erroneous emissions. I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. H. JOLLIFFE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 27th day of June, to the 4th day of July, 1857: Men, 52; women, 55; boys, 125; girls, 79; total, 311.* Adults, 107; children, 204; males, 177; females, 134; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess	4	Croup	7
Albuminaria, and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	2	Cynosis	1
Apoplexy	3	Debility, adult	2
Bleeding	1	Debility, infant	4
Bleeding from Lungs	4	Delirium Tremens	1
Bleeding from Nose	1	Diabetes	1
Bronchitis	4	Diarrhœa	5
Burn'd or Scald	1	Dropsy	1
Cancer	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Catarrh	1	Dropsy in head	15
Casualties	3	Drowned	2
Cholers, Infa'n	6	Dysentery	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Concussion of the Brain	2	Epilepsy	1
Congestion of the Brain	5	Fever, bilious	1
Congestion of the Liver	4	Fever, remittent	1
Consumption	34	Fever, scarlet	16
Convulsions, infantile	26	Fever, typhoid	7
		Fever, typhus	3
		Fracture of the skull	2
		Heart disease of	4
		Hooping cough	6
		Inflam. bowels	7
		Inflam. of brain	3
		Inflam. of liver	1
		Inflam. of lungs	9
		Kill'd or murd'd	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lues Vegerea	3
		Lungs, disease of	1
		Marasmus, infantile	13
		Measles	3
		Mortification	3
		Nouralgia	7
		Pancreas, dis. of	1
		Poison	1
		Premature birth	9
		Scrofula	1
		Small-pox	5
		Spine, disease of	1
		Stillborn	34
		Stone	1
		Stricture	1
		Suffocation	2
		Suicide	2
		Teething	7
		Tumor	1
		Ulceration of the Bowels	2
		Varioloid	1
Total	311		

*Decrease this week, 18.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to July 3, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 26	116	78	254
Admitted to July 3	30	12	42
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	10	40
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	174	78	252
Males, 211; females, 41.			

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

REVIEW AT WARD SCHOOL NO. 35, FIFTEENTH WARD.—A review and examination of the class preparing for the Free Academy, took place last Wednesday, July 1. There were a number of visitors present, who were much pleased with the exercises, which consisted of compositions, declamations and singing by the pupils. The Academy class was examined in the Constitution of the United States, History and Algebra, and acquitted themselves very creditably.

"The Widow of Toledo, or The Man in Gray," a dramatization of the celebrated story under this title, lately published in the New-York *Ledger*, is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, in fine style. This will, of course, attract the ladies, and no doubt the piece will have a long run. The pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and drama of "Warlock of the Glen," are to be performed with it.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The powerful, yet exquisite fragrance of this preparation neutralizes the odor of tobacco, and it is an admirable mouth-wash after smoking. As it soothes all irritations of the skin, it should also be applied to the face after shaving; and for chaps, pimples, blotches, is an admirable remedy. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

GOING TO SEA.—Ship owners would find it to their advantage to have the heads of masters, mates and sailors, carefully examined by a competent Phrenologist before sending them to sea. Do this and you may know their exact characters and competency. Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives verbal and written descriptions of character, when desired, which may be relied on for accuracy.

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluids to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 128 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK OF VERMONT.

Notes on the above Bank are taken at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at 75 cents on the dollar, in payment for Summer Clothing.

Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED-SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASES OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 4, match $1,000, mile heats in harness.

H. WOONRUFF, b. g. *Brattleborough*	1 1
W. PEABODY, b. g. *Losee*	2 2

Time, 2:52—2:49.

This race lacked excitement from the fact that most persons were satisfied that WOODRUFF would be the winner from the time of starting. The attendance was small, and the trot soon over. *Brattleborough* was the favorite previous to the race $100 to $20.

RUNNING RACE AT FORDHAM—July 4, for a purse of $50, quarter mile heats, best 3 in 5:

G. HOLBERTON, of Yonkers, entered *Lady Jane*	1 1
Mr. LEWIS, Westchester, entered *Lady Fisher*	2 2
Mr. PARKER entered *Nicholas*	3 3
W. COOPER entered *Young Trustee*	4 4

No time taken. Quite a large number of spectators were present and enjoyed the amusement vastly. The winner of this race had the call in betting at $100 to $75.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 4; match $400, mile heats, to 35 pounds wagon and driver:

D. WALTON, b. m. *Jane*	Received forfeit.
Owner, b. g. *Ripton*	Paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 4; match $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness:

Owner, brown gelding	Drawn.
Owner, gray gelding	Drawn.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Saturday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to WILLIAM ROSS, a Conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad, by which he was fatally injured. He was in charge of the train which left Jersey City at that hour, and when it arrived he was missing. It was ascertained that he had taken up the tickets through about half of the train. A locomotive was sent back in search of him, and he was found lying by the track near the Bergen station, with his head badly cut. It is not known what caused the accident. He was taken to his home in Newark, and was alive yesterday afternoon, but was not expected to live through the night.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—This institution has just closed its first year. A public examination of three days was held, and a very general interest was manifested. The Trustees of the School visited it on Thursday, July 2. Prof. COLE, of Trenton, made a very able address. Judge NAAR, Editor of the *True American*, followed with some appropriate remarks. Hon. R. S. FIELD, President of the Board, expressed the great gratification the Trustees had derived from the examination. The exercises showed great efficiency had been employed in the management of the School. He said the Board deeply regretted that the Principal, AMOS M. KELLOGG, was to retire from a position he had filled with such signal ability.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 6—A. M.

The past week was a broken one in business, by the occurrence of Independence Day. The Treasury year 1857, the most active and prosperous the country has ever known, closed on Tuesday, the 30th June. The Foreign entries of the succeeding three days were made under and at the reduced rates of the new Tariff. The withdrawals from the previous accumulation of Goods in the Public Store were made on the same terms. The amount of Cash duties ($888,881) paid into the Sub-Treasury were but little over half the sum anticipated for the first week. They were not equal by half a million of dollars to the disbursements of the Government at this point. The balances on Friday afternoon stood $10,317,059, against $10,841,217 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $521,158 and the income of $1,852,000 from California, which went into Bank on Monday last, will materially assist the Bank Average of Specie, to be declared on the statement of this afternoon. The only drawback is a remittance of $350,000 to Boston for shipment on Wednesday last by the Cunard steamer. The averages will be on five instead of six days. A large amount of new capital was paid into the Banks, enlarging their stocks, on the 1st July, the exact particulars of which will probably be noted at the foot of the statements to be rendered this day. The Money Market, although necessarily active from Wednesday morning to the close of the week, worked with smoothness, and altogether reflected, in the comparative ease of supply, under a heavy demand, and in the unusual promptness with which mercantile and corporate engagements were met, a soundness in financial affairs, which has never been been surpassed, and the direct reverse of the wicked prognostics put forth in advance of the inauguration of the New Tariff to alarm the timid and to force the sacrifice of moneyed securities.

As we expect in a few days to be able to present the complete Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of June, and with them our summary by months of the Import, Export and Specie movement at this port for the Treasury year just closed, we omit, this morning, the ordinary comparison by weeks.

The improvement in prices at the Stock Exchange, though already equal to an average of 2½@3 ₱ cent. from the lowest depression, is not so important as the partial change of absolute rule at the Brokers' Board. The control of the market, after a three days' struggle since the opening of July, has evidently passed from the side of the *Bears* on several active and important stocks, and the heavy contract sales which they entered upon on Thursday and Friday, to arrest this change, have only added to the probability a large rebound against them. As compared with Saturday week, the advantage to the *Bulls* is 7¼ ₱ cent. on Michigan Southern, 2¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 2⅛ ₱ cent. on Toledo, 4⅛ ₱ cent. on Reading and 5 ₱ cent. on Galena and Chicago. A rise of 1@1⅛ ₱ cent. from the lowest price of Erie was also established, although the week closed about the same as on the last Saturday in June. The fluctuations were 27⅛@26@27⅛@27. The *short* sales of Michigan Southern appear to have been pushed as far as the changed sentiment of the Street in regard to the new organization of the line in Michigan and the satisfactory settlement of the Treasurer's appointment here, will allow the sellers to go, without critical hazard to themselves. The stock rose 4@5 ₱ cent. on Friday on a demand for only a few hundred shares. The operation against New-York Central attracts much attention, and elicited an early Friday a good deal of feeling: over $100,000 was put in pledge in one of the Trust Companies to make secure the contracts entered into in the course of a few minutes at the early Board, viz: 20 ₱ cent. a side on 1,500 shares sold at 77¾, thirty days' option to the seller, and 10 ₱ cent. a side on 2,000 shares at 77¼ on sixty days' option to the seller. The total outstanding contracts in the stock cannot, at present, be far from 40,000 shares. The rise on the foregoing sales on Friday was about 2 ₱ cent. The contest is growing interesting, as well as somewhat more equal than heretofore. The Street, according to all we have noticed since the last heavy fall in prices, is shorter the list round than it was sixty days ago. The outstanding contracts in Erie, for example, are apparently greater below 32 ₱ cent. than above 45; in New-York Central, heavier below 82 than above 87; in Reading, heavier below 70 to 74 than above 80, and in Southern Michigan heavier below 45 than they were some weeks ago above 50 ₱ cent. On the last named stock the *Bears* grew a rich harvest, though it was not fully gathered when the market turned, and the Stock goes up as rapidly as it fell, and upon a greatly diminished supply of certificates on the Street. The *Bulls* inside the Board of Brokers, and their customers outside the Street, have been so long under the depression of prices, that assurances of the change for the better are taken with great caution. They venture no predictions yet, although appearances since the 1st July, on their own side, and the palpable disappointment amongthe *Bears*, that the gold shipments and the New Tariff have brought neither ruin upon the country nor confusion to the Money Market, indicate that further short sales, to the extent of fifty or a hundred thousand shares, if not more, must immediately be thrown on the market to keep it from ruin. In this view we look for an interesting time the present week.

"No More Days of Grace."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"An Act of the Legislature abolishing days of grace upon all notes and bills payable at sight, or on a specific day after sight, at any place within this State, takes effect, by its terms, on July 1."

The above appears in the general news department of your paper of July 1. Is not your construction of the act (a copy of which you give with the above comment) too general? At a superficial glance, it may appear warranted, but an analysis of the law will scarcely support it.

Days of grace have become, by mercantile usage, matter of *strict legal right*. Parties to commercial paper can be deprived of that right only by positive legislation.

The act lately passed may have been *intended*, by the Legislature, to be applicable to all drafts, bills of exchange, and promissory notes; but if so, the intention has not been carried out. Every statute where there is no ambiguity in its language, must be interpreted according to the usual, ordinary, signification of the phraseology employed. Its meaning is not to be limited—nor is it to be extended.

The first section makes all bills of exchange or drafts drawn payable at sight "at any place within this State," payable on presentation, without days of grace.

Section 2d makes "all checks, bills of exchange, or drafts, appearing on their faces to have been drawn upon any bank, or upon any banking association, or individual banker, *carrying on business under the act to authorize the business of banking*," payable without days of grace. *Promissory notes* are no where mentioned in either of those sections, nor are they referred to at all in the law, save in section 3, where the method of protest is prescribed.

The reference to promissory notes in the one section would seem to indicate the intentional omission of them in the others.

Again, the commercial paper described in section 2 is confined to *special classes or descriptions*, to wit, to checks, drafts and bills drawn upon any Bank, Banking Association, or individual banker, *doing business under the Act to authorize the business of Banking*." Now are there not still in our State some institutions doing banking business, not under that Act? If so, no drafts or bills on such institutions come under the provisions of the recent statute?

What becomes of drafts drawn on individuals or firms not engaged in the "business of banking?" What of *promissory notes*, payable not on demand but at a specified time? Are *they* deprived of days of grace? Certainly they are not, by the words or terms of the Act itself. The words and the terms used are simple and plain. They bear a direct and easy interpretation. The law will give that interpretation only, without restriction and without extension.

It is possible the Legislature deliberately made a distinction between bills of exchange, or drafts, and promissory notes. For what reason, however, it would be difficult to conceive, unless to be consistent with itself, in throwing every subject it touched in confusion and disorder.

If no distinction was intended, then the Act is so inartificially drawn as by no means to accomplish the purpose which it was designed to effect.

The doubt as to the universal application of the Act referred to, seems of so grave a nature, and the interests involved in its construction of so great a magnitude, as to excuse my directing your attention to the foregoing suggestions. H. A. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 3, 1857.

North American Trust Case.

From the Albany Argus.

The Court of Appeals closed its term and adjourned at a late hour last evening. We are especially indebted to the Reporter of the Court, Mr. SMITH, and to Mr. WOOD, Book keeper in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for our ability to present to our readers, this morning, a list of the cases decided by the Court, and also a copy of the propositions adopted by the Court in the decision of the great North American Trust and Banking Company cases. The import of the ruling in those cases is, that the claims of foreign creditors are established with slight modifications, and the million trust, also the first half million trust, which has created those foreign creditors are declared valid. The following resolutions were adopted by the Court:

1. The million and half million trusts sanctioned in the pleadings and proofs, are not void under the 8th section of the statute "to prevent the involvency of incorporated companies." (1 R. S., 598.)

2. The said trusts are not void under the 9th section of said statute, it being the opinion of the Court that they were not made with intent to give a preference to particular creditors over other creditors.

3. The trus

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1809 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO MORE RIOTING.

Two More Deaths—Making Eight in All.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Interesting Incidents of the Late Riots.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM EACH PRECINCT.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

WHO THE PARTIES WERE.

Unaccountable Action of the Common Council.

A $400,000 Tax.

MAYOR WOOD ASKS FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

INVITATION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

There was no more rioting yesterday. The military that had been under arms during Sunday night, were dismissed early Monday morning, and no more was seen of them during the day. It was understood that the 6th Regiment was last night in the Arsenal, ready for any sudden call. The weather was fine, but the rioters were earning their dinners and suppers, or in their beds sleeping off their two days' holiday allowance of rum and riot.

There was scarcely anything to mark the late commotion save the bricks which lay scattered in Worth-street and Baxter, and the decapitated chimneys of some of the houses in the vicinity. The military were dismissed early Monday morning, but were under arms again last night, ready for emergency. No more special policemen were sworn in yesterday, as the Commissioners concluded that they had as large a force in readiness as the occasion demanded.

The Fireworks were once more postponed in consequence of the unsettled appearance of the weather yesterday morning. They are announced to come off to-night, if the day is propitious. A grander display than usual is promised to make up for the disappointment.

Two of the wounded died during the day at the New-York Hospital—WM. BUCKLEY, a boy, who was shot in the thigh while standing in Bayard-street, and THOMAS C. SMITH, who was stabbed in the groin with a knife. BUCKLEY died at 9 o'clock in the morning and SMITH about 4 in the afternoon. Inquests upon the bodies will be held to-day. Thus the whole number of the killed thus far is eight. Following are their names:

THE DEAD.

1. WM. CAHILL, No. 5 Mulberry-street.
2. PATRICK ROWHAN, No. 194 Varick-street.
3. WM. PENTONEY, No. 123 Hudson-street.
4. CORNELIUS MAHONEY, (a boy,) No. 119 Mulberry-street.
5. J. J. BERNARD, a barber, in Whitehall-street.
6. Unknown man—body at Bellevue Hospital.
7. WM. BUCKLEY, (a boy,) Bayard-street.
8. THOS. C. SMITH, No. 51 Worth-street.

THE WOUNDED AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The following is a corrected list of the wounded admitted up to Monday night, with the results:

July 4.

1. William Jenkins, Policeman, struck by a brick-bat in a riot in Mulberry-street—Seriously disfigured and dangerously injured.
2. Thomas C. Smith, stabbed in groin at No. 51 Anthony-street—in a dangerous condition.
3. Michael Cunningham, injured in Bayard-street; a boy; gunshot wound of thigh—not very serious.
4. Thomas Walsh, gunshot wound of leg in Bayard-street.
5. Patrick Kain, injury to patella; compound fracture of the bone by gunshot—dangerous:
6. Cornelius Mahony, gunshot wound of head. Died on 4th at night.
7. Patrick Leony, gunshot wound of breast.
8. James Morrow, wounded head in riot—a policeman—recovering.
9. William Keating, gunshot wounds in Columbia-street.
10. Morris Higgins, gunshot wounds in shoulder in Bayard-street.
11. William Buckley, wounded in riot, fracture of pelvis, *died Monday morning.*
12. Jovino Ponikony, powder burns of face, in Baxter-street.
13. John H. Johnson, gunshot wound, in Bayard-street, broken leg, compound fracture.
14. Michael Tomey, wounded, ball passing through muscles of thigh, doing well.
15. Michael Foley, injuries in riot, Bayard-street.
16. Timothy Higgins, shot in the side, Bayard-street, (likely to die.)
17. William Burland, shot in the leg.
18. John Chambere, shot in Canal street.
19. William Perkins, shot in the thigh, ball perforating the limb and lacerating the sciatic nerve. Doing well.

July 5.

20. Edward Ferry, gunshot wound of knee, Bayard-street.
21. Patrick Martin, gunshot wound in Leonard-street.
22. John Folan, gunshot wound of leg in Leonard-street.
23. A boy, with fracture of the fibula—doing well.
24. Charles Burns, gunshot wound in both legs—laceration of popliteal artery, subsequently tied—in danger, corner of Anthony.
25. James Donohne, shot in face and eye.
26. Hugh Golden, wounded.
27. Charles Marshall, shot in leg in Centre-street; splintered tibia from gunshot—doing well.
28. James Shields, shot in thigh—flesh wound.
29. Richard Read, compound fracture of skull from a beer bottle—doing well.
30. John Ludovick, scalp wound.
31. John Bradley, gunshot wound in Worth-street.

The above list—30 in number—comprises those who were wounded in the riots and brought to the New-York Hospital. The number there, including those who were accidentally wounded from the incautious use of gunpower on the Fourth, and who are now lying or have been received at this Hospital, is 45.

Information was received in the afternoon, through Mr. PEASE, by the Commissioners of Police, that there was considerable arming among the people of the disturbed district, on account of the threat that they would be attacked last night, by Engine Company No. 21. Arrangements were immediately made to throw a large number of Police into that Ward, (the Sixth,) and in the afternoon, Depnty Superintendent CARPENTER made a circuit of the fighting locality, for the purpose of assuring the people of protection, and also to warn the disorderly of the consequences of a repetition of the scenes of Saturday and Sunday.

The office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in White-street yesterday was thronged with regular and special officers from the various Precincts, and with many others claiming business with the Police Commissioners or the Superintendents. A large crowd gathered without the building, and increased so rapidly and so blocked up the street and passage way that it was found necessary to clear the street of all merely curious lookers-on, and the guards at either end were instructed to allow none to pass unless such as had business.

There was no formal meeting of the Commissioners Consultations were had with the General and Deputy Superintendents, and instructions were issued to the officers commanding the respective Precints to be vigilant and strengthen the patrol.

It was determined to continue the special force for the present. To dispense with the military for the present was considered unwise.

A person living at 98 Bayard-street called at the White-street office, asking to bail the two young men who were under arrest for throwing bricks from the tops of a house in that street, upon the heads of the combatants. He had failed to obtain their release from the Justice, as they had been arrested by Coroner PERRY and were held by his order. The Coroner stated he would immediately make the necessary affidavits, when the whole matter would be in the hands of the Justice, and he could do as he pleased; the assault was a murderous one, and in his judgment ought not to be discharged from custody upon any pretence. The man knew the "boys," as he called them; said they were good fellows, and could not have done what was charged against them.

The Police Commissioners.

The neighborhood of the White-street office was filled with citizens all the morning, some anxious to volunteer as special policemen, and others seeking excitement. They were all kept at a goodly distance from the door, however, by the police. In the afternoon the crowd thinned off considerably, and inside the office there was little excitement.

Several Second Warders yesterday called on the Commissioners at different times and requested them to appoint all the old police of the Second Ward *special policemen*, as there were among them many excellent and experienced officers. They urged that should this be done, at the next session of the Legislature the law could be so modified as to permit the confirmation of the "Specials" into regular officers. The Commissioners acknowledged the force of the arguments presented, "but," said they, "the law is imperative that persons once dismissed from the Department can never be reappointed, and however much we might like to reappoint some of these men, we conceive we have not the power." Another objection, which, probably, would be a paramount one, on the part of the men themselves, was that there was no provision made by law for the remuneration of special policemen.

The Excise Commissioners, at a lete hour in the afternoon, had an interview with the Commissioners of Police. They came to ask coöperation with themselves in enforcing the Excise law. They requested the Commissioners of Police to instruct the Department to note well all the places where liquor is sold, and to report those persons that probably sell without licenses, the keepers of disorderly grog-shops, &c. The Commissioners promised the hearty coöperation of the department, and stated that directions to the same effect had already been given by them.

Inquests on the Dead.

CORONER PERRY'S EXAMINATION INTO THE CASES OF LANTENBERGER, ROWHAN AND BERNARD.

Coroner PERRY commenced holding an inquest yesterday morning on the body of HENRY LANTENBERGER, a native of Germany, 50 years of age, who was shot through the heart at the Bayard-street Riot, on the afternoon of July 4. Also on the body of a man supposed to be —— BERNARD, aged about 30 years, and whose late residence was given as No. 128 Division-street. Both of these bodies were brought from No. 88 White-street to the Dead House at the Bellevue Hospital. Also on the body of PATRICK ROWAN, a native of Ireland, 18 years of age, whose body the Jury visited at his late residance, No. 194 Varick-street. The following are the names and places of residence of the gentlemen composing

THE JURY.

Stephen H. Wendell, No. 27 Third-avenne.
Oliver H. Perry, No. 27 Third-avenne.
Arnold R. Reynold, Twelfth-street.
James Seymour, No. 27 Third-avenue.
W. H. Smith, No. 27 Third-avenue.
J. Heymsn, No. 56 East Sixteenth-street.

Beyond viewing the bodies, no further proceedings were had in the morning, and the Coroner adjourned the further investigation till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following depositions were taken by the Coroner before a Jury had been sworn in:

Richard Quinn, residing at No. 67 Ohrystie-street, employed at No. 36 Bowery, being sworn, deposes—That about two o'clock he heard cheering of men marching to No 40 Bowery; they made an attack on the place, breaking the window glass; saw two policemen chased; is a baker by trade; heard the noise a little after half past one; heard the noise outside; ran up the steps of the stoops and looked up the Bowery; could not see anything at first but heard cheering; saw soon after a crowd in front of No. 40 Bowery; they appeared there at a stand-still; seemed to be from seventy-five to one hundred strong; were armed with clubs; did not recognize them; went down into the cellar to tell the boss of the fight, and to be prepared for it; did not barricade the doors; remained inside all the time till the crowd went away; the place witness was in was also attacked; officers came down as soon as No. 40 Bowery was attacked; does not know the name of the policeman chased away by the mob; did bent the doors in; they attacked and threw stones; riotere could not get inside; did not see the Bowery Boys; they were driven away; fought about fifteen minutes previously; does not know who drove them away; did not go down to Bayard-street; does not knew that the police arrested any; does not know the names of any engaged in the fight; does not know that a feud was existing between the Bowery Boys and the other gang; does not know whether pistole were fired.

Wm. A. Russell, officer of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, being sworn, says: On our return from the Park, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, where we had been stationed, we were ordered to go to Mulberry-street, near Baxter, to quell a riot at that place; there were a large number of people about, hooting and shouting, throwing missiles; the streets were crowded; many women and children about; soon after reaching the spot a brick-bat came flying past me, nearly hitting me; I looked around and saw the same person throw the second one; he was standing in the alleyway of the house, about third door from Bayard-street in Baxter, the second brick hit me; I had reason to suppose that he threw the some *at me*; as soon as I recovered, I called for assistance; other officers coming, we went to the house into which he had run; tried to effect an entrance which was resisted; we beat down the door; we arrested him and took him to the Fifth Ward Station-House; I ascertained his name to be James Lane, and have identified him as such since; we found some two bushels of brick-bats in the basement where the prisoner was.

The Inquest was adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Jury met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, at the Coroner's office, No. 6 Centre-street.

Coroner PERRY, in his address to the Jury, commented on the importance of the subject under consideration. This whole matter ought to be fully and fairly investigated, to bring the offenders to justice as well as to prevent similar outrages in future. He had taken some testimony on the subject, which he would read to them. From the facts adduced by those witnesses, it appeared that considerable ill-feeling had existed for a long time between two rival factions in the Sixth Ward, which had finally brought on this riot.

The following testimony was then taken:

Charles Francie resides at No. 39 Bowery, and the first he saw of the riot was on Saturday, about 15 minutes to 2; heard a noise in the Bowery which woke him up; looked out of the window and went down street; saw a large crowd of young men and boys in front of No. 40 Bowery; the cry was raised "go in;" one attempted to go in; he was pushed back by a man coming out on the stoop, preventing the intruder from coming in; he succeeded in keeping him back; when he turned to go into the house again a stone was thrown against the door and another struck the man and prostrated him on the sidewalk; he laid there for a few seconds while the stones were flying from the assailants, thereupon the insiders shut up the place as fast as possible; thinks that but five or six were inside; they got up all the shutters but one; the mob then went to No. 36 Bowery, where they broke the window glass, hooting and shouting; met there with no resistance, but returned to Moss' Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street; one or two stones were thrown against it, but the mob desisted from further outrage, and proceeded further down Bayard-street: meanwhile, several young men from No. 36 Bowery came out, crying, "Go at them;" in a few moments they were greatly reinforced, and collected on the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street; they started in search of the "Dead Rabits;" returned in a few minutes to No. 40 Bowery; thinks they did not see the assailants; there was a calm for thirty minutes: went to bed; woke up in the morning at 3½ A. M., by a noise and shouts of "Where are they;" looked out and saw a mob throw stones; passed along the Bowery, throwing stones indiscriminately for about half an hour; there was no resistance; did not think there were more than 10 or 12; saw nothing more till the afternoon of July 4, at 5½ o'clock; knows nothing of the occurrences at the time; don't recollect of any feud between the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys," except at the last election; the former had the advantage of the latter, when they—the "Dead Rabbits"—tried to take possession of the poll-boxes; feelings of ill-will existed between the parties; does not know any of the rioters; saw officers standing there who took no part.

Wm. H. Smith, being sworn, resides No. 21 Bowery; is a special policeman; was standing at half-past one o'clock A. M. of yesterday morning at corner of Division and Bowery; saw a crowd on Chatham near Mulberry making a great noise and firing stones; waited a little while; the mob came up Chatham to the Bowery; they went past cheering for Fernando Wood, with other noisy demonstrations; followed them up on the opposite side; came to a stand in front of No. 40 Bowery and commenced cheering; one of the mob went up and smashed the sash; witness ran across the street; the mob at the time commenced throwing stones; witnese ran down No. 36 Bowery in the coffee and cake saloon; the mob collected in front of it and continued throwing stones; after exhausting their missiles they ran to Baynrd-street; was in the saloon with six or eight men; cheered their assailants afterwards; could not find out who were the offenders; did not recognize any of the mob; no other officers were with witness; saw nothing more and went home; did not see any of the fighting on the afternoon of the Fourth; does not know of any ill-feeling since the last election existing between the parties.

Thomas Stowey, being sworn, says he resides at No. 93 Orchard-street; is a policeman; saw the commencement of the riot; was in the Bowery, near Bayard, between one and half-past one o'clock A. M.; was going down the Bowery from Bayard to Division; saw a party of about 100 come from Mulberry or Mott streets; they halloed and fired off pistols; they were young men and boys; when coming at Division met some young men, who advised him to get out of the Bowery; they saw I was an officer; was in company with another officer; the party they said was making for the Tenth Ward; that they had beaten some in the Fourth Ward; on arriving in Chathem-square they gave three cheers for Fernando Wood, and passed up the Bowery, armed with clubs and revolvers; witness turned into Division-street as they reached Chethem-square; went down Division street while stones were being thrown at him and his companion; some followed in pursuit as far as Chry-tie, while the rest went up the Bowery; witness went towards Bayard-street endeavoring to reach the Bowery but were driven back by rowdies who said "there goes a Policeman"; was driven back to Forsyth-street; went to the Station-house to get the Reserve; Sergeant DAVIS turned out all men in the house; about thirteen or eighteen, all went to the Bowery; sent to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house for help; the mob had dispersed when the Policemen arrived; the mob went through Bayard street toward the Five-Points; after remaining for an honr, the Reserves were marched back to the Station house, all being quiet; Sergeant DAVIS remained in the Bowery with five or six; a man came up, telling that a man named Robert Brown had been severely beaten corner Chatham and Mulberry streets, and wanted some assistance; went down with Sergeant DAVIS; fifteen or twenty young men from the Bowery followed to assist the Police; they were sober and quiet men; Sergeant DAVIS told them to stay behind and to come up if they saw their assistance was needed; when arrived on the place all was quiet; returned to the Bowery; everything being there also quiet, Sergeant DAVIS went to Station-house; at daylight several rowdies made their appearance corner Worth-street and Bayard, calling on the Bowery party to "come on;" crossed the Bowery to meet this party; passed near a brick pile below Elizabeth-street when the mob threw stones and fired pistols and the police had to retire: the mob followed as far as Bayard and Bowery, when a general fight ensued between the Bowery Boys and Dead Rabbits; the latter called for three cheers for the Dead Rabbits and returned; quiet was then restored and witness went to the Station-house at seven o'clock; was called up in the afternoon; does not recognize any of the rioters; could not get down as far as the place of combat on that afternoon; there was ill feeling existing between the parties since the last election; has not heard of any lately; does not know of any particulars of the fight; understands that the Five Point thieves are called "Dead Rabbits;" could not find the man called Robert Brown who was beaten.

Josiah McCord, being sworn—Lives at 45 Allen street; is a policeman, and concurs in the testimony given by the preceding witness, except as to the commencement of the fight, which he did not see, being in the Station house on the reserve at the time; about two o'clock Sergeant DAVIS asked him to speak to the Bowery Boys, and persuade them to go home; done so accordingly; the Bowery Boys done so; called on Patrick Matthews and asked him if he would render assistance to witness if needed; Matthews replied he would cheerfully; saw nothing of him afterwards for about fifteen minutes, when he came up and offered his services to Sergeant DAVIS; the "Dead Rabbits" are thieves; there is another set called the "Black Birds," which consist principally of Irish; they are hand in glove with the "Dead Rabbits."

Robert C. Brown, being sworn, deposed that he lives at 9 Rutgers street; was going down Chatham street in the morning of the Fourth about four o'clock with some half-dozen others; a party of six or seven men beat a young fellow; one of his party interfered and tried to stop them; ten or fifteen were standing around and all were armed with clubs; they sang out "Kill the s—n of a b—h with a white hat on, meaning one of witness' friends who spoke up; witness' friends ran off then and he was only saved by being recognized by a man who told him not to hit him; witness does not know this man's name; they apologized afterwards, saying that they mistook his party for the Bowery Boys; they told him to leave, as he might get hurt; witness went down town afterwards; is not aware that there was a difficulty previously.

Andrew More being sworn, deposes that he lives at No. 16 Bowery; was present at the disturbance on Saturday morning, at four o'clock, in the Bowery; the first he noticed was a noise which he heard; looked out of the window; saw a crowd of people on the corner of Bayard and Bowery; heard firing of pistole and shonting; saw a party being chased down Division-street; knows some of the persons; went out at five, but did not see anything extraordinary; does not know anything about the "Dead Rabbits."

The inquest was then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The following is the testimony of DRS. FINNELL WELTJE and FURMAN, who made the *post mortem* examination on the two bodies lying at the Bellevue Hospital, and who were subsequently recognized as the bodies of BERNARD and LAENEBERGER:

Drs. Finnell, Weltje and *Furman* being sworn, say that they have made a post-mortem examination on the body of an unknown man at Bellevue Hospital, aged about 35 years; he was shot in the riot on Saturday last; we found a gunshot wound to the breast bone, large enough to admit two fingers; this passed through the right lung and base of the heart, causing an effusion of blood with the pericardium; the wound then extended through the body of the lung and passed out through the axila on the right side; his death was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of a gunshot wound.

Drs. Finnell, Weltje and *Furman* being sworn, say that they have made a post-mortem examination on the body of an unknown man, about 45 years old; he was bald-headed, and about five feet eight inches high; we found a gunshot wound in the chest, the ball entering the back, passing through the third dorsal vertebra, perforating the lung and coming out through the sternum, a little to the right of the medial line; his death was the result of a gunshot wound, producing laceration of the spinal cord and internal hemorrhage; from the size and character of the wounds it is evident that the gun or pistol must have been very heavily charged.

CORONER CONNERY'S EXAMINATION IN THE CASES OF WM. BUCKLEY, WM. CAHILL AND WM. PENTONEY.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of WM. PENTONEY, who was shot during the riot on Saturday afternoon, while looking out of a second-story window of house No. 78 Bayard-street. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Joseph Francis Flaharan, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 78 Bayard-street: I knew deceased for about three years; deceased called to Mr. Peter Meany's house on the Fourth of July, at dinner time; he left in company with Mr. Meany's son, and returned at tea time, with young Mr. Meany and Timothy Concklin; they came up stairs to the second-story front room, where we were looking at a row in the street; we all went to tea, and returned to the same room at about seven o'clock; we all again looked ont of the windows, each advising the other not to do so; there are three windows in the room we were in, and one in a bedroom that opens into it from the street; I had just taken away Mrs. Meany and her two daughters from the bedroom window and placed them in the back room; I then returned to the front room and saw Mr. Peter Meany, Mr. Pentoney and Mr. Concklin, looking from the centre window into the street; I then looked out of the window next the Bowery, and heard a noise and cry in the room; I turned around and saw the four persons above mentioned on the floor, except Mr. Meany's son; some of the ladies cried out, "Mr. Pentoney is shot;" I then saw that Mr. Pentoney was wounded in the forehead, and I went for a doctor and returned with him; the doctor proceeded to dress his wounds; I saw a body of men with guns proceed up Bayard-street as far as Mott; they fired in the direction of the Bowery; the other party at the Bowery were firing with pistols down Mott-street; the Bowery had a barricade; I saw a man advance from Mulberry-street toward a pile of bricks, about four houses from this; he laid his musket on the bricks and deliberately fired towards the Bowery; this man was shot almost in the act of firing, and he was carried away; the shot which killed Mr. Pentoney came from the Bowery side; I solemnly swear I don't know, either directly or indirectly, who fired the shot that killed Mr. Pentoney; I remained with Mr. Pentoney all the time till he died; he breathed very hard; he was attended by Drs. Carew and Wood; he never spoke, from the time he was shot; he died about half past one o'clock on Sunday.

Two other persons were examined, but their evidence afforded no new particulars.

After a brief address from the Coroner, the Jury retired, and soon afterwards returned and rendered the following verdict:

That William Pentoney, the deceased, came to his death by gun-shot wounds received on the 4th day of July, 1857, at the hands of some persons unknown to the Jury.

As already stated, Mr. PENTONEY was a native of England, 28 years of age. He was employed as a cutter in DEVLIN'S, Broadway, clothing establishment, and was on a visit at No. 78 Bayard street when he received the fatal wound.

ON THE BODY OF WM. CAHILL.

The same Coroner resumed the inquest began the previous day, at No. 5 Mulberry-street, upon the body of WM. CAHILL, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, who was also killed during the late riot. The deceased was in Mulberry street when shot. The ball (from a gun) entered the abdomen, passed through the intestines, and lodged in the left iliac bone, producing internal hemorrhage, from which death speedily ensued.

The friends of the deceased and the neighboring inhabitants exhibited so much excitement at the beginning of the inquest, that the Coroner deemed it necessary for his own protection to call into requisition a squad of policemen. A great many witnesses were examined, but from none of them could any light be obtained as to the person by whom the fatal shot was fired. The following, among other evidence of a similar nature, was taken:

John Roche, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 5 Mulberry-street; I knew William Cahill; yesterday I was standing at my door, (the hall door,) between 6 and 7 o'clock; I saw a fight at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets; I saw people running to and fro; I heard no shots fired; I was a little tipsy, and can't say who the party was that shot deceased; I swear solemnly I did not hear who the party was that shot deceased; I don't know any of the parties who were in the row.

Philip Murphy, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 9 Mulberry-street; I knew deceased; I saw him yesterday, about 1 o'clock; he was then sober; between 4 and 5 o'clock I was passing through Mulberry street, when I saw a great crowd near the corner of Bayard-street; I heard several shots, but don't know who fired the shots; all I know is that I heard that a man named Roughan had a musket that missed fire, and that he was shot himself; I also heard that Patrick Lane, of No. 96 Mulberry-street, was beside deceased when he was shot; I did not stop to see who were firing; I solemnly swear that I don't know that deceased had an enemy.

Thomas White, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I live at the house No. 11 Mulberry street; I knew deceased; I was in my own house yesterday afternoon when deceased was shot; I was coming around the corner with my mother when I saw deceased standing there; it was about six o'clock; there was nobody in his company then; I did not see him afterwards until I saw him brought home; I don't know any of the men who brought him there; I don't know that deceased had an enemy.

Michael Finane, being duly sworn, deposed that he lived at No. 6 Mulberry-street; that he knew deceased; that he saw the row in Mulberry-street, and heard several shots fired; nobody told him who shot deceased; saw him brought out of the row after being shot; he did not know any of the men who were engaged in the row. In conclusion, the witness stated that he knew nothing further about the occurrence.

Patrick Lane, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I know deceased; I was with him at his house yesterday, about six o'clock; I went to the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets and placed my back against the wall, when deceased came up and asked me for a smoke; I told him he should get it; he then said, "Come up here a piece and you will see some fun;" we went, and met a crowd, among whom I saw a man loading a gun; I did not know him; I saw another man with a gun also; I saw the first mentioned man fire the gun, but did not see any one wounded; deceased left me and went into the crowd, and then I lost sight of him; deceased had no firearms in his possession: he did not tell me he was going to have a fight with any one; I solemnly swear that I do not know who shot deceased; neither did I hear; I don't know any one of the four persons who brought deceased home.

DRS. FINNELL and WELTJE and FURMAN gave the result of the *post mortem* which they had made.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a gun-shot wound in the abdomen, &c., inflicted by some person unknown," &c.

ON THE BODY OF WM. BUCKLEY.

WM. BUCKLEY aged 13 years, who received a gun-shot wound in the thigh while standing in Bayard-street on Saturday afternoon, died at the New-York Hospital about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner CONNERY on being notified of the fact, empannelled a Jury and proceeded, but on examination of the body, the inquest was adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of collecting testimony.

Police Returns.

The following is an abstract of the returne to the Deputy-Superintendent yesterday. It will be seen that the City is generally quiet:

Sergeant WEED, of the First Precinct, sends in a blank return.

Inspector HOPKINS, of the Third Precinct, reports one arrest for intoxication.

The return of Sergeant BANTA, of the Fourth Precinct, is blank.

Sergeant HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Precinct, reports ten arrests. He adds: Joseph de Jongues, a Frenchmen, residing at No. 91 Franklin-street, after passing through Centre and Franklin streets very quietly, was assaulted by some person unknown, who fired a pistol at him, the ball taking effect near the temple. De Jongues almost at the same moment received a blow from a club on the same spot, but had courage enough to keep his spirits up. He was conveyed home by some citizens. He is now dofirious, but his wounds will probably not prove fatal.

Sergeant NATHANIEL T. HICKS, of the Sixth Precinct, makes the following return—[It is the riot which was reported yesterday morning in the TIMES.]

"Another serious riot occurred in this District last evening. It appears that the gang of rowdies called Dead Rabbits got in conflict with another gang of a similar stamp who generally congregate in Centre, Pearl and Elm streets. The two gangs, on the night of the 4th inst., were connected together in the assault made on the Police on that day, and yesterday got up a quarrel about who were the "best gang of rowdies" on that occasion. From that they got into a general fight, during which stones were thrown in great quantities, and fire-arms were freely used. During the fight a number were shot and taken to the Hospital.

Sergeant HICKS, with a squad of ten policemen, was sent to the scene of riot, and accordingly left No. 88 White-street, proceeded through Broadway to Worth and Centre-streets, where there was a mob of full 3,000 or 4,000 congregated, and engaged in a general fight, extending from Centre-street down Worth to the Five Points. Seeing that it was useless for such a small number of policemen to interfere, Sergeant HICKS returned with the squad, and reported the state of things to Commissioner DRAPER, who then sent for the military. During the intervening time it was rumored that the rioters intended to attack the head-quarters No. 88 White-street, and the police force was kept in White and Elm streets to protect the same. After a brief space of time the 71st and 7th Regiments arrived, when Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER and Sergeant HICKS led off, followed by the police and the 71st Regiment in the rear of the police, and marched through the fighting district, ordering all persons to go to their homes, and also closing all places where liquors were being sold. I should state that General HALL was with us, and we were throughout enbject to his orders. At eleven o'clock every thing was quiet, and the military and police were allowed to take some rest. Most of the police had had no rest for two days and nights previous.

Three arrests were made—two of persons who threw missiles from the top of a house, corner of Mulberry-street, and one of a man who was fighting in the streets."

Sergeant CAMERON, of the Seventh Precinct, reports two arrests for drunkeuness. He adds: "There was no serious row or riot in this District yesterday, though large gangs of men were going about the District very much excited and ready for a fight. We kept our force as a reserve most of the day in the house; we thought it advisable to do so from appearances in the District. The latter part of the night we sent a small platoon of men out on patrol. The District was quiet after 12 o'clock this morning. At 8 A. M. we dismissed most of our special force to rest."

Inspector TUERSELL, of the Eighth Precinct, reports five arrests, as follows: Sarah Ring, prostitute, drunk and disorderly; Nora Taylor, prostitute, assault with intent to kill; Catharine Riley, drunk in the street; Mary Moore, drunk and disorderly; John Williams, colored waiter, petit larceny. He adds: About 12 o'clock M., Sunday, Sergeant GLENNY was examining a revolving pistol that had been left with him, to see if it was loaded, when it accidentally went off, fracturing the thumb of the left hand so badly that it had to be amputated.

About 6 o'clock P. M., a woman named Nora Taylor made an assault upon Henry Waters with a dirk knife, inflicting a severe wound in his left breast. Mr. Waters had been living with this woman for the last three years, and has had some difficulty before this. In the afternoon, she threatened his life, and followed him to the station-house, and while Mr. Waters was asking protection from Officer Roberts, the woman made the attack—cutting Officer Roberts' hand badly. She was arrested. Dr. Turner was sent for and dressed the wounds. This woman appeared determined to kill Waters. Before she made the attack, she entered the drug-store opposite the station-house and asked for a glass of water. The Doctor noticed that she took a powder from her pocket and mixed with the water. He asked her what it was. She answered that it was morphine, and said she was in the habit of taking it. With the above exceptions, everything passed off quietly in this district. Most of the places where liquor was sold, cheerfully complied with the law, by promptly closing their places of business.

Sergeant SERRINO, of the Ninth Precinct reports five arrests for intoxication.

Sergeant DAVIS, of the Tenth Precint says: "Everything passed off quietly in our district. Yesterday, no disturbance occurred worthy of notice. At about 7 o'clock P. M. word was received at the Station-house that the fight had been resumed in Bayard-street, near the Bowery; the whole force of the Precinct was soon mustered, and on arriving at the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, we found that there had been no fighting, but every preparation was making for a general riot; the force was stationed in the Bowery, and remained on duty during the night." Two arrests were made. A lost boy named Thomas Dixon was sent to the Almshouse.

Inspector SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Precinct, reports one arrest, viz.: Henry Burns, disorderly conduct; throwing stones at the officer.

Inspector PORTER, of the Twelfth Precinct, reports three arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Sergeant STERES, of the Thirteenth Precinct, says: "About 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, officer Lewis and special officer Howell discovered a fire in the clothing store of J. G. Salbenger, No. 396 Grand-street. They broke open the doors and removed some of the goods to the Station-house. The firemen were very quickly on the ground and confined the flames to the store. Officer Latty, of Tenth Precinct, with a section of men, assisted in keeping the place and saving the property. From what we could learn it was, doubtless, the work of an incendiary. The following is the insurance: St. Marks, $1,200; Brooklyn, $1,600; Remson, $1,200; Excelsior, $2,000. Damage estimated at $30,000. Two women were arrested for drunkenness."

Sergeant WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, sends in a blank return.

Inspector DILKES, of the Fifteenth, reports three arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Special Aid SOUTHERLAND, of the Sixteenth Precinct, reports two arrests, viz.: Mary Smith, intoxication; Thomas Rooney, insanity.

Inspector HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, reports: "That Sunday passed off comparatively quiet. No serious disturbance. In the afternoon a slight difficulty took place in First-avenue, in the cars. In reference to closing liquor stores and other places of the like character, the parties on being notified, manifested, for the most part, a willingness to obey the law."

Sergeant BENNETT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, reports two arrests, one lost child sent to Almshouse, two lost children restored to parents. He remarks: "At 7 P. M. a parcel of rowdies stopped the railroad-cars on First-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and robbed the conductors. I went down there, and saw no chance of doing anything to quell the rioters, with the small force at my command, but went immediately to No. 88 White-street when the Commissioners ordered the military out. When they arrived the rioters had dispersed, and all was quiet. If I had had possession of the old Station-house I think there would not have been any trouble whatever in the Ward. Having no place to confine prisoners, it was useless to arrest them."

Sergeant BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, reports three arrests for fighting in the streets, petit larceny and intoxication.

Sergeant CURRY, of Precinct No. 20, reports one arrest for disorderly conduct. "I have notified," says he, "the liquor shops to close up. About one-half complied, and appeared satisfied to do so. Some others insulted the officer and refused to close; the names I will send in my next return. This precinct was generally very quiet for the last 24 hours."

Inspector SPRIGHT, of the Twenty-first Precinct, reports four arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He observes: "The citizens of the Ward called on us in great numbers yesterday, to congratulate us on the order maintained in this district on the 4th inst. I am glad to be able to say that there was no serious disturbance yesterday. Some three or four, whose patriotism had not cooled down, commenced a disturbance, but they were immediately arrested and taken before Justice Davison, who committed them to get sober."

Sergeant VAN ORDEN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, reports: A boy named Daniel Trever was found lying insensible in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. He was taken to the Station-House and attended by Dr. Ives. His friends were afterwards notified and they conveyed him to his home. The front door of house No. 128 West Forty-third street was found open by officers Scott and Jewett, who aroused the inmates and the house was searched, but nothing was missed. A lost child was brought in at 2 P. M. and restored to its parents at 10½ P. M.

ANOTHER CAUSE ALLEGED FOR THE SUNDAY EVENING RIOT.

The origin of the disturbance in Anthony-street, as related by Rev. Mr. PEASE, was as follows: About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, several lads from 14 to 17 years of age, found a hand-cart "lying around" loose in Centre-street near Worth, and supposing the owner to be at a safe distance, seized on it and drew each other on it alternately through the streets thereabouts.

The owner of the cart, after the boys had been diverting themselves for an hour or two, hearing what was going on, sent down his son, a small boy, to order the cart brought back. The urchin was only laughed at, and the proprietor himself then came down and angrily ordered the boys to give up his property. During the altercation one of the boys was struck by the owner of the cart, and one or two among the crowd already assembled, took up the cudgels for the lad, which soon drew together a large crowd. A regular fisticuff and rough-and-tumble fight now ensued, and continued until the strength of the parties was exhausted, when the belligerent parties moved off respectively up and down Worth-street. At this moment, when it needed only a spark to rekindle the old flame, a solitary brick thrown from an odjoining house, quickly brought on between the Greeks the tug of war again. Pistols now began to be used freely, but without much effect. An old man named CONELLY, one of the Five Points party, was struck a fearful blow in the face with a brickbat, knocked prostrate, and brutally kicked while down. His son, the proprietor of a whisky shop on the corner of Worth-street and Cow Bay, and one of the rioters, seeing his father so brutally beaten, became greatly exasperated, and fired repidly at the Centre-street rowdies a double-barreled gun loaded with buck and other large shot. Most of the execution done by firearms was occasioned by this gun.

An Ex-Municipal policeman, named SHERLOCK, who is said previously to have fired several pistol shots at the Points party, was severely wounded in the face by a discharge from the shot-gun.

It was at this point that Mr. L. M. PEASE, of the House of Industry, rushed in among the combatants, many of whom knew him, and at the peril of his life finally succeeded in quelling the rioters. He first mingled with the Pointers, and implored them to cease firing and disperse, which they consented to do, provided the other party would also leave the ground. He next proceeded, by way of Leonard-street, to the Centre-street party, and succeeded in quieting them. But no sooner had they agreed to desist, than a solitary shot was fired from the front of the opposing party, which threatened to defeat all his attempts at pacification. Finally they consented to retire, provided Mr. PEASE would secure the double-barrel shot-gun in the hands of young CONELLY, which he at last did.

WHAT STOPPED THE RIOT?—CLERICAL OR CIVIL INFLUENCE?

The statement in the TIMES of yesterday, representing Ex-Captain LEONARD as having been chiefly instrumental in persuading the rioters to leave off battering each other, we are requested by Mr. PEASE to correct, as being altogether untrue. He says it was not till the shot-gun had been removed from the hands of CONELLY, and the parties had about given over the contest, that Captain LEONARD came on the ground, or at least made himself conspicuous there.

The intimation thrown out in some of the City papers of yesterday that the old or Municipal Police incited the belligerents to attack each other, Mr. PEASE assures us is entirely unjust. On the contrary he knows that they exerted themselves to suppress the row.

EX-CAPTAIN LETTS AND THE SEVENTH WARD RIOT.

Ex-Captain LETTS, of the Seventh Ward, has put forth a sworn statement, backed by those of several friends, in which he denies explicitly the charge that he incited, or in any way encouraged, the riot at the foot of Jackson-street, on Saturday, at which several Metropolitan Policemen were attacked, and badly beaten. On the contrary, he solemnly avers, that he interfered only to suppress the

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Completion of the Alterations to the Niagara—Trip from Portsmouth to Liverpool—Festivities, Speeches, &c.—Commencement of Shipping the Wire—The Shipment on the Agamemnon, &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA, IN THE MERSEY, June 22, 1857.

We have very little time for making up our correspondence, so completely overwhelmed with company have we been since our arrival in England. There is no cessation of visitors, and as the duties of the ship must, under all circumstances, be attended to, we have hardly time even for sleep. Our Captain is indefatigable, and few younger men would go through what he has gone through, and come out of it as fresh.

At 8 A. M. on Saturday, June 20, we cast off from the dockyard, Portsmouth. All our alterations were completed; the guards were put over the screw, and, with the English flag flying at the fore, we stood down the harbor. The different flags were dipped as we passed, and the compliment was, of course, returned. We stopped the engine at Spithead to receive powder. At 9:15 the Queen's pilot, who had been sent to take us out of the harbor, left us, and at 9:30 the Spithead pilot also took his departure. At 10:30 we hauled down the English flag, bent all sails, and sent the yards aloft. Our speed under steam was 9 knots. At meridian we were off the Needles—lat., by magnetic bearings, 50° 31' N.; long. 1° 31' W. At 3:36 Weymouth bore W. by N., distant ten miles. We were then making 37 revolutions. At 5 P. M. we stopped the engines to examine the guard to the propeller, which had been put in at Portsmouth to prevent any entanglement of the wire in case there should be a necessity to back. We found that one of the lower braces had been broken. At sundown, Start Point bore N. 47° 42'. Eddystone Lighthouse bore N. E. by N. half N.

SUNDAY, June 21.—At 1:30 A. M. discovered the Lizard Light, bearing W. half N. Stopped the engines several times during the night to avoid collision with the numerous craft about us, which, owing to the dense fog, could not be discovered at half the ship's length ahead. We ran under very low steam from 4 o'clock to 8, standing from the Lizard.

At 7:45 the Long Ship Rocks bore S. E. half E., distant two miles. Steaming nine knots. It seems quite probable, if not certain, that the guard over the propeller retards her somewhat; yet, as we have been under slow pressure, it cannot be very positively ascertained. According to all mechanical principles any additional weight to drag, must retard and diminish the onward impetus.

MONDAY, June 22.—A very dense fog all night compelling us to slacken our pace. From 9 P. M. on, on the 21st to 6 A. M. on the 22d, we were obliged several times to stop the engine. At 6 A. M. it cleared up, and we made out Holyhead. At 9 the Liverpool pilot came on board and we immediately set all sail up to the royals, *with the wind directly ahead.* After trying this for a while all sail was clewed up and we steamed up to our anchorage,—coming to in the Mersey, off the new ferry, about one mile from Birkenhead and two and a half miles from Liverpool.

A few moments after we had been made fast to a buoy in the Mersey a steamer came along side with Mr. BRIGHT, the Engineer of the Company, and some of the Directors. Afterwards, we were visited by many ladies and gentlemen. The following account of the festivities that occurred, yesterday, I clip from the Liverpool *Post* of to-day:

"Captain HUDSON and the officers on board were yesterday most courteous in their attention to visitors. Mr. HETHERINGTON, of the Rock Ferry, placed one of his steamers, the *Bee*, at the service of his friends; and amongst those who availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented were Captain Schomberg, R. N.; Captain Campbell, of the Cunard steamers; Mr. Harold Littledale, Mr. S. R. Greaves, Mr. E. Bright, Secretary to the Magnetic Telegraph Company; Mr. Harrison, one of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Mr. H. Cleaver Chapman, Mr. John Hastings, Mr. P. C. Tetley, Mr. C. Woodward, Mr. G. S. Sanderson, Mr. Alderman Watkins, of Manchester; Mr. Wrigley, Mr. J. Walmesley, Mr. Gibbs Hansard, Mr. J. Haughton, of Dublin, and several members of the Liverpool press.

Lieut. CANNON conducted the visitors through all the compartments of the vessel, and lucidly explained whatever points of novelty were embraced in her machinery or arrangements. The greatest speed attained on her voyage over, be stated to have been 11¼ knots an hour, with 47 revolutions, and 14½ under steam and canvass, with 30 revolutions; but 18 knots, under steam and canvass, is an expectancy warranted by the power and trim of the vessel.

During the stay of the *Niagara* in the Mersey, every facility, we feel assured, will be afforded by the commander and officers to those who may choose to make demonstration of "friendly relations" to our transatlantic brethren. Yesterday there was a good foretaste of the welcome; and the courtesy of the United States naval officers was admirably seconded by the hospitality of Mr. HETHERINGTON, of Rock Ferry.

On the conclusion of the visit the officers of the *Niagara* and the other parties were invited on board the *Bee*, where a splendid *dejeuner* awaited them. Mr. HASTINGS was deputed by Mr. HETHERINGTON to act as chairman, and the vice chair was filled by Mr. G. S. SANDERSON.

At the conclusion of the repast,

The Chairman, in appropriate terms, proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen, which was duly honored.

Mr. HASTINGS next claimed a bumper. He was sure that all present were as much gratified as he was at the opportunity afforded of inspecting such a splendid specimen of the naval architecture of their brethren of America. It was enough to make their blood glow with pleasure to behold the rapid advance of a people whom they could not look upon but as friends, relations, brothers—[hear, hear]—and as long as they could thus meet together in social intercourse—as long as they could keep alive the good feeling which now existed, and which the mission of the *Niagara* was calculated to perpetuate—Great Britain and America would continue to be the greatest countries of the world, not living in rivalry, but associated for reciprocal good [cheers.] Indeed, he sometimes felt that the free institutions of America were a disgrace to Great Britain ["no, no," from one of the American officers.] At all events, England and America were now entering upon a peaceful mission, and he hoped the result would be the increased power, glory, and advancement of both nations [hear, hear.] Then, as he had already toasted the Queen, he would beg to give an accompanying toast—

"The President of the United States."

Air—"Yankee Doodle."

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of the U. S. Navy, returned thanks. He fully appreciated the kindness of his British friends, and begged to reciprocate every kindly wish and friendly sentiment given utterance to by the Chairman. [Hear, hear.] In the remarks about the excellence of American institutions he could not but coincide. The Americans were decidedly an enterprising set of people, but he might be permitted to observe that they deserved but little credit for this, considering who their ancestors were and the stock from which they sprung. [Cheers.]

The Chairman next, in happy terms, proposed the health of the gentleman to whom they were all indebted for the festivity they were then enjoying. His private enterprise and his public spirit alike recommended him to their grateful notice, and without further remark, he would beg to give "Long life and prosperity to Mr. HETHERINGTON." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. HETHERINGTON returned thanks. He said his best reward was in the gratification of his friends, but the pleasure he felt in always meeting those friends was considerably enhanced by the presence of the representatives of the great States of America. [Cheers.] The best way for his friends to honor him was to enjoy themselves to the uttermost; and again thanking them, he would beg to "drink to all their healths." [Cheers.]

The *Bee*, with the party on board, then proceeded up the river to Eastham. Here a somewhat unpleasant circumstance occurred. The proprietor of the Eastham-slip refused permission to those on board to land, unless the ordinary fares by the ordinary boats from Liverpool were paid to him, and these were accepted, though informed that the trip was not one of profit to Mr. HETHERINGTON, but of compliment to the officers of the United States Navy. We regret the evidence of inhospitality on such an occasion, but, as the act speaks for itself, we shall make no further comment.

After some time spent on the grounds at Eastham, the party returned to the *Bee*, and retraced their course to the *Niagara*, and thence down the river to the Battery, and back by the line of docks. The American officers expressed themselves in the warmest manner of the evidences of commercial greatness afforded along the route; and arrived at the Landing-stage the company separated, with expressions of mutual satisfaction and united thankfulness to Mr. HETHERINGTON, for the rich treat he had afforded."

We shall commence taking in the wire to-morrow, and shall progress with the work as fast as is consistent with proper care. The work will be altogether under the superintendence of agents of the Company. The *Agamemnon* commenced taking her half on the 18th, but we shall be able to take in ours more speedily than she can, as we receive it both forward and abaft. I do not believe that this labor will occupy us more than three or four weeks at the longest; we are enthusiastic about our success. As to the progress made by the *Agamemnon* in the shipment, the London *Times* of yesterday, says:

The tedious process of shipping this gigantic coil proceeds daily, and already 98 miles are wound in beautiful regularity round the circular hold of the *Agamemnon*. As the time now rapidly approaches when it must leave this country, and, whether successful or not, be forever more hid from the eyes of men, the greatest anxiety is manifested to inspect the coil, which alone, as a grand specimen of manufacturing skill, is well worth a visit. The day the shipment commenced, Sir GEORGE CAREY, Sir CHARLES WOOD, and a distinguished party of visitors, including the Lords of the Admiralty, were present, and waited to see the first mile placed safely on board. On Friday and Saturday also the visitors were most numerous, the members of both Houses and the representatives of Foreign Courts being alike anxious to survey this long metallic channel of speech. The whole of the steam-engines, drums, breaks, and under running gear, with all the apparatus necessary to its embarkement, will be fixed in the course of a few days, and visitors to the *Agamemnon* will then be able to see at a glance the mode in which the telegraph will be sunk, and the dangers and difficulties which beset the operation. At present the wish to witness the details connected with its manufacture extends to the parent establishment—the Gutta Percha Company's Works, where the core of the cable is formed and the copper conductor coated and insulated. On Saturday Lord WYNFORD, Admiral Sir WILLIAM PARKER, with Rear-Admirals Sir HENRY MARTIN, FANSHAWE, RICHARDS and MARTIN, with other naval and scientific gentlemen, were at the works to inspect the whole process of coating. A number of experiments were tried, and fuzees were fired under the canal near the Gutta Percha Company's Works through a coil of wire 65 miles long.

Our first invitation to dine from the people of Liverpool was fixed upon as "a week from next Saturday," and was accepted by the Captain as a matter of course. When, however, the almanac was consulted, a leaf was found turned down upon that day—the 4th of July—and it is not very probable that we shall dine anywhere then, except under our own flag. The condition of our ship, and the very small space we have to spare, will prevent us making any patriotic demonstration.

It is said that if any accident happens in laying down the cable, so that the work is not completed this season, we are to return here and wait until next Spring to attempt it anew. Time will prove whether there be any foundation for such a report. The great alterations that have been made in the *Niagara* would rather indicate that there was. C.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

How they are Conducted in Paris—Scenes and Incidents of Election Day—Success of the Government Candidates.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 21, 1857.

The election commenced yesterday morning throughout France, and will close this afternoon at four o'clock. The result, in Paris at least, may perhaps reach Liverpool by telegraph in time to go out by the steamer that carries this letter. I have been about among the people at the elections, and propose to give you the result of my observations.

I started early yesterday morning on a general round, and stopped first at the principal voting place in the Faubourg St. Marcel, the quarter of the chiffonniers. The first impression I received on approaching the place of election, was the sinister physiognomy of the affair. At the door, over which waved the tri-color, (it was a communal school-house,) stood two soldiers of the line, with their muskets. Inside the door, there was a policeman. On the pavement near the door, there were three men in blouses; one held in his hand a bundle of tickets of the Government candidate; another, those of the first Republican ticket, and the third those of the second Republican ticket. It was therefore true that the Government allowed the distribution of opposition tickets at the polls. At each side of the door, the bills of the various candidates, and the official notices relating to the election, were stuck up. A few loungers were reading these and standing around outside and inside the door, not eight persons in all. Every minute or two, a voter approached, and the men holding the tickets, each extended a ticket toward him; but not a word was pronounced by anybody, nor was there any manifestation of anxiety on one part or the other. During the ten minutes that I stood about the door of this poll, I did not hear a word spoken. It was this unusual and death-like silence which gave the operation the sinister physiognomy I have already mentioned. But this was not all. During that ten minutes only one man of all these I saw enter to deposit their votes, boldly took a Republican ticket, and deposited it without wincing. Most of the voters were either provided with a ticket, and refused those offered, or took all three, and folding each alike, chose the right one, and deposited it in such a way that the judges could not see. I saw two workmen approach together, each took a ticket of the three candidates, then stepped aside, and thrusting two of the tickets into their pockets, folded up a Republican ticket, and then went back and voted. The dead silence which prevailed, the sneaking manner of the voters as well as of those who held the tickets, were suggestive of anything else than freedom and free elections.

Leaving this quarter I stopped at several polling places until I arrived at the Faubourg St. Antoine—the most dangerous of the Fauhourgs of Paris. Here I visited two polling places, one of which was in the Rue Popincourt. The same arrangement was everywhere visible about the door: two soldiers on guard, a policeman to give information and preserve order, the three men (or two, where there were but two candidates,) to hand out tickets, and the same silent approach, one by one, and almost at regular intervals, of voters, the same by-playing in the changing of tickets, and the same general sneaking physiognomy. There were no crowds, not even a group, anywhere. There was no loud talking, in fact scarcely any talking at all, and only in one place did I see any one smile, and that was at the Rue Popincourt. It is to be supposed in charity that the men who indulged in this bit of sunshine were not conscious of the nature of their occupation for the moment.

I entered all the voting places, invariably took all the tickets offered me, and, after seeing the interior operation, spoke to the policeman to obtain directions to the next voting place—leaving the impression that I had made a mistake in my district, for only supposed voters entered the voting room. Here is what I observed in the interior: There was a ballot-box, judges of election, and a general arrangement much the same as at home. The voter showed his card of election, furnished him previously on presentation of his papers, it was compared with the register on which he had signed his name at the moment of receiving the card, and, if found all right, his ticket was received and placed in the box, folded exactly as he handed it to them. The secrecy of the ballot-box was religiously observed, and so far as a looker-on could judge, the election was honorably conducted.

From the Faubourg St. Antoine I went to the Rue de la Bourse, near the Bourse, where they were voting for General CAVAIGNAC; from there to Notre Dame, on the island, where GARNIER-PAGES is a candidate, and from there to the School of Medicine, where the Republicans and Legitimists, or at least the Orleanists of the Faubourg St. Germain, were voting for M. VAVIN, former deputy, against the imperial candidate, M. FOUCHE.

The most animation, the most rapid voting, was in General CAVAIGNAC's district.

It was rare to see anywhere more than one man approach at a time to the ballot-box: men were afraid to let even their neighbors know for whom they voted.

There was an exception in the case of soldiers, and here I wish to make an observation which the journals have not dared to make. The Government, there is every reason to believe, has "colonized" enormously, by means of its soldiers. Just see how easy this can be done. Suffrage in France is universal. A soldier is always at home in whatever barrack his officer commands him to stop. The barracks in Paris are equally distributed over the city. Just before the election, the Government, on pretext of guarding against *émeutes* on the day of election, augmented the garrison of Paris twenty, thirty or forty thousand men—no one knows how many; and there is every reason to believe that these supplementary troops were distributed entirely with a view to cast votes where votes were needed. I do not know that this is the fact, but here are the proofs I can offer you. In General CAVAIGNAC's district I did not see a single soldier vote. The General is popular with the soldiers, and so, on that day, no soldiers were necessary in his district, "to preserve order." They were stationed in districts where the Republican candidate had no particular attraction for them, and where the Government could count surely on their votes. In effect, I saw at most of the other polling places, large numbers of soldiers voting. GLENT. WORTH and his pipe layers arose vividly to my recollection.

At the polling place on the island I was astonished to meet M. DE HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, alone, with stick in hand, quietly no doubt taking notes, so as to form his own appreciation of a French election under the Empire.

I now return to the general subject of the election. It appears that the Government misunderstood the meaning of M. HAVIN, in the article which gained for him the warning against his journal, *L'Siècle*. I send you the article and you will see, in effect, that the part quoted by the Government as attacking its power, is ambiguous. I have a recollection that the translation which I sent you of the warning, left this quotation at least as ambiguous as the original.

When this warning was received at the office of the *Siècle*, an immediate meeting of the editors was called, and it was proposed to *passer outre*, as they say in French; in other words, to follow the article up with a still stronger one, and thus dare the Government to a suppression of the journal. It was thought, and no doubt justly, that its suppression would secure the triumph of the Republican cause in the city, which would offer a compensation for the loss of the title of the journal. [A suppressed journal always has a hope of revival under another name.]. But a gentleman suggested that in all probability the journal would not be suppressed till the close of the ballot-box to-day. That put another face on the matter; there was nothing more plausible. So better counsels returned to the hostile *Siècle*, and it concluded to restrain its thunders, and not uselessly bite off its own nose.

The violence of the Government papers against the Republican candidates, a violence that is more marked this morning after one day's votelog than before, shows that they have fears of the result. Their tactics is to throw ridicule upon the Republican division—a division so ridiculous in itself that I cannot but approve every word uttered against it, no matter from what source; and to conjure up before the eyes of a people tired of revolutions, the bloody spectres of February and of June. Thus the *Constitutionnel* tells the people: "It is not CAVAIGNAC they ask you to vote for; it is for LOUIS BLANC, it is for LEDRU ROLLIN, it is for the ghost of the bloody demon of revolution and desolation! CAVAIGNAC is but the mask. Beware!"

The Government knows too well the danger of allowing the slightest Republican leaven in the Legislative Chamber, and especially such leaven as CAVAIGNAC, and CARNOT, and GOUDCHAUX would carry there; and hence its terror at the bare possibility of these gentlemen passing its threshold.

All the efforts that have been made to suppress the scandal of a division in the Republican ranks, remain without result. Between M. OLLIVIER and M. GARNIER-PAGES, Republican candidates in the 4th District, the war is fierce. This morning, at 8½ o'clock, bill-posters suddenly put up bills all over this District, signed GARNIER-PAGES, which reminded one of the incendiary bulletins of the revolutionary epoch. Soon large crowds gathered around them, and each reader, as he finished, wondered that the Police did not tear them down. They gave a brief history, in that ejaculatory, convulsive style peculiar to French politicians, of his ministerial service, and called on his party to sustain him under the Empire. This was a little *coup d'état* on the part of M. GARNIER-PAGES, and, perhaps, by this time his bills are torn down.

The excitement, however, on this election is not great nor profound. There are certain names, certain chiefs of parties, certain great leaders of public opinion, who have refused to allow their names to be used as candidates, or to take any active part in the election, and the indifference of these chiefs has extended to their partisans. Certainly, CAVAIGNAC, GOUDCHAUX, BETHMONT, GARNIER-PAGES, JULES SIMON, LABOULAYE, are remarkable men—men of great talent and of undoubted integrity, but they do not carry the *prestige* of such names as THIERS, GUIZOT, VILLEMAIN, DE BROGLIE, DE REMUSAT, &c. These are men who were before the people as leaders for thirty years, and their names would have brought out a class that held a large part of the money-power in their hands; but they refused, and the contest remains between the Republicans and Imperialists.

The opinion is very general, and this is a supposition that occupies a good deal the attention of the Government, that the Republican candidates, if elected, will not take the oath to support the Emperor, the Imperial Family and the Constitution of the country. It would seem impossible indeed that such men as compose the majority of the list for the department of the Seine could bring their consciences to such an act of treason to their political sentiments. The Government, it is said, intends if they refuse after having been elected, to make a law which will compel all candidates in the future to declare their intentions in that regard; and only those who announce that they will serve if elected will be acknowledged by the Government as legal candidates.

In the departments, of which there are 86, there are 61 candidates running in opposition to Government candidates. Some of those opposition candidates, however, are not inimical to the Government. Gen. CAVAIGNAC has been nominated and has accepted, in seven different departments.

MALAKOFF.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

By Telegraph from Paris to London.

PARIS, Monday Evening, June 22.

The result of the elections at Paris is as follows:

1st District.—The Government candidate (DELALAIN) returned.

2d District.—The Government candidate (DEVINOK) returned.

3d District.—CAVAIGNAC has not an absolute majority, and there is to be a new ballot.

4th District.—The Government candidate (VARIN) returned.

5th District.—The Opposition candidate (CARNOT) returned.

6th District.—The Opposition candidate (GOUDCHAUX) returned.

7th District.—The Government candidate (LANQUETIN) returned.

8th District.—The Government candidate (LEPELLETIER) returned.

9th District.—The Government candidate (KONIGSWARTER) returned.

10th District.—The Government candidate (VERON) returned.

The Opposition had 95,000 votes; the Government 110,000.

The elections in the provinces have produced excellent results. The advices which have arrived announce the election of the Government candidates.

The Greytown Bombardment in the British Parliament.

From the London Globe, (Ministerial print,) June 22.

There was so little agreement last night among the several critics of the conduct of Ministers with reference to the Greytown outrage, (which was, however, condemned on all sides as it deserved,) as to create a strong presumption that they were right in following the advice of their law officers. This, at least, is certain, that whatever other course they had taken would have been visited with equal censure from one or other of the objectors of last night.

It is also certain (and we are not in the least disposed to dissemble the fact) that any party in Parliament, disposed to question any demand of our Government on the United States, is sure of being backed by a strong commercial and philanthropic interest "out of doors." Mr. BENTINCK observed:

There was no use blinking the fact, but there was a party who had always threatened to turn out the Government if they dared to assume a firm and manly attitude in any dispute with America. The advocates of that pusillanimous policy were governed by the sole consideration that we were dependent upon the United States for the raw material of one of our principal manufactures.

We do not think our dependence on the United States for cotton—nor even the entire extent in which English and American commercial interests have become connected—form the *sole* motives for what Mr. BENTINCK stigmatizes as "a pusillanimous policy." That policy, whatever epithet it may deserve, or may not deserve, results from a distinction we cannot help drawing between that portion of the great Transatlantic community, with whom we come in contact personally or commercially, and the American political Democracy, as represented by the Federal rulers of the day. The intellectual and moral aristocracy of both countries desire to be friends; but, in the younger country, that aristocracy is far enough from invariably guiding the national councils. The "Irish vote" alone goes a great way in the great towns of the Union to give an impulse to the American Democracy in one or less hostile towards England, and the "Far West," in its wild remoteness from European influences, might be incited to follow such an impulse. The Manufacturing Protectionists of the Northern States, and the Slavery-Extensionists of the Southern, have their respective grudges against us. Upon the whole we believe it would be easier in America than in England to get up a war-cry with the kindred country, and much more difficult to avert the consequences.

It cannot be supposed that, in a merely military point of view, we are afraid of those consequences. But we don't want to have vessels of war replace those of commerce on the ocean which at present *unites* us with America. We should inflict and suffer immense losses—*that* we foresee well enough; what we cannot so well perceive is, *who would gain*—unless those who would like to see the great progressive communities of English race wasting their strength and resources in conflict with each other. Human unreasonableness may produce the necessity for such conflicts: we place no great faith in democratic reasonableness to avert them; we would yield no point of national honor, or recognized and legitimate national interest, for that purpose—well assured that such concessions could but encourage encroachment, and adjourn collision. But where every motive that can influence rational beings is so plainly and positively on the side of amicable relations as between England and America, one cannot but hope Reason will remain the stronger against all those petty passions, the *combination* of which only, like that of scattered grains of gunpowder, gives them power for mischief.

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER ONE.

MONDAY, April 6.

One by one the cables slip—one by one the ropes are loosened—one by one the chains fall heavily, the anchor heaves and the good ship *Hermann* drops down the bay. To our eyes each cord seemed emblem of a heart-string, that snapped, to place the sea and many thousand miles between those who love. But it is a day so glorious, so balmy and so blessed, that one is almost allured to forgetting the receding shore, kindred, home and country, in the enjoyment of the life just opening, so new and grand, to those who have never before been out upon the pathless deep.

"The sea, the sea, the open sea,
The blue, the free, the ever free."

How perfectly the ocean poet has expressed the feeling which comes over the soul, when first we look abroad, and see only "the blue above and the blue below," with what seems then only a frail bark to bear us safely on. When the exhilaration has subsided, there comes a strange sensation of loneliness, of danger, too, in the perfect isolation which we realize, from all the world beside.

We had a strange experience also in not seeing for seven days a single ship—in not being permitted to rest our eyes upon a solitary sail. There are thousands and tens of thousands dancing on the waves, yet here we are alone.

We should not be guilty of telling the oft-told tale of "life at sea," had we not found it so entirely different from anything we have read by the *voyageurs* who have gone before us. We were prepared for tedium, for sea sickness, for discomfort for unpalatable food and all manner of disagreeabilities, which would be developed in captain, sailors and fellow passengers, and in all were utterly disappointed. We were told indeed by those who had crossed the sea twenty times, that we might do so as many, and not again be so highly favored, but we are so far blessed that we shall look forward with bright anticipations to a second voyage, and feel that we are preparing for joy and not sorrow, when the day of returning comes, if only we are sure that the *Hermann* is to be our Ocean Home *manned* by those who now guide it o'er a trackless way, yet a way which seems to them as familiar and well defined as to us did ever a village street.

A knowledge of navigation was never at all among our accomplishments, and it has been, therefore, with infinite wonder that we have seen how safe and sure "vessels are guided from port to port." We did not become learned in the science in one fortnight, but we asked questions and treasured up knowledge with a zeal and interest which never for a moment wearied, but it was to wonder more, rather than less, at the marvelous revelations of science, and the facility with which men use it for all the purposes of life. It is no slight accomplishment to know "every rope in the ship," which every sailor must, and to know, as its officers must, the sun, moon and stars in their courses—to measure the distances of the planets as correctly as the landsman does from tree to tree in his fields—to tell afar off when the storm is coming, or the wind rising, when there is danger from cold and from heat, and to be able perfectly to provide for all these emergencies, requires genius and capacity which, indeed, are not unheeded, but which are not sufficiently appreciated, even by those who profit by them. Every day we were permitted to trace upon the chart the *ship's course*, and to work its variation for every preceding course for five years; every night we were told how many miles we had come. Every hour we saw the thermometer let down into the waves to ascertain the temperature of the water, in order to be sure we were in no danger of the formidable icebergs, and as often we saw the mysterious little triangle thrown over which sailors call *heaving the log*, to prove our speed. There are 120 men, each with his appointed duty, and each with his duty well performed, yet in 16 days we did not hear a single command given on board our ship. No well-ordered household could be conducted more quietly, no table could be managed with more taste and neatness, and in no first-class hotel have we seen servants glide about so noiselessly, or execute so promptly. Indeed, not from a single officer, man or servant, have we heard a loud word during all our voyage. By some magic telegraph communications come and go instantaneously, and without any parade of discipline, or any servile obedience, everything is done. "How different is all this from my idea of a ship," say I to a fellow-passenger. "Yes, and it is quite different from most ships," he replies. "If you had come on the A or the B, there would have been a perfect din and *pow-wow* all the time. But our Captain was a naval officer, and educated on a man-of-war. Besides that, he is a high-toned and chivalrous gentleman, such as we do not often find on land. All this order and neatness are in accordance with his taste, which would be offended as much as ours by dirt and confusion, and we hope the time will come when ship-owners will believe that, though a regular rough old tar may navigate a ship, he is not the best fitted to command one—that it is possible to unite the gentleman and the sailor, and thus equally secure the safety and comfort of passengers." Our deck would never soil a satin slipper, and we rose one morning in season to learn how all this brasswork is kept shining, like a lady's tea-set.

We had nothing which our officers dignified by the name of storm, though I had hoped to see one grand war among the elements. But we had a "light breeze," in sailor phrase, from which I could imagine the grandeur of a more serious warfare. With what excitement we watched the foam-crested billows, dashing and breaking against the vessel's side, while not a shadow of fear came over us! Every motion of a ship, in sunshine or in shower, is grace. In the quiet moonlight, when scarcely a ripple disturbs the surface of the sea and the sails fill gently to the breeze—when tossed like a toy upon waves that roll over it in merciless fury—it is alike beautiful. We do not wonder that sailors so love their ship, and sing, as we have often heard them,

"A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep,
Where the scattered waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep."

We see now how it is, that they are free, and brave, and generous, far beyond us who plod heavily upon the land. How entirely separate are all their associations from those who till the earth, and work in handicrafts! They have a different language, too. There are at least two thousand nautical phrases, which sailors must have at their tongues' end, and of which no landsman ever heard, and our dictionaries entirely ignore. We had heard of foremast, mainmast and mizenmast; but beside these there are twelve others, each supported by stays, tackles, shrouds, according to its position. From hull to stem and stem to stern, there is a name for every foot of wood and every inch of rigging, and as we watched it playing like an Æolian in the wind, we almost believed its peculiar tracery was for beauty; for we could not conceive a *use* for its thousand strings, and especially, if necessary, how they could be kept in tune so long. The quiet discipline of our ship, perhaps, detracted a little from what we had considered the poetry of sea-life. We did not hear the "boatswain's whistle" nor "all hands a-hoy," but we saw the "masts come down," the "sails hoisted," and the flags and pennants spread to the wind. Every waking hour was one of interest, so that, "Land ahead" was scarcely a welcome sound, especially as it was a strange land which we were approaching.

The ninth day we, for the first time, saw a sail, but on the seventh day three steamships loomed up in the distance, and though at first they were distinctly visible, and perfectly distinct. Those who had been often in the vicinity had never before seen them, because they are so often obscured by fog; and when quite sure we are so far off as to be in no danger, they are a sight worth beholding, the only representation of the "frozen North." Grand and fearful as they are, they must be beautiful in the sunlight, but the sun did not illumine them for our benefit.

Whales and sharks have fled at the sound of the steam whistle and the paddle wheel, and not a solitary fish did we see in the great home of the finny tribe; and we learned for the first time that we are not in future to be so much indebted to these monsters of the deep. Some enterprising Yankee has proved that coal will furnish oil, wax and naptha, as well as fuel, in great abundance, and at less expense than all animals and other materials put together. We understood the necessity when we stood for hours in the engine-room, and saw how often those ponderous wheels and shafts, and any part exposed to friction, must be lubricated. And multiplying as any kind of machinery is, all the whales of the sea could not furnish the necessary supply. The oil from coal is free from the gum which in other oils soon becomes a cause of friction, and in lamps, of destruction. The same amount will burn longer and clearer—the same quantity, therefore, performing a third more service. Agencies have already been established for furnishing the steamers of Europe, and for the introduction of it into all factories, and wherever machinery is used.

Among the seven wonders of the world are these ocean steamers. We think it is a great trouble to put in a cellar for the Winter forty tons of coal, and here are shoveled into these great furnaces forty-two tons every day! making about 800 tons a trip, and the engine, kept in motion at such an expense, cost originally $400,000, and the ship without it as much more. To furnish the table merely costs every time across the Atlantic $4,000. What monstrous profits must be made on "molasses, sugar, tea and rum" to warrant such investments.

"England! we are in sight of England!" These words thrill every American as no others can, and as we thread our way through the channel a thousand objects seem almost familiar to our eyes, so long have they been familiar to our ears, through the channels almost as old of history and romance. It is dark when we pass the Isle of Wight, and yet we strain our eyes to get one glimpse of its legend-covered coast, and in the midst of a cold storm we neared the bold cliffs of Dover, yet braved it willingly to vivify the scene which description alone could impress fuller in our memory. Yet, a storm was a better mirror than the sunshine for such a picture, and we could almost fancy we heard in the moaning wind among the shrouds the wailings of King LEAR, and the breaking one by one of his shriveled heartstrings. May there be few to say so bitterly "Oh, how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, to have a thankless child." But we do feel a little anxious to know what is going on in the present world, and all day look earnestly for the little pilot-boat which will bring us news of the

"The City's din and the busy hum of men."

Ah, there it is. What a speck is the little boat upon the great sea! how intently we watch it as near and more near it comes, and tremble lest an unguarded motion of the great steamer should crush it to atoms. Can it be possible a man can climb those steep and slippery stairs? It is nothing for a pilot; he springs like a squirrel, and is in a moment safe on deck. Now for the papers—alas! they are exactly the date of our leaving New-York. This is not Yankee land, and English pilots have no idea of the value of the "morning papers." The DAILY TIMES will publish this very day in New-York, what we are reading off the coast of England. But the pilot knows how to guide us safely through "the Needles," and "the Straits," and moor us safely at Bremerhaven, and for this we thank him, and excuse him that he does not appreciate this day's London *Times* or our desire to hear from the New World.

Here we are, in no more danger of "perils by sea," but in not less terror of "perils by land." Some are glad, because they are "going home;" others are weeping because the last link is broken which connects them with country and kindred, but in mournful accents all will say farewell to Captain, ship and crew, to whom each tongue accords the *nonpareil* our pen has written.

Farewell! We hope when next we cross the sea
To brave the deep and greet our native land with thee.

KANSAS.

The Southern Onset upon Gov. Walker—Atchison Despondent.

Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, late the colleague of PRESTON S. BROOKS, writes a letter to the Richmond *Examiner*, to defend himself against the charge of hostility to the Administration. He denounces the course of Gov. WALKER in Kansas in unmeasured terms:

"The object of Gov. WALKER in referring the Constitution back to the vote of *all who may be in Kansas at the time of the reference*, is obvious enough. The Convention frames a Constitution for Kansas, as Kansas is at the time. Those who subsequently go to Kansas go there as they would go into any other State of the Union. They must obey the laws, and if they do not like them, they must change them in the mode prescribed. The Convention embodies the sovereignty of Kansas, and that covers all who are in the Territory; and it is immaterial whether they were there when the delegates to the Convention were elected, or whether they came afterward. They are just as much represented in the Constitution of Kansas as they would be in that of any State in the Union into which they came after the adoption of its Constitution. The reference of the Constitution back to the popular vote is, I hold, uncalled for. But its reference to any other than the *qualified voters* is debauchery. *They* were the only agency competent to organize the *State*, and *they* are the only political element known in the act of organizing it. Until the organization is complete and settled, they are the only source of power. To make it otherwise, is to make a Constitution as fickle and mutable as mere statute. It is, in fact, to have no organic act or law. If those who come upon the soil, in the interval between the election of delegates to a Convention and the framing of the Constitution, have a right to ratify or reject that instrument, why shall not those who come in the next year, or the year after, have the same right? They will be equally subject to its provisions, and this great right should no more be denied to them than to the others. This theory unsettles society and degrades all fundamental law. It is the offspring of French and Northern Society; not of English or Southern society. It belongs to a turbulent society, where the wholesome restraints of law are impaired, without the development of individuality. And in France it culminated in a revolution to divide property, and struggled on until it was pressed back into the gutter by the bayonet.

Governor WALKER can only urge the right of the intermediate settlers in Kansas in order to make Kansas a Free-Soil State. I will not believe Mr. BUCHANAN an accomplice in this policy without sufficient proof. If there be any complicity, however, my denunciations will be none the less earnest. The resolutions of the Democratic Party of Georgia, in Convention at Milledgeville, a few days ago, on the Kansas policy of Governor WALKER, expresses my own views clearly enough. The Administration should absolve itself from WALKER's treachery. It will do so, I am sure, unless it means to be responsible for it."

A public meeting has been held in Montgomery, Ala., to denounce Governor WALKER. Judge MARTIN presided, and a series of violent resolutions was adopted—the following reasons being assigned:

1. That instead of leaving "the people of that Territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves," he, as the Executive, has brought his official influence to bear upon their deliberations, first as voters and then as delegates in Convention, to induce them to frame a Free-Soil Constitution, and to submit whatever constitution is framed "for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual *bona fide* resident settlers of Kansas."

2. That, as Governor of the Territory, he has improperly attempted to influence, first the voters, then the delegates, to submit such Constitution as they may form to the settlers for ratification or rejection, by announcing to them what he alleges to be the opinion of the Federal Executive in favor of that policy.

3. That, as Governor of the Territory, he has endeavored to intimidate the voters and delegates in Convention into an adoption of his proposed measure, by announcing, in prophetic style, that "in no contingency will Congress admit Kansas as a Slave or Free State, unless a majority of the people of Kansas shall first peacefully and freely declare their assent to the same by a direct vote on the adoption of the Constitution, excluding all fraud and violence," and by asserting that, unless his views are complied with, "the Constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress."

4. That he has brought all his official influence to bear to restrict the right guaranteed to the people of Kansas "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," by demanding that, after they have framed their Constitution, they shall submit it for ratification to the settlers, and in default thereof, they shall be denied admission into the Union.

The South Carolina *Times* publishes a letter from D. R. ATCHISON, in which he virtually gives up the contest for Kansas:

PLATTSBURG, Friday, June 12, 1857.

HON. J. D. TRADEWELL—*Sir*: Your letter of May 26, together with the inclosed draft for $220, has been received and will be forwarded to Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, our treasurer at Leavenworth City, K. T., and will be appropriated to our cause. I cannot tell what will be the result in Kansas; our friends in the Southern States are very apathetic, and some of our friends who have heretofore strained every nerve, spent their money and their time, are beginning to despair, and others are turning their attention to speculation and money making. I therefore would suggest that no more money be raised in South Carolina, the people of that State have been liberal above all other of the Southern States. Yet I fear that the North has, and will raise and expend in Kansas, to effect their unholy purposes, ten dollars where we can raise one.

Yet I do not despair. Your obed servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, delivered an able speech in the Hall of the Illinois House of Representives, on the 29th ult., in reference to the points dwelt upon by Senator DOUGLAS in his recent address—Kansas, Utah, and the Dred Scott decision. Mr. TRUMBULL took up these subjects successively, and treated them in detail.

In regard to the affairs of Kansas, he said:

The struggle now going on in Kansas is not whether it shall be a Free or a Slave State, though it is doubtless involved in the issue; but the great and all-important question is, whether the white people of that Territory shall have an opportunity to assert their rights and be free, or whether they shall longer be forced to submit to the usurpation which has been established over them by aid of the Federal Government. Shall the people of Kansas be

persons as were held to service or labor in one State "under the laws thereof?" Why must they be held under the laws of a State, if the Constitution affirms property in them? The assumption of the sectional judges as to what is in the Constitution, being untrue, the argument drawn from it, that what the Constitution recognises as property, any citizen has a right to take with him and hold in the territories, and that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature has the power to deprive him of this right, must be unsound also. If true, it would naturally follow that Slavery throughout the Union; for a citizen must necessarily have the same right to go with that which is affirmed to be property by the Constitution of the United States, into a State as into a territory.

I utterly repudiate this extra judicial, sectional opinion, so far as it undertakes to legitimatize Slavery in the Territories of the United States, and denies the power of the people thereof, acting with the consent of Congress, or of Congress itself, to exclude Slavery while the Territorial condition continues. Such doctrines are at war with the Constitution, which confers on Congress authority to make *all* needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories, subversive of the principle of self-government, destructive to the rights of a free people; and from the tribunal which has undertaken to establish them, I appeal to a power higher and above even this court of last resort, whose name is "The People," and who will, I trust, in due time reform this sectional court by increasing the number of Judges, or otherwise placing upon the bench a fair proportion of Northern members.

Fellow-citizens, I have endeavored to place before you the Republican creed as it is. It was the creed of the men who achieved our independence and framed our Government. What fault have you to find with it? Our political opponents find none, save they deny the authority of Congress over the Territories, as I have attempted to show. They falsely attribute to us sentiments we do not entertain, and make war upon them, thus paying an unwilling tribute to the correctness of our principles, which they would have no occasion to misrepresent if the truth would serve them as well.

Why, then, will you not, one and all, rally with the Republican party and rescue the country from the peril into which the action of the self-styled Democracy has brought it?

A Proposition for the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Those who are acquainted with our Dispensary system, and the operations of the visiting physicians attached to them, are aware that in their visits from house to house they frequently meet pools of filth and garbage, to say nothing of other breeders of disease and fatemers of epidemics, stored away from basement to attic, arising from imperfect drainage, or the indolence of the tenants, which to a great degree neutralizes their efforts to relieve the sick. They find tenant-houses that are satnrated with poisonous miasma from these causes, so that occupants in almost every room are prostrate with disease ingendered thereby. Small-pox, scarlet and other fevara have free course with their victims, and go out from these pest-houses to infect the neighborhood. The physician may prescribe palliatives, but he is powerless to remove the original cause That it may be seen we do not overstate this danger, we give a short extract from a late report of a visiting physician to one of the Dispensaries, whose left hand covers the princely mansions of the rich, while the right embraces a district filled with these tenements. He had before specified to the Board particular locations as nuisances. Referring to the epidemic which threatened the City last season, he says:

"It is a source of sincere thankfulness that under the dispensations of Providence we were not subjected to the desolating influence of the pestilence which threatened our city during the last summer and autumn; had the infection been transported to particular localities in our district, the extent of suffering and loss of life would have been immeasurable. In these localities the negative bodies, necessary to the propagation of the disease, existed in abundance, and the mere application of the positive element would have produced such a shock as New-York would not recover from for years. It has been universally observed, that wherever epidemics have prevailed they have first attacked those who are broken down in health, the intemperate, and the inhabitants of low, filthy, crowded and badly ventilated apartments; such material as this largely abounds in our district."

It is true the physician can report a house as a nuisance to the Health Warden, the Health Warden to the City Inspector, the City Inspector order somebody else to attend to it; but by the time the chain is run through, and somebody is ready to act, the mischief, which might have been avoided by prompt action, is done. The physician's time will not allow him to hunt up the party that it will be necessary to find, to ascertain whether anything can be accomplished, or if he does, he may be a good mechanic, but knows nothing of medical hygiene, and therefore may not appreciate the danger.

There is, we think, a way to remedy this. *Make the visiting Physicians, ex officio, Health Wardens, for their respective districts, with full police powers to* compel the tenants or landlords to abate and remove these causes of local distemper. The physicians may end do *request* this to be done now, but they lack the power to enforce their requests; they become discouraged and at times feel as if their toilsome labors to relieve the sick poor were almost wasted.

The only objection we have heard to giving them this power is, on the one side, that it would make the physiciane dependent on City officials, which many consider degrading; and on the other side, if they were not amenable to "the powers that be" they would be irresponsible, and there would be no check on their abuse of power. Both of these arguments we consider of little weight, or such as can easily be overcome. It is not proposed that they shall in any way supersede the present Health Wardens, or interfere with their duties and pay; and we know that if any visiting physician should so far forget his obligations to the dispensary which appointed him as to abuse the power vested in him consequent on this appointment, he would speedily be removed, and his *ex officio* powers would at once cease. Besides, he would be liable to prosecution for any excess.

Steps to effect some arrangement of this character would long since have been taken by the managers of the Dispensaries, had it not been for their aversion to bringing the officers of these Institutions in any way under political control. And no plan would meet their approbation, or that of the Physicians, that should permit political motives to influence in the matter. The object is not political power, but public security. It must be well known that the visiting physicians are the first to be aware of the prevalence of contagious diseases or local epidemics; and are, necessarily, from their education and position, too best sanitary police that citizens have to protect them from the spread of a pestilence.

Often, while the families of the better classes are reposing in fancied security, and congratulating themselves on the health of the City, the self-denying physician is laboring (unknown and unregarded by them) a few blocks distant, to check the spread of a disease that otherwise might desolate their homes. Give them all the tools they require for success in their benevolent work. C. C. S.

Captain Davis' Instructions.

The *National Intelligencer* says: "Since the repudiation of Capt. DAVIS' instructions by the Department the public has become curious to know what was contained in the letter from Commodore MERVINE and quoted by Captain DAVIS in his official dispatch. The following is all of that letter which refers to WALKER and Nicaragua":

U. S. FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE, }
BAY OF PANAMA, Jan. 19, 1857. }

SIR: You will prepare the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, under your command, for sea with all practicable dispatch, and when ready proceed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, where the presence of a man-of-war is necessary in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs.

The precarious and straitened condition of the forces under Gen. WALKER may induce him to attempt depredations upon American citizens in that State, which you will prevent and restrain.

In the event of the expulsion of WALKER and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and his departure to adjacent territory in Central America for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations, you will take such further measures with the force under your command as circumstances shall require for the adequate protection of American citizens.

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THE NEW-YORK ENGINEER, MACHINISTS' AND IRON-FOUNDERS' JOURNAL for July, is now ready. JOHN HILLYER,
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB.—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 7, at noon. Subjects—*The Manipulation of Ground for Crops—The best Succession of Crops*, and *Ammonia*. Strangers are always especially welcome Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

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$30 REWARD.—STRAYED OR TAKEN FROM the premises of the subscriber on the night of July 4, a light gray horse, about sixteen hands high, 8 years old with a wart under the tail rather stout built and long tail The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to his recovery. H. S. HAYWARD, at Elizabeth, N. J., or No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

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As the builders are not prepared to commence alterations before Monday, the 13th,

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will keep their Canal-st. store open until SATURDAY next, when it must be closed to rebuild. They will offer all goods at the lowest prices possible.

LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, SILKS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS and an immense assortment of embroidered collars, sets, bands, &c.

No. 305 (old No 60) Canal-st,
4 doors from Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES WITH RICH CHINTZ FLOUNCES,

Comprising some of the most
Beautiful and favorite styles,
Will be sold for $12.
Styles of the season,
Former price $16.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.

EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS, Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Are selling off
The balance of their stock
Of Embroideries, Laces and Basques
Below cost of importation.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK AND LINEN DUSTERS,

For $1 50 each,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS

Selling off at a great reduction
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,

Selling at 50 per cent less than former prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS—
Our stock is now
Being offered at an immense
Reduction in price
To close the season.
Paris mantillas,
No. 361 Broadway.
GEORGE BULPIN.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,

A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $5,
A large variety will be opened
on Monday June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,

Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful corded Nankanett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS—
In black and white check,
$2 50, $3, $4.
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 337 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.

Mr LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WHOSE HUSband is in the Government service and consequently much of the time from home, desires board for herself, child and nurse in a quiet and respectable private family. No objection to going to a neighboring village or the country. References given. Address, stating terms, &c., COMFORT, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a pleasant and convenient location, and where there are but few boarders; below 14th-st preferred. Address C. S. B., *Times* Office.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—CAN BE OBTAINED at the capacious mansion of EDWARD POST, near the seashore, at Bellport, L. I. The amusements are fishing, bathing, sailing and riding. The terms are moderate, and the means of access by the steamer *Screamer*, foot of Robinson-st., tri-weekly, and twice a day by the Long Island railroad, through in 2½ hours. No musquitoes, a good table and airy sleeping apartments.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES OR individuals wishing to obtain board in the country, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a healthy location, 3 hours' ride from the City by New York and Harlem Railroads; good stabling for horses, plenty of fruit, milk, &c. Terms reasonable. Can give good City references. For further particulars address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A WIDOW LADY will take as Summer boarders one or two families. The house, which she alone occupies, is finely situated near the Railroad Depot and the rooms are large and airy, and will be let on moderate terms. For particulars, address Mrs. C. PEACE, Yonkers Post Office, N. Y.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Health House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations, and within an hour's ride of the City, desires to procure boarders of respectability for the Summer. Apply at No. 48 West 24th-st.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A SMALL PRIvate family occupying a house in Yonkers, beautifully situated near the Railroad Depot, will accommodate one or two families as summer boarders. References exchanged. Address Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers P. O. N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a retail watch and jewelry store, which has been established seven years, in one of the best locations out of Broadway. The above store has a good trade, a splendid run of watch work and jobbing enough to pay all expenses. The proprietor will dispose of all or part of the stock, as may be desired. Capital required, from $2,000 to $5,000. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Rent very low. Address BURLINGTON, *Times* office, for two days.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best Tea and Coffee stores in the City, in an excellent location, has been established 12 years, and does a family and wholesale business. This is a fine chance, and will be sold right, with or without the stock. For further particulars address TEAS, New York *Daily Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN ONE OF THE best locations for wholesale and retail trade in the City; doing a handsome business and will be sold cheap on account of other engagements. Inquire at No. 335 Washington-st., corner Barclay.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H.V. STEERS, No. 161 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses and girls for housework Ladies in want of good domestics will find here servants worthy of patronage, with reliable references, and thoroughly competent to fulfill their duties with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHgoing, experienced woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework, in a small family; is a good cook and baker; makes excellent biscuit; obliging, and highly recommended by her late employer, as a trustworthy and faithful servant, willing to do all she can to please. Can be seen at No. 263 7th av., near 24th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, FULLY COMPETENT, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as cook, will do part of the washing and ironing, in style, understands meats and pastry; the other as regular laundress, does no shirts and finery in style. Wages, $8 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as a first-class cook in a private family; she understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 68 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Newport preferred.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; will go in the country; has first-class references. Also, by a very neat young German girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or in a small family would do housework. Good references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF good education and pleasing address, as seamstress and companion, or as superintendent of a widower's establishment, with one or two children, having filled for five years a similar situation; best of reference. Address N. B. G., No 32 Dey-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man 24 years of age; he is a careful driver and good groom, and if the gentleman has a yacht he can sail it well. No objection if the gentleman live up the river 15 or 20 miles. Good references given. Address New York *Daily Times*. J. DAVEY.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE young man, (German,) who is a good penman and speaks and writes the English language fluently, wishes to find employment in a respectable law office, with the view of studying law. No compensation or salary asked for the first year. Address LAWYER, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable young woman, or as chambermaid; wishes to object to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references; apply at No. 362 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN OF good qualifications and experience, being disengaged, desires employment in connection with a daily or weekly journal or other periodical. Address H. R. W., Box No. 4,197 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork or plain sewing and take care of children, or do the housework of a small plain family. No objection to the country. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Essex-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women, one as cook, laundress, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a nice girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT A SITuation as cook and first washer and ironer; over four years' reference; no objection to the country. Address or call at No. 127 Court-st. for three days, 3d floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 463 Greenwich st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as laundress or chambermaid in a first-class family. Apply for two days at the Employment office, in basement of church, No. 37 8th-st.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., *Times* office.

SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY—SUITAble for private houses, hotels and saloons, can now be found in great variety at No 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 559 Bowery, near 4th-st. The attention of house-keepers is requested. C. MASON.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) with good City references from his last situation wants an engagement in a gentleman's family. Would go to the country for the Summer months. Understands his business thoroughly. Address H. W., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, IMMEDIATELY in an importing and jobbing house, an American. One who is fully competent and can give undoubted reference as to honesty and ability; to such a liberal salary will be paid. Address box No. 2,634 lower Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A DENTIST IN THIS CITY, AN assistant of experience who is either a good surgical or mechanical dentist, or both. Address OPERATOR, Chatham-square Post Office, giving age, how long a dentist, salary expected, etc.

WANTED—A MAN OF INTEGRITY AND INdustry who is thoroughly acquainted with buying and selling stationery, and is a good Book-keeper. If a printer and an assistant estimates, better still. Direct to "ARABESQUE," *Times* office, to-day.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN fully qualified and competent to take the charge of a first class retail store may apply to WM. B. FREEMAN, No. 204 9th-av. cor. 24th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the work in a small family of three persons only. Address, with references, Box No. 186 Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where she can be seen, &c.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 178 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

A MAIL CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, (American,) nineteen or twenty years of age, who writes a rapid hand, to assist on the mails of a morning paper; one who has had some experience preferred. Address "Mails," New-York *Express* Office.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A COUNtry road, 4 brakemen, 2 baggagemen, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk for a shipping office; 1 man to drive an express wagon, 3 porters for stores, and 3 clerks for a temperance grocery store. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HILLINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.—A Professor of the French language, of great experience and success in teaching, being engaged since five years with two schools in Brooklyn, has now a few hours at his disposal, and respectfully offers his services to the principals of institutions, or to persons who desire to learn that language The best references as to capability and character can be given. Apply to B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway.

ELEGANT WRITING GUARANTEED TO ALL, OLD AND YOUNG.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 669 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling from every hand, and makes better business writers in 10 lessons than the old systems do in 10 months. Two $5 scales vacant. Full commercial course, bookkeeping, writing, and arithmetic, $15. Private lessons given.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—SUMMER TERM OF Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, Conn., commences July 9. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction, the ough; discipline, strict; accommodations, superior, and terms moderate—four hours by Railroad from New-York Address Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and C. A. SWIFT, A. M., Principals.

GUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—MALE AND FEMALE—Board and tuition $130 per year. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, painting and modern languages. Address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1856, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S WAGON, VERY cheap, a sound, easy and substantial Phaeton, or Doctor's Wagon. Inquire at the stable of H. BILL, No. 62 Crosby near Bleecker-street.

TO WOOD-ENGRAVERS.—PHOTOGRAPHS on wood, suitable for engraving, furnished at short notice. Price's patent process, at No 90 Fulton-st., fourth floor. C. J. B. WATERS & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

WE HAVE FARMS AND LANDS ON CONnecticut River FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canal on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 300 acres of land, (300 acres of which are well wooded,) 8 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY—THE house and plot of land occupied by the subscriber for the last 20 years. The lot is 186 feet front by 200 deep, and has streets of good breadth on three sides of the same. The substratum being gravel, the cellars are always dry and the water of good quality. The buildings are substantial, spacious and in good repair, and can very conveniently accommodate two families. They contain, besides pantries and closets, 20 rooms, six of which measure 16 by 22 feet, and would furnish accommodations for a boarding school There are two wells of water, two cisterns, ice house and stables, &c., a good variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The site is central, and will compare favorably with any other in town Lowest price $8,000. Inquire of E. PLATT, Jr., Ocean Bank, New-York; or CHAS. DAVIS, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, a brick house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located on high ground in the village of Sing Sing—Also 48x160—has plenty of grape vines, currants, raspberries, quince and pears. Also, fine garden and good well-water, cistern, &c. Ten trains daily by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, Sing Sing, or CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 163 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold by the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 84th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 84th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 87th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 87th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN the three-story brick house No. 98 Deane-st., near Hoyt, with gas and all modern improvements. Rent $360. Newly painted inside and out. Apply to No. 166 Water-st., E. L. SMITH. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts—Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck slip, 2d-av., 3d-av and 4th-av. road stations Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 218 WEST 28TH-ST. on an unexpired lease, at a very low rent. It is a fine house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements, situated opposite a large private park. It may be seen any day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Apply to J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th ave., a genteel three-story and basement house No. 161 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st

TO LEASE OR LET—THE DWELLING house No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st., for a dwelling, or for manufacturing purposes. Additional ground can be had with it. MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 6 Wooster-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST-class house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. Boarding-house Keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICE TO LET—LARGE AND AIRY, AT N

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The death of Governor MARCY appears to have been occasioned by heart disease. The Albany *Atlas* of yesterday states that he visited Albany on Friday, and was then apparently in excellent health and buoyant spirits. It was only within a short time of his death that he became conscious of a palpitation of the heart, and the symptoms of that disorder had not been such as to occasion alarm to himself or his friends.

Our special correspondent, writing on board the U. S. steam frigate *Niagara*, sends us some interesting particulars concerning the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. On the 20th of June the alterations to the *Niagara* were completed, and on the same day she left for Liverpool, where she arrived on Monday, the 22d. Here, again, the officers met with a most kindly reception from the citizens. The shipment of the cable on board the *Niagara* was to have been commenced on the 24th ult. There have been already shipped on board the *Agamemnon* over ninety miles of the cable, but the *Niagara*, being able to receive her portion both aft and before, will, it is thought, take it in more speedily than her consort can.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter published in this morning's impression, gives an interesting account of the elections in France, and the way they are managed under imperial *surveillance*. Of the late elections, it is known that out of the ten electoral districts of Paris, seven government candidates were successful, and though three opposition candidates had a greater number of votes than their adversaries, it was uncertain whether they had an absolute majority sufficient to secure their election.

The steamer *Illinois* left this port at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall, with four hundred passengers and a large quantity of freight. Among the passengers was Hon. WM. E. VENABLE, of North Carolina, recently appointed U. S. Minister, resident near the Government of Guatemala, who is on his way to his post *viâ* the Isthmus. We understand that he has been instructed to solicit the good offices of the Government of Guatemala in favor of an early reopening of the Nicaraguan Transit Route.

The feeling in the South against the course adopted by Gov. WALKER in Kansas grows more bitter. A public meeting has been held in Montgomery, Ala., at which violent resolutions, denunciatory of the Governor, were adopted, and inflammatory speeches made. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, late the colleague of PRESTON S. BROOKS, has published a letter in which Gov. WALKER is abused without stint.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Kansas notoriety, has written a letter to friends in South Carolina, virtually abandoning the field. He says it is evident the South is no match for the North in Kansas, and that the latter contributes ten dollars where the former gives one for the support of its cause.

It has remained for the present generation to witness the practical demonstration of the fact that Niagara River is navigable for steamers from the city of Buffalo to the village of Niagara Falls, and yesterday navigation was formally opened between the two places, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. Three steamers, loaded with people, traversed the distance from the Great Hydraulic Canal to Buffalo, and were received by an immense concourse of people, with cheering and the firing of cannon.

The cause of Rev. Dr. Ross and his supporters in seceding from the New School Assembly at Cleveland, meets the marked disapprobation of the majority of the Presbyterian Church in the South. The *Southern Presbyterian*, published at Charleston, as the organ of the Church in the South, has a sharp article on Dr. Ross, declining to accept his leadership.

Another awful poisoning case has occurred in Massachusetts. The entire family of Mr. JOHN JONES, living at Randolph, were made very sick with arsenic, but by the intervention of prompt measures of relief their lives were saved. Miss LUCINDA ANN HUNT, 22 years of age, was arrested on the charge of administering the poison.

The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, stating that "one of the atrocious laws" passed by the late Legislature had been declared constitutional, and calling upon the interior of the State for sympathy? Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed. He also sent in a communication in favor of a time and weather observatory on the Battery. Resolutions were offered in favor of putting the property of the old Police Department into the hands of the new Commissioners, for their use. They were debated at length, and finally referred to a Committee to report on Wednesday evening. A resolution empowering the Mayor to send some one to invite those having control of the *Great Eastern* to make this her first destination, and appropriating $2,500 to defray expenses, was offered and postponed for two days. Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN, as Street Commissioner, sent in two appointments of Surveyors, which were confirmed, and then the Board adjourned to 5 o'clock this evening.

A large amount of business was transacted by the Board of Councilmen on Monday. The decease of the late Secretary of State was noted in an official and becoming manner. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Clerk of the Chief of Police to retain the property of the City, and referred to the Committee on Police. Another resolution as to the payment of the disbanded Police was also referred. The propriety of the erection of a foundling house was referred to the Committee on Almshouses. Upon the question of transferring the police stations to the Metropolitan Police there was an animated debate. The question will be reported upon on Wednesday. The Board divided on the question of adjournment very repeatedly in order to defeat the effort of Mr. HOWARD's friends to bring up the final passage of the bill increasing his salary as Chief Engineer. Ultimately the measure was adopted by 32 to 12, after 4½ hours session and 30 divisions.

After the surprise with which citizens read the news that terrible riots had been raging Saturday and Sunday in the 6th, 7th and 13th Wards, of course they could talk of nothing else. But there was nothing occurring throughout the day to heighten the excitement. No military were in sight nor did the late battle ground present any unwonted appearance. Two of the wounded at the Sunday riot died at the New York Hospital yesterday—WM. BUCKLEY, a boy, and THOS. C. SMITH, making the number of the dead eight in all. The rest of the wounded do moderately well. Coroner CONNERY held inquests upon two of the killed—CAHILL and PENTONEY—in neither case was any evidence elicited to fasten the guilt upon the persons by whom the fatal shots were fired. A jury was impanneled by the same Coroner, to examine into the cause of the death of WM. BUCKLEY, a boy about 13 years of age, who died at the Hospital at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon Coroner PERRY began an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon three others of the dead, but adjourned it over. The cannon captured in Bayard street, Saturday night, is yet at the arsenal. It has been ascertained that it was stolen from the blacksmith's shop of a man named WALKER, who had just repaired it. The row on the line of the Second-avenue railroad on Sunday evening was not so bad as at first reported, though two conductors and one driver were badly bruised by the rascals who drove them from their cars. Last evening Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER visited the head-quarters of Engine Company No. 21 and informed them of the rumor (to which he gave no credence) that they intended to make an attack in Baxter-street. They most distinctly denied any such intention, and denounced the report as a reflection upon the fair fame of their organization. The 6th Regiment were ordered to report for duty and were at the arsenal early in the evening and throughout the night ready for an emergency.

The Police force detailed at the old Quarantine to guard the Hospital buildings against the threats to demolish them have been dismissed, from the fact that since the service of the Commissioners of Emigration of a notice upon the Sheriff of Richmond County to protect the buildings, the County is responsible for their safety.

The Commissioners of Health arranged to make a trip, yesterday, down the bay on board the steamship *Illinois*, but on account of the prospect of a foggy day the same was postponed till the 20th inst. It was the intention to return by a pilot boat and reconnoitre the lower Quarantine anchorage and Seguine's Point. As it was, the Commissioners contented themselves with a repast at the old Hospital, and demolition of "Hospital Ducks."

The Board of Supervisors last evening took up the financial communication from the Metroplitan Police Commissioners and referred it to the Police Committee. The same that, some time ago, they refused to hear read.

The following notice comes to us from E. E. MCCONNELL, Chairman of the Committee. The display of fireworks which was postponed in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather will take place on Tuesday Evening, July 7, weather permitting, or on the first fair evening thereafter.

There was very little work done in the way of cleaning streets last week, the rain preventing it. The returns at the City Inspector's Office show that 8,774 loads of ashes, garbage, and dirt, were removed, of which only 4,374 was street-dirt and manure. A demonstration was made, yesterday, on the thick mud in Beekman-street, and REYNOLDS' carts carried it away. From Nassau down to Cliff-street the cobble-stones shine as they have not for months before.

The expense of providing new Station-Houses for the police in this City is estimated at $400,000. The Commissioners, however, express no fears of being obliged to saddle the City with this enormous expense.

There was a great crowd at Mr. BEECHER'S Church on Sunday evening. The reverend gentleman denounced the corruption, profligacy and selfishness of the executive Government of New-York in severe terms. Into emigrant runners, sailors' boarding housekeepers and the Christian hypocrites, who tolerated such villains, he threw hot shot. Mayor WOOD (though not by name) and officials of his sort he eloquently exposed. The Commissioners of Emigration he handsomely complimented. Our full report, though minute, lacking Mr. BEECHER'S manner, would do the speaker injustice, so we do not print it.

The Court of General Sessions opened for the July term yesterday. JOHN STIEFEL, a German, was convicted of assault and battery. He wounded MARGARET SENNIFIELD with a knife, on the 20th of May last, at No. 83 Houston-street. Sentence was deferred. TETHLOR RATHMAN, also a German, was convicted on a charge of robbing the store of MORRIS STOLZ, No. 24 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, of a quantity of wearing apparel, which was found at his boarding-house in Reade-street, in this City. Sentence deferred. Judge RUSSELL occupies the bench this term, and to-day he will deliver a charge to the Grand Jury, which will obtain considerable attention. It will be Judge RUSSELL'S greatest literary effort, and will possibly demand a special notice.

E. L. SNOW, a dry goods dealer, doing business at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, was arrested here the other day by Messrs. BOWYER and TASLEY, Independent Policeman, and sent on to Philadelphia, where he stands charged with receiving a large amount of goods stolen from that city.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, JAMES A. CAROLIN, Foreman, turned out last evening, with Moneghan's Band, to receive New-York Hose Company No. 29, who have been on a visit to Albany. They arrived by the cars, with their machine, and were escorted to their quarters.

The bodies of two unknown men were found in the East River yesterday. One appeared to have been that of a person 25, and the other 50 years of age. Inquests were held, and verdicts of "Death from Drowning" rendered.

The Brooklyn Common Council did itself yesterday the decent justice to reconsider the vote of permission to rebuild the cow stables which a kind Providence relieved the Seventh Ward of by fire lately, and referred the matter to the Board of Health. Alderman SCHOLLS made some statements concerning this horrible old nuisance that commend themselves to all the people of Brooklyn. It is an outrage for the Common Council to make an exception from this existing law for the purpose of reconstructing so obvious a centre for disease and everything disgusting. We trust the Board of Health will redeem its reputation by prompt action in this matter.

COST OF THE NEW POLICE.—Now that the Metropolitan Police bill has been pronounced constitutional by the Court of Appeals, it is the duty of every citizen not only to obey the law implicitly, but to endeavor to make it as little burdensome as possible to the City.

The law is a very good one, with the exception of a few clerical errors, which occurred probably in the engrossing. It is very comprehensive in its provisions, and among other admirable features is peculiarly considerate to the employes under it. The families of those who lose their lives, or become disabled, in the faithful performance of their duty as policemen, are to be generously provided for. In this respect even many enemies of the act from partisan or other motives, are loud in its praise.

But this humane provision must necessarily become a source of great expense,—a large additional burden on the tax-payer, poor man! who is the last person, in these matters, generally thought of or consulted. Also, he will have to foot the "little bill" for expenses attending the organization and equipment of the force, and last, but by no means least, of providing station-houses.

Mayor WOOD in "General Order, No. 775," destined to be memorable in Municipal history, directs his captains to remain in charge of the Station-houses, up to July 3 in use by the old force, and of all other its "Police property." As City property, we suppose it is his purpose to exclude the new Police from the use of it.

Without questioning, just now, the right thus to divert from its appropriate uses the Police Station-houses and property of the City, what end, we would ask, does such a course answer—what purpose does it accomplish except the gratification of mere malignant spite? Who suffers in consequence? Not the Metropolitan Police. The Act allows the Commissioners to procure anew, if necessary, all suitable accommodations for the force under their charge.

Upon whom, then, does the burden fall of this eccentric action on the part of our Mayor? There is but one answer. It falls on the taxpayer. He not only provides new uniforms, equipment, clubs, and quarters, for the Metropolitan Police, but pays also for laying up in ordinary and protecting the immensely valuable property of the City, precisely adapted for the very same purposes.

We have always supposed that a Mayor and "City Fathers" are provided for public, not private, ends and purposes, but it seems we are under a mistake. Those high functionaries have no constituents worth speaking of. The object of the ruling faction in the Common Council appears to be to do as much injury as possible to the City, and to increase to the utmost the cost of organizing the new Police. Perhaps Mr. WOOD and Alderman WILSON think this will be excessively annoying to Messrs. DRAPER, NYE and CHOLWELL; but the special friends of the Mayor, Messrs. ASTOR, BROWN, &c., who are among our largest tax payers, may think it is paying very dearly for their whistle to feed Mayor WOOD's grudges at so costly a rate.

Mobocracy.

There is certainly a moral of some sort to be deduced from all great disturbances, riots and *émeutes*. Hardly one occurs in any part of the world which does not convey a lesson to somebody. Very few people are supplied with as many lessons of the sort as we are. We have riots and disturbances of all sorts, grievous and disgraceful enough in their way. The only consolation we have in recording or commenting upon them lies in the fact, that, probably, in no part of the world are riots so little significative of the state or feelings of the community at large—so entirely local both in their causes and in their results. An English riot implies, as a general rule, great and widespread suffering or discontent—so acute, that the restraints of a strong Government and well-knit aristocracy are insufficient to prevent its boiling over. A French *émeute* is either the herald of revolution, or the attempt of hordes of fanatics to break up the frame-work of society, and imposes upon the nation, *per fas aut nefas*, the wildest "crazes" which the wildest imaginations can conceive. When barricades are erected in the Rue St. Antoine, the world knows that the Government *pro tem.* is resting on an unsteady basis, and that a large portion of the French people is desirous of change. It is hardly necessary to speak of the full force of disturbances in any other European country. In all despotisms, popular outbreak implies not simply the existence of deep-seated discontent, but that the malcontents were growing too strong for their tyrants. It is at once the price and privilege of freedom to indorse turbulence and disorder with impunity. No Frenchman ever crosses the Channel and witnesses the tumult by which an English election is marked without feeling convinced that the Empire is tottering to its fall. No foreigner, we are fully persuaded, ever reads the accounts of riots and bloodshed by which the columns of our own journals are so frequently disgraced, without arriving at the conclusion that all security, both for life and property, is at an end within the limits of this Republic. One must be on the spot and have some insight, however small, into the genius of our institutions, and some familiarity, however slight, with the instincts of the people, to know how little the whole body politic is affected by what are, after all, but scratches on the surface, which a thorn might inflict, or a day might heal.

We desire to guard ourselves expressly in making these remarks, against the imputation of being the apologists of such scandals as those by which our City was disgraced on Saturday and Sunday nights last. There is no way in which armed conflicts between bands of ruffians in our streets in broad noonday can be made to wear any aspect but a discreditable one. But we do wish to have the world know that in all this, so far from hurting our freedom too dearly, we could bear twice the amount of rowdyism by which we are at present afflicted, without wishing to sacrifice one jot or tittle of this rude license, in return for the chains, the bayonets, the clean streets and trained police of a "strong government."

We commenced this article by asking if there was nothing to be learned even from these light afflictions; if the police or the citizens can be made no wiser by what occurred on the evening of the Fourth? The only deduction from the rueful premises which the Commissioners seem to have made as yet, is that all grogshops ought to be closed on Sunday. Now we most cordially agree with them regarding the evil worked by leaving drinking saloons open and at hand on that day of the week, when the mass of the poor are most idle and have most money. The authorities undoubtedly do a good work in removing, as far as they can, that species of temptation which doubtless led in the first instance to the recent bloodshed, and supplied fuel after the flame was kindled. But they, as well as the public, would do well to remember that we have not discharged our whole duty towards these men, in depriving them of their only mode of gratification.

The wretched "Dead Rabbits," and "Atlantic Guards," *et hoc genus omne*, poor, ignorant, depraved scoundrels, as they evidently are, are entitled to something more at the hands of the State than a scarcity of whisky, and volleys of musketry. They have grown up, or assembled in our midst, whether with our sanction or without our sanction matters not, with strong passions, abundant animal spirits, and an intense craving for excitement. These are all things which, properly regulated, may be turned to the advantage and not to the detriment of the community. These men need excitement as much as any of us. The gratification which their wild, untrained natures find in strong drink and street fights, richer and more fortunate men find in the theatre, in hunting, in music, painting, reading and the society of friends, in travel and in the whirl of commerce and of the forum. In shutting up the lager-bier saloon upon the "Dead Rabbit," and shooting him down when he gets up a row in the streets, we virtually consign him to a life of hopeless, unvaried toil, in a narrow den in a vile alley. To be sure, he has hooks and newspapers within reach, and the money spent in pistols and ammunition, we shall doubtless be told, might be spent, if he pleased, in country rides. We admit all this, but we must remind objectors that moral and esthetic tastes need training just as well as the physical palate, and you can no more expect a rowdy to turn at one jump from street-fights to the sober amusements of gentlemen and scholars, than the practiced toper of brandy to turn with gusto to Johannisberg or Szegzardi. There is plenty of missionary work to be done here, and the sooner it is done the better, for these bands of ruffians are being, each year, recruited by boys, whom a little effort might make ornaments instead of plagues to the City.

The Overland Mail.

The contract for carrying the United States Mail between the Mississippi River and San Francisco, was awarded last week, as has already been announced, to BUTTERFIELD, DINSMORE, FARGO & Co. Personally, we are unacquainted with either of these parties; but they are well known to the public as experienced, energetic and enterprising Expressmen, who will be likely to secure the very best service possible over the route selected. In the selection of contractors the President has done well, evincing a wise regard for the public interest. We do not doubt that he has, from the beginning, desired and designed to pursue, in this connection, precisely the course which would most surely redound to the public good. And here let us take opportunity to repudiate the interpretation of our former articles on this subject adopted by certain Democratic cotemporaries. We have never charged the President or his Cabinet with any corrupt or venal disposition in connection with this mail contract,—and any such supposition was entirely gratuitous and unwarranted. The law authorizing the overland mail service, reposed a wide discretion in the hands of the Administration. The Postmaster-General, with the President's approbation, had the right to award the contract to whomsoever he chose, and to select the route which seemed to him best,—and that without paying the least regard to the character of the bids put in by parties desiring to perform the service. The case differed in this respect from that of ordinary mail-lettings, where the law *requires* that the contracts should be given to the lowest bidder, &c.

Bearing these facts in mind, it will be seen that we charged no corruption when we expressed our belief that, despite the bidding, it had been determined to award the contract to Mr. BURCH, of California, *viâ* the Southern route. Nor did we intimate that any venal motive had prompted or controlled that determination. Mr. BURCH is a gentleman of large capital, much experience, and more competent, perhaps, than any other single man in the United States to execute this great mail contract. He had influential friends, too, who urged him upon the Postmaster-General: and we repeat to-day,—and Mr. BURCH will not deny it,—that he had reason to believe three months ago that he would certainly get the contract—that it was as well settled in his favor, almost, as though the Cabinet had formally decided it. We repeat that it was the Postmaster-General's determination to give it to him down to a very recent period,—a fact which a report of the Cabinet discussions on the subject would make quite apparent. We do not say that he came to this determination believing at the same time that he was sacrificing the public interest to his private wishes. We have not questioned his conviction that the Southern route is the best of all. What we have questioned was the judgment which decides in favor of that route,—believing that practically it does sacrifice the public good, is unjust to a large portion of the Union, and perverts to sectional purposes what Congress intended should be national. Those who insist that an administration can do nothing unwise except from corrupt motives, must bear the responsibility of any such reflections upon the President in anything we have published on the subject in hand.

So much for our position. The President has overruled the determination to give the contract to Mr. BURCH. In the matter of selection of a route, however, the South has triumphed. The contract awarded provides two termini on the Mississippi,—Memphis and St. Louis. Starting from these points, the two mail trains will form a junction at Little Rock, Arkansas, and thence proceed to the Rio Grande, Fort Fillmore or Dona Anna, and Fort Yuma, and enter California at its extreme Southern corner. The great desert, of which we have heretofore spoken, is crossed by this route, but it is designed to supply water there by digging Artesian Wells, for which also Congress recently made an appropriation.

The selection of St. Louis as one of the starting points will probably quiet, to some extent, the tempest of popular feeling in the West against the selection of the Southern route; but a little experience in the operation of the contract will assuredly draw upon it popular condemnation. The route thus selected does not run through a country susceptible of early settlement, nor is it one which overland emigrant trains can pursue to advantage. The very fact that it requires Artesian wells to supply it with water is sufficient evidence in support of both these propositions. These objections, we believe, should have settled the question against that route. Besides, the latter is longer than the Central, along the line of which numerous settlements already exist, which would have become healthy and prosperous had the mail route passed through them, and, in return for the advantages thus conferred upon them, would have furnished abundant protection to the mails, and supplies for both travelers and stock.

This is the route, too, already selected by hundreds of thousands of emigrants, after years of experience, while nobody pretends that an emigrant-train ever passed over the now-selected mail route. The people of California have already condemned the Southern route, for the reasons thus suggested, and also because it enters their State in its least populous part. Time, we fear, will vindicate these objections, and show that, however honest the President may be, his decision is an unfortunate one. If so, Congress will have the power to provide a remedy; but, if our views prove erroneous, we shall be among the first to rejoice that our forebodings have proved unfounded.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN CAN'T DO.—The London *Times* says:

"We are confessedly the worst hands at a spectacle in the world. For State ceremonies, pageants and shows of all kinds we have lost the simplicity of nature without acquiring the ingenuity of art. Even when we do by accident stumble into something pretty, picturesque and popular, something that tells its own tale and is pleasantly remembered, the authors of the unwonted success seem ashamed of their own achievement, and are anxious not to repeat it."

If our cotemporary across the Atlantic means by "we" the universal race of Anglo-Saxons, the depreciating remarks as to their genius for spectacular displays is doubtless correct enough; but, if the *Times* means to claim for England the preëminence of being the worst hands in the world at a spectacle, we shall feel called upon to dispute the justice of her pretensions. Bad as they may be in London at getting up a show, we do not believe they are half so bad as we are here. Any unprejudiced mind that reads the accounts of our last Fourth of July celebration in this City will have to confess that in point of confusion, irregularity, and the general absence of anything like order and æsthetic design, nothing could be worse. Putting out of the question all the rows and riots which took place for want of efficient police arrangements, the streets were in the wretchedest condition possible for a public parade, and the military who were out in their gorgeous uniforms had marched but a very short distance before they were besmeared with filth up to their knees, and, in this plight they had to pass in review before the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City.

MAYOR WOOD'S LAST MESSAGE.—Issuing proclamations is one of Mayor WOOD'S weaknesses, and, like most men who have a weakness, he evidently imagines it to be one of his strong points. He prides himself upon his compositions it is very clear, and he has already issued enough to make a very considerable volume. The messages of WASHINGTON during his eight years in the Presidency, do not equal in bulk the messages of Mayor WOOD. We did not suppose that he would let slip the opportunity for issuing another proclamation, which the decision of the Court of Appeals, and the loss of his Police force, afforded him. We have not been disappointed. He sent a message to the Common Council last evening, which, to characterize in the mildest terms possible, must be called an impudent piece of railing at the highest authorities known to the State. Mayor WOOD calls a law of the legislature, which has received the sanction of the last Court of Appeal, "outrageous and tyrannical," and he scolds away roundly in the most insulting and petulant epithets at his command. "Bold tyranny," "profligate legislature," "partisan desire," "ruling dynasty," are the terms which Mayor WOOD applies to his political opponents. He recommends an address to the people of the State to excite their sympathies in behalf of this unhappy City. But the sympathies of the people of the State had been excited in behalf of our ill-governed City by appeals of a very different character from those made by our Mayor. There are to be ten thousand copies of the message printed for distribution at the public expense. It will give a good job to the Corporation Printer, and the message will not do any harm, but the money they will cost might have been expended for better uses.

The Last Illness of Governor Marcy.

(From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 6.)

Governor MARCY was spending a few weeks at Ballston, previous to his departure with his family for Europe. On Friday he visited Albany, calling on Mr. CORNING and other friends, and stopping at Troy to see his daughter. Mrs. MARCY was visiting some friends in the West, previous to her departure; and other members of he family were absent with the like motive, and he was comparatively alone at the time of his decease. He was, however, in apparently excellent health and buoyant spirits. It is only since his death that we learn of his having been conscious of late of palpitation of the heart; but the symptome had not alarmed him, nor occasioned uneasiness to his friends.

The first announcement of his death came to our citizens by the passengers on the Saratoga train. A despatch to this office confirmed the sad intelligence; and later in the day the following letter brought us the painful details:—

SANS SOUCI HOTEL, BALLSTON SPA,
Saturday, July 4, 1857.

Editors Atlas and Argus:

Hon. W. L. MARCY died at this place to-day, about 12¾ o'clock P. M. He had been enjoying excellent health and spirits until last evening, when he felt somewhat fatigued. This morning, he complained of a slight pain, or "stitch"—as he termed it—in his back. About 11 o'clock A. M., accompanied by one of our citizens, he walked to the residence of Dr. I. MOORE, which is about one quarter of a mile from the hotel. He did not complain of serious indisposition while at the Doctor's residence, and not finding the physician in, on being asked if a carriage should be ordered to take him to the hotel, he refused to take one, and walked back. On arriving at the hotel, he requested the office clerk to send the Doctor to his room; and the Doctor soon arriving, was sent up to the Governor's room, but, on rapping, received no answer. The Doctor returned to the hotel office and informed the clerk, and it was supposed that the Governor had gone to visit some friends in the house. The Doctor, however, after waiting a few minutes, again went up to his room, opened the door, and found him lying on his couch, with a book upon his breast, DEAD! It could not have been more than twenty minutes from the time he was in the hotel office until he was so found by the physician. He died, probably, of disease of the heart; not a muscle was distorted, nor any article of apparel, or furniture in the room, disturbed. He had pulled off his boots and put on his slippers. S. C.

Yesterday morning we received the following by post:

BALLSTON SPA, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

Editors Atlas and Argus:

Secretary MARCY was found dead in his room about 1 o'clock. He complained of being unwell during the morning, but went to his room about 12; on calling him they found him dead. His age was 71 years.

A few hours before his death he had written a letter to Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, Richmond, Va.; this is probably the last letter he wrote.

He was the guest of JOHN N. WILDER, but Mr. W. was absent at the time. YOURS, &c.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and a deputation of citizens went to Ballston to accompany the remains of deceased to the city; and it will be seen by their proceedings that the Common Council and the Burgesses Corps of the city have taken measures for a suitable convoy for the occasion.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city:

BALLSTON SPA, Sunday, July 5, 1857.

* * * Mrs. MARCY, who is now at Rochester, is expected here to-morrow. The funeral will not take place until Tuesday or Wednesday. The time will not be fixed until Monday, when word will be sent to Albany. The corpse looks very natural and strong hopes are entertained of keeping it in its present condition. M.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL BY THE ALBANY COMMON COUNCIL AND BURGESSES CORPS—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

[Telegraphic.]

ALBANY, Monday, July 6.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY died at the Sans Souci Hotel, at Ballston Spa, at 12¾ o'clock on Saturday. He had not long breakfasted when he complained of a slight stitch in his side which had troubled him for some time past, and then walked about a quarter of a mile to the residence of Dr. MOORE. Not finding the Doctor in he returned to the Hotel and went to his room, leaving an order at the office that the Doctor should be sent to him. Dr. MOORE soon arrived and on going to Mr. MARCY'S room and knocking at the door he received no answer. After a few minutes the Doctor returned to the room, and, on opening the door, found Governor MARCY lying on his back on a couch quite dead, with a book upon his breast. He had not been in the room over twenty minutes, and had written just before death a letter to JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia. He was the guest of JOHN N. WILDER, Esq., of Ballston.

The Common Council of this city met yesterday and sent a deputation to accompany the remains here. The Burgesses Corps also sent a deputation, and will meet the remains at the Station and convey them to the Capitol, where they will be laid until interment. Gov. MARCY'S wife and the rest of his family were absent at the time of his death.

THE FUNERAL.

The Committee of the Borgesses Corps just returned from Ballston, have made the following arrangements for the funeral of Gov. MARCY:

The remains of Governor MARCY will leave Ballston at 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of Tuesday, for Albany *viâ* Schenectady, by a special train furnished by Hon. ERASTUS CORNING. They will be received by the Burgesses Corps at Albany, and conveyed to the Capitol, which they will be in charge of the Corps until the hour of the funeral. At noon on Wednesday, they will be conveyed to the church, and the funeral services, which are to be conducted by Rev. Drs. SPRAGUE, HAGUE and WELLS, will commence there at 3 o'clock.

Business will be suspended in this city on Wednesday, and the Common Council are making arrangements for a most imposing funeral pageant.

The citizens of Albany invite the friends of Gov. Marcy in New-York and other cities to be present on the occasion of the funeral services on Wednesday at two o'clock P. M., without further invitation than is contained in this notice.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Board of Trade and all the civic societies in this city met to-day and adopted resolutions expressing regret at Gov. MARCY'S death, and resolving to attend his funeral.

The Common Council will meet to make their arrangements in connection with the funeral at 2 o'clock this P. M. The Commander-in-Chief will order out all the Third Division of the State Militia in this neighborhood.

The Committee of Arrangements for the funeral met at 9 o'clock this evening. The following dispatch from Mr. BUCHANAN was received and read:

To J. Vanderpool, Chairman, &c.:

The President and every member of his Cabinet would derive a mournful satisfaction in attending the funeral obsequies of their old and valued friend and companion, and nothing but the pressure of important business will prevent their performing this sad duty. (Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Replies were received from Ex-President FILLMORE and Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, regretting their inability to attend.

Governor KING, Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT have signified their intention to be present, and Major-General WOOL has accepted the offer to act as Grand Marshal of the day.

The Fire Department held a meeting to-night and resolved to turn out in a body.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Monday, July 6.

The several bells in this village, the birth-place of the late Hon. WM. L. MARCY, have been tolled during the day, minute-guns fired and the flags draped in mourning and placed at half-mast as a token of respect to his memory.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interview of Lord Napier with the Secretary of State—The Consular Appointments to be Made this Week—The Cabinet and Kansas Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

Lord NAPIER had a special interview this morning with the Secretary of State in relation to the despatch received by this Government from Lord CLARENDON, disclaiming any intention of acquiring territory on or near this Continent. Affairs in Central America were also discussed.

The Consular appointments will be made this week.

The bids for stationery in the Treasury Department were opened to-day. U50.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

The affairs of Kansas have formed the subject of Cabinet deliberation since the receipt of the resolutions of the Georgia and Mississippi Democratic State Conventions condemnatory of the course of Governor WALKER. Although his conduct is not entirely approved by the Administration, it will firmly sustain him, believing that he acted with wisdom and justice in advising a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, and that he thus followed a safe line of policy.

The Southern attacks are considered ungracious, in view of the fact that Governor WALKER was sent to Kansas by an Administration pledged to the defence of Southern rights, and opposed to the Topeka Constitution; and in conformity with which policy Governor WALKER is now claimed to be acting. The views of the Administration, carefully elaborated, will, there is reason to believe, soon be officially promulgated.

The President and each member of the Cabinet, to-day, received an invitation to attend the funeral of the late Hon. WM. L. MARCY. The President replied by telegraph, expressing deep regret at the sad event, and saying the pressure of public business would prevent the attendance of himself and associates.

The Fourth out West.

SPIRITED CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CLAY MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 6.

The Fourth was celebrated here with unusual demonstrations. The weather was fine, and business was entirely suspended. The public buildings and many private residences were handsomely decorated. The procession was very large and made a fine display, the principal feature of which was the steam fire department. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

At Lexington, Kentucky, the laying of the corner-stone of the Clay Monument took place, and there was a grand turn-out. The military display was large and fine, and the Masonic display was very extensive. The corner-stone was laid by T. K. WIGG, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Rev. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE was the orator of the day. Many distinguished gentlemen were present. The festival concluded with an extensive barbecue.

Opening of Navigation Between Lake Erie and the Great Hydraulic Canal.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, July 4.

The opening of navigation between Lake Erie and the Great Hydraulic Canal at Niagara Falls took place to-day. Three steamers navigate the newly discovered harbor. A great crowd of people from the neighboring towns have collected here to witness the celebration. At 11 A. M. the steamer *Signet*, JOHN TAYLOR, Captain, and having on board Hon. S. M. ALLEN, President of the Niagara Water Power Co., with the steamers *Swallow*, Capt. SMITH, and the *Alliance*, Captain JOHN CHRISTIAN, came down the river crowded with people, and among them were Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Black Rock; Hon. G. W. HALLEY, of Niagara Falls; and several of the officers of the Niagara Falls Water Power Co. They were received by the immense concourse of people present with loud huzzas and the roaring of cannon. It is a proud day for Niagara Falls, for it has been practically demonstrated that Niagara River is navigable for steamers from the city of Buffalo to the village of Niagara Falls.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 6.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, with Havana dates to the 3d inst., has arrived here. She discharged her cargo and passengers outside. Her news is unimportant.

The troops which have lately arrived from Spain had been distributed throughout the Island for acclimation.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

Kansas dates to the 3d instant are received. A Democratic Convention met at Lecompton on the 2d instant. Judge ELMORE presided. Ex-Governor RANSOM, of Michigan, was nominated for Congress by a two-thirds vote over Hon. ELI MOORE.

A resolution endorsing the policy of Gen. WALKER and expressing a determination to support him was adopted.

Fatal Disturbance in Detroit.

DETROIT, Monday, July 6.

A row occurred in this city last night, and in endeavoring to quiet it, Deputy Sheriffs SMALL and AUSTIN received so severe injuries that SMALL died this morning, and AUSTIN lies in a very precarious condition. Twelve arrests have been made.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

New-Orleans and Texas papers are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The accounts of the crops in Texas are very favorable.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 24th ultimo, says a

disturbance was brewing at Timanitos in consequence of the unpopularity of Gen. CANALES, and that a considerable body of troops had been ordered to Victoria.

Trial of Mowing Machines.

WASHINGTONVILLE, Orange Co., N. Y., July 6.

A trial of mowing machines commenced here to-day between the following celebrated mowers: MANNY'S, ALLEN'S, DANFORD'S, WHEELER'S, HALLENBECK'S, HALL'S, SANFORD'S, and KETCHUM'S Improved. A concourse of six hundred persons was present on the ground.

Poisoning of a Whole Family.

BOSTON, Monday, July 6.

LUCINDA ANN HUNT, twenty-two years old, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning the entire family of Mr. JOHN JONES, in Randolph, Mass., with arsenic. The family were all made very sick but are now out of danger.

Fires at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 6.

A fire took place at the Tanneries yesterday, during which a child was burned to death. Another occurred about midnight, in Commissioner's Square, and an old man, named JAMES ROBINSON, perished in the flames.

Movements of Brigham Young.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

The Deseret *News*, of May 27, announces the return of BRIGHAM YOUNG and party, after an absence of sixteen days. The prospects of a plenteous harvest were flattering. There was no other news.

Personal.

Letters received by the *Niagara* from Mrs. CRAWFORD confirm the previous encouraging accounts of the sculptor's health. So much has it improved, that his friends in London entertain strong hopes of his recovery. Nothing certain can, of course, be known until the tumor is entirely removed. Dr. FELL repeats his assurance that if the brain be not found diseased, CRAWFORD can recover, and that the further he proceeds in his treatment, the more he has reason to believe it is not in the least affected. Mrs. CRAWFORD writes that, although when her husband came to London, he could not, in consequence of constant and severe pain, endure listening to reading, she now reads to him a great deal every day, and much to his enjoyment.

The venerable Judge TANEY has engaged rooms for himself and family at the White Sulphur Springs, where he derived great benefit to his health last year.

The last accounts of the health of the wife of Gen. SCOTT were more favorable.

Gen. Henningsen in Reply to Gen. Sanders.

No. 140 TWELFTH STREET, NEW-YORK,
Monday, July 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A card, signed by E. J. SANDERS, animadverting on me and addressed to the American people, was published in your paper this morning. It commences, "An English gentleman, C. F. HENNINGSEN," &c. I beg leave to state that I am an American, not by chance but by choice. I am afraid that unless Mr. SANDERS very much reforms, there are few Americans who, wherever he is known, from choice would call him fellow-citizen.

Respect for public opinion obliges me, with reference to this individual, to state, once for all, that his statements are incorrect. Gen. WALKER, while in this city, in answer to his applications, replied in writing that his conduct had been so bad that he could hold no communication with him. I am compelled to take the same course. Mr. SANDERS' conduct has been such that I can hold no communication with him, nor enter into any controversy, public or private; though in charity to him, and in deference to the feelings of his estimable relatives, I am willing to assume that the unfortunate victim of intemperance is neither cognizant of, nor responsible for, his words or actions. My friends would do well to keep him from provoking all discussion on his past career, and prevent him from allusions so improper as that to "Jocoto Races," so named by his own men, I presume, because Jocoto was the nearest point to the scene of his discreditable occurrence. Some of the wounded, abandoned by him there, and massacred by the enemy, have relatives, and there are other persons who, for other good reasons, may call him to more strict account than respect for his family or self-respect will allow me to do. This is all I have to say in public or in private, or can be induced to say to or of E. J. Sanders. Yours, resoectfully. CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSEN.

Increase of the Human Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to notice, briefly, a characteristic glorification of that non-descript compound called the Anglo-Saxon Race, which appears in this day's TIMES, from a correspondent who styles himself "An Englishman." Being a mere local reader, and, therefore, not to be supposed capable of *seeing clearly* into such matters, I will not venture to criticize the lesson with which your correspondent complacently favors the benighted inhabitants of this locality, in relation to the duty of "our race" in this country; nor do I intend to comment upon his vaticinations respecting the future destiny of that wonderful race which, he modestly tells us, is *to elbow all other races from the face of the earth*, further than humbly to suggest that your correspondent may be mistaken in assuming, as he does, that the so-called Anglo-Saxon Race increases in a ratio greater than that of any and all other races put together. Statistics recently published, with reference to a portion of our own country, our daily observation and everything that we know, read and hear in relation to the increase of different races elsewhere, prove that this is simply one of those extravagant and absurd vauntings in which the race in question is so fond of indulging and that the truth is the very reverse. An Englishman's assumptions in this as in many other matters belong to one order of things; facts to another and very different one. I did not intend, however, to say even the little I have said on this subject. My object in addressing you at all is simply to call attention to an extraordinary error in calculation into which your correspondent has fallen, where he says that had only one couple been alive at the birth of our Saviour, and had this couple and their descendants increased in a two-fold proportion each half century since then, their progeny would now number on the earth nearly 350,000,000 of souls. Now, Mr. Editor, if you will make the calculation, as I have done, you will find that if the human race consisted of but two individuals at the commencement of the Christian era, and doubled itself every fifty years since, the number of inhabitants now on the earth would exceed the almost incredible number of 158,913,789,952 souls, or more than 635 times the number stated by your correspondent! I annex a table showing the increase at the end of each half century at the ratio above assumed, from the year 1 to 1850. In case you should think it worth while to publish it. In conclusion, allow me to remark, that if the accuracy of your correspondent's statistical, historical, philosophical and prophetical statements and assumptions is to be measured by the accuracy of his figures, I may be pardoned for suggesting a doubt as to whether he is wholly qualified to assume the self-imposed task of instructing even your "more local readers" in relation to their duties.
JULY 4, 1857. A CELTIC AMERICAN.

Quarantine Correspondence.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Health of thie city passed a resolution a few days since in the shape of a request to you, to take some effectual measures to destroy, by burning or otherwise, the clothing or refuse bedding that has heretofore been thrown overbourd from vessels coming up the harbor, and I take the liberty of respectfully urging the matter upon your attention in the hope that you will take such measures as will be effectual in relieving us from this nuisance. I am further requested by the same authority to ask of you as a great favor to report to the Board such ports as may from time to time become unhealthy, supposing, of course, that such information will come into your possession sooner than ours.

I remain, respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer Port of New-York.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICER'S OFFICE, July 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter bearing date 27th June, to this office, asking especially for a list of unhealthy seaports, the following is furnished, accompanied with the name of the disease prevailing in each respective port:

Kingston, Jamaica, yellow fever.
Black River, Jamaica, yellow fever.
Havana, Cuba, yellow fever.
Trinidad, Cuba, yellow fever.
Trinidad, Gonaives, St. Domingo, yellow fever.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico, yellow fever.
Island of St. Thomas, yellow fever.
Para, South America, yellow fever.
Rio Janeiro, South America, yellow fever.
Montevideo, South America, yellow fever.
Demerara, South America, cholera.

The above list, so far as we are informed, embraces all the ports in which contagious or infectious diseases have appeared this season. I take pleasure in stating that in the above-mentioned West India ports, excepting St. Thomas and Gonaives, only two or three isolated cases have occurred: and, also, that in the two ports I have excepted, but a very few cases have yet appeared, and those have been exclusively confined to shipping. Indeed, the health of all the Islands, as well as ports on the Spanish Main, is considered unusually good for this season of the year.

To another subject mentioned in your communication—the destruction of refuse bedding, clothing, or other matter, that has heretofore been thrown from vessels lying in the waters of the harbor, to float ashore, and prove a nuisance, as well as source of infection, to those residing near, I need not particularly allude, as the recent action of the Officers of Health has, it is believed, fully met this evil. Instructions upon this subject will be issued by the Health Office, through pilots, to the officers of vessels before entering the harbor, and thus the practice heretofore complained of entirely prohibited. Upon the arrival at quarantine, all material obnoxious to the public health will be immediately transferred to the iron stove, now building for this purpose, and burned. It is confidently anticipated that, by this means, a prominent source of danger to the health of this port will be entirely removed.

Respectfully yours.
C. C. WALLER, Deputy.
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor, Brooklyn.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—On Monday afternoon the Board of Excise Commissioners met in the Common Pleas Court-room,—present, Commissioners JOHN KERR, WM. J. HASKETT and ROBERT D. HOLMES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following applications were received and licenses granted:

STOREKEEPERS—Chester Drigge, No. 380 Broadway, $40; Abril B. Mills, No. 88 Greenwich-street, $30; Wm. Knapp, No. 256 Washington-street, $30; Simons & Newkirk, No. 257 Washington-street, $30; John O'Grady, No. 25 Broadway, $40; James Van Benseoter, No. 84 Chamber-street, $40; Udolpho Wolfe, No. 22 Beaver-street, $50; Charles Schneider, No. 476 Eighth-avenue, $30; Stephen Burkhalter, No. 220 Greenwich-street, $40; Wm. A. Albro, No. 254 Grand street, $40.

The applications for Inn-keeper's licences were all granted at one rate, viz. $30, to the following persons: Joseph Moesch, No. 148 William street; Joseph Keller, No. 5 Albany-street; Valentine Benoar, No. 1 Avenue A.; Michael Phelan, corner of Ten-h. street and Broadway; Joseph Lovswil, No. 243 West Thirty-fifth-street; Louis Schwartz, Jr., No. 443 Broome-street; Rudolpho Standinger, No. 115 Broadway; Samuel Kellinger, No. 5 Union-square; Charles Richter, No. 185 Second-street; John Gillard, No. 25 Walker-street; Jacob Tartter, No. 51 Franklin-street; F. T. Calliste, No. 21 Mercer-street; Desiris Culot, No. 25 White-street; Charles Heiber, No 116 Greenwich-street; John W. Cogswell, No. 337 Hudson-street; John J. Culley, No. 233 Mulberry-street; Wm. Eginton, No. 149 Fulton-street; Richard Tetley, No. 528 Sixth-avenue; Armand Hanfield, No. 620 Grand-street; Edward G. McAlpine, No 523 Broadway; Platt B. Reed, No. 699 Broadway; Eugene Cosbert, No. 94 Greenwich-street; Wm. Kreitz, No. 10 Mott street; Antoine Mataran, No. 21 Beekman-street; Squire Marshall, No. 591 Hudson-street; High McOnade, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-Seventh-street; Robert Earle, application of June 19. The application of Davin D. Curry, of No. 154 Church-street was received but held over for further consideration.

The Board adjourned till this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE STEAM PROPELLER SLOOP-OF-WAR.—Our Government has issued proposals for the construction of a "Steam Propeller Sloop-of-War," authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1857. The proposal as advertised in the Washington papers, is unusually full, perhaps intended by its requisitions to discourage many from sniaring the lists as applicants. Indeed, to many ship-builders, who are mostly unacquainted with the requirements of a complete man-of-war, the proposal will itself give no little information. It requires that the vessel should be complete and ready in all respects to receive her officers and men, provisions, stores and armament. The armament, stores and provisions will be furnished by Government. She is to have about thirty guns and a crew of two hundred and sixty five persons, to carry provisions for one hundred and twenty days. "The propellor to hoist up and the boilers to have a telescopic chimney, so that the ship may not be impaired as a cruiser under sail, for which she is intended."

"The bidder will state the time considered necessary to complete the ship for sea, together with the price, fully equipped as before-named.

The object of the Department in inviting proposals is to obtain the very best ship-of-war that the mercantile marine can produce, and proposals will be received from shipbuilders only. The proposals, &c., which will combine the greatest number of advantages, will be selected, and the price must receive the approval of the Department before a contract will be made. *The reputation of bidders as successful constructors will have due weight.*"

From these quotations it will be seen that the required vessel is to be about the size of the *Mississippi*, built in 1841 at Philadelphia, and the *Missouri*, built by Government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1841. An idea of the cost, although probably somewhat enhanced by the higher price of labor and material, may be made by noting 'the Government report o the cost of the *Missouri*, which was stated to be $556,550 30.

The proposals are to be presented by the 24th of August. It is understood that all applications will be most stringently scrutinized, as it is in consequence of outside pressure that the Government makes this proposal, being opposed to this method of building vessels. From this or some other cause, we learn that the number of bidders will probably be smaller than for the revenue-cutter steamer lately awarded.

THREATENED DEARTH IN FIRE CRACKERS.—The dealers in fireworks generally have done a lively business during the campaign ending on the Fourth, the sales reaching a higher point than any previous season. The Corporation of New-York was the largest single customer, expending about $3,500 to stimulate patriotism and gratify the longing eyes of juveniles and chamber maids. But for the unpromising weather of last week, sales would doubtless have been much greater.

The large advance in Chinese crackers failed to abate the ardor of Young America, who could no more dispense with this staple than a whole souled Irishman his beloved whisky. Ten cents a pack rather staggered him at first, but money was no object when his reputation was at stake. The quantity of fire crackers left over among the dealers is said to be less than one-tenth of the usual stock at this season, and only about enough to supply the demand from the Southern States and South America, for the celebration of Christmas. Advices from China state that the stock there is exhausted, and unless hostilities in that quarter cease very soon, we shall receive no supply of crackers for the next Fourth. In view of this gloomy fact, juvenile dom should put a weed on its hat (it wears it in its mouth now,) and offer a premium for the invention of machinery which will manufacture the article cheaper than the Celestials can.

BOGUS MONEY DEALERS CAUGHT.—On Friday evening last Mr. HUDSON, one of the conductors of the Hudson River Railroad, while his train was stopping at Peekskill, observed two men standing near the station-house, whom he recognized as having, a few days previous, given him a counterfeit five on the Marine Bank of Buffalo, in payment of fare. He immediately collared the scoundrels and placed them in the hands of the police, who conveyed them to the lock-up. About $200, in bogus 5's of the Bank of Kent, R. I., a new manufacture were found on their persons at the time of arrest.

It is believed that these parties belong to a gang of counterfeiters and pickpockets, who have infested the Hudson River Railroad for a month or two past. Several counterfeit bills on the Marine Bank of Buffalo, of the denomination of fives, have been passed on stations,—masters and conductors.

FALLING OF AN EMBANKMENT—TWO MEN KILLED.—At 10½ yesterday morning, while some laborers were engaged in excavating a cellar for a new building on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, a portion of the embankment gave way and fell upon two of the laborers, named MICHAEL DRUGGIN and JOHN DOHERTY, killing them instantly. Several others narrowly escaped being buried also. The two men killed lived in the upper part of the City, and both leave families.

RETURNED.—Humane Hose Co. No. 20 returned to this City last evening, from their visit to Easton, Penn. They were received at the depôt by a large number of their brother firemen, who escorted them with music through the principal streets.

DEAD ANIMALS.—The dead animal contractor, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street dock, has, during the week ending July 6, sent to Barren Island, 34 dead horses, 7 cows, 441 dogs, 12 hogs and 2 goats.

At a recent term of Court in Carroll County, Ohio, Rev. JOSEPH BARCLAY was found guilty of the seduction and breach of promise of marriage to ELIZABETH SHARP, and mulcted in damages to the value of $5,000. The defendant was a prescher of the Covenanter or Seceder faith. The evidence on the trial showed that he had for some time been paying his addresses to Miss SHARP, an accomplished and highly respectable young woman.

Are Clubs Arms Enough for the Police?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Where is the necessity of compelling our Police force to *carry a club* only, which is their only weapon against the most vile and corrupt assaults that have been thrown in upon our City from the lowest corners of the earth for the last twenty years.

The presumption is that we appoint the most respectable men to be had for these offices—at all events they are in the interest of the City, and go forth on their duties as true watchmen, to serve us faithfully.

A thief, a boxer, or a scamp of that kind, who had practised the game of *knocking* down—all his life,—rushes upon one of these people, without respect to his authority or any regard to the laws of the land, and throttles him (the officer of the law) in a moment and when on duty, without regard to the officer's club, or mere personal strength. Now we would recommend that the Police be armed *with muskets or revolvers*. Clubs are of no service—and if they are unjustly attacked, or when on duty, to shoot down the fellow who violates the law. It is well enough to refer to the philosophy that it is better that one hundred guilty should suffer, than one innocent person, but in cases of riot—if the first acting rioter and disorderly person was arrested—or knocked down, or at a last resort shot down—the number of innocent persons actually suffering would be materially lessened! There is no fear of this recommendation being abused—to make a City (like this) orderly, the best way is habitually to exhibit the glitter of fire-arms,—we would therefore recommend the revolving musket or rifle, (no pistol that can be concealed,) but a musket or rifle, so that the man can be marked who holds it—and the victim can be known who is rash enough to put himself in the way of it. W.

Discharging Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have always understood that an Alderman has no power to admit a person to bail from the station-house who has been arrested for assault and battery If this is so, by what authority has Aldsrman MOSPEDON, of the Nineteenth Ward, released a person from the station-house who had been arrested for assault and battery? and by what authority has Metropolitan Sergeant BRYANT discharged such person from station-house? See BRYANT'S return of CRAWLEY, this morning. JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1857.

The Sexes in the Strawberry.

Mr. LONGWORTH, the veteran cultivator of Cincinnati, in a recent letter to the public, gives an account of the manner in which he made the discovery of pistillate and staminate plants among strawberries. An illiterate market-woman beat him in raising strawberries for market, and became his teacher. She threw out a large part of her plants, and, on examining them, he found they had anthers, while the larger part of those retained in the garden had only pistils. Just enough of the males were retained to fertilize the pistillate plants. This was the foundation of a new method of strawberry culture, which has revolutionized the practice of the growers of this fruit in Europe and America. It has led to hybridizing, and to the originating of nearly all the popular varieties now cultivated. The whole tribe of seedlings came of the practice of this unlettered fruit grower in Ohio. The prize strawberries of Cincinnati are the result of judicious crossing, for the purpose of obtaining new varieties. Hovey's Seedling was impregnated with the largest English hermaphrodite, and, of the great number of seedlings produced, the Prolific, the Superior, and the Extra Red, were deemed worthy of cultivation. These are abundant bearers of excellent large fruit. A hint from Mr. LONGWORTH'S experience will be of service to all growers of this delicious fruit: "I mix with my rich garden-mould one-half of the poorest and stiffest clay I can find. The result is, plants of a much larger growth, that stand dry weather, bear more and larger fruit, and the plants are never thrown out of the ground in the Spring, when the ground thaws."

Moss on Fruit Trees.

An "Inquirer" from Babylon, L. I., meets our views upon this subject by a very stubborn fact, that fruit trees free from moss grow in a very wet spot near his place of residence. He says in a note: "The cause of moss was ascribed to dampness, &c. Now, I knew two trees near this place standing in the midst of a very wet, boggy swamp, which are as thrifty as I have ever seen, though continually surrounded with water; yet they are without moss. How is this?"

Our correspondent has not stated his fact definitely enough for us to determine whether it conflicts with our position or not. The theory laid down was this, that dampness in the soil and atmosphere favored the propagation of the mosses, and the true way way to free the tree from the incumbrance, was to increase its thrift by trenching, manuring, &c. He does not state that his trees stand with their roots in the water. If on an island, in the midst of the swamp, they might still be thrifty enough to prevent the parasites from fastening upon their limbs. The trees may be young and the roots may not yet have reached the cold, wet sub-soil. If they flourish with their roots in the water there must be some virtue in Long Island swamps, or in our correspondent's methods of growing fruit trees, not known in other parts. If he will publish the secret he will prove himself as great a benefactor as COMSTOCK of "terra-culture" notoriety. There are thousands of swamps in the Commonwealth that might be turned into blooming orchards without the trouble of draining. Will he please state his theory of growing smooth fruit trees in swamps?

The Southern Presbyterian Secession Disapproved at the South.

From the Charleston Southern Presbyterian.

While our sympathies lie in general with the aggrieved and "exscinded" party, *we are not sure but a full share of responsibility rests upon them.* It is not so clear to our minds that there has been any unconstitutional act of "usurped power" on the part of the majority—though we fully admit that it affixed a stigma upon the South and its institutions which was uncalled for and intolerable. The action of the late Assembly does not differ from that of preceding Assemblies, except in a more express condemnation of a particular sentimont on the subject of Slavery, and of a particular Presbytery as maintaining it. It was not properly an act of *discipline*, but simp y of *testimony*, and by those who have endured similar obnoxious testimonies from 1850 until now, should so suddenly awake to its unrighteous, oppressive, destructive character. It is for them, not for us, to say. Had this schism taken place in 1850, instead of 1857, it would have been no matter of wonder to Southern men. To the North it would have been more manly and more consistent to have taken the action suggested by Judge CUTLER'S resolution, rather than carry the point by indirection; for, if Slavery be in itself sin, it is properly a disciplinary offence, and the Assembly should not have shrunk from the logical consequence of its own position—but as the case stands—the Southern members need not justify their secession upon grounds which to a candid mind seems untenable. The truth, we suppose, is, that the Southern portion of the N. S. body, having borne so much of agitation and obloquy in their own Assembly, and seeing no prospect of its cessation, could bear no more, while the more extreme Northern men were determined to press the question to a final issue; so that with both parties division was in a great degree a "foregone conclusion."

While, too, the whole responsibility of the past agitation rests upon the North, and twenty-seven memorials, from as many different Presbyteries, brought the subject before the Assembly, there still seems to us *something obtrusive in the manner in which the Presbytery of Lexington South urged the same, and something unguarded and needlessly harsh in their language on the subject.* There is just the difference between saying "Slaveholding is *right*," and "Slaveholding is *not wrong*," that there is between every positive and the corresponding negative. The one *seems* to imply a positive approbation and complacency which the other does not, and hence is more likely to be misunderstood. *Nor can we say that Dr. F. A. Ross, with all his acknowledged ability and boldness, is precisely the champion of our choice, either in language or sentiment.*

International Courtesy.

From the United Service Gazette.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, United States, was the first regularly organized company in America—the germ of the military system of the New World. It is the American descendant of an English parent, the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and is remarkable for the fine military spirit by which it is animated. For a century and a half it furnished almost the only military school in the United States. The "Ancient and Honorables" is the name by which the corps is popularly known, and its gatherings and anniversaries are always objects of public interest. On the last occasion, on the 1st inst., the 219th Anniversary was held, when, with excellent taste and feeling, the corps elected his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT an honorary member. Considering the Republican character of all American institutions, we regard the proceeding as a peculiarly delicate compliment, which we are sure will be appreciated by the Prince Consort. It is an evidence of the cordial feeling cherished towards the old country by her Transatlantic children. When the proposition to elect the Prince had been put and carried, the band played "God save the King" and "Yankee Doodle"—tunes which at one time represented antazonistic interests, but are now (and long may they continue) mere echoes of the friendship which the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race entertain towards each other.

Terrible Accident on Boston Common—Four Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

From the Boston Bee, July 6.

The great holiday in our city closed in a most melancholy manner, by the sudden and violent death of four persons, and the injury, more or less dangerous, to several others. It is painful to add so sad and dark an incident to what otherwise was bright and joyous throughout its entire day.

During the display of fireworks in the evening upon the Common, one of the mortars used for throwing shell rockets, exploded with a terrific report, and spreading death and confusion around. The mortar was placed near the southwesterly corner of the inclosure in which the fireworks were displayed. Shortly after 9 o'clock the match was applied to the fuse, by a young man named PATRICK COOK, in the employ of Messrs. HOVEY & Co. The explosion took place instantly, killing COOK upon the spot. The mortar, or a piece of it, struck Mr. COOK upon the breast, left shoulder and cheek bone. The bones of the shoulder, upon which evidently the heaviest portion of the blow fell, were broken almost to a crush.

JOHN MCMAHAN, a boy 14 years old, who sat upon the fence near by, was struck with a piece of the mortar, which resulted in his instant death. The iron took effect upon one side of his head, which was mangled and disfigured in a horrid manner.

Mr. ASA L. LIBBY, a cabinet maker, who resides at No. 22 West Centre-street, was standing upon the Charles-street mall, in company with a lady, and was hit by a piece of the flying metal. The iron penetrated the waist of his pantaloons, passed into the cavity of the abdomen, to the backbone. His shoulder was also grazed. He was at once conveyed into the building within the enclosure, and thence in a carriage to his house, but on the way he expired, and was carried over the threshold he had left but a short time before, a ghastly, mutilated corpse.

The fourth person killed was a well-known and most estimable and worthy citizen, Mr. GEORGE P. TEWKSBURY, until recently, for several years Harbor Master for the port of Boston. He was reclining upon one of the firework frames, which had been let down after being used. A fragment of the mortar struck him upon the left side of the face and head, inflicting a terrible wound. The bones were stoved in and mashed. The wound was frightful to behold. He became insensible at once. As soon as possible a litter was obtained from Police Station No. 2, upon which he was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died unconscious about 11 o'clock, an hour and a half after the accident. He was 49 years old, and leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters. His loss will be a deep affliction to a most affectionate and beloved family.

Mr. WYZEMAN MARSHALL was struck by a fragment, taking effect upon the left cheek bone and shoulder blade. He was much injured, though, we are happy to state, his physician considers him out of danger. Had the furious missile struck between the parts above stated, where there was no bone for protection, the blow would have proved fatal. He remained in bed through the day, yesterday, and by prudence and care may recover in ten days or a fortnight.

JOHN W. ROBINSON, a stevedore, No. 50 Hull-street, was struck in the head and seriously injured. It is supposed his skull was partially fractured. His physician, Dr. JONES, last evening, was of opinion that he would recover. He was outside the enclosure.

A number of other persons were more or less injured, but whose names are not known. It is only, it would seem, by a providential care that the lives of scores were not destroyed. The shower of iron flew, with fearful rapidity, in every direction. The fragment which killed Mr. TEWKSBURY weighed some ten pounds, and was hurled over the heads of full five hundred ladies and gentlemen, seated on benches along the inner borders of the enclosure.

The bodies of COOK and MCMAHAN were carried into the house upon the ground, where they were kept for the night.

Mr. LIBBEY belongs in East Elliot, Me., where he has a wife and several children. He was 44 years old. At the time of the accident he had a young lady—Miss TOWN—upon his left arm. While engaged in some pleasant conversation he was struck down—also never to utter another word.

Mr. TEWKSBURY was about 300 feet from the mortar: the boy MCMAHAN was about one rod. Mr. TEWKSBURY was attended by Dr. GEORGE S. JONES and Dr. HALL, who were on the spot at the time of the accident, and afterwards by Dr. STEDMAN and Dr. TOWNSEND. Dr. STEDMAN is to hold an inquest Tuesday, at 11 A. M., upon the body of LIBBEY, and Wednesday upon that of Mr. TEWKSBURY. The funeral of Mr. TEWKSBURY will take place on Tuesday. Family services will be held at the residence of the deceased, No. 2 Phipps-place; from thence to Rev. Mr. GAYLORD'S Church, Hanover-street, where public rites will be solemnized. The body will be deposited in Mount Auburn.

MCMAHON was the son of JOHN MCMAHON, No. 2 Hartford-place.

The scene of the calamity was yesterday visited by thousands of interested spectators. The spot on which COOK fell is marked by blood stained grass—an area of a foot square or more.

The cause of the accident is not known, so far as we are aware, for a certainty. Some assert that the mortar was defective; others that it was imperfectly loaded; others that the fuse to the shell was short, and communicated at once with the inflammable materials; and others that there was carelessness in applying the match.

Texas Items.

The experiments made this year of wheat-growing in middle Texas have succeeded well. Black prairie land being deemed the best, producing upwards of twenty bushels to the acre, of heavy wheat. Strange as it may appear, we may and can have in this region, sugar cane and wheat, cotton and tobacco, corn and oats, oranges and apples, all growing upon the same plantation. And shortly, the camel, the ox, the mule, merino and cashmere will be seen grazing together on the prairies of Texas.

The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 13th, has the following paragraphs:

It is rumored that three of the murderers of Mrs. GARAZA were arrested at Corpus Christi, and that while on their way to this place or the scene of the murder, they were put to death. The report is not credited, however, as a reward of $500 being offered for the apprehension of the murderers, it is thought that the captors would have brought them to San Antonio.

The *Herald* of the 15th contains the following letter from Thomas' Ranch, Atascosa County, dated June 12:

About 9 o'clock last night a runner came to my house after powder and lead, stating that about 2 o'clock that day (Thursday, the 11th) there came five Indians, splendidly mounted, to the house of a Mr. WATSON, who lives on the San Miguel, at the Laredo crossing, about fifty miles south of San Antonio, and Mr. WATSON being absent, took his wife and four children prisoners. After cutting the hair from Mrs. WATSON'S head, they took their prisoners and put off. They were observed by a Mexican near by, who, discovering the Indians, had concealed himself.

I have been dealing out powder and lead ever since I heard the news, until 7½ o'clock this morning. I suppose that before this time there are at least forty of our citizens after them in full pursuit. I will write you so soon as I hear the result.

In haste, yours, E. B. THOMAS.

The *Herald* announces that a report was circulating in San Antonio, that Mrs. WATSON and her children had returned, after having been taken about four miles from home. It is said the party who took her consisted of four Indians and one white man. The same paper says:

"We have heard a version of the affair differing from the published account, and one that denies entirely that Indians were concerned in it. We shall probably get the true statement from our correspondent, Mr. THOMAS, of Atascosa, in a day or two."

The *Ledger*, of the 13th, states that intelligence had been received at San Antonio, that Mr. J. N. FISK, formerly of the Bexar Exchange, of that place, a well-known citizen, was murdered about fifty miles beyond Austin. How, or by whom, was not known. Mr. FISK was on his way from the Rio Grande to Eastern Texas, with a Caballado.

In the Brownsville *Flag* of the 17th we find the following:

"On Friday morning last, at a short distance above the village of Santa Rita, in this County, a man named NEQUMECINE TERVINO, was killed by Mr. L. E BAESE. The occurrence took place on the road from Carisetes to Brownsville, at about 1 o'clock in the morning. Both the deceased and Mr. BAESE were farmers—both living in this County.

A story has been in circulation here for the past few days which demands investigation, and if true, should be severely punished. It is said that two of the United States mounted Revenue Officers have so far transgressed their duties as to constitute themselves Regulators General in the exercise of authority over both the lives and property of the people of this State. We have just been told that these two men, whose names we withhold for the present, recently, in Hidalgo County, overtook, sentenced and executed two Mexicans by hanging them to a tree on the roadside."

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown man, about 25 or 30 years of age, was found on Sunday in the river at the foot of Twenty first-street. It was not recognized, and appeared to have been in the water about four days. Deceased was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, long black whiskers, blue overalls and white pants. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body yesterday. Verdict—Drowning.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at Burling-slip upon the body of an unknown man found in the water at that place. Deceased appeared to have been about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather slim, reddish hair and sandy whiskers round the chin; wore a small check Summer coat, blue cotton-velvet double breasted vest, with metal buttons, &c.; appeared to have been in the water about two days. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body. Verdict: "Death from some cause unknown—supposed drowning."

LONG ISLAND.

COW PENS AND COWS' MILK.—The resolution adopted one week ago in the Brooklyn Common Council, authorizing the erection of cow-stables recently destroyed by fire in the Seventh Ward, was last evening reconsidered and referred to the Health Committee for report next Monday evening.

Alderman SCHOLS said this place had been a nuisance for many years—that an epidemic had prevailed with the cows there for years; it had been the case that a cow milked in the morning was found dead at night; the teats of some cows had rotted off, from disease. The animals stood in a stall three feet wide and were never allowed to go out until dead or sent to the butchers, and the milk from those cows was sent all over New-York and Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—Mayor POWELL sent a communication to the Common Council last evening, recommending the immediate transfer of the Police property to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. A resolution to that effect, under direction of the Mayor and Comptroller, was adopted. A resolution to transfer the Police money in the Treasury was referred to the Finance Committee, to report at the next meeting.

STEAM ON ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Two weeks ago the Common Council of Brooklyn adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of steam on Atlantic-street. Last evening Mayor POWELL sent in his veto on the same, he believing the City has not the power to adopt such a resolution, and, therefore, would involve the City in unnecessary expense.

MORE STABBING.—Late on Sunday night FREDERICK SHAFFER was stabbed three times in the back, in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn. He caused MICHAEL WILLIAMS to be arrested for the offence. The wounds inflicted are not serious.

MICHAEL CUE was stabbed in the abdomen at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Willoughby-street, on Sunday night, by JOHN MCINTYRE, who was arrested by officer WADNY of the Fourth Precinct. The wound inflicted is slight.

THE FLATBUSH-AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY.—The brothers MCGARTY, who were stabbed in the side at the Mount Prospect Hotel, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, July 4, were yesterday more comfortable, and hopes are entertained of their final recovery. They are attended by Drs. COCHRANE and HALLETT.

The inquest on the body of MAHONY will be held on Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT WONDERS IT PERFORMS!—Astonishment JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica, but the emotion is one of the sensations produced everywhere by old Dr. H. It chiefly inspires gratitude. Hundreds of cases of Consumption, called hopeless and pronounced incurable, have been entirely restored by it. In all parts of the country persons aver that they have been saved from death in the shortest space of time by this Elixir of Life. Cannabis Indica is a preparation made from East Indie hemp, and combines all the virtues of a nervine, a tonic, an exhilarant, a stimulant, without a reaction, and a healing balsam for internal sores and tubercles. It builds up the wasted frame; it nourishes the patient who is too weak to eat ordinary food; it purifies all the fluids of the human system, and it gives renewed action and vitality to the flagging brain. Such a medicine is discovered but once in a thousand years! Take it and be well, ye that have consumption, liver complaint, neuralgia, asthma, bronchitis, nervous excitement or debility, coughs, colds, &c. There is life and happiness for the weakest in one bottle of this glorious medicine. The old Doctor continues to send the recipe for making and successfully using it to all persons who inclose four postage stamps, addressed "Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J."

N. B.—Conspiracies have been formed to deceive the public and rob the invalid, by graceless scamps who hope to profit criminally at the expense of Dr. H. JAMES. The old Doctor has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBEOTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the household remedy of all nations, for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, contracted sinews, eruptions, tumors, cancer, rheumatism, and all external pain and inflammation, whether produced by accident disease, or maltreatment. Warm fomentations should precede its use. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

GOING TO SEA.—Ship owners would find it to their advantage to have the heads of masters, mates and sailors, carefully examined by a competent Phrenologist before sending them to sea. Do this and you may know their exact characters and competency. Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives verbal and written descriptions of character, when desired, which may be relied on for accuracy.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, the original and only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies, born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequaled, and is in greater demand than ever. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILLS increase the powers of digestion, act freely on the liver, are purifying, and anti-bilious. BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE astonishes and delights all who use it, and children gain new life and vigor by its use. Sold by GERRIT NORTON, No. 451 8th-av., and by REDDING & Co., Boston.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Grand Bill of last night at this favorite Theatre will be repeated this evening for the accommodation of those who were unable to gain admission. Go early and

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Fourth night of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY, July 8,
when will be presented Bellini's popular Opera, in three acts,
LA SONNAMBULA.
for positively this night only
Miss DE LA GRANGE
In her great rôle of AMINA.
Mr. C. SIEDENBURG,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
And COLLETTI,
in the principal rôles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 389 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
In compliance with numerous requests at the box office, the Management has the pleasure to announce that on THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) the 7th of July, the performances received on Saturday night with such enthusiastic approbation will be repeated.
Miss ELIZA LOGAN
will sustain the character of VENETIA, in the highly successful new American play of
THE ITALIAN BRIDE,
written by Mr. Levy of Savannah.
After the play Miss Logan will chant
THE MARSEILLAISE.
The whole to conclude with Mr. Peters' celebrated
DUTCH VARIETIES.
The Management has also the pleasure to state that through the kindness of the gifted and accomplished lady who is to follow Miss Logan, he has been able to renew, for six nights, an engagement which has been attended, considering the lateness of the season, with a success almost unprecedented in the annals of the drama. Miss Logan will appear every night this week, and on Saturday next, July 11, will take her benefit, and make her last appearance.

BUCKLEY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE CELEBRATED
BUCKLEY'S OPERA TROUPE,
From their Opera House, No. 585 Broadway, New-York.
They will have the honor of appearing in a grand new entertainment, consisting of ballads, glees, quartettes, solos, descriptive songs of the field, fireside, cottage and cabin, embracing choice selections from classic music and simple melodies of the day.
In which the beautiful and popular vocalist
Miss C. HIFFERT,
Mr. G. Swaine Buckley, R. Bishop Buckley, the juvenile prodigy, Young America; Mr. J. A. Basquin, Mr. F. Brandies, the splendid pianist; and the celebrated American violinist,
Mr. F. BUCKLEY,
who will perform a number of solos, including his impressive effort, entitled
THE DREAM.
They will appear in Bridgeport on Wednesday, July 8; in New-Haven on Thursday, July 9; in Hartford on Friday and Saturday, July 10 and 11.
L. SHORT, Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1857.
TWO COMIC PIECES ON THE SAME EVENING.
Unparalleled success of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
in Jerome's new comic pantomime of
BIANCO; OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
To commence with the laughable piece of
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeannette.....Mme. Marzetti | Jeannot.....L. Espinosa
Wednesday—The beautiful Signorina Rolla and the English Vaudeville Company.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night,
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.
The Naiad Queen.....Lizzie Weston Davenport
Sir Rupert, Mr. Fisher; Amphibeo, Mr. W. A. Wood.
Fairies, naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, bannermen, &c., by ONE HUNDRED ARKILIARIES.
Act I.—The Bath of Beauty. Act II.—The Realm of Pearl.
Act III.—Grand March of the Female Warriors.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
TUESDAY, July 7th, 1857.
The entertainments will commence with the romantic Drama of
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
To be followed by the flowing burlesque of
MARIO CAIL.
To conclude with the screaming Farce of the
OMNIBUS.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $3 for each person.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 7,
A drama entitled the
WIDOW OF TOLEDO,
OR THE MAN IN GREY.
THE GOLDEN AXE.
WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, July 7. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock as well as EVENING, at 8, DISSOLVING VIEWS, with the CHROMOTYPES, and a grand display of PYRIC, or ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS SPLENDID edifice is now under the auspices of the American Institute. Samples of the productions of our country in Agriculture, Manufactures and the Arts will be received for public inspection. All information relative thereto will be had at the Palace, by addressing
WILLIAM B. LEONARD,
Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—JOHN RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE, Proprietors, give three Concerts, as above, commencing MONDAY, July 6. Tickets 25 cents.
J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

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AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY finished four round cornered seven octave rosewood piano-forte, at one-half original cost two months since; superb carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City-made and fully warranted, overstrung bass, powerful rich tone, finished all round with triple cerviogs, without spot or blemish, and worthy of notice. Price $375. Will be made an object for cash. Can be examined at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.
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No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

TWO ROSEWOOD PIANOS FOR SALE—Or trade for half their value; taken for debt and will be sold for cash very cheap, 6⅔ and 7 octave, round corners, carved legs, and but a short time in use, and fully warranted. Lowest price $210 and $225, or will trade for merchandise. Call at No. 289 Broadway, Room 18.
M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

L. A. BENJAMIN, AGENT FOR CORMON & L. FANCHER'S Piano-Fortes, offers an assortment unsurpassed in tone and finish, and at prices that defy competition. Also, new and second-hand Pianos of other makers for sale and to let, much below the usual prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Liberal discount to dealers and teachers.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RBACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

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Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gnid Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Northwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35 A. M. and 10:40 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 5; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 50	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, and all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. H. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 7, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 8, 7½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 8, 3½ P. M.
Thu'day, July 9, 8 A. M.	Thu'day, July 9, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 10, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 10, 4 P. M.
Saturday, July 11, 10 A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 5 P. M.

JULY 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COBLIZE, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT
Tuesday, July 7, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 8, 7 A. M.
Thu'day, July 9, 4 P. M.	Thu'day, July 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 11, 5 P. M.	Saturday, July 11, 7 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND SHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, John Bowers, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, July 7, 3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 8, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 9, 7 A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 8:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 38.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Soring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Staten Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¼ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steam boat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1¾ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The ARCTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra sized state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. SEAL, 2,231 tons burthen:
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,354 tons burthen:
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22, and the INDIANA.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wilcox, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
Berths not secured not til paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—THE NEW AND POWERFUL STEAMSHIP GLASGOW, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'dn'y, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 25
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSY-SON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANT-WERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E Porgin Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 39 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.
In 1st Cabin.....$80 | In 3d Cabin.....$35
In 2d Cabin.....55
This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.
☞ Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:
In 1st Cabin.....$100 | In 3d Cabin.....$40
In 2d Cabin.....60 | In Steerage.....35
(till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$130 | Second cabin.....$75.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be insured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, July 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst. Luggage not wanted during the voyage can be sent over the day before.
A steamer will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 6½ and 7 o'clock A. M.
The ARABIA will sail on the 22d July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LEBANON.—Consignees are informed that the LEBANON will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 8th instant. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA,—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 15. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamships from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Ricomend, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Dépôt,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 223 Water-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 380 Broadway, corner of Whitest., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Colburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.
Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.
It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.
We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.
In the hands of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left a chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess the real positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.
This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also will the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.
In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs, as they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.
These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the inconsistent experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Y

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,964,133 84
Average amount of Specie	981,417 86
Average amount of Circulation	350,725 00
Average amount of Circulation (illegible)	7,686,791 90
Average amount of Deposits	5,626,478 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above state nent is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$775,613 00
Average amount of Specie	58,866 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,609 00
Average amount of Deposits	450,981 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$597,443 00
Average amount of Specie	37,519 00
Average amount of Circulation	107,434 00
Average amount of Deposits	42,838 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,796,636 66
Average amount of Specie	1,257,500 08
Average amount of Circulation	$13,133 39,184 00
Notes of late Bank of America	$25,046
Average amount of Deposits	5,626,478 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,273,804 38
Average amount of Specie	1,363,019 88
Average amount of Circulation	2,695 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,034,359 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,364,600 31
Average amount of Specie	64,737 11
Average amount of Circulation	92,173 16
Average amount of Deposits	1,309,541 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,656,218 18
Average amount of Specie	384,537 02
Average amount of Circulation	333,558 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,634,590 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

THOMAS SHEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,611,718 25
Average amount of Specie	122,539 99
Average amount of Circulation	73,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,514,974 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,838,212 13
Average amount of Specie	564,580 84
Average amount of Circulation	96,075 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,207,366 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,697,324 91
Average amount of Specie	394,414 76
Average amount of Circulation	554,329 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,038,738 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,015,831 59
Average amount of Specie	45,515 89
Average amount of Circulation	174,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	839,791 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,847,383 57
Average amount of Specie	222,906 76
Average amount of Circulation	224,328 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,577,857 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$362,908 30
Average amount of Specie	23,771 36
Average amount of Circulation	126,189 00
Average amount of Deposits	270,442 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,698,707 64
Average amount of Specie	76,850 85
Average amount of Circulation	131,760 00
Average amount of Deposits	994,384 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$696,453 79
Average amount of Specie	71,812 42
Average amount of Circulation	110,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	415,775 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,410,855 00
Average amount of Specie	268,716 00
Average amount of Circulation	259,060 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,154,877 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$762,667 13
Average amount of Specie	62,139 43
Average amount of Circulation	109,575 00
Average amount of Deposits	694,405 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. [illegible] COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of July, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,829,683 61
Average amount of Specie	133,357 23
Average amount of Circulation	20,584 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,561,869 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RUFUS STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

W. U. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,190,396 71
Average amount of Specie	351,824 05
Average amount of Circulation	107,457 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,829,549 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,683,196 73
Average amount of Specie	118,885 14
Average amount of Circulation	89,097 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,756,414, 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$489,509 00
Average amount of Specie	54,409 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,767 00
Average amount of Deposits	410,752 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL BANKS, President of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

D. BANKS, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,685,415 76
Average amount of Specie	143,027 63
Average amount of Circulation	123,692 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,449,978 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$755,249 95
Average amount of Specie	41,675 49
Average amount of Circulation	108,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,569 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JAS. HAARIGEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$690,474 07
Average amount of Specie	50,369 21
Average amount of Circulation	90,631 00
Average amount of Deposits	606,535 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,463,778 70
Average amount of Specie	95,498 83
Average amount of Circulation	116,562 00
Average amount of Deposits	946,863 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose nud say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,758,927 44
Average amount of Specie	146,246 52
Average amount of Circulation	203,566 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,339,978 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$434,785 00
Average amount of Specie	31,530 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	245,969 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$790,992 84
Average amount of Specie	54,432 47
Average amount of Circulation	123,469 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,136 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

ROBERT M. STERBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,165,000 69
Average amount of Specie	175,428 36
Average amount of Circulation	231,683 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,878,094 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,469,238 22
Average amount of Specie	455,886 49
Average amount of Circulation	334,196 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,344,553 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$935,978 38
Average amount of Specie	93,084 90
Average amount of Circulation	94,282 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,078,729 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. G. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. G. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,699,285 83
Average amount of Specie	95,893 84
Average amount of Circulation	174,634 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,179,051 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,199,205 07
Average amount of Specie	335,738 99
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	351,198 74
Average amount of Deposits	3,408,330 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,114,195 70
Average amount of Specie	212,098 00
Average amount of Circulation	212,098 00
Average amount of Deposits	836,902 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$891,972 61
Average amount of Specie	51,618 56
Average amount of Circulation	131,364 00
Average amount of Deposits	447,651 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of July, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,397,960 00
Average amount of Specie	206,174 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,356 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,777,420 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,117,992 03
Average amount of Specie*	1,303,363 27
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchents' Bank	365,217 40
Average amount of Deposits	4,138,241 33

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,568,624 23
Average amount of Specie	131,854 65
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	125,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,543,329 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JOHN HOGHMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,839,835 58
Average amount of Specie	448,253 33
Average amount of Circulation	217,331 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,768,886 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SEney, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,380,994 00
Average amount of Specie	116,186 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,018,407 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,023,626 20
Average amount of Specie	255,294 45
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	172,752 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,178,915 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$402,406 44
Average amount of Specie	10,620 01
Average amount of Circulation	96,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	235,412 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$459,677 13
Average amount of Specie	41,048 13
Average amount of Circulation	119,832 00
Average amount of Deposits	130,243 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYNE, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYNE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$221,948 20
Average amount of Specie	11,313 64
Average amount of Circulation	134,132 00
Average amount of Deposits	354,162 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,082,334 19
Average amount of Specie	49,577 58
Average amount of Circulation	101,641 00
Average amount of Deposits	749,594 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,979,383 61
Average amount of Specie	141,154 25
Average amount of Circulation	143,469 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,723,084 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKAS HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,908,543 35
Average amount of Specie	367,759 73
Average amount of Circulation	99,600 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,245,151 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

THAD. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$967,319 53
Average amount of Specie	49,742 68
Average amount of Circulation	98,402 00
Average amount of Deposits	849,273 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of July, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,263,484 33
Average amount of Specie	117,643 46
Average amount of Circulation	843,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	725,807 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 3, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,047,496 00
Average amount of Specie	274,710 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,299 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,242,332 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of July, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,512,702 96
Average amount of Specie	77,804 54
Average amount of Circulation	330,404 00
Average amount of Deposits	940,796 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier,

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of July 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds,

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,668,655 39
Average amount of Specie	391,575 87
Average amount of Circulation	188,656 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,316,793 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge nnd belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Comm

THE LATE RIOTS.

[Continued from First Page.]

contrary to the order of the conductor. He was at last told by the conductor that he must either put his cigar out or submit to be ejected from the car. He would not put his cigar out or throw it away, so he was ejected accordingly. Shortly afterwards another young man jumped upon the same car, having a lighted cigar in his mouth, and he also insisted upon smoking, the result of which was that he was similarly expelled from the car.

In the evening a large gang of young men, supposed to have been mustered by the two parties mentioned above, assembled in the First-avenue in the vicinity of Seventeenth-street, and began insulting the conductors and drivers of the different cars as they passed by. They became at length more daring and unscrupulous in their conduct, and began to jump upon the cars and compel the conductors to deliver up their passenger money. The conductors of course resisted this procedure. Three conductors who were the most decided in their opposition to the demands made upon them, were pitched into and kicked and beaten without mercy. The names of the three thus injured are JAMES DUFFY, WILLIAM CARGLE and a Mr. CONKLIN. A driver also got badly beaten. None of the parties fortunately were very badly hurt. One passenger had his watch taken from him, at least so it was reported to the Superintendent of the road this morning.

Eight or ten cars were stopped at one time by a gang of the rowdies, who blockaded the track and would not allow them to pass. A large crowd collected at the scene of the difficulty, and fears were apprehended of a riot. The Police of the 22d Ward were sent for, but they were unable to disperse the crowd. Capt. HART of the 17th Ward, with a number of men, also arrived upon the ground, but the two combined Police forces were ineffectual in their attempts to restore quiet.

Word was sent to No. 88 White-street, and the 80th Regiment sent to the scene of the disturbance. When it was learned that the military were coming the crowd quickly dispersed.

A slight attempt was made subsequently to get up a second disturbance, but ineffectually. No arrests were made in either case.

The Board of Supervisors.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS' FINANCIAL COMMUNICATION, TAKEN UP AND REFERRED.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon: President STERRS in the chair.

Supervisor BLUNT moved to take from the table the communication of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, containing an account of their financial necessities for the year.

His motion was carried.

He then moved that it be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, which was carried.

Supervisor TUCKER made a strenuous opposition to the reference of bills to the County Treasurer for payment. He said the new Charter had closed that road to the Treasury, and he was glad of it, for it had been a source of robbery from the time it was opened.

Notwithstanding his opposition, several reports were thus referred; but before the adjournment they were reconsidered and referred to the Comptroller.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Aldermen.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR—DEBATE THEREON—RESOLUTIONS TO PLACE THE POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN THE HANDS OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair, and a large and interesting lobby.

The first paper of general interest presented, was the following from the Mayor:

COUNTRY SYMPATHY SOUGHT BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 6, 1857.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN: It has been decided that at least one of the outrageous and tyrannical acts of the Legislature is valid. The Court of Appeals declares the bill creating a Metropolitan Police District not to be repugnant to the letter of the Constitution, and hence to be obeyed and respected by the authorities and the people of New-York. By this decision the heretofore supposed guarantees of the Constitution, which seemed to secure to the people of the several counties, cities, towns and villages the right of representative local government, can be avoided or nullified by combining two or more counties, and thus forming new political divisions of the State. If this is the true interpretation of the Constitution, that instrument should be amended before all municipal power shall be consolidated in the hands of the unscrupulous regency now dominant in the State Government; and it behooves the authorities and people of New-York to throw themselves upon the justice and sympathies of their brethren of the State in order to obtain a redress of grievances. If the Empire City can be thus struck down by the hold tyranny of a profligate Legislature, other cities, and then towns and villages, may be likewise subjugated. If the wealth of this metropolis has excited the avarice, its numbers the partizan desires, and its Anti-Abolition proclivities the hatred of the ruling dynasty at Albany, other communities, with like advantages, may fall a prey to like designs. Independent of consideration for their own homestead rights, surely the people of the State cannot be indifferent spectators to this absorption and humiliation of this noble City. I am confident they will listen to our appeal and respond to our demands for aid. Let our brethren of the interior look upon us as now presenting a Government almost hopelessly prostrated; indeed, with little or no government of our own creation. Deprived of the rights of electing our principal rulers, and three elective sheets by legislative curtailments of authority and official dignity, we are reduced indeed to a sad vassalage, dependent upon a foreign power who appear to govern but to plunder and despise. And the new State police *régime* inaugurated in scenes of rapine, riots and bloodshed, is apparently without capacity or will to keep the peace, preserve the lives or protect the property of the citizens. Those necessary and hitherto peacefully executed functions of civil Government seem to require a standing military force to inforce their execution. To this condition have we come at last—the result of the State usurpation upon our municipal rights—and we have no redress except by appeal to that higher court of popular suffrage, which sooner or later must "review the reviewers." Therefore it is that I recommend a address to our brethren of the interior, calling upon them to aid us in this hour of our deepest need, and to stand by us in a determined effort to restore to the Government of the State its ancient integrity, and to the people of this City their chartered rights and the consequent available inherent privileges of self government. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

After a motion that it take the usual course,

Alderman TUCKER moved that it be enclosed and returned to His Honor. He considered it an incendiary document, and one that should not be received by the Board.

Alderman MONEGHAN moved as an amendment that 5,000 copies be printed and circulated throughout the State.

Alderman TUCKER hoped no more than the usual number would be printed; for it should be thrown under the table. It was a mere huncombe document, containing much that was false, and nothing that should be read.

Alderman WILSON moved as an amendment to the amendment that 10,000 copies be printed and circulated.

Alderman OWENS moved that the matter be laid on the table. Lost by a vote of 14 to 8.

The President then put the amendment to the amendment—10,000 copies.

Before the vote had been taken, moved to strike out the "10,000 copies."

The Chair would not entertain the motion.

Alderman TUCKER protested against such outrageous proceedings.

The motion to print 10,000 copies was carried by a vote of 14 to 8.

AN OBSERVATORY.

Another message was received from the Mayor, with a communication from the Canmaer of Commerce, asking for a site for a time and weather observatory on the Battery. The Mayor agreed with the Chamber, and both communications were referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

TRANSFER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman VALENTINE:

Whereas, By previous action of the Common Council, the request of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for suitable accommodations for the Police force under their direction was declined by a majority vote, acting under the instructions of distinguished counsel; and,

Whereas, By the decision of the Court of Appeals the validity of the bill entertaining a Metropolitan Police is clearly established; and,

Whereas, It is inexpedient that the City should be called upon to pay for two sets of Police property, therefore,

Resolved, That all the Station-houses and property therein situated belonging to the City, and all Police accoutrements, telegraphic apparatus and other property lately in use by the Police Department of this City, be given into the possession and for the use of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and that the offices lately occupied by the Chief of Police, be assigned for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, if the Board so desire.

A motion was made to refer to the Committee on Police.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the matter would not be referred. The resolution should be passed at once. They were all familiar with the subject, and knew that the Commissioners must have the use of the Police Department property. They knew the state the City was in, and that the Metropolitan Commissioners had no telegraph, nor no station-house for prisoners nor lodgers. There should be no delay in the matter, as there was no other police force now in existence. It was a plain case—everybody knew that there was no other responsibility. If the matter should be delayed, the responsibility would rest with the Board of Aldermen. He again hoped there would be no reference, and moved the adoption of the resolution.

Alderman BLUNT could see no cause why the matter should be deferred. Let them look at whose hands the Station Houses were now in. They were in the hands of the old and disbanded Captains, and were open to boys to run out and in. But the Metropolitans could not enter. One of the old Captains had said he would shoot the first of them who attempted to enter. It was all wrong. The Metropolitan Commissioners should have them immediately. Look at the crime that had been committed without any organized opposition, and then say whether facilities should not be afforded to the new force immediately.

Alderman MONEGHAN said that after the gentlemen (Aldermen TUCKER and BLUNT) had got off their buncombe speeches against a reference, which was contrary to their usual course, so that they might get a notice in the nigger journals, he hoped the matter would be referred.

Aldermen TUCKER repeated that in his opinion, the Police Department property should be given to the Metropolitans immediately. If the Mayor had given them possession on Friday night, instead of locking them up, he believed there would not have been a riot. Instead of doing that he had placed his Captains there to keep them closed. If they did not let the Metropolitans in, the City would be put to the expense of erecting such new Station-houses as the Commissioners should choose to erect. In many Wards there were no places for the Policeman to put prisoners, and he hoped they would not longer remain so.

The Committee on Police had enough to do, without this matter, which they could not throw any new light upon. It was not so complicated as the matter the other evening, involving more than a million of dollars, which was hurried through before members had had an opportunity of reading it. The Police matter every one knew, and he hoped the Commissioners would be let in to morrow. As it was now the Commissioners could not go in.

Alderman JACKSON thought the matter a serious one, and that it should be settled without trifling. He was inclined to the opinion of Alderman TUCKER, that it should not be delayed, in view of the existing insubordination. He would favor a reference, requiring a report on Wednesday night. He made motion to that effect.

Alderman WILSON hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion. It was an important matter, this giving City property into the hands of foreigners and strangers. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee to report when prepared.

Alderman JACKSON thought this different from other cases. If the matter were delayed, the Commissioners would build Station-Houses and the City would have to pay for them. It was no matter what they thought of the law; it had been declared constitutional, and it was their duty to obey it. When he was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Supervisors, he told them the only course they could pursue to nullify the action of the State Legislature was to resign. But they had not taken that course, and now they were bound to obey the law. He thought the Committee could report on Wednesday night.

Alderman MONEGHAN did not mean to oppose the law any further. He had opposed it as strenuously as a man could, until it was decided to be constitutional. But this was an important matter; it involved property to the amount of $800,000. Pass the resolution as presented, and the Board would have no further control of the City property in the Police Department. He hoped the matter would be referred, so that the Committee could make an able report.

Alderman BLUNT could not see what need there was of a reference. The law required them to furnish station houses, &c., to the Commissioners. It was ridiculous to say they were not familiar with the subject, when they had been opposing the law with all their might for several weeks. He had expected that the Station-houses would have been given up immediately. He had gone to take charge of the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, but found it closed and the windows all knocked out.

The motion to refer to the Committee to report on Wednesday, was now put and carried by a vote of 12 to 5

The following was then offered by Alderman BLUNT:

Whereas, The Metropolitan Police Bill passed the Legislature April 13, 1857, authorizing a change in the Police laws of this City: and as the same was declared by his Honor the Mayor, after consulting with able counsel, to be unconstitutional, and as he requested the new Police Commissioners to withhold their action, until the same had been decided by the Courts; and as his Honor agreed, in case the law *was* declared constitutional, to cooperate with them in carrying out the laws; and

Whereas, By the 14th section of said law, the Common Council is bound to furnish a sufficient number of Station-Houses for the accommodation of the Police; and as this law has been declared constitutional and binding on the city, be it therefore

Resolved, That all the Police Station-Houses used by the Municipal Police, together with all the telegraphic apparatus attached to the same, be and are hereby placed at the disposal of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in accordance with the law before mentioned.

Alderman COULTER moved to dispense with the reading, as it was the same as the other, and refer it to the Committee.

Alderman BLUNT claimed that it was not, inasmuch as it stated how the Station houses were to be given to the Commissioners. He moved its adoption.

The Chair would not entertain the motion.

Alderman COULTER'S motion was put and carried.

Alderman BLUNT offered another resolution, transferring the Fifteenth Ward Station-house to the Commissioners, which met a similar fate.

AN INVITATION TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

The President asked leave to offer the following, which was read and its consideration postponed for two days:

Whereas, The enterprise and genius of the merchants and mechanics of Great Britain have recently constructed a monster steamer which will require for her reception the most capacious harbors of the world; and

Whereas, Such advantages, as well in facility of entrance as in depth of water, are to be found most eligibly united in the harbor of New-York; therefore

Resolved, That the proprietors or parties having the steam ship *Great Eastern* under control, are hereby invited to make the City of New-York her first port of destination, and that in case the invitation be accepted the hospitalities of the City be tendered to the officers of said vessel during the continuance of the said visit

Resolved, That in view of the misrepresentations which have been made against the facilities of the Harbor of New-York to receive the *Great Eastern* or to meet the future wants of commerce, in the way of monster steamers, his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby empowered to appoint a messenger to present this resolution to the proper parties in England, and also to lay before the said parties proofs in way of charts and soundings, to the entrance to the Harbor of New York, to establish its unlimited capacity to meet any demands the progress of naval architecture hereafter may put forth.

Resolved That the sum of $3,500 be and is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the messenger, who shall be charged with the custody and care of this commission.

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

A resolution was presented to appoint a Committee to inquire and report what the Gansevoort property could be purchased for.

Alderman BLUNT said that property belonged to the City already. He remembered when it was purchased. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

APPOINTMENTS BY CHARLES DEVELIN CONFIRMED.

Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN, as Street Commissioner, sent in two appointments for Surveyors.

Aldreman TUCKER had no objection to the men, but as who was Street Commissioner was to be decided by the courts, he thought it would be wise to wait a few days before confirming them; because if they did any work, and Mr. DEVELIN should not be declared Street Commissioner, there would be trouble.

They were confirmed by a vote of 14 to 6.

A series of resolutions were received from the Councilmen, relating to the death of Secretary MARCY, which were passed unanimously.

The Board then adjourned until five o'clock this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair. There was an unusual crowd in the lobby. The following resolutions and preamble were offered by the President and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Intelligence has been received of the sudden decease of Hon. W. L. MARCY, late Secretary of the United States Government, and

Whereas, The people of this State have again been called to mourn the loss of one of its statesmen, who has filled various offices of honor and trust, having twice been elected Governor of this State, as well as filling the important and responsible position of Secretary at War during the campaign with Mexico, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and fidelity to his country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do hereby join with their fellow-citizens in expressing their sorrow for the loss of one of our most valuable statesmen, whose fidelity to the charges intrusted to his care as Secretary of the United States in different capacities and as Governor of the State, merit their approbation, and the sincere condolence of all is tendered to the bereaved friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the flags be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall on Wednesday next during the day of the funeral Adopted.

Councilman HASWELL offered a resolution that the Common Council proceed to Albany to attend the funeral of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy. Adopted.

Councilman HUGHES presented the subjoined:

Resolved, That Mr. William Mackellar, Clerk of the Chief of Police, be hereby authorized and directed to detain in his custody the books, papers and other property belonging to the City of New-York, and heretofore used in the Police Department, and to take all necessary and proper measures to preserve the same, until further orders of the Common Council.

Resolved, That Wm. Mackellar be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to employ two competent persons, at a salary not to exceed the amount heretofore paid to policemen, to assist him to write up and perfect the records of the Police Department, and to make up the semi-annual report of the doings of the Department to July 1, 1857, and that the expenses of the same be paid out of the money raised for Police purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Police.

Councilman BOOLE submitted the following:

Whereas, It is a matter of doubt with the late Municipal Police as to whether they will be remunerated for their services, from the time they were last paid until the period of their disbandment; and inasmuch as the said men continued faithful in the discharge of their duty in the protection of the public peace, life, and property, deeming that they were acting under the true meaning of the law, and our citizens receiving the benefit of their services: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee of Police examine and report upon the circumstances, to communicate with the Comptroller, and to devise the best means for the settlement and payment of the Police of this city lately disbanded.

The matter was referred.

Councilman HASWELL moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report their views upon the propriety of the construction of a Foundling Hospital.

Referred to Committee on Almshouses.

Councilman HASWELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and hereby is directed to inform this Board, without delay, what steps (and if any have been taken in relation to the cleaning of the streets of all the Wards in the City, in conformity with a resolution recently adopted by the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

Councilman FRANKLIN moved a resolution to the effect that, as the Court of Appeals had decided upon the validity of the Police bill, and as it was inexpedient that the City should be called on to pay for two sets of police, it was advisable that all the Station-houses and proper y belonging to the City, and all police accoutrements, telegraphic apparatus and other property, be given up to the possession and use of the Metropolitan Police, and that the offices lately occupied by the Chief of Police be assigned for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, if the Board so desire it.

Upon which Councilman WARNER moved the following amendment:

That the Stanton-Houses and police apparatus belonging to the City and County of New-York be transferred to the keeping and use of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Councilman BOOLE moved a reference to the Committee on Police. Such would only be a simple act of courtesy.

The President expressed himself that the preamble was insulting to the members of the Board.

Councilman FRANKLIN withdrew the preamble.

The President moved to lay the resolution on the table, but afterwards withdrew the motion to allow of a more free debate.

Councilman WARNER urged that there was no need to delay the matter, as it did not call for the outlay of a single cent.

Councilman JONES said that the Board had not acted illegally, although a large majority were notoriously opposed to these usurping laws. It was a serious question to surrender twenty-two Station-houses. They were buildings that were strictly City property; and to give them to a Commission embracing a Metropolitan District outside of the City, was a matter upon which they might even now well pause.

Councilman BRADY thought it was for the immediate interest of the City to give up the Station houses to the Metropolitan Commissioners.

Councilmen JONES alluded to the late riots. Such affairs were of common occurrence on every Fourth of July, and the history of that day only exhibited the inefficiency of the Metropolitan Police. It was only "bleeding Kansas" transferred to New-York. The party absolutely ached and longed for a riot. Riots were what the Commissioners were after. When before this had we seen a military parade in our streets day after day for the purpose of overawing the City? Two of these Commissioners had been the introducers of the system of pipe-laying and ballot-box stuffing. [Applause.] It was a mere ramshop affair and could easily have been crushed. Had the offer of Alderman CLANCY been accepted, there would have been an end of it.

Councilman BRADY urged that there was nothing in this. How was it on a previous occasion, when Superintendent MATSELL had a force of 200 men under his command? It was unfair to stigmatise the existing police—they had done all that they were able to effect.

Councilman BULTEEL alluded to the Flour riots. Mr. Simeon Draper was the principal man in that movement. They might well not trust him. The motion was on referring the matter to a Committee. He was in favor of such motion. He was opposed to the surrender of these station houses without more full consideration.

Councilman WARNER again urged that his wish was to surrender these places to the new commission, not permanently, but subject to any future action the Common Council might adopt in the matter.

Upon vote, the matter was referred unanimously to the Committee on Police to report on Wednesday evening.

A number of bills were passed a stage in reference to regulating and grading in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Ninety-fourth-street to Spuyten Duyvel Creek and in other localities.

A Message from the Mayor, forwarded and reported in the Board of Aldermen, was referred to a Special Committee.

Several bills relating to matters of routine connected with the Fire Department were referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The Board having passed a resolution asking opinion of Counsel of Corporation as to whether the section of the present Charter which assigned only 17 Aldermen to the City, was not conflicting with that provision of the Dongan and Montgomery Charter, which recognized that every Ward should have an Alderman, the response of the Corporation Counsel was received and read to the effect that there was no such conflict in the two documents.

His reply was ordered on file.

The Board then went into third readings and an effort was made to pass over all bills from 377 to 401, so as to arrive at the question of the adoption of the measure to increase the Chief Engineer's salary.

Councilman WARNER objected to such hasty legislation, and asked why it was necessary to skip over intermediate matters. A report was adopted in favor of sewers in Reade-street, and various motions to adjourn were lost.

After much delay, and many efforts evidently intended to kill time, Mr. HOWARD being again present in one of the seats appropriated to the members of the Board, and repeatedly changing his seat, conversing very freely with the voters, the question was put upon the motion to increase the Chief Engineer's salary.

Councilman WARNER insisted on the reading of the Report. That being done,

Councilman MCCARTLL moved the previous question. Some confusion prevailed, and the decision of the Chair upon the point whether the President had the floor, was sustained.

The President then explained his views on the main question and in opposition to the proposed measure. He contended that the discipline of the Fire Department had retrograded under Mr. HOWARD's management. He quoted a letter from that official in which he referred to two companies that had acted disgracefully, and some of them required to be locked up. Such was his testimony under oath that their conduct was infamous, and that they were the flower of the Department. Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 were therefor placed out of service. If, after the ensuing six months, the discipline of the force were amended, he would cheerfully vote for the increase, and moved the matter be referred back to the Committee of the Whole. The motion to recommit was lost—13 to 30.

At 9 o'clock another effort was made at adjournment, and lost, Mr. HOWARD departing to look after a fire. Ten or twelve members were speaking together, to the clank of the fire-bell and the noise of the President's hammer. A scene of indescribable noise and confusion prevailed for some time. An ironical protest was read from the minority to clear the lobby, upon which grave argument was maintained as to its withdrawal or its reference to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

At 9½ o'clock the main question as to the increase of Mr. Howard's salary was put upon its final passage and affirmed, by 32 to 12. After which the Board adjourned until next day at 5 o'clock, having sat four hours and a half in wordy debate with at least thirty divisions.

The Temperance Alliance—To the People of New-York City.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—HOW LONG SHALL INTEMPERANCE RULE AND RUIN?

A SERIES OF RIOTS on the Nation's birth-day, and on the Sabbath following! At least TEN MEN KILLED, and Fifty wounded!! THE POLICE repeatedly driven from the streets; and a general Massacre prevented only by calling out the Military, and keeping them under arms on the Sabbath!!!

No Two DAYS before ever saw so many Riots, Fightings, Stabbings, and Homicides; but these tumults and crimes would not and could not have occurred had the *Dram Shops* been closed during the preceding week. All these FIENDS OF DEATH were kindled there, and were fed by the liquor there sold and drank. Yet while all our Prisons were crowded with the victims of Intemperance, and Ten or Twelve Homicides have occurred each week, TEN THOUSAND of these Dram Shops have been open night and day, *Sundays not excepted*, for the free sale of liquor to drunken Men, *Women*, and CHILDREN.

INTEMPERANCE is not, however, confined to rowdies and ruffians.

THE DRINKING HABITS of thirty years ago are fast returning upon the community, while YOUNG MEN of great promise, by scores and by hundreds, are rapidly preparing for the drunkard's condition and the drunkard's death.

TWO MILLIONS, or at least one-quarter of our entire taxation is caused by intemperance; yet in no one of the last twenty years has so little public effort been made *to stem this terrific tide.*

WHY THIS APATHY, when there is so great occasion for public alarm? Is it not painfully true that "because iniquity abounds, the love of many waxes cold?"

THE CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE appeal to your philanthropy and your patriotism. Our main reliance for the arrest of this flood of intemperance is upon those MORAL INFLUENCES that are beyond the power of courts to nullify, or of legislatures to repeal.

But as duties are sometimes modified by circumstances, our immediate WORK seems to be to ENFORCE THE LAW, and see if by it we can diminish intemperance, RECOVER THE SABBATH from the desecrations of the dram-shops, and prevent any further accumulation of the present intolerable burdens of pauperism, taxation, and crime.

Despite our best exertions, the law may be extensively violated; but there is a fair prospect that if suitable effort is made, a multitude of dram-shops will be closed, and from their destructive influences. THE SABBATH MAY BE REDEEMED.

There is hope enough in this movement to stimulate our highest exertions, but *we cannot begin the work* without some assurance that we shall be sustained. The Secretary devotes his entire time and energies to the work, and to provide for his support, to employ the press, so as to keep the public acquainted with our efforts, to secure such legal advice that we may act with safety, and defray contingent expenses, demands an expenditure of several hundred dollars each month.

We respectfully ask a generous donation; but if you wish time for reflection, please read at your earliest leisure the following statement, more fully detailing this special effort and our general operations.

In behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance.

JAMES O. BENNETT, President.
C. J. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 6, 1857.

☞ The statement that Assemblyman RILEY has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Street-Commissioner's Department, is contradicted by that gentleman himself.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 6.

$11,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	88	200	Reading R. R.	s3	73
23,000 Missouri State 6s	78	100	do.	b30	73⅝
5,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	55	1000	do.	s3	73⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s.	89½	100	do.	s60	73¼
1,000 N Y Cent. R. 6s	84½	750	do.	b60	74
500 Ill Cent. R. Bds.	97	1200	do.	b30	74
1,000 Chi. & Rk. Is. bs.	91	300	do.	c	73⅝
1,000 Gal. & Ch 2d m. b.	78¾	100	do.	st wk	73⅝
5,000 Ed. Riv. R. 2d mt.	72	200	do.	s10	73¾
20 Del. & Hud Can. Co.	114¾	200	Harlem Rail'd.	s3	10½
8 American Ex. Bk	'08¾	700	Mich S. & N. I. R.	s30	44
5 Amer. Ex. Bk. scrp.	107½	100	do.	s30	44¼
41 Penn. Coal Co.	91	50	do.	c	45
850 Cleve. & Tol. R. R	s3	56½	100	do.	s30
400 do.	b3	56¾	100	do.	s60
50 do.	s3	56⅞	446	do.	ops
300 do.	s3	56¾	50	do.	s3 aft ops
900 do.	b60	57¼	300	do.	b30
100 do.	s60	57¾	200	do.	b60
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60	80½	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30
100 do.	s25	81½	75	do.	s3
100 do.	b30	81½	50	do.	s10
200 do.	s90	80	25	do.	b60
100 do.	s3	81	205	do.	s3
150 do.	s10	81¼	50	do.	s10
100 do.	s60	81¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s30
100 do.	s3	81¾	50	do.	47½
50 do.	b60	82	10	do.	47¾
250 do.	s10	83	185	La Crosse & M. R. R.	45
200 do.	b60	82½	50	do.	b10
100 do.	b60	82¾	70	do.	44½
200 do.	b30	82¾	250	do.	b60
50 do.	s3	83	100	do.	s15
400 do.	c	82½	190	do.	44
100 do.	3d	82¾	50	do.	s10
12 Erie Railroad.		27	75	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60
160 do.	c	27½	200	do.	82
300 do.	b30	27½	5	Chi. & R. I. R.	91
200 do.	b3	27¾	116	do.	91¾
90 do.		27½	70	do.	90½
150 do.	b3	27½	60	do.	90
100 do.	b3	27½	17	Ill. Cen. R. R. ex. n.	117
450 do.	c	27½	195	do.	s3
450 do.	b60	27½	100	do.	s60
650 do.	s30	27	25	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	90
200 do.		27½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ohio 6s. 1860...	101	100	M. S. & N. I. R. p.	c	46½
140 Comm. C. Co.	b3	16¾	100	do.	s30
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	76	100	do.		47
150 Erie stallroad.	s30	27	175	Galena & Ch. R. R.	93¼
200 do.		27¾	100	do.	b60
150 do.	s10	27½	100	do.	b30
50 do.		27¾	450	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	58½
100 do.	b60	28	150	do.	58¾
300 La C. & Mil. R. R.	44	12	Mil. & Miss. R.		48
150 do.	b30	44¾	100	do.	48¼
400 Reading R. R.	b3	74¼	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b3
200 do.		74½	100	do.	b3
50 do.		74¾	133	do.	s3
300 do.		74¾	300	do.	b30
200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	83	100	do.	b30
41 M. S. & N. Ia. pf. s.		78¾			

MONDAY, July 6—P.M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 4, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of June 27:—

Increase in Capital	$2,417,000
Increase in Loans	28,884
Increase in Specie	1,936,255
Increase in Circulation	396,525
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,825,529

The increase of Specie is large, owing to the California receipts which went into Bank early in week. They more than make good the loss on the previous average. About two millions of Deposits were transferred during the week to new capital, which strengthens the general movement, so far as the public are concerned to that extent, and renders the present ratio of Specie, to the line of deposits, nearly as large as this time last year, although the aggregate reserve is less by four millions of dollars. Thus:

	Specie.	To Deposits.
July 5, 1856	$16,529,236	$72,754,506
July 4, 1857	12,537,046	65,387,582

The Banking Capital during the year has gone up $10,154,000. The movement in regard to Loans appears to be regulated with considerable cantion. The line is at presentonly $5,776,000 ahead of last July, notwithstanding the addition of nearly donble the sum to the Capital Stock. This is consistent with the disposition to prndence in general trade circles, to which we owe, in a large measnre, the present ease and comfort in the Money Market, in the face of the most extraordinary efforts in Wall-street and through certain morning journals to create distrnst in the Sound Financial condition of the country. The Snb-Treasury balance this afternoon *is below ten millions of dollars.* The Custom Duties to-day were $220,000. The total receipts into the office, $416,933; payments, $833,708; balance, $9,900,283. It is found that the reduction of one-fifth in the general rates of duty, and the transfer of a large nnmber of articles to the free list in connection with the abolition of the 100 ₹ cent. scale on Liquors, and the 40 ₹ cent. scale on Wines and Segars, (both being now placed in the 30 ₹ cent. list,) make altogether a difference of *one-third in the Federal Revenue*, on the same amount of goods, while the budget of expenditures for the new fiscal year will reach full $6,500,000 per month, of which over five millions per month will have to be disbursed from New-York. These facts are well calculated to remove present apprehension in regard to the undue disturbance of the Money Market from the operations of the Federal Treasnry. In regard to the export demand for Bullion this week, we hear of half a million engaged for the *Persia* on Wednesday, which sum may be partially increased to-morrow,—though the present look of Exchange will not favor a large shipment, The rate on London, this afternoon, ranged 109 to 109⅜ for actual business. The extreme quotation 109@109¼. French Bills, owing to the reduced value of Gold in Paris, are held a little dearer, 5.17½@5.15. The French and English letters and circulars by the *Columbia*, this morning, are exceedingly cheertul in regard to the course of Bank Interest and the Gold Exchanges in Paris and London. The Funds were also firmer. It is rumored that the further improvement in the Bullion and Reserve of Notes in the Bank of England will soon authorize a further reduction of interest. The Bank is said to hold $35,000,000 or £7,000,000 sterling in Notes Unemployed. In regard to American Stocks, the quotations are substantially the same as by the previous packet. In our own market to-day, Money was easy, particularly among the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers. No alteration in the rates for paper; 8@9 ₹ cent. for strictly prime, and 10@12 for fair lists. Including the Clearing-House Exchanges of last week, which were very heavy, averaging $33,447,001 ₹ day, and the Sub-Treasury statement, at the close of the week, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 5, 1856.	July 4, 1857.	June 27, 1857
Capital	$52,705,000	$62,859,000	$60,442,000
Loans	109,267,583	115,034,388	115,015,504
Specie	16,529,236	12,537,346	10,901,091
Circulation	8,637,471	8,901,590	8,505,065
Gross Deposits	100,240,420	98,834,583	94,318,715
Exchanged	27,385,914	33,447,001	27,105,604
Undrawn	72,754,506	65,387,582	67,213,111
In Sub-Treasury	10,454,947	10,317,059	10,841,917

The Stock Exchange was very strong. The *short* sellers were generally disposed to hold off at the early Board, and some of them manifested a disposition to cover their previous contracts in the afternoon. The consequence was, a further advance of 2@3¼ ₹ cent. in three or four of the dividend-paying Railroad Shares, and 1 ₹ cent. in New-York and Erie, with only an average amount of sales—say about 21,000 shares in the aggregate. New-York Central, for which there have been liberal orders from Albany and Boston for several days past, rose from 79¾ to 83 ₹ cent.; Reading, well-supported from Philadelphia, rose from 72 to 75 ₹ cent.; Michigan Southern from 45 to 48, with only a light offering under 50 ₹ cent. at the close; Toledo from 56 to 58¼; Galena from 90 to 93¼; Erie from 27 to 28; Milwnukee from 46 to 48¼; Michigan Southern Guaranteed from 72 to 78¼@80; Illinois Central from 116 to 117; and Rock Island from 87¼ to 90¼. The general market closed firm, the top quotations being made by the Street demand after the Second Board.

The new single engine steamer *Columbia*, built for the Charleston Packet service of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, hnt temporarily employed in the Collins Line, completed her round voyage to and from Liverpool, this morning, in 29 days. The trip has been extremely satisfactory to all parties and every way creditable to the steamer.

We understand that a deposit of $100,000 was made with Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co. this morning, by one of their Cuban correspondents, a young planter, the proceeds of a recent prize in the Great Havana Lottery. The fortunate young gentleman was temporarily in New-York when he heard of his good luck, and to make the matter sure, quietly set off by steamer a few weeks since and returned yesterday with the money.

The flags on the Merchants' Exchange and Custom House were at half-mast to-day for the sudden and greatly lamented death of the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY.

The entries of Foreign Merchandise at this port last week, including the Dry Goode table in our paper of Friday, amounted to $2,987,368. These are exclusive of the large withdrawals from Public Store, ont of the previons accumulation awaiting the operation of the New Tariff.

The Galveston steamers now connect with New Orleans *via* the Opelousas Railway, which has been opened from the latter city to Berwick Bayou, the Gnlf of Mexico. The officers of the steamship *Galveston*, a few days since, delivered Texas advices in 23 hours and 40 minutes.

A letter from the capital of Wisconsin, dated 28th June, says that in the interior of Wisconsin the weather is fine nnd quite dry, that the wheat is looking remarkably fine, never better; harley and oats promise a large crop, as well as all else that the farmers have planted.

A correspondent communicates the following in answer to the repeated and interested attacks of certain stock-jobbers on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, through the New-York *Herald*:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is very easy for the *Herald* to say that the Capital Stock of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company is *Ten* millions of dollars, thus making a slight mistake of three millions of dollars, including the unfinished Southern Branch. About the middle of March last exaggerated statements to the like effect were published, and were promptly denied by a printed circular made by several of the Directors. This Circular was sent to the Stockholders, and can now be had at the office of the Company in this City. It contains a full and fair financial statement of the Company at that time, which has not materially altered since

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Approaching War Between Spain and Mexico.

Result of the Elections in France.

THE COTTON SUPPLY MOVEMENT.

Great Spread of Mutiny in the British-Indian Army.

COTTON HIGHER----BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 63 1-8@63 1-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock afternoon of June 27, arrived at this port last evening.

The screw steamship *Indiana*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th of June.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at the same port on the evening of the 26th, and the *Washington* at an early hour on the following morning.

In the British House of Commons on the 25th ult., the Oaths (Jewish Disabilities) bill was taken up for a third reading. The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved that the bill be read thet day six months, but after some feeble opposition from a portion of the Roman Cathnics and others, it was ordered to a third rerd ing, and passed by a vote of 291 to 168. The hill now goes to the House of Lords, and a presumption is abroad that there has been sufficient modification in the views of some of the peers to render it probable that the measure may pass that body.

Mr. Lowe announced that the projected bill to abolish the "Passing tolls" on shipping would not be brought forward during the present session of Parliament.

Other Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

The work of shipping the Submarine Telegraph Cable on board the frigate *Niagara* was expected to be commenced about the 29th of June. The American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool had invited Captain HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara* to a dinner. The invitation had been accepted, but, pending the expected arrival of the U. S. Steamer *Susquehanna* in the Mersey, no day had been fixed upon for the banquet.

At a Cabinet Council, the title of "Prince Consort" had been conferred upon Prince ALBERT, thereby making him legally, as he already was actually, a member of the British Royal Family, and assuring him of a high and definite position abroad, but without giving him any authority at home.

The new Cotton Supply Movement was attracting the attention of the London Press. The *Times* calls on the Government to pave the way for the Lancashire Manufacturers to carry out their project in India.

The annual commemoration of the Oxford Universities took place on the 24th of June, and amongst others who were introduced for degrees was Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, whose reception by the graduates is said to have been somewhat equivocal, "as if the body doubted the friendly disposition of President BUCHANAN, and disliked what they construed into approval of a Pro-Slavery Administration."

The Educational Conference adjourned after a three days' session, having listened to a large number of essays, and adopted a long series of resolutions looking to the advancement of education.

The London *Star* says that there is at length a prospect of some public movement being attempted in favor of Parliamentary reform, a considerable number of leading Reformers having held a meeting and taken the preliminary steps to bring the matter before the public.

Advices from Gibraltar to the 16th of June, report the arrival there of the American bark *Nevada*, having on board a large gun, presented by the City of Boston to Sardinia, for the fortress of Alessandria—being the first of one hundred guns to be raised by public subscription in different cities of America.

The distribution of the Victoria Cross or order of valor to those who distinguished themselves in the late war, took place in Hyde Park, on the 26th of June. The Queen handed the Cross to each individual entitled to receive it, adding a few words of compliment.

The military display was small, being confined to about 7,000 men, comprising the crack regiments of the Crimea. In the temporary stands which had been run up there were some ten thousand spectators, while the ground was crowded with a dense mass of people, who displayed a considerable amount of enthusiasm.

The police of Dublin had arrested a painter named SPOLLEN and his son for the murder of Mr. LITTLE, the railroad cashier, which created so much sensation a few months since. The evidence is strong against the prisoners.

The accounts of the grain and potato crops in Ireland are highly encouraging.

The Election excitement in France had nearly died out. The returns from the Provinces were coming in almost universally in favor of the Government, the opposition having elected only five or six out of the 267 members returned. The Ministerial journals generally express great satisfaction at the result and declare that it surpasses all the hopes of the friends of the Empire. On the other hand, however, the Democratic Party are equally loud in their expressions of satisfaction. The new elections in cases where an absolute majority was not obtained by either candidate were to take place on the 5th of July. General CAVAIGNAC was in this predicament in Paris, while in the seven other Provincial Districts where he was put forward, he was defeated by very large majorities.

The Council of the Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills to 5½ per cent; but the interest on advances was maintained at 6 per cent.

The Emperor had gone to Plombieres.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a rumor that a plot, of a most serious nature, connected with the recent election movement had been discovered, and four Italians, on whom papers and firearms were found, had been arrested.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that an interview will certainly take place shortly at the baths of Toplitz between the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by M. BUOL, and the King of Prussia, accompanied by M. MANTUFFEL. The Danish question is to be thoroughly sifted at this interview and the future policy of the two Powers clearly defined.

A Berlin letter states that considerable agitation prevailed in the Elberfeld and Barmen districts in consequence of a general strike for increased wages among the operatives employed in the cotton mills. No disorder had taken place. It was inferred that this was one of the system of strikes regarding which the police recently made a discovery.

We have an indirect and rather unreliable rumor that a soldier had fired on the King of Naples at Gaeta; that the King was slightly wounded, and that the soldier destroyed himself immediately afterwards. The Naples correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that the report is doubtless founded on the fact that the soldiers stationed at Gaeta surrounded the King on one of his visits, to complain of grievances in regard to the withholding of their pay; that they retired on a promise that their complaint should be considered; and that immediate orders were given for their arrest, which could not be carried out without the interposition of strong military force.

Government suspicion against the Neapolitan troops was daily getting stronger, and sweeping charges were being made.

The Criminal Court of Parma had acquitted the political prisoners handed over to it for trial by the mixed military tribunal on the raising of the state of siege.

Another address to the Pope upon his reaching Ferrara had been resolved upon by the citizens of that place. Grievances are complained of in far bolder language than in that adopted in the address presented at Bologna.

Oporto letters state that the vine disease was again making severe ravages.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia started from St. Petersburg on the 24th of June for Kiel, *en route* for their German tour.

The new Russian tariff went into operation on the 22d of June.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* states that the great Euphrates line of telegraph has been declared against by the Council on the plea that they could not guarantee it against the Arabs, although no such guarantee was demanded.

A Trieste dispatch dated the 26th June, the authenticity of which is doubted, says it was reported that the Porte had demanded explanations from Lord REDCLIFFE respecting the occupation by the English of the Island of Perim in the Red Sea; and also that another Circassian victory, in which 1,000 Russians were lost, had been reported.

The Overland mail had arrived at Trieste with dates from Bombay to May 27; Calcutta, May 18; Hong Kong, May 9, and Shanghai April 29.

The mutiny in the Bengal army had spread in a most alarming manner at Meerut. Two Native Infantry regiments had united with the 3d Light Cavalry in open revolt. After some bloodshed they had been dispersed by European troops, but they fled to Delhi, where they were joined by three more Native regiments.

Delhi was in possession of the mutineers, who had massacred almost all the Europeans, without regard to age or sex, plundered the Bank, and proclaimed the the son of the late Mogul as King.

Disturbances had also taken place at Ferozepore, but were suppressed.

Government was taking active measures to suppress the revolt, and was concentrating troops around Delhi. The Rajah of Gwalior had placed his troops at the disposal of the British Government.

The Sirdar of the Deccan was dead.

At Bombay the money market was much higher, and the Banks had raised the rate of interest. Imports limited. Exchange 2s 1¾d.

Calcutta markets unchanged. Exchange on London 2s. ¾d. @2s. ¾d.

Great distress prevailed in China on account of the scarcity of food.

The neighborhood of Foo-Chow-Foo continued disturbed by rebels, and it was feared serious injury to trade would be caused thereby.

Exchange at Hong Kong 5s.; at Shanghae 7s. 3d. @7s. 4d.

The Approaching War Between Spain and Mexico.

A letter from Paris, in the *Independence Belge*, affirms that the step now resolved upon by the Spanish Government—of sending vessels of war into the roadstead of Vera Cruz—has received the approval of the Governments of England and France, which have at the same time instructed their representatives at Madrid to prevail upon the Mexican Envoy Extraordinary, Señor LAFRAGUA, to satisfy, in the name of his Government, the just demands of Spain.

Madrid (June 19) Correspondence of London Times.

A long conference that took place on the 17th inst., between Señore PINAL and LAFRAGUA, does not appear to have greatly improved the chances of a settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico. There is no reason to believe that this Government is otherwise than pacific in its wishes, but it is pressed from without, and dares not, perhaps, be as conciliating and yielding as would be desirable, or as it could wish. The report that Gen. CONCHA had sent vessels to the coast of Mexico is fully confirmed. This might induce one to think that that officer, who, at the commencement of the dispute, did not show at all a hostile feeling towards Mexico, had changed his view and plan of action. Meanwhile, with Spanish ships off Vera Cruz, there is risk of collision—a small spark might soon become a flame; and Señor LAFRAGUA, already indisposed to remain much longer in Madrid, unless received in an official capacity, would scarcely have a choice but to depart at once should news come of the slightest act of hostility having taken place. Opinions here are very divided as to whether the quarrel will be settled amicably or the reverse. The situation at this present moment is critical, and it is difficult to form a judgment as to how things will turn out. The English and French ambassadors are doing everything in their power to bring about a reconciliation. According to present appearences not many days can elapse without the question assuming a more decided aspect for better or for worse."

Madrid (June 20) Correspondence London Times.

As I yesterday informed you, the last interview between Señor LAFRAGUA and PIDAL had no satisfactory result—in fact, might as well not have taken place. The Spanish Government still insists upon the claim for compensation to the Spaniards who were ill-treated and plundered being at once admitted; the Mexican Envoy refuses this until the result of the judicial proceedings now going on shall show whether, as Spain affirms, the outrages in question were the work of, or instigated by Government agents, or whether, as Mexico positively maintains, they were the crimes of lawless banditti. As long as there can be a doubt on this point the Spanish Government is not justified in driving that of Mexico to the wall, and saying: "Pay first and prove afterwards." Nevertheless, this is in fact what it is doing; and, in the present state of public feeling, it will have a difficulty in receding from this false position. The press, or that portion of it, at least, which is in the pay of certain persons who think it their interest to foment the quarrel, continues its irritating manœuvres, doing all in its power to inflame the wound which it insists has been inflicted upon the national honor. From these persons, too, proceed the data which certain members of the Lower Chamber have expanded into incendiary speeches—data which, as in the case of Señor RIOS ROSAS, have afterwards been proved wholly fallacious. The prospects of amicable arrangement are certainly not bright just at present; at the same time all hope is not abandoned. What is pretty certain is, that the affair will not drag on much longer. It is positive that Señor LAFRAGUA proposes leaving Madrid in the course of next week, unless he is enabled to inform his Government, by the mail which leaves in four or five days, of his recognition as Minister Plenipotentiary. His instructions from the Mexican Government were not to come to Madrid at all, unless so received; but he yielded to the wishes and urgent representations of Marshal SERRANO and of the French and English Governments.

Spain and the Slave Trade—The Charges against General Concha Repeated.

Madrid (June 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

The complaints concerning the Slave trade in Cuba are stronger and more frequent than ever, and persons well-informed on the matter assure me that at no time since its existence has the treaty been more flagrantly violated in the Spanish West Indies than during the latter part of Gen. CONCHA's command. To the remonstrances addressed to it the Spanish Government makes the usual reply. The British agents, it says, make exaggerated, not to say erroneous, statements, and it knows, from the very best and highest source, that the Slave trade is completely stopped in Cuba. But this excellent source of Señor PIDAL's knowledge is no other than Gen. CONCHA, who, as is perfectly well known here, gets a handsome doucour for every slave imported. This is an extremely notorious fact, and it is impossible to believe the Spanish Government is so badly informed as not to be fully aware of it. General CONCHA showed, during the period of his former command in Cuba, that he could, when he pleased, effectually check the traffic. There is no reason for its suppression being more difficult now than then. Yet cargoes of slaves are continually landed, and vessels are fitted and sail, almost without a pretence of disguise, in and from Cuban ports for the African coast. It is for the British Government to consider how far it will permit the policy it has made such sacrifices to carry through to be baffled by the bad faith and willful blindness of Spain and her West Indian Viceroys. Lord HOWDEN, who certainly does not allow the subject to sleep, has just sent in another, and, as I understand, a very strong note. One hardly dares to hope that it may have more effect than the many that have preceded it.

Madrid (June 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

Authentic accounts just received at Madrid give the names of five American vessels, varying from 110 to 330 tons, that had just been purchased in the Havannah for the slave traffic. They had cleared, one for Monrovia, (coast of Africa,) one for Madagascar, three for Boston. It is not of the slightest consequence where they cleared for; the object of their voyage was perfectly well known, but nothing was done by the Spanish authorities to prevent its being carried out. As the Spanish Government uniformly denies, or at least strongly questions, the truth of charges brought against its agents, it is well to be particular as to details of evidence; and the names of these ships could be supplied if desired. If the infamous trade, covertly sanctioned in Cuba by Spanish governments and Spanish Captains-General, is to be effectually and permanently stopped, it must be by a stern and decided demonstration. The best, and indeed the only one, that naturally suggests itself, is a blockade of Cuba. Such a measure would strike terror in Spain, would shake the present ministry and quickly produce effectual guarantees. Anything less than that will produce nothing but reiterated promises, ever unfulfilled, and continual disappointments to those who interest themselves, whether as a matter of right or as a matter of feeling and humanity in the suppression of the Slave-trade.

MEASURES ABOUT TO BE ADOPTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the London Times.

The deputation named by the inhabitants of Jamaica—viz., Mr. J. W. CATER, Mr. W. W. MACKESON, and Mr. R. L. VALPY, was received on Wednesday last by the First Lord of the Admiralty, to enable those gentlemen, in accordance with the suggestion of Lord PALMERSTON, to explain their views in connection with the plan of stationing a new class of cruiser on the coast of Cuba to act in the suppression of the slave trade. The courses usually followed by slavers and the points at which vessels intended to intercept them might most advantageously be stationed were considered, while considerable attention was given to the fitness of various classes of vessels for the special service. It is gratifying to learn that, since the deputation, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waited on Lord PALMERSTON, the Government has been far from idle in this branch, at least, of the suggestion offered and Sir CHARLES WOOD frankly declared the intention, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, *of increasing the West-Indian squadron, and of adopting some energetic system of cruising on the coast of Cuba.*

The Result of the French Elections.

Not since the Imperial Crown of France was placed on the head of NAPOLEON III., by the vote of 1852, has any political event, unconnected with foreign affairs, so roused the attention of the world as the election which have just taken place. The results are now sufficiently known. In Paris the Government has been defeated in three districts out of ten. General CAVAIGNAC, formerly Chief of the Republic, and the opponent of the present Emperor in the contest for the Presidency, has been chosen in the third district, though, on account of the insufficiency of his majority, he must go through another election. In the fifth and sixth districts MM CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX, names well known in former days, have been returned by large majorities. It is true that in the other seven districts Government candidates have been returned, yet we cannot but look upon the result of the elections in Paris as a moral blow to the Government. At Lille, Bordeaux and Lyons it is also said that Opposition candidates have triumphed. The struggle, therefore, is not unlike that which seated LOUIS NAPOLEON, nearly nine years ago, in the Presidential chair. Then, as now, the great mass of the people supported him through confidence in his personal qualities and veneration for his family name. But Paris, Lille, Lyons and some other centres of population and disaffection protested, perhaps, even more strongly then than now.

It appears that in the present case the number of Opposition candidates returned is very small—the Ministerial papers say there are not more than nine or ten; so that the Emperor may well assert that the great body of the people which chose him is still ready to support the legislators of his choice. So far, then, the Government has been successful, and no one could doubt its success. But it is not at all in probable that from the elections of 1857 may be reckoned a period very different from that with which the Empire commenced.

Undoubtedly, the policy of the Empire is, and always has been, to appeal from Paris to France, from the fickle, critical, and keen-witted inhabitants of the capital, to the more domestic, affectionate, religious, and money-saving provincials. No one can doubt the determination of the Emperor not to be dictated to by mobs or meetings as long as he possesses the steady adherence of those whose votes placed him on the throne. Yet an adverse election in Paris must exercise much influence both at home and abroad. In the first place, Paris is not only to Frenchmen but to the world in general the representative of France. English travelers who visited the country prior to the first revolution observed the complete dependence of mind which distinguished the people of the province, and the character is still the same. The very farmers and vine-growers who supported Government candidates this week will begin to doubt their own wisdom when they hear that CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT have been returned by a district of enlightened and witty Parisians. Furthermore, Paris and the large towns are the only places, or are thought to be the only places, where electors are not intimidated and ballot-boxes are not tampered with. In the rural districts, the Prefect and the Bishop, the *Maire* and the Priest, may be said to constitute Society. The peasantry and small proprietors, acute and hard-fisted enough in their way, are the most acquiescent of mortals, so far as regards dynasties and constitutions. They will follow the lead of Government officers and spiritual advisers, and their votes may always be counted on for the support of existing authority, excepting when, as in the case of the Presidency of 1848, the clergy are ranged against the civil power. It is likely, then, that both to France and the world, the elections of Paris, Lyons, and Lille, may stand for the legitimate expression of the country's will. There is no communication and co-operation; the votes, though given by ballot, are no secret, and the opinions of each elector are known to a large body of friends. So they may be considered free, and the result of a more instructed choice than the decision of any body of provincials. The conduct of the Government officials must also add to any distrust with which the course of this conflict has been regarded. It is now plain to the world that the Emperor and his advisers set their hearts on returning every man of their own party. Paris was especially the object of their solicitude; so eager were the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville that even in this most solemn constitutional procedure, in this first essay of the rights guaranteed by the Imperial system, the most inveterate interference was practised. Nor was it successful. Men who live under despotic power become disposed to respect courage and unshaken self-confidence above any other qualities of a ruler; and in this affair such acts as the warning of the *Siècle*, the publication of M. HAUSSMANN's intemperate address, and the undignified manifesto of M. BILLAULT, may well have prevented thousands from voting for the Government candidates, and swelled the lists which gave the Opposition candidates a seat in the Legislature.

Now, however, we must look to the future. The new Legislative body is chosen. It is, as before, devoted to the Government, but has among its numbers a knot of men who, under the various names of Constitutionalist, Liberal, and Republican, are hostile to the system which is now established in France. The question is—Will these new Representatives do? The Minister of the Interior has declared that they are merely *frondeurs* who have sought election under the present Constitution in order that they may publicly express their contempt for it, and refuse their allegiance to the Throne. A great body of Frenchmen, and probably thousands who voted for the Opposition candidates, think so too. We cannot doubt that many a workman who has smelt the powder of the barricades, and whose friend or brother has disappeared either to the grave or to Guiana, after some insurrectionary movement, voted in the hope that the candidate of his choice would indignantly refuse the oath to obey the usurper, and quit the Chamber, exclaiming *"Vive la Republique!"* But we cannot think that the Opposition members will be so ill advised as thus to play the game of the Government, and acquire for themselves the reputation of factious and theatrical disturbers of the peace. Even if they do not recognize the legality of the means by which the Emperor mounted his throne, yet he is on it, and a majority of the nation has not only condoned but approved the excesses of 1851. NAPOLEON III. is Emperor of the French; the elections have taken place under the Imperial Constitution, and to accept the part of a candidate is to accept the Government which authorized the election. For the few Liberals who have been returned to quit the Chamber with an affected protest against the *régime* which alone allowed them to enter it would be a display highly detrimental to their cause. It would justify all that the Government organs have said respecting the vanity and intemperance of the Opposition, and would furthermore be a betrayal of those who have endangered their prospects in order to restore to the constitution an element of vitality. We have said that possibly these elections will be the beginning of a new period. This may be so, if the Liberal candidates whose claims have been supported by the people go into the Chamber with a determination to play the part of honest and independent legislators. Without speeches, reasonable or seditious, without protests against the misdeeds of past days, they may effectually, if they desire, check the self-will of the Court and the insolence of its functionaries. Even a dozen men, if they hold together, and make moderate and well-timed speeches about matters on which they are sure to be right, must in a few months exercise a moral control over any number of benches filled with the puppets of a Government. The small end of the wedge has been forced into the fabric of the Imperial system; whether it will be driven home depends on the judgment of the men to whom the Opposition has confided its cause.

Distribution of the Victoria Cross by the Queen.

This interesting ceremony, which took place in Hyde-Park, London, is thus noticed:

The appearance of the ground on her Majesty's arrival was of the most magnificent description, the gorgeous uniforms of the Staff officers, covered with decorations, sparkling in the rays of the sun, the varied uniforms of the soldiers, from the 'dark rifle-green' of the Rifle Brigade, to the picturesque uniform of the Highlanders, interspersed with the cuirass and helmet and waving plume of the Life Guardsman, presented one of the most brilliant and interesting spectacles imaginable, and such as is rarely witnessed by the peace-loving people of the country.

Her Majesty, who was on horseback, was dressed in a scarlet jacket with a gold sash across it, and had on a black hat trimmed with a gold band and white plume, and she rode between his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT and his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. His Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was present on horseback, as were the Prince of WALES and Prince ALFRED, both of whom were dressed in the Royal tartan. The Princess Royal was in one of the Royal carriages. Immediately on the Queen and the Royal *cortège* entering within the lines they were received with loud cheers. After proceeding to the pavilion the Royal party turned round and took a circuit of the ground, passing in front of the assembled force, the bands of the respective regiments playing the national anthem and other airs. Her Majesty having placed herself immediately in front, Sir C. WOOD and Lord PALMERSTON then severally called their views in connection with the plan of stationing a new class of cruiser, ited honors at the hands of the Sovereign; and as each member of the order came forward, he was presented to the Queen, and her Majesty, leaning from her horse, attached the decoration to his breast. He then passed on, and received words of congratulation from Prince ALBERT. The decorations were contained in a handsome morocco-covered box, and each was carefully enveloped in pink tissue paper. Two official persons were in attendance to unfold each order and hand it to Lord PANMURE or Sir CHARLES WOOD, who handed it to the Queen. There had been some expectation that Her Majesty would dismount, and a portion of the green sward was covered with crimson drugget, upon which a kind of dais was placed; the Queen, however, did not alight, and immediately after the presentation the dais was removed. The ceremony of the presentation occupied scarcely more than ten minutes. When it was over the troops marched past in open column—artillery and cavalry at a walk, the infantry in slow time. Secondly, in quarter distance column of troops and companies—artillery and cavalry at a trot, infantry in quick time; officers in command of regiments and brigades passing on with their respective commands. The field batteries and infantry then resumed their original position.

The Great Cotton Supply Question.

From the London Times.

The discussions on the great question of our Cotton Supply, if they have brought one or two points of the case more decidedly into controversy than before, have placed others beyond any reasonable doubt. There can be no uncertainty about the reality or urgency of the crisis itself. True it is, that through what has now been a long series of years we have invariably found supplies forthcoming from the United States without any of those interruptions which might be theoretically conceived. True it is, also, that notwithstanding the astonishing increase of the demand, the supply has hitherto kept pace with it, and our manufacturers have, as a matter of fact, been pretty well provided with the raw material which they required. But it is also true that to make both ends meet is gradually growing more and more a matter of difficulty, that scarcity is felt even now, and that the Americans themselves have expressed apprehensions as to their continued powers of production at the rate of increase prevailing. Another point established is that India can undoubtedly supply all the cotton which our increased consumption may render necessary, and of any quality desirable. Mr. J. B. SMITH, who opened the debate on Tuesday, related an instance in which Indian-grown cotton had been sold in Manchester at 6¾d. per lb., the ordinary value of native produce being 2¾d., and Mr. TURNER, who followed him, added the weight of his personal authority in confirmation of the general proposition. The cotton of India, in its original character, though not so good as might be produced by skillful processings, is by no means a bad staple, its principal blemishes being caused by removable drawbacks attending its picking and carriage. As to the capacity of the country for production there were not two opinions. Mr. MANGLES himself—the representative of the East India Company—said that, under certain conditions, India "could supply all the cotton that this country would require;" in fact, that there was "hardly any amount" which our manufacturers might not obtain from that source if they were to set about the work in a proper manner. This being the case, and it being admitted both that it is highly expedient to provide for a demand so rapidly on the increase, and that India, from the circumstances of its territory and population, offers the best means of effecting the provision, why is a result thus shown to be both desirable and practicable not brought to pass, or, at any rate, put into promising train? Here lies the critical point of the case. Why does not India export more cotton, and how can it be enabled to do so?

We need not include in the argument the calls of the home consumption. No doubt the Hindoos absorb a large portion of the cotton crop themselves, though it is by no means sure, as Lord STANLEY suggested, that they might not be clad more cheaply with English calicoes, even after all the cost of carriage backwards and forwards. But this consideration is of no moment whatever, for it is perfectly certain that the capabilities of the country in this respect are boundless—indeed, in a single province of Bombay, there is uncultivated land of extent and quality sufficient to yield millions of bales every season. Why, then, are such crops not reared? There was some force in the argument of Mr. MANGLES, that the requisition for Indian cotton was rather a casuality than a certainty, and that a permanent supply could hardly be expected where there was no permanency in the demand. If the function assigned to India in cotton-growing is merely to fill up a possible gap, it is not likely that the production of the article would be pushed with much vigor. But here it must be remarked that, according to our present prospects, the question seems no longer confined to the insurance of a given supply. Looking at the probable demand for our manufactures, there would scarcely be any limits to our want of raw material, and if millions after millions are to be clothed from our looms, market after market must be opened to us for cotton. Admitting that the Americans may command the first purchasers, there will be plenty more for the Hindoos if the quality of the produce is but satisfactory. If, then, this quality is attainable, why is not the problem solved, and the long desired traffic established?

Taking the objections on one side and the answers on the other, the expostulations of the Manchester spinners and the replies of the Indian authorities, we find the gist of the whole case to be some what as follows: The production of cotton on a large and efficient scale requires—like all such enterprises,—a greater investment of capital and energy than are at the command of the Hindoo. It is not simply money which is wanted, but vigor. If Manchester agents would go out with full purses and European ideas, the country is broad enough and populous enough to furnish all that is required besides. So argued Mr. MANGLES, and with perfect reason, so far as the mere facts went. The tables, however, appear turned upon the Company when we come to inquire why Englishmen do not embark in this as they would in any other speculation of promise, for we are then told that the Administration of India is such that no man can succeed to free government will live under it. Excluding the great capitals of the Presidencies, there are actually only 317 British subjects in India independent of the Company's service. This service represents a caste as complete and as privileged as that of the Brahmins themselves, and Englishmen are naturally not much disposed to be treated as outsiders. But can this be effectually remedied? It cannot be forgotten that the Government of India, though doubtless bound to consult the requirements of British markets, is also charged with the administration of an enormous empire, and that, even if half the population of England were to migrate to the Deccan, their numbers would be lost in the native millions around them. These millions, too, are so touchy and sensitive on particular points of faith or custom, that the most harmless proceeding, as we have recently seen, may be interpreted into an alarming grievance. Fairly enough may it be argued that the institutions of such a country are not to be easily adapted to English notions of freedom.

Whether the tenure of the land offers any real obstacles to agricultural activity over and above those arising from the traditional ideas of the population it may not be easy to say, but there was certainly one point on which all parties were more or less agreed. Mr. MANGLES acknowledged that "roads" had something to do with the price of cotton, and Mr. TURNER described the damage which the material suffered in its conveyance to the coast. Dr. BUIST, as our readers will this morning observe, goes more directly to the point, and comprehensively asserts that "were the valley of Berar connected with Bombay by railway, Liverpool could get all the cotton she wants for 2½d. a pound, all land and sea charges included." Now, this point, at any rate, need involve little controversy. There may be a question between English and American systems of construction; but it is clear that facility of transport is the great thing needed. "At the rates which now existed upon the Madras Railway," said Mr. MANGLES, "one pound of cotton might be conveyed 450 miles for three-fifths of a farthing," and he thought the fact ought to satisfy the Lancashire remonstrants. No doubt it does so, but over how many miles can cotton thus be carried?

At the same time, although there can be no disguise about the obligations of the Indian Government in this respect, we think the authorities of the Company may fairly ask for some issue rather more definite than has yet been raised. What is it, specifically, that they are required to do? Mr. MANGLES detected the weak point in the Manchester case when he recommended his opponents to put their own shoulders to the wheel, instead of calling upon the Company. Certainly we have no wish to see an artificial cultivation established in India by any system of bounties or protection against the natural laws of trade. If a supply of cotton cannot be created by the fair operation of demand, it can never be successfully maintained by Government intervention. The authorities, however, may remove obstacles, and this species of aid is all the more indispensable in India, where nothing can be done without Government concurrence. They can, at least, promote cultivation by public works; they can hasten the execution of railways, and they can take care that no impediment shall be found between a fair field for the husbandman at one end and an accessible port for shipment at the other. After these conditions have been satisfied—and they ought not to be very embarrassing—the manufacturers of Lancashire must do the rest for themselves.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Revolt and Mutiny Among the Native Troops —Massacre of Europeans at Delhi.

From the London Times, June 27.

It was but the other day we recorded the centenary anniversary of the Battle of Plassy, from which we date the commencement of British power in India. About a month before that full period of one hundred years had elapsed, although on this side of the globe we knew it not, the son of the late Mogul Emperor had been proclaimed King at Delhi by certain regiments of the Bengal Army, which had broken out into open mutiny. This mutiny has assumed a very serious character. We do not write for the purpose of inspiring alarm or suggesting timid counsels. The moment has arrived for action—sharp, stern, and decisive.

An imperial interest is at stake—nothing less than our dominion in British India. It would be easy enough to point out the errors of omission and commission which have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present crisis. The course of policy to be adopted for the future is also matter for swift, though serious discussion, but just now it would be idle to waste time either upon recrimination or upon questions of general policy. In the first place the mutiny must be suppressed, and in such a manner as shall impress the minds of the natives with the nature of the power they have defied when its real strength is put forth. If it be true that we are still very much in the dark as to the true feelings and opinions of the natives of India, it is no less true that they know far less of us than we do of them. The disadvantages arising from ignorance may tell upon both sides, but they tell more in our favor than to our prejudice. The crisis is a most serious one. We do not wish to conceal its true nature from the country, but it is not so serious that it should inspire one moment of hesitation. The vigor displayed by the victors of Plassy and Assaye should be the model for our imitation at the present moment—if, indeed, a powerful and resolute people ever need any inspiration from the past. But first let us speak of the facts, as far as they are yet known to us.

The mutinous spirit, which had to a certain extent been checked, if not extinguished, in the more southern portion of Bengal, had spread to Meerut. At this post two regiments of Native Infantry—the 11th and 20th—had united with the 3d Light Cavalry, and had broken out into open revolt. This revolt, as far as it had showed itself at Meerut, had been put down. There had been a collision between the revolted and the European troops, the result of which was, that the mutineers were dispersed, and fled. To the southward, and at no great distance, lies the important city of Delhi, the capital of the old Mogul Empire; and this town appears to have been the centre of the revolt. When the fugitives from Meerut arrived here they were instantly joined by three other regiments of native infantry—the 38th, the 54th, and 74th; and the united forces instantly took possession of the town. Any one who has had experience of the tiger-like ferocity of the Indian in a moment of what appears to him success will be prepared for the result. An indiscriminate massacre of the Europeans was the first act on which the mutineers decided, and this they are said to have carried out in a manner the most remorseless and the most complete. No tenderness was shown to sex, no reverence to age; Delhi was turned into shambles; and so the first act of the tragedy was played out. It might have been expected. The next step, however, may be considered as of a more ominous kind, if it is evidence of any preconceived design. The son of the late Mogul Emperor was proclaimed King, and thus the shadow Sovereign whom we have so long maintained in empty state has been raised into momentary importance—briefly, we trust, to disappear forever from human account. Nor is this all; there has been disquiet on our old Sikh battle-ground. We are informed, under date from Calcutta of the 15th of May, that at Ferozepore also there had been disturbances, but that these disturbances had been suppressed. So far for the blacker side of the picture; and next for what has been done to mitigate or meet the evil. "The Government was taking active measures to suppress the revolt, and was concentrating troops *around* Delhi." The italics are our own, and may, we trust, be justified by the event. It is of the last importance that the rebellion should be extinguished where it has arisen, and that armed fugitives should not be allowed to escape in numbers from the principal seat of the disturbances. When to this intelligence we add that the Rajah of GWALIOR—the Mahratta State abutting on the southwestern limit of Delhi—had placed the troops of which he could dispose at the service of the British Government we have exhausted the brief, but momentous, advices which the electric telegraph brought to us at a late hour last night. The open revolt in the Bengal Presidency of five Regiments of Native Infantry and of one Regiment of Light Cavalry, independently of what may have taken place at Ferozepore, is undoubtedly intelligence as important as any which we have published since the fall of Sebastopol. It must also be remembered that these are not the only Regiments affected with the taint of mutiny; indeed, the very telegraph which brings this news adds that the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, which had been before suspected, had been disbanded at Barrackpore.

So far from feeling any serious apprehension for the stability of British power in India in consequence of these occurrences, we should be inclined to foretell that they may tend to confirm it, and to give us a fresh lease of empire. We have for a long time been pursuing half measures in India. There can be no doubt that the reign of the mock King at Delhi will be but a brief one, and that a terrible retribution will be inflicted on the mutineers, not merely in that character, but as the bloody and pitiless murderers of the Europeans in Delhi. If it was to come, this revolt could not have occurred at a better time. When the Russian war was raging it might have proved a more considerable inconvenience; indeed, a less matter, such as the hostilities with Persia, now happily terminated, might have been a serious obstacle in the way of a satisfactory settlement. What we require is the presence in British India of the most competent officer who can be found, and an entire revision of our Indian military system. It is not here the time or place to enter upon wider questions of policy, such as the system of double Government, which has gone for so much in producing the present state of affairs. We cannot, however, conclude without urging again upon our rulers, as soon as this revolt is suppressed, the absolute necessity of carrying on the Indian railway system with greater vigor.

The time has arrived when the power of transporting compact and highly trained bodies of European troops from one point of India to another may be all important. In India we are constructing railroads on the expensive English system. Single lines through the jungle and the wilderness, after the cheap American model, could be laid down in a tenth of the time and at less than a tenth of the expense, and these would enable us to hold possession of the country with an army comparatively small in numerical force.

For Commercial Intelligence, see Eighth Page.

From Port au Prince.

TERRIBLE FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Capt. PERRY of the brig *Abby and Elizabeth*, from Port au Prince yesterday morning, reports:—On morning of the 12th of June, about 12:30 A. M., a destructive fire broke out at Port au Prince in an apothecary's store, which destroyed about 100 houses and stores (in the business part of the city) and property to the amount of $1,000,000, Spanish. Three persons were burned to death.

Capt. P. also reports having passed Inagua June 22, when he was informed by a Pilot that salt was abundant on the Island and selling at 10 cents per bushel. They expect the crops to amount to more than half a million of bushels. Salt is also plenty on Fortune Island. Saw on the 23d a Herm. brig anchored there showing American colors, and nearly loaded.

The St. Lawrence Catastrophe—Two Hundred and Forty-two Bodies Discovered.

From the Quebec Chronicle of Saturday.

There were 14 bodies brought from the wreck on Friday evening by the steamer *Alliance*—9 men and 5 women. The steamer *Midge* also landed 2 bodies at Reynar's wharf. These, with the 26 examined on Friday by the Coroner, make a total of 242.

At the inquest on Friday morning, a question arose as to the right of the Coroner to seize the wreck of the *Montreal*, which has been advertised for sale. Mr. PANET ruled that he could not arrest the sale, or interfere with the rights of private property, until a verdict levying a deodand is rendered by a Jury.

The law is that it is the duty of the Coroner's jury, in the case of death by misadventure, to regard with particular attention the nature of the casualty, to ascertain the immediate cause of death, and having done so, to exercise a discretionary power in determining the value of that which, in legal language, moved to the death, the value so found being in the nature of a fine upon the owner of the chattel. It seems also clear from the ancient authorities, that jurors always determined the amount of deodand to be imposed with great moderation, and with a due regard to the rights of property, and the moral innocence of the party incurring the penalty. Our ancestors seemed fully to have perceived the hardship of inflicting such penalty on one who had been guilty of no moral, or indeed legal offence; and in all cases, therefore, where death was purely the result of accident, and not negligence or carelessness, imposed a nominal fine. The law of deodands has never been abolished in Lower Canada, and is also applicable to the case where, if there be any omission or commission, on the part of the owner or the captain, the act is not misadventure but manslaughter, felony, in one, or the other, or both, according to the circumstances.

The Coroner read a letter addressed by him to Mr. WILSON, the owner of the ill-fated steamer, in which he stated that, although legally he had no power to interfere with private property, he suggested the impropriety of a sale, at this time, of the wreck and materials of the *Montreal*, which was advertised to take place to-day. He (the Coroner) thought the sale might be delayed until the opinion of the Jury impanneled by him in relation to the loss of life which has occurred shall be made known.

SEIZED AS A SLAVER!

The Panchita Captured by a British Cruiser!

She is Brought to This Port, and Given a Second Time into the U. S. Marshal's Hands!

NO PAPERS FOUND ON BOARD.

The American bark *Panchita* turned up yesterday, with a fresh, but not very enviable history, having arrived at this port from the Congo River, Africa, in charge of two English officers and twelve men belonging to the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, by whom commanding officer, FAIRFAX MOROSLE, she was seized on the 10th of May upon the charge of being engaged, or about to engage in the Slave-trade.

The name of this bark became as familiar as a household word to newspaper readers last October, when she was stopped by the Marshal upon attempting to leave this port upon the suspicion of being bound upon a slave-cruise. She was and is still owned by WENBURG &

THE GREAT WEST—No. II.

The Mountain Formation of North America—The Great Table-Lands—Geographical Features.

INDEPENDENCE, Friday, May 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have, in a former note, given you a sketch of one of the cardinal subdivisions of our continent and country, the GREAT PLAINS. I now proceed to sketch what is beyond them, and fills the space east to the Pacific sea. This is the immense MOUNTAIN FORMATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

I approach the attempt to classify and set down this region with a degree of trepidation which I find it difficult to master. During the years of war and exploration which I have passed among them, every hour has kept alive the awe inspired by the immensity of the space they occupy, the grandeur of their bulk and altitude, and the sublime order and symmetry which pervades them as a system and in the details. Moreover, no one, not even HOMBOLDT, has ever attempted to reduce them to a classic system, or assented to what I have done in the Hydrographic map of 1845, which you have seen and studied. These indelibly-graved impressions perpetually recur whenever my memory reverts to that time, and warns me to speak of countries so novel to a public little curious and uninformed, only after condensing their portrait with the maturest meditation and with nicely-guarded caution.

The mountain formation of North America is that distinct subdivision of its area which occupies the whole space from the Great Plains to the Pacific Sea and covers two-seventhe of the continent. In its area, bulk, number and variety of the mountain massee, it equals the aggregated mountains of all the other continents. It has peculiar characteristics which render it more interesting than them all. Traveling transversely across from east to west along the thirty-ninth degree, the breedth is *sixteen* hundred miles; the length, continnous from Tehuantepec to the Arctic Sea, is *four thousand five hundred* miles; the direction is regular from south-southeast to north-north-west. From east to west the traveler enters and crosses five physical divisions, as distinct in order and succession as are the prismatic streaks of the rainbow to the eye. These are: 1st, The Black Hills, or Eastern Piedmont; 2d, The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre (Rocky Mountain;) 3d, The Plateau of the Table Lands, with its mountain chains; 4th, The Cordillera of the Snowy Andes, (the Sierra Nevada;) 5th, The Maratime Piedmont, of the Pacific Shore. These divisions are parallel to one another like the streaks of the rainbow, and, like them, run throughout from end to end of the *mountain formation*, in which they are blended together in one embodied mass.

Beyond the central line of the *Great Plains*, the undulations of the surface begin to swell up, until they become elevated into secondary mountains, with timber, and crowned with rocky escarpments. These are the BLACK HILLS. They are the outlyers of the Sierra Madre, are in the Basin of the Mississippi, and masking the mountain crest, break and graduate its descent. They are three hundred miles in breadth, are perforated across by all the great rivers, and are washed away and tortured into fragments by their channels. They have rocks of porphyritic granite and sandstone, but are for the most part formed of the sulphate of lime, as gypsum or plaster of Paris. Some of them are paved with petrifactions, and others, being composed of light mould, form the suspended matter of the rivers which goes down to make the alluvial bottoms and delta of the Mississippi Basin. They have but little snow or rain, a scattered growth of dwarfed timber, and a picturesque and fantastic scenery. They are an important part of the pastoral region, are clothed in perennial grass, and abound in aboriginal cattle. Perpetual sunshine, fertility, perfect health, pure and abundant water, ever varying scenery, and infinite animal life, will, in time, attract and fix here the densest population.

Over the Black Hills rises the CORDILLERA OF THE SIERRA MADRE. This supreme Cordillera may be defined as the backbone of the world; it is the "divostia aquarum" of the American continent. From the snows of its immense crest and flanks descend the rivers that irrigate either face of the continent out to all the oceans. From it also branch off all the other mountain chains. Where the irrigation from the snows is sufficient, immense forests exist; elsewhere the mountains are naked. The core or basis of the Sierra Madre is red porphyritic granite, from the immense naked masses of which comes the popular sobriquet of "Rocky Mountains." This is the gold producing quartz. The Sierra Madre has precipitous mural flanks which protrude outward as promontories or recede to encase the courses of rivers and valleys. It has peaks, conical in shape and culminating by a sharp apex. To those who view it in the horizon from below, this is its general appearance; but to those who ascend its ragged front and surmount its highest crest, this is found to be a *Mesa* or indefinite table land as level as a water surface. This Sierra Madre has its own characteristics, which are all of the grandest order. I am unable to illustrate it by comparison, because it stands supreme and alone, the standard to which all other mountain masses must be submitted. It is of the original mass of the globe, and has neither lava, nor craters, nor active volcanoes, nor traces of the igneous force within. It is *par excellence* primeval. Scooped out of its main mass are valleys of great size and beauty, which have received from the trappers the name of *Parks*. These occur at regular intervals, alternately upon either flank, and mark the sources of the great rivers. Those which I have seen are the Plain of the South Pass, surrounding the sources of the Rio Verde; the North Park upon the northern Platte or Nebraska River; the Middle Park upon the Rio Grande of the west; the South Park upon the Southern Platte; the Plain of St. Louis upon the Rio del Norte. These remarkable valleys are all secluded within the main dorsal mass of the Cordillera, and are of great size, fertility and beauty. They resemble those reservoirs of the Alpine torrents of Switzerland, Geneva and Constance; out of which issue the rivers Rhone and Rhine, and the Valley of Kashmere, through which the Indus flows, though they contain no lakes. They are the paradise of the aboriginal herds, with which they swarm at all seasons, and are the favorite retreats of the Indians. To define the exact width of the primary Cordillera, and mark the line where it fades into the Black Hills upon the East, and into the plateau of the Table Lands upon the West, is not easy; but it varies from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles, according as it expands into salient promontories, or recedes to give passage to the rivers.

We next descend on to the third division, which is the PLATEAU OF THE TABLE LANDS. This expands onward to the Cordillera of the Snowy Andes. I speak again with great diffidence, but of all the departments into which science has arranged the physical geography of the Globe, this appears to me the most interesting, the most crowded with various and attractive features, and the most certainly destined eventually to contain the most enlightened and powerful empire of the world. At present it is no more known or comprehended *as it is* by the American people than was America itself to the poet Homer, and is to them as much a myth as the continent of Atalanta. Nevertheless it is of such great area as to contain within itself three rivers which rank with the Ganges and Danube in size, and five great ranges of primary mountains. You will see it exactly defined upon the Hydrographic map of 1845, as the immense longitudinal region encased within the Cordilleras and extending from Tehuantepec to the Northern Sea. It would exhaust a large volume to recite in detail the interesting features of this region, all worthy to be known.

The PLATEAU OF THE TABLE LANDS is a succession of *intra-montane* basins, seven in number, and ranging successively from south to north. The solid mass of the Andes debouches out of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and forks immediately into the two Cordilleras. Advancing along the Western Cordillera into the State of Jalisco, a mountain chain issues from its inner flank, and traversing the table lands plunges into the Sierra Madre, in the State of San Luis Potosi. This cuts off to the south the "Basin of the City of Mexico," which is the *first*, the smallest and most southern of the mountain basins. Further north, a second mountain chain crosses from Durango to Coahuila, and cuts off the "Basin of the Balson di Mapimi." This is the *second* mountain basin. The Cordilleras which flank these two and fence them from the sea, have so great an altitude that the ocean vapors never surmount their crests, nor do any clouds pass outward over them. These basins, therefore, have no outward drainage, nor any rivers running to the sea. Stagnant lakes alternately receive the drainage from their surrounding mountains, and yield it to them again by evaporation. This last chain is known as the "Mountain of the Rio Florida;" the former as the "Mountain of Queretaro."

Pursuing still the Western Cordillera through the State of Sinaloa, a third mountain chain, dividing off, traverses the Table Lands due north and plunges into the Sierra Madre between the plain of St. Louis and the Middle Park. This is an immense and remarkable mountain, is thirteen hundred miles in length, and divides asunder the waters of the Del Norte and Colorado. It is the famous *Sierra Mimbres*. The area thus cut off between it and the Mountain of the Rio Florida is drained by the rivers Del Norte, Pecos and Conchos, which, uniting at the base of the Sierra Madre, perforate it by a *cañon*, and escaping into the external maratime region, from the Rio Grande of Texas. This is only the water course which perforates the Sierra Madre between Cape Horn and the Arctic sea. It is here that a profound and distressing error pervades all the existing charts and delineations of our continental geography. These, omitting the great Sierra Madre for six or seven hundred miles of its length, and assigning its name to the Sierra Mimbres, locate the Rio del Norte and its vast basin with the system of Atlantic rivers. Yet the Sierra Mimbres abounds in pedrigals of lava, craters and volcanic phenomena, and the geological altitude, configuration and a thousand palpable characteristic features of the basin of the Del Norte locate them upon the Plateau of the Table Lands. This blunder of transposition is more foolish than to construct a map of Europe and forget the Alps, or to draw for the people a pine tree growing erect in the middle of the ocean, whilst dolphins graze upon a mountain slope! The vast basin of the Del Norte is then the *third* in order of the mountain basins of the Plateau.

The Western Cordillera continues to traverse Sonora, and, passing round the Gulf of California, reappears in sight of the ocean in the State of California. Opposite San Bernardo, another mountain chain branches from its eastern flank, traverses the Table Lands by a northern course, dividing the waters of the Colorado and Great Salt Lake, and plunges into the Sierra Madre between the sources of Green River and Snake River. This is the *fourth* great mountain chain of the Table Lands, is one thousand miles in length, and is the SIERRA WASATCH. Between it and the Sierra Mimbres is included the immense MOUNTAIN BASIN OF THE COLORADO, which is the *fourth* subdivision of the area of the Table Lands. This basin has an immense area, great altitude, an infinite perplexity of mountains, and is redundant in striking and wonderful novelties. The Rio Verde Rio Grande of the West, the Rio San Juan, collect its upper waters, and, uniting against the inner flank of the Cordillera of the Snowy Andes, gorge it diagonally through and through, and escape into the Gulf of California. This sublime gorge is four hundred miles in length, and is known as the "Cañon of the Colorado." It is throughout a narrow mountain chasm, traversing, without interruption, the very bowels of the Andes, having perpendicular mural sides, often many thousand feet in altitude. Other important affluents of the Colorado (the Mohabe, the Little Colorado and the Gila,) force their way into it by an infinite labyrinth of gorges, similarly scooped through the bowels of the mountain mass. These two remarkable basins, then—the Del Norte and Colorado—lie against the Sierra Mimbres, as a back bone. The waters of the first gorge the Sierra Madre to the Gulf of Mexico; those of the second, the Andes, to the Gulf of California; but no gorge unites them through the Sierra Mimbres, which is unperforated. These basins are both longitudinal in shape and position; they overlap one another, and thereby multiply the number and complexity of mountain barriers. Among the physical phenomena of the globe, this "Cañon of the Colorado" is an isolated fact, unique and sublime in interest. These two basins are, *par excellence*, the metalliferous department of the world, and are *infused* throughout with *mountains* of the precious stones, and precious and base metals—of lava, obsidian and marble—of salt, coal, and with rivers of thermal and medicinal waters.

Let me hasten to other subdivisions of equal interest. Near the forty-second degree of latitude the Western Cordillera throws off the *fifth* mountain chain of the Table Lands. This has a serpentine course, mainly east and west, is twelve hundred miles long, and forms the divide between the basin of the Salt Lake and the basin of the Columbia. It joins with the Sierra Wasatch, and immediately at the point of junction, plunges with it into the Sierra Madre. The great basin, containing in one of its depressions the Salt Lake, is the counterpart, on our continent, of the Caspian of Asia. It is, like the first and second basins, encased all around with an unperforated mountain wall, and neither sends nor receives water from any sea. Nearly opposite to Puget's Sound, a sixth chain of mountains, breaking off from the eastern flank of the Western Cordillera, traverses the Table Lands by a due northern course, and sinks into the Sierra Madre, closely enveloping the sources of the Columbia River. This is called the OKANNAGAN MOUNTAINS, and divides the waters of the Columbia from those of FRAZER'S River.

The BASIN OF THE COLOMBIA is the *sixth* in order of the basins of the Table Lands. It is the most admirable of them all. A splendid circular configuration and two primary rivers. Its size, position and configuration relatively to the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean make it the *élite* of them all. It extends all across the Table Lands from rim to rim, as do both its great rivers, the Snake River and the Colombia, which, uniting, gorge the Andes at the Cascades, penetrating through them to the Pacific in 46° 19′. They run from east to west and connect exactly, by convenient and single passes across the Sierra Madre, with the great rivers flowing down to the Atlantic. It partakes of all the cardinal characteristics of the other basins, having, in addition, mighty forests, navigation, a larger share of arable qualities and a superior economy in its topographical surface and position.

Such are the six primary basins and mountain chains which chequer and arrange themselves into the GRAND PLATEAU OF THE TABLE LANDS, as I have seen them and become familiar with them. There is a seventh, the basin of Frazer River, with which I am acquainted only from the reports of others who have reconnoitered it. It has the same general features, though smaller, longitudinal in direction, and narrow.

We may now, then, return to the third elementary division of the mountain formation of North America, namely: THE PLATEAU OF THE TABLE LANDS. We may understand its variety and vastness, yet handle it as a unit. The lowest sedimentary points, which the waters accumulating from the lakes of Mexico, Mappimi, Gusman and Salt Lake, have an average altitude of 6,000 feet above the seas. The whole Plateau has then the elevation of a primary mountain. It is everywhere fertile, being pastoral for the most part, but arable where irrigation is adopted. Every geological formation exists on a Titanic scale, volcanoes, columnar basalt and pedrigals of crystalized lava, porphyritic granite and sandstone, and secondary basins of the sulphate and carbonate of lime. It is universally a rainless region, and nowhere is arable agriculture possible, without artificial irrigation. Pastoral culture is the prominent feature, wherein it rivals the Great Plains. The air is tonic and exhilarating, the atmosphere resplendent with perpetual sunshine by day and with stars by night. The climate is intensely dry, and the temperature variant and delicious. Habitations are not essential in this salubrious and vernal clime; the aborigines dispense with them. During three years that I have passed upon the Plateau, I have rarely slept within a house or beneath any canopy but the sky, infinitely spangled with stars. Upon this Plateau has existed, within our memory, the populous and civilized empire of the Aztecs, and in South America that of the Incas. Timber grows upon the rivers and upon the irrigated mountain flanks. To arrange the arable lands for irrigation is not more costly than our system of fencing, which it supersedes. No portion of the globe can maintain a denser population.

But the *fourth* subdivision of the "Mountain Formation of North America" is the SNOWY CORDILLERA OF THE ANDES. Everybody is familiar from childhood with the South American ANDES. This of ours is the same, unchanged in any characteristic, except an increased and superior grandeur. Let us restore to it its ancient and illustrious *name!* Let us inquire how it has come temporarily to be lost! The ANDES traverse the American Continent in one unbroken and uniform mass from Cape Horn to Behring's Strait. Towards the ocean, to whose indented shore they are parallel and from which they are everywhere visible, they present a precipitous front and immense altitude; they everywhere surmount the line of perpetual snow. Upon this front, which receives the perpetual winds from the ocean and is bathed with its vapors, snows and forests accumulate as upon the Alps. But on their summit of perpetual congelation, these vapors condensed to ice are as solid, as perpetual, as the granite rocks. No vapors pass over to the *inner* region, which is naked of snow, timber or irrigation. Hence has come this distinctive Spanish sobriquet of this sublime sea wall—Cordillera *Nevada* de los Andes, (the *snowy* chain of the Andes,)—to define it specifically from the naked masses within! Thus, since this ancient and familiar ANDES has come to be domesticated in our empire, within the States of California and Oregon, has it been thoughtlessly plundered of its name, defined only by an explosive *snowy*, and incontinently ignored of its supreme, coronated rank in the mountain system of the world.

If then you require from me a description of this *fourth* subdivision of our mountain formation, I bid you to peruse again the fascinating pages of PRESCOTT and his predecessors; the romantic historians of CORTEZ, ALVARADO and PIZARRO; and above all, the oracular inspiration with which the illustrious HUMBOLDT has analyzed the geographical wonders of this Cordillera of the snowy Andes, and tinted them with divine eloquence!

Finally, I am bewildered how to speak of the *fifth* subdivision, which is the MARATIME PACIFIC FRONT. This brings us out to meet the ocean, to blend together the varieties of sea and land, and where, among the assembled climates and countries of the globe, Cornucopia permanently dwells with her ever redundant and overflowing horn of ripening beauty and plenty. This Maritime Pacific Front is the counterpart of yours outside of the Alleghany and upon the Atlantic. It is the tide-water region. Yours has an area of 271,000 square miles, this of 420,000: this is not much broader from the mountains to the sea, but has a greater longitude. In every detail of climate, vegetation, soil, and physical formation, there is between these two seaboards the completest contrast. On the Pacific are blended, beneath the eye, and swept in at one sight, the sublime, castellated masses of the Andes—their bases are set in the emerald verdure of the plain rising gently above the sea level—their middle flanks are clothed with the arborescent grandeur of pine and cedar forests. Naked above and towering into the upper air, their columnar form of structure resembles an edifice designed to inclose the whole globe itself; but from this foundation, and rearing their snow-covered crests another mile into the firmament, shoot up volcanic peaks at intervals of one hundred miles, incasing the throats of the inner world of fire, and coruscated in perpetual snow, beneath coronets of volcanic smoke and flames.

The sublimest of the oceans, majestic rivers more worthy to be deified than the Ganges or Egyptian Nile—the grandest and most elevated of Earth's mountains, superlative forest evergreen, an emerald verdure and exuberant fertility, a mellow and delicious atmosphere imbrued with purple tints reflected from the ocean and the mountains, a soft, vernal temperature the year round; whatsoever can be combined of massive and rugged mountains, picturesque landscape and a verdant face to nature shining under the richest sunlight, a climate soft and serene; whatsoever of all these, blended and enjoyed in combination, will accomplish to give grace, elevation and refinement to the social world, are here united to woo and develop the genius of our country and our people.

In all these natural favors our Western seaboard front is supremely more gifted than the classic shores of the Mediterranean and the Asian seas—for fifty centuries the favorite theme of history, poetry and song. The embellishments which old society and the accumulating contributions of a hundred successive generations add to nature, are not yet there; but these will come, and to us who fan the career of our great country whilst we live, the future which posterity will possess and enjoy is full of the radiance of true glory.

Such is a homespun and laconic detail of a few essential facts necessary to comprehend the "*mountain formation of North America*" and to know where and what it is. I use only dry facts and avoid imagination or ornament. The subject is above their reach and of a higher level. Intelligent and candid judgment must supply the rest and fill up the portrait.

Very respectfully, W. GILPIN.

Who are Anglo-Saxons?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Anglo-Saxonism has become such a very frequent topic in the newspapers, that men begin to inquire what does it mean? The subject is new even in England, where the common people pride in the name of Briton and would not know what you meant if you called them Anglo-Saxons. The French conquerors, erroneously called Normans, repudiate the term Saxon. I am at a loss, therefore, to know the origin or meaning of this new talk, unless it be merely to compliment the Saxe-Gotha royal family of England. There was a small element of German blood introduced along with HENGIST'S filibusters, but there were also Irishmen, Cimbri, Sclaves and other distinct races in the same batch; all of them put together did little more than modify the old Celtic British population in the eastern counties of England. (See Dr. LATHAM'S *Ethnology of the British Islands*.) In last Saturday's issue you publish a letter from "An Englishman," who, in the usual harmless vanity of his nation, persuades himself that the Anglo-Saxon will soon "elbow out" all other races from the face of the civilized earth.

I respectfully ask this Englishman, does he know what he is talking about? Can he tell who were the people called Saxons or Assessans? What was their color, their form, the shape of their heads, their features? Can he prove that the dark-haired men of Kent and Devon and the west of England, the progenitors of Americans, are the same race as the flaxen-haired, squat, broad-headed German? Does he imagine that a boastful letter will extinguish the Spanish, the French, the Celto-Germans, the Belgians, the Welsh, the Scotch and the Irish, whose blood is most extended from Canada to Terra del Fuego? The Englishman assumes that the Anglo-Saxon is a distinct and peculiar race. If so, how am I to know him? What is his color, his cranium, his teeth and jaws, the length of his spine, and the proportion and shape of his legs—the size of his stomach and the nature of his propensities? I patiently await an answer, though extremely curious to know what manner of man this Anglo-Saxon is, who is destined to hustle all others out of creation. This idea, I may say in conclusion, is a worn-out fancy of a poor mad doctor in Edinburg. With every respect I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
AN IRISHMAN.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.

Doctor Fell.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of yesterday, I notice that your Paris correspondent was particularly severe on Dr. FELL, who has so successfully treated cancer in London; he has, probably, been misinformed as regards the statements he made—among them, that the Doctor's treatment requires the patient to undergo six months of pain, and that the remedies were known before to the medical profession. Having been an eye-witness to the great success he has met with, I can state with truth, that the patient is cured in from ten to fifteen days with but little pain, and the remedies are unknown to the profession generally, although the secret will be revealed to a few of his medical friends in this country. By correcting the error of your correspondent, you will do justice to a physician who has relieved many sufferers from a hitherto incurable disease.

TRAVELER.

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER THREE.

CASSEL, Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

"Cassel is the place to learn the poverty of a people from bad government," said a friend, to whom I said this was to be my first stopping place. Of every person with whom it was possible to converse, we have asked, "Is the Elector popular—do you like him?" and from every one we have heard, with a significant shrug of the shoulders, "No—no, indeed, he is hated by his own people, and by all the neighboring princes. The country is impoverished, that he may amass wealth for himself and family." In hereditary succession there seems to be this benefit: A prince who feels that the houses and lands are his, and to be his children's—that the country is to bring honor not only to himself, but to his family—is more anxious to improve and beautify, and render fruitful. "Our Elector cares for nothing," say they, "but himself; he does nothing for the country and people, because at his death they pass out of his family." He purchased his wife of a Prussian officer, who would give her up only for gold—and when the officer made the bargain, he said, "You must purchase your children, for I will have nothing to do with any of them." So he purchased the children, and they have cost him a fortune every year since, by their extravagance. So the beautiful woman was divorced from her husband for the sake of marrying one of little higher rank, and as far as private interest and family happiness is concerned, there seems to be no regret in the matter. "He is a good husband and father, but a bad King," is the universal remark. But had he been permitted to transmit his possessions, he could also have made a good Prince, as it seems to be because the motive has been taken away, rather than from an originally bad heart, that he takes no interest in his people.

A palace which was commenced by one of his predecessors, stands half finished, after an expense of millions of florins, because he will not finish it for others to inhabit. The heir apparent, offered to furnish the money for completing it, but he will not even allow that, and the artisans who would gladly labor, are left unemployed. In all his dominions the people feel more than any other in Germany the cruelty of neglect and the iron hand of oppression. It was from this little province that England obtained 12,000 Hessians to go to America, at an expense of $22,000,000. Their feats at Trenton and other battles during the Revolution are quite familiar to all readers of American history. They did what they could to crush our budding tree of liberty, and now that it has grown and spread abroad its branches, they are flocking in multitudes to rest themselves in its shadows and eat of its fruit.

It was the Elector FREDERICK II. who sold his subjects for gold, and to anybody who could pay it; but with the money he embellished his city with fine buildings, collections of art, plazas, &c., and left in his coffers at his death fifty millions of florins, of which there were only five remaining at the death of his son.

Poor Hesse has been the thoroughfare for all the armies of Great Britain and the Continent during the desolating wars of centuries, and we wonder that a spear of grass should spring up, or a flower bloom in her fields, they have been so long and so ruthlessly trampled. A historian of the "Seven Years' War" in speaking of the devastation, says, "An officer rode through seven villages of Hesse after the peace of 1763, and met only a single man, and he a clergyman;" and adds, that "women were digging and plowing in the fields." Whether this was the cause and the commencement of "women plowing in the fields," we do not know, but we do not pass a field in Germany, now, where they are not. The men are all required for soldiers, and dressed in gay uniforms, are practicing military tactics, or idling away their time in barracks. We have often seen it alluded to as an evidence of oppression and cruelty, that women perform the labor of men. To work in the sun makes them look coarse, but the labor itself is not more exhausting than many kinds which belong exclusively to the house. To wash and iron and cook, day after day, is considered womanly employment, but compared with it, digging and hoeing are trifling affairs.

We have heard it said twenty times, "American ladies do not work. They do nothing but walk and rock, and dress." To a gentleman who asserted this, I said, "And how do German ladies of the same class employ their time? For instance, how much of the household labor is performed by your wife and mother? "Oh, they are very domestic," he says. "But do they cook, and wash, and sweep, and dust?" "Oh, no, we do not wish our wives to do these things." "Well, what is the employment of your wife all day?" He was obliged to confess that she "played the piano, walked and rocked!" And we knew of no American lady who dresses more richly or stylishly. We were sorry to say the truth was, that though a few American ladies in cities live in idleness, or worse than idleness, the majority as yet work themselves into early graves, giving men an opportunity to try the capabilities of some two or three, in the course of their own vigorous lives!

One who had traveled much, and written many books, advised us to pass entirely by all wonders of art, and beauties of architecture, at the same time adding, "but it will be resisting a tremendous temptation if you do." We have begun to realize the temptation, but when we remember how many pages of description we have skipped in the most interesting books of travel, because they concerned things no description could make us comprehend, we keep our resolution that our pen shall not touch them. Those who have seen them, are interested in the most stupid allusions to them, and the same is true of the mountains, valleys, lakes and waterfalls. The painters may attract and rivet the most superficial gaze, but the pen has no such magic-power. The scribbler must confine himself to people, and then people will understand.

We had little hope of being able ourselves to appreciate art, so ignorant were we of its principles, and so little had we seen of its beauties. "But this will come soon enough, you will find," said our friend, and we have already found a new world for thought and enjoyment in the grand but silent studies of the artist. But we will not mar with our pen the beautiful creations of the pencil. Those soft and glowing tints—the ever varying expression of all emotion and passion so marvelously speaking from the dull canvas, only the living eye can understand; yet there is no more painful pleasure than a visit to the picture galleries of the Old World. Their walls are the most vivid records of all the dark deeds of history, of all the terrible deeds of war and carnage, which no man can number. Here we see how fierce tyrants *looked*—the dark repulsive hues of bigotry and superstition, and the relentless desolation of homes and hearts. Then to this is added the impressing power of actually beholding the theatre of so many real dramas; your feet are on the soil enriched by the blood of millions, and there is not a hill or vale or mountain-pass that is not teeming with the legends of centuries, and with historical lore.

If anybody as far off as across the Atlantic ever *got the hang* of German Princes and Principalities, he has a faculty which we do not possess. It was always a perfect jumble and chaos from one end to the other. But on the spot, and especially in the centre, order begins to come out of confusion. We are even taking an interest we should never believed possible in Neufchatel treaties, Sound dues and Ostend manifestoes. But how differently are matters of State discussed in these little octavo sheets from what they are in the daily quartos and folios of England and America. Progress has made great strides even through the dominions of princes, but free discussion is yet to come. "But it is coming," they say. "Even the Crimean war has done something towards emancipating us. Russia and Prussia and Austria learned at Sebastopol that things were no longer invulnerable and infallible. They are coming to their level and the might of the people is being appreciated." The German papers speak freely of the political affairs of other nations, but very little space is devoted to their own. It is not yet 20 years since the King of Prussia banished a poet for two lines which he imagined to be sarcastic, and every year his most learned men are receiving hints that they must keep silent or go into exile. A daily journal here is about a foot square, and devoted to news items of a few lines concerning all other cities but its own.

Cassel was the seat of empire when JEROME BONAPARTE was installed King of Westphalia, and his princely deeds are within the remembrance of many. He was grossly wicked and immoral, they say, but generous and not tyrannical. He scattered money freely, which always pleases the people, who are taxed to supply it. But the palaces he built are turned into soldiers' barracks and hospitals. The old town is quite different from the new town built by the French, but a European town, however new, looks old and strange to us, and we have many times thought, "surely we are entering a livery stable," when at the entrance of the house of one of the "best families." But when you are once within, they are usually as neat as wax. Yet here also our first thought is, how meagre the furniture, so strangely do these bare oaken floors strike us, who never saw a habitation that had not some kind of a carpet. So potent is custom—German families, who conform in America entirely to American habits, in eating and drinking and furnishing their houses, return here to live exactly as their neighbors do. In some things we also should be quite willing to become German, but in the matter of carpets we should certainly venture to be singular.

We have been to tea-parties, and dinner-parties, and balls, and have not yet seen any *Sauer-kraut;* but neither have we seen a single preparation of food resembling anything we have ever seen before, though we are not saying they are less palatable than those to which we have been accustomed. We will not say that all the tea-parties in Germany are the same, nor all the dinner-parties. We find people everywhere living according to their means, which necessarily compels a variety; but all the arrangements are as different from those to which we have been accustomed, as if the same wants were not to be satisfied.

We have never found anything for breakfast but *milch brod*—milk, bread and coffee. At ordinary dinners soup is always the introduction, then follows one or two vegetables, eaten dry, but in some way so moistened as to require a spoon for *dishing;* then if roast meat, or boiled meat, it is eaten alone; afterwards, perhaps, another vegetable, also eaten alone, and lastly, cake or pudding. We—Americans—place the meat and vegetables all upon the table at once, thus making but one course where they have three, with no greater number of articles. It prolongs the meal, and if the company is pleasant, the enjoyment. A *grand dinner-party* we will describe another time. When invited to tea we always find the table ready and the people seated around it, and they sit at the table till they separate for home, eating and drinking very slowly. There are sandwiches of three or four kinds, and *rum at every meal*, but not on a separate plate, to be spread as you eat, sometimes sweet-meats and various kinds of cakes. We have not yet seen a tea-table without the little *bottle of rum*, of which those who like it take a teaspoon full to a cup of tea. If it were *Rhine wine*, we might fancy it good, but our associations with Jamaica rum do not prepare us to think it would be a pleasant addition to our tea, though we tried it once, and found it not in reality disagreeable. In people we do not see anywhere so great a difference—among the educated and cultivated, we find accomplished gentlemen and elegant ladies, the same everywhere. In Germany, what we consider the accomplishment of speaking two or three languages, is universal—people of ordinary education and habits otherwise speak at least French besides their own, and they are compelled to do so, because they are surrounded by all other nations who pass through, and are more likely to carry and make purchases if they can speak, and Frenchmen will not learn German. English is becoming also more common, and is taught in all the schools of the cities.

We have seen a dozen young ladies in Cassel who meet two or three times a week to read SHAKESPEARE and talk with one another, and some of them are very well read in English and American literature. Paris fashions obtain in German cities the same as in America, and ladies are everywhere dressed the same. But the peasantry who live only a few miles from town, and come every day to market, retain their costume; and among the servants, and what are called everywhere the common people, bonnets are entirely discarded. The hair is curled and braided neatly, and a shawl is as great a favorite and as universal as among Indian women. It is a much neater and more becoming costume than the discarded finery with which the domestics of England and America delight to flaunt, hoping thereby to conceal their rank.

We did not discover any marked difference between a German and American ball. The style and material of dress were about the same, and the same varieties of taste were apparent in decorations. But we never saw anywhere else the pretty dance called the *Polonais*, and which is truly one of the prettiest we ever saw, being a continued succession of *wreaths of ladies* and gentlemen, forming and dissolving without ever getting entangled. The supper was decidedly German, consisting entirely of *solids*—meats, salads and wines; and they dance till *daybreak*, without seeming weary. The rule that each gentleman shall dance once with every lady of his acquaintance forbids exclusiveness, and keeps the floor always full, and never before did we see people dance *with all their hearts*.

Cassel is the great manufactory and dépôt of gloves, and the "nicest with two buttons" may be had for 36 cents! Yet the ladies here do not consider them cheap! We marvel every day where the material is obtained for so many, especially when we consider that not only the 15,000 soldiers of this little principality, but the millions of all Europe, parade daily and hourly in "white kids." We should think that not only the skins of all the goats, but of "the cattle on a thousand hills," and all the rats and mice besides, would be called in requisition. A great many hands must be employed in this branch of home industry, but they must also work very cheap.

We have seen to-day an article in the Leipsic *Journal of Science, Literature and Art*, which we hope has, ere this, been copied into American medical journals, and prompted them to learn more than this article can teach them. It is an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. GRAEFF in diseases of the eye, and the consequently wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pain in the left eye, the case of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. GRAEFF found in the centre of the ball a little *worm*, which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight. His office is thronged all day by the poor, praying for relief. One is almost reminded of the miracles of the Son of Man, in reading the cures he makes. We are happy, also, to add that he is rich, and devotes half his income to the relief of the afflicted, asking nothing of those who are not able to pay. His father was a celebrated oculist, and at the age of 29 he has acquired a far more extensive fame, and has still in his youth many thousands to rise up and call him blessed.

A. J.

A Word about Western Emigration and Western Experience.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MOUND CITY, Pulaski, Ill., Monday, June 29, 1857.

"Mushroom" cities are only indigenous in America, and are not, by any means, the least curiosity the country affords. The "emigrant" from the East is *prospecting* for settlement—rides over the prairies and plains, "fetches up" at a solitary cabin, and is told he is in Vesuvius City! He stares; but no stump nor house is in sight—nothing but the wide expanse of the plain and the creek coursing through it. *Vesuvius City!* Perhaps it has been blown up and this is the site it once occupied. Ah, verdant New Yorker, you are not a *fast* man, I perceive. The "city" is just in the process of being *blown* up, and soon will be so inflated that it will take a large sheet to map out its beauties and magnificent dimensions. That plain will be all streets and blocks, peopled by thirty thousand inhabitants; that creek will bear richly laden steamers on its muddy bosom, and railroads will sweep in from the four quarters of the horizon with argosies of promise to Vesuvius! So, at least, he is told by the disinterested host in whose cabin he tarries; and won by the facts, figures and fancies, which the shrewd "proprietor" ever has at command, the emigrant invests and goes home for his family, dreaming on his way of the city that is to inflate his purse to huge dimensions. One hundred other strangers are *taken in* and "entertained" by the host of Vesuvius, and next season sees one hundred and one houses on that lately solitary plain—the "mushroom" city has emerged into life!

This is the history of seven-eighths of the towns and "cities" which now dot the maps of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska. And it is but fair to say seven-eighths of them are grand successes—for the "proprietor," at least, whose fortune is rapidly made by selling land, which cost him one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for ten, twenty, forty, fifty and one hundred dollars per foot front, by one hundred feet in depth. It remains to be seen how the purchasers fare. As it is very true that fools are not *all* dead, these first purchasers are generally successful in getting rid of their interests at advanced rates, and thus success number two is the result. But the fact stares the studious observer steadily in the face, that, in most instances, these places cannot possibly attain to any very considerable growth, for there is not country enough to support them, supposing the land to be divided up into eighty-acre lots, or, as is most generally the case, into farms of one, two and three hundred acres each. Nor are there the resources of manufactories to fall back upon; for it is a fact, which the intelligent observer will not fail to detect, that the great concentration of capital, machinery, enterprise and appliances necessary for successful competition, are now fast centring in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., and only in a very limited degree will the interior and "up-river" town be able to compete with, and live in spite of, the monster enterprises which are now *fully shivering to every demand*, in every branch of trade, agriculture and household life. Hence, when a proprietor descants to the new-comer of the trade and commerce which must centre at *the* city, the allowance of ninety per cent. may be safely made—and purchases should be made accordingly. If the "city," by any good fortune, should reach to a population of ten thousand, the *present* prices of the lots are entirely disproportionate to such success. Twenty, forty, sixty and one hundred dollars per foot—common prices of land in these "cities" of which we are now writing—is too much by fifty per cent.; for, add to this first cost the necessary improvements of opening streets, grading, of building everything *ab initio*, of taxes and interest, and it will be perceived that property in New-York City is cheaper to-day than the *prospective* value of real estate in "Vesuvius City."

It is not our purpose to disparage these enterprises "out West," which are now absorbing so much capital, so much energy, so much talent: but we would prevent misconceptions in the minds of persons proposing to leave old homes, old associations, old occupations, to seek the new upon these Western lands: we would have them go (or rather come—since we write from the West) with their eyes open, and thus incur fewer disappointments for the future. We have met with so many disappointed persons in our travels that we but repeat what has been told us, confirmed, as their statements are, by our own observation. Let us give an instance:

A farmer in New-England, living comfortably by his thirty-acre possession and his trade, that of wagon-maker, thought to better his fortune, and that of his two daughters and son, by emigrating to Iowa. He readily found a purchaser for his snug and really beautiful home, and with three thousand dollars started West. Arrived in Iowa he visited many of these paper towns, and finally made a location in a thriving village, near the geographical centre of the county. Property commanded pretty "steep" prices, but he succeeded in buying out an earlier settler, agreeing to pay one hundred dollars per foot front for the lot, and eight hundred dollars for improvements, consisting of a small one-story frame house, slab shed for horse, well twelve feet deep, and oak-board fence around the premises. He turned the shed into a wagon-shop and commenced work, paying very high prices for every inch of timber which he had to use. Provisions were very high, and, economize as his good wife would, it was found that ten dollars per week were necessary for his household wants. He could not get money for his work. In a word, he could not make ends meet; and, at the end of the year, he sold out for fifteen hundred dollars what had cost him three thousand dollars. His family were dispirited; but there was now no home for them except in "the West," and he was *en route* for Kansas when we left him.

Now, this is *not* a single experience: it is one of hundreds—nay, we believe of thousands, who part with comfortable homes in the New England States, in New-York, in Ohio, to try for quick fortunes in the West. And we think a five years' experience in frontier life, away from good society, from schools, from market, from all that renders living desirable, will make a sad showing against the farm or business a man *may* successfully open in these new States. Taking into consideration the privations a family must necessarily suffer—the absence from friends and familiar society, the want of good schools and good preaching on the Sabb

than the scheme of an intermeddling, avaricious people, it merits no attention. But the supply of labor for our agriculture is a serious subject. To enlarge our resources, to elevate our position among the nations of the earth, and, if it shall be necessary to perpetuate the Federal Union, to maintain our political equality with the North, we must trust to our agriculture. That is our strength and our defence, and how we shall maintain it is a question which every statesman and every citizen should feel himself called upon to answer. It is hardly necessary to premise that our agriculture exists only by the strength of our institutions of domestic Slavery. With this fact in view, there can be no possible means of sustaining agriculture but by the strengthening of that institution; to do that, it appears that the Slave-trade must be reopened.

The TIMES disposes of our "social, industrial, and moral advantages" in a very summary manner. It charges the institution of Slavery with their unfortunate condition—through whose "dispersing necessity" they hold but a precarious tenure of existence. It is not necessary to enter into a refutation of the TIMES' hasty statement, and to draw a contrast between the respective social, industrial, and moral advantages of the North and South. That duty has been often and faithfully performed. But we may say, that if our social advantages are less, we prize them as highly as the people of the North do their own—and in a people's contentment with their own institutions lies the most trustworthy test of their value; that if our industrial advantages are fewer, we have taken it upon ourselves to afford material for Northern industry, and thus give employment to countless numbers, who, in idleness, would swell the masses which now fill the prisons of the North; and that if our moral advantages are less than those of our neighbors, we are simple enough to prefer the instructions of our religious teachers to the harangues of clerical politicians, and to employ our little means in the amelioration of those about us, rather than in interference with the business of others, who are so anxious to do us a like favor.

Farming in Otsego and Herkimer Counties.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Friday, July 3, 1857.

Of all seasons of the year to see the country in its glory, commend me to the month before midsummer, when the meadows are covered with the blossoming grasses, with the buttercups and lilies, when the grain fields are still waving with their nodding plumes, and the air is vocal with the song of birds, amid the care of their callow young. It was just at this time that I left the rails at Herkimer for these Springs, by the old-fashioned mode of traveling—the stage coach. The ride was but thirteen miles, and yet the team was four hours upon the road, so rough and muddy was the traveling. The complaint of superabundant moisture prevails everywhere, and from a rain gauge kept at Albany by Professor DEWEY, it seems to be well founded that more than twice the quantity of rain fell in May and June, 1857, than fell in the same months last year.

These counties lie in the midst of the great dairy region of New-York, and one could see, at a glance, the secret of its wide-spread fame. Herkimer and Mohawk are flourishing villages upon the German flats, near the head waters of the Mohawk River, and one can hardly find finer land in the State. These flats, for many miles in extent, are covered with a heavy burden of grass. As you leave the Valley of the Mohawk you ascend hill after hill for a distance of eight miles, passing through Columbia, the southern town in Herkimer County. This is an excellent dairy township, and, with the exception of a few hop-growers, the farmers are occupied in the production of butter and cheese. Both these articles have declined in price since last year, and many farmers are selling the same quality of cheese for eight and nine cents for which they received eleven and twelve last Summer. The pastures are luxuriant in all this region, and the white clover is uncommonly abundant.

The scenery of Otsego County resembles Berkshire County, Massachusetts, only that the hills here are more softly rounded, and destitute of the bouldere which are so common in New-England. One finds here no such contrast between the quality of the soil upon the hills and in the valleys, as prevails in the East. Here the land is nearly as good upon the hills as in the river bottoms, and I have seen white clover pastures, and contented herds grazing upon the highest summits. For twenty miles south of Herkimer the farms are said to be just as good as they are in the Mohawk Valley. A finer grazing country I never saw. "The cattle on a thousand hills," are a reality here, and such cattle, so fat, so large and sleek, never stood upon the hills of Palestine. Clear running streams, fed by springs, come down from the hill sides at short intervals, so that all the pastures are well watered.

In Otsego County hops are made a specialty, and no sight is more common than a hop-yard of three-four, or five acres in extent, some of the farmers cultivate a dozen or more acres. The high price of this article until the last two years, has stimulated the cultivation so as to very seriously affect the production of butter and cheese. From 800 to 2,000 pounds are produced upon an acre of good land, and when hops sold for forty to fifty cents a pound, the profit was very large, much larger than from anything else in a region so remote from the large markets. They are pressed into solid bales, weighing two hundred pounds and upwards, and are thus sent to market. About twenty-five hundred acres of land are occupied with this crop and the product is over two millions of pounds.

It is, however, generally admitted, that while it enriches the farmer, it impoverishes the farm. The strong temptation is to put all the manure upon the hop-field, to crowd off the cattle and sheep, and to make less and less manure every year.

This, however, is not a necessary result. The more intelligent farmers see that it will not do to rely upon one crop and to give up the dairy, to which this region is so admirably adapted. The dairy requires a full stock of cows to make manure, and furnishes a large supply of feed for the pigs, which is another resource for manure. I called to-day upon a farmer who has ten acres in hops, and yet keeps over fifty head of cattle. He makes daily a cheese of eighty pounds in weight, and his cheese and milk-room for the manufacture and curing of the cheese was admirable for its convenience and neatness.

Wheat, both the Spring and Winter varieties, are still cultivated here, though hardly enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The orchards look in good condition, and there is promise of an abundant crop of apples. The primitive forest is still standing here in many places, and wood is abundant in the villages at $2 50 and $3 a cord. Good farms sell from $45 to $60 an acre; and yet the emigration from this county is heavy, and its best men are pushing off to Iowa, to Minnesota and Kansas. The population of the farming districts has hardly increased for the last twenty years. C.

The Crops at the West.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LYONS, Iowa, Tuesday, June 30, 1857.

I have been making a tour in Illinois and Iowa, and having carefully observed the state of the crops in the parts I have visited, thought a communication in relation to them might be of interest to many of your readers, more especially as the prosperity of the country is in a very great degree dependent upon the productions of the earth. In Northern Illinois, corn and wheat do not look so well as in other places in the same State and in Iowa. The corn, to a great extent, rotted in the ground, owing to the abundance of rain which has visited that section, and farmers were generally obliged to plant over again. Much of the Winter wheat was also seriously injured, and the yield from that will be small.

Spring wheat looks well, however, and it is thought that the crop here will be an average one. If the farmers have a succession of warm weather for the next few weeks, and everything else is favorable, the corn may yet succeed better than is expected at present.

In the north part of Iowa the crops are about the same as those of Northern Illinois, though in some sections they are very much better.

Dubuque, Iowa, is growing rapidly, and will no doubt be a large city, especially as the progress of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad will continue to throw open a larger extent of country to market. More capital is needed for the erection of buildings which would pay an excellent per centage on the amount invested, as it is almost impossible to obtain either dwelling houses or stores for love or money.

In Southern Illinois the wheat everywhere looks beautifully, and it is expected the yield will be large. Indeed, in some districts, the harvest has already commenced, and the papers chronicle the sale, in St. Louis, of a lot of new wheat at $2 10. The corn, also, is much backward as compared with other seasons, and will require a crop above the average, there having been more rain here than at the North. In Iowa, West of this place, I never saw Spring wheat look better, and the corn crop, though also retarded by the rains, will be a good one if the weather continues as fine as it has been the last week. Yours, C. S.

Hay Caps.

The hay harvest is fairly begun, and there is no time to be lost in procuring these indispensable articles. Any man who cuts ten tons of hay should have a lot of these extemporaneous shelters. Coarse cotton sheeting, a yard and a half or two yards wide, will answer a good purpose. Cut them square and fit with loops of short twine at the corners, and four plugs or sticks a foot long to fasten them on to the hay cocks, in case of a shower or storm. Then there is no hurrying and over-exertion to get a load of hay into barn before the shower overtakes you.

LAW INTELLIGENCE,

Judge Russell Before the Grand Jury—He Charges that Body in an Original Manner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Shortly after the opening of the Court yesterday, the following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

MARCELLUS ELLS, Foreman.

Benjamin Archer,	Geo. R. Andrews,	Michael Crystal,
Andrew Dimock,	Jno. R. Lawrence,	Theo. A. Meyer,
John W. Miller,	Wm. F. Mott, Jr.,	John D Secor,
F. E. Townsend,	Jno Buckley, Jr.,	Benj. T. Babbitt,
Paul A. Curtis,	Francis Leland,	George A. Platt,
	Henry S. Terbell,	

The Sergeant of the Court then enforced silence. When a falling pin would have made an echo, Judge RUSSELL delivered himself of the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The institution of the Grand Jury is one of the most ancient and at the same time valued features in the administration of criminal justice. Traces of this institution are to be found in England as early as the tenth century, and it appears to have existed then in a matured and perfected state, warranting the belief that even before that period it must have formed a responsible and highly esteemed element in the criminal jurisprudence of that country. From the earliest organization it seems to have been invested with the attribute and character of mercy, and to have had for its principal object the security of the subject against unfounded, malicious and oppressive accusations. It may not have, as we are forced to admit it has not, uniformly answered this end; nevertheless, such was its cardinal design. Its members have been selected in different modes, at different times; but, according to a distinguished legal writer, they have usually been gentlemen of the best figure in the country, manifestly that they might be the better fitted for the discharge of their sacred trust. Among other institutions borrowed by us from the mother country, this one has been taken into our judicial structure; and, as though the sense of its value could not be too strongly inculcated, or its benefits could not be assured in too solemn a manner, it is expressly recognized and continued by both the Constitution of the United States and our own State Constitution. In this latter instrument, which embodies the provision of the power, it is declared (Art. I, sec 6) "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia, when in actual service; and the land and naval forces, in time of war, or which this State may keep, with the consent of Congress, in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature, unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury." This provision speaks of the Grand Jury as a body previously familiar to us, and whenever it becomes necessary to understand fully its nature—the principles upon which it was founded or organized—its relations, accountability, powers and duties—reference must be had to the law of the mother country, as changed and modified by our own express enactments or judicial decisions. The present occasion does not admit or require the consideration of so vast a subject; and the Court will, therefore, content itself with such suggestions as are proper or requisite to enlighten you upon, or as to the character of, and the mode of performing your duty. It may be safely said that the oath by which you have just severally bound yourselves contains a more complete compendium of all that a Grand Jury should know, in order to a redemption of that solemn obligation, than could be again compressed within the same compass of language. It is that you will diligently inquire and true presentments make of all such matters and things as shall be given to you in charge. The State's counsel, your fellows, and your own you will keep secret; that you will present no one for envy, hatred or malice; neither will you leave any one unrepresented for fear, favor, affection, hope of reward or gain, but will present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding. With such a specification of your powers, and motives that are to actuate you, and the principles you should keep in view, it would be difficult not to form an idea of what is devolved upon and demanded from you. In respect to jurisdiction, territorially speaking, your inquiries into the commission of crime are confined to this County. By the division of our State into counties, each county is charged with the enforcement within its own limits of those laws which have been enacted for the preservation and protection of human life, liberty and property. Exceptions to this rule have been created by positive statutes; for instance, it has been declared in relation to offences committed in this State on board of any vessel navigating a river, lake or canal, that an indictment may be found in any county through which, or any part of which, such vessel shall be navigated in the course of the same voyage or trip, or in the county where such voyage or trip shall terminate, in the same manner and with the same effect as in the county where the offence was committed. So where an offence shall be committed on the boundary of two counties, or within five hundred yards of such boundary, an indictment may be found in either of such counties, so where any mortal wound shall be given, or any poison shall be administered, or any other means shall be employed in one county by which a human being shall be killed who shall die thereof in another county, an indictment for such an offence may be found in the county where such death happened. Other exceptions could be referred to. Suffice it to say that as often as such cases may present themselves the Court or the District-Attorney will fully instruct you upon your powers and duties in reference to them. It has been doubted by some lawyers of great experience and learning whether Grand Juries under our statutes are now possessed of a power which confessedly once belonged to them—that of originating complaints themselves. Notwithstanding much can be and has been said against the exercise of such a power by Grand Juries, this Court has uniformly sustained their right to it, and I shall therefore instruct you that you have that right or power. The objection to it has been put mainly upon the ground that, considering the vagueness or indefiniteness with which, as a general rule, indictments are drawn, if an accused party has no other notification of what he is charged with than is contained in the indictment until he comes to trial, he may be surprised by the case which the prosecution shall then establish against him in the evidence, and so deprived of a defence, wholly or partially, where if he had known earlier what he had to defend himself against, he could have made out a complete and successful one. This view has been supposed to derive support and strength from the fact that the statutes regulating Grand Juries form part of a system, which provides for a complaint to and the arrest of the accused party upon the warrant of a magistrate, and it has been thought that a Grand Jury has in this way been constituted an additional security or barrier against the unjust trial of a party after a magistrate shall have held him to answer at the proper Court. All that the Court can do is to urge upon you great caution in the exercise of this power, and to adhere strictly to the rule which the present District-Attorney has invariably practiced upon, namely, to entertain no complaints in the first instance, unless where the party sought to be indicted resides out of the State, and has to be brought within its jurisdiction upon the requisition of the Governor, or where to prevent the statute of limitations attaching in favor of an accused party residing within the State, it is necessary to find an indictment. As to all offences, saving murder, charged upon an inhabitant or resident of the State, the law requires indictments to be found and filed in the proper courts within three years after the commission of the offence. As to murder, on account of its heinousness, the law fixes no limitation, and an indictment can be found at any time after the death of the person killed. Beyond the two instances named, unless in cases of great public emergency involving the health, happiness, comfort, peace, welfare, implicating in their consequences, as it were, the whole community—not by fiction, as all crimes are said to affect the public, but in reality—to would be well if the Grand Jury, unless the circumstances are very clear, to receive no accusation not sent to them by a magistrate. The greatest responsibility resting upon you is that of passing upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of evidence in deciding the question as to whether an indictment shall be found or not. The test usually stated to Grand Juries in resolving for or against an indictment is this: whether the case for the prosecution is so made out as that if sitting as the trying, instead of the indicting body, without any explanation or defence of any kind from the accused, or anything further appearing, they would feel justified in rendering a conviction against him. The same distinguished writer to whom I have already referred, has said that "a Grand Jury ought to be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment so far as their evidence goes; a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes." As the Grand Jury are required to be instructed in the articles of their inquiry, by a charge from the Court, before entering upon their duties, the Court instructs you that this is the standard by which, in this particular, you should determine the propriety of your official conduct." You are not, like a Petit Jury, to investigate both sides of a case; you have to simply yield obedience to this instruction at the expense of truth and justice. On the one hand, you are to inquire into the necessity for trial; on the other, you are not to accuse unjustly. You must take care, while you are prompted by no malice or improper influences yourselves, that others do not use you, unwittingly, as the means or instruments of their malice or revenge. Whenever a charge is presented to you, which concerns individuals rather than the public, which is productive of injury to the former rather than the latter, and which strikes you as found bad rather in a desire to serve private than public wrong, you should scrutinize it closely, look into the motives for it, examine the witnesses with unusual particularity, and satisfy yourselves, with more than ordinary care and caution, that you are called upon to make a presentment. By statute you have a right to the assistance of the District-Attorney in interrogating witnesses in your presence, and to his advice upon any legal matter; and he is bound to issue subpœnas and other legal process to secure the attendance of witnesses before you. This officer is also permitted, at all times, to appear before you on his own request, to give information relative to any matter cognizable by you; but neither he nor any other person can be present during the exoression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. You have the undoubted right, too, to appeal to the Court for any instructions which may be necessary from time to time, as you proceed with your labors. To insure fearlessness on your part, in relation to the responsible trust committed to you—that of ferreting out and prosecuting all crimes perpetrated in this County—without fear of or favor to any one, whatever or whomsoever it may strike, whether those you have never seen, or those with whom you have been associated in the daily walks of life, the law makes your deliberations secret. You may be obliged by any Court to testify whether the testimony of a witness examined before you was consistent with or different from the evidence given by such witness before the Court, and to disclose the testimony of a witness examined before you by any person, upon a complaint against such person for perjury, or upon his trial for that offence; but in no case can you be obliged or allowed to testify or declare, in what manner you may have voted on any question before you, or what opinions were expressed by any of you in relation to any such question. You are thus strictly an accusing body; you have to deal with the case for the prosecution only; to pronounce upon its sufficiency with a view to trial. You are entitled to the aid of this Court and the District Attorney in discharging your onerous duties. You are not accountable to any one, your action is secret, and mercy is or should be the great characteristic of your body. By an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1855, (laws of 1855, p. 614 sec. 5,) it was provided that the Court of Special Sessions, in this City and County, should have power to hear, determine, and punish, according to law, all complaints for misdemeanors, and should possess conclusive jurisdiction thereof; unless it should order any such complaints to be sent to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace; and unless the accused, when arrested and brought before the committing magistrate, should elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions; and it was made by that act the duty of the magistrate, upon the arrest, to inform the accused of the provisions of that section. I have had my attention drawn to this provision recently, and have examined it with very great care, and must confess that it presents very serious difficulties to my mind, rather leading it to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional. If this provision means anything it means that all complaints for misdemeanor must originate in the police office; for the jurisdiction of the Special Sessions is made to depend upon the omission of the accused, while under arrest before the magistrate, to elect to be tried at the General Sessions; and even after the Special Sessions has acquired jurisdiction in this way, it may decline in favor of the General Sessions by ordering the complaint there. In this City and County the Court of Special Sessions neither acts with a Grand nor a Petit Jury; and taking exclusive cognizance of all misdemeanors, it puts the accused upon trial without an indictment, and without a trial by his peers, the Court (being made, under the provisions of the Charter of April 14, 1857, composed of two Police Justices,) being the judges of the law and the fact. We have already seen that the fundamental law of our General and State Government provides that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in certain specified cases) unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. As many misdemeanors involve moral turpitude, and are infamous in their character, as to all such a trial by the Court of Special Sessions, being without a presentment or indictment, would be plainly unwarranted by this provision of the fundamental law. It is also declared in the same law that "trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law." Does not this take away from the Legislature the right to legislate upon the subject of jury trial at all, so far as to do away with it, with or without the consent of the parties affected, unless in civil cases, as distinctly specified. Parties cannot consent it away unless in civil cases. The institution shall remain inviolate—the consent of the accused cannot confer jurisdiction against the expressed will of the Constitution. Before this Act of 1855, and before the adoption of our present State Constitution, the Court of Special Sessions in this City and County had jurisdiction of petit larceny, and assault and battery not committed riotously, where the accused, when first arrested and taken before the magistrate, demanded trial before it, or where in those cases he had been committed to prison for twenty-four hours for want of bail to answer at the next Court of General Sessions. Notwithstanding this, at the time of pronouncing sentence in the Special Sessions, the accused, if he had not demanded trial in that Court, could annul the conviction by appealing on the spot to the Court of General Sessions, which latter Court proceeded by indictment, and as though the Special Sessions had never had jurisdiction. The act of 1855 not only extends the jurisdiction of the Special Sessions to all cases of misdemeanor, but it gives that Court a coercive or compulsory jurisdiction over the accused in those cases, not upon his demanding to be tried in that Court, but upon his not electing to be tried in another Court—the General Sessions. If this act permits an accused party to consent to be tried without an indictment—if it interferes with trial by jury, even with his consent, which the fundamental law intended and has said that in criminal cases it should remain inviolate forever under any pretence—it is difficult to see how it can be upheld. Under my present convictions, which may be somewhat different from those I have previously expressed, I scarcely believe that this act interferes with the previous rights of this Court and its Grand Jury, in relation to misdemeanors, and if the Grand Jury can originate complaints for felony, I do not see why they cannot originate them for misdemeanors. I had occasion at the last May term of this Court, to congratulate the Grand Jury upon the decrease of crime in our City, and also to vindicate our police force from the charge of inefficiency which has been of late so frequently brought against it—it is to be feared not, in every instance, from a sense of truth. I have seen no reason since to alter the views I then expressed, although I regret that there should be any difference of opinion between my associate in the Court and myself, in relation to this matter—one thing is certain—if the community are living in the lawless state represented—if ruffianism rules in our City—if the desperado defies the law—if the peaceable citizen is abridged of his rights—if human life liberty and property are not secure—if the felon no longer courts his congenial element, darkness, but comes out into the open day, to commit his crime—if all around us is the hotbed of vice—if this great metropolis has become another Sodom or Gomorreh—if our elections have been changed into mere expressions of the will of those who rule by physical might or violence—if the law-loving and the law-abiding elector has no longer any voice in them—if those who should be the conservators of public order and public morality are now found linked with the offenders against both—if the arm of the criminal law has been palsied, its warrants or mandates treated as waste paper or unmeaning words—if in every direction we behold the departments of government overturned, disorder jubilant and anarchy firmly seated upon its throne, this Court, with its Judges, Grand Juries, and prosecuting officers, must come in for and bear its share or proportion of the blame—so far as those who are connected with inferior tribunals are concerned these things may be so—although I know of nothing warranting me in charging them with a neglect of or indifference to their duty—but in this Court, and with its powers and offices, if these things are so, we must be guilty of the most reprehensible supineness in not discovering them; or else we know of them, wink at them, tolerate them, and so do not discharge our obligations to the community. Knowing its untruth I could not consent to acquiesce in such a slander upon the Court or any one connected with it. At the last term at which I presided over this Court, one of the parties charged with rioting and violence at the last election in our City was brought to trial. He had been elected one of the officers of our City Government, and the public had been much excited about his trial on test as well as other accounts. All the testimony the prosecution could adduce was brought forward; the District-Attorney managed the trial with his usual fairness and ability; the defendant proved by the most reliable evidence that he was not present at the time of the alleged occurrence; that he had no part in it in any way; the very prosecutor himself could not swear positively he had; and the jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of acquittal. Another party charged in the same indictment was then placed upon trial. The evidence left it very doubtful whether any violence had been used—whether his act was more than a mere assault without battery. The Jury convicted of a single misdemeanor, and the Court imposed a severe fine, simply because of the occurrence having taken place on election day; so light did the case strike the Court as being, that lapsing at another time a nominal punishment would have been all that would have been inflicted. These instances are mentioned to show you that much of what is said in relation to the state of society in our City, and which has the effect of over-heating the public mind, as well as of placing us in an abominable light before other communities, is without a shadow of foundation; but that it leads to putting upon this Court, to the delay and prejudice of graver duties, a large amount of business, so frivolous as to be almost beneath its dignity, and which could as well, and better, be disposed of by another and an inferior tribunal. In relation to the distractions in our police force, which have existed for some time past, the anomalous exhibition of two systems being in operation at one and the same time, and the alarming consequences said to have been produced to the public tranquility thereby, it is proper I should address a few words to you. By an act of our Legislature, passed May 7, 1854, (Laws 1844, p. 469,) a system of police was created for this City, which, in its main features, was directed to take effect as soon as the Mayor and Common Council of our City should, by an ordinance for that purpose, adopt it. Accordingly this ordinance was directed to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and also in the office of the County Clerk ten days before the act should take effect. It was expressly provided that nothing in the act should be construed as requiring the Common Council to accept it. The act was adopted in the mode designated, and from that time, with various changes and amendments in and of its details made, as occasion demanded or expediency suggested, remained in active and successful operation until it was claimed to have been superseded by a law passed by the Legislature, April 15, 1857, creating "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York." This was done by forming the counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond into a police district, under the control of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, with the powers and duties enjoined by that law. Owing to the peculiar manner in which that law was passed, the Mayor and Common Council of our City, not having been consulted or advised with in relation to it—their wishes seemingly not having been at all cared for—owing, also, to the unusual action of the Legislature in blending a number of counties together for purposes properly matters of local concern; and the result which inevitably followed from the act of centralizing power and patronage, when our State Constitution was believed to indicate the opposite intention on the part of its framers—the Mayor took the judgment of a number of our most eminent lawyers, and was advised by them, after full examination and reflection, that the law was in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and so void. At this time, the Police of the City derived their appointment from a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. It was supposed that the Commissioners under the new law, when they discovered that a majority of the former Commissioners (the Mayor and City Judge) believed that the law was unconstitutional, and did not repeal the one under which they acted—and that their belief was founded upon the advice of reliable counsel—would have refrained from any attempt to carry out the new law fully—would have allowed the old system to remain for the time being—and would have united with the former Commissioners in obtaining at as early a day as possible (which the sequel has shown would only have been a few weeks off) the decision of the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in our State, upon the question at issue. This course they did not think fit to pursue; on the contrary, they went on and have gone on organizing fully under, and and carrying out, so far as they could, the different provisions of the new law. All this time, the controversy between them and the majority of the former Commissioners upon the question at issue passing through the various courts. It will be readily seen that what was to be, or would be the final decision of the Court of Appeals upon this question (no matter how intermediate tribunals might decide) was as much in doubt to the new as to the old Commissioners—and should the new law be ultimately repudiated by that Court, it was felt on the part of the latter that they had in the meanwhile a duty of some kind to perform to the public—a little delay could not possibly prejudice the new Commissioners, nor impair their powers, or the obligation of the law they represented. Whereas, if the old Commissioners absolutely suspended their action, allowed the old police force to become disbanded, and the new to be organized, and take possession in their stead, and thus completely supersede them—in view of the new law being adjudged to be unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, it became a subject of serious consideration what effect that might or would have upon the consequences of such a judgment in reviving or reanimating the old Commissioners, and reinvesting them with the right to appoint an entirely new, in place of the former disbanded police force. It was in this state of perplexity, and impelled by a sense of duty growing out of it, that the majority of the old Commissioners took the course they did. They felt that the right to maintain a local police was one of the corporate rights of our City; that the Corporation of the City had accepted it on the terms the State had proposed, and that if the Charter of the City was worth anything under the guarantee of the Constitution, the Legislature could not destroy or demolish it, arbitrarily or capriciously. They considered that their own powers were held in trust; that they were bound to defend them against, and not to surrender them or suspend them in deferring to what they believed to be and were reliably advised was a void law. They kept up the organization under the old law, so as to be ready to perform its functions should the new law, with its repeal of the old, be found to be unconstitutional by the court of last resort. There was nothing revolutionary in this; for, in the language of one of the present Judges of this Court, "If an act of the Legislature is contrary to any provisions of the Constitution it cannot possess the force of law." It is not void from the time it is judicially declared so; it is void from the beginning; it cannot possess the force of law; and no public officer is bound to obey it. Probably the only difficulty (if there is any) is in answering the question as to who shall judge of the obligation or binding force of a law in the first instance. As to public officers of every description, those who are sworn to enforce and administer the laws—to cause them to be executed—there ought to be no difficulty. No public officer ought to be expected or required to execute a public law as to the constitutionality of which there is a fair reasonable doubt, and as to the unconstitutionality of which he is so firmly satisfied himself as to believe its enforcement not would conflict with or violate his official oath—shall he execute a law which he honestly believes is not a law—which he is convinced he has no right to execute? or shall he suffer one to go unexecuted or unenforced because an officer claiming to exist under another and a questionable law thinks he has no right to enforce it? Who is to judge between the two? As a Judge of this Court, it is my province and duty to decide upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of every statute submitted to me in that capacity. Should I err, my decision can be reviewed by the appellate tribunals. That this right appertains to me in my judicial character, sitting in the exercise of my judicial powers, no one will deny. It is true the new police law did not come before me as a Court, but it came before me as one of the former Commissioners of Police, and the question I had to answer, in the presence of my conscience and under my oath of office, was whether, when I was perfectly convinced that it violated the Constitution of our State, and was accordingly inoperative, I should surrender, in obedience to its mandates, one of the most important franchises or rights appertaining to our City Government. For the purpose of presenting the question of the constitutionality of the new Police law to a competent court, had not the former Commissioners a right—nay, were they not bound by their relations of duty to the community to judge of or determine, with a view to their official conduct, whether the law which created them still existed or not? Why should they yield to the new Commissioners more than the new to them? Is it true, as a principle, that the law last issuing from the Legislature argues itself to be the law—the only valid law? Are there no constitutional tests by which it is to be tried? No constitutional ordeal through which it is to be passed? There are two principles which enter deep into our form of government? One is that all that emanates from the Legislature in the name of law is not necessarily law; otherwise the Legislature, instead of being an agent or component part of, would be the whole government. The other is, that an honest mistake or an innocent misjudgment on the part of a public officer, as to the scope or extent of his duty, is no crime. He must necessarily wield a large discretion, and yet, if every error into which it may betray him, no matter how correct his intentions may have been, were to be made the basis of criminal responsibility, what would become of the fearlessness of our public servants? A most important qualification and essential element in their official character? Where a statute is in doubt, and there are no judicial decision upon it to direct, and the public interests are involved, and the course to be pursued has to be resolved upon at once, there begins the greatest responsibility of a public servant; he has to assume it, but not, if mistaken, at the risk of criminal judgment. The civil liabilities he incurs form an entirely distinct consideration. Many precedents could be cited to sustain these views. It is not denied, however, that the action of the Legislature is not to be lightly received, and that as a general thing it is presumed to be and to be deferred to as valid and binding. The law supposes that a legislative enactment is constitutional until its unconstitutionality is apparent, and it has been properly said, "that it should not be adjudged (meaning by a court) to be unconstitutional, unless it is manifestly and unequivocally in conflict with the constitution." As between individuals, it would not do for them to yield or refuse obedience to the laws, according as they had decided in their own minds whether they were valid, or not, nor in the great mass of cases where the public interests are affected would such a thing be proper. But when to acquiesce in a questionable law, involving the dissolution or death of an entire department of Government, possibly beyond the power of reanimation, should that law be rejected or discarded by the tribunal that is to pass definitively upon its validity—it is contended that opposition to such a law, if it is only defensible as an exception, is a very necessary exception to the general rule. The new law having now been sustained by the Court of Appeals, nothing remains but to obey it. To this judgment, as a public officer and a citizen I readily submit myself. It is proper before closing to advert to a matter which is very frequently brought to the ears of the Court by rumor, and into the truth of which it is right the Grand Jury should inquire. I allude to the abuses that prevail when criminals or parties accused of crime are first arrested and committed to prison, in forcing upon them of counsel, who in many instances are not the counsel of their choice or selection, and who frequently are very unfit for the responsibilities they assume and the defences they undertake to manage. There can be no doubt but what agreements exist between persons connected in subordinate capacity with the administration of criminal justice and certain counsel, whereby in consideration of the forced employment of the latter as counsel in behalf of prisoners extortions of the grossest character are practiced, and the proceeds divided between the parties to the agreement. Some conception of the incompatibility of such relations with the dignity of the legal profession may be formed when it is considered that at one time it was held that a counselor could not maintain an action at law to recover his fees, and that whatever he did receive was a mere gratuity, which he could not demand without doing wrong to his reputation. The system seems to be carried on mainly by persons in some official position, bringing them into close contact with the parties in custody, and who by various arts, as well as by calumniating and villifying respectable members of the bar, and representing to the deluded prisoners that those who neither command weight nor respect with the Courts are the only ones who can serve them successfully or relieve them from their difficulty, succeed in winning their confidence and credulity. The favorite counsel being introduced, the prisoner is stripped by assignment or otherwise of all his property and effects—and if not abandoned to his fate, might as well be—for even where defences manifestly exist and might with little trouble be established, it is evident he has been sacrificed to the ignorance and neglect of his ill-chosen counsel. This system, with its concomitant evils, should be broken up by the action of your body. It would be well to look especially into this business of assignments, for though the property which forms the subject of the particular charge against the criminal may not be thus assigned, there can be little doubt but that property acquired by other crimes, and which those who receive must morally know was feloniously acquired, is thus transferred from the possession of the felon, and so forever placed beyond the recovery of the real owners. Property received from a notorious felon, either with an actual or inevitable knowledge that it was or must have been stolen, by an assigned counsel as well as by another, with the intention of appropriating it or converting it against the real owner, amounts to a felonious receiving in the eye of the law. The right to an appearance and defence by counsel, in criminal cases, is expressly secured by the Constitution of this State. It is an important right; but it is virtually withheld from those who are unfortunate enough to be unable to find bail, or for whom bail is refused if, by the system alluded to, they are literally compelled to commit themselves to incompetent, inefficient, and disreputable legal practitioners. The overthrow of such a system would be the eradication of a great evil, and, in its results, would tend to elevate the character of the bar of this Court. At this season of the year it is the especial duty of your body, as far as may be in your power, to protect the public health, and any violations of the laws enacted for its preservation, presented for your action, should receive your earliest attention, to the end that they may be promptly acted upon by this Court. There are several statutes to which the Court, at each term is expressly required to call the attention of the Grand Jury. The statute against usury, by which the taking of more than seven per cent. for the loan or forbearance of money is declared to be a misdemeanor; the statute against extortion, which makes it a misdemeanor for public officers to take or receive any other or greater fee or reward for official services unless actually rendered, except in the case of prospective fees as specified in the statutes, and except that the prohibition of the statute does not extend to preventing a public officer from demanding his fee or compensation previous to rendering the service, so long as the service is afterwards rendered or performed by him; also the statutes against lotteries, by which it is declared that every "lottery, game or device of chance in the nature of a lottery, shall be deemed unlawful and a common and public nuisance," and as such punishable by fine and imprisonment. The election law, also, which provides, among other things, "that any person who shall, by bribery, menace or other corrupt means, attempt to influence any elector in giving his vote or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage," shall be punished by fine and imprisonment; also to a law recently enacted, entitled "an act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." The only provision of this law to which it is now necessary to call your attention, is that which requires you to inquire into complaints against persons charged with adulterating imported or other intoxicating liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures, or selling the same, or knowingly importing or selling liquors or wines adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures, which acts are declared to be misdemeanors, punished by fine and imprisonment. Not more than twenty three nor less than sixteen persons can be sworn upon the Grand Jury; no indictment can be found without the concurrence of at least twelve Grand Jurors, and when so found your foreman shall certify under his hand that it is a true bill; no indictments found against persons for felony who are not in actual confinement, shall be open to the inspection of any person except the District-Attorney until the defendants thereon respectively shall have been arrested. It is a misdemeanor for a Grand Jury, Constable, District-Attorney, Clerk or Judge of any Court, to declare the fact of such an indictment having been found, until the defendant in such indictment shall have been arrested. This provision of law does not embrace the issuing or execution of any process upon such an indictment, nor any act which may be necessary to the arrest of a party indicted before he is actually arrested. These are acts in furtherance, and not in hindrance, of public justice. The Grand Jury have the power to appoint one of their number to act as clerk, to preserve minutes of their proceedings, and of the evidence given before them, which minutes shall be delivered to the District-Attorney, when so directed by your body. The statute does not compel you to order their deliverance to that officer. Your foreman has the power to swear or affirm all witnesses appearing to testify before you; and also has the power to excuse any of you from attendance without an application to the Court. To go over all your powers and duties, to recapitulate all your rights and responsibilities, would not be within the limits of this occasion. In conclusion, suffice it to say, that with prompt, fearless, impartial and perfect action on your part, all violations of law must be brought to light, and the transgressors placed on the road to conviction and punishment. Without your co-operation the car of justice is at a stand still; with it its wheels move with proper speed and becoming regularity. If virtue and morality are dying in our midst—if obedience to the laws is becoming an obsolete idea—we can do much here in this Court to resuscitate the one and restore the other. Let us, then, in our appropriate spheres, act in concert, and in the performance of our separate functions unite in one aim, the maintenance of the laws and the preservation of public order. During the months of July and August the business of the Court will be devoted to the trial of prison cases only, and as it is my intention to hold Court but one week in each of these terms, it will be necessary for you each day to devote sufficient time to your public duties as will enable you to finish up the business entrusted to you. One of the officers, gentlemen, will conduct you to the Grand Jury room.

After this luminous charge was delivered, the crowd, which had remained without the Court, came in to witness the trials. There was not much done in the way of business. LOUIS GEMMEL, who was tried in the May Term for robbing the store of Fanshawe, Milliken & Townsend, No. 35 Broadway, on April 21st, when the Jury disagreed, was again placed on trial. The evidence, as on the former occasion, was unsatisfactory, and the Jury a second time disagreed. The defendant will not be tried a third time.

A somewhat haggard, but still beautiful nymph du pave, called Celeste Dayton, was charged with robbing a green countryman, named Sidney Martin, a resident of Westfield, in this State. Martin met Celeste in Broadway. Celeste played the very serpent with Martin, and with her sweet lips seduced him to her naughty chamber. While there he lost his watch, but under such circumstances that Celeste could not have taken it. She was tried as an accessory. After a lete hour there seemed no chance of the Jury's agreeing.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

P. F. Renard et al. vs. *W. H. Blashfield.*—Motion denied, without costs, and bond of receiver increased to $10,000.

M. O. H. Clarkson vs. *John W. Mitchell.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Hugh Gannan vs. *M. H O'Bierne.*—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest granted.

Frederick May vs. *Lewis Gross.*—Motion to set aside default, &c., granted.

*A. W

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at this port last evening. It is stated that the shipping of the Submarine Cable, on board the *Niagara*, was to have been commenced on the 29th ultimo. The dispute between Spain and Mexico looks very threatening at the present time, and we have reliable information that the Mexican Envoy was preparing to leave Madrid. In France, the elections, as previously announced, had resulted almost wholly in favor of the Government. The Bank of France had reduced its rate of interest. In England, the cotton supply question was attracting considerable attention; an article on the subject from the London *Times*, which we copy elsewhere, will be found worth perusal. In the British House of Commons the Oaths' Bill had passed by a large majority. Queen VICTORIA, in presence of an immense concourse of people, had publicly distributed the new "Order of Valor." From India we learn that the mutiny among the British native troops was alarmingly on the increase. Delhi had been captured by the mutineers, who forthwith massacred all Europeans without regard to age or sex.

Our special correspondent in Kansas telegraphs the results of the Democratic Convention held at Lecompton, for the nomination of a Delegate to Congress. After much confusion, in the course of which Dr. STRINGFELLOW was incontinently dropped, the Convention nominated Ex-Governor RANSOM, of Michigan. Resolutions approbatory of the course pursued by Governor WALKER were adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

It is reported that one hundred troops and fifty teamsters, commanded by Col. SUMNER, were attacked by a large body of the Arapache and Cheyenne Indians, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, a short time since, and all slain.

The number of bodies from the wreck of the *Montreal* in the St. Lawrence is now 242. The wreck has been advertised for sale. Robbery of the dead is practiced to a dreadful degree by the inhuman fellows who assist in recovering the bodies. The Canadian authorities have not effected the arrest of any of the parties engaged in such proceedings.

An arrival from Port au Prince reports a disastrous fire at that place. It broke out at midnight on June 12, and destroyed one hundred houses and stores. Loss estimated at one million Spanish dollars. Three persons were burned to death. Salt is abundant at Inagua and Fortune Islands, and selling for ten cents per bushel.

The County House at Ghent, Columbia Co., was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire broke out in the basement kitchen, around the fire-place, but by what means is not known. The number of inmates was about one hundred and eighty, of whom one hundred are females. Among these are thirty-one classed as lunatics, and a large proportion are inmates. They were all rescued, through the presence of mind of Mr. LATHAM, the keeper. The entire loss is not yet ascertained, but the insurance, we hear, is $3,000.

The bark *Panchita*, owned in this City, has been captured in the Congo River, by the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, under suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and yesterday was handed over to our United States Marshal at Quarantine. She was brought to New-York by two officers and twelve men belonging to the *Sappho*. This is the same bark which last October was seized upon suspicion, and her owners got her off after an examination before Judge BETTS, because there was a lack of evidence to convict. It now remains to be seen whether the evidence, which was sufficient to cause her arrest in the Congo River, with the proof of her character on board, will be considered enough to condemn her. The owner, on hearing of her arrival in the custody of British officers hastened down the Bay, and, it is reported, carried off her papers.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but did not transact any business of general interest. A communication was received from Mr. VALENTINE, the clerk, acknowledging the receipt of 29 volumes of GALE & SEATON's *Congressional Debates*, from Hon. HAMILTON FISH. The communication was ordered to be printed in the minutes, together with a vote of thanks to the donor.

The rooms formerly occupied by the Chief of Police and his assistants, in the basement of the City Hall, have been taken possession of by Mr. DAVELIN, for the use of Mr. KING, one of his assistants. It is understood that the Comptroller, who is the custodian of the City Hall property, was not consulted in the matter at all. It was expected that, as the police telegraph from all the Station-houses centres there, the rooms would be set apart for the use of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

The disbanded Municipal force have given Mr. WM. MACKELLAR, Secretary to the late Chief of Police, their power of attorney, for the purpose of collecting pay for their services in opposition to the new Police law. The Comproller refuses to pay.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday at the Rotunda, but did not elect a Governor to fill the long-existing vacancy.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed yesterday in forming a quorum.

Judge DAVIES will probably sit at the Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, appointed by the Governor to be held to try the parties implicated in the late municipal riot.

The Court of General Sessions was distinguished yesterday by a large crowd, and a long charge to the Grand Jury from City Judge RUSSELL. The City Judge insists, contrary to Recorder SMITH's doctrine, that crime is not on the increase in the City—that the old Police was a very effective institution—that the new Metropolitan Police Act tends to anarchy and is tyrannical.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, PATRICK MOONY, BERNARD MCGOVERN, EDWARD DYE, THOMAS MCGARRY and PATRICK MCBRIDE, Sixth Ward Rioters on the Fourth, were tried before Justices OSBORNE and FLANDREAU, and all except MCGOVERN, who was discharged for want of sufficient evidence, were found guilty. OWEN GILMARTIN, engaged in the same riot, demanded a Jury trial. EDWARD TYRELL, ANDREW MURRAY, JOHN KINNEY and KIERAN HOLLAND were also convicted of riotous conduct in Tenth-avenue on the Fourth of July. The rioters will be sentenced on Thursday.

The two men who were arrested on Friday evening last at Peekskill, for passing counterfeit money, were on Monday morning brought before Police Justice TEAVIS, of Peekskill, and fully committed for trial. They were then conveyed to White Plains.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, C. B. SMITH, Esq., President, in the Chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the consideration of appropriations for next year.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 95 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 35; females, 46; men, 14; boys, 21; women, 12; girls, 18.

It is generally reported that Judge PEABODY's decision to-day in the Street Commissioner matter will be favorable to the claims of Mr. D. D. CONOVER.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon in the water at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn. Deceased was a man about six feet high, and had on a black woolen shirt, black satinet pants, thick boots, hair black. Constable BIRDSALL took charge of the body, and had it conveyed to the Dead House.

The body of a still born child was found at the same place yesterday morning.

WILLIAM T. PINCKNEY was elected unanimously by the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday afternoon, to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the demise of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

The Fireworks came off in brilliant style, last night, at all the designated places except the Five Points and Hamilton-square. At the Five Points a disturbance was feared if a crowd assembled, and the pyrotechnical display intended for that delightful spot was transferred to the Battery. In Hamilton-square there was no exhibition because there were no fireworks to exhibit, Alderman MCSPEDON having fizzed them off, on his own responsibility, and without burning his fingers, on Saturday night. At the other places the spectators enjoyed the liberality of the Common Council immensely, the very babies clapping their tiny hands at the rockets, and cooing like young doves at the Bengal lights. In the Park the crowd was as great as annually, the trees breaking their branches, and dumping bare-footed, bare-elbowed urchins to the ground. Some foolish people expected a disturbance, but the Metropolitan Police, who were on the ground, had nothing to do but to look on, so peacefully disposed were all the spectators. Everything was in first-rate style, and went off well.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health, held yesterday, on motion of Alderman PEIRSON, the Mayor was authorized to grant permits for landing cargo, without consulting the Board. A resolution was also adopted that the Board for the future hold only two regular meetings each week, on Tuesday and Friday. Alderman SCHOLS said that the people were complaining to him every day about the nuisance at the foot of Broadway, Eastern District, Mr. DE BERG's establishment. Mr. DE BERG was directed to appear before the Board on Friday next.

The MCCARTYS stabbed by BULLER at the Mount Prospect Hotel, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, July 4, are recovering.

There were two cases tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, one for assault and battery and the other for keeping a disorderly house. Both the accused were acquitted. There is but one more case for trial the present term, which will probably be concluded to-day.

The Old Police and the New Commissioners.

The great Police conflict is now far so at an end, that something may be said of errors in the management of it even by those whose position the highest Court in the State has since vindicated from all taint of illegality. It is hardly necessary for us, after all that has occurred, to repudiate all sympathy either with Mayor WOOD or his myrmidons. Most of the Police under the old *régime* were unquestionably something more than peace officers. They certainly were FERNANDO WOOD's electioneering agents, and they may have been in a league with half the thieves and burglars in the City. It is at least certain that neither life nor property owed much to their exertions. But let them be bad or good, thievish or honest, the course pursued towards them by the new Commissioners has been most unfair. When a new Chief is appointed to the command of a force already in existence, his proper course is to call upon the person actually holding the command to hand it over to him. In case the latter refuses, everything that the circumstances of the case dictate or permit, should be done to oust him, but an appeal to the men is something which should be resorted to only in cases of the most desperate necessity. In this instance the Police force of the City had enlisted and was serving under the orders of the Mayor. He was their officer, whose orders they were bound to obey, who was responsible for their acts done in the ordinary course of their duties. They had looked to him, and rightly, from their first enrollment, for legal as well as all other guidance, and they were in no way bound to look beyond him. An act is passed which at one blow transfers their allegiance to a new set of superiors. Their recognized officers dispute its validity and refuse to act under it. A large number of politicians and others in the City, who ought to know better, support them in their refusal. The greatest excitement prevails, and the whole matter is elevated into the rank of a party issue. Now if the law was good, and no doubt existed on the subject, the Governor of the State, and the Commissioners he appointed, ought to have carried it into execution, as soon as it was passed. This was clearly and unmistakably their solemn duty. In every act he performed in opposition to it, the Mayor was guilty of rebellion. But so far were these gentlemen, who had sworn to put the law in force, from treating him as a rebel, that they negotiated, temporized, conciliated, hesitated—did everything, in short, but what men ought to do, who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." A decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in their favor, made their position doubly sure. A decision of the general Term placed it beyond all question or cavil. The law was then so far valid, and in carrying it into execution, at whatever cost, they would have done no more than their duty. They had no personal wish to run from a collision. Their reputation, we are quite certain, would have been improved by it, and neither their lives nor fortunes were at stake. But they shrank, and we think very commendably, from the risk of bloodshed and confusion. The example, to be sure, was bad, but they had a tolerably good idea of the evils which might result from moderation, whilst they could never guess the magnitude of those which might come out of undue impetuosity. They waited patiently, or in other words shirked a responsibility which they thought too great for their shoulders, in spite of the act of the Legislature, the judgment of the Supreme Court, or the approving voice of the large majority of the citizens of New-York.

In security, in clearness, in the absence of risk of all unpleasant consequences, personal or political, there was no sort of comparison between the position of the Governor and the Commissioners, with respect to the new law, and that of the policemen who rallied round WOOD in the hour of his need. These patrolmen are poor, ignorant, unused to the discussion of nice points either of law or morals, unacquainted either with the history of parties, and even with the history of the country; totally ignorant of the exact nature or extent of the Mayor's powers, and of the relations of the City to the State. These facts, putting aside all considerations of discipline or subordination, ought to have been sufficient to exempt them from all concern in a politico-legal conflict. And yet the Commissioners deliberately forced upon these 1,000 uneducated privates the decision of a question which they themselves shrunk from deciding throughout the whole struggle. The chiefs had nothing to risk, and they had intelligence and experience to aid them, and the courts to back them, and yet wavered; the rank and file had their daily bread dependent on their refusing to decide either one side or the other, and yet, *nolentes, volentes*, they were forced to decide from the very first. Now, we have no hesitation in saying that those of them who refused to reason on their orders, and continued to obey their commanding officer, acted in strict accordance with the principle which lies at the base of all military and semi-military organizations, and without which no such organization is worth anything. The Commissioners had no right to call on any poor man to risk his livelihood by declaring for them, until they had first evinced their certainty of their own position by enforcing the law themselves. The result is that those of the police who refused to act as judges sitting in error, to decide upon the validity of an act which its staunchest supporters hesitated to enforce, were dismissed, and, by one of the clauses, dismissal is a bar to reappointment.

The best commentary which could be offered upon this melancholy farce was afforded on Saturday by the spectacle, which might have been witnessed, of ex-policemen surrounded by starving families, because they were wrong on a point of constitutional law, while the author of their misfortune, Governor KING, and the ex-rebel, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, "hob-nobbed" at the banqueting board, the one close to the scene of his riot, and the other to that of his vacillation.

Future of the Nicaragua Transit.

President BUCHANAN has come to a wise determination, if the statement be true that he has decided to stand aloof from each of the parties now contending for possession of the Nicaragua Transit. That franchise is Nicaraguan in all its phases, and the fact that American citizens have become interested in it, in no available degree Americanizes its character. That it is altogether foreign is proved by the fact, that the conflicting claims of the three parties contending for its possession cannot be taken into our courts for decision. If they could, we should soon have the subject disposed of by legal process. Being foreign, the transit privileges can never be made subject of forcible interference by the United States, without an abandonment of the wise policy hitherto pursued by our Government, of not attempting to become the sponsor of contracts voluntarily entered into by citizens of the United States with Foreign Powers. Mr. BUCHANAN's decision, if correctly stated, accepts this policy as sound, and practically adopts it—thus saving the Government from becoming involved in a thousand quarrels purely personal in their nature, and unbecoming the national dignity.

It has been asserted that the policy of the United States in the past was to always hold the right of interference in behalf of these foreign contracts, and to exercise that right whenever it seems to be the public interest to do so. Such a policy would ignore principle altogether for the sake of expediency. The statement is erroneous. Take the celebrated Garay claim to the Tehuantepec transit, as an example. It certainly has been deemed very desirable that the United States should obtain possession, through its citizens, of that route to the Pacific. But the late Administration declined to interfere in behalf of the Garay grant, upon the simple ground that the matter was one entirely between the claimants of the Tehuantepec grant and the Government of Mexico. The most earnest and persistent efforts, continued for years, failed to swerve the Government from this decision. If our citizens go into a foreign land to reside or hold property there temporarily, under the provisions of a treaty, or to travel or pass through it, and the Government by force deprives them of their property or injures them personally in any way, it becomes the duty of the Government of the United States to secure indemnity therefor. But that is quite a different thing from enforcing their private contracts with a foreign Government. The citizen who enters into these must do it at his own risk, and generally takes care to arrange for a profit proportionate to such risk. This policy has been exemplified in cases innumerable in which our citizens have sought redress at Washington for pecuniary wrongs at the hands of foreign Governments. Apply it to the Nicaragua transit quarrel, and it will be seen that GARRISON, MORGAN, VANDERBILT, and the rest of the participants in that Kilkenny fight, can look to the actual Government of Nicaragua, alone, for the settlement of their differences. The doctrine is not a pleasant one to gentlemen who have embarked their capital in the transit enterprise;—but it is the true one, and the sooner all parties understand it, the better for all.

It is important, nevertheless, that the Transit should be opened. In that we have a national interest, not protected, however, by treaty, and depending, for protection entirely upon the temper and disposition of the Government of the country in which it lies. Possibly circumstances might so shape themselves as to justify us in resisting and resenting any attempt to throw unreasonable obstacles in the way of reopening the route. But, practically, it would seem that the President can do nothing to secure such reopening, except by appealing to the liberality and good sense of whatever power is actually in possession of the Transit route, to settle speedily as possible, the conflicting claims to the franchise, and so give to somebody the unquestioned right to make it available for purposes of commerce and travel. This we understand to be precisely what the President is doing, having already an agent in Costa Rica, whose business is to bring about some such amicable arrangement. Our Government cannot successfully dispute the title of Costa Rica, by conquest, to the Nicaragua Transit, and we take it for granted that no such effort will be made, but that, on the contrary, Costa Rica will be looked to as the legitimate devisee of Nicaragua, and be held to whatever duties or responsibilities appertained to that Republic. Attempt to do more than this,—attempt to put any one Company in actual possession of the route, and the administration, of necessity, intervenes in the purely private matter, decides in favor of one claim and repudiates the others. That it will do nothing so ill-advised we are confident. And, if so, it follows that the Nicaragua Transit cannot be reopened, in fact, until the present rulers of the country shall choose to unite in securing that end. Responsible parties, taking this state of facts as the basis of their operations, and proceeding accordingly, may, if they think the enterprise one in which it is advisable to embark, succeed in accomplishing an end so desirable; but any other course will be almost certain to result in failure.

Labor and Cotton Supply.

We copy to-day the comments of the Charleston *Standard* upon our recent remarks regarding the Cotton Supply Question. We understand the *Standard* to maintain the following propositions:

The strength (wealth) of the South is in its agriculture.

Free white labor cannot be profitably engaged in the agriculture of the South. The only instance of free white laborers achieving the slightest appearance of success in agriculture, at the South, is to be found among the German settlers in Texas. These are not engaged in genuine Southern agriculture, and their alleged success is fallacious.

Inferentially, success or prosperity at the South is to be found among those who pursue agriculture only as proprietors of slave-labor.

The population of the Slave States is officially returned as 9,612,979. The number of proprietors and hirers of slave-labor is 347,525, whose families number say 1,737,625. The remaining population of the South, being more than four-fifths of the whole, must then be considered to be in a condition of hopeless penury, or, at best, in "a state of quiet, unprogressive, unostentatious industry, which assures them a subsistence, but promises them neither wealth nor advantage in other respects."

Such seems to us to be not only a justifiable deduction from the propositions we have cited, but from the general tenor of this and various other articles we have read in the *Standard*, to be the conscious impression upon the mind of the able editor of that journal.

And yet the *Standard* will not allow us in discussing a great commercial question, upon the solution of which hangs perilous the prosperity of at least one great European nation, to assume that the people of the North possess any advantages over those of the South, socially, morally or industrially. It can consider such a supposition only as the "hasty" assertion of one influenced by "an intermeddling, avaricious spirit."

Will the *Standard* oblige us by explaining the apparent inconsistencies of its position as thus indicated?

That the question to which we ventured to suggest a possible solution, is one of very great, if not of vital importance to our own country, the *Standard* distinctly declares. It asserts that those whose knowledge of its merits alone entitle them to form an opinion, can see no alternative but the African Slave-trade to—what? the prostration of the "strength of the South," is it not?

The question which the *Standard* assumes to answer, as we understand, is this: Can Free white laborers endure the heat to which they must subject themselves in order to engage in the cultivation of cotton?

From the reference to Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, it would be supposed that, notwithstanding the pleasure which this gentleman derived from his intercourse with the Germans in Texas, he failed entirely to find testimony of their capability to grow cotton. Now, it is true that Mr. OLMSTED does not prove that cotton is found a profitable crop on the ten-acre farms of the German peasants, when it must, after ginning and pressing, be wagoned over two hundred miles of miry prairie to reach a public conveyance to market; but he does furnish conclusive evidence that the failure of the Germans to increase the supply of cotton, is not in the slightest degree to be attributed to their incapacity to cultivate cotton. In the year before his visit he states that most of the small farms in the vicinity of New-Braunfels had been cultivated partially in cotton. He refers to the merchant who purchased the cotton as his authority (see p. 146) for the result, which is thus stated:

"The result was a total crop of 800 bales, which at Galveston brought from one or two cents a pound more than that produced by slaves, owing to the more careful handling of white and personally-interested labor." And after a candid review of the circumstances, the conclusion of Mr. OLMSTED was, that "these 800 bales, though but a drop in the bucket to the whole crop, are a very substantial evidence of the possibilities of not only white, but of well regulated free labor at the South."

It seems to us that though the Germans in Texas never think it best to raise another pound of cotton, and though, as they become surrounded by and absorbed in a population of the usual character of that of the Slave States, they become as poor and degraded as the *Standard* asserts they already are, and as contented to remain in that poverty and degradation as the *Standard* thinks they should be, still they have given evidence against the ground assumed by the *Standard* which cannot be gainsaid.

But elsewhere Mr. OLMSTED found Germans engaged in the cultivation of cotton as a regular business, and evidently with profit:

"In crossing to the Brazos at San Felipe, (two hundred miles nearer the equator than at Charleston, and much to the southward of what is deemed the best cotton climate,) says Mr. OLMSTED, we rode through a district occupied by German farmers of some means, for many of them were engaged in enlarging and decorating their houses. All cultivated cotton and some had very extensive fields of excellent promise. We saw no negroes among them." The next day, and still further south, he comes upon a native of the North who had lived here several years, who owned negroes, but scouted the idea that the climate would not permit white men to labor. "He was well convinced that white men trained to labor, would accomplish more work, the Summer through, than negroes."

The evidence in our opinion is abundant that in large portions, if not in all parts of the cotton-growing district of the United States, white men can and do cultivate cotton without half the inconvenience or suffering from heat, which is annually incurred by the hay-makers of New-England. This we know is the opinion of most Northern men well qualified to judge, who have lived at the South.

Will not the *Standard* admit that the ill-success of free labor in the agriculture of the Slave States is not to be wholly or chiefly attributed to the inclement heats of the climate, and if so, will it not do us the favor to state upon what other ground it accounts for such notorious facts as those which surprised the Northern agriculturists whose works it has consulted, viz.: that planters in South Carolina find it necessary to purchase forage for their cattle at $2 a cwt., which Northern laborers find their profit in producing at one quarter that price, and that in parts of Texas, in which corn has been produced at the rate of 100 bushels from an acre, the people buy corn at $2 a bushel which has been brought from Ohio, where again the laborers who produced it were well paid at 50 cents a bushel? How, when the South is confessedly suffering from a dearth of labor, does it explain the fact that native white laborers can be hired in many parts of the South at from 25 cents to 50 cents a day, while native white laborers at the North command everywhere $1 to $1 50 a day?

The question—a consideration of which led to this discussion—is one of world-wide importance and interest. It is a question of commerce—of the comfort and consequently of the civilization of the human race. The question of Slavery and of the African slave-trade is simply incidental to it. The *Standard* may therefore allow even a Northern editor to have an interest in it, which it will not be a deadly blow to Southern interests to treat with courtesy. That commercial advantage which the *Standard* willingly concedes to the North, is in no small degree dependent upon the final solution of the problem. How, and where is the cotton which Commerce calls for to be obtained—the United States, under the present circumstances of the South, being unable to increase its supply with anything like the rapidity warranted by the demand?

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are proving their fitness for the important duties appertaining to their responsible positions. Prior to the decision of the Court of Appeals they pursued a very judicious policy, striving, by all legitimate means, to avoid unnecessary collision with Mayor WOOD's "bogus" force. They saw that, if the Mayor thought proper to keep a thousand non-officials parading the streets, in blue uniforms, and wearing brass stars, for the fun of the thing, no harm need come of it; so they let the "stars" continue to shine until Judge DENIO was ready to eclipse them. Now that all parties conceded the validity of the new Police law, the Commissioners are at work, day and night, industriously engaged in perfecting the organization of their forces, and preparing to give the City a respite from rowdyism, and, far as possible, from roguery. Already the good effects of their work begin to develop. Yesterday and day before the Metropolitans did excellent service, holding completely in check the half-smothered flames of disorder which threatened, several times, to break out again into riot. A few days further, probably, will find our City with a more efficient, reliable, and independent Police, than it has enjoyed for years.

THE FIRST SUMMER DAY.—Yesterday was not the first day of Summer, chronologically speaking, but it was the first summery day, according to the actualities of the weather. It may safely be assumed, now, that the wet and cold weather is over, and that the Summer has set in in earnest. The backwardness of the season has retarded the ripening of early fruits and vegetables, but all our reports from various sections of the country concur in representing the growing and ripening crops as in the highest degree promising. The City is perfectly healthy, and fewer people have left town than usual at this season of the year. Taking all things into consideration, (always excepting Mayor WOOD's rebellion,) we have no cause to be dissatisfied with the condition of affairs at the present time. We have known much worse times and much worse weather in Midsummer.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. LAGRANGE's enterprise is, we are happy to say, meeting with deserved success and appreciation. There was an excellent attendance on Monday evening, to witness the performance of "Lucia"—a performance so good that we find ourselves unable to say anything more on the subject. With the company that Mme. LAGRANGE has under her control, the best interpretations of Italian opera are insured.

This evening, (Wednesday,) the most popular of all operas, "La Somnambula," will be presented, with Mme. LAGRANGE, Mme. SIEDENBURG, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor COLLETTI, and others, in the cast.

NIBLO's GARDEN.—On Monday Mlle. ROLLA the new *danseuse*, made her appearance in an act of the "Sylphide," arranged expressly for this occasion by M. PAUL BEILLANT, and placed on the stage in a very creditable manner by the Management. Mlle. ROLLA improves on acquaintance, because the characteristics of her style are marked and admirably preserved. She does not possess the variety that distinguishes dancers of the first class, but what she does she does so well that one scarcely asks for more. In some of her *tours de force* she exceeds her predecessors in an eminent degree, and with abundant elasticity and grace. An arrangement of a ballet is not a good test of the pantomimic qualities of an artist, but judging from the opportunity, we are disposed to think that Mlle. ROLLA has something to learn in this department of her art. She is young, gifted and inexperienced. Time will remedy her defects. They are scarcely perceptible even now. Mlle. ROLLA was enthusiastically received, and obtained an additional round of genial applause by a little accident which precipitated her to the ground, without any damage however.

The Mayor.

Mayor WOOD denies that he is expecting to go to White Sulphur Springs within a month to come—much as he would like to—the health of one of his family making such a trip very desirable indeed. This spoils a good many moderately pungent epigrams that the wits have perpetrated about the City's going to—riot, and the Mayor to the brimstone below Mason's and Dixon's line.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—THREE LIVES LOST.—At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon a most distressing accident happened to a party on a pleasure excursion to Ronconkoma Lake, L. I. The sailboat upon which the party had embarked upset in the middle of the lake and three of the party were drowned. At latest advices their bodies had not been recovered. The names of the deceased are Mr. PORTER, of the firm of LANE & PORTER, of Canal-street; J. W. LESLIE, of the firm of PUTNAM & Co., Booksellers, Broadway, and his niece, Miss PALMER. The boat contained eight; the five who were saved were relatives of those who lost their lives.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY BOYS.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. ANTOINE FERDMANN, while proceeding quietly towards his home at No. 89 Essex-street, was assaulted by a gang of rowdy boys, one of whom stabbed him in the head near the temple with a large knife. The assault took place in Essex, near Broome-street. Mr. FERDINAND fell to the sidewalk, where he was soon afterwards found and conveyed to his residence. None of the young ruffians were arrested.

☞ The Hudson River Railroad has determined to sell their excursion tickets to and from all depôts this side of Poughkeepsie, at pieces *one-third less* than their regular rates of fare.

☞ Ex-Mayor CROSSMAN, of New-Orleans, is on a visit to the City, stopping at the Astor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Views of the Administration on Kansas Affairs—Governor Walker Sustained—Russia and the China Question, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

An article in the *Union* vindicating Governor WALKER's course in Kansas, is an authentic exposition of the views of the Administration.

It is denied by the friends of the Commissioner of Patents that he has resigned, or that he intends to resign. K. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

No Cabinet meeting has been held on the subject of Governor WALKER's course in Kansas, and the question of his dismissal or recall has not for a moment been entertained. The Cabinet and the President are a unit in sustaining his policy. The *Union* of this morning contains an able defence of Gov. WALKER, and sustains him against the tortuous constructions of the Mississippi and Georgia Conventions. It is regarded as an official exposition of the views of the Administration.

Dispatches state that Russia has given England assurances of her willingness to employ peaceful means to induce China to open her ports, but is opposed to military cooperation. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

The article in the *Union*, this morning, on Kansas affairs, is the authorized exposition of the views of the Administration on that subject, and, as intimated in last night's dispatch, fully sustains the course of Gov. WALKER in advising the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, and defends him from Southern attacks.

The Executive Department will be closed to-morrow, as a mark of respect to the late Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY.

The President and all the members of the Cabinet, excepting General CASS, attended the annual commencement of Georgetown College to-day. The President was occupied for several hours in distributing the premiums and diplomas.

Should the public business permit, the President will leave for Bedford the last of this or early next week.

FROM KANSAS.

Democratic Convention at Lecompton—Nomination of Governor Ransom for Delegate to Congress—Significant Indications—Murder.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, July 3—
via JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, July 6.

Yesterday a Convention of the National Democratic Party of the Territory of Kansas met at Lecompton, and nominated candidates for Delegates for Congress. The assemblage was large. Judge ELMORE presided.

The first day was occupied with a discussion of the propriety of electing one of two Delegates from Atchison County, both of whom claimed the seat. The difficulty had its origin in the determination of some of the people of that County to start as a candidate, in opposition to Dr. STRINGFELLOW, (to whom the regularly-appointed delegation was pledged,) a gentleman named CARR, from South Carolina.

Mr. CARR's name was finally withdrawn by his friends. Dr. STRINGFELLOW then refused to be put in nomination, and the contest lay between Governor RANSOM, lately of Michigan, and Hon. ELY MOORE, once of New-York. On the fifth ballot, Gov. RANSOM, who, as well as his competitor, is a Northern Democrat, was elected by a two-thirds vote. The Convention then reaffirmed the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of January last: passed resolutions expressive of a determination to support Gov. WALKER in his efforts for the preservation of the peace of KANSAS, and indorsed his policy on the subject of the Indian lands, and his suggestion for advancing the material interests of the country.

A resolution was offered by Mr. JENKINS, a strong Pro-Slavery man, in favor of the adoption of a State Constitution, to be passed by a Constitutional Convention, whether submitted to the people for ratification or not. This resolution was warmly opposed, and was finally voted down by a vote of *forty to one*. This is regarded as a signal triumph by the moderate Democracy and the Democratic Free-State men, who now regard the success of the Party and its nominee as certain.

A man was murdered a day or two ago at Leavenworth. The affair grew out of political difference. It is reported at Lecompton that no provocation whatever had been given the person who committed the deed. He was immediately apprehended by the people and confined in Fort Leavenworth. It is now expected that his friends are going to rescue him. Some difficulty is apprehended, though I expect none. C.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention at Lecompton, Kansas, a resolution to the effect that the Democracy will adopt the Constitution to be framed by the Constitutional Convention, whether that Constitution be submitted to the people or not, was lost by a vote of forty to one.

An unpublished letter in the *Republican* says the Democratic Convention, which met at Lecompton on the third, was composed of a majority of Pro-Slavery men; but that the whole Democratic party will support WALKER's inaugral, and the submission of the Constitution to the people. Resolutions were passed adopting the Cincinnati Platform, and assuming that the name, "National Democracy of Kansas," embraced all Democrats, whether from the North or the South. Governor WALKER was invited to address the Convention, which he did with great effect. RANSOM's election is regarded as certain.

The Arrangements for the Funeral of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 7.

Since last evening a letter has been received by the Committee of Arrangements from Ex-President FILLMORE, explaining as the reason for his absence from the funeral that he is suffering from inflammation of the eyes. Ex-Presidents VAN BUREN and PIERCE, and Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, have telegraphed their acceptance of the invitations sent them, and will be here to-night.

The students of Union College, Schenectady, and the Mayor and Common Council, and military, of Troy, have also signified their intention to be present.

Major-General COOPER has issued an order to the regiments of the Third Brigade to attend the funeral, fully armed and equipped.

At the request of Gen. WOOL, who was in the city to-day, the Burgesses Corps will attend as mourners, and will flank the hearse without arms.

The flags of the shipping, and of all public places, are and will remain at half-mast.

Many of the stores and buildings in the city are already draped in mourning.

A Committee of the Common Council, with a detachment of the Burgesses Corps, left the city at 11¼ o'clock, this morning, to escort the remains down. They met the corpse at Schenectady, accompanied by a large delegation of the citizens of Ballston, and reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At the Railroad station the remains were met by the Burgesses Corps and a large number of citizens, and a procession was formed and they marched to the Capitol. The streets were crowded with spectators.

The corpse, on arriving at the Capitol, was placed

in the Assembly Chamber, which presents a very impo sing appearance, the columns, galleries, and Speaker's desk being heavily draped in black. The coffin, which contains the remains of the illustrious dead, is a metallic one, and is inclosed in a wooden shell covered with black cloth. The coffin is placed on a stand in the vacant place before the Speaker's desk. A stack of arms is placed on each side of the coffin, and the silence of the large Chamber is unbroken except by the measured tread of the sentry who guards the remains.

The heavily-draped mourning chamber will be open for visitors from 7 until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, but at Mrs. MARCY's request the coffin will not be opened.

The Burgesses Corps is divided into four companies for the purpose of guarding the remains. The first company is under the command of Sergeant TAYLOR, and will be on duty from 12 M to 6 P. M.; the second company is in charge of Lieut. MCHENRY, and will be on duty from 6 P. M. until 12 o'clock midnight; the third company is in charge of Lieut. CUTLER, and will be on duty from midnight until 6 A. M., and the fourth company is in charge of Sergeant WIMPLE, and will be on duty from 6 A. M. until noon to-morrow.

All the stores and public buildings will close at noon to-morrow, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

From Newfoundland.

THE FISHERIES—THE ATLANTIC CABLE, ETC.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 7.

The catch of fish off this Island has been rather better than the average thus far this season, and the business is going on prosperously.

Her B. M. Surveying steamer *Cyclops* has completed the coast soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph cable, which show a very bold shore and great depth of water, which are desirable to protect the cable at the point of landing. The *Cyclops* sailed for London yesterday, and will doubtless arrive there about the 20th inst., at or about which time the whole of the cable will have been placed on board of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*.

Professor SHEPHERD, Geologist, in the employ of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, is actively engaged in locating valuable mineral lands, and the fifty square miles of territory granted to the Company, which is understood to be of great value, as it abounds in rich lead, copper and other valuable minerals.

From St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL—REPORTED INDIAN MURDERS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 7.

The Salt Lake Mail has arrived here with Independence dates to the 30th ult. There were few Indians on the route. The Emigrant trains were doing well. Snow had disappeared and grass and water on the plains where abundant.

The Mormons who have been very anxious to know the character of the reports made by the returned officials were surprised to hear that bills respecting polygamy were to be placed before Congress. They treat Surveyor BURR's report with contempt, and accuse him of making false statements regarding the country.

The St. Joseph *Journal*, of the 2d inst, publishes a report brought by a French trader, that a hundred troops and fifty teamsters, under the command of Col. SUMNER, were attacked by a large body of Cheyenne and Arrapaohe Indians, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, and all slain. The report is confirmed by a trader who arrived at Pacific City, Iowa, on the 2d, and also by the emigrant train from Salt Lake.

Later advices from Leavenworth state that General HARNEY discredits the reported battle between the Indians and the troops under Colonel SUMNER's command.

Fires.

ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 7.

At 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out here in the upper part of EARL's agricultural warehouse, on Walnut, near Front-street, destroying it with its contents. WEST & MCDOUGALL's, and TABT & SONS stores, adjoining, were damaged by fire, and the goods in them by water Loss $10,000. Insured.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7—10 A. M.

MCLAUGHLIN's stables on Prince-street and three large dwellings adjoining them were destroyed by fire last night. The horses in the stables were all rescued.

Invitation to the Councils of St. Louis and Cincinnati to Visit Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 7.

The railroad companies between this city and St. Louis have extended an invitation to the City Councils of St. Louis and Cincinnati to visit Baltimore and Washington on the 16th inst. The invitation has been accepted, and the preparations are making for the occasion.

A Sailing Party Upset and Seven Persons Drowned.

PORTCHESTER, Tuesday, July 7.

A sailing party of nine persons, from Mamaroneck, were upset at Rye this afternoon. Seven of the party were drowned and two (ladies) saved. Two of the bodies have been recovered.

The Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 7.

Our city at the present time is very healthy, and there has not been a single case of yellow fever this season.

The Utah Expedition.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 4.

We alluded yesterday to the extraordinary exertions which had been made by the various departments of the military arm of the Government in this City to get under way, at the earliest possible period, the expedition to the Territory of Utah. That expedition having been determined upon, it was the province of the Government to show how quickly one-fourth of the army could be concentrated at one point, and the munitions and all the supplies for such an expedition be collected, and ready to take the field as soon as orders should be given. It is not over a month or six weeks since it was resolved by the Government that such an expedition was necessary—that it was the bounden duty of the authorities to see that the laws of the United States were executed in Utah as well as everywhere else, and that such an example would be eminently salutary in the case of Utah. In a little while—not exceeding ten days we should think—the whole army will be in the field, and then the attention of the country will be directed to its progress. We have our doubts, not now for the first time expressed, whether such an army, so incumbered with baggage and military supplies, can reach Utah before the Winter sets in, but if not they can readily find quarters at Fort Laramie, and thence make an early march to Great Salt Lake City in the Spring.

We have spoken of the arduous duties performed by the officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in fitting out this expedition. They have done wonders. Since the 5th of May, and up to the 3d of July, we learn that the number of troops forwarded by them to the West is 1,600; that the number of horses purchased amounts to 302; number of mules, 284; number of wagons, with harness for six mules each, 325; total number of tons of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores purchased and shipped, 5,750; number of bushels of oats, 25,000; bushels of corn, 70,000; steamers engaged, 45; number of teamsters employed, 200. We further learn that the value of the Quartermaster's stores is $700,000, and that of the Commissary's stores, $525,000. We do not know that this includes the value of the horses, mules, &c., purchased elsewhere than in St. Louis; and we are quite sure that it does not embrace the *materiel* of war furnished by the St. Louis Arsenal, and in the preparation of which an average of one hundred men have been for some time employed. When the whole account comes to be footed up, it will be found that this expedition has been the means of disbursing some twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dollars in Missouri, to say nothing of transportation across the Plains, the supply of beef cattle, &c., contracts for which have already been made. Such a depletion of the Treasury, for supplies to be found at our doors, cannot help exciting a beneficial influence upon the pecuniary affairs of this State. It offers evidence, also, if evidence were wanting, of our ability to fit out an army in shorter time than any other city in the Union.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trottiog, Tuesday, July 7.—Match $1,000, two-mile heats, in harness.

D. MACE, ch. m. *Lady Litchfield*.....1 1
D. PHYFE, b. g. *Major Rogers*.....2 2

	Time—1st Heat.	Time—2d Heat.
First mile	2:37	2:36¼
Second mile	2:36¾	2:39¾
Total	5:13¾	5:15¾

THE two-mile race between these celebrated Boston horses came off yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance present. The *Lady* was the favorite $100 to $50, and won handy.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The English papers of New-Orleans say nothing about the yellow fever, but the French journal *L'Orleanois*, of June 28, mentions a well marked case which had proved fatal, at the Hospital in Circus-street. The victim was a young Frenchman, named LOUIS MAILNOS, aged 19, who had been more than two years in New-Orleans. He had no communication with the ships in port or any of their crews, and the origin of the disease is a puzzle for the scientific.

THE CITY'S CONDITION.

The Wounded at the Hospital.

INQUESTS OVER THE DEAD

Trial of the Rioters in Special Sessions.

TWO HOMICIDES

Harvest Time for Burglars, Pickpockets and Thieves.

Four Hundred Vacancies in the Police Department.

The City was sweltering with heat and so very uncomfortable, but so far as any civil commotion was concerned, cool as a cucumber. Several of the Sixth Ward rioters were tried at the Special Sessions, but not sentenced. The Police did their duty quietly—but the riff-raff had a good time thieving, picking pockets, robbing houses, and doing a small business of "garroting"—for as yet there are some 400 vacancies in the police lists, until which are filled we must expect a deal of this sort of business.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners were in session several hours yesterday, but they made only one appointment—that of NATHANIEL SPERBACK, of the Eighth Precinct.

The Committee reported favorably on the appointment of a large number, who will be sworn in to-day.

There are only about 400 vacancies in the Department, and these it is proposed to fill during the present week.

Trial of the Fourth of July Rioters.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—JULY 7.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

The following cases, tried at this Court yesterday, are those in which the rioters in the Sixth Ward and elsewhere in the City on the Fourth, were the defendants.

The court-room was filled with people, most of them interested in the trials of the Fourth of July rioters. Alderman Clancy sat beside the Judges and cross-examined several of the witnesses in the Sixth Ward cases. Metropolitan policemen took the place of their Municipal predecessors as officers of the Court. Officer S. J. Smith, of the Fifteenth Ward, a Sergeant of the old Police, who seceded to the Metropolitans, is the new crier, and opened the Court at 9 A. M.

Owen Gilmartin was complained of by Jas. Irving of the Twentieth Ward Police, for being engaged in the riot in the Sixth Ward on the Fourth of July. He demanded a Jury trial and the case was sent to the General Sessions.

Patrick Mooney was one of the Sixth Ward rioters. Solomon Scott, of the Twentieth Ward Police, arrested him while in the act of throwing a brickbat in Bayard street on the Fourth. *Judge Osborne*—Wost have you got to say, Moone? *Prisoner*—I've got nothing to say. I was just coming along the street peaceably, and I didn't throw any stones. *Judge*—The officer says he saw you there with stones in your hands, and you threw them. We find you guilty. *Counsel*—(coming up at the last moment)—Under the circumstances, I think we'll ask for a Jury trial. *Judge Osborne*—You're too late. Too case is disposed of. In these riot cases we'll give the prisoners time to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment. The prisoner was remanded till Tourday.

Bernard McGovern was charged with riot in the Sixth Ward on the Fourth of July, by Stephen D. Bailey, of No. 160 West Thirty-eighth-street, a special policeman. *Judge Osborne*—We shall have to discharge this man. The citizens that were to have appeared against him are not here.

Edward Tyrell, Andrew Murray, John Kinney and Kugran Holland, were complained of by officers Roach, Cole, and others of the Metropolitan Police. A man named Pat Leonard had stabbed a man on the Fourth of July, in Twenty-sixth-street, corner of Tenth-avenue. Officer David Roach, and two others, went to arrest him, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. Leonard was willing to go with them, and they took him down stairs, and when they reached the front door of the house, they found the prisoners, with a large crowd, assembled to oppose their progress. There were probably five hundred persons in the street. Some shouted "Don't go with them, Leonard!" Tyrell shouted "Kill the sons of b——s!" They called on Roach to produce his warrant, and at last the officer pulled out a pistol and said: "Gentlemen, this is a warrant, and if you don't get out of the way it'll be the worse for you." He had a written warrant of arrest in his pocket. The crowd then made way, and more policemen having come to the assistance of the others, they all proceeded towards the Station-house. The prisoners continued to follow, hooting and defying them, and at last were arrested. *Counsel*—They didn't do anything. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, no; none of them did anything. There's been nothing done the last few days—nothing at all. No lives lost, or anything of that kind. We find 'em all guilty and let them stand committed till Thursday, when they will be brought up for sentence.

Edward Dye, with a bloody handkerchief bound around his head, assaulted Officer John Garbutt, threw a stone at him, &c., in the riot in Bayard-street, July 4, and was not secured until after the officer was compelled to strike him with his club. The Prisoner said he didn't throw any stones. *Judge Osborne*—You didn't, eh? You'd better tell the truth. Well, we find you guilty, and remand you till Thursday.

Thomas McGarry struck Officer Leonard Schieffilo, of the Ninth Ward Police, in the breast, with a paving-stone, at the riot, corner of Bayard and Baxter-streets, July 4. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what did you see of this? *Prisoner*—Nothing, Sir. *Judge*—Oh, not you. Of course, you didn't see anything of it. One witness saw the prisoner move his hand, as if throwing something, and then saw a stone strike the officer. *Alderman Clancy*—Perhaps he was beckoning to some one up the street? *Witness*—No, he wasn't; he was throwing something. He was found guilty, and remanded till Thursday.

Officer Thomas Dutcher, of the Sixth Ward Police, during the same riot, rushed into a house on Bayard-street to arrest a man. When he brought his prisoner out, Patrick McBride struck him with his fist on the back of the neck. The officer turned around, and with assistance arrested him. McBride was found guilty, and remanded till Thursday for sentence.

Inquests Upon the Dead.

Coroner CONNERY held inquests at the New-York Hospital yesterday forenoon, upon the bodies of three persons—TIMOTHY HIGGINS and WM. BUCKLEY, the two boys who were shot in Bayard-street, and WM. DUNN, who fell from the window of the City Hall on the morning of the Fourth, and died at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning at the City Hospital.

TESTIMONY.

Peter Dunn, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in No. 26 Vandewater-street; deceased is my son; on the 4th of July he went to the City Hall to see the procession; he was standing upon the flag of the window, as he told me himself before he died, and he missed his hold and fell from said window on the flagging below; he told me, as his father, that he hurled nobody for his fall; it was, he said, accidental; he was brought to the New York Hospital, and died at half past two o'clock this morning.

Dr. Keator made a *post mortem* examination, and testifies that the patient was brought in about eleven o'clock of the Fourth of July, suffering from a compound fracture of the thigh; he was very much prostrated by the injury, but after the fracture was reduced he rallied to a certain extent, and seemed pretty comfortable; he continued in about the same condition till 7 o'clock last evening, when he suddenly began to sink, and died at half-past two o'clock this morning; his opinion was, that he came to his death from the shock of the injury, aggravated by his previously dissipated habits.

VERDICT.

The Jury rendered a verdict, that WILLIAM DUNN came to his death by accidentally falling out of the window of the City Hall, on the 4th of July, upon the flagging below.

The case of William Buckley was next examined, and the first witness called was

John Henry Heins, who being sworn, deposed: I live at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets; I have seen the boy William Buckley, but I did not know him; I saw him between five and six o'clock P. M. on the Fourth of July; he was standing in front and close to me whilst the fight was going on; I saw the row, but the stones were flying so thick I only put my head out of the door once; the boy received the shot in the hip, and immediately cried out, putting his hand on the place, "Oh! I am shot! Oh, hear, take that ball out of me," at the same time falling nearly to the ground: a woman and man who were near caught up the boy and carried him away, and that was the last I saw of him; I saw nobody whom I could recognize, and do not know any one who fired a gun; I wasn't frightened, but when the shot struck the boy I ran inside, and did not look out again.

In reply to the Coroner as to whether he had since heard of any person concerned in the riot, or who fired the guns, he said he had not heard of any one, and did not know who shot the boy.

William Bryan called—I live at No. 61 Mulberry-street; I am the step father of William Buckley; the last I saw of him before his death, he left my place about half past five o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of July; he did not say where he was going; he was about thirteen years of age; I know he had no connection whatever with the riots; he was standing at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets when he was shot; I have made inquiry in the Ward, but I have not been able to find out who wounded my child.

Henry D. Noyes, who made the *post mortem*, stated that the deceased was brought into the City Hospital on Saturday evening, the 4th, with a gunshot wound in the upper part of the left nates; the wound penetrated the pelvis and fractured the bone; the ball rebounded from the wound, and seems to have been a musket ball; there was no special hemorrhage, but on Sunday evening, about eleven o'clock, the patient died; on *post mortem* examination I found a fracture perforating the pelvis, and producing some comminution of the bone; the death was caused by the injury to the nervous system produced by the gunshot wound. H. D. NOYES, M. D.

Taken before me this 8th day of July, 1857.

EDWARD D. CONNERY, Coroner.

The verdict of the Jury was, that the said William Buckley came to his death by a gunshot wound on the pelvis, on the Fourth of July, received at the hands of some person unknown to the Jury.

TIMOTHY HIGGINS—HIS SISTER NAMES SONS OF THE RIOTERS—WARRANTS FOR THEIR ARREST.

The first witness was the father, who was sworn, and deposed as follows—My name is Daniel Higgins; I am father of the deceased; I live in No 11 Mulberry-street; my boy, as I am informed, was shot on the 4th of July, between the hours of five and six o'clock; I used every means to find out who shot my child, but there seems to be a general dread on the minds of all to give any information, if they know anything about the row, or who was concerned in it.

The reporter thought the witness appeared to have more of this "dread" than he ought to have, and really to be more afraid than he was afflicted. His little daughter, a girl of ten years, was called, and appeared disposed to throw some light upon the riot, whilst the father evidently tried to make the child think she didn't know anything about it.

She having the nature of the oath explained to her by the Coroner, testified as follows: My name is Honora Higgins; I am sister to Timothy; I am ten years old; I was at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets; I heard shots, and saw my brother with two little boys, at the time he was shot; I did not see who shot him, but I saw a boy named Patsy Hayes in the crowd that was fighting; I do not know where he lives; I would know him (Hayes) if I saw him again; I think I would be able to recognize others if I saw them; "*I saw Hayes with a gun in his hand; he gave the gun to another man.*"

Dr. KEATOR, who made the *post mortem* examination, states that deceased was brought in on the evening of the Fourth of July, suffering from a wound made apparently by a pistol ball. The wound was situated on the right side, just below the floating ribs, and some four or five inches from the median line; I probed the wound, but could only trace it about an inch; I found blood in the cavity of the abdomen, and evidences of incipe peritonitis. I found that the ball had penetrated the walls of the abdomen and the liver; the cavity of the abdomen was filled with blood, but there was no evidence of inflammation; my opinion is that he came to his death from a wound of the liver, produced by a ball.

VERDICT.

That the said TIMOTHY HIGGINS came to his death by a gun-shot wound which penetrated the liver, thereby causing death.

The Coroner gave orders for the arrest of PATSEY HAYES, and the man who received the gun from him, if they can be found.

INQUESTS BY CORONER PERRY.

The inquest upon the bodies of those killed at the late riot in Bayard-street, was resumed yesterday morning at the office of the Coroners in Chambers-street, by Dr. PERRY. The following additional evidence was taken:

Leonard Schieffelin, residing at No. 42 Downing-street, being sworn, says: I am a special policeman; about 4½ o'clock about thirty of us were sent to quell a disturbance in the Seventh Ward; while proceeding up Bayard-street we saw a fight going on between the "Bowery Boys" and another party; about the middle of the block, above Baxter-street, they were throwing missiles at each other; before we reached that place we were met, about half a block below, by a party of men numbering about five hundred, who appeared to be of the same party that were attacking the Bowery Boys; this crowd assailed us; they threw stones and other missiles at us; we "mixed in" with the crowd; some of us saw a man throw a stone, and then run into No. 53 Baxter-street; we went in to arrest him, and while coming out again some one threw a stone, which hit me on the breast; I and others arrested him, and took him to the office in White street; I have ascertained since that his name is Thomas McGeary; while we were there pistols were fired, and brick-bats were thrown from the houses; I could not recognize any persons in the crowd.

William Evans, a special policeman, being duly sworn, deposed: I was with Schieffelin at the time of the assault; I recognize McGeary as one who threw a stone.

William Y. Taft, a special policeman, residing at No. 44 Horatio-street, being sworn, testified as follows: About half past four o'clock some twenty-six men, myself included, were sent from White-street to the Seventh Ward; as we turned into Bayard-street we were attacked by a crowd of people, who threw stones and other missiles at us; we at first drove them away some distance, when they got a reinforcement, and returning to the assault, compelled us to retreat; we had passed through to the upper side of the crowd, when we were met by a number of the Bowery Boys, who intimated that they wished to assist us; they going with us, we turned again upon the mob, and defended ourselves as well as we could; many of our men were wounded; we were again forced to retreat and remove our wounded.

Question by the Coroner—Did the police all wear badges, so that they could be easily recognized? A.—They did, Sir.

Q.—Did you recognize anybody in the crowd? A.—Not one; after the last assault, all of us that were not disabled went on to the Seventh Ward.

William Haw, being duly sworn, deposed: I am a special policeman, and reside at No. 16 Washington-street. I went up Bayard-street with some thirty or forty men to arrest a squad of police who were being there attacked. I arrested a person who was throwing stones at the policemen, and conveyed him to the Fifth-Ward Station-house.

Richard Van Pechten, residing at No. 7 Chrystie-street, being duly sworn, deposed, and says: I recognize the prisoner, McGeary, as the one who was arrested by Wm. HAW; I also recognize Thomas McGann as one of the rioters arrested on the same occasion.

Israel Brower, a regular policeman, being sworn, said: I recognize the larger of the two dead who were taken to White street to have been one of the leaders in the riot in Bayard-street on the 4th; he belonged to what were called the "Dead Rabbits;" he was urging on the rioters.

John Garbutt, residing at No. 458 Eighth-avenue, being duly sworn, says: I am one of the Special Police; I was at Bayard-street on duty on the Fourth; I arrested a person by the name of Edward Dye, who had stones in his hands at the time, and who, I believe, threw a stone which had just previously struck an officer; he was conveyed to the Tombs.

John F. Pilgrim, being sworn, says: I am one of the Special Police; I reside at No. 7 Spring street; I was at the scene of the riot in Bayard-street, corner of Mulberry, at six o'clock of the Fourth; I arrested a man whose name I ascertained to be Frank Fitzpatrick; he had two brick-bats in his hands; he struck at me with one; I warded off the blow, and seized him and took him to No. 88 White-street, and thence to Franklin street.

J. C. Cohen, residing at No. 21 Columbia-street, being sworn, says: I was at the riot of the Fourth as reporter; while there, I saw a young man who was about twenty years of age, raise a gun, deliberately and shoot a man, supposed to be Bernard, while deceased was throwing bricks at the crowd; some person in the crowd exclaimed that "Mac shot that fellow;" I also saw the Italian boy fall; he was shot in the eye; I saw several other persons injured, but I cannot recognize any of the rioters.

Thomas Dutcher, residing at No. 25 West Twenty-ninth-street, being sworn, says: I am of the Special Police; was in Bayard-street on the Fourth; while arresting a rioter was attacked by another man, who hit me with a brick in the back; I was forced to release my prisoner, but arrested the man who struck me, and, with the assistance of Police man Ellis, took him to the Tombs; I have since ascertained his name to be James McBride.

Stephen D. Baily, residing at No. 160 West Thirty-eighth-street, being sworn, says: I am Special policeman; I was at Bayard-street on the Fourth; at six o'clock I made an arrest of a young man who was pushed on me by others; his name was Barnard McGivin; I did not see him take any part in the affair.

There being no other witnesses present, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Coroner Connery Looking for an Ante-Mortem.

Just as Coroner CONNERY had impanelled a jury for the inquest upon a lad at the New York Hospital, he received information that there was a dying man in Worth-street whose *ante mortem* it was necessary to take immediately; his name was JOHN SMITH, and he was to be found "next door to the church." Accordingly the Coroner, with two policemen, two reporters and one other citizen started for the place. Stopping at the house next below the Emigrant depot, which used to be a church, Mr. CONNERY interrogated an Irish girl, who stood holding a baby at the window, if there was a "wounded man in the house?" The question was repeated by the Coroner, and then in turn by the whole six before Biddy paid the slightest attention to the crowd opposite the window, and then, instead of answering the question, she put on an indignant scowl, and with the baby disappeared. The whole party then entered the house, when a Frenchman, who could not understand a word of English, put his head out of a door in great terror, probably supposing that he was about to be arrested for participating in the riot. After various ineffectual attempts to make him understand the nature of the business they were on, two Irish women and one man showed their heads above the stairs, and in a few minutes more the Coroner became satisfied there was nobody in particular dying in that house. Passing down Worth, they took a turn into Church-street, supposing the wounded man might be next door to the African Church, corner of Leonard; but one of the reporters, remembering that there was an old Colored Baptist Church near West Broadway, they tacked about, and were soon inquiring at the "next door" for the wounded man. By this time, the Coroner, the reporter and the Policemen were perspiring freely, and very anxious lest the man might breathe his last before his dying words could be taken down. At a low groggery near by, the party were told the person they were after was in the rear just below, and one of the men led the way to the spot; penetrating into a villainous hole through a stable, followed by the whole six, the Coroner accosted an Irishman: "Is there a wounded person in here?"

Irishman—There was.

Coroner—Let me see him. I have come to take his dying testimony.

Irishman—But, he's not dying, sure.

Coroner—Well, what do you know about him?

Irishman—It was a boy Sur, who had his finger shot off on the 4th of July.

Hereupon the whole party enjoyed a hearty laugh, and made tracks for the street. Here the Coroner learned that the person who was wounded in the wrist had been lying in the Hospital ever since.

"You see, gentlemen," said Mr. CONNERY, "I am trying to do my duty the best I can"—and as the company separated they were impressed powerfully with the truth of his remarks.

A Dead Rabbit Offer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

TUESDAY, July 7, 1857.

Your paper of yesterday speaks of one of the parties concerned in the riot in the Sixth Ward—"the Roach Guard"—"the Dead Rabbit Club"—as a gang of Thieves, Five-Pointers, Pickpockets, &c.

Now, if your reporter wishes to earn $25, I hereby offer to give him, or any other one, that sum of money who will prove, satisfactorily, that a single member of that Guard (by the way, there is no such club as the Dead Rabbits,) is a Five-Pointer, a thief or a pickpocket. I am willing to submit the question to the decision of any Police Justice of this City. I also offer to place the above amount in the hands of your Editor at any moment he may call for it, in the event of this being accepted.

I say that the young men who compose that Guard are, 1st, honest; 2d, industrious; 3d, young men who follow some lawful occupation for a living.

MARCUS HORBART, No. 25 Mulberry-street.

THE "DEAD RABBITS."—The "live" Dead Rabbits yesterday buried some of the "dead" Dead Rabbits in Calvary Cemetery, Greenpoint. They were a motley set. Some had on fire caps, and no shoes—some had on no coats—some breeches and no vest—some had a clean shirt and torn trowsers—some were in tolerable decent trim, but those were few and far between. A portion of them called at the Eastern District Hotel in National-avenue, on their way to the Cemetery. They got what they called for, eat all they could get, and then marched off without paying the proprietor. The Police of the 7th District were informed of the circumstance, and the whole force was brought out and awaited their return. They were orderly, however, and passed along without offering any violence. In fact, so far as we can understand, they behaved very decently all along, with the exception of eating victuals without paying for them. They are not in the habit of giving equivalents for what they eat or wear, and it is quite likely they had no idea but that they were acting as reputably as better dressed people do sometimes. Some more of the dead companions of the Dead Rabbits are to be buried to-day.—*Brooklyn Eagle, July 7.*

Discharging Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of yesterday, the 7th, I find a card under the above caption, relative to the discharge of the prisoner CROWLEY, by Alderman MOSPEDON, of the Nineteenth Ward, wherein "Justice" (the writer) significantly inquires "by what authority" Metropolitan Sergeant BRYAN discharged "such person from the Station-house?" "Justice," in this instance, is a little off the track; but then, no wonder! Justice is said to be blind. CROWLEY was not discharged from the Station House, as represented, but was arrested by Officer POLLEY, and conducted direct to the Police Court, (Yorkville,) and locked up, from whence he was discharged by the Alderman, as aforesaid; at least it was so reported to

"Metropolitan-Sergeant" JAMES BRYAN,
Nineteenth Precinct.

Homicide

IN THE FIFTH WARD.

During the general excitement that prevailed on Saturday, in consequence of the Sixth Ward riot, a man named Thomas C. Smith was stabbed in Worth street, Fifth Ward, by a German, named Leonard Wagner. Smith, it appears, either willfully ran, or accidentally stumbled against Wagner, who instantly exhibited a pistol and a knife, and with the latter stabbed Smith about the lower part of the abdomen, inflicting injuries from which he died on Monday, at the New-York Hospital. Wagner then fled but was pursued and captured by the police.

An inquest was held upon the body of Smith, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner CONNERY. Dr. Noyes, the House Surgeon, testified as to the position and nature of the wounds.

The following evidence was also taken:

Anny Chenery, being sworn, says: I live at 52 Anthony-street; I keep lodgers; my husband is a laboring man in Washington Market; I was standing on the stoop of the house in which I reside on the 4th of July about twelve o'clock; the prisoner came down Church-street from Broadway, and he slapped me on the side of the face; the prisoner lived in the garret room in the rear house over my room; there was a crowd outside the door at the time the man Smith, now dead, was in the crowd; the deceased said to the prisoner before me, "What did you strike the woman for?" they then grappled with each other; not one of the crowd interfered until I saw deceased stoop down; he said, "I am murdered;" the prisoner then ran away round Church-street; the deceased went to the next stoop and sat down, and I saw blood coming from some part of his body; I then followed in the direction the prisoner went, and I saw an officer take him to the Tombs; the man I now see before me is the man who was in handgrips with deceased; I saw an instrument in the hands of the prisoner; no one else could have inflicted the wound but the prisoner; I am sure the deceased received the injury from any one in the crowd to the best of my knowledge, previous to having been engaged in the fight between himself and the prisoner; deceased came to my room on the morning of the 5th and asked for Kate Dunne; I told him she was not there; I never saw deceased before that morning; the prisoner's wife and myself had some words about scraping the duet off her feet in front of my door; we had no blows, and I believe when he slapped me in the face it was because of the row between his wife and myself; I give my testimony here to jury, not prejudiced, in any way, because of the row between the prisoner's wife and myself; Kate Dunne told me she saw the blade of the knife in the prisoner's hand; she did not tell me she saw the prisoner stab deceased; I had no pecuniary transactions with the prisoner; I never had any quarrel with the prisoner.

Catherine Dunne, being duly sworn, says: I live at No. 52 Worth street, in the rear house; I was standing alongside the man (Smith) who is now dead on the 4th of July, between twelve and one o'clock; I was standing with Mrs. Chenery; she was on the stoop; I was on the sidewalk; the prisoner came up without any provocation and struck Mrs. Chenery on the face; deceased said to him, "What made you strike a woman?" deceased caught hold of the prisoner; I saw a pistol and knife in the prisoner's left hand; he had hold of deceased with his right hand; I told deceased the prisoner had a pistol in his hand; deceased said "I have you a pistol?" upon this the prisoner made a plunge with his left hand at the body of deceased, and immediately ran away; I went to speak to deceased; he said, oh! I am murdered and done for by the man who ran away; he was then brought by some persons on the stoop, he fainted and spoke no more; after the prisoner was arrested and taken to the Tombs two officers conveyed the deceased to the Hospital.

John Pollard deposed—I live at No. 56 Worth-street; keep a basement saloon at that place; I was sitting down inside my door, when I heard a man cry out, "I am murdered!" I ran out and saw a man standing alongside of a piece of a waste lot; I went to his assistance, took him by the arm and brought him to the stoop, and placed him in a sitting position; I then unbuttoned his pantaloons, to see where the blood was flowing from; I discovered a cut in his bowels; I took the tail of his shirt and wrapped it around the wound; he said, "I wish to see one person at No. 41 Worth-street;" he said he was stabbed by a Dutchman; I got a cart and conveyed him to the Hospital; I often saw the prisoner before; I heard the people about the neighborhood say that the Dutchman was a desperate character.

William Van Tassel, being sworn, says: I am attached to the Fifth Ward Station-house; I was standing at the corner of West Broadway and Thomas-street about six o'clock in the evening; I saw a crowd turn the corner of Thomas and Church streets, and a man running without a hat; the crowd was crying out "Stop thief!" I ran to meet him, and caught him in the middle of West Broadway; he was out of breath, and could not make any reply; he threw a pistol (the one now presented) and a knife down in the street, and said I could get nothing out of him—that he had nothing; I then gave him to my partner, who took him to the Station-house; next morning he was removed to the Tombs; when I gave the prisoner to my companion, I went to where the man was stabbed, and he (deceased) told me the man that ran away stabbed him; Officer Hopkins found a powder-flask in the prisoner's possession after he was brought to the Station-house.

Mary Rafferty, being sworn, said: I reside at No. 52 Worth-street, the rear building; on the 4th of July in the evening, I was standing on the side outside the house No. 52 Worth-street; the prisoner was passing in by the alley-way, and without any provocation struck Mrs Chenery on the face; deceased was standing by and said he was no man who would strike a woman; the deceased pushed prisoner back into the street; the prisoner then caught hold of deceased; he had a pistol in one of his hands; he made a thrust at deceased with the hand in which the pistol was; deceased cried out that he was murdered; prisoner then ran off.

Mary Jane Chenery was examined, and her evidence was merely corroborative of that given by the previous witness.

The testimony was here closed. The Coroner addressed the Jury, after which they retired, and soon thereafter returned and reported the following verdict

"That the deceased came to his death by a stab inflicted with a knife in the hands of Leonard Wagner, July 4, 1857."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was called forward, who stated that he was 27 years of age, was born in Germany, resided in Worth-street, was a shoemaker by trade. He denied stabbing Smith.

He was therefore committed to the Tombs, as were also several of the witnesses, in default of $500 bail to appear.

The deceased was about 27 years of age, single, a moulder by trade, and resided in Attorney-street.

IN THE SIXTH WARD—A BOY 10 YEARS OF AGE STABS A LAD OF 15.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of WILLIAM KEELER, a lad aged 15 years, who came to his death from stabs inflicted in the abdomen, on the night of the 3d inst., by JAMES KENNEDY, a boy about 10 years of age. The following evidence was taken:

Joseph Dowling, residing at No. 178 Hester-street, being sworn says: Deceased was my nephew; he was 15½ years old; on Friday morning, July 3, about 9 o'clock, deceased came into the house and said he was stabbed; he showed me where he was stabbed; it was in the abdomen; he did not say who stabbed him; I sent him to the Hospital immediately; I heard that a boy that attended bar for Mr. Brennan, at No. 94 Baxter-street, was the one who stabbed him (deceased); I went to his place and saw the prisoner; he acknowledged having stabbed deceased; I searched him and found the penknife now shown upon his person; he said that was the knife he stabbed him with; I took him to the Station-House; Justice Welsh committed him for examination; I cannot say further.

Wm. Hideman, residing at No. 176 Hester-street, being sworn, says: I work in the grocery store at said place; on Friday morning last I saw the deceased come out of a grocery store on the corner of Hester and Mulberry streets; he had some eggs in a paper at the same time; the prisoner came out of the cellar of 174 Hester-street; he had a dog with him; the deceased and prisoner appeared to have some words; I could not understand what they said, but I thought that they were angry from the manner of their speaking; deceased laid down the eggs and went towards the prisoner, and slapped the prisoner a couple of times on the head; he then came back towards his house and picked up the eggs; deceased was followed immediately by the prisoner, and then I heard deceased say, "I am stabbed;" I did not see prisoner stab deceased, but I heard the deceased say to a man who came up, that the prisoner had stabbed him, and showed his wounds to this man.

Mary Keeler being sworn, says: Deceased was my son; on Friday morning last, about nine o'clock, I sent him out for some eggs; he returned to the door in a few moments; his sister ran into the house, and said there was a boy fighting with "Billy," meaning deceased, on the street; I ran out and saw deceased with a crowd around him; I also saw the prisoner; deceased told me that this boy, the prisoner, set his dog at him, and that he, the deceased, slapped the prisoner in the face; I made him go into the house, but thinking that there was anything serious with him, but when he got to the foot of the stairs he turned around, and said: "Mother, I am stabbed; catch that boy—he is the one who stabbed me."

George E. S. Keator, M. D., being sworn, deposes and says that deceased was brought to the Hospital on the third day of July, 1857, suffering from a penetrating wound of the abdomen, through which a small portion of omentum protruded; this was reduced and the wound closed, &c.; no symptoms of inflammation came on till some ten hours after admission, when he began to complain of pain around the wound, and it was evident that peritonitis was set up; the usual treatment was resorted to, but without success, and he gave gradually away till about ten o'clock on Sunday evening last, when he died; my opinion is that he came to his death by peritonitis, superinduced by the wound in the abdomen.

Verdict—That the said William Keeler came to his death by peritonitis, from a stab with a pen-knife in the hands of James Keonedy, July 3, 1857.

James P. Kennedy (the prisoner) being examined, said: "I am fourteen years old; born in Ireland; I reside at No. 174 Hester-street; I am a bar attender; on Friday morning, July 3, 1857, about nine o'clock, I was coming down Hester-street, towards Mulberry-street, with a large dog and a little one; the little one run up an alley-way, and I stood calling it, when deceased was standing near his own door, asked me what I was looking at; I said it's none of your business; I had a penknife in my hand; deceased ran towards me and struck me in the face and head; I put out the knife to guard myself; I thought to frighten him off; I don't know whether I stabbed him or not."

Kennedy was thereupon committed to answer.

POCKET-PICKING.—Pickpockets were busy yesterday among a crowd that had assembled at the corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, to listen to the eloquence of the famous razor-strop man, who had there taken a stand to dispose of his wares. Jeremiah D. Swift, residing at No. 11 Perry-street, was relieved of a watch valued at $100; and Wm. H. Millener, of No. 384 Broadway, lost a very valuable watch, which had been presented to him by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook; cooks in French, English and German styles, game, pastry or jellies; has excellent reference for capability, disposition and character. Also, for a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; does fine washing and ironing; is kind, industrious and obliging. Also, an American girl, for housework. Apply at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country—the as cook in a genteel boarding house; understands cooking and ironing well, undermakes excellent bread, washes and irons well, understands meats and poultry; wages $14; the other as regulate chambermaid and to take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 210 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse. Is capable of taking entire charge of an infant and one or two older children; is a good plain sewer; will make herself generally useful around the house; is a good laundress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 105 10th-av., corner 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THREE PROTestant girls for general housework in either City or country; can bake and make plain pastry; also, by two Protestant young women, as cook, washer and ironer, are first-class bakers and excellent laundresses; has first-class references, and no objection to the country; either can go as cook in a hotel or as laundress. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECtable Protestant girls, lately landed; one will do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and not afraid of work; the other would do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the washing; they have no objection to go into the country together; are well recommended. Call at No. 95 3d-av., near 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a first-rate farm hand, and is a good hand over horses; his wife is a very good chambermaid and laundress; understand their duty well. Best of references. Also by a Protestant man as coachman and groom; will go in the country; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE young man, (German,) who is a good penman and speaks and writes the English language fluently, wishes to find employment in a respectable law office, with the view of studying law. No compensation or salary asked for the first year. Address LAWYER, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman of long experience, to cook, wash and iron, or housework, in a small family; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; obliging and willing to please; willing to go to the country; highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waitress, as a good cook and wash and iron, as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family, either in the country or City. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook and laundress. Has no objection to general housework. Can get the best of City reference. Apply at No. 223 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation to do chamberwork or take care of children and sew; country preferred. Call, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 47 6th-av.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., *Times* office.

SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY—SUITAble for private houses, hotels and saloons, can now be found in great variety at No 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 388 Bowery, near 4th-st. The attention of house-keepers is requested. C. MASON.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1835, now at No. 5 6th-av., has for the past 22 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, IMMEDIATELY in an importing and jobbing house, an American. One who is fully competent and can give undoubted reference as to honesty and ability; to such a liberal salary will be paid. Address box No. 2,634 lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD ticket office, a timekeeper for a sawmill, 3 conductors for a first-rate road, 1 man to drive express wagon, 1 brakeman, 2 barkeepers and 1 stewardess. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DENTIST IN THIS CITY, AN assistant of experience who is either a good surgical or mechanical dentist, or both. Address OPERATOR, Chatham-square Post-Office, giving age, how long a dentist, salary expected, etc.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the work in a small family of three persons only. Address, with references, Box No. 186 Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where she can be seen, &c.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, at No. 58 Cortlandt-st; salary, first year, $50. Apply any time after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board, and two single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES OR individuals wishing to obtain board in the country, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a healthy location, 3 hours' ride from the City by New York and Harlem Railroad; good stabling for horses, plenty of fruit, milk, &c. Terms reasonable. Can give good City references. For further particulars address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TEN OR twelve persons can be pleasantly accommodated with board in a private family, at Middletown Point, N. J., 2½ hours from New-York, by the steamer *Keyport*, foot of Murray-st. Terms $5 per week. For further particulars, inquire of the Captain of the *Keyport*, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or by letter of PHILETUS PHILLIPS.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A WIDOW LADY will take as Summer boarders, one or two families. The house, which she alone occupies, is finely situated near the Railroad Depot, and the rooms are large and airy, and will be let at moderate terms. For particulars, address Mrs. C. PEACE, Yonkers Post Office, N. Y.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK BAY HOTEL—3½ MILES FROM Jersey City Ferry by plank road, situated on the Bay of New-York; is now open for transient and permanent board; good bathing and fishing on the premises; omnibuses from the Ferry to the Hotel hourly.

SUMMER BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations, and within an hour's ride of the City, desires to procure boarders of respectability for the Summer. Apply at No. 46 West 24th-st.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A SMALL PRIvate family occupying a house in Yonkers, beautifully situated near the Railroad Depot, will accomodate one or two families as summer boarders. References exchanged. Address Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers P. O. N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM-HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; Jos. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—LEFT IN THE STORE OF THE SUBscriber some time in October last, a box containing samples of POR TEMONNAIES. The owner, by proving property can have the same. PHILIP J. COZANS, No. 107 Nassau-st.

$30 REWARD.—STRAYED OR TAKEN FROM the premises of the subscriber on the night of July 4, a light gray horse, about sixteen hands high, 6 years old, with a wart under the tail, rather stout built and long tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to his recovery. H. S. HAYWARD, at Elizabeth, N. J., or No. 99 Wall-st., New-York.

$3.—LOST IN A HACK.—IF THE DRIVER who took two gentlemen from the Metropolitan Hotel on Monday will bring the roll of manuscript they left in his coach, either to the Metropolitan Hotel or to D. APPLETON & CO., he shall receive $3 reward.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Fourth night of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY, July 8,
when will be presented Bellini's popular Opera, in three acts,
LA SONNAMBULA,
for positively this night only
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
In her great rôle of AMINA.
Mme. SIEDENBURG,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
And COLLETTI,
in the principal rôles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 259 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KINO & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1857.
GRAND BALLET AND VAUDEVILLE NIGHT.
Enthusiastic reception of the beautiful
BIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA AS
LA SYLPHIDE,
a character in which her
PECULIARLY LADY-LIKE GRACE
Gained for her an
ARTISTIC FURORE IN THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE.
THE HIGHLY TALENTED VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, Mr W. R. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in Poole's elegant comedy, in two acts, entitled SIMPSON & CO.
THURSDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and BIANCO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night,
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.
The Naiad Queen.....Lizzie Weston Davenport
Sir Rupert, Mr. Fisher; Amphibeo, Mr. W. A. Wood. Fairies, naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, hannermen, &c., by ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
Act I.—The Bath of Beauty.
Act III.—Grand March of the Female Warriors.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, July 8,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will appear again in her great and original character of VENETIA, in the new American play,
THE ITALIAN BRIDE,
received nightly with enthusiastic approbation,
After the play Miss Logan will chant
THE MARSEILLAISE,
THE HYMN OF LIBERTY.
The performance will conclude with Mr. Peters' celebrated DUTCH VARIETIES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive; or $1 for each person.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8,
A drama entitled the
WIDOW OF TOLEDO,
Followed by ROSE OF SHARON.
After which, the SPITFIRE.
HOLE IN THE WALL.

BUCKLEY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE CELEBRATED
BUCKLEY'S OPERA TROUPE,
From their Opera House, No. 585 Broadway, New-York.
They will have the honor of appearing in a grand new entertainment, consisting of ballads, trios, quartettes, solos, descriptive songs of the field, fireside, cottage and cabin, embracing choice selections from classic music and simple melodies of the day.
In which the beautiful and popular vocalist
Miss C. HIFFERT,
Mr. G. Swaine Buckley, R. Bishop Buckley, the juvenile prodigy, Young America; Mr. J. A. Basquin, Mr. F. Brandies, the splendid pianist; and the celebrated American violinist,
Mr. F. BUCKLEY,
who will perform a number of solos, including his impressive effort, entitled
THE DREAM.
They will appear in Bridgeport on Wednesday, July 8; in New-Haven on Thursday, July 9; in Hartford on Friday and Saturday, July 10 and 11.
L. SHORT, Manager.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WEDNESDAY, July 8, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO. embraces, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—(THE ORIGINAL) CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—JOHN RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE, Proprietors, give three Concerts, as above, commencing MONDAY, July 6. Tickets 25 cents.
J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

CORNET A PISTON.—WANTED—THREE Cornet players to complete an Amateur Brass Band. Address CORNET, Box No. 3,245 Post-Office.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

PIC-NIC.—THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE Sunday School of the "Church of the Restoration," (postponed from Thursday, July 2,) will take place on FRIDAY, July 10, at Morris Grove, Long Island. The cars will leave Smith-street at 9:30, Vanderbilt avenue at 9:40, and Bedford Station at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tickets for adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Tickets may be procured of the teachers, and on board the cars on the morning of the excursion.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS and MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 60 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a retail watch and jewelry store, which has been established seven years, in one of the best locations out of Broadway. The above store has a good trade, a splendid run of watch work and jobbing, enough to pay all expenses. The proprietor will dispose of all or part of the stock, as may be desired. Capital required, from $2,000 to $5,000. The most satisfactory reasons given for selling. Rent very low. Address BURLINGTON, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN an engagement with some good house in the flour and feed business. Is competent to take charge of the out-door department, buying or selling on 'Change, shipping, &c. Understands the flour, feed, and grain business thoroughly. Has an extensive western and City acquaintance in the above business. Indisputable City reference given. Address BUSINESS for 3 days, office of *Daily Times*.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $25 to $30,000, in a highly lucrative and long established manufacturing business, to take the place of a partner retiring. To a person having the above capital, it will be satisfactorily shown that the business is paying over 40 per cent. profit on the sales. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 412 Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best Tea and Coffee stores in the City, in an excellent location, has been established 12 years, and does a family and wholesale business. This is a fine chance, and will be sold right, with or without the stock. For further particulars address TEAS, New-York *Daily Times*.

TO PRINTERS.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, a complete card and job printing office in a desirable location, materials nearly new and all in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 122½ Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st., 2d story.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H.V. STEERS, No. 161 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D FISHER, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A fire-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

$16,000 TO $24,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—Any person wishing to avail himself of an opportunity to engage in a manufacturing business, and of an article of which millions of dollars worth are sold annually, and with little or no competition, at a profit of more than one hundred per cent., can hear of an opportunity by addressing O. P. Q., Post-Office. None but principals need apply. It is no kiting bumbug.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well-assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 381 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF
NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES.
BY THOMAS BUTLER GUNN.
With illustrations on wood, designed and drawn by "Triangle," "A. R. Ward" and the author, and engraved by John Andrew.
12mo, cloth. Price $1.
CONTENTS.
Chap I.—Introductory, Metropolitan and Anticipatory.
Chap. II.—Of locking out for a boarding-house.
Chap. III.—Of boarding with a private family.
Chap. IV.—The cheap boarding-house on a large scale.
Chap. V.—The fashionable boarding-house where you don't get enough to eat.
Chap. VI.—The dirty boarding-house.
Chap. VII.—The hand-to-mouth boarding-house.
Chap. VIII.—The "serious" boarding-house.
Chap IX.—The theatrical boarding-house.
Chap. X.—The boarding-house where spiritualism becomes predominant
Chap. XI.—The mean boarding-house.
Chap. XII.—The boarding-house where there are marriageable daughters.
Chap. XIII.—The cheap hotel boarding-house.
Chap. XIV.—The boarding house where the landlady drinks.
Chap. XV.—The boarding house whose lendlady likes to be ill-used.
Chap. XVI.—Of a tip-top boarding-house.
Chap. XVII.—The boarding-house where you are expected to make love to the landlady.
Chap. XVIII.—Of another mean boarding-house.
Chap. XIX.—The family hotel on Broadway.
Chap. XX.—The artists' boarding-house.
Chap. XXI.—The vegetarian boarding-house, (as it was.)
Chap. XXII.—The medical students' boarding-house.
Chap. XXIII.—The boarding-house frequented by Bostonians.
Chap. XXIV.—The boarding-house whose landlady is a Southerner.
Chap. XXV.—The boarding-house where the landlady is from "down East."
Chap. XXVI.—The boarding house in which Englishmen predominate.
Chap. XXVII.—The "Pensiona Francaise."
Chap. XXVIII.—The German "Gasthaus."
Chap. XXIX.—The Irish immigrant boarding-house, (as it was.)
Chap. XXX.—The Chinese boarding-house.
Chap. XXXI.—The sailors' boarding-house.
Chap. XXXII.—The boarding-house which gives satisfaction to everybody.
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THE NEW-YORK ENGINEER, MACHINISTS' AND IRON-FOUNDERS' JOURNAL for July, is now ready. JOHN HILLYER,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODBNOUGH, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.—A Professor of the French language, of great experience and success in teaching, being engaged since five years with two schools in Brooklyn, has now a few hours at his disposal, and respectfully offers his services to the principals of institutions, or to persons who desire to learn that language. The best references as to capability and character can be given. Apply to B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway.

DIGITAL GYMNASTICS.—YOUNG MEN desirous of writing a splendid hand at the rate of 20 folios per hour, may obtain such ability without the possibility of failure, by joining one of the subscriber's classes. Hours of instruction at 5, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. daily. W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 345 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

PRIVATE DAILY TUITION.—A LADY, who has had much experience, desires an engagement in a private family. Instructs in all the English branches, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The best City references given. Would accompany a family into the country for the Summer. Address H. H., *Times* office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—MALE AND FEMALE—Board and tuition $120 per year. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, painting and modern languages. Address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE Hempstead Institute are prepared to receive applications from gentlemen of experience and ability to take charge of the same. The building is beautifully situated, the neighborhood respectable, and the location healthy; the rent will be moderate. About 50 boarders can be comfortably accommodated, and sufficient day scholars can be immediately procured to make the establishment profitable. No gentleman need apply whose qualifications are not of a high order, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address WM. L. LAING, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH experience in tuition, and is qualified to teach the English branches, French Drawing and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess during the Summer months, in the vicinity of New-York. As the term of engagement would be short, a moderate salary would be considered a sufficient remuneration for her services. Address Miss A., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island. Unexceptionable references given.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

JEWELER'S WATER GUAGE IS THE name of a patent just issued to show the water level on steam boilers. This guage was wholly gotten up in a jeweler's shop in the City, and is likely to be of great public service. It is reported that application will be made to the City authorities for an ordinance to have them applied to every boiler in the City. This step is worthy of attention by every good citizen, and especially the traveling public, where so many lives are intrusted to the care of a single person, whose neglect might at any moment send them into eternity. This improvement consists in placing a glass tube in front of the boiler of a sufficient length and size to enable any person who may pass within sight to see the precise quantity of water in the boilers. This tube has a pipe running directly through the centre and connecting with the steam and water spaces of the boiler. The difference in temperature of water and steam in the pipe acts upon the liquid in the glass precisely in the same manner as though connected directly with the water in the boiler. To this glass may be attached another of a similar description by a pipe to any part of the ship or building, and both glasses will show the precise level of the water in the boiler, thus preventing the possibility of accident of the boiler from being burnt for the want of water, as every person can see for themselves this is truly a valuable discovery. Gnages and rights for sale at No. 17 John-st., New-York. D. E. RUGG.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—A GENERAL meeting of the Butchers of the City and County of New-York will be held on THURSDAY, July 9, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the corner of 1st av. and 5th-st., on business of importance, which will be made known at the meeting. Every butcher is interested, and all are invited to be present. S. P. PATTERSON, Chairman.
W. F. WARNER, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WATERFORD ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the Township of Ilanchester, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 300 acres of land, (200 acres of which are well wooded,) a dwelling-houses and a saw-mill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY—THE house and plot of land occupied by the subscriber for the last 20 years. The lot is 160 feet front by 200 deep, and has streets of good breadth on three sides of the same. The substratum being gravel, the cellars are always dry and the water of good quality. The buildings are substantial, spacious and in good repair, and can very conveniently accommodate two families. They contain, beside pantries and closets, 20 rooms, six of which measure 18 by 22 feet, and would furnish accommodations for a boarding school. There are two wells of water, two cisterns, ice-houses and stables, &c., a good variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The site is central, and will compare favorably with any other in town. Lowest price $8,000. Inquire of E. PLATT, Jr., Ocean Bank, New-York; or CHAS. DAVIS, M. D., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1¾ miles from the Depôt, a part of the estate of the late Philemon Halstead, containing 27 acres, having a front upon Ryn Beach, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjoining country. There is a fine orchard upon the property. Apply to NEWBERY FOX HALSTEAD, Esq., on the premises; or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, a brick house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located on high ground in the village of Sing Sing—Lot 48x160—has plenty of grape vines, currants, raspberries, quince and pears. Also, fine garden and good well-water, cistern, &c. Ten trains daily by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, Sing Sing, or CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 64 Hnyt-st., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, marble mantels, gas, &c.; an excellent neighborhood, and every way a desirable residence. Apply at No. 157 Water-st., WM. E. FLEMING.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 6th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 6th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—No 55 LONDON TERRACE, (WEST 23d-st.,) a four-story and basement house, five years old, built in the most substantial manner; with all the modern improvements, will be sold cheap. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone house, north side of 81st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor, No. 5 Prince-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—FOUR LOTS ON Walker av., Jamaica, L. I., very handsomely situated. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck slip, 2d-av., 3d-av and 4th av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT MARBLE BLOCK, in the entire upper part of the building No 837 Broadway, comprising three spacious floors measuring 100 feet in depth by 28 feet front. They are well-lighted, easy of access, nearly new, and in excellent condition. The location is one of the choicest in the City, and is admirably suited for the importing, book or any extensive business requiring handsome premises. Terms, $3,000 per annum; can be had on a term of several years if required.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Notice to boarders about changing for a home of their own. A first-class house in 49th-st., clean, with all the modern improvements, beautiful yard and grass-plot, in a healthy location, of the most desirable neighborhood in the City, improving very fast, convenient to stages and cars. Inquire of Mr. LANE, on the premises, 3d door East by South of 8th-av.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 218 WEST 28TH-ST., on an unexpired lease, at a very low rent; it is a fine house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements, situated opposite a large private park. It may be seen any day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Apply to J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th av., suitable for a small, respectable family. Rent $230 per annum. Apply in the grocery corner of 4th and Cornelia sts.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT AND BOARD WANTED.—A brown-stone house, with modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, would be let to a good tenant, with whom, if a satisfactory arrangement could be made, the present occupant would board. Address L. A., box No. 330 Post-Office.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 35 feet front by 116 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

E. K. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 3d-av. and 9th st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., NO. 88 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who were such at the closing of the books on the 30th day of June inst.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent, payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 49 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 8th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.

EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE Company, office No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, 6th July, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 6, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, N. D., July 30, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 23, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INsurance Company, Office No. 29 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.

June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail

At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38),

Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 538 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their Furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE of every color, beautifully decorated, from $5 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, through Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.

J. B. PRESSER.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,

Sole Agent for United States,

No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.

Orders respectfully solicited.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.)—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,

STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., (next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., } New-York.

WM. ALEX SMITH, }

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. "CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1898. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, at 100 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and Line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—

ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.

LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The last two Bonds issued by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.

Full particulars can be had on application to

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & F. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Allegheny, to O. & F. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & F. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & F. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 William-st., New-York, June 23, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 30th day of July. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 13 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due June 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. E. LINDSLEY—NO. 2 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE BUSIness heretofore existing between RICHARD DECKER, SIMON S. DAVIS, CHARLES GALE, JACOB A. VAIL, JAMES VAIL, JAMES KENNEDY, DERRICK SEAMAN, AARON M. WILCOX, under the name and style of the Orange County Milk Association, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims upon the concern will please present the same at the office in New-York, for adjustment.

Those who are indebted to the concern will be waited upon by JAMES E. HARFORD, who is authorized to collect and receipt bills, in settlement. Receipts signed by former collectors will not be noticed.

The undersigned, proprietor, assisted by Capt. CALVIN CHANDLER, and other reliable men, will continue the business at the old Company's place, corner of Greenwich and Harrison streets, where he will be happy to receive orders for pure Orange County milk, to be served in any part of the City.

Orders will be thankfully received, and faithfully and promptly filled, by me and said agents.

ADRIAN HOLBERT.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON. HENRY STOCKS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 44 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	126,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncy Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DONGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Donghty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joennes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Wm. Higgins,	Charles E. Hart,
Howard G. Cady,	Edouard Lasserre,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. Waite,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 58 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000,
WITH A SURPLUS.

At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP,	NATHAN CLARK,
FREDERICK PENTZ,	ADON SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN M. MASON,	ROBERT McCLELLAN,
ELISHA BROOKS,	ADELMOUR W. KING,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	ROBERT H. GOFF,
ORSAMUS BUSHNELL,	ANTHONY HOGUET,
RICHARD P. CARMAN,	WILLIAM VOORHIS,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	AB'M M. BININGER,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,	CHAS. C. CARPENDER,
	JOHN G. WELLSTOOD.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Haleey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John D. Wolfe,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Ahbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855 have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. S. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Rose,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUERY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—MORRIS KETCHUM, EDMUND G. HOWE, and THOMAS BELKNAP, Jr., against SAMUEL T. TISDALE—Summons for a money demand on contract. To Samuel T. Tisdale: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is here with served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the office of Howe & Hummel, 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June, 1857.

H. KETCHUM, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of June, 1857.

H. KETCHUM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EUGENE MULLIGAN against JAMES M. RUSSELL. Summons for a money demand on contract. To JAMES M. RUSSELL—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the County Clerk of said City and County, June 2, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 33 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action. Dated, New-York, April 9, 1857. COOPER & RICE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING G. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. 70 Southst., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next. —Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1857.

RICHARD SANDS TUCKER,
GOLDSBOROUGH G. SHUT, } Executors.
SIDNEY MASON,

ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK —Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 First-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857.

ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.

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PROPOSALS.

LECTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. The Reservoir will cover about 166 acres of land, and will be in depth 38 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,504 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
70,000 cubic yards of puddle.
650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or rip-rap.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
224,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. E. DE GOLYER, Asst. Cash'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 White-st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Police for renting suitable accommodations within the Metropolitan District for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, as provided by section 14 of the act passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO WOOD-ENGRAVERS.—PHOTOGRAPHS on wood, suitable for engraving, furnished at short notice. Price's patent process, at No. 90 Fulton-st., fourth floor. C. J. B. WATERS & CO.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent Dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many a valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is a remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, will be prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE and Cure."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, to which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires a trial to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—DR. ALBERT TAYLOR, Clairvoyant and Physician of South Hero, Vt., where he will attend to the general practice of Clairvoyant Medicine. Doctor TAYLOR has been in the medical field for several years, (late of Cleveland, Ohio,) and is annually tested by hundreds of patients, by locks of hair and in person, from all parts of the United States and Canada. Invalids are often restored to health by his treatment after all other means have failed. Patients from a distance can be examined by sending a lock of hair from the right side of the head just above the ear. All letters should contain a postage stamp. Terms, invariably in advance, first examination, $5; first prescription, $5; all subsequent examinations, $1.

ALBERT TAYLOR, Physician.

THOMAS MARTIN, Scribe.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—26th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their impositions and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fireworks.

The Fireworks postponed from the Fourth of July on account of the weather, came off last night, at each of the appointed places, except two. The display contemplated at the Five Points did not take place last night. At an early hour Mr. PEASE represented to the Commissioners of Police at Whitestreet that a disturbance might be anticipated, if a crowd was gathered in that locality. Through the agency of Mr. PEASE, assisted by Mr. TALLMADGE, the fireworks that were to have been exhibited there were transferred to the Battery, where they were discharged. There seemed to be no disappointment whatever, at their removal.

There was no crowd and no excitement at Hamilton-square. It was as dark and gloomy as it is on any other night of the year. But this is not to be wondered at, for no fireworks were exploded. The $100 worth appropriated for that spot were displayed on the evening of the 4th. This fact leaked out yesterday, surprising Mr. EDES and all others interested in pyrotechnics, except Alderman MCSPEDON and the residents in the immediate vicinity. But the folks there had a lively time on Saturday evening. The Alderman had not heard that the Committee countermanded the order for the exhibition. He patiently waited for Mr. EDES's men, but as they did not appear, and it was getting late, and the people moreover were assembling, and as his constituents don't like to be disappointed when they have made up their minds on any point, the Alderman concluded that their expectations should be gratified. His hired two Irishmen and set about arranging the explosives on their frames. This done, he let them off without accident, and in pretty good style for a novice. The only complaint was the unusually long time intervening between the pieces. On the whole, the Alderman's constituents were satisfied, and say the exhibition was the best ever had in this square.

IN THE PARK

The fireworks did come off. Long before dusk women and urchins began to congregate, and before night set in, hosts of boys and men had joined them. A rope had been fastened to the rails separating the open space in front of the City Hall from the grass-plats adjoining, and into the space thus inclosed, only persons provided with tickets were admitted, through the rear door of the Hall, on the Chambers-street side of the Park. Before the first rocket was fired, however, the barricade was burst down and the crowd rushed in. Several timid people anticipated a disturbance, but the intruders contented themselves with finding more eligible places, and afterwards remained perfectly quiet. Boys became too thick on the branches of trees; the branches broke, and the boys fell—no bones were broken.

Rockets, Bengal lights, Chinese mortars, and a variety of fancy pieces, the designs of which we have already described, kept up the excitement for more than an hour. The weather could not have been finer, nor the populace in a better humor. Burning wheels, in magnificent colors, sped round only too quickly. Fiery serpents chased each other with a rapidity that was delightful while it lasted, but which the enchanted juveniles agreed came too suddenly to an end. The great fancy pieces created the usual annual excitement. The firemen's piece, with its hook and ladder, insignia, and the firemen's cap and tackle, and the hose pouring out a fiery stream of water, set all the spectators in a roar. The crowning event of the evening was, of course, the final display—WASHINGTON on a rampant horse, with General TAYLOR on his left hand and General SCOTT on his right, and two steamers, one working for Liverpool from this port, and the other steaming from this port to Liverpool, emblematical of commerce, the fraternity of the two nations, and other amiable and agreeable things. The crowd peaceably dissolved when this last piece was over, and, so far from there being any disturbance, there was not the first indication of any. The Metropolitan Police were on hand in large numbers, and were active in preserving order.

AT THE BATTERY.

The original package of explosives prepared for Fourth of July night, was stowed in a basement where dampness and rats together spoiled them all. The programme offered in lieu—the Five Points' lot—was not quite as extended as the original, but it did very well and gave ample satisfaction. There were twelve pieces in all bearing various devices, from a modest "fan" to the "Polka dance" and "Terra Peruvia." WIEGLE's band did the music. A crowd of perhaps five hundred persons looked on. It was rumored that there was going to be a muss, but the rumor was either unfounded or the parties preparing to riot took on sober second thought, behaved themselves, saved their heads, and a night in the Station-house.

GRAND-STREET AND EAST BROADWAY.

The open space in this locality was appropriated to Hill's Band, engaged for the occasion, and the fire works, amounting in value to $250. A force of 100 police, including a reserve, was on the ground during the evening, and kept the crowd back in line so that nearly all could see fairly. Alderman MCCONNELL had charge of the arrangements. The largest of the fire pieces was emblematical, comprising a spread-eagle, flag, shield, &c., and excited much admiration.

JACKSON-SQUARE.

About $200 worth of fireworks were exhibited at this place, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street. Patriotic airs were discoursed by the band, to the delight of a large audience assembled with gaping eyes to witness the display. Sergeant SEABRING took charge of order with a force of about forty men.

Beside these there were large crowds and reputable displays at the corner of Second-avenue and Houston-street, and at Tompkins square.

IN THE HOSPITAL.—Among those in the New-York Hospital from *accidental* injuries since the morning of the Fourth are:

John Kelly, shot in the knee in Canal-street.
Daniel Lee, injury of side from pistol shot.
John Dunn, compound fracture of leg in falling from window of City Hall.
H. O. Drexter, gunshot wound of fingers.
Laurence Smith, gunshot wound of hand.
Charles Nassau, gunshot wound.
Charles Cash, injury of head.
Jeffery Holmes, powder burns from a pistol.
Coarles Hind, injury of hand from pistol.
John Curry, injury of hand from gunshot.

FIGHT BETWEEN WATCHMEN.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES GARREN and PATRICK DOWLING, both private Watchmen, had a quarrel in Thirty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, when GARREN, as is alleged, drew a large bowie-knife and stabbed DOWLING in the thigh and abdomen, inflicting very dangerous injuries. GARREN was immediately arrested by officer MEYERS, of the Twenty-First Ward Police. A physician was called to attend the injured man, after which the prisoner was taken to the station-house, and committed for examination.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—When a bottle of this article is opened, it evinces its essential attributes in a burst of fragrance. Ladies who once use it lose their relish for other odoriferous essences. It surpasses the genuine Cologne. Applied to the brow, it cures headache, and a few drops on the handkerchief will prevent faintness. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bott e.

[Advertisement.]

GOING TO SEA.—Ship owners would find it to their advantage to have the heads of masters, mates and sailors, carefully examined by a competent Phrenologist before sending them to sea. Do this and you may know their exact characters and competency. Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives verbal and written descriptions of character, when desired, which may be relied on for accuracy.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. E. GODDALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP COOL AND SMILE.—This is seasonable doctrine. They understand it at Barnum's Museum, where, every afternoon and evening now, White's Serenaders, the drollest imitators of Ethiopian eccentricities in the world, create roar after roar of honest mirth. The dissolving views and artificial fireworks are also given at the same time.

[Advertisement.]

Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new Drama of the "Widow of Toledo," the pantomime of "Rose of Sharon," the comic drama of "The Spitfire," and the farce of a "Hole in the Wall," are all to be performed at this neat and comfortable theatre to night. Go early and enjoy the merry entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one-quarter of this present century in testing the efficaciousness of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, as remedies, either se parately or conjointly, for all internal and external ailments. Their unanimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now before us, and should convince the most incredulous.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED-SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Cow-Stables in the City—Where Orange County Milk is Made.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council,

Alderman RUSSELL presented a petition from John T. Hildreth and others, praying that the resolution adopted at the previous meeting, permitting Mr. Husted to rebuild the cow-stables attached to his distillery, back of the Wallabout, might be revoked. He moved the reconsideration of the vote.

Alderman DOBLON seconded the motion.

Alderman DOHERTY moved to lay the petition on the table.

Aldermen DELVECCHIO moved to lay the motion of Alderman RUSSELL on the table also.

Alderman SCHOLES hoped that the motion would not prevail. He understood that the intention of Alderman RUSSELL was that the subject should be referred to the Board of Health, that a complete investigation into the character of these stables might be made, and a report laid before the Common Council, to enable them to act accordingly. He regarded last week's resolution as a hardship inflicted on the owners of property in the vicinity of these stables. They had no information that Mr. HUSTED intended to apply for permission to rebuild his stables, nor had they any opportunity of answering his arguments; whereas Mr. HUSTED came before the Board fully prepared to argue his point, having made application to members individually beforehand, and urged his case to them.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH called for the ayes and nays on the motion of Alderman DELVECCHIO, when there voted:

For cow stables—Cashow, Pierson, (by mistake,) Doherty, Merrin, Delvecchio, Hudson, Rowe, Bogart, Oliver, Shaw, Bassen, McMahon, Colahan, Palmer—14.

Against—Russell, Dorlon, Clarke, Van Brunt, Spader, Fithian, Walsh, Vail, Woglom, Wilson, Snyder, Preston, Ralphs, Walter, Kalbfleisch, Snedan, Scholes, Jenkins—18.

Foss—Cashow, Doherty, Delvecchio, Hodson, Rowe, Bogart, Oliver, Shaw, Bannon, McMahon, Colahan, Palmer—12.

(The Eastern District, it will be seen, is "sound" on the question of abating this abominable nuisance.)

The subject was then referred to the Board of Health, for investigation and report to the Common Council.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—For this day: Nos. 21 to 62.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 7.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83½	1550	Reading R. R.	77
3,000	Virginia 6s	89½	900	do	s10 77
2,440	do	89½	100	do	s20 77
7,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	87½	600	do	78
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	55	900	do	78½
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	55	900	do	78½
5,460	Ill. Sterling Bds.	102	3600	do	s10 78
3,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	87¾	600	do	78½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	97½	50	do	s30 78
2,000	Erie R. R Bds '75.	75½	400	do	b3 78½
1,000	do	75	300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 85
7,000	do	b30 76	150	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	s3 42
500	Ill. Cen. R. R Bds.	98	300	do	s t wk 42½
153	Ill. Cen. Rights.	125	210	do	s3 42½
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. Bds	79½	100	do	b60 43
1,000	do	78¾	100	do	s60 41½
5,000	L. E. & W. 3d M.	10	20	Panama Railroad	92
4,000	La C. & M. R. R. '62	80	940	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	50
20	Bank of Commerce	106	464	do	c 50
10	Am. Ex. Bank	108¾	266	do	opg 50½
33	Am. Ex. Bank Scrip.	107½	1500	do	opg 50½
25	Atlantic Bank	90	208	do	opg 51
18	Del. & H. Canal Co.	116	400	do	s30 50
16	Penn. Coal Co.	92	50	do	s30 49
300	do	b10 92	800	do	s60 49
100	do	b60 92¾	100	do	s60 48½
15	Mil & Miss. R. R.	51½	100	do	s60 48¾
10	do	52	200	do	s30 49½
15	do	53	67	Ill. Cen. R. R. ex r s	119
61	Cle. Col & Cin. RR.	94	200	do	s30 119
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 88	100	do	s24 119½
400	do	b10 84	260	do	120
200	do	b30 84½	1387	Ga. & Ch. R.	94
750	do	84	20	do	93¾
1150	do	s60 83	100	do	s60 93¼
200	do	s30 84	50	do	s10 94
100	do	b30 84½	100	do	s30 93¾
50	do	b10 84½	416	Cleve. & To. R. R.	61
600	do	84½	1600	do	b10 61
50	do	84¾	100	do	b30 61
100	do	s10 84¾	100	do	b3 60½
100	do	s30 84¾	100	do	b3 60½
300	do	b60 85	100	do	b30 46
550	do	s3 28½	50	do	b60 46
400	do	b60 29	100	do	b50 46
100	do	b30 28¾	172	do	43
200	do	b60 28¾	100	do	b60 45
1200	do	s30 28¾	25	do	s30 42½
50	do	s3 28½	100	do	s60 42
200	do	s10 28½	100	do	s30 42
768	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	93¾	100	do	b60 44
200	do	s30 93			

TUESDAY, July 7—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, the day has been one of unusual excitement. The operations on the Stock list were nearly or quite fifty thousand Shares, or at nominal par value, five millions of dollars. The advance was general and strong, even on the top rates of yesterday, and although the market fell back 1@1¼ per cent. on the opening of the Second Board—the result of a reasonable pause in prices after the excitement of the forenoon—the bidding after the printed list was closed was again animated, and on Reading and Michigan Southern, left off finally at about the top figures of the morning. The general course of the market since this day last week denotes *an average advance of nearly ten per cent.* on three or four prominent Railroad Stocks, and from 2 to 5 per cent. on others. The additional advance on the prices of yesterday, to-day, was 1 to 2½ per cent. Taking the lowest of last week and the highest of the day, the following are some of the most prominent fluctuations:

Michigan Southern	37@43@51; closing 50½
New-York Central	15½@83@84½@93½
Reading	67½@76@78½@78
Erie	25 s30@28 @29@28
Galena	85½@93¼@94@93
Rock Island	82@90½@95¼@92
Milwaukee	43@48½@53@54
Southern Michigan Guaranteed	65@78¾@80@80
Michigan Central	80@82@84@84
Toledo	52 s30@58¾@61@59½
Illinois Central	116@117@121@120½
Pittsburg	34@40@42¼@42

The *Bears* were large buyers of Southern Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo, and several other Stocks, at the early Board. The purchases of Reading were over ten thousand shares; supposed, at first, to be mainly for closing up short contracts, though a different interpretation was subsequently put upon the movement. The assurances from Philadelphia, this morning, of the usual cash dividend of 4 ₰ cent. for the last half year, were quite positive, and the Stock showed much strength throughout the day in both markets. The general market left off firm. The advance, though rapid has not yet covered much more than half the extraordinary depression through the months of May and June. The fall in New-York Central was from 87½ per cent.; Erie, 42 per cent.; Southern Michigan, about 70; Reading, 84; Galena, 101; Southern Michigan Guaranteed, 92; Michigan Central, 96, div. on: Pittsburg, 49; Rock Island, 98; Toledo, 69; Illinois Central equal to 120 single shares, and Milwaukee, 70.

The Money Market is again comfortable and the Street demand on call readily supplied at 7 per cent. Some firmness was shown in Sterling bills about noon to-day in making up remittances for the *Persia's* mail, but before the close of 'Change hour the demand was fully met at 109¼@109¾. Commercial also closed tame. The shipment of Specie will be about $700,000. The Sub-Treasury to-day received $439,048,. (of which Custom Duties $290,000,) and paid out $303,790. Balance this afternoon, $10,035,512.

The Panama Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 6 ₰ cent., payable 15th July. The surplus, we hear, is increased over 2 ₰ cent., after dividing the 6 ₰ cent. The Ohio Trust Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable 22d inst., carrying to the surplus fund 2 ₰ cent. additional out of the profits of the six months.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad were in June, 1857, $201,000; in June, 1856, $192,935.

The general balance sheet of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, as presented in the late annual report, is, in brief, as follows:

Capital Stock	$3,343,712	
Funded Debt	3,354,207	$6,697,919
Unfunded Debt		565,888
Due to Income and Ledger balances		246,023
Together		$7,509,830
Construction and Equipment	$6,876,297	
Assets to pay floating debt	632,993	$7,509,830

The Income of the Road for the past four years has been:

	Earnings.	Exp's.	Income.
Sept. 1, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1854	$497,570	$219,089	$278,481
Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855	780,620	375,046	405,573
Jan. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856	961,471	465,009	496,462
Jan. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857	1,055,906	516,019	539,886

The Mariners' Savings Institution will pay the half-yearly interest due to depositors on the 22d inst., at the rate of li ₰ cent. a year on sums under $500, and 5 ₰ cent. on larger sums.

The value of the week's exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, were $1,112,879 against $1,157,-995, the week ending July 5, last year.

The Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 7.

The course of the Stock Market, during the past fortnight, has been attended with material fluctuations. The downward tendency noticed in our last report of 25th ult., continued until 27th ult., when prices generally reached the lowest point—the decline in railroad stocks, from the closing prices of the previous fortnight, ranging from 2 to 13 ₰ cent. After that date the market was irregular until 2d inst., when a decided upward tendency was established, which has been fully maintained. During the last two days the improvement has been very rapid. The present quotations, compared with our last, show, with a few exceptions, an advance, amounting, in some instances, to several ₰ cent. The favorable change in the aspect of the market is attributable, in a great measure, to the continuance of an easy state of money matters since last inst., when a greater or less degree of stringency was expected by many, and to the more cheering financial advices from London and Paris, received by the late arrivals. Those encouraging features, in connection with a downward tendency in the rates of foreign exchange, and consequent material reduction in the weekly exports of specie, have led to large purchases of stocks; and, although operators for a decline still sell freely on time, they have, thus far, been unable to check the upward movement. The supply of actual stock upon the market is comparatively limited, while the demand from day to day to meet maturing contracts is quite large. The large gain of specie last week, as shown by the bank reports published this morning, has increased the buoyancy of the market, and the advance this morning was greater than on any previous day.

State Stocks are generally inactive and rather heavy. The only important transactions during the fortnight have been in Missouri 6's, at 82½, interest on, a 78, ex interest. California 7's, in consequence of non-payment of the interest due 1st. inst., have declined, with small sales, from 61 to 55. We have also to notice small sales of Tennessee 6's, at 87¾, interest on, a 82½, ex-interest; Virginia 6's, at 92¼, interest on, a 89, ex-interest; North Carolina 6's, at 91½@92, interest on; Ohio 6's, 1886, at 103, and 1860, at 101, both ex-interest; Indiana 5's, at 81@80½, ex-interest: and Kentucky 6's, at 100½, ex-interest. As compared with our last quotations there is a decline of 1¾ per cent. in Missouri's, and 1 in Tennessee's and Virginia's, and an advance of 1 in Ohio 6's and Indiana 5's.

In City and County Bonds business continues limited. Prices are generally without change; but in some cases there is a slight decline. Pittsburgh 6s, in consequence of the non-payment of the interest on some of the bonds issued to railroad companies, are offered at low prices without buyers. The Supreme Court of the State of New-York has decided that the bonds of the city of Rochester, issued to the Genesee Valley Railroad, the payment of interest on which was, some time since, restrained by an injunction, are constitutional, and that the injunction ought to be removed.

Of Railroad Bonds the sales during the fortnight have been limited, and the course of prices irregular. Illinois Central Bonds are scarce, and have an upward tendency; Construction Bonds, with small transactions, having advanced from 95¾ to 97¾, and Freelands from 94¾ to 96. Galena and Chicago 2d Mortgage Bonds have also advanced from 76½ to 78¼; Harlem 1st Mortgage from 75@76, and 2d Mortgage from 70¼ to 75; and Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgage from 58 to 60¾. Erie 1875 Bonds have declined from 80 to 75; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund from 69¾ to 65, with subsequent sales at 67; and New-York Central 7s from 97½ to 96. New-York Central 6s have been sold at 84½@84@87; Erie 1st Mortgage at 99¾; 2d Mortgage at 95@94½; Michigan Southern 1st Mortgage at 84; Hudson River 1st Mortgage at 99; 2d Mortgage at 80@78@79; 3d Mortgage at 58@57½; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage at 92; and La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds at 78.

In Railroad shares business continues very active, and with a larger proportion of purchases on the part of the public than for some time past. The opening, lowest and closing prices for the leading descriptions, during the fortnight, are as follows: New-York Central, 80@86@84½; Erie, 29½@26@28¾; Reading 69½@67¼@78; Michigan Southern, old stock, 39¾@37@50¾; and guaranteed stock, 68¼@65@80; Cleveland and Toledo, 54¾@52@60; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 54¼@44@53; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 56@39@42½; Michigan Central, 81½@80¾@85; Panama, 92@90@92; Galena and Chicago, 87½@85½@94; Chicago and Rock Island, 89¼@82¾@93½; Illinois Central, 127, with privilege of new stock, and 119@116½@120, ex privilege. Of the new optional stock there have been sales at 125. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a semi annual dividend of 5, the Macon and Western of 4, and the Panama of 6 ₰ cent. each.

The demand for Money has been rather more active, but not in excess of the supply, and rates of interest have continued without material change. For the last two days the supply has exceeded the demend, at 7 ₰ cent. for call loans, and 8@9 for discount of first-class paper.

Foreign Exchanges continue dull and heavy.

CAMMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

Since our last advices of 29th ult., there has been a decided improvement in the tone of the Market, and prices have very generally advanced. The unexpected ease in the Money Market since the 1st inst., when the new Tariff went into operation, and the prompt payment of all the interest falling due July 1, have had the effect of restoring confidence to a certain extent. The low prices which have ruled for some time have also attracted buyers, and a great deal of stock has been taken, in small lots, out of the market. There is a little more doing for investment, but the orders continue to be for small amounts. In State Stocks the operations have been larger than during the previous week, but prices remain without marked change, with the exception of Indiana State 5s,—the list is quoted coupon off. City and County Bonds—We have to mention sales of Milwaukee City Sinking Funds at a decline of 1. There have also been sales of Peoria 7s, St. Louis, Chicago and Brooklyn 6s at former rates. Railroad Bonds have been more active, and the movement general throughout the list. Two different issues of the Erie Railroad we quote lower. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have advanced 5, and Galena and Chicago 2d mort. 2 ₰ cent. At private sale, some few Peoria and Oquawka 1st mort. and Covington and Lexington 2d mortgage, are all we have to mention. Railroad shares have been very active, particularly New-York Central, Reading, Erie, Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo. Unusually large sales of New-York Central have been made on time during the week, in spite of which the stock has advanced 7 ₰ cent. in price. This movement has not been confined to a few stocks; the whole list has participated in it, more or less. For the variations in prices during the week, we refer to the annexed table of daily quotations. As the close, the market is very firm, with an upward tendency. Money is easy on call at 7. We quote paper from 8 to 12 ₰ cent. according to class and length.

DE COPPET & CO.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, June 26, 1857—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet during the week. SUGAR dull, and lower. TEA COFFEE, and COTTON firm. Money in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 93 1-16@93 3-16, for account. BAR SILVER is. 1½d. MEXICAN DOLLARS, no price fixed. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 78s., South American 76s. American EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

COFFEE—The demand continues good, both for the Continent and home trade, and a large business has been done at full rates. Four floating cargoes Brazil have been taken for the Continent, as follows: 3,150 bags Santos at 57s a for a near port; 2,800 bags good first and superior Rio at 62s. 6d. for Trieste; 2,700 barely good first Rio at 51s. 6d. for a near port, and 3,500 bags good first Rio at 52s. 6d. for a near port; also 1,000 bags St. Domingo afloat at 58s. 6d. for a near port: insurance, in each case, being free of particular average. On the spot business has been confined to the public sales, at which were sold 897 casks, 27 barrels and 1,051 bags Plantation Ceylon from 72s. 6d. @88s for fine ordinary to bold blue; also 215 casks, 40 barrels and 917 bags Jamaica, from 62s. 6d. @70s. 6d. for good ord. pale to mid. colory. 255 bales and 3,291 half-bales Mocha were about one-fourth disposed of, from 84s @92s. for clean garbled green and yellowish, and 123 barrels Alexandria Mocha from 76s @78s. 6d., one lot 92s. for garbled, with ungarbled at 65s. 6d.@66s. 530 bags Bahia were bought in at 56s,@58s., as also 200 bags Native Ceylon at 57s. for uncleau, and 67s. 6d. for good ordinary quality.

COTTON—2,700 bales sold during the week at firm prices. At Liverpool the demand has improved; sales for the week 60,700 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7 15-16d. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Steady. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £117 ₰ ton. Sheathing 1s. 1d., Yellow Metal Sheathing 11¾d. ₰ lb.

COCOA—1s.@2s. dearer.; 100 bags Trinidad sold from 85s. 6d. for good grey to 93s. for good red, and 760 bags Granada from 79s. for gray to 84s. for good red; 3,000 bags Guayaquil just arrived sold privately at about 105s. ₰ cwt.

CORN—There has been little doing this week, owing principally to the finness of the weather, and prices are barely supported. Last week's average quotation for English wheat was 44s. 1d. on 102,780 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 46s @ 47s., Red 42s.@46s. ₰ qr. American Flour 23s.@24s. ₰ bbl.

HEMP—Russian dull; St. Petersburg Clean £34 Manila: 710 bales at auction chiefly bought in at £37 10s.@ £38 for current quality. JUTE—of 3,300 bales at auction, about one-third sold at very full prices, from £22 10s @ £25 for common to good mill; the remainder was held above the market value.

INDIGO—Quiet. The declarations for the July sale amount to 12,380 chests.

IRON—The demand for Welsh is moderate; we quote Rails and Bars £7 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs quiet at 75s. 6d. for number Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—On the spot the market is steady, at last week's rates; Bombay 58s.@59s., Calcutta 60s. ₰ qr. For arrival, prices show a further advance of 1s., Taganrog for shipment to the end of the year bringing 56s., and Odessa 57s. A cargo of Odessa, afloat, sold at 55s., c. f. & l., for United Kingdom, and one of Taganrog on the way at 56s., delivered. Our import from 1st January is 56,920 qrs., of which 30,330 from the East Indies, against 101,910 qrs. in 1856, of which 156,170 from the East Indies.

TURPENTINE—Rosin sells at 10s. 9d. Spirits steady, at 45s. for American, in casks.

LINSEED CAKES—Dearer; American, in bags, selling at £10, c. f. & l., and New-York barrels at £10 15s., ex ship.

LEAD—Firm, with an upward tendency. Common Pig, £21 10s.

OILS—In Fish nothing to report. Sperm £90, nominal. Southern £44@£46. Rape: Foreign Brown offered at 52s. for delivery to the end of the year; Refined sells at 54s.@ 54s. 6d. Linseed quiet at 30s. 6d. for prompt delivery. Cocoa Nut firm at 48s @49s. Palm 45s @47s.

TIN—Steady. We quote Blocks 130s., Bars 131s. In Foreign little doing.

RICE—In moderate demand. Privately 20,000 bags have been sold at steady prices, viz: Bengal, 11s.@11s.; Rangoon, 11s., and Larong Arracan at 10s. 9d.; besides which, 3,912 bags Bengal brought to public sale have been realized, Mooogby at 10s. 3d., and broken to fully mid. white at 10s. 6d.@12s. 6d.

SALTPETRE—A very limited business has taken place, comprising 1,600 bags Bengal at 36s. 6d.@37s. 3d. for 35¾ to 12 ₰ cent. refraction, and 313 bags Bombay at 32s. for 20½ ₰ cent. refraction. Two or three parcels Bengal afloat have also been disposed of at 38s. with usual allowances. Nitrate of Soda: small sales at 21s.

SUGAR—the market is flat, and where sales have been pressed in @1s. 6d. lower; but holders generally are unwilling to submit to this decline, and the business transacted has been small. Of West India the sales are 1,900 hhds. and of Mauritius and East India 25,000 bags have been offered, and about three-fourths sold at the above decline. Foreign: 394 hhds. 109 bbls. Porto Rico, and 515 hhds. 300 bbls. Muscovado were offered at auction, but all bought in at firm prices. Privately nothing of importance to report. The next sale of the Dutch Trading Company is fixed for the 23d July, and is to consist of 86,714 baskets, 2745 bags Java, and 7,377 bags Mauritius.

In AMERICAN STOCKS the business is very limited. United States 6s 104 ex div. Alabama 5s offered at 79. Massachusetts Sterling 5s 100@101. Maryland 5s Sterling, sellers at 90. Pennsylvania 5s Certificates 74@76; ditto Bonds 86@88, ex div.; 2d Mortgage Sterling 92. New-York Central Bonds 88@90. New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage 82, sellers. Illinois Central 90@91; ditto Freeland 106@108. Michigan Central 90@93. Canada Provincial Bonds 114@115. Nova Scotia 102@102½, ex div. New-Brunswick 103¾@104, div. from 1st April. Grand Trunk Preferential Bonds par; ditto Company's Bonds 86@88; Shares £14½@¾. BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 26, 1857.

COTTON—Has been active during the week, and the Market has gradually improved. The reduced production of Cloth is telling on prices at Manchester, and giving consumers of Cotton more confidence. Holders here still offer their Stocks freely; but prices of the Middling qualities of American have stiffened up this week fully 1-16 ₰ lb., and all grades were in more demand. We quote—Middling Orleans, 8 1-16d.; Mobile and Boweds, 7 15-16d. Present estimated Stock 630,231 bales, including 492,554 American; against 745,279, including 610,327 American, for corresponding period of last year. The Sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for Export, at very firm prices.

TOBACCO—Has been dull all the week, and sales difficult to be effected. Prices nominally as reported last week.

BREADSTUFFS—The continuation of fine weather, with the promising condition of the growing crops, has served to render dealers cautious, and to confine the trade within a narrow compass; nevertheless light stocks, with small receipts, and a conviction that we are not likely to receive much either from the Continent or from America, has served to render holders firm, and to create an impression that prices are not likely to be lower, whilst if the weather should prove unseasonable, they may be much higher. Wheat has been taken to a fair extent at Friday's prices, except for the lower grades, which have receded 1d. to 2d. Flour has been slow of sale, but at full prices, and occasionally at an advance of the finer descriptions. Indian Corn has been in less request, and the sales indicate a value of 37s. for Mixed. The Farmers' deliveries for the week ending 20th inst., were 162,760 qrs., at an average of 60s. 1d.; against 105,367 qrs., at 69s. 11d., for corresponding week of last year. At this day's market the attendance was small, and the amount of business transacted unimportant. Wheat, in some instances, was obtainable at 1d. to 2d. below Tuesday's rates, but holders were generally firm. Flour, although dull, was regarded with favor. Indian Corn was neglected. We quote: Wheat, White, 9s. 4d @10s. 2d.; Mixed, 9s. 2d @9s. 6d; Red, 8s.@9s. 2d. Flour, Western Canal, 30s @32s; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s.@33s.; Ohio, 33s @34s. 6d. Indian Corn, Mixed, 36s. 9d @37s.; Yellow, 37s.

BACON—The late warm weather has not brought forward a demand equal to expectation, still there is some inquiry, although at low prices, from distant points. The present stock is estimated at 30,000 boxes, or about double that at a corresponding period last year, and hence, notwithstanding prices are lower now than then, arises the dullness of the market. Cumberland Middles being in disproportionate supply, are comparatively neglected, and take a wider range in prices. We quote—Short Middles, Boneless, 54s.@56s.; Rib in, 53s.@54s.; Long Middles, Boneless, 52s. for Southern, and 54s @55s. Eastern; Rib in, 49s.@52s. 6d; Cumberland, 47s. to 51s.

BEEF AND PORK—Beef has been more inquired for, the market still taking a wide range—say 120s.@130s. for light, to 140s.@150s for heavy Western. Among the sales we notice 500 WILLROY'S, at 122s 6d.; 124 STABLE'S, at 128s. 6d. Pork is but pressed for value being 90s.@ 92s. 6d. for American, and 96s. for Irish.

LARD—Has measurably recovered from its depression. Within the past few days some 400 tons have changed hands, at 64s @65s. At the close it seemed to be bought at 65s. 6d.; nor can sales be made at 66s., there being no "stand off" between buyers and sellers, and an indisposition on the part of large holders to offer their stocks at present prices.

TALLOW—The contracts for June being larger than expected, have caused a further advance in St. Petersburg Y. C., which has brought 63s. for London account. The other descriptions, though dearer, have not been affected to the same extent. Sales of North American have been made at 56s. @60s.

In London, the closing price of "Contract" for June is 65s., and July to September, 59s.

Yours truly, JAMES HEWITT & CO.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

COTTON opens with good demand, and the sales are estimated at 8,000 bales at yesterday's rates. BEE AND STUFFS dull.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1811. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FUNERAL OF GOVERNOR MARCY.

Splendid Civic and Military Display.

Presidents Van Buren and Pierce Present.

Governors Bouck, Fish, Hunt and Seymour, and Senators Seward and King, and Major-General Wool, Pall-Bearers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 8 1857.

There is a large audience gathered in Albany to-day, to pay tribute and give fitting burial to the last remains of WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY—a more numerous and apparently sincere array of mourners than I have ever before met, save when the body of HENRY CLAY was on its last pilgrimage to Ashland.

From all parts of the State—nay, from all parts of the Union, there is gathered here an innumerable array of those who, for years, have swayed the political destinies alike of the Union and the State. And they come, not to a house, but literally to a City of mourning—a city which to its utmost extent—throughout its length and breadth, has put on the "trappings and the signs of woe." Through all the streets, you see not only the silent and thoughtful expression o the face, but as well the sable drapery of black, that betokens the going out of a great light—the quenching of a fire that has been a beacon guiding the destinies of a people.

At the request and by the direction of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, the Central Railroad Company provided a special train for the conveyance of the remains of the deceased from Ballston to this city. The cars and the engine were heavily draped in black. Amid the tolling of bells, the booming of cannon, and the roll of muffled drums, the train passed into the dépôt. Here the body was taken in charge by the Burgesses corps, and was at once conveyed to the Capitol where it lay in state until 11 o'clock, when the doors were closed, in order to make preparations for the final ceremonies.

From their first arrival until the tomb closes upon the remains, minute guns are to be fired, and the march to the cemetery is to be to the deep, solemn music of tolling bells.

Long previous to the hour named for the ovation, the approaches to the Capitol were densely thronged. The authorities of Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady and Troy came to the city in full numbers. The entire military organizations of those cities were also present, as were large numbers of civic and charitable Associations.

Women are said to be the first at the cradle and the last at the tomb. They are here in countless numbers to vindicate the truth of this last clause of the tradition. For hours they have besieged the doors of the Assembly chamber, seeking admittance to the galleries. It has been no bed of roses—the duty assigned to the Burgesses Corps—it has required all the discipline of the soldier, all the nerve of the man to resist the batteries of blue, and black and hazel eyes that have been pouring beseeching glances upon them so steadily and so long.

At 1 o'clock the doors of the galleries are opened, and at once the seats are crowded to excess.

In a short time after the doors of the main floor are opened, and the delegations of the cities of Syracuse, and Utica, and Schenectady and Troy, and the students of Union College are admitted to the seats on the right of the chamber. The form of Dr. NOTT, the associate and compeer of the deceased—his head whitened with the frost of age—still erect and apparently in its full vigor, appears at the head of the class from the College. His memory traces back to the first dawning of the career whose close he now laments, and his mind sweeps unaided the entire field of public service in which Gov. MARCY has fought the good fight so long and so well. In the crucible of his own thoughts he can see melting into a solid, compact mass, the particles that shall make up the fame and glory of him whose mortal remains are to-day passing down to the silence and the gloom, as well as the repose and the glory of the tomb.

Rapidly the seats appropriated to the use of the friends and mourners of the deceased, and the State and City authorities, were crowded to excess. It is seldom that you will see a panorama, where are to found the faces of so many of the "knowing and the known," as are looking down upon the Speaker's desk at this moment.

I can see here many who have been most earnest and determined in their hostility to the political principles of the deceased, down whose furrowed cheeks the tears are coursing now.—the silent yet unimpeachable witnesses of a respect and admiration which only the pride and the prejudices, and at times the policy of political discipline could have so long withheld.

And now there stands around the coffin those whose duty it is to be the representatives of the respect and reverence wherein the people of the State hold the virtures and the services of their servants. Ex-Presidents VAN BUREN and PIERCE; Gov. KING; Ex-Governors BOUCK, SEYMOUR, HUNT and FISH, and Senators SEWARD and KING, and Gen. WOOL, are among the Pall-bearers.

What would not the world give to see through the eyes of those men that are looking down upon that closed coffin? How the world would grasp the opportunity to read the page of history as they trace it now—to travel with them the vast field of thought over which their minds must wander as they stand here now—actors in this last scene of all! Can President VAN BUREN, apparently as full of life and health and as vigorous as when the "sober second thought" of the people consigned him to the retirement of Lindenwold—can he see in the inanimate form, the stalwart frame over whose broad shoulders he reached the Presidency?—must he not stand bewildered and lost in the darkness of that mind whose light had so often illuminated his days of power?—must he not be oppressed with the silence of a voice that has so often and so successfully rallied the broken, bewildered and disheartened ranks of his political adherents?

It is four years since I last saw President PIERCE. He looks since then to have lived an age. Wan and decrepit—almost tottering—a dismantled wreck on the sea of life,—he seems himself to be passing away in the shadow of him whose genius made the one bright ray of his administration.

The coffin stands on a dais in front of the Speaker's desk. It is of solid rosewood, with silver handles and mountings. It has on it a plain silver plate, bearing this inscription:

WILLIAM L. MARCY,

DIED JULY 4, 1857.

Aged 70 years, 5 months, and 22 days.

A beautiful wreath of fragrant flowers surrounds this inscription, and the dais is strewn with *immortelles*.

Not even the face is opened to the public view. The body is clothed in the same habiliments—the coat, and vest, and pantaloons—wherein it moved through the halls of the Capitol but a few days since, apparently in the full strength of a mature but not decaying manhood. Strip it of the narrow walls wherein it is now encased, and the fancy might well believe it the tried old statesman, wearied and overburdened, sinking to sleep in the legislative halls of the State in whose service he had toiled through a half century.

Dr. NOTT commenced the funeral ceremonies by invoking the guidance and support of Divine Providence Dr. SPRAGUE read portions of Scripture appropriate to the time and the occasion; and Dr. HAGUE, in a few brief, eloquent sentences, traced the moral of the scene before him—the end and the aim of life; and then Dr. WELCH made the closing prayer—a touching, impassioned recital of our wants and our infirmities—a solemn plea for the wisdom that should teach us the true path of glory, and a supplication for the strength and fortitude to sustain the struggle of life.

And now the Pall-bearers take up their burden, and bear it quietly and reverently through the silent throng to the gates of the Park, where it is transferred to the hearse. In advance are the armed militia—following these are the Neptune Hose Company of Troy, of which the deceased was a member so long ago as 1816. The Burgesses corps, without arms, marched beside the hearse, and after these the Pall-bearers, in carriages. The civic authorities follow in succession, and then there is a long array of Firemen, Odd Fellows, Masons, and other Charitable and Literary Associations.

With a somewhat faster movement than is general, the procession occupies fifty-five minutes in passing, and represents, in its numbers and its character, most of the material and mental wealth of the State.

At the Cemetery, the remains were deposited in the Knower family vault.

Few men will merit, and still less will be the number of those to whose memory will be awarded such an ovation—an ovation of surpassing brilliancy and effect—an ovation that seemed to spring spontaneously from the hearts of the people. LEO.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Another American Vessel Seized by a British Cruiser.

The Adams Grey Captured by the Prometheus.

Statement of Lieutenant Odevaine, of the British Cruiser, who Captured the Panchita as a Slaver.

THE STORY OF THE BARK'S MATE AND MEN.

Just before the *Sappho* raised anchor on the coast of Africa (Lieutenant ODEVAINE states) a vessel, suspected of being a Slaver, was seized by the British cruiser *Prometheus*. The captured vessel carried Spanish colors, but she was unmistakably an American vessel, as her build and her crew plainly showed. The name of the seized vessel was *The Adams Grey*.

THE PANCHITA.

The Deputy United States Marshal, yesterday, boarded the *Panchita* with a process issuing out of the United States District Court, upon Complaint of District-Attorney MCKEON, and attached the vessel. She is now in the hands of the law, and her case will be fully investigated.

The vessel will be kept, for some days, at the old Quarantine anchorage until she can be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

This has been deemed necessary from the fact that several of the crew of the *Panchita* on arrival were sick with the African fever. These have been taken to the Marine Hospital.

Captain SLADDEN, of the *Panchita*, who is suffering from a mild attack of the same disease, was yesterday sent to the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island.

The officers of the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, by whom she was brought to this port, will have to stay in New-York till their evidence can be given in the case before the United States District Court. The crew under their charge will be sent to England by the next Cunard steamer.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS AS TO THE SEIZURE.

Lieutenant ODEVAINE, of the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, in conversation with one of our Reporters yesterday, gave the following statement of the circumstances connected with the seizure:

The *Sappho* left in the middle of March last St. Paul Loando, where she had been cruising some time. She went direct to Stark's Point, on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Congo River. Her sole object was to watch for vessels engaged in the Slave-trade. Upon arriving at Stark's Point information was imparted to Captain MORESBY, of the *Sappho*, of the recent arrival there of the bark *Panchita*, and her going up the Congo River. Captain MORESBY at once dispatched two boats, a pinnace and a gig, up the river to watch her movements. Having dispatched these boats, the *Sappho* stood out to sea, and was absent five days, to lull suspicion.

The *Panchita* was found at anchor at Ponte de Lisbon, twenty-seven miles up the river. The two boats hastened back to report that she was preparing to put to sea. The *Sappho* having come back to Stark's Point, Captain MORESBY at once took a small boat, and interrupting the *Panchita* boarded her. He asked the Captain of the bark to muster his crew, which was done, but they were unable to answer to their names. He requested permission to look down the vessel's hold, but the Captain would not give his assent. Upon this Captain MORESBY stated that he had been informed that the bark was designing to go on a slave voyage, and that he would have to seize her. Captain SLADDEN said he would not resist his authority, and at once resigned charge of her. The seizure was made upon Saturday, the 9th of May last. Upon the Monday following an examination of the hold of the vessel was made. In it were found 56 casks containing fresh water enough for 500 days, 30 puncheons of rum, 39 sacks of gum and a large number of empty casks. On the 19th of May the vessel was placed in charge of himself, Mr. IRELAND, assistant surgeon, and a crew of twelve men taken from the *Sappho*. They came direct to New-York, arriving here Tuesday morning last. During the voyage Captain SLADDEN and his crew messed by themselves, while the Lieutenant and his men messed by themselves. The Lieutenant states that he has no doubt of the design of the *Panchita* to go upon a Slave voyage. The fact of her containing so many casks of fresh water was in his view proof enough. The law required that fresh water beyond what was necessary for the crew could not be taken on board except by a special permit from the Consul of the Government to which the vessel belonged. It was alleged in the present instance that the extra fresh water was taken for ballast, but this was entirely forbidden in every case.

At the time of the seizure of the *Panchita* the officers of the *Sappho*, the Lieutenant states, knew nothing of her ever having been seized before upon the same charge. They first knew of it from Captain SLADDEN's announcing the fact. Although the bark is brought here as a prize, the English Government will not receive a cent of the money she would bring upon being sold if she should be condemned as a slaver.

The Lieutenant says they would have had no right to touch her at all had an American man-of-war been anywhere in the vicinity into whose custody they could have delivered her. In bringing the bark to the United States, her captors have simply performed the duty imposed upon them by the British Government.

THE STORY OF THE MATE AND MEN OF THE PANCHITA.

The mate of the Panchita, ROBERT HODGE, a native of Essex, England, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, called upon our reporter. He was shy on particular points, falling back upon the statement of the Captain, which he said covered the whole ground, protesting besides that he had nothing to say. He was a little huffy at some questions, but talkative and indignant on matters touching the seizure of the bark. He joined the vessel and sailed in her in December, in four or five days after coming to the City. (He declined to say where he came from.) The crew all had American protections he said, though he did not deny they were mostly Portuguese. The vessel's cargo consisted of rum, bread, rice, bales of prints and cases of cigars, carried out to trade with on the coast. There was but a small quantity of lumber on board, most of which was landed at Pont De Lenhan, and used by FERNANDEZ in building his house. These goods were sold for the best prices they would bring, and most of them carried from the Point in lighters, to Cabenda and other places. The crew were all sick, including himself, and unfit for the simplest duty, to say nothing of taking charge of a slave-cargo. They were detained in the river a long time getting their new mainmast put in; the negroes were very slow and bungling in all they did, and it required constant gifts of rum and calico to the Prince to get anything done, and then it was only a botched job. There was some disagreement between him and the Captain about the best way to rig shears for getting the old mainmast out and he knocked off duty. He, however, "joined" again three days before the vessel was seized.

He represented the Captain as a timid, nervous man, wholly unfit to engage in the Slave-trade, and as to the vessel, she was better adapted to carting manure than for carrying slaves. He had been at Sierra Leone, and seen slavers brought in there—they were as trim and neat as yachts, and as clean as a parlor; but this old craft was so filthy in the hold that a person would suffocate there from the stench if shut up for only a short time; it was true that she sailed pretty well, being in light ballast trim, but she was wholly unsuited for the Slave-trade. When seized they had 39 sacks of gum and 10 puncheons of rum in the hold; this was all, except casks of water, which was partly for ballast; it was fresh, because filled up the river, where the river was fresh. Capt. MORESBY, of the *Sappho*, was, in his opinion, half crazy; he stationed marines fore and aft, and refused him permission to go below.

They called at the Island of Ascension on the passage, when the Lieutenant went ashore and purchased a barrel of ale for his prize crew; they all got gloriously tight, and fell to fighting among themselves, when, if they had chosen to do so, the old crew could have taken the vessel away from their captors.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, one of the original crew, and a Portuguese, had been very sick of the fever; he would not give his Portuguese name; he did not ship to go on a slave voyage, and would not do so "for a thousand dollars." He was not told on the passage that the vessel was bound on a slave voyage.

JOHN DE COSTA, another of the original crew, is now acting as steward; he pretended he did not know how to talk English, but on being cornered he made himself very well understood. He denied having shipped to go on a slave voyage, and knew nothing of any such intention on the part of the captain.

WHY MORE SLAVERS ARE NOT SEIZED AT THIS PORT.

The U. S. District Attorney knows,—Marshal RYNDERS knows,—everybody knows that at all seasons of the year there lie at the New-York piers, or are moving back and forth in the harbor, any quantity of slavers, "blackbirds" as they are called. An official, who ought to be posted, told us some time ago that he could put his finger, any day, on forty of those "blackbirds." Why are they not seized, then?

Another official—Capt. FAUNCE—says the reason is because the informants never get paid for their work. In the first place, it is next to impossible to condemn a vessel. In the second place, if she is condemned, her bail bonds, ten chances to one, are found to be "straw." Lastly, if she is legitimately sold, the money is absorbed by lawyers, marshals and other folks' fees, leaving a deficit to the account of the informant.

ANOTHER RIOT.

Fight Between Rowdies in the Eleventh Ward—"The Blues" Against "The Forty Thieves"—Conflicts with the Police—The Quieting Effects of Revolvers.

About 11 o'clock last night a riot took place in Thirteenth-street, between a party of rowdies belonging to the Eleventh Ward, known as "The Blues," and a party from the Seventeenth Ward, known as "The Forty Thieves." Officer VAN ARSDALE, on hearing of the affair, went to the spot with eight men, and was immediately set upon by the two parties with stones and brickbats. They succeeded in arresting two of the rioters, known as MICHAEL RILEY and JAMES HOPKINS, of the "Blues." The "Forty Thieves" again mustered, crossed Tompkins-square, and made another onslaught on the Police, who used their revolvers, firing some dozen shots among them, which had the immediate effect of dispersing the rowdy parties and restoring quietness in the neighborhood.

Commissioners of Excise.

The Board met on Tuesday afternoon at the Court Room of the Common Pleas: Present, Messrs. KRBE, HASKETT and HOLMES.

The following licenses were granted to storekeepers:

Samuel Knapp & Bros., No. 46 Harrison-street, $30.
Coles, Hodges & Weeks, No. 36 Broadway, $30.

Licenses were granted to the following persons as innkeepers:

Patrick McKenna, No. 153 Fulton-street, $30.
Charles Kauth, No. 463 Broome-street, $30.
David T. Curry, No. 154 Church-street, $30.
Wm. McManus, Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, $30.
Wm. Burke, No. 81 Third-avenue, $30.
Louis Schlamp, No. 207 Avenue B, $30.
Christopher F. Schwartshaus, Third-avenue and Eighty-fifth street, $30.
John Mason, No. 131 Avenue D, $30.
Anselm Blum, No. 238 Division-street, $30.
George B. Over, Third avenue and Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, $30.
John J. Mentzies, Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, $30.
Peter F. Dierckx, No. 120 Broadway, $30.
Joseph M. Greeley, No. 69 Forty-fourth-street, $30.
Humphrey Ebbett, No. 61 Watts-street, $30.
John F. Pupke, No. 89 Greenwich-street, $30.
Peter Crenn, No. 225 Monroe-street, $30.
Ferdinand Kasche, No. 15½ Bowery, $30.
Walter Roche, No. 514 Pearl street, $30.
Francisco Curet, No. 418½ Broadway, $30.
John F. W. Mangles, No. 258 Greenwich-street, $30.
Wm. Buck, No. 140 West street, $30.
David Hayward, No. 187 Sixth-avenue, $30.
John P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel, $75.
Antoine Theurst, No. 123 Mercer-street, $30.
Wm. Keeley, No. 306 Fourth-avenue, $30.
Francis Stacom, Eighty-fifth street and Third-avenue, $30.
Michael Karcher, No. 1 Frankfort-street, $30.
Peter M. Demarest, No. 40 South-street, $30.

The Treasurer reported a deposit in the Treasury of $3,500.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner HOLMES:

That the Treasurer of this Board shall in all cases require the payment of License-money to be made in a certificate of deposit, or a certified check upon some bank located in this City, or in the City of Brooklyn, and that such certificate or certified check shall be made payable to the order of A. V. STOUT, as County Treasurer. Passed.

This resolution is in keeping with the practice always heretofore adopted by Commissioner HASKETT.

The Commissioners adjourned to Friday, June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of granting licenses which will make the twelfth day of the sittings of the Board.

Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES paid an official visit yesterday to those hotels in Church-street, kept by colored persons, with the object of ascertaining the truth of the representations contained in a letter lately received by them from the "wife of an Israelite." They also called upon the Trustees of Zion Church. The latter disclaimed all knowledge of the letter in question, and made quite different statements about the hotels referred to. They said they were closed uniformly on the Sabbath, and gave them no annoyance whatever. This agreed fully with the personal inspection made by the Commissioners. They visited the St. Charles, kept by HERBERT HARRIS; the Burnett House; the Curry House, kept by CURRY, and another kept by PENDLETON, all of which were kept in an orderly and very cleanly manner. They were patronized, generally, by travelers from Boston, (and probably elsewhere.) Capt. HUTCHINS, of the Fifth Ward, whom they asked for information, had known them for years, and for the last five years had not known any fight or disturbance in them—they were managed as creditably as any other hotels in the City; in fact, they were rather models of good order and cleanliness. Capt. H. promised to report to the Commissioners any houses that were obnoxious. They do not intend to grant licenses to any houses that have been notorious as resorts for disorderly characters, or gamblers, or to houses known as "lush cribs."

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, Wednesday, July 8. Purse and stake, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington*, (in harness).....1 1 1
J. D. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*, (to wagon).2 2 2

	Time—1st Heat.	Time—2d Heat.	Time—3d Heat.
Quarter.....	37½	37½	37
Half-mile...1:13¾		1:16	1:14
Mile.....2:30¾		2:39	2:37½

Rose won very easily. *Flora* was the favorite previous to the start, at $100 to $80, which was the current rate. The race passed off much to the dissatisfaction of a great number of spectators, a large amount of money was lost betting on time.

D. D. Conover Declared Street Commissioner.

JUDGE PEABODY'S DECISION.

The Station-Houses not yet Surrendered

The Councilmen Graciously Surrender, the Aldermen Balk.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG IS CUSTODIAN.

Invitation to the Great Eastern.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 8.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to have the books, papers, &c., of the Commissioner's Office delivered to him.—As by previous appointment the counsel in this case assembled to learn the decision of the Court. Some time before the opening of the doors the passages of the City Hall were thronged with persons striving to be the first to select seats. His Honor then read his opinion, as follows:

PEABODY, J.—A motion is made by the applicant for an order compelling the respondent to deliver to him the books and papers appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

The motion is made under 1 Rev. Stat., p. 125, § 56, which provides that when a person appointed or elected to an office shall die, and and books or papers appertaining to such office shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to such office may demand them, and on their being withheld, an order may be obtained on application to a Justice of the Supreme Court for their delivery; and on the omission of the person to deliver them a warrant may be issued and the property delivered to the successor.

The facts appear to be that Joseph S. Taylor, the late incumbent of the office, was elected in November, 1855, for the term of three years from the 1st day of January following (1856.) He entered and continued in the office until the 9th day of June, 1857, when he died.

On the 12th day of June, Daniel D. Conover was appointed by the Governor in due form to fill the place. On the 13th of June he took oath of office required by law and filed it with the proper officer. He also executed on the same day and filed with the proper officer an official bond, with two sureties in the penal sum of $10,000.

He then proceeded to the rooms belonging to the City, occupied as the office or place of business of the Street Commissioner, entered them, claimed that he was Street Commissioner, exhibited his commission to the employes, and asserted authority over them and the business of the office, and locating himself at a desk, offered to perform and did, in one instance, at least, perform official business as Street Commissioner. He remained there, claiming to be in possession of the place and business, by virtue of his office, until the usual hour of closing the place for the day, when he left, as the place was closed.

The next day he returned, resumed his place and official position, and remained some time there at his desk, at the place properly occupied by the head of the Department, as he claimed to be. In the course of this day he was forcibly removed from the rooms. He returned next day, and was again removed by the same person. On these occasions his removal was without violence, but it was open and forcible, and with an expressed determination not to tolerate his presence there.

The Deputy-Street Commissioner, who was rightfully in possession of the books and papers, and in charge of the business while the vacancy in the superior office continued, refused throughout the time of the applicant's presence in the office, to recognize his claims to official character, and withheld from him the actual manual control of the books and papers belonging to the office.

On the 16th of June, and after Conover's last removal from the premises, the respondent having received the appointment of the Mayor, with consent of the Board of Aldermen, filed in the proper place his official oath and bond duly approved, and entered the rooms and took possession of the books and papers, claiming to be Street Commissioner by virtue of his appointment, and thence hitherto has continued.

On this state of facts the applicant demands an order from me, and a warrant by which he shall be put in possession of the books and papers appertaining to the office.

The exact function devolved on me by the statute, under which I am called to act, being ascertained, much of the difficulty of deciding the case before me will, I think, be overcome. To this inquiry, then, I will direct my attention first.

The section of the statute (1 R. S., 125, sec. 56) provides, in effect, that, if a person elected to an office die, and any books or papers appertaining to the office shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to the office may adopt this proceeding to get possession of these books and papers. This is a very brief statement of the substance of that section as far as it is applicable to this case.

A person has been elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New York. That person has died, and books and papers belonging or appertaining to that office, have come to the hands of a person (the respondent.) Thus far the case before me comes within the statute.

These facts are not seriously controverted, and these having occurred, a certain person, or rather a person sustaining a certain character, is authorized to adopt this proceeding before me. "The successor to such office may," and he alone of all the world, may, through this statute, invoke my aid in this proceeding to obtain possession of such books and papers. The applicant says he is the successor of the deceased to that office, and he produces what he claims is evidence of his title, to wit, a commission showing his appointment to the office by the Governor of the State. The effect of this is a matter of controversy between the parties.

The applicant asserts that it confers on him the office, and the respondent denies that it does this, and the power of the Governor to fill the office by appointment is at once in issue between the parties. On the decision of that question must the ultimate rights of the parties to this proceeding mainly depend.

The respondent claims the office by virtue of an appointment from a different source—the Mayor, with consent of the Board of Aldermen—but his title is not necessarily to be examined here, for if the applicant's claim is good, the respondent's is, of course, bad, and if the applicant's is bad, it is not important to examine that of the respondent, for this proceeding can only be maintained on the strength of the applicant's claim.

If, therefore, the applicant's claim be not well founded, he must fail, and the relief sought here must be denied, even though the claim of the respondent should seem to be equally defective.

The only question, then, of all those raised and discussed on the argument of this case, which I need to decide, is, whether the applicant is the successor to the office of Street Commissioner. The power of the Governor to make the appointment depends entirely on the act of Feb. 3, 1849, which provides that "whenever vacancies shall exist or shall occur in any of the offices of this State, where the provision is now made by law for filling the same, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person who may be eligible to the office so vacant, or to become vacant, until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officer could be by law elected."

An objection was made on the argument that this statute did not apply to this office, this being a city and not a State office. I think it is a city office—that is, that it belongs to the class called city as distinguished from the classes called county, town, village or State offices, but these denominations are used to distinguish the several classes of offices from each other, and for purposes of convenience chiefly, and, perhaps, wholly, and the fact that an office comes within the class denominated county, village, or city offices, as distinguished from those usually known by the more generic name of State office, does not prove or tend to prove that it is not in fact a State office, or in the language of the act, not one "of the offices of this State." On the contrary, city, county town and village offices are all of them offices of this State in the more general and comprehensive sense in which the language of this statute is evidently used, and this, though a city office, is nevertheless an "office of this State," and embraced in the terms used in this statute.

This statute was passed to carry out a provision of the Constitution, (Art. 10, § 5,) which directs, in most general terms, that "the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office," and neither the Constitution, in using the terms "vacancies in office," nor the statute, in using the terms "vacancies in any of the offices of this State," seems to look to a provision for vacancies in a particular class of offices—quite the reverse.

This statute provides for filling this office, if no other provision was then ("is none") made by law for filling it. To the application of this statute to this case several other objections besides this are made by the respondent.

1. That if it applies to City offices, it is, in a certain aspect, repugnant to the Constitution, (Art. 10, § 2,) which provides that all City officers whose appointment is not provided for by that Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose.

2. That the act of Feb. 3, 1849, cannot from its nature be applied to this office, it being not elective. That act provides that the appointee of the Governor shall hold "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election at which such officer could be by law elected," and, as this office is not elective, no such election can ever occur, and hence the time of office of the appointee would never terminate.

3. That the Charter of 1857, section 32, in continuing in force all the ordinances relative to the departments, continued in force the ordinance of 1849, which gave the power to the Mayor; and in effect by continuing the ordinance in express terms, perhaps enacted it as a statute, and gave it an effect greater than it would have had as an ordinance merely.

4. That the power to appoint such an officer inheres in the City, by virtue of its general powers, without express provision on the subject.

5. That there was no actual vacancy to be filled, Turner, the deputy, being the incumbent, by virtue of the ordinance to that effect, on the death of the former incumbent.

I do not attempt to enumerate all the objections raised by the respondent. Some of them certainly do great credit to the ingenuity and skill of counsel, as do the arguments on both sides of this case to those who participated in them respectively. I merely state some of the points to show that there is a question to be tried, and although it may seem to me not difficult to decide where the appointing power is by law vested, I think that a reasonable question of title to the office exists, and that such a question is not proper to be tried in this proceeding.

It was never intended by the Legislature to authorize a justice of this court sitting here to decide in effect the title to an office. If there is a reasonable doubt as to who is entitled, it should be decided in a direct proceeding for the purpose—an action of *quo warranto*, which is with us the substitute for the old writ of that name.

This is a proceeding to get present possession merely of the books and papers incident to an office, not of the office itself, and it should not be allowed to answer that end practically, which it would do if the books and papers necessary to the functions of an office are to be awarded a party on his merely showing a title to the office itself. In these views I find myself sustained by authority, and among others by the case of The People *vs.* Stevens, 5 Hill, 616, and the opinion of Judge Kent, reported at page 631 of the same volume, and that of Justice Edmonds in the matter of Whiting.

I am inclined, however, to go further than these cases, and to limit the application of this proceeding to cases of possession merely. My own view of this statute is, that the question of title to the office should not be allowed to be tried in it at all; that the abstract right of the applicant is unimportant, where possession is clearly shown; that it shall not be inquired into incidentally, further than, perhaps, to see that, if in possession, he has color of title; that being in the office, under color of right, he should have this proceeding to get the books and papers; and on the other hand, that having the best possible right to an office, one should not have possession of the books and papers by this proceeding, while it is apparent he is not in the occupancy of office and not in a situation to exercise the functions of it.

This whole proceeding is on the idea that the applicant *has succeeded* to the office—that he is, in fact, "*the successor* to such office"—that he is, in fact, in the office, and needs the books and papers as the means or instruments with which to perform the duties of it. They are incident to the office, and should attend it ever—should attend the possession and exercise of it, not the mere right to it, however clear it appears that the right is not accompanied by actual incumbency of it, and that therefore the possession of them would not enable him to discharge the duties of the office.

The possession of these as the means of exercising the functions of the office is indispensable to the officer and the public; and the object of this statute is to put them into possession of the actual incumbent for actual use for the time being, not to decide who in the abstract is entitled to them, because he is entitled to the office to which they pertain. The title to them must ultimately depend on the title to the office, and so I think should the right to present possession depend on the fact of present possession of the office to which they are appurtenant. I doubt much whether a party not in possession of an office, and therefore not in a condition to exercise the functions, should in any case have the possession of the books and papers of it awarded to him in this summary manner, even if his title to it were perfect; and I am inclined to think, on the other hand, that a party in an office with color of title and performing the duties of it should have them. The acts of an officer *de facto* are valid in law.

The policy of the law is that the actual incumbent of an office shall perform the duties of it for the time being; that the functions of an office shall not cease or be suspended because of a doubt about the title of an incumbent, and hence it is the policy of the law, and of this statute as a part of the system, that the incumbent shall have at all times the means of performing these duties—the books and papers, as well as the other means; hence,

This statute is for the actual incumbent, the actual "successor to such office," rather than the person entitled to succeed to it. It is apparent to my mind that it is not intended for the party entitled merely because he is so entitled. The only proper mode for a person entitled to an office, but not in possession of it, to assert his title, is by the action of *quo warranto*. In that action his title may be established judicially, and possession acquired, and this being done he is in a condition to avail himself of this proceeding to get possession of the bonds and papers incident to the office. He is in a condition to use them, and his adversary being ousted, he is not in such a condition. They in that case accompany, as I think they should always, the possession and use of the furniture.

From what has been said above it is apparent that the result of this proceeding with me must depend chiefly on the question of possession of the office by the applicant. Was he ever in possession of it? What is the evidence on that subject? It is proved that he received a commission; that he made and filed with the proper officer the oath of office; that he made the proper bond and filed it with the proper officer; that he went into the department devoted to the transaction of the business of the office containing the books, papers and paraphernalia of the office, claiming to be Street Commissioner and the head of the office, exhibited his commission and proofs of his title, asserted his title and authority over the business, clerks and employes of the establishment, assumed for himself a seat and desk for the transaction of business, and announced himself ready for official business, and actually performed an official act in granting a permit for some purpose. He remained there through the day to the hour of closing the office and returned thither the next morning, renewing all his claims and resuming his place at his desk for the transaction of business and continued to occupy the place under his claim of office until removed thence by force late in that day. The next day he returned and repeated all his claims in language and acts, and remained again until he was again ejected by force and assured by the man taking the lead in his expulsion that his presence there would not be tolerated, and that all efforts to remain would therefore be unavailing. He did all he could toward assuming possession of the office, and claimed to be in it by virtue of his appointment. To be sure Turner, the Deputy Commissioner, did not yield to him possession of the books and papers, but refused to do so under the instructions of the Mayor to that effect, and continued himself to transact the business of the office as such deputy; and Bennett by force ejected him from the apartments, but neither these acts of the Mayor, Turner or Bennett can effect the rights of the applicant. They had no office to dispense, no judgment to pronounce on the claim of the applicant; had no power in the premises by doing or withholding any action to create or change any rights of the applicant, and their withholding or yielding their recognition or assent to his claims could not affect any increase or diminution of those rights. The office was vacant from the death of Taylor. Turner merely had power to act as Street Commissioner in case of a vacancy. (Corp. Ord., ed. of 1856, p. 52, s. 234.) "In case of vacancy" * * * * "the deputy shall act as Street Commissioner until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment." This did not make him Street Commissioner. It certainly did not fill the office so that no vacancy remained to be filled. There is no foundation for such a claim. If he (as the argument was) filled the vacancy, what vacancy, in the language of the ordinance, remained to "be supplied by a new appointment?" There is nothing to suggest such an idea, and the very language of the ordinance under which the claim is made, so far from authorizing, excludes it. The possession of this property of the office thus withheld from him was not at all essential to his possession of the office or franchise itself; and whether this assertion of authority which he lacked the physical force to maintain be deemed in law as amounting to possession or not, is not important. He was not the more Street Commissioner if he had, or the less so if he had not that possession of the property. It seems hardly necessary to add that whatever were his relations or rights to the office, or the property pertaining to it, the forcible removal of him from the rooms occupied for the transaction of the business of this office, and from the presence of the property pertaining to it, cannot affect them. His rights are the same as if he had remained undisturbed, and had continued without interruption the course he attempted to pursue. The office was vacant, and he, with claim and color of title entered it, and assumed the franchise. There is no pretence that he has resigned or forfeited any right he thus acquired. It follows that he is now in possession of those rights. He is, therefore, now Street Commissioner *de facto*. His title to the office may be tested in the proper proceeding; but, as was strenuously argued by the respondent on the argument, the title of one in possession under color of title cannot be tried here. For the purpose of this proceeding, possession with color of title is sufficient. It is said that he was not in the office, because his bond was not approved by the Mayor. This is one of the questions to be tried in the suit for testing the title to the office, and must be referred to that forum. It is replied to this question among other things—

1. That no bond is required by law.

2. That the approval being merely a mode of determining its sufficiency, is not indispensable, the sufficiency being shown otherwise.

3. That the efforts of the applicant to get the approval of the Mayor, and his refusal to attend to it, excuse the omission, even if it were otherwise necessary.

4. That if an approval was necessary, and nothing had been done to excuse the want of it, still the applicant was in possession, even if the entry without the approval was wrongful.

Here are several grave questions arising, by no means free from difficulty, and not at all proper to be tried here. He claimed to be in the office. He claimed, also, to have complied with all the legal conditions of the appointment. What these conditions were, and whether they were precedent or not, and whether they had been fulfilled, and if not, whether the fulfilment is excused by the facts urged to that end, and if not excused what the effect of non-fulfilment is to be, are all questions fairly arising on the facts in this case, and to be considered whenever the question of title shall be fundamentally decided. They cannot be properly examined in this informal and summary proceeding. The fact of actual possession does not necessarily depend on the decision of this, and, as I have before intimated, wherever the fact of the possession of an office can be discerned, as in some cases it can easily, and in others, like this only with great difficulty and very indistinctly, this fact fortified by color of title, should direct the course of the books and papers. At the time he assumed the office the vacancy in it was undisputed. No one even claimed to be in it. The title of Mr. Develin, whatever it may be confessedly, had its origin some days afterwards. His appointment bears date several days after that on which the applicant assumed possession by virtue of his appointment and after his removal by force, not from the office, for an authorized force could not divest him of possession of the franchise, but from the rooms and property dedicated to the uses of it in the discharge of its functions by the incumbent. The rights of Conover, acquired by prior possession, can only be divested by legal measures. These measures have not been applied, and his rights remain. Being in possession, he was the officer *de facto*, and until ejected—which can only be done by process of law—he has all the rights incident to possession and with color of title. My conclusions are that Conover entered the office and took possession; that he has not been removed by legal warrant or authority, or left it himself, and consequently that he is still in and for this purpose entitled to possession, and consequently that the respondent, as the office can have but one incumbent, is not legally in possession. It follows that Conover is entitled to possession of the books and papers, and to have them delivered to him under this proceeding.

For the applicant—Messrs. D. D. Field, D. Field and Noyes.

Opposed—Messrs. Brady, Busteed and Willard.

Mr. FIELD said he would draw the order immediately.

Mr. BUSTEED said that the order in this case might be settled elsewhere. Mr. FIELD assented, and the order will be settled to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BUSTEED therefore suggested that the case of the Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty against DANIEL D. CONOVER be taken up, which was agreed upon.

Street Commissioner Injunction—Argument on the Motion—Title to the Office.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 8.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—Mr. Busteed opened by stating that he moved for an injunction restraining Mr. Conover from taking possession of the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office. He then offered to read a new affidavit.

It will be remembered that on the last hearing, the plaintiff read the complaint, and Mr. Field read an affidavit in reply. Mr. Field therefore objected to the introduction of this affidavit, as the defendant had made this reply, and there the matter should rest.

Mr. Busteed stated that the affidavit was offered in support of the motion. Some discussion ensued, after which his Honor admitted the affidavit. It was made by Mr. Develin

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Debate in Parliament on the Greytown Bombardment—The Instigater of the Agitation—Symptoms of Revolution in Europe—Kossuth on the Signs of the Times—The Cotton Supply Question—Another Expected Visit from Napoleon—American Ladies at the Queen's Ball—A Clue to the Murderer of Mr. Little.

LONDON, Friday night, June 26, 1857.

Last dispatch, this night week, brought to a close the short, sharp, but not very decisive debate in the House of Commons on the question of the Greytown bombardment, and the claims of British subjects in connection therewith. It might have been thought, and at any other period in our political history it would have been correctly thought, that such a discussion on such an incident would have given rise to immediate and continuous commentary in the press, especially at a moment like the present, when anything of the least general interest is a godsend for journalistic purposes. So far, however, from this being the case, not a single word has appeared in any leading paper, least of all in the leading one, on a topic which, even little years ago, would have elicited cataracts of criticism, and no end of quotations from VATTEL, PUFFENDORF and GROTIUS, proving the necessity for the immediate vindication of the wounded honor of the British Lion. Perhaps no circumstance whatever could demonstrate so significantly the supremacy of PALMERSTON over the national mind as this self abrogation of the very faculty of speech and the privilege of growling on the part of the usual mouthpieces. One paper has spoken out, but it might almost as well have preserved the prudential taciturnity of its fellows. The *Morning Herald*—now invested with functions and funds long alien to its whereabout—has denounced the brigandage, and called for redress; and some people think it won't call in vain, but that the noble lord whose lead it follows, namely, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, will persevere till some sort of reparation is obtained. The personage who prompts this nobleman with the details of the case is understood to be Mr. BELL, Circassian BELL, as he is familiarly called, from his long residence on the Eastern shores of the Black Sea, where, at the instance of Mr. URQUHART, their Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, and deep in the confidence of WILLIAM the IV, but not in that of the then Foreign Secretary of England, PALMERSTON, there was raised the famous problem of the *Vixen*, which provoked endless disputation, and led to the first broaching of the Urquhartine theory of PALMERSTON'S designed subserviency to Russia. To that theory his late majest aforesaid was a convert, as were a great many other people, at one time or other, of more sagacity than the King, incinding the individual who was Ambassador at Constantinople at the period in question, namely, Lord PONSONBY, who left behind him a document which the URQUHARTITES are so fond of quoting as they are the will of PETER the Great. The present Ambassador at the Turkish Capital, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, together with Sir R. PEEL and all PEELS then followers, took URQUHART'S views about the *Vixen*, but PALMERSTON got a majority on the vote of censure, and Russia carried her doctrine about the blockade of the Circassian coast, carrying the *Vixen* into Sebastopol, where she served as model for that fleet which now rests many a fathom beneath the waters of the harbor, unless American ingenuity has ere this restored it to the surface. BELL was ruined by the confiscation of his ship and the litigation in the Admiralty Courts and elsewhere, which followed. After various adventures in various parts of the world, including a long residence on the Mosquito shore, he has now come back to England, a claimant for damages on account of his losses, not large in themselves, but great to him, at Greytown. He is much afflicted with the infirmity of deafness, but is otherwise in full possession of his faculties, and full of the zeal and ability of which he has given so many proofs, though unluckily without much benefit to himself hitherto.

It is singular, that a man who raised such a commotion some twenty years ago, as to what constitutes a blockade, should now be agitating a somewhat analagous enigma, as to what constitutes a claim for compensation in the case of a bombardment. That point is likely to be mooted on another ground very shortly; for Mr. ADAMS, member for Boston, is to ask PALMERSTON whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce any measure, enabling them to grant compensation to British merchants whose property was destroyed, on the 2d of June, 1854, by the boats of a squadron under command of Admiral PLUMRIDGE, at Ulesborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia? Of course, the answer will be in the negative; and that British residents must take the chance of such occurrences like other people similarly situated. But a debate may be founded upon the interrogatory, and the Greytown affair incidentally brought on again; for the great argument with the advocates for redress on that head, is the protectorate, which takes the matter out of the category of all preceding cases, and constitutes it a *causus* something or other, altogether *sui generis*, and demanding to be dealt with on its peculiar merits. And, also, as regards the distinction between the British and the French claimants. Both, however, are reported to be sanguine that the magnanimity of the United States will equal the expectancy expressed by Mr. DISRAELI, and that private sufferers will be indemnified for what may at best be called, in the instigated diplomatic phraseology applied by WELLINGTON to Navarino, "an untoward event."

Reverting to another topic in continuation from this day week, the state of our Money Market as affected by French affairs, it may be added that the diminution of the rate of discount has not been followed by anything like the beneficial results generally anticipated, while a further diminution, which would have been productive of these results, and for which diminution our Money Market was quite prepared yesterday, was arrested by the uneasiness springing from the indications across the Channel, boding no good to the future of Bonapartism. On this latter theme a commentator has appeared, or reappeared, concerning whom there is not a word in our press, but of whom a few words here may be acceptable for various reasons.

These signs aforesaid of awakening life in the political world of France, as shown in the late elections, has given new hope to the refugees of every country. The missives of LEDRU ROLLIN and LOUIS BLANC have again been circulated in France, and though their potentiality is donhted and even derided by the press, the return of CARNOT, one of the reddest of Red Republicans, of CAVAIGNAC, and others for the capital, proves that they are themselves the best judges of that point. KOSSUTH, too, has emerged from his retirement, and yesterday discoursed revolution to a London audience, which indorsed his opinions with their loud and repeated plaudits, the strongest expressions of patriotic feeling and democratic ideas being those which elicited the warmest applause. His subject was Naples and Sicily, particularly the relations of Great Britain with the government and people of those countries since 1814. Mr. AYATON, the new member for the Tower Hamlets, was in the chair, supported by other senators, and the meeting consisted of the *élite* of the former gentleman's constituents, including a great number of ladies.

The Magyar dwelt long upon the engagements which the British Government entered into with the Sicilians through Lord W. BENTINCK, and which were disregarded as soon as the war was over, and the Bourbons secured upon their thrones. The Sicilian constitution of 1812 was the work of England, and the English Government was bound, he said, in honor and good faith, to maintain it, even by force of arms, having assured the Sicilians, in the final manifesto of 1814, that they regarded the alliance as with the people and not with the sovereign. But they allowed FERDINAND to revoke that constitution, and to trample on the liberties of the people who, more generous than wise, had given him a refuge when forced to leave Naples. Of Hungary he said but a few words, and those in reference to the present state of Europe in general, which he pronounced to be now worse than when the English and French Governments signified to the King of Naples that they could not allow him to proceed in a course which threatened the Continent with war and revolution. The king, encouraged by Count BUOL, who had observed that England need not be minded, as she was no longer a first class power, had treated the remonstrances of the British Government with contempt and defiance; and though the state of Italy and of Europe had grown and was growing worse, nothing had been done, beyond the recall of the English and French Ministers. He denounced in strong terms the injury done to the people by secret diplomacy, and said that all Italians asked of the English Government was, that it would not intermeddle; and of the English people, that when the struggle for Italian freedom and independence came, as come it would, they would not only not allow their rulers to interfere, but insist that no other Government should be allowed to do so. He maintained the existence of a secret treaty (as lately dwelt upon by DISRAELI) for the suppression of any republican movement that may be made in Italy, and declared that the denial of such an understanding by Lord PALMERSTON was a mere quibble. Of course, he said, the English Government had not made the offer of aid for that purpose, but the offer was made by another Government, and England was a party to it. The reason why England and France had not given effect to their remonstrances was, that NAPOLEON wished to place his cousin MURAT on the throne of the Two Sicilies, and the English Government would not agree to the change of dynasty. Therefore, nothing was done. Strange to say, with one insignificant exception, the metropolitan journals, from the "Teunderer" of Printing-House-square, down to the penny organ of the Manchester party, abstained from giving a single line of notice of this lecture by a man whose every word was scrupulously recorded a short time ago. Two very opposite inferences may be drawn from this fact; but you must exercise your own ingenuity in drawing whichever you please, your correspondent declining for the present to assist in the process. There is, however, another subject being now mooted here with a daily increasing anxiety, far transcending that bestowed on the entanglements of continental politics; and the question invites renewed expression of your views regarding it, or rather regarding the aspect it is now placed in here.

The want of a due supply of cotton is awakening serious apprehensions among the manufacturers of South Lancashire, who have held several meetings to discuss the questions which it involves. It has been laid before these gatherings that in 1847, with an importation of 1,234,000 bales, there was a supply of cotton sufficient for 20 weeks at the end of the year; while in 1856, the consumption having doubled, there were only 8 weeks' supply on hand at the same period. This year it is supposed the case will be worse; December, it is said, will see the stock run out. Many mills have begun already to work only 4 days a week, and the stoppage of a mill of 100 horse-power costs the owner a dead loss of more than £200 a day. The stoppage of our 160,000 horse-power of steam engines in cotton mills for two days, will, therefore, cost the owners £660,000, or for a working season of 20 weeks about £13,000,000; whilst an advance of 1d. per lb. would occasion a further loss of £10,000,000. This they will have to endure this year, but they are evidently not disposed to risk a similar loss next year, if by any possibility it can be avoided. The only country they can look to with any degree of confidence is India, and it was with a view to obtaining further supplies from that quarter that Mr. J. B. SMITH brought the matter before Parliament on Tuesday. Indian-grown cotton has been sold in Manchester at 6½d, a pound, the ordinary value of native produce being 3¾d. The staple is by no means bad, though not so good as it might be made, its defects proceeding from removable disadvantages attending the picking and carriage. As to the capability of the country for producing a sufficient supply, there are not two opinions. Mr. MANGLES, a director of the East India Company, and a great authority on such matters, said, in the course of the debate, that India, under certain conditions, could supply all the cotton that the English manufacturers require. Why India does not produce a larger supply, and how such is to be obtained, is the problem now to be solved. Mr. MANGLES says that it might be obtained in a short time by sending out agents, but as the requisition is rather a casualty than a certainty, a permanent supply can hardly be expected, as the production would not be pushed with much vigor merely to fill up a gap in the supply from the United States. That there is much force in this argument cannot be denied; but, at the rate at which the consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom increases, there seems no reason why the production of cotton in India should not be stimulated, without at all interfering with the importation of the same articles from America. Dr. BUIST, now of Manchester, but formerly editor for many years of the Bombay *Times*, and in that capacity a target for the wrath of the late General Sir C. NAPIER, the conqueror of Scinde, and then still of his brother, Sir W. NAPIER, the historian of the Peninsular war, addressed a letter which appeared yesterday in the *Times*, taking this view of the subject, and saying that, as Americans are acknowledging that the supply of cotton cannot be forced much higher, it may be safely estimated that as much Indian cotton as could be grown would find a ready sale, if of tolerable quality, without any injury to the growers of Georgia and Alabama.

As a step towards the solution of this important difficulty, the manufacturers have formed a Cotton Supply Association, and much interest is shown in the Suez Canal, Euphrates Valley Railway, and the Calcutta and East India lines. A meeting to consider the first-named project was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, the Chair being occupied by Sir J. DUKE, one of the city members. M. DE LESSEPS was on the platform, and made a long statement in French, the substance of which was afterwards conveyed to the meeting in English, by Mr. LANGE, the Company's agent in London. As has been stated many times, the length of the Canal will be 92½ miles, and the cost is estimated at £5,000,000, of which sum £1,200,000, covering the preliminary expenses, is to be advanced by the Pacha of Egypt, to be repaid out of the future receipts. No locks will be required, and the passage through, from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and *vice versa*, will be made in ten hours. There is to be a branch canal to Cairo, to bring down the trade of that city. It is said that the sum to be advanced by the Pacha will be paid in labor, a franc per day being allowed for each fellah, which is four times the current rate of wages. The commercial advantages of such a communication can scarcely be over-estimated, and it is only by such facilities that Indian-grown Cotton could, under ordinary circumstances, compete with any success with that of the United States. It is only by this route, moreover, that the Red Sea trade can be effectually developed. The coasts of Arabia, Abyssinia and Upper Egypt are so much out of the Cape route to India, that their resources are neglected and almost unknown. The discovery of guano on the Kooriá Mooria Islands, the coffee trade of Mocha, and the rich resources of Abyssinia—a country whose interior is as little known to us as that of Japan, though there is a British Consul at Massowah, and British steamers are constantly passing its coasts in their passages between Suez and Aden—will all be turned to good account by the realization of this scheme, which their development may be said to await. All these advantages are being set forth with equal perspicacity and pertinacity in every organ of the British press that can be availed of. But the *Times* either artfully ignores the whole agitation, or more artfully gives it a cool quietus; while the *Post*—the First Minister's personal organ—more indiscreetly assails it as a French political movement altogether—a notion disproved long ago. There are hidden reasons for the Ministry's antipathy to this scheme, but it would be of no great interest to our readers to canvass them, as, without the key to their meaning, which would not be credited if given, they would be unintelligible. Enough to say, however, that fear of France has nothing whatever to do with the matter, for England commands, and must ever command, every point that would neutralize all the force that France, under the most favorable circumstances it is possible to imagine, could bring to bear.

It is rather *mal-apropos* to raise this point of French scheming just now, when it is settled that LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Empress are to visit us again this Autumn. It is supposed that it is in reference to this visit that an "Order in Council" appears last night elevating Prince ALBERT to the dignity of Prince Consort to the Queen of England. You will say is he not Prince Consort already? So every one thought even here, until to-day; but it seems that he is only titular Prince Consort—a courtesy title, just as the gentleman christened JOHN RUSSELL, younger son of the late elder brother of the present Duke of Bedford is called Lord JOHN RUSSELL, though in reality he is not a Lord. These are distinctions I could never get an American to understand. For an hour together, many a time and oft, have I sat in the Speaker's Gallery of the House of Commons, pointing out to your countrymen how a Lord was no Lord—that is, how a Lord was a Commoner, and how a Scotch or Irish Lord might be a Commoner, and yet another Irish or Scotch Lord be a real Lord, that is, a Peer of the Realm, and entitled to sit in the hereditary chamber, yet he himself be an elective member of that traditionary body. But all these subtleties were quite thrown away on your citizens, who regarded them as conundrums not worth the trouble of being unraveled, and perhaps they were right. However, the most learned of us in these things were taken aback to-day on discovering that our Prince Consort, whom we have been calling Consort these seventeen years, was no Consort after all, only plain Prince ALBERT, with a good deal of ornamentation no doubt after the name, but none before of the kind now bestowed. It seems that this bestowal gives him precedence, not here, where he is at the head of everybody next to the Queen, but abroad, where he ranked only according to his continental title as Serene Highness of Saxe Coburg. This gave rise to certain mortifying embarrassments on particular occasions, in reference to crowned or demi-crowned heads coming here; and these stumbling blocks will now be got over, to the satisfaction of the sage oracles of Herald's College here, and correspondieg feudalesque foolery establishments elsewhere.

Court ceremony and celebration of all sorts is just now the order of the day. At the Queen's Ball on Thursday, whereat some two thousand of the *élite* of society were assembled, Miss ISABELLA CROSSEY, of Philadelphia, and Miss CECILIA CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, accompanied Mrs. DALLAS, and daughter, by whom they had been presented at the Drawing-room the previous Tuesday. Your Ambassador has also been this week at the Oxford Commemoration, where he was received with great *éclat*. It does not appear, however, for reasons which your financial economists will understand, that he is to have any such honor as that which awaits the Prussian Plenipotentiary, namely: entertaining Her Majesty at the Legation. To-day there has been a grand military demonstration, on as vast a scale as our resources would admit, in Hyde Park, for the investiture of certain soldiers with the Victoria Cross, or order of Valor. The sight was very imposing, even according to the verdict of the most skilled in such spectacles. The weather was delightful, but intensely hot, as it has been for a long time here, to the sufferings of all but the farmers, who, for once, declare that it is just such weather as they like, and will insure a prodigious harvest—if it only lasts long enough. Everybody else, however, is *in extremis* with the caloric, and none suffer more than the theatricals, who can allure no one inside while the quicksilver is at the height it is out of doors.

While the murder of Dr. BORDELL remains one of those inscrutable mysteries which, like the strange case of ELIZA GRIMWOOD, baffle every attempt to solve them, a clue, it is hoped, has at length been obtained to the assassin of Mr. LITTLE, cashier to the Midland Railway of Ireland, who, some time back, was found murdered in his office. The wife of a painter named SPOLLEN, who worked for the Company, has, under the joint influence of fear and remorse, made disclosures which, if true, leave no doubt of her husband's guilt. As she cannot be a legal witness against him, the police are using the clue thus given them to obtain other evidence; and what goes far to confirm the woman's story is the fact of the remainder of the money carried off having been discovered, concealed in a spot which she pointed out. It seems that SPOLLEN acknowledged his guilt to his wife on the night of the murder, the secret of which she has kept till now, divulging it at length through fear; for she says that he has lately behaved very strangely to her, and she lived in terror of him. SPOLLEN, who is in custody, occupied a cottage nearly opposite Mr. LITTLE'S office. He is an Englishman, but has been in Dublin twelve years, and has until now borne an excellent character.

What is called the "Massacre of the Innocents"—that is, the periodical slaughter of unpassed bills in Parliament—has not yet commenced; but there are symptoms observable of the period being at hand, though there are very few infantiles whereon to exercise this Herodical propensity. Everything in the British Legislature continues to go on just as PALMERSTON wishes; and he takes affairs so easy that he accompanies the Queen to the Manchester Exhibition on Tuesday next, kindly permitting the Lower House to keep open till his return, a courtesy for which members appear exceedingly grateful, only they don't know what to do with the privilege. All the threatened motions about China, Persia, and so forth, stick in the throats of the movers that were to have been. The Turkish Government are said to-day to be wroth at the occupation of the new island in the Persian Gulf; but small irritation can arise from that quarter, and from none other is there appearance of any, unless some of your filibustering friends will vouchsafe us the wherewithal to get up a commotion; and they will be far cleverer fellows than they have yet proved, if they succeed in so doing.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

The election passed off tranquilly, and there were no arrests, so far as is known to the public, but those of some distributors of unstamped circulars. Already, thanks to the electric telegraph, we know the result in almost every department of the Empire, and it may, in fact, be said that we know the entire result, since in the rural districts, away from the populous centres and from the telegraph, there is no serious opposition, and the Government candidates will be elected as a matter of course.

In Paris, and upon this point all the interest of the election was concentrated, the Republican party, it is admitted, have secured a victory. There were ten Deputies to elect. In these ten Districts there were ten Government candidates, nine candidates of the Orleans-Republican party, M. REYNAUD, in the Tenth District, having declined to run,) and ten candidates of the regular Republican Party. This last list, however, embraced five of the candidates of the Orleans-Republican list, viz: BETHMONT, CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX, FERDINAND DE LASTEYRIE. The following table shows the result:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Total of registered voters	33,392
Total of votes deposited	16,556
M. Guyard Delalain (Gov.) elected	10,070
M. Laoulaye (Orl. Rep.)	4,674
M. Reynaud, (Rep.)	1,281

SECOND DISTRICT.

Registered voters	35,088
Votes deposited	19,630
M. Devinck, (Gov.) elected	10,473
M. Bethmont (both Rep. parties)	9,070

THIAD DISTRICT.

Registered voters	34,833
Votes deposited	21,136
General Cavaignac, (both Rep. parties,)	19,345
M. Germain Heloout, (Gov.)	19,193

In this district there were 683 scattering and blank votes, as will be seen by the total number of votes cast and the number received by the two candidates; and as the law requires an absolute majority of all the votes to constitute an election, the election was declared void.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	35,385
Votes deposited	19,872
M. Varin, (Gov.)	9,633
M. Emile Ollivier, (O. Rep.)	5,741
M. Garnier-Pages, (Rep.)	2,749

749 scattering votes—no election.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	35,766
Votes deposited	20,740
M. Carnot, (both R-p. parties,) elected	12,034
M. Monin-Jassy, (Gov.)	8,426

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	36,906
Votes deposited	23,812
M. Goudchaux, (both Rep. parties,) elected	13,042
M. Perret, (Gov.)	10,454

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	36,249
Votes deposited	21,618
M. Lanquetin, (Gov.)	10,699
M. Darimon, (O. Rep.)	6,826
M. Bastide, (Rep.)	3,647

536 scattering votes—no election.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Registered voters	39,899
Votes deposited	25,619
M. Fouché-Lepelletier, (Gov.) elected	12,820
M. Vavin, (O. Rep.)	9,033
M. Simon, (Rep.)	2,268

NINTH DISTRICT—ST. DENIS.

Registered voters	31,858
Votes deposited	20,226
M. Konigswarter, (Gov.) elected	11,507
M. de Lasteyrie, (both Rep. parties,)	6,965

TENTH DISTRICT—SCEAUX.

Registered voters	36,645
Votes deposited	23,460
Dr. Veron, (Gov.) elected	15,416
M. Eugene Pelletan, (Rep.)	7,240

Thus it will be seen that *five* Government candidates and *two* Republicans, Messrs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX, were elected, and that *three* elections were declared void for want of an absolute majority. The election in these three districts, according to the law of the country, must take place the second Sunday after the first election, consequently on Sunday the 5th of July. Gen. CAVAIGNAC'S election, it is thought, will then be rendered sure, while the withdrawal of Messrs. GARNIER-PAGES and JULES BASTIDE may possibly secure that of Messrs. OLLIVIER and DARIMON. M. GARNIER-PAGES has already withdrawn, inviting the whole Republican Party to unite on M. OLLIVIER.

The above figures demonstrate an important fact in regard to the sentiment of the people of Paris toward the present *régime*, and it is principally in this light that they are interesting to you. In adding up these figures we find the following results:

Total number of voters registered	354 089
Total number of votes deposited	212,899
Abstentions	143,170

At the election for Deputies, in 1852, just after the *coup d'état*, the

Total number of votes registered were	338,843
Total number of votes deposited	246,073
Abstentions	92,770

In 1852, on 246,073 votes cast, the candidates of the Government obtained 134,487, and the candidates of the Opposition 87,778.

In 1857, on 212,899 votes cast, the candidates of the Government obtained 110,526, and those of the Opposition 96,299.

In Paris proper, leaving off the two districts of St. Denis and Sceaux, which form the country districts of the department of the Seine, the Government received 83,602 votes, and the Republicans 82,173. The abstentions were about in the same proportion, and these abstentions being composed of Legitimists, for the most part, the great fact stands out that the Government, with all its boasted popularity, can only muster one-third of the votes of Paris—within the fortifications; and these 83,000 votes are composed principally of office holders and soldiers, of people who get their daily bread from the Government, and are thus compelled to ignore principle for a pure question of interest.

In all the eighty-five remaining departments of France, there are but four, perhaps five, opposition candidates elected. JULES FAVRE is defeated at Lyons, the Count DE MONTALEMBERT is beaten in the Doubs, POUSARD is beaten in the Isère. In the country the Prefects are all-powerful with the peasants, and as an Anvergnat farmer assured me the other day, many of them believed they were still voting for the great NAPOLEON. In France the country pays its share of taxes to embellish the capital, and to furnish to the citizens thereof cheap bread; while the country pays for its bread in proportion to the price of grain, and receives pretended appropriations for agricultural improvements, which are the vilest swindles out of Russia. Under these circumstances, one would suppose that the country would oppose the Government; but the Prefects, (who respond in some sort to our Governors,) and who are appointed and sent out from Paris into the departments, are, as I have said, all-powerful, and as their interests lie at Paris for the most part, it is their policy to keep the people in the ignorance in which they find them.

For this very same reason, therefore, this constant favoritism of the capital at the expense of the country, it would seem natural that the city should sustain the Government. The result shows the contrary; it shows that the city loves justice, and that it neither fears the Government nor its Prefects.

In the table of returns given above, I have used the term as applied to one division of the republican party, of "Orleans-Republican." In order to form a just appreciation of the results, it is essential that this term should be understood. This combination was organized by the three leading journals, the *Siècle* and *Presse*, Republican, and the *Débats*, Orleanist. But the Orleanists were not anxious to enter the contest, and in all probability the initiative of the *Débats* was taken without the support of its own party, or at least without any extended support. A proof that its act was isolated, is found in the conditions laid down, that one of its editors must be a candidate, or it would not enter the campaign. Besides the name of M. LAMOULAYE, the *Débats* recommended two Republicans, with parliamentary tendencies, M. VAVIN, former Deputy, and M. FERNINAND DE LASTEYRIE, a grandson of LAFAYETTE. It is a fact worth remarking, that the candidates whom the *Siècle* and *Presse* brought into the contest, as against those proposed by their timid ally, the *Débats*, and accepted, and as against those subsequently nominated by the Republican Committee, ran far ahead of both these. The fact is interesting, as demonstrating the immense power of the Press at Paris, when it is allowed a little latitude, as it was in this contest. The support of the *Débats* was feeble, perhaps because not sustained by its party, while of the *Siècle* and *Presse* was bold and active. The *Siècle*, in trying to steer as close into the breakers as possible without foundering, was nevertheless caught, and just missed a suppression. The *Presse*, too, steered close, but with a precision and a coolness that excited the admiration of every body. Its eternal "democracy," and the democracy upon which the Empire professes to be based, abjuring completely the words Republic or Republican, and its war against Absention, were already used to cover up warm appeals to the great Republican party to come to the polls, and vote for the names found at the head of its columns.

The Government journals, which had remained mute till this morning, now faintly claim a victory. They claim that, inasmuch as nearly the entire delegation will be theirs, that therefore the victory is theirs. Certainly, in a free country the argument would be good; but it does not hold here, where the popular voice is crushed in a thousand ways. They harp a good deal on the fact that CAVAIGNAC, the great leader of the party, and, in 1848, a candidate for the Presidency, although this year a candidate for Deputy in nine different districts, could not unite enough votes in any one district to secure election. But it is not too late yet, and, on Sunday week, we expect to see him triumphantly elected.

To sum up the election news: The Republicans have elected five members, two at Paris, Messrs. GOUDCHAUX and CARNOT; one at Lyons, M. HERSON; one at Bordeaux, M. CRAZ, and one at Lille, M. BRAME. This last name, however, is placed by the *Moniteur* among the opposition, but not among the Republicans strictly speaking. Besides these there are two or three members elected who are friends to the Government, sort of negative friends, who were elected in opposition to the Government candidates. There were seven Deputies of the late Chamber discarded by the Government for new and more pliant candidates who, nevertheless, stood the poll and were defeated. There were six non-elections, three of which were in Paris and three in the country. In the country the Republicans have no hope of an addition to their small minority of Deputies; but in the city, as I have already said, there is a hope of carrying the whole three. In the 237 Districts of France in which there was a Deputy to elect, the opposition had 115 candidates—about one-half. In the balance the official candidates had no opposition. The opposition candidates reunited a very respectable total of votes against the Government—a total that will not be lost as an admonition by as observing a man as the Emperor NAPOLEON. The figures are not yet officially known.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning contains in its leader another attack on the laws and the state of society in the United States. The argument is based on the details of the mob at Washington, (which the writer locates at New-York,) on the fugitive-slave case in Ohio, on the ovations to WALKER, (the Nicaraguan WALKER,) and on the Mormon and Kansas disorders. You see that the text is not a meagre one. M. DUBOIS, who signs the article, devotes three columns and a half to the elaboration of this text, and makes it a point to demonstrate that if the republican system can show no better results than this, they had better all remain monarchies.

Another conspiracy against the Emperor has been discovered. This time the actors in the affair are Italians. Several Italians were arrested a week ago on suspicion, and whether it was in consequence of revelations made by those arrested, or by information already in the hands of the police, several new arrests were made yesterday. On the persons of these latter were found poniards, the points of which had been steeped in a deadly poison. Their precise designs are not yet known, but the affair will no doubt soon be unrolled before the tribunals. As foreigners they will hardly escape with as light a punishment as did the *France-juges*, condemned a month ago for a like offence.

MALAKOFF.

A NEW REMEDY FOR A SERIOUS DISEASE.—Dr. WALTER CHANNING, in a late number of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, has a paper on medical spiritualism. A medical medium whose exhibitions he attended had in consultation three distinguished doctors, called from the spirit sphere. A few questions put to the medium as to what he saw in the organism of the patient effectually exposed his utter ignorance of anatomy and the little aid the spirits afforded him in making up the deficiency. After some further conversation, the medium was requested to ask Dr. ——, one of the medical ghosts in consultation, what he thought of the "hour glass contraction"—a very dangerous condition sometimes induced after child-birth—but not, by its name, suggesting to an unprofessional person any idea of its real character. The medium pondered some time upon the question, in order apparently to make sure of the departed doctor's present opinion, and then said, "Dr. —— thinks hour-glass contractions a very good thing, and should certainly recommend it."

KANSAS.

The Administration View—Governor Walker and the South.

From the Washington Union, July 7.

We have witnessed with unfeigned regret the spirit in which nearly the whole Southern press has received and treated the inaugural address of Gov. WALKER, of Kansas. From the Know-Nothing opposition press we had little else to expect, but it is rather more serious to see that the Democratic presses are by no means unanimous in the view they take of his conduct. It is a still more important fact that two Democratic State Conventions—one in Georgia and one in Mississippi—have taken strong exception to certain expressions in Governor WALKER'S inaugural address. The Georgia Convention goes further, and concludes its censure by expressing the belief that he will be removed. It is natural enough that this state of things should afford a good deal of malicious pleasure to Northern Abolitionists as well as to Southern Know-Nothings. They hunt in couples, and have a common political interest in pulling down the only party which defends the Constitution *at all points*.

The course which we are quite sure Mr. BUCHANAN will take in dealing with this whole Kansas affair is a very plain one. His path is so plainly marked out by principle that a statesman with the thousandth part of his sagacity could not fail to see it. That he would willfully turn aside from what he knows to be his duty is a slander on his character which we think his worst enemy is not base enough to utter. He will not forfeit the high place to which his past life entitles him in the history of his country by an act of treachery to the principles which carried him into office. The American people were never safer than they are at this moment in relying on the wisdom and integrity of their Chief Magistrate.

The Georgia resolutions assail Gov. WALKER on two points: 1. He advocated the submission of the Constitution to a direct vote of the people; and 2. He furnished arguments in favor of making Kansas a Free State. On both these points we have some opinions which we propose to record now and here.

We do not understand our Georgia friends to find fault with the general doctrine that the people of Kansas have the power to decide the question of Slavery for themselves by inserting in their Constitution whatever provision on that subject they think proper. This is a proposition which no man can deny and call himself a Democrat or a friend of the Constitution and laws. It was the Shibboleth of the party in the canvass of 1856, as it had been in many contests before that. It was embodied in the compromise measures of 1850; it was made part of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill itself; it was incorporated in the Cincinnati Platform; the candidates of the party were pledged to it; the speakers and writers of the party pleeded for it, and it was unanimously adopted by the masses of the party at the polls. Besides all this, the Supreme Court have established it as the law of the land by demonstrating that the power of deciding upon the subject of Slavery does not exist anywhere else.

Even if we had not these overwhelming authorities to back us—if it were proper to reargue upon original principles a question that has been settled by Congress, assented to by the people, and sanctioned by the solemn judgment of the highest judicial tribunal in the world—still we think it would require but little dialectic skill to show the justice and necessity of it so plainly that no one could deny it who has sense enough to know his right hand from his left.

The contrary doctrine is the exclusive property of our Northern Anti-Slavery opponents. If Kansas shall come to Congress and ask for admission with a Constitution made in pursuance of legal authority not inconsistent with the fundamental law of the Union, and approved by her own people, all sound men will say admit her. The Abolitionists alone would throw her Constitution back into her face if its provisions on the subject of Slavery did not please them. They alone would say to her people: "You have made a Constitution which suits your own wants and wishes, but we have other views, and we are your masters. You must disregard your own opinions and conform wholly to ours." Those who sincerely believe that Congress ought to speak thus have no reason for it but the insane hatred and prejudice against Southern men with which they are saturated, from the crown, to the foot.

Will Mr. BUCHANAN, in any event, take the Abolition side of this question? Will he be found arraying his power and influence against his own sense of right and duty, and against justice, reason, the law and the Constitution? Would he lend his brow to the sheme with which such an act must blacken it forever? Would he "sell the mighty space of his large honore" for anything that his weak and impotent enemies have to offer? No; the Democracy of the whole country, North and South, have been true to him, and he will be true them.

We repeat that the Constitution of Kansas must come from the people of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument there is not under Heaven.

But the Georgia Convention, without denying this great principle, seems to think that the Constitution of Kansas ought not to be submitted to a *direct* vote of the people *in their primary capacity*. We admit that this is not in all cases a *sine qua non*. It is a fair presumption, (if there be no circumstance to repel it,) that a Convention of Delegates chosen by the people will act in accordance with the will of their constituents. When, therefore, there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the power of the Delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is not the case in Kansas. The most violent struggle this country ever saw upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another, that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances, there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt, the will of the people in any way, except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud. A plausible color might be given to this assertion, by the argument that the members of the Convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they have?

We do most devoutly believe that, unless the Constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has heretofore raged in that Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come. We are equally well convinced that the will of the majority, whether it be for or against Slavery, will finally triumph, though it may be after years of strife, disastrous to the best interests of the country, and dangerous, it may be, to the peace and safety of the whole Union.

Again: This movement of the Territorial authorities to form a Constitution is made, not in the regular way, in pursuance of an enabling and authorizing act of Congress, but in the mere motion of the Territorial Legislature itself. Nay, it has been begun and carried on in the teeth of a refusal by Congress to pass such an act. This irregularity is not fatal. There are other cases in which it was overlooked. But it can be waived only in consideration of the fact that the people have expressed their will in unmistakable language. If we dispense with the legal forms of proceeding we must have the substance.

We think, for these reasons, that Gov. WALKER, in advocating a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily. In this respect at least he has done nothing worthy of death or bonds.

But who are the people? What shall be the qualifications of a voter on the Constitution when it comes to be submitted? We answer that this is for the Convention to settle. Those who think that the Convention might declare the Constitution in full force by virtue of their own will, can hardly deny that they might append to it a condition requiring it to be first approved by the people. If they can do this, they can also say what classes of persons shall be counted as being part of the people. The Convention that formed the Federal Constitution exercised this power when they referred it to their constituents, (the States,) and prescribed that their approbation should be given or withheld by State Conventions. The Constitution of Virginia was submitted to the votes of men enfranchised by the Convention for the first time. Of course, the Kansas Convention will see that every proper guard is thrown around the legal voter, and that his *bona fide* intention to remain in the Territory is tested by a previous residence of sufficient length. We should say that the qualifications required to make a legal voter *under* the Constitution ought to entitle an inhabitant to vote *upon* it—for or against its adoption.

But there is another accusation against the Governor of Kansas. He has argued the Free-State side of the question. We quote all that part of the inaugural on which this charge is based. Here it is:

"And let me ask you, what possible good has been accomplished by agitating in Congress and in Presidential conflicts the slavery question? Has it emancipated a single slave or improved their condition? Has it made a single negative free where Slavery otherwise would exist? Has it accelerated the disappearance of Slavery from the more northern of the slaveholding States, or accomplished any practical good whatever? No, my fellow-citizens, nothing but unmitigated evil has already ensued, with disasters still more fearful impending for the future, as a consequence of this agitation.

"There is a law more powerful than the legislation of man—more potent than passion or prejudice—that must ultimately determine the location of Slavery in this country; it is the isothermal line; it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or altitude, regulating climate, labor and productions, and, as a consequence profit and loss. Thus even upon the mountain heights of the tropics Slavery can no more exist than in the northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being insufficient to the constitution of the sable race transplanted here from the equatorial heats of Africa. Why is it that in the Union Slavery recedes from the North and progresses South? Is it this same great climatic law now operating for or against Slavery in Kansas? If, on the elevated plains of Kansas, Slavery can no more exist than in the Alps—the Rocky Mountains—and including their eastern great crowned with perpetual snow, from which sweep over her open prairies those chilling blasts, reducing the average range of the thermometer here to a temperature nearly as low as that of New England, should render Slavery unprofitable here, because unsuited to the

Improvement in the method of cutting out the "uppers" of boots and shoes.

Nathan Schofield and Wm. W Wight, of Norwich, Conn., assignees to Nathan Schofield, aforesaid—Improved bomb for killing whales.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT:

Joseph Keech and Stephen Sullwell, of Waterloo, N. Y.—Improvement in winnowing machines.

DESIGNS:

Samuel D. Vose, of Albany, N. Y.—Design for stove ornaments.

Samuel D. Vose, of Albany, N. Y.—Design for stove ornaments.

Samuel D. Vose, of Albany, N. Y.—Design for stove ornaments.

John C. Smith, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to W. Resor & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Rathbone & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Rathbone & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Rathbone & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

John E. Bendix, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to S. B. Sexton & Co., of Baltimore, Md.—Design for grates or stove fronts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

The Farmer's Club met at the American Institute on Tuesday, Dr. WATERBURY in the Chair.

The Secretary, Hon. Judge MILLS, read some interesting extracts from the French agricultural and horticultural journals.

From the *Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale d'Horticulture* for April, 1857, was read an article on the Tree Peony:

"The gardens of Europe have had this interesting flower but recently, although it has been known since the middle of the 17th century. It was brought from the East, from China, by the Dutch Embassy, in 1656. It was the favorite flower of the Mandarins, who called it the King of Flowers. It does not differ much in size from the Rose, but surpasses that flower in beauty, nor has it its perfume. The general color is white, mixed with a little purple. Every Mandarin has this flower-plant in his garden. Mr. BANKS, of the London Royal Society, engaged several Canton merchants to procure some of the plants for him. Many specimens were sent, but nearly all of them perished on the voyage. In 1794 these flowers were successfully introduced into England."

THE GRAPE MALADY.

"Sulphur has proved to be the friend of the vine. So that the vintage of 1857 is expected to be as of old, a great one. Sulphur has risen in price, and it is estimated that the French vineyards will require this year about 34,000,000 of pounds weight, or 17,000 tons."

STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. ROBINSON bore testimony to the fitness of poor, sandy soils on Long Island for raising strawberries. There is not an acre there that is not fit for vineyards. The barren, coarse, gravelly lands are exactly fitted for strawberry vines. All that is necessary is to feed the plants.

Mr. ROBINSON then produced and read a letter from Warren County, Ohio, asking a renewal of the investigation as to where the seed of oaks comes from where none have grown before. The writer enters upon the question in a way unfit for a scientific association, freely denouncing the Society as composed of men who accept what he terms the "fetes of revelation."

The President checked the further reading of the communication. The writer was evidently credulous as to the fact of equivocal or spontaneous generation. That question had already been sufficiently argued in Europe, and the writer was clearly more credulous than the believers in revelation, whom unnecessarily he had opposed. At the earnest solicitation of the Secretary the letter was withdrawn.

Dr. SMITH observed that there were more false facts in this world than false theories. It had been said that oaks grew where oaks had never grown before, and where it was impossible that not invisible germs, but bulky acorns could ever have been transmitted. He had some doubt of the truth of the latter half of this proposition. Seeds, even acorns, were susceptible of an inert as well as of an active vitality. It was notorious that wheat from the Egyptian tombs had germinated after 3,000 years, and it was not necessary to resort to the hypothesis, either of equivocal generation or to deal with the Bible as with a fable, in order to grapple with the fact, if indeed it be a fact, that within all human observation oaks were found growing where it seemed impossible to account for the deposition of the acorns.

GROWTH OF POTATOES.

A conversation ensued upon assistance to potato lands. Dr. WATERBURY related how he had unconsciously buried a good quantity of pine shavings in a soil that seemed to need vegetable matter. He well understood that ammonia was necessary for the stalk, but not for the tuber; and the result was he had a superabundance of stalk.

The conversation then reverted back to the strawberry and blackberry. The "British Queen" variety of strawberry was alluded to by Mr. PARDEE. Only one crop of that variety was ever known to succeed here. It was at Newburg. He had gone there to see it. That was the only instance where it bore well.

The Secretary said the field strawberry was known from the beginning of the world, but it was only in latter ages that the strawberry had become a cultivatable and valuable fruit.

The peculiar habitudes of plants as to the quantity of light, of water, of shade, as well as of soil needed, was the next topic. The Secretary remarked that observation had taught him that celery required shade and would not grow finely without it.

THE AILANTHUS.

Reference was made to the Ailanthus, the tree that is now shedding its peculiar odor over the City of Churches. Dr. HILDRETH, (who exhibited a specimen of paraphene, closely resembling spermaceti, and manufactured by a chemist of Williamsburg from Breckenridge coal,) speaking of these trees, started a new idea. The peculiarity of odor was most observable upon those trees where the "geometra," the span-worm, was most abundant. The smell attributed to the flowers of the Ailanthus is in his opinion due to the insects just named which are found upon other trees growing in the vicinity of the Ailanthus (!) Many persons in Brooklyn, upon this erroneous supposition, and from the idea that the odor was unhealthy, had unwisely cut down the Ailanthus—the most beautiful shade trees we have.

The subject for next meeting will be the cultivation of the Blackberry and Strawberry—together with the relations of Ammonia to the progress of vegetation.

WHO WILL OCCUPY IT?—The present arrangements in the City Hall are not at all adapted to the provisions of the Metropolitan Police act. To say nothing of Mr. DEVLIN's occupancy of the late Chief MATSELL's rooms for the partial use of his department, only Deputy CARPENTER, if anybody of the Metropolitans, is likely to go there. For by section 4 of the new act the Superintendent of Police must be located in the same building with that occupied by the Commissioners, and if Superintendent TALLMADGE were to inherit MATSELL's quarters, where would the Board find "accommodations" in the City Hall?

ONE OF THOSE BALLOONS.—The India-rubber balloon No. 79, which left the City Hall at 12:15 P. M., July 4, was picked up collapsed, at 12:32 P. M., same day, by some gentlemen fishing in New-York Bay, about one mile S. S. W. from Bedlow's Island, wind light from N. N. E., strong ebb tide running.

The Extraordinary Attempt to Release Charles B. Huntingdon from Prison by Means of a Forged Pardon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Yesterday James E. Cross, *alias* John Scatchard, was placed at the bar charged with an attempt, by means of a forged pardon, to procure the release from the State Prison, of the noted Wall-street forger, Charles B. Huntingdon. It will be remembered that on April 18 Mr. Charles J. Kane, a merchant whose place of business is at No. 33 Pine-street, and whose residence is at No. 32 East Thirty first-street, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY and made an affidavit, in which he stated that he had been called upon by a man of "suspicious character," about 38 or 40 years of age, of genteel appearance and captivating address, who described himself as having been sent from New-Orleans for the purpose of procuring the release of Huntingdon from prison. This man represented his name to be Scatchard, but that was shortly found to be assumed. After some "confidential" conversation with Mr. Kane, he so far divulged his plan of operation, as to confess that he intended to forge the signature of Governor King to a pretended pardon, and having thus effected Huntingdon's release, to hurry him away from the country, either to Cuba or the Isle of Pines, where no extradition treaty was in operation, and where he could remain secure, as long as he pleased. He added that Huntingdon was aware of the plot, and that several wealthy merchants were inclined to aid its development, but that still further assistance was needed. This man Scatchard also called on Mr. Bryan, the junior counsel for Huntingdon, and made a similar statement. The result was that he was arrested and committed for examination. And yesterday he was brought up for trial, in the Court of Sessions.

The first witness examined was *Mr. Kane*, who deposed substantially to what we have stated above. The prisoner called on him on April 12, and stated that he had been sent from New-Orleans, by a friend of Mr. Huntingdon, to aid in getting him released from prison. Mr. Kane, naturally enough, demanded by what means this release was to be effected. Prisoner replied, "By a pardon." Mr. Kane remarked that he did not believe that any pardon could be obtained for Huntingdon, whereupon Scatchard rejoined that his did not mean a real pardon, but a forged one; that he was an adept at counterfeiting signatures, and could easily imitate that of Governor King. Mr. Kane was curious to know how, even with the forged signature, he proposed to get Huntingdon actually without the prison walls. Scatchard explained that his brother-in-law was to have a forged bench warrant for Huntingdon, and that the Governor's signature was to be forged to a letter, ordering the keeper of the prison to deliver Huntingdon to the holder of the bench warrant, who was to appear in the guise of an officer. Scatchard wanted money of Mr. Kane to aid in conducting the plan to maturity. He added that he understood Huntingdon was in Mr. Kane's debt, and that Huntingdon had promised to pay all his creditors as soon as he got free.

Mr. Harrington defended Scatchard and cross-examined Mr. Kane at great length. Scatchard said it would cost from $2,000 to $3,000 to get Huntingdon free from prison and safe at the Isle of Pines. He (Kane) told him that he had better see Mr. Bryan, (Huntingdon's counsel,) and intimated that he would not be indisposed to assist in procuring Huntingdon's release in the manner proposed. The prisoner said he had no further interest in the affair than the reward he might get from Huntington or his friends, if he succeeded in his project.

John A. Bryan was the next witness—He deposed that he was one of Huntingdon's counsel at the trial of that individual in that Court. Some time in April—about the 16th—the prisoner called upon him, and inquired anxiously if it would be the wish of Huntingdon's friends to have him released from the State Prison while so many other indictments were hanging over him. After considerable hesitation, Scatchard propounded his plan for the release, in much the same terms that he did to Mr. Kane. He (Mr. Bryan) would not give him a satisfactory answer, but agreed to see him in Mr. Kane's presence, when, however, he failed to be communicative. Afterwards they met in Mr. James T. Brady's office, but there he was likewise shy and incommunicative. Afterwards he left with witness a written statement of his plan, to provide a vessel to convey Huntingdon either to the Isle of Pines or Cuba, or some place where no extradition laws could take effect.

In cross-examination Mr. Bryan states that he told the prisoner that his proposition was an illegal and dishonest one. The prisoner replied that Mr. Kane and several of Huntingdon's friends were in the secret, and that it was all fair enough. He did not say the pardon was to be "forged," but that it was to be obtained, witness did not exactly understand how. It was to be done without political influence, but honestly enough. On being further questioned he begged not to be pressed upon the subject. Subsequently, at Mr. Kane's instigation, he was arrested.

There were no witnesses for the defence. Counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury at great length. After the Assistant District-Attorney had replied, and the Judge had briefly charged them, the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were absent two hours, and on returning delivered a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge deferred passing sentence to Saturday.

STEALING A VALUABLE DIAMOND RING FROM TIFFANY & CO.'S

Charles L. Cook, an Englishman, 41 years old, describing himself as an artist, was charged with grand larceny. The prisoner went into the jewelry store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway, the morning of June 5, accompanied by a woman named Sarah Fowler, and asked to be shown some diamond rings.

George McClure, a salesman in the employ of that firm, was the only witness against the prisoner, but his evidence was all-sufficient. He stated that on the morning aforesaid, Cook and the woman Fowler entered the store, and Cook said he wished to buy a diamond ring of the value of $30 or thereabouts. "I asked him," said McClure, "what style of ringa he wished to see; he replied, "Single-stone rings." I took a tray, divided into compartments, one of which contained single stone rings, and the other more valuable rugs, containing three, four, five or six stones each. I noticed that the prisoner kept the three last fingers of his left hand closed tight against his palm, and suspecting all was not right I watched him. I took a single stone diamond ring, worth $1,100, and commented upon its beauties, keeping my eye upon him all the time. I saw him remove from the case a genuine ring worth $180, insert it on his finger and put back a spurious ring in the place of it. The spurious ring is worth about $1 50. I seized him by the collar and said he was the man I had been looking for, as I knew he had been in the store before when we had missed articles. He succeeded in getting the ring off his finger, and throwing it on the top of the case. An officer was called in, and he was taken up stairs and searched. A second spurious ring was found upon him, and one dollar and some small change in money."

For the defence, Sarah Fowler, of No 166 Orchard-street, was called, but she injured the prisoner's cause rather than served it. The jury, without leaving their seats, found Cook guilty, and the Judge sent him to State Prison for five years.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. Im market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2200	2122	23	427	750	1236
Browning's Sixth-street...	.....	69	44	42	4984	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st....	.....	91	73	159	4713	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street....	.....	62	114	87	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.....	.....	2741	253	715	10447	1236
Last week.....	2741	5451	303	834	10701	4002

Average weekly receipts (of Beeves at the four) City Markets for the year 1856..... } 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	1394	.....	.....	.....	413
Hudson River Railroad...	160	.....	.....	.....	824
Hudson River Boats.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad.....	16	22	427	750	.....
New-Haven Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Boats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle.....	1670	Hogs.....	821
Sheep.....	4265	Horses.....	2
Calves.....	223		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio.....	545	Massachusetts.....	—
New-York.....	328	Pennsylvania.....	—
Illinois.....	633	Texas.....	—
Kentucky.....	90	Connecticut.....	—
Indiana.....	126	Michigan.....	—
Virginia.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Cherokee Nation.....	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *storage* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle.....	none	none
First quality.....	12½c.@13c.	12½c.@13c.
Medium quality.....	11½c.@12c.	11c. @12c.
Poor quality.....	10c. @11c.	10c. @10½c.
Poorest quality.....	9c.@10c.	9c. @10c.
General selling prices....	10c. @12c.	10c. @12c.
Average of all sales.....	11c. @—	10½c.@11c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

There was a fair supply of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street to-day, such as they were. There continues, however, to be a lack of *right good* animals, any fat Steers, which will dress 650 to 700 lbs. We seriously think farmers are playing a losing game by taking their Cattle from the rich pastures, and sending them, in a half fed condition, to market. True, they bring all they are now *worth*,—but let them graze for the present, and when the "dry season" diminishes the supply of green fodder, some few weeks hence, they will, most likely, find a ready market at prices in advance of the prevailing rates. Western men own this to be correct, but say the high prices of a fortnight and three weeks ago proved too great a temptation to them. Furthermore, many Cattle were purchased on contract, and as payments become due, they must be disposed of, to meet maturing obligations....By observing the table above, an apparent inconsistency is noticed, where more Cattle are put down at ALLERTON'S for to-day (including yesterday's sales) than for the week. This is explained by remembering that the weekly receipts are made up of fresh Cattle, while stale lots left over from a former market are often thrown into the yards for the day. ....Under the impression that the supply would be large, sales were freely made yesterday and a part of the morning at last week's prices, but when it was ascertained that several hundred Cattle were kept over the river and at other places near by, and that the supply, including the stale Cattle, was some 550 less than last week, the market took an upward turn, and the closing sales were very near 1c. ₰ lb. better than the previous week. The actual advance on all sales was not, however, more than ½c.@½c., a large portion of the sales having been made previous to the rise. The yards were well cleared out at an early hour. Some 400 head are held at Bergen, a few on New-York Island, and one or two droves at Albany—all of which will probably be disposed of before another regular market.... The Brighton buyers took about 600 head from Buffalo and Albany, to supply the Eastern markets.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
40	O. & N. Y.	Shepard & Carey	Owners.
15	N. Y.	Shepard	Owner.
97	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Jas. Webb & Wheeler.
50	Ohio	J. M. Cherry	C. G. Teed.
116	Illinois	Calef & Jacoby	W. H. Harris,
104	Illinois	J. Alexander	S. Ulery.
106	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
15	Ohio	Cherry	Owner.
49	Ohio	Hewy & Fletcher	Milier, H'ng & G'ny.
34	Kentucky	Westhammer & Bro	Owners.
102	Illinois	H. R. Smith	T. White & Son.
100	Ohio	Cameron & Trotter	Geo. Ayrault.
65	Ohio	N. B. Taber	Geo. Ayrault.
89	Illinois	G. Burlingame	Wm. Belden.
54	Illinois	P. Reed	I. Budiong.
100	Ohio	Gibson & Osborne	Beach & Bray.
68	Illinois	P. Reed	Eckstein & Lauter'bk
17	N. Y.	A. Van Bowen	Eckstein & Lauter'bk
84	Illinois	A. M. Allerton	C. W. Cooger.
93	Illinois	N. Meeks	Veil & Carey.
48	Kentucky	J. H. Williams	Owner.
90	Kentucky	Snowdon & Charles	B. Bartram.
65	Illinois	M. Madren & Co	Wells & Hoxie.
52	N. Y.	S. Smith	Owner.
76	Indiana	Wm. Florence	J. A. Merritt.
80	Illinois	McBeth & Co	Wells & Hoxie.
44	Ohio	G. Sage	Owner.
65	Indiana	Smith & Salesby	B. Bartram.
12	Ohio	Parks & Co	Owners.
48	Illinois	James Allerton	J. A. Merritt.
105	Illinois	Piatt & Reed	Owners.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account 15 good Ohio cattle, fat, 11½c.@12½c. Estimated weight 750 lbs.

HENRY & FLETCHER forwarded 49 common to medium Ohio cattle, estimated at 600 lbs., which MILLER, HARINO & GURNEY sold at 9½c @11½c.

SNOWDEN & CHARLES furnished one of the best lots in market to day consisting of 90 fat Kentucky cattle, rated 800 lbs. B. BARTRAM run them out at $99 ₰ head, or about 12½c. ₰ lb.

SHEPARD & CARY sold 40 Ohio and New-York Cattle at an average of about 11c. Among them were some fine Chataoque County, N. Y., Cattle, one pair of which was sold to C. GWIER, at $275, or 12c. ₰ lb., both buyer's and sellers' estimate.

WM. FLORENCE had a lot of fair Ohio Cattle, which TEED & WHEELER sold at 11c.@12c. They were estimated 750 lbs. net.

TEED sold, in addition, J. M. CHERRY's lot of 50 light Ohio Steers at about 11c. Rated 650 lbs.

S. ULERY sold one lot of 104 Illinois cattle for J. ALEXANDER at 11c @12½c., and another of 106 similar beeves for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN at the same rates. Home weight of the latter 1,520 lbs. They were both fine droves.

P. REED had 122 medium Illinois cattle, estimated to weigh 650 lbs. net. J. BURLONG sold 54 of them at 10c @11½c., and ECKSTEIN and LAUTERBECK the balance at similar prices, or about $73 ₰ head.

ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK also sold for JAS. VAN BOWEN, 17 medium Wayne Co. New York, cattle @11c.

A. M. ALLERTON had 84 medium to fair Illinois cattle at 675 lbs. net, which C. W. CONGER disposed of at 10c @12c.

BEACH & BRAY sold one lot 68 light Ohio cattle for GIBSON, at 9c.@11c., and 32 fair Ohio steers for OSBORNE, at 10½c. The former were quite inferior animals.

G. BURLINGAME brought on 89 cattle from Sangamon County, Ill., which were rated 700 lbs. Whether it was want of money, high prices prevailing of late, or lack of feed which induced the owner to push them into market, we did not learn. Of one thing, however, we are certain, viz: that more feed would not injure them. WM. BELDEN was selling them, as he assured us, at 10c.@12c. ₰ lb; but it was not till after a scarcity of beeves was apparent and prices had advanced that the numbers sensibly diminished.

H. R. SMITH furnished 102 Illinois-fed Steers, although a part of them were originally from the Cherokee Nation. Home weight 1,200 lbs. They were fair light cattle, bringing 10c.@11c. ₰ lb. By T. WHITE & SON.

CALEF & JACOBY forwarded 106 common light Illinois Cattle, which WM. H. HARRIS sold at about 10¾c. average.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $50 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $50. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Cows are very dull at present, owing in part to an abundant supply of country milk, and the fact that less milk is used in the City during cool weather. Prices are fully $10 ₰ head less than they were a few weeks ago.

ALLERTON reports 22 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. With very small receipts the market is fully supplied, and prices continue to decline.

BROWNING reports receipts of 44 Milch cows, selling at $22@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Market unusually dull.

CHAMBERLIN reports 73 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Good supply, with slow sales.

O'BRIEN reports 114 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. The market is overstocked, and sales are dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as may be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The numbers have fallen off during the week, but prices have undergone but little change. A slight upward movement is observable.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 427 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@7c. Very few 7½c. Receipts moderate, but sufficient for the wants of purchasers.

BROWNING reports receipts of 42 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7½c. ₰ lb. The numbers are nearly 100 less than last week, but no perceptible variation has taken place in prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 159 Veal Calves, selling at 6c@7½c. ₰ lb. live weight. Fair supply with only moderate sales.

O'BRIEN reports 87 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c. A few at 7½c. Market about as last week, with receipts equal to the demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will drive 56 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₰ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

With good receipts of sheep and an increase in the number of Lambs, former prices are scarcely maintained. The latter have fallen off $1@$1 50 ₰ head within three weeks. Some of them are sent in quite too young to be profitable to the owner or desirable for the purchaser.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 750 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5½@6¾ ₰ lb., live weight, or 10c @12c. ₰ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. ₰ lb. for Lambs. Prices of Lambs decline under more free arrivals. We noticed one lot selling for $5 ₰ head which would have brought $8 50 three weeks ago.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,984 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at $3@$6 each, or 9c.@11c. ₰ lb., dressed weight. A few light young Lambs brought but $1 50 ₰ head, while the choice of some fine Ohio and Kentucky lots were held at $8@$9 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,713 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$7 ₰ head. Market well supplied and trade is active.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales as follows:

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

23 at	$134 25	67 at	$332 50
121 at	476 00	93 at	373 75
58 at	273 50	67 at	281 75
136 at	440 68	75 at	323 00
62 at	240 25	15 at	82 50
30 at	169 25		

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by S. JUDD at CHAMBERLIN'S for the week ending July 8, 1857:

397 Sheep sold for	$1,865 75	$4 75
200 Sheep sold for	825 00	4 12½
20 Sheep sold for	120 00	6 00
193 Sheep sold for	748 00	3 87½
24 Sheep sold for	712 50	4 62½
128 Sheep sold for	384 00	3 00
69 Sheep sold for	170 40	4 60
4 Sheep sold for	24 00	6 00
15 Sheep sold for	75 00	5 00
1,050	$4,491 65	

Average price ₰ head, $4 21.

R. H. HUMS reports sales of 1,054 Sheep and Lambs at $4,454 69. Among these was a small lot of 13 Lambs sent on by I. F. CLARK of Cayuga County, N. Y., which brought $1 50 each, and were dear enough at that.

JAS. BALDWIN reports sales of 425 Sheep and Lambs at 10c @12c. dressed weight for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. for Lambs.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

56 at	$336 00	79 at	$351 37
37 at	198 75	80 at	222 00
109 at	395 88	146 at	662 63

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

With light arrivals prices of Hogs have advanced, and continue in favor of the seller. Stock Hogs are very little inquired for, but prime lots are now in good demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,236 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at $7@$7 31. Market rather bare, with an upward tendency in prices. No Stock Hogs in market. The receipts were wholly from Illinois, and consigned by the following parties, viz:

Norman Felt	262	R. B. Jones	212
A. D. Wallace	550	S. Howard	200

VAN BRUNT & WATBOUS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	7½	Dressed	9@9¼

DISTILLERY.

Live	6¾@6¾	Dressed	8¼@8¾

Market tending upwards, with light arrivals.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn hogs, heavy and prime..7 @7¼	9 @9¾
Corn hogs, light and prime..6¾@7	8¼@9
Still hogs, heavy and prime..6½@6¾	8¾@8¾
Still hogs, light and prime..6¼@6¾	8 @8¾
Stock hogs, nice.....	6¾@7

The market is well cleared up, and prices are favoring the seller, as there have been light arrivals for the past week. Good hogs are wanted.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1857.

There was a slight decline in the price of Cattle yesterday, owing perhaps to the fact that the quality of the stock was not as good as the week previous.

BEEF CATTLE.—The entire receipts of Beef Cattle amounted to 1,100 head, most of which were from Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, and the western counties of Pennsylvania. The sales amounted to 1,050 at from $10 50 to $11@$11 50@12 50 ₰ 100 lbs. The highest figure was only realized for the very best quality.

SHEEP.—This market was quite active, and 6,000 head were disposed of at from $2 50@$4 25 each for fat sheep, and from $1 75@$3 for stock Sheep, according to quality.

HOGS.—The demand for Hogs continues active, the supply scarcely equaling the demand. 1,800 head were sold at SINGER'S, at from $9 25@$9 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—We have no change to note in this market; the sales only amounted to 250 head at from $20@$50 each, according to quality and condition.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

A few days of warm sunshine has materially changed the aspect of some crops and rapidly brought forward others. New-Jersey has added Rata Bagas, and Long Island Potatoes to their previous supplies, while the Raspberry season has commenced both in New-Jersey and upon the banks of the Hudson River. The latter now retail at 25c. ₰ pint basket.

Strawberries still linger, but cherries and raspberries are fast supplanting them.

Butter is in good supply, with a light shipping demand and a quiet trade. We note a slight decline in price.

Eggs are not as plenty as last week, but prices remain about the same.

Poultry is dull during the warm weather.

Potatoes—White Mercers, ₰ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₰ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Whites, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ₰ bbl	6 00	@	—
Potatoes—Charleston, S. C., new, ₰ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	4 50	@	4 75
Potatoes—Savannah, Ga., ₰ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Potatoes—L. Island, new, ₰ hush	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—New-Orleans, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	—
Onions—New, ₰ doz. bunches	50	@	75
Onions—Bermuda, ₰ lb		1½@	2
Beets—Charleston, ₰ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Beets—₰ 100 bunches	6 00	@	—
Carrots—₰ dozen bunches	2 50	@	3 75
Strawberries—Conn., ₰ quart box	16	@	18
Strawberries—Hackensack, 100 bask.	3 50	@	5 00
Raspberries—Jersey, ₰ 100 bask ts.	4 00	@	5 00
Raspberries—Antwerp, ₰ 100 bask's	18 00	@	20 00
Lettuce—₰ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Green Peas—Long Island, ₰ basket	75	@	1 00
Green Peas—Jersey, ₰ bbl	50	@	—
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ₰ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₰ basket	3 00	@	3 50
Gooseberries—₰ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Currants—₰ lb		4½@	5
Cherries—₰ lb	10	@	15
Watermelons, West India, ₰ 100	30 00	@	50 00
Radishes—₰ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Rhubarb—₰ doz	75	@	1 00
Turnips—N. Jersey, ₰ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, Jersey, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Squashes—Norfolk, Va., new, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Squashes—Norfolk, striped, ₰ bbl	3 00	@	—
String Beans—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
String Beans—Jersey, ₰ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, new, ₰ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Parsley—₰ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₰ lb	23	@	—
Butter—State, ₰ lb	20	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	16	@	19
Lard—in bbls	14	@	14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—New, ₰ lb	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₰ doz	16	@	17
Eggs—Western, ₰ doz	16	@	17
Fowls—₰ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₰ lb	20	@	22
Chickens—Spring, ₰ pair	56	@	63
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb	18	@	20
Ducks—Spring, ₰ pair	2 25	@	1 50
Turkeys—₰ lb	18	@	20
Geese—Spring, each	50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ₰ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Pigeon—Squab, ₰ doz	2 00	@	2 50

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 8, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are rather more freely offered and purch

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The obsequies in honor of Hon. WILLIAM LARNED MARCY, at Albany, yesterday, were grand and imposing. The procession took one hour in passing a given point, and was, altogether, the largest ever witnessed in the city. Among the distinguished persons present were Ex-Presidents VAN BUREN and PIERCE, Governor KING, Ex-Governors HUNT, FISH, SEWARD and BOUCK; Hon. PRESTON KING, Hon. N. P. BANKS, Senator BEEKMAN, and others. A full description of the ceremonies is furnished by our Special Reporter.

The several Executive Departments of the Government, at Washington, were closed yesterday, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Hon. WM. L. MARCY.

Hon. EMERY D. POTTER has been commissioned Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, in place of Judge DRUMMOND, who has resigned.

A terrible fire broke out in New-Orleans, yesterday, which destroyed eleven stores on the Levee. The loss is put down at $385,000, but is stated to be mostly insured.

It is reported that a large French steam frigate has been totally lost on Point Rich, N. F.

Yesterday, Judge PEABODY decided the Street Commissioner's case, by declaring Mr. CONOVER entitled to the books, papers, &c., of the office. His Honor rendered quite a lengthy opinion, in which he declines to pass upon the title to the office, as that must be determined by a *quo warranto*. He therefore rests his decision on the ground that Mr. CONOVER, having had actual possession, was the officer *de facto*—was, until ejected by due process of law, vested with all the rights incident to possession, and with color of title. As he had not been dispossessed nor had voluntarily left it, he was still in; and for this purpose entitled to possession of the books and papers of the office. The injunction issued by Judge ROOSEVELT preventing Mr. CONOVER from taking the office is still pending. The argument was continued yesterday by the Corporation Counsellor, and should the injunction be rendered perpetual, which would be deciding that Mr. CONOVER was not legally appointed, the case will be taken up, and our citizens will have the gratification of waiting a few months longer for a Street Commissioner.

The Board of Aldermen did not, as was anticipated, pass upon the transfer of the Police Station-houses to the Metropolitan Commissioners. The Committee would not report, but promised to do so this evening. The Comptroller sent in a communication, informing the Board that he was the legal custodian of City property, and that he thought the Station-houses and other police apparatus, should be handed over to the new Commissioners immediately. The communication was not read. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking that the Station houses in the lower part of the City should be appropriated for the use of the Fire Department. The communication was referred to the Police Committee. The resolution appropriating $2,500 to pay the expenses of a messenger in going to London to invite those having control of the *Great Eastern*, to make this her first port of destination, was passed, after some opposition.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, by a vote of 44 to 4, the Police stations, with their complete apparatus, were given up to the Metropolitan Commission, Councilman JONES and the President very gracefully signifying their adhesion to the law, and their wish to avoid any factious opposition that might be detrimental to the public interest.

The Police Commissioners were in session nearly the whole of yesterday. They made fourteen appointments for the Nineteenth Precinct, and examined a great many applications. The Committee reported favorably upon a number of applications from nearly all the Wards. Another batch will be appointed to-day. A letter from Alderman WILSON to the Board was submitted. The Alderman exhorts, in lofty prose, that the members of the old police be taken into the new Department. The Board have not appointed a man to answer the Alderman.

The ex-policemen were greatly elated yesterday, by the statement that Comptroller FLAGG had consented to pay them in full up to the time of their disbandment.

The proceedings in the Court of General Sessions yesterday were unusually interesting. The man CROSS *alias* SCATCHARD, charged with an attempt to obtain the release of CHARLES B. HUNTINGDON, the noted forger, from prison, by means of a forged order from Governor KING, and a forged bench warrant, to be executed by a counterfeit policeman, was placed at the bar and after a long and impartial trial, convicted. As he was indictable only for the *attempt*, or proposition to effect such release, by the aforesaid means, he can only be punished for a misdemeanor. Judge RUSSELL suspended sentence until Saturday, that he might give the matter due consideration. An Englishman, named COOK, was convicted of an attempt to steal a valuable diamond ring from the store of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., Broadway, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Two burglars broke into the dry goods store at No. 13 Park-place, yesterday morning. They were surprised in their operations, whereupon they suddenly fled, leaving their implements behind. They were pursued and one of them, who gave his name as JOHN HARWOOD, was captured and committed for trial.

A boy, 3½ years of age, has been on exhibition in this City for some weeks—part of the time in Chatham-street. The little fellow was covered with hair, and had a whisker "as strong, long and luxuriant"—as the show-bills said—"as a man of thirty." He drank enormous quantities of water, and touched but little solid food. He died yesterday, rather suddenly, at No. 139 Lewis street. An inquest was held upon the body, and, among other evidence taken, was that of Dr. P. O. HANLON, who assisted in the examination. "Deceased measured," said Dr. HANLON, "33 inches round the abdomen, 27 inches around the chest, around the head 21 inches. He was 36 inches high, 16 inches around the thigh, and weighed about 97 pounds. It is stated that he would drink four gallons of fluid in 24 hours. His body was covered with black hair, being more profuse around the shoulders." The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: "That the said ARNOLD MOCKERITZ came to his death by congestion of the brain, from distension of the stomach." Deceased was aged 3¾ years, and born in Prussia.

A violent assault was made on Dr. KINSCHERF a few nights ago. The Doctor was called at midnight by a person who stated that he wanted the Doctor to attend a sick man, and while proceeding with the person to visit the alleged sick man the Doctor was feloniously assaulted, knocked down and beaten in an outrageous manner, and robbed of his silver snuff-box, money and other articles. The assailants escaped, leaving the Doctor senseless on the sidewalk. Tuesday night the officers in search obtained information that led them to believe that one PATRICK HOLLAND, a Canadian by birth, was one of the perpetrators. They arrested HOLLAND and conveyed him to the Tenth Precinct Station House.

The trial of JAMES C. HOLMES took place yesterday at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, before Justice DE FOREST. HOLMES is charged with refusing to assist the Metropolitan Policemen in their recent arrest of RAGAN for a breach of the Quarantine laws. Since the conviction of RAGAN upon the charge preferred against him, and more particularly since the new Police law has been declared constitutional, HOLMES and his friends have felt somewhat ticklish as to the result of the present trial. A large number of witnesses were examined yesterday, and the opposing counsel summed up. The Justice announced that he would give his decision next Friday.

An inquest was held at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, by Coroner CONNERY, upon the body of JOHN LONG, a native of Germany, 23 years of age, who came to his death from a compound fracture of the leg, received last Monday week, by accidentally falling between two freight cars on the Erie Railroad, near Pierpoint, Rockland County. Deceased was employed as a brakeman on the railroad. Verdict: "Death from compound fracture of the leg."

A summons and libel were filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court against the *Panchita*. The Clerk issued an attachment, under which she is held by the U. S. Marshal's officers. Mr. WEEKS puts in his claim as one of the owners of the vessel. We give a full statement of the seizure, from the British officer who brought her into port. The stories of the captured bark's mate and men are also set down at length in our columns this morning.

The British cruiser *Prometheus* seized in May last, off the coast of Africa, an American vessel bearing the name of *Adams Grey*, on suspicion of her being a slaver. The vessel carried Spanish colors, but her build and the character of her crew showed clearly that she came from an American port.

Another riot took place last night in the Eleventh Ward, between a party of rowdies belonging in the ward, known as "The Blues," and a party from the Seventeenth Ward, known as "The Forty Thieves." The police made two arrests, and finally quieted the disturbance by the use of their revolvers.

At 9½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in COLYER'S stables, corner of Myrtle and Franklin avenues, which were entirely consumed, together with a small house adjoining, also owned and occupied by Mr. COLYER. Loss $2,500.

Officer FROST, of the 1st Precinct, Brooklyn, last evening arrested a person, who gave his name as JOHN BURK, in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket on the Long Island train, while returning from the race at Union Course.

JAMES KEENAN was arrested last evening on a charge of being concerned in the affray in Brooklyn which resulted in the death of MEHANY. The McCARTHYS, who were also stabbed, say KEENAN with JOHN BURNS were the sole promoters of the fight.

The live stock market opened yesterday with a moderate demand, at last week's prices, for Beeves—but as soon as it became known the supply was less extensive than on the previous market day, sellers advanced their claims, a livelier inquiry sprang up, and a partial improvement of one cent per pound, was realized. The general average rise, however, was only about ¼ to ½c. ₩ lb. Owing to the fact that cattle held over from last week, were added to the number offered for sale yesterday, the available supply exceeded the reported receipts at the principal markets during the week. Sheep and lambs—especially the latter—were plenty and heavy, prices leaning in favor of buyers. Veal calves were in slack request, and the tendency of the market was downwards.

Removal of Steamboat Landings.

A full account of the proceedings of the Committee to inquire into the expediency of compelling a change in the locality of the landing of the Sound steamers, from the lower piers of the North River to the remotest eastern extremity of the island, has not yet appeared, nor can its publication be yet expected. Enough has, however, transpired from witnesses who have been examined to show the partial tendencies of the Chairman and of his associates, and that every effort will be made to secure a report in direct violation of the rights of individuals and adversely to the wishes of nine out of ten of our business men. It is, of course, impossible that the resolutions which such a report may suggest should be adopted, and its result will simply be that those who may be concerned in it will expose themselves to the odium and reprobation which their conduct deserves.

There is not a single reason which has been urged by the Grand-street conspirators, in favor of a change from the vicinity of the Battery, which is not cogent in behalf of the steamboats remaining where they are. The only good that could possibly accrue from forcing things out of their natural channel, would be to the holders of property, piers, and long leases in the eastern part of the town. To them the pecuniary benefit would be incalculable; and it may become a duty to inquire hereafter, to what extent members of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen and their friends are personally interested in the present issue. Four-fifths of the passengers who now land at the lower wharves of the City would experience serious inconvenience if compelled to arrive in a distant part of the town. Remote from hotels, from the business portion of the City, from all of the Western and Southern railroad depots, the item of taxation for three miles of transport, would be nearly as great for each individual as that of a passage from New-York to Massachusetts, without reference to the immense loss there would be of time, and the impossibility of regular connection with other lines of travel. Under the present arrangement, there is little delay and no unnecessary expense or annoyance. Those who land at the piers near the Battery, no matter what their destination may be, may *all* be accommodated, and no discontent is felt, either on the score of distance or loss of time. It is about equally far from the foot of Grand-street to Broadway, and from the Battery to Grand-street; but, in the latter direction, cars and omnibuses run continually, and it is on the line through Broadway that the hotels to which travelers resort, are nearly all situated.

Broadway and the avenues running north and south through the island, are already overcrowded. What would be the consequence, if to the jam of carriages and vehicles which now render progress difficult, the interminable line of carts were added, which would be required to transport freight from Grand-street to the commercial part of the City? Two thirds of the freight which arrives in New-York by the steamboats *is destined for reshipment near the Battery*, and nineteen-twentieths of it belongs down town; yet Mr. STEERS and his associates demand that goods from the East shall no longer be landed where they can be at once stored or reshipped at little expense, but that a charge of cartage shall be added for a distance of over two miles, which would transfer freightage to land routes, and thus ruin many of the steamboat lines. They ask that Broadway and Chatham-street may be rendered impracticable as thoroughfares and nuisances for their legitimate occupants.

The most formidable clap-trap with which the Grand-street associates have amused the public is in relation to supposed liability of accident from steamboats to smaller craft in the North and East Rivers. About this much ado has been made, because it appeals directly to the sensibilities. And, if such danger really existed, and could be avoided by removal, it would doubtless be right to sacrifice the requirements of trade and the convenience of passengers as of minor consideration to the preservation of life. But it has been proved before the Committee, that no accident from collision with the Sound steamboats, attended with loss of life, has occurred below Grand-street for over fifteen years! The precautions taken have been so excellent, and the care of Captains and pilots so uniform, that, notwithstanding the occasional concourse of larger numbers of vessels in the rivers and bay, not one fatal accident has happened since about the year 1840. Alderman STEERS was somewhat alarmed for his cause when this fact became clearly established, and sought to overthrow it by adducing an instance within his own knowledge of persons being drowned within the time mentioned. It turned out, however, that the casualty alleged was *near or beyond Hell-Gate*, and his proof and theory both fell to the ground. The hours for the departure of steamboats are well known; the precautions used are as nearly infallible as they can be made; and, as a consequence, collisions do not occur even during the densest fogs.

Occupation of piers so much in request as those at the lower end of the City, ought, all things equal, to be given to those vessels which contribute most to the interests of commerce. From such a practical point of view alone, it would belong to the steamboat lines. But added to this is *the superior right* which they possess by lease, legally obtained and held, over all other claimants. It is a matter of doubt whether the Corporation could oust them from their present locality, even if the law desired by Messrs. STEERS & Co. were passed. The projected change is absurd and iniquitous, intrinsically and extrinsically. It is as dangerous in theory as it would be ruinous in practice, and a violation of the rights of property holders, against which every good citizen will protest.

An Old Subject Revived.

The recent debate in the British Parliament in relation to the bombardment of Greytown has awakened a fresh interest in that almost-forgotten event. The Walker expedition, and its results, have almost excluded Central America from consideration, except as connected with our fillibustering countrymen. That adventure is at an end, or at rest, for the present, and there is again space in the public mind for Greytown.

With every natural advantage for a prosperous career, that place has been the sport of constant misfortune; and for sins not her own, as will appear when the facts of her case are properly before the public, in due course of the judicial proceedings at Washington, instituted by the sufferers, now pending and in progress. We have had the full story of the Government, interested as it was in making the best show possible for itself, but not that of the other side. Some testimony has already been taken for the claimants. Also, a Commissioner was empowered months since at Greytown to collect testimony there, but his proceedings have been delayed through the same cause which has kept all Central America so long in trouble and dire confusion.

We have heard however, of late, not a little of the bombardment of Greytown diplomatically. France and Great Britain were prominent in seeking redress for their citizens for losses growing out of that event; other Governments also have exchanged communications, of an earnest character, with our State Department on the subject, during the past twelvemonth. In fact, nearly every commercial nation suffered more or less. The extent and amount of loss, by the destruction of the place, have not been appreciated.

Within the last few days, one of our City cotemporaries, in commenting upon the speeches in Parliament, alluded to San Juan del Norte as, when destroyed, a miserable collection of huts. This is far from the truth. It was then, or but a few months previous, before it was seriously interfered with, a thriving place and opulent for its size. There were numerous buildings there, and other improvements, of value, erected for the purposes of general trade and as places of storage for merchandise *in transitu*.

Greytown is the Atlantic port of Central America, as well as one of the termini of the transit route. For months before the bombardment the political volcano was in a state of eruption, unusually severe even for that region. In consequence, large consignments of merchandise from Europe, on the way to the interior, had been arrested, and were then in warehouse at Greytown awaiting a less troubled time. The aggregate of goods so stored, apart from other property of the place, was large. This was all destroyed. The resident merchants, and numerous mercantile houses abroad, suffered heavily thereby, some of them to amounts not less than thirty or forty thousand dollars.

A Mr. DE BARRUEL, styling himself "*Député de la population Française de Greytown*," went to France in 1856 to interest the Emperor for himself and constituents; and not without success. By means of the journals of Paris and other cities, and the interest made at his instance by their Chambers of Commerce, M. DE BARRUEL obtained the ear of the Government. Through Count SARTIGES it addressed Mr. MARCY, who answered some months since in a paper, said to be one of that statesman's ablest diplomatic notes, but it has not yet been published.

The British sufferers also made urgent appeals at Downing-street, which were not neglected. They were made the subject of remonstrances, addressed to General CASS as well as to his predecessor in office. The former, it recently appears, formally answered Lord NAPIER, but in what terms we know not.

As a matter of course, both Secretaries, Mr. MARCY and Gen. CASS, sought, each in his own way, to excuse the Administration of President PIERCE. The public would like to have, *in extenso*, their correspondence with the Ministers of France and England, and may obtain it after December next when drawn out by Congress from the seclusion of the State Department; but not probably till then, as that Department is peculiarly retentive on this topic of Greytown. During the session before last, certain parties of this City, desirous to reach the Court of Claims through Congress, by a special reference from the Senate or House, deemed essential in cases not of contract to confer jurisdiction, made application to the Executive, as well as at the State Department, that their papers, filed with the Department at the suggestion of Secretary MARCY, should be transmitted to Congress, but without the slightest attention being paid to their requests, although the documents had been received from the claimants by Mr. MARCY, expressly for transmission to Congress.

It would appear from the remarks of Lord PALMERSTON, that the law-officers of the crown have given an opinion adverse to the validity of claims by British subjects upon this Government, for their losses arising out of the destruction of Greytown; but that opinion was rendered, it will be seen, on principles of public law, and with reference to the prosecution of such claims through channels exclusively diplomatic. There is no law, or usage, to prevent foreign claimants, in the present case, from memorializing Congress directly. The House, at least, will receive any respectful application of the sort from them, even in their character as foreigners, and act upon it, probably by a reference to the Court of Claims. Sundry alien claimants are already in Court on such a reference. Their cases will receive from that tribunal the same full and impartial consideration, on the merits, as those of our own citizens, and will be decided upon the law, not exclusively international, applicable to the subject.

Secretary MARCY, himself, narrowed the controversy to a single proposition—in its terms very clear and easy of comprehension, and thus reduced within moderate limits the labor requisite in making a proper disposition of the subject. We have not, indeed, his answer to the French Minister, but the public are already in possession of a document from his official pen, full of meaning pertinent to the question of the Greytown losses, and which evidently had some indirect reference to the bombardment.

In the instructions to Minister WHEELER from the department of State, under date of Nov. 8, 1855, occurs this passage:

"Should the officers of the National armed ships, sent to the coast of Nicaragua, confer with you as to acts proper for them to do in any emergency, you will be careful in the advice you give them. Acts of war cannot be committed without the authority of Congress. Repelling threatened outrage upon our citizens, or shielding their property from unjust seizure, or protecting their persons, are not acts of war. They are exertions of power not inconsistent with the relations of peace."

These words of Secretary MARCY are entitled to the greatest weight. He *was* a distinguished jurist as well as a clear-headed statesman. Was, then, the bombardment of Greytown an "*act of war*" or not? This is the issue. It presents a question of fact, to be decided only upon impartial testimony, taken in due form, and under some sanction to command full confidence. It is *sub judice*, and there we leave it for the present.

The Anglo-Indian Revolt.

The centennial anniversary of the "decisive battle" of Plassy, which first gave England a hold upon India, was celebrated last month by laying the foundation of a monument to the great CLIVE in his native town, and by leading articles in all the British journals, exulting over the greatness and permanency of the British Empire in India, and the complete subjugation of the whole Mogul Empire to British rule. But hardly a day had elapsed before the lightning speed of the telegraph brought intelligence that the native troops had revolted in Delhi, and put all the European in that city to death. The mutiny of the Sepoys, to which we alluded last week, can only be considered as the prelude to a firmer establishment of the British rule in India. The disaffected soldiery, aping their predecessors who served the Mahommedan lords of India before CLIVE and his gallant "Thirty-ninth" scattered the cloud of a thousand years on the plains of Plassy, have gathered themselves together within the walls of Delhi, and raising the miserable successor of the Mogul Emperors in their arms, have proclaimed his restoration to the throne of Aurungzebe. The brief triumph of these deluded men has been marked by the most sanguinary atrocities. The European population of the imperial city has been put to the sword. The treasuries, public and private, of the Government and of the commercial houses, have been plundered. In a word, these wretched Sepoys have acted over again, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, scenes which made the life of Hindostan a pitiful and horrible drama throughout all the centuries which intervened between the dream of the Macedonian, on the banks of the Indus, and the achievements of the Briton on the plains of the Ganges.

This outbreak of the caste spirit which the East India Company has chosen to foster, instead of abating, in the ranks of its native army, will be speedily put down with the strong hand. In all probability the temporary insanity which seems to have possessed the delinquent regiments, will not spread very far through the body of the Indian forces, which, as a whole, are too well officered, well disciplined, and well treated, and much too loyal to the banners under which they have achieved an honorable distinction, to be carried away into such excesses, or bewildered by such delusions. In fact, it appears that native troops, in the service of native princes, have already been put at the disposal of the British authorities for the punishment of the mutineers at Delhi, and, if the Supreme Government shall display only ordinary discretion and decision, the mischief will be crushed where it lies, and come to a local end without extending itself in any direction.

For it must be understood that the unmilitary population of India, as a mass, is firmly attached to the British sway. Uneducated and intellectually incompetent as are the multitudes of the Hindoo people, they are still sufficiently sagacious to understand the vast difference between the tax-gatherers of the native Rajah and the tax-gatherers of the English Company. The provinces subjected to the English rule, have learned by slow degrees to believe in the possibility of good faith between the Governor and the governed; they have gradually got at the notion that a regular impost, regularly laid and regularly collected, may really be a finality under the dominion of England, and they are decidedly indisposed, as we may well imagine, to surrender this cheerful belief, and this comfortable notion, for a return to those old days of Hindoo or Mohammedan despotism, in which taxes descended upon them with all the violence but none of the regularity of the Coromandel rainstorm, and no season was sacred from the visit of the torturer with the thumb-screw in the one hand and the purse in the other. A serious rising of the Hindoostanee population, or even of the more intelligent and disaffected Mohammedan population of the British provinces in India, is hardly a possible contingency of Indian affairs. To anticipate such a rising in behalf of that melancholy figment of a potentate, the "permitted" Great Mogul, is simply absurd.

But there is one aspect in which this affair of the Delhi mutineers assumes an importance which makes it worthy of our attention. It has occurred at the very moment when the English public is beginning to take into serious consideration the question of the cotton supply of the world, with a particular reference to the capabilities of India for the production of that staple. The whole current of authentic evidence on the subject tends to show that the resources of cotton-growing India are amply adequate to the whole demand of the British market. It tends to show that within four hundred miles of the Western coast of India tracts of the finest cotton land exist, and a population of cotton-growers, actual or potential, fully equal to the development of the fertility of those tracts is to be found, which might have been put into communication with the English consumer long ago, had not the East India Company thrown all manner of obstacles in the way of so desirable a consummation. During the brief but beneficent administration of Indian affairs by the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, who exhibited more statesmanlike qualities in the discharge of his trust than any ruler whom England has sent to the East since the days of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, it was fully demonstrated that nothing but a complete system of irrigation was lacking to perfect the connection of the Indian Empire with the metropolis, by bringing out the immense undeveloped agricultural capacity of the Peninsular Continent. The Railway system inaugurated by the same wise Viceroy can be so far pushed forward, if judiciously managed, in the course of a very few years, as to bring all the cotton country of India sufficiently near the seaboard to *compel* the direction of capital from England upon a field so splendidly remunerative.

These facts will now be brought home to the perceptions of the British public with tenfold force by the friends of India, and the parties interested in the Cotton question, and the opportunity of a revolt which reflects quite as much disgrace upon the East India Company and its system as upon the officers of the troops involved, will be improved to the clearer exposition of the gross stupidity and culpable neglect exhibited by the Company in regard to the agricultural interests of the Empire.

Urged by all these appeals, we may expect to see the public feeling of England pronounced very decisively against the machinery by which Leadenhall-street has continued to retard the advance and to cumber the growth of Indian prosperity. And, interested as we are more nearly than any other people in the Cotton question as it now stands, it is impossible that we should look without the most lively concern upon events which may very well be the heralds of a complete revolution in the Indian Administration, and so of a consequent revolution in the commerce of the world. Our Southern friends in particular, who persist in their violation of all the laws of social and political economy, under a blind persuasion that their control of the Cotton trade is a permanent monopoly of power in their hands, may possibly find that the fanatical objections of a few hundred of Hindoo soldiery to the use of a particular kind of grease in their cartridges may have the most vital bearing upon the existence of that peculiar Institution which is bound to the Union, as well as to the hearts of the South, by cords of Cotton only.

A Special Ambassador to London.

The resolution which was offered in the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, authorizing the Mayor to send a Special Ambassador to London, at an outlay of $2,500, to induce the agent of the *Great Eastern* to send that naval monster to this port, was last night passed, and will doubtless be concurred in by the Board of Councilmen. The object is a laudable one, but the appropriation is extravagantly large. The cost of going to London and returning, would not exceed $250, allowing thirty days to the Ambassador to see the agent of the ship, and putting his expenses at ten dollars a day, would be $300 more: then estimating his services at ten dollars a day for sixty days' absence, would be $600 more, making in all $1,150. This is a very liberal allowance, and there are plenty of first-rate men for the mission would be very glad to undertake it for half the sum. However, a great city like New-York, which expends eight millions of dollars a year, and which has to call out a regiment of soldiers to serve a writ upon the Mayor, cannot be expected to do anything on a small scale. Besides, some regard must be paid to the magnitude of the ship the honor of whose presence we are going to solicit, and anything short of $2,500 as the pay of our representative who is to be sent on such a mission, might be considered as an insult to the *Great Eastern* proprietors. It is true that a letter sent from our Mayor, or from the President of the Chamber of Commerce, or from any respectable merchant, stating the facts in relation to the facilities for the landing of the *Great Eastern* at our port, would have just as much effect as an Ambassador from the city: but Virginia having sent out an Ex-Secretary of the Navy to represent the superior advantages of Norfolk, and Portland having made special efforts to secure the leviathan, it is proper that New-York should not neglect any means to secure whatever honors or advantages may result from a visit of the great ship. It is understood that Mr. GEORGE WILKES is to be the fortunate man whom the Mayor will send on this important mission: but there will be no difficulty in finding candidates who are willing to represent the metropolis of the New World on this occasion. Let who will go, we have hardly a doubt that he will be successful in his mission, for, as we have before shown, the *Great Eastern* can come into our port as safely as into any other between Halifax and Pensacola. But, whether the *Great Eastern* shall come here or not, it is all important that the impression should be removed that the only entrance to New-York is by way of Sandy Hook. We have built very formidable fortifications at Throg's Neck, to prevent the passage up the East River of hostile men-of-war, which would have been an absurd waste of money if there had not been sufficient depth of water to float them. We have been too long in the habit of regarding the Narrows as the only outlet to the Ocean. The struggle for the *Great Eastern* will dispel a most injurious delusion respecting the capacities of our port.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF MAYOR WOOD.—The decision of Judge PEABODY yesterday, in the case of the Street Commissioner, is another check to the Mayor, who is peculiarly unfortunate in our Courts, except when he comes before Judge RUSSELL. Judge PEABODY'S decision does not affect the question of the right of appointment, as between the Governor and the Mayor, in relation to the Street Commissioner; but he decides that Mr. CONOVER being the first in possession of the office, by virtue of the Governor's appointment, he has, therefore, the better right of the two claimants to the possession of the books and papers. The decision in respect to Judge ROOSEVELT'S injunction has yet to be made; and, on that will hang, for a while, the question as to who is the legal incumbent of the office. There seems to be a pretty fair chance of the whole Street Department being in a condition of suspended animation for a few months. A dreary prospect for Mr. DEVELIN and the Mayor's friends.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The revival of "Sonnambula" last night was a great success. The house was excellent, and the performance extremely spirited—which is saying a great deal for "Sonnambula," defectives as it is almost sure to be in some respect. Last night, however, the choruses did not falter; Madame LA GRANGE was a superb *Amina*, and Sig. BRIGNOLI a decided lover. The conductor, Sig. TORIANI, is also deserving of regard for the training of his orchestra. We are glad to see that Madame LA GRANGE'S season meets due encouragement. It will close in two nights more. On Friday, "Trovatore" will be given, Miss PHILLIPS appearing.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from June 18 to June 21, 1857:

Jas. W. Seymour, M. Liman, John McClintock and family, L. H. Pignolet, D. Pike, J. P. Francis, D. Barker, E. H. Gibbs, H. Babad and lady, James Gray, A. P. Edwards, E. G. P. Wilkins, A. Waller, J. T. Brown, Thos. N. Dale, C. Lambert, E. Bliss, Jr., W. Habersham, C. H. Mitchell, A. White, C. H. Van Bethuysen, W. J. White, Benj. Tomes, M. Hartley, V. de Boisanbin, W. V. Brady and family, New-York; E. T. Putnam, Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer, H. C. Havemeyer, B. Sutro, C. Clark, John Wolfe, J. G. Reid, W. T. Dahwing, Pennsylvania; S. D. Merritt, R. Manton and family, Rhode Island; Miss J. Mantra, J. Kitchie, Louisiana; R. H. Allen, T. R. Dunn, Virginia; B. McIlvaine and lady, Dr. J. Williams, Tennessee; A. J. Crews, Alabama; J. H. Easter, H. F. Brewerton, Maryland.

Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR is about to be married to Miss MARIE HAUSEN, a daughter of the eminent German astronomer of that name. The wedding will take place at Gotha, the residence of the bride's family, in the Autumn, after Mr. TAYLOR'S return from the North Cape. The happy couple will spend the next Winter at Moscow. This event will not prevent the execution of Mr. TAYLOR'S plan of an exploration of Central Asia previous to his return to this country.

☞ Amongst the passengers who sailed in the *Persia* yesterday for Europe were Hon. JOHN ROSS, of Canada; C. C. N. SAMPSON, Esq., of London, and CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of this City, all prominently connected with the New York and London Atlantic Telegraph Company. They expect to arrive in London a few days prior to the sailing of the steamers *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*.

No Advance Wages to Seamen—How it is Like to Work, &c.

Since the 1st of July, when the new arrangement among ship-owners and agents respecting advance wages to seamen was to go into effect, no crews have been shipped on vessels bound to Liverpool or other ports contemplated by the reformers. The ship *Herald of the Morning* sailed for California on Monday with a full crew, who had received only one month's advance pay, ($15,) which is the first case of the kind occurring within the last five or six years, two months' pay being the usual advance.

We cannot learn that the shipping-masters have yet secured crews or parts of crews since the 1st inst., but as several ships will soon sail for foreign ports, a week or two will determine what difficulties are to be encountered. One thing is noticeable at present, that the offices of the leading shipping-masters are nearly deserted by sailors desiring to ship, a circumstance attributed to the influence of landlords.

The number of shipping-agencies in the City is about 30, of which only 12 are said to be legitimate: that is, the remainder are charged with palming off worthless seamen where they have engaged to furnish good ones. About 25 years ago most of this business was conducted by lawyers, and the firms yet style themselves notaries. Some of our leading commission were engaged in it, such as F. B. CUTTING, R. M. BLATCHFORD and Mr. TILLOT. The shipping masters in the majority of cases treat directly with the landlords, paying them the advance wages of their boarders and taking their receipts. Most of these firms are said to receive a commission either from boarding masters or ship-owners, or both. Two or three of the leading houses are allowed by ship-owners and agents a percentage on the moneys furnished by them for advanced wages. The transactions in this line are, perhaps, larger than is generally supposed. Last year a single shipping-agency paid altogether the amount of $600,000 for advances.

The sailors' landlords, who have lately banded themselves together with a view to defeat the humane action of the merchants, hold regular meetings every two weeks, and are governed by a Constitution and By-Laws. Some of their regulations are as follow:

"Any member of this Association disclosing any of the business or transactions of any of the meetings to any one not belonging to the Society, shall be fined, suspended or expelled, as a majority of the members present shall decide.

We will use our best endeavors to prevent our boarders shipping in any vessel where any of the crew are shipped from boarding-houses that are not in good standing with this Association.

As the ship-owners have resolved not to pay any advance wages after the 1st of July, we will not ship any men that are indebted to us without they pay their bills, or we receive the advance as customary."

The "Seamen's Boarding-house Keepers' Association" is also engaged in making war on certain cribs on Water and South streets, which manage, by the aid of runners, to defraud them out of large sums.

Shipping-masters, for the most part, are decidedly in favor of advance in all cases. This is easily accounted for, if it be true, as alleged, that they receive a commission from boarding masters for shipping off such of their guests as have no shot in their locker.

The number of vessels in this port yesterday was 758—including 34 steamers, 180 ships, 150 barks, 105 brigs, and 289 schooners. Seamen are plenty, and not in much request, partly because they refuse to accept employment unless where the usual advances are conceded. The *Shipping List* says: "The new system has not yet been fully inaugurated, and we know of no whole crews of sailing vessels shipped entirely without advance. The crew of the British steamer *Jason* were shipped at $20 per month, without advance."

HARD TIMES.—The steamship *Star of the South*, which vessel has been for the last two years in the employ of the French Government, arrived this morning from Marseilles and Gibraltar. She left the latter port 18th May, under sail only. Capt. MARKS reports having off the Western Islands, experienced a severe gale, which dismasted the ship, and sprung the rudder-head, and consinerably damaged the hull; repaired damages: when again, on the 1st, in long. 66° West, lat. 36° North, was in a terrific gale, from Southeast, veering to Northwest, tearing all the canvas from the yards; rudder having been sprung in a former gale, she lay in a helpless condition for twelve hours; cut away wreck of masts and spars to save ship; it was then thought advisable to run for the nearest port, but Capt. MARKS persisted in continuing on his course, and has brought her safely to her port of destination.

REGATTA AT NEWBURG.—There was a grand regatta at Newburg on the 4th. A great many persons from this City went by the boats and cars to that village to witness the sport. A number of boats from this City joined in the different races, and came off with prizes. The *Experiment*, from Williamsburg, took the first prize, the *Frank Wood, Jr.*, of Newburg, coming in second. Over 25,000 persons were present.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—18 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Consultation on Foreign Affairs—The Resolutions of the Kansas Democratic Convention, &c.

Special Correspondance of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

A Cabinet meeting was called to-day, at which our Foreign relations were discussed and the Foreign appointments considered.

The Administration rejoices over the resolutions of the Kansas Democratic Convention, sustaining Gov. WALKER. Their effect will be to produce a reaction.

The War Department places no confidence in the report of the massacre of Col. SUMNER's command.

UNO.

Lord Clarendon's Disclaimer—A New Central American Treaty—The Cotton Supply Question—The Difficulty with Venezuela &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6, 1857.

The disclaimer by Lord CLARENDON of any intention on the part of the British Government to acquire territory on any part of this Continent, or contiguous to it, is looked upon as a conciliatory step with reference to forming a new treaty in relation to Central America. The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty will be entirely thrown overboard, and General CASS and Lord NAPIER, it is thought, will draft such a convention as will be ratified by both Governments. It is said Lord NAPIER had an interview with General CASS in this regard to-day.

While England is, apparently, pursuing a most friendly, amicable and courteous policy towards this Government, in reference to our international relations, we cannot become blind to the desperate efforts she is making to free herself of the great tie that binds her to this country, and which she is struggling to become independent of. This is evidenced by the late meetings held in Manchester and Liverpool of the "Cotton Supply Association," and by the resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. SMITH, on the 22d of June last, "directing the attention of Parliament to the improvement of the productive powers of India." Mr. SMITH, in his speech on this resolution, expressed his opinion that the Province of Candeish, in India, alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced in the United States.

Years ago England signally failed to *cottonize* a portion of India, but she found that neither the climate nor her Coolies were adapted to the raising of the cotton plant. What the Province of Candeish will do, which Mr. SMITH so arrogantly boasts of, remains to be seen. A great objection with England to receiving our cotton is, that it is the product of slave labor, while she blinks at the horrid depravity and degradation of her apprenticeship and Coolyism. Our cotton-planters once before furnished England with experienced cotton-cultivators for India, and it is not likely that they will become alarmed at the present time at Mr. SMITH's new demonstration.

Positive information has been received here that Mr. EAMES, our Minister to Venezuela, having failed to obtain a reply to his last dispatch, under the peremptory instructions from this Government, demanded his passports on the 10th of June last, and was to have left the next day to report to his Government. The contemptuous delay was construed into a silent denial. Mr. EAMES was to leave Caracas for St. Thomas, to take the Havana steamer, which he probably missed. He is looked for here every moment.

The circumstances attending our present difficulties with Venezuela are as follows:

In April, 1854, the house of SHELTON & Co., of Boston, sent out a vessel to search the derelict islands and rocks in the Caribbean Sea for guano, when they discovered what is now called Bird's Island. It is situated about 100 miles south of St. Thomas, and over 300 miles from Caracas, and is nearer the Dutch, English, Danish and French possessions than it is to Venezuela. The Boston Company erected houses and wharves upon this island, and employed 100 men in procuring guano. In December a party of speculators in Philadelphia sent out an agent to Venezuela and offered $200,000 for the island. The Government of Venezuela sent an armed force in a vessel of war to search for the island and drive off the Americans. This was done; the island and property was seized, the workmen driven off, the ships ordered away and the American flag was hauled down. A contract was then entered into by Venezuela with Mr. WALLACE, the agent of the Philadelphia Company, of whom Mr. JOHN TUCKER is the President, for the privilege of the island for the sum of $200,000, by giving drafts on Mr. TUCKER at 90 days. These drafts were protested, renewed several times and protested again.

In January, 1854, a reclamation was made by this Government in behalf of the Boston Company, for damages in being deprived of the guano, loss of property, &c. A long correspondence ensued, a part of which was published at the last Congress, and Venezuela still refuses to notice our demand. If the reply now expected from the Venezuelian Government is not satisfactory, summary and decided measures will at once be taken.

It is considered disgraceful to the National Capitol that no preparations whatever were made by the city authorities for celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence. Of all places in the Union Washington City should have manifested a sufficient patriotic disposition for commemorating the birth day of American Liberty. With the exception of a few little boys and negroes, who made a display of fire-crackers, and the report of an occasional horse-pistol, the day passed off in silence. Not a drum was heard, or a martial note—not even a salute from the Navy-Yard, much less a shriek for Freedom.

UNO.

The Union's Defence of Governor Walker—Something More About W. R. C. Webster—Sickness in the President's Household, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

The *Union* this morning contains a masterly defence of the policy of Governor WALKER in Kansas, and clearly demonstrates that there is no ground whatever for the tortured constructions put upon his language in his inaugural and Topeka speech, by the Democratic Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi. They have bolted at only a shadow, when in truth there are no substantial grounds for his denunciation. Governor WALKER'S patriotic feelings and devotion to his country's welfare, his self-sacrificing and benevolent sentiments, alone induced him to accept of the Kansas mission.

It was certainly ungenerous, to say the least, of the Democratic Convention thus to have denounced Governor WALKER before he had been in the Territory three weeks, and before the true meaning and effect of his policy could be ascertained. If a conspiracy had been formed to destroy the public confidence in Governor WALKER, to weaken his authority and to prostrate his efforts to effect an amicable and peaceful settlement of the Kansas difficulties, it could not have been more successfully attempted than by the imprudent course of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions. Governor WALKER'S mission was that of a pacificator and conservator. He neither went to Kansas as a free-soiler of the South, nor as an Abolitionist of the North.

He acted as a judicious statesman and reasoner on the part of the Government to effect law and order, on the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and not by an obstinate perseverance to carry out any set form of measures. To a statesman so eminently and justly distinguished, the sound dictates of policy prompted a course for him to act in accommodation to particular conjunctures and not inflexibly to pursue any unaltered do scheme, when public circumstances, and the sentiments of the best and wisest of our national men have evidently changed from radicalism and ultraism to that of a conciliatory tone. It is not for men a thousand miles off thus hastily to judge of Governor WALKER' policy, the policy of the Administration. That the Administration does and will sustain him, there is no question. The recall or dismissal of Governor WALKER is not demanded of by Mr. BUCHANAN, and neither do the Cabinet think that he has gone too far in the course he has pursued.

I notice that Mr. WM. H. JOLLIFFE, of Jersey City, the consul of W. R. C. WEBSTER, asserts that the disclosures made in regard to that worthy, are, to his own personal knowledge, without the slightest foundation. I can only say the gentleman has been most grossly imposed upon, and in order to extend his *personal knowledge* of WEBSTER'S affairs in Nicaragua, I refer him to the curator of the late J. J. LECOMPTE'S estate, Don PEDRO ROBARD. If he will address a note to Mr. WHEELER, late Minister to Nicaragua, now in this city, and to Gen. HOSKINS, they will both fully confirm and substantiate the disclosures made. He can also obtain further information from Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Newark, N. J., the counsel of the widow LECOMPTE, who have filed a bill in chancery for her, as I learn, to prevent WEBSTER from defrauding her of her estate. Further, if he will address a note to Mr. GEORGE H. ROZETTE, late U. S. Treasury Agent at San Juan del Sur, now in Philadelphia, he can ascertain that WEBSTER served out his time in the Louisiana Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge.

The President attended the exercises at the Commencement of the Georgetown University to day, on which occasion Judge MERRICK, of the Circuit Court of Washington, delivered an address before the Philodemic Society.

Hon. E. D. POTTER has received his commission as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Several of the President's household are sick with intermittent fever, caused by the foge arising from the Potomac, which makes the White House damp and unhealthy.

The object of the visit of the Delegation of the Tonawanda tribe, of Genesee County, New-York, a portion of the old Senecas, was to effect a change of their interests in the 320,000 acres given them in Kansas for the 700 acres which they own in New-York State. They desire to effect a negotiation for their lands in Kansas for their privileges in New-York State, as they prefer to remain in the homes of their fathers.

UNO.

Terrible Fire in New-Orleans—Loss $385,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 8—1 P. M.

A terrific fire is now raging on the Levee, between Gravier and Common streets.

It broke out in the Commission House of LUSK & Co., and the whole block occupied by WHEELER & FORSTALL as a foundry, by LUSK & Co., the Cairo Mail Office; WALDO & HUGHES as a hardware store; R. W. ADAMS, grocery; KNAPP & Co., Steamboat Agents, and by several other parties, will be consumed. The rear block on Fulton-street is also on fire.

There was great difficulty in getting water for some time after it broke out, and no progress has yet been made in putting down the fire.

The loss is immense. LUSK & Co. are insured for $50,000, but the insurance upon the other offices has not been ascertained yet.

The rear block between Fulton and New-Levee streets is now in flames.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 8—6 P. M.

The fire destroyed eleven stores. The loss is estimated at $385,000; mostly insured.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

New-Orleans papers of the 1st inst. are to hand, but contain no news of importance.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th inst. contains Nassau dates to the 29th ult.

The ship *Fanny Forrester*, from New-York for New-Orleans, had been ashore at Biminis and sustained slight injury. Her cargo was safe.

The schooner *Eckford*, WARD, from New-York for Apalachacola, had also been ashore, but was got off safely, and had sailed for her port of destination.

The bark *Edward*, from New-York for Mobile, was lost at Biminis on the 18th of June.

Murders at Spirit Lake by the Sioux Indians

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 8.

Reliable advices from Fort Randall state that a band of Sioux Indians had committed a number of murders at Spirit Lake, now the head waters of the James River. Spirit Lake is sixty miles from Fort Pierre, and it is probable a troop from there will be sent after them.

Reported Loss of a French Steam-Frigate.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 8.

Capt. CAMERON of the steamer *Ann*, which arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., from Newfoundland, reports that a large French steam-frigate has been totally lost on Point Rich, N. F.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion—Four Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamer *Boiling City* exploded her boilers on the Oshkosh River on the 3d inst., and four persons were killed and several others seriously injured.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The second regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at 12 o'clock on Wednesday noon, in the Library Room, City Hall. Present—Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., John Clancy, Esq., Richard H. Thompson, M. D., Jedediah Miller, M. D., Wm. Rockwell, M. D., and George W Morton, Esq.

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, it was agreed that the Health Officer be authorized to compile an abstract of the Health laws of this port, together with such resolutions as have been passed, and submit this same to the Board.

The brig *Lucy Haywood*, from Gonaives, with cotton, coffee and wood, arrived June 12, was on a motion laid upon the table for further consideration.

Schooner *Sarah H. Hills*, arrived June 29, was directed to discharge her cargo on lighters at Quarantine, vessel to remain, subject to the action of the Health officer.

Brig *Abby and Elizabeth*, from Port au-Prince, with logwood and syrup, arrived on Tuesday. The vessel was ordered to the lower bay by the Health officer, and the further consideration of the subject postponed.

Brig *Lucy Atwood*, from Mayaguez with sugar, was also postponed for further consideration of the Board.

Brig *Penniman*, from Cuba; brig *St. Michael*, from St. Domingo City; brig *Brothers*, from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar, mahogany and molasses, all reported at the lower Bay until further action of the Commissioners.

The Resident Physician to whom was referred the matter of procuring an iron scow for the purpose of burning all articles thrown overboard from vessels arriving at Quarantine, reported that he had visited several shipyards to make inquiries in regard to the probable expense attending it. He stated that the cost would be more than was anticipated by the Commission.

Considerable conversation ensued upon the propriety of obtaining one even at an additional expense. It is estimated that a proper vessel would cost in the neighborhood of $1,000. It was also stated that the Brooklyn Board of Health would cheerfully cooperate in bearing a part of the expense. The matter was, however, laid upon the table till the next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners met two hours before the usual time on Wednesday. A resolution was adopted in reference to the death of the late Hon. W. L. MARCY, moved by the President and carried unanimously, recognizing the services and kind feeling of the deceased towards the Commission.

At the request of the Ten Governors, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. CUMMINGS, CARRIGAN and VERPLANCK, with a view to the settlement of the financial dispute between the Board of Governors and the Commissioners of Emigration.

The following is the usual financial statement for the week:

Number emigrants arrived to July 1, 1857		83,492
Since to July 7		13,904
Total		97,396
To same date in 1856		59,916
	1857	1856
Number inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,234	1,343
Number inmates in Institution Marine Hospl.	132	150
Total	1,366	1,493
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, 1857		$9,2 2 75
Receipts to July 1, 1857		$172,287 17
Receipts since to July 7 for commutation of passengers, &c.	22 803 88	
		195,091 05
Total		$185,888 30
Disbursements to July 1, 1857	$110,445 47	
Paid sundry expenses of July 1, 1857	18,445 37	
		128,890 84
Balance		$56,997 46

☞ The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at their rooms on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, Present, Commissioners COOLEY, HOGG, FIELDS, ELLIOTT and BUTTERWORTH. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Draining and Sewerage reported in regard to the draining of the Park. The report was accepted, and the subject referred back to the Committee for further action. The Committee on Buildings in the Park reported in favor of immediate measures for clearing the Park of the nuisances in the shape of shanties, bone-boiling establishments, &c.

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on Roads and Walks, reported with reference to removing surface-stone and stone-walls. The report was accepted, and the Chief Engineer directed to prepare estimates, &c., for immediate operations.

Several Committees reported progress and asked leave to sit again; and the Board adjourned to Friday next at 3 o'clock.

QUARANTINED.—The following vessels were yesterday sent from the upper to the lower Quarantine for anchorage:

Brig *St. Michael*, from St. Domingo City; she lost a man coming home.

Brig *Peruvian*, from Trinidad, which lost two mates in port, and two men on the passage. Two others were sick, but are expected to recover.

Brig *Lucy Atwood*, from Mayaguez, which lost one man in port. On the *Lucy Atwood*, (Captain HANCOCK,) a man fell from aloft on April 21, named WALTER SCOTT, aged 19, and was drowned. He struck the anchor and never rose again. Died at Mayaguez, June 9, CHARLES WILSON, aged 21.

Brig *Abby and Elizabeth*, Port-au-Prince, lost one man in port, left one there, and lost one on passage home.

Brig *Brothers*, Trinidad; the Captain had yellow fever in port, and so did one of his men. She arrived here in good health.

Every vessel coming hereafter from a yellow-fever port will be sent below.

UPSETTING OF A BOAT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Our telegraphic dispatches on Wednesday noticed the upsetting of a sail-boat off Rye Beach, and the loss of seven persons. According to information obtained last evening, it seems that a party of Irish persons, consisting of men, women and children, ten in number, some of them from New-York and the rest belonging to Mamaroneck, embarked at the latter place in a small boat, (only 14 feet long,) to take a sail in the Harbor and on the Sound. After cruising about for a couple of hours, the boat was upset by some mismanagement or other, and the whole party thrown overboard and drowned with the exception of two women, supposed to have been saved by their crinoline skirts. The bodies of a man and boy belonging to New-York, by the name of BERGEN or BERGEN, were recovered and an inquest held upon them, when the above facts were elicited from the women saved.

Late and Important from the Mormon Country.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL.

From the St. Louis Republican, of July 6.

The Western mail of last evening brought us the Deseret *News* of the 20th and 27th of May, from which we make up a summary of what is transpiring in that quarter.

The usual number of sermons, or "Remarks," as they are called, of the leading men of the Mormon faith, are contained in each of these papers from which we may hereafter give some extracts.

A long article under the editorial head is devoted to the subject of the introduction of the Bible into Utah, for which purpose, it seems, a missionary by the name of VAN SIMMON had been specially sent into the Territory to distribute the Word of God. The *News* expresses great surprise at this, inasmuch as the Bible contained so many proofs in favor of "polygamy, to which the religious world, as a general thing, were so much opposed." The agent publishes a notice that he would leave on the 1st of June.

Under the head of "impositions upon Utah," the *News* treats of the abuses which have been heaped upon the people of that territory, and refers to the appointment of officers for its government—saying that some of them have been respectable men, "but the most of them have been men of the most corrupt, wicked and abominable practices that could be found, or that ever disgraced the human race." Judge DRUMMOND is particularly singled out, and the following letter is published—with the introduction, "we feel like praying that all those who have been instrumental in sending them (the officers) here may be politically and eternally d—d!"

OQUAWKA, Hendersen Co., Ill., Sept. 4, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER: I received your letter last night, and am now seated to answer you. Mr. DRUMMOND left here in April to start for Utah. We heard from him twice in April, and then we heard no more until August, and that was after he reached Utah.

We read once in the papers that he had a women with him; he got her in Washington City, D. C.; her name is ADA CAROLL. He never was married to her in the States. As to living in Chicago, I do not nor never did. We were living in Oquawka when he went away, and instead of leaving us plenty, he left but little.

His sent me a draft a few days ago from California. He was in Sacramento City, but said that he was going to Utah to hold court in September. I never have nor never will get a divorce from him; I never thought of such a thing in my life. We parted as husband and wife: he said he would return in the Fall, if he could. JEMIMA DRUMMOND.

Judge PHELPS was engaged in making a settlement on the Weber River above the crossing of the Emigration Roads, either in the eastern part of the county or Summit. The altitude of the country is high, and the warm season shorter, but wheat and some other kinds of grain may mature there. "The Judge thinks those that go there will have to live by faith," which is undoubtedly correct. But the editor says, "if they do not have to mix works with it to no inconsiderable extent in order to live through the long cold Winters and keep stock in that country, we are mistaken.

The *News* of the 27th announces the return of Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG and his party, after an absence of eighteen days, all well—"the Governor's health much improved, and his body invigorated by the journey, as also many others in the company. His return, and that of the principal men who accompanied him, will give new life and vigor to the city."

A great number of men were employed on the Temple building for the use of the city.

The following items are from the *News*:

A friend intimates, in a note written east of the Wasatch a week or two ago, that several of the United States officials had been seen going eastward of late, but whether in search of "light" or something else he does not say. He observed, however, that some of them had talked too much "about the state of things in Utah" to suit the taste of others in company under the circumstances, and that some remedies had been applied to prevent such outbreaks with good effect, and at last accounts all were moving along quietly.

Why they have gone, and where to, is not generally known, though it is whispered about, that in consequence of the 'hurrah' that was made during the early part of the late Presidential campaign for Col. FREMONT, they had been led to believe that his star was in the ascendancy and would never set, and got on to his 'platform,' then after it got so badly shattered by the storm last November, and some of the planks lost, and the little star that 'shone so bright' had forever set, things looked a little dark, and thinking their 'position' was not tenable, they took the eastern slope the first opportunity.

Being unskilled in such matters and not sufficiently posted up, we cannot vouch for the truth of what has been stated, though there is no doubt the authors of some of the communications that have been sent from this Territory to the States for publication, began to think that the Mormons would not be exterminated quite so soon as they had wished and anticipated, and that their further sojourn here might not be so agreeable as it would under other circumstances. Politics are bad things for men to meddle with, that do not know how and when to handle them, and "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Singularly Deliberate Murder.

In Adams County, Miss., a few weeks since, Mr. DUNCAN SKINNER, overseer for Mrs. SHARPE, was found murdered in a mysterious manner. Last week three negroes were arrested and proved to be the murderers. The Natchez *Courier* says:

"The evidence collected, together with the corroborating circumstances, shows that this was one of the most coolly planned and deliberate murders ever accomplished. The negroes in the plot went to Mr. SKINNER'S house just before day, and aroused him on pretence of a child in the family being sick. He opened the door while in his night-clothes, and was knocked down by a blow on his breast from a heavy stick. Three stalwart negroes seized him, and after a severe struggle succeeded in choking him.

While thus insensible, they carried him a few rods from the house, and there by main strength dislocated his neck. They then got out his clothes, dressed him, and to turn away suspicion, put his watch around his neck, and his purse, with part of his money, in his pocket, brought out his horse and saddled it, put the lifeless body on it, and led it into the woods, where the body was afterwards found. Here, after running the horse up and down, they took off the body, dropped the saddle, and set the animal loose. The latter returned home a few hours after. The body of their victim they placed in such a position as would indicate the probability of accidental death; then brought out his gun, cap, wad and game bag: discharged one barrel, and placed several articles in the tracks, as if of a runaway horse.

So long a period had passed that the guilty assassins imagined that the crime was unnoticed and would be forgotten. But a terrible and speedy retribution awaits them. The whole chain of evidence is complete as to the crime, its manner and circumstance. The three negroes are safely secured, and are now in jail in this city.

Shocking Homicide in Baltimore.

From the Sun of Wednesday.

A strange and startling homicide caused much excitement yesterday on the Point. Near five o'clock a small sloop, the name of "*Rees*, Wilmington, Del.," on her stern, drifted into Chase's wharf, and to those who were there a shocking scene was presented. The after-part of the deck was clotted with blood, and lying there were two white men, each bathed in gore. Several police officers were summoned and were soon in attendance. The two white men were named JOHN ALLEN, originally from Hancock's Bridge, Camden County, N. J., and JAMES S. REED, of Havre-de-Grace, Md., where he has a wife. Upon examination it was found that ALLEN was fatally wounded, having been stabbed in the neck, completely severing the carotid artery on the left side. He was taken to the Eastern Station-house, where he died in about twenty minutes after his reception, the blood flowing from him in almost a torrent. He appears to be about thirty-five years of age. Dr. DWINELLE was called in, and held a post-mortem examination.

On board the sloop were two colored men, passengers, who had been engaged by Mr. ROBERT SMITH to go to Spesutia Island for the purpose of harvesting. They, with the man REED, were arrested and taken to the Station House. Justice MCALLISTER was called in, and upon an investigation the colored men were released, and REED fully committed for trial for the homicide.

On his own confession he stated that he did the act, but it was purely in self-defence. To the writer of this he said that he and the deceased were joint owners, or had a joint interest in the boat. That both had been drinking, and that a difficulty occurred, in which he was knocked down by ALLEN, stamped upon and choked, and that he used the knife in self-defence. That he called to the colored men to take ALLEN off, and if they had done so it would have saved his life. The accused was only in his shirt and drawers, which were saturated with blood, but there was not a scratch upon him, which seems to favor his statement that he was beneath ALLEN when the knife was used. The accused is apparently a weakly man, and had previously had his right leg amputated just below the hip.

Coroner GORTON held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered of death from a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of JAMES S. REED. The occurrence was truly a sad one.

New Mail Arrangements.

Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

The existing mail arrangement between Philadelphia and the West, and other points, to which the *North American* recently directed public attention, thereby calling the action of the Board of Trade, have now assumed a shape that promises a satisfactory solution of these vexatious embarrassments, and a correction of the evils that were so justly complained of.

After the deliberation in Cabinet on Friday, Mr. BARLOW, of the Ohio and Mississippi road, reached the city, and a conference with him was assigned for Saturday, in order to examine the whole subject thoroughly, and to perfect, if practicable, some plan by which the western mails of all the great cities could be put upon an equal footing. That conference resulted satisfactorily in a general project—the details of which are private—by which the mails of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington will meet at Cincinnati, and be transported from thence over the Ohio and Mississippi road to St. Louis. The Philadelphia mails to go over the Pennsylvania Central and unite with those from New-York—which are to go by the Erie, *viâ* Cleveland—at Creetline. The Baltimore and Washington mails will meet the other two at Columbus.

There will be two daily mails from the points named, but the morning one will carry the newspapers. The time tables will be arranged at the Department, when all the roads connecting with these various routes have concurred in the arrangement, for which purpose practical steps were taken yesterday. As soon as the Steubenville Road shall be completed, the Philadelphia mails will take that direction; and, if the system now proposed should work unfavorably, they will be carried over the Northern route to St. Louis, if the companies which have hereto fore combatted against their own interests and those of the public will concur. It is proper in this connection to state that the Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Road have recently appropriated $300,000 for the purpose of fencing in the line, and thus of facilitating travel and transportation, besides insuring additional safeguards to life and property.

The corner stone of the Clay Monument, at Lexington, Ky., was laid on the 4th inst., under the auspices of the Clay Monument Association. The ceremonies were witnessed by a vast concourse of people.

The second Southern Commercial Convention will meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of August.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT WONDERS IT PERFORMS.—Astonishment is one of the sensations produced wherever old Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica, but the emotion it chiefly inspires is gratitude. Hundreds of cases of consumption, called hopeless and pronounced incurable, have been entirely restored by it. In all parts of the country, persons say that they have been saved from death in the shortest space of time by this Elixir of Life. Cannabis Indica is a preparation made from East India hemp, and combines all the virtues of a nervine, a tonic, an exhilarant, a stimulant, without a reaction, and a healing balsam for internal sores and tubercles. It builds up the wasted frame; it nourishes the patient who is too weak to eat ordinary food; it purifies all the fluids of the human system, and it gives renewed action and vitality to the flagging brain. Such a medicine is discovered but once in a thousand years! Take it and be well, ye that have consumption, liver complaint, neuralgia, asthma, bronchitis, nervous excitement or debility, coughs, colds, &c. There is life and happiness for the weakest in one bottle of this glorious medicine. The old Doctor continues to send the recipe for making and successfully using it to all persons who inclose four postage stampe, addressed "Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J."

N. B.—Conspiracies have been formed to deceive the public and rob the invalid, by graceless scamps who hope to profit criminally at the expense of Dr. H. JAMES. The old Doctor has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. BRONSON'S "Widow of Toledo" and Mr. COMB'S "Karmel the Scout" are both to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, with the comic pantomime of the "Rose of Sharon," intervening. This will present one of the most pleasing programmes of the season, and will doubtless attract a crowd. The Theatre is well ventilated by patent windsails, well selected pieces are well placed upon the stage, and all who visit there enjoy themselves, and thus its immense popularity and prosperity. To morrow night, also, must be remembered, which will be a grand jubilee for the benefit of the efficient stage-manager as well as popular comedian, Mr. G. L. FOX.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 335 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every known disease, pain, or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated.

[Advertisement.]

DR. KEMP'S WORM PASTILES.—These Lozenges, which are as pleasant to taste as holiday confectionery, will relieve children from worms in forty-eight hours. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILLS increase the powers of digestion, act freely on the liver, are purifying and anti-bilious. BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE delights all who use it, and children gain new life and vigor by its use. Sold by GERRIT NORTON, No. 451 Strand, and by REDDING & Co., Boston.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by EFFINGHAM & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an oiled silk THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

W. H. QUINBY'S
DIETETIC LEMON SUGAR.

For making the most perfect Lemonade. Each box containing a phial with the moist part of the lemon, the sugar being charged with the dry acid of lemons. Warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. Sold by most grocers.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

White dinner sets, 154 pieces, $15; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; white toilet sets, $1; cut glass goblets the dozen, $1 75; cut glass wines the dozen, 75 cents; 11 rich light chandeliers, $7; hall lights, $3; bedroom fancy brackets, 75 cents; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $20; silver-plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated table spoons the dozen $5 75.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S VENTILATED, DOVE-COLORED BEAVER CASSIMERE HAT

Continues to be all the rage with gentlemen of fashion, so light, airy, piquant and extremely beautiful, as to command the admiration of all who see, and the unqualified approbation of all who wear, this wonder of the arts.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep ice all day in the hottest climate; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $30.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO
HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED
to their new warehouse corner of Broadway and Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

PROF ALEX. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.

Sold everywhere.

HOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 160 Fulton-st.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver Plated-Ware, go to DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. These gentlemen have the largest assortment in the City, and their prices are much below the usual rates.

THE WATSON TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES UNDER INJUNCTION.—The undersigned having obtained an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George G. Ray, one of the venders of the above-mentioned machines, at No. 7 Chrystie-st., give notice that they intend to prosecute in like manner all other persons violating or infringing their patented rights, by manufacturing, vending or using said machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT GANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require NO *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2?5 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 3 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

RATS, ROACHES, BED-BUGS, INSECTS, &C.

For
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER for Ants, Flies.
Principal Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

OLD STAND CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STREETS.—N. B. COLLINS & CO. are selling all kinds of Summer clothing at very low prices, Raglans, business suits, &c.

N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
corner John and Nassau sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the crockers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st., on the European plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals extra, as ordered, or $2 per day for rooms and board, at option.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FINE CUTLERY.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMBRACING every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

TRYON—CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 7, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, FRANK W. TRYON to LELIA A., daughter of Alexander Clarke, Esq., all of this City.

STERLING—CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. Joseph McKee, Mr. CHARLES STERLING to Miss MARGARET CRAWFORD, both of this City.

ARMSTRONG—VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. Jno. Wiley, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 273, Adams st., Brooklyn, Mr. T. W. ARMSTRONG to Miss DIDAMIA VALENTINE, all of Brooklyn.

DIED

VAN BRUNT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Carhart, Mrs. BETSEY VAN BRUNT, aged 88 years.

Her remains were taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Monday, July 6, KYCER C. CORNELL, at No. 319 3d st., aged 41 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 8, JOHN B. SCOTT, son of the late Judge John B. Scott.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Alolon-place, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LUTE.—In this City, on Wedn

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
The public are respectfully informed that, to comply with numerous requests, a representation of
IL TROVATORE
will be given during the short season of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
An engagement has been effected with
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
who will appear on
FRIDAY, July 10, 1857,
when will be presented Verdi's popular Opera, in 4 acts, of
IL TROVATORE
(for positively this night only.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLETTI.
And other well known artists, in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....
Family Circle.....Fifty cents extra
Second Circle Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1857,
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES on the SAME NIGHT.
Last night but four of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
in Jerome's new comic Pantomime, entitled
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
The evening's entertainments to commence with
THE MILLINERS,
Characters by the Ravels, L. Espinosa, &c., &c.
FRIDAY—The beautiful Signorina ROLLA as
LA SYLPHIDE,
and the excellent English Vaudeville Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, July 9,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will appear again in her great and original character of VENETIA, in the new American play,
THE ITALIAN BRIDE,
received nightly with enthusiastic approbation,
After the play Miss Logan will chant
THE MARSEILLAISE,
THE HYMN OF LIBERTY.
The performance will conclude with Mr. Peters' celebrated DUTCH VARIETIES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night,
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.
The Naiad Queen.....Lizzie Weston Davenport
Sir Rupert, Mr. Fisher; Amphibeo, Mr. W. A. Wood.
Fairies, naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, bannermen, &c., by ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
Act I.—The Bath of Beauty.
Act III.—Grand March of the Female Warriors.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 9,
To commence with the drama entitled the
WIDOW OF TOLEDO,
To be followed by the comic pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
THURSDAY, July 9, 1857.
The entertainments will commence with the sprightly and highly-laughable operetta, entitled
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul.....Mrs. Chas. Howard.
To conclude with the exceedingly amusing petite Comedy of
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, July 9, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embracing, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS made of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—IN AID OF the Gothic M. E. Church, will be held on the Afternoon and Evening of THURSDAY, July 9, under spacious canopies erected for the purpose, in a beautiful green field on Bushwick-av., at the head of Graud-st. Admission 12c. Children half price. Refreshments 25c. Interesting exercises may be expected. If stormy, will be held next fair day. Illumination in the Evening. A strong Police force in attendance. Grand-st. line stages stop at the entrance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects the purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST WEEK FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will close their Carpet-st. store on SATURDAY EVENING, as builders commence pulling down on Monday next. Still a great variety of goods cheaper than ever.
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, SILKS, BAREGE ROBES, TRAVELING DRESSES, RIBBONS, SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES, surprisingly low.
No. 345 (old No. 80) Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Are selling off
The balance of their stock
Of Embroideries, Laces and Basques,
Below cost of importation.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK AND LINEN DUSTERS,
For $1 50 each,
at BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
GREAT SALE OF PARIS MANTILLAS,
30 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
at the
UNITED STATES MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
Nos. 45 and 47 CANAL ST.
The undersigned having concluded to extend his premises in order to meet the demands of his rapidly-increasing business, and finding that the extensive alterations will compel him to close his establishment for a period, on the first of August, has concluded to close out the balance of his magnificent stock at a reduction of
FULL 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in order that the whole may be disposed of by that time.
Ladies, remember another opportunity like this present will not again occur, of procuring very richest goods at prices within the reach of all.
United States Mantilla Emporium,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.
WM. B. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

MANTILLAS—
Our stock is now
Being offered at an immense
Reduction in price
To close the season.
Paris mantillas,
No. 381 Broadway.
GEORGE BULPIN.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $5,
A large variety will be opened
on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful clouded Nankanett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS—
In black and white check,
BULPIN'S,
$2 50, $3, $4
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 387 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.
Mr. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons, also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—The regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee will be held at Stuyvesant Institute (third story, rear room) on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1857, at 8 o'clock. By order
CHARLES C. NOTT, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries
GILBERT G. BUTLER, }

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—A GENERAL meeting of the Butchers of the City and County of New-York will be held on THURSDAY, July 9, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the corner of 1st av. and 58th-st., on business of importance, which will be made known at the meeting. Every butcher is interested, and all are invited to be present. S. P. PATTERSON, Chairman.
W. F. WAGNER, Secretary.

THE RELATIVES OF A HEALTHY AND pretty little girl, two weeks old, whose mother is dead, belonging to one of the most respectable families in Brooklyn, want to give it to a family where love, sympathy, and piety are cherished, to adopt as their own. Address W. D., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A YOUNG WOman with excellent reference, is a good maker of bread and plain pastry, and a complete laundress; is kind, willing and obliging, and has a reference of three years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Also, for a highly-recommended and thoroughly-experienced chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, (AN ITALIAN) who has received a college education at Genoa, speaks and writes correctly and fluently English, French and Italian, wishes to obtain a situation of any kind where his services would be appreciated. A gentleman or family going to Europe would find him a valuable acquisition. Highest testimonials can be furnished. Apply American Industrial Association, No 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and is a first-rate seamstress and shirt maker. Can give City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 17th-st., corner of 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNtry for two competent trustworthy Protestant girls, (highly recommended.) Both are good plain cooks, washers and ironers; make good bread, understand milking; are not afraid of all kinds of general housework. Also, by a neat English girl as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in the washing. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, for light work, care children, housework, waiting, or make herself generally useful, is smart, intelligent, and neat about her person; belongs to a most respectable family, and wants a good home; is willing to do all she can to please, and is highly recommended. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as good cook and baker and pastry baker, washer and ironer; wishes to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No 22 James-st., second floor, front room, over the grocery store. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE young man, (German,) who is a good penman and speaks and writes the English language fluently, wishes to find employment in a respectable law office, with the view of studying law. No compensation or salary asked for the first year. Address LAWYER, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF good education and pleasing address, as seamstress and companion, or as superintendent of a widower's establishment, with one or two children, having skilled for five years a similar situation. Best of reference. Address N. B. G., No. 32 Dey-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, THREE MONTHS from Ireland, situations in the City or country; one does the general housework of the family, the other assists as chambermaid and waitress; wages $9 each; they have lived in respectable families in Ireland; can milk and churn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 RESPECTABLE Protestant young women with the best of City references—one as nurse and seamstress or nurse and chambermaid, the other as chambermaid and waiter. They are particularly neat, and will be found willing and obliging. To be seen 3 days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC young man as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper. Writes a fair hand and is expert at figures; speaks English and German. References given. Address B. A. G., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE COLORED young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as laundress. Also the same by three Protestant white girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY—SUITable for private houses, hotels and saloons, can now be found in great variety at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 389 Bowery, near 4th-st. The attention of house-keepers is requested. C. MASON.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1835, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 22 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

AT MORRIS, CONNERT & CO.'S, NO. 363 Broadway, entrance in Franklin-st., may be found a large number of German, English, Scotch and Irish servants, for hotels and private families, both for City and country. Also, coachmen, farmers and gardeners at this or at No. 126 Greenwich-st.

LADIES IN WANT OF DOMESTICS CAN find the best servants in the City at the Employment Society Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House.
Mrs. M'YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

ALL PERSONS HAVING WASHING AND ironing, and office-cleaning, are requested to call on HONORA O'SULLIVAN, No. 65 Duane-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, IMMEDIATELY in an importing and jobbing house, an American. One who is fully competent and can give undoubted reference as to honesty and ability; to such a liberal salary will be paid. Address box No. 2,634 lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE Company, wages $12 50 per week; a book-keeper for a machine shop, salary $750 per annum; a steward for a steamer, 3 waiters for a Summer hotel, 2 porters, 2 conductors, 3 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN OF GOOD address and business habits to canvass for a new paper. Apply to the office of the *American Advertiser*, reer building, No. 75 Nassau-st., after 9½ o'clock.

WANTED—THREE INTELLIGENT GIRLS AT PETE MORRIS' Varieties, No. 210 William-st., to wait in Concert Saloon.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at No. 54 Hammond-st.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—ONE ABOUT 15 years of age, with the best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and habits of industry. He must write a legible hand, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box 1,810 Post Office.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE Hempstead Institute are prepared to receive applications from gentlemen of experience and ability to take charge of the same. The building is beautifully situated, the neighborhood respectable, and the location healthy; the rent will be moderate. About 40 boarders can be comfortably accommodated, and sufficient day scholars can be immediately procured to make the establishment profitable. No gentleman need apply whose qualifications are not of a high order, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address WM. L. LAING, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF MARYLAND University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to L. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., is a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No 72 2d-av.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NASSAU HOUSE—GREAT NECK, LONG Island Sound—Steamer CROTON, daily, at 4 P. M., Peck-slip; returns to the City by 9 A. M. next morning. Bathing, fishing, &c. The house is new, and furnished in the best style for first-class families or transient visitors. Terms, address Capt. KNAPP, as above, or ALLEN & EDWARDS, No. 99 Barclay-st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK BAY HOTEL—3½ MILES FROM Jersey City Ferry by plank road, situated on the Bay of New-York, is now open for transient and permanent board; good bathing and fishing on the premises; omnibuses from the Ferry to the Hotel hourly.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; Joe H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE line of the New-Haven Railroad, and as near the water as possible, for a family of two grown persons and four children, aged from 4 to 12. Address H., Box No. 11, New-York Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN ONE of the most beautiful and healthful localities within a mile of New York, desire to procure boarders of respectability for the Summer. Apply at No. 48 West 24th st.

SUMMER BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, near the Sulphur House, with fine grounds and water prospect, will accommodate a few persons for the season. Plenty stable room. Address H. T., New-Rochelle.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long Island Sound. A new carriage-house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 59th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, a brick house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located on high ground in the village of Sing Sing—Lot 44x160—has plenty of grape vines, currants, raspberries, quince and pears. Also, fine garden and good well-water, cistern, &c. Ten trains daily by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to JOHN VANDERVOORT, Sing Sing, or CHARLES R. MILLER, No 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and fresco'ed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spring-st.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 51 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, marble mantels, gas, &c.; an excellent neighborhood, and every way a desirable residence. Apply at No. 157 Water-st., WM. E. FLEMING.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 67th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 81st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room 2 o. 13.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck slip, 2d-av., 3d-av and 4th av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 161 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 59th-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES AT LOW RENT IN BROADWAY.—One large light room, 60 feet deep front and rear, lights with office on third floor; handsome square rooms, singly or en suite, suitable for lawyers, physicians' or other offices, to let, unfurnished, on fourth and fifth floors of building No. 124 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas and Prescott Hotels. Inquire on the premises, of S. W. SMITH.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 3d Division-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST-class house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A RESpectable family, to single gentlemen, No. 127 3d av., between 14th and 15th sts.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A Very desirable residence in Dutchess County, 2 miles off road for sale on accommodating terms; located near the village of Fishkill, and within 40 minutes' ride of Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, at which all the trains, North and South, stop. The premises comprise 25 acres of land, (or more would be sold if desired,) all in a high state of cultivation; a fine Gothic house, with all the modern improvements; kitchen range, furnace, &c.; with beautiful lawn in front, and gravelled carriage road, commodious out-buildings, &c. The house well filled with ice of fine quality, taken from the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, which passes through the premises; orchards of all kinds of fruit; an excellent garden, asparagus, strawberries, and red Antwerp raspberry vines the latter promising a great abundance of fruit delicious fruit in the season. The beauty and healthfulness of situation, within the immediate vicinity of schools and churches, and the easy communication with the City, render this an unusually desirable opportunity to those seeking homes in the country. Gas works having been recently erected in the village, gas could be easily and without much expense introduced into the house, the mains being laid to within one eighth of a mile of the place; thus, in addition to the other attractions which this place and residence offer, is added a luxury not easily obtained in the purchase of a rural residence. The owner having just removed to the City, and desiring to close his business in the East, the terms will be easy. Title indisputable, and possession given to the purchaser in one week from the day of sale. For particulars, more full and explicit, or a view of the premises, inquire of the subscriber at the Bank of Fishkill, or ROSWELL SKEEL, Esq., (Skeel & Van Valkenburgh), No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JAMES E. VAN STEENBURGH.

FOR SALE—In Orange, N. J., 45 minutes from the foot of Cortlandt, and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. The house is entirely new, just finished, nine rooms, cellar and attic, with kitchen range, grates and other conveniences. Commands a fine view of the mountain, and is in a very healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Possession given immediately. For particulars, apply at once to C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town, by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 30 to 50 acres; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CONNINGTON, consisting of 9 acres of land, a good house and barn, with new and substantial improvements; a good apple orchard and a choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of GEO. LAFFTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, New-York, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 30 acres, on which are a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. MCNILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE SEASON—Containing eight rooms, barn, large garden, &c., situated in Stamford, Conn., three minutes walk from the depôt. A desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New York. Immediate possession. Apply to ALBERT SEELY, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 13 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncy Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—From 10 to 60 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river lawn wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 58 West 43d-st.

A COMPLETE SUMMER-HOUSE—ABOVE the Highlands, scenery magnificent; rooms unsurpassed and especially adapted to families; water excellent; vegetables raised, not bought; fruits of all kinds, choice and abundant. Interview and Circulars at No. 308 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase, a furnished cottage at Rockaway, suitable for a large family, near the water, with about an acre of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITHIN one hour's ride of the City Hall, by Hudson River Railroad, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the river; the house is new, with all the modern improvements, bath-room, &c., and furnished throughout; has spring; the grounds, consisting of 1½ acres, are well laid out; there is also a stable and carriage-house on the premises; will be let for the Summer, or longer, if required. Apply to N. A. BOYNTON, Spuyten Duyvil, or J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 196 Water-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—676 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 320 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from depôt, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN No. 170 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Ferdinand-sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N. 2

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, JULY 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, 7 per cent. Bonds.
6,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 City of Quincy (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds, 1857.
10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Ohio Cannel Coal, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Stock.
10,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Kenosha City 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad, 7 per cent. interest Bonds.
4,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Convers. 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.
59 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock)...$100 each
100 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac RR.$100 each
20 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
40 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
10 shares Phenix Bank.....$20 each
150 shares Mechanics' Exchange Bank.....$50 each
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
10 shares City Fire Insurance Co.....$70 each
50 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each
30 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co...$100 each
150 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
15 shares Union Ferry Co.....$100 each
50 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co..$100 each
75 shares American Safety Paper M'f'g Co....$10 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 13.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

MATTHEW DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, No. 27 Centre-st., near City Hall.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 9, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the residence No. 144 West 26th-st. It embraces richly-carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the finest brocatelle, rosewood bookcases, pier-glasses, splendid carpets in twenty rooms, rosewood piano-forte, some splendid oil-paintings, library of standard books, together with chamber furniture in fine order, best curled hair mattresses, bedding, &c., curtain shades and cornices, basement and kitchen furniture, China crockery and glass ware, entirety, &c., the whole for absolute sale; also the chandeliers and gas fixtures, worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—E. & F. B. SCHENCK will sell by order of the assignees of J. B. COOK, at No. 654 Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th July, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of cabinet furniture as above, or hair of every variety of parlor, dining, library and bedroom furniture in rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut, &c.; also, the unfinished stock, fixtures, &c.
N. B.—The lease of the above premises with the building will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, of which due notice will be given.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 East 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, pier and centre tables, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SOLD FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY, July 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 251 Nassau-st., a large bay carriage horse, about 16 hands high, and 8 years old. Sale without reserve. Also, a very handsome black horse, 14½ hands high, 6 years old, of great endurance and warranted sound and kind in all harness. The owner thinks he can trot in 3 minutes; has

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.)—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $200,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $20,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and destroyed, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who feel contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company have issued Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 30 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be entitled with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand; 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taking stock in "The Ellenville Lead and Copper Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 15th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
EDWIN LUDLOW,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
Trustees.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 58 Wall-st.)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on that presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 Willimm-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Heather Bank.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 43 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$300,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$425,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, House-hold Furniture, Merchandize, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:		
Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
T. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	O. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hegnet,	Joannes Gourd,
T. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Moreswod,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Begun,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edonard Delange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francia,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 38 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000,
WITH A SURPLUS.
At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	JOHN T. B MAXWELL,
WILLIAM K. THROP,	NATHAN CLARK,
FREDERICK PENTZ,	ADON SMITH, Jr.
JOHN M. MASON,	ROBERT McCLELLAN,
ELISHA BROOKS,	ADELMOUR W. KING,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	ROBERT H. GOFF,
OBSAMUS BUSHNELL,	ANTHONY HOGIET
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WILLIAM VOORHIS,
LEVI UNDERDONK,	ABEL M. BININGER,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,	CHAS. T. CARPENDER,
JOHN G. WELLSTOOD.	

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo E. Suarez	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylvr L. H. Ward,
C. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva E. Laing.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PIC-NIC BOXES, POCKET FLASKS, sandwich boxes, pic-nic baskets, and hampers, with all sorts of portable apparatus for camping out, either by land or water, or off in the army. Put up and for sale by TILTON & WM. SMITH, No. 301 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not drawn out will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.
O. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 83 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date. By order

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS,
July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, on the 22d instant.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 3 months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 15th proximo.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INsurance Company, Office No. 89 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES WILKIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.

June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 831 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$11,889,432 34
Due from Banks and Bankers		417,243 98
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$77,000	
Due from Brokers	82,500	
Real Estate		376,007 48
Specie		1,953,959 51
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks, received in regular course of business on the day previous		1,595,199 61
Stocks		236,103 24
Bills of Solvent Banks		28,590 00
Expense Account		16,366 97
		$16,558,985 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$7,998,210 00
Circulation Registered	$2,095	
Less Notes on hand	None.—	2,095 00
Profits		836,446 27
Due to Banks		2,318,746 45
Due Depositors on Demand		5,357,579 47
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends Unpaid		4,917 94
		$16,558,365 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of Bank of Commerce in New-York, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1857. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New York, April 4, 1857

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the terms conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5 000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on the face of the Bank books as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. J. MILLER, Auctioneer, all the hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month, or order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 86 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIE, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presis.
CHAS. MILES, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $100 and under, entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DENNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their pay ment.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 96 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.

Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 472 Grand-st., corner Wicket-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,0 0, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KELLER, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. R. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stabling for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of $25 to $30,000, in a highly lucrative and long-established manufacturing business, to take the place of a partner retiring. To a person having the above capital, it will be satisfactorily shown that the business is paying over 20per cent. profit on the sales. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 482 Post-Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, a complete card and job printing office in a desirable location, materials nearly new and all in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 122½ Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-st., 2d story.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 310 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon—will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H. V. STEERS, No. 161 West 28th st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

MORSE BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and unrertain theory, as practired by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation near the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also will the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system prostrated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the investigations experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as a problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the economics of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and make you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from diseases.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disordered circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Colds, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether chronic, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

You who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As some of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffeth, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his community, for his official and social worth.

HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 21, 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which settled to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bed-side unmentally watching to see her breathe her last. It happened to give a copy of your pamphlet called *The Universal World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, *and in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but skin and skin; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die*. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them, I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, and he is now a healthy, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFETH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—THRESEMAR. Some are genuine unless they are engraved with the Seal of the Patent Office of England, the Medals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and a stamp on each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 177 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

THRESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, viz.: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THRESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubeba have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THRESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable dest

[Continued from First Page.]

to procure the same and charge the expense to the City.

The 15th section also provides that "all telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements, now in the possession of the Police Departments of Brooklyn and New-York are hereby given for the use of the Board of Police."

By the recent disbandment of the old police, the various Station-Houses have come into the custody of the Comptroller, as will be seen by the following section of the ordinance of 1844, Title IV., section 1: "It shall be the duty of said Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and to prevent all encroachments thereon."

The Station-houses and other police accommodations required to be furnished by the Common Council to the Police Commissioners can now readily be supplied by a transfer at once of all these accommodations to the custody of the new Police Commissioners, and the Comptroller will cooperate with the Common Council in furnishing these accommodations by the transfer of all the real estate belonging to the Police Department. If this course is not adopted, it will then become the duty of the Comptroller, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to rent or sell the premises thus released from public use. As they are not adapted to the common purposes of business, this would produce a great sacrifice, and subject the City to a large additional tax to supply the Police with erections for the precise object for which these buildings have been made. And more than this: the scanty proceeds arising from the sale of the building would be paid into the Sinking Fund, and the expense of new accommodations would be a direct tax to add to the already overburdened citizens.

From this state of facts it is the obvious duty of all the agents of the Corporation to use this property to answer the requirements of the new Police law; and whatever is done in this matter should be done quickly, to prevent injury to the Station-houses or loss of the property in them. By the section before quoted from the ordinance of 1844, it is made my duty to prevent encroachments on the real estate of the City, and by an ordinance of 1849 I am required to report the same to the Common Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND THE POLICE STATION-HOUSES.

The following communication was then read from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, NEW-YORK, Tuesday July 7, 1857.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I write you in regard to the disposition of the various Station-houses in the City, and claim that the wants of the Fire Department should be first attended to by your Honorable Body, especially in the Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, which comprises the entire lower part of the City. The buildings in which the Fire Apparatus is deposited in these Districts unfortunately have been erected on leased grounds. The leases are about expiring, and, unless the City takes this favorable opportunity of providing suitable quarters for the firemen, in this, the most valuable portion of the great metropolis, it will be impossible for the present force to protect the immense wealth concentrated in the bonded warehouses, large store-houses, together with the various high buildings lately erected in the lower end of the City, not to mention the shipping and other interests connected with the harbor of New York, which are entirely dependent on the exertions of the Department in the lower Districts for safety.

Within a few months the lease of the property on which Engine No. 38 is located, in Ann-street, will expire; also, the lease of Engine Company No. 42, Hose Companies Nos. 20 and 56

Engine Company No. 20, one of the most efficient Companies down town, has been endeavoring to procure a location for the last four years. Hose Companies Nos. 27, 8 and 58 are without locations, and cannot be spared under any consideration. These are facts, and must be met by your Honorable Body at once. Now is the proper time to provide the above Companies with what they have long required, suitable accommodations. The Station-houses of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards will not be needed by the Police. Locate the Fire Apparatus in them and it will save the City two hundred thousand dollars, and, in a measure, insure the safety of the most valuable portion of our City. Buildings to deposit Fire Apparatus in must be had, no matter at what price. The higher the value of property the ths greater is the necessity for the ample protection from the ravages of fire.

Respectfully, &c., HENRY H. HOWARD.
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Police.

THE GREAT EASTERN AGAIN.

The resolution of invitation to the *Great Eastern* was called up again.

Alderman BLUNT moved a reference to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Lost.

Aldermen TUCKER moved to amend by striking out the messenger, and applying the $2,500 to clearing out the harbor. Lost. The resolution was then adopted, and the Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday afternoon,—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A great number of comparatively unimportant petitions and reports were presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The following amended resolution of Councilman WARNER was then taken up, the Committee on the subject being discharged:

Resolved, That the Station-houses, and all police apparatus belonging to the City and County of New York be, and is hereby transferred to the keeping and use of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Upon this matter, the President thought that a day's delay in acting upon the resolution would be fatal. He had been among the first to oppose the new Police Bill—still, his private opinions ought to give way to his convictions of public duty. The highest legal tribunal had decided upon the matter, and it was the duty of good citizens to bow to that decision.

After some discussion, Councilman OTTERSON offered an amendment, which he subsequently withdrew. He thought it would cover the whole ground more perfectly than the original resolution.

Councilman HASWELL wished to amend, by inserting after the word "Station-houses," "except the apartments occupied by the Chief of Police."

Councilman NOYES contended that the removal of the telegraphic apparatus to other buildings would be attended with great immediate evils, as well as expense.

Councilman MCCAHILL said it was unfair to remove the main wheel of a piece of machinery from factious motives. He was opposed to those amendments, and yet he would make one, "That these things should be given up, but that the Comptroller should take a correct inventory of them all, whether stolen or otherwise." An amendment to such effect was read. Some confusion prevailed. Various members rose to points of order.

Councilman JONES said it would not be wise to capitulate by half measures. Let the whole apparatus be given to the Metropolitan Commissioners manfully and in good or bad faith to the Police. Why should it be done otherwise than rightfully and in a good spirit? He had opposed this commission, it was however best to give way at once. He was opposed to Councilman HASWELL's amendment.

The amended resolution of Councilman WARNER was carried by a vote of 44 to 4. The amendments of Councilmen MCCAHILL and others were withdrawn.

The four constituting the minority were Councilmen MONROE, J. REILLEY, O'DONNELL and WALLACE. The Board presently adjourned to Thursday.

Alderman Wilson's Exhortation to the Police Commissioners.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

To the Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: You have been declared a Constitutional body. Before reporting on your communication asking for the use of the Station-houses, &c., &c., I would respectfully say that the Common Council have a deep interest in the preservation of the peace and prosperity of the City. We do consider it necessary to have a well-regulated and efficient Police The members of the late disbanded Police are well read, efficient and active men, understanding thoroughly the duties of policemen, and, first, drill and organize a body of green men into such a state of efficiency would take at least two years. In the meantime what would become of our City? It will not do to have the military under arms at all times, acting as policemen. We want a Police to preserve the peace of the City, not armed soldiers parading our streets, with orders, that, when the order is given to fire, select their man, take good aim, and fire low, with the deadly Minié.

If, gentlemen, you have no other motive than the peace and the protection of our citizens, the Common Council will aid and assist you, and comply faithfully in sustaining the laws of the State.

Then, gentlemen, be generous, be magnanimous, and bury all political feeling in the discharge of your duties. Take the members of the late disbanded police into your departments as policemen, and you will not only benefit your department, but you will show to the citizens that you have their interests at stake above party consideration.

WILLIAM WILSON, Aldermau First Ward.

Continuation of Coroner Perry's Inquisition—Important Evidence.

Coroner PERRY resumed, at 9½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, his inquisition upon the bodies of Henry Launtenburgh, J. J. Bernard and the Italian boy, three of the parties killed at the riot in Bayard-street on the 4th inst.

The first witness sworn was Thomas Scott, who testified as follows: I am a special policeman; I saw a number of men throwing stones in the riot of Saturday; I arrested a person who threw two stones; I could not recognize any one but him; I conveyed him to the Fifth Ward Station house; his name is Patrick Mooney; I did not see any one killed; I arrested Mooney in Bayard-street.

Honora Higgins sworn: I am twelve years, and live at 11 Mulberry-street; a fight took place on the 4th of July in Bayard-street; I saw it about 5 o'clock; I saw a man named Patrick Hays in the fight; he had a gun which he gave to another man; just after that my brother was shot; I have lived in Mulberry-street for a number of years; I don't know many of the neighbors; I know a man named Jack Dunn by sight; has a sister named Mrs. Collins; I know a man called Fatty Welch; I did not see him in the fight; I do not know where Hays lives.

John Smith, sworn: I live at No. 93 Centre-street; on the Fourth of July afternoon, about four o'clock, I was standing on the corner of White and Elm streets, when a man named Thomas Rooney came up and said, the "Metropolitans are a d—d set of fellows;" I told him to keep still, when he struck me in the side; I called to a few of my friends, when he went away, saying "If they come around Mulberry-street they won't have much sight;" I then went to the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets, where I saw Rooney beating an officer over the head with a brick; the officer's name is R. Bogardus; Roonsy was not arrested while he was beating the officer; an Irishman interfered, saying "For God's sake don't kill him!" Rooney was not arrested; I saw Michael Foley running away with a wound on his face, and took him to the Hospital on Friday evening; I saw Daniel Sweeney with a number of bricks in his hand; he said he was laying to catch some of the Metropolitan Police to kill them; I saw him again on Saturday engaged in the fight; Sweeney was not arrested; he was one of the "Dead Rabbit" gang; Jacob Dunn, "Fatty Welch," and one Curlew, are the ringleaders of the gang; it was given out around that if they could lick the Bowery Boys they would have all the Sixth Ward; during the fighting against the Bowery men I heard them give three cheers for the old police, and a cry of "Down with the Black Republicans;" I do not know of any previous difficulty between the Bowery Boys and the "Dead Rabbits;" I saw some of the old police with the Bowery Boys; Peter Anderson, of the Metropolitan Police, asked the Bowery Boys to assist to fight the Dead Rabbits; they followed him, and he called upon other citizens to assist.

James Irving, a special policeman, testified to arresting Owen Gilmartin, whom he saw throwing bricks during the riot.

Solomon Scott, a special policeman, testified to arresting Patrick Mooney at the scene of the riot.

Hannah Higgins was examined, and testified in effect as she had already done at the inquest held upon her brother at the Hospital, who was killed at the riot.

No other witnesses being present, the case was adjourned until this morning.

Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the parties implicated by the testimony.

The witnesses testified with great reluctance, seeming afraid of consequences that might result, should they identify any of the guilty.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

All was quiet about the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday, though the crowd of lookers-on and applicants was very large.

The Commissioners met at 10 o'clock, adjourned at 12 o'clock, and met again at 2 o'clock P. M. They did not adjourn finally until after 5 o'clock P. M. A large amount of business was done. The following named parties were appointed patrolmen for the Nineteenth Precinct: John W. Johnson, Jas. R Risley, George V. Van Brunt, Jasper Seeling, Jas. R. Lawrence, Daniel Hollock, Philip Dengledein, Albert Rogers, Jas. N. Murray, John C. Brown, Benjamin Visbryck, Jesse Forsner, A. J. Toompson, Thos. McKnight.

The following were reported on favorably by the committee and will doubtless be appointed to-day:

Fourth Ward—Henry Boorman, John Burns.
Fifth Ward—Cornelius Allison.
Sixth Ward—George A. Williams, Nathaniel Waite, Robert Dalton, P. W. Sadrey, Edward Smith, William Casey, John S. Mills, John R. Lawrence, Moses Lyons, Thos. Langlon, Gilbert Forbes.
Seventh Ward—Samuel Mullett, Thos. F. Williams, Benjamin Smith.
Eighth Ward—Frederick Morallus, Wm. W. Tapper, James Williams, M. Carmody, Samuel Osbaths, George Carter, Edward Johnson.
Ninth Ward—Thos. Dutcher, Leonard Scheiffilin.
Tenth Ward—Wm. Nash, Edward Rennier.
Eleventh Ward—Henry B. Ogdan, John W. Weeks, John Rose.
Thirteenth Ward—John S. Pilgrim, Richard H. Bird.
Fourteenth Ward—Patrick McCowley, James McGonery, Bernard O'Rourke, George Seiner, Francis McChain, James Dram.
Fifteenth Ward—Jacob Rever, Michael Woods.
Sixteenth Ward—E. J. Patterson, John E. Ender, Richard Winthrop.
Seventeenth Ward—Geo. Little, Benjamin S. Baker.
Eighteenth Ward—Patrick Wallen, M. Deasck, Abraham K Dixon.
Nineteenth Ward—Samuel L. Older.
Twentieth Ward—John McHue, Simon V. Wooley, James Erwin, Philip H. House, Edward H. Johnson, Philip Eerl, Jacob De Puy.
Twenty first Ward—William Fee, John Connelly.
Twenty second Ward—Jacob Hopper.

Condition of the City as Seen by the Police.

The following, from the returns of the officers of the various police districts, yesterday morning, exhibits the condition of the City during Tuesday:

First and Third Wards—One arrest for burglary, one for intoxication, one for petit larceny, and one for insanity.

Second Ward—Three arrests for drunkenness and disorder.

Fourth Ward—Blank return.

Fifth Ward—Five arrests for drunkenness, one for fighting in the streets, one for interfering with the officer, one pickpocket, one runaway, two for disorderly conduct. A colored man, named Wm. H. Wilson, was found by O. H. King, at the corner of Hoboken and West streets, with severe spasms and cramps, and removed to the Hospital. Two ladies were run over in Broadway about 9 o'clock. The driver was arrested and taken to the Station House, but, as no one appeared to enter a complaint, he was dismissed.

Sixth Ward—Two arrests for drunkenness, two for assault and battery, three on suspicion of theft. Among these last was Henry Leavey, an Englishman. He is a river thief, caught at Market-street slip in the act of landing with a boatload of old trash, ropes, &c., with an accomplice, who made his escape. At 11¾ o'clock last night the door of Hall & Co. was found open; supposed to have been entered by burglars.

Seventh Ward—One arrest for drunkenness, and one for assault and battery.

"All quiet in this precinct yesterday; and at the exhibition of fireworks last evening there was no disturbance, through there was a large concourse of people assembled, who witnessed a fine display. At 12 we dismissed most of our special patrolmen until 8 A. M. this morning."

Eighth Ward—Five arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Ninth Ward—Five arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct; one for larceny, and one for insanity.

The exhibition of fireworks at Jackson-square came off last evening according to announcement. Although a large crowd was attracted everything passed off in the most orderly manner.

Tenth Ward—Four arrests for vagrancy; one for assault and battery. Patrick Holland and James Hopkins, *alias* Polly, were arrested for highway robbery.

Eleventh Ward—Three arrests for assault and battery; Robert Jones for passing counterfeit money upon J. M. Sands.

Twelfth Ward—Manny Hiltman arrested for assault and battery upon Ann Dalton.

Thirteenth Ward—Two arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct: two for assault and battery: one for petit larceny.

Fourteenth Ward—Blank return.

Fifteenth Ward—Two arrests for intoxication and disorder.

Sixteenth Ward—Two arrests for intoxication.

Seventeenth Ward—Three arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, one for assault and battery, two for petit larceny and one for grand larceny.

"At the exhibition of fireworks in Tompkins-square all passed off quiet and orderly."

Eighteenth Ward—Three arrests for drunkenness and disorder.

"There was a splendid display of fireworks in Madison-square last night. The citizens appeared well pleased, the peace was preserved, and all went off harmoniously."

Nineteenth Ward—Three arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, one for assault and battery, and one for insanity.

Twenty first Ward—One arrest for disorderly conduct. Phillip C. Ronke arrested on complaint of Jas. Eldridge, was committed for trial, in default of $200 bail, by Justice Davison.

Twenty-second Ward—The exhibition of fireworks drew together a large concourse of people, from 2,500 to 3,000 being present. Sergeants Van Arden and Celter were upon the ground with a platoon of men, and preserved the best of order. A great number of citizens congratulated the men upon their conduct during the evening.

"The Old Police and the New Commissioners."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The independence with which your journal seeks to treat every public question, is evidence of a desire to be always just and right. But the best intentions are sometimes foiled by a misapprehension of facts, or hurried and inconsiderate deductions drawn from them. For one, I certainly cannot subscribe to the justice, accuracy, or consistency, in all respects, of the article in your issue of this morning, under the caption which I have placed at the head of this communication; and I respectfully solicit the opportunity to state the objections to that article as they present themselves to my mind.

The general scope of the article in question is to show that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have acted unfairly and unjustly in removing those members of the old Police who adhered to the fortunes of FERNANDO WOOD, and refused obedience to the new law. In the course of an argument to sustain this proposition, the article asserts that the late police contest was "elevated into the rank of a party issue." This is inaccurate, as I understood it. Wood and his myrmidons, in order to sustain their falling cause, attempted to vest the question with a party character, but failed; and it is notorious that among those whose rejoicings at his overthrow are most enthusiastic, stand men high in the confidence of the Democratic Party. The Mayor and his followers can palliate their rebellion by no such subterfuge. As well might the Abolitionist, caught in the act of "running" slaves from South Carolina, plead in extenuation of his violation of the law, that he belonged to a "party" which deemed it unconstitutional to hold a human being in bondage.

Your article argues that the old policemen were serving under the orders of the Mayor, and continues:

"He was their officer, whose orders they were bound to obey, who was responsible for their acts done in the ordinary course of their duties. They had looked to him, and rightly, from their first enrolment, for legal as well as other guidance, and they were in no way bound to look beyond him."

The deduction evidently intended to be drawn from the passage quoted is, that the "Municipals" were justified in continuing to obey the Mayor's orders until the Court of Appeals had decided the question at issue. I answer, first, that there is no better settled maxim than the one which declares that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man." Second, that the old police were only bound to obey the Mayor as their *legal Chief*, and that when his power over the police ceased, their duties to him as *chief* also ceased, and that when the new Police law went into operation it was their duty to understand and obey it. They had *not* looked to the Mayor "rightly," in my humble judgment, "for legal as well as all other guidance," except in direct connection with their duties as acknowledged officers: hence the plea that they were justified in taking his "legal" advice to resist the new law falls to the ground. The Mayor was a party in interest in the late contest, and prudence and common sense dictated an appeal to some other quarter than that for legal advice.

Finally, on that point, the men had the benefit of other advice than the Mayor's,—and if they chose to take his rather than that of the Supreme Court, the consequences of their error very properly fall upon their own heads. Grant that if they *remained* in the Municipal force they were bound to obey the Mayor, and still they are not relieved, for they were not compelled to remain there. Had they sought, obtained and followed sound advice, they could and would have abandoned the Mayor's guard, and accepted the invitation constantly tendered them to go into the Metropolitan service.

But you say the men were ignorant, uneducated, not accustomed to settle nice questions of law, &c., and hence were excusable for their error. The law can make no such distinction,—else who shall decide the precise degree of intelligence at which man's responsibility commences or terminates? Besides; it is only a few days since your own columns presented to us a special statute, unequivocally declaring that any disputed law which the Supreme Court decides to be constitutional, shall be accepted as valid forthwith, and be obeyed and enforced until the court of final appeal shall have promulgated a contrary decree. I respectfully submit, then, that with this unmistakable beacon to guide him to truth, the man who cannot understand, or who fails to obey, so plain a law, is unfit for the position of policeman.

Mayor Wood's culpability in leading this police rebellion is doubtless greater than that of those who followed him: but *his* guilt cannot atone for theirs. As well might it be urged that the bandit who murders and robs *at command* of his chief, is relieved from his individual responsibility. But let us suppose a more familiar case. Suppose Mayor Wood, the day before the Court of Appeals rendered its decision, had marched a platoon of men to No. 88 White-street, and they had obeyed his order to shoot down the Police Commissioners. Will anybody say that the men who thus obeyed his order to murder would be either legally or morally guiltless? Assuredly not. If any order is given to a sailor, soldier or policeman which is in violation of law, he obeys it at his own peril. The circumstances may palliate his crime, but cannot obliterate it, or disarm the law.

Your article charges that the new Commissioners failed to execute the law themselves, because they did not rush to extreme measures in crushing out the opposition to it; but at the same time you commend them for their prudence and forbearance. I maintain that the Commissioners did proceed to execute the law as rapidly as it was possible; and it was in its execution that they turned out the members of the old force who would not acknowledge its authority. I agree with you that they did well in not unnecessarily precipitating an open collision with the Mayor and his men, when bloodshed was the certain consequence, and there was no practical harm to be done by letting the "bogus" Police wear their uniforms and stare until stripped of them by the Court of last resort. But it is an error to say that "the chiefs had nothing to risk and they had intelligence and experience to aid them, and the courts to back them, and yet wavered; the rank and file had their daily bread dependent on their refusing to decide either one side or the other, and yet, *nolentes, volentes*, they were forced to decide from the very first."

On the contrary, the Commissioners *did* decide the law constitutional, and *did* proceed to business regularly under it, thus evincing their unwavering confidence in the validity of the law. They did not force the rank and file to "decide" the question of constitutionality of the law, but got the Supreme Court to do that very thing for them, and then in the fulfillment of the duty, for alleged non-execution of which they are now held to account, they were compelled to dismiss the men who refused obedience to the law. The dismissals settled, the power of the Commissioners ended, so far as the dismissed men were concerned—because the law itself provides against their reappointment. I think that upon a candid review of the facts, it must be admitted that, hard as is the fate of Wood's defeated forces, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have only fulfilled their duty, and that in the most forbearing and judicious manner.

SIGMA.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JULY 8.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s.	81	
5.0	Virginia 6s		89¼
4,000	Missouri State 6s		78½
25,000	do		78⅝
18,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '62		94
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.		95
1,000	Erie R. Bds. '75..		75½
2,000	do		76
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s		97½
1,000	Hud. Riv R. 3d m.		59
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.		76
1,000	Har. R. 2d M..		75
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.		97⅜
500	do		97⅛
17,000	do		98
5,000	do	b60	98½
5,000	do	b60	98⅝
1,000	Ill. R. Bds. with p.		94⅞
	14 Ill. Cen. July R.		130
3,000	Cal. & Chi 1st M.		91½
22,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. bs		48
25	Bank of Commerce		105
15	American Ex. Bk.		109
50	Metropol'n Bk. Exp		105
10	Park Bank		102⅜
7	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		115½
60	Pennsylv'n Coal Co.		91¾
10	Sixth-av. Railroad.		95
50	Pacific M. S. Co....		80
25	do		81
25	do		81½
80	do		82
1225	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		84
200	do	b30	84⅛
100	do		83⅞
50	do	s60	82½
50	do		83¾
300	Erie Railroad	s60	27
100	do	s30	27⅛
100	do	s60	27½
100	do		27⅝
250	do		28½
150	do	s10	28½
200	do	s15	28⅜
400	do	s3	28⅝
600	do	b60	29
100	do	s30	28
200	do	s30	28¾
425	do		28⅞
500	do		28⅝
200	do	s3	28⅞
300	La C. & Mil. R. R.	s60	40
150	do	s10	41⅛
125	do		41½
50	do	s10	42
50	do	c	42
20	do		42⅛
7	Hud. River R. R...		19
100	do		20
1450	Reading Railroad		78⅝
200	do	s10	78⅝
1200	do		78¾
500	do	b30	78⅝
200	do	b60	78⅝
600	do	s10	78
150	do		78⅛
291	M. S. & N. I. R. R. p&c		51
750	do	opg	51
100	do	s30	51
200	do	b30	51⅛
850	do	opg	50⅜
100	do	s3	uft opg 50⅜
12	do	p & c	50
30	do	p & c	50⅜
150	do	opg	50⅛
500	do	s30	49
100	do	s30	49¼
100	do	s20	50
10	Cle. Col. & Cin R. R.		94
500	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	83½
50	do	b60	82
150	do		83
200	M. S. & N. I. R. p.	b60	50
165	do	opg	79⅜
50	do		79
200	do		58¾
20	do		58½
168	Pacific R. R. ex. d.		87½
200	do	s60	87
100	Ill. C. R. R. ex. n. s'k.		123
58	do		122⅝
1160	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		41
200	do	s60	41½
1300	do	b60	42
200	do	s60	40¾
100	do	s60	41
38	Ga. & Ch. R. R.		93
25	do	b30	93½
150	do	s30	91½
100	do		92¾
200	do		60
120	do		60
100	Cle. & To. R. R.	b10	60
100	do		60
200	do	s30	60
100	do	b30	61
200	do	b30	61
300	do	b30	60¾
100	do	c	60⅝
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s60	90
350	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s30	55
50	do	s60	55
300	do		55⅛
100	do	s30	55⅛
50	do	c	56

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri State 6s		78½
1,000	Ohio State 6s. '70		102
12,000	Virginia 6s		89½
2,500	Erie R. R. Bds. '75		75
5,000	Erie R. Cn. Bds '71		85
5,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. L.		72
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s		96⅜
200	La Crosse & Mil. R.		42
75	do		41
150	do		40⅝
250	N. Y. Cent. RR.		88
100	do	b10	83
300	do		83⅜
100	do	s30	83⅜
100	do		83⅝
400	do	b30	83⅝
200	do	s3	83
100	do	b7	83
40	Pacific Mail St. Co.		82
100	do		82
100	do	b30	55½

WEDNESDAY, July 8—P. M.

The day has again been an exceedingly active one on the Stock Exchange, and at the Custom-House. The Stock movement, which after the enormous business of yesterday was expected to at least partially fall back, was maintained with considerable animation through the early session of the Brokers, and showed no marked signs of depression until after most the orders of the day were executed. At the Second Board, and after, prices were weaker by ⅛ ₱ cent. than they closed on Tuesday on New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and Southern Michigan, and 1¼@1⅜ ₱ cent. on Reading, while Erie left off about the same price as at the final close yesterday. Milwaukee and Mississippi 1 ₱ cent. higher, and Illinois Central 3 ₱ cent. higher. We note the following fluctuations, beginning with the closing rates of yesterday:

New-York Central	83¼@84@83@82¾
Southern Michigan	50¾@51@49¾@49¼
New-York and Erie	28@29@28¾@29⅛
Toledo	59¼@60¼@59⅝@59¾
Reading	78@78¼@78¼@78¼
Milwaukee	54@56@55@55
Illinois Central	120¼@122¾@123@123¾

The aggregate sales of the day amounted to full 80,000 shares. There was also a large business done in State Stocks at the Board of Brokers and in the Auction mart. The following sales were made by Mr. A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer:

$45,000	Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1866	86¾
4,000	Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1887	89
1,000	Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1887	89¼
2,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1867	80
1,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1893	80
9,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1893	79
15,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1894	79
5,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1895	79
13,000	Louisiana 6s Coupon Bds., 1896	79¼
6,000	Tennessee 6s Coupon Bds., 1892	82
3,000	California 7s Coupon Bds., 1861	59⅜
48,000	California 7s Coupon Bds., 1870	54¼@55

100 shs. Union Iron Min. Co. of N. America, p.s. $10

Including the privileged rights attached to the old contracts in Illinois Central falling due this week, the deliveries are now being made at great disadvantage by the *short* sellers. The 33 shares of Rights attached to each contract for 100 shares of the old stock, brought over $1,000 premium, today, or 130@132 ₱ cent. And for the single shares, 123½ ₱ cent. was paid this afternoon. The rates give over 140 ₱ cent. on the original 100 shares as sold 30 or 60 days ago. There was a demand for Pacific Mail this afternoon as high as 83½ ₱ cent., equal to 93⅛ ₱ cent., with the last dividend. An extra division on the surplus profits of the concern has been agitated. It is either this, or the certainty that the Company have the surplus means of purchasing in their capital, to reduce it to any probable depreciation of the steamship property, that has led to the large advance. Panama Railroad improved on the dividend announced this morning. The general market closed dull. Some sales of Reading, it is said, were made on Philadelphia account.

The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury today amounted to $408,000. The whole receipts, including this item, were $618,405; payments, $378,359; balance, $10,275,588. The balance is still behind that of Saturday afternoon last, although the duties have been large for several days past. The *Persia* took about $150,000 in Mexican silver, which, with the gold, made the total Specie shipment $851,855. The Silver (or $100,000 of it,) came in from Havana on Monday by the *Quaker City*. The Street demand for Money on call is not large. There is some activity in Discounts outside of as well as at Bank, but strictly prime paper continues in good request at 8@9 ₱ cent. Exchange closed flat for the steamer at 109¼@⅜. The English and Continental mercantile and banking letters by the *Arabia* are satisfactory. The reduction of interest by the Bank of France to 5½ ₱ cent. was not generally looked for, and is considered somewhat in advance of the proper degree of improvement in the Money Market. The Bank of England made no further reduction, although the last statement shows an improved condition in the Bullion and Bank Note reserve. The former now stands £11,172,862. The Funds were steady. The trade returns for May show an increase of £2,948,904 on the same month last year. The figures for Cotton fabrics stand;

[Exported.	May, 1857.	May, 1856.
In Cotton Goods	£2,916,951	2,066,462
Cotton Yarns	770,818	472,552

The following interesting letter from an American gentleman of long business experience, who has been six or eight months in Europe, comes to us by the *Arabia*, with the privilege of making public use, of which we avail:

LONDON, Friday, June 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The financial world seems to brighten a little, but its condition is by no means settled. Many persons look for a very decided improvement in the future, while others insist that there was nothing in the state of the money market to justify the recent reduction by the Bank in the rate of interest. I am, however, strongly inclined to believe that unless some check occurs a further reduction of ½ ₱ cent. will soon take place. An anomalous condition of things as to the rate of interest has existed here for some time past, which, were it to continue permanently, would work out results of great import. Consols yielding but 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, have been steadily selling at about 94 ₱ cent., while any amount of money could be loaned on the pledge of the same Consols as security, at from 6 to 8 ₱ cent. Although great numbers of the English people prefer holding their own Government debt at a much lower rate of interest than that which they can obtain on other securities, yet it is manifest that so wide a difference could not long exist without lessening the demand for Consols, reducing their market value, and eventually compelling the Government to pay a higher rate of interest; thus increasing the national burdens and the national taxation. I am quite well aware that some time would be required to bring this about, but much less than many suppose would produce effects of a very marked character. As it is, consols are to a considerable extent artificially sustained. All the funds of estates and all trust funds, which exist here to an extent unknown to you, are, in the absence of any positive provision to the contrary, required to be invested in Consols; the Savings Banks are also required to invest in them largely, and if the design of Government to bring these institutions still further under their control should succeed, no doubt that nearly all their funds would be turned into the same channel. Owing to the high rate of interest at home, the investments by English people for some time past in American Securities have been very small. The success of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the sale of their lands, and the consequent benefits expected by the Bond and Stockholders of the Company, have made their securities quite popular in this market. No new American projects have found favor for some time past, and the fall in Erie and Michigan Southern Railroad Stocks will for a short time affect most of your securities. Some of those of the well-known lines are, however, gradually absorbed by persons whose knowledge of American affairs enables them to act with discrimination in their purchases, and who having no desire to speculate, wish only for a certain and reasonable return on their investments. A better knowledge of your really reliable securities by a large class of persons who know very little about them, would in a short time very largely increase their market.

The highly-respectable house of ROBERT BENSON & Co. are about to bring out a large loan, I believe about $6,000,000, for the Dubuque (Iowa) Railroad Company. This Company is one of those upon which, I learn, a large grant of lands has been conferred by Congress, and from which grants great results, as in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, are anticipated. The incidental privileges attached to this issue of Bonds, and their own merits, no doubt, with the willingness of a large number of persons here, quite as numerous, in proportion, as the like class on your side of the Atlantic to invest on contingent expectations of large returns in the future, will, I presume, secure their negotiation.

You in America are very much in the habit of thinking that the future of the financial world is known to or controlled by certain persons here, who have a mysterious sort of influence over it, and that here it can be ascertained what money is to be cheap, and when the reverse—but this is all a mistake. The future can be judged of in New-York just as well as in London. Steam and electricity have already done so much, and the latter will soon, with the completion of the Atlantic and Indian telegraphs, do so much more to bring together the distant parts of the world, that every important event, let it occur where it may, is at once known to and its effects felt by all. Here, as with you, when the question is "What makes the money market so close, and when is a change to come?" each person has his own solution of the problem, no two agreeing, unless, perchance, in professing their utter ignorance of the causes of the present, and their inability to judge of the future.

In conversation lately, with a gentleman prominent in the financial world, I expressed my surprise that in view of the great wealth and resources of the country, so much anxiety should be manifested as to the arrivals of gold from America and Australia. He admitted the fact, and assigned reasons for it very similar to those which would have been given with you under the like circumstances. Arrivals of the precious metals are looked for here as about as eagerly as in New-York, and when received they effect an influence on the money market as marked in proportion as with you.

Another gentleman, well informed in all matters relating to money and commerce, conversing with me not long since, on the future of the financial world, said: "I can predict nothing about it—I expect some morning to reach my counting-room, having left it the evening before with money ruling firmly at 6 ₱ cent., and to find it, without any special reason for the change, a drug in the market at 4."

This time no doubt is coming, as Mr. DISRAELI, in a late speech, also insisted; but the question here, as with you, is, "When is it to be?" I leave the answer to your sagacity. L.

The City of Pittsburg has failed to make due provision for the interest on a portion of her Public Debt issued to certain Railway projects, which were expected to meet this charge, but could not, owing to their incomplete condition. The circumstance of the city's default under any state of things has occasioned much surprise here and in Philadelphia, and cannot very well be explained or apologized for to Foreign creditors, some of whom, to test the cause and remedy of the failure, propose to institute immediate legal proceedings. Bondholders, interested in the question, are requested to confer with Messrs. OELRICHS & Co., Broad and Beaver streets, New-York.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP, SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. | 1

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1812. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY JULY 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ENSLAVEMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS IN BONDAGE.

Remarkable and Interesting Narrative.

PERSEVERING STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Singular Appropriation of a U. S. Prisoner of War.

The history of SOLOMON NORTHRUP—a free citizen of New-York, who spent many years in Southern Slavery—is fresh in the memory of our readers. We yesterday heard narrated another slave history rivalling it in interest, though in many respects of a very different character. The subject of it is a venerable and intelligent native African, recently arrived here from Savannah, Georgia, where he was known as DEMOCK CHARLTON, and served more then forty years as the slave of various parties, while he claims to have been a British subject, and entitled to British protection. The man's face is an honest one, and his integrity and reliability are so well vouched for that it would be found difficult to doubt or discredit his story. Indeed, he tells it in so straightforward, frank and simple a manner as to carry conviction with it. Although utterly uneducated, unable even to read or write, he displays a degree of intelligence and an amount of sagacity, sound sense and native shrewdness which would do no discredit to his former masters, however great their opportunities for mental culture. We propose to give his history as received from his own lips, trusting that it will not only interest the reader, but that it may stimulate efforts among the philanthropic to crown with well deserved happiness the declining years of this dark-skinned hero, by restoring to freedom those of his family who are still held in scrvitudo.

Our snbject is now, as near as he can judge, 57 or 58 years of age, a native of Kissec, peopled by a tribe of the same name, settled on one of the great rivers in the interior of Africa—or, as he expresses it, "away up on the fresh water." His name was TALLEN at that time. When about 12 years of age, war was declared against his tribe by the Mandingos, who captured Kissee, and took its inhabitants prisoners of war. TALLEN, with six other boys of abont the same age were a mile or so from the town at the time of the battle, but were pursued and taken prisoners. This, as well as he can calculate, was in 1811 or 1812. The prisoners of which there were a large number, were all sent down to the Coast, sold to a slave-dealer, and stowed away with hnndreds of other unfortunates on board a Spanish slaver. The distance they traveled in reaching the seashore may be estimated from the fact that the journey occupied abont four weeks.

The slaver put to sea with its hnman cargo, who began to suffer the horrors of the middle passage, many of them dying for want of fresh air and exercise during the three weeks they were stowed away in her suffocating "between decks." At the end of this time the slaver was chased and captured by an English war-brig, hnt TALLEN does not remember the name of either of the vessels. The prize and her cargo were taken to England, where the Africans generally were sent ashore until they could be properly disposed of. TALLEN, however, who had meantime been christened "John Bull" on board the British vessel, was sent to the British brig *Peacock*, to serve as cabin-boy. Several of the captured Spanish sailors were also transferred to that vessel. At this time the war between the United States and Great Britain was in progress, and sometime afterward the *Peacock* was engaged in action by the little American schooner *Hornet*, commanded by the gallant Captain LAWRENCE, which, as will be remembered, speedily pnt her in a sinking condition, and forced her crew to surrender. This was on the 24th of February, 1813.

Subsequently our hero was sent to Savannah, Ga., in charge of Lieut. WM. HENRY HARRISON, from whence the latter was to take him to Washington. Jndge CHARLTON, of Savannah, proposed to HARRISON to leave TALLEN, or "John Bull," with him, promising that he would raise him for HARRISON. The latter declined, relating the particulars of his history, and saying that he must take the boy as a prisoncr of war to Washington, and let Congress decide what should be done with him, adding, as his own supposition, that he would follow the fortunes of the other prisoners in all respects. Jndge CHARLTON then proposed to keep the boy with him until he shonld be wanted at Washington, promising Licut HARRISON that he would send him on whenever he should write for him.

With this nnderstanding, HARRISON left the boy with Jndge CHARLTON. Two months afterwards, HARRISON sent for "John Bull," and CHARLTON replied that the boy had died—which of course ended the Lieutenant's interest in and care for him. The authority for this statement was Jndge CHARLTON'S waiting-man or body-servant, an old man named ISAAC, of whom John speaks in high terms. Abont the time this word was sent to Washington, CHARLTON called all his servants to gether and forbade them strictly ever to call TALLEN "John Bull" again, bnt ordered them to call him DEMOCK CHARLTON, after himself—by which name he has since been known.

The very next day after this occurrence, CHARLTON sold him to a French tailor of Savannah, named JOHN P. SETZ, who is still living at Augusta, Ga. He was sent down to SETZ'S house in the morning, and staid there all day, hnt at night expressed his intention of "going home." SETZ told him no,—to stny where he was, that he belonged to him now. DEMOCK, as we shall now call him, replied, asserting that he was a free man and could not be sold. SETZ, in answer, said that CHARLTON bought clothes of him, and gave DEMOCK in payment, and again ordered him to stay where he was and go to work. The boy attempted to run away, but SETZ caught and brought him back. Being sent down into the kitchen, he slipped out of the back door, went to CHARLTON'S, and asked if he had sold him. The Jndge replied in the negative. Just then SETZ, in pursuit, came into the house, and seized the boy to drag him off. CHARLTON interfered, took SETZ one side, had a short talk with him, and then told DEMOCK that he wanted him to go and learn the tailor's trade with the Frenchman. Having become alarmed at the proceedings, he positively refused to stir a step, unless dragged away by force.

CHARLTON then told SETZ that he had better take the boy away from the city. This information also was derived from the waiting-man, ISAAC. As the Frenchman had a store in Augusta, he took DEMOCK there. Thirteen months later he sold him to Captain DUBOIS, who was commander of the *Pulaski* at the time of her wreck. At that time he commanded the steamer *Samuel Howard*, bnt was building the *General Washington*, to run between Savannah and Augusta, and bought DEMOCK to go on board of her as steward. After living with Captain DUBOIS two years, the latter sold him to Captain DAVIDSON, of Savannah, who, in turn, sold him to one WM ROBINSON, of the same city. DEMOCK'S superior intelligence showed him that by hiring his time of his master, and working for *himself*, he could save money to purchase back the freedom of which he had been robbed. He formed his plans accordingly, and put them in execution, finding employment as a superintending stevedore, and earning liberal wages in loading cotton for export, at which he seems to heve been very successful. He arranged with ROBINSON to purchase himself at the price of $800. This he soon saved by hard work and economy, paid the entire sum in cash, and was then immediately sent to jail and kept there until his cruel master had found a purchaser to take him off his hands.

His next master proved to be JAMES CARR, then and now employed in the Planters' Bank of Savannah. DAMOCK ventnred to express to CARR the hope that he wonld not serve him as ROBINSON had, and related how villainously he had been used by him. CARR replied that ROBINSON was a d——d scoundrel, but that *he* would deal justly with him. Thus encouraged, DEMOCK again hired his time, and proceeded to toil once more for liberty, agreeing with CARR that he should have the privilege of purchasing himself at the price which was paid to ROBINSON, which he supposed was $700. At the time of his purchase hy ROBINSON, he carried the latter $300, and four months later gave him $400 more. Snbsequently, he ascertained from ROBINSON that all CARR paid *him* was $450. Thns was the poor fellow again swindled out of the gold for which he had toiled so faithfully.

In the meantime he had married a slave woman, by whom he had two daughters. These all belonged to Mr. PRATT, of Savannah, of whom DEMOCK speaks very gratefully. PRATT finding that he would be compelled to sell his servants, told DEMOCK, and said he would sell them reasonably to enable him to get some one to buy them who would not send them off. Not having yet learned that his master had deceived him, DEMOCK went to CARR, told him the case, and solicited his aid to buy his wife and children, telling him that he had some little money,—that it would probably cost $2,000 to make the purchase, and that he wonld soon give him the balance. At this time he had $1,500, earned in stevedoring, hid away dollar hy dollar in a tin case huried in the earth. This sum he carried to CARR, who purchased the family.

When he met Mr. PRATT afterwards, DEMOCK learned that he had sold the womau and children for $600 only, and had received that sum from CARR and no more, supposing that he was giving the difference between it and their actual value, to the husband and father. Upon his asking CARR what he had done with the $900 balance, the latter laughed, told DEMOCK that he had the money in Bank for him, and to say nothing to anybody, that he and his family were all free now, but to keep it to themselves, and live quietly with him. Thinking they were in reality free, and could not be sent off again among strangers at any man's will, which was what they most dreaded, DEMOCK and his wife remained nnder CARR'S "protection," quite contented for many years. Finally, hy representations made to his wife, CARR caused a separation between the parties, and then sold the father to Mr. HUDSON, of Savannah, the wife to Mr. CUMMINGS, and the children,—of whom there were now several,—each to a different purchaser, thus almost hopelessly breaking up the family.

To this time DEMOCK had carefully concealed from his masters his claim to liberty as a British subject. He foresaw that if it became known to them, they would be likely to sell him off into the interior somewhere, and that then he might bid farewell to all thought of ever regaining his liberty. So long as he could keep in a seaport like Savannah, he knew he could earn and save money, and then his chance of making good his claim to British protection would always be better than if upon any interior plantation isolated from the busy world. But when he found his family broken up, and all of them again in slavery, his heart was crushed, and he became reckless. He had repeatedly sought the protection of the British Consul at Savannah, Mr MOLYNEAUX, but that functionary refused to interfere in his behalf, apparently fearing to do so, and probably looking npon Slavery as a very satisfactory condition for a man with a black skin—a theory which he illustrated by himself holding slaves. When HUDSON bought him, DEMOCK asserted his right to freedom, and told him his story. HUDSON evidently was satisfied with the truth of his statement, and consequently that he was very insecure property to *hold*; so he sent him to a trader for sale. Mr. DAVIDSON, a liquor-dealer near the market in Savannah, became his purchaser. He lived with him two years, when DAVIDSON came to him one day, told him he had heard that he claimed to be a British subject, and asked him what were the facts. He, too, was convinced of the truth of the singular history, and immediately sent him again to a slave-dealer, for sale at purchaser's risk. Mr. BENJAMIN GARMAN bought him for $550, in order to give DEMOCK another opportunity to purchase himself. This was little more than a year ago, since which time the poor fellow has returned the purchase-money, and a few days since came on here in the steamer *Alabama*, lest some new device should be found to deprive him of the liberty he has been forty-five years in pursuit of.

Among the Spanish sailors captured on board the *Peacock*, with DEMOCK, was one named MINGO. Between these two, a lasting friendship aprang up, and they have managed to work together dnring all their many years residence in Savannah. A year ago, by advice of a friend, DEMOCK took MINGO before a lawyer, who prepared the necessary affidavits setting forth the facts of his capture and his title to recognition as a British subject. To this MINGO made oath in due form. A day or two afterwards, he was arrested upon the charge of drunkenness, and thrown into prison, where he died very snddenly and mysteriously. The proofs, however, are deemed ample to establish DEMOCK'S claim; and his purpose is, if possible, to bring suit to recover damages of CARR and others for his long detention in Slavery. Whatever means he can realize from this source, or from the donations of the charitable, he desires to appropriate to the release from Slavery of his wife and children and grandchildren. His oldest child, VIRGINIA, is in Savannah with three children. The next, CHRISTIANA, has one child. The third, ELIZABETH, has two. Besides these, he has a son who belongs to lawyer O'BYRNE, of Savannah, who has befriended DEMOCK in his recent undertakings.

Since his arrival here, DEMOCK has called upon the Acting-British Consul to make good his title to protection as a British subject, with a view to prosecuting his oppressors. That official sent him to his counsel, Mr. EDWARDS, who discourages him from attempting to do anything because the case has laid so long. If there is a statute of limitations which deprives a subject of redress for wrong, when he has been prevented by force from calling for it sooner, the British Government will probably announce the fact when this case is brought fairly before them. That DEMOCK CHARLTON is entitled to redress from some quarter is certain—and the question remains for practical decision who is responsible for it. Either the Government of the United States or that of Great Britain is bound by every consideration of humanity and justice to see that he receives some compensation for his life of oppression and cruel wrong.

METROPOLITAN MATTERS.

List of Men Likely to be Appointed to the Police.

THE PAY OF THE OLD M. P.S.

THE STATION-HOUSES.

The Aldermen would Bargain with the Commissioners.

THE LATE RIOTS.

Coroners' Inquests Ended—Sixteenth Ward Rioters Sentenced—The Sixth Ward Rioters Remanded.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Communications from Comptroller Flagg.

MAYOR WOOD MAKES A FIELD SPEECH.

Communication from the Comptroller Concerning the Payment of the Police.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

About the middle of June the members of the Police were paid up to the 23d of May. The number of persons paid at that time was 1,199, embracing every man on the rolls of the old Police, and including all who had indicated their adherence to the new Police Commissioners, as the names of all these persons were on the rolls returned to the Comptroller's office. This payment had the assent of those who adhered to the old Police law, and the new Police Commissioners made no objection to the payment, provided it included all those who had joined them, as well as the old force.

Since the completion of those payments, the removals and new appointments have somewhat complicated the operations of the Finance Department in regard to the payment of the present Police force.

The new Police Commissioners have from time to time given notice to the Comptroller of the persons dismissed by them under the new Police Law, which, by the Court of last resort, has been declared to be Constitutional.

The notices cannot properly be disregarded by the Comptroller in settling with the members of the Police who have adhered to the old law.

By the provisions of the new law the members of the Metropolitan Police are to be paid by their own Treasurer by moneys placed by the Corporation in the State Treasury, and that the law requires that the Finance Department shall pay to the State Treasurer any moneys belonging to the Police appropriation for the year 1857. As this law took effect on the 1st of May, the payment of the Police up to the 23d of May by the Comptroller could not have been effected if the new Commissioners had taken legal steps to prevent it, and their assent was given.

It is obvious from this that the disbanded police force can only be paid with the assent of the new Police Commissioners, who by the existing law are entitled to have a proportion of the Police fund of 1857 paid over to the State Treasury for their use.

In this state of the case the Comptroller proposes, 1st, to draw his warrant on the City Treasury for the sum of $100,000 to be paid to the State Treasurer for the use of the Police Commissioners.

2. To pay all the members of the disbanded police force who received their appointment *before* the Commissioners organized under the new law, from the time of the last payment to the date of their discharge by the new Police Commissioners, or the date of their disbandment by the Mayor where no discharge has been filed with the Comptroller.

The new Police Law does not contemplate that the Comptroller shall pay any of the Police force organized under that law; and he does not consider that he is authorized by law to pay any of the persons appointed by the Police Commissioners after the organization of the new Commission.

In carrying into effect the preceding suggestions, it is obvious that the Comptroller requires the co-operation of the Mayor and of the new Police Commissioners.

The arrangements for the payment of the men will require a number of days, but will not be delayed beyond the time absolutely necessary, unless protracted by causes over which this Department has no control.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The Board of Aldermen.

SLEEPINESS OF THE POLICE STATION HOUSES POSTPONED—NEW DOCK MASTERS.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening—President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first subject of general interest was a resolution to appoint Dock Masters, wherever necessary, at salaries of $1,000 each. The resolution was considered necessary, in consequence of the fact that under the old Police law, the captains of the several Wards were constituted Dock Masters, while the new law makes no provision for such duty. The only opposition to its adoption came from Alderman TUCKER, who asked only that the matter might be referred to the Corporation Counsel in order that its legality might be ascertained.

The President stated that the Corporation Counsel had been consulted, and the resolution was passed.

DELIVERY OF THE STATION-HOUSES.

The following report was then presented by Alderman WILSON:

"The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the petition and communications of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, asking that they might be allowed the use of the station houses and other police property, respectfully report:

That they have given the subject that attention which it seemed to require, and have carefully examined the law relative thereto. The act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," has been declared by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals constitutional. It is therefore our duty, as citizens and magistrates, to obey it and to cause it to be obeyed. In regard to giving to the Police Commissioners the use of the station-houses, telegraphic apparatus, &c., &c., your Committee most respectfully call the attention of the Board to the 14th and 15th sections of the Metropolitan Police law, and also the Ordinance of 1844, Art. 4, Sec. 1, which are herewith presented, and are as follows:

[The 13th and 14th sections of the Metropolitan Police bill were here quoted in the report.]

The following is the section of the ordinance of 1844, Art. 4, Sec. 1:

"It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to take charge of all real estate belonging to the Corporation, and prevent all encroachments thereon."

Your Committee think that it would be useless and a waste of words to comment any further on the law. The Common Council has expressed itself plainly on the subject, lawyers have argued it, editors have commented on it, and the Judges of the highest Court have decided it Constitutional.

The public mind has been agitated, and it matters not whether our rights have been invaded, and our privileges taken from us; we are told it is law, and "must how humble submission to the majesty of the law," trusting, however, that the day is not far distant when our rights will be restored to us. We recommend that our vacant Station-houses be assigned to the Metropolitan Police, and in view of the above offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Station-houses and all Police apparatus connected therewith, belonging to the City of New-York, be and is hereby assigned to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the City and County of New-York, and for no other use until otherwise ordered, and during the pleasure and will of the Common Council.

Alderman MOSPEDON moved that the report be laid on the table and printed, and made special order for Friday evening. It was an important document, and although the report had been delayed for a day, he thought it necessary that action upon it should be postponed for a day in order that the report should be examined carefully by all the members of the Board. Its importance demanded the delay, because if any member should desire to make any amendments they should have time to draw them carefully. As he understood the matter, the Metropolitan Commissioners had but five men to accommodate. That was the force allowed by the Board of Supervisors. They had the power to appoint Special Policemen, but perhaps it might be well to give the new Commissioners a force, before they were in a hurry to give them accommodations. It had been claimed that Comptroller Flagg was the custodian of the City property, but even if that were so, he was not the disposer of it. He desired to see the property taken care of, and he wished to see a force sufficient to take charge of the Station-houses. But he would give them (the Commissioners) the power first, or the means of appointing it. It might be construed presumption in him to denounce the Court of Appeals, but, nevertheless, he was inclined to do so; and while gentlemen were smiling and turning up their noses at him for saying so, he wished them to remember how many of their own party had denounced the Supreme Court of the United States for the decision made in the Dred Scott case. He hoped the report would be laid on the table, as he had moved, in order that members might have an opportunity of examining it and making such amendments as they might deem necessary.

Alderman TUCKER rose to speak. He said it was all wrong, and was proceeding when

The President said the motion was to lay on the table, which admitted of no debate.

Alderman TUCKER claimed that the motion was to lay on the table and print.

The President called for the vote, which was taken by ayes and noes.

In his turn, Alderman TUCKER rose to explain. He said it was the first time he had heard a motion to print declared undebatable. He considered it outrageous.

The President said the gentleman must vote, or ask to be excused.

He did ask that but it was not grantsd. He then voted No.

The vote progressed until Alderman BLUNT'S name was called. He rose to explain, claimed that the motion was to print, and declared the proceeding outrageous.

The President called him to order.

Alderman BLUNT arose again to explain, and declared the words procesding a humbug, through which he was not to be put down.

The President called him to order again, declaring that he had twice essayed to explain, and had immediately become disorderly.

Alderman BLUNT—Does the Chair decide that I have no right to explain?

The Chair decided that if he would use language such as could be allowed, he might explain, or otherwise he must either vote or ask to be excused.

Alderman BLUNT was again called upon, but did not vote.

The Chair proceeded to say that he had used every forbearance.

Alderman TUCKER passed around to Aldermen BLUNT, whispered to him and while the President was coming down to an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest him, Alderman BLUNT voted No.

Alderman OWENS united in the opinion that the motion was to print.

Before the vote had been declared. Alderman WILSON wished to change his vote, (he had voted aye.) The vote was then declared—to lay the report on the table until this evening.

Alderman MCSPEDON said, by way of explanation, that his motion was to lay on the table. The report had been read, and printing followed as a matter of course.

Alderman TUCKER and BLUNT explained that their action had been caused by a firm belief that the motion was to print.

The President explained that it was not.

Aldermen ADAMS said the opposition members occupied two-thirds of the time of the Board, and that if he had not known Alderman MCSPEDON to be honest in his desire for a postponement he would not have voted for it.

A motion was now made to adjourn and lost.

The Comptroller's document, referring to the custody of the City property, was then read, and referred.

The Commissioner's resolution, surrendering the Station-Houses, was read, and referred to the Committee on Police.

The Board then adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman HITCHES presented a petition from several property owners for the extension of Elm-street through to Chambers. Referred to its appropriate Committee.

Councilman KENNARD submitted an ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department, which was also referred.

The report of the Committee on Roads, concurring with the Aldermen in the necessity of repairing the Bloomingdale Road, was adopted.

The President read a communication from the Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, stating that copies of the pampolet respecting a time and weather observatory, which he presented to the Board, would explain the objects intended to be secured by the erection of such observatory more fully than could be done in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, which is now before the Common Council.

During the registry of the vote Councilman OTTARSON objected to the calling of a name of a person not then a member of the Board. The President replied that it was the Clerk's duty to call every name on the list, and it was the province of the Board to determine who were the members that composed it.

Councilman OTTARSON still persisted in his affirmation, and named William H. Mansfield as the person alluded to, (who had accepted the office of Captain of the late Municipal Police of the Seventeenth Ward) in violation of the Charter. The conversation then dropped.

The ordinance reorganizing the Croton Aqueduct Board, on motion of Councilman BOOLE, was taken from the table. It had been amended by the Board of Aldermen. He moved a concurrence with the other Board.

Councilmen OTTARSON and BRADY objected. They desired that the amendments might be printed, in order to enable them to vote intelligently.

Councilman OTTARSON observed that 9 measures out of every ten passed by the Board were adopted by members who had no knowledge of the seoject upon which they were voting. He would support Councilman BOOLE in every instance when he felt satisfied that he could with propriety to do so.

An animated discussion arose as to the propriety of the Board adhering to its former action, Councilman MCCAHILL energetically supporting that proposition, which on vote was lost. The motion to reconsider was also lost. The question as to concurrence with the other Board was not put.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of procuring maps of the harbor for the use of the Street Commissioner's office, and also for the use of members of that Board, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In the matter of application for the *Great Eastern* to make New-York her first point, Councilman OTTARSON characterized the whole affair as unworthy of the Common Council, and a "piece of dirty and contemptible toadyism." Ultimately the matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

The Board then adjourned until Friday.

*Mr. MANSFIELD was appointed Captain of the Seventeenth Ward Municipal Police a few months ago, while he was a member of the Board of Councilmen. He accepted and then sent in his resignation of his seat as Councilman. The accommodating and shrewd majority declined to accept the resignation, so Capt. MANSFIELD, when the Municipal Police became a defunct institution, slips back and is a Councilman again—in good, regular standing!

The Police Commissioners.

The office of the Police Commissioners is besieged every day by applicants for position. As the number of vacancies become less the number of applicants increase, and the Commissioners have hard work to keep off the lobbyers. The Board are exhibiting great care in their appointments, and hence make but slow progress in the work of filling up the vacancies. No appointments were made yesterday, but the following named parties were reported on favorably:

SECOND PRECINCT, (embracing a part of the old First Ward)—C. I. Degc, Jne. Murray, Geo. Keyser, S. B. Knapp, — Folley, Wm. Dubois, Hugh P. Dean, Jos. A. Perkins, John W. Reynolde, Wm. Hillard, Fred Huston, B. F. Denton, Reuben Philips.

THIRD PRECINCT—Alex. Crosette.

FOURTH PRECINCT—D. W. Forbes, Thomas O'Gorman, John Wilson.

SIXTH PRECINCT—Jos. Knight, — Daniels, Emanuel Burgess, Wm. H. Bailey, John Dougherty.

SEVENTH PRECINCT—J. H. Weyor, E. B. Butterfield, Edward Hoes, R. J. Secor, Robert Walker, Thomas Dusenbury, H. B. Staphoff, Richard Nelson, Kellum, V. E. Buckman, H. Kinnon, Thos. F. Williams, J. B. Poul, Thos. Walsh, D. B. Stevensou, Daniel Sheehan, W. S. Jarbol. George Irwio. E. W. Higgins, Charles Reynor, Joseph Jubs, John Hudeon, James Valentine, John B. Lockwood, John M. Perry, Wm. Haggerty, Theodore Copeland, John J. Tobin.

TENTH PRECINCT—Chas. Gardner, J. W. Holmes, Chas. E. Freemae, J. Wood, Samuel Frazior, Cornelius S. Robinson, John J. Smith, Jr., Charles Humphrey, James B. Smith, George Adams, Geo. Scudder, Leopold Wolf, Franklin Kasinio, John W. Marchay.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.—Albert Williamson, E. W. Struck, William H. Aldis, Jacob King, William D. Cushieg, Henry Tenoyk, A. J. Minor, Edward Houston, Jacob Walter, Peter Frank, Daniel Williams, Nathaniel Skinner, Edward Gennett, Peter C. Bursett.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.—William Bayden, Edward Colford, John E. Combs, George Ferguson, George Garthin, Alonzo Hawley, Peter Seymour, David M. Brown, Saint Minto, John C. Bissell, Peter Van Duzer, John Shyer, Peter Burvee, John Smith, R. C. Delong, Peter F. Tyler, John J. Boskirk, David Howell, Thomas R. Seymour, Isaac Burtis, W. P. Hallock, J. H Johnson, George P. Davis, Franklin Boyd, A. H. Sharp, E. M. Ketcham, Augustus Wood, George M. Seymour, Sandy Higginson, V. J. Jackson, Richard Bally.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT—Jos Montgomery, Charles Ullear, L. F. Johnson, Patterson Jollie, J. A Renny, Chas. E. Howell, B. L. Philips, George Senior, Chas. Storer, R. A. Webb, Wm. G. Lawson, Henry Loyd, F. W. Wolfe, Geo. S. Lewis, Ambrose Ollinor, Wm. H. Ollinor, Martin Dimon, John Williams, F. S. Gale, Bernard O'Rourke, George Galen, Frank Tumavis, Dennis Geraghty, Henry H. Waters, J. F. Drain, George E. Lusk, Charles White, A. Swift, Joseph A. Duly.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT—Ralph Patterson.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—W. F. Fountain, Henry Carnes, John H. Dalley, John Clinton, Franklin Bronkharper, Robert Deguish, W. D. Cooper, Wm. Van Sickels, George C. Heuer, Robert Laney, Geo. Cook, Hugh Lindsey, John F. Conklin, Thos. Kinkaid.

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.—Richard Decdour, Henry Tyson.

TWENTY SECOND PRECINCT.—Charles Whitmore, Thomas Boules, H. S. Philips, A. Hoyt, S. Linindall, A. A. Durfee, Henry Paslin, J. H. Beirer, E. Palmer, Peter Ferguson, J. W. Richards, J. Simonson, Joseph Cottell, H. W. Scarns, B. Decker, Lewis Barnhold, Wm. Ewer, Jas. Durke, Philip Miller, Wm. Walkley, R. Barker.

The special force are still on duty. They were notified yesterday to report themselves, at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, at the Fifth-Ward Station in Franklin-street, when it is expected many, if not all of them will be relieved from further service.

Those applicants from the Sixth and Eighteenth Wards, who have been reported on formally, will be examined to-day, after which the successful will be sworn in and put on duty at once.

Mr. Louis Kadzinski was yesterday appointed Interpreter to the Police and Criminal Courts. He was sworn in by Commissioner BOWEN.

The Street Commission Case.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ORDER.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT AGAINST MR. DEVELIN.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—July 9.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to have the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's Office, delivered to him.—As was agreed upon on Wednesday, the counsel assembled yesterday morning, to settle upon the order to be entered in this case. Mr Field remarked that he had drawn the order very carefully, and had no doubt it was perfectly correct. The following order he then presented.

ORDER.

Whereas, on the 14th day of June, 1857, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, complaint was made to the said CHARLES A PEABODY, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, by Daniel D. Conover, setting forth, among other things, that Joseph S. Taylor, who was, in November, 1855, elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, to serve for three years from January, 1856; went into his said office in said January, and continued in office till the 9th of June, 1857, when he died.

That the said Conover was, on the 12th day of said June, duly appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy in the said office, ceused by the death of the said Taylor, and has duly qualified himself, and is now the successor to the said office; that the books, papers, maps and documents belonging and appertaining to the said office have come to the hands of Charles Develin; that the said Conover has demanded the said books, maps, papers and documents from the said Charles Develin, and that the said Develin has withheld the said books, maps, papers and documents, and refused to deliver the same to the said Conover, and asking that the said Develin might be ordered to show cause before the said Justice why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, maps, papers and documents to the said Conover; and whereas, being satisfied by the oath of the said Conover, that the said books, maps, papers and documents are withheld, the said Justice granting an order directing the said Develin to show cause before him on the 23d day of June last, at the Chambers of the Justices of the said court, why he should not be so compelled; and at the time and place so appointed, the said Conover and the said Develin appeared before the said Justice, and due proof having been made of the service of the said order, the said Justice proceeded to inquire into the circumstances, which inquiry was continued before him from day to day, until this day, the matter having been thus regularly adjourned, and the said Develin not having made oath that he has truly delivered to the said Conover the said books, maps, papers and documents, and it appearing to the said Justice that the said books, maps, papers and documents are withheld, and that the said Develin still omits and refuses to deliver up the same.

It is hereby ordered, that the said Charles Develin forthwith deliver to the said Conover, all the books, maps, papers and documents belonging or appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, which have come to the hands of the said Develin, or in default thereof, that a warrant issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to commit the said Develin to the Jail of the said City and County, therein to remain until he deliver to the said Conover the said books, maps, papers and documents, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

And the same being required by the said Conover, it is further ordered that a search warrant issue to the said Sheriff commanding him to search in the day time the City Hall of the City of New-York, the Hall of Records in the said City, the office of the Mayor of the said City, and the office of the Counsel of the Corporation of the said City, for the said books, papers, maps and documents, and to seize them and bring them before the said Justice.

Dated New-York, July 9, 1857.

Mr. Field then remarked that he had been informed that some of the books and papers of the office had been removed that morning to some part of the City Hall. He therefore desired that his Honor would sign the following warrants; one authorizing the Sheriff to search for the missing property, and the other for the arrest of Mr. Develin.

WARRANT FOR A SEARCH FOR MISSING BOOKS.

The People of the State of New-York to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Whereas, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 14th day of June, 1857, complaint was made to the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, by Daniel D. Conover, setting forth, among other things, that Joseph S. Taylor, who was, in November, 1855, elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, to serve for three years from January, 1856, went into said office in said January, and continued in office until the 9th day of June, 1857, when he died; that the said Conover was, on the 12th day of said June, duly appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy in the said office occasioned by the death of the said Taylor, and has duly qualified himself, and is now the successor to the said office; that books, maps, papers and documents, belonging and appertaining to the said office, have come to the hands of Charles Develin; that the said Conover has demanded the said books, maps, papers and documents from the said Charles Develin, and that the said Develin has withheld them, and refused to deliver them to the said Conover; and asking that the said Develin might be ordered to show cause before the undersigned why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, maps, papers and documents to the said Conover; and whereas, being satisfied by the oath of the said Conover, that the said books, maps, papers and documents are withheld, and that the said Develin omits and refuses to deliver up the same; you, the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, were commanded to take the body of the said Charles Develin and commit him to the jail of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until he shall deliver such books, maps, papers and documents, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

And the said Conover having further required a search warrant to be issued, you, the said Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, are hereby further commanded to search in the day-time the City Hall of the City of New-York, the Hall of Records of the said City, the offices of the Mayor and Counsel to the Corporation of the said City, for the said books, maps, papers and documents, and to seize the same and bring them before the undersigned forthwith, there to be disposed of according to law.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New-York, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MR. DEVELIN.

The People of the State of New-York to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Whereas, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 14th day of June, 1857, complaint was made to the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, by Daniel D. Conover, setting forth, among other things, that Joseph S. Taylor, who was, in November, 1855, elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, to serve for three years from January, 1856, went into said office in said January, and continued in office till the 9th day of June, 1857, when he died; that the said Conover was, on the 12th day of said June, duly appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy in the said office, occasioned by the death of the said Taylor, and has duly qualified himself, and is now the successor to the said office; that books, maps, papers and documents belonging and appertaining to the said office, have come to the hands of Charles Develin; that the said Conover has demanded the said books, maps, papers and documents from the said Charles Develin, and that the said Develin has withheld them, and refused to deliver them to the said Conover; and asking that the said Develin might be ordered to show cause before the undersigned why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, maps, papers and documents to the said Conover; and whereas, being satisfied by the oath of the said Conover, that the said books, maps, papers and documents are withheld, and that the said Develin omits and refuses to deliver up the same; you, the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, were commanded to take the body of the said Charles Develin and commit him to the jail of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until he shall deliver such books, maps, papers and documents, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

And the said Conover having further required a search warrant to be issued, you, the said Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, are hereby further commanded to search in the day-time the City Hall of the City of New-York, the Hall of Records of the said City, the offices of the Mayor and Counsel to the Corporation of the said City, for the said books, maps, papers and documents, and to seize the same and bring them before the undersigned forthwith, there to be disposed of according to law.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New-York, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Mr. Brady observed that as to the correctness of the order submitted, he had no suggestions to make. If it was right, all the better for Mr. Conover, and if it was wrong, it was better for them. He thought, however, that it was a question whether the counsel had a right to do anything in reference to this order, until the injunction now pending against Mr. Conover was decided.

Mr. Field thought that the injunction did not operate against the Court, and as for his client, he would take the responsibility.

Mr. Brady stated that if a warrant was granted, there was no one who could go into a room belonging to the Corporation and take the books, if they should be there. The Sheriff would not be allowed to enter.

Mr. Field concluded that the Sheriff would find means to effect his entry. Should he deem himself unable to do his duty, perhaps there might be a repetition of the occurrences of a few weeks since.

His Honor took the papers, and said that he would carefully examine them at his leisure.

Mr. Brady asked His Honor whether he could aid Mr. Conover in doing the very act which, by the injunction granted by Judge Roosevelt, he was restrained from doing.

To this His HONOR replied only by stating that he would decide this morning at 11 o'clock whether he would sign the order and warrants.

The Motion for an Injunction Against Mr. Conover.

[Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The Mayor, etc., vs. Daniel D. Conover.—This motion was continued this morning. His Honor again reminded the counsel that the only preliminary question now before the Court, was whether an injunction would lie to prevent an anticipated injury by trespass.

Mr. Noyes then continued his argument. He opposed the granting of the injunction, on the ground that it would virtually reverse Judge Peabody's decision.

The Court intimated that if he was inclined to observe Judge Peabody's decision as settling that Mr. Conover is in actual possession, that would end all the questions of the injunction; for if he was the actual incumbent, of course he was entitled to the books. The question for him to consider was, whether he could go behind that decision on a matter of fact, and hear the matter de novo.

Daniel D. Sickles, Esq., then proceeded with the argument for the plaintiffs, but advanced no particularly new points.

Comptroller Flagg to Mr. Develin.

Mr. DEVELIN having called upon the Comptroller to join him in opening bids for contracts, that officer replied as follows:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

CHARLES DEVELIN, Esq: The propriety of opening bids for the large amount of contracts embraced in your notices, or, indeed, any new contract at a time when a decision is daily anticipated from the Supreme Court, in relation to the controversy respecting the office of Street Commissioner, may well be questioned.

It is also indispensable that all new contracts which are to be provided for by an assessment on property should be deferred until the Common Council has time to make such provisions for the time of payment as is consistent with the present condition of the finances of the Corporation and the credit of its bonds.

In regard to all assessment contracts, it is desirable that contractors should be apprised before they make up their bids, that it is not practicable to pay them in money any faster than the same can be collected from the property-holders, in the present condition of the money-market, and of the ordinances for harrowing on assessment bonds.

For these reasons, I decline to attend the opening of any of the bids advertised for this day in

The New Mail Route to California.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this morning, the decision of the Postmaster-General in favor of the Southern Pacific Route, *vid* El Paso and Fort Yuma, for the overland California mail, is elaborately attacked, and some statements made which are so entirely erroneous as to require an instant correction.

You state that "the route thus selected does not run through a country susceptible of early settlement, nor is it one which overland emigrant trains can pursue to advantage." And again, that "nobody pretends that an emigrant train ever passed over the route now selected." *Both of these statements are wholly incorrect. The country is now attracting emigration and settlement, and many hundred emigrant trains have passed over it, and are doing so continually.*

The country from El Paso to Tucson, three hundred and forty miles, is susceptible of early settlement, and is, moreover, one of the finest routes ever opened towards our Western possessions. In no part of it is there a distance of over thirty miles without water, and it is often found at distances of ten and fifteen, with plenty of good grazing, throughout the entire distance.

From Tucson, the principal town of the Territory of Arizona, (throughout the whole length of which the route runs,) to the Gila River, ninety miles, there is no water in the dry season, and two artesian wells will be necessary. In the wet season there is plenty of water. This distance is traveled at all seasons, with mule teams and oxen, without difficulty. Down the Gila to Fort Yuma, one hundred and seventy five miles, there is plenty of water and grass. From Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, to Cariso Creek and San Diego County, California, about one hundred miles, the route is heavy with sand, and water is found in but three places at all seasons of the year. In the wet season, water is found every few miles. Twenty-four miles from Fort Yuma, or Colorado City, are Cook's Wells, which, at an expense of one thousand dollars, can be made to furnish an ample supply. Twenty-six miles beyond are the Alamo Mucho Wells, which can be enlarged, at the same cost, to any quantity desired. Thirty miles further on are the Indian Wells, which will also yield an ample supply. Twenty miles further are the Sacketts Wells, which are fed by a subterranean stream, and can also be made to supply any quantity of water.

These two distances, from Tucson to the Gila, and from Fort Yuma to Carisa, present the only difficulties on the route. United, the distance is but one hundred and ninety miles, and it is traveled at all seasons of the year by heavily-loaded teams.

From Carisa Creek into San Diego the route is well watered, and affords excellent grazing. The distance is one hundred and twenty-five miles, but the Supervisors of San Diego County are now engaged in laying out a new road which will much shorten the distance.

The statement that no important trains ever passed over the Southern route, is so totally absurd that the readers of the TIMES must have been surprised at the evident mistake. The whole southern emigration in the early days of the California excitement passed over it, amounting in some years to six or eight thousand souls, besides large herds of cattle.

Lieut. COUTS, with a Company of the 1st Dragoons, was first stationed on the Colorado River, to protect the emigration. Afterwards Majors HINTZELMAN and FITZGERALD, with five Companies of Infantry and Dragoons, were stationed at the crossing of the Colorado for the same purpose, and a campaign was made against the Yuma Indians, to chastise them for the murder and robbery of emigrant trains. Hundreds of emigrants yearly pass over this route now, and during my term of service at Fort Yuma, more than one hundred thousand sheep besides several large droves of cattle were driven over the entire route from New-Mexico, for the California market. Last year four Companies of the 1st Dragoons, with more than three hundred horses, marched from El Paso to Tucson, and three more Companies passed over the entire route to Fort Yrga, California, with about two hundred horses and a large number of mule teams, without loss. At present Fort Yuma is esteemed the most important post in California, and is garrisoned by three Companies, *to protect the emigrant trains on this Southern route from* Indian attack. Two ferries have heretofore found active employment in crossing emigrants and cattle at the Colorado River, near Fort Yuma. They are now, by purchase at a large amount, merged in one. I have known the receipts of the Colorado Company to be upwards of $2,000 in one day. This does not look much like an unknown and impossible route.

Already Colorado City, opposite Fort Yuma, is a place of pecuniary value and importance, and its position at the only secure crossing of the river, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado, and at the present head of navigation on the latter river—make it certain that it will be a large town at no distant day. The territory of Arizona is not only capable of attracting emigration and settlement, but it is now being rapidly settled. Families, women and children are already moving from California into the new purchase, and many fine claims are already located in the numerous valleys of the middle portion of the Territory. Old ranches long deserted by the Mexicans, who had neither strength nor spirit to resist Indian attacks, are being reoccupied, and will this year yield large and paying crops. Two steamers ply regularly on the Colorado River to Fort Yuma and Colorado City. Already an active and rapidly-increasing trade exists between the towns of Tucson and Tubac, in Arizona, and San Francisco. In almost any issue of the San Francisco papers your readers may see vessels advertised for the mouth of the Colorado. The mining companies of the "Purchase" alone, last year, consumed more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of goods purchased in San Francisco, and this amount will be largely increased this year. Settlements will at once be made at every point where military protection is afforded, and this will necessarily be at the mail stations—and the country will richly repay the industrious emigrant—be he farmer or miner. The Mesilla Valley already contains a respectable population, and there is no doubt but that the Territory will contain at least 2,000 permanent residents, voters, by the opening of Congress. The petition of the people of Arizona will, it is believed, be favorably heard by the next Congress, and a separate Territorial Government established. The justice of the petition and the necessity for the legislation are apparent to the most casual observer. The Postmaster General has shown much judgment and a thorough knowledge of the country and its availability in selecting the southern route. For years a mail has been regularly carried from San Antonio to El Paso without difficulty or danger, except from Indians. At present a monthly mail is carried from El Paso to Tucson, 340 miles west, by Government express, for the benefit of the troops in Arizona. This express has a military escort. Fort Yuma and San Diego, California, have for five years been connected by a semi-monthly mail (Government express) which, during my two years' service at Fort Yuma, was as regular in its arrival as the steamer from the East at San Francisco.

The only part of the newly-selected route not now opened by a mail, is that from Fort Yuma to Tucson, 260 miles, and this is almost daily traveled by the people of the territory, by emigrants and by Mexicans. Tucson is a growing town, and will afford all the grain needed for the route to El Paso. The Pemas villages, on the Gila River, will supply grain for the route to Fort Yuma, besides any quantity to transport to any desired point or a depot of supply.

At Fort Yuma, last year, a large quantity of corn was allowed to rot for want of a market, and there is grazing for ten thousand animals on the river-banks. A few military posts, which would be necessary on either of the other routes, will make the Southern route perfectly safe, and the immense mineral wealth, in silver and copper, will at once draw to Arizona a large population. *It is the only available route at all seasons of the year.* The route through the South Pass is as much closed by snow, from four to six months in the year, as if it was barred by a gate of adamant. During the Winter of 1854-'55 I was in the Salt Lake Valley, and no mail from the East reached us from November to April. The mail was at that time transported on pack-mules, and was in the charge of experienced men, who had spent their lives on the Plains. If they could not get the mail through either way, how much less chance is there for Concord coaches? The Central route is no better. I refer to Col. FREMONT, or Lieut. BEALE, to state, upon their reputation as travelers and "mountain men," how much dependence can be placed upon the regular transmission of a semi-weekly mail through the Coochetopec Pass, in December, January, February, or March. The route by El Paso and Fort Yuma is open the entire year. On both the other routes Artesian wells are necessary, to get water, at convenient distances, and this necessity upon the Southern route is therefore no extraordinary argument against it. I may be allowed to remark that the impression so generally diffused in the Eastern States, that Arizona Territory is a desert, and a God-forsaken country, is entirely erroneous. It will be recollected that California, now celebrated as an agricultural State, was stigmatized with the same epithets, and said to produce nothing but gold. Arizona promises to convince the world that she is able to produce silver enough to supply all the demands of commerce, and to show to the emigrant, in search of a quiet and fruitful homestead, beautiful valleys and clear running streams, where he may cultivate his crops with a fullness of fruition only known to the virgin soil of our Western possessions. The compliment to the energy and ability of Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the great stage owner of California, is well deserved, and under his auspices the public may be sure of a regular, safe, and swift route, if sufficient military protection is afforded. There are other aspects of this question, such as its connection with the Pacific Railroad, the acquisition of Sonora, and the re-peopling of a country depopulated by the Indians, which I am tempted to touch upon, but my letter is already too long. I am, Sir, with great regard, your faithful servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY, Lt. U. S. A.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, July 7, 1857.

Crops in Indiana and Illinois—Early Harvesting in Illinois.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

URBANA, Champaign Co., Ill, June, 27, 1857.

Since my last, dated at Lexington, Ky., I have journeyed about a thousand miles in Indiana and Illinois for the purpose of gathering from observation and inquiry the present condition and prospects of the growing crops, as well as sundry notes upon the modes of farming, &c. Omitting the latter for the present, I will now refer only to the crops. From Lexington to Louisville, Ky., corn, wheat and hemp are cultivated to some extent, though many farms are devoted to stock-raising. At "Big Spring," on this route, are the well-known pastures and thorough-bred cattle of Mr. SCOTT. The corn in this section is still quite backward, but promises fair. Wheat, so far as cultivated, appears fine, except on occasional wet fields.

In the most Southern Counties of Indiana but little wheat is grown, and this crop, as well as corn, shows quite plainly the effects of the wet Spring. Further North, in the South-Middle Counties, there is a large surface sown to wheat, and I have never seen better indications of a very large yield. In some Counties, Bartholomew for example, almost the entire ground is covered with heavy wheat. At one point, as far as the eye can see, every field is in wheat, save one small plot of corn. An intelligent gentleman, who has been over most of the State, estimates that there will be an excess of 8,000,000 bushels of wheat over last year's yield. I conversed with several farmers, who say that they now look for 20 to 25 bushels per acre on fields which showed so badly in early Spring that they would gladly have sold the entire crop for 5 bushels to the acre.

From Indianapolis to Terre Haute there is less wheat, but fully an average surface. Here, however, I saw some plots very spotted from Winter-kill. There is a succession of good and bad growing corn, according to the wetness or dryness of the locations. There is yet no cause for predicting a poor crop. July and August make the corn crop.

From Terre Haute to Alton, on the Mississippi, my route lay principally across the prairies. There is an increased amount of surface in wheat. On the lower and level prairies the wheat was badly Winter-killed, while on the higher and rolling ground the crop looks promising. The corn corresponds with the wheat, though there is still a fair chance for the latter. Along the wide river bottoms south of Alton the corn is already waist high, and is by far the best of any I have seen. From Alton to Bloomington, and from Bloomington southward, along the Illinois Central Railroad, the crops all appear well, save on the low ground. In the extreme Southeastern Counties of Illinois the soil is low, little wheat is grown, and corn makes a poor show as yet. In Union County I saw yesterday, (June 26,) several fields of wheat ready for harvest, *and cutting already commenced.* The earliest crops I have anywhere seen are in this and adjacent Counties.

I may here mention, as a matter of interest, that the completion of the Central Railroad brings Southern Illinois within 15 to 17 hours of Chicago, and the people of that city can now get their early peas and other vegetables without going out of the State. On the train I came up on yesterday were a dozen or more barrels of green peas, picked the same morning, a few miles out of Cairo, which were served up in Chicago this morning. The express freight charges amounted to less than 50 cents per bushel. The rich prairie lands of South Central Illinois are well adapted to early crops, for which the two divisions of the Central Railroad open a ready and quick market in the northern part of the State, and in the colder, later latitudes of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

The prairie lands along the railroad from Centralia to Chicago are being rapidly settled and brought under the plow. Wheat grows well nearly up to the centre of the State, and corn everywhere.

On the whole, in the sections of country referred to above, there are very fair indications that, notwithstanding the wet Spring, the yield of wheat and corn will be above an average this year. Oats are widely cultivated, and this crop is in good condition almost everywhere. J.

Crops in Minnesota—Where to Spend the Hot Weather.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

STEAMER GRANITE STATE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, July 3, 1857.

I have been up to Minnesota to look at the crops and *other things*, but only took a short look at the "other things." As for crops, I could not hear of any worth going to see anywhere near St. Paul. The people there all talked of good crops, "out West," some hundreds of miles. After considerable direct inquiry I came to the conclusion that there is some gammon in the reports which have set all the West-country, and some of the Eastern, wild after speculating in Minnesota farming lands. If the "splendid farms" back of St. Paul a few miles, now held at $1 50 per acre, minus the buildings, are a fair specimen of what lies beyond, the owners, *in future*, may, like Paddy, reckon their poverty by the number of acres in their possession. There is, without doubt, however, a "power" of good land in Minnesota. But not having gone far into the inchoate State, you can put me down as only a superficial observer, who has derived his opinions from a little nearer view than is enjoyed by Eastern people.

I heard much of extensive ravages of grasshoppers in Northern Minnesota, and I saw a few specimens, say thirty to forty on every square foot, near St. Anthony's Falls, nine miles above St. Paul. Their "line of march" was very plainly to be seen. Whole gardens, as well as fields, around St. Anthony were stripped of the last vestige of a green thing, while five miles this side, scarcely a "hopper" was to be found.

A word to those who have not yet gone to the "Springs." The inevitable newsboy just now came on board with an armful of DAILY TIMES of July 1, which is a pretty fair indication that we are here (near Prairie du Chien) *less* than three days from New-York. St. Paul's only a day's ride above this point, and at the risk of repeating an oft-told story, I will say that neither the Rhine of Europe nor our own Rhine—the Hudson, can compare with the Mississippi, all the way from this to the Falls of St. Anthony, for magnificent river-scenery. If one is cramped for time, let him start from New-York City on Monday, and thirty to thirty-five hours will land him in Chicago. Thirty-four hours more will carry him to St. Paul. The same number of hours will take him back, so that it is now not only possible, but practicable, to go from New-York City to St. Paul and *back* during a *single week*, without encroaching upon the Sabbath. Such rapid traveling would, however, furnish no time for rest or relaxation, save the two days going up and down the Mississippi. But set apart barely two weeks for the trip, and you have abundance of time to "lie over" at nights along the railroads, to take a stroll through Chicago, Milwaukee, Janesville and Madison, Wis., and visit Dubuque, Iowa, and Galena, &c., Ill. To do this, choose any one of the main routes to Chicago, thence go up to Janesville and Madison by the Fond du Lac Railroad, and round by Milwaukee, to Madison, and then west over the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad to the Mississippi, where you will find one of the finest steamers in the world waiting to carry you up the river. I can speak for the excellence of one of them, the *Milwaukee*. Having spent, say Saturday and the forenoon of Monday, in visiting St. Anthony's Falls and adjacent scenery, at 1 P. M. you can take one of a line of six fine steam packets, (I am on one of them, as noted above,) running to Dubuque, Iowa, and Dunleith and Galena, Ill. From this point you can go direct to Chicago, and from thence home by a different route from the one you came on. Or you can go south from Galena on the Illinois Central Railroad to Mendota, or Bureau, and visit Rock Island and Davenport, and even Iowa City or Burlington, and also ride on the magnificent prairies of Northern Illinois, and still arrive in New-York Saturday night of the same week. The whole trip will not cost a hundred dollars, and in no way can you travel so far and see so much worth seeing, at so little cost of time and money. J.

P. S.—At St. Paul or St. Anthony's Falls, don't put too much reliance on the statements of the "Northwestern Stage Company." I depended upon them yesterday to bring me down from the Falls to St. Paul, in time for this steamer. At the last moment the stage, promised an hour before, did not start, and I was obliged to charter the first conveyance at hand, a heavy freight wagon, and then, by feeing the driver, applying the whip myself, and running ahead on foot the last two miles, barely reached the boat, which, strange to say of a Mississippi steamboat, started—as usual with this line—promptly at the advertised minutes; though, in this case, the gentlemanly and obliging Clerk, GARRETT waited for me some three minutes for which he has, and will have, my everlasting gratitude. Maybe I can, as to-day, have a cruising [illegible] passengers. J.

MEDICAL.

Doctor Fell and his Cancer Remedies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Traveler," in the TIMES of yesterday, says of Dr. FELL, who has been making a sensation in London as a cancer cure, "Having been an eye-witness to the great success he has met with, I can state with truth, that the patient is cured in from 10 to 15 days with but little pain, and the remedies are unknown to the profession generally, although the secret will be revealed to a few of his medical friends in this country."

Perhaps "Traveler" is not aware that Dr. F. has published a book on his treatment, in which he gives his prescriptions and some cases. As it is still true "*omne ignotum pro mirifico est*," we give these prescriptions, and some remarks upon one or two of his *selected* cases. It is not our concern that Dr. F. contradicts "Traveler" in almost every particular.

The compound generally used is prepared according to the following formula which we put into English: Take of blood root (sanguinaria canadensis) half an ounce or one ounce; chloride of zinc, half an ounce or two ounces; water, two ounces; wheat flour, a sufficient quantity to form with the other ingredients a paste of the consistence of treacle.

"Sometimes," says Dr. F., "the blood-root is used in the form of a decoction, by boiling it down in water from four to two ounces. In this case no water is used in mixing the paste. The proportions of the blood-root and zinc are varied in different cases, according to the effect produced."

Before using this paste the skin is destroyed by nitric acid, if the disease has not an ulcerated surface, and through the part affected by the acid, incisions about half an inch apart are made, and the paste, spread upon strips of cotton, inserted into them daily. Dr. F. adds, "generally, in the course of *two to four weeks*, the disease is destroyed, and the mass falls out in the course of ten or fourteen days afterward, leaving a flat healthy sore, which generally heels with great rapidity. Dr. F. and "Traveler" disagree as to the time.

When the cases are not "well marked," or have not "made some progress in their destructive career," or when lympbatic glands are secondarily affected, he uses an ointment, which he calls his brown ointment, made thus:

Take—Of sulphate of zinc, six ounces;
of blood-root, two ounces;
of myrtle wax, one ounce;
of aqueous extract of opium and of extract of poison hemlock (*conium*,) each six drachms;
of spermaceti ointment, six ounces,

mix and make an ointment. Alternately with this he uses the following ointment, applying one twelve hours and then the other for the same length of time. To make the second ointment

Take—Of iodide of lead, one scruple;
of glycerine, one drachm;
of spermaceti ointment, two ounces;

make an ointment.

"With a steady, persevering use of these two ointments, I have," Dr. FELL says, "often dispersed incipient tumors, which, I have no doubt, were cancerous."

Internally, Dr. F. uses blood-root, seldom exceeding half-grain doses three times daily, combined sometimes with the iodide of arsenic and cicuta, and at others with the fluid extract of dandelion.

All of these remedies have been long familiar to the medical profession, notwithstanding "Traveler's" assertion that they are unknown to them. And their virtues in cancer are known also as well as their deficiencies, concerning which Dr. FELL is rapidly gaining knowledge.

Of the "selected cases" given by Dr. FELL, the first is that of a lady who came under treatment in July, 1855; the fungus came away in September, (more than "Traveler's" 15 days,) the disease reappeared in October; in February, 1856, the ulcer had healed; but on the 16th of April "there appeared to be some pulmonary difficulty connected with the case," and she died on the 29th of April. No doubt the "pulmonary difficulty" was cancer of the lungs, which not unfrequently is the consequence of repeated removal of the disease externally.

Another "selected case" is that of a young lady with disease of one of the jaw-bones, who was under the treatment for a year, but the disease increased and an operation had to be performed. The next day she died.

A third was simply an encysted tumor (clearly not a cancer) which could have been removed permanently by the knife in five minutes and the wound would have been well in a fortnight, but it took Dr. FELL three months to get it out and the sore healed. But this is enough of this matter. Any of your readers who may fancy trying the method can now do so with their eyes open—though it will be without the charm of mystery. B. H. P.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The Grammar Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The Editor of the New-York *Tribune* seems lately to have taken the English language under his especial protection. How well qualified he is to assume the office of Protector, may be learned from an elaborate editorial on the uses and abuses of English Grammar, in his issue of Wednesday last. In that article I counted no less than *eleven palpable violations* of well-established principles of Grammar or of Rhetoric—some of them so gross that, I dare say, even the "impudent Hazeltine" (as he courteously calls a respectable teacher of your City) would blush to have committed them. I will trouble you with only one example, as a specimen; but I hold myself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of any respectable Committee of English scholars, that I have not made a false estimate of the number or the character of his blunders.

Toward the close of his article, the editor gives forth the following sentence: "If the established system were different, we might come to a different conclusion, and easily theorize about a school in which unfettered teachers would be useful, either as nurses, monitors or *gymnics*!" The sentence would have been not a whit more absurd if the last word had been written *gimcracks!*

Now, Mr. Editor, I respectfully submit that a man who does not know the distinction between *gymnics* and *gymnasts*, has no business to set himself up as a critic of English composition; but if, knowing the distinction, he can yet commit the egregious blunder of writing the one for the other, then, in all conscience, he ought to be a little more charitable in his criticisms than the editor of the *Tribune* showed himself to be in his recent ferocious attack upon Mr. HAZELTINE, for a few *slips of the attention* in a letter hastily written for his columns.

I know nothing personally of Mr. H. He is, perhaps, as "dreary" an ignoramus as the *Tribune* represents him to be. But, for all the blunders of his letter, he may be, as I am credibly informed he is, a ripe scholar, a polished gentleman and an excellent teacher. At any rate, whatever his deficiencies are, the Editor of the *Tribune*, not being himself "without sin," has clearly no call to "cast the first stone."

As a humble *private* in the great army of American educators, I must confess that I never felt the *esprit du corps* so indignantly aroused, as it was by this unjustifiable assault upon one of our commissioned officers. This feeling, I am sure, must be universal among teachers; and generous men, of all professions, will heartily sympathize with it. Instead of having placed Mr. HAZELTINE "in the unpleasant pillory of public condemnation," the Editor of the *Tribune* will find, I venture to predict, that he has only hung himself upon the gibbet which he prepared for another. C. S. P.

BUFFALO, July 6, 1857.

A MODEL VALEDICTORY.—The Editor of the Baraboo *Republic*, (Wisconsin,) retires from his post with a pithy valedictory:

"The present issue of the *Republic* winds up our connection with this institution. Our career has been a very brief, and not by any means, an eventful one. The topics of the day have not been of an excitiog character, consequently we have not had any fighting to do, and subside into the shell of private life unscathed."

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO BRITISH COLONIES.—In consequence of a reduction of the British postage the single rate of letter postage between the United States and the British colonies of Falkland Islands, Gambia, Labuan, Ionien Islands and Natal, *vid* England, will hereafter be 33 cents, prepayment required when conveyed from England, as follows:

Falkland Islands and Gambia, by packet or by private ship.
Labuan and Ionian Islands, by private ship.
Natal, by packet, *vid* the Cape of Good Hope; or by private ship direct.

A HINT TO TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—In England the Electric and International Telegraph Company have organized their establishment in such a manner as that money deposited with the Company will be advised by telegraphic order, and paid out to parties named in the order.

DEATH OF "WILD CAT."—From a letter in the San Antonio *Texan*, dated Loredo, Texas, May 25, we learn that "WILD CAT," the celebrated Seminole Chief, who gave the United States so much trouble in Florida during the Seminole war, is dead—he, with forty of his followers, having fallen victims to the small pox.

Salt Manufacture in the United States.

At the request of a Committee of the British Parliament, SAMUEL HOTALING, Esq., a leading salt merchant of this City, prepared the following interesting letter on the manufacture and consumption of salt in the United States:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th instant, in which you solicit information respecting the manufacture of salt—the quantity made in the United States at each of the works—the rate of freight to the principal ports—the toll paid on domestic and also on foreign salt on our State canals, &c.

The interest I feel in the salt trade of this country prompts me to take some pains to give you the required information. Yet the short time I have had since the receipt of your letter precludes me from answering to your several inquiries with perfect satisfaction to myself in regard to their accuracy.

I will, however, venture to give you the following statistics, which, from the best information I have been able to obtain, I believe to be nearly correct:

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SALT MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES PER ANNUM.

	Bushels.
In the State of Massachusetts (mostly in vats built along the sea shore)	45,000
In the State of New-York (Onondaga County,) about	6,000,000
In the State of Pennsylvania (Alleghany and Kiskiminetas rivers,)	900,000
In the State of Virginia (Kanawha and Kings works)	3,500,000
In the State of Kentucky (Goose Creek)	250,000
In the State of Ohio (Muskingum, Hocking River)	500,000
In the State of Ohio (Pomeroy and West Columbia)	1,000,000
In the State of Illinois	50,000
In the State of Michigan	10,000
In the State of Texas	30,000
In the State of Florida	100,000
Total	12,875,000

There are salt lakes in the United States territories—one in the southwesterly part of Texas and one or more in Utah, where salt of good quality is found in great abundance.

Nearly all of the salt manufactured in the United States is made by boiling, excepting what is made in Massachusetts, Florida, and the Solar Works at Onondaga.

The amount of salt manufactured at the Solar Works of Onondaga, in 1856, was 709,391 bushels. The amount of salt manufactured in kettles in Onondaga in 1856, was 5,258,419 bushels.

When the works (at Onondaga,) are generally running, they require 3,000,000 gallons of brine daily, and the supply is not less than 2,000,000 gallons per day for six months.

The annual report of V. W. SMITH, Esq., the State Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, which I herewith hand you, furnishes valuable information in regard to the manufacture of salt, the salina deposits within our State, and such other general information pertaining to this necessary article of animal subsistence, as to render it one of the most accurate and interesting public documents published in our country.

The wells in the Virginia Salt Springs are about 900 feet deep. The wells at Pomeroy and West Columbia are from 1,000 to 1,200 feet deep.

The estimated quantity of foreign salt consumed in the United States and Territories is about 13,500,000 bushels per annum.

The amount of salt consumed in the United States (for various uses) is about 50 pounds to each inhabitant.

The consumption in France is estimated at 21½ pounds; in Great Britain at 25 pounds for each inhabitant.

The cost of manufacturing salt by boiling in Onondaga, as per estimate, during five consecutive years, averages about $1 per barrel for 280 pounds.

The freight charged on our canals on domestic salt, in barrels of 280 pounds each, from Onondaga to Buffalo, 198 miles, is about 15 cents per barrel over the toll paid to the State, which is 1 mill on 1,000 pounds per mile in the canals. To Oswego, 35 miles, the freight is about 6 cents per barrel over the toll.

The freight on foreign and domestic salt, from Albany to Buffalo, 364 miles, is about $3 per ton (of 2,000 pounds) over the toll. Freight from Albany to Oswego, about 209 miles, is $2 per ton over toll. The freight from New-York City to Oswego and Buffalo, *vid* Albany, is precisely the same as though shipped at Albany, although 148 miles further.

The toll on foreign salts on our State canals, is 5 mills on 1,000 pounds per mile.

The freight on a barrel of salt, from Oswego to the principal ports on Lake Erie, (average distance about 450 miles,) is 12 cents per barrel. The freight to the principal ports on Lake Michigan, distance about 1,000 miles, is 25 cents per barrel. The freight from ports on Lake Erie (say Cleveland and Toledo) to the Ohio River and Cincinnati is 50 cents per barrel. The freight from Chicago to the Mississippi River and St. Louis is 50 cents per barrel.

The minimum price of salt at the Onondaga Works, in 1849, '50, and '51, was from 70 to 90 cents per barrel; in 1852, $1 per barrel; in 1853, $1 12; in 1854, $1 25; in 1855, $1 30; and in 1856, $1 40, per barrel.

The solar salt costs about the same price to manufacturers as boiled salt.

The solar salt weighs about 70 pounds to the bushel (measure.) The boiled salt weighs about 56 pounds to the bushel, varying, however, according to the position of the kettles, to a weight considerably above and also considerably below this standard.

The duty paid to the State of New-York on salt manufactured at Onondaga, is always reckoned on 56 pounds, (this being the statute bushel,) and covers the expense incurred by the State for pumping up the water and delivering it to the premises of the manufacturers.

A salt block at Onondaga, of the largest size, is made of brick about 12 to 15 feet wide, four to five feet high, and forming two parallel arches, extending the whole length of the block. Over, and within the top of these arches, are placed common cast iron kettles, holding about 50 to 70 gallons brine, placed close together in two rows the whole length of the arches. A fire built in the mouth of the arches passes under each kettle into a chimney, built generally 50 to 150 feet high, averaging from 90 to 70 kettles in each block. A single block with one row of kettles, is about half of this width.

The quantity of salt made in one of these double blocks in the year (say eight months) averages 20,000 to 25,000 bushels of 56 pounds.

The cost of a bushel of salt produced at Kanawha is about 17¾ cents.

The price of freight on a sack of Liverpool salt from New-Orleans to Louisville, averages about 35 cents per sack.

A good portion of the coarse hard salt imported into the United States from the most southerly islands of the West India group, is kiln-dried, cleansed, ground very fine, and put in small packages for culinary or dairy use. The amount of coarse and fine salt imported into the United States from foreign countries for the year ending June 30, 1856, was 15,405,864 bushels. The amount of domestic salt exported during the year ending June 30, 1856, was 698,458 bushels. The amount of foreign salt exported during the year ending June 30, 1856, was 126,427 bushels.

Yours truly, SAMUEL HOTALING.

Description of a Remarkable Phenomenon Which Was Never Seen.

In Commodore PERRY'S *Expedition to Japan* occurs the following passage—vol. 1, p. 236:

"An interesting meteorological phenomenon was observed in the course of the night by Lieut. DUER, in command of the watch, who describes it as a remarkable meteor seen from midnight until 4 o'clock in the morning. It made its appearance in the southward and westward and illuminated the whole atmosphere. The spars, sails and hulls of the ships reflected its glare as distinctly as though a blue light were burning from each vessel at the same time. From the southward and westward and about 15 degrees above the horizon it pursued a northeastwardly course in a direct line for a long distance, when it fell gradually towards the sea and disappeared. Its form was that of a large blue sphere with a red, wedge-shaped tail, which is could easily be observed was formed of ignited particles which resembled the sparks of a rocket as they appear upon its explosion. The ancients," remarks the Commodore, "would have construed this remarkable appearance of the Heavens as a favorable omen for any enterprise they had undertaken," and adds, "it may be so construed by us, as we pray God that our present attempt to bring a singular and isolated people into the family of civilized nations may succeed without resort to bloodshed."

We are assured upon very good authority, that the meteor was all as described above, except that instead of being "seen from midnight until four in the morning," it was visible, like all meteors, for but a few seconds, and that the phenomenon occurred at sea on the night previous to the arrival of the American squadron in the Bay of Jeddo, and not after coming to anchor off Uraga.

The error here made by Commodore PERRY'S editor in relation to the duration of the meteor, is, perhaps, natural enough, and may be accounted for from the fact that he was entirely unacquainted with log-book literature. But it was Mr. DUER'S *night-watch* and not the *meteor* that lasted "from midnight until four in the morning."

We must candidly confess that when we first read the passage quoted above, we were apprehensive that the Japanese had been palming off some of their skillfully made fireworks upon our officers as a natural phenomenon.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner PERRY concluded his inquest upon the bodies of BERNARD and others who were killed at the late riot. The verdict implicates fourteen parties as active participants in the riot, and warrants of arrest have been issued.

SERIOUS PISTOL ACCIDENT.—A boy named TIMOTHY DOLAN, residing at corner of Houston and Cannon streets, had one of his hands shot off Wednesday night by the accidental discharge of a pistol with which he was "skylarking. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by an Eleventh Ward policeman.

The estate known as Montpelier, in Virginia, and distinguished as the former residence of President MADISON, has just been sold to Mr. THOMAS J. CARSON, late of Baltimore, but now of New-York, for the sum of $37,950. The estate embraces 1,165 acres, and therefore realizes about $32 per acre.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Order to Arrest the British Captors of the Panchita.

Mr. Cass Asked to Apply for Indemnity from the British Government.

The *Panchita* is destined to figure in history. Captured upon the coast of Africa by a British cruiser upon alleged participation in the Slave-Trade, and surrendered to our Government by officers of the British vessel of war, to be dealt with according to the terms of our Treaty with that country for the suppression of the Slave-Trade, the English officers are now arrested upon complaint of the owner in New-York—sued for damages, and are to be held to bail in the sum of $15,000 for the act.

Mr. CASS, our Secretary of State, has also been applied to by complainant's counsel to demand indemnity for the alleged outrage.

The following are the effidavits of the parties, the complaint and the order of arrest by Judge INGRAHAM:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John P. Weeks vs. *Fairfax Moresby, —— Odevaine and —— Ireland.*—The complaint of the above named plaintiff shows to this Court:

First—That he is, and at the time of the wrong hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of the American bark *Panchita*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and that he had chartered the said bark to Col. A. C. DE MOSQUITA, for the sum of $700 per month; that said vessel left the port of New-York for a trading voyage to the Coast of Africa in December last, under the command of Frederick B. Sladden, Master, appointed by this deponent; that said vessel proceeded to the Coast of Africa, and discharged nearly the whole of her outward cargo, and was proceeding to take in a return cargo, and had taken in a part thereof, to wit: 39 bags of Copel Gum, when she was seized and taken possession of by certain persons claiming to be British officers, and without any cause said vessel was brought by them to the United States, where she now is. That deponent has been wholly deprived of possession of said vessel; that the alleged pretence of such seizure is and was that said vessel was, or was about to engage in the Slave trade, which is wholly untrue.

That said vessel was, at the time of such seizure, and continued in a lawful and legitimate business and employment, to wit: collecting a cargo of produce of African gum, palm oil, cooper, and articles of that description, and was intended to be returned to the port of New-York; that this deponent has lost the charter money of said vessel by reason of such seizure for the period of six months, which amounts to the sum of $4,200; that deponent has also been, and will be, put to a large expense in obtaining witnesses, and paying counsel to defend the charge against said vessel, which will amount to the further sum of $3,000; that he persons so taking possession of said vessel, and have occasioned such loss, are Odevaine, Fairfax, Moresby, Ireland—all of whom are British subjects, and non-residents of the State of New-York.

JOHN P. WEEKS.

Sworn before me this 9th day of July, 1857.
WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

Down to a late hour last night no arrests had been attempted.

The American Tract Society's Address.

The following address was lately sent out from the Tract Society's office to evangelical Christians, and especially to the Society's colporteurs, superintendents, and general agents, and to editors of the religious press, throughout the Southern and Southwestern States:

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST: We feel called, in the providence of God, to express our deep regret in perceiving that what we regard as a misapprehension exists in the minds of some highly esteemed brethren, as to the true import of the report of a Special Committee unanimously adopted at this Society's late anniversary.

The idea that that report contemplates any violation of the fundamental Catholic principles by which the Society has for 32 years been governed, in issuing only what is "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians," we believe to be an error not warranted by the language of that report.

The almost unanimous voice, not only of the Special Committee, but of the Society and of its friends and patrons in all parts of the country is decided, that the Society must carry out in good faith the sacred compact in its constitution, and must convey the messages of salvation through a crucified Redeemer to every accessible immortal being, in all circumstances and conditions, throughout all our boundaries, in fulfillment of the great command to "preach the Gospel to every creature."

We believe the tenor and aim of the report of the Special Committee to be in full accordance with this view, and that it was so understood by the Society, in unanimously adopting it. That report solemnly reaffirms, word for word, the fundamental catholic article of the Society's Constitution; and, as publications are issued only by the unanimous sanction of the Publishing Committee, consisting of six prominent clergymen from as many different evangelical communions, the Special Committee have, in their closing resolution, enjoined on the Publishing Committee "that their action, in carrying out the principles contained in the previous resolutions, will be such as will tend to promote *the widest and best usefulness in this Society throughout the whole country.*"

We most respectfully, and in Christian confidence, ask our esteemed fathers and brethren in the ministry, and those who control the religious press, if they will not in kindness and courtesy, and from love to Christ and to millions of destitute and perishing souls, refrain from prejudging the future action of their brethren of the Committee in whom they have hitherto gratefully confided.

And in the name of our blessed Master, we would call upon ourselves and all our brethren, general agents, superintendents and colporteurs, providentially engaged in this service, to go on in our work of faith and labor of love, undiverted by whatever may occur around us; to confide in God and in His people; to do all we can to spread the glorious Gospel of our Redeemer; to trust in Him to order all events; to supplicate Him to remove prejudice and open the way before us, to give us love to souls, a spirit of peace and good will toward all men, and to make our poor endeavors effectual in winning souls to Him. And may we not confide in the great body of evangelical Christians still cordially to coöperate in this blessed work?

Your brethren and fellow-servants in Christ,
WM. A. HALLOCK, } Corresponding
O. EASTMAN, } Secretaries."

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 19, 1857.

The *Independent* concludes a review of the above with the following:

"The above manifesto does not proceed from the Committee, but from the Secretaries alone. We are sorry that those officers have been betrayed into an act that must lead evangelical Christians in the Northern and Northwestern States seriously to doubt their wisdom. It is a very grave mistake. Instead of working privately to court sectional interests, the officers should at once have published the tract, which at the anniversary was understood to be in press. *Where is that tract on Slavery?* The Christian public will permit no tampering with the resolutions of the Society. The Society itself will hold its officers to a strict account."

A NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.—It is a custom with publishing firms to pay commissions to parties who procure advertisements for their journals. A good-looking young fellow, apparently 20 years old, knowing this fact, entered FOWLERS & WELLS' establishment yesterday and produced an order signed by the Secretary of a City Savings Bank, for the publication of a notice for six months. He asked for his commission, and was requested to call again at a certain hour, when he would be paid, and meanwhile went

THE PRIZE RING.

The Fight for £400 and the Championship of England between Tom Sayers and the Tipton Slasher.

Bell's Life in London of June 21 contains a full account of the late pugilistic encounter between Tom Sayers and the Tipton Slasher, for £400 and the championship of England. The report commences with an impression that—

"It has seldom fallen to the lot of the writer to describe an event of similar importance to that now under notice, which has been carried out from first to last with such good feeling and manly straightforwardness on both sides as has been displayed from first to last during the progress of the match between Tom Sayers and Bill Perry, and never, since the memorable affair between Benoigo and Ben Caunt, in 1845, has there been a match which has excited such general interest beyond the circle of regular supporters of true old British boxing. Here was a man, the acknowledged champion of the middle weights, boldly throwing down the gauntlet to the equally acknowledged Champion of England, and daring him to combat for the title and reward to which for so long a time he had laid claim without meeting an adversary of his own weight and inches daring enough to deny his pretensions. Not a semblance of ill-feeling was there existing between the men, and we are glad to state that throughout, even up to the very contest itself, did they maintain towards one another the most kindly sentiments. The only matter at issue between them was, whether a man of 5 feet 8 inches, and 11 stone in weight, possessed of very considerable science, could contest, with any chance of success, against one topping the 6 feet by half an inch, and weighing not less than 14 stone 6 lb. The Slasher himself laughed at the idea of defeat, and stated his firm belief that on entering the ring he would, in addition to other advantages, be found the cleverer man of the two. He said he had made up his mind not to run all over the ring after his younger and more active opponent, but to take his stand at its screech, and await the onslaughts of the gallant Sayers. This we (who knew the bold Tom's capabilities) deemed a sound determination; but how far the burly Tiptonian adhered to it on entering the ring will appear in the sequel. Sayers also, to some measure, made us his confidants as to his intentions on the day of battle, and intimated that he believed the Slasher was perfectly worn out and incapable of anything like prolonged exertion. He had fully made up his mind, he said, to keep him on his pins, and lead him about the ring, by forcing the pace until he should be so exhausted as to be somewhat near his own mark. He, like the Slasher, scorned the idea of defeat, and, from what we have heard, felt such intense confidence from the very day the match was made, that he invested almost every penny he possessed upon the result of the encounter. The excitement in all quarters increased week by week from the time the match was made, and in every sporting circle the match was the sole topic of discussion. The general feeling at first appeared to be that Sayers had, by his victory over Aaron Jones, got above himself, and that his overweening confidence would lead him into unexpected difficulties, if, indeed, as was in many quarters anticipated, the match did not end in a forfeit on his part. As the time approached, however, and it was found that both men were in active work, and evidently both meaning mischief, the doubts as to the match going on vanished, the only point remaining for discussion being the foolhardiness of Sayers, and the overweening confidence of his friends in allowing the match to go on. The Sayers' party, however, maintained their own opinion, and from first to last contended that the Slasher must be stale and out of practice; that he was destitute of scientific acquirements, and so slow that any want of size and weight on the part of his adversary were fully recompensated for by these deficiencies.

After a rapid review of the history of the prize ring, from the year 1719, when Figg made the first attempt to bring the practice of pugilism within scientific rules, to the year 1850, when Tom Paddock surrendered to the Slasher, he proceeds to give the

HISTORIES OF THE MEN.

Bill Perry, (the Tipton Slasher,) states that he was born at Tipton in 1819, and, if he is correct in his statement, he must have commenced his career as a pugilist at the early age of 16, as we find it recorded that, on the 3d of November, 1835, he defeated one Dougherty, at Chelsea. He then weighed about 10 stone, 10 pounds. On the 27th of December, 1836, he defeated Ben Spilsbury, for £10 a side, in 19 rounds, at Oldbury; and on the 22d of November, 1837, he obtained his third victory in a battle with Jem Saunter, (the Gornal Champion,) now gamekeeper to a noble lord. This fight lasted 60 minutes, and 31 rounds were fought. It was several years after this that the Tipton was brought up to town by Johnny Broome, who attempted to bring about a match between him and a man called the Doncstshire Champion, who was a *protegé* of Jem Burns. Johnny, it is said, took the Slasher with a chain round his neck, and showed him to "my nevy," pretending he was a sort of wild man of the woods; but could Jem did not like his looks, and declined to back his Champion against him. The Slasher was then matched by Broome against Deaf Burke, then stale, and in failing health; but by some mistake on the part of Johnny, a forfeit occurred, when only £5 a side was down, and the Deaf-un never gave away another chance. The Slasher, however, however, was not doomed to remain long without a customer, for about this time Caunt returned from a tour in America, bringing with him Charles Freeman, (the American Giant,) who was forthwith pitched against the Slasher, and they met for the first time December 14, 1842, at Sawbridgeworth, and after fighting 70 rounds in 84 minutes, with pretty equal advantages, were stopped by darkness, and the fight was finally brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion on the 20th of December, in Cliffe Marshes, below Gravesend, Freeman being proclaimed the victor, through the Slasher falling without a blow in the 38th round. On the 19th of December, 1843, the Slasher for the first time met Tass Parker, for £100 a side, and after fighting 67 rounds in 95 minutes, the police interfered and the fight was postponed to February 27, in the following year, when Tass, after fighting 133 rounds in 152 minutes, fell without a blow, and the Tipton was proclaimed the winner. On the 4th of August, 1846, the same adversaries again met, and our hero was a second time victorious in 23 rounds and 27 minutes. For three years after this, beyond a futile effort to make a match with Ben Caunt, he appears to have been shelved, and in September, 1849, we find him forfeiting to Con Parker, then a promising young big one. On the 17th of December, 1850, he made his first appearance as a *bona fide* claimant for the championship; and, as we stated above, met Tom Paddock for £100 a side, and after fighting 27 rounds in 42 minutes by moonlight, won his battle by a foul blow. The following year his former friend, and backer, Johnny Broome, undertook to find a man to fight him for the Championship, and on the challenge being accepted, Harry Broome stepped forward and announced that he was the Simon Pure. The Slasher was nothing loth, and a match was the result for £200 a side. It came off Sept. 29, 1851, at Mildenhall, Peter Crawley being referee, and ended in a verdict against the Slasher on the ground that he had struck Broome when on his knees. It did not appear to us at the time to be a wilful foul on the part of the Tipton, and we have always considered that Peter strained the cord too severely, but the fiat once given could not be recalled. It was a question of intention, and we have always maintained that the blow was entirely accidental. A fresh match was made between the same men, which ended in a forfeit of £25 to the Slasher in August, 1853, whereby he regained the title of Champion, as Broome retired from the Ring, and from that time until the present match the Slasher has not figured in any way in the pugilistic hemisphere except as the receiver of forfeit last year of £10 from Aaron Jones, and £80 from Tom Paddock, both of whom were anxious to wrest his title from him, but neither of them appeared able to raise the requisite amount of dollars to complete the stake. It was thought by most people that the Slasher would now have retired from the Ring, but the announcement of the establishment of the new Champion's Belt appeared to have instilled fresh vigor into his constitution, and he announced his intention of defying all comers who might be anxious to dispute his title to the trophy. He was not, as is well known, kept long in suspense, as almost immediately after the defeat of Aaron Jones by Tom Sayers, the present match was made for the Slasher by Jemmy Massey. The Slasher stands six feet and half an inch in height, and in his best days fought about 13 stone in weight. From the waist upwards he at one time possessed one of the finest and most herculean busts we ever saw, but his pins being somewhat too shape of the letter K, considerably deteriorated from the beauty of his configuration, which had he understanding been straight, would have been the perfection of manly strength. He is a game resolute fellow, but never possessed any very strong claims to scientific acquirement. He was a terrible hitter with his right when he did get home, but was always rather slow in his deliveries. As soon as the present match was made he gave up his public house in Spon-lane, Tipton, and commenced gentle exercise, and gradually got off his superabundant weight. About six weeks back he betook himself to the neighborhood of Box Moor, where by steady work he got himself as fit as a man of his age and former somewhat fast habits could be expected to do. There were all sorts of rumors as to his condition, some saying he was as fat as a pig, and others asserting, on the contrary, that he was as thin and worn out as a starved greyhound. As it turned out, however, the happy medium would have been nearer the mark. He was certainly not so thin as we have seen him, but his muscles were tolerably well developed, and there was a glow of health upon his good-tempered mug which betokened no want of attention to his training. His weight was somewhat over 14 stone, and on his arrival at Owen Swift's on the day before fighting, he announced that he felt quite up to the mark, and was as well as ever he had been in his life. He felt perfect confidence as to the result, and foresaw the very idea of defeat.

Tom Sayers, our Champion of England, first saw the light in 1826. He was born at Pimlico, near Pimlico, and not Camden Town, as we erroneously stated some time back. For several years, he carried on the trade of bricklayer, and it was not until March 19, 1849, that he first took to milling as a profession. On this day, he defeated one Couch for £5 a side, at 6 feet rounds, and displayed such talent that he was not long after matched against Dan Collins, then considered to be a rising star among the middle weights. These men met Oct. 22, 1850, at Edenbridge, for £25 a side, and after fighting nine rounds in 27 minutes, with pretty equal advantage, the beaks interfered, and they had to move to Red Hill, where 39 more rounds were got through in 1 hour and 52 minutes, when darkness put an end to hostilities. There was little to choose between the men at the finish, but if anything, Collins appeared the more scientific boxer. Another appointment was made for April 29, 1851, on which day the lads met at Long Reach, and Tom gained the victory in 44 rounds, and 84 minutes. He had evidently improved in both strength and science, and his friends forthwith looked out for another customer for him. At first there was some difficulty in this, but early in 1852 Jack Grant, then in his zenith, consented to honor our hero with a conference for £100 a side, and on the 29th of June, in that year, the men met at Mildenhall, Grant being the favorite at 5 and 6 to 4. It was not a good fight. Sayers knowing accordingly the cautious nature of his antagonist, fought according to a cautious manner, and there was more pulling and hauling than we have seen in all Tom's fights put together. The battle lasted two hours and fifty minutes, during which sixty-four rounds were fought; and finally Jack Grant, who was severely punished about the body, had to give in. On January 26, in the following year, Jack Martin had the temerity to enter the roped arena with Sayers, and suffered a most egregious defeat in 23 rounds and 55 minutes. Sayers retired with scarcely a scratch; while his adversary, who took his gruel most gamely, was severely punished. In Tom's next encounter he was doomed, for the first and only time during his career, to suffer defeat; this being, as is well known, at the hands of the accomplished Nat Langham, then the acknowledged champion of the middle weights. The fight was for £100 a side, and took place at Lakenheath, Oct. 18, 1853. Tom struggled bravely, but ineffectually, against Fate. He went in, round after round, in the most determined way, and left not a dodge untried to get to the windward of Nat. The latter, however, was too weary and too clever for Tom. He timed him in the most scientific way—in every round, got home continually very straight on Tom's probescis and peepers, and finally reduced him to complete darkness in both eyes, and Tom was forced to capitulate, after fighting sixty-one rounds in two hours and two minutes. On Feb. 28, 1854, Tom encountered George Sims, and staked £50 to £25. This was a most ridiculous match on the part of Sims, who had not the ghost of a chance, and was hit out of time in four rounds and five minutes, without having touched his opponent. Sayers made several efforts about this time to get on a fresh match with Nat Langham, feeling extremely jealous of Nat's laurels, which bore the title, Champion of the Middle Weights. Nat's health, however, became very indifferent, and he declined to make another engagement. He shortly retired from the Ring, and Tom then assumed the title he had long coveted of Champion of the Middle Weights; but, alas! he had now no public-house wherewith to affix the much-coveted lamps. He therefore challenged the world at 11 stone in weight, but for nearly two years was without a customer. Towards the close of 1855 he took a fancy to try conclusions with Harry Poulson of Nottingham, a powerful boxer of 12 stone weight, who had fought three tremendous battles with Paddock, losing two and winning one. Poulson was nothing loth, and a match was made for him by Jem Burn. They met on the 29th of January, 1856, at Appledore, and great was the surprise expressed at the temerity of Sayers in meeting such a strong, determined adversary. Sayers was anything but in this occasion, and, although at the commencement he led off and got first blood and first knock-down, his stamina quickly failed him, and he had for some time to resort to the dropping system, to avoid the desperate onslaughts of Poulson. Slowly, however, but surely, he kept on dropping in heavy smacks on the nose and peepers of the gallant Harry, whose optics gradually closed, and finally, in the 10th round, at the end of three hours and eight minutes, Tom managed to administer the *coup de grace*. Some time after this Tom was matched with Paddock, who agreed to stake £200 to £100, but the affair ended in smoke, and he subsequently threw down the gauntlet to Aaron Jones, who, looking upon the offer as too good to be lost, at once picked up the gage of battle, and articles were drawn for a fight for £100 a side. The first meeting took place down the river on the 6th of January last, when, after fighting 62 rounds in three hours, darkness came on just at the time when Tom seemed to have victory within his grasp. A second meeting was appointed for February 10, when they fought for £100 a side and a bet of £100 a side, near the same spot where the first meeting took place. On this occasion Sayers appeared in finer condition than at the former encounter, and at once took the lead, which he never lost. Jones took a very good licking, and was finally compelled to knock under in 85 rounds, lasting two hours. The finishing blow, as doubtless our readers remember, was a terrific right hander on the goggle, the mark of which still remains to disfigure Aaron's otherwise good-looking mug. It was at a dinner given at Nat Langham's to celebrate this victory that the match with the Slasher was made. Some chaff arose between Jemmy Massey and one of Tom's backers, and ultimately Jemmy offered to back the Slasher against Sayers, for £200 a side. Sayers seemed delighted at the chance, and authorized his friend to stake a fiver to bind the bargain. This was done, and the following week articles were drawn up and all preliminaries adjusted. Sayers, as we have before stated, is barely 5 feet 8½ inches, and his fighting weight is about 10 stone 12 pounds, but on Tuesday last we should say, from his appearance, he was several pounds above that weight."

It was not without difficulty that a safe place was found, but it was finally reached, and after the ring had been pitched, the men, at 4½ o'clock, entered the ring, ready for business; Sayers attended by Nat. Langham and Bill Hayes, and the Slasher under the superintendence of Tees Parker and Jack Macdonald, perhaps the best pair of seconds that could be found in any place. No time was cut to waste in preliminaries; the colors were tied to the stakes—blue and white spot for Sayers, and the old blue bird's eye fogle for the Slasher—and at twelve minutes to five they were delivered at the scratch, the betting being 6 to 5 on the old one.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. On toeing the scratch the contrast between the men was, as may be imagined, most extraordinary. The ould Tipton topped his adversary at least four inches, and it looked to the uninitiated "a horse to a hen." His immense frame and ponderous muscular arms and legs seemed calculated to bear him to victory against four such men as Sayers. He looked all full of confidence, and evidently considered he had a very easy little job before him. He was thinner than we expected to see him, and his condition generally was very fair, but there were the usual indications of age upon certain points where the fulness and roundness of youth had disappeared from his form. He looked all his age (38,) indeed by many he was thought to be far on the shady side of 40. His attitude was ungainly, but still he was rough and ready, and the question that suggested itself to our minds was "how was Sayers to get at him?" Tom Sayers, as he advanced to meet his antagonist, was the perfection of manly strength and athletic development. His fine broad shoulders, small loins, and powerful arms and legs, were all turned in one of Nature's best larkee, and there was not a fault to find unless it was that he had two or three pounds more flesh than was necessary about his back and ribs. His attitude for attack and defence was admirable, and however confident the Slasher was, it was perfectly obvious that Sayers was not one whit behind him in that respect. The Slasher had evidently made up his mind to set to work at once and cut his man down in a jiffy. He lumbered in like a large bear, let go both hands with more vigor than judgment, but did not get home, and Sayers, in stepping back, fell, but at once jumped up to renew the round. The Slasher went at him, put in a little one on the skull, and Tom again fell.

2. The Slasher came up evidently with greater confidence then ever, and lunged out his right, which reached Tom's ribs, with great force, and Tom countered him sharply on the mouth, drawing *first blood*. The Slasher looked astonished, stopped to consider a moment, and again went in, swinging his great arms like the sails of a windmill. Sayers danced lightly out of harm's way, and then, stepping in, popped a tidy smack on the spectacle-beam, and got away laughing. After dancing around his man, and easily avoiding several more lunges, Tom again got home on the snuffer-tray, removing a piece of the japan, and drawing a fresh supply of the ruby. The Tipton, annoyed, rushed in, missed his right, and also a terrific upper cut with his left, and Sayers again dropped in upon the smeller. After this slight exchanges took place, the Slasher too slow to be effective. He now chased Sayers all over the ring, the latter dancing round him like a wild Indian, or fleeing like a deer, to draw him after him. The vicious blows aimed by the Slasher all fell upon the air, and his exertions to catch his nimble antagonist caused him to blow off steam to an indefinite extent. Had one of the intended compliments alighted upon Tom Sayers, we think it would have been all over with him. After Sayers had completed his dance he went to his man, cleverly avoided a good right-hander, and delivered another very hot one on the snout (more Badminton). The Tipton tried his heavy punches again three times, and missed; a fourth attempt was prettily stopped, after which both hit short. The Tipton next got on Tom's right cheek with the left, but not heavily, and come very pretty stopping followed on both sides, after which the Tipton made another rush like a bull at a gate, and found himself once more battling with vacancy, Tom having slipped under his arm, and danced off laughing. The Slasher looked with astonishment and shook his nut. Sayers again approached, and after one or two feints a good exchange took place, Sayere getting on to the left eye and the Slasher on the ribs. Sharp counter hits followed Slesher on the gob, and Tom on the cheek. Tom now led off with his double, but the Slasher stopped him prettily twice in succession, but he missed his returns. The Slasher again pounded away, principally with his right, but without effect, as Sayers jumped back or stopped every effort. Sayers now planted a stinger with the left on the mark, and stopped the return. The next minute he got sharply home on the sneezer, and jumped quickly away from a well-intended upper cut, which looked like a finisher. The Slesher now stopped one or two pretty leads, but his return came so slowly that Sayers was far out of harm's way. This occurred several times, the Slasher rushing about like a baited bull, Sayers skipping and nimbly getting away from every rush. After a little of this entertainment Sayers sent in at go his left, and was stopped neatly, and he in turn stopped two very round hits on the part of Perry. Sayere next feinted, and got home a slashing left-hander on the right cheek, which he cut severely, and drew a plentiful supply of ruby. Another hit fell on the same spot. The Slasher then got a little one on Tom's body, and tried again, but Tom got away. The Slasher retired to his corner and got his mug wiped, and, on coming out again, Tom led him another dance all over the ring, the old one, with more haste than speed, trying to catch him, and repeatedly expending his strength in empty space. At last Sayers, having given him a good turn at this game, stopped to see whether he was pumped, and some good exchanges followed, Sayers again on the damaged cheek, and the Slasher also reaching the cheek. Mutual stopping followed, and Sayers next got home heavily on the conk. The Slasher now stopped Tom, and returned, but not heavily, on the top of his nut, which led to exchanges—Tom on the squinter and Bill on the ribs. After one or two more exchanges, another tremendous counter took place, Tom receiving on the mouth and the Slasher on the nozzle, each drawing the carmine. The Slasher having next made several misses, went in, and another sharp counter was exchanged, Tom receiving on the brain pan and the Slasher on the beak, from which more home brewed escaped. Each now had a wipe of the sponge, and Tom treated his opponent to another game of follow-my-leader all over the ring, in the course of which the Slasher caught him a heavy right handsr on the back. He then stopped Tom's left, and heavy counters followed—Tom on the snorter and Slasher on the forehead, knocking him down (*first knock down* for Slasher.) This round lasted nearly half an hour.

3. The Slasher came up laughing, but he was evidently bent on mischief; Sayers smiled, tried his left and was stopped, and the Slasher, as usual, missed two swinging right-handers. Tom dodged, popped his left on the mark, and then on the forehead, got a little one on the ribs, and exchanges followed, Tom getting home on the left goggle, and Tipton on the mouth. Some heavy give and take fighting followed, Tom getting more juice from the Slasher's right cheek, and receiving one or two smart ones on the neck and side of his nut. Mutual stopping, feinting and dodging, until Tom got home on the mark, and the Slasher again followed him all over the ring, hitting out of distance, and with no manner of judgment. Finding he could do nothing, the Slasher put down his hands, and Tom got home heavily on the damaged cheek—a tremendous hit, and again did the home-brewed appear. The Slasher retired to be cleansed, and came back again viciously, but Sayers pinked him on the smeller, receiving a slight return on the top of the nut. More futile efforts on the part of the Slasher, whose friends called upon Sayere to stand still and be hit, but Tom wisely declined. He had orders to keep his man on his legs and fight him at long shots, and these orders he carried out most excellently. Again and again did the Slasher miss or get stopped. Occasionally he got home a very little one, which did not leave a mark, and now he rushed at Tom, dashed out his right, and very narrowly escaped smashing his fist against the stake—it was within an inch. Sayere lifted up his arms with astonishment, and laughing, stood until the Slasher came round on another tack, and came at him again, when Tom got away, shaking his noddle and grinning. The Slasher followed, and Tom rolled him on the snout, stopped his return, and then planted another on the cheek. Sharp exchanges followed, the Slasher getting on Tom's right cheek, and just drawing the juice, while Tom left a mark on the Slasher's left eye. The ould one, very slow, sparred apparently for wind, and was then stopped left and right, after which each hit over the shoulder. Tom afterwards stopped both hands, and got easily away from a third attempt. Slight exchanges followed, Tom on the nose, and Slasher's on the top of the nut. More dancing by Sayers and exhausting efforts on the part of the Slasher, and then as the Slasher came Tom caught him a severe straightener on the snuff box, drawing lots of claret. The Slasher, savage, stood to counter, and then rushing in, delivered a little one on the side of Tom's nut with his right, and Tom fell. Time, 52 minutes.

4. The Slasher came up grinning, but he was evidently somewhat fatigued by his exertions. He nevertheless adhered to his practice of forcing the fighting, again dashed in, and continued to plant a little one on his body with his right, but it was not with its punishing distance. Slight exchanges followed on the side of the wig block, after which the Slasher stopped Tom's left. Heavy counter hits next succeeded in favor of Sayers, who got home on the Slasher's proboscis, and napped a little one on the nob. After another dance round the ring, Tom stopped the Slasher's right, and the latter then drove him into a corner, and evidently thinking he had him safe, wound himself up to finish, but when he let go his left and right, he found that Tom had slipt under his arm, and was laughing at him in the middle of the ring. The Slasher, irate that his opponent would not stand to be hit, again lumbered after him, like an elephant in pumps, but it was no go. "No catchee no havee" was Tom's maxim, and he kept to his active tactics. The Slasher persevered, and Slayer stopped his left and right, and then turned away laughing and shaking his noddle. Perry could not make it out, and turned to his second as if to inquire what he should do. At last he got home on the body, receiving in return on the kisser. Some sparring followed, until the Tipton again led off, and was short with both hands. Finding he could do nothing, he retired to his corner, where he stood leaning on the ropes, Tom waiting and beckoning him to the scratch. After a reel, the Slasher came out, feinted at Tom, but was quickly nailed on the left cheek. He tried again, and got home heavily on the ribs, and Sayers fell. [Time, one hour and four minutes.]

5. Perry still adhered to his boring tactics, but Tom was far too quick on his pins, and easily avoided him. Another attempt was stopped, and from a third Sayers got easily away. A fourth was missed, and Tom returned on the left cheek, which led to heavy exchangee on the side of the head, and Tom fell, the Slasher falling over him.

6. The Slasher came up laughing, and let go his left, but out of distance; good exchanges followed, Sayers effecting another lodgment on the right cheek, and incasing the cut in that quarter, and the Slasher getting home on the cranium. The Slashar, after another ill directed rush, again retired to his corner, had a drink and a wipe, and then came again, and Sayers stopped his deliveries with the greatest ease. The Slasher persevered, and Tom led him another morrice-dence, but they afterwards got close, and slight exchanges ended in the Slasher falling.

7. The Tipton, after some boring, just got on to Tom's nut, and each then missed a blow. The Slasher persevered, and Tom countered on the left side of his forehead with his right, after which Perry retired to his corner, whither Sayers followed him, and the Slasher at once lunged out at the cheek, but not effectively. He now made another of his wild onslaughts, but only to be disappointed, and he next stopped both Tom's mawleys. Some sparring followed, both being slightly blown, and the Slasher then stopped Tom's left, and returned with his right on the body. After a few more misses they got close, and Tom delivered a heavy spank on the left ogle, and fell from the force of his own blow. [One hour and fifteen minutes.]

8. Perry showed a hump under the left peeper, but he came up smiling, and let go his left and right, both of which were stopped. He then stood blowing, until Sayers went to the attack, and some mutual pretty stopping took place, followed by several misses on either side. The Slasher once more retired to rest in his corner, but was fetched out by Sayers, who then got home on the side of the nob, and neatly avoided a return. Both were now rather wild in their lunges, and the Slasher, who pursued his man most vigorously, repeatedly missed his blows. Tom at length caught him on the cutwater, drawing a fresh supply from the beer bin, and the Slasher walked off to borrow Jack Macdonald's wipe. Tom followed, and got home very heavily on the mark, and then on the mouth, renewing the cataract from that beautiful cavern. Sharp exchanges in favor of Sayers followed, and in the end both fell.

9. The Slasher came up slowly. Notwithstanding his severe punishment, his seconds sent him up beautifully clean, and in fact their attention throughout was beyond all praise. He tried again and again to plant upon the agile Sayers, but in vain. Sayers stopped him at all points, and then delivered a heavy left-hander on the mark. Some sparring followed, and Sayers stopped several heavy lunges, the Tipton in return stopping his left. Tom, in another attempt, got on the damaged cheek, increasing the cut, and the Tipton walked to his corner, whither Tom followed him, but on the Slasher making his usual lunge, Sayere jumped back; Perry followed, and some pretty taps and stops, without mischief, took place. The Slasher then hit out of distance several times in succession, but on getting close some neat exchangee followed, Tom on the mark, heavily, and Perry on the cheek, but not effectively. Perry once more bored in, and delivered his right, but it was a mere flyblow. Tom missed his prop with the left, and the Slasher retired for a drink. Tom thought this an example worth following, and, after the inner man was refreshed, they went to work again, and sharp exchanges, all in favor of Sayers, followed; he kept playing on the Slasher's damaged conk and cheek, his double being very effective, while Perry's blows appeared to leave no mark. Tom now stopped several well-intended blows, and returned heavily on the right cheek with his left. Perry, although getting slower every minute, gamely persevered, put in his right and left on the body, and then hit short with both hands. More mutual stopping ensued, until they got close, when the Slasher dashed his right at the body, but Tom met him with a very straight left-hander on the mouth, drawing more of the elixir of life, and with his right he planted very severely on the nozzle. Another sharp one on the mouth caused the Slasher to stagger and fall, and Tom fell over him. The Slasher evidently was fast going; the last three blows, particularly the right-hander, were very heavy, and the game old fellow was almost abroad, and was very slow to time.

10 and last. The Slasher crawled very slowly to the scratch, and attempted to lead off. It was, however, only an attempt, Tom easily avoided it, and planted a tremendous hit on the mark, stopping the return with ease. He stopped two more attempts, and then as the Slasher lunged out a third time, he caught him with the left on the damaged cheek and the right on the mouth, cutting his upper lip very severely, and the Slesher fell, Tom on him. The Slasher was carried to his corner, and, with some difficulty, was got round in time to go to the scratch for another round. He did, however, wag dreadfully punished, and his lip was so much cut that he presented a piteous appearance. It was evident he had not the slightest chance; he was as weak as a kitten, and entirely at the mercy of his adversary, who was perfectly scathless and apparently as active as when he began, and Owen Swift, the Slasher's principal backer, seeing the state of things, stepped into the ring, and with praiseworthy humanity, declared he should fight no more. Perry was very unwilling to give up without one more shy, but Owen was imperative. He insisted upon the men shaking hands, and the sponge was then thrown up, Tom Sayers being proclaimed the winner, and the Champion of England, amid the cheers of his partisans, at the expiration of one hour and 42 minutes.

No time was now lost in getting on board the vessels, the majority of the spectators making for the larger vessel, for which they had no tirkets, and taking advantage of the absence of the authorities on shore to scramble on board before demands could be made upon them to show their credentials. The charterers of the *Widgeon* did not display much consideration for their patrons, as we understand they steamed off almost immediately on the conclusion of the mill, leaving the majority of their customers to their fate.

It was fortunate for Sayers that he finished his task at the time he did, for scarcely had the man left the ring when the same body of Peelers who had interfered before arrived upon the ground just in time to be too late to put their kind intentions into effect, and we understand it was only the difficulty in getting a boat that prevented their arrival at an earlier hour.

As soon as all were on board the regular boat a consultation was held as to the course that ought to be pursued, and the general opinion having been taken, it was resolved to make for Strood, instead of giving the navigators another turn round the Nore, and by 8 o'clock a landing was effected at that town, and nearly all were enabled to reach town by 11 o'clock in the evening. On the way to Strood Tom Sayers went round among the Corinthians and made a collection for his fallen but game opponent, which amounted to the sum of £22 5s., which will, no doubt, be largely increased on Monday next, when the stakes will be handed to Tom Sayers, at Nat Langham's, Cambrian, Castle street; and when, should the subscriptions for the same come in, in the meantime, he will be invested with the new Champion's Belt, to be held by him against all comers for the next three years, in which event it will become his own absolute property.

Since the fight Sayers has been challenged by Ben Caunt and by Tom Paddock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

JULY 8.—George Conway, captain of the ship *Switzerland*, was arrested on a charge of having committed a rape on Jane Haggard, an English girl, about twenty years of age, on the 15th of April last, during the voyage of that vessel from Liverpool to this port. The complainant states that the Captain induced her into his stateroom, and that he there commited the offence complained of. She also alleges that on remonstrance with him, and expressing her determination to expose the matter, he silenced her by promising, in presence of the doctor of the ship, to marry her, and that in a few days afterwards the doctor was taken suddenly ill and died. There were other physicians on board who attended him and wished to have a *post mortem* examination, but this would not be allowed. The defendant was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The examination is set down for next Wednesday.

A Highway Robber Heavily Sentenced
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

ANOTHER ROBBERY AT TIFFANY & CO.'S.

A clerk employed in the store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the jewelers in Broadway, named Theodore Simon, aged 23 years, charged with grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. While in Messrs. Tiffany's service, he robbed that firm of jewelry valued at nearly $700. Mr. Tiffany interceded in his behalf, and the Judge was lenient. He sent Simon to the Penitentiary for one year.

YOUNG CULPRITS AND LIGHT SENTENCES.

Charles Schmidt, aged 16 years, was charged with grand larceny. He stole four pieces of silk, worth $440, from Mr. Louis de Janon, No. 186 Fulton-street, on the first of this present month. He pleaded guilty and was sent for two years to the Penitentiary.

Thomas McCauley, also aged 16 years, who described himself as a lad working about printing offices, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Sarah J. Campbell, an English girl, aged 18 years, very recently arrived in this country, and was taken into the employ of Ex Captain Halpin, as a servant, from whom she stole fifteen sovereigns, twenty half sovereigns, a $20 gold piece and a $5 gold piece. When accused of the offence she confessed it. Yesterday she pleaded guilty, but Captain Halpin interceded for her, and the Judge sent her to the Penitentiary for four months only.

Rebecca L. Potter, aged 21, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Laura Derby, aged 20 years, a dressmaker by occupation, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny by the advice of her counsel, and with the consent of the District-Attorney. She stole from Jane More jewelry and dresses worth $130 or thereabouts. Several pleas were interposed in her behalf, and she was sentenced to the City Prison for four months only.

William H. Boughton, for bigamy, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Edward Sandere pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary. Sentence was deferred till Saturday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—A MAN SENTENCED TO TWENTY-NINE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING FIFTY CENTS.

The great event of this Court yesterday was the trial and sentence of James Flynn, an Irishman by descent, an Englishman by birth, and a Crimean soldier by reputation. On the 20th June, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Flynn and two other men assaulted William Luhring, a German, at the corner of Carlisle and West streets, and robbed him of two quarter dollars, and a brass night key. Luhring shouted for the police, and the other two men ran away. Flynn, however, remained until a policeman arrived and arrested him. He gave up the money and key to the policeman, and went quietly to custody. The jury found him guilty. Judge RUSSELL dwelt on the enormity of the offence and the necessity that existed for its severe punishment. He sentenced Flynn to TWENTY-NINE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT in the State Prison. Flynn is 20 years old. If he serves out his term, he will be set at large in the year 1886. The sentence is awfully severe, but Judge RUSSELL deserves the thanks of the community for inflicting them. Flynn didn't flinch when his doom was pronounced, but went away apparently as light-hearted as if the marriage bells were ringing for him.

The Court adjourned till to-day. All the work of the Term will be finished to-morrow.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 9.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

It was expected that the Sixth Ward rioters would be sentenced, and the Court-room was filled with interested spectators. In the prisoners' box were men with scared faces and bloody clothes—the trophies of their recent encounters. There were comparatively few women and boys among them.

Peter Collins, charged with stealing a parte monnaie and hair bracelet, value $6, the property of Henry Turner, No. 21 Beekman-street, June 27, had been remanded three times; ex-officer Bigler, who caught him in the act, failing to appear on each occasion. Mr. Bigler said he had not received the subpœna until recently. Collins pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborne*—Collins, you finally conclude, when you see the witness here, to plead guilty, after pleading not guilty every day before. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

Charles Munday, a boy, was arraigned at the complaint of Sareb Van Winkle, No. 427 Seventh-avenue. He was caught in the act of purloining twenty coppers from her money-drawer, July 6. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this? *Prisoner*—I didn't steal them; a boy threw my hat behind the counter, and I just went after it. *Judge*—Oh! we understand that; that's an old trick. What were you doing in the drawer?—your hat wasn't in the drawer, was it? We find you guilty, and sentence you to the House of Refuge.

John Smith stole five vests from Henry Kling, No. 456 Grand-street. *Judge Osborne*—You've been here before, it seems. *Prisoner*—No, Sir; I've been here for being drunk. *Judge*—They don't bring men here for being drunk. *Prisoner*—Well, for fighting and being drunk. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Williams (colored) pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of gaiters worth $5 from John Dunham. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what excuse have you to offer for committing this larceny? The prisoner did not answer. *Judge*—What excuse have you? None whatever. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Oakley, 13 years old, stole a pair of boots from Noah Jones, No. 516 Grand-street, July 7. He pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Andreas and James McGinnegan, two sailors, were next brought to the bar. William Wright said they stole a quantity of rope from the ship *Ocean Wave*, Pier No. 31, East River, July 7. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to Andreas said, "He didn't see me take any rope; I didn't take it." *Judge*—The witness says you did. The proof against you is conclusive. We must convict you. Penitentiary, four months each.

Matthew Leurry committed a violent assault and battery upon Francis J. Bunfield, No. 89 Houston-street, July 7. *Judge Osborne*—Well, Leurry, what do you say to this? It appears you struck this man on the head with a club without the least provocation. We see no reason why we should make a distinction between you and others who have been engaged in like assaults upon officers. We sentence you to the penitentiary for six months.

Charles Schmidt appeared to prosecute a little boy named John Carroll. This boy and another, William Law, were playing together, throwing dirt at each other, June 4, when John got angry and pulled out a knife and stabbed William, injuring him severely. The prosecutor did not want to be hard with him. John was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Ann Stuart, an exceedingly well dressed young woman, had a difficulty with James Vaneten's son, at his house No. 640 Greenwich street, on the Fourth of July. He put her out of the house and she seized some stones and was going to throw them at the house. Vaneten ran out and caught hold of her to prevent her, when she struck him, tore his shirt, and "bled his nose." "I've known Ann a long while," said the complainant, "and I don't want to press the charge." *Judge Osborne*—He don't want to be hard with you. We fine you $10.

James Thompson pleaded guilty to having five dollars worth of Mary Brown's wearing apparel from No. 364 Third avenue, July 6. *Judge Osborne*—It's within the knowledge of the Court, Thompson, that you're an old offendar. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Henry Sharpe was sent to the Penitentiary for 4 months to reflect upon his wicked guess in stealing a "beer-tap" worth a dollar from Joon Brennan, No. 53 Baxter-street, July 7.

Officer John Mead, of the Tolrd Police Precinct, was stationed at Castle Gardeu, July 6, to assist in preventing persons who had no business there from entering. Robert Pride, of gigantic stature, came up with two bull dogs and tried to get in. The officer ejected him, and he, in turn, assaulted the officer, who finally knocked him on the head with his club, and arrested him. Pride, it was said, had since threatened the officer's life. He said he was an Irishman, and not long to this country. *Judge Osborne*—I perceive that you are a man of sufficient intelligence to know better than to attack an officer. The officer had his badge on. We take into consideration the fact that you are a stranger here, and won't be so hard on you as we would be otherwise. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

No witnesses appeared against the following prisoners and they were discharged:

James Bradley, charged with beating his wife Rosanna, at No. 201 West Thirty-ninth-street, July 5; Patrick Murphy, charged with assault and battery on Thomas P. Rhodes, No 65 West Fifteenth-street, July 6; James Murphy, charged with stealing $5 from Mary E. McCue, No. 25

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In reference to the report of the massacre of Col. SUMNER'S party by the Indians, the Washington *Union* of yesterday contains the following: "No intelligence confirmatory of the above has been received at the War Department, and no confidence is placed in the report. It is hardly possible that so large a body of United States troops could be taken by surprise and completely annihilated, especially troops well acquainted with the Indian mode of fighting."

We publish, to-day, a highly interesting history of a slave's struggle for freedom, which we are sure will be read with attention. The subject of this history, whose original name was TALLEN, was taken from Africa by a Spanish slaver, when only 12 years old. The slaver was captured by a British brig-of-war, when TALLEN was sent on board the British brig *Peacock*, to serve as a cabin boy during the war of 1813. When the *Peacock* was sunk by the American schooner *Hornet*, in 1813 TALLEN was sent, a prisoner of war, to Savannah, Ga., where a party got control of him, forwarded a report to Washington that he was dead, and sold him into Slavery. After upwards of 40 years' servitude, during which time he purchased his freedom thrice, he at last has escaped from bondage, and now, claiming to be a British subject, seeks indemnity at the hands of those who have so long and so unjustly held him in servitude.

The settlement of the order in the Street Commissioner's case was expected to be consummated yesterday. Mr. FIELD presented a draft of the order for the signature of the Judge. He also stated that he had heard that some of the books and papers from the Street Commissioner's Office had been removed into the City Hall. He therefore asked for two warrants, one empowering the Sheriff to search for the missing documents, and the other authorizing him to arrest Mr. DEVELIN, in case he should refuse to deliver the property to Mr. CONOVER. The blank warrants were handed to his Honor, who will examine them, and decide this morning, at 11 o'clock, whether he will sign them. Mr. BRADY remarked incidentally, that if the search-warrants were granted, there was no person who would be allowed to search the rooms belonging to the Corporation. The Sheriff would probably be denied access. Mr. FIELD thought that the Sheriff would succeed in doing his duty, even if it were necessary to call out the whole Metropolitan force, the military, and re-enact the scenes of violence exhibited a week or two since.

The argument in the motion for an injunction against Mr. CONOVER, now pending before Judge ROOSEVELT, was continued yesterday, but nothing of particular interest occurred.

Yesterday, early in the morning, it appears that certain of the books and papers pertaining to the Street Commissioner's office, were mysteriously conveyed from their lawful dwelling to some other habitation. Unfortunately for the curious, the transportation was not conducted in a particularly open and public manner. Rumor says, however, that certain members of our City Government, on seeing in yesterday's TIMES the decision of Judge PEABODY, authorizing the delivery of the books, &c., of the office, to Mr. CONOVER, proceeded at an early hour of the morning to the Street Commissioner's office, and with the tacit permission of Mr. DEVELIN, conveyed a portion of the records, and sundry valuable papers, to the City Hall. Once there they are lost sight of, though rumor again tells us that a part may be found in the old Chief of Police Office, and the balance in sundry snug-places of the Common Council's rooms.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, postponed the consideration of a report in favor of surrendering the Station-Houses to the new Commissioners until this evening, and passed a resolution to appoint Dock-Masters wherever necessary, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

At the Board of Councilmen last night, a discussion arose as to the propriety of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in an amended ordinance for the reorganization of the Croton Aqueduct Board. No vote was taken on the question of concurrence, but on the vote that the Board adhere to its former action, the Board decided in the negative.

Coroner PERRY'S inquest upon the bodies of J. J. BERNARD, PATRICK ROHAN, and HENRY LANTENBERG, killed at the late riot in Bayard street, was concluded yesterday. The verdict rendered by the Jury in each case was "Death by a gun or pistol shot wound, received in the riot in Bayard-street on the 4th of July, 1857." The Jury also found that James McBride, Bernard McGiven, Francis Fitzpatrick, Edward Dye, Thomas Geary, William Gill, James Lane, Jeremiah Ellis, Patrick Rooney, Daniel Sweeney, Patrick Hays, Barney *alias* Owen Gallagher, and Patrick Nome, were *active* participants in the riots. Nearly all these parties are already in custody.

The City Inspector's street-cleaning force have at last commenced work on the Seventeenth Ward. Boats have been procured to carry away the dirt. The City Inspector says that the long delay has been solely because no dumping-place could be procured before. They are still working in the other Wards.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday resolved that they would see the provisions of the new Port Bill strictly enforced hereafter. They appointed three superintendents to report violations of the law, and expect to receive the coöperation of the Harbor Masters and Pilots, who, by the act, are required to report all cases of disregard of the law coming to their knowledge. The Commissioners also established the rates of pilotage from the old to the new Quarantine anchorage.

The butchers of the City called a private meeting of their fraternity yesterday, at No. 93 First-avenue, corner of Fifth-street. The business to be transacted, in the words of the call, was "of much importance to every butcher."

A new and interesting turn was yesterday given to the case of the bark *Panchita*, captured and brought from the Coast of Africa to the United States by officers of the British brig-of-war *Sappho*. She was first attached by the United States Marshal; then JOHN P. WEEKS filed his claim as owner of the bark, and finally he commenced proceedings before Judge INGRAHAM, of the Court of Common Pleas, against the Captain of the *Sappho*, and Lieutenant ODEVAINE, and the British officers in whose custody the bark was sent to the United States. He puts in a claim for $15,000, to cover a charter for six months, the value of the cargo and vessel, and the future expenses of vindicating his claim to the vessel. An order for the arrest of Lieutenant ODEVAINE and his associates was granted, and bail fixed at $15,000. Up to a late hour yesterday the warrants had not been served. Mr. CASS, it is said, has also been applied, to to demand indemnity from the British Government.

The bark *Relief* from an unhealthy port, and having lost some of her crew on her voyage by yellow fever, by way of dodging Quarantine is reported to have slipped into Elizabethtown, N. J. Of course she will be fetched out early and anchored within the yellow-tipped buoys.

The Police Commissioners made no appointments yesterday. A large number of applications from nearly all the Wards were reported upon favorably by the Committee. The special force are yet retained. They have been ordered to report to-day at 4 P. M., at the Franklin-street Station-house, when it is expected a portion if not all will be relieved from further duty.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, BARNEY GALLAGHER, and JAMES QUAY, a boy, were tried, charged with being engaged in the Fourth of July riot in the Sixth Ward. Both were found guilty. The boy was placed under the charge of Mr. BEALE, agent of the State Prison Discipline Society. Sentence in the case of the Sixth Ward Rioters was still further deferred, and at the request of the District Attorney they were remanded to await the action of the Coroner's Jury. It is probable that some of them will be indicted by the Grand Jury. The names of those thus remanded are Patrick Mooney, Edward Dye, Thos. McGarry, Patrick McBride, Barney Gallagher, and Owen Kivlen. Edward Tyrrell, Andrew Murray, John Kinney and Eugene Holland were sentenced—Tyrrell and Holland to pay a fine of $25 each, Murray to the penitentiary for six months with a fine of $50, and Kinney to the penitentiary for the same term without the fine. These men, it will be remembered, were engaged in the riot in the Sixteenth Ward, Tenth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street, on the Fourth of July.

The Fillibusters who arrived here sick and wounded, and who were taken to Bellevue and the City Hospitals, are still there, with the exception of four or five that have recovered, and one that died a few days ago. With the exception of one who is ill with the dropsy, and another that is suffering from a severe knife-wound in the breast, no danger is apprehended. They have all improved very much since they were admitted, and with the exception of the cases named, no fears are entertained of their recovery. Of those who were not sent to the Hospitals, but few remain in the City. Those who had homes to write to have written, and received the means of returning once more to their families. The rest are doing as well as may be.

The organized gang of ruffians who assailed some Eleventh and Seventeenth Ward policemen on Wednesday night, will not be likely to repeat the attempt. The logic of the revolver proved too much for them, and Capt. SQUIRES asserts, in making mention of the affair to the Deputy, that they will get more of the same sort should occasion require.

AUGUST PAROT, the French fugitive, made an attempt, at half-past three o'clock yesterday, to escape from the Eldridge-street jail. He was detected by a policeman descending from his room on the third story by means of a rope made out of his bed-clothes. He was placed again in the hands of the keeper. A man named ERNEST CHARMET, residing in Brooklyn, was arrested at the same time for assisting in the escape. He was found near by with a hack, waiting for PAROT'S appearance.

During the months of July and August, only "prison cases"—as distinguished from "bail cases"—are tried in the Court of General Sessions. Yesterday more than a dozen of these were disposed of. For the most part the sentences were light, but a man named JAMES FLYNN, convicted of highway robbery, at the corner of Carlisle and West streets, one night last month, though his victim had only fifty cents to be disposed of, was sentenced, by Judge RUSSELL, to *twenty-nine* years imprisonment. And the punishment, in view of the increasing insecurity of our streets, was not too severe. A clerk in the employ of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., the Broadway jewelers, received a very light punishment—one year's imprisonment only—for robbing them of $700 worth of jewelry.

A young man named OSCAR DE GRANDVAL was shot by a young Cuban, named FREDERICO CUEVA, in Hoboken, N. J., at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The Coroner's Jury will probably render their verdict to-day.

Alderman PRESTON, member of the Brooklyn Board of Health, charged with having received $250 to influence his action in the case of DE BERG'S establishment, at the foot of Broadway, complained of as a nuisance, was heard in his defence last evening, before a special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council. With the close of the testimony the Board adjourned a little before 11 o'clock to Wednesday evening of next week, when HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., will sum up for the defence.

The President and the South.

It was charged upon Mr. BUCHANAN, during the canvass which resulted in his election to the Presidency, that he had been brought forward as the candidate of the South; that he would devote himself, if chosen, to the prosecution of the policy marked out for him by the Southern chieftains who had controlled the Administration of President PIERCE; and that he could not be expected, therefore, to achieve the pacification of Kansas, distracted by the intrigues, and maddened by the outrages, of the Southern propagandists of Slavery.

The particular personal friends of Mr. BUCHANAN maintained, on the contrary, that the intentions of that statesman were, to repress the violence of the extreme partisans by whose recent excesses the very existence of the American Union had been imperiled, and encourage the patriotic hopes of all peaceful citizens, of whatever section of the country, by such a prompt and impartial vindication of the fundamental principles of Free Government in Kansas, as should conciliate all reasonable men to the support of the Executive.

Up to this time the course of Mr. BUCHANAN has certainly justified the declarations of his friends, rather than the prognostications of his foes. He met the issue offered him in Kansas promptly and plainly. Without professing to take up the ground assumed from the first, by the Northern friends of freedom in Kansas, he put himself into the breach between the assailants and the defenders of liberty in that Territory. Accepting, as he was bound to accept, as Mr. FREMONT himself, had he been chosen, would have been bound to accept, the action of the last Congress upon the question of the Territorial organization in Kansas, Mr. BUCHANAN proceeded to select for the discharge of the Executive functions a statesman of Northern origin, but of Southern associations; a statesman whom no one could suspect of Abolitionism, nor even of Anti-Slavery proclivities; and whose capacity for the impartial execution of the momentous trust confided to him, was acknowledged by Southern as well as by Northern men.

Governor WALKER went to Kansas watched by a thousand eyes. The advanced guard of the Southern secessionists were sure that he would do their work for them. They loudly proclaimed their confidence that he would so manage matters in Kansas as to aggravate still further the mutual exasperation of the North and of the South; that he would dragoon the Free-State men, be their number what it might, into submission, and that he would commit the National Administration to the treasonable purposes of their own fierce and fiery faction. These anticipations of the Southern extremists were echoed by extremists at the North. Before Governor WALKER had reached Lecompton, the organs of the most infirmed Northern feeling had poured forth peal upon peal of premature denunciation against himself and the President by whom he had been appointed. No good was to be expected from the one, no faith was to be reposed in the other. So bitter and so clamorous were the outcries sent up from these two opposite quarters as to drown the voices of the men who are in the habit of seeing with their own eyes, and of hearing with their own ears before giving utterance to their opinions. But Gov. WALKER at last made himself heard and by conduct confirmatory of his words, made the country understand that he represented in Kansas *the sovereignty of the United States*, and not the cabal or the council of any faction whatever. He claimed to speak and to act in the name and in the spirit of the President and to count upon the firm and unqualified support of the Administration in whatever measures or suggestions should seem to him necessary to the complete and honorable pacification of Kansas. It was but natural that Gov. WALKER, on taking up this position, should find himself suddenly a conspicuous mark for the assaults of all the unprincipled and unintelligent fanaticism of the nation. He has been attacked by the press of South Carolina, by the Conventions of the Democracy in Georgia and Mississippi, by meetings in Alabama and in Louisiana. At the same time he has received nothing but slurs and slights—nothing but insolent imputations and impertinent innendoes from those journals at the North, which profess to represent the extreme Northern sentiment. But he has not been deserted. The Administration, through its best recognized organ, the Washington *Union*, has come forward to indorse his opinions, and to promise support to his policy. The Government of the United States may be said, indeed, to have offered an official rebuke to the audacious factionists who have dared to assume that the supreme authority of this free country is to be prostituted to serve the purposes of any body of fanatics whatever. Mr. BUCHANAN has taken up a position in which he may be sure that he will rally to himself the support of all the peaceful, orderly, and patriotic citizens of this country of all sections. We do not believe that the Conventions of the Democracy, so-called, in Georgia and Mississippi—that the Charleston *Mercury* and the New-Orleans *Delta* represent the great conservative body of Southern men by whom the policy of the South herself is to be finally determined. We rely upon whatever of intelligence, of good faith, of honor, and of love of country is to be found at the South or at the North, for the prompt and positive annihilation of that sectional spirit which is prepared to sacrifice the peace of the nation, and the order of a great Territory, to the schemes of a few frantic partisans. We do not so far despair of the Union as to suppose that any considerable number of respectable and educated men at the South are willing to accept Mr. ATCHISON as a representative of Southern Republicanism, or to find in the straightforward and consistent course of Mr. BUCHANAN and Governor WALKER in regard to Kansas, any argument of "treason to the South."

"Treason to the South!" Have we come to this? Is loyalty to the Constitution—is fidelity to the oath which binds an American Chief Magistrate to a fair and manly discharge of his duties to all sections of our common country, to be construed into "treason" to one section? The Southern men who use this language—the Southern presses which reproduce it, are the worst possible enemies not of the Union only, but of their own people; and in the name of that American nationality which we all love and revere, we call upon the sensible, candid and far-seeing citizens of the South to come forward and silence these false prophets who misrepresent them before the world, and are deluding them to their destruction.

Payment of the Old Police.

The twenty-seventh section of the Metropolitan Police Act provides as follows:

"The sums of money collected by the respective Cities," (New-York and Brooklyn,) "for the purposes of Police therein, during the years 1856 and 1857, and not expended in the respective treasuries of the said cities, shall, *immediately upon the organization of the Board of Police*, and after due notice to that effect served upon the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and the City of Brooklyn, *be paid into the State Treasury as a part of the Police Fund, and disbursed, as before provided, to the Treasurer of the Board of Police, on his proper warrant*, in like manner as aforesaid."

According, therefore, to the law, not the Comptroller, technically speaking, but only the Treasurer of the Board of Police has the power to pay Policemen, since the 1st day of May last. It is in the power of the new Commissioners (indiscreet and impolitic as it might be for them to exercise their authority strictly) to procure an injunction, forbidding Mr. FLAGG, the City Comptroller, to pay a solitary farthing of the arrears which are claimed by members of the old corps. What the effect of such an injunction would be, it is easy to perceive. The misery which delay would occasion to multitudes of families, who are dependent upon the salaries due, would be incalculable, and ought to be averted if possible. On the other hand, the new Commissioners cannot and ought not, to recognize, or to permit the recognition by the Comptroller, of any of those appointees of Mr. WOOD who have been foisted upon the public in the place of Policemen who tendered their adhesion to the new law. For them there is no shadow of pity. The public entertain for them no sympathy, and if deserving of anything, it is condign punishment as violators of the peace of the metropolis. Comptroller FLAGG in his communication on the subject, which we print elsewhere, indicates the course which he will pursue in this matter.

The Metropolitan law recognizes the members of the old police, on certain conditions, and, had it not been for the pertinacious cruelty with which Mayor WOOD compelled his *ill*-starred troops to sink or swim with him, they might all have been saved, as they were in Brooklyn, under the kinder and more philanthropic directions of Mayor POWELL. No doubt can exist that payment may be legally made by the Comptroller to each separate old policeman, up to the date that official notice was given to him from White-street that he had been dismissed. On this principle Mr. FLAGG will act, and his conduct will be tacitly approved of by Mr. DRAPER and his colleagues. Mr. FLAGG cannot pay the Captains of Police, as formerly, for the men under their command, for the new law changes the entire order of things in that respect. It will be requisite for each man to present a distinct account, according to which the warrants will be issued. They will receive nothing for the time since they were dismissed by the Commissioners,—indeed, if Mr. FLAGG were to attempt to pay money for services since that time, he would expose himself to the injunction of which we have spoken. Neither will the bogus, recently-appointed guards of WOOD get a farthing; but the utmost that the law permits Mr. FLAGG to do, and the new Commissioners to suffer, will be done.

The Crisis Indefinitely Postponed.

The Federal Treasury year begins, by regulation of law, on the 1st of July and ends on the 30th June. The great Foreign Trade Account for the year 1857, conforming to this regulation, has just terminated. Judging from the results at the port of New-York, now before us, in a semi-official form, and from the known course of the export movement of the great staples from the Gulf and Southern Atlantic ports, it will prove, in the annual review of the Secretary of the Treasury, the most remarkable in magnitude in the records of the Department, as it unquestionably is, one of the most uniformly profitable and satisfactory to all concerned, in the history of the country. It denotes a prosperity, and we may add in no vain-glorious spirit, a national and material greatness and progress, of which every good citizen has reason to be proud.

The plain facts in the history of the year leave no room for the indulgence of doubt or theory as to the terminating result. They put to absolute shame the shallow speculations of the croaker, and the wicked prognostics of the panic-maker. They present themselves, too, at a season the most auspicious we have ever known for the crops of the country which are to give vitality to its internal trade and employment to its foreign commerce through the new year. There is not even the semblance of a drawback upon the past year in the shape of doubtful profits upon the export or an unliquidated balance upon the import list, and no threatened embarrassment to the trade of the new year, from political commotion at home or financial convulsion abroad. The survey is unclouded, and capital and employment, if not absolutely secure for another year, leave everything in the actual account of 1857, and the immediate promise for that of 1858, to give them confidence and a well based assurance for its indulgence.

The Import entries of Foreign Goods at the Port of New-York for 1857, sum up two hundred and nineteen millions of dollars, as against one hundred and ninety-seven millions last year. But the actual amount marketed, or entering into consumption to the 30th June, is only one hundred and eighty-five millions, against one hundred and eighty-nine millions last year. The remainder is left in public store for future consumption. This fact is significant against the charge of increased extravagance, when the addition of 8 per cent. to our population is taken into the account. The gross entries at this port would imply a total trade in Foreign Goods for the whole country, of about three hundred and forty-eight millions, against three hundred and fourteen last year. To this should be added from ten to fifteen millions in Foreign Coin brought into New-York, San Francisco and other ports for re-exportation to the Indies; a trade that assumed unusual importance on account of the peculiar currency of Cuba and China.

On the other side of the account, the Export list from New-York presents an aggregate never before equaled, and reaching the large figure of one hundred and thirty, as against one hundred and two millions last year. The same rate of increase from the other ports, measured by their relation to New-York in 1856, would give a total export trade for the whole country of nearly four hundred millions! But, making all allowance for the extra shipment of bullion from New-York at the close of the year, it is safe to assume that the great staples of the South, all of which have borne by far the highest average value ever known, the increased export of bullion direct from the Pacific side, and the miscellaneous trade with Europe and the Indies from all other points on the seaboard, will run up the export list *from twenty to twenty-five millions in excess of the import side.*

It may be objected that the precious commodity of Gold constitutes an important item toward this otherwise highly gratifying result. That it will figure for sixty or sixty-five millions, in American Gold, we do not doubt; but this is simply the product of our own mines for the year. Nothing more. It has brought the balance of our Foreign account largely in our favor, and left the country no poorer in the precious metal actually coined and in circulation, and left the mines richer, in the yield for the current year, than they were ever known before. Best of all, it leaves our money market wholly free from panic or distrust, and has conferred a credit upon the mercantile promptness and financial soundness and elasticity of the country, through a season of unwonted money pressure throughout Europe, that cannot fail to be of lasting importance.

The New Tariff promises no mischief to the trade of the newly inaugurated commercial year. It works, thus far, unexpectedly smooth to the convenience of the merchant and the comfort of the Banking and Sub-Treasury movement. The enlarged expenditures of the Government, and the decreased rates of duty, without any present threatening of excess in the business of importation, all give promise that the Specie accumulation in the Federal strong box will cause no great inconvenience to the banker, and no embarrassment to an otherwise favorable state of the money market. This *has* been, but can no longer be an apology for the croaker, and being removed by the practical experience of a fortnight of unusual activity at the Custom House, we beg the reader to conclude with our text, that the threatened trade and money crisis is indefinitely postponed.

We are surprised that our neighbor of the *Express* should give heed to a mere Street rumor that the Southern Michigan management mean to issue an Income Bond to the prejudice of the Stock, either common or guaranteed. If he will turn to the late report he will find that the balance of $940,000 left unfunded is represented by more than double the sum in miscellaneous assets, mostly in the shape of Detroit Mortgage and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds unsold. The balance itself does not fall due for some time, and if the Bonds on hand are not then available at fair prices, the management can readily base a temporary obligation of their own upon them, having no relation to current income, imposing no charge upon it, disturbing in no respect the dividends upon either the guaranteed or common Stock, (the former cannot be impaired,) and to be paid out of the avails of the more than ample assets referred to.

England on the Isthmus.

To believe too little is as bad as to believe too much. Your skeptic, who suspects a snare in every civility, and surmises villainy in every smiling virtue, generally manages his mundane affairs quite as lamely as your sentimentalist who is forever expanding to a breath of sympathy, and forever ready to exchange green-cotton umbrellas, and swear eternal friendship upon a hint of congeniality. And for every man who has broken his neck by taking a leap in the dark, another may be found who has missed his aim by holding in his horse as he rose at the wall.

In the world of public relations, as in the world of private intercourse, it is true that a mood of permanent suspicion and distrust is just as fatal to any attempt at successful diplomacy between great and enlightened nations, as is a temper of absolute incredulity to any attempt at negotiation between decent and intelligent individuals.

Man in the savage state puts as much confidence in his brother man as does one wild beast in another. Every Australian expects every other Australian to cheat him out of his life on the first convenient opportunity. Every Feejee Islander knows that he would be only too happy to eat any number of his acquaintances, and that these in their turn reciprocate most heartily this general disposition of his. With the gradual advance of civilization, the circle of what have been very properly called the "imperfect sympathies" of the rude aboriginal man gradually enlarges. The Blackfoot will sleep in the same wigwam with the Blackfoot; but, if he catches sight of a Sioux, he prepares, with lies and arrows, for deceit, manœuvring, and the deadly combat.

In the middle ages, society being still in temper essentially uncivilized, was organized on a basis of mutual skepticism. Outside of the Church, men regarded their fellows with such watchful and suspicious eyes that the feudal system grew up to make life tolerable. Bands and bodies of men bound themselves together by ties of loyalty and allegiance, that so those who composed these bands and bodies of men might stand by each other as against the rest of the world, and deliver each other from the fatal paralysis of universal distrust.

But between these separate bands no faith obtained. I and my men being prepared to die, one by one, in our mutual service and defence, would nevertheless take every possible advantage of you and your men, and bring you all to calamity, either adroitly or audaciously as circumstances should suggest, but without a particle of remorse or a moment of hesitation.

And so between nation and nation grew up what was dignified in former days by the name of diplomacy, a solemn State intercourse, the *morale* and the *rationale* alike of which were admirably condensed by Sir HENRY WOTTON in his famous definition of an Ambassador as a "person sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." To overreach one another in any and every way—to obtain singular advantages of an enemy at the expense even of an ally—to acquire exclusive rights in commercial interests which should have been open to all the world; these and such as these were the objects, in former days, of clever and cultivated men, selected with care, and equipped with magnificence, to represent the honor and to typify the character of a great Kingdom.

The day when this was unquestionably true of every diplomatic service in the world is not so far remote from us that we can believe the millenium of Ministers Plenipotentiary to have arrived. We have very little belief in the absolute sinlessness either of Cabinets or of Envoys. We fear it is more than probable that Downing-street does still occasionally devise a "dodge"—that Washington does sometimes "make a lie," and we fear too that respectable gentlemen who would sooner hang than wrong a cabman of sixpence, do still sometimes devote themselves and their precious immortal souls to the accomplishment of the "dodge" devised by Downing-street, or to the propagation of the lie which owed its being to our own American capital.

But we are very sure that how far soever from perfect purity the portfolios of those who deal in foreign affairs may still be, immense strides in the direction of common honesty have nevertheless been made by modern diplomacy. For modern diplomacy has been instructed by common sense, and the dynasty of common sense, in the world of politics, is of a very modern origin.

The political economy of a century since was very far from being a science. The State Ministers of English GEORGE II., and French LOUIS XV. were as ignorant of the fundamental laws of political science, as we are clumsy in the application of them. British statesmen at the era of our Revolution consoled themselves for the capitulation at Yorktown, by the thought that the "Colonies could never have been of any use to England after England had lost the monopoly of their trade." And the financial measures of the early Hanoverian reigns make one think that DEAN SWIFT did not touch the political ignorance of his times with too caustic a pen in grimly proposing cannibalism as a remedy for Irish pauperism. In regard to matters of domestic economy, common sense is gradually taking control of the affairs of all great nations. In regard to matters of foreign import, however, the dominion of this beneficent quality is not yet so solidly established.

Of this fact the relations of our own country with England in respect to the Isthmus, are a striking illustration. Every man who has watched the recent developments of English commerce and industry under the operation of the liberal principles adopted of late years by the statesmen of England, knows perfectly well that the commercial interests of England are growing with every year into closer and closer harmony with the commercial interests of all the rest of the world, and especially of this country. A wise regard to her own advantage makes it eminently necessary for England to encourage in every way the legitimate expansion of American industry and enterprise. And her recent policy has been marked by a clear perception and recognition of this truth. To assume that England is forever on the watch to do this country a mischief, or shrewdly to steal away from us some priceless good, is to betray such an ignorance of the actual condition of the world's affairs as is less pardonable in a journalist of these days, than was Lord BUTE'S indifference as to whether Havana was in the East Indies or the West, in a minister of a hundred years ago.

And it really is somewhat lamentable that respectable thinkers for the public on our side of the water should be obliged to wait for Lord NAPIER to tell them that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty have no intention of asserting any sovereignty over any part of the Isthmus, which it is the plain interest of both England and America to keep open to the world and free from monopolizing mischief-makers. It is quite time that the active common sense of the American people should throw the superannuated card of "British Intrigues" quite out of the game of politics, at least when that game is played in the great centres of American commerce and American intelligence.

CASE OF THE PANCHITA.—The proceedings in relation to the Bark *Panchita*, published elsewhere in our columns to-day, possess an interest beyond the mere matter of damages. The owners of the vessel have not only sued the British officer who brought her into our port, but have also, through their counsel, called upon the Government to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the loss they have sustained by seizure of the bark. It may not be prudent just yet to hazard an opinion as to what reply Gen. CASS will make: but it would seem quite clear that the whole issue must turn upon the simple question of fact,—was the *Panchita* a slaver?

The plea which her owners will set up, doubtless, is that by an exercise of the "right of search," which we have always repudiated, they have lost their vessel and their voyage; and the President will be called upon to vindicate the honor of the United States, by making "John Bull" pay smartly, in cash, for overhauling a vessel under the American flag, and discovering probable evidences of her nefarious character.

It is true that we have always refused to recognize the right of a British ship to search an American vessel, under any pretext. It must be remembered also, however, that we have concurred with other nations in pronouncing the Slave-trade piracy, and all pirate vessels are outlaws, entitled to no sort of protection, and having no national flag or character. It will be seen that, in such a case, the use of the United States flag, for purposes of disguise, cannot give the pirate vessel immunity from outlawry and all its consequences.

So the search and seizure of a slaver displaying the stars and stripes, does not involve a violation of our anti-searching policy. If a British vessel of war makes a mistake, and searches and seizes a vessel which proves to be engaged in lawful traffic, then the case is one for damages, and for national demand of indemnity. The search is made at the risk of the party venturing it, just as an officer on land arrests a man whom he suspects of crime, knowing that if his suspicions shall prove well founded he is justified—but that if he arrests the wrong man he is responsible in damages therefor.

General CASS will probably await the developments of a trial, ere he decides to make the demand for indemnity asked in the case of the *Panchita*—especially when he learns that she was found under suspicious circumstances, on the African coast, just after her owners had declared most positively that a voyage in that direction was not contemplated.

Dodging Quarantine—Carrying Yellow Fever to New-Jersey.

It is reported that the bark *Relief*, Captain BURNS, from Gonaives, in ballast, bound for this port, passed inside of Sandy-Hook and up the Raritan Bay and Staten Island Sound to Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday afternoon to take in a cargo of coal. It is further reported that the bark, while in her port of departure, lost one of her crew from yellow fever, and that during her passage her mate and two of her seamen died of the same disease and were buried at sea. New-York, by an agreement with New-Jersey, was the exclusive quarantine jurisdiction of the waters of the Staten-Island Sound to low water mark on the Jersey shore, and, therefore, it is presumed that the Health Officer of the port, or the Commissioners of Health, will forthwith order the *Relief* to the lower Quarantine anchorage for detention and the usual fumigation and cleansing.

FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS.—The regular examination of the pupils of the Free Academy has closed with a higher average grade in scholarship than in any former year. There were several slow coaches who will be obliged to drag their old loads a little longer, but Dr. WEBSTER sends fewer notices of such sloths to parents this year than usual. The following circular letter is sent to the parents of all new candidates for admission who are admitted to the Academy:

FREE ACADEMY, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

SIR: I take the liberty to inform you that it is indispensably necessary, in order that your son should succeed, that he study at home at least three hours each day, in addition to the time that he devotes to study at the Academy. If he do not appropriate that amount of time at home to his books, he is not doing his duty, and, in all probability, will be found deficient at the next examination.

Students are sometimes under the impression that the neglect of one day can be made up by extraordinary effort on another; yet such expectation is exceedingly fallacious, and is almost always without any foundation in fact. Each day has its duties; and if the instructors do theirs, by exacting all that can reasonably be done by the student, there is no such thing as making up.

Will you please see that your son uses with care and economy all the property delivered to him, belonging to the Academy; he is charged with it, and will be held responsible for all damage and injury other than the ordinary wear.

Students, on leaving the Institution, are required to return their books to the Registrar, that they may receive the proper credit.

All students are to be in their seats at the Academy 15 minutes before 9 o'clock A. M., and no one will be allowed to be absent at any time, from any cause, (sickness excepted,) unless on first obtaining permission from the presiding officer at the Academy. In case of absence from sickness, information of the fact must be communicated early to the Principal.

You are respectfully requested to direct your son to observe strictly the foregoing rules. Yours, respectfully, HORACE WEBSTER.

N. B.—Parents are requested to call occasionally at the Academy for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the deportment, progress and attendance of their sons. H. W.

Yesterday the candidates from the various Ward Schools, for admission to the Free Academy presented their names to the number of 256. Of these 75 were from the Scott's School (No. 40, in the Eighth Ward); 45 from the Smith's School (No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward); 25 from the Foulke's School, (No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward). This result shows very favorably for the schools, as the standard of age has been raised one year, and the preparatory course in the Grammar school extended during the present year.

A MISSION SCHOOL PICNIC.—The Mission Sabbath School, which meets in Skillman-street, went on a picnic to Brevoort's Grove yesterday under the leadership of JOHN C. COOK, Esq., the Superintendent. They had a cozey, comfortable time for teachers and a jolly time for the little folks. All came home satisfied, having recreated, swung, played ball, laid off, eaten, drank, heard speeches, told stories, sung to the hearts', heads', limbs', stomachs', lungs' content of all.

☞ We learn that MORGAN & WILEY have secured a crew for their best London packet, at the prevailing rate of remuneration,—without any advances. Seamen,—in whom common sense is superior to prejudice, or habit,—begin to discern that the new system of shipping crews will prove as advantageous to them as it will be found convenient to their employers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-Granada Difficulty — Peremptory Measures to be Resorted to—Austrian Naturalized Citizens—The Spanish-Mexican Trouble, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

Hon. J. B. BOWLIN, Minister to Bogota, had an interview with the President to-day in reference to our New-Granada difficulties. If our next dispatches from that Government are not of a satisfactory character, peremptory measures will be resorted to.

An official note has been received from the Austrian Minister, making inquiry as to how many Austrian subjects have become naturalized citizens of the United States.

The second part of Commodore PERRY's work on Japan will shortly appear. A separate work is preparing, to be printed by the Government, containing important instructions to shipmasters for the navigation of the Japan Seas.

Dispatches have been received from our Minister in Spain. An amicable adjustment, it is thought, could be effected of the Mexican difficulty, by intermedie tion. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The Navy Department this morning received a letter from Captain HUSTON, Commander of the *Niagara*, dated June 27, in which he says: "I have the honor to report that a shipboard of the telegraphic cable has just been got alongside this ship, which we shall at once commence coiling into the forehold. We have a promise of a second vessel, now nearly full, on the 31st, and shall commences coiling from her into the wardroom tier shaft. During the time in which we shall be coiling from these vessels into their districts or separate tiers we shall coil away on the ship one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. As I stated in my letter of the 22d inst., the two vessels above referred to bring off about seven hundred and fifty miles of the cable."

R. S. STEVENS, the Special Superintendent for the sale of the Trust Lands in Kansas, belonging to the Kickapoos, Piankeshaw and Peoria Indians, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a large number of persons were present, from every State in the Union; that the best state of feeling prevailed, and that there was, therefore, no necessity, as it was anticipated there would be, for making a requisition for troops. Nearly every piece of land claimed by the settlers was taken at its valuation. What was not thus taken brought generally $3 an acre.

The President has recognized the following Peruvian Consuls: ADOLPHE A CAV. at Charleston; RICHARD B. FITZGERALD, at Baltimore; SANTIAGO CANCIA BELLO, at Boston, and SAMUEL J. CHARTIAN, at Philadelphia.

J. W. DAVINSON has been appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, *vice* NYE, resigned; S. H. PARKER, Postmaster, *vice* GARRETT, *vice* LEWIS, and H. H. F. FRENEY, Postmaster, *vice* Wheeling, *vice* CRACRAFT.

Southern Assaults on the Administration—Firmness of the Cabinet in Support of Gov. Walker's Kansas Policy—Position of the Democratic Party in Kansas—British Filibustering, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

The Administration has been much exercised by the concerted assaul upon them from the South, in relation to the course pursued by GOV. WALKER in KANSAS. It was apprehended that the bomb-shell would by its explosion burst up and scatter Mr. BUCHANAN's first Cabinet, and leave him in a very disagreeable and forlorn position. But, I learn that, so far, the Cabinet has withstood the shock with a degree of firmness hardly to have been expected.

Secretary COBB stands up with a resolution almost heroic, to the principles of the Cincinnati Platform and the President's Inaugural address.

Secretary THOMPSON, who is now, next to Senator DAVIS himself, entitled to be considered as the favorite son of Mississippi, is a more impulsive man than his colleague from Georgia, and yet he stands the fire very coolly, so far.

Mr. BROWN, of Tennessee, has been lately so much applauded by the Democratic papers of the South, that he can hardly wish to part from such agreeable company at once.

The Southern Convention to be held in Tennessee during the dog-days will, probably, have something to say on the subject, in addition to the strong language already used by the Democratic State Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi, and the press of the South.

The fire-eating spirit of the South is up, and i never rise without a corresponding depression of the more moderate and rational interests of the South. Since 1850 moderate counsels have been unpopular at the South, and few conservatives men have had the hardihood to resist the violent sectionalism which has swept everything before it.

Perhaps the same spirit may have prevailed, to some extent, at the South. But, there are signs that the North will, generally, sanction the course taken by Governor WALKER in regard to Kansas affairs, and the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, which is coincident with it.

The secession of the Southern States from the Democratic Party, at this time, would throw President BUCHANAN upon the support of the Old Line Whig and Democratic parties of the great North. For every Southern State that he may foee, he may gain a Northern State.

It has often been said that it would be Mr. BUCHANAN's policy to restore the old Democratic party of the North. He is likely to do this if he persists in his present position in relation to Kansas. What position is, you will find from the carefully worded article in the *Union* of yesterday. The article is written in a conciliatory tone, and perhaps means a little more than it expresses.

President BUCHANAN intends, with the support of the Cabinet, as still promised, to sustain Governor WALKER. Were he to do otherwise, GOV. WALKER, would, of course, resign. More than that, after GOV. WALKER had stated and repeated that his instructions authorized his course and that it had been approved by the President and the Cabinet, if the President failed to support him, it would make a question either of personal veracity, or of public faith, between R. J. WALKER and the President.

That the Democratic party and the Pro-Slavery press of Kansas concur with Governor WALKER in his views is an unavailing argument in his favor at the South, and will not much help him in the North, unless he receive the general countenance of the Northern men in the Territory.

Political men here think that the controversy will end in the dispersion of the knot of Nullifiers and Secessionists at the South, and the restoration of the Democratic party North.

Governor WISE has come just in time to increase or allay the storm. X. Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

The resolutions adoptad by the Kansas Democratic Convention at Lecompton, supporting the views of GOV. WALKER's Inaugural Address and approving of his policy of submitting the Constitution to the people, is greatly rejoiced in by the President and the Cabinet to-day. While the Administration has never faltered for a moment in regard to the policy pursued by Governor WALKER, notwithstanding the imprudent action of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions and the Montgomery meeting in Alabama, yet it was feared that the ultra men in Kansas might be influenced by their action. It seems, however, that their hasty and unwise demonstrations had not yet reached Kansas.

The Georgia Convention sat on the 26th of June and the Kansas Convention on the 3d of July. The most harmonious and pacific feelings seem to have prevailed in the Kansas Convention—all sectional distinctions were most properly excluded; the Cincinnati platform was adopted entire, and the name of the "National Democracy of Kansas," embracing Democrats from the North and South was unfurled upon their banner.

The Conservative Union-Loving men throughout the country may rejoice at this news. It is the harbinger of peace and good will to all men and all parties.

It will be remembered that on the 25th of May last the Democracy of Douglas County, Kansas, held a Convention at Lecompton, and passed resolutions to support no man as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, unless he pledged himself to submit the Constitution to every *bona fide* actual settler of Kansas. They pledged themselves in their selection of delegates to use their best efforts in all good faith and sincerity, to represent the interests of the whole Democracy of Kansas, *without reference to the action of the Union from whence they came, or the views they might entertain upon any local questions*, which might properly be discussed or decided upon in said Convention.

These resolutions, in the name of the "National Democracy" of Douglas County, and "as members of the great Democratic Party, knowing no sectional leaning and acknowledging no party lines," were heartily endorsed and concurred in, as the "best proof they could offer to the Democracy of the Union of their determination *to secure and guarantee to every citizen of Kansas, without reference to his party or views*, the enjoyment of his constitutional rights, and an equal voice in the adoption of those political institutions which he will be called upon to respect and obey."

Governor WALKER's Inaugural Address was delivered on the 27th of May, two days afterwards, in which he reechoes these sentiments. How could the Democracy of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi expect him, under these circumstances, to do otherwise?

Hon. D. R. ATCHISON, in his Plattsburg letter to his South Carolina friend, it seems, gives up the contest. And well he may, for to tell the truth he has been the author and projector of all the Kansas difficulties. Turned out of the Senate from Missouri, his only chance to get back was to make Kansas a Slave State. The most of our political feuds, indeed, grow out of the inordinate ambition of unscrupulous and heartless politicians.

The British Government may well content itself in making the declaration through Lord CLARENDON of having no intention of acquiring territory at or near this Continent, when, through her power and influence, her ends at this time are better subserved, by the exercise of them over the Governments of the foreign powers near us.

Not content with the acquisitions of territory made by the East India Company, the Hudson Bay Company, and the new Central African Trading Company, the seizure of the Island of Perim, the key of the Red Sea, but late arrivals inform us of her filibustering annexation of the States of Bijou-Singh to the Anglo-Indian Empire,—Indian possessions extending from the frontiers of Persia to the Indies. These immense acquisitions of territory on the part of England, must soon excite the jealousy of other nations, and naturally give us well grounded suspicions of her intentions towards this Continent.

Governor CUMMING, of Utah, is expected here daily from St. Louis, to receive his final instructions. The military force leaves Fort Leavenworth on the 20th instant, and Governor CUMMING will have time to overtake them. UNO.

The People of Kansas and their Outside Enemies.

From the Washington Union, July 9.

The intervening spirit of sectionalism is the same, whether its proscriptiveness has the North or the South for the theatre of its mischievous and circumscribed action. Sectionalism affects to recognize the principle of popular sovereignty. But the recognition is generally followed by something more dangerous and offensive than opposition to all who attempt to reduce the principle to practice. The action of the extreme school of politicians, in the two sections of the Union, having for its avowed object the moulding of the domestic institutions of Kansas to suit their respective meridian notions of political right, policy, expediency, or aggrandizement, is a case in point.

After many serious obstacles, difficulties and blunders, the people of Kansas are now peacefully engaged, under a valid law of the Territory, in forming a State Constitution, with the view of obtaining admission into the Federal Union. Before the delegates who are to frame the Constitution meet in Convention—before their individual opinions are known, or even a guess ventured as to what action they will probably take—the outside pressure commences. From the North and from the South come threats, appeals, imputations, and the basest of charges. The whole question apparently is taken out of the hands of the people of Kansas; and, while they regard with surprise, if not indignation, the impudent intrusion of outside demagogues, the sectionalists redouble their efforts to reduce them to a state of miserable tutelage. The Abolitionists of the North are opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union upon any other terms than as a Free State. The extremists of the South will oppose her admission if Slavery is not recognized by her Constitution as one of her domestic institutions. The New-York *Tribune* threatens; the New-Orleans *Delta* blusters; and the Boston *Liberator*, and a few misguided presses in the South, cordially and fraternally unite in their denunciations of Governor WALKER, whose chief offences appear to have been that he has zealously endeavored to promote the best interests of Kansas, by removing, as far as he can lawfully remove, all cause of irritation, jealousy, and complaint, and by attempting to adjust past and present difficulties in accordance with that great principle which lies at the very foundation of our liberties.

While so much officious anxiety is felt for the future of Kansas, and so much impudent dictation is used by those who conceive that they have both the right and the power to fashion her institutions, it is a source of great gratification to know that the people of the Territory, warned by their own bitter experiences, are not disposed to avail themselves of outside sympathy and assistance, but are disposed to sustain Governor WALKER, notwithstanding the persistent attacks of his Northern and Southern assailants. The statements contained in the following telegraphic dispatch have at this time a peculiar significance:

"ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A letter to the *Republican* says that the Democratic Convention at Lecompton is composed of a majority of Pro Slavery men, but on the whole the Democratic Party support the views in Governor WALKER's Inaugural address, and approve the submission of the Constitution to the people. Resolutions were passed excluding all sectional distinctions, adopting the Cincinnati platform, and assuming the name of the National Democracy of Kansas, embracing Democrats from the North and South."

We have no doubt that the people of Kansas have sufficient virtue, patriotism and intelligence to frame a State Constitution suitable to their wants, and to manage to the best advantage their own affairs, without advice or assistance from any quarter. Ever since the organization of the Territory they have looked, and thus far looked in vain, for the time when they would be able to realize all the benefits and blessings which they were and are entitled to as members of a Commonwealth in which the great principle of popular sovereignty has all the force of a statutory recognition. But we think the day of deliverance—deliverance from the internal strife and outside machinations—is at hand, and that Kansas will be able not only now, but hereafter, to manage her own affairs in her own way, uninfluenced by the peremptorine of false friends, and undismayed by the threats of open foes.

Visit to Mrs. W. L. Marcy.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Thursday, July 9.

Ex-President PIERCE, Ex-Governor HUNT, Postmaster BRETT, of Washington, and several other distinguished gentlemen, arrived here on the morning train from Albany on a visit to Mrs. WILLIAM L. MARCY, and have taken rooms at the Sans Souci Hotel. We understand General PIERCE leaves for Boston, by way of Springfield, on the 2 o'clock train this afternoon.

The Spirit Lake Indian Murders.

[An incorrect version of the subjoined dispatch was printed in yesterday's papers.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 8.

Reliable advices from Fort Randall state that the hand of Sioux Indians who last Spring committed the murders and other outrages at Spirit Lake, Minnesota, are now encamped near the headwaters of James River, sixty miles from Fort Pierre. It is probable that troops will be sent after them.

News From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 6, *via* BOONVILLE, July 9.

The examination of HALLER, charged with the murder of LYLE, resulted in his committal for trial at the District Court. The prisoner was conveyed to the Fort for safe keeping, and protection until the excitement about the murder has subsided.

Fire at Davenport, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 9.

Thirty tenements were burned at Davenport, Iowa, on the 6th inst. Loss $30,000, partially insured.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, July 9.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here this morning in sixty hours from New-York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THE MAYOR.—Mr. GEORGE MING, son of Col. MING, has been appointed to the above situation, in place of Mr. WILLIAM M. COOKE, who has held it since the first election of Mr. WOOD as Mayor.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, at the Catharine-street Ferry, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of WILLIAM DONAVAN, aged 15 years, born in Ireland.

Daniel Donavan, residing at No. 243 Cherry-street, being sworn, says, deceased was my brother; he went out to fish on Monday, the 14th day of June, on the dock; he came home at 12 o'clock; he caught two small fish; I warned him against going to the dock least some harm might come to him; he ate his dinner with me, and went again to fish that afternoon: I heard he was injured at the ferry; I went down and found he had been crushed between two spiles at said place; I had him conveyed to the New-York Hospital; deceased was sitting between two spiles, and when the boat came into the dock it brought the spiles together; the occurrence was purely accidental.

G. E. S Keator, M. D., being sworn, says—The deceased was brought to the Hospital on the 14th of June, suffering from an injury of the abdomen; he survived until 7 o'clock last evening, when I made a post-mortem examination, when I found rupture of liver and peritonitis. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The same Coroner held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Mr. KNIESCH, aged 23 years, born in Germany.

R. J. White, Train-Master of Harlem Railroad, being sworn, says: The conductor on 7:15, la down train, July 1, gave deceased in my charge; he appeared to be injured about the head; I did not learn how he was injured; I brought him to the Hospital.

William Fitzgerald being sworn, says: I am agent for the Harlem Railroad at Fordham; about five o'clock on the first day of July I met a boy coming to me, saying that a man was lying dead on the road about a quarter of a mile below; I went down and found deceased lying between the two tracks; he was insensible; he had a bleeding wound on the back of his head; I got a doctor to examine him, and by his direction sent him to the Hospital; he must have jumped off the car on his way up, having found that he had passed his own residence, which was in Harlem.

William F. Minger being sworn says: I reside in Harlem; deceased worked for me at said place; he went to New-York about three weeks ago; I did not see him since until I saw him dead at the New-York Hospital.

G. E. S. Keator, being sworn, says: I am House Surgeon of the New York Hospital; deceased was admitted on the 1st day of July, in a state of insensibility, with a scalp-wound on the back part of his head; he continued insensible until he died, about two o'clock yesterday morning; *post mortem* examination revealed congestion of the brain, which, in my opinion, caused his death, superinduced by the injuries.

The Jury, in this case, rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

LONG ISLAND.

THE FLATBUSH-AVENUE (BROOKLYN) STABBING AFFRAY—INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER REDDING AND A JURY.—Yesterday morning Coroner REDDING commenced investigating the causes attending the death of FRANCIS MEHANY, at Mount Prospect Hotel, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, July 4.

The following Jury was impanneled:

Henry R. Sandford,	Francis McNeilly,
Richard I. Newman,	John McKee,
James McCoy,	B. Campbell,
Alfred Horton,	Michael Welsh,
Peter Dunn,	Patrick Kilday.

The following testimony was taken:

Dr. Arnold Hollett, sworn—Resides at No. 334 Atlantic-street; made a *post mortem* examination of deceased, in company with Drs. Cochrans and Van Duyne; I found a punctured wound about 1½ inches to the right of the median line of the chest, between the sixth and seventh ribs, the wound passing obliquely upwards and backwards and inwards, severing the cartilage of the fifth and sixth ribs, transfixing the bronchi and penetrating the lung and pulmonary vessels; the cavity of the chest was filled with serum and coagulated blood; the wound was about three-quarters of an inch in length externally; it must have been inflicted with a sharp instrument; it was a very clean puncture; a common jack-knife would produce a wound like that; to give such a wound as that, the man might have been standing to the right of the person who struck, or he might have been down over the prisoner, and been struck with the left hand—either would be reasonable suppositions; it would not require much force to inflict a wound like that, provided the knife was sharp; he lived some time after receiving the blow and conversed freely; the whole extent of the wound was about three inches in length; the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage proceeding from this wound.

Drs. Van Duyne and Cochrane concurred in the above.

Thomas Mahan, sworn—Resides at No. 39 Willow place; knew deceased; did not know Butler; saw the disturbance on July 4, at the Prospect Hill House, kept by Patrick McCarty; between four and five o'clock I came out after dancing; I saw Mr. Mahady greatly excited; Mr. Casey or Cassidy tried to cool him down; he struck Casey; Mehady then went away; Mr. Dunham tried then to pacify him (Mahady); did not see him stabbed; afterwards saw the three McCartys and another man, who was down; thought Patrick McCarty was trying to save the man; didn't know the man lying down; saw two of the McCartys kick the man who was down; saw Barney Butler have a knife; previous to this saw the man who was down standing up, and think one of the McCartys took him by the hair and punched him; think it was Butler who was down; think the knife shown is like the one in Butler's hand: saw two men fighting, and an outsider came up and struck one of them; he was put out; it was the man who arrested Butler; in the first place an old man came round and thought to get in.

To Jurors—Don't know what Casey was excited about; did not see Butler until afterward; the old man, I have been told, was Butler's brother; think I saw some one strike Butler—two or three men at him; did not see Butler strike any one; think it was not Butler who was down, and Patrick McCarty on top of him trying to save him; did not see the deceased and Butler together; one of the McCartys said that no living white man, an outsider, could come in here; the fight commenced inside between two men dancing; an outsider who was in there came up and struck one of the two, and he was put out.

John Watson, of Nevine-street, near Bergen, testified that he saw deceased after he was stabbed and went to his assistance; did not say who stabbed him; saw a fight, one man on the ground and several standing over him beating him; knows none of the parties.

Joseph Baulsier, of No. 194 Court-street, sworn, but knew nothing about the case.

Charles Smith, of Warren street, near Washington-avenue—Butler at 5 o'clock P. M. July 4th, went to McCarty's house to return a crow-bar; he soon returned and said that he had had some difficulty and his teeth were all loose; saw no blood on him; he was at work with me all day until the hour stated above.

Jeremiah S. Donovan, of No. 157 Smith-street, was present at the fight at three P. M.; an old man named Keenan attempted to enter the dance room and he was taken away by Mehady; shortly after there was another disturbance, and saw a man knocked down whose name witness does not know; saw Patrick McCarty on the men and Joseph O. McCarty kicking him; half an hour after there was another disturbance; saw Mehady greatly excited, McCarty said he was stabbed by Butler; saw a man emerge from the crowd with a knife in his hand, did not know him; the man with the knife went away; saw no one stabbed; (knife shown) witness does not identify it; don't think Mehedy was much in liquor; think Patrick McCarty was stabbed when endeavoring to separate the parties who were attacking the persons on the ground; saw another person with a knife.

Patrick Casey, of No. 260 Canal-street, was present at the fight; saw Bernard Buller and John Butler and others at the dance-house door; John asked witness to take Barney out of the way; witness and several others went to McCarty's store to drink and settle their difficulties amicably; witness induced Butler to go to his work; he hesitated about going, fearing that John Burns would get hurt; in a short time he returned and said he had heard that Burns had been beaten; subsequently saw Barney Butler and Jas. O. McCarty clinched; witness seized hold of Butler and called upon some one to hold McCarty, to prevent a disturbance; when I first saw them fighting, McCarty had Butler by the heir of the head; as witness seized Butler, deceased rushed out and struck him and others jumped in.

Bernard Ray, of Pacific-street, near Classon-avenue, testified that he knew Butler and deceased; in the morning saw Barney Butler and Patrick McCarty together about ten o'clock; Butler borrowed a crow-bar and left; did not see him again until five o'clock P. M.; at that time there was a row; saw two of the McCarty's in it; they had a man down, beating and kicking him; did not know who was down then, but as the crowd dispersed a little saw Butler leaving, and from his appearance supposed that he was the man on the ground; in a few minutes a portion of the crowd ran after Butler.

Adjourned.

GAS RENT AND EXTORTIONS.—The Brooklyn Gas Company have reduced the price of gas from 35 to 30 cents per 100 feet. This is only 5 cents a hundred more than is charged in New-York; while their gas is at least 10 per cent. better. They still persist is charging for the rent of metres to consumers who take less than $25 worth of gas per year. This is wrong, of course, and the man who pays it does an injustice to all gas consumers, for, by resisting to the extremity of the highest courts, there can be no question that the monopoly would be denied its present privilege. The New-Jersey Courts have decided that such a charge is illegal. The New-York Corporation Counselor has advised the Common Council that the Gas Companies have no more right to charge for metre rents than grocers have for the use of the peck measures with which they mete out potatoes to us. The Brooklyn Company is not ignorant of these facts, and has wisely ceased to insist upon its payment when their customers have persisted in refusing to pay the extortion.

☞ The pupils of Public School No. 18, on Remsen-street, Brooklyn East, held a grand Pic-nic and Floral Festival in an orchard belonging to the Conselyea estate in Bushwick, yesterday, under the direction of Mr. EDWARD BUSH, Principal of the school. There were addresses, music, swings, strawberries and lemonades.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, a girl, twelve years of age, named BRIDGET MCGANY, had one of her legs broken between the wheel and the step of a Hemilton-avenue car, Brooklyn. She was taken to the City Hospital by officer FORAN of the Third Precinct, who also notified the parents of the child, residing in Canal-street, New York.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At three o'clock yesterday morning, MARTIN & Co.'s lamp-black factory, in the Ninth Ward, on Baltic and Nassau streets, was damaged by fire to the extent of $250.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Affair in Hoboken—A Young Cuban Shoots the Brother of his Teacher.

A sad affair occurred in Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday night which has caused a good deal of excitement in that locality. At 11 o'clock Wednesday night as Mr. OSCAR DE GRAND-VAL was leaving the house No. 15 Washington-terrace, where he had been spending the evening, he was attacked by a young Cuban named FREDERICO CUEVA, who struck him several times with a cane. The parties clinched and fell to the ground. A young lady who witnessed the fracas tried to separate them, but as CUEVA arose he leveled a double-barreled pistol at DE GRAND-VAL, firing one charge at him. The ball entered his left temple and lodged in the skull. It appears that CUEVA, who is only 17 years of age, and his brother attended the school of Mr. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL, a brother of the deceased, No. 3 Hudson-terrace, last Winter. Both were expelled from the school five months since for misconduct. The Principal would not permit the scholars to carry fire-arms, which CUEVA insisted upon doing. He had a difficulty with Mr. BLOCK assistant teacher at the school, and the scholars state, threatened to kill him since his expulsion from the school. Mr. DE GRANDVAL thinks he has had a grudge against the family, and sought to wreak his vengeance upon some member of it. CUEVA had stated a short time previous time previous to the homicide, that OSCAR DE GRANDVAL had insulted him. About 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, CUEVA passed by the house of DE GRANDVAL. Oscar DE GRANDVAL was sitting on the front piazza. CUEVA afterwards came back with a cane and shook it at the deceased, and dared him to come down and fight. DE GRANDVAL replied, "I haven't got a sword-cane to fight with." CUEVA then went away. In the evening CUENA was visiting at the house of Mr. EDWARD M. TOMPKINS, No. 17 Washington-Terrace. Mr. DE GRAND-VAL was visiting at No. 15, next door, the residence of Mr. EDMUND CHARLES, where a small party of friends was assembled. Shortly before 11 o'clock the party left. DE GRAND VAL lingered behind a few moments, and then started to go home. There is a large court-yard in front of all the houses on this block in Washington Terrace. These yards are filled with small trees. As DE GRAND-VAL, accompanied by Miss CHARLES as far as the gate, stepped out upon the sidewalk, CUEVA emerged from behind one of the trees in the adjoining yard, and raising a small cane, with a loaded head, began to beat him about the head and shoulders with it. They clinched and both fell to the ground. Miss CHARLES tried to seperate them, and it was at this time that the fetal shot was given. DE GRAND-VAL fell back senseless upon the sidewalk, and never spoke again. CUEVA's friends say the pistol fell from his belt and was accidentally discharged in the struggle. CUEVA, as soon as the shot was fired disappeared, going in a northerly direction. A crowd gathered around the fallen man, and word was sent to his family that he needed their assistance. The mother and brother of DE GRAND-VAL, supposing he had been taken suddenly ill, and ignorant of what had occurred, started to go to No. 15 Washington-terrace, a short distance from their house in Hudson-terrace. The first they saw was the prostrate form of DE GRAND-VAL upon the sidewalk surrounded by a crowd of people. His brother thought he had fallen in a fit, and told his mother to go home and he would attend to him. But she insisted in going to him. When they reached him an appalling sight met their gaze. The ball had entered DE GRANDVAL's left temple midway between the top of the ear and the external angle of the eye. The skull was shattered, and the ball lodged in the soft part of the brain. A Panama hat, which he wore, was beaten and tattered by the blows of the cane. It was a heart-rending spectacle to break suddenly upon a mother and a brother. He was removed to his residence and Dr. CHABERT, of Hoboken, was called, who examined the wound, and made efforts to restore the wounded man. But he never recovered his senses. Yesterday a consultation was held by six physicians, and Dr. HOSACK, of New-York, pronounced his case hopeless. He lingered until ten minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he expired seemingly in great agony. CUEVA, after the deed was done, made his way to the ferry and attempted to pass with the intention of crossing to New York. He was very much agitated, and the ferry master, thinking there was something wrong, delayed his passage until Officer JAMES HOUSEMAN, of the Hoboken Police, came up. He had learned what had taken place in Washington-terrace, and hurried to the ferry to intercept CUEVA, if he should attempt to cross. CUEVA was taken into custody and detained all night at the Station-house on Washington-terrace, but far from the scene of the homicide. In the morning he was taken to Bergen County Jail, where he is at present incarcerated.

CUEVA is rather small, of dark complexion, and a native of Cuba. He has been a student at the Bloomfield Academy, Hoboken, since last Winter. He was to have started for Cuba on the 17th instant, to spend two months with his parents, who reside there.

The deceased was 21 years of age, and was in delicate health, suffering from disease of the heart, and was not engaged in business at the time of his death. Mr. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL entered the complaint against CUEVA upon which he is detained. Witnesses were examined during Wednesday night by THOMAS W. WHITLEY, Esq., Justice of the Peace. Sufficient evidence had been taken at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, to warrant the commitment of the prisoner to the County Jail. The weapon from which the shot was fired was an ordinary pocket pistol, with two revolving barrels. A Coroner's Jury was summoned yesterday afternoon to assemble at 5 o'clock, but twenty-four "good and true men" could not be brought together before 7 o'clock. Most of the male inhabitants of Hoboken do business in New-York, and they were summoned to do duty as they came off the ferry-boats from the City. The Coroner of the county resides in Jersey City, and in his absence a Justice of the Peace is empowered to exercise his functions. Justice WHITLEY, in this case, represented the Coroner, and assembled his Jury in the Station-house on Washington-terrace.

Little testimony was taken. The inquest will be continued to-day.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Hot weather, green vegetables, and unripe fruits, will produce Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, and other bowel diseases. In this dilemma, in whom do you who are afflicted place your trust? If in the Medical Faculty, you will be confined to your homes for days. If in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, you will be free from all pain and uneasiness in a few moments after a dose of the same is taken.

As an evidence of our faith in the efficacy of our Remedies, we will guarantee to cure any case of bowel complaint that may take place within the City of New-York, so that the patient may be enabled to attend to his business in six hours after a dose of RADWAY'S REMEDIES are taken; or we will pay the patient for the time lost by the detention from his business; all applications to be made only at our office, No. 162 Fulton-street up stairs. Let those that are sick come immediately. If we do not cure you so that you will be able to report yourselves ready for business in six hours, after you commence the R. R. R., we will pay you for your time.

RADWAY & CO.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

V. H. QUINBY'S
DIETETIC LEMON SUGAR,
FOR MAKING THE MOST PERFECT
LEMONADE.

Each box containing a phial with the moist part of the lemon, the sugar being charged with the dry acid of lemons. Warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. Sold by most grocers.

"THE BATTLE WAGES HOTTER."
See JULY 10.

FOR
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH &c., EXTERMINATOR. Put up in 25c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3 and $5 boxes.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR. Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 50, $2 50 and $4 50 bottles.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Insects, &c. Put up in 25c. and 50c boxes.
(The ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES known.)
Principal Depot, No. 333 Broadway, New York.

SHORT SEASON.

As the summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact,

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-sts.

HALL THIEVES FRUSTRATED.

L. YALE'S BURGLAR-PROOF MORTICE NIGHT-LATCH, for dwelling-houses, &c., is the great desideratum of the day. The key is small and easily carried in the vest pocket.

For sale at 157 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

REMOVAL.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED
to their new warehouse corner of Broadway and Pearl-st
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.

Sold everywhere.

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Shoes and Gaiters.
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City.
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

THE WATSON TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES UNDER INJUNCTION.—The undersigned having obtained an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George G Ray, one of the venders of the above-mentioned machines, at No. 7 Chatham-st., give notice that they intend to prosecute in like manner all other persons violating or infringing their patented rights, by manufacturing, vending or using said machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

No. 215 Front st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

PICNIC AND OTHER PARTIES WISHING TO escape the heat and dust of the City, and enjoy a most delightful excursion, at a very low fare, can embrace the present opportunity by taking the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN for Flushing and College Point. See advertisement.

LADIES GOING INTO THE COUNTRY, WISHing their supply of Shoes, can find Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Ladies' Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slips, from 6s. upwards; India-Rubber Shoes and Gloves, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

OLD STAND CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU Streets.—N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling all kinds of Summer clothing at very low prices, Raglans, business suits, &c.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
corner John and Nassau sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st., on the EUROPEAN OR AMERICAN PLAN at option. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals extra, as ordered, or $2 per day for rooms and board.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also razors of this fin

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES.

BY THOMAS BUTLER GUNN.

With illustrations on wood, designed and drawn by "Triangle," "A. R. Ward" and the author, and engraved by J. W. Andrew.

12mo, cloth. Price $1.

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Chap. II.—Of looking out for a boarding-house.
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Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane st.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to the public greater bargains than can be had elsewhere. Magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, Enamel painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and Chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, &c., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in being able to afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

DINSMORE'S
RAILROAD GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK.
Second Edition July now Ready.
DINSMORE & CO, No. 9 Spruce-st.

WALL-STREET WAKENED.

DYE'S WALL-STREET BROKER, opens this week with Ned Buntline's 30 years of life and doings in Wall-st. Terms only $1 00 per year General agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, or address by mail JOHN S. DYE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms Nos 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. A large assortment of these durable instruments on hand, containing their recent improvements in scale and action and warranted to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent and rent allowed on purchase. A number of secondhand mahogany case pianos for sale low for cash. One secondhand upright piano, with cymbal and drum attachment for sale for $75 cash. Melodeons for sale of TAYLOR & FARLEY'S make, Worcester, Mass.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmonium $60 to $300. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with 4 and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass. from $200 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 554 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms.

Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, ware room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths of every description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 31 and 33 Platt-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 25 Broadway New-York, and No. 135 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.
ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON. HENRY STOCKS.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

EXCURSIONS.

PIC-NIC.—THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Sunday School of the "Church of the Restoration," (removed from Thursday, July 2,) will take place on FRIDAY July 10, at Morris Grove, Long Island. The cars will leave Smith-street at 9:30, Vanderbilt avenue at 9:40, and Bedford Station at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tickets for adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Tickets may be procured of the teachers and on board the cars on the morning of the excursion.

SPORTING.

A FAST SAILING YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER—About 20 tons burthen. 6-feet-rake order. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at [illegible]-st., corner 59th-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N.Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, this day, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

The public are respectfully informed that, to comply with numerous requests, a repetition of
IL TROVATORE
will be given during the short season of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
An engagement has been effected with
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
who will appear on
FRIDAY, July 10, 1857,
when will be presented Verdi's popular Opera, in 4 acts, of
IL TROVATORE
(for positively this night only.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLETTI.
And other well known artists, in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BRUNING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
On THIS EVENING, July 10,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will repeat her great character of VENETIA, in the new American play of
THE ITALIAN BRIDE,
written by S. Yates Levy, Esq., of Savannah, and performed now for nine nights at this theatre with unbounded approbation and applause.
A favorite afterpiece will follow.
As Miss Logan closes her engagement on Saturday, the public are respectfully informed that this will be
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
of seeing this great American artist in this successful American play.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, July 10, 1857,
Unbounded success of the beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
whose classic representation of the role of
LA SYLPHIDE
is the universal theme of admiration.
The talented English Vaudeville Company, consisting of Mr. W. E. Blake, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, will appear in Poole's elegant comedy of
SIMPSON & CO
SATURDAY—The Wonderful RAVELS and BLANCO.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
FRIDAY, July 10, 1857,
The amusements will begin with the Farce of the
IRISH TUTOR.
To be followed by the Extravaganza of the
STAGE STRUCK BARBER.
To conclude with the highly-laughable operetta entitled,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul.....Mrs. Chas. Howard

FERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 10,
To commence with the local drama entitled
WEALTH AND WORTH.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
WIDOW OF TOULOUSE.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night,
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.
The Naiad Queen.....Lizzie Weston Davenport
Sir Rupert, Mr. Fisher; Amphibeo, Mr. W. A. Wood. Fairies, naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, hamermen, &c., by upwards AUXILIARIES.
Act I.—The Bath of Beauty.
Act III.—Grand March of the Female Warriors.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, July 10, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects the purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 70 West 26th-st, the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, in green and gold brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, stool, and cover, rosewood secretary bookcase, elegantly carved rentre, side and pier tables, with statuary tops, a number of very fine oil-paintings, chiefly by old masters, fine engravings, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet, Brussels, and three ply carpets on tweety rooms and stairs, oil-cloths, druggets, shades, pier and oval mirrors, with slabs and brackets, mahogany sofas and tete-a-tetes, parlor and reception chairs, hat-stand, with marble top.
CHAMBER FURNITURE—Best horse-hair mattresses, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, toilet sets, oval mirrors, iron bedsteads, eight day clocks, cane chairs, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, bed-linen, &c., together with a fine assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, China, crockery and glassware, cutlery, plated ware, &c. The whole forms an absolute sale, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
GRAND COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, to be exhibited by catalogue THIS DAY, and sold by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the new sales room and gallery, No 354 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., (piloted by American, English, Dusseldorf and French Artists,) consisting of fine landscapes, marine, interior and exterior parlor paintings, fruit and other pieces, all elegantly framed in gold, in variety of styles and sizes. Amateurs will truly find rare paintings on all subjects, and are requested to avail themselves of this chance, seldom offered. N. B.—Ladies attend without the least objection, and make their own choice.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS AND CO. WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a half-top phaeton, for four persons, with shifting seats, made by Lawrence. Also a six-seat Rockaway, made by Gardener, of Newark, in good order, lined with cloth.
At 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large lot of fancy goods, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of wax figures, swords, rich bullion fans, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and various other Society Regalias of all descriptions; music-boxes, show-cases, large stuffed eagle, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, pier and centre tables, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM B. JONES, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY S. SAMUEL JONES, Store No. 412 Canal-st., will sell on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M., by order of the assignee, at No. 128 Mulberry-st., a large quantity of ready-made clothing and piece goods.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—In the town of Rye, Westchester County, consisting of 5 lots, from two to 10 acres each, lying on the Old Boston Post Road, between the villages of Rye and Port Chester. This land is part of the Carpenter Farm, much improved and in a good neighborhood. On a part of the farm there are fruit and forest trees. The land is elevated and commands an extensive view of the country and Long Island Sound, one-half mile distant. The above will be sold to the highest bidder, to close up the purchase made by the undersigned, of the above farm. The sale will take place on the premises on the 18th day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Gentlemen from the City taking New-Haven Cars at 7 or 9 o'clock, and stopping at Rye or Port Chester depots, will find carriages to take them to the ground in time to view the land before the sale. Terms of Sale—10 per cent on day of sale, and 10 per cent in 20 days after, at which time good warrantee deeds will be given, balance on bond and mortgage, 3 to 5 years.
THOMAS BENT,
WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.
For further information, inquire at the office of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM DR. WRIGHT'S stable, No. 69 South 4th st., Williamsburg, July 8, a black horse, 16½ hands high, weighing about 1,100 pounds, of good style and action, with right eye rather sunken, holds his tongue out of his mouth on the left side when driven, by a person of medium size, lightish hair, and about 30 years of age, calling himself PRATT, of Buffalo. Circumstances warrant the belief that the above horse is stolen. The above reward for the horse, and a liberal reward for the detection of the man.
GEO. HOPKINS, Livery Stable, Greenpoint

LOST—ON THE 9TH INST. BETWEEN 6 AND 7 o'clock, in going from No. 25 Roosevelt to the Fulton Ferry, one first mortgage Land Grant Bond, No. 1,985, for $1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, dated Feb. 1, 1857, and redeemable in the Bank of the Republic, New-York city, Feb. 1, 1877. The public are cautioned against buying the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 156 Water st.
J. T. HOBBY.

PAUL INE L'ESTRANGE WILL, UPON SENDing two three cents, or the equivalent in postage stamps, inclosing to any person a full delineation of character, state of future wife or husband, advice in love affairs, magic love journeys, &c. Address PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York General Post-office.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs painted and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 3 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Only at No. 222 Pearl-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook, the undersigns all the English and American styles of cooking, makes pastry and soups of all varieties, a competent baker, will assist in the washing and ironing. Wages $8 to $9 per month; city or country. Also, by a girl of 14, as nurse and walk on a lady; wages $3. Call No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced German woman for housework; steady and obliging, with excellent reference. Also, for an American girl, as nurse and chambermaid; and several Protestant servants, well qualified to cook, wash and iron, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 54 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 RESPECTABLE Protestant young women with the best of City reference—one as nurse and seamstress or nurse and chambermaid, the other as chambermaid and waiter. They are particularly neat, and will be found willing and obliging. To be seen 2 days at No. 350 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young women; is a first-rate cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups and desserts. Apply at No. 102 Greenwich st., between Hubert and Beach, for two days. The best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family; she understands her business, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. City reference given.

SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY.—SUITable for private houses, hotels and saloons, can now be found in great variety at No 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. The attention of house-keepers is requested. C. MASON.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—2 CLERKS FOR RAILROAD AND shipping offices; a governess to go to Philadelphia, Penn.; a young man to drive an express wagon; 2 porters for stores; 2 barkeepers; 2 conductors; 4 girls to go to Europe and California with families; 4 men for steamers; 4 boys for stores; 4 boys to learn first-class trades. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR IRISH GIRL TO DO the housework of a small private family; wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MILLINERS, AT No. 69 Amity-st. None but competent persons need apply.

CHORISTER WANTED.—A CHORISTER is wanted to lead the singing in a Baptist Church in Brooklyn. Apply to Box No. 763 Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE Hempstead Institute are prepared to receive applications from gentlemen of experience and ability to take charge of the same. The building is beautifully situated, the neighborhood respectable, and the location healthy; the rent will be moderate. About 40 boarders can be comfortably accommodated, and sufficient day scholars can be immediately procured to make the establishment profitable. No gentleman need apply whose qualifications are not of a high order, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address WM. L. LAING, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate families with large airy rooms, in his family mansion near Glen Cove, L. I. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily of three persons, having a new cottage and four lots on Pacific st. near Clove Road and Fulton cars, healthy and genteel place, are willing to accommodate or board an American family of 2 or 4 persons. For an interview, address by note, CERES, *Times* Office, stating name and residence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor to let, with board, to a gentlemen and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family having taken this first-class house, and having more room than they require for their own use, would be pleased to accommodate a couple of married or single gentlemen with full, or partial board and with furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites. Those wishing the comforts of a pleasant home may apply as above. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO unfurnished rooms on second floor, delightfully situated for Summer. Can be seen from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 67 Union-place.

110 WAVERLEY-PLACE, BETWEEN 6th av. and Washington-square—A fine choice of furnished rooms for a family, or gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, suitable for families, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

AS YOU MAY DESIRE BOARD OR boarders in any part of the City or country, we invite you to call. You will be sure to suit yourself by applying at No. 549½ Fifth-st., or Broadway, corner 18th st. (free to boarders.) N. B.—We have a great demand for country board at present. GOODWIN & CO

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY.—The proprietor of the American Hotel respectfully informs his old patrons and all such as desire the healthy air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, fine rides, and the eradication of chronic and cutaneous diseases from their system, by the use of the sulphur water of Richfield Springs, that he has very much enlarged and improved his hotel. Several large, airy bedrooms and sulphur baths have been added, so that his hotel is, in all respects, equal to the best, and his charges most reasonable.
Richfield Springs is some 1,800 feet above tide water, in a valley amidst surrounding mountains, only sixty miles west of Albany, thirteen south of Herkimer, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful lakes of Otsego and Schuyler; in fact, there are five lakes, abounding with fish, within one hour's ride of the American.
Visiters will always find private conveyances at Herkimer station, or they can avail themselves of the daily stages which convey the mail to Richfield Springs, so that parties visiting the Springs can leave the City of New-York in the evening boats and reach the Springs on the afternoon of the next day, and those leaving by morning care reach it on the same day.
WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

NASSAU HOUSE—GREAT NECK, LONG Island Sound—Steamer CROTON, daily, at 4 P. M., Peck slip; returns to the City by 9 A. M., next morning. Bathing, fishing, &c. The house is new and furnished in the best style for first-class families or transient visitors. Terms, address Capt. KNAPP, as above, or ALLEN & EDWARDS, No. 99 Barclay-st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, Stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; Jos. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE Line of the New-Haven Railroad, and as near the water as possible, for a family of two grown persons and four children, aged from 4 to 12. Address H., Box No. 11, New-York Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of 8 persons, at Orange, or somewhere within an hour or an hour and a quarter's ride from the City. Address J. L. S., Box No. 2,027 General Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, near the Neptune House, with fine grounds and water prospect, will accommodate a few persons for the season. Plenty stable room. Address H. T. New-Rochelle.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bathe, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. PLACK, A. M., Principal.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bed-bugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF OLD ROSE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th st. Sold low.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 153 WEST FOURteenth-street.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 64 Hart-st., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, marble mantels, gas, &c.; an excellent neighborhood, and every way a desirable residence. Apply at No. 167 Water-st., WM. E. FLEMING.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 87th-st. and 9th-av.; 4 on 9th-av., and 4 on 87th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 87th-st., 125 feet west from 8th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 8th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 44th st. and 3d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¼ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—FOUR LOTS ON Walker-av., Jamaica, L. I., very handsomely situated. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, distant minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Fordham, 2d-av., 3d-av and 4th-av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT MARBLE BLOCK, the entire upper part of the building No 637 Broadway, comprising three spacious floors measuring 100 feet in depth by 25 feet front. They are well-lighted, easy of access, nearly new, and in excellent condition. The location is one of the choicest in the City, and is admirably suited for the importing, book or any extensive business requiring handsome premises. Terms, $3,000 per annum; can be had on a term of several years if required.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th av., suitable for a small, respectable family. Rent $220 per annum. Apply in the grocery corner of 4th and Cornelia sts.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tryon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita,) a respectable hotel will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT AND BOARD WANTED.—A brown-stone house, with modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, would be let to a good tenant, with whom a satisfactory arrangement could be made, the present occupant would board. Address L. A., box No. 330 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A RESpectable family, to single gentlemen, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a deed of Trust, bearing date on the 19th day of November, 1855, and recorded in Liber N. H. G., No. 5, folios 128, &c., one of the land record-books for Anne Arundel County, and Liber C. S. No. 1, folios 80, &c., one of the land record-books of Prince George's County, from MARIA BETTA NICHOLS and R. NICOLS SHOWMEN, to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "Fairland Estate," on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,200 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by John Dyer, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, this property is especially recommended.
This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Depôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, for families attending business in New York

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.)—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive the additional number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, GROWELL & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net earnings of the year 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should rank in the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $200,000, of which new Bonds were decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and annually thereafter till Jan 1 1863, and thus cancel the whole mortgage debt within the period mentioned. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, GROWELL & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, to the amount of $1,000, of date May 1 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until fall paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, a meeting of the stockholders of the Valecillo Silver Mining Company will be held at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to consider the Report of the Directors, calling an installment of $2.00 per vara. 5 per cent on the capital stock, for the purpose of meeting present necessities, procuring additional machinery, and carrying on the operations of the mines.
J. N. REYNOLDS, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Buffalo) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$43,000.—WISCONSIN AND IOWA LANDS wanted, in Exchange for good Stocks. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 7 Wall-st., Office No. 7.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

$1,000 WANTED ON PROPERTY worth three times the amount. Address W. H. K., this office.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL receive his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $35 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st. (old No. 39,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROAD-way, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles sell and examine prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—A New and beautiful styles of enamaled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, Nos. 42 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,384 Post-Office, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not drawn out will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of thirty-three and one-third per cent, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to policy holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WATER B. WORNALL, Secretary.
PETER CEMMING, Accountant.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal-st., in that City.
R. F. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 3d-av. and 23d-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 81 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest, dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS,
July 8, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, on the 22d instant.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE Company, office No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, 6th July, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.
JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, July 6, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, E. D., July 3d, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 738 and 738 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$11,888,432 34
Due from Banks and Bankers	417,243 98
Line from the Directors of the Bank, $77,000	
Due from Brokers	302,000
Real Estate	378,097 49
Specie	1,955,969 51
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks, received in regular course of business on the day previous	1,595,199 61
Stocks	290,103 24
Bills of Solvent Banks	26,592 00
Expense Account	18,766 97
	$16,558,365 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$7,998,240 00
Circulation Registered	$2 995
Less Notes on hand	None.— 2,995 00
Profits	836,486 27
Due to Banks	2,315,746 45
Due Depositors on Demand	5,347,679 47
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends Unpaid	4,917 94
	$16,558,365 13

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of Bank of Commerce in New-York, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1857.
JIREH BULL,
Commissioner of Deeds

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5 000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed as aforesaid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the dividend on the 1st August next. If the terms of the sale be fulfilled, Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st of December last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. PULIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., P. W. ENGS, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $100 and under, entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable and after the third Monday of the present month.—Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their pay ment.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 616 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1 last. Any stockholders have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willet-st. open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 5 to 8. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before June 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, Chas. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 280 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinary. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 2:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
Three Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre-sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 98; 12 M., 98.5; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 12:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and

METROPOLITAN MATTERS.

[Continued from First Page.]

...street or Points faction. Nearly all of them ... already arrested. The police are in search ... remainder.

... and Convicted—... and Discharged—Ward Ruffians ... SESSIONS.—JULY 9.

Before Recorder Talmage and Assistants Osborne and Franklin.

Three more of the Sixth-ward rioters were tried, and all of those convicted were remanded to await the action of the Coroner's Jury. The Six teenth-Ward rioters were visited with a heavy punishment.

Barney Gallagher was engaged in the riot in the Sixth Ward on the Fourth of July. Officer James G. Finch, of the Twenty-first-Ward Police, caught him in the act of throwing a stone into the crowd in Bayard-street, near Baxter, while the fight between the Bowery Boys and the "Dead Rabbits" was raging. He had some difficulty in effecting his arrest, and was compelled to use his club with which he "gave him a tap on the head." *Judge Osborne*—Well, Gallagher, we must find you guilty. The evidence against you is conclusive. Just take your seat there in the box with the rest of the prisoners and we'll sentence you at the same time with the other Sixth Ward rioters.

James Quay, a boy only 16 years old, was engaged in the Sixth Ward riot, July 5, at the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery. The affidavit of Stephen Shangle of the Coroner's office, charged him with "inciting a riot and acting in a disorderly manner." He was not caught while actually participating any further than this in the riot. He said he was a Dead Rabbit boy. *Alderman Clancy*—He didn't do anything, Judge; there's no evidence of his actually taking part in it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, Quay, it does not appear from the evidence that you committed any bad act. We find you guilty, and suspend sentence. It was understood that Mr. Beale, Agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, who makes it his business to find employment for boys convicted of crime, would take care of Quay and procure him a situation.

Patrick Mooney, Edward Dye, Thomas McGarry and Patrick McBride, the Sixth Ward rioters who were convicted on Tuesday, and Barnard Gallagher, engaged in the same disturbance, just tried, were now brought to the bar. *Judge Osborne*—These rioters were to have been sentenced to-day. But since the Court opened, a communication from the District Attorney has been received, saying that we had better delay the sentence until after the action of the Coroner's Jury. Some of them may be handed over to the Grand Jury, and indicted and tried on a more serious charge. Those under bail must be recommitted until the rendition of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The prisoners were all remanded.

Owen Kroken, another Sixth Ward rioter, engaged in the fray in Bayard-street, was brought before the bar. *Judge Osborne*—We must remand him, to await the action of the Coroner's Jury. *Counsel*—But there's no evidence against him. You've got no right to imprison him. *Judge Osborne*—The District Attorney has sent word to keep these rioters in custody until the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was rendered. Counsel commenced a speech about the injustice of the proceeding. *Judge*—Remand the prisoner.

Edward Tyrell, Andrew Murray, John Kinnsy, and Kugran Holland, who were found guilty on Tuesday of creating a riot, and resisting the Police in the Sixteenth Ward, Tenth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street, on the Fourth of July, were next brought up to be sentenced. *Judge Osborne*—You stand before us charged with a very heinous offence. Your case is a very different one from that of the rioters in the Sixth Ward. There the fight was between two rival factions, and there seemed to be no preconcerted plan to resist the legal authorities. With you it was very different. Everything showed a premeditated design on your part to assault the officers. All the cries of "Murder [the d—d sons of b—s," and shouts of that kind, prove that. I never heard anything so brought home to man as the evidence in this case. You have had ample time to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment, and in only one case that has been done. Tyrell only has brought affidavits of his previous good character, which we have considered in determining what his sentence shall be. We think we should visit your offence with condign punishment. Counsel for Kinney urged that he had no intention of committing a riot. He was going along the street, and just fell in with the crowd. He said there was no Court room to make affidavit of his good character. *Judge Osborne*—We have a distinct recollection of all the facts. I think you had better defer what you have to say, and go before the pardoning power, if you want the sentence mitigated. Edward Tyrell has furnished affidavits of good character. We fine him $25. Andrew Murray is the worst of them all—the ringleader. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for 6 months, and fine him $50. John Kinney we sentence to the Penitentiary for 6 months, without the fine. As for Kugran Holland, there were some extenuating circumstances in his case. We fine him $25. Counsel complained that the prisoners could not pay their fines. *Judge Osborne*—Very well, then; they must stand committed till they are paid. A dollar will be taken off from the fine for every day spent in prison.

Two of the Sixth Ward Rioters Arrested and Brought Before the Recorder.

The facts set forth in the following affidavits were yesterday sworn to before Recorder Smith. Warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the offenders, and two of them were brought before the Recorder, by whom they were committed to the Tombs. They will be examined to-day, at 2 P. M.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Patrick McManus, of No. 97 Cherry-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says—That on the night of the 5th instant, he was violently assaulted and beaten in his own house by one John Hogan and Michael Hogan, and William Hogan, of the Fourth Ward, without any justification; that John Hogan and Michael Hogan each of them fired and discharged a pistol at this deponent, and wounded him in the left thumb; that said John Hogan also threw a brick-bat and wounded him in the side, which knocked deponent down; the said defendants also broke and destroyed the doors and windows and other property of deponent; and that one Peter O'Donnell ran after deponent with a large knife and pistol, and threatened to run deponent through with the same.

his
PATRICK ✕ McMANUS.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Rosina McManus, of said City, being duly sworn, says that she resides at No. 97 Cherry-street; that on Sunday evening the 5th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock, she was violently assaulted and beaten without any justification whatever, by John Hogan, at deponent's own residence; that deponent had in her bosom a pocket-book, or portemonnaie, containing seven twenty-dollar gold pieces, amounting to the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, the property of deponent's husband, which the said Hogan forcibly took, stole, and carried away from deponent; that said Hogan, when requested to return said money, he, the said Hogan, violently struck deponent in the eye with a pistol.

her
ROSANA X McMANUS,
mark.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

The Railroad Rioters Captured.

John Kiernan and Robert Smith were captured on Wednesday night, by the policemen of the Eighteenth Precinct, on warrants charging them with participating in the robbery and assault made on Sunday last upon the conductors and drivers of the Second-avenue Railroad. They were taken yesterday, before Justice Flandreau, by whom they were committed for trial. Sergeant Steers says he has evidence to convict the accused. They are each aged 18 years. Kiernan is a peddler, and Smith a sailmaker.

Mayor Wood at a Meeting on Hamilton square.

Hamilton-square was the scene of an unusual demonstration last evening. In pursuance of previous notice, a crowd of about 1,500 people assembled to consider the most proper means of effecting a repeal of several of the late acts passed by the Legislature, and also the most available course to be pursued in severing the five southern counties from the State, and forming them into a new State.

Three stands were erected in the square, one of them being occupied by a band of music.

At 8¼ o'clock Alderman McSpedon was called to preside, and, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the meeting, freely using the words, "Black Republican Legislature," "Tyrannical laws," "Sterling Democracy," &c. He assured the assembly that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held in the City, designed to produce a revolution in the State politics next Fall, and sweep Black Republicanism clean from Albany.

The Alderman then read a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which were adopted. He also read a letter from Mayor Wood, excusing himself from being present, as well on account of indisposition, as of its impropriety in view of his official position.

On motion of Alderman McSpedon, a Committee of two were sent off after his Honor and directed to use all judicious means to bring him before the meeting. Pending his arrival, Conrad Swackhamer enlisted the attention of the concourse present by a lively harangue. He pitched into his Democratic friends in the Judiciary and threatened that they should be displaced at the first succeeding election.

He was followed by Mr. H. H. Moranoe, Dr. Philip Merkle and Gen. Stark Newell.

At 10¼ o'clock cheers began to be heard from the entrance to the square, and soon his Honor, Mayor Woon, made his appearance, in company with the Committee, in a carriage. He immediately ascended the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers. When quiet had been restored he said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I have responded to your call, although suffering under a severe indisposition, and although doubting as to the propriety of my appearance on an occasion of this character; and at this time, and although I had already given my views in writing to the effect, the Committee so energetically urged their duty, that I could not refuse. I am here before you, fellow-citizens, and I appear in my individual and personal character, simply as Fernando Wood, and not as Mayor or Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York. In my personal capacity, then, I am with you in this great and glorious resistance to the tyranny of our masters at Albany. I am with you and the sovereign people in a bold and manly opposition to all unjust acts of the higher powers, whether they be judicial, executive or legislative. I am in favor of resistance to the bodies next to all laws oppressive in their nature, and the assuming the responsibility of the representative. As odious and repugnant as are these laws, I call upon you to obey them and respect the authority of the officials who have been created to execute them. As long as it is law, so long should you render it obedience, and pay it proper respect. You have a remedy which you can apply in due course of time, but let me counsel you to refrain from resistance. Do not resist it because you do not like it. Respect every man who holds office, and as long as the authority under which he acts is held to be law, so long is it your duty to obey. This is the only doctrine a true American can follow: yield obedience to the law until it is decided to be unconstitutional by the courts.

Thank God, fellow-citizens, that you reside in a nation where the Almighty has created every man with equal political rights that are guaranteed to you by the Constitution of the country, that you possess the inalienable rights of selecting your own representatives; that you have the valued prerogative which no Court can wrest from you.

Let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that in this country tyranny cannot exist long. That here, under our elective system, an officer, whether elective or political, must sooner or later return to the people and give an account of his stewardship. And then it is in your power, by your votes, to defeat the ingrate and traitor who deceives and betrays you. Now, fellow-citizens, as odious and repugnant as are these laws under which we live, and as repugnant as has been the action of the Legislature to our wishes, I call upon you to obey them, and respect the officials who have been created by them.

Obedience and respect is due to every legislative act so long as it is decided to be law; and it is your duty and my duty, and the duty of every individual, to regard it and respect it. This is the only doctrine which every American should preach, and it is the only course every American can pursue; we must obey where we ourselves make laws. Your own intelligence will furnish you with every argument I can advance, and it is needless to say more.

In conclusion, I return thanks for your many favors. It has always been my good fortune whenever I came before the citizens for their suffrages to meet with their cordial sympathy and support; and for this I thank you.

The Mayor retired immediately after finishing his remarks, and the meeting soon after terminated.

[Advertisement.]
EPILEPSY.

☞ Fathers and Mothers, there is hope for your dear epileptic ones. I have seen cures effected when hope had altogether departed. A physician who had charge of a dear, beautiful child, afflicted with epileptic fits, said, "Ah! Doctor, your pills cannot cure her;" but I proved to him that they were able—and they were, and she is cured. In corroboration of their excellent qualities, in this connection, I desire the attention of those interested to the following case, B. BRANDRETH.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

Dr. Brandreth—Sir: A boy of mine was subject to fits from his infancy—his case was considered hopeless by the doctors, who thought he would be subject to them for life. After they had given him up, I was recommended to try your pills, and without much faith did try them, using them according to your printed directions. Four years ago I commenced giving them to him, and to my great joy and relief, he has had but one return only of his affliction since. I consider him now perfectly cured.

The extraordinary benefit they did him makes me always recommend them to my friends, and I would be glad that everybody knew their value. The case was the worst possible; he would have been helpless and almost uselessly unfit for any kind of business from the length and severity of each attack—often lasting a whole night, and leaving him for two or three days afterward, entirely prostrate from weakness. Every kind of treatment was also externally applied that was professionally advised. You may, therefore, judge what good reason I have for letting you have this statement in acknowledgment for the benefit received, and for the purpose of letting those who may hesitate under similar circumstances have my testimony in confirmation of the reliability of the other certificates and perfect confidence like myself, in the value of the pills. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN WEBB, No. 18 Beekman-street.

Principal Office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-street, where the pills are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]
GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company,
S. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]
THE CROTON ★ FILTER
Is recommended for its superior merits by the following members of the New-York Croton-Aqueduct Department:
M. Van Schaick, President.
Theo. R. De Forest, Commissioner.
A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer.
John P. Flender, Water Purveyor.
You are invited to examine this unique and perfect Filter, in use and for sale at the Boston Faucet Company's Agency, No. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Simple in construction, convenient in use, perfect in action, and low in price. Plain finish, 75 cents. Plated, $1.
THE CROTON STAR FILTER
HAS NO EQUAL
In the ready furnishing of perfectly
PURE WATER.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, Operating and Consulting Surgeon. No. 42 Fifth-avenue: Herina, Piles, Fistula and Fissure, cured without the knife or ligature. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, on examination. References—D. C. McCallum, N. G. Bradford, Esq.; H. Forn, Brooklyn; John Linn, Esq., Newton, Sussex County, N. J.; John Matthews, Esq., and a great number of gentlemen in every part of the Union on whom he has operated. If undertaken at all, *the cure is warranted*; there is no confinement from business and no detention in town. Office hours, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings; at all hours Dr. D. is at his Private Hospital, where every comfort is provided for those who require the more serious operations, or prolonged dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]
Mr. G. L. Fox's Benefit.—This gentleman, the efficient Stage Manager and excellent comedian of Purdy's National Theatre, takes his Benefit to-night, and presents a programme of entertainments that cannot but please the most fastidious. Four pieces, viz.: J. F. Poole's local drama of "Wealth and Worth." The pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," G. L. Aiken's drama of The Widow of Toledo," and the pantomime drama of "Valentine and Orson," With Dancing by Miss Henrietta Long and Miss Adelaide Price, and songs by Mr. Sam Madden. Won't Friend Fox have a Bumper?

[Advertisement.]
"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (look to the names and beware of imitations,) puts to shame bouquets of the rarest exotics with the freshness of its exquisite aroma. It seems to impart an exhilarating property to the air it perfumes, and quickly relieves faintness, headache and nervousness. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Catarrh Cured.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. Goodall, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]
Portrait of Gov. Marcy.—An Imperial Photograph of the late Wm. L. Marcy, taken a few days previous to his decease, is exhibited at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It was pronounced by Mr. Marcy, and is regarded by his friends, the best, as it is the last, record of his features ever taken. Copies may be obtained by application at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—It is notorious that indolent sores in the muscular parts of the leg are never healed with safety by the ordinary salves. This ointment alone penetrates to the morbid cause of these fixed and obstinate ulcers, and removes them rapidly and without hazard. It is equally efficacious for all external pustules, inflammations and wounds,

[Advertisement.]
☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Imperial Photograph of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy on exhibition at Brady's lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled-silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..July 9.

$10,000 Virginia 6s...s60	88	45	M.S. & N.I.R.R.opg 48
25,000 do. ...s3	89	275	do.....opg 47
21,000 Missouri State 6s.	78	50	do.....s10 47
3,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R.6s. 86½		50	do.....opg 46½
5,000 do.....*	86	100	do.....p&c 46½
3,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R 7s.	97	100	do.....s10 46
1,000 Hud. R.R.2d m. 103½		200	do.....s30 46
6,500 Ill. Cen. R.R.bs. 97½		50	do.....b60 46¼
17 Ill. Cen. July Rights.	130	85	do.....p&c 46
30 Bk. State New-York.	106	50	do.....s15 46½
9 Bank of Commerce.	104¾	10	do.....opg 46¾
7 Bank of N. Ameri.	109	36	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.. 74
50 Merchants' Bank...	112	118	Ill. C. R. ex. n. s... 123
25 Metropol. Bk. Scrip.	105½	50	do.....b60 123¼
150 Canton Co.....s3	19	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 49
50 do.....	19¼	200	do..... 39¼
100 do.....	19¼	100	do.....b60 40
100 do.....	19¾	1000	do.....b60 39½
300 do.....b60	19¾	250	do..... 39
550 do.....b60	19¾	100	do..... 38¾
100 Pacific M S Co. ex d	76½	100	Gal. & Chic. R...s60	90
300 N. Y. Cen. R.R.b10	82	100	do.....s10	91¾
915 do.....	82	300	Clev. & Tol. R....	57
300 do.....b7	82	300	do.....b60	57¾
100 do.....sn'k	82	100	do.....b30	57
40 do.....b60	82¾	100	do.....b60	57
43 Harlem R.R. pref'd	24	750	do.....	56¾
550 Erie Railroad...s30	26	2350	do.....	56½
100 do.....at 30	26	100	do.....b30	56½
1791 do.....	27	100	do.....s60	56
100 do.....s30	25¾	100	do.....b15	56¼
450 do.....	26¾	500	do.....	55
800 do.....s10	26¾	50	Chi. & R.I.R.R.b60	91¾
200 do.....s10	26½	50	do.....s60	90
100 do.....s10	26¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R.R.b10	54
100 do.....b60	27¼	100	do.....b60	54
400 do.....b60	27	100	do.....b30	54
50 do.....	26¾	50	La Crosee & Mil RR.	40¾
600 Harlem Railroad...	10	50	do.....s10	40½
100 do.....s	10½	197	do.....	41
300 Reading Railroad..	75¾	50	do.....b10	42¼
200 do.....s3	75	12	do.....	41¾
2200 do.....	75¾	200	do.....s60	40
100 do.....s30	74¾	35	do.....	41¾
100 do.....s30	75	35	do.....	42
200 do.....b30	75¾	100	do.....s30	40
75 Mich. Cen. R. R....	82	50	C. B. & Quincy R R.	89
100 do.....b3	82¼	100	do.....b3	90
75 do.....	82¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Louisiana St. s.	79	100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	17
3,000 Erie RR. Bds. '75	75	100	Erie Railroad...b60	26¾
5,000 do.....b60	75¾	100	do.....s3	26¾
1,000 Chic. & Rk. I. Bs..	92	150	do.....s3	26¾
25 Chic. & Rk. Isl. RR.	90¾	150	do.....b60	26¾
100 do.....	90¾	400	do.....	26
300 do.....	91	300	Reading R. R....s30	75¾
50 do.....b60	91¾	650	do.....s3	75¾
100 Panama Railroad..	87¾	285	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	38½
250 N. Y. Cent. RR.s15	81	200	do.....b30	38¾
100 do.....b30	81¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. RR....	56
150 do.....	81	100	do.....b30	57
150 do.....s60	80	200	do.....b60	57¾
2150 do.....s30	80	100	do.....s3	57¾
100 do.....b3	80¾	500	do.....	57
400 do.....s30	80¾	50	La Cr'e & Mil. R.s10	40
100 do.....b30	80¾	300	do.....s3	40
50 do.....s10	80¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$6,000 Chicago & Rock Island 1st mort. int. add.	90		
$10,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. int. add.	62		
$4,000 Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad...int. add.	54½		
$2,600 Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. Stock..int. add.	87½		
80 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad	94¾		
40 shares Chatham Bank	80½		
10 shares Phenix Bank	109¾		
150 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	106		
50 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.	111¾		
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co...	123¾		
10 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	108		
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co...	92		
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	75¾		
10 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	191		
50 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	68		
15 shares Union Ferry Co.	95¾		
50 shares Grocers' Sugar Refining Co.	81		
75 shares American Safety Paper Manuf. Co.	55		

Thursday, July 9—P. M.

We are now enabled to complete our returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York for the Fiscal Year 1857, which closed on 30th ult. The Custom-House statement for the month of June, as rendered to-day, shows an Import of

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,471,723
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	11,640,186
Free Goods	957,366
Total Goods entered	$14,969,225
As against June, 1856	17,704,453
Decreased Import	$2,735,258

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $369,901. The value of Goods withdrawn from Public Store was only $781,099, owing to the near approach of the New Tariff; so that the whole amount of Goods marketed during the month (including the free list) was only $3,210,188.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of June, were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,395,312
Foreign re-exported	1,244,477
Specie	7,939,354
Together	$14,579,143
Against June, 1856—	
In Produce	$8,273,454
Foreign	598,688
Specie	1,806,573—$10,678,915
Increased Export	$3,900,228

We now present our full summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the fiscal year, just closed, in connection with the Receipts of Gold from California, as per steamer manifest, during the same period. The Import list, though showing the largest aggregate *entry* of Foreign Goods ever made in a single Treasury year at New-York, by $22,612,000, presents a diminished aggregate as *marketed*, compared with last year, by $14,079,000, so that the difference left over in Public Store on the 30th ult., is equal to $26,691,000. The Export list shows a small increase in Domestic Produce over last year, (1856 being the heaviest ever known,) and more than double the amount of Specie, though of this about five millions extra was in Foreign Specie re-exported.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$25,477,000	$16,240,000
August	23,816,000	16,458,000
September	15,225,000	13,915,000
October	13,731,000	15,551,000
November	14,147,000	11,933,000
December	11,786,000	15,416,000
January	18,120,000	15,524,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,288,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
Total 12 months.	$219,709,000	$197,097,000
Foreign Specie	6,441,000	1,126,000
Grand Total	$226,150,000	$198,223,000

DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS.

	1857. Treas. Year.	1856. Treas. Year.
Total Entries	$219,709,000	$197,097,000
Left in Public Store.	34,325,000	7,634,000
Total marketed	$185,384,000	$189,463,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$6,901,000	$3,961,000
August	5,613,000	4,281,000
September	7,045,000	5,229,000
October	6,130,000	6,614,000
November	7,542,000	8,344,000
December	8,247,000	8,820,000
January	4,544,000	5,258,000
February	5,899,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,563,000
June	5,895,000	8,273,000
Total	$75,929,000	$75,025,000
Foreign re-exported	6,329,000	4,960,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$7,772,000	$2,923,000
August	3,202,000	2,609,000
September	3,789,000	1,832,000
October	4,997,000	1,188,000
November	2,956,000	1,012,000
December	1,779,000	987,000
January	1,308,000	195,000
February	1,832,006	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	2,217,000
May	5,789,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	1,807,000
Total	$47,843,000	$22,281,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1856-7. Treasury year.	1855-6. Treasury y'r.
Domestic Produce	$75,929,000	$75,025,000
Foreign re-exported	6,329,000	4,960,000
Specie	47,843,000	22,281,000
Total from N.York.	$130,101,000	$102,266,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$5,401,544	$3,787,342
August	5,284,118	4,290,796
September	3,702,199	3,523,379
October	3,391,231	3,329,195
November	2,774,844	2,171,708
December	2,381,969	2,984,942
January	4,537,378	3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,973,375
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,527,425
Total Rev. at N.Y.	$42,229,424	$42,716,795

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK

1856-7 From July 1.		1855-6. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,705,301	July 9	$928,972
July 15	85,480	July 11	839,613
July 27	1,649,896	July 26	1,805,407
Aug. 14	1,473,876	Aug. 5	940,033
Aug. 29	1,465,157	Aug. 11	904,490
Sept. 14	1,607,658	Aug. 26	1,285,616
Sept. 27	1,867,148	Aug 28	712,000
Oct. 12	1,686,033	Sept. 8	1,005,797
Oct. 18	156,563	Sept. 11	979,364
Oct. 29	1,681,967	Oct. 1	1,788,599
Nov. 13	1,626,507	Oct. 15	461,528
Nov. 16	127,051	Oct. 16	1,895,432
Nov. 29	1,830,220	Oct. 30	1,670,477
Dec. 13	1,599,600	Nov. 3	100,000
Dec. 15	266,888	Nov. 13	1,654,062
Dec. 28	1,671,569	Nov. 29	1,939,592
Jan. 13	1,269,177	Dec. 11	326,301
Jan. 28	1,168,516	Dec. 15	1,503,358
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Dec. 28	1,495,392
Feb. 27	1,260,136	Dec. 29	537,676
March 17	1,004,956	Jan. 12	697,705
March 28	1,137,128	Jan. 14	1,139,354
April 14	1,229,285	Jan. 29	643,446
April 29	1,489,060	Jan. 30	881,000
May 15	1,707,527	Feb. 13	247,989
May 28	1,658,072	Feb. 14	1,023,028
June 16	1,930,376	Feb. 27	1,140,208
June 29	1,852,868	Feb. 28	829,509
Total	$37,794,212	March 14	272,583
		March 15	1,219,053
		March 28	1,261,272
		March 31	40,477
		April 16	1,458,502
		April 30	1,860,182
		May 17	1,687,916
		May 30	1,791,187
		June 14	1,951,721
		June 27	2,270,868
		Total	$41,989,091

Decrease in receipts at N. Y. of Cal. Gold...$4,194,879
Increase in receipts at N.Y. of Foreign Coin 5,315,000

There was remarkable ease in the Street supply of Money to-day, with only a moderate demand from the Stock or Domestic Exchange Brokers. The Discount Brokers are fairly employed at 8@9 for prime, and 10@12 for fair lists of paper. The large Banks, with two or three exceptions, were free lenders to-day, and some of the up-town Cashiers were in the Street loaning money at call. The activity at the Custom-House continues. We have never known so great a crowd pressing through their entries. Yet the Sub-Treasury accumulates but slowly. For the four days of the week, the balance is only $88,000 ahead of last Saturday. The receipts to-day, were $393,183; payments, $262,797; balance, $10,405,974.

The excitement in the Stock Market continues, and the fluctuations are wide and frequent almost from hour to hour, instead of day to day. The *Bulls* realized largely on New-York Central, Southern Michigan, Reading, Toledo and Illinois Central yesterday, and to some extent the day before, at the extreme advance. This gave the opposite party stock to make good their immediate deliveries, and in turn *they* came in as sellers to-day. The reaction was not resisted until a decline of from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. was fairly established. Then, as in New-York Central this afternoon, the new contracts were freely taken, and prices rallied in the Street after the printed list was closed. The market altogether wears a more satisfactory appearance than for many months past. Buyers and sellers are more equally matched in point of confidence and ability. The *Bulls* have been strengthened by realizing on the great rise since Friday last, and the *Bears*, without yielding the market, have been taught some degree of circumspection. The fluctuations to-day, as compared with the lowest of last and highest of this week, are as follows:

	July 1.	July 8.	July 9.
New York Central	76	84⅛@ 82¾	80 @ 81
Reading	67½	78¾@ 76¼	75½@ 76⅜
Erie	25¾	29 @ 28	26 @ 26¾
Toledo	53	61 @ 59½	56 @ 57
South'rn Michigan	39½	51¾@ 49¾	46 @ 47
Illinois Central	116	123 @125	123 @122½
Milwaukee	42	56 @ 55	54 @ 54
Rock Island	82	92 @ 91	90½@ 90¾
Galena	85¾	93 @ 92½	92 @ 92½

The whole business of the day was about 32,000 shares, well distributed through the Railroad list, to which almost the exclusive attention of speculation is directed. Bank shares are scarce and high, and State Stocks steady. There is much interest felt in regard to the probable course of prices after the reopening of transfers by the Southern Michigan. The contracts to be settled are out of all proportion to the amount of Stock standing in the name of Brokers, and cover, in some instances, 60 or 70 days' time, and a range of prices from 67 down to 37 and up to 50 ₱ cent. The common capital is now less than 70,000 shares, of which Wall-street parties hold less than 8,500; the remainder being distributed to no less than 1,320 stockholders throughout the country.

The *Herald* "regrets to learn" that the Erie Company have found the means of carrying forward their temporary debt. We do not question the disappointment of our neighbor. His will to break or embarrass the concern is no doubt equal to the perseverance of his friends down town in discrediting the Stock. But the public will learn with pleasure that the chattle lien which gives such offence to the financial sensibilities of our neighbor is only a preliminary arrangement to a change in the administration in the Company soon to take place by voluntary and mutual consent, when the unfunded liabilities of the road will be cared for in a more substantial form, and probably funded under more favorable auspices than they could be at present. Mr. President Ramsdell desires at an early day to relinquish his post, on account of other and pressing private engagements, and has united with his colleagues in the Board in soliciting the return of Mr. Charles Moran to an active participation in the management. Mr. M. is looked for from Europe in the course of a few days. Mr. Daniel Drew, the present Treasurer, has also signified his willingness, if so des

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The Street Commissioner's Controversy.

THE ORDER SETTLED.

Mr. Develin Refuses to Deliver the Books.

A CERTIORARI OBTAINED.

Curious and Undreamed-of Proceedings.

History of the Matter from the Start.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 10.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to obtain possession of the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office.—By some misapprehension Mr. Brady mistook the hour at which the Court would assemble, thinking that it was at 12 instead of 11 o'clock. Messengers were sent for him; but he did not arrive until about 12 o'clock.

Mr. Field first stated that he had endeavored to get a correct list of the books and papers in the Street Commissioner's office, but had been unable to obtain more than an imperfect schedule. He wished to amend the order submitted on Thursday by inserting after the words "books, papers, maps and documents" the words "including, among other things, the books, papers, maps and documents mentioned in the schedules hereto annexed, marked schedule A."

His Honor remarked that the question whether the order should be entered before the warrants had better be first disposed of. In regard to the order, he had come to the conclusion that it should be entered in the first place, and served upon the respondent, allowing him time to deliver the books. In the event of a failure to deliver the books, an application for the warrants could be made, and the respondent be heard as to his reason for not obeying the order. The statute on this subject was very meagre, and he had to judge more from analogy than from any explicit directions; still he thought that the warrants should be regarded as executions for the enforcement of the order. It might prove that it was impossible for Mr. Develin to comply with the order; he might have been prevented by a visitation of Providence, or some other good cause—therefore he should be heard before the warrant was granted.

Mr. Noyes was under the impression that after the order was made, the respondent should at once make his affidavit, which would exempt him from imprisonment. He was willing to afford him the utmost indulgence; but the public interest required that there should be as little delay as possible. He was ready, however, to accede to any order that his Honor might deem correct in reference to the respondents being heard. He desired to obtain as perfect a list as possible of the books and papers in the office. Being unable to obtain all the desired information, perhaps the respondents would assist him in perfecting the memoranda which he had partially prepared. He had heard that some of the books had been placed in the Corporation Counsel's office, and he wished that functionary would also give his aid to facilitate the obtaining of a correct list of the property.

Mr. Brady said that he had never been engaged in assisting the enemy. He proposed to render no assistance to his adversaries, but on the contrary intended to throw as many impediments in their path as he lawfully could. It was not customary in legal or other warfare to assist the enemy. But gravely they proposed to furnish no facilities whatever; on the contrary, they proposed to embarrass their opponents as much as they possibly could, by all lawful and honorable means, and none other would be resorted to. It did not devolve upon them to throw light upon the path the other side were traveling. They were acting without authority, and this petition was a nullity. It was necessary that the books should be accurately described, as in a case of replevin.

He alleged that there was a total want of jurisdiction. If the books were taken, it would be trespass, and if Mr. Develin was arrested, he would be disembarrassed by *habeas corpus*. There was no evidence that the books named were in Develin's possession. In what he said yesterday respecting the Sheriff, Mr. Brady said he only intimated that the Sheriff would hardly find himself justified in taking the books and papers pending the injunction of Judge Roosevelt. He moved that the settlement of the order be postponed till Tuesday next, when the decision of Judge Roosevelt would probably be given. He said that he denied—that is, as a lawyer denies anything—that the books and papers referred to in Mr. Field's schedule were in Mr. Develin's possession at the commencement of this proceeding.

Mr. Brady incidentally remarked that in regard to his remark on Thursday about the Sheriff not being allowed to enter the Common Council rooms, he had been misunderstood. He merely intended to state that the Sheriff would probably not be willing to take the books, while the injunction was pending.

Mr. Field said they did not ask for any light from the other side. They were willing to take the course suggested by the Court, to issue the order and await the issue of the warrants until Develin was heard from. At the same time the statute did not contemplate such a course, although it did not prohibit it. They had no doubt about the jurisdiction, and they would take the hazard, if there were any. If Mr. Develin could not be found, [he was in Court, within reach of Mr. Field,] that would be enough, if he could let the process be served. All that he wished was a careful and discreet man, and would not touch a paper or document which did not belong to the Street Commissioner's Office.

Some informal conversation then took place, the result of which was that it was decided not to insert the schedule of property in the order. The order was, however, altered somewhat, so as to allow the office of the Chief of Police to be searched. It will be seen that it differs somewhat from the one first presented.

ORDER.

Whereas, on the 14th day of June, 1857, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, complaint was made to the said CHARLES A. PEABODY, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, by Daniel D. Conover, setting forth, among other things, that Joseph S. Taylor, who was, in November, 1855, elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, to serve for three years from January, 1856; went into his said office in said January, and continued in office till the 9th of June, 1857, when he died.

That the said Conover was, on the 12th day of said June, duly appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy in the said office, caused by the death of the said Taylor, and has duly qualified himself, and is now the successor to the said office; that the books, papers, maps and documents belonging and appertaining to the said office have come to the hands of Charles Develin; that this said Conover has demanded the said books, maps, papers and documents from the said Charles Develin, and that the said Develin has withheld the said books, maps, papers and documents, and refused to deliver the same to the said Conover, and asking that the said Develin might be ordered to show cause before the said Justice why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, maps, papers and documents to the said Conover; and whereas, being satisfied by the oath of the said Conover, that the said books, maps, papers and documents were withheld, the said Justice granting an order directing the said Develin to show cause before him on the 23d day of June last, at the Chambers of the Justices of the said Court, why he should not be so compelled; and at the time and place so appointed, the said Conover and the said Develin appeared before the said Justice, and due proof having been made of the service of the said order, the said Justice proceeded to inquire into the circumstances, which inquiry was continued before him from day to day, until this day, the matter having been thus regularly adjourned, and the said Develin not having made oath that he has truly delivered to the said Conover the said books, maps, papers and documents, and it appearing to the said Justice that the said Conover is the successor to the said office, and that the said books, maps, papers and documents were withheld, and the said Develin still omits and refuses to deliver up the same:

It is hereby ordered, that the said Charles Develin forthwith deliver to the said Conover all the books, maps, papers and documents belonging or appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, which have come to the hands of the said Develin, or in default thereof, that a warrant issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to commit the said Develin to the Jail of the said City and County, therein to remain until he deliver to the said Conover the said books, maps, papers and documents, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

And the same being required by the said Conover, it is further ordered that, upon such default being made by said Develin, a search warrant issue to the said Sheriff, commanding him to search in the day time, apartments and rooms occupied and set apart as the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and where the said books and papers are kept, for the said books, papers, maps and documents, and to seize them and bring them before the said Justice.

Dated New-York, July 9, 1857.

Mr. Noyes here said that he had an affidavit just drawn up, setting forth that the Judge's order had been served, and that Develin had refused to comply with it by delivering up the papers. He would move that the warrant for search be granted.

Mr. Brady stated that he could tell what Mr. Develin's defence would be, and would therefore read the following

ANSWER OF MR. DEVELIN.

Mr. Develin's answer to the demand made upon him under the order this day made by Hon. CHAS. A. Peabody, is that he does not recognise the order as valid in law; that he has no other possession of any property connected with the office of Street Commissioner than as he belongs to his official character; that such property belongs to and is in possession of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York, subject to calling upon him; that he has no power and no right to deliver such property to Mr. Conover, and that there is now in force an injunction duly granted by Hon. JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, restraining Develin from taking possession of the books, &c., mentioned in the aforesaid order. That a copy of [illegible] has been served on said DEVELIN.

For further answer Mr. Develin states that he is directed by the Mayor of the City of New-York not to deliver up said books, &c., and is advised by the Counsel for the Corporation of the City of New-York to retain said books, &c., for the said Corporation.

Mr. Noyes said that, in the first place, the answer was not under oath, and, in the next place, two-thirds of it was contumacious, and would warrant a commital for contempt. It was only a repetition of the arguments which the Court had decided to be unsound. What was alleged as an excuse was only an aggravation of the violation of law in refusing to obey the order. He advanced nothing new.

Mr. Brady—The injunction is new.

Mr. Noyes—The answer is that he does not recognize the order as valid in law. That is a plain and palpable contempt committed in the face of the Court.

Mr. Brady—"Court!"—there is no Court here.

Mr. Noyes—This is for the present purpose a Court, and it is to be respected as one of the first tribunals of the State.

The defence made for thus violating the order was, that he did not recognize the order as valid in law; and that he has been told by the Mayor not to give up.

His Honor, interrupting him, said that this latter reason was not worth noticing, and time had best not be spent in discussing it.

Mr. Noyes continued, by stating that he did not allege physical inability. He acknowledged official possession, which was actual possession, and as the injunction does not appear officially in this case, there was nothing left to argue, and he asked for the warrants.

Mr. Brady claimed that the answer of Mr. Develin to the demand was as much a part of the proceeding as was the demand. It was a new thing to him that such a paper must be under oath. Still he would annex the jurat if it would satisfy the Court. The injunction restraining Mr. Develin was to be observed.

The answer was therefore signed and verified.

Mr. Field—The Judge is not to recognize that injunction; it is not in Court.

Mr. Brady—It is, Sir, (producing it.) Here it is; and the Judge is bound to recognize it.

The question then being raised as to the capacity wherein Judge Peabody was sitting, whether as a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a Commissioner under a special statute,

Mr. Brady supposed there could be no doubt that the latter was really the case. Upon that supposition he had obtained a writ of *certiorari*, carrying the proceedings up from before him to the Supreme Court General Term. He proceeded to read this writ, which was allowed by Judge Davies, as follows:

WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO JUDGE PEABODY.

The People of the State of New York to the Honorable Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, greeting:

We, being willing for certain causes to be certified of a certain decision and order, made by you, on the 10th day of July, 1857, in an application by Daniel D. Conover against Charles Develin, to compel the said Develin to deliver up to said Conover the books, papers, maps and documents connected with the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, which application was made under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State—

Do command you that the said application, and the proceedings had before you thereon, and the testimony taken in relation thereto before you, and your decisions, processes, warrants and orders so and during the pendency of such application, with all things touching and concerning the same, before our Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1857, you did, under your hand, together with this writ; that our said Court may thereupon cause to be done therein whatever ought of right to be done.

Witness, Henry E. Davies, (James J. Roosevelt erased,) Esquire, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1857.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Attorney.

Mr. Brady thought that his Honor could not proceed to issue the warrant, without setting at nought not only the injunction issued by Judge Roosevelt sitting at Special Term, but the certificate issued by Judge Davies also sitting at Special Term, which would be at once served upon Judge Peabody.

Mr. Noyes replied at some length. For three months the courts had been occupied with at empting to enforce the laws of the land—sometimes at the expense of blood. How long was this to last? There were but two points to which he would direct his attention. The first was the *ex parte* injunction issued by Judge Roosevelt, pending this proceeding before an associate justice. As a matter of right, this injunction was not binding upon Judge Peabody. Injunctions affected the parties, and the parties alone, never co-ordinate or even inferior courts.

Mr. Brady contended that Judge Peabody was merely sitting as a Justice, and not as the Court. He was therefore bound to obey the injunction issued by Judge Davies. A writ of *certiorari* was a common law proceeding, not affected by any statute. It absolutely suspended the power of His Honor.

Mr Field remarked that he had hoped to finish the proceeding that day. He had been expecting this injunction and *certiorari*, however, and had taken care to be prepared for it. He claimed that the writ could not issue until the proceeding was finished by His Honor, and it would not be terminated until the decision had been rendered as to the issuing of the warrants.

His Honor desired time to consider what would be the proper course for him to pursue, and therefore would reserve his decision until Monday at 10 o'clock.

After the adjournment of the Court, the counsel for Mr. Conover applied for, and obtained, from Judge Davies, the following order to show cause why the *certiorari* previously issued by him should not be vacated.

Charles Develin vs. *Hon. Charles A. Peabody*, one of the Justices, &c.—Let the relator in the above proceeding show cause before me at Chambers, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday morning, July 11, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the *certiorari* granted in the above proceeding should not be set aside and vacated, and let such cause be shown upon the papers upon which said *certiorari* was granted. HENRY E. DAVIES.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1857.

Rise and Progress of the Street Commissioner's Controversy.

The many twists and turns taken in this series of proceedings, have doubtless caused much perplexity among those desirous of knowing exactly how the matter now stands. To one not familiar with the labyrinths of the law, it is difficult to arrange the mass of matter, (which has been printed with the intention of enlightening the public,) so as to obtain any very clear notion of its relation to the subject. We therefore give a short synopsis of the various stages of the case, in regular chronological order.

PART A.

THAT WHICH RELATES TO THE PROCEEDINGS PREVIOUS TO THE SUIT.

1. Mr. Taylor, the former Street Commissioner, dies.

2. The Governor appoints Mr. Conover Street Commissioner.

3. Conover files his bonds, &c.; goes to the Street Commissioner's Office, takes possession, and does an official act.

4. The Mayor appoints Mr. Develin Street Commissioner; his appointment is subsequently ratified by the Common Council.

5. Develin expels Conover from the office by force. Conover tries to regain it, but does not succeed.

6. Conover brings a suit for a mandamus to compel Develin to deliver to him the books and papers of the office.

PART B.

THAT WHICH RELATES TO THE PROCEEDINGS FOR A MANDAMUS BEFORE JUDGE PEABODY.

On the trial there arose a debate whether the questions of law or or fact should first be disposed of. It was decided, and they:

1st. Took evidence on the questions of fact, to ascertain whether Mr. Conover ever had possession of the office; also to prove his expulsion therefrom by force.

2. To argue the points of law; whether the Court had jurisdiction in the case; whether it had power to declare Conover Street Commissioner, or grant the mandamus.

3. Judge PEABODY decides that Develin is to surrender the books to Conover, but does not determine that Conover was legally appointed.

4. (Somewhat a side play.) Books and papers are mysteriously abstracted from the Street Commissioner's office.

5. The order of the Court in the mandamus case settled.

6. The order is served on Develin, who still refuses to deliver the books, on the grounds that the order was legal; and that the Mayor had told him not to give them up.

7. Conover asks for a writ of arrest against Develin, for contempt in refusing to obey the order of the Court. Also, an order directing the Sheriff to institute a search for the missing books. These orders have not yet been decided upon.

8. Judge Peabody is served with a writ of *certiorari* from Judge Davies, (both Justices of the Supreme Court,) commanding him to send in the proceedings taken before him in this matter, to be reviewed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The General term does not sit until the second Monday in September.

9. Conover obtains from Judge Davies an order to show cause on Monday, July 13, before him, why the *certiorari* should not be vacated.

10. Judge Peabody yesterday postponed settling the order for the arrest of Develin, in consequence of the *certiorari*. He will render his decision on Monday.

PART C.

THAT WHICH PERTAINS TO THE MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST CONOVER.

1. The Mayor commences a suit against Conover to obtain an injunction restraining him from taking possession of the books of the office. A temporary injunction is granted, and the question is argued before Judge Roosevelt; it will be decided whether the injunction shall be rendered perpetual, on Friday, July 17.

2. The Mayor obtains a temporary injunction against Develin, restraining him from delivering the books and papers of the office to any one.

This brings the case down to date, and exhibits each important step taken by either party.

THE LATE RIOT.

Two More Victims—One Special Policeman.

Two others have fallen victims to the late riots. One, THOMAS SPARKS, a special policeman, died on Thursday evening, at his residence, No. 109 East Sixteenth-street, from a blow on the head with a club. The other, —— MYERS, also a resident of one of the upper Wards, died, yesterday, from gunshot wounds, received in Bayard-street during the first affray between the Bowery Boys and "Dead Rabbits."

Coroner PERRY, on being notified of Mr. SPARKS' death, proceeded to hold an inquest, but was compelled to delay doing so until to-day for lack of the necessary witnesses.

The following affidavit, however, was made by Mrs. SPARKS, wife of the deceased.

Mary Ann Sparks, residing at No. 109 East Sixteenth street, being duly sworn, says: Deceased was my husband; he left home on Friday evening, the 3d inst., and on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., was brought home wounded; when he came he told me that he had been almost killed; that he had been appointed a special policeman the evening previous; that while on his beat on Friday night he heard a man in Catherine-street cry "murder," and running to the place he saw one man beating the other; that he arrested the assailant, and while he was taking his prisoner towards White-street, (a crowd following him,) he was hit by some missile which knocked him down and his prisoner escaped; Monday afternoon deceased began to get worse from the effects of his injuries—was wandering in his mind, and continued to fail until 7 o'clock last (Thursday) evening, when he died.

Mr. SPARKS was a brother of Mr. WILLIAM SPARKS, a well-known resident of the Fourth Ward, who keeps, at present, a porter-house at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. He was a native of this City, 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.

Coroner PERRY will also hold an inquest upon the body of —— MYERS. It is not known whether this man was one of the rioters or merely a spectator.

Two Rioters Give Bail Before Recorder Smith.

JOHN WOGAN and WM. WOGAN, two of the rioters in the Sixth Ward, whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, were yesterday brought before Recorder SMITH. Several witnesses were examined, but no facts were elicited additional to those already published. The Recorder directed their committal for trial at the present Court of General Sessions, upon the charge preferred against them, and fixed their bail at $1,000 each. JOSEPH WELSH, of No. 10 Cherry-street, became bail for JOHN WOGAN, and J. H. BENNETT, of No. 106 Madison-street, for WM. WOGAN.

PATRICK MCMANUS, the complainant in the case, informed the Recorder that MICHAEL WOGAN, a brother of the above accused parties, had threatened his life as he entered the Recorder's office that day. The following affidavit was immediately made in the matter:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Patrick McManus, of No. 97 Cherry-street, being duly sworn says, that Michael Wogan, at the said City of New York on this 10th day of July instant, approached this deponent and in a violent and passionate manner said to this deponent, "You thieving son of a b—h, as soon as I see you outside I will put a knife through you." That said Wogan has repeatedly made threats of a similar nature against deponent, and has on several occasions assaulted the deponent. That deponent fears that the said Wogan, unless restrained, will do this deponent some bodily harm, and believes that it is the intention of the said Wogan to take the life of the said deponent, wherefore he prays that a warrant may be issued. his

PATRICK ✕ McMANUS,
mark.

Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

The Recorder committed MICHAEL WOGAN to give bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for six months. The bail required was given by PATRICK CHADOCK, of No. 96 Cherry-street.

The Police Commissioners—Appointments, &c.

The session of the Police Commissioners yesterday was a very short one. A large number of applicants were examined, and the following appointments were made:

C. J. Warren (late Police Magistrate) to be detailed as Property Clerk.

Edward Genet and Wm. H. Allen, patrolmen.

Andrew W. Sutherland, doorkeeper.

A number of those reported upon favorably on Wednesday were stricken from the list of applicants, they being found on examination to be incompetent to serve in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

After the reference of several resolutions to the appropriate Committees the Board adjourned.

The special force assembled at the Fifth Ward Station-house yesterday afternoon, pursuant to order. Deputy CARPENTER was present and addressed them. He said it was hoped that the Commissioners would have been able to dispense with their services then, but inasmuch as the regular appointments had not been made, it was found necessary to retain the special force a few days longer. He thanked them for their fidelity and devotion to law, and then assigned them in charge of their immediate officers for further duty.

One of the newly-appointed regular policemen was found, yesterday morning, on his beat, intoxicated. He was immediately arrested and taken to the General Office, where he was at once suspended from duty, to await trial.

MORE ASSAULTS UPON THE POLICE.

On Thursday evening an Irish laborer made an attack, for some cause or other, upon CHAS. ASHENBACK, a switchman in the employ of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, whom he struck on the head with a stone, inflicting a deep gash. Other employes of the company soon gathered around, prevented further violence, and detained HAVENE until the arrival of Policeman FORTERS, of the Nineteenth Ward, to whom they gave him in charge. In the meantime over 100 Irish laborers had gathered about, and seemed determined to rescue the prisoner. One of them, named THOS. DONOVAN, more bold than the rest, rushed forward towards the officer, crying out to the crowd to follow him. A heavy and well-directed blow upon DONOVAN'S head, with the officer's locust, knocked the courage out of him, and he, too, was taken to the Station-house, and committed.

On the same evening a number of rowdies living in that portion of the Seventeenth Ward known as "Mackerelville" got into a fight, and created great disturbance. Sergeant LOCKWOOD and a *posse* of police proceeded to the place, and arrested two of the ringleaders, who gave their names as THOMAS O'KAVANAGH and PETER MCAULEY, when the whole rabble set upon the police with brick-bats and other missiles, with a view of rescuing the prisoners. The officers made good and free use of their locusts, drove the assailants back, and took the prisoners to the Station-house. Officer SUTTON was wounded, during the affray, by a blow on the head with a paving-stone.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. CLARK, in Fifty-second-street, was burglariously entered on the night of the 7th inst. and robbed of clothing and other articles amounting in value to about $50. The thief escaped.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM TO SECRETARY CUTHBERT.

The following was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Hon. JAMES CUTHBERT, late Secretary of the Treasury, is now on a visit to this City; and whereas, the distinguished ability and stern integrity with which he has administered the principal affairs of the nation, entitle him to the profound respect and lasting gratitude of the commercial Metropolis of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's room be tendered to Hon. JAMES CUTHBERT, in which to receive the respects of his fellow-citizens.

THE TRANSFER OF THE STATION-HOUSES.

The report of the Police Committee on Station-Houses, that was laid on the table at the last meeting, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER thought the report very good, but he would like to have the resolution so worded as to expressly give the use of all the station-houses, all police property, telegraphic apparatus, and the office of the Chief of Police, to the Police Commissioners.

Alderman MCSPEDON offered to amend by inserting the words "to give up the station-houses, &c., during the will and pleasure of the Common Council," but not the office of the Chief of Police.

Alderman TUCKER urged that the office of the late Chief should be included.

Alderman FULMER moved to lay the amendment to the amendment with the amendment on the table.

Alderman STEERS claimed that the moving of the telegraphic wires from the office of the Chief of Police, in the City Hall, would cost but a trifle. The wires were run in all the station-houses and to all the bell towers, and they cost only $15,000 at first. He was sure they could be concentrated elsewhere, at a very trifling cost. And as the rooms occupied by the late Chief of Police were convenient and necessary to the Street Commissioner's Department, he thought they should remain for the use of some branch of that Department.

Alderman MCSPEDON agreed with Alderman STEERS as to the expense of removing the telegraphic wires. He was not willing that the Station-houses should be longer kept from the Commissioners. And yet he was not willing that the City Hall, or any portion of it, should be surrendered to the Albany Commissioners. He believed those men in charge of the old Chief's rooms would have no objection to let the Metropolitan Superintendent use the telegraph there until arrangements could be made for concentrating the wires elsewhere.

Alderman BLUNT said it would be wrong to deny the Metropolitan Superintendent the use of the rooms of the old Chief of Police. No other location could answer as well. There was the alarm bell in the cupola, and it was connected with the room below, so that as soon as a fire should be discovered it could be communicated to the Superintendent, and by him to the different Station houses. If the Street Commissioner's Department required other rooms, they could be obtained anywhere convenient in Chambers-street, and then no change would be necessary. He was not surprised to learn that some of the telegraphic machinery had been removed. He had anticipated as much.

Alderman TUCKER spoke again, and strongly, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in their resolution in relation to the disposition of the Station Houses.

Alderman WILSON thought there was nothing to be gained by showing spite. The law had been declared constitutional, and he was willing to obey it. He was willing to give the Chief's office, in which the telegraph was, to the Commissioners, because he thought any such small opposition was unwise. He would retire as well as he could, when he was beaten, without showing any little spite. He would give up all the Police conveniences and meet the Metropolitan Commissioners and the Republicans at the ballot box.

Alderman ADAME would vote for the report of the Committee.

The vote was then taken on Alderman MCSPEDON'S amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 12 to 9.

Alderman TUCKER'S amendment was then voted upon. Lost, by a vote of 11 to 10.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the Committee's report, which was adopted, by a vote of 19 to 2—COULTER and MCCONNELL in the opposition.

Alderman WILSON then moved to take from the table the resolution of the Board of Councilmen relative to the transfer of the Police Station-houses and apparatus to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; and moved to concur. The motion was lost, by a vote of 11 to 9.

The Board resolved to organize Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 11, in the Seventh Ward, the Company to be known as the Harry Howard Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 11.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

How Men Can Afford to be Constables—Exorbitant Fees Extorted—The Office of Constable Worth (to a Sharp Man) $15,000 a Year.

An interesting case came up yesterday for examination before Recorder SMITH, at his private office, wherein two Constables, WM. THOMPSON and HENRY WEST, are charged with taking more fees than are allowed by the law. The complainant in the case is a Mr. EULUS G. SALBENGER, who keeps a clothing and tailoring establishment at No. 386 Grand-street. In the affidavit of complaint upon which the warrants for the arrest of the Constables named were issued, Mr. SALBENGER states that on the 5th day of last June a judgment was rendered against him in the District Court, First Judicial District of the City, of $79 87, and that such judgment was rendered without his knowledge, his attorney having failed to notify him of the fact. He was able, he states, to pay the amount of the judgment, having goods in his store of the value of $8,000. On the day succeeding the rendition of the verdict, Constables WILLIAM THOMPSON and HENRY WEST came to his store in his absence, and levied on his goods. Having made the levy, they removed ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, linens, &c., in all valued at $900. Upon his return to the store he was informed of the removal of the goods, and immediately went to look after the Constables. He got the two together, after being sent back and forth between the two several times. He requested the delivery of the goods, and offered to pay the amount of the execution, and the legal charges thereon. The Constables demanded as their fees $19 87, and added that they would not deliver the goods until this amount was paid. Mr. SALBENGER remonstrated against the exorbitant charge, but without avail. Upon his requesting the items of the charges, they gave the following verbal statement as to the principal:

Anxiety	$6 00
Thinking it over	$4 00
Advertising	$4 00
Cartage	$2 00

Mr. SALBENGER continued to remonstrate against these charges, when he was told by the constable that if he did not pay the amount that day, $25 additional expense would have to be paid. Then, believing there was risk in leaving the goods in the possession of the constables, he concluded to comply with the extortionate demands, and paid the amount of the execution ($79 87) and the fees (15 87)—altogether amounts to $99 75. The constables promised to send the goods back to the store immediately.

On the day following the payment of the money, Mr. SALBENGER states that a portion only of the goods was brought back to his store by the constables, they alleging that some of them had been stolen. For the goods lost he has been able to obtain no indemnity whatever.

ALBERT JACOBS, a clerk in the store of Mr. SALBENGER, gave the following evidence in the case:

On the 5th of last June I was attending as clerk the clothing store of Mr. Salbenger, at No. 386 Grand-street; in the middle of the afternoon three men came into the store, and one of them stated that he had an execution upon which he was going to levy upon the goods in the store; these men, I subsequently learned, were Constables Wm. Thompson and Henry West, and a man named Vultz; Mr. Thompson spoke about the execution; I told the man that Mr. Salbenger, the proprietor of the store, was absent, and asked them to wait till he returned before doing anything in the matter; I told them that if he did not come back pretty soon I would pay the amount of the judgment myself; they said they could not wait; I told them that before they seized any goods they must first show me their authority; Thompson, who acted as spokesman of the party, said he would show me nothing; I told him that not one of them should take anything out of there until they showed me some definite authority; upon my saying this, Thompson showed his official badge; I told him that was not sufficient authority, whereupon he produced the order of the Court authorizing the entry of the judgment; I remarked to this that I did not wish, of course, to resist the authority of the Court; they immediately commenced selecting out goods to take away, and commenced putting them on a cart; I asked permission to take an inventory of the goods before loading them upon the cart; Mr. Thompson refused to allow me to do it, but said that if I could take an inventory of them as fast as they three could handle them, well and good, but it was all the chance they would give me; I jumped upon the cart, but it was impossible to note down the goods, they threw them upon the cart so fast; they took from the store nearly $1,000 worth of goods, comprising ready-made clothing, pieces of cloth, cassimeres, vestings, linens, &c.; I insisted upon going with the goods, and accompanied the cart and the men to the auction store of Mr. Bogart, at No. 1 North William-street; at the auction store the goods were chucked behind a railing; I asked to be allowed to take an inventory of them, but the request was denied me; I went up to the store and told Mr. Salbenger, who had returned, of what had transpired; Mr. Salbenger and myself left to look up the constables; finally we got them together; Mr. Salbenger was indignant at the seizure of his goods, and swore a little upon the subject; the subject of releasing the goods was spoken of; Mr. Salbenger expressed his willingness to pay the amount of the judgment, and asked the amount of the additional fees that would be required; the amount of the fees was stated as $19 87; inquiry was made as to the particular items of the charge; Mr. Thompson said that if he insisted upon the items he would explain them; he immediately added that the first charge was $6 for anxiety, the next $4 for thought, then $9 for advertising, and $2 for cartage and the balance comprise miscellaneous charges. I told him that I thought I was entitled to the charge under the head of anxiety; as for the cartage item I saw the amount paid to the cartman which was half a dollar and no more. Finally the whole amount demanded was paid.

Mr. Lewis Vultz testified that he accompanied Constables Thompson and West to the store of Mr. Salbenger and ordered the removing of the goods to the auction store of Mr. Bogart; for his services he was paid five dollars. He testified to nothing farther of importance.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong gave some evidence, but no new facts were elicited.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., as the counsel for the defence had been clerk in Judge RUSSELL'S office, had a reference case at that hour, and as Mr. SALBENGER, the complainant, was unavoidably absent, the further examination in the case was postponed till next Wednesday.

The Recorder stated, subsequently to the examination that the above case was the first one of the kind that had ever come before him. The impositions of constables and other petty officers were, however, of very frequent occurrence. In most cases the victims did not know the law. In other cases they preferred to stand the cheat practised upon them rather than make complaint and put themselves to additional trouble and expense. The penalty for over-charging is not less than a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. In the Recorder's opinion, a keen constable, under the present system of cheating, makes from $10,000 to $15,000 annually.

The Slave-Trade—Arrest of Lieut. Odevaine—The British Consul Becomes Bail.

Deputy Sheriff H. STERN yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, proceeded to the ASTOR House, where Lieut. ODEVAINE and Surgeon IRELAND are staying, for the purpose of arresting them upon the warrant issued on Thursday by Judge INGRAHAM, for the alleged wrongful seizure of the Bark *Panchita* on the coast of Africa. The parties were in their rooms. Upon being notified that the Sheriff was in waiting below, they both soon came down and were served with warrants, officer STERN performing the unpleasant duty in the most gentlemanly manner. The parties then proceeded to the office of Mr. JOSEPH FOWLER, acting British Consul, where Mr. FOWLER promptly offered to sign the bail bonds. After a short consultation, however, CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., counsel for the British Consulate, was sent for. On arrival, he, with Mr. FOWLER, signed the bonds, and thus the matter stands for the present.

The *Panchita* did not come up to the Navy-Yard yesterday, nor were the British sailors on board of her brought up to the town.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct a statement which appears in this morning's issue of your paper, asserting that it was stated by the owner of the bark *Panchita*, previous to her sailing, that she was not bound to Africa. If you will avail yourself of the authorities of the Custom-House, you will find that she cleared regularly for the Coast of Africa, which was her original destination previous to her being seized by Mr. MCKEON, on the 8th of October last. Any information relative to her, her cargo, destination, &c., &c., you may desire, I will take pleasure in giving you.

Respectfully yours, JNO. P. WEEKS.

No. 52 South street, July 10, 1857.

The French Railroad Fraud Case—Parot Returns to France To-day, His Marriage Yesterday.

The case of AUGUSTE PAROT, arrested in this City several months ago on a charge of having been concerned in the celebrated French Railway Frauds is in the main familiar to the readers of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. It has been a strange case as conducted before the Courts, and the recent proceedings are as unique as any that have gone before. To enhance the interest a lady has now appeared upon the boards and yesterday performed a prominent part in the PAROT drama. Mademoiselle DUBUN, as the story goes, had a strong affection for PAROT several years ago, when he was known as a dealer in horses in France. When he escaped to America she came with him, and from the day of his arrest until the failure of the attempt to escape from prison on Thursday night last, has used every means in her power to obtain his release. After this last failure PAROT, seeing no further chance of escape, concluded to go voluntarily back to France. This conclusion he made known to Mr. TISANDIER, the Agent of the Northern Railroad of France. His offer was accepted, and he will sail for Southampton, to-day, under charge of Deputy-Marshal THEODORE RUNYERS. This settled, and there being no further hope of his escaping, PAROT and Mademoiselle DUBUN turned their thoughts upon more agreeable subjects, one of which was marriage. Although the lady had lived with PAROT for several years, and borne him two children, they had not been married. That pleasure was still before them, and they resolved to enjoy it, as a fitting conclusion to the "American proceedings." Accordingly, the witnesses were invited, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the couple were married in the French Catholic Church, *St. Vincent de Paul*, in Canal-street, by the Rev. PERE LAFONT. The ceremony, which was in the form usual to the Catholic Church, was witnessed by nearly all the parties here, who are interested in the case.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at their rooms yesterday at 3 o'clock. Present—Commissioners Cooley, Hutchins, Fields, Strong, Hogg, Gray and Green.

Minutes of July 7 were read and approved. A resolution was offered requesting the Chief Engineer to communicate to the Board his views as to the proper officers necessary to carry on operations at the Park, with any suggestions he might have to make as to the plans to be adopted, &c.

A report was received from the Executive Committee in favor of advertising for plans and estimates for laying out the Park.

A variety of applications and communications in regard to them were referred to the appropriate Committee.

A Committee was appointed to secure suitable rooms for the accommodation of the Board and its employees, and the remainder of the time of the meeting was given to the debate on unfinished business.

The Board meet again on Monday at 3 o'clock.

SLOW.—The Quarantine Commissioners still talk over the steam tug by which the Health Officer is to board vessels on their arrival from sea, but they don't get the tug yet, and probably won't. Tugs enough are to be had, but to be tied by Quarantine laws, as they would have to be, is so annoying that an exorbitant demand is asked for the purpose. One has been under consideration that asks $700 per month, but probably the Commissioners, as their money has been spent on policemen, will fall back on a modest schooner, or perhaps a clam-boat for the Health Officer's use. Meanwhile, if the wind should happen to be a head, or dead calm on, Commerce will have to fly her wings, and wait until the clam-boat can drift down to the anchorage.

VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCES.—A Mr. HIGGERBOTTEN was yesterday fined $3 by Justice CONNELLY for dumping dirt in the rear of Washington Market. Citizens should take the No. of all carts from which dirt is dumped in the streets, where no public improvements are in progress, and report them to the City Inspector.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—44 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty with New-Granada—The Transit Routes—The Impending Spanish-Mexican War, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

Minister BOWLIN reports that the impediment in the way of the adjustment of the difficulties with New-Granada is the veto of the popular branch of the Congress on the Treaties. There is no prospect of an adjustment.

Speculators in steam are making a treaty for us with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It will soon come and the Administration must take it or impede the communication between the two oceans. The President says he would if he had the Constitutional power, take possession of both Transits.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

Dispatches were received yesterday from our Minister in Mexico. He only mentions that fact to the President COMONFORT was preparing the country for defence, but gives no particulars, nor expresses any opinion as to what course Mexico intends to take.

Neither our Minister at Paris nor at London has communicated any opinion as to the policy now being pursued by England or France in the Spanish-Mexican difficulty.

Judge BOWLIN, late Minister to New-Granada, retires to the practice of his profession. JNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

Mr. MANDEVILLE, formerly of New York, has been appointed Surveyor-General of California, in place of

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER FOUR.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

Frankfort is at the same time one of the oldest and most modern of the cities of Europe; a part of it the most unseemly and another part the most beautiful. "It has become commercial and plebeian," says the aristocratic English traveler, "and bears no comparison with a hundred others in all that is grand in architecture and noble in art. Nether science nor literature flourish there as in Munich and Dresden and Berlin, while we know, nevertheless, a strange feeling of awe and deference comes over us as we look out upon the plain where once encamped the Roman legions and neighed the proud war-horse of Roman conquerors—where tramped the warriors of CHARLEMAGNE and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and where every King and Prince and Emperor has come to dispute possession from CÆSAR to LOUIS NAPOLEON. It was the city first to throw off the yoke of feudalism and declare itself free, thus preparing the way for the flight of science, art and political advancement, while all around was in the midst of the darkest barbarism. It has no king now, at whose nod palaces rise, and galleries become treasure-houses of beauty, but its merchant-princes are not entirely indifferent to these things, and it has many a privilege for which others might gladly exchange their works of grandeur.

But one who has come from the Free States of North America, where all people of every nation come and go without being asked "why or wherefore," a scene like the following in our experience is sufficiently amusing:

We wish for a little time to take up our abode in Frankfort, and for that purpose are admitted to all the privilegee of a house with one of its "oldest and best families." Very soon there comes a messenger from the Police Office, saying to the good lady of the house, "Yon have a stranger with you?" "Yes, an American lady." "Does she wish to remain in Frankfort?" "Yes, a little time." "Yon must then procure a permit from the Government." The good lady, though she has lived all her life in Frankfort, scarcely knew of such a requisition, and is almost frightened. The policeman tells here it is necessary to prove that the lady is a respectable person, and she then comes to me to know if I have the necessary papers. For the sake of a little merriment we say, "Well, this is funny, that a *lady* cannot stay a few weeks in such a city in a respectable family without all this parade. I supposed when I took up my abode with respectable people it was sufficient guaranty that I was also respectable." The lady cannot speak English and has very hard work to make me understand that nobody doubts my respectability, but it is a law, and a very necessary law, to which the good must submit for the sake of the evil. But, we reply, we did not see the use of such a law. "Why, if we were not careful we should be overrun with *Frenchmen and all manner of thieves*. It was only a little while ago that a Frenchman came here and contracted debts, and ran off without paying his bills, &c., &c." This, to us, was the most amusing of all, and we answer: "Well, in America we have every day some thousands of Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and all, who do not intend to pay their debts, but we permit them to come and live unmolested by passports and policemen, and here you do not allow *a lady* to visit in your families without the interference of Government."

But it was not a matter to be argued; the policeman was waiting, and we appear before him as stupid-looking a piece of humanity as we ever saw. He begins:

"You wish to stay in Frankfort some time?"

Looking as meek and respectable as we are able, we answer, "Yes, Sir." "How long?" "Perhaps a month—perhaps six." "Very well, six months. It is necessary that you have permission." "Yes, Sir." "Have you a paseport, signed by the proper authorities of your Government?" We had thought the passport all a farce when we procured it, but now congratulated ourselves that one of the last good deeds of Secretary MARCY was to testify to our respectability. We produced this document, duly signed, sealed, and tied with red ribbon. He glances at the eagle, looking as if it would shelter me if it could from the fangs of policemen, and is satisfied. "Will you go with me to the police office?" "Yes, Sir, if this is what you require of a respectable lady." And thus guarded behold us on our way to prove still more thoroughly our worthiness to reside a little time, for pleasure, in the free city of Frankfort. Our passport is again duly examined by another stupid piece of authority. It is duly registered that I, A. J., have come to Frankfort to stay a little time; that I have the proper passport and the proper permit. The former is placed among the archives of others in the same catalogue. The latter is given to us to show in case we are asked. We pay two florins and twelve kreutzers, and depart fully permitted, after being assured that if we behave respectably we shall receive no further molestation, until the end of the six months, when our permit must be renewed if we stay longer, and we must again pay for the same, and we return to our domicil with exalted ideas of respectability.

Quite accidentally we have the good fortune to find ourselves the daily companion of a lady whose mother was the intimate friend of the mother of GOETHE, and whose grand parents were also the family friends of the family of the great poet. And the Frankforters are not so materialized that they do not boast with pride that theirs is the city of his birth. We are within a few steps of the house, which says, in large gold letters on the door: *In dieses Haus gebornen Johann Wolfgang Goethe*, 1749. It is a large, old, *gable-end-to-the-road* house, like all in this part of the city, and one room only kept sacred by lock and key from all intruders. Those who could not enter have bored holes in the wall to take away with them a little of the dust of the stucco, though we do not know how they have contrived to do it in the face and eyes of these policemen. We have always felt quite as much interest in the mother as in the son, and our meditations as we gazed were, "Here she rocked him, here she taught him, and from her he inherited and imbibed his strength and wisdom. Tell me about her, say I to my companion—the stories you have heard your mother relate. "We have a little word in German which I fear you will not understand," she says, "*mutter wis*. The mother of GOETHE had so much *mutter wis*,"—at first we do not understand, and then it comes to us that she means *mother wit*. Oh, yes, we understand. How pleased she is that we really understand this expressive word, and how much more pleased when she sees by our hearty laugh that we fully comprehend her story. When we get our treasure-house full we will open it, and assure our readers they may well envy us the pleasure of listening to such tales, which have never appeared in the latest and most approved biographies of the author of *the Sorrows of Werther*. "And perhaps you have seen him," I ask, as if for the first time occurs to me that this is possible. "Oh, yes," she says, "but not here. I went to Weimar with my mother when I was a little girl, and there I saw him. Ah, but he was not a good man—I like him not, he was the poet for men but not for women," she says, mournfully; "he had not a true heart, he made love to so many, but then the ladies made love to him also. Oh, many, I have heard my mother tell. He was not so good as SCHILLER. Do you know SCHILLER?" "Oh, yes, all the people in America who read know SCHILLER as well as GOETHE." "Oh, he was so beautiful!" she exclaims, putting her hands together and raising her eyes to Heaven, "so simple, too. Ah, he had not the great bonse like GOETHE," and then she rune from the dinner table to get the pictures of their bouses and the rooms. "GOETHE'S is like his style," she says. "Oh, superb, so rich; but SCHILLER, see! one little cot, one chair, one window, but, oh, every lady loved him—and HERDER, too; know you HERDER, and JEAN PAUL—Oh, JEAN PAUL, know you him in America?" "Yes, indeed, he is also in all our homes and hearts"—and here she goes into ecstasies and gets up from her dinner to tell how he walked with one arm across his hreast and the other hand resting on his great *stock*, (cane.) Then is produced the scrap-book, full of the beautiful things she has copied, which she reads with the greatest enthusiasm, not thinking at first that I cannot comprehend poetry as yet. "Oh, not understand—*so schöne*, so beautiful. Oh, you *must* understand," she says, and then comes the *Dictionary*, which is the *most* certain damper to enthusiasm, unless it be a phrase-book.

We have seen the *sights* of Frankfort, but finding them exactly described in the guide-book, and finding also that these descriptions have been copied *verbatim* with considerable exactness, by letter and book-writers, we think it still more commendable to pass them by. A German youth described to us the manner in which English and Americans visit Frankfort. "They stop at the *hotel Angleterre*, where the servants speak a mixture of English, French and Dutch—they inquire what is to be seen in Frankfort, and are referred to the guide-book with some few items additional. A carriage is taken, and a day spent in riding from one to the other, and they return exhausted, pronounce it a stupid place, and hurry on to another, which is to share the same fate. Of the people, they know nothing.

We have heard those who have visited Germany complain of the inhospitality of the people, and their want of the common rules of civility, saying, "We and many others have traveled there—have resided there—sometimes a year in the same place—and though we sent our letters of introduction, which were such as should have procured any one civility, they never took the least notice of them; never called, never invited us." *We* are only amazed that they could have traveled and resided here and never learned the reason. In Germany, when a person delivers a letter of introduction or recommendation, he must either deliver it in person, or after having sent it, soon present himself, else they do not understand what it means, and wonder, perhaps, all the year, how a person can be so uncivil as to send such a letter and never call to make himself known. We have been quite astonished to see with what cordial hospitality they invite an utter stranger to their homes. We cannot expect a whole nation to conform to a few individuals. When we come among them, we must, in matters of social etiquette as well as governmental, conform to them. One may also send a letter to a family, and in a day or two, quite informally happen in at the gentleman's office, present his card without alluding to the letter, and after a pleasant chat, retire. We have invariably found the most informal introduction to obtain, not only an invitation to dine or to drive, but an invitation to their homes as friend and *habitué*; and these German homes are genuine, genial homes as one can find in any land. They do not look so luxurious as English or American homes. The homes of the richest bankers in Frankfort are plainer in their furnishings than those of some families in New-York who live on a salary of three thousand a year. On going to dine in such a family, we thought surely they will occupy a whole house; but on arriving, we found them on the floor of the second story—the first and fourth floors being occupied by other families. It was a house as large as the largest in Fifth-avenue. There was not a strip of carpet, but the floors were mosaic, of brown and white wood in pieces two or three inches in size. The chairs and sofas were covered with embroidery, done by the ladies of the house, and this we find also in every house; there is a marble-top table, glass chandeliers, and abundance of statuary and paintings. The dinners are sumptuous, commencing with soup, of course, then comes a pyramid of little fishes with their heads outwards, prettily garnished with green. Afterwards, asparagus, boiled plain, and eaten with bolted butter. *Third*—Roast beef with one vegetable, spinach or something similar; *Fourth*—A large fish baked; *Sixth*—Vegetables eaten alone; *Seventh*—Fricaseed chicken in a pyramid; *Eighth*—Plain boiled beef; *Ninth*—Pudding with sauce; afterwards, nuts, almonds, &c., and during the dinner, Rhine wine, Claret and Champagne. We are not the least interested in seeing the children put raisins in the champagne, to see the philosophy of air bubbles making to ascend and descend the weight to which they are attached, just as we had seen it performed so many times in another land, and then the game of *fillippien*, with two almond kernels, as it is played everywhere else. After adjourning to the saloon comes the invariable coffee, and when it is finished you find it 4 o'clock, and that you have been three hours employed at table. Everybody speaks French, and half the people English, so that there is no lack of conversation, and all are very sprightly and merry.

Indeed, the leisure and gayety of the people are a perpetual marvel to us. Every day, if we go to the forest in the morning, there are a great multitude already there for breakfast, and a promenade, and from four in the afternoon till ten in the evening, the roads are thronged with lords and ladies gay, wending their way to the gardens, the environs, or some rendezvous in the country, to take coffee, or tea, or wine, or beer, and have a pleasant time. The men have finished their business, and the women their work, and all in gala gear they go forth for amusement. The ladies do not seem to be at all concerned that the sun will turn them black. Three or four hours they sit in the open air, half the time in the sun, and wonder in astonishment at anybody who objects to such *an airing*. They are said to be more healthy than the women of other nations, and if sun and air are really conducive to health, there is good reason why they should be.

What strange things are conventionalities! and how little they have to do with real propriety. In New-York a lady must bow first to a gentleman, if she wishes to recognize him among her acquaintances. In Germany a lady must not bow first to a gentleman, if she wishes to be considered respectable. Here, if she takes a gentleman's arm in the daytime, she will be the town's talk for a week, but she can take it in the evening with impunity. Here, ladies may walk the streets together at any hour, day or evening, not only with safety, but respectability. We have found it quite a custom for a few ladies to meet at each other's houses, to take tea once a week in rotation. The husbands of the ladies do not go, and we have never seen gentlemen invited to tea on any occasion. At nine o'clock they go home, not thinking it any more necessary for gentlemen to escort them than to drink tea with them.

In America we have never seen men-mantua-makers and milliners, but in Germany they are as common as men-tailors, and if a man-tailor is the ninth part of a man, we have wondered what part must be a man-milliner. One day where we were sitting, a man came in with a dress *basted* ready to try on. Well, we confess we looked with all our eyes, wondering what would be done. But there was no hesitation—the lady took the robe to her room and put it on, returning in full dress, *sans* sleeves. The man examined it to see where it needed altering, *took it in on the shoulders, pinched up the biases* and *laid the plaits*, evidently *used to his business*, and evidently, as the lady said he was, an excellent dressmaker, and also that dresses made by men kept their place better and lasted longer than dresses made by women. Ladies will read this and be quite shocked, but when we see it, we are quite sure the lady before us is more modest than some we know who have their dresses made by women. Where it is not conventional it certainly is not proper to appear before men partly dressed, to be minutely examined by them, but where it is both conventional and common it is proper—unlike nouns, which the grammar says cannot be both common and proper. In America, a lady may not admit a gentleman to her dressing-room, but she may admit him to the room adjoining and spend all the evening *tête à tête*, without any *duenna* to see whether the doors are all in proper condition. We have heard of ladies in America who would not travel without the conventional escort of a gentleman and married lady in Europe, but these same ladies have not *all* left the best reputation for propriety, and some of them for morality, in the places to which they were thus conventionally escorted! Barriers and conventionalisms are very important, we suppose, to well-regulated society, but in our somewhat extensive observations we are quite surprised to see of how little use they are for their ostensible purposes. Where there is a will there is a way in moral as well as mental and physical difficulties. Those careful parents who hesitate to bring their children to Europe lest they be demoralized, might sometimes find it well to be careful that they do not come to demoralize Europe.

Our greatest annoyance at present is from meeting every day a lady who spent four years in America, in one of those vulgar rich families, of which we know there are a few and hope there are not many, as teacher of their children. She was made as uncomfortable and miserable as possible by their ultra gentility, by being told continually that as she was paid for what she did, she could not expect to move in the same circle that they did, and by making her as much a slave as possible. We have no doubt of the truth of all she says, and should consider it the greatest of all calamities to be obliged to earn our bread or live upon any condition in such a family. We are only amazed that she took them for a specimen of all rich and genteel people in America. Her comparisons and conclusions have not a shadow of truth in them, because she had no means of judging—but we learn from her this lesson, not to go and do likewise. We are often asked after something we have done, "Do all American ladies do thus?" Alas! we wish those who have come before us had been as careful as we resolve to be, that if people will thus falsely generalize they shall have nothing very heinous to generalize from. A. J.

New Cities in Nebraska and Iowa—Public Land Sales—Flocks of Emigrants—Prosperity of the new Territories—Political Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

Having sojourned for a few weeks along the "big muddy," as the Missouri River is appropriately called, a few observations may be acceptable from its distant borders, now the scene of so many extensive city and town enterprises and speculations.

Emigration has been and continues to be immense into Kansas and Nebraska, the former undoubtedly receiving much the larger portion, the attraction being the large amount of lands coming into market there during the Summer. These are the Trust lands of the Iowa, Wea, Piankeshaw and Peoria and Delaware Indians, which are very fertile, well watered and timbered, situated in a healthy climate, and are eagerly sought after by both settlers and speculators. The Iowa Trust lands, lying in the northeast corner of Kansas, were sold early in this month, and are being rapidly settled upon and improved. The lands of the Wea, Piankeshaw and Peoria Indians, lying thirty to fifty miles south of the Kansas River, are now being sold, and, being of excellent quality, are attracting a numerous crowd of bidders. The Delaware lands, lying north of the Kansas River, in the interior, and comprising over 300,000 acres, will be sold the middle of July. All these lands have already on them large numbers of squatters, notwithstanding it is in violation of the "treaty stipulations." These squatters club together and protect each other in their claims, and against other bidders at the sale, thus securing the land at the appraised price. In Northern Iowa the sales are over, and very many went home without land, there being applicants with land warrants, at all the offices, for much more land than was in market. Nebraska is filling up rapidly with an excellent class of people; cities and towns are springing into life and populousness, yielding fortunes to proprietors and giving employment to numbers of laborers at high prices. Omaha is the most flourishing city in the Territory, with a population of between 2,500 and 3,000, and increasing with every arrival of a steamer, which has been of almost daily occurrence since navigation opened. Improvements are being pushed forward, and, go where you will, the sound of the saw and hammer is incessant. It is the Capital of the Territory, and most populous place in it; occupies the best site for a large city to be found on the river, having a good landing and being immediately opposite the terminus of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad at Council Bluffs. It is regularly laid out on a beautiful plain and along the slope of a bluff running parallel with the river. On the top of the bluff, near the centre of the city, rises, in beautiful proportions, the Capitol building, now (as the General Government failed to make an appropriation for it) being finished by the City. This building can be distinctly seen at a distance of fifteen miles as you ascend the river, and nearly as far from other directions; but when one is at it the view is truly grand. Eastward are seen the valley and river with its wide prairie bottom skirted with woods and high bluffs, from which Council Bluffs is spelling out upon the plain. Northward the meanderings of the river, now seemingly as bright and quiet as a peaceful lake, with Saratoga and Florence, two rival cities, in the distance, dotted with their little new cottages; and westward, the fertile, undulating prairies of Nebraska, with the settler's cabin and *breaking*, clearly indicating farms and agricultural products.

There seems to be a determination at the General Land Office to withhold the public lands in these Territories from sale, but it does not affect their settlement, for already every desirable quarter-section of land, including nearly the whole of it back to the Platte River, and along it for fifty or sixty miles, has its squatter claimant, and every day the Land Office, which is now open for preemptors, has its crowd of applicants who have made their improvements and are now entering the lands, thus securing themselves homes which in a few years will make them independent. Another year gone by, and the chances for speculators in large tracts of land in these Territories will all have vanished.

This City, Council Bluffs, is the largest and most important on the Missouri above St. Louis. It has a population of near 5,000, and steadily increasing in numbers and business, with several business houses doing a trade of $75,000 to $125,000 per annum, and eight Banking-houses. Until recently, the buildings have been of an inferior kind, but during the past year quite a number of large three and four-story brick blocks have been erected, and others are in progress. A few days ago it was submitted to the voters of Pottawatomie (this) County to vote upon the question of subscribing $300,000 to the stock of the M. & M. R. R., and it resulted in a majority of over two to one in its favor, which settles the question and establishes the terminus at this point. This has given a new impetus to improvements here.

Since the opening of Spring the grass and crops have come ahead surprisingly and promise an abundant harvest. Even way up here we have large supplies of wild gooseberries and strawberries just beginning to ripen.

In politics, everything is quiet up here, though across the river the question as to who shall succeed Hon. B. B. CHAPMAN, as Representative, is causing considerable agitation. He is figuring for reelection, and has for competitors Gen. THAYER, Gen. LARIMER and Gen. ESTABROOK, all of whom are actively engaged in the canvass. The contest seems to lie between CHAPMAN and ESTABROOK, and, judging from the host of friends of the latter, favorable to his success.

After a trip further up the river probably you will hear from me as to that region. SCRIBE.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER IN WISCONSIN.—Yesterday afternoon the steamers *Pearl* and *Berlin City* left this place at the same time, the former for New-London, the latter for Berlin. In going up the river together, they, of course, raced, and when about a mile this side of Butte de Morts, the *Pearl* being about ten rods ahead, the boilers of the *City* exploded with terrific force, tearing her all to pieces. Four persons were killed outright—Captain BROWN, of Berlin, the engineer and two other men. In about three minutes after the explosion, she sank in about eight feet of water. The *Pearl* went immediately to the rescue of the passengers, and picking up all she could find immediately returned to this place with them. Nearly all on board the *City* were injured more or less. The lives of several are despaired of. On the arrival of the *Pearl*, a tug was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster. The *Pearl* started up for Berlin about dusk, having some of the wounded on board. The books of the *Berlin* being lost, it was impossible to tell at the time of going to press, how many passengers were on board, or how many were missing. It is feared that several are lost who are not yet known.—*Oshkosh Democrat.*

The Trojans at the Funeral of Marcy—Ill-Breeding of Albany.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

Much of the solemn grandeur of the procession which yesterday bore the remains of the revered WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY to their last resting place, was due to the City of Troy, and I propose to give you an account of the part that her soldiers, firemen and citizens took in the imposing pageant, without exception the most imposing, as well from its length as from those in its rank, that the City of Albany ever witnessed.

You are aware of the prominent part that Mr. MARCY took in the affairs of Troy when the city was in her youth, and it was quite her place, with her sister Albany, to mourn the honored dead, a position which was conceded to her only by the most strenuous efforts of Gen. WOOL, and as performed by Neptune Engine Company No. 2, of Troy, (of which Mr. MARCY was once Foreman,) elicited from the citizens of Albany the warmest encomiums and most heart-felt admiration.

The Troy delegation embarked from the foot of Congress street at 12 M. in three barges, one for the military, one for the firemen and one for such of the "*profanum vulgus*" as desired a free ride to Albany. The Common Council, members of the bar and General WOOL went down in private carriages. The time for the water-excursion to start was the hour of noon, but with that delay in all public demonstrations for which no remedy has as yet been discovered, it was nearly 1 o'clock before we started in tow of the steamer *Young America*.

Up to the time of the burial the Trojans had been well received, and it was promised that they should be sent home by the railroad which runs from Albany to Troy, and passes the Albany Rural Cemetery gates. Alas for promises! The Albanians took the best of care of themselves, and went home in thirty cars, which might have gone to Troy instead of waiting, had selfishness never existed in this world; but the Trojans, (except one Company who *hired* a wagon,) with their Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the head, Alderman GEORGE TIBBITS, *walked home*, forming a pleasing three-mile episode. Shame on Albany! The barges, with but few passengers, came up during the evening; those who were on board were "powerful hungry." Sandwiches vanished as though we were members of their constituent porcine family, and lemonade as if acetic acid were never invented. Albany rum had done its perfect work, and several scrimmages occurred—anything for excitement, and we arrived in Troy at last.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Furnished for the TIMES *by the Commercial Agency of Toppan & McKillop.*

FLORIDA.

Duval County.—The crops are said to be remarkably good all over this section of country—better than an average.

LOUISIANA.

St. Tammany Parish.—This Parish presents nothing in the way of agricultural pursuit, being wholly engaged in making brick and lumber. The State at large presents a flattering prospect. An abundant crop of cotton, corn and sugar is anticipated, the cane presenting a remarkably healthy appearance, though small at this season of the year. Within a few days, the city of New-Orleans has been flooded with planters. The merchants declare this to be an indication that their crops will be large.

Washington Parish.—The grain crop in this Parish will be an abundant one. The cotton crop presents a flattering appearance, notwithstanding the remarkably cold Spring. Should there be a late Fall, extending into the Winter months, a fair prospect for an average crop may be expected.

St. Mary's Parish.—The crop of sugar cane in this Parish looks well, and it is thought that there will be a fair average crop.

Avoyelles Parish.—The crops of cotton, sugar and corn and other small grain are exceedingly fine; all, however, depends on future changes in the weather, which if not unfavorable will result in a fair average crop, except sugar, of which a good deal has to be put up (we mean plant cane) for seed for the next year.

Catahoula Parish.—The present prospect for a cotton crop is good, but it depends on rains, and if the cotton worm does not come in the Fall, there will be a fair crop. The present prospect of corn is good, but all the crops are about three or four weeks later than usual.

Concordia Parish.—The staple product of this region of country is cotton, and at this time it is impossible to form any reasonable conjecture of the probable crop. I can only say that the season has been very unfavorable, and that the maturing of the crop has been and will be thereby much retarded: the amount of the crop will depend on the character of the season from this time forward, and upon the coming of the caterpillars.

East Feliciana Parish.—Our crops are more promising now than for some time past. If the weather and other things are favorable, we may possibly make an average, but under the circumstances it is hardly to be expected, there are so many contingencies upon which it depends. Our corn is better than our cotton.

TEXAS.

Nacogdoches County.—The prospect of the cotton crop at this time is very good, but we are suffering for the want of rain, and if we do not get it soon, the crop will be a short one. The corn is already much injured.

San Augustine County.—The above remarks will apply to this county.

Sabine County.—The above remarks will apply also to this county.

Angelina County.—About as other counties; indeed the whole country presents about the same prospects as regards crops.

Fort Bend County.—Prospects for cotton and corn, the staple products of this part of the State, are good. The weather dry.

Gonzales County.—The prospects for a crop in this immediate section of the country is not very flattering, owing to the unprecedented long drouth of this Spring; but within the last ten days we have had rain, and should we have seasons from this forth, there will be good cotton crops made, and enough corn to supply the country. Wheat crops have turned out on an average of about ten bushels per acre. The Chinese sugar-cane promises an abundant yield, but common sugar-cane is not doing so well.

Matagorda County.—The Cotton crop up to this time is good, though backward. Corn crop is very much damaged by drouth in this county, although in the county above not so bad; but, if the dry weather continues much longer, it is impossible to say what will be the effect—bad enough, no doubt.

Fayette County.—Prospect very gloomy: continuous drouth for near two years. Corn crop will be very short. Cotton may improve with rains hereafter; yet, however propitious the season may be, the crop must be comparatively short. The crop last year was a very short one; money is therefore scarce and hard to collect.

McLennan County.—A great deal more wheat is sown than ever before; from the effects of late frost only half crop made. Good prospects for corn and cotton now, but unless we have rain soon, they will be short.

Bastrop County.—The late frosts and drouth have nearly ruined the prospects of our farmers. What rain that have fallen have been very partial. If good thorough rains were now to come, we would have a heavy crop of corn, but cotton would be short; besides, in cotton the web worm is doing some injury—in a word, farming prospects in Texas look extremely gloomy.

Hays County.—Fine prospects for crops in Eastern and Middle Texas, but not so good in Western Texas. There will be about half a crop throughout the State.

Washington County.—It is impossible to say anything positive about the crops in this County. We have had partial rains in some portions of the County and the crops look fair. In other portions we have had no rain of consequence and crops look droopy. We are now in great want of rain, and it depends upon the weather for the next ten days whether anything like a fair crop is made. If we have good seasons in that time, the crops will be pretty fair, but if it should continue dry, the crops in most parts of the County will be a failure.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clark County.—The crops look well, although they are later than usual, owing to a late Spring: but from all appearances throughout the State we believe we shall make a fair average crop.

Winston County.—Wheat crop good. Corn and Cotton average. Rather late.

Smith County.—Crops are backward and rather unpromising.

The above remarks will also apply to Newton, Jones, and Jasper Counties, Miss.

Panola County.—Wheat crops are fine; the prospect of corn crops is tolerably good; that of cotton is regarded just at this moment as extremely doubtful. The country enjoys universal good health.

Okitibbeha County.—Wheat crops good, and corn looks well, but cotton is small.

Pike County.—The prospect for crops is at present excellent, favorable seasons having entirely neutralized the effects of the cool and unfavorable Spring. Owing to the bad stand consequent upon the cold Spring, the Cotton crop is not as good as the corn and grain crop, although it is doing well. The corn crop is doing very well, and the small grain never better.

Marion County.—The remarks for Pike will also apply to this County.

Issaqueena County.—Prospects fine for cotton and corn.

Warren County.—The prospects for cotton and corn were never better than at the present in this and the surrounding country.

Oran Co[illegible] —Corn crops are good; there is but little cotton raised here, the principal business being manufacturing timber and raising cattle.

Harrison County.—This is a timber county, and most of the capital invested in that business. The harvest in this surrounding country is good.

Perry County.—The business of this county is timber and cattle. We raise generally enough corn for home consumption, and some little cotton. Our corn crops are good—cotton much injured by cold weather.

Hancock County.—The business of this county is timber and stock. Some Sea Island Cotton. Crops are good.

Jackson County.—The business of this county is timber and cattle. Corn crops are fine—but little cotton is raised—indeed there is little produce raised for market in any of these counties bordering on the Gulf.

Attawamba County.—Wheat crop superior to any heretofore raised in this section of country; oats fine; a fair prospect for corn; cotton very indifferent for the season.

De Soto County.—Wheat is very good in this county; it is pretty much all cut; very little ready for market. Corn is our great article of agriculture; prospect not good; Spring very backward and the plant small.

Lafayette County.—Since the first of June the weather has been mild and most encouraging for farmers. Occasional rains and pleasant sunny days have brought the cotton and corn crops forward, and there is now a fair prospect of a valuable yield. The wheat and other kinds of grain now in harvest are very fine; better than usual.

Scott County.—The wheat and oat crop promised and has proven very good; better than for years past. The cotton, though backward, has never presented so fine a prospect for corn. The cotton crop will certainly be short, not more than a half or two-thirds crop at best. Recently we have had some very cool days and nights, which, taken in connection with the late Spring, has injured the cotton seriously. If we have a late Fall, as is now hoped, we may realize more than now anticipated.

Lawrence County.—The rains, for some few days past, with a late Fall, will make the cotton crop equal to the last—nothing more, at the best.

Coahoma County.—The last Winter was unusually cold, but much useful preparation for crops was made; the Spring cold and backward; the crops of cotton and corn later than usual, although well planted; now, since the warm weather, both crops are growing rapidly, and not more than about a week in growth behind former years, and probably by 1st of August will be as forward as usual; the stands of the cotton-plant in the drills abundant; the weed healthy; and a fair prospect of a good crop, with an increased number of acres in cotton over last year.

ALABAMA.

Morgan County.—Cotton crop is bad, so far; many planters think the crop will fall very far short of a common crop. Our crops of Indian corn, wheat, and oats, are very excellent, but they never form an important part of our trade. We, for the most part, buy our flour from abroad, and corn and oats are never offered in market here, unless when they are brought here for sale, and that from other places.

Lawrence County.—The crops of wheat and oats, in this section of country, never were better—perhaps the largest crops ever made. Corn crops, up to this time, promise well. The cotton crop is very backward and small for the season, and not by any means promising.

Butler County.—Wheat and oat crop good. Corn medium. Cotton rather a gloomy prospect; much, however, depends, in this crop, on the latter part of Summer and Fall, and these months may change it very much.

ILLINOIS.

De Kalb County.—The tame grass was injured by Winter freezing. Wheat and corn are very backward, but are now growing, and look well. Potatoes promise a very good crop.

OHIO.

Brown County.—There is some surplus wheat in this County, from last year's crop; not much surplus corn. The wheat crop of the present year will, it is thought, be an average one. The other crops are fair, but have not been worked enough, on account of rain.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Northwestern States.

The *Country Gentleman*, whose editor recently traveled through Southern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and a portion of Iowa, has the following report on crop prospects in the Northwest:

"From New-York to Iowa, the season, with great uniformity, has been cold and wet, and all crops are in a very backward state—say from two to three weeks behind what they usually are on the 1st of July. Most of the Indian corn on the prairies, which is generally two to four feet high at the close of June, is this year not more than three to six inches, and has a yellow, sickly and most unpromising appearance, and, unless the months of July and August should prove unusually favorable, the crop cannot fail to be a short one, not only in the prairie districts, but throughout the whole extent of country through which we passed; and, under the most favorable circumstances even, we cannot anticipate a full crop. The cold, wet weather, has not proved so injurious to Spring wheat, barley and oats, which look tolerably well, though they should have attained their present growth by the middle of June. We saw very little Winter wheat in all the districts through which we traveled west of Buffalo, it having given place, in northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to Spring wheat, owing to its being so generally winter-killed in the districts mentioned."

IOWA.

An Iowa exchange says that "two weeks since the wheat looked sickly; but the recent rains have brought it forward, and it now promises more than an average crop. The probabilities are, that the yield at the coming harvest throughout the country will be universally large."

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *News*, July 6, reports fine weather, which "must have been highly beneficial in bringing forward the crops. We have conversed with farmers from different parts of the State, and they are universally of the opinion that there is no doubt but we will have an unusually abundant harvest."

ILLINOIS.

The advices from Illinois are encouraging for wheat, grass and fruit, but unfavorable for corn. In the southern portion of the State the wheat harvest is commencing, and promises well.

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that "the wheat is now filling rapidly, and if it passes the present week and the next, it will be safe from rust and every other ill but sprouting after it is shocked—a mischief that the experience of 1855 may have some influence in preventing. The general feeling seems to be that more wheat will be harvested and sent to market this year than ever before. In those quarters where Winter tilling has been more general the much greater breadth of land sown has secured the country against a falling off in the absolute yield, and on others the return has been thought to be as abundant as was ever noticed in any year. We are not probably hazarding an unsafe guess in saying that the wheat crop of Indiana will be an average in relative yield—that is, in the amount returned for each acre sown—and will exceed it in the total amount harvested and put into market. This may prove false, but the statements of our exchanges, and of intelligent persons, induce us to think it reasonable."

MICHIGAN.

Reports from Michigan speak cheeringly of the prospects of good crops of grain and grass.

The Middle States.

NEW-JERSEY.

From New-Jersey we receive accounts of an unusually good crop of wheat, with prospects of a fair average one of corn, and of peaches.

NEW-YORK.

The recent rainy weather seriously damaged the corn crop. Other grain crops, as well as grass and potatoes, were less injured, and promise well. The insect havoc of fruit is very general, but this crop will probably give an average yield.

PENNSYLVANIA.

As in New-York, the late rains had a very unfavorable effect on the growing crops in Pennsylvania, but they have improved considerably within a week or two, and are not apt to disappoint those who expected a full average yield.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports the results of a tour throughout the State thus: "Wheat is everywhere abundant and looks well. The late weather has been very favorable. There were no complaints of insects. Barley looks well; several fields have been cut in the Miami Valley, with a heavy yield. Oats are thrifty, but backward. Potatoes never looked better; the high prices have caused a great quantity to be planted. Corn is small and very backward. Fruit, both apples and peaches, is very abundant."

New-England.

The effects of the recent rains were the same in New-England as in most of the Middle States, but the Boston *Journal* says: "The weather for the last two days has been exceedingly fine, and the much-needed warmth must prove exceedingly grateful to farmers, whose crops will now rapidly come forward, and croakers will have to hold their peace. There's nothing like sunshine, especially at this season of the year, provided it is interspersed with occasional showers, and it will be a welcome visitor to every hill and valley in New-England."

Southern States.

VIRGINIA.

The wheat crop is unusually good, while other grain crops promise well. Tobacco is backward and unsatisfactory.

MARYLAND.

All accounts from this State concur in representing a good prospect for plentiful crops of nearly or quite every description of produce, in the lower counties of Maryland, and that notwithstanding the severe pests of the Clinch-bug and army-worm. We have no reliable news from the other portions of the State.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* states that "the wheat will be harvested throughout this region during the next two weeks, and from all accounts will be both abundant and of good quality. We hear of a few small contracts for immediate delivery at $1 10 for new crop, and a few sales at $1 15. The established market price has not yet been fixed upon."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wheat harvest is under way,—and, according to general representation, will give a very satisfactory return.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An exchange reports thus: "Now that the wheat harvest is about ended, and a correct statement can be made of the crop we are gratified to be able to corroborate all the bright prophecies which have been made with regard to its abundance. From almost every quarter of our land we hear the grateful cry of abundant wheat crops. In Laurens District our farmers have never gathered into their granaries a greater abundance or finer quality of wheat. Corn is still backward, but generally looks healthy. Oats are generally good. Cotton is unpromising."

TENNESSEE.

The wheat harvest is nearly finished, and is excellent in the extent and quality of the yield. Corn promises well, though somewhat backward,—but the fruit crop looks bad.

GEORGIA.

Advices from this State report very favorably for wheat and oats,—and more encouragingly than formerly for corn and cotton.

Southwestern States.

The Mobile *Register*, of June 30, says: "We give this morning copious extracts from the papers of this State, and the portions of Mississippi contiguous to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about the crops of Cotton, Corn and Wheat. We have gathered and compared all the information within our reach on this subject, and our conclusions have not been hastily formed. We believe the crop of Wheat will exceed this year the yield for many years past. The crop of Corn will be an average one everywhere, and in many places more than an average one. The crop of Cotton, although partially recovering from the severe disasters through which it has passed during the Spring and early Summer, can never regain what it has lost in the lateness of the season, but must fall short of its legitimate production one sixth. In other words, one-sixth less will be gathered from the land planted than would have been if all things had been ordinarily favorable."

In Louisiana, the Corn and Sugar-cane crops are thriving remarkably, and the prevalent anticipation is that the yield will be larger than usual.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Market.

From the Chicago Press, July 8.

The total receipts of flour and grain for the week equal about 615,000 bushels, while the shipments fall below 420,000, showing a gain to the stock of over 196,000 bushels on the week's movement. This gain is distributed as follows: Flour gains 3,000 barrels, Wheat 59,000 bushels, Corn 96,000, Oats, 34,000.

FLOUR—Flour has exhibited no important change during the week. There has been a limited inquiry for eastern shipment, but the demand has been mainly for consumption, at steady prices. The sales of the week, which were placed on record at the Board, were as follows: On Wednesday, 350 bbls. Beloit City Extra at $6 12½, free on board. On Thursday, 30 bbls. Darlington, to the City trade, at $6 50. On Friday, 60 bbls. Aqueduct at $6 50, and 100 bbls. Republican (fine) at $5 25. On Monday, 500 bbls. Beloit City at $6 25. City Mills has sold at $7 75 for No. 1; $7 25 for No. 2, and $6 35 for double extra.

WHEAT—Has been held with confidence through the week. The business has been fair in amount, and prices have fluctuated but slightly. On Wednesday, 13,000 bushels, in three lots, sold at $1 29, free of storage, and parcels amounting to 10,000 bushels, at $1 27. On Thursday the market opened firmly, and under view of New-York advices of a favorable character, closed buoyant. 5,000 bushels sold on board at $1 30; 5,660

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bellevue Hospital Improvements.

Extensive improvements are making at Bellevue Hospital. An additional story is adding to the main building and to each of the wings. When completed the central building will be four stories high, with a capacious basement. The wings will be each three stories high, not including the basement. The cupola on the main building, from which an extended view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country may be obtained, is to be moved back so as to surmount the westerly part of the edifice. Where it now stands a large glass dome will be erected, through which daylight will be admitted into a new and commodious apartment that is to occupy the entire fourth story. This chamber will be used for a lecture-room and operating theatre. It will accommodate an audience of 600 persons. Here the dissections will take place before the students of medicine who are admitted to attend them. There is nothing like this operating theatre in the United States. In the basement of the main building will be the large kitchen, (besides which there are kitchens for special cooking in each of the wings,) the store-rooms and pantries, &c. In this building also will be located the apartments of the apothecary of the Hospital, and the orderly man, his assistant, the office for the reception of patients newly arrived at the Hospital, the offices of the Warden and other officers of the institution, the house staff of physicians, and the dwelling apartments of the Warden and resident physicians.

In the wings will be the apartments set apart for the patients. The males will occupy the north wing, which is divided into twenty-four wards, each under the care of a separate male nurse, with a female assistant. The nurses in the Hospital receive $12 per month and their board as a compensation for their services. The assistant nurses receive $5 per month and their board. The female patients will occupy the south wing, which is divided into sixteen wards, each attended by a female nurse and assistant. At present both males and females occupy the north wing, and will continue to do so until the enlargements are completed.

The entire length of Bellevue Hospital, if the building were extended in a straight line, would be 700 feet, and its depth 50 feet. But its shape, as it now stands, is like that of the letter H, with the top of the right leg taken away. The building stands in the midst of a plot of ground containing five acres of land, bounded by Twenty-eighth and Twenty-sixth streets on the north and south respectively, by First-avenue on the west, and extending to the river on the east. The north wing extends nearly the whole distance from First-avenue to the East River. The main building extends midway between the avenue and the water between the two wings: the south wing extends from the line of the main building back to First avenue. When a further enlargement of the Hospital accommodations is called for, it is the intention to extend the south wing to the river, thus completing the rectilinear equilibrium of the whole. But this addition will probably not be needed for ten or twelve years to come. There will be Hospital accommodations at Bellevue for 1,200 patients when the present alterations are completed. A portion of the north wing was added last Winter, and at present 600 patients can be accommodated in the institution. There are 575 there now, and among them about a score of Gen. WALKER'S Nicaraguan army suffering from general debility and broken-down constitutions, the result of exposure and hardships, and diseases contracted while reduced to this susceptible condition.

All the modern improvements are being introduced into the Hospital. There will be water-closets and bath rooms, with hot and cold water, in each ward, ventilating apparatus and gas. Coils of pipe have been placed under the roofs, and the walls perforated on every floor, and in the Winter time the entire establishment will be heated with steam. Iron verandahs, supported by iron pillars, extend in front of every story on the southern and eastern (the coolest) sides of the Hospital. The verandahs are connected by iron stair-cases, so that one can descend from the highest story to the ground by this outside arrangement. In case of fire this mode of egress would be open to those in the upper stories when it was impossible to descend inside. On these verandahs, too, the invalids may sit in warm weather, in the shade, and enjoy the breeze from the water. The grade of the grounds is to be raised nearly three feet, so as to make it even with the base-line of the buildings. The plot of ground between the edifice and the water will be laid out into a lawn and vegetable garden, which convalescent patients will be set to work to beautify and cultivate. At the south side of these grounds a dead house was erected last year, to which all the out-door poor are sent. It is a brick building, two stories high, and $3,000 was expended in its erection. The upper story is occupied as a Pathological Museum and Lecture Room. From here all the Protestant poor are sent to the City Cemetery (Potter's Field) for interment. The Catholic poor are sent to Calvary Cemetery, to which they have access, ferriage free, and where they obtain a free burial. A coal yard which stood on the grounds near this charnel house, and from which, during the Winter, fuel is supplied to the poor gratis, has been removed to the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, opposite. But few trees have been permitted to remain on the grounds; it is considered unhealthy to have too many trees about when so many invalids are assembled in one building. Several fine old elms, however, beautify the grounds without spoiling the prospect, and it is intended to plant some willow trees on the border of the water. That portion of the north wing, which was recently erected, cost $60,000. The expense of the enlargement and improvements now in progress will be $100,000. The Hospital part of the enlargement will be completed in August, the dwelling parts will not be ready for occupation until November. Meantime the usual routine at the Hospital is not interrupted. There are as many patients there as is usual at this season of the year. The Surgeons hold their practical cliniques twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Professor METCALF lectures every Tuesday and Thursday. The House Staff is composed of 12 physicians, who serve for one year, and are appointed semi-annually, six in April and six in October. Candidates for these appointments are examined by the Medical Board, by whom they are nominated to the appointing power, the Board of Ten Governors.

Bellevue Hospital is a public charity dependent upon and supported by a tax of the citizens of this City. It is under the control of the Board of Ten Governors, and invalids desiring to obtain admission must present a physician's certificate specifying the nature of their maladies. Emigrants arriving at this port are under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, and none of them can obtain admission to the Bellevue Hospital until they have been here five years. All other persons, even emigrants who have just arrived at any other port than this, may become candidates for admission. The steamboat *King Philip*, employed by the charitable institutions of the City, stops at Bellevue dock twice a day, at 12½ P. M. going up, and 3 P. M. going down. The Hospital is well worth a visit. The statement of a contemporary that Bellevue Hospital was "about to be turned into a large brewery" is, of course, entirely without foundation. On the contrary, the halting regiment which quarters there has very much less to do with hops than they think desirable.

Captains that are not Brutal.

There are, even among Liverpool lines, favorite ships, whose Captains allow of no abuse of their men, yet who preserve good order on board, and go and return without any trouble. These ships, which are exceptions to the general rule, are sought after, and their Captains are very popular.

In the Californla trade there is also here and there a Captain who gets along without maltreating his crew. One of the largest of these San Francisco packets has a Captain of this description: his crew was large, and on getting to sea he found they were an inferior set of men. His mate commenced knocking down, one with a heaver and another with a belaying pin, as was his custom in the Liverpool lines. The Captain called him aft and told him if he was seen to strike another man he would put him off duty. "If these poor devils don't know their duty," said the Captain, "teach them, but don't disable my crew, for I am anxious to make a good passage, and with a crew crippled by ill-treatment I can never do it." True to his instincts, however, the mate renewed his brutality towards the crew, and true to his word the Captain dismissed him from duty. From this time everything went well on board. The crew, if they didn't know everything, did their very best out of respect to the Captain, and the ship made a good passage to her port of destination.

LOST BOY.—A youth of about 18 years of age, having the appearance of a country boy, was brought to the City Prison from the Essex Market Station-House, on July 5th inst, charged with insanity. He is evidently laboring under some form of cerebral disease, and is so incoherent that all that can be learned from him is that his name is ANSON LEE, and that he came from Windham to this City in company with JAMES LEWIS and GEORGE STEELE, assisting them in driving their cattle; speaks of Prattville and Durham (where he lived nine years,) and of Drs. CAMP and BARNETT, and Mr. Lewis, Postmaster of Windham. His friends will obtain any further information by calling at the office of the Physician of the City Prison, Halls of Justice.

State Normal School—List of Graduates.

The exercises at closing of the term occurred on Thursday morning. There was a large attendance, and everything passed off delightfully. The following are the graduates of the twenty-fifth term:

Lucy A. Ackley	Kinderhook, Columbia.
Harriet Barnes	Rose, Wayne.
Fanny Baxter	Buffalo, Erie.
Ellen J. Benham	Byron, Genesee.
Sarah Bray	Kinderhook, Columbia.
Lilly Brown	Albany, Albany.
Rachael A. Calverly	Albany, Albany.
Hannah Catlin	Oswego, Tioga.
Catharine Conde	Glenville, Schenectady.
Mary J. Daniel	Albany, Albany.
Orrea W. Dempster	Hounsfield, Jefferson.
Jane A. Dickson	Albany, Albany.
Francis J. Farrington	La Fayette, Onondaga.
Mary E. Fitzgerald	Goshen, Orange.
Henrietta L. Forman	New-York, New-York.
Lydia H. Gale	Watervliet, Albany.
Julia A. C. Harmon	Glenville, Schenectady.
Rebecca I. Hindman	Albany, Albany.
Mary E. Howell	Blooming Grove, Orange.
M. Celia Jones	Charlton, Saratoga.
Arietta A. Lansing	Albany, Albany.
Delia A. Lathrop	Lysander, Onondaga.
Leah A. Marsh	Whitesboro', Oneida.
Anna E. Oliver	Half Moon, Saratoga.
Lydia E. Payne	Auburn, Cayuga.
Caroline E. Phillips	Nassau, Rensselaer.
Izobella G. Rawson	Albany, Albany.
Mary J. Simpson	Albany, Albany.
Sarah Turner	Syracuse, Onondaga.
Fanny M. Weaver	Watervliet, Albany.
Hubbard H. Berrett	Lawrence, St. Lawrence.
Linus W. Clark	Denmark, Lewis.
Carlos Colton	Pierrepont, St. Lawrence.
Joseph G. Fox	Ellisburg, Jefferson.
Gilbert B. Hendrickson	N. Salem, Westchester.
Joel P. Loomis	Hanover, Chautauque.
John M. McLaughlin	Greenfield, Saratoga.
Henry A. Nichols	Ogden, Monroe.
Aaron K. Tuttle	Cape Vincent, Jefferson.
Henry A. Wilcox	Conquest, Cayuga.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—The new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, in company with Superintendent RANDALL, attended the Annual Examination of the pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on 152d-street, by the North River, on Wednesday. Mr. RANDALL read the annual report, and the Principal of the Institution conducted the examination.

Several of the pupils distinguished themselves in Mathematics and in their knowledge of various languages. Messrs. VAN DYCK and RANDALL made brief addresses, and the occasion closed with strawberries and cream served to the numerous visitors present.

Messrs. RANDALL and VAN DYCK yesterday spent the day in visiting Sixteenth Ward Schools Nos. 11 and 45 and Fifth Ward School No. 44.

It is Mr. VAN DYCK'S purpose to make an extended visitation of our City Schools after vacation, with a view to inform himself of their actual working condition, so as to enable him to act intelligently when the question of a reorganization of the legal basis of the system shall be submitted for the action of the Legislature.

The State Superintendent expressed himself strongly in favor of the measures now urged by the friends of education, to wit: the taking of an educational census, the reorganization of the primary schools, so as to make them available to all classes of children, with the early establishment of a Female Free Academy, with competent Normal School department for the professional training of teachers.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y.—Commencement day is Thursday, July 16. Prof. E. A. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, will address the Society of Christian Research, Sunday evening, July 12.

Hon. A. P. WILLARD, Governor of Indiana, will deliver the oration before the Literary Societies, and T. B. Aldrich, of New-York, the poem, Tuesday evening, July 14. Wednesday morning Hon. WM. A ALLEN, of Oswego, will address the graduating class of the Law School.

Wednesday afternoon Rev. HENRY S. CLARKE, D.D., of Philadelphia, of the class of 1837, will deliver the oration, Prof. THOS. W. DWIGHT the poem, before the Alumni. Wednesday evening a collation will be provided for the Alumni and friends of the College by the ladies of Clinton.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Philosophical Club of the Institute held a meeting on Wednesday evening. Mr. GLAZE, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair. The regular subject, "Engraving," was taken up, and some desultory discussion and statements were made by Mr. ROOSEVELT and others, without eliciting any startling information. It was decided to continue the subject to the next meeting, and that invitations be extended to Mr. BOGARDUS, the inventor of an engraving machine, and to Mr. LESLIE, and to other eminent engravers, also to steel and copper-plate engravers, lithographers, and electrotypers, to give information on the subject, including the "History of Engraving," and the subject of "Counterfeiting Bank-Notes."

ZETA PSI'S.—The annual convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, consisting of the Chapters at Harvard, Brown, New-York and Pennsylvania Universities, and Waterville, Dartmouth, Tufts, Union, Rutgers and Princeton Colleges, meet at the Lapierre House, Philadelphia, on the last Wednesday in July.

The Commissioners of Excise.

The Board met at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, in the Court-room of the Common Pleas,—present Commissioners KERR, HOLMES and HASKETT.

The following resolution, presented by Commissioner HOLMES, was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the licenses granted shall be numbered irrespective of their character, commencing at No. 234, 248, being the aggregate of licenses granted up to this time.

Applications for storekeepers' licenses were granted as follows:—

Wm. J. Williams, No. 100 Front-street $30; Carpenter & Moore, No. 80 Eighth-avenue, $30; David Simpson, No. 265 Washington-street, $30; George C. White, corner of Ninth avenue, Fifty-first-street, $30; Abram Polhemus, No. 361 Bowery, $30; Nicholas H. Jerolemon, No 19 Pike-street, $30; David E. Allen, No. 16 South street, $30; R. H. & C. F. Thompson, No. 72 Broadway, $30; Peter Schuester, No. 461 Sixth-avenue, $30; John J. Morris, No. 36 West Eleventh-street, $30; Larison Hoppock, No 86 Barclay-street, $40; Watts & Hardenburgh, No. 124 Warren-street, $40; James Butler, No. 325 Greenwich street, $30.

Application for storekeeper's licenses were granted as follows: Wilhelm Botts, No. 371 Broome street, $30; Henry Strauss, No. 15 Delancy-street, $30; Augusta Funk, No. 107 Elizabeth street, $30; Lombard Bawr, No. 177 Second-street, $30; Daniel Geiger, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street, $30; Francis Geiger, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-first-street, $30; John R. Hamilton, No. 40 Front-street, $30; Edward D. Butt, No. 28 Avenue C, $30; Eliza Graham, No. 426 Canal-street, $30; Nicholas McCloeky, No. 379 Washington-street, $30; Thomas Kelly, No. 343 Hudson-street, $30; John Kelly, No. 556 Greenwich-street, $30; Elijah Pendleton, No. 152 Church-street, $30; Bernard McCollum, No. 685 Washington street, $30; Henry C. Fling, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, $30; John Van Norden, No. 142 West-street, $30; Charlee Clemens, Forty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, $30; Wm. Sharp, No. 25 Pearl-street, $50; John Leonard, corner of One-hundred-and-seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, $30; Philip Czarney, No. 321 Third-avenue, $30; Benjamin B. Moise, No. 845 Broadway, $30; Casper Markhart, No. 263 Third street, $30; Edmund Jones, corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, $30; Carlysle T. Weekes, No. 85 Nassau street, $30; Wm. Greuert, No. 55 Avenue A, $30; Alonzo R. Lamb, No. 176 Broadway, $30; John Sutherland, No. 18 Pine-street, $30; Isaac A. Moran, No. 177 Third-avenue, $30; Peter Maberger, No. 13 Chrystie-street, $30; George J. Brown, No. 473 Grand street, $30; Frederick W. Schmalde, Nos. 73 and 75 Chatham-street, $30; Edward R. Pye, No. 92 Fletcher-street, $30; Anton Reeckel, No. 56 Chatham, $30; Francis Barkhart, No. 242 East Eleventh-street, $30; Philip Vollman, No. 53 Attorney-street, $20; Louis Gros, No. 234 Williams-street, $30; Herman Krall, No. 155 Greenwich-street, $30; Peter Gruber, No. 158 Bowery, $30; Dennie Jolier, No. 797 Broadway, $30; Edward Harrison, No. 179 Chatham street, $30; Frederick Dietz, No. 551 Broadway, $40; John Kerans, No. 724 Third avenue, $30; Lawrence Kerr, Nos. 357, 359 and 361 Fourth-avenue, $40; Antoine Marriot, No. 98 Duane-street, $30; George L. Kessler, No. 475 Pearl-street, $30; George Moritz, No. 6 Division-street, $30; Jacob W. Graf, No. 358 Broadway, $30; Frederick Bernback, No. 13 Mott-street, $30; John Farrell, No. 198 Avenue C, $30; Daniel Carpair, No. 13 Centre-street, $30; Henry Hotten, No. 69 Duane-street, $30; Nicholas Dimond, No. 9 Beaver-street, $30; Thomas Lawrence, No. 12 Greenwich-avenue, $30; Frank Hollerin, corner of Third-avenue and one hundred and fourteenth street, $30; John Patten, Jr., Nos. 172 and 174 Greenwich-street, $40; Arthur Boyce, No. 49 Walker-street, $30; Joseph Wangler, No. 157 Avenue B, $30; Wm. Roberts, No. 14 Oak street, $30; Adam Gilles, No. 79 Bowery, $30; John D. McKee, No. 243 Pitt-avenue, $30; Nelson Stewart, No. 329 Tenth-avenue, $30; Charles Felch, No. 120 Wall-street, $30; Frank Ruppert, No. 192 East Forty-fifth-street, $30; Edward Windust, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, $50; Jesse J. Dreh, No. 135 Essex street, $30; Christian Bour, No. 3 Cortlandt-street, $30; Thomas Williams, No. 16 Greenwich-street, $30; Joseph Wallack, No. 104 Vesey-street, $30; Michael Lauders, No. 151 Fulton-street, $30; Elenzer R. Pegell, No. 663 Broadway, $30; Jonathan Hill, No. 73 Cortlandt-street, $30; Christopher Brendiger, No. 28 Avenue D, $30.

The Board adjourned till next Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM OF THE CHEROKEES, EAST, UNDER 7TH TREATY OF 1835.

J. K. Rogers, for self and 2,133 others, vs. The United States.—(On argument.) The petition was filed by Mr. Rogers, for himself and in behalf of Cherokees residing in States east of the Mississippi, numbering 2,133 persons according to the census taken by the Indian Department in 1851.

The claim is for $92 625 19, with interest at 5 per cent. from June 1st, 1838, until paid, making now upwards of $170,000.

By the first article of the Treaty of 1835 with the Cherokees, it was agreed by the United States to pay them $5,000,000 for their lands, &c.

The 12th article recognized the Cherokees who did not remove West with the nation, but became citizens of the Eastern States, as entitled to their due portion of all the benefits of the treaty, and among other things, to participate in the *per capita* distribution contemplated by the 15th article.

The removal effected by the treaties of 1835, and '36, and the act of June 12, 1838, led to difficulties between the new emigrants and that portion of the Cherokee nation which had been settled in the West, prior to 1835. These difficulties, with disputes between the Government and the Cherokees, as to what was chargeable to the five million fund, and what should be paid by the United States, led to the treaty of 1846, in which provision is made for quieting all disputes among themselves and with the Government. In pursuance of these provisions, an account was taken by the Auditor and Comptroller, which was adopted, with some modifications, and appropriations were made to carry it into effect, by the Act of Feb. 27, 1851, (9 Stat., 572.)

These claimants received their due proportion of this appropriation, and executed a receipt in full, according to the requirements of the Act.

But it is argued by the petitioners that they are not estopped from going behind this settlement to dispute the basis on which it was made: 1. Because by the 10th article of the treaty of 1846, "it is expressly agreed that nothing in the foregoing treaty contained shall be so construed as in any manner to take away or abridge any rights or claims which the Cherokees, now residing in the States east of the Mississippi river, had or may have under the treaty of 1835, and the supplement thereto." 2. Because the act in question only provides for receipts by the *Cherokee nation*, and does not require them from the individuals who have become citizens of the State. 3 That the proviso is repugnant to the purview of the statute.

The petitioner specifies the following as the errors of which he complains in that settlement: 1. That the United States received credit for the actual expense of subsistence, instead of at the rate of thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents for each Cherokee subsisted; (2) that the United States received credit for the actual expense of removal, instead of twenty dollars for each Cherokee removed; (3) that the United States were not entitled to credit on account of both spoliations and subsistence for more than six hundred thousand dollars, but they received credit for a much larger sum; and (4) that credit was improperly given to the United States for the expenses of the Committee appointed under the 12th article of the treaty.

It is not alleged that the sums, for which the United States obtained credit in their settlement with the Cherokees for spoliations, removal and subsistence, were not actually and in good faith expended.

Per Curiam.—SCARBURGH, J.—Held: the petitioner belongs to the class of Cherokees contemplated in Article 12 of the treaty of 1835.

2. Having availed himself of the privilege of becoming a citizen of the State where he resided, he no longer remained an "individual" of the Cherokee Nation, and thereupon became entitled to a portion of whatever might remain to be distributed *per capita*, as provided for in the treaty, after deducting from the whole fund such sums of money as were properly chargeable thereto.

3. At the period when the treaty of 1846 was concluded, the petitioner had ceased to be one of the Cherokee Nation, and not being represented by any of the parties to that treaty, he was not bound by it.

4. The first proviso in the act of 1851 must be construed with reference to the treaty of 1846, and is properly applicable, as in terms it is declared to be, only to the Cherokee nation, or to the individuals then composing that nation.

5. If, therefore, the settlement which took place after the treaty of 1846 be unjust or erroneous in any respect, the petitioner, notwithstanding he has received his due proportion of the amount paid under the act of 1851, is still not barred from showing the error, or availing himself of any demand to which its correction may justly entitle him.

6. The effect of article 12 of the treaty of 1835 was to create an obligation, on the part of the United States, to remove and subsist all the Cherokees, except such as might elect, and be permitted, in the manner prescribed, to remove and subsist themselves; and the amount to be expended for removal and subsistence was limited only when the latter method of removal and subsistence should be adopted.

7. By the express language of the Treaty, the expense of removal and subsistence, as well as of spoliation, was to be borne by the treaty fund; and if the removal was effected and subsistence provided for by the United States, then the amount actually expended therefor, but if by the Cherokees themselves, then the sum of $53 33 per head, was to be deducted from that fund.

8. The course pursued, as well by the United States as the Cherokees, under the treaty of 1835 and its supplement, as regards the questions at issue, presents not a single instance in which they have concurred in an interpretation of that treaty different from that which is authorized by its language, understood in its ordinary sense.

9. The expense of the Committee appointed under art. 12 of the Treaty, was a proper charge against the Cherokees. Although appointed by the mutual agreement of the parties, that Committee did not represent the United States, or act in their behalf, or render any services for them. The United States, in concurring in its appointment, did nothing more than agree to recognize it as an authorized agent of the Cherokees.

10. The facts set forth in the petition do not furnish any ground for relief, and an order to take testimony is refused.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

The petitioner was permitted to file an amended and substituted petition, in the place of his original petition, and the case was reargued. The Court, thereupon, sustained their previous judgment, rejecting the claim of petitioner.

CLAIMS UPON AN ALLEGED CONTRACT WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY IN RELATION TO WATER-ROTTED HEMP.

David Myerle vs. The United States.—(On trial.)—In 1840 the claimant entered into a contract with the Navy Commissioners to furnish a quantity of water-rotted hemp, on certain terms. In 1841 he made another contract with the same Board, also for the delivery of water-rotted hemp.

It was not contended by the claimant that these contracts have been performed on his part, or that he has any cause of action against the United States arising out of any failure on their part to perform the stipulations in the contract. The claimant alleges, that the liability of the United States depends on a verbal contract, made between himself and the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Paulding) in the year 1839. The deposition of Mr. Paulding has been taken in this case by the claimant. Mr. Paulding states, that while he was at the head of the Navy Department, the claimant called on him with reference to certain improvements he had made in the machinery for manufacturing cordage; that perceiving the claimant to be an intelligent and enterprising man, he suggested to him that it might be advantageous to him to engage in the business of water-rotting hemp, and that the claimant stated, that although he did not believe the occupation to be dangerous to those engaged in it, yet being then engaged in a profitable business, he was unwilling to relinquish it for one which he foresaw would be attended with almost insurmountable obstacles, and a failure in which would involve him in great pecuniary loss. The Secretary then assured the claimant that the Department would take care that he should be recompensed for any loss he might ultimately sustain in consequence of a failure of the experiment; and he states that he made this promise solely in the hope of being instrumental in conferring a great benefit on his country, and under a full conviction that, if he remained in office he would redeem his pledge, without transcending his powers, or violating any existing law. He says further, that the claimant, being influenced, as he believes, by these assurances, as well as by motives of patriotism, acceded to his proposition, and a contract was entered into with him for two hundred tons of American water-rotted hemp; that the claimant made no application for a contract; that the proposal came from the Secretary; that no advertisements for proposals were issued, nor was any security demanded for the fulfillment of the contract, as the whole affair was considered as an experiment made with a view to settle a question of great national importance. Mr. Paulding says, also, that his object was to remove the prejudice against the process of water-rotting, and demonstrate the practicability of producing a domestic article, equal to the first quality of Russian hemp.

Other testimony, to a large amount, was taken in this case, from which it appears that no attempt was made by the Government to supply the Navy with American water rotted hemp, prior to the above engagement with the claimant in 1839. Subsequently to that year the process of water-rotting was introduced into Kentucky, and it was in consequence of the claimant's efforts to break down the prejudices against it. His operations convinced the community that water rotting hemp was not unhealthy, and induced many persons to engage in the business. Many feared that it would create a pestilence, and public meetings were held for the purpose of inducing the claimant to discontinue, and threats were made of tearing down his works, if he did not discontinue his experiments.

Although a portion of the hemp prepared by the claimant was rejected by the Navy Department, he still continued to encourage other persons to carry on the business. He even found difficulty in preparing inscriptions for his pools, and was compelled to pay double prices for the hemp he used, and for hands necessary in prosecuting his experiments. The water-rotted hemp furnished by the claimant was stronger than the Russian, although not so clean. One-quarter part of all the hemp used in our Navy now is American water-rotted hemp.

Subsequently to 1846, when Mr. Myerle abandoned the business, on account of his difficulties with the Government in the frequent rejections of his hemp, there was an abundance of American water-rotted hemp in the market, and the foreign article was almost excluded from the market. Lieut. Porter, of the Navy, testified that in his official and friendly intercourse with the officers of the Navy acquainted with this subject, they regretted that the Government pursued so rigid a course towards the claimant, in so often rejecting his hemp, and thought a more liberal policy should be adopted towards him.

Per Curiam. GILCHRIST, C. J.—Held: The Secretary of the Navy could not bind the United States by his promise to indemnify the claimant for any loss he might sustain by making the experiment whether American water-rotted hemp could be successfully introduced.

2. It is in substance the appointment of an agent of the United States to exercise his own discretion, subject to no limitations, and personally responsible for no losses, except such as might happen in consequence of his own bad faith.

3. It was not a contract for the delivery of hemp to the United States; it was merely a contract to indemnify a citizen for an experiment which might or might not result in a national benefit.

4. The power is not only not given to the Secretary in terms to make such a contract, but it cannot be derived from, nor is it incident to any authority specifically given by law. (The act in force in 1839, relating to contracts by heads of departments, was the act of March 3, 1809; 2 Stat., 536.)

5. The claimant has no legal cause of action against the United States.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

The Court add: "It is difficult to estimate with accuracy what sum it would be equitable to pay a person under these circumstances; but if Congress should be of opinion that justice requires that the claimant should be indemnified to any extent, it is for them to determine the amount. The evidence shows that an active and enterprising man of business became embarrassed in his circumstances, and was deprived of the just and fair profits of an honest occupation, by his efforts to promote a matter of national concern. We submit the whole matter to the consideration of Congress, for such action as they, under all the circumstances, shall consider just and equitable."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Bertha Buschkill, a German girl, sixteen years of age was, charged with kidnapping a male child, eight months old, belonging to George Rhode, residing at No. 15 Avenue A. The facts of the case have been fully published in the TIMES. According to the defendant's story, she was seduced by a young man, who afterwards deserted her. A child was born which she lost,—whether it died or was stolen, did not appear. She met her seducer and demanded that he should marry her. He promised to do so if she could produce this child. She wandered about the streets for some time to find a child of the proper age and sex, and at last met with a little girl seven years of age, nursing Mr. Rhode's infant. She sent the tiny nurse into a store to buy candy, promising to hold the child till she came back, but immediately went off with it to her residence at Stratosport, Long Island, whither she was followed Mr. Rhode, after a fearful flight, regained his child, and gave her into custody.

These facts were fully proven yesterday in the evidence. The Jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy. In consideration of her youth, Judge RUSSELL suspended judgment, and allowed her to depart, after reading her a well deserved homily. During the whole of the trial she wept bitterly.

James Howell, aged 22 years, born at New-Bedford, Mass., a machinist by occupation, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. On the 16th of May, he stole from room No. 83 Astor House a valise, the property of John H. Haud, containing wearing apparel valued at $25. He pawned the goods at No. 121 West Broadway. Sentence will be passed on him to-day.

John Smith, aged 21 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, with intent to commit highway robbery. On the 3d of July he robbed Andrew H. Brown of a silver watch, at the corner of Division and Market streets. Sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

William Henry, aged 24 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, with intent to do bodily harm. On May 6th he stabbed Peter Parker in the back with a carving knife. The prisoner and complainant were waiters in Moss' Saloon, corner of Bowery and Bayard street. Sentence to-day.

James Moore, aged 23 years, born in New-York, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. On June 14, he broke into the house of Eunice Allen, No. 73 West Forty-fourth-street, and stole sundry articles of plate. Sentence to day.

Michael Costello, aged 19, born in New-York, and James Johnson, aged 17, born in Buffalo, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They were charged with grand larceny. They picked Mrs. Brayton's pocket, on May 9, at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, of a porte-monnaie, containing $34. Sentence will be passed to-day.

James McGlorney, aged 14 years, born in Ireland, and John Norman, aged 16, born in New-York, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 25th June they broke into the house of Jabez H. Hazard, and stole sundry articles worth over $100. On account of their tender years, they were sent to the House of Refuge.

Winifred Sullivan was placed at the bar charged with stealing three dresses and a mantilla, worth $75, from Mrs. Sarah Dinsmore, on June 29. Mrs. Dinsmore has a husband living, and as the property in the indictment was said to be her property, while, in the eye of the law, it was her husband's, the indictment could not be sustained, consequently the case fell through, a married woman being incapable of holding property. A formal verdict of acquittal was taken.

The Court will try several cases, and some of importence, to-day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are heavy and drooping. Pearls, $7 56½@$7 62½; Pearls, $7 75@$7 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Exhibits no new feature. The demand is same, but prices are very firm.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling	14½	14¾	14⅞	15
Middling Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅜
Fair	15¼	15½	15⅝	16

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full rates: Java, 16½c. @16¾c.; Laguayra 12c.@13c; Jamaica, 12¼c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13¼c; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c @14½c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are quite scarce and are needed. at $3 87½@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining, the supply, here, exceeding the requirements of the season, but, being in the main house dealers, purchase only such lots as they immediately need, looking for lower prices. Sales: 6,700 bbls., in lots mainly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 50@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25@ 6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 65@10 25

Canadian is still dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 90@$7 for low to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is more abundant, and is in moderate request, at declining prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 @$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $4@$5 for Fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4 @$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,817 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1@$1 60; and 1,626 boxes do Oranges at $2 50@$3 30 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet, yet steady. Sales, 16,250 bushels, including ordinary Western Red, Spring, at $1 50, and new white Southern at $2 05 ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, and is worth $1 10@$1 18, ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,650 bushels. Oats are salable and steady at 64c @65c for Western; 56c @ 58c. for State; 60c @61c for Jersey; 58c.@59c for Canadian; and 55c.@56c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at full prices. Sales, 32,000 bushels, at 80c @83c. for unsound; 83c.@84½c. for mixed; (nominally) 86c.@95c for yellow, and 87c @95c. for white, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal.

HAY—There were 500 bales River bought, at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more sought after and are quoted a shade higher, with a reduced supply, especially of prime, available.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 46 bales last year's crop at 9c.@12c., mainly within the range, ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 75 tons Scotch Pig, chiefly at $31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request, especially limelock tanned, which commands very full prices. Oak tanned is firm.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited, at quoted rates: Porto Rico, 30c @37c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c. @ 36c.; Clayed Cuba, 36c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is sparingly offered, and is in good request, including common at $1 95@$1 97 ₱ 310 lbs., and other qualities at former quotations. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is generally worth 43c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions are lightly dealt in, at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without any important change. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $22 75@$23 87½ for Mess, and $19 15@$19 20 for Prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is even more inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last consist of about 740 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 10¾c @11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $11 @$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50 @$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $28 @$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy at 16c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand at full rates—$4 37½@ $5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Grades are brisk, holders having partially conceded 1c. ₱ lb. sugar prices. The demand is mainly for refining. The sales of the last two days comprise 1,400 hhds. Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c.; 130 Porto Rico at 9¾c.@10c.; 750 Melado at 7c.@7¾c.; 200 English Island on private terms, and 650 boxes Havana at 10¾c @12¾c. ₱ lb. The refining business derives some stimulus from the recent increase in the Treasury Department of the drawback allowed on loaf sugar exports. This drawback was only 1½c; it is now said that henceforward it will be 2½c. ₱ lb.

The alteration is made to correspond with the increased cost of raw Sugars.

TALLOW—There were 80,000 lbs. prime sold at 11¼c. @11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is good, chiefly for Oolongs, but at prices which do not satisfy import

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our special Kansas correspondent, in a letter dated Lecompton, June 30, states that Governor WALKER had just returned from Paoli, where he had been to attend the land sales. The Governor, the Secretary, and Governor BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, made speeches at Paoli to the people with the most satisfactory result.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 8th inst., has received information from Leavenworth, which is very late, and discredits the silly stories set afloat up the river of the defeat of Colonel SUMNER'S command, with the loss of one hundred and fifty men, by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. On Sunday last no such information had been received at Fort Leavenworth by General HARNEY, and he gives no credence to the story.

The United States Deputy-Marshal and his assistants, in custody of the Sheriff of Clark County, Ohio, on a charge growing out of the recent attempted arrest of fugitive slaves, were, on Thursday, discharged from custody.

Two more men have fallen victims to the late riot,—one of them, Mr. THOMAS SPARKS, a special policemen, and the other a man named MYERS, who his friends state was merely a spectator of the conflict. SPARKS died from a blow on the head with a bludgeon, and MYERS from a gun-shot wound in the side. Inquests upon the bodies will be held to-day by Dr. PERRY.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, adopted the report of the Committee on Police in favor of transferring the Station-houses to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. A similar resolution came in from the Councilmen for concurrence, but the Board refused to concur, because the transfer of the Chief's office was named in it.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in forming a quorum on Friday evening. It was arranged that a special call should be made for a meeting of the Board to-day.

The Metropolitan Police force have already discovered that they can be useful in promoting the public health. C. MCLAUGHLIN and JAMES HAVENS were yesterday arrested by officers of the Twenty-first District, for violating ordinances in dumping dirt in the streets.

The Police Commissioners made only four appointments yesterday, including that of Justice C. J. WARREN to the position of Property Clerk. The special force is yet retained.

The authority of the Police was resisted on Thursday night in the Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards. The officers fought manfully, and used their clubs so effectively that the ruffians were in each instance compelled to withdraw without effecting their object—the release of prisoners.

AUGUSTE PAROT, who escaped to this country, and was arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the frauds upon the Northern Railroad in France, goes back to-day to Southampton, in charge of Deputy Marshal THEODORE RYNDERS, unless some new manœuvre for preventing him is successful. To add to the interest of his eventful career, he yesterday married the lady who had lived with him for several years, and by whom he had had two children. The ceremony was performed in the French Catholic Church, named St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. PERE LAFONT.

In view of the clean and healthy condition of the Fifteenth Ward, its principal streets were illuminated last night.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Street Commissioner's controversy was continued. The order directing Mr. DEVELIN to deliver the books, &c., of the office of Mr. CONOVER, was settled. It was immediately served upon Mr. DEVELIN, who refused to obey it, on the ground that the writ was not legally issued, and that the *Mayor had told him not to give the books to any one.* Mr. FIELD then asked for an order of arrest against Mr. DEVELIN, for contempt, in refusing to obey the order. At this juncture Mr. BRADY produced a writ of *certiorari*, issued by Judge DAVIES, ordering Judge PEABODY to send all the proceedings pending before him to be reviewed by the General Term. This, of course, prevented any further action at that time. The case was adjourned, to allow His Honor time to decide upon what course he should pursue. Subsequently, Mr. CONOVER'S counsel obtained from Judge DAVIES an order to show cause why the *certiorari* should not be vacated. The motion will be argued before Judge DAVIES, at 10 o'clock to-day.

Certain interesting proceedings before Recorder Smith, yesterday, may account for the fact, that men are sometimes willing to be even Constables, and that some who serve the City in that capacity do not starve upon their fees.

WILLIAM WOGAN and JOHN WAGON, two of the Sixth Ward rioters who made an attack, on the night of July 5, on the house of PATRICK MCMANUS, at No. 97 Cherry-street, and flung bricks and flourished pistols freely, yesterday gave bail before Recorder SMITH in the sum of $1,000 each to appear for trial at the present term of the Court of Sessions. MICHAEL WOGAN, a brother, gave $500 bail to keep the peace six months.

Lieutenant ODEVAINE and Surgeon IRELAND, of the British captors of the *Panchita* as a slaver, were yesterday arrested by a Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Consul FOWLER and CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., signed the bail bonds, and so this curious matter stands for the present.

THE BAD MANNERS OF YOUNG BULL.—There is a good deal of significance in national nicknames; they are the natural product of national manners; and, if their appropriateness were not acknowledged, they could not be popularly used. Every one feels the force of Johnny Crapaud, as applied to the universal French nation, though it would be easy enough to prove the injustice of the appellation. As for John Bull, it is beyond cavil or question. Every Englishman confesses its fitness. The idea of civility and good breeding could not possibly be associated with such a name. John Bull may have a thousand sterling and sturdy virtues, but politeness is not one that he can lay any claim to. As the old bull bellows the young one learns, and young John Bull shows himself a true son of his sire. The London papers have given an account of the behavior of the Under-graduates at Oxford on the occasion of the annual commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the University, which took place on the 24th ult., when a great number of distinguished guests were invited to be present. The Under-graduates, according to custom, took possession of an upper gallery in the theatre where the Commemoration was held, and began to make vociferous remarks, not only upon every person present whose name was known to them, but on all sorts of people; and as the names of the persons were called out who were complimented with degrees, they were made the subjects of every species of rudeness, complimentary and otherwise. Among those who were equivocally complimented by the under-graduates, was Mr. Dallas, our Minister, who appears to have been regarded by these young Bulls as not entitled to a courtesy because he represented a Government which countenances Slavery. These youngsters are not the people of England; but they represent them, and being permitted to give a loose to the impressions they have imbibed from their fathers, they blurted out their opinions with a degree of rudeness and an utter disregard of the proprieties of civilized society which the rudest part of our people could not be guilty of. But it was all considered a good joke, and laughed at accordingly. It was thoroughly English, hearty, obstreperous, downright, blunt and bullish. In reporting the rude conduct of the young Bulls some of the English journals seemed to be unconscious that they had been guilty of any impropriety; and, taking an English view of the case, they had not. But such conduct, on such an occasion, in any other part of the world would be looked upon as savoring of indecency. At Oxford it was simply jolly and English.

Where is the South?

Thanks to certain parties and persons in the Southern States, the settlement of the Kansas question seems likely to involve the settlement of another and not less important question.

It is about to be decided definitely and emphatically, what the "South" is and where we are to look for her. It is about to be distinctly made known to this country, and to the world, what is the temper of the Southern States of this Confederacy—what place they fill in the system to which they belong, and what interpretation they put upon the solemn words of loyalty and patriotism.

In the last Presidential election the Northern States contended for the principle of universal freedom. They fought for the maintenance of the intrinsic rights of freemen to the possession and the profitable use of the vast unappropriated territory of this continent. No considerable portion of the people of the Northern States went into the last conflict with any other purpose. As understood by the North—by the most intelligent, powerful and responsible classes of the North—the conflict was not a conflict of Abolitionism against Slavery—it was a conflict of Freedom against Slavery—a contest involving not retro-active influences upon the past, but prospective influences upon the future. The Southern States arrayed themselves against Mr. FREMONT and the party of which he was a candidate, nominally and in appearance, because they believed their vested rights to be endangered.

In respect to Kansas, which was the great point of appeal for either party, the South professed not an absolute intention of establishing Slavery in Kansas, but a determination that the question of establishing, or not establishing, Slavery in Kansas should be left an open question to be decided by the people of the Territory. In a word, the South professed to adopt the platform of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, by whom the following resolution was passed as the sense of the party:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, *acting through the fairly* expressed (not implied) will *of the majority of actual residents*, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

With this resolution before them, the Southern people voted for the candidate of the Convention in which it was passed.

We opposed the candidate of that Convention. We held, and we still hold, that a policy restricting the extension of Slavery is the only safe and honorable and pacific policy which can be adopted by the people of this country: that it is a policy traditional from the great days of the Fathers of the Republic: that it is the only policy which can conciliate permanently the rights of the South with the instincts of the North. But when the candidate of a party professing a very different policy was elected to the Presidency, he ceased to be for us a candidate to be opposed, and became a President to be observed, criticized and judged. He became the legally recognized head of the nation, demanding respectful attention and impartial justice from all good citizens.

In relation to Kansas what has this President done? In the midst of many acts of which we could not approve, he has performed some—and these the most important—which prove him resolved to secure to the true people of Kansas a voice in the settlement of their domestic institutions. Everything goes to show that if such a voice is secured to them, they, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, will make Kansas a Free State. Has the South any right to complain of this? When the South professed Republicanism, did the South mean Despotism? When the South called on the country to leave to the people of Kansas the settlement of their own system, did the South mean that Kansas should rule herself, *provided* she chose to rule herself into Slavery? We have a right to ask these questions. They are provoked by the language of men and of journals which claim to represent the Southern people by the action of conventions, by the letters of ambitious Congressmen. They are provoked by such extravagancies of insolence as the following, which we extract from a journal recently established in Richmond, Virginia, a journal which arrogates to itself the title of the "*South*," and so assumes to speak for the people of that section:

"By the sudden and most shameful treachery of the appointee of the Administration, the South is menaced with the loss of every advantage which was thought to secure by the repeal of the Missouri Restriction. For, not only has WALKER delivered Kansas into the hands of the Abolitionists, but he wages war upon the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and threatens to deny the South the security and equality that were anticipated from the policy of Federal non-intervention. Appealing to his sense of personal honor, to his grateful recognition of the important service which he received from the South in the hour of his most urgent necessity, to his pledges and his principles, to the circumstances of his position as the impartial representative of the party, the State Rights Democracy entrusted Mr. BUCHANAN to give some assurance that WALKER'S course in Kansas is not determined by the instructions or ratified by the approbation of the Administration. And this is not the feeble invocation of a few obscure editors or querulous politicians. With a harmony of utterance which implies an equal unanimity of popular sentiment, and with an energy of remonstrance which reveals an aroused and resolute spirit, the entire Democratic press of the South, with a few insignificant exceptions, accompany their denunciation of WALKER'S conduct with a demand for some exculpatory explanation on the part of the Administration. Nor is that all: the Democracy of Georgia and Mississippi, after the maturest deliberation and in the most solemn manner, declare their emphatic disapprobation of WALKER'S policy, and avow their confident expectation that the President will rebuke him by some signal act which shall serve as a disavowal of all responsibility for his conduct. This is the universal sentiment of the South."

"Is it so, indeed," we ask. Journals like the Richmond *Examiner*, emphatically deny that it is. We are most anxious to accept that denial. For the South is on its trial before the country—the South and not the President: it is that is now called upon to vindicate its loyalty and to display its patriotism. The breakers before us are grim enough. We can pass safely through them only by the exercise of the highest virtues on the part of all who control the opinions and the sentiments of the great sections of our common country. Is the age of national faith, and of national patriotism past indeed—or does some hope still remain to us of deliverance from the frenzy of faction and the blind ferocity of fanaticism?

A New Phase of Philanthropy.

There are all sorts of ways of celebrating festivals, and all sorts of people celebrate them, but we think the State officials of Indiana have chosen the oddest way and the oddest people to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July that ingenuity has yet hit upon. At Jeffersonville, in the State Prison of Indiana, the convicts, we are told by the Louisville *Journal*, were granted a holiday, on that day, had a banquet served up to them, and were entertained in the evening by foot-races and an oration. The festival commenced by an address from Dr. MEASE, of Greene County, sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder. We presume he owed this distinction to the fact that he was the greatest scoundrel in the jail, and that seeing that if strict justice had been dealt out upon him, he would never have seen this Fourth of July at all, he was presumed to enter more keenly than others into the enjoyment of it. His speech, we are told, was "an exceedingly creditable production, and abounded in good advice to his fellow convicts. A sumptuous dinner was then served up, under the supervision of Mrs. MILLER, the lady of the Warden. This to men accustomed to no other bill of fare than bread and meat, was of course a great feast. After dinner a dance came off in one of the large halls." At the close of all a choir of prisoners sang "My Own—My Native Land."

The Louisville *Journal* thinks all this "an exceedingly praiseworthy affair, and honorable to those who got it up and superintended it," and pronounces it, though "a wonderful anomaly," "by no means inconsistent with the ideas of progress prevalent in this age." We think, on the contrary, plausible and winning as the affair appears on the outside, that it is by no means creditable to any body concerned in it, and is about as mischievous a precedent as could well be established. That it is not inconsistent with the ideas of progress prevalent in certain quarters, we fully admit, because there is progress of all kinds and in all directions. Progress in the direction of prison festivities we think progress backwards. The rage for turning gaols into penitential palaces, and treating convicts as the honored guests of the nation, we think has gone quite far enough. The movement for prison reform which HOWARD began three-quarters of a century ago, was based upon a sober and enlightened philanthropy, and was set on foot by revelations of cruelty and suffering at which the whole world stood aghast. Every single evil of which HOWARD complained has been done away with. The mass of convicts both here and in England are now-a-days much better off as far as their physical condition is concerned in prison than they are out of it. There is an amount of moral instruction lavished on them which might save thousands of honest men from ruin, for the one rogue it leads to repentance. They get line upon line and precept on precept, and we are sorry to say the results have not been satisfactory. In England, since the abolition of the system of transportation, and the adoption of our system of long terms of imprisonment, the strongest inducements have been held out to convicts to mend their ways and their manners. One-fourth, one-third, or often so much as one-half of their sentence is remitted to men who distinguished themselves by their good behaviour. In the vast majority of cases this indulgence has proved a premium on hypocrisy. The "ticket of leave-men," as they are called, have in general become the terror of the community after their liberation, and the public is clamoring loudly for a return to the old system of a strict and rigorous infliction of the full punishment meted out by the Courts. The fact is that there is a very general feeling gaining ground that benevolent people can do far more good in endeavoring to keep honest men from becoming knaves, than to make knaves honest. Modern philanthropy—the sound and enlightened philanthropy which looks beyond the momentary gratification of maudlin sentiment, is beginning to turn all its strength to saving the weak from temptation. The hardened scoundrels by whom our jails are filled are entitled to wholesome food, wholesome cells, as much hard labor and as little animal enjoyment as possible. The thoroughly criminal population can only be kept in check by terror: and for the benefit of those of them who have not as yet fallen into the hands of justice, but may do so any day, it is most desirable that prisons should be associated with ideas of restraint, privation and toil, and with such ideas only. No gleams of light, such as "holidays," "sumptuous dinners," "dances and orations," should ever be suffered to flit across the path which the burglar, swindler, or assassin is pursuing. To make felons, headed by a convicted murderer, sharers at the public expense in the celebration of the great triumph of rugged honesty, unflinching courage, and heroic self-denial, achieved by our forefathers eighty years ago, is an insult to the millions of brave hearts in the Union, who are tramping through life without a stain on their honor. The only way in which a thief or cut-throat can appropriately commemorate the birthday of the nation he has disgraced, is by sitting in sackcloth and ashes, because on that day, more than on any other, he is reminded that he has forfeited by his rascality all share in the noblest heritage ever transmitted by a great generation to a great people.

REAPPOINTMENT OF OLD POLICEMEN.—The Metropolitan Board of Commissioners have yet to make known their intention in reference to the policy which they intend to pursue touching the appointment of members of the old police. But we can hardly believe that they will embarrass themselves by deciding that no reappointments can be legally made. The provisions of the law are so ambiguous and contradictory, that, whether so intended or not, the Commissioners are left to the exercise of their own discretion in the matter; the public voice seems to warrant the more humane and politic course. There were many honest, capable and well-deserving men who remained on the old police, who were neither politicians nor lawyers, and who knew no better than to obey the order of those under whom they had always served, and who would be just as faithful and obedient to the new as they were to the old authorities. It would seem to be as unjust as it would be impolitic to reject the services of so considerable a number of men who have been already tried, and of whose fidelity there can be no doubt. These are the rank and file, the privates of the force. As for the Captains, who had better opportunities of knowing what was right, and who chose to stake their positions on the chances in favor of Mayor WOOD, for the sake of conciliating that person, they cannot expect to be treated with the same degree of lenity that is claimed for the men who served under them. And yet, there are among them so many capable fellows that it is a pity the department should not be able to have their services. But they must suffer from being found in bad company; and, as they clung to the Mayor in his rebellion, they must be content to share with him in his defeat.

Who is Responsible?

Upon FERNANDO WOOD must rest a large share of responsibility for the scenes of riot and blood which disgraced our City a few days since. Months ago he usurped powers belonging exclusively to the Judiciary, set up his judgment against that of the Legislature, decided the new Police Law to be unconstitutional, and resisted its execution by force. Nor was he satisfied with pursuing this guilty path alone. Hundreds of men—members of the old Police—were seduced by his counsel to follow his pernicious example, and set the law at defiance. As a natural consequence, the City was for weeks kept in a state of continual irritation, most disastrous to its peace, and preparing its people, in the surest way possible to be devised, to look upon insurrection and riot with indifference if not approval.

This condition of affairs continued until the decision of the Court of Appeals took from the Mayor the last pretext for his illegal course. Unfortunately, the decision was not rendered until the eve of the Fourth of July—a time when experience has taught us to expect excesses among certain classes of our citizens, leading to disorder, and requiring prompt and vigorous interference of the Police to prevent its becoming serious and uncontrollable. The Mayor's vexatious proceedings had rendered it impossible to organize the Metropolitan forces efficiently prior to this time,—and he saw the necessity of dishanding the Municipals as soon as the decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered, thus leaving us without any efficient, well-trained force. The practical results were two: First, the Metropolitans were not strong enough to encounter and conquer the mob at the beginning; and, second, the spirit of rebellion infused into the rabble by the conduct and example of our City's Chief Magistrate, during his months of defiance of the new Police force, robbed the latter of the moral power which usually appertains to acknowledged officers of the law. Instead of their authority being respected, the Metropolitans were set upon with great fury by the mob, at whose hands they suffered severely. If Mayor WOOD can look at this picture with complacency, charging none of the blood and suffering of the 4th and 5th to his own account, his conscience is more conveniently seared than we are prepared to believe.

No man was more competent than the Mayor to foresee these sad results of his misguided course. Trouble on the 4th of July was generally anticipated by those who had reflected upon the state of feeling growing out of the Police contest. It would be no compliment to the Mayor's intelligence, to say that he did not share in the apprehensions. Certainly it was not too much to expect that, when forced to yield to the law, he would do so gracefully, and endeavor to retrieve his false step by increased efforts to preserve the public peace against the natural consequences of his own folly. He did no such thing. On the contrary, when he issued his sullen order disbanding the force he had led, without pay, to disastrous defeat, he took special pains to deny the Metropolitans the use of the station-houses, the clubs needed for defence, and, above all, of the police telegraph. To render the chapter of obstacles complete, even the City alarm bells, by use of which it has been customary to signal the military force when wanted for duty, were declared within the exclusive control of the Mayor, and so not available for this laudable purpose. Without organization, weapons of defence, station-houses, or means of communicating instantly between different parts of the City, what wonder that the Metropolitans were unable to preserve the peace? Had Mayor WOOD not forgotten altogether his duty as an officer and a citizen, he would have hastened to put the new force in possession of all these needed elements of efficiency, even though for a day or two only; and public sentiment ought and will hold him accountable for the disastrous consequences of his failure to do so.

POLITICAL SERVILITY AT THE SOUTH.—Independence of opinion is about as dangerous a commodity for a man to keep about him down South, as it is in Naples or Paris. The tyranny of the Slaveocracy is not a whit more tolerant than that of the Spanish Inquisition two hundred years ago. The course of the Southern Press towards ROBERT J. WALKER, since he went to Kansas, is a warning to other politicians who have the courage and the patriotism to act according to the dictates of a patriotic judgment. The following piece of precious blackguardism is a specimen of the manner in which Governor WALKER is treated by his once Southern friends. It is from the Vicksburg *Sentinel*:

"ROBERT J. WALKER.—Our Democratic State Convention has in no measured terms condemned the course pursued by this man as indicated in his Inaugural Address as Governor of Kansas. And he richly merits the severest castigation which could possibly fall to the lot of a political Judas. Mississippi had done him great honor. She had made him her representative in the Senate of the United States. It was this political elevation which gave him political consequence, and eventuated in his being selected from Mississippi as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. At the end of his term, the Ex-Secretary located in Washington City, still in the South. Latterly the President of the United States has made him Governor of Kansas Territory, and his first act was one of treason to the South. He has encouraged Abolitionism, given an incentive to the Free Soil fanatics still further to insult, outrage and rob the South, and dares to intimate that the Administration approves the act. FRANKLIN PIERCE appointed REEDER and GRARY, and *removed* them for cause. JAMES BUCHANAN appointed Governor J. WALKER [illegible] him. The South demands of [illegible] distinguished gentleman of [illegible] treating of this subject: 'ROBERT J. WALKER is our dog, and we should be the first to kick him!'"

MORE REBELLION.—We have another instructive instance of the influence of the bad example set by Mayor WOOD in disregarding the constitutional authorities of the State, in the refusal, yesterday, of Mr. DEVELIN, the usurping Street Commissioner, to obey an order of Judge PEABODY. Mr. DEVELIN, who is no lawyer and whose opinion on a question of law nobody would think of regarding, founds his refusal upon his pretended disbelief of the correctness of the Judge's opinion. This is one reason given by Mr. DEVELIN, and another is that the Mayor advised him not to obey the Judge. This is doubtless the true reason for DEVELIN'S contumacy; but, taken in connection with Mayor WOOD'S speech in Hamilton-square on Thursday night, it is the strongest reason of the two. In his public speech the Mayor told his friends that they must obey the law whether they liked it or not, but in private, it seems, he was advising his man DEVELIN to snap his fingers at the order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take the law into his own hands.

Seamens' Wages, Shipping Agents, and Boarding Landlords.

The attempt to abolish advance wages, which have placed the sailor, hitherto, wholly in the power of the landsharks, and sent him to sea naked and without motives to good conduct, will succeed or fail according as there is union, or the lack of it among the ship owners. New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have bound themselves to carry out the plan, but if we are correctly informed, there are already symptoms of wavering among the Boston merchants. Whilst in New-York they are trying to adhere strictly to the plan from the 1st of July, in Boston they still consent to pay the orders of sailors in favor of landlords, ten days after the ship sails, six weeks' board for voyages to the East Indies, and four weeks for voyages to Europe; equal to $24 in the one case and $16 in the other. This is only another way of paying advance wages—a mere evasion—and is paying really more at that than has been the custom in New-York; a month's advance being the general rule. They promise, however, to abolish even this on the 1st of January. But it is doubtful if they will be able to do it at any future time as easily as now; at present, seamen are comparatively plenty, whereas in the Winter so many go South to escape cold weather, that there is always a scarcity, and wages are high.

New-York merchants are having a variety of difficulties to contend with. The boarding house keepers have associated together to resist the rule. The coasting fleet employ a large number, but will be bound by no rule. Those vessels which are sailing in the Liverpool and London packet lines, but which are not owned in New-York, these also consider themselves free to pay advance wages.

There are of the Liverpool liners now ready to sail and coming under the rule, the ship *Columbia*, with her crew all shipped at $17 per month; the *Patrick Henry* has commenced to ship her crew; the *Webster* has not yet begun to ship. The *Constitution* is owned in Liverpool, and will not, therefore, be held to the rule. The *Devonshire*, London packet, has no crew yet. The *E. C. Scranton*, for Antwerp, has no crew. At one of the principal shipping houses we are told that there has never been any trouble with seamen going to California, Australia, East Indies, or South America, in fact from none except Liverpool and Havre ships; the reason is, that the best class of ships are employed in these trades, and there have always been of late strong *motives* for seamen to ship to those countries.

The task of shipping a crew for a first-class Liverpool ship is herculean, for two out of every three of he shipped "run" after agreeing to go. For instance, the ship *Australia*, bound for St. John, N. B., required only twenty men, but thirty-three were actually shipped before twenty were secured, the balance deserting after signing the articles; the ship *Atlantic* required twelve men, but twenty-five were shipped, thirteen having "run."

There should be some laws, these skippers insist, compelling seamen to go in the ship after they have signed the articles. A law of the State, also, appointing four or five first-class shipping agents in this City, requiring bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, and giving them sole charge of the business, would greatly serve the interests of all concerned. If a like system were adopted towards the keepers of sailors' boarding houses, requiring of them licenses, and restricting these to a sufficient number of respectable persons, they believe it would drive outsiders and landsharks out of the business, and thus protect the sailor and benefit the shipowner. At present, a large capital is required by first-class shipping agents to carry on the business, on account of having from $500 to $2,000, according to circumstances, to advance to each vessel's crew, for which they get a check after the vessel sails. For the use of this money they receive nothing, because the shipper is paid so much per man shipped, without any regard to the amount of wages advanced; so that under the new system they would make just as much money, without the necessity of a large capital. This, among other things, makes the reputable shipping offices in favor of no advance. There were 64,000 men shipped during the year 1856, from the port of New-York alone, exclusive of a large number shipped for the coastwise trade.

In Buffalo the "no advance" system is strictly practised for all crews for lake navigation.

Academy of Music.

One of the most remarkable houses we have ever seen at the Academy of Music assembled last night, to witness the performance of that terribly-popular opera, the "Trovatore." Long before the hour of commencement every desirable seat in the building was filled, and impatient agitation for the conductor manifested itself. The curtain rose on a perfectly dense mass of human beings, all eager for the opera, and determined to enjoy it at any hazard. Such a spectacle in the dog days we have never experienced, and even in the wildest times of the regular season it has not been exceeded. It was found necessary to suspend the sale of tickets, and it is said that five or six hundred people were turned from the doors! This in July!

We feel a peculiar pleasure in mentioning these facts. Madame LA GRANGE, whose enterprise is thus crowned with success, deserves all that the intelligence and liberality of the public can shower upon her. She has worked valiantly for the position she enjoys, and it is but right she should gather in the fruits. But apart from mere kindliness, she is entitled to all the patronage she enjoys. The company under her control is excellent, the artists tried and reliable, the conductor modest and efficient, the chorus powerful and the performances smooth and satisfactory. With the single exception of Madame SONTAG'S Castle Garden campaign, we have never had a better Summer company. The thousands who fill our hotels seem to be aware of this fact.

The performance last night more than satisfied every one, and the well-placed applause showed that Madame LA GRANGE'S happiest efforts were those which gave most pleasure. The opera was generally well given, which is all we need say of a work that has so often, of late, occupied our attention. On Monday (the last subscription night) DONIZETTI'S "Lucretia Borgia" will be given.

Personal.

THE ST. LAWRENCE DISASTER.—The body of an unknown child was picked up on the banks of the St. Lawrence, a short distance from Quebec, on Tuesday, making the *two hundred and forty-seventh* recovered victim from the burning of the steamboat *Montreal*.

We are furnished, says the Boston *Traveller*, the following extract from a letter from Senator SUMNER, dated at Paris:

"I should have acknowledged your letter at an earlier date, but I have not been well, and have had no heart to write. Out of my short stay here I have lost four weeks, during which I have been most of the time confined to the house. But I am better now, and I believe I am in the way to complete recovery, though I feel that many months must elapse before I regain my old strength."

NAVAL.—Purser E. D. REYNOLDS, U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States.

Quarantine Matters.

The following vessels arrived yesterday: the first pubmet below, the second will be ordered down to-day.

Schooner *Maria Le Davis*, from Gonaives, cook died in harbor, and one man was slightly sick on the passage.

Brig [illegible], from Port-au-Prince.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—Justice DEVLIN, yesterday, decided to hold HOLMES to bail in $250, to take his trial at the Court of Sessions, of Richmond County, in September. Upon the trial, there was no attempt to disprove the facts alleged, but the defence set up was that the Quarantine regulations were unconstitutional; the Judge, however, held the arrest to be legal, the Quarantine-legal, and that the refusal on the part of HOLMES to render assistance when called on by the officers, was a misdemeanor. The defence set up in the former hearing, that the Metropolitan Police were acting without authority was abandoned.

SEGUIN'S POINT.—The Commissioners of Emigration will not receive the new Quarantine Hospitals until everything is in complete order for the reception of patients, which will not be for two or three weeks to come. On Thursday, a fine liberty pole was erected at the Point, 75 feet in length, and the American Ensign displayed thereon during the day. The policemen now find the fish very plenty, of which they use large quantities, and thus economize in provisions. It has been incorrectly stated that the force stationed to guard the State's property there are provided for by the State; this is a mistake, as they find their own provisions, procuring them in part from Keyport; they own a sail boat, which they use in crossing over for this purpose, and for fishing. As a general thing the men begin to feel the confinement and monotony rather irksome, and they would prefer a change; though they intend to stick out their time of service cheerfully as long as required to do so. Their situations, necessarily, makes living very expensive, and they assert that they can save nothing upon the present pay.

The following rules are placed on board every vessel that arrives at Quarantine, by the Health Officer:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED ON BOARD OF ALL VESSELS DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

1. Quarantine colors must be worn in the main shrouds of all vessels at Quarantine, until the commander shall be furnished with a bill of health—and a light must be hoisted at night.

2. All persons whatever, belonging to a vessel at Quarantine, are strictly prohibited from going on shore, except at the Health Office wharf, unless by permission of the Health Officer.

3. All persons whatever, belonging to a vessel at Quarantine, are forbid to take on board with them any person who did not arrive in such vessel; and all passengers or other persons who love on shore are also prohibited from going on board their own vessels, except by permission of the Health Officer.

4. All communication between vessels put under Quarantine is expressly prohibited.

5. No boat shall be permitted to come on shore without an officer in it, and only between sunrising and sunsetting, unless in cases of distress or sickness; and all boats must be alongside or on board by sun down. The bell of the Health Office boat-house will be rung ten minutes before sundown, to give notice to all boats to go off to their respective vessels.

6. On Sundays, all boats must put off to their vessels by 10 o'clock in the morning, when the bell will be rung to give such no ice; and the boats must not come on shore again before 6 o'clock in the evening.

7. No boat or craft is permitted to go alongside of a vessel at Quarantine, and no person is permitted to board a vessel at Quarantine, or to have intercourse, communication or dealing with her crew or passengers, for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from the Health Officer.

8. Provisions and other necessaries, intended to be sent on board of a vessel at Quarantine, must be embarked from the Health Office wharf only, except the Health Officer grants as a special permit to proceed to any other wharf.

9 No rum or spirituous liquors shall be sent or taken on board of vessels at Quarantine, except an *order* from the commander of the vessel, signed by the Health Officer.

10. Commanders of vessels are accountable for all irregularities committed on board their respective vessels, and for the conduct of such of their people as they may send on shore; and if any person shall elope from their vessel, a report thereof must be immediately made to the Health Officer.

11. Universal cleanliness must be preserved on board.

12 Wind-sails must be constantly kept up in each hatchway, and trimmed to the wind; except on account of the weather, or discharging the cargo.

13 The bilged-water must be completely pumped out at least twice a day, and water from alongside be put in the pump, until the water so pumped out shall be clear and free from any offensive smell.

14. All foul wearing apparel and bed-clothes of the steerage passengers, and all wearing apparel and bed-clothes of the officers and seamen, must be washed and aired; the beds emptied and the ticks washed, when the filling may be put in again, if it is in good condition.

15. No refuse beds or bedding, or other material, must be thrown overboard from any vessel under or subject to Quarantine; and the master of each and every said vessel is hereby notified to burn such refuse material immediately on arrival.

16. The forecastle and steerage to be scrubbed, scraped, and then washed throughout with a solution of chloride of lime.

17. All infractions of the foregoing rules will be punished as the law directs, viz.:

"Every Master of a vessel subject to Quarantine, or visitation by the Health Officer arriving in the port of New-York who shall refuse or neglect, either to remain with his vessel at Quarantine during the period assigned for her Quarantine, and while at Quarantine, to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, and with such as any of the Officers of Health, by virtue of the authority given to them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his passengers, or crew shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment." R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer.

To Improve our Seamen.

Ship-owners must either pay better wages, so that riggers and longshoremen will be induced to go to sea, or they must carry boys. In two or three years the supply of men will then be in excess of the demand, and the whole system will then be under their control. Many ships now go to sea without a boy on board. The reason they give is that it takes as much to feed a boy as it does a man, and as soon as he learns seamanship he will run away. The Line of London packets carries more boys than any other line: the *Northumberland*, for instance, carries six boys in a crew of eighteen. All the Captains of this line are said to have been Connecticut boys, having shipped when young, and passed through all the grades until they reached command. Capt. E. E. MORGAN, one of the principal owners of the London line, entered service as a boy, and is now at the head of one of the most flourishing packet lines in the United States.

GENERAL JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.—The joint Committee on the award of General JACKSON'S gold box, sat in the City Hall on Friday—Alderman MONAGHAN in the Chair. A communication signed by upwards of eighty names, comprising all the officers of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, was read, in which it was strongly urged that the box ought to be given to Colonel WARD B. BURNETT, and warmly eulogizing his services. The Chairman said he had no particular knowledge of the Colonel; he then alluded to the high encominms passed on him by Major General SCOTT. Alderman WILSON said that certificates of fitness for any position were easily procured. The question was, who was the man that had manifested the greatest amount of personal bravery? It must be recollected that the Colonel was a political man; various Generals recommended him out of courtesy, but had they looked lower into the ranks, they might have found very brave men well worthy of the honor. Public notice ought to be given of the intended award to the bravest. Many a poor fellow with one arm, or one leg, was entirely ignorant of the matter.

It was determined to advertise the affair three or four times, and that the Committee meet again next Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. The box in question has been imagined to be just a snuff box. It is no such thing. It rather resembles the boxes in which the freedom of a city is generally presented in European cities. It is about 10 inches long, 7 inches wide and 5 inches deep, and the material alone is worth $1,000. It was presented to the General in this City immediately after his elevation to the Presidency.

A BROKER COWHIDED IN WALL-STREET.—GARRET T. TEBBUNE, a Broker, doing business at No. 7 Broad street, was cowhided in Wall, near Broad street, yesterday forenoon by a man who charged him with insulting one of his (the cowhider's) lady acquaintances. TEBBUNE, after being severely "punished" about the face, retreated into a restaurant. His assailant followed after and renewed the assault, but the by-standers interfered and put an end to it. The aid of the police was not invoked. The affair created in the vicinity of its occurrence a great deal of excitement.

Mr. JAMES J. JARVES, a well-known citizen of Boston, has offered a reward of $500 to any "Medium" who shall disclose the means by which spiritual phenomena are produced, so that he, or any one of ordinary intelligence and physical power, shall be able to produce the same.

How to Know An Anglo-Saxon.

BY ONE OF THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I read in your issue of yesterday a communication from "an Irishman" who is extremely anxious to know what are the peculiar characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon. Now, I am anxious to have my Celtic friend enlightened on this subject, and shall offer him a few plain directions by which he may be enabled to distinguish him in future without the least difficulty whatever.

To begin, the Anglo-Saxon is in height about six feet, length of backbone in proportion, which has a beautiful double curve, (see Guy's Anatomy) and great strength. His complexion is florid; his hair flaxen or brown; his eyes blue or hazel; his teeth long, strong and white; his forehead broad and high; his lips finely curved and firm; his nose equiline or Roman, (not snub;) his feet small, his muscles large, his carriage majestic, and his presence serene and commanding.

Morally and politically his characteristics are quite as striking. He reveres his God; loves his friends and his country—is frugal, cautious, grave, generous and *modest*. He is not a member of a Deed Rabbit Club or a Roach Guard. He is neither factional nor clannish. He despises both the leadership of the bully and the leading-strings of the political demagogue. He detests corner grog-shops, chuns rows and noisy gatherings, and never confesses to a priest. He is industrious and economical, losing very little time from business, and does not spend his money foolishly, by which means he is enabled to ley by something for a rainy day. He is a poet, statesman, mathematician, painter, sculptor and sage; and all these in the completest acceptetions of the terms. The earth swells proudly beneath his tread; the lightnings of Heaven shed a halo over him, and its thunders ring his applause. To him the stars are brighter, the moon fairer, the sun more brilliant, the days shorter and hops stronger than to any other person of any other race on the face of the globe.

My Celtic friend wishes to know why the Celts, or Irish and Sclaves are not mentioned in history in connection with the conquest of the ancient Britons by the Saxons and Anglos. The reason is plain enough; because there were no Irish or Sclaves connected with that enterprise. (See Brown's Original Races, Smith's Ethnology of Great Britain, and Gibbon's Works, together with Milton's Paradise Lost.)

I would state, in reference to the inquiry of "An Irishman," whether the Celts are to be *elbowed out, that they are not*, but that the Anglo-Saxon is to absorb the Celt—to swallow him. Is "An Irishman" answered?

Now, if this pleasant writer (?) will take these plain directions in his hand, and walk through any of the *respectable streets* of this City, he will doubtless be enabled to find a few Anglo-Saxons, both male and female, and without the possibility of mistake on his part, which, I presume, will greatly relieve his mind.

ANGLO-SAXON.

Kansas Affairs.

AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH—THE CITY RECORDER KILLED—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

From the Quindora Chindowin.

During the election at Leavenworth, on Monday afternoon, an affray occurred at the First Ward polls, in which JAMES T. LYLE, the city recorder, was killed by WILLIAM HALLER. Several other persons were engaged in the affair, directly or indirectly; but though a few shots were fired, no one else was injured.

HALLER is a young man about 25, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a watchmaker by trade. He came to Kansas before any serious difficulties had occurred; settled in Leavenworth, accumulated some property, and commenced doing a prosperous business. So far as we can learn, he was industrious in his habits, gentlemanly in his department, and universally esteemed. When the troubles broke out, he acted quite on the defensive; but was prompt at all times to avow himself a Free-State man; his bearing was brave and manly, and on two or three occasions he interfered in difficulties, and preserved the lives of Free State men at the imminent peril of his own. This, of course, made him a marked man. He was repeatedly arrested, and his life threatened; he was kept prisoner for several days, and while in custody was deceived into giving a deed of trust of his property he had accumulated, (supposing the instrument to be simply security for a debt of about $300 which he owed a Pro-Slavery man,) by which he was afterwards stripped of every dollar he had in the world; he was subjected to many other indignities, and finally driven, with his family, by violence, out of the State.

LYLE was of about the same age. He was a Kentuckian and a radical Pro-Slavery man, and as he had been very prominent in all the outrages committed upon HALLER, there was still some personal feeling between them. LYLE had many warm friends among his associates, and when not excited, had the bearing of a courteous, well bred gentleman; but he was exceedingly obnoxious to the Free-State men, from the many outrages he had participated in. It was he who shaved the head of poor PHILLIPS, and assisted to tar and feather him. Whether he was with the party which murdered PHILLIPS, we are not certain; but he was one of the company that cut BROWN to pieces with hatchets, and it is said that he even offered indignities to his bleeding corpse, by spitting upon the face.

Under ordinary circumstances we might refrain from giving the details of such a transaction, until after the official investigation. But the recent acquittal of FOGIT—his hands still reeking with innocent blood—shows that courts of justice in Leavenworth are sometimes turned into a farce. We do not apprehend, therefore, any serious danger of interfering with the course of justice, by giving all that we have been able to learn of the affair.

At the polls ELY MOORE offered one of the Pro-Slavery ballots to a German. He instantly tore it up, asking, "Do you suppose I will vote that ticket?" MOORE commenced cursing the German; the border-ruffian element began to gather; and HALLER and MITCHELL determined to protect the German from violence, told him to stand his ground. LYLE turned towards HALLER, with "What the h—l is the matter to you?" or words to that effect. The affray ensued, and LYLE was fatally stabbed. The witnesses for the prosecution already examined, swear point blank that they saw no weapons drawn or used by LYLE. Several other parties, however, who witnessed the transaction, state in private conversation that LYLE not only drew a knife, but that he had been exhibiting it menacingly about the polls during the day; that in this affray he first made a pass at HALLER, which was unsuccessful, and that he had not recovered from the impetus of his intended blow, which swung him around until his side was towards HALLER, when HALLER stabbed him. Should such testimony be elicited, it will, of course, involve flat contradiction between witnesses for the prosecution and those for the defence.

The affair caused the most intense excitement. HALLER was immediately arrested by the Sheriff, placed under a guard consisting entirely of Pro-Slavery men, and taken to the Mayor's Office. Throughout Monday night, the whole town was at fever heat, and every one anticipated an outbreak. Pro-Slavery men pronounced the acts deliberate and wanton murder, and threatened loudly to take HALLER out and lynch him. This threat would unquestionably have been carried out, but from the fact that the Free-State men were out by hundreds, armed with Sharpe's rifles, muskets or revolvers, and wearing expressions of countenance which showed that any violence to the prisoner would be followed by a terrible vengeance. *They had not forgotten the Fugit case.* Many were armed on the other side, but the Free-State Party were decidedly in the majority. Through the whole night they guarded the prisoner's guard, and prevented an outbreak. HALLER's preliminary examination commenced on Tuesday. On Wednesday evening, (the time of our latest intelligence,) the excitement seemed to be subsiding. One man attempted to draw a knife upon HALLER, while he was being conducted from the Court-House to his lodgings; but fortunately for himself, was restrained. HALLER's political and personal friends were still on guard, day and night, and stated that they should acquiesce in any decision given by a jury of unbiased men, after an impartial trial; but that any attempts at irregular and violent proceedings, would be resisted and punished, to the bitter end.

From the St. Louis Republican July 5.

We hear from KANSAS that on Saturday evening last, the case of HALLER, charged with the murder of LYLE, was brought to a termination on that day, by the commitment of the accused to the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth. There was a large crowd of people in attendance upon the examination, many of them armed with pistols. The friends of LYLE were resolved that the murderer should not escape, and the Republicans were equally resolved that HALLER should not be harmed. At this crisis GOV. WALKER appeared, took the prisoner from custody after the examination for the day had closed, and sent him, under safe conduct, to Fort Leavenworth. In this decision of the Governor there was general acquiescence. It was supposed that the case would be closed on Monday, and that the accused would be sent to jail to await his trial. In all other respects the country is quiet, and Governor WALKER is making great headway in the affections of the people.

The Reported Massacre of United States Soldiers.

The St. Joseph *Journal* of 2d instant contains the following:

"Captain DIXON came down on the United States steamer *Mink*, yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers, in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney.

The messenger who brought the news reached St. Marys on last Saturday. His name is VELLAINDRER, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Captain DIXON, Colonel CAREY, and others, that eleven days before, he had left Colonel SUMNER, who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of his main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and all were slain; that he intended to proceed directly in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause until he had revenged the loss of his compatriots, and punished the savage hordes who had butchered them."

The Pacific City (Iowa) *Enterprise*, of July 2, adds the following in confirmation:

"A trader has just arrived here from the mountains, bringing the startling and harrowing intelligence that an entire detachment of the United States troops, (cavalry) consisting of one hundred privates, two officers, and thirty teamsters, en route for Salt Lake, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow, and every man of them slaughtered! He gives no further particulars, nor is he able to give us the names of the officers or men.

P. S.—Since the above was written, a train of emigrants from Salt Lake has arrived. They corroborate the distressing intelligence brought by the trader above referred to, but are unable to furnish us with any additional particulars. We shall look with much anxiety for the details of this horrible massacre."

Another Case of Seduction by a Pastor.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Journal of July 8.

In the early part of the month of June, facts were put in our possession tending to prove almost beyond a doubt that a minister of a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny City, was guilty of having seduced a young girl from Missouri, who had been placed under his care by a parent to educate. We therefore published the bare fact, leaving out all names, however. A day or two after the reverend gentleman called upon us, and entered into a long and detailed statement, endeavoring to establish his innocence of the charge; but as the explanation was not deemed sufficient by us to warrant a contradiction, we declined complying with his request to recall what had been previously stated.

Since that time, corroborative testimony of guilt has almost daily been pouring in, but we have refrained from making an *exposé*, or even further mention of the matter, both for the sake of the girl and her relations, and also the pastor and his congregation, hoping that it would be arranged and justice done without the necessity for such a proceeding. But as the case will undergo investigation by the Presbytery of Allegheny of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which meets to-day, July 8, at or near Freeport, Armstrong County, for the purpose of trying their suspected brother, and deciding upon his guilt or innocence, and as affidavits were yesterday made before Alderman STEELE, of this city, by the persons who saw the two in the same bed together, on board the steamboat *Iowa*, we feel called upon no longer to shrink from laying before the public the facts in our possession, and the names of all the parties concerned.

The injured girl's name is SALLIE HENDERSON, aged about sixteen years, and her father (J. C. HENDERSON,) with the remainder of his family are now residing in the Sycamore and Eagles. The reason is plain enough; because there were no Irish or Sclaves connected with that enterprise. (See Brown's Original Races, Smith's Ethnology of Great Britain, and Gibbon's Works, together with Milton's Paradise Lost.)

I would state, in reference to the inquiry of "An Irishman," whether the Celts are to be *elbowed out, that they are not*, but that the Anglo-Saxon is to absorb the Celt—to swallow him. Is "An Irishman" answered?

Now, if this pleasant writer (?) will take these plain directions in his hand, and walk through any of the *respectable streets* of this City, he will doubtless be enabled to find a few Anglo-Saxons, both male and female, and without the possibility of mistake on his part, which, I presume, will greatly relieve his mind.

ANGLO-SAXON.

Kansas Affairs.

AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH—THE CITY RECORDER KILLED—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

From the Quindora Chindowin.

During the election at Leavenworth, on Monday afternoon, an affray occurred at the First Ward polls, in which JAMES T. LYLE, the city recorder, was killed by WILLIAM HALLER. Several other persons were engaged in the affair, directly or indirectly; but though a few shots were fired, no one else was injured.

HALLER is a young man about 25, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a watchmaker by trade. He came to Kansas before any serious difficulties had occurred; settled in Leavenworth, accumulated some property, and commenced doing a prosperous business. So far as we can learn, he was industrious in his habits, gentlemanly in his department, and universally esteemed. When the troubles broke out, he acted quite on the defensive; but was prompt at all times to avow himself a Free-State man; his bearing was brave and manly, and on two or three occasions he interfered in difficulties, and preserved the lives of Free State men at the imminent peril of his own. This, of course, made him a marked man. He was repeatedly arrested, and his life threatened; he was kept prisoner for several days, and while in custody was deceived into giving a deed of trust of his property he had accumulated, (supposing the instrument to be simply security for a debt of about $300 which he owed a Pro-Slavery man,) by which he was afterwards stripped of every dollar he had in the world; he was subjected to many other indignities, and finally driven, with his family, by violence, out of the State.

LYLE was of about the same age. He was a Kentuckian and a radical Pro-Slavery man, and as he had been very prominent in all the outrages committed upon HALLER, there was still some personal feeling between them. LYLE had many warm friends among his associates, and when not excited, had the bearing of a courteous, well bred gentleman; but he was exceedingly obnoxious to the Free-State men, from the many outrages he had participated in. It was he who shaved the head of poor PHILLIPS, and assisted to tar and feather him. Whether he was with the party which murdered PHILLIPS, we are not certain; but he was one of the company that cut BROWN to pieces with hatchets, and it is said that he even offered indignities to his bleeding corpse, by spitting upon the face.

Under ordinary circumstances we might refrain from giving the details of such a transaction, until after the official investigation. But the recent acquittal of FOGIT—his hands still reeking with innocent blood—shows that courts of justice in Leavenworth are sometimes turned into a farce. We do not apprehend, therefore, any serious danger of interfering with the course of justice, by giving all that we have been able to learn of the affair.

At the polls ELY MOORE offered one of the Pro-Slavery ballots to a German. He instantly tore it up, asking, "Do you suppose I will vote that ticket?" MOORE commenced cursing the German; the border-ruffian element began to gather; and HALLER and MITCHELL determined to protect the German from violence, told him to stand his ground. LYLE turned towards HALLER, with "What the h—l is the matter to you?" or words to that effect. The affray ensued, and LYLE was fatally stabbed. The witnesses for the prosecution already examined, swear point blank that they saw no weapons drawn or used by LYLE. Several other parties, however, who witnessed the transaction, state in private conversation that LYLE not only drew a knife, but that he had been exhibiting it menacingly about the polls during the day; that in this affray he first made a pass at HALLER, which was unsuccessful, and that he had not recovered from the impetus of his intended blow, which swung him around until his side was towards HALLER, when HALLER stabbed him. Should such testimony be elicited, it will, of course, involve flat contradiction between witnesses for the prosecution and those for the defence.

The affair caused the most intense excitement. HALLER was immediately arrested by the Sheriff, placed under a guard consisting entirely of Pro-Slavery men, and taken to the Mayor's Office. Throughout Monday night, the whole town was at fever heat, and every one anticipated an outbreak. Pro-Slavery men pronounced the acts deliberate and wanton murder, and threatened loudly to take HALLER out and lynch him. This threat would unquestionably have been carried out, but from the fact that the Free-State men were out by hundreds, armed with Sharpe's rifles, muskets or revolvers, and wearing expressions of countenance which showed that any violence to the prisoner would be followed by a terrible vengeance. *They had not forgotten the Fugit case.* Many were armed on the other side, but the Free-State Party were decidedly in the majority. Through the whole night they guarded the prisoner's guard, and prevented an outbreak. HALLER's preliminary examination commenced on Tuesday. On Wednesday evening, (the time of our latest intelligence,) the excitement seemed to be subsiding. One man attempted to draw a knife upon HALLER, while he was being conducted from the Court-House to his lodgings; but fortunately for himself, was restrained. HALLER's political and personal friends were still on guard, day and night, and stated that they should acquiesce in any decision given by a jury of unbiased men, after an impartial trial; but that any attempts at irregular and violent proceedings, would be resisted and punished, to the bitter end.

From the St. Louis Republican July 5.

We hear from KANSAS that on Saturday evening last, the case of HALLER, charged with the murder of LYLE, was brought to a termination on that day, by the commitment of the accused to the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth. There was a large crowd of people in attendance upon the examination, many of them armed with pistols. The friends of LYLE were resolved that the murderer should not escape, and the Republicans were equally resolved that HALLER should not be harmed. At this crisis GOV. WALKER appeared, took the prisoner from custody after the examination for the day had closed, and sent him, under safe conduct, to Fort Leavenworth. In this decision of the Governor there was general acquiescence. It was supposed that the case would be closed on Monday, and that the accused would be sent to jail to await his trial. In all other respects the country is quiet, and Governor WALKER is making great headway in the affections of the people.

The Reported Massacre of United States Soldiers.

The St. Joseph *Journal* of 2d instant contains the following:

"Captain DIXON came down on the United States steamer *Mink*, yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers, in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney.

The messenger who brought the news reached St. Marys on last Saturday. His name is VELLAINDRER, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Captain DIXON, Colonel CARE

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
SIXTH AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT of the
LAGRANGE OPERA TROUPE,
MONDAY, July 13, 1857,
When will be presented Donizetti's great and most popular Opera, in 3 acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
(for positively this night only.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLETTI.
And other well known artists, in the principal rôles.
Conductor.....Signor TOGLIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Second Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c; Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BEDUSTA'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 6 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Admission.....25 cents | Orchestra Seats....50 cents
For the accommodation of Ladies and Juveniles; the Management has determined to give a
SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
The Evening performance will take place as usual.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON
The doors will open at 2½ o'clock, and the entertainments will commence with the
HAPPY MAN.
To be followed by
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Waddilove, the biggest boy in school.....Sir. Chanfrau
To conclude with the Farce of
MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.
Mr. Felix Fluffy.....Mr. Harry Hall
On SATURDAY EVENING
The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, and the amusements will begin at 7¾, with
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
With all the original Music.
Paul, nick-named Poll the Pet.....Mrs. Chas. Howard
With the songs of "The Pious Child" and "Sweet Eyes."
To be followed by
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. Chanfrau
Mr. Charles Gayler's local, comical, musical, picturesque and peculiar Extravaganza, entitled
OLYMPIANA;
OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL.
In which Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Sarah Howell, Miss Kate Fennyer, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Barry Hall, Mr. Seymour, and all the rest of the Company, together with a new Corps de Ballet, will appear, will be produced on MONDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS ON THE SAME EVENING.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1857.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF JEROME'S BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE CONTRABANDIST.
MONDAY—The beautiful Signorina Theresa Rolla and the talented English Vaudeville Company.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night,
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.
The Naiad Queen.....Lizzie Weston Davenport
Sir Rupert, Mr. Fieber; Amphibeo, Mr. W. A. Wood.
Fairies, naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, hunnermen, &c., by ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
Act I.—The Bath of Beauty.
Act III.—Grand March of the Famale Warriors.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF
MISS ELIZA LOGAN.
On THIS EVENING, July 11,
Will be presented the Play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Julia.....Miss Eliza Logan
Master Walter.....Mr. J. Gaull
To conclude with the Farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chetrs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 11,
To commence with the local drama entitled
WEALTH AND WORTH
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
WIDOW OF TOLEDO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—SATURDAY, July 11, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SEBENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful PANORAMIC EXHIBITION STUDIO, embraces, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 26 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—UNDER THE auspices of the American Institute, is open daily for the admission of visitors, containing a great variety of articles of interest, among which is "The Descent from the Cross" in alto relievo, by Carew, of London, a group of eleven figures, size of life. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR CONCERTS, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 360 acres of land, (200 acres of which are well wooded,) 3 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c. patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest establishment. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

COLEMAN'S GREAT FARM MILL.—Patented June 23, together with his extraordinary Locomotive Fodder Cutter, (both unequalled in the United States,) can be seen in operation, daily, at the Harlem Depot, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., New-York. State, county and town rights for sale.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 216 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A pipe-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED Store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H.V. STEERS, No. 161 West 28th st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

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NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—DR. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ⅛ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
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REDUCED PRICES.
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THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES.
BY C. W. BOVEE.
From the N. Y. Observer.
"Abounding in striking thoughts on an almost endless variety of subjects, in which the author displays much general reading and thinking."
From the N. Y. Evangelist.
"Beautiful in conception and terse in expression, the fruits of an extensive observation and a keen sagacity. Such a volume as the product of a single mind is truly a marvel."
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"Contains many pithy sayings and ingenious speculations."
One volume, 12mo., fancy cloth, bevel boards, gilt top, $1 25. Just published by
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ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. And other new books, for sale by
M. W. DODD, Bookseller and Stationer,
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BROWNE ON THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.
A Treatise on the Construction of the Statute of Frauds, as in force in England and the United States; with an Appendix containing the existing English and American Statutes. By CAUSTEN BROWNE, Esq., of the Boston Bar, 8vo., $6, and $5.
This book aims to present a full view of the Law, as held by the English and American Courts, upon the construction of the Statute 29 Car. II, Cap 3, with the modifications under which it has been adopted in the different States of the Union. Comprising the latest rulings in both Countries, with an Appendix, giving an analytical view of the English and American enactments, with their successive alterations. Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

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EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons and the public such cash bargains as cannot be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaic, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.
We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.
The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.
We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.
If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

WALL-STREET WAKENED.
DYE'S WALL-STREET BROKER, opens this week with Ned Buntline's 30 years of life and doings in Wall st. Terms only $1 00 per year. General agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, or address by mail JOHN S. DYE.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE—Conducted by R. C. McCORMICK, Jr. The JULY number contains many interesting articles. To be had of all dealers, and at this office, No. 348 Broadway. Agents wanted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—The Senior Veteran Corps will assemble at No. 56 7th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on THIS SATURDAY, July 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform, with crape on left arm and sword bilt, to pay funeral honors to our deceased brother soldier FREDERICK MESCHUT. A band of music will be furnished. It is expected every Veteran will attend to pay the last tribute of respect to our worthy brother. There will be a conveyance provided for the infirm and blind veterans, likewise an escort from the 71st regiment. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, will hold their final meeting on next WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.
J. H KENNARD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A special meeting of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, at Hazzard's Building, No 216 Court-st, at 8 o'clock. Important matters will be considered, and a full attendance is desired. By order,
HENRY HILL, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $26 to $100.
Guld Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALSATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Were at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON.
HENRY STOCKS.

New-York, June 12, 1857.
MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, son of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens most prudence certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this screw-propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall Place, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers at wholesale prices, at No 831 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SEVEN MILE BEACH FOR SALE.—This Beach or property lies within four miles, and in sight of the village of Cape May County Court House, N. J. It is bounded North and South by Townsend's and Hereford inlets, and contains nearly 2,800 acres. Of this, about 100 is well fenced arable land, now partly in corn, potatoes, &c. There are between 300 and 400 acres of excellent red cedar, holly and oak, forest timber. The "turkey oak" affords the best small ship knees. Flowering vines, besides the Isabella, the Powell, and other native grapes, are growing wild. About 1,000 acres, in one body, of the inland meadow (above ordinary tides, and naturally sheltered,) could be securely embanked, and drained at moderate expense. It now affords pasture and great quantities of salt hay. The beautiful ocean strand, hard, level, and broad, is believed to be the very finest on the coast. It has more than seven miles unbroken extent. The adjacent sounds and inlets afford sailing room, besides excellent fishing and fowling; cod, sheepshead, rock, weak and blue fish, besides other varieties, are abundant; also, terrapins, and oysters of admirable quality. Many hundred thousand bushels of oysters might be planted in the creeks. There are two dwellings: one a new comfortable cottage, of 8 rooms, the other 15 rooms. The tenant house contains 3 rooms. There are two barns, with sheds, poultry-houses, ice houses, (filled,) boat-houses, and other out buildings; the garden has been lately planted with trees and vegetables. The Stock might be had at a valuation. It includes 2 pair of mules; 6 pair of working oxen; 15 cows; English imported "Romney Marsh" sheep, besides several hundred merinoes and others; swine, poultry, farming implements, besides fishing and sailing boats, nets, &c., &c. The climate is perfectly healthful; usually mild in Winter, and bracing in Summer. This property could be made one of the finest sea-bathing places in the United States. It might be rendered a splendid estate, by an energetic person of means, while for a proper investment, the estate in New-York or Philadelphia would be taken in part payment. Apply to the tenant in possession, or to
TATHAM & BROTHERS,
No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York,
or South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage-house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 64 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, marble mantels, gas, &c.; an excellent neighborhood, and every way a desirable residence. Apply at No. 157 Water-st., WM. E. FLEMING.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 30 John st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 3d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and base ment, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor, No. 5 Prince-st.

VACANT LOTS IN BROOKLYN, WELL located for immediate improvement, wanted in exchange for improved paying real estate in the same city, and bonds and mortgages. Address OWNERS, Box No. 88 Brooklyn, Long Island.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck-slip, 2d-av., 3d-av and 4th-av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE, FILLED in with brick, on 21-t-st., New-York, between 3d and 4th avs., near two railroad depôts, well arranged for a small family. Rent, to let May next $200. Possession immediately. Also, for sale or exchange, for City property, a farm of between 40 and 45 acres excellent land, within an hour's ride by railroad of New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs. a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 18th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—The Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

$600—TO LET—FURNISHED, A GENTEEL cottage, in Yonkers, near the Getty House, on the high ground, overlooking the North River, five minutes from the depôt. Possession given immediately. Apply to P. NODINE, on the premises; or C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE OF TWO VIRGINIA FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—Or will be exchanged for property in or within ten miles of New-York City. The larger contains 602 acres, is situate in Chesterfield County, not half a mile from "Clover Hill" Railroad, and about 19 miles from Richmond. The smaller contains 485 acres, is within 900 yards of two churches, Post-Office, large hotel, and fine depôt on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 36 miles from Richmond. Both farms are well watered, by pure and never-failing streams—are kind to clover, of which 12 tons have already been housed from one farm this season; they are also excellent for wheat, tobacco, oats and corn, and are within 24 hours' travel of New-York. The proprietor is induced to part with one of them at a bargain, they being 22 miles from each other, and has two sons (for whom the larger farm has been bought) having resolved on not being farmers. The improvements on the smaller are numerous and in excellent order; on the larger they are fewer in number and not so good in condition, but yet are convenient and comfortable. Terms will be made very easy. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES MIDDLETON, Amelia Court-House, Virginia, or to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., Estate Agent, Pine-st., New-York. A personal interview may be had with Mr. MIDDLETON at the United States Hotel, in New-York, on July 16 and two following days.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 320 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WEST ERVELT & CORWIN, No. 208 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E.C. UNDERHILL, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good location and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and convenient to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage, well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J., ten minutes' walk from depôt, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NAPOLEON-MORGAN SORREL colt, 15½ hands high, with long mane and tail; he is very stylish, a perfect saddle horse, and is kind in all harness; he was just brought in from the country, and has had but little driving and no training whatever for speed; he can, however, show considerable speed, and will undoubtedly make a very fast trotter. Can be seen for two days, at C. CARLL'S Livery Stable, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. Price $300.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses, brown and cream colors, in good condition, very stylish, and a carriage nearly new, also a two-seated wagon and harness. All the above can be seen at the stable in Adams-st., between Sands and Concord-sts., Brooklyn. For particulars apply to A. H. HALL & CO., No. 149 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT OR SALE—In Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station and forty-five minutes from Cortlandt-st., New-York, a new cottage-house, just finished, nine rooms, cellar and attic, with grates, kitchen-range and other conveniences, on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the mountain. A healthy, convenient and quiet residence for a merchant doing business in the City. For particulars apply immediately to
C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—The house is handsomely and well built, finely located, surrounded by large and full grown fruit and shade trees, fine shrubbery, choice flowers, &c; within two minutes' walk of the railway depôt; pleasant neighborhood, in which are three churches, and a well-conducted seminary; a most desirable residence for a person doing business in the City who wishes to live in the country. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos 13 and 14.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 30 miles from town, by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 50 acres; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Summer or to April 1, five minutes' walk from the Morrisania depôt, Westchester County—a neat two-story dwelling, inclosed in half an acre of ground. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water in the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain trees and shrubbery of several years' growth. Rent $120. The same property would be sold cheap. Address Box No. 2,346 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CONNINGTON, consisting of 9 acres of land, a good house and barn, with new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard and a choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, New-York, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 43 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITHIN one hour's ride of the City Hall, by Hudson River Railroad, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the river; the house is new with all the modern improvements, bath-room, &c., and furnished throughout this Spring; the grounds, consisting of 1¼ acres, are well laid out; there is also a stable and carriage-house on the premises; will be let for the Summer, or longer, if required. Apply to N. A. BOYNTON, Spuyten Duyvil, or J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, five miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 15 miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 8 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncey Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—from 5 to 10 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 196 Water st

A COMPLETE SUMMER-HOUSE—ABOVE the Highlands, scenery magnificent; rooms unsurpassed and especially adapted to families; water excellent; vegetables raised, not bought; fruits of all kinds, choice and abundant. Interview and Circulars at No. 308 Broadway.

LAND FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE LOcations for country residences, 15 acres and 20 acres, (without buildings,) within 16 miles of the City, one-half hours' ride. Also, a fine country residence; no location in the State more healthy. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase, a furnished cottage at Rockaway, suitable for a large family, near the water, with about an acre of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st.
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 339, 333 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, at warerooms, as above.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms Nos 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. A large assortment of these durable instruments on hand, containing their recent improvements in scale and action, and warranted to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent and rent allowed on purchase. A number of second-hand mahogany case piano for sale low for cash. One second-hand upright piano, with cymbal and

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH.] New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new Issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new Bond to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five yrs s to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Vallecito Silver Mining Company will be held at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider the Report of the Directors, calling an instalment of $2.00 per para, 5 per cent on the capital stock, for the purpose of meeting present necessities, procuring additional machinery, and carrying on the operations of the mines J. N. REYNOLDS, President.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taking stock in "The Ellenville Lead and Copper Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 15th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
EDWIN LEDLOW, } Trustees.
CHAS. BURKHALTER.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurar.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Resus.) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

A LOAN OF $40,000 WANTED ON AMPLE security, at 15 per cent. interest; the same will be taken in parcels if necessary; the best landed security will be given. Inquire at No. 80 Nassau-st., room No 12.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

$1,000 WANTED ON PROPERTY worth three times the amount. Address W. H. K., this office.

C. F. LINDSLEY.—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. The Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 36 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
43,504 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
29,000 cubic yards of puddle.
58,500 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
950 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of rubble wall, laid in cement.
294,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the Hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.
A. L. DECAMP, No. 212 Front-st.,
JAS. R. DUPIGNAC, No 3 Llapenard-st.,
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES,
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depôt,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 223 Water-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air I receive is heated upon a flat surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and sale-room No. 390 Broadway, corner of Whites., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Mentirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 94 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin Cohunra, extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,334 Post-Office, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CORN Exchange Bank, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,603,296 10
Overdrafts	2,039 49
Due from Banks	49,591 43
Due from Directors of the Bank	$76,196 67
Due from Brokers	110,900 00
Real Estate	111,554 50
Specie	105,948 54
Cash Items, viz: Checks on Banks	634,833 74
Stocks	150,203 90
Bills of Solvent Banks	32,041 00
Less and Expense Account	7,213 15
Total	$2,997,433 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$914,000 00
Circulation Registered	$0,506 00
Less Notes on hand	11,453 00— 29,053 00
Profits	97,431 96
Due to Banks	279,053 72
Due Depositors on demand	1,326,745 98
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, for dividends	1,148 50
Total	$2,997,433 76

State of New-York, County of New York, ss—Edward W. Dunham, President, and Frederick A. Platt, Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business in New York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) E. W. DUNHAM, President.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of July, 1857. (Signed) AND. KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New York, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 3,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles; they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 3,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased in August last, 1853, was not taken by the then shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 576 Broadwey, July 9, 1857.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st of December last, at the rate of six per cent, per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and upwards, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th July will draw interest from the 1st.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PUTNIE, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., } P. W. ENGS, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $100 and under, credited thereto will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
JAS. D. F. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLders of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their pay ment.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 493 Grand-st., corner Willet-st. open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st PETER H. TITUS,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President

PUENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague-sts.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 8:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.
Trains leave 26th-st. corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac; at Purdy's for Midgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
8:30 A. M.—Dutchess Train, stopping at all stations.
5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
9 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains from the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 32; 12 M., 33.5; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
JOHN TOWNSEND, Assistant Superintendent
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 8:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 6:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point, through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI B. TYNG, Plaintiff, against J. D WHITE and A. G. WEST, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on Contract.—Com not served. To the Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-three dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1857.
SAMUEL TOWNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on Friday, the 3d day of July, 1857. SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 169 Broadway, New York.
jy4-law6w*

SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—JONATHAN ROBINSON, SETH RAYNOR and DANIEL H. HILLS, Administrators of the estate of DAVID ROBINSON, deceased, against JOHN C. BENJAMIN and ELIZA ANN his wife, John B. Overton, Jr., Nathan Corwin, John C. Davis, Hubbard Griffing and William Penny.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL,
je27-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—OSCAR F. GREEN against JOHN J. MERRELL.—Summons for money.—To JOHN J. MERRELL, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of OSCAR F. GREEN, plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Livingston, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Nunda, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1857, besides costs and disbursements of this action.
E. W. PACKARD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy11-law6w* Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.—JOSIAH HALL, against MARTIN J FURST and JANET P. FURST his wife, JACOB MILLER, ABRAM L TAYLOR and JACOB MILLER TAYLOR.—To Martin J. Furst and Janet P. Furst his wife, Jacob Miller, Abram L. Taylor, and Jacob Miller Taylor, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Josiah Hall, plaintiff, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Chautauque County, April 14, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Jamestown, Chautauque County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HAZELTINE & CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je6-law8w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of May, 1857.
LEWIS B. BROWN, }
my23-law6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 6, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je8-law6mS Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERE, late of the City of New-York, importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1857.
28f-law6mS* HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT B. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 195 6th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1857.
CYNTHIA S. CAMPBELL,
ja17-law6m8* Administratrix.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 15	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
F. D. WAINWRIGHT CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BRAL, 2,234 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BARRON, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. HANSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BARTON, 2,567 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22, and the INDIANA.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 8
ARABIA, Lackman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stoors,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless b

NEW-YORK CITY.

FREE SWEETENING.—A vessel unloaded a cargo of molasses at James slip yesterday, and by inadvertance or stupidity no watch was set over it. In ten minutes after it was out the boys commenced their depredations. Soon Water street sent down a deputation of women with pails, kettles, pitchers, mugs and jugs. By dark so many had helped themselves to a supply that *three hogsheads had been emptied of their contents and rolled into the river.* The watchman of a vessel near by once ventured to interpose with a remonstrance. A youngster offended at the novel doctrine emptied upon his head his pail of molasses. The watchman retired dripping with free sweetening and the youngster refilled his pail. We presume molasses will go up three cents a gallon all over the City now—the slightest accident sends the price up—it takes ten years of peace and plenty to head it down again.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A young fellow named JAMES CONOLLY, of No. 206 West-street, was detected by ELIZABETH REID, a Scotch lady, at about 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the act of picking her pocket, in Broadway, near Duane-street. She gave the alarm, when he ran, but was arrested by FRANCIS CLARKE and THOMAS SMITH, of Lewis-street. On being searched, nothing was found, but he dropped the handkerchief, containing about $7, on the sidewalk. Mrs. REID identified it as her property, when it was shown to her by Mr. L. P. LINDUM, who picked it up. Justice CONNOLLY told him he should be tried to-day, at the General Sessions.

BASE BALL—GOTHAM AND EAGLE CLUBS.—A match of base ball between these Clubs was played yesterday at Hoboken, and resulted in the success of the Gothams, they scoring 43 to the Eagles' 20, as follows:

GOTHAMS.	Runs.	EAGLES.	Runs.
Van Cott	5	Houseman	3
Vail	4	Place	2
Sheridan	7	Armfield	1
Wadsworth	4	Williams	2
Commerford	5	Bixby	2
Turner	3	Yates	3
Cudlipp	6	Smith	4
Johnson	5	Gelston	3
Winslow	4	Welling	1
Total	43	Total	20

There were thousands of ladies and gentlemen on the ground to witness this game, which was an excellent one. The weather was fine.

THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.—This Club held a meeting on Thursday night, at Matthews' Hall, No. 169 South-street. The President, STEPHEN ROBERTS, Esq., in the chair, who stated that the object of the meeting was to make preparations for the regatta which comes off in September next. After some informal business the following three classes were arranged:

First-class boat, 1 pair of sculls, 2 men.
Second-class boat, 2 pair of sculls, 4 men.
Third-class boat, 4 pair of sculls, 10 men.

On motion, Harlem was chosen as the resort of the Club at the regatta. The club then adjourned.

☞ Dr. BETHUNE, the Rochester *Advertiser* says, has been giving the young candidates for the ministry in the Rhetorical Society of the Theological Seminary a lecture. He said, among other things, that when he was young no preacher ever went into the pulpit in boots, but always wore shoes; and he believed there was as much of comfort as custom in it. No one can preach well in tight boots. He inveighed against the "white choker" as unclassical and undefensible. The writers on ancient customs tell us nothing about bandages for the throat, and in early days none but slaves and felons wore the "halter." There is no reason, therefore, why the clergy should garrote themselves in these days. The ladies protest against it by their own disuse of the neck-band, and bear the white column gracefully as a lily's stalk its flower. Disuse of long waisted words and rhetorical flourishes and rigid adherence to the plain Saxon vocabulary were advised.

ASSAULT UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—A young German named CHARLES THOMAS, a clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Manison and Oliver streets, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant SMITH, of the First District Police Court and taken before Justice CONNOLLY on a warrant charging him with assault upon the person of MARY STAPLETON, a little girl of 10 years. MARY swore in her affidavit that about 6 o'clock A. M. on the 6th inst., she was sent by her mother, who lives in Oliver-street, to purchase some eggs at the store in question, when THOMAS seized her and made a determined effort to violate her person. She screamed for help, when THOMAS placed his hand across her mouth, but her cries were heard by some passers, who opened the door and looked in to ascertain the cause. THOMAS then released his grasp and the little girl ran away. The accused was committed to await an examination.

STEALING AN ANCHOR.—A carrier named DAVIS, while standing at Peck-slip, about 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday, was handed an order by a man unknown to him, directing him to go to foot of Corlear-st., and take an anchor and chain he would see there, to the ship *Nightingale*, lying at foot of Fifth-street, and that he would be paid for the cartage by a man he would meet at the corner of Lewis-street. He accordingly went, got the anchor and chain at Corlear-street, but wishing to make sure of his payment he proceeded first to Lewis street, but not finding any one there to pay him he took back the anchor and chain, and reported it at the Seventh Ward Station Officers PIKE and CALDWELL went to Corlear-street, and finding them both there had them taken to the Seventh Ward Station house. The police are on the track of the robbers. The anchor and chain are worth $100. Mr. ISAAC HALL, corner of Broad and Water streets, has lost an anchor and chain. They are supposed to be his property.

WORTH MONUMENT.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the erection of a suitable monument to Major-General WORTH, met on Thursday morning.

Mr. BATTERSON exhibited a drawing of the proposed structure, which is to be erected in the triangular piece of ground at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Broadway, at Twenty-fourth-street. An equestrian statue of Gen. WORTH, wrought in bronze, a trophy of arms, inscriptions commemorative of his participation in the battles on the Western frontier, in Florida and Mexico, are designed thereon.

Mr. BATTERSON contemplates laying the foundation in a few days, and the monument will be completed on the 26th of August, when it will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Committee favored all the suggestions of Mr BATTERSON, and concluded to set about furnishing a copper box and contents as a record of the time, to be deposited in the foundation of the memento.

☞ RAGS.—A gentleman in the trade supposes that about 25,000 bales of rags, averaging 275 pounds each, are every year received at this port from Europe. A very large portion come from Glasgow, Scotland, and Leghorn, Italy. Last year about 3,000 bales were received by one house from the land of the Pharaohs, being shipped from the port of Alexandria for New-York. These were the first rags brought from Egypt to the United States, as previously they had gone to London and Liverpool.

HEAVY LOSS.—Mr. JOSEPH P. MAHANY, of Winchester, Va., says that his pocket was picked of $1,235 in cash, and two notes of $817 each, while crossing the Jersey City Ferry, on Thursday night.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to his branch of special practice, has enabled Dr. HARTLEY to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having temporarily relieved him from his duties to Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 105 North-street, near University-place, until the first of August, when he positively leaves for Europe. It would therefore be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make an early call.

[Advertisement.]

HON. WM. L. MARCY.

Card to the Public.—Having noticed an advertisement of a daguerreotypist, in which it states that the last Photograph, and the only one approved of by Mr. MARCY, was taken at his gallery, I would respectfully beg leave to contradict the above, by stating that the last Photograph for which Mr. MARCY gave a sitting, and the only one approved of by him, is a life-size pastel picture taken at my Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, and is now on exhibition. CHAS. D. FREDRICKS, Photographist.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen in operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New and second-hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 7-octave, all round corners, Gilbert piano, price $400, for $250; one do., carved keys, &c., $500, for $300; one Chickering 7-octave, price $350, for $240; one Brooks, 7-octave, carved legs, inlaid rosewood, price $500 for $250; one Miller, 5½-octave, price $275, for $175; one 7 octave, second-hand, for $110; three 6-octave, for $90, $60 and $50; one 5¾-octave, for $40; one do. for $30. Melodeons for $40, $50, $60, $70, $90, and up to $180. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed as purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Beware of counterfeits! Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies; it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box shows the words "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," as a watermark in semi-transparent letters. All nnt thus authenticated are frauds. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Msiden lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAIT OF GOV. MARCY.—An Imperial Photograph of the late WM L. MARCY, taken a few days previous to his decease, is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It was pronounced by Mr MARCY, and is regarded by his friends, the best, as it is the last, record of his features ever taken. Copies may be obtained by application at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the sole survivor of a score of (so called) Sarsaparillas, in its new, concentrated form, cures all external complaints, resulting from foul blood, quicker than ever. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A brilliant complexion! and a skin white, smooth, delicate and free from tan, freckles and all imperfections, is the certain result of Fontaloe's Cream of Wild Flowers, the most exquisite of toilet luxuries. For washing infants and children mothers and nurses pronounce it superior to all spirits or lotions. Sold by all druggists, and by F. G FONTAINE & Co., Nos. 305 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Some men filter Croton water by clenching their teeth, others by the sensible outlay of 75 cents in the purchase of the Croton Star Filter; simple in construction, convenient in use, perfect in action, and low in price, it has no equal in the ready furnishing of perfectly pure water. On exhibition and for sale at the agency, No. 229½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs will be found at the great manufactory depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway The best gas cook stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A monster entertainment is to be given at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night, consisting of as follows: J. J POOLE'S local drama of "Wealth and Worth," the pantomime of the "Rose of Sharon," and the new *Ledger* story of the "Widow of Toledo," interspersed with songs and dances.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photograph of Hon. WM. L. MARCY on exhibition at BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

FUNERAL OF MESSRS. LESLIE AND PORTER AND MISS PALMER.—The funeral of these persons, who were drowned at Lake Ronconcomo, L I., on the 4th of July, took place on Friday afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons. The Church was draped in velvet and satin, while the clergy wore black silk habits. Rev. Mr. PECK, Rector of the Church, addressing the congregation, said, that as he was a deep mourner at the decease of his beloved brothers and sister, he would be unable to deliver the sermon which he purposed to do, but must postpone its delivery until Sunday next. After a few prayers, amid the chanting of the Doxology, the coffins were removed from the Church to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were interred.

Mr. JOHN W. LESLIE was 39 years of age.
Mr. D. B. PORTER was 34 years of age.
Miss HARRIET L. PALMER was 8 years of age.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon.

In obedience to the order of the Board, Mr. DE BERG, proprietor of the establishment maintained at the foot of Broadway, appeared in person, and by JARED SPARKS, Esq., as counsel. He was notified of the additional complaint against his establishment, when he in substance stated, that of the 900 barrels of dead animal flesh there when it was examined by the former Committee, *a portion only* had been removed, and the balance had been placed in sealed vaults, and was not offensive unless disturbed, and that he had not used any of it *since Wednesday last.* He would have removed the whole of it if he could have obtained the necessary conveyances.

On motion of Alderman SCHOLS, Health Warden BROWN was directed to examine the premises, and report at the next meeting.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—The alarm of fire at 9½ o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a small shanty in Gowanus.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, a frame building on First street, near South Seventh-street, Eastern District, occupied by WM. P. JIMMERSON, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $800. No insurance.

DROWNED.—A boy named ROBERT MORAN was drowned in a pond at the rear of premises No. 65 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Deceased was 5 years of age, and Coroner SPELL held an inquest.

THE HEAT.—JAMES MULCAHEY was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, in Willoughby-street, Brooklyn. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer SKIDMORE, of the Fourth District Police.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Inquest—Second Day.

The investigation in the case of the death of OSCAR DE GRANDVOL, who was shot on Wednesday night, in Hoboken, by FREDERICK CUEVA, as is alleged, was continued yesterday by Justice WHITLEY. The evidence was of great importance in the case.

Susan Charles, daughter of Edmund Charles, testified: On the evening of the 8th inst., Oscar De Grandvol and other friends visited my father's house; they left at about half-past eleven o'clock; my sister and myself went out to the gate with Mr. De Grandvol at that time; we remained standing at the gate a short time, talking with him, and while there heard some person rush down the steps of Mr. Tompkins' house, next to our house; we saw a young man approach the paling between the trees, just before Mr. De Grandvol said "Good-night;" the young man then went and stood at Mr. Sheffield's gate; Mr. De Grandvol left us, and, as he passed that young man, he seized hold of Mr. De Grandvol, and commenced striking him; I went forward and tried to separate them, and called for my father to come and help; after that a young man named Frederico Peyallad came forward and tried to separate them, and, as I thought, had succeeded; I then saw the young man who committed the assault fire a pistol toward Mr. De Grandvol, who immediately fell, and the two friends, as she believes, went into Mr. Tompkins' house; Mr. Tompkins came out and said, that he would attend to this; I did not see the pistol upon the ground, but I saw Mr. Tompkins pick it up; he showed it to me and said he would take care of it; quite a crowd had soon collected; when the pistol was fired Mr. De Grandvol was in a stooping position; I did not see where the young man took the pistol from, but I saw it raised; I know the young man by sight but not by name, and I could identify him; the person who fired the pistol was standing up as near as I can judge; at one time the young man and Mr. De Grandvol were, both upon the ground; I was not more than six feet from them when the pistol was fired; the young man had hold of De Grandvol; he commenced whipping him with a cane or whip; when the pistol flashed, I saw the position of the young man that fired it; his arm was raised and extended towards Mr. De Grandvol, who had nothing in his hands to protect himself with. [The prisoner was subsequently brought into Court and identified by Miss Charles as the person who fired the pistol at Mr. De Grandvol.]

Frederico Peyallad testified: On the evening of 8th inst., I was at Mr. Tompkins' house, in Washington terrace; Frederick Cueva was there that evening, but not in company with me; at half-past eleven o'clock I started to go home; I heard two men fighting; I looked out of the window over the piazza and saw them clinched; I heard a lady at the next gate screaming and calling for help; I went towards them, and before I reached the gate I saw the two men falling, and then I heard the report of a pistol; I then went back into the house; I immediately afterwards went out to the sidewalk and saw a man lying there; other persons soon came to the spot; there was much confusion, and the police were called for; I went again into Mr. Tompkins' house [The pistol was produced.] I have seen that pistol; it belongs to Frederick Cueva; I have known Cueva since last September; I saw them both fall, and immediately heard the report of the pistol; Mr. Cueva told me that evening, at half past seven o'clock, soon after I met him, that during that afternoon De Grandvol had insulted him as he was passing; M. De Grandvol's gate, by applying to him improper words; I was going out of the gate to separate them, but hearing the report of the pistol I returned into the house; I din not know at the time who they were, but I was told after the affray that they were Oscar De Grandvol and Frederick Cueva; I saw Cueva upon Mr. Tompkins' stoop after the fracas; I went to speak to him when a lady called to me to come inside, and I did not see him afterwards; during the evening I accompanied one of the ladies to the Atlantic Garden and Cueva went with the other; I do not know whether Cueva and De Grandvol were friends or not previous to this affray; I board at No. 23 Washington Terrace, and Cueva boards at Bloomfield Academy, with Mr. Feldner; we both attended school at Mr. De Grandvol's; I left there last November, and Cueva left in January; I usually see Cueva once or twice a day; I am a friend of his; as soon as he came into Mr. Tompkins', on Wednesday evening, he told me about De Grandvol's insulting him; he made no threats against him; he was joking and laughing during the evening; Cueva had a cane; he carried his pistol behind his back, in a belt; a gentleman came to Mr. Tompkins' his name is Thompson and he resides in New-York; he did not go with us to the Gardens; my home is in Cuba; Cueva is from Cuba; I did not know Cueva in Cuba; he has carried his pistol since last January I think; I do not know whether Mr. Taompson left before or after the affray; Miss Sally Tompkins was sitting upon the front stoop with Cueva, and Miss Mary Tompkins was sitting in the parlor with me; Cueva had his cane in his hand when he came back into the house after the affray.

James Houseman testified: I am a special policeman doing duty at the Ferry; on Wednesday night, at about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, I was informed of this affray, and a description was given me of the one who fired the pistol; I had searched the half-past eleven o'clock boat, and was about leaving the Ferry when the Ferry-master called my attention to the prisoner, who had just passed the gate; I asked him were he was going, and he said to his guardian's, in West Twenty-third-street; I arrested him; he was calm and collected in his manner; he said: "I acknowledge, I acknowledge—I will go with you;" at the Station-house I discovered blood upon his pantaloons.

Francis McDonough testified: On the evening of the 8th inst. I received the prisoner Cueva at the station-house and locked him up in the cells; he spoke voluntarily of the fracas; I allowed no one to broach the subject to him; I did not introduce it, nor did I caution him that what he might say could be used against him, but not for him; I had no opportunity to do so before he spoke; he asked me if I thought the young man would die; I replied that the physicians did not think that he could live, and that he might live until morning; I said to him, "It is bad work;" he replied that it was, but that he did not shoot the pistol himself, but that it went off in his belt; he pulled up the skirt of his coat and putting his hand upon his back, on his spine, he said there was where he carried his pistol; I asked him whether he had seen the knife that was found belonging to De Grandvol; he told me that he did not see any knife; I told him he had better not converse with any one until he had counsel; he was not excited; I saw blood on his leg.

The testimony here closed. Justice WHITLEY then briefly addressed the Jury, and, among other things, remarked that he hoped they would notice the reprehensible practice, especially of young men, of carrying deadly weapons.

After a brief deliberation the Jury came to the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned Jurors, find that OSCAR DE GRANDVOL came to his death on the 9th day of July, 1857, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, the ball perforating the head, near the left temple, and that the pistol was fired by the hand of FREDERICK CUEVA, on the night of the 8th of July inst., or about the hour of 11½ o'clock, in front of the house No. 13 Washington-terrace, or thereabouts.

Dated, July 10, 1857."

The prisoner had previously been remanded to jail, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury at the sitting of the Court in October next.

The funeral of young DE GRANDVOL took place at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at the St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York. Both of the parties are Roman Catholics. The deceased is spoken of as a very amiable and inoffensive young man.

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF PEARLS.—The Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian* says that Messrs. JOHN and JACOB QUACKENBUSH, of that city, who have been in the pearl hunt from the first, exhibited on Saturday 21 pearls, the most perfect specimens of their recent exertions. They were all regularly graduated in size for a necklace, and of beautiful tints and clearness. Besides these, they have recently found a very large pearl, of the size of a musket-ball, perfect, and probably worth $1,000. The value of the necklace pearls would be about $1,500 when arranged for sale. This family have found over $4,000 worth, and have realized probably that amount, but the market value of the pearls is very much more, as they realized only $900 for one valued at $3,000 in New-York. They state that there is hardly any one hunting outside of Passaic and Bergen Counties, as elsewhere they meet with no success.

RUFFIANISM.—JONAS TOWERS was attacked and beaten badly while in Railroad-avenue, on Wednesday night. His deposition was taken on Thursday. He is so badly hurt that he is confined to his bed and may not recover. LAWRENCE SHERIDAN and JAMES RILEY were arrested on the charge of being engaged in the assault.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$2,000 Morris Canal 6s, 71; $3,100 City Railroad 6s, 90; $3,500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 54⅝; $3,200 City 6s, 90; $200 do., new, 93¾; $500 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 64½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 72½; $1,000 Calloway 10 ₱ cents., 44⅜; $31,377.65 Pennsylvania 5s, '75, 83⅝; $4,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 88; $1,500 City Gas 6s, new, 90; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 78¾; $4,000 Union Canal 6s, 60; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 59; 20 do., 61; 10 do., 61¼; 5 Harrisburg Railroad, 52¾; 5 do., 52⅝; 523 Reading Railroad, 37¾; 200 do., 38⅜; 6 Minehill Railroad 62½; 15 Morris Canal Preferred, 95⅝; 13 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅝; 140 Union Canal, 10; 59 Girard Bank, 11⅞; 8 Mech. and Mechanics' Bank, 29.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 116; Phila. 6s, 90@90¾; Phila. R.R., 90@90¾; Phila. 6s, new, 95½@95¾; Penn. 5s, int. off, 83½@83¾; Reading R.R., 38⅝@38¾; Reading R. 6ds, '70, 78¾@78¾; Reading R.R. Mort. 6s, '44, int. off, 85@86; Penna. R. R., 45¼@45½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 51½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 63¼@64; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 12¾@13; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 22½@23¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 19@20; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 73¾@74; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 64¾@64¾; Long Island, 12@2¾; Vicksburg, 7¼@8; Girard Bank, 11⅝@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¾@1¾; Union Canal, 10@10¼; New-Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11@12.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 10.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	150	Harlem R.R. pref'd	24
3,000	Cali. St. 7s, '75...	53	300	Reading Railroad..s3	76⅜
5,000	N. Car State 6s..	87	1800	do.....s3	76⅝
1,000	Missouri State 6s	78	200	do.....c	76⅝
2,000	do.....s.	78¼	100	do.....	76¾
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	98	800	do.....s10	76¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	97¼	100	do.....b30	76¾
2,000	T. H. & Alt. 2dmt.	63	200	do.....c	76¾
500	Cle. & P. div. h.	51	50	do.....	76¼
1,000	do.....	58	200	do.....s10	76¾
5,000	Du. & Pac. 1st m.	85½	200	do.....	76⅞
5,000	La C. & M. R. b's	82	100	do.....	77
1,000	H'n. R. R. 1st m.	59	100	do.....	77¼
3,000	E. R. R. 1st m. bs.	100	800	do.....	77¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	20	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 83
100	B'k of Commerce.	105	16	do.....	82
100	B'k Commerce Sc'p	104¼	283	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	opg 47
11	Am. Exchange B'k.	109	65	do.....p & c	47
10	Park Bank.....	102½	260	do.....opg	47¼
112	Del. & H. Canal Co.	116	125	do.....s30	45
30	Penn. Coal Co.....	92	100	do.....s30	44½
30	C. B. & Quin R. R.	90	100	do...s5 aft opg	46
250	N.Y. Cen. R.R....	81	100	do...s10 aft opg	46
150	do.....b30	81	100	M. S. & N. I. p. stk.	b60 75
350	do.....	80¾	100	Ill C. R. R. ex. n. s.	b60 120
100	do.....b60	81	100	do.....	s60 118
200	do.....b30	80¾	100	do.....	b60 120¼
200	do.....s.....	80¾	100	Cleve. & P. R.R.	s60 38
440	do.....	80¾	40	do.....	38¾
100	do.....s10	80¾	100	do.....b30	38¾
100	do.....s10	80¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	s60 91
100	do.....	80¾	20	do.....	92¼
100	do.....	80¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. RR	s30 55¾
200	do.....s10	80	670	do.....	57
1650	do.....	80	200	do.....b60	57¾
150	do.....b30	80¾	30	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	90
100	do.....s30	79¾	5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	51
200	do.....	80¼	200	do.....b60	51¾
340	Erie Railroad....s3	26¾	150	do.....s30	50¾
150	do.....s5	26¾	200	do.....s10	51
145	do.....s3	26¾	100	do.....b60	51¾
500	do.....c	26¾	6	La Crosse & Mil. R. R	40¾
100	do.....b30	26¾	250	do.....s30	40
650	do.....c	26¾	100	do.....s60	40
25	do.....b30	26¾	10	do.....	41
200	do.....c	26¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	88	5	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	48
20,000	Mo. State 6s.....	77½	400	do.....opg	47⅜
500	Louisiana St. 6s..	78½	100	do.....p&c	47½
6 000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	98	65	do.....p&c	47½
3,000	Te. He. & A. 2d m.	63	100	do.....s20	45¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.....	17	100	do.....s60	48
100	do.....b3	16¾	7	Mich. Cen. RR.....	82
100	N. Y. Cent. R....s30	102	200	M. S. & N. Ia. pf. s.	
100	do.....	87		s10 aft. opg	74
600	do.....b10	81	50	do.....b5	75
5	do.....	80¾	10	Gal. & Chi. R.....	92¾
100	do.....b30	81	20	do.....b10	93
150	do.....b3	81	15	Chic. & Rk. Isl. RR.	91
100	do.....s10	80¾	300	do.....	b10 90¼
100	Erie Railroad....s3	26¾	100	Mil. & Miss. RR....	51¾
100	do.....b30	27	50	do.....s15	51¼
100	do.....b3	27	40	do.....	52
50	do.....	27	50	do.....s30	51
600	do.....s30	26¾	25	La Crosse & Mil. R.	40¼
450	do.....	27¾	100	do.....	40
20	Reading R. R.....	77½	275	do.....	39¾
100	do.....s10	77¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. RR...	58
500	do.....s30	77	100	do.....b3	58¾
200	do.....s3	77¾			

FRIDAY, July 10—P. M.

The only marked demand for Money to-day, was from some of the Importers, whose immediate wants are large for the Custom House. They are entering heavily for Fall consumption, but as the Jobbers buy sparingly, and an active trade is not promised much before August, Discounts, outside of Bank, are 8@8¾ ₱ cent., 30 to 60 days, 9 ₱ cent. for longer dates, for prime names. The quotation for fair lists of paper is 10@12 ₱ cent. In one or two quarters there was a fair activity in demand loans, but as a general remark the Stock and Bank Note Brokers are quite easy. Most of the Speculation Stocks are scarcer on the Street than Money itself. Every effort is made by offering cheap options 30 @60 days to draw out the cash stock, and we hear that the whole country is being scoured to borrow the use of Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, &c. We make no additional suggestion to distant stockholders in these Companies on this point, but feel sure that if they could be in the Street for a season to see the tactics of the parties operating to depress their property and to sound the depths of their hostility to it, now, that the present rising market shows signs of a retributive turn against them, they would *not* feel like lending their certificates on any temptation of present advantage, to be returned a few months hence depreciated 5 or 10 ₱ cent. by the very use thus made of them.

The animation on the Stock Exchange continues. Contracts ahead are offered more sparingly, particularly in New-York and Erie, and Readiog, and this with the indisposition to sell Michigan Southern for the reopening of the transfers, reduced the aggregate business to-day to about 22,000 shares. The transactions of the five days of the week, however, foot up over one hundred and sixty thousand shares, or at the nominal par sixteen millions of dollars. The market at the Second Board was firm, closing a fraction off from the late rates. The prominent fluctuations of the day, as compared with the closing on Thursday, are:

New-York Central	80¾@80@31@80¾
New-York and Erie	26¾@26¾@27¼@27¼
Reading	16¾@17¼@17@17
Southern Michigan	47@47¼@48¾@48
South. Mich., on time	45 s. 30 days and 43 s. 60 days.
Illinois Central	120@120¾ cash@118 s. 60 days.
Toledo	57@57@58
Milwaukee	50@51@52

The Southwestern Banks have had a highly prosperous season, and are making large July half-yearly dividends. The Planters' Bank of Tennessee, 8 ₱ cent.; Union Bank of Tennessee, 5 ₱ cent.; Bank of Kentucky, 5 ₱ cent.; Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, 5 ₱ cent.

Messrs. HENRY A. HERLBUT and AARON L. REID, were made Directors of the Metropolitan Bank to-day, to fill two vacancies.

The prognostics of panic and ruin in the *New-York Herald* have refreshed the memory of one of our correspondents to the following summons to the last judgment which appeared in that veracious authority two years ago. It startled our young friend then, but he has since grown used to being ruined on paper:

From the New York Herald, Oct. 23, 1855.

We are in the midst of most appalliog times, and yet how few realize the actual position of things! How few, having hundreds of thousands at stake, know of the dangers surrouodiog them! *We are slumbering upon a volcano, and its eruption is not far distant. * * Michigan Southern, Michigan Central,* Chicago and Rock Island were sold to-day in small lots at prices considerably lower than those ruliog at the close on Saturday, (90@92.) These are all first-class railroad stocks, and are at this moment, even in view of serious financial embarrassments throughout Europe, *unwarrantably depressed.* They are *firmly fixed* 10 ₱ cent. dividend-paylog investments, *and should be selling at a premium instead of at a discount.*

We allnded yesterday to the wide distribution of the Stock of the Michigan Southern Road. The following is a classification of the Stockholders: 399 names representing each from one to ten shares; 288 from 10 to 20; 327 from 20 to 50; 177 from 50 to 100; 78 from 100 to 200; 27 from 200 to 300; and 25 from 300 shares and over. The registry of the New-York Central Road would show a more remarkable distribution on a capital of $24,000,000, or 240,000 shares.

The Lexington *Observer*, of July 1, announces the opening of the Lexington and Danville Road as follows:

"We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of General COMBS, in another column, announcing that the second division of the Kentucky Central Railroad will be opened to Nicholasville on the coming anniversary of our National Independence. No event has recently occurred of more importance to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County, or to the State at large. The

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Two Weeks Later from California

$1,591,676 IN TREASURE.

Political Excitement in the State.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands

California Markets—Great Stagnation in Trade.

Two Hundred and Forty of Walker's Men on board the U.S Frigate Roanoke.

The U. S. M. steamer *Star of the West*, Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., commanding, sailed from Aspinwall July 4, at 10 o'clock P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure for New-York brought down by the steamer *Golden Age*, and arrived at this port late last night.

Died on board *Star of the West*, July 5, of apoplexy, Francois Malbouvin, servant of A. Mathy. July 9 of brain fever, infant child of A. S. Williams.

U. S. M. Steamer Granada, S. P. Griffin, commander, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana, July 4, a 9 P. M., with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

The *Granada* also received on board a few of the cabin passengers for New-York, who will arrive here from Havana in steamer Empire City.

Panama Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, J. T. Watkins, Commander, sailed from San Francisco, June 20, 9.30 A. M., with the United States mails, passengers and $1,978,037,07 in treasure, destined as follows: for New-York, $1,511,656,16; for England, $449,369;91.; for Panama, $12,011.

25th instant, passed Company's steamer *Sonora* with the mails passengers from New-York and New-Orleans 5th June.

26th 11.20 A. M., arrived at Manzilla, sailed thence 6.00 P. M. same day.

28th instant, 9 A. M., arrived at Acapulco, and sailed thence for Panama, 2 P. M. same day.

July 3, 6¼ A M., boarded Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, with the mails and passengers of 20th June from New-York and New Orleans. All well.

Died on board *Golden Age*, Wm. Waldron, of New-York, aged 64 years.

Arrived at Panama July 4, 6 A. M.

United States ships *Independence* and *John Adams* of Panama. United States steamer *Roanoke* and sloop-of-war *Cyane* off Aspinwall. The *Cyane* was to sail for Boston July 5, with about 50 of Walker's men on board.

The *Roanoke* had on board about 240 of Walker's men, of which 130 were on the sick list.

We are indebted to E. W. Hull, Esq., Purser of the *Star of the West*, for the earliest favors.

Treasure List of the Star of the West.

American Ex. Bank.	$71,000	Order	178,317
W. T. Coleman & Co..	55,000	James Patrick	50 000
Drexel & Co.	220,000	Jno Phelan, Jr.	10,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	176,339	Robb, Hallett & Co..	113,600
De Rahm & Co.	2,300	Ross, Falconer & Co.	38,311
Freeman & Co.	20,000	Esnard & Co.	12,400
Howland & Aspinwall	104,094	Wm. Seligman & Co.	38,000
Wm. Heller & Co..	13,404	Henry Strybrigg	3,100
Thos. Leland & Co..	3 000	Treadwell & Co.	12,000
E. Kelly & Co.	67,006	Thain & McKeon..	3,000
R. Meader & Adams.	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co..	294,000
Newhouse, Sparks & Co.	11,500		
From San Francisco			$1,511,656
FROM ASPINWALL.			
S. D. Crane	$4,730	J. Alexander & Co.	700
S. Lansburg & Co..	4,400		
Total			$1,521,676

EDWARD W. HULL, Purser.

Passengers.

In steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Bridge and infant, Mrs. O'Neil and infant, Capt. J. Alden, U. S. N., lady and servant, J. Eppestein and family, A. Mathy and lady, H. A. Vendsmeadsen and family, W. R. Hartwell, R. R. Frisbee, Rev. M. Coyatin and family, W. Brown and 3 children, R. W. Heath and family, Capt. W. L. Dall, lady and child, Capt Knighton, P. Lewis and family, Mrs. Knapp, W. C. Long, C. M. Patterson, Mrs. Dow and 3 daughters, Rev. A. Williams, Commander Swartwout, U. S. N. Purser Cutter U. S. N., Lieut. Fairfax, U. S. N., Dr Harrison, U. S. N., Lt. Simmes, U. S. N., Lieut. Forrest, U. S. N., L. Zaszinger, U. S. N., M. Patterson, U. S. N., M. Lattimer U. S. N., Mr. Rhind, U. S. N.; H. W. Griswold, G. L. Walworth and lady, D. H. Walworth, Mrs. Armstrong and servant, L. Sokolskii, J. Geddes, H. Tucker, Dr. Persons and lady, A. Welch, A. J. Holcombe, Mr. Woodward, B. I. Menet, E. Schultz, J. R. Cooper and family, J. Bruce and family, Judge Ord, F. W. Schaffer, G Schaffer, M. Beard, M. Peterson, J. Allen, Mrs. Pinkham and infant, L. Kahn, S W. Burke, N. O Lawton, L. Pickel, Mrs. R. G. Ring, B. J Broderson, Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Edward Gravis, Wm Dean, A B Williams and family, O. P. Williams and lady, J. E. Deepeau, lady and child, Jas. Story, Geo. Wernier, wife and 2 children, Mrs. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. F Donohue, Mrs. L. D. Sears and child, Miss Ida Falls, Mrs. Fairfax and servant, J. A. Carlyle, A. Morton, Baggage-master; Lieut. M P. Jones, United States ship *Roanoke*; Mrs. J. Hooley, Mrs. M. Scott and 2 children, B. Evans and lady, M. Strawson and son, Mrs. Day and 2 children, H. B. Chatfield and wife, Mme. Sibelle, Mme. Hivet, J. H. Simmons, wife and 2 children; Mrs. Hodsey, Mrs Sloan, L. Kenay wife and 3 children; B. Davenport, E. Elais, and other in cabins.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

The arrival of the Collector of this port, together with many prominent politicians, on the *Golden Gate*, which vessel reached here on the 15th inst., has tended to increase the political excitement, and hundreds of expectants of office under the new Administration are zealously employed in securing offices from the one and nominations to office from the other. All over the State the wire-workers are "laying pipe" for the Democratic State Convention, which convenes at the capital on the 14th proximo. The feud between the Broderick and Weller factions is growing in intensity, and an interesting and exciting campaign has already commenced. The Administration will probably concentrate their forces on Col. Weller as their Gubernatorial candidate, while the Broderick clique will bring forward either Judge McConkle or John Conness as his competitor for the nomination.

It is said that Col. Washington, who assumes the duties of the Collectorship in July, intends to rigidly enforce the Democratic doctrine of "rotation in office," by dismissing the army of Custom-House officials, all of whom are to make way for new aspirants. Although there are hnt two hundred offices within his gift, upwards of a thousand anxious applicants are thronging the streets, or "sitting at the receipt of customs," each in the confident belief that he is to be fostured a place at the public crib.

Meanwhile the Republicans are not idle, as they have already called a State Convention, and made arrangements for presenting a full ticket for the suffrages of the people.

The Know-Nothing Party is virtually extinct, and the great mass of the members of the late organization have gone over to the Democracy, or enlisted in the Republican cause.

Mining matters, as usual, monopolize the attention of the great majority of the inhabitants of the interior. Quartz mining enterprises are resulting more favorably, and extensive arrangements are in progress for carrying on this description of mining in nearly all of the interior counties.

A Convention of the quartz miners of the State convened at Sacramento on the 18th. The result of its deliberations is anticipated with great interest, as having an important bearing on this department of home industry.

Continued and successful exertions in wagon-road enterprises have occupied the attention of very many of the people of the State. A stage-coach, laden with passengers, has made the trip from Oroville through the Sierra Nevada, to Honey Lake Valley, the western terminus of the National Wagon Road, and has safely made the trip, to and fro, between Placerville and Carson Valley. The energy and liberality displayed in those counties interested will probably insure the construction of two or more good wagon roads to intersect with the national road in Utah.

The Superintendent and other Federal officers, having charge of the western division of the general road, have left on their tour of exploration and survey. They are to locate the line of the road, as far east as Salt Lake.

The crops throughout the State promise to be more plentiful, and harvested in better order than was anticipated a few weeks ago. They will not fall much below the average of former years, owing to the greater quantity of soil sown and planted.

Of the three indictments brought against Henry Bates, late State Treasurer, one only has been temporarily disposed of, and on this the Jury failed to agree. The other two are still pending, but will come to trial in July. The accused is, meantime, at large on bail.

E. A. Rowe, Deputy Treasurer, who has been confined six months on board the Prison brig at Sacramento, has finally consented to purge himself of contempt, by answering such questions as may be propounded, touching the mysterious disappearance of the Treasury moneys. The Court of Sessions not being in session, the Judge refused his application.

New Penitentiary buildings are immediately to be erected at Point San Quentin. The present accommodations are totally insufficient.

Great activity prevails at Mare Island, and the Government is expending large sums of money in Navy Yard improvements.

The United States Surveying party, to locate the boundary line between Washington Territory and the English possessions, have left this port for Puget Sound, on Government steamer *Active*, where they unite with the British party, whence they together proceed on their mission.

In the Southern part of the State the drouth has seriously injured the crops, and in fact every species of vegetation. The cattle have suffered greatly, and many have died from hunger and thirst.

No further news of interest from Sonora. All doubts of the total annihilation of the Crabb expeditionists are at an end.

Communications between this State and Carson Valley is now of daily occurrence, and an active and rapidly increasing trade is springing up, which will prove beneficial to our Territorial neighbors, many of whom are desirous of being annexed to California.

The list of murders, rencontres and accidents, for the fortnight, is appalling; far greater than for many months past.

The flourishing mining precinct of Drytown, Amador County, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 15th. Loss, $75,000.

Our dates from the valley of the Great Salt Lake, via San Bernardino, are to May 6th. Accounts of the departure of Brigham Young and suite for Northern Utah and Oregon, and of Mormon missionaries for the British North American Provinces, Europe, Asia and Africa, constitute the only news of interest.

Business of every kind has been moderately active: no pressures or excitements of any kind have taken place. The weather has been uniformly pleasant, but waxing warmer and warmer towards the past few days. The thermometer has risen to the height of 92 degrees of Fahrenheit in this city. At Santa Clara it stood at 104, and at Marysville 106.

No further facts have come to light upon the rumored defalcation of Col. Harbertz, of the Mint. It is said that Col. H. has made over a sufficient amount of property to the United States District-Attorney to cover the alleged defalcation, and expresses himself as ready and willing to court an investigation of his accounts.

Mike Brannagan, one of the expatriated, arrived here on the 7th instant, on board the Hamburg bark *Wilhelmina*, from Gautemala. Immediately on his arrival he procured a Whitehall boat and escaped to Sacramento, where he is now engaged in his old business of cab driving.

Several cases of small-pox have occurred in our city during the past week, three of which have proved fatal.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

From the Alta California.

If the accounts sent forward by the steamer of June 5th were discouraging to parties abroad who have been shipping or are about to ship goods to this quarter of the world, those carried out by this mail are vastly less consoling. Probably at no period within several years past has there been a greater degree of dullness and depression in business circles than has existed in this month of June. Sales of a class have been plentiful—that is, auction sales.

The market for nearly all classes of staple goods has been tested, and tested severely, and not in a single instance has it withstood the ordeal; and full-blown speculations in Flour, Coffee, Provisions, Rice, Liquors, &c., &c., which were gradually rounding to the perfect orb of success, fell, collapsed and shrunken, under the deadly blow of the auctioneer's hammer.

There has been no trade at all to speak of with the country, and the firmness which characterized many operators, under the hope that a brisk demand for goods for the mountains must ere long set in, deserted them when the delusive character of the ideas thus entertained became manifest. It is not our purpose to go profoundly and philosophically into the reasons why this demand has not been excited. It is enough that we record its absence, and the results brought about.

Stagnation in trade, almost complete, a notable decline in rates, and two prominent failures among the mercantile fraternity, are the leading features, and all this in the face of a large fleet of vessels overdue, which may at any moment lay six or eight shiploads of merchandize on our docks, notwithstanding that our bonded warehouses already cannot contain all the foreign tonnage forced into them, and that our private warehouses and storerooms are filled to repletion with domestic merchandise.

Our mercantile friends in New-York and Boston, who in the meantime have filled up and dispatched those eight or ten clippers which advices by the last mail told us were on the berth for California, with dispatch, will perceive the propriety of not riding too high a horse of expectation with regard to the profitableness of their ventures of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Wines, and what not else.

Oregon.

Our dates from this Territory are to June 6. The election of delegatee to Congress had resulted in the choice of Gen. Lane, but by a great reduced majority. If there had been a unity of opposition, it is thought the Democratic candidate would have been defeated.

The Indians on the Umpqua Reservation having become disaffected, had broken out, and at last accounts were on their way to Port Orford, where the inhabitants were arming themselves to give the savages a warm reception.

Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee*, we have received advices to May 21st. The British steamship *Pearl* had arrived from Callao, and the American brigantine *Morning Star* from Boston. This vessel, as is well known, belongs to some thousands of Sabbath school children in Boston and vicinity. She was warmly received at Honolulu. The children of the Sunday schools turned out in procession, and presented the captain with a banner, and subscribed also for many shares of stock.

M. Monsserrat, the paramour of the royal sister of Kamehamaha III., having been banished from the Islands by order of His Majesty, came over to this port on the *Yankee*.

SAILING OF THE NORTH STAR.

Departure of Parot.

The steamer *North Star* sailed precisely at 12 o'clock on Saturday, with the United States mails for Southampton and Havre, 177 passengers, and $200,000 in specie. Auguste Parot, connected with the extensive frauds upon the Northern Railway Company, was among the passengers, but his wife, to whom he was married on Friday, does not appear on the passenger list. That is no sort of reason, however, for presuming she is not on board under another name. Parot was accompanied from the Eldridge-street Jail to the steamer by Deputy-Marshal Theodore Rynders, in whose charge he goes to France, and by several other deputies. From some intimations coming to the ears of the Marshal of a probable attempt at a rescue, the Marshal attended in person, and, after seeing the prisoner and his custodian fairly closeted in one of the after staterooms of the lower saloon, he watched the companionways, and kept back the crowds which flocked to see him. A party of some fifteen in one crowd attempted to go below, who said they had business with him, but the Marshal sent them back, telling them there had been a pretty long season for the transaction of business, and it was now "too late." Rynders was the last man who stepped ashore, as the planks were hauled in.

Hon. Joel W. White, Consul to Lyons, J. R. Diller, Consul to Bremen, and Henry Smith, the Razor-Strop-Man, were among the distinguished passengers. Mr. Smith goes to London to pay a visit of respect and affection to his aged father.

There were also on board nine of the *old* original Christy Minstrels, who go out to try their fortune in the line of their profession. Their names are: E. H. Pierce, J. G. Donelly, A. Nich, W. F. Burton, D. S Wombold, J. W. Raynor, lady and son; W. P. Collins, J. Brown, and T. Christian. They sang a farewell song as they moved away from the pier.

The *North Star* went off in fine style, with the Jack flying at the flag-staff forward, the English Union Jack at the fore, a large white burgee, with the letter V, at the main, and the American ensign at the peak. The latter was gracefully dipped as she rounded the stern of the frigate *Wabash*, which is lying in the stream.

American Institute of Architects.—Under this title an association has been formed by our most prominent architects for the purpose of promoting the scientific and practical perfection of its members, and elevating the standing of the profession. For this purpose they will have regular meetings for the discussion of subjects of professional importance; lectures on topics of general interest; the collection of a library, designs and models, to which the members shall have free access; social intercourse among the members, and other means which the future may develop. The regular meetings take place on the first and third Tuesday evenings of the Winter months, and on the first Tuesday of the Summer months. The officers for 1857 are: Richard Upjohn, President; Thomas U. Walter, First Vice-President; F. A. Peterson, Second do.; J. W. Ritch Treasurer; R. M. Hunt, Librarian; Joseph C. Wells Frederick Diaper, H. Dudley, A. J. Davis.

Sun-Struck.—A man named John Dykman was found yesterday on the stoop of house No. 47 Baxter-street. He was carried by the Police to the City Hospital.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1814. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Midnight Attack on Seguine's Point.

Three Parties of Oystermen in Disguise Fire into the New Quarantine Buildings.

Capt. Walling Sends to Town for More Men and Muskets.

NO LIVES LOST.

THE FIRST DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

History of Yellow Fever in the City.

The long-threatened, much-talked-of, and finally-scouted rumor of a contemplated attack upon the new Quarantine station at Seguine's Point by the disaffected property-holder and indignant oyster-vender of that region has finally come off, and all further doubts—if doubts exist—as to the intentions of the insurgents may now be dismissed; the attack has actually been made by a large party, with faces masked and armed with deadly weapons, which were discharged pell-mell among the twenty-five Policemen who were there stationed to defend the property. The 4th of July having passed without any demonstration, notwithstanding the positive threats that the onslaught would then be made, had the effect to lull somewhat the fears of the vigilant sentinels at their weary post of duty. Taking advantage of this state of security into which they had evidently relapsed, the attack was determined on, planned, and executed with considerable tact.

At midnight on Saturday, just at the moment that the first division of twelve men go off guard, and the other twelve or thirteen take their places, a large party which had approached the premises unperceived, in three equads, and from three different points, commenced a discharge of firearms upon the building in which the Police are quartered.

There were only three men, as near as can be ascertained, outside the quarters at the time of the attack, and these were stationed one at the bars of the road, three hundred yards northeast of the house, which commands the approach from two points; the second at the northeast corner of the fence, two hundred yards from the house; another at the southwest corner of the grounds, which commands a view of the west side of the premises northward, and of the shore road westward. Seizing the moment when the men were changing positions, and nearly all in the house, with their arms stacked, the fire was opened upon the house from three directions, viz.: from the north road, from the lot east of the grounds, and from the westward on a line with the stone wall, which furnished the latter with a good breastwork. The three sentries having discharged their pieces, fell back upon head-quarters. The enemy, however, kept at a very respectful distance, keeping up their discharges in quick succession, and perforating the building in all directions with their bullets. Captain Walling decided that it would be best to keep his men together instead of exposing them to a running fire from three points by charging in small parties and thus giving the enemy a chance to pass through the gateways and fire the buildings. Anticipating an assault by the whole force, every man stood ready to give them the benefit of their fifty muskets, and then the parties in charge of the howitzer would have swept the road with these deadly discharges. Watching their opportunity, the police fired some ten or a dozen shots, when the assaulting party retired from the ground.

Another of our reporters, who visited the Point yesterday, says: The first disposition of the Police was to rush out and openly defend themselves, but when it was discovered that none of the shots took effect in the building, it was concluded that the insurgents were manoeuvring to get the shanties empty, and then under cover of a fire from the bushes to rush down and set fire to the buildings. So it was determined for the present to remain under cover. If the insurgents should present themselves in a large body on one side they would give them a taste of the howitzer.

The second round of shot was also aimed mostly over the heads of the Police; several bullets, however, bored the side of the shanty, one passing through Sergeant Seaman's [illegible], and another leaving its mark in the skirt of his coat. Capt. Walling then ordered his men to leave the shanty and a portion of them to fire their revolvers. Only eight shots were fired by them in all, while there were fifty at least, and perhaps a hundred, discharged, by the oystermen. Upon the return of their first fire, the attacking party fled.

Each of the insurgents had his face painted, and all were dressed outlandishly.

Still, some of the Police insist that they recognized some of their attackers. Joseph Quick says that he recognized Abram Latourette. One of the dock-builders, George Lovegrove, also protests that he saw and knew Latourette and Capt. Wood among them.

Not a policeman received a scratch. Whether any of the attacking party were damaged or not cannot be known. If not fatally, of course it will not come out very soon.

Evidently the intention of the cowardly rascals was to get the buildings empty and then to burn them. They hardly ventured to set them on fire while the occupants were inside, nor dared to remain in the vicinity after the occupants came outside. It was doubtless the wisest policy which the police pursued, but there will not be lacking hundreds of peace-loving citizens, who will deeply regret that the aid of the howitzer was not invoked to identify some score or two of the fellows.

The following letter from Capt. Walling was received by the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon:

Seguine's Point, Sunday, July 12, 1857.

Deputy Superintendent:

Dear Sir: There was an attack made on this place last night by a large body of men, who fired about 50 shots at us. No damage was done. They did not succeed in burning the buildings, as they no doubt intended. Respectfully,

GEO. W. WALLING.

After consultation with Commissioner Hall, President Draper dispatched a special messenger with the following note to Quarantine Commissioner Bowne, who resides at Stapleton, Staten Island:

Office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 88 White-street, New-York, July 12, 1857.

Dear Sir: We have been informed, this evening, that the men at Seguine's Point were assailed last night, about 11 o'clock, by a large number of persons who attempted the destruction of the buildings, and used with considerable briskness firearms in the affair. It is stated that Mr. Seaman, the sergeant, received a shot through the hand and in his hat.

We wish to know whether any reinforcement is needed from here.

If after a consultation with the Sheriff you should come to that conclusion, you had better make a signal by firing a cannon or sending up rockets; and at the same time charter a steamboat and send word to this office.

There will be a force of 50 men in readiness whenever you give the notice.

Commissioner Hall is present and joins in this notice. Your obedient servant,

S. Draper, President.

D. Bowne, Esq., Staten Island.

About 6 o'clock Deputy Carpenter ordered fifty men to be collected and await his orders at the Fifth Precinct Station. Meantime, a steamboat was ordered to be got in readiness, and all the necessary arrangements were quickly made for sending a reinforcement of fifty men, or four times that number, to the Point, should circumstances demand.

Commissioner Hall left the White-street office about 8 o'clock.

President Draper remained until after 7 o'clock, then leaving orders to be notified in the event of the messenger's arrival for a reinforcement.

Nothing of the attack was known at Stapleton, or on other portions of the island up to a late hour in the afternoon. A gentleman connected with the Police Department spent the night of Saturday and nearly the whole of Sunday in Stapleton. He was first informed of the attack on his arrival last evening at the office of the Commissioners in White street.

This, and other similar circumstances, led many to surmise that the report was a hoax, and that the note signed with Capt. Walling's name was a forgery. The arrival of our reporter from Seguine's Point at a late hour last night, however, convinced the Department that the facts were as we have above stated them.

LATEST.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning nothing new had been received from Seguine's Point.

First Death from Yellow Fever.

The case of the bark *Lucy Heywood* is still fresh in the public mind. This vessel left Gonaives on the 19th of May, and while she was in that port, and during her passage, five persons died on board of yellow fever. The only two of her crew left upon her arrival were in good health, but the bark was sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage, a portion of her cargo having been discharged and stored at the old Quarantine. Two persons belonging to South Orrington, Me., where the vessel belongs, were employed to go on board of her as ship-keepers, as captain and mate. It was represented to them by the agent of the owners that there was no danger of infection. After a thorough ventilation she obtained a permit to come up within five hundred yards of the City and anchor; but, fortunately, she was boarded for a final inspection by the Health Officer, after she was under way, when the mate, Mr. William Gold, of South Orrington, Me., was found to be sick.

The man was sent to the Hospital, and the vessel once more sent below. Yesterday this man died—an unmistakable case of yellow fever, making the sixth victim to this disease from on board the *Lucy Heywood*. In this connection it may be proper to state that Dr. Thompson is constantly besieged by letters from the owners of vessels detained at Quarantine arguing the absurdity of detaining their respective vessels, all assuming that *their* craft is perfectly healthy. The latter exception in the case of the *Lucy Heywood* may serve as a suggestion to these gentlemen that the Health Officer knows best, and should be left uninfluenced in the discharge of his important functions.

The Doctor, however, assures our reporter that this is the only case of yellow fever that has occurred at Quarantine, and that there is now no case in the Hospital.

To protect more perfectly the public health, Dr. Thompson has just issued the blank form of a bond, which the owners of lighters, lightermen, and stevedores employed within Quarantine limits, will be required to sign, binding each party to a strict conformity to the Quarantine regulations. The amount of bonds required of the owners of lighters is fixed at $10,000, of men employed on lighters $200, and stevedores $250. The design of this new arrangement is to break up the practice among lightermen and stevedores of going home of nights directly from on board of infected vessels, and returning on board again in the morning, before they are missed by the Health Officer.

History of the Yellow Fever in New-York.

Yellow fever made its "first appearance" in this City in the Summer of 1702. Nothing is known about it except that it was very fatal, no one recovering whom it had once attacked. The mortality was large and made the event an epoch in the history of the City, distinguished as "the time of the great sickness." The Governor, Lord Cornbury, took up his residence at Jamaica, Long Island, and, like him, every one who could afford it left the City.

In the Summer of 1741 and 1742, another epedimic devastated the City, which seems also to have been yellow fever. Of it Dr. Colden has given an account in the first volume of the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*. Dr. C. urged upon the City authorities more perfect sanitary regulations, and the Common Council of that day really took effectual steps, so that for many years afterwards yellow fever was unknown in this City.

Its next appearance was in the Autumn of 1791 when it broke out in the neighborhood of Burling-slip. From the lateness of the season it was confined to narrow limits, and was soon stopped by the frost. But during its short career many prominent citizens became its victims, among them General Malcolm, a Scotchman, who had distinguished himself on the American side during the Revolution. There were only three physicians in this City at the time who were acquainted with the nature of the disease, namely: Dr. James Tillary, who had had experience in the West Indies, and Drs. Castleton and Bard, who had seen it in this City in 1742.

In the Autumn of 1793 the city of Philadelphia was devastated by yellow fever, 4,041 persons falling its victims. Many of the inhabitants fled, and the citizens of New-York becoming alarmed, a proclamation was issued by the Board of Health prohibiting the fugitives from entering the City until after an absence of a fixed number of days from Philadelphia. Many, however, eluded the vigilance of the guards, and several Philadelphians, bringing the germs of the disease with them in their systems, sickened and died among us. The City, however, retained its usual health; but in August, 1795, the disease appeared among us, and 732 persons fell victims to it.

On the 28th or 29th of July the fever again made its appearance in New-York, and raged until the middle of November with greater severity than ever before or since. In the City there died 2,086 persons, besides 200 or 300 who had fled to the country and died there. The number appears very large when we recollect that the total population was but about 50,000, more than one-third of whom had left the City. There was much distress among the inhabitants, and contributions of money were made in all portions of the Union, and fuel and provisions provided for the poor.

In 1799 and 1800 the fever again prevailed, but to a limited extent. On the 20th of July, 1803, it broke out in the neighborhood of Coffee-House Slip, and continued to prevail in most parts of the City until November. It was mostly limited to the parts of the City bordering on the river, although it spread more widely this time than ever before. Six hundred and six died in the City, 103 at the Marine Hospital and 50 or 60 in the adjoining villages. In 1804, about 40 persons died of it in Brooklyn. In 1805 the fever again appeared. The cases were at first few and far between. They commenced in Front, Water and Pearl streets, principally below Burling Slip, but afterwards became more generally diffused, and between July 18 and the 1st of November 280 persons died. This year the panic was much greater than in 1803, and the departures from the City prevented the epidemic from making as great ravages as previously.

The yellow fever did not again make its appearance until seventeen years later. In 1822 it broke out in an entirely new locality. Heretofore it had always commenced somewhere on the East River, but now it broke it out in Rector-street, near the North River, a part of the City which had always before been considered remarkably healthy. Only that portion of the City was reckoned the "infected district." The disease was first formally noticed on the 31st of July by the Board of Health, but there had been several cases previous. From the 13th of July to the 2d of November, 1,226 persons died, but only 240 of the fever. The business of the City was almost totally transferred to the upper part of the Island, and the "infected district" was fenced in, so that it is reported grass grew in Broadway opposite Rector-street. A writer of the day says:

"On the same day, Saturday, the 24th of August, our city presented the appearance of a town besieged. From daylight till dark one line of carts containing boxes, merchandise and effects was seen moving towards Greenwich Village and the upper parts of the City. Carriages and hacks, wagons and horsemen were scouring the streets and filling the roads; persons with anxiety strongly marked on their countenances and with hurried gait were bustling through the streets. Temporary stores and offices were erecting, and even on the next day (Sunday) carts were in motion and the saw and hammer busily at work. Within a few weeks thereafter, the Custom House, the Post-Office, the Banks, the insurance offices and the printers of newspapers located themselves in the village or in the upper part of Broadway, where they were free from the impending danger, and these places almost instantaneously became the seat of the immense business usually carried on in this great metropolis."

What was then Greenwich Village is now a part of the Ninth Ward.

Friday, the 11th of October, was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and on Saturday, Oct. 26, the Board of Health issued a proclamation, in which it was declared safe for the citizens to return to the City. The next day they began to return, and the roads leading down town were filled with the returning citizens. Soon after the Custom House, the banks, insurance companies, newspaper offices, &c., were removed back.

This was the last time that the yellow fever was epidemic in the City. Since then, during many years there have been isolated cases, communicated from vessels. We have now been spared for thirty-five years.

RIOT IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD

THE POLICE AGAIN ATTACKED.

Several Persons Severely Injured, Including Five Policemen.

Another riot occurred in the Seventeenth Ward last evening. It began about 8 o'clock at the corner of avenue A and Fourth-street, and appears to have been premeditated with a view to involve and then kill or maim the Police.

Two of the ruffians commenced on the corner of Fourth-street what seemed to be a desperate fight (though it subsequently proved to be only a ruse) with each other. Policemen Lanney and Wagos went to arrest them, whereupon Wagos was struck by one of the party. This man was at once arrested, when a large crowd of men and boys rushed upon the officers. Sergeant Lockwood with a platoon of men arrived at this juncture, and was soon followed by Captain Habtt with thirty men. The fight was then renewed with greater violence. An immense number of men rushed upon the police who stood firm and drove back their assailants. Bricks and stones were thrown upon the police from the house-tops, and several shots were fired. The police, many of them being veterans, went in with vigor, and were not sparing in the use of their "Dead Rabbit" pills, which flew among the rioters and forced them to retreat in haste. Many of them were wounded.

Six prisoners were made, and taken to the Station-house.

Five of the Police were severely hurt. Their names are: William F. Fountain, Henry Hadden, David C. Davis, George McMellen, and Thomas Wagon. Scarcely any of the officers escaped a wound of some sort.

The affair created, of course, great excitement, and tenders of aid were made to Captain Habtt, who expressed himself able and determined to maintain the quiet of his Ward.

The Bayard-street Riot—Still Another Dead—Inquests.

A young man, named Patrick Kerrigan, died on Saturday morning at the residence of his parents, No. 93 Baxter-street, from a gun-shot wound received in Bayard-street on the 4th of July. Kerrigan, it appears, was a participant in the riot, fighting against the Bowery Boys. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Perry. Francis Kerrigan, father of deceased, deposed that on the 4th of July his son was brought home by a number of persons, having been shot in the shoulder. He was intoxicated when he was brought home, and did not give any account of himself. He subsequently said he was in the riot, but could not tell who shot him.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from the effects of a gun-shot wound received at the riot in Bayard-street, on the 4th of July, 1857."

The same Coroner held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 109 East Sixteenth-street, upon the body of Thos Sparks, a special Metropolitan Policeman, who died from injuries received early in the morning of the 4th inst., at the hands of a number of Sixth Ward ruffians. Mr. Springer, residing at No. 7 Caunon-street, testified as follows:

I am a private watchman in Chatham-street; on Friday night I was on my beat, patroling that street; during the first part of the night the street was quiet; at half past twelve I saw a mob gathering on the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets; they were hooting, shouting and throwing stones; I saw them attack the deceased, knock him down and kick him, and cry out 'Kill the G—d—d Black Metropolitan Police s—n of a b—;" I then ran across to the theatre and found three more officers, who had just come up; these officers ran across to assist deceased, when one of these was stabbed in the arm, with which wound he is now confined; the mob then commenced a general and indiscriminate attack on the police and others; they chased us down to Pearl-street; I ran to the White-street Station to give Captain Carpenter information, and he sent up a reinforcement, and the crowd seemed to disperse; I did not see deceased after he was hurt; he wore a badge on his hat; I shook hands with him half an hour before, and congratulated him upon his appointment; heard no names called, and could not recognize any of the crowd.

Moses James, of No. 46 Oliver street, deposed: I am a special policeman; on Friday night I was stationed with deceased in Catharine-street; there were two other policemen with us; I was ordered with two others to White-street, at twelve o'clock, to report; on my way there, I saw in Chatham-street a gang of the Mulberry-street Dead Rabbits beating a man in the street; we went to rescue him from them; they would not recognize us as officers; we ordered them to desist, and arrested the ringleader, when the mob attacked us; we got our prisoner as far as the corner of Baxter-street, when the crowd blocked us in and commenced throwing bricks at us; one of our men, John Mebrey, was struck with a brick; Mr. Sparks was also hit and knocked senseless with a similar missile; I was in the act of picking him up, when I was struck with a brick; I then made for White-street, the crowd stoning me as I ran through Pearl-street; this was the same gang that went to attack the Bowery Boys afterwards; I cannot recognize any of them.

The affidavit of Mrs. Sparks, and other facts concerning the deceased, have been already published in the Times.

The verdict rendered by the Jury was, that deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted on the 4th of July by a gang of persons calling themselves "Dead Rabbits," and that deceased received the injuries while in the discharge of his duties as Special Policeman of the Metropolitan Police.

Dr. Peaky will hold an inquest to-day upon the body of J. H. Myers, the tinsmith, who was accidentally shot while passing through the Bowery in the neighborhood of the riot on the 4th.

A Version of the Dead Rabbit Riot.

New-York, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having, as yet, seen no impartail account of the fight between the Bowery Boys and Dead Rabbits, and thinking that it would benefit the public at large to know its real cause, I here give a statement which may be relied upon. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, a party of the Dead Rabbits, whose object, so I understood, was to beat all the new policemen they could find, in coming through the Bowery, between Bayard and Walker streets, espied two Metropolitans. They rushed for them, when the policemen sought refuge in No. 40 Bowery. The Dead Rabbits immediately commenced an attack with stones and other missiles on No. 40 Bowery, when those inside, armed with tumblers, &c., rushed out, and succeeded, with the aid of a few others, in driving them to their own haunts, the Five Points. Here they rallied in larger numbers, and endeavored to run the Bowery Boys, who were going towards the Bowery, when the Bowery Boys turned and succeeded in driving them back again.

The Bowery Boys, expecting another attack, waited in the Bowery for some two hours, but finally, concluding that they would not come up again, departed for their several homes. Some, however, not wishing to go home, loitered behind. At about 4½ o'clock, the Dead Rabbits, strongly reinforced, again made their appearance in the Bowery, and succeeded in driving away about eight men, all who were there at the time. It was now about 5 o'clock in the morning. The neighborhood was quiet all day, but about 6½ o'clock in the evening, as a posse of Metropolitans were passing through Bayard-street, *en route*, as I understood, for the Seventh Ward, an attack was made upon them by the Dead Rabbits, who were running them towards the Bowery, in Bayard-street, when the Bowery Boys made their appearance, and, with the aid of some of the Metropolitans, succeeded in bringing them to a stand still. Here the battle raged until about 8 o'clock, when through the strategem of some of the Metropolitans, who represented themselves Deputy Sheriffs, both parties retired.

UN QUI SAIT.

Precinct Returns—The City on Saturday.

Returns were received yesterday morning from the Districts mentioned below. We annex the substance of the reports:

First District.—Sergeant De Camp reports: "This District during the night was orderly and quiet, except in and about the Battery, Greenwich and Washington streets. These localities require a strong force to keep in subjection the crowds of boys and young men who congregate, and are ready to commit any act of violence and outrage. They tried about 12 o'clock last night to provoke a difficulty with the police, by using most insulting language and throwing clubs and stones. The police force acted with remarkable prudence and firmness. No serious difficulty took place."

The returns from the Second and Twelfth Precincts are blank.

Third District.—First Sergeant Cropsey notes four arrests; one each for pocket picking, intoxication, burglary and passing counterfeit money.

Fifth District.—Thirteen arrests: nine for drunkenness, one for vagrancy, one for violation of Corporation ordinances, one for disorderly conduct, and one for passing counterfeit money.

Sixth Ward.—Thirteen arrests; three for assault and battery, one for burglary, one for attempting to stab, two for being drunk and disorderly, one for suspicion of theft, and six for disorderly conduct.

Seventh District.—Five arrests; three for drunkenness, two for petty larceny; four lost children sent to Almshouse.

Eighth District.—Nine arrests; three for disorderly conduct, six for being drunk and disorderly.

Ninth District.—Six arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Mentions, also, fatal accident to a coal-heaver, the particulars of which will be found in Coroners' Inquests.

Tenth District.—Three arrests; two for drunkenness and one for disorderly conduct.

Eleventh District.—Two for drunkenness.

Thirteenth District.—Five arrests. One for vagrancy, one for disorderly conduct, one for assault and battery, one for riotous conduct, one for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Fourteenth District.—Four arrests. Three for disorderly conduct and one for petty larceny.

Fifteenth District.—Three arrests. One for petty larceny, one for disorderly conduct, and one for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Sixteenth District.—Two arrests—one for assault and battery, and one for disorderly conduct. An accident by the explosion of gas is also noted. The accident occurred in the second story of house No. 192 Nineteenth-street, occupied by Mr

SLAVERY IN TEXAS.

Mr. F. L. Olmsted's Travels and Observations in Texas.

A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS, or a saddle-trip on the Southwestern Frontier, with a Statistical Appendix. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. DIX, EDWARDS & Co., No. 321 Broadway.

We have read—we forget in what organ of Southern Democracy—that the leading characteristic of the "Black Republican" party during the recent contest was its perfidy. We think the writer might have said, with a much nearer approach to accuracy, its ignorance of the South. All, or nearly all that we knew of Southern faults, or Southern excellences, of what the South could do, or would dare, or could not do, and would not dare, came to us from Southern lips and Southern pens. What were the peculiar defects in its social organization, how far the boasts and threatenings of its leaders were supported by actual facts, what were the peculiar features in its political or domestic life which rendered our ultimate triumph near or far distant, sure or uncertain, were matters on which the mass of men amongst us had no better sources of information than the troubled waters of stump-oratory.

This may seem a strange assertion to all who know—and who does not know?—what genius, and eloquence, and learning have been expended in portraying, for the benefit of the whole civilized world, the most prominent of its peculiarities! Negro Slavery, around which all else in the South revolves, as the planets round the sun, has been delineated with more skill, more ardor, and more rapt devotion than any other subject has ever called forth since man was first fired by indignation or warmed by enthusiasm. And yet the picture is a rude one after all. Those sketches of Southern life and manners, which have most captivated the Northern public, and been most eagerly sought after, give very much the same idea of the reality that HORACE VERNET's creations give of a battle-field. The colors glow on the Frenchman's canvas; each detail is undeniably accurate; that is unquestionably the smoke of a cannon; that the plunge of a charger; that the attitude of a *chasseur au pas de course;* those are the hills that were stormed; it is thus the wounded crawl, and thus the dead lie stark and stiff: but the picture is not, after all, a likeness of any action that was ever fought. Those of our artists—we use the word in its broadest sense—who have undertaken to make us familiar with Southern traits, have displayed all of VERNET's good qualities, and too many of his faults. They have displayed the highest skill and genius; they have moved us alternately to tears and laughter; they have roused in us both wrath and pity, and better things than either wrath or pity. They have created imperishable works of art. We cannot deny the truth of their descriptions, say their coloring is overdone, or their perspective untrue. But nevertheless, their very vividness causes them to fall short of their object. Each feature in the painting is so bold, so elaborately worked out, that there is no room for the trifles which contain the sum and substance of the story. The whole gist of it often lies in incidents which offer nothing salient enough for the notice of either painter or poet. They give us the impulsive, cultivated, epicurean planter; the savage, coarse, swearing, cruel planter; they give us the curious compound of man and beast known as the negro-trader; they give us the negro himself, emotional, nervous, unreflecting, musical, pious, generous, kindly, heroic; they give us the leading horrors of the slave system—and all sketched to the life. But this is still not the South.

The cruel treatment of the negroes is a point upon which the opponents of Slavery may dwell as long as they please, with perfect justice. Negroes *are* cruelly treated, whether frequently or rarely matters not; and the fact that they may be so treated is a sufficient argument for their emancipation, if all others were wanting. But we must say that we have been driven to the conclusion that if the humanitarian side of the question were less dwelt upon, or, which comes to much the same thing, if the other sides of it were more dwelt upon, the question itself would, perhaps, to-day be in rather a better position than it is. This is rather a bold assertion to make in presence of the wholesale hangings and whippings to death now of so frequent occurrence; but thus it is. Northern men and Englishmen who go to the South, and by whose reports public opinion is of course largely influenced on both sides of the Atlantic, start with their imaginations glutted with horrors. They have pored over Anti-Slavery novels, newspapers and reports, until they are almost led into the belief that negroes pass half their lives in undergoing exquisite torture. This is no fault of authors or speakers. It is the fault of human nature. If we dish up horrors for people, they will gloat over them and magnify them and finally think of nothing else.

Travelers in the South, pass for the most part along the leading lines of railway, and stop only at the large towns. They may traverse two thousand miles and never see one case of brutality or cruelty towards a negro. As their heads are filled with this feature of Slavery to the exclusion of everything else, upon finding their expectations unfulfilled, a reaction at once sets in, and they rush into the conclusion that Northern denunciations of the institution are founded on false information, and are so much fustian. To be sure, this is not likely to occur in the case of men to whom principles are more important than facts, who look below the surface of things, and ponder well before they begin to generalize, but such men are rare. We have only to go to Savannah, Mobile or New-Orleans, to find dozens of Englishmen or Northerners in the streets, who when they left home were as sound on the rights of men as WENDELL PHILLIPS or LLOYD GARRISON, but who, having looked about for some time in vain for excessive cowhidings, extracting of toenails, and branding with redhot irons, and having been disappointed therein, have gone over, arms and baggage, to the Pro-Slavery camp. These men pooh-pooh and deride negro claims to liberty with even more case-hardened audacity than the thoroughbred Southerner. Had they not been strongly impressed with the idea that the personal sufferings of the negro formed the major part of our case, we should probably have the mass of them still on our side.

This is but one of the hundred arguments that can be drawn from the present state of Anti-Slavery opinion and organization for a change in our tactics. The condition of the blacks in the South we know pretty well, and we have any amount of sympathy constantly at their service. We doubt if much more can be done in this direction. The agitation has now reached that stage in which facts, bearing upon the manners and morals of the whites, and upon the material interests of the country as affected by slave-labor, and the habits engendered by slave-driving, and slave-owning, are the great, we will not say the one thing, needful.

MR. OLMSTED, the author of the work before us, is one of the first and best laborers in this new field. He published, more than a year ago, a volume on the "Seaboard Slave States," the greater portion of which, as well as of the "Journey through Texas" originally appeared in the columns of this journal in the form of letters from the author. It was a literal and exact account, mostly without note or comment, of what he saw and heard during a leisurely tour in the South. It contained just enough historical detail to enable the reader to understand the nature of the society whose peculiarities formed its subject-matter. It was read and circulated to an extent of which few books of facts—and facts too which so large a portion of the public will consider offensive—can boast. Even Southern reviewers had no greater fault to find with it, than that it was written by a man whose education naturally prejudiced him against Slavery, and it was acknowledged on all hands, that it gave the system some of the severest, if not the severest blows it has yet received. We doubt very much whether there has ever before existed an interest or institution so hopelessly defenceless, that a dry, unadorned statement, unaided by rhetoric or even by arrangement, was all that was necessary to demonstrate its inexpediency, absurdity and wickedness.

"The Journey through Texas" is, to all intents and purposes, a continuation of the former book, on the same plan, and without much difference of any kind. It opens with a sort of defence of its outspokenness, if we may coin a word, with regard to the Slavery question, in the shape of a long "Letter to a Southern Friend," admirable in matter, and which would be admirable in manner, if it were simply put forward as an introduction, and not as an epistle. Letters to friends, when made the vehicle of sentiments intended solely for the public ear, lose a large portion of their effect, from the feeling of which no one can wholly rid himself on reading them, that they are a sham. No "correspondence" was ever yet published, let the hand which wrote it be ever so famous, or the subject of which it treated be ever so interesting, which did not lose some of its charm so soon as it became in the least degree apparent that the author had an eye to the public when writing it. This is true even of cases in which both of the parties engaged in it were well known to be real personages. It is doubly true, when, as in the case before us, people cannot help fancying that one of them is a man of straw, manufactured for the occasion. What one knows is intended for one's self, one likes to have addressed to one's self. It is nearly as unpleasant to be talked at, or written at, as prayed at. Mr. OLMSTED's letter is clearly intended for the public, and the public doesn't care to receive messages through his Southern friends. This is apparently a small matter *per se*, but it deserves as much notice as we have bestowed on it, because in this age of rapid generalization, it is unfortunate that the very first page of an excellent and intensely practical book should be marred by a form of composition which readers now-a-days mostly associate with the novels of the eighteenth century, and the intercourse of evangelical clergymen with awakened sinners.

In dealing with the seaboard Slave States, Mr. OLMSTEAD had to deal with territory on which Slavery and all its consequences, are *faits accomplis*. Texas is still debatable ground. The institution, to be sure, is there, and wears an aspect, if possible, more unpleasing than in the older districts, but it is not rooted in society as in South Carolina or Alabama. There is a large extent of territory in which its operation is still unknown, and on which free labor might still be planted, fostered and made racy of the soil. And moreover it exhibits, what this generation will probably never see again elsewhere, the two rival systems side by side in full activity, and in deadly antagonism. It is not impossible—we believe some effort might make it, on the contrary, highly probable, that in Texas the question will ere long be decided at once and forever, whether cotton can be cultivated successfully in a climate adapted to its growth, by free white labor. The importance attached to the solution of this problem is so apparent that all comment on it, on our part, is quite unnecessary.

We do not intend to follow our author in his course from New-York to the Red River. He has certainly made as much of steamboat traveling on the Ohio and Mississippi as the subject will admit of. Any one who has "done" that portion of the journey without being escorted by a lady, and wiled away time for six or seven days in company with Southern gentlemen forward, playing "poker" or spitting on a stove, does not wish to have it recalled to his remembrance oftener than he can help. For any one who has not, but who has the trip in contemplation, minute details on the subject from most writers would prove the most unmitigated cruelty. But all are not gifted with Mr. OLMSTED's power of extracting instruction and amusement from the ordinary incidents of most disagreeable travel, so we doubt whether this portion of his work will not, after all, prove as attractive as any.

Let us take him up where he plunges into plantation life, and comes face to face with what is after all the real subject of his book—the social and economical effects of Slavery. He ascends the Red River to Natchitoches, stops there to provide mules and horses for the "saddle trip," and while waiting pays a visit to "Red River Plantation," a description of which forms one of the best and most interesting sketches in the volume—most interesting because it is a true and graphic picture of the average Southern woman. In making this assertion we are quite aware that we are treading on very dangerous ground, and are about to utter plain truths, which some people in the North and many in the South will look upon as flat blasphemy. "Painful revelations" are not among those literary compositions the elaboration of which we most enjoy, but the time has come when to shrink from the exposure of the monstrous falsehoods and fallacies with which unblushing effrontery on the one hand, and unbounded credulity on the other, have surrounded Southern life and manners, is to be guilty of rank treason to whatever is good and noble in the age or in the country. We desire to guard ourselves expressly against the imputation of casting a slur upon the select circles of Virginia and South Carolina. We are prepared to concede, once for all, that there is in the old Slave States a circle of cultivated and refined ladies and gentlemen, whose manners and attainments are just as good as those of ladies and gentlemen in any part of the world. We know there are large planters in possession of whole armies of negroes, in whose families one finds all the graces of aristocratic life, whose hospitality is seigneurial, and whose bow is perfect. We make these admissions now to save the reader the trouble of lamenting that we have never had the honor of an *entrée* into the *beau monde* of Richmond or Charleston. We acknowledge without hesitation the existence of this *classe d'élite*, just as we acknowledge the existence of millionaires at the North, who live in palaces, and buy pictures, and give brilliant entertainments; but we maintain that all conclusions respecting the manners and customs, moral or material life of the mass of Southern planters, drawn from those of the "First Families in Virginia" or South Carolina, are just as false and erroneous as conclusions respecting the life of New-England farmers would be, drawn from the doings and sayings of the denizens of Fifth-avenue. *Exceptis excipiendis*, we have still the vast majority of the people of the South to judge and dispose of.

We have no intention of enlarging upon the influence of woman, and the condition of woman, as tests of civilization and refinement. We believe it is pretty generally acknowledged in the South, as well as everywhere else, that no better tests of both one and the other are to be found. We do not mean her relative condition, but her absolute condition—not the position which she holds as compared with that of the other sex, but as compared with the standard of excellence which the modern world has fixed for her, and which is none the less certain, fixed and appreciable, because it is ideal. We know from history that a large amount of outward respect and homage manifested toward her, is perfectly compatible with barbarous, coarse and cruel manners. Mediæval records demonstrate this on every page. Knights who risked life and limb to prove their mistresses' claims to rosy tints or brilliant glances, tortured Jews to extract a hundred dollars, or beat villeins to death in drunken caprice. For which reason the ladies' table in the hotels, the harem in the stern of the steamboats; the ladies' cars on the railroad—the universal cry of *place aux dames*, which one hears everywhere from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, are utterly valueless as indices of the real condition of woman in the Slave States. But the women themselves are infallible indices of the state of society in which they have been born and bred. They reflect its faults and virtues as surely as the moon the sunlight. Show us the women of a country, and we shall have little difficulty in describing the character of the men.

The average planter's wife in the Southwestern States is, as a general rule, hostile to strangers. She has neither word nor look of welcome for them. She holds as little intercourse with them as she can. They are *prima facie* enemies. Her husband "takes in strangers," and in consideration of the dollar and a-quarter which they are expected to pay in the morning, she does the honors of the mansion with as little sourness of demeanor as she can help. She hands them their "coffee" in solemn and stern silence; represses all attempts at agreeableness by monosyllables and frigid looks—quits the room, if there be another room to go to, the minute the meal is over; takes no manner of interest in the traveler's going or coming, in knowing what or who he is—and as a general rule ignores his presence as long as he is at the fireside. She is generally excessively thin and pale, of heart-broken and unhealthy appearance. She addresses her children sullenly, the negroes sharply. The blunders and carelessness of the latter are the only things which seem to excite her. On the subject of Slavery a very few words of opposition rouse her into fury. She is much warmer on the point than her husband. Familiarity with violence, harshness and swearing, gives her a boldness and hardness of look and manner which, in other countries, are only seen in women whose employments bring them in a position of inferiority or defencelessness, in contact with strange men. She talks or hears talk of negro whipping, and negro hanging, and negro burning, and the other more revolting and coarser details of the system with an indifference which, when witnessed for the first time, shocks a Northerner beyond measure. We have heard a woman of 50 years of age, in the presence of her young daughter, who sat *enceinte* by her side, tell as a good joke, of her nephew having dragged a runaway nigger fifty miles through the swamp in a single day, by a halter round his neck attached to the master's stirrup-iron. This was to illustrate some information she was giving us on the subject of the distance of a neighboring town. We have seen two young girls enjoy extremely hearing of the ability of a certain jailor in the vicinity, who placed all the runaway negroes in his keeping on their faces on the ground, stark naked, every morning, and placed another negro, standing on their shoulders, to whip them. She talks of negroes as animals, often distinguishing the sexes—but this generally in moments of irritation—by the epithets, "buck nigger" and "she nigger." In dress she is generally slatternly, and confides so much of the household details to the slaves, that they are marked neither by comfort nor order. Her ordinary manner might lead one to suppose that her normal state of mind is one of vexation and annoyance. We can give no better idea of it than by asking our readers to call to mind the general bearing of any woman of their acquaintance who has been for many years unhappily married, is in straitened circumstances, and who has so long borne the burden of her misery as to have lost hope under it. It is not our purpose to show how much of this is in all probability wrought by over-care and over-work. She has to doctor the sick negroes and cut out their clothes. She is in daily contact, from her earliest years, with the "piggishness"—we know of no more suitable word—of the negro quarters. In short, she is exposed to every influence which is likely to deprive her of the greater number of those qualities and charms, external or other, which we are accustomed to express by the general term "womanliness." Mr. OLMSTED's hostess on the Red River may, therefore, be taken as an excellent specimen of the Southern matron, of all classes in the Southwestern States, below that which, for want of any better term, we shall call the non-traveling class—the class which can never escape from the plantation.

"The house was a small square log cabin, with a broad open shed or piazza in front, and a chimney, made of sticks and mud, leaning against one end. A smaller detached cabin, twenty feet in the rear, was used for a kitchen. A cistern under a roof, and collecting water from three roofs, stood between. The water from the bayou was not fit to drink, nor is the water of the Red River, or of any springs in this region. The people depend entirely on cisterns for drinking water. It's very little white folks need, however—milk, claret, and whisky being the more common beverages.

About the house was a large yard, in which were two or three China trees, and two splendid evergreen Cherokee roses; half a dozen hounds; several negro babies; turkeys and chickens, and a pet cow, teaching a fine litter of pigs how to root and wallow. Three hundred yards from the house was a gin-house and stable, and in the interval between were two rows of comfortable negro cabins. Between the house and the cabins was a large post, on which was a bell to call the negroes. A rack for fastening horses stood near it. On the bell-post and on each of the racks-posts were nailed the antlers of a buck, as well as on a large oak-tree near by. On the logs of the kitchen a fresh deer-skin was drying. On the railing of the piazza lay a Mexican saddle with immense wooden stirrups. The house had but one door and no window, nor was there a pane of glass on the plantation.

Entering the house, we found it to contain but a single room, about twenty feet by sixteen. Of this space one quarter was occupied by a bed—a great four-poster, with the curtains open, made up in the French style, with a strong furniture-calico day-coverlid. A smaller camp bed stood beside it. These two articles of furniture nearly filled the house on one side the door. At the other end was a great log fire-place, with a fine fire. The outer door was left constantly open to admit the light. On one side the fire, next the door, was a table; a kind of dresser, with crockery, and a bureau stood on the other side, and there were two deer-skin seated chairs and one (Connecticut made) rocking-chair.

A bold-faced, but otherwise good enough-looking woman, of a youngish middle-age, was ironing a shirt on the table. We stated our circumstances, and asked if we could get some dinner from her. She reckoned we could, she said, if we'd wait till she was done ironing. So we waited, taking seats by the fire, and examining the literature and knick-knacks on the mantel-piece. These consisted of three Natchitoches *Chronicles*, a Patent Office Agricultural Report, CHRISTIE'S *Galvanic Almanac*, a Bible, *The Pirate of the Gulf*, a powder-horn, the sheath of a bowie-knife, a whip lash, and a tobacco-pipe.

Three of the hounds, a negro child, and a white child, had followed us to the door of the cabin, three chickens had entered before us, a cat and kittens were asleep in the corner of the fire-place. By the time we had finished reading the queer advertisements in French of runaway negroes in the *Chronicle*, two of the hounds and the black child had retired, and a tan-colored hound, very lean, and badly crippled in one leg, had entered and stood asking permission with his tail to come to the fire-place. The white child, a frowzy girl of ten, came towards us. I turned and asked her name. She knitted her brows, but made no verbal reply. I turned my chair towards her, and asked her to come to me. She hung her head for an instant, then turned, ran to the hound and struck him a hard blow in the chops. The hound quailed. She struck him again, and he turned half around, then she began with her feet, and kicked him out, taking herself after him.

At length the woman finished her ironing, and went to the kitchen, whence quickly returning, she placed upon the table a plate of cold, salt, fat pork; a cup of what to both eye and tongue seemed lard, but which she termed butter; a plate of very stale, dry, flaky, mica-ceous corn-bread; a jug of molasses, and a pitcher of milk.

'Well, now it's ready, if you'll eat it,' said she, turning to us. 'Best we've got. Sit up. Take some butter;' and she sat down in the rocker at one end of the table. We took seats at the other end.

'Jupiter! what's the matter with this child?' A little white child that had crawled up into the gallery, and now to my side—flushed face, and wheezing like a high-pressure steamboat.

'Got the croup, I reckon,' answered the woman.

'Take some 'lasses.'

The child crawled into the room. With the aid of a hand it stood up and walked round to its mother.

'How long has it been going on that way?' asked we.

'Well, it's been going on some days, now, and keeps getting worse. 'Twas right bad last night, in the night. I reckoned I should lose it, one spell.'

We were quite faint with hunger when we rode up, but didn't eat much of the corn-cake and pork. The woman and the high-pressure child eat still and watched us, and we sat still and did our best, making much of the milk.

'Have you had a physician to see that child?' asked the doctor, drawing back his chair.

She had not.

'Will you come to me, my dear?'

The child came to him, he felt its pulse and patted its hot forehead, looked down its throat, and leaned his ear on its chest.

'Are you a doctor, Sir?'

'Yes, madam.'

'Got some fever, hasn't it?'

'Yes.'

'Not near so much as't had last night.'

'Have you done anything for it?'

'Well, there was a gentleman here, he told me wheat ile and sugar would be good for it, and I gave it a good deal of that: made it sick, it did. I thought, perhaps, that would do it good.'

'Yes. You have had something like this in your family before, haven't you? You don't seem much alarmed.'

'Oh yes, Sir; that are one (pointing to the frowzy girl, whose name was ANGELINA) had it two or three times—most as bad as this. All my children have had it. Is she bad, doctor?'

'Yes. I should say this was a very serious thing.'

'Have you any medicine in the house?' he asked, after the woman had returned from a journey to the kitchen. She opened a drawer of the bureau, half full of patent medicines and some common drugs. 'There's a whole heap o' truck in thar. I don't know what it all is. Whatever you want, just help yourself. I can't read writin'; you must pick it out.'

Such as were available were taken out and given to the mother, with directions about administering them, which she promised to obey. 'But the first and most important thing for you to do is to shut the door and make up the fire, and put the child to bed and try to keep this wind off her.'

'Lord! Sir, you can't keep *her* in bed—she's too wild.'

'Well, you must put some more clothes on her. Wrap her up, and try to keep her warm. The very best thing you can do for her is to give her a warm bath. Have you not got a washing tub?'

'Oh! yes, Sir. I can do that. She'll go to bed pretty early—she's used to going between sundown and dark.'

'Well, give her the warm bath, then, and if she gets worse send for a physician immediately. You must be very careful of her, madam.'

We walked to the stable, and as the horses had not finished eating their corn, I lounged about the quarters, and talked with the negro.

There was not a single soul in the quarters or in sight of the house except ourselves, the woman and her children, and the old negro. The negro women must have taken their sucklings with them, if they had any, to the field where they were at work.

"When our horses were ready, we paid the negro for taking care of them, and I went in and asked the woman what I might pay her for what we had eaten.

'What!' she asked, looking in my face as if angry.

I feared she was offended by my offering money for her hospitality, and put the question again as delicately as I could. She continued her sullen gaze at me for a moment, and then answered as if the words had been hullied out of her by a Tombs lawyer,

'Dollar, I reckon.'

'What!' thought I, but handed her the silver.

Riding out at the bars let down for us by the the old negro, we wondered if the child would be living twenty-four hours later, and if it survived, what its moral chances were. Poor, we thought. Five miles from a neighbor; ten, probably, from a Louisiana school: hound-pups and negroes for playmates."

Further on, we get a Texan lady's views on housekeeping, under the circumstances:

BLACK HOUSEKEEPING.

"Remarking, one day, at the house of a woman who was brought up at the North, that there was much more comfort at her house than any we had previously stopped at, she told us that the only reason that the people didn't have any comfort here was, that they wouldn't *take any trouble* to get anything. Anything that their negroes could make they would eat; but they would take no pains to instruct them, or to get anything that didn't grow on the plantation. A neighbor of hers owned fifty cows, she supposed, but very rarely had any milk and scarcely ever any butter, simply because his people were too lazy to milk or churn, and he wouldn't take the trouble to make them.

This woman entirely sustained the assertion that Northern people, when they come to the South, have less feeling for the negroes than Southerners themselves usually have. We asked her (she lived in a village) whether she hired or owned her servants. They owned them all, she said. When they first came to Texas they hired servants, but it was very troublesome; they would take no interest in anything; and she couldn't get along with them. Then very often their owners, on some pretext (ill-treatment, perhaps,) would take them away. Then they bought negroes. It was very expensive; a good negro girl cost seven or eight hundred dollars, and that, we must know, was a great deal of money to be laid out in a thing that might lie right down the next day and die. They were not much better either than the hired servants.

Folks up North talked about how badly the negroes were treated; she wished they could see how much work her girls did. She had four of them, and she knew they didn't do half as much work as one Dutch girl such as she used to have at the North. Oh! the negroes were the laziest critters in creation, there was no knowing how much trouble they were to look after them. Up to the North, if a girl was out into the garden for anything, when she came back she would clean her feet, but these nigger girls will stump right in and track mud all over the house. What do they care? They'd just as lief clean the mud after themselves as anything else—*their time isn't any value to themselves.* What do they care for the trouble it gives you? Not a bit. And you may scold 'em and whip 'em—you never can break 'em into better habits.

I asked what were servants' wages when they were hired out to do housework? They were paid seven or eight dollars a month; sometimes ten. She didn't use to pay her girl at the North but four dollars, and she knew she would do more work than any six of the niggers, and not give half so much trouble as one. But you couldn't get any other help here but niggers. Northern folks talk about abolishing Slavery, but there wouldn't be any use in that: that would be ridiculous, unless you could some way get rid of the niggers. Why, they'd murder us all in our beds—that's what they'd do. Why, over to Fannin, there was a negro woman that killed her mistress with an axe, and her two little ones. The people just flocked together, and hung her right up on the spot; they ought to have piled some wood round her, and burned her to death; that would have been a good lesson to the rest. We afterwards heard her scolding one of her girls; the girl made some exculpatory reply, and getting the best of the argument, the mistress angrily told her if she said another word she would have two hundred lashes given her. She came in and remarked that if she hadn't felt so nervous she would have given that girl a good whipping herself; these niggers are so saucy, it's very *trying* to one who has to take care of them."

It does not require a very powerful effort of the intellect to deduce from premises like these about the women, a tolerably accurate notion of the training received by the children. It would be hard to imagine worse influences than those under which a planter's son finds himself from the time he is old enough to talk, and run about, and imitate. The first thing he learns is the value and dignity of strength, the contemptibility and degradation of weakness. He finds himself, from the moment he is able to wield a whip, and get an articulate outlet for the storms of passion, face to face with a class of his fellows who have no recognized claims to his pity, gentleness, or self-restraint. He is not simply not taught to curb his impulses, but finds ever ready at hand objects upon which the very worst and wildest may be vented with impunity. In the North and in Europe fathers generally make great sacrifices to preserve their sons from contact with men who live under the dominion of their passions, and are not kept in the beaten conventional track by education, the habit of self-repression, and the fear of public opinion. For instance, associating with sailors or coalheavers is not considered conducive to a young man's improvement, if for no other reason, for the simple one that they are generally men of ungovernable temper, whose tongue and hands pay implicit obedience to their emotions. The young Southerner finds in his father, and the overseer, and his big brothers, and all his neighbors, almost every one of the faults which cause decent people in other countries to avoid the society of railway laborers. Chewing incessantly, swearing, drinking at all hours of the day, and frequent fighting—these any town missionary will tell you, are the most striking features in the manners and customs of the coarsest and most ignorant class of the poor in all large and crowded communities—a class amongst which no man of education and respectability likes to find himself. In some respects, the influence of planters' and overseers' society is more deteriorating than that of "low Irishmen," or "Shortboys." Amongst the latter the youthful mind is very soon habituated to the sight of tyranny resisted or insolence chastised. It learns to love fair-play, the conflict of equal forces, the balancing of defects and superiorities. It learns, above all, to value a man mainly for his manliness—for what he can achieve in his own person, independently of all conventional distinctions. Now, if we could divest this lesson of its unfortunately inseparable concomitants of coarseness and obscenity, when learned in the school we allude to, we have no hesitation in saying that it would be an invaluable lesson for any boy. It is a lesson which the children of the upper classes in England, happily for them, are taught at the leading public schools, and which has probably done more than either laws or traditions for the stability of the British aristocracy. The young lord who finds himself, two days after his arrival at Eton or Westminster, soundly pummeled in a stand-up fight by the son of a city dry-salter, undergoes an experience which will prove invaluable to him in all his after relations with his fellow-men.

In a slaveholding community, on the contrary, the boy is hourly taught, with an emphasis which never fails to produce its effect, that the accident of birth or of color is a better and more valuable thing than pluck, manhood, vigor, or high spirit. He receives a training in tyranny and in all its base and degrading consequences, such as has never fallen to the lot of any scion of the most despotic royal house in Europe. On the other side of the Atlantic, the pride of caste, and the arrogance of feudalism, are deprived of some of the worst features by the code of honor, which amidst all differences of language, is acknowledged by every nation outside the American Slave States. No Christian mother, who has not been demoralized by "niggerism," would ever teach her son that weakness, instead of being a shield against violence, was a fair provocative of attack. Children learn, we are happy to say, everywhere but amongst Southern gentlemen, that noblest law of chivalry, which a higher civilization than that from which chivalry sprang, has adopted and indorsed—that to strike where you are sure you will not be struck in return is the act of a coward; that a blow inflicted on a defenceless head, or a pleading form, is a felon blow, and would sully the escutcheon of a MONTMORENCI; that all personal conflicts in which your opponent is taken at a disadvantage, or by surprise, in which the chances are not equalized as far as they can be equalized, stamps the assailant with infamy, all the greater if he comes out of the fray victorious. We make these allusions to the "code of honor," not because we pay implicit obedience to all its injunctions, nor because we acknowledge no higher law, but because we would have the world know that Slavery, so far from making gentlemen in the feudal acceptation of the term—of the slaveholders, covers them with mediæval barbarism, and sternly denies them the only virtues which made mediæval barbarism tolerable. The following scene took place at a planter's house in Eastern Texas:

"This gentleman had thirty or forty negroes, and two legitimate sons. One was an idle young man. The other was already, at eight years old, a swearing, tobacco-chewing young bully and ruffian. We heard him whipping his puppy behind the house, and swearing between the blows, his father and mother being at hand. His tone was an evident imitation of his father's mode of dealing with his slaves.

'I've got an account to settle with you; I've let you [illegible] your own [illegible] you haven't [illegible]' said his father, at length, [illegible]

'What do you do what you got mad?' replied the boy; 'reckon you owe some; so now you'd better shut up.'

We repeatedly heard men curse white women and children in this style, without the least provocation."

What sort of young men boys of this sort are likely to prove, we learn in another place, and putting the two sketches together, we may form a tolerably accurate notion of what the future of Texas is likely to be in case Southern principles prevail in it. Mr. OLMSTED is staying at the house of "a well-known gentleman of the country," a planter of some pretensions, on the eastern coast. His host, on offering to show him his bedroom, was greatly astonished at his asking for a light.

"On reaching the bed-room, which was in a building adjoining, he stood awaiting our pleasure. Thanking him, I turned to take the light, but found his fingers were the candlestick. He continued to hold it, and six young men, who had followed us, stood grouped around while we undressed, placing our clothes upon the floor. Judy advanced to lie down by them. One of the young men started forward, and said—

'I've got a right good knife.'

'What?'

'I've got a right good knife, if you want it.'

'What do you mean?'

'Nothing, only I've got a right good knife, and if you'd like to kill that dog, I'll lend it to you.'

'Please to tell me what you mean.'

'Oh, nothing.'

'Keep your dog quiet, or I'll kill her,' I suppose was the interpretation. When we had covered ourselves in bed, the host said—

'I suppose you don't want the light no more?'

'No, Sir;' and all broke out good night, but leaving the door open, unobserved feats of prolonged dancing, or dancing upon the gallery, which were uproariously applauded. These same more obscenities and profanities, response to fandango frolics described by the drovers. As we had barely got to sleep, several came to occupy other beds in our room. They had been drinking freely, and continued smoking in bed.

Upon the floor lay two boys of fourteen, who continued shouting and laughing after the others had at length become quiet. Some one soon said to one of them—

'You had better stop your noise; Frank says he will be d—n'd if he don't come in and give you a hiding.'

Frank was trying to sleep upon the gallery.

'By G—d,' the boy cried, raising himself and drawing a coat from under the pillow, 'if he comes in here, I'll be d—n'd if I don't kill him. He dare not come in here. I would like to see him come in here,' drawing from his coat pocket a revolver, and cocking it. 'By G—d, you may come in here now. Come in here! Do you hear that?" revolving the pistol rapidly. 'G—d d—n me, if I don't kill you, if you come near the door.'"

The way in which Slavery acts upon the rising generation, independently altogether of its influence upon the home and home training, is very easily explained. There are but few planters who have capital to stock all the land they hold with negroes. Through the whole of the South, and above all in the Southwest, it is a very common thing to meet with men who are owners of from five or ten times as much land as they can cultivate, in spite of the temptation held out by the high price to which cotton has attained within the last five or six years. This is due solely to the high price of labor. Ten hands cost from $9,000 to $12,000, a considerable sum in an agricultural community, and yet a farmer with only ten field hands is but a very small farmer after all. The natural result of this is that the landholder, far from having money to spare, is often involved in debt either with his cotton factor, or somebody else, by frantic efforts to increase his force of negroes. Every dollar he can spare goes to the black-market. When his sons grow up to manhood, he finds it impossible to start them as planters, let land be ever so cheap, or the quantity of it lying idle in his own hands be ever so great. Commerce is not a very congenial pursuit in the eyes of young fellows, who have passed their boyhood in hunting and "loafing," and who have never had any better glimpse of steady labor than is afforded by the spasmodic studies of a South Carolinian or Tennessean College.

The law and medicine are the only species of employment that hold out any chance of refuge from sheer idleness, or any chance of either profit or honor, and the result is that they rush into them by the thousand. As soon as they have got through their curriculum, they settle down generally in or about their native place. Their knowledge is small, but the wants of the community are not great. Their "offices" are not unfrequently on their fathers' plantations. The country is thinly settled, patients few, and clients, owing to the small amount of commercial business, still fewer. They continue to follow their old ways, hunt, drink, gamble, and rove about from house to house. The profession is probably soon lost sight of, while bad habits gather fresh force with each year of an aimless life. Some start off on fillibustering expeditions to Kansas, Nicaragua, or any place in which there is a prospect of excitement. Others lapse into steamboat clerks, captains, or gamblers. Others, and by far the greater number, cleave to their old haunts, or thereabouts—for in speaking of a Southerner, it is sheer folly to attempt to fix his *locale* within 500 miles, and spout in cancuses, hang about hotels and barrooms, and furnish by their dealings with one another those items of intelligence which abound in the slave newspapers, under the name of "Difficulties." We cannot at this moment recollect any other social system than that generated by Slavery, which creates and fosters a class of men of this sort. The Irish "Squireen" of old times was perhaps as near an approach to the "planter's son" as any specimen of humanity which this age is likely to see, but he was an animal infinitely more genial, more polished, more punctilious in his use of weapons, and more careful about taking an advantage of an opponent, more generous and open-handed, more hospitable, infinitely more of the "gintleman," in short, than his American *confrère*. We know of no other parallel amongst any other landocracy.

[*To be continued.*]

Twenty-nine Years for Fifty Cents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Do you not think that Judge RUSSELL lacks discretion in sentencing a man who steals fifty cents to twenty-nine years' imprisonment, while at the same time only sentencing another who steals $700, to one year's imprisonment? Is it done for effect? Judge RUSSELL's method seems to hold out premiums for large burglaries. Again, you remark that he deserved the thanks of the community for inflicting severe sentences; would it not be more in accordance with justice to use a little more discrimination?

SUBSCRIBER.

Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR:—My attention was called to an article in your paper of this day, headed: "*Men can afford to be Constables.—Exorbitant Fees Extorted.—The Office of Constable (to a Sharp Man) $15,000 a year.*"

You will please be informed that I am an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and acted as counsel for the defendants in the preliminary examination before his Honor Recorder SMITH, (in the case referred to,) in my individual capacity as such. I am not a clerk in Judge RUSSELL's office, nor have I ever been a clerk in his office, nor had his Honor Judge RUSSELL the least knowledge that I was acting as counsel for Messrs. WEST and THOMPSON until he was informed of the fact after having read the article in your paper as above referred to.

By inserting the above in your paper, you will greatly oblige yours, &c.,

EBENEZER J. SHAFER.

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER FIVE.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

In one respect Germany, or part of it, is the *fastest* country we have yet seen. The cars and steamers certainly do not go at such a break-neck pace as they do in America, but by some mysterious management they deliver letters with a promptness and regularity we never deemed possible, coming as we do from a land where the delivery of letters is the exception and not the rule. We found ourselves wishing very much a letter from some out of-the-way place, and find ourselves ruminating as we had all our life been accustomed, "What's the use? If we write, before the answer can come back it will be valueless." Nevertheless, we wrote, and before we had begun to anticipate the blessing of a letter it was placed in our hands. Thinking this might be the exception, we wrote again, and for several weeks have written with the same invariable experience. The answers came so promptly that time and distance seem annihilated. At length we allnded to the snbject to an Englishman, and he said, "To be sure, there is not in the world another Post-Office system so well managed." And we then learn that it is in the possession still of the family who originated it, centuries ago, and that this family is that of a Bavarian Prince of THURN AND TAXIS, whose metropolis was once Frankfort and now is Ratisbon, and whose landed possessions in the vicinity of that city are immense. The income of the Post-Offices is millions of florins annually, and the contract was made for all time, so that it can never pass into other hands. It employs a multitnde of peopls, and the petty offices, secretaryships, &c, are transmitted also, the same families enjoying their emoluments as enjoyed them in the beginning. As in the Governmental offices, too, a pension, a sixth part of the husband's salary, is continned to the wife at his death. If a letter is put into the office hy a person residing in the city, addressed to another person hy his name merely, no street number or guide whatever to his residence, the carrier takes it to every family in the city, and inquires if thsre be snch a person; if he cannot find him he returns it to the office, where it is advertised. If, after a certain time, it is not inquired for, it is opened by anthorities who are nnder great penalties forbidden to read it, and the name of the writer ascertained, when it is sealed again and returned to him, a *dead letter* office not being among the recognized iostitutions.

The multitnde of coins in Germany, of all valnes and all sizes, such as no man can' nnmber, have been the complaint of travelers from time immemorial, and for a year or two the various *Diets* and Assemblies have been discussing the possibility of having one mint for all the Confederated States. This is now accomplished, and we hope the next grand Congress of nations will harmonize the coinage of the world. To the best of our ability we exchange and reckon, and yet find that abont five dollars in fifty is lost by usiog in one place groschen, in another silver groschen, and in anonther krentzers.

To-day we were invited to be present at a birthday *fête* of a young lady, and went immediately after breakfast, in order to see all that was to be seen; though in order to do this, we should have gone before breakfast, for early in the morning the friends commence their visits, the rooms having been decorated the day previous, with green garlands and bouquets, and the tables spread with fine linen, rivaling the monntain snows in whiteness, and covered with cakes of all sizes and descriptions. The yonng girl, who is to-day sixteen, stands gay and smiling beside the largest cake, which is the gift of her mother, and strewn around her are the gifts and the knick-nacks with which friends testify their remembrance of the *fête*. The visits cease for an hour or two at dinner, and then contioue till late in the evening, being a succession of congratulations, *bon mots*, and innocent *plaisanteries*, that make a birth-day a joyons occasion for young and old. "And is this a universal custom?" I asked of an nnmarried lady of fifty, whose heart entered into all the festivities of the day, and in whose face were plainly visible still the traces of a beanty of no ordinary kind, and whose manners were those of the high-bred lady. "Yes," she said, "and is it not a beautiful custom?" "Indeed, it is very delightful, but you German ladies cannot be so sensitive as those of other nations abont concealing your age. Everybody must know how old you are." "And why not?" she said, with a tone and manner of surprise that any one should object to publishing such knowledge. "I am not ashamed of my age, and I am prond of my hair; see, not yet a sprinkling of grey, and I am 51." "But ladies, especially nnmarried ladies, are nsually disinclined to talk of age and grey hair." "Yes, hut they are foolish; wigs and paint and pomatum do not conceal the ravages of time, after all.. And why sbonld we care if we do grow old? One does not care to stay always on the earth, and we are traveliog towards Heaven. Ah, they are so foolish who deck their faded forms in the gaudy trappings of youth."

We thought so, too, when we looked at her neat and becoming attire, so plain, so lady-like, so *comme il faut*, for her age,

But we have been permitted to look upon another scene, which is quite as characteristic of German institutions. We asked a young lady to call and see us, in order to practice English, as she was taking lessons. She said she was now so busy, she had scarcely a moment of time to herself. She had begun now to *learn cooking*, and for that purpose went every forenoon to the kitchen of a large hotel, where she practised the science and art in all its ramifications. "But why do you not learn at home?" I asked. "Oh, we do not have all kinds of cooking going on, and then the servants do not like the tronble of me." "And how long is your apprenticeship?" "Oh, a year, perhaps."

"Do you like it." "Well, it is not the most agreeable employment one could have, but then it is necessary women must know how to cook, else how can they keep house?" "Do many girls learn in the same way?" "Yes, it is the custom." So, my fastidious lady readers, behold! a young lady who is handsome, with one of those intellectual speaking, beaming faces, which is the most fascinating kind of beauty—with manners which would grace a princess, and *tout ensemble* unexceptionable in all respects, wending her way to the *cuisine* of a neighboring hotel, and there donning a regular cook's attire, and with the neat white cap and long apron of German *domestiques*, imbruing her delicate hands in all manner of broths, stews, gravies, puddings and sauces, which are served for the people of all nations, and every variety of palate during the whole year. In the afternoon she takes French and English lessons, both of which languages she speaks very well, twice a week music lessons, and is an accomplished artist in drawing and embroidery. We must say that here, in old Germany, we do find something new under the sun. It is one of the conventionalities here, as in France, that girls must be *matronized* on all public occasions, though they are much more free in most respects than Parisian girls. At a hall each girl must be accompanied hy a married lady, and a party of half-a-dozen girls cannot go a mile or two in the country to visit a farm-house and take a cup of coffee without a married lady. But like all other conventionalities, it can be evaded, and if the evasion succeeds, there is no barm. There is no particular protection which a married lady can give, which any other may not give as well. So the girls said, "Come, go with us to day, and as yon are a stranger, they will not know bnt you are married; we will address you as Madam, or rather *Frau*, and then we need not be at the trouble of getting a matron." It is arranged accordiogly, and we see ourselves invested with the honor of matronizing a little party over the fields and through the forest, to a village cot, where we look as dignified as we can while they entitle us *Frau*, and *giggle* among themselves at their cunning devices. The country is like a garden, it is so richly cultivated, and no fences to keep out intruders or mar the beanty of the scene. The thatched cottages of the villagers and country people vary here and there the monotony, hnt we see no "lazy sheep and lowing kine," for they cannot afford pastures for grazing where land is so dear and fields so limited, so the poor cows and sheep are prisoners nearly all the year. We have a nice time drinking coffee and new milk, and return in safety, though in the midst of a shower, and no married lady to guard us. That we have divulged the secret, we hope will not prove detrimental to the reputation of any fair damsal, for the department of all was entirely proper.

Kings and Princes set the example of adhering to the most rigid conventionalities. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel received the credentials and proofs of official dignity from the newly appointed "Consul-General of the Uaited States of America for the Hanseatic and Free cities of the Germanic Confederation," who resides at Frankfort. The Elector took no notice of it for a month, and then coldly said that he could not accept him as he had omitted to say *Royal* Highness, in addressing him. Another Elector or petty Prince refused him an audience because he came in a citizen's coat, and as our wise Government has interdicted uniforms to its representatives, there are some places at which we have at present no Consul, though they would sometimes prove quite usefnl, and a star to designate him, or any badge, however simple, would be very convenient, and cannot be so very Anti-Republican, since the police officers of the cities and the condnctors of railroads everywhere have adopted it.

An Englishman said to us, "If your Consul is not more accessible than ours he will be of little service to yon. He would not go across the street to save our lives." This gave us rather a formidable idea of Consul, especially of him who is "Consul-General to the Germanic Confederation," having the supervision of the hurcans of some fifty others. But we found him a fine, trne-hearted gentleman "all of the olden time," whose days and nights are at the service of his countrymen, in any proper way they may demand his aid. Ladies at hotels have even been allowed to borrow his servants, when their own failed, and the tidy little German girl whose feet seem never to weary in well-doing, has the blessings of many an American woman, who would otherwise have suffered in a strange land. He has the dignity and tact to sustain his proper position among Princes and retain in his establishment a simplicity as rigid as any Republican need require.

This we heard in many places on the way, and found verified when obliged to seek his advice and ask his assistance.

The cars in Germany are arranged like everything else—with reference to the dignitaries of the land, who must not be contaminated by too close contact with the vulgar. So, instead of seeing a string of long boxes as in America, where all are crowded in "without distinction of persons," we see a succession of little houses, the foremost furnished quite luxuriously—the second in rank merely comfortably—and the third, much more spacious, and with only wooden walls and benches. "It is only Kings and Princes and Englishmen who occupy the first," said our friend. Yet it was only a few moments after that we saw an American take his place in one. We had before occupied a second class, but on leaving Cassel we concluded to take the third, having a necessity to be economical and a fancy to see of what the vulgar herd consists in Germany. At first we had only two or three persons in a *large square room* which would hold a hundred, hut at every little village we had an accession, till we were crowded with a class of people looking a little more *well-to-do* in the world than the majority of those who fill cars on the great American thoroughfares. Had it not been for the interminable smoking, we should have been disposed more to our view than in the little house which only six can occupy. Bnt even there we do not avoid the pipe, for a German is sure to say, the moment he is seated anywhere, "I hope smoking is not disagreeable to you?" and against our conscience we invariably say, "Not at all.' And so in a small space or a large one we are sure to be *in the clouds*. Bnt we have not yet been obliged to sit in pools of tobacco juice as we have often at home. In the second-class cars we have seen a *titled lady* take from her satchel sandwiches and a *bottle of wine* for her luncheon by the way and thinking it a very good example, we *went and did likewise*, for this is the custom. But, ah! the wine—it is not the *stuff* you drink in America, hut simple as orange-water or lemonade. We had for our *vis-à vis* a little boy of five Summers, as handsome and bright-looking as we ever saw in hill or valley, who seemed to be his father's idol. But, alas! we were realizing the misfortune of being dumb, and it was very amusing to see his amazement that we could not speak, as he evidently had never before seen a dumb person, or one who could not speak his language. We pointed to the sheep and goslings that we saw hy the way, and won his favor hy many little attentions, which only made him wonder the more why we did not speak to him, when he kept talking to us.

When once we are in the cars we are locked in, so that there is no tumhling out, bnt at every station the doors are opened, and all eally forth to walk and lunch and chat in the nice dépôts or hy the roadside, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we find ourselves in Frankfort, and in time to witness something of the great fnir, which is also one of the institutioos of Germany, though not of so much importance now as it was in the days of old—before railroads and steamboats came to transport news to all quarters, and thus save the people the trouble of going to them. Little booths are erected all over the city for the accommodation of different districts, and in one may be seen pipes, in another wooden toys, in another laces, and another ribbons, and those who bring them arrayed in the costume of their several provinces, presenting a novel and curious spectacle to one who has never before seen the like. All manner of amusements multiply with the number and quality of the guests, and a city always gay becomes more gay than ever. In Germany are still made most of the toys which delight American children, and though they are pretty and amnsing, it is time Yankee invention set about a home supply, and we wonder why fine laces cannot be made in our country as well as another. Some of the women whose fingers weave those curious meshes we have seen, and they are almost hideous, and we are told miserably poor. Why does it not enter into their heads to emigrate with their *bobbins* and *set up shop* where they could certainly be better fed, if their labor were not less severe. But here is one little article of household furniture which we have never seen eulogized or even alluded to, probably because travelers, even lady travelers, do not usually look into the kitchen utensils of other lands. It is a *flut-iron*, with the bottom made bollow, and heated hy inserting a piece of the same shape through a door at the large end which locks itself, in a most safe and expeditious manner as soon as the prisoner is fairly inclosed. In a few moments the heat is communicated and *starched things* and all other things may be made smooth as glass without the least danner of *smudge*. Why the ten thousand *washfrous* who have emigrated have not introduced so admirable a time and patience-saviog machine into every kitchen we cannot imagine

Frankfort being a free city presents not so grand an array of soldiery as some others, but Austria Prnssia, and Bavaria keep each a few thousand here for their own convenience, and we saw some four thonsand reviewed hy the Prince, brother of the King of Prnssia, and had for the first time a little idea of the pomp and circumstance of war. The gay uniform of the cavalry on their prancing steeds, "the thrilliog fife and the heating drum," gave to the whole parade a fascination which nothing else could enable it to retain There were also some of the most distinguished Prussian generals on the parade ground, and a great concourse of people to see the sight. The Prince is the next heir to the throne, hut it is supposed, if it should come to him, that he would abdicate in favor of his son who is about to marry the Princess Royal of England, and thie le a part of the bargain. VICTORIA will have it in her power to link together in the bands of love and friendship half the Stetes of Enrope, and if her children are educated as English Princes should be in these days, *they* will have it in their power to prove bright and shining lights in the midst of the clouds and thick darkness which still hover over a great portion of the continent.

A. J.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
THURSDAY, July 9, 1857.

The recurrence of our great national anniversary limited the past week to five business days, indnced many operators to make a short trip to the country, and thus restricted transactions in produce.

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week did not exceed 25,000 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 29,500 bushels of Wheat, and 25,000 bushels of Corn, against 81,500 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 48,300 bushels of Wheat, 284,000 bushels of Corn, and 26,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week and 35,000 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 86,000 bushels of Wheat, 71,000 bushels of Corn, 2,000 bushels of Rye, and 98,500 bushels of Oats during the week ending June 25.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the past week comprised 46,690 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 77,600 bushels of Wheat, 265,000 bushels of Corn, and 6,400 bushels of Rye—showing a decrease of 21,685 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, and 27,500 bushels of Corn, with an increase of only 8,300 bnshels of Wheat, and 3,500 bushels of Rye—as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to 68,575 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 69,300 bushels of Wheat, 232,500 bushels of Corn, and 2,900 bushels of Rye.

By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 125,125 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls.....	20,000	106,300	25,000	46,900
Wheat, bushels...	430,000	389,000	29,500	77,600
Corn, bushels.....	961,000	221,000	215,000	205,000
Rye, bushels.....	54,000	34,500	——	6,400
Oats, bushels.....	4,100	——	——	——
Total in bushels.	1,220,100	1,177,000	388,500	523,450

As compared with the prices of breadstuffs a week ago, the most needed kinds of Wheat-Flour show an improvsment of 10c.@25c. ₰ bbl., closing, howevsr, with more sellers than buyers, at our quotations. The demand is mainly for home use, shippers purchasing very reservedly, though favorsd hy the abundance of shipping accommodation, and the extremely low rates asked for freight. Old Wheat has been in fair demand, at steady prices up to the close; when the turn of the market was in favor of buyers, the receipts exceeding their requirements. The arrivals and sales of new Wheat have, thus far, been very limited—Thursday last—the first sales this season, of new White Tennessee, were effected at $2 25; and ysterday, of new Red Tennessee, at $2@$2 02, ₰ bushel. Corn has declined 2c. ₰ bushel, with free receipts and a restricted inquiry toward the close. Rye was less abundant, and was in fair request, prices showing an improvement of 3c.@5c. ₰ bushel, for the week. Oats arrived and were sold—in larger quantities—hut they decreased in valne 2c.@4c. ₰ bushel.

Mr. EDWARD BILL, broksr, furnishes the following statsment of the

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1856:

From.	To date, 1857.	Flour. bbls.	Corn M'l, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York....	June 30	809,725	127	5,414,358	2,999,724
New-Orleans.	June 20	71,398	—	629,629	537,834
Philadelphia.	June 17	80,593	2	450,309	731,381
Baltimore..	June 25	59,538	156	735,828	311,455
Boston.....	June 26	4 506	100	15,846	9,427
Other Ports..	June 19	15,064	—	12,589	11,263
Total.....		840,583	385	7,158,439	4,601,084
To same period, 1856..		1,2?8,060	5,814	5,103,553	6 205,528
To same period, 1855..		135,317	4,788	194 225	5,703 933
To same period, 1854..		1,774,534	46,959	5,771,521	5,709,361

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
From N. Y., to June 23..	201,499	1,877,899	398,828	198,176
From other Ports.....	211.449	980.968	143,547	17,986

Cotton attracted less attention, owing, mainly, to the reduced supply, available, and to the enhanced claims of factors. Prices, however, close ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb. higher than Thursday. Our available stock of Cotton is now about 43,000 bales, against 44,700 bales same time last ysar. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 2,878,061 bales, against 3,440,747 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, hevs been 2,143,802 bales, against 2,829,684 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shiphoard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 168,108 bales, against 152,267 bales at the same period last yenr. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 15,452 bales, against 11,625 bales at the corresponding period a year ago. NEILL BROTHERS & Co. notice the prospects of the new crop thus: "The past week has witnessed a continuance of fine weather throughout the chief portion of the Cotton-growing region; and from the reports that have reached us since our last, it appears that the crop it making steady progress, particularly in those districts where genial rains have fallen. The chief complaint continues to be that of hackwardness; for, though the weather has, on the whole, been so favorable, it has only sufficed to enable the crop to keep its distance of two or three weeks behind the last, and not generally to place it in a relatively more advanced condition. On some of the more favored plantations, particularly in Texas, the crop is considered equal in all respects, or very nearly so, to that of last year at this date; but this is as yet far from epplying to the average of the country." Mr. T. J. STEWART allndes to the same subject, thus; "An allowance of three weeks on an average for its apparent hackwardness is considered to be very full, and the opinion prevails that, with its very healthy position, it may soon disappear. That it will check the early deliveries of new Cotton there can be no doubt, but that the crop will be exposed to any serious hazard by the late planting there is very great doubt. In the past fortnight no new injuries are noted, and the letters generally indicate a healthier feeling on this point. The receipts of the present crop continue small, and, as no inducement exists to hurry in the scattered parcels during the two months which remain to close the season, the official figures at the ports will not vary much from 2,950,000 bales."

Provisions have been unsettled. Pork was more sought after and it increased in value. Other hog products, as well as Beef, attracted very little notice, and prices leaned in favor of buyers. A fair business was transacted in Butter and Cheese at full rates.

Groceries were less inquired for, but no remarkable alteration is discernible in the value of any article.

Hay and Hops were moderately dealt in at uniform quotations.

Hemp, Rice and Tobacco were in limited demand, yet they were stiffly held.

No other important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 11.

Before all the Judges.

Charles Cooke vs. *George W. Beale, et al.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Benajah Lefingwell vs. *Charles Van Wyck*—Judgment reversed. Order of reference vacated, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

Joseph Catheart vs. *The Fire Department of the City of New-York.*—Judgment for defendant, dismissing complaint, with costs

Joseph Moore vs. *John Westervelt.*—Motion that plaintiff be permitted to enter judgment *nuac pro tunc*, denied without costs.

Elias H. Main vs. *Caroline Bourcer et al.*—Order to be settled by one of the Justices at Special Term.

Ernst Fudder vs. *The New-York Insurance Co.*—Order to be settled.

John F. Clewet al, vs *Reuben McPherson et al.*—Judgment for defendants.

Eliphalet Nott vs. *The Mayor, &c.*, and *Auguste Belmont* vs. *Eliphalet Nott.*—Order in each case to be settled by one of the Justices.

Robt. J. Murray vs. *Jacob Sharp.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jas. Harper et al. vs. *The New-York City Insurance Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff for amount of verdict and interest.

Saml. C. Hanford vs. *Daml C Higgins.*—Judgment affirmed.

Saml. R Nichols vs. *Benj Rosanie, Executor.*—Order affirmed.

Charles R. Manning vs. *Patrick Monaghan, &c.*—Order of Special term, denying new trial, affirmed.

Warren C. O'ray vs. *Thomas Smyth.*—Adjustment of the clerk affirmed,

William Sharp vs. *Augustus Whipple.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict with costs.

Thaddeus Hyatt vs. *John C. Ham.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event, unless plaintiff elect within ten days to reduce the recovery to $130 and costs, in which case judgment affirmed for that sum with costs except costs of appeal.

Charles Irving vs. *the Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.*—Verdict sustained and reference ordered, to determine amount of loss in accordance with consent given at the trial, the plaintiff to submit order for settlement, and referee to be named therein.

Benjamin F. Hunt, Jr., vs. *William Moultree et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edward Cotter vs. *James Bettner.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict with costs.

The General Term adjourned till August 6.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Duer.

James S. Libby et al vs *Stephen Lovejoy*—The plaintiff is entitled to the injunction asked for; order to be settled at Chambers.

Richard Barlow vs. *Henry A. Richards*—Judgment for plaintiff for $115 50, with interest from the 21 of August, 1856, and costs.

James C. Hitchcock et al, assignees, vs. *James Cody.*—Judgment for defendant with costs.

Louis de Bebian vs. *Augustus Morro.*—Motion to suppress as irregular the disposition of the defendant, taken *de bene esse* as a witness on his own behalf, denied, but without costs, and with liberty to the plaintiff to renew the same upon the trial if the deposition shall be then offered in evidence.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Lewis Kahnemann vs. *Paul Hulse.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, and an order directing a writ of inquiry to issue to the Sheriff.

James A. Phillips vs. *Edward J. Powers*—Motion granted unless defendant withdraws in two days from answer, &c., &c.

Edward N. Linn, et al, vs. *Samuel C M. Allen, et al.*—Motion to set aside complaint denied with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

John Kernin and Andrew Kernin vs. *George Bradshaw.*—Motion granting time to answer on demurrer.

James Hanlon vs. *Michael Duncan.*—Motion for dismissal of complaint granted.

Harry Seymore vs. *James Bulkley, &c.*—Motion granted without costs, and referred to J. D. Bierhard, Esq.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell

On Saturday Judge RUSSELL passed sentences on several prisoners who had pleaded guilty or been convicted during the week. John Stepholt, convicted of assault and battery and recommended to mercy, in consequence of good recommendations by respectable advocates, was allowed to go at large by the Judge, judgment being suspended. Tathor Rothman, for grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Edward Sanders, for hurglary in the third degree was discharged, ten persons having given him certificates of good character. James Johnson and Michael Costello, for petit larceny, were sentenced, the first to the City Prison for thirty days, and to pay a fine of $50, and Costello, who was an old offender, to the Penitentiary for six months. These prisoners were merely youths. John Miller, an old man of respectable appearance, was sent to the State Prison for two years for grand larceny. The crime was shoplifting. His wife is now in prison for the same offence. They have been shoplifters for years past. James Moore went to the State Prison for two years, for hurglary in the third degree. William Henry was discharged for an assault on a colored man on his promise to "make it all straight" with his victim.

THE HUNTINGDON FORGED PARDON CASE.

John Cross, *alias* Scatchard, convicted of an attempt to procure the release of the notorious Charles B. Huntingdon from the Sing Sing Prison, by means of a forged pardon, was brought up for sentence. On convicting him, on Wednesday last, the Jury recommended him to mercy. From the remarks of Judge RUSSELL, on Saturday, it would seem that they had since addressed a petition to the Court, praying that he might be dealt very gently with. The Judge told him he was at liberty to go where he pleased, and he left the Court room with the air of an injured man.

A VERY SINGULAR CASE—A COLPORTEUR CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY—BISHOP ONDERDONK ON THE STAND IN HIS DEFENCE.

John H. Cook, aged 19 years, a delicate-looking young man, by profession a distributer of religious tracts, was placed at the bar, charged with robbing a German, named Pfeiffers, on the night of July 1, of a silver watch by force and violence. The complainant, who resides at No. 65 Laurens-street, testified that while standing on the stoop of that house he was seized hy three men, who threw him down the steps. During the *melée* which followed he was robbed of his watch. Two of the men made their escape altogether. He caught hold of the third man's coat, hut he got away and ran into the next house, which was a brothel. This third man Pfeiffer swore was the prisoner.

For the defence a girl, living in the reputed brothel next door, was called, who testified that she saw Pfeiffer, standing on the stoop of No. 65, surrounded by several men. He was very much intoxicated. She came out and asked the prisoner, who was one of the six men, to come into her place, as there was likely to be a disturbance. He did so, and was presently followed by Pfeiffer, who charged him with stealing the watch. He was willing to be searched, and all the girls in the house were willing to be searched.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney cross-examined this witness. She acknowledged that the prisoner was well-known in the house by the name of "Charley."

The counsel for the prisoner called to the stand Bishop Onderdonk, of the Diocese of New-York, who deposed that he had known the prisoner for two years; that he was a pious and exemplary young man; that he was a colporteur, and very devout. He is engaged (said the Bishop) in a kind of business in which he might practice much deception, if he chose. He (the Bishop) had given him a strong recommendation to a worthy minister at Newburg. He knew the prisoner's family and friends, and believed that his mother had brought him up in the way he should go.

The Judge here remarked that the case had proceeded far enough. The complainant, it was shown, was intoxicated. That circumstance threw discredit on his testimony, and where there was a doubt, according to a well-established rule of law, the accused should have the benefit of it. The jury, therefore, must return a formal verdict of acquittal.

The jury did not seem inclined to do so. They evidently thought they were cheated out of their right to convict the prisoner. The District-Attorney explained to them that he withdrew the charge; that the testimony of the girl Weed, notwithstanding a character of the house, must be deemed reliable. The prisoner's counsel expressed a desire to proceed with the case, as he had several witnesses to call, but the jury, getting it into their skulls, at last, that the case was taken out of their hands, rendered the formal verdict of acquittal. The prisoner, as soon as he heard the verdict, appeared to swoon. An officer removed him from the Court-room.

William Smith, *alias* Stookey, and Michael Fecay, young fellows from the Five Points, were tried for burglary in the first degree. On the 20th June, at night, they broke into the dwelling of Mr. J. W. Gregory in East Broadway, and stole a quantity of wearing apparel. The family being out of town and the house unbabited, the major charge could not be sustained. The Jury found them guilty of burglary in the third degree. They were sentenced to five years each in the State Prison. They were old offenders.

James Tigh, *alias* Skinner, was tried for highway robbery, and acquitted.

Winifred Sullivan, a servant girl who has robbed several families in which she has lived, was tried for stealing $70 worth of silk dresses from Mrs. Sarah Dinsmore, of No 2 Jane-street. The Jury convicted her, and strangely enough recommended her to mercy. The Judge sent her to Sing Sing for three years and ten months.

A boy named Abraham Wright pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Grand Jury were discharged for the term. They made no presentment and found no bills against the rioters.

The Court adjourned till to-day, having transacted as much business during the week as is usually done in two weeks. Altogether, fifty-three cases were disposed of.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—JULY 11.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

The Calendar was quite large, but a great many of those tried were not sentenced, and a large number were discharged in the absence of the witnesses for the People. Alderman CHANCY was in Court, and was very much displeased with the statement of one of the dailies of Friday, that "he, among other shysters, came there to assist the Sixth Ward rioters at their trial." The Alderman said he came from motives of charity, only, to help these men who were without friends.

Lieutenant L. FEILY, First Ward Police, arrested Luke Egan, in front of the Appleton Buildings, on a charge with an attempt to commit petit larceny. He pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended.

James Connolly, a boy, stole $6 in bank bills from Elizabeth Reid, of East Hampton, L. I., July 9, and was sent to the House of Refuge. He was but a very bad looking boy.

Thomas Cordon, another boy, stole a vest, valued $1, the property of Robert Sims, No 86½ Bowery, July 9. He had it on when he was arrested. He will reside hereafter at the House of Refuge.

Catherine Day took a shawl that belonged to Mary McGlinn, No. 219 Elizabeth-street, July 8, and appropriated it to her own necessities. She took it to a pawnbroker's shop. When the officer who arrested her accused her of the theft, she acknowledged that she took it and gave up the pawn ticket. *Clerk*—This is the fifth time she has been here, Judge. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty on this charge, Catherine. You stand very high on the list of the matron of the City Prison. This happens to be the fifth time that you've been up here. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. The prisoner did not appear to be appalled by the severity of the sentence, (the extreme penalty of this Court,) but went off with the officer with a look that denoted the greatest indifference.

Ann Burke, charged with committing a rape upon Jan Englesworth, a little girl 10 years old, was remanded for the third time.

Margaret McCracken was arraigned on the complaint of Mary Hoy, No 83 Bayard-street, who charged her with stealing some saucers and other crockery, worth fifty cents, July 10. The evidence was strong against her. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty, Margaret, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Caroline Hammond was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, for an assault and battery committed on Jacob Bente, No. 89 Clinton-street, July 8.

It was proved that Matthew Kehoe stole $10 in bank bills, the property of Robert C. Thompson, No. 9 Thompson-street, July 1. *Judge Osborne*—How did you come to do this, Kehoe? *Prisoner*—I'm subject to taking fits, Sir, and I wouldn't have done it in my right senses. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, ho! you're subject to taking fits! You're subject to take something else, too, it seems. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months. He was a hard-looking customer.

James Brennan and Hugh Scott (a boy) went on board of the schooner *Wave*, lying at the foot of Leroy-street, N. R., June 11, and took some linen, purchases, tarpaulins and other property, all worth $50, belonging to Messrs. Todd & Crossett, with the intention of appropriating it to their own uses. Francis J. Rockwell, one of the officers of the vessel who entered the complaint, caught them in the cabin and had them arrested. Brennan was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months, and Scott to the House of Refuge.

William H. Hicks, a respectable looking lad, was next called to the bar. Mary McCune complained of him, and it was proved that he stole some silver spoons, a green silk dress, two spreads and other property, all worth $35. He pleaded "Guilty," and cried a good deal, and seemed to be sorry for what he had done. His mother pleaded for his discharge, and shed tears copiously. *Judge Osborne*—This was a case of grand larceny, and was to have been tried in the Court of General Sessions, but the original complaint was modified so that it might be tried here and sent to the Special Sessions. We sentence him to the House of Refuge. He was taken within the Prison by the officer, and his mother went awey sobbing aloud.

Archibald Brant was a waiter in the Gramercy Hotel, Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street. George F. Ingraham, the book-keeper, entered a complaint against him of stealing a decanter of Jamaica rum, value $2, the property of H. S. Crocksy & Co., proprietors of the house. July 9, he caught him going out of the bar-room with it in the morning, and had him arrested. *Judge Osborne*—He stole it to drink, I suppose? *Witness*—I don't know what he took it for. *Judge Osborne*—Well, I don't believe this is a very grave offence. You don't allow your waiters to drink anything, do you? *Witness*—No. *Judge*—Well, he stole it to drink, probably. Under the circumstances of this case we think we must punish this man enough to teach him that he has committed a crime, although the offence is not a very grave one. We fine you $5, Brant. The prisoner paid it and went off.

Hugh Brannan and Charles Williams, two thievish looking urchins, were complained of by John Earle. They were in the habit of lounging around the docks and stealing whatever they could lay hands on, as they had done in this instance. *Judge Osborne*—Their parents must send them to school. Two Irish women who stood by the prisoners, said they were their mothers, and promised everything for them. One of them was gifted with great fluency of speech, and talked so much that it was as much as the Judge could do to make himself heard. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we'll try them once more. "Oh, God bless your honor; Heaven will reward your Honor," said the loquacious mother, interrupting. *Judge*—Well, now listen to what I have to say; stop talking, and listen to me. You must send those boys to school. Now, mind, if you don't they'll fare worse next time. We find them guilty and suspend sentence. The two women went off with their boys, playing the Judge under the protection of all the Saints in the calendar.

Mary A. Owens failed to appear and prosecute Anne Buckley, whom she had charged with assault and battery, July 9, in taking hold of her visite. *Judge*—A terrible assault! This charge is frivolous. Assault and battery on her visite! Discharge the prisoner.

Johanna Bush was charged with stealing a shawl from Mary McManus. The witness did not appear. *Judge Osborne*—She's an old offender. Take her back.

John Cogan was charged with assault and battery on his wife Mary. She was not forthcoming. *Judge Osborne*—It's no use. She's an Irish woman; she won't appear against her husband.

Patrick Flynn, charged with the same offence by Michael Burke, Jr., July 4, got off in the same way.

Patrick Develin was charged by Lewis M. Burnstead, No. 115 Pearl-street, with stealing four oranges and one lemon, July 8, and escaped in the same way.

Peter Peterson, of No. 122 West 29th street, according to his own account, was taken in most egregiously by Henry Brinkerhoff, last Wednesday. The parties were colored men. It seems Peterson, whose family was in reduced circumstances, started on that day with three gold ear-rings, value $3, for the purpose of selling them to somebody. At the corner of Grand and Thompson streets he met Brinkerhoff, and told him that his family was in distress, and he wanted to sell those ear-rings, (showing them to him.) The prisoner told him he would sell them for him, and get $1 50 for them. The complainant promised to pay him a bonus if he did, and gave him the ear-rings, although he was an entire stranger to him. The prisoner went away, and, after he got a little distance off, began to run, and eluded Peterson, who then pursued him. Peterson learned that No. 90 Sullivan-street—a low place—was a resort of the prisoner. He went and found him there, and asked for his ear-rings. Brinkerhoff pretended not to know him, and went off with a friend named John Williams. Peterson still followed them, and they threatened to split his heads open if he did not leave, so he had both arrested. The ear-rings, it was asserted, were found in Williame's possession. *Counsel*—This is not a felony in the eye of the law. The complainant gave the ear-rings to the prisoner, and there is no proof of an intent to wrongfully convert them when he received them. *Judge Osborne*—The complainant had not parted with the ownership of the property. He gave them to sell. The intent of the prisoner was evidently to convert the property. *Judge Flandreau*—In cases of this kind you can only judge of the intent by subsequent acts. Brinkerhoff was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. Williame was acquitted.

John Carroll, a boy, convicted of stabbing Charles Schmidt, another boy, while at play with him, was brought before the bar. Mr. Beale, of the State Prison Discipline Society, had made inquiry, and found that he bore an excellent character. His mother hoped the Judge would let him go. "You can take this boy home," said Judge OSBORNE.

John Moore, charged with assault and battery on Emma Jewett, June 20, was discharged, no witness appearing.

James Hopkins, *alias* Polly Hopkins, was charged with stealing $15 worth of breast-pin from Philip Tobias. It was stated that they were both gamblers, and Hopkins committed an assault upon Tobias, and in the midst of the affray the breast-pin was stolen. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Auguste Barry was charged with assaulting Harriet Gilchrist, No. 247 Mulberry-street, June 29, and pretending to be a policeman. The witness not appearing, "Barry," said Judge OSBORNE, "don't you try to mount a policeman's badge another time till after you're sworn in. You can go."

Mary McCleary, charged with striking Mary Watkins with a broom-stick, at No. 91 Canal-street, June 23, was discharged, in Mary's absence.

The case of Thomas McManus, charged with assault and battery on Officer James G. Finch, July 9, First-avenue, near Twenty-first street, was ad

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Star of the West*, with news from California to June 20, and bringing later advices from South and Central America, the West Coast of Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Oregoo, &c., arrived about 1 o'clock this morning. The news from California is generally unimportant, the principal excitement being political, incident upon the changes—progressing and prospective—going on in the Federal offices. The *Star of the West* brings $1,521,676. A great stagnation is reported in the markets.

The Canadian screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 1, with four days' later news, arrived at Quebec on Saturday. She brings some details of the news in reference to the mutiny at Delhi in the native Indian army, and the progress of events in China and elsewhere. The commercial news is not of special importance. The Cotton market was firm at previous quotations. Breadstuffs are reported dull, with unchanged prices. Consols had declined, and the Money Market was active.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* was beaten by the *Vanderbilt* on the outward passage.

Two very serious accidents had occurred on the English railways, by which twelve persons were killed and over one hundred were wounded.

Voluminous accounts had been received at London by the Overland Mail, confirmatory of the telegraphic dispatches announcing a meeting among the native Indian troops at Delhi. The details are considered somewhat less alarming than the previous announcement, and no doubt was entertained that the movement, which grew out of an impression that there was to be an attempt at a general conversion to the Christian religion, would be speedily put down. Reinforcements to the amount of 14,000 men, it was stated in Parliament, would be sent out immediately.

In China, active operations had been suspended on account of the heat of the weather. The natives had made several attempts to blow up English vessels in the Canton River, one of which was nearly successful.

Señor LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy at Madrid, had handed to the Spanish Government a sort of *ultimatum* for the settlement of the pending dispute between Spain and Mexico, and a counter memorandum had been promised him in return. The nature of this memorandum would determine the question of the Mexican Envoy's further stay in Madrid. It was rumored that Mexican letters of marque had already been sent to the United States in anticipation of war.

Three vessels arrived yesterday loaded with emigrants—the *Caravan*, from Liverpool, with 411; the *Ellen Austin*, from Liverpool, with 559; and the *Margaret*, from Hamburg, with 135—total, 1,109 emigrants. A number of the crew of the *Ellen Austin* had the small-pox; they were sent to the Marine Hospital. All the vessels are detained temporarily at the old Quarantine.

The police force and quarantine buildings and premises at Seguine's Point were attacked Saturday night about 12 o'clock by the insurgent oystermen in three squads and from as many different directions, the largest squad numbering about 60 men. The attack was made by the discharge of small fire-arms, and was continued about two hours. The insurgents fired over 50 guns—some said a hundred—while the policemen only fired some 6 or 8. The attack was made suddenly, and the fire of the insurgents was brisk, until the policemen rallied, and then the insurgents retreated somewhat—evidently being afraid to face the howitzers. The policemen say that, as a reason for their not firing, they were waiting for the rebels to come nearer. No one of the police was hurt, but Sergeant SEAMAN had his hat and coat shot through. The insurgents were all disguised by having their faces painted, yet JOSEPH QUICK says that he recognized ABRAM LATOURETTE, and one of the dock builders says that he recognized no only LATOURETTE but also Capt. WOOD. The dock builders' name was GEO. LOVEGROVE. Capt. WALLING notified Sheriff LOCKMAN and Commissioner BOWNE of the attack. No force from the City was sent to reinforce him at the hour of going to press.

On Saturday the motion to quash the *certiorari* granted in the Street Commissioner's case, by Judge DAVIES, was brought on. Judge DAVIES remarked that at the time he granted the writ, he expressly stated that it did not stay the proceedings of Judge PEABODY. Some discussion arising as to whether a *certiorari* did not necessarily imply a stay, His Honor settled the matter by giving an order stating the proceedings of Judge PEABODY were not stayed. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

Lieutenant C. D. J. ODEVAINE and Surgeon T. IRELAND, who brought the *Panchita* to this port, are staying at the Astor. At the time of their arrival, they intended to leave immediately for England, with the twelve English sailors of their command. As matters now stand, they are all pretty likely to be detained for an inconvenient time to answer to the suit commenced against them here for the seizure of the bark. The acting British Consul, Mr. FOWLER, was just closing his official dispatches to Lord NAPIER, announcing the arrival at New-York of the alleged slaver in charge of Lieut. ODEVAINE, of Her Majesty's Navy, when that gentleman entered the Consulate, and announced that he was about to be arrested and held in $15,000 bail for seizing and bringing the bark to the United States.

There was an unusual quantity of business transacted on Saturday, in the Court of Sessions, the majority of the cases not being of very special importance. A young man named COOK, a colporteur, was tried for highway robbery, but Bishop ONDERDONK, and another witness, gave him a good character, and the Judge dismissed the charge. The Jury were not satisfied, but, after considerable reluctance, complied with the directions of the Court, and acquitted the prisoner, who fainted on the rendition of their verdict.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was to have been held on Saturday afternoon, but there not being a quorum present, the Board adjourned till this evening at 5 o'clock.

A report was current yesterday that the steamship *City of Washington* had arrived at Quarantine, but it proved to be without foundation.

The Georgia American State Convention, which met at Milledgeville on the 8th inst., nominated BENJAMIN H. HILL, for Governor.

The first death from yellow fever at Quarantine an charge occured yesterday, on board the *Luc Haywood*. It was by extraordinary good fortune that the vessel did not, the very day of the death, come up to port.

There was a riot in the Seventeenth Ward about 8 o'clock last evening. Capt. HART and a number of his men, while proceeding to quell a disturbance, were set upon by a large crowd. Stones were thrown upon them from the housetops, and they were shot at. The Police used their revolvers and forced the rioters to disperse after arresting six of their number. Several persons were seriously injured, and all the Police were more or less wounded—four of them severely.

Several persons were overcome by the heat yesterday, and one man was found insensible in Bayard-street. The police conveyed him to the Hospital.

The police were kept busy Saturday night. Disturbances, more or less serious, took place in nearly all the Wards. A great many arrests were made.

The liquor shops were very generally closed yesterday, and in many of those which were open nothing stronger than beer was sold.

There were only 424 deaths in the City last week. This, considering the season, exhibits a gratifying condition of the public health.

Cultivation of Cotton in India.

As cotton is an indigenous plant in India, there cannot be any doubt that, under certain circumstances, that country is capable of producing it in any quantity which may be demanded. The East India Company has been attempting, for more than sixty years, to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton in its territories. The company has distributed seeds from other cotton-growing countries, has introduced agricultural and mechanical implements, and has offered rewards to stimulate industry. As early as 1813 American cotton-gins were sent out, and an American planter was employed for the purpose of improving the India crop; but without resulting in any success. In 1831 experimental cotton farms were established in the Southern Mahratta country, and in Guzerat, on the western coast. But these establishments soon failed, and were finally abandoned in 1836. When a renewal of the Company's charter was discussed in Parliament, in 1833, great dissatisfaction was expressed at these successive failures, and the outcry was so great that the Company was stimulated to renew their exertions. In 1839 ten cotton planters from our Southern States were engaged by the Company and sent to India. Under their superintendence Government farms were again established in several districts, and every effort seemed to be made to encourage and improve cotton cultivation.

The result of this enterprise was exhibited in a report made to the East India Company, in October, 1844, by W. R. MERCER, one of the American planters. He reported that in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras there was a very large extent of country (three or four times as large as the cotton area of the United States) whose soil and climate were well adapted, not only to the growth of the native cotton plant, but to the growth of the American plant also; and, further, that the natives in the different localities were well acquainted with the proper mode of cultivation, and that little or no advantage was to be gained by interference with the ordinary course of their agriculture. The report also confirmed what had previously been known respecting the qualities of India Cotton. It possesses two very remarkable qualities. It "mills," or swells in bleaching, thereby yielding a substantial fabric; and it takes and retains color better than American cotton. On this account its fabrics may be very strong, and at the same time of a very fine texture. The Madras handkerchiefs have long been famous for the strength of their threads and colors, and Dacca muslins for their fineness and durability. From time immemorial, the natives of India have been familiar both with the cultivation of cotton, and with its manufacture into cloths. They once supplied all Europe with cotton goods; and not many years ago, the East India Company, when it was purely a trading company, annually received of the products of the simple spinning wheels of India, from six to eight million pieces of Cotton goods. This export gradually fell off, the tide of commerce turned, and now India imports cotton fabrics, made on English looms, from American cotton. A late Governor-General of India remarks that "Cotton piece goods, for ages the staple manufacture of India, seem forever lost; and the consequent suffering to numerous classes in that country is scarcely to be paralleled in the history of commerce."

In view of the capabilities of India, we do not wonder that the Manchester spinners so often ask why they cannot be supplied with cotton from that country. An empire of their own, where the cotton plant is a native of the soil, has furnished them, during the last twenty years, with less than one-eighth of the amount of raw cotton which they have, during the same time, obtained from the United States. The annual exportation of cotton from India, to England, China, and all other markets, does not exceed 170,000,000 pounds. The most of this export is made from Bombay, and the greater part of the cotton is produced in the adjacent province of Guzerat. The exportations of 1850 are reported as follows:

From Bengal	1,845,277 pounds.
From Madras	13,064,980 pounds.
From Bombay	150,754,963 pounds.
Total export	165,665,220 pounds.

Of this amount 110,690,357 pounds went to England. Of the amount shipped from Bombay, 94,226,779 pounds was the growth of the single province of Guzerat.

Everything but distance favors India in a competition with the United States, for supplying the world with cotton; and distance is only unfavorable, when the time of transit is considered. Labor is abundant and cheap in India, not exceeding a cost of six to nine cents a day. Cotton can be produced, cleaned and packed for a foreign market, at a cost of 1½ pence per pound. The most fertile cotton field of India is Berar, a large central province in the Nizam's dominions, about 400 miles East of Bombay. During the recent discussion of this subject in Parliament, Dr. BURST, formerly an editor of the Bombay *Times*, stated that were this province connected with Bombay by a railroad, Berar cotton could be delivered in Liverpool at 2½ pence per pound. The same statement was made, we think, to Parliament during the discussion on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter in 1853; at which time the 2½ pence was made up as follows:

Price of Cotton ready for shipment at Berar	1½d. ₩ pound.
Railroad freight to Bombay, at 2½d. for 2,240 lbs. ₩ mile	½d. ₩ pound.
Freight to England at £5 ₩ ton of 1,315 measurement	½d. ₩ pound.
Cost at Liverpool	2½d. ₩ pound.

Under all these favorable circumstances, why does not India supply England with cotton? The London *Times* answers the question with more truth than favor. The production of cotton on a large scale in India requires a greater investment of capital and energy than are at the command of the Hindoos. And the reason why Englishmen, who have this capital and energy, do not embark in the enterprise and stop the mouths of the Manchester spinners with India cotton, is that the administration of the India Government is such that no man, accustomed to the liberties of England, can live under it! It is essentially a military government, offering no inducements to free and intelligent Europeans to invest capital in its interior territories. In all its vast dominion, outside the three capitals—Calcutta, Madras and Bombay—there are only 317 British subjects who are not in the East India Company's service. This service represents an exclusive caste; not an Indian, nor yet an English caste; but a mongrel society, whose influence must be oppressive to any independent British citizen.

The social institutions of India are not yet adapted to the development of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. As long as they remain in their present peculiar state, this periodical cry of the Manchester spinners will be answered only by an echo; and that day when India is to compete with America in supplying the world with cotton, will be as far in the future as ever.

New-York a Century Ago—The Good Old Times.

To those who entertain the idea that our present City Government is one of the most corrupt, inefficient and rascally that any municipality was ever afflicted with, it may be some consolation to know that the great-great-grandfathers of the present generation were afflicted with just such another unbearable state of affairs, though, seeing that Mayor WOOD was then unborn, it may seem altogether incredible that such should have been the case. But we have pretty good evidence that New-York, a century ago, was just as villanously governed, under the old Montgomerie charter, as it is now. The succession of bad City officials must have been kept up by the process of metempsychosis, and, judging from the little improvement we have made in a hundred years, we may be enabled to form a tolerably correct estimate of the improvement we shall make between now and 1957.

In the year 1753 the city contained but 2,500 buildings, and about 2,000 families, yet there appears to have been as much difficulty in finding honest and capable men to take charge of the public interests as under our present conditions. The "*Independent Reflector*," which was published here in the year in question, contains a satirical communication which very plainly indicates what the people of New-York were accustomed to a century ago. The caustic writer says:

"Our Corporation has, for some years past, labored under a first-rate grievance by the audacious attempt of some evil-disposed persons to introduce into the Common Council, men of sense and distinction. Several gentlemen of this character have actually been chosen, but still their worships endured the evil with a Christian patience. The factious aphilts, however, not content with having a few persons of fortune and capacity in that office, seem, of late, resolved to use their interest to have the whole Corporation composed of gentlemen; than which, I conceive, there cannot be a more violent invasion of their ancient and undoubted privileges."

New-York in 1753 was blessed with a City Watch. This institution also seems not to have been in favor. We find the following reference to it in the pages of the *Reflector*: "The City Watch is another grievance of the first magnitude. The citizens are summoned at least four times a year to watch, or pay their two and sixpence to a parcel of idle, drunken, vigilant snorers, who never quelled any nocturnal tumult in their lives, but would, perhaps, be as ready to join in a burglary as anything in Christendom. A hopeful set indeed, to defend this rich and populous City against the terrors of the night! *Quis custodes ipsos custodiet?* And yet this is a charge on the inhabitants of a thousand pounds per annum; though a good watch might be maintained for less than five hundred pounds a year."

Immediately following this passage is an appeal to the Legislature, to provide a remedy for the grievance: "If the prevention of public robbery and oppression, be the duty of the Legislature; and the diffusing joy and gladness, through a thousand breasts, be an act of benevolence, and the pleasing task of patriot statesmen; it is to be presumed, that the Legislature will speedily remove these crying grievances, nor suffer it to remain in the power of any man alive, to accumulate a fortune by plundering his country."

In that year, according to the same authority, there were in the City one thousand of the canine species, which, "with their dismal howlings, disturbed the repose of the healthy, broke the interrupted slumbers of the sick, added fresh horrors to the night, and rendered it perilous to traverse the streets after the sun sank below the horizon."

There are many other topics, connected with the New-York of that day, discussed or alluded to in the *Reflector*, with more or less fullness of detail—as fires, water-lots, paper-money, Justices of the Peace, the "importation of mendicant foreigners," excise licenses, doctors and quacks, the "transportation of felons," the Press, extravagance in funerals, delays in chancery, oysters, elections and election-jobbers, abuses in the practice of the law, the natural advantages of New-York and her superiority over neighboring colonies, &c., &c.

It was, in fact, the embryo of the present City, and the astonishing part of the matter is, that though the City has gone through such political revolutions since that time, it does not appear to have undergone any radical change, but only to have grown larger; so that it appears to be as true of cities as human beings that the child is father to the man.

Our Municipal Catiline.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have clearly got over the worst of their work, and we presume will be fully able to oppose in a week hence a complete and well-organized body of men to the machinations of WOOD, and the thieves, swindlers, burglars, and blackguards of all hues, by whose aid he is systematically endeavoring to destroy the peace of the City. That they will fall into some errors, and commit some mistakes, we do not doubt, because both the system and the men are new, but that the results will be incomparably better than anything we have yet witnessed, we feel quite certain. In any strictures we make, or may make hereafter, on them or their policy, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we think any comparison between them and their doings, and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and his, to be not simply uncalled for, but improper. Mayor WOOD is a desperate adventurer, his official career has been marked by knavery, and has culminated in rebellion. To contrast the claims of the New Commissioners upon public support and sympathy with his, is not simply insulting to the former, but an outrage upon the good sense and morality of the whole community. There are in New-York men of some standing, socially as well as commercially, and others, who add to monetary claims on our esteem the glitter of ostentatious piety and the odour of Christian zeal, who don't scruple to hold Mayor WOOD up to the masses, even now, as an officer deserving of their condolence and approval. The gross and base materialism which has been of late years steadily at work, training the multitude into a blind adoration of party fidelity, and electioneering skill as the great and only requisite in a candidate for public office, is a more deadly enemy than any foreign foe this Republic is likely to encounter for centuries to come. Our might and our glory in the past have lain in the fact that our people were not only intelligent, but honest,—but as soon as it is demonstrated beyond all question that knavery may not simply secure political success, but call forth the approval of merchant princes, public instructors, teachers of morality, and builders of churches, the very foundations of our social system will be sapped, and the whole structure totter to its fall. Mayor WOOD has climbed into power by our neglect. The impunity which a natural love of moderation on the part of the authorities has so far suffered to attend his efforts, has evidently only inspired him with fresh audacity. We protest against the efforts which are being made to elevate his fate and fortunes, his base schemes and criminal intrigues into the rank of political strategy. We tell those who stand by him and defend him, that they are not simply zealous Democrats, but foes of morality and abettors of crime.

During the thick of the strife, and while the police were in his hands, the success of any attempt to oust him from the office he has disgraced, was more than doubtful. He is now at the mercy of the honest voters of the City, who will do their duty in the next election, and in the mean time let them stand aloof from the man who seeks to shelter himself from the chastisement his offences merit behind flimsy professions of zeal for Municipal independence.

American Vintages.

The Vintage has already established itself firmly among our National industries. The Wine Crop has taken its due place among the long list of crops—the Cotton crop, the Wheat crop, the Negro crop, the Hay crop, the Tobacco crop, the Hog crop, and all the rest of them—which go to make fat the ribs and plethoric the purse of Uncle Samuel. It is not many years since Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, the Noah of this dispensation unto us, who first planted a vineyard and pressed out its juices into the wine-vats of Ohio, found it hard to persuade even his friends to drink of the fruit of his vines. We apprehend that he has long since overcome any difficulties of that kind, and we believe that he finds the demand for his productions entirely beyond his capacities for supply. Many other persons have gone into the same genial branch of manufacture, and it is perhaps as surely remunerative a crop, where managed with skill and raised under the proper conditions, as any that we have named above. There is an immediate market for all that can be made and at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the producer, however it may be as to the consumer.

We see it stated in a Kentucky paper that a wine raiser of Bracken County, in that State, has sold his entire last year's crop to a house in this City at $2 50 a gallon, which ought certainly to be a paying price. From this we infer that the vine has been successfully cultivated in Kentucky, the soil and climate of which State we should judge to be very favorable to the same. In Missouri, we happen to know, that the culture of the grape is carried on successfully and to a considerable extent, but it might be greatly enlarged. There is no reason why extensive regions of the midland and Southern States should not be devoted profitably to this industry. California has long been a wine-bearing country. The good fathers who established the Missions in that fine country were not negligent in providing for the comfort of their own bodies as well as for the welfare of the aboriginal souls. Delicious wines are said to be raised there now, which might be profitably made an article of commerce. Even in New-England the vine has not been treated with neglect. Wine is made in Connecticut and in Massachusetts from the wild grape of the country, which is by no means unpalatable, and is certainly as wholesome as most of the articles sold in the market for imported wines.

The fault which professed *gourmets*, who have formed their taste on European wines, find with the American ones is, that they taste too much of the grape and are too fruity in their flavor. If the half of what is said of the beverages sold by vintners and tavern-keepers as wine be true, this is a fault to which a very small proportion of those costly drinks are amenable. But it seems as if it were one that might be forgiven, and a taste cultivated for the juice of the grape which carries its own testimony to its genuineness along with it. The expensiveness of the best qualities of native wines, undoubtedly, is what keeps them from a more general use. As long as the native production is held at as high a rate as vintages whose very names, whether legitimately belonging to them or not, are redolent of convivial sentiment and breathe the very poetry of drinking, it is not to be wondered at that men choose to buy dubious Champagne, Chateau Margaux and Cote Roti, rather than the *parvenu* beverages from the banks of the Ohio or the Mississippi. We are told that the sparkling wine, from the care necessary in their manufacture, of the losses to which they are liable, cannot be afforded at a much lower figure than the foreign growth. But surely, there might be a *vin ordinaire*, a red or white wine, not involving such expensive manipulations or such extraordinary risks, which might be sold at rates within the reach of common purses, and yet be equally remunerative to the growers. This we hope yet to see done, and the fiery poison of the still counteracted by the mild antidote of the wine-press.

We do not affirm that the use of any beverage which is susceptible of the abuses which may attend upon the purest and most delicate of these bewitching children of the sun, is necessary to the well-being of man. If men would be content to eat of the fruit of the vine, instead of crushing out of it

"The sweet poison of misused wine,"

it would be none the worse for them. But as the experience of mankind from the earliest recorded times down to the present, shows an instinctive yearning for drinks, as well as for meats of their own devising and preparing, we must accept this fact, and see whether it cannot be made more in accordance with human virtue, health and happiness than it is now. Were it a possible thing to persuade all men to forego every beverage that can by possibility intoxicate, we will readily admit that it were well for all to exchange the liquid ruby which now gives grace to the banquet and sheds a sunset glow upon the board, for the sparkle only of the pure crystalline stream. But as the long habitude, or the depraved tastes of the world seems to render this change a very remote possibility rather than a probability, which should be made the basis of present action, it is neither unphilosophical nor unphilanthropic (if there be such a word) to see whether this inhering taste of propensity may not be reclaimed from its more mischievous manifestations. And, in this point of view, it would seem as if a beverage with a smaller admixture of the alcoholic element in it, must be an improvement upon the stronger potations which have been so harmful in their effects, even if it be not the best imaginable.

A most perceptible change has taken place within the memory of man in the drinking habits of the wealthier and more comfortable classes. Drunkenness was the rule at almost every festival meeting of the men of a half century ago,—a thing which is now all but unheard of in men of the same rank in society. A gradual change has come over the customs of the higher classes, and we see no reason why the operation of the same causes may not produce the same result among the lower. The substitution of the lighter wines of France and Germany for the old staples of madeira and port has had much to do with this improvement in the habits of those who can afford to drink what they please. The taste for lager beer, which has been so prevalent of late years, it is affirmed, and we believe correctly, has done much to improve the habits of the poorer orders. Whatever wins men, whatever their condition in life, from the fierce influences of strong wines and ardent spirits, must be of a wholesome tendency and effect. If the demand for the milder emulsions of the grape shall divorce men from their old passion for the more fiery stimulants, which have devoured up more souls than plague or battle, it will do more for the health, happiness and virtue of the people than any stringency of law, however necessary in the present state of things, can compass or secure. It is by such gradual agencies as these that great moral and social revolutions are brought about. If general temperance can be promoted by the substitution of an innocent indulgence for a hurtful one, surely the sum of harmless pleasure is increased and virtue receives no detriment. The creation of a new industry, which calls from out the earth a fresh production, till then unknown, which may be made friendly to happiness and goodness, while it is a source of growing wealth and prosperity, should rank high among the services done by man to men.

MAYOR WOOD'S REVERENCE FOR LAW.—We must concede to Mayor WOOD the possession of a remarkable felicity in getting up little surprises, not only for his friends, but for his enemies. No municipal officer of this City, since the days of WOUTER VON TWILLER, ever contrived to keep up such a continuation of excitements as Mr. WOOD has done since he was inaugurated into the office of Chief Magistrate of the City. But, in all his exploitations, he never took the people more by surprise than when he addressed the assemblage of his partisans in Hamilton-square on Thursday night last and admonished them to obey the laws whether they were palatable or not. Such advice as this from a public functionary, who had been openly setting the laws at defiance during the past two months, was well calculated to create amusement as well as amazement, and what added to its piquancy to his friends was the knowledge that the very night previous he had attended a cancus of Democratic Aldermen and strenuously objected to the surrender of the Station-houses, and other Police property, to the Metropolitan Board of Commissioners. On this occasion he had a warm personal encounter, as we are assured, with his friend, Counseller BUSTEED, who was in favor of the surrender. We shall not be surprised if the Mayor takes credit to himself for the measure he so sturdily tried to prevent.

A NORTHERN MAGAZINE.—We alluded last week to a new literary enterprise which is about to be commenced in Boston. The Boston *Journal* gives some further particulars in relation to it. The *Journal* says:

"Such an effort, resolutely formed and strongly based, is now soon to be developed by the wealthy and enterprising publishing house of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of this city. They propose to start, early the coming Fall, *The Northern Magazine*, monthly, at three dollars a year, to be altogether original, and to aim at the highest literary and political character. The best of our American writers have been secured for its pages, and an agent of the publishers is now in England to secure aid in that quarter. Such men as EMERSON, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, HAWTHORNE, HUNTINGTON, FELTON and AGASSIZ, are to be its master-spirits. It will, like the first-class British Reviews, discuss affairs of State—the higher grade of politics—and seek to give food for strong men, not milk for babes, on all the greater themes of practical life, as well as to separate the false from the true, the low from the high, in our struggles after an American literature. The advent of this important enterprise will be awaited with interest, and its progress watched with eager and hopeful curiosity and favor."

The name chosen for the new Magazine strikes us as a peculiarly unfortunate one. It savors too much of sectionalism, and seems to invite the antagonism and neglect of the South. The name of HAWTHORNE is mentioned among its contributors, but we doubt if the biographer of FRANKLIN PIERCE will care to enroll himself among the writers of an exclusively Northern Magazine. A Magazine to be successful must not depend upon any one section of the country for support.

MELTING WEATHER.—Yesterday was an old-fashioned July day; if it was not the commencement of a heated term, it was a heated term in itself. The corn, the grapes, the wheat, the apples, the melons, the peaches, and everything else that has been suffering from an insufficiency of heat must have made up for lost time the past two days, and taken such a start that they will not be much behind time in ripening. Notwithstanding the heat the City remains unusually healthy, and the affairs at Quarantine give us no cause to fear for the sanitary condition of the City.

STABBING AFFRAYS—An athletic Irishwoman named MARY QUINN was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY for stabbing ELIZABETH BENSON in the arms and breast with a knife. She did it in a grocery store in Water-street on Saturday afternoon in self-defence, she says, as she was first attacked by BENSON and another woman. The wounded woman was sent to the Hospital and MARY was locked up for trial.

A gang of Fourth Ward rowdies created a disturbance Saturday night in a William-street lager-bier saloon, during which one of their number was stabbed in the arm.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night an opportunity will be afforded to hear Madame LAGRANGE in the rôle of *Elisabetta Bergia*, it being the last night of her remarkably successful season. It is to be hoped that the success of Madame LAGRANGE will induce her to undertake another season.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD commenced her engagement at this popular place of amusement to-night. This bare announcement will be no doubt edly enough to insure a crowded house. The Manager announces a novelty in the way of ventilation—the Indian Punka—this being the "first time this Asiatic process of ventilation has been introduced into any public building in this country."

BURTON'S.—The grand spectacular, fairy, legendary drama of "The Naiad Queen" is announced for repetition until further notice.

THE NATIONAL.—Manager PURDY announces, for to-night, "The Irishman in Bagdad;" to be followed by the favorite pantomime of "The Magic Barrel," —the entertainments to conclude with the farce of "Yankee Jack."

THE OLYMPIC.—Public expectation will, to-night, be gratified by the production of Mr. CHARLES GAYLER'S new whimsical piece, entitled "Olympians, or a night with Mitchell," the programme of which promises any quantity of roaring fun. The performances will commence with the old favorite, "The Loan of a Lover."

NIBLO'S.—Signorina TERESA ROLLA, the new sensatory sensation here, appears in the grand ballet of "Paquita," previous to which the Vaudeville Company will perform "Sketches in India."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WHITE'S Serenaders continue here for another week. The entertainments are rendered complete by a variety of amusements suitable to the season.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

The innocent little announcement which occasionally makes its appearance in our advertising columns concerning Signora FRIZZOLINI, seems to provoke an immense amount of scandal in musical circles. It was generally believed that this lady was comparatively unknown in the New World, but the contrary seems to be the fact. We are informed that she is *passée*, worn out, old, and unreliable, and that she is not much at the best of times. The truth of the matter is, there is already a powerful clique in full operation against the coming prima donna. Mr. ULLMAN has his enemies like other excellent men, and they avail themselves of this method of avenging themselves,—not a very noble one. In view of this state of affairs, a few facts concerning the lady may not be out of place. Signora CAMINIA FRIZZOLINI is not yet thirty years of age and has been on the stage about twelve years. Her countenance is beautifully classical, her figure grand and imposing; her hair black as the raven's wing; her features Roman-like and defiant. She is a pure soprano, and as a lyric *tragédienne* of the new school has no superior. In Italy, where her triumphs have been continual, and most amply indorsed, she is placed on the same level as MALIBRAN and PASTA. Her success, indeed, has rendered her inaccessible to operatic speculators, for the idea that artists can be picked up at any price in Italy, only holds good so far as artists who are scarcely worth anything are concerned. The Italians know how to appreciate, and what is more to the point, how to pay their favorites. In St. Petersburg, Signora FRIZZOLINI played three successive engagements with extraordinary success, and at Vienna also. Paris was the last scene of her triumphs, and from that capital Mr. ULLMAN brings her in triumph. Her reputation is sufficient for purposes of mere enterprise, but like all other *artistes* she has to go through a fresh ordeal in this country. Her European triumphs will avail her nothing, if she have not the capacity to reenact them here. She will find an exacting, but a preëminently just audience on this side the Atlantic.....Mme. LAGRANGE'S eminently successful enterprise at the Academy of Music is not, we hear, to be brought to a close to-night. There will be a benefit performance on Wednesday, and subsequently a supplemental season of three nights. So long as there is a remunerative demand for Italian Opera, we see no reason why the Academy should be closed. We should be glad to see Mme. LAGRANGE at the head of affairs until Mr ULLMANN'S season commences.....The flight of singing birds to this country appears to be very promising this year. Among others we notice that a new favorite of the English public, called the "Welsh Nightingale," is on her passage. This lady is said to be young and pretty, with a sweet contralto voice, and a good method. She has met with considerable success in a series of entertainments, descriptive of humble life in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, the dialects of which countries she masters with facility. We presume she will devote herself to this specialty.....Mr. THALBERG is now in this City, reposing on his laurels, and otherwise enjoying himself. His tour, under the management of that best of all managers, Mr. STRAKOSCH, was enormously successful. Mr. STRAKOSCH has effected a fresh engagement for three concerts, to be given shortly in Newport, Saratoga, and Cape May.....Miss CHRISTINA LUDLAM, probably the best female "stock" dancer in the United States, closed her third year's engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the night of the 4th inst., on which occasion she was unexpectedly the recipient of a substantial token of the regard in which she is held there, in the shape of a valuable case of jewels, from "many admirers." This lady is now in Baltimore, fulfilling a short engagement with the Arch-street Company, at the close of which she will visit this City, and stay a short period, previous to her going to Cincinnati in September. A hint to our enterprising managers is sufficient.

One of the victims of the intemperance of the thermometer has been the renowned RISTORI, whose *Bianca* in "Fazio" was played at the Lyceum Theatre, London, to a house as empty as the wall at whose bottom truth is said to lie—a house as cool as a refrigerator contrasted with the external torridity. Of course the newspapers say nothing about this circumstance, for all the theatrical journalists for a long time back have consigned truth to the well aforesaid, and leave the well, and what is in it, alone. When the curtain drew up there were scarce three score people in the place, at 8¾ o'clock, and these three score were not increased by a baker's dozen till 12 o'clock, at which time the tragedy was over. Stimulating spectacle for a great *artiste* to contemplate from before the footlights! But it is because she is a great *artiste*, the very greatest, that she contemplated it with indifference—at least with a philosophy that in no way impaired the elaboration and finish of her magnificent performance. Unlike all the players who ever played, sang, danced, fiddled, tumbled, or whatnot, RISTORI will not sacrifice her art to her pocket, and she pays the Brobdingnag Bull the tribute of supposing that he has a head on him capable of appreciating the compliment. In her there is not a particle of that provident thoughtfulness for Number One which prompted the Fraulein WAGNER'S papa to say that Englishmen were fit only to be led by the ears in matters of music, and those who led them deserved to be well paid for their pains. RISTORI has no notion of the doctrine of her great countrywoman, CATALANI, that herself and four or five puppets constitute a grand opera. To her thinking, the smallest part is essential to the completeness of the whole, and she will not consent to the sacrifice of the smallest part lest the whole be compromised. Hence, she has each tragedy played out to the uttermost: every word uttered that is assigned by the author to be uttered, and in the assigned order. So, too, with the number of tragedies enacted. She agrees to give a certain number of representations, and those she gives, and none other. It matters not that one tragedy draws better than another: she will play it none the oftener on that account. She has pledged her word, and she will keep it—to the letter, and in the spirit; and management nor audience cannot turn her from her purpose. She is said to be mortified—deeply—and who can wonder at it? that while houses of all dimensions overflow in her presence, on the Continent, from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Straits of Messina, here she draws, at best, most indifferently: and this, too, notwithstanding applause of the press so unanimous and enthusiastic that it might be inferred there had never been seen such acting before, which is about the state of the case.—*London Letter.*

Closing the Liquor-Shops.

The order of General Superintendent TALLMADGE, to close the drinking shops on Sunday, was very generally observed. Some, however, paid no heed to the order whatever, while others, of course, kept a side door open for particular friends. The Broadway saloons were opened, but they professed to sell nothing stronger than beer, and had placards above their counters to that effect.

The Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Journal* has closed its fifth volume, and its editor, Dr. BRYAN, announces his intention to discontinue its publication.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Adhesion of Governor Wise to the Kansas Policy of the Administration—A New Treaty with Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

The Administration is triumphant over Secession and Nullification. Governor WISE supports the Kansas policy of Governor WALKER, and the opposition is now confined to Georgia, Mississippi and the Tennessee stronghold of Know-Nothingism.

Instructions are to be forthwith sent to our Minister in Mexico for the negotiation of a new Treaty, which will include the grant to us of a perpetual right of way over the Tehuantepec Isthmus. X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

The Cabinet and President approves of the firm and decided measures suggested by Gen. CASS, to be adopted in reference to all our foreign relations. The protection of our citizens and property in foreign countries is to be greatly enlarged, and a more summary course pursued than was adopted by other Administrations to obtain redress; as was the case in regard to the injuries and insults of Spain to our citizens and the American flag.

The President received a dispatch yesterday from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, in which he expresses the fullest confidence of being able to bring matters to a peaceable termination, and speaks of the utmost harmony prevailing among the people of both parties.

A tremendous heavy rain fell yesterday about 1 o'clock P. M., washing up the pavements, and damaging the roofs and walls of houses. UNO.

Military Proceedings Against the Mormons—Our Difficulties with New-Granada—No Probability of a Settlement, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

The Administration are, at length, alive to the necessity of crushing out the Mormons, as a set of vipers, while it is yet within their power. They are sensible that the temporizing policy of the late Administration had the effect to give confidence to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers, and encourage them to persist in a treasonable course towards the United States.

The military arrangements have been made with great skill, and with a view to actual service, and to ample supplies for a Winter campaign. The veteran Lieutenant-General SCOTT, and Quartermaster-General JESUP, superintended these arrangements.

There is now no doubt that processes against BRIGHAM YOUNG and others for treason and felony will be issued, and that they will be tried. The question between United States law and Mormon occupation will be settled, whether with or without force.

There is no doubt that the Congress committed a gross error when they constituted for Utah a Territorial Government. They had every reason to doubt the expediency of permitting a body of foreign fanatics to form a Government in the centre of the Continent, and cut the route between the Mississippi and the Pacific.

The Mormons, when they were expelled from Nauvoo and plunged into the wilderness, intended to set up a separate and independent Government and claim the country as their own.

Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, opposed the Territorial bill on this ground, and proposed the same course which Senator DOUGLAS in his late speech at Springfield has suggested. Mr. VINTON wished then to subject the inhabitants of Utah to the laws which regulate the unorganized Territory of the United States.

Every man in Utah is a squatter, and is not entitled to preemption.

There is no preemption law which can apply to Utah, so as to enable its inhabitants to take up for preemption lands, prior to their being surveyed, once offered for sale or entry. The matter is finally to be settled by the repeal of the Territorial Act, or by attaching the whole Territory, in four separate parcels, to the contiguous States and Territories, which can be done under a provision of the act itself.

In view of the difficulties that are likely to arise, the Government has wisely tranferred Col. JACK HAYS, the celebrated Indian fighter, from the Surveyor-Generalship of California to that of Utah.

Judge BOWLIN, the late Minister to New-Granada has had several interviews with the Secretary of State He brings intelligence of an important nature; no change having occurred in the situation of our affairs with New-Granada.

President OSPINA, however much disposed he may be towards an adjustment of the pending questions is not able to resist the tide of popular prejudice against the Americans.

It appears, too, that the treaty-making power, according to the Constitution of New-Granada, is not vested in the President, with the consent of the Senate, as is the case with the United States, but in the popular branch of Congress also, and it requires the concurrence of the President, the Senate, and the popular branch to ratify a treaty.

This provision will render it exceedingly difficult even to adjust the matter upon our terms by a treaty.

If the President of the United States had the war-making power, he would, no doubt, resort at once to force. As it is, he will await the meeting of Congress, and lay the matter before that body, and probably ask for certain powers to bring the question to an issue. X. Y. Z.

Convictions for Murder.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 11.

The Jury in the case of HENRY FIFE, MONROE STEWART and CHARLOTTE JONES, implicated in the murder of the WILSON family at McKeesport, rendered this evening a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The trial has lasted eleven days, and produced the most intense interest in the community.

The Accident on the Boston Common.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 11.

At the inquest on the death of PATRICK COOK and THOMAS MAHAN, killed on the Boston Common, on the night of the 4th instant, by the explosion of a shell mortar, the Jury have found that the South Boston Bon Company were highly culpable in allowing a mortar with such imperfections to go out of their possession, and also, that Messrs. HOVEY & Co. were very imprudent in using it, knowing as they did that it had never been subjected to the powder test.

American Convention at Milledgeville, Ga

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 11.

The American Convention met at Milledgeville on the 8th inst., and nominated BENJAMIN H. HILL for Governor. They reaffirmed the principles of the Convention of December 1856.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 12.

This has been much the hottest day of the season, and the weather this evening continues exceedingly oppressive.

Two Men Lynched in Cedar County, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 11.

On the night of the 3d inst. a mob broke into the jail of Cedar County, Iowa, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the Sheriff and guard, took therefrom two men named GLEASON and SOPER, confined on a charge of horse-stealing, and hung them. Much excitement yet prevails in the neighborhood.

Fatal Affray in Morgan County, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 11.

The *Inquirer* learns that a quarrel recently took place in Morgan County, Kentucky, between Mr. MASON, Democrat, and Mr. COX, Know-Nothing, candidates for Congress, in which COX was shot by MASON and killed. Both these persons have represented the Ninth District in Congress.

The Steamship Queen of the South in Distress.

HALIFAX, Saturday, July 11.

The steamship *Queen of the South*, with 264 passengers, from Southampton, put into this port this morning short of coals. She will sail to-night for New-York.

☞ The number of vessels in this port on Saturday was 192, including 33 steamers, 194 ships, 150 barks, 125 brigs and 300 schooners.

Street Commissioner's Controversy.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.

THE MATTER ADJOURNED.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 11.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to obtain possession of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.—This matter came up this morning on an order to show cause why the *certiorari*, granted by Judge DAVIES on Friday, should not be vacated. Although the order was returnable at 10 o'clock, as usual there was some delay, and the proceedings did not commence until after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Field then moved the case on.

Mr. Busteed moved that the case be postponed until, at least, Wednesday next. His many duties in respect to this case, and the troubles arising from the new Police act, had entirely occupied his time, and he had been unable to prepare for the motion. He advanced various other reasons, urging that such adjournment was necessary.

Here ensued a long discussion as to some misunderstanding between the counsel. Mr. Field stated that they had been misled into a belief that his Honor had granted a stay of proceedings. Messrs. Brady and Busteed both denied any intention to convey the idea that any separate stay was granted. They claimed, however, that the service of the *certiorari* suspended the powers of the Court.

His Honor intimated that it was entirely foreign to his intention to stay the proceedings of a brother Judge. He would make an order stating that the *certiorari* was not to act as a stay of any of the proceedings of Judge Peabody.

Mr. Brady objected to his Honor making any such order until he had been heard on the subject.

Mr. Field was ready to argue this point, or the question of adjournment, but he wished to know which.

Mr. Brady spoke on the granting of the writ. He denied the authority of the Court over it—it had passed out of his hands into the possession of Judge Peabody. A writ could not be quashed until a return was made. If the writ does not imply a stay of proceedings, his opponents could have the advantage of it.

His Honor was still prepared to grant the order, stating that the *certiorari* did not act as a stay of proceedings.

Judge DAVIES' order is as follows:

EXPLANATORY ORDER.

An order to show cause this day why the writ of *certiorari* in this matter should not be granted, having been duly argued and served, and after argument, it is ordered that said writ shall not be deemed or taken to operate in any way as a stay of proceedings before the said Justice in this action, or to interfere in any way or to part with his act or discretion of the application of DANIEL D. CONOVER to compel CHARLES DAVELIN to deliver to him the books and papers of the Street Commissioners' office. And it is further ordered that the motion to quash the writ be adjourned to Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

The Court was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

MR. FIELD'S POINTS.

First—If the writ of *certiorari* would lie in this case, it would enable the Court only to look into the question of jurisdiction. The other error could be inquired into upon the return. Therefore, unless the papers on which the *certiorari* was granted show an apparent want of jurisdiction, the writ should not be granted. (2 Hills, 9; 23 Wend., 350; 2 Seld., 307.)

Second—The writ of *certiorari* is not a writ of right, but of grace. Its allowance rests in the sound discretion of the Court. It will never be allowed when it would tend to countervail the policy of the law, or when it would produce delay and inconvenience to the public; or where there is another adequate remedy. (15 Wend., 198; 2 Hill, 388; 21 Barb., 657.)

Third—It would be of the greatest public inconvenience in this case to issue it. It is adjudged by the order made by Mr. Justice Peabody that Mr. Conover is in possession of the office of Street Commissioner. He has had the franchise *de facto* since the 13th of June. There cannot be two persons in possession of the office at the same time. Mr. Davelin cannot act, and if Mr. Conover is to be prevented from acting, the public cannot be served; and that department of the City Government is parcelized. Whereas, if Mr. Conover is allowed to have the benefit of the order made by Mr. Justice Peabody, the office duties will be executed, and Mr. Davelin's rights, if he has any, can be asserted by your warrant without detriment to the public.

Fourth—The *certiorari* will not lie at all in this case. The proceedings are intended to be summary, and are not liable to be stayed by any other order or proceeding. They do not decide the right, but only who is to have the books until the right is tried. To suppose that the Legislature intended to leave the summary proceeding for the delivery of official books, to the successor to an office, liable to be suspended by *certiorari*, is to suppose that they intended to institute a useless ceremony. (20 Johns, 80; 4 Cow., 297; 17 Wend., 15; 23 Wend., 277; 1 Hill, 195; 2 Hill, 14.)

Fifth—If the case was one in which the *certiorari* would lie, it could not be issued till the final determination of Mr. Justice Peabody, and that will be only when the warrants are issued.

Mercantile Library Association—Its Doings.

The 36th Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Association is out. From it we extract portions the will interest thousands of our city readers.

MEMBERS.

The number of members belonging to the Association, May 1, 1856, was	4,92
There have since been added, at $2	901
There have since been added, at $5	187
Total additions	1,088
There have withdrawn, at $2....169	
There have withdrawn, at $5.... 81—250	
Accounts closed by constitution, at $2	572
Accounts closed by constitution, at $5	91—663— 913
Net gain for the year	175
Number of members, May 1, 1857	5,100
Add Stockholders of the Clinton Hall Associ'n	1,100
Honorary members	104
Life members	9
Subscribers to Reading Room	25
Total number entitled to privileges of the Library, May 1, 1857	6,338
Of these are—	
Members paying annually $2	4,604
Subscribers paying annually $5	496—5,100

FINANCE.

The increase in expenditures, the report goes on to say, attendant upon the proper management of our present establishment, has engaged the serious and anxious attention of your Board—it having been clearly ascertained that the necessary disbursements absorbed a large proportion of the current income and left but comparatively a small sum for the purchase of books.

The very able report presented by President BUNN, in 1854, represented the operations of the Association for the space of ten months—the Library having been closed, consequent upon removal, for over sixty days. The statement of your affairs, presented at the last Annual Meeting, embraced the results of business extending over a period of sixteen months; and we, therefore, for the sake of clearly presenting to you the cost of maintaining the Institution in its old location and in the new "Clinton Hall," have taken 1853 as the representative year of the down-town administration, and append hereto, for comparison, a statement, compiled from the Treasurer's Report of that year and from the one presented to you this evening.

1853—expenditures for.		1857—expenditures for.	
Reading Room	$791 09	Reading Room and Sup't's sal'y ($360	$1,570 35
Salaries	2,550 22	Salaries (Library proper)	4,121 10
Binding	467 46	Binding	661 10
Printing	368 14	Printing	545 78
Advertising	333 30	Advertising	92 00
Incidentals, &c	284 21	Incidentals, &c	504 46
Light	289 64	Light	1,113 13
Insurance	299 09	Insurance	604 00
Stationery	103 60	Stationery	82 80
Fixtures	142 79	Fixtures	207 51
		Catalogue	149 76
		Down-town Office, Salary of the Sup't	400 00
Total	$5,829 54	Total	$10,144 89

Library receipts, from all sources, 1856-7	$10,973 43
Library receipts, from all sources, 1853	9,165 18
Increase in receipts	$1,808 25
Expended for books in 1853	3,264 45
Expended for books in 1856-7	1,073 96
Excess in favor of 1853	$2,190 49

These statistics, condensed, show:

First, that our present expenditures for necessary Library maintenance exceed those of 1853	$4,315 35
Second, that the income of 1856-7 exceeds that of 1853	1,808 25
	$2,507 10

This deficiency may be fairly taken as the sum of our increased "cost of living," and will readily explain the reason why the Association is not able to supply the continued demand for new books; and we may be permitted to add, in this connection, that a careful analysis of the Treasurers' Reports, for three years previous to removal, with those presented since the occupation of our new rooms, presents about the same results.

We append, also, for your information, a list of your employes, and remuneration paid them, at the close of the year 1853, and at the present time, as indicated by the cash book of the Association in December of the former year and in March of the present:

Salaries, 1853		Salaries, 1856-'57.	
S. H. Grant	$1,500 00	S. H. Grant	$1,500 00
A. D. White	700 00	A. D. White	800 00
E. A. Doty	300 00	Geo. Hannah, Jr.	500 00
Henry Hannah	150 00	Mrs. White	250 00
Janitor	400 00	Miss Sugden	200 00
		G. Husted	150 00
		H. Rockwell	150 00
		Janitor	300 00
Total	$3,050 00	Total	$3,850 00

The above represent the regular engagements for salaries in the Library Department; but the occasional sickness or absence of some one or other of the employes subjects every Board to more or less additional expense.

It will be readily observed that the principal items of increased expense appear charged to account of salaries, light, and insurance. The arrangements with the most of those employed were entered into by our predecessors in office, and your Board have never had reason to change the policy of liberally remunerating those who perform the arduous duties of your Institution; and they have no hesitation in stating that, considering their laborious and responsible positions, and the close and constant attention required in the performance of their duties, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., your Librarian and his assistants are not rewarded beyond their merit.

The question then presents itself, "Can the working force of the Library, with its attendant cost, be reduced, with advantage to the Association?"

In reply, we beg leave to quote from page 17, of the Report of 1854: "The increase of accommodation and a more extended circulation have produced a corresponding necessity for more assistance. The Board, in consequence, have been obliged to augment the number of auxiliaries, who, in addition to MR. GRANT, and his especial aids, Messrs. WHITE and GRISWOLD, now number ten."

We also add the opinion of the last administration upon this point:

"The present high cost of living in the City, and the necessity of a fair compensation to the employes of the Association, who number, including the superintendents of the 'Reading Room' and down-town office, ten persons, must be apparent to you."

Your Board also give the testimony of their own observation that the increased and increasing business of the Library, the necessity of a prompt attention to the wants of its members, and the preservation of your property, demand the constant care of the whole force employed.

The increase in the bill for *light* will be readily accounted for by a glance at our capacious Reading Room and Library; and a desire to secure the safety of the property of the Association prohibits any diminution in the matter of *insurance*.

We have thus, fellow-members, endeavored to show you the expense of maintaining your Library in the old "Clinton Hall," and in the spacious and elegant building which has been prepared for your occupancy; and, not doubting for a moment but that the temporary difficulty alluded to will be speedily overcome, we have deemed it our duty, as faithful officers, to present to you the true state of the Library, in order that efficient means may be taken at once to remedy this undesirable condition of our affairs.

Fully impressed with the responsibility devolving upon us, in the proper distribution of your income, your Board respectfully ask your attention to a statement of their outlays somewhat in detail, asking you to bear in mind that the comparisons made are with the corresponding twelve months of the last administration.

They have to report that, during their term of office, they have expended for books, periodicals and binding, the sum of $3,045 31, sub-divided in the following manner:

For Books	$1,673 96	For Binding	$661 10
For Periodicals	1,310 25		
Total			$3,045 31

Compared with the results stated in the last annual report, your Board show a decrease of $1,737 95 in these items, as per following statement:

	1855-6.	1856-7.
Books	$2,595 30	$1,073 96
Periodicals	1,035 37	1,310 25
Binding	1,182 59	661 10
Total	$4,933 26	$3,045 31

These figures examined, show that your Board have expended $274 68 more than last year in the Periodical Department (Reading Room); have kept up the necessary repairs in the Bindery at a diminished outlay of $521 49; and have only been enabled to expend $1,073 96 for the purchase of books, against $2 595 30, the amount reported for the preceding twelve months.

From this amount of $2,595 30, it is fair to deduct the special appropriation to the Library of $1,116 09 for the purchase of standard books, from lecture profits; and it is also necessary to state that $1,181 38 was contributed from the same source, for general Library purposes, during the last administration.

Printing—The amount paid for printing, includes the cost of

The last Annual Report	$433 26
New edition of the Constitution	35 02
Labels, Cards, &c., &c.	77 50
Total	$545 78
Showing a decrease of $9 68.	

Light.—This heavy item of expenditure exhibits a decrease of $52 28, when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Salaries—The amount paid for salaries during the past year exceeds by $229 35 the sum disbursed in the same period by the last administration. The increase may be accounted for by additions made to

Mrs. A. D. White's salary, of	$50 00
Henry Hannah (down town office,)	50 00
Two Lads (each $30,)	60 00
Curator of Cabinet	20 00
Extra services in collecting	33 33
Extra assistance	15 47
Total	$229 35

The numerical force of the Library has not been disturbed, but the following changes have taken place: In July, 1856, Mr. E. S. Griswold obtained leave of absence, to visit Wisconsin. After arriving there he determined to remain, and forwarded his resignation, which was accepted in August. To supply his place, Mr. GEO. HANNAH, Jr., was transferred to the Library from the lower office, and Mr. HENRY HANNAH, formerly in the employ of the Association, was chosen to occupy that post.

Miss DAVIS resigned her situation in the Library, and Mrs. RIDER received the appointment. In April last Mrs. RIDER removed to the West, and Miss SUGDEN now occupies her position.

JOHN VAN DEUSEN and ISAAC D. VINTON, the junior employee, having obtained situations down town, left your services, and the duties of their position are performed by GILBERT HUSTED and HENRY ROCKWELL.

Advertising.—An increase of $8 53 is exhibited in this item, when compared with last year.

Insurance.—For many years, the property of the Association was only insured for $30,000, but it was deemed advisable by our immediate predecessors, to effect an additional amount of $10,000. This was accordingly attended to, and at the date of the last annual meeting, your property was covered to the extent of $40,000. Even this amount was considered insufficient, and in order to guard carefully against the possibility of any loss, an additional policy for $10,000 was obtained by your Board. The Association hold the policies of the following Companies:

National Fire Insurance Company	$2,500
City Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company	5,000
Citizens' Fire Insurance Company	2,500
United States Fire Insurance Company	2,500
North American Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Howard Fire Insurance Company	5,000
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company	5,000
Republic Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Empire City Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Eagle Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Equitable Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Arctic Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Relief Fire Insurance Company	5,000
Clinton Fire Insurance Company	2,500
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, Hartford	2,500
Total	$50,000

The property of the Association, in the down-town office, No. 16 Nassau street, is covered in the Howard Insurance Company, for $300. The premium paid on the additional insurance, explains the increase of $124 60 in the amount expended.

Fixtures.—A decrease of $208 10 is exhibited, in comparison with the amount reported last year.

Catalogue.—The supplemental Catalogue, consisting of 214 pages, was published about the middle of November last. It is prepared in a style exactly corresponding to the Catalogue of 1850, of which it is the continuation. It is brought down to the 1st of August, 1856, and comprises 15,583 volumes, being about 1,875 more than were contained in the Catalogue of 1850, 51,699.

Copies have been sent to the leading journals of our City, to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, to Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, and Mr. GEORGE CHIPMAN, of the State Department, and to the principal librarians and literary institutions with which we are in correspondence.

Of the catalogues (1850,) there remain on hand, unbound	467
Supplements, bound	56
Supplements, unbound	737
	793
Received during the current year, from sales of same	$245 75

Binding.—During the year which ended April 30, there have been bound and repaired 5,131 volumes, and 442 catalogues and supplements.

Newly-bound volumes	894
Put in the same covers	1,369
Repaired	2,868—5,131
Add:	
Catalogues	200
Supplements	242— 442
Total	5,573
Of these, were done under our own roof:	
Newly-bound	783
Put in covers	1,369
Repaired	2,868
Catalogues	144
Supplements	222—5,286
Remainder bound elsewhere	187

The whole cost of binding these 5,386 volumes was $575 32, or less than 11 cents per volume.

In order that every claim against the Association might be paid in full, the apparent deficit reported by the Treasurer this evening was advanced to the Association by a member of your Board, and, with the exception of this amount, we have much pleasure in reporting that, on the 30th day of April, the institution was free from indebtedness.

At the present time (May 12,) the amount thus advanced to the Treasurer has been refunded by the Association, and there is, therefore, no claim left unpaid.

The whole number of volumes in the Library, on the 1st of May, 1856, according to the last Annual Report, was	46,383
There have since been added, by purchase	1,251
There have since been added, by donation	270— 1,521
Total number of volumes in the Library May 1, 1857	47,904

The additions may be classified as follows:

Theology	55	Medicine	15
Mental & Moral Science	359	Technology	41
Political Science & Law	231	Encyclopædic	4
History & Geography	459	Fiction	313
Natural Science	41		
Total			1,521

Col. Forney and His New Paper.

From the Pennsylvanian, (Mr. Buchanan's Organ,) July 11.

A prospectus for a new daily Democratic paper, to be published in this city by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, was handed to us a few days ago. It is due to ourselves, in view of Col. FORNEY's former connection with this paper, to give him and his projected enterprise more than a passing notice. It is due also to the Democratic Party and the Administration at Washington, that in the performance of this duty we should speak plainly and truly.

We regret the necessity which compels us to say anything unkind of Col. FORNEY, and even as we write, our mind is busy with the recollections of kindly relations and pleasant intercourse with him, which we would not now willingly disturb, and which we have labored to preserve. We confess we feel a sense of mortification in the acknowledgement that in our desire to avoid a difficulty with Col. FORNEY, we may have done injustice to other members of our party, whose claims are quite as strong and whose services are quite as valuable as his. Our sincerity, although somewhat misguided, was above impeachment then, and our patrons and the party shall not have cause to find fault with it now. We shall therefore state our sentiments without trope or figure.

It is well known to the Democracy of this State and of the Union, that this paper has always stood the friend and defender of Colonel FORNEY. There was a time when he needed friends almost as much as he does now, and when he deserved to be defended. Then he was the subject of attack at home and abroad; now he has made himself the aggressor, covertly as well as openly seeking to attack those who have always rejoiced in his good fortune, and who never deserted him in the hour of his trials.

Our duty now is plain; we must speak for truth for those who are assailed and for ourselves. We owe the discharge of this duty to the Democratic party—to Colonel FORNEY we owe nothing. So long as our columns could be used for his own purposes sometimes under the guise of serving the party, it was well. But now that his political fortunes are past help, we are coolly requested by him, through his friends, to resign the control of our paper to him, or to dispossess ourselves by an absolute sale, at a price which he knows to be less than one-half its value, and which would involve our pecuniary ruin. Our refusal to accede to his proposition, brought the threat that a new organ would be commenced, and that a few months would be sufficient to blot us out of existence.

These are facts which he will not deny, and which we can prove by those who are recognized by the community as his intimate friends. Are we to be thus coerced and driven into an arrangement which has for its object not the good of our party, but which, it is hoped, will reinstate into the ranks of the Democracy a defeated candidate for office, and allay the gnawings of a disappointed and ruined ambition? We sympathize with Col. FORNEY in his deep distress, and would gladly see relief come to him; but he cannot ask this sacrifice—it is too much, and, in addition, it would be unjust to the party and to others.

What has Col. FORNEY done, that he should ask and expect this? Does the party owe it to him to redress his imaginary wrongs, and to repair the injuries which his own ambitious folly has inflicted? No; it has other and higher aims. Besides, what cause has he for complaint? Has he not been nurtured in the lap of our party; has it not given him its honors and emoluments; did it not recently seek to place him in a position next to that of the President, and did not this paper and the President himself (perhaps unwisely) aid in the effort? And yet we have, it seems, earned a hostility which can only be satisfied by our annihilation.

Whilst Mr. BUCHANAN, among the special friends of Colonel FORNEY, is the subject of loud complaints and bit er revilings, does the President deserve to be branded as an ingrate? Has he not asked Col. FORNEY to take a position in his Government, the best in his gift among those for which Colonel FORNEY is fitted, and worth, as tendered to him, at least $15,000 per annum, besides from his friends an outfit in cash of $10,000? Does this look like ingratitude on the part of the President for services rendered?

We speak thus in justice to Mr. BUCHANAN. It is rendered necessary by the clamor of Col. FORNEY's friends, who would have the country believe him an injured and neglected man, and, by implication at least, lay the sin at the door of the President. We have thus stated a few thoughts which we propose to elaborate at another time, and having taken our stand, with the full knowledge of the responsibility that attaches to it, and with a determination to maintain it at all hazards, we will defend it by such an army of facts and figures as will afford Colonel FORNEY full scope for the exercise of his arithmetic, and material for more than one number of his forthcoming paper.

Terrible Steam boiler Explosion in Canada.

From the Montreal Herald.

Just as the train of cars were passing St. Hilare, from Richmond, yesterday morning, about 10¼ o'clock, a terrific explosion, carrying off the roof of the building, took place at the Belœil Mill, situated on the opposite shore of Richelieu River. We visited the scene of the disaster in the afternoon, and learned the following particulars from Mr. BRIAULT, the Secretary of the Belœil Mill Company. The engine, which worked four run of stones, was from the factory of Messrs. MILN & MILN, of this city. It had been in operation during the night of Monday until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the furnaces were allowed to go out. About 10 o'clock, they were relighted, there being abundance of water in the boiler, and shortly after, the fearful explosion occurred—the causes of which no one appeared to be able to guess.

The results of the explosion were dreadful. Of fifteen persons who were in the building at the time, only three escaped without injury; four were so scalded by the steam that they died within three hours of the accident, while seven were so seriously injured that their recovery is extremely uncertain. Those who lost their lives were ANTOINE and ALFRED FOLEY, the millers; PIERRE PERAULT and —— PAPIN, farmers, who were in the building at the time. The mill was a stone building of three stories, 60 by 25 feet, and was entirely destroyed and shattered by the explosion. We are sorry to hear that the property was not insured, and that the loss to the Company who had built it will be some two or three thousand pounds.

RIOT IN A PENNSYLVANIA THEATRE.—The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, of yesterday, furnishes the following: "A riot occurred at the theatre in Chambersburg, on the Fourth, between a company called the 'Owls' and citizens of the place. The 'Owls' demanded admission free of charge, which was refused. After considerable fighting they made an attempt to force the door, in which they succeeded, and rushed into the room, making for the stage, in order to grasp the theatre performers. As they did so the wildest scene of confusion occurred, and the ladies set up a tremendous cry of fear, rushing in all directions for safety. The theatre men had gone out through a back door, and, finding that their 'bird had flown,' the infuriated 'Owls' were prevailed upon to leave the room. Another scene of violence then occurred at the foot of the stairs, in which some of the citizens and the "Owls" principally participated, and which the police made unavailing efforts to prevent. After ineffectual efforts to quell the disturbance had been made by the town officers, it was at last resolved to call out a military company which had come into town, from Gettysburg, during the evening. By a prompt and well directed effort this company soon disbanded the crowd. One was fatally injured, but a larger number were cut and bruised more or less seriously.

THE DEATH OF YOUNG STOWE.—The Manchester *American* has the particulars of the death of young STOWE, son of Professor and Harriet Beecher Stowe, by drowning, at Hanover, N. H., on the 9th inst. He went into the water with several of his classmates, to bathe, and after being in a few minutes became exhausted and cried out for help. His room mate and another young man went to his relief, but their efforts to save him were unavailing. STOWE sunk but once, and remained under water about twenty minutes before he was taken out. Life was not then extinct, but he was so far gone that he expired in a few moments. He was drowned only about four rods from the shore, and his body could be seen when lying at the bottom. His remains were carried to Andover in charge of a committee of students, consisting of one from each class. The deceased was nineteen years of age, a fine scholar, and a youth of much promise.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Times* of the 7th has the following:

On Saturday evening, during the fire in Clark-street, the wife of Mr. N. G. SMITH, residing in the West Division, was instantly killed in the most shocking and awful manner. Mr. SMITH was standing at a window in his shop, on the third floor of DAWSON's building, corner of Lake and Clark streets looking out at the fire. His wife came into the room and leaned over his shoulder to look out. She had hardly stood there a moment when a case of fireworks exploded, and one of the rockets came through the window, striking her in the forehead, going into her head and killing her instantly. It happened so suddenly that her husband did not observe at first that she was killed. From the terrible manner in which her head was mangled, it is evident that the rocket must have exploded after it entered. We have never been called upon to record a more singular, and, at the same time, more terrible accident than this.

FATAL ENCOUNTER IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent writing from Summersville, Green Co., Ky., under date of the 6th inst., furnishes us an account of a difficulty which occurred near that place, which resulted in the death of FELIX G. BEAUCHAMP. Our correspondent says that a difficulty occurred between ROBERT J. PEACE and WM. M. SKAGGS, about some trifling matter, when BEAUCHAMP, who was the brother in-law of SKAGGS, interposed and begged the parties to desist. Hereupon PEACE ordered BEAUCHAMP to get out of the way or he would kill him. BEAUCHAMP drew a revolver, fired and missed, and retreated—was followed up by PEACE, who placed his rifle against his antagonist, fired, and literally tore his heart out. This fatal encounter was witnessed by the wife and children of the deceased.—*Louisville Democrat.*

In Vicksburg, on the 30th ult., a negro boy about 18 years old was shot through the head, while on horseback, without any provocation, by a fellow of the name of McCOY, killing him instantly. McCOY was arrested, had a hearing before the Mayor, and was remanded to prison, but refused to be taken there, drawing a knife on the Marshal, who was so much intimidated that he permitted him to escape. The citizens were very indignant at this, and caused the Marshal to resign his office.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 4th day of July, to the 11th day of July, 1857: Men, 74 women, 67; boys, 161; girls, 122; total, 424. Adults 141; children, 283; males, 235; females, 189; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflam. of brain	5
Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	4	Croup	17	Inflam. of liver	1
Apoplexy	3	Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of lungs	17
Asthma	2	Debility, infant	4	Inflam. of womb	2
Bleeding from Womb	2	Del'm Tremens	1	Intemperance	1
Brain, Disease of	1	Diarrhœa	5	Jaundice	1
Bronchitis	2	Dropsy	3	Kill'd or murd'd	1
Burn'd or Scald	2	Dropsy in head	15	Liver, disease of	2
Cancer	4	Drowned	4	Lues Venerea	1
Carbuncles	1	Dysentery	2	Lungs, dis'ase of	2
Casualties	6	Eclampsia	2	Malformation	1
Cholera	1	Epilepsy	1	Malformation of Heart	2
Cholera, Infantile	11	Erysipelas	2	Malformation of Lungs	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	Exposure	1	Marasmus, adult	3
Colic	1	Fever, bilious	1	Marasmus, infantile	23
Colic Pictonum	1	Fever, nervous	1	Measles	11
Concussion of the Brain	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Mortification	2
Congestion of the Bowels	2	Fever, remittent	2	Old Age	6
Congestion of the Brain	12	Fever, scarlet	16	Palsy	2
Congestion of the Lungs	4	Fever, typhus	2	Premature birth	8
Constipation of the Bowels	1	Fracture	6	Small-pox	7
Consumption	51	Heart, disease of	6	Softening of the Brain	1
Convulsions, infantile	33	Heart, disease of Valvular	3	Spine, disease of	1
		Hip, disease of	1	Sprue	1
		Hooping cough	5	Stillborn	44
		Hernia	1	Teething	11
		Inflam. of bladder	1	Ulceration of the Spine	2
		Inflam. of the bowels	7	Worms	1
		Total			424

*Increase this week, 123.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS—ONE OF THEM ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.—Three young burglars attempted to break into the store No. 646 Sixth-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They were discovered by Roundsman MCINTYRE, of the Twenty-first Ward, who ran among them and grappled one of them named JAMES WILLIAMS, whereupon another of the burglars turned upon the officer and snapped his revolver at him, but it missed fire. The officer then drew his revolver, and aiming it, kept the burglars at bay, until the arrival of Policeman GLEASON, when the three burglars were captured. In their possession were found a large knife, a revolver, and a dagger, a jimmey, nippers, and a lot of skeleton keys. The other two prisoners gave their names as APOLLO GOERAAD and ANDREW COULTER. They were taken before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed them for trial.

NEW PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The depôt at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, for the New-Haven Railroad Company, is nearly completed. The floors of the offices and saloons are covered with handsome oil-cloth; the cushions for the gentlemen's saloon cost $120, and the sofas for the ladies' saloon will cost, probably, three times the amount.

A telegraph office will be established in the gentlemen's saloon. After Wednesday next, the 15th inst., no train here will run below this point. A new Time Table will go into effect on that day, when the trains will leave the depôt as follows:

7:20 A. M., for New-Haven, stopping at all regular stations.

8:20 A. M., Boston Express, Stamford, Bridgeport and New-Haven.

9:20 A. M., Norwalk and all way stations.

12:45 P. M., New-Haven and Time Table stations.

3:45 P. M., New-Haven and principal way stations.

4:20 P. M., Boston Express, Stamford, Bridgeport and New Haven.

4:50 P. M., New Haven and all Time Table stations

6:55 P. M., Norwalk and all way stations.

6:35 P. M., Norwalk and all way stations.

The fares will remain as heretofore.

A FIGHT—A MAN CUT IN THE FACE.—A fight took place at No. 141 Washington-street Satur

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREEK PEAS OF FASHIONABLE PIETY,
AND THE
RUSTY BACON OF POPULAR IGNORANCE,
WITH GIBLETS OF
IRISH HYPOCRISY AND IMPUDENCE,
SEASONED WITH THE
VINEGAR OF TRUTH, AND STEWED
IN A
CRITICAL SAUCEPAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

This journal is no doubt heartily welcomed back by its old readers to its comely quarterly octave form. Part, striking, vigorous, its mirth-provoking and highly instructive pages make it a sought for publication. It has one defect, and that so serious a one, that there are thousands of *of* parents who would as soon see on the side-table a volume of Byron, Shelley, Tom Paine or George Sand, by reason of its repeated profanities, and ceaseless gibes and ill-natured sarcasms against professors of religion, as the latest number especially. If its talented editor will leave out this obnoxious element in the future "making up" of his wide-famed journal, we believe he would largely add to the number and respectability of his subscribers.

From the Sunday Dispatch, (City.)

The July number contains a series of the most sterling and startling articles, all calculated to awaken the dormant faculties; where all is so excellent and brimming over with truth, it is hard to make selections.

From the Genesee Democrat, (*Batavia*)

The innocent reader is astonished at the Editor's audacity. His style is replete with that sarcastic, withering, biting wit, so tormenting to those on whom the lash falls, humbled at the clear, honest exposure of our own ignorant preferences in matters of daily food as revealed by the edge of Dr. DIXON's *Scalpel.*

From the Daily News, (*Saratoga*)

What a capital surgeon Dr. DIXON must be if his actual *Scalpel* cuts as keenly as his pen. His articles should be read by every family in the land.

From the Dover Gazette, (*New-Hampshire.*)

We like the spice piquancy of the *Scalpel,* and especially, too, we like the article on the Natural History of Crime.

From the Daily Standard, (*Bridgeport,* Conn.)

Dr. DIXON writes as if he used the point of a *Scalpel* dipped in aqua-fortis; you are obliged to read him, whether you agree with him or not. He is a clear-headed thinker and an honest man.

From the Rondout Courier.

We wish the *Scalpel* had one hundred thousand subscribers. Millions of our people ought to read it; its editor is a true reformer and an honest man

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Its editor is well known as a surgeon of great originality and a writer of power; every number contains several articles of general interest.

From the New-York Tribune.

Every page is marked by talent of a high order; its six volumes have not exhausted its vitality nor its audacity of language, nor its boldness of purpose; the scenes in city practice are life-pictures of what is doing beneath many a roof within sight of Broadway.

From the London Times.

A most fascinating and brilliant affair, in Jonathan's best manner; it commands the attention of every reader.

From the London News.

Flashing, spirited and humorous, *The Scalpel* is as interesting as a novel; it loses none of its raciness.

From the London Lancet.

We have received ten numbers of this glorious journal for the people. We take to ourselves the credit of originating it; had there been no *Lancet* in Europe, there would have been no *Scalpel* in America.

THE SCALPEL for April—No. 1, Volume 9, 25 cents, quarterly at $1 in advance—contains the Address on the Natural History of Crime, delivered at Hope Chapel by the Editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., at the request of a number of distinguished gentlemen of the New-York bar, together with the usual amount of didactic, quaint, serious and sarcastic matter. Its getting-up, typography, paper, &c., are unrivaled, and every article is original. Single numbers for sale by

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ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHERS of this City are the Wholesale Agents.

The Editor only has constantly on hand complete sets of THE SCALPEL, comprising eight years, from No. 1, January, 1849, to April, 1857—bound in cloth, and neatly lettered and indexed; two years in each book, making four elegant volumes of 500 pages each, at $5 the set. When No. 40 is reached, there will be another book of 500 pages; and so on. THE SCALPEL has fairly earned the title of the greatest Journal of the day, and is pronounced by the entire press, in more than 20,000 notices, to be an inexhaustible mine of amusement, instruction and genial wit

The work is issued in January, April, July and October.

Sixty-four pages at $1 a year in advance: typography and paper unrivaled. Address the EDITOR, Box No 3,121.

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FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS. With a Review of Dr. Bellows' Lecture on the Theatre. By Rev. D. E THOMASON. 75 cents.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Living Divines, containing Discourses and Biographical Sketches of the Eminent Preachers of Europe and America. By HENRY C. FISH. Illustrated with Portraits on Steel. 1 vol. 8vo. $3 50

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent domestics, American, German, British, and Colored. Ladies in want of good domestics will find here servants worthy of patronage, well qualified to fill situations, in any department of household service, with credit to themselves, and satisfaction to their employers. By keeping a superior class of servants, and prompt attention to orders, we hope for a continuation of public favor. Apply to the American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER ONE hundred best class of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, in the City or country; thorough good cooks, plain cooks, general housework, chambermaids, waiter girls; also, several neat, tidy nurses and seams'resses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants will call at HENDERSON'S old established servants' office No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in City or country for the Summer; one as cook and laundress, understands baking and pastry, meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; will assist with washing and ironing The cook $6 the other $7 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENdent of a millinery establishment, by a young lady, in this City, or to go South or West; is of long experience in the business, having had charge of some of our largest establishments, whom she will give as references as to character, integrity, &c. For an interview, address W., Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE Company, wages $12 50 per week; a book-keeper for a machine shop, salary $750 per annum; a steward for a steamer, 6 waiters for Summer hotel, 2 porters, 2 conductors, 3 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN EXPEnienced German woman to cook, wash and iron, steady, capable and obliging. Also, for a middle-aged German woman to do general housework; an American girl to go as nurse or for chamberwork, and several other first-class servants will recommended, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to wash; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing and would be willing to go in the country for the Summer, and has got the very best of City reference Can be seen for two days at No. 105 9th av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 305 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, back room. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as porter in a store, and can work at house-painting if required. Wages not so much an object as steady employment. With good City reference. Address G. D., at the office of the *Daily Times.*

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS will not be disappointed by calling this day at WESLEY'S up town and country select female office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., where they can find a smart and experienced class of servants, with good reference, including several Protestant cooks, nurses, chambermaids and others. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBbing-house. Apply by letter in applicant's handwriting, stating age, giving references, &c. Address M. R. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years old. Also, an able-bodied man, as porter. Address JONES, at the office of the *Daily Times.*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, that has a large acquaintance in the lower part of the City. None other need apply at No. 262 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED.—LIBERAL WAGES WILL BE given to a good girl producing good references, at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED A SMALL BOY IN AN OFFICE; salary first year, $50. Address box No. 4,501 General Post-Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR IRISH GIRL TO DO the housework of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MILLINERS, AT No. 69 Amity-st. None but competent persons need apply.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per sq. ft. Apply at No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent.

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TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.
LAWNS,
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700 pieces fast colored Lawns, 8 cents per yard, worth 12½.
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An endless variety of Barège Robes, cheap.
Every color in Silk and Woolen Barèges, 18½ cents.
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5 cases Plaid Challeys, 12½ cents, worth 25.
100 Jaconet Flounced Robes, 15¼ long, $2.

The above have all been reduced to half price, and must be sold immediately.

One Price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

SWISS, JACONET AND MULL BANDS.
5,000 SWISS, JACONET AND MULL BANDS,
From 31c. to 75c. each.
ALSO, 10,000 YARDS MACHINE SWISS
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BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS AND BANDS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flounciugs, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are clearing out their entire stock
Of White Goods, very low;
Including some handsome patterns
Of White Marseilles for Basques.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Are selling off
The balance of their stock
Of Embroideries, Laces and Basques,
Below cost of importation.

CLOSING SALE OF BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.
And Lace Points and Shawls
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of every description
From $1 50 upwards,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!

The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the advanced state of the season, to offer for sale at once the whole of their immense stock of goods at such EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will effect their immediate and entire clearance, without the least reserve. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold, entirely REGARDLESS OF COST, comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to over $150,000! It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.

The public will therefore please take notice that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to the 1st September. Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the City and its suburbs. LYONS & JONES, proprietors of
Columbian Hall, No. 381 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
GREAT SALE OF PARIS MANTILLAS,
30 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
at the
UNITED STATES MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
Nos. 45 and 47 CANAL ST.

The undersigned having concluded to extend his premises in order to meet the demands of his rapidly-increasing business, and finding that the extensive alterations will compel him to close his establishment for a period, on the first of August, has concluded to close out the balance of his magnificent stock at a reduction of
FULL 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in order that the whole may be disposed of by that time.

Ladies, remember another opportunity like the present will not again occur, of procuring very richest goods at prices within the reach of all.

United States Mantilla Emporium,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st
WM. B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT
OF
MOURNING GOODS, NO. 351 BROADWAY.

The following lots being a special consignment for immediate sale, regardless of the cost, in order to dispose of them in a limited time, the undersigned names the following low prices:

2 cases Black Plaid Marquise, 25 cents per yard.
2 cases Black Tissues, 4-4 wide, 25 cents per yard.
1 case Figured and Pleid Grenadines, 50 cents per yard.
1 case Crape Maretz, very fine, 31 cents per yard.
1 case Superfine Black Barège, 25 cents per yard.
2 cases very handsome Flounced Muslin Robes, $3 per robe.
2 cases very handsome Lawns, 12½ cents per yard.

Observe: W JACKSON'S New Mourning Store.
No. 351 Broad-st, between Spring and Prince sts

McCORMICK & SIMPSON

Will offer for the next ten days, commencing MONDAY, 13th inst.,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND RIBBONS,
At greatly reduced prices. Ladies in pursuit of these goods will find it advantageous to call at No. 135 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, PRINTS, GINGhams, Lawns, Linens. Table-cloths, Cottonades, Denims, Apron Checks, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Broadcloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 686 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work. &c

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WILLING TO pay a liberal price for himself and wife, will find a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms in a desirable location a few doors from 5th-av., below 20th-st. Family private. Address E. BRYANT, drug store, corner of 16th-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., is a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1661 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

AS YOU MAY DESIRE BOARD OR boarders in any part of the City or country, we invite you to call. You will be sure to suit yourself by applying at No. 34½ Pine-st., or Broadway, corner 18th-st., (free to boarders.) N. B.—We have a great demand for country board at present. GOODWIN & CO

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSIness while business is dull. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during August to qualify students practically for Fall business. Commuters for a full commercial course will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Two $15 seats vacant.

W. M. FERRISS, TEACHER IN THE CLASsical and mathematical school of Prof. Driscr, of Columbia College, will give private instruction at his residence, No. 71 West 27th-st., to young gentlemen desirous of entering college.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. PLACK, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, will hold their final meeting on next WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.
J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE. The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Committee Room, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Committee are earnestly invited to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. By order,
SAMUEL SMITH, Secretary.
JOHN G. BERGEN, President.

THE CITY SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY of the M. E. Church will hold their quarterly meeting in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock. Interesting addresses on the Sabbath School cause will be delivered by Rev. E. J. Dix Hass and others. The friends of Sabbath School generally are invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The managerial enterprise of the present season was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which made

THE SUMMER GARDEN

the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he ventures to predict will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.

To produce a cool atmosphere

THE INDIAN PUNKA

has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this

ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION

has been introduced into any public building in this country.

The guiding star of this short season will be
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
whose exquisite style finds so perfect a home among the appreciative audiences which honor this establishment.

She will appear nightly with that accomplished scholar and admirable artist,
Mr. CHARLES WALCOT,
Miss EMILY MILTON,
who will make her first appearance in this Theatre, and Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS and a brilliant company, in support of
BURLESQUE, SONGS and DANCES.
MONDAY, July 13,
HIAWATHA
and
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
SIXTH AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE,
MONDAY, July 13, 1857,
When will be presented Donizetti's grand and most popular Opera, in 3 acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
(for positively this night only.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLETTI
And other well known artists, in the principal rôles.
Conductor.....Signor TORRIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50 | Amphitheatre.....25
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 389 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Pickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
The exquisite grace and beauty of
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
CONTINUES TO ATTRACT THOUSANDS
on each evening she performs.
MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1857,
in consequence of the numerous applications for a repetition of FOUCHA and Mazurkine's grand ballet of
PAQUITA,
It will be performed this evening.
Paquita.....Signorina Theresa Rolla
The entertainments to commence with the talented Vaudeville company, consisting of Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in Poole's laughable comedietta, entitled
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tuesday—The Wonderful Ravels and BIANCO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The unexpected success of the splendid and
BRILLIANTLY PRODUCED
spectacular, fairy, legendary drama of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
Induces the Manager to announce it for repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, July 13,
and every other night until further notice.
The Scenery is of the most magnificent description.
The Marches and Finales are entirely original in character.
The Costumes of unprecedented splendor.
The Effects startling and well executed, and supported as the piece is with the combined talent of
LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT,
Mlle. KATRINA,
Mr. C. FISHER, Mr SETCHELL,
Mr. W. A WOOD,
The entire company, and upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MALE AND FEMALE AUXILIARIES.
It is allowed on be the very best and most gorgeous spectacle every produced.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Admission.....25 cents | Orchestra Seats.....50 cents
On MONDAY EVENING
OLYMPIANA:
OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,
In which Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Sarah Howell, Miss Kate Pennoyer, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Seymour, will appear.
Previous to which, LOAN OF A LOVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
MONDAY EVENING, July 13.
To commence with the Irish Fairy Drama entitled
IRISHMAN IN BAGDAD.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC BARRELL.
To conclude with YANKEE JACK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—MONDAY, July 13, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—UNDER THE auspices of the American Institute, is open daily for the admission of visitors, containing a great variety of articles of interest, among which is "The Descent from the Cross" in alto relievo, by Carew, of London, a group of eleven figures, size of life. Admittance 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDEN.—GRAND CONcerts will be given every evening during the week, commencing July 13, between 2d av., 30th, and 31st sts.
LAMBERT & GARDNER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace will open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY. —The proprietor of the American Hotel respectfully informs his old patrons and all such as desire fine healthy air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, fine rides, and the eradication of chronic and cutaneous diseases from their system, by the use of the sulphur water of Richfield Springs, that he has very much enlarged and improved his hotel. Several large, airy bedrooms and sulpher baths have been added, so that his hotel is, in all respects, equal to the best, and his charges most reasonable.

Richfield Springs is some 1,800 feet above tide water, in a valley, amidst surrounding mountains, only sixty miles west of Albany, thirteen south of Herkimer, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful lakes of Otsego and Schuyler; in fact, there are five lakes, abounding with fish, within one hour's ride of the American.

Visitors will always find private conveyances at Herkimer station, or they can avail themselves of the daily stages which convey the mail to Richfield Springs, so that parties visiting the Springs can leave the City of New-York in the evening boats and reach the Springs on the afternoon of the next day, and those leaving by morning cars reach it on the same day.
WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—ON THE EAST River, between 5th and 55th sts. Rooms for families and single gentlemen. Apply at the large mansion, surrounded by a piazza, with a fine garden adjacent; accessible by 2d or 3d av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate families with large airy rooms, in his family mansion near Glen Cove, L. I. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of 8 persons, at Orange, or somewhere within an hour or an hour and a quarter's ride from the City. Address L. S., Box No. 2,027 General Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, near the Neptune House, with fine grounds and water prospect, will accommodate a few persons for the season. Plenty of table room. Address H. T. New-Rochelle.

SPORTING.

SCHOONER YACHT "SPRAY" FOR SALE —About 40 tons burden, copper-ed and in good order, and well found in every particular. She now lies at Hoboken, and is ready for immediate service. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS,
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, and at the LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE
BROKERS.
OFFICE, No. 59 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ANTISLAVERY BANK, in New-York, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$832,536 13
Overdrafts		1,814 33
Due from Banks		19,445 19
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$63,023 15	
Due from Brokers	82,500	
Real Estate		
Specie		37,560 24
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks		153,517 92
Stocks....$118,399 99 Promissory Notes, 8		114,199 99
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks		12,911 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	8	
Loss and Expense Account		28,470 31
Total		$1,284,514 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$800,000 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand	1,948—	98,052 60
Profits		49,903 06
Due to Banks		5,674 74
Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors on Demand		450,885 21
Amount due not included under either of the above heads		
Total		$1,204,514 01

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHAN C. PLATT, President, and CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the Artisans' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted, at the location aforesaid.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of July, 1857.
RICHARD SILL,
Commissioner of Deeds

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, BOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1858, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $200,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds are now ready to be issued to the amount to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to exemplify the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. "CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of the hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1898. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain at the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Vallecello Silver Mining Company will be held at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider the Report of the Directors, calling an installment of $2,500 per vara, 5 per cent. on the capital stock, for the purpose of meeting present necessities, procuring additional machinery, and carrying on the operations of the mines. C. N. REYNOLDS, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND N

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE!

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 163 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and will be in perfect order. The lot is 25x130 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¼ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—FOUR LOTS ON Walker-av., Jamaica, L. I., very handsomely situated. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

VACANT LOTS IN BROOKLYN, WELL located for immediate improvement, wanted in exchange for improved paying real estate in the same city, and bonds and mortgages. Address OWNERS, Box No. 88 Brooklyn, Long Island.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $3 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Port Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck-slip, 2d-av., 3d-av. and 4th-av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT MARBLE BLOCK, the entire upper part of the building No. 837 Broadway, comprising three spacious floors measuring 100 feet in depth by 2[illegible] feet front. They are well-lighted, easy of access, nearly new, and in excellent condition. The location is one of the choicest in the City, and is admirably suited for the importing, book or any extensive business requiring handsome premises. Terms, $5,000 per annum; can be had on a term of several years if required.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COTtage, within one hour's drive of the City, and commanding fine water view, elegant lawn and drives, and select neighborhood, very convenient for table supplies, stables, &c., kitchen above ground, and ten rooms. The situation is healthy, and handy to railroad and steamboats, and the rent not so much an object as a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 3,078, Post-Office.

TO LET—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE, FILLED in with brick, in Bloomingdale, New York, between 3d and 4th avs., near two railroad depots, and arranged for a small family. Rent to 1st May next $200. Possession immediately. Also, for sale or exchange, for City property, a farm of between 40 and 50 acres excellent land, within one hour by railroad of New York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, near Astor-place; parlors and bedroom, attached, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with or without partial board. Address, for 3 days, HOWARD, Broadway Post-Office.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 6th av., suitable for a small, respectable family. Rent $230 per annum. Apply in the grocery corner of 4th and Cornelia-sts.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 107 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Pavilion House, by the Landing, (called last year La Fayette's,) Long Island, will continue to meet with liberal patronage. It will suit for city or country private families. Apply at the office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a deed of Trust, bearing date on the 19th day of November, 1855, and recorded in Liber N. H. G., No. 5, folios 128, &c., one of the land record-books for Anne Arundel County, and Liber C. S. M., No. 1, folios 30, &c., one of the land record-books of Prince George's County, from MARIANETTA NICHOLS and R. NICOLS SNOWDEN to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "Fairland Estate," on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,200 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by JOHN DUVALL, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring a residence in the country, this property is especially recommended.

This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Depôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily to either of said cities.

A large portion of this estate is arable, and the residue covered with Wood and Timber, which can very profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or to said cities. The arable land is of the most productive character, the location remarkably healthy, the neighborhood very desirable, and no portion of the State offers locations for residences of more beauty.

A very large portion of this estate is Meadow Land, either now well set in Timothy or other Grasses, or in cultivation or ready to be put in cultivation. The soil of which is unsurpassed for the growth either of Grasses or Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the furnishing of Milk to the two cities. About two acres of this land adjoining the Depôt is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, and which parcel will be sold separate from all the rest of the estate.

On the Home Farm there is a large Brick-House, nearly new, of superior character and finish, a very large Barn, used also for Dairy purposes, a two-story Dwelling for a manager, and all other suitable out houses in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a small two-story Frame House near the railroad.

This property will be sold for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Depôt, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the terms of sale to be as follows: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years in equal portions, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchasers, a deed will be given on the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN MCKEW, who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plats of the same, or application to SNOWDEN & SON, who reside there, who will furnish all the information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned.

FRANK H. STOCKETT, Annapolis, Md.

FOR SALE—IN CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 330 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, ont houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to ELI FENTON, Mayville; WEST ERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FINE FRUIT AND MARKET-GARDEN FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT—Two hundred acres on the ridge between Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, 9 miles from Jersey City by rail and plank road; large stone mansion with additions, very extensive and imposing barns and out-houses, with tanks for liquid manure; also an inexhaustible supply of muck; private dock and three tenant houses; 14 acres in vegetables; is highly manured and three crops per season are grown; 5 miles from Paterson; the drives along the Passaic to the Falls and Newark are delightful. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 1 mile's walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 277 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R.C. UNDERHILL No. 9 Courtlandt-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage, well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from depôt, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN No. 170 Broadway.

FIVE ACRES OF LAND.—WANTED TO BUY, 5 acres of land in this State, at from 50 to 75 cents per acre. Inquire of J. C. L., Attorney-at-Law, No. 111 Nassau-st., 3d story, rear building.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 45th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

OWNER WANTED—FOR A LOT OF ABOUT six tons soap-stone, which was forwarded from Huntington, Massachusetts, about three months since, consigned F. WINSTRA, N. Y. This lot of stone will be sold to pay charges if not called for on or before the 15th instant. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent Connecticut River Railroad Line, Pier No. 2 Peck-slip, New-York.

New York, July 5, 1857.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Summer or to April 1, five minutes' walk from the Morrisania depôt, Westchester County—a neat two-story dwelling, inclosed in half an acre of ground. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water in the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain trees and shrubbery of several years' growth. Rent $120. The same property would be sold cheap. Address Box No. 2,246 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—From 15 to 60 acres of land elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 85 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1¼ miles from the Depôt, a part of the estate of the late Philemon Halstead, containing 37 acres, having a front upon Rye Beach, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjoining country. There is a fine orchard upon the property. Apply to NEWBERY D. HALSTEAD, Esq., on the premises; or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT Jamaica, L. I., elegant mansion, 45x40, with piazzas and cupola and 4 acres in lawn and garden, interspersed with noble trees and shrubbery, on the road to Rockaway and in the precincts of the village; house alone cost $11,500; price $8,500.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New York. Price $4,000.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND three acr. s at White Plains, near the depôt, consisting of large new house, two stories, 31x34; gardener's house, barns and stables; handsome lawn and garden, with one acre in orchard.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase, a furnished cottage at Rockaway, suitable for a large family, near the water, with about an acre of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, JULY 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

$8,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Kenosha City (Wis.) 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1873.

5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

20,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bonds

500 shares Warren R. R. of New-Jersey.....$50 each
5 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
100 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac RR.$100 each
6 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock).$100 each
100 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
100 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
75 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$50 each
50 shares Bank of Horncllsville N. Y.....$100 each
10 shares Howard Fire Insurance Company....$50 each
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
100 shares North American Fire Insurance Co...$50 each
90 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 16.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 14, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the store No. 169 Wall-st., by order of administratrix and administrators, a recipe for a medical specific known as "Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic," with a copyright from the U. S District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered March 27, 1856, by the late Gordon J. Leeds, for a print or label for the same; also, the steel plate for said print and, immediately after, the whole manufacturing stock of Leeds' Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic, in various packages for the trade; also, gum myrrh, guaiac, colocynth, &c.; tools, scales, &c. Terms at sale

GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, Auctioneers.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 361 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, large assortment of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glass, China, Britannia ware, &c., worthy the notice of city and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready, and sale peremptory.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms No. 27 Centre-st., the entire furniture of a 3-story house, removed for convenience of sale, viz: rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, beds, mattresses and bedding, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c; the whole to be peremptorily sold for cash.

WILLIAM B. JONES, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY S. SAMUEL JONES, Store No. 413 Canal-st., will sell on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M., by order of the assignee, at No. 148 3d-av., a large quantity of ready-made clothing and piece goods.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—In the town of Rye, Westchester County, consisting of 5 lots, from two to 10 acres each, lying on the Old Boston Post Road, between the villages of Rye and Port Chester. This land is part of the Carpenter Farm, much improved and in a good neighborhood. On a part of the farm there are fruit and forest trees. The land is elevated and commands an extensive view of the country and Long Island Sound, one-half mile distant. The above will be sold to the highest bidder, to close up the purchase made by the undersigned, of the above farm. The sale will take place on the premises on the 13th day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Gentlemen from the City taking New-Haven Cars at 7 or 9 o'clock, and stopping at Rye or Port Chester depôts, will find carriages on the ground in time to view the land before the sale. Terms of Sale—10 per cent. on day of sale, and 15 per cent. in 20 days after, at which time good warrantee deeds will be given, balance on bond and mortgage, 3 to 5 years.

THOMAS BENT,
WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.

For further information inquire at the office of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 300 acres of land, (200 acres of which are well wooded,) 2 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the city, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,357 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, N. J., 21 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $6,500. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H.V. STEERS, No. 161 West 26th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st
H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Vid* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 193 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.
—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Aldgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
8:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
9 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., & 12 M., 8:5; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 24 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chatham-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA **NORWICH AND WORCESTER**—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICE:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$3 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	3 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junction	3 00	—
Fitchburg	3 88	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 25 CENTS.

JULY, 1857—THE REGULAR AND OLD-Established line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, July 13, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 13, 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 14, 8¾ A. M.	Tuesday, July 14, 12½ P. M.
Wedn'y, July 15, 9½ A. M.	Wedn'y, July 15, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, July 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, July 16, 2½ P. M.

Steam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.

JULY 1857—THE REGULAR AND OLD-Established line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. FORSTER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st, Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, July 13, 12½ P. M.	Monday, July 13, 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, July 14, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Wedn'y, July 15, 1 P. M.	Wedn'y, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 16, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 16, 9 A. M.

Steam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORNE, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.

LEAVE NEW YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Monday, July 13, 12 M.	Monday, July 13, 7½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND FOUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

Office No. 177 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	Wednesday, Sept. 9....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BARNES, 2,864 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,815 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BERTRON, 2,567 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The new steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 29, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19.

For fre

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

The Mutiny in the Native Indian Army.

Fourteen Thousand Fresh Troops Ordered to India.

SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

The Spanish-Mexican Difficulty.

Serious Railroad Accidents in England.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 92 1-2@92 5-8.

RIVER DU LOUP, Saturday, July 11.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Anglo-Saxon* passed this point at about 1½ o'clock this morning, *en route* to Quebec, where she will be due at about 11 a'clock.

Her dates from Liverpool are to Wednesday, July 1.

The *Anglo-Saxon* left Liverpool at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon.

The *City of Washington*, for New-York, left at about the same hour.

The Vanderbilt Steamship *Arago* also left Southampton for New-York, at about the same hour.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of June at noon; the *Vanderbilt* from New-York at Southampton shortly after noon on the 30th, and the Collins steamer *Atlantic* at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon.

The Commercial news by this arrival is not of very special importance. Cotton at Liverpool closed firm on the 30th, at about previous rates.

Breadstuffs closed dull, at prices not materially changed.

The weather, though somewhat stormy, was reported as being favorable for the growing crops.

Provisions quiet. Lard buoyant at a slight advance and closing firm at 66s. Resin closed heavy at a slight decline and inferior qualities. Sugar quiet. There had been a slight advance in the Liverpool market on Teas of all qualities. In the London markets Sugar was dull at a decline of 6d.@1s. Coffee was firm, and Rice buoyant. In Tea there was a large speculative inquiry and prices are quoted at 1s. 3d for Congo.

Money market active. Consols had declined to 92¾@92⅝.

The political and general news is of about the average interest. There had been two very serious accidents on English railroads, in which twelve deaths occurred and over one hundred were wounded.

The shipment of the cable for the submarine telegraph between Europe and America had commenced on board the *Niagara*, and would be proceeded in with the utmost dispatch.

Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, together with his officers, attended, by special invitation, the Manchester Exhibition on the occasion of the Queen's state visit there. They were received with loud cheering and other demonstrations of good feeling.

France, at the request of England, is to send out fourteen transports, with troops, to China. This will be done at the request of England, in order to prevent the withdrawing British troops from India, for the China war, as was at first contemplated, the startling news of the mutiny among the Native troops of the former country having made their presence there more than ever necessary. Later accounts state that a reinforcement of 14,000 troops are to be sent immediately to India.

The Spanish-American difficulty is as far as ever from an adjustment.

Political troubles are rife in Genoa, where party, conspirators have been arrested.

The Italians whose arrest in Paris was announced by a previous steamer are to be tried for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Full details of the news, both political and commercial will be found below.

England.

The Government was catechized in the House of Lords by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, and in the House of Commons by Mr. DISRAELI in regard to the mutiny in the Indian Army.

Lord GRANVILLE in reply to the former, and Mr. J. SMITH in reply to the latter, stated that the case would be met with decisive measures, and that although there was good reason for supposing that the mutineers would speedily be put down by the force on the spot, still it had been determined to send ont reinforcements to the extent of 14,000 men forthwith as a mere measure of security. It was admitted that the published accounts of the revolt were substantially correct, and the principal incentive was an impression that there was to be an attempt at a general conversion to the Christian religion.

In the Commons, Mr. H. BRADLEY asked leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of parliamentary electors to be taken by ballot.

A debate ensued upon this, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.

The motion was finally rejected by 189 to 257.

The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* returned to Cowes from the Thames on the 28th ult.

Queen VICTORIA, accompanied by the Royal family, paid a State visit to the Manchester Exhibition on the 30th ult; and although a furious storm prevailed all day, the enthusiasm of the thousands assembled was very great.

Captain HUDSON and officers of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, in full uniform, were present as invited guests, and were welcomed with loud cheers.

The quarterly revenue returns show a deficiency of £[illegible],000. The estimated deficiency consequent on the reduction of taxation at the close of the last war was £1,200,000, so that the report is regarded as highly favorable.

France.

It was intimated that General CAVAIGNAC would rather not present himself a second time to the electors of Paris, and that propositions had been made to distinguished members of the Paris Bar to take his place, but that they were not accepted.

Several of the defeated opposition candidates threaten to contest the regularity of the returns of their opponents.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Italians, whose arrests were noticed by the last mail, will be tried for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor.

The *Daily News* says that although Lord CLARENDON has no official information of the facts, yet it is nevertheless quite true that the French Government entered into a contract with a Marseilles house for a supply of 10,000 Africans for Guadalupe and Martinique.

Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says that Señor LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, had handed to Señor PEDAL a sort of ultimatum for the settlement of the pending dispute, and that the latter had promised to send a counter memorandum, on the nature of which would depend much of Señor LAFRAGUA's further stay in Madrid.

The same correspondent also gives a rumor that Letters of Marque have already been sent from Mexico to the United States, in anticipation of war.

Turkey.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is affirmed there that Prussia, Russia and Sardinia have given their adhesion to the compromise on the question of the Union of the Principalities, drawn up by Lord CLARENDON, which is, therefore, now opposed by France alone.

India.

The India Overland mail had arrived at London with voluminous accounts confirmatory of the telegraphic announcement of the mutiny in the Indian Army. The details are somewhat less alarming than the bare telegraphic accounts of the movement, which would be confined to Delhi. Troops were marching from every side against the town mutineers in the Punjaub, and every precaution had been taken to trample out the first spark of treason. Meerut and Delhi were under martial law, and the native Princes were sending contingents to the British forces and to Meerut. The native troops had murdered every officer on whom they could lay their hands at Delhi. It was supposed that Mr. TREVIS, the Commissioner, had fallen with many men, women and children. The mutiny had not affected the troops at other stations.

The Calcutta market had generally undergone but little change. Freights continued high.

At Bombay freights were lower and still tending downwards.

The London *Commercial Daily List* had learned that a report was current in well-informed quarters that Government was in possession of news from India that tranquillity had been restored.

China.

The dates from Canton River are to the 8th of May. Several attempts had been made to blow up the ships there, one of which was nearly successful. No military operations could be undertaken before October, owing to the heat of the weather.

The Singapore correspondent of the London *Times* says we have a little dispute here between the English and American authorities. On the 25th of February last the American ship *Cœur de Lion*, Captain TUCKER, bound to China, fell in with the Dutch ship *Henriette Maria*. Captain TUCKER boarded her and found she was navigated by a Chinese crew only. Their story was that they had risen against the Dutchmen and compelled the Captain to run over to Cochin China, where they allowed him and his officers to take to their boats, and they were then trying to make their way to China.

Capt. TUCKER took possession of the *Henriette Maria*, after considerable difficulty, and brought her to Singapore. The authorities here sent over to Batavia to give notice of the circumstances. The Yankee hoisted the American flag on board the *Henriette Maria*, and the Singapore authorities sent over an armed force and hauled it down.

A Dutch vessel-of-war now arrived and took away the ship, and the Batavia authorities say that any claim for salvage can be duly decided by the Courts of Batavia. Capt. TUCKER then put the matter into the hands of the Consul, and the American sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* ostensibly went to see about it, but, as I believe, to take in the ratification of the American Treaty with Siam.

The dates from Foo-Chow are to the 30th of April, and mention the near approach of the rebels, causing considerable uneasiness among the merchants and wealthy people, who were removing their property. A stoppage of trade was anticipated, and no operation in teas could be carried on for the next season.

At Hong Kong, business was very quiet, and freights unaltered.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 30.

The COTTON Market, to-day, closed quiet but firm, at about previous prices. The sales for the last three days foot up 19,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators, and 3 000 for export. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BREADSTUFFS generally dull. The weather is reported favorable for the crops, notwithstanding some stormy days recently. FLOUR quiet. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western at 30s 6d. @31s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; White do., 9s. 6d.@10s. CORN very dull. Mixed, 36s.@36s. 6d.; Yellow, 36s.@36s. 6d.; White, 39s.@40s.

Liverpool Provisions, etc., Markets.

PROVISIONS quiet and generally unchanged. LARD advanced on all qualities, and closed buoyant at 66s. BEEF steady. PORK dull. BACON quiet. SUGAR quiet. TEA has realized a slight advance on all qualities, and is in active demand. RESIN heavy with a slight decline on inferior qualities. POT and PEARL ASHES quiet.

London Markets.

SUGAR closes dull at a decline of 6d.@1s. COFFEE firm. RICE closes buoyant. In TEA there is a large speculative inquiry, and common Congo commands 1s. 3d.

London Money Market.

Money active at unchanged rates. CONSOLS opened a shade higher than yesterday's rates, but subsequently experienced a fall, and closed dull at 92⅝@92⅞ on account.

The Latest Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 1—1½ P. M.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS dull.

PRODUCE quiet.

TEA active at the advance.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. TERHUNE.—We published on Saturday on account of a cowhiding affair in Wall street, one of the parties being a broker, the name of the other was not given. We are assured that the statement was only true so far as this, that Mr. TERHUNE, on Friday afternoon, while passing through the street was struck with a loaded cane by a man whom he did not know. On asking him what he meant the villain ran, escaping the best efforts of the few who saw the assault to seize him. The Police are on the track of a man who is suspected, but no arrest has yet been made.

KILLED BY A DERRICK.—A coal-heaver named JOHN MCCLURE was killed on Saturday at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River, while at work, by the giving way of a derrick. He resided at No. 643 Washington-street, where an inquest was held upon his body yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE. Verdict: "Accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

J. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,

adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

in well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished By applying in person letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-avenue: Rupture, Piles, Fistula and Fissure, cured without the knife or ligature. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, on examination. References—D. C. MCCALLUM, N. G. BRADFORD, Esq.; H. FORD, Brooklyn; JOHN LINN, Esq., Newton, Sussex County, N. J.; JOHN MATTHEWS, Esq., and a great number of gentlemen in every part of the Union on whom he has operated. If undertaken at all, *the cure is warranted*; there is no confinement from business and no detention in town. Office hours, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings; at all hours Dr. D. is at his Private Hospital, where every comfort is provided for those who require the more serious operations, or prolonged dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SEAFARING MEN.—CHARLES J. BUNKER'S Life-Preserving Shirts for bathers, voyagers, and seafaring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the sea shore this Summer. The Life Preserving Shirts expressly for bathers are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment, with the greatest comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyages are capable of sustaining the wearers in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks and other obstacles. Show-rooms, No. 356 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowels complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which upholds the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another brilliant entertainment is to be given at this cool and comfortable theatre. A boat drama, entitled the "Irishman in Bagdad;" the comic pantomime of the "Magic Barrel;" and PILGRIM'S nautical drama of "Yankee Jack, or the Buccaneer of the Gulf," are to be performed, interspersed with singing and dancing.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAIT OF GOV. MARCY.—An Imperial Photograph of the late WM. L. MARCY, taken a few days previous to his decease, is exhibited at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It was pronounced by Mr. MARCY, and is regarded by his friends, the best, as it is the last, recent of his features ever taken. Copies may be obtained by application at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photograph of Hon. WM. L. MARCY on exhibition at BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A filter has at length been invented so simple in construction, so perfect in action, and so low in price that every man may henceforth drink pure water. In the use of the Croton Star Filter, recommended for its superior merits by such universally acknowledged competent judges as M. VAN SCHAICK, President; THEO. E. DE FOREST, Commissioner; A. W. CRAVEN Chief Engineer; JOHN P. FLEMING, Chief Water Purveyor, of the Croton Aqueduct Department—you have secured the best and cheapest Filter ever submitted to a discerning public. Plain finished at 75 cents; silver-plated finished at $1. On exhibition and sale at No. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KEMP'S Worm Pastilles are considered by children a treat, not a medicine, and radically and rapidly remove all kinds of intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—A 45-feet race-boat for a distinguished Club of one of the Colleges, and a splendid sail-boat full-rigged, will be exhibited by C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, No. 250 South-street, this day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

EXTRAORDINARY VIGILANCE OF A FERRY CAPTAIN.—Late on Saturday afternoon the Captain of the ferry-boat *Fulton* discovered a lady and child in the ladies' cabin after the passengers had all passed out on the New-York side. Assuming that there was intent on her part to go back on the boat without paying passage, he walked in and began to catechise the lady as to where she wished to get out, told her she "was trespassing," and imparted several other valuable items of information before giving the lady a chance to explain. She had gone across for the purpose of meeting her husband on his return from business, and presumed she could pay as she went back, without the necessity of going outside the gate in a crowd. She offered a quarter to the vigilant Captain, but he turned away, and in a few moments came back again, and commenced *further* conversation with the lady upon the impropriety of her conduct. The lady now began to get excited, and gave him as good as he sent, telling him he was an insulting man, and bidding him go about his business. Quite an excited crowd gathered around, who seemed to think the lady had the best of the argument, and that the Captain looked sheepish. Several expressed the wish that the lady's husband could have come on board during the flare up; and others complimented the Captain in the white hat for his vigilance, and proposed a leather medal as a testimonial for his politeness to ladies in the discharge of his duties.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD.—This Company have laid their rails on Fulton-avenue to Hunterfly Road, to which point they will run cars the present week. The track will be immediately laid to the city line at East New York, and cars will be run over the whole length, it is now expected, by the 1st of August.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. DEWITT, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, who succeeded in taking away property valued at several hundred dollars, consisting of silver ware, dresses, jewelry, &c. Officers OATES and POWERS, of the Third Precinct, noticed the house had been entered, and as they approached the burglars escaped from the rear basement door with their booty.

THE FLATBUSH-AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY.—Coroner REDDING will conclude the inquest in the case of FRANCIS MEHAN, who was killed in a fight on Flatbush-avenue, on July 4, on Thursday next.

PATRICK MCCARTY, who was stabbed at the same time is yet in a very critical state. JOSEPH O. MCCARTY, a brother, also stabbed at the same time, is now out of danger, and it is expected will be able to testify before the Coroner's Jury, Thursday.

THE HEAT.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn on Saturday and yesterday, but thus far no deaths have occurred from this cause.

CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL.—On Thursday Mr. EDWARD B. MOREHOUSE, Police Clerk in Judge CONNELLY'S Court, came into Court from his dinner, and found a lady waiting to see him on some office business, she being complainant in a case before the Court. A young man, well-known about the Police Court, hearing it reported by some of the officers of the Court (in jest) that she was looking for a lawyer, immediately commenced importuning her to employ him to conduct her case. Mr. MOREHOUSE happening to come in at that moment, and seeing the lady's perplexing position, she evidently wishing to rid herself of his annoying presence, told him she the young sprig of the law—to clear out and let the lady alone. The said limb, however, paid no attention to Mr. MOREHOUSE'S command, but kept on talking to the woman, when Mr. M., losing his patience, at length threw an old book at him, which happened to lay on the desk. This rather nettled the limb, who shortly afterward left the Court, and nothing more was said or thought on the subject by Mr. MOREHOUSE, until, on going into his office on Friday morning, he discovered a note directed to him, lying on his desk, containing the following:

E. B. MOREHOUSE—*Sir:* In presence of several persons yesterday you gave me a very serious insult. I let it pass because it was in the Court. I now demand an apology, or by heavens something serious may happen. A. D, Attorney-at-law.

N. B.—If you cannot apologize, name your time and weapons by return of mail.

Mr. MOREHOUSE, on reading the above, together with those in the Court-room at the time, enjoyed a hearty laugh, and then wrote him the following reply:

ANDREW DUNBACH, *Sir:* Your challenge is received, and all I have to say in answer is, that I will be in the Park, in the rear of City Hall, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, with two bottles of pop, distance forty paces, the holder of the bottle, the cork of which pumps the highest on the string being out, to pay the shots for the crowd. E. B. MOREHOUSE

After sending this answer to Mr. DUNBACH, Mr. MOREHOUSE went before Justice VOORHIES and sued out a warrant against him, on which he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards Mr. MOREHOUSE for one year.—*Brooklyn Star.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 11.

$2,500	Indiana State 5s.	81	250	Reading Railroad..	76¾
3,000	Virginia 6s.....	89½	100	do.....	76½
7,000	do.....	91	200	do.....	76¾
1,000	N. Cali. State 6s.	89	100	do.....	76½
7,000	Missouri State 6s.	77¾	100	do.....	76¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.Bs.	98	30	Mich. Cen. R.....	82
37	Ill. C. July Rights.	125	50	do.....	82
5	Ill. Cen. Feb. Rts	125	200	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	47
2,000	Te. He & Al 2d m.	63	300	do.....	44
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	20¼	100	do.....	47
1,000	Erie R. Cu ba. '62	70	100	do.....	44
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b.	80	30	do.....	47½
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	108	17	do.....	47¾
5	Fark Bank.....	102	100	do.....	44¾
50	Merchants' Bank...	112	100	do.....	47½
10	Met. B'k Scrip.....	105½	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R	94½
15	Del. & H. Can. Co.	103¾	15	do.....	94
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	93	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R....	93
20	do.....	93¾	30	do.....	b15 93
40	Cum. Coal Co.....	17	50	do.....	b10 93
50	Pac. M. St. Co.....	75	100	Cl. & Toledo R. R..	58¾
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	81	100	do.....	s10 58¾
1250	do.....	80¾	300	do.....	s30 58¾
150	do.....	b30 81	270	do.....	59
100	do.....	b30 80¾	300	do.....	59¼
700	do.....	s30 80¾	400	do.....	s5 58¾
500	do.....	60 81	200	do.....	b60 59¼
200	do.....	s10 80¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s90 90
100	do.....	s3 80¾	200	M. & Miss. R. R	s60 50
100	do.....	s30 80¾	50	do.....	b30 51
20	do.....	80¾	150	do.....	s30 50¾
100	Erie Railroad.....	c 27¾	110	do.....	51
950	do.....	c 27¾	36	do.....	s10 51¼
700	do.....	s3 27¾	50	do.....	51¾
50	do.....	b30 27¾	50	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	b15 40
150	do.....	s15 27¾	100	do.....	b60 40
10	do.....	s3 27¾	100	do.....	s30 39
100	do.....	b10 27½	53	do.....	39¾
20	do.....	27¼	20	do.....	39¾
100	do.....	27¾	400	do.....	b60 39¾
150	do.....	sbw. 27¾	175	do.....	39¼
50	do.....	s30 27¾	50	do.....	39¾
100	M. S & N. I. pf. st	b60 75	50	do.....	s15 39
18	do.....	73¾	100	Ill. C. R. ex n. s	60 118
60	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	38¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	N. Car. State 6s.	90	50	Gal. & Chi. R...	b60 93¾
5	Pacific Mail St. Co..	74	100	N. Y. Cent. R....	s30 80¾
500	Reading Railroad..	76¾	50	do.....	s30 80¾
500	do.....	s10 76¾	200	do.....	b30 81
400	do.....	b3 76¾	100	do.....	80¾
100	do.....	s30 75¼	50	Mil. & Miss. R..	s30 50¾
500	do.....	b30 76½	300	Clevc. & Tol. RR..	59¼
600	do.....	78¾	100	do.....	s10 58¾
500	Erie Railroad.....	27½	100	do.....	b60 58¾
100	do.....	s7 27¾	100	do.....	58¾
100	do.....	s30 27	150	do.....	b3 58¾
40	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	47½	5	Chi. & Rock Is. R..	91
100	do.....	p & c 47¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	38¾
50	do.....	s30 44¾	5	La Crosse & Mil. R.	38
100	do.....	s30 44¾	60	do.....	38
100	do.....	s60 p & c 43	50	do.....	s30 38

MONDAY, July 13—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was unusually active. It was the first full week's business under the new tariff, and a large amount of goods was withdrawn from the previous accumulation in public store, in addition to the original entries which sum up, including the dry goods table in our last paper, $7,685,666 against $4,541,213 the week ending July 12, last year. The cash duties paid into the Sub-Treasury amounted to $1,987,942, denoting that something like twelve millions dutiable goods were put on the market during the week. The payments out of the Sub-Treasury were within $543,980 of the receipts of the week, leaving the balance on Saturday afternoon $10,861,039 against $10,317,059 at the close of the previous week, and $10,841,217 on the last Saturday in June. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week were $1,112,879 against 1,157,993 the corresponding week last year. The export of Specie, $1,184,115, against $1,737,545 the week ending July 12, last year. This sum and the accumulation in the Sub-Treasury make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $1,728,105, which would reduce the sum of $12,837,346 as on the last average to $11,111,241 on the statement to be made up this afternoon. A higher figure than this, however, is not improbable, as the Domestic Exchanges have brought in some further sums from the West, and $100,000 came from Havana. The falling off, whatever it may be, will soon be replaced by the California mail and treasure packet of June 20, now in the twenty-third day from San Francisco. The export demand for Gold this week will be moderate. The requirements for Custom duties, though large, excite no uneasiness, as the Government expenditures nearly keep pace with them. The Disconnt market was rather active through the past week, without particular pressure from borrowers. Prime paper, owing to the promptness with which mercantile payments are met, is in good request at 8@9 ₱ cent., and fair City at 10@12 ₱ cent. Money at call, among the Stock and Exchange houses may be termed easy at 7 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills 109¼ @109½.

The Fiscal or Treasury year being closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at this port for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st of July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to.....$115,557,000

Add week in July.....	7,885,666
Total to date.....	$123,262,666
Against same time in 1856.....	112,125,213
Increase to date.....	$11,137,453

According to the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including foreign reëxported) from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, were.....$38,501,000

Add week in July.....	1,112,879
Total to date.....	$39,613,879
Against same time 1856.....	41,227,993
Decrease to date.....	$1,614,114

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st of January to 1st of July.....$2,598 000

Add week in July.....	1,184,115
Total to date.....	$23,782,115
In 1856 (correcting error in Custom-House)	17,013,416
Increase to date.....	$6,768,699

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales.....	3,915	$296,333	1,361	$143,440
Flour, bbls.....	48,152	314,251	17,389	125,656
Rye Flour,* bbls..	——	——	30	183
Corn Meal, bbls...	1,600	5 160	1,854	9.575
Wheat, bush.....	148 667	249,943	2,852	4,594
Corn, bush.....	29,766	18 170	341	495
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,246	20,656	1,347	25,345
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	887	11,990	413	7,764
Hams,* lbs.....	——	——	5,388	792
Lard,* lbs.....	——	——	45,630	7,293
Butter,* lbs.....	——	——	24,732	6,006
Cheese,* lbs.....	——	——	7,616	898
Total Produce.....		$817,503		$332,091
Miscellaneous.....		340,490		779,888
Total for the week...		$1,157,993		$1,112,879

* These items were included in Miscellaneous Goods in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central.....	79¾@ 84¾	@ 80	@ 80¾
New-York and Erie.....	26 @ 28¾	@ 26	@ 27¾
Southern Michigan.....	45 @ 51¾	@ 46	@ 47¾
Reading.....	72 @ 78¾	@ 75	@ 76¾
Illinois Central.....	116¾@125	@120	@120
Milwaukee.....	45 @ 55	@ 50	@ 52
Galena.....	90 @ 93¾	@ 92	@ 93
Toledo.....	56 @ 61	@ 58¾	@ 58¾
Rock Island.....	87¾@ 93	@ 90	@ 90
Pittsburg.....	38 @ 42	@ 37½	@ 38¼
Michigan Central.....	81 @ 84	@ 82	@ 82

The whole list left off better by 1½ to 5 ₱ cent. than at the close of the previous week. The extreme advance, attained on Tuesday and Wednesday, was from 2½ to 8 ₱ cent. The market on Saturday was quite steady, with an inclination to firmness, on most of the list through the forenoon. Some considerable Street sales of Erie for cash were made about 1 o'clock at 28 ₱ cent., including some six or eight hundred shares in Certificates not before on the Street. These enabled the Brokers to get through their deliveries for the day with tolerable ease, and at the Second Board the Stock was done for Monday's transfer at 27½ ₱ cent. Reading at 76⅝, and Central at 80¾@⅞. The dealings of the week were the heaviest in amount and altogether the healthiest in tone we have recorded for some time past. The sales on the Specie list for the six days reach about 200,000 shares. The turn of the market on Thursday was the effect of some considerable realizing of profits on the *Bull* side. After this the *Bears* manifested a purpose to reclaim their power over the list by offering cheap options 30 or 60 days ahead. This was particularly marked in New-York Central and Southern Michigan, and to some extent also in Erie. The two parties, however, have become more equally matched inside the Board, while the outside orders and orders from Philadelphia are giving large employment to the Commission brokers.

COAL TRADE FOR THE WEEK AND SEASON.

	Week	Season 1857.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad.....	37,673	995,413	1,088,059
Schuylkill C.....	49,001	475,761	463,045
Lehigh C.....	26,251	290,781	414,140
Lehigh Valley R.....	9,956	212,248	60,752
Delaware and Hudson..	14,491	113,015	151,780
Pennsylvania Coal.....	24,677	157,995	159 291
Scranton Trade.....	8,174	259,606	105,270
Treverton.....	4,185	43,058	Nov.
Total for season, tons.		2,538,977	2,442,238

The Reading tonnage was reduced one day during the week by the 4th July. The *Miners' Journal* states that the canal carriers, being their own boat owners, continued their work on that day. The Treverton Company of this City have already reached over four thousand tons a week. The Cumberland trade in Bituminous Coal amounts thus far in 1857 to 272,200 tons, against 272,473 same time in 1856.

The receipts on the La Cross Road for June amounts to $60,532, against $49,059 same month last year. The Fond du Lac Road received $64,472, against $24,869 same month last year. The Missouri and Mississippi Road (new) received $33,000 for the month on 67 miles opened to Iowa City.

The Merchants' Clerks' Bank for Savings will pay the half yearly interest due to depositors, on Monday next, July 20.

The following are the quotations of Messrs. LA RUSAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, for Land Warrants:

	Buying price.	Selling price.
40 acre Warrants at.....	$1 10	$1 12½
80 acre Warrants at.....	95	98
120 acre Warrants at.....	91	94
160 acre Warrants at.....	95	98

Market active.

The land sales by the Illinois Central Company the first week in July amounted to $121,616. Thus far for the year 1857 the sales foot up $2,795,562.

Money and Stocks at Cincinnati.

From the Circular of Hessen and Holmes, July 9.

The past week has been mainly devoted to the usual semi-annual settlement of accounts. This fact, together with the feverish contest now going on in the New-York stock market between the Bulls and Bears, and the recent rapid and extraordinary fall in the prices of almost every security offered for sale in that market, has had the effect to reduce operations into a very small compass. There is at this time in our market but little disposition to sell staple securities, and less to buy; holders seem very willing to wait the effect of coming events, satisfied that in the promising abundance of the grain crops all our roads will, in the inevitable increase of business, add largely to their earnings, and thereby impart increased confidence and value to their securities.

The transactions in the past week barely suffice to give quotations; from which it will be observed that the changes in price are in no instance material, and generally are the same as those current in the last three weeks.

We are very agreeably surprised, from the annexed monthly returns of the earnings of the Mad River and Lake Erie, and the Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, to find that, instead of a falling off, as was generally apprehended, there has been a small increase in the business of both these roads, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This increase is the more surprising and gratifying, from the fact that in June, 1856, the earnings of both these roads were largely increased by the presence of the National Democratic Convention in this city. We have not been favored with the reports from any other roads, and we are therefore led to infer that the business has not been satisfactory to their respective managers, otherwise the usual publication would have been made.

Earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for the month of

June, 1857.....	$37,546 05
June, 1856.....	37,484 65
Increase.....	$61 40

Earnings of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad for the month of

June, 1857.....	$52,941 69
June, 1856.....	51,451 57
Increase.....	$1,490 12

The heavy payments of the 1st and 4th were passed with comparative ease, and without any disaster of moment; since then the money market is gradually working easier, and less trouble will be experienced in making future negotiations. We quote Eastern exchange in fair supply, at ½ to ¾, and New-Orleans without change.

The sales of Stocks for the week ending were: Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, with interest 80; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 90; 2d Mortage Bonds 82¾ to 83; Covington and Lexington R. R. Co. 6 per cent. 1st Mortage Bonds 68; 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. 67; Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 80; Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 60; Hillsborough and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 55; Covington and Lexington R. R. Co. 10 per cent. Income Bonds 65; Indiana Central R. R. Co. 10 per cent. Income Bonds 95; Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Domestic Bonds 35; Columbus and Xenia R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Dividend Bonds, due 1866 85; Little Miami R. R. Co. Dividend Scrip 81 to 82; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co. Dividend Scrip 100. last sale 145; Indianapolis and Cincinnati Dividend Scrip inc. int. 70; Cincinnati 6s of 1854 82; Little Miami R. R. Co. 90; Columbus and Xenia R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds 90; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 68; Indianapolis and Cincinnati 62; Indiana Central 50; Covington and Lexington 18; Marietta and Cincinnati 18

THE RIOTS.

Great Excitement in the Seventeenth Ward.

NO MORE LIVES LOST.

Germans Prepare to Attack the 17th Ward Station-House.

The 7th, 8th and 71st Regiments Under Arms.

Inquest on Muller and the State of the Wounded.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SHILLING.

Quiet at 1 O'Clock This Morning.

All day yesterday the City was filled with rumors of serious rioting in the Seventeenth Ward. The outbreak of Sunday night was only quieted for a time. Instead of getting about their business, the German population, with which this portion of the City is crowded to overflowing, gathered in knots all day, and discussed what they described as outrages of the Police. The presence in the immediate vicinity of the corpse of one of their people, killed in the affair of the preceding evening by one of the Police, was a powerful incentive to lawlessness and violence.

Early in the afternoon, a report was in circulation that the riot had been renewed, and was then in lively progress. A dispatch was received at No. 88 White-street from Captain HARTT of the Seventeenth Ward, notifying the Superintendent that he had been set upon by a band of German rioters, in Avenue A, and requesting him to send an effective force to that vicinity. Accordingly Deputy CARPENTER was directed to repair thither immediately in order to learn the nature and extent of the riot, and to take such steps as might be necessary in the emergency. Meantime Superintendent TALLMADGE ordered a large detachment of police from the Eighth, Fifteenth and other lower Wards to report at No. 88 White-street and hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the riot if their services should be required. But as Deputy CARPENTER soon returned with news that all was quiet for the present,

It seems that Captain HARTT, and one of his men, called yesterday noon at the house No. 25 Avenue A, where the body of MULLER, one of the rioters who was shot on the previous evening, was lying. The corpse was kept in the rear basement room, the entrance to which was through a long, narrow hall leading to the back-yard, and thence into the basement. When Capt. HARTT entered the place, he was recognized by the Germans collected about the sidewalk. When attempting to regain the street, he was met in the narrow passage-way by a large crowd who jostled him, and seemed disposed to stop him from getting out. He presently forced his way through to the street, where he and his companion were surrounded and pelted with stones and brick-bats. The Captain received a severe blow on the leg from one of the missiles, but otherwise escaped without injury.

The indications of a serious time ahead were so threatening at this time that most of the storekeepers on Avenue A and the cross streets in that vicinity closed their places of business. Our reporter was on the ground during the afternoon, and found numerous groups of excited Germans discussing the events of the morning and of the previous day, while the women looked on from a safe distance or took hasty glances from the half-opened doors. One topic of general conversation was the inquest to be held on the body of the deceased MULLER. Coroner PERRY arrived during the forenoon to hold an inquest on the corpse, but so high-strung were the feelings of the Germans that he was not allowed to call together a Jury, and was glad to escape without personal violence.

WHAT CAUSED THE ATTACK ON ALLEN HAYS' CANDLE-FACTORY.

About five o'clock in the afternoon Officers TIEMANN and CAREY of the Seventeenth Ward started on a tour of inspection through the disturbed district. They had taken the precaution to disguise themselves, and so marched down Third street. When they reached the corner of Avenue A they were surrounded by an excited crowd, some of whom recognized TIEMANN, and for a time the officers' lives were threatened. TIEMANN, however, addressed them in German, and partially pacified them. The officers then attempted to proceed, but they were again surrounded by the mob. Believing that the only way of saving themselves was by flight, they suddenly started up Third street, and both being fleet runners got a fair start before the rabble fairly understood their tactics. It was not long, however, before the crowd followed, yelling, firing pistols, brickbats, &c., which the officers say whistled round them like hail. On reaching First-avenue CAREY took refuge in Mr. ALLEN HAYS' factory, the doors of which were immediately closed. On came the mob and made an attack on the building with brickbats. Every light of glass was broken, the door was broken down and a general search made for the policemen supposed to be hidden there. Meanwhile CAREY had escaped through the rear into the Cemetery on Second street, then over the fence into a butcher's shop, where he remained two hours without daring to show himself in the street. The butcher furnished him with a full change of apparel the better to facilitate his return to the Station-House. Officer TIEMANN went into an open tenement house across the way from the factory where he remained in safety till the crowd dispersed.

THE MILITARY.

The excitement still continuing, and the probabilities of a further attack being imminent, an order was given to the 5th and 71st regiments to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The order was punctually obeyed. The regiments designated were speedily marshalled at their respective head quarters, armed and equipped as the occasion required, and ready to march at a moment's notice.

The condition of affairs and matters remained quiet till about 6 o'clock when the rioters began to assemble in strong force. They were all "armed to the teeth," and appeared eager for the fray, word being sent to the various Station-houses for aid.

When the news was made known at No. 88 White-street, 150 men under command of Drill Sergeant WATERBURY, marched to the Station-house corner of Third-street and the Bowery, where they remained for further orders. Meantime, men from all the surrounding precincts were arriving. Their combined force became formidable.

It was rumored that an attack would be made upon the Station-house at 9 o'clock. Every preparation was made to resist. The bells rang the hour, but no movement was made, and all remained quiet.

Prisoners were being constantly brought in—men who, more daring than their fellows, approached the head-quarters of the Metropolitans, and exhibited their revolvers, which they declared would be freely used against the Black Republicans.

President DRAPER was early on the spot, directing the various movements.

Deputy CARPENTER visited the riotous district—conversed with the excited Germans—returned and reported that no attack would be made. There was great excitement, of course, but it was German excitement, deep and determined, but not such as would lead them on to attack. They were cool, and determined to resist any interference, but seemed not at all inclined to commence hostilities by any froward movement.

Upon the receipt of this report many of the special men were dismissed for the night. The regulars still remained.

The rioters, all of whom are Germans, assembled in strong force from Third-street to Avenue D. They were greatly excited. Upon every corner they met, and exhibiting their weapons expressed their determination to be revenged. They got up extempore meetings and listened to exciting addresses. Still they moved not. Their bon fires blazed brightly, and their cheers of defiance rent the air. Their women were out in strong force, and all seemed animated with a deep though sullen determination. In some of the streets carts and vehicles of various kinds were drawn across the street and barricades erected.

The lager-bier saloons were open, and thronged by half dressed men, who sang, in German, defiant airs, and listened to speeches in the German tongue.

Nearly all the stores about the Station-house were closed, and matters wore a dismal aspect.

Boys prowled about with clubs and stones, hooting and yelling, and some of them, for more excitement, stoned the railroad cars as they passed along.

In fact, the rioters had entire possession of the Seventeenth Ward, except that portion of it on the Bowery and in the vicinity of the Station-house.

[THE EVENING.

No patrolmen had been sent out in the Ward during the evening until about 10½ o'clock, at the order of Commissioner DRAPER, some twenty patrolmen were sent upon their ordinary beats. Some soon returned reporting that in Avenue A, in particular, large bodies of Germans were assembled, many of them armed with pistols and knives. They were obliged to conceal their shields, as they thought, for fear of being attacked, whereupon Commissioner DRAPER directed Captain HEARTT—Deputy CARPENTER having returned to White-street, to place himself at the head of all the available force at hand, amounting to more than two hundred Policemen, and march through the streets in possession of the rioters. Only about a dozen Policemen were left in charge of the Station-house. At eleven o'clock the order was given to march, one division proceeding down Third and the other down Fourth streets, in the direction of avenue A. After scouring a few of the streets in the vicinity without meeting with any opposition, or any demonstration whatever except an occasional hoot from the windows, the whole force returned to the Station-house with our wounded comrades and prisoners.

Drs. BIGELOW, WILLIAMS, PURDY, MOTT, and BAUMINGHAUSEN, all came in and attended the wounded in a manly "Good Samaritan" manner.

In conclusion, we feel it a duty to say one word of the men whom we had the honor to command, each one of whom vied with his brother for the place of danger.

The occurrence is much to be deplored in a neighborhood heretofore comparatively orderly, and occupied principally by Germans. These misguided men are led astray by bad example. They have seen the Chief Magistrate of this great City trample under foot the majesty of the law; and mercenary tools have influenced their passions by falsehood and deceit, representing that the Metropolitan Police was created to deprive them of their legal rights; and it is in sorrow and shame we feel called upon to say that it is at the hands of this Chief Magistrate and his ready allies that the blood of these innocent (comparatively speaking) and misguided men should be required.

The disturbance in this Ward, like that which recently occurred at the Five Points, arose, it appears, from a trifling cause. A German was standing near the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street, according to a version furnished our reporter by a resident of that vicinity, when he was struck in the face by one of a gang of rowdies, without the slightest provocation on his part. The person assailed returned the blow, and being joined with one or two friends who at that moment came up, got into a general "fight with the rowdies." Two policemen soon arrived, and having dispersed the belligerents, requested the attendant crowd to "Move on," which they refused to do, some of them replying that they had a right to stand there, as they were not disturbing the peace and were merely spectators. Two or three more policemen coming to the aid of the first two, an attempt was made to compel the crowd to scatter. To effect this, the policemen used their clubs freely, and this led to the subsequent attack and discharge of pistol shots.

GERMAN VERSIONS OF THE CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

The Germans, who play the principal part in the present disturbance in the neighborhood of Seventeenth-street, assert with great earnestness that the fault of the riot lies at the door of the police, who provoked the attack by their own imprudence. They say three boys, the oldest fifteen years of age, stood at the corner of Avenue A and Third-street, on Sunday, at ½ P. M.; they were a little noisy and were ordered away by the policeman; one of them replied "He had as good a right as anybody else to stand in the street;" the officer attempted to arrest him, but the boy was too spry and escaped. Some bystanders laughed to see the race, and the officer getting excited, attempted to arrest an innocent person who was looking on. The person remonstrated, protesting his innocence, and a crowd gathered, the principal portion being Germans, returning up Avenue A from church. Finding it difficult to carry off their prisoner on account of interference, they began an injudicious and rather indiscriminate use of their batons among the crowd, which so excited them that a general fight began, and the police discharged a dozen pistol shots among the crowd, shooting fatally the German, JOHN MULLER, an innocent man, who was returning with his wife from an evening walk. This added to the indignation of the Germans: a report became current that another wounded man was being removed into his dwelling; he was struck on the head by a policeman.

ALDERMAN FRANKLIN'S STATEMENT.

Alderman FRANKLIN was on the ground of the riot of Sunday from the time of its commencement. A German appeared to be drunk, at the corner of Fourth-street and [illegible] A, and two policemen attempted to arrest him. The boys who were standing around cried, "Don't let 'em take you!" The street, as usual in this vicinity, was full of German men, women and children. There were others besides Germans among the crowd. Several of the boys who cried out were of that class of loafers who are often met with around there. Avenue A and the streets which intersect it in this neighborhood are filled with tenant houses, inhabited by Germans. It takes very little to collect a crowd. The officers went away to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House for assistance. During their absence Alderman FRANKLIN strove to pacify the crowd and get them into the houses. They all seemed peaceably inclined, but the crowd kept growing thicker every minute, and at the time when the two policemen, with about six others, were seen approaching, there was a dense crowd about the Theatre and lager bier shop near the corner. About 20 minutes after the first disturbance with the drunken man, the policemen came up. Some stones were thrown at them as they approached, by boys who dodged back into the crowd. The Police force was soon still further increased, and with a force of about thirty men advanced down Fourth street, and through Avenue A, the crowd flying before them. The police advanced through the centre of the crowd, using their clubs necessarily without much discrimination. Alderman FRANKLIN was in the midst of it, and a man next him whom he knew to be innocent of any connection with the mob was struck on the head with a club. At this time pistols were fired and stones thrown by people in the crowd and in the houses.

MULLER, the man who was killed, was shot in the left breast, the bullet splooning in a downward direction. He was a very powerful man. He was in the rear of the crowd near the police when he was shot. Both his eyes were swelled from blows which he received before he was shot from which it would appear that he must have been engaged in active resistance. He walked some distance before he knew that he was shot, when feeling faint he went up on a stoop and from thence his friends took him to the drug stores corner of Houston and Essex streets, from there he was taken to the house No. 29 Avenue A, in the rear basement of which he lived. He died a few minutes after he reached home. He leaves a wife and one child. His wife says they were coming down Avenue A together, and accidentally fell in with the crowd: that he had connection with the rioters. The police chased the crowd down Avenue A, as far as Second-street, and then turned toward the Seventeenth Ward Station-house bearing their prisoners with them.

The Riot on Sunday Evening—Capt. Hartt's Official Account.

The following is Capt. HARTT'S official account of the riot in the Seventeenth Ward, made yesterday to the Deputy Superintendant:

It becomes our melancholy and painful duty to report one of the most sad and bloody scenes that has ever transpired in our District. The day passed off pleasant and quiet, and bade fair to end so. But alas! little did we think what was to come, or what a few brief hours would bring forth, when suddenly it burst forth as with the fury of a tornado, threatening to sweep all that opposed it.

At about 7¼ o'clock P. M., two men got into a fight in Fourth-street, near Avenue A. Policemen LANDRY and WOOD attempted to quell it, and were set upon by the crowd with stones, brickbats, &c. Sergeant LOCKWOOD, with seven men, being near on the Avenue, looking after the Second avenue Railroad rioters, at once hastened to the scene, and they in turn were severely set upon by the mob. The odds were so great against them that, wounded and bleeding, they were forced to retreat to the corner of Second-avenue and Fourth-street, sending word to us at the Station. Sergeant CROLIUS being present, kindly consented to remain in charge, when I at once resolved to bring our whole force upon the ground. Repairing to the rendezvous we mustered 65 strong—good and true men—when, forming in line, we marched forward to the scene, some of the men with the blood running down their necks, apparently ready to faint, but unwilling to remain behind, and all anxious once more to meet the foe, and, if possible, to roll back the tide of war.

Going down Fourth-street, across First-avenue, the mob in full force, near Avenue A, could be seen. We marched down about half way between First-avenue and Avenue A, when we halted, with vacant lots on either side, and then formed five abreast in the centre of the street, the mob in the meantime advancing towards us, with large-sized boys in advance, as skirmishers, hurling stones at us. On reaching us they were evidently a little discomfitted, not knowing our design in remaining so quiet so far from them. As they came near we dashed forward into their centre, dividing the mob in two bodies. Then commenced a most fearful and appalling scene. Hand to hand we met them. After a desperate struggle they gave way. We drove them to the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street, where, being still stronger, and with guns, pistols, and bricks from the house tops and windows, they showered destruction upon us. After a fearful conflict we succeeded in driving the mob in all directions. It was in the last encounter that Officer HEDDEN fell, as we fear, mortally wounded. Also, Officers ADAMSON, FOUNTAIN, MCMILLEN, DAVIS, DEGROOTE and WAGON were seriously hurt by bricks from housetops and windows. We then returned to the Station-house with our wounded comrades and prisoners.

Drs. BIGELOW, WILLIAMS, PURDY, MOTT, and BAUMINGHAUSEN, all came in and attended the wounded in a manly "Good Samaritan" manner.

In conclusion, we feel it a duty to say one word of the men whom we had the honor to command, each one of whom vied with his brother for the place of danger.

The occurrence is much to be deplored in a neighborhood heretofore comparatively orderly, and occupied principally by Germans. These misguided men are led astray by bad example. They have seen the Chief Magistrate of this great City trample under foot the majesty of the law; and mercenary tools have influenced their passions by falsehood and deceit, representing that the Metropolitan Police was created to deprive them of their legal rights; and it is in sorrow and shame we feel called upon to say that it is at the hands of this Chief Magistrate and his ready allies that the blood of these innocent (comparatively speaking) and misguided men should be required.

Fourth Precinct.—Blank return.

Fifth Precinct.—Five arrests—two for drunkenness, one for being drunk and disorderly and two for petty larceny. One lost child restored to parents.

Sixth Precinct.—Eleven arrests—one for robbery, two for assault and battery with attempt to steal, one for being drunk and disorderly, one for being disorderly, three for petty larceny, two for suspicion of theft and one for insanity.

Seventh Precinct.—Four arrests—two for drunkenness, one for disorderly conduct and one for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The Sergeant (CAMERON) says: "A very great improvement was observable in the appearance of this Precinct yesterday. There were no breaches of the peace that we heard of. The places where intoxicating liquor is sold were generally closed. There were about forty places reported as being open partially. Some few were very daring in their opposition to law and order, by taking down their shutters and exposing their business more openly. They will be reported in due form."

Eighth Precinct.—Seven arrests—1 for opening a fire-hydrant, 2 for drunkenness, 3 for disorderly conduct and 1 for vagrancy. A woman rescued from drowning. "Everything passed off quietly in this District yesterday," reports Inspector TURNBULL. "Out of about 350 places in this Ward where liquor is sold, they all willingly complied with the law, with the exception of about 20, the names and occupants of which I will send you a list this day."

Ninth Precinct.—Four arrests—2 for burglary, 1 for disorderly conduct, and 1 for intoxication. A man named JOHN MASTERTON found dead upon the floor of his bedroom, on the third story of house No. 269 Hudson-street, supposed to have died from disease of the heart. Gives also a full report of the capture of two desperate burglars in West Washington place.

Tenth Precinct.—Five arrests—two for disorderly conduct, one for grand larceny, and two for drunkenness.

Eleventh Precinct.—Four arrests—three for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and one for petty larceny. Inspector SQUIRES reports: "I have the pleasure to report that the order for closing all places where spirituous liquors are sold, was generally observed yesterday, and the improved appearance of the Ward was a subject of remark and congratulation by every decent man I met during the day. Indeed, many citizens called at the station house in the evening to express their hearty satisfaction at the unusual order and quiet which was the consequence. In fact it was observed by more than one that it was more like Sunday than anything they had seen since FERNANDO WOOD'S grand splurge on his accession to office, and which lasted about a month. Still there were quite a number that carried on a side door business during the day, and a few defied the law openly. No difficulty of any moment occurred in the District during the night."

Twelfth Precinct.—One arrest for intoxication.

Thirteenth Precinct.—Three arrests, one for assault and battery, two for drunkenness. Notes that a young man offered to pawn a silver goblet, napkins, ring, &c., and when accused of theft ran away. An owner is wanted for the property.

Fourteenth Precinct.—One arrest for assault and battery.

Fifteenth Precinct.—A lost boy sent to the Alms House.

Sixteenth Precinct.—Blank returned.

Seventeenth Precinct.—Ten arrests, seven for rioting, three for intoxication.

Eighteenth Precinct.—Three arrests, one for petty larceny, one for fighting in the street, and one for throwing stones. Two lost children restored to parents. Sergeant BENNETT says: "The places in this Ward where intoxicating liquors were sold, have been closed this day (12th inst.) with few exceptions. A large number of citizens have called at this Station and made the inquiry, "Why is the Ward so quiet? We never knew it so before." I stated to them that the stores were shut and that the people meant to respect the law, as they think it is beneficial to all concerned."

Nineteenth Precinct.—Eight arrests; four for disorderly conduct, two for assault and battery, and two for intoxication.

Twentieth Precinct.—Four arrests; three for drunkenness and one for vagrancy.

Twenty-first Precinct.—No arrests. Sergeant PALMER reports out of 269 liquor stores in this district, but 47 were reported open yesterday. The liquor dealers generally complied with the law. The places which were open were mostly low groggeries on the First and Second avenues. Upon the officers remonstrating with them, the reply would be: "I am not open to sell, but this is the only entrance I have to my family apartments. Some of them were caught selling, whose names are mentioned in a special report.

Twenty-second Precinct.—Three arrests for intoxication. A lost girl restored to her parents, and a young man, named THOS. SKELLEY, saved from drowning.

Trial of Rioters Postponed—The Special Oyer and Terminer Adjourned.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SPECIAL SESSION.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

Mr. District Attorney HALL announced yesterday morning that the last term of this Court had been adjourned, according to the usual custom, until the 1st Monday in October. He had previously presented to the Court, and it was not necessary for him to read it, a special call by the proper authority for a Special Term of this Court. The order was dated about the middle of June. At that time there were certain circumstances, which, in the opinion of himself and the Governor, rendered it expedient to have such a Term before October. Circumstances had since transpired which rendered it not necessary to hold the Court at the present time. He would therefore request that the Court might simply be kept alive. There had been no Grand or Petit Jury summoned to appear to-day, and he would therefore request that the Court should be adjourned until the second Monday in September.

His Honor asked if it would not do as well to have it adjourned until October. The General Term would sit in September, and it was doubtful whether any Judge could be spared to hold it.

Mr. Hall said that, in such a case, a Judge from some other district might be obtained to hold it.

The Court was therefore adjourned until the second Monday in September, at 10 o'clock.

Fighting in Brooklyn.

A man was severely beaten yesterday afternoon by a party of rowdies in Tillary-street, near Gold. The friends of the injured man resolved to punish the assailants, and for this purpose collected a large party with the intention of making an attack last night. The parties to be attacked barricaded themselves in a porter house and were resolved to shoot any person who attacked the place. In this emergency the Deputy Superintendent of Police ordered a large police force to be in readiness and succeeded in preventing a collision.

Last evening the police arrested two men for fighting on State street, when a mob set upon them to rescue the prisoners. The police used their clubs freely, and arrested one of the leaders in the foray, and safely conveyed back their prisoners to the Station-house.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners were in session nearly the whole of yesterday. They did a large amount of business. The Committee on Appointments reported favorably on the following named applicants:

SECOND PRECINCT.

Chas. Bostwick,	R. V. Wittingham,	D. Van Winkle,
N. J. Simmons,	Wm. H. Morgan,	Chas. N. Ladd,
A. N. Williamson,	Jos. M. Watson,	C. V. B. Homan,
John P. Kopp,	James L. Alden,	Thomas Huggins,
E. H. Wildley,	R. B. Lusk,	J. J. Bradshaw,
James O'Conner,	Jas. Pendergrast,	Geo. W. Barker,
Wm. Carrington,	Dan'l Davenport,	James E. Kelly,
Thomas Regan,	George W. Pell,	R. Van Vechten,
John Tummy,	Thomas Hugh,	James Blackwell,
Geo. Armstrong,	J. D. Centre,	Henry C. Comfort,
Wm. L. Michaels,	D. Greenée,	Kro Underatater,
Joseph Bryan,	Smith C. Parker,	A. Birney,
C. Lockwood,	John L. Flinn,	James B. Wilson,
James Young,	Geo. W. Betlay,	John E. Sparrow,
Wm. Henry,	Jno Shipton,	Jas. E. Carter,
W. S. Scott,	Thaddeus Lewis,	S. H. Blackwood,
Geo. W. Knight,	Daniel Kennedy,	Wm. H. Brooks,
J. G. Williams,	Thomas Black,	Chas. Conant,
D. E. Carpenter.		

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.

Wm. Bydeu,	Edw'd Conaro,	John E. Combs,
Geo Ferguson,	E. Lockwood,	George Gastlin,
Alonzo Dawley,	Jas. Cunningham,	Peter Seymour,
D. M. Browne,	S. Minto,	John C. Bissell,
Peter Vanduzer,	John Rogers,	Peter Durree,
John Smith,	Peter F. Tyler,	David Howell,
Thos. H. Seymour,	J. W. Fuller,	W. V. Hallock,
J. H. Johnson,	George B. Davis,	Franklin Boyd,
Augustus Wood,	Geo. M. Seymour,	Sandy Higgins,
B. J. Jackson,	Geo. T. Russell,	George Smith,
James Buckley,	James R. Martin,	H. B. Sheets,
Henry Pellon,	James Coam,	Henry Ban,
Wm. H. Morgan.		

Capt. WALLING appeared at the Commissioner's office and reported all quiet. A force of ten men were given him with which to return to Seguine's Point about 5½ P. M.

SINGULAR AFFAIR—SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING A BURGLARY.—An inquest was held yesterday in West Sixteenth-street upon the body of JOHN MYERS, reported to have been fatally shot during the Bayard-street riot, by Coroner PERRY. The evidence adduced showed that deceased was one of the burglars who was shot on Friday night last while attempting to commit a burglary in the upper part of Broadway. The deceased was a German, about thirty years of age. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

How the Order to Close the Liquor Shops on Sunday was observed.

From the returns made yesterday to Deputy CARPENTER we have compiled the following summary:

First Precinct.—No arrests. Sergeant DE CAMP reports: "About 3 o'clock, this morning, as Special Patrolmen JACOB DARBY and JAMES EWEN were standing on the corner of Wall and Water-streets, brickbats were thrown at them from a fifth-story window of the *Journal of Commerce* buildings. DARBY told the parties that if they did not desist he would fire in them, when they immediately left the window."

Second Precinct.—No arrests; the occurrence of a fire in Gold street noted.

Third Precinct.—Fifteen arrests—5 for vagrancy, 2 for escaping from the House of Refuge, 1 for fighting in the street, 1 for disorderly conduct, 1 for abandonment, 1 for petty larceny, 2 for intoxication, and 1 for violation of Corporation ordinances.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Disposition of the Remains of General Walker's Army.

THEIR GRATITUDE TO COSTA RICA.

List of Those on Board the Roanoke and Cyane.

COSTA RICAN REFLECTIONS.

MATTERS ON THE ISTHMUS

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Important Political News.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Gen. Walker's Men—Where they are, How they are, and What they are Doing.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

In my last I announced the arrival of 304 fillibusters at Panama, in the bark *J. R. Mora*, the majority of them being those who capitulated at Rivas. As the *Roanoke* reached Aspinwall the same morning, it was generally supposed she would proceed with these men at once to New-Orleans. But Commodore MERVINE, who went over the road with them, found Capt. MONTGOMERY unwilling to take the responsibility of leaving, Commodore PAULDING being absent in the *Wabash*, with the last importation of fillibusters from Greytown. Capt. M., however, received them on board, to wait orders from his Commodore or from Washington. As soon as they touched the dock, they were ordered to strip and pitch their filthy old rags overboard; then to scrub themselves until they got the outside dirt off. When they had finished their ablutions, each one was furnished with two complete suits of sailor's rig, and their places to sleep allotted to them in the ship. They receive the same rations as the ship's crew, including the grog, and are subject to the same discipline. The change from mule meat and plaintains to good wholesome food, has given many of them the dysentery, although not more than one or two have died. It is probable, if the sickness increases, that Capt. MONTGOMERY will feel it his duty to proceed to sea in a day or two without orders.

FILLIBUSTERS.

One hundred and twenty fillibusters at San José, Costa Rica, have published a card in the *Cronicz*, thanking the Government and people for the benevolence they have experienced at their hands. I inclose it to you. There are about 200 fillibusters in all yet remaining in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. A good many of them have found work on the coffee estates of Costa Rica and in the work-shops and private houses, and the sick are supported by charity. I have kept a list of the number who have arrived here and at Aspinwall from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, since February last, including the force on the river San Juan, as follows:

By the *Tartar* and *Cossack* from Greytown	374
By the *Cyane*, from Greytown	142
By British and American steamers, from Grey't'n.	160
By steamer *Thames*, 21st inst., from Greytowo	16
By the bark *J. R. Mora*, from Punta Arenas	304
By the steamer *Panama*, March trip	126
By steamers *Panama* and *Columbus*	50
By the *St. Marys* (WALKER and officers)	17
	1,189
Still in Central America	200
Total	1,389

The British steamer *Thames* arrived at Aspinwall on the 21st ult., bringing sixteen fillibusters, being all that had reached Greytown when she sailed. She brought files of papers from San José de Costa Rica to the 6th and letters to the 10th. Judging from private but not very reliable accounts, (SCOTT and his associates,) matters would appear to be in a very confused state in Nicaragua. I can find nothing to this effect in looking over my files of papers. On the contrary, the *Album*, of the 6th, says "the organization of the Government of Nicaragua is progressing satisfactorily." The verbal reports brought to Aspinwall by the passengers of the *Thames* are: "Gen. CANAS was at Rivas with only ten men. Gens. ZAVALA and CANAS had been to Leon to attend the council for the election of President, but were not received by RIVAS, and could accomplish nothing. No election had been had. RIVAS was still nominally Provincial President, though BONILLA was military commandante of the party. MARTINEZ, a Chomorista chief, was at the city of Granada with 1,000 men, and was endeavoring to remove all the arms and ammunition of any value from Rivas to Granada. He had sent word to the allied generals that he intended to take possession of the river, on behalf of Nicaragua, about the 1st of July. Gens. CHILLON and MENDEZ, both leaders of the Leonese party, who some time since withdrew their forces from the fight against WALKER, (?) were at Leon at last advices, with over 2,000 men, and a collision between them and the Chomorristas was confidently expected. Several parties came to Aspinwall *en route* to the United States, who have been employed by the Costa Rican Government as engineers and captains on the lake and river boats. They claim heavy damages from the Costa Rican Government, having been detained in their position of service against their will, and almost entirely without compensation. It is understood that the Costa Rican forces at Greytown have infringed upon the rights of Capt. SCOTT or the companies, and Capt. S. has asked the protection of the American officers and of the English, who are pledged to protect the property located at Punta Arenas. CHILLON says there is a party in Nicaragua disposed to favor WALKER, and that they never would have deserted him had they not been compelled to do so by the promises and threats of the other party, and by the coldness and reserve of WALKER. And now that he is gone they intend to take care of themselves. They will fight for a President. MENNEZ and CHILLON are also hotly opposed to the Costa Rican occupation, and it is evident that a fight must be the speedy issue of the present tendencies."

The foregoing is quoted from the Aspinwall *Courier*, and must be taken at just its value, if anybody can ascertain how much that is. In my opinion it is worth but very little. No doubt there exists considerable ill-feeling between the Leonese and Granada sections, but it is not likely that any Nicaragua General is at the head of 2,000 men. The election for President was to have come off on the 30th June. The *Thames* left Greytown on the 20th, so it is scarcely probable that, in the present state of travel in Nicaragua, it could be known at Greytown whether an election was held for President or not. It is probable the election has been postponed, as it is understood that by an agreement between Generals JEREZ, MARTINEZ, and other notables, Señor VICENTE CUADRA has been nominated for President *interino*. Señor J. BANTISTA LACAZA has been nominated in Leon as candidate for the Presidency.

It is not at all unlikely that some fighting on a small scale may occur between the two parties, if the allies should quit the country entirely. But one thing I look upon as certain, and that is that the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain, perhaps, will immediately open the interoceanic route on the Nicaragua Isthmus, and keep it open, and that they will allow no more fighting on the line of the road and river. As to WALKER'S having a party in Nicaragua, that is all gammon. He will never go back, at least, with a force at his back. It was to be expected that the South and Southwest would expend a great deal of gas, on his defeat, but they have no money to expend on his reinstatement. While WALKER was in Nicaragua, he drew all the sinews of war from the Steamship Company, and steamship companies have no further use for him now. WALKER, SOULE, RANDOLPH, KEWEN, and the whole tribe will have to go to work for a living.

As to SCOTT'S having demanded redress for spoliations, I have no doubt of it. He is possessed of impudence enough to ask a million. After having used every dollar of the transit property to assist WALKER and after having been taken and let loose two or three times on his parole by the Costa Ricans, to ask the United States to take up his case, evidences brass enough in his composition to make a fence around St. John's Park. It is quite likely that two or three captains and engineers may have been forced into service on the lake, but it is all nonsense to claim that any were compelled to remain on the river.

The works at the different points on the river have been much strengthened by the Costa Ricans, particularly those at Castillo. The new road from the landing on the San Carlos to Castillo is completed, so that a force can now be sent from the capital of Costa Rica to the latter point in the space of from five to six days.

The Government of Costa Rica was still increasing its armament, and enrolling men for any exigencies that may again call a force into the field. The *Album* says that the Government expects to be able to place ten thousand men in the field, in case they are needed, armed with Minié rifles. With the small population of this little State, five thousand would be as many as could be embodied at any one time, I should think.

The new Chilian Minister, Señor ASTABURUAGA, formerly Secretary of the Chilian Legation at Washington, had arrived in the war-brig *Ancud*, and taken up his residence at the National Club in San José.

WALKER'S little schooner *Granada*, lately commanded by Captain FAYSSOUX, and which was surrendered to Commander DAVIS, went on to a reef in trying to get out of the port of San Juan del Sur, and was lost. She had on board sixty Guatemalian soldiers, who were saved.

The Costa Ricans in the capital still keep up their balls, banquets, illuminations, religious feasts and fandangoes, in celebration of the termination of the war. A great ball was lately given on the return of General MORA, at which the President and all the dignitaries of the Government assisted. At supper time, many of the fillibusters made their way into the banquet room, where they were kindly received, and refreshed with costly wines and all the delicacies of the table. A company of Negro Minstrels, from among the deserters, had announced two entertainments for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen. The *Album Semanal* thus introduces them to the public:

"Our readers will perceive upon referring to our advertising columns, that the Minstrels now in our city have been kindly permitted by His Excellency the President, to use the National Theatre in order to enliven our city with three of their representations; the first of which is announced to take place on Sunday evening next.

We have ourselves derived so much pleasure from witnessing these performances both in Europe and in the United States, that we feel we should be doing an injustice to the Minstrels, were we to refrain from recommending to all those who are fond of enjoying a hearty laugh, and a few hours' pleasant amusement to profit by the occasion thus offered, to say nothing of the good they are doing in the cause of humanity to these almost destitute, misguided wanderers.

With that excellent feeling which does credit to them in their almost destitute condition, we observe they propose to give the full benefit of their services to their companions in distress; and we earnestly trust so noble a trait in their character will insure for them the patronage of the generous people of this community, and a bumper towards relieving the necessitice of so many repentant fellow-creatures whose wants are now so prominently before our eyes."

GUATEMALA.

There is nothing of interest from this country. The only item worth mention is that the Government of Guatemala has ordered the head of CRISTOVAL COLON to be cut off—from the money of the Republic, and that of Gen. CABRERA to be substituted.

HONDURAS.

Everything was quiet in this State. We get no accounts, as yet, of the American and British Engineers sent out to survey a route for a railroad.

SAN SALVADOR.

The people have been officially notified that they are to elect in December next a President for the years 1858 and 1859.

P. W. R.

General Mora's account of General Walker's Surrender.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT—WAR OFFICE.

Dispatch addressed by the General in Chief of the Allied Armies, Don José Joaquin Mora, to the Central American Government.

HONORABLE SIR: I have had the honor to give you an account of the successes of the war, during the time which I held the Chief Command of the Central American forces: but the contest being terminated, I wish to give a slight recapitulation of the events, as well as of my actions, to show that my designs have met with the honorable confidence deposited in me.

It is notorious that, from the time they arrived at San Jorge, the allied armies moved upon Rivas, exchanging their defensive position for the more important offensive one. That before completely surrounding the place, I made an attempt to assault on the 23d of March, in which, without exposing my men much, I could calculate the situation, means, and decision of the enemy. Certain, now, that it would be necessary to waste a great deal of Central American blood, in order to take the Plaza by assault, I resolved to make the siege as complete as the force upon which I depended would allow. The successes which followed, show whether the positions I ordered to be occupied in the line of circumvallation, were effectively chosen.

The fillibusters found it an impossibility, from the first, to go out of the plaza and seek provisions and forage—their distressed position increasing every day; and I not only caused the cordon to be confined by taking new and always closer positions to Rivas; but uniting these positions by flying columns which covered around continually supplied with these the necessity of troops to cover so extended a line.

Requiring more artillery, I caused two twenty-four pounders to be brought in the steamers, and ordered them to be placed in battery on the most suitable places to bombard the city. With the object of giving no quarter to the enemy, I directed small attacking parties to sally from their forts at night, who spread alarm in the city and gave no rest to the fillibusters, at the same time that they strewed by the side of the trenches the proclamations of the most Excellent the President of Costa Rica, in which he promised pardon and a free passage to North America to those who would abandon the iniquitous cause. This produced a numerous desertion.

On the 11th of April I wished to repeat a similar, but more serious attack, to the one of the 23d of March; having been informed by WM. WALKER'S deserters that he was in an extremely reduced state. We commenced the assault at 3 o'clock in the morning, with one thousand men, under the command of General MAXIMO JEREZ, leaving our posts conveniently garrisoned. Our soldiers attacked in a spirited manner, taking possession of Doctor GALE'S house, into which two companies of Costa Ricans entered. But, at daybreak, the enemy having succeeded in resisting the attacks directed against them on the opposite line, by the Guatemalians, headed by Col. VILLALOBOS, and being strongly fortified, charged with all their force and artillery, by the Costa Ricans, cutting off the companies which were in GALE'S house, between that and a line of fortified houses, (of the existence of which the deserters had given me no account,) and which were at right angles to the one attacked by my men. It was about nine o'clock in the morning when General JEREZ explained to me the situation, telling me at the same time that it might be possible to take Rivas, but at the cost of much blood. I immediately ordered a retreat, which was effected in the best order. The two companies which were in GALE'S house proved to have been under the enemy's fire, having left some wounded, and others behind in the house, who remained prisoners. It is true we suffered a heavy loss that day, but it did not exceed in a great degree that on the 23d of March.

Not wishing to sacrifice more lives, I resolved to draw the cordon closer and closer, until obtaining the surrender of the plaza.

On the 26th of April the condition of the fillibusters was desperate. According to the request of Mr. CHAS. H. DAVIS, Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, I had permitted the women and children to leave the plaza; and about two hundred of WALKER'S satellites deserted immediately afterwards. Until then, I perceived an error which had been common to us all. The fillibuster counted with a force much superior in number to what we believed. After his great losses and notable desertion there still remained to him six hundred figh

him, to protect the life which has been guaranteed him, until he was placed, at San Juan del Sur, on board the sloop-of war *St. Marys*, where he is kept under the responsibility of Commander DAVIS, who took upon himself to disembark him at Panama, or any other Southern port, under the vigilance of the North American authorities.

I trust that the United States Government will take strict account of the miserable adventurer, for the evils which he has occasioned.

My mission accomplished; and true to the reverses suffered by the Nicaraguans will inspire them with fraternity and prudence, and that the wisdom and strength of the Central American Governments will enable them to avoid themselves of the difficulties which they have so amicably terminated, to organize the beautiful but unhappy Nicaragua, I left my orders for the consolidation of peace—resigned the command to Gen D. JOSE MARIA CANAS, (on whom it devolved by right, as second in command,) and returned to Costa Rica at the head of the small division of my country men—leaving the military posts of the San Juan River, from the Fort of San Carlos to Castillo Point, garrisoned and secured, under the custody of the Costa Ricans, until a definite arrangement shall take place.

Costa Rican Reflections on the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty.

The San Jose *Album* published the following reflections on the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty:

"It is somewhat singular that, at the moment the five modest little States of Central America have brought to a successful issue the drama of modern buccaneering, and vindicated their sacred rights to liberty and independence, the paternal old British Lion, and the threatening Eagle of the West, should be engaged in quietly disposing of the very territory for which the Scum of all Nations have been contending. No one supposes for a moment, that it was out of any paternal regard or fostering anxiety, these two Great Powers were endeavoring to settle the youthful establishments in question. On the contrary, they have been, of late years, engaged in all the tricks of Diplomacy and National legerdemain, which circumstances seemed to admit of: the one by hoisting out of the jurgle a questionable representative of Royalty, and the other by bland and insidious burglary and murder, until for very shame and selfishness, they devise a compositioo.

It is, however, a day too late. The States of Central America have just proved to the world, that they are able to take care of themselves, under most palpable disadvantages.

For all the benefit that accrues to them from the presence of a British fleet, they might as well be anywhere. England's navy is no longer the police of the seas; respectable Wall street buccaneers, under shadow of the Eagle and the Stars, may do as they please; and instead of benefiting by a treaty of amity and commerce with the model Republic, unsuspecting juveniles of a different race are only burdened by pallistive murderers like SOLON BORLAND, or piratical toadies and bar-room politicians like Mr. WHEELER; and the only result from the connection of these countries with the United States Companies and authorities, appears to be getting their cities bombarded or burned, and their population exterminated by hired villains, "the worst of their kind in known creation!"

Would it not be well, under such circumstances, for those of the Latin race who prove themselves superior to their would-be-oppressors, in humanity as well as in war, to do as gentlemen would do, under similar circumstances, and drop the acquaintance altogether?

Surely the Monroe doctrine which has elbowed Great Britain out of some snug corners, might by general application be made effective for their own exclusive use; for as matters stand, Central American States are not altogether dependent on cotton; and considering the small attention paid to their representatives in Washington, as well as the danger and inconvenience of being worried and worm-eaten by United States diplomatic off-shoots, a considerable economy would result from a suspension of relations which might be resumed when the first Administration which can be brought to acknowledge that *any* nation has *any* right to anything *anywhere* under *any* circumstances, *if connected!* In the simplicity of our understanding, it occurs to us that if nations like New Granada are expected to maintain a sufficient police force on the Isthmus of Panama "under penalty of spoliation," to check the natural impulses of a thousand revolver-armed practical pirates, and the more natural impulses of a few outraged niggers, that the United States might be expected to reciprocate, and by way of example, hang a few leading Filibusters in Wall-street, and cast down all the damages they do, wherever their cupidity and blood-thirstiness carries them. It is moreover just as natural that these Panama niggers should all get staff appointments, as that Capt. HERLINE and such like heroes should be promoted and slapped on the back by FABENE the renegade or Uncle Billy the "BURSTAR." All that Central America asks of Uncle Sam is fair play under any circumstances, and they are willing to back their Sambos and swamp lands against odds of rascals and revolvers.

The Bandit's Last Acts of Atrocity.

The San José (Costa Rica) *Album* heads an article as above, and says:

"From the *Crónica* of the 23d inst. we read with surprise mingled with disgust, that the piratical scoundrel WALKER, in return for the act of grace which accorded to him a continuance of his execrable life, had committed a last act of perfidy which would consign him to the highest gibbet that could be constructed to bear his miserable remains.

Much as has been said and written of this man, there are few that will be ready to give credence to the fact, that at the very moment Captain DAVIS of the United States Navy was negotiating for the preservation of such a life, with that of sundry of his followers, the *wretch* was meditating how he could commit the last act of treachery towards those from whom he was seeking a boon he so ill deserved, and one which even the men he had so shamelessly deceived and deceived, would have deprived him of, had they once gotten him into their power; but secure of his own personal safety, he ordered the few followers that were suffered to bear him company in his dastardly flight most atrociously to destroy the guns, gun carriages, arms, and every munition of war which Captain DAVIS, in his personal conversation with the Generalissimo of the Army, had made himself personally responsible, should be delivered over intact to the conquerors.

The honorable post of carrying out these last orders, was, if we are rightly informed, assigned to Gen. HENNINGSEN, (the same hand, in fact, that had been employed in the destruction of Granada,) whose boast, it may be remembered, was to have left as a trophy, planted on a stake, the words—"Here stood Granada."

We had believed better of this HENNINGSEN, whom we had been led to suppose a soldier and man of honor; but what will evil communication not do? As it is, we have but to watch the effect, the communication this last act of perfidious villany may produce upon Capt. DAVIS, whose humane exertions have been thus shamefully outraged.

What, again, will be thought of such a man, who could wantonly abandon, as was here found to be the case, one hundred and ten men sick, wounded, and in a dying state, who were found in the hospital at Rivas, after its evacuation by the bandit? These unhappy victims, it had been specially agreed in the convention, that Capt. DAVIS should transport from these shores: but there they were left, uncared for, to starve and die, execrating, as every one of them must do, to the latest hour of his life, the name of the wretch for whom they have fought, and pouring out blessings of gratitude to their more humane conquerors who had thus happily, in the last hour of their peril, stepped in to their succor. The very hands, indeed, against whom theirs had been lifted without knowing why, except from those plausible assurances that had been poured into their ears, by the hired recruiting ruffians who seduced them from their happy homes, with promises the most specious, and such as they well knew would never be performed."

The Fillibuster's Gratitude to Costa Rica.

We, the undersigned, known as the deserters from the forces of WALKER, after having become convinced that his cause was an infamous one, and that the basest deception had been practiced upon us in the United States to entrap us into his service,—do hereby desire to make known to the world, and especially to the Government and people of Costa Rica, our sentiments with regard to the manner in which we have been treated by them since we abandoned the robber who deceived us, and threw ourselves upon their generosity.

Inasmuch as we do not speak the language of the country, and cannot therefore hold much intelligible intercourse personally with the people: we take this opportunity of thanking heartily all those citizens of San José and elsewhere, for the many acts of individual kindness shown us, and hope they will not think us ungrateful because at the time we could not express our thanks in language.

When we consider the fact, that we came into Central America as invaders (unprovoked) and that for a long time we battled fiercely against her people doing them much wrong and injury, and that since we have been amongst the Costa Ricans as deserters from WALKER, we have been treated with all the kindness and consideration that old friends could have expected, instead of the fierce inhumanity which we were always told by WALKER and his infamous myrmidons, would be perpetrated upon all of us who should fall into their hands.

We are filled with sentiments of the deepest gratitude and esteem, towards the Government and people of Costa Rica,—such as language can but poorly express.

All we can say is, God bless and prosper the President and People of Costa Rica; never again under any inducements shall our hands be raised against either, and when we arrive in our country, where the bounty of Costa Rica is soon to send us, our voices shall be raised loud and long in denunciations of the infamy of those who, from interested motives, deceived us into an unprovoked war against a people who have returned the ill we have done them with kindness and compassion, when reduced to want, humiliation and misery, by the above-mentioned system of infamous duplicity and false representation.

Again we say God bless Costa Rica. It is our desire that this feeble expression of our sentiments should be published in every paper in the United States, as a warning on the one hand and advice on the other, against future designs upon the lives and welfare of our countrymen, by infamous delusions which can result in nothing but wrong, suffering, humiliation and death.

There are now in the country around San José more than sixty of our friends and comrades employed by the people, and paid much higher wages than they pay their own people. They are all contented and in good condition, and if they were here with us we know they would gladly indorse what we say.

Geo. H. Steel,	G. R. G. Wolff,	Jas. Cunningham,
Thos Harris,	J. F. Bridgman,	J. Sweeser,
G. R. Brown,	John Dempsey,	H. Mitchell,
J. F. Milsop,	Denis Byrees,	J. Weston,
Alfred Newton,	H. Price,	John Sheriden,
E. Sliney,	B. Norton,	George Blair,
Chas. G. Morgan,	Peter Gallegher,	J. Wetherapoon,
J. O. Malley,	A. Klog,	Thos. Robieson,
H. Miller,	Wm. Rohon,	George Elliot,
Michael Scanecell,	Jno. Webber,	Samuel Watts,
J. McKinney,	Theo Klingshor,	J. W. Oaks,
David Watt,	Christian Kros,	S. Fangeman,
Martin Dolan,	Robt Jackson,	Jos White,
Geo. Williams,	Jno. McGuire,	P. Ryan,
N. Bailey,	Thos. Butterfield,	C. W. Boggs,
Robt. McGeeily,	J. D. Gilpatrick,	Ed. O'Brien,
Patrick Dodd,	S. Moore,	Jno Sheridee.
J. P. Reams,	Wm. Wall,	A. Cooper,
P. Branagan,	Chas Campbell.	Oscar Burr,
Saml. Dneineker.	A. Sperry,	Beej. Downes,
Mn. G. Simes,	Jas Attarnelli,	P. Nolan,
W. Speirs,	J. L. Langley.	Jas. Spanks.
John Furloujh,	John Wilson,	Geo. Cross,
R. Merril,	L. McDonald.	G. S Lore,
John Warren,	Chas. Mason.	J. McAlister.
Hugh McNabb,	C. Caldwell,	Saml. Legget,
Jules Brown.	R J Deener,	C. P Hynes.
P. Fitzy.	W. Hill,	Jas. Jogan,
John Moran,	Wm. George,	Patrick Brenan.
Frank Cranagh,	Thos. U. Ball.	H. Quincy,
W. Walker, Capt.	A. Thomas,	John A Smyth,
G. R. Rivels,	Wm. Presley.	Henry Talmadge,
John Lee,	Jas. Eynes,	Thos. Egan,
John Curen,	Jas. Dobbins,	Wm. S. Lucas,
D. McGuire,	Chas. Wilson,	Thos. Hardy,
John Corcorn,	Sam Walker,	L. Lthsher,
W. Maicke,	J. Kingsohr,	M. O. Abenel.
F. W. Inmmer,	James Musloor,	C N. Sams.

Matters in Costa Rica.

From the Panama Star and Herald, July 4.

We have received, *viâ* Greytown, Costa Rica papers to the 10th of June.

There had been great rejoicings—balls, bouquets, illuminations, religious feasts and other manifestations—on account of the termination of the war. Several of the fillibusters found their way to the public hall, where they partook freely of the good things and fraternized with the people as if they had always been their best friends.

General CANAS remained in Nicaragua as Commander-in-Chief of the Costa Rica forces, and was endeavoring to settle amicably the difficulties pending between the two countries.

The Government has been receiving reinforcements of arms and ammunition, and expects soon to command ten thousand effective men armed with Minié rifles.

The deserters from WALKER have found various employments; upwards of a hundred of them are working on farms, and others acting as porters and servants. They have published a document expressive of their gratitude for their kind reception by the Costa Ricans.

The Chili brig-of-war *Ancud*, with the Minister to Costa Rica on board, had reached Punta Arenas.

The maritime and commercial report of Punta Arenas has been very favorable during the month of May. One hundred and five thousand quintals of coffee have been exported, the price of which has been about $11 50 per quintal, several vessels being obliged to leave, unable to purchase cargo, although there are still about 8,000 quintals in the interior which is already sold.

The heavy rains have lately interfered with the exploration of the line of railroad from Punta Arenas to San José.

The Remaining Fillibusters.

WHO THEY ARE—LIST OF THOSE ON BOARD THE ROANOKE AND CYANE.

Appended is a full list of the fillibusters which came from Rivas in charge of Lieut. MCCORKLE, and are on board the *Roanoke* and *Cyane*, in the harbor of Aspinwall, except a few who are scattered about.

On the Roanoke:

CAPTAINS.

Wm. F. Stewart,	John McMahon,	Jas Mullen,
W. J. Gaskill,	W. C. Pege,	F. E. Archibald,
E. C. Hart,	J. B. Green,	A. F. Chatfield,
Meurice Scully,	D. K Bailey, D. Lathrop.	Henry Pollard,

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

R. G. Stokeley,	R. N. Payne,	J. W. Crangle,
Wm. H. Toler,	F. W. Peters,	J. A. Cooper,
Daniel Shea,	Jos. St. Levy.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

M. D Steel,	T. B. King,	R. T. Sickles,
G. W. Parks,	John Cooper.	J. R. Snyder,
A. P. De Shields,	Howard Grinds,	J. H. Earthman,
Henry C. Wall,	Essell Hamilton,	Ben. Harden,
J. C. Graham,	D P. Waters,	T. Wilson,
Chas. Regan,	Major George Caston.	

PRIVATES.

Louis De Shields,	E. W. Marsh,	P. Maggiole,
Thomas Stewart,	H. H. Brien,	M. J. Colbert,
M. Pitts,	G. W. Holden,	Wm. Schafer,
T. B. Waller,	B. H. Withers,	J. F. Musgrove,
D. E. Cooper,	J. Boswell,	S. Esenhart,
Henry Bode,	W. Bowman,	T. B. Moore,
M. J. Donohue,	R. Somers,	G. W. Jordan,
Richard Kearney,	W. H. Burrowes,	Wm Roberts,
Henry Adsms,	M. C. Cavanaugh,	Fred. Machen,
Thos. Fitzpatrick,	Ralph Smith,	B. L Jones,
Ches. Gerald,	William Conly,	F. J. Binns,
A. Booket,	J. H. McNeely,	J Goff,
D.T Montgomery,	B. Bencroft,	J. C. Green,
Wm. Hendrick,	Jos. Williams,	Charles Damper,
Wm. Anderson,	Webster Higgins,	John Purvis,
M. J. Truesdell,	C. Sullivan,	Wm. Hyde,
P. C Coleman,	Edward Pennell,	L. Felix,
J. Burt,	William Allen,	R. Easterly,
D. Dillard,	Edward Ryan,	Henry Grey.
G. W. Daniel,	P. Smith,	Geo. Saunders,
Chas. Webster,	L. D. Smith,	H. M. Carter,
Wm. McCullough,	T. Walper,	Chas Lahied,
Jos. Craig,	Wm. Lowell,	Wm. H Wyatt,
John Jeeg,	Lyeder Johnson,	Robert Burton,
A. N. Enderson,	D. McCerson,	Jas. Seely,
Alfred Cantrell,	Ed. Sheridan,	John Hoffman,
L. P. Mozier,	J. R. Crampo,	Michael Murphy,
John Hayes,	Henry Somers	G. McLeas,
Alex. Gillen,	Wm. Stephens,	Samuel Moore,
James Adams,	M. R. Warmick,	J. Barker,
Geo. W. White,	W. Ladd,	A. N. Mills,
N. J. Parsons,	John Donahan,	J. D Vanhorn,
John Rutter,	Wm. B. Cloud,	M. J. Castle,
J Harkin,	G. Titus,	N. Brown,
Wm. Jonas,	Chas. Centre,	Michael Mars,
John Ryan,	John Dockwood,	O. Ellis,
Stephen Wilson,	G. Wilson,	B. Ludlum,
Victor Simon,	M. R. Lyons,	D. Straushury,
Jas. Dougherty,	Wm. J. Smith,	Jas. Briggs,
Jos. Edgar,	Wm. L. Randall,	Geo. W. Howard,
Maj. Geo. Casten,	E. G. Vanover,	W. B. Thompson,
John Brady,	J. Morris,	M. D Wilson,
Robt. Lynne,	J. H. Wingo,	F. M. Duvall,
H. C. Lillie,	Tho. Howard,	Geo. Leinhart,
John Maver,	John Jacob,	Chas Stubinski,
Patrick Gibbone,	J. M. Steptoe,	J. M. Wadlington,
Hampton Miller,	L. Whiting,	L. W. Dake,
A. C. Hawes,	W. C. Grant,	L. F. Poland,
Fred'k Crouse,	Edward McCabe,	George Western,
Frank E. Sabine,	H. Tricon,	E. A. Russell,
D. C. Forrest,	M. R. Wilkins,	Olden Whitney,
Julius Slinker,	I. Hasey,	Wm. Hall,
Rob't Richardson,	J. G. Drinkhonse,	M. A. Parks,
William Doby,	J. J. Reese,	William Russell,
Jas. W. Concklin,	William W. Mills,	W. Stone,
S. J. Clark,	Thomas Winters,	James Moore,
Robert Marsh,	A. O. Wagstaff,	H. Whiting,
William Nellis,	J. Nicholls,	J. C. Campbell,
Jas. Fitzpatrick,	G W. Turner,	Jas A. Campbell,
John R. Giles.	Robert M. Gillen,	M. Cheney,
William Higgins,	T. M. Young,	James McGee,
Joseph Miller,	F. Hecht,	L. H. Olmstead,
T. J. Bartelsen,	John Karns,	Richard Hill.
James K. Fegan.		

On the Cyane.

FOR NEW-YORK.

Maj. B. T. F. Dulany, Jas. Finnegan, Wm. Delly, George Braswell, George Cogswell,

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Patrick Hogen,	David Ferrier,	Edward Kurten,
Ches. Johnson,	Patterson Dewes,	Wm. Lyons,
Wm. Gibbs,	Richard R. Revn,	James W. Doyle,
James W. Stuart,	James Lambert,	Samuel Downing,
Wm. Demmons,	R. H. Hencock,	Thos. A. Simpson,
Patrick Connelly,	James O'Brien,	Thos. Smith,
A J Dempsey,	L. A Clarks.	

The Aspinwall *Courier* of June 26, says:

"The disposition of the party of WALKER's men that came down on the Bark *Mora*, is as follows: Now on the *Roanoke*, 255; on the *Cyane*, 18; in town, 6; on the *Independence* at Panama, 2; remained at Panama when they arrived there, 1; left Aspinwall on Wednesday morning, probably to work on the road, 2; returned to Panama on the night after their arrival there, 16—301."

Since the above, there have been transferred from the *Roanoke* to the *Cyane* the following:

E. A Russell,	B. L Jones,	W. D. Cloud,
John McMahon,	J D. Vanhorn,	Alex. Anderson.
George W. White,	Wm. Willinms,	H. M. Carter,
H. Brien,	James Biggs,	Alden Whitney,
Patrick Gibbons,	R. G. Stokely,	J. H. Snyder.
T. B. Miller,	H. Cox.	J. P. Dillard.
F. M. Dutrall,	C. F. Brown,	B E. Easterby,
G. W. Daniel,	John Mayer.	Michael Murphy,
J. M. Young,	William Ladd, Stephen Wilson,	W. J. Gaskill,

The *Cyane* leaves to-morrow for Boetoo.

NEW-GRANADA.

Condition of Things on the Isthmus—American Fillibusterers Cause Alarm.

PANAMA, Monday, July 4, 1857.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 8th June. Great alarm existed in the public mind, in relation to the American difficulties. The papers are full of rumors of war, fillibusterism, &c., on the part of the United States and her citizens. The *Nu Granadino* of the 6th has the following: "Last night the Executive received by mail most alarming news. Gen. HERRAN, our Minister to Washington, writes that public opinion in the United States, as well as the President and Cabinet, are decidedly hostile to New-Granada. All persist in the belief that we are obliged to indemnify the sufferers in the affair of the 15th April at Panama. The news of our final refusal to accede to these demands produced the resolution to execute them by force. BUCHANAN says that the honor of the United States demands the occupation of the interoceanic line, and he was making warlike preparations to that end."

The same paper fears a fillibuster invasion of the Isthmus, and cites the Governor's proclamation against the landing of fillibusters in Panama and Colon as evidence that the Governor also fears it. It has also a rumor that the Isthmus has already been occupied by the United States forces, and that a United States fleet was menacing the ports of Carthagena and Santa Marta.

The new President, OSPINA, having asked of Congress authority to contract a loan—to mortgage the public revennes—to dispose of the interests and reversion of New-Granada in the Panama Railroad—to sell the public lands—to increase the duties on imports, &c., his requests were embodied in the form of law. In relation to this law, the *Tiempo* says: "It is whispered, and with no little evidence of truth, that the Administration of OSPINA, wickedly interpreting the recent law, which conferred upon it various powers, is prepared to sell the Isthmus of Panama; and as there is no other purchaser than the United States, the operation will be made with that Government." The Panama *Centinela*, in commenting upon this report, remarks: "We cannot credit this rumor. The law clothing the Executive with certain powers, has in truth inspired our most serious apprehensions; but there are things....there are things which it is necessary to see, to feel, to touch with the hand, in order to believe them."

El Tiempo, of Bogota, also sees nothing but clouds in the heavens. It says that in answer to a question of Senor MURILLO to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, in relation to the communication said to have been received from General HERRAN, the Secretary assured that body that he had no hope of settling the difficulties with the United States, unless he commenced by paying the $400,000 of the *ultimatum*. Thereupon the Senate went into secret session, but the result of the deliberations was kept a profound secret.

Reports from Bogota confirm the intelligence I sent you in my last, that OSPINA had asked and been granted the liberty to treat with the United States for the settlement of the difficulties on the basis of Mr. MOSES's last demand—that is, the payment of $400,000.

From the foregoing it may easily be divined that New-Granada has come to the conclusion that the United States is not disposed to forego her just claims for outrages towards our citizens, and that it will not do to trifle with the question much longer.

The law alluded to above, places greater powers in the hands of the President than is usual in well-governed republics. It authorizes him to contract a loan, hypothecating the national dues *for the sum he may deem necessary*, and on terms which he may deem most advantageous. To deduct one per cent. a month on all sdues that may be paid in advance. To augment twenty-five per cent. the duties on foreign goods. To augment by enlistment or conscription, the military force in time of peace. One thousand men, with the necessary officers, to be sent to Panama. To authorize the Executive to negotiate for the sale of certain national properties in the State of Panama, including the Government rights and reservations in the railroad, and the lands belonging to the republic, &c; the negotiation to these ends being of no effect without the previous approbation of Congress, if the product is not sufficient to pay the whole of the public debt, *and if they do not save the rights of national sovereignty* in the whole of the aforesaid State of Panama. The State of Panama to receive from the Republic the sum of $50,000 annually, for the maintenence of a force to preserve public order and to give security to the transit, in case the arrangements are effected in accordance with the terms of the preceding article. The Executive *to negotiate a treaty with one or more Powers for the* neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, having for its base the free and universal transit from ocean to ocean, and the permanency of the sovereignty of New-Granada. The treaty to be submitted to Congress for its approbation.

There seems to be sufficient latitude given to a man of a Jesuitical turn of mind, like President OSPINA, for intrigue, bargain and corruption during the eight months' recess of Congress, and in that time he will undoubtedly "make a spoon or spoil a horn." There is no danger of his paying off the national debt, which is now somewhere in the neighborhood of forty millions of dollars, by this project, or even one tenth of it. Nobody would care to invest so far into futurity as to give any considerable sum for the reversion of the rights of the present company to the Panama Railroad. It has twenty years to run before the Government has a right to take it at five millions of dollars, and any sum for the reversion would double itself a couple of times in intrest before the expiration of the term. The public lands of the Isthmus are at present in the hands of the wolves, who would undoubtedly defend their preemption to them, in case it was questioned. Moreover, private lands cannot be given away on the Isthmus, and nobody is anxious to pay taxes on public ones. The section of the law in which the words occur: "And if they do not save the rights of national sovereignty," seem to me to imply a sort of negative permission to the President to negotiate away those rights in the matter of the Isthmus, subject to Congressional approval.

Some parts of a report lately made in Bogota by the "Sub-director of Rentas," are rather amusing to ouisiders. He figures up the Government income from the 3 per cent. of the dividend of the profits of the Railroad, and the 5 per cent on the product of the mail carriage, from June 1, 1853, to July, 1856, at $47,684 28. "But," says he, "as our Legation in the United States, maintained there with the especial object to represent the Republic in the liquidation of the profits accrued, has cost more than has been recovered, it results that the product, at least in the last year, has been null for the Treasury!" Bad speculation this! The Director complains that the Company have committed the abuse of deducting, from the 3 per cent accruing to the Government, the interest of the obligation held against the Company in the shape of Bonds, for the expenses of the construction of the road. He also takes the ground that the Railroad was completed on the 30th of January, 1856, in accordance with the decision of Don JUETO AROSEMENA, late Governor, and that the 49 years' privilege must commence from that date, instead of September, 1858, as is contended by the Company.

The House of Representatives has passed a law authorizing the Legislature of Panama to levy duties on foreign goods coming into this State for home consumption. The execution of an import law will prove very vexatious, especially to foreign merchants.

Here, in Panama, I have not much of interest to note. The native merchants have made a formal complaint to the Governor that their business is suffering greatly from the fact that the Supreme Bench has been for a long time vacant, and say that their patience is nearly exhausted by such a state of things. To this the Governor responds that he "can't help it," as he convoked the Legislature to remedy this very evil, but the members had not patriotism enough to meet to assist him in raising funds to reintegrate the court and assure its permenency. The foreign merchants are also complaining that pretty much all the taxes come out of their coffers, while they are protected by neither court, legislature, nor police. The Governor becoming deperate, after having offered the Judgeship without success, to almost every man in the State who ever saw the outside of a law book, a few days since appointed to one of them a young priest, who is Vicar-General of the Bishopric, and who is forbidden by the laws of the Church to hold secular office, and filled the other with his own Secretary! This latter appointment, under certain contingencies, might be very convenient. If it becomes necessary to impeach the Governer for any crime against the State or Constitution, he will have the privilege of being tried by his own Secretary—and if the Secretary gets into a scrape, in his clerical capacity, he can try himself. Our Police, from lack of funds to pay it, is on its last legs, so that robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent, and street rows are never interfered with. The Lord only knows what we shall do when the one thousand soldiers arrive from Bogota. We have about seventy of the *élite* of the New-Granadian military force here now, who do all the stealing. With a thousand more, everything that weighs less than a mill-stone will have to be chained to keep it from being stolen.

Last week the Attorney-General of the State, the same man who is charged with having furnished powder to the negroes on the 15th April, and a man named THOMPSON, from New-Orleans, went out and took two shots at each other with Minié rifles. Unfortunately no body was hurt, all the lead in town having been exported to Nicaragua during the Walker war.

The American whaler *Sarah McFarland* arrived here on the 22d ultimo, with 100 casks oil to be sent to New-York across the Isthmus. This is the second lot this ship has forwarded by this route.

I see that Gen. HENNINGSEN is out in card in the New-York *Herald* of the 16th ultimo, disputing the correctness of my statement in my TIMES letter, published on the 13th, in regard to the cruel murder of a soldier by order of Gen. WALKER, after the arrangements for the capitulation had been commenced, and also disputing my statement of the cruel conduct towards the Señorita EVA. In regard to the first statement, my information was derived from Commander DAVIS of the *St. Marys*, and was confirmed, with only some slight variations, which do not at all relieve the crime from any of its enormities, by Judge WEIR, of California, an old and much-trusted officer of WALKER's, and who marched out of Rivas with him on the 1st of May, and I have not a particle of doubt as to its entire correctness. The story of Señorita EVA was related to me by one of WALKER's captains, and I have heard it confirmed by half-a-dozen mouths. I have never stated in my TIMES correspondence any fact derogatory to WALKER or any of his officers without first ascertaining, by what I considered reliable evidence, the truth of it. HENNINGSEN admits that the Sergeant SCALES was ordered to be shot for desertion after the negotiations for the capitulation had commenced—but tries to excuse WALKER on the ples that he did not know what the result of the conference would be. I learn that Sergeant SCALES was the son of Dr. SCALES, of Louisville, Ky., a highly respectable and influential gentleman. Will Gen. HENNINGSEN please also deny the statement in the same letter, that by order of Gen. WALKER a Nicaraguan captain, taken prisoner on the 23d of March, was ordered to be immediately shot by Gen. WALKER—that he was shot through the head by one of WALKER's own officers, and that his body lay for five or six hours in the street, in front of the Adjutent-General's office, next door to WALKER's quarters—five or six hours before it was taken away? If he will, I will give him authority for the statement that he will be loth to dispute.

There will be no celebration of the Fourth of July to-day in town. Most of the Americans, after partaking of the hospitality of Consul COSWINE, will go on board the *Independence*, by invitation of the ward-room officers, who undoubtedly will have the necessary bowl of punch ready, after the big guns have been fired in honor of the day.

The flag-ship *Independence* and the sloop-of-war *John Adams* of the American Pacific fleet, and the frigate *Havannah* of the British, still remain in port. A survey was held on the *Independence* a short time since, and her stern-post found to be completely honey-combed by worms. The *Decatur* has not yet returned from Central America. The French ship *Embuscade* sailed last week for Paita.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and the British steam-corvette *Tartar* are at Aspinwall. The British line-of-battle-ship *Orion* has gone to Port Royal for provisions, but will soon return. The United States steam-frigate *Wabash* has not yet returned. The *Saratoga* has gone to Greytown.

The British line-of-battle ship *Monarch* and the *Cockatrice*, and the French ship *Perseverante* of 60 guns, are at Callao. The French steamer *Lavoisier* has gone from Callao towards the South.

I have just learned that Capt. MONTGOMERY of the *Roanoke*, as senior Captain, has ordered the *Cyane* to Boston, with 80 of the sick and wounded filibusters, and that she will sail to-morrow.

VENEZUELA.

Our dates from Caraccas are to the 6th June. Mr. EAMES was still discussing with the Venezuelan Government the question of American claims of merchants and ship-masters, for having been driven off from Bird Island, while loading guano, or rather bird-lime. It will be recollected that Venezuela set up a claim to this Island, when it was supposed guano had been found on it, although it was several hundred miles from her coast, and she had never fulfilled the conditions of sovereignty by occupation.

ST. THOMAS.

The *Thames* brings news that the yellow fever is raging badly among the shipping at this Island. The passengers and crews of the British steam-packets touching there suffer much, and many fatally, from the disease after getting to sea. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Progress of the Revolution—The new Mode of Disposing of Guano Affairs in Chile.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

By the British steamship *New-Granada* we have dates from Valparaiso to June 1, and Callao and Lima to June 12. From Ecuador there is nothing new. In Bolivia, the yellow fever still continued its ravages in the district of La Paz, which is the only item of note from that Republic.

PERU.

Matters remained pretty much in the same state as at last dates, so far as regards the revolution. The hostile parties were within seventeen leagues of each other, VIVANCO being at the head of 2,000 men in Arequipa, and SAN ROMAN, of the Government party, at the head of say 2,200. They had been trying to negotiate, but it was a hard question to decide which party would go over to the other. VIVANCO at first talked of submitting to the Government, but the people of Arequipa would not listen to such a proposition. A project is now on foot to induce SAN ROMAN, with his 2,200 men, to join the revolutionists and take the lead, VIVANCO agreeing to retire from the field and from the country if he will do so. In any other country this would be accounted a preposterous proposition: but in Peru it is perfectly *en règle*. In fact, such a consummation would be the most natural thing in the world. Public men there are not overburdened with honor, conscience or patriotism. So you must not be in the least astonished if you hear by next mail that CASTILLA's forces in the South have gone over to the revolutionists, "horse, foot and dragoons."

The 44-gun steam-frigate *Apurimac* and the little American steamer *Feytona* were still in possession of VIVANCO at Islay. The Peruvian frigate *Amazones*, which had been sent to Calcutta for repairs, is expected in Callao this month, when, if the *Apurimac* does not surrender, an effort will probably be made to capture her. She has lately received a reinforcement of one hundred men to her tripulation.

A new plan has been started to change the mode of disposing of the guano. Some time since I translated for you the project of CASTILLA and his friends to sell the guano at the Chinchae outright to a company who wished to contract for it at a specified sum per ton, instead of disposing of it by consignment to the houses of GRUBE & Co. in England and MONTAIGNE in France, as at present. Now, the merchants have started a project somewhat similar, to sell it direct at Callao to vessels at a fixed price, the Government delivering it to them in that port alongside or from deposits to be established on shore. Vessels under the Peruvian flag are to have the preference; and after a sufficient number of such vessels have been obtained, or constructed, foreign vessels are no longer to be permitted to load at the Chinchas. CASTILLA is said to strongly favor this plan; but as the late treaty has placed the Protectorate of the Islands in the hands of Great Britain and France, I apprehend that neither power will consent to any change in the manner of disposing of the guano which it may consider detrimenial to its own interest, or in violation of existing contracts with its citizens.

A fleet of American clippers had arrived at Callao from San Francisco, among them the *Great Republic*, which ship was the wonder of the port. The *Great Republic* sailed from San Francisco in company with the *Keystone*, *Harvey Birch*, *Morning Star* and *Morning Light*, and considerable interest was felt in the result of the race. They all made long passages, the shortest being the *Morning Star*, 51 days, and the longest, the *Morning Light*, 62 days. The *Great Republic* was 54 days. The passage is frequently made in 45 days, and occasionally in less time.

The *Estrella del Norte*, a little paper printed in Lambeyeque, north of Callao, has been suppressed by the Government, and the editor Señor MORSALVE, ordered out of the country. He came passenger in the *New Granada*, and goes to New-York to day. Mr. M. appears to entertain some doubts as to Peru being a free country.

CHILI.

The news from Chili is of but slight importance. Congress was to assemble at Santiago the 1st of June, the day of the departure of the steamer. The people were looking to it for some commercial reforms, as I indicated to you in my last, such as the abolition of the tobacco monopoly, and the export duty on copper, and for the framing of some laws for encouraging more extensive working of the coal beds.

The copper mines of Coquimbo continue to increase their yield, and new and rich mines have just been discovered within three leagues of Pabellon. One thousand persons were on the ground claiming shares in the discovery.

The Railroads were progressing satisfactorily. Two engines, drawn by twenty yokes of oxen each, had reached Santiago from Valparaiso, destined for the Tacna and Santiego Railroad. Congress was expected to authorize a loan of four millions of dollars to build the eighty miles of the Valparaiso Railroad from Quillota to Santiago. Thirty-two miles of this road are finished. The estimated expense of the balance, including furniture, is $5,500,000.

The political trials of two or three prominent men in Santiego, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the present Government, were attracting more attention, since it had become quite evident that the military tribunal would condemn them to death. The people do not believe that their crime was of such a nature as to merit death, and would demand a general amnesty for political offences since the year 1850, including the persons now on trial.

You will recollect that the Government and the Church, some months since, got at loggerheads on account of the Archbishop assuming more power than by the civil law he was entitled to. The Government at first determined to humble the proud priest, but has about come to the conclusion that the Church is too strong to be driven, and must be cossed. The *Mercurio*, which is on the side of the Government, says: "The clergy in Chili, or at least the clergy in Santiago, forms a strong political party, and it is probable the Government will prefer to recede from its position, although at some sacrifice, rather than to provoke their hostility." The Government will probably find, if it succumbs in this thing, that it is not the last of the sacrifices it will have to make to the priests.

A Frenchman, named LOUIS PUJOL, has made a very *French-y* arrangement with the municipality of Santiago. He gives it $40,000 in consideration of the sum of $4,800 a year to himself during his lifetime, and the same to his wife during her lifetime.

The new floating dock in Valparaiso has been used for the repair of vessels, and gives much satisfaction. A vessel of 700 tons was taken into it.

The navigation of the River Maule, by the little American steamer, has proved successful.

Business is duller than it has been for a long time. Buyers are few in market, money and especially silver coin, is extremely scarce. Traders are reluctant to pay the slight advance on cotton, woolens and silks. The exportation of agriculture and mineral products during the fortnight had been very trifling. Three vessels had arrived during that period from New-York and Boston with 1,699 barrels flour, 8,500 quintals refined sugar, 4,100 quintals rice, and 10,000 gallons molasses. Chili Flour was selling at $8 50 to $9, six months. The American Flour must, therefore, be a bad speculation. Rice brought $7 50 per quintal. American grey shirtings are scarce, but holders can only realize 7c. for narrow, and 9c. for wide. American bagging, partly good and partly ordinary, brought 8½c. to 10½c. Copper bars, per quintal, $22; Silver bars, per marc, $10 50. Freights to England £4 per ton for ores; to France, 100 francs; United States, $20 to $25. Exchange on London, 60 days, 45½ per dollar; United States, 60 days, 8 per cent. premium.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

In Montevideo, on the 12th April, (your dates are probably later,) the yellow fever was decreasing in virulence. From Buenos Ayres, by this route, our dates are only up to the 13th April. There had been a few cases of yellow fever at Buenos Ayres, imported from Montevideo, but no great alarm was felt that it would sp

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—PARTIES—PROOF.

C. B. North et al. vs. *James Kershaw et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from infringing upon two patents for improvements in harness saddles. One of these patents was issued to one Denniston Nov. 20, 1855. He afterwards sold one-third to one Remsen, and one third to one Polhemus, and they, on June 14, 1855, granted a license to the plaintiffs and covenanted to grant no other license. On Sept. 9, 1856, a reissued patent was taken out by Denniston.

The other patent was granted to one Gazly, and the plaintiffs became the owners of it and took out a reissue in October, 1856. Neither of the patents have been established on a trial either at law or equity.

The defendants manufacture the harness saddles, which are claimed to be infringements, under a patent issued to one Sherman in August, 1850, and since their acquiring of right under that patent have manufactured them with the knowledge of the owners of the Denniston and Gazly patents, and without molestation by them.

Held by the Court—That as Denniston, Remsen and Polhemus were still owners of the Denniston patent, notwithstanding the license to the plaintiffs, and as the damages to be recovered in any suit for its infringement were agreed to be equally divided between them and the plaintiffs, they were necessary parties to any suit for infringement of that patent.

That as neither of the patents has been established by suit, nor the rights granted by them acquiesced in by the public, in order to warrant a preliminary injunction, the right of the plaintiffs must be clear and free from doubt, and the violation of right on the part of the defendants must be equally clear.

That the originality of the improvements claimed by the plaintiffs, is not so clearly established as to warrant an injunction; especially as it appears that the defendants had invested their money in the Sherman patent, in confidence that the proprietors of the Denison and Gazly patents would have no right to molest him—a confidence founded on their past noninterference. Motion denied.

For complainants, Messrs. Bletchford, Seward and Griswold; for defendants, Mr. Storrs and Mr. Guford

More of the Methodist Church Troubles—Injunction Against the Defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 13.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Philo B. Sherman et al. vs. *The Methodist Episcopal Church, New York and Brooklyn, &c.*—It will be remembered that the church was sold some time since. The plaintiffs, who claim to be trustees of the church, contest the sale, and have obtained an injunction against the defendants restraining them from further acting as the trustees of the church. It prevents them from closing it, and interfering with religious worship therein, and from preventing notices of the annual election of Trustees of the society being given, or the meetings held. It also restrains them from proceeding in any action now pending, or instituting any new action, for a sale of the church; and from using the corporate name of the church in any action;—from taking any proceedings to punish the members of the church for worshiping or holding elections in the church. It also enjoins them from taking any proceedings to obtain possession of the property under color of the late sale.

The defendants are to show cause on the 17th inst., why the injunction should not be rendered perpetual. Should it be so ordered, the war which has raged for some time between the parties, would seem to be drawn to a sudden close.

Cutler and Townsend for plaintiffs.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *The Buffalo State Line Railroad Company.*—The complaint in this case sets forth the incorporation of the Dunkirk and State Line Railroad Company, under the auspices of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and with a gauge of the same width, and of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, under the auspices of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and with a gauge of the same width, both which lines were in a state of partial completion in 1851, when the Buffalo and State Line Company proceed to the Dunkirk and State Line Company to make an arrangement, whereby the expense of building two roads would be avoided, and the contracting parties would derive mutual advantage from the construction of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad alone. Thereupon, articles of agreement, which are set forth in the complaint, were drawn up between the Buffalo and State Line, the Dunkirk and State Line, the New-York and Erie, and the Buffalo and Rochester (now a part of the New-York Central) Railroads, for the purpose of securing to each the benefits, the protections and rights which are a matter of interest to all.

The complaint goes on to charge several breaches of this agreement, in the defendants operating their road in the interest of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and not impartially; in soliciting passengers to go over the Central Road; in charging a higher rate for passengers and freight from the Erie than from the Central Road, and in various other respects.

Upon this state of facts, Judge Davies granted a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants from soliciting passengers on the Central instead of the Erie Railroad, and from procuring them to go to Buffalo rather than Dunkirk: from selling any tickets authorizing the holder to pass on the credit thereof further east than Dunkirk or Buffalo; from soliciting any one to purchase a ticket for Buffalo rather than Dunkirk; from exacting a higher charge for passengers or freight which is going on the Erie than by the Central Road; from allowing any greater force or velocity to tickets by the one than by the other road. The order to show cause is returnable on the 22th instant.

Eaton and Davis for plaintiffs.

THE PAULDING HABEAS CORPUS.

In re. Sarah J. Paulding.—Yesterday morning the counsel for Mr. Paulding (Mr. T. G. Young) applied to the Court for an order directing the referee in this proceeding to adjourn his sitting to Tarrytown for the purpose of examining a large number of witnesses there resident, whose attendance cannot be had in New-York without great inconvenience and unnecessary expense.

Mr. Tracey, on the part of Mrs. Paulding, asked for an adjournment, for the reason that Mr. Noyes was absent, and he (Mr. T.) knew nothing about the case.

Mr. Young said, that though always pleased to oblige counsel, when consistent with his duty to clients, yet he could not consent to longer delay.

Already a great deal of time has been lost, and it was to the interest of the relator to protract the case as long as possible; for having the child, Grace, in her custody, she had nothing to gain by a conclusion of the proceedings.

Mr. Paulding's affidavit, that these witnesses are material and necessary, as he is advised by counsel, satisfies the rule in such matters, and the convenience of witnesses will always be considered by the Court.

After some further remarks by counsel, the Judge adjourned the motion till Friday next.

No Appeals from District Courts to the Common Pleas.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Ingraham, C. J., Brady, J.

Ezra P. Davis vs. *Edward H. Hudson.*—In this case the plaintiff commenced summary proceedings before a Justice of the District Court of this City to obtain possession of a house and lot on Broadway. The justice gave judgment for the defendant. The plaintiff appealed to the Common Pleas from such judgment, and on the hearing thereof the respondent objected to the jurisdiction of the Court.

A. P. Merrin for appellant; Theo. Romeyn for respondent.

INGRAHAM, F. J.—This proceeding was taken under the statute relative to summary proceedings, for the recovery of the possession of land in the City of New-York. It was commenced before the justice of the District Court for the First District. The judgment below was for the defendant, and an appeal is taken to this Court.

A preliminary objection has been taken to the jurisdiction of this Court over such appeals.

There is no doubt that prior to the act of 1854, declaring and enlarging the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, no appeal could be entertained by this Court. The only remedy for the correction of errors in these proceedings was by a *certiorari* to the Supreme Court. By that act the Common Pleas was vested with all the power of the County Courts in their respective counties. (Sess. Laws 1854, ch. 198.)

The County Court had power to entertain an appeal from a decision of a Justice of the Peace, in proceedings under the chapter relative to summary proceedings. It gave no appeal from any decision made by any other officer. (Session Laws 1849, chapter 193.) In the County of New-York the authority to act in these proceedings is not vested in any Justice of the Peace but in a Judge of the District Court, and other officers especially enumerated. Unless the Judges of these Courts are Justices of the Peace within the meaning of that term as used in the statute, no power to review their proceedings is by that statute of 1854 given to the Common Pleas. The Justices of the Peace are officers described in the Constitution and the statutes by that name, and provision is made for their election in all the Counties of the State except in New-York. In that County no such officer is elected, but the powers and duties of the office are vested in other officers under other names and having larger powers. It does not follow that this Court can entertain an appeal from those officers because they possess the powers of a Justice of the Peace. The Recorder and Judges of the Supreme Court are not authorized to conduct these proceedings, and they do not possess all the powers of a Justice of the Peace, and yet no one will pretend that an appeal could be taken from their decision to the Common Pleas. I can see no distinction between a decision made by one of these officers, and one made by a Justice of the District Court. They are all different officers from that of a Justice of the Peace, and we have no more authority to entertain an appeal from the decision of either of the other. The County Court never had jurisdiction of an appeal from either, and the authority cannot be extended to any officer not embraced within the provisions of the statute authorizing such appeals to the County Courts. My conclusion, therefore, is, that previous to 1857 this Court had no power to entertain appeals from the decision of any magistrate or justice of any proceedings.

The only statute which has any bearing on this subject, not already referred to, is the act passed in 1857, amending certain sections of the Code of Procedure.

By this statute the previous section of the Code which granted to this Court appeals from the decision of the Justices' Court of the City of New-York, (sec. 352) was amended so as to give to this Court an appeal from a judgment rendered by a Justice of the Justices' Court of that City (New York)—the words "a Justice of" being inserted by way of amendment. By the statute passed previously, at the same session, ch. 344, appeals from the judgments of the District Courts had been transferred from this Court to the Superior Court, and it is difficult to apply any other intent to the amendment of the 352d section of the Code above referred to than that the Legislature intended to relieve any doubt that might arise from reenacting that section containing an appeal from the judgment of the Justices' Court by limiting such appeals only to the decision of the Justice.

These courts, by the act of 1848, page 249, were designated as Justices' Courts of the City of New-York. During the same session the name or style of the courts was changed to Assistant Justices' Courts of the City of New-York. (Laws of 1848, page 404.) The Code of the same year refers to these courts by the same style.

In 1849 the Code was amended, and the style of the Courts was again changed to that of Justices' Courts in the City of New York. The 352d section of the Code provided for appeals to this Court from judgments rendered by a Justices' Court in the City of New-York; and that section so remained until the amendments in 1857, hereafter referred to.

In 1852, the style of the Court was again changed to that of District Court in the City of New-York, and it so remains at this time. (Laws of 1852, page 471.)

In 1857 the 352d section of the Code was amended by inserting before the words Justices' Courts in the City of New-York, the words, "a Justice of," so as to give to the Common Pleas the appeal from a judgment rendered by a Justice of the Justices' Court in the City of New-York, acting as a Justice only, and not as a Court. In making this amendment the Legislature have overlooked the change in the title of the Court, leaving in the amended section the style of the Court as it existed in 1849, instead of inserting the proper style of the Court, viz: the District Courts of the City of New-York.

This amendment is so made as to confine the appeal to the Common Pleas from a judgment of the Justice, instead of a judgment of the Court, as it formerly existed.

Such amendment was not necessary or appropriate, if it was intended to allow this Court to entertain appeals from the judgments of the Court. Some other object must have been intended when the Legislature changed the law as it then existed.

The reason for such change may be more apparent, when it is stated that the Legislature had a few days previously transferred the appeals from the judgment of the District Courts, as reorganized by the new act of 1857, to the Superior Court.

The 77th section of that act relative to the District Courts, General Laws, 1857, p. 230, confers upon the Justices of those Courts authority to perform the duties which are intrusted to magistrates out of Court, as enumerated in certain articles of the Revised Statutes, which are special proceedings before a magistrate, and not before a Court. In these cases a decision and judgment by the Justice must be rendered, and to such cases the section as amended may be properly applicable. By section 78 of that act, it is stated that the powers conferred by section 77 are on the Justice only. No appeal, therefore, would lie to the Superior Court from his decision in these proceedings, because the right of appeal to that Court is confined to judgments rendered in the Courts, and not by the Justice.

It may be a matter of some hesitation on our part to assume any jurisdiction in these appeals, in consequence of the change in the style of these Courts prior to the passage of that amendment. But the better view of the whole matter is to adopt what was the evident intent of the Legislature, to confer on this Court the right to hear an appeal from any judgment of such Justices in the special proceedings under section 77 of the District Court Act, than to treat the section, so far as it relates to these Courts, as a nullity, in consequence of the change in the name of the Courts.

Such a construction would give vitality to both acts, and leave the statutes in force which give the appeals from the judgments of the Courts to the Superior Court, and appeals from the judgments of the Justices in special proceedings to the Common Pleas, and without any conflict between the several statutes.

By adopting this construction of these statutes, the practice in this county in regard to summary proceedings for the recovery of land is made similar to that of other counties in this State, in all of which, the appeal from the decision of the Justice thereon may be taken to the County Court, and it relieves us from the necessity of saying that an act of the Legislature is a nullity for an error, while the intention of the Legislature is apparent in all other respects.

Our conclusion, therefore, is, that the amendment of the 352d section of the Code, authorizes an appeal to this Court from the judgment rendered by a Justice out of Court in those special proceedings which he is authorized to conduct, and in which a judgment is necessarily to be rendered by him, acting as a Justice only, and not as a Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The July term of this Court closed yesterday. Henry Price pleaded guilty to a charge of an attempt to commit burglary. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Hugh Donnelly, charged with assaulting James Sweeney, with a knife, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit an assault. Sweeney was proved to have been the aggressor, and Judge Russell in consequence discharged Donnelly.

Andrew Lewis and James Burroughs, two young men, were tried and convicted for an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Lewis, being an old offender, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months, while Burroughs, being fresh in the list of reprobates, escaped with one year in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Reed and Henry Kline, indicted for passing counterfeit money, were discharged, the witnesses against them not being in attendance. They had been in prison, waiting for trial, since June.

James Powell, for stealing a valise at the Astor House, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned for the term.

In Goshen, Orange County, an uncle and nephew, both named Shaw, residing near Howell's Depot, had a bitter feud. About a year ago the uncle gave the nephew a severe "lamming." At the first favorable opportunity the nephew squared up the account in the same coin. Both applied to the courts for redress, and a Board of Arbitrators was appointed, consisting of Judge M'Kissock, G. W. Horwell, and Wm. Murray. The Board met last week, and after taking evidence two days and a half, gave this decision: that each pay the other $75, and that the costs be equally divided between them!

A workman recently purchased, in a small provincial town in Germany, ten pounds of powdered sugar, but on examining it he found that the grocer had mixed with it at least a pound of lime. On the following day he advertised in the public prints—"Should the grocer who sold me a pound of lime along with nine pounds of sugar, not bring to me the pound of sugar he cheated me out of, I shall forthwith disclose his name in the papers." The next day the workman received nine pounds of sugar from different grocers who had similar actions on their consciences, and feared publicity.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, (MONDAY.) IN going from 9th-av. to the Park, by one of the 9th av, 23d-st. and Broadway line of stages, some law papers, bond and mortgage, policy of insurance, &c., inclosed in a newspaper wrapper. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 228 West 30th-st., or at JOHNSON & HUMPHREY'S, No. 60 Liberty-st., up stairs.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE delivering up a BLOTTER MINUTE BOOK, recently left on the seat of one of the Broadway omnibuses, coming up town. The size of the book is about 8 by 12, or folio size, half bound, and is of no use to any one but the owner. Apply to EYRE & SPOTTISWOOD, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENing, 12th inst., in or near Washington Parade ground, a small black and tan smooth-hair English Terrier DOG, answers to the name of Spider. Whoever will return the said dog to No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley-place, will receive the above reward.

FOUND—ON THE 13TH INST., A SAIL-BOAT, between Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Hudson River. The owner can have the property by proving and paying charges. JAMES H. MOON, Hastings, New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (o'd No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE Free Academy will hold its Annual Supper at the La Farge Hotel, on July 22d, provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold. Any member may procure a ticket by inclosing his address and three dollars to the undersigned at the Free Academy.

CHAS. H. PRATT, Secretary.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of St. John's College will take place on the 15th inst. The friends are respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The managerial enterprise of the present lessee was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which made

THE SUMMER GARDEN

the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he ventures to predict will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.

To produce a cool atmosphere

THE INDIAN PUNKA

has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this

ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION

has been introduced into any public building in this country.

The gulding star of this short season will be

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

whose exquisite style finds so perfect a home among the appreciative audiences which honor this establishment.

She will appear mightily with that accomplished scholar and admirable artist,

Mr. CHARLES WALCOT,

Miss EMILY MILTON,

who will make her second appearance in this Theatre, and Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS and a brilliant company, in support of

BURLESQUE, SONGS and DANCES.

TUESDAY, July 14,

HIAWATHA

and

THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

of the

LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE,

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1857,

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,

Will be presented Bellini's favorite Opera, in 3 acts, of

I PURITANI.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,

Signori BRIGNOLI,

AMODIO and COLETTI,

And other well-known artists, in the principal roles.

Conductor.....Signor TORRIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1

Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra

Family Circle.....50c| Amphitheatre.....25c

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

TWO COMIC PIECES.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 14,

THE WONDERFUL GUS AND THEIR DOUBLE COMPANY.

Last night but two of Jerome's

BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.

The entertainments to commence with

M. DU TOUPET.

M. Du Toupet.....L. Espinosa.

WEDNESDAY—The beautiful Signorina Rolla, by particular desire, in the character of LA SYLPHIDE, and the excellent English Vaudeville Company.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

The best ventilated theatre in the Union,

Glorious success of the great Spectacle,

TUESDAY EVENING, July 14,

THE NAIAD QUEEN.

The Naiad Queen.....Lizzie Weston Davenport.

Sir Rupert...Mr. C. Fisher. | Amphiber. Mr. W. A. Wood.

Act 1—The Bath of Beauty.

Act 2—The Home of the Naiads.

Act 3—Grand March of Female Warriors.

Act 4—Grand Procession and Triumph of the Naiads.

OLYMPIC.

Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Admission.....25 cents | Orchestra Seats....50 cents

On TUESDAY EVENING

OLYMPIANA;

OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,

In which Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Sarah Howell, Miss Kate Pennoyer, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Seymour, will appear.

Previous to which, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Brass circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 14

To commence with the Irish Fairy Drama entitled

IRISHMAN IN BAGDAD.

To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of the

MAGIC BARREL.

To conclude with YANKEE JACK.

S. THALBERG,

Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TUESDAY, July 14, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent. The Happy Family. Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

GRAND JUBILEE AND PIC-NIC OF THE Lee av. Sabbath School, Brooklyn, in the beautiful grove of J. C. Brevoort, Bedford L. I., WEDNESDAY, July 15. The exercises at the School Room commence at 7¾ o'clock A. M.; at the Grove at 9½. Singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. Drs. Bethune and Kennedy, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Benj Joy, of Tompkins County, N. Y., at 8½ P. M. Dodworth's Band engaged for the entire day.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—UNDER THE auspices of the American Institute, is open daily for the admission of visitors, containing a great variety of articles of interest, among which is "The Descent from the Cross" in alto relievo, by Carew, of London, a group of eleven figures, size of life. Admittance 25 cents.

FREE EXCURSION TO NEWBURG—SANTA CLAUS AND 4 BARGES—Wednesday, July 15, 1857, to all who buy $1 worth of goods at the Mechanics' Shirt Store. To all others 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Mechanics' Shirt Store, No. 336 Grand-st. Leave Broome-st., East River, at 7½ A. M., precisely.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at Grand-st. Ferry, E. R. on this (Tuesday) evening, July 14, at 8 o'clock, in full uniform, to proceed to Williamsburg to a free Concert, by invitation of citizens in aid of the home for the veterans throughout this State, their wives, widows and minor children, the proceeds to be placed in the hands of responsible citizens who are to conduct the whole affair. Let every veteran attend, and lend his aid to these charitable and patriotic citizens.

By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. Andrew Jackson, will hold their final meeting on next WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEOHAN, Chairman.

J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, for July, will be held THIS EVENING, 14th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-st. An Essay will be read by Frederick A. Lane, Esq. Subject—*Heroes and Hero Worship.*

HENRY H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Com.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Discussion on the subject of Modern Spiritualism, at the rooms of the Union, Clinton Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 14, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROAD way, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine prices moderate and terms liberal.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE — A PLAIN, moulded green plush set of furniture for sale low, being ordered and not taken on account the person wanting credit. Also, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best quality, manufactured by JERIAH A. LANE, No. 19 Catharine st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE —Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.

6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 18 ft. long, second-hand.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.

1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No 66 Broadway, N. Y.

JONES' & CROWELL'S IMPROVED PLANER.—Woodworth's outdone.—On exhibition, at Bennett's Rooms, over the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depot, on Franklin, between Centre and Elm sts., an Improved Planer, in which economy and utility are admirably combined, by which plank or boards, from six inches to one-eighth of an inch can be planed, jointed, grooved, tongued, or mouldings cut with great speed and accuracy, adjustable to any thickness of board or plank while in motion an unparalleled qualification, in operation daily. Call and see it. Patent in progress. Rights negotiated. Machines made to order. Office No. 329 Broadway, corner of Barclay st., room No. 21.

FOR SALE,—1 9-HORSE VERTICAL STEAM engine, with feed pump and heater; 1 15-horse locomotive boiler; 1 2 horse cylinder boiler. Apply to J. H. CONNELL, No. 11 Old Slip.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have removed the balance of their stock to No 47 Howard-st., (the rear of their old store,) and can offer all at the lowest prices, wishing to clear out before the new building is erected.

Laces, Barèges, Silks, Ribbons, Shawls,

Embroideries, &c., &c.,

No. 47 Howard-st.,

Between Broadway and Mercer-st.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.

EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.

Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

Are clearing out their entire stock

Of White Goods, very low;

Including some handsome patterns

Of White Marseilles for Basques.

CLOSING SALE OF BLACK LACE MANTILLAS

And Lace Points and Shawls

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

At a reduction of 25 per cent.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS,

Of every description

From $1 50 upwards,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!

The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the advanced state of the season, to offer for sale at once the whole of their immense stock of goods at such EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will effect their immediate and entire clearance, without the least reserve. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold, entirely REGARDLESS OF COST, comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to over $150,000! It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.

The public will therefore please take notice that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to the 1st September. Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the City and its suburbs.

LYONS & JONES, proprietors of Columbian Hall, No. 381 Grand-st.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF MOURNING GOODS, NO. 351 BROADWAY.

The following lots being a special consignment for immediate sale, regardless of the cost, in order to dispose of them in a limited time, the undersigned names the following low prices:

2 cases Black Plaid Marquise, 25 cents per yard.

2 cases Black Tissues, 4-4 wide, 25 cents per yard.

1 case Figured and Plaid Grenadines, 50 cents per yard.

1 case Crape Maretz, very fine, 31 cents per yard.

1 case Superfine Black Barège, 25 cents per yard.

2 cases very handsome Flounced Muslin Robes, $3 per robe.

2 cases very handsome Lawns, 12½ cents per yard.

Observe: W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FRENCH AND CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS!!!

Selling off at astonishingly low prices, a superb assortment of

French Lace Mantillas and Shawls,

Chantilly Lace Mantillas and Shawls,

At LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

McCORMICK & SIMPSON

Will offer for the next ten days, commencing MONDAY, 13th inst.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS,

At greatly reduced prices. Ladies in pursuit of these goods will find it advantageous to call at No. 125 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

Silk and Lace Mantillas,

Moire and Lace Mantillas.

All Silk Mantillas

In great variety, at an immense reduction, at

LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

TRAVELING CLOAKS

In every variety of material and style, from $1 50 upwards. LANE & PORTER,

No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, PRINTS, GINghams, Lawns, Linens, Table-cloths, Cotton Ties, Denims, Aprons, Checks, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Broadcloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 668 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWS DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE!

We furnish the WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c., at

REDUCED PRICES.

Printed lists of prices furnished gratis to all who want them ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 377 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your books of EVANS & CO., No. 377 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee your satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 377 Broadway.

NEW BOOKS.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS. With a Review of Dr. Bellows' Lecture on the Theatre. By Rev. D. R. Thesman, of Boston.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Living Divines, containing Discourses and Biographical Sketches of the Eminent Preachers of Europe and America. By Henry C. Fish. Illustrated with Portraits on Steel. 1 vol. 8vo, $3 50

MARRIAGE AS IT IS AND AS IT SHOULD BE. By Rev. John Bayley. 75 cents.

GLIMPSES OF NINEVEH B. C. 690

HAMILTON'S GREAT BIOGRAPHY.

JOURNAL OF A POOR YOUNG LADY.

THE PROFESSOR. By author of "Jane Eyre."

LEAF AND FLOWER PICTURES.

ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. And other new books, for sale by

M. W. DODD, Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LICHfield, Conn.—The Summer term commences July 9. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior and terms moderate. Four hours by railroad from New-York. For circulars, apply to Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. PLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—NO. 346 Broadway, Appleton's Building, a practical medium for supplying schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; also, with pupils. Parents can obtain, gratuitously, full particulars concerning schools. Teachers wanted immediately. SMITH & BOYD.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY, WHO HAS taught in this country and in Europe, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. She is competent to give instruction in the French, German, English and Italian languages singing, piano, and the usual branches of a thorough education. No objection to go South or West. Best references given. Address E. F. L., *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent domestics, American, German, British, and Colored. Ladies in want of good domestics will find here servants worthy of patronage, well qualified to fill situations, in any department of household service, with credit to themselves, and satisfaction to their employers. By keeping a superior class of servants, and prompt attention to orders, we hope for a continuation of public favor. Apply to the American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERIenced Protestant women, in city or country; one to cook, wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker. The other does neat and plain sewing, or fine washing and ironing. Any one needing such servants will find them

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Arago*, arrived at this port last night, we have the details of the news received by telegraph from the *Anglo-Saxon*, and published in the TIMES of Monday. There is a full account of the serious mutiny in India, and of the fatal accident on the North Kent Railway, by which eleven lives were lost, and some thirty or forty persons injured. There had been a debate in the House of Lords on an alleged renewal of the Slave trade, during which the Government declared itself unprepared to answer questions in relation to the matter. A debate on "voting by ballot," resulted in a failure of the motion. The other news is not important.

In addition to the news received by the *Star of the West* and published in the TIMES of yesterday, we have received letters of unusual interest from Central and South America and elsewhere, which may be found in the editions of to-day. From Central America, we have details of WALKER's evacuation of Rivas, and its results, not heretofore published, and also the opinions and reflections of the Costa Ricans relative to the movements of Gen. WALKER, the manner in which he left the country, and also what they think of his conduct towards Commander DAVIS, who saved the lives of himself and followers. In addition, there is an expression of gratitude from a number of WALKER's men to the people of Costa Rica for their kindness, and a list of the fillibusters who are on board the *Roanoke* and *Cyane*, which will give comfort to their friends. From New-Granada, we have facts and speculations in regard to affairs on the Isthmus. In South America no great change has taken place since former advices. From the West Coast of Mexico we have information that the road between Acapulco and the City of Mexico was closed by the bandits and revolutionists.

In addition to the news from California, we have an interesting correspondence, giving the particulars of the progress of the political war between the Broderick and Gwin factions.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans on the 5th, and Havana on the 9th, arrived at this port last evening. The Spanish fleet at Havana was preparing for sea, "destination unknown." There was very little yellow fever, and that not of an epidemic character. The prices of sugar and molasses were unchanged.

A riot occurred in Montreal on Sunday, in consequence of an Orange flag being hung out. A great crowd assembled, shots were fired at the flag, and two or three Orangemen were severely beaten.

The attack Saturday night upon Seguine's Point is said to have been arranged at a meeting of oystermen and others held at Rossville last Wednesday night. About 11 o'clock Saturday evening, three rockets were sent up simultaneously from places adjacent to the new quarantine grounds. That these were signals from the three squads who attacked the police and buildings from three different points there can be no doubt. As far as can be ascertained only one of the assailants has been mortally injured. Warrants were taken out yesterday for the arrest of several supposed ringleaders in the late attack. The ten new policemen detailed by the Police Commissioners to the Point to join the previous force, arrived safely on the ground yesterday afternoon. Rumor has it that Gov. KING has been apprised by the Quarantine Commissioners of the doings of Saturday night, and that he is about to send down a company of military to protect the Quarantine buildings.

The riot in the Seventeenth Ward was continued yesterday, at intervals, up to 12 o'clock, midnight. In the forenoon, Captain HARTT was assailed by Germans in Avenue A and pelted with stones, but received no material injury. In consequence of this and other demonstrations, a large police force of some two or three hundred men, were ordered to repair to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, where they remained during the evening. At 11 o'clock P. M., they were marched through the streets occupied by the rioters during the day and evening, and found no foe to oppose them. The 7th, 8th and 71st regiments were under arms during the evening, at their respective armories, but had no occasion to act. Some arrests were made, but no one was fatally injured.

In the Supreme Court a good deal of business was transacted yesterday. In the first place Judge ROOSEVELT rendered a long opinion in the case of the Mayor and others *vs.* D. D. Conover. This suit it will be remembered, was to obtain an injunction restraining DEVELIN from giving the books &c., of the Street Commissioner's office to any person. His Honor decided, on several grounds, that the temporary injunction must be dismissed, and the order to show cause discharged. In the second place the original Street Commissioner's controversy was continued. Judge PEABODY declined signing the warrants against Mr. DEVLIN, on the ground that he was restrained from any further action in the matter, by the *certiorari* issued by Judge DAVIES; and though Judge DAVIES had given an order that it should not act as a stay of proceedings, nevertheless, his Honor thought that the writ possessed within itself certain powers and functions, which could not be altered or taken therefrom by any Judge. The counsel then proceeded to argue this point which will probably occupy a prominent position in the case. In the third place two injunctions were granted by Judge DAVIES, one against the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, and the other in the celebrated Methodist Episcopal Church case, both of which will be found in another column. In the fourth case, the Paulding *habeas corpus* came up on a motion to have the referee sit at Tarrytown, to take testimony. The motion was postponed until Friday on account of the absence of counsel.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was offered, directing the Comptroller to pay the Municipal Policemen their salaries in full up to the time of their dismissal by Mayor WOOD. Alderman WILSON offered a resolution, calling upon Mr. MACKELLAR, late Chief Clerk of Chief MATSELL's office, to tell what has become of the Police telegraph apparatus that used to be in that office. These resolutions lie over. A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the Comptroller whether "parties claiming to have control of the Street Commissioner's office" have taken possession of the apartments of the late Chief of Police, and whether the telegraph apparatus has been removed therefrom. A resolution to give the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the use of the apartments of the Chief of Police, in the City Hall, was referred to the Police Committee. The Comptroller was called upon to give his reason for refusing to pay the contractor for furnishing iron gas-lamp posts. The street-cleaning specification of the Councilmen was agreed to.

The Board of Councilmen were unable, on Monday evening, to form a quorum.

The Police Commissioners were in session nearly the whole of yesterday. The Committee on Appointments reported favorably upon a large number of applicants in the Second and Thirteenth Wards.

Captain WALLING arrived from Seguine's Point in the morning and reported all quiet—no further attack having been made, but the force were very much worn out, not having had any sleep since Friday night. Ten persons were sent down with him.

Marshal RYNDERS captured the bark *Wm. G Lewis*, suspected as a Slaver, yesterday, when she was outside the buoy at Sandy Hook going out in tow of a steam-tug.

The Court of General Sessions closed yesterday for the July term. Sixty-one cases, many of them of much importance, have been disposed of in seven days. The important cases remaining are delayed till September.

At a Meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County in Brooklyn, last evening, resolutions were offered to appoint a Committee to meet a similar Committee from the American General Committee, with a view to a Union of the two parties in Kings County. The resolutions were voted down unanimously.

The Difficulty in the Street Commissioner's Office.

Doubtless the great majority of readers turn away from the strife about the Street Commissionership, exclaiming with Stephen Blackpool, in DICKENS' *Hard Times*—it's all a muddle: for certainly there is progressing between DEVLIN and CONOVER, as pretty a game of legal chess as the law journals ever reported, and one which may result in a stale-mate under operation of the next election.

With "injunctions" and "appeals," and warrants, we are all tolerably familiar, but when Judge DAVIES came along with his writ of *certiorari*, the common mind began to be appalled. In vain one lawyer told us by his argument that it was an instrument for reviewing the acts and decisions of special jurisdictions which are created by statute; for another learned gentleman stunned us with refinements as to the writ being at common law or by the Revised Statutes, or whether it stayed proceedings, or whether it gave them a new impetus. It would seem by the proceedings between Judges DAVIES, ROOSEVELT and PEABODY, that they themselves were in a species of muddle about the nature of their own writs and proceedings—and that, although coördinate Judges, they were mainly fighting, like PUTNAM at Bunker Hill, on their own hook.

A diligent comparison of all the arguments and decisions, however, enables us to perceive that the whole case lies in the following nutshell, which, for the best interests of tax-payers, might as well stay uncracked for many months. Mr. CONOVER, claiming to have had first possession of the Street Commissioners' office, as, at least, a colorable officer, brings a statutory special proceeding against Mr. DEVELIN, before Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY—not as a Supreme Court Judge, but as having judicial powers in that statutory special proceeding—to obtain possession of the office, and books and papers; and, it may be, thus force Mr. DEVELIN to the offensive in bringing a writ of *quo warranto* against a man *in* office. Mr. PEABODY decided that Mr. CONOVER was in possession—without passing upon the title to the office. Whilst the warrants necessary to give validity to Mr. PEABODY's decision were preparing, Judge DAVIES, as Supreme Court Judge, grants a writ commanding Mr. PEABODY to certify (*certiorari*) all his proceedings into the General Term of three Judges for September. Judge DAVIES denied that the writ stayed the proceedings, but Mr. PEABODY, refusing to act further, is of opinion that his functions are ended, and so Judge ROOSEVELT, from remarks contained in his injunction decision, would seem to believe. Contemporaneously with all these proceedings, an injunction was applied for to restrain CONOVER from interfering with the office, but Judge ROOSEVELT has denied this. The effect is, that nothing whatever in point of *fact* has been gained. CONOVER is in possession on *paper*, but DEVELIN has the keys and books, and unless the Attorney-General brings his tranquilizing action to settle the claims of the disputants, or one or the other brings *quo warranto*, the hot waters of litigation will bubble all through the dog days, without any benefit, except to the tax-payers, (as before suggested,) who are certainly bettered by the cessation of street openings, &c., &c., at least whilst the Treasury is only filled by selling revenue bonds.

This is the position of affairs at the Street Commissioner's Office for the present; and both DEVELIN and CONOVER will be deprived of the splendid perquisites which the office is popularly believed to afford to its head.

A Silver State.

We have been passing through the age of gold, which ought, according to the natural order of things, to have followed and not preceded the era of silver. But the day of the pale face among the precious metals is about to dawn. Our *El Dorado* has become an old affair, and now we are about to receive an Argentine sister into our Republic. The Gold State is likely to have as a companion a Silver State. The projected Territory of Arizona is reported to be as richly endowed with silver mines as California is with gold diggings. The Gadsden Purchase, if all the reports from that quarter should prove true, will be almost as valuable an addition to our territory as California. The *Illinois*, on her last passage, brought among her freight several packages of silver from that supposed desert, which are represented as very rich.

Those ores were from the veins lately opened and occupied by the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, and were forwarded by the manager of the Company from *Tubac*, Gadsden Purchase, to the office of the Company in Cincinnati.

The late discoveries of silver in the Gadsden Purchase, it is said, are attracting much attention in California. Some of the mines are represented as very rich in silver, and the proprietors are only waiting for Government to protect the inhabitants of the Purchase from the depredations of the Indians to enter extensively upon mining operations. The Gila River copper mines are about being worked by a company formed in San Francisco, and there is every probability that a region of country which has heretofore been regarded as utterly valueless, will prove one of our most productive mineral possessions.

THE OYER AND TERMINER.—During the pendency of the riotous proceedings instituted by Mayor WOOD, against the Metropolitan Police, who were sent to arrest him, the Governor ordered a special term of the Oyer and Terminer for the second Monday in July. The Judges of the Court of Sessions were then at swords' points with each other and City Judge RUSSELL was as ready with his *habeas corpus* to discharge as Recorder SMITH was prepared with warrants to arrest. Yesterday the Court was opened by Judge DAVIES, but on motion of the District Attorney was adjourned to September—the latter observing in his address to the Court "that at the time of the call for the Court the public exigencies and the situation of the Court of Sessions were such as to make it impossible to foresee what urgent necessity might not exist for the interference of the highest Criminal Courts, but those exigencies had been so modified that in his judgment the Court might be adjourned until after the hot weather." This language,—perhaps designedly obscure, means that Messrs. WOOD and RUSSELL and the Aldermen having finally submitted, their case demands no immediate attention. But we hope that the Judge of the Oyer and Terminer may yet be heard on our City troubles and the proper example made of high offenders against the majesty of the law. Expediency would undoubtedly suggest that the Mayor and his friend be not made political martyrs for those Dead Rabbit cliques to improve, upon but stern justice might ask for a different view.

A NEWSPAPER CORPORATION.—It is announced that the *Evening Mirror* has passed into new hands, and that it will be published hereafter by the "Mirror Printing and Publishing Association." The editor is to be Mr. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, an experienced and able journalist, and the business manager is to be Mr. ROPES, of the *Atlas*. From the known political antecedents of these gentlemen we presume that the *Mirror* is to be a Democratic paper. The gentlemen who have heretofore been connected with it, it is announced, are to retain their special places.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tehuantepec Route—Democratic Candidates for the Next Presidency—Profits of Congressional Printing, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

Mr. LE VERE, President of the Tehuantepec Company, is here, and urges a mail contract for the Company. He also proposes that the Government adopt the eighth article of the Gadsden Treaty as the basis of a negotiation with Mexico, and if they cannot get more, to hold on to that.

The Kansas question brings up two conspicuous candidates for the Presidency on the Democratic side—CASS and DOUGLAS. Col. FORNEY's new paper is to advocate the claims of the former.

The President denies emphatically that he has any organ.

The profits of the Congressional Printing for the last two sessions are estimated at *four hundred thousand dollars*. X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

Gov. WISE, of Virginia, it is said, will write a letter to the Southern States approving of Gov. WALKER's course in KANSAS. It is expected that the Democratic Senators and candidates for Congress in the South will sustain Gov. WALKER's course before the people.

A delegation of the Kaw Indians had an interview with the President to-day.

The President leaves to-morrow afternoon for the Soldier's Home. He will come in daily, and attend to his official duties as usual.

To-day has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer marked 92°. UNO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

The Cabinet are expected to decide to-morrow on the remaining Utah appointments. Probably Judge STILES, Surveyor BUEL and Marshal DONSON will be reappointed. The statement of the appointment of JACK HAYS as Surveyor was premature.

The work on the Capitol dome is still progressing. Captain MEIGS denies the statement that the Rotunda walls are not strong enough to sustain it.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 11.

The steamer *Texas* has arrived here with dates from Vera Cruz of the 7th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 3d.

The local elections had passed off and were generally favorable to the Government.

The papers were filled with discussions against SANTA ANA.

The steamer *Metacomet* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th, and left on the 7th for Minititlan.

The National Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

SYRACUSE, Monday, July 13.

The opening ceremonies of the National trial of Reapers and Mowers, will take place to-morrow at noon on the County Fair grounds. The Mowers come first in order, and as many machines as can be worked conveniently will be started. Delegations are coming from all parts of the Union. Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, is here, and Gov. KING comes to-night.

Great Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, June 13.

A great match between eleven picked players of the St. George's and New-York Cricket Clubs against eighteen of the New-York State Club, commenced here to-day. The State Club won the choice and went in first. At the close of their play the wickets went down and they had made 123 runs. The New-York City eleven commence their first innings to-morrow. The New-York State Club made fast play at first but fell off towards the close.

Excursion of the St. Louis City Councils.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 13.

A special meeting of the City Councils was held here this morning, and a preamble and resolutions were adopted in reference to the proposed excursion to the East; accepting the invitation, and signifying their intention of leaving St. Louis on the 15th inst.

The Hope Insurance Company of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 13.

The Hope Insurance Company of Boston has ceased taking new risks, and a meeting of stockholders is called to consider the expediency of closing up the affairs of the concern. The Company has met heavy marine losses during the past year.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 13.

A distillery in this city owned by Messrs. CURTISS & BALLANTYNE, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss amounts to $30,000, and there is no insurance.

An Orange Riot in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 13.

On Sunday some rioting occurred here, in consequence of an orange flag being hung out. Crowds of people assembled, and several shots were fired at the flag, and two or three Orangemen beaten severely.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 13—10 P. M.

The *America*, now about due with Liverpool advices of the 4th inst.,—three days latter than the news by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec—has not up to the present hour been signalled off this port. The weather is fine and seasonable.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Monday, July 13.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* will leave here for Liverpool at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. Her mails close at 10 A. M.

Another Slaver Captured.

The bark *Wm. G. Lewis* was arrested as a slaver yesterday when outside of the buoy at Sandy Hook. She has been watched for three or four days by two of Marshal RYNDERS' deputies. Yesterday she gave them the slip, but Deputy O'KEEFE was in a small boat when the bark went past him in tow of the steam-tug *H. Laurence*. Deputy O'KEEFE immediately took another tug, and followed her outside the buoy, and having procured assistance from the Revenue Cutter, went alongside, brought her back, and anchored her near the Atlantic Dock. Captain RYNDERS then went on board, took her papers, had everything secured, set a watch under the charge of an officer from the Revenue Cutter and a Deputy Marshal, and this morning he will board her for an examination.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Particulars of the Mutiny in India.

The Accident on the North Kent Railway.

Alleged Renewal of the Slave-Trade.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago* arrived last evening, bringing news to July 1, the same as received by telegraph from the *Anglo Saxon* and published in the TIMES of Yesterday morning. We repeat the important news in detail.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Hamburg on the 27th, and left for Hanover on the 28th.

King OSCAR has left Stockholm to benefit by sea-bathing at Serve.

The Pope has granted numerous pardons. The political prisoners in Fort Palliata are to be set free.

The Emperor of France has gone to Plombières for a short visit.

The elections in Moldavia are concluded; those in Wallachia are subject to approval.

A frightful railway collision occurred on the North Kent line on Sunday evening, June 28, whereby 11 persons were killed, and 30 or 40 others seriously injured.

Public prayers were offered up at Madrid on the 26th, in consequence of the official announcement of the Queen's pregnancy, and in the evening the city was illuminated.

The sittings of the Spanish Cortes are to close on the 15th of July.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are shortly to visit Queen VICTORIA at Osborne.

Arrangements are making by the English Government for the immediate dispatch of military reinforcements to India, in consequence of the recent alarming news from Delhi, &c.

The man SPOLLEN, charged with the murder of Mr. LITTLE, in Dublin, had undergone an examination, and was remanded for additional evidence.

Alleged Revival of the Slave-Trade.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, June 30.—Lord BROUGHAM wished to ask a question of his noble friend (the Earl of CLARENDON) relative to a subject which had excited much alarm among those who, like himself, were friends of the African race, and who hoped they had seen the end of that great scourge—the Slave-trade. It was understood that a body of West India planters had approached the noble Viscount at the head of the Government, and had urged him to facilitate the importation into our colonies of free negroes from the Coast of Africa. It was also understood that measures of the same sort were contemplated by the colonial interests of Franco and Spain, and it was even stated that the Emperor NAPOLEON had given permission to a house at Marseilles to fit out an expedition for importing 20,000 free negroes, as they were called, into the French colonies. One vessel, it was alleged, had already sailed to Quidah, on the coast of Africa, well known, as a Slave-trading port—the very port, indeed, from which the King of DAHOMEY formerly carried on that infernal traffic. No wonder, then, that alarm had been excited at the prospect of such an expedition to the port of Quidah, with the professed object of enabling negroes to take ship and be conveyed over to the French colonies. It was well known that one of the most remarkable acts of the first NAPOLEON was his decree for putting down the French Slave Trade—our ancient allies, the Bourbons, having altogether omitted to take such a course. He felt assured that the present Emperor of the French would not, by pursuing an opposite course, tarnish the glory of a policy which reflected so much honor upon his illustrious predecessor. It was also said that the importation of free negroes into Cuba was to be encouraged by the Spanish Government. Now, there was a great difference between any measure having for its object the importation of free negroes into Cuba on the one hand, and a measure the object of which was their importation into the French or the English colonies upon the other. In the case of the latter Slavery had for some time been abolished, so that free negroes could not be enslaved after their importation. The free negroes who were imported into Cuba, however, might in reality be compelled to undergo a state of endless bondage, and that being the case he hoped his noble friend at the head of the Government would be enabled to give him some assurance that the new Government of Havana was treading in the footsteps of those among its predecessors who had shown a disposition to put down the Slave-trade, and was not following the example of those by whom a contrary policy had been pursued. That a disposition existed in Brazil to put an end to the disgraceful traffic in slaves he entertained no doubt, and the course which the Government of that country had taken in reference to the subject was such as in his opinion redounded greatly to its credit. When persons emigrated from this country to the colonies care was taken that they should be provided with sufficient accommodation on board the vessels in which they were conveyed. Medical attendance was afforded them, a vigilant superintendence was exercised at the various Custom-houses in their regard, security being taken that they should be landed at the port to which they intended to emigrate. In the case of those free negroes, however, who were to be shipped on the coast of Africa no such precautions would be taken, and the consequence would be that great abuses would arise. Such a state of things should not, he contended, be allowed to prevail. Security should be taken that those negroes should be landed at the port for which they were bound, and that whenever they became dissatisfied with their new position they should be enabled to return to their own country. Since the abolition of the Slave-trade, what he might term the innocent commerce of Africa had increased to a considerable extent. In the year 1855 upwards of £1,500,000 worth of goods had been exported from this country to those ports in Africa which were not in our possession or under the dominion of France, while goods to the value of £250,000 had been exported to Sierra Leone and other English settlements on the African coast. Now, nothing could, in his opinion, have a greater tendency to check that growing commerce than the encouragement of the traffic in slaves, and he hoped, therefore, to receive from the Government some assurance both as to the intentions of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, and as to the project which had been brought under the notice of his noble friend at the head of the Government.

The Earl of CLARENDON, who was very indistinctly heard, expressed his almost entire concurrence in the observations which had just fallen from his noble and learned friend. He regretted, however, that he was not in a position to give an answer to the various questions which the noble and learned lord had put to him, because, although the noble and learned lord had given him notice that he was about to call his attention to the slave trade, he had not mentioned to him the particular branch of the subject to which his remarks would be directed. He had certainly seen by the public prints that a deputation had waited upon his noble friend at the head of the Government in connection with the question, but he was not quite aware of the precise nature of the proposal which had been made to his noble friend, or of the answer which he had given to that deputation. He felt, however, perfectly assured, from the antecedents of his noble friend, and from the energy which he had always evinced in the suppression of the traffic in slaves, that he would give no encouragement to any proposition by the operation of which that traffic would be likely to be increased. As regarded the ship to which his noble and learned friend had referred as having sailed from Marseilles to Quidah for the importation of free negroes, her Majesty's Government had had no official information of the circumstance, and a ship could hardly have sailed from Marseilles for such a purpose without their receiving some information on the subject.

The Indian Mutinies.

From the London Times.

We have been favored with the following account of the Meerut and Delhi insurrection by Rev. T. C. SMITH, M. A., Chaplain of Meerut:

"On the 9th of May 85 troopers of the 3d Light Cavalry, who had refused to fire with the cartridges supplied to them, (the same which they had used for many months,) were brought up at a parade of the Meerut troops to receive the sentence of a general court-martial, which had finished its proceedings the previous day, and whose sentence had been confirmed by Major General W. H. HEWITT, commanding the division, in accordance with the special powers which had been given him by the Commander-in-Chief. Chains were riveted on the mutineers in the presence of the troops, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. All remained quiet till the evening of Sunday, the 10th of May, when I was driving down to church as usual (distant about a mile from my house,) for the 7 P. M. service, and met on my way two of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles covered with blood and supported by their comrades. On reaching the church I found buggies and carriages driving away in great confusion, and a body of people running to me and pointing to a column of fire and smoke in the direction of the city. Frequent shots were then heard, and the distant cries of a large mob. My colleague, Rev. Mr. ROTTON, and his wife, came up at the moment; but, finding that the people had all gone back, we abandoned of course the thought of commencing divine service, and I drove home, about 7½ or 7¾ o'clock, in the direction of the Rifle and Artillery lines, avoiding the most public places of resort. I may mention that a guard of some eight or ten Sepoys at the Artillery Depôt, or School of Instruction (three of whom were killed shortly afterwards in resisting an officer, who came with his party to take their goat) saluted me in passing. I reached my house (which I share with Mr. and Mrs. BROWNELL, of the Horse Artillery,) in perfect safety, but found from them that the Sepoy guard at the Brigadier's (close at hand) had, shortly before, fired a shot, which passed between them while they were standing at the gate of their compound. We went together, just after my return, into the western verandah, and heard a shot in the adjoining road, followed by a cry and the galloping off of a horse with a buggy. This proved to have been the murder of Mr. PHILLIPS, (veterinary surgeon of the 3d Light Cavalry,) who was shot and mutilated by five troopers; Dr. CHRISTIE, (the surgeon of the same regiment,) who accompanied him in the buggy, having been sadly disfigured and injured at the same time. He is still living and doing well. By this time the English troops (consisting of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, a troop and a battery of Bengal Artillery, with the 1st Battalion of Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles) had reached the Native Infantry lines, into which they fired with grape and musketry. The Inhabitants of the Suddur Bazaar and city committed atrocities far greater than those of the Sepoys, as in the case of Captain M'DONALD's wife, whom they pursued some distance and frightfully mutilated (though her children were happily all saved by the ayahs,) and of Mrs. CHAMBERS, wife of the Adjutant of the 11th Native Infantry, who was murdered in her garden during Mr. CHAMBERS' absence on duty, her clothes having been set on fire before she was shot, and cut to pieces. About 10 o'clock a bungalow, immediately opposite our house, was set on fire by five troopers of the 3d Light Cavalry, and an attempt (though happily unsuccessful) was made to fire the Brigadier's house. After 11, strong pickets and patrols of the English cavalry, artillery, and infantry were posted on the road near our house, but the firing of houses, &c., continued till close upon daybreak, principally caused by the neighboring villagers, after the guarding of the lines. The loss of property, and alas! of life, has been very dreadful. The part of Meerut, in which the insurrection principally raged is a miserable wilderness of ruined houses, and some of the residents (as was the case with Mr. and Mrs. GREATHED, the Commissioner of the Division) escaped miraculously from the hands of their pursuers, by hiding themselves in the gardens and out-houses of their burning bungalows, and in some cases by disguising themselves as native servants. Before the European troops arrived on Sunday night at the scene of action the following were barbarously cut to pieces: Mr. V. TREGEAR, Inspector of Schools; Capt. M'DONALD, of the 20th Native Infantry, and Mrs. M'DONALD; Capt. TAYLOR, Mr. PATTLE, Mr. HENDERSEN, all of the commissariat corps; Col. FINNIS, commanding the 11th Native Infantry; Mrs. CHAMBERS, whose murderer was caught on the 15th, tried at once, and hanged on a tree without further delay, his body afterwards being burnt to ashes. In the 2d Light Cavalry the following were killed: Mr. PHILLIPS, veterinary surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. DAWSON; Mr. MONAR, lately joined, and a little girl of the riding-master, Mr. LANGDALE's, together with several soldiers of the artillery and 60th Rifles, and women and children of the military and general residents in the station. Among other instances of frightful butchery was that of Sergeant LAW, his wife, and six children, who were living beyond the precincts of cantonments. The state in which the father and three of the infants were found defies description. Happily the mother and three other children, through grievously mangled, crawled about midnight to the Artillery Hospital, and it is hoped will recover. Mr. ROTTON and I have buried 31 of the murdered, but there are others whose bodies have not as yet been brought in. The 3d Light Cavalry (with the exception of some 70 or 80 troopers) and the 20th Native Infantry went off to Delhi during Sunday night. The 11th Native Infantry, who not only refrained from murdering their officers and burning houses, but protected the ladies and children of the corps, remained in the neighborhood; 120 of these have returned, and it is thought that many more of them will do so, a proclamation or pardon, under the circumstances, having been sent to them. On Monday night many people (including a large number of women and children) slept in the Artillery School of Instruction, a walled enclosure, well guarded. On Tuesday I returned with my friends to our house, but while we were at dinner I received the news that all the Delhi troops had mutinied and joined the insurgents. We were consequently ordered, with the ladies and children, back into the dépôt, and the troops were at once placed under arms and posted with cannon, so as to command the European portions of the station, the rest being abandoned. The night passed away with no disturbance, except constant shots between the pickets and rioters, the latter consisting of villagers and residents in the city and bazaars. On Tuesday evening Captain DE TEISSIER, of the Artillery, and Captain WALLACE, of the 74th Native Infantry, with their respective families, Major ABBOTT, Captain HANKEY, Mr. ELTON, &c., with some ladies, women, and several children, came in from Delhi with fearful accounts of the revolt in that city and massacre of the English. Rev. Mr. JENNINGS, Chaplain of Delhi, and his grown up daughter (an amiable and much respected young lady) were murdered in the palace, where they were living with Captain DOUGLAS (also killed) Commandant of the Guards. The Delhi Bank was plundered and burnt (as were all cantonments) together with the premises of the Delhi *Gazette*, the Treasury sacked, and the church burnt. But a very few, I fear, have escaped by the Kurnaul road and in this direction, although it is rumored that several carriages were seen proceeding to Kurnaul. The troops in Delhi were Captain DE TEISSIER's Light Field Battery of Native Artillery, with the 74th, 54th, and 58th Regiments Native Infantry—the two latter of which attacked and murdered their own officers as well as those of the 74th.

"On the 15th of May, 600 of the Sappers and Miners, officered by commissioned and non-commissioned Europeans, arrived at Meerut from their station, Roorkee, and the Commander-in-Chief is shortly expected to move from Umballah towards Kurnaul, with three European regiments from the hills, and 3,000 troops furnished by the Jain and Putteealah Rajahs. The Sirmore battalion is hourly expected in Meerut from Dayrah. The rebels are still at the Palace of Delhi, and have failed, it is said, to induce the neighboring Rajahs to join them. They are reported to be fighting among themselves, and the city, I suppose, is in a state of anarchy. Numbers have lost all they possessed except the clothes on their backs; among the rest, Rev. ALFRED and Mrs. MEDLAND, of the Church Missionary Society. That gentleman was performing divine service in the Mission church at the time of the mutiny, and escaped to the European lines. The rioters broke into his house in the city, searched every nook and corner for him, and burnt down the premises. None of us, I believe, are destitute of profound and heartfelt thankfulness to Almighty God for our great deliverance. Our hearts, however, are bleeding for the loss (under circumstances of frightful and unparalleled atrocity) of so many of our dear and unfortunate countrymen. The soldiers especially are hurrying to inflict summary punishment on these brutal murderers of unarmed men, defenceless women, and innocent children. Martial law has been proclaimed in the district by the Major-General. The mutiny commenced with the rescue of the eighty-five prisoners by their comrades. The jail was burnt, and 1,400 other convicts liberated. The fettered mutineers proceeded to the compound of Captain GALLOWAY, of the 3d Light Cavalry, and compelled his blacksmith to remove their chains. The Delhi magazine was defended for some time by certain Europeans, but at 3 P. M. on the 12th inst., when the insurgents had succeeded in effecting an entrance, the place was blown up with a terrible explosion by Lieut. G. D. WILLOUGHBY, Commissary of Ordnance, destroying, it is thought, some 1,000 of the rebels. That gallant officer escaped for the time to the main guard. His fate at present remains uncertain, though but little hope is entertained of his safety. Not a single European or native Christian is left alive in Delhi or the neighborhood. The officers and overseers of the Haupper stud, with their wives and families, escaped on the evening of the 13th inst., and reached Meerut the following morning without molestation. Their names are as follows: Captain and Mrs. D'OYLY and Captain and Mrs. PARROTT, with their respective families; Mr. R. C. PARRY, Veterinary Surgeon. Mr. R. W MACAULEY, Assistant Surgeon, with all the European residents and their families; Lieutenant J. J. ECKFORD, of the 6th Native Infantry, holding an Engineer appointment at Meerut, defending his treasury against the mob for a considerable time. His wife and family hiding in the garden. The house at last was set on fire, and Mr. ECKFORD severely wounded on the left temple. He remained insensible for a considerable time (after destroying several of his assailants) while the premises were in flames, but miraculously escaped, after some hours, with his wife, child and sister-in law. He is now out of danger on account of his wound. The native servants throughout the station, with scarcely an exception, have behaved admirably."

The Frightful Accident on the North Kent Railway.

From the London Times, June 30.

Yesterday morning the relatives and friends of the 11 persons who were killed on the North Kent Railway on Sunday night, attended at the Plough Tavern, Lewisham, for the purpose of identifying the bodies before the Coroner's Jury. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. C. J. CARTTAR, Coroner for West Kent, arrived, and a Jury composed of the principal tradesmen of the neighborhood was sworn.

The Coroner proceeded to read over the names of the deceased, as follows: John Ballinger, aged 26, carpet-bag maker, Elizabeth Ballinger, 30, and Edith Ballinger, aged 9 months, wife and child of the above, of 37, Shaftesbury-place, city; Thomas Franklin, 21, of 15, Great Maze-pond, Borough; Horatio Turner, 16, of 56, Brook-street, West-square, Lambeth; Thomas William Turner, 27, hairdresser, St. Mary-at-Hill, city; Thomas Dalton, piano-forte maker, 45, Aldenham-street, St. Pancras; William Nightingale, 29, pressman, Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane; Annie Willcox, 23, and Mary Ann Howe, 26, (sisters,) of Walworth; and Francis Drake, 52, of 2, West-place, Nelson-street, Long-lane, Bermondsey, carpenter.

An adjournment took place until Friday next.

The following, who had been brought on to St. Thomas' Hospital, after having the wounds dressed, were, by their own wish, conveyed home in cabs:

Mary Reynolds, of No. 45 Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell. Back of head injured and left leg hurt.

Alfred Dawson, Jr., of the George Inn, Borough. Severe cut over the eyebrow, contused hands, and legs bruised.

John Time, of No. 19 Hinda-street, Deptford. Injury across the loins, head and legs contused.

Henry Bourner, of No. 13 Canterbury-terrace, Dover-road. Bruised arms and cut fingers.

George Clover, of No. 12 Southampton-street, Nine Elms. Injured in both legs.

James Hood, book-keeper, of Catharine Wheel Inn, Borough. Legs much injured.

John Owen, of Dartford. Injury to ankle.

Ada Keese, of No. 5 Little Mitchell-street, Ironmonger-row, St. Luke's. Both legs injured.

Charles Head, coach-painter, of No. 1 Tennis-court, Borough. Injury to chest and legs.

William Pigeon, of King-street, Borough. Face bruised, bruised knee and sprained ankle.

Mr. Collins, of No. 3 Friendly-court, Old Kent-road. Face much cut.

Mr. Nelson, the station-master, and Mrs. Keith, the wife of one of the sufferers in St. Thomas' Hospital, it present in the house.

Mr. John Poland, an artificial florist, of Monmouth-street, White-chapel, and three other gentlemen, viz.: Mr. Search, Mr. Hart and Mr. Akers—are so seriously hurt that they remain at Mr. Morris', the Plough Inn.

The greater part of the passengers killed and wounded were in the last carriage of the 9:15 P. M. train, which was an open third-class. Many persons in other carriages were much bruised and shaken, but it is believed that all the serious cases occurred in the last carriage, of which, after the collision, merely the floor framework remained entire. Comparatively few of the carriages were broken, and not more than four or four left the rails.

Personal.

JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this City on Saturday, and is staying at the residence of PETER COOPER.

Rev. A. H. VINTON, of Boston, declines the office of Episcopal Bishop of Texas, to which he was recently elected by the Convention of that Diocese.

Hon. JOHN A. QUITMAN has been renominated without opposition, as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of Mississippi.

A SOUTHERNER SWINDLED BY THE PATENT SAFE.—On Saturday, Mr. BUSH, a South Carolinian, of tall stature and swarthy hue, just arrived in town, stood on the Astor House steps, observant of the bustle and business of Broadway. While thus engaged, he was accosted by a respectably dressed man, who inquired if Mr. B. was a Southerner. The answer was in the affirmative. The sharper said that he was delighted at meeting a Southerner, he was one himself, and any gentleman from the South he considered his friend. After conversing on different subjects, the sharper suggested a walk, for it must be lonely for a stranger in such a City as New-York, with no friends to show him about, and volunteered to accompany BUSH to Greenwood. The offer was cordially accepted, and the two set out together.

In their rambles over the Cemetery they came upon another gentlemanly-looking man, who sat in the shade of a tree intently examining a little ivory box. Sharper No. 1 addressed the holder of the box and wished to know what it was. Sharper No. 2 replied that it was a safe that he had invented and he intended shortly to proceed to Washington to have it patented. He opened the box and went on in a flowing style to explain its ingenious mechanism. He then passed it over to Sharper No. 1 and Mr. BUSH for them to examine. They found a pea inside, which No. 1, unobserved by No. 2, threw on the ground, and then he closed the box and returned it to No. 2. "Now," said the latter, "the box is closed, and if you can open it, and take the pea out, I will give you a hundred dollars!" "But there is no pea in it!" said No. 1. "Yes, there is," rejoined No. 2. No. 1 offered to bet $25 that there was not. No. 2 accepted and proposed to make it $100, or more if necessary. No. 1's finances being small, he appealed to his Southern friend, saying "It's a sure thing, and if you have any money by you, there is a chance to make something." Mr. BUSH, nothing loth to bet under the circumstances, planked down all the money he had with him, about $80, and his gold watch, worth $160 more

THE STREET COMMISSION INJUNCTION.

THE MOTION DENIED.

JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S DECISION.

Judge Peabody Declines to Sign the Warrants

ARGUMENT ON THE QUESTION.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 13.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The Mayor, etc., of New-York, vs. Daniel D. Conover.—On the opening of the Court this morning, Judges ROOSEVELT and PEABODY were both on the bench. His Honor, Justice ROOSEVELT, remarked that in this case the decision was to have been rendered to-morrow, but as the Court had some to a conclusion, and was prepared to render its decision; and as the warm weather was coming on when the officers of the Court ought to be allowed to leave the City to be with their families, he had concluded to render his decision to-day.

Owing to the peculiar character of the matter, the better way to treat it, he thought, would be so as to make it intelligible to the common understanding. He then read the following decision:

ROOSEVELT, J.—It is proper in the outset of the present decision to correct a very natural and very prevalent misconception as to the state of the controversy. The question, whether Mr. Conover or Mr. Develin shall be Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, is not now pending, in three different modes of procedure, or in any mode before three separate judges, or before any Judge of the Supreme Court or of any Court. Neither of the three proceedings referred to is adapted to the trial or determination of the *title* to the office. An action, as it is now denominated, of *quo warranto* by the Attorney-General, in the name of the State, is the only recognized mode of settling that issue. No such action has yet been commenced. The contest, thus far, has been confined to the question of immediate, but temporary *possession*—a question, however, which, it must be admitted, (and as the recent history of the Court itself has shown,) may be of very serious consequence to the respective claimants. For should the usual, and almost unavoidable, delays attending the prosecution of regular formal actions, be interposed or occur in this, as in most other instances, the immediate possession and exercise of the powers of the office, although commenced as temporary, may be continued till the full legal end of the term. Hence the determined struggle and the numerous phases it has assumed.

The proceeding before Mr. Justice Peabody was not a proceeding in Court, nor before a Judge sitting as a Court. It was instituted under a special statute giving a special power to certain designated functionaries, including County Judges, in cases of death or removal from office, to compel, by warrant, in a summary manner, the delivery over to "the successor" of the previous incumbent "of the books and papers appertaining to such office." The Corporation of the City, unless Mr. Develin can be considered as legally representing them, were no parties to the proceeding. The order to show cause was not addressed to the Corporation, but to Mr. Develin. Technically speaking, he, and he alone, was heard; and he alone (as it seems he actually has done) could, by writ of *certiorari* appeal from the order made against him, not, however, to another Judge of the Court, but to the Court itself, sitting as, and with all the powers and attributes of a Court of general jurisdiction. For these reasons, no doubt, the Corporation was supposed by their counsel to have had a right to institute in their own name, as they have done, an independent action against Mr. Conover, complaining of an alleged threatened interference on his part with their property—to wit, the books and papers relating to the streets of the City—and praying, as the only relief needed, that the defendant may, by the final decree of the Court, be perpetually enjoined from ever carrying into effect his alleged purpose. And the question now presented is, can such a bill, under any evidence, or admitting all its allegations, be ultimately sustained; for, if it cannot, then the preliminary order which has been asked for, on the *ex parte* affidavits presented by both sides, and which is merely auxiliary to the final relief, must of course be denied. Code, §219.

The office of Street-Commissioner, before the regular expiration of its legal term, became vacant by death. Two claimants, as already stated, insist upon filling the vacancy; and deriving his title of "succession" from the great seal of the State, the other from the comparatively lesser, but, as it would seem, more appropriate, seal of the City. The former, (Mr. Conover) it is said, first obtained the possession; the latter, (Mr Develin,) although subsequent in time, has waited, it is also said, and maintained it since.

As to the ultimate right, each has a fair color of title. The one shows a decision of the Chief Magistrate of the State; the other of the Chief Magistrate of the City. Claims thus endorsed cannot, on either side, be treated as frivolous or *mala fide*. The Constitution, it is true, declares that officers of a city, whose not chosen by the electors of such city, shall be appointed by the "authorities thereof." And this spirit of decentralization is confessedly the spirit of the whole instrument. But the Court of Appeals have recently, in effect, laid down the rule, that the spirit of the Constitution is not to be the guide of the Courts,—that it is not for the Courts "to create exceptions or restraints on the legislature which are not fairly contained in the Constitution *as it is written*." Under such a rule of construction, propounded by the highest judicial authority of the State, I am bound to regard the commission of the Governor, given pursuant to an act of the Legislature, although a merely local office, as certainly creating at least color of title. The Legislature (Laws of 1849) have given him the power to fill vacancies whenever they shall occur, not only in State offices proper, such as those of Attorney-General, Treasurer, but "in any of the offices of this State." And the Constitution, it must be admitted, contains, on this point, no express exception. It declares, in broad, general terms, that "the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office." It is unnecessary—and, indeed, it would be improper—on a mere application for a preliminary injunction, to weigh minutely and critically the arguments in support of the pretensions of the respective claimants. It is enough that a case be made of good faith and fair color of title. At the same time, I should say, in justice to Mr. Develin, that his claims in some degree rest on a statute of the State more recent than that of 1849, which provides that the Street Commissioner of the City "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." To determine, however, this question of "the mere right," a proceeding, as already stated, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, is the appropriate method. Such a proceeding will, no doubt soon be instituted: and the only question is, which of the two rival claimants shall, in the meanwhile, have the advantage of present possession? Conover, it appears, was first in order of appointment. His commission bears date several days before that of Mr. Develin. He first, he says, entered upon the duties of the office; although he implicitly admits that Develin first obtained possession of the books. What constitutes possession of office—which of course means something different from a mere room or apartment—may be at times a difficult problem to solve. One of my colleagues in another form of proceeding has had it before him for several days in this very case. His published decision, and the reasonings with which it was accompanied, sufficiently show the embarrassing nature of the question. Shall I, then, on a mere interlocutor motion, not affecting the ultimate right, and addressed to the discretion of the Court, open the inquiry afresh? I may well say, in such a case, *in-fondum jubes renovare dolorem!* The public peace, besides, as it seems to me, require that I should not disturb the course of that decision. It was made by an officer of coequal powers, and affects only the temporary possession. To treat the execution of it as a threatened trespass to be prevented by immediate injunction, issued on mere affidavits before a final hearing, would be sure to lead to disorder, and would be entirely at variance with the deference due from one judicial functionary to another; especially where both are of equal grade, and both members of the same tribunal.

In addition to these considerations, it is proper to state that preliminary injunctions, in cases of threatened trespass to personal property, are seldom, if ever, allowed. The plaintiffs being, as they allege, in possession, can defend themselves, in the ordinary course of law, against any illegal disturbance. They can resort, if they are right, to the criminal magistrates, or to the Sheriff and his deputies—and if they are wrong, and are on that ground without the ordinary remedy, they should, of course, not be aided in such case by an extraordinary injunction. To warrant an extraordinary interposition in their favor, they must show, if not an "unquestioned title," at least a strong presumptive one, and danger of "irreparable injury." Both these conditions must occur. Such is the law even in reference to threatened trespasses on real property: (7 Johns, Chancery Rep., 315.) The reason of the rule is still stronger when applied to mere movable chattels not in possession of the party sought to be enjoined, but in the possession, as this complaint virtually admits, of the plaintiffs themselves. On the assumption that Mr. Conover's title, for the purposes of this motion, is to be taken to be as good as Mr. Develin's, and Mr. Develin's as good as Mr. Conover's, (I have no power as yet to decide that issue between them,) what occasion is there for interference? As to the mere custody of the books, I am to presume that it will be equally safe to whichever of the claimants it may be confided, and as to any threatened removal, it is positively denied under the defendant's oath. The defendant also denies in like manner, any intention to take possession of them "except by the legal proceedings before Mr. Justice Peabody." Whatever then may be the technical character of those proceedings, am I, seemingly even, to revise them by injunction? Is that even the fit or the orderly mode of review, one single Judge sitting in judgment upon the action of another single Judge of the same Court and with the same powers?

The public interest—the interest of all persons having business with the office in controversy—imperatively requires that until the question of title can be decided, there should be some one person recognized as in peaceable possession *de facto* of the office, and of course of the muniments necessary to the discharge of its duties. Whether that person, in the present case, shall be Mr. Conover or Mr. Develin is of less consequence. The former is in possession—so, at least, Judge Peabody has decided—in possession, I mean, of the office. Why, then, should I enjoin him from interfering with the books of the office?

In the case of Tappan and Gray, the two contesting Flour Inspectors, an injunction granted by the Vice Chancellor was dissolved in effect by the Chancellor, and the dissolution unanimously affirmed by the Court above;" 9th Paige, 507, and 7th Hill. "This Court," said the Chancellor, "certainly ought not to assume the jurisdiction, to oust an officer in no way connected with the administration of justice, and over whose appointment it has no control, from an office the duties of which he is discharging under color of an appointment from the Executive of the State until his right to such office has been settled in the mode prescribed by the Revised Statutes for the determination of his claim," that is, by proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto*. Gray in that case, like Conover in this, claimed as a disputed, and (as the Constitution then stood) a very doubtful Commission of the Governor, issued without the sanction of the Senate; and, like Conover, Gray too was in possession of the office in respect of which he was sought to be enjoined. The two cases, therefore—assuming the fact to be as Judge Peabody has decided it to be—are perfectly analogous. I am aware that technically, on the present application of the City authorities, I am not bound by that decision, and that had the same evidence been before me I might possibly have received it in a different light, and as a consequence have arrived at a different result. But although not bound by the decision, as an absolute *res judicata*, I am bound to respect it as a controlling consideration in a matter addressed to my judicial discretion, and my sense of judicial fitness. The public order and the harmonious action of the judiciary, as was in substance observed by a late distinguished Chancellor, are more important than the rival claims, however interesting to the immediate parties, of two competing Flour Inspectors or Street Commissioners.

It is to be regretted that the question of title cannot promptly be brought to a final determination. Had the forms been waived, that question might have been disposed of in much less time, and with much less labor and expense than have already been bestowed upon the merely incidental point of present possession. The facts necessary for its adjudication are undisputed, and may be stated in a few lines. And the arguments and authorities which were deemed proper in the discussion of "color," and which extended over several days, would, it is to be presumed, need little expansion to settle the question of "substance." Under the circumstances, it would seem to be the duty of the Attorney-General to interfere. "Where several persons (says the Code, sec. 440) claim to be entitled to the same office or franchise, one action (by the Attorney-General) may be brought against all such persons, in order to try their respective rights to such office or franchise."

The Court, it will be seen, might have disposed of the present motion on a single proposition—that a mere naked trespass (threatened or apprehended) is no ground for an injunction. It has seen fit, however, for reasons which will be readily appreciated, to indulge in a more extended line of comment, and in the discussion and statement of several additional points of difference referred to in the following conclusions:

First—That injunctions to restrain an apprehended trespass, unless under very special circumstances, which do not exist in this case, are never allowed.

Second—That a preliminary injunction to oust in effect a party, although only temporarily, from the exercise of the functions of an office, by preventing his access to the books and papers pertaining to it, is also contrary to the established forms of law.

Third—That the issuing of such an injunction being not a matter of strict right, but of judicial discretion, the previous determination of an officer of coequal powers, although of a special proceeding and nominally between other parties, if made after a full hearing, should be treated as almost if not altogether conclusive.

Fourth—That if the books in question are, as the complaint alleges, the private property of the Corporation, and in possession also of the Corporation, no injunction can be needed or should be issued to protect them against unlawful disturbance; they must be protected by the same means, remedial or preventive, as apply to cases of assault and battery and other threatened trespasses of a like character. And whether their custody, for the time, be in the one claimant or the other, "the legislative power of the Corporation," in other words its legislative will, extends alike to the books and their custodians, and may, without the aid of any Court, regulate the one and enjoin the other. The Commissioner himself, whether it be Develin or Conover, if need be and cause exist, may be removed by the plaintiffs themselves or by the Mayor and (Aldermen, two of their constituent branches, and thus be effectually restrained without judicial intervention, ordinary or extraordinary, not only from interfering with the books of the office, but with the office itself. (New Charter, sec. 21.)

Fifth—That the question of title, so far as respects the office of Street Commissioner, cannot legally be tried in this action; the people of the State must be parties for that purpose, and the mode of proceeding by *quo warranto* in conformity to the Code.

Sixth—No injunction should be granted, because no injunction is needed, and because its operation, if issued, would conflict with the orderly conduct of another proceeding lawfully and previously commenced under a special statute before another Judge (although acting in a different capacity) of the same grade and of the same court.

Seventh—The regular and sufficient process for reviewing the possessory question, and of staying proceedings in the interim, is by ordinary writ of *certiorari*, returnable to, and heard before, the General Term of the Court, instead of a single Judge, whether sitting at Chambers or Special Term.

With these views, the temporary restriction necessarily ceases, and the order to show cause must be discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 13.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover for a mandamus to compel the delivery to him of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.

On concluding the reading of the opinion by Judge ROOSEVELT, Judge PEABODY remarked that in reference to the application for the warrants against Mr. DEVELIN, pursuant to the order made by him a few days since, two objections had been raised. The first was, that he was restrained by the injunction issued by Judge ROOSEVELT. But as this had been dissolved the difficulty was done away with. The second question he had examined but little, for it seemed to him clear and certain that a common-law *certiorari* issued upon his pronouncing judgment upon the matter before him, did stay inevitably all further proceedings by him. He had scarcely a doubt on the argument as to the effect of a *certiorari*. He had no doubt that he was stayed by it, and any further steps taken by him would be void. He was officially informed that the writ was in full force, and must decline at present to sign the warrants.

Mr. FIELD stated that his Honor was probably not aware that after the adjournment of the Court on Saturday an application had been made for an order to show cause why the *certiorari* should not be quashed. Thereupon Judge DAVIES had made this order.

(Mr. FIELD here read the order of Judge DAVIES, as published in the TIMES, stating that the writ did not act as a stay of any of the proceedings of Judge PEABODY.) He supposed that this order did away with the difficulty.

His Honor said that the writ of *certiorari* was issued by the people of the State of New-York, from the Supreme Court, commanding him to return his proceedings at a certain time to be reviewed by it. The writ had certain definite powers and functions while it stood, and he knew of no power that could limit or modify its action.

Mr. FIELD was prepared to argue this question, and thought he could prove that the writ, even without the order, did not act as a stay. In the first place all this was surreptitiously obtained from Judge Roosevelt, and—

Mr. BUSTEED (interrupting)—No, Sir. The allegation that it was surreptitiously obtained is absolutely and wholly without foundation and without truth. What I did was done openly.

Judge PEABODY—There is no trial before me on that subject.

Mr BUSTEED—When such respectable counsel as Mr. FIELD makes a statement in open Court, that I was the instrument for obtaining it (in such a manner, justice to myself impels me promptly to deny it.

Judge PEABODY—You have amply done so, Sir.

Mr. FIELD—The facts are undisputed. He obtained the writ for the purpose of staying the proceedings, and represented that he desired it for another end. There is no question about the facts—it is merely a matter of taste what name you apply to it. *I* call it *surreptitiously* obtained.

Mr. BUSTEED—Your calling it so, don't make it so.

Mr. FIELD—That's very true.

Mr. FIELD then proceeded to argue the question. He contended that the writ neither pretended to be, nor was it, a stay of proceedings. In fact it was but a *venterr brutem*. It was a fundamental principle that, until the power of an Court is exhausted by a final determination, a *certiorari* could not issue.

Mr. BRADY suggested that that point had been argued and just decided. The only point on which he understood the Court to invite argument now was, who it is that has the power to modify the effect of the writ.

Mr. FIELD said that he would first show that the Court had not come to a final conclusion of the case at the time of issuing the *certiorari*, and that to remove the matter before such final determination was unlawful. The proceedings were not terminated until the warrants were signed. What they asked was, not that an order should be issued directing DEVELIN to deliver the books, but that in case he did not obey this order, which was granted in the first place, the warrant would issue. More than this, even the warrant to commit DEVELIN to jail was not the last act. The books and papers must be brought into Court before the officer issuing the warrant, and he was then to make another order disposing of them. The Common Law *certiorari* should not issue until that order was given. But even if his orders had terminated, the writ was not, by necessary implication, applicable to this proceeding, for it would entirely defeat the object of these summary proceedings if such were the case. The act was imperative. If the books are taken from their possessor, his Honor *must* issue the writ, not to determine the title, but merely to determine who shall hold the books in the meantime. He referred to 20 Johns, Lynde *vs.* Noble, page 80, and 2 Barb. (matter of Whiting) 512, in support of this view. His Honor had no right to disregard an order of the Supreme Court. Judge DAVIES had issued an order to the effect that the *certiorari* should not act as a stay. If, therefore, his Honor refused to sign the warrants, he, during the order as a nullity. Would he throw back this order telling them that it was not correct, and the Judge signing it knew nothing of law? It was conclusive upon his Honor, and he could not go into its validity.

If the record had been taken into the Supreme Court by *certiorari*, the statute became a nullity; the proceedings being there, Judge PEABODY has no further power to issue the warrant, and the Supreme Court itself has no authority. That was the legal reason why a *certiorari* would not lie in any such case as this. If the record should go up upon this writ, the Court could not, under any circumstances, issue the warrants, and the effect would be that the statute of the State would be nullified by a single Justice. He therefore concluded by contending that

1. A *certiorari* would not lie in this case in any stage—neither while the proceeding is pending, nor at the close of the proceedings; because the act clearly contemplates that the remedies are summary, and shall not be interfered with nor stayed, and any interference under the writ would be a violation of the act.

2. If the *certiorari* can be allowed in the case at all, it can only be as far as everything the Court can do has been done, which is the signing of the warrants, the bringing of the books before the Court, and its determination into whose custody they shall be committed.

3. If I am wrong in both of these positions, it is still in the power of the Supreme Court to qualify the writ in its effect, and in this case it has been so qualified.

Mr. BRADY expressed surprise that any one should doubt that the effect of a common-law *certiorari* was to stay the proceedings. The writ was invented for that purpose, as its name indicates. It was intended to afford more sure and certain justice to the applicant in a higher tribunal. He argued that this was like a proceeding for breaking and entering, or any other summary proceeding before a magistrate, and liable to be reviewed by a higher Court.

After Mr. FIELD had concluded, Mr. BRADY replied. His argument, in effect, was that the granting of a writ of *certiorari* by Judge DAVIES was a stay of proceedings. He spoke over two hours on the point, quoting many learned authorities, principally English. Mr. FIELD will commence his reply this morning at 11 o'clock, to which hour the Court adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at the usual hour, President CLANCY in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman BANTA, of the Ninth Ward, presented the bill of Dr. Carter for medical attendance at the Ninth Ward Station-house. It was referred to the Committee on Police.

A petition from John B. Murray, asking that the grading of Fifty-seventh-street be completed, was laid over. A petition was read from E. Harris, asking to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds.

Alderman ADAMS, of the Seventh Ward, presented the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the Municipal Policemen who continued to perform their duty under the old law, their salaries in full up to the time they were disbanded by the Mayor.

Alderman ADAMS, of the Seventh Ward, offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That three bell-ringers be stationed at the Gouverneur-street Market, and that the said bell be rung hereafter on occasion of fires.

Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Police:

Resolved, That WILLIAM MACKELLAR, late clerk in the office of the Chief of Police, be requested to inform this Board what telegraphic apparatus belongs to the City, and the reason why the machinery belonging thereto was taken from the (late) Chief of Police office, and also to give such information thereto as he in his (late) official capacity may be cognizant to.

Alderman VALENTINE, of the Eighteenth Ward, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed to have the sunken lots southeast corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B filled up.

The Alderman of the Eighth Ward presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, whether the apartments formerly used by the Chief of Police have been taken possession of by parties claiming to have control of the Street Department; and further, whether the telegraphic apparatus in said apartments has been removed therefrom—if so, by whose orders and by what authority the same has been done.

Adopted.

The Aldermen of the Fourteenth Ward presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contractor who built the sewer in Canal street, from Centre street to the Bowery, be and he is hereby directed to have the dirt and rubbish which were left from said work removed within four days' time, and in case he refuses to comply with this resolution, the City Inspector be directed to remove the same, and charge it to him, the said contractor's account for building said sewer.

Adopted.

The Aldermen of the Eighth Ward presented the following resolution;

Resolved, That the apartments in the basement of the City Hall, formerly used by the Chief of Police, together with all the telegraph apparatus and fixtures of every kind, be given over to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for the use of the Deputy-Superintendent, temporarily, until other suitable accommodations can be procured and fitted up elsewhere, and during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Referred to the Committee on Police.

Alderman DRAKE, of the Twenty-Second Ward, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Some of the streets in the upper part of the City require lighting with gas, and iron lamp-posts have been ordered by the Common Council; and whereas, A. C. FLAGG refuses to pay the contractor who is employed in casting and furnishing the said iron posts; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to report to this Board the reason he refuses to pay the contractor for furnishing iron gas lamp-posts for the City.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of lighting Fifty-first-street, the alley which runs from Washington to West-street, bounded by Perry and Charles streets, and Bloomingdale-road, from Seventy-ninth-street to Manhattanville.

The consideration of the specifications for cleaning the streets was taken up, on motion of Alderman ADAMS, of the Seventh Ward. This specification was prepared by a Committee of Conference of the two Boards of the Common Council, and is designed to guide the City Inspector in advertising for proposals to give out the contracts for cleaning the streets of the City in two divisions. After some debate, and a few slight amendments, the specification was agreed to.

A communication was read from the Corporation Counsel giving notice of the decision of the Court of Appeals, affirming the decision of the lower Court, that the ordinance of the Common Council with regard to hoistways in the City of New-York is a valid enactment, by which decree $1,700 was declared to be due the City for violation of the ordinance.

On motion the Board adjourned over to Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday, the President, Supervisor STERRS, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication from the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments was read, specifying the expenses of advertising for objections to the assessment rolls of the several Wards, sending in a bill of $530 66. It was referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The following communication from the Counsel to the Corporation was read:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
July 8, 1857.

To the Board of Supervisors:

In answer to your resolution of inquiry of the 6th of July instant, requesting my opinion as to the number of votes requisite to pass any resolution appropriating money, I say: That the Board of Supervisors, as at present constituted, may pass any resolution by a majority vote of a quorum. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The Report of the Committee on Civil Courts on the subject of cleaning the Supreme Court rooms, and repairing the furniture, and putting in new carpets, &c., was read, recommending the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Civil Courts to have the work done, the bills to be sent to the Board for payment. It was adopted.

A communication from Justice VAN COTT, notifying the Board of the appointment of a Court officer was read.

The Board adjourned to meet next Monday, at 4 P. M.

☞ The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at 3 o'clock yesterday, to hear the report of Chief Engineer E. L. VIELE, as requested by resolution at the last meeting.

Present—Commissioners COOLEY, DILLON, GRAY, HOGG, GREEN, HUTCHINS, BUTTERWORTH, FIELD and ELLIOTT.

Mr. VIELE being present with numerous maps and estimates, entered into a lengthened explanation of the present progress of the surveys, the future arrangements to be made, his views as to the work first to be accomplished, and the proper officers to be employed.

He recommended the immediate removal of the many nuisances abounding in the neighborhood, the clearing of the loose stones and encumbrances from the surface of the grounds, and their transportation to the boundary, to be used as a dry wall for the present, and thorough and proper draining and grubbing of the entire area of the Park.

Mr. VIELE gave a lucid and detailed account of the present condition of the Park, and represented the urgent necessity for some direct action for its improvement. He suggested the laying out of a nursery, and the appointment of proper persons to preserve and protect the public property.

The entire time of the meeting was taken up in examining numberless plans for drainage, surveys, maps of the different divisions, and minor details.

Fires.

IN FULTON-STREET.—A fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning on the second story of the building No. 74 Fulton, near Gold-street, occupied by GEORGE E. MANN, bookbinder. It was soon extinguished. Some damage was done on the fourth floor, occupied by WM. POTTS, tin box maker. Messrs. WHITNEY & DEWEY, dealers in clothing, occupied the first floor. They sustained a damage by water of about $100. Mr. MANN's loss is estimated at $1,000. GUNTHER & SOHNERR, keepers of a lager bier saloon in the basement, sustained a loss of about $100 by water. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—The Spanish Fleet Preparing for Sea—Yellow Fever Moderate—General News.

The *Empire City*, Captain JNO. MCGOWAN, left New-Orleans on the 5th inst. and Havana on the 9th.

At Havana there is nothing specially new. The Spanish fleet is reported preparing for sea, "destination unknown." There is very little yellow fever prevalent for the season, and not of an epidemic type.

The prices of sugar and molasses remain unchanged since last advices. Exchanges are quoted, New-York par to ¼ ₱ cent. prem.; New-Orleans 2 ₱ cent. prem.; London, 11 to 11¼ premium; American Gold coin, 2 ₱ cent. premium. Stocks are lively, as usual.

Left in port, steamers *Isabel* for Charleston, *Philadelphia* for New-Orleans, *Granada* for Aspinwall, and French propeller *Franc Comptois* for Cadiz.

On the 17th, at 7 A. M., lat. 31° 46' N., lon. 78° 25' W., exchanged colors with ship *Memphis*, from New-Orleans for New-York.

The *Empire City* brings 192 passengers, all in good health.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

The French mail steamer *Franc Comptois* arrived from Cadiz on the 4th, but her dates are not so recent as those we received per *Black Warrior* via the United States. The Mexican question remains in the same state as before. The new Spanish Admiral ESTRADA arrived in this steamer and took possession of his office the very next day, much to the satisfaction of General CONCHA and the subordinate officers of the Marine, as Gen. QUESADA, the late Admiral, was very much disliked by all under and about him. It is but just, however, to give him the credit of being honest and straightforward in all his public acts. He has been unfortunate enough to offend CONCHA by his too open expression of opinion with respect to certain proceedings of Gen. CONCHA. Were it not for his inveterate hatred for all foreigners, and particularly for Americans, he would have succeeded in endearing himself to the business community, but his cross and ungovernable temper has made all afraid of him.

General CONCHA has removed with his family to a beautiful country seat near Marianao, where, in the retirement of the situation, he can have sufficient leisure to brood over his position with the Narvaez ministry on the subject of the Slave-trade. He has given up his town and country residences to the three Generals lately sent from Spain, and does not come to the city. The telegraphic wires put up between the Palace and his present abode, afford every facility for speedy information whereon to carry on the government of the island and all operations in stock. A friend informed me, one day last week, that in case he was displaced from the command of the island at the solicitations of the British Government, he would make certain disclosures of the duplicity of the Court of Madrid, that would virtually wash his name from all blemish. This document will doubtless prove very interesting, and I think his Excellency has far better confess his sin and say no more on the subject.

The favor for slock companies continues unabated, and no less than ten, with a total capital of $31,000,000, have been formed within the past few weeks! As soon as the books are closed heavy premiums are asked and obtained for the privilege of holding the stock. On looking over the lists I can hardly recognize the name of any responsible party. *On dit* that our beloved Captain General is a large speculator in the stocks; but under the name of his bosom friends, SAMA, ZULUETA and others. This will be a capital way to explain the origin of his newly-acquired wealth, and the London *Times* correspondent will be branded as a *smart* fellow for having boldly asserted that he has realized $800,000 from the Slave-trade alone. It is whispered about town that his friends have made some $200,000 for him in stocks. This sum in Europe will be quite a respectable income. The Slave-trade has not decreased in the slightest, and several American vessels have been bought, and are being equipped in this port for the coast.

I see from the late papers that the Marquis of LOSADA has been appointed British Consul to the port of New York. I hope that this representative of the English aristocracy will know how to behave himself when he takes possession of his office, and not do as he did here in Havana. A few days after his arrival he presented himself on the "Paseo," accompanied by a lady of color, and had the effrontery to ride up and down the drive among our respectable citizens in this trim. His fellow-countrymen felt ashamed of him, and no little influence was exercised to make them forget the effront, and receive him in their midst. It is to be hoped that the lesson has not been lost.

The glorious Fourth was a drill-day in Havana. The clouds would not permit out-door exercise, and every good American celebrated the day on his own hook. The city and harbor continue unusually healthy for the season, and few cases of fever are reported.

LONG ISLAND.

THE FLATBUSH-AVENUE AFFRAY.—Coroner REDDING with a jury continued the investigation yesterday at the City Hall, Brooklyn, as to the causes at tending the death of FRANCIS MEHADY, who died from knife-wounds inflicted at the Mount Prospect House, Flatbush-avenue. Nearly all of the testimony thus far goes to show that BERNARD BUTLER, the party accused used the knife in self-defence, and he will undoubtedly be discharged by the Coroner's Jury. The whole party was under the influence of intoxicating drink, and without any sufficient cause, most of them attempted to punish BUTLER, who is a large and very powerful man. One of his assailants testified that five men were beating him at one time; they threw him to the ground and were kicking him when he used the knife. Previous to this, witness testified that he tried to get away; was caught by the hair of his head and in this way thrown to the ground.

The jury proceeded at 9 o'clock last night to the hotel where the fracas occurred to take the testimony of JOSEPH O. MCCARTY, one of the parties stabbed, but who is convalescent.

BROOKLYN (E. D.) DISPENSARY.—Five hundred and fifty-six patients were treated at this institution during the month of June. Males, 197; females, 359. *Nativity.*—United States, 283; Ireland, 253; England, 14; Germany, 20; Scotland, 1. *Diseases.*—Injuries, 47; miner surgery, 46; nervous, 35; abdomen, 119; skin, 45; rheumatism, 13; eye and ear, 10; abscess, 15; heart, lungs and throat, 68; urinary, 3; fevers, 16; vaccinated, 139. *Ages*—Under one year, 85; one and five, 131; five and ten, 50; ten and thirty, 146; over thirty, 143.

Seven hundred and four prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

GRAND LARCENY.—Deputy-Sheriff HIGGINS, Sunday night, arrested, in Brooklyn, a young Englishman, who gave his name as EDWIN G. WILSON, upon suspicion of stealing. Upon examining he found a package of papers recently stolen from WESTCOTT & Co.'s Express Office, New York, and also other property taken from their office in Brooklyn. At the time of the first robbery some $200 was taken with the papers. Mr. HIGGINS informed Messrs. WESTCOTT & Co., and they identified the prisoner as a young man formerly in their employ, and he was committed yesterday to answer.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Sunday night last, Officer MCINTYRE, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested a man who gave his name as MC CRACKEN, while attempting to pass a counterfeit three dollar bill on the Bank of Commerce, Rhode Island. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, and committed for examination.

☞ Only two foundlings were picked up by the police in Brooklyn yesterday.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last there were only 58 deaths in Brooklyn.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, July 13, match $2,000, two-mile heats, *Rose* to saddle, *Belle* in harness;

Mr. PEERIN, b. m. *Rose*, of Washington	1	1
J. CONWAY, h. m. *Belle*, of Portland	2	2

Rose was the favorite, and a great amount of money changed hands. It was a very close and exciting race throughout. The day was propitious, but rather warm. The rider of *Rose* showed extraordinary endurance: he is seventy years of age, and yet won this race in good style.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, July 9, match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons:

H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Uncle Sam*	1	1	1
D. PIPER, b. g. *Dandy*	2	2	2

Time—2:42; 2:42; 2:42½.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, July 9; match, $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to 250-pounds wagons.

T. JOHNSON, b. m. *Manhattan Maid*	1	1	1
H. COLYER, *Grey Jim*	2	2	2

Time—3:56; 2:53½; 2:52.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, July 9;—match, $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. PIPER, h. g. *Breeze*	received forfeit.
W. PRANDY, blk. m. *Blackhawk Maid*	paid forfeit.

[Advertisement.]

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—[illegible] count of the recent melancholy [illegible] Lake Ronkonkoma,—that of [illegible] and Mr. PORTAL,—we conceived it a [illegible] on us as a journalist, to advise all [illegible] of going on rowing or sailing excursions [illegible] vide themselves with suits of [illegible] servers, and thus guarantee their safe [illegible] and friends. We have seen these Life Preservers tested in various ways, and know them to be all [illegible] is claimed for them—that it will be next to an impossibility to sink below the surface of the water with one of these apparatus properly adjusted on the person. Mr. BUNKER also has Bathing Shirts of lighter material, most admirably adapted to the wants of ladies and gentlemen visiting the sea-side for surf bathing. Nothing could more thoroughly protect life than these bathing shirts. Mr. BUNKER'S Warehouse is at No. 337 Broadway, where he invites an inspection of the Life Preservers and Bathing Shirts.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing RAY'S Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments, you

Know Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarments ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarment Factory, No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under-Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked-for and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and manufacturer of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. A most capital performance is to be given at this cool and comfortable Theatre to night. The new drama of the "Irishman in Bagdad," the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the nautical drama of "Yankee Jack." Dancing and singing interspersed throughout. The large patent windsails, introduced from the roof of the building, renders this the most comfortable place of amusement in the City.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The *Diario* (Rio de Janeiro) pronounces this the most delicious of all fragrant waters. It is used, almost to the exclus

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL furniture, works of art, with everything contained in the first-class residence, No. 152 21st.-st., near 7th-av., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) July 15, at 10 o'clock precisely. This furniture is worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. There is a very large quantity of the most costly and elegant parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, mantel and pier mirrors, rich carpets throughout the house, lace curtains and shades to 29 windows, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, valuable collection of paintings, superior bedsteads, hair-cloth and velvet robes, hair mattresses, suits in hair-cloth and velvet, clocks, mirrors, dining and tea tables, rich China, silver-ware cut glass, &c., with everything pertaining to a costly and elegant furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues are ready and can be obtained at J. VOGT & CO.'S, No 59 John-st., near William. For full particulars see *Herald* and *Express*.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, JULY 14, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the store No. 100 Wall-st., by order of administratrix and administrators, a recipe for a medical specific known as "Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic," with a copyright from the U. S District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered March 27, 1856, by the late Gurdon J. Leeds, for a print or label for the same; also, the steel plate for said print and, immediately after, the whole manufactured stock of Leeds' Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic, in various packages for the trade; also, gum myrrh, guaiac, colocynth, &c.; tools, scales, &c. Terms at sale.

GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, Auctioneers.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, large assortment of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glass, China, Britannia ware, &c., worthy the notice of city and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready, and sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on TUESDAY, July 14th, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau street, one six-seat Rockaway lined with cloth, in perfect order, made by GARDNER, of Newark; one six-seat Rockaway, city built; also, a light top Buggy, open front, patent axels, city made, and in good order.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,505
Total	$325,505

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

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SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:		
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. E. Mott,	Jas. B. Varner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Hadley,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willetts,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Werren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lud. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Kecler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., July 6, 1857.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS.		
ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOHN W. KETCHAM,	
C. W. WOODFORD,	M. STEPHENSON,	
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JACOB MILLER,	
JOHN H. BOWIE,	JOSEPH WHITEFIELD,	
GEO. J. HAMILTON,	HARMON HALL,	
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,	
DAVID H. MCALPIN,	JAMES L. STEWART,	
SAMUEL RAYNER,	JOHN PETTIGREW,	
JOHN ROBINSON,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,	
THOMAS WALLACE,	JAMES DAVIS,	
WILLIAM PEET,	A. S. SCRIBNER,	
MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr.,	W. H. ADAMS,	
JOHN ASH,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,	
JONATHAN PURDY,	JOSEPH ROSE,	
GEORGE H. PURSER,	WILSON SMALL,	
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of over $50,000, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence.
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno.
Leoerdo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure.
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll.
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman.
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylvs L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Bond,	A. D. Vaile,
Robert M. Bruce.	Henry B. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all around alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7-octave, scale scrolloped-work, back and front, carved lece to match, with vines, grapes, &c., in relief; rich fluted keys, magnificent pearl inlaid fruit, flowers, plants, &c., in front; French action, is a parlor grand, rich, delightful tone; made by one of the best makers in this City; is a perfect piece of furniture, not fault or blemish; has been carefully kept for three months; guaranteed by the makers; price $550. Apply at the residence No 678 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object for a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 11 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale at T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 11 Little House, Astor-place, corner third-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHEMERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $225, $270, $314, one of a rich, new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings etc. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent to purchase plan. T. S. BERRY,
No. 446 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—WM. HALLETT, NEWTON & MAVER-BURY, No. 121 Broome-st., beg respectfully to call attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent metal wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most important improvement ever introduced into the instrument.

MELODEONS FOR RENT. RENT ALLOWED on purchase. S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated 9-th Base Organ Melodeons and Cabinet Pianos of every style, at wholesale and retail.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 25 Warren-st., sole Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 126 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a large assortment of instruments may be found, exhibiting the rich tone manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave piano made by one of the first makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $300, been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 3d-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 100 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

50 lbs. American Ruta Baga, 7 kinds, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.
—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Aldgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 23; 12 M., 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and Dist sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., per No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fine and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junction	4 00	——
Fitchburg	3 85	——	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 25 CENTS.

JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-Established line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 14, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 14, 12¾ P. M.
Wedn'y, July 15, 9½ A. M.	Wedn'y, July 15, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 16, 2¼ P. M.

Square line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE—(Not 10 cents to-day and 50 cents to-morrow,) invariably 30 cents throughout the season.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, elegant and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, July 14, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 14, 8½ A. M.
Wedn'y, July 15, 1 P. M.	Wedn'y, July 15, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, July 16, 2 P. M.	Thurs'y, July 16, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 17, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 5½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.

JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-Established line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT Toc new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, July 14, 12 M	Tuesday, July 14, 7 [A. M.
Wedn'y, July 15, 1 P. M.	Wedn'y, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 16, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 16, 9 A. M.
Friday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 17, 10 A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 5½ A. M.

Square line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Annex-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWE, Lt. Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat IRELAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $40 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. M. SQUIER, T. D. LANDER.

FOR EUROPE.

SEA NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $150; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN HENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BRAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 3,34 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 3,316 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $25.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 29, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$136
Second Cabin Passage	71

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves New-York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wilkman,	leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch	leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Enrope positively on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, and sail on the 1st of August, at the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,950 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 13, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSY-MON, No. 17 Broadway. New York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 39 North River.

RATES OF MASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In 1st Cabin	$90
In 2d Cabin	55
In 3d Cabin	$35

This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

☞ Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates;

In 1st Cabin	$100
In 2d Cabin	65
In 3d Cabin	$40
In Steerage	35

(till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin	$130
Second cabin	$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free of work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NAPOLEON MORGAN SORREL colt, 15½ hands high, with long mane and tail; he is very stylish, a perfect saddle-horse and kind in all harness. He was just brought in from the country and has had but little driving; no training whatever for speed; he can, however, show considerable speed and will undoubtedly make a very fast trotter. Can be seen for two days at C. CARLLS' livery stable, in Water-st., near Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. Price $300.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses, brown and cream color, in good condition, very stylish; and a carriage nearly new, also a two-seated wagon and harness. All the above can be seen at the stable in Adams-st., between Sands and Prince sts., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to J. A. H. BELL & CO., No. 149 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER CARRIAGE FOR SALE—AN ELegant two-seat light carriage, for one or two horses, with pole and shafts; the top covers both seats, or can be turned back entirely out of the way. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at C. BEARDSLEY'S Carriage Factory, corner Broadway and 37th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE. Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and exhibition No. 380 Broadway, corner of Whitehall, New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER BANCA Tin, Ontario lead and sheet zinc, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,051,096 87
Average amount of Specie	714,933 91
Average amount of Circulation	241,500 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,898,883 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above state nent is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$779,994 60
Average amount of Specie	46 562 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,506 00
Average amount of Deposits	418,295 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

THOS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$583,317 00
Average amount of Specie	40,788 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	412,056 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,068,226 19
Average amount of Specie	1,482,314 54
Average amount of Circulation	44,147 00
Notes of late Bank of America	835,045
Average amount of Deposits	5,434,051 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,566,463 12
Average amount of Specie	1,290,716 16
Average amount of Circulation	2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,503,344 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,334,753 96
Average amount of Specie	45,943 21
Average amount of Circulation	91,290 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,231,164 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,794,141 99
Average amount of Specie	385,480 58
Average amount of Circulation	334,218 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,562,168 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

THOMAS SEWARDT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,621,764 66
Average amount of Specie	137,924 02
Average amount of Circulation	80,977 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,452,644 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,209,350 59
Average amount of Specie	549,120 84
Average amount of Circulation	91,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,685,328 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,746,763 21
Average amount of Specie	424,500 25
Average amount of Circulation	540,031 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,755,451 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,003,390 73
Average amount of Specie	81,315 99
Average amount of Circulation	172,638 00
Average amount of Deposits	862,239 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,998,280 17
Average amount of Specie	192,719 98
Average amount of Circulation	229,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,436,589 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$345,919 60
Average amount of Specie	14,518 96
Average amount of Circulation	136,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	247,950 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,831,831 70
Average amount of Specie	121,981 53
Average amount of Circulation	130,794 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,547,769 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$614,668 21
Average amount of Specie	61,146 21
Average amount of Circulation	109,922 00
Average amount of Deposits	414,638 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,410,374 00
Average amount of Specie	249,537 00
Average amount of Circulation	234,760 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,098,678 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

WM M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$750,497 36
Average amount of Specie	43,146 91
Average amount of Circulation	147,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	669,433 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of July, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,784,797 17
Average amount of Specie	105,330 93
Average amount of Circulation	19,501 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,370,914 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EGBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,309,058 17
Average amount of Specie	215,045 87
Average amount of Circulation	102,357 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,527,759 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,591,753 21
Average amount of Specie	109,981 08
Average amount of Circulation	96,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,563,414 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$483,796 00
Average amount of Specie	44,005 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,023 00
Average amount of Deposits	389,107 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

THOS. MAGFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,672,419 59
Average amount of Specie	113,759 92
Average amount of Circulation	129,644 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,391,660 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$798,740 92
Average amount of Specie	43,411 61
Average amount of Circulation	109,593 00
Average amount of Deposits	569,424 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$693,794 98
Average amount of Specie	45,379 17
Average amount of Circulation	91,720 00
Average amount of Deposits	680,840 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARKE, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,458,437 87
Average amount of Specie	59,089 51
Average amount of Circulation	114,071 00
Average amount of Deposits	902,614 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,823,651 66
Average amount of Specie	143,949 14
Average amount of Circulation	192,010 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,193,993 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$436,354 00
Average amount of Specie	20,801 00
Average amount of Circulation	24,887 00
Average amount of Deposits	213,716 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$206,528 19
Average amount of Specie	55,939 95
Average amount of Circulation	121,558 00
Average amount of Deposits	642,282 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JNO. HAGERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,203,357 38
Average amount of Specie	150,728 17
Average amount of Circulation	226,690 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,274,843 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,479,551 18
Average amount of Specie	368,048 14
Average amount of Circulation	310,566 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,019,092 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$944,723 12
Average amount of Specie	58,236 70
Average amount of Circulation	95,390 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,073,591 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,762,984 73
Average amount of Specie	114,624 99
Average amount of Circulation	169,506 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,235,419 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

EDWIN F. COBBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,044,838 67
Average amount of Specie	494,314 36
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	951,879 97
Average amount of Deposits	3,267,681 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,136,664 87
Average amount of Specie	58,880 08
Average amount of Circulation	208,202 00
Average amount of Deposits	851,687 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$766,921 74
Average amount of Specie	50,664 56
Average amount of Circulation	121,449 00
Average amount of Deposits	437,630 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,312,230 00
Average amount of Specie	174,830 46
Average amount of Circulation	99,964 00
Average amount of Deposits	17,021,023 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,462,430 79
Average amount of Specie*	1,125,158 27
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	301,264 83
Average amount of Deposits	4,346,114 91

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,364,278 84
Average amount of Specie	192,754 51
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	122,204 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,611,301 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JOHN HOGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,903,764 46
Average amount of Specie	606,062 33
Average amount of Circulation	225,583 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,868,971 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SHERY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SHNEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of July, 1857.

JERES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,273,791 80
Average amount of Specie	63,458 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,337 00
Average amount of Deposits	958,849 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,081,886 23
Average amount of Specie	338,348 73
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	192,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,496,365 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$386,363 08
Average amount of Specie	11,205 59
Average amount of Circulation	91,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	223,640 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASSERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASSERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$486,414 37
Average amount of Specie	40,571 23
Average amount of Circulation	117,890 00
Average amount of Deposits	123,004 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr. Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$226,773 80
Average amount of Specie	19,995 76
Average amount of Circulation	130,920 00
Average amount of Deposits	252,089 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,661,301 75
Average amount of Specie	50,510 18
Average amount of Circulation	151,952 00
Average amount of Deposits	769,301 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. E. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,915,212 95
Average amount of Specie	118,349 66
Average amount of Circulation	134,314 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,513,448 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS PALMER, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$580,876 76
Average amount of Specie	48,493 29
Average amount of Circulation	117,971 83
Average amount of Deposits	392,637 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of July, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$998,369 27
Average amount of Specie	55,984 37
Average amount of Circulation	117,033 00
Average amount of Deposits	734,041 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of July, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,536,854 68
Average amount of Specie	367,399 54
Average amount of Circulation	151,261 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,674,587 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$788,520 43
Average amount of Specie	38,666 27
Average amount of Circulation	126,124 00
Average amount of Deposits	584,032 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$961,963 51
Average amount of Specie	51,017 41
Average amount of Circulation	94,973 00
Average amount of Deposits	683,853 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON D. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of July, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,259,500 53
Average amount of Specie	125,098 31
Average amount of Circulation	237,896 00
Average amount of Deposits	731,945 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Latest from Seguine's Point.

Particulars of the Approach and Attack.

ONE OF THE INCENDIARIES WOUNDED.

THE MILITARY INVOKED.

Arrests at Old Quarantine.

Captain WALLING and Mr. JOSEPH QUICK, Jr., one of the policemen, came up from Seguine's Point on Monday.

Captain WALLING, on Saturday, went over to Keyport for provisions, and upon his return, about dusk, he observed two rockets sent up—one from Eeltown, and the other from near the Great Kills. These excited his suspicions, and on landing he immediately gave orders to load all the muskets. About 11 o'clock a large scow passed up the beach, and within ten yards of the shore, rowed by two men and steered by a third. It was too dark to distinguish clearly, but the sentry thought they saw the heads of several persons, inquisitively poked up above the gunwales of the scow as she passed the place. Mr. QUICK and the dock-builder, supposing there was some design to cut loose the logs at the dock, as had once been done before, each took a musket and followed up the beach, concealing themselves behind a pile of lumber. The scow, however, passed round the dock of the candle-factory and disappeared. This scow, it is now ascertained with tolerable certainty, was the Trojan horse, to use a Hibernianism, which contained the principal attacking force. She was found upon the beach, near the west side of the dock, on Sunday morning. Stray musket balls and pieces of broken brick were found in her bottom. This craft is about eight feet wide and some twenty-five feet in length, and can easily carry and conceal fifty or sixty men. She has been identified as belonging at or near the Kills.

Previously, that is about 9 o'clock, P. M., a boat, with twelve or fourteen persons in it, was seen rounding the point of Red Bank, (at the light-house,) and winding round the curve, landing her mysterious freight in the bend, near the candle-factory. Two Irishmen, who had been out sparking, and who were returning near midnight, saw a large party coming up the road from the direction of Bloomingview, dragging a small cannon; their faces were blacked, and they were taken for colored people. Although there was a remarkable uniformity in their complexion, the same could not be said of their costume, which was of the most grotesque description. This cannon was seen next morning, early, upon the Seguine farm, but was shortly afterward carried off or concealed. The half dozen dogs, which are kept at the white house about four hundred yards west of the hospital grounds, and which always bark and growl at passers by, had been tied up, or put out of the way, for they gave no note of warning as the assailing party came by that house. It is occupied by Irishmen who are employed in the candle-factory. This unusual circumstance was particularly noticed by Captain WALLING and his men.

JOSEPH QUICK and Mr. BARRETT were stationed at the southwest corner of the inclosure, Mr. QUICK only having a musket. About 10 minutes to 12 the shadows of a number of men, within fifty yards, were seen coming along the fence, from the westward. Mr. QUICK challenged them with, "Who goes there?" A voice answered, "Friends." The sentry ordered them to stand, and presented his musket, but they still approached, until he cocked his gun and took aim, commanding them to halt. They then paused, and Mr. BARRETT ran to the quarters, to alarm the force off duty. The insurgents were now within ten feet of QUICK, they were all armed with muskets, duck-guns, &c., and three of the crowd had axes in their hands; they were also disguised in various ways. Mr. QUICK demanded what they wanted. The leader of the party, who was distinctly recognized by his voice and person as ABRAM LATOURETTE, replied, "we want you to leave here, right away." QUICK replied, "We can't do that till the captain is consulted." QUICK then proceeded towards the quarters, while a portion of the incendiaries jumped into the cellar of the burnt house, and set up a new version of the "Anti Rent howl," the object being to attract the police in that direction, while the other party ran around the inclosure.

Sergeant SEAMAN, hearing the alarm, seized his musket and ran towards them, with his gun presented. When he came within hailing distance he commanded them to disperse; their reply was, "Shoot the d—d son of a b—h." SEAMAN took aim and fired, and as he turned to retreat a half-dozen bullets whizzed by him, one passing through the top of his hat, another through his coat, and a third cut the skin on the fleshy part of his right hand. By this time Captain WALLING, hearing the sound of axes on the fence at the north side of the inclosure, and directly opposite, and nearest one of the hospital buildings, ordered one of the howitzers to the spot, along the inside of the inclosure and next to the east fence. At the same instant, with QUICK and four others, he charged round the northeast corner, when they discovered a crowd of about twenty cutting through the fence and ripping off the boards. They were within ten yards. Captain W. presented his musket, and attempted to fire, but the cap did not explode. This little accident saved the lives of one or two of the incendiaries doubtless. As opening had been made, some four feet wide, through which they were about entering, when the sight of the approaching howitzer, and the force under Captain WALLING caused them immediately to decamp. At the same time the howling and firing continued from the old cellar, the Policemen replying occasionally from the cook-house, just to let them know they were "around." The attacking party, however, were so well protected by the ruins and the cellar wall, it was impossible to reach them. The axe men, who had cut through the fence, fled up the west road, and, crossing the swamp, made a stand on the opposite side of the pond, protected by a heavy growth of trees and shrubbery, where they continued an impotent discharge of their duck-guns and pistols; two musket balls penetrated the Police chanty and any quantity of buck shot was found sticking in the sides and roof of the buildings.

The men were all impatient to get at the invaders, and were kept in instant readiness to repulse them, but the assaulting mob kept themselves at such a respectful distance they could not be reached. Captain W. determined to act purely on the defensive; if driven to the alternative of discharging the howitzer among them, it should be in the last extremity only.

There was undoubtedly one at least among the desperate men seriously wounded. As the retreating party went along the road eastward, one was distinctly heard moaning as if injured, and entreating his associates to assist him. Another portion of the party were also overheard talking of one that had been wounded.

The force had been on duty ever since the attack, and are very much worn out. Commissioner BOWNE, immediately on hearing of the attack, collected teams and about twenty men and went to the relief of the Police.

The Commissioners will send a reinforcement to the scene of disturbance, and if found necessary, a small military force will be placed on the ground for the protection of the State's property.

Governor KING, it was understood, was in town yesterday, and had an interview with the Quarantine Commissioners upon the subject of the fresh outbreak at the Point. They represented to the Governor the difficulty of holding the place against such determined resistance without the aid of a military force, and made a requisition upon the Governor for that purpose. The powers and duties of the Sheriff of Richmond County to protect the property, together with his expressed opinions adverse to calling out his force, were discussed and commented on. It was under stood the Governor will yield to their request, and order a small force to the scene of insurrection, no, because the present force is not able to cope with the rioters, so much as to insure peace. This force will be sent down at once, and will be increased if necessary.]

VARIOUS OPINIONS

The Saturday night attack at the Point was the grand theme of discussion and remark on Staten Island, upon the ferry boats, and in the streets.

Captain WALLING was blamed by an eminent, but intelligent talker in one group on board the *Josephine*. "What had he those howitzers there for, if not for defence?" said he. "The attacking party came with guns, and did not hesitate to discharge them freely with the evident design of taking their lives, and the commander of the force would have been fully justified in using all the means at his command to repulse them, and he should have done it."

Another defended the Police pursued by the Police "in keeping up this firing merely. The result proved that a small force was the best. He might have destroyed many lives, but it was better that it was not done. Capt. WALLING was placed there to protect the State's property from destruction, and not to visit retribution upon any one—his course was certainly politic, and accomplished fully the object, by driving the invaders off the ground." There was every shade of opinion between these extremes.

QUIET AGAIN.

Up to 5 o'clock last evening, everything was quiet at the Point. Large numbers from the City were attracted to the place by the rumored disturbance, among whom were some friends of the Police, who called to congratulate them upon their safety. Reporters from several of the City Press were also on the ground, gleaning every incident that possessed the slightest interest in connection with the affair. On the whole, the men though seeming glad to meet their friends, appeared somewhat bored by the thousand and one questions put to them upon the occurrences of Saturday night. That mysterious scow still lies upon the beach, and the axe which was used to cut through the fence and was dropped in the hasty flight of the assailants, is an object of much curiosity.

A Tug at Last.

The Quarantine Commissioners yesterday contracted with Mr. PETER ROFF, of Staten Island, for a steam-tug to ply regularly between the old and the new Quarantine anchorage, for the convenience of the Health Officer and all other parties interested.

The subject of the scow has been referred, by the Board of Health, to Dr. ROCKWELL, City Physician, who has agreed to have it in readiness in a week for burning the bedding and other offensive materials of quarantined vessels.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met yesterday at noon at the City Library Room, pursuant to adjournment. The following Commissioners were present: Jonse N. Phillips, Esq., Richard H. Thompson, M. D., Wm. Rockwell, M. D., Jedediah Miller, M. D., George W. Morton, Esq.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of the brigs *Col. Penniman* and *Brothers*, asking for permission to come to the wharves of the City, reports:

That the vessels referred to arrived in port on or about the 7th inst; that they each came from a port at which yellow fever prevailed; that they each took in cargo from an infected atmosphere; that the *Col. Penniman* lost two mates and one sailor while in her port of departure, and one sailor on her passage of yellow fever; and that the brig *Brothers* had two of her sailors sick of the same disease while in her port of departure.

The undersigned is of opinion that the petition of brigs *Brothers* and the *Colonel Penniman* should be denied, and that each vessel should be ordered to discharge cargo on lighters in the Lower Bay—after which, when thoroughly cleansed and properly disinfected, to be allowed to proceed to the City.

Respectfully summitted.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Monday, July 13.

The recommendation of the Health Officer was concurred in.

Brig *Bohio*, from Port-au-Prince, was permitted to come to the upper Quarantine Station and discharge her cargo of logwood on lighters, to be brought thence to the City.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all vessels coming from ports where yellow fever prevailed at the time of their departure shall discharge cargo on lighters at Quarantine.

Resolved, That all vessels having had fever on board while in their ports of departure or during their passage to this port, or after their arrival, shall in all cases discharge their cargoes in the lower bay.

Resolved, That all vessels from infected ports having had no cases of fever among their crews while in their ports of departure, or on their passage to this port, or after their arrival in port, shall be permitted to discharge their cargoes on lighters at the upper Quarantine.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Arrests at Quarantine.

Twelve persons were arrested on Sunday, by Deputy Health-Officer, Dr. WALLER, for violating Quarantine regulations, by going on board of, and having communication with, vessels having small-pox and other dangerous diseases on board. Their names are: Thaddeus Martin, Martin Plumb, Stephen Plumb, Michael Somers, Thomas Gilcom, John Maloney, Charlee O'Riley, John Scott, Michael Huuley, John Harrison, Albert Snyder, and John Jones.

The first four were grown-up boys. When their mothere learned that the vagrants had gone off sailing, they became greatly alarmed, as they did not return at night, and concluded they were all drowned; whereas they were safely locked up in the Quarentine jail, for breaking the health laws of the port. They were also complained of for obscene and abusive language toward lady passengers. The following letter, received by the friends of one of those prisoners, will explain how their whereabouts became known:

JULY, 13, 1857.

DEAR FATHER—please to lit unkil William know that. I am lockcd up in prison at staplepton, stotted, Island At the hospitls and I donte know what for, i wish unkile william or father would come downe and see what is the matter for i never was in sutch a fix before come as soone as you get thie and see what is ther matter there is three others with me that i am acquanted with thay ware in the hoate with me and thay ware arested with me and thay are locked up in the eame roome with me and it is a verry disagreable place that we are in and it is the first time that i was ever locked up and it will be the last time when I get out if I stay here any longer.

This affecting epistle brought all four of the mothers of these youngsters down to Quarantine, who pleaded most earnestly with the Health Officer to let them off. Upon consideration of promises "never to do so again," and the proper acknowledgment for their offence, Dr. THOMPSON, out of regard to the respectable ladies, (three of whom were widows,) discharged them from custody; they all took their departure with expressions of gratitude for the clemency of the Doctor.

The other eight are laborers, runners, &c., who are detained for further examination or punishment.

There were no new arrivals from sickly ports yesterday, consequently no addition to the fleet at the lower anchorage.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—A young man named Moses MILLIZATE was drowned yesterday by accidentally falling off the canal boat *H. H. Richards*, at Pier No. 1, East River. Deceased was employed on the canal boat. He was 19 years of age, and a native of the United States. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner GAMBLE. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

The body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, was found yesterday in the river at the foot of Catharine-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. The body was not identified. Verdict—"Death from drowning." Deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches high, stout build, black hair, whiskers round the face, black alpucca coat and vest, plaid pants, shoes, &c. In his pocket was found a small bead purse, with brass clasp, containing two trunk keys and some change. The body appeared to have been in the water about a week.

DEATH FROM A GUN-SHOT WOUND ACCIDENTALLY RECEIVED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 369 Madison-street, upon the body of RICHARD J. SIMMONS, who came to his death from a gun-shot wound accidentally received on the 4th inst., while playing with firearms with some other boys. Verdict; "Death by tetanus from gun-shot wound accidentally received July 4, 1857." Deceased was 17 years of age and a native of this City.

NEW-JERSEY.

OFFAL AGREEMENT.—An arrangement has been effected with the Jersey City Common Council Committee on Health, by ANTHONY SAUER, for the removal of dead horses and other dead animals, blood, offal, bones and other refuse matter and other nuisances from the City, without cost to him and without expense to the city.

YOUNG CUEVA.—FREDERICO DE LA CUEVA, now confined in the Hudson County Jail on the charge of killing OSCAR DE GRAND-VAL in Hoboken on the 6th inst., is a son of Señor JOAQUIN DE LA CUEVA, a very wealthy citizen of Havana, Cuba, who is at present laying the railway from Havana to Salguna Grande. He is said to be the greatest civil engineer and surveyor in Cuba.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The Common Council of Jersey City has determined to raise $15,000 upon bonds of fifteen years, at six per cent. interest, for the purpose of erecting a Public School building in the Third Ward.

CHIEF OF POLICE.—BENJAMIN D. HAINES has been appointed Chief of Police of Jersey City Police by the Common Council, in place of Mr. KISSAM, who resigned to go into other business. JOHN AYERS has been appointed Chief's clerk.

The Common Council of the City of Hudson have fixed the price of gas per thousand feet at $3.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 13.

$11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	83	210 Harlem Railroad..	10¾
38,000 Missouri State 6s.	77¾	40 Harlem R. Pref'd..	38
3,000 do.....b30	78	10 do.....	38¼
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75...	53	900 Reading Rail'd..b60	76¼
1,000 Eri R.R.1st m.bs.100		110 do.....	76¾
1,000 La C.& Mil.Land Grant bds....s60	50	200 do.....	77
2,000 L.E.& W.1st m.b 47		200 do.....	76¾
3,000 B. & S. L. 7s b..	90	50 Gal. & Chic. R...s60	91¾
8,000 T. H & A. 2d m 63		100 do.....b30	92¾
5 Continental Bank..	105	57 M. S. & N. I. R. p3c	47½
10 Hanover Bank.....	93	100 do.....opg	47¾
60 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	117	5 do.....	48
100 Cum. Coal Co...s60	16¾	100 do.....s30	45
100 do.....	17	100 do.....s30	44¾
20 La C. & Mil. R. R..	88	100 M. S. & N. Ia.p.sk c	75
160 do.....	36	88 do.....opg	75
50 do.....b10	36	100 Ill. C. R. ex n. st. b60.	120
20 Pac Mail S. S. Co..	94½	100 do.....s30	118
30 do.....	94	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R...	58
5 N. Y. Cen. R.....s31		300 do.....	57¾
550 do.....s3	80¾	50 do.....s10	57½
50 do.....b1 w	60¾	100 do.....c	57¾
200 do.....s30	80¾	200 C. & R. L. R. R. b60	91¾
10 do.....	80¾	210 do.....s3	91
1100 do.....s3	80¾	200 do.....	90¾
60 Erie Railroad.....	27¾	200 do.....s60	90
260 do.....c	27½	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R..	52
260 do.....c	27¾	50 do.....s3	51¾
100 do.....s10	28	150 do.....	51¾
125 do.....s3	28	150 do.....s30	50¾
150 do.....c	28¼	6 Panama Railroad..	87¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,600 Virginia State 6s.....int. add.	96¾
500 shares Warren Railroad of New-Jersey	52¾@52¾
5 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad	96¾
5 shares N. Y. & New-Haven R. R. (gen. stock)	52
100 shares American Exchange Bank	109¾@110½
20 shares Chatham Bank	83¾
85 shares Chatham Bank	80¾@90¾
10 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co	133¾
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co	126¼
60 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co	109

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	47	25 Mil. & Miss. RR....	51¾
13,000 do.....	46	100 do.....	51
2,000 Mich. So. & N. Ia. bs	70	50 La Crse & Mil. R. s30	35
10 Punk Bank.....	102	50 do.....	35
20 Metropolitan Bank.	106	50 do.....s10	35
100 Erie Railroad.....s3	28¾	50 do.....	35¾
250 do.....s3	28¾	25 Stonington RR.....	50
100 do.....s30	28	50 Del. Lack. & W. R.	80¾
100 do.....s30	28¼	38 N. Y. Cent. RR...	94¾
100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. s30	44¾	60 do.....s3	81½
84 do.....opg	47¾	25 do.....b60	81¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R..b10	57¾	500 Reading R'd....b30	78
600 do.....	57¾	200 do.....	77¾
100 do.....b60	57¾	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. b60	39
50 Gal. & Chic. R..b13	92¾		

MONDAY, July 13—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 11, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, July 4:

Increase in Capital	$316,000
Increase in Loans	984,230
Decrease in Specie	171,390
Decrease in Circulation	208,012
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	315,015

As the Specie export for the week was $1,184,000, and the gain to the Sub-Treasury $543,000, the Bank average on this item is extremely favorable, and the result denotes a large increase of Gold through the Domestic Exchanges. The average reserve shown is $12,666,146, to which $1,521,676 was added this morning from California. The business of the new week opens with about fourteen millions in Bank. The California arrival is a little less than by the corresponding mail last July, say $185,625. The steamer on the Pacific side brought down in addition, $449,000 for England direct, against most of which the exchange will be made here. The demand for Gold for export this week promises to be moderate. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $368,180; the payments, $374,485. Balance this afternoon $10,854,734. The further sum of about $300,000 will probably be paid out on the principal of the Public Debt to-morrow or next day. The Custom Duties for the week will, from all present appearances, fall short of the heavy business of last week. The market for English bills to-day, for the Boston mail, is barely steady at 109¼@109½, with little doing as yet. The Money Market is dull and easy for Street loans. Discounts in fair request at the quotations of last week. The whole appearance of Money affairs is all that could well be desired at this season of the year, and in nothing more favorable than the uniform promptness with which mercantile engagements are met at Bank.

Including the operations of the Sub-Treasury and the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing House, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 12, 1858.	July 11, 1857	July 4, 1851
Capital	$52,705,000	$63,675,000	$62,350,000
Loans	109,748,042	110,925,618	115,044,388
Specie	14,793,409	12,666,146	12,857,536
Circulation	8,405,756	8,693,575	8,901,590
Gross Deposits	95,663,460	94,624,473	98,834,583
Exchanged	24,140,744	23,921,876	33,447,001
Undrawn	71,522,716	65,102,597	65,387,582
In Sub-Treasury	10,732,356	10,861,039	10,317,059

The speculative sellers at the Stock Exchange showed less resistance to the market today than usual, and prices stiffened up 1@1¼ ₹ cent. on New-York and Erie, ¼@¾ ₹ cent. on the New-York Central, and 1 ₹ cent. on Reading. Southern Michigen was firm for the opening at 47½ ₹ cent., and Galena and Chicago was firm at 92¼@92¼. Toledo fell back ¾@1 ₹ cent., and Milwaukee closed 51 cash, about the same as on Saturday. The Railway Bond list was slightly firmer, though the actual business was small. The general dealings of the forenoon were much below the average in amount, and the Board adjourned in some confusion, on account of the sudden and alarming illness of the Chairman, Mr. WHEELOCK, while in the performance of his official duty. The serious appearance of the attack subsequently passed off. At the Second Board the sales were again moderate, the general market closing firm.

We regret to hear that Mr. SAMUEL T. CARY, of the old-established India house of CARY & CO., Pine-street, died suddenly at his residence on Sunday last. Mr. C. was a prominent Director and Vice-President of the Merchants' Bank.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, late Secretary of the Treasury, is now on a brief visit to this City, the guest of Mr. PETER COOPER.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of June, 1857, were.....$95,811 71

Same month last year.....41,251 85

Increase in June, 1857 (59 ₹ cent.).....$54,559 86

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract]

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1857.

Since our advices of 7th inst. there has been an increased movement in State Stocks, and very great activity in Railroad Shares. City and County Bonds continue inactive. In Railroad Bonds there has been a little more spirit. The range of prices through the week indicates great fluctuations, and our quotations to-day, as compared with those of our previous Circular, show a decline on most Stocks and a rise on the rest. The orders on foreign account continue on the most limited scale. The Money Market has not experienced any change other than an increased ease for loans on call. The present rates of Exchange on Europe leave little room to apprehend a large export of specie for the current month. In all parts of the country hopes are entertained that the crops will prove abundant, Indian Corn alone leaving room for doubt. State Stocks—Increased activity, the sales exceeding $200,000, chiefly in Missouri and Virginia. Missouri has declined ¾, Tennessee ¾, California 7s, 1875, 2; Virginia has advanced 1¾, and North Carolina 2¼; Indiana 5s without change; Ohio, 1870, sales at 102. City and County Bonds—We have to report a few sales of Chicago 7s, Milwaukee 7s, and St. Louis County 7s, at about previous quotations. Railroad Bonds—We notice a slightly increased activity at improving rates. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are ¾ ₹ cent. higher; New-York Central 7s, ¾; Erie Bonds are in better demand; the 1862 Bonds have changed hands at 70; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage are ¾ ₹ cent. lower; 2d do. 1¾ ₹ cent. higher; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have risen 5 ₹ cent.; Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgages 2¾. Sales have been made of La Crosse and Milwaukee 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds at 4 ₹ cent. decline; and Rights and Mississippi 1st Mortgage, and Ohio and Rock I. at previous quotations.

Railroad Shares.—Very large transactions, with wide fluctuations, particularly in Erie, Reading, N. Y. Central, Cleveland and Toledo. N. Y. Central has declined 2¾; Michigan Central, 2¼; Michigan Southern, ¾; All guaranteed stock, 5; Illinois Central, no change; Ohio Rights, sales at 125; Cleveland and Toledo has declined 1¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2¼; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 2; La Crosse and Milwaukee, after rising to [42¾, has fallen to 35¾, being 4¾ ₹ cent. below our last quotations. Ohio has advanced ¾; Reading, ⅝; Panama, ex. div., 1¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1; Galena and Chicago, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, without change. Money—The demand has not been active; loans on call, easy at 7; first-class paper, 8@10, according to maturity; names, less current, 12@15. Exchanges—Without alteration in rate, and very dull.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1857.

The rise in stocks noticed in our last advices of 7th instant, continued only for a short time, when a reaction took place though not to the extent of the rise. The movement during the week has been large. Since the reaction, prices have remained steady, with an improvement in some cases. Up to this time and contrary to expectation, there has been no unusual accumulation of specie in the Sub-Treasury. The disbursements by the Government, since the 1st inst., have been nearly equal to the duties paid in under the new tariff. In State Stocks the transactions have been large in Virginia 6's, Missouri 6's and California 7's. The two last at a decline on our previous quotations. In City and County Bonds but little has been done. Some few Brooklyn City 6's, Milwaukee City 7's (Sinking Fund,) and Henry County, Iowa, 8's, have changed hands at former rates. In Railroad Shares the market has been active, but with less violent fluctuations than for sometime past. The principal operations have been in Erie, Reading, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern, all of which we quote lower than last week. For the daily changes in price we refer to the annexed bulletin. Railroad Bonds have been active. The chief transactions have been in Illinois Central Constructions, New-York Central 6's, Erie Sinking Fund Bonds and Galena and Chicago second mortgage. The latter have risen 1 per cent. At private sale we have to mention a few Peoria & Oquawka first mortgage 8 ₹ cent, Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago, first mortgage, and Milwaukee & Mississippi 7 ₹ cent Income Bonds at former rates. Money continues easy on call at 7 ₹ cent. Business paper from 8 to 12 ₹ cent.

DECOPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 11.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,051,028	$714,923	$241,500	$6,895,383
Artisans' Bank	779,994	46,562	89,506	416,295
Atlantic Bank	583,317	40,768	104,790	412,059
Bk. of America	5,068,226	1,482,214	44,147	5,434 051
Bk. of Commerce	12,566,463	1,290,716	2,096	7,563,844
Bk. of Commerce	1,254,763	65,943	91,290	1,221,164
Bk. of New-York	3 794,141	365,441	334 213	2,562,188
Bk. of N. America	1,621,764	137,924	80,977	1,452,644
Bk. of Republic	4,269,350	548,120	91,271	4,695,323
Bk. St. New-York	3,746,762	424,600	540,031	3,755,451
Bowery Bank	1,0.3 390	81,315	172,628	862,239
Broadway Bank	1,986,280	192,719	219,230	1,438,539
Bull's Head Bank	335,919	14,516	125,676	247 890
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,331,321	121,981	130,794	1,007,780
Chatham Bank	614,684	61,146	160,932	414,638
Chemical Bank	1,410,374	260,257	234,780	1,088,678
Citizens' Bank	750,497	43,446	187,414	689,423
City Bank	1,704,797	105,730	19,501	1,370,914
Continental Bank	3,369,058	215,045	102,937	2,527,759
Corn Exch. Bank	1,591,763	109,061	86,576	1,563,814
East River Bank	483,796	44 005	92,023	389,107
Fulton Bank	1,672,419	113,759	129,844	1,341,650
Grocers' Bank	798,749	43,411	149,533	660,424
Grocers' Bank	693,784	45,379	91,729	580,849
Hanover Bank	1,458,437	59,089	114,071	992,614
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,822,651	148,940	192,010	1,192,293
Island City Bank	436,354	20,901	98,887	275,714
Irving Bank	886 528	55,939	121,558	649,283
Leather Man. Bk.	2,203,357	150.738	226,630	1,974,842
Manhattan Co	4,479,551	388,048	310,566	3,019,092
Marine Bank	944,722	58,238	95,390	1,073,591
Market Bank	1,762,284	114,524	199,506	1,235,419
Mechanics' Bank	4,044,338	424,314	351,379	3,287,631
Mech. Bkg. Assn.	1,152,961	56,886	208,202	851,887
Mech. & Trad. Bk	759,931	60,655	121,248	580,849
Mercantile Bank	2,352,230	174,830	99,964	17,931,022
Merchants' Bank	3,462,420	1,125,158	301,264	4,246,114
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,264,278	192,754	122 204	1,611,301
Metropolitan Bk	4,963,764	605,063	235,523	4,563,271
Nassau Bank	1,273,791	63,458	116,237	958,849
National Bank	2,081,886	336,343	192,092	1,296,305
N. Y. County Bk	366,263	11,205	91,414	223,040
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	1,040,412	40,571	117,948	1,28,094
N. Y. Exch. Bank	226,778	10,895	130,920	253,080
North River Bank	1,061,201	50,510	151,952	769,301
Ocean Bank	1,915,312	118,249	134,214	1,512,148
Oriental Bank	580 876	48,403	117,971	393 637
Pacific Bank	993,360	55 980	117,033	724,041
Park Bank	3,536,784	357,399	181,261	2,674 587
People's Bank	788,520	32,665	126,124	5'4,033
Phenix Bank				
St. Nicholas Bank	961,963	51,017	94,973	633,853
Seventh Ward Bk	1,250,596	125,098	237,886	731,245
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,121,393	213,242	103,946	1,887,500
Tradesmen's Bk	1,527,302	92,643	319,360	875,334
Union Bank	2,730,462	620,461	176,396	2,436,145

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$116,028,618	Circulation	$8,693,578
Specie	12,666,146	Deposits	94,624,473

BANK CAPITALS, JULY 13, 1857.

No.	Banks.	Capitals.	No.	Banks.	Capitals.
1.	B'k York*	$2,495,750	29.	B'k Republic	$2,000,000
2.	Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	30.	Chatham	450,000
3.	Merchants'	1,875,000	31.	People's	412,500
4.	Mechanics'	2,00,000	32.	B'k N America	1,000,000
5.	Union	1,500,000	33.	Hanover	1,000,000
6.	B'k America*	2,025,300	34.	Irving	450,000
7.	Phenix	1,800,000	35.	Metropolitan*	3,000,000
8.	City	1,000,000	36.	Citizens'	400,000
9.	North River	255 000	38.	Grocers'	300,000
10.	Tradesmen's	80,000	40.	Nassau	750 000
11.	Fulton	600,000	41.	East River	250,000
12.	Chemical	300,000	42.	Markets	1,000,000
13.	Merchants' Ex.	1,235,000	43.	St Nichols*	694,500
14.	National*	1,255,237	44.	Shoe & Leather	1,000,000
15.	Butc's & Dro'rs.	600,000	45.	Corn Exchange	914,000
16.	Mec's & Trad's.	400,000	47.	Continental*	2,000,000
17.	Greenwich	200,000	48.	B'k Com'wealth	750,000
18.	Leather M'f's.	600,000	49.	Oriental	300,000
19.	Seventh Ward	500,000	50.	Marine	500,000
20.	B'k State N. Y.	2,000,000	52.	Atlantic	400 000
21.	American Ex*	4,148,900	53.	Im's & Trad's*	1,144,355
22.	M's & W's Ass'n	632,000	54.	Park	2,000,000
23.	B'k Commerce*	8,222,000	55.	Artisans'	600,000
24.	Bowery	356,650		Island City	300,000
25.	Broadway	1,000,000		N. Y. Dry Dock	200,000
26.	Ocean	1,000,000		N. Y. Exchange	130,000
27.	Mercantile	1,00,000		Bull's Head	175,300
28.	Pacific	422,700		N. Y. County	2 0,000
	Total, 56 Banks				$64,576,115

*Increase.

Markets. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old prices: Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75; Pots, $7 87½@$7 93¾ ₹ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Our National Holiday has made its customary inroad upon trade, and in the Boot and Shoe business the transactions of the week have been moderate in consequence. Present indications are, however, favorable for an active trade the coming week. The number of buyers here from the South and West is large, and some of them have been examining stocks here and in the country for a week or two. Prices of all kinds of goods are well sustained, and manufacturers are more actively employed, and cautiously increasing the supply of desirable work. Hides and Leather have still further advanced in price and tending upward. This is rather unexpected to manufacturers, and will have a tendency to limit the manufacture to the wants for consumption. Parties engaged in this business will not be likely to run any extra risks after the experience of the past year. If the demand for Boots and Shoes proves to be what is anticipated, prices must be well sustained throughout the season. For Australia and California there has been some inquiry the past week and moderate sales. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,121 cases from this port to San Francisco. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	5,384	3,159
Since January 1	98,723	113,386
Total	104,527	116,545

COFFEE—Is in very moderate demand, at former rates: Java, 16½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13c.; Jamaica, 12½c @12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c @12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@14½c. ₹ lb.

COTTON—Is rather sparingly sought after, yet prices favor factors. We now quote: Middling Uplard, at 14¾c.; do. Gulf, at 14¾c.@15c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₹ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 5,400 bbls., in lots, chiefly to home dealers, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Extra State	6 55@ 6 75
Superfine Ind. and Upper Lake	6 20@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@

THE GERMAN RIOTS.

Continued Excitement but no New Violence.

INQUEST ON MULLER'S BODY.

ITS BURIAL.

German Mass Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward.

Speeches of John Cochrane, Ex-Coroner Wilhelm, an Ex-Police-Lieutenant and Others.

Irishmen Attacking a German Target Company

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR OF MONDAY.

The 8th and 71st Regiments Under Arms.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

The excitement in the Seventeenth Ward was by no wise abated yesterday. The Coroner's inquest, which commenced in the morning, was the centre of interest until noon. Later in the day came the burial of Muller, and in the evening, a German mass meeting of indignation and advice. Bloody work was expected, but the police were prudent and the military prepared.

At 11½ o'clock General HALL, with Commissioner CORNELIUS, visited the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and, after consultation with Captain HARTT, decided to dismiss the majority of the reserved forces.

At 1 o'clock this morning comparative quiet had been restored to the neighborhood of Avenue A, and to the City in consequence.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of John Muller.

Before Coroner PERRY.

JUNE 14.—The Coroner's Court met shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, in Eustache New-Yorker, Volk's Theatre. The stage of the theatre was the scene of the inquest.

EVIDENCE OF JACOB DREYFUSS.

Jacob Dreyfuss, who witnessed the first and the whole of the disturbance, was called and examined—His testimony being given in German, was translated for the Coroner and Jury.

Witness—I reside at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I was at home looking out of the window in my house on Sunday night when the difficulty began; I went home at six and a half o'clock that night; I saw a little disturbance there; it was a quarrel between two Germans, one of whom was named Nicholas.

Q.—What were they doing? A.—One of them was struck a blow in the face; I don't know by whom; these two men were quarreling with each other; I don't know how, but I believe one struck the other; there was not much loud talking between them; a crowd of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men assembled were the row occurred; there were also women and children there; then a policeman appeared and told the crowd to disperse; one of the bystanders opposed the policeman by objecting to his interference in words; the policeman then pushed the man back off the sidewalk; I did not hear what the man said to the policeman; when the German was pushed off the sidewalk, he clutched the policeman and struggled with him; the latter then struck the former on the head with his club; several citizens who were there separated the German from the police man; it was done only to keep the peace; no blows were struck in separating them; the two Germans who were first quarreling then ran away in different directions; one of them went to Karl's lager beer saloon, No. 42 Avenue A; the policeman followed him there and struck him with his club before Karl's door; there was no struggle between them at the door before the policeman struck the German; I don't know where he struck him; the blow was given with a club; the German was trying to escape at the time.

At this point in the testimony, the Germans on the Jury objected to the translator's incompetency to translate, so Mr. Frank Reiffortt retired, and Mr. Frederick Klatzl was sworn as interpreter.

Witness continued—After the policeman left Karl's, the people laughed at him for having to leave the mob; the other officer ran up Fourth-street: by that time there had congregated at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A between two and three thousand people; shortly after, from fifteen to eighteen policemen came down Fourth-street towards Avenue A; when they got to the corner of Fourth street and Avenue A I heard no less than eighteen shots fired; they were all fired by the policemen; they commenced firing the very minute they got on the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; the people on the corner were at the time laughing at the policeman who had run away; they had collected around some person who had chased the policeman away.

The widow of Muller, who had entered the main body of the theatre, here began to cry and make considerable noise.

The Coroner asked for Councilman Shappert, who soon appeared and showed the man selected to keep order. The Coroner then addressed these men as follows:

[GENTLEMEN—It is necessary, in order to have a full and fair investigation, that we remain entirely undisturbed. Will you attend to your duty? If there is any noise or disturbance at any side of us, will you see to and stop it? At present there is too much noise.

Witness continued—I did not hear any threats made nor see anything thrown against the policeman; I was a block off, at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I could see the whole crowd; I first saw the policeman on the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; I don't know whether there were any more policemen in Fourth-street or not.

Q.—How far were the policemen from the crowd when they fired? A.—Three or four paces; I could only see up Fourth-street one block; I can't say whether the crowd extended further up or not; I was so nervous when the police came down that I don't know whether they (the police) were in the middle of the street or on the sidewalk; if anybody had thrown stones or used any violent means against the police I think I should have seen it; I don't think any missiles were thrown against the police; the crowd remained in its position, and did not move until the police fired upon them; I did not see any one shot or fall at the time; after the firing of the pistols by the police, the crowd dispersed; some went one way and some another; ten or twelve policemen followed the crowd up and beat them, and also fired upon them while they were dispersing; it was about dark; my position was in the window on the second story, in the northeast corner of the house, at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I did not see one stone thrown at all, not from the tops of the houses or anywhere else; when the police came the people did not shout or hoot against the police; they dispersed quietly; they were afraid of their lives; I saw the men who did shoot, and if I should see the men here I could tell every one by name; there was no more disturbance that night; the police promenaded through the street, and clubbed down or shot every man they saw or met, no matter if he was only going home peaceably; I saw an old man quietly returning home clubbed down about 9 P. M.; it was on the right hand side of Third-avenue, between Avenues A and B; after I saw that I closed my window, I did not care about seeing any more such tyranny; I don't know anybody else that I saw clubbed down by the police.

Q.—Have you heard of any ill feeling existing against the Metropolitan Police in this neighborhood by the Germans, or others? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you know any of the Metropolitan Police? A.—I do; George Cook—I know him personally; I did not see him among the crowd.

By a Juror—How far from Avenue A was the old man struck down? A.—About eight or ten paces; I could not tell what policeman did it; I don't know any of the members of the ex-police when they are dressed in citizen's clothes.

The Coroner was here asked to allow Dr. Rosessiar to make another post-mortem examination of deceased, so as to extract the ball. Permission was readily granted.

EVIDENCE OF CASIMER KUNTZ.

I live at No. 29 Avenue A, where the murdered man is; I witnessed the first of the affray that occurred on Sunday last; I went home between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening and took my tea; while taking my tea I saw some men gathering on the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; I saw one man run out of the crowd alone, and run towards Karl's, No. 42 Avenue A; while the man was in Karl's, the crowd passed up to Fourth-street; I looked out of the window and saw some shooting going on at Fourth-street; four or five shots were fired; I went downstairs; while going down other shots were fired, but I don't know where from; as I got to the door one man brought in this John Muller, and said he was shot; as Mr. Muller was brought in and placed on his feet he fell on his knees, and then backwards; when Mr. Muller was thus laying on the floor dead, two Policemen came in the house and clubbed him on the head as he lay in the entry.

A juror here asked the witness in German, if the deceased was not on the sidewalk when the Policemen struck him in the head. The witness answered Yes.

Witness—I was in the house when Muller was brought there, and they said he belonged in that house; I went out and looked at his face, and while doing so they (the police) clubbed him on the head; he was on his knees and was falling backwards on the sidewalk when they hit him; I think I should recognize the policeman who then struck deceased; there was no disturbance on the sidewalk at the time; I was hit on the head at the same time by these two officers; I did not know Muller personally; I knew he lived in that house; I was in the act of assisting Muller to get in the house when I was hit.

EVIDENCE OF MICHAEL REIS.

I live at No. 40 Avenue A; I saw the first of the affray on Sunday; I was at the corner of Thirty first-street and Avenue A; it was at half past seven P. M.; I stood on Third-street, opposite Karl's; I saw about 200 people quietly standing on the opposite side, near Karl's; I then saw two men, I think they were policemen, though they had no badges, rushing into the crowd; they spoke to one single man, whom I don't know, to clear the road; he was standing there still and quietly; he did not do anything; he answered that he had a right to stand there as much as he pleased; then one of the officers took hold of him and split his head in two different places, by hitting him with a club; this man, then, bleeding profusely, ran into Karl's, and the officer ran after him; one officer then ran to Fourth-street and gave the alarm rap, and went away; I don't know where the other officer then was; it was all still and quiet; there was no disturbance; the crowd was laughing; I did not hear the crowd making any threats against the officers.

Q.—What was the crowd gathered there for? A.—You will find every Sunday Avenue A filled with the same crowd—families going to and coming from places; when I got there there was no fight, though I heard there had been one; about four or five minutes after the officer gave the alarm rap I saw fifteen or sixteen officers coming down Fourth-street; five men abreast first, and after them Captain Hart, I think; the five men were two or three feet ahead; they marched down to the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; when they arrived there they turned round and marched back about two or three houses; a few boys standing there commenced crying "hurrah;" I then saw the officers take out their clubs and club every one in their way; three officers then drew their revolvers and fired at the roof of a house where there was a man and his wife standing; there was no resistance whatever to the officers; the crowd quietly run away; the house fired at was opposite William Graynor's house; I did not see any stones, bricks or pistols fired from the house the officers fired at; I did not see any stones, brickbats, or anything else fired by the crowd; about ten or eleven shots I think were fired; all the shots I saw were fired by the officers and nobody else; there was no opposition in the crowd before the police fired; the people ran away at the commencement of the firing; I also went away; I did not see any one shot; I did not see the deceased in the crowd; I did not see anybody in the crowd whom I knew; I did not see any of the ex-policemen there; I know the man who was first attacked by the police very well, but I don't know his name.

By a Juror—Did you see the Metropolitan Police shoot against the crowd or only against that house? A.—I saw them shooting only against that house, the roof and windows; I think it very probable that the police hit the house they shot against, but I don't know, I did not see it; people were setting in the windows of the house shooting.

Alderman STEERS wished to know if only one or more windows were occupied by persons looking out, and if they retired or resumed the fire.

Witness—I don't know whether there were more than two persons looking out of the windows; all the persons I saw on the roof and at the windows, retired immediately after the first shots were fired.

EVIDENCE OF VALENTINE LUTZ.

I live at No. 52 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street; I first saw the disturbance shortly after 7 P. M.; I was standing on Fourth-street, towards First avenue, and near Avenue A; I saw an officer standing near by, conversing with another man named Cook; I asked them what was going on, but could get no answer; Mr. Cook appeared to be persuading the policeman to go away, that it would then all be right.

About three minutes afterwards a squad of policemen came down the street with clubs in their hands; before they came to the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A, where there was a crowd collected, they raised their clubs and crying out "Clear the way," rushed into the crowd and beat them; some hundred of the crowd extended into Fourth-street; the people ran away as fast as possible; some of the houses were closed, and people had to take shelter wherever they could get it; I heard shots fired, but don't know who fired them, any more than they came from the police; they fired in all directions, up to the roofs and right into the people; they fired high and low, and in all directions; they cleared the crowd into Third-street, where about twenty more shots were fired; the policemen returned from chasing the crowd down to Second street, and cleared the crowd that stood at Fourth-street; I heard nothing; when the police arrived, the crowd were laughing at the police; I saw stones thrown after the crowd was dispersed; I was standing alongside of Cook, a Metropolitan police officer, when three stones were fired; I did not see where they came from; I did not see the deceased in the crowd; the people laughed at the police for attacking the crowd so savagely.

THE CORONER THREATENS TO ARREST A JURYMAN.

The Coroner was asking the witness some question, when one of the Jurymen, Mr. Chas. H. Whalen, interrupted him, and wanted himself to ask the witness a question.

The Coroner ordered the Juryman to be silent, saying he would not be interrupted.

Mr. Whalen persisted in his interruption, saying he knew his rights.

The Coroner imperatively commanded the juror to be silent or he would arrest him.

Mr. Whalen, after the Coroner asked his question, arose and was going to make a speech in regard to the rights of jurors to ask questions of the witness, and also the necessity of the Court taking all the answers of the witness just as they were made.

Coroner—No speeches, Sir, no speeches—stop, Sir, no more of it.

Mr. Whalen—I wish to ask a question.

Coroner—If you wish to ask a question you can do so, but you must keep your seat—no getting up here to make speeches.

Mr. Whalen—Unless we have a free and open trial, with the privileges of the jurors allowed, I wish to retire from this Jury.

Coroner—You can do so, at any time, Sir.

Mr. Whalen—I wish to ask a question.

Coroner—Well, what do you wish, Sir?

Mr. Whalen—I want to know if we have a right to ask witnesses questions?

Coroner—Yes, Sir, if your questions are proper ones, and to the point, but if the Coroner is addressing the Court or witness, and a juror interrupts him, he (the juror) is guilty of contempt of Court, and subject to be arrested.

While the Coroner was administering the oath to the next witness, Mr. Whalen began talking, upon which the Coroner turned to him and sharply said, "Will you keep still, Sir, while I administer the oath?"

During the investigation several outside parties interrupted the Coroner, who at length peremptorily denounced silence, threatening to turn the parties thus annoying the Court out of the house; he declared that he would have no more interference, that the outsiders had no right to say one word in that Court, and he would not allow them to unless they addressed their questions to him, and he did not care about that for he and the jury were sufficient to try the case without any outside help.

EVIDENCE OF FREDERICK TOUCHER.

I reside at No. 174 Division-street; I was on the ground on Sunday night at half-past seven o'clock; I saw the people going through Avenue A; I saw the police standing in the avenue; I was told they were shooting; I heard a crowd hollooing "hurrah;" I saw 10 or 12 policemen beating a man with clubs; the crowd kept on hallowing; about that time two or three policemen came to the crowd and fired into it; some shots were fired at a roof; upon the firing the crowd dispersed; I went down as far as No. 29 Avenue A; I heard no shots after that; while I stood there I saw Muller coming down the sidewalk alone; as soon as he reached the house he fell down on his back right before my feet; another gentleman and I tried to get him up and carry him inside; by the time I got hold of his arm two policemen came along; they gave us each a couple of blows; I did not see them strike Muller; I then went into the house and up stairs; the other man came up in two or three minutes; when I came down stairs, Muller had been carried away to a doctor's shop I heard; I did not hear the man who was with me say he saw the deceased struck on the head.

To a Juror—I did not hear the officers tell the crowd to disperse before they began to fire; I did not see Muller shot.

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD MEESEMES.

I live at No. 358 Second-avenue; I was at the scene of the affray on Sunday; I was coming down Avenue A with my friend, and observed a crowd of persons at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A, so I went over there to see what was the matter; I saw two policemen there; they were clearing people off the sidewalk: they acted pretty rough with them; I saw one of the policemen go up to a man and say something to him; also, handle him roughly, push him off the sidewalk; there was some kind of grumbling there; both policemen then walked across Third-street; one of them, named George Cook, came back; one man in the crowd took the policeman's part; he called George Cook out into the street with a few others; he said something—I don't know what—to them; the police, on being thus spoken to, went back on the sidewalk and acted very roughly to the people, pushing them off the sidewalk; there was one man standing behind the lamp-post; he, too, was handled roughly, though he was not in the way at all: they had some words; Dreshner, who called the police into the street, with two others, struck the man by the lamp-post and pulled him into the street; the policeman also hit this man with a club, and split his head; he ran away, and went down Avenue A to Karl's; after a short time he came out again; I saw him then run down Avenue A, and a policeman after him; Officer Cook then ran up Fourth-street for help; afterwards the crowd increased, but all was quiet; I saw three or four policeman coming down Fourth-street; Charley Dreecher told them to arrest a German who was standing there; he did not tell them what to arrest him for; the police handled him very roughly; the man said he had done nothing; they took him off; shortly after six or seven policemen came along Fourth street and began to clear the people away; seventeen or eighteen more policemen then marched in line up Fourth-street; the people had at that time left, and the middle of the street was clear; the police stopped at the corner and talked among themselves; they then went to both sides of the street, pushing the people and clubbing them; the police proceeded as far as Avenue A and returned, when they at once commenced firing on the house at the corner of Fourth-street; witness saw no one shot; saw neither stones nor brickbats thrown from that house, nor anywhere else at any time; he did not know any one in the crowd.

To a Juror—I cannot tell whether Officer Cook or Charles Dreecher struck the man at the lamp-post first; they all rushed in together; Cook struck him with his club.

H. N. Wilhelm, Esq., a German citizen, who was Coroner last Summer, is connected with Coroner Perry to aid him in this investigation.

The Court then, at 12:40, adjourned, to meet Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, in the same place.

The Funeral of Muller.

The funeral of MULLER, the German, who was killed on Sunday evening during the riot at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A, took place yesterday. It was attended by an immense concourse of people, the majority being Germans.

The *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, held on Monday, was unsatisfactory. The ball could not be found,—its direction could not even be traced. Yesterday another examination was made, when the ball was found embedded in the neck, showing that it had made an upward passage from the thorax, and that MULLER was not shot from a window, as was asserted. The news that the ball was found added fuel to the fire that already burnt bright and vivid enough among the exasperated crowd. Almost each man indicated to his neighbor with his finger, the path which the missile had taken, and stirred up afresh whatever embers might have been in need of kindling. There was certainly no lack of excitement in the vicinity of the premises where the corpse of deceased was exposed, and which was visited from about noon until the time it was removed for interment, by thousands of persons, a strong body of Germans keeping guard at both entrances, to turn back any person suspected of being a Metropolitan policeman or a reporter. Several parties came nearly being roughly treated, who were suspected of serving under the White-street Commissioners.

Avenue A is principally inhabited by Germans of the lower class. The rag-pickers live in the neighborhood. It is the German Five Points. Most of what is Teutonically dirty in person, and equivocal in morals, as far as this City is concerned, may be found there. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the Germans yesterday who followed the body of Muller to the grave, were generally of that class which the respectable portion of their countrymen are disinclined to recognize.

The procession left No. 27 Avenue A, the residence of deceased, shortly before four o'clock, and proceeded up Third-street to the Bowery. At the corner of Third-street they passed the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house of the Metropolitan Police. A police man, showing his shield and baton, came forward, making himself conspicuous. The procession, which had moved along quietly up to that time, immediately became exasperated, and if the officer had not instantly been withdrawn by some of those within the building, a row would, in all probability, have ensued. As it was, loud cries of indignation were raised, and a disturbance was very imminent.

In the procession, as it moved up the Bowery, there could not have been less than five to six thousand persons in rank, before and after the hearse, while on the sidewalk, and walking loosely in the road there must have been four or five thousand more. A band preceded the hearse, playing suitable funereal tunes. After the hearse a banner was borne, with these words inscribed, "Opfer der Metropolitan Police," which being interpreted reads: "*The Victim of the Metropolitan Police.*" It was almost amusing—it would have been quite amusing, if the occasion had not been so mournful, to hear the people on the sidewalk comment on that German inscription. "What does it mean?" said one. "Well, it just means, to h—l with the Black Republican Police," was the reply. "That's what I say," chimed in a third. "Let's go to Calvary with 'em, Jim, and see if the Police will dare to touch us."

The police had no design to interfere with them. They proceeded along their chosen route, up Bowery to Stuyvesant-street, and thence to Tenth-street attracting more attention than is usually bestowed on funeral processions, but in nowise provoking interference. At Calvary Cemetery the corpse was interred with the usual rites of the Catholic Church and the friends of the deceased, with the thousands of sympathizers in his fate, returned to the neighborhood of the fatal riot.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners made but one appointment yesterday morning, that of LEVI PECK as Special Patrolman for the Hudson River Railroad Company. The usual large number of applicants stand about the building, and a detailed force is stationed in the yard. A number of candidates for Patrolmen were examined, but no more appointments will be made till Tuesday next, with the exception of the Second Ward force, who will be sworn in on Thursday.

Superintendent TALLMADGE issued the following order in case an extra force should be necessary in the Seventeenth Ward to preserve order at the funeral of MULLER, the German shot in the riot of Sunday night.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 88 White-street, NEW-YORK, June 14.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT CARPENTER—*Sir*: You will detail the officers and men from the following Precincts, to report to Captain HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of preserving the public peace during the funeral of the German who was shot at the riot on Sunday last:

Thirty patrolmen from Eleventh Precinct.
Fifteen patrolmen from Twentieth Precinct.
Twenty patrolmen from Thirteenth Precinct.
Twenty patrolmen from Ninth Precinct.
Fifteen patrolmen from Twenty-first Precinct.
Twenty-five patrolmen from Eighth Precinct.
Twenty-five patrolmen from Fifteenth Precinct.

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Supt. Police.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER issued orders during the forenoon to the Captains of the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Precincts, to send aid to Captain HART, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at 2 o'clock. The total force sent was 150 men. The Captains of the other Precincts were also ordered to have their available forces in reserve to await orders.

At No. 88 White-street 100 special men and 30 regulars were held in readiness to march to the Seventeenth Ward, in case their services should be required.

SEVENTEENTH WARD STATION-HOUSE—THE FORCE THERE LAST NIGHT.

The crowd about the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, corner of Bowery and Third-street, was not so great last night as on the previous night. The stores in the vicinity were nearly all closed, although fears of an attack were mostly removed. One hundred and eighty six men were kept in readiness at the Station, to prevent attack and maintain order. This force was under the general command of Captain HARTT, and was drafted from different districts, as follows:

Eighth Ward, Captain Turnbull—25 men.
Ninth Ward, Rouadsman Bent—22 men.
Eleventh Ward, Roundsmon Fanarsdale—20 men.
Thirteenth Ward, Sergeant Steers—14 men.
Fifteenth Ward, Captain Dilks—25 men.
Seventeenth Ward, Captain D. Hartt—53 men.
Twentieth Ward, Sergeant Beunett—13 men.
Twenty-first Ward, Sergeant Abbott—14 men.
Total—186 men.

THE MILITARY.

The Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments were called out about 9¾ o'clock last evening, that they might be in readiness in case their service should be required. The first named assembled at Military Hall, No. 163 Bowery, and the last at the Centre Market Drill-room. Each remained at their rendezvous, awaiting further orders. The impression generally prevailed that the services of the military would not be required, but it was deemed advisable to keep them in readiness to move at moment's notice.

INCIDENTS—ARRESTS, &c.

Pickpockets were present among the crowd of lookers-on that loitered about the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Some of them worked successfully and got clear, the victims not learning their loss until long after they had been relieved. No heavy hauls were made. Towards evening a number of the fancy made a "push," and one of them relieved Mr. ANDREW DELAY, of No. 36 Thompson-street, of his watch. Mr. DELAY felt the move and bawled, whereupon Officer MEADE, of the Ninth Ward, arrived and "pinched" TOM O'BRIEN, who was pointed out by Mr. DELAY as the one who made the "rowse." TOM was taken in and searched, but the watch was not found upon him, he having "slung" it adroitly to his "props." He was locked up, however, and will be examined this morning on a charge of grand larceny.

About 5¼ o'clock drove down Third street, and reported to Captain HARTT that about 1,500 Germans were approaching in a very menacing way, bearing flags, inscribed, "We will have revenge," "We will protect our rights." Captain HARTT ordered all his force within doors, and marshalled them for defence. Meantime Officer UNDERHILL was dispatched in disguise to reconnoitre. The Police awaited the expected onslaught in silence. The excitement was intense. In less than fifteen minutes Officer UNDERHILL returned, and reported that no attack would be made. The doors were then again thrown open, and the men resumed their former positions.

Rumors of the alleged attack was rapidly spread, and many citizens hurried forward and tendered their aid to defend the Station and maintain the law. These were received by Capt. HART, who thanked them for their patriotism, but assured them that the police force under his command was adequate.

An alarm of fire was given in Fifth-street, near Avenue C, at 8¼ o'clock; a great rush was made from all quarters, thinking it was a riot; shutters were hastily put up and stores closed. Four engines arrived. It proved to be a false alarm.

German Mass Meeting of Indignation.

The excitement in the Seventeenth Ward, consequent on the late collision between the Germans and Metropolitan Police, was kept alive yesterday by the holding of the Coroner's inquest and the funeral ceremonies of JOHN MULLER, the blacksmith who was shot. According to previous notice, a large assembly of Germans convened in the German theatre in Fourth-street, at 8 o'clock. On all the tables was lager, of which all drank freely until the speaking commenced and the crowd was too dense to crook the elbow. The object of the meeting was to express an opinion on the late action of the Metropolitan Police, and to counsel forbearance and a peaceful deportment among the German citizens.

The meeting was called to order by Councilman JOHN SCHAPPART, who nominated Ex-Coroner WILHELM Chairman of the meeting.

Dr. WILHELM on taking the Chair thanked the audience (in German) for calling him to preside, and alluded to the late unfortunate conflict between the Germans of the vicinity and the Metropolitan Police. It had been said that an attempt had been made to give a political direction to the late unfortunate events, and it was further asserted that Mayor Wood was at the bottom of it all. This he most emphatically denied, although Mayor Wood was of adverse political faith to himself.

The speaker then called attention to the inquest commenced in the morning by Coroner PERRY, and counselled his hearers to allow it to proceed without interruption. The most sensible and safest course for them would be to acquiesce in the proceedings of law, as peaceable and quiet citizens. No advantage was to be gained by breaking the peace and manifesting a riotous disposition. He trusted they would see the propriety of this course, and sustain the hitherto good reputation of German citizens.

On motion, Mr. WM. GRONERT and Jos. KOCH were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. CHAS. CRUX, Secretary.

Mr. CRUX, from the Committee appointed at the meeting of the previous evening, to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation;

In consideration of the lamentable occurrence of last Sunday, when one of our fellow citizens was murdered by the Metropolitan Police, and many others wounded,

Resolved, That while awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation, we confirm the appointment (made yesterday) of a Committee for an impartial investigation of the whole affair, and that we authorize said Committee to call a meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward to report to them.

Resolved, That it is not our intention to suppress bad laws, and that the Germans are too well known as a peace-loving people, so that no suspicion in that regard can reach them.

Resolved, That we accuse the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police and their tools of being the writers, and that the Commissioners, in order to parade their authority, jeopardized the peace and life of the citizens, and justify the contempt which they have so richly deserved.

Resolved, That in our view the Police should keep and maintain the peace, and not disturb the peace and create bloodshed and riot, as was done by them last Sunday and Monday.

Resolved, That we believe that in a Republican country the people ought to govern themselves, and should not be governed by others, and that we know that we have no other remedy against our grievances and sufferings than the ballot-box, where we can throw our whole strength, and protest against the regency and its partisans.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy for the family of the murdered JOHN MULLER, and raise means for her support.

Mr. SCHENCK, jeweller, of the Tenth Ward, a man who exerts considerable influence among our German population, next addressed the meeting. He asked where were those leaders of the German people who were always ready, on all occasions of political meetings, to address them? Now, when the life of a fellow-man was the subject for consideration, they were not to be heard; when a foul murder was to be avenged, they were nowhere to be found—not one of them was to be found here on the present occasion. Liberty in all ages had been baptised in blood, and no wonder that a feeble attempt to assert their rights had been the occasion of blood being spilt. He expressed the opinion that the shot which had sent their fellow-citizen to his doom was fired by the police. But wronged as they had been, he adjured them to restrain their feelings until next November, when they could redress their wrongs at the ballot-box and show their fellow-citizens that they were capable of self-government, and thus give the lie to their traducers.

DR. MEEKLE'S SPEECH.

Dr. MEEKLE, Inspector of Drugs, spoke in a very eloquent manner, and elicited great applause. He advised the people to sustain their reputations as good American citizens. He said the Germans were always looked upon as a respectable, quiet people. He begged them not to allow themselves to be drawn into the strife that is now existing between the dissenting parties. He assured them their rights would be maintained, and that they would be sustained in all they did, provided they were right; that the laws of the State were to be obeyed, and he felt assured that all good citizens would do all in their power to sustain the laws. He appealed to their good sense, to their honors, and alluded to the great Germans who had fallen in the cause of liberty, but yet lived in the hearts of the German people. He conjured them, by all they held sacred and dear to themselves and the German name, to maintain their position as good, quiet, peaceable, and respectable men. He ended by saying whatever injuries had been done to them, they would be righted, and that he hoped they would all use their judgment, and not be led away by the mad cry which was carrying havoc wherever it was heard. During the speech the utmost order was observed, and three cheers were given for the able manner in which he advised them for their good.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOOD'S REMARKS.

Mr. ARTHUR WOODS, late Assemblyman from the Seventeenth Ward, was the next speaker. His remarks might be considered slightly incendiary. Mr. Woods, after alluding to the late shedding of blood in the Seventeenth Ward, asked his audience if they didn't remember that the leading City papers last Fall abounded in the blood-red words of "Bleeding Kansas." You couldn't open a paper without meeting with those magic letters. But now do you see these same papers dwelling on this late infamous action of the police? Not a bit of it. No, there is no capital to be made out of it. The honorable ex-member dealt rather severely with the Black Republican Legislature, and favored his audience with a semi-humorous but caustic description of the way legislation was ground out at Albany, where so many bills were sprung upon the State in the shortest possible time. The member from Herkimer, for instance, would introduce a bill which it required two hours to read, and each member was allotted five minutes to express his views on the subject—five minutes to talk about what it needed two hours to read! The Metropolitan Police Commissioners came in for a good share of this denunciation, while the poor police suffered the worst of all for their unfortunate connection with the late riot.

JOHN COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

[JOHN COCHRANE was introduced to the meeting, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It will be necessary for me to retrace our steps for a few moments in order that you may understand the position you occupy. It is now but a short time that a law was passed in this State—a law which was thought to be unconstitutional by many, but which has been pronounced to be constitutional by the highest Court of our State; and, as the mandate of the highest Court, we must maintain it and stand by it. [Cheers.] If we—as we do—imagine this law to be outrageous, as peaceful and law-abiding citizens, we will put those in authority at the next election who will repeal the law. [BRAVO!] So much in respect to the revolutionary aspect of this meeting. We repudiate, we contemn it; and you, as German citizens, possessed of that high privilege, the elective franchise, will proclaim it in the face of the world. I know that you will repeal the law, and will declare it null by the next election. Now, fellow citizens, we come to the transaction which has inspired this excitement throughout our Ward, and the transactions which transpired a few days ago. [The speaker detailed the circumstances of the homicide of Muller.] Fellow-citizens, this is no seditious meeting; it is a meeting for calm, deliberate gentlemen, assembled for the purpose of discussing dispassionately the object and issues before us, and after having attained a respectable judgment, to stand by that judgment. [Cheers.] If that is not the issue, what is it? It has been said that one of our fellow-citizens has been stricken down in your midst and deprived of life—that it has been done by the officers and through the instrumentality of the Police. That transaction is thundered forth over your City. You have a Jury summoned by your Coroner, consisting—[Here some disturbance in the lower end of the hall interrupted the speaker for some moments.]—consisting of seven men, which enjoys your confidence—consisting of honest and respectable men. The question is to be submitted to them. After the legal evidence which may be adduced, the Coroner who is to hold the inquest is to explain to you the occasion and the manner of the death of your fellow citizen. If this evidence shall show to you that the Police did wrong, they will be answerable to it as men; if, on the contrary, that evidence shall show that the Police did right, they will be sustained. Then, gentlemen, my advice to you is, and the advice of your own judgment is, that you stand still as peaceful and law-abiding citizens. Let the law take its course. Listen to the evidence that may be adduced before the Coroner; and my word for it that jury will give a righteous and satisfactory verdict. [Cheering.] Upon that verdict your action will be based. If there was no cause for the destruction of life, according to the evidence brought forward, they who were the cause of the loss of life will be answerable for it to the legal tribunals. But if, on the contrary, the officers shall be proved guilty, then you, as reasonable men, will abide by the evidence and verdict of the jury. I have detained you too long already, but I have spoken thus at length in order that those who were not here to-night, that the public, who shall read of your proceedings, shall not point to this meeting in the Seventeenth Ward and declare it was a seditious and revolutionary meeting, but in admiration, that our German fellow-citizens in this locality, so far from being revolutionary, are disposed to repose upon the laws of the land. Then, if they have been outraged, as the evidence will show, to take their outrages before your Criminal Courts for redress, and to ask that the offenders and oppressors shall be punished by the laws of the land, which are your laws as well as our laws. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, no speaker here to-night has come here to spur your hearts to mutiny, but to pour oil upon the agitated waters; to advise you, as now in these coming days, that you will put the evidence before the Jury, but reserve the determination, the resolution that, knowing your rights, you will maintain them. With the characteristic determination of the German mind, take all things into account, and choose that which is best. This is my language to you to-night, and I know and feel it is yours also. Do not misunderstand me; I do not mean that you shall not resist oppression. If your rights have been violated, I would counsel you to resist, of course. But the method of resistance is through the laws of the land, and not through violence, rapine and murder. [Applause.] I had heard of your meeting to-night, and I could not refrain from making my appearance here; for I feel it is the duty and obligation of every man to try and influence the judgment of others, and especially on an occasion of this kind; for, if our fellow-citizens are not properly advised—if, under excitement, they are led astray, they will most inevitably go wrong. The people will always listen to good counsels. I thank you for your attention. I am glad that I have come here to offer to you my right hand of sympathy—for I sympathize always where I believe the rights of the people are invaded; and I believe that where those rights are invaded, the law is ready to redress them. My advice, then, is to look to the laws of the land for redress, if you have anything to be redressed.

Mr. WUTSCHELL was next introduced to the meeting, and described the funeral of their murdered fellow-citizen, who had been a victim of the Metropolitan Police on Sunday last. In the course of his remarks he uttered some rather incendiary sentiments, which so excited the surging throng in front that some minutes passed before order could be sufficiently restored to enable him to proceed.

A proposition was at this point made to take up a collection for the benefit of the widow, which was received with boisterous outbursts of applause.

Mr. WURSCHELL resumed by saying that if we were to stand by every law that might be foisted upon us by law-makers, we might with equal justice be called upon to obey the laws of Austria, Prussia and all other despotic Governments.

This sentiment was received with so much uproar that many minutes elapsed before a word could be heard.

The speaker resumed: Some one had accused him of uttering revolutionary sentiments. ["No! no!"] Had any such words passed his lips?—he appealed to them to answer. ["No! no!"] We had been told that we make our own laws, and consequently must abide by them. He would say that the laws had been made by men who had not represented the people in the Legislature. ["Hang the Legislature!"] But he would, in conclusion, counsel them to reserve their action until they could make it efficient at the ballot-box.

Alderman COULTER addressed the crowd: He had come as an humble and itor to listen to the enthusiasm which he knew would be exhibited. When ALBERT BROUGHAM was slaughtered he had a form of trial, but when MULLER was shot down the people bled, for he had done nothing to disturb the peace. What was the purpose in committing this crime? It was to perpetuate the existence of a political party in the City of New-York—let their blood be upon their own heads. [Immense cheering.] Let us show to the people of this City and to the world that we are law-abiding citizens; that we ask nothing but to be let alone, to indulge in all the privileges which God has given us: but we do not like to be robbed and despoiled of our privileges. Let us show to the people of this City and to every part of the world wherever newspapers circulate that we are a law-abiding people; that we do not wish to take advantage of the excitement; that we are disposed to see how the coroner's inquest will terminate, and that the guilty party shall be brought to punishment. The speaker was glad to meet them there. He believed he had studied their interests and consulted their welfare. He was one of themselves, and could always be found in their midst. If he had been at the riot he would have endeavored to prevent bloodshed. They were a free people, desirous to be let alone in their business. They had left their fatherland to escape oppression, and were they to meet the same fate in this "home of the free and land of the brave?" [Cheers.] We had no resource but at the ballot-box. Men who had no interest in our welfare had put these laws upon us. [A green was here proposed, but not responded to.] We desired to enjoy our privileges in all their pristine vigor. Many of those who passed these laws knew nothing of our interests and wants; therefore, it became us to have men of the right stamp in the Legislature to combat those foes, and turn back the rushing tide which was else to overwhelm us.

SPEECH OF WM. SEEBACH.

WM. SEEBACH, an ex-Lieutenant of Police in the Thirteenth Ward, was the next speaker who addressed the meeting in German. He was an exception to other speakers of the evening. He was very violent in his denunciations of the whole Black Republican Party, and advised the people to do for themselves—to establish a Police force for themselves and not to allow a Metropolitan to enter their Wards or Districts; that they were independent of them, that there were men enough among them,—property holders,—who could petition the Legislature and have a private watch of their own; he assured them that from his experience he knew that one of the old Police force could and would always be willing to do more duty and take better care of their interests than twenty of the new force. He advised them not to submit any longer, and exaggerated the late difficulties in the most violent and exciting manner, appealing to them to have a police force of their own, and for so many of the German citizens as were necessary to come forward, and hold themselves responsible to secure the payment of the same. The speaker was compelled to bring his remarks to a close at this moment, on account of a slight disturbance in the front part of the building, owing to the excessive crowd making their way in and out.

WINTHROP CHANDLER was the next speaker in English. He stated that he came there as an American to consult with them, and to use all his endeavors to persuade his German friends and fellow-citizens to sustain their names and reputations as law-abiding and good industrious people. He would not detain them since there were many who had preceded him, and had expressed to them his views more eloquently than it was in his power to do. He thanked them for their attention and retired amidst great applause.

Dr. WILHELM stated to the meeting that since it was growing late and was after 10 o'clock, they thought it was best the meeting should be adjourned. He complimented them on the order and correct feeling that had been displayed during the evening, and felt thankful that the difficulties would all be adjusted to their entire satisfaction; he exhorted them to return quietly to their houses and not to congregate on the corners of the streets, since it would do no good whatever, and was likely to result in

EGYPT.

An Elephant Story—Jenny Lind—Alexandria—A Donkey Ride to Pompey's Pillar—New Features in Prayer.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

One meets with strange people in traveling up and down the world, and strange incidents withal, but I confess that, world-wids as is his celebrity, I did not expect to hear of the great showman of New-York on a Mediterranean steamer going into Alexandria. I was smoking a cigar on the forecastle after dinner, the last evening on shipboard on the *Nubia*, when a gentleman commenced a conversation with me, which speedily became very interesting, and at length turned to America, and American manners and people.

He had read the autobiography of the gentleman I refer to, which I had not, but he was much amused at something he had found in it about a lot of wild elephants which some one had, with incredible labor and danger, captured in the interior of India, and conveyed to America. "Why," said he, with a laugh, "We sold them those elephants in Ceylon, where I was a planter, and they were not only not wild, but every one of them was born tame in our own plantations. But we had a good time with the man who came to buy them. He staid some weeks, and one day we had him up to dine with us, and he told us he had been teaching the elephants to perform, and he had got one of them so that he would stand on his head; if we doubted it we might all come down next morning at 11 o'clock and see him. He didn't exactly stand on his head yet, but he would put his head down between his feet and try mighty hard, and he'd do it before long."

Some one spoke of JENNY LIND being in America, whereupon the American representative vowed that he owned a share in Jenny Lind, and at the burst of laughter which the expression elicited, he told them they should see his title-deeds at the same time they *saw the elephant*. And they did. They went down to the hotel the next morning at 11, and met the elephant-tamer. "Walk in, gentlemen—what'll you drink? Come to see the elephant perform? Ah—yes—sorry—but it was so cool and pleasant this morning that I couldn't, in duty to my American partners, lose the opportunity of sending them on board ship, and—very sorry—won't you drink something?" And the Lind title papers had gone with the elephants and baggage. It was a curious piece of fun to hear of in a Levant steamer, and I make a note of it that you may see how men's names and actions travel around the world. It is astonishing how many men have read that same autobiography in Europe, and thought it an *American* book.

Rare and glorious as was the splendor of those nights on the Mediterranean, it is not to be denied that no star shone on us out of these cloudless skies with half the beauty, or drew from us such emotions of delight, as did the first gleam we caught across the waves of the Pharos of Alexandria. It was not, indeed, the same blaze that shone on ANTONY and CLEOPATRA—not the same tower that was one of the wonders of the world—but it was the first token we had of our near approach to the land of Egypt, and the city of the son of PHILIP and his generals, and I scarcely think any traveler has ever seen the evidence of land ahead with more joy or more deep and inexpressible feeling. The sea had been profoundly calm since we left Malta, up to this moment. The vessel had not once rolled. But now a fresh north wind came down to us from the Isles of Greece, and the old sea rolled with a graceful, easy swell, and the white foam-caps gleamed in the starlight, and the stars themselves seemed moved to join our emotion, and sat unsteadily on their thrones of adamant.

It was after midnight. There was no one on deck but myself—I mean no one of the passengers. I had slept, as usual, on the deck, and was roused from a night slumber by the glare of a blue-light, burned as a signal for a pilot. That, over a deep silence, fell on everything. The engines had ceased their movement, the ship lay on the sea, and no one spoke or moved. I could, without difficulty, imagine the ghost of THALES looking down on us in astonishment, at the realization of ten-fold more than his dreams of the power of steam. But, doubtless, he has long ago gotten used to sights like this, though it seems but yesterday that we saw the squib or extravaganza in *Punch* about steamers and railways in these old countries.

"Eass her! stop her!
Any passengers for Joppa?"

So went the rhyme, and we had on board three passengers for that identical port, whither a semi-monthly line of steamers is now running, and we ourselves were to land at Alexandria, and be conveyed by rail to Cairo!

We lay off the port until morning. There are too many reefs and rocks hereabouts for vessels to approach the harbor in the night, and, if it were not so, it would be impossible to induce an Egyptian pilot to come off in the darkness. For all practical purposes, other than to warn vessels off, the light of Alexandria might as well be put out, as the Yankee light-house keeper put his out, at bed time, when all decent vessels ought to be at home.

Nor did daylight bring him. It was two hours after he had finished his morning prayer if he was a good Mussulman, before he made his appearance outside the barbor. If he was a good Mussulman, I say, and if the size of his breeches and the voluminous folds of his clothing were any indication, I cannot doubt that he was one of the most zealous of the Prophet's followers. Think of a vessel piloted by a man in sixteen yards of white cloth and a turban! When they took him in over the ship's side, he looked as if he carried an extra sail for his boat, and when he walked up and down the bridge of the steamer, his trowsers flourishing in the wind, and his swarthy face turned hither and thither, as if he had nothing to do with the ship but to be looked at. On my word, I adopted his creed instanter, as my only resort under the circumstances, and having given one glance at the sea on the reefs, I lit my cigar as he lit his pipe, and sat down to let her go as she would. I saw it was all luck—all fate as he called it, and I was much edified at this novel method of taking a first-class steamer into a dangerous port.

Thanks to a perfect seaman for a captain, and some charts spread out on the deck before him, we did go in safely by the army of windmills that stand for a mile along the shore west of Alexandria, by the Necropolis, called by mistake the Baths of Cleopatra, by and through a fleet of over a hundred vessels of all nations, to the front of the palace and harem of the Pasha, where we let go the anchors, and were at last in the harbor of the capital of Egypt. I am thankful to record that the pilot was not fated to as fair a day as the rest of us, for as he went down the side of the ship he missed his footing, and instead of entering his boat from above on the starboard side, his astonished crew of naked Arabs saw his red visage emerge from the water on the opposite side. The Arabs have their own way of damning one another. It is more effectual than ours. We saw it illustrated in this instance. The trowsers didn't flow out on the wind as he stood up in his boat, they were too wet for that, but his rattan fell with a furious succession of blows on their black backs as they leaned to their oars, and he seasoned his expressive phrases with the same spice as long as we could see him.

Two hours later we were well located in the Hotel d'Europe on the grand square of Alexandria, and looking out of our windows at the Oriental and mixed picture before us. Alexandria is composed of all nations. It is not Egyptian in any sense. Turks, Arabs and Copts abound; but so also do French, Italians, Maltese and English, as well as Greeks and Germans. The donkey boy and his donkey, the camel and his driver, if there were no other means of locomotion, would indeed be Eastern; but the splendid carriage and showy turn-out of the Parisian resident takes precedence here, and camel and donkey must give way to them. But the carriage is not wholly European in its equipment, for the narrow streets and crowded squares are so difficult of passage that each carriage has before it a runner who precedes it at the swiftest speed, crying aloud to all that his master is following him. The speed and bottom of these runners is beyond belief until you have seen them. I have seen a man run a hundred yards before a carriage for an hour without resting an instant, and when the horses were nearly blown he seemed as fresh as when he started. I tried one of them with my donkey from Pompey's pillar to the grand square, a distance of more than a mile. The donkey was a fast one, and I ran him every step of the way, and the faster I ran him the closer to him kept the boy, and the more furiously did he ply his whip in aid of my endeavors to get up more speed, while he shouted steadily with every breath "O—ah, O—ah, out of the way for the Howadji, to the right, to the left, out of the way you smell boy, take care there, woman," and similar warnings to foot-passengers.

The ladies were fatigued. The previous night was a wakeful one to all of us. While they lay down and slept, Jacques and myself started out for our first donkey ride in Egypt, and of course went first of all to Pompey's pillar. The city was crowded with strangers,—the passengers in our steamer, as well as the passengers from India, who were waiting our arrival. Hence the price of donkeys was up, and the animals were not plenty at any price. But we were fortunate in our selection of three for ourselves and our servant, and we went up the square at a rattling American gallop.

Groves of lofty palm trees, loaded with their fruit just now ripe. Dense masses of banana, fig trees, and prickly pear, and occasional orange and lemon trees attracted our attention at the first, and we slackened the pace; but the sun was hot and we hastened on, and so our walk became a trot, and the trot a gallop, and the gallop a tremendous run. We overtook some ten or fifteen English gentlemen, who recognized us as their fellow-travelers on the *Nubia*, and fell into our wake, so that by the time we reached the gate of the city we had no small retinue, and the pace at which we were going, the cloud of dust we raised, the outcries of twenty donkey boys, shouting the praises of their respective employers, and with but the unshaven faces and shouts of laughter of the two Americans who led the *sortie*, might well have excused the guard at the gate for imagining an attempt to take it. But they imagined no such thing, or had no objection to it if they did, for we caught them napping. There was a camel loaded with stone, followed by four like himself, entering the gate from without as we entered it from within. The gate, be it known, is an archway some thirty feet through. Our pace left us but one alternative. To be over-run by the heavy camels who would unquestionably have the advantage of us in a collision, or to run over the janissaries and guard who sat on the side of the roadway half dozing in the shadowy arch. There was no choice whatever. We went over them. I shall never forget the horrible fate of one poor wretch of a Turk. He had just spread his carpet for noonday prayer, and having finished the ablutions was in the fifth, sixth or seventh posture prescribed by the Koran. I don't recollect the number, but you will recollect the posture. It is that in which he kneels towards Mecca with the top of his head on the ground between his knees. Mecca is to the south-eastward of Alexandria. We were going out of the south gate. You understand? The next posture was one not mentioned in the Koran, if my recollection is correct. It was on the back, head toward Mecca, feet toward the sun; next on the head, feet elevated and back toward Mecca, and next head, feet and body undergoing an ablution in a stream of mill water, flowing from an elevation just outside the gate. It was all over in an instant. The expression of his countenance was that of abject despair, as he vanished in the water, and we disappeared out of the next gateway which stands a hundred feet or so beyond the first and dashed out into the market-place of beeves buffalo and donkeys.

Pompey's Pillar, I call it by the name it is best known by, stands on a barren sand-hill, over the great cemetery of modern Alexandria; and a more melancholy spectacle than it presents, the world cannot show. Grand, majestic and solitary, it is the relic and the monument of the glory it once shared, the magnificence it once adorned. From its capital, gray with the winds of two thousand years, the eye of the visitor falls slowly to the pedestal, and to the ground, where thousands of miserable fellahs lie shoulder to shoulder in the dust of the hills, and looking on their tombs, he scarcely dares lift his gaze again, lest the vision may have departed. He cannot believe that he will see above those vile sepulchres that majestic, that almost holy spectacle. He looks and it is there. Calm, lofty, motionless, and he remembers that this dust at its foot may be the dust of ALEXANDER, of BERENICE, of the Apostle of the Lord, of the stern CYRIL, or of the beautiful HYPATIA, and he forgets the Moslems and their accursed graves in the monument he beholds of departed, but unforgotten glories.

Nebraska Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 11th inst. occurs the following passage from your correspondent "Scribe," touching upon the political affairs of Nebraska: "In politics everything is quiet up here, though across the river the question as to who shall succeed Hon. B. B. CHAPMAN as representative is causing considerable agitation. He is figuring for reelection and has for competitors Gen. THAYER, Gen. LARIMER and Gen. EASTBROOK all of whom are actively engaged in the canvass. The contest seems to lie between CHAPMAN and EASTBROOK, and, judging from the host of friends of the latter, favorable to his success."

Now, Mr. Editor, with all due respect for your informant, I beg leave to differ with him, and, Sir, I do so with the experience of two and a half years in the Territory. In the first place, your correspondent "Scribe" has only the information that may be derived from passengers upon a boat, or perhaps conversing with some of the State House Junto in Council Bluff, Iowa, who may be there at the time of your correspondent's temporary sojourn.

The contest is not between Gen. EASTBROOK and CHAPMAN—on the contrary, the real contest is between Gen. THAYER and EASTBROOK. As for CHAPMAN, his case is hopeless. The deceitful and double-dealing game that he played during the last canvass will not do now; he is too well understood; he had a face that looked both sides of the platter at once—North and South—and after all he did not receive a majority of the votes, but through cunning SMITH and RANKIN they made 500 votes count more than 875. So that easy old Bunsby Governor IZARD gave CHAPMAN the certificate, but it will not be so now; Gen. THAYER, the people's favorite, the honest Democrat, will be first North and first South of the Platte. Gen. EASTBROOK second and CHAPMAN nowhere,—or in Ohio, where he was 30 days before the Junta elected him to Congress. A word or two in regard to the gentlemen mentioned as candidates for delegate to Congress from the Territory. Gen. EXPERIANCE EASTBROOK hails from Wisconsin, he is the present United States Attorney for Nebraska—he is a gentleman of fair talents, but not very popular with the people, owing more to their fault than his. General LARIMER is from Pittsburg, Pa., an old-fashioned Hard-Cider Whig. He was at one time an extensive operator in land stock. He has no talent or ability, either as a statesman or politician, but withal an honest and good meaning man.

General THAYER is from Massachusetts, a lawyer of high standing, a gentleman of unassuming manners, with a high sense of honor, well beloved by all who know him, and they are legion; the poor man's friend, and advocate of the Cincinnati platform, where is embodied the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed, not implied, will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Western Emigration and Experience—The other Side of the Picture.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Ill, July, 1857.

In your paper of the 8th inst., I notice a communication from Mound City, Pulaski, Ill., of date June 30, 1857, signed "Vise," headed "A Word About Western Emigration and Western Experience," and think the writer very modest in his remarks and not half severe enough upon what are called "Land pirates and paper-town speculators." I have lived some thirty years in the far West and know the fact, that he has not told half the story that pertains to emigrants and settlements in the West. As a general rule a man's life is considered "long life" if he lives twenty years. A physician from New-Jersey who settled in Egypt, Illinois, told me in 1823 "that *twenty* years was the length of a man's life in that country, and that if I remained there any great length of time and would notice the fact I would find the truth of his assertion." I did so, and remained just twenty years in the place where the remark was made, and was a walking skeleton, with one foot in the grave, scarcely life enough left in me to put one foot before the other, when a friend came along, took compassion on me and took me away. When I left that place there was not a single male individual alive and living there that was there when I went there, but their graves were there.

One man came there from Tennessee with a wife and nine children, all stout, hearty and healthy when he arrived, who bought a farm and settled upon it. One year after it the man and one child was alive, while the wife and eight children lay dead in the graveyard. He sold out for what he could get (a mere nothing) and took that child and went back to Tennessee satisfied with the Western country. Other cases equally strong are found by the traveler who visits their graveyards, which are more densely populated than their towns. It is called a poor man's country in truth, for men get so poor that they cannot get away nine-tenths of them.

Keen, sharp fellows go thither, enter a quarter-section of vacant land at $1 25 per acre, adjoining a town, get a map made of it, surveyed and divided off into town lots, call it an addition to some county town, and go away to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and other places, and there employ some Peter Funk to cry off their lots at any price—and all are swindled at any price. I once bought a whole town containing 1,300 lots for $3 62½ (three dollars and sixty-two and a half cents) and got a good title, but found it a dear bargain at that price, because the very next year the taxes were assessed to more than I could pay, not because it was worth the assessment, but because the Assessor thought I would be fool enough to pay any assessment. Another gentleman said he would make me a present of fifty-four lots if I would write the deed conveying them to me, rather than pay the taxes assessed against them.

I can buy good improved farms of 160 acres for $1,000, having all the choicest fruits, apples, peaches, cherries, &c., with good, comfortable buildings and fences upon them, but would not live upon them for $1,000 a year salary—because of the diseases and malaria in the atmosphere. Graves are scattered all around these places, of men, women and children who have tried to live there, all of whom have added their several labors towards improving the places, until they look quite inviting for purchase, &c. I would not give $10 for ten thousand acres of land there, and be bound to live on it, for that would be an impossibility, as death is certain, and all the physicians and drug-shops in Christendom cannot keep men alive. The fevers are many, the diseases numerous and different from any Eastern country. The milk sickness is very violent, sudden and almost always fatal with the human family, and with horses and cattle. The Winter fever prevails, carrying off its tens and twenties in neighborhoods, and is not confined to localities. Quack doctors and quack medicine is preached and practiced by Methodist preachers generally. Whisky-drinking abounds, and the argument used for doing so is had water impregnated with Epsom salts, that purges and reduces the strong man to a skeleton in a little while. The country is delightful to look upon when the prairie is all in bloom, but it is death to most people. The natives manage to live there, as in other pestilential countries, and persons become acclimated, after a series of years' sickness and great outlays for physicians' bills, purges and emetics, but generally wind up their lives, leaving an insolvent estate to widows and ragged children. I have seen six men and two women in one little cabin shaking with the fever and ague on the Illinois River at one time, not able to help one another, opposite the town of Hennepin, near Beaver River. The general idea is that as the country becomes settled, health follows. It is not so, because their streams, rivers and creeks are slow, sluggish ones, and subject to overflow their banks every year, covering immense tracts of low land, covered with herbage and vegetation, upon which the water lies some days and often weeks, leaving it in midsummer, when the hot sun decomposes the vegetable matter, from which a malaria arises that spreads far and wide through the atmosphere, causing disease and death to a greater or less extent every year. The population is changeable, few remaining after the first year's experience who are able to leave, hunting new and healthier localities in the mountains and broken lands. The writer of this has suffered shipwreck in his constitution living there, and, like a good Samaritan, would caution every one to look at their graveyards, count the dead and compare it with the living, before even settling in any place—regardless of the sayings of others, or the beauty of the scenery around them.

SHIBBOLETH.

Crops in Northern Illinois and Iowa.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

IOWA CITY, Tuesday July 7, 1857.

Since my last I have passed over the Illinois Central Railroad from Dunleith, in the northwest corner of the State, down to Mendota, in La Salle County, a distance of 132 miles; thence east 30 miles, on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad to Kane County; thence South by carriage to Morris, in Grundy County, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and from Morris to this place, the last 54 miles from Davenport on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. Along the whole of the above route I have not seen over a dozen fields of Winter wheat, though traveling entirely by daylight, and riding in the baggage cars, where the best view of the country can be had through the wide doors on either side. There was considerable surface sown to wheat last Fall, but it appeared so nearly killed out in the Spring that farmers on the prairie lands almost without exception sowed on Spring wheat and harrowed it in. In many places a large extra surface was also sown, and with the Spring variety. This crop (Spring wheat) now appears exceedingly well, and the general opinion seems to be that there will be very much more wheat harvested, all through northern Illinois, than ever before.

Corn is planted quite as largely as ever, and though late here, as everywhere else, the warm weather for ten days past has pushed it ahead with almost magical effect.

From Davenport to this point the rolling prairies are truly beautiful. Spring wheat, corn, barley and oats are growing with the greatest luxuriance. Along this route is the best corn I have anywhere seen, save in the bottom lands of the Great Miami, north of Cincinnati, and along the Mississippi below Alton, in what is called the "American Bottoms." J.

Deacoining Calves.

This term, in the dairy districts, is applied to the killing of calves soon after birth. There is no ready market for veal at remunerative prices, and the calf is knocked in the head at the age of three days. The milk of the cow for four or five weeks is worth more for butter and cheese than it would be to fatten the calf for the butcher. It is the prevalence of this practice in the dairy regions that makes beef cattle so scarce and high. Hundreds of thousands of calves are thus prematurely slaughtered every year. A single tannery near Richfield Springs uses up 25,000 skins of these "deaconed" calves annually. What a waste of the raw material of beef?

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day our condensed reports of Harvest prospects, as compiled by Messrs. TAPPAN & KILLOP, Commercial Agency, Park Bank Building, No. 5 Beekman-street:—as these reports are obtained from parties that are in no way connected with the buying and selling of produce of any kind, they may be considered as reliable.

TEXAS.

Houston County.—With seasons from this time the crop will be heavy, and amount to one-third more than last year. There are now indications of rain. The population of the country has increased in the past 12 months nearly 20 per cent.

Rusk County.—Wheat crops are quite light in this section; the late frosts here injured them much. There will be not over a half crop—oats remarkably fine. The prospects for corn and cotton at this time are very flattering, more so than they have been for many years.

Trinity County.—The prospects for crops are rather flattering, although wanting rain at this time. If one or two more good seasons come, the crop will probably exceed last year by double.

Cherokee County.—The prospects for cotton are very fine; if rain comes soon corn will be abundant, otherwise not so good. Wheat about as last year—more planted, but the frost has so injured it, it is thought that this and last year's yield about equal.

OHIO.

Van Wert County.—The crops in this county never looked better, and from their appearance it is thought there will be an abundant yield.

Clarke County.—The prospect for the wheat crop this year is good; if the weather continues favorable there will be an average crop. The corn is small, but growing finely—all other crops promise well.

Clermont County.—The wheat crop looks well, and if not killed with rust will be rather heavy. Corn promises well, but rather behind the season; other crops are looking well.

Delaware County.—The wheat crop did not look well in the early Spring, and owing to the heavy and frequent rains which we have had, fears were entertained that it would prove a failure, but at present the prospect is more encouraging. The corn crop promises fair—other crops look well. Flax, of which a large quantity is raised, never looked better—oats look well. Fruit of all kinds, except peaches, promise well. Potatoes, of which large quantities are planted, look well.

Hardin County.—The wheat crop will, it is thought, be very good. Hay, oats and potato crops will be very heavy.

Hocking County.—The prospects of an abundant harvest are the finest that we have had for many years. Wheat, of which large quantities are sown, looks very well.

Jackson County.—In this County there is but very little surplus grain from last year's crop. The prospect for wheat the present year is good; corn fair; grass and oats are excellent.

Meigs County.—There never was so much wheat sown in any year before, and never promised better. The corn crop, although backward, looks well; other crops never promised better.

Perry County.—Wheat is backward, but it is thought there will be more than an average yield. Corn and other crops look well and promise a fair yield.

Pickaway County.—The prospects for corn, wheat, oats and hay in this County, are flattering—it is thought there will be an abundant crop.

Union County.—The wheat crop looks very well; think there will be a full average crop, if blight and insects do not destroy it. A large amount of corn has been planted, and the crop will be large should the season be favorable. Other crops look well for the season. Oats and potatoes never looked better. A large amount of flax will be raised here this season.

Franklin County.—The wheat crop presents a fair prospect; there is a much larger quantity sown than usual. The corn crop will also be fine. Other crops will be unusually abundant.

Hancock County.—The wheat crop presents a fine appearance, and unless injured, there will be a large crop. The corn, of which an unusually large quantity has been planted, looks well—the price it commands this year stimulated the farmers to plant more than heretofore. There will be a large crop of oats; it looks fine and will be very stout. Rye will be good. There never was a better prospect for an abundant harvest than at present.

Miami County.—Our crop of small grain is far above average in quality, and larger in quantity than usual. The prospects for crops are flattering.

KENTUCKY.

Hickman County.—There is a fine prospect of our resuming a good crop this year. The wheat crop will, it is thought, be very large. Other crops promise well. The tobacco crop looks well for the season.

Clay County.—Grain crops do not look well. A bad stand of corn; but little wheat; oats tolerable; grass good.

Tring County.—The prospects for the wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, &c., for the resent year are good. There is a surplus of corn and wheat of last year's crop.

Anderson County.—Wheat, rye, oats and barley look remarkably fine. The prospect for corn is fine; although very late, it looks well. From present appearances there will be more small grain raised in this county than any former year.

Boone County.—The crops are promising. The wheat is better than usual in this quarter, stands well, and the heads much larger than usual, but it looks very green and much sultry weather might greatly change the prospect. The crop of rye and oats is better than usual. The Indian corn has been kept back by the cool weather, and it now looks too young to escape the frost. It has, however, a healthy appearance, and good growing weather may bring it out. The tobacco crop will be late, but well set. A good season and late Fall are requisite to give it success. Potatoes look fine and healthy.

Breckenridge County.—There is a good prospect of a full average crop of corn, wheat, oats and tobacco, notwithstanding the laleness of the Spring. Of apples and peaches there will be a pretty good crop.

Muhlenburg County.—The prospects for wheat, corn and oats are very fine; a great deal of tobacco set out. If nothing happens our crop will all be fine. Everything is doing well now.

Perry County.—The wheat crop in this county at present looks remarkably well. All other crops are fine.

Todd County.—The prospects for the wheat crop are very fine. Corn, oats and tobacco crops are very large and promising, and there is no doubt but that the yield of each will be larger than usual.

Allen County.—The wheat crop in this section is very promising; the harvest will begin in about a week, and, if we have good weather, the farmers expect a good yield. The corn crop, although a little backward on account of the late Spring, is also in a good condition. All other crops are very good.

Bracken County.—The crop of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco are exceedingly promising. Should the weather prove favorable for twenty days, our county will yield 250,000 bushels of wheat.

Clay County.—The grain crops do not look well at present. A bad stand of corn; but little wheat; oats fair; grass good.

Grayson County.—The wheat crop, which is just ready to harvest in this and adjoining counties, is unusually good. The oat crop bids fair to be the heaviest for years. Corn is small, but is now growing finely, and if seasonable from this out, will make a good average crop. There is nearly twice as much more tobacco set than usual.

Graves County.—The wheat crop at present is better in this county than it ever has been. Oats as good as ever known here. Corn is backward and small, but is growing finely, and the prospect for a good crop is fair.

Clinton County.—The prospects for the wheat crop have never been more promising. Oats and corn promise well, although the latter is small for the season. We have the army worm in parts of the County, damaging the wheat and meadows, but we are now within ten days of wheat harvest. All kinds of stock are high. The failure of crops last year has thrown us at least one year behind.

Grant County.—The prospects for wheat, rye, barley and oats are uncommonly good. Timothy is also very good. The corn crop looks promising, but very backward for the season.

Davies County.—The present prospects of crops are good. Corn is small, but it looks vigorous and healthy. Wheat crops are more than an average, and bid fair to make the most abundant yield we ever had in the County. Grass looks well and potatoes are luxuriant; in fact, the present crop in all its varieties is more than usually flattering in prospect.

INDIANA.

Perry County.—The prospects of crops in this county are very good; wheat is more than an average crop, and there has been sown one-third more than last year. Corn, grass, potatoes and oats look very fine, although backward. Wheat is out of danger of rust. There must be a great change or the crop here will be abundant.

Pike County.—There never was a finer prospect of wheat in this county; it promises over an average. Corn and oats promise well for over an average crop. Grass, a full crop.

Randolph County.—The wheat crop looks finely. Corn is backward; it will be good if cold weather holds off long enough for it to ripen. There is a fair prospect of flax, grass, oats and potatoes. Fruit will be abundant.

Scott County.—Crops never looked so well. The wheat crop will yield one-third more than ever before. Corn, though backward, is very promising. Other crops are better than average.

Owen County.—The wheat crop looks well. Corn, though late, looks fair on bottom land, but not so well on the uplands. Grass, oats and rye look well. Unless we have a very late Fall, corn will be cut very short.

Shelby County.—The wheat looks reasonably well, and, if seasonable, will make an average crop, but will be later than former years. Corn, and other crops, may make an average crop; there never was a time in our county when the whole country was so completely stripped of all our products of former years as it is now.

Switzerland County.—Crops now promise well in this county. Wheat, unless injured by the rain, will be very good; and as the weather is now more favorable, there will doubtless be a large yield. Potatoes will be good; hay very good; the corn crop will depend altogether on the season to come—think there will be an abundant yield of all crops here.

Tipton County.—The wheat crop looks finely; the corn crop looks well, though planted late. Other crops look pretty well.

Madison County.—The prospects of the wheat crop at present were never better. The corn crop is considered fair.

Orange County.—The wheat crop for the present year is excellent; it is thought that in Southern Indiana there will be twice as much [illegible] ever known before. Corn and other crops [illegible]

Ohio County.—[illegible] never been more [illegible] both corn and wheat will be [illegible]

Carroll County.—The [illegible] for wheat, oats, &c., were never better [illegible] owing to the lateness of the season, it will; its mutually will entirely depend upon the Summer and Fall. The glory of our County is the fertility of our soil and the energy and industry of our farmers.

Bartholomew County.—The prospects of a large corn crop, although late, are very good and encouraging. Wheat promises a heavy harvest, if not injured, and will, it is thought, exceed anything in previous years, so much, that although there is very little old wheat, it is dull at $1 15 per bushel. Not much oats, rye or barley sown, but what there is promises well.

Greene County.—The prospect of this wheat crop at present is good, as also of this corn crop. Other crops better than usual.

Posey County.—The prospects for crops in this county at present are the finest ever known. Farmers are beginning to cut their wheat, and it is estimated that there will be one third more grown than ever before. The corn, potatoes, and all other crops, bid fair to yield abundantly. This is a magnificent agricultural county, one of the finest in the State, and our surplus corn is generally large, which is mostly shipped to New-Orleans.

Putnam County.—The wheat crop never looked better, and a great deal more than usual sown. Corn is backward, but will be good. Grass, oats, potatoes, and all other crops, are very good.

Vermilion County.—The prospects for wheat in this county are fair; corn, oats and hay, good. The crops in general will be a fair average with previous years.

Whitley County.—The wheat, of which a larger quantity has been sown than heretofore, bids fair to be average, if not more than usual crops. The corn crop is very short; other crops on an average.

Adams County.—The prospects in this county for an abundant wheat crop this year are good. Corn and other crops look well.

Benton County.—This is not a wheat-growing county, but more has been sowed than common. Fall wheat is a failure generally. Spring wheat and oats both look well. The Spring having been so very backward nothing definite can be said in reference to the growing corn crops, but unless there be early frost in the Fall, the prospect is very good for a splendid crop.

Brown County.—The wheat crop will it is thought be very good. Corn and other crops will be good.

Crawford County.—The wheat, corn, potatoes and oats bid fair to yield an abundance; indeed, the prospect for produce never was better in this county.

Clark County.—The wheat crop of the present year is most abundant; corn crop is excellent; other crops are very fine.

Clinton County.—The wheat, it was thought, would be considerably injured by the heavy rains that we had in the Spring, but recently the prospects are more encouraging; it will be later maturing than usual, but a much larger amount was sown last Fall than at any previous time, consequently we expect to have about an average crop. Corn, although hurt by the rain, will, it is thought, yield fairly. Oats and potatoes look well, and the grass crop will be very heavy.

Daviess County.—The wheat crop this year is better than was ever known in this county; the corn crops look promising; other crops promise well, but rather late. There is a larger quantity of all the crops planted this year than was ever before known in this county.

Dearborn County.—The present prospect of crops are very flattering; we have had a vast deal of rain, but for some time the weather has been clear and warm, and everything now denotes an abundant crop of wheat and corn, the grain mostly raised in this county.

Fayette County.—The wheat crop looks well. Corn crop is fair, but has not been cultivated as it should on account of the rains. All other crops are very fine. Fruit of all kinds is abundant.

Grant County.—The prospect for wheat the present year is very flattering—more of it sown than ever before in one season. Corn crop is very fine—other crops are good.

Hamilton County.—The prospect of a good wheat crop is fair, as also for corn and other crops.

Henry County.—The prospect of this wheat crop is fair—all other crops are a little backward but promise abundance.

Huntington County.—The prospect for wheat, oats, hay, &c., are good—never looked better. In consequence of the cold, wet spring, corn is backward, but looks well. Everything else promises a most abundant crop.

ILLINOIS.

McLean County.—There is little money in the country at present, but every prospect of a splendid harvest.

ALABAMA.

St. Clair County.—We have had a fine wheat harvest in Alabama this season; in fact, the best that has been for many years. We also have a good oat crop. Have never seen a much better prospect for a good corn crop. Cotton looks badly, and there will be but little made in this section this season.

ARKANSAS.

Desha County.—The prospect of a good crop was never finer in this county. We are some ten days later than usual, but each and every one seems delighted with his prospect for corn and cotton, which are the only products we cultivate to any extent in this portion of this State.

The Grasshopper Plague of Minnesota.

A letter from Anoka, M. T., fully confirms the one lately published about the destruction of crops by the grasshopper army traveling south from Red River. The writer says:

"Their favorite food is tender garden vegetables, beans, onions, carrots, turnips, &c. Potatoes are ruined by being divested of all leaves. Last season they arrived too late to destroy wheat and corn: but, considering their immense numbers, the ground being literally covered with them in many places, farmers considered themselves lucky in getting rid of them as easily as they did, for, with the sharp frosts of Autumn, and the disappearance of vegetation they gradually died off. But this was not the end thereof. It seems that eating did not occupy all their time or attention. Careful observers saw them busy upon the ground about something, which now proves to have been depositing their eggs, which naturalists say the females lay to the number of one hundred and fifty. We had very severe weather here last Winter, the mercury several times sinking more than 40 degrees below zero, yet those eggs, almost on the surface of the ground as they were, came out bright in the Spring. As soon as the snow was gone, and the ground began to get warm, the grasshoppers began to come up, some early and others later, according to the situation the eggs had to the sun. They have been hatching ever since, and I presume are not all out yet.

When first hatched they are quite light in color and but small in size. But there are two things that they can do "right smart" from the first, viz: hop and eat. They hop first, and keep hopping till they find something that suits them to eat, and they are nowise dainty about it either, for they don't stop till the supply is exhausted. Of course the consequences are most disastrous. Whole acres of wheat are completely eaten and destroyed in a day. Oats fare no better, and corn will doubtless share the same fate. Some farmers, becoming discouraged, stopped short in their planting and sowing, declaring they would not waste their seed.

Others put in their whole crop, but with a faint prospect of ever getting back anything. Some have hoped that they would leave, which they doubtless will do when they get wings, which will not be, I fear, till everything in the way of crops is destroyed. As yet they don't eat grass much, but of course when other things are gone they will take that, and then stock must suffer. Water treatment seems to suit them, for they are all the smarter after a hard rain. They come from the West and travel to the East; and when they have eaten everything in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, will have to share the same fate, as our stock is sufficient for all the country below us."

Crop Prospects.

The Oswego, N. Y., *Times* of the 10th inst., says:

"Under the genial influence of a warm sunshine, vegetation that was dwarfed by the rainy season is going ahead with a rapidity perfectly surprising, and almost without precedent. If we do not now have a bountiful crop of corn in spite of untoward prospects early in the season, it will be because the best possible corn weather does not produce its usual effect. Weather-croakers will have to "dry up" as the wet places do under the influence of the sun's rays. The wheat, as we learn from all quarters, is universally good, and so are barley, oats, potatoes and grass. Our Western exchanges come to us filled with glowing accounts of the abundant yield of the fruitful prairies. By the end of the month the great bulk of the wheat crops will have been harvested. It has been cut in South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, and probably will be in Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri in a few days. Next week, if the weather should be good, the reapers will have done their work through the heart of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Southern Michigan, and perhaps Southern Wisconsin; and in the course of the week after that the wheat harvest will be nearly completed throughout the Union. The old enemies of this "king o'grain" as it approaches maturity—weevil and rust—have done very little harm yet, and they must work briskly now to seriously damage the crop. There is every reasonable indication that the wheat crop of 1857 will be larger by 25 per cent. than that of any previous year."

Tobacco Crop Prospects.

The Louisville *Price Current* says: "The accounts of the approaching crops of Tobacco are very favorable. Nearly all the plants have been removed from the seed beds, and are growing finely in the fields. Planters have taken the advantage of the frequent rains we have had lately, and neglected other matters to give an early start to their Tobacco. It is not probable that we will have frost until after the crop is safely housed. The number of acres planted this season is largely in excess of former years. Small farmers who have heretofore neglected the culture of Tobacco entirely, have been induced, by the high prices which have been realized, to plant from two to ten acres as a kind of venture. This, though trifling in each case, will, when concentrated in market, increase the stocks largely, and may influence prices during the approaching season. It is, however, not probable that these inexperienced planters will be able to raise prime Tobacco. They will hardly succeed in raising one good manufacturing or shipping hogshead to ten of logs. The considerations may have influenced our [illegible] and account to the decline noticed in last review in very low grades."

African Emigration.

From the London Times, June 29.

To those who have been in the habit—not unusually conceived—of regarding the Slave-trade question as one fraught with interminable embarrassment, we beg to offer a succinct statement of facts. Attention must first be given to the distinction between the traffic in slaves and Slavery itself. Against the latter, as an institution, enough can certainly be said, but with this at present we are not concerned. The practice under the ban of universal law is the Slave *Trade*—that nefarious and inhuman commerce by which God's creatures, being first captured on their native soil, are carried through successive scenes of the most frightful misery till they are landed upon an opposite coast, to be there sold into lifelong servitude with all its abominations. For this, at least, no plea of custom or necessity can be sustained. We cannot be told at this point that the practice has a patriarchal sanction, that it has certain advantages, or that it cannot be terminated without certain difficulties. Whatever may be argued on behalf of domestic Slavery or serfdom, nothing, at all events, can be said for that horrible trade which involves at once its worst kind of war and the worst kind of theft, and which in all its accessories is so thoroughly atrocious that villanies of the most heinous kind are its natural and ordinary incidents. This, and not the domestic institution of Slavery, is what we are now considering—this is what for so long a time, and with such exemplary perseverance, we have been striving to put down.

Now, what is it that stands in our way? Under what conditions is this trade still maintained, and how has it come to pass that it cannot be absolutely abolished? The concurrence of European Governments against the practice is universal and entire, and this unanimity has existed for years. The Powers of Christendom, of every degree, have consented to denounce and extinguish this most detestable of trades, and, this common assent having been stipulated, two of the greatest nations of the world have combined to keep the police of the ocean, so that no contrabandist should attempt what all honest merchants have undertaken to forego. In other words, whereas the Governments of Europe have covenanted, for themselves and other colonies, that

NEW-YORK CITY.

Advanced Wages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

An article on the above-named subject in your columns of the 9th inst., propounded an important question, which, with your permission, I will try in some measure to answer. That question is: "How is it likely to work?" It might be sufficient perhaps to answer in general terms and say it must work good, and good alone, *to the sailor*, if carried out as per programme. But as there are several classes of persons who will be materially affected by it, it will be well to be more explicit and enter somewhat into detail. I take it for granted that the inquiry "How is it likely to work?" is based upon the supposition that the plan proposed by the merchants will be faithfully carried out. If so, I volunteer the opinion—formed on the experience of many years of active life on the sea—that the sailor will be most surely benefited by the practical working of the proposed plan.

1. By enabling him to ship himself; to make his own bargains; to transact his own business as other men can and do, without the intervention of a third party, who in every instance steps in, as the landlord does, between the shipping-master and the sailor, and takes the business out of the seaman's hands, thus virtually saying to him, "You are but a child in these matters, John; I must act for you or you will not be likely to succeed." What is this but presuming on his want of intellect and judgment, and then charging his own price for his self-imposed philanthropy?

2. The sailor will be benefited in the next place, in that he can choose his own voyage and go where he pleases, irrespective of the will or the interest of his task-master. Many instances are known to the writer, who has been shipped from more than one of the New-York sailor boarding-houses and sent where he did not want to go, in which men desiring to go in the coasting trade, or to the British Provinces, have been compelled by the landlord to go to Europe or in some other direction, in order that the amount of advance might be increased to meet his demand.

3. This suggests another benefit, for I write "*currente calamo*." It will save the sailor from the degrading and humiliating position in which he often finds himself when he wakes up at sea, through the cupidity of others, who have made him a tool with which to carve out their own avaricious projects of getting rich. How often men are shipped in a state of intoxication, and are shoved aboard with a stock of dunnage, that, if crammed into a purser's stocking, would give it the appearance of a collapsed "duff-bag," or a spendthrift's purse! Is not a man under such circumstances unmanned, and will he not be benefited by a change that will put him in a position to select in so important a matter for himself?

4. Again, let this plan of stopping the advance be carried out, and the sailor, like other men, will have an opportunity of putting into practice the very important injunction: "Never spend your money before it is earned." He will be saved also the enervating and dispiriting influence of working out the "dead horse," and of carrying a burden of debt.

5. Another advantage will be gained by this movement. The true sailor who knows his duty, will not be so liable to imposition from those who willfully, or by the design of others, ship for what they cannot do. It is not at all uncommon in these days, for young men, who have been but one or two years at sea, to ship as able seamen. As a matter of course, they do not know a seaman's duty. The result is, the good seaman has not only to do his own work, but to aid in making up the deficiency of his lubberly shipmate. Is it asked how will the stoppage of the advance remedy this difficulty? I answer. If the advance is not in the way a man may go directly on board the vessel at the wharf and go to work. Time will then be given and opportunity to show his ability. If he is not a seaman, his deficiency will soon be discovered, and he will be discharged, and a sailor shipped in his place. Officers will then be freed from the curse of an inefficient crew, by giving them men of their own selection, which privilege under the present system is denied them. For, if they give good men an order to ship, they often find that the landlord or runner has changed their good men for others. But as the ship is in the stream and the tug alongside, there is no alternative, but to take the men, or apologies for men, that have been sent them.

6. It is likely to work well to the sailor in another important point of view, as he will have a hand in rigging the vessel he is to sail in manning. The reeving of the gear and the bending of the sails will then devolve on those who afterwards are to have the handling of them. As it is now, a longshoreman will hand a whole suite of sails for $25, and, as he does it by the job, the sooner it is done the sooner his money is earned; hence, it matters not to him whether toe head of the sail be secured to the jackstay by a rope-band of five-yarn sennit, or by a split of rope-yarn. He gets the sail on the yard; a taut skin and neat bunt presents itself to the eye as the evidence that the work is done. But when the vessel encounters the weight of the breeze this work must be done over again or the canvas go to ribbons.

If, on the other hand, the advance is stopped, the sailor allowed to go on board at the wharf, bend the sails, reeve the running gear, and see all ready for sea, he will have an inducement to do what he does well, being stimulated by a desire for his own comfort and the promise of a bounty on good behavior in the shape of ten per cent a month on the wages out of the port. This, if laid by in the bank, would, in a few years, amount to something handsome for a rainy day, and give him the means of elevating himself among his fellow-men as a man of industry and frugality.

7. But once more. It will better the condition of the sailor by bettering his family, and that because it will make their means of subsistence less precarious than now. Instead of working "long-shore," and getting work one day and being idle two, they will find steady employment. Our European ships, packets and others—if ever the time comes when officers can be induced to make a passage without pounding some one to death, will be manned, principally, by men having families on shore. This, certainly, "is a consummation devoutly to be wished." I will mention but one more item as occurring to me now, in the way of benefit to the sailor, viz.: He will be in a position to select his own clothing and purchase it at the own price. Under the present system he must take such clothing as his landlord shall dictate, both as regards the quality of the article, and the place at which it is purchased. He must also pay just what is demanded, or go without, and have his balance, (if he is allowed to have any,) put into his hand on board the vessel, as she is hauling out of the dock. Sometimes, too, that balance is paid in money that is not only of no value in the lands to which he is bound, but not even bankable here. The writer has seen the balance of men's advance put into their hands by the runner in shin-plasters, on the deck of a vessel, after her lines were cast off from the wharf.

But to return to the slop-shop arrangement. A sailor must go and get his "fit-out" on the strength of the advance: must go where the landlord sends him, and where the landlord gets from 12 to 20 per cent. for the custom, which, together with the tailor's profit, is added to the price of the garment and poor Jack foots the bill. Here, then, in a single instance, the change would work a benefit to the sailor of at least 20 per cent. on every dollar spent for clothes, to say nothing of what he would gain by purchasing them where they would be substantially made and of good material. Here, then, I have answered in some sort the question, "How is it likely to work?"—by showing that whoever may be injured by the change, the practical sailor can receive only good from it, in his pocket, in his comfort, in his health, in his reputation and in his prospects for the future.

With your permission I may refer to this matter again, and aid you in making up your estimate of the benefits that will accrue to those whose berth at sea is seldom aft.

THE WINDLASS END.

Old Abuses of Seamen and new Remedies.

Some of the abuses have been partially remedied by an order from the State Department to our Consuls in foreign ports, requiring shipowners to file with the Consul a sworn statement of the amount of wages due each seaman deserting in a foreign port; which statement is sent to the Collector of the port in the United States to which the ship is bound. The whole amount of wages must be paid to the Collector. The design of this order was to protect the seamen in our whaling fleet from unjust treatment and exactions practiced upon them by unprincipled masters and owners. In many cases it was found the men were left at the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, in a state of destitution, he Captain going before the Consuls, and getting the usual certificate of desertion, which was readily granted, as the Consul received two dollars for every new man shipped in place of the deserter. Thus the Consul's fees for such service would sometimes amount to $50 or $60, depending on the number of men shipped. To counteract this, the Government, in order to give more protection to seamen, issued a general circular to all our Consuls abroad, restricting the amount of fees for each ship to $5. This removes a motive for Consuls to wink at many cases of oppression. The beneficial results of this order are developing daily, and has secured the return of many good men from abroad who otherwise might have been left in foreign ports.

Several of our packet Captains have already had considerable sums of money to pay to our Collector for wages due seamen left abroad.

Now, if a conventional arrangement could be made between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the reclamation of seamen deserting vessels of each nation, it would be attended with the happiest results. We have such a convention with every continental power, and the result is, there are comparatively few desertions in the continental ports, while in British ports whole crews leave the ship the moment they strike the pier, in many cases largely in debt to the vessel for wages advanced.

Another reform is needed: The system of granting protections to American seamen, and requiring that every ship's crew should be composed two-thirds of American citizens, should be abolished. The requirement is a dead letter, and the American flag should suffice to protect the seamen of American ships as well as the ships on which they sail.

HOW THE NO-ADVANCE PLAN WORKS.—Though it is believed that no vessel entirely under the control of any of the merchants of this City who signed the agreement of no-advance wages to seamen has shipped a crew, in whole or part, with the advance since the 1st of July, yet a trial of the new arrangement has already been made, and so far with little success. Messrs. WOODWARD & RYBERG, one of the most respectable firms among the shipping masters, have been trying to procure crews for half a dozen vessels during the last few days, and have made no progress. The ship *Patrick Henry*, of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.'s line, has been lying in the stream for a couple of days ready for sea, and only waiting for a crew. Very few seamen are applying to the shipping offices at present, and for some time there has been a general stagnation in this department of business.

Among the boarding-masters there is a lively commotion. They meet in each others' houses, on the corners of the streets, and everywhere, to discuss the subject, and use all available means to prevent sailors from shipping. Every day they collect in groups about the shipping offices, and keep a vigilant eye on every tar who enters. It is supposed that they prevail on a large number of seamen to stay on shore who really are ready and willing to sail.

On Monday, Messrs. POOLE, PENTZ & GOIN, Notaries shipped a crew of 18 on bark *Zephyr*, bound to the Mediterranean, without advance, at $16 a month. The vessel will not sail till about Friday, and this will probably be the first case under the new arrangement, unless the boarding-masters frighten the crew from going on board; for it is reported they have threatened that the men shall not go on board the *Zephyr* alive, and it remains to be seen whether the threat will be enforced. As might be expected, the seamen composing this crew are not indebt to any boarding-master, so that this is not exactly a case in point. The fact is, no sailors have yet engaged to ship without advance, and unless the merchants stand firm, appearances indicate that none will be. Those whose authority is good, say that there is not more than one sailor in fifty who is entirely independent of his landlord and owes him nothing.

Orders are frequently received from the Atlantic seaports, by the shipping-masters in New-York, for crews, to be engaged here, and forwarded to those places by steamer or railroad. The owners of the vessels of course pay the additional expense, and frequently offer increased pay per month as inducement. No such orders are sent to other ports from this City—all of which would seem to imply that, in this great focus of commerce, sailors are more plentiful than elsewhere. This practice bids fair to become still more prevalent under the no-advance system, and the leading shipping agents are almost daily in the receipt of letters on the subject. In Philadelphia, for instance, the merchants use, with opposing landlords, the argument that they will procure most, or many, of the crews, from this port, in case they (the landlords) oppose the movement. Yesterday one of the leading shipping firms received a letter from the proprietor of the "Sailors' Home," in Philadelphia, ordering two crews—one for California, and another for Liverpool.

THE PORT BILL IN OPERATION.—The Pilot Commissioners having organized under the new Port bill as Harbor Commissioners, are now engaged in enforcing the provisions of the law as far as in their power. Only one of the three appointed Superintendents, THOMAS L. FRAME, has signified his acceptance; the remaining two, however, have not declined the office. The pilots have been duly notified that it is their duty to report all violations of the law coming under their observation or to their knowledge. The Harbor-masters, it is thought, will be somewhat reluctant to perform the same duty, as their relations to the merchants are of a more intimate and dependant character. Complaints are daily made to the Commissioners by merchants and others of violations of the new law, and in all cases prompt attention is given.

The Commissioners invite all persons cognizant of such violations to report the same forthwith.

INCREASE OF THE STEAM MARINE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—But few of our commercial men, perhaps, are aware of the extent to which British capitalists are embarking in the construction of iron steam-propellers for ocean service. This great interest was but partially developed before the late Russian war, but that war gave an impetus to this branch of the British steam marine, which threatens to largely supersede us in the passenger and light freight business. As evidence of this we have but to refer to the recent establishment of a new British line of steamers between Southampton and Bremen, also between New-York and Glasgow, and New-York and Liverpool—these steamers sailing for the several ports semi-weekly from New-York.

This has excited no little alarm in the minds of those largely interested in the carrying trade.

The packet-ship *Columbia*, of the old Black-Ball line of Liverpool packets, whose regular sailing day was the first of July, has not yet been able to complete her engagements for a full cargo. This line has been celebrated for punctuality in sailing upon the days advertised. This is the first instance in thirty years that any ship of that line has had to ley over for so long a period after the regular day of sailing; this will give some idea of the great depression of the commerce of this port.

At this moment there are no less than *three hundred steam propellers*, ranging from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons, building on the Clyde and in the ports of Great Britain. The steam-engine builders were never more busy than at the present time, and we learn that NAPIER, the celebrated steam-engine builder, has more work engaged than can be executed by him for three years to come.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & Co. have leased for a term of years the large marble building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Grand-street, and have fitted up the lower floor, at a cost of over $6,000, as an instruction, sales and show room. This is beyond question the finest establishment of the kind ever seen, and reflects infinite credit on the enterprising proprietors, whose income from the sale of sewing machines, during the past year, has been over $200,000, with a promise of still more flattering results in the future. The Singer Machine for heavy leather work and general manufacturing purposes, stands in the front rank, and the manufactory register of machines numbers about 12,000 already sent out. The manufactory is at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets, employs about 200 hands, and is capable of supplying at least 125 machines per week. In addition, the former salesrooms, at No. 323 Broadway, are now used for adjusting the machines preparatory for exhibition and sale. The machines range in price, from $125 to $165, and number from 1 to 3. Of the large number sold not more than one-fourth are of the smaller size for family use; full three-fourths being used for heavy work and general manufacturing purposes. Another item in the business of this establishment is the sale of Linen Thread and Silk, specially manufactured for use on these machines. The profits on this item alone last year, amounted to over $15,000.

Messrs. SINGER & Co. have just obtained an injunction restraining the manufacture and sale of the single-thread chain-stitch ten-dollar sewing-machine, which is an infringement upon SINGER'S single-thread machine, perfected some three years ago.

The $10 machine is the same in principle as a machine invented in France some forty years since for stitching letters on the ends of fine French broadcloths, making a stich that will wash out and unravel nasually long before a garment is worn out—results which compelled Messrs. SINGER & Co. to abandon their manufacture after a brief trial.

Of the other noted Sewing-Machine manufacturers at present occupying the market, Messrs. GROVER & BAKER furnish a very elegant machine from $75 to $150 in price. For the manufacture of bags this machine is unequaled, as its stitch is peculiarly adapted to this kind of work. These machines, from the peculiar manner of constructing the stitch, take up about twice as much thread or silk to the yard of seam as SINGER'S or WHEELER & WILSON'S.

GROVER & BAKER'S manufactory is in Boston, employs about 200 men, can turn out 100 machines per week, and has already manufactured over 3,000 machines.

WHEELER & WILSON'S machines are especially adapted for the finer kinds of work used in the family, and for the manufacturing of gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing articles. These machines work more rapidly, with less friction and with a greater economy of thread than most if not all others, and vary in price from $100 to $150, and number from 1 to 3, No. 2 being the family machine. This Company have recently purchased the property of the Jerome Clock Company at Bridgeport, Conn., to which they have added extensive improvements and enlargements, including complete sets of newly-invented machinery for the manufacture of the different parts of their machine, on the principle in use in the United States Armories, by which means every part may be used on any single machine. This Company have invested a capital of about $400,000, and when their establishment is in full operation they will be able to manufacture 500 machines a week should the demand require it. Their sales last year amounted to over $600,000, and thus far give promise of exceeding $1,000,000 for the coming year.

All of these manufacturers are licensed by Mr. ELIAS HOWE to use his patent needle. SINGER & Co. paid Mr. HOWE over $30,000 last year. GROVER & BAKER and WHEELER & WILSON each nearly as much. This patent expires in 1860, after which sewing machine will be likely to be somewhat cheaper.

National Hotel Epidemic at Washington—Report of the New-York Academy.

The following paper was read by Dr. REESE Chairman of the Committee, at the last meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and accepted. The subject was again referred to the section, who are to continue their inquiries.

The section of the New-York Academy of Medicine on Theory and Practice and Medical Pathology, respectfully report:

That the paper by Dr. WYNNE referred to them, in relation to the late epidemic at the National Hotel in Washington, together with accompanying documents on the same topic, have occupied two several meetings of the section.

At the first meeting, the author of the paper being present by invitation, was heard; and the testimony of members of the section who had professionally attended any of the sufferers by the epidemic was received, touching the symptoms and treatment. Letters were read from Drs. STONE, HALL, and others, and a free interchange of opinions was had, without reaching any very definite conclusions, in the absence of the full history of all the facts, and pathological information as to the fatal cases which are reported; in both of which respects we are to a great extent without precise and adequate knowledge. Hence the section adjourned and reassembled for still further consultation, after time should be allowed for reflection, and for any further developments. The subject was then discussed in all its bearings, and in view of all the light which has been cast upon it from every source.

Remarks were made, first upon the topography of the locality and its surroundings, where this obscure malady exhibited itself, viz.: The National Hotel, within which it first appeared, and to which every known case is ascribed. Its sewers and their traps—its cesspools, sinks, water-closets and their several conduits for the removal of the offal, &c., from the premises, were all inquired into as set forth in the documents before us, and as derived from the personal knowledge of the medical men present. The question submitted being how far the violation of sanitary laws in these structures, and their condition during the cold weather of the last Winter, would authorize the belief that an effluvia of noxious gases from these sources might impair the health of the inmates, and generate a poisonous atmosphere which would be adequate to the generation of disease.

So far as the opinion of the section was expressed, the affirmative of this latter theory appeared to be generally assented to; which is believed to correspond with the views taken by the Washington Board of Health, and most of the physicians on the spot, who have the best opportunities for forming a correct judgment.

2. The second inquiry was whether the symptomatology of the cases, as described by all the medical observers, and which seems to have been singularly uniform, presents any peculiarity requiring the presence of any other or more potent morbid cause than is to be found in the foul air, which, as it is proved, pervaded, in greater or less degree, the entire building, and which in some of its apartments was intolerably offensive, and beyond relief by the ordinary and available means of ventilation, especially in the sleeping rooms of the inmates.

The prevailing judgment of the section seemed to regard such foul air and noxious effluvia to be fully adequate to the production of all the symptoms described, modified as the disease was by febrile indications and periodical remissions, exacerbations and relapses, in many cases; pointing to the miasmatic climate of the locality as contributing to its aggravation.

3. The next topic of consideration was the probability or possibility of the endemic having arisen from any animal, vegetable or mineral poison, as has been suggested, having been mingled with any of the articles of food or drink, used by the guests at the hotel, either by accident or design.

The section, after full discussion, seemed to concur in the opinion that no known poisonous article from either kingdom of nature would have produced all the group of symptoms which so uniformly characterized the cases, and certainly not without involving the stomach itself in more serious mischief than is alleged to have been present in any case.

These several topics having been thus disposed of, a full expression of opinion on the whole subject was called out from the Chairman, and from each member of the section; which seemed to result in entire unanimity of views. Whereupon the undersigned were appointed by the section to prepare a minute of these general opinions, to be submitted to the Academy at its next meeting; not as assuming to decide upon those branches of the inquiry which relate to the chemical, microscopical, and pathological investigations yet to be made, and which may possibly throw new light on this dark subject, but opinions based on all the information at present available, and which may require essential modification from future developments.

With the qualification, we unite in the belief that the source of the epidemic in the National Hotel at Washington, was solely a poisonous atmosphere, probably engendered in the receptacles for offal and other filth, under the building, or adjacent thereto, in the sewers, &c., these having been obstructed by ice, or otherwise by neglect, until the accumulation of foul air and noxious gases involved the atmosphere in and around the building, and, as in other cases of material exhalation, severely and dangerously affecting its inmates.

This foul air we regard as the *one common cause* which exposed all who inhaled it to a predisposition to the malady, which itself was modified in individual cases by previous health, and developed with greater or less promptness and severity by excesses, or indiscretion in diet, drinks, exposure, &c., either of which might have been harmlessly indulged but for the universal predisposition induced by the atmospheric poison. And, in like manner, even the predisposition, as in other cases, was not followed by an attack in all such, because no exciting cause was applied of sufficient potency. And, again, many who received this predisposition had a symptom of the malady until days or weeks after they had left the atmosphere of Washington and returned to their homes. Then, under some exciting cause, the disease was developed, their predisposition having remained latent meanwhile. These cases have been sufficiently numerous all over the country, and so well characterized as to be identified as originating at Washington by unequivocal pathognamic symptoms.

Finally, this view of the subject appears to us to explain many of the circumstances reported by authority as marking the epidemic, and which are wholly inconsistent with any theory of mineral poison. For example, while some persons sickened after a single meal, or a single drink taken at the bar, there were many others who ate, drank and slept exclusively in the hotel, throughout the whole endemic, without a single symptom. There were, besides, numbers who suffered an attack who neither ate nor drank in the house, but only visited it, or may be slept there. Yet it is remarkable that no case of the disease is alleged by anybody in which the patient had not been in the hotel and inhaled its air. Hence this common cause, the poisoned atmosphere, having been present in all cases, while none of the other cases are known to have been present in many, and all are known to be absent in others—these facts render our conclusions rational and philosophical. And as it is illogical to seek for more causes for any effect than are necessary from its production," we are not willing to admit any other poison than that which the foul air of the hotel furnished as the common cause of all the endemic visitation which has been suffered by our Washington neighbors; and we commend to the civic authorities there and everywhere the sanitary lesson taught by this pestilential endemic.

Let none of them henceforth ignore the facts here exemplified, that at whatever season of the year filth of any kind is allowed to accumulate, to an extent sufficient to pollute the atmosphere of any inhabited house, the health and lives are endangered, not merely of its inmates, but of its neighborhood, by the privation of pure air for lack of ventilation, no less than by the noxious and poisonous quality of the infected atmosphere itself.

The views thus briefly set forth are based on the facts of the case as submitted to the section, and might be sustained amply by references and authorities employed during the discussion, but their introduction here has been judged unnecessary in this paper, which is intended only as an embodiment of the discussions and opinions of the section, and submitted as such to the action of the Academy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. REESE,
SAM A. PURDY,
JOSEPH M. SMITH,
HENRY S. DOWNS,
} Committee.

THE BRIG ELLEN DISCHARGED.—Judge BETTS rendered a decision on Saturday in the matter of the brig *Ellen*, proceeded against in the United States District Court, as a slaver. His decree is in favor of the claimants, dismissing the libel, with a certificate of probable cause. The points of the decision are not yet made public.

Why Men struggle to get into the Custom-House.

Of the proposed reforms in the Custom-House, the Editor of the *Sunday Mercury* says:

"It has been the custom of leading merchants and importers of this City to obtain the services of entry clerks and deputy collectors in advance of their legitimate business. The entry clerk is one of the most important officers connected with the Customs, and has hard service to perform. He has no right to extend preference to any class of importers; and, the rule of the Collector is the rule of the miller, which, years ago, decided that he who presents himself to the hopper first, is to be first served. This rule is carried out by the entry clerk, as long as office hours last; after that, he has made it a custom to serve those who may think fit to employ him.

It is of the utmost importance, to a large mercantile house, to get their goods through the Custom-House as speedily as possible; and, to this end, the head of it will get his papers ready for entry, and handing them to the clerk, will say to him, 'Take these papers home with you to night, estimate the duties, and prepare them for their passage to-morrow morning, early, and I will pay you fifty,' or one hundred dollars, as the case may be. The clerk, without violating any law of propriety or honor, accepts "the soft impeachment;" takes the papers to his residence, and often is engaged the whole night in preparing them. He does not, by thus acting, perpetrate anything like malfeasance, or abandonment of duty. Nobody is injured, and the Government receives all the labor of the clerk it demands of him. The operation is perfectly fair, honorable and manly.

In the meantime, a small importer, and a mean man at that, ascertains that the papers of his cotemporary and rival are prepared in advance—and so his might be if he would employ the clerk out of office hours—and he raises a terrible row about it. He complains to the Collector, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, and an order is forthwith issued, to the effect that there must not be any favoritism practiced in the Department, under penalty of removal.

Orders of a similar nature, have been issued ever since we have known aught of the Custom-House. They last for a day, and then the evil, if it be one, is reproduced with tenfold vengeance. It is utterly impossible to put an end to a practice which has existed the last 50 years, and which will last as long as we obtain the means of defraying the expenses of the Government by indirect taxation.

One of the strong elements which impel many to seek positions as entry-clerks, consists in what is known as outside emoluments. An entry clerk who is able and well acquainted with the duties of his station will easily derive from his position from $2,000 to $3,500 the year. We know of one who has made his $5 000 the year, "easy;" and yet the actual salary paid by the Government is *fifteen hundred dollars*. It was, originally, $700; then it was advanced to $1,000; then to $1,250; and two years ago it was put up to $1,500.

☞ The ship *Albert Gallatin*, of CORNELIUS GRINNELL'S line of Liverpool packets, which port she left on the 12th of June, arrived yesterday morning at Quarantine, with 601 steerage passengers. She is detained at Quarantine, having several cases of small-pox on board. There was one birth on the passage.

LONG ISLAND.

The Cow-Stable Nuisance.

A gentleman who resides in Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn—JOHN T. HILDRETH, Esq.,—furnishes the following account of a visit to the cow stables that the Brooklyn Common Council allow to be perpetuated and rebuilt. In their enlightened judgments, they are no nuisances.

We visited the cow stables on Skillman-street, near Park-avenue, about 5 o'clock on Saturday last, and viewed the cows in their 3-by-7 stalls. We found them as bad, if not worse, in their situation, than we had been informed. Many of them were undergoing the operation of inoculation. A gash is cut through the tail, and the matter or virus is then inserted, and the wound tied up with a rag; this is to prevent their taking the disease from others. Several we saw without tails, and others with them varying from one inch to twenty inches long—they having lost them by their rotting off while under this inoculation. In this state, they yield their usual quantity of milk, made mostly from swill, to which is added a little water, when it is served to their customers. While we were thus inspecting their most deplorable and filthy condition, we were assailed by having thrown on to us old iron hoops, swill, stones, and various missiles, hissed and thumped, not, however, materially injuring us. We had reason to expect such treatment on beholding the crowd with which we were surrounded. We have since been informed by persons knowing the fact, that a posse of the men intended to have thrown us into a vat or box of such precious liquid as is yielded from the—not milk exactly—but that which is carried past in wagons, frequently, for enriching the farmers' lands. There was one person who stood behind us with some from the filthy pool in hand, which he intended to throw on us.

Among the crowd, was one of the detestable Police, —who had no name, his number was 162—who said he would arrest us if we did not leave. We invited him politely to accompany us to the station; he declined. We then told the M. P. we should not leave, because rowdies told us to do so. We demanded his name. This he would not give; but really drew from his pocket a napkin or rags, in which was his star concealed. We took the number as above. There were lying in open sight, yesterday, dead cows, which, we are informed, is nearly an every-day occurrence. We therefore demand from an honorable body, the rights of honorable citizens from the destruction of their property, which, in that locality is at least 30 per cent, by thus preventing the erection of those cow-stables again, as being an unparalleled nuisance. We wish those who use swill, stable milk, would visit them for themselves; they would at once assert that Alderman SCHOLES did not say it was as bad as it is. If citizens should once visit the stables, they would not suffer their hogs to use the milk, if they had them. How can parents feed it to infants, unless they desire their destruction?

H.

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 13, 1857.

STEAM ON ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The minority of a Committee appointed to consider the subject of the use of steam on Atlantic-street reported to the Common Council, June 22, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby withdraw all and every consent given to the Long Island Railroad Company to use steam on Atlantic-street, and that all ordinances conflicting herewith be hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the running of locomotives on said street is a nuisance, and that the said Company be notified to abate the same.

These resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 20 to 15.

The Mayor vetoed the same, and Monday evening, on motion of Alderman DEL VECCHIO, the resolutions were adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, by the following vote: Ayes, 27; nays, 9.

THE POLICE FUND IN BROOKLYN.—In the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening, the following resolutions were offered by Alderman VAN BRUNT:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the city of Brooklyn, in the amount of all moneys now in the Treasury applicable to pay of policemen and police officers, as heretofore appropriated for the year 1857.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the city of Brooklyn be, and he is hereby directed, on receipt from the Comptroller of the warrant above mentioned, to draw from their several places of deposit, the moneys applicable to the pay of police officers and policemen for the year 1857, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer, in accordance with section 27 of chapter 569, of the Laws of the State of New-York.

Adopted, ayes 27; nays 9.

Alderman VAN BRUNT asked that the resolution be adopted by unanimous consent, so that the Police could get their pay immediately.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO objected, and therefore the payment of the Police will be delayed another week.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.—The Fire Commissioners of the Eastern District, Monday night reported to the Common Council in favor of suspending ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, for one year for insubordination and for abusive language to the Chief Engineer while on duty.

Also, censuring the Foreman and members of Engine No. 4, Eastern District, for dereliction of duty, in that they have permitted persons called "runners," who are wholly irresponsible to the department and its chief officers, to associate with them, taking sole and absolute charge of their apparatus while on duty.

Also, suspending MICHAEL MURRAY, of Hose Company No. 2, Eastern District, for one year, for disobeying orders of the Chief Engineer while on duty.

Referred to the Joint Committee on Fire Department.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—On Sunday morning a child three years old, daughter of Mr. COLEMAN BARTEAU, residing in Hickory-street, Brooklyn, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire. She had found some matches lying about the house, which she ignited and placed among some shavings on the floor in front of the stove. These blazed up and set fire to her dress. Her mother was the first one who saw her. She immediately threw a large woollen shawl over her and smothered the flames, but the child was so badly burned as to cause her death in a few hours. The mother's hands were so badly burned that she will be disabled for months.

RACING.—The Brooklyn Common Council on Monday night adopted a resolution to take a recess from the first Monday in August to the second Monday in September.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Bergen Tunnel—Connection of Shafts Nos. Two and Three—Progress of the Work.

The most of our readers will doubtless recollect that about the latter part of the year 1855, it was concluded by the Erie Railroad Company, to make an effort to obtain the right of way, by private purchase, to open the Tunnel through Bergen Hill, before the object for which the land was obtained was known to the Legislature. The attempt was entirely successful. The land was bought in the name of Mr. H. RAMSDELL, and was immediately transferred to the Long Dock Company at its original cost. The Legislature of New-Jersey, in the Winter of 1855 and 1856, granted a charter to the Long-Dock Company, with liberal power, by which they were authorized to make a tunnel through Bergen Hill, construct docks along the Hudson, and the right to make and maintain a Railroad ferry. At that time many persons were of the opinion that it would take six years before the project could be put through, and that when finished the Company would be with money out of pocket. The Company, however, was immediately organized, the stock subscribed, and the work of making the Tunnel was offered to J. H. MALLORY, Esq., who informed them that the work could be done in two years time. He also stated that he should not have the least hesitancy in undertaking the job, which was immediately accepted by the Company. The contract was drawn up, and signed on the 25th of May, and bonds to the amount of $25,000 were given for the satisfactory performance of the contract. The next day the Company assembled at the East approach, where the opening speech was delivered by the President, H. RAMSDELL, which was responded to by the Mayor of Hudson City. Mr. MALLORY then set to work about one thousand men to sink the shafts, of which there are eight in number, and by the 1st of August they were all in active operation. Their progress per day was about six feet, and by the middle of December they commenced to tunnel. It was thought that when they arrived at the required depth the rock would be softer, but it appears that it was not so. It is of the hardest nature—the "trap rock," and is similar to the Palisades rock. The work went briskly on, until about the 17th of last June, when a strike for more wages took place, which led to a fight between the "Corkonians and Far-Downers," which was the means of putting the work behind nearly a month. New hands were however engaged, and since then everything has gone on to the satisfaction of the contractors. In the month of May they made 225 feet headway, and in June, 230 feet. Their general average a day is from 6 to 7 feet, and there is not a shadow of doubt, from present appearances, but that it will be finished within the time specified.

On Tuesday we visited the different shafts. On arriving at the West approach, we found about twenty-five men at work drilling. The work at this end has gone on much faster than at the East approach, owing to the rock being softer. Thus far they have penetrated into the rock, ell of 200 feet, and in a fortnight's time they expect to meet shaft No. 2.

We next proceeded to shaft No. 2, and were let down in a tub by means of a stationary engine placed there for hoisting up the blasted rock. There is also a blower attached to the engine for the purpose of forcing down pure air into the tunnel, otherwise it would be impossible for the men to work owing to the impurity of the atmosphere. We then groped our way along by a lighted candle 200 feet to where the workmen were drilling, and in the course of a quarter of an hour we had the pleasure of shaking hands with the workmen engaged on shaft No. 3. Shafts Nos. 2 and 3 are the first that here met. After a visit of three quarters of an hour in the lower regions, we were ushered into daylight again.

The work at the various other points goes on smoothly. At the East approach the workmen here find the rock very hard. Yet they have entered it nearly 200 feet. The monthly consumption of powder for blasting has been 5,000 kegs, and for light about 1,100 pounds of candles have been used. All the blasted rock which is taken from the middle shafts are brought here upon cars and lowered down by an inclined plain, to the main track. They are then drawn by a locomotive to the Long Dock, and dumped overboard for filling up. The Company own here, 25 acres below high water mark, which they are filling up rapidly.

The Tunnel is perfectly straight, and 4 311 feet long, exclusive of the rock-cutting at the approaches. It is to be 23 feet high, and 30 feet wide. The heading is driven along the upper part of the tunnel about eight feet high and twenty wide. The hill is quite uniform in height, and is admitted to be about 100 feet above tide-water. The grade of the tunnel is 17 feet above tide, and drains the water East and West from the centre. The whole work is driven on with energy, day and night. There are now employed on it about 1,200 men, and it is expected that by the 20th of November it will be finished. When the cars of the Erie Railroad can reach the river by this route they will save one mile of distance between "the slaughter-house" and the Duane-street depôt in this City. It will also save operating the cars over a rise of 60 feet above tide, besides some 300 feet of curvature, and save twenty minutes of the time made over the New-Jersey Railroad line.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 14, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at former rates; Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots, $7 87½@$7 93¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Appears in limited demand, yet it is very stiffly held. Java 10¼c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13c.; Jamaica, 12¼c @12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio here, 68,295 bags.

COTTON—Is lightly dealt in at our quotations: Middling Uplands, 14½c.; do. Gulfs, 14¼c.@14¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is poorly supplied and is inactive, yet prices favor factors.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and languid—Sales, 5,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly to home dealers, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 35
Extra State	6 50@ 6 75
Superfine Ind. and Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 25

Canadian is plentier and cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$6 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is in light supply, and is in fair request, at full prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 950 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 25@ $9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@ $4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand, but at drooping prices, for all save strictly prime lots,—which are steady, being scarce. Sales: 13,000 bushels, including choice White Canadian, at $2; choice White Western, at $1 98; ordinary to fair Red Western at $1 45@$1 52½; and prime new Tennessee, amber color, at $2 ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and languid, at $1 15@$1 16 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last quoted. Oats are plenty and heavy at 63c.@65c. for Western; 60c.@64c. for State and for Jersey; 54c.@62c. for Canadian; and 55c @59c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is also more abundant and cheaper. Sales, 30,000 bushels, at 82c.@83½c. for mixed; 85c.@95c. for Yellow; and 90c.@95c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales River bought, at 65c.@ 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Range from 8@12c. ₱ lb., with a moderate supply and demand.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet, yet steady, at $30@31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand still continues moderate at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 55c @57c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@58.; Clayed Cuba, 46c.@48c.; New-Orleans in bbls., 70c. ₱ gallon. Stock of Rio here, 68,295

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1857.

☞ E. Downs, Thos. H. Pease and D. E. Mitchel, & Son, will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times, in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Halifax, from Liverpool. She had not been signaled at a late hour last night.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 1, arrived last night. She brings the same dates as those received by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec and the *Arago* at this port—details of which we published yesterday morning.

The Brig *Flora*, Captain Yates, from Dix Cove, West Africa, May 26, reports that the Brig *William Miller* was seized for a slaver by a British cruiser, about the middle of April. She hailed from New Orleans, and had cleared from Havana. She had previously landed a cargo at Wydah.

The Galena *Advertiser* is informed by Capt. Parker, of the *Fred. Lorenz*, who left St. Paul Saturday evening, that a messenger had just arrived from Spirit Lake, bringing intelligence that the Sioux Indians had made another attack on the white inhabitants bordering on Spirit Lake, in Iowa; that more whites were killed, many taken captive, houses burned, &c. The white inhabitants and friendly Indians of the neighboring settlement had started in pursuit.

A fire occurred at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica yesterday, which destroyed that part of the front immediately behind the colonnade, and occupied by the resident physicians, including the chapel, dining rooms, &c. The part occupied by the patients was little damaged, and none of the patients were injured.

Capt. Rudolph, of the steamer *Montreal*, lately lost on the St. Lawrence, has been arrested at the instance of the counsel for the survivors of the catastrophe.

We learn that a promising vein of coal, similar to the Breckinridge coal, has been discovered in the town of Rockland, Sullivan County.

The excitement occasioned by the riot in the Seventeenth Ward continued yesterday, and had not subsided at the hour of our going to press this morning. German excitement is peculiar. It is slow of birth, and lives long. The Germans neglected their usual avocations yesterday. They mustered in strong force about the lower avennes, all armed, and discussed the affairs of the preceding days. All appeared animated with a strong feeling of revenge. They assembled about the house where the body of Muller lay, and awaited the result of the Coroner's examination. Then, assembling in a body, they attended the funeral, taking a circuitous route to the ferry which leads to the Calvary Cemetery, bearing aloft a banner inscribed "Death to the Metropolitan Police." After the funeral the crowds increased, upon every street corner, bonfires were lit in Third and Fourth streets, and things generally wore an ugly look. The Police remained at the station-house corner of Bowery and Third-street in strong force, and during the evening the military were called out and held themselves in readiness at their armories. At 7½ o'clock a large "meeting of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward" was held at the theatre corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street. Speeches were made by Dr. Merkle, Ex-Coroner Wilhelm, John Cochrane, and others. Peace was advocated and redress recommended at the ballot-box. The Police and military remained on duty all night, but neither were called upon to quell disorder. A few arrests of disorderly persons were made. We give full reports of the proceedings had during the day and evening.

The Street Commission controversy was continued yesterday. Mr. Field first spoke to prove that the action of his Honor was not stayed by the *certiorari*. His argument was brief, and in substance appeared to be that the writ could not operate to suspend the proceedings, because, if it could so suspend them, it would in reality annihilate them; and the issuing of the writ would thus effect a repeal of the statute providing for these summary proceedings. The case was adjourned until Friday, when Judge Peabody will decide whether or not he will issue the warrants.

Michael Welsh, a Fourth of July rioter, was heavily sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, by Justices Osborne and Flandreau. Matthew McNamara, Thomas Goodwin and Michael Riley, (aged seventeen,) were severally tried, charged with riotous conduct and assaulting Metropolitan Policemen on different occasions. Goodwin was acquitted for want of sufficient testimony of identification. McNamara and Riley were found guilty. The former was remanded to be tried on another charge, and Riley, who appears to be a hard character, will be sentenced on Thursday.

The bark *J. G. Lewis*, arrested as a slaver, was yesterday examined by Marshal Rynders, and Assistant District-Attorney Joachimssen, but no papers implicating her were discovered. Trunks, charts and a few other articles were sent to the Marshal's Office; they belonged to another officer who has not been found on board. The vessel is well fitted for a slaver, and is said to have a very suspicious cargo. The officers and crew remain prisoners on board. The bark is anchored off Governor's Island.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday, at the Lunatic Asylum, a resolution was adopted, that Miss Jackson, of the primary Ward School, Randall's Island, be reinstated in her position for three months. Mr. W. T. Pinckney accepted the post of Governor, to which the Board lately appointed him.

A native African—a Krooman—yesterday caused great excitement in the Atlantic Basin, by running naked up the rigging of the brig *Flora*, in which he had arrived from Africa. He had become frightened by stories that he would be sold; he was villainously shaken off the topgallant-yard at last by main force, and fortunately fell overboard, where he was captured by his friends. He was placed on board the cutter and calmed down.

The General Term of the Common Pleas have decided that under the recent act relating to Justices Courts in this City, an appeal lies to that Court from the action of a District Court Judge, acting in landlord and tenant proceedings, and in others of a like special nature.

The schooners *Norman* and *Robbin* have received permits to lighter cargo at old Quarantine. The *Colonel Pennimen*, *Abby and Elizabeth* and *Ohio* came from the lower to the upper anchorage.

There were seven more arrests yesterday for violating Quarantine regulations, the parties being locked up.

The *Panchita* was yesterday towed up from Quarantine and carried to the Navy-Yard.

The Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening adopted a resolution inviting Ex-Secretary Guthrie (now in New-York City) to partake of the hospitalities of the city, and tendering him the use of the Governor's Room, City Hall, in which to receive the congratulations of his friends.

Bernard Butler, arrested for killing Francis Mehany, at a fight near Mount Prospect Hotel, Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, July 4, was discharged yesterday morning, the Coroner's Jury having rendered a verdict that the offence was justifiable, having been committed in self-defence.

The Dred Scott Decision.

When the country was convulsed by the tidings that the Supreme Court, at Washington, in deciding upon the claims of a negro man, named Dred Scott, to the possession of his own person, had laid down the doctrine that, under the Constitution of the United States, no person of the African race could be a citizen of this Union, we declined pronouncing upon the merits of the case, for the good and sufficient reason that the news of this extraordinary result could not be accepted as authentic before its verification by the accurate publication of the Decision itself.

Reports professing to embody the opinions of various Judges were, indeed, put into immediate circulation, and some of these reports were of a nature to excite very peremptory and indignant comments on the part of all the friends of American freedom and republican institutions. But certain of the Justices of the Supreme Court publicly denied the correctness of these printed reports, and the Chief-Justice of the United States, in particular, whose "opinion," as commonly printed abroad, was much more offensive than that of any of his brother Justices in its tone and style, protested against the language which the Press had put into his mouth. It seemed to us, therefore, to be not less a duty of common fairness than the dictate of a proper regard for the dignity of the first judicial body in the country, that we should wait for the official publication of the decision, before we attempted to measure its intrinsic nature, and its bearings upon the political relations of the different sections out of whose conflicting institutions the case itself had arisen. The publication was made some time since, but it was very badly made, being so hastily compiled and clumsily edited, as to be quite unintelligible to the non-professional, and not very clear to professional readers.

Meanwhile the Legislatures of several Free States, and of our own among the number, had passed resolutions denouncing the doctrines unquestionably advanced by some of the Judges in giving their opinions, and the "Dred Scott Decision" had become an element, and not the most quiescent element, in the turmoil of politics. It had been preached against and paragraphed upon with the most unmitigated fierceness, and the Supreme Court itself, being popularly convicted of treason against free principles, had been likened by the Press and the Pulpit to the Judiciary of England in the days of Charles II., and anathematized as unworthy the respect of freemen. Language of this sort had even been used in the resolutions passed by several States reaffirming the rights supposed to be assailed by the decision. Some of the Northern Legislatures, and particularly those of Pennsylvania and New-Hampshire, were more discreet, and contented themselves with a firm and manly exhibition of the determination of the people not to suffer the fundamental principles of their sovereignty to be called in question by any body whatever. The Legislature of New-York, unfortunately, was not of the number of the wise.

Very serious damage to the reputation of the nation, as well as to the cause of good order, was done by these hasty proceedings. It has gone abroad on the wings of the wind over all the world, that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the middle of the nineteenth century, had put an interpretation upon the Constitution of the country, which, if it were to be sustained, would throw our national character back from its place in the vanguard of Christian civilization, to a level with that of Austria or Russia. At home the confidence of the people in the honesty of that branch of the Government, to which the reputation of spotless honesty is as essential as was the fame of virtue to the wife of Cæsar, has been seriously shaken.

And it now appears that the Supreme Court, in deciding the case of Dred Scott, did not decide adversely to the abstract rights of any class or race of men to citizenship in the United States. Three of the Judges, it appears, went out of the record of the case to express an opinion of this sort—which is worth just as much as any other *obiter dictum*, and no more—while of the rest of the bench, one, Judge Curtis, took occasion to express a directly contrary opinion; two, Judges McLean and Catron, are known to have expressed a directly contrary opinion in former cases, and three expressed no opinion at all on the subject.

In the bitterness of our dissent, therefore, from the doctrines volunteered by the Chief Justice and his two associates, we must be very careful not to stigmatize the Supreme Court as an enemy to freedom—for the Supreme Court has done nothing whatever to invite such a stigma. The *obiter dicta* of the Pro-Slavery Justices have a political value of which we must not lose sight, and illustrate in a very striking way the tendencies of opinion in certain sections of this country. But they have absolutely no other value, and illustrate nothing else.

Equally unfounded is the impression, that in the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court pronounced the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. This subject, also, was not within the purview of the Judges in the case before them; and here again applies the principle recognized by the Supreme Court, that nothing shall be held to be a decision of that Court, which is not a decision of a subject actually before it. An able article in the current number of the *Law Reporter*, discusses the whole case with singular clearness and ability, and those who would estimate more fully for themselves the value of the decision, cannot do better than to read that paper, which is attributed, we may add, to two gentlemen of the Suffolk Bar, Mr. Horace Gray, Jr., and Mr. John Lovell.

The Era of Mobs.

The fermentation among the rowdy portion of our population continues without abatement, and is likely to continue some time longer, until there shall be an example made of somebody, to teach the ruffians who disturb the peace of the City what must be the certain consequences of these violations of law. It is usual in all cases of mutiny and revolt to hang the ringleaders, and let the subordinate rascals escape, on promise of good behavior; but we are reversing the ordinary rule in the case of our City riots, and while we do so we have no right to expect a subsidence of the rowdy spirit which has been evoked by the conduct of our Mayor. He must be regarded as the ringleader in all the mobs, for it was his audacity in setting the law at defiance, in refusing to obey the highest legal and legislative powers in the State, and in publishing proclamations and messages filled with incendiary epithets and contemptuous sentiments against the supreme authority, that has infused the spirit of lawless insubordination and reckless violence into the minds of the ignorant and baser part of the population. While he goes at large with impunity, after his open violations of the law, it cannot be expected that the ignorant and the ill-disposed should stand in any fear of the Police or the Courts. A special Court of Oyer and Terminer was appointed by the Governor, as was supposed, for the express purpose of taking the case of the Mayor's rebellion in hand; and the Mayor's friends were anxiously watching to see what would be the consequence of their leader's contumacy. But they saw the Court adjourned until next September without anything being done, or attempted to be done, and they have taken heart accordingly. The riots have continued, and are likely at any moment to break out in any part of the City, on the slightest provocation, until high and low shall be taught that whoever disturbs the public peace, or resists the officers of the law, will have to bear the penalty of their transgressions.

The State of the City.

The model parent in *Punch* boasted that his children were never unruly when he gave them their own way! Mayor Wood's boasted quietude for the City during his administration may be explained on the same principle. His "Dead Rabbit" friends in the Sixth Ward and his "Mackerelville" cronies in the Seventeenth, have been allowed their own way. The guerilla warfares of the one on election day, or among the garroters, and the free and easy defiances of the others on Sunday and general holidays, were covered up discreetly by the Police, or Unmored. The moment that the law steps in with wholesome checks and restraints to Dead-Rabbit dom and Mackerelvillians, and the model Chief Magistrate is shorn of his power to let his children do as they please, that moment it is which discloses riots and bloodshed, and uncovers the thousand festers on the municipal body which the probe of reform is to explore.

It will be the business of the new Police to thoroughly cure these riotous disorders, and let fear conquer instead of observing an expedient supervision over them. Their forces are yet new; without station-houses they are like raw troops destitute of tents or barracks. The Aldermen who refuse accommodations; the old Police who incite by mutinous language, or mutinous presence; the papers that throw daily embarrassments by false reports of police doings; are each and all moral participants in promoting the riotous disturbances.

Every citizen has an interest in the matter. For, by the law of April 13, 1853, compensation is provided for all those whose property is injured by a mob, to be paid by the City upon judgment. Messrs. Hay & Co. will shortly have their demand upon the Mayor and Aldermen for the injuries done to their building, and it may be that other cases will arise.

The experience of the Aldermanic trials and those of Lewis Baker, the paltry punishments doled out by Judge Russell for election riots, teach us that the criminal Courts under an elective judiciary, are almost powerless to reach and punish. Yesterday Recorder Smith embraced the opportunity to administer State Prison to a rowdy who jumped upon a man with his boots and killed him, and the extreme term of Penitentiary to a friend of the Mayor, who had beaten a neighbor with savage cruelty. All that is now wanted is active and extreme measures by the police and the military.

The Revolt in British India.

The intelligence which we publish this morning in a letter from India, and which is confirmed by other sources, indicates a state of affairs in that country which probably finds no parallel in the whole history of the British Empire in the East. That mutinous spirit, which, since February last, has been spreading through the Sepoy ranks of the British army of Bengal, developing itself in solitary instances of dissatisfaction, has at last broken out in a general and fearful rebellion, accompanied by all those tiger-like ferocities which have ever characterised Asiatic warfare. The native Infantry and Cavalry, stationed at Meerut, in one of the upper Provinces, have revolted, shot their officers—slaughtered the English residents of the cantonment—fled to Delhi, turned that city into shambles, butchering every Christian man, woman and child, and setting up a representative of the old Mogul dynasty as their King. The Government at Calcutta is concentrating all its available forces around the rebellious city—and is, at the same time, so much alarmed for the safety of its own Capitol and Treasure, that it has turned the Sepoy garrisons out of Fort William, and supplied their places with English regiments.

This revolt, which, either open or secret, extends through the whole of Upper India, from Calcutta to Lahore, is, without doubt, the severest blow ever struck at the British power in the East. It is pregnant with consequences of the gravest importance, as not only the Hindoo, but the Mahommedan troops, sympathize in the disaffection.

We observe, in the India papers, that a variety of causes are assigned for this mutiny. It is attributed to the *caste* system, to the seniority system, to the brigading system, to the enlistment system, to the staff system, &c., &c. The evils of the Army system in India are numerous, without any doubt, and it is very likely to the whole system that the origin of this mutiny may be attributed. These mutinies are an evidence that a hatred of the British rule is widely spread in some quarters of India, and it is probable that the Sepoys have been tampered with by native chiefs. That the mutiny will be crushed is a matter of course, but what to do with the mutineers will be a question presenting many difficulties to the Government. The Sepoy regiments that have thus far broke into open mutiny, represent a force of 8,000 men. To disband and scatter such a large number of rebellious spirits, will be a measure of doubtful policy, while to execute these men by martial law, may not produce the best feeling among their hundred thousand comrades who yet remain in the British ranks. The crisis calls for the very highest qualities of statesmanship as well as generalship. In the Rawul Pindee Mutiny, during Lord Dalhousie's administration, Sir Charles Napier was at the head of the army, and his skill met and surmounted a gigantic difficulty, in a manner which brought renown upon the administration. Had his warnings been heeded in 1850, the mutinies of 1857 would probably never have occurred. And if the combined skill of Lord Canning and General Anson, can now accomplish what Napier did, in 1850, the British nation will hold them in grateful remembrance.

A Formidable Flea-Bite.

The flea certainly is an animal more admirable than agreeable. We must concede that his agility is amazing—but we cannot commend his temper. We must admit that his muscular force is miraculously disproportionate to his bulk, but we must lament also that his ferocity should equal his force. Small, neat, strong, alert, he is yet one of the most odious and vexatious creatures on the earth. So odious and vexatious is he that it is a just subject of surprise that he should not long ago have found honor with heraldic designers. For nations have always delighted to symbolize themselves in the guise of the most annoying and detestable beasts. Norman England rejoiced to appear as a leopard. Scotland disguised herself as a rampant lion. The free Swiss, foreshadowing in the Middle Ages the fiercest contests of the modern monetary world, clothed themselves with the terror of the Bernese bears, or the exultant wrath of the bulls of Uri. Monstrous eagles, of an impossible anatomy, spread their disastrous vans over the glittering array of the Prussian monarchy—and of the great despotic Empires of Eastern Europe. We ourselves, rejecting the temperate suggestions of a Franklin, selected the winged fillibuster of the Atlantic air to bear our thunders abroad over the world. Why has the flea been so long neglected?

It is not easy to answer this question. Nor is it, fortunately, worth while to answer it now. For the flea has at last assumed his place among the crowned and carniverous types of national life. He has been adopted as the emblem of the State of South Carolina, and will be borne upon the banners of that Commonwealth when they wave in triumph over the ruins of the American Union.

For this important intelligence we are indebted to the Charleston *Mercury* of July 9.

In that paper we find an elaborate account of the celebration of the Fourth of July by the "Flea-bite Company" of the parish of St. Matthew, which is a prosperous district of the Palmetto State.

Our columns have contained not a few similar accounts of curious celebrations of the Fourth of July in different parts of our common country. We had the Boston celebration, at which the orator insulted the audience, and the audience in return insulted the orator. We had our own celebration, which consisted of a brilliant fight between Dead-Rabbits and Bowery Boys over a French barricade. We had the Indiana celebration, which embodied a declaration of independence by the prisoners in the State Penitentiary, with a grand discourse in favor of giving everybody everything, by a distinguished murderer. We had the Mormon celebration in Connecticut, which astonished us with a programme of Revolution in Utah, and universal polygamy. But nowhere and by nobody was the Fourth of July more oddly celebrated than in the parish of St. Matthew, in South Carolina—and by the "Flea-bite Company" of that illustrious locality.

Of the "Flea-bite Company" we are not informed whether it has been organized with the intention of immediately biting the North and the rest of mankind, or whether the name which it bears is simply intended to let us all understand that this Company would easily make but one flea-bite of all of us. But whatever the views of these flea-bitten heroes may be, they had a meeting, and to them an oration was delivered by Capt. D. R. Jamison. This production is praised in the *Mercury* as being "characterized by sound thought and sober reflection." It advocated the immediate annihilation of the Union—declared the South to be much stronger than the North, (just as the flea is declared by anatomists to be stronger than the elephant,) and pronounced the United States to be "rotten to the core." "Well pleased" with their oration and their orator, the flea-bitten then proceeded to dine, and having dined, to "drink toasts" as the manner of other men is.

They toasted the President, which was very obliging, and expressed a "hope that he would not prove recreant to the various constitutional duties assigned him." They toasted the "staple productions of the South," as being "the chief source of Southern wealth." They toasted each other, like genial and generous fleas, and failing any response from the President or the "staple productions," made a great many replies to each other. One of them, who bore the appropriate name of Whetstone, offered himself for the sharpening of their wits by toasting Ex-President Pierce as the "Model President and stern patriot," adding the wish, "*serus in cælum redeat*," a wish which we, understanding the White House to be Mr. Pierce's true Heaven, do most cordially echo. Another hero toasted General Benham, the successor of Colonel Preston Brooks, with the appropriate imprecation, "May his arguments be as striking as those of his predecessor." And the orator of the day wound up the proceedings with a "toast," implying that the only decent Union possible would be a union of the South "to dissolve all connection with the North."

So the sons of the flea kept their high holiday. Change the names and the place, substitute Charlestown for Charleston, and Wendell Phillips for Whetstone, and what an outcry should we have against the "disorganizing Garrisonians of Massachusetts." But we submit it to the sense of our readers whether Abby Kelly herself, felicitously stigmatized by Mr. Wendell Phillips as the "flea of Conventions" at the North, ever so clearly indicated her claime to the title as this Convention of self-styled fleas at the South?

Another Metropolis.—One of our Philadelphia cotemporaries has been making faces at this City on the subject of Italian Opera:

"In this metropolis, Philadelphia, [says our cotemporary,] the Academy of Music was filled through a season of some sixty nights of opera, extending from March to June, and filled, too, with a metropolitan audience. Now, too, that the regular time for opera is past, and promenade concerts are in session, the Academy is still crowded every night. When cool weather comes again, it will be reopened for operatic performances, and Philadelphia will again show New-York how to support the opera, without resorting to spasmodic efforts at midsummer, and 'seasons' of two nights, like that of Signor Mobile, or of six nights, like that of Madame Lietzka."

We are not only delighted to learn that the Academy of Music is doing so bravely, and that the Italians are so well appreciated and rewarded in Philadelphia, but that our provincial neighbor has become a metropolis, and can fill its Academy with "metropolitan audiences." Every rural village will be calling itself a metropolis after this.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 191 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Chief Justice of Utah—Instructions Relative to the Mexican Treaty—The New-Granada Difficulty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 14.

E. D. Eckles, of Indiana, is appointed Chief Justice of Utah.

One of Gen. Walker's Adjutants is the author of the story of the subscription of $760,000 in the South for a new expedition to Nicaragua.

The instructions relative to the Mexican Treaty are prepared. Tehuantepec is to be acquired. The rival Tehuantepec grantees, Garay and the Sloo interest, have compromised. The Government takes the matter into its own hands, as I advised three months ago, in the Daily Times.

Rotation in the Diplomatic and Consular offices is to commence this week.

The President retires to-morrow to the Military Asylum as a Summer retreat. X. Y. Z.

[From another correspondent.]

Washington, Tuesday, July 14.

The policy of immediately opening the Nicaragua Transit route is under consideration. General Case is of opinion that, in default of any permanent Government in Nicaragua, it is our duty to afford protection to our citizens and commerce, and he fully maintains the position taken in his letter to the Walker meeting in the Park last year, and being sustained by Mr. Buchanan's letter, when Secretary of State, to Mr. Hise, the American Chargé to Central America, on the subject of the Nicaragua route.

The article in the *Union* in defence of Gov. Walker's policy in Kansas, was written under previous submission to the President, and the *Union* is fully recognized as the Administration organ.

UNO.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, July 14.

The Navy Department received official despatches to-day from Commander Montgomery, of the *Roanoke*, in which he says that reports from credible sources have reached him, such as to induce the belief that our difficulties with New-Granada are in a fair way of speedy and amicable settlement.

The adjustment of the lands granted to Arkansas and Missouri, by the act of Congress of 1853, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, *viâ* Little Rock to the Texas boundary, has been completed at the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This forms a connecting link between the Illinois Central and Pacific Railroad. The amount of land already apportioned to Missouri and Arkansas is 1,125,000.

D. R. Eckles, of Indiana, has been commissioned as chief Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Utah. Mr. Dotson will be continued as Marshal there. The United States Marshal has not as yet been selected. With this exception all the Federal appointments for that Territory are made.

Joseph Fortunat Henrotin has been recognized by the President as Consul from Belgium for Chicago.

A bounty land warrant for 160 acres was issued by the Comr. of Pensions to-day, to Hon. Robert M. McLane for his services in the Florida war. This is the fifth warrant that has been issued to Hon. Louis McLane's family—one to himself for services in the war of 1812, and one to each of his four sons for services either in the Florida or Mexican war.

The President has postponed his visit to the Springs. He will, on Wednesday, remove to the Soldiers' Home, but transact business at the White House daily between the hours of 12 and 4.

The President to-day gave the Kaw delegation of Indians from Kansas an audience, in the presence of his Cabinet. They represented to their "Grand Father," as they called the President, the manner in which the whites commit trespasses on their reserves, and claim their rights to the lands designated as the half-breed Kaw lands, lying on the North side of the Kansas River, opposite, above and below Lecompton. They are willing, if necessary, to make a new treaty. The President referred their complaints to the Commissioner on Indian affairs.

The Recent Intelligence from Nicaragua and its Effects—Probable Invitation to Walker to Return—Action of Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, July 13, 1857.

The intelligence from Nicaragua takes no one by surprise. It was foreseen that the Martinez-Rivas Government would refuse to act in concert with the allied States, and that the feud between the Leonistas and the Chamoristas would be renewed, as soon as the strife between the Allies and the fillibusters should cease.

It is even supposed here that Walker will receive, by the packet which has just arrived, an invitation from Rivas to return to Nicaragua.

The feuds between local interests in Nicaragua and between the petty States of Central America, appear to be perpetual and unappeasable.

The projects of the steamboat speculators, Webster, Morgan & Garrison, Vanderbilt, Grinnell, or whoever may be the parties concerned, are utterly confounded by this movement. They cannot succeed in any negotiation for the reopening of the Transit route, with the assent of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or in obtaining a franchise for the use of the same; and cannot present, as it was their purpose to do, a practicable plan for these desirable objects to this Government.

President Buchanan will be embarrassed by this state of things,—doubly so, as he will have to deal with fillibusterism on the one hand, and with the claims of Costa Rica on the other—both of which are impediments to the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific by the Nicaraguan Transit.

What will he do with the new fillibuster crusade? Will he carry out the principle of the recently divulged instructions to Commander Davis—which are to prevent depredations upon any States or communities with which the United States are at peace? Will he enforce the Neutrality laws of the United States?

Then, again, what will he do in regard to a renewed occlusion of the transit by Costa Rica? He has over and over again declared that Costa Rica should not block up the transit, and that he would not recognize her claims to any control over it. But, when she shall, in self-defence and for self-preservation, blockade the river San Juan, will he carry his declaration into practical effect?

My opinion is that, in regard to this matter, he will take upon himself as little responsibility as possible, and delay any action until Costa Rica shall meet. He cannot make war upon Costa Rica without a declaration of war by Congress. He might execute the laws for the prevention of hostile expeditions against other States, in violation of our neutrality, but it is hardly probable that his attempt will be more efficient in this direction than that of the late Administration.

Present appearances are very adverse to a speedy reopening of the Nicaraguan Transit route, or to the pacification of the factious little States of Central America.

I do not know why it is that Costa Rica, the most enlightened, peaceable and industrial of those States, should have become so extremely odious in the eyes of our Government. They have always been willing to accept terms of accommodation consistent with their rights. They accepted the proposition of the Webster-Crampton treaty, which conceded to them only a small portion of what they claimed in regard to their boundaries. They accepted the terms as a compromise—Nicaragua refused them. It was unfortunate for Nicaragua and for Central America that she did so. Many evils have followed in the train of that unwise and rash action. X. Y. Z.

Fire at the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14.

At 8 o'clock this morning flames were seen bursting from the cupola of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum in this City. From it they ascended in a grand column and then extended downward, spreading towards the wings on either flank. By barricading the passages with mattresses covered with blankets the fire was checked. The engine-house effort was not so successful on the East, and that wing was badly damaged. The water pipes being in the premises were easily turned upon the flames, but the fire proved too much violence at the summit for the buckets of the water had but little effect, and the engines soon exhausted.

The fire department were quickly on the ground, but the lack of water in the vicinity delayed their efforts. Lines were formed to the canal to obtain water, but the great distance and the elevation of the Asylum above the canal made the supply insufficient to check the flames. They raged for 4 hours, and completely burned out the main building to the very cellar, damaging much the east wing and somewhat injuring the west wing. The rear wings are uninjured.

Fire companies from Rome, New-York Mills, Little Falls and Herkimer, came and rendered efficient aid. Five hundred patients were in the Asylum at the time. They were removed to the rear wings, and a considerable number of them were taken, as the fire progressed, into a grove in the rear of the buildings. The Citizens Corps were stationed as guards around them, and the Seymour Artillery, the Union Guards, the Emmet Guards, the Johnson Guards, the Palmer Artillery and the German Rifles were called out to guard the property removed, and to prevent the escape of patients in the excitement. The origin of the fire is not explained, but it is said that one of the chimneys had been on fire, and that a spark from that may have caught the woodwork.

Dr. Gray and his assistants were cool and energetic in the emergency. They hope to provide for the patients, but as the Asylum was crowded any provision must be inconvenient.

The damage to the building can hardly amount to less than $200,000. Dr. L. F. Rose was seriously if not fatally burned.

Utica, Tuesday, July 14—3 P. M.

The fire at the Lunatic Asylum has been subdued. That part of the building occupied by the patients was little damaged, and none of the patients were injured. No additional accommodations will be required for them immediately, and one of the attending physicians says they will be all as comfortable by to-morrow night as they were before the fire. That part of the front of the Asylum which was immediately behind the colonnade, and which was occupied by the resident physicians, and contained the chapel, dining rooms, &c., was destroyed by the fire.

From the Steamship Persia.

Off Cape Race, N. F., Saturday, July 11—P. M.

We have thus far had a very pleasant passage and expect to reach Liverpool next Friday. All well and all in good spirits. CYRUS W. FIELD.

[C. W. Field, Esq., of this City, left here on board the steamer *Persia* last Wednesday, and dispatched the above communication to the St. John's Telegraph Office by a fisherman about ten miles outside of Cape Race. This feat would seem to demonstrate the entire practicability of obtaining news from the Atlantic steamers as they pass Cape Race, and should the Atlantic Telegraph Cable fail from any cause, we understand that the Telegraph Company will make effective arrangements to carry something of this kind into operation.

Great Cricket Match at Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, July 14.

The New-York players on the first innings, scored 78 runs. The State players then went in for their second innings, and scored 113 runs. At the close of the play, to-day, the New-York Cricketers on their second innings, had scored 29 runs, with four wickets to go down. It is believed that the City players must lose.

The Liquor Law.

Albany, Tuesday, July 14.

Judge Robinson, in the Court of Sessions of this County, this afternoon charged the Grand Jury that it was a misdemeanor to sell liquor without a license, and that the law fixes the penalty at $50 for each offence, and that sum must be collected by suit.

Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Tuesday, July 14.

The Legislature assembled at 11 o'clock to-day, in special session, to district the State for Senators and Councilors, and to apportion the number of representatives to the several counties.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Alexandria, Va., Tuesday, July 14.

Freights at this port have advanced decidedly, and vessels are in demand for all the Northern and Eastern ports, in anticipation of the speedy resumption of navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Col. Sumner's Command.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 14.

Capt. Wharton from Fort Kearney, has arrived here, and reports that advices had been received that Col. Sumner's command was eighty miles from Fort Laramie, and that they were all well.

Arrest of the Captain of the Steamer Montreal.

Quebec, Tuesday, July 14.

On the demand of the counsel for the survivors, Captain Rudolph, of the steamer *Montreal*, was arrested to-day and imprisoned to await the finding of the Jury, which is expected will be delivered to-morrow or Thursday.

Fire in Montreal—The Orange Difficulty.

Montreal, Tuesday, July 14.

The Douglas Mills in this city were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $30,000.

At the fire a quarrel took place between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, in which several persons were injured.

The Health of the City of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 14.

The yellow fever has appeared here this season. The deaths in the city this week were only 94, mostly children.

Movements of Gen. Walker.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 14.

Gen. Wm. Walker arrived here this evening.

The Marion at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 14.

The United States steamship *Marion*, Captain Foster, arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

Arrival at Chicago from Liverpool.

Chicago, Tuesday, July 14.

The schooner *Madeira* arrived here this morning, being the first vessel that has come to this port from Liverpool.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Tuesday, July 14—11 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, now due at this port from Liverpool, has not up to the present hour been signaled. Weather calm and foggy.

Sale of Ferry Leases.—At 1 P. M. yesterday, at the City Hall, leases for ten years were offered for sale at public auction of Hunter's Point Ferry and Horne's Hook Ferry. Not over a dozen persons were present, including the Comptroller, one of his clerks, and the auctioneer—three indispensable parties to supervise and conduct the sale. Hunter's Ferry was put up first, and two bidders entered into competition for it. The highest figure the most anxious purchaser was willing to give was $100 a year, at which sum it was struck off to Mr. A. W. Wyman. This ferry runs from the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, to Hunter's Point—the terminus of the Flushing Railroad. The lease of this ferry was sold about six months ago, but the party bidding it off failed to comply with the requisitions of the sale.

For Horne's Hook Ferry, running from Eighty-first-street East River to Astoria, no bids could be obtained. The sale was postponed till next September.

Passengers from the South.—The steamship *Florida*, Capt. Woodbull, arrived early yesterday morning from Savannah, bringing a large number of passengers, who are now flocking Northward to spend the Summer months. Large quantities of early vegetables are now received by each of these steamers.

The Fish are Biting.—The disciples of Isaak Walton are having fine sport now-a-days in catching weakfish. At Fort Hamilton they are taking these fish in large quantities. They are also biting sharp about Governor's Island.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Another American Slaver Seized by a British Cruiser.

Visit to the Slavers in Port.

Examination by Marshal Rynders of the Crew of the J. G. Lewis.

A Live Krooman in the Atlantic Basin.

Marshal RYNDERS, with Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, of the United States District Attorney's office, yesterday, went on board the bark *J. G. Lewis*, now lying at anchor in Buttermilk Channel, under the guns of the United States Revenue Cutter *Washington*, to examine her, for the purpose of obtaining such proofs as might present themselves of the illegal traffic in which she is suspected of being engaged. The *J. G. Lewis* is a fine bark of 260 tons, and is equipped in the best possible manner for a sea voyage, her spars, sails, and rigging being in perfect order, and the whole vessel, fore and aft, low and aloft, exhibiting a model of neatness. She looks, also, as if she would sail well, being a half clipper model, and heavily eparred for her tonnage. She is owned, or at least has been fitted out, by Mr. WENDERS, lately of the firm of WENDERS & WEBER, and was cleared for Loango, west coast of Africa, and a market. Circumstances having excited suspicions that she was going upon a slav voyage, she was narrowly watched by the Marshal and his Deputies, and Capt. FAUNCE, of the cutter *Washington*, was also upon the alert to arrest the bark if she attempted to sail. The proper information being filed with Mr. MCKEON, a warrant for her seizure was obtained, and as she was proceeding down the Bay on Monday, in tow of a steamer, Deputy Marshal KERRY pursued her on board a tug, and reconnoitred her movements until she was well below the Narrows.

The Revenue cutter being at this time (4 o'clock) upon special service in connection with the lower quarantine anchorage and about Sandy Hook, was under sail at the moment off the buoy of the West Bank, awaiting, with an eye to her captnre, the departure of the bark. Captain FAUNCE had sent out Lieutenant KELLUM and six men, who were just boarding her at the moment that Marshal RYNDERS and Deputy-Marshal O'KEEFE came alongside. The bark's crew were immediately then and easily made prisoners, and the vessel taken back to the City and anchored in Buttermilk Channel.

Upon the visit of the Marshal, yesterday, to the bark, the crew were all mustered and ranged upon the quarter-deck. The crew list was then read, and each answered to his name, and replied to such questions as the Marshal and Mr. JOACHIMSSEN put to them. The following are their names: Robert Bentley, of Lisbon; John Baker, of Holland, Charles Wilson, of Sweden; John Lynn, of New-York; Richard Williams, of England; George B. Marks, Augusta, Me.; John Knowley, of England; Nicholas Burrill, Smyrna; John Brown, a Portuguese; F. A. Seymour, the cook, of St. Croix; and Francois Letard, steward, Frenchman. All of them are young men, and a superior looking ship's crew. They answered promptly the questions asked them with one or two exceptions, as to the agent who shipped them, the voyage they agreed for, the amount per month, &c. Most of them had American protections. There were in all eight seamen, a cook and steward.

The mate, whose name is WM. R. CURTIS, belongs in New-York, but has no family. Captain J. FRENELL has been, until recently, a Sandy Hook pilot. R. DECKER was the pilot.

The Captain and mates' trunks were overhauled, but no papers found; two other trunks, belonging to the sailing master, who could not be found, were taken in charge and carried to the Marshal's Office, together with charts of the coasts of the United States, of Africa, and of the South Pacific Ocean, including the Coast of Brazil. There was a new and extensive medicine chest on board, put up by RAMON PALANOBO, a Portuguese druggist. During the examination, Mr. WEBBER came on board, and appeared much annoyed at the proceedings, but seemed to feel no concern for the issue.

The cargo was not overhauled, but is said to consist of 192 oil casks and ehooks, 50 bbls. of rice, 100 bbls. of peas, 4 tierces of hams, 4 boxes of drugs, crates of demijohns, 2 oil try-pots (large kettles), 6 gauging rods. She also carries 75 casks of salt water for ballast. All which makes up an indifferent assortment for a trading voyage to the Coast of Africa.

The stevedore, JOE BENNETT, who is said to be familiar with the stowage of these cargoes, was also on board, and revealed the fact that he had been informed of the intended seizure of the bark.

ANOTHER SLAVER SEIZED.

The brig *Flora*, which arrived on Monday from the coast of Africa, reports that a British cruizer captured the American brig *William Miller* on or about the middle of April. She had previously discharged a cargo at Lydah. She hailed from New-Orleans, but cleared last from Havana.

THE PANCHITA.

The *Panchita* was yesterday afternoon towed up from Quarantine, and moored at the Navy Yard dock.

A SCARED AFRICAN.

The brig *Flora*, Capt. YATZE, of Newcastle, Maine arrived on Monday from Dix Cove, (West Coast of Africa) May 26, bringing among her crew a native Krooman, who had been taken on board at Dix Cove, as a foremast hand. The fears of this native African had been excited on the passage by the sailors, who gave him to understand that he would be sold as a slave when he reached the white man's country. When the vessel hauled into the Atlantic dock, a monkey on board attracted a curious crowd, but was forgotten soon by the superior attractions of the African, with a pair of huge ivory bracelets upon his wrists. Seeing so many white and strange faces he became alarmed, and running into the forecastle threw off all his clothing except a blue jumper, and then sprung into the rigging, and with the agility of a monkey ran up to the fore royal yard, where he perched himself, and by his manner bid defiance to all white folks. A naked African in such a position soon drew a large throng of spectators; the mate tried every means to induce him to come down, but without effect; to the mate's commands he would make but one reply, "me diee, me dies," and by his gestures intimating that he would cut his throat before he would be taken. He remained on the yard for about three hours, the excited crowd hooting, yelling and throwing stones at the poor creature, to increase his alarm of course. He finally told the mate he would come down if "a white man go 'way," or "Cap'n come." The vessel was hauled away from the dock to get rid of the mob, but at length three "humpers," or longshoremen went on board, and in defiance of the mate's remonstrances, climbed the rigging to force the Krooman down. Their efforts to catch him, however were wholly in vain; he ran from one yard-arm to another, and sprang about among the lifts and brnces like a cat, defying all attempts to reach him. At one time he dropped from the outer end of the royal yard-arm, and caught the topgallant lift, alighting safely upon the yard below. These wretches, finding he was too spry for them aloft, then descended to the deck, and pushing the Mate aside, seized the topgallant braces and began to surge, to pull and slack up and swing the yard back and forth in the most violent manner, the negro clinging with might and main to the yard and lift, the crowd on the dock the meantime yelling like fiends, and awaiting to see him thrown from the yard. The police were called, but could not or would not disperse the rowdies. At last, worn out, by his exertions to save his life, as a sudden jerk of the braces was given by the scoundrels on deck, the poor fellow was thrown from the yard, and striking the braces fell into the water, a distance of seventy or eighty feet. He barely escaped the rail of the vessel in his descent; had he struck it, or fallen on the deck, he would have been killed instantly. Some boatmen now attempted to rescue him from the water, but he dove as quick as a fiash, and swimming under water, came up a long distance off. They pursued him, however, and seizing him by the ivory rings on his wrists, endeavored to get him into the boat; but he resisted with all his might, and cried out, "Me die! Me die!" He was finally got on board, and to satisfy him that their motives were friendly, one of the boatmen pulled off his own shirt and pantaloons and put them upon him. This immediately quieted his fears, and he surrendered himself to his new friends, who, to escape the mob, rowed him to the cutter *Washington*, where he was received and cared for by Lieut. KELLUM. He is called JOHN DAVIS, and made our Reporter understand that he came from Glentaboo-taboo; that he had been two months and a half on board the brig, and had not been paid his wages. Capt. FAUNCE will inquire into his case, and see that the poor African has justice done him.

OUR EAST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Account of the Mutinies in Bengal —The Massacres at Meerut and Delhi— Plans of the Governor-General—Alarm at Calcutta—Gathering of the English Regiments—The ex-King of Oude—His Eunuch.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STEAMER ALMA, BAY OF BENGAL, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

I am writing this on board the steamer *Alma*, which left Calcutta on Monday, the 18th inst., bound to Suez with the mails and passengers for England. We are now steaming down the Coromandel Coast, against a heavy head sea, and are within one hundred miles of Madras, where I shall leave the ship to prosecute a short journey into the Neilgherries. I have already posted to you, by this mail, papers containing intelligence of the Sepoy mutinies up to the 10th inst., and I now take up my pen to communicate more fully the alarming details of the massacres at Meerut and Delhi, which were received at Calcutta just before our steamer left the river.

The massacre at Meerut occurred on Sunday, the 10th instant. On Saturday, the 9th, there was a brigade parade at the station, and 85 men of the Third Native Cavalry, who had refused to load and fire the new cartridges, were ironed on the parade ground, in presence of the troops, and then marched to jail and locked up. The officers on the station had, up to this time, entertained no suspicion of an open revolt. But on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, the Third Cavalry rushed from their lines armed and furious, followed by the 20th Native Infantry, who fired their muskets, and called upon the 11th Native Infantry to come and join them. They immediately answered by rushing out from their lines fully armed. The English officers expostulated with the men, but were instantly shot down. The mutineers were now joined by the bazar and town rabble, and, in one body, they rushed upon the jail, liberated their 85 comrades, and at the same time set free about twelve hundred other prisoners, who had been confined for various offences. The frantic rebels now turned upon the English residents of the station, with the ferocity of tigers; and before the European troops could be assembled one-half of the bungalows, the public buildings and the private residences of Meerut were in flames, and the wives and children of the English residents were flying in terror before the bloodthirsty Sepoys. The scene is described as horrible in the extreme, exhibiting the worst features of Asiatic barbarity. Every English officer that was discovered was instantly shot at by the Sepoys. The defenceless women and innocent children were not only butchered, in attempting to escape from the burning dwellings, but their bodies were horribly mutilated and cut in pieces on the highway, by these Hindoo savages. At last the European troops on the station, consisting of the 60th Regiment of Rifles and 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, were drawn up to oppose the mutineers. After two volleys from the Rifles the rebels turned and fled. The Dragoons pursued them out of Meerut, and for several miles along the road to Delhi—cutting down numbers of them with their sabres.

Owing to a confusion caused by the darkness of the night, the pursuit was abandoned, and to this fact is attributed the appearance of the mutineers before Delhi. They reached that city, which is only about 35 miles from Meerut, early on Monday morning, and were joined by the three Native regiments stationed there, (the 38th, 54th, and 74th N. I.) The entrance of Delhi was for a time defended by the officers of the 54th N. I., but that regiment soon fraternized with the rebels, and their officers were immediately slaughtered. During the day all the Europeans in the city were butchered by the Sepoys, except some ten or twelve, who succeeded in escaping to neighboring stations. Many of them were surprised and massacred at a dinner party in the Fort; others were massacred at church, in their dwellings, and in the public streets. All the savage atrocities at Meerut were repeated, with tenfold madness, on the Christian women and children in Delhi. The mutineers plundered the Bank of Delhi of 600 lnce of rupees, ($2,500,000.) They proclaimed a son of the late Mogul Emperor King, and, at the last accounts, were in full possession of the captured city.

An act of heroism by a young English officer, during the sack of the City, is reported, and is worth communicating. When the powder-magazines and arsenal fell into the hands of the rebels, Lieutenant G. D. WILLOUGHBY, of the artillery, gaining access to the stores of powder, set fire to them, destroying in the ruin with himself more than one thousand of the insurgents, who were crowded into the arsenal at the moment.

The Governor-General at Calcutta is fully aroused by the impending crisis. The Commander-in-Chief, Gen ANSON, who unfortunately thinks more of the game of cricket than the games of war, has been summoned from his retreat in the Hills, to look after the condition of the army. SCINDIA, the young Maharajah of Gwalior, adjoining Delhi, has offered his troops, including his own body-guard, to the Government; and the Rajah of Jhind, to whom the rebel King of Delhi sent messengers, invoking aid against the English, not only sent the messengers to pieces, but has also offered the services of his troops to the Government. The cavalry of the Rejah of Bhurtore, and the troops of the Rajah of Putteala, have also been ordered to the Governor-General. These, with the English regiments in the Northern Hills, are now closing around the doomed city, and it will not be long ere the blood of the murderd Europeans will be terribly avenged!

There is much alarm felt at Calcutta, in consequence of this mutiny, as it is impossible to tell where it may break out next, or what form it will next assume. The Queen's Regiment of 53d Foot has been placed in garrison at Fort William, (Calcutta,) and European regiments are posted at the Mint, Treasury, and all the Government offices. The regiments of native troops (Sepoys) lately in the garrison have been turned out of the Fort, and encamped on the esplanade, under its guns, their arms having been taken away from them.

A European regiment left Madras for Calcutta on 17th inst. in the Government steamer *Zenobia*, and the *Oriental* steamer left Calcutta for Rangoon on the same day, to bring up another European regiment. It is upon these forces that we must for the present depend; and we expect that, as soon as the intelligence of these things reaches London, the Government will be reinforced by fifteen or twenty thousand sturdy English troops from home. As to the cause of this mutiny there are all sorts of opinions. One says it is the caste system—another that it is the seniority system—another the enlistment system, &c., &c. It is probably all of these together. The morning on which we left Calcutta it was reported that the Ex-King of Oude, who has been living in the suburb of Garden Reach, had fled. We have on board our ship one of his eunuchs, bound to England with letters; as his defunct Majesty will not entrust his letters to the English mail, he posts a eunuch to England in the capacity of a mail bag about twice a month. If, when we reach Madras, we hear by telegraph from Calcutta that the King has actually fled, this eunuch will be taken into custody. But I do not think the King has had anything to do with these mutinies. He is a weak man and proportionably harmless. You may look for interesting intelligence from this part of the world by the next mail. CORINGA.

From the U. S. Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH, SINGAPORE, E. I., Monday, May 18, 1857.

The *Portsmouth* arrived here from Hong Kong on the 3d inst., after a run of twenty-one days down the China Sea. Although we left Hong Kong with secret orders, the object of our visit to Singapore was pretty well understood to be the investigation of the case of the bark *Henrietta Maria*, which had been picked up in distress at sea by the American ship *Cœur de Lion*, of Boston.

The circumstances of the case were briefly as follow: The *Henrietta Maria*, a Dutch bark, left Macao for Havana with several hundred coolies on board. She was discovered by Capt. TUCKER, of the *Cœur de Lion*, in the China Sea, about three hundred miles from Singapore, exhibiting signals of distress and drifting about at the mercy of the dangerous currents and in great peril from the numerous reefs and shoals with which these waters are filled. Capt. F. found, on boarding her, that all but 100 of the coolies were missing, and, also, all the officers and crew except two Dutch sailors, who knew nothing of navigation, and who had no nautical instruments, even if they had known how to use them; the ship's register and other papers, and the charts and nautical instruments were nowhere to be found. On board of this vessel Capt. TUCKER placked his chief officer, Mr CRAWFORD, and his supercargo, Mr. CHANDLER, gave them a letter consigning her to Messrs. WILLIAMS, AULTON & Co., and instruction to bring her into Singapore, which was the nearest port in which the case could be adjudicated.

The facts in the case were represented to the authorities of Singapore immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, and the necessary steps towards securing the adjudication of their claim for salvage were immediately taken by the salvors; but one afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, Mr. CRAWFORD, the officer in charge of the *Henrietta Maria*, received a note from the authorities of the place stating that the bark would be handed over to the Dutch authorities for adjudication,—and that the Dutch brig-of-war *Hasi* would take possession of her early the next morning and take her to Batavia. The salvor's claim upon the vessel was thus to be summarily set aside,—and the authorities of Singapore, in defiance of justice and precedent, explicitly declined jurisdiction in the case. Mr. CRAWFORD and the consignees of the vessel could only earnestly protest against the transfer, but the Consul of the United States,—or rather the Acting Consul—went further. He wrote to Mr. CRAWFORD an official letter, authorizing him to hoist the American flag at the peak of the *Henrietta Maria*, until further orders. Whether he was justified in authorizing this act, I do not presume to judge,—but it is difficult to imagine in what other way he could have prevented the proposed transfer, and extended his Consular protection to the rights of the American citizens, the salvors. But even thus he did not prevent the transfer of the vessel to the Dutch: for, the next morning the *Henrietta Maria* was boarded by the Master Attendant of Singapore, who requested Mr. CRAWFORD to haul down the flag, assuring him that if he refused, he would be compelled to report the matter and would use violent measures to have the flag removed. As Mr. CRAWFORD steadily refused,—the officer went on board H. M. S. *Spartan*, which was lying in the harbor, and requested from Sir WILLIAM HOSTE, the Commander, that he would furnish the force necessary for hauling down the flag. About an hour afterward he returned on board the *Henrietta Maria* in one of the *Spartan's* boats,—the crew of which remained alongside ready to render what assistance might be necessary. The Master Attendant then formally requested Mr. CRAWFORD to haul down the flag, and, when Mr. C. again refused, he took the halyards from his hands, hauled down the ensign, kicked it aside and coolly asked if that "would make another war between England and America?" The Dutch brig *Hasi* then took charge of the vessel, hoisted the Dutch flag, and shortly afterward took her to Batavia, where she still remains.

Such is a brief history of the facts in the case of the *Henrietta Maria*. What became of the missing coolies, of the captain, officers, crew, ship's papers, instruments, &c., we do not know. One of the boats of the vessel is said to have arrived at Hong Kong, with several of the crew; but I have not yet been able to discover why the bark was abandoned. Probably, if all the facts of the case were known, it would prove to be another instance of the natural retribution which the infamous cooly trade so often brings upon those engaged in it. There are not wanting instances of such retributies, in which the fate of officers and crews was tragical enough and not at all uncertain.

It seems to be very clear that if the authorities of Singapore were right in refusing jurisdiction in the case of the *Henrietta Maria* there, certainly, they are wrong in assuming jurisdiction and authority sufficient to wrest the vessel from the salvors, whose claim upon her was undeniably paramount to all others, and to give her, without their consent, into the hands of a third party—the Dutch Government. And, moreover, admitting that the American flag was improperly hoisted upon the vessel, does it therefore follow that the English authorities acted legally or justly, or, to say the least, with proper courtesy, in hauling it down by violence?

Apparently the authorities here regret their inconsiderate action, for they have treated us with marked politeness ever since our arrival, and the Governor, in his letters to the commander of the *Portsmouth*, is understood to disclaim with much earnestness all intention of injuring the salvors or insulting the flag. The correspondence in the case was closed by a protest on the part of the commander of the *Portsmouth* against the course pursued by the authorities.

CHARLES W. BRADLEY, Esq., who has recently been appointed U. S. Consul for Ningpo in China, was a passenger in the last steamer. He is the bearer of the ratified treaty with Siam and of other dispatches from the State Department, and the *Portsmouth* will leave here on Thursday next for the purpose of taking him to Bankok for the exchange of ratifications. Probably we will arrive at Hong Kong, on our return from Siam, about the first of July.

The health of the ship is excellent,—never better. During the Winter months, however, the crew suffered severely from sickness, and I understand that the surgeon's report for the quarter ending with the 31st of March shows upwards of two hundred cases; an average of more than one for every person on board. These are no doubt the effect of the exposure and severe exertion to which the men were exposed at Canton and at the Barrier forts.

I observe that a writer in the *Overland Friend of China*, of the 9th inst., takes exception to your correspondent's letter from Canton, in which reference was made to the conduct of an American official in China, during the recent attack upon that city by Admiral SEYMOUR.

As the writer in the *Friend of China* pronounces the paragraph to be unqualifiedly "false," I beg to reiterate with equal emphasis that it is, in its main features, undeniably true; that the exploit in question was one of public notoriety at the time, and that the official referred to was considered to have seriously jeopardized the neutrality which it was so important for the citizens of the United States to maintain. Whether the individual referred to was himself the bearer of the flag, or whether it was in the hands of the seaman whom he took with him, is of little consequence. That the flag was there, is sufficiently evident from the circular which the Commander of the American forces found it necessary to issue; and that the official referred to was responsible for its being there, will not be questioned by anybody who was in Canton at the time, and cognizant of the circumstances of the Admiral's attack upon the city. Yours, &c., G. B. B.

Wallack's Theatre.

That precious garden which holds so pleasant a place in the memory of last Summer, was inaugurated at this Theatre on Monday night. We were somewhat saddened on entering, to miss from their accustomed stand these three charming flower-pots, which were last Summer its tutelary deities, and clothed it with such beauty and freshness. Nor could we discover any traces of that floral labyrinth, in the mazes of which we were then accustomed to stray. One solitary flower-bud, most weary and worn-looking, bloomed upon the lobby, all its lovely companions being faded and gone. But their place was, if not so poetically, certainly far more practically supplied by a number of large fans, attached to the ceilings of the parquette and upper circles, which moving rapidly, sent a really most refreshing and cool current of air through the house, a most admirable invention, for which we believe we are indebted to one of our own citizens, Mr. JOHN N. GENIN; though, with that luxuriance of imagination for which the bills of this establishment are remarkable, they have received the gorgeous designation of "Indian Punkas," or punkins. Be they of Eastern or Western origin, however, they contrived to have the happy effect of making even the atmosphere of last night most cool and pleasant. A small, but pretty fountain of Cologne water, was also placed in the centre of the house, which sent round a sweet fragrance, iced water was handed round between the acts, and every appliance brought into play which could make the audience forget that the thermometer outside stood at the agreeable figure of 95.

The performance opened with PLANCHE'S charming comedietta of the "Follies of a Night," one of the most graceful of his pilferings from the French. It is all light, air, grace, with a delicious mixture of gas enough to fill grave critics and solemn philosophers with awe and bewilderment. Yet even this emptiness has its charm. In these hot Summer evenings it is a perfect relief to behold some play which does not make you think, but only makes you laugh. This is the beauty of the play. A word now for the artists, who make the little French gems of fun and frolic dance and sparkle. All were good, Miss EMILY MILTON, (who fully realized the promise of her blossom at BUATON'S, some two years since, under another name,) and Mr. WALCOT especially so.

There is something wonderfully unheating in laughter. This was why the shrewd old Greeks only went to comedy in the broiling season. WALCOT has glorious opportunities in "Hiawatha" which was revived on this occasion. His funny little face, ever on the alert for outdrolling drollery, prattles about amid the Indian scenery as a merry little gold fish prattles about in the water. That little face sits so shrewdly on *Hiawatha* that you hardly know whether WALCOT has been Hiawathaized or *Hiawatha* Walcotized. Then the singing is so unique! while he sings his very nose twitters as if it had a fancy to sing too, his eyes beat time, as it were, with their bright glances, and the whole body jumps about in unison with the melody as if to cry bravo, WALCOT!

But make way, you had better, for this bold, beautiful woman, who comes on with a springy step, as full of vigorous joy as Cerito's. There is pluck in her every movement; pluck in her eyes, pluck in her stays, pluck in her hair, pluck in everything; it, Mr. GILBERT, do your duty.

Mysterious Death of a Female in Waltham—Probable Murder.

At about 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, in a secluded spot, upon the farm of Mr. LEONARD CLARK, situated in the northerly part of Waltham, in the water near the edge of a pond, was found the dead body of a female. The discovery was made by Mr. JOSHUA HAYNES, while upon a hunting excursion, and information was immediately forwarded to Coroner WM. HOBBS, who summoned a Jury to investigate the circumstances of the case. The body had the appearance of having been in the spot where found for about three weeks. It was that of a person apparently from 45 to 50 years of age, dressed in a dark plaid nr check gown, with a hood and socks. A pair of rubbers were found about twelve feet from the body, and also a rather coarse red shawl with green stripes. The body was not very badly decayed, and from the rather swarthy complexion and short features, was supposed to be one of a gang of French Canadians who encamped in the town about a month since.

Upon a closer examination, a wound was found in the neck, upon the right side, just below the ear. It was not more than half an inch wide, but was over an inch and a half deep, and had the appearance of being a stab with a dirk or knife, which had reached the jugular vein or some other vital spot, and caused the death of the unfortunate unknown. There were other wounds on the person, but not, however, of a serious character. There was no mark of a struggle near the body, nor was there any paper to indicate the name or nation of the deceased. Though no medical examination was made, the Jury came to the conclusion that it was a case of murder, and returned a verdict that she came to her death by the wound in the neck, inflicted by some person or persons to the Jury unknown. The body was buried by the town authorities, and the probability is that in this case, as in that of the female found murdered at Newburg, N. Y., the mystery will never be unravelled: —*Boston Traveller, July 14.*

Capture of a Burglar.

The residence of Rev. P. S. CHAUNCEY, No. 12 West Thirty-second-street, was entered early yesterday morning, and $600 worth of silver ware was packed up ready to be carried off; but fortunately Officers QUIDER and GERAGON, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, observed the burglar in the act of climbing over the fence, and arrested him with the property in his possession. He gave his name as WM. JONES, and was recognized as an old offender. He was locked up for trial.

The Olympic.

This young aspirant for public patronage appears to be in the enjoyment of a full tide of prosperity. There was a very ample attendance last night, to witness, for the second time, a new burlesque called "Olympiana; or, A Night With Mitchell." This work is based on a slight idea, which spreads with tropical luxuriance over eight tableaux. It is simply this: A manager in distress invokes the aid of *Mitchell*, who appears, and advises a course of procedure consonant with the policy of the old Olympic. He reproduces a number of scenes from favorite pieces of his own day, and recommends that something of the kind should be done for the present generation, against which we protest, as we protest against all small theatrical cant about MITCHELL and his Theatre, a cant which we are sorry to see is foisled on the public, with an air of authority almost stupifying. All that MITCHELL did was to satisfy the taste of his audience. Any manager, with his wits about him, may do the same. The author of "Olympiana" is aware of this fact, and judiciously leans to the sensible side of the matter. He introduces some tableaux *not* from MITCHELL, and these only succeed in satisfying that general craving for novelty which torments all modern audiences. One of the most successful was a scene from the "Hunchback," in which a *tragedienne* and an editor play the principal parts. This reference to a recent recurrence was hugely enjoyed by the audience, and was most absurdly encored.

The elasticity of the piece gives it great capacity for local gas, with which it may be charged six times a week without danger to the audience. We presume it is the author's intention to keep it written up to the times. The favor with which it was received last night promises a lengthy career. It was well played by Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, and the other members of this neat company. The scenery and costumes reflect credit on the management.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR is the author of the piece.

Academy of Music.

BELLINI'S opera of the "Puritans" will be repeated to night for the last time.

Obituary.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *News* announces the death of General JOSEPH M. HERNANDEZ, of Florida, who was the first delegate to Congress while in the Territorial condition, a leading member of the Territorial Legislature, and on the breaking out of Indian hostilities was made a Brigadier General in the United States service.

Serious Affray Among Firemen at Poughkeepsie.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fight came off between the firemen of Poughkeepsie, ending with serious results. It appears that at a late fire in that city a fight took place between two firemen, one being badly beaten. The fight on Sunday is said to have originated from this affray. A little before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a party of four or five members of No. 4 walked into the Glen Cove saloon, kept by JAMES MCGEEN. The saloon is a favorite place of resort for the firemen of No. 3, the grenier part of the members of which are Irish, and MCGEEN, as well as being their countryman, is fore men of their Company.

No sooner had the firemen of No. 4 entered the saloon than a general fight began. Tumblers and bottles were freely used, and it is reported that during the affray an axe was introduced as well as a pistol which was fired, but without effect. There is a report that the shoulder-blade of one young man was broken by a blow from the axe, and that his forehead was almost laid open by a blow with a tumbler. An other man named JOHN GILDERSLEVE was also very seriously injured. Others were injured, but not so serious.

About this time a reinforcement arrived for No. 4, consisting of No. 6's company, accompanied by a few of No. 40, and by the free use of clubs, staves, &c., they compelled the firemen of No. 3 to leave the saloon and escape in the best manner they could. There was a report circulated yesterday morning that another fight had come off the night previous in Dutchess-avenue, but our reporter did not learn the particulars.

Mrs. Cunningham Sued by her Cook for Arrearages.

A few days ago a summons was issued by Justice O'CONOR, of the Second District Court, upon Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, requiring her to appear and answer a charge preferred against her by HANNAH CONLON, of refusing to pay her $30 50 for services rendered as cook. The hearing in the case was made returnable yesterday at 9 o'clock. Mr. W. R. STAFFORD appeared as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, but neither the complainant in the case or counsel for her appeared. The Justice waited two hours for them, and then ordered that the complaint be dismissed. This HANNAH CONLON, it will be remembered, was one of the principal witnesses against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. She was employed as cook at the time Dr. BURDELL was murdered. HANNAH alleges that Mrs. C. refused to pay her because she would not swear as she wanted her to.

Mare Arrests at Quarantine.

Yesterday the Health Officer arrested seven other persons for violating the Quarantine rules. Their names are, James McCarty, George Horan, John Magee, John Murray, Hugh Donagle, Wm. McDeavitt and Patrick Msgee. These persons had stolen a boat from the schooner *Two Boys*, in the Atlantic Dock, and went alongside the ship *Ellen Austin*, for the purpose of carrying away MARY MAGEE, a sister of JOHN MAGEE, who was a passenger on that vessel. Having taken MARY out of the vessel, they were making off, when Deputy-Doctor WALLED caused them to be arrested, and the whole party were locked up. They had dressed MARY in men's clothes to disguise her.

THE VANDERBILT.—The steamship *Vanderbilt* is attracting attention for her good passages across the Atlantic. On the last passage to Southampton, the passengers got up the usual complimentary resolutions for the Captain. The following is an abstract of her log on the same passage:

LOG OF STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

COWES, 10 A. M., Friday, June 30, 1857.

The new American steamship *Vanderbilt*, D. H. WILCOX, Esq., commanding, arrived from New-York on 20th inst., with 182 passengers, and $350,000 in specie for London and Paris.

Left her wharf at New-York, at 12:30, P. M., and anchored at Cowes at 10 A. M., this day.

Time from port to port, 9 days, 16½ hours.

Saturday, 20th, at 12.30, cast off from the wharf—at 2 30 discharged pilot.

Sunday, 21st, lat. 41.10, long. (D. R.) 63.14..255 miles.
Monday, 22d, lat. 42.09, long. (D. R) 61.20..315 miles.
Tuesday, 23d, lat. 43.48, long. (D.R) 54.30..318 miles.
Wedn'y, 24th, lat. 44.36, long. (D.R) 47.48..315 miles.
Thurs'y, 25th, lat. 45 48, long. (Ob.) 40.44..320 miles.
Friday, 26th, lat. 46.54, long. (Ob.) 32.12..326 miles.
Saturd'y, 27th, lat. 48 48, long. (Ob.) 24.04..340 miles.
Sunday, 28th, lat. 49.06, long. (Ob.) 16.30..310 miles.
Monday, 29th, lat. 19.38, long. (Ob.) 8.30..326 miles.
Tuesday, 30th, at 10 A.M. anch'd at Cowes, 317 miles.

Total.....3,146 miles.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SECOND WARD.—Since May 1 Health-Warden GILBERT has examined every block in his Ward, besides attending to miscellaneous sanitary matters from day to day. He has passed, to his credit, over 200 abatements; but it is to his discredit that Fulton Market, the most striking of nuisances, is in his beat, and he has not yet abated

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

IMPORTANCE OF DAILY EVACUATIONS.—IT is dangerous, during hot weather, to retain the refuse or undigested food within the bowels over twenty-four hours. All who have not regular discharges from the bowels once in twenty-four hours, should take a dose of Radway's Regulators, one or two of which will be sufficient to correct all irregularities, and keep the liver, heart, kidneys bladder, stomach and bowels in a healthy and natural condition. Let those of our citizens who are subject to dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, constipation, costiveness, sickness at stomach, headache, nervousness, take one of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week, during the hot weather, and we will guarantee that they will continue in a perfect state of health, with a good appetite and easy digestion. Those afflicted with either of the above complaints, or any other malady where the system is in pain, should use Radway's Ready Relief in connection with Radway's Regulators. We care not how sick the patient may be, (if only recently attacked,) we will guarantee a cure in twelve hours.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
A large and superior assortment.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.

INJUNCTION!!

Two more kinds of Sewing Machines under injunction. On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Hoaghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SHORT SEASON.

As the summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact,

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 675 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER!
Cool, Elastic, Durable
and Cheap!
Should be bought at
RANKINS',
No. 96 Bowery.

MORMONISM EXPOSED.—JOHN HYDE, JR., formerly a Mormon Elder and for several years resident at Salt Lake City, will lecture at Hope Chapel, No 718 Broadway, on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th and 15th July. Subject on TUESDAY—*Mormonism and Religion.* On WEDNESDAY—*Mormonism as a Civil Polity.* Tickets 12½ cents each lecture. To be obtained at FETRIDGE & CO.'S, No. 381 Broadway, at RANDOLPH'S, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., and at the door.

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or soy other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

MILITARY COMPANIES AND PICNICS.—IF you are seeking pleasure, and intend making an excursion into the country, and are somewhat unsettled in your minds where it is best to go to enjoy a splendid sale, and have a most jolly time, just make a trip by that favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, to Flushing, that Queen of Villages. See advertisement.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST portable and at the same time the most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS' APARTment embraces every style of pen, pocket, desk and sporting knife, with a large variety of choice razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 10 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Ladies' application rooms, with female attendant.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—AUCTION SALE.—Wines, Brandies, &c., in bond, to be sold at auction, by GERARD & BETTS, corner of Wall and Front sts., on THURSDAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

REMOVAL.—CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & CO., have removed to their new store, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., and 89 and 91 Reade-st.

DIED.

HALL.—In this City, on Monday, July 13, MARY E., wife of Thomas S. Hall, aged 30 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 20 East 31st st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MAYNARD.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, July 12, MARY M. MAYNARD.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Hubert Van Wageaen, Jr., No. 114 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 14, suddenly, CATHERINE, wife of Nathan Furman, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 Nevins st., Brooklyn.

BEADEL.—At Newtown Creek, on Tuesday, July 14, MARY, wife of Joseph W. Bead

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have removed the balance of their stock to No 47 Howard-st, (the rear of their old store) and can offer all at the lowest prices, wishing to clear out before the new building is erected.
Lawns, Barèges, Silks, Ribbons, Shawls,
Embroideries, &c., &c.
No. 47 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Mercer-st

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Are offering French and English Lawns of superior qualities at lower prices than any to be found in the City. All their stock is now in the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 47 Howard-st.,
between Broadway and Mercer.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are clearing out their entire stock
Of White Goods, very low;
Including some handsome patterns
Of White Marseilles for Basques.

CLOSING SALE OF BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
And Lace Points and Shawls
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of every description
From $1 50 upwards,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!
The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the advanced state of the season, to offer for sale at once the whole of their immense stock of goods at much EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will effect their immediate and entire clearance, without the least reserve. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold, entirely REGARDLESS OF COST, comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to over $150,000! It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.
The public will therefore please take notice that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to the 1st September. Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the City and its suburbs. LYONS & JONES, proprietors of
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS!!!
Selling off at astonishingly low prices, a superb assortment of
French Lace Mantillas and Shawls.
Chantilly Lace Mantillas and Shawls,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
Silk and Lace Mantillas.
Moire and Lace Mantillas.
All Silk Mantillas
In great variety, at an immense reduction, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

TRAVELING CLOAKS
In every variety of material and style, from $1 50 upwards.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, PRINTS, Ginghams, Lawns, Linens, Table-cloths, Cottonades, Denims, Apron Checks, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Broadcloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 490 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Sunday Times
An Infallible Remedy for the Blues.
NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES,
DONE WITH PEN AND PENCIL.
By Thos. Butler Gunn, A. R. Wand and "The Tribune." Profusely illustrated. Price, $1.
From the New-York Sunday Times.
A gloriously graphic delineation of the peculiarities of every species of boarding house in our midst: * * We have not laughed so heartily over a book for many a year as we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues
From the New-York Mercury.
An extraordinary and really capital volume. * * One of the best books of its kind we have seen, especially from an American publishing house. * * We predict for it a good and extensive circulation. For the author we predict a scratched face and blackened eyes.
For sale by booksellers generally. Published by
MASON & BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby Pearl, &c., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.
We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.
The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.
We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.
If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee entire satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co. N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with further particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 229 Nassau-st, New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Esq., Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

$2.50 FOR WRITING, 16 LESSONS—Book keeping, arithmetic, algebra, $10. Students can attend any hour, day or evening. PAINE'S Academies, Nos. 49 Bowery and 253 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Commutation by the month or quarter at half price. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine stands unrivaled."—*Newport Daily News.*

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $12 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. PLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—No. 346 Broadway, Appleton's Building, a practical institute for supplying schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; also, with pupils. Parents can obtain, gratuitously, full particulars concerning schools. Teachers wanted immediately. SMITH & BOYD.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE delivering up a BLOTTER MINUTE BOOK, recently left on the seat of one of the Broadway omnibuses, going up town. The size of the book is about 9 by 12, or folio size, half bound, and is of no use to any one but the owner. Apply to EYRE & SPOTTISWOOD, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENing, 12th inst., in or near Washington Parade ground, a small black and tan smooth hair English Terrier DOG, answers to the name of Spider. Whoever will return the said dog to No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley place, will receive the above reward.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE OF DANIEL CURTIS & CO., dated May 17, 1857, payable at their own order (and indorsed) at 60 days date, for $3,035, due July 19. Payment has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES PILS & MOREA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 61 Dey-st., New-York.
A. LIEBERKNECHT, No. 69 Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, with excellent City reference; makes good bread and plain pastry; is kind to children, competent and faithful. Also, a middle aged German woman, well recommended, for housework; steady and industrious. Apply for 3 days at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls; one is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby or growing children; washes for the nursery. Is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; wages $6. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid, who will assist with the washing. No objection to a boarding-house, city or country. Excellent reference. Call at 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation where either sewing and waiting upon a lady, or sewing and light chamberwork will be her principal employment; has no objection to going in the country; the best of references given. Can be seen by applying at No. 95 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, is capable of taking the full charge of a young baby and sew; is also willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, including dailing; City reference can be had from her last employer. Call at No. 245 West 18th-st., corner of the 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, as nurse and seamstress as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant young women; one is English and a first rate seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a good colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is willing to take care of children, and teach them the rudiments of education; is also a good plain sewer; is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 345 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, back room. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER HAS 4 years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen at his present employer's for two days. Apply at No. 83 East 14th-st., corner of University-place

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man, in a store in a country village. Can furnish the best of reference. Address E. V. P., Office this paper.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM Europe, with some knowledge of farming would like to meet with an engagement in the country. Address T. C., office New York *Times*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, A clerk for a railroad ticket office, a young man for an express office, and 2 men to drive express wagons, 4 porters and 4 conductors, 2 baggage-men, 2 boys for stores and trades, and 2 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WHO is wilsing and capable of taking the charge of a handsome house, with small family, no children, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing A. J., Box No. 461 Lower Post-Office, with name, references, &c.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE A smart, intelligent boy, about 16 years old. Also, an able-bodied man, as porter. Address JONES, at the office of the *Daily Times.*

WANTED.—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT may be found by a man of superior address and thorough business education and experience, and no other, by addressing PARKMAN, this office.

WANTED—TO JEWELERS.—AN EXPERIENCED die-sinker. Apply to G & S. OWEN, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL OF ALL WORK Apply at No. 750 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, second floor, commanding a beautiful view of the river, including gas and exclusive bath, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with partial board, in Hudson terrace, Hoboken. Apply No. 1 Newark-street.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a small private family at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to procure board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location not to be above 8th or below Bleecker-st. Address COLGATE, at this office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of three or four persons, within one hour's ride (by railroad) from the City, a farm house preferred, where there are few boarders; location near Orange, N. J., or any other inland location, where the country is high and rolling, and the air pure. Address Box No. 143 New-York Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL neatly furnished room with gas, to one or two single gentlemen without board; references required. Apply at No. 31 Morton-st.

AS YOU MAY DESIRE BOARD OR boarders in any part of the City or country, we invite you to call. You will be sure to suit yourself by applying at No. 346 Pine-st., or Broadway, corner 18th-st., (free to boarders.) N. B.—We have a great demand for country board at present. GOODWIN & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful walks and drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ACCOMmodations may be obtained at a farm house on Long Island, to five or six persons, about 2½ hours ride from Brooklyn, by Railroad. For further particulars inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate families with large, airy rooms, in his family mansion, near Glen Cove, L. I. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

BATH HOTEL—SEA SIDE.—A DELIGHTful Summer residence will be open for transient and permanent boarders on SATURDAY, 18th inst.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, will hold their final meeting on next WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.
J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

SPORTING.

SCHOONER YACHT "SPRAY" FOR SALE—About 40 tons burden, coppered and in good order, and well found in every particular. She now lies at Hoboken, and is ready for immediate service. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N.Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an extensively convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infected with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New Haven, Ct.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT OR FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—Within 3 minutes' walk of railroad station, and within 45 minutes of Cortlandt-st., New-York. A new cottage house, 9 rooms, cellar, and attic, with grates, kitchen range, and other conveniences. The house is just finished, and commands a beautiful view of the mountain. A very healthy, cool, convenient residence for a City merchant. For particulars apply immediately to C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 20 or 30 acres of improved land, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour and fifteen minutes from the City Hall, for sale; also, 27 acres on Hudson River, commanding some of the most exclusive views on the river; also, at same place a cottage, with about ¾ acre. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Easton, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style and furnished throughout with the best materials, intended for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 Southampton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 25 miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use, on the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice house &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—From 10 to 50 acres of land elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountain and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre, Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1¾ miles from the Depôt, a part of the estate of the late Philemon Haviland, containing 27 acres, having a front upon Rye Beach, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjoining country. There is a fine orchard upon the property. Apply to NEWBERY D. HALSTEAD, Esq., on the premises; or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT Jamaica, L. I., elegant mansion, 45x60, with piazza and cupola and 4 acres in lawn and garden, interspersed with noble trees and shrubbery, on the road to Rockaway and in the precincts of the village; house alone cost $11,500; price $8,500.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn, a neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New-York. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMMER—TO LET—A cottage, with parlor, dining-room, library, &c., on the first floor, and 8 bed-rooms, finely situated, with large trees and woods in the rear. Rent, for the season, $200. Address B. L. L., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND three acres at White Plains, near the depôt, consisting of large new house, two stories, 34x34; gardener's house, barns and stables; handsome lawn and garden, with one acre in orchard.
Inq. at J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G. CREED, No. 146 East 46th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a deed of Trust, bearing date on the 19th day of November, 1855, and recorded in Liber N. H. G., No. 5, folios 126, &c., one of the land records of Prince George's County, from MARGARETTA NICHOLS and R. NICOLS SNOWDEN, to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the Fairland Estate, on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,200 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by JOHN DUVALL, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, this property is especially recommended.
This land is but a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Depôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily to either of said cities.
A large portion of this estate is arable, and the residue covered with Wood and Timber, which can very profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or to the said cities. The arable land is of the most productive character, the location remarkably healthy, the neighborhood very desirable, and no portion of the State offers locations for residences of more beauty.
A very large portion of this estate is Meadow Land, either now well set in Timothy or other Grasses, or in cultivation or ready to be put in cultivation. The soil of which is unsurpassed for the growth either of Grasses or Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the furnishing of Milk to the two cities. About two acres of this land adjoining the Depôt is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, and on this parcel will be sold separate from all the rest of the estate.
On the Home Farm there is a large Brick-House, nearly new, of superior character and finish, a very large Barn, used also for Dairy purposes, a two-story Dwelling for a manager, and all other suitable out houses in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a small two-story Frame House near the railroad.
This property will be held for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Depôt, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the terms of sale to be as follows: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years in equal portions, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers with sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchasers, a deed will be given for the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.
Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN MCNEW, who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plat of the same, or apply to R. N. SNOWDEN, also residing there, who will furnish all the information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned.
FRANK H. STOCKETT, Annapolis, Md.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—676 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 200 acres under cultivation, with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville
WEST LEVELT & CORWIN, No. 208 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post Office.

ONLY 500 CHANCES LEFT.—TICKETS $1 each; enclose a dollar and direct to HOWE, NORTH & Broadway Post-Office. Tickets sent (as directed) by return post. Valuable gifts gifts, gifts,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn. Canton st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x33, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 108 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 9 or 8¾ acres of land on the East Ridge, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—FOUR LOTS ON Walker-av., Jamaica, L. I., very handsomely situated. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 300 acres of land, (200 acres of which are well wooded,) 8 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton ave.; also, Nos. 174 178 and 180 Canton st., on and adjoining northwest corner Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A PART OF A NICE HOUSE beautifully situated opposite a fine park. The apartments consist of two parlors with folding doors, three bedrooms and basement with privilege in washroom. A part of the furniture will be sold reasonably to a small genteel family without children; gas and Croton water through the house. The above is to let in consequence of the present occupant having lost his wife, and affords an excellent opportunity for young persons wishing to commence housekeeping. Rent, $250. Address J. W. B., Box No. 218 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT MARBLE BLOCK the entire upper part of the building No. 637 Broadway, comprising three spacious floors measuring 100 feet in depth by 22 feet front. They are well lighted, easy of access, nearly new, and in excellent condition. The location is one of the choicest in the City, and is admirably suited for the importing, book or any extensive business requiring handsome premises. Terms, $3,000 per annum; can be had on a term of several years if required.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COTtage, within one hour's drive of the City, and commanding fine water view, elegant lawn and drives, and select neighborhood, very convenient for table supplies, &c., &c., kitchen above ground, and ten rooms. The situation is healthy, and handy for railroad and steamboats, and the rent not so much an object as a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 2,075, Post-Office.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 118 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE U. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 36 Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $650 a year. The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market and Madison street, or of the subscriber at no. each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 34th-st., opposite the beautiful Seminary grounds, between 9th and 10th-avs; has all the modern improvements and just been run in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. FANNING, 276 5th av.

TO LET—IN 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house. No. 101 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LET—A FOUR HORSE STABLE, 26 BY 24 feet, a loft and coach house; also, three rooms over the same. Would let all together or separately. Apply on the premises, No. 51 East 12th-st., to Dr. JOHN E. O'HARA.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tryon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 178 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 8 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, LARGE, FURnished house; for a private family. Any person having a house of this description, in a desirable location, and desirous of leasing the same for one, two or three years, with privilege of purchasing, will please address Box No. 690 Post-Office, stating the location and price. Possession would be taken the first of September or October, to suit convenience of the owner.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. P. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. COLTON'S, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N. C.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Board of Directors, F. A. Platt, Cashier, 160 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.

[For account of whom it may concern.]

$1,500 New-York City 6 per cent (Central Park) stock, 1883.

$18,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, due in 1895, hypothecated.

23 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.....$35 each

20 shares Broadway Fire Ins Co.....$25 each

[By order of the Administrator of H. Waterman.]

$2,000 Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Co. 8 per cent. Bonds, 1862.

50 shares Madison and Indianapolis Railroad....$50 each

10 shares Rock Island (Ill.) Bank.....$100 each

$90 certificates Wabash and Erie Canal Loan, (Indiana.)

Five certificates Wabash and Erie Canal Stock, viz:

$500 5 per cent deferred Canal Stock

$150 5 per cent deferred special Canal Stock.

$125 5 per cent. deferred special Canal Stock.

$600 5 per cent. deferred special Canal Stock.

$150 5 per cent. special Canal Stock.

35 shares North American Trust and Banking Company.....$100 each

10 shares State Bank of Illinois.....$100 each

$300 dividend certificate Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad Co., Jan. 1, 1857.

Regular sales every Wednesday.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44½ Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham, Assignees sale.—To the trade and others: The large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of sheets, linen and cotton pillow-cases, 400 hair, moss and husk mattresses, 1,000 pounds hair, 100 hales moss; bedsteads, washstands, table-cloths, covers, spring beds, bureaus, counterpanes, hair bolsters, pillows, feat'or pillows; Iron, camp and other bedsteads; 7,000 pounds turkey feathers, netting, cribs, blankets, bales, husk and other desirable goods.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK—The lease and good-will of the store to May 1, 1858, with the fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignees to close the concern.

The attention of hotel-keepers and shipowners is called to this sale.

Goods ready, with catalogues, one day before sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL Furniture, works of art, with everything contained in the first-class residence, No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 15, at 10 o'clock precisely. This furniture is worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. There is a very large quantity of the most costly and elegant parlor, dining room, library, and chamber furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, and three elegant rosewood parlor suites, mantel and pier mirrors, rich carpets throughout the house, lace curtains and shades to 23 windows, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, valuable collection of paintings, superior bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, hair mattresses, suits in hair-cloth and velvet, clocks, mirrors, dining and tea tables, rich China, silver-ware, cut glass, &c., with everything pertaining to a costly ware. cut glass, &c., with everything pertaining to a costly residence, all of which will be sold and elegant furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale rain or shine. Catalogues are ready and can be obtained at J. VOGT & CO.'S, No. 59 John-st., near William. For full particulars see *Herald* and *Express*.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE JEWELRY, HERRING'S IRON-SAFE, REVOLVERS, &c.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS DAY, at No. 298 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of an assignment, one of Herring's medium-sized jewellers' safes, cost $200; Sperry's Regulator, two large counter cases, scales, mirror, oil-cloth, counters, store-cases Also, a lot of silver plated goods, signs, &c. SAME DAY, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 98 Nassau-st., a large stock of jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, sets of brooches and drops, gold chains of all descriptions, rings, pins, studs and sleeve-links for gents' ware. Also, silver and silver-plated ware, comprising a complete assortment of a first class store, worthy the attention of dealers.

NATHAN NESBIT, Esq., Assignee,
Office No. 85 Nassau-st

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 East 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, pier and centre tables, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

TENIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, HAS been appointed to sell the entire stock contained in the new, spacious, and airy saleroom, No. 334 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., consisting of a general variety, (something for every one,) furniture, watches, jewelry, paintings, books, liquors, segars, &c. N. B.—Choice article and special auction sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 223 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, N. J., 21 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $6,500. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

$20,000 CASH TO THE AMOUNT OF $10,000 or $20,000 may be invested in one of the most lucrative businesses ever started in the United States. The business is perfectly exclusive, and of the most staple and respectable character. Address confidentially, W. W. W., office New-York *Daily Times*

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

EXCHANGE.—THREE FULL LOTS, ON THE north side of 20th-st., will be exchanged for window and picture glass; full abstract of title; lots well located. Apply of G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th-st.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x44. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES VERY LOW.—This subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices

Fine gold lepine and detached lever watches.
Gold hunting case English patent levers, full jewelled.
Splendid Jules Jurgenssen watches.
T. F. Cooper's lever and duplex watches.
Independent second and quarter second watches for timing horses
Gold pocket chronometers, magic watches.
Ladies' beautiful enamel watches.
Splendid diamond and enamel watches, for ladies.
Richly engraved and chased watches, for ladies
Splendid engraved watches for gentlemen.
Also, all other descriptions of gold and silver watches, at all prices.
All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches exchanged. GEORGE C. ALLEN.
Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS. Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (formerly DUBOIS & STONART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6½-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY.
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $360; used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON AND AMERICA. THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1856:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1855	$47,203 87
Interest from mortgages and other securities	45,783 20
Premium Int. from annuities, reversions, &c.	247,543 24
Total	$340,529 33

PER CONTRA.

Claims settled	$125,468 93	
Dividends paid	33,335 41	
Policies bought and reinsurances	25,784 00	
Loans to policy holders	27,542 22	
Annuities and Indorsements	9,931 22	
General charges, rent, taxes, advertisements, &c., &c.	31,748 60	
Cash and bills on hand	848,688 76	
	86,493 95—$340,529 33	
Bal. due from agencies	37,810 19	

ASSETS.

Government securities and state stocks, &c.	$218,569 44
Boads and mortgages	60,0?2 45
Annuity investments	298,459 92
Reversions	33,858 17
Advances on Company's policies	114,518 39
Present value of policies with other companies	70,588 09
Value of furniture, fixtures &c.	20,064 05
Dividends due on stocks and bonds	3,666 66
Debts due from agencies	$37,810 19
Cash and bills on hand	48,689 76
	86,498 95
Total	$1,021,375 12
Uncalled capital	2,639,999 95
Total	$3,661,276 07

Office No. 65 Wall-st.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $300,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $500,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent, per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 12 M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 1, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1898. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. G. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list to be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 29th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Vallecello Silver Mining Company will be held at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to consider the Report of the Directors, calling an installment of $3,500 per vare, 5 per cent on the capital stock, for the purpose of meeting present necessities, procuring additional machinery, and carrying on the operations of the mines. J. N. REYNOLDS, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on the corner of Pine and William sts., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, at 1 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting held at the above-named place on the 9th inst.

WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, Wabash and Western Railroad are requested, immediately, to send their names and address, with a statement of the nature of their interest, to the subscriber at No. 10 Old-slip, New-York, for the information of the Committee appointed at a recent meeting.

WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—GORING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

JONES' & CROWELL'S IMPROVED PLANER.—WOODWORTH'S OLDTONE.—On exhibition, at Bennett's rooms, over the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depot, on Franklin, between Centre and Elm sts., an Improved Planer, in which economy and utility are admirably combined, by which plank or boards, from six inches to one-eighth of an inch can be planed, jointed, grooved, tongued, or mouldings cut with great speed and accuracy, adjustable to any thickness of board or plank while in motion, an unparalleled qualification, in operation daily. Call and see it. Patent in progress. Rights negotiated. Machines made to order. Office No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., room No. 20.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not drawn out will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
JULY 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 25th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $650, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE R. WORNALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable on Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 83 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.

J. R. ST, JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-street, New-York. July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., in the City of New-York.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, as individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'55-law2yW* Superintendent.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-av., Waverley-place—July interest, 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after the 20th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

W. R. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

JAS. D. F. OGDEN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st. Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw Interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000. TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st of December last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July Interest not called for will be credited to deposits as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIE, M. D. VAN PELT, V. L. BUXTON, } Vice-Presidents.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., P. W. ENGE, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Pres'ts.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last six months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st PETER H TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Richd. F. Carmen,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John

THE GERMAN RIOTS.

[Continued from First Page.]

pany and some Irish laborers. The Germans were mostly intoxicated. Officer Stewart, of this Precinct, and Officer Higgins, of the Central Park, succeeded in quelling the riot, without any serious damage.

Precinct No. 20—Sergt. Carry reports three arrests.

Precinct No. 21—Inspector Speight reports five arrests. He remarks: "About 7 P. M., as a German target company was passing through Thirty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, they were set upon and stoned by a parcel of boys and rowdies, and driven on Fourth-avenue, and there they loaded their muskets and threatened to fire if they did not desist. This had the desired effect, and they made a hasty retreat. The company passed on and quietness was restored. At 3 A. M. the house of Rev. P. S. Chauncey, No. 45 West Thirty second-street, was entered by burglars, and silver-ware to the amount of $300 was packed up ready to be taken away. Officers Quilor and Gleadon caught a man, calling himself William Jones, climbing over the back fence. He was arrested and taken to the Station-House, where he was recognized as an old offender, recently from the State Prison.

Precinct No. 22—Sergeant Van Orden reports two arrests for intoxication.

THE ATTACK ON ALLEN HAY'S FACTORY.

The origin of the attack of the mob on this establishment is stated by Mr. HAY to have been as follows: The factory had been closed during most of the day, as well as the stores generally in that vicinity, in apprehension that a riot might break out at any moment. About 5½ o'clock several gentlemen, among them one known to Mr. HAY, were standing on the corner of First-avenue and Second street, when they saw a crowd of Germans approaching with threatening demonstrations. Mr. HAY was at that moment standing in the office door of the factory, and the fugitives at once took refuge inside, nor halted till they had passed through the building, and escaped by way of the Second-street Cemetery, or a butcher shop on Third-street.

At all events, Mr. HAY says he did not see them again. Meantime the infuriated rabble rushed forward, but before they reached the factory-door it was closed and the key turned. Mr. HAY cheering to be locked outside. He made an attempt to reason with the crowd, and his German porter tried to explain to them, but to no purpose. It seems they supposed one or more policemen had taken refuge in the factory, and that its proprietors wanted to harbor them. Presently Mr. HAY communicated with those inside and directed them to unlock the door, which was done, and numbers rushed in in search of the supposed policemen. In a short time they went out again and the key was then turned on them a second time. They became very much enraged at this and commenced pouring upon the windows and doors a shower of stones and brickbats. Several shots were also fired, but none did any damage, except that the door-lock was shattered by a shot from a pistol placed at the keybole. Mr. HAY sent to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, and also to White-street for police assistance, but meantime the crowd had gradually dispersed, having damaged the factory to the amount of $200 to $300. At the time of this attack there were about 50 hands inside the building, which Mr. HAY thinks was force enough to have arrested the rioters if the attempt had been made. But he refrained from taking such a step, being unwilling to risk the loss of lives.

NOT A BLUE—A CARD.

SIR: In your paper of the 10th inst I notice an account of my arrest as one of the Blues. Such is not the case i was standing in the Door of my parents Residence 194 Seventh st. when hearing the discharge of pistols in Tompkine Square i crossed to the spot to Assertain the Cause of firing, & on my Return was demmed in By the police and a party unknown to me One of them arrested me in the Square But i was honnrably Discharged the following morning By *Justice Brennan*.

Yours, JAS. H. HOPKINS.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 14.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

The usual nnmber of petit larceny and assault and battery cases were tried. One or two rioters, engaged in toe lese eerious disturbances which have taken place recently, were convicted. One of them received a heavy sentence. There was a large number of Metropolitan Policemen in Court, summoned to testify in these cases.

Michael Welsh was engaged in the riot in Jackson-street on the Fourth of July. Officer Thomas Steers, of the Thirteenth District Police, entered the complaint against him, which was fully substantiated. *Judge Osborne*—The testimony against you is conclusive; Welsh, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months, and fine you $50.

Rachel Martin pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery committed on John Hedden, No. 241 Seventh-street, July 9. She was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Johanna Bush stole a dress—value $4—'bat belonged to Mary McManey, No. 155 Church-street, July 9. She was caught with it on her, sitting on the steps of the Tombe, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

William Johnson made an attempt to pick the pocket of Janette Robinson, in Attorney-street, July 11. She caught his hand in her pocket, grasping her porte-monnaie, which contained 35 cents. The Judge thought there were no extenuating circumstances in his case, found him guilty, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for 3 months—the largest penalty that could be inflicted for an attempt at larceny.

Matthew McNamara assaulted Officer Henry W. Cole, No. 16 White-street, policeman of the Fifth Precinct, July 12. The officer had hold of another man whom he had arrested, and McNamara attempted to rescue him, and charged upon the policeman with a knife. He was found guilty and remanded, to be examined on another charge of felony.

Geo. W. Seaton committed an assault and battery on Lewis Lune, No. 11 Elizabeth-street, July 11. "You're an old offender," said Judge OSBORNE, "and we sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months."

Thomas Ryder was arraigned on two complaints. He stole a quantity of cotton, worth $3, July 3, from the schooner *Queen of the South*, lying at Pier No. 50 East River. William W. Keff was the complainant, and Ryder was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months. The second charge, assault and battery, was entered by Catharine Ryan, No. 7 Columbia-street, committed June 8. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Edward Hare *alias* English, was accused by James Kehoe, residing in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, of stealing $1 22 in gold and silver coin. Kehoe did not appear and the prisoner was discharged.

Henry Sperts and George Scheremoe stole $2 worth of lace from Deobold Milman, No. 7 Worth-street, July 8, and they were sent to the Penitentiary for 2 months each.

Edward Ritter assaulted Jacob Koehle, No. 43 Beekman-street, with his fists, July 11. The witness said he struck him because he didn't pay him some money which he demanded. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

John Commody, a boy, was next brought to the bar. Enoch Cheesebrough said he stole a quantity of cotton July 10. *Judge Osborne*—Boy, what do you do for a living? Are you a cotton retailer? *Prisoner*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you're one of these dock prowlers, I suppose. *Judge Wood*—(not on the bench)—He has been here before; he's an old offender. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find him guilty and sentence him to the House of Refuge.

Richard Jennings, a great broad-shouldered young man, was charged with striking his mother, Ellen Jennings, July 11, at No. 19 Cherry-street. Judge FLANDREAU asked his mother if he was in the habit of beating her. *Witness*—Oh, no, never; He'e the best boy ever was, your Honor. He won't do so any more, your Honor. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find you guilty of an assault and battery on your poor old mother, Jennings. You ought to be ashamed to strike her—a great, stout man like you. We discharge you at her request; but I want you to understand that this would not be the *finale* of a case like this if she did not request us to let you off. Sentence is suspended. You can go.

Charles H. Noble was a large negro man, not particularly handsome. "He'd make a good figure-head," said Judge FLANDREAU. James Hughes, also colored, charged him with assault and battery, but did not appear to prosecute him. Both parties lived at No. 42 Thomas-street. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you're a bad lot over there. You're discharged—(to the prisoner)—you can go. Mary Bennet also was discharged for the same cause. Hannah Chadits had charged her with stealing a skirt and other articles, all worth $4 11, from No. 34 Howard-street, July 11.

William Kinley pleaded guilty to stealing some bank bills and silver coin from Robert White, of West Farms, Westchester County, July 12. *Judge Osborne*—What excuse have you got to offer, Kinley? *Prisoner*—Well, I was high at the time. *Judge*—Oh! we find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Philip O'Rourke was charged with purloining a basket and shovel, July 7. James Eldridge, No. 144 East Thirty-eighth-street, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, was the complainant, but failed to appear, and the prisoner was discharged.

James Tighe and Martin Miller were brought up on the complaint of John Higgins, No. 217 Clinton-street. Higgins was going along the street at 2 o'clock in the morning, July 11, when these men came up to him and took from him a breast pin and some money, value $5 50. The witness said they did it very quietly, and did not misuse him. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, no, of course not. They knew too much for that. They were not going to be sent to State's Prison for a brass breast-pin. The offence was fully proved. *Judge Osborne*—In this case a larceny was committed at 2 o'clock in the morning, a very unusual hour. It is very probable that if this man had made any resistance, you would have been sent up on a much more serious charge. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the penitentiary for 6 months each.

Thomas Goodwin was arraigned, charged with riot and an assault and battery on officer Abraham H. Dixon, of the Eighteenth Police Precinct, on the 4th of July. The officer said there were about one hundred people fighting in the Bowery, and he went into the crowd and tried to stop it. He attempted to arrest Goodwin, who was fighting, when he and some others attacked him, choking him and threw him down. He succeeded in arresting Goodwin, but being alone, he could not take the others. The defendant's witnesses said the prisoner had been on a Fourth of July spree, and was drunk. His friends were taking him home, when they were attacked by some rowdies, who struck them, leaving marks on their faces, with some sort of knuckle weapon attached to their hands. Afterwards the officer came up and arrested Goodwin, who did not choke him or touch him. Judge OSBORNE asked the policeman if he was not mistaken about the man who struck him. He said he was not; he saw him distinctly. *Judge Osborne*—The Court think it would be very unsafe to let the witnesses in this case go out of Court under the imputation of perjury. They swear distinctly that Goodwin did not strike the officer. We think we would not be justified in convicting this man. There is a possibility of your being mistaken, (to officer,) and he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. He is acquitted.

Mary Maher, a servant girl, accused her employer, Mrs. Catherine Henderson, of stealing some money, woollens and other property, all worth $1461, which she had tied up in a packet, last Thursday night. The girl told a long story and contradicted herself a good deal. *Judge Osborne*—There's no confidence to be placed in this woman's statements. She has told two entirely different stories—one in the Police Court, and one here. A woman that swears in so reckless a manner I'm not disposed to believe at all. We acquit the prisoner. The complainant went long and loudly upon hearing the judgment, and the officers were compelled to remove her from the court-room. "These Irish women," said Judge OSBORNE, "if they lose three cents are bound to have somebody arrested and sent to prison for it."

Robert Miller, a negro, was charged with stealing some pork, worth $1 25, from Henry Blank, No. 81 West Broadway, July 10. One witness saw him come out of a store with some pork in his hands. *Judge Osborne*—Well, how do you know he stole it, or whose it was? Wasn't it your pork? Did you have any taken? *Witness*—No. *Judge*—How do know you didn't? *Witness*—Because I hadn't any to take. *Judge*—Well, that's a good reason. There's no evidence at all as to the identity of the pork. Let him go. So the prisoner departed.

James McGee took the stand to testify that James Mahon kept a disorderly house at No. 44 West Broadway. The witness lived at No. 42, next door. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what have you seen that was disorderly? *Witness*—They have fiddling and dancing there every night. *Judge*—Is that all? *Witness*—That's all I can testify to. *Judge*—(ironically)—Have you got any more witnesses to the same facts? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge*—The prisoner can go. It is surprising to me that magistrates will entertain such complaints. There seems to be an anxiety on the part of some of them to take all the complaints they can get hold of.

Madeline Eiche paid a fine of $5 for the luxury of an assault and battery committed on Catherine Horan

Robert Little was discharged, charged with assault and battery on William Jones, July 5. Some mistake had been made in drawing up the papers, by which the wrong man was made defendant.

Margaret Webb was charged by Margaret McCarthy with a petit larceny, committed July 11. She commenced to protest her entire innocence. *Judge Osborne*—Tell her she had better plead guilty. Counsel advised her and she pleaded guilty. *Judge*—We sus pend sentence. It seems she gave some valuable information to the officers with regard to receivers of stolen goods.

Michael Riley, a boy, was next brought to the bar. This was another flagrant case of premeditated attack upon Metropolitan Policemen. Officer Augustus Van Arsdale, of the Eleventh District Police, while patroling his beat heard an alarm rap sounded from the vicinity of Avenue A, corner of Twelfth-street. It was about 11 o'clock at night. He, with other Policemen, immediately went up there, and when they reached the spot they were saluted with a shower of brick bats and stones. They arrested the prisoner in the act of throwing a stone at them. A crowd of about 50 men and boys immediately came down upon them and pursued them, firing stones and hallooing most of the way to the station-house. They tried to get the prisoner away, and shouted, "Don't let the Black Republican sons of b—s take him away!" Riley's employer testified that he had heard him say the Metropolitan Police should not make any arrests around there. He was away from the shop all day on the 8th, and when he returned he acknowledged that he had thrown stones. "I told him they ought to have shot him down," said the witness. Counsel hoped judgment would be suspended. *Judge Osborne*—I'm not disposed to let him up at all, on this charge. How old are you, Riley? *Prisoner*—Seventeen. *Judge*—We find you guilty. We'll sentence this boy on Thursday. Meantime he is out on bail.

Frederick Hett assaulted Augustus Leuscher with a knife, July 3, at 12½ P. M. "He struck me two twice in my head with a knife," said the complainant. He was found guilty and fined $10.

Arthur Finnegan and Mary Finnegan, charged with assault and battery on Mary Macklen, were discharged, no witness appearing.

Miles Martin assaulted Henry W. Corey, Conductor on the Second-avenue Railroad, and struck him with the butt end of a whip, June 27. *Judge Osborne*—In this case there seems to be no extenuating circumstance. Affidavits of the prisoner's good character have been put in, which we have considered in making up our minds. We sentence him to the City Prison for 90 days, and fine him $20.

Hannah Gersen and Otto Gersen, charged with assault and battery, were discharged—Daniel Costillo, No. 46 Clinton-street, the complainant, not appearing.

William Buckley, *alias* William Jones, an old thief, charged with stealing some silver coin, July 10, from Christian Mather, was remanded till Thursday, to give time to find the witness, who was not forthcoming.

Mary Lovett, charged with stealing 15 cents' worth of calico from John W. Byrne, was discharged.

Metropolitan Policeman's Prayer.

The following unique and poetical prayer, in the handwriting of the author, is inclosed withiu a frame in the Fifth-Precinct Station-house:

"THE METROPOLITAN POLICEMAN'S PRAYER.

Father! now the strife is past,
On our land thy blessings cast;
Near our pillow, hand in hand,
Keep thy guardian angel band;
And throughout the darkeome night,
Bless us with a cheerful light.
Pressing through life's stormy way,
Keep us, Father, day by day.

Respectfully inscribed to Inspector HUTCHINGS and the officers of the Fifth Police Precinct.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 4, 1857."

SURGEONS OF POLICE.

J. GOTHAM, Jr., writing to the New-Jersey *M. and S. Reporter*, says: "I have heard from good authority recently an item of professional interest, indicative, perhaps, of the pecuniary condition of the profession. The new law recently passed by the Legislature for the police government of this and the three adjoining counties, authorizes the appointment, by the Police Commissioners, of five "Surgeons of Police," four of whom are to reside in this City, and one in Brooklyn. The salary is $1,500 per annum, and for these offices I learn there are 227 applicants. These are, doubtless, nearly, if not quite, all from the ranks of the *regulars*, and constitute, it is estimated, at least one quarter, some suppose one-third of the whole number."

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CONTROVERSY.

Argument on the Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 14.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover for a Mandamus compelling the delivery to him of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.—The argument in this case was continued this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Field first spoke, to prove that his Honor's action was not stayed by the *certiorari*. He first alluded to the progress of the case, &c., and then proceeded with his points of law as follows:

First—It may be conceded that the effect of the common-law *certiorari*, when issued in a proper case and at a proper time, is to remove the record from the inferior jurisdiction; and by consequence, as that jurisdiction cannot be continued without the record of what has already been done, to suspend all further proceedings there. The original purpose of the writ was to get the case into the Superior Court, that it might be proceeded with, (Bacon's Abriogement—Certiorari.)

Second—The power to issue this writ has been qualified or taken away in many cases, sometimes by express words, as in cases of *habeas corpus*, before final determination, (2 R. S. 573 §69,) and of proceedings to remove defaulting tenants, (2 R. S., 516, §47,) and sometimes by implication, as in case of the act of 1820 respecting distresses, &c., (Laws of 1820, chap. 194, 20 Johns 80, Lyne vs. Noble.)

Third—Whenever a statute has authorized a summary proceeding, and the effect of the removal of the record would be to annul the proceeding altogether, the incongruity between the statute and the existence of the power to destroy its effect, amounts to a repeal or qualification of the power to take away the record; or, in other words, to award a *certiorari*.

Fourth—If it be said that this inconsistency may be avoided by the refusal of the Court to issue the writ except in a proper case and at a proper time, the answer is obvious, that the execution of a statute does not depend upon the discretion of Judges, that what is inconsistent with law, the Courts have no *power* to perform; and that to allow a proceeding under a statute which the Legislature intended should be summary, and uninterrupted, to be, nevertheless, suspended by the mistaken order of another Judge till the mistake can be corrected, would be to introduce confusion into our system, and virtually to thwart the Legislative will. In the case of Lyne *vs.* Noble, the *certiorari* was issued and served—no statute had expressly forbidden it. The magistrate, nevertheless, disregarded it and proceeded, and the Supreme Court approved his conduct. In that case, therefore, the writ had no operation, the record was not removed by it; it was, in fact, illegally issued, and was justly treated as a nullity.

Fifth—In the present case if the record be taken away from the Judge and carried to the Supreme Court, no future proceeding can ever be had upon it, —not before the Judge, because he has nothing before him on which to act; nor before the Court, because, though it has the record, it has not the power to proceed upon it. A *procedure* can never issue after a return is made to the *certiorari*, (Tidd's Practice, 349.) It follows, therefore, that the power to issue the *certiorari* to the Judge so long as anything remains to be done by him, is taken away by implication.

Sixth—Much remains yet to be done by the Judge in this summary proceeding. The warrants are yet to be signed, and on the return of the second warrants a further arguing is to be had, and a determination made as to the books, papers, &c., to be delivered to Mr Conover.

Seventh—Such would be the aspect of the case if the Court, in allowing the writ, had not made a conditional allowance, or what is the same thing, since modified the allowance so as to make it conditional. The right of the Supreme Court originally to grant a conditional allowance is established so far as this Court, at Special Term, is concerned, and *a fortiori*, so far as a Judge out of Court is concerned. (Order of 11th of July, by Judge Daries—13 Wend., 665, 671.)

Eighth—Independent of this decision of the Special Term, the power to make a conditional allowance exists; and the right to make it at any time is clear. Whenever a writ is issued, the authority of the Court in it attaches; and it may be altered or entirely set aside.

Progress of Street Cleaning.

The streets have now been under the care of the City Inspector a little over three weeks, but one week of that time the weather was so unfavorable as almost entirely to prevent operations. They are now generally in a fair condition; all the ashes and garbage are regularly removed, and the thick mass of filth which since last September covered almost all the streets has nearly disappeared. The great trouble at present is the dust, caused by the dirt cartmen dumping and spilling the dirt in removing it from new buildings, instead of carrying it to the dumping places, and by persons erecting new buildings leaving the dirt from the cellars in the street. These evils bid fair to be remedied, however. Many of the dirt cartmen have lately been arrested, and fined from $3 to $5 a piece, and they are beginning to find out that the practice does not pay. Meantime workmen are engaged in clearing off the dust, and the City is now cleaner than it has been in months before. From the returns of the Street Inspectors to the City Inspector we gather the amount of work done, &c., for the week ending Saturday, July 11.

WARDS.	No. of day's work done.....	No. of men employed as sweepers.....	No. of men employed exclusive of sub-contr...	No. of carts and horses employed exclusive of sub-contr...	No. of loads of ashes removed...	No. of loads of dirt removed...	No. of loads of manure removed....
I....	133¾	26	16	391	623	431	
II....	117¼	18	8	208	543	254	
III....		22	21	314	453	698	
IV....	142	32	9	515	723	206	
V....	158¾	22	19	617	769	1042	
VI....	152	35	17	512	910	210	
VIII....	120¾	26	15	592	531	1053	
IX....	132¾	23	12	453	665	797	
XIV....	140¾	21	19	431	368	548	
XV....	134¾	23	28	331	539	539	
XVII....	62	27	42	675	909	382	
XX....	193¼	34	31	397	2686	none	
XXII....	71¼	12	9	240	571	none	
		321	246	5,639	10,590	6,151	

Total No. of loads of manure and dirt removed..16 741
Total No. of loads of ashes removed.....22,380

All the streets of the Sixth Ward were cleaned twice last week, and the neighborhood of the Five Pointe three times. The whole Ward was in as good condition as is possible for the naturally nasty place. The gutters have all been whitewashed.

The Fourteenth Ward, which has been among the dirtiest in the City, is also assuming a clean appearance. The entire Ward, if the weather continues favorable, will be swept twice this week.

They have only worked on the Seventeenth Ward since last Thursday, having been unable to procure a dumping-place until that day. They have a large force at work now and the prospect is good.

Of the Wards in the hands of the contractors, the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Sixteenth are in good order. The contractors are performing their work effectively, giving general satisfaction. In the other three, the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty First, are in a very bad condition. The City Inspector has refused to sign the contractors' bills, and has given them notice that if the work is not immediately attended to he will annul their contracts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

Albert Woodruff et al. vs. *John H. Sandborn.*—Ordered that plaintiff be permitted to set forth matter stated on amended or supplemental complaint, as he may be advised, on payment of $7 costs of opposing this motion.

In the matter of appointment of Special Guardian, &c.—Referred to Richard H. Ogden.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Joseph B. Wheelock vs. *Mary Frances Wheelock.*—Usual decree of divorce.

In the matter of Michael E. Stafford et al.—Order confirming guardian's report.

[Advertisement.]

ASTOUNDING BUT PLEASANT FACTS.—Old Dr. H. JAMES, the discoverer of the Extract of Cannabis Indica, has done more good than all the rest of the famous philanthropists. Not only has he vanquished that worst of diseases, consumption, but he has also subjugated, to a certainty, asthma, bronchitis, clergyman's sore throat, dyspepsia, liver complaint, every phase of nervous disorganization, coughs, colds, and general debility. The Extract of Cannabis Indica is, as our readers already know, a preparation from East India hemp, and was discovered by the old Doctor in Calcutta. It is now famous as a sure remedy for the worst of ailments, in every part of the United States. In every remote village even it has saved the hopeless. We have seen a multitude of testimonials as to its efficacy. One of these struck us with peculiar force. It was written by a Mrs. MARTHA HOUCK, living in the interior of Maryland. She stated that she was forty-five years of age, and had been troubled for eight years with violent bleeding and severe ulceration of the lungs. One bottle of the Cannabis Indica had stopped the bleeding, and another had healed every internal sore. At the time of writing she had gained twenty-four pounds in weight. It is the bounden duty of every invalid to try this medicine, whose great virtues everybody seems anxious to publish. Persons preferring to make the Cannabis Indica themselves, can obtain the recipe by inclosing four postage stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J. Dr. JAMES can be seen every day, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. H. JAMES has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from no place but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of the
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, wareving-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing RAY'S Superior Zephyr Merino Under-garments, you
Know Nothing of morning chille,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dowe,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarments ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. The prices range from three to fifteen shillings. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy at JAMES E. RAY'e Family Hosiery and Undergarment Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under-Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'e Zephyr Merino Under Garments are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the prespiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked-for and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and manufacturer of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most powerful bill is presented for the patrons of this house for this evening—no less than four full and attractive pieces, viz: the new drama of the "Irishman in Bagdad, the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," the delightful comedy of "My Aunt," and the sentimental drama of "Black Eyed Susan." Seats may be secured in advance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood, which creates and sustains scaly rheum, scurvy, leprosy, scabious sores, running ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—The first to introduce this excellent article to the American public was THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray, where will be found every size of the above, wholesale and retail. With every article in Men's Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Eruptions, boils, ulcers and sores sometimes proceed from an inflammatory principle in the blood, produced by luxurious living. This fiery element in the circulation is reached and extinguished by the ointment, which, aided by the pills as an internal remedy, never fail to accomplish a cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most interesting place of amusement in New-York now, is Barnum's Museum, with White's Serenaders and the beautiful dissolving views every afternoon and evening. The dissolving views of Palestine are given this evening. In the afternoon the views are more general and varied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use HALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by ESTABROOK & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 14.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	82½	100 Erie Railroad.. btw	29
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	91	180 do.....	29
1,500 Cam. St. 7s, '70..	53	150 do.....s10	29
3,000 E. R. R. 3d m. b. '83	81	570 do.....c	29½
1,000 Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	60	300 do.....	29¾
20 North River Bank.	100½	650 do s3	29¾
40 Metro. Bank.....	106	700 do.....s10	29¾
5 Metro. Bank Scrip..	95	100 do.....s10	29¾
10 Park Bank.....	102½	200 do.....s10	29¾
10 do.....	102¾	100 do.....s60	28¾
5 Pacific Mail S. Co..	75	500 do.....s30	29
10 do.....	74½	200 do.....s3	29¼
25 do.....	74	50 do.....s3	29¼
80 do.....s60	74	100 do.....s60	28¾
10 O. L. & T. C. ex d.	100	200 do.....s30	28½
475 Mil. & Miss. R. R..	50	50 M. S. & N. I. pf st. at	60 70
50 do.....t30	50	20 do.....	73½
50 do.....b60	50	150 do.....s30	73½
10 do.....	80	300 Reading R. R...s90	76
300 Cl. & P. g. R. R..b60	39	200 do.....	77
22 N. Y. Cent. RR....	81	300 do.....	77¼
100 do.....b3	81½	650 do.....	77
200 do.....	81¾	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.bs0	81
12 do.....	81½	150 do.....s3	81¼
350 do.....b30	81¾	34 M. Sc. & N. Ind. R. R.	47½
100 do.....s30	80¾	100 do.....s10	44
100 do.....btwk	81¾	200 Pan. R. R.....	86
100 do.....stwk	81¾	288 do.....s3	83
64 do.....c	81½	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	34
100 do.....s3	81½	100 do.....b60	34
1000 do.....s30	80¾	70 do.....	33
376 Ill. Cen. R. ex d. s3	119	50 do.....	33½
5 Gal. & Chi. R.....	92½	90 do.....	32
55 do.....	93	50 do.....b10	33
200 Cleve. & Tol. R..s3	55¾	195 do.....	31¾
200 do.....c	57¾	50 do.....	31½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82½	100 N. Y. Central RR..	80¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	93	100 do.....s3	80¾
3,000 L. & W. 2d m. b.	20¾	100 do.....b3	82
30 Park Bank.....	102½	600 do.....b3	82
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.	74	100 do.....s30	82
10 Galena & Chic. R..	93	100 do.....	83½
50 do.....	93¼	100 do.....b30	83¾
18 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	91	200 do.....s3	83
100 Panama R. R....b3	89	100 Reading R'd. ...b3	77½
75 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	38¾	300 do.....	77½
10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	48¾	800 do.....	77¾
100 Erie Railroad....b3	30	100 do.....s3	77¾
150 do.....	29¾	10 Cleve. & Tol. RR..	58¾
100 do.....t30	30	50 La Cr. & Mil. R....	33
450 do.....	30		

TUESDAY, July 14—P. M.

There is a quiet and easy state of things in the Money Market so far as the Street demand is concerned. The immediate activity at the Custom-House and the preparations making for the Fall Jobbing trade induce a fair business in Discounts, both at and outside of Bank. The Brokers are bearing prime lists of paper at 8½@9, and fair at 10@12 per cent. The European mail for the Boston packet to-morrow is not a large one. Bills on London closed at 109¼@109⅝ per cent., dull as to demand, but steady in the terms asked by the regular bankers. These figures hardly justify the employment of Bullion, and the amount sent to Boston for shipment this afternoon is only $238,000.

The Stock Market further improved to-day, 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. on both the New-York Roads, and ¾ ₱ cent. on Reading. The *Bears* were again indisposed to put out large new contracts ahead, and made little progress in covering their previous low sales. The demand from the *Bulls* and on outside orders steadily advanced; New-York Central to 82¾, and New-York and Erie to 30¼ ₱ cent. Large sales of Reading were made after the printed list was closed, at 78 ₱ cent.; and for Southern Michigan, 48¾@48¼ was bid; and for Toledo, 58¼. The Western list was generally strong, sympathising with the upward turn in Central and Erie. The Railway Bond list was also firmer, with only a few parcels of the established loans offered at the Board of Brokers. Panama Railroad was in demand, at 88@89 ex dividend, and the City Bank shares all firm. The Corn Exchange Bank will sell 860 shares of its reserved capital, by auction, to-morrow, through Mr. A. H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The following card evinces a determination to discountenance undue competition in Railway fares. It was called forth by the *five dollar* trains to and from Buffalo, recently adopted by the New York and Erie Company. It would not be difficult to explain the causes of disagreement between the Erie and Central interests. But such an explanation would necessarily involve much that is personal in its bearing, and as the remedy for a better state of things is believed to be near at hand, in the contemplated changes in the administration of the New-York and Erie, it is, perhaps, unnecessary. It is proper to add, however, that the Directors of the Erie are not altogether at fault in putting on these trains. The State-Line management at the West, which should have been a neutral one, strictly so, provoked retaliation, this season, as the North River Steamboat Line engendered the original difficulty in 1855.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

The reducing of fares lately initiated by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company necessarily involves and is being followed by other roads. We consider the policy ruinous. On Wednesday next, July 15, our respective roads will refuse to ticket over, or honor the coupons, or to check baggage over, the New-York and Erie or any other railroad reducing rates, and have given notice to that effect.

Will your company take like action? Please reply definitely and immediately.

E. CORNING, President N. Y. C. R. R. Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Pres. H. R. R. R. Co.
C. W. CHAPIN, Pres. Western R. R. Co.
L. M. HUBBY, Pres. C. C. & C. R. R. Co.
WM. CASE, Pres. C. & Erie R. R. Co.
J. B. WARING, Pres. C. & T. R. R. Co.
C. C. DENNIS, Supt. M. R. & L. S. R. & Co.

Under rules of Union Board at Indianapolis, no ticket can be sold except at uniform fare.

JOHN BROUGH, Pres. Bellefontaine Line.

We may add to this that negotiations have been going on for a week or two between the new administration of the Southern Michigan and the Michigan Central Company, which promise to result in the ultimate saving of half a million a year to each Company, by bringing into some order the unsettled and conflicting terms heretofore made on freight, and by a mutual division, on good living terms, of the great passenger trade between Chicago and Lake Erie.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $287,256; paid out, $141,510: and held at the close, $10,997,450.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable at the People's Bank, on 1st of August. The New-Jersey Transportation Company pay 5 ₱ cent., as a half-yearly dividend, on the 1st of August.

The following extract of a letter from Aspinwall is the latest about the Panama Road and its condition:

I cannot close this letter without saying a few words relative to the Panama Railroad Company. I had the pleasure of a transit over the road, and can assure you that it compares favorably with many of the roads in the United States. The trains which run daily seldom meet with any obstacle, and make their time almost to a minute. The road never was in a more flourishing condition. The wooden bridges are being replaced by solid iron structures, which render the travel safe and pleasant. Too

THE LATE RIOT.

All the Station-Houses Surrendered to the New Police.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

PARTICULARS OF MULLER'S FAMILY.

The Coroner's Inquest Continued

The Policemen of Eight Wards Paid Up.

WHERE THE NEXT DANGER IS.

SECRET POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Democrats Organising their "Bleeding Kansas" Committees.

A $20,000 Tax and Nothing to Show for it.

Continuation of the Inquest on the Body of John Muller.

Before Coroner Perry.

JULY 15.—The proceedings of the inquest were resumed Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock, at the German theatre in Fourth-street. About 75 persons were present. Ex-Coroner WILHELM assisted Coroner PERRY in the investigation, as he did on the previous day.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB NICHOLAS.

Jacob Nicholas was the first witness sworn: Resides at No. 131 Third-street; was present at the scene of the riot on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the boarding-house No. 140 Third-street; went away about half-past seven o'clock, and had gone only a few steps when a man, whose name is Christian Weidler, came out of the house and struck him in the face with his two fists, and then, a second time, on the head with a slung-shot; witness fell down, and called for an officer; saw an officer on the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; does not know the officer's name; was bleeding profusely in the face; the officer came up, and witness went away to the basement of No. 136 Third street, and saw nothing further; did not know why the man came out and struck him; did not say a word to him; he was a German peddler; had had no quarrel with him; did not see the officer arrest him; did not know whether the officer arrested him; witness went away as soon as he could, as his face was covered with blood, and he was more anxious about his wound than having the man arrested; there was no fight previously; this was the beginning of the affray.

TESTIMONY OF GUSTAVUS RICHTER.

Gustavus Richter, living at No. 126 East Forty-first-street, was next sworn: Was on the corner of Avenue A and Third-street at seven o'clock on Sunday evening; saw from fifty to eighty people collected there; they were quiet; saw an officer, who told the people to go back, or to go away; some of them went a few feet back, and others stood still; asked some of those present what the matter was, and they all said they did not know; then went up to Tenth-street, and was absent about fifteen minutes; when he returned saw the same officer he had seen there before, and another one; one of them said "Go away," and it raised a laugh; close by witness' side was a young man; a person came up to him and said to him, 'Go away from here, it will give plenty of trouble;" it was no officer who said this; at least he had no badge; one of the officers went over the street and returned, when some person, who did not appear to him to be an officer, said something to him, and pointed to the young man standing at witness' side; the officer then came up to the young man and said, "You son of b—h go away," and pushed him with his hand; the young man staggered backwards, and three or four other people helped the officer, and said, "Fight him! fight him!" the young man fell down on his hands and knees; the officer struck him, he thought, at least three or four times on the head with his club when he was down; the young man then got up and ran away; the officer stopped a little and then ran after him; heard some persons say the young man was going into the cars; a good many people were then standing on the roofs of the houses; did not see the officer or young man again; witness then went into Fourth-street, and saw three or four officers; they all went towards Avenue A; he heard laughing and whistling; went back to the middle of the block between Third and Fourth street; saw a good many officers running towards the people, and the people running back; the officers had clubs; they struck some of the people standing on the sidewalk; the officers returned to Fourth-street and Avenue A; witness saw several shots fired by the officers; he went into a house in Third-street and heard nothing more than the shots fired; did not hear any order to fire, nor any order to the people to disperse before the firing; saw one stone rolling along some distance from the officers; the firing was not done at once but the shots were in quick succession; did not see any resistance made to the officers; did not see the young man who was first struck by the officers make any resistance; saw him with his hands up, but could not say whether it was in self-defence or the motion made in staggering; the shots were fired on the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A, and between that and the corner of Third-street; the crowd did not interfere when the officer struck the young man; on the contrary the people assisted the officer; did not know the name of the young man; heard that the officer's name was Cook, and that he was a German. The stone, witness saw rolling, was rolling towards the officers, but too far off to reach them.

POST-MORTEM OF DR. T. C. FINNELL.

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., being sworn, said that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of John Muller, at his residence, No. 29 Avenue A, on Monday, July 12, 1857; was assisted by Dr. Mylot, and several other German physicians; deceased was a large, muscular man, with a well-developed body; found a gun-shot wound over the left clavicle, or collar-bone, two inches from the sterno-clavicular articulation; the ball in its course fractured the bone into small splinters, several pieces of which were carried into the deep-seated muscles of the neck; the sub-clavian vein was lacerated, and a large amount of extravasated blood was found in the surrounding tissues; the direction of the wound, as indicated by the extravasated blood, was from before backward and then slightly upward along the anterior portion of the neck; he examined the head carefully, but found no evidences of fracture in any part; the right temporal region was swollen, and blackened, as if the part had been injured by a blow; witness was of the opinion that his death was caused by the gun-shot wound, and not the result of injuries to the head.

The above evidence was submitted in writing.

To a question by a Juryman, witness replied that he thought the shot had been fired in a horizontal position, the person firing standing on a level with the person shot; thought the ball was fired from a revolver, judging from its size, &c.

TESTIMONY OF DR. F. ROUSLER.

Dr. F. Rousler, residing at the corner of Canal and Allen streets, was next examined through an interpreter: He took part in the second *post mortem* examination of Muller, on Tuesday, with four more physicians; a lead ball was found in the neck between the trachea and the œsophagus; the course of the ball was in an upward direction from where it entered; the point where it stopped was about one inch higher than where it entered; in other respects witness corroborated the testimony of Dr. Finnell, as to his examination.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH BISHOP.

Joseph Bishop was next examined, through an interpreter: resides at No. 48 Avenue A; last Sunday evening he was standing before his door, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and saw several people running along the street; he went up to see what the matter was; on reaching the corner of Third-street and Avenue A, he saw a man named Nicholas, who had the marks of a blow about his eye; while standing with Nicholas he saw two officers coming along Third-street one of whom was named Cook, and the other one he did not know; when they came up, the small officer, whose name he did not know, sprang into the crowd; he caught hold of an old man and tried to push him back, but the old man could not go back on account of the crowd; the officer then drew his club, and the other officer did the same; a young man standing by the old man was immediately struck a heavy blow over the face by officer Cook; after getting the blow, the young man run away and got into the cars, the officer ran after him without his cap on; the other officer then went across the street and gave the alarm rap with his club; all was quiet again until several officers came up by way of Fourth-street; a large crowd was then standing on the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street; among them were several boys hallooing; when the police force reached the corner their commanding officer ordered them to halt; when the officers saw there were a great many people standing around they took their clubs and went right amongst them; the crowd was dispersed in every direction by the officers, not as men but as brutes; witness at the same time saw one of the officers standing on the corner and firing his revolver; he shot towards Mr. Schappart's house, pointing towards the roof; did not see any persons on the roof; there were a few persons looking out of the windows; on the opposite side of the street some persons were standing on the roof of a house, and one of the officers running over, ordered them to go down, or he would shoot them down; one of them replied, using an improper expression; the officers then went down Avenue A to Third-street, on both sides, and witness heard three shots fired again; soon after they returned and made an attack on the house near Fifth-street; the attack was so sudden that witness hardly had time to retire inside; the crowd then dispersed in all directions, and witness saw a man, while in the act of stepping over the sidewalk, knocked down by two officers; several persons went to his assistance, and his wife or other woman with him run away; the officers arrested several men who were trying to render aid to the man who was knocked down; witness spoke to some of the citizens present as to what ought to be done, and at that time heard three or four more shots fired; heard about twenty in all; when the officers returned from Third-street, witness saw one of the officers, whom he knew, rushing against the crowd like a tiger, not like a man; his name was Bussaun; his club was flying to the right and left; did not see whether he struck anybody or not; while witness stood there a man came up and said that some person was shot, giving the name and residence of the wounded man; witness then proceeded to the place and found that a physician had been sent for, who soon arrived and took out his lancet to examine the wound; the physician said he couldn't do much then, as the ball was too deep; after he had examined the wound, the wounded man wanted him to cut the ball out, as it gave him great pain; after this witness went home; Officer Bussaun, who was flourishing his club in the crowd, was a German; witness did not see any shots fired by citizens.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES DIETZ.

Charles Dietz, residing at No. 523 Pearl-street, was the next witness: he was present on Sunday last about a quarter past seven o'clock in the evening, at the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; saw a large crowd there and went over to see what was the matter; inquired what the matter was, and was told that a man had been struck with a club in the hands of an officer; in a few minutes eight or ten officers came down Fourth-street, and when near the corner of Avenue A, the commanding officer ordered them to halt; when they arrived some of the crowd were shouting and whistling; the officers then commenced to use their clubs; witness and a good many others ran off in the direction of the corner of Third street, and on looking around, saw several shots fired among the crowd and towards the roofs of houses; saw an officer strike a woman on the shoulder or arm; witness then went into a cigar store, and on coming out saw several officers coming up Avenue A, using their clubs and revolvers; witness ran away again, and had not gone more than twenty steps when he received a shot in his right arm; he then went to a crowd of several persons and told them he was shot, and showed the hole in his coat; while standing there an officer came up and arrested him; the officer was told by the bystanders that witness was only a spectator and had nothing to do with the disturbance, when the officer let him go; went to Mr. Otto's house in Avenue B and sent for a doctor, who extracted a ball from his arm; the ball entered the arm near the shoulder, from the rear, and passed in an upward direction; heard there were stones thrown by boys, but not till after the firing; did not see any thrown. (The ball was shown to the Jury, and appeared to be a small bullet, or large buck-shot; it might have been fired from a revolver.) Witness saw no pistols in the hands of the people; he was on the east side of the street when shot; Muller, he understood, was on the opposite side when the ball struck him.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN STOUTMEYER.

John Stoutmeyer, residing at No. 552 Fourth-street, sworn.—(Witness answered by interpreter.)—Was present on Sunday evening at the scene of the riot, about seven o'clock; saw two men talking together at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; while they were talking an officer came up and ordered them to clear out; one of the men asked why he should go away, as he was only talking to his friend, and had a right to do so; witness went there to see what the matter was, and after him a few more, and a few more, and soon a little crowd was there; the officer then went down Third-street, after he saw he couldn't do anything; he afterwards came back with another officer, who rushed in among the crowd and commenced striking with his club; he hit an old man, who ran into the door of the nearest house; the officer then gave an alarm rap and ran up Fourth-street, a few boys running after him, hallooing; soon after saw a number of policemen coming down Fourth-street; witness then went to the southeast corner, and learned from the crowd that Captain Hartt was in command of the officers; afterwards he saw the officers rushing into the crowd, striking right and left, and heard several shots fired in the direction of one of the houses near by; subsequently saw a little boy, about 10 years of age, named John Brown, lying on the ground, and was told that an officer had knocked the boy down from a fence; the officer's name was said to be Brusham; witness went down Third-street, below Avenue A, and heard several more shots fired, by whom he did not know; afterwards he went down Avenue A and Fourth-street, and then went home; heard that Mr. Muller was shot; witness saw a man standing behind another man with a revolver in his hand, taking aim and firing at some person; after one of the shots, witness saw a man fall, but could not say whether or not it was John Muller; the man who was shot was in Avenue A, between Third and Fourth streets, near Third, and on the west side; the man who fell was about 10 paces from the man who was shooting; the man using the revolver had on a white hat and a dark coat.

Coroner PERRY stated to the jury that he had received a communication from District-Attorney HALL, requesting him to adjourn the inquest to the room of the Court of Sessions, in the Park, and that after a consultation with Ex-Coroner WILHELM, he had resolved so to do. He would, therefore, adjourn the further investigation till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to the Court of Sessions room.

As a few more German witnesses were to be heard, the Coroner concluded to sit at the original place, perhaps, on Friday, for the convenience of the witnesses who live in that vicinity, and are laboring men.

WHO MULLER, THE "METROPOLITAN VICTIM," WAS.

JOHN MULLER, the victim of the late riot in the Seventeenth Ward, arrived in this country from Germany three years ago the first of January last. Being a blacksmith by trade, he obtained employment at the blacksmith shop of Mr. PARKHURST. He remained here some fifteen months, when he commenced work in the establishment of Mr. SULLIVAN, in Grand-street, near Elizabeth-street, at which latter place he was employed at the time of his death. He is represented as being steady and industrious in his habits. In the latter part of August, 1856, he was married to MARGARETTA WELLENDEN. Since his marriage he has been residing at No. 29 Avenue A, the house in which he died. His wife is now five months advanced in pregnancy. A rumor prevailed that she had a miscarriage after her return from the funeral on Tuesday, but the statement is incorrect. This rumor, in fact, was very prevalent throughout the Seventeenth Ward, and a great deal of indignation and excitement among the German population was the result.

The deceased died leaving no provision whatever for his wife. His brother-in-law informs us that MULLER, at the time of his death, was receiving but seventy-five cents a day for his work. The most he has ever received has been a dollar a day, but rather than be thrown out of work entirely during the dull season, he agreed with his employer to work the year round at six shillings a day.

MULLER has a brother living in this City. His parents still reside in Germany.

AID FOR MULLER'S WIFE.

At the meeting held, Tuesday evening, at EUSTACHI'S Volk's Theatre, in Fourth-street, it will be remembered that a Committee was moved to solicit contributions and aid for the wife of MULLER. This Committee as named subsequently to the meeting, comprised Messrs. F. C. Seckmillhemer, Valentine Lutz, Winthrop Chandler and Councilman Schappert. The Committee since their appointment have been very active in soliciting contributions for the benefit of the deceased's wife. At 2 P. M., yesterday, they had collected altogether $79 50. They think that they will be able to collect between two and three hundred dollars without much difficulty.

Arrangements have been made for a benefit for the widow at EUSTACHI'S Volk's Theatre on next Wednesday night. There is no doubt that the theatre will be filled to its utmost capacity, and a fund of several hundred dollars realized. An entertainment will also be held at the National Garden, No. 84 Bowery, the proceeds of which will be contributed to the relief of Mrs. MULLER.

Parties active in carrying out the last affair are confident of raising about a thousand dollars.

HANGING BY THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

It is currently rumored throughout the Seventeenth Ward that if the verdict in the inquest now pending before Coroner PERRY is not satisfactory to the German population, the latter will turn out *en masse* in hostility to the Police and City authorities, in case of such result. A grand rebellion of the Germans, it is said, is positively agreed upon, and that they will erect barricades at the entrance of all the streets leading to the German district. An intelligent German, but highly indignant at what he pronounced the late gross outrage upon the German citizens of the Ward, assured our reporter that peace or direst conflict depended upon just the turn that matters might take on the present inquest. If there should be trouble he said it would be of serious and bloody character. Every German, he declared, would arm himself with a *leace*, (a weapon formed somewhat like a sickle, which the Germans have used with such effect in their bloody contests in Germany,) and neither the clubs of policemen could make them lay down their weapons only as dead men. Meanwhile they would wait passively the verdict of the Jury.

CAPT. HARTT IN HIS OWN WARD.

Capt. HARTT has not been to his own house, No. 134 Second-street, since Monday last, when, after returning from his dinner, he was intercepted by a mob and threats against his life were boldly uttered. He says that he shall not visit it, indeed, until the verdict is rendered in the inquest upon MULLER. None who know the Captain will suspect that it is from any personal apprehensions that he stays away. It is for the police to abstain from doing anything calculated further to excite the feelings and animosities of the German residents of the Ward. The Captain's house is within a stone's throw of the house where MULLER lived. His presence in the vicinity would draw up from Avenue A a crowd of idlers who might incite each other to violence. The Captain denies very emphatically the statement so industriously circulated that he had advised the detention of the military, and that they should parade through Second-street in order to allow him to visit his house in safety.

We talked with many persons in the Ward yesterday, concerning the origin of the riot and the killing of MULLER. One man said he heard Captain HARTT distinctly charge his men *not* to use their pistols but their clubs only. The policemen assert the same thing. The Germans, now that matters are cooling down, confess that the Captain always was a man whom they greatly respected, and they have no reason now to believe that he did anything that should excite their indignation—but he was the head of the party which, under somebody's orders, grievously trampled on their rights. They say that their people had got the impression that if the Metropolitans were established as the Police of the City, their lager places would be shut up not on Sunday only, but unless licensed, on all days. They give Captain HARTT credit for all courage and for prudence too—but as the leader of a party who were seeking to overthrow their institutions, they were down on him.

THE GERMAN SENTIMENT.

The *Staats Zeitung*, of yesterday, says: "The widow of JOHN MULLER, who was killed in the riot, was five months advanced in pregnancy; the excitement and grief consequent upon the violent and sudden death of her husband caused her to miscarry, and she is now in a critical state. The Germans, as is their custom, will provide for her. At the meeting on Tuesday evening contributions were made at the door."

A fund is also being raised to secure the ablest counsel that can be procured to prosecute the investigation into the cause of MULLER'S death, and to secure the punishment of the guilty parties. The error in this statement we have corrected above.

The German citizens of the Seventeenth Ward have organized a temporary police to protect the peace, says the *Staats*, and during the continuance of the inquest Coroner PERRY has requested that the Metropolitans should not appear on the ground; the citizens agreeing that there shall be no further disturbance, if the request is complied with.

The Germans in the Seventeenth Ward are of the opinion, we quote the same authority, that they have been, and are still acting upon the defensive merely, against the illegal outrages of the police. They allege that on one occasion the wife of one of the citizens came out of the door to persuade her husband to go into the house, and that she was knocked down by the baton of a policeman; they have, therefore, been fighting in defence of their wives and children.

The course pursued by Coroner PERRY they regard as impartial, and is a guarantee that no party or personal interests will interfere with his investigations. The inquest was, they think, progressing well, and ought not, however, to have been removed to the Court of Sessions, as that course is regarded as a reflection upon the Ward. There will be no more rioting, however, the citizens have undertaken to perpetuate the quiet which has been already restored.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD "PEOPLES."

The paragraph which inadvertently crept into our report of yesterday, derogatory to the character of the Germans residing in Avenue A, is pronounced wholly untrue by the Germans. The rag pickers, whose lowly, but honest occupation, is made the occasion of a fling in that paragraph, do not reside in the Seventeenth Ward; there is filth enough, of course, for where in the City is it clean? a few tenant houses, and an occasional lager-bier saloon, but there is not a *disreputable house in the Ward, nor in the whole district*, so far as is known; in a word, the citizens there are respectable and law-abiding, and it is the furthest possible from their wish or intention to violate the laws of the land, knowing that their own protection from outrage depends upon reverence for the laws.

The Seventeenth Ward has been slandered a good deal, indeed, simply because it is not known. We have perambulated it daily, almost, for years together, and in this same German quarter have very seldom seen any disorderly behavior. On Sundays Avenue A swarms with men happy in their pipes, with women and fat babies—all talking cheerily; and the noise of so many "peoples" on the sidewalk rather takes down a Yankee of Puritan instincts. But it is not a riotous, rowdy, or low quarter. To walk there on any warm holiday is like a Summer travel in a German city, and the sound of an Englishman's tongue makes one look up, marveling when the stranger arrived. This quarter stretches hard up toward the Second-avenue, in the longitude of Houston, First, Third, and Fourth streets, but Second-street pushes down two blocks of houses that rent for $700 and $800, and are occupied mostly by a single family each. It is on the block between First-avenue and Avenue A that the Captain of this Precinct lives; hence it will be seen that he is on three sides surrounded by Germans.

The meeting on Tuesday evening, Seventeenth-Wards say, was a dangerous experiment, but resulted favorably for law and order. All the speeches were law-abiding, and, with one exception, were calculated to quiet the people and stop the excitement, and the exception was called to order by the Chairman.

THOSE MYSTERIOUS PAPERS.

Some excitement has been sought to be created relative to sundry bits of paper found in the Ninth and Seventeenth Wards. The papers were of a circular form, an inch and a quarter in diameter, with an oblong hole in the centre. The *Herald* gave a beautiful wood-engraving of one yesterday, suggesting to the eye of the reader a representation of the mouth of a black jug broken off just above the handle. It has been stated that they were secret signals scattered about the Wards named, for the purpose of convening a meeting of Germans in opposition to the Metropolitan Police. Our reporter made assiduous inquiry as to the number and meaning of these papers. Respecting the numbers, as far as he could ascertain, there may have been fifty bits of paper, such as described, picked up in the streets. As to their meaning, every German consulted on the subject pronounced very emphatically that they meant *nothing*—they were not intended as a sent call for any German demonstration. The place where they were found thickest was just beneath the window of a toy-store, whose keeper confessed that they had been thrown out of his window because having been wet they were unfit for the use they were generally put to.

PAVING-STONES LAID UP AS AMMUNITION.

Forty new policemen will be sworn in this morning, principally for service in the First and Second Wards. In the First Ward, which is principally occupied by German and Irish emigrant boarding-houses and lager-bier shops, it is rumored that preparations have been made to resist the authority of the new Police, and a renewal of the riotous proceedings in other Wards is expected. Information has been communicated to the Commissioners that cart-loads of paving-stones have been carried into Greenwich-street, and stowed away in the houses for use upon the heads of the Police, when the time arrives. The houses are marked, and will be closely watched, as well as their occupants.

The Metropolitan Police.

The Commissioners made no appointments yesterday. They administered the oath of office to a few men who had been previously appointed, but were not present when their names were called. Examinations of candidates for the Twentieth Ward were taken up. To-day they appoint the remainder of the Second Ward force. The Commissioners are daily overrun with applications for position, and are button-holed at every turn by persons anxious to get their friends appointed. But this is scarcely to be wondered at. The pay of a patrolman is $900 a year; when he is sick he is supplied with medical attendance gratis, and his pay is not stopped. The majority of the applicants are sturdy mechanics—good, intelligent men, who believe the berth of a policeman to be far preferable to that which they now occupy. The Commissioners have had abundant opportunity to select good men from the crowds who have petitioned them, and hitherto their choice has been marked by a sound judgment, and the appointments give general satisfaction.

At the business meeting of the Commissioners this morning the bill for the funeral expenses of THOMAS SPARKS, killed in the service of the Department, was ordered to be paid.

THE DEPUTY.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER did not attend much to business yesterday. He came into his office in the morning, but shortly after requested Sergeant WREN, of the Second Precinct, to perform his duties for him, and then retired. He looked in again in the afternoon, but did not stay long. It was whispered that he was displeased with the rebuke administered to him by Gen. NYE on Tuesday, for alleged incivility to Capt. TURNSULL. The Captains generally complain of the Deputy for a certain supercilious style that they discover in him.

SEGUINE'S POINT.

Capt. WALLING, from Seguine's Point, was up at the office yesterday. He reported everything quiet, but says they do not flag in their watchfulness for the incendiaries. Since the attack on the buildings last Saturday the Commissioners have deemed it advisable to send a reinforcement to the Point. Yesterday they sent 10 special policemen down with the Captain. Most of them have already smelt powder, having served in the regiment of New-York Volunteers in the Mexican War.

SURRENDER OF THE STATION HOUSES.

At noon Superintendent TALLMADGE received the following communication from Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk of the Common Council:

Resolved—That the Station Houses and all Police apparatus connected therewith, belonging to the City and County of New-York, be and is hereby assigned to the care and use of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the City and County of New-York, and for no other use until otherwise ordered, and during the pleasure and will of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, June 17, 1857.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, July 14, 1857.
Approved by the Mayor, July 15, 1857.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The announcement of the drift of the communication was received with much satisfaction by all. Citizens offered their congratulations to the officers at the prospect of a speedy organization of the Department, and a freedom from the disadvantages and embarrassments under which they had hitherto labored. The officers expressed themselves that, with the facilities for effective operation now given them, they would soon reduce to order the chaotic minutiæ of the Department. The Common Council has not transferred the Chief's Office to the Commissioners, but this they care little about. It is understood that immediate steps will be taken to centre the telegraphic lines from the several Station-houses at the White-street office.

Immediately, on the reception of the communication from the Clerk of the Common Council, Superintendent TALLMADGE issued the following order to the officers in command at the several Precincts:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. WHITE-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

In accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the 15th instant, you will take possession of the Station-house within your precinct, and after examination, report to me the condition of the same, and what is necessary to render them appropriate and fitting for your occupancy.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Superintendent of Police.

FIRST WARD.

Captain MURRAY, who held the keys of the First Ward Station-house, did not deliver them on the first requisition from a Metropolitan officer. A second one assayed to get them with no better success, the late Captain replying to both messengers that he did not know them personally, and when they exhibited their order with the Deputy Superintendent's signature attached, he pleaded non-familiarity with that official's autograph. A third attempt was made about 8½ o'clock by officer CROFT, one of the boltere to the Metropolitan from the late Municipal force. He carried in his pocket the following note:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS, No. 88 WHITE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 85, 1857.

CAPT. M. MURRAY—*Sir*: You will please deliver the keys of the First Ward Station-house, now in your possession, to officer CROFT.

Yours Truly,
F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendant of Police.

This order Capt. MURRAY, as he knew officer CROFT could not consistently refuse to comply with, so he opened the Station-house and let its rightful occupants take possession. Everything was found in first-rate trim, and the new men think they can make themselves quite comfortable in their quarters.

SECOND WARD.

Sergeant WEED called with his credentials on Capt. LEONARD at 5 o'clock. The Captain received him cordially and promptly passed over the keys. Sergeant WEED found everything surprisingly clean and neat. The station-house, although it had not been occupied for over a week, had been carefully swept every day. The buttons, stars, caps, fire hats, medicine chest, and telegraph apparatus were all formally passed over, amid reciprocal expressions of good feeling.

THIRD WARD.

Captain HOPKINS received the usual order to take possession, and received the keys from the person in charge. The place, however, will require considerable cleaning, and will be ready for occupancy on Friday. They now occupy No. 148 Chamber-street. The expense of fitting it up not exactly known, but one item—introducing the Croton water—was about $300. New cells were also fitted up, and other carpenters' work cost about $300. Fifty men on duty, including eight men at Castle Garden, and five on Broadway.

FOURTH WARD.

The key was secured to the acting Sergeant last evening. It will be occupied to-day. Like the rest, it will have to be cleaned.

FIFTH WARD.

Sergeant HUTCHINOS sent to Alderman HOFFMIRE the order from the General Superintendent for the key which he promised to procure and send at 9 o'clock this morning, as the place will have to be cleaned, and will be occupied the latter part of the week. The house now occupied, at No. 86 Franklin-street, was fitted up at an expense of about $300. It was hired like the rest, by the month, with the privilege of renewal. Fifty-seven men in the force, including officers and doormen.

SIXTH WARD.

The Station-house of this Precinct has been in the occupancy of the Metropolitan Police since Monday afternoon, and is in command of Sergeant HICKS. It was one of the newest and best arranged Station-houses in the City. It is situated in Franklin, between Leonard and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

Captain LETTS, late of the Police of this Ward, handed over the keys of the Station house to Sergeant CAMERON, who took possession last evening at 6½ o'clock. The present force of this Ward consists of thirty men and the Sergeant. The Metropolitan Police have hitherto been staying in sorry quarters in Cherry-street, where rooms formerly occupied by a Masonic Lodge had been partially fitted up for their use. The old Station-house was found in some disorder, and needed a good deal of cleaning when its new occupants moved in, but they went to work with a will and soon had it in admirable condition.

EIGHTH WARD.

Captain CHARLES TURNBULL took possession of the old quarters, corner of Prince and Wooster streets, at 7½ P. M. last evening. Only temporary possession is at present taken, as far as the men are concerned—the house, cells, &c., requiring a thorough cleansing; they will, however, return *en masse* on Saturday. The force at present numbers 4 acting sergeants, 4 roundsmen, 2 doormen and 43 patrolmen. Roundsman QUINN and 4 men were sent round to effect possession, the remainder being still located at No. 185 Spring-street. Prisoners will, however, be sent to the regular Station, there being no arrangements sufficient at the other quarters. Nothing of any note transpired in the Ward yesterday, and the District last night was in its wonted quiet. The telegraph apparatus is in good order, but connection is cut off.

NINTH WARD.

The force of this precinct, numbering 3 sergeants, 2 roundsmen, and 48 patrolmen, under the command of Sergeant SEBRING, are still in their new quarters over Jefferson Market. Sergeant SEBRING took possession of the old Station-House, No. 24 Charles-street, at 7½ P. M. yesterday, and, as some alterations and considerable clearing will have to be therein effected, the Metropolitan force will probably not remove there until next week. At 10 P. M. last night, Sergeant SEABRING returned, with the keys of the old Station-house, reporting that the establishment was in a very dirty state, but that the furniture was in good order. The telegraphic apparatus is in working condition. The house will be cleaned, repaired and painted previous to being occupied.

TENTH WARD.

The force of this Ward did not remove yesterday. Their present quarter are in Ludlow-street, near Grand, where a dwelling house, leased for one year at a rent of $1,000, has been fitted up at an expense of $200. Sergeant DAVIS is in command, with a force of 43 men. The old Station-house will require considerable cleaning and some repairs, and it will likely be a week before the Metropolitans occupy it. It is said that a number of law books and articles of furniture, being part of the Police property in this Ward, have mysteriously disappeared from the Station-house within a short time. Mr. FLAGG, as custodian, had better see to it.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Orders have been received to remove to the old quarters, but as they require to be cleansed and renovated before being occupied, the change will not be made for a day or two.

TWELFTH WARD.

The order for surrender will probably reach this distant Ward in a few days—if the traveling is tolerable.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Station-house of this Ward requires cleansing, if not fumigation, and it will probably be some days before it is ready for the reception of its new tenants. Sergeant STERRS would have taken possession yesterday, but Lieut. SEBACH, of the old force, who had the keys, refused to give them up unless he required a direct order from the Mayor. The present force of this Ward consists of a Sergeant and 49 men, who are located in Onderdonk Hall, No. 405 Grand-street, which has been partially adapted for police purposes. They are anxious to get into their new quarters as soon as possible.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Possession has not yet been taken of the old Station-house in Spring-street, between Marion and Mulberry, and the force of the Ward still remains in the basement of No. 400 Broome street. These quarters are very uncomfortable, the men having to sit about a small room and wait their turns for duty in a most uncomfortable manner. Acting-Sergeants WEED and WILLIAMS went roued to the old Station at 4½ P. M. yesterday, and found Captain KISSENER in possession. The Captain received his visitors in a friendly manner, but stated that he had, as yet, received no orders as to his surrendering the establishment to the new Commissioners, but that he would go down the following morning and obtain the necessary orders. The two Sergeants examined the house all through, and found it in very good order. The force will be able to enter to-morrow, as the building was thoroughly cleansed only last Spring, and nothing now remains to be done, beyond sweeping the floors. The Telegraph apparatus appears to be in excellent order. The force in this Precinct now numbers two Sergeants, four Roundsmen, two Doormen, and 32 Patrolmen, all of whom are new appointments. The Ward has been extremely quiet all day. On Tuesday morning a blank return was sent in to the Commissioners.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The old quarters were taken possession of by the Metropolitan force at 7:30 P. M. last night. Everything was found in about the same condition as when the old folks moved out of it, under the leadership of Capt. DILKS—that is to say, in a state requiring thorough cleansing, repairing, and painting. The telegraphic apparatus is in working order, but the connection is cut off.

The force at this Precinct at present numbers 2 sergeants, 4 roundsmen, 38 patrolmen, and 2 doormen. Only 6 of the above are newly appointed. The Fifteenth Ward Police may be considered the most efficient of any Ward in the City, there having been fewer defections amongst them of any district.

On arriving at the old quarters Capt. DILKS addressed the men, exhorting them to be more than ever vigilent in the performance of their duties, and stated that he should make it his aim to enforce the rules and regulations of the Department to the utmost extent. This address was received with three cheers by all the men present. Quite a crowd of citizens paid visits to the Station, congratulating the Captain and his men on their return, and promising any assistance in their power. The Ward has been quiet all day.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

No orders had been received to remove, and the Metropolitans were quietly in possession of their old quarters.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Not removed, on account of the late hour at which the order was received.

Paying the Old and New Police.

Mr. FLAGG has been himself the instrument of gladness to the hearts of a large number of Mayor WOOD's late deluded followers. The chink of money has a pleasant cadence to the ear at all times, but it rivals the strains of the fabled syrens to a man whose locker is empty, and whose children are crying for bread and potatoes. $25,000 was drawn from the City Treasury yesterday, and with it the claims of the old municipal force in the first eight Wards were satisfied. The others will probably be paid on Friday or Saturday.

In order to settle this account accurately, the Comptroller went back to the police records of the month of April, anterior to the operation of the new law. There he found who were *bona fide* policemen at that time, and then taking a leap to the 23d of May, the date of the last payment, he progressed forward through the month of June, and ascertained from the Metropolitan Commissioners who, of the old force, were removed, and when; thus, a large number were decapitated on the 22d of June, and at other times during the remainder of the month. Now, after computing the amount of pay due each late incumbent up to the day he was theoretically removed, Mr. FLAGG goes back to May 1, and reckons up the amount accruing on account of the increased $100 per annum, and adds this to the principal sum, and this brings up the figure to nearly the amount that would have been due them under the old rate on the 23d day of July, when the force was disbanded by the Mayor.

But the police *de facto*—Mr. FLAGG drew a warrant for $100,000 on Tuesday, for the payment of the Municipal force, and sent it to Mayor WOOD, requesting his signature. His Honor responded yesterday as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I return herewith a warrant drawn by you upon the City Treasury for one hundred thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, without my signature. It is not drawn according to law; we have no power to place any sum to the credit of that officer.

The twenty-seventh section of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, provided in substance that "the sums of money collected for the purposes of police during the years 1856 and 1857, and not expended, shall be paid to the State Treasury as a part of the police fund, and be disbursed to the Treasurer of the Board of Police."

By this section, therefore, before any money can be drawn from the City Treasury for the payment of the police provided for by the Metropolitan Police law, it must be collected for that purpose, and then paid into the State Treasury to the State Comptroller, who is the only person authorized to place the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police. It would be sufficient for me to decline the signing of any warrant for this purpose, on the ground that no money has been collected this year for police purposes, and that the City is borrowing at 7 per cent. interest in anticipation of the collections, no portion of which can be made before the middle of September; but I am not disposed to consider this objection insurmountable. This warrant purposes, on its face, to pass one hundred thousand dollars to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police; whereas, under the law, we have no power to pay to that officer one dollar. We can only pay into the State Treasury, to which the Treasurer of the Police must look for any funds by which to meet the expenditures of his department.

I hope, therefore, you will draw another warrant in place of that now returned, to the order of the Comptroller of the State, to be disbursed to the Treasurer of the Board of Police. This will be consistent with the law, and it will give me pleasure to countersign it.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Hon. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Yesterday the President of the Metropolitan Commissioners, Mr. DRAPER, called at the late Police office in the basement of the City Hall, and demanded possession from those in charge. After some palaver, Mr. DEVELIN consented to hand over the small room containing the telegraph apparatus, for the use of the Commissioners, but declined to do more. Mr. DRAPER consulted the Comptroller on the subject, who agreed to sign an order properly and legally drawn, directing the place and property to be transferred to the possession of the existing Police Department. To-day, therefore, it is probable, the Commissioners will make another attempt to oust Mr. DEVELIN.

In pursuance of a late resolution of the Common Council, directing Mr. FLAGG to take charge of the Station-houses, their fixtures and contents, that gentleman has commissioned Mr. ROSS, Collector of the City Revenue, to complete an inventory of all this species of property. Mr. ROSS commenced on Tuesday, and has finished up the First, Second, Third, Seventh and Tenth Wards. He called at the Station-houses of several other Wards, but found them locked up and inaccessible. He will go on with the inventory to-day.

Secret Meetings—Rumored Democratic Organization to Continue the Excitement.

There has not been a day since the riots of the 4th and 5th, during which easily alarmed gentlemen of fertile imaginations have not discovered to their horror that another terrible disturbance has been hatching for sometime, and, while they are disclosing the particulars to the Commissioners, is just ready to break the shell, and come out at midnight a full-fledged "fearful and bloody riot." And then there is another class, (a large one,) who have heretofore been supposed eagerly engaged in doing the little dirty work of the Democratic Party, who now imagine they see "an opening" for themselves, through the council-room of the Commissioners in White-street. They ferret out and trouble the ears of the Commissioners with an impossible number of plots and diabolical nocturnal arrangements for the sacrifice of Republican life.

According to them, all the respectable old fogies of wealth and large families who did not encourage Mayor WOOD riot have been "murdered in their beds." Six days ago PETER COOPER, and Messrs. VERPLANCK, MITCHEL and GRINNELL, and a host of others, including President DRAPER, Gen. NYE, and all the other Metropolitan Commissioners, must have had twelve good, stout men, sitting on each of their bodies since Friday last. All the children of Republican parents found playing in Washington, Union and Tompkins squares, in the evening of Saturday last, were strangled, together with the servant-girls in charge of them. Last Sunday was a day of weeping and wailing, and at night the cries of many mothers for their strangled little ones was appalling to the stoutest hearts. It is needless to say that none of their pretended discoveries had any foundation in fact and it may be added with truth, that more of the fr

HELIOPOLIS.

The City and the Desert—The Nile Overflow—The Obelisk—The Ibis—The Big Tree of Mary and Joseph.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO, Egypt.

The climate of Egypt in October is beyond all description delicious. The sun is hot, but the air is so clear and rich and invigorating that we do not find the slightest inconvenience, ladies or gentlemen, in riding for miles over the desert on donkeys, and that without sun-shades. Before leaving America we discussed for a long time the ways and means of sheltering ourselves from the sunshine, and we invented extra thick umbrellas and parasols, but we have never opened one since we arrived in Egypt, nor found the need of using them. I have even discarded my broad-brim felt hat and adopted the *tarbouche*, the universal head-covering of the East, worn by Franks and Mussulmans alike, consisting of a simple red cap, without front or rim, having a heavy silk tassel. It fits the head perfectly, and the hair is cut off close, the *ladies*, a thin skull-cap of white linen, being worn inside of the *tarbouche*. Wearing this, without shade to eyes or face, I experience no inconvenience in the hottest sunshine of the Arabian desert, and the ladies wear their ordinary bonnets.

Yesterday morning we rose at 7 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, for the sake of making a day at Heliopolis.

The Indian Hotel, the smallest of the three at Cairo, has the reputation of being the best, and we can recommend it cordially, for we have found none pleasanter, and no landlord so anxious to please us. The landlady provided the usual lunch which we take with us for a day's expedition, and I may as well describe it, to give you an idea of the food of Egypt: Cold chicken, for chickens and eggs abound in the country; cold mutton, not good, for the mutton of Egypt is miserable; cold pigeons, bread, Smyrna figs, fresher than we see at home, the fresh figs of Egypt not being to our taste; dates gathered from the palms which tower all around us; oranges in abundance; one pomegranate, larger than you ever imagined that fruit, larger than you would suppose six of them could be, measuring seventeen inches in circumference, and breaking open with its deep crimson luxuriance; lemons and sugar for lemonade, or as they would call it here, *sherbet;* a water-cooler—that is, a bottle made of earthen and not glazed, so that the water evaporates, and what does not go off is made cold; and then the minor necessaries in the way of salt and spices fill up the bags which lie across the donkey's back, the servant riding between them. Such is literally our every-day lunch, and you may judge whether it is probable we shall starve in the land of Egypt. I might add to this that on the way we purchased a watermelon, and some musk-melons, but we did not find them good, as the season is not now a good one for them in perfection.

The donkeys were at the door as soon as we had taken coffee. The Egyptian ladies always ride outside. The American ladies would find it safer, but they prefer the American fashion, and accordingly side-saddles are here found, for which you pay extra each time you use them. We have purchased two for our use while in Egypt, and to take into Syria with us.

The donkey boys, five of them—sharp Arab boys who have picked up enough English to give them a fair chance of graduating into guides and dragomen as they grow older—were waiting also, and we mounted and were off at the furious gallop with which the Egyptian donkeys always leave and return to the hotel. Four Americans are no small crowd in the narrow streets of Cairo, and adding a Turkish servant with flowing trousers, and five boys shouting and raining blows on the donkeys, you have a stampede that may well terrify the shop-keepers whose legs hang over the fronts of their cupboard stores.

The shouts of "Ont of the way for the American ladies!" "Ont of the way, woman!" Take care of your legs, oh, shopkeeper!" "To the right!" "To the left!" "Stop your camels!" "Take care around the corner!" "*Oh—Ah, oh—Ah—riglak—shemalak,*" with which our small crowd of boys rend the air, must, by this time, have become familiar to Cairene ears, for we are the only foreign travelers now in Egypt, and have been alone for several weeks, the Winter travel not having as yet commenced. And we have threaded all or nearly all the streets and lanes of the entire city, so that our faces are tolerably well known.

Up a narrow lane, short to the left through a street not four feet wide, with houses on each side fifty feet high. Short to the right into a low arched passage a hundred feet long, which is a street though houses are built over it. Through a street lined with ruins, the habitations of the Cairenes of a century ago, now deserted and desolate, passing a heavy gate, one of the qnarter gates, for each section of the city is shnt off from all the others, and may be closed wholly to ingress and egress. Then a mile through crowded passages—I beg pardon, the principal streets of the city—lined with shops for all manner of fruits and vegetables, at which veiled women attended by naked children stand bargaining, and so ont of the imposing gates of the city, and on to the desert, which rolls its waves of sand literally against the walls of Cairo. Such was our route, and we did it in what we should call in America splendid time, considering the obstructions in the shape of Arabs and children.

Outside the gates the scene changed instantly. There are no suburbs to this city. The hills of sand are covered with graves and monumental stones near the gates, but there are no houses, and after crossing the first rolling wave yon are in a solicitude as profonnd as that in the heart of the Libyan desert. I speak now of the east side of the city. The west side is covered with luxuriant gardens reaching to the Nile.

We stopped occasionally at a store to purchase some trifling article that was curious, but hastened on into the desert, and were soon far from any sound or sign of the great city, crossing the point of sand which reaches down into the cultivated land, and which must be crossed on the way to Heliopolis.

The intelligent reader does not need to be told that Heliopolis, the city of the sun, was the seat of learning in ancient Egypt, and lies not far from the southern boundary of the land of Goshen. Of its ancient grandeur nothing now remains. Though the greatest men of old times were here: though all philosophy, all wisdom traced its origin to the teachers of this place; though PLATO and his illustrious countrymen sought it as the grand source of knowledge, yet at this day its site is marked only by the solitary obelisk that lifts its tall form over a grove of oranges and pomegranates, a melancholy monument. Yet, perhaps, no other spot in Egypt possesses more interest to the Christian traveler; for on this same obelisk—stern, solemn, calm as it now seems in the sunshine over the waving trees—on the same granite column have been fixed the eyes of Abraham and Jacob. Though Egyptian chronologists dispnte about exact dates, I believe that all agree on at least this much—that this obelisk is older than the days of the Patriarchs, how old I shall not attempt to say. STRABO tells us of the magnificence of Heliopolis in his day, of its temples and avennes of sphinxes, its splendid statues and lofty walls. Of these there are none now. In the midst of the sandy plain is a grove of trees, surrounded by a field of Indian corn. The grove is, perhaps, seven acres. The corn covers twenty more. From this grove yon see, miles away, the obelisk shining in the snn. It has shone in the same snn four thousand years. Morning, noon and night they, the sun and the stone, have welcomed each other, and their steadfast smiles have mocked the changing races of immortal men. Around it once sounded the prayers of the worshipers of Isis. Around it rang the war-cry of the shepherd kings, around it the shouts of the men of Pharoah honoring the elevation of Joseph, around it the shonts of the armies gathering to pursue the flying tribes of Israel, around it the din and roar of battles in every age, from the Assyrian invasion to the days of the Crusades, and to the coming of the child of Destiny. Bnt the obelisk stands no more proudly for its age, no more erect because it has seen SESOSTRIS, ALEXANDER, SALADIN and NAPOLEON. It greets the morning sun as calmly as when that sun came up over the Holy Land of David, and it smiles in his setting rays as quietly as when he went down above the palaces and domes and temples of Memphis. Bnt it is more grand than ever in its lonesome dignity, among the oranges and pomegranates of Matareeyeh, than it ever was among the sphinxes of the ancient On.

We crossed the point of sand and entered the cultivated land, the road lying for six miles just within the line that divides the desert from the strip over which the Nile flows, and which is highly cultivated. The river is still so high that much of the land is covered with water, and we had not proceeded very far before we were on the shore of a small lake of some ten acres in size, hnt not more than a foot deep. Through this the donkeys progressed slowly, and on arriving at the opposite side we found a bank some three feet high, np which we climbed. MAY's donkey slipped in the ascent, and the donkey boy caught her, eaving her from a fall into the muddy Nile. This accomplished, we went on some distance on the raised banks of the canals or dykes, which were in fact the only land visible above the water. Occasionally we reached places where the ladies were obliged to leave the donkeys, and then two Arabs, standing shoulder to shoulder, made a chair on which a lady sat and was carried across, while the donkeys paddled through, the water washing their sides. So by "field and flood" we reached the mud village of Matareeyeh, where the obelisk is *said to be*. It is in fact two miles beyond. Entering the village by a rude gateway we wound through the narrow, crooked paths between two hovels built of mud and unburned brick, passing occasionally a roughly-constructed house of stone, in the walls of which were many stones marked with legends of three thousand years ago, and finally made our exit at a mud-hole where u dozen or more naked children of both sexes were playing in the water, and at length reached the strip of desert sand which surrounds the garden of the obelisk. Crossing this we arrived at a place where some huge stones lie as they were left by the excavators after building materials. They form the sides and top of a gigantic gateway, marked with the cartouche of the Pharoah of the Exodus. They are not mentioned in any of the books, and are probably a recent discovery, that is, comparatively recent, for most of the books of value on Egypt are marvellously ancient in these modern times. Passing these, we at length reached the base of the solitary monument of Osirtasen, and sat down in its shade to look np at the legend. It was easily read. We had before us the copy with the translation of each letter, so that it was not difficult to imagine the history of that splendid stone. We could see the form of the old patriarch leaning on the arm of his noble son, while he heard his voice reciting that story from the carved page. We could see the eleven mighty sons of Jacob listening to the same voice. We could hear the tones of the old Academician reciting it. It was the same story that we now reed. But in place of the marble pavement and the gorgeous colonnade that once surrounded it, there was now nothing to disturb the rural aspect of the scene and we spread our noon-day meal where Pharaohs worshiped.

I had brought my gun with me from Cairo. It is my old favorite, which has been heard in nearly all the forests of North America, from the west bank of the Mississippi to the shores of Maine. I carried it myself, not caring to trust a donkey boy's hands with an article that I value chiefest among my possessions. A flock of the Ibis flew over close to us. It was the most beautiful flight of birds I have ever seen. They are of the crane or heron species, pure white, standing on the ground some three feet high. They are not wild, feeding near the peasants in the fields. I wanted one as a specimen and sent a load of small shot at the last one of the flock as they went over. I was not as sure in my aim as I ought to have been. I did not hit the bird, but I did hit his tail, blowing it to pieces and causing a snow-storm of white feathers. He turned and looked at the wreck of his tail, as if he thought of following it, and then at me. The long neck admitted of this, and I felt the reproach of the look as he flew in a zig-zag line down toward the Nile.

We passed the day at Heliopolis, wandering here and there, tracing the imaginary lines of the old city, drawing probable plans of temples and palaces, and weaving improbable histories for their inhabitants. As the sun went westward we made our preparations to return home, having finished luncheon and given the remains to the boys, who are growing fat on the uncommon fare which we daily give them. Arabs live on sour bread and native figs. They seldom eat meat, that is the poorer classes, and their fare, like their clothing, is of the simplest sort. The boys are delighted with the remains of melons that we cannot eat, and they make quick work with the French bread and mutton that we give them.

We came home by another route, taking in our way a spot which is especially sacred among the Christians of Egypt. The Coptic Church especially venerate it, and I believe the Greeks do not deny its authenticity. I leave you to judge for yourselves.

It is the tree under which Joseph and Mary rested when they were in Egypt, with their Holy Child, flying from the enmity of Herod: so say the believers in its antiquity. It is certainly a very old and very large fig tree. It is not as large as some that I have seen; but it is enriously shaped, being in fact four trees springing from the ground, the trunks of all being united in one. It measures in circumference, outside of the knots and odd-shaped excrescences, just twenty-eight feet. Its diameter is twice as large one way as the other.

Here we gathered some flowers, for a garden is kept around it, and here, too, we paid backsheesh to three or four Arabs before we succeeded in getting out, and then we mounted the donkeys and took to the desert road and came homeward in the evening, when the setting snn and rising moon were struggling for the mastery over the city of Saladin. W. C. P.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF FIRE.—On Saturday last, SAMUEL M. DOCKUM, at his furniture manufacturing room in Daniel-street, emptied a hair mattress from the sack, and rolling up the ticking—about ten yards—in a compact form, placed it on the top of an old secretary which had been sent in for repairs. The latter article was laid against the side of his workbench, slightly elevated above it. On Monday morning, on entering the shop, the ticking had been consumed by fire—not a single square inch of it could be found. In the piece of furniture on which it was laid was a hole burnt equal to a square foot, and charred beyond, and in the floor wae a place burnt half an inch deep. The mystery could not be solved until it was found that a panorama lens on a pedestal, which had been sent in for repairs, had been accidentally left on the bench before the window, at just such distance as to bring the focus of the sun'at an early hour in the morning directly on the cloth. As the shop was closed, there was no air to produce a blaze, and it was probable that it was mouldering for half the day at least. Had the building burned down, the suggestion that the fire might have originated in this way scarce any one would have listened to. It is a fortunate circumstance that it is a rule of the shop to have all the shavings cleared up every Saturday night, as the observance of it probably saved the building. The escape was as providential as the cause of the fire was singular.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

Health of the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

YOUR Chicago correspondent "Shibboleth," seems to have had some very sad experience in the West: and yet he is inclined to live there, with such part of him as remains for life to cling to.

It is unquestionably true, that the early settlers of any country have to contend with disease and sickness in various forms.

Of the emigrants in the *Mayflower*, more than half died the first six months.

In 1836-7, in Cleveland, Ohio—now one of the healthiest cities in the land—ague and fever prevailed to such an extent that it was with great difficulty nurses could be found to take care of the sick. And so in other places in the West where there is now abundance of health.

"Shibboleth" need not go to the prairies of the West to find instances of the death of nearly whole households of emigrants. Instances can be found in this City and vicinity.

In the West, the greatest mortality has been caused, not from fever and ague, hnt for want of proper care and medicine, and food and nursing.

Your correspondent speaks of Hennepin, Ill. In 1850, that town had 430 inhabitants, and Putnam County—in which that town is located—had, in 1840, 2,131 inhabitants. In 1850, it had 3,924. The county is a very small one. Marshal, La Salle and Bureau counties, adjoining Putnam, increased in population from 1840 to 1850, only 17,578. This is a very respectable increase in a section where, according to "Shibboleth," the "grave yards" are most populous.

From 1840 to 1850, according to the census returns of the United States, "Egypt," or the southern counties of Illinois, increased in population 104,502, while in Illinois the ratio of deaths to population was 1.36; in Massachusetts, 1.95; New-York, 1.47; Connecticut, 1.56.

Facts are all against the very careless statements of your correspondent. He says, in speaking of the "western country:" "It is called a poor man's country in truth, for men get so poor that they cannot get away, nine-tenths of them."

Up to 1842 cargoes of provisions were shipped from Buffalo and Cleveland, to feed the emigration that was pouring into Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c.: and last year Chicago was the largest grain depôt in the world; and these men who, according to "Shibboleth," were so poor that they could not get away from the "western country," raised the millions of bushels of grain that were deposited in that great granary of the world.

A letter now before me, from an accomplished lady in Vermilion County, Ill., says: "Illinois is a richer State than you can imagine. The lands—wild—vary from $5 to $50 per acre. It is a perfect granary of corn and wheat, and fat cattle roam over its prairies in multitudes." There is no doubt of the truth of this statement; and Illinois is capable of sustaining from her own soil a more dense population than any State in the Union.

In 1800 Illinois had no white population; in 1810 only 12,280; and in 1850, 851,470. At the next census her population will number 2,000,000, or more.

"Wild cat" speculators are busy in the West, as they are here, and "green ones" are sometimes caught and fleeced.

The Chester (Ill.) *Herald* says: "In many places where, five years ago, there were large tracts of unimproved lands, scarcely a forty-acre lot can now be found that is not fenced ann cultivated." This is in a section of Illinois bordering the Mississippi and on the Kaskaskia Rivers. The letter of your correspondent is almost too *wild* to claim serious attention.

J. A. B.

The "Anglo-Saxon" Controversy.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In this morning's TIMES your readers in general, and "an Irishman" in particular, are favored by an "Anglo-Saxon" with a description of the characteristics of his race.

As he does not pretend to be an exception to the rule, we take him to be a fair specimen of his race, and infer from his very description the existence of some qualities, not mentioned, of which *self-conceit* is not the least.

He tells us "a few Anglo-Saxons, both male and female," are easily to be found "in any of our respectable streets," and we may know them by their height, "about six feet," (both male and female?) and their "backbone" of a "beautiful double curve" and "great strength."

These, and some other things, may be peculiarly Anglo Saxon; but revering God, loving friends and country, frugality, cautiousness, generosity and *modesty*, are qualities which Mr. Anglo-Saxon will be modest enough not to claim for himself exclusively, and generous enough to allow to others also.

He tells us we may also know him (both male and female?) by being poet, statesman, sage, etc., "in the completest acceptations of the terms" (why not mechanic and farmer?) bnt he forgot his being *filibuster*, even while writing his articles and claiming what is not exclusively his.

He sees the stars brighter and the moon fairer than other people do. This test can only be applied by asking a suspected individual about his views on the "stars;" more directly you may arrive at a conclusion by asking him whether he is an Anglo Saxon or not.

This, after all, is the only reliable way of finding it out, or you would never know (from the description referred to) that in describing in your paper of Saturday "*Young John Bull*" and his rude, impolite, ungenerous manners, as illnstrated by his behavior towards Mr. DALLAS, at Oxford, you were also describing an "Anglo-Saxon." And if you should judge from a height of six feet, brown hair and hazel eye, nose, other than a pug, and some other peculiarities ascribed to the Anglo Saxon, you might take me for one, though I am n TEUTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

A Mounted Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Our Police system justly attracts the attention of the whole community. A good City Police, efficient for all lawful purposes, yet not dangerous, in turn, has proved a problem of difficult solution everywhere, but is especially such in our City, where the question is, how to give the Police peculiar efficiency, while the highest possible degree of individual liberty is enjoyed by every inhabitant. Under these circumstances, every one believing that he can offer some advice ought to do so.

Our Police system lacks, among other things, one important element—*a Mounted Police.*

There is no large European city, from London to Vienna, without a mounted Police, and we ought to have ours. The chief advantages of a mounted Police may be briefly stated thus:

It greatly aids the foot Police in dispersing crowds. Many a rioter is willing to expose himself to deadly fight, but no one relishes to have his toes trampled upon by horses' hoofs.

It is very efficient in cutting off, at the corners of the streets, fresh supplies of rioting bands.

It is quick in its movements, and can be sent rapidly to distant points.

Lastly, it is the best Police for patrols to watch the stationary Police. The great question all over the world—*quis custodet custodem*—is, as we all know, of peculiar importance regarding policemen. The mounted Police, patroling the City at night, would greatly add to our security.

Let us have two hundred mounted policemen, similar to the London mounted Police, and let one moiety of them be on constant perambulating duty. The good effects would amply repay the expenses.

Your very obedient, F. L.

An Atrocious Affair.

A Pittsburg paper mentions the arrest of the pilot and engineer of a steamboat for an attempt to sink a rival boat on the 4th inst. It appears that jealousy has for some time existed between two ferry companies in that vicinity, which, on the occasion mentioned, took this very perilous mode of exhibition. The Pittsburg paper thus describes the scene:

The Committee of Arrangements of the Liberty-street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-School, chartered the *Black Hawk*, to convey the scholars, teachers, and parents, to McKee's Rocks, on the Fourth of July. While the *Black Hawk* was coming up the river opposite Manchester, the *Patrick Henry* left her landing at Saw-Mill Run, and putting out to the middle of the river, stopped her engines, and awaited the approach of the *Black Hawk*, to within about fifty yards. She then started and came in collision with the *Black Hawk*, her apron breaking down the guards. Several women fainted, the children screamed, and the male portion of the passengers were blanched with fear. People on both sides of the river shouted, and from their actions it was apparent that they anticipated fearful consequences. Not less than five hundred persons were on board the *Black Hawk*.

The *Patrick Henry* approached the other boat a second time, and again struck her guards with the apron, and from the manoeuvering it was thought that the design was to sink the *Black Hawk*. The state of affairs was now fearful. It was feared that some of the children would leap overboard from fright. The boat was deeply laden, while the *Patrick Henry* had but two passengers, and is said to have left her landing upon the approach of the *Black Hawk* without waiting for teams. A third time she approached the other boat, and as it now seemed clearly apparent that the design was to sink the *Black Hawk*, endangering the lives of all on board, several gentlemen, growing desperate under the circumstances, seized pieces of stone coal. One was hurled at the pilot, striking the sash of the window, and was quickly followed by others. At this demonstration the pilot put back, and offered no further interruption.

Moral and Religious Intelligence.

A SPECIMEN FROM MR. SPURGEON.—As an illustration of the style of sermonizing which characterizes Mr. SPURGEON, the following will answer pretty well, both in respect to matter and manner: "Now," we quote from one of his recent sermons, "if I wished to test you all, and might ask you only one question, I would ask this: What is your righteousness? Now come along, in single file. What is your righteousness? O, I am as good as my neighbor. Go along with you; you are not my comrade. What is *your* righteousness? Well, I am rather better than my neighbors, for I go to chapel regularly. Off with you, Sir! you do not know the watchword. And you, next, *what* is *your* righteousness? I have been baptized, and am a member of the church. Yes, and so you may; and if that is your hope, you are in the gall of bitterness. Now you, next, what is your hope? O, I do all I can, and Christ makes up the rest. You are a Babylonian; you are no Israelite; Christ is no makeweight: away with you. Here comes the last. What is your righteousness? My righteousness is filthy rags; except one righteous which I have, which Christ wrought out for me on Calvary, imputed to me by God himself, which makes me pure and spotless as an angel. Ah, brother, you and I are fellow soldiers. I have found you out; that is the watchword—'Your righteousness is of me, saith the Lord.'"

ENGLISH CHURCH NEWS.—The Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rev. Dr. WEEKE, having recently deceased, the London *Star* gives general currency to the rumor prevalent in clerical circles that the appointment to the vacant See is likely to be conferred on Rev. SAMUEL CROWTHER, a man of color, whose history is well known in connection with religious efforts in that latitude. The late incumbent was universally respected, and had been Bishop only eighteen months. He had just returned from a visit to the Abbeokuta Mission, and his subsequent landing at Accrapong, and his exposure there, are supposed to have acted fatally on his feeble frame. The health of Dr. PUSEY is reported to have improved considerably of late. Mr. WESTERTON has appealed to the public to assist him in paying the expenses of his visit in the celebrated case of St Paul and St. Barnabas churches. The new Bishop of London has lately confirmed two hundred military men, of all ranks, belonging to the regiments now stationed in that city. The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury has been prorogued to July 10, when the Lower House are to meet for transacting business.

PRESBYTERIAN SECTS AND NUMBERS.—Many are not aware how large a portion of the population of our country is embraced in the Churches comprised in the different forms of Presbyterianism, under the distinctive names of Old School, New School, German Reformed, Cumberland, Associate Reformed, Reformed Protestant Dutch, Acecociate, and Reformed. The Old School numbered, according to the statistics of 1855, 2,498 ministers and licentiates, 3,079 churches, 231,404 communicants; the New School, 1,678 ministers and licentiates, 1,659 churches, 143,029 communicants; the German Reformed, 375 ministers and licentiates, 1,000 churches, 116,000 communicants; the Cumberland, 4,100 ministers and licentiates, 1,200 churches 100,000 communicants; the Associate Reformed, 345 ministers and licentiates, 375 churches, 40,000 communicants; the Reformed Protestant Dutch, 395 ministers and licentiates, 376 churches, 36,297 communicants; the Associate, 185 ministers and licentiates, 267 churches, 21,688 communicants; the Reformed, 123 ministers and licentiates, 160 churches, 14,000 communicants.

NEANDER ON THE LAST JUDGMENT.—It is claimed, by many, that the twenty fifth chapter of St. Matthew's goepel is conclusive proof of a future general judgment, to be conducted according to the general interpretation of that portion of Scripture. NEANDER, however, in one of his ablest works, gives the following view of the subject: On the whole, then, we are not to look upon this representation as a picture of the final judgment. Its aim is to set forth most vividly and impressively the great and fundamental truth, that no faith but that which proves itself by works can secure the kingdom of Heaven. We cannot fail to see in the "throne," the "right hand," the "left hand," &c., a figurative drapery, attending and setting off the one fundamental thought. Moreover, it was not Christ's usage to speak of himself directly under the title of "being." The form of description, then, we suppose to be parabolical, and its character in this respect was probably still more obvious when Christ delivered it.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE TRACT SOCIETY'S POSITION.—The *Southern Presbyterian*, published in Charleston, S. C., alluding to the recent action of the Tract Society, with reference to publishing tracts on Slavery, holds the following candid language: "The resolutions are susceptible of an interpretation, no less legitimately, to which, so far as we can see, no Southern Christian can properly object. There are 'moral duties' growing out of the existence of Slavery, which ought to be discussed and enforced upon both masters and slaves. There are 'moral evils and vices which it is known to promote,' where the moral duties are not properly discharged by both parties, that ought to be exposed and corrected. In whatever particulars and terms these evils and vices 'are condemned in Scripture,' we condemn them, and wish them to be condemned by all. So far as they are deplored by 'Evangelical Christians,' at the South as well as at the North, we mourn over them, and pray that they may be removed."

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.—Much sensation has been caused by the recent appointment of Prof. SCHWARZ, of Halle, as Councillor of the Supreme Consistory, and court preacher in Gotha. The Professor enjoye the reputation of being a clear, ingenious writer on theology, and his last work, *Contributions to the History of Modern Theology*, is regarded as a master work of its kind. But in his theological opinions he is looked upon as very far advanced in "Rationalism," and as at war with almost every principle of "evangelical Protestantism,"—declaring that Dr. BAUR, of Tuhingen, is, in his eyes, the greatest theologian of modern times, next to SCHLEIERMACHER. The present high position was conferred on Dr. SCHWARZ soon after the appearance of his book above referred to, and probably in consequence of it, and has already considerably increased the excitement which reigns between the parties of the German Church.

SPECULATION IN CHURCH LANDS.—An Episcopal gentleman in Connecticut proposes to be one of fifty persons, to unite in purchasing four thousand acres of land at the West, at a price not exceeding $1 50 per acre, for the purpose of furnishing sites for churches, parsonages, parish schools and glebes, for eighty parishes that now are, or may be hereafter established in Minnesota and Kansas. When the requisite number of subscribers is obtained, each subscriber is to pay down $100, and the remainder on demand. The locating and selecting of the lands is to be done by persons appointed by Bishop KEMPER, Bishop LEE, of Iowa, has also issued an appeal in behalf of Nebraska, of which territory he has temporary Episcopal charge, in which he particularly urges securing sites for churches, and lands for a diocesan endowment. An Episcopal fund of $5,000 for Iowa, collected by Bishop LEE, was invested in public lands, now worth $30,000.

IGNORING THE CONFESSIONAL.—The Savoy *Constitutional* states that in the Commune of Loco, the Episcopal Court, with the view of striking alarm in the said Commune, withdrew from the priests the power of confessing the people. The result, however, turned out quite contrary to expectation. The municipal authorities, aware of the Episcopal interdict, met in the Hall of the Commune, and passed the following resolution, viz.: "That, whereas the power of confessing has been withdrawn, and whereas auricular confession was not instituted by Christ, but invented for secondary ends by Councils and Popes, and that the institution itself has occasioned grievous evils, and promoted discord among families, it is resolved that auricular confession be abolished in the parish of Loco, and that the confessional boxes be removed from the Church, and burned in the place of public concourse." The resolution was immediately carried into execution.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Now that the Presbyterian Church in this country is so prominent before the public, through the recent proceedings of its General Assemblies, it may be of interest to state that, in its ecclesiastical government each church has a "Session," composed of the pastor and ruling elders. From this body there is an appeal to a "Presbytery," constituted of the minister and one elder from each church in a certain restricted geographical district. From this an appeal may be carried up to the "Synod," composed of several Presbyteries *en masse*, and from the Synod an appeal may be taken to the "General Assembly," which is the highest court in the Church, and its decision is final. It is composed of one minister and one ruling elder from each Presbytery of not more than twenty-four ministers, and of two ministers and two elders from each Presbytery of more than twenty-four.

SINGULAR ORIGIN OF A CHURCH.—It is mentioned as a singular fact, that the Baptist Church at Pennepack, near Philadelphia, and from which the first Church in that city originated, commenced under the ministry of a Mr. ELIAS KEACH, who first appeared under a kind of freak, in 1686, acting as an impostor. He passed himself off as a minister, dressing in black and wearing a gown and bands. Many persons assembled to hear the young London divine, and for awhile he proceeded in his sermon very well; but suddenly he stopped short, and was supposed by his hearers to be taken ill. On being questioned, he frankly confessed, with trembling and many tears, that he had been practising deception in holy things. He afterwards became pious, was baptized and ordained, and pursued his ministry with much success.

THE HOLY SYNOD OF RUSSIA.—The Holy Synod of Russia is a council composed of the heads of the clergy, with whom, however, is associated a representative of the Emperor, whose vote can annul or suspend at will any decision, however unanimous, of the Synod. The number of the ecclesiastical members of the Synod is indefinite, and the Emperor may elect whomsoever he chooses. Generally, the Holy Synod is composed of the Metropolitan, three Archbishops, a Bishop, the Emperor's Confessor, an Archmandrite, the Almoner-in-Chief of the fleet, and an Archpriest—all of these dignitaries being completely in subjection to the Emperor's representative. The will of the CZAR is the only law which guides the Synod's deliberation.

DUTCH REFORMED LITERATURE.—The Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church are doing a good service to the cause of religious literature, as well as to the special interests of that denomination. Among the works which they have issued are a revised edition of the *Life of Dr. Livingston*, by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of New-York; *History and Characteristics of the Reformed Dutch Church*, by Rev. D. D. DEMAREST; *Sermons of Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Fralinghuysen; Annals of the Classics of Bergen*, by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR; with a number of works in the German language. They have also published a *Memoir of Rev. Dr. Boudder*, the distinguished missionary; *Cateches of the Synod of Dort*, etc. For the three years during which the Board has been operating the issue of their different publications has been 49,500 copies, comprising nearly five millions of pages.

THE VATICAN.—The word "Vatican" is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length, and about 1,000 in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1060, Pope EUGENIUS rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. INNOCENT II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to PETER II., king of Arragon. In 1605, CLEMENT V., at the instigation of the king of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for many years. It is now the repository of multitudinous treasures of art.

"SENSATION BOOKS."—It is announced that Rev. Dr. STILES, pastor of a Congregational Church in New-Haven, Conn., a native of the South, bnt long a resident of the North, is about to publish a work on Slavery, as related to the pulpit and domestic missions. The doctor's affinities are too well-known, in respect to the matter of which his volume is to treat, to leave much room for doubt as to what position he will take. It is also announced that the Congregational Board are about to publish three essays on the subject of Slavery, selected from more than forty, which they received in response to the offer of a prize of $100. That one of the three for which the prize was awarded is the production of Rev. B. B. THURSTON, of Massachusetts.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Cathedral of St. Paul's, in London, is the largest church in England. It is an immense stone edifice, but without much beauty, either in its interior or exterior. It covers about two acres of ground, and the dome is nearly four hundred feet high; still, large as it is, it would stand in St. Peter's, at Rome, with plenty of room to walk around it. The interior of St. Paul's is quite plain, compared with some of the continental churches, having hut little statuary or ornamental work in it, and the whole has rather a dingy look. It is now about one hundred and sixty years since it was completed, and it cost about four millions of dollars—only a small fraction of the cost of St. Peter's.

LUTHER'S LABORS.—The biblical and literary labors of MARTIN LUTHER may be judged from the fact that, from 1517 to 1526, the number of his publications was 300; from 1527 to 1535, the number was 232; and from 1537 to 1546, the year of his death, the number was 153. His first book was published in November, 1517, and he died in February, 1546,—an interval of twenty nine years and four months. In this time he published an average of more then twenty-five volumes a year, or one a fortnight during his public life—of course, being aided by an amanuensis, to whom he dictated his thoughts.

THE JEWISH CREED.—The most remarkable dogma in the Jewish creed is undoubtedly the belief of the coming and redeeming Messiah. This belief, whether derived from the early prophecy of Moses, or from any other source, is most firmly fixed in the Jewish mind, and has been most inflexibly adhered to through all the fortunes of the race. It still makes the hope and the consolation of the descendants of Asraham, and it is remarkable that a similar belief was entertained by the Persians. The Jewish doctrine of the creation and of the fall of man, by the instrumentality of an evil spirit, also corresponds to the Persian doctrine.

THE "CHURCH" AND THE "WORLD."—PARKER PILLSBURY, the Apollyon of the Garrisonian pilgrims, related an anecdote the other day at the Melodeon, which told pretty well upon his audience. It was in this wise: Some time ago one of the churches in Salem had a misbehaving brother up for discipline, and were about to excommunicate him, whereupon the world's people held a meeting outside, and voted not to receive him unless he should be returned in as good condition as when delivered to the church! PILLSBURY can treat his company to any number of *mot. ceaux* such as this when he engages lustily in a Garrison pow-wow.

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON THE SABBATH.—Cardinal WISEMAN says, in one of his sermons, that the Roman Catholic Church has ever held that, religious duties duly performed, the Christian Sunday is to be regarded and used by all, and especially by the great bulk of the people, as a day of innocent amusement and recreation, and that such should be afforded to them by the State by every means in its power. This, he thought it right to declare publicly, was, and is the mind of the Church of Christ (Roman Catholic) on the subject.

LUTHERANISM IN BADEN.—In Baden, where Dr. ULLMAN, the editor of the *Studien und Kritiken*, is now Director of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, the persecution against the Lutherans who had separated from the State Church, has been finally stopped. The right of professing their faith, and of assembling for divine worship, has been granted to them, hnt not yet the rights of a civil corporation. Their leaders, Rev. Messrs. EICHHORN and LUDWIG, after having been repeatedly fined and imprisoned, have now been acknowledged as Lutheran pastors.

EPISCOPACY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, in his recent diocesan address, referred to the large increase of confirmations which had characterized the past year, in the churches of that State. The whole number, from May, 1856, to May, 1857, was 1,462. In 1854, the number was but 960; in 1855, it was 1,294; and in 1856, it was 978. This year, therefore, the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania has received 168 more members than in the most prosperous, and 502 more than in the least encouraging of the three years named. It exceeds the average number by 382.

A PREACHER IN THE OLDEN TIME.—As an evidence of the industry of the early Protestant reformers, it is stated that JOHN CALVIN entered the pulpit as a preacher every day of the week. On Sunday he preached twice, and he delivered three lectures a week, as Professor of Theology. He wrote innumerable lettere, and the public library at Geneva contains from 1,200 to 1,500 of his manuscript sermons. He found time, also, to compose eight or ten folio volumes on the most elaborate subjects in divinity.

NEW PLAN OF PREACHING IN LONDON.—A plan has been advertised, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, and the rector of the parish in which Exeter Hall is situated, to open that building on Sunday evenings, for public religious service, to comprise a series of sermons to the working classes. Mr. SPURGEON's eminent success is thought to have induced this step. The Bishops of Carlisle and Ripon, Rev. Dr. NAPIER, of Liverpool, and other eminent clergymen are advertised among the preachers on successive Sunday evenings.

UNITARIANISM IN CALIFORNIA.—There is hnt one Society of Unitarians in California, and that is in San Francisco. They own a neat brick church, capable of seating about one thousand persons. They have been quite deeply in debt, but are now only slightly embarrassed. Their audiences average from five to six hundred.

THE BIBLE AND THE SULTAN.—The British and Foreign Bible Society sometime since caused a copy of the Bible to be officially presented to the Sultan. It would appear that the gift has proved acceptable, it being stated that portions of it are, by his decree, read to him every day, and that he manifests much interest in its contents.

News from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 7th.

By the way of Havana, we have two weeks later intelligence from all parts of the Mexican Republic, from Vera Cruz to the 29th ult., and the City of Mexico to the 16th. The Santa Ana conspirators, 21 in number, arrested at the capital the 26th of May, had all made good their escape. Withdrawn from the chain-gang, as before stated, they were banished to a small island in the neighborhood of Acapulco, and immediately put on their way thither, with an escort of fifty men, under command of General REYES, aide-de-camp of the Governor of the District. No sooner, however, was this determination of the Government known, than secret dispatches were at once sent off to one JOHN VICARIO, who commanded a band of rebels in the vicinity of the route which the prisoners must pass. Thus advised, VICARIO fell suddenly upon the insufficient escort with a body of eight or nine hundred men, overpowered it, though not till after stout resistance, and set the prisoners free. General REYES was taken prisoner, but on the intercession of the exiles themselves, his life was spared.

There have been three important changes in the Mexican Cabinet since our last mails, and there was prospect of more. Senor FUENTE has been succeeded by Senor LERDO DE TEJADA, in the Department of Foreign Relations; Senor LAFRAVA by Senor CASTANEDA, in that of the Interior; Senor IGLESIAS, intrusted with the Portfolio of Finance, by Senor GARCIA, of Guadalajara, in that of Justice. Of these, CASTANEDA and IGLESIAS have since resigned, bad health being assigned as the reason. The latter, however, had consented, at the personal request of the President, to remain in office till his successor could be appointed.

Political differences seem to have been the real cause of these numerous changes, and the *Trait d'Union* thin

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Case of Miss Jackson.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday at the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, the President, G. C. GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the following communication to the Board was read by the Clerk:

To Joshua Phillips, Clerk of the Board of Governors:

SIR—YOUR note of the 7th inst., informing me that I had been elected by the Board of Ten Governors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the late Joseph S. Taylor, was received at date, and after consideration, I shall accept the appointment. I shall be qualified so as to meet with the Board at their next regular meeting at their office.

Respectfully, W. T. PINCKNEY.

JULY 14, 1857.

The Watchmen of the Lunatic Asylum petitioned for an increase of pay. After some discussion, Governor OLIVER speaking strongly in favor of the measure, and Governor TILLMANN speaking against the system of indiscriminate increase, the matter was referred to a Committee, with power.

In the matter of Miss JACKSON, Governor OLIVER said that he had formerly been strongly induced to act with severity, but she had now acknowledged her error, and he wished the Board to forgive her and act leniently. She had already suffered sufficiently.

Governor DUKE thought she had fought the Board with defiance. She ought to have presented the formation of a Committee by an early acknowledgment. She ought to be driven out. The Board ought not to be treated like so many chickens. It was well known how many votes she had secured.

Governor TOWNSEND said the children had been out of school nearly three months. They were now under the charge of Mr. Oakey. They would be kept in their present state nine months longer, unless the existing feeling were removed. [Governor TILLMAN, hoped they would remain as they were, even for months longer.] Governor TOWNSEND, in continuation, alluded to the mental and bodily change in Miss Jackson. He thought the feeling against her ought not to be perpetuated, so as to do her permanent injury. She had lost the good opinion and confidence of the Warden. He thought that in less than a month she might be otherwise provided for.

Governor TILLMANN said that fourteen girls had been removed through the influence of that woman. No teachers in that school henceforward, would dare to speak of her cruelty. When he was one of the Committee of the Twelfth Ward, the general impression was that she ought to be removed. He had no confidence in her repentance.

Governor DUKE—That is so.

Governor TOWNSEND had a high respect for Mr. Eldridge, but he might err. He did not think Miss Jackson had ever been convicted. He wished that she might have an opportunity of securing another situation; her petition ought to be granted to allow the children to be restored to her without prejudice, and thus she might be enabled, after seventeen years of service, to obtain another position.

Governor TILLMANN said Miss Jackson had uniformly stated that the department was not as well managed under the present Warden as under Colonel Stearns.

Governor MALONY regretted that the question was again raised. The Committee had reported that the charges were proved. Her petition was respectful, certainly, but in the face of such report, how could the children be again transferred to her? He was astonished at Governor OLIVER, who now appealed in her behalf, after denouncing her cruelty even among his own church people. With his consent, she should never teach these children again.

Governor OLIVER did not care where Governor MALONY placed him or his church. He disapproved of burning the children's tongues. He said that Governor TILLMANN had always been bitter towards her. But he (Governor OLIVER) was disposed to forgive her upon confession. What more did they want? No woman was perfect. He would be ashamed of his rascal heart if he could not forgive.

Governor DUKE said the Board was not a Board of charity and forgiveness. They had nothing to do with forgiving sins. They were not the Almighty, but only a Board of Governors elected by the people.

Governor ANDERSON regretted so much feeling. He wished to see the children back to school. The day for the usefulness of that lady was undoubtedly gone.

Governor SMITH had heard nothing advanced to change his views. He disliked vindictive persecution. A poor, feeble, weak woman, with no friends to support her, ought not to be oppressed. The Board had nothing to do with the management of the school; it was a question for the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward. The only question for the Board was whether the children should be kept from such school.

Why, yes, said Governor TILLMANN, if their tongues are to be burnt.

Governor SMITH, in continuation.—The evidence, what is that? (She acknowledges the cruelty, said Governor DUKE.) No, said Governor SMITH, she admits of no brutality.

Governor DUKE—The more you talk, the worse it will be for the woman.

Governor SMITH—She has made an open confession that, in an inadvertent moment, she committed an error. Heated discussions had prevailed. It was the duty of the Board to send the children to school, and allow the future responsibility to rest with the officers of the Twelfth Ward. He would read her application to the Board, which ran as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: You will be so kind as to excuse this, my communication, on a subject that has been to me a source of great grief. When I see those little children, for days and weeks together, deprived of their accustomed attendance upon the means of education, and entirely so through my fault, I am the more ready to do all in my power to remove the evil, if it may be done in an honorable manner. Allow me to say that I regret exceedingly that through my fault in an inadvertent moment, any child was punished or proposed to be punished in the way and manner it occurred, even though but little or no actual harm was done to the children. Still, my experience in this matter has taught me a lesson which will not be without its salutary help to me in my duties as an educator of children and youth. I can assure you and every other friend of mine that the like will never occur again. I trust that this, my explanation and acknowledgment, will be found to be entirely satisfactory.

Very respectfully, SUSAN F. K. JACKSON.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the lady be reinstated, with the understanding that the necessary punishment of the children be confided to Mr. Oakey. Gov. DUKE said he would vote for that, provided she would leave within 3 months. Gov. MALONEY agreed with this proposition.

Gov. TOWNSEND objected to it. It would weaken her most effectually. She was ill, and very probably would not live long. However, he was satisfied she would leave in less than 3 months.

Ultimately it was decided that the children be sent back to the care of Miss JACKSON *for the space of three months.* Eight Governors voted in the affirmative, one in the negative, namely, Governor MALONEY.

The reports of several Committees were laid over until next meeting, the hour being late, and presently, the Board adjourned.

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—JOHN W. FITZSIMMONS, a young man in the employment of Messrs. SPRINGS and HARRIS, importers of fancy goods, No. 40 Warren-street, fell through the hatchway of the third story Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, landing on the floor of the first story, and injuring himself severely. His left hip bone was dislocated, his front teeth knocked out, and his chin badly cut. Dr. BEATTY was called to attend the injured man. The bone can be reset. The young man resides in Williamsburg. He was engaged in lowering some goods when the accident occurred.

☞ At a meeting of the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, a resolution was passed

To bond one or more steamboats for Quarantine purposes, and to perform the following service:

To make one or more trips each day for the purpose of enabling the Health Officer and his assistants to examine vessels anchored at the lower Quarantine.

To transport sick and other persons and luggage to and from the lower Quarantine Hospital.

To tug vessels and transport persons to and from the lower Quarantine anchorage.

The boat is to be under the command of Captain ROYT, who is an old and experienced pilot of this port. The boat has already been bonded, and is now ready for service.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of HENRIETTA WESSEN, a German woman, 28 years of age, who died on Monday night at her residence, No. 16 Worth-street, from the effects of burns received a few hours previous in consequence of a lamp containing burning fluid having exploded while she was attempting to fill it while lighted. The occurrence took place at 9 o'clock in the evening and she died the same night. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Tuesday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of GARRETT WRIGHT, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who, on Wednesday last, was run over by a gravel train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and fatally injured. The occurrence was accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Tuesday, at Governor's Island, upon the body of an unknown woman, about 45 years of age, found in the river near the Island. The body was in a nude state and so much decomposed that the cause of death could not be ascertained. The jury rendered a verdict of death from causes to them unknown.

☞ JOHN CLIFFORD, a young man from Hartford, fell into the excavation corner of Broadway and Cedar-street Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. He sustained a spinal hurt, it is supposed, of the worst kind. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by a Metropolitan officer.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Two young men, named JAMES MOFFAT and JULIAN FERRERS, were detected on Monday night, attempting to effect an entrance, by means of false keys, into several houses in Harrison-street. The police were notified, and captured them as they were turning into Washington-street. MOFFAT had in his possession a complete set of skeleton keys, nippers, &c. The prisoners were committed to await examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People ex rel Charles Dovelin vs. *Daniel D. Conover.*—Mr. O'CONOR appeared with Messrs. Brady, Sickles, and Busteed in behalf of Mr. Dovelin yesterday morning. He moved an adjournment until Saturday or Friday after Judge Peabody should have rendered his decision upon the effect of the *certiorari* in staying his proceedings and preventing the issue of the warrants. He urged this in order to avoid arguing any more questions than were necessary; for the only one remaining in that case would be upon the propriety of quashing the *certiorari*, whether it operated or not.

Mr. Field pressed the case on. He did not wish to argue the question of stay at all, but would confine himself to the other point. He remarked upon the spectacle presented by three judges, acting as if (although of course not really so acting, but appearing so to the people) they were attempting to checkmate one another. Whatever Judge Peabody's decision, he should argue that the writ had been prematurely and improvidently issued. The argument would not be shortened by a postponement.

Judge DAVIES said that the argument should be confined to the point of the right to grant a *certiorari*, whenever it took place. He certainly should not decide it before Judge Peabody had rendered his decision.

Counsel continuing to hold opposite views the Court decided to postpone the hearing until Friday next, at 11 o'clock, with the understanding that the argument should be confined to the question of the original propriety of issuing the *certiorari*, it being presumed that Judge Peabody would pass on the other questions raised.

Mr. Field was about to move a reference to compute the damages upon the undertaking on the injunction issued by Judge Roosevelt and since dissolved, but postponed the motion to Friday, at Mr. Sickles' request.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

John Jamison vs. *Josiah Blakewell.*—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

George V. Steele vs. *Charles Sturgs.*—The motion that Sheriff deliver over the property to the receiver granted, without costs.

Emil Horneman vs. *Levi Cook et al.*—Attachment discharged, without costs.

James G. Dimond vs. *George Dick.*—The discharge of workmen, &c., by the defendant, recognized the partnership as ended, and on that ground (if both parties did not assent to a dissolution) would justify a decree of dissolution. But as the charges of misconduct against the defendant are not sustained, or were in part sustained, or made much more broadly than the proof allows, the plaintiff cannot have costs in the action, but each party must pay his own costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

An application was made, yesterday, on behalf of the tax-payers, for an injunction to restrain the Mayor and Comptroller from signing warrants for the pay of the old Policemen, since the new Act was declared constitutional.

The application was not granted, on account of some informality in the papers.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

A meeting of this Board was held last evening. Present—Mayor POWELL, (presiding,) and Aldermen Pierson, Schols and Fithian, and Dr. Cleveland, Health Officer.

A number of cow-stables and vacant lots in the Eighteenth Ward were reported nuisances, and the usual order made.

NUISANCES ORDERED ABATED.

Three frame buildings in Bartlett-street; two tenement houses in Varet-street; vacant lots North Fifth-street; two lots on South Fifth street, between First and Second streets; vacant lots on Bartlett-street.

The Committee on Sunken Lots reported a large number of lots in the Eastern District, when the necessary action to have them filled was ordered.

A STATION-HOUSE.

The Station-house in the Third Precinct was reported by Health Warden LOTT as being in a very filthy condition, and some of the cells unfit for the confinement of prisoners.

Alderman FITHIAN said that he had prepared a report on the state of that Station-house, to make to the Common Council, and the subject was dropped.

A lot of stables on Willow and Amity streets, owned by Mr. PATCHEN, were declared a nuisance, and ordered abated within five days, under a penalty of $100 for each day thereafter.

LIME FOR STREETS.

Contracts for furnishing lime for the streets in the Eastern District was awarded to Mr. BEARS, at eleven cents per bushel, and in the Western District, to Mr. BELL, at thirteen cents per bushel.

Alderman SCHOLS moved that the contractors for cleaning the Wards be allowed $3 50 per day, for horse, cart and two men, while actually engaged in distributing the lime. Adopted

BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Alderman SCHOLS said there was much talk about the bone-boiling establishments in the Ninth Ward, when Alderman PIERSON moved that the parties in interest be heard on Tuesday next. Agreed to.

THE NUISANCE AT THE FOOT OF BROADWAY.

Alderman SCHOLS said that something should be done about DEBURG'S place at the foot of Broadway. He had made fair promises, but the nuisance was not abated. Mr. DEBURG had a steamboat running to Barren Island every day, and could bring up just enough of the flesh to keep his mill in operation, and when the Committee go there they cannot find anything. The only way to abate the nuisance, in the Alderman's opinion, was to stop the works entirely. Mr. DEBURG bought damaged guano (in lumps) and ground it at this place. There were green bones there, &c., &c., and the people were continually complaining.

Alderman PIERSON moved that the proprietor, Mr. DE BURG, be notified that continued complaints are made of the nuisance at his place, to cease grinding guano, to remove green bones, and to remove all other bad smells dangerous to public health, and to appear before the Board on Tuesday next. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	3662	3578	35	426	921	912
Browning's Sixth-street	....	63	16	36	8934	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	37	71	147	4583	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	60	132	102	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300				
Total for week	.....	4690	254	711	11828	912
Last week	2209	2744	253	715	10447	1236

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Grove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1877	.....	.....	.....	320
Hudson River Railroad	810	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	868	.....	.....	.....	592
Harlem Railroad	31	33	436	921	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	2414	Hogs	1168
Sheep	2543	Horses	2
Calves	274		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1904	Massachusetts	—
New-York	213	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1566	Texas	—
Kentucky	372	Connecticut	—
Indiana	218	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	none
First quality	12c. @12½c.	12½c.@13c.
Medium quality	10½c.@11c.	11½c.@12c.
Poor quality	9c. @10c.	10c. @11c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 9c.	9c.@10c.
General selling prices	10c. @11c.	10c. @12c.
Average of all sales	10½c.@10¾c.	11c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 11c.@12c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9a.@11½c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

An early glance at the cattle yards this morning was sufficient to convince any one at all acquainted with the requirements of our present meat market that they might reasonably expect a reduction of their butchers' bill for the ensuing week, at least.

Every available yard at Forty-fourth-street was called into requisition, as were also the extensive addition of new grounds. By reference to the books we found 3,662 cattle, including the stale ones of last week, thrown into this market, which is more than have been yarded at any one time since last Fall. Of course, prices took one, if not two steps downwards from last Wednesday's sales, when there were 1,452 animals less.

The quality to-day was an improvement on recent offerings, thus keeping the *general average* prices higher than they otherwise would be. As it was, prices declined fully 1c. on good cattle, and more than that on common and poor stock. The transactions of the day were very large, many butchers buying more than the week's supply. We saw but few graziers making purchases, and they missed a fine opportunity to stock their pastures at low figures. The supply was greater than was wanted by some 600 head, to which may be added over 300 cattle kept at Bergen, and quite as many on the upper part of New-York Island, with a few stopped at Albany. This leaves 1,200 to 1,500 over for another market, without new receipts. The Brighton and other Eastern dealers did not allow the opportunity of supplying themselves go unimproved, as they bought some 900 head at Albany.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

Nos.	Drovers.	Salesmen.
231	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin, S. Ulery & Murray.
80	Kentucky	S. P. Tucker, Sherman & Rose.
77	Ohio	C. Boerum, E. H. Shepherd.
102	Ohio	Carver & CO., Geo. Ayrault.
75	Ohio	T. P. Miller, Vail & Carey.
65	Ohio	T. P. Miller, Mead & Holcomb.
74	Indiana	Boyd and others, Miller, H'ng & G'ny.
90	Illinois	Platt & Reid, J. A. Merritt.
180	Ohio	Clark, Purchase & Wheat'n
148	Ohio	Messenger & Gillett, Beach & Bray.
90	Ohio	J. Bryant, C. C. Teed.
96	Ohio	J. Bailey, Mead & Holcomb.
58	Illinois	Nichols & Manchester, Bloomer & Silleck.
81	Ohio	Candless & Brock, Geo. W. Martin.
62	Indiana	James Williams, J. H. Williams.
131	Illinois	E. Williams, J. H. Williams.
100	Ohio	J. Perrill, J. A. Merritt.
45	Ohio	J. McPherson, W. H. Harris.
31	Kentucky	S. B. Richardson, W. H. Harris.
85	Illinois	A. M. Allerton, Jr., H. W. Conger.
100	Illinois	Smith & Butler, T. White & Son.
95	Kentucky	R. W. Elbert, Swaltmer & Bro.
130	Illinois	J. B. Donlap, D. Barnes.
84	Indiana	Loder & Jackson, D. S. Wheeler.
66	Ohio	George Sega, Owoer.
122	Indiana	Yazell & Co., T. Wheeler.
238	Illinois	Silver & Lakey, Belden & Wells.
81	Ohio	Caldwell & Johnson, Owners.
75	Ohio	S. Howard, Owners.
55	Ohio	H. Risner, Owners.
51	Ohio	Thos. Hoshing, Geo. Ayranit.
51	Illinois	Carver & Shelby, Geo Ayranit.
101	Illinois	Wm. Smith, Owners
31	Ohio	Brock & McClanless, George Martin.
50	Kentucky	Duncan & Connell, H. Eckstein.
33	Kentucky	C. J. Crease, Seigle & Myers
68	Ohio	Hedges & Taylor, Owners.
38	N. Y.	Tallman & Barnes, Owners.
88	N. Y.	M. P. Holley, Owners.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

T. P. MILLER brought on 140 cattle, of medium grades, from Logan County, O., weighing 1,225 to 1,250 lbs. at home. VAIL & CAREY were selling part of them at 10c @11c., and MEAD & HOLCOMB were running out the balance at similar rates. Mr. MILLER, in common with others who brought cattle over the Lake Shore Road, complains of the managers for not allowing their cattle to be taken off that road until their charges were paid. The detention might have been serious had not the agent of the Erie Road, in one case, promptly given his check for the amount. In another instance, one drover, finding the dilemma in which several of his comrades were placed, magnanimously advanced $500 to help them along. It is generally understood that the Lake Shore and Erie Railroads are at loggerheads, but the former road should not carry the matter so far as to thwart the plans, and throw out of market unsuspecting and unforewarned drovers.

YEAZELL & Co. and RICHISON had 122 Cattle fed in Hendricks County, Ind. They were a choice lot selling by T. WHEELER, at 11c.@12c. C. G. CORNELL took 15 at $110 each, or over 12c. on 900 lbs. Mr. YEAZELL is severe in his denunciation of the feeder from whom he purchased them, charging him with stupefying them so much with corn meal and salt the day before *weighing*, that three died before driving 8 miles, besides materially injuring the balance. WM. MOORE bought 32 of the above at $97, or 11¾c. sellers' and 12c. buyers' estimates.

BEACH & BRAG sold 48 good Ohio Cattle for MESENGER & GILLAT, at 10c.@12c. They sold at Bergen, 90 ordinary Bullocks for J. HUSSEY, of Iod., at 9c.@11c., or as they say, for more than they could get here today.

J. BAILEY furnished 95 common three-year-old Steers, from Pickaway County, Ohio, which were bringing about 10c. ₰ lb. Home weight, 1,200 lbs. MEAD & HOLCOMB, sellers.

GEO. W. MARTIN sold 31 medium cattle for MCCANDLESS & BROCK at about 10c., and one overgrown specimen of a *bull* for some "*incognita*" of Westchester County, estimated to weigh 1,200 lbs. net. The latter brought $60, or 5c. ₰ lb., about what we should think it would be worth to eat it.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN furnished 231 Illinois cattle, weighing 1,400@1,450 lbs. at home. S. ULERY was selling 128 of the heavier animals at 11c.@11½c., and R. MURRAY the balance, which were not as good, at 10c @11c. The drove, as a whole, was a very fair one. S. P. TUCKER had 80 medium to fair Kentucky cattle, rated 700 lbs., selling by HOAG & HUBB at 9¾c. @11c.

C. BONBUR forwarded 77 steers and coarse oxen from Ohio, which E. H. SHEPARD was working off slowly at about 10c. They were tolerably well fed, but many of them were rough in their build. Estimated 750 lbs. net.

CARVER & Co.'s drove of 102 medium Ohio cattle, were bringing 10c.@10¾c., by GEO. AYRAULT, sellers.

PRATT & REID had 90 good Illinois Cattle, rated 750 lbs., which J. A. MERRITT was selling at 11c.@12c.

J. BRYANT furnished good Ohio Steers, selling by C. G. TEED, at 11c.@11½c., and a very few at 12c. on 750 lbs.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no improvement in this market, but if the present appearance of dry weather is not fallacious, prices will doubtless advance under more active demand.

ALLERTON reports 33 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $21@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Market supplied, with dull sales.

BROWNING reports receipts of 28 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$340 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. Market a trifle better than last week, but still dull. With light receipts there are enough on hand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 71 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Good supply with a slow market.

O'BRIEN reports 132 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@ $70. Market overstocked, with dull sales, milkmen finding it cheaper to make good their quota of milk by applying at the *pump* instead of purchasing fresh cows.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sales are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

With a fair supply of Veals, the market has been tolerably brisk, with no especial variation in prices. The decline of beef to-day, however, rather depresses the price of Calves.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 426 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Very few 7¾c. Market not quite as good as last week, with a full supply on hand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. ₰ lb. Very few extras 7¾c. Medium supply, with a moderate demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 147 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7¾c. ₰ lb., live weight. A few very extra once brought 8c. Fair supply with an active market.

O'BRIEN reports 102 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@ 7c. A few at 7¾c. An abundant supply with medium sales at former prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 56 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₰ hundred. The average run is about one half the live weight.

The footings give 11,828 Sheep and Lambs for the past week, or some 1,500 increase over the previous week. There has been a great degree of briskness in the market, and some purchases by graziers and for shipping. Prices have not materially changed.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 921 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 10c.@11c. ₰ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@13c. ₰ lb. for Lambs. Market well supplied.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,924 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at $3@$6 each, or 10c @11c. ₰ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@15c. for Lambs. A few very fine Sheep were sold at $9 each, and some Lambs at $7. Receipts have been large, and new arrivals are still coming in, which will enter into next week's figures. Among others we noticed one lot of fine Kentucky Sheep, and a lot of very nice lambs from Herkimer County, N. Y. Sheep are rather dull, but good Lambs sell well.

CHAMBERLAIN reports receipts of 4,963 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@6 ₰ head. Good supply and brisk sales.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1857.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

68 Lambs	$284 75	88 Lambs	$466 00
75 Lambs	325 00	71 Lambs	312 38
8 Lambs	21 50	118 Sheep	378 75
29 Lambs	81 25	26 Sheep	159 50
44 Lambs	196 50	112 Sheep	509 87
17 Lambs	86 00	222 Sheep	772 62

By weight the above brought 10c.@11c. net for Sheep, and 12c.@15c. for Lambs. The latter are scarce.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by S. JUDD at CHAMBERLIN'S for the week ending July 14, 1857, viz.: 1,256 Sheep, for $4,843 30.

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,626 Sheep and Lambs for $4,627 50.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 2,403 Sheep and Lambs at $4 27 average price per head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

178 Sheep and Lambs	$834 18
144 Sheep and Lambs	597 50
11 Sheep and Lambs	93 50
39 Sheep and Lambs	188 00

The 11 Sheep were very fine, bringing $8 50 each. A few fat Lambs are bringing $6 50@$7.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter houses.

Receipts have been light for the past week, and prices favor the seller. The demand is not large at present. Both prices and warm weather are against packing.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 912 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 7¼c.@7¾c., with a light stock on hand. The supply is, however, equal to the demand, during the hot weather. Packers are not buying at the prevailing rates.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7¾c.@7¾c. | Dressed.....9¾c.@9¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....6¾c.@7 | Dressed.....8¾c.@9

Receipts light, with but little demand.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Sow, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live	Dead
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	7¼c.@7½c.	9¾c.@9¾c.
Light Corn Hogs, prime	7¼c.@7½c.	9¾c.@9¾c.
Still Hogs	7¼c.@7¾c.	9 @9½c.
Stock Hogs	6¾c.@7	

Hogs are arriving very slowly, and prices are favoring the sellers; the market well cleared up, and can bear of but few on the way.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

The Cattle market since our last has been rather dull—some 200 head of Beef Cattle being left over, in consequence of prices declining about 50 cents on the 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipt of Beef Cattle for the week ending yesterday amounted to 975 head, principally Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania cattle. The sales announced to 800 head, at from $10@$10 50, $11 50, $12, and a few of the rest as high as $12 50 ₰ 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP.—This market was quite active, and former prices were well maintained. Sales of 6,000 head were made, at from $2 to $4 50 a piece, according to quality and condition.

HOGS.—The demand for swine continues good, and 1,000 head were disposed of, at from $9 to $9 75 ₰ 100 lbs. net.

COWS AND CALVES.—We have no change to note in this market, the demand not being very brisk. The sales amounted to 275 head, at from $20 to $60 a head.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With the advancing season a portion of the early fruits and vegetables, having spent their term, give way to later supplies.

Strawberries are gone, except a very few, not worth quoting, and cherries are fast falling. Raspberries are in their hight, and a marked decline is noted. The supply of the cultivated varieties is much larger this season than formerly.

Of old Potatoes we make no changes, very little is now doing with them, new ones from Bermuda, the South, New-Jersey and Long Island taking their places.

Cabbages give promise of a bountiful crop, and prices are fast declining. Cauliflowers are also in fair supply.

Cucumbers are arriving freely from Norfolk, and a very few are furnished by the early gardeners on Long Island.

Eggs are less abundant, although the advanced rates will doubtless bring them forward.

Butter is dull, as a matter, of course, during the hot weather when very little shipping is going on, and the City trade is diminishing in consequence of emigration to the country.

Potatoes—White Mercers, ₰ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₰ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	—
Potatoes—Whites, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₰ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	1 00	@	—
Potatoes—L. Island, new, ₰ bush	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Jersey, new, ₰ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Onions—New, ₰ doz. bunches	50	@	75
Onions—Bermuda, ₰ lb	1½	@	2
Beets—₰ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Carrots—₰ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Raspberries—Jersey, ₰ 100 bask'ts	3 00	@	3 50
Raspberries—Antwerp, ₰ 100 bask's	8 00	@	10 00
Lettuce—₰ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Green Peas—Long Island, ₰ basket	50	@	62
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₰ basket	2 00	@	2 50
Gooseberries—₰ bushel	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	5 50	@	6 00
Currants—₰ lb	5	@	6
Cherries—₰ lb	6	@	12
Watermelons, West India, ₰ 100	30 00	@	50 00
Radishes—₰ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Turnips—N. Jersey, ₰ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips—Butabagas, Jersey, ₰ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Squashes—Norfolk, Va., new, ₰ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Squashes—Norfolk, striped, ₰ bbl	3 00	@	—
String Beans—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	1 00	@	—
String Beans—Jersey, ₰ basket	50	@	—
Cabbages, new, ₰ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower—₰ doz	1 25	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₰ lb	23	@	—
Butter—State, ₰ lb	20	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₰ lb	16	@	18
Lard—in bbls	14	@	14¾
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—New, ₰ lb	9	@	10¾
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₰ doz	16	@	—
Eggs—Western, ₰ doz	16	@	17½
Fowls—₰ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₰ lb	20	@	22
Chickens—Spring, ₰ pair	56	@	68
Ducks—Domestic, ₰ lb	18	@	20
Ducks—Spring, ₰ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys—₰ lb	18	@	20
Geese—Spring, each	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ₰ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Pigeon—Squab, ₰ doz	2 00	@	3 50
Woodcocks—₰

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. yesterday, with three days' later news. The screw steamer *Fox*, fitted out by Lady FRANKLIN, sailed for the Arctic regions, in search of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his crew, on the 1st. It is considered that the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* may be launched in September, but it is expected that her trial trip will be deferred until April. The American merchants in Liverpool gave a banquet on the 4th to Captain HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*.

The conspiracies of Italians against the Emperor of the French are stated to be of a more serious character than was originally supposed. Arrests had taken place to the number of twenty-one. They belong to the same school as PIANORI, and are said to be connected with the Republican conspirators in Genoa.

There was nothing new relative to the Spanish-Mexican difficulty.

Further insurrections had taken place in various parts of Italy, organized, it is said, by MAZZINI. A great many arrests had taken place at Genoa, and thousands of muskets and large quantities of ammunition had been seized.

The pending difficulties between Prussia and Denmark, and between Turkey and Belgium, had made no advances towards solution. It is intimated that the latter was brought about by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, and it seemed likely to assume some importance.

One of our Special Washington Correspondents telegraphs that Gen. WALKER, who is now at New-Orleans, is making preparations for an immediate return to Nicaragua. His officers are requested to report immediately, and to hold themselves in readiness to recruit for the service.

Our own correspondent, in a letter which we publish this morning, gives a graphic account of the terrible fire that recently occurred in the New-York State Lunatic Asylum. That part of the building occupied by the patients was little damaged, and though none of the lunatics were injured, their consternation was pitible to behold. The loss has been estimated at $200,000.

Dr. MITCHELL, the State Geologist of North Carolina, was drowned in the Cat-tail Fork of Caney River a short time since. He was walking on the edge of a precipice, when his feet slipped and he fell forty feet into the river. He was engaged at the time in a scientific exploration.

The Mayor yesterday signed the resolution of the Common Council directing the station-houses and Police property to be transferred to the Metropolitan Commissioners. He also ordered his late Captains to deliver up the station-houses, which was done with one or two exceptions. Superintendent TALLMADGE directed the Captains and Sergeants under his care to take possession of the same. This trick of the Mayor in keeping the Metropolitan Commissioners out of the station-house so long, will cost the City a pretty penny for such little items as house rent and general fixing up. The man is moderate indeed, who estimates it less than $15,000 or $20,000.

The Comptroller yesterday paid off the Municipal Police of the first eight Wards, and took a receipt in full of all claims and demands. The amount disbursed was not far from $25,000. He will resume payment in the case of the remaining Wards on Friday and Saturday. Mr. FLAGG also drew a warrant for $100,000, with which to meet the demands of the Metropolitan Police, but the Mayor declined to sign it, and returned it with his objections.

A large number of new policemen are to be sworn in this morning for service in the lower Wards. There are rumors of intended resistance among the people from Faderland who "most do congregate" in these Wards, and startling stories are in circulation that large quantities of ammunition, in the shape of paving stones, have been stowed away in upper rooms to be brought into requisition when the ball opens: the houses where these missiles were carried in during a few nights since are, with their occupants, under surveillance, and it is said example will be made of the first person caught throwing a brick from the house-tops, as that is not considered a Christian mode of warfare.

Mr. DRAPER, President of the Board of Metropolitan Commissioners, invited Mr. DEVELIN to transfer the office of the late Chief of Police to the Commission. Mr. DEVELIN tendered the small room which contains the telegraph apparatus, but there his generosity ended. Mr. DRAPER will probably make another attempt to-day to get possession.

Among the many rumors of secret arrangements for a continuance of the present excitement in the City to the acts of the recent Legislature, there is one that finds believers, to wit: That the leaders of the Democratic party, in secret meeting, decided, after considerable opposition, to organize Committees in the several Wards, to keep the feeling against the new Police Act agitated, until the next election. It is said that the Committees have been appointed, and are now prepared to act.

The Democratic members of the Common Council deny, with much warmth, that they are favoring acts of violence against the new Police. They say they have to do only with the authors of the act, and that they intend to meet them at the ballot-box.

All was quiet in the Seventeenth Ward yesterday and last night. There were no gatherings on street corners during the day, nor manifestations of excitement. The lately excited Germans fairly their weapons and resumed their daily avocations. Capt. HARTT did not consider it necessary to invoke the assistance of policemen from any of the other Wards, and none were sent to him. He feels sanguine that there will be no further trouble, but considers it advisable to use the most discreet precaution against any further outbreak.

The Coroner's investigation in the MULLER case was continued yesterday at the same place as on the previous day. A number of German witnesses were examined, whose evidence did little more than confirm the testimony given on the first day, and at 12½ o'clock the inquest was further adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock. It will be resumed in the room of the Court of Sessions, at the instance of District-Attorney HALL.

A daring incendiary fire occurred last night. About 10¼ o'clock the large frame building on Fifty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, occupied by WM. TILDEN & Co. as a varnish factory, was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the strong breeze and the combustible material, it was found impossible to stop the flames, and it was with great difficulty the adjoining buildings were saved. The factory is an entire loss. Previous to the breaking out of the fire some persons living opposite saw a man and a boy dropping lighted matches between some loose boards in the front part of the building. Owing to the late hour we could not ascertain whether there was any insurance.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the Board at first agreed to non-concur with the Aldermen as to the organization of the Croton Aqueduct Department. A long and tedious effort was made at reconsideration, and for a long time unsuccessfully. The papers were ultimately referred back to the Committee on Ordinances, after a discussion occupying nearly three hours, marked by some personalities and much confusion.

The Board of Education held a long session last evening transacting some important business,—among which was a report from the Finance Committee, supporting President GUNNER in his refusal to sign some *hard* bills sent in from the Twenty-second Ward,—with reports and resolutions appropriating money for salaries and improvements in school-houses in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards. A report was made by the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, recommending a plan of organization for that institution.

Yesterday morning patrolman THOMAS CUAAY, of the 9th Precinct, observed a man named JOHN HEFFEREN violating the corporation ordinance by allowing dirt to fall from his cart, near the dumping grounds, foot of Hammond street and North River. He ordered him to stop and fix the tail-board of his cart, when HEFFEREN immediately attempted to drive off. The patrolman sprang into the vehicle, whereupon he was clinched by the throat; a struggle ensued and both fell out, the officer receiving severe injuries in the fall, his lip being cut open and his tongue nearly severed in two. He, however, secured his prisoner, who was brought before Justice DAVISON and held to bail in $500 to answer.

The seven persons mentioned yesterday as under arrest at Quarantine for a breach of the Health laws, were yesterday brought up to the City in charge of the Police, and committed for examination. The Captain of the brig *Two Boys* appeared and claimed his boat. The men allege that they had the permission of the mate or ship-keeper to use the boat. No new cases of infected vessels arrived, but several other cases of small-pox were taken out of the ship *Ellen Austin*. There are twenty-three vessels now at anchor at old Quarantine.

The argument, which was to have taken place yesterday before Judge DAVIES, in the motion to quash the *certiorari* granted by him in the Street Commissioner's case, was adjourned until Friday next. The counsel are simply to argue the question of the propriety of issuing the writ.

The Cattle Markets were largely over-supplied yesterday, the offerings for the week amounting to 4,090, and these mostly of medium to fair quality. This is nearly double the quantity wanted at this season, when the influx of strangers is small, and large numbers of residents are absent. Prices, as a matter of course, fell off considerably, probably ten per cent on the best animals, and much more than this on the poorer grades. Full six hundred cattle were left over unsold last evening, notwithstanding that many butchers bought in nearly double their usual supply.

The great cricket match at Albany, between the State Club and the New-York City Club, has been decided in favor of the former.

The Brooklyn Common Council last night voted to expel Alderman PRESTON, who, as a member of the Board of Health, accepted a bribe of $250 to influence his action. Only one member voted nay.

The Panchita Claim.

The claim for indemnity at the hands of the British Government, set up by the owners of the *Panchita* in consequence of her seizure and detention, is before the Cabinet at Washington. The fact is announced in a letter from our special correspondent, published this morning, in which the subject is discussed, and the probable action of the Government foresbadowed. It would appear that, technically, the claim to indemnity is well founded, but that practically its enforcement by the United States will depend at last—as we have already anticipated—upon the decision of the question whether the *Panchita* was engaged in lawful trade or not. The right of the Government to demand and enforce indemnity would seem to be clear; but this is one of those cases in which the right to do a thing does not necessarily carry with it the *duty* of exercising that right. Fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, or the *intent* to engage in the nefarious traffic, does not constitute piracy, unless the suspected vessel is caught with the slaves actually on board.

No negroes were found on board the *Panchita*, so she was not denationalized, and her American flag entitled her to American protection, and all the technical rights and immunities appertaining to vessels of the United States, including the right of immunity from search or seizure by any foreign cruiser. Under these circumstances our Government cannot justify the conduct of the commander of the *Sappho* in seizing her, without conceding the "right of search," which we have uniformly resisted during many years past.

On the other hand, if upon trial it shall turn out that the *Panchita* had assumed the American character for unlawful purposes, and was really engaged in the attempt to obtain and bring off a cargo of slaves, it is not probable that the President of the United States will press the Government of Great Britain for the indemnity claimed. If an American Court and Jury shall condemn the vessel and declare her forfeit for violation of our laws, surely the American Government cannot with good grace call upon that of England to pay the damages *thus* resulting to her owners from her seizure and detention for trial. But if it should clearly appear that there was no good reason to suppose that the *Panchita* was a slaver, exemplary damages would of necessity be claimed and paid.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not claim that a foreign cruiser has the *right* to seize or search American vessels under any pretext. On the contrary we claim that every such act is a trespass; but we believe that in adjudicating such cases, Government should be influenced by the same reasoning which leads our intelligent jury when finding a verdict for plaintiff in an action of trespass, to assess the damages so low as to make the verdict substantially one for the defendants, when, though technically guilty of the trespass, their motives are good, and their acts have promoted the ends of justice and the interests of society.

The right of our Government to demand indemnity, we repeat, is clear. Great Britain has on more than one occasion admitted it, and the wonder is that the Commander of the *Sappho* ventured the experiment for which he has been arrested and held to bail at suit of the *Panchita's* owners. Among the precedents cautioning him against so doing, we may cite the cases of the American vessels *Tigris* and *Seamew*, seized by British cruisers on the Coast of Africa in 1840, brought to the United States, and delivered up on suspicion of being slavers. In these cases the vessels were adjudged to be engaged in lawful trade, and the British Government, after brief discussion and negotiation, agreed to indemnify their owners. Lord ABERDEEN, in a dispatch of the 16th June, 1842, thus explicitly states the ground upon which the British Government admitted its responsibility:

"There appears to be no doubt that the *Seamew* was not merely sailing under American colors, but that she was also *bona fide* American property and manned by an American crew. A British cruiser had, therefore, no right to capture her, and Her Majesty's Government acknowledge that the case is one in which compensation may justly be demanded by the Government of the United States."

Applying the same rule to the case in hand, the *Panchita* claim would be necessarily allowed; but the Government is in possession of information which will constrain them to await the action of the Courts in the case. While the seized vessel had American papers, her captain is an Englishman, as we are informed, and there was not a single American on board of her in any capacity. She was up the Congo River some two or three months—for what purpose of lawful trade it is difficult to conceive. At any rate an agent of the United States Government stationed on the African Coast, under a provision of the act for the suppression of the Slave-trade, was so well satisfied of her improper character, that he advised the British officer to send a boat up to seize her. It will be remembered that when seized in this port some months ago, the extra water casks found in the lower hold of the *Panchita*, were accounted for by the statement that they were filled with salt water for ballast. When seized in the Congo, this salt water had been discharged and fresh substituted, a fact of no little importance. Unless these and other suspicions circumstances can be satisfactorily explained, however forcibly and justly General CASS may remonstrate against anything looking like an assertion of the right of search as against American Commerce, the *Panchita* claim will be productive of no substantial fruit.

The Streets of the City.

The Board of Aldermen adopted, on Monday evening last, the specifications which had been reported two days before, by the Committee on Conference, to whom the subject of Street Cleaning had been referred. As it is understood that a majority of the members of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen concurred in the report of Mr. ADAMS and his colleagues, it is difficult to comprehend why the matter was not settled on Tuesday, so that the new law might instantly have gone into operation. The City Inspector has had the exclusive control of the Streets long enough. A portion of the City has been almost tolerably well cleaned under his supervision; and that is the most that can be said in favor of the exercise by him of a discretionary power, essentially opposed to the spirit and letter of the Charter, which ought, in no case, to be unnecessarily prolonged. It is, doubtless, the duty of the Superintendent of the Bureau of "Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," to "render such services *as may by ordinance attach* to said Bureau, in cleaning the streets and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health;" but it is incumbent upon the Common Council to pass the requisite ordinances, and to do so conformably with the 38th section of the Charter, which reads as follows:

"Whenever any work is to be done, which shall involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, THE SAME SHALL BE BY CONTRACT, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three fourths of the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder."

Kick and rebel as the corruptionists of the City may at this requirement of the law, there it stands, and, unless it is fulfilled to the letter, we trust that the Comptroller will feel himself authorized to withhold payment for all street cleaning which the health of the City may not strictly require. Under EBLING'S rule no contracts were properly made in a single instance, and he finally succeeded in getting the streets entirely under his own direction, at a cost to the City of nearly half a million annually, without adequate equivalent. With his example, and that of many others, before the community, no head of department ought to be trusted beyond what is "nominated in the bond."

The specifications, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, differ materially from any that have preceded it. They resemble most nearly those which were introduced last year, leaving out those objectionable points which caused the public to call for its veto by the Mayor. They divide the City into two contract districts. They provide for the cleaning, once, twice or three times a week, or every day, according to the exigencies of different localities, of all of the streets, avenues, markets and piers; for the removal of snow and ice in Winter; they allot proper places for depositing dirt, manure, garbage, offal and ashes; and designate nine convenient dumping places for the use of contractors. The ninth section, containing the conditions to which contractors are to be subjected, is, perhaps, in view of past evasions the most important of all, and deserves to be closely considered by those who wish to see the agreements observed which are made by the City. It is as follows:

"If any contractor shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications, for the period of one week after he shall be notified thereof, by notice, in writing, left at his residence or place of business, by the City Inspector; and should said contractor fail to perform his contract, according to the written specifications, for a further space of twenty-four hours, in regard to the street or streets so reported, the City Inspector shall cause the said streets to be cleaned forthwith, and charge the expense thereof to the account of the contractor, and deduct said expense from the said contract price. If any further, or continued failures, on the part of the contractor occurs, then the City Inspector shall, without any delay, communicate the facts in relation thereto to the Common Council, and the said Common Council shall thereupon proceed to investigate the alleged non-performance of said contract by said contractor: and it shall be optional with the said Common Council to annul said contract, or compel a specific performance thereof, by said contractor or his sureties. Should the said contract be annulled, and declared forfeited, as aforesaid, the said contractor shall not be entitled to claim any moneys for any work performed under said contract, after a resolution annulling said contract shall have been approved by the Mayor, and written notice thereof given said contractor in person, or left at his office or place of business. After said contract shall have been annulled, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the City Inspector, forthwith, to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets uncontracted for, in compliance with the specifications herein, and to cause the work under said forfeited contract to be done by other persons, pursuant to law, and the specifications herein; and all charges for such work, over and above the amount that the aforesaid contractor would have been entitled to for the same, together with such other expenses, losses, &c., that would have been incurred by the city, by reason of said forfeiture, shall be charged to said contractor: provided, however, that neither said contractor nor his sureties shall be liable for any expenditure or loss sustained by the City, by reason of said forfeiture or annullment of said contract, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of said annullment and notice thereof, as aforesaid. Should the payment due, or becoming due to the said contractor, be insufficient to reimburse the City for the expenses incurred by reason of said annullment, the Comptroller shall then direct such action to be taken in law as may be necessary to recover from the sureties of said contractor any deficiency that may arise by reason thereof; and every contractor, during the whole period of his contract, shall reside or keep an office, which shall be open for the transaction of business from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., within the district which he contracts."

As each contractor is, moreover, compelled to give security, in an amount of fifty thousand dollars, and ten per cent. is also to be withheld from the semi-monthly payments by the Comptroller, until the expiration of the year, the above stringent provisions will be abundantly sufficient, if care be taken to see them enforced. It is to be regretted that the time for which contracts may be made, is not prescribed, and that a long enough period should not have been allotted to make it an object for capitalists to purchase machinery, and reimburse themselves for the first outlay by the gains of the latter period of their agreement. The shortness of the time for which contracts have been made, has been one of the main causes why moneyed men have not oftener competed for them, and they have so frequently fallen into the hands of political swindlers, in connivance with the heads of departments and other officers of the Corporation.

The gentlemen composing the Committees of both of the Boards of the Common Council, deserve, on the whole, much praise for their labors. They have persevered assiduously for several months, in bringing the matter to an auspicious close, and when the specifications adopted shall have become a law, we trust that a new era will be inaugurated in the history of Street Cleaning in this Metropolis.

The Prince Consort.

That lucky dog Prince Albert has had another addition to his style and his titles. Besides being Field Marshal, Privy Councilor, Knight of all the British Orders, Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company of the City of London, and more recently, and because of this last dignity, Honorary Member of the Ancient Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and any quantity more of offices and titles, he has just had another distinction bestowed upon him by his lady-wife. The Fountain of Honor has never been a sealed fountain to him, but has always been ready to overflow perennially for his comfort and refreshment. The last bubble on its brim is an order in Council for publishing the Letters Patent, whereby her Majesty bestows upon her husband the title of Prince Consort for the term of their joint lives. It is within the prerogative of the Crown to bestow any title of honor or any precedency the Sovereign pleases, though no authority or power in the Kingdom can be given except by act of Parliament. In the Wensleydale peerage case there was never any question as to the Queen's authority to bestow the title and precedence of a Baron on Sir JAMES PARKE, for his life: but the House of Lords made a vigorous and successful stand against his admission to any legislative functions under such a patent without an act of Parliament.

The English have always been wisely jealous of the authority and influence of the husbands of their Queens Regnant. PHILIP of Spain, indeed, was allowed the title of King of England, when he married Bloody MARY, but even in those days of the infancy of constitutional liberty, Parliament was especially careful that it should be only a barren sceptre that they placed within his gripe. WILLIAM of Orange was the child of the Revolution, and Mary II. ascended the throne rather because she was his wife, than he because he was her husband. Prince GEORGE of Denmark was merely a cipher on the left side of the figure which stood for actual authority, and he never was suspected of signifying anything. When Queen VICTORIA gave her bonquet to her Cousin ALBERT at the Court ball, and he slit a place in the breast of his uniform coat to put it in, he was only a simple Serene Highness, the younger son of a third or fourth-rate German Prince. After the meaning of the declaration thus elegantly expressed in the language of flowers had been made historical, and the bud they symbolized had bloomed into matrimony, her Majesty, by virtue of the undoubted prerogative, gave her bridegroom the style of Royal Highness, and also precedence next after herself. But when there was a hint, a few years later, that she proposed asking Parliament to bestow upon him the titular Kingship of England, a growl went up from all quarters so emphatic that the scheme was dropped as one the naming of which would not be tolerated.

Prince ALBERT has been generally popular in England, from his excellent character and the interest he has taken in matters admitted to be within his sphere, such as the suggestion of the Crystal Palace and the promotion of University Reform. But there have been one or two significant interruptions of his personal popularity, when he was suspected of interfering with what was none of his business as the husband of the Queen and the father of a line of Kings. This was particularly the case when there were rumors of his being in communication with Russia previous to the war, and of Russian and Continental sympathies generally, and when he criticized the way in which the British army was recruited and organized. The British lion showed his teeth most unequivocally on these occasions, and his Royal Highness had the good sense to heed the warning and to respect the jealous instincts of that suspicious beast. And yet it was only a palace influence that he could exercise. He has no place in the House of Peers, as his predecessor, Prince GEORGE of Denmark had, as Duke of Cumberland. His only official connection with Government was as Privy Councilor, an office of no legislative functions, and merely advisory as to executive rule and other matters of a public nature. But John Bull has a strong prejudice against a foreigner having a finger in any pie out of his oven, even if it be the husband of his liege lady. He might be admitted an honorary member of any Know-Nothing lodge, as far as his Nativism goes.

This feeling probably prevented his receiving the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Army on the death of Lord HARDINGE. Prince GEORGE of Denmark was both Generalissimo of the Army and High Admiral of the Fleet; but his prudent and quiet character prevented any jealousy of him, and, in fact, the offices were virtually titular and honorary only. But as to this last distinction bestowed upon the Prince, as it can have no political influence in England, the English care as little about it as if it were only a ribbon or a cross that had been forgotten and was now bestowed upon him. Its object is, it seems, to give the Prince a fixed and recognized rank on the continent, wherever he happens to find himself there, higher than any he is now entitled to. Before this promotion, he was only allowed the rank and precedence due to the younger brother of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and accordingly multitudes of princelings and dukelings were privileged to take the *pas* of him, who in England took rank of every one except his wife and eldest son. It appears that this addition of Prince Consort will give him the desired place and precedence at the Courts of the Continent, though we do not profess to be well studied enough in the mysteries of the Almanach of Gotha to be able to say why. If the fact of his being the consort of the Queen of England did not secure him the coveted distinction, we do not exactly see how the name is to mend the matter. Still we have faith to believe that it does. We are yet to learn that there is a great deal in a name, whatever the fair Juliet Capulet thought on the subject. And we would not be understood as interposing any objection to this one, or to any of the virtues which may inhere in it.

GENERAL JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.—The Aldermanic Committee, whose duty it is to report on the proper person to be the recipient of General JACKSON'S gold box, had another meeting yesterday, and heard the testimony of two gallant soldiers of the New-York regiment in the Mexican war in favor of their own claims. Bravery is generally accompanied by modesty; but the gallant claimants of the gold box are exceptions to the rule: they not only asserted their own claims to the bauble on the score of their bravery, but one of them even questioned the pretensions of a rival claimant. Queen VICTORIA has just bestowed a medal on every man who served in the Crimean war, and our City bestowed a medal on every soldier in the New-York regiment. But General JACKSON'S gold box cannot be divided up into pieces enough to bestow a bit on every New-Yorker who served in Mexico; and, as there are so many who have equal claims to it, the better way will be to keep it for some future war.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is announced that the *Great Eastern*, though she may be launched in September, will not be prepared to make her first trial trip before next April, so that there will be no necessity of sending an ambassador by our Common Council, to prevail upon the owners to send her to this port, yet awhile. The appropriation of $2,500 to defray the expenses of our civic plenipotentiary may as well be reserved for next year's budget, and, in the meanwhile, the owners of the ship may determine to send her here of their own accord.

THE CELEBRATION AT STONY POINT.—To-day the seventy-eighth anniversary of the storming of Stony Point will be celebrated at Stony Point by an association of citizens of Rockland County, who design to erect on the commanding site of an old fortification on the Point a monument to the memory of the heroic WAYNE and his comrades in that glorious achievement. The corner-stone of the monument will be laid to-day with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, and addresses will be made by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER and other distinguished gentlemen. A military and civic procession will march from Grassy Point on the arrival of the steamboats from New-York in the morning, and on reaching Stony Point will receive His Excellency Governor KING and other invited guests, and conduct them to the spot on which the monument is to be erected.

Mad ANTHONY'S attack on Stony Point was one of the most daring undertakings of the whole war. The formidable fortress was garrisoned by six hundred regulars of the British Army, the best soldiers in the world. It was fully equipped and provisioned. General WAYNE arrived in front of the walls at midnight, and dividing his command into two parts, placed himself at the head of one division, and ordered his men to advance. The American troops, with fixed bayonets and empty muskets, crossed the deep ditch which divided them from the enemy's works, rushed onward through the storm of grape-shot and musketry which plowed into their ranks, mounted the rocky heights, captured the guns and the gunners, or cut them to pieces, entered the fort and the victory was theirs. The two detachments met in the midst of the captured fortifications. WAYNE himself, while rushing forward with his men, was struck in the head by a musket ball. He fell to the ground, but rising to his knee, he cried, believing that he was mortally wounded, "Carry me forward and let me die in the fort!" He was borne within the fortifications by his men; but he was destined to live and served his country many years longer. He held a command in the army until the close of the struggle, when the Legislature of Georgia presented him with a valuable farm, and he retired to private life. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1787. In 1792 he was placed in command of the army in the war with the Indians, and gained a brilliant victory at the battle of the Miamie, August 20, 1794. He died while engaged in active military duty at Presque Isle, and was buried on the shores of Lake Erie.

Our friends on the banks of the Hudson will fight his battles o'er again to-day. The first step will be taken towards erecting a monument to his memory. If it rises as rapidly from Stony Point as he and his men mounted to it, the Stony Point Association will but follow the example of one who never took a first step without speedily taking a second, and whose progress a wound apperently mortal could not arrest.

The Albany steamboats leave the foot of Jay and Chambers streets at 7 o'clock this morning, landing passengers at Grassy Point.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met as usual on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

There was little official business transacted. It came out incidentally that the ships *Ellen Austen* and *Albert Gallatin*, which arrived on Tuesday with eleven hundred passengers, had several cases of small-pox and one of ship fever.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number of Emigrants arrived to July 8	97,396
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to July 15	3,694
Total	101,090
To same date in 1856	66,268

Number of Inmates in Institutions.

	1857.	1856.
Wards Island	1,291	1,356
Marine Hospital	125	128
Total	1,416	1,484

Overdraft in Bank, Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to July 8, 1857	$195,091 05	
Receipts since for commutation and passengers	11,776 00	206,851 05
Total		$197,664 30
Disbursements of previous accounts to July 8, 1857	$128,890 84	
Current expenses	2,631 76	131,572 60
Balance		$66,091 70

EX-SECRETARY GUTHRIE NOT ON CHANGE.—In accordance with an invitation tendered to this gentleman by the merchants of New-York, the Merchants' Exchange was thronged on Wednesday afternoon by an eager crowd anxious to get a glimpse of his countenance; but they were disappointed, for at 3½ o'clock Mr. S. BALDWIN, President of the Exchange Co., announced that, in consequence of an injury received by Mr. GUTHRIE, he would be unable to attend. The assemblage soon afterwards dispersed.

CITY HOSPITAL NUISANCE.—Complaint has been made at the City Inspector's Office that dead bodies kept in the yard of the City Hospital emit a horrible stench. Health Warden LAWRENCE was immediately directed to examine the complaint and report.

BURNING OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA.

Full Particulars of the Fearful Scene—Harrowing Conduct of the Lunatics.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UTICA, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

I have just returned from the observation of a scene which will be a memory forever in my brain. At 6 o'clock this morning, the clanging of bells and the shouts of "Fire!" brought me to my door, and looking toward the west, I beheld a column of flame leaping heavenward from the cupola of the State Lunatic Asylum! Though two miles away, I was speedily passing in at the gate of the great grounds in front of the noble edifice, and the flames had now eaten their way down into the main building and were spreading with frightful rapidity. The flaming tongues reached forth between the bars of the windows, and licked about on the stone walls in suggestive shapes, and still a mass of frantic laborers rushed in and out of the building, bearing the freight of furniture, in wild confusion. Spread out upon the grassy lawns lay great heaps of beautiful furniture, books, statuettes, paintings, and various ornamental articles which had filled the spacious parlors within, and watching them stood vigilant sentinels, to keep an eye on pilfering fingers.

Passing onward, around the east end of the edifice, I came upon groups of the crazed inmates, some laughing, some weeping, some groaning with affright, others more calm, trying to soothe the trouble spirits of their companions.

From the grated windows of this portion of the Asylum peered the heads of the crazed inmates, moved like those outside, by the various emotions of glee, terror and sorrow. One old woman had thrust a gaunt leg and arm through the grating, and was screaming for help with the energy only of madness, while the rude crowd laughed at her agony, and jostled each other about, trampling underneath their feet the beautiful banks of flowers about them, while their gaze was fixed above. Another window showed a pale, thin, white creature, looking almost like a spectre, waving her gaunt arms mournfully about, and gesticulating to some imaginary demon in the air. Here stood a woman peering through the iron bars and talking calmly, soberly and earnestly with the urchins who jeered at her and threw weeds up at the window. While all about were stolid faces staring vacantly down upon the crowd which had invaded the wonted sanctity of the place; and from within arose screams as demons let loose, proceeding, doubtless, from patients who were obliged to be chained.

Passing about to the rear of the building, my attention was arrested by violent curses and threats which came in a sharp feminine voice from beneath a tree, around which a crowd was gathered. I was speedily standing in the "inner circle" of the crowd. I beheld, not as I anticipated, a wild, haggard-looking remnant of feminine modesty, but a plain-looking, neatly dressed, middle aged woman, in a white bonnet, wearing a neat calico dress, and holding in her hand a book. "I'd have you know," she shrieked, as her eye fell on this humble reporter, "that I can take care of myself, ye d—d brute! Ain't I old enough? Don't I know enough? say, d—n you! I don't intend to run away neither, do ye mind, you blasted——," and a string of oaths followed, which my modest pen shrinks from recording. A neat-looking negro girl, some 18 years old, whom I had supposed from her demeanor was an attendant, hereupon suddenly sprang up and clapping her hands madly, yelled, "Go in, old gal!" and subsided again, while the poor crazed creature resumed her torrent of Billingsgate and rage, and I resumed my walk; not, however, before noticing an old woman who sat upon a wheelbarrow, swaying to and fro and moaning most mournfully. Her wail was incessant and monotonous; each groan seemed to be the expiring gasp of a dying soul.

Over in the grove to the south I saw many people moving about, and thither I wended my way. Between it and me lay a kitchen garden in a fine state of cultivation, and a hoe, a plow, and a pair of coats which lay in my path, showed the precipitancy with which they had been dropped on the alarm of fire.

But what I had hitherto seen of crazed misery was a trifle compared to what was beheld on entering the grove I have mentioned. Perhaps fifty patients, all women, some in straight waistcoats and others with their hands merely tied together, were scattered in groups about, and all in a high state of excitement, consequent on the fright of the fire, and their unwonted situation in the open air, surrounded by a gapping, laughing, jeering crowd. No efforts of the keepers could keep the poor creatures still; the most that could be done, was to prevent them from running away.

Here sat a woman of a slovenly aspect, singing:

"Bye and bye, we will meet you,
Bye and bye, we will meet you,
Bye and bye, O, by and bye,
We will meet you in the promised land, etc.

Her song was changeless, both in tone and words, but was interrupted by frequent outbreaks of subdued laughter. She seemed to think herself the cynosure of all eyes, and wore a smile of the utmost complacency.

Near her grovelled on the ground a gray-haired woman, with a Roman nose, and with a figure of much portliness. She kept up a sort of half-gibber, with her mouth agape, and rolling from side to side, striking about with her hands. She was not long allowed to lay thus in the dirt; it being found impossible to induce her to sit up, I took hold with some other gentlemen, and laid her on a bed which had been produced, and spread under a tree.

Pacing gently to and fro, with a book clasped in her hand, a tall, thin lady (she could not have been over 25) was talking to the unheeding crowd in a tone whose touching, kindly, affectionate earnestness, I have never heard equaled, but from my own mother's lips. The patient pathos with which she warned the laughing crowd to beware of the judgment which delayeth not, and the undisturbed equanimity with which she smiled on, in the face of rudeness, "touched me nearly." I could not for a long time persuade myself to turn my attention elsewhere,—she looked, to my eyes, like one whom the world lost much in losing. I would here piously register the prayer of an honest register's soul, that she may be brought out from the gloom of her insanity, and become to society a second FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. An incident here (I am not ashamed to confess it) brought tears into my eyes. The kind creature was talking to some little boys who had, in the shifting of the crowd, found themselves before her. Stooping over, she said to a fine-looking little fellow: "You love to go to Sabbath School, don't you?" The boy said, "Yes, I do." She seemed delighted at the response, and encouraged to a manifestation of her affection for the little fellow, for the tears came into her large eyes, and she laid her hand upon his head. The boy removed his cap reverently, and looked up unshrinkingly into her face. Then she took his hand, pressed it in her own, and stooping imprinted a kiss upon his cheek. I saw the tears coursing down her still calmly smiling face, as she turned away to conceal them, and walked off.

The next one who caught my eye specially, was as striking and horrible a contrast as perhaps could have been produced. She stood a living embodiment of rage and passion, of fierce, soul-tearing anger. Her hands were tied behind her, and a keeper was on her each side. With teeth sunk madly into her nether lip, with features working convulsively, and eyes glaring fiercely, she stood and looked about upon the crowd. Her eye met mine: it lighted up with a yet wilder frenzy; a scream rung from her lips, and she made a spring toward me. But her keepers restrained her. Then she raved! Gods! what oaths, what Billingsgate, what filth rolled from those bloated lips. "Coward!" she yelled, "what d—l in h—l sent ye here?" But to attempt a description of her language would be to defile the page on which I write to an extent not for a moment to be thought of. While I stood and looked at her, I actually almost feared she would rupture a blood-vessel in her rage, and expire where she stood.

Near her stood a woman with a folded newspaper over her eyes, engaged in a fervent and unceasing prayer for deliverance from the impending flames. She was praying when I first entered the grove; and he was in the same position when I left.

Standing alone by herself, apparently neglected by her keepers, a woman was engaged in hastily arraying herself in "ascension robes" of white.

The vigilance which was maintained over the unfortunate creatures thus suddenly thrust into liberty while under the influence of unusual and overpowering excitement, prevented, I am happy to say, the reception of injury by any. The flames are now subdued, thanks to the efforts of our own department, and firemen from all the country around, on the line of the Central Railroad, &c.

It has not spread into the wing, where the sleeping rooms mostly are, but the most elegant and costly portion of the institution is destroyed.

The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

Yours, L.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Conspiracies Against the Life of Louis Napoleon.

Further Insurrections in Italy.

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN TURKEY AND BELGIUM.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Improving—Breadstuffs Depressed

CONSOLS 92 7-8@93.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 15.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the morning of July 4, arrived a this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *America* reports, July 4, off Crosble Light, passed ship *Horizon*, bound ln. 10th, lat. 50o, lon. 40o, spoke ship *Britannia*, bound west. 12th, lat. 47o, lon. 47o signalled ship *Eliza Oliver*, bound west.

The Canadian Screw-steamship Company's steamer *North America* arrived at Liverpool from Quebec at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 2d inst.

Great Britain.

The Parliamentary proceedings are very dull and uninteresting.

The bill for the redemption of the Danish Sound Dues, has been passed to a second reading by the House of Lords.

A bill which was introduced as an antidote to the new Divorce bill—its object being to exempt the clergy from the duty of marrying persons divorced on the ground of adultery—was rejected by a vote of 62 to 28.

The House of Commons was mainly engaged in debating the Supply bill.

On Friday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in the Honse of Lords, called attention to the redoction in the rate of Exchange with India, recently made by the East India Company, by lowering their terms for Bills of India, with the object of preventing the export of silver. He said that it should be left to the discretion of the local Government to remit funds to this country, or not to do so, and that considerable inconvenience might result to the Indian Government if any further alterations were made in their country.

He had heard on good authority that the mutineers at Delhi had obtained possession of ne less than five or six hundred thonsand pounds, a large portion of which was public money. He thought such a fact indicated the necessity of great caution in the adoption of changes of this kind, as otherwise the Government of India might possibly be found unable to meet its engagements.

Earl GRANVILLE said every precantion would be taken against unnecessary draw npon the resonrces of the Indian Government. That Government, however, at present has large balances at its disposal, and there was no reason to fear that it would be unable to meet all its engagements.

In the House of Commons Mr. F. BARING callod attention to the necessity of taking steps to facilitate, by emigration, the supply of labor in British Guiana.

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted the importance of the subject, and that it was the duty of the Government to assist in promoting a system of emigration, in order to advance the prosperity of the Colony. At the same time it was their imperative dnty to take care that no possible approach be made towards the reintrodnction of the horrid system of Slavery.

In a debate on the consular system, Lord PALMERSTON said that "arrangements are being made to send Consuls to places on the Black Sea, according to the stipulations of the Paris Treaty."

The *Post* believes itself justified in stating that it is the intention of the Emperor and Empress of the French to visit the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, in the course of the next six weeks.

The *Daily News* is authorized to state that the Earl of SHAFTESBURY is decidedly opposed to the importation of free blacks into the West Indies, regarding it as perilous in the extreme.

The screw steamer *Fox*, Captain MCCLINTON, fitted out by Lady FRANKLIN, sailed from Aberdeen on the 1st inst. for the Arctic regions in search of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his crew.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH is dead.

At a meeting of the Company owning the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* it was announced that she may be launched in September, bnt that the trial trip to Portland will be deferred till next April. Her tota cost is to be £597,000.

The American Merchants at Liverpool invited Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara* to a banquet on the day the *America* sailed, in honor of the 4th of July. On the following Thursday the officers were to dine with the Mayor of Liverpool.

The King of the Belgians was on a visit to Queen Victoria.

France.

General CAVAIGNAC is officially announced as one of the opposition candidates for Paris. The Government candidates are those now in office.

In Algeria the French army is stated to have suffered much during the late campaign from heat and fatigue, and there remained much hard work for the men. A telegraph dispatch from Kubylia, reports more victories for the French troops, and says they were masters of the entire country. It was reported that General MCMAHON was killed in action, but it now appears that several musket balls passed through his coat without injuring him.

The depression on the Paris Bourse had given rise to a rumor that the Government contemplated raising a new loan, but the rumor was believed to be unfounded.

A reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France, was looked for the next or the following week.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, says: "It is currently reported at Lisle that in consequence of the excellent prospects of the harvest, the Belgian Government has resolved to take off the export dnty now levied at the French frontier upon cereals coming from Belgium. This important measure it is said, will go into operation July 15.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes: "The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more nnmerous. Successive arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices, or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to twenty-one. I douht whether it will rest here. They belong to the same school as PIANORI, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim a republic in that city.

Spain.

There is nothing new in regard to the Spanish-Mexican question. Señor LAFRAGUA still remained at Madrid, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the reply to his memorandum. His return to France at an early day, however, was regarded as certain, and it was supposed he would wait in Paris for fresh instructions from his Government.

Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs the following:

TURIN, THURSDAY.

The steamer *Cagliari*, bound from Genoa for Tunis was seized by a band of armed Italian insurgents, who landed on the Island of Ponsea, and liberated some prisoners. The *Sapril*, Neapolitan frigate, captured the steamer, and the troops were pursuing the insurgents.

The revolutionary attempt at Leghorn was suppressed.

The political prisoners liberated on the Island of Ponsea numbered about 300, and in coujunction with the insurgente they attacked the Neapolitan *gendarmes*, but were repulsed and several of them arrested, when the remainder fled.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent telegraphs on Friday: "Advices have been received of further insurrections in Italy, organized it is said by MAZZINI. Two hundred arrests have been made in Genoa. Thousands of muskets had been seized, and large quantities of ammunition."

There was no news from Naples.

A dispatch from Vienna also announces an attempted insurrection at Sapri, in the Neapolitan Territory.

Prussia.

Berlin Correspondence affirms positively that the Danish note in regard to the pending difficulty, had certainly been received, and that its contents although courteous were of the negative character already anticipated.

Turkey.

Although the Belgian Minister had received his passports, the feeling entertained by the Government was only a personal one, and after his departure the *Charge d'Affaires* would be freely communicated with.

The Belgians appear to have made a tour in the Principalities and commenced agitation in favor of their Union, assuring the people that the European Powers were agreed upon its expediency, and were meditating the establishment of a monarchy under a Belgian Prince.

It is intimated from other sources that the rupture had been brought about by Lord STRATFORD, and the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says the affair seems likely to assume some importance Several of the foreign Ministers have called on M. BLONDEL, and it is rumored that those of America France, Russia, Spain, and Sardinia will present to the Sultan a joint note on the subject. A meeting of the above-mentioned diplomatists has been held at the house of the Russian Ambassador.

A Government circular, (confidential,) addressed to the foreign Diplomatic Agents, maintains the right of the Porte to the island of Perim, and expresses a hope that the English will evacuate it.

Persia.

Mohammerah was entirely abandoned by the British on the 16th of May, and Sir JAMES OUTRAM had arrived at Bagdad.

Accounts from the Persian capital represent the Shah as dreadfully excited on receiving intelligence of the capture of Mohammerah. The treaty had reached him the day previous, and he lost no time in affixing his signature, giving special directions for its immediate dispatch to Bagdad.

China.

A letter from Hong Kong states that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were to have interviews at Singapore with Sir JOHN BOWRING and M. DE BOURBOULON, the French Minister, and that no important operations would be undertaken until after this meeting.

The *Courrier de Paris* throws doubt on the rumor that England, in consequence of the rebellion in India, had asked France to send more troops to China.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here for Boston at 2¾ o'clock this afternoon, where she will be due about 12 o'clock to-morrow (Thuesday) night.

☞ *For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.*

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Walker making Preparations to Return to Nicaragua.

Alderman "Peter" Small and the New-York difficulties.

Speolal Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINOTON, Wednesday, July 15.

A dispatch from Gen. WALKER, who is in New-Orleans, was received here to-day, requesting his officers to report immediately, and to hold themselves in readiness to recruit, in anticipation of a speedy departure for Nicaragua.

It is supposed that Gen. WALKER has received important dispatches from Acting-President RIVAS, soliciting his immediate return in behalf of the Leonistas, who are already up in arms against the Chamoristas. UNO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been nearly ill, for some days, in consequence of the news which he has lately received from your City. He even fears lest the conspiracy against his peace, of Mayor WOOD and "Alderman PETER SMALL" (!!) may eventually oust him from the Presidential Chair. "Your man Woon is a curious fellow," he recently exclaimed; "he got mad at me because I wouldn't appoint Alderman 'PETER SMALL Postmaster." Kansas matters, New-Granada difficulties, and the Central American imbroglio, sink into insignificance before the terrors created by FERNANDO WOOD and Alderman "PETER!"

Mr. SCHELL, too, alas! has fallen under the dapper little Alderman's influence. "Be as-as sured, Sir," he whispered, lately, with breathless emphasis, "that Mr. SCHELL will *not make one appointment* without the indorsement and approbation of Mr. WOOD. This I KNOW." Is Mr. BUCHANAN not right to tremble in his boots (or shoes) at the desperate energy of Alderman "Peter!"

In earnest—the split in the Democratic ranks, in New-York City, involving as it does no principle whatever, but kept alive solely by the interests or passions of a few individuals, will not much longer be witnessed unrebuked. Cliqueism and EGO-ism of all kinds will be emphatically censured, and the Democracy, from principle, of which Mr. SCHELL is looked upon, as Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces in New-York, to be the vigorous exponent, will alone be upheld. W. R.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

According to dispatches received at the NAVY Department from Aspinwall, the *Saratoga* was ordered to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 20th, and the *Cyane* sailed about the 5th inst. for Boston.

Capt. MONTGOMERY, of the *Roanoke*, says that unless some provision be made for the transportation of the sick of WALKER'S men on board that vessel, he shall be compelled to proceed to the Balize, in order if possible to land them at New-Orleans.

The well men from the Northern States will be sent home in the bark *Release*.

Lieut. Col. BELTON has been promoted to a Colonel, *vice* WALBACH, deceased, and Major CHAS. S. MERCHANT to a Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* BELTON.

Major GOUVERNEUR MORRIS is to be a Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* BAINBRIDGE, deceased. and Captain MACRAE a Major, in place of MORRIS.

CALVIN G. HOLLENBUAH, of Pennsylvania, and ROBERT BARTHOLOMEW, of Maryland, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons to the Army.

The Cadets just graduated with the brevet of Second Lieutenants, have been assigned their rank in the Army, and ordered to join their respective Companies without delay.

Case of the Panchita—The Claim for Indemnity—Right of Search—Action of the Administration, &c.

Speolal Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The case of the suspected slaver, the *Panchita*, has been presented for the consideration of the Administration, and is now undergoing examination. I understand that it was taken up in Cabinet meeting to-day, without any definite action, however. The case is an important one, and will receive very careful investigation before any decision is rendered. The facts, as you already know, are briefly these: The *Panchita*, claiming to be an American vessel, after escaping condemnation in the port of New-York on the charge of being fitted out for the slave-trade, proceeded to the African coast, and up the Congo River, where she again fell under suspicion, and was finally seized by the British vessel *Sappho*, brought to New-York, and delivered into the hands of the Federal authorities.

The owners of the *Panchita* thereupon brought civil action in our Courts against the Commander of the *Sappho*, and at the same time called upon our Government to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the damages sustained by them in consequence of the seizure, &c. The question now arising is whether the *Sappho* had a right to seize the *Panchita*, and whether the United States ought to demand indemnity, as asked. Collaterally, the doctrine of the "right of search" is also involved, and the owners of the *Panchita* seek to use our uniform repudiation of that doctrine, as a cover for their international claim. Thus it will be seen that the issue presented is one of more than usual interest.

I have already said that the Administration has come to no decision yet upon the questions involved in this case. From what I can gather, however, its members are indisposed to acquiesce in the right of foreign armed cruisers to seize American vessels *on suspicion* of being fitted out for the slave-trade, or upon any other pretext, lest the admission of such a right should be availed of for the general establishment of the "right of search." Had the *Panchita* been found with slaves *actually on board of her*, there would be not the slightest difficulty in the case, as her condition of outlawry as a pirate would then have rendered her lawful prey for a cruiser of any nation. But here arises the difficulty. Even if proved ever so clearly to be *fitted out* for the slave-trade, or to have ascended the Congo River to take on board a cargo of negroes, the *piracy* could not be made out, as will be seen by a glance at the letter of the law on the subject.

The act of 1820, making the slave trade piracy, provides that if any citizen of the United States shall land on eny foreign shore, and "seize any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, *with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave*, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or carry, or shall *receive* such negro or mulatto, on board any such ship or vessel, *with intent as aforesaid*, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death."

Another section provides a similar penalty for aiding in or abetting such forcible seizore, detention, &c.

It will be seen that the piracy consists in the *actual seizure* of the negroes, or *transporting* them with intent to subject them to Slave.y. The *fitting out* of a vessel for the Slave-trade is made a very different offence by the act of 1818; and so, unless a vessel is actually caught *flagrante delicto*, with the negroes on boerd of her, it is impossible to hold her to the penalties of piracy, nor does she lose her national character and technical right to governmental protection. The act of 1820 affixes the penalty of death, while that of 1818, prohibiting the fitting ont of vessels for the Slave-trade, punishes its violation by fine and imprisonment only.

Now as to the probable action of our Government. As the owners of the *Panchita* have brought civil suit against the commander of the *Sappho*, General CASS will undoubtedly await its result ere taking any step in the premises. If the plaintiffs recover damages in Court, their remedy will be deemed to have been exhausted, even admitting their claim of indemnity to be valid. Nor is it probable that any dispatch upon the subject will be addressed to the British Government until after our courts shall have decided whether or no the *Panchita* was in reality intended for the Slave-trade. If she should be condemned, we could not, with good grace, demand indemnity for the trespass committed in her seizure and transfer to our own jurisdiction, nor will any such demand be made in that event. If she escapes, and it should appear that she was seized upon unreasonable grounds, of course the claim for indemnity will be pressed; but if there appears to have been probable cause to suspect her unlawful character, while the President, through his Secretary of State, may go so far as to inform the British Government that we cannot assent to any right on their part to search and seize vessels covered by the American flag, and to remonstrate against a repetition of its exercise, the trespass committed in the case of the *Panchita* will be winked at, just as a jury oft-times, while finding a verdict for plaintiff in a suit, assesses his damages so low as to throw the costs upon himself, when in their judgment the trespass complained of was committed under circumstances seeming to excuse it.

On the other hand protection, is claimed of our Government for the British officers of the *Sappho*, that they may be relieved from persecution in consequence of the *Panchita's* seizure. That, of course, cannot be afforded—first, because the questions of fact are in the hands of the Courts for decision, where they properly belong; and second, because any interference in behalf of the officers, would be an incidental official justification of their act, and a practical admission of the right of search against which we have always protested, even at the cannon's mouth. I have thus stated the points involved in this affair, and the general view taken by the Administration, without, however, offering any suggestions of my own as to their accuracy or soundness. I firmly believe that, practically, the owners of the *Panchita* will never get any substantial redress through the efforts of the Administration, unless they can show clearly that their own conduct did not justify suspicions of the vessel's illegality. S.

Affairs in Central America—The Nicaragua Transit Route—Probable Action of the Government, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

Important dispatches have been received here from Central America. There is no permanent Government in Nicaragua. RIVAS was acting as Provisional President in the absence of General WALKER, who, it was expected, would side with the Leonistas, who are in favor of General WALKER. Hostilities had already commenced between the Leonists and Chamorists parties.

This being the true state of affairs, and there being no permanent government in Nicaragua to treat with, or hold responsible, our Government will no doubt proceed to take immediate steps for the opening of the Nicaragua Transit route, and to afford protection and security to our citizens and commerce. For this purpose it may become necessary to take temporary possession of the right of way of the route, until a permanent government can be established. The power of the Federal Executive to act without the authority of Congress on this point, is already questioned. The President, however, as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Army of the United States, has the power to order them wherever it is necessary, for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens. It is for this purpose we keep up our Navy on foreign stations. The mere sending out of a protective force cannot be construed into an act of war, especially with Nicaragua, as there is no government with whom we can open a diplomatic conference with, or obtain reliable guarantees from. Besides, this would be an act according to the law of nations, *ex-necessitate rei*, for there is no government received as such, at this time, by the people of Nicaragua. General CASS holds the doctrine, that since the commencement of our national existence, it has been our principle to consider every foreign government *a legitimate one which is received as such in its own country*. General CASS was in favor of recognizing the Walker-Rivas Government after its establishment, and at that time he considered it no less our duty, than it should have been our desire, to have lent them the moral support which they might have derived from our recognition.

In his letter of May 21, 1856, to the meeting held in the Park, at New-York, to recognize the Nicaraguan Walker-Rivas Government, General CASS laid down the policy of the United States towards Central America as follows:

"A new day, I hope, is opening upon the States of Central America. *If we are true to our duty*, they will soon be freed from all danger of *European interference*, and will have a security in their own power against *the ambitious designs of England*, far better than Clayton-Bulwer Treaties, or any other diplomatic machinery, *by which a spirit of aggression is sought to be concealed till circumstances are ready for active operation.*"

The circumstances, however, of the sudden outburst of the civil religious war in India has clearly crippled England's intended active operations in Central America, which she had so long concealed under her course of diplomacy. The Government of the United States should therefore not lose the opportunity now fairly and honestly afforded us (without the wily subterfuge and pretexts which England ever makes use of,) to take possession of the Nicaraguan Transit at once. Protection to the lives of our citizens, and our property and commerce, demands it, and it is believed the Administration will not hesitate to take the step.

The policy of Great Britain in regard to the Nicaraguan route was well understood by President BUCHANAN when Secretary of State. In a dispatch to our then American *Chargé* to Central America, Mr. HISE, Mr. BUCHANAN said:

"The object of Great Britain is evident from *the policy she has uniformly pursued throughout her history of seizing upon every valuable commercial point of the world.*"

In this dispatch, Mr. BUCHANAN indicated the purpose of England to obtain the control of the Nicaragua Transit from ocean to ocean, which it is now clear has been the object of her whole policy in Central America. It seems, too, that the far-seeing diplomats of Britain almost prophesied the Walker revolution, for as early as 1849, the British Consul at Nicaragua wrote to Lord PALMERSTON that—

"My opinion is, that this country will be over-run by American adventurers, and consequently bring on her Majesty's Government *disagreeable communications with that of the United States"(!)*

To avoid this contingency, or provide for it, a *protectorate* was suggested, and in the negotiation, a *transit* most favorable to British interests was to be immediately effected. To show Mr. BUCHANAN'S sagacity of England's policy at this time, the British Consul, in his note to PALMERSTON, almost echoes Mr. BUCHANAN'S words to our *Chargé*. The wily and crafty Consul says:

"The welfare of my country, and the desire of its *obtaining the control of so desirable a spot in the commercial world, and free it from the competition of so adventurous a race* as the North Americans, induce the writer to make such propositions!"

One thing is very certain, however; the course of the Administration is already marked out, and what it does not do at once, will only be for the requisite action of Congress. UNO,

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 15.

The Annual Commencement of the Harvard College, to-day, attracted a large audience, and the customary exercises were quite equal to those of former exhibitions. The National Lancers performed escort duty.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present was Lord NAPIER, the British Minister.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—Jacob Bragelow, M. D., of Boston; Hon. Franklin Dexter, of Beverly; Thomas Uetick, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and John Fries Frazer, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor of Divinity.—Rev. RALPH SAUGER, of Dover; Rev. WM. SEYMOUR TYLER, Professor of Greek Literature in Amherst College; Rev. ROLLIN HEBER NEALE, of Boston; Rev. OLIVER STEARNS, President of the Theological School at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and Rev. GEORGE EDWARD ELLIS, of Charlestown.

Master of Arts—HORATIO ADAMS, M. D., of Waltham; JOSEPH GIBBONS HARLAN, Professor of Mathematics in Haverford College, Pennsylvania; Rev MARTIN WYMAN WILLIS, of Neehus, New-Hampshire; LUIGI MONTI, Instructor in Harvard College, and PHILIP SIDNEY COOLINGE, of Boston.

Troops for Utah Territory, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 15.

Advices from Leavenworth, K. T., state that the Tenth Regiment of Infantry will leave for Utah Territory on the 18th inst., and the Fifth Regiment of Infantry and the Twenty-first Dragoons about the first of August. General HARNEY goes with the latter body.

Governor CUMMINGS would leave in a day or two for Washington, to receive his final instructions.

Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.

The national trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines was formally opened here yesterday, by a satisfactory exhibition of all the competing machines. Twenty mowing machines were put to work for the first trial. Governore KING, of New-York, and MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, and several delegations were present. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the President and the two Governors.

Return of a Supposed Murdered Man.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 15.

The young man by the name of ACKERMAN, residing in this city, who disappeared a few weeks since, and for whose supposed murder WILLIAM LASPER was arrested, returned here to-day. He had run away to Buffalo, and been a trip up the Lakes.

Weather Eastward.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 15.

A storm of rain and hail, with terrific thunder, visited Waltham, and other portions of Middlesex County yesterday afternoon, during which five houses were more or less dsmaged by lightning, and a little girl was killed. Some of the hailstones that fell were an inch and a half in circumference.

The Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 15.

The Cricket match between the State and New York City Clubs closed at noon to-day. The score of the State Club was 236, and that of the New York City Club 196. Majority for the State Club, 40.

The Disaster to the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, July 15.

The pilot ROY, who ran the *Canadian* ashore at the Pillars, has been senteuced to be deprived of his branch for life.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

The Averill Ore Bed—Property Subject to Taxation—Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction—The Contracting Board—Stagnation in Albany—A Stock Operation—A Rumor Contradicted—Shoe and Leather Bank to Have Police Funds, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The gentlemen who are engaged in doing the State out of $100,000, as compensation for the Averill Ore Bed, near the Clinton Prison, were not satisfied with Judge GOULD'S refusal to issue a mandamus compelling the Comptroller to draw his warrant. They have taken an appeal to the General Term, in session at Ballston, to-day being put down for the motion. It is a little remarkable that the Attorney-General was telegraphed to by one of the parties applying for the order, to come down here and appear for the State in opposition to the motion. Why was this, is being asked, with a peculiar emphasis, by several who are familiar with the history of this swindle. Was it because the Deputy Attorney-General, not understanding *all* of the details of the question, was too earnest and successful in his opposition when the question came before Judge GOULD? Some few think so, and, if the swindle is now more successful, probably the number of such believers will be materially increased.

The Comptroller still complains of being very poor, and terribly in need of ready money. He has any quantity of space in the State strong boxes, and but poor prospect that they will soon be filled up. He some time since commenced a suit against the Treasurer of the County of Oneida, which he supposed would speedily terminate in a settlement—but, very much to his surprise, he is served with an answer twice as long as the complaint, and there is a prospect that the litigation may be passed down through two or three generations of Comptrollers.

Speaking of taxation and revenues, several puzzling questions touching those matters have lately been propounded to the Comptroller for his consideration. Many of the capitalists of this State have of late years invested large amounts in the West, where they obtain rates of interest ranging from from *ten to forty* per cent. Pending the delay and the costs, before a mortgage could be foreclosed, these rates of usage would eat up the principal. To avoid this, the lender takes from the borrower a deed of trust, stipulating to recovery upon the payment of the principal and accrued interest at a certain fixed period. The holders of these, resident in this State, contend that they should be exempt from taxation, as perfect titles, while the assessors maintain that they are *de facto* bonds and mortgages, and, therefore, subject to assessment as personal property. The Comptroller sides with the assessors. He has one invariable rule, which governs his answers to all such knotty problems—"not to decrease the amount of taxable property." Of course, being a conservative banker, he could not think of anything which looks like depreciating the value of capital.

The office of Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, vecated by the resignation of E. PERSHINE SMITH, has not yet been filled. The principal applicants are Mr. JOHNSON, a former Deputy Secretary of State under Gen. LEAVENWORTH, and a Mr. GODFREY an ex-editor of this city. They are both going a three minute gait, and are about neck and neck. The reading of prosy and prolongated statements of uninteresting squabbles about the receipt and disbursement of school monies, the election of school officers, and the tearing down, building up, and alteration of school-houses—and giving opinions thereon—these make up the daily office duty. Frequently this routine is varied by a protracted visit from some fine "school ma'am," posse, who, with exceeding volubility and tartness, rehearses the sufferings she has endured, and her notions of how things should be. Occasionally the gloom is lit up by the presence of a young aspirant for a "certificate," who is going out to "teach," filled with a high resolve to perform her duty; sensible, yet fearful of the responsibility she is assuming. But, generally, the Superintendent himself happens in to absorb such sunbeams, so that they seldom shine upon the Deputy, and may not therefore be enumerated either as among his duties or his perquisites. The pay is $1,500, in monthly installments, and the usual duration of the office is three years.

You have doubtless seen, though you have not understood, the decision given by the Court of Appeals, in the suit of Somebody *vs.* The Trust Company. The first papers in that case were served on the 3d day of October, 1842, by WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. Between the commencement and the close—nearly fifteen years divided—that gentleman has acquired an enviable reputation, and I presume a fortune in the practice of his profession. The costs of the plaintiffs and defendants will amount to at least $250,000. They reached $199,000 before the argument last Winter. The question disputed was, which of two divisions of creditors should absorb the assets of the defunct Company. Probably had the winning side, fifteen years ago, divided the assets with their competitors, share and share alike, they themselves would have had more cash in hand than they will now receive. But then the world would not have possessed the mighty monument of statements, and points, and arguments and opinions, that has grown up out of the case; the lawyers would not have had he two hundred and fifty thousand hard dollars, and the people would not have had that high appreciation of the genius and value of "circumlocution," which his delivery of the Appeals cannot fail to awaken.

There was "no quoram" present last Tuesday, on which day a meeting of the Contracting Board was to be held. At the last meeting Mr. Comptroller BURROUGHS and Commissioner WHALLON united with Commissioner SHERRILL and State Engineer SEYMOUR in awarding some contracts. That done, Comptroller BURROUGHS had business elsewhere, and left. This diminished the number to three. To these State Engineer SEYMOUR commenced making report of certain changes which he had made in the Engineer service, which he desired the Board to ratify. The reasons assigned for these changes were that the incumbents were "not good enough Republicans." This so shocked the nerves of Commissioner WHALLON that he was forced to retire, *leaving* "the Board" without a qborum. Notwithstanding a profuse indulgence in ice-water and Cavendish, Mr. WHALLON has not yet succeeded in restoring his system so as to justify his incurring the possibility of another shock by again meeting with his associates. I notice that in the proceedings as published, the phrase quoted does not appear—probably out of regard for "the feelias" of Mr. WHALLON—perhaps because the State Engineer has judged better, and concluded not yet to rent such a standard of capacity as "good Republicanism." Notwithstanding it is probably the highest and truest criterion of fitness, it is one which it is hardly prudent for the State Engineer to erect, unless he is emulous of the fate which befel Haman.

Albany has just now a close resemblance to "a banquet hall, &c." The Judges of Appeals, crammed to repletion during their two weeks session, have gone home to digest. Governor KING avoids importunities from the nazt of kin of some two thousand individuals who are serving the State, and is out among the mowers at Syracuse. Secretary SEAMAN plays "gentleman farmer" down on Staten Island, amid the infected district, close by the new Quarantine and the belligerent oystermen. Treasurer CLARK is meditating a trip to the Caughnawaga, to review old-time associations. Attorney-General CUSHING is enjoying repose (not in water) in the shadee of Balleton and Saratoga. Secretary BRADLEY was fishing for black fish and baiting Hindoos at Patchogue. Superintendent COOK and Comptroller BURROUGHS are alone left to represent "the departments." The former would be uneasy out of sight of "the securities,"—and the latter would die of *ennui* if he was twenty-four hours where nobody asked him to "draw his warrant." Capitol Park is given over to romance and nurses, (I believe that is in proper order of succession,)—the grass grows fresh and green in the bye-streets, and every day the dust accumulates on the front portals of the "mansions." Politicians and fashion are away for "the season." They have gone to a

"sweet interchange
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods and plains."

Speaking of railroads, I heard to-day a story which may serve to illustrate the manners of Wall-street. Parties here in Albany have some few thousand shares of Central stock. It is selling at 81c. and it only needs a sharp kick to send it down hill three or four per cent. more. The Bears in Wall-street are willing enough to give the kicks, but the stock is somewhat firmly held, and the supply on the market limited. Under these circumstances C and D, and a few others of the alphabet, arrange with A and B, who are Bears in Wall-street, to lend them the three or four thousand shares. Upon this capital A and B meet all demands with promptness, and put out more contracts with such a looseness that in a few days Central is down to 76c., with a fair prospect of going to 70c. Then C and D and the rest of the alphabet buy back the three or four thousand shares, and, tucking it back in the pigeon holes, call upon A and B to return their loan. It does not take A and B long to find that they must pay 83c.@84c. for Central, and in a little time longer they mistrust that C and D are devilish sharp.

There is no truth in the rumor that the title of one of our leading political papers is to be changed. Doubtless such a story has its source in the devotion of the journal to the material interests which have assumed such a marked importance in the State; but while that devotion will be augmented rather than diminished, it is not deemed wise or necessary to discard the title by which it has heretofore been known.

The Comptroller is determined to designate the Shoe and Leather as the Bank in which the funds appropriated to the payment of the Police shall be deposited. A safe and judicious designation. LEO.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying each an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

IMPORTANCE OF DAILY EVACUATIONS.—IT is dangerous, during hot weather, to retain the refuse or undigested food within the bowels over twenty-four hours. All who have not regular discharges from the bowels once in twenty-four hours, should take a dose of Radway's Regulators, one or two of which will be sufficient to correct all irregularities, and keep the liver, heart, kidneys bladder, stomach and bowels in a healthy and natural condition. Let those of our citizens who are subject to dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, constipation, costiveness, sickness at stomach, headache, nervousness, take one of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week, during the hot weather, and we will guarantee that they will continue in a perfect state of health, with a good appetite and easy digestion. Those afflicted with either of the above complaints, or any other malady where the system is in pain, should use Radway's Ready Relief in connection with Radway's Regulators. We care not how sick the patient may be, (if only recently attacked,) we will guarantee a cure in twelve hours.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

ANTIDOTE TO HEAT!
Use Massers' 5 minute
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
Sold everywhere.
E. P. TOBREY, Manufacturer.
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

INJUNCTION!!

Two more kinds of Sewing Machines under injunction. On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated ware, go to DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; White Toilet Sets, $1; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut-glass wines the dozen, 75 cents; Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls the dozen, $1 80; Colored Bohemian Decanters the pair, $3 50; Three-light Gas Chandeliers, $7; Hall-Lights, $3; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER!
Cool, Elastic, Durable
and Cheap!
Should be bought at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *soaking*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PEOVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

THE PATENT ICE-PITCHER,
Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep ice all day.

100 FOR SALE AT THE COST PRICE.

Also, silver-plated castors, (6 cut bottles,) $4 75; silver-plated cake-baskets, $5 50; silver-plated tea sets, (5 pieces,) $30; silver-plated table spoons, the dozen, $2 50; silver-plated tea spoons, the dozen, $1 50; silver-plated table forks, the dozen, $4.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

GENIN'S VENTILATED BEAVER CASSIMERE continues to excite the greatest *furore* with fashionable gentlemen. The bare possession of this dove-colored beauty insures the wearer a reputation for taste not to be acquired in any other way. For sale only by

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

LADIES, BEFORE YOU GO IN THE COUNTRY be sure to take a good supply of Gaiter Boots and Shoes. You can get ladies', misses, boys and youths Boots and Shoes, India Rubber &c., of all the various styles, better in quality, and as low in price as can be had in New-York, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST portable and at the same time the most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS' ASSORTment embraces every style of pen, pocket, desk and carving knife, with a large variety of choice razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 3 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Ladies' application rooms, with female attendant.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing. DAVID J. & GEORGE J. LEVY,
No. 84 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—AUCTION SALE.—Wines, Brandies, &c., in bond, to be sold at auction, by GERARD &

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE,
FRIDAY, July 17, 1857,
BY GENERAL DESIRE,
WILL be presented Verdi's most popular Opera, in 4 acts, of
IL TROVATORE.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO and COLETTI,
And other well-known artists, in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TOMIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Reserved Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50 | Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.
MONDAY, July 20, 1857,
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
and LAST APPEARANCE in America of
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The managerial enterprise of the present lessee was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which made
THE SUMMER GARDEN
the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he ventures to predict will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.
To produce a cool atmosphere
THE INDIAN PUNKA
has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this
ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION
has been introduced into any public building in this country.
The guiding star of this short season will be
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear nightly, in conjunction with Mr. Walcot, Miss Josephine Manners, Miss Emily Milton and a brilliant company.
THURSDAY, July 16,
HIAWATHA
and
A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
THURSDAY EVENING, July 16,
Last night but one of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
The cast embraces the
WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
The entertainments to commence with
THE SCHOOLMASTER,
Master Tricks...L. Espinosa | Dr. Birch.....Jerome
Friday—Third appearance of Sicorritas ROLLA in the grand ballet of BELLA DA PAQUERETTE, in which she will sustain four characters.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The best ventilated theatre in the Union.
Glorious success of the great Spectacle.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 16,
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
The Naiad Queen.....Miss Lizzie Weston Davenport.
Sir Rupert...Mr. C. Fisher. | Amphiber...Mr. W. A. Wood.
Act 1—The Bath of Beauty.
Act 2—The Home of the Naiads.
Act 3—Grand March of Female Warriors.
Act 4—Grand Procession and Triumph of the Naiads.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Admission.....25 cents | Orchestra Seats.....50 cents
On THURSDAY EVENING
OLYMPIANA;
OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL.
Previous to which,
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.
To conclude with
THE HAPPY MAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 20 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 16.
To commence with the 3-act Drama, entitled
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
ROSE OF SHARON.
IRISHMAN IN BAGDAD.
HOLE IN THE WALL.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NEW-YORK, JULY 14th.—Mr. STUART begs to announce that he has leased this theatre, and in conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault will assume the direction of a
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
for which preparations are being rapidly made.
These entertainments, given in acknowledgment of the patronage and kindness extended to him in his past enterprises, will be made worthy of the taste of New-York, while at the same time the price of admission will be such as to bring this musical feast within the enjoyment of all citizens and friends.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THURSDAY, July 16, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Hanby Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 253 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LICHFIELD, CONN.—The Summer term commences July 9. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior and terms moderate. Four hours by railroad from New-York. For circulars, apply to Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages.
Rev. A. PLACK, A. M., Principal.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., in or near Washington Parade ground, a small black and tan smooth-hair English Terrier DOG; answers to the name of Spider. Whoever will return the said dog to No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley-place, will receive the above reward.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 100 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Rota Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

ELIZABETHAN ALE LUNCH ROOM,
No. 120 Water-st., and No. 84 Wall-st.,
will be closed until Monday for repairs, occasioned by the fire on Monday.
RICHARDSON & HAYTER.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, gold pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 439 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT.
IT CONTAINS
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HOBOKEN TRAGEDY.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT.
IT CONTAINS
A PORTRAIT OF OSCAR DE GRAND-VAL.
THE VICTIM
OF CUEVA, THE CUBAN, AT HOBOKEN.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT.
IT CONTAINS
THE CONTINUATION OF "VIDOCQ," ILLUSTRATED.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT.
IT CONTAINS
THE WORKING OF THE POLICE SYSTEM IN RUSSIA.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT.
IT CONTAINS
MORE REVELATIONS FROM UTAH.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS OUT.
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CASE OF SEDUCTION BY A PASTOR.

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IT IS
THE BEST CRIMINAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

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ARE THE WHOLESALE AGENTS
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We furnish the WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c., at
REDUCED PRICES.
Printed lists of prices furnished gratis to all who want them
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

EXCELSIOR.
PORTER'S SPIRIT.
OUT TO-DAY,
Containing the very latest news of the
AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.
STATE OF THE ODDS.
HUNTING THE RAJAH.
ILLUSTRATED.
UP A HEMLOCK TREE,
ILLUSTRATED,
By JOHN MCLENAN.
THE SPIRIT OF THE WEEK.
RACING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, ON WATER AND LAND.
THE GOODWOOD CUP.
WHO WILL WIN IT?
CAALLENGE AT BILLIARDS.
HIGHAM TO PHALEN.
NEW JOCKEY-CLUB.
AGRICULTURE.
BASE BALL.
CRICKET.
AQUATICS, &c., &c.
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE 6 CENTS.

From the Sunday Times.
An Infallible Remedy for the Blues.
NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES,
DONE WITH PEN AND PENCIL.
By THOS. BUTLER GUNN, A. R. WAND and "The Tripple." Profusely illustrated. Price, $1.
From the New-York Sunday Times.
A gloriously graphic delineation of the peculiarities of every species of boarding house in our midst: * * We have not laughed so heartily over a book for many a year as we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues.
From The New-York Mercury.
An extraordinary and really capital volume. * * One of the best books of its kind we have seen, especially from an American publishing house. * * We predict for it a good and extensive circulation. For the author we predict a scratched face and blackened eyes.
For sale by bookseller generally. Published by
MASON & BROTHERS,
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GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 377 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.
We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.
The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.
We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.
If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 377 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be misled upon EVANS & CO., No. 377 Broadway.

TO TEACHERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he is preparing, and will publish on or before the 1st of September, a course of fine-hand exercises and copies, for both male and female schools, which he is quite sure will entirely meet the wants of the age. There are now some six thousand pupils going through his course of practice, and his room is open daily, from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., for private instruction. Applications invited. W. E. MACLAURIN, No. 345 Broadway, front room, third floor

NOW READY.—THE HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. By SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL. D., editor of the Dublin *University Magazine*. 1 vol., 12mo. cloth. Price, $1 25.
P. M. HAVERTY, Publisher, No. 110 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Are offering French and English Lawns of superior qualities at lower prices than any to be found in the City. All their stock is now in the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flounces, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are clearing out their entire stock
Of White Goods, very low;
Including some handsome patterns
Of White Marseilles for Basques.

CLOSING SALE OF BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
And Lace Points and Shawls
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of every description
From $1 50 upwards,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!
The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the advanced state of the season, to offer for sale at once the whole of their immense stock of goods at such EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will effect their immediate and entire clearance, without the least reserve. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold, entirely REGARDLESS OF COST, comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to over $150,000! It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.
The public will therefore please take notice that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to the 1st September. Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the City and its suburbs.
LYONS & JONES, proprietors of
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

BRODIE'S
SUMMER MANTILLAS.
THE REMAINING STOCK OF HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE,
and must be closed out before
AUGUST 3,
to make room for wholesale
FALL STOCK.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 365 Broadway, N. B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—PROCURED THROUGH A. HUBBS, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of [illegible] and Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C. Bounty Land Warrants, Extra Pay, &c., procured by L. B. [illegible] & CO., corner of Chatham and Duane-sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FOUR-story dwelling houses, on northerly side of 35th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., known as Nos. 197, 199 and 201. Can be exchanged for land on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

ALSO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House and lot, No. 108 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 102½ feet; house three stories high, brick, with a two-story extension; fine yard filled with valuable grape vines, shrubbery, &c. On sale, 90 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to BRAINARD & RICE, No. 41 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court,) New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 163 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x63, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn. Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 252 Water-st., N. Y.

WESTERN LAND WANTED IN EXCHANGE for my entire interest in houses and lots in Brooklyn, (say property to the amount of $32,000.) Farming land only will be received. Shall probably go West in a few weeks. Address ILLINOIS, at this office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, ONE SITTING room, two bedrooms, kitchen, with wash tubs, boiler, range, &c., water closets, gas, ornamental cornices, vault extends under court-yard to street, and within forty-four minutes' ride of City Hall by 8th-av. cars, and is No. 10 of a row of twelve beautiful houses on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Inquire at No. 31 Counties-slip, second floor, or on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 36 Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $680 a year. The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market and Madison street, or of the subscriber, at noon each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house, three rooms deep, No. 388 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful Seminary grounds, between 9th and 10th-aves; has all the modern improvements and just been put in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. FANNING, 276 5th av.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house. No. 101 13th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES AT LOW RENT ON BROADWAY.—One large light room, 65 feet deep, front and rear light, with office on third floor; handsome square rooms, singly or in suite, suitable for lawyers', physicians', or other offices, to let unfurnished on the fourth and fifth floors of building No. 534 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas and Prescott Hotels. Inquire on the premises, of S. W. SMITH.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A NEW AND DELIGHTful country residence in Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of railroad station, and 41 minutes' from New-York. Terms easy. Apply immediately to C. M. BAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale—No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, LARGE, FURnished house, for a private family. Any person having a house of this description, in a desirable location, and desirous of leasing the same for one, two or three years, with privilege of purchasing, will please address Box No. 690 Post-Office, stating the location and price. Possession would be taken the first of September or October, to suit convenience of the owner.

STORE ON BROADWAY WANTED—BY two respectable young men. A double store, the location of which must be between Canal and Bleecker sts., the west side preferred. A well proportioned store of from 40 to 75 feet in length by 25 wide, will be most desirable, and the rent must not exceed $2,500. A lease for a term of years preferable. Apply, by letter, to G. E. CURRIE, No. 73 Pine-st., New-York City.

**A GENTLEMAN WISHES A WELL-FURnished room, with partial board, above 61st-street preferred. References exchanged. Address X, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH GOOD buildings, and from 10 to 20 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Sing Sing. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON Throgs' Neck, in full view of the Sound, near the mouth of Westchester Creek, with a valuable water front. The house is of brick, new, large and commodious, and was carefully built for the proprietor by day's work. The grounds, comprising 24 acres, are well arranged and stocked with fine fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood one of the best, and churches of several denominations are in the immediate vicinity. This place being very near the City, and having the advantage of both land and water communication, is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY MANSION AT LOW RENT.—AT Flushing, a large house, with spacious yard and outbuildings, ten minutes' walk from the Railroad, will be rented very low, till May, to a good tenant
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to H. A. WARREN, No. 12 Old-slip, New-York; or PLINY CUTLER, at the Astor House.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, at Fishkill, 18 acres, with fine large mansion and numerous outbuildings, large shade trees, and superior fruit of all kinds, the product of which is $1,000 per annum; 30 tons of hay will be cut; fine bathing and fishing. Small amount in cash required. Balance on mortgage.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 30 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMMER—TO LET—A cottage, with parlor, dining-room, library, &c., on the first floor, and 8 bed-rooms, finely situated, with large trees and woods in the rear. Rent, for the season, $200. Address B. L. D., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G. CREED, No. 146 East 45th-st.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Hampden Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—A LIGHT AND [illegible] in Cliff-st., well suited [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] & PHILLIPS, corner of Chatham and Frankfort-sts.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY—50 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 8 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 220 acres under cultivation with wood and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WEST, PEVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—28 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the variety of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. MOWE, No. 207 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,535 New-York Post Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF MALTA.—AT THE FIFTH QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, the following preamble and resolutions were moved, carried, and ordered to be published in the principal newspapers:
Whereas, It having been communicated to the S. G. C. of the State of New-York that designs are entertained to erect a Grand Council or, &c., of the S. of N. Y., independent of the S. G. C. OF THE S. OF N. Y., and that such designs embrace the intention of granting charters to new Lodges, it has been deemed expedient for the better protection of the mysteries of our Order throughout the State of New-York, to officially advise it of the existence of such designs, and to publish resolutions in which those articles of our Constitution relative to the granting of charters shall be rehearsed; accordingly,
Resolved, That "all applications for charters shall be made in writing, signed by all the applicants, to be not less than seven in number, and accompanied by a certificate and recommendation from the Grand Commander of the Lodge to which they belong."
Resolved, That "each application shall be accompanied by the sum of $25, which shall be the fee for the charter, and which shall be returned in case the application is refused."
Resolved, That "Lodges may make their own by-laws, which shall be subject to the approval of the Supreme Grand Council."
Resolved, That the penalty of forfeiture of charter is attached, among others, to the following offences of Lodges: Not meeting as often, at least, as once a month; not paying its fines to the Supreme Grand Council for three successive terms; violating Constitution or By-Laws of Supreme Grand Council; fraternizing with spurious lodges, &c. By order of the G. C. JOHN H. HARDIE, G. S.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1857.

SONS OF MALTA—S. G. C. OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Application having been made in due form by Alex. del Mar and six others for permission to erect a new Lodge of our Ancient Order, and their credentials having been found to be correct, our brethren throughout the State and the United States are hereby prematurely notified that we have granted a charter to them for a new Lodge, to be called the "Commercial Lodge of the Sons of Malta," to be located in the City of New-York.
Done in open Council, this 11th day of July, 1857.
T. H. KELSEY, G. C. of S. of N. Y.
J. H. HARDIE, G. S.

COMMERCIAL LODGE, S. OF M.—Members are hereby notified to attend the first meeting of the above Lodge on THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, at the Lafarge House.
ALEX. DEL MAR, G. C.
JACOB H. WEEKS, S.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by General ANDREW JACKSON, will hold a meeting on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee.
PETER MONEGHAN, Chairmen.
J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

FRIENDS IN NEED ARE FRIENDS INDEED.—Senior Veteran Corps of 1812 will meet at South Ferry, Whitehall-st., FRIDAY EVENING, July 7, at 6 o'clock, in full uniform, to be escorted by the American Volunteers, Capt. Morgan, to a concert at the Atheneum, given by the citizens of Brooklyn, in aid of the Veterans' Home. Let every Veteran be present—it is the People's request. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NINTH WARD—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock. By order
JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 636 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—A PLAIN, moulded green plush set of furniture for sale low, being ordered and not taken on account the person wanting credit. Also, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best quality, manufactured by JOSIAH A. LANE, No. 19 Catharine-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will sell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

MACHINERY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.
BARNES' PATENT GRAIN AND RICE HULLER AND CLEANER for hulling rice, and hulling and cleaning all kinds of grain, perfectly freeing it from all impurities.
This machine, constructed entirely upon a new principle, fairly ranks amongst the greatest inventions of the present age.
By its use are obtained an increased yield from the grain, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR to that ever yet produced; a total absence of waste, and consequently A MUCH GREATER PROFIT TO THE MILLER. It is warranted an EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF FIRE, from friction, which so frequently occurs in the use of the common smutting machines.
Full particulars may be obtained, and the machine seen in operation, daily, on the premises of the American Grain and Rice Huller Manufacturing Company, corner of Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City, N. J.

AN IMPROVED PLANER—WOODWORTH'S OUTDONE.—On exhibition at "BENNETT'S ROOMS," over the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depôt, on Franklin, between Centre and Elm sts.: an Improved Planer, in which economy and utility are admirably combined, by which plank or boards, from 6 inches to ¼ of an inch can be planed, jointed, grooved, tongued, or moulding cut with great speed and accuracy, adjustable to any thickness of board or plank while in motion, an unparalleled qualification, in operation daily. Call and see it. Patent in progress. Rights negotiated. Machines made to order.
JONES & CROWELL, No. 329 Broadway, Corner Barclay-st., room No. 20.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, THOMAS D. EWAN, commander, will leave pier No. 4, N. R. on SATURDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamer *Carolina* makes regular trips to Fernandina

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 20 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,} New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50.000 of the then outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for $250,000, which the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $800,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $40.000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50.000 annually thereafter till Jan 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay in ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taxing stock in "The Ellenville Lead and Copper Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 15th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
EDWIN LUDLOW,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on the corner of Pine and William sts., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, at 1 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting held at the above-named place on the 9th inst.

WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, Wabash and Western Railroad are requested immediately, to send their names and address, with a statement of the nature of their interest, to the subscriber at No. 10 Old-slip, New-York, for the information of the Committee appointed at a recent meeting.

WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 13 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Office and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,508
Total	$325,508

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUMKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:		
Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plumkett,	Frederick Penis,
Joseph Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooke,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Goard,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard G. Cady,	Edward Hincken,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewan,	Charles B. Waite,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower.	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:		
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. P. Moft,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Denniston,	F. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John Wolfe,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	F. W. Corliss,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler,
	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
	John W. Edmonds,	

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary. JOSEPH WALKER, President.

KETCHES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., July 6, 1857.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS.	
ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOHN W. KETCHAM,
C. W. WOODHOUSE,	M. STEPHENSON,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JACOB MILLER,
JOHN H. BOWIE,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
GEO. J. HAMILTON,	HARRISON HALL,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,
DAVID H. McALPIN,	JAMES L. STEWART,
SAMUEL RAY,	JOHN PETTIGREW.
JOHN ROBINSON,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
THOMAS WALLACE,	JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM PEET,	A. S. SCRIBNER,
MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr.,	W. H. ADAMS,
JOHN ASH,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JONATHAN PURDY,	JOSEPH ROSE,
GEORGE H. PURSER,	WILSON SMALL,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of over $50,000, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
North Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Swords,	Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Huot,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylvanus H. Ward,
D. J. Smith,	J. S. Bord,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Chas. W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Leaky roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 27 Frankfort-st., basement.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BEEGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

The Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
JULY 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 25th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th of June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.,
JULY 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) per cent. on sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.

June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 8, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., in the City of New-York.

C. W. RICE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 25th sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

JAS. D. F. OGDEN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.} Vice-Presidents.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $6 to $600; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.,
P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES,} Vice Pres't's.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 16, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
6,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent Bonds.
5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bonds.
358,000 California State 7 per cent Bonds of 1875.
100,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Income Bonds
19,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of 1871.
180,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Land Grant 8 per cent. Bonds.
100 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock)..$100 each
75 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each
120 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each
73 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
26 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
119 shares Mechanics' Bank.....$50 each
50 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
50 shares City Fire Insurance Co.....$70 each
85 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50 each
40 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each
100 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
50 shares Trenton Iron Co.....$100 each
14 shares N. Y. & New-England U. Telegr'h Co.$50 each
50 shares American Plate Glass Co.....$100 each
900 shares Am. Coal Co. of Allegheny Co., Md..$25 each
126 shares Alleghany Mining Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 20.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker. No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 17, at half-past 1 o'clock, at No. 44½ Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham, Assignees sale.—To the trade and others: The large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of sheets, linen and cotton pillow-cases, 400 hair, moss and husk mattresses, 1,000 pounds hair, 100 hales moss; bedsteads, washstands, table cloths, covers, spring beds, bureaus, commerpanes, hair bolsters, pillows, feather pillows; iron, camp and other bedsteads; 2,000 pounds turkey feathers, netting, cribs, blankets, bales, husk and other desirable goods.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.—The lease and good-will of the store to May 1, 1858, with the fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignees to close the concern.

The attention of hotel-keepers and shipowners is called to this sale.

Goods ready, with catalogues, one day before sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of store No. 25 Nassau-st.

A tilbury, in first-rate order, built by one of the best City makers.

A light 6-seat rockaway, in fine order, cost $600.

A 6-seat rockaway, nearly new, in first-rate order, built by Wood, Tomlinson & Co.

Also, a light buggy, with top, patent axles, in fine order, and has been used but a short time. A 6-seat barouche, in good condition, for double team.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, WITHOUT reserve, all the rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of the house No. 144 West 26th-st.; also, fine velvet, Brussels and 3 ply carpets, fine hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rich gas chandeliers, large French plate pier and oval mirrors, with China, dinner and tea sets, plated and silver ware, kitchen utensils, &c. The whole for absolute sale, and worthy attention of housekeepers and furniture dealers.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HABERDASHERY AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Pearl-st., a large assortment of shelf hardware. Britannia and block tin-ware, cutlery, American shovels, spades, scoops, planes, axes, hatchets, chisels, scythes, &c. Terms, cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday, July 16,) at half past 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 8,000 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, being in increase of $200,000 to the Capital of said Bank.

JOSEPH HEIERMAN, Auctioneer

AT THE CENTRAL SALES ROOMS, CORner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—FRIDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Regular Weekly Sale. A general assortment of household furniture, crockery, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 222 Adelphi-st, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at P. O. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE of the best stands in the City, doing a first-rate business, will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. An uncommon opportunity. Inquire at No. 335 Washington-st., cor. Harrison.

EXCHANGE.—THREE FULL LOTS, ON THE north side of 29th-st., will be exchanged for window and picture glass; full abstract of title; lots well located. Apply of G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 92 2d-av., City of New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46, in good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECEANIQUE.—Of which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 4th-av. (formerly DUBOIS & STONART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $85, $90, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st. Marble Building.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octava piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and saleroom No. 380 Broadway, corner of Whitest., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Mentiercy new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coborn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William st.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED!
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness cease, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after these Pills or other purgative pills are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated, while Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they reason by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degree, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from diseases.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Coughs, Colds, Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional. RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HAMILTONSMITH, Canada West, C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1856, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

[Continued from First Page.]

decision, Committees have been appointed in nearly all the Wards in this City, to act as occasion may seem to require, and in some six Wards in Brooklyn. The latter to prepare for the anticipated changes in the Police of that city.

Official Returns of the Inspectors.

The following returns from the several Wards to the Deputy Superintendent furnish the official history of the City on Tuesday:

Precinct No. 1.—A blank return.

Precinct No. 2.—Two arrests; one for petit larceny and one for misdemeanor.

Precinct No. 3.—Two arrests for petit larceny and one existation.

SUN STRUCK.—Joseph Camesct was found lying in the street overcome by the heat. He was taken to the Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—At 8 P. M. John Clifford, a young man, while passing the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, fell into the excavation that is made for building purposes and was seriously injured, so that his life is despaired of. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

Precinct No. 5.—Nine arrests—2 for disorderly conduct; 2 for assault and battery; 4 for drunkenness, and 1 for attempt to steal.

Precinct No. 6.—Fourteen arrests—11 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 1 insane man; 1 for petit larceny, and 1 for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 7.—Five arrests—2 for petit larceny, and 3 for drunkenness.

Precinct No. 8.—Four arrests—2 for drunkenness; 1 for theft, and 1 for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 9.—Five arrests. Three for intoxication; 1 for pocket-picking; and 1 for grand larceny. Sergeant Sebring reports:

ACCIDENT.—A man, named John Conner, residing at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Tenth-avenue, had his leg broken about noon, yesterday, by a pile of timber falling upon him while at work in a lumber yard at the foot of Fourteenth street, North River. Officer Le Roy removed him to the City Hospital.

Precinct No. 10.—Eight arrests. Three for intoxication; 3 for pocket-picking; 2 for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 11.—No arrests. Inspector SQUIERS reports:

THE STATE OF HIS DISTRICT.

All remained quiet during the day and night, notwithstanding the deep mutterings of the thunder tha could be heard at intervals. In order to satisfy myself how it is that the German population, usually so peaceable and orderly, have become so excited, I have embraced the opportunity to converse with many of them, and I do them the justice to say that, without exception, they declare their intention to obey the laws, and maintain their character as peaceable, industrious, and good citizens; but they seem to labor under a sense of deep wrong having been done them by the police. Whether this is well or ill-founded, of course, the legal investigations which undoubtedly will be made will show. Under tha circumstances I have felt justified (the most of men being without police experience, and yet emulous to excel) to instruct them to be very careful and forbearing, and not to do or say anything that could justly be deemed offensive, but, while they are efficient and prompt to discharge every duty, to set such an example of moderation and just regard for tha rights of all as shall command the respect and confidence of the whole community. A woman named Catherina Ackerman was found in the street last evening, by Officer Wells, and brought to the Station-house, where she was attended by Dr. Kimbark, and this morning was sent to the Hospital.

Precinct No. 12.—Return not handed in.

Precinct No. 13.—William Hamton, aged 20, keeper of a cigar store, was arrested for an attempt to kill. He was committed for examination by Justice Brennan.

Precinct No. 14.—Two arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 15.—An arrest for assault and battery and one for grand larceny. Inspector Dilkes says:

FOUND DEAD IN A STABLE.—Patrick Loughlin, residing at No. 219 Sullivan-street, in the rear, was found dead about 10 P. M., lying in a stall at a stable in Downing-street, and the horse standing upon him. From the appearance of the body it is supposed he had been kicked by the horse and then trampled upon.

Precinct No 16.—Four arrests; two for petit larceny and two for intoxication. Special aid Sutherland reports:

FALL FROM A CHURCH STEEPLE.—At 1½ P. M., Edward Adame, painter, residing at No. 102½ West Eighteenth-street, while painting the pinnacle of the tower of St. Peter's Church (Episcopal) in West Twentieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, fell from the tower to the ground. He was holding on to the pinnacle at the time, and it gave way with him. He was taken up seriously injured and conveyed to his house, where he was attended by his family physician. At 11 A. M., James Kenney, a laborer, was sunstruck in Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Precinct No. 17.—Four arrests; 2 for petit larceny and 2 for intoxication. Inspector Hartt reports that at 2¾ o'clock P. M., Capt. Dilkes, of the Fifteenth; Capt. Turnbull, of the Eighth; Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first; Sergeant Steers, of the Thirteenth; Acting-Sergeant Bennett, of the Ninth; Sergeant Durnett, of the Twentieth; and at 3¾ o'clock P. M., Acting-Sergeant Van Arsdale, of the Eleventh, reported to him for duty. At 12 o'clock P. M., they were dismissed.

ARREST OF A RIOTER.—*Precinct No.* 18.—Arthur McQuade, a butcher, was arrested for rioting, and committed by Justice DAVISON. Sergeant Bennett remarks: "This prisoner is one of a gang who were rioting on the First-avenue. There are a few more left. They are known, and I am determined they shall be arrested."

A MAD OX SHOT.—At 2½ P. M. a mad bullock ran through Third-avenue to Twenty-first street, causing quite an excitement. As far as I could ascertain, he did no damage. After firing several shots at him he fell, and a butcher being present cut his throat. The owner, residing in Stanton street, took charge of the carcass. I could not ascertain his name or residence. Three lost children were restored to their parents.

Precinct No. 19.—Seven arrests.

ARREST OF ALDERMAN WILSON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.—Sergeant Bryan says: "James Duffy, an emigrant runner, was arrested for assaulting Thomas Malone, with intent to kill. Duffy is the brother-in-law of Alderman Billy Wilson, of the First Ward. He is one of the notorious gang of emigrant runners who infest the lower part of the City. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,500."

Precinct No. 20.—Five arrests—two for fighting, one for drunkenness, one for vagrancy, and one for disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 21.—One arrest for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Inspector Speight reports:

"FATALLY SUN-STRUCK.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laboring man named Thos. Burns, while at work in a cellar in Thirty-fourth-street near to Sixth-avenue, was prostrated by a stroke of the sun. He was removed to the house of Thos. McCabe, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, where he was attended by Dr. Winter. Notwithstanding every attention was paid him he died at 9 P. M. By Permission of Coroner Perry his body was removed to his late residence, No. 4 Horatio-street."

Precinct No. 22.—Three arrests; two for trespass and one for larceny. Sergeant Van Orden reports: "FIRE.—About 2¾ o'clock this morning, a fire occurred in a stable belonging to Messrs. Mott Brothers, lumber dealers, at the foot of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The fire spread with great rapidity, and soon connected with the carriage-house and lumber shed adjoining, destroying the property contained in the stables, barn, shed, &c., consisting of six horses, two cows, and one calf, a pointer dog, four light wagons, three sleighs, a carriage, three lumber sleighs, a lot of poultry worth $75, 11 sets of harness, hay and feed, a straw-cutting machine, some chairs stored in the barn, &c.—the whole valued at $6,325. No insurance on any of the property. Messrs. Mott Brothers offer a reward of $300 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary. Sergeant Coulter, with a platoon of men, were in attendance; also, acting Sergeants Watson, of the Nineteenth, and Castles, of the Twentieth. They rendered valuable assistance.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Board of Health.

The above Board met on Wednesday noon at the City Hall. The President, JONAS N. PHILIPS, in the Chair.

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following communication was received and read from ROBERT MUNROE HARRISON, Esq., United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, respecting the Yellow Fever at that port:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 27, 1857.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to inclose for your information and that of the proper authorities of the port of New-York, an extract from the *Colonial Standard*, of this place, dated June 26, (yesterday.)

Cases of yellow fever have manifested themselves as therein stated, on board the packet steamers from St. Thomas recently, and on board other vessels in this harbor. The persons attacked have been removed to the public Hospital here, and to lodgings in the town, and that some deaths had occurred. I cannot ascertain that the disease exists among the residents. The cases in every instance except one having been imported. I inclose a copy of a communication from the President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of this Island, in answer to my inquiries concerning the disease.

With great respect I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MONROE HARRISON.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

Extract from the Colonial Standard, Kingston, Jam., June 26, 1857.

"We regret to state that the yellow fever to an alarming extent has manifested itself at St. Thomas, since it appears it was communicated to the crew of the R. M. C. steamer *Clyde*, several of whom, including the stewardess, have died of it. Some serious cases have been removed to the Public Hospital, and we learn yesterday that fourteen cases had been sent to the institution from the shipping in the harbor.

Generally speaking, we believe the city to be healthy. The weather, however, is very warm."

The following letter was inclosed from the President of the Royal College to the American Consul, respecting the yellow fever:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

KINGSTON, Ja., Friday, June 26, 1857.

Several cases of yellow fever of a very aggravated type have, within the last few weeks, been admitted into the Public Hospital, and a few have been treated in lodging houses in this city, but, I believe, in every instance except one, the seeds of the disease were imbibed before the patient arrived on this island.

The exceptional case arrived in the Public Hospital predisposed to the attack, but admitted with a mild form of fever.

I am not aware that any other infectious disease has prevailed in Kingston or its vicinity since the measles was here a few weeks ago. Yellow fever is not considered by the medical men of this island to be a contagious disease.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) J. MAGRATH.

R. HARRISON, Esq., American Consul.

The following vessels were reported as detained at the Lower Bay by the Health Officer: Brig *Martha*, from Havana; schooner *Pilot Fish*, from Gonaives; bark *Celia*, from Mayaguez.

The Health-Officer raported to the Board that he had procured warrants for the parties who had violated the Quarantine laws yesterday, (Tuesday,) by stealing a passenger from a small-pox vessel under Quarantine, and that Police Officers had been sent down to Quarantine to arrest the parties and bring them to the City for examination before Justice OSBORNE.

The Board heartily indorsed the action of the Health-Officer, and hoped that the parties would be severely punished for thus endangering public health. The Board then adjourned.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGALLY BOARDING INFECTED VESSELS.

JAMES MCCHALAS, ELY THORNE, JOHN MCGEE, JOHN MURRAY, HUGH DONEGAL, WILLIAM MCDERRIT and PATRICK MCGEE, were yesterday arrested, charged with having, in violation of the Quarantine laws, boarded the ship *Ellen Austen*, now Quarantined with small-pox on board, and taking away MARY MCDERRIT, one of her passengers. The accused were seen to leave the vessel in a small boat and row towards the City. They were pursued by the Health Officers, overtaken and conveyed back to Staten Island, where they were detained until the arrival of some New-York officers, who brought them to the City, and they are now in custody, awaiting examination.

No new cases of infected vessels arrived yesterday. Several additional small-pox subjects were taken out of the ship *Ellen Austen*.

The Bremen brig *Anna Lange* arrived with 494 passengers, all in good health, and were landed at Castle Garden. They were the best class of German emigrants.

The brig *Brothers*, Capt. FERNANDEZ, which arrived on the 7th inst. from Trinidad de Cuba, and went to the lower anchorage, has been permitted to discharge cargo into lighters. Her crew, which are all colored men, were in good health, and are highly spoken of by the Captain for their good seamanship and perfect sobriety. He never had and does not wish for a better crew. He advises all who trade to the West Indies to ship colored men if they can be found, as they stand the climate better and are less likely to give the Captain trouble by absconding or absenting themselves when in port.

There were twenty-three vessels, all told, anchored at the upper Quarantine yesterday.

FROM SEGUINE'S POINT—THE SHERIFF ABOUT THE MILITARY.—Captain WALLING came to town yesterday, looking jaded, and half used up. He says his men have been constantly watching since the late attack, and are now literally exhausted. The call for aid on the Metropolitan Commissioners has not been honored, and for the present cannot be. Upon the day following the attack upon Captain WALLING'S command at Seguine's Point, that gentleman sent one of his officers with a written notice of the facts, and requesting the Sheriff's assistance. The officer handed the letter to the Sheriff, who read it, and then remarked:

"I perceive this notice is from Captain WALLING. I do not know what I can do; if I order out the military, they will, in my judgment, *rather aid and assist in the destruction of the property than in protecting and defending it.* However, in my opinion, the only thing that can be done will be for Captain WALLING to represent the matter to the Commissioners, and then, if they desire it, I will call out the military."

Acting upon the direction of the Sheriff, the Commissioners, yesterday, sent him the following letter, which is certainly explicit enough, though as yet they have received no reply.

The Commissioners expect the Sheriff to anticipate future attacks, and be prepared for them; not to wait until the mischief is complete before he moves.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE STATION,
No. 23 William-street, New York.

To Abram Lockman, Esq., Sheriff of Richmond Co.:

SIR: We are informed, and believe, that the building, the property of the people of this State, in your county, near Seguine's Point, are in imminent danger of being destroyed by a mob, and we therefore call upon you, to whom it belongs by law, to call out the power of your county, of which you are the Sheriff, to give immediate, sure, and constant protection to these buildings, the persons engaged in their erection, and all the property of the people of the State above referred. Please inform us of your action in the premises, in order that we may advise the Executive of this State thereof, and, if necessary, invoke his power to protect the property of the people of the State, under our charge.

We are, respectfully, &c.,
GEORGE HALL,
EGBERT BENSON,
O. BOWNE,
Commissioners.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

On reading the minutes, Councilman MONAGE corrected a wrongly registered vote. He professed himself ignorant of the printing of any "reports derogatory to the honor of the Board," and did not vote in the affirmative.

DOCK-MASTERS.

The ordinance appointing two Dock-Masters for each Ward, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Several important reports were referred to the Committee of the Whole. That on the Battery enlargement was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

AN AXE TO GRIND—SPEERY'S CLOCKS.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences were moved to be discharged in the matter of the erection of an Observatory at the Battery. Councilman WARNER thought such committee the fittest to deal with it. Councilman WAUGH thought it was a question as to the grant of land, and that the matter ought to be transferred to the Committee on Lands and Places. Councilman WARNER argued in favor of Sperry's proposal; there would be occasional difficulty in getting the time over the wires from Albany. Councilman OTTARSON supported the views of Councilman WARNER; the matter ought not to be taken out of the hands of the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Councilman WAUGH contended that there were two parties in the matter, one from New-York, the other from Albany. The New-York party ought to have the preference.

Councilman HASWELL said the first question was, are we to have such observatory, that was a question for a Scientific Committee. The next question was, where in New-York was it to be located? That was a question for the Committee on Lands and Places.

The reading of the report, recommending the erection having been read, in which it was stated that Messrs. Sperry offer the gratuitous use of certain instruments, stipulating to be paid a reasonable sum for the preparation of the daily records; further discussion proceeded; Councilman BRADY desiring "to know the object of the fight between the two Committees." He could not understand, or see into all this disturbance about a hundred square feet of land. Councilman WAUGH persisted in asking by what authority a Scientific Committee asked for land. The petition of Messrs. Sperry only asked for the ground, the building was to be erected by subscription.

After several members had occupied much time on a question which many characterized as comparatively frivolous,

Councilman OTTARSON strongly recommended to leave the matter in its present hands, for when the report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences came up, it would be found it *would be the last they would ever hear of Mr. Sperry.* If the Committee on Lands wanted to dispose of, or give away a bit of land on the Battery, let them give it to some charitable institution.

On a division, after an hour's discussion, the motion to discharge the Committee was lost.

CROTON BOARD.

It was moved that the Board non-concur with the amendments of the Board of Aldermen in the organization of the Croton Aqueduct Department. After debate on the subject, the Board agreed to the non-currence, by a vote of 22 to 16.

An effort was made at reconsideration of the vote. The adjournment was moved and lost, the various lengthy arguments being of no interest to the public.

Worm lozenges were recommended for Councilman MCCAHILL by Councilman BRADY, who, in exchange, charged his opponent with the utterance of Billingsgate slang.

Councilman BRADY hoped the Board would adhere to its former action.

Councilmen JONES objected to a Committee of Conference.

Numberless substitutes and amendments were made.

During a vote Councilman OTTARSON rose to a point of order, Councilman BOOLE not being in his seat. That gentleman said he was in his seat when he voted, and thought he had a perfect right to leave it to procure a "*chaw of tobacco.*" The vote to non-concur was again lost. It was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost. The vote was called on adjournment, the Sergeant at-Arms being desired to watch the door, to prevent the egress of members. That motion was lost.

Councilman WAUGH said that if they were to be kept there all night he hoped a Committee of one would be appointed to fetch in a jug of lager bier. Appeals from the decision of the Chair occupied some time, and the "lager bier" was oddly mixed up with the addresses of several members speaking together.

Councilman BRADY told the President it "was a pretty good dodge to tell him he was out of order and must take his seat, when he could not state correctly the law."

Connoilman WARNER, after a stormy encounter with the President, asked or dared him to place him under arrest. *This was done.*

Councilman OTTARSON observed there was no need for it—the gag-law would do just as well.

The vote was urged on the main question, Councilman WARNER conversing with his friends. The President ordered him to be silent. He persisted in stating that the ruling of the President was contradictory. The President again stated what was the main question.

Councilman BRADY maintained that such was *not* the main question. He said the Chair would and did state what it pleased.

The President persisted that the question was the reference of the papers back to the Committee on Ordinances.

On vote, the papers were so referred, the distinguished culprit being removed from arrest, so as to enable him to join in the vote.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

After three hours of warm contention, Councilman WARNER was unwilling to gratify Councilman JONES in taking up the matter of street-cleaning. The house became suddenly half empty. Councilman MCCAHILL moved the adjournment. [Loud laughter.]

The roll was ordered to be called. A member had a convenient headache. He left, and there being consequently no quorum, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER,
WEAR
RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS.

They protect the body from sudden changes of the weather, gently absorb the perspiration, and are elastic, durable, and cheap.

Remember the number.

No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A filter has at length been invented so simple in construction, so perfect in action, and so low in price that every man may henceforth drink pure water. In the use of the Croton Star Filter, recommended for its superior merits by such universally acknowledged competent judges as M. VAN SCHAICK, President; THEO. R. DE FOREST, Commissioner; A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer; JOHN P. FLENDER, Chief Water Purveyor, of the Croton Aqueduct Department—you have secured the best and cheapest Filter ever submitted to a discerning public. Plain finished at 75 cents; silver-plated finished at $1. On exhibition and sale at No. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing RAY'S Superior Zephyr Merino Under garments, you
Know Nothing of morning ohills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarments ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarment Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S
commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are preëminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the prospiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked-for and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and manufacturer of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE—Fresh from living flowers.—The revivifying properties and surpassing aroma of this perfume, has rendered it a general favorite with the ladies. Sole proprietors D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-st., and sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Science has been groping in the dark for centuries after a cure for dyspepsia, and the liver and bowel complaints which are its concomitants, until this peerless remedy was ushered before the world. Since then no sufferer has ever taken it in vain. Beware of counterfeits. Look to the water-mark.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the monthly meeting of this Society, held on Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. HATCH offered the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion of Mr. MCGEE, were laid upon the table, without debate:

Whereas, The Library Committee of this Association have seen fit to request the publishers of the *Christian Inquirer* not to send their paper to the rooms of the Association, as they have for some time generously done without charge, and giving as their reason for this request the *doctrinal opinions* which that paper is understood to support, thus affording ground for charges of bigotry and sectarian prejudice against us, unless we promptly express our disapproval of their decision; therefore,

Resolved, That without impeaching the motives or doubting the good intentions of our Library Committee, we do as an Association deem this, their action, ill-advised and injurious to the interests of our body, and they are hereby requested to reconsider it, subscribe for the rejected paper, and see that it is laid regularly upon the Reading-Room table, with the other religious Weeklies.

PICNIC OF THE LEE-AVENUE CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.—The fourth annual picnic of this Church and School came off yesterday, in Brevoort's Grove, Bedford. There were, at different times during the day, at least 5,000 persons on the ground, 1,500 of whom were children. The school, which has on its roll over 1,300 scholars, and 130 teachers, was very fully represented, and the day passed off very pleasantly. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. KENNEDAY, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Esq., and others. The singing was under the charge of Mr. FRANKLIN H. LUMMUS, and Dodworth's Band sustained the voices of the little ones. It was a "tremendous" occasion, and long to be remembered.

THE HEAT.—PATRICK MCGUIRE, of Gravesend, was prostrated by the heat, in Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was taken to the Station house in the Third Precinct by Officer OATES, and medical aid was called in.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In this case, Tuesday, Mary Ainslie, grand mother (father's side) of Jane C. Ainslie, Mary V Ainslie and Catharine V. Ainslie, (infants,) applied for the custody of said children by *habeas corpus*—at the time in custody of Rev. Anthony Elmendorf. In the absence of Mr. Elmendorf the suit was served upon Mary Burns, in whose charge the children are. After the argument, the children were taken from the custody of Elmendorf and given to the grandmother, who immediately proceeded to the Surrogate's office, and applied to be appointed guardian of the children. A legal question has been raised, which will be argued next week before the Surrogate: Has a widow a right to appoint by will a guardian of her infant children?

The will of the mother devises largely to benevolent and religious corporations, and appoints Rev. Mr. Elmendorf guardian, and also provides that, from the income annually due the children, they may set apart such sums as the children deem proper for religious and benevolent purposes. Francis F. Amslie, the father, died intestate; his wife, Jane E., and mother of the children, died June 19, 1857, and leaving the will, devising property valued at about $100,000. The petitioner is next of kin to the children.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—JULY 15.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker

Philip McDevitt and John Garland, convicted of assault and battery, were fined $10 each.

Stephen Kyle, for a similar offence, was fined $15.

Charles Blanchard and Edward A. Everitt were tried and convicted of attempting to pass a $2 counterfeit bill on the Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport. Sentence reserved.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 15.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	92	41	Erie Railroad	30¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	73½	1,033	do	s3 31¾
6,000	do	78¾	500	do	c 31¾
1,000	Erie R. Cv. bs '71	63	200	do	s60 30¾
1,000	do	63¼	850	do	s60 31
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	98½	200	do	s10 31¼
6,000	do	99	300	do	s10 31¾
4,000	Mich. So & N. I. Bs	70	200	do	s10 31½
2,000	Ill. F'd bs. wt. p.	94	100	do	b3 31¾
1,000	L. E. & W. Ind'n. Bs	45	300	do	b7 31¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs	20¾	50	do	s5 31¾
1,000	Cle. & P. Div. Bs.	60	100	do	c 31¾
500	Cle. & To. Div. Bs.	60	150	do	c 31¾
20	Ocean Bank	100¼	50	do	s60 31¾
20	Metropo. Bank	105¾	200	do	s10 31¾
16	Am. Ex. Bank	109¼	300	do	b7 31¾
48	Centennial Bank	106	200	do	b10 31¾
18	Bank of Commerce	105	300	do	c 31¾
10	Park Bank	102½	200	do	s30 31
200	Rens. C. Lnd Co.	b30 4½	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	93½
58	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118¾	25	do	93¾
50	M. So. & Nor. prf.	s30 73½	325	do	94
50	do	75	50	do	s10 94
800	N. Y. C. R. R.	s60 82¾	1,000	Reading R. R.	s10 78
100	do	s60 82¾	600	do	s15 78
200	do	s60 83	1600	do	s3 78
50	do	b60 84	100	do	b30 78
600	do	83¾	400	do	s10 77⅞
50	do	s30 83¾	259	do	p & c 50
1121	do	83¾	207	do	opg 50½
50	do	e n wk 83¾	349	do	p & c 50½
200	do	b10 83½	1280	do	opg 50½
50	do	b30 83½	300	do	s10 48
250	do	s30 83½	200	do	s30 47½
100	do	s30 83¾	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 60
100	do	b30 83¾	100	do	s nwk 59¾
50	do	b3 83¾	100	do	b30 60
100	do	b60 83¾	100	do	s3 59¾
100	do	83¾	200	do	s30 59½
317	La C. & Mil. R. R.	34½	100	do	s30 59
100	do	s10 34	400	do	59¾
100	do	s30 34	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 91½
860	do	34	120	do	b60 91¾
100	do	b60 35	65	do	91¼
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b30 6¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	49¼
200	Panan a Railroad	90	150	do	c 50
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94	100	do	b60 50½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cent. R. bs	99	75	M. S. & N. I. R	opg 50½
100	Nicaragua Tr. Co.	5	360	do	opg 51
225	N. Y. Cent. R.	s3 83½	100	do	s n wk 50¾
100	do	b3 83¾	100	do	s30 48
950	do	b2 83¾	125	do	p & c 51
10	do	83¾	100	do	s30 48½
100	do	b30 83¾	150	do	opg 51¾
100	Erie Railroad	s3 32½	6	M. S. & N. I.	pf. sk. 75¾
100	do	32¾	10	Cin. Ham. & Day. R.	70
100	do	s3 32¾	72	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	39½
100	do	32¾	100	do	40
25	do	b30 32¾	112	Gal. & Chi. R.	s3 94¼
100	do	s30 31½	300	Cleve & Tol. R.	b60 59¾
50	do	32¾	500	do	59½
100	do	b3 32¾	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.	91¾
500	do	s60 31¾	200	do	91½
1100	Reading Railroad	78¾	100	do	91¾
1100	do	b10 78½	150	do	b60 92
100	do	s30 78	450	La Crosse & Mil. R.	34
800	do	b10 78¼	60	do	b30 35
100	do	b60 78¾	10	Mich. Central RR.	83
11	Mil. & Miss. RR.	50½	10	do	b30 82¾

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15—P. M.

The *America* arrived at Halifax this afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to July 4—three days later than previous advices. Up to the time of writing these lines, we have received by telegraph no detailed money news, and but partial market accounts. It is reported that the Bank of France will shortly reduce its discount rate—and probably its premium for gold—as its specie reserve was ample and increasing as regularly as the course of trade in Paris and the Provinces permitted. The depression on the Paris Bourse had give rise to a rumor that the Imperial Government contemplated raising a new loan, but the rumor was discredited. The Liverpool advices report a steady business in Cotton, at generally full, and in some instances, firmer rates. The week's sales had been 58,600 bales—including 7,500 to specnlators, and 6,000 for export—the market closing quietly. Middling Uplands, 7 15-16d.: Middling Orleans, 8 1-16d.; Fair Uplands, 8 5-16d.; Fair Orleans, 8¾d. ₱ lb. The stock of Cotton in Liverpool was estimated at 568,400 bales, including 494,000 bales American. Flour was dull and drooping. Western Canal left off at 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d., and Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. ₱ barrel. Wheat was quiet, yet steady. White, 9s. 6d.@10s.; Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs. Corn was depressed and somewhat cheaper. Mixed and Yellow, 36s.@36s. 6d., and White, 39s.@40s. ₱ quarter. The crops, favored by fine weather, were flourishing. The Provision trade lacked vigor, save in the case of Lard, which had been in lively request, partly on speculation, closing buoyantly at the improved rates, 66s.@68s. Tallow was heavy, at 59s. 6d.@60s. Teas were more inquired for, mainly by speculators, and all kinds advanced—Blacks closing 1d.@1¾d. ₱ lb. bigher. Sugar was inactive and nominal; parties differing about prices. Naval Stores were generally tame and languid. Trade in the manufacturing districts was spiritless, prices remaining essentially the same. The American merchants in Liverpool entertained Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara* on the 4th inst. The mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, it is probable, will be launched in September, but will not proceed on her trial-trip to Portland prior to next April. Her entire cost will exceed three-fourths of a million sterling, or $3,750,000.

The general ease in Money continues, and the excitement on the Stock Exchange is rapidly on the increase. The reaction from this long and unwonted depression through May and June threatens to be as disastrous to the profits of the *Bears* as their course of action against the market for some time past had been uncomfortable to the *Bulls*. Their raid against the share list was made doubly terrific to the holders of Stocks by the unlimited amount of contracts, literally so, with which they followed up their earlier successes. The magnitude of the sales ahead, at even the lowest figures, in Michigan Southern, New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and several other Railroads, is something that would appear almost fabulous, if reckoned by the printed lists of the past 60 or 90 days. But the very impunity with which this extraordinary game was carried on so long, now enhances the loss and difficulty of suddenly closing up these contracts when it is seen that they can no longer be increased or persevered in with safety to the *short* sellers. The jump in New-York and Erie since yesterday morning is *five per cent.*! It now stands 33 ₱ cent., against 28 on Monday afternoon, and against 25 or 26, seller 30 days, at the close of last week. A like advance, though not so sudden, has been made in New-York Central and Reading, and a still larger rise in Southern Michigan. The last named was in demand for the opening this afternoon at 51¼ ₱ cent. On a more limited scale of *shorts*, the rise in Panama is 7¼ ₱ cent.; Pittsburg, 6 ₱ cent.; Galena and Chicago, 9 ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 10 ₱ cent., and so on through the Dividend-paying list. The amount of business to-day, including Street sales, was over 30,000 shares. The prices attained are yet considerably below the prices from which they fell earlier in the season, though from 5 to 8 ₱ cent. above the general range of the recent *short* contracts now in the course of liquidation. For a day or two past the most active demand in Erie has probably been from the *Bears*. Considerable private efforts have been made to buy in Stock and close up contracts outstanding below 30 ₱ cent. and down to 25 ₱ cent. These parties compete with and put up the price on each other, their wants being enormous and the relative supply of cash stock extremely limited. A similar state of things is impending in Southern Michigan at low prices and in New-York Central below 80 ₱ cent. Meanwhile the outside orders to buy for a rise are on the increase, and the commission brokers are making a first-rate legitimate business. The general market this afternoon closed firm. The half yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the Reading was announced by telegraph from Philadelphia, and the Stock advanced to 78¼ ₱ cent. cash, and 78¼, buyer 60 days. Panama left off 91¼ ex-dividend, equal to 97½ ₱ cent. before July 1.

Our well-advised Washington correspondent stated, yesterday, that the reopening of the Nicaragua Transit is extremely uncertain as to time, and intimates that the return of WALKER may take place before the question is settled. We have other information going to confirm this conclusion. It is not believed that our Government will tolerate the interference of Costa Rica, (which State, like Honduras, is under British influence,) with the Transit question in *any* shape, or that the people of Nicaragua will submit to the dismemberment or absorption of their own State. Great Britain has made sure of the transit to the Pacific through Hondnras. With this her eminent merchants are well satisfied, and will make the Honduras railway project their own. The British Cabinet, if disposed to avail of their good understanding with Costa Rica to secure a commanding influence in the Nicaragua ronte also, would not be suffered to do so by the Government at Washington.

Mr. F. M. DREXEL, the old and wealthy private Banker of Philadelphia, who founded the house of DREXEL & Co., of that city, and DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, has recently withdrawn from the latter, giving up his California interest, the risks and contingencies of which he deemed too great for the resulting income, to devote his capital exclusively to Philadelphia and New-York—the house here being VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL. The old house of LUCAS & SIMONDS, of St. Louis, have adopted a similar course, withdrawing from San Francisco the firm of LUCAS, TURNER & Co. It is rumored that they purpose establishing a large Banking concern in this City. Messrs. SATHER & CHURC

OUR MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The Metropolitan Police Pay Stopped.

DOINGS AT THE STATION HOUSES.

Dull Times in the Seventeenth Ward.

Fourth of July Rioters Sentenced

THE MULLER INQUEST CONTINUES.

Causes and Interesting Incidents of the Late Riot.

SENTIMENT AT THE CITY HALL.

The Comptroller, Mayor, City Chamberlain and Police Commissioners Restrained from Drawing or Signing any Warrant or Checks to Pay the Metropolitan Police.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Ingraham.

James Fitzpatrick on behalf of himself and all others similarly interested vs. *Azariah C Flagg, Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York; David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council; Andrew V. Stout, Chamberlain, and Simeon Draper, James W. Nye, James Bowen, Jacob Chotwell, and James T. Stranahan, Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District.*—An injunction was applied for to restrain the above-named defendants from countersigning, drawing or paying the $100,000 asked for by the Police Commissioners. John Fitzpatrick, the plaintiff, lives at No. 135 East Thirty-fifth-street; he gives a bond in the penalty of $10,000. His sureties are Terrance Farley, of Fifty-fourth-street, and John F Broderick, of No. 76 East Twenty-ninth-street. The Judge granted the injunction and signed an order for the defendants to show cause, on the 20th inst., why it should not be made perpetual.

COPY OF COMPLAINT.

John Fitzpatrick, plaintiff in this action, complaining in his own behalf as well as on the behalf of all others similarly interested, who may come in and contribute towards the expense of this action, complains of Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York; David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York; Andrew V. Stout, Chamberlain of the City and County of New-York; and Simeon Draper, James W. Nye, James Bowen, Jacob Chotwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, defendants, and respectfully states to this Court;

That the plaintiff is a tax-payer and corporator of the City of New York, residing therein; that said defendant, Azariah C Flagg, is the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and as such is the proper officer to draw all warrants upon the City Chamberlain. That the said defendant, Fernando Wood, is the Mayor of the City of New-York, and David T Valentine is the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and as such it is their official duty to countersign, and they countersign all warrants drawn by the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York upon the City Chamberlain of the said City and County. That it is provided by section 27 of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857. That the sum of money styled the Police Fund, collected by the City of New York, for the purposes of Police therein during the years 1856 and 1857, not expended in the Treasury of the said City, shall immediately upon the organization of the Board of Police, and after due notice to that effect served upon the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, be paid into the State Treasury, as part of the Police Fund. And the Board of Police of the said "The Metropolitan Police District" have not on or before the — day of June, 1857, apportioned any sum or sums of money as requisite and needful to be raised by said City and County for any one or more years, as the plaintiff has been informed and believes; nor have the Board of Supervisors of the said City and County raised or collected by any tax or sum or sums of money within said City for the Board of Police, within the said Metropolitan Police District, for any one or more years, nor is there any sum or sums of money now collected by the said City of New-York, and unexpended in the Treasury of the said City for the purposes of Police therein, during the years 1856 and 1857, to be paid into the State Treasury as part of the Police Fund referred to in said act. That the said defendant, Azariah C. Flagg, as Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, is about to draw his warrant for the said sum of $100,000, and have the same countersigned by Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, and David T. Valentine, as Clerk of the Common Council of the said city, the same would be paid by the Chamberlain of the City of New York as County Treasurer of the County of New York, from monies borrowed by the said City for its said use, or from money which the Corporation of the City of New-York will be compelled to, or will borrow at an interest of 7 per cent. per annum upon revenue bonds, thereby subjecting the Corporation of the City and County of New-York, and the tax-payers and Corporation thereof, to the loss of the interest of $100,000, from the time that the said warrant so drawn, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the City Chamberlain, until the same shall be hereafter collected and paid into the City Treasury; wherefore the plaintiff praye final judgment, and that the said defendants may be restrained by an injunction order of this Court from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrant upon account of or against the Police Fund of the City and County of New-York, to be paid to the Comptroller of the State of New-York or other State officer, or to be paid to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, until the same or some part thereof shall have been collected, and from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrants for such purpose, for any greater sum or amount than shall or may be, from time to time, collected and paid into the Treasury of the City or County of New-York on account of the Police fund of said City or County.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
First Judge New-York Common Pleas.

Dated, July 16, 1857.

Continuation of the Inquest on the Death of John Muller.

Before Coroner F. W. Perry.

The examination was resumed yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, in the room of the Court of Sessions. Ex-Coroner Wilhelm assisted the Coroner as heretofore. The Court-room was about half filled with spectators.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. HARTT.

Jedediah W. Hartt, Police Captain of the Seventeenth Ward, was the first witness. He stated that he did not know, personally, of the beginning of the disturbance; the first information he had of it was the arrival of a messenger, about 7:20 o'clock P. M., at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and said there was trouble in Avenue A, near Fourth-street; think he remarked they were maltreating the officers; sent all the available force down there, and in a few moments Officer Davis came into the Station-house all bleeding, the blood running down his face; the officers, by that time, could not have got more than halfway down; think Officer Davis said he had been stoned, or something like that; he had a prisoner with him, witness believes; just as he had disposed of the prisoner, another officer named Stout, came in and said they had been driven away by the mob, stoned, and believed he said, fired at; Sergeant Lockwood came up as far as Second-avenue and Fourth-street, and sent for witness; Mr. Clarkson Crolius happening to be in the Station-house, witness asked him to stay there, and he started off; he found the Sergeant and his men at the corner of Second-avenue and Fourth-street; some of them were bleeding then; witness asked Lockwood what the matter was, and he said the mob had tried to rescue a prisoner, and had driven the officers away; a number of spectators were standing on the opposite corner, and witness went over to speak with them and gather all the facts; while talking with them, some two or three of the policemen came around and said, "Captain, it is very bad, they have fired at us;" witness was surprised, and said, "With what?" they said "with muskets and pistols from the roofs of houses;" they spoke of it as dangerous to go down there; told the men to fall in, and they all marched down to the scene of the disturbance; on reaching Second-avenue, could see a great number of people about Avenue A, and occasionally could hear a pistol shot or something like that; then they marched down still further, near the centre of the block of Fourth-street, towards Avenue A, and there halted; thought it might be dangerous to go down from the appearance of things, and also was in hopes of seeing some prominent Germans to go down with me and try to pacify the crowd; after waiting awhile the crowd advanced towards the police, some rather bad looking cases being in front; ordered the men to form five or six abreast in the middle of the street, and marched on within a few rods of the rioters, and halted again, and they stopped; told his men to stand close and keep quiet; also directed his men to put their pistols out of sight, if they had any; the boys then commenced throwing stones towards the police, and witness advanced alone with his club under his arm, waving his hand to them, expecting to see some one amongst them he knew; he had lived a great number of years in that vicinity, and knew most of the leading Germans; not recognizing any one, told them they should retire and go home; that they were all wrong, and that they should go away and save trouble; their only reply was jeers and laughter; those in the rear were evidently urging those in front to advance; witness then retired a few steps to consider what was best to be done; when he first went down, he had supposed his intimacy with them would enable him to settle this without trouble, as it had always done before; failing in this, he thought it his duty to make them leave by force, his men having been driven away and injured; he accordingly gave the order to advance; stones kept coming every now and then from those in front and in the rear; advanced into the centre of the crowd, witness being about five or six feet ahead of his force; as he came up he expostulated with them again very kindly; telling them to disperse or they would have to be made to; it was without effect; in fact so much noise was made his voice could hardly be heard; they drove the crowd back by pushing and the club, opposite to the first house from the corner of Avenue A; then they began to hear the shots quite freely from the other side of Avenue A, and also from the southwest corner building, and occasionally from the crowd; about this time some of the men cried out, "The bricks are coming from the tops of the houses again;" witness still continued to urge the crowd to go away, or they would get into serious trouble.

Witness wished to state here, that when he first heard the shots fired, he thought it was merely the pastime of the boys, but he soon began to think it was a very serious matter; in fact he expected to be shot down every moment himself; about this time a brick struck one of the officers on the head, who seemed to be just in the act of drawing his pistol; told him to put it up, and use nothing but his club; he remarked to the men several times, "don't use your pistols, men, don't fire, we shall get through or away from them;" just then saw a powerful looking man in his shirt sleeves standing on the corner, who seemed to be taking a very active part in the matter; went to go towards him, and saw him throw a brick or stone with great violence towards the officers; as soon as he threw it, some of the men exclaimed, "he's down;" his first impulse was to see who of his men was down, but went towards the man who threw the missile, who at that moment stooped over towards the curb-stone, apparently with the design of picking up something; as he did so, witness heard a shot fired, partly behind and partly above his men; thought it came from the house; the man then fell; think he would have known if the shot had been fired by one of his men; his orders to them were peremptory not to fire unless they were so directed; witness turned around and called to his men to come forward, and to the crowd to clear out; while so doing he saw a man standing a few feet before him having a pistol in his hand; it looked like a single-barrel pistol, which, as it was held in his hand, went off without being aimed at anybody, and seemingly by accident. The Police force then made their way through the crowd, and went down Avenue A; after going round the corner, Officer Adamson was standing near witness on his right, when a heavy substance struck him and knocked him down; the missile appeared to be a bunch of two or three bricks; they passed down Avenue A to Third street, and the crowd slowly dispersed; the crowd seemed greatly excited; while at the corner of Third-street, Officer Edwards came up and said, "Captain, they have got one of our men down Avenue A, and they are beating him;" they then started down towards a crowd collected in front of No. 29 Avenue A; the crowd consisted of about twenty or thirty; when the officers came up they dispersed, but commenced stoning them from Mechanic's Alley; when witness came up to No. 29 Avenue A, he saw a man apparently wounded, whom he recognized as the man he had seen shot, and who had thrown the brick or stone; then called his men, and said, "We will go back;" witness was sure the wounded man was the same person he had supposed to be the ringleader of the crowd, and had thrown the missile; he now ordered his men to retire, and as they came up towards the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street, a large paving stone struck the ground between the men and himself; the missile seemed to come from a house on the east side of the street; some of the men remarked, "He ought to be shot," (that is, the man who threw it,) and he enjoined them again not to fire; after that, witness returned with his men to the Station house.

To the Coroner—Did not know that any shots were fired by his men: if they were, they were fired after the crowd commenced firing; the disturbance he did not regard as a very serious matter, until the man fell so close to him.

Mr. Theodore Tomlinson here arose and stated that he was employed by a number of German citizens to see that justice was done, and he accordingly appeared as counsel in this case. He remarked that there seemed to be an erroneous impression, and he believed it was the theory of the Coroner himself, that counsel could not be allowed to appear on behalf of parties interested in the case.

The Coroner replied that there was no mistake at all about the matter, as the law on the subject was clear and distinct. Though he could not admit the right of Mr. Tomlinson to take part in the investigation, he would concede him the privilege to ask witnesses questions through him, as a matter of courtesy merely.

Captain Hartt wished to add that some of the firing was from muskets; that he was confident of from the sound.

To a Juror—Did not fire a pistol himself; his men did not use pistols to his knowledge.

Q—Did you know that your men had pistols when you started for the riot? A.—I knew it, of course, or I would not have ordered them to put them up.

Q.—Did you maltreat John Muller when he was lying on the platform, as you said? A.—I did not.

To another Juror—Q.—Did you see anybody have a musket? A.—No; but I will swear that I believe some of the shots I heard fired from the houses, were from muskets; the sound was different from that of pistol shots.

Q.—Did you see the man you spoke of as the ringleader, throw anything? A.—Yes, I saw him swing his arm very quick, and throw something.

Q—Did you and your men have any distinction or mark about you to indicate that you were policemen? A.—Yes, we wore shields, and some of the men had Panama hats on, with a badge on them.

Q.—Did you see Muller after his death? A.—No; I was at Muller's residence after his death, but was not allowed to see him.

Q—Do you not know that it has been contrary to the regulations of the department for the men to carry pistols? A.—I do not; we never give the men permission to carry pistols, but they do it sometimes, nevertheless.

To the Coroner—I could not say precisely what time we left the Station-house.

To Mr. Tomlinson—I had about thirty men with me when I went to the scene of the disturbance.

Q.—Do you know how many of your men were armed? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether there were ten men armed? A.—I do not.

Q.—What was your motive in going down to Avenue A? A.—To keep the peace; as my men had been driven away, I thought it my duty to go down and preserve order.

Q.—Was there much disorder when you got there? A.—Yes, a great deal.

Q.—In what way were they acting disorderly when you first reached the place? A.—Throwing stones, and being very noisy and hooting.

Q.—Do you say there was no firing by your men, or did you say you saw none? A.—I said I saw none.

Q.—You said you pushed towards the man in the shirt sleeves who you thought was the leader; did you do so in order to arrest him or to quiet him? A.—To quiet him if possible, and if not, to arrest him if we could.

To a Juror—Did you see any firing from a house on the east side of Avenue A? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did any person interfere with you when you went to see the corpse on Monday? A.—Yes, I was struck while getting out of the house, and afterwards stoned.

To Mr. Tomlinson—Did you see any of the crowd resist or strike the officers? A.—Yes, I saw them push against the officers, and, I think, strike them.

Q.—What were the names of the officers who told you they were fired at? A.—I don't think I can recollect.

To a Juror—Were shots fired from the south west corner building, as well as from the southeast? A.—Yes, and I think from all the corner buildings.

The Coroner here inquired if any officer present had a revolver with him, as they would like to see it; there was no law against carrying a revolver, and they need have no fear.

An officer here presented a revolver, and the Coroner compared the ball taken from the body of John Muller with the bore, and found it too large to fit.

To a question from a juror some one replied that policemen do not carry pistols of the same size.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET HOFFMAN.

Morgaret Hoffman was the next witness—She resides at No. 137 Fourth-avenue; was present at the riot last Sunday; went there about seven o'clock in the evening; was at No. 27 Avenue A; everything was quiet then; first saw some men talking on the corner of Avenue A and Third-street; a policeman came and tried to get the men away; they fought him; they got him in the middle of the street and knocked him down; he got up and ran away, and brought back some more; couldn't say how many; the policemen and crowd went up Third-street, fighting as they went along; finally they came down again, and went down Avenue A towards Fourth-street, and were fighting there; they then turned and went down Avenue A towards Second-street, when the people all ran away and left the policemen alone; about a dozen policemen were left there; somebody commenced firing; saw a man run into the street and fire a pistol; this was before the crowd left the officers; don't know whether the man was a policeman; he fired the pistol in the air; this was the first shot witness heard fired, right after heard other firing from the houses on the west side of Avenue A, and the crowd ran away; saw the smoke, and think it was from the windows of those houses the firing was; the policemen ran after the crowd, but couldn't catch them; when they found they couldn't catch them, saw one policeman run across the way to the corner of Second-street and Avenue A; a man stood there at the corner of a house, and the policeman took out his club and struck him, so that he fell down; the man was only looking on; he lay for a moment, when a man on the opposite side called out to know if he was hurt; didn't see who took away the man who was knocked down, or where he was taken to; witness was looking out of the front window all this time; was leaning out; did not see any stones thrown, or anything thrown.

To a Juror—The man who fired a pistol had no club or badge; saw the smoke coming out of the windows where she heard the shots fired.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID G. MCKELVEY.

David G. McKelvey was the next witness; he was a policeman of the Seventeenth Ward; was at the scene of the affray on Sunday about half past seven o'clock; was on post on Second-avenue during the afternoon between Fourth and Fourteenth streets; the first of the disturbance he saw was Sergeant Lockwood and several other men coming towards the Station-house in Second-avenue, in the neighborhood of Fourth-street; saw people running across the avenue, and said to the Sergeant "There must be trouble down there, the crowd is running down;" turned down Fourth-street towards Avenue A, and saw quite a crowd of the people following the officers who were coming up; some of the officers were bleeding; stones were flying at the time from the crowd towards the officers; the Sergeant then ordered the force to drive the crowd away; then drove them down to Avenue A; they charged down through the centre of the street; on the corner halted and witness went on the sidewalk and called to the crowd in a loud tone to disperse as good citizens and go home; they received his words with groans and jeers; some said they had as good right to stand there as he had; witness told them that if they did not, the consequences would be on their own heads; heard stones falling behind him and turned around; went into the middle of the street towards Avenue A, and stood within eight feet of Officer McMellen when he was hit on the head with a stone; then heard shots fired; on southeast corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street saw a person fire a musket or rifle from the side of a chimney on a house top; it seemed to be pointed towards them, and I called to the men to look out; was then struck on the left arm with a stone, and soon after on the ankle; stones were then flying from the house-tops and from the street; Officer Lockwood then ordered a retreat up Fourth-street, and when these, sent for Capt. Hartt, who soon arrived; the Captain ordered the men to fall into line, and they marched down towards Avenue A and halted; the crowd was very thick in front; the Captain called out aloud to the people to disperse and go home; they hooted and yelled and commenced throwing stones again; then received the order to advance, and drove them down Avenue A, stones still flying, amid groans and yells and hooting; chased them down past Third-street, and turned back, ordering people into their houses, and to dispense; those who resisted were clubbed; several stones, some of them very large, were at this time thrown from the tops of the houses, and some of the men were hurt by them; cleared the street as well as they could, and witness persuaded some of the women and children to go inside and not get hurt; heard several shots before Captain Hartt was sent for; besides the musket or rifle before mentioned, heard several pistol shots; couldn't say whether any of the officers fired; saw one draw his pistol and point at the man who fired from near the chimney; think that Sergeant Lockwood told him not to fire, and think he did not; after Captain Hartt came down, heard occasional pistol shots whilst passing through Fourth-street; did not see Muller or anybody else shot; saw a man afterwards tying on the walk who was said to be shot; saw several people lying around on the sidewalk, and on the outside of the curb-stone; did not hear any orders given the officers to fire; heard Captain Hartt order them to put their pistols up.

To a Juror—Heard shots fired behind him; there were officers behind him some of the time; there were several such shots fired.

Q.—Did you draw a pistol on that occasion? A.—I did.

Q—Did you fire it off? A.—I decline to answer.

Q—Were there any Germans among the Police, and if so, did they speak in their own language and urge the people to go home and be quiet? A—There were Germans among the Police, and I think they did so speak.

Q.—Did any of your men have a badge on their hat? A.—I believe there were some.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT LOCKWOOD.

Edmund S. Lockwood, sergeant of the Seventeenth Ward Police, was the next witness: resides at No. 26 Rivington-street; did not see anything of the riot before the last witness; near the corner of Second-avenue and Fourth street saw two officers with a prisoner and a large crowd following; thought it best to turn the crowd back, and while doing so was told by one of the officers to hurry down to Avenue A, as there was a great excitement there; went down, and with his men advanced towards the crowd, who were throwing stones; saw stones thrown from the roofs of the houses; had not men enough to clear the side walks, so that the crowd closed in and surrounded them; then sent for Captain Hartt. (This part of witness' evidence was in substance the same as that of Captain Hartt and Officer McKelvey.) Couldn't recollect whether pistols were fired before the arrival of Captain Hartt; was not greatly excited, but thought their situation, when surrounded by the crowd, was critical; that they must use force or be killed.

To a Juror—Did not think that any man was struck by the officers who did not resist them; heard pistols fired all around him, before him and behind him; saw Officer McKelvey have a pistol and fire it towards the top of a house; went to him and told him to put it up; the officer replied that they were throwing stones from the top of the houses; witness saw stones thrown from the house-tops; did not carry a pistol himself.

To Mr. Tomlinson—Do not know the origin of the riot; had four or five men with him before Captain Hartt arrived.

At this point the inquest was adjourned to this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the same place. On Saturday the Coroner will sit at the German theatre, in Fourth-street, on which day he hopes to get through with the investigation.

The Fourth of July Riots.

SENTENCE OF FOUR RIOTERS—SPEECH OF BARNEY GALLAGHER.

PATRICK MOONEY, EDWARD DYE, PATRICK MCBRIDE and BARNEY GALLAGHER were tried and convicted, in Special Sessions, some two weeks since, for participating in the riots on the 4th inst. At the suggestion of the District-Attorney sentence was postponed to await the result of the Coroner's Inquest, as it was thought charges of a graver nature might then be preferred. The four prisoners were, this morning, brought up, and sentenced six months each to the Penitentiary, by Justice OSBORNE, who used substantially the following language:

"You have been tried and convicted in this Court of a serious offence against the peace and order of the City. You were remanded to receive sentence; but on the day fixed for sentence to be passed, we were induced by the District-Attorney to postpone pronouncing it until the result of the Coroner's Inquest should be known.

Our conduct and motives in this matter have been made the subject of severe newspaper comment. False motives have been imputed to us, and every effort made to cast opprobrium upon the Court for its tardiness in administering justice. This, however, we have not regarded, though it may have had some effect in other quarters. But the District-Attorney has altered his mind. He thought if sentence should pass upon this charge, it might be set up as a bar to any further proceedings, in case other and more grave charges should result from the Coroner's investigation. He is now satisfied, however, that whatever penalty we impose, whatever subsequent presentment may be made by the Grand Jury, it cannot be interposed as such a bar, and, consequently, there is no further necessity of delay.

It not unfrequently happens that men who are convicted of offending against the laws, that witnesses are produced who bear testimony to the former good conduct and character of the accused, and to such testimony it is the province of the Court to give due consideration. But in your cases no such evidence has been produced. No one has appeared upon the stand in your behalf.

We have also deemed it our duty to look thoroughly into these complaints, to see if any distinction should be made in the severity of the sentence. We can see no difference; we suppose you were all actuated by the same motive, and are all equally guilty. The Court, therefore, impose upon you the highest penalty in its power, without imposing a fine. You are each sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months."

Barney Gallagher—Will your honor allow me a word?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Barney Gallagher—If there's a man or an officer who can swear he seen me a rioting in Bayard-street, let him swear and I'll gin in. I'm a poor men and ben't had money to fee a lawyer nor anybody else. I was going through the street peaceably to my family, with my little week's earnings, and didn't do nothin to nobody; and if there's the man as can swear to it, I'll gin in.

Alderman CLANCY, who has made himself conspicuous throughout in behalf of the prisoners, and who once said he should get them before Judge RUSSELL, was present in Court.

The Police Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday morning, they appointed a Committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing a Water Police.

Officer CHRISTIAN MCDOUGAL was tried on a charge preferred by Mr. SOLOMON JOSEPHS, of No. 22 William-street. The following is the complaint, addressed to the Police Commissioners:

No. 22 WILLIAM-STREET, July 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to complain of Policeman No. 71, MCDOUGAL by name, I believe, who violently seized me under pretence of arrest, and after tearing my coat, and otherwise seeking to degrade me, took me to the office of the General Superintendent, who instantly dismissed the Policeman's complaint, and advised me to bring the matter before your honorable body for investigation. I omit in this communication to give the details of the case, as there were a number of gentlemen present who saw the transaction, who will testify to the matter. The names of some of these gentlemen are appended below.

J. W. Blatchford, No. 24 William-street,
J. M. Tobin, No. 18 Exchange-place,
John A. Rigon, No. 53 Beaver-street,
George W. Soule, No. 22 William-street,
Theodore Le Huray, Cor. William and Beaver,
W. R. Travers, No. 18 William-street.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S J. JOSEPH.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Police.

Officer McDougal testified that last Saturday morning he was ordered by the Deputy Superintendent to go to the corner of William-street and Exchange-place and keep the streets clear: he went there and saw Mr. Austin and Mr. Rufus L. Lord, the owners of property in the vicinity, and they represented that persons met there to do business on the sidewalks, and there was no going in and out of the offices; all the owners of premises there, Mr. Austin said, were anxious that these persons should be dispersed; he immediately undertook to perform his duty, and succeeded well enough for a couple of hours, though there were many remarks made intended to excite and tantalize him, such as "You had better go to South-street, or to the Sixth Ward," &c. He simply replied that he was not sent to those places, but to that spot. At length Mr. JOSEPHS said that he had been pushed by the officer, at the same time shaking his finger at him, to which MCDOUGAL made no reply. Mr. JOSEPHS subsequently put his hands on the officer and pushed him as forcibly as he could, whereupon he was immediately arrested. The crowd undertook to rescue Mr. JOSEPHS, but did not succeed. The officer then took his prisoner into an omnibus, and they were followed by Mr. JOSEPH's friends. On the way to White-street these parties talked largely of their ability to lick all three of the officers, and used other insulting language, saying that they would have MCDOUGAL dismissed from the Police if it cost $5,000.

This evidence was sustained by a great many witnesses for the defence. The complainant's witnesses failed to refute it, and so the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

The Commissioners administered the oath of office to the remainder of the Second Ward Police. At 4 o'clock the whole force reported to the Deputy-Superintendent for duty. He briefly addressed them, explaining their duties, and advising them as to the proper course of conduct in their position. The force then marched down to the Station-house in Beekman-street, when their names were inscribed on the roll, and in the evening they entered upon their duties. They are an exceedingly fine-looking lot of men, and many remarks flattering to their physical bearing and appearance generally, were made as they marched down Broadway. They numbered sixty-five men, only six of whom were in the old force. Sergeant WEED commands them. We append their names:

J. Wintringham	Richd. Orpheus,	Elijah Curtis,
George Tracy,	Wm. Kline,	James Murrey,
John Pool,	Carmille L De Ge,	John B. Kusip,
Wm. Du Bois,	Hugh P. Dean,	Reubea Phillips,
Joe. A. Perkins,	J. N. Reynolds,	Fred. Husted,
Geo E. Keyser,	Henry S Holly,	Geo. W. Pell,
W. Van Orsdale,	Jno. E Sparrow,	Jos. M. Waters,
Thomes Black,	John Understiller,	Daniel Kennedy,
Geo. W. Knight,	Chas. N. Ladd,	Wm. H. Brook,
Alfred Birney,	Jas. D. Williams,	S. J. O'Keefe,
Chas. Conant,	Richard Luster,	Geo. T. Tracy,
W. L. Michsil,	Thos Huggins,	N. J. Simmons,
John Shipton,	A. H. Williamson,	James Bryan,
Theddeus Ferris,	Geo. Armstrong,	Smith S. Parker,
R. Wintringham,	Jas. E. Carter,	Wm. S. Scott,
G. W. Bentley,	W. Carrington,	Benj F. Denton,
J. D. Centar,	Jno. L. Flynn,	Jas. Blackwell,
H. Lockwood,	R. Van Vechton,	W. H. Morgan,
J. L. Olden,	Danl. Davenport,	Geo. W Barker,
D. Van Winkle,	Jas. E. Kelly,	Jas. B Wilson,
Thos. Hays,	Francis Fay,	John Timmey,
Chas. Bostwick,	R. Winthrop,	

An order was issued yesterday that the whole special force report to day at 12 o'clock at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, No. 86 Franklin-street, when they will be dismissed. Upon the requisition of Sheriff WILLETT, Superintendent TALLMADGE detailed 12 men to attend at the execution of D'OSSAY at the Tombs.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The force of the Seventeenth Precinct, under the command of Captain HARTT, left the house lately occupied by them on the corner of Third-avenue and Third-street, yesterday afternoon at 4 P. M. They are now located in the old station, on the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, that is to say, pretty nearly in the centre of the most populous Ward of the City. The Station house is one of the most commodious and extensive in New-York, and could accommodate a much larger force. At 7 o'clock last evening, the men were busily employed in arranging the beds and other furniture, whilst numbers of respectable citizens, Germans as well as others, called upon Captain HARTT and congratulated him and his men on their installation in the old quarters.

The Deputy Superintendent stated to one of our reporters in the morning, that the Seventeenth Ward Police had once more taken their accustomed beats. This being announced, there was great rejoicing among the peace-loving people over the news that the Police were patroling again the Seventeenth Ward. But later news showed that the announcement was premature.

A merchant from Florida, only a short time in our City, sent word yesterday to the Captain that he was a spectator of the riot in the Seventeenth Ward, when MULLER was killed. Hearing that trouble was expected, he went up there and had a full view of the entire proceedings. He declares that as soon as the Police made their appearance under Captain HARTT, the crowd made a rush at them, and the officers had to fight for their lives. He maintains that the Police fought, from first to last, on the defensive. This evidence will probably be forthcoming beore the Coroner's Inquest.

THE OLD CHIEF'S OFFICE.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday referred the subject of taking possession of the old Chief's office, and their legal claims, thereto, to DUDLEY FIELD, Esq. It is expected that Mr. FIELD will make a report upon the matter in a day or two.

At the present time a number of men under the employ of Mr. DEVELIN are busily engaged papering the walls of the large room.

The "private office" of Chief MATSELL is crowded full of remnants of dilapidated desks and old chairs. The large arm-chair, which the old Chief occupied with such seeming comfort, and from which he discoursed so coolly to his friends, together with the huge desk before it, and the surrounding high railing, all still remain intact. Ostensibly, the room is occupied by the check receiver and disburser of the Dog Pound.

The telegraph office, so called, looks gloomy enough. The telegraph implements and wire are mainly there, but not a single wire-puller, which gives the place a very odd look. In one corner, the big clock keeps its place, but like the old Police Commissioners, it has run down.

At night with not a show of light about the premises, the place looks doubly dismal. Just enough of the telegraph implements have left the office to make them ineffective. Mr. ROBINSON, who put up the Police wires, took away some portion of the apparatus some days since, claiming that the same was his exclusive property. This claim, the Comptroller says, was a pretext in order to prevent the telegraph from being worked. He says that on the 27th of February, 1854, he paid Mr. ROBINSON $5,650 for the telegraph and all its appurtenances, and that the room was passed over to the City as its property, unreserved and unconditional. In his view the action of Mr. ROBINSON in this matter deserves looking into. At the time that he was taking down the telegraph a serious riot was prevailing in the Sixth Ward—a most flagrant offence, and deserving of severe punishment—said the Comptroller. In his opinion, although he does not say so point-blank, it is not Mr. ROBINSON who is most to blame, but a high official who presides in the room over the Chief's Office, which has on its outer door, "Mayor's Office—office hours between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M."

STATION-HOUSES ALL IN METROPOLITAN HANDS—THURSDAY'S WORK.

Our Reporters made a clean sweep of the City Wednesday night, to learn how far the Station-houses were surrendered to the Metropolitan Police. In two or three of the Wards the parties in charge refused to give up until they receive positive orders to that effect from Mayor WOOD. In several the order of assignment came at so late an hour, that it was very late before the new men took the keys. Lieut. Seebuch, of the Thirteenth Ward, who refused to deliver the keys on Wednesday, had an interview yesterday with Mayor WOOD, who counseled him to resign possession at once, which he did. Sergeant STEERS received the keys, and gave a receipt therefor. The Station-house is dirty enough—straw from the beds and all manner of rubbish being strewed over the floor. It is thought, also, that certain articles belonging to the premises are missing.

Capt. KISSAM, of the old Fifteenth Ward Police, made a formal surrender yesterday, about noon, of the Station-house of this Ward, to Acting-Sergeants WREN and WILLIAMSON, Commandants of the new Police. The Sergeants and the force of men under them at once entered into possession of their new premises. Capt. KISSAM said he had received his orders from head quarters, and he would hold out no longer. He only regretted that he had not received the order the evening previous, so as to have surrendered it then. The whole thing was done in a hand, some and friendly manner.

The Sixteenth Ward Station house came into the hands of the new Police on Wednesday evening, about 10 o'clock. Sergeant SUTHERLAND found the place in a comparatively good condition, but it wants cleaning and whitewashing. The Sergeant reports that considerable of the property has been carried off, and is unaccounted for.

Captain SPRIGHT applied yesterday to Mr. ROBERTSON, who is in charge of the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, for possession, but was refused, until that gentleman had been ordered to deliver by his Honor the Mayor.

Captain WITTEN has delivered the keys of the Twenty second Ward Station-house to Sergeant VAN ORDEN, who gave a receipt for them. The interior was found in a filthy state, and much out of repair. The cells need improving, and a new flight of stairs is called for. A resolution has already passed the Board of Councilmen, and still lingers among the Aldermen, to build a new Station-house in this Ward.

Superintendent TALLMADGE yesterday issued orders to the various Captains and Sergeants to see all the Station-houses needing it thoroughly cleaned and put in order forthwith. In some instances complaints are made that police property and stolen goods are missing. Mr. ROSS, who is engaged in taking an inventory of the articles in the different Station-houses, finds evidence of a mysterious missing of goods in nearly all which he has passed through. One thing is positive—that the Station-houses, with few exceptions, are in a disgustingly dirty condition, and require to be vigorously scrubbed and whitewashed. The old Police would seem to have taken pains to give their successors what little trouble they could.

THE METROPOLITANS' PRAYER.

We published on Wednesday "a unique and beautiful prayer, inscribed to the denizens of the Fifth Precinct, by one of its members." On examination, we find that, like most modern dramas, it was an "adaptation." For in a volume of poems by ISAAC C. PRAY, published in 1835, is the following—evidently its original, but there called "A Child's Prayer."

"Father! now the day is past,
On thy child thy blessings cast;
Near my pillow, hand in hand,
Keep thy guardian angel band;
And throughout the darkling night,
Bless us with a cheerful light.
Let me rise at morn again,
Free from every thought of pain;
Thus my Father, day by day,
Keep me through life's thorny way."

HOW THEY TALK IN THE CITY HALL.

Taken singly, and when as far out of the leading stringe as any member of the Common Council who "sticks to the Democratic Party" ever allows himself to get, the Democratic members do not favor throwing obstacles in the way of the new Police Commissioners as strongly as their recent actions would seem to have indicated. Aldermen WILSON and MONEGHAN repeat daily "that they have opposed the law as long as they could consistently with their ideas of what is due from them as officers." Now they give up fighting the law, and prepare to fight the party that is responsible for it. They intend to meet it at the ballot-box, where they are confident of a glorious victory. They deny most positively that they are encouraging acts of violence against the poor men who have succeeded in obtaining appointments as policemen from the new Commissioners. They declare they have no quarrel with them any more than with any other men who are struggling to support their families. It is with the authors of the encroachment upon the rights of the City that they have to deal, and they can only reach them effectively through the ballot-box. This is the openly-declared sentiment of nearly every Democratic Alderman and Councilman, and yet, when warmed up a little, they do not appear to regret exceedingly any broken heads the Metropolitan police may have received. It is due to them, however, to say that they seldom assume the latter position unless when "crowed over" by the Republican members. They are all confident that when the time for the next election shall have arrived the people will be as one voice against "the party of encroachments and tyranny."

Official Returns of the Inspectors.

The following reports to the Deputy Superintendent of Police from the several Precincts furnish the criminal history of the City on Wednesday:

Precinct No. 1.—Sergeant DA CAMP hands in a blank return.

Precinct No. 2.—Sergeant WEBB remarks: "I called with my credentials on Captain LEONARD at 5 o'clock. The Captain received me cordially and promptly passed over the keys. I found everything surprisingly clean and neat. The Station-house, although it had not been occupied for over a week, had been carefully swept every day. The buttons, stars, caps, fire hats, medicine chest, and telegraph apparatus were all formally passed over, and a reciprocal expressions of good feeling."

Precinct No. 3.—4 arrests; 2 for intoxication; 1 for disorderly conduct; one for suspicion of grand larceny.

Precinct No. 4.—Blank return.

Precinct No. 5.—Sergeant HYNEMANN reports 20 arrests; 5 for petit arceny; 5 for drunkenness; 7 for vagrancy; 2 for disorderly conduct; and one for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 6.—14 arrests; drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 5; gross intoxication, 2; habitual drunkenness, 1; assault and battery, 1; stealing, 3; vagrancy, 1; petit larceny, 1.

Precinct No. 7.—3 arrests reported; 1 drunk and disorderly; 1 grossly drunk; and one for petit larceny.

Precinct No. 8.—17 arrests; 4 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 3 vagrants, 1 thief, one insane man, 1 man arrested on a warrant, and 7 prostitutes for disorderly conduct. Inspector TOWNSEND says in relation to the old Station-house: "By order of Superintendent TALLMADGE, I took possession of the old Station house yesterday afternoon, and left Roundsman, Quinn and Spear in charge of the same. The house will require a thorough cleaning before it will be fit to take the men in. I expect this will be done so that I will be able to move in by Saturday of this week." The Inspector adds: "Everything was remarkably quiet in this District last evening, although you will see by this return that we have arrested a number of prisoners, the most of them being notorious rowdies or street-walkers, taken off Broadway last evening.

Precinct No. 9.—13 arrests—4 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 5 for vagrancy, 2 for assault and battery, 1 for stealing. One lost child was restored to its friends. Inspector SERRINE reports the case of officer CURRY, which we had Thursday morning. The Inspector says: "Officer FERGUS

SLAVE LIFE IN KANSAS.

Interesting Account of a Visit to a Slave-holder's Family and Plantation—A new phase of Squatter Sovereignty.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, NEAR FORT SCOTT, Wednesday, July 1.

I am staying at an old friend's house, who is quite a funny old chap, always in good humor and merry. He has a large plantation, some 300 acres under fence and cultivation, and there are fourteen families of negroes residing on his land who belong to him as slaves. He is about 60 years of age—his wife about 50. He has two sons and three daughters, all grown up and well educated. The daughters are really pretty, and would make good wives for any good, industrious man, and truly fulfill that passage, "God's best gift to man." I alighted, with another traveling companion, hitching our horses at the big gate, when a fine-looking mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, came up, and we asked him if "we could get to stay there all night." He said his mistress would answer our question, at the house, (a few rods off.) We passed to the door, and were met by a very tall, dignified lady, (Yankee woman, from Connecticut,) of whom we made the same request. She replied, "Certainly," and invited us into her parlor-telling POMPEY (the yellow fellow) to take the gentlemen's horses and take care of them, bringing their saddles, &c., on to the porch. The boy did as he was ordered, very quickly and pleasantly. It was near sundown, and being very tired and dusty, after riding forty miles on horseback, we thought we would look around the premises before sitting down. Our hostess told the boy to furnish us with all the necessities for washing and brushing, which he did by producing washbasin, towels, soap and water, which he placed upon a washbench on the porch, and while we washed he inquired if he would be allowed to brush our coats for us. We gladly accepted his offer. He brushed our coats, hats and boots with the greatest ease and quickness. I never saw one do it so pleasantly and who seemed to take so much pride in it, without any talk or laughing as darkies generally do. He very civilly answered all our questions, and told us his master was a very nice man, and would be pleased to see us. He would be home about dark. He had rode over to the Mission on the Osage on business, &c.

We took a peep at the situation of things about this plantation. The house is of the cottage order, very large, covering considerable ground, one story and a half high, and situated in the middle of a square, like a Mexican plaza, say ten or twelve acres, with a porch on all sides, so that in stormy weather people could sit thereon and "view the landscape o'er." We found inside books of the latest date, and magazines and monthlies as late as June, which to us were "a soul-reviving feast." There were Latin and Greek works and some French and German books—scrap-books and diarys, maps and pencilings. In every room inside was something to catch the eye that bespoke intelligence and science. Around this plaza or square, were little snug white-washed cottages, and little groups of negro children, playing happily together; everything looked cheerful and comfortable. In one corner was a waggon-maker and blacksmith-shop, in which were some robust negroes at work, whistling that old tune, "Jimmie get your hoe-cake done, my dear, &c." We looked in and found the inmates the index of health, peace and happiness, well clad and clean—we passed on and found a shoemaker at work mending up some shoes; at another place a carpenter, &c.

Before we had time to ask any questions, we saw riding up to the gate a fine rosy-faced fat little man, with white hair, who alighted from his fine gelding, throwing the reigns on the rack, and came in meeting us with "Good evening, gentlemen, I am right happy to meet you at my quarters." "Come in and take a seat in the house or on the porch, as you please, and as soon as I can adjust my leggins, wash, &c., I'll join your society." We congratulated ourselves upon an intellectual treat, which we had in real earnest, and felt happy that we had found such an host.

In a few moments, a beautiful young lady, (MARIA,) came to the door with, "Gentlemen, please to walk in to supper." The Colonel (title of our host) took the seat near a big turkey, to be carved—while the wife at the tea and coffee-station opposite, and Miss MARIA sit opposite ourselves, all seemed so happy at meeting. The lady had a neat little negro girl at her elbow, and the Colonel a negro boy at his, with nice, clean, neat clothes on, their hair neatly and nicely oiled and put up. The compliments of the lady as to her tea and coffee being passed, the Colonel asks, "shall I be allowed, Sir, to offer you a bit of a wild turkey one of my men shot this morning in the wheat field?" "And you, Sir?" Miss MARIA hands the bread, nice clean, clear, white, wheat bread; also the yellow May butter, of their own make. Every one seemed envious to outdo the other in politeness, and with so much ease I could not help smiling. It was so quiet. At last seeing some delightful corn bread, so yellow and rich, (looking like a cake of honey,) I said, "I'll thank you for a piece of that corn bread, it looks so much like old Kentuck." No sooner said than done, and my host's eye sparkled. "Ah, my friend, I thought you were a Kentuckian at first sight, but your friend there, I think, is what Western people call, "Yankee."

"You are right in both cases. I was born and bred in Logan County, Kentucky; my friend is from Newport, Rhode Island, but we have both been living in the West several years, and are going a little further West on business, when we return to our homes in Illinois."

After supper "The Colonel" invited us into the parlor, and entertained us with his early history, as nearly as follows:—"When a youth, in Kentucky, I had quite a roving disposition—fond of the chase and excitement—not caring anything for books or schools; in fact they were "few and far between" when I was boy—but the Rocky Mountains, hunting Beavers among the Indians, was all the talk, and I determined to go to Gen. Ashley, or some of the American fur-folks in St. Louis, Mo., and hire out. Their plan was to fit a young fellow out with every thing he wanted for *three* years, allowing him so much a month, according to his trapping, from $10 to $12, and pay it all on his return. I went out with a rough, vulgar, hard set of fellows, and delighted in prowess, daring deeds, narrow escapes, good shooting and smart trapping, and became quite expert, and withal a favorite with the crowd, and remained twice my three years in the wilds, much better liking it than civil life, away from political quarrels, law suits, &c. It was nature, and everything was governed by natural laws, good common sense—and punishments were summary for all bad deeds. At last I became tired of the sameness and desired a change, and returned home, received my pay, and then ventured out into Missouri to purchase myself a home, and in my rambles came to this spot—there was nothing here but a Mission School among the Osage Indians, and my wife was a teacher. I became acquainted with her. I located my claim and went to work, and at night would study in the Mission School, and became quite attached to this lady (my wife) for her learning, and finally married her. I built my house, bought some negroes, and went into raising cattle horses, hogs, and cultivating the soil, raising wheat, corn, &c. Some years after Fort Scott was established. I was the only farmer that had anything, and could get any price I asked for such things as I had to spare. My farm was enlorged, my cattle, horses and hogs increased every year, my crops were abundant, and I found plenty of work to do and to manage. My wife taught me how to read well, write well, and cipher correctly—and she taught the female slaves their duty in the culinary art until they could do as well as herself. We all loved that lady for her goodness of heart, her purity of manners, and her excellence in everything—for she was a most wonderful woman to make everything we wear, and economise so well that nothing went wrong. Then her manner of speech was kind, so gentle, that let our dispositions be what they might, she would so gently chide us that we felt ashamed from meanness, and determined to do so no more. She also taught religion and its treasures, and made us all like herself, good, kind and hospitable, and these hundred negroes worship that woman. I believe they like me, too, for I never have to say a harsh or cross word to them or anybody—all is peace and pleasantness. I have my large farm to oversee, my negroes all have their trades and their business, and do not need telling to get up early, or to go to bed, or do this or that, for whenever any of them sees anything out of order or that ought to be done, they immediately attend to it, just as if it was their own. I never sold a negro nor never shall. I have offered any of mine a free pass to go away, but cannot persuade them to do so They have their worship—"Methodist"—and their holiday frolics, and seem as happy as need be. I have grown old and cannot now do as I used to do. It was "Come boys, let us see if we cannot do this or that," and all were with me. I never say, "Go do this or that;" and I can trust any negro, man, boy, or woman on my place with anything I have. I often give them money to take for me, and I further believe that they have so good an opinion of me and my family that nothing would so much annoy them as to have any one say anything amiss concerning any member thereof. I have some 500 hogs, about 100 head of horses, (some 8 years old, never broken,) some 300 head of cattle, which I'll show you in the morning after breakfast, also how systematized everything is about my plantation and family. My sons are away—one a merchant in a town on the Missouri river, the other at college. My two youngest daughters are away on a visit to distant friends. I have become a changed man from what I was when a Kentucky youth; and, gentleman, that wife of mine, a Connecticut lady, is the cause of all my good fortune and prosperity. She is the wife of a slave-owner who owns his hundred slaves, and she is as much a slave to their interest as they are to hers. I feel very grateful to all travelers who please to call upon me and see for themselves. Tell your friends when they come this way to call on me—they shall be made welcome." With this we retired to rear, and all was nice and comfortable. I thought to myself, if there is happiness in this world, this man truly has it.

TUBAL CAIN.

Speeches of Governor Walker, Secretary Stanton and Governor Ransom, the Democratic Nominee for Congress, before the National Democratic Convention in Kansas.

From the St. Louis Republican

Governor WALKER was introduced by the President, and his appearance was greeted with warm applause. He returned his thanks to the National Democratic Party of Kansas Territory, for the co-operation which they had extended to him in executing the Territorial laws and preserving the peace of the Territory, and said he would continue to look to them for support in his efforts to suppress all difficulties and prevent collision. He expressed his determination to labor by all fair and honorable means, by argument, by appeals to reason, and to the patriotism of the people to insure the peace of Kansas, and remove all cause of strife; and stated his entire concurrence in the resolutions just adopted, which reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform, and thereby declared the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what should be their form of government and social institutions. In conclusion, he tendered his hearty congratulations on the results of the Convention, and expressed his entire approval of the nomination they had made. He resumed his seat amid renewed and prolonged plaudits.

In response to loud and repeated calls, Hon. F. P. STANTON, the Territorial Secretary, rose and said:

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President and gentlemen, to reply to your call on this occasion, the more especially as I have felt the utmost gratification at the whole character and result of your proceedings, so far as I have heard them for myself this morning, and so far as I have been informed of them previously. It seems to me that from this time forward a new light will have commenced shining on the Territory of KANSAS. I correct myself, gentlemen. I ought not to say that it is a new light, for, by your proceedings this morning, you have but readopted a series of resolutions, which, at the beginning of the present year were made the guiding-star of the National Democratic party of the Territory. It is true that by reason of the difficulties that have surrounded you—the clouds which have overcast the political horizon—this light has not heretofore shone so distinctly and so brightly as I believe it will hereafter, illumining your path and directing you to victory and prosperity.

I can say nothing more on the present occasion, for the occasion calls for nothing more than to assure you that with what feeble powers I possess, with such influence as I may command officially or privately, holding the object which you have in view to be the best interests of my country; I say I can do nothing but assure you of my heartiest cooperation in everything; in every measure which will tend to carry out the principles which you have declared, and to secure their permanent ascendancy in this Territory and throughout the country. The very distinguished gentleman whom you have nominated, though personally known for no very great length of time to me, yet is known to me as a true and faithful Democrat, having at heart the best interests of his party, having ability of the high-est order, and possessing those personal qualities which I think will endear him to the people of the Territory, and which will make them feel confident, when they see and hear him, that the interests and the honor of the Territory will be entirely secure in his hands

I rejoice, gentlemen, at the harmony which seems to prevail here. I rejoice at the patriotic and conservative spirit which seems to have pervaded all your deliberations and has marked all your actions. I rejoice at the unanimity with which you have affirmed the principles that have been adopted here to-day, and I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that upon those principles you are bound to win the great fight in which you have been engaged for some time past, and upon which you will enter with renewed vigor after the adjournment of this Convention. [Cheers.] Not only with renewed vigor, but, I believe, with an almost absolute certainty of success. There is only one condition which is indispensable to success, and to-day I believe you have secured that condition, and secured it fully—that is, the entire union and harmony of the National Democrats of the Territory. [Cheers.] I do feel, from what I have seen of the people of the Territory, from what I have heard from every quarter, from what I know of every county, whether organized or unorganized, and from every neighborhood from which I have heard at all, that the National Democracy of the Territory, including men from the North, the South, the East and the West, are in a very large majority.

I do firmly believe that these men who reject the laws and refuse to obey them, noisy and boisterous as they are, and assisted as they have been heretofore, by some misguided men formerly belonging to our own party; I say I do believe they are in almost a contemptible minority. [Cheers.] And that when, by prudent counsels, wise and conservative measures, and by a firm course of policy, we succeed in arraying the whole Democratic Party on the side of law and order, in support of the Government, and in support of Democratic principles, we are sure to triumph, and may feel confident that the Territory will not only enjoy peace, security and prosperity, but that she will organize herself as a State, upon the principle of the right of the people to determine for themselves what their institutions shall be, and that upon that organization, proceeding from the only legal authority—a CONVENTION called by the Government and proved by the organic act of Congress—she will be admitted into the Union as one of this great Confederacy, anu that star which is new but dimly shining in the horizon, its rays struggling through the clouds, and mists, and storms, will emerge from them all into the clear, blue ether, as origat and as beautiful as the brightest that adorns the glorious banner of our Union." [Enthusiastic and continued applause.]

GOVERNOR RANSOM was introduced to the Convention amid vociferous cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—I assure you that I can hardly select for my use terms adequate to express the sentiments that I feel upon this occasion. To say that I feel the profoundest gratitude for this token of the public confidence of the people of Kansas Territory would be entirely too tame. Not, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I have desired this office. I have not. Every citizen of Kansas, as well as the members of this Convention, will testify, I think, that, so far as he or they may know, I have never solicited the position from any man, when is the truth. It was entirely unsolicited by me, as it is entirely unexpected. This meeting was the first moment at which I had any reason to suppose that my name would be presented to the people of Kansas Territory as their standard-bearer in the coming election; and were I now to be governed by my own feelings and by my own choice, I should most peremptorily decline the nomination, because it involves a personal sacrifice that I am ill able to make. But I hold, as I have always held throughout my life, that a member of the Democratic party, or any citizen of the Union, indeed, is not at liberty to consult his own personal convenience and his own personal interests in any public exigency—that he is, in a degree at least, the property of his party and the property of his country, and that if the country requires his services, he is bound to render them as best he may, in any position, high or humble, to which they may please to assign him. That is the doctrine upon which I stand, and upon that ground, and that alone, I accept the nomination which is now so flatteringly tendered. [Cheers.]

I suppose, Mr. President, it will not be expected from me, on this occasion, to enter into a general discussion—certainly not in detail—of the great principles involved in the Administration of our Government. I have no concealments to make with regard to my views. At this time I think they are well known, having been so fully enunciated in this room upon a former occasion, when many of the persons now present were also then present, that it can hardly be necessary for me to go over the ground again, and it will hardly be expected of me, I repeat, to enter into a lengthened and elaborate discussion of those principles and questions. I will take occasion to say, however, that the opinions which I enunciated here at the Convention held on the 12th of January last, are entirely unchanged. I occupy the same ground, and I entertain the sentiments and views which I then very fully expressed. They are unqualified, and, as I said before, they are unchanged.

I am wedded strongly, and, I think, unalterably, to the great doctrines of the National Democratic Party of this Union. Upon that ground I placed myself then; upon that ground I stand now; and that is the ground I have occupied, not only since I have been in public life, but since I have been a voter. That, I assure you, gentlemen, is most emphatically true. I subscribe to every doctrine enunciated in the Cincinnati platform. I subscribe most unqualifiedly to the doctrines enunciated in the resolutions of the Convention of the 12th of January last. I subscribe fully and unqualifiedly to the doctrine of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Upon that ground I have ever stood from the time it was first promulgated in the Congress of the United States. I then adopted it as the sound and correct exposition of the Constitution upon that question. I have never seen reason to change my views upon it; they are unchanged now. Upon it I stand, and what ever may be the result of the coming canvass, so far as I am concerned, I shall take the field upon that ground—I mean upon the doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of the Cincinnati platform.

I am a Union man, a Union loving man, and a conservative man. Indeed, a love of the Union has almost been a passion with me, and sometimes I have thought, almost a disease. I do not believe, and never have believed, that there was any equivalent value for the Union; that it was not only not time to begin to calculate its value, but, as I have already said, I believe it to be impossible to put a value upon it. It is priceless to this country. Its value cannot be estimated. Consequently, the humble part that I have been called upon to take in the administration of public affairs everywhere during my lifetime, my whole effort has been to maintain the integrity of the Union. It will be so still. And if any of my fellow-citizens of Kansas differ with me upon that question, as I know a portion of a certain party opposed to me do differ with me, I regret it, but I cannot help it. But so far as it is possible, I shall, in the course of the coming canvass, do what I can to correct what I call these erroneous opinions, and to call those men, scattering and astray as they are, back to the true sheepfold.

Upon the question which has most unfortunately long agitated the public mind in this Territory, I suppose it unnecessary for me, at this time, to go into details. I have already said that upon all the questions which are being agitated before the people here, I stand upon the Kansas-Nebraska act and upon the Cincinnati platform of the National Democratic Party. These contain my creed upon that whole subject.

I held most emphatically that the principles of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, were correct upon that question, and that the true principle is to leave the matter entirely to be settled by the people who are to be effected by it in their particular localities. I believe the people of each State have a right, and an indefeasible right to settle that question according to the dictates of their own judgment and according to what they believe to be conducive to their own interests; and that there is no right and no power residing anywhere to interfere with the exercise of that right by the people. And so far as it will be in my power I shall do all that in me lies to maintain in its integrity and purity that great and all-important principle.

Repeating, gentlemen, what I said at the outset, that I am profoundly grateful to this Convention for the token of their confidence and approbation manifested by the nomination which has been tendered to me, I close by saying that, whatever may be my personal interests and convenience in the matter, I bow submissively to the determination of the Convention. I shall go into the field as a laborer. I shall put the harness on; I shall wear it; I shall work in it till the end of the canvass, and do all of which I am capable to insure the success of the Democratic Party, of its great principles, its measures and its men. [Loud and reiterated cheers, during which Governor RANSOM resumed his seat.]

Great Excitement and Rumors of War at Doniphan.

A CHALLENGE FOR A DUEL GIVEN AND ACCEPTED—PARTIES ARRESTED AND BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN UNDER ARMS—SPEECH OF GEN. LANE.

From the St. Joseph Journal, July 10.

Col. W. B. THOMPSON, of our city, who arrived yesterday morning from Doniphan, K. T., brings full accounts of the late disturbance. It appears that a man named MITCHELL, who figured rather conspicuously as an officer during the difficulties last Fall, took exceptions at some remarks made by Mr. BOYD, in his oration on the Fourth. MITCHELL sought an explanation from BOYD, during which time some insult was passed, when BOYD knocked MITCHELL down with his fist.

A challenge was then sent by MITCHELL to BOYD and readily accepted by the latter. Seconds were chosen, the distance measured off and the muskets presented, when the civil authorities arrived on the ground and arrested the belligerent parties, who gave bonds for their good behavior for a limited period of time. The bonds had not been signed more than 15 minutes before MITCHELL renewed the challenge, but BOYD declined, saying that he had given bonds, but as soon as the time expired he would give satisfaction.

The Pro-Slavery and Free-State Parties then took it up. Gen. JIM LANE, with his followers, seized upon 37 muskets belonging to Government and placed themselves in a defensive attitude. Runners and expresses were dispatched to all quarters for recruits. Speeches were then made by men belonging to both sides.

On Monday night, armed men, belonging to the Free-State party, were stationed out all around the city. LANE's excuse for his course and conduct is, that he understood the Pro-Slavery men had sent for the Kickapoo rangers, and he pursued this course for the benefit of all concerned. Col. THOMPSON and Mr. MIDDLETON, of this city, had an interview with LANE, and used their utmost endeavors to dissuade him from his course. He made faithful promises to capitulate, and then proceeded to make a flaming speech to his excited comrades, in which he stated that he and his men were not afraid to meet the Pro-Slavery men in any shape or form, that they would meet them smile-headed, in a fist fight, or with bowie-knives, swords, revolvers, rifles, or in a body with twenty-five pounders, that they knew no fear—nine Free-State men could be mustered at any moment to two Pro-Slavery ones. He concluded by making a proposition which all parties conceded to; which was, both parties surrender up their arms to the civil authorities; which was done. Tuesday a runner was sent to Gov. WALKER, requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation. When our informant left—Tuesday, 9 o'clock at night—everything was quiet, but how long it will remain so time only can tell.

Walker and the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas.

The telegraph reports that a caucus of the "National" Democracy of Kansas have declared their satisfaction with Gov. WALKER's policy, and have signified a desire that the Constitution should be submitted to all the inhabitants of the Territory, without regard to the legal qualification of voters. This circumstance is seized upon by the apologists of WALKER, and paraded in justification of his conduct.

Now, did anybody ever hear of so monstrous an assertion of the principls of squatter sovereignty as is involved in the declaration that a contemptible caucus of politicians may determine the destiny of a Territory? Who authorized the Convention of Lecompton to speak in the name of the South? What right had they to represent the people of the Territory, and to decide that the Constitution should be disposed of in a manner not provided for by the laws of Kansas? This is another instance of gross usurpation.

But the apologists of WALKER allege that the Convention at Lecompton represented the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas. We deny it. We affirm, on the contrary, that this caucus was composed exclusively of the creatures of WALKER, and that its only function was to register his arbitrary edicts. Thus, a Southern man presided over the Convention; but he was the identical individual whom President PIERCE dismissed from office for complicity with REEDER in his land speculations. A fit tool, indeed, of WALKER's infamous purposes! For the rest, we defy any one of WALKER's apologists to cite the name of a solitary champion of Slavery who figured in the Lecompton caucus. Was ATCHISON there, or JONES, or STRINGFELLOW, or WHITFIELD? and what was the result of the proceedings of this caucus? The nomination of a Michigan Abolitionist to succeed WHITFIELD in the Congress of the United States! This fact sufficiently illustrates the character of a convention which is represented as the mouthpiece of the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas.

The assertion is made that the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas indorse WALKER's policy. Well, what would this circumstance prove, if true, *but that* WALKER *has succeeded in prostituting the "Pro-Slavery Party" to the scheme of abolitionizing Kansas?* For, nobody denies that the inevitable effect of WALKER's policy will be to expel slavery from Kansas, and to bring it into the Union a Free-Soil State; and the fact that the party which once professed to advocate slavery now approve this policy, only shows that they are engaged in the enterprise of abolitionizing the Territory. It is a contradiction in terms to call that party pro-slavery which supports WALKER's anti-slavery policy.

But we deny that the Lecompton caucus represented the Pro-Slavery Party of Kansas. We deny that the Pro-Slavery Party of Kansas approve WALKER's conduct. We affirm, on the contrary, that every individual who desires to introduce slavery into the Territory utterly repudiates WALKER and his policy; and we pledge ourselves to make good the declaration by testimony which nobody can impeach or resist.—*The South, July 13.*

GOV. MARCY'S DEATH—SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—It is generally known that the daughter of Gov. MARCY passed the 4th of July in town only of an acquaintance in this city. She formed one of a circle of friends, including ladies and gentlemen, at the house during the day. While all the others were in cheerful spirits, it was observed in the forenoon that Miss M. appeared to be depressed in mind. So obvious was this to her companions, that it was made the subject of remark, when she said her mind was unaccountably impressed with the fear that a signal calamity had overtaken some members of her family. Early in the afternoon, the news of the death of Gov. MARCY reached this city, and it was known to gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was some time before it was communicated to her. While the gentlemen were in a room by themselves, discussing the manner of conveying to the daughter the sad intelligence, and before she could by any means have received the least intimation of the event, she suddenly threw her handkerchief over her face, and evidently in deep grief retired alone up stairs.—*Troy Whig, 13th.*

THE WAGON ROAD OVER THE WESTERN PLAINS.—From a private letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated Independence, Mo., on the 1st of July, we learn that a portion of the Wagon Road Expedition under WILLIAM M. F. MAGRAW had taken up the line of march, and that the remainder would follow immediately. Thirty wagons and the larger portion of the force of one hundred and twenty men were upon the plains. The equipments of this expedition are complete, and much is expected from the well-organized corps of Messrs. MAGRAW, ANNAN and LANDER, the Superintendent, Disbursing Agent and Engineer of the expedition. This route has been designated by the Department of the Interior as the Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Pacific Wagon Road. Arrangements were made by the Superintendent to have all communications for any of the party forwarded to him from Independence, and letters should be directed to his care at Independence to insure their reaching the party at any point on the line.—*National Intelligencer.*

COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Cambridge University—Speech of Mr. Everett.

The annual commencement at Harvard College took place on Wednesday, with much *eclat*. Lord NAPIER, the British Minister at Washington, was among the invited guests.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—Jacob Bigelow, M. D., of Boston; Hon. Franklin Dexter, of Beverly; Thomas Natick, Esq., of Washington, D. C.; and John Fries Frazer, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Ralph Sanger, of Dover; Rev. Wm. Seymour Tyler, Professor of Greek Literature in Amherst College; Rev. Rollin Heber Neal, of Boston; Rev. Oliver Stearns, President of the Theological School, at Meadville, Pa., and Rev. Geo. Edward Ellis, of Charlestown.

Master of Arts.—Horatio Adams, M. D., of Waltham; Joseph Gibbons Harlan, Professor of Mathematics in Haverford College, Pennsylvania; Rev. Martin Wyman Willis, of Neshua, N. H.; Luigi Monti, Instructor in Harvard College, and Philip Sidney Coolidge, of Boston.

The speech before the Alumni was delivered, yesterday, by EDWARD EVERETT. We are indebted to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* for the following accurate synopsis:

He commenced by saying, that he took for granted that the Association would expect him to address them on some subject connected with education; the common ground on which they met. Familiar, as the subject it, there is one illustration of the importance of education, suggested by the place and the occasion, which had not perhaps yet received the attention it deserved. When the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts, and JOHN HARVARD laid the foundations of a seminary of learning, almost the whole of the North American Continent was in the barbarous state, in which it was discovered at the end of the fifteenth century, and in which it had remained, without sympathy or connection with the old world, for so many ages. The all important work of bringing the Continent from that condition into the domain of civilization, had been performed, as the final cause, by educated mind. The first settlers of New England were educated at the Universities of the mother country, and the early emigrants from all countries brought with them some portion of the intellectual culture of the old world. In every subsequent period of our history, the paramount importance of education had accordingly been recognized. Such provision had been made for it in every part of the country as circumstances admitted. The endowment of education by the assignment of one thirty-sixth part of the public domain was probably a more liberal public provision for education than had ever been made by any government.

But strong as was the traditionary and popular feeling of the country in favor of education, it must be admitted that it was rather elementary education for the masses which enjoyed this popularity, than education of a higher type, as obtained in Colleges and Universities. It was not unusual to hear academical education disparaged; and the example of distinguished "self-taught" men ominously and triumphantly cited, to show that it was not required, as a preparation for the important trusts of life.

After a few remarks on the subject of "self taught men," for the purpose of showing that nothing could be inferred from their example, against the importance of academical education, (to which the distinguished men of that class were uniformly friendly,) Mr. EVERETT proceeded to the Inquiry whether the prevailing impressions against some, at least, of the studies pursued at our collegiate institutions were founded in reason or popular prejudice.

Before engaging further in this inquiry, however, he asked permission to say a few words, if he might venture to do so in this utilitarian age, for the noble inutility of high mental and artistic culture. Without disparaging utility properly understood and pursued, Mr. EVERETT here introduced a number of illustrations to show the superior beauty and dignity of these mental exercises and accomplishments, which are acquired and cultivated without a selfish object: instancing in the gratification afforded by a taste for natural and moral science, literature, art, music, and poetry.

But admitting that it is not the design of places of education to train the mind to these higher unpractical tastes or minister to their gratification, out to pursue those studies and form those mental habits, which tend directly to the service of life. Mr. EVERETT contended that the usual branches of academic learning might be safely submitted to this test, understanding only, when we speak of the service of life, not the life of a cabbage or a dray-horse, but of a rational man in civilized society.

For this purpose, it would not be necessary to survey the whole circle of studies pursued at our collegiate institutions, because many of those studies were avowedly and obviously utilitarian in their design and tendency. He would confine himself to those which, if any, labored under the reproach of being antiquated, scholastic, and abstract—viz: the study of language, and especially the dead languages; of the mathematics; and of metaphysics.

The rest of the address was devoted by the speaker to vindicating, by various arguments and illustrations, the importance of these three branches of study.

He first spoke of language, and especially of the dead languages, (so called, said Mr. E., apparently by *antiparasis*, because some of them have survived ninety generations of our race, and in all human probability will survive as many more,) as being occasionally the subject of an invidious contrast between words and things. Language, on the contrary, was of the utmost importance as the representative of thought. It is through the double system of signs, the language of the eye and the language of the ear, that the invisible essence which we call *mind* is able to express itself, to act on kindred minds, in other countries, and after ages.

Mr. EVERETT, in this connection, spoke of the electric telegraph, which, wonderful as it is, is but another species of language; like speech, the pen, or the press, a contrivance for conveying words from one place to another: the wonder of wonders was language itself, by which we are enabled not only to place ourselves in communication with the civilized world for the time being, but with the general assembly of ages; and by the golden chain of etymology trace the affinity and descent of nations back, through the labyrinth of the past, almost to the cradle of the race.

Mr. EVERETT then exhibited a specimen of the telegraphic cable (presented to him by Mr. PEABODY) now in progress of preparation to connect the continente of Europe and America; and, after commenting upon the wonderful effects anticipated from it, maintained that a little volume which he held in his hand, and which contained the entire "Iliad" and "Odyssey," had performed equal wonders in transmitting the earlier legends of heroic Greece, through thirty centuries of light and darkness, to the present day.

He next passed to the consideration of the mathematics, which as being more difficult in themselves, or as requiring peculiar aptitudes possessed by very few persons, or as not required for the business of life, were neglected by a large majority of college bred men. He maintained, however, that like language, (of which they were indeed a variety,) they were of the highest usefulness and importance in their application to the ordinary business of life; to the mechanical and manufacturing, and even to some extent the fine arts; and, in their higher departments, to the solution of the great dynamical problems of the universe.

It was, however, doing great injustice to the mathematics to regard them merely in a utilitarian light. In the great truths which they teach, our minds make the nearest approach to the absolute and to the infinite. These truths existed from all eternity in the Divine Reason, and prevailed in the construction of the material universe. It was neither falsely nor irreverently said by an ancient philosopher, that "God was a geometer," and the laws which keep the roof above us from falling on our heads is the same which suspends the fluid ring of Saturn, (as our Bond and PRINCE had shown it to be,) a bottomless and shoreless sea, in circumfinent equilibrium around the encircled planet. The mathematical principles which were true in the village schoolroom were equally true in the regions of Heaven.

In the last place, Mr. EVERETT spoke of the philosophy of the mind, and remarked that it was a proper study of mankind is man," no part of that study could be more worthy of our attention than those intellectual powers in which we principally differ from the lower orders of animated nature. Having briefly indicated the powers of the mind, where laws and operations it was the business of mental philosophy to investigate, he maintained the importance of this investigation, as compared with the study of material nature, (which, however, was not disparaged,) asserting that the nature of the faculties, by which we pursued our researches into the various branches of physical science, must surely be the selves a worthy subject of inquiry.

It was true our inquiries, in the department of intellectual philosophy, terminated in the *operations* of mind without penetrating to its *essence*. But this is equally the case with our study of material nature. We can gain some knowledge of the physical properties of bodies, but we are wholly ignorant of the substratum, in which they inhere. Mind in this respect is no more inscrutable, than matter; while it is endowed with those faculties, through which alone, not only its own conscious powers, but the properties of material bodies are explored and comprehended. It is solely through the perceptive faculties of rational man, that the wonders and beauties of the natural world are revealed, and its phenomena comprehended and applied to the service of life. This position was illustrated in the case of magnetism, the expensive power of steam, electricity and gravitation.

Notwithstanding the magnificence of the external world, we have that within us "that passeth show." All the wonders of all the kingdoms of the earth, as displayed by the tempter to the Saviour of mankind, are not to be compared with those which are wrapped up in the rational mind of man, which it is the object of intellectual philosophy to study and explain. The name of Metaphysics, *Meta ta Physika*, was, therefore, well bestowed by ARISTOTLE on this branch of study; the peaceful regions to which the philosophy of the mind conducts us are beyond natural science; broader than the earth and skies; above the burning stars; behind these veils of fainting, aching, dying flesh; after nature, after time, after life, after death.

Mr. EVERETT closed with some remarks on the genial nature and kindly influence of academical studies, concluding with the familiar words of CICERO: Haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium et solatium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

Yale College Commencement Week—Autograph Books—Rev. Mr. Walker—How the Boys Spend their Money.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

Graduates expecting to make their annual pilgrimage hither are doubtless watching for the announcement of the exercises which are to take place during Commencement Week. The usual Baccalaureate Address to the members of the graduating class, will be delivered on Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., by Rev. GEO. P. FISHER, Professor of Divinity. Inasmuch as the different secret societies hold their conventions elsewhere this year, Monday and Tuesday will be unoccupied, save by the examination of candidates for admission to college, an exercise in which sub-freshmen are very deeply interested. Wednesday morning the anniversary of the Society of the Alumni takes place; in the afternoon, the reunions of the Literary Societies, and in the evening of the same day, the oration and poem will be delivered before the "Phi Beta Kappa Society." FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca, N. Y., delivers the poem, and the oration will be delivered by no less a personage than WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston.

Thursday, the 30th, the Commencement exercises proper take place. Not the least interesting of the exercises indirectly connected with those of Commencement week, will be the annual regatta of the Yale navy, which will probably come off Saturday, the 25th. The different crews have been drilling most diligently for the last few weeks, and the late addition of several new boats to the navy will give additional excitement to the race. At present Sophomores are in the midst of the trials and tribulations of their biennial examination, and have little time to think of anything else. Juniors, though nearly a year is still before them, are beginning to look forward to the close of their College course, and are already making preliminary preparations for their "Autograph books." As these books have gradually grown into one of the institutions of Yale, a brief notice of them may be of interest. They are far from being merely a collection of the autographs of the different members of each class as their name would seem to imply. For the sake of possessing so valuable a keepsake, individuals willingly incur the expense of having a sufficient number of their likenesses taken to present one to each of their classmates. When the practice was first instituted, ordinary lithographs at an expense of from $1g to $15 per hundred were deemed sufficiently accurate and finely finished pictures. So many, however, were wretched caricatures of their original, that the class of 1856 abandoned lithographs and made a trial of photographs. Whether it was through the fault of the artist who executed the work or not, the trial resulted in a nearly perfect failure, and a portion of the class of '57 made still another step forward by procuring steel plates. Quite a number clung to the old lithographs, however, and succeeded in procuring some excellent likenesses, but they appeared so coarse, by contrast with the finer work of the steel plates, that the book lost much of its beauty, and the class of '58 determined to make another effort to attain perfection. The deliberations of the Committee appointed to take the matter under consideration resulted in a recommendation to the class that steel plates be procured throughout. The expense, as estimated by the best engravers, is to the neighborhood of $30 per head, allowing 150 copies to each individual. At a class meeting this morning the report of the Committee was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. Several questions arose in the course of the debate. Some seemed to doubt whether the majority of the class had sufficient claim to good looks to warrant their incurring such expense in immortalizing their homely features. Then it was questioned whether the incipient moustaches and whiskers which some averred were beginning to vegetate, could be best portrayed by steel or stone. One of the most telling arguments adduced in favor of steel plates, was that the plates could be preserved and be employed to very good advantage in making up the biographies of the different distinguished members of the class which future generations should call for. One member ventured to insinuate that he hardly thought more than one or two of their number gave promise of becoming Presidents of the United States, and he was not sure as to them. Of course such a suggestion met with the reception it deserved.

This and other objections were finally overruled, and a Committee appointed to take the matter in charge. The class numbers about one hundred members, and, at $30 a piece, will expend at least $3,000 in the aggregate for likenesses alone, making a very nice little job for the artist to whom it may be entrusted. Likenesses and autographs of the Professors are also included in the book, and it is hardly probable that the expense to each individual will fall short of $40, including binding, &c. Association, of course, gives "Autograph Books" an intrinsic value far above their actual cost. During the above-mentioned proceedings one of the members of the Committee, who favored wood cuts in opposition to steel engravings submitted the following as the

MINORITY REPORT.

The chief superiority of wood cuts for portraits may be divided into three heads: Physical, mental and moral. Physical, in relation to their cheapness; mental, to the facility of expressing the peculiar pointe in the countenances of this learned class; and the moral to the power of developing a becoming etheriality of countenance. The suggestion that wood was peculiarly adapted to delineate blockcade was met with that silent indignation such an idea merited. The propriety of wood cuts for shavers is a point well worthy of consideration, but these points belong rather to the theoretical part of the subject. We turn, then, to the matter of plain dollars and cents. After applying the "inexhaustible resources of the calculus," the head of which will be directly apparent, the general average cost of wood cuts for 150 copies is $10 17.

Total for mere engravings	$6 32
For adding an etherial expression	1 03
For adding a sentimental expression	72
For adding a learned expression	55

The report then proceeded to estimate the cost of adding moustaches, plain and variegated, and side-whiskers. Spectacles would be 7 cents extra, except in the learned expressions, when they would not add to the cost. Roman, Grecian and Jewish noses are in the inverse arithmetical ratio of 7 1-5, 6 3-4-5, 4 3-5. Colored eyes would be .75 extra. Tinted cheeks .85; extra tinted hair, 1.17; shaded whiskers, 1.13. Bloe coats, 3 cents each,

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

D'Orsay, the Murderer, who is to be Hanged To-Day—Antonio Francis, of the Franklin Pierce Murder.

It appears not to be generally understood, that at or about 10 o'clock this morning, an athletic negro, born in St. Domingo, and known as JOHN D'ORSAY, will be choked to death within the limits of the City Prison, in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided.

THIS D'ORSAY murdered a woman in Worth-street some months since. She was a young woman remarkable for her beauty, and notorious for her immorality. She was, as are two of her sisters, a street-walker, and lived in the same building with D'ORSAY—a rear tenement building, reaching through an alley-way from Worth-street, below West Broadway. The murdered girl had been out "walking," and returned towards her home about 10 o'clock in the morning. D'ORSAY, too, had been out drinking and gaming in the low groceries where his kind congregate. Both met in the alley-way in question. D'ORSAY, inflamed by liquor, accosted the white girl, and made overtures to her which she resisted with indignation, because he was a "black nigger." He put his hands upon her, and she resisted violently. D'ORSAY, maddened by passion, and excited by the epithets applied, drew forth a razor, and, opening it, drew its blade across the throat of the girl, who fell at his feet a corpse!

No human eye witnessed the deed, but one of the many tenants of the house to which the alley led testified to having heard a scuffle in the alley beneath her window. She listened, and heard a girl cry out, "Yon shan't," "Yon shan't." A "low gurgling" sound next followed, and then all was quiet. In a moment thereafter D'ORSAY, who lived with "his woman," on an upper floor, was seen and heard to pass through the passage, and up to his apartment. He "appeared excited," and his shirt seemed bloody. Soon afterwards, another female tenant, while passing through the narrow alley stumbled over something. She stooped down and found ANN MCGILL *alias* ANNIE HOPKINS, dying all covered with blood. This woman returned in a fright and narrated what she had seen. "ANNIE is drunk and has fallen down and cut herself," she reported. "We will look at her," said another, "and carry her to her room." They proceeded to the alley-way and found that ANNIE was dead—that her throat had been cut from ear to ear, and that her neck was gashed with shocking wounds, from which the blood still flowed. Beside her lay a razor with a broken handle and a blade besmeared with gore.

An alarm was given. Two policemen arrived, and had the body conveyed to the Fifth Ward Station-House, in Leonard-street. The policemen then returned and examined the premises. They ascended to each room and inquired of the occupants. They went to D'ORSAY's room. The door was locked, but D'ORSAY opened it. In reply to the questions put to him, he answered that he had been to bed since 9 o'clock—that he had heard no noise and was not aware of anything unusual having occurred in the neighborhood. He was permitted to resume his bed and the officers retired.

The investigation was continued, and facts elicited that led to a second visit to D'ORSAY's room, which was searched. Upon the outside of the door were bloody finger-marks, and in a wash-bowl on the inside was found water discolored with blood. D'ORSAY's shirt, which hung on a line near his bed-side was stained with blood. Blood was everywhere about, and in one of D'ORSAY's pockets was found an empty razor-case. D'ORSAY, and a male companion of his, who slept in an adjoining room, were taken to the Station-house.

The Coroner's Jury, after hearing all the evidence in the case, declared in their verdict, "That ANN MCGILL, *alias* ANNIE HOPKINS, came to her death by wounds inflicted with a razor in the hands of JOHN D'ORSAY," &c.

The accused was committed. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against him.

The razor found by the side of the murdered girl was identified as one belonging to the prisoner, and one that exactly fitted the empty case which had been found in his pocket.

D'ORSAY persisted in declaring his innocence. He avowed that he had never seen the girl, and was not aware of the murder until after he had been taken to the station-house. He accounted for the blood on his hands and shirt by saying that he had had a fight with a colored man in Worth-street. In proof of this, he exhibited the knuckles of his right hand—the skin of one or two of which was bruised. Many said, and appearances so indicated, that the knuckles had been freshly bitten, as if to deceive and add strength to the story of the fight. D'ORSAY acknowledged that the razor case belonged to him. The razor belonging to it, he said, he gave to a friend of his who had gone to sea; the one found in the alley he had never seen before.

D'ORSAY was tried at the Court of General Sessions, convicted and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged in the City Prison on the 17th of July, 1857.

And this fate he will doubtless meet, for the Governor, though twice appealed to, has refused to commute the sentence.

The following is the last reply from the Governor in relation to this matter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 10, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have again, since my return to Albany, carefully reviewed the testimony in the case of JOHN D'ORSAY, sentenced to be hung on the 17th inst., in whose behalf an application has been made for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life; and I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the law must be left to take its course. Under these circumstances, I would request the favor of you to communicate this decision to Mr. BUSTEED and to the Sheriff, who will make it known to the convict. I remain, with great respect, JOHN A. KING.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District-Attorney City and County of New-York.

D'ORSAY was on Monday made aware of the Governor's final decision. He seemed not at all surprised, and betrayed not the least nervousness or fear. Since his sentence he has been visited almost daily by the Sisters of Mercy and by a Roman Catholic priest. To all, and upon every occasion, he persists in declaring his innocence. Within a few weeks he has changed his story in reference to the need for which he is to be executed to-morrow. He now says (forgetting, perhaps, his first story) that while proceeding to the alley-way which led to his house, he stumbled over the body of the murdered woman, whom he raised up, to see who it was. Then thinking that if found near the body he might get into difficulty, he left without giving the alarm and went to his room; and finding that he had got some of the blood upon his hands he washed them, and hung his shirt up as he usually did.

He talks pretty freely to his visitors. He says that he is not afraid to die, because God knows his innocence. "They can kill my body but they cannot kill my soul," is one of his oft-used expressions. His cell is on the first tier, and is numbered 6. Within it is a crucifix, before which he makes his devotions. He pays great attention also to a prayer book in the Spanish language, and gives other evidences of repentance. He speaks broken English, but he is not difficult to understand.

He says he was born in St. Domingo, and is about 26 years of age. He learned the trade of a stone mason, but when quite young became a sailor, and has followed the sea ever since. He twice visited New-York before taking up his abode here. Since residing in this City he made occasional coasting voyages. D'ORSAY, he admits, is not his real name. The name, he adds, was given him by his messmates, who found it difficult to pronounce his real name. What his real name is he refuses to disclose, giving as a reason that he does not wish his mother or sister (both of whom are yet living) ever to learn his ignominious end.

The following letter to the Governor, written by himself, it is said, he takes great pleasure in submitting to his visitors:

CITY PRISON, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

His Excellency Governor King:

When the Court arraigned me for trial, the Judge appointed Mr. BUSTEED as counsel to defend me. He said he would come and see me before I was taken to trial, and take a statement of all I had to say. But in two days I was taken into Court, tried, and found guilty, and I had no conversation with my counsel.

Before I went into Court, no time was given me to say a word to Mr. BUSTEED. The night I was charged with this murder, I was in the grocery store in Worth-street, and I played checkers, and drank two glasses of gin. It was late when I got home, and when I came up the alley-way it was very dark. I saw a woman living in it. I took hold of her to raise her up, and found blood on her clothes, and got blood on my hands. I then let go of her, being afraid some one would see me near her, and that I might get into difficulty. I then went up to my room and washed my hands, and went to bed, and hung my shirt on the bedpost, and left my coat on the chair; and in one hour after that the officer came and knocked at my door, and my woman called me, and told me to let him in. He asked me if I heard any noise, and I told him I did not. He then told me to lock the door and go to bed. He then went down stairs and came back after and knocked at my door, and I said what makes the officer knock at my door all the time for? I then got up and let him in, and when he got in he commenced searching the house, and looked at my clothes, and he found a small drop of blood on my hands, and he told me to dress and go with him. He asked me how many persons stopped in the rooms with me, and I told him the young man that was in the room and my woman; he took the young man and me to the Station-House, and had a razor case in his hand, and said he found it in my pocket. The case I had in my pocket three weeks before that night; as my woman lost the razor on me I could not get it. The razor the witness swore to was not mine, and did not look like it. The handle was different, and my razor had rust on it. On the back of the blade near the rivet there was nicks and cuts on it; I gave it to GROSER BROOMSTOR, and he took it to sea; he was a sailor and went to sea.

Gentlemen, all I have to say is but a few words. I am a black man and poor, and has no money and is a stranger in this country, and has no friends, and I think it is very hard to be hung on the slight evidence that was given against me.

JOHN D'ORSAY.

He talks very nervously, and the keepers say that he often becomes so greatly excited as to act with violence. He was known to the Police before his arrest for murder, and bore the name of being a "bad nigger" among his fellows. He is nearly six feet in height and very muscular. His eyes are large and expressive, and his face "intelligent," or "deep looking." But few colored people have visited him.

While awaiting trial he formed with other prisoners a conspiracy to break jail. The plan, as revealed to one of the keepers, was to be carried out on a Sunday when all the prisoners were in attendance at divine service. The keepers were if possible to be locked in the cells, but if this were impossible or inconvenient they were to be killed. Then the conspirators would make a charge through the passage way and out of the front office, after which they would separate and do as best they could.

Since the discovery of this plot, the prisoner has been more closely watched, and those incarcerated for higher crimes have not been permitted to walk the corridors as they were previously allowed to do for a limited time each day. D'ORSAY has not since been allowed to leave his cell. But this it appears, does not affect him bodily. He looks as well and is some pounds heavier than when first imprisoned.

ERECTING THE GALLOWS.

The gallows upon which D'ORSAY is to expiate the crime of which he stands convicted was erected yesterday afternoon, in the rear yard of the prison, upon the spot where all the executions within the prison have taken place. The gallows is the same as that upon which SAUL and HOWLETT and some dozen others suffered. The timbers of which it is composed bear marks of age and service. The block upon which the rope is to be cut is directly in the rear of the gallows, and inclosed within a wooden partition.

It is marked in several places from the many blows of the axe, received heretofore. Within this wooden inclosure the executioner will stand, unseen except by the Sheriff, who will give the signal when to strike.

HIS BEHAVIOR.

The criminal awaits his fate with the most astonishing coolness. He continues to act and talk with indifference, avowing his belief in his future happiness, and utterly denying his guilt. He was visited yesterday by the Sheriff, who spoke a few words with him, telling him he must not entertain the slightest hope of reprieve or commutation of sentence. D'ORSAY said he entertained no such hope, and smiled when he said it. His spiritual adviser remained with him some time. He was visited also by several ladies. D'ORSAY has of late complained of and protested against "those Protestant women with books," by whom he did not want to be bothered, as he was a Roman Catholic.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon D'ORSAY was taken a moment from his cell, that it might be examined and cleansed. He became very ugly at this proceeding, and gave vent to his feelings in the most excited manner. The cell was thoroughly searched by Messrs. CLEARMAN and CUNNINGHAM, the keepers, who found hid beneath the mattress some pieces of candy and three or four pills. These were removed, lest the pills should contain poison, with which to commit suicide during the night. A long nail was removed from the wall of the cell, lest the prisoner should draw it and stab himself. The pills were given to the Doctor, who was unable to determine from their appearance whether they contained any deadly substance. To decide this question it would be necessary to analyze them thoroughly, a job that would require several hours' labor, which the Doctor was unwilling to undertake. When replaced in his cell he again spoke passionately. "You have tossed my things up," he said, "so that my cell looks as though it belonged to a crazy man. What for you do it? I no want to kill myself, tink you; I could do it long ago." Soon, however, he relapsed into his usual state of coolness.

The pills, whether poisonous or not, were given him, it is supposed, by "his woman," who has visited him several times.

He has fared sumptuously since sentence of death was pronounced upon him. The dishes furnished him were from the Warden's table. Still, not unfrequently he protested against his food as not to his liking. He asked for, and on several occasions was furnished with, ice-creams and oranges. He was allowed, among other luxuries, six cigars a day.

ANTONIO FRANCIS.

In No. 7, the cell adjoining, is ANTONIO FRANCIS, *alias* John Smith, sentenced to be hung on the 13th of August next, for the murder of the Captain and cook of the brig *Franklin Pierce*. FRANCIS was born in Lisbon, but, while an infant, his parents removed to the East Indies, where now reside his mother, two sisters and two brothers. At ten years of age he shipped as a sailor, and has followed the sea fourteen years. For some time he sailed only to and from Brazil and the East Indies. Afterwards he shipped on an English trader. He next went on board a French vessel, and for the last five or six years he has been a sailor on American ships.

He denies killing the Captain and cook of the *Franklin Pierce*. He says that the mate and two Englishmen, and one of the sailors, beat the murdered men and threw them overboard alive; and that for fear he would inform on them, on their arrival at port, they entered a complaint against him and three others for the murder. He remarked that the murder was done because the brig was a slaver, and they wanted to save the name of the vessel. During his imprisonment FRANCIS has been much of the time dispirited. He has killed some of his miserable lucubrations picturing ships on the walls of his cell.

SMITH is mild, modest and boyish-looking. He laments that he has no friends near him, and talks much about his mother and sister, to whom he says he has written. "He does not like to die," he says, "because it no feel good and me very young." His English, though poor, is not very difficult to understand, especially as he illustrates his ideas by much gesturing. While talking rapidly and with gaiety he sometimes suddenly pauses, and hanging down his head sighs, as the terrible fate which awaits him flashes across his mind. He is pleased to see visitors, and seems despondent when they are about leaving. President BUCHANAN has refused to interfere in his case, and in all probability he will suffer the sentence pronounced upon him.

The "Morning Star."

MISSIONARY ROOMS, NEW-YORK,
Monday, July 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you permit me to announce to the many interested little owners of the Missionary Packet, *Morning Star*, her safe arrival at the Sandwich Islands.

A letter from her Captain, S. G. MOORE, dated Honolulu, April 27, says: "Our beautiful little ship, through Providence, has rode out the gales nobly, and not the least accident has occurred since we left Rio, on the 20th of January."

The Queen and royal family had visited the ship. All on board were in good health. The vessel was to sail on the 30th of April for the Marquesas Islands, to be gone about twelve weeks, and on her return would proceed to the Micronesian Islands. If you will insert this in your widely-extended journal, many hearts will be made glad, and thank you for the kindness.

A. MERWIN.

The New-Haven Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see in the TIMES that on and after the 15th inst. the New-Haven Railroad Company will run no cars below Twenty-seventh-street, thus compelling passengers from the lower part of the City or from Brooklyn to resort to other conveyances, often at a greater charge than the fare on the Railroad. Will not this arrangement put a large portion of the traveling public to a most needless inconvenience and expense? And would it not be an accommodation which this portion of the public are entitled to, if the Company should at least have a baggage-room down town?

BROOKLYN.

Interview of the Kaw Indians with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

From the Washington Union, July 15.

Yesterday morning, at 9¼ o'clock, the delegation of Kaw Indians from Kansas, which recently arrived in this city, walked into the room of the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, and were seated to await the arrival of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The five Chiefs of this party were costumed entirely in Indian fashion. Tight fitting leggins and neatly-made moccasins adorned their legs and feet; a shirt and a blanket completing their dress. Green paint and red, in stripes and patches, ornamented their countenances, and struggled to obtain the ascendency. Feathers waved over the heads of some, while others contented themselves with enormous fur caps. Although in war costume, but one tomahawk peeped from the blanket of a rather determined-looking warrior chief.

Precisely at 10½ o'clock the delegation were ushered into the presence of the Commissioner, and introduced severally to him.

As each Chief came up to where the Commissioner stood, he heartily ejaculated "how-'do," after which succeeded a vigorous shaking of hands. In answer to the inquiry of the Commissioner, "Who is your interpreter?" Mr. BAPTISTE JAMES, a half-breed, with an intelligent countenance, said that two of the party were interpreters, but he had been their chief interpreter. The Commissioner then signified that it was his desire that Mr. JAMES should act on this occasion, adding that he was ready to hear what the delegation wished to communicate.

This being explained to the Indians, the following paper was handed to the Commissioner:

KANSAS AGENCY, Friday, June 19, 1857.

At a general council of the Kansas Indians, the following Chiefs, viz: 1. Ki-he-ga-wah-chuh-he, principal Chief; 2. Peg ga-hos-ha; 3. Ki-hi-ga-wah-di-inga; 4. Al-li-ca-wah ho; 5. Pi-hous ki-tun-ga—were delegated to visit Washington City, and represent to the Department the manner in which trespass is being committed upon this reserve by the whites; also, to claim their rights to the land designated as the half-breed Kaw land, lying on the north side of the Kansas River, ranging opposite, above, and below Lecompton; also, to present other claims in behalf of the nation, and, if necessary, to make a treaty.

JOEN MONTGOMERY, Indian Agent.
BAPTISTE JAMES, Interpreter.

In addition to the chiefs above named, there were present at this interview LEWIS PERAULT, MOSES BELMONT and ADEL BELMONT and child, half breeds.

After the above paper was read by the Commissioner, KI-HE-GA-WAH-CHUH-HE, principal chief, and quite an old man, delivered a short speech, in which he stated that he had performed this long journey for the purpose of seeing his "grandfather," (meaning the President.) He went to see him yesterday, but was told that he must come to the Indian Office first, and get the Commissioner to go with them. That was the reason why they were here now. It was a long time since he had been here; he had never seen his "grandfather;" he was getting very old; his head was getting white; and he wanted to see him before he died. He would talk with the Commissioner, and then talk with his "grandfather" and the Commissioner together.

In reply, the Commissioner told him that he would go with him to see his "grandfather" to-morrow, (to-day.) He would first inquire at what hour the President would see him, and would inform them at their boarding-house in time to make what preparations they might wish to make for the visit.

These remarks elicited from the Indians the characteristic ejaculation, "Hoa," "Hoa," thus signifying that they comprehended what the interpreter had told them.

THE COMMISSIONER—That is all, then, for to-day.

Before leaving, the old chief said, pointing to his companions and the papoose: These are some of my children, come along to see my "grandfather." We have now been here two days, and have not seen our "grandfather." I have no money along, and want to know what you will think of it.

The Commissioner replied: I will send a clerk to your boarding-house to arrange matters for you.

The Indians then shook hands with the Commissioner, uttering a fervent "good-bye," and retired, seemingly much pleased with their interview.

Subsequently, these Indians obtained an interview with the President of the United States, in the presence of his Cabinet. After listening to their representations, the President referred them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who will adjust their business as soon as practicable.

Important from the Sioux Agency—Ink-da-duta's Son Shot.

From the St. Paul Democrat, July 7.

Mr. BROWN, an Indian trader at the Sioux Agency, arrived in this city yesterday, having left the Agency on Thursday morning last. From Mr. BROWN we learn some interesting facts connected with the death of a son of the Indian Chief, INK-PA-DU-TA, the noted leader of the band of savages whose depredations now form so sad a page in the history of the West.

On Monday last, the 29th ult., Mr. FLANDRAU, the agent for the Sioux, received intelligence that three Indians, members of INK-PA-DU-TA's band, were lurking in the neighborhood of the Yellow Medicine Agency. He immediately dispatched a trusty Indian to the band suspected of harboring the murderers, and upon his report that a son of INK PA DU-TA was certainly in the neighborhood, and perhaps two others of the band, Mr. FLANDRAU promptly and secretly formed his plans to arrest the murderers.

Having procured from Fort Ridgely a detachment of Company D, 10th Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant MURRAY, the party left the agency under the leadership of Mr. FLANDRAU, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning last. They were also accompanied by several Indians as guides, but upon whose integrity the utmost reliance could be placed. Among them was HETON-WAGH-TE, or Beautiful Voice, one of the Indians who risked his life to secure the release of Miss GARDINER.

About sunrise, the party arrived at an Indian village, on the Yellow Medicine River, five miles from the agency. They immediately surrounded the lodge in which INK PA DU-TA's son was staying; but upon the approach of Mr. FLANDRAU, and one of the Indian guides, he became alarmed, and running from the lodge, took refuge in a ravine, where the grass was sufficiently high to afford him a good hiding place. The soldiers surrounded the ravine, and with difficulty discovered the Indian, upon whom they immediately fired; inflicting several severe wounds. The Indian returned the fire, with a double barrelled shot gun; one of the charges struck the cartridge box of a soldier, who thereupon rushed forward and bayonetted the savage. Upon examining the body several wounds were discovered. The carcass of the murderer was left lying upon the ground, and the party, after having secured his squaw, left for the agency.

The Indian killed was a son of INK-PA-DU-TA, who, having married with the Annuity Indians at the time he was killed, was on a visit to his father-in-law. He is the identical savage who dragged Mrs NOBLE from the lodge of the Yankton chief who purchased her, and after having satisfied his hellish appetite, beat her to death with clubs. His punishment was well deserved. The two Indians who accompanied INK-PA-DU-TA's son fled, it is supposed, to the old chief's camp on Skunk Lake. It was feared by many persons at the agency that he would seek to avenge his son's death by attacking the frontier settlements.

A great deal of dissatisfaction existed among the Indians when Mr. BROWN left the Agency, caused by the prompt retaliation of the Agent in terminating the career of the murderer, and also upon the ground of the arrest of his wife. Good feeling was partially restored, however, by the release of the squaw, who, it was discovered, had no connection with the band of INK-PA-DU-TA, or their murderous exploit.

There was but a small force of soldiers at Fort Ridgely, and this seemed to encourage the Indians, in assuming a bold and haughty tone. Mr. BROWN, however, met Major SHERMAN's battery of flying artillery, twenty miles below Fort Ridgely on Friday; they would reach the agency on Sunday, and their presence would undoubtedly produce a change in the conduct of the Indians.

Capt. BEE, Commandant at Fort Ridgely, our informant states, received a letter from Hon. JOSEPH R. BROWN, dated at Hole-in-the-Mountain, stating that upward of 150 lodges of Yanktons had assembled on the Big Sioux, to resist the passage of Col. NOBLE through their territory.

In the St. Paul *Democrat* of the following day is given Mr. FLANDRAU's own account of the above affair. The two agree substantially. Mr. FLANDRAU adds:

On our way from the place where we had killed the Indian, we passed through a large camp, and met them all naked, painted and armed, ready to give fight. They, however, did not fire, and we passed on.

I never saw so much bustle and excitement among the Indians as the next three hours presented. They assembled at the house where we were, about 300 strong, all armed and naked, but made no positive demonstration. That night we armed all the men we could, and passed the whole night waiting an attack.

The Indians brought up the body and had a large and long council over it, and many speeches were made, similar in their object to that of ANTHONY over the body of CÆSAR; but they did not find a response sufficient to induce an attack.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN ERIE COUNTY, PENN.—We learn from the Waterford, Erie County (Penn.) *Museum*, that two Germans, bearing the names of FERDINANN and MINA SHULTZ, residing about 6 miles from Waterford, and about eight or nine from Erie, above Capt. STRONG's, were found July 10, dead, hanging to a tree twenty rods back of their dwelling. The parties were aged respectively about 40 and 30, came from the Old World six years ago, since which they have lived in this section, last Spring having bought 25 acres at the point above-mentioned and moving thereon. The woman is reputed the second wife of the man, he having a boy by a previous marriage, who is now left in his 13th year.

The *Museum* states that the parties were of quarrelsome and violent dispositions, and fought with each other and their neighbors until the man was arrested on a charge of threatening a neighbor's life. He found bail and was released. Several other cases were pending against him, growing out of alleged slanders, horse-trades, &c., and (as he stated several times) his neighbors had induced him to believe he could not escape the Penitentiary. This idea had made him desperate, and joined with a depraved estimate of life, led to the horrible event we have to record. His little boy testified that, for three or four days his parents had not worked, lying about the house half sick and despairing, his mother, he said, "acting crazy" on Thursday. The parties were found hanging to a tree, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict that the parties voluntarily hung themselves.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans—Estimated Loss $300,000.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 9.

The most destructive conflagration that has been in New-Orleans for years raged at mid-day and a couple of hours of the afternoon of yesterday. The total destruction of one block of splendid stores and the partial destruction of another was the result. Fortunately, notwithstanding the intensity of the fire, the heat of the mid-Summer day, the towering walls tottering and coming crashing down on every side, no loss of life or serious casualty remains to be deplored, though escapes from dangers or fatal accidents were neither few nor far between.

The fire broke out about 12 o'clock, in the second story of one of Messrs. LUSK & Co.'s grocery stores, on Fulton-street, between Commen and Canal streets. The precise origin of it we could not ascertain. The storeman of the firm was just at the door going down stairs when he saw the flames coming toward him, a barrel of liquor having become ignited and burst, the liquid spreading over the floor and setting on fire everthing within reach almost instantaneously. A boy at the time was racking off the liquor.

The alarm brought the firemen quickly on the ground, but the nature of the property—Messrs. L. & Co.'s store being filled with groceries and liquors—gave the fire a start that gave it power to hold its way for a considerable time. The arrangements for the supply of water also operated for a time against the efficiency of the department, and was the main cause of the fire spreading across Fulton-street, and destroying three large stores on the opposite side.

The second store of Messrs. LUSK & Co., and the adjoining ones on either side, of Messrs. WHEELER & FORSTALL, copper and sheet iron workers, and Messrs. WALDO & HUGHES, hardware merchants, were shortly the scene of the wildest attack of the conflagration. The second story of the latter establishment was occupied by Messrs. LEWIS SNAPP & Co., and the same part of one of LUSK & Co.'s was rented by Messrs. GEO. D. HYDE & Co., both firms engaged in the steamboat agency business.

The fire soon after seized on the store next to WALDO & HUGHES, the lower portion of which was occupied by Mr. R. W. ADAMS, and the upper part by the Cairo Mail Company. That quickly succumbed and gave way to the raging element to assault successfully the corner store of R. W. ADAMS, where he carried on the grocery business.

Previous to the burning of R. W. ADAMS' store the store of PERDREAUVILLE & Co., commission merchants, on the opposite side of Fulton street, caught fire, and, before the conflagration was brought to a stop, the adjoining establishments of Messrs A. F. COCHRAN & HALL, commission merchants, and L. M. BALDO, cigar importer, shared the fate of the buildings laid in ruins around them. The upper portion of the house occupied by L. M. BALDO was rented by Messrs. PERDREAUVILLE & Co., commission merchants. On either side of these three establishments were Messrs. EATON & HENDERSON, and Messrs. BISCOE & SIMS, grocers. Considerable damage was done to the stock of the latter by water, but scarcely any by fire. EATON & HENDERSON suffered some also by water.

The nine buildings destroyed were estimated as worth over $100,000. Messrs. PUIG, AVENHANO & Co., we believe, are the agents or owners of all of them. Who this firm represented we could not ascertain.

Considerable stores were saved, particularly from R. W. ADAMS's establishment, the greater portion of which, perhaps, was got out.

The following statement will, we think, give a fair estimate of the value of property in the stores before the fire broke out. Only one or two of them could we get from a direct source:

R. W. Adams & Co., $50,000; Lusk & Co., $30,000; Waldo & Hughes, $15,000; Wheeler, Forstall & Co., $20,000; Perdreauville & Co., $15,000; A. F. Cochran & Hall, $25,000; Elliot & Co., $10,000; L. M. Baldo, $10,000; Lewis Snapp & Co., $5,000; Other losses, $20,000.

Messrs. LUSK & Co. were insured for $30,000, divided equally in the Home Mutual, Louisiana and Merchants'; Messrs. WALDO & HUGHES had $10,000 in the Merchants' and $5,000 in one of the Agencies of HAMAN DOANE. Mr. ADAMS had also $10,000 in the Merchants'. The Crescent, Merchants', Home Mutual and Louisiana, we have heard as the principal sufferers, the first named being probably the heaviest losers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 16.

Before Judge Betts.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN BEFORE NOTARY—PRACTICE.

Samuel C. Spencer et al. vs. *The Schooner Rhode-Island.*—This was a motion at the trial to reject certain depositions taken for the libelants before a Notary Public. The notice of taking the depositions was served by copy on a person having charge of the schooner, then in custody of the Marshal.

Held by the Court—That the Notary had competent authority to take the depositions.

That the service being on the party in possession was sufficient. It was incumbent on the claimants to prove that he was not their agent; and also that the notice did not come to them. That the appearance of counsel for the claimants before the Notary, after the service of that notice, and asking for an adjournment of the examination, was an implied admission of notice, even although they afterwards withdrew their appearance.

That the irregularities in executing the depositions must be specifically and distinctly pointed out in the objections filed within four days after they are opened in the Clerk's office.

Motion denied.

For libelants, Mr. Benedict. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

MINORITY OWNER—SECURITY FOR SAFE RETURN.

Samuel S. Braydon vs. *The Ship Kitty Simpson.*—This was a libel fired by the owner of one-quarter of the ship, to obtain security for her safe return. The libelant alleged that the owners of the other three-quarters were going to send the ship to Australia, under the command of a master named Brown, whom he alleged to be unfit for such command, by reason of intemperance, and that he had dissented from such voyage.

The answer of the claimants denied that Brown was intemperate, and alleged that the libelant had assented to the charter to Australia, but afterwards, when she was taking in cargo, expressed his dissent, on account of his allegation against Brown, and denied that he could withdraw his assent for that cause.

Held by the Court—That the majority owners have the right to employ the vessel in such voyages as they please, giving a stipulation to the dissenting owners for her safe return, if the latter, upon a proper libel filed in the admiralty, require it. (11 Peters R., p. 183; Crabbe's C. C. R., p. 271.)

That this libel is in proper form to that end.

Judgment that the majority owners must give security for the safe return of the ship.

For libelant—Mr. H. E. Smith and Mr. Benedict. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

FORFEITURE OF GOODS FOR UNDER-VALUATION—APPRAISEMENT—ACTUAL COST—PURCHASES.

The United States vs. *Eighty-two Packages of Plate Glass.*—This was a motion for a new trial. A libel of information was filed to forfeit the goods for under valuation, under the 66th section of the act of March 2, 1799. The case was tried before a jury, who rendered a verdict condemning the goods. On the trial it appeared that the glass arrived at this port in February, 1855, consigned to Schaack & Downing, the claimants, by an association doing business near Namur, in Belgium, called the Floreffe Company. When it arrived, it was examined and appraised, and passed by the appraisers at the invoice valuation. But afterwards the appraisers sent to the claimants for a case of the glass, which was furnished and reappraised—informally, as the claimants alleged—and this action was commenced to forfeit it.

Held by the Court—That the forfeiture is incurred if the goods are not invoiced according to their actual cost at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties, and it is immaterial whether the discovery of the fraud be made while the goods are passing inspection or afterwards.

That it is not made to appear that the importation was made, or entry offered by manufacturers on their own account, and the Collector must accordingly regard it as made by purchasers, and deal with it as such.

That the Collector had authority to cause a re-examination and valuation of the goods for dutiable purposes, and when so made the examination satisfies the legal prerequisites to an arrest of the goods.

And it seems that the Government have a right to adopt a seizure, if founded upon a good cause of forfeiture, and proceed for the condemnation of the goods, whether the seizure was regular or not.

That the irregularity of appraisement, if any occurred, would not under that doctrine annul the action for the forfeiture.

That the evidence of reappraisal was admissible to show authority for instituting the action.

That "actual cost" is the cost of the goods at the place whence exported, with all duty-like charges added, and the claimants could not defend an undervaluation on the invoice, by proving that the goods could be manufactured for the price.

That the ruling of the Court on the trial was correct. New trial denied.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants, Mr. Parsons.

CHARTER PARTY—POST CHARGE—COMMISSIONS.

George W. Barnard vs. *Edward Saportis.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the bark *Palmetto* to recover charter money alleged to be due on a charter of the bark to the respondent for a voyage from New York to Cadiz, thence to Rio and back to New-Orleans or New-York. The charterer was to pay all foreign port charges, and the freight was to be payable "when the master may require at Cadiz, for disbursements, and to the extent of $1,500 in Rio, the balance on the discharge of cargo at the port of delivery." The vessel performed her voyage, returning to New-Orleans. On the voyage the vessel was driven into the port of Vigo, and there had to incur quarantine expenses, which the charterer paid, and claimed to deduct from the charter money. He also claimed to deduct charges for consul's fees and boat hire at Rio, and for lighters at Cadiz. He further claimed to be entitled to commissions for attending to the business of the ship and making advances to the amount of $5 347 to the master at Rio, and for collecting her freight at New-Orleans, the cargo belonging, and being consigned by bills of lading, to other parties than the charterer.

Held by the Court: That the true construction of the charter party is, that all the charges and expenses incident to the agreed voyage are to be paid by the charterer, except those belonging to the fitment and navigation of the ship. Port charges payable by the charterer are limited to those incurred at the ports stipulated for. Vigo is not within the port of Cadiz. It was entered under the *vis major* in this case. Sanitary regulations being temporary and casualty their nature are equivalent to stress of weather and other overpowering exigencies in the navigation of the ship, and the responsibility for them will not be cast upon the charterer unless expressly contracted by him to be borne.

That the charter being for a clear freight, the charterer bears all the expense of lading and unloading and procuring his freight, because the ship has no duty to perform in obtaining that.

That there is no right to exact commissions for the payments to the master, whether made personally to him or on his draft or order.

That the expenses at Rio were port charges.

Decree for the libelant for the amount claimed by him, less $193, the amount of expenses at Vigo.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondent, Mr. D. D. Lord.

SLAVE-TRADE—EVIDENCE—STATEMENT OF MASTER—AGENCY.

The United States vs. *The brig Ellen.*—This was a libel of information against the brig, charging that she was fitted out, prepared, &c., at the port of New-York, in April, 1857, by the owner, master or factor, or caused to sail therefrom for the purpose of procuring from some foreign place or country, inhabitants thereof to be sold or disposed of as slaves in some foreign place or country. The offence is charged pursuant to the provisions of the acts of Congress, of March 22, 1794, and April 20, 1818. Claims were interposed to the ship and the cargo.

The result of the voluminous proofs in respect to the acts of preparation and dispatch of the vessel, is no more than that she was prepared in a way to render her fit to be employed indifferently in a lawful voyage or in the Slave-trade. No decisive fact tending to establish a guilty purpose in purchasing, preparing and dispatching the vessel, or inconsistent with an innocent one, is brought to light in the proofs. The general rule must accordingly govern the disposition of this case, which requires that the accusation shall be supported by a fair preponderance of evidence, or the criminated vessel must be discharged.

The Court hesitated strongly for a time upon the effect which the law would justify giving to the assertions and statements of Philip S. Van Vechten, the master of the vessel, made by him during the time she was in the course of preparation for the voyage. He declared very seriously to his brother, J. R. Van Vechten, and to Captain John Faunce, of the Revenue Cutter in this port, that he was master of the brig Ellen; and that she had been procured and fitted out and laden for the purpose of a slave voyage to the Coast of Africa; that he was employed as her master, and was to sail in command of her; and detailed the method which was to be pursued in conducting the voyage and disposing of the vessel after she arrived at the Portuguese port to which she was destined, and of the cargo of slaves after it should be obtained.

If this be competent and creditable testimony, it establishes the guilty character of the enterprize, and the vessel is subject to condemnation.

Van Vechten was examined on the part of the claimants in the course of the trial, and testified that he made those statements, but that they were utterly untrue, and were employed as a hoax and deception on his part. He denied all knowledge or belief that the vessel was employed in an illicit voyage, and asserted, that so far as he had notice or reason to suppose, the voyage was, in every respect, legal and justifiable.

In view of Mr. Van Vechten's antecedents and the manner in which he was brought into this employment, this expurgating testimony of his would have no weight with me in displacing the effect of his declaration, solemnly made and repeated, if his relation to the vessel was such in law as to subject her to be chargeable with his statements. Although my mind was brought to some hesitation upon this point, still I think not only the rule of evidence deducible from the general laws of agency, limits the effects of acknowledgments or statements by an agent as against the interests of the principal to matters relating directly to the business of his trust, within the plain purview of his powers, and made in and about the performance of his agency, but that in respect to this specific question the Supreme Court of the United States has so explained and limited the character of this proof as to exclude it, where the delarations are not part of the *res gestæ*, employed in aid or furtherance of the object of the agency, and plainly within the scope of the master's powers (12 Wheat. 460. The United States vs. Gooding).

The conversations and declarations of the master had no relation to the prosecution or furtherance of the voyage, either in employing men or means to aid it, or removing impediments to the prosecution. Nor can the Court find authority in the proofs before it, to justify the presumption that the admissions or assertions of Van Vechten were made with the knowledge or approval of the owner.

The libel must therefore be dismissed for want of adequate proof of the guilty purpose of the voyage, but the case comes before the Court under circumstances well justifying the prosecution, and a certificate of probable cause must be entered.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimssen; for the vessel, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for the cargo, Mr. Black.

Cotton Bagging.

From the Savannah News, July 8.

The supply of this article, particularly Gunny Bagging, is a matter of great importance to our planters; and as probably few of them know what is the present condition of the market and stocks on hand, we propose to state a few facts that may serve to enlighten them. Many of them will recollect the extraordinary high prices of last Summer, reaching as high as 23 and 24 cents in September. No one will pretend that this was a legitimate rise induced by the actual wants of the Cotton growing region, for it is well known that it was forced to that extravagant figure by speculation, and that it fell in three months to 12½ cents. As additional evidence that this was a fictitious rise, we give the total imports into the United States for the following years:

1850	18,207 bales.	1854	18,172 bales.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper, a remarkable letter from Fort Scott, Kansas Territory. Our correspondent describes a visit to the plantation of a gentleman who owns and keeps within the Territory over one hundred slaves. The patriarchal establishment of this slave-owner is, in all respects, a model one, and the very interesting narrative given by our correspondent, exhibits "Squatter Sover ignty" in quite a new light.

The St. Lonis *Republican*, of the 14th inst., learns that advices have been received at Fort Kearny from Col. SUMNER's command, then only eighty miles from Fort Laramie, and all well. The report of the capture of a portion of this expedition, received here some days ago, placed that event at Ash Hollow, a considerable distance this side, and prior to the date of the letters from Col. SUMNER's command. The report is therefore entitled to no credit whatever.

By the arrival of the brig *Adelphi*, Captain BROWN, we have received advices from Para to June 25. The Province remains in the most profound tranquillity, and in a comparatively healthy state as regards old residents, but new comers rarely escape an attack of yellow fever, which often proves fatal. The new tariff goes into operation on the 1st day of July.

The celebration of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the storming of Stony Point took place yesterday, at Stony Point. It was a grand occasion. The corner stone of a monument to be erected on the spot to the memory of WAYNE and his comrades, was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. There were as many as 10,000 people present. Addresses were made by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and others.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention assembled at St. Paul's on the 14th. The Republicans, fifty-nine in number, met in the Hall of the Capitol, and the Democrats, forty four in number, organized a separate Convention in the Council Chamber. Each Convention was drafting a Constitution.

The President yesterday made a commencement with the Foreign appointments. A list of the Consuls selected will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention assembled at Rutland yesterday, and nominated WILLIS LYMAN, of Burlington, for Lieutenant Governor, and J. F. THURSTON, of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

Dr. REESE, of the State Lunatic Asylum, who was burned at the late fire there, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of his injuries.

A private watchman in the lumber yard of GILLESPIE, WHITE & Co., on Green Island, opposite Troy, was pushed into the water on Tuesday night last, by a thief whom he had arrested, and was drowned. The murderer escaped.

Judge INGRAHAM granted an injunction yesterday to restrain Mayor WOOD, Comptroller FLAGG, any Police Commissioner, or other official likely to be anxious to do such a thing, from countersigning, drawing or paying the $800,000 asked for by the new Board, out of which the Metropolitan Policemen are to be paid. The defendants are to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual on the 20th inst. These are the harvest times of lawyers.

Proposals for $275,000 Central Park Fund Stock have, for some time, been advertised for—the same to be opened yesterday at the Comptroller's Office. Two bids only were received, one for $93,000 worth of the stock at par, by VELRICH & Co., and another by WARD & Co for $50,000, at quarter of one per cent. premium. The amount of stock advertised is 2,750 shares at $100 a share, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., the principal redeemable July 1, 1898.

The Committee on Markets met yesterday to hear evidence and remarks as to the advisability of the removal of Washington Market. Councilman FRANKLIN addressed himself elaborately to the subject, repeating many if not most of the arguments already adduced when the Committee was appointed by the Board. Ex-Councilman TAYLOR followed on the opposite side, arguing that the market was chiefly wholesale, that it was susceptible of better management, and might be made to pay to the City Treasury $80,000 per annum. Other gentlemen spoke, and the adjournment was moved subject to the call of the Chair.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday morning at 9¼ o'clock in the room of the Court of Sessions. Mr. THEODORE TOMLINSON appeared on behalf of the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, who desired him to see that everything was done fairly. He cross-questioned witnesses through the Coroner. Captain HARTT, Sergeant LOCKWOOD and officer MCKELVEY, were examined, as also a German girl. According to the witnesses, a number of shots were fired at the officers during the riot, as well as stones thrown from all directions and from the roofs of houses. Also, the rioters were repeatedly called upon to disperse before any violence was used.

The eleven hundred emigrants which arrived by the ships *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin* have been landed at old Quarantine, and are provided for temporarily by the Commissioners of Emigration. There have been daily croppings out of small pox among these passengers, which furnishes the reason for the detention of them. The ships, which were badly infected, are discharging, and are to be thoroughly fumigated and cleaned. The *Lucy Heywood* will depart directly for Bangor without coming to our docks.

Judge BETTS has decided the case of the brig *Eden*, charged with being a slaver, holding that the offence is not proven. The testimony given on the trial was laid before our readers at the time. It will be recollected that the Government relied, principally, to secure the forfeiture, upon the declarations of Capt. VAN VECHTEN, that the vessel was going upon a slaving voyage, and that VAN VECHTEN admitted that he had made such statements, but testified that they were untrue, and that he only made them by way of a hoax. Judge BETTS does not seem to give full credence to this testimony of the Captain's, but comes to the conclusion that the statements, not being made in the preparation or prosecution of the voyage, do not come within the rule holding parties bound by the declarations of their agents, and are not, therefore, sufficient ground for a condemnation of the vessel. He orders a certificate of probable cause for the seizure to be entered, however. It is understood that the District-Attorney will appeal from the decree.

The bark *J. G. Lewis* still lies at anchor near the cutter, and no action has been taken in her case. It is stated, on pretty good authority, that this bark has before now landed a cargo of slaves in Cuba.

The law does not allow a vessel to have her name changed except by act of Congress. The *North River* and other steamboats, however, avoid this provision by keeping the old name on the stern and in the Custom-house papers, while they carry some other one on the wheel-houses, concerning which the law says nothing. Thus the old steamer *Arrow* was subsequently called the *George Washington*. Last year she had her cognomen again changed to the *Metropolitan*, and this year she has come out, disguised by a fresh coat of paint, and the name of *Broadway*.

Six prisoners, convicted of riot on the 4th, in the Sixth Ward, were respectively sentenced yesterday, by Justice OSBORNE, to six months imprisonment and hard labor at the Penitentiary. Their names are BARNEY GALLAGHER, EDWARD DYE, PATRICK MOONEY, PATRICK MCBRIDE, WILLIAM JONES, and WILLIAM SMITH.

The members of Dr. CHEEVER's Church held another meeting last evening, for the purpose of hearing a protest from the displaced Deacons against the recent action in relation to them. The protest was read and ordered to be placed on the records of the Church. A Committee of five was appointed to consider the protest and report upon.

Broadway is swept twice a week by Mr. SMITH's machines, under a contract with City Inspector MORTON. The merchants along the street are moving to have it swept every night, paying for the added nights out of their own pockets.

JOHN DAVIS, the scared Krooman, remains on board the cutter. The sight of every boat coming alongside renews in him the fear that he is about to be carried away and sold as a slave. He keeps a knife always by him, and avows his intention to kill himself before he will be taken. The officers and men do everything to secure his confidence and quiet his fears.

D'ORSAY, the negro, who murdered the girl in the Sixth Ward some time ago, is to be hung to-day in the Tombs yard.

A person named FREDERICK FILE, aged about 50 years, yesterday, about 3 o'clock, came on to the dock foot of Sackett-street, Hamilton Ferry, and taking off his coat and hat, jumped into the river. JOHN CONNER and JAMES SWEENEY, boatmen, went to his rescue. SWEENEY jumped overboard and succeeded in getting him into their boat. He was carried to a house near by, but died in a short time. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

The body of an unknown young man, dressed in sailor's garb, was found floating near Red Hook Point yesterday noon; the body had evidently been two or three weeks in the water. The remains were supposed to be those of a sailor man who was drowned about two weeks since in trying to get on board a vessel passing out of Atlantic dock. Coroner REDDING was notified.

Mayor Wood's Last Outrage.

The twenty-seventh section of the Metropolitan Police Act provides as follows:

"The sums of money collected by the respective cities, (New-York and Brooklyn,) for the purposes of Police therein, during the years 1856 and 1857, and not expended in the respective treasuries of the said cities, shall, *immediately upon the organization of the Board of Police*, and after due notice to that effect served upon the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and the city of Brooklyn, *be paid into the State Treasury as a part of the Police Fund, and disbursed, as before provided, to the Treasurer of the Board of Police, on his proper warrant*, in like manner as aforesaid."

According, therefore, to the law, the Comptroller, since the 1st day of May last, has had no power whatever to pay policemen. The agreement with the new Commissioners, a fortnight ago, by which he was apparently enabled to do so, was wholly owing to their tacitly consenting to refrain from procuring an injunction forbidding him to give out a farthing of the arrears claimed by members of the old corps. Messrs. DRAPER & Co. could, to-morrow, if they chose to revenge themselves upon Mayor WOOD for his latest act of disorganization, obtain an injunction from the Court, which would prevent any further payments being made to the old policemen. Should the Commissioners pursue such a course—indiscreet and impolitic as it might be for them to exercise their authority so strictly—there is no technical ground upon which they could be censured. The misery which an injunction of this kind would entail upon multitudes of families who are dependent upon the salaries due, would be incalculable, and we trust that merciful counsel may prevail, and that it may be averted; but, should it be otherwise, Mayor WOOD alone will be responsible for all the wretchedness which his disbanded army will have to suffer.

In his relations with the Police, the Comptroller has acted upon the true principle, that payment may be legally made to each separate Policeman, at least up to the date that official notice of dismissal was served upon him from White-street. In order that he might follow out this view, he procured the consent of the Commissioners to his making the necessary settlements, agreeing, at the same time, to transfer the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the State Treasury, for the use of the new Police. It was a wise, merciful, and *perfectly legal* plan, worthy of the venerable officer who suggested it, and which could only be defeated by perfidy such as that which has been committed by the Mayor within the past four days. It would really seem that, not contented with having made them his forlorn hope, having forced them to sink—*not* to swim—with him, in the late conflicts, he was resolved to punish them for their very fidelity.

On the 14th July, the Comptroller drew a check in favor of "A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain, or order, to be paid to the State Treasurer, as provided by the 27th section of the act establishing a Metropolitan Police, passed April 15, 1857," for $100,000. Aware that such a check was to be drawn, the Mayor had, however, held indirect communication with the State Comptroller, and learned that the latter official had expressed a doubt of his own authority to draw the money out of the Treasury after it had been paid in. On account of this alleged difficulty the check was returned to Mr. FLAGG, and the suggestion was made that its form should be altered, as it would be worse than useless to lock up the Police money at Albany, whence it would be impossible to obtain possession of it again when it was wanted. The *legality* of the check was not questioned for an instant. The only plea put in against it—*sub specie boni*—was the one named, ostensibly dictated by the interests of the new Policemen themselves. Under these circumstances, the Comptroller demanded what would be satisfactory and, at the same time, legal. He said he was not particular respecting phraseology, providing the requirements of the act were corresponded to, the money reached its proper destination, and the legal vouchers were ultimately obtained. The reply was: "If you wish to enable the Police to have their money, let it be put to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police." *Of course in the State Treasury.* "Well," said the Comptroller, "go to the Auditor, with my clerk, and let him make out a new check, according to the wishes of the Mayor. This was done, and a second check was issued by the Comptroller, as follows: "Pay to A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain, or order, one hundred thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police." This was presented to the Mayor for his signature; but the bearer returned at once, disappointed, to Mr. FLAGG's office, and made him aware that his errand had been fruitless. The answer of the Mayor was, that he would send his answer in the morning. Between 2 and 3 o'clock of the next day the reply came in the shape of the monstrously absurd and contradictory document which appeared in yesterday's paper. He refused to sign, because the money ought to be paid into the State Treasury, whereas it was payable to Mr. STOUT for no other reason than that it might be paid into the said Treasury, according to the custom in such cases, to the credit of the official authorized by law to draw it. It expresses a willingness to sign whenever a check shall be drawn to the order of the State Comptroller—an official who has no more right to receive the money than the man in the moon. The real object of Mr. WOOD was to secure a sufficient delay to enable his recent bondsman, Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, to procure the injunction, served yesterday, which should enable him to stave off all payment of the new Police for an indefinite period, even at the risk to the old Policemen of losing all that Mr. FLAGG considered that the law authorized him to pay them.

The uniform custom of the Comptroller's office, from time immemorial, in paying moneys over to the State Treasury, has been to do so through the City Chamberlain. The amount of the mill tax is invariably drawn to the Chamberlain's order, designating its value and destination. Both of Mr. FLAGG's checks were, therefore, in accordance with legal form and established precedent, and it required all the audacity of Mr. WOOD to return them in the manner in which he did. Had either of them been signed by him, the Chamberlain would have put the amount into the State Treasury, and it would have reached its destination, more or less speedily, as provided by law. The Mayor's end was, however, hidden until yesterday, when, before a third check, *to the order of the State Treasurer*, (an irregular but legal form,) could be drawn by Mr. FLAGG, the injunction was procured from Judge INGRAHAM, of the Court of Common Pleas, which stays all further proceedings for the moment. That this latter was planned and anticipated by the Mayor cannot be doubted, and it affords proof, alike of his refractoriness, temerity and utter folly.

Our belief is that the most effectual method which can be pursued by the new Commissioners to obtain possession of the money of which the law makes them custodians, is to get out a *mandamus* upon the Mayor, Comptroller, and Chamberlain to pay it. This cannot fail of its end, and, as in the attempted juggle of the Station-houses, will save expense to the City, and further disgrace to its Chief Magistrate.

Beauties of "Report" Writing.

There is an abuse growing up in the new Police organization, which is, in a great measure, the result of the peculiar state of things in which it saw the light, but which will prove just as detrimental to its usefulness, if suffered to progress unchecked, as if it had inherited it from the old *régime*. The Metropolitan Police bill owes its origin, unquestionably, to a desire on the part of all the decent people of the State, to put an end to the scandals generated by the employment of the Police as political tools. We wanted a body into whose organization political considerations should not be allowed to enter, and whose whole and sole use and occupation should be the maintenance of order and security. The New Commissioners have promised us what we demanded, and so far bid fair to keep their promises. The low rowdies whom the Mayor put in uniform, in order to lend dignity to the office of electioneering hacks, have been tolerably well weeded out, and we hope ere long to have a body of respectable men doing police duty as public servants, and not as the agents of desperate schemers.

We hope to see, in a few days, the needful number of policemen, well-dressed, well-drilled, neat, clean, erect, pacing their beats, and looking sharp after thieves and swindlers.

We would suggest, therefore, to the New Commissioners as the first step towards this most desirable consummation, that they should teach their officers, captains or lieutenants, inspectors or sergeants, to write proper reports in becoming language. Judging from the specimens which have appeared in the newspapers from time to time, a large number of their subordinates have not the faintest conception of what the report of an officer to his superior ought to be. The inauguration of this new force has excited no small amount of dissatisfaction and ill-feeling among the lower classes in this City. A large number of them persist in regarding the new law as a party measure, passed for party purposes. The Irish and Germans are peculiarly hostile to it. We feel quite certain that all that is needed to secure for its agents an amount of respect and obedience such as no police has ever had amongst us, is to convince the public of the fact that they are calm, cold, dispassionate ministers of the law, a machine, in short, for the preservation of order. Now, one of the first requisites for the accomplishment of this object, is the elimination from all documents issuing from any member of the body, of every expression or allusion containing the slightest evidence of feeling of any sort, political or other. A police officer's reports should be what a military officer's reports are, a careful and accurate statement of facts—of things done, things seen, and perhaps suggestions of things which ought to be done. All attempts at fine-writing are most offensive and unwarrantable, and ought to be at once repressed. The foam and flabbergash by which so much of the political speaking and writing of the country are marred, should be kept out of the Station-houses with just as much care, as they are kept out of our forts and barracks.

The new inspectors must be taught to leave to the stump-orators of the rant and bathos in which they carry on their intercourse with the herd of knaves and simpletons who form their tail. Many very gross cases of the fault we condemn appear in the newspapers every week. The last is to be found in Captain HARTT's report of the riot in the Seventeenth Ward. An officer in command of a large body of men, engaged in suppressing a riot, commences an official account of the transaction with a whine worthy of a fifth-rate novelist preparing for the hero's death in the columns of a cheap magazine:

"It becomes our melancholy and painful duty to report one of the most sad and bloody scenes that has ever transpired in our District. The day passed off pleasant and quiet, and bade fair to end so. But, alas! little did we think what was to come, or what a few brief hours would bring forth, when suddenly it burst forth as with the fury of a tornado, threatening to sweep all that opposed it."

This is bad enough, but a few lines further on, unable to contain himself, he breaks out worse than ever:

"Repairing to the rendezvous we mustered thirty-five strong—good and true men—when, forming in line, we marched forward to the scene, some of the men with the blood running down their necks, apparently ready to faint, but unwilling to remain behind, and all anxious once more to meet the foe, and, if possible, to roll back the tide of war."

This beats anything in dispatch-writing or report-writing, we venture to say, to be met with in military annals. We wish most sincerely that Capt. HARTT would "roll back the tide" of his own eloquence, and leave "the tide of war" alone. The simple fact that the Police charged the mob in the centre, and after a severe struggle drove them up the street, furnishes our magniloquent and verbose chronicler with an excuse for treating us to a dose of "fearful and appalling scenes," "desperate struggles," "showers of destruction." He can't even tell us that certain doctors attended on the wounded without informing us in a bit of jargon that they did it "in a truly good Samaritan manner." The last paragraph is most reprehensible, and is worthy of a very severe reprimand from Capt. HARTT's superiors. He ought to know better than to drag in a political diatribe at the end of his reports:

"The occurrence is much to be deplored in a neighborhood heretofore comparatively orderly, and occupied principally by Germans. These misguided men have been seduced by bad example. They have seen the Chief Magistrate of this great City trample under foot the majesty of the law; and mercenary tools have influenced their passions by falsehood and deceit, representing that the Metropolitan Police was created to deprive them of their legal rights; and it is in sorrow and shame we feel called upon to say that it is at the hands of this Chief Magistrate and his ready allies that the blood of these innocent (comparatively speaking) and misguided men should be required."

We sincerely hope that the Commissioners will at once put an end to this sort of thing. It is not simply injurious to the discipline of the force, but it tends to keep alive the prevailing irritation by bringing their officers before the people as partisans. How is the public ever to form a judgment as to the origin of these disturbances when the official reports are grotesque mixtures of loose and exaggerated statement, foolish pathos, and unmeasured invective?

Walker's Return to Nicaragua.

"Time was that when the brains were out the man would die," and it has happened in history that when a party had been thoroughly crushed it would disappear forever from the face of the earth.

But it seems that we are not to look for so wholesome and satisfactory a result for the annihilation in Nicaragua of General WALKER and his fillibustering faction. No set of men ever proved themselves more absolutely incompetent to accomplish what they had undertaken than did he and his friends.

They assumed to civilize a semi-civilized people, and they left that people more utterly demoralized and barbarized than they had found them. They proposed to establish a new and vigorous Government, and they barely escaped with their own lives from the ruin of all executive authority in the land which they had invaded. They attempted to organize a useful outpost of American enterprize, industry and commerce, in a most important section of the Continent, and they ran away from their task, leaving the relations of American enterprize, industry, and commerce, with the Isthmus, a hundred times more involved, unprofitable and unsatisfactory than they ever before had been.

If there be any meaning in the word disaster, General WALKER's career in Nicaragua exhausted that meaning; if there be such a thing as failure possible to men, General WALKER did utterly and most abjectly fail.

And we have now reports that he has summoned his officers to meet him in New-Orleans preparatory to another descent upon Central America. It is said that he intends to effect his landing on the Pacific Coast; though, in order to do this he will be compelled to double Cape Horn, and we are called upon to believe that while his presence in that country is earnestly desired by the former victims of his brilliant capacity for conquest and administration, his departure from our own coasts will not be impeded by our own Government.

These rumors, odious as they are, are also so intrinsically ridiculous that we have for some time forborne to dwell upon them. General WALKER's professions of faith in the tender attachment to himself and to his "cause" of the Nicaraguan people, so profusely and so plaintively uttered to such fragments of the American public as he has enjoyed an opportunity to address, have really appeared to us to be so exquisitely audacious, that the notion of their being treated in any serious light by any serious man or men has never entered our minds. We have regarded those lugubrious protestations of "a mutual attachment" made by one of the parties only, as a delicious pendant to the famous remonstrance of the Hibernian lover, who pathetically remarks to the fair one whose obduracy he persisted in believing to be nothing but maidenly coyness:

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But *why did you kick me down stairs?*"

That any grave occasion should ever arise demanding the interference of the American Government to prevent the renewal of such scenes as for nearly two years disgraced the American name in Nicaragua, we have not for one moment permitted ourselves to imagine. Nor can we yet suppose that the authority of the Executive will be needed to restrain Gen. WALKER and Gen. WALKER's men from again violating our neutrality laws, and reviving the doleful tales of the past. But it has of late been continually reiterated that parties at the South have been engaged in raising means for the equipment of a new expedition to Nicaragua—that Ex-President RIVAS has summoned his "gray-eyed Lieutenant" back to the fields of his fame—that the Nicaraguan people are in a state of ferment—and that the Costa Ricans are in such relations with our own Government as to make it very uncertain how far we should interpose to prevent an invasion of their territory, the territory of which they are in provisional occupation.

If there be the least grain of truth in this sad bushel of chaff—if such a movement is in contemplation in any part of this country, there cannot be a doubt as to the course which this Government should pursue; nor do we believe that there exists the slightest reason for imagining that this Government will pursue any other course than the right course in regard to the matter.

The interests of Commerce demand not less imperatively than the honor of our national character that a definite and determined stop should be put to everything that bears the semblance of "Walkerism." So long as another *avatar* of this detestable kind of freebooting shall seem to be possible, so long will the trade of the Isthmus be liable to interruptions and annoyances of all sorts. The stable governments which exist in Central America are not strong enough to dispense with all manner of military preparations of a kind vexatious to commerce while the sword of DAMOCLES remains suspended over their heads. Let it be removed at once and forever. If the disposition of Costa Rica, or of any other State, towards this country is not in all respects what we could wish it might be, certainly that disposition is not likely to be improved by the manifestation of any indifference on our part in the discharge of duties which we owe to ourselves as well as to our neighbors. A policy of honesty and decision at Washington will do more towards settling the "Transit Question" on a satisfactory basis, than all the diplomacy possible to be exerted for or against rival Companies or individuals—and all the indignation possible to be displayed against foolish and feeble meddlers with the peace of the Isthmus. This country may very easily make itself the ally and protector of the Central American States—not so easily indeed as before the supineness of American Administrations had suffered American adventurers to blacken the national credit—not so easily indeed as in the days when HENRY CLAY extended his brave right hand to the Spanish American people, and the Congress of Panama might have taken its place in history over against the Congress of Verona—yet more easily by far than will be the case in a few years from this time if our policy of the last quinquenniad is not speedily and forever reversed. What may be so easily done will be done, we trust, and done without delay. "A work begun is half ended," and now is the time to begin.

British India.

What we know of changes passing in India, and of the changes which have been effected for better or worse by eighty years of British ascendancy, is derived in the main from English sources, but here, as usual, we find the waters troubled by the old strife of the ins and outs—the Administrators and the Reformers—the Liberals and the Conservatives. A thousand things which in opposition are plain as pikestaves, in office, as statesmen all the world over know to their cost, are problems whose solution baffles the warmest zeal and the clearest head. Many a man who was certain in Leadenhall-street that it was as easy to make Hindoos happy as to fill a cockney's stomach with beef, has found in Calcutta that it was no easy matter to govern a hundred millions of men, divided into thousands of differing tribes speaking thousands of different dialects, professing a thousand different forms of faith, and clinging to them all with that desperate tenacity which mysterious origin, remote antiquity and the darkest ignorance alone can inspire, with fifty thousand Englishmen ten thousand miles from home.

But the warmest defenders of the Company, and the most successful of its administrators, have had to deplore the existence of innumerable abuses, which there was no means, and too often no wish, to remedy. Its enemies in London, as well as in India, have generally had the faults as well as the virtues of reformers. They have been heated, passionate, impressionable, more easily moved by the sight of misery than apt in devising a remedy, more apt to mourn over results than to inquire into causes. They are greedy of change, reckless of consequences, careless in the collection of facts, rash in statement, and violent in invective. But to compensate for all this, they have been, whether right or wrong, wise or foolish, fast friends of humanity, and receive, in spite of their many faults, a more attentive hearing from the world than the most accurate statisticians or the calmest reasoner could hope for on the other side. Foreign nations have adopted these theories and realised their assertions, with the confidence of philanthropic enthusiasm, and the zeal of national animosity, and the result has been, that the wisest and best men, once enlisted in the Company's service, have loomed out through this haze of passion with the shape and dimensions of demons. The names of ELLENBOROUGH and DALHOUSIE, known from Cape Comorin to the Indus as able and conscientious reformers, seen through in Paris or New-York, through the eyes of a British legislator, pouring forth the concentrated liberalism of a Montrose or Lambeth constituency, take the form and hue of remorseless and exacting tyrants.

If, with all its many faults and shortcomings, the East India Company had achieved no other work displaying either tact or talent, creation and maintenance of the native army would entitle it, if not to the esteem, at least to the respect of the world; that a territory of such an extent, so acquired, should be so defended through eighty years, embracing vicissitudes of every imaginable kind, is a wonder greater than any ever achieved either by the arms of TAMERLANE or the munificence of the Great Mogul. The administrative talent which has enlisted a force of 250,000 men from a conquered population, differing from their rulers so widely in language, manners, religion and modes of thought, and at such a distance from home, and has converted a feeble and pusillanimous race, debased by ages of slavery and of caste, into brave and hardy soldiers, is clearly of no mean order. The chains which have retained the sepoy steadfast in his allegiance to the Company, "whose salt he eats," in all changes of war and time, from Plassey to Googerah, and nerved him into victory over the master races of the Continent on a thousand bloody fields, are clearly not forged by fear. One of the chief causes of the mutiny is unquestionably to be found in the suicidal policy pursued of late in reference to Staff appointments, and which has kept the present generation of European officers of the native regiments apart from their men. Twenty years ago cadets left the military school at Addiscombe with no hope either of fame or advancement apart from the regiment in which they were given their commission. They made it their home, were interested in its efficiency, and were interested in the men who composed it. They made it their business to know the sepoy, hear his story, redress his grievances, dissipate his delusions, enlighten his ignorance, and were, as far as young, gay men entering on life can be, educators as well as officers. The ambitions of such was a step in promotion in the regiment, and the command of it eventually, nor looked beyond it for anything. Nowadays all this is changed. There is hardly one of the frolicsome young gentlemen whom Sir JAMES HOGG sends from Addiscombe over the Isthmus of Suez each year, with the blessing of their country, to lead the sable armies of the "Kompanee Sahib," who does not carry a letter to somebody from somebody, securing him somebody's influence to get an appointment on somebody's staff, or special service of some sort, in which he "may have an opportunity of distinguishing himself." Or his father sends to Lord So-and-So, who writes to Sir So-and-So, and Mamma is delighted by the thought that "Dear George" will not have to be long in obscurity, in a sweltering station, but will speedily be placed in such a position, that he may regenerate irreclaimable tribes, like MACDONALD, or get up a tidy war on his own responsibility, like EDWARDS. The great demand there has been, of late years, for special agents of all sorts, to aid in carrying out the reforms and improvements mentioned, and others recently set on foot, have unhappily entailed upon the authorities the necessity of complying with too many of these demands. Officers have been drafted away from their regiments by the score, and sent right and left, surveying, engineering, negotiating, reforming, codifying, judging. The remainder feel the regiment to be but a stepping-stone to something else, or, in aristocratic jargon, "a bore." The sepoys are left to their devices, and are yearly getting more and more firm under the moral influence of their European superiors. A foolish report about beef fat being put on the cartridges, gets abroad, and inflames their ignorance and isolation into mutiny. There is no man who knows anything of the Indian service, who does not feel that twenty years ago the deplorable delusions which have led to the Delhi massacre, could not have existed for one week.

THE TWO ABBYS.—It is a very great misfortune for two noted people to have the same name, as they are always sure of being confounded and mistaken for one another; but when they both happen to belong to the same circle, and to figure together on the same platform, the confusion becomes considerably worse confounded. The public are familiar with the names of two ladies who have been long known as talkers at Anti-Slavery meetings—one of them is ABBY KELLY, and the other ABBY FOLSOM—and it is the most natural mistake possible that these two ABBYS should be continually alluded to as being but one person. We made this mistake ourselves, on Tuesday, "quite promiscously," and without the least intention of doing an injustice. In the attempt to write the name of Miss FOLSOM, we unintentionally wrote the name of the other ABBY. These ladies, though having the same Christian name, and being renowned at Abolition meetings, we are aware are not in the least alike. Miss FOLSOM being an exceedingly erratic sort of body, not altogether unlike Miss Flyte in *Bleak House*, and the other ABBY being an earnest and eloquent expounder of the principles of the Garrisonian Abolitionists.

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has a leader on the "fusion of parties," which will hardly lead to any practical results, though the present hot weather might be regarded as a very favorable time for fusing almost anything. But parties at present are in a state of confusion, and are likely to remain so until cool weather, when it will be time to organize for the next election. Parties in this City will all turn on the Mayoralty, and the two great contestants for power will be the Wood and Anti-Wood factions. Until then political parties must simmer over the half smothered fires of political antagonism. There will be hot work enough, and an overflow of hot water as soon as the contest commences.

Quarantine—All the Nationalities.

All the emigrant passengers from the ships *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin*, (about eleven hundred,) were landed yesterday at the old Quarantine. They laid off upon the green lawns of the Marine Hospital, and enjoyed themselves finely. The physician and his employes are kept very busy in providing temporary accommodations for this large number. The *Ellen Austin's* passengers, which have been mostly infected by the small-pox, are separated from those of the *Gallatin*, but they have all an abundance of room for exercise; and with the exception of a few complaints on account of getting no dinner yesterday, they seemed in excellent spirits. The Commissioners of Emigration last evening, sent down, among other articles, sixteen hundred large loaves of bread for their supper; these loaves were passed around among the multitude in the most primitive manner, followed by men carrying five gallon kettles full of hot tea, all sweetened to hand, which was served out in tin cups. After tea, there was music from a bugle and one or two violins, which kept the crowd in excellent spirits. Cart loads of clean straw were disposed in large airy rooms, with blankets, for beds at night, and in one of the wards there were 120 beds of the same material for the women's accommodation. Both the ships from which these emigrants have been landed are badly infected with small-pox, and fresh cases have daily occurred from among them. But these outsiders appear robust and healthy.

There were no fresh arrivals of vessels with sickness yesterday. Captains of vessels coming from doubtful ports—that is, from ports where there is no means of judging of their sanitary condition, except the representations of the officers, are required to subscribe the following statement:

PORT OF NEW-YORK, AT QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, ——, 1857.

——— of ——— being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is Master of the ——; that the said vessel arrived at the Quarantine anchorage, as above dated, from ——, from whence she sailed on the —— making the passage in —— days; that the said vessel did not touch at any port on her passage, at which any contagious or infectious disease existed; that she is laden with —— and —— passengers; that the said vessel is in a cleanly condition, free from offensive bilge-water, and other noxious effluvia; that the cargo is in a condition void of any decomposition which can possibly give rise to contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease; that the port of departure of said vessel was healthy, and perfectly free from epidemic disease of a contagious or infectious character; that all persons on board of said vessel during the voyage to this port have been well, and free from all infectious and contagious diseases, (except ——) and that they are now in good health. And the deponent further swears, that no person except the pilot, newsreporter, or Custom-house officer, has boarded or had intercourse, or communication, or dealing with the said —— or any of the crew or passengers thereof, since she entered the bay and harbor of the port of New-York.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this —— day of ——, 1857. ———, Health Officer.

Personal.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, Postmaster of Salem, met with a very serious accident on Monday afternoon. While at work upon his farm, the knife of a mowing-machine came in contact with his left ancle, cutting it half through. A thick boot probably prevented the instantaneous amputation of the foot. By tying his hand upon the main artery, in the upper part of his leg, Dr. LORING was able to check, somewhat, until the arrival of the physicians, the great flow of blood, which would otherwise have been very dangerous.

BITTEN BY A PILOT SNAKE.—A few days ago WALTER ROCKAFELLOW, a wealthy farmer residing near Scotchtown, in Orange County, was bitten on the arm by a pilot snake, while working in a field. His arm immediately began to swell from the effects of the poison, and at last accounts he was lying in a hopeless condition.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

SOME OF THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The Tehuantepec Route—Instructions to Minister Forsyth—The New-Granada Trouble, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

The Government has recognized LE SERE's Directory of the Sloo Tehuantepec Company, and the Sloo Company unites with it for certain purposes. HARGOUS advances $300,000 to finish the Road.

The Government instructs Mr. FORSYTH to insist upon the security of the rights of American citizens under the Tehuantepec grants. The eighth article of the Gadsden Treaty is relied upon as sufficient for the United States.

Senator BENJAMIN goes out with instructions, and as agent for the Tehuantepec Company. A Mail contract is to be given; and the road will be opened in November.

The President expresses much pleasure at this arrangement. He was desirous of securing a new Transit, and breaking up the Panama monopoly.

The New-Granada difficulty is to be removed, but it leads to another with England, if we take the two Islands in the Bay of Panama and exclude her.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

The President, to-day, made the following appointments:

RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Brazil, in place of WM. TRESDALE, of Tennessee, the present incumbent.

BENJAMIN F. ANGEL, of New-York, Minister Resident to Sweden, in place of FRANCIS SCHROEDER, of Rhode Island, recalled at his own request.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, of Texas, Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation, in place of JAMES A. PEDEN, of Florida, the present incumbent.

WYMAN B. S. MOOR, of Maine, Consul General for the British North American Provinces from the 1st of September next, in place of ISRAEL D. ANDREWS, of Maine, resigned.

WM. PREVITT, of Ohio, Consul at Valparaiso, to fill the existing vacancy.

HENRY OWNES, of California, Consul to the Tahiti Society Islands, in place of WM. H. KELLEY, of Massachusetts, the present incumbent.

JOHN F. PORTENS, of South Carolina, Consul at Oporto, Portugal, in place of NICHOLAS PIKE, of New-York, the present incumbent.

CHARLES GLABTZ, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Stettin, Prussia, in place of FREDERICK SCHILLARD, who is not a citizen of the United States.

SAMUEL E. FABENS, Consul at Cayenne, to fill the existing vacancy.

FRANCIS M. WEBB, of Florida, Consul at Santa Martha, New-Granada, to fill the vacancy.

JAMES C. DERICKSON, of Maryland, Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigators Island, in place of Mr. JENKINS.

MOSES JESURUN, of New-York, Consul at Curacoa, West Indies, to fill the vacancy.

CHARLES E. FLANDREAU, Associate Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Minnesota, in place of PETTIT, resigned.

The sum appropriated for prosecuting the land surveys in California for the year ending with the 30th of June last, has been exceeded by about $175,000. In consequence of this deficiency the accounts of the Deputy Surveyors have been suspended. The liabilities will lie over till Congress provides the means for their liquidation. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the surveys must be continued, and that the $100,000 for the fiscal year ending June, 1858, can be used only for that period, and not to discharge previous liabilities.

Major PARKER G. HOWLE, of the Marine Corps, died to-day.

ROBERT CROSS, another of the election rioters, was to-day found guilty of attempting to kill the policeman who arrested him, and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary, the utmost extent of the law.

The Nicaragua Transit—Policy of the Administration—It Opposes Costa Rican Conquest or Control of the Route—The Capitol Extension.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

Availing myself of a few days' sojourn at the National Capital, I have been at some pains to ascertain the precise position here of several foreign questions in which the United States have direct or contingent interest. Among these there is none, probably, which attracts more attention just now than that connected with the future of the Nicaragua Transit. The Administration is fully alive to the importance of having the Nicaragua route reopened to commerce and travel, and is prepared to take any and all proper steps for the accomplishment of that result. Unfortunately, however, the power of the President and his Cabinet in the premises is very limited. They freely admit that to seize and hold the Isthmus would be an act of war, which can be authorized by act of Congress only. Unless our Government can intervene, by force, to secure the reopening of the route, it can do nothing, and accomplish nothing, except by diplomacy.

These are the premises upon which the Administration stands, and from which it will act; and all rumors and speculations inconsistent with this position, may be set down at once as quite unfounded. This I assert, not merely as the result of dispassionate reasoning upon the subject, but upon high and indisputable authority. If negotiations shall fail—if Costa Rica or any other power shall set itself up in our way to the Pacific, interposing unreasonable and vexatious obstacles to the reopening of the Transit route, Congress may, and probably will, be asked to authorize measures adequate to the emergency—but Mr. BUCHANAN will not bombard Greytown, nor do anything else which may be reasonably construed into an act of war.

Mr. WM. CAREY JONES was sent out to Central America for a two-fold purpose—first, to endeavor to get WALKER and his men out of the country with their own consent; and second, to ascertain the purpose of Nicaragua with reference to the Transit route, express the views and wishes of the Government of the United States upon that and kindred subjects, and arrange, if possible, for such a solution of the pending difficulties, as should lead to an early and satisfactory disposition of the Transit grant. As WALKER and his men were rescued ere his arrival, Mr. JONES has been able to devote his attention entirely to the latter subject; but with what success is not known, as no dispatches have yet been received from him by the State Department. He is not instructed to press the claims of any particular Company to the Transit grant. His mission takes a higher range than the settlement of mere private interests. The Government of Costa Rica has ere this been informed by him,

First—That *the United States cannot admit any claim of jurisdiction over Nicaragua by Costa Rica by right of conquest*, although we may admit her right to a full and free navigation of the San Juan River as far as the mouth of the Serapiqui—which has been long a matter of dispute between the two States.

Second—That *the United States do not and cannot assent to the partition of Nicaragua*, as has been proposed; and

Third—That the United States will not recognize the right of Costa Rica to forcibly close and keep closed the interoceanic transit *via* Nicaragua.

I have not been able to learn precisely by what course of reasoning the Administration comes to the conclusion that it has the right to forbid Costa Rican conquest of Nicaragua, or the partition of the latter among her sister States—as Poland was divided among certain European powers at a former period; but I give you the facts as they are. It is believed that Costa Rica will yield to a firm expression of our views, and so save further difficulty. If she does not, the responsibility of future proceedings for the promotion of our interests here will be thrown upon Congress. Meantime, the fight between rival private claimants for the Nicaragua Transit grant must go on, without any aid or countenance from Washington.

It has been suggested that in the absence of any permanent Government in Nicaragua, the Government of the United States may with propriety take temporary possession of the route for the purpose of protecting American travelers and property. Such, I am sure, is not Mr. BUCHANAN's view of the case. Indeed the suggestion has a false basis. It assumes either that there is *no* Government whatever in Nicaragua, and that, therefore, we may step in and assume possession of a sort of *district* territory,—or else that the President of the United States has the right to declare war provided the Government of Nicaragua is not strong enough to fulfil its obligations towards us. The former of these propositions is absurd—because there *is a de facto Government* in Nicaragua—and no matter how weak or inefficient it may be, our duties towards it are as positive for the time being, as though it had successfully withstood the political convulsions of a thousand years.

The proposition that the President may declare or make war under any circumstances, cannot be tolerated for a moment. The Constitution was framed to guard us against just such temptations as that presented in this Nicaraguan embroglio,—to take away from the Executive any and every pretext for plunging the nation into war, upon his own responsibility. Nor can an act of war be successfully disguised under the pretence of forcibly protecting American citizens or property. The right of forcible protection can only extend to the *present* vindication of an American citizen in the present exercise of a right clearly his. For instance, our squadron at Aspinwall or Panama may land a force to-day to protect the Transit from a repetition of the outrages of May, 1856, when present circumstances show imminent necessity for such protection; but it is beyond the power of the President to order our fleets to punish the unruly subjects of New-Granada for past offences. That is a matter for negotiation, and subsequently for Congress, if negotiations fail.

Applying the argument to the Nicaragua Transit, we find that our Government cannot anticipate unlawful violence, and upon that pretext, forcibly take and hold foreign territory, in order to protect our citizens. Admit such a doctrine, and the President could readily find pretext, at will, for plunging the country into actual war with every nation on the face of the globe. Be assured that, under no circumstances, will Mr. BUCHANAN be guilty of any such folly. I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this subject, because I know it is one in which many of your readers have a large interest, without really understanding what they have to hope or expect from the Federal Executive in connection therewith.

The work upon the Capitol-extension and the new dome is progressing rapidly, nearly a thousand laborers being engaged on it. The new Senate and Representative halls have made considerable advance towards completion since I saw them in February last, but will not be ready for occupation next Winter, as was anticipated. Already they give promise of being well worthy the nation whose Representatives are to occupy them. The ceiling of the Representative hall is certainly far richer and more gorgeous in design and execution than anything of the kind I have ever seen elsewhere, and the acoustic qualities of the room bid fair to be perfect. The renewed rumor that the work on the dome is to be suspended because the rotunda walls are too weak to bear up the designed superstructure, proves unfounded. Capt. MEIGS, who has charge of the work, has never doubted for an instant, since he investigated the subject, that the massive walls of the rotunda would support double the pressure which the new dome will entail. S.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

RUTLAND, Vt., Thursday, July 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to day. About four hundred Delegates were present, and every County in the State was represented. Hon. J. R. KIDDER, of West Randolph, presided. WILLIE LYMAN, of Burlington, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and J. T. THURSTON, of Montpelier, as Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the policy of the Buchanan administration; approving the Dred Scott decision; approving the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas; advocating the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and instructing the State Committee to prepare an address to the people of Vermont.

A resolution of respect to the memory of WM. L. MARCY, was also adopted.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 16.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention met at the Capitol at St. Paul on the 14th inst. Fifty-nine Republicans were present. The Democrats, 44 in number, organized a separate Convention in the Council Chamber, electing H. H. SIBLEY President. Each Convention is drafting a Constitution. The Republicans intend to remain in session night and day to retain possession of the Hall.

The Alumni Association of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The Alumni Association of Harvard College, to-day, re-elected the old board of officers, after which Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered the address. [An abstract of Mr. EVERETT's address will be found on the second page.]

The First Congregational Church, where the public exercises took place, was crowded in every part.

In the afternoon a magnificent banquet was partaken of in Harvard Hall, at which speeches were made by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Lord NAPIER, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The National Trial of Agricultural Implements at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.

Twenty mowing machines were tested to-day by classes, in cutting grass. The Dynamometer trial will take place to-morrow. The trial of reaping machines will commence on Friday.

Absconding of a Forger.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 16.

The correspondent of the *Courier* states that JAMES H. SHONER, of Marseilles, has failed and absconded. Two hundred thousand dollars of his forged paper is in the possession of citizens of Woodford, Franklin and the adjacent counties.

Death of Dr. Rose of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

Dr. ROSE, who was burned at the fire at the State Lunatic Asylum in this City, on Tuesday, died this afternoon from the effects of his injuries.

Academy of Music.

Considering the extreme heat of the weather, and the consequent disinclination to dress for any entertainment of the fashionable character of Opera, the attendance at the performance of the La Grange troupe is really marvellous. On Thursday night it was less excessive than on any previous occasion, owing perhaps to its being the repetition of an opera not very well known to our country cousins. The performance "I Puritani" was given in a satisfactory manner, although marred in some measure by the hoarseness of all the gentlemen engaged in the principal parts. Madame LA GRANGE was good as ever, and was ably sustained by the chorus and orchestra.

To-night the last regular performance of the season will take place. The "Trovatore" will be played on the occasion,—an opera which is at least certain to bring the season to a brilliant close. An extra performance will take place on the following Monday, for the benefit of Madame LA GRANGE, after which we shall be without Opera until the regular season under Messrs. ULLMAN & STRAKOSCH commences in October. We trust that the friends of Madame LA GRANGE will not forget the opportunity of paying her a substantial compliment on the occasion of her benefit.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre, has obtained a limited lease of the Academy of Music, and, after decorating it in a novel and beautiful manner, will open it with a series of promenade concerts, *a la* JULLIEN, early in the coming month. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, for many years the leader of Jullien's Band, and the conductor in the *chef's* absence. The orchestra will consist of upwards of sixty of the best players in this country, assisted by a vocalist, whose name we are not at liberty, at present, to mention. These entertainments will be quite peculiar in their way, and, musically and pictorially, eminently interesting.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The ballet of "Bella la Paquerette" will be produced here, to-night, for the purpose of introducing Signorina ROLLA in a *rôle* where her pantomimic opportunities enable her to do something more than she has yet attempted in this country. The ballet has been prepared with care.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—At a General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Newburg on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were admitted to practice as counselors and attorneys-at-law in all the Courts of this State: Edward T. Wood, William J. Osborne, Eli H. Evans, George M. Osgoodby, Thomas S. Arnold, Rodman Macomber, James M. Hueted, Sanford B. Knapp, Henry E. Davies, Jr., John L. Overfield, Charles H. S. Williams, Jr., Samuel C. Merritt, Dwight Klinck, Frederick A. Freeman and Charles G. Comstock.

JESSE C. SMITH,
CALVIN FROST,
H. A. NELSON,
} Examiners.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—ABRAHAM SCHUYVER, who runs a boat for the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, was robbed on Tuesday night, while asleep in the cabin of his boat, near Rondout. The thief cut his pocket open, and took $50 in cash, one promissory note of $10, and another for $5, and then made his escape.

The Difficulty in Dr. Cheever's Church.

Protest of the Displaced Deacons—Call for a General Conference.

There was another meeting of the members of the *Church of the Pilgrims* (Dr. CHEEVER's) last evening, called by the Deacons who were displaced by the adoption of the report published a few weeks ago, together with the signers of the letter to the Pastor, which commenced the disturbance in the Church. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. WILLIAM E. GILMAN to the Chair, and appointing Mr. F. W. KING Secretary.

The business of the meeting was commenced by Mr. OLIVER E. WOOD, one of the displaced Deacons, who said his brother Deacons, who had been similarly treated, felt agrieved by the report of the Committee, and were there to enter their protest against it. They claimed that the entire proceedings were illegal. Their cases had been adjudicated without charges having been previously preferred, and without their having been notified by their pastor, as the rules of the Church required. The evil resulting from such a course was not, unfortunately, confined to himself and his brethren. The Church was injured by it, in its reputation and its usefulness. They had been unceremoniously treated, and had been condemned unheard, notwithstanding their time and best efforts had been spent for the Church, for many years, while many of those who rose up against them had been seldom seen within its walls. He did not believe there was one of the brethren who would discharge a household servant without first telling him the cause, and yet each had been their course towards himself and the other Protestants.

For himself he would say that he was not unknown to them. He had served them as Deacon five years, in the Old Brick Church, under Dr. SPRING, and eleven years in their present edifice, and during all that time he was not aware of having violated any of the rules, or of having neglected any important duty of his office. He had aided in building the church, and had served at every communion, except the last. When contributions were made, he had contributed, at the risk of a considerable portion of all he was worth, and he had aided in raising from $3,000 to $10,000 and $12,000 per annum. It was painful for him to recapitulate those matters. But when, because of an honest difference of opinion, he was dishonored and disowned, he felt it due to himself and his brethren. It was under such circumstances that they had been called upon to displace their deacons. He wished to add one word with reference to his absence from the last communion. Just before the day, Dr. CHEEVER had sent a brother to inform him that he charged him (Mr. WOOD) with falsehood. A brother here called Mr. WOOD to order, on the ground that such statements should not be made in the absence of the pastor.

Mr. WOOD withdrew the statement, and, thanking them for their kind attention, proceeded to read the

PROTEST.

It commenced in the usual form, and continued with the declaration that they felt aggrieved by the action of the Church in receiving the report of the Committee on their case.

1. They protested against such action as illegal, inasmuch as the meetings were not regularly called.

2. That the action was revolutionary and dangerous to the best interests of the Church.

3. They protested because the action was unjust and detrimental. It vacated their offices without affording them a hearing.

4. They protested because it was unscriptural and unchristian.

5. They protested because it was singularly inconsistent with the practice of the Church deliberately established.

6. They protested because it was directly contrary to the usages of the Church throughout the United States.

7. They protested against the allegation in the report that the permanence of office was not in accordance with the spirit of the Church government. The establishment of such a precedent would be dangerous. It was degrading the office by making it an object of ambition; and it also reduced the pastor from a permanent pastor to a mere stated preacher.

They protested further because the report placed himself and brethren in a false position before the Church.

In conclusion they believed that the pastor, instead of weakening his position by his discourses on Slavery, had strengthened it. They claimed that the Church was bound by the practice of other churches of like denomination, and asked that the members should join with them in calling for a General Council of Conference. They also asked that the protest be placed on the records of the Church.

After some remarks by Mr. HAVENS, Mr. FRY said the protest should have concluded with a motion that it be placed on the records.

Mr. J. N. WARREN thought it was a respectful protest, and moved that it be place on the records, and that a Committee of five be appointed to consider it and report.

Mr. FRY thought the subject should not be taken up in July, when the pastor and two thirds of the members were out of the City. He moved to amend by ordering that the Committee report on the 24th of September.

Mr. WOOD wished to say with reference to the absence of the pastor, that it was not called with a design to avoid his presence.

Mr. FRY said that had not been charged.

Mr. WOOD could not see why it was necessary that the characters of the displaced deacons should stand as pinced by the report, for six weeks longer.

Mr. J. N. WARREN thought the amendment was not necessary, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. MARTIN did not see the propriety of referring the matter to a Committee, while the protest asked that it should be considered by a General Council of Conference. He moved to strike from the resolution all after the words placing it on the record.

Mr. J. N. WARREN objected on the ground that the usage was to refer all such documents to a Committee for consideration and a report.

Mr. E. W. CHESTER thought that the subject should be postponed during the hot weather. If the action proposed was important at all, it was important to have it done well. He had no objection to have the protest placed on file, but believed that leaving it there would be unjust to the brethren offering it.

Deacon WOOD only desired that the protest should be entered on the minutes.

Mr. J. R. WOOD wished the gentleman who made the motion to lay on the table to withdraw it.

Mr. MARTIN withdrew the amendment.

Mr. JOEL BLACKMAN objected to the appointment of the Committee. He thought it the duty of brethren to harmonize their difficulties as much as possible, and the language of the resolution did not meet the requirements of the case. He accordingly presented a resolution so worded as to suit his views.

Mr. R. N. HAVENS stated that the signers of the letter to the pastor, of the 27th of April, were desirous of having the reasons for preparing that letter laid before the Church.

Mr. KING opposed the exposition of the "reasons," in the absence of Dr. CHEEVER; in his presence there would be no objection.

Gen. MATHER offered a resolution to the effect that the signers of the letter have leave to present and read their reasons therefor.

Mr. H. B. FRYE thought that the reception of the reasons would be like throwing a firebrand into the church. Dr. CHEEVER was not present, and the nature of the subject of the letter was of too important a character to be considered in his absence.

Remarks were made by Messrs. PHELPS, CHESTER and LEE.

Deacon WOOD stated that the reasons of the signers were too weighty to be postponed, and be under an unfavorable imputation for weeks; in fact, they were of a far more grave and weighty a character than was generally supposed.

Additional remarks were made by Messrs. VAN BUREN, KING, ABBOTT and MATHER.

Mr. KING moved an amendment to Mr. MATHER's resolution, the substance of which was that when Dr. CHEEVER returned and was present they would respectfully listen to what the signers of the letter had to say.

After other propositions had been made and rejected, the resolution to place on file and appoint a Committee was adopted. The Chair subsequently appointed the Committee.

Mr. MARTIN proposed the following resolution, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted by a vote of 46 to 19:

Whereas this Church has, already, by a deliberate vote, expressed its judgment upon the action of the signers of the letter which requested the resignation of their Pastor. Therefore

Resolved, That while as a Church we are ever ready to entertain any proper paper or remarks which any member may desire to submit to our consideration, we cannot receive from those gentlemen any statement reflecting upon the Pastor.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

SEAMEN'S ADVANCE WAGES—BOSTON BACKS DOWN.—An intelligent correspondent of one of our principal shipping houses writes from Boston under date of the 15th, and says:

"The no advance system, so far as Boston is concerned, is a dead failure."

This statement is corroborated by some of the Boston papers, and confirms the impression expressed a few days since, that this would be the result in Boston. The system has been rendered nugatory by Eastern merchants, whose vessels being in the port of New-York, and refusing to come into the new arrangement, have taken advantage of the state of affairs, and have had their pick of the crews out of the port. Among these vessels we might mention the ship *Onward*, bark *Kate Lincoln*, bark *Samoa*, brig *Mercy Ellen*, and ship *Hemisphere*, besides many other Eastern vessels. British ships have done the same as the *Constitution* and others—our merchants being unable to control them. These circumstances will probably render ineffectual the efforts of our merchants to enforce the system which promised so many beneficial results to the sailor. Other merchants, however, are resolute in their determination to hold on. They assert that New-York with her vast commerce, which "singly and alone has set this ball in motion," can keep it rolling: that Boston may, for a time, profit by the change, but will draw to herself the refuse and scum among sailors, while New-York a year hence will have the choice men to go in their ships. Some are already increasing the pay of good men, and trying to induce riggers to ship. Some have already done so.

The *Patrick Henry* still lies in the river, after a detention of several days—being unable, as yet, to procure a complement of men. The *E. C. Scranton* is in the same situation as the *Patrick Henry*. The *Webster* and *Devonshire* have not, as yet, hauled into the stream. The *Sir Robert Peel* went into the stream this morning.

The Cricket Match at Albany.

ELEVEN OF THE NEW YORK, *vs.* EIGHTEEN OF THE STATE

This, the most interesting match of the season was played on the Albany ground. The New Yorkers won the toss, and took the field, giving the States the first inninge. The game commenced about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and was not finished until Wednesday The following is the score:

THE STATE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
A. Rose b. Crossley	28	run out	5
Stephenson b. Cuyp	4	c. Lang b. Sharp	0
Moore b. Crossley	8	b. Cuyp	7
Comery c. Sharp b. Cuyp	15	c. Lillywhite b. Crossley	23
Ralph b. Cuyp	2	c. Sharp b. Cuyp	0
Windsor h. Crossley	3	c. Wilby b. Cuyp	0
Caig c. Higham b. Cuyp	6	b. Cuyp	5
Hobbs c. Lillywhite b. Barker	2	b. Barker	6
Playford b. Barker	4	b. Sharp	0
Lade b. Barker	9	b. Cuyp	2
White b. Barker	0	b. Cuyp	24
Hopkins b. Cuyp	7	c. Lang b. Cuyp	4
Gillespie b. Barker	1	run out	0
Baxter b. Cuyp	0	b. Sharp	5
Simmons b. Cuyp	6	run out	0
Smith c. Wilby b. Cuyp	4	b. Sharp	0
Saunders not out	0	b. Cuyp	0
Byes	9	Byes	17
Leg byes	3	Leg Byes	6
Wides	15	Wides	2
No Balls	1		
Total	123	Total	113

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sharp c. Simmons b. Comery	4	b. Comery	0
Lang c. Baxter b. Smith	32	c Smith b. French	20
Barker run out	13	h. Comery	5
Wilby c. Simmons h. Comery	0	c Ralph b. Smith	18
Crossley b. Smith	2	c. White b. Comery	7
H. Wright c. White b. Smith	0	b. Smith	2
Higham b. Smith	1	b. Smith	6
S. Wright b. Smith	2	b. Comery	6
Hamblyn not out	9	not out	23
Lillywhite l. b. wkt. b. Comery	2	b. Comery	10
Cuyp b. Comery	0	run out	2
Byes	12	Byes	7
Wides	1	Leg Byes	3
Total	78	Wides	14
Total			118
The State, total score			236
New-York, total score			194
Majority for the State			40

This is the greatest match ever played on the Albany ground, and never did the gentlemen from that city bat better, or bowl with more execution, than during the three days' play. The fielding was also good. A very fine score was made from the bat by Messrs. COMBAY, ROSE, WHITE and MOORE on the State's side. On the side of the New-Yorkers, neither the bowling nor batting was as good as usual, but the Albany gentlemen confessed that they never witnessed better fielding on any ground. Messrs. LANG, HAMBLYN, BARKER and WILBY, made the most runs off the bat on the New-York side.

Murder on Green Island, near Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

A shocking murder was committed on Tuesday night last, on Green Island, directly opposite the city. The deceased, PATRICK METCALF, was a watchman in the lumber yard of GILLESPIE, WHITE & Co, which occupies a large portion of the southern end of the island. As he was going his rounds about 10½ o'clock, on Tuesday evening, he saw a man skulking behind a pile of lumber with a bundle in his hand. This suspicious conduct caused the deceased to hail him, and order him down to the lower part of the yard. He refused at first, but at last surrendered, and was led to the dock, near a coal barge, and stood about six feet from the edge, the deceased being directly on the brink. As the latter was laying down his lantern, the murderer made a spring, threw him into the water and started off. Those who witnessed the occurrence, immediately rushed to the scene and endeavored to rescue METCALF, but as he had thick clothes on and could not swim, he sunk like a log, and it was three-quarters of an hour before he was brought to the surface; life, of course, was extinct. As for the prisoner, no one thought of pursuing him until he was out of reach. The deceased was forty five years of age, a sober and industrious man, and leaves a wife and family. The murderer is described as a good-sized man, about thirty years old, with light whiskers, wearing black clothes and a soft hat.

A man named SALISBURY has been arrested on suspicion, but the evidence, as far as I have heard, seems to be a general bad character, a resemblance to the description of the prisoner, and a desire on his part to avoid arrest. His examination comes off to-day.

Riot and Bloodshed in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

On Sunday morning, between the hours of half-past two and six o'clock, our city was again the theatre of riot, bloodshed and homicide, by some of our fire companies. One man was killed outright, and several others were severely wounded, and three at least of the number are not expected to survive.

The affair had its origin at a fire which took place on Fifth, near Morgan street, at about half-past 2 o'clock. On the corner of this street is a fire plug, which the Liberty Company, being the first on the ground, had made an attachment to, and were working their engine, when the Franklin Company came on the ground with their apparatus. Learning that there was a plug on the corner above, they were in the act of passing the Liberty Company's engine to get to it to make an attachment, when the persons who were working the latter assailed them with rocks and brikes.

A general fight then ensued, in which a multitude of rocks were thrown, and several pistol-shots fired. Two of these took effect in the bodies of some of the parties engaged, but who they were we could not learn. One is said to be wounded dangerously, and the other severely. The fight ended by one of the companies being driven from the ground and taking refuge in flight.

Quiet then prevailed until 4½ o'clock, when another fire occurred in an alley east of Second-street, between Mound and Biddle streets. After it was subdued, the fight between the Liberty and Franklin Companies was renewed, and lasted until 6 o'clock, when it ceased. Immediately on the fight being renewed, several shots were fired, and quickly responded to by persons of the opposite party, showing that they had come prepared for the fray and were willing to go any length. During the affray at least one hundred shots were fired from pistols, shot guns and rifles, and thousands of brick bats and stones were thrown on both sides. The citizens for squares around were awakened by the noise, and the crowd of spectators who assembled must have numbered more than a thousand persons.

One of the shots fired struck a man named OWEN FOY, and killed him almost instantly. Several other persons were more or less severely wounded, both by shots and missiles, but we could not ascertain any of their names. About 6 o'clock the Mayor appeared upon the scene of action, and the belligerents, having satisfied their appetite for disorder for the present, were dispersed, and order was restored.

During the whole affair not a single policeman appeared on the ground to interfere with the rioters. We are informed by a respectable gentleman who was present, that at an early stage of the riot, when it could have been quelled by a dozen resolute men, he saw four policemen pass by, making no effort to arrest the rioters. He shortly after accosted a policeman and urged him to make an effort at least to stop the riot, offering his own assistance, and suggesting the propriety of calling upon other citizens around; but the officer was too fully satisfied that "discretion was the better part of valor."

Shark Caught off Nahant—Letter from Prof. Agassiz.

A shark, weighing 900 pounds, was caught off Nahant, on Wednesday, by a party of amateur fishermen. We have the following facts touching the monster of the deep from Prof. AGASSIZ:

"A very remarkable shark was caught this morning off Nahant, and is lying on the steamboat wharf. The species is known to the fishermen by the name of Man-Eater. It belongs to the genius *Carcharodon*, and is particularly interesting to the naturalist as a living representative of those huge sharks, the teeth of which are found in a fossil state in the tertiary beds of the Middle States and at Martha's Vineyard. Strange as it may seem, this genius has not yet been mentioned among the sharks living upon our coast.

NAHANT, July 15, 1857. L. AGASSIZ."

SURVEYS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from California by the last mail a number of plats of surveys in that State, embracing about one hundred thousand acres. The country surveyed is situated about 180 miles north of San Francisco, and west of Sacramento River.—*Union.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 18.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

IMPORTANCE OF DAILY EVACUATIONS.—IT is dangerous, during hot weather, to retain the refuse or undigested food within the bowels over twenty-four hours. All who have not regular discharges from the bowels once in twenty-four hours, should take a dose of Radway's Regulators, one or two of which will be sufficient to correct all irregularities, and keep the liver, heart, kidneys bladder, stomach and bowels in a healthy and natural condition. Let these of our citizens who are subject to dysentery, cholera morbus, colic, constipation, costiveness, sickness at stomach, headache, nervousness, take one of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week, during the hot weather, and we will guarantee that they will continue in a perfect state of health, with a good appetite and easy digestion. Those afflicted with either of the above complaints, or any other malady where the system is in pain, should use Radway's Ready Relief in connection with Radway's Regulators. We care not how sick the patient may be, (if only recently attacked,) we will guarantee a cure in twelve hours.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
A large and superior assortment.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.

INJUNCTION!!

Two more kinds of Sewing Machines under injunction. On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated ware, go to DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; White Toilet Sets, $1; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut-glass wines the dozen, 75 cents; Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls the dozen, $1 80; Colored Bohemian Decanters the pair, $3 50; Three-light Gas Chandeliers, $7; Hall-Lights, $3; Bed-room Folding Brackets, 75 cents.

THE PATENT ICE-PITCHER,

Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep ice all day.

100 FOR SALE AT THE COST PRICE.

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RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent end rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST portable and at the same time the most complete and elegant article now manufactured,

PROF. MITCHELL, OF NORTH CAROLINA, MISSING.—Rumors from different sources prevail in North Carolina confirming the painful impression left by the subjoined extract from a letter. Professor MITCHELL is the Geologist of the State:

"SALISBURY, July 9.—We have received the sad intelligence of the loss of Professor MITCHELL in the mountains, where he had gone to make some scientific examination. He left a house in the Swannanoa Gap on Saturday week last, intending to be gone but a few hours, and has not since been seen, though many persons have been searching for him for several days. He was alone, thinly clad, without food or fire, and a violent storm came on after he had been absent a short time. The cause of his loss is entirely a mystery as yet; but, of course, not the least hope of his safety is entertained. They are only now hoping to recover his body.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST OF ALL.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Five Cents a Number—$2 50 a Year. Number twenty-nine Ready this Day.

Our readers will be glad to hear that

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

the new story, by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart., was commenced in No. 24 (June 13,) by arrangement with the Author, and will be continued to completion. We congratulate our readers on the fact. A new work by BULWER is perhaps the nablest intellectual treat that can be offered to a person of refined and cultivated taste.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS. No. VI. (From our own Correspondent.) *Illustrations:* Pilgrims Bathing in the Jordan—Hebron—Pilgrim's Bathing-Place—A Pleasant Meeting—Route to Hebron—The Mosque and Cave of Machpelah—Hebron—Its People, Employments, and Associations—John Steenharper's usual Fate—Abraham's Oak—Glass-making—The Tent at Night.

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OUT EARLY.

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THE CROPS.

MR. DALLAS INSULTED IN ENGLAND:

THE CASE OF THE "PANCHITA."

CHAT—Our Female Graduates in Arts—Order of Exercises—The Absolutely Indispensable—The Tiger Cubs.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN—To Sahara—A Stirring Place—A Tragedy.

DRAWING-ROOM FISH-PONDS—With Four Illustrations.

DOUGLAS JERROLD, EDITOR AND SATIRIST—With a Portrait.

LITERARY—New Books and Literary Gossip.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE—*Political:* Governor Walker of Kansas—The New-Granada Difficulty—Our Relations with Venezuela—Mr. Marcy's Last Dispatch—The Conflict of Authorities in Ohio—Mr. Marcy's Funeral—Political Items—Our Street-Commissionership—Personal—Seizure of the Panchita—How the Papers got off—Finale of the French Ex radition Case—British Art in New-York—A Missourian's Baggage—An Extraordinary Kick—A Negro Ventriloquist—Lost in the Woods.

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WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON—Chapters XVII., XVIII., and XIX.

HOW MR. TOLKINS SAW THE FIREWORKS.

PRATTLE AND TATTLE—Where shall we go this Summer?

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DRAWING-ROOM—*Illustration:* Present Style of Storming the Palace when Queen Victoria holds a Drawing-Room.

THE LATE WILLIAM L. MARCY—With a Portrait.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE FASHIONS—With Three Figures.

CONCILIATIONS—*Illustrations:* Filial Reverence—Too much of a Good Thing.

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A sketch of his life with four illustrations will be found in this week's

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SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, 5 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

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PERSONAL.

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To produce a cool atmosphere

THE INDIAN PUNKA

has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this

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MRS. JOHN WOOD.
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Previous to which
THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Mr. Walcot.....as.....Mr. Oblivions Top

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

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A NEW BALLET—GREAT ATTRACTION.
First night of the talented and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
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BELLA LA PAQUERETTE.
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COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 55 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of the late Roswell L. Colt, dec'd., on the Passaic River, at Paterson, N. J., only 40 minutes' ride from New-York, by the cars, which run hourly. There is a fine new mansion, carriage house, gardener's cottage, &c., and about 45 acres of land, through which there flows a never failing brook. The view of the country is extensive, and, about the falls, the river and mountains, truly picturesque. Apply to the subscriber, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York. ROBERT BENNER.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the present use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE containing about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New-York. Price $4,000.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMMER.—TO LET—A COTTAGE, with parlor, dining-room, library, &c., on the first floor, and 8 bed-rooms, finely situated, with large trees and woods in the rear. Rent, for the season, $200. Address B. L. L., Box No. 1,275 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G. CREED, No. 14 East 45th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

BATH, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BATH, L. I., a cottage containing 5 rooms and kitchen, with ice house, stable, and a quarter of an acre of ground. Apply at MORRISON, HABER & CO.'S, No. 45 Dey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a deed of Trust, bearing date on the 19th day of November, 1855, and recorded in Liber N. H. G., No. 5, folios 128, &c., one of the land record-books for Anne Arundel County, and Liber C. S., No. 1, folios 30, &c., one of the land record-books of Prince George's County, from MARGARETTA NICHOLS and R. NICOLS SNOWDEN, to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "Fairland Estate," on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,300 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by JOHN DUVALL, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, this property is especially recommended.

This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Depôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily to either of said cities.

A large portion of this estate is arable, and the residue covered with Wood and Timber, which can very profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or in the said cities. The arable land is of the most productive character, the location remarkably healthy, the neighborhood very desirable, and no portion of the State offers locations for residences of more beauty.

A very large portion of this estate is Meadow Land, either now well set in Timothy or other Grasses, or in cultivation or ready to be put in cultivation. The soil of which is unsurpassed for the growth either of Grasses or Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the furnishing of Milk to the two cities. About two acres of this land adjoining the Depôt is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, and which parcel will be sold separate from all the rest of the estate.

On the Home Farm there is a large Brick-House, nearly new, of superior character and finish, a very large Barn, and also for Dairy purposes, a two-story Dwelling for a manager, and all other suitable out-houses in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a small two-story Frame House near the railroad.

This property will be held for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Depôt, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the terms of sale to be as follows: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years in equal portions, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchasers, a deed will be given for the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN MCNEW, who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plat of the same, or apply to R. N. SNOWDEN, also residing there, who will furnish all the information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned.

FRANK H. STOCKETT, Annapolis, Md.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, SITUATED in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and containing about 420 acres of the very best quality of land, under the highest cultivation, except about 70 acres of wood land. There is a large brick dwelling-house on the premises, together with ten barns, and all other necessary out-houses; is well watered, has nearly four miles of, mostly, quarried stone fence, and is within three miles of a railroad depôt, and within six miles of three others. To any person desirous of securing a delightful retreat, where profitable agricultural pursuits can be combined with good society, in one of the most healthy, beautiful and easily accessible locations in the State, this offer presents peculiar advantages. If desired, the farm might be advantageously divided into two, to suit purchasers. Applications for terms and other information may be addressed to ADIN THAYER, Jr., Esq., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; to JOHN VAIL, Esq., of Bennington, Vt.; or to HENRY BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—676 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 230 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 208 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 14 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

VIRGINIA FARMS.—TO BE SOLD ON VERY easy terms, or will be exchanged for City property, one of two Virginia farms—on one of which white labor only is used. For further particulars, see the advertisement in last Saturday's *Daily Times*, or apply to the proprietor, CHARLES MIDDLETON, at the United States Hotel, Fulton-st., before Monday night, the 20th inst.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R.C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,566 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN A good location, (high stoop preferred,) worth from $10,000 to $14,000, for which a cheaper house in a desirable location would be given, and difference in money paid. Give full description. Address Box No. 3,651 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham, Assignees sale—To the trade and others: The large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of sheets, linen and cotton pillow-cases, 400 hair, moss and husk mattresses, 1,000 pounds hair, 100 bales moss; bedsteads, washstands, table-cloths, covers, spring-beds, bureaus, counterpanes, hair bolsters, pillows, feather pillows; iron, camp and other bedsteads; 2,600 pounds turkey feathers, bedding, cribs, blankets, bales, buck and other desirable goods.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK—The lease and good-will of the store to May 1, 1858, with the fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in some wholesale store or bank, where perseverance and honesty will be wanted and rewarded. He is a carpenter, but wishes some employment that will present to him a brighter future. Address H. J. HADDON, No. 112 32d-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer with a family; can have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the first or second floor, with part of basement, of a small respectable house; rent low; references given and required; east side of Broadway. Address S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SURGEON (LONDON) WANTS an engagement. Address ANGLICANUS, New-York *Daily Times* office, Box No 2,579.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER, of unexceptionable character, and fully competent to take the entire charge of a set of books in a first class dry goods importing and jobbing house. None other need apply. Address H., Box No. 374, with name and references.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK FOR A BOOK-store, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk for a railroad ticket office, 3 conductors, 3 brakemen, and 2 colored porters for wholesale stores, wages $9 per week. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 east Broadway.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD LAUNDRY IRONers. Apply at the St. Nicholas Laundry, No. 61 Beaver st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY AS VICE PRINCIPAL IN a female seminary; she must have had considerable experience in a boarding school, and be qualified to take charge of advanced classes in English; one who can give instruction in drawing and painting, and an Episcopalian, preferred, or who can combine with the English, French or music, to assist in these departments. Salary liberal. Apply immediately to GEO. G. BUTLER, Principal Shirley Female Seminary, Urbana, Frederick County, Md.

PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF THE first rank, a position as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of mathematics, the French language and piano, a situation as Professor in a College or Academy. Besides, he is conversant with the English and German languages. The best testimonials as to his ability and morality will be produced. Apply, by letter, to W., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, second floor, commanding a beautiful view of the bay, with gas and bath, will be let to one or two gentlemen, or man and wife, in Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, with full or partial board. Inquire at No. 1 Newark-st.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family, not below 14th st. A permanency is desired, and all things must be satisfactory. The terms must be moderate. Address S. T. P., *Times* Office, stating particulars.

STATEN ISLAND.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can be accommodated with large airy rooms and partial board; location healthy and beautiful, a short distance from the ferry; references exchanged. Address S., Box No. 276 Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and beautiful hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors. It is now well furnished and lighted with gas, delightfully situated on the great South Bay. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk station to carry passengers and baggage to the hotel
C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—A FEW families can be accommodated with board in a private family near Cornwall. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boats to Cornwall or Erie Railroad. For particulars, apply to or address JOHN T. S. SMITH, No. 484 Broadway, or CHARLES C. RIDER, No. 1,080 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARDING—WITHIN NINE miles of the City Hall, one hour's pleasant ride by the steamboat *Edwin*—fare $3 per month. The Carman House has been furnished and fitted with a view to comfort, and the luxury of even a night's sleep in the pure and invigorating atmosphere of Washington Heights cannot be over-estimated. Apply at 288 Greenwich st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—Wm. H. Townsend, No. 19 Warren-st.; Jos. H. Townsend, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, made by the well-known makers of this, Lighte & Newton; cost $325; will be sold for $190, as the owner has no further use for it; has splendid tone; in perfect order; carved lyre; solid rosewood mouldings, Gothic corners, &c. Apply at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Mible House Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly DuBois & Stodart, and DuBois, Bacon & Chambers.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 8¾-octave, with double mouldings, $135. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—WM. BALDWIN WOULD CALL THE attention of purchasers to the E. Gabler modern improved American Pianos, unrivalled in beauty of tone or finish. Manufactory and warerooms No. 68 Walker-st. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to rent.

FIRST PREMIUM MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Sub-Bass Organ Melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $600, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by General ANDREW JACKSON, will hold a meeting on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee.
PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.
J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—Abnormal meeting will be held, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Lodge Room. Punctual attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. 'TIS WELL.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st, near the Museum.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 20 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.
The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.
Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.
Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.
All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installments paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.
The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.
Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.
Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at much later dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 years Construction Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or the assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 88 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, WHITESTOWN, Wis., July 15, 1857.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS OF the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of August, 1857, will be paid on and after that date, at the People's Bank, New-York.
RUFUS CHENEY, Jr., President.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.
WM. E. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Buffalo,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 18 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1838.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. BENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Penis,
Jacob Little,	Nicholas F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. F. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hawkins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bessange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
F. K. Feaucie,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 380 Broadway, corner of Whitest., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Mentirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. S. LYON & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RIDABR, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIDGE, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., JULY 13, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 25th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, IN PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th of June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.
The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 3d-av. and 9th st., July 13, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 15, 1857.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE.—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 223 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Reference exchanged.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, in Westfield, N. J., 31 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $8,500. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

EXCHANGE.—THREE FULL LOTS, ON THE north side of 29th-st., will be exchanged for window and picture glass; full abstract of title; lots well located. Apply of G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th-st.

$5,000.—THIS AMOUNT, IN CASH, CAN be used to great advantage, in a safe and profitable business. References given. Answers with real name. Address V. W. *Herald* Office.

A BARGAIN.—SOME VERY VALUABLE IOWA lands wanted to exchange for merchandise. Prices low. Also a few Chicago city lots. Call on or address T. ORMSBEE, Room No. 109 Western Hotel, for a few days.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver st.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$371,122 56
Overdrafts		694 86
Due from Banks		21,050 74
Due from the Directors of the Bank, $29,044 25		
Due from Brokers	$6,000	
Real Estate &c.		2,817 69
Specie		9,055 88
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on Banks		30,398 56
Stocks	$156,114 26	
Promissory Notes, $		156,114 26
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks		7,016 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	$	
Loss and Expense Account		3,055 95
Total		$609,327 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$173,300 00
Circulation Registered	$135,905	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand	9,814	126,090 00
Profits		10,797 97
Due to Banks		81
Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors on Demand		299,635 73
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, dividend unpaid		501 00
Total		$609,327 51

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and EDWARD N. BLOOM, Cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted, at the location aforesaid.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
E. N. BLOOM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of July, 1857.
RICHARD KELLY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.—CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal
New-York, July 15, 1857.
P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 98 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $300. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLEN, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willett-st. open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.—TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
59,000 cubic yards of puddle.
854,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
286,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
3,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.
If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.
The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.
For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Asst's Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 12 Fulton st., until Monday, July 20, for laying a double track from the present terminus of the track on Fulton-av., to the city line; also, propositions will be received for furnishing 2,000 chestnut ties and 50,000 pounds of cast iron knees.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all estimates.
JOHN KELLUM,
CHARLES C. BETTS,
PURCELL COOKE,
GEORGE S. HOWLAND, } Construction Com. of B. C. R. R. Co.
LOWELL HOLBROOK.
JULY 15, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.
A. L. DECAMP, No. 312 Front-st.,
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Lispenard-st.,
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 35.)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 356 BROAD way, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine: prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—A PLAIN, unmolded green plush set of furniture for sale low, being ordered and not taken on account the person wanting credit. Also, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best quality, manufactured by JOSIAH A. LANE, No. 19 Catharine st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $35 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 834 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SPORTING.

SCHOONER YACHT "SP

NEW-YORK CITY.

The School Teachers to Thalberg and D'Angri.

Last evening there was a curious reunion at the St. Nicholas. In token of their thanks for the musical aids which Mr. THALBERG and Mme. D'ANGRI have given, the public school teachers of the City presented to both these artists a testimonial in the shape of parchments, with elaborately penned compliments, both verbal and pictorial. The following is their inscriptions:

"This testimonial of grateful sod unalloyed pleasure is tendered to SIGISMUND THALBERG by the teachers of the public schools of the City of New-York, and the pupils of the same, having under their charge 50,000 pupils, enthusiastically gratified by the inimitable performances which his unexpected and remarkable benevolence furnished them with the means of enjoying. Familiarized as we are with the keen sensibility and not uncommon rapturous admiration of distinguished skill in science or art on the part of children, and deeply sensible of the tendency of such excited enjoyment to elevate and stimulate to those lofty endeavors after improvement that at once ennoble and protect the heart and intellect, and knowing as we do the profound and absorbing interest felt by great numbers of the youth under our charge, in your extraordinary exhibitions, as well as those of your coadjutor, Mme. D'ANGRI, we feel impelled by these considerations to express to you, on their behalf, as well as on our own, these sincere acknowledgments, and our earnest desires and ardent hopes that your life may long be spared, with unimpaired powers of contributing to the benefit and gratification of your fellow-creatures, and that a glorious transition may await the close of a career of splendid ability to a participation in that exulting and ecstatic harmony that shall last through eternal ages."

Signed on behalf of the teachers by LEONARD HAMILTON, and on behalf of the professors of music by COLBURN, BRISTOW and NASH, and on behalf of members of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence by JAMES F. RENEY.

The other is as follows:

"The teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York, and the musical professors in the same, in behalf of themselves and the fifty thousand pupils under their charge, present this testimonial of their grateful thanks to Madame ELENA D'ANGRI, for her generous contribution, by her eminent vocal talents and exquisite musical taste to the splendid gratuitous entertainments recently furnished to the sons and daughters of the City, whom they are earnestly laboring to lead to that glorious eminence which the Father of his country pointed out, with prophetic sagacity and parental affection, as the mark of the prize of the high calling of the children of Christian liberty and virtuous self-dependence—a diadem that cunning workman cannot form, nor subtle philosopher contrive to weigh; the excellence and magnificence of which are supplied by educated intelligence, simplicity and truth.

We wish you, Madame, with earnest devotion, a long continuance of health and prosperity and the perfect enjoyment of faculties, that Time himself shall shudder to injure in one to whom his Sovereign has vouchsafed such gifts with a disposition so intimately allied to that which is "twice blessed, that blesseth those who give and those who take."

The testimonials, each being written on an oval space in the centre, are surrounded by various emblematic devices and ornamental embellishments. Quotations from SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, SPENCER, BROWN, SCOTT, &c., on the subject of music, fill up spare space, and ornamented portions of the lower corners and centre are appropriated to the signatures of the representatives of the parties engaged in the preparation of the token.

The meeting of presentation last evening, organized by electing Mr. AVERY, Principal of the Tenth Ward School, No. 42, Chairman. On proceeding to take his seat, a member of the Board of Education, named HARVEY, who had found his way into the room claimed the chair, declaring that "it was an insult to his (hiccup) dignity to see another man in the chair."

Order being restored, Mr. KINKLE delivered a Presentation address, and was replied to by Mr. THALBERG, in a speech of about three minutes, in which he said that he had very carefully observed the working of our institutions, and had found them truly admirable; of them all, none had so forcibly impressed his mind as our system of public education. He had no language adequate to express his pleasure and gratification at the warm-hearted recognition he had met at the hands of the teachers and children of New-York. The testimonial, wrought by the pen alone into a rare work of art, was a gem that he should cherish to his last hour.

Madame D'ANGRI made a few happy remarks, expressing thanks for the kind attentions which had been showered on her, and that she should cherish the recollection of her association with the school children of New-York with the most delightful satisfaction.

She thanked the teachers for their beautiful testimonial, and said that it should remain with her while she continued to exist.

Mr. AVERY took the floor as Madame D'ANGRI sat down, and related a pleasing incident in relation to the kindness of D'ANGRI. He said that in France she had often given concerts to raise money to save young men from the army-conscription, and that she had often received the thanks of those whom she had thus aided, through the Prefects of the towns where they resided.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Collector SCHELL and a party of friends came in, and were introduced to the company by Miss FANNING. The Collector was called on to speak, but declined, as Commissioner HENRY by this time was capable of doing all the speaking.

To close the occasion creditably, it was found necessary to adjourn at once, after which an hour was passed in conversation. Then came "Auld Lang Syne," in which THALBERG and D'ANGRI both heartily joined, and the separation.

CONCERNING WASHINGTON MARKET.—The Committee on Markets of the Board of Councilmen met in the Council Room, City Hall, on Thursday—Councilman H. W. COLLIER in the Chair. The matter in debate being the proposed disposal of the site and removal of Washington and Franklin Markets.

Councilman FRANKLIN addressed the Committee at length in favor of the sale of Washington Market. He detailed how that he had been the originator of the motion in the Board. He alluded to the rapid enlargement of the City and its population. The inhabitants were compelled to purchase their supplies of food with less facility than when Washington Market occupied the centre of an inhabited rather than, as now, a warehouse and shipping district. Few families living near Fourteenth-street can get to Washington Market; the result is, they are obliged to buy at second-hand, and at great loss. The neighborhood of Fourteenth-street now afforded a spot which, if not secured, would soon be built over. The population had more than doubled in a few years, and Fourteenth-street, if not now, would soon be the centre of the City. The other markets, in Centre, Fulton and Catharine streets, were quite sufficient for the district, which contained, below Canal-street, a comparatively small resident population.

Not alone to satisfy the wants of our population, or to increase their facilities in increasing supplies, would he urge the removal of this market. The public welfare demanded it, aside from the question as to supply. The removal would relieve the overcrowded streets, which are now almost impassable during the early part of the day. If Washington Market were offered for sale, the site would be found to be immensely valuable to the commercial and shipping interest, while it is of little value mersly as a market.

The receipts of the market-tax for the last three years have been, in

1854	$37,402 04
1855	47,476 75
1856	$48,097 25

Under an honest leasing of the vacant lots they would bring good prices, as no such quantity of ground in one body can be found on the west side for commercial or other purposes. Within six years the character of all the streets running from Broadway, north and south of the market to the River, has been changed by the erection of splendid stores on the site of former dwelling and boarding houses, and if the market were removed, in a few years splendid stores would be erected, and the thousands of small craft now occupying the River in its vicinity, would be removed, our expanding commerce would find increasing accommodation, which had been long needed.

Ex-Councilman TAYLOR argued the opposite side. He observed that to remove or sell "that there Washington market is the entrageousest thing as there is in New-York." He admitted that markets were needed, but urged that the intended location was between two gas houses—adopting the same general line of argument already reported, when the question was fully discussed in the Board. A market was very much wanted where Washington Market is located, and the growth of the business done there was a sufficient proof of the advantage and necessity of its existence. Washington Market paid into the City Treasury $11,000 more every year than all the other markets put together. Besides, if this market were a nuisance, why did the gentlemen people in Fourteenth-street want it? Fruits, vegetables, every thing might be obtained there. It was the *market of the world*, crowded with "wehicles," and it did credit to him whose name it bears, except that it was a good building. He would add no more.

Councilman FRANKLIN admitted the increase of business. That was a necessity arising from the increase of population. Put that market into four well distributed markets and the receipts for the City would be higher. The accumulation of dirt in the river near the market was an important circumstance. If, as Mr. TAYLOR admitted, the building was a "perfect miserable old rat-hole," would it not be better to build three or four handsome market houses elsewhere, than to erect a new building on the old site?

Mr. H. W. KNAPP wished to direct the attention of the Committee to the fact that Washington market was almost exclusively *wholesale*. Its retail business was comparatively small. Now, Fulton street and its market could not accommodate the wagons and the crowd, and yet it had been said that the other markets were sufficient for the district. The fees or revenue from Washington Market might fairly be more than doubled. The fault was not with the Clerks but with the governing power. When had a floor been laid or any thing been done by the authorities, and could it be a matter of wonder that the place is dilapidated, infested with rats and vermin, and stinking with garbage? The business of Washington Market is immense, for which Fulton Market could never serve as a substitute. If the market be a nuisance, let it remain where it will be a nuisance to few.

Ex-Councilman TAYLOR said the vehicles were all crowded there before daylight in the morning, how then could the market be a nuisance? Washington Market might be made to pay at a reasonable computation $80,000 to the City per annum. He would pledge that if not removed, it should be done.

Councilman FRANKLIN said that seven dollars was paid for one stand, for the next 12 shillings, though there was not he slightest difference between them. The greatest inequality prevailed. There was no rule, yet every man was willing to pay for what he occupied.

A gentleman observed that originally the fees (say 25 years ago) were $1. He was not aware of any permanent regulations that had been made.

JOHN RAUM, the Collector, remarked that he lost a good deal of money from deficient arrearages and removals. There was no equality in the price charged for stalls, and for various reasons the income was less than it might be. Sometimes 6 cents, sometimes 12 cents per day was charged for a stall. No stand pays so much as $6 per week. One large stand, occupied by three persons, pays $7. The practice of retailing prevails to some extent.

After a few other observations from parties present, the Committee suddenly broke up, subject to the call of the Chair. The lobby was crowded with visitors.

RESISTANCE TO OFFICERS.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5¾ o'clock, when the Deputy-Sheriff, FREDERICK L. VULTE, went to detain a Barge on which some claim was due, lying at the foot of Leroy-street, those on board got greatly excited, and threatened to throw him over. He was violently struck by a man named REILLY. Seeing that his life was in danger he withdrew and sent for some assistance to the Ninth Precinct Station-house. Officers MEADE, BROWN and SMITH arrived promptly. In the mean time they had loosed her from her moorings, and had left but room for the officers to board her one at a time, those on board standing at the gangway threatening them with death if they attempted to board her. REILLY, having been pointed out by Mr. F. L. VULTE, the officers rushed in, officer MEADE leading. He had a narrow escape of being thrown over, as the fellows made a desperate resistance. They succeeded, however, in arresting REILLY, and, with some difficulty, led him prisoner to Ninth Precinct.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—LUCIUS AUGUSTUS MENNIS, formerly book-keeper in the employ of Messrs BENJAMIN MARKS & Co., merchants, at No. 95 William-street, was yesterday arrested, charged with having forged with intention of alteriog several checks on the Island City and Tradesmans' Banks, filled in for $550, and signed with the name of the firm. The accused, it appears, had some difficulty, about ten days ago, with his employers, and was discharged; since that time, the firm had heard that he intended committing forgeries upon them, and caused his arrest. When taken into custody, he had five of these checks in his possession. He denied any intention to utter them, and said that another person had drawn and signed them. He is believed to have had an accomplice, and this men was near him when he was arrested, but escaped. Justice BRENNAN held him to await examination.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE — SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. JOHN SMITH, a sober, intelligent and highly esteemed citizen of Paterson, N. J., came to this City on business, intending to return home that evening; but after transacting his business he concluded to remain over night, to witness a theatrical performance, and return to Paterson early on Wednesday morning. He telegraphed his wife to this effect; since then nothing has been either seen or heard of him.

Mr. SMITH is about 25 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, fair complexion, auburn hair, beard and moustaches, all in profusion; very brilliant blue eyes, high, broad forehead. He wore from home a suit of brown cassimers. As cashier of a very extensive manufacturing establishment in Paterson, Mr. SMITH paid out, on the day previous to his leaving, several thousand dollars; and it is known that he could have had but a small amount of money with him—probably not over $75 or $80—as he left most of his previous month's salary at home. His accounts are all correct.

Several of Mr. SMITH's friends were all day yesterday and Wednesday afternoon in search for him, but in vain. His wife and children are in agonizing distress on account of his absence, as he was noted for punctuality. Any tidings of him would be most thankfully received at No. 40 West-street, Paterson.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Philosophical Club held a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Professor MAPES in the Chair. The subject of Engraving was considered, and many fine specimens shown, and interesting facts stated. The subject will be continued at the next meeting.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOONWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY's Zephyr Merino Under-Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.
DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S
commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY's Zephyr Merino Under Garments are preëminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the respiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked-for sand, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and manufacturer of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

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☞ A filter has at length been invented so simple in construction, so perfect in action, and so low in price that every man may henceforth drink pure water. In the use of the Croton Star Filter, recommended for its superior merits by such universally acknowledged competent judges as M. VAN SCHAICK, President; THEO. R. DE FOREST, Commissioner; A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer; JOHN P. FLENDER, Chief Water Purveyor, of the Croton Aqueduct Department—you have secured the best and cheapest Filter ever submitted to a discerning public. Plain finished at 75 cents; silver-plated finished at $1. On exhibition and sale at No. 339½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing RAY's Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments, you
Know Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarments ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy at JAMES E. RAY's Family Hosiery and Undergarment Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICK's corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Many diseases of children that puzzle medical men, are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these Pastiles. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER,
WEAR
RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS.
They protect the body from sudden changes of the weather, gently absorb the perspiration, and are elastic, durable, and cheap.
Remember the number,
No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE!—The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a *watermark*—the words "HOLLOWAY, New York and London," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the Book, of directions around each box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A memmoth entertainment is to be given at this popular house this evening—for the Benefit of Mrs. H. F. NICHOLLS. Four full and attractive pieces are presented, viz.: "The Armorer of Tyre," "The Magic Trumpet," "Mazeppa the Second," and the "Irish Tutor," besides, Singing, Dancing, &c. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.—The first to introduce these excellent goods to the American public was THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray, where will be found every size of the above. Also, silk, cotton and Lisle thread, wholesale and retail. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH—BRIBERY CASE—AN ALDERMAN EXPELLED.—The Brooklyn Common Council held a special meeting Wednesday evening, (President PIERSON in the Chair,) to continue the hearing of the case of Alderman PRESTON. HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., addressed the Board for more than three hours, contending that no legal or moral offence had been committed, and finally that the Board had no power to expel under the charge.

Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, PIERSON and FOWLER, defended the report of the Committee.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock, Alderman WILSON moved the adoption of the first resolution of the report, as follows:

Resolved, That Alderman PRESTON, of the Fifteenth Ward, is proved, both by his own admission and the evidence of Mr. DEBOIS, to have received $250 in consequence, and as a reward of his official action as a member of the Board of health.

Adopted—Ayes, 31; Alderman DOELAN, of the Fourth Ward voting in the negative, and Alderman SNYDER, colleague of Alderman PRESTON, excused.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH then moved that Alderman PRESTON, of the Fifteenth Ward, be, and he is hereby, expelled from this Common Council. Adopted by the same vote as on the first resolution.

The resolutions relative to Alderman WALSH were laid on the table, and the Board adjourned.

MISSING.—A domestic, employed at No. 92 Washington street, Brooklyn, has been missing since the 12th inst., under circumstances which excite apprehensions of foul play.

NEW-JERSEY.

WATER FOR HOBOKEN.—The Jersey City Water Commissioners have made an offer to the Hoboken Water Commissioners to supply the latter city with Passaic water, which proposition has been accepted. Hoboken is to pay the same water rates for her improved property that consumers in Jersey City pay, and an addition of twenty per cent. is to be added instead of paying any pipe-tax, surface-tax, or deficiency-tax to Jersey City. Hoboken will pay these taxes to their own Commissioners. The Hoboken Commissioners will lay their own pipe from the line of Jersey City. The contract is for three years, but in case of any deficiency in the supply of water the supply for Hoboken may be cut off.

Negotiations have recently been going on between the Water Commissioners of the city of Hudson and those of Jersey City, which have resulted in the same offer to Hudson as to Hoboken, and it has also been accepted.

EXAMINATION OF COUNTERFEITERS.—On Tuesday afternoon two men who gave their names as BRATEN STRAIT and GEORGE WALLACE, were examined before Recorder BEDFORD, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and were committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Thursday night last a stranger entered the grocery store of WM. B. DRAYTON, at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, and passed a $20 bill on the Chatham Bank altered from a genuine $2 of that bank, in payment for goods, and received change in return. Mr. DRAYTON ascertained on Friday that it was an altered bill. On Friday evening another man entered his store and after purchasing articles, offered a $20 bill on the City Bank of Nuwark, in payment. Mr. DRAYTON rejected the bill and the stranger left with it. Mr. D. sent his boy to watch the movements of the stranger. He proceeded up Washington-street a short distance from Montgomery, then returned and went up Montgomery-street to Warren-street, where he met another man, and the two took a circuitous route towards the ferry. Mr. DRAYTON, upon being informed of their movements, procured the services of Officer MURPHY, and proceeding to the ferry they arrested the man who had offered him the bill that evening, and his companion also, who Mr. DRAYTON recognized as the person that passed the altered bill upon him on Thursday night. They were locked up for examination, and yesterday their cases were disposed of as above stated. STRAIT is an elderly man, poorly dressed, and has a sharp-featured face. WALLACE is apparently 35 years of age, is short in figure, and has sandy whiskers.

FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a story frame dwelling, under Bergen Hill, near the Rock Tavern, on the road from Hoboken to the city of Hudson, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by a German family. Loss $750—partially covered by insurance.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 16.

$1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	100	15 Del. & H. Canal Co.	119
1,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	10 do	120
1,000 do	92	5 Cumb. Coal Co	17½
18,000 Missouri State 6s	79	130 do	17½
8 000 do	78¾	100 do	b60 17⅝
3,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	53⅜	100 do	b60 17⅜
1,000 do	53½	850 Reading Railroad	78¾
4,000 Erie R. R. bs. '75	78	200 do	78⅝
3,000 Erie R. Cv. bs. '62	70	200 do	78⅝
1,000 H. Riv. R. Cnv. bs.	52	700 do	b60 78
3,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	75⅞	200 do	b30 78¾
5,000 Har. R. R. 2d M.	74½	100 do	s30 78
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds.	71	20 M. S. & N. Is. p. stock	79½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	99½	55 Mich. Cen. R.	83
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	63	33 do	83½
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. bs.	81½	276 Mi. S. & N. In. R.	opg 51
20 Mer. Bank Scrip	109	295 do	opg 51½
19 B. of the S. of N. Y.	106	21 do	b&c 51½
68 Bk. of Commerce	106	175 do	opg 51¾
13 Bk. Com. Scrip	104½	100 do	s10 52
40 Amer. Ex. Bank	110	100 do	s60 48
15 Corn Ex. Bank	108	700 do	opg 52
10 Park Bank	102½	30 do	p&c 53
250 Clev & Pitts. R. R. bs	41	250 Panama R. R.	92
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. bs	84	25 do	91¾
125 do	83¾	150 do	91¾
100 do	s60 82¾	25 do	91¼
100 do	s60 83	50 do	b60 92
3 6 do	83⅜	5 Ga. & Ch. R. R.	93¾
80 do	s60 82¾	70 do	94¼
50 do	b3 83⅝	22 do	94
150 Erie Railroad	33	100 do	b30 94⅛
1425 do	33⅜	100 do	b3 94⅜
200 do	s10 33	250 Cle. & Tc. R. R.	b10 60
200 do	s3 33¼	1000 do	60
100 do	b3 33¼	100 do	s60 59¾
200 do	b7 33¾	15 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	91½
500 do	suwk 33¾	7 do	92
150 do	s10 33¼	300 do	b30 93½
50 do	s60 31¾	50 do	b60 93
7 do	33¾	250 do	b3 92½
1100 do	s11 33⅜	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s10 49¾
100 do	s12 33⅛	60 do	50
600 do	s60 32	60 La C. & Mil. R. R.	58½
100 do	s15 33⅓	125 do	33¾
400 do	33¾	100 do	s10 33¾
100 do	b60 34	26 do	34
400 do	c 34	50 do	s30 34½
100 do	c 33⅞	50 do	s3 34½
100 do	b3 33⅞	50 do	b60 35

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	91½	100 Erie Railroad	33
5,000 Missouri State 6s	78¾	55 do	33⅛
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b.	81¾	100 do	s3 33
1,000 Te. He. & Al 2d m.	63	200 do	33¾
35 Del. & Hd Can. Co.	120	200 do	33⅝
150 Nic Transit Co	5½	50 do	b60 33
10 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	103	200 Hud. Riv. R'd	20
25 La C. & Mil. R.	35	50 Harlem R. pref'd	24
25 do	35¼	200 Reading Railroad	78
100 N. Y. Central RR.	93	500 do	77¾
100 do	s30 92¾	150 Mich. Central R.	83
100 do	b30 92¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	s10 50
500 do	84¾	200 do	opg 51
100 do	b3 92¾	100 do	s60 47
15 M. S. & N. I. pf.	b30 79	50 do	s30 47½
100 Panama R. R.	91	50 do	s10 49½
10 Mil. & Miss. RR.	51¾		

THURSDAY, July 16—P. M.

Money affairs are so generally quiet, and to Street borrowers so comfortable, that we have nothing new to report to-day. The screw steamer *Lebanon*, for Liverpool, to-day, took $100,000 in Gold. The *Columbia* is the Collins steamer for Saturday next. Exchange is steady 109¼@109⅜ ℔ cent. The activity at the Custom-House continues this week, though the consumption entries are rather lighter than last week. The Foreign financial news, telegraphed this morning from Halifax, is regarded in the Street as encouraging, and the private letter mail, which will be due here to-morrow, will probably be more so, as the London discount market is evidently shapisg easier. The Sub-Treasury, to-day, received $501,820; paid $441,193; balance, at close, $11,229,433.

The great rise at the Stock Exchange this week continned through the early part of the day, although some reaction, after the material additional advance of yesterday, would not have been wholly unexpected. On Erie, 1 ℔ cent. over Wednesday's prices was paid for 6,000 or 8,000 shares, the top rate being 34 ℔ cent. At the afternoon Board the demand slackened off, and a few sales were made below 33 ℔ cent. An advance was also paid on the early sales of Reading, to the extent 7¼ ℔ cent. but lost at the second Board. The income account of the property for the half year turns out a surplus of over $50,000, after providing for the cash dividend of 4 ℔ cent. This is on the poorest half of the season. New-York Central was weaker at the close by ¾ @1 ℔ cent. than yesterday. All the Western shares were 1 ℔ cent. better, including the Southern Michigan guaranteed, which sold as high as 79 ℔ cent. The unfounded rumor of an Income loan was renewed this afternoon and a few sellers' options put out to give it countenance. For the opening of the transfers on Monday 52 ℔ cent. was paid at the early Board, and 51@⅝ at the close. Against this Stock and New-York Central, the public may expect "about this time," as the almanac maker says of the weather, manifold rumors and a large variety of Stock gambling inventions. The settlements impending on the immense June and early July contracts at low figures call for extra and desperate efforts to keep down the rise in prices, after the present lesson in Erie. The two Wisconsin Road stocks were better to-day. La Crosse sold at 35¼ ℔ cent.; Milwaukee, 52@51 ℔ cent. There has probably been some ugly work in engineering the landgrant for the La Crosse, and the equivocal issue of Bonds growing out of it has shaken confidence, particularly in the project as enlarged by incompetent or self-willed managers. But, as far as we are advised, there is yet vitality in the property itself, and a Committee of Investigation is now at work to sift out its real present condition and future hurthens. The concern has the misfortune of the good-will of a party here whose constant aim has been to malign and (if possible) destroy all else in the Railway system. If it can only survive *such* support, the stockholders may possibly yet see their own. The same worthies have, in a spirit of revenge, assailed the other Wisconsin road Company, the Milwaukee and Mississippi. These unscrupulous utterings, by alarming one or two timid capitalists, have undoubtedly deprived the Company of a portion of the means which they had conditionally] negotiated for in prosecution of the Southern Wisconsin Branch, without encroaching on the income from the main line. But the Directors have very properly remedied this by postponing for a few months their Summer dividend, a step heartily approved of by most of the New-York stockholders, and the stock to-day is made firmer by the unofficial announcement by telegraph. City Bank shares are in good request and scarce. The surplus 860 shares of the Corn Exchange Bank sold yesterday at 108½. The 8,000 new shares of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank sold to-day at 120@120¼. Ohio Trust Bank brought 102, ex-dividend, at the Brokers' Board, equal to 107 per cent. Railway Bonds and State Stocks are slightly looking up. The City Comptroller is selling his short certificates of debt pretty freely at 7 ℔ cent. interest. The general market leaves off steady.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of June, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the preceding year:

June, 1857	$573,370	June, 1856	$651,870
Decrease			$78,500

NEW-YORK CENTRAL—NINE MONTHS' RAILROAD YEAR.

	1856-7.	1855-6.
October	$918,566	$736,422
November	745,411	674,941
December	695,432	668,902
January	462,262	461,807
February	460,897	378,984
March	674,362	519,811
April	746,046	707,963
May	662,488	696,913
June	573,370	651,870
Total, nine months	$5,933,834	$5,493,613
Increase this year		$440,221

The full railway year promises a gross earning of over *eight millions dollars*, and there is little question that the net result to the stock on the official report to be made to the State Engineer on the 30th September, will be full eleven ℔ cent. on the capital of $24,000,000, or $720,000 over the regular 8 ℔ cent. division to the Stockholders. The surplus balance to the credit of the income of the Road at the close of last year, on the working of three years since consolidation, was $1,301,036. The surplus from the current year being added, the income balance to be carried forward, will be over *two millions of dollars*. In other words, the property will have earned net, in four years, over 40 ℔ cent., of which 32 ℔ cent. will have been divided to the Stockholders. The August dividend, of 4 ℔ cent. will, probably, be notified from Albany to morrow. There was never the slightest doubt of its declaration or prompt payment, nor was there ever a period in the last month when any officer or friend of the Road believed the deficiency in the June earnings would reach $100,000.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of Augnst. The LaFayette Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 20th inst. The Seamen's Bank for Savings will pay interest on its deposits on the 20th inst. at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. per annum on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of 5 ℔ cent. on larger sums. The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy, Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent. payable to the New-York stockholders at the office of IRA BLISS, on the 21st inst.

The steamship *Lebanon*, which sailed yesterday, carried $144,382 61 Specie, on freight.

LAND SALES BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY, 1857.

Acres.		Total sales.
156,035 30	Construction Lands for	$2,004,835 83
6,306 06	Interest Fund Lands for	119,695 83
32,004 49	Free Lands for	513,401 64
Total 194,345 85 acres sold for		$2,637,333 70
Add town lots sold for		36,612 76
Total		$2,673,946 46
Add the aggregate sales as per report of Jan. 1, 1857		10,713,228 41
Which makes the aggregate of all sales to date		$13,387,174 87

	No. of acres.	Acres sold.	Acres on hand.
Construction lands	2,000,000	715,171 29	1,284,828 61
Interest Fund lands	250,000	150 606 97	99,391 03
Free lands	345,000	184,778 50	160,221 50
Total	2,595,000	1,050,556 76	1,535 443.14
Add sold land			1,050,556.76
Aggregate of grant			2,595,000.00

The Jersey City *Telegraph*, in speaking of the the Bergen Tunnel, says:

"The whole work is being driven with extraordinary energy night and day. There are now employed upon it about 1,200 men. The stones are hoisted from the shafts by ten steam engines, are placed upon cars and hauled into the docks. When the docks are completed, they will extend more than one thousand feet along the river, where there is 28 feet of water. The tunnel is to be completed in the early part of the next Winter. When the cars of the Erie Railroad can reach the river by this route, they will save one mile of distance between the slaughter-house and the Duane-street depôt in New-York. It will also save operating the cars over a rise of 60 feet above that, besides some 300 of curvature, and 20 minutes of time from that as they now run *viâ* N. J. R. R. & T. Co.'s line.

This is one of the things that will tend to place the Erie Railroad in a natural position to control the travel and freighting business of the West. This opens the line to this city direct, without the possibility of shutting up the freight traffic in the ice between New-York and Piermont. After this is accomplished, then it only remains for the Erie Railroad to improve its connection with the West—after which it will be in a position to suffer very little from competition."

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, July 16.

P. S. Benjamin, Walcot, Vt., failed.

John M. Boyd & Co., Boston, Mass., failed; liabilities said about $75,000.

John M. Boyd, Marlboro, Mass., failed.

John Chipman, Marlboro, Mass., goes into insolvency.

Aaron Jacobs & Co., New-York City and San Francisco, suspended; liabilities $610,000, nominal surplus $150,000; are asking an extension.

Geo. P. Putnam & Co., New-York City, assigned.

E. A. Stern & Co., New-York City, suspended; liabilities reported $250,000; are asking an extension.

William Irvine & Bro., New-York City, assigned: liabilities about $65,000, of which $26,000 is said confidentially.

Boyd & Keen, New-York City, assigned. It is supposed their assets will pay their liabilities.

McLean & Co., New-York City, failed and assigned.

Harrington & Co., New-York City, failed.

Jas. Canningham, Rochester, N. Y., suspended; liabilities said about $60,000.

Bronner & Kraft, Syracuse and Ogdensburg, N. Y., failed.

F. G. Robinson, Chathsm Four Corners, N. Y., failed.

Chauncey Stevens, Syracuse, N. Y., assigned.

Gardner E. Cone, Rome, N. Y., assigned.

Horton & Smith, Elmira, N. Y., failed and assigned.

Frederick Jump, Ashland, N. Y., failed.

Chas. Barnes, Jordan, N. Y., assigned.

Chas. A. Adkins, Stockbridge, N. Y., assigned.

John Headey, Mount Upton, N. Y., failed; liabilities said about $20,000.

Aaron Carver, Little Falls, N. Y., assigned to Henry Link.

I. R. Lambert, Genesva, N. Y., assigned to Joseph Price.

L. Lohnsr, Wilmington, Del., assigned.

Ambler & Whittier, Charleston, S. C., failed—offer fifty cents.

John T. O'Byrn & Co., Savannah, Ga., suspended.

W. W. Stewart, Louisiana, Mo., failed.

I. C. Bell, Hiawassee, Tenn., assigned.

John H. Hicks, Wesley, Tenn., assigned.

E. L. Small, Urbana, Ohio, assigned.

A. & A. Black, Lowell, Ohio, assigned to N. Merriam and S. B. Robinson.

D. C. Jenkins, Miamitown, Ind., failed.

I. H. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill., failed.

T. L. V. Owen & Bro., Springfield, Ill., failed.

Harmon & Hanton, Peru, Ill., failed.

S. C. Smith & Chipman, Dixon, Ill., failed and assigned.

A. R. & P. T. Parkhurst, Marengo, Ill., assigned.

Wm. L. Beems, West Urbana, Ill., assigned.

George Robertson, Waterford, Mich., assigned.

B. Wheeler, Allegan, Mich., suspended.

A. Rosenthal, Madison, Wis., sold out very quietly.

John Taylor, Muscatine, Iowa, failed

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1819 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY JULY 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUARRELS IN THE POLICE COMMISSION.

SIMEON DRAPER RESIGNS.

What the Troubles are---President Draper's Statement.

MR. STRANAHAN'S WITHDRAWAL POSSIBLE.

No. 88 White-street Unroofed.

THE SPECIALS DISMISSED.

Curious Revelations Among the New, and New Devices of the Old Police.

SIMEON DRAPER yesterday resigned to Gov. KING his position as head of the Metropolitan Police. The news created very general surprise. There had been no previous indication of such a step, and under the existing circumstances—the public mind unusually excited, and thieves and vagabonds and prejudiced men openly defying the Police—such a step on the part of the President of the Board was looked upon with alarm. The prevailing sentiment on the subject was, that the inclination of the people to obey the laws and maintain peace and quiet, had been terribly effected by the example of Mayor WOOD. His resistance to the law to the extent of shedding the blood of the officers of the law, had encouraged riots and loss of life. The authority of the new Police has been disregarded; and it was only now, when those disposed to disturb the peace, were beginning to understand that the Commissioners were acting legally, and were united in their determination to preserve the peace, that they were led to respect the new patrolmen. The discovery that the Commissioners themselves were quarreling, and that they were without a head, would, it was feared, arouse the old feeling of disobedience, and result in another dreadful riot. The more was such a result feared, when it was known that on the same day, nearly all the special patrolmen had been dismissed the service.

WHY DID HE RESIGN.

There was naturally considerable curiosity to learn what had induced him to take such a step at such a time. The rumors were numerous and various.

One was that a jealousy existed among the Commissioners in relation to the number of the friends of each were obtaining positions. It was claimed by one of the Commissioners that his friends were not receiving fair play—that their appointment was postponed with a view to setting them aside altogether. This was denied by the others, who claimed that they were not making appointments on the score of friendship, for connection with this, it was said that as the Commissioners were nearly all old politicians, they had each a host of small fry party-men, who had claims upon them, and that their demands to have *their* lists of names appointed had been the cause of all the trouble. It was said that a great many appointments had been made on the recommendation of old political friends, and that many of them were not fit to be made at all. It was charged that there were several new appointments who had served out their time on Blackwell's Island. These statements indicating that the Commissioners had been sold, created considerable uneasiness in the Board. When vexed they were not slow in charging each other with the responsiblity of bad appointments, and, it was said, that in consequence "President DRAPER had become disgusted with the whole affair, and determined to have no more to do with it."

Then it was said that the demands of his other business upon his time were such as to render it impossible for him to attend to the duties of a Commissioner with satisfaction to himself.

Then, as accumulative cause for a general row among the Commissioners, the management of the Brooklyn District was referred to. It was said that all the Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. STRANAHAN, united in the opinion that from the time the Mayor of Brooklyn told the Old Police that the law had been declared constitutional, "the whole thing had been sadly botched." The immediate recognition of the old force by the Metropolitan authorities was declared to be a blunder of a very serious nature. Commissioner STRANAHAN "got his back up" in consequence of the censure of his brethren, and would not proceed with the reorganization of the Brooklyn District. It was then intimated that he hadn't sufficient back-bone to fill the office, and that he delayed bringing in his list, because he was afraid of offending somebody.

The Commissioners threatened that if he did not bring in his reorganization soon, they would take the matter up and reorganize the District without him. The matter is not yet settled, and Mr. STRANAHAN'S resignation is not looked upon as impossible.

But although all that has been stated was a cause of vexation, the real cause for the resignation of Mr. DRAPER was not satisfactorily known until our reporter called upon him and obtained the following:

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

He was called upon during the afternoon, when he stated freely:

In the first place—and he was anxious that the fact should be known and understood by the public—that he did not resign from any sudden "miff" or caprice. He had slept one night upon the matter, and after one consideration he had determined upon sending in his resignation, and his determination could not be changed. The immediate cause of his withdrawal just at this time, was the appointment on Thursday, of the new Police force for the Second Ward. The list of appointees for this Ward was presented on Tuesday last. He then asked that before the men should have been sworn in he might have an opportunity of learning who they were, and whether they were deservable. Not having had time to examine their case, he protested against their being sworn in on Thursday. His protest was not headed. As the case stood he did not know whether the men proposed had been in this country for two years, as required by the act, or only a few days.

As to the action of the other Commissioners in the matter, they might have acted honestly, and he has no doubt they did; but that was not sufficient for him; thought they was hurrying appointments up a little too fast, and he felt bound to oppose the hurry. In the present case there was no reason demanding such haste as had been used in the Second Ward.

When he accepted the position of Police Commissioner, he did so with an earnest desire to do all in his power to establish in New-York an intelligent trust-worthy and efficient police. The safety of the lives and property of citizens demanded a radical change. He expected to work hard, to meet difficulties and to be found fault with,—he would willingly go through it all if he could only succeed in effecting his purpose.

It was of primary importance to avoid making appointments on political grounds. He was willing to give all parties as far as could be, an equal representation, and this was the proper basis for an independent police. It was especially advisable that the public might see that they were acting honestly, and for the best interests of the City as a whole, and not to give supremacy to any political faction.

The next essential thing was to have good and reliable men appointed; In looking to their character it was his opinion that too great caution could not be exercised. The men were to be appointed for life, and therefore prudent delay in all cases should be had. Doing the best they could the Commissioners were liable to be imposed upon.

To prevent improper persons from getting into the force, he had always urged that the names of the men should be published in the papers, that citizens of the respective Wards might report their objections.

The way they were managing, he did not feel willing as a Commissioner, to share the responsibility.

Mr. DRAPER yesterday sent the following letter to Governor KING—an official announcement of his resignation:

NEW-YORK CITY, July 17, 1857.

His Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New York:

I hereby respectfully tender the appointment of Police Commissioner for the City of New-York.

Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER.

Mr. DRAPER says he has no idea he will be reappointed, as his term expires in May next, but he has no doubt he will be urged to take the place, but whether they will be successful remains to be another thing. He hopes the best for the City, and says he like the Police Commissioners. With the exception of one of his former associates, matters had reached a crisis where he could no longer continue in the Board.

HOW THEY TOOK IT AT HEADQUARTERS.

Down to a late hour last night the report was not believed at the White-street office. Chief Engineer WILSON was ready, as late as 10 o'clock P. M., to bet any money that DRAPER had not resigned. General NYE who left the Commissioners' office about 1 o'clock, it was supposed had not heard of the sudden resolution of the President of the Board to resign. There were any quantity of his personal friends running to and fro in pursuit of him, to learn, if possible, his intentions. But he could not be found; it was rumored he had taken a drive out on the Bloomingdale Road, for his health, and that "the last seen of *him* was his *horses* standing at Burnham's."

Gov. DRAPER says that "NYE is a d——d good fellow, and means right, but he didn't stand by me as he ought to have done. They may have thought I wanted office, but if they did they were d——dly mistaken—for there is not an office in this State, nor in the gift of the General Government, that I would accept. I am going out of political life, and will have no more to do with politics as long as God lets me live." This he riveted by a sledge-hammer blow with his nonderous fist upon the rosewood secretary within reach.

The Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners yesterday transacted no business of special interest. Their time was mostly taken up in auditing accounts. It was stated that a report of the condition of the old Station-houses will shortly be presented to them. All have been visited, and the assertion is, that with the exception of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourtsenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward houses, all are in a miserable condition. In many the bedsteads were found standing on end, with the legs of chairs thrust through them, and the straw emptied out on the floor; the telegraphic apparatus were detached from their positions, the wires broken, and things disarranged so generally as to leave no doubt that they were done an designedly.

Officer A. J. THOMPSON, of the Nineteenth Ward, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted.

After the Specials had been dismissed, a deputation waited on the Commissioners, to inquire whether the force would receive pay for their services. The Commissioners replied that they had referred the matter to the counsel for the Board, and his opinion would shortly be given. Till then no definite information could be given.

Dismissal of the Special Patrolmen—They want Pay.

The Special Patrolmen who have been serviog for a considerable time under the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, were ordered to meet at the new Fifth Ward Station-House, in Franklin street, at 12 o'clock yesterday, to be dismissed. At that hour there were about 200 present.

Superintendent TALMADGE appeared soon afterwards and addressed them. He said that in consequence of the number of appointments made by the Police Commissioners, increasing the regular force of Patrolmen, he had been directed to discharge the special force from further duty, with the exception of those who had been serving in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. Their service was still required. In discharging them he could not refrain from thanking them on the part of the people, the Commissioners, and the officers under whose orders they had acted, for their promptness in volunteering immediately after the whole of the old police force of the City had been disbanded by the Mayor. They had attended cheerfully, and had performed their duties well; and while it would be impossible at present to appoint them all as policemen, their good conduct would be reported to the Commissioners, and they would be appointed as vacancies occurred. In regard to their pay for services already rendered, there was some embarrassment. It was the desire of the Commissioners that they should all be fully paid, if the law would permit; and he could assure them that every effort would be made.

When Mr. TALLMADGE had concluded, Depnty Superintendent CARPENTER followed in a brief address, in which he complimented them highly upon the manner in which they had discharged their duty, amid the dangers that existed at the time they volunteered and subsequently. He could speak with confidence of their good behavior, because he had been an eyewitness to their coolness, courage and obedience to orders. He believed their case was fully known to the people and to the Commissioners, and that they were appreciated. In relation to their pay, he had no doubt but that that matter would soon be settled, so that they would obtain every cent due to them. He could also assure them that their good conduct would go very far towards securing to them a permanent appointment, at the earliest possible moment.

The whole number dismissed was about 150.

After the speeches had been made there was some grumbling because they had not been paid. Some of them spoke of their grocers' bills as being overdue, and others expressed the opinion that after having served for two weeks, during which time there had been much rioting, it would have been no more than decent to have paid them when their services were no longer wanted.

They retired to the rear and sent a Committee to inquire at White-street with reference to the prospect of their receiving their pay. They received assurances that everything would be done for them, and so the matter stands.

ANOTHER POLICE LAWSUIT AHEAD.

At 7 P. M., yesterday, thirty-eight members of the old Police called at Fourth Ward on Mr. FOLGER, acting Sergeant, and stated, when roll was called, that they were ready for duty. Mr. FOLGER told them that he was not empowered to employ them, and therefore could not recognize them. They stated that they had counsel employed, and were advised to call every day until they were dismissed legally from the Department, as they had never been shown any notice previously for their dismissal. They should expect to the day of dismissal. They then retired.

The dismissal of the special force left some of the precincts short-handed. To remedy this, men were detached from the Wards where the force was complete.

TRANSFERRED.

At the sunset roll-call at the Second Precinct Station house in Beekman-street, last evening, 23 of the force were detached to report immediately at White-street, and the Deputy Superintendent assigned half of them to the First, and the remainder to the Sixth Ward, until further orders.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, July 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the testimony of Sergeant LOCKWOON before the Coroner, in the Muller case, in your this morning's issue, you erroneously report LOCKWOON as saying that I fired a pistol at the man who fired from the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street. The testimony of the witness was that Officer MCMILLIN fired the pistol. Please make the correction and oblige DAVID G. MCKELVEY.

PAY OF THE OLD POLICE.—The Comptroller continued the payment of the old Police yesterday, paying off those from the Tenth to the Sixteenth Wards inclusive. The sum paid out was nearly $25,000. Each policeman gave verbal notice to the Comptroller that he would sue for the balance alleged to be due beyond the sum allowed by the Comptroller. This balance averages about $20 for each Policeman, claimed by nearly 600 men of the old force, giving the sum for which the City is to be sued, $12,000. On Monday next the Police in the rest of the Wards will be paid.

ARREST OF AN EX-POLICEMAN.—Officer LOWERY, of the Recorder's Office, arrested on Thursday, FRANCIS CABAHER *alias* FRANCIS KIRBY, late of the Fourth Ward Municipal Police, on two charges of felonious assault and battery, on the complaint of SARAH and DAVID LUDLAM. The offence was committed on the 29th of June, while CABAHER was acting as a policeman. The Recorder committed him to the Tombs in default of $3,600 bail, $1,500 on each charge.

FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD LINE.—A number of new cars, designed for this Road, are now nearly completed, and will take their place on the line in the course of next week, when the Company will be enabled to dispatch one from each end of the route every three minutes, and thus afford additional facilities to reach the New-Haven Railroad depôt at Twenty-seventh-street, at the same time better accommodate their City patrons. It is, also, intended to have cars run on the Circle-street branch, from Broadway, formerly used by the New-Haven Railroad Company, in time to connect with all the trains leaving the City by that route—and the passengers pay the extra half dime.

THE MULLER INQUEST.

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Muller Shot from a Window--Not by a Policeman.

ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

Continuation of the Inquest on the Death of John Muller.

Before Coroner Ferry.

JULY 17.—The examination of witnesses was resumed this morning at 9¼ o'clock in the Court of Sessions room. Captain Hartt and Counselor Tomlinson, together with the usual audience, were present.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT DEGRUSHE.

Robert Degrushe, residing at No. 152 Rivington-street, was the first witness called—Is one of the Seventeenth Ward Police; accompanied Sergeant Lockwood at the time he went to the scene of the disturbance on Sunday evening; it was about 7½ o'clock in the evening; as the Police officers approached Avenue A and Fourth-street, the mob hooted and yelled; they were ordered to disperse and go home; stones were now thrown with great violence; when near Avenue A witness heard the first shot; it was a rifle or musket shot fired from the top of the house on the southeast corner; it was pointed towards them; a pistol shot came from the same house shortly afterward; saw the man who fired; he went behind the chimney; orders were now given to clear the sidewalk, and the force marched to the First-avenue, where Inspector Hartt joined them with an additional force; Inspector Hartt took command and they marched again towards Avenue A; when near there shots were fired freely from the crowd and tops of houses and windows; witness was struck with a rung or club on the left shoulder which disabled him, and he returned to the station-house with another officer who was wounded; and remained there until the rest of the force returned; the officer was struck by a stone.

Q.—Did you hear Captain Hartt give orders to his men not to fire? A.—I did distinctly hear him give such order.

Q.—Are you positive the first shot fired was by the crowd? A.—The first shot I heard fired was from the top of a house.

Q.—Did you see the officers knock down any one? A.—Yes, I saw one or two knocked down; I knocked one down myself, who resisted me.

To a Juror—I heard Captain Hartt say to his men, "Keep cool, men; keep cool, and don't fire."

To the Coroner—Q.—When Captain Hartt ordered his men not to fire, did any of them complain? A.—Some of them asked if they were to be made targets for the crowd; was not aware that the men had pistols.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM ALSOP.

William Alsop, of Jacksonville, Florida, was the next called—Saw part of the affray on Sunday evening; while passing down the First-avenue, a little after seven o'clock, saw some officers conducting a prisoner as he supposed, from the direction of Avenue A, and a crowd following; they came up Fourth-street towards Second-avenue, and witness followed on behind; on arriving at the corner one of the officers turned around and ordered the crowd to stand back; two or three of them took the prisoner down the Second-avenue, towards Third-street; witness then proceeded on towards the Bowery, and shortly met some more police; soon after this heard some firing; it was about five minutes after the officers passed; then saw a larger body of police, and turned around and followed them; they went down Fourth-street in the direction of Avenue A; on arriving at the corner of First-avenue, witness stopped there; by this time the officers were half way down to Avenue A; then saw the crowd advancing towards the Police; saw stones and brickbats flying from the crowd, and the Police rushed upon the crowd; heard no shots fired before the stones were thrown, nor until he went near Avenue A, opposite the theatre: here he heard shots fired in the middle of the street, at the corner, and saw the flashes; believed he saw a shot fired by one of the officers; the pistol seemed to be elevated, as if it was fired at something above; it was pointed, he thought, towards the house on the northwest corner; saw persons standing there on the roof of the house; from a housetop on the other corner saw stones thrown.

To a Juror—Was this throwing of stones from the tops of houses before the particular soot you mentioned was fired? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many shots did you hear at that time? A.—Well, I should think from eight to a dozen.

To the Coroner—Did you see the officers knock down anybody? A.—I saw them in the act of striking.

Q.—Did those they struck seem to be resisting, or did they take no part in the affray? A.—I should think they were resisting.

To a Juror—How did you know the officers? A.—They had a shield.

To the Coroner—Are you a stranger here? A.—Not exactly; I reside in Florida.

Q.—Are you a merchant there? A.—No, I am part proprietor of a steam saw mill.

TESTIMONY OF DR. SHERMAN.

John W Sherman, M. D., sworn: Resides at No. 137 Fourth-avenue; have had conversations with persons about the affray on Sunday last; has patients in the neighborhood, and employs some skilled artisans who live about there; saw some of them on Monday in the course of his usual avocations; they told him they had had a fine time on Sunday; they had killed Captain Hartt and two policemen, and they would kill the whole set of Metropolitan Police; witness asked them what was the matter; they told him the Metropolitan Police had come to put them down, to shut up their lager bier saloons, to take away their rights and privileges as citizens, and they wouldn't stand it; they said they had the authority of the Mayor and Judge Russell to resist the law, and they would resist it; that they had thrown bricks and stones from the houses on the police; that they had fired at them from the tops of the houses and the windows; that they had put their women and children in front of the windows, and they fired from behind them; they stated that they had been in the revolutions in Germany and knew how to use firearms; that they had fought for their liberties there, and they would fight for their liberties here.

By a Juror—Is this evidence proper, or is this witness able to substantiate what he says?

Coroner—We are here to elicit all the facts of the case, and we desire to obtain all the information possible.

By a Juror—We had better let witness get through.

Witness Resuming—They said that when Mayor Wood's police were there they let them do as they liked, and they were good fellows; but the new police wanted to make them pay a license for their lager bier saloons and then shut them up; that Judge Strong and Mr. Counselor Tomlinson had told them that they had no right to pay for their lager bier saloons, nor to shut them up, because they didn't sell strong drink; witness told them he was neither a lawyer nor a politician, and that they should go to the Commissioners; they said they would put the Metropolitan police down, and that by force.

The Coroner remarked that the evidence of witness was only hearsay, and should have no weight with them. There appeared to be a spirit of insubordination prevalent in the City, and a disposition on the part of some persons to incite riot and revolt, and it would be well to produce all facts bearing on the case, so that the Jury would be the better able to render a true verdict. They should not be bound directly by the evidence of the witness.

One of the Jurors asked the witness if he would give the names of his informants. He declined, as it would be a violation of confidence.

TESTIMONY OF WM. P. HALL, JR.

Wm. P. Hall, Jr., was the next witness: Resides at No. 70 Sixth-street; was present at the scene of the riot on Sunday last about seven and a-half o'clock; stood on the stoop of his house near the First-avenue, and heard hallooing from the direction of Avenue A; saw a large crowd running down Avenue A, and walked to the corner of Sixth-street and Avenue A, to see what the disturbance was; saw a large crowd standing in Avenue A, between Fifth and Third-streets; saw them rush down Fourth-street with shouting and yelling, when witness ran to Fourth-street and got a little in front of the crowd, beyond the theatre; saw two policemen standing there, and the policemen were retreating towards the First-avenue with the crowd after them; they made a stand near the middle of the block; one of the police asked witness if he would stand by them till a reinforcement came; stood there with them from three to five minutes, when the crowd made a rush towards the First Avenue; looked and saw a small squad of Police coming towards Avenue A, commanded by officer Lockwood; they marched near to the corner of Avenue A, the crowd hooting all the time, but the officers seemed to take no notice of it; marched as far as the Theatre and commenced to disperse the crowd; the officers merely laid their hands on the people in the crowd, and requested them to disperse, pushing them towards Avenue A; witness at this time stood near the Theatre, when he heard an alarm given from Police around the corner, and the rest of the force all rushed in that direction; witness rushed up and saw what appeared to be a ball to hand fight with the mob; soon the Police turned and ran towards Fourth-street, pushing the crowd before them—witness being pushed with the rest; his hat was knocked off, and he was almost trampled underfoot; the officers ran to the Fourth-street, and the crowd after them; when the crowd reached Fourth street, facing down in that direction, heard two pistol shots fired from the crowd, and saw the flash distinctly; there were several shots fired at that time—about half a dozen in all; as soon as the firing began, the spectators turned and ran up the avenue; witness also ran around into Sixth street, and did not return.

To a Juror—Saw only the smoke of two pistols; the other shots were fired after he was a little distance off; the crowd was about six or eight yards from the officers; some of the Germans seemed in favor of the crowd dispersing, but three or four behind urged them on.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CONKLIN.

John P. Conklin was the next witness—Resides at No. 8 Second avenue; is one of the Police of the Seventeenth Ward; was sent by Inspector Hartt to Avenue A about half-past seven to eight o'clock Sunday evening; saw no blow struck by the Police; saw stones thrown from the crowd in front, and one from the house on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street; thought he saw one stones thrown before the firing; the first firing he saw was from the house on the southwest corner of Avenue A; saw the flash and heard the report from that house; they appeared to be given as fast as a man could load; couldn't say positively whether it was from the third-story window or the house-top; saw officer Hedden when he fell, but saw no other hurt.

To a Juror—When the officers pushed the crowd back they used no more force than the circumstances allowed.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER COOK.

George Cook, a German, residing at No. 408 Tenth-street, was next called—Was around in Avenue A all Sunday afternoon; it was quiet there during the forepart of the afternoon; the disturbance commenced about quarter past seven o'clock; went into Avenue A with officer Davis, and saw a large crowd and asked them what the matter was; they said two men had been fighting; told the crowd to move away and keep the walk clear; heard remarks from the crowd that they shouldn't mind the d——d Metropolitans; witness laid his hand on one man and pushed him aside; the man had previously said he didn't care for any Republicans, and that he had a right to stand there as long as he pleased; heard that his name was Cannon, a German; while pushing the man aside he was knocked down, bruised and kicked by Cannon, when fell on the top of him; he was first on the sidewalk, but in the scuffle got into the street; defended himself as well as he could, using his club; did not use his club till knocked down; couldn't say that any one but Cannon assaulted him; Cannon ran away into the house, No. 42 Avenue A, and closed the door; witness then went to the Station-house; told the Captain about it, and he sent down some more men; they returned to Avenue A with a large force; witness saw brickbats thrown from the windows and from the crowd.

To a Juror—Why did you call for more assistance after your difficulty with Cannon? A.—Because the crowd followed me, hooting and shouting, and throwing stones.

To the Coroner—That locality had a reputation of being peaceful and orderly until Sunday; was put on the Police last Saturday.

The Coroner wished witness to repeat all the particulars which he had stated about the beginning of the disturbance.

Witness resuming—When he came to the crowd he requested them to move on, and they said they would not mind any d——d Black Republican; when Cannon had knocked him down, he jumped on him and kicked him; he caught hold of witness' cravat; he used his club as soon as he could; when Cannon had him down, the crowd shouted "kill him, kill him;" he was requested by some Germans to have the crowd move on; this was after he had got up from the ground; Officer Davis was with him at this time.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER DAVIS.

David C. Davis, residing at No. 188 East Twenty-Third street, was the next witness—It was not entirely peaceable in the Seventeenth Ward during the forepart of the afternoon of Sunday; there were numerous fights in the Ward on their beats; were called several times to quell disturbances, but, on arriving, found them over; boys generally came with the information; the last call they had was a quarter past seven; they were then in Avenue B; a young man, about sixteen years of age, came and represented that there was a fight going on at the corner of Third-street and Avenue A; proceeded there with officer Cook, and found quite a number of persons gathered around the corner talking; there were several groups standing about, and something like thirty standing directly on the corner; witness inquired about the fight, and no one seemed to know anything about it; had been there but a very few moments inquiring when the crowd began to run up to them from all directions; the sidewalks became blocked up entirely, and he felt it his duty as an officer to ask them quietly to disperse; in trying to disperse them he was resisted by one individual, who said he had as much right to stand on the sidewalk as witness, and he had no right to order him away; witness told them that he would be much obliged to them if they would all disperse—that he was there to keep the peace; the above answer then came from this one man; witness thought the man was a little in liquor-bier, and pushed him with his hand up towards the store; he did this to clear a passage-way so that people could pass; as fast as he cleared one way they crowded upon him from the other, so that he was completely penned; then said to Officer Cook we will have some help; witness immediately left the crowd and went to Tompkins-square, where he knew there was a reserve.

Witness here stated that he had been requested by Germans to disperse the crowd when he first came up.

Returned from Tompkins-square with three officers to the scene of the disturbance.

Witness' head appeared to be wounded, and in reply to a question of the Coroner, said that it was occasioned by a blow from a stone or a brickbat thrown from a window on Fourth-street on Sunday evening; he at the time had charge of a prisoner.

The Coroner stated that the three balls previously shown to the Jury, one of which was extracted from the body of Muller, had been weighed by a gunsmith, and gave the following result: the one taken from the body of witness weighed 59 grains, and the other two 55 and 41 respectively.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER THOMAS.

John Thomas, residing at No. 133 Norfolk-street, was the next witness; saw part of the fight on Sunday last; was under the command of Captain Hartt; saw a large man shot in Fourth-street, while standing on the corner of Avenue A; did not see him doing anything; was pretty positive he was shot from a second story window; witness was standing on the northeast corner, and saw the firing on the southeast corner; was positive the firing was from a second-story window of the building on the southwest corner; it was from the window on the Fourth-street side; the stout man was standing almost immediately under the window; saw the man fall; as he heard the second report heard the man cry out and fall; the report came from the second story window; there was no other firing at that moment to witnesses' knowledge; did not see the man before he cried out; did not see him carried away nor get up; he was in his shirt sleeves; they were white; he looked to be a tall man with a stout chest; think he had on dark pants.

Q.—Up to this time did you hear or see any firing from the officers? A.—Can't say that I did; about five minutes after the first three discharges, heard other firing; the three discharges all came from the windows; had stood there perhaps two or three minutes before this man fell; there was then a considerable excitement about.

Q.—Were stones being thrown? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice what the man fired with from the window? A.—I think it was a pistol.

Q.—Did you see it? A.—I partly saw it, and it looked like a long pistol, or something of that kind.

Q.—Did you see Muller after that? A.—Yes; he was lying on a platform in front of a house in Avenue A.

Q.—How did you happen to see the firing from the window? A.—I was then looking at the stones coming from the roof of the same house, and remarked to some one, "see, they are firing from the windows."

Q.—Was it dusk at the time he fell? A.—It began to get rather dark, and I know I could not see the stones as plainly as before.

To a Juror—Q.—You said Muller stood under the window; was it directly under the window? A.—Not exactly; a little away from the house, about four feet, and one or two feet out of a line with the windows; the police were on the other side of the street when the man fell.

Q.—Did you have a pistol that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you fire it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see other officers have pistols? A.—I think I did.

To the Coroner—Saw a man at the window from whence the shots were fired, and also a woman, the man pointed his weapon down towards the walk, as if to shoot any policeman that might happen to come along; the Police then were on the opposite side of the street. The officers had been cautioned against this house on the way down.

The Inquest was here adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—DORATHA JUNG, a German woman, was, yesterday, arrested by officer DICKSON, of the Sixth Ward Police, charged with having, at various times, stolen about $300 worth of jewelry from the store of Mrs. C. LISHERE, No. 567 Broadway, in whose family she lived as a domestic. She is also charged with having robbed Madam DEITCH, of Lerny-place, for whom she formerly worked, of $150 worth of linens, cambrics, &c., and a lady who was stopping at the house of a $100 bill. Portions of the stolen property were found in the shops where, it is alleged, she sold it, and a considerable balance was found in her bank-book. She was taken before Justice OSBORNE, who locked her up to await examination.

A Real Jersey Blue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few days since, while staying in Bedminster, N. J., I noticed in the family where I was visiting a beautiful lap-dog, wholly white, excepting its ears and the tip of its tail, which are of a beautiful blue. All who have seen the dog agree in saying it is the greatest curiosity ever seen by them. Where is BARNUM?

Yours, &c., A.

THE EXECUTION OF D'ORSAY.

HIS DYING STATEMENTS.

SCENES AT THE TOMBS.

The negro, JOHN D'ORSAY, was executed yesterday morning, within the limits of the City Prison, for the murder of ANN MCGIVEN, *alias* Anne Hopkins, a woman of the town, in Worth-street, a few months since.

The execution was witnessed by a few, and was conducted in good order.

D'ORSAY remained in prayer or conversation nearly the whole of Thursday night with Rev. Mr. DU BANQUET, the Roman Catholic priest, who had attended him since he received sentence.

He was permitted to walk the corridor, a privilege for which he expressed himself grateful. He talked freely with the keepers and deputies present,—appearing not the least depressed.

He retired at 3 o'clock in the morning, and slept soundly until 5 o'clock. On awaking, he made confession for the last time to the priest, participated in "the sacrifice of the mass," and received communion, and the last rites of the Catholic Church.

About 9½ o'clock the Sheriff and his Deputies and various others visited his cell. His arms were pinioned, the noose placed about his neck, and he was thus led forth, the officers and the attendant clergy, forming in procession.

D'ORSAY was attired in a white shirt, black pants, and white stockings.

The coolness which from the very first he had displayed did not forsake him. He walked erect and steady, speaking the while in a firm voice to those nearest him.

When placed beneath the scaffold he looked up, as if studying the machinery, and then smiled, saying aloud, "Well, I am ready."

When one of the assistants approached to measure him, that the length of rope might be properly afforded, he turned round and said with a laugh, "I am six feet high, but (looking up) I will be a few inches higher soon, I think."

He then knelt down, as did Father DU BANQUET, who had his priestly vestments on, and both prayed for some moments.

Then rising, D'ORSAY, after being spoken to by the Sheriff, commenced to address the spectators. He spoke loudly, but his utterance was indistinct and his pronunciation a mixture of broken English and Spanish. The sum and substance of his remarks were that he felt happy—was not afraid to die—God was a good judge;—he forgave all his enemies—thought it hard that he should be hung on the slight evidence against him, &c. This repeated substantially over and over again, constituted his "dying speech."

When he had finished the priest again knelt down. D'ORSAY meanwhile standing, clasping a crucifix.

It was now about 10 minutes of 10 o'clock, the Sheriff whispered again to D'ORSAY, who thereupon bid all present farewell, shaking the Sheriff, Keepers, and others by the hand. He then shook hands with the priest and kissed again the crucifix. The Sheriff drew his sword, a heavy clinking sound was heard, and D'ORSAY was jerked into the air.

He did not struggle long nor violently. Death ensued in about five minutes. The body, after hanging half an hour, was cut down, and removed on a mattrass to the dead-house of the prison, where it was carefully examined by surgeons. The neck was not broken; death was caused by strangulation. All the organs, so far as examined, were found to be in a very healthy condition.

The body was then placed in a handsome, though plain coffin, and was removed towards evening, and buried by the Catholic Church.

D'ORSAY before leaving the inner prison for execution, went to the cell of ANTONIO FRANCIS, *alias* Smith, the Portuguese sailor, who is sentenced to be hanged on the 13th proximo, for the murder of the Captain and cook of the brig *Franklin Pierce* on the high seas. He told SMITH that he sympathized with him, and thought that he had been treated unfairly, for he believed he did the deed in self defence. SMITH observed, "You hang to-day in de yard; me hang next month down the Bay," meaning that he would be executed on Gibbet Island.

Each then recited a prayer in Spanish or Portugese, after which they parted—SMITH greatly dejected

D'ORSAY desired much to have his remarks and prayers written down, and in this he was gratified by the clergymen who was attending him and by the keepers. During the night of Thursday, he dictated the following, which he said would be the speech which he should make from the scaffold:

Good morning, my brothers and sisters. I am thankful to my Jesus for leaving me the health to pray to him and prepare myself to God. And I am content and prepared to meet my judgment, and I hope to meet you all in Heaven.

My dear friends, I have been thinking while I have been in prison, that it is very hard to be hung on such slight evidence like this; in the first case, I like to know if any body particular on this earth, standing before me on this gallows, or before God, and to say to me that I am the murderer of this girl, or to say that they saw me speaking to this girl any time in my life.

I wish to let you all know how my trouble came about this girl or this murder. I gave a statement of it to the Governor first, and then to the reporters, and they gave it as I told them and it was correct. I am resigned to my fate and my death with Christian fortitude, and die in the grace of God. I am happy in religion, and I am content and I forgive every one in this world. I am going to meet my judge. He is above all earthly judges, and I hope he will forgive me for all the sin I ever done. And I hope to meet ye all in Heaven.

Farewell all, ye brothers and sisters,

JOHN D'ORSAY.

Among the other written papers which he distributed among the keepers, is the following disjointed mixture of Scripture, prayer-book instructions, Ave Mary's and exhortations:

Commence your prayer by blessing yourself in the name of the Holy water, which makes the sign of the cross, which is the true mark of a Christian, in the following words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and Holy Ghost. O thou Heavenly Father, who hast made the heavens and the earth, and all things therein, out of nothing—sun, moon and stars. Thou hast created man to thy own glory and likeness, and thou placed him in the Garden of Paradise, to partake of the fruits thereof, saying to him, Thou shalt eat of all the fruit thou beholdest. But of the tree of knowledge, with the commandment, the moment thou eat of thou shalt surely die, and true disobedience. We will all have to die. Our blessed Lord promised to Adam and Eve that the seed of the woman would crush the serpent's head who had deceived them in 400 years. After them was born this Christ Jesus of a Virgin, and most lovely and pure. Luke 1st chapter and 48th verse. The angel of the Lord said with salutation, Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. This is the lovely Virgin which has been prophesied by the Prophets from the begioning of time, and whom the Prophet Isaiah said, Rejoice greatly, O daughters of Jerusalem, for this day is born unto you in Bethlehem, of Judea, a new king, this king of kings, wherein the womb of our immaculate mother that the mother of John the Baptist said, O Lord, great am I that the mother of my Lord should come and visit me."

He gave to the parties to whom they are addressed the following:

"O my God, I love thee above all things, because thou art infinitely amiable and deserving of all love, and I love also my neighbor as myself for the love of thee. I forgive all who had injured me, and ask pardon of all I have injured. Good bye, dear friend, God bless you! D. (G. E. FRIEL),

Messenger, City Prison."

JOHN GRAY, ESQ., WARDEN CITY PRISON—*Dear Sir:* I am very much obliged to you for your kindness to me since I was first placed in your charge, and also to all the officers connected with the City Prison for their kindness to me, and to JAMES C. WILLETT, the Sheriff, for his kindness to me since I was placed in his charge, Yours, respectfully, his

JOHN (X) D'ORSAY.

mark.

The narrow cell windows looking out into the yard where the execution took place are so constructed as to prevent a view beneath. The prisoners in these tiers of cells fitted bits of looking-glasses in these windows so as to obtain a reflection of the doings below.

Father DU BANQUET, of the College St. Francis Xavier, received the body of D'ORSAY from the hands of the Sheriff, which, by a previous arrangement, was handed over to Mr. MALONE, undertaker in Pearl-street, for burial in Calvary Cemetery. About 11½ o'clock, Mr. MALONE took charge of the body, and proceeded at once with it to the place of burial.

By special request of D'ORSAY, DU BANQUET engaged to see that his body was not dissected; he could not, however, refuse the request of the physicians to make the necessary *post mortem* examination.

D'ORSAY literally had no friends during the confinement, except the Catholic Priest, and the Sisters of Mercy; both of these were unremitting in their attions and pious instructions, for which he expressed great gratitude.

One of the Sisters of Mercy who spoke the Spanish language, in which D'ORSAY was most fluent, often heard him refer with great tenderness to his mother, who is dead; and also to a pious woman who had the care of him after the loss of his mother. She had taught him the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and several of the prayers of the Church, which he still remembered and repeated on different occasions. He studiously avoided naming the particular place of his birth, that his friends might be saved the grief and shame of his ignominious death. It is known, however, that he came from one of the West India Islands, probably San Domingo. He made no public confession, and so far as his religious confession to Father DU BANQUET are concerned, they must forever remain a secret. Though he had been piously taught, he had never been to confession, or to his first communion; and the priest at first found it a difficult task to prepare him for his final account. He was, however, very tractable, and he received instruction with a most grateful spirit.

He was entirely resigned, and told the Warden "he was happier than many were outside."

DU BANQUET passed the entire night of Thursday in his cell, praying with and administering to him the consolations of religion. He was calm and even cheerful. About 2 o'clock the Priest requested him to take some sleep, as he would require all his strength in the morning. D'ORSAY reclined on his bed for a moment, while DU BANQUET attempted to get a moment's repose in his chair, but in two or three moments he raised up and said, smilingly, "I ought not to lie on the bed while you sit in the chair, but," said he, glancing at his hard, and not very cleanly bunk, "I cannot offer you this bed!" He was again urged to lie down and sleep. He then reclined again, and in a few moments was in a quiet slumber, and so remained until a quarter past five. During this period the deputies came and took an occasional glance at him, remarking how calmly he slept. At this hour some noise below roused him, when he immediately rose up and joined in conversation. To one of the keepers with whom he had had some difficulty he spoke with great humility, asking his pardon for anything he had done wrong.

Father DU BANQUET was entirely satisfied with his spiritual state, and expressed much personal gratification at the results of his own labors, joined with those of the Sisters of Mercy.

As he was led out to execution, with his arms pinioned, he held a crucifix in

Triennial Festival of the Alumni of Harvard.

Speeches of Messrs. Winthrop, Josiah Quincy and Lord Napier, and Poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

We published yesterday the oration of Hon EDWARD EVERETT delivered before the Alumni of Harvard on Thursday, and now give from the Boston *Traveller* the continuation of the day's proceedings.

The festival tables in Harvard Hall were arranged not as at the last Triennial Festival of the Alumni, but with the President's table directly opposite the door. The company rapidly took their places, the older Alumni having precedence in the choice of seats. On the platform with ROBERT C. WINTHROP, the President of the day, and Mr. EVERETT, the orator of the day, were Lord NAPIER, Governor GARDNER, Chief Justice SHAW, JOSIAH QUINCY, Senior, Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., GEORGE T. CURTIS, President WALKER, and others.

The company being seated at the tables, the President called upon Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University of New York, to invite the Divine Blessing. After this, the excellent dinner which crowned the tables, occupied general attention for about an hour. The President then rose, and calling the assemblage to order, opened the intellectual part of the festival as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR WINTHROP.

We are here, friends and fellow-students of Harvard, from all professions and callings of life; from all parts of our own Commonwealth, and from many other parts of our beloved country, without distinction of political or of religious parties—in utter disregard of all divisions or differences, sectarian or sectional, in Church or State—to testify our grateful respect and affection for this venerable university.

If we have dissensions or controversies with each other about men or about measures—about the past, the present or the future—about things remote or things recent, things visible or invisible, things in heaven above or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth—to-day and here we declare a truce to them all, laying them all aside in the sweet and reverend presence of this ancient mother of us all.

We come to remember only our agreements; to show that good scholarship is not incompatible with good fellowship; to prove that there is at least one altar at which we can forgive and forget all personal animosities and offences; and to illustrate, for one brief day, or certainly for one short hour, "how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

We come in the spirit so well expressed by that distinguished author, Sir BULWER LYTTON, in his eloquent inaugural on succeeding Mr. MACAULAY, a few months since, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, when he said, "I would fain link myself in lasting fellowship to every student amongst you—and politics can but join us for the day; literature unites us through the ages."

We are here to exchange counsels and congratulations with the living, *dextræ jungere dextram, ac veras audire et reddere voces*. We are happy to pay a fresh tribute of respect to the memory of the dead, of classmates and friends, teachers and benefactors, who have finished their course and gone to their rest before us. And we are here to encourage and animate each other to do whatever remains to be done, for securing all, and more than all, the advantages we have ourselves enjoyed to the generations who are advancing to fill the places which we shall soon have left.

And now, brethren, what can I take as the subject of our first sentiment, and of the few additional words with which I may venture to introduce it, but this ever loved and honored Alma Mater herself? *Quid prius dicas quam laudes Parentis laudibus?*

Our own Association, as you know, is but of yesterday. It is still in its teens. Instituted in 1840, with the illustrious JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as its first President, and holding its earliest Anniversary Festival in 1842, with the hardly less illustrious JOSEPH STORY as its first orator, its meetings and celebrations have hitherto been few and far between. My most distinguished and excellent friend, who has delighted us all to-day by his surpassing eloquence, is but the fifth in succession of our anniversary orators. It was his own choice only that prevented him from being the first in order of time, as he always is the first—*facile princeps*—in order of merit.

But though our Association is young, our Alma Mater is old. Two hundred and twenty-one years have now elapsed since it was founded by the fathers of New-England. And to what else may we more fitly and feelingly apply the well-remembered words of the poet:

"Thou grow'st old—who does not? but on earth what appears
Whose virtues like thine but increase with their years."

Who can adequately estimate all that she has accomplished, during this protracted period, for American education, literature and learning? Who can reflect without a thrill of gratitude at once to man and to God, upon the long and brilliant procession of graduates which has been seen issuing forth from her gates, since those gates were first thrown open upon this then bleak and desolate common, under the mastership of her Dunsters and Chaunceys, and Leverets, her Wadsworths and Willards and Kirklands,—one to name a single one of the living,—to occupy, improve and adorn every sphere of professional and public service?

We have somewhere been told that in the policy of that vast oriental empire which has so long been shut up to all the rest of the world, but of which the seals seem now at length to be in the way of being finally broken, "honor does not *descend* but *ascend*." If a man is made a mandarin by the Emperor of China, for his wisdom, learning or valor, his *parents* become forthwith entitled to all the respect and homage which are due to the mandarin himself, on the just hypothesis that his success and promotion are mainly to be ascribed to the instruction, the education, the good precepts and good example, which his father and mother have afforded him.

Apply this principle to our venerated Alma Mater, and what shall be the measure of the honors which shall justly ascend and be accumulated upon her head? Why, my friends, if Harvard had done nothing for the country and for the world but educate the men of the present moment, and so many of whom I see around me—if she had done nothing but send forth such historians as her PRESCOTT and BANCROFT and MOTLEY; such jurists as her SHAW and her CURTIS; such a scholar and orator as her EVERETT; such writers, thinkers, teachers, counsellors, pastors, statesmen, honorable merchants, useful citizens, as come thronging and crowding to my mind, and to my lips, and to my sight, in numbers that defy all attempt to name them; if one could show as the result of her training, only one such complete and rounded life as that of our elder QUINCY—I might have said our elder CATO—exercised in almost every variety of public service—state, national, and municipal, legal, literary, and academic—exercised and tried in all, and nowhere found wanting, everywhere found efficient and excellent—if these, I repeat, were all the jewels to which Harvard could point this day, she might well be content with the coronet which adorns her brow.

But as we run our eyes back over the long catalogue of her great and good in other times as well as in this—as we follow down the significant abbreviations and capitals, and the still more significant *italics*, which diversify and illuminate the record of her two hundred and fifteen classes in the new Triennial—as we reflect on the host of laborers which have been here trained up and sent forth into every field and vineyard of Church, of State, of Theology, and Medicine, and Law, and Literature, and Science, and Philosophy, and Commerce, and Legislation, and Philanthropy, and Patriotism—as we run our eyes back over that long and brilliant bead-roll of her Saints and Prophets, her Apostles and Martyrs,—all common forms and phrases of acknowledgment and of exultation become poor and cold, and nothing seems to satisfy the emotions of our souls but some of those triumphant salutations of the old Roman poet: "*Salve magna Parens*"—"*Felix prole virum—Læta Deum partu.*"

And now, brethren, in gratefully and proudly remembering what the College has done for the community and what it has done for each one of ourselves, it becomes us to reflect and to inquire seriously, What have we done for the College? How have the Alumni ever signalized their sense of her noble career, and their gratitude for her fostering care? I do not forget how much has been done by some of them in the way both of personal service and of pecuniary contribution. I do not forget the laurels which so many of them have brought to lay upon her altar, and to decorate her shrines. And doubtless no greater honor can be rendered her than by the worthy and honorable lives and labors of her sons.

But where as yet is the monument of a single united effort of all her children to relieve her wants, to supply her deficiencies, and to build her up to greater and greater heights of prosperity and usefulness?

Tell me not that she has no wants, immediate and pressing. On both sides of our Academic grounds, as we have passed along this morning, might be seen the most impressive memorials, not only of what has been nobly done, but of what remains to be nobly done. Here, on one side, is a spacious Library Building, erected by the munificence of a distinguished alumnus, whose image, I rejoice to say, will not be much longer wanting to its alcoves—CHRISTOPHER GORE.

But our assiduous and faithful librarian will tell you of the lamentable deficiencies of that library in almost every department of ancient and modern literature and learning. Not a copy of the Statutes of the United States, nor a tolerably good modern Atlas! Not a copy of the lives of CHANNING or STORY, or of the works of JONATHAN EDWARDS or DANIEL WEBSTER! This was a part of the mortifying record six months ago. And though by the bequests of the learned and lamented GRAY, and of the amiable and accomplished WALES, and by the generosity of some of its living friends, large and valuable accessions have since been received,—yet nothing but the systematic efforts of the whole body of the Alumni can furnish an adequate remedy for that beggarly account of empty shelves which has too long been witnessed in what ought to be our American Bodleien.

There, on the other side—just rising to add fresh lustre to the name of one of our most liberal and large-hearted benefactors—(SAMUEL APPLETON)—is a noble chapel, where the voices of prayer and praise, we trust, will be heard by our children and our children's children through a hundred generations, and which we all might well desire should be consecrated exclusively to the sacred uses for which it was designed;—into which no sounds of mirth and levity, no cheers and crowdings and scrapings and stampings and jests and flirtations should ever be suffered to enter;—but which should stand as a Sanctuary of Faith, a Temple of Devotion, a memorial of things unseen and eternal, symbolising to the eye of youth and of age the legend of our College seal—*Christo et Ecclesiæ*—forever. But how is this to be accomplished, unless from some source or other shall be speedily forthcoming the means for building up an ample and commodious hall for the secular services and festivals of the University.

I cannot help hoping, brethren, that this idea—not originating with myself alone—may, before all others, commend itself to acceptance and adoption somewhere. I envy the individual name which shall be inscribed on such a building, elected with such a view. But I have sometimes ventured to cherish the hope that the Alumni, as an Association, might be willing and able to undertake the work, and that even before another Triennial Festival shall come round, a stately and commodious hall, like the Senate House at old Cambridge, or the Theatre at Oxford, might be seen standing on some appropriate spot of the college grounds, bearing on its front—"*The Alumni of Harvard to their Alma Mater*"—where the exhibitions and class-days and commencements of the University might find worthy accommodations; where the living Alumni might hold their Anniversary Festivals, and their annual or occasional meetings; and where, perhaps, the memorials of the distinguished dead, now crowded upon these narrow walls, might find a fit gallery for their display.

I need not tell you, brethren, that Alumni Associations and Harvard Clubs are worth but little, if their only aim and their only accomplishment is painfully to keep themselves alive. We need the cementing and the quickening influence of common effort and of common achievement for the welfare of this common object of our gratitude and love, in order to bind us together and impel us onward, until the Alumni of Harvard shall become a *power* in the College, if not a power in the community.

Pardon me, my friends, for anything so practical at a dinner table. Pardon me for thus venturing to sow a little seed by the wayside, which, after all, may never be destined to bear fruit; and unite with me, without further delay, in the sentiment with which I hasten to conclude:

Our Alma Mater—May she be ever more and more the honored instrument of dispensing a sound, classical scholarship and a true Christian education, and may she ever find the good thing which it is in the power of grateful children to bestow upon her. "Peace be within thy walls and plenteousness within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sake I will now say, Peace be within thee!"

ADDRESS OF MR. QUINCY.

The President rose as follows:

"Josiah Quincy—The honored Ex-President, the liberal benefactor, the accomplished historian, the steadfast friend of Harvard University—whose privilege it is, while his eye is not dimmed, nor his natural force abated, to see his children, and his children's children, gathered at the same college table with himself—the assembled Alumni rise up to offer him the homage of their grateful veneration and affection and to revoke on his remaining years the choicest blessings of Heaven."

This sentiment called forth tremendous applause, all present rising simultaneously with the distinguished man named in it, who seemed somewhat affected at this deserved honor.

Mr. QUINCY said that he was hardly prepared to speak, nor was he prepared for this altogether unexpected reception. He had hoped when he came to the hall to be able to escape the responsibility of responding to such a call. At a certain age, if the silver cord of life was not loosed it was yet fragile and made tender by attrition; if the golden bowl was not broken it had lost its value; and the wheel at the cistern moved heavily and slowly, and creaked and trembled; and among all other desires the desire of distinction and display and of human applause failed.

Mr. QUINCY knew that there was abroad in the world a desire for what is called reminiscences. There was a disposition going abroad in the world to pick up what time has thrown away, to remember what time has forgotten, and to make much of what he thinks very little. It is very true, that, after a certain age, the human mind is nothing else than a *hortus siccus* of reminiscences. Those reminiscences were natural, and called forth by the circumstances by which we were surrounded. If his remarks were personal, the audience must pardon him. Such things would appear like straws on the surface of a troubled sea—they were noticeable, not from their value, but because they were the only things on the surface.

How was it possible for him to forget that this day sixty years ago, (1797,) in this very hall, on this very week, perhaps on this very day of the week, he delivered the anniversary oration of the Phi Beta Kappa, a society which is now superseded. To be sure, it was not such an oration as we have heard here, today, in which science, learning and genius and a life devoted to literary labor, with a large experience of the world, has brought before us a literary banquet to which nothing could be wanting, and the appetite for which grew while the nutriment was being taken. "I hope the honorable gentleman who so delighted us," Mr. QUINCY said, "will pardon me when I remark that he was but three years old at the time I speak of." At that time the Revolutionary war had exhausted both the pecuniary and the intellectual resources of the country. It had not the intellectual wealth of half a century to draw from. So he had done as well as he could, and his address was well received, and he could not refrain from mentioning it at this time. [Applause.]

As the audience seemed in a very good disposition to word him, he would tell them another thing. He (Mr QUINCY) was the only man now living who was a candidate for Congress in the last century. In November of the last year of the century, his fellow-citizens of Suffolk nominated him, and he was considered so young for the office that the Democrats called for a cradle to rock the Federal candidate. [Laughter.]

As he looked back upon the past he could not help thinking how little he had done. [Cries of "No, no."] His reminiscences were not of unqualified pleasure. There was no man at his age but could remember time misspent, opportunities lost, false estimates made, and the like. In the active period of life, men forgot the responsibilities of their nature, and the object for which life was given. Every industrious ant strove to get the topmost grain, and when he reached the top was as self-satisfied as if he were really in the enjoyment of life and immortality.

Now, then, at the time of life to which most men present had arrived, none could look back, like himself, without marking those whose forms strewed the memory thick as fallen leaves in the vale of Vallambrosa. When he looked around this board, he saw sons and grandsons bearing names familiar to the past as well as the present, but where were the fathers and grandfathers—once as happy, as gay, as full of hilarity as these he saw before him—once substance, now but shadows—some but a name.

He knew his mind was taking a peculiar course, but it was natural one, and dealt of things which alone could be spoken of by such as himself. There was no memory of things that are passed, or things that are, with those that are to come. [Great applause following.]

INTRODUCTION OF LORD NAPIER.

Mr. WINTHROP then arose and said he was about to introduce Lord NAPIER, the lineal descendant of that celebrated Baron NAPIER who was the inventor of logarithms. Great applause followed. Mr. W. proceeded to speak in a manner complimentary to the great country of which Lord NAPIER was the accredited Minister at Washington. We had railed at England, we had quarrelled with her, we had fought with her, but we had loved her still. [Great applause.] And although our patriotism might prevent us from addressing her as—

"Mater pulchra, filia pulchrior,"

yet we could never find it in our hearts to apply to her any other name than—

"Our Beautiful Mother Land, and the health of the noble Lord who represents her on this occasion—May his mission be crowned with abundant fruits of personal happiness and of permanent international peace."

This was hailed with great applause, all present rising while the band played "God Save the Queen." When Lord NAPIER arose to respond the applause was renewed with great enthusiasm, and after quiet was restored, he proceeded with his address:

LORD NAPIER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: I might be justified in pleading to you the excuse of one who is little used to give utterance to his sentiments in public assemblies. I have rarely ventured beyond the circle of diplomatic service, and diplomacy, you know, is a silent craft. [Laughter.] The inability under which I should labor on all occasions is peculiarly apparent to me after what we have heard to-day, when, as the Minister of England, I am invited to stand before an audience which embodies the intelligence and science of America, and to cast down my feeble rod in the presence of the Great Magicians of Massachusetts. [Loud applause.]

Old Cambridge in England ought to have sent to young Cambridge in America a more authorized representative. I am not furnished with credentials from the Courts of Learning; yet in these courts I passed the most agreeable period of my life, and if I had been a faithful instead of a vagrant son, I could not bear a warmer affection to the good academic mother, so bountiful and so forgiving, so prodigal of encouragements, and so patient of neglect. In consequence of this connection, however transitory and undistinguished, I can now revive the recollections of Trinity in the halls of Harvard, and mingle a grateful memory of a Whewell and a Sedgwick with the satisfaction which I feel in being presented to this society, a society which is dignified by the pen of a Prescott, by the voice of an Everett, by the muse of a Longfellow, and which deplores the incomparable pencil of an Allston. [Applause.]

And, gentlemen, while I contemplate this new Cambridge, I fancy there is a useful charm in the community of old familiar names. These common names are the voices of the land; they cry aloud from the ground, to remind us of the duties and the claims of kindred blood. As I stand in this hall, beneath the portraits of men whose lives were the basis and whose example is the nerve of national greatness, I feel how deep is the relationship, how close the resemblance of the two universities, and that the chief distinction is that of age.

The President has spoken of your Alma Mater as of an ancient personage. You will forgive me if I regard a couple of centuries as a light matter in the life of a woman, [laughter and applause,] and I am confident that she will permit me to assure her, with distinguished respect, that she is still young. [Great laughter.] The figure of our great seminary appears to me magnificent and sedate; not careless, certainly of her useful calling or of the obligation which a glorious past imposes on the present; but pointing gladly to her accumulated monuments of piety, of labor and of taste, and showing in her mien something of the maturity and repose of accomplished fame. Here the divinity of the place is also graced with the rich inheritance of Time, brought from beyond the sea, graced, also, with the benefactions of her children, and with the recent rewards of independent exertion; but she moves with the lightness of youth and hope, and bends her ardent gaze on the anticipated triumphs of vast futurity.

Gentlemen, may you long retain and successfully strengthen your collegiate and corporate forms. It is not necessary to state to you how much these venerable institutions of associated life contribute to discipline and elevate the mind. You know what high emulations they excite, what durable friendships they consolidate, what treasures of after recollection they garner in. To the impatient student or the remote observer, the collegiate rule may appear a burden or a yoke, but to the great family of ripe University men whom I have the honor to address, to those who have long abandoned the Academy for the Senate or the Bar, for the pulpit or the mart, for the camp or for the deck, how priceless are the thoughts of the common library and common walk, of the common chapel and the common meal.

Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the commendation which the Honorable Chairman has bestowed upon the discoveries of my ancestor in the mathematics, and in the inferior but not contemptible services which other members of the family have rendered in the department of letters and of arms. We cannot discard and we may not despise the feelings of relationship and descent, and the heart, if not the reason, will ever justify an emotion of pride when we are associated, even in remote and retrospective manner, with examples of honor or of learning.

My ancestor lived in the border-time of fable and of truth, when numbers were still half enslaved to necromancy, and when the orb of science was seen darkly through the clouded glass of magical superstitions. BACON was only beginning to raise the fabric of knowledge on the foundation of experiment. It is strange that the vigils of a recluse who communed in a feudal castle with the then mysterious world of figures and of signs, should, after the lapse of nearly 300 years, be recommending his posterity to the benevolence of an American college. Such, gentlemen, is the vitality and the protective power of genius. Let me now give you a still greater proof of the estimation in which my ancestor has been held on the soil of the United States. I lately had the honor of visiting Mr. CURTIS, of Arlington, to inspect the relics of WASHINGTON. The first object which Mr. CURTIS exhibited to me was a small engraving, which he said had hung for a length of time at Mount Vernon in the private apartment of the President, and which must have some connection with my name. You may imagine my surprise and gratification, when I found that it was the portrait of JOHN NAPIER, the inventor of logarithms. [Loud applause.] I shall now be taxed with presumption in presenting to the University Library a copy of the life of the inventor, with an analysis of his works, by my relative, Mr. MARK NAPIER, a book which blends the accuracy of a philosopher with the fondness of a descendant. [Cheers.]

The honor that has been conferred upon me by an invitation to this celebration, and the reception which I have met with here, are the continuation of that universal welcome which I have experienced in the United States. In this general kindness I not only recognize the hospitality of the nation, which is always bestowed before it is deserved, but a manifestation of that affection for England which is kindled in the recesses of the American heart, and which is ever bursting forth in some act of courtesy and assistance. [Applause.] I see in this reception, too, in the language of the President, and your response, a sign of respect for Her Majesty the Queen, for the ancient crown which is so gently and so wisely worn. [Applause.] It is gratifying to me to observe that the thoughtful views and benevolent labors of the Prince Consort in the cause of industry, education, and art, have elicited that admiration in America which they have commanded at home. [Applause.] These are the studies which become the vicinity of a popular throne, and the father of an English sovereign. [Cheers.] The President has offered me kind wishes that my residence in America may be agreeable, and that the exercise of my official duties may be prosperous and profitable to our respective countries. I am one of those who believe that the cordiality which is so apparent in our literary and social positions, will soon be fully and permanently reflected in our international correspondence.

After armed contention had finally ceased between America and England, an abundant aftergrowth of animosities and disputes sprang up, which have been gradually and successively cleared away. [Applause.] We are engaged at this moment in the extirpation of a root of difference, which I believe to be the last. [Great applause.] It cannot be removed by one-sided and precipitate action. It will yield to the well-adjusted efforts of mutual good will. The views of my Government are conciliatory, their declarations are sincere.

The same trust may be placed in the policy and candor of the American Cabinet. But, gentlemen, our relations are not affected only by the transactions which are taken in the temperate atmospheres of the Council Chamber. They are exposed to the scrutiny and commentary of those vigilant organs of opinion, the Legislature, the public meeting, and the press. This is not to be deplored; these agencies are the noble and useful concomitants of a free Constitution. But the powers which are retained by the people in our respective countries are accompanied by responsibilities of a momentous character.

It would be a lamentable circumstance if the honest and salutary intentions of the two Governments for the settlement of our last controversy should be embarrassed on either side, or in any quarter, by the asperities of unreflecting discussion, or the impulses of wayward patriotism. I have nothing to ask from the Society in which we are met, or from this cultivated and opulent community of Boston, but the continuation of their favor. Societies and communities such as these are always the great reserves of political prudence and conservative feeling; but I invoke the generosity and moderation of those who are mixed in the tumult, and embarked on the enterprise of every day political life. I do not ask for silence—for silence would be darkness, and we have nothing to conceal. [Loud applause.] I ask for patience, for incredulity of evil, for confidence in good. [applause,] for that magnanimity which will be well bestowed in smoothing the path to enduring Peace, when there shall be no reproaches for the past, and no jealousies of the future. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

After a brief and happy address from President KING, of Columbia College, the President then alluded to the orator of the day in a complimentary and pleasing manner—calling forth great applause, which continued after the orator of the day arose to respond.

ADDRESS OF MR. EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT said that, after what had taken place the other side of the street, (referring to his oration at the church,) he had almost hoped he might be permitted to sit here simply as a hearer, and that he would not be expected to make a second speech, especially in view of the heated state of the atmosphere. He rather thought the learned Chairman had been plunging deep into Chinese maxims and literature. The Chinese expected everything to be done in pairs: if you made a Chinese a present of a watch, he would pause a moment and then ask where was the other; if he asked for your daughter, he expected to get two wives; and so it was evident that the President was practicing on this rule, and under the circumstances of the case it was a little hard.

On behalf of the Alumni of Harvard, he expressed the gratitude of their Alma Mater to Lord NAPIER for that valuable and interesting volume regarding Baron NAPIER, the inventor of logarithms, of whom WASHINGTON thought so much that he had his portrait in his mansion. The instruments used by Baron NAPIER were yet preserved in one of the residences of his illustrious descendant, Lord NAPIER, and they were called the bones of NAPIER; but he would congratulate the Alumni that they had present with them, today, the NAPIER flesh and blood.

"My venerable predecessor," said Mr. EVERETT, meaning Mr. QUINCY, "has had the kindness to tell you how old I was in 1797." [Laughter.] "Now, I must confess, that I missed the pleasure of hearing that Phi Beta Kappa oration which he made; yet I am not so young to confess to the lapse of half a century since I first entered Harvard University." In this connection, he paid a compliment to Mr. QUINCY, who, instead of being a *hortus siccus*, as he had called himself, was a verdant garden, producing the richest fruits, and the brightest at a period of life when other men fail.

Mr. EVERETT had lately had opportunity and occasion to visit the West and Northwest, and it was to him the greatest pleasure that he had everywhere, beyond the Ohio, and the Mississippi, met the sons of Harvard. He could not go anywhere, but he found himself surrounded by those who had been students of Harvard College, and far away her name was held in veneration. Missouri, too, was doing a great work, it was shown, for popular and academic education at the West, and Boston might look to her laurels. Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, he alluded to as forward in the noble cause, and there was a man who was interested in the work who had promised to be here. That gentleman, he had believed, could not be kept away from this festival except by a steamboat explosion or a railroad accident; and he had found his belief authorized when he heard that he had fallen ecnseless from the back of a train, and remained on the track for two hours in imminent danger of his life before he was discovered. This rendered it necessary for him to return home, and has not yet fully recovered.

But there was another gentleman present whom Mr. EVERETT took pleasure in referring to in the following sentiment:

"The President of Washington University, of the State of Missouri, and the health of Rev. Dr. ELLIOT."

After addresses from Rev. Dr. ELLIOT, of St. Louis, Chief-Justice SHAW, LOTHROP MOTLEY, and others, in response to suitable toasts,

The next regular sentiment was:

The Poets of Harvard—While we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to a sister College, and a sister State for our laureate LONGFELLOW, we may not only point with pride—as to the manor born, to our LOWELL, our Emerson, our LUNT, our elder FROTHINGHAM, and our youngest QUINCY, but we may rejoice also, that we can find an ever ready, ever genial and graceful muse in our native *Holmes*—who so admirably personifies the idea of ancient mythology, "one power of physic, melody and song."

To this Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was of course expected to respond, and the enthusiastic welcome which he received, was worthy of the high popularity which he has ever enjoyed. He read the following Poem to his delighted and appreciative auditory:

POEM BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

I thank you, Mr. PRESIDENT, you've kindly broke the ice;
Virtue should always be the first,—I'm only SECOND VICE—
(A vice is something with a screw that's made to hold the jaw
Till some old file has play'd away upon an ancient saw.)
Sweet brothers by the Mother's side, the babes of day's gone by,
All nurselings of her Juno breasts whose milk is never dry,
We come again, like half grown boys, and gather at her beck
About her knees, and on her lap, and clinging round her neck.

We find her at her ancient door, and in her ancient chair,
Dressed in the robes of red and green she always loved to wear.
Her eye has all its radiant youth, her cheek is morning flame;
We dropout races as we go, hers flourish still the same.

We have been playing many an hour, and far away we've strayed,
Some laughing in the cheerful sun, some lingering in the shade;
And some have tired, and laid them down where darker shadows fall,—
Dear as her loving voice may be, they cannot hear its call

What miles we've traveled since we shook the dewdrops from our shoes
We gathered on this classic green, so famed for heavy dues!
How many boys have joined the game, how many slipped away,
Since we've been running up and down, and having out our play!

One boy at work with book and brief, and one with gown and hand,
One sailing vessels on the pool, one digging in the sand,
One flying paper kites on change, one planning little pills,—
The seeds of certain unusual flowers well known as little bills.

What maidens met us on our way, and clasped us hand in hand!
What cherubs—not the legless kind, that fly, but never stand!
How many a youthful head we've seen put on its silver crown!
What sudden changes back again to youth's empurpled brown!

But fairer sights have met our eyes, and broader lights have shone,
Since others lit their midnight lamps where once we trimmed our own;
A thousand trains that flap the sky with flags of rushing fire,
And, throbbing in the Thunderer's hand, Thought's million chorded lyre.

We've seen the sparks of Empire fly beyond the mountain bars,
Till, glittering o'er the western wave, they joined the setting stars;
And ocean trodden into paths that trampling giants ford,
To find the planet's vertebræ and sink its spinal cord.

We've tried reform,—and chloroform,—and both have turned our brain;
When France called up the photograph, we roused the foe to pain;
Just so these earlier sages shared the chaplet of renown,—
Here's a bladder to the clouds, ours brought their lightning down.

We've seen the little tricks of life, its varnish and veneer,
Its stucco fronts of character flake off and disappear:
We've learned that oft the brownest hands will bear the biggest pile
And met with many a "perfect brick" beneath a rimless "tile."

What dreams we've had of deathless name, as schoiars, statesmen, bards,
While Fame, the lady with the trump, held up her picture cards!
Till, having nearly played our game, she gaily whispered: "Ah!
I said you should be something grand—you'll soon be grand papa."

Well, well, the old have had their day, the young must take their turn:
There's something always to forget, and something still to learn;
But how to tell what's old or young, the tap-root from the sprigs,
Since Florida revealed her fount to Ponce de Leon Twigge?

The wisest was a Frenchman once, just freed from bar and bolt,
As noisy as a kettle-drum, as leggy as a colt;
Don't be too savage with the boys—the Palmer does not say
The kitten ought to go to church because "the cat doth prey."

The law of merit and of age is not the rule of three;
Non constat that A. M. should prove as busy as A. B.
When Wise the father tracked the son, ballooning through the skies,
He taught a lesson to the old—go thou and do like Wise!

Now then, old boys, and reverend youth, of high or low degree,
Remember how we only get one annual out of three,
And such as dare to simmer down three dinners into one,
Must cut their salads mighty short, and pepper well with fun.

I've passed my zenith long ago, it's time for me to set,
A dozen planets wait to shine, and I am lingering yet;
As sometimes in the blaze of day a milk-and-watery moon
Strains with its dim and lading ray the lustrous blue of noon.

Farewell! yet let one echo rise to shake our ancient hall;
God save the Queen,—whose throne is here; the Mother of us all!
Till dawns the great Commencement-day on every shore and sea,
And "Expectantur" all mankind, to take their last Degree!

There were other speeches, and the exercises were finally closed by all present joining in an original and appropriate song to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." No one sung with more earnestness than Lord NAPIER, who had entered warmly into the spirit of the occasion. When this beautiful song was ended, the Triennial Convention and Festival of the Alumni of Harvard University was declared at an end, and the large audience gradually dispersed. One of the last to leave was Lord NAPIER, in a carriage with Mr. WINTHROP, and six hearty cheers from the students for the representative of Great Britain, given as the carriage drove off, concluded the proceedings of a festal day pleasantly and profitably passed in the beautiful and classic shades of Cambridge.

Commencement of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Difficulty Between the Directory and Some of the Students.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Friday, July 17, 1857.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of this city was founded in the year 1825 by the late STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER. It is in every respect, save name, a college—a college of engineers; its graduates go forth to the world prepared to build railroads, canals, water-wheels, work mines, remove bars from rivers—in short, as complete engineers and architects. The requirements for graduation are higher than in any University, the studies are more severe, and the Institute is a West Point without the physical and military training of that institution. The Institute was thoroughly reorganized in 1850, and now presents a most encouraging condition as to the number of students and graduates, having increased from thirty-five students in 1849 to one hundred and twelve at the present time.

The 31st Annual Commencement Exercises took place yesterday at the hall of the Institute. They were attended by large numbers of our citizens. It has heretofore been usual to assign parts on this occasion to the Junior classes, but this year the Senior class, or Division A, alone took part in the exercises.

At nine o'clock this morning this division, the class so soon to be thrown upon the world, read their graduating thesis. They were nearly all designs for ideal structures, bridges, aqueducts, fire-engines, &c., or criticisms and reviews of those already in existence. Far different were they from literary criticisms. Every bolt and rod to which exception was taken had to be weighed in the mechanical balance and found wanting; every design of their own had to be proved correct. The result was a series of figures and demonstrations which were more correct than comprehensible, I fear, to many of the audience.

The thesis of JOHN OSTROM, of Lisha's Kill, N. Y., was the most scientific, and its subject—"Design for a Cast-Iron Arch Bridge"—the most difficult of any delivered upon the occasion. Mr. OSTROM acquitted himself in a most able manner.

The "Design for a Suspension Bridge," by FRANCISCO TEUJILLO, of Havana, Cuba, was a fine production and reflected credit upon its author.

The following theses, with different degrees of merit, show the character of those delivered upon the occasion:

Design for a Suspension Aquednct—WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, Trenton, N. J.

Design for a Framed Girder Bridge—FREDERICK Y. DARNEY, Raymond, Miss.

Examination of the causes of formation, with suggestions for the removal and prevention of bars in the upper part of the navigable portion of the Hudson River—DEVALSON WOOD, Smyrna, N. Y.

Review of the Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge—HEZEKIAH WATKYNS, Liberty, N. Y.

Review of the Hydraulic Motor of the Messrs. BENDEN, at the Troy Iron Works—G. F. KIRBY, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Examination of the Hydraulic Resources of the Poestenkill at Troy—WILLIAM M. PRATT, Meriden, Conn.

Design for a Steam Fire Engine—GABRIEL LEVERICH, Wellsburgh, N. Y.

This concluded the morning's entertainment. In the evening the hall was again crowded to witness the conferring of degrees to the graduating class, twelve in number. After prayer, followed a somewhat flat Valedictory Address, and the venerable President of the Institute, and Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., proceeded to address the candidates for the honors of their Alma Matur.

The late Division B have succeeded to the vacant honors, and in a twelvemonth they too will graduate.

The harmony of the Institute has been jarred of late, by a college trick played by some of the students, and converted by the Director into a charge of burglary and larceny in the courts of law. It seems that on Monday night last, a quantity of minerals were taken from the table where they lay, and were found by the janitor the next morning, stowed away in the coal-hole, in two old pair of pantaloons; all there except one specimen. How the depredator got in is a mystery, and one which the Director determined to solve: so he swore out a warrant for one of the students named CLARK FISHER, of New-Jersey, and just as that individual was sitting down to breakfast with a student's appetite, he was arrested and conveyed to our worthy Sheriff's less-inviting boarding-house. Here he was detained two hours until his friends bailed him; his examination was set down for Wednesday afternoon, before Justice LANDON. The Director, Prof. GREENE, having as his counsel, Hon. A. B. OLNEY, our Member of Congress, and B. H. HALL, Esq.: the prisoner was defended by T. S. BANKER, S. STOVER, and C. BUEL, Esq's. As no evidence was offered to prove the prisoners guilt, it being a sort of judicial examination of the students in general—an institute inquisition, and as two of the students swore the prisoner had no connection with the affair, he was discharged amid cheers for himself, and groans for the rest of the human race. Professor GREENE has done himself and the Institute no good by this proceeding. Burglary is too serious a charge for the freaks of a party of college boys, especially when the complaint is made by one who should be their father *pro tem.* The boys, for a wonder, have broke out in no acts of violence. As for Mr. FISHER, he was honorably discharged, and, it is said, intends commencing an action against the Professor—more food for those rapacious rascals, the lawyers.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee—Action of the Gardner Americans—Coalition Rumors—Fillmore American Convention—Declination of Mr. Eliot—Meeting of the Legislature—Commencement-Day, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

Two things have happened here this week which may be regarded as formally opening the political campaign. The Democratic State Committee met on the 14th, and agreed upon the call of a State Convention, to assemble in Boston on the 16th of September. On the 15th was published a call to the American party, requiring them to choose delegates to a State Convention, which is to meet here on the same day with the Democratic Convention. This call is signed by the President and Secretary of the *Fremont* American State Executive Committee, and by eleven other members of that Committee. The call is so worded that the Convention can be attended by persons who have not acted with the American party, and is decidedly conservative in its character. The aim is to secure the support of the Fillmore Americans, and of those gentlemen who, with honorable fidelity, yet cling to the venerable name of Whig. Such an union, supposing it to be effected, and allowing that Governor GARDNER can claim one-third of the voters who sustained him in '56, would create a formidable party, say 50,000 strong, without counting upon the assistance that the Democrats may be found willing to give its candidates, for the sake of defeating the Republicans, whose extraordinary want of sense and tact invites to those exertions and arrangements which are best calculated to bring about their overthrow.

The fact that the Democrats and Americans have selected the same place and the same day for the meeting of their Conventions has strengthened the impression that there is to be a coalition between these parties, which impression has prevailed for some time. Governor GARDNER, whose first object is to prevent Mr. BANKS' success, caused it to be signified to the Democrats that he was willing to do anything that might be found necessary to promote the union of all the Anti-Banks' men. This means that he is willing to withdraw, and to give his support to a Democrat, should that be deemed the surest mode of effecting his and their desired end. The subject of supporting him, I am told, was discussed at the Democratic Committee meeting very freely, and all who spoke were opposed to doing anything for him. It would, indeed, be a work of extraordinary difficulty to bring about any coalition of the kind, and this, not only from personal and political aversion to the Governor, but from the knowledge the Democrats have of the effect an alliance here between them and Americans of any shade would have abroad. Circumstances may arise that shall render a connection of the kind safe and useful—such, for instance, as the breeding of the Administration with the Southern Secessionists, and the making of an appeal to the Union sentiment of the nation against men of extreme opinions in all sections; but the time for that has not yet come, if its advent can ever be counted upon.

The Fillmore Americans are not to be depended upon by the Gardner Party, and perhaps would be as likely to demand the Governor's retirement as the Democrats, should a coalition be seriously entered upon. Their present intention is to hold a State Convention, and to have a ticket of their own. MARSHALL P. WILDER, it is supposed, will be their candidate for Governor. He is the gentleman whose name you so often see in connection with horticultural and floral matters; is President of the United States Agricultural Society, is wealthy, and personally popular. His nomination would be a death-blow to Governor GARDNER's projects, even if in all other respects they should promise well. The "Natives" proper would all go for him, and he would stand an excellent chance of getting all the Whigs that are left. He was among the Whig leaders in other days, and held office then. His son-in law, Mr. KING, was one of the founders of the American Party, and had a first better prospects than most of its prominent men. Both gentlemen are the reverse of friendly to the American party.

Reflecting Republicans are desirous that there should be a coalition of their opponents, as they believe that alone would lead to union in their own party, which at present exhibits anything but an har

CELEBRATION AT STONY POINT.

A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED.

JUDGE AMASA J. PARKER'S ADDRESS.

SPEECHES OF BENJ. F. BUTLER AND OTHERS

Thursday was a great day at Stony Point. The citizens of Rockland County and the adjacent country, assembled in great force to witness the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of the heroic WAYNE and his comrades, who, on the memorable 15th of July, 1779, stormed the fortress that at that time crowned the height, and killed or took prisoner the entire British force of 600 regular troops, which held possession of it. Eighteen days ago, a meeting was held in Haverstraw, at which Judge PYE, Mr. J. L. DE NOYALLES, District-Attorney SHEFFERN, and other prominent citizens of Rockland County initiated the project of commemorating the storming of Stony Point, by erecting a monument inscribed to its gallant captors. An association was formed, of which the Hon. A. B. CONGER was elected President, to carry out this praiseworthy object. It was decided that the Seventy-eighth Anniversary of the storming of Stooy Point should be celebrated this year with unusual festivities. Six years ago a riot occurred at the time of the celebration, between the Irish and Americans, and since that time the day has not been honored. But this year they determined it should be. Invitations were accordingly issued to all Military and Civic Societies, who were desirous of joining in the Anniversary exercises, and preparations made to celebrete them becomingly.

At an early hour in the morning the people began to assemble at Grassy Point, whence a procession was to proceed to Stony Point, about a mile and a half distant. Steamers and barges from New-York and from all the country round, came in crowded with military companies, firemen and citizens, and gaily decorated with flags and other emblems, each with its band of music, and many with small field-pieces aboard, and astonished the little village with the booming of artillery, the ringing of bells and the blowing of steam whistles and trumpets. Row-boats and sailing vessels were arriving every moment, freighted with patriotic humanity of both sexes. The railroad trains from the North and South were crowded, too, and the ferry boats from Peekskill to the Print labored under a surfeit of passengers. The Stony Point Guards received the corps intending to take part in the procession, and the open space toat extends beyond the dock at Grassy Point was soon covered with military and firemen, with flags and banners flaunting in the breeze, presenting a gay spectacle to each boat load of new-comers. The procession was to have moved at 11½ A. M., but from various causes its time of marching was long delayed. Many of the guests did not arrive at the appointed hour. The steamboat *Marshal Ney* was aground at 12 o'clock, below Grassy Point, but after being detained some time she was brought to the wharf safely.

About 10 o'clock A.M., Gen. Wm. W. SCAUGHAN, of Yonkers, Commanoer of the Seventh Brigade, N. Y. State Militia, presented an elegant banner to the Stony Point Guards, on behalf of the citizens of Haverstraw, with an appropriate address. J. L. DE NOYALLES, Esq, Secretary of toe Stony Point Association, and the originator of the Wayne Monument project, responded in a neat speech for the Guards. Hon. B. F. BUTLER, General AARON WARD, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS and others also delivered brief addresses. The banner was of blue silk, fringed with gold. On one side was a likeness of "Mad Anthony," and beneath was written, "Where there's a will, there's a way"—a part of his reply to Gen. WASHINGTON, when asked if he would undertake the hazardous expedition. On the other side was a representation of the storming of Stony Point, with WAYNE in the centre, borne by his men into the fortress (as he supposed) to die, and the inscription, "Presented by the Citizens of Haverstraw to the Stony Point Guards, July 16, 1857." At length, at about 3 o'clock, the various Associations, military and civic, arrived at Stony Point. There were the Stony Point Guards, Capt. EDWARD W. CHRISTIE; the Warren Volunteers, of Haverstraw; Rockland Continental Mounted Rangers, of Nyack, Capt. CHARLES M. OBLENIS; the Newburg Continentals, Capt. R. D. KEMP; Hope Hook and Ladder Company, of Yonkers, R. J RICH, Forsman; Warren Engine Company No. 1, Haverstraw, G. S. MYERS, Foreman; Stony Point Masonic Lodge No. 313, J. J. COLE, Master. The scene at Stony Point was such a one as that place never before witnessed. Men, women and children, soldiers, firemen, Freemasons in their regalia—a motley crowd of probably people covered the undulating ground, which 10,000 was formerly the site of the irregular fortifications. No thing now remains of the fortress but a few stones o the foundation of the central fort, upon the sites of which a lighthouse has been erected by the United States Government, which is the owner of the soil. The MONUMENT is to stand upon an elevated spot back of this, not quite so eligible a situation, but almost equally conspicuous from the river. Here an inclosed platform, ornamented with evergreens, was put up, from which the orators held forth, and where the invited guests were assembled. Besides the distinguished gentlemen who spoke we noticed Hon. GOVERNEUR KEMBLE, Professor BARTLETT of West Point, Hon. AARON WARD, Lieut. GIBBON, U. S. A., of West Point; Judge PYE, and Gen. SCHUGAM. Tents from which were dispensed edibles and drinkables, were scattered here and there; no intoxicating drinks were permitted to be sold, and no disturbance occurred.

Governor KING, who was expected to be present, was long waited for but did not arrive. At length at 3 o'clock, a procession marched from the President's tent to the platform in the following order:

Marshal and Aids.
Committee of Reception.
Officers and Guests.
Masonic Order.
Members of the Stony Point Association.
Military.
Civic Associations.
Citizens generally.

As many as could conveniently, mounted the platform.

Hon. A. B. CONGER then called toe vast assemblage to order, and appointed the following Vice Presidents: Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. Governeur Kemble, Hon. Aaron Ward Rev. JOHN B. GIBSON, of Haverstraw, offered prayer, and the President delivered his opening address.

ROBERT MACOY, Deputy Grand Master, responded, and proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone, as follows:

Strain of Music.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. CHURCH.
Deputy Grand Master—Are all the necessary papers and relics placed under the stone?
President—They are.
Lowering of the corner-stone with solemn music.
Blessing invoked by Rev. Mr. CHURCH.
Consecration of the stone by anointing it with corn, wine and oil, the emblems of health, plenty and peace.
Masonic Honors to the Dead.
Blessing by the Cosplain.
Address by the Deputy Grand Master.
Response by the President of the Stony Point Association.

Mr. J. L. DE NOYALLES read letters from Ex-Presidents VAN BUREN and PIERCE, expressing their regret at their inability to be present.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was then introduced. He said in addition to the ceremonies that they had witnessed, of laying the corner stone of a mouument to the memory of the illustrious dead, they were assembled to celebrate the anniversary of one of the most fearless achievements that occurred during the American revolntionary struggle—he might say one of the most brilliant exploits that had occurred in the history of warfare. It was no less an undertaking than the storming of a fort strongly defended by nature and by art, defended by heavy ordnance and 600 men—the storming of a fort of that description by 300 men, without a loaded musket, and solely by the bayonet. Those skilled in warfare say that it was an exploit so brilliant that it would compare with any in the history of the world, and we might well this day be proud of it as one they should remember and hand down to the latest posterity as an example to others. It was proper that they should look briefly at the circumstances of the transaction itself and to the peculiar situation of the country when it occurred. Thus far planted upon one of the fastnesses of the Hudson, Stony Point had been alternately occupied by one side and the other. They would recollect that a little before, in 1777, all those fortresses were taken possession of by the British forces, with the design of advancing to the north, and meeting Lieutenant LENDRA; but, thank God, they were turned back at Fort Stanwix, and BURGOYNE was defeated at Saratoga, and the British returned to the City of New-York. It was just above this that WASHINGTON had his headquarters, and saw the necessity of securing these fastnesses for the completion of his line of communication. It was, he thought, in the last of May, 1779, or in April, that he took steps to fortify this post, as well as Fort Lafayette upon the opposite side. The fort was garrisoned by a handful of men, and the British came up with fifteen or sixteen thousand men, and took possession without striking a blow, as also of Fort Lafayette. This was about the first of June, 1779. It was strongly fortified by them with the heaviest ordnance, and they regarded it as the best point for defending their progress up the river. They placed six hundred men here—fried soldiers and skillful engineers—and believed themselves impregnable. This was the state of things when WASHINGTON conceived the idea of retaking the place. He asked Gen. WAYNE if he could undertake this expedition which he had planned, which was to take it without a loaded musket, armed with bayonets, under circumstances that would require the utmost courage in the breasts of the soldiers. He submitted his plan to WAYNE, and asked him if he would undertake the command of such an expedition. "Yes," said WAYNE, "I'll storm even Hell itself if you'll only lay the plan." He had confidence in the skill of his General. It was on the 15th of July, 1779, that WAYNE started from Sandy Beach, twelve or fourteen miles above, and pursuing a circuitous route through a rough country he at 11½ o'clock prepared to make the attack. WASHINGTON had preferred that the attack should be made at the time when the garrison were taking their first slumber, about midnight, because, he said, it was the practice to storm fortresses at the early hour of the morning, when the garrison were awake. WAYNE faithfully carried out the instructions. Between 11½ and 12, then, WAYNE brought his men up to the morass. He had to wait for the receding of the tide, and as it was, some of his men waded two or three feet deep in the water. But how did he pass the sentinels. There was a negro, a slave of Capt. LAMB, and if his face was black he had as warm a heart in his breast as any man. He used to bring fruits to the garrison, who gave him the countersign. He could not come he said, except at night, for his master would not let him, and he told him he might come—*and he did come.* [Applause.] He did come, but with him came two honest looking men dressed as plain farmers. They passed the sentinels and gave the countersign, and soon seized the two sentinels and bound them, thus effected the surprise. WAYNE divided his forces into two divisions, of 150 men each, one of which WAYNE himself commanded, and the other was put in charge of General MUHLENBERG and Col POSEA. The advance of each party was a guard of 20 men, called the forlorn hope, whose task it was to clear the obstacles from the path. They were the first to expose themselves to the deadly fire of the enemy, without being able to return it, still they marched on. Before the party entered the enclosure they were discovered and exposed to a dreadful fire, and WAYNE was struck by a musket ball and thought he was mortally wounded. He told his aids he wished to be taken to the fort to die at the head of his column. He was among the first who entered the fort, and by the mercy of God was spared to serve his country in many future encounters. As to the forlorn hope guard my would fail to do his duty if he did not mention that they had today with them one of the brave men who led that band, and one of the three out of twenty who survived the attack. That seventeen twentieths of the vanguard should have perished would suffice to show how effectual was the British fire. Yet when they came to count the killed and wounded, they found that while they had lost but 15 killed and 83 wounded, there were 53 of the British killed, and over 500 men were taken prisoners. One thing he would notice, and that was, the humanity of the Americans in dropping their hands as soon as the enemy surrendered. We like to see bravery and humanity go hand in hand. The speaker spoke in eulogy of the brilliant achievement by which the place was thus captured. Medals were presented to WAYNE and Cols. DE FLEURY and POSEE. But another feature of the victory was the title of Mad Anthony, in announcing the victory to Gen. WASHINGTON. He had copied this, and it was all he had copied, and there it was. It was only three lines in length, and he would read it:

STONY POINT, July 16, 1857—2 A. M.

DEAR GENERAL: The fort and garrison, with Col. JOHNSON, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free.

Yours, most sincerely,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

General WASHINGTON.

This was the victory, and every American citizen should cherish its remembrance, and teach it to his children. They should ever in this world pause to look back to the history of their country and contrast the present age with those times of disinterested efforts. We should profit largely by these comparisons. It was well in these days of luxury to look back at the simple habits of our brave ancestors. If this great Republic was to fall it would be from a neglect of those principles of Revolutionary times. Great changes had taken place since those days, and the people of this State, in the midst of the devotion to money which characterized the present age, seemed to be but just arousing themselves to a recollection of the fact that every hill in the State is the scene of some memento of the Revolutionary struggle, and he trusted that there would be more such gatherings as this wherever there was a consecrated spot. General HOWE, in 1777, after taking possession of the High lands, said: "He could do nothing with this Dutch population. He could neither buy them with money nor conquer them by force! Time brought great changes. A lighthouse now stands upon the place where the fort once stood. The arts of peace prevail instead of those of war. This monument will stand to remind us of the past, and point to the future. Let them build this monument of the native granite which lay around it, and when the monarchist of Europe saw it it would either awaken remorse or strike him with terror. There that monument shall stand and every day as the mariner looks at that beacon (pointing to the lighthouse) by night for guidance, so here all shall look at this monument for guidance.

The President then stated that Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, although in infirm health, had consented to address them. Few words, Mr. BUTLER said, and brief, were spoken on the memorable night of the storming of Stony Point, when WAYNE and his comrades as they marched up to storm this strong post, and he trusted that he should emulate them, as the other speakers had done, upon this occasion. The President had told them that he was in infirm health, and perhaps he should not speak at all, for though the spirit was willing the flesh was weak. Who could look upon this scene and not be thankful that he was an American? The United States Government had neglected to erect any monument upon this ground. Congress should have done it long ago, but he was glad that the public spirit of Rockland County had determined to save the people from the reproach—"Republics are ungrateful." This monument it should be remembered was to be erected as an expression of the sentiments of the people without Government patronage, and its value was doubly enhanced by this fact, and when it was gilded by the sun as it arose from yonder eastern hills, or as it set behind those western mountains, when seen from the windings of the Hudson on the south, or from the elevated spots to the north, it would be remembered that it commemorated not only the virtues of General WAYNE and his companions, but also the patriotism of the citizens of Rockland County.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS next addressed the assemblage, and said it was like adding perfume to the violet, or gilding to the sun, for him to follow the other distinguished speakers.

A motion was made and carried that children should be permitted to become members of the Association on the payment of twenty-five cents each.

The Treasurer then read a report, and District-Attorney SUFFERN, of Rockland County, moved a vote of thanks to the orators, who were then gastronomically entertained with the other invited guests, in a large tent erected on the ground for the purpose.

The following were the

ARTICLES DEPOSITED UNDER THE CORNER STONE.

British cent.....1775 American quarter dollar.1857
American cent.....1803 American dime.....1857
American cent.....1850 American cent.....1857

Copies of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, *Tribune, Sun, Herald, News, Express*, and Rockland *County Messenger*; papers announcing the celebration; letters of invitation; subscription list; programme of the day's exercises; constitution and by-laws of the Stony Point Association and list of officers; Macoy's Masonic Manual, containing names of officers engaged in laying the corner stone.

The monument to be erected will be 30 feet in height, a fluted column, with a profile likeness of General WAYNE, carved on the base with laurel and other emblems of victory and achievement. The top of the pillar will represent the Western hemisphere, surmounted by the national bird holding the Constitution of the United States in its talon. The design was drawn by Mr. DE NOYALLES. The corner-stone was a block of granite taken from Stony Point, three feet long and two feet wide. It is not decided what material shall constitute the monument; some think Stony Point granite would be most appropriate; others say white marble would be most visible. The Stony Point Association hope, with assistance from their fellow citizens in all parts of the State, to erect the monument in the course of a year. They propose to expend about $3,000 upon it, which is to be raised by voluntary subscription. The following is the Constitution of the Stony Point Association, which fully explains the object of its formation:

1. This Society shall be known as the "Stony Point Association," and its object shall be to promote a more general interest throughout the State in behalf of the annual celebration of the storming of Stony Point, under the gallant conduct of the heroic WAYNE, and to secure by appropriate means a suitable ceremonial and observance of the same on the "16th day of July" in each year, or the 15th, in case the 16th shall occur on the Sabbath, and to raise funds for the purchase and glorious erection of a suitable monument commemorative of that event.

2. Every person contributing annually the sum of $1 to the common fund of this Association, shall be a member of the same, and the moneys so contributed during the present year shall be devoted to the proposed monument, and as near as may be to the expenses of the present celebration, and thereafter to the expenses of each year's celebration; while all persons contributing at any one time $10, shall become life members, and all moneys so received, together with any other moneys unappropriated, shall be applied to the purchase and erection of the said monument, and if necessary a tent or tents, and to meet such other outlays of a permanent kind as may be found desirable.

3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Grand Marshal and two Assistant Marshals, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Local Executive Committee of sixteen persons, four to be chosen from each of the towns of the county of Rockland.

4. It shall be the duty of the President, or in case of his death or absence, of the Vice-President, or either of them, to lay before the Board, at its first meeting, the necessary places for the annual celebration; in the nomination of orators, one or more, the invitation of military companies and civic societies, distinguished citizens and strangers, the preparation of the grounds and the erection of tents, and such other matters connected with the comfort and decent reception of those who may honor the day with their presence, as from time to time may be deemed judicious.

5. It shall be the privilege of the President to invite such distinguished persons to be present at the annual celebration as he may see fit, to act as Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Day.

6. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to maintain such correspondence as the Board may assign to him.

7. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to convene the Board of Officers, on some day in each year, as early as the third Monday in November, give due notice of all adjourned meetings, and engross the minutes.

8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all the fees of membership, manage according to the resolutions of the Board its fiscal concerns, and keep and to report it whenever required a just statement of all receipts and expenditures.

9. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to solicit membership, to receive annual or life payments, and if possible to pay them over to the Treasurer on or before the first Monday in June in each year, and generally to execute such duties connected with and necessary to the annual celebration as may be designated by a vote of the Board.

10. It shall be lawful that any such amendments to this Constitution which the Board may resolve to propose, shall be submitted to the members at their annual meeting, to be held for the election of officers, after the oration or orations of the day have been delivered, and if approved by a two-third vote, such amendments shall be adopted.

The following are the officers:

President—Hon. A. B CONGER.
Vice-Presidents—Hon Edward De Noyelles, Daniel Tompkins, Haverstraw; Hon. Moses G. Leonard, John W Hutten, Clarkstown; Hon. Edward Suffern, John J. Stout, Ramapo; Hon. J. W. Ferdon, Hon. Isaac I. Blauvelt, Orangetown.
Marshals—Grand, Col Matthew D. Bogert; First Assistant, John H. Stephens; Second Assistant, Capt. E. W. Christie.
Corresponding Secretary—J. L. De Novelles.
Recording Secretary—E. M. Farrington.
Treasurer—H. M. Peck.
Executive Committee—Messrs. Matthew B. Marks, John Cserrove, Frederick J. Miles, Theodore S. Smith, Haverstraw; J. L. Conklin, John D. Pye, John E. Hogencamp, J. L. Lydecker, Clarkstown; Capt D. D. Smith, Isaac M Pederer, Capt. W. F Felger, Capt. B. V. Johnson, Orangetown; Hon. Nicholas C. Blauvelt; Richard Blauvelt, Dr. L. D. Isham, John R. Coe, Ramapo.

The last feat of the day was by a man calling himself JIM PATCH, who claims to be the son of the celebrated SAM PATCH, who was killed in leaping into Genesee Falls. He jumped from the masthead of the *Mad Anthony*, a sloop lying off Stony Point, into the water, and came up noinjured. After this last performance the crowd dispersed in all directions, barges and steamboats, with bands of music and booming of cannon, moved off majestically, with the firemen, military and citizens from adjoining places, and the day ended as it began, without any accident that has come to our ears.

Church of the Puritans.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Under the impression that your report of the meeting at Dr. CHEEVER'e Church, on Thursday evening, was not full enough on some points to afford a correct idea of the proceedings, I ask respectfully that you insert the following, which is deemed important by the members of the Church:

The first item of business transacted was to hear and act upon the protest offered by Messrs. WOOD, KINGSLEY and JOHNSON, ex-deacons, against the action of the Church at their annual meeting, in so altering the standing rules as to effect a virtual displacement of those brethren from their office. This protest, after being read, was, on the motion of Rev. I P. WARREN, *unanimously* ordered to be put on file, and referred to a Committee of five to consider and prepare a reply, if they judge any reply advisable.

Said Committee was subsequently appointed, as follows:

Rev. Israel P. Warren,
E. W. Chester, Esq.,
F. W. King, Esq.,
Dexter Fairbank,
Rev. Benjamin N. Martin.

The next subject presented was the request of Mr. HAVEN, in behalf of himself and of the other signers of the late letter to Dr. CHEEVER, that they might be permitted to read and have entered on the minutes a written statement of the reasons which induced them to send said letter.

Mr. MATHER moved that such permission be granted.

This was opposed by several brethren, chiefly on the ground that as those "reasons" would undoubtedly involve a statement of matters personal to Dr. C. there was a manifest impropriety in hearing them in his absence.

Mr. KING moved an amendment to Mr. MATHER'e resolution, to the effect that when Dr. C, returned and was present, the Church would hear any respectful statement the signers of the letter might wish to make.

This was also opposed by several brethren, on the ground that it was unbecoming the Church to pledge themselves in advance to hear any paper of whose contents they were ignorant.

Professor MARTIN moved to substitute for Mr. KING'e amendment the following:

Whereas, This Church has, already, by a deliberate vote, expressed its judgment upon the action of the signers of the letter which requested the resignation of their Pastor. Therefore

Resolved, That while as a Church we are ever ready to entertain any proper paper or remarks which any member may desire to submit to our consideration, we cannot receive from those gentlemen any statement reflecting upon the Pastor.

Rev. I. P. WARREN said that these various motions and counter-motions showed clearly that the brethren were feeling their way in the dark—they were, in their kindness to the writers of the letter, endeavoring to act in reference to a document of which they knew nothing. He doubted whether it was proper to hear such a statement at any time. He was clear that it should not be heard at present. He did not wish to wound the brethren by saying "We will not hear you." He did not wish to promise anything for the future. He moved to lay Mr. MATHER'e motion, with the several amendments, on the table.

This motion was put as prescribed by the standing rules of the Church, and upon a count was passed—46 to 19.

Permit me to add a word of a personal nature. Among the members of the Church of the Puritans are two brethren of the name of *Warren*, both clergymen,—Rev. CHARLES J. WARREN and Rev. ISRAEL P. WARREN. In the reports of the last meeting and of preceding meetings these two gentlemen have been confounded with each other. It is due to both to ask your reporters and readers to bear in mind, hereafter, the above fact, that neither may be held responsible for the opinions or positions of the other.

My attention has just been called to the publication in the *Journal of Commerce* of the statement referred to in the resolutions which were, last evening, laid on the table.

The indelicacy and injustice of this proceeding must be manifest to all. The publication is made after a resolution to lay on the table, adopted at a meeting legally and regularly called by the author of the statement,—a meeting at which the brethren in the minority were treated with all possible respect,—and at which resolutions were offered and advocated expressive of the willingness of the Church to hear the statement at a proper time. It is published in the absence from the City of the pastor, against whom it is directed. It is published in the columns of one of the leading journals of the commercial community,—and it declares that the opinions it contains are published "in no other spirit than that of Christian love, and with the self-distrust which is always becoming infallible men."

Let us look to the paper itself for some exhibitions of this "Christian love."

The pastor is charged with being "injudicious, imprudent, neglectful, or rash in the responsible relation of a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ." He is charged with coming into the weekly lecture "manifestly unprepared for the duties of the occasion; filling up the allotted hour with rambling, unconnected and pointless remarks; making up for this want of preparation by long desultory readings of the sacred Scriptures, prompted in his selections apparently by the marginal references which happened to fall under his eye." He is charged with using his pulpit "to hold up to ridicule members of his Church who have ventured to differ from him," "and this confessedly."

He is charged with applying to members of his Church such epithets as "snakes in the grass," "rusty old guns," &c.; similee used in his sermons preached in my own hearing, and which could not be offensive to any others than such as might choose to torture their use into a personal application, or, conscience smitten, might ask "Is it I?"

He is charged with having applied to deacons the terms "treacherous," "malicious calumniators, &c., &c."

Grave charges these! Gravely and solemnly made by respectable, responsible Christian men—and they are more serious and malicious, because in many of them are presented only *portions* of sentences charged to have been used by the pastor, while the context in which they were used, if used at all, and which, if given, would beyond question explain them, is carefully excluded.

By this proceeding an insult has been offered to the Church, which so readily consented to receive from the ex-Deacons a protest which in the judgment of many they had no right to make.

An insult has been offered to a Pastor who so far respected their opinion as to lay their letter to him before his Church, without a word of comment—without a sentence to excite sympathy, or a protest to arouse indignation—simply asking, "What is the pleasure of the Church in this matter?"

An insult has been offered to every Minister of Christ, sustaining the relation of a Pastor, and who in that relation commits to the care of his people his reputation and character, with the right to expect that neither will be damaged or traduced through the public press, while the relations of pastor and people exist.

An insult has been offered to the Great Head of the Church—insulted and wounded in the person of a laborious and faithful servant.

There is no apology for the course the gentlemen have taken. They knew Dr. CHEEVER was away. They knew he only could reply to a large portion of their paper, for they distinctly stated at the meeting that many of the causes of difference were unknown to the Church. They knew the Church had not manifested a disposition to deprive them of a hearing at a proper time—and they knew that Dr. CHEEVER must lie for weeks, perhaps, under the imputations and charges it contains of dereliction of duty, of incompetency, of disregard of truth, and of a want of a Christian spirit and duty.

They have aimed the arrow at a high and shining mark. It will fail to reach the mark—it must fail except it reach him through the hucklers of a host of friends, who discern in him a spirit strikingly in contrast with that "*Christian love*" which has permitted the publication in question—and who will gather around him more closely and stand more firmly because they perceive that his opponents have lost all regard for rules, usages, common courtesy, times and seasons, and for the forbearance of the majority in the Church.

The unkindness of the publication is manifest when we consider, as the gentleman should have done, the uncertainty of life. Dr. CHEEVER has a reputation which is world-wide—a reputation dear to the Church at home and abroad. If death should remove him now, before he can reply to this statement, a deed will have been done tending to cover with great dishonor a name which will live in the heart and records of the Church as long as the *Pilgrim's Progress* shall be read here and remembered in Heaven, and while the river of life shall wend through the green pastures of the Church below, and the streets of the city above. K.

More Horse Thieves Hung in Iowa—A Protection Society Organized.

From the Davenport Gazette, July 8.

The excitement of the people of Cedar, caused by the nest of horse thieves in this county, is now beyond all bounds; 500 men can be called together in two hours notice.

Three men have now been executed by the posse, and if CLUTE is taken he will make the fourth.

The posse have now rid the country of the whole gang. JOHNSON, WARNER and SERGEANT fled on the first outbreak of popular indignation; DENNY soon after made his escape; and ALONZO GLEASON is now on his way to parts unknown; PAGE, WARREN and PETER CONKLIN are dead, and C. W. CLUTE is closely pursued.

LATER.—Since writing the above, we learn that ALONZO PAGE is not dead, as reported, but is in a likely way to recover. There is also some doubts as to the death of PETER CONKLIN, yet the story came straight.

On Tuesday last there was a large meeting at Big Rock, to organize a "Protection Society." Several hundred were present. Speeches were made by Judge BISSELL and others.

On Monday night, a horse was stolen from the stable of DAVID WRIGHT, three miles south of Tipton; and on Wednesday night, one from the stable of Mr. FORD. Both of the above are supposed to have been taken by ALONZO GLEASON and his confederates.

Last week, we learn, a man was hung by the Vigilance Committee of Clinton County. He was caught with the horses in his possession.

At the meeting at Big Rock, order and good feeling prevailed, but there was a determination to rid the country of this band of felons, and then return to their peaceful occupations. The meeting was composed of the oldest and most respectable men in the county.

THURSDAY, I o'clock P. M.—Word was brought to Tipton this morning that GLEASON and others were in the woods three miles below Tipton. Immediately large numbers of men started in pursuit, and at noon returned with ALONZO GLEASON, Ed. SOPER, and VAN ARDELL in custody. They were in charge of the Sheriff, who headed the posse. When the posse entered town they were led by the marshal band of music, and was composed of about two hundred men, all armed to the teeth. The prisoners were in the centre of a hollow square of footmen, who acted as their guard. Behind them followed a long train of horsemen, and then a train of wagons, all filled with men. Another large posse have just left in pursuit of others concerned in stealing horses. Great excitement exists, and is increasing rapidly. Our town is filled with hundreds of armed men.

THURSDAY, 9 o'clock P. M.—The last posse which went out from Tipton returned about 6 o'clock, having WALTER CASSIDY in custody. He was taken with the horse stolen from DAVID WRIGHT on Monday evening in his possession. He says he went in search of it for Mr. WRIGHT, and found it. He was called up before Squire LONG for an examination, which was adjourned until Monday next. His wife made a complaint against him to keep the peace against her life, and swore he did steal the horse, and was taking it back to get the $50 reward.

Ed. SOPER and GLEASON, as well as CASSIDY, are in the custody of Sheriff BIRELEY.

The town is full of men, and still more are coming from the country—men of all ages and classes. It is believed that at least one thousand men will be here before morning, and will hang all three of the prisoners now in custody.

Great excitement prevails, and is still on the increase.

FRIDAY MORNING.—Last night, about 1 o'clock, a mob numbering several hundreds went to the Court-House, where the prisoners were placed under a strong guard, and took GLEASON and SOPER, and then left for the country.

Sheriff BARELEY and the guard made a desperate resistance, but it was useless against such numbers.

GLEASON and SOPER are probably hung.

We have just taken a view of the Court room where the prisoners were placed. The door is broken; the stoves, tables and other fixtures are broken and thrown around, giving evidence of a hard struggle between the Sheriff's guard and the mob.

Outrage upon a Young Girl and Lynching.

From the Carthage (Ill.) Republican.

The excitement throughout the county, and the many reports in circulation growing out of the unfortunate occurrence in Carthage two weeks ago, and the summary punishment inflicted upon the offender, make it incumbent upon us to give a simple statement of the facts of the case.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult, a school-teacher by the name of MONROE CHILDS, who had for three days previous been loitering about Carthage, partially intoxicated, called at one of our school-houses after the school had been dismissed for dinner, and after the teacher had retired, commenced talking with the larger girls who were present. He asked one of them her name, and on being told, desired to be enowa her father's place of business; she went to the door and pointed out the place to him. At the door he continued talking with her, holding in his hand at the time a pocket handkerchief, which he kept flirting about her head. The two then started off together, diverging from the direct route to her father's business and dwelling. The other children ran after her and called her to return, but she did not heed, and kept on with CHILDS. The other children then went and informed her father, who immediately went in pursuit. He had gone but a short distance when he saw his child running towards him. On coming up to him she was much agitated, looking wild and distracted. She said the man had thrown her down and attempted violence upon her person, but that she had escaped and run. The father then went in pursuit of CHILDS, whom the girl pointed out, and, with the assistance of another man, brought him to the Court-House. Here the circumstances became known, and CHILDS not denying the charge of enticing away the girl and attempting an outrage upon her, offering an excuse that he was in liquor, a consultation was held by a number of our most respectable citizens as to what was best to be done with him, and it was finally decided to lynch him. He was accordingly taken to the timber half a mile north of town, and given 70 lashes, or rather switches, for they were all very light, and we are told by several who witnessed it, not a drop of blood was drawn. He was then released, and told to leave the country. There was no excitement attending the transaction, but those engaged in it appeared to act as men performing a solemn duty, and free from that spirit which attend upon mobs. CHILDS left about 3½ o'clock; the same evening we and others who had been attending the Dallas celebration, met him walking rapidly three or four miles this side of Pontoosac. We believe he took a boat the same evening, as he has not been heard from since.

RECEIPT OF OIL VIA ISTHMUS.—The New-Bedford *Standard* states that the brig *Sarah McFarland*, which left Panama a few months since on a cruise, returned to that port on the 3d inst., with 100 bbls. oil, to be transported across the Isthmus to New-York. This is the second cargo of oil sent over the railroad by Capt. OSBORNE.

MARKET REPORTS

Markets..*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in slack request at declining prices. Pearls, $7 50@$7 62½; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,400 lbs. transpired at 31¾c. @32c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, yet prices are very firm, and generally favor factors. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 18c.@18¾c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is rather sparingly offered and purchased at old quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Middling	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16

FISH—The supplies and sales are limited; prices show much firmness.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite brisk and buoyant, sales having transpired today of 10,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Extra State	6 65@ 6 55
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 6 45
Superfine Ohio	6 35@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 25

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales have been reported of about 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$9 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern continues in light supply, and fair request, at rising prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,100 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 60@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $4 25@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,100 boxes choice French Lemons at $5 05@$5 10 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and is in fair demand at strengthening prices. Sales,—8,500 bushels,—including strictly prime old White Canadian at $2; and ordinary Red Western Spring at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is sparingly inquired for, and it is obtainable at $1 14@$1 16 ₱ bushel. Sales,—2,300 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last quoted. Oats are plenty and heavy at 63c.@65c. for Western; 58c.@63c. for State and for Jersey; 54c.@62c. for Canadian; and 55c.@59c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at firmer prices. Sales,—29,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for mixed; 87c.@95c. for Yellow; and 90c.@$1 for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River bought, at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quite active, and close very firm at decidedly better prices. The stock, though large, is firmly held by importers, who seem quite confident of getting last year's prices. The sales include 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres at 35c., or only 2c. less than the highest prices of last March; 7,000 Orinoco at 31½c., ¾c. advance over last sales; 5,800 dry salted Pernambuco, in Philadelphia for this market, 25c.; 2,000 dry Minos at 32c.—all six months; and 1,168 green salted Para, 50 lbs., received coastwise, at 14¾c., less 5 ₱ cent. for cash.

LEATHER—The market for Sole continues active, with a good demand from manufacturers and jobbers. Prices have advanced ¾c.@1c. ₱ lb. during the week, on all descriptions of Hemlock, while Oak remains firm, as last noted; middle and overweights are very scarce and much sought after; Buenos Ayres Middle selling readily at 30c.@30½c., and Oronoco at 21½c. @28c. At the late auction sale of Boots and Shoes in Boston yesterday, good stock went off at full prices, and manufacturers feel confident of obtaining remunerative prices for their supplies:

SOLE.

	Hemlock	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	52,900	9,400
Sales, sides	58,200	9,100
Stock at the close of the week, sides	32,400	14,300

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very moderate, at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 55c @67c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@58c.; Clayed Cuba, 46c.@48c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is more inquired for,—especially common, which has been freely purchased, chiefly to arrive, at $1 92½@$1 95 ₱ 310 lbs. Quotations for other kinds are unchanged. Tar and crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in lively request, and is now worth 48c.@49c., though some lots were purchased, ahead of arrival, at 47½c. ₱ gallon. The available supply is limited.

OILS—Whale is moderately inquired for at steady prices, but Sperm, Olive and English Linseed are inactive and somewhat nominal in value. American Linseed is dull, being only taken in small lots, at 76c. @77c. ₱ gallon. No change in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately sought after at advanced prices. Sales, 900 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$24 for Mess, and $19 25@$19 30 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11¾c @11¾c. for Hams, and 10¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for at rising prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,100 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *on Monday Morning, July 20*, in season to mail by the U.S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1, o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Important advices from Kansas reach us by telegraph from St. Louis, given on the authority of the St. Louis *Democrat*. It is stated that Governor WALKER has issued a proclamation, which appears to be specially aimed at the people of Lawrence, declaring his determination to put down all opposition to the Territorial laws by force, and warning the Free-State men not to organize under the Topeka Charter. It is also stated that troops are summoned to march against Lawrence, and that the Utah expedition will be broken up for the purpose of retaining the troops in Kansas.

We published yesterday a full synopsis of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S oration, at the celebration of the alumni of Harvard University, and today we find space for some of the brilliant addresses delivered at the Festival. Lord NAPIER'S speech, which will particularly attract attention, is important from its international allusions. Like other speeches we have had from his Lordship, it is sensible and to the point. A clever poem from OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, was not the least attractive part of the literary entertainment. Mr. WINTHROP presided, and introduced each toast with his accustomed ease and grace.

The Plattsmouth (Nebraska) *Jeffersonian* gives a rich account of the return of a large number of Mormons from Utah to the States. They expressed themselves very much disgusted with "Zion," as the "Saints" blasphemously term the licentious City of Salt Lake. They further report that a company of four or five hundred men purposed leaving Utah Territory this Spring, and were probably *en route* for civilization by this time. It would seem that without the aid of United States dragoons, the days of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S power are drawing to a close.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of those who perished by the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, on the St. Lawrence River, have returned a verdict of manslaughter against WILSON, the owner, RUDOLF, the Captain, ROBERGE, the mate, and DERVAL, the pilot. These persons will be tried at the present session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Grand Jury at Washington yesterday found bills of indictment against various persons for alleged participation in the late election riot, and bench warrants were issued for their arrest.

Indictments have been found against GIBSON, late State Treasurer of Ohio, and BAESLIN, the previous Treasurer—two against the former and one against the latter—for embezzlement.

SIMEON DRAPER resigned his position yesterday, as one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. His resignation is now in the hands of Gov. KING. Mr. DRAPER says his course for such a step, at such a time, was the hurried and careless manner in which many of the permanent appointments have been made, especially those of the Second Ward.

The Police Commissioners are still waiting the opinion of DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., as to the legality of their claim upon the old Chief's office at the City Hall. Meantime, Mr. DEVELIN keeps his carpenters at work repairing the premises, for which the Commissioners in good time will doubtless be grateful. Mr. DEVELIN is also making extensive repairs in the old Street Commissioners office.

The Comptroller paid off yesterday the old Police force in the Tenth and Sixteenth Wards inclusive, the arrearages he assigns as due them. On Monday he finishes up the payment in all the Wards. The policemen design to institute suits against the City for their alleged extra claims amounting to some $12,000.

Judge PEABODY yesterday rendered an opinion in the Street Commissioners case, declining to issue the warrant for the arrest of DEVELIN, on the ground that all his proceedings were stayed by the *certiorari*. The argument on the motion to quash the *certiorari* was continued, but no decision was rendered.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Education, sent to Albany to log-roll out the school bill offered by Mr. VARNUM last Winter, has come to hand at last. It contains a recapitulation of the changes proposed by the new bill, and claims for the Committee the credit of killing it, and of originating the law creating a Commission.

The colored man, JOHN D'ORSAY, was executed in the yard of the City Prison yesterday morning, for the murder of ANN MCGIVEN, *alias* Annie Hopkins, a few months since, in Worth-street. He exhibited much calmness throughout, and made a long address to the spectators, but in such a mixture of broken English, Spanish and Portuguese, that it was impossible fully to understand him. He did not admit his guilt. After the body had been suspended for about half an hour, it was cut down and examined by the surgeons, when it was ascertained that the neck had not been broken; death ensued from strangulation. It was buried in the Catholic burial ground.

Several important witnesses were examined yesterday on the MULLER inquest. The officers who were present at the early stage of the disturbance gave their evidence. A policeman testified that he saw the man MULLER shot from a second-story window of the house corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street. A physician testified that certain Germans residing in the Seventeenth Ward told him that they would kill all the Metropolitan police, and that they had the authority of Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL to resist the laws.

The prize speaking, in competition for the Free Academy Benedict Prize (gold medal,) came off last evening at the Fourth-avenue Church, corner of Twenty-second-street. The room was crowded, and the speaking unusually good. The Committee of Awards were Messrs. WM. A. BUTLER, PETER COOPER, WM. H. WEBB, J. A. C. GRAY, and JOHN KELLY, M. C. They report the award at the Academy of Music at the commencement, which comes off on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The annual vacation will commence immediately after this event, and continue until the 15th of September.

The Ridgeway prizes, given out by the Society for promoting education among the colored children of the City, were distributed at the Sullivan-street Church yesterday, by the President of the Society.

JOHN LEEDWICH, accidentally shot on Wednesday last, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, by young BARKER, died yesterday from the injury received.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and granted licenses to a host of applicants.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water-Works, accompanied by the Mayor and Aldermen and many other distinguished citizens, visited the whole length of the Water-Works. All expressed themselves as well satisfied with the progress of the work.

Messrs. CHOLWELL and STRANAHAN, of the Police Commission, and Superintendent TALLMADGE, visited the Brooklyn Station-houses, for the first time, on Thursday evening.

The annual examination at the Academy of Visitation, Johnson-street, Brooklyn, came off on Thursday, which passed off satisfactorily.

Rome and New-York.

It is now twenty years since the aged Bishop DUBOIS lay on his death bed, and, in reply to the daily and dutiful call of JOHN, Bishop of Basileopolis, his coadjutor, with the right of succession, responded: "I am better—much better." Neither mitred nor crowned heads love to see the forms of their successors darkening the sick chamber; and the shadow which the stalwart presence of Bishop HUGHES cast upon the bed-side of the old French prelate seemed like the first admonition of that Valley of Death, into which, in spite of his assurances that he was better, he was fast hastening, and soon sunk.

Twenty years have passed, and the same shadow falls athwart the path of his successor—not upon his death-bed, but prematurely upon his unconscious daily walk. How well, or how ill, the Roman Catholic Prelate has administered his great trust, it is not for us to say. He has not escaped accusation. For years he has not only set aside all rivalry, and repressed all recusancy, but substantially nullified the position of every ecclesiastic whose talents or influence could be brought into comparison with his own. To one of urbane manners and social tastes he would give the charge of a rude and unformed congregation. To another, a bankrupt church; to another, an insubordinate congregation. On the other hand, he lifted up the lowly, the ignorant, and the unconth, and he soon gathered about him a body guard of ecclesiastics of whom he was *facile princeps*; and in the Diocese of New-York, more liberally perhaps than anywhere else in the Roman Church, was the Divine word realized, *Beati sunt pauperes animi*.

But is this the accusation upon which it is said the Pope is now called upon to terminate the Episcopal functions of JOHN HUGHES. By no means! Rome would not heed such a charge; nor would it give ear to the representations which, it is said, have been made long since to the Holy See, that the Catholic cause in America has suffered alike from the inordinate pretensions and the inexplicable inefficiency of His Grace. In a City through which three millions of Catholics have entered, since he has had charge of the Diocese of New-York—in a City which numbers more professors of the faith than Rome itself—his accusers say that there is not a monument of Catholic power or influence, not an institution perfected; and that he alone has seemed unconscious of the movement of that living host, whose presence and influence has invited the attention and alarmed the jealousy of the Protestant people of these States. Everywhere else they say the Church is an organization, with a policy, with a great framework of institutions, to be filled up as time shall afford the means. Here it is said by members of the Church, it is a chaos, without form and void. Not even an architectural structure worthy of a powerful and wealthy community—not a well-organized charity—not an institution of learning that commands respect, and that can point to His Grace as its founder or sustainer. His, they say, has been the ambition and the politics of our Aldermen, and not the statesmanship of a prelate of the Church.

And yet even these accusations have passed unheeded by Rome. The more serious inculpation for which Clergy of the Archdiocese, now present in the Eternal City, invoke the thunders of the Vatican, is that the Primate of New-York has omitted to notice with due solemnities the declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and that he turned his back and fled to Cuba when the Nuncio of PIUS IX., assailed by the press, hooted and stoned by the mob, and burned in effigy in a hundred cities and villages, most needed his support. These are serious offences at Rome. Maladministration, nepotism, indolence, arrogance, a meddling and petty spirit, are nothing compared with offences which imply indifference to the Virgin Mary and disrespect to the representative of the Vicar of Christ on earth.

It is difficult for the American mind to realise this indifference on one side, this sensitiveness on the other; but the fact, we believe, is not less true, and our readers need not be surprised if they hear that the Pope and his Holy College of Cardinals have designated a coadjutor to the Archbishop, with the right of succession, or with still more painful severity have designated Administrators of the Diocese, into whose hands its affairs shall pass, thus virtually deposing the present incumbent.

But the harshness of the measure will, doubtless, be concealed under the honied phrases and deferential forms in which churchmen disguise every movement of what, among worldings, would be called ambition or rivalry. The organ of the Archbishop will announce that His Grace has petitioned to His Holiness to be relieved of the cares which press too heavily upon him; that he desires to devote the remainder of his life to seclusion, and the devotional exercises which befit his calling and his age. The Bishops who are to take possession of the Diocese, and whom his charity and humility will forbid him to hate, will bow before him, will burn incense before him, will kiss his signet ring, and uphold his train as he ascends the altar to celebrate the mysteries of his religion.

Already conjectures are whispered as to the successorship, and the priests of Maynooth, and the Celtic clergy generally, speak of Archbishop O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg, while the ecclesiastics of American birth look to Bishop MCCLOSKEY, of Albany, formerly coadjutor of New-York, to whom, indeed, the suffrages of his colleagues of the Church would be gladly awarded, had he not refused, or at least omitted, to be an accuser of the Archbishop, when the necessities of the Church called for his intervention.

LORD NAPIER'S SPEECH AT CAMBRIDGE.—Judging from the reports of the proceedings at the triennial meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College, on Thursday, and from the names of the many distinguished persons who took part in the festivities of the occasion, it must have been one of the most brilliant college festivals that has ever been held in this country. We gave, yesterday, a synopsis of the eloquent address of Mr. EVERETT, and we publish, to-day, the sparkling poem of Dr. HOLMES, the speech of Mr. WINTHROP, and a full report of the speech of Lord NAPIER, the British Ambassador, which was, by no means, the least remarkable or interesting of the speeches. He spoke in the triple character of a descendant of the great NAPIER, the discoverer of Logarithms, to whom he alluded in a most graceful and happy manner; as a representative of old Cambridge, in England, and as the Ambassador of Great Britain. With the single exception of Sir HENRY BULWER, the official representatives of Great Britain have been practical members of what Lord NAPIER called "a silent craft." They have not been talking men. But Lord NAPIER is likely to make as favorable an impression upon us by his frank, manly and graceful unofficial speeches as he will by any diplomatic negotiations. His very clever speech at the last St. George's dinner, in this City, created a favorable impression, which will be more than confirmed by his speech at the Cambridge celebration on Thursday.

The Right of Search.

Although the War of 1812 was entered into, by the United States, for the vindication of the "freedom of the seas," and chiefly in forcible repudiation of Great Britain's exercise of the "right of search," it is a remarkable fact that England has never yet formally yielded to the American doctrine, in its full extent. On the contrary, to this hour she practically asserts the right of search, although she calls it the "right of visit," to ascertain whether a vessel sailing under American colors is really what she professes to be; and out of this assertion there is constant danger that difficulty may arise. Mr. WEBSTER, in a dispatch to Mr. EVERETT, in March, 1843, thus repudiates the existence of this right of visit:

> "The Government of the United States, on the other hand, maintains that there is no such well-known and acknowledged, nor, indeed, any broad and generic difference between what has usually been called visit, and what has been usually called search; that the right of visit, to become effectual, must come, in the end, to include search; and thus to exercise in peace an authority which the law of nations only allows in times of war. If such well-known distinction exists, where are the proofs of it? What writers of authority on public law, what adjudications in Courts of Admiralty, what *public treaties* recognize it?

Various European nations have by treaty conceded to each other the modified right of visit or search. Hitherto the United States have not followed their example. Fear that such an arrangement would be abused, has doubtless induced our Government to take an extreme position, and it has been maintained the more unyieldingly in our negotiations with foreign powers, because the power to search was claimed as a mere matter of strict right, and not sought as a privilege to be conceded or withheld as we should see fit. It may well be questioned, however, whether we cannot relax some of our rigidity in this connection without compromising our dignity, or injury to our commerce, and with decided advantage to the public welfare. For instance, let us take the case of the *Panchita*, arrested by a British cruiser and delivered to American authorities on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade. As matters now stand, the case presents this remarkable anomaly: that, while an American Jury may condemn the vessel, thus justifying the suspicions upon which she was seized, our Government is technically bound to call upon the British Government to indemnify her owners for their loss, because a British officer caught her violating the laws of the United States under which she becomes forfeit!

The question, how far we ought to go, certainly is a nice one; but in an honest effort to break up the African Slave-trade would it not become us, by treaty stipulations to waive our objections so far as to permit foreign cruisers to visit vessels suspected of using the American flag to cover the nefarious traffic, and to permit them when their suspicions are confirmed to hand the suspected vessel over to one of our own cruisers if convenient, or to send her to one of our own ports for delivery to United States authorities. True such an arrangement might be abused; but would it not be better to take the slight risk of such abuse, holding the foreign Government responsible for it, than to permit our *flag* to be continually abused for the protection of the Slave-trade? Why not arrange by treaty for just such a state of things as common decency compels us to bring about at last by indirection, in such a case as that of the *Panchita*? In other words, why not say to Great Britain: "Your cruisers may—not as of right but by our consent—arrest and bring in to us a vessel suspected of abusing our flag and violating our laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade; but they must do it at your risk. If the suspicion proves well-founded to the satisfaction of an American Jury,—all is well. If it turns out that the suspicion was not well-founded, we shall hold you responsible for all accruing damages, the amount to be assessed by ourselves." These stipulations, of course, should be made reciprocal, if made at all. By such an arrangement, applied exclusively to the coast of Africa, we would not concede the *right* of search,—but only agree to suspend the operation of the general American doctrine in these particular cases. By so-doing we would take from England every shadow of plausible argument which she now makes in favor of the propriety of her claim to stop American vessels to ascertain their character by other evidence than the flag which covers her, and should certainly only meet the just claims of humanity.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER DRAPER.—The difficulties and perplexities of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have been still further increased by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER, the President of the Board. But the embarrassments of the Commissioners are of secondary consideration; the prime object to be considered is the effect of the resignation on the present excited mind of the public. If the Board of Commissioners cannot agree among themselves, the public will not have an increase of confidence in the new Police when the cause of their disagreement becomes known. We cannot but think that the President of the Board took a most inopportune moment to resign, though we presume his place can be supplied by an equally competent person. According to Mr. DRAPER'S statement he was induced to send his resignation to the Governor because one care had not been taken in appointing men to places in the Department. It will probably strike most people that this was a much better reason for his holding on and preventing the irregularities against which he very properly protested. There is an immense amount of hard work yet to be accomplished by the Commissioners before the new Police can be properly organized, and we hope that whoever may be the successor of Mr. DRAPER will be a man of sufficient nerve and executive ability to grapple with the difficulties of his position.

THE ENSLAVED PRISONER OF WAR.—ACTION BY LORD NAPIER.—We gave publicity a few days ago to the strange and interesting narrative of DIMMOCK CHARLTON, a native African, who claims to have been taken prisoner of war from on board the British brig *Peacock*, when she was sunk by the American schooner *Hornet* in the war of 1812, and to have been sold and kept in Slavery in Georgia ever since. Of course we gave the story upon authority of the man himself, who is unusually intelligent and shrewd for one of his race. Personally, we could know nothing of the facts, but the manner of the man, and his ready answers to the various questions put to him in regard to the details of his case, were certainly calculated to carry conviction of his truth.

Whether he will be able to substantiate his statements by adequate proofs, we are unable to say. An illiterate man, held for over forty years in bondage, in a community where his word is never permitted equal weight with a white man's, can hardly be expected to secure and preserve available evidences to prove the wrongs heaped upon him. If the rolls of the *Peacock* are to be had, and this man's name is found upon them,—or if his case is recorded on the American list of prisoners of war taken on board that vessel, the fact will go far to carry conviction of the truth of his singular narrative. But the absence of these proofs will not condemn him, for it is a well-known fact that our own muster rolls are very imperfect and incomplete,—and it is not impossible that the British rolls are in no better condition.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman of Boston, doing business in Savannah, expressing regret that the story should have appeared, because it reflects on several respectable citizens of Georgia. He also throws some doubt upon DIMMOCK'S statement, because he says he has known him for twenty years, and never before heard of his claim to be a British subject. That of itself is scarcely sufficient reason for rejecting the man's story, especially when he explains his silence so plausibly by saying that he kept the fact to himself in the hope that if he remained in a seaport he would at some time find means of escaping from bondage,—while, if it should become known that he was aware of his title to freedom, the probability was that he would be sold at once into the interior. It is needless to add that we should cheerfully give place to any proper counter statement which parties interested may desire to have published.

We are happy to announce that Lord NAPIER H. B. Majesty's representative at Washington, having had his attention called to the subject by our narrative, has already commenced an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and with a view to vindicating DIMMOCK'S rights if the accuracy of his statements can be substantiated.

LOWELL, NOT LOVELL.—As Mr. JOHN LOWELL is well-known as the editor of the Boston *Law Reporter*, we presume that every reader would at once discover that he was the lawyer to whom we alluded as one of the reputed authors of the analysis of the Dred Scott decisions, and not Mr. "Lovell," which we were made to say by a typographical error. We believe there is no lawyer in Boston named Lovell; but, as one person has been misled by the misprint of the name, we make the correction to prevent others being misled in a similar manner.

Our Relations with New-Granada.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Navy Department is in possession of the following late and interesting intelligence:

> UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE, } ASPINWALL, June 25, 1857. }
>
> SIR: In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to inform you that intelligence has this day been received, (as I think from a reliable source,) giving the most encouraging prospects of a speedy settlement of all the points at issue between our Government and that of New-Granada. NATHAN KARTRIGHT, Esq., British Consul at Carthagena, has written to Capt. ERSKINE, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Orion*, now at this anchorage, as follows:
>
> BRITISH CONSULATE, CARTHAGENA, June 20, 1857.
>
> "Mr. GRIFFITH writes me that instructions have been sent to the New-Granadian Minister at Washington to cede everything to the Americans, and decree to the Governors of the littoral provinces to communicate that fact to any ships-of-war which might be sent out from America to the shores of New-Granada with hostile intentions."
>
> The acting United States Consul at Aspinwall (Mr. A. MURRELL) also writes me, in confirmation of the above, as follows:
>
> "The differences between the United States and the Republic are likely to be soon amicably arranged, as the Executive has been, it is said, authorized by Congress to settle them at once and on the best possible terms. Instructions will probably be transmitted by this present mail to Gen. HERRAN on the subject."
>
> I am indebted, Sir, to the courtesy of Captain ERSKINE, of the British navy, for the extract from Consul KARTRIGHT'S letter, furnishing the first information of this important determination on the part of the Granadian Government; and as Mr. GRIFFITH, from whom Mr. KARTRIGHT derived his information, is the British *Charge d'Affaires* at Bogota, there can be scarcely a doubt of the accuracy of his statement. Capt. EARSKINE assures me that it may be entirely relied upon. Should official notice of this fact be received by mail in time for the ensuing mail it will be duly transmitted.
>
> I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. MONTGOMERY, Commanding U. S. frigate *Roanoke*.
>
> Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Advices from Bogota state that the New Granadian Senate has passed the following bill, authorizing the President to settle the pending questions with the United States by a convention, without the necessity of a ratification by Congress:

> The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of New-Granada having taken into consideration the message in which his Excellency the President has made known to us the present conditions of the relations between our Republic and the Republic of the United States of North America, and considering the importance of arranging, by means of negotiation, the claims for indemnity made by the aforesaid Government on account of losses suffered by her citizens on the 15th day of April, 1856, at Panama, it is decreed—
>
> ART. 1. That the President be authorised to arrange and settle by amicable agreement the above-mentioned claims, and to bring the matter to conclusion without further requiring, on his part, the approbation of Congress, he being solely prohibited from trenching on the rights of the national sovereignty in any respect, or from so acting as to affect the Territory of the National Government or the property in the railroad on the Isthmus of Panama; which property, at the conclusion of the term granted in privilege to the present owners, will belong to the National Government.
>
> ART. 2. For the completion of the terms of the agreement, mentioned in the preceding article, his Excellency the President is authorized to demand and accept the arbitration of some friendly Government, whose decision in the matter shall be binding upon each of the contracting nations.

FREE ACADEMY—EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Some two hundred or more of the new admissions from the Grammar Schools, met Dr. WEBSTER and the Faculty in the large hall of the above Institution, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The principal improved the opportunity by giving not only the pupils, but the parents also who were present, some sound advice.

The lucky lads were in high spirits, and looked bright and intelligent. We were struck with the fine manly appearance of the boys, which is to be accounted for by the new rule which requires the candidates to be fourteen years of age in place of thirteen, as formerly.

There were presented for examination 263 candidates. Between 30 and 40 of these were rejected.

The greatest number sent from one school, was from the Eighteenth Ward School, (Mr. SCOTT, principal,) which offered 75. Of these 71 were admitted.

Mr. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Ward School, sent 45, and had 38 admitted.

Mr. FOULKE, of the Sixteenth Ward School, sent 25, and had 21 admitted.

A WOMAN TRYING TO SMASH A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.—SARAH HILL, a seamstress, was arrested on Thursday evening, charged with attempting to take the life of P. DAWSON, a Custom-House Officer, by striking him a blow on the head with an iron poker. The cause of the difficulty between the two was not ascertained. The affray took place at the house of the accused in Marion-street. Mrs. HILL was held by Justice BEEKMAN to await examination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Agnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nicaraguan Embroglio—Intention to Recognize the Walker Government—How the Transit is to be Opened, and Costa Rican Conquest to be Resisted—Acquisition of Tehuantepec, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

The instructions to Mr. WILLIAM CAREY JONES, as Special Agent of the State Department in Central America, were accurately described in your Washington letter published yesterday, in so far as that communication went.

In one respect, however, the letter was incomplete. Mr. JONES was also instructed, in the event of finding General WALKER in control of the Isthmus, or in such position that he could by no possibility be considered at the head of the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, to recognize that Government on behalf of the United States, and proceed at once to the negotiation of a treaty for the reopening, guaranteeing and protecting the Transit route.

In anticipation of the straits to which General WALKER became reduced, Mr. JONES was empowered, as your letter states, to exert his influence for his rescue, when the filibusters should come to understand that their case was hopeless.

Now as to the future. Lord NAPIER has signified his conviction that the British Government will unite with the United States in protesting against the position of Nicaragua, or the extinction of her sovereignty by Costa Rican conquest. This gives our Government a strong position for action. A month ago Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. CASS distinctly declared in the most unequivocal terms, *that the United States would resist by force any such attempt to extinguish the nationality of Nicaragua*. To-day, however, these views and purposes are materially modified.

You are doubtless right in your belief that the Administration will not intervene by force for the settlement of the Transit question,—although as one man who considers the interests at stake sufficient to warrant such a course, I had hoped that the strong arm of the Union would be invoked to secure an immediate reopening of the Nicaragua route under some one of the existing contracts with *de facto* Governments of that shattered Republic.

The policy now contemplated is more peaceful, and perhaps wiser, on the whole. Instead of entering into a direct controversy with Costa Rica upon her right to hold Nicaragua by conquest—a contest which would raise exceedingly troublesome issues, if taken in that shape—the Administration propose, either through Mr. JONES or some other diplomatic agent, to practically recognize *any* Nicaraguan Government which may now be found in existence, by negotiating a treaty with it, regardless of any claim which Costa Rica may set up by virtue of her assumed conquest, and heedless of her protests.

By this process, if carried through, as you will see, the United States evades the necessity of taking the initiative against Costa Rica's claims. If the treaty desired is made and ratified, our Government will then insist in its maintenance, and under its cover repel Costa Rica as an intruder, should she deem it desirable or prudent to stand in our way. I have nothing to say of the *morals* of this proceeding, contenting myself with giving you the facts.

The treaty contemplated will be similar in its general import to the stipulations under protection of which the Panama Railroad was constructed. It will probably guarantee the neutrality of the route, stipulate that it shall ever be a free highway for all nations, and provide for the protection of the rights and property of the parties who shall receive from Nicaragua a grant for the use of the Transit route. Under such an arrangement as this any company of American citizens who become possessed of the grant, will be secure in their franchises, and their vested rights thus acquired may and will be protected by their Government. It is thus that it is proposed to enable our Government to interfere for the reopening and protection of the Nicaragua Transit route, with undertaking to enforce existing contracts for the Transit grant, and thus doing violence to our well settled policy of not becoming the guarantors of the private contracts of our citizens, not entered into by virtue of our express treaty stipulations. That the plan will not be abandoned or changed, I cannot be responsible; but I give you the *projet* as it now stands.

Let me suggest one other idea for your consideration. The telegraph has announced that Gen. WALKER has notified his officers to report to him immediately at New-Orleans, with a view to recruiting for an early return to Nicaragua. I am much mistaken if he is not encouraged to this sudden movement by assurances that the Government of the United States will be glad to have his cooperation in the promotion of the diplomatic scheme which I have set forth.

The steps taking by the Administration for the "acquisition" of the Tehuantepec route, prehably are similar in spirit to those by which it is hoped to permanently settle the Nicaragua Transit question. I have no idea that Mr. BUCHANAN proposes to purchase the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but merely to make a treaty securing protection to any interoceanic transit enterprise which may be undertaken there under auspices of that instrument. J.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

Our foreign relations were discussed at length in the Cabinet meeting to-day. Dispatches of a very important character are being prepared to send to England and France by the steamer of the 22d.

The Count DE SARTIGES was in conference to-day with the Secretary of State.

Advices from our Consul-General in Alexandria, Egypt, have been received, with news by the Overland Mail from India. The mutiny among the native troops was far more extensive than represented. A long and bloody war is anticipated.

In view of the amicable adjustment of our affairs in New-Granada, a new Minister will be appointed.

The Bird Island affair with Venezuela remains in *statu quo*. UNO.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

Gen. HERRON is expected here to open negotiations for the adjustment of our New-Granadian difficulties. He is fully empowered.

Instructions for Mr. FORSYTH as to Tehuantepec are agreed upon. The terms will undoubtedly be accepted by Mexico. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The Grand Jury to-day found true bills against a number of the alleged participants in the election riots, and also in several cases of assault and battery with intent to kill. Fourteen of the accused parties were arrested on bench warrants, and officers are in pursuit of the remainder of them. The Grand Jury, in their report, say "the exciting causes of the riot and the subsequent bloodshed in the Fourth Ward, may be ascribed, mainly, to the presence of certain Baltimoreans, joined by a large number of disorderly persons in Washington at or near the polls."

The City Councils this afternoon accepted the invitation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to join the Western excursionists in Baltimore next Monday, and appointed a Committee to extend to them the hospitalities of Washington. The citizens to-night held a meeting to make arrangements for a cordial welcome.

The Tehuantepec Transit Route—Final Arrangements Concluded for the Opening—The English "African Emigrant" Scheme, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

It may now be considered that the right of way for the trade and commerce of the United States over the Tehuantepec Isthmus, and the speedy construction of the road, are secured beyond peradventure. The final arrangements by the Government were concluded, yesterday, for this purpose.

It is to be observed that for four months past Mr. HARGOUS, Gen. WORRELL, of Panama, Mr. GARAY, and others representing the Garay Grant have been here, strongly urging upon the Administration their claims upon Mexico for indemnity for the revocation of their grant, and also payment of the drafts which Col. SLOO had accepted for the advance of six hundred thousand dollars, which was the bonus price to Mexico for the Sloo grant. This sum was borrowed from Mr. FALCONNET and other brokers, who took a lien upon the grant itself for security. The amount, principal, interest, damages, &c., of this debt is now a million of dollars. Mr. HARGOUS, who holds it, had obtained a decree from the judicial authorities of Mexico for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the grant.

At the same time a quarrel had arisen between Colonel SLOO and a portion of his Company, and the latter had elected Mr. EMILE LE SERE as President, and a Directory, also, of respectable men, who took into their hands the affairs of the Company. Colonel SLOO brought suits against this Directory, which have not been terminated.

Colonel SLOO still claimed to have exclusive control over the grant. He applied for a mail contract, and so did his opponents also. Both parties laid before memorialized Congress on the same subject. Colonel SLOO, in his memorial, claimed an exclusive and personal right in the grant, and to the navigation of the river Coatzacoalcos, without which the transit over the Isthmus would be unavailable.

President BUCHANAN had come into office under a special pledge—that is, of the Cincinnati platform—to remove impediments to the Isthmian communications, and, besides he felt a deep interest in the opening of this, the most important point, having, when Secretary of State, instructed Mr. TRIST to obtain the right of way across it, in the treaty of peace.

Gov. MARCY told me, some three months ago, that he, as Secretary of War, at the time, had agreed in the Cabinet with Mr. T. Y. MASON to offer five millions for the right of way across Tehuantepec. Mr. BUCHANAN has stated that he understood the offer to be fifteen millions, in addition to an offer for other territory. However this was, it appears that Mr. TRIST did offer fifteen millions for this transit, and it was rejected for the reason that the transit right had been transferred to a company of English subjects—*i. e.*, the MCINTOSHES. This was the GARAY grant, afterwards revoked, for alleged *non user*.

For another reason the President and Cabinet were desirous of obtaining this Transit, to wit, that it would relieve the country, by competition, from the onerous exactions of the Panama Company.

But the President had no faith in Col. SLOO'S ability to carry on the work or to fulfill the contract. He did not think that the Company, under his direction, would complete the work. He had heard, while in London, that FALCONNET had been ruined by advancing money to the Company, and that its credit was at zero.

The President referred the whole subject of the rights of these parties to the Attorney-General for examination, and the result was a conclusion that the Government would do nothing for them until they had composed their own difficulties.

Colonel SLOO would not agree to any compromise. But Mr. EMILE LE SERE, of New-Orleans, the President of the Company, came on here, and met Senator BENJAMIN, the attorney for the Hargous Company, and they made an arrangement which was satisfactory to the Government, as far as the Government was concerned. For it was an arrangement that provided to restore the Company to credit and character, and redeem its obligation to FALCONNET, and also secure the construction of the work and the opening of the Transit route.

On the part of the Government it was agreed to send instructions to our Minister to impress upon Mexico the necessity of a strict regard, on her part, for the rights of our citizens under the Tehuantepec grants. The eighth article of the Gadsden treaty gives the Government of the United States adequate power for the protection of rights acquired by the Sloo Company. The Government will also give the Company a mail contract, under the general law of 1845, without waiting for the meeting of Congress. This contract will give credit to the Company, and in addition to the loan of two or three hundred thousand dollars, which they are to receive from Mr. HARGOUS, will enable them to fulfill their contract with Mexico, by opening a common road at once, and commencing before February next a railroad.

X. Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

The serious attention of this Government has been called to the contemplated design on the part of England to establish an African Emigrant Society, under the hypocritical pretence of its philanthropic desire to christianize Africa, but really to monopolize the whole of the African Slave-trade into its own hands. It proposes to send these wild Africans to India, where the Cooley system has failed, and also to the British West India Islands. The plan is to establish *emigration agencies* in Africa, provide suitable vessels for their passage, make voluntary contracts, *see to proper facilities of return by getting the services of the African on as low condition as possible*, and thus drive all competition of Slavery out of the field, by putting an end to the exigencies which maintain it.

The whole scheme is but a design in conjunction with the "Cotton Supply Association," to break down the planters in the Southern States and West Indies. It is argued that the average cost of a slave in the West Indies is $700, and that a *free black emigrant* could be landed for about $35, leaving a difference in the first price to cover an infinity of minor expenses. At this rate it is calculated that it will be impossible for our Southern planters to compete with *free black emigrant labor*, while the slave West India Islands will be prevented from obtaining any more slaves from the coast.

Were England to attempt this course, it would be in violation of the treaty made with England and France for the suppression of the Slave-trade, as her system of free black emigration would be far more inhuman than the present Slave-trade, if not more infamous than the present apprenticeship system.

It is expected that our Government will signify to England and France that such a course would meet with its entire disapprobation.

Mr. EAMES, our Minister at Venezuela, brings no further news than that already published in regard to the settlement of the Bird Island claim. UNO.

Important from Kansas.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. WALKER—TROOPS TO MARCH AGAINST LAWRENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 17.

The *Democrat* has advices from Kansas stating that Governor WALKER has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to the Territorial laws by force, and censuring the citizens of Lawrence and warning them not to organize under the Topeka Charter.

Rumor says that seven hundred troops are summoned to march against Lawrence, and that it is the design of WALKER to retain the Army in Kansas and to break up the Utah Expedition.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, was below last night, detained by the thick fog, and only reached her dock a little before 3 o'clock this afternoon—too late to allow her mails to be sent forward by the 3 o'clock train. They were forwarded by the steamboat train to Stonington, and will be due in New York at an early hour to-morrow morning.

The despatch from Halifax embraced all the general news worth telegraphing.

Indictment of the Ohio State Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, Friday, July 17.

Two indictments have been found against GIBSON, late State Treasurer—one for the embezzlement of the State funds, and the other for the embezzlement of the funds of the Seneca County Bank. An indictment has also been found against BAESLIN, the previous Treasurer, with several counts of embezzlement.

The Montreal Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 17.

The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against WILSON, the owner of the steamboat *Montreal*, RUDOLF, the Captain, DERVAL, the Pilot, and ROBERGE, the Mate. They also strongly censure Mr. WILSON, Sen., the Controlling Agent. They recommend the strongest enforcement of the steamboat law. The parties implicated will be tried at the present session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Telegraph Cable Across the Detroit River.

DETROIT, Friday, July 17.

A telegraphic cable across the Detroit River at this point was successfully laid yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

The New-Orleans mails of the 11th came to hand

this afternoon. The papers contain nothing of interest.

Death of Mr. Clutter, Ex-Auditor of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 17.

Mr. GEORGE W. CLUTTER, the First Auditor of Virginia, died yesterday in Preston County.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 3½ for Liverpool. Weather calm and foggy.

The National Trial of Mowers and Reapers.

Liberal Counting—No great Show—More Play than Work—Thin Attendance.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

In January last the few ancient gentlemen grannies who are the embodiment, and who preside over the destinies of the United States Agricultural Society, met at Washington, and among other things resolved, that premiums for Agricultural Implements should only be awarded, after "a practical working trial of the same in the field." In furtherance of the views embodied in this solemn resolve, a Committee was appointed with full power to make preparations for producing a test of Mowers and Reapers during the harvest of 1857.

The intense labor which that Committee has undergone, it is needless to recapitulate. Their efforts culminated in an arrangement for commencing "a trial" in the grass and grain fields of Onondaga County, in this State, on the 13th day of July. There was to be the following premiums awarded:

REAPERS.

1. Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.
2. Large Silver Medal.
3. Large Bronze Medal.

MOWER.

1. Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.
2. Large Silver Medal.
3. Large Bronze Medal.

REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.

1. Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.
2. Large Silver Medal.
3. Large Bronze Medal.

The prices charged for admission were fixed at $50 for each of the Gold Medals—a rate sufficiently high to insure the exclusion of any poor inventors.

It was announced the Saturday previous to the opening of the trial that 93 machines had been entered; but upon examination, it was perceptible that whoever made the announcement, must have counted each machine in the list three, and the first and last at least four times, as 29 machines only were brought upon the ground.

The extent and perfection of the arrangements for the exhibition were announced in daily bulletins with the same fertility of words, to which the reality bore about the same proportion as the number of machines on the ground had to the number of entries announced. Evidently the gentleman who did up the programmes and bulletins of the Society, must have inherited a tendency to enlargement and multiplication, which has become chronic.

The entire day of Monday, the 13th, was used up in protracted sessions of committees of arrangements, in the rushing to and fro of messengers, in due reception of distinguished individuals, etc., etc., etc. All these, to the outside lookers-on, seemed to betoken a preparation that promised the most fruitful results, and as the purpose and extent of these preparations were carefully concealed from the correspondents and outsiders, they enjoyed a glorious indulgence in the luxury of anticipation.

On Tuesday morning, the proceedings were initiated in due form, by the appearance at the headquarters of the Society, of a Chief Marshal and sixteen deputies. Habited in virgin white and bedecked with pink scarfs and golden rosettes, and superbly mounted, their appearance was most gorgeous.

To these were added, in due time, the officers of the Society, their invited guests, Governor KING and Ex-Governor CLARK of this State, Governor MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, Speaker BANKS, and then the exhibitors, with their respective machines, and the spectators generally.

Under the escort of the Syracuse Dragoons and the Washington Artillery, the procession thus formed, marched to the Fair Grounds of the Onondaga Society.

The spectators took positions adjacent to the main stand, while the Marshals, and the hands and the machines made the circuit of the grounds. When they reached the front of the stand in which the officers of the Society and the distinguished visitors had been seated, they were brought to a halt, and addressed by Mr. President MARSHALL P. WILDER, who at great length, and to the satisfaction of his admirers, narrated the importance of the Society, the benefits which it was calculated to confer upon the material interests of the country; especially by its patronage and encouragement of inventive genius. He closed with a general expression of thanks for various favors which his Society had received from various other societies, and from sundry individuals who had afforded facilities for the successful issue of the exhibition.

Governor KING made a roving social address to the people about him, introducing them to Governor MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, who made an address of some length. After a few pleasant sentences, expressive of his satisfaction at being at that particular time upon that particular spot, he naturally branched out largely in laudation of the Union, which had produced such a scene as was before him, and invoked all sorts of calamities upon all and divers and singular, every individual and person, and chattel, who should presume to entertain the slightest idea of sundering the bonds which linked the North to the South, the East, &c. He was evidently intent upon having any such brought forward, if any such were about—but Gov. KING assured him that no such evil disposed persons were to be found within his jurisdiction. At the suggestion of Mr. Speaker BANKS he "let the Union slide."

Refreshments were then served up all around, and the band and the Marshals having recuperated the inner man, the machines were transferred to an adjoining field, where it was proposed that they each should be subjected to the test of mowing an acre of grass.

Nineteen lots were measured off, and the nineteen machines arranged in the following order, each machine taking position at the left of its allotted headland:

1. D. M. Osborne, Buffalo, mower.
2. Seymour & Morgen, Brockport, N. Y., combined machine.
3. Miller, Wright & Co., Louisville, Ky., combined machine.
4. Warder, Brokaw & Co., Springfield, Ohio, combined mower.
5. Ball, Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, mower.
6. T. B. Hussey, Auburn, N. Y., combined machine.
7. M. Hollenbeck, Albany, mower.
8. Howland Sandford, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., combined machine.
9. W. A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., mower.
10. W. F. Ketchum, Buffalo, mower.
11. T. P. Burrall, Geneva, N. Y., combined machine.
12. Pell's Manny, Freeport, Ill., combined machine.
13. Ball, Aultman & Co., mower.
14. W. A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., combined machine.
15. A. B. Caryle, Boston, Mass., mower.
16. W. H. Hovey, Springfield, Mass., mower.
17. Rufus Dutton, Dayton, Ohio, combined machine.
18. R. L. Allen, New-York, mower.
19. Pinyu & Lansing, Albany, N. Y., mower.

The Chairman of the Board of Judges waved his handkerchief, the trumpeter blew a blast, and the machines "went in." The Judges followed the machines, the crowd followed the Judges, the Marshals followed the crowd. Such a clattering of machinery certainly has not been heard before since the first engine was invented. The horses were restless, the drivers excited, the machines stiff, and out of gear, the Marshals officious, the Judges inquisitive, the inventors nervous, representatives of the press turned over the cut grass with an exceeding knowing look, and made their comments on the execution of the various machines.

It appeared to be understood that the rapidity of execution was to be the test, and so every driver pushed his team to the highest speed possible to be attained. It was clover grass, quite rank and much tangled, affording a pretty severe test. Some of the machines went through with the allottment without stopping, but the great majority of them were unable to go on uninterruptedly to the end. But in from 40 to 60 minutes, with one or two exceptions, each had accomplished the task of mowing one acre. One or two broke down and were withdrawn for repairs.

As this was stated to be only a preliminary test—or rather a preparation for serious work—no particular note was made of the results, and the different exhibitors being notified to be on the grounds at 9 o'clock in the morning; the meeting was adjourned to the city quarters.

In the evening a meeting was held, at which the gentlemen in attendance discussed, in a social way, the condition of the crops, the time and manner in which various products should be gathered—the most approved breeds of cattle, the most economical methods of feeding, and kindred topics.

The attendance is very small. I do not think there are fifty people here who are directly interested, either as exhibitors or as Committee-men, and I am certain that at no time were there more than twenty of the home farmers present at the trial of the mowers, although the exhibition was in the heart of an agricultural district.

To-morrow we are promised thorough and careful tests of the capacity of the mowers, on a field adapted to a full development both of their perfections and imperfections.

The weather is intensely hot—the thermometer marking 940 in the shade of the trees. The harvest is rapidly maturing and requires the constant attention of the farmers.

LEO.

[TELEGRAPHIC.

SYRACUSE, Friday, July 17.

The Reapers made a fine days' work to-day. Sixteen machines were in the field at once, and their trial caused immense interest. At about the end of the trial the mowers were put to a severe test with dynanometers attached. To-morrow all the reapers will start in a 45 acre field.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water-Works made a visit of inspection to the aqueduct and reservoir yesterday, in company with some of the members of the Brooklyn City Government, and a few other invited guests, among whom was ALFRED CARSON, the engineer of the Croton Aqueduct. The company left the City Hall in sixteen carriages, at 9 A. M., and after inspecting the great reservoir at Ridge Wood, which is in process of excavation, they proceeded along the line of the aqueduct, BARCLAY'S pond, or where the pond once was, which is to supply the Brooklynites with their first draught of pure water. What was once a pond of sparkling water, is now nothing but a black and dusty marsh, a canal having been constructed to draw off the water, so that the bed of the pond can be excavated and cleared of the thick deposits of vegetable loam. Beneath that is a hard, white pebbly surface, and when the dam shall be built it will soon fill again from the never-failing springs with an abundant supply of pure water. After looking at the hot very promising source of the future water works, the Company divided themselves into two parties, one section consisting of about fifteen persons, going with the Chief Engineer, Mr. KIRKWOOD, to the hospitable mansion of Mr. RYDER to partake of a cold collation, while the remainder, and the larger party, under the command of Mr. PRENTISS, President of the Board, went to the house of Mr. ROGERS to partake of a hot dinner. About 3 o'clock they started again to inspect the two other ponds, about eight miles further east, which are to be used as auxiliary to the main source of supply when needed. Mr. KIRKWOOD expects to let water in upon Brooklyn about September, 1858. We may get it.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Friday, July 17, Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. PIPPER, b. g. *Breeze*.....Received forfeit.
W. PEABODY, bk g. *Black Hawk Maid*.....Paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, July 16, Purse $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. WOONRUFF, gray mare.....Received forfeit.
D. PIPPER, b. m. *Deception*.....Paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, July 15, Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. WOONRUFF, g. g. *Uncle Sam*.....	1	1	1
D. PIPPER, g. g. *Honest Peter*.....	2	2	2

Time—2:50, 2:48¾, 2:53.

The afternoon was fine, and nearly 2,000 spectators were attracted to the scene of action. *Uncle Sam* won without a struggle. He was the favorite previous to the start at one hundred to sixty.

In our report of the trot between *Rose of Washington* and *Belle of Portland*, time was not given, the following is correct:

FIRST HEAT.		SECOND HEAT.	
First mile.....	2:37½	First mile.....	2:36½
Second mile.....	2:34½	Second mile.....	2:36½
Total.....	5:12	Total.....	5:13

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, July 16, match $200, mile heats, to 250-pound wagons:

Owner, bl f. *Jim*.....			1 1
Owner, b. s. *Riley*.....			2 2
Time—3:06—2:56.			

A SPORADIC CASE OF GARROTING.—On Thursday night CHARLES E. ELPARDO, attached to the schooner *Robert P. Smith*, lying at Pier No. 38 East River, was walking through the Five Points, when a negro named HENRY WILLIAMSON and two others, accosted him and asked him to walk with them; he consented and was soon led into an alley in Cross-street, where his newly found companions knocked him down, choked and robbed him of a wallet containing $41. The robbers then fled, but WILLIAMSON was soon after arrested by Officers PHILLIPS and SULLIVAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, and locked up by Justice OSBORNE for trial. He is identified as the fellow who stole the wallet.

Breaking up of Mormondom.

MORMONS RETURNING IN DISGUST,—THEIR OPINIONS OF ZION.

From the Plattsmouth (Nebraska) Jeffersonian.

A train, consisting of about one hundred persons with twenty wagons, passed through this place on Friday last, on their return from Utah to the States. They formed part of a company of two hundred persons and forty teams; but some distance back the remainder took the road for Leavenworth. They left Salt Lake about the 20th of April, and were on the road a little over two months. They bore the appearance of persons who had seen much trouble and privation—being reduced in body and dejected in mind. A more pitiable set of persons we never beheld. They rejoiced that they had at last reached a land where they could once more live at ease.

The account of their experience in Utah was touching in the extreme. In the narration of what they endured they seemed to approach the subject with reluctance and feelings of horror in calling to mind their sufferings, but in the course of their remarks would invariably become animated, and break out in expressions of indignation at the cruelty and oppression which they had endured. They declared the whole system to be but a grand scheme of robbery and sensuality, on the part of those in authority. It is not by direct compulsion, they stated, that the property of their followers is taken, but by means of religious enthusiasm. This is inspired by the promise of great spiritual rewards, and by setting before them the example of scripture characters; that as Job received an increase above all his former possessions, so should they, by their self-sacrificing, reap an increased reward, both of spiritual and temporal possessions. After all their property was exhausted, then the policy of their rulers would change, and their conduct would be such as to say, "Get away if you can." If any one should become dissatisfied and desire to leave, they were publicly denounced, and the whole church forbidden to purchase any property they might wish to dispose of. From that day they would be subjected to the insults of the entire community, if not absolute danger of their lives. One person stated that in order to get away he had to sell his farm, clandestinely at that, for sixty dollars. They reported that one man went out with $3,000, and was returning in the train with his team only, and had not enough to eat. Another, who had a farm worth there seven thousand dollars, sold it for thirty-five dollars. A man by the name of GEORGE BROOKS, (if we recollect aright,) who had considerable grain and goods stored in his house, on incurring the displeasure of the elders, had the sides of his house literally stove in, and his property all carried off, he only escaping with his life.

When the train first approached we inquired whether they were from California or Utah. An old man, who was standing near, replied "We are from Beautiful Zion."

"What is your opinion of Zion?" we inquired.

His reply was: "I went once in search of Zion, but will never go again till I know where it is to be found. It is the worst Zion that I ever set my foot into."

We inquired concerning the hand-cart trains, and the true reason of employing them. They said that it was the greatest piece of cruelty that was ever perpetrated; that it was at times horrible to behold the condition of those who arrived in that way; that frequently their hands and feet were frozen, and their limbs, from the effects of fatigue and exposure, swollen to more than twice their natural size; that sometimes when they were able no longer to pull the carts, the women and children were loaded with the baggage, and proceeded thus until they fell down with sheer exhaustion; and that after arriving in this condition, they would die off like "rotten sheep," as they expressed it. They stated that one reason for forming hand-trains was, that those who came in that way, on becoming dissatisfied would have no ready means of returning, and that those in authority curse the emigrant trains which pass through on their way to the Pacific, as they afford means for dissatisfied persons to escape.

In speaking with one quite intelligent young man, he stated that he had been there nearly four years, and that the reason he did not leave sooner was because he hoped it would be getting better. He remarked that if he should meet a train going through he would do all that he could to persuade him not to go; but if they persisted, he could only leave them to find out the reality by sad experience. The company report that four or five hundred men were going to leave this Spring, and are probably on the road by this time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS OF MONEY BY SICKNESS.

RADWAY & CO. offer to the citizens of New-York City, to pay to every one who remains sick with dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, diarrhœa, constipation of the bowels, six hours after the R. R. R. remedies have been used, if they are not so far cured as to be enabled to report themselves able to attend to business, for the time they lose through sickness by the above complaints. He will furthermore, agree to keep in good health during the sickly summer months, the citizens of New-York who will follow our instructions, under forfeiture of paying for all loss of time for sickness. Those desirous of availing themselves of this benefit will please call at our office, No. 162 Fulton-st., and record their names and residences. He will pay every patient of ours who takes our remedies for every business hour lost from sickness.

RADWAY & CO., No 162 Fulton-st, New-York.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

ANTIDOTE TO HEAT!
Use Massers' 5 minute
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
Sold everywhere.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer,
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

INJUNCTION!!

Two more kinds of Sewing Machines under injunction. On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER!
Cool, Elastic, Durable
and Cheap!
Should be bought at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Go to Mr. R. DEGROOT'S, No. 142 Fulton-st., all ye who want cheap and excellent Summer clothing. He has a large assortment, and sells them very cheap.

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $44 to $125.

OLD STAND CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU-STREETS.—N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling all kinds of Summer clothing at very low prices. Pantaloons, business suits, &c.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES—THE MOST portable and at the same time the most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing. DAVID J. & GEORGE J. LEVY,
No. 84 Warren-st., New-York.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS' APARTment embraces every style of pen, pocket, desk and sporting knife, with a large variety of choice razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most adproved patterns skillfully applied. Ladies' application rooms, with female attendant.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, CORner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Strict personal attention at all hours, and none but competent clerks allowed to dispense medicines at this establishment.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE ONLY UP-TOWN Agency at CAMPBELL'S Drug and Chemical Store, corner 8th-av. and 28th st. Price 25 cents a box.

MARRIED.

CORWIN—SCOTT.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, July 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. McCauley, B. RYDER COGWIN, of this City, and JANE, second daughter of Thos. Scott, Esq., of Huntington.

DIED.

KETTLEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, July 17, of consumption, Mrs. PHEBE, wife of John Kettlemen, Esq., aged 28 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 285 West 15th-st., between the 8th and 10th avs., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Although she suffered greatly from the disease which caused her death, her heart was fixed, trusting in God, and she departed this life with a bright hope of a blessed immortality and with a good preparation for the scenes of another world.

"Hark! they whisper! angels say,
Sister spirit come away!"

"O, come from earth's sorrows and cares away,
Come to the realms of eternal day!
Come to the home of love and light,
The dwelling place of the spirit bright!
Come where the weary rest.
Come to the courts of the temple above!
Come to the soul-land! its day-star is love.
There, spirits made perfect in glory dwell,
And anthems of praise through the universe swell,
Come where the weary rest"

CLAPP.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 16, JOHN CLAPP, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on First Day, (SUNDAY,) the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 123 Henry-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday evening July 16, after a long illness, ANN C. BROWN, wife of J. G. Brown.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 212 6th av.

FEUER.—At Hoboken, on Friday, July 17, Mr. CHAS. W. FEUER, aged 36 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, in Hudson-st., above 5th.

SLOAT.—On Wednesday, July 15, JACOB SLOAT, of Sloatsburg, Rockland Co., N. Y., aged 64 years, 10 months and 2 days.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 16, MARY H., wife of John S. Smith, in the 36th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Fishkill for interment.

FAHDE.—On Friday morning, of disease of the throat, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM, son of G. W. and Augelica B. Faber, aged 3 years and 17 days.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, MINERVA E. ARMSTRONG, wife of John Armstrong, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 42 Prospect-st., this day, (Saturday,) July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

GAS FITTING.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. have removed their gas-fitting works from No. 135 Mercer-st., to No. 488 Broome-st., adjoining their store. Mr. M. M. Emmons has been appointed Superintendent in place of Mr. Kitchen, whose term of service has expired.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

A. W. GAY & CO.—DEAR SIRS: THIS MORNing I succeeded in arranging your Pump, (in a well 42 feet deep,) and can confidently recommend it as the best on my farm, and that is saying much in its favor, as I have several that I before thought unexceptionable. Please send your bill, and much oblige

Your obedient servant,
R. L. PELL,
President of the American Institute,
and Chairman of the Farmers' Club thereof.

PELHAM, June 12, 1857.

The above pumps manufactured and sold only by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *via* Liverpool, per United States steamer *Columbia*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

An awful Mystery Solved!—The Terrible Death Secret of the Murder of Doctor Harvey Burdell Revealed.

The veil is now torn away, and the whole tale told from its earliest beginning to the time when its blood-drenched consummation was accomplished. The world is about to be shown the cause of the dreadful, but ALMOST JUSTIFIABLE deed—the wrongs and sufferings, long borne and deep, which strengthened the heart and nerved the arm of the AVENGER to the fulfillment of his deadly mission.

The true character of New-York society is to be exposed—its wounds probed—its festering corruption laid bare and held up to the gaze of a startled public, that the innocent and nowary may see and avoid the traps and pit-falls which surround them, and which swallow up thousands of the thoughtless or vicious every year,

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen!"

and the revelation of the "BOND OF BLOOD"—terrible as it is—will thus fulfill a pure and lofty moral purpose.

THE

BOND OF BLOOD;

OR,

THE DEATH SECRET.

A NEW MYSTERY OF NEW-YORK.

CHAPTER I.

The new-fallen snow was white as the face of death, and all as cold, on the pavements of an up-town street—a street into which the muddied foot of business with its loud-resounding tread had not yet intruded—a street filled almost entirely with fashionable private residences. The hour was midnight; and yet, late as it was, a man rushed from the door of one of those houses in a state of fearful excitement. It is not necessary *yet* for me to describe that man. Although it was cold, he had neither cloak nor overcoat upon his figure. Even his hat was held in his hand, while his long hair streamed out upon the snowy blast, like the tattered streamers and sails of some half-wrecked bark scudding before a gale.

Scarcely had he left the house before a man moving leisurely from the opposite direction, cloaked and comfortable, with a cigar alight in his mouth, met him full in the centre of the walk.

"Good heavens, Morley, where away at this time of night, and in such a state?" cried the gentleman in the cloak. "What in the world are you going to do?"

"To do a *murder*? Stop me not, George Carroll!" hoarsely replied the one addressed as Morley.

"Yes, but I *will* stop you until I know what you intend doing. Too long have I been your friend either to desert you in trouble, or to permit you to do that which in a rash moment which would perhaps ruin you for life!" replied Carrol, holding him at the same time with a firm grasp.

"Ruin—*ruin!*—what is that to me *now*?" said Morley, with a deep groan. "Let me go, George; I have work to do which *must* be done!"

"Go you shall not until you explain, and then, what work is *required* to be done shall be done, and I will be the first volunteer to assist in the labor! Come with me to my house, 'tis only a dozen doors above here, and there explain yourself."

"You'll pledge yourself not to detain me there—I cannot sleep until it is done!"

"I'll pledge myself, my dear fellow, to do all that is right, all that a friend can do, whose purse and heart's blood are and ever have been at your service; so, put on your hat and come along. Here, take my arm, and let me throw a fold of my cloak over you;—you act like a madman to come out unclocked in a storm like this!"

"When there is *hell* within, one feels no cold without!" gloomily replied Morley, as he turned around to accompany his friend.

In a few minutes, both of the gentlemen were standing before a glowing fire in a fashionably furnished back parlor.

"Sit down, Morley, and warm!" said Carrol. "But first take a glass of old Otard—some of Kellinger's best; it will reach the right spot, and take the shiver off of you!"

"It will nerve my arm—I will drink!" muttered Morley.

His head did not quiver, nor did his nerves seem to need steadying, as he poured out a glassful of pure brandy, and drank it without dilution.

"Cool—*tolerably* so now!" said Carrol, as he looked his friend in the eye. "Now, tell me your trouble!"

"My trouble! God of heaven, how can I tell it! Carrol, you know how dearly I have loved my wife!"

"Certainly I do, and how well she deserves that love. You have no complaint to make against her, for the child in bosom is not more pure—"

"Than she *was*!" said Morley.

"*Was*? What do you mean? I will stake my life upon her purity!"

"And yet she is ruined!"

"No, no; you are mad! You do not mean it!"

"I do! Leslie has been defiled—not with her knowledge or consent, but, drugged and helpless, she has been the victim of a wretch who would have been dead ere this had you not met me!"

"Who is he?"

"Doctor Burdock, the dentist in Broadway!"

"Burdock! Why, he is your personal friend!"

"*Was!* Now, he is a wretch whom it were worse than madness for me to spare. He shall die this night!"

"No, he will not."

"What do you mean, Carrol—*is this* your friendship?"

"*Yes!* Will the death which in an instant removes him from the pains of life be all the revenge your wronged heart calls for?"

"No—no! I would that he could live *forever*, if I could make him suffer agony, remorse, every hour! Teach me how to make him suffer worse than death, and I will love you, bless you!"

"I will do it; but you must join a league and pass through an ordeal which tests the strongest nerves."

"I am ready!"

"It is well—you shall join us! You know that once I was wronged deeply—wronged in a dastardly manner!"

"Yes; but you have crushed those who wronged you!"

"True; but it was by the aid of the society that I have named!"

"Then take me quickly to it!"

"I cannot before to-morrow evening. Then I will propose you, and you will find yourself linked with those who will make your wrongs *their* cause, even as you will be linked in theirs."

"It is hard to wait so long!"

"Better to wait for *secure* vengeance, than to ruin yourself and your cause by haste."

"True, Carrol, *true!* I will place myself under guidance; I will bide my time!"

"Now you speak like a man of sense, my dear fellow; go home, nerve yourself for your invitation to-morrow evening, and your soul shall swim in the crimson lake of vengeance shortly!"

Morley took another glass of brandy, and then quietly returned to the house which he had so lately left in a state nearly approaching insanity.

CHAPTER II.

But the calm did not last long. When he entered his house, he was met by a servant, one of the gems of green Erin, who exclaimed:

"Och, hone, Mister Morley, the mistress is dyin', I believe. I was going after the docthar!"

"Wait, Biddy, until I see if it is necessary, or not!" he replied, as he hurried to the chamber of his wife.

The girl had spoken the truth! Death's pallid impress was upon her bloodless cheek and brow—her frame, racked with pain, was quivering in the agony of approaching dissolution.

"Heavens, Mary, what have you been doing!" asked Morley, as he hurried to her side.

"Forgive me, dear husband!" she gasped. "Forgive me—but I could not live, conscious of being the loathsome thing I am! I have taken that which will soon end a life that has been all happiness till this day! You who have ever been so good and so kind to me, will forgive me, mourn for me—"

"And *revenge* you, poor murdered angel! But you must not die! I will get a physician!"

"Nothing on earth can save me, dearest," she gasped. "Death is on me now; grant me one request. Conceal the manner of my death and that wrong which has led to it. Do not let the dark and fearful tale get abroad, for then you would have to blush for my memory when it was recalled!"

She could speak no more. The convulsive throes of death were upon her—a few faint gasps—and, then, with the last fond look bent upon her agonized husband, her spirit departed to the better world.

So young—so lately a bride—so beautiful, even in death! Pale was that husband's face, and cold his hand as marble, when he closed those lustreless eyes—when he crossed her fair hands upon her bosom. No tears fell from his eyes—no sigh arose from his breast to his pallid lips. He was calm, but his was the calmness of despair, of a broken heart.

So beautiful—even in death. Her raven tresses, low drooping like mourning weeds upon her white neck and bosom—a smile upon her chiseled features—no token of the agony which had so lately racked her frame.

All the rest of that long night Morley sat and watched by the corpse of his young wife, and when day came, he sent for Carrol and other friends. Carrol was the first to come, and his generous heart the first to attempt to console his friend. But, alas! little chance was there for consolation to reach his spirit.

A friendly physician was called in, to whom, under a strict pledge that he would keep the secret, the cause of Mrs. Morley's death was made known. This was done, so that his certificate of her sudden death from natural causes would prevent the necessity of calling a Coroner's inquest.

And where was he who had wrought this ruin—had caused this death? In his elegantly furnished dental parlors, looking out for new victims to his brutal lust. But before the midnight hour had again arrived he was one of the parties in a scene which I must describe in another chapter.

CHAPTER III.

The hour was ten or thereabouts. Doctor Burdock sat in his easy chair robed in his comfortable dressing-gown, his feet in velvet slippers, a bottle of choice wine before him, and a fragrant Havana between his lips. He was reading from one of his favorite authors, Madame George Sand; and, in his voluptuous and dreamy comfort, scarcely heard the shrill northwest blast which bore the cutting sleet upon its wings.

His front door bell rung.

"Who can want me at this hour?" he muttered. "My servant has retired—I must attend the door myself!"

First taking a revolver from a case upon his table—for all villains are cowardly—he turned away from before his glowing fire, and went to the door.

As he opened it, two men, closely enveloped in cloaks, with their caps drawn down over their brows, entered the hall, forcing him to retreat several steps as they did so.

"Gentlemen, who are you, and what do you want?" he asked in a trembling tone, which plainly evinced his alarm.

"Come into your room, Sir, and we will enlighten you!" said one of them, in a hoarse voice.

"Do you mean robbery—perhaps *murder*?" he asked in a still more agitated tone.

"Neither, at present, without your own conduct forces it upon us!" replied the first speaker.

Impelled by a terror too great to even permit him to draw the weapon which he had provided for his defence, he retreated to the room which he had left, closely followed by his strange visiters.

Here both of them threw aside their caps and cloaks.

"Why, Morley, Carrol, how are you? Really you frightened me by your strange actions!" said the Doctor, his pale face and quaking voice showing that he had not got over his fright, even though he did recognise his visiters.

"Villains are always easily frightened!" said Morley, bitterly.

"What do you mean, my dear fellow? You never have termed me a villain before?"

"I do *now*! You are a wretch too base to live, and yet it were too merciful in me to kill you at once!"

"Why, Morley, what do you mean?"

"You know what I mean, you heartless dastard! My wife was here yesterday!"

"Certainly she was—I plugged three teeth for her!"

"Was that *all*?"

"Why, yes—I—I believe so!"

"You used no *drugs*?"

"Why, yes—she was fearful of pain, and I administered chloric ether by *her* request!"

"Liar—murderer—wretch! Why should I spare you an instant!" shouted Morley, perfectly maddened by the coolness of Burdock; and, as he spoke, he drew a heavy knife, and seized the dentist by the throat.

"Stop—stop!" cried Carrol. "You are breaking your promise to me. It is not time for him to die *yet*—he must be *punished* first!"

"True—true; but the sight of him maddens me!" replied Morley.

"Not more than the sight of *her* will madden him, if he has any conscience left!" said Carrol.

"That is so! Villain, put on your hat and cloak. You must pay a visit to your victim!"

"For Lord's sake spare me, Morley!" groaned the wretch.

"Spare you! Dog, I do not intend to take your life at present if I did, I should do it now, while my blood is hot—hot as the flames of a quenchless hell. Come, you *must* walk with us; or, do you want a rougher invitation!"

"I will go if you promise to do me no harm, nor to expose me!"

"Lastard, do not think I will be the herald of my own shame. No; and, if you breathe or hint so much as one thought to wrong *her* reputation, you shall die a death of torture more terrible than ever your fiendish heart could invent!"

"I will not. I will go with you, if you will spare my life. On my knees, I will beg her pardon, for her beauty maddened me; and I knew not what I did!"

"Beg pardon of the dead! Ha! ha! beg the forgiveness of the dead!" cried Morley, wildly.

"*Dead!*" gasped the Doctor.

"Aye, dead, man! Would she live after your polluting hand had touched her?"

"My God! Do not force me to go and see the body!" groaned the miserable man.

"Go you *shall*—and that at once—quietly if you will, forcibly if not! I have an oath to take, an oath of vengeance. It must be sworn in your presence, and over her body!"

"Oh! mercy! mercy!" gasped the Doctor.

"Yes, such mercy as your victim would have prayed for—such mercy as she met at your hands! Come, be quick; it is almost midnight. Her spirit waits her presence!"

Thus urged, the trembling wretch prepared himself for the walk. So terror-stricken and unmanned was he that he could scarcely walk, and had to be supported between the other two. And yet he was a large and powerful man, in the very prime of life.

It was just midnight when the party reached the room where the corpse lay in its shroud. At a sign from Morley, the two watchers who were sitting in the room left it, retiring to another apartment.

There, even as that ice-cold corpse, was the Doctor. His trembling limbs could scarce support his body. His horrified expression—his ghastly terror—was deathly in itself. Tears rolled down his cheeks.

"I would give a hundred thousand dollers if this had not been!" he groaned. "I deserve your curses!"

"Curses—do you think curses are all that you deserve? They cannot restore her purity, or bring her back to life? There is no earthly punishment fit for you; your agony should be eternal!" replied Morley, bitterly. "But look at your victim, and bear my oath: *By her memory, I swear never to let you rest in peace—by night and by day I will thrust her memory before you! I will thwart you in your every object of life. Your ill-gotten gold shall be of no comfort to you. Your honor shall be tarnished—you shall dread the assassin's hand by day and by night; and, when life is worth most to you, then I will kill you! Hear me—all this, upon her cold corpse. I swear I will do!* Now, wretch, leave me, but mark me—make no attempt to leave the city, or to elude my visits, for I will follow you to the very gates of hell, if you try to avoid me!"

"Oh! have mercy on me. I am a wretch, I acknowledge it; but I will give all I am worth if you will not persecute me!"

"As if *gold* could satisfy such a wrong as this has been!" replied Morley, scornfully. "Out, hound, and do not madden me more, or I shall forget now to spare you!"

Glad to be released from that presence on any terms, Burdock staggered from the room, and fled back to his own apartments with haste. Once there, and securely locked in, he tried to restore his courage by repeated appeals to the bottle; but he did not succeed in closing his eyes in sleep. He knew that Morley would fulfill

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, July 20, 1857.
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
and LAST APPEARANCE in America of
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
When will be presented,
BY GENERAL DESIRE,
Pellini's most popular opera, in 3 acts, of
NORMA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(in her great rôle of Norma,)
Mme. BIEDENBURG,
Signori ARNOLDI, COLETTI,
And other well-known artists, in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TORRIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c| Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broad way; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
SATURDAY EVENING, July 18,
LAST NIGHT OF THE UNPRECEDENTED
TRIUMPH
Of Jerome's new comic fairy pantomime of
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
The cast embracing the talent of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND COMPANY.
The entertainments to commence with
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
MONDAY—Signorina Theresa Rolla in LA PAQUERETTE, in which this great artist will sustain four characters, and the excellent Vaudeville Company.
SPECIAL NOTICE—In preparation a series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
which will be given every evening in the
ILLUMINATED GARDEN,
in addition to all the usual entertainments by the
WONDERFUL RAVELS;
the graceful and beautiful Signorina THERESA ROLLA and the talented VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, who will appear each evening in a succession of their
POPULAR PERFORMANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The managerial enterprise of the present lessee was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which made
THE SUMMER GARDEN
the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he feels sure will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.
To produce a cool atmosphere
THE INDIAN PUNKA
has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this
ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION
has been introduced into any public building in this country.
TO-NIGHT, July 18,
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
In HIAWATHA.
Previous to which
KILL OR CURE.

OLYMPIC.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 18,
ROUGH DIAMOND,
ROBERT MACAIRE,
and THE IRISH TUTOR.
In the EVENING,
OLYMPIANA;
Or, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL.
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE,
and THE IRISH DRAGOON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Doors circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Choirs 50 Cents; Private Boxes. Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 18,
To commence with the celebrated Drama of
THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
THE MAGIC TURMPET.
MAZEPPA 20.
S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—SATURDAY, July 18, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO embraces the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects his purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New York, and qualifies students practically for assistant or head book-keepers, in general or special business. Two private seats will be vacated on Monday. One $10 seat vacant. Apply this day. The rooms are delightfully cool and airy.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LICHFIELD, CONN.—The Summer term commences July 9. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior and terms moderate. Four hours by railroad from New-York. For circulars, apply to Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $18 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. PLACK, A. M., Principal.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The second summer quarter commences July 22. One of the Principals may be seen at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND warrants, mailed at Alexandria, Va., on the 13th inst., directed to Messrs. Le Huray & Co., New York:
No. 18,262, issued to Benjamin Cross, 120 acres.
No. 41,141, issued to Joel C. Harper, 180 acres.
No. 68,618, issued to Rehecca S. Meade, 160 acres.
No. 61,443, issued to Catharine Elkins, 160 acres.
No. 68,829, issued to Wm. Ashford, 160 acres.
No. 18,798, issued to Samuel Sharp, 160 acres.
All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, as caveats have been filed at the department in Washington

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY, 14TH instant, in 6th-av., between 18th and 20th sts., a GOLD WATCH, heavy plain hunting cases, No. 68,560, Rotherham & Son, maker, Liverpool. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, to whoever will restore said watch to J. G. BROWN, No. 213 6th av., near 14th-st. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$500 REWARD.—GRAY HAIR RESTORED.—We will forfeit the above for any article equal to our Regenerator for restoring gray hair to its original color. Warranted in any case. Price $1.
KNIGHT & CO., No. 493 Broadway.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Great trotting, Monday, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Purse and stake, $1,000; mile heats; best in 5. H. Woodruff names b. m. *Rose of Washington*, to go as they please; J. D. McMann, b. m. *Flora Temple*, in harness.
Such an exciting race has never taken place within the recollection of our turfites. An immense amount of money is already staked on the result. *Flora* will have to trot well to maintain her reputation as mistress of the turf in this great trial race, as *Rose* is the fastest young mare in this State. It will be decidedly the best trot of the season. Look out for tall time. Stand from under!
N. B.—The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., returning as soon as the race is over.
JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

SCHOONER YACHT "SPRAY" FOR SALE.—About 40 tons burden, coppered and in good order, and well found in every particular. She now lies at Hoboken, and is ready for immediate service. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MISS MARGARET BUTLER, late of Dublin. She will hear from her friend D—y Dass, by giving her address or where an interview can be had, as he will remain in this City for three days. Address, name in full, Chatham-square Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, assignees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
JULIAS PONVERT, No. 57 Water-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE to the fund for the relief of the widow of John Müller, who was shot in Avenue A on the evening of Sunday, the 14th inst., during a disturbance in the XVIIth Ward, in this City, can do so by forwarding their names and donations to the address of WILLIAM GROENERT, No. 55 Avenue A, or to the address of CHARLES S PESTACHI, 517 4th-st.
JOHN SCHAPPERT,
Councilman from the 48th District.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent domestics, American, German, British, and colored. Ladies in want of servants will find them here worthy of patronage—well qualified to fill situations in any branch of household service, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. We keep a superior class of servants, and hope, by prompt attention to orders, to merit a continuation of public favor. American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY competent Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer; understands housework thoroughly; the other as chambermaid and waitress or childs' nurse and seamstress: both will go in the country; have the best of references; apply this day or Monday at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in some wholesale store or bank, where perseverance and honesty will be wanted and rewarded. He is a carpenter but wishes some employment that will present to him a brighter feture. Address H. J. HADDON, No. 112 23d-st., near 3d-av., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR to superintend the laborers on a railroad in process of construction, by a man having some years' experience in that position. Is willing to go to any part of the United States. Apply at American Industrial Associatioe, No. 67 Greenwich st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation to assist or superintend household affairs in a small family; is very capable and can give the best references. Address L. B., Lower Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER, of unexceptionable character, and fully competent to take the entire charge of a set of books in a first-class dry goods importing and jobbing house. None other need apply. Address H., Box No. 374, with name and references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Nurse—one desirous of returning to England—to accompany a lady and gentleman early in September, and take charge of an infant. None need apply unless thoroughly competent and possessing the best of references. Address, post-paid, box No. 2,960, post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A LAD, WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, and would make himself useful in the office or warerooom. Apply at No. 404 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY AS VICE PRINCIPAL IN a female seminary; she must have had considerable experience in a boarding school, and be qualified to take charge of advanced classes in English; one who can give instruction in drawing and painting, and an Episcopalian, preferred, or who can combine with the English French or music, to assist in these departments. Salary liberal. Apply immediately to GEO. G. BUTLER, Principal Shirley Female Seminary, Urbana, Frederick County, Md.

PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY; every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to R. HITCHINGS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of mathematics, the French language and piano, a situation as Professor in a College or Academy. Besides, he is conversant with the English and German languages. The best testimonials of his ability and morality will be produced. Apply, by letter, to W., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG GRADUATE OF THE University of Paris desires to obtain a situation in an Academy or private family. Can teach French English, Latin and Greek. Call on CHARLES WEST, No. 328 22d-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family, not below 14th st. A permanency is desired, and all things will be satisfactory. The terms must be moderate. Address S. T. P., *Times* Office, stating particulars

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.
N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,)
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857. N. Y.

SEA AIR AND SURF BATHING.—DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND BREWSBURY.—The splendid fast-sailing steamer ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Pier THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for the above direct, passing inside of Sandy Hook, and landing at the Highlands, Ocean House, Fort Washington, Middleton and Red Bank—returning to the City before 10 o'clock this evening. Fare 50 cents each way. Twenty first-class hotels now open. This sail is unexcelled by any.

LAKE MOHAPAC.—THE CLIFTON HOUSE is open for the season. A few large airy rooms commanding a view of the entire Lake can be secured by an early application, or calling on Mr. LEWIS BALLARD, No. 227 Broadway, room No. 1.
☞ This is the only house that commands a breeze from the Lake on a sultry day.
J. P. BALLARD, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and beautiful hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors. It is new well furnished and lighted with gas, delightfully situated on the great South Bay. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk station to carry passengers and baggage to the hotel
C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING—WITHIN NINE miles of the City Hall, one hour's pleasant ride by the steamboat *Edwin*—fare $3 per month. The Carman House has been furnished and fitted with a view to comfort, and the luxury of even a night's sleep in the pure and invigorating atmosphere of Washington Heights cannot be over-estimated. Apply at 288 Greenwich st.

BOARD WANTED—ON LONG ISLAND, AT a large and respectable farm house, situated near the sea shore; accommodations for two families, with servants, for which a fair and liberal price will be paid. The best of references given and required. Address, within one week, postpaid, stating particulars of locality, terms, &c., Box No. 2,960, New-York Post Office.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS.—For a dry, healthy atmosphere, large rooms, plenty of fruits, milk, &c., fine drives, and a location every way desirable, inquire at No. 25 Amity-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; Joe H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate families with large, airy rooms, in his family mansion, near Glen Cove, L. I. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $30, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st, Marble Building.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL, 7 octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $360; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

ADOPTION.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, having no children, who reside in a pleasant village in this State, wish to take and adopt a healthy, fair child, of about 4 or 5 years. Address MARION, New-York Post-Office, stating sex, age, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON large Creek, in full view of the Sound, near the mouth of Westchester Creek, with a valuable water front. The house is of brick, new, large and commodious, and was carefully built for the proprietor by day's work. The grounds comprising 24 acres, are well arranged and stocked with fine fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood one of the best, and churches of several denominations are in the immediate vicinity. This place being very near the City, and having the advantage of both land and water communication, is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 8 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c, apply to H. A. WARREN, No. 13 Old-slip, New-York; or PLINY CUTLER, at the Astor House.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of the late Roswell L. Colt, Jr., deceased, on the Passaic River, at Paterson, N. J., only 40 minutes' ride from New-York, by the cars, which run hourly. There is a fine new mansion, carriage house, gardener's cottage, &c., and about 45 acres of land, through which there flows a never failing brook. The view of the country is extensive, and, about the falls, the river and mountains, truly picturesque. Apply to the subscriber, No. 75 Nassau st., New-York. ROBERT BENNER.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2¾ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, at Fishkill, 18 acres, with fine large mansion and numerous outbuildings, large shade trees, and superior fruit of all kinds, the product of which is $1,000 per annum; 3 tons of hay will be cut; fine bathing and fishing. Small amount in cash required. Balance on mortgage.
A. J. BLEECKER, BON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, BARN, AND 12 acres, 30 miles from New-York, per steamer and stage, abundance of choice fruit, bees, stock, poultry, &c. Possession immediately. Sketch and full particulars at No. 15 John-st., C. H OLIVER

BATH, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BATH, L. I., a cottage containing 5 rooms and kitchen, with ice house, stable, and a quarter of an acre of ground. Apply at MORRISON, HABER & CO.'S, No. 45 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G CREED, No. 146 East 45th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE SEVEN MILE BEACH FOR SALE.—This Seashore property lies within four miles and in sight of the village of Cape May County Court House, N. J. It is bounded North and South by Townsend's and Hereford Inlets, and contains nearly 2,000 acres. Of this, about 100 is well fenced arable land, now partly in corn, potatoes, &c. There are between 300 and 400 acres of excellent red cedar, holly and oak, forest timber. The "turkey oak" affords the best small ship knees. Flower log vines, besides the Isabella, the Powell, and other native grapes are growing wild. About 1,000 acres, in one body, of the inland meadow (above ordinary tides, and naturally sheltered,) could be securely embanked, and drained at moderate expense. It now affords pasture and great quantities of salt hay. The beautiful ocean strand, hard, level, and broad, is believed to be the very finest on the coast. It has more than seven miles unbroken extent. The adjacent sounds and inlets afford sailing room, besides excellent fishing and fowling; cod, sheepshead rock, weak and blue fish, besides other varieties, are abundant: also, terrapins, and oysters of admirable quality. Many hundred thousand bushels of oysters might be planted in the creeks. There are two dwellings; one a new comfortable farm house, 42 feet front, containing 15 rooms. The tenant house contains 8 rooms. There are two barns, with sheds, pantry houses, ice houses, (filled,) boat houses, and other out buildings. The garden has been lately planted with fruit and vegetables. The Stock might be had at a valuation. It includes 2 pair of mules; 6 pair of working oxen; 15 kine; English imported "Romney Marsh" sheep, besides several hundred merinos and others; swine, poultry, farming implements, besides fishing and sailing boats, nets, &c., &c. The climate is perfectly healthful; usually mild in Winter and bracing in Summer. This property could be made one of the finest sea-bathing places in the United States. It might be rendered a splendid estate, by an energetic person of means, able to give it proper attention. Real estate in New York or Philadelphia would be taken in part payment. Apply to the tenant in possession, or to
TATHAM & BROTHERS,
No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York,
or South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, SITUATED in Hoodick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., containing about 420 acres of the very best quality of land, under the highest cultivation, except about 70 acres of wood land. There is a large brick dwelling house on the premises, together with ten barns, and all other necessary outhouses; is well watered, has nearly four miles of, mostly, quarried stone fence, and is within three miles of a railroad depôt, and within six miles of three others. To any person desirous of securing a delightful retreat, where profitable agricultural pursuits can be combined with good society, in one of the most healthy, beautiful and easily accessible locations in the State, this offer presents peculiar advantages. If desired, the farm might be advantageously divided into two, to suit purchasers. Applications for terms, and other information, may be addressed to ADIN THAYER, Jr., Esq., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y; to JOHN VAIL, Esq., of Bennington, Vt.; or to HENRY BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SIXTY-TWO ACRES. —The above farm is located one mile from the pleasant village of Rahway, on the road leading to Westfield. On the premises is a new barn, 36 by 40 feet, and other out-buildings, all in good repair, and a well never-failing water at the door. There are several acres of a fine growth of wood and timber, consisting of maple, hickory, oak and chestnut. The land is all in good order, and is capable of raising fine crops of hay and grain. The fences belonging to the farm are nearly new. There is a variety of choice fruits on the premises. Possession given immediately, if required, with all the growing crops thereon. Inquire of HENRY E. MUNDY, on the premises. Address at the Rahway Post-Office.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON—A BEAUTIful farm of 30 acres, delightfully located in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine as many advantages of soil, water, abundance of fruits, convenience of depôt, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly embellished country residences, and is free from every kind of annoyances. Terms very favorable.
DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 23 Park-place.

NORTHWESTERN ILLINOIS.—FOR SALE on the Rock River, about 600 acres of beautiful land, well watered and wooded, some improvements, a railroad running through it, two miles from a depôt and a populous city; also, in the same vicinity, a town plot of 14 acres, with a river front, for building purposes. Apply to WM C. COBSON, No. 156 Grand-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

VIRGINIA FARMS.—TO BE SOLD ON VERY easy terms, or will be exchanged for City property, one of two Virginia farms—on one of which white labor only is used. For further particulars, see the advertisement in last Saturday's *Daily Times*, or apply to the proprietor, CHARLES MIDDLETON, at the United States Hotel, Fulton-st., before Monday night, the 20th inst.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R.C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near depôt or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,545 New-York Post Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FOUR-story dwelling houses, on northerly side of 35th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., known as Nos. 197, 199 and 201. Can be exchanged for land on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

ALSO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House and lot, No. 108 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 107½ feet; house three stories high, brick, with a two-story extension; fine yard filled with valuable grape vines, shrubbery, &c. On sale, 80 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to BRAINARD & RICE, No. 41 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.) New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 158 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 81 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 31 Willoughby-st, second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x63, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 108 Wall-st, New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 252 Water-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 8, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette av., between Flatbush and Fulton ave.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton st., on and adjoining northwest corner Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

WESTERN LAND WANTED IN EXCHANGE for my entire interest in houses and lots in Brooklyn, (say property to the amount of $23,000.) Farming land only will be received. Shall probably go West in a few weeks. Address ILLINOIS, at this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DRY-GOODS, groceries or any available property, one or two first class houses in Brooklyn. Address L. & B., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, ONE SITTING room, two bedrooms, kitchen, with wash tubs, boiler, range, &c., water closets, gas, ornamental cornices, vault extending under court-yard to street, and within forty-four minutes' ride of City Hall by 8th-av. cars, and is No. 10 of a row of twelve beautiful houses on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Inquire at No. 21 Coenties-slip, second floor, or on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A well finished brown-stone front house, with extension, beautifully situated on high ground, in a desirable neighborhood, near the Peck-slip and James-street ferries, being No. 14 Bedford-av., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire on the premises, or of FISH & JACKSON, over Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Peck-slip Ferry. Will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET—THE GROUND FLOOR AND CELLAR of the New York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 5 Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $650 a year. The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market and Madison street, or of the subscriber, at noon each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful Seminary grounds, between 9th and 10th-ava; has all the modern improvements and just been put in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. FANNING, 276 8th av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 WEST SIDE OF THIRD house west of 6th-av., with modern improvements, gas, baths, Croton water, shade iors, &c. Immediate possession. Apply to EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, No. 68 Nassau-st., 2d house above Maiden-lane.

TO LET—TWO MODERN THREE-STORY AND attic brick houses, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, in complete order, and now being white-washed and cleaned. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at No. 148 Waverley-place.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A desirable house, with all the modern improvements, at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; rent cheap. Apply at No. 133 West 24th st.

TO LET—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 13th-st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, LARGE AND small furnished and unfurnished, to let at No. 32 Lispenard st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tritton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) An acceptable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE, BASEMENT, AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 43 Murray-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the first or second floor, with part of basement, of a small respectable house; rent low; references given and required; east side of Broadway. Address S., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE LOcated between 14th and 30th-streets, the 4th and 6th-avs. Address Doctor, Times office.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JULY 20, AT 10 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture, valuable paintings and works of art, contained in house No 152 West 21st-st, at 10 o'clock precisely—furnished first-class throughout—all of which will be peremptorily sold, without reserve, among which is a splendid collection of Art-Union paintings, elegant four round corner rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, rich vases and parlor ornaments, with every description of rich rosewood, oak and mahogany parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, great variety of rich silver ware, China, cut glass, &c., for full particulars of which see *Herald* and *Express*. Catalogues will be furnished at the door on the morning of sale, which will be positive, without regard to weather, and goods must be removed immediately.

TUNIS MORELL

FINANCIAL.

B. MINTURN, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
ROBERT MINTURN, JR.,
WILLIAM H. SMITH. New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from Two Hundred and Seventy-Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive one-third of the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into Stock of the Company on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 3d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROBERTS & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should remain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $200,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $20,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $250,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $50,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell Stock-holders their Right per Cent. of their Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Any paying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to 100 shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, at any time within five years from the 1st of May, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. on the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 26, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from the loan, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent on the preferred and common stock has been declared payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taking stock in "The Ellenville Lead and Copper Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 15th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
EDWIN LUDLOW,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, WHITESTOWN, Wis., July 15, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS OF the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of August, 1857, will be paid on and after that date, at the People's Bank, New-York.

RUFUS CHENEY, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $100, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

AN IMPROVED PLANER—WOODWORTH'S OUTDONE.—On exhibition at "Bennett's Rooms" over the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depôt, on Franklin, between Centre and Elm sts., an Improved Planer in which economy and utility are admirably combined, by which a plank or boards from six inches to ⅛ of an inch can be planed, both sides, 25,000 feet per day, jointed, grooved, tongued, or mouldings cut with great speed and accuracy, adjustable to any thickness of board or plank while in motion, an unparalleled qualification, in operation daily. Call and see it. Patent in progress. Rights negotiated. Machines made to order.

JONES & CROWELL, No. 329 Broadway,
Corner Barclay-st., room No. 20.

P. S.—Wanted, to make an arrangement with one or more machinists to build from 20 to 25 machines.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 100 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BEBGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
JULY 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 25th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th of June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.,

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order,

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 18, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 82 Pine-st., New-York, June 23, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 23d inst., in the City of New-York.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	196,500
Total	$396,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 81 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Parson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	R. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Cass,	Edward Willetts,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Desnistaen,	E. J. Donoell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Alien,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Tibbit,	David B. Keeler.

JOSIAH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno.
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'a L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5 000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857. P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—A chance seldom to be met with is now offered to the shoe trade to settle in one of the most pleasantly situated towns in the State of New-Jersey. The place has a population of 5,000 inhabitants and is growing rapidly. To a man with about $800 in cash it is a good opportunity. Any person wishing to change their location, to settle in the country, will do well to attend to the above advertisement. N. B.—Or would take the right kind of a man as partner in the business. Can be seen at No. 307 Pearl-st. on Tuesday, 21st inst., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 223 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

SEVERAL STATE RIGHTS FOR BENNETT'S Patent Ventilating Griddle yet remain unsold. This is the only complete ventilating griddle ever made. Working patterns will be furnished, if desired, to those purchasing territory. J. W. ROCKWELL,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, N. J., 21 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $8,500. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

EXCHANGE.—THREE FULL LOTS, ON THE north side of 29th-st., will be exchanged for window and picture glass; full abstract of title; lots well located. Apply of G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

$5,000—THIS AMOUNT IN CASH CAN be most advantageously used by the advertiser in a very profitable and safe business. Address V. W., *Times* office.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

68,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
656,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
238,800 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
224,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. One notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Asst. Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until Monday, July 20, for laying a double track from the present terminus of the track on Fulton-av., to the city line; also, propositions will be received for furnishing 2,000 chestnut ties and 30,000 pounds of cast iron knees.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all estimates.

JOHN KELLUM,
CHARLES C. BETTS,
PURCELL COOKE,
GEORGE S. HOWLAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Construction Com. of B. C. R. R. Co.

JULY 15, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Buildings and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.

A. L. DECAMP, No. 918 Front-st.
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Lispenard-st.
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting for the last ten years between the undersigned under the firm name of BRAMAN & O'CONNOR is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Either party will sign in liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM H. BRAMAN,
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM H. BRAMAN and FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR of the late firm of BRAMAN & O'CONNOR have this day associated with them in business Mr. BRADLEY R. HARD, (late of the firm of Carson & Hard,) and will transact a general Commission Paper business at No. 47 Beekman-st., under the firm name of BRAMAN, O'CONNOR & HARD.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of MANN & SPEAR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY SPEAR will continue the Stationery, Blank Book and Printing business, in all its branches, at the same place, Nos. 133 Pearl and 86 Beaver sts., having purchased the interest of GEO. C. MANN.

JULY 1, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom, No. 380 Broadway, corner of Whitest., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Cohurn's extra hard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. POBTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Northwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford 7:20, 8:30, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 8:44, 8:15, 10:53 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:42, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chathem Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERS

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

DECISION UPON THE CERTIORARI.

The Warrants Against Mr. Devlin Refused.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of D. D. Conover vs. *Charles Devlin.*—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Judge PEABODY (Judge DAVIES being on the bench) read the following decision:

PEABODY, J.—Proceedings having been instituted before me, under 1 R. S., p. 125, § 56, to compel Mr. Devlin to deliver to Mr. Conover the books and papers pertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, on the ground that the applicant was successor to the office to which they appertain, and the parties having been heard from day to day, until the 8th day of July, 1857, and my decision having been announced on that day, that the applicant was entitled to the relief asked, that is, to the warrants provided for in that section, one that the respondent be committed to the jail of the county until he should deliver them, and the other that the Sheriff search for said property and seize it, that it might be delivered to the applicant, as therein provided, unless the respondent should deliver them, an order to that effect was accordingly made, reduced to writing, and signed by me on the 10th day of said July.

That order was immediately served on the respondent, and delivery of the papers in compliance with it demanded, which was refused.

This refusal was followed by an immediate application for the warrants contemplated by the act, to which by my decision embodied in the order I had determined he was entitled. Pending this application, and while a discussion respecting the effect of an injunction then in force, restraining the applicant from taking into his possession the books and papers was in progress, a writ of *certiorari* from the Supreme Court was served on me commanding me to certify to that Court my proceedings in the premises. The injunction has since been dissolved, and I am now asked to issue the warrants notwithstanding the *certiorari*. The fact that this writ from its operation suspends the power of the officer to whom it is addressed is not denied by the applicant, but on the contrary it is admitted as a general proposition, but that such is not the effect in this particular case is insisted on several grounds—some of which seem to arrange themselves under the following heads and which I will proceed to consider.

First, it is said that this proceeding in its nature, being summary and intended to confer present possession merely, not to determine the ultimate rights of the parties, is not intended to be subject to the operation of this writ. And there is much of good sense in the suggestion that such a proceeding should not be liable to be suspended in this manner. It does not determine the ultimate rights of the parties, but leaves them to be determined in a more grave and formal proceeding. They depend on the right to the office, and for ascertaining that, ample provision was made before. The ancient prerogative writ of *quo warranto*, gave contesting claimants a mode of determining controversies respecting office, conclusive in its nature on all the parties interested. In that writ, in its day, as since in the action of the same name, the sovereign was the nominal and real plaintiff, while the person asserting his rights to the office, if there were such a claimant, was made a party incidentally under the title of relator, and in fact was and is practically plaintiff, so far as the assertion and protection of his own rights is concerned: and the defendant, when was called on by the proceeding to show by what authority he held the office, if unable to show sufficient warrant in law, and found not entitled to it was in obedience to the rights of both the plaintiff and the *quasi* plaintiff (if he was deemed entitled) ousted. The State was thus freed from the wrong of an unlawful exercise of its franchise by an intruder, and a vacancy was made into which the *quasi* plaintiff or relator was inducted, if his title was approved; and if not, the office remained vacant and ready for the occupation of the person who should be duly selected and qualified to fill it. The right to the office being thus determined, the right to the books and papers appertaining to it followed it as a necessary and inevitable consequence, and thus in a grave and dignified manner the rights of the parties were ascertained and declared, and afterwards by adequate process enforced.

This proceeding, however, was not thought sufficiently speedy to answer all purposes, and accordingly to supply immediate and urgent necessities the statute under which I am acting was enacted, by which, in a brief and summary manner, on a decision of the question of succession, in fact, merely, the incumbent should be put into possession of the books and papers for the time being. Thus until the title could be ultimately ascertained by the only conclusive adjudication, the person apparently in the possession and use of the franchise, with color of title, should be placed in possession of the books and papers incident to its use.

A mode of deciding between two contesting claimants, not so much which should occupy until the title could be determined, even as that the incumbent, *the case in and occupying*, should have the means of performing the duties of the place until the one actually entitled should be judicially ascertained. There would, therefore, seem to be propriety in limiting the decision of this question, in most cases, to the magistrate before whom it should originate, and be heard in the first instance; and that was, doubtless, the intention of the legislature in all cases ordinarily arising, that a vacuum, said to be abhorrent to nature, should not occur in the administration of the duties of government. The question of temporary possession of books, &c., necessary to the performance of the duties of an office until the title can be determined, would seem to be a very suitable one to be determined very speedily, and so this act seems to contemplate that it shall be, and such is the course in practice. But that no error, however palpable, no injustice, however gross, should be corrected by a revisory tribunal in any case, does not seem necessary, nor to have been the intent of the legislature. All the usual means of procrastination are excluded. The time for appearing after service of process, the delays incident to formal pleadings, to formal trials in term time, indeed all formalities are dispensed with for the sake of speed, in arriving at the result. But one single mode of reviewing and correcting errors is left, and that by aid of the writ of *certiorari*—the venerable, hoary writ, as it was styled in the argument. This writ, even, is not a matter of strict right, but is always in the discretion of the Court, and is only to be allowed in cases of this kind where the Court sees that there is probably error; and sees, further, that to review in this manner will, on the whole, be likely to conduce to substantial justice between the parties; and further, that it will do no harm to the public. This is the rule, and where it appears that injustice has probably been done, and that the error can be corrected on *certiorari*, without hardship to the party against whom the writ is asked, or detriment to the public, it should be granted, and in these cases only should it be granted, say the authorities in effect, in cases found in the books. Our reports abound in cases where, after solemn argument and grave deliberation, the writ has been refused, and others, in which, after having been granted, it has been quashed by the ablest judges, on the ground that general justice and the public interest did not call for it, or perhaps seemed opposed to it. Such is the case of the People, *ex rel.* Church vs. the Supervisors of Allegbany County, 15 Wend. 198; and numerous other cases are there cited, to the same end. Throughout the opinion in that case, the learned judge (BRONSON) treats it as a writ only to be allowed on special cause shown, and when in the discretion of the Court it appears that substantial justice between the parties requires, and the public interest at least permits it. That was a motion to quash a writ already granted, and the Court allowed the motion entirely on the ground that, on the whole, it ought not to have been granted, (the public interest seeming inconsistent with it,) whether the relator had sustained wrong or not. He expressly excludes all inquiry into that, and virtually, for the purposes of the argument, assumes that he may have sustained wrong. He says, "Whether the relator has in truth sustained an injury, *I do not think it necessary to inquire*; nor do I feel called upon to point out a remedy." Of this writ he says it *does not issue ex debito justitiæ*, "*but only on application to the Court and* ON SPECIAL CAUSE SHOWN."

From what I have said it appears, I think, that this remedy by *certiorari* is pretty well hedged about with safeguards. First, that it should appear probable that wrong has been done; and, Second, that the writ shall not operate oppressively, and that both these should be determined by the Court before the writ should be allowed, and, indeed, *that it should be quashed after it is allowed, if it do not appear that both the requisites occur* in the case. (15 Wend., 198.) This seems to me to answer the argument that the writ should not apply to proceedings like this, because of the danger that it would defeat the end designed by the proceeding itself. If the judgment sought to be reviewed, after careful examination seems to be wrong, and it also seems, *after like careful examination*, that no harm can be done by allowing the writ to take its course, (questions with the decision of which I have nothing to do, but both of which the Court granting it is bound to decide in favor of the applicant before it allows it,) the power to allow the writ would seem not only not inconsistent with this remedy, but there would seem to be no good ground for objection to the practice on principle or in policy. The case of Lynde *vs.* Noble, 20 Wend., 80, only decides that a *certiorari* issued to a Justice to review proceedings under the "act to amend the act concerning distresses, &c., for other purposes," passed April 17, 1830, should be quashed. It is far from deciding that while the *certiorari* was in force, the officer to whom it was directed might disregard it. In that case it was issued improperly, being before the trial, the Court seem to say the officer did disregard it, so far as to cause the trial to be sure, but no action was taken to determine the effect of his acts upon himself or third persons, and, therefore, nothing is decided on that subject, and even as refused what I am asked to do—to issue his warrant—until the *certiorari* was quashed. So that that case is no authority for the act I am asked to perform, and, indeed, it seems to be assumed throughout the opinion, that the writ did operate to suspend the powers of the officer after he had made his decision, which is exactly the condition of this case.

It is said that the order made by the Court the day after the *certiorari* was issued and served, to the effect that said writ should not be deemed to operate as a stay of proceedings, or to interfere in any manner with the proceedings before me, prevents it having any such effect. But if the *certiorari* the day before suspended my powers and functions, it is not easy to see how an order of this kind could restore them—the writ being still in existence. The writ itself, of its own force, (*ex proprio vigore*,) when allowed and served, terminated my powers, if it had any application to disturb the proceeding at all, and while it remained unrevoked and in force as a writ I doubt very much if its legitimate effect could be thus modified by an order of the Court itself. My powers are suspended, if at all, by a transfer of the proceedings from me to the Supreme Court, and a necessary consequence of this would seem to be that I am not in possession of the case, and can take no steps in it. The allowance of the writ was unconditional, and this order, if it have any effect, must have the effect to revoke some part of it, while by its terms it would seem not so much designed to revoke the allowance as to explain it, and declare or order that the writ shall not be deemed to have a certain effect usually supposed to follow as a legal consequence from it. What the effects of a *certiorari* are is a question of law, and is not usually to be determined by declarations. It was urged on the argument and not denied, and perhaps I am at liberty to assume that the Court, when it allowed the writ, refused to allow a stay of proceedings in addition to it. That would not alter the effect of the writ in that respect, as it seems it necessarily operated of itself as a stay. The mere saying that a writ of *certiorari* or *habeas corpus*, or other process, shall not perform the functions assigned to it by law, or that one of these writs shall have the effect of the other in a particular case, cannot make such a writ operate as it is declared to, differently from its legal promise. The chief, and perhaps the only direct effect of this writ, is to remove the proceeding from before the officer to whom it is issued to the Supreme Court, Can an order to the effect that notwithstanding it is removed from before him to the Supreme Court, still it remains, and shall be deemed to remain, before the officer from whom it is taken, have that effect and make it ubiquitous to that extent?

The case of Patchin against the Mayor of Brooklyn, in some of its *obiter dicta* and head notes, seems to conflict somewhat with some of these views I am aware, but I think that nothing decided in that case does conflict materially with them.

The fatal effects of this writ to the proceeding, the fact that it terminates and annihilates the whole matter, would be excellent ground for an argument to the Legislature to show the necessity of a modification of the law, perhaps, and could perhaps have been properly addressed to the Court in opposition to the allowance of this writ in the first instance, and it may be of service in the motion to quash it, if such a motion should ever be made, but it can have but little weight with me in determining what are the legal consequences of the writ when allowed and in force.

That the Court misunderstood the situation of the proceeding at the time of the allowance of the writ, and would not have allowed it, if it had correctly understood it, may also be a good argument on a motion to the same Court to quash it, but I cannot know the fact, and if I could, such information would not properly be the basis of action by me. I am to obey it as it is, so long as it continues to stand, not to indulge in speculations as to what it might or would have been done under other circumstances. My duties depend on what it is, not at all on what it might have been or what was the intent of the Court at the time it is expressed by the allusion itself. The fact that the Court refused to grant a stay of proceedings asked in connection with it, and the fact that the same Court which made the allowance has since made the order above referred to, seems to show beyond all doubt, and by double proof, that it was not the intention of the Court that anything having the effect of a stay should receive its sanction, and this fact being established would probably control on an application to that Court. In which alone the impediment complained of can be removed.

It was urged, also, that the signing and delivery of these warrants were judicial acts, and that therefore they were not restrained by the *certiorari*. But my judgment has not only been announced orally, but reduced to writing in the form of an order, and signed by me and delivered to the applicant. I have there decided that the applicant should have the warrants. Is it possible that the writing of these papers, and signing and delivering them, are judicial acts? And even if they were, they are, so far, separate acts, distinct from the previous proceedings at the trial, that the principle which authorizes the completion of a trial because it is begun, (as in the case where the venire had been awarned,) would not apply here to justify me in proceeding. But it seems to me that it certainly is not a judicial, but a ministerial act, and that, therefore, I am bound to refrain.

Finally, I see no mode of escape from the restraining influence of this writ while it remains in force, and the only escape for the applicant seems to be through the Court granting it, and to that Court I must commend him. My hands are certainly bound I think, and I see no hope of disenthrallment save by the removal of the bonds by the removal of the writ itself, and I am accordingly constrained to suspend my proceedings and decline for the present to issue the warrants.

Mr. Field's Points on Quashing the Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People on the relation of Charles Devlin vs. *Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of this Court.*—The motion to quash the *certiorari* was commenced on the conclusion of His Honor's opinion.

Mr. Field first spoke. His argument may be gathered from the following:

MR. FIELD'S POINTS.

First—If the writ of *certiorari* would lie at all in this case, it would enable the Court only to look into the question of jurisdiction. No other errors could be inquired into upon the return. Unless, therefore, the papers on which the *certiorari* was granted show an apparent want of jurisdiction, the writ should not be granted.—(2 Hill, 9; 23 Wend., 360; 2 Seld., 369.)

Second—The papers do in fact show complete jurisdiction. The statute (2 R. S., 125, §§ 51 56) has been strictly pursued.

Third—The writ of *certiorari* is not a writ of right, but of grace. Its allowance rests in the sound discretion of the Court. It will never be allowed when it will tend to countervail the policy of the law; or when it would produce delay inconvenient to the public, or when there is any other adequate remedy. (15 Wend., 198; 2 Hill, 398; 21 Barbour, 657.)

Fourth—There is another adequate remedy: that is, by contesting the jurisdiction when the validity of the warrants is asserted. A want of jurisdiction can be set up at all times. (19 Johns. 39, Bigelow *vs.* Stearns; 1 Hill, 130, Bloom *vs.* Burdick.)

Fifth—A *certiorari* issued in this case before the completion of anything to be done by Mr. Justice Peabody, would be of the greatest public inconvenience. It has been adjudged by the order made by him that Mr. Conover is in the possession of the office of Street Commissioner. He has had the franchise *de facto* since the 13th of June. There cannot be two persons in possession of the office at the same time. Mr. Devlin cannot act, and if Mr. Conover is to be prevented from acting, the public cannot be served, and that Department of the City Government is paralysed. Wherefore, if Mr. Conover is allowed to have the benefit of the order made by Mr. Justice Peabody, the office will be executed, and Mr. Devlin's rights, if he has any, can be asserted by *quo warranto*, without detriment to the public.

Sixth—Much yet remains to be done by Mr. Justice Peabody before the completion of the matter before him. He must "by warrant commit" Devlin to jail, till the delivery of the books and papers; he is to "issue his warrant" of search; and upon the bringing of the books and papers before him, he is to "inquire and examine whether the same appertained to the office," and "cause the same to be delivered to the complainant." If the *certiorari stays* the completion of these things, it *stops them forever*, for they can never be resumed. A *procedendo* cannot issue after the *certiorari* is returned. (Tidds' Pr., 349.) And the Supreme Court cannot issue the warrants or conduct the further inquiry.

Seventh.—For the reason stated in the last point, the right to issue the *certiorari* till the completion of the proceedings, is to be deemed taken away by the statute allowing this summary remedy. The legislature could never have intended that the custody of official books and papers might be withheld from the successor to an office till a *certiorari* should be disposed of. The proceedings are intended to be most summary, and not liable to be stayed by any other order or proceeding. They do not decide the right, but only who is to have the books till the right is tried. To suppose that the legislature intended to leave these summary proceedings liable to be suspended by *certiorari*, is to suppose that they intended to institute a useless ceremony. (20 Johnson, 50; Lynde *vs.* Noble.

Eighth.—If the *certiorari* be not a stay of proceedings, it is because it was prematurely issued. If rightfully issued, in a proper case, and at a proper time, it removes the record, and thus stays the proceedings, because it leaves nothing before the officer in which he can proceed. If, then, it be held not to be a stay, it should be superseded as tending to interfere with the judicial administration of a summary proceeding to thwart justice and countervail the legislative will.

Ninth.—Whatever may be held to be the effect of the writ as to a stay, it having been strenuously contended by the plaintiff that the writ does stay all proceedings, notwithstanding the qualification sought to be effected by the order of the Court, and great embarrassment having been produced by the doubts hence arising, and the parties being threatened with actions of trespass, the Court will relieve the case of all embarrassment by superseding the writ. (13 Wend., 665—671.)

Tenth.—This may be done immediately. (12 Wend., 264.)

Mr. O'Conor replied at some length, urging that the *certiorari* was properly granted, and should continue.

FUNERAL OF THE SON OF PROFESSOR STOWE.—The funeral of Professor STOWE'S son, who was drowned in the Connecticut River, at Dartmouth College, took place on Saturday. The exercises were conducted by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, of Brooklyn. After a hymn sung by the Lockhart Society, prayer was offered by Rev. CHAS. BEECHER.

An address was then listened to from the presiding clergyman, in which a deeply affecting account was given of the early life of the deceased and his subsequent religious feelings. The allusion was made to the manner of his death, and the hope was expressed that though the mode was sudden, only terminated, he was in a more pleasant place for a calmer and happier existence above. The remains of young STOWE were placed in a tomb at the South Cemetery. His age was 19.—*Boston Traveller*.

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THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.—The eighth wonder of the world is that infallible and speedy cure for consumption, old Doctor H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica. People talk of it, with gratitude and surprise, in every section of the country. It is described by a scientific gentleman, who was cured by it of tubercled lungs, as a complete electrical agent. It supplies magnetic force and electricity to the faded, worn and wasted frame, he says, almost upon the instant of being taken, and immediately goes to work to rejuvenate the entire system, and heal every internal portion of the frame subjected to ulceration or inflammation. It goes to work upon the lungs, the nerves, the mucous membrane, the muscle and fibre, the stomach, the brain, the blood, and the secretions with a will, and whatever is lacking it manufactures, and what has no business to be in the system it banishes. It is undoubtedly the best specific ever offered to the invalid, and is destined to work a radical change in medical practice. There is no doubt of its having cured thousands of so-called hopeless cases, and we have seen enough to convince us that it is now making new people of legions of the sick throughout America. The recipe for making and using this magical extract can be obtained by sending four postage stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, retired physician, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey. The medicines prepared by the old Doctor himself, can be procured at the same place.

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Know Nothing of morning chills,
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DROWNED.—A boy named JOHN C. VOY, Jr., on Monday went in bathing in a place called the Clay Pits in Oliver-street, and being unable to swim he had hold of another boy, and when about half way across the pit, by some means the boy escaped from him and was drowned. The body was recovered a short time afterwards.

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For Markets see Third Page.

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$1,700 Ohio St. 6s, '75...103⅛		1200 Reading Railroad. 76⅞	
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100 N.Y. Cen. R.R...s3 82½		100 do.....s10 76	
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100 do.....s10 82¾		100 do.....b60 119	
50 do.....b30 83		35 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 40¾	
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100 do.....c 32		150 do.....b60 40	
200 do.....31⅞		300 do.....s90 39	
500 do.....31¾		500 do.....s4m 38½	
465 do.....31⅝		5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R 94	
100 do.....b60 32		580 Clev. & Tol. R. R. 54¾	
200 do.....s10 31½		200 do.....s7 56	
10 do.....s60 31⅜		200 do.....s8 56	
50 do.....s60 30¾		300 do.....56½	
650 do.....s30 30⅜		200 do.....b60 58¾	
550 do.....s60 30		100 do.....b60 58⅝	
300 do.....s10 81		200 do.....b60 58¾	
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SECOND BOARD.

$10,600 Missouri St. 6s.. 78⅝		1500 Reading R'd....b60 77⅛	
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.. 99		50 do.....77⅛	
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s 97		25 do.....77⅜	
10 Park Bank.....102⅜		100 do.....b60 77⅜	
28 Merchants' Bk. Sp.109		10 M S. & N. I. R.ep 46⅜	
68 Mechanics' Bank...114⅜		100 do.....s30 43⅜	
20 North River Bank..100¾		500 do.....opg 46⅜	
200 N. Y. Central RR.. 92⅞		150 do.....opg 47⅜	
50 do.....b30 83		10 Mich. S. & N. I pf.sk. 76	
600 do.....s6 83⅜		25 Gal. & Chic RR... 94	
250 Erie Railroad...b60 30		500 Clev. & Tol R.at 60d 58	
1200 do.....31½		do.....b60 58⅜	
100 do.....s30 30¾		1000 do.....58⅝	
25 do.....s15 31		100 do.....s30 58¾	
50 do.....31⅜		20 Mil. & Miss. RR.... 61	
200 do.....b3 31¾		100 do.....s60 50¼	
100 Chic. & Rk. I. R.b60 92		137 La Ce. & Mil. R.... 37	
200 do.....91½			

FRIDAY, July 17—P. M.

The quiet in the market for Money continues. Demand loans are dull at 7 per cent., and strictly prime paper is not abundant at 8½@9 per cent. Exchange for the Collins steamer to-morrow is steady in price, at 109¼@109½ on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris, but there is not much done for this packet. The turn in Exchange at Havana in favor of New-York has brought forward a considerable amount of Paris and London bills, Cuba drawn, to this market for sale. We hear of no important engagements of Specie for the *Columbia* to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $281,352: paid out, $292,705, and held at the close, $11,218,080. The payments to-day include $30,000 for California account.

The market for Stocks was unsettled through the early part of the day. The large and rapid advance in New-York and Erie, Southern Michigan, &c., on Tuesday and Wednesday, was partly induced by the anxiety of the *Bears* to cover their previous cheap contracts. The *Bulls* let them have a good deal of stock yesterday, at the extreme advance, realizing from 6 to 8 ₹ cent. on Erie, and 5 to 7 ₹ cent. on Southern Michigan, on purchases made only a week or so ago. This morning, the buyers of yesterday came in as sellers on short options, and after paying 34 for Erie, put it ont again at 30, seller 30 days, and after taking Southern Michigan at 52 for the opening, renewed their contracts at 44@46 seller 30 days. There were also sellers at the First Board to-day of cash stock on most of the list at a decline of 1@2½ ₹ cent. from the extreme prices of Thursday. But at the Second Board nearly everything was up again, and the general market left off firm. Some sales of Erie were made after the official list was printed, at 32¼, New-York Central at 83¾, Southern Michigan at 47¾, and Reading at 77⅝ ₹ cent. The principal fluctuations of the day, from the closing of yesterday were:

New-York and Erie	32⅜@31⅝@32¾
New-York Central	82¾@82⅞@83¼
Reading	78@76⅜@71⅞
Southern Michigan	51@46@47¾
South. Mich., on time	47⅛@43¾@45
Galena	94½@93¾@94
Toledo	59¾@58@58¾

State Stocks were firmer, and some of the established Railway loans in request at full rates. Erie are 4@5 ₹ cent. up from last week's bids. The Bonds sympathize with the Stocks, and both are much improved by the prospect of reorganizing the finances of the concern under the Presidency of Mr. CHARLES MORAN.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the second week in July, compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	1856.	1857.
Passengers	$23,229	$25 175
Freight	8,889	12,922
Total	$32,118	$38,097

TRADE ON THE STATE CANALS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal open	May 1.	May 4.	May 6.
Flour, bbls.	32,386	330,932	160,476
Wheat, bush.	776,943	2,927,456	225,907
Corn	3,251,488	1,878,763	1,029,719
Barley	20,543	147,655	124,630
Rye			79,227
Oats	1,345,203	1,507,057	1,092,164
Beef, bbls.	9,677	9,004	2,851
Pork	61,376	51,500	9,472
Butter, lbs.	198,200	255,700	83,647
Lard	7,644,406	5,020,100	366,791
Cheese	90,900	146,200	111,700
Wool	529,500	204,500	29,025
Bacon	7,473,490	3,228,500	1,882,428

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, thus far,

For July, 1857	$31,913
For July, 1856	26,300
Increase	$5,613

The Dry Goods Import is very heavy this week also, being $5,348,103, against $3,932,401 the week ending July 19, last year. The amount marketed is even more than extensive,—$6,180,464, against $3,723,966 same week in 1856. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	1,758	$1,554,541	1,590	$389,031	2,030	$581,042
Manuf. of Cot'n	2529	674,161	491	493,539	616	161,107
Manuf. of Silk	1651	1,547,437	156	128,386	743	578,754
Manuf. of Flax	731	152,257	264	41,543	544	121,101
Miscellaneous	759	308,597	102	18,801	222	70,067
Total	12,429	$4,686,993	2,563	$679,710	4,155	$1,512,071
		679,710				4,668,393
Total entered		$5,348,103	Total marketed			$6,180,464

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co. advertise the loss of six land warrants—mailed, on the 13th inst., at Alexandria, Va., to their address—and warn the public against buying or negotiating them, caveats having been filed at the Government Land-Office in Washington.

The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, reports of the Wabash Valley Road:

"An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad was held yesterday, at which there was a free discussion relative to the condition and prospects of the road, and the measures necessary to relieve it from its temporary embarrassments. The most harmonious spirit appeared to prevail, and the result was, that the annexed plan proposed by the officers of the Company was adopted. Plan:

The bondholders to appoint a Committee of three to receive from the Board of Directors the proportion of the net earnings to be allowed toward the payment of coupons, and if desired by the bondholders, the Committee to be represented in the Board by one of its members.

Interest to be allowed on all deferred coupons,

Earnings of the Road to be apportioned thus after paying the current running expenses, viz:

UNTIL NOVEM

THE STREET COMMISSIONER CONTROVERSY

THE CERTIORARI QUASHED.

Mr. Develin Thrown into Eldridge-Street Jail.

MR. CONOVER STREET COMMISSIONER.

HE APPOINTS HIS CLERKS.

The Common Pleas Enjoins the Supreme Court.

Conover is a Prisoner of Deputy Carpenter, who Gives Him a Force for his Defence.

CURIOUS AND UNPRECEDENTED HISTORY

The interest of politicians on Saturday came back from the Police matter to the Street Commissionership. In the morning Judge DAVIES rendered his opinion in the motion to quash the *certiorari* previously granted by himself. He rendered quite a long opinion, in which he states that he had supposed, at the time of granting the writ, that all the judicial actions of Judge PEABODY had terminated. He comes to the conclusion that a *supersedeas* of the writ should be granted. After this was settled on application was made to Judge PEABODY for a warrant of arrest against DEVELIN which was granted, and an order, authorizing a search for missing books, which was also allowed. So much work of the Judges begat great excitement about the Street Commissioner's office, of course.

In the first place Constable FARRINGTON, in compliance with a requisition of Judge PEABODY, made a seizure of the books and papers of the office, and began to remove them to the Supreme Court-room. He removed a portion of them, when Judge INGRAHAM's injunction was thrust in his face. Following this, Mr. DEVELIN was arrested and taken to Eldridge-street jail, where he still remains. Lastly, Mr. CONOVER, the appointee of Gov. KING, installed himself in the seat made vacant by the removal of Mr DEVELIN, not, however, until some of his friends pulled Deputy Commissioner TURNER therefrom, and ejected him outside the railing of the private office. Constable FARRINGTON and six policemen kept guard in the office on Saturday night, yesterday, and last night. Mr. DEVELIN, meantime, entertained his friends with "Figaros," at Eldridge-street.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 19.
Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

The People ex. rel. Charles Develin vs. *Hon. Chas. A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.*—This was the motion to supersede the *certiorari* previously granted by Judge DAVIES. On Saturday his Honor rendered the following opinion:

DAVIES, J.—The motion in this matter to supersede the writ of *certiorari*, is proved upon the allegation that the proceedings before the officer, which are thought to be reviewed by it, are yet incomplete and unfinished. The object of the writ is to obtain the judgment of this Court before the question decided by the officer before whom these proceedings are pending.

A writ of *certiorari* is the appropriate remedy to obtain a review by this Court of the decisions and proceedings of inferior tribunals, not of record, and the writ is generally allowed as a matter of course, unless it is apparent to the Court that injustice would thereby be done.

It is often refused when asked for, frequently quashed by the Court in its return, and not unfrequently superseded by the Court allowing it.

In the present case the writ is asked for to obtain a review of the proceedings had befors one of the Justices of this Court, in pursuance of the provisions of article 5, title 6, chap. 5 of part 1 of the Rev. Stat. This article is entitled: "Proceedings to compel the delivery of books and papers by public officers to their successors.

The 50th section of this title declares that whenever any person shall be removed from office, or his term shall expire, he shall on demand deliver over to his successor all books and papers in his custody at such office, or in any way pertaining to his office.

Sec. 51 provides that if any person shall refuse or neglect to deliver over to such successor any books or papers as required, such successor may make complaint thereof to the Chancellor, any Justice of the Supreme Court, Circuit Judge, or First Judge of the County where the person proceeded against resides, and if such officer is satisfied that any books or papers are withheld, he shall grant an order directed to the person refusing, to show cause why he should not be compelled to make such delivery.

At the time appointed the officer is to proceed and inquire into the circumstances. If the person charged with withholding the books and papers shall make oath that he has truly delivered them to such successor, all such books and papers, all further proceedings shall cease.

If such effidevit is not made, and it shall appear that such books and papers are withheld, such officer is required to commit such person to jail, there to remain until such books and papers are delivered.

Section 54 of this act provides that such officer, if required by the complainant, shall issue his warrant commanding such books and papers to be brought before him, and he shall thereupon proceed to inquire and examine whether the same appertain to the office; and if he shall find that the same appertain to the office, he shall cause them to be delivered to such successor.

Section 56 authorizes the same proceedings to be instituted against any person to whose hands shall come any such books and papers, belonging or appertaining to any such office.

In pursuance of these provisions of law, the proceedings have been instituted before one of the Justices of this Court, and at the time of the application of the complainant for the warrant to commit consequent on the refusal of the person complained of to deliver such books and papers, in compliance with the order of such officer, and at the time of the application for the search warrant to bring such books and papers before such officer, that he might proceed to inquire and examine whether the same appertained to such office, and while such applications were pending and before the same were determined; the person proceeded against obtains the writ of *certiorari* for the purpose of having such proceedings reviewed in this Court.

I think it is apparent, from the perusal of this statute, that the Legislature intended by its enactment to provide for the most speedy and prompt action to compel a delivery of books and papers to a public officer which were withheld from him. The duties of such officer could not be discharged without such books and papers, and any delay in their delivery would cause great public inconvenience, and might, by a pre-concert in a body of public officers, entirely suspend the functions of government.

To obviate and prevent calamities so disastrous to the public welfare, these stringent and prompt remedies were provided. The proceedings were to be taken before such a class of officers as the Legislature judged most safe to entrust with the exercise of this high and delicate power. They were intended to insure, in any and every contingency, the possession by every public officer of the books and papers of his office essential to the discharge of his public duties. It should be borne in mind, also, that these provisions are not made for the benefit of the officer, but for the safety and convenience of the public, so that in no contingency shall any public officer be deprived of the means of discharging the duties of his office. These proceedings determine nothing as to the rights of the contestants to an office—an appropriate and well known action, it provides for that purpose, and which by provision of law of this State, is in all courts to have priority over all other cases, so that its prompt decision may be arrived at. But the provisions of this statute are intended to ensure no delay or interruption in the discharge of the duties of any public office. It is true that they are not to be invoked by any man who sets up a claim to his office for the purpose of intruding himself and ousting the rightful possessor; and the Legislature, in the selection of the officers authorized to execute this statute, have secured to them every guard against its abuse or perversion to injustice. An eminent judge of this State has said, that "an officer, acting under the statute in question, has no right to grant the order prayed for until the title of the applicant is clear and free from all reasonable doubt."

Two of the Justices of this Court have decided that the claiment of these books and papers has a fair color of title to the office to which they appertain. And the Justice of this Court, before whom the proceedings are pending, has decided that the claimant is successor in office of the late incumbent, and as such is entitled to the custody of the books and papers to enable him to discharge the appropriate duties of his office. I concur in the views of one of my associates, as expressed in an application made by him to restrain the delivery of the books and papers to the claimant, and in effect to restrain the proceedings of the officer in the matter then pending before him; that "although not bound by the decision as an absolute *res judicata*, I am bound to respect it as a controlling consideration in a matter addressed to my judicial discretion and my sense of judicial fitness. The public order and the harmonious action of the judiciary, as was in substance observed by a late distinguished Chancellor, are more important than the rival claims, however interesting to the immediate parties, of two competing Fleur Inspectors and Street Commissioners." These considerations induced me, when application was first made for the writ of *certiorari*, to refuse to accompany it with any stay of proceedings; and on the subject being brought again to my notice, to make an order that the writ should not in any way operate as a stay or interruption of the proceedings pending before my associate.

I had supposed that all his judicial action had terminated, and that the effect of the writ was to bring in revision solely the right of the claimant to the books and papers. I did not lose sight of the intention of the statute to have such delivery speedy and effective, nor did I think the party proceeded against had no remedy. It is his right, after compliance with the order of the officer to have the correctness of his decision reviewed in this Court. If erroneous, it will be reversed, and the papers and books will be returned to him. If correct, every consideration shows that the books and papers should be delivered in compliance with the order. It is better that the parties to this proceeding should be put to some inconvenience, (no substantial legal right is jeoparded by a compliance with this order,) than that a public statute passed for wise and beneficial purposes, and essential to the due administration of government and the discharge of the duties of its public officers, should be practically set at nought.

It was conceded, on the agreement, that the allowance of this writ rested in the discretion of the Court. Such discretion, however, is to be exercised with a deep sense of duty, as well to the applicant for the writ as to the rights of the public and the consequences which might follow from granting it.

The case of Lynde and Noble, in 20 John, shows that in no case should it be granted until there has been a final adjudication of the matter by the officer before whom the proceeding is pending. And even in such a case, it has been refused, where the Court saw that great injustice and wrong might result from issuing it. I am satisfied, as I was when the case was first presented to me, that I ought not to interfere at all with the proceedings while pending befors the officer undetermined. That I have the discretion to grant or refuse the writ of *certiorari*, and that having granted it, with the qualification that it should not operate as a stay of proceedings, and being clearly of the opinion that it ought not to operate as a stay, and it being insisted upon by the relater who procured its allowance that it is a stay, I have no doubt that it is my duty, to do in effect what the Court did in the case of Patchin vs. Mayor of Brooklyn, (13 Wend. 671,) direct a *supersedeas* of the writ, and the service is superceded accordingly.

Based on the decision, Judge DAVIES made the following order:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of July, 1857. Present, H. E. DAVIES, Justice.

The People of the State of New-York, in relation of Charles Develin vs. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of this Court.

An order having been heretofore made adjourning to this day the motion to supersede the writ of *certiorari* issued herein, and the motion having been argued by counsel, it is ordered that the order heretofore, and on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1857, made for the allowance of the said writ of *certiorari*, and requiring the said Charles A Peabody to certify and return as therein stated, be and the same is hereby wholly vacated and set aside.

And it is further ordered, that the said writ of *certiorari* be and the same is hereby discharged and superseded, and that a writ of *supersedeas* issue accordingly.

(A copy,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

A *supersedeas* then issued, of which the following is a copy:

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

To Charles A. Peabody, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Greeting:

Whereas, by our writ of *certiorari*, we lately commanded you to bring before the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the second Monday of September, 1857, all the testimony taken before you in relation to a certain proceeding taken by Daniel D. Conover against Charles Develin, to compel the said Develin to deliver up to the said Conover the books, papers, maps and documents connected with the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, with your decision, process, warrants and orders on and during the pendency of such application, with all things touching and concerning the same.

Now, it appearing to us, for divers good and sufficient reasons, that our said writ should be discharged and superseded, we do hereby order and direct that the aforesaid writ of *certiorari* be and hereby is discharged and superseded, and that you refrain from the production before our said Court of the testimony, decisions, processes, warrants and orders or other things touching and concerning the same before mentioned.

Witness HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at the City of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1857. By the Court.

RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Attorneys for D. D. Conover.
Allowed in open Court, July 18, 1857.
[SEAL.] HENRY E. DAVIES.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of D. D. Conover vs. *Charles Devlin.*—Judge PEABODY having taken his seat at 12 o'clock this morning, Mr. FIELD asked the Court to sign the warrants requiring the Sheriff to arrest Mr. Devlin and commit him to jail until he shall deliver up the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office, which has been heretofore published, which request his Honor complied with.

Mr. Field then desired him to sign the warrant authorizing the search for the missing books and papers. Some conversation here ensued, in which his Honor remarked that he noticed the warrant was directed, not only to the Sheriff, but also "*to any Constable in the City of New-York.*" He suggested, that as this was a pretty important and delicate matter, it would, perhaps, be as well to allow the highest officer known in the law to serve the warrant.

Mr. Field adverted to the suspicious circumstances connected with the original exclusion of the Coroner from the office.

Mr. Brady desired that the Court should confine the process to the Sheriff. In his remarks he made some not very complimentary allusions to the constables.

Mr. Noyes thought that it was, at least, a somewhat unusual circumstance for a criminal to be allowed to choose his own executioner. He considered that the conduct of the Sheriff authorized the gravest suspicions with reference to his complicity. Mr. Bennett, who had expelled Mr. Conover from the Street Commissioners office, had been made a Deputy Sheriff; and the work might be intrusted to him to execute.

Mr. Brady withdrew his objection, and his Honor signed the warrant as it was.

Mr. Brady called the attention of the Court to the fact that an injunction had been issued restraining the execution of the warrants.

Mr. Brady said, now that these warrants are issued, I wish to inform the Court that an injunction has been allowed by Judge Ingraham, of the Common Pleas Court, restraining Mr. Conover and the Sheriff, or any Constable—(I took care to include him)—from executing those warrants, and I wish to know whether the case is to be adjourned.

Mr. Field—I have nothing to say to the announcement that this injunction has been allowed, nor of the respect shown to a Judge of the Supreme Court, by telling him that a Judge of the Common Pleas has issued an injunction on his proceedings, but I hope that when it appears here your Honor will trample it under your feet. The law does not allow it, and it has no force here. I hope the Court will adjourn for an hour, until the books and papers arrive, for, of course, this injunction will have no effect at all.

Mr. Brady said it was a regular process of law, issued by a Judge out of his own Court, and had effect. Mr. Conover had it in his hand then, for Mr. Brady had served him himself; another copy was in Mr. Develin's office, to be exhibited to any one who attempted to execute the warrants. And now, continued Mr. Brady, I characterize the remarks of both of the opposite counsel in reference to me as gratuitous and impertinent—out of place and unprofessional—and exceeding anything that has been said before in this case. There will be no resistance to any process of law—no violation of the peace in the Street Commissioner's office. How the gentlemen themselves, with all their clamor, will obey the law remains to be seen.

Mr. Field, (warmly)—The proceedings in this case have been interfered with by every means, legal and not legal; first by an injunction which was promptly backed out of; then a *certiorari* procured to stay proceedings and recalled as improperly granted. We have been met with factious opposition throughout, and all from the same source. The language used, say, was pertinent to the conduct of the counsel and the case. I repeat, this injunction has no more effect here than blank paper, and I hope the Court will trample it under its feet.

Mr. Brady—It is not issued to his honor.

The Court—I know nothing about it—I have not seen it, nor am I informed on it. I will remain in the Court room till 2 o'clock, to get returns of the warrants.

Mr. Field—Here are the books now, your honor.

At this moment Constable John R. Farrington entered the room, laden with a file of musty folios, which he dumped on a chair beside Mr. Field, with a triumphant crash. Mr. Conover, on an intimation from his counsel, then left the room for the purpose of taking possession of the chair in the Street Commissioner's office, just made vacant by Mr. Develin's arrest.

On the books being brought into Court, Mr. Brady said it was in violation of the injunction, and for that reason, but with all respect for the Court, he declared his determination to leave the case. He would leave it entirely to the disposition of the counsel and the Court, and would, because of the illegality of the proceedings, take no further part in them.

The Court informed Mr. Brady that it had no legal knowledge of the injunction issued by the Court of Common Pleas whatever; that said injunction had not been brought before it, and it had no right to take notice of said injunction in any way.

Mr. Brady considered there had been a great violation of law, and retired.

Mr. Field said that the books had been brought there by the constable, and he (Mr. Field) had no knowledge of the existence of a paper claiming to be an injunction until it was handed him by the constable. He immediately advised the constable, as a matter of courtesy, not of law or right, to submit to the injunction, and take no further action in the execution of the warrant till said injunction was disposed of. He had been throughout the whole case anxious that nothing should be done on their part that was in violation of any decree of any Court; he wished to observe the greatest courtesy towards all the processes of the Courts.

Mr. Field concluded by suggesting that the books which had been brought into Court should be kept under its charge till further action was taken in the matter.

The Court thought the books were still in the custody of the officer who brought them there.

Mr. Field read from the statute to show that the books were in the custody of the Court.

The Court agreed to keep the custody of the books till its next meeting, and suggested that that meeting had better take place on Tuesday next.

The counsel agreed to the suggestion, and drew up the following order in regard to the custody of the books, which was signed by the Court:

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to compel Charles Develin to deliver to him the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office—The constable, John R. Farrington, to whom the warrants to search for the books and papers in this matter had been delivered for execution, having brought into Court before the said Justice a portion of the said books, and having stated that pending the execution of the said warrant a paper purporting to be an injunction had been served upon him, restraining him from executing the same, and that he had thereupon desisted from the further execution thereof and did not take any more of the said books or papers, and on motion of Messrs. Field and Noyes, for the said Conover, it is ordered that the said books, &c., brought into Court before me, remain in the custody of Henry Bertholf, one of the officers of this Court, and of the State and County of New-York, until Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, to abide my further order, and that all proceedings before me in this matter be, and the same are hereby adjourned until that day. C. A. PEABODY.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1857.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday next at twelve M.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The Sheriff enjoined from Executing the Search-warrant granted by Judge Peabody.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. *David D. Conover.*—The Counsel to the Corporation appeared before Judge INGRAHAM and obtained an injunction restraining the Sheriff and Daniel D. Cooover from executing the search-warrant granted by Justice Peabody, or in any way interfering with the books or papers connected with the office of the Street Commissioner. The application was based upon a complaint sworn to by Mr. Busteed. The following are copies of the complaint and injunction:

COMPLAINT.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. *Daniel D. Conover, Charles Develin, and James C. Willet, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.*—The complaint of the plaintiff above-named shows:

First—That the pleintiffs have been for a long time, and now are a Municipal Corporation, holding, under charter and otherwise, large and valuable powers, property and franchise.

Second—That there is a department in said Municipal Corporation which is called the Street Commissioner's Department, the chief officer of which is called and known as the Street Commissioner.

Third—That connected with and appertaining to such department are various books, maps, records, documents, and other property and papers, to which accese is required to be had daily, during business days, for the edministration of the duties of such department; that such hooks, maps, records, documents and other papers belong to, and are the exclusive property of said plaintiffs, and the Street Commissioner has no other right to the control or use of the same, save such as arises from his official character.

Fourth—That on the 9th of June, A. D. 1857, Joseph S. Taylor who up to that time held the office of Street Commissioner aforesaid died.

That at the time of his decease there was no office connected with the department aforesaid, the incumbent of which was called and known as the Deputy Street Commissioner. That such office was duly created by ordinance of the Corporation aforesaid and at the decease of said Taylor, Charles Turner held such office and was Deputy Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

Fifth—That from the decease of said Taylor until the 16th day of June, 1857, the said Turner acted as Street Commissioner, and performed the duties of Street Commissioner, having authority to do so under ordinances, duly passed by said Corporation, and in such capacity and the performance of such duties had and enjoyed the use of the aforesaid books, maps, records, documents, and other property and papers.

Sixth—That at the date last-mentioned, the Mayor of the City of New-York, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, duly appointed Charles Develin Street Commissioner in place of said Taylor, deceased, and thereupon said Develin succeeded to and in fact obtained the use and enjoyment of the aforesaid books and other property, as above described, and that said Develin has continued to exercise and perform the duties as Street Commissioner from the time of his appointment to the date of the jurat to this complaint under the free exaction and consent of the plaintiffs, who have recognized and still recognize him as such Street Commissioner in law and in fact.

Seventh—That one Daniel D. Conover, claiming to be Street Commissioner of the City of New-York under some appointment, has commenced against said Develin a proceeding under the Revised Statutes of this State, to compel the delivery to the said Conover of the aforesaid books, maps, records, documents and papers, that such proceeding was so commenced before Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and the said Peabody has made an order that said Develin deliver up said books and other things to said Conover, or in default thereof, be committed to jail until he delivers the same, or shall be discharged by law.

Eighth—That the said Develin has duly obtained an allowance of a writ of *certiorari* addressed to the aforesaid Peabody, requiring him to certify the record of the proceedings aforesaid, and all the testimony, orders, processes and acts therein to said Supreme Court at the next General Term thereof on the second Monday of September, A. D., 1357. That the allowance of such writ is indorsed thereon by Hon. Henry E. Davies, one of the Justices of the said Supreme Court, and the writ with the allowance thereon has been delivered to said Peabody.

Ninth—That notwithstanding the issuing, allowance and service of such writ, the said Peabody is about to issue warrants in the proceedings aforesaid, one to commit said Develin to jail until he delivers up said books and other things, or is otherwise discharged by law, and the other directing a search of certain apartments belonging to the plaintiffs for such books and other things, and that the same when found be seized and taken before said Peabody.

Tenth—That said warrants have been, or are about to be, delivered to James C. Willet, Sheriff of the City and County, to be executed, and the said Conover has required that the same should be executed, and the Sheriff threatens to execute the same.

Eleventh—That the seizure and removal of said hooks, maps, records, documents and papers under said warrant would be a very serious interruption of the business of the aforesaid department, and would render impossible a full discharge by said Develin of the duties of the office of Street Commissioner, and greatly impede, not only the performance by said Corporation of its duties to the public, but the enjoyment by the public of the means of access to said books and other property necessery to the protection of public interests. That such seizure and removal would also, if followed by a delivery of the property to said Conover, put it in his power to involve the plaintiffs in liabilities, difficulties and litigations, by reason of his proceedings under the pretended claim of being Street Commissioner.

Twelfth—That the aforesaid books, maps, records, documents and papers, have a peculiar value as archives of a public office, and that their constant use is required to enable the plaintiffs to exercise their corporate functions, and to perform their corporate duties. And that no damages to be assessed in any suit or proceeding brought by these plaintiffs, for any taking of such archives or other property under the aforesaid warrant, would afford adequate compensation for the injury occasioned by such taking.

Thirteenth—That the plaintiffs have never in any way recognized the claim of said Conover to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, but always have repudiated and now, repudiate the same. Whereupon the plaintiffs pray the judgment of this Court, declaring said warrants, and each of them, to be inoperative, and that the defendants, Conover and Willett their agents, attorneys, and all persons acting for or under them, may, by the order of this Court, be perpetually restrained from taking any step whatever to have said warrants, or either of them, executed, and from removing or causing to be removed, said books, maps, records, documents and other property and papers, or any or either of them, may be when such order is made, and from interfering, with the same in any manner, or way whatever, and that the said Develin may be in like manner enjoined from delivering said property, or any one thereof, to the said Conover, or any other claiming under or for him. And let the defendants show cause before this Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1857, in the forenoon, why an order should not be made joining the defendants as above mentioned, until the final judgment in this action, or why some other or further order for the benefit of the plaintiffs should not be made therein.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
First Judge of New-York Common Pleas.

SEIZING THE BOOKS OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The moment Judge PEABODY signed the warrant for the search of the Street Commissioner's office and production of the books and papers of the office before him, constable FARRINGTON of the Twelfth Ward, was dispatched to Messrs. FIELD and NOYES (Mr. CONOVER's counsel) to execute the warrant. He was accompanied by Mr. PECKHAM, one of the old clerks under Mr. TAYLOR, who, it will be remembered, sided with Mr. CONOVER, when the latter first undertook to take possession of the office. Constable FARRINGTON deputised Mr. PECKHAM to arrest him. Together they proceeded to the Hall of Records. Mr. FARRINGTON told Mr. DEVELIN that he had a warrant to take possession of the hooks of the office and carry them before Judge PEABODY of the Superior Court. Both Mr. DEVELIN and Mr. TURNER told him that he could not take them away. FARRINGTON said the order of the Court was peremptory and must be obeyed, and Mr. PECKHAM gathered up a handful of books and immediately hurried with them before Judge PEABODY. FARRINGTON, seeing the boldness of his deputy, followed his example, and catched up another armful of the books, and marched off to the Supreme Court room, where he deposited them, and hurried back directly after a second installment. He took up a second armful, and nothing was said by Mr DEVELIN or any other party restraining him from taking the books and going away. As he was going down stairs, however, with this second hatch, he was met by Mr. CARROL, partner of Corporation Counsel BUSTEED, who showed him the injunction granted by Justice INGRAHAM. Mr. FARRINGTON looked at the injunction, and said that, as it was not directed to him, he should pay no attention to it, and moved on towards the Supreme Court room, where he arrived without further interruption, and made his second deposit. He hurried away again to the Hall of Records, and then he was met a second time by Mr. CARROL, who produced the injunction which he had shown a few minutes before, but now amended by the insertion of Mr. FARRINGTON's name. Mr. FARRINGTON went immediately back to the Supreme Court room, and gave information as to the injunction, and the addition of his name. He was advised to bring away no more hooks, and so ceased his operations. The books he and Mr. PECKHAM had brought away were ordered meanwhile to be left in the Supreme Court room. They were given over to the charge of Mr. BERTOLF, officer of the Court, in whose keeping they still are.

ARREST OF MR. DEVELIN.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. DEVELIN being signed, the same was immediately dispatched to the Sheriff's office to be executed. Hers it was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff VULTEE, who proceeded at once over to the Street Commissioner's office. Mr. DEVELIN was seated at his desk in the inner office, and two or three gentlemen with him. Mr. VULTEE promptly made known the nature of his errand, at the same time producing the warrant of arrest. A few words ensued, when Mr. DEVELIN quietly and peaceably gave himself in charge of the Deputy. Mr. DEVELIN appeared surprised, however, when informed that he would not be allowed to give bail. He was taken directly to Eldridge-street Jail, making the journey on foot, talking in complacent mood to some half dozen friends who accompanied him, and occasionally dropping a word to the Sheriff.

MR. DEVELIN IN ELDRIDGE STREET JAIL.

Arrived at the Jail, Mr. VULTEE delivered Mr DEVELIN to the keeper, with strict instructions that he should be kept secure, as under the warrant upon which he was committed he could not be admitted to bail. The keeper promised to do his duty, and at once inducted Mr. DEVELIN to the room which he said it would be permitted him to occupy during the day. The room is the well-known room, some 20 by 16 feet, leading from the hall on the first story, directly in the rear of the parlor of the keeper, where Sir WILLIAM DON, Ex-Consul FABENS and a long retinue of illustrious debtors and fillibusters have been installed heretofore and allowed to receive their guests. The only window to the room is one looking into an inte-room communicating with the jail yard. Mr. DEVELIN cast a momentary glance at the apartment. His face indicated that he had enjoyed more roomy apartments before now and better-ventilated ones; he said nothing, however, but asked the privilege of sending messages to some of his friends informing them where he was, as the routine of his private business required that they should know. No objection was expressed to this, and Mr. DEVELIN dispatched some half dozen hurried messages in as many different directions.

In half an hour's time nearly twenty persons were collected. An amount of business was pushed through in a short time that would puzzle other than those having large public and private business on their hands. Checks to balance accounts or meet demands were signed and dispatched to various banks and offices. Messengers were sent to different parties to meet pending engagements, and all other necessary matters of his private and public business put as straight as the unexpected interruption would permit. Having finished these, he turned to talk with his friends.

A host of them were admitted during the day and on Sunday. All the legal twists and complications touching the Street Commissionership were canvassed, and offered the topics both for serious comment and jocose remark. The friends expressed much more anxiety for Mr. DEVELIN than he expressed for himself.

At 10 o'clock Saturday evening, punctually to the minute, the keeper announced to Mr. DEVELIN that, according to the rules he would have to compel the withdrawal of his friends, and show him to his quarters for the night. Mr. DEVELIN was shown up stairs into a compact room, with a narrow bed, and left by himself to sleep. He was fortunate in having a room by himself. Poor GESLET (the French prisoner who died a few weeks since at the jail) shared his apartment with a half dozen other prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters called upon Mr. DEVELIN at the jail. He found about a dozen of the prisoner's friends with him, all of whom were enjoying themselves in pleasant conversation and smoking tip-top "Figaros," freely offered from a box which the prisoner had prudently caused to be sent to him. Mr. DEVELIN speaks freely. As for the Street Commissioner's office, he declares that he did not take the place for any motive of the pecuniary profit he might derive therefrom. His own business furnished him enough to do and enough of profit. As he had been legally appointed to the place he should defend his right to remain in it with all the energy and means at his command. There was no "back down" to him—there never had been and there never would be as long as he was conscious of having right on his side. He denied emphatically that a single book, line, or scrip had been taken from the office of the Street Commissioner since he had been in the management of the office, other than such books and papers as were necessary to be presented to the Comptroller and other City officials in the ordinary and necessary way of transacting the business of the Department. His imprisonment he attributed to the injustice of the Courts and the tyranny of the Government. His liberation he should leave entirely in the hands of his counsel. One thing he declared as positively certain, that he would accept no liberation at the hands of Judge PEABODY—he would remain in jail forty years first.

Mr. DEVELIN was allowed to see visitors all day Sunday. At 10 o'clock, last evening, he was again remanded to his cell of the previous night.

MR. CONOVER IS STREET COMMISSIONER, DE FACTO, AGAIN.

As soon as Judge DAVIES quashed the writ of *certiorari* granted by himself, Mr. CONOVER went to the Hall of Records to take possession of the Street Commissioner's office, of which, by the action of Judge DAVIES, he was the legal and rightful incumbent. Two or three of Mr. CONOVER's friends accompanied him. Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Commissioner, was in the outer office. Seeing Mr. CONOVER coming in, he went at once into the private office and seated himself in the chair behind the desk.

Mr. CONOVER said that by a decision just given by the Supreme Court, he was the Street Commissioner of the City, and he asked Mr. TURNER to vacate his seat.

Mr. TURNER said he was the Deputy Street Commissioner; he had right there, and should not leave his chair.

Mr. CONOVER stepped inside the railing and told Mr. TURNER that he must leave and give way for him. He was the Street Commissioner, and had supreme authority in the case.

Mr. TURNER said he was in possession of the office and should keep in possession. The friends of Mr. CONOVER took hold of Mr. TURNER, and pulling him from the chair, pushed him through the gate of the railing.

Mr. TURNER went into the outer office and there remained without molestation, or making any further opposition, until 4 o'clock. Occasionally he would give orders to some of the clerks. He did not refuse even to joke with friends who came in. At 4 o'clock he quietly withdrew, bowing politely as he left, and saying "good-bye" to those remaining behind.

As CONOVER's friends forced TURNER from his chair, Captain BENNETT, who said he was present as a Deputy-Sheriff, told Mr. CONOVER that he had committed a breach of the peace, and that he would have to arrest him. Mr. BENNETT called upon all "good citizens" to assist him arresting Mr. CONOVER, but no one volunteered to render the assistance called for Some one of the party present told Capt. BENNETT that he was the only one who was making a breach of the peace and deserving of arrest. Capt. BENNETT said he would let them know who was violating the peace, and immediately withdrew from the office.

Mr. CONOVER after installing himself in his seat received the congratulations of a large concourse of friends. In a few minutes he appointed Mr. GEORGE T. ROGERS, Contract Clerk in the Department for many years, Deputy Commissioner. JAMES PECKHAM and JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, two of the clerks under Mr. TAYLOR, who sided with Mr. CONOVER in the outset, were reappointed to their former positions. All the clerks expressed their willingness to deliver up their keys, Mr. CONOVER told them to retain them till called for. Mr. JAMES IRVING said he had his keys ready to deliver up, Mr. CONOVER told him to keep them till he was asked to give them up. The keys of some of the desks were found missing, as also the key of the outer front door. Mr. NOTT, in whose charge they generally were left, could give no explanation for their absence. Mr. CONOVER sent for a locksmith to prepare keys in place of those missing.

Justice WELCH came in within half an hour after Mr. CONOVER had fully put himself in possession. CONOVER told the Justice immediately that he had been charged by Capt. BENNETT with having committed a breech of the peace, and he wished therefore to present himself before him to answer the charge. The Judge at once made out a warrant of commitment, and gave it into the hands of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER. The Deputy told officer COULTER of the Twenty-second Ward, who was present, that Mr. CONOVER was his prisoner upon the commitment just made, and instructed him not to let any one else, under any pretence, arrest him and take him out of his hands.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER promised Mr. CONOVER that he should have a force sufficient to protect him in retaining his place, as long as he was the legal Commissioner, and as such entitled to protection against parties disposed to obstruct him in the discharge of his duties. All that was necessary was for him to make a requisition at any time for the number of men he wanted, and they would be furnished for him.

About a dozen Policemen who were present were at once put under the charge of Constable FARRINGTON to keep guard during the night at the office.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, Mr. CONOVER prepared to leave. One of the clerks told him that there was a side-door through which he might get without being seen, if he had any fears of personal violence. Mr. CONOVER said he was not afraid to go out the front door, and did so accordingly, followed by his friends. The officers remained behind and were told to keep possession until Monday morning.

WHAT CAPTAIN BENNETT SAYS:

Captain BENNETT gives the following as his statement of what took place at the time Mr. CONOVER took possession of the Street Commissioner's Office:

I went to-day to the office of the Street Commissioner, hearing that a quantity of books were being taken away from that office. On my arrival I found the office in the possession of Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Street Commissioner, and learned that Mr. DEVLIN had just been arrested. A short time afterwards, a person calling himself a Constable, came in in company with a large crowd, among whom were Mr. JAS. IRVING and Mr. HIBBARD, formerly of that department. I stated that I was there simply as Sheriff's officer, to protect the peace, and that I would arrest the first men who broke the peace. I no sooner said this than I was called on to produce my warrant. I did so. (The warrant is a general not a special one.) [Mr. BENNETT here detailed the proceedings in regard to the forcible ejectment of Mr. TURNER from his seat.] I then said to Mr. CONOVER, "You are my prisoner. I arrest you." He asked, "For what?" I said, "For laying your hands on a citizen and ejecting him by force from his seat." He had, at the instigation of others, taken TURNER from his chair. I arrested CONOVER, and called on those present, some eighty or ninety persons, apparently, to assist me in making the arrest. Instead of doing so, those who were closest to Mr. CONOVER, apparently his personal friends, prevented me from making the arrest. I then left the office, finding that I was out-numbered, and reported at the Sheriff's office what had happened.

CLERKS IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The following are the present Clerks under Mr. CONOVER, including the changes made on Saturday. It is said that some other changes will be made in a day or two:

Deputy Superintendent—George T. Rogers.
Superintendent of Lamps and Places—Wm. H. Hibbard.
Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips—R. E. Crene.
Inspector of Pavements—Edward Merritt.
Clerks—James Peckham, Joseph B. Pollock, John Colvin, William S. Leggett, Samuel S. Allen, —— Greene, William Messenger, Olcott Rhines.
Copying Clerk—Henry V. Lovell.
Appointment Clerk—John M. Henry.
Messenger—Ambrose K. Pratt.

Manslaughter—A Man Shot by his Partner.

LUDWIG GUMPEL, a German, was shot on Saturday afternoon by his partner, WILLIAM GEHRIGH, in their lager bier saloon, No. 259 William-street, and is believed to be fatally wounded. It appears that they had a quarrel, during which they agreed to divide the furniture and separate. GUMPEL intending further to aggravate his partner, took a saw and cut a stool in two, then handed a portion of it to GEHRIGH, saying here's your half. He threatened also to do the same with the rest of the furniture GEHRIGH became very angry, and for a few moments paced up and down the room, and then losing control of himself walked up to a sofa on which GUMPEL was lying and placing a pistol to his head fired. He then ran into the street, but was arrested and taken to the Tombs. The ball entered the skull of GUMPEL and he was taken, insensible, to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. GEHRIGH confesses having shot his partner and expresses deep sorrow for the act.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt and Atlantic.

GENERAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The Late Insurrections in Italy and Spain.

THE AFRICAN LABOR QUESTION.

Cotton Buoyant — Breadstuffs Dull — Consols 92 3-8@92 1-2.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, D. L. WILLOCK, Esq., commanding, from Havre and Southampton at 6 P. M. on the 8th ult., with 190 passengers, $300,000 in specie and 1,000 tons merchandize, arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *V.* was off the Light Ship at daybreak, but was subsequently detained for many hours by the fog.

Among the passengers is the Hon. J. H. AUSTEN, bearer of very important dispatches from our Minister at Paris.

The *Vanderbilt* has been without observation for the last six days, being in dense, continuous fogs throughout the whole time.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool at about 11 o'clock on the morning of July 8, also arrived yesterday.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool, from New-York, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 8th inst.

The news presents no features of striking importance.

With regard to the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, the London *Times* of July 8 says:

The shipment of the *Niagara's* portion of the great Transatlantic Telegraph cable is proceeding satisfactorily, under the active superintendence of Mr. BRIGHT. About 320 tons of the cable have been put on board, being at the rate of 50 tons per day since the work commenced. To-morrow (Wednesday) it is intended to place four vessels on each side of the *Niagara*, when 100 tons per day will be placed on board. The *Niagara* is expected to be ready for sea by the 20th inst. With the cable and stores on board she will draw about twenty-five feet of water. The United States paddle steam frigate *Susquehanna*, which accompanies the *Niagara

Sardinia, was supposed to be at the bottom of the movements.

The accounts are so confused that it is impossible to make a connected story out of them.

A Vienna letter intimates that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is shortly to visit that Capital, and that the event is attributed to a commencement of more friendly relations between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says the most prominent feature of the new Russian tariff is the admission of almost all kinds of iron at a duty which will not exclude it, while formerly it was altogether prohibited. Cotton goods are all reduced considerably, and, in some cases, to one-fourth of the former duty, linen, however, only to about half. The duty on raw sugar is lowered, and refined sugar, formerly prohibited, now enters at 5 roubles and 4 roubles per pood. Tobacco in leaves is reduced from 12 to 6 roubles.

The Russian papers announce the discovery of extensive fields of coal and strata of iron—the latter in the Crimea.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that Mr. SNYDER, the American Minister, is recalled.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes that a telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople announces that a Russian steamer, flying the British flag, had entered the Circassian ports of Gelend Jaek and Sudjuk Kali, and there seized the merchandise they found in several vessels.

Advices from Teheran report that Mr. MURRAY, the British Minister, had demanded that a regiment of the Indian army should accompany him on his entry into Teheran, which demand the Persian Government had refused to submit to.

There are no late advices from India. The London *Times* publishes a letter from an army officer, dated Lahore, May 14, in which it is stated that "the Forty-fifth Native Infantry at Farozapore having refused to lay down their arms, were cut to pieces by the cavalry and shot by the Europeans, and orders were issued to kill every man of the regiment wherever he may be found. They have burnt nine bungalows and the Church there, but all Europeans are safe. Two 300 Sepoys who got away from here yesterday have been well punished by the Punjabes; report says nearly al were killed.

"Intelligence from London informs us," says the *Pays*, "that a telegraphic dispatch received during the day confirms a fact of great importance as regards the situation of India. The general-in-chief, had arrived before Delhi at the head of a considerable force, and had commenced to invest the place. It was thought that it would soon fall into his power, and that the insurrection would be put down."

"We learn," says the same journal, "that the Imaum of Muscat and Zanzibar, who recently succeeded his father, has remonstrated against the English having taken possession of the Island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea. It is well known that the property of this island has been loog claimed both by the Imaum and by the Shah of Persia, and that their two sovereigns had, in a certain manner, divided this nominal possession."

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to June 4; Bahia, June 10, and Pernambuco, June 12. The general health of the Brazilian ports was good, save a few cases of yellow fever at Rio and Bahia. Coffee was advancing in price at Rio. Two American ships-of-war were in that port, but their names are not mentioned.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Mutinies and Massacres in India—American Affairs—Literary Intelligence—The Australian Mail Contract—British Protectorate over the Chinchas—Labor in the West Indies and African Immigration.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, July 3rd.

Just as the American mail of last Saturday was leaving the Mersey, news arrived in London of so momentous a kind, that nothing else has been talked of and little else thought of ever since. All the forebodings about the state of British India seemed to be realized on the instant, and the tidings of the crisis came upon us here as suddenly as the crisis itself exploded. At first, all was consternation and alarm of the wildest kind; but, on Wednesday, a change, per order, came over the spirit of our journalistic dream, and it was said that things were not quite as bad as they had been represented. But one indiscreet journalist revealed that matters were a great deal worse; and an officer in the Indian Army wrote home that the Indian Government not only suppressed all facts possible, but were procuring their suppression in the local papers by every possible means, pecuniary, especially To-night there is published a letter from another officer, and the tone of his budget you may gather from the opening passage:—

"The startling intelligence received by the last mail from India of serious disaffection and mutiny in the Bengal army has doubtless awakened England to the instability of her East Indian Empire. Disloyalty has deprived our ranks of ten thousand drilled soldiers. The 3d Light Cavalry, a battery of Artillery, a detachment of Sappers and Miners, the 19th, 20th, 34th, 38th, 45th, 56th, 57th and 76th Native Infantry regiments are gone from among those dusky warriors who upheld our power in the East. The 19th and 34th Native Infantry were recently disbanded for insubordination; and the other corps and detachments mentioned, irritated rather than warned by the punishment inflicted, deserted their colors, murdering every European (officers, women and children) their fanatical fury could reach. Such has been the outburst of the first widely-spread mutiny! Such the first act of a drama long dreaded by English statesmen; but, though long dreaded, I regret to say, most culpably disregarded!"

Add to this the capture of Delhi, and all the other terrible features in the journals by this mail, and you have a vivid picture of the condition of the British Empire in the East. One of the first effects as a bearing upon America is that the British expedition to China may be considered virtually suspended, for the regiments *en route* for Canton have been ordered instantly to India, and what is to be the upshot of the crusade against YEH no mortal can tell, Lord ELGIN probably least of any. The papers are so full of these matters, and you will transfer them so extensively to your columns, and will comment upon them so freely, that speculation by your correspondent would be altogether superfluous. As if we had not enough to agitate us on our own account, we have news in abundance of alarming movements in Italy, and of the alarm these movements and the movers create in the breasts of the French authorities; while, moreover, the Russo-French Party and the Anti-English Party all over the Continent are rejoicing at the troubles that have fallen on the British lion, who is sorely puzzled to know where to look for the means of extrication, our great want being a man for Governor-General, and doubly are we in want of an Indian Commander-in-Chief who shall restore the Queen's authority without obliterating the system of the Leadenhall-street Directorate, in which all the disasters have originated. Perhaps Jonathan will help us to a notion that may emancipate us from our particularly perplexing predicament.

American institutions and American commentary on our institutions form the staple of several articles in the periodical literature for the new month now entered upon, as also of incidental reference in other quarters. To these latter some allusion will be made presently; but, in regard to the former, it may be noted that in the *Westminster Review* there is an elaborate contribution, apparently from the pen of Miss MARTINEAU, entitled, "Manifest Destiny of the American Union," the text being several recent publications, including one the lady's own, on Slavery. This ancient theme is treated in the ancient fashion, the finale being in the following strain:

"If a radical reconstruction is not immediately agreed upon, there must be a dissolution of the Union—the Slave States being subject to the curse of a military despotism and the perils of a servile war. Our trust is that the Abolitionists will not abate a jot of that strong will which renders them the real antagonists of the South; and that they will press on the more strenuously as the critical moment discloses itself; and that by upholding in the sight of all men the Democratic principles which first gave them a country, they may justify that instinct of the highest minds in the Old World which has recognized them, amidst the depressions and obscurity of a quarter of a century of adversity, as the ten righteous men who could save their City."

HELPS' "Spanish Conquest of America" forms the burden of a very eulogistic article in Cardinal WISEMAN'S ultra-montane quarterly organ, the *Dublin Review*, where very radical doctrines, indeed, are expressed on the subject of Slavery, the highest panegyric being pronounced on the Jesuit LAS CASAS for his endeavors to mitigate the early horrors of European tyranny of the natives by denouncing the oppressors. Such dogmas from such a source seem to take certain portions of the public here as much by surprise as did the evidence to-day in the committee-room on the Mayo election of the famous JOHN OF TUAM, O'CONNELL's Lion of the fold of Judah, whose appearance drew a tremendous audience, expecting to hear the most truculent and ferocious sacerdotal bullying. But the lion roared as gently as a nightingale—as a sucking dove; and all the Bottoms of the committee unanimously cried, "Let him roar again." However, he'll roar no more, having said his say in favor of his *protegé*, Mr. HENRY MOORE, the sitting member, against whom Colonel OUSELEY HIGGINS is petitioning, on the score of the polling being unduly and illegally interfered with by the brimstone Archbishop and his sulphurous priestly flock. The decision is looked for with immense interest among certain classes here, and more especially in Ireland; but it is not expected to be come to before the middle of next week. Your countrywoman, DELIA BACON'S *Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare*, with its introduction by the author of the *Scarlet Letter*, meets with some very rough treatment this month, especially in the new Quarterly called the *National Review*, a publication of great merit and growing influence. *Apropos* of foreign handling of Shakespeare, to-night RISTORI is to essay *Lady Macbeth*, and as the weather is comparatively cool, and there is no great counter-attraction elsewhere, it is to be hoped the attendance will be very different from what was drawn to *Fazio*, of which we spoke last week. It sounds like names from LOVER and BALFE'S Opera buffa of "Il Paddy Whack in Italia," to read *Duncano* and *Macduffo* for our old friends *Duncan* and *Macduff*, and some of the other *dramatis personnæ* are still more comically transmogrified, saying nothing of the text. How Italian gravity will get over the witches' dance it is tragic to think of; but tt is expected that divers ladies will have to be carried out when RISTORI comes to the dagger and sleep-walking scenes, and many of course will go for that special purpose, arranging their crinoline, it is to be hoped, with an eye to the picturesque beforehand. The Queen goes to-morrow night with the King of the Belgians who has just been imported here again after bottling up the volatile spirits of his capital, to witness the "Frozen Deep," at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, for the benefit of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD'S family. There is a story now going the rounds that this piece, by WILKIE COLLINS, and which is sustained by DICKENS and his amateur troop, was commanded by Her Majesty at Windsor; whereupon DICKENS replies, through the proper functionary, that it should be so provided that the players were received at the Castle, not as players but as gentlemen, and therefore as guests. The response to this very significant hint was that Her Majesty, who had already commanded the play, and therefore could not well countermand it, would see it at the place aforesaid. The report of this courageous and manly conduct on the part of DICKENS has obtained him great *éclat*, as being the most conspicuous vindication ever yet known of the dignity of letters, and the severest rebuke of the spirit of flunkyism which now riots rampant over this Jenkins-cursed land in the most revolting shape. The war between literature and the Guelph family has always been keen, and this will not tend to qualify it. Although the Prince Consort makes huge pretensions to the patronage of arts and sciences, and so forth, he keeps all men of letters studiously aloof from him, except on occasions of public ceremonial; and the only person who finds access to the royal table is LANDSEER, who draws spaniels, on the principle of the delineator of the passions—

"He best can paint them who can feel them most!"

Last night there was a furious scene in the House of Commons, on a matter most dear to his Royal Highness, the retention of the band of German and Germanized pictorial amateurs and professioois he has for "managing" the National Gallery, into which spurious old masters, from all the curiosity shops on the Continent are packed at incredible prices, and then proved to be not worth the cost of carriage. Such an array of critical contradiction on such a stage was never witnessed; but the anti-Court party had infinitely the best of the argument, and though not of the division, the latter was considered to be too much in their favor to admit of a continuance of the existing system, the majority for Mioistere being only 38. Whether Ministers, that is *the* Minister, be really sorry for this result is questionable, though at present he is in high favor in high quarters, and accompanied the Queen and Prince to Manchester, though there was no necessity for his so doing, as the Home Secretary, Sir GEORGE GREY, was in attendance. It may be that his absence from Parliament was designed, as by it he escaped the obligations, first, of answering the questions put on Monday about India, and second, of taking part on the following day in another embarrassing discussion, of which we shall now speak, in reference to allusions to America, as previously intimated.

Mr. H. BERKELEY'S motion on the ballot was rejected on Tuesday by a majority of 68 votes, in a tolerably full house. The principal opponents of the change which this honorable member for Bristol has so long contended for, were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The practice of the United States in this respect was of course referred to by both parties, Mr. BERKELEY quoting it in support of his motion, and Sir G. LEWIS maintaining that, so far as the essential principle of secrecy is concerned, the institution had been a failure in America, compulsory secret voting having existed only in Massachusetts, and there only for two years. It was shown that in the States which have adopted the ballot, the colors of the voting cards indicate the candidate for whom the vote is given, and that, therefore, the ballot, as it exists in America, would not remedy the state of things which it is regarded by its advocates in England as a panacea for. Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended open voting on the principle that, regarding the franchise as a trust, the manner in which it is exercised by those who hold it should be known. Lord PALMERSTON, as already stated, was not present, and it is quite clear, from the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the ballot will not be a feature of that vague and undefined measure of reform the Premier has promised, but concerning the nature of which all information is withheld. It is probable that many of those who voted for Mr. BERKELEY'S motion would not have done so if there had been a chance of its being carried; for it is extremely doubtful whether the adoption of the ballot, without a large extension of the right of voting, would be acceptable to the people at large. The most advanced party of our Parliamentary reformers regard it only as a single feature of a large and comprehensive measure, and would certainly not be pleased to see it adopted alone. The *Times* of Wednesday was very strong in opposition to it, but some of its arguments were as fallacious and as full of clap-trap as any of its worst efforts in times past. It declared, for instance, the show of hands to be the real act of election; this was so once, but now it is a mere farce, the result being negatived at the polling-booths in nineteen cases out of twenty. In like manner it declared the £10 householder to have as much political influence as the lord of a whole county; the fact being that the former, unless he reside in a borough, has not a vote, and even if he does he is out-voted, as regards the results of a general election, by the lord having votes for as many counties as he has property in.

As an instance of the manner in which matters of the highest importance are managed in this country, the Australian mail contract may be referred to, having been again brought under the notice of Parliament on Monday. When the postal communication with Australia was revived, on the termination of the war, the occasion was thought a favorable one to consider the comparative advantages of the various routes, namely, the Cape, Suez and Panama. The Government rejected all that was advanced in favor of the last-named route, and decided that the mails should be carried *viâ* Suez and Point de Galle. In vain was it pointed out that this was a bad route for passengers and merchandise, and that the storms and monsoons of the Indian Ocean must always render the delivery of the mails at a fixed time a matter of the greatest uncertainty. The *Oneida* was sent round the Cape to take her place between Melbourne and Suez; she caught fire twice on the voyage out, and, while carrying the first homeward mail under the contract, her machinery broke down shortly after passing Cape Leeuwen, and she had to put back. Last month the outward mail was announced to leave Liverpool on the 10th, instead of as usual on the 12th; but on the 12th the public were informed that she would not leave till the 16th, so that those who had already written lost the chance of sending the latest news, unless they wrote again. All this, considering the heavy subsidy which the public pay for this service, is very vexatious; and on Monday Mr. H. BERKELEY brought the matter before Parliament, by asking the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the next homeward mail would come round Cape Horn, or would arrive at Suez in due course, also whether the *Oneida* has surveyed by the Government Surveyor before leaving Liverpool, as the Sydney journals had stated that the part of her machinery which broke down was found defective before she entered the service, and was repaired with iron plates. It will scarcely be credited in America Sir C. WOOD replied, that he could not answer the first question, and that, with respect to the second, the *Oneida* was surveyed by the Admiralty Surveyor, and reported unfit for sea; why she was allowed to leave in that condition he did not know. And there the matter dropped. Sir CHARLES seemed to think what he had said was conclusive, and not one of the people's representatives felt it his duty to protest against the expenditure of the people's money for such inadequate and disgraceful results. It has transpired since the debate that the vessel was rejected by the Admiralty Surveyor upon the first examination; but was again surveyed after undergoing the necessary repairs, and was then accepted for the service. It is a fortunate thing for the public interests that a change will shortly be made in the management of the Company's affairs; but of the improvement thereby to be effected, the Government will not have the credit. It is now known that the Royal Australian Mail Company has arrived at a state of collapse, and will be amalgamated with, or rather absorbed into, the Royal Mail Company—an offar having been made for the latter to take the steamers and business. The Suez route cannot be departed from under the existing contract, but this change will prepare the way for the future, and perhaps early adoption of the Panama route, as the steamers of the Royal Mail Company already run to Aspinwall, and nothing would be wanted but to place a line of screw steamers on the Pacific station. This is the route which finds the most favor at Sydney, as also among the colonists of New-Zealand; and of its ultimate adoption, there can be no doubt whatever. The wonder is that our Government did not pronounce for it at the outset; and any other Government on earth similarly circumstanced would have done so instanter. They have certainly paid the penalty of such fatuity, but are at length apparently resolved to mend the error of their ways—because they can't help so doing.

The transport across the Isthmus railway of alpaca wool, and other thus newly-conveyed items of merchandise, continues to direct the attention, in an increasing degree, of British merchants to that route; and also of British farmers in relation to an article of manure, whose price they hoped would be much lowered by this rapid transport. In reference to such subject, it should be mentioned that a letter from the Peruvian Minister in London, Senor F. DE RIVERO, to Messrs. GIBBS & SONS, the financial agents of the Peruvian Government, was posted on Tuesday in the Stock Exchange, announcing that the Chincha Islands have been again taken possession of by that Government, and that a Convention with reference thereto had been signed at Lima by the Minister of War, with the previous authority of the National Assembly, and the diplomatic agents of Great Britain and France, providing for the future safety of the islands and other guano depoeits of the Republic, in consequence of the guano being specially hypothecated for the due performance of the obligations contracted with the holders of the external debt. The falling off of the supply of guano has for some time occupied the attention of merchants and agriculturists, and hence the importance which attaches to this announcement. The Kooria Mooria Isles on the South coast of Arabia, are now the point to which importers are looking, but, judging from the report of Capt. TREMANTLE, included among a number of documents on this subject forming a Parliamentary paper issued yesterday, the supply from that source will not be very large. Another supposed source of the supply of another commodity now demands a word, viz:

Just as public opinion is being appealed to in respect to the importation of slaves into Cuba, a proposition has been made by the West Indian interest, which looks very much like a plan for the revival of the Slave-Trade under the name of African Immigration. It is supported, however, by the *Times*, and Lord PALMERSTON is said not to be opposed to it. The proprietors of sugar estates in British Guiana and the West Indies, who have been on the verge of ruin any time during the last quarter of a century, have at last discovered that they can save themselves, and put an end to Slavery, by the immigration of free Negroes from Africa. By what magic this is to be effected does not appear; they only ask for permission to "import" the darkies, and assure the public that all the rest will follow. John Bull is asked to shut his eyes, and open his mouth for the abundant supplies of cheap sugar they will then be able to send him. The paradox of the supply of sugar diminishing while the colored population has gone on increasing, is explained by the assertion that the Negroes are indolent, and as they will not perform near so much labor now as they did while Slavery existed, sugar cannot be grown at a sufficient profit. The truth of this description is not to be denied, though the Negro associations in Demerara do somehow raise and export sugar off estates which the former proprietors declared could no longer be worked at a profit. But in what respect will the African immigrants differ in national characteristics from those who have proved impracticable for the planters' purposes? They will be of the same races, with all the disadvantages arising from the habits of savage life, and ignorance of the language of their employers and overlookers. It is scarcely probable that many Africans could be persuaded to emigrate, the inducements being so small; and, when introduced into Guiana or Jamaica, the probability will be, that in a very short time, they will follow the example of their compatriots, and squat upon the waste lands or their provision-grounds, providing for all their wants with very little labor, and passing the greater part of their time in listless indolence. The chances are so great against any considerable amount of labor being obtained by this means, and against the immigrants proving more industrious than the present class of colored laborers, while the number of slaves to be competed with in Cuba and Brazil, cannot be less 3,500,000, that the proposition is fraught with grave suspicion. It is difficult to suppose that the West India body mean nothing more than voluntary emigration and free labor. The leading organ of the Manchester party has pronounced strongly against the scheme, as savoring of slavery and slave-dealing; and it is doubtful whether public opinion will not, upon such a question, prove too strong even for so powerful an interest as that of the West Indian proprietors.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Calm After the Elections—The French Fine Arts Exhibition and American Exhibitors—Dr. Green and his Operations—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 2, 1857.

After the storm of the election we are having a dead calm. The heat is tropical; startling events refuse to give themselves the trouble to be born, or, if born, are too lazy to circulate. It is true that in the three election districts of the city that failed to choose their Deputies, and which vote on Sunday and Monday next, a great effort is being made; but the movement is confined to these isolated points of the city. The rush of the Parisians to their country-houses and to the watering places is tremendous; but this does not apparently diminish the fashionable population of the city, for it is crowded with strangers. Yet one cannot look at this general escapade of his friends to the country without a certain yearning to follow their example, although the city is more curious when occupied by the foreigner than by the Parisian. It is one of the most attractive features of Paris that its physiognomy is constantly changing.

I do not know how much interest you feel in the French Fine Arts Exhibition; but yet a word on the general features of the Exhibition and on the works of the American Exhibitors seem to be called for. I would not dare to set up my own opinion against the combined opinions of the critics of France; so that when I tell you that the present Exhibition is far from being a brilliant one, that, although it is inferior to its predecessors, it is yet a respectable Exhibition, I give you but the echo of the judgment pronounced upon it in France. The great attempts at high art are entirely wanting; the pictures smack of the Bourse, of the money age in which we live; in other words they are made to sell. They are what are called *tableaux de genre*.

A picture by GEROME, a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, called on the catalogue—*Sortie du Bal Masqué* reunites the most suffrages. This artist exhibits other pictures of a high merit. Six small pictures by MEISSONNIER, who won a Grand Medal of Honor in 1855, and all bijoux of art, are great favorites with the critics as well as with the public. Two of the pictures exposed by M. BAUDRY stand next in the public admiration—"Léde" and "Fortune and the child."

With the exception of the three artists whose names I have just mentioned, and HORACE VERNET, none of the distinguished artists of France whose names are best known to you, are exhibitors. JUGARE, DELACROIX, DEHCAMPS, ARY SCHAEFFER, COUTURE, ROSA BONHEUR, HEIM, GUGIN, STEVENS, LEYS, shine by their absence.

The Exhibition is remarkable for the extraordinary number of attempts at the glorification of the Crimean war and of the present Empire. Emperors and Empresses on foot, on horse, and in carriage; in imperial velvet, in hunting fustian, in military, and in bourgeois; takings of Sebastopol and especially of Malakoff, without number; Prince Napoleons, St. Arnauds, Pelissiers, Canroberts, and Bosquets, *ad infinitum*; landings in the Crimea, and entrys into Paris. HORACE VERNET had a hand in this empire-worship. He exposes his celebrated picture of the battle of Alma, intended to glorify the Prince NAPOLEON, a picture in which the point is, the Prince's indifference in presence of an exploding shell! He also exposes his equestrian portrait of the Emperor; a portrait of BESQUET, a magnificent picture, leaning on a cannon, in his field dress; a portrait of CANROBERT, the fashionable Marshal, in close proximity to mahogany and Gobelins carpet; and a Trappist-Zouave. The largest picture of the exhibition represents the introduction by the Emperor of EUGENIE to VICTORIA, at the foot of the grand etairway at the Tuileries. About thirty persons are introduced into the picture, all of whom are portraits. It is a stiff, unseemly, crinoliny affair, and only escapes an unmerciless criticism by the nature of the subject. The Prince Imperial makes his *début* before the artistic public from the pencil of WINTERHALTER, seated on his mother's knee.

Sacred art is in decadence. There is but one picture in the whole Exhibition worthy of the name: the "St John, the Baptist" of Mr. BANDAY. Cows, oxen, horses and family scenes, are taking the place of the sacred scenes to which art was formerly addicted. It is *e question d'argent*.

COURBET, the chief of the realist school, whom I have already noticed in the TIMES for his accentricities, in choosing as models for his Venuses, gross, pleasant women, exhibits this year but one picture after his favorite style; "Two Girls on the Banks of the Seine;" but several other pictures, particularly a "Deer Hunt in the Jura," demonstrate that this artist possesses merit of the first order.

M. WILLIAM BORIONE, a French artist, exhibits a portrait of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, in pastel. The same artist exhibits a picture of the great Italian beauty the Countess of Castiglionne, which is one of the features of intsrest of the Exhibition, since without this picture many persons would deprive themselves of the pleasure of visiting it. The Countess waited in Paris long enough to see the effects of her stunning beauty on that part of the public who had not been permitted to see her in the aristocratic saloons of the city, and then left with her husband for her home in Italy. She must have been satisfied with the effect of the portrait, for it has the honor of an admiring mob *en permanence*.

Mr. CHAPLIN, born in France of English parents, and well known to American society in Paris, exhibits "The First Roses," a subject from SHAKESPEARE, and two portraits.

Mr. CHERRY, of New-Orleans, exhibits a view in a South American forest, another in the forest of Fontainebleau, and a moonlight view of the borders of a canal.

Mr. CRANCH, of New-York, exhibits a View of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains; a Sunset in Autumn; a View in the Forest of Fontainebleau, in the grand route; and a View of the Bas Bréau in the same forest.

Mr. WILLIAM P. W. DANA, of Boston, exhibits "The Little Boqnet Girl."

Mr. MAY, of New-York, exhibits "A Neapolitan Shepherd Boy," and the portrait of a young American lady.

M. DE COUINOX exhibits a picture of "Eva seated on the knees of Uncle Tom."

A portrait of ROSA BOUBEUR, by DUBUFE, is quite a success of curiosity. ROSA stands with pencil in hand, her arm thrown carelessly over the shoulders of one of her favorite cattle.

M. ETEX, whom you know, exhibits in painting "Issac blessing his son Jacob;" "Dante;" and "Asia," a picture for a bath-room." In stone, "A Bust of Archbishop AFFRE," killed on the barricades of Paris in 1848; "A Bust of M. THIERRY," for the Library of the Institute; "Virginia," a bust; and "A Bust of Madame CAMBARDI," of the Italian Opera.

A portrait of the Countess GAGRON DE MENZEUH, daughter of Madame DA BALZAO, by GIGOUX, attracts a good deal of attention.

M. LEON JON, of New-York and Paris, exhibits "A Happy Man," from the Georgics of Virgil.

A very remarkable picture, and one which attracts a great deal of attention, is that of "COLUMBUS brought back from the New World, in Chains," by MARECHAL. This picture ought to belong to the United States; but unfortunately it is the private property of the Prince NAPOLEON. It represents the great discoverer sitting with downcast visage on the deck of the ship, in chains.

M. GEORGE WASHINGTON (!) a Frenchman, of Marseilles, exhibits "A Plain in the African Sahara." (How did this artist come by his name? He must have been a foundling in the days when the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON was a romance and a rallying word of liberty in France.)

From the fine arts to the art of healing is rather a sudden transposition. Besides it is not my place here to speak of purely medical questions unless they are attached in some way as questions of interest to the whole public. But this one has weighed heavily on my mind as one of great importance; it may even be dignified with the title of a national question, since it is a dispute between the Faculty of Paris and that of New-York on what may almost be termed a question of veracity; and this question of veracity in turn is intimately bound with the public interest in its truthfulness or falsity in the cure of important diseases.

It is in this sense that I desire to refer to a discussion which has already been before the public, and which now, by a recent public lecture delivered in this city, has been brought up to a point where it ought no longer to remain undecided. I will state the question in as few words as possible.

Some 15 years ago Dr. HORACE GREEN, of New-York, suddenly acquired a great reputation in that City in the cure of aphonia, (loss of voice,) laryngitis, (inflammation of the throat,) and laryngeal phthisis, (one of the forms of consumption,) by the direct application to the larynx (windpipe) of a strong solution of luner caustic. The application was made by means of a small sponge attached to the end of a curved piece of wholebone, an instrument called in surgery a probang. This instrument the doctor professed to have pushed into the larynx, even as far down as the bifurcation of this organ into its two bronchial branches. He gained a large practice in the class of diseases in which this real or pretended application was salutary, and published a book on the subject, which, aside from the question of the introduction or non-introduction of the probang, is recognized in the Faculty of Paris, and I believe also in that of New-York, as a work of great merit.

When the book arrived in France it was carefully read by those Professors who make of diseases of the throat a special study. Among these, Professor TROUSSEAU, one of the leading men in the Faculty of the School of Paris, and the leading man in France on diseases of the throat, declared that the operation of introducing the prohang of Dr. GREEN into the throat on the living subject, was impossible, and on the dead almost impossible. Dr. GREEN professed to have done it many hundred times successfully; Dr. TROUSSEAU professes to have tried it very many times, and to have seen it tried very many times by the most skillful surgeons of Paris, and uniformly without success. The question was discussed in the journals and academies, and a verdict pronounced that the operation of Dr. GREEN was impossible, and had never been performed.

This verdict went back to the United States and gave rise to a discussion there. As late as two years ago the Academy of New-York appointed a committee to decide on the question; and this committee after seeing Dr. GREEN operate, and after collecting all the evidence within their reach, decided by a majority report against Dr. GREEN, while a minority reported in his favor.

The question, for the profession of New-York, therefore remains undecided. A few days ago Dr. TROUSSEAU, while lecturing on an operation of tracheotomy (his two hundred and fifth operation of the same kind!) for the relief of croup, referred to the operation of Dr. GREEN, and spoke in the following words in regard to that operation:

"The learned Professor denied that *any body, anywhere*, ever introduced, after Dr. GREEN'S method, the sponge prohang into the larynx. A student of Dr. GREEN'S, said M. TROUSSEAU, who was here two years ago, a gentleman who professed to understand perfectly Dr. GREEN'S method, who had himself practised the operation under Dr. G.'s eyes, attempted to perform the operation here, in this hospital, at my request. He failed entirely; his probang arrived on the opening into the larynx, was pressed there, and then passed on into the œsophagus, (the canal leading into the stomach.) I convinced him of the fact. I have tried this operation, very often, continued M. TROUSSEAU, after the directions of Dr. GREEN'S Treatise on the subject. I had tried it long before the appearance of that Treatise, both on the living and on the dead subject. I have put all the good will possible into my experiments, and I have never been able to succeed. More than this, I have convinced myself that the operation after this method IS IMPOSSIBLE, *and that it has never been accomplished by Dr. Green or any one else!*

Now, then, with the best disposition toward Dr. GREEN, and with a desire to claim for American surgery and for an American physician this great discovery in the healing art—for if true, its importance is such as to mark for it an epoch in the history of the art—I must confess that I felt staggered by the positive declarations of M. TROUSSEAU. Dr. TROUSSEAU and the profession of France declare the operation impossible; Dr. GREEN and a minority of the profession of New-York declare it possible. Dr. GREEN has acquired reputation and a position as Professor in a respectable school in New-York, by this specialty; his position is known in France, and yet here, believing his pretended operation an imposture upon the honorable profession of which he is a member, he passes for a charlatan, and thus, as a Professor in a respectable American school, brings a stigma upon the whole profession of his country. The passage of a sponge through the opening of the windpipe either can or cannot be done. A great stigma or a great honor belongs to American surgery, according to the negative or affirmative of the question. The question has arrived at a point where it can no longer go undecided. The words of Dr. TROUSSEAU, quoted above, are the declarations of the profession of France, thrown out to the Faculty of New-York. Dr. GREEN himself, and the Faculty of New-York as well, owe it to themselves, after this speech of M. TROUSSEAU, to endeavor to put this dispute once for all at rest. Either Dr. GREEN ought to be discarded from the profession and from his high position, or he ought to be declared *and proved* to be entitled to the honor of this important discovery.

The *Moniteur*, and after it the other French papers, publish the letter addressed to Mr. BUCHANAN, by some one who was acting in the absence of a Postmaster, and who was charged at the end of a month to make a report. The *Moniteur* shows that the native simplicity of the letter does honor to American political habits.

The *Constitutionnel* again attacks the question of the liberty of election in the United States, in its issue of this morning, and declares that there was more liberty at the late French election than there is generally at those of the United States, where the mob and the revolver exercise a despotism unknown in France.

A comet, but not the comet of Charles Quint, which was to have burnt the world up on the 13th June, has been discovered by M. DIEU. It is a contraband comet, and the astronomers are astonished how it has been able to introduce itself thus suddenly and surreptitiously to their telescopes, without any previous notice.

M. DE MORNY and lady have arrived in Paris, and taken up their residence in the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay. There is talk of their visiting the Emperor at Plombiéres.

A very pleasant soiree was given last Thursday evening at the American Legetion, which was presided over by Mrs. MASON and her three charming daughters. The occasion of this *fête* was a welcome to Dr. BIGELOW, the physician of the Legation, who had just returned from a matrimonial excursion to his native city, Boston, where he had found a beautiful wife in the person of Miss BARTON, also of that city.

Madame RISTORI does not return to Paris for next Winter's season. In her place we are to have another Italian company, the company Dantini, of which the principal *tragedienne* is a Polish lady, naturalized in Italy, Madame SAPOWKA. This lady enjoys a great reputation in that country.

M. DE GIRARDIN has at last sold his city residence, and is in search of a chateau in the country, close to the railway, where he can retire and offer a large hospitality to his friends.

MALAKOFF.

The Late Insurrections Throughout Italy.

From the London Times, June 6.

We have to-day to record the melancholy fact that there has been a fresh insurrectionary attempt, and, of all districts in the Italian Peninsula, just in that one to which all reasonable men are looking with hope and confidence as the only one in which the work of Italian freedom has made some certain progress. We do not pretend as yet to explain the meaning of this foolish proceeding. We are not in the secrets of the petty Italian *camarillas*, which, in the various foreign capitals receive their inspiration from the leading refugees. We know no more of the matter than we publish to-day for the information of our readers. It seems that, some ten days back, the Sardinian Government had received information that an insurrectionary movement was intended at Genoa. On the 30th of last month the good people of Turin were startled with the intelligence that such a movement had actually taken place on the preceding night, but that it had been entirely defeated and put down. The enterprise seems to have been conducted with about the same measure of discretion as our own celebrated Ballingary campaign. A few *emigrés* had evaded the precautions of the authorities, and for their own misfortune had made their way into Genoa. They were neither respectable nor numerous. In addition to these "regulars" of insurrection, a few Genoese had taken share in the plot. At Genoa, as we are told, there is a certain amount of discontent at some recent Excise regulations, and at the Bill for the removal of the Royal Navy from Genoa to Spezzia, but such grievances, according to our northern notions, might be satisfied by a spirited discussion in the Chamber of Deputies—they scarcely necessitate a revolution and the shedding of blood. The good old dramatic machinery of Italian insurrection, with its daggers and its mystery, was, however, brought into play. When night drew on a small party attempted to make their way into the forts of the Diamante and Sperone, and were of course disarmed and captured. This result, however, was not obtained until they had murdered an unfortunate sergeant who endeavored single-handed to resist their entrance. The poor man fell, as a soldier should fall, in the discharge of his duty; his murderer and his assistants will be executed as a matter of course. The electric wire between Turin and Genoa was cut at a certain point, in order to prevent communication, but the force of the insurgents was so ridiculously disproportioned to the magnificence of their attempt that this act may be reckoned as one of simple mischief. Our information is as yet too uncertain to enable us to speak with any confidence, but it was rumored at Genoa that the emigrants engaged in this attempt had looked for simultaneous risings at Carrara, at Florence, at Naples and elsewhere. About forty persons had been arrested, and about fifty more, it is said, contrived to get on board a steamer and compelled the master and crew to steer, as some say, for Sicily, or, according to others, for a point of the Neapolitan coast. It is added that as soon as they landed they were met and overpowered by an armed force present on the spot, that some were killed, some were captured and others succeeded in making their escape to the mountains of Calabria, where the most fiery antagonists of the Neapolitan Government are leading the lives of hunted deer. This is all we know as yet of this last and most miserable attempt at insurrection in Italy.

Now, upon such imperfect information as that upon which we are writing it would be too much to charge this last act of madness to the account of M. MAZZINI or any of his fellows. It is certain, however, that they are the disease of which these idle and petty insurrections are but the symptoms. They openly advocate the system, and, if not directly are indirectly responsible for its consequences. We most earnestly protest, in the name of humanity and civilization, against any further perseverance in such a policy. In 1835 the spark of Italian independence was for a while stamped out under the rough tread of a foreign soldtery. The battle of Novara was a second and solemn warning that the time for winning independence had not yet come, even when Italy had cast aside the dagger of the midnight conspirator, and had stepped manfully into the field to win the rights of freemen with the freeman's steel. Nothing had ever come, nothing will ever come, of this coquetry with the shambles. We even doubt if the cause of Italian independence will ever be much advanced by any plot that the brain of a refugee can devise or the arm of a refugee can accomplish. Where shall we turn for examples in history of national freedom won by the efforts of an "emigration?" The fate of an emigrant is a sad one, and we would speak of it without disrespect, as of any real calamity which affects our fellow-creatures. It seems almost a necessity of his position that his imagination should become heated, his brain disordered, that his plans should be Quixotism, his policy a dream. In some miserable garret—his poverty is no reproach—he grimly considers the fate of empires which he is to conquer, of strong Governments which he is to overthrow, although he may be sorely driven to provide for himself the means of daily sustenance. He has no means of rectifying his conclusions by realities. He cherishes one idea in the secret chambers of his brain, for in whom shall he have confidence?—and in the bitterness of his heart, for is not his fate lamentable? The idea which he himself would have scouted as ridiculous, impracticable, wicked, when he was first consigned to this dreary seclusion of thought and feeling, takes form at last from habit and from time it is gradually invested with the sober hues of reality, it is to be carried out in practice, and of course it fails. It is of solemn truth that the independence of Italy will never be achieved by the men who have fled or have been driven from her soil, and who have spent the best years of their lives in exile, and in the errors which are the consequences of exile. The task is reserved for workingmen—for men, it may be, of aspirations less lofty and of less cultivated intellect, but, at any rate, for men who have remained in Italy.

From the London Times, July 7.

A letter from Genoa, of the 3rd instant, informs us that the movement at Leghorn was more serious than was at first believed. On the night of the 30th of June, several armed man attacked the principal guard house of the town, but were repulsed. Another party attacked a second guard-house, but were likewise unsuccessful. At the same time several isolated Carabineers were stabbed. The disturbance recommenced on the following morning, and continued during the day. When the steampacket Giorgio sailed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of July, the firing of musketry was still heard. The gates were closed, the inhabitants were in consternation, and the shops were shut. The insurgents who were taken prisoners were instantly shot in the streets. A detachment of troops of the line, who were stationed in the fortress, having received some shots from the windows of a house, took possession of the house, in which they found ten individuals, three of whom were bayonetted, and the other seven shot. An artillery officer, who was attacked in the streets, having captured one of his assailants, handed him over to the soldiers, and he was shot

sistance. Prime India, therefore, and from China labor has found its way to the Colonies in question, but so great is the distance and so serious the impediments interposed that, except in the case of the Mauritius, the supply has been very insufficient. That island, however, furnishes an excellent illustration of the change of things which might be brought about. Within the last ten years, as Mr. LABOUCHERE informed the House, it has received from India no fewer than 100,000 Coolies. This reinforcement of labor has enabled the planters to cultivate sugar not only at a profit, but *"at a greater profit than by slave labor,"* while the high prosperity of the Colony thus induced, "so far from being purchased at the expense of inhumanity towards these laborers, enabled them to accumulate property and settle on the Island, or, if they returned to their native country, they carried the fruits of their industry with them. All this while it must be remembered that the Slave trade itself undergoes heavy discouragement from such successful competition, and that our own markets experience the benefit of most reasonable importations; so that all parties together —the Colonial proprietor, the British consumer, and the actual laborer—derive advantage from the *system*, which injures nobody except the Slaveholder. We do not see how a stronger case could possibly be made out. By the simple agency of labor one of our Colonies is able to amass wealth, to stock our markets with its exports, to benefit the population of another island, and to act like a thorn in the side of the Slaveholder. For the want of this same agency others of our Colonies are running to ruin, are exporting but a little produce, are doing no good to anybody, and are permitting the slave merchants to thrive in the absence of the competition they might annihilate. If these facts do not make a case for supplying not only Guiana but our other settlements too with free labor in proper abundance, we are at a loss to see how any proposition can be proved at all.

What is the obstacle in the way? The distance. In the West Indies, said Mr. LABOUCHERE, had not enjoyed the same advantages as the Mauritius, it was "owing to their geographical position in relation to the source of the supply of labor not being so favorable." But is there only one such source? Is not Africa as populous in many parts as India? Is it not as conveniently situated in regard to the West Indies, as India is with regard to the Mauritius? And, above all, are not the Africans predominantly fitted by nature for tropical labour? Every one of these questions must be answered in the affirmative. It is easier to bring negroes from Africa than Coolies from India or Chinamen from Hong Kong, and when brought they would make the best of laborers. We are driven, therefore, to seek elsewhere for reasons against the proceeding, and such arguments were produced by Mr. LABOUCHERE in the debate, and will be found embodied in a letter from Mr. M. FORSTER, which we publish to-day. According to these views the condition of the native Africans is such that to go to the coast with a demand for their services would infallibly generate a system of kidnapping in the interior of the country, and, in fact, as far as Africa is concerned, would revive the Slave trade, and destroy the more legitimate pursuits which the partial repression of this trade has suffered to spring up.

In considering these arguments we find the compass of the controversy very conveniently narrowed. It is not alleged that the position of the negro, once enacted in Guiana or Jamaica, would be otherwise than good, or that his rights as a free laborer on British territory could not be effectually secured. All that is said is that he could not be procured on the shores of his birth without giving occasion to fearful wrong. As to his freedom, regarded in the abstract, there is hardly room for discussion about it. With few exceptions, the tribes about the coast live in a state of Slavery naturally and constantly in so far as concerns subordination to the will of a master. They may not be fleeced or overworked, but they are at the command and disposal of a lord. At present they are engaged in the manufacture and exportation of palm oil and other such products, but if a demand were made for them the kings, or masters, would instantly sell them, and then resort to war to procure others, who would be sold in the same way. The necessary consequence of such a system would be the revival of the Slave Trade atrocities in the first stage. The horrors of the middle passage would, of course, have no existence, nor would the negro have anything to fear when he was landed at his destination; but the effect on Africa itself would be deplorable. Negroes, in short, there, are natural slaves, born so, and kept so. If no slave market is opened, their masters are content with reasonable service; but if they can make a better thing of it by selling them outright they will infallibly do so, and steal others to keep up the supply. Such, as we understand it, is the case of those who, like our correspondent, are averse from the proposed system of supplying our colonies with free labor from Africa.

Upon this reasoning we can only observe that, whereas the anticipated advantages are, as we have shown, enormously great, the apprehended evils are certainly somewhat circumscribed. As regards the Negro himself, it is barely possible to say that under proper supervision he would be far better off in a British Colony than he is at home under the rule of a master, who, as our correspondent admits, could and would, if thwarted or offended, whip him or starve him into submission, or even murder him outright. Such conditions of service would certainly be well exchanged for those under which the Coolies of the Mauritius realize freedom and independence. All that is dreaded is that these petty kings, if once they get an opportunity of shipping their subjects in any capacity whatsoever, will take to this trade so kindly as to forsake other occupations for that of man-stealing. We will not here inquire whether such propensities could be encountered by any checks, but will accept the argument on its own grounds. Granted that a demand for Negroes will generate intestine wars in Africa, does no such demand exist now? Whence come the thousands of slaves yearly landed in Cuba, and the thousands who die on the passage? And what is the effect of such an exportation? Clearly, this intestine war must be prevailing as it is, but all the other horrors of the Slave-trade too. This war, in short, is but part and parcel of the very Slave-trade which free labor would put down, and the question is not whether we should or should not run the risk of creating a demand for Negroes on the Coast of Africa, but whether, as we have never yet been able to exorcise such a demand we should not be tempt to take it in hand ourselves, with a certainty of suppressing all its abominations in every stage of the proceeding out one, and with at least a chance of mitigating them in that stage also.

The Demands of England, France and America Upon China.

From the London Times, July 8.

With the approaching close of the Parliamentary session must revive the interest in those distant regions of the East where the forces of more than one nation are gathering. Probably by the time the Autumn tourists are once more settled at home, and busy with their old occupations, we shall learn that our troops have encamped on Chinese ground, and that our gun-boats are ascending the great rivers to exact reparation for the insults of a year before. The acts of our commanders it is impossible and would be useless to predict. In such matters the events, resources, and opportunities of the hour must guide those who have the conduct of affairs, and success is often best insured by the absence of a plan which may have been faulty in conception, or may, at least, prove inapplicable to some unexpected state of things. All that it is necessary to establish beforehand is the general policy which is to rule our future dealings with the Chinese Empire. What Lord ELGIN is to demand, and not only the General and the Admiral are to enforce his demands, is the subject on which there should be no misunderstanding. Now, before discussing this point it may be as well to examine the opinions which other nations hold with regard to our proceedings. The judgment of the Americans as given through their press, and by the Minister they are about to despatch to China, is certainly most favorable to the claims of this country and the spirit in which they have been urged. The conduct of Lord PALMERSTON could not have been more approved at home than in New-York and Boston, and the verdict which his own countrymen gave against his antagonists has been ratified by a people who have had their own experience of barbarian insolence and cruelty. From the other great Power which has promised us its support the judgment of approval is equally decided. We do not speak of factions and their representatives in the press and in society, but of the moderate and honest, who place the well-being of their country above the successes of party. Among the publications which are left in France the *Revue des Deux Mondes* stands in the highest rank, and an article which appeared in one of its late numbers places in a just light the present situation of China, the excesses of its officials, and the necessity of European interference. This article, though bearing another signature is understood to be the work of an Orleanist Prince, whose warlike tendencies and plans for the enormacy of the French marine were the objects of no little curiosity some years since. However, like many others, he has learnt to do justice to the nation which formerly excited his jealousy; mature years and the calamities of his family have brought with them soberness and a chastened judgment. The author begins by acknowledging the decline of the Chinese Empire and the necessity of its fall. The system to which almost every philosopher of the past century offered his ignorant praises is now discovered to be only a hierarchy of imbecility and wickedness. The seclusion of the Emperor, who knows nothing that passes beyond the limits of Pekin; the corruption of the Mandarins, who buy their places, and of course sell justice and employment; the gross sensuality which prevails among all classes; the carelessness of human life, resulting in incessant execution, in systematic infanticide, and in the application of torture on every pretence, are all proofs of the inability of the Chinese civilization to struggle any longer with the energy that is at the rates. Add to this that a great part of the empire is in possession of the extraordinary army of rebels which has now for some years attracted the attention of Europe, and it will hardly be denied that the intercourse of Europeans with such a people must sooner or later lead to conflicts, in which the less civilized nation will be the offending party.

So for many years the late events have been preparing. The British have been pushing on their trade at all the ports of China and the Archipelago; the Chinese themselves have been pouring out of their crowded country to Anglo-Saxon settlements in various parts of the globe; the two peoples have been brought face to face, and the mingled fear and vanity of the Chinese have led them into the acts of violence for which atonement is demanded. With regard, then, to the justice of the English cause the author has no doubt. The English power has been seriously offended, and will impose a fitting retribution; the only thing to be decided is whether France shall join us in our operations. Shall the French, to use the electoral term, "abstain," or shall they cooperate in an enterprise which they cannot prevent, and which they ought not to desire to prevent? The author declares for cooperation on a scale consistent with the strength and dignity of France. England, he says, has requested France and the United States to act in concert with her. "It would be unfortunate if the appeal were not heard. The right would thenceforth be given to England of bringing to a conclusion this great affair, and appropriating to herself all the results. In spite of herself the world would have forced her to accomplish in China something like what she has accomplished in India. After having exacted vengeance for the savage acts committed at Canton, we should see her occupy the isle of Chusan, and perhaps Formosa, the coal mines of which promise an abundant source of riches." To avert this danger France should join us in what ever we do, and no English gun-boat should be seen at any point of the coast without a French double volunteering its friendly but watchful assistance. Then would come a treaty, by which the Powers engaged in the operations "should engage to exercise on China a moral and material influence, in order to obtain for Europeans the right to travel, trade, reside and possess property on all the points of the empire, with the right also of professing and teaching their religion. The allies would engage equally to acquire no point of the Chinese territory without the consent of all, and to extend the rights of a European subject to no Chinese without the accomplishment of certain conditions arranged in common." Such is the programme to which the writer desires that England and his own country should agree.

Now, on many points we cordially acquiesce in these opinions. Let France, let the United States, have their full share in the advantages which must attend the opening of the Chinese Empire. The American trade is large, and will be larger. San Francisco is on the other side of the ocean, and we have no wish to deny the interests and the legitimate influence of the Republic. Let France also do all that she wishes. In default of commerce or political relations with China, she asserts the protectorate of the Catholic religion, and the care of European civilization. Be it so. When all nations have a free right to enter China, Catholic priests will benefit like the rest, and any arrangements which the authorities of the Church may make with the French Emperor for placing those missionaries under the protection of his Ambassador will meet no obstacle from us. But from the latter part of the plan we entirely dissent. We have asked the concert of other Powers in order to assist our operations, and not to impede them. If we are to send fleets and armies to the Chinese Seas with a precedent arrangement that we are to occupy no spot of ground and grant naturalization to no Chinese in Hongkong, Singapore, or Sydney, we might as well keep our troops at home and save our money. We have been injured, our flag insulted, our Plenipotentiary refused justice, and our fellow citizens shot, strangled, and poisoned by a set of barbarians and their chiefs. For these outrages the British Government is about to take satisfaction. Believing, however, that the interests of humanity and civilization might be advanced by a proper use of this opportunity, we have freely offered to other nations a share in the operations on which we have decided. As we acted 15 years ago, we propose to act now. Then England gave to all nations an equal share in the advantages she had gained by an expensive war, and now an expedition of which we shall bear the chief burden will bring rich gains to every nation which has the energy to use the new opportunities. But any one who expects us to bind ourselves to conditions totally mistakes the intentions of the English Government and the spirit in which its request of cooperation was made. *Should the occupation of Chusan, or of any point on the mainland, conduce to the attainment of the objects of the war, we see no reason why it should not be occupied.* Let France also have her settlement, if she wishes it—we shall have no objection—but let her not seek to restrict us. The conquest of China is, of course, out of the question, but that one or more European peoples should possess settlements on the Eastern Coast of Asia seems to us no very monstrous proposition.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Spanish War—Defensive Preparations—The Late Elections—The Insurrection at the South—General State of Political Affairs—Rumors of Another Sonora Expedition—Miscellaneous News.

By the *Texas* at New-Orleans we receive papers from the City of Mexico to the 3d and from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst.

The absorbing question of the day, says the *Trait d'Union*, is the pending difficulty with Spain. Innumerable rumors were in circulation, but the only thing positively known was that negotiations between the Spanish Government and the Mexican Envoy had been suspended. In the meantime, the trial of the assassins of San Vicente, recently terminated, has resulted in the conviction of four of their number, who were soon to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. What bearing this circumstance will have upon the question remains to be seen.

The much-talked of invading expedition, just arrived at Havana, is still associated in the popular mind with the movements of SANTA ANA, who, the *Monitor* is assured, by private letters from Cuba, was already on the island. The same letters, as also letters received at the Capital from Vera Cruz, speak of an expedition at Tampico and the Northern coast, but nothing positively was known.

The war fever seems to be on the increase throughout the Republic. Everywhere we read of the organization of volunteers and the formal offer of services in case of an actual collision with Spain. Among others, the newly elected Governor of the State of Mexico, Señor RIVAS PATRICIOS, offers all the resources at his command, and the National Guards of that State ask to be the first to be led against the invading enemy. The same request has been preferred by the National Guards of Oajaca.

The leading citizens of Sinaloa, learning that Gen. YAÑEZ contemplated retiring from the command of the Federal forces of that State, have, without distinction of party, presented him an address, formally requesting him, in view of the approaching election and the prospect of a war with Spain, to reconsider his determination. The General's final decision, at last accounts, was unknown.

The elections at the capital on the 28th, which as before stated, resulted entirely in favor of the liberal party, were unattended, contrary to expectation, by any disturbance whatever. The *Monitor*, alluding to this subject, uses the following congratulatory language:

We see, with pleasure, that the people comprehend, in all its importance, the nature of the right exercised yesterday. It is a sign of true progress * * * Many days like that of yesterday, and the Republic will be happy. Our progress will then be rational, constant, philosophical, and without danger of reaction.

The primary elections in the States of Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro, have resulted in favor of the Progresista party. The Legislature of the former has assembled, and elected D. RIVA PALACIO, Governor.

Up to the latest accounts, received at the capital, ALVAREZ had failed to suppress entirely the Indian insurrection in the South. Several successes are reported unofficially, but their importance was not known. It was only certain that the celebrated Capt. VICARIO had been several times defeated, and his forces dispersed. The Indians numbered several thousands.

As to the general state of political affairs, the *Trait d'Union* speaks very despondingly.

The Clergy have lost none of their arrogance. The reactionary party work in open day, and the Government has gained nothing either in decision or in energy. The elections go on as usual. Everywhere the Progresistas triumph. And what is to be the result of this triumph. He would be a good prophet who could predict it. Notwithstanding the double tax upon real estate and income, the treasury is empty. The decree of the 26th of May, coldly received in the capital, has also been badly received in the States. In some places the authorities have not dared to publish it, and we fear that the result will prove by no means profitable to the treasury. Affairs move on blindly, no one knows how. Public confidence is very much shaken. No one knows what to expect. The future is overcast with threatening clouds.

This picture is by no means flattering; it is nevertheless true. Our sincere sympathy with COMONFORT'S administration compels us to dissimulate nothing.

The President of the Republic has granted exequatur to Mr. P. SEUZENEAU, U. S. Consul at Matamoras, and Mr. P. HOPKINS, Consul at Tabasco.

A court-martial has been ordered for the investigation of the conduct of Capt. REYES, from whose custody the Santa Ana conspirators escaped. It will be remembered that Capt. R. was set at liberty by VICARIO, into whose hands he fell, a circumstance which seems to have excited some suspicion as to his fidelity.

The discontent of the Indian population had become so general and so serious as to give much alarm to the Government. Depredations of a most barbarous character are reported not only in the States of Durango and Zacatecas, but also in New-Leon and Coahuila, everywhere, indeed, that this singular people are to be found in great numbers. The *Heraldo* devotes much space to the consideration of the subject, and calls upon the Government to take more vigorous measures for the protection of life and property.

In its issues of the 29th and 30th ult., the *Heraldo*, an extreme radical paper, philosophizes at length upon the great struggle, social, political and religious, to which all eyes are turned in Mexico, charging, of course the present unhappy state of things wholly upon the reactionary party. The better to understand the nature and elements of the struggle, we copy the following condensed statement of their war cries:

"They talk of the claim which England has against us, amounting to $240,000; dwell upon the dangers of a war with Spain; descant upon the terrible strife of parties in the interior; picture to themselves a civil war with all its horrors in the South and elsewhere, at the capital especially, and proclaim with prophetic voice the sudden downfall of the social edifice, burying religion, civilization and the laws beneath its ruins. They think, indeed, to see the last days of the Republic at hand; assure us that hope has already abandoned many of her children; picture in fine a dreadful state of disorder, the sure precursor of great calamities to all classes of citizens. * * * * And all this, for what? For the purpose of defending the unwary, creating uneasiness and want of confidence, and charging home upon the Comonfort administration all those evils for which the reactionary party and that alone is responsible."

It must be borne in mind that these are the words of an extreme Democratic Republican journal. They will, for this reason, perhaps, show better the spirit of the contending parties.

The papers are full of rumors of another California Sonora Expedition, undertaken to revenge the recent massacre. They are based, however, only on the authority of private letters, of no later date than our own direct from San Francisco. One of the letters say the expedition is to consist of 1,000 men. It is stated on better authority, that disclosures, made by Col. CRABB, before his death, had compromised several of the highest officials of the State.

The general health of the Republic continues good except in the Southern States, especially Guerrero, where very fatal epidemic fevers prevailed.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, 4th inst., announces the departure from that port, in good health and spirits, of the company of emigrants recently arrived at that port from this city, for their settlement at Papaloapan. The company consists of forty persons, provided with everything necessary for the success of their enterprize.

A Tampico correspondent of the *Trait d'Union* complains bitterly of the evasion of the import duties on the Rio Bravo, by which the whole country was flooded with goods of every description, to the great injury of the trade of that port.

THE GERMAN RIOT.

INQUEST ON MULLER.

More Evidence about the Shot which Killed Him.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Before Coroner Perry.

The investigation was resumed, this morning at 9 o'clock, in the room of the Court of Sessions. About the usual number of spectators was present.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER GILLETTE.

Aneon Gillette, residing at No. 355 Bowery, was the first witness called—Is a Policeman of the Seventeenth Ward.

Q.—What do you know regarding the affray on Sunday last? A.—I was on duty in Second avenue; a boy came running up from Avenue A, and reported that there were three policemen in Avenue A, and they were stoning and killing them, and he had better go to their assistance; started and went down as fast as he could run; when getting near Avenue A met two or three policemen approaching with two or three prisoners; passed on closer to the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street, and saw what appeared to be a crowd of men and their wives standing looking on; there was a stone thrown from the top of a house on the southwest corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A; it struck the sidewalk behind witness, and rebounded, striking him on the heel, hurting him; requested those of the crowd who had women with them, and all, to leave; begged of them to leave; some did leave and some did not; passed on through the crowd; there was quite a large concourse of people; and then turned and came back, and saw stones flying from the same direction he saw them at first; quite a collection of officers had then arrived in Fourth street; as he was passing up he saw a stone come from the upper part of a building and struck Officer Hedden, who fell.

Q.—Had you heard any firing previous to this? A.—Yes. I had heard one or two shots at some distance off.

Q.—Did they come from the officers? A.—No, there was only one officer there then.

Witness then came back to where Mr. Hedden was, and joined with the Police in a platoon; Capt. Hart, ordered them to form in platoon, and they did so; then ordered them to march forward, he being ahead, marched down a short distance when they all stopped; Capt. Hartt requested the crowd to disperse; he spoke two or three times very loud; stones were also at that time coming from the same building witness spoke of before; the force was then ordered to march forward, and proceeded right up towards the corner building on avenue A and Fourth street, clearing the crowd out of the middle of the street; saw a man in the window right in front of where witness stood, who fired, and as he fired, his attention (witness' attention) was called to Capt. Hartt, supposing that he was the victim; that was the first pistol or gun he heard fired about there; thought that Capt. Hartt was 10 or 12 feet further down Avenue A than himself; while casting his eye towards Capt. Hartt, witness saw a little further on, a man fall; he was a large man who had no coat on.

Q.—Did he fall the moment the pistol was fired? A.—Yes, Sir, I thought so.

Q.—Did you hear any other pistol fired immediately after? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hear any fired immediately before he fell? A.—I should think not; I was very much excited at that time.

After witness came back from the corner the officers fell in and marched down Avenue A towards Third-street; while going down they were assailed with a volley of stones from an alley-way, which struck several of the men, and injured some of them severely.

Q.—Well, what did you do then? A.—We went down the avenue, clearing the walk as well as we could; and then a man was shot.

Q.—Were there many people standing about this man you saw shot? A.—There were quite a number.

Q.—How many, about? A.—I should say about twenty.

Q.—How far was he from Captain Hartt? A.—About four to six feet.

To a Juror—On which side of the street did you find when you say the man was shot? A.—On the southwest side, nearly opposite the second front window.

Q.—In what direction from you did Captain Hartt stand? A.—To my right.

Q.—Did Captain Hartt stand near the centre of the street? A.—No; he was near the sidewalk?

Q.—When you saw this man fall, was he nearly under the window, or at an angle? A.—He must have stood at an angle.

Q.—From which window did the shot come? A.—Cannot positively say; it might have been the second, and it might have been the third.

Q.—You are very sure he was not directly under the window, but a little one side? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Why did you think they were aiming at Captain Hartt? A.—Because there had been threats made of shooting him.

To the Coroner—Did you hear Captain Hartt give orders to fire? A.—I heard him give orders not to fire.

To a Juror—Did you have a pistol? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you fire it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see any other officer have a pistol? A.—Yes, I saw one.

Q.—Were you hurt much at the time of the disturbance? A.—Yes, I was struck several times on my legs, arms and back with stones, and have been laid up since; can hardly get around now; only two officers of the others have been laid up, though they were more or less injured.

The Coroner stated that Officer Hedden's physician called on him yesterday, and expressed an opinion that his patient was in quite a critical state.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS H. BRIGGS.

Thomas H. Briggs, residing at No. 111 Second-street, was next called. Witness stated that the house he lives in is occupied as a school; he was in his room on Sunday evening, when he heard a great shouting in the direction of Fourth-street and Avenue A; he went up to the roof of his house, which overlooks the houses about there, and saw several men, whom he thought were policemen, running up the street; he then heard a number of shots fired, and then all was quiet; he thought he would go out and see what was the matter; he advanced up Avenue A to Third-street; as much as twenty minutes must have elapsed after he left the house until the Police appeared; lots of people were collected on the corner of the streets discoursing of the matter, but witness heard no shouting or noise, nor saw any trouble whatever while he was there; stood on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Third-street; the Police came up near him, numbering between 30 and 40; they formed two abreast and ran across the street towards a butcher's shop on the northeast corner; (witness said he ought to have mentioned that a crowd of people was flying up Avenue A in the middle of the street, before the Police;) as the Police ran across to the butcher's shop, some of them began firing on the crowd; immediately a man standing about 10 or 12 feet from him was shot, he was within a dozen feet of the corner of Avenue A and Third street.

Q.—What kind of a man was he? A.—He was a good sized man.

Q.—Did he fall? A.—No; he started to run with the multitude.

Q.—How did you know the man was shot? A.—Why, the crowd exclaimed, "A man is shot."

Q.—You say he ran along with the crowd after he was shot; did you see any evidence that he was shot?

Q.—Yes; I saw him sally back, and he then moved along with the crowd.

Q.—Was the man standing still when he was shot? A.—He was.

Q.—Which way did the crowd go when the man who you say was shot moved along with them? A.—It went towards Third-street.

Q.—What further did you see at that time that made you think the man was shot? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Where were the police standing when the shot was fired? A.—They were formed in a line corner of Third street and Avenue A, facing towards Second-street.

Q.—Were they standing still at the time they fired? A.—Some of them were stationary, and some were in motion.

The Coroner here remarked that he would go on with the evidence if desired, but he thought it was very contradictory, and that one sentence refuted another.

The Jury requested that witness should go on.

Q.—How many of the officers did you see fire? A.—I should think 3 or 4.

Q.—Which way was the crowd going at this time? A.—They were running down Avenue A towards Second street.

Q.—How many shots did you hear fired? A.—I heard as many as fifteen or twenty in all.

Q.—Where did you stand in regard to the Police when they fired? A.—I stood on the southwest corner of Avenue A and Third-street, the Police being in a line with me on Avenue A.

Q.—Which way did the Police fire? A.—They fired down Avenue A.

To a Juror—Do you say the Police were all firing down the street in one direction? A.—Some of the shots came pretty near me, I thought, and I began to get out of the way.

To the Coroner—Did you hear any other shots fired? A.—When I went afterwards down to Second-street, I saw the Police coming back, and they then fired some shots, but I think they pointed their pistols into the air.

To a Juror—You think that the first time the Police fired they aimed at the crowd? A.—It is my impression they did; I thought so at the time.

Q.—Do you know the names of any of the officers who fired at the crowd? A.—Yes. I know one of them, but he and I worked together as old Whigs, and I do not wish to mention his name.

Juror—It will not criminate witness to tell, Mr. Coroner, and we desire to know the officer's name.

Coroner—I decided a similar case yesterday, and I believe I will not compel the witness to answer this question.

Q.—Did you see the man afterwards, who you supposed was shot? A.—I saw him lying in front of the house No. 29 Avenue A; a number of persons were around him, sponging his wound and wiping off his blood.

To a Juror—Did you see the crowd throw any stones at the Police? A.—I did not; they made no attack on the officers while I was present; what they did before that I do not know.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER FOUNTAIN.

William F. Fountain, residing at No. 166 Essex-street, was the next witness: Is a policeman of the Seventeenth Ward; was present at the disturbance on Sunday night.

Q.—Did you hear any firing there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did it come from? A.—From the house on the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street.

Q.—How many shots were fired? A.—Five or six; one was a musket shot from the top of the house.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—Yes, a large number, which fell among the officers in the middle of the street.

Q.—Did you see any firing from the officers? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see any firing from the crowd? A.—As I stood facing the corner house, I heard shots behind me which appeared to come from the northwest corner.

Coroner—State any material facts bearing on the case.

Witness—When I came down from the Stationhouse with Sergeant Lockwood, we charged into the crowd and got as far as the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street, when we became surrounded by a dense crowd, firing and throwing stones, which got to be so hot we were obliged to retreat up Fourth-street; after Captain Hartt came on the ground, and we were proceeding down Avenue A, I heard a number of boys or young men, who seemed to be leading the crowd, exclaim "Let's at them Forty's;" which I understood to allude to a gang known as the "Forty Thieves," so called. Witness went on to give a relation of facts similar to those made already by other witnesses.

To a Juror—Were you a member of the old Municipal force? A.—No, I was not.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER MOTT.

Nelson Mott, sworn: resides at No. 14 Fifth-street; is a Seventeenth Ward Policeman.

Q.—Did you see a man lying on the corner of Avenue A and Third-street, on Sunday evening last? A.—Yes.

Q.—About what time? A.—About half past seven o'clock.

Q.—Were there many people around? A.—Yes, a great many.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—Captain Hartt and other officers.

Q.—Did you take a full look at him? A.—I saw him as he passed by.

Q.—Did he seem to have a wound on his head? A.—I did not see it.

Coroner—It has been stated that Muller was struck by an officer while down. If so, it is a most aggravated offence, and must be inquired into. I cannot think an officer would so degrade himself as to strike a man in that condition. I would thank any person to give me the names of persons who saw the act.

Q.—Were you injured yourself? A.—No, but I received a ball in the heel of my boot while standing on the corner of Fourth street and Avenue A.

Witness produced the boot with the ball embedded in the heel.

Q.—Where did this shot come from? A.—I don't know, sir; I could not say.

Q.—When were you facing at the time? A.—I was facing Third-street, standing in Avenue A, corner of Fourth street.

To a Juror—Q.—You have been on the police a long time, have you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it not customary for people to stand on the corner of Avenue A and the other streets along there, on Sundays? A.—Yes, I believe it is?

Q.—Is not that neighborhood usually quiet? A.—I think so; but there is a bad crowd which has generally collected about Avenue A and Third-street; they are mostly boys or young men.

Q.—Did you have a pistol on that occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you fire it? A.—I did not.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER EDWARDS.

Chauncey Edwards, residing in Bushwick, sworn, is a policeman of the Seventeenth Ward:

Q.—Did you see the man, Muller, lying in Avenue A on Sunday last? A.—I saw a man lying there.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—About twenty minutes.

Witness.—While we were clearing the crowd away, near the middle of Avenue A., between Third and Fourth street, some one sung out that one of our men was being beat; and we turned back, when I saw the wounded man a second time; saw a great crowd around this man who was lying in front of 29 Avenue A; I had a fair view of the man, and I did not see him struck.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown at that time? A.—Yes, near Third street, on the opposite corner from where I was standing. I saw a man throw a stone from the roof of a house.

Witness here stated that Captain Hartt distinctly ordered his men not to fire on the crowd.

To a Juror—Q.—Did you have a pistol? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you fire it? A.—I did.

Q.—How many times did you fire? A.—I fired off two barrels.

Q.—Who did you shoot at? A.—I fired at a man who was throwing stones from the roof of a house in Avenue A, on the west side, near Third street; I saw three men there, but only one throwing stones.

Q.—Did you fire any more that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the man leave when you fired? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hit the man you fired at? A.—I believe not.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CARLE.

Thomas H. Carle was next called; resides at No. 120 Orchard-street.

Q.—Were you at the scene of the disturbance in the Seventeenth Ward on Sunday? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear any shots fired? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did they first come from? A.—From the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street.

Q.—Did you see the shots fired? A.—I saw the smoke.

Q.—Where did it come from? A.—From behind the chimney.

Q.—See any stones thrown? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From the house tops? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any from the crowd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—See any firing from the crowd in the street? A.—Can't say that I did.

Q.—Did you see any firing from the windows? A.—Yes; on Avenue A, from a second-story window, the second house from the corner of Fourth-street, on the east side of the Avenue.

Q.—Did you hear Captain Hartt order the officers to put up their pistols? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many had their pistols out? A.—I should think four or five; there might have been a half dozen.

Q.—Did they all put them up? Some of them I saw do it; I don't know whether the others did or not.

Q.—Did you see any of the officers fire, and if so where? A.—Yes, they fired in Fourth-street, toward the top of the house opposite the theatre.

Q.—Was this after or before the firing came from the other house? A.—It was after.

Q. How many shots were fired by the officers? A. I should think four or five; I told them there was no use of firing then, they would hit nobody.

Q. Why would they not hit anybody? A. Because the men were behind the chimney; there were several people in the windows of the house towards which the crowd fired.

To a Juror—Q. Were all the officers together when they fired? A. They were at this time.

Q. Did you see any persons throwing stones? A. I did, at several different times, and arrested one man for doing it.

Q. Were you struck by a stone? A. I was.

Q. Did you see the officers strike any of the crowd with their clubs? A. I did not.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER EDWARDS.

John Adamson, residing at No. 36 Pearl-street, was next called—Was formerly an officer of the First Ward; was present at the riot on Sunday.

Q.—Did you see any firing of pistols? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did the shots come from? A.—They came from the second-story window of the second house from the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street, on the west side; saw a man standing in the window with a pistol in his hand, and a woman standing a little in front of him; the man reached forward, and pointing his pistol downwards in the direction of the police, fired it three times in quick succession.

Q.—Did you see any man injured then? A.—I saw a man stoop down and pick up something, and just as he was in the act of throwing it, he staggered back as if shot.

Q.—Was he a large man? A.—Yes. I think he was, and he wore a white shirt and speckled vest; this man fell at the same moment that I heard the shots fired; missiles came down so fast that we had to leave the side-walk; bottles, bricks, stones, &c., were thrown from the houses, and among other things an iron pot.

Q.—Where was the man standing who you saw shot? A.—He was standing nearly opposite the second house in Avenue A.

Q.—How far did he stand from Capt. Hartt? A.—I should think about 12 or 14 feet.

To a Juror—Where were you standing when you saw the man shot? A.—I stood near the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street about 15 feet perhaps from the corner.

Q.—Were you struck by any missile? A.—Yes, I was struck between the shoulders, and knocked down.

Q.—Did you fire your pistol? A.—I did.

Q.—Who did you shoot at? A.—At the man who knocked me down.

Q.—Did you hit him? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Did Captain Hartt order you to fire? He did not; he said he never saw a crowd he could not quiet down; if they would not give way, we should put our hands together and push them back with all our might.

Q.—Did you use your clubs yet? A.—No, not until two men caught hold of me, one by the collar and one by the arm; then I struck one of them with my club.

Coroner—There are 20 more witnesses whose names have been handed to me, and I think we shall be obliged to adjourn now; but perhaps it will be well to hear one or two more witnesses to-day.

TESTIMONY OF T. M. HOLL.

Thaddeus M. Holl, residing at No. 70 Sixth-street, and a brother of one of the witnesses; examined yesterday, was next called.

Q.—Were you with your brother last Sabbath in Avenue A at the time of the riot? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear any firing while there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did it come from first? A.—The first firing I heard came from the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street; after the policemen had run in from Fourth street, the mob followed, and I heard five or six shots fired.

Q.—From the crowd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were there any stones thrown? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any firing before the stones were thrown? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you see any one injured? A.—I did.

Q.—Who was it? A.—It was one of the crowd; he was bleeding from the forehead.

To a Juror—Did you see the officers strike anybody? A.—I did not; I saw them push the crowd with their hands.

Q.—Did you see any of the officers have pistols? I did not.

Coroner—I have inquired at Mr. Symms', the gunsmith, and I am told there is no American revolver which will take in a ball as large as that extracted from Muller's body. There may be some of English menufacture which would receive the ball, and some large single or double-barreled pistols will do it.

The further hearing was now adjourned to Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Fourth-street German theatre; the remaining German witnesses will then be examined.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

THE FAULDING CASE.

Saturday morning Mr. Young renewed his motion for permitting the referee to take further testimony in this proceeding at Tarrytown, where a large number of the witnesses reside.

Mr. Noyes opposed, but his Honor directed that the witnesses be examined at Tarrytown on the 8th of September next, and in the meantime that Mr. Faulding be at liberty to visit his children, and that his counsel be notified of the places where the children may be staying in the State.

Freak R. Jenkins vs. Helen L. Jenkins.—Divorce granted.

Before Hon Justice Mitchell.

Wm. C. Whipple vs. Henry Coulter—Writ of *certiorari* granted.

Geo. K. A. Richetts and sundry Mining Companies vs. Roswell Green et al.—The motion to strike out the name of Rapden Mining Company as plaintiffs granted, with $10 costs.

G. Lane vs. Lutz et al.—Report confirmed.

A New M. P. Convicted of Assault and Battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 18.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.

The prisoners' box was as full as usual, the offences charged being, for the most part, assault and battery, petit larcenies, and keeping disorderly houses. The most interesting case that was tried was that of a Metropolitan policeman, charged with assault and battery, and an excess of zeal in the discharge of his duty. A large number of interested spectators attended to hear the proceedings in this case, and left after it was concluded.

Leonard Schiefflin, of the Ninth Ward Police, was the defendant. James Bates, residing at the corner of Clinton and Cherry streets, entered the complaint, and in his affidavit, stated that about 5 o'clock last Sunday morning, he was standing on the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, when officers Schieffin and Gilmore came up and made inquiries about a man who was lying on a stoop asleep; they went to the man and tried to awaken him. Schieffin hit him with his club on the side of the face several times with this object. The man was aroused and in turning over accidentally hit one of them in the mouth. They got him on his feet and were going to arrest him and he refused to go with them and resisted, when officer Schieffin hit him on the head with a club.

Martin Amee was placed upon the stand and testified that he was the person who lay asleep on a stoop at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, July 12; the officers came up and Schieffin hit him with his club on the soles of his feet and afterwards on the head. The witness' head was bound with bloody rags.

Officer Gilmore said he was walking along with Officer Schieffin last Sunday, about 5 A. M., and saw a man lying on a stoop asleep and he went up and shook him to awaken him. There was blood on his shirt, and he thought he was drunk or had been in some fight. Schieffin asked a boy and the witness Bailie if they knew him, and afterwards hit the man lightly on the soles of his boots to awaken him. Amee in turning over hit him (the witness) and then jumped up and struck Schieffin. Witness stooped down to pick up Amee's hat and heard a blow with a club and turned round and saw Schieffin with his club raised to strike the man. He told him not to strike him; they could arrest him without that, and they took him to the Station-House. In White-street, Schieffin called

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning, July 20*, in season to mail by the U.S. Mail steamship *Central America*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs: full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton on the 8th inst., and the *Atlantic* from Liverpool on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday. The news from Europe, brought by these vessels, is four days later. We have detailed accounts of the attempted insurrection in Italy. It was directed, it is said, against the King of Naples and the Pope—not with a view to the erection of a new form of Government—but to get rid of the Italian Bourbons, and expel the Austrians from Italy. There had also been rumors of insurrection in various parts of Spain, but, at latest advices, the country was tranquil. Another article from the London Times on the African labor question, published elsewhere, will attract attention. From France we learn that, in despite of all the efforts of the Government, the three Republican candidates, GAVARGNAC, OLLIVIER, and DARMION, were elected in Paris on the 5th and 6th inst. The work of shipping the Atlantic telegraph cable is progressing rapidly. On the 7th inst. over 600 miles had been shipped on board the *Agamemnon*, and it was expected that the *Niagara* would be ready for sea by the 14th of July.

The next news from Europe—three days later—we shall probably receive from St. Johns, N. F. The *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, is now fully due there.

We have received files of papers from Mexico City to the 3d, and from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. The approaching war with Spain was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. It is expected that the conviction and execution of four of the murderers of SAN VICENTE will have some influence on the pending dispute. The elections at the Capital, which took place on the 28th ult., resulted, as we have already announced, in favor of the Liberal party. The country, nevertheless, is in a very unsettled state. ALVAREZ has been unable to suppress the insurrection of the South, and the discontent of the Indian population has become so general and so serious as to give much alarm to the Government.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at this port last evening, with later news from Havana. A row had occurred between the crew of the American bark *Albertina* and some Spaniards, in which one of the latter was killed. The Police had, in consequence, seized the vessel and an investigation of the affair was in progress when the *Black Warrior* left.

Additional advices from Kansas have been received, and we have an explanation of the reason which induced the issuing of the proclamation by the Governor against the people of Lawrence. A committee of the citizens of that place framed a City Charter for submission to the popular vote, which differed essentially from the one granted by the Legislature. This action, as it bids defiance to the Territorial Government, Gov. WALKER pronounces treasonable, and he has accordingly ordered a body of troops to the vicinity of Lawrence to enforce the Territorial law.

There was a prodigious excitement at the Street Commissioner's office on Saturday afternoon. Judge DAVIES quashed his own *certiorari*, and Judge PEABODY signed the warrant for the arrest of the Mayor and Aldermen's Street Commissioner DEVELIN. A constable, who was ordered by Judge PEABODY to fetch over the books of the Commissioner's office, was met when his work was half done, with an injunction from Judge INGRAHAM,—the Common Pleas had enjoined the Supreme Court, a most extraordinary and fresh proceeding. Meanwhile Mr. CONOVER, Governor KING's Street Commissioner, entered the Commissioner's office, and, as his friends lifted Mr. Deputy TURNER out of the principal seat, he slipped in, and proceeded immediately to appoint his clerks. DEVELIN was arrested on Judge PEABODY's warrant and cast into Eldridge-street Jail for contempt, and there he lies yet. Ex-Police Captain BENNETT, being on the spot, was suddenly developed a Deputy Sheriff, and in that capacity charged CONOVER with a breach of the peace. Justice WELSH coming in soon after, CONOVER delivered himself into his hands. The Justice gave him in charge of Depnty Superintendent CARPENTER, who formally announced him his prisoner; and then that so much of the police force as might be necessary to protect his (CONOVER's) office was at his service. Six policemen took the office in charge, and hold it for him till he arrives this morning.

A committee of mechanics, appointed by the General Superintendent of Police to report upon the condition of the Police Station-Houses on Saturday handed in the result of their investigations. All the houses, with the exception of the Second, Third, Fifth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth, are said to be very much out of order, and exceedingly dirty, with the furniture and fixtures broken, many of them having the appearance of being disarranged designedly. Even the exceptions to the general dirt and dilapidation require much repairing.

The remaining untaken shares of the Central Park Fund stock were taken on Saturday, making 2,750 shares in all. With the exception of 500 shares, the stock has been taken at par. The stock will be issued and certificates given in the usual form to day. By the sale of these stocks the Central Park Commissioners get a very acceptable boost.

It is estimated that Mayor WOOD's resistance to the new Police law will cost over $150,000. The question is, will Mayor WOOD pay the bill, as he promised to do, or must the amount come out the pockets of tax-payers?

Capt. WALLING, of the Metropolitan Police, stationed at Seguine's Point for the defence of the "temporary hospital accommodations," has been striving all the past week to serve a warrant of arrest upon LATOURETTE, one of the parties identified by two witnesses as engaged in the attack of Sunday night. Last Thursday he entered and searched LATOURETTE's house. Friday night he was himself arrested by a Staten Island Constable on the charge of burglary, and robbing his (LATOURETTE's) house of $180. Capt. WALLING appeared before a Staten Island Justice on Saturday, and gave bail to answer for his appearance to answer the charge. This absurd attempt to gain time, and separate the Captain from his company on a Saturday night so that an attack by the oystermen on the Quarantine buildings was frustrated by the Captain's prompt action.

Many of the Sunday frequenters to Hoboken very narrowly escaped serious accident at the Barclay-street Ferry last evening. The safety chains parted and the bridge fell, while crowded with persons waiting for a boat to return to New-York. The reports as to the consequences vary materially. One states that a woman was drowned and several seriously injured, and another says there were none drowned, nor were there any seriously injured, although there were some thirty thrown into the River; while the Superintendent says: none were drowned, none were injured, and none were thrown into the water, except one, and he was taken out immediately. It is to be hoped that the last may prove to be the true report. There was a similar accident at the same Ferry on the 28th of May, 1854, and on that occasion, if we remember correctly, there were no lives lost.

The bark *J. G. Lewis*, which was arrested and brought to anchor in Buttermilk Channel under suspicions of being a slaver, has been for five days in charge of Deputy Marshal O'KEEFE. During this time a slight examination of the Captain's and mate's trunks were made, and some charts of the captain's, and trunke belonging to an absent and mysterious, person carried ashore. Among the articles on board most suspected were two large try-kettles, which are used for cooking food for the slaves. There was, also, pretty good authority for believing that the *J. G. Lewis* had already landed one cargo of slaves in Cuba. But she was discharged by the order of Marshal on Saturday afternoon, and went to sea the same night. The reasons for the sudden decision have not been ascertained.

The foremen of all the different fire companies of the City have sent in their different reports to the Chief Engineer, from which the latter is now actively engaged in preparing the next annual report. The statements submitted show that during the past year there have been four new companies and about 1,000 men added to the Department. The present number of fire companies are 133, and firemen, 3,500.

The complement of fire-bell ringers for the City is thirty-three. There was a full list when the present Chief Engineer entered upon the duties of his office. He has dismissed two, and the Mayor five, making seven dismissals in all. From what has been said in the papers, and talked outside, one would suppose that Mr. HOWARD had dismissed all the old bell-ringers, and more too.

A concert was given on Friday night at the National Garten, in the Bowery, for the benefit of the wife of MULLER, the victim of the Seventeenth Ward riot. The proceeds of the concert was $50, which amount has been handed to the widow. A benefit for MULLER's wife is to be given Wednesday night at EUSTACHI's Volks' Theatre. The Committee appointed at the German meeting to solicit contributions in her behalf have collected nearly $150.

The cook of the brig *D. D. Doane*, a colored man, belonging to Cadiz, complains of outrageous treatment by the Captain and mate of that vessel. His name is ANDREW SUNG, and belongs to Cadiz in Spain. He is under arrest on the complaint of the Captain for an assault, which the cook alleges is trumped up to forestall *his* complaint, and wrong him out of his wages.

LUDWIG GUMPEL, one of the proprietors of the German lager bier saloon at No. 250 Williamstreet, who was shot by his partner, WM. GEHRIGH, Saturday, died last evening at the Hospital from the effects of his injuries. He was unconscious from the time he was shot until he died, so that no *ante mortem* examination was had. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. GEHRIGH is still confined in the Tombs.

The testimony in the case of Captain CONWAY, charged with committng an outrage upon JANE HAGOARD, on board the packet-ship *Switzerland*, was concluded Saturday; the decision is reserved for a few days.

Three persons were drowned yesterday in the East River by the upsetting of a sail-boat. Their names were, Messrs. G. F. STONE, E. CONWAY and C. W. DICKINSON.

The Street Commissioner's Office.

Mr. D. D. CONOVER, the appointee of Gov. KING to the office of Street Commissioner, is at length in possession of the department rendered vacant by the death of Mr. TAYLOR. The decision of Judge PEABODY, dissent from it who may, places the question between Mr. CONOVER and Mr. DEVELIN just where the Metropolitan Police question was when the Supreme Court came to the conclusion which was afterwards sanctioned by the Court of Appeals. Judge PEABODY goes no further than to say that CONOVER is *de facto* Street Commissioner, and therefore entitled to the books and papers. The conduct of DEVELIN, which amounts to contempt of Court, is considered by some to be not even bailable as an offence, refusing as he has done either to give up the books of the office of which he illegally held possession, or to make the affidavit required in the premises. He still remains in the Eldridge-street jail, and but for the injunction granted by Judge INGRAHAM, refused as it formerly had been, after a lengthy argument, by Judge ROOSEVELT, the entire dynasty would have been changed from where it was a week ago. The injunction of Judge INGRAHAM, be it remarked, must probably be dissolved in a day or two; the proceedings in relation to the books of the department have already excited indignation enough in professional, as well as unprofessional circles, they being manifestly illegal.

The Street Commissionership question has, as yet, been only before single Judges. Neither do we perceive that any appeal has been made which would bring it before the full bench of the Supreme Court. The vacating by Judge DAVIES of his writ *a certiorari*, is, of itself, a sufficient indication of the opinion of that respectable authority; nor have we been able to meet with a single competent lawyer who really believes that the claims of DEVELIN are of sufficient weight to bear close scrutiny of any kind. The object of the legal gentlemen acting in behalf of Mr. DEVELIN, is getting out the *certiorari* writ, was, manifestly, to keep the whole matter in the Courts for two or three years. The case would only have come up, in the ordinary course of proceedings, after several hundreds of others, and the time for the appointment of another Street Commissioner might have intervened before it was decided. Now, Messrs. BUSTEED & Co. have no resource but an appeal to the Supreme Court, or a *quo warranto*, which would lead to a decision within the first week after the next meeting of the Court of Appeals. Meanwhile Mr. CONOVER remains in possession, and not Mr. DEVELIN. Excepting with the assistance of rowdies, no immediate means are in Mayor WOOD's hands to oust Governor KING's nominee. The decisions given can be reversed, abstractly speaking, but this improbable result must be the work of time. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the affairs of the Street Department will go on smoothly, and to the public satisfaction.

Where is to be categoried, in the history of municipal integrity, the sum of money which Mr. DEVLIN is said to have expended, in order to obtain the short-lived incumbency of the Street Commissioner's Department? And the lots drawn by the Aldermen,—who shall recompense the holders of the prizes, which turn out to be such very sad-looking blanks? Is the Mayor to refund, to give some *quid pro quo*, or is *mum* to be the word with regard to the transactions of the last few weeks? And what is to become of Alderman HEALY? The only remedy we can suggest is to enter an appeal to Mr. CONOVER for mercy, and to induce him to number some of the most important of the drones among his inspectors.

It may be as well to add, that the story of an assault by Mr. CONOVER upon Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner TURNER is incorrect. Mr. CONOVER emphatically denies that he either laid hands upon him or instigated any one else to do so. In the midst of the difficulties of Saturday, the late Deputy seemed unaware of his true position, and was certainly compelled to leave the inner room; but for this, much as it is to be regretted, we trust that none of the new incumbents are to be held responsible. It is sufficient for the public to know that Captain BENNETT was present for them to comprehend that a row was inevitable, if that functionary, under pretext of duty, could bring it about. If he held, as pretended, a power from the Sheriff, it is to be hoped that Mr. WILLETT will withdraw it, and thus render a decided service to the public.

The Court of Claims.

It is good economy in the State to treat the public creditor with consideration as well as justice, and according to some uniform system of settling accounts. The United States might have saved hundreds of millions, if at an early day a judicial bureau, or court, had been instituted, to take the place of the practice, so imperfect and corrupting in its influences, of direct Congressional action on claims against Government.

That mode of settlement with the public creditor was indeed *sui generis*. None such has prevailed, or at present obtains, in any civilized land. Even under most despotic Governments abroad, modes of adjudication are provided for the public claimant, under which his rights are protected and enforced against the State. In France there exists a perfect system of the kind, consisting of a series of tribunals, distinct from the ordinary law courts, in which as to matters of mutual account, the citizen may at all times implead the Government, and the Government the citizen. That system, styled administrative, terminates in the *Cours de Comptes*, a court of last resort, which ranks with the Court of *Cassation*, the highest court known by the laws of France.

In Great Britain the subject, through the "Writ of Right," has at all times his remedy, although once attended with delay and expense.

The mode which so long prevailed with us became at length imperfect and oppressive to such a degree, was so hurtful in its *morale*, and directed the attention of the Legislature so constantly, and to such an extent, from matters of more general importance, that a substitute became indispensible. Public opinion demanded it at the hands of Congress. In consequence was instituted the Court of Claims, which has been in existence now for two years or more, and has performed a large amount of business in a manner most thorough and acceptable.

That Court has its enemies. Claim-agents, generally, in and out of Congress, don't like it at all. It interferes seriously with their vocation; indeed, nearly altogether dispenses with it. They are continnal'y prophesying the destruction of the Court. But that event, fortunately for the country, judging by facts, is far distant.

The strongest evidence that the Court of Claims commands public confidence, is that Congress has confirmed numbers of its judgments, indeed, nearly all of them reported, which, in due course, have come up for final consideration. In the number of the statutes at large, for the third session Thirty-fourth Congress, now before us, are at least eleven acts, passed without amendment as reported to Congress by the Court. And some of these cases were calculated to try the disposition of Congress, as they belonged to classes of claims heretofore there seldom looked upon with favor. Of the number is the claim of JOSEPH D. BEERS, for interest and damages on a bill of exchange, drawn in 1850, by Purser NALLE on the Secretary of the Navy, in favor of Commodore JONES, then in command of the Pacific squadron. The Department, after some demur and tedious delay, paid, as usual, the face only of the paper. The Court allowed the full demand for interest and damages, and the decision was promptly confirmed by Congress. This is the first time that the United States have brought themselves fully within the usual rules governing commercial paper.

The Court has already passed on claims, to an immense amount, adversely to the Government, and it will take a very large sum of money from the Treasury to discharge them. But it has also decided adversely to the claimant, upon scores of claims presented, and the public should bear well in mind, that an adverse judgment by the Court is fatal, not only to the particular claim rejected, but to all others of the same class, frequently numerous and amounting to millions. Thus Government saves immensely.

There is another way in which the United States must be a gainer by the Court. The public creditor, rendered hereafter independent, to a great extent, of the capricious action of Departments, and with the reasonable prospect before him of fair dealing, and an honest fulfillment of its contracts by Government, will naturally set out with views more moderate and correct, and corresponding dispositions on his part as creditor. His bargains with Government will, in consequence, prove less exacting and extravagant in his own favor.

The Court of Claims may be considered no longer an experiment. It has answered the purpose of its creation. But one other step is desirable in advance. Its judgments, subject perhaps to review by the Supreme Court, should pay themselves at the Treasury without additional legislation.

The Judges have recently separated, after a session *en permanence* of several months, to resume their arduous labors on the second Monday of October next.

The Police Appointments.

The impression is incorrect, which has lately been inculcated by a portion of the press, that no Democrats are to be appointed on the new Police. On the contrary, *every Democratic application* for the place of Policeman, has, thus far, been favorably received, and, when examined, favorably reported on. The exception has been made to most of those who belonged to Mayor WOOD's force, but the cases of no small number of these latter will, we have every reason to believe, be reconsidered. One or two of the Commissioners may still be disposed to act with less regard to the public interest than from a political and private bias, but they will not be in a majority, and their wishes will probably be overruled. It is particularly to be hoped that the community may not lose the valuable services of certain excellent officers who have never been carried away by partisan virulence, and who have gained the confidence of the people of their districts by their uniform good conduct.

Mr. DRAPER's successor has not yet been named. Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER is prominently named, and his selection would give universal satisfaction. General SANDFORD is, also, spoken of favorably, but it is judged that he would not accept. General WILLIAM HALL is considered by many to be the best man, and he may be selected to fill the vacant place. It is earnestly to be desired that a vigorous and energetic person, possessing the confidence of all parties, may be assigned to Mr. DRAPER'S place, but it is understood that he will be requested to reconsider his hasty resignation.

Intervention in Foreign Affairs.

The position assumed by President BUCHANAN in relation to Nicaraguan affairs appears to be very clearly stated in our Washington correspondence published a day or two since. Every discreet thinker must be gratified by the assurance that our Government will not depart from its policy of non-interference in the personal fight between the several claimants of the Transit grant. If the Executive should attempt to enforce the individual claims of either of these parties, the door would be opened to a perfect flood of applications for similar interference for the enforcement of private contracts of our citizens with various nations; nor is there any sound rule by which a distinction could be drawn between such claims, so as to provide for the enforcement of some and the refusal to enforce others.

The wisdom of the policy which declines to make the United States the guarantor of private contracts of citizens with foreign Governments, is most forcibly illustrated by a consideration of the responsibilities which the opposite policy would entail upon us. Of course we must admit, as against ourselves, the exercise of any right which we claim in our own behalf, —for international obligations are reciprocal. If we, as a nation, claim the right to enforce the contract made between our citizens and Great Britain, upon what good ground can we resist an attempt by the latter Government to hold us responsible for the repudiation of her obligation to foreign creditors for which Mississippi stands disgraced before the world? If we embrace the doctrine of interference in the one case, there is no escape from its corresponding responsibilities in the other.

So far Mr. BUCHANAN's position is highly commendable; but we are not so sure of the propriety of his proposed course in another respect, unless it is decided to be wise and prudent to inaugurate the policy of intervention in the affairs of foreign States,—such as was so generally repudiated when proposed in behalf of unfortunate Hungary. Upon what ground does the Administration object to Costa Rican conquest of Nicaragua? How do we get the right to interpose in the matter? Surely not by virtue of our right to what the authorities on international law denominate "innocent passage" through the territory of a friendly power,—for the change of jurisdiction does not in the least abate that right, or render it more difficult of exercise. On the contrary, we should be the gainers by any arrangement substituting a stable Government over the Nicaragua Transit Route for the weakness and imbecility which have hitherto utterly failed to protect and keep it open.

Again, as a nation we have no vested rights in Nicaragua, in connection with the Transit, to be affected by a change of jurisdiction, for we have no treaty with that Government inviting the opening of the inter-oceanic route through her territory. And if we *had* such vested rights, we could only insist that they should be preserved and protected by whatever power succeeds to the control of the State. To insist that the jurisdiction over the country shall not change because of our vested rights in it, would be simply absurd. There must be some mistake in this matter, or else Mr. BUCHANAN only proposes an appeal to the kindly feelings of Costa Rica in the premises, hoping that she will assent to a line of policy agreeable to the wishes of the United States. Certainly he does not propose to claim any *right* on our part to resist the absorption of Nicaragua. If he does—if that is to be the future policy of the United States with reference to Central America—assuredly its extension to the future may be claimed in the case of every nation on earth which excites our sympathies in its struggles against the efforts of Russia, Austria, or any other power, to bring it into subjection or crush out its national life. Once inaugurate the policy, and where, we ask, shall we stop?

A Critical Secretary.

The acts of the Legislature of 1857, came to us in two large volumes, accompanied by a declaration in these words, "I hereby certify that the following volume of the Laws of this State was printed under my direction. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State." The lawyers will find at various intervals throughout the volumes, a star affixed to some word and tallying to this foot-note "so in the original." It would seem that one of the Engrossing Clerks must have been a very poor penman, and had in various instances duplicated words or letters, and in some instances left out a little word or one letter, and these oversights are in effect "patented" by Mr. HEADLEY through his "star notes." Thus, at page 102, a repetition of an "if;" at page 390, of an "in;" at page 885, of a "the," etc.; at pages 109 and 571, the word "alderman" in singular when the context shows it should have been the plural, is marked; at page 266 the same for "day," which should be "ninety days" in the plural; at page 379, we find "sail village" for "said village;" at page 449 and in other places, the final "d" of "and" or the "t" of "at" are thus starred; at page 619 the word "buisiness" is thus misspelt; at page 443, Joseph is printed and starred as "Josheph," and scores of just such trivial mistakes are thus italicized, when the context shows that it was not general ignorance of etymology which caused the inaccuracies but a carelessness certainly reprehensible, yet much too small to occupy the labors of a Secretary of State, who, in half the time he has taken in "starring," could have added the proper letter or removed the improper one. Besides, from whence does Mr. HEADLEY derive his right to thus criticise the statutes? In certainly three instances he is a blunderer himself. Thus, at page 689, he italicises "seised" in the sentence "to certain lands of which THOMAS STANFIELD died seised;" but the law-books show that this is a proper phrase, and that seisin' is as proper as seizin', and in earlier law-books more common. At page fifty-three he marks "and" in this sentence, "nor any funds or donations in *and* of its legitimate objects," when this is a recognized legal phrase. In the Police act he "stars" the word "number" in the section by which a book is ordered to be kept of the "number of meetings."

The Constabulary.

We gave in our paper, some days since, a report of proceedings and of an examination had before Recorder SMITH, in the case of Constables THOMPSON and WEST, arrested on a charge of gross official misconduct in connection with an execution placed in their hands from one of the City District Courts, against a Mr. SALENGER. The case is still under examination before the Recorder, who seems determined to go thoroughly into the matters involved. We leave Constables THOMPSON and WEST to his Honor, not wishing to comment on the pending proceedings against them otherwise than by reporting them as they progress. As public attention, however, is just now turned that way, we take the opportunity to offer some remarks upon the subject of Constables generally.

Constables, in this City, are a numerous and important class of officials. Very serious interests and duties are intrusted to them by law. Their power, if they be viciously disposed, of inflicting misery, is great, and extends to a very large class, and they are, generally, the most unprotected of all others in the community.

The City is divided into seven Districts, over each of which is placed a civil Justice, for the trial of small causes. To these tribunals the poor resort for redress. They are indeed emphatically the poor man's courts. Their justice is easy of access, if not always pure and abundant; and the expense of obtaining it is slight in comparison with Courts of higher grades. Of late years, and particularly by an Act of the last Legislature, their jurisdiction has been very much extended. It was formerly limited to cases of $50 or under. The amount was increased some years since to $100. By the Act of last Winter it has been extended to $250. This gives the District Court a wide range, and renders it a very important institution.

With the exception of the summons, by which actions in those Courts are commenced, and which by the law of last session any one can serve, all process out of District Courts, as executions, warrants of arrest, &c., is executed exclusively by constables. They enjoy a monopoly of the business, which, of course, is very great. Quite a squad of constables is attached to each one of the seven District Courts. They are generally men of little information or education. A large number of them can barely write out the necessary returns on the back of process, simple and stereotyped as they are; and most of them do it with very little regard to spelling or grammar. And yet their duties are delicate, and require no small amount of intelligence for their correct discharge.

Important as the position of the Constable is, the Law, in place of instructing him thoroughly, is almost silent as to his duties, and the manner of discharging them. He is left a discretion altogether too wide for one of his multiplied opportunities for mischief and oppression Then, also, the law affords but slight protection to those whose interests are in his charge—whose money he handles; and the defendant is wholly at his mercy, from the almost entire absence of provisione for the punishment of his misconduct.

The official bond of a Constable only requires him "to pay to each and every person entitled thereto all such sums of money as the said Constable may become liable to pay on account of any execution which shall be delivered to him for collection." It is silent as to other liability on his part; no one can recover upon it, as in case of the Sheriff's bond, for other misconduct in office.

Then, there is no direct penalty or punishment provided for his case, where he is guilty of misconduct. He may, indeed, be removed, but that is, of course, insufficient. In our report of THOMPSON and WEST's case, it was stated that "the penalty for overcharging is not less than a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of $250." Our reporter was misled, probably, by his source of information. There is no law, to that effect, applicable in terms to Constables. There is among the Revised Statutes (2 R. S., 880, Sec. 53, 4th Ed.) a provision to the effect, that where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every willful neglect to perform such duty shall be punished as a misdemeanor, namely, by fine and imprisonment as above. This is the act, we believe, under which a Constable may, if at all, be punished, and it seems applicable exclusively to cases of non-feasance or omission to do acts which the law enjoins upon him.

The law is evidently defective, as it relates to duties and liabilities of Constables, and the next Legislature should see to it that it is rendered adequate to the importance and necessities of the case.

As to the fees of Constables, in place of the items, "*Anxiety*, $6; *Thinking it over*, $4," &c., the law allows upon executions, besides, of course, the actual necessary outlays, the following fees and none other: For serving execution, five cents for every dollar of the first $50, and two cents and a half upon every dollar over that amount, and six cents for every mile, over one, traveled in "going" upon the duty.

The Constable cannot act by deputy. He must do everything in his own person. By the Act of last Winter, which we have referred to, his duties are extended. Warrants of arrest, issued by judges of the higher courts, may now be given for execution to him as well as the Sheriff. The same law, however, makes a serious inroad upon his office, by taking from him all business of the Marine Court, which now belongs to the Sheriff, except that the Constable, as any other citizen, may serve the summons out of that court for the commencement of actions. The preceding suggestions may be of interest to those who have business, at any time, with the City constabulary, and direct attention in the proper quarter to the defects in the law as it now stands.

VERY SUSPICIOUS.—The *Herald* has not contained a puff of Mayor WOOD in two entire days; but it has contained something of quite a different character in relation to his Honor.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—To-night Mme. LA GRANGE takes her farewell benefit, and bids adieu to her American friends. It is said that she will return to Europe at an early day, but this rumor we fancy is unfounded. Recently she has received very flattering proposals from Havana. A number of the richest Creole families have erected a new opera house, and they are anxious that the management should be placed in the hands of Mme. LA GRANGE. Inasmuch as they have agreed to insure her from loss, we presume she will accept the offer. Be this as it may, it seems pretty certain that for the present we shall lose one of the most admirable, painstaking and reliable of prima donna's. Her benefit to night will we trust be a substantial token of the regard in which she is held. Totally free from the waywardness of her class, she has from the first devoted herself to the utmost fulfillment of her promises to the public, and on no single occasion has disappointed even expectation. So faithful has she been to the public, that we search operatic history in vain for her equal.

A number of friends and admirers have purchased a golden crown, and the presentation is to take place to-night immediately after the entry of Mme. LA GRANGE in the first scene of "Norma." The courtesies of the occasion will, we are certain, be enjoyed by a very large audience.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Dancing is a cool enjoyment, provided you merely look on. There is something peculiarly refreshing in watching the gyrations, vaultings and twirlings of a set of people who really don't seem to know what heat means, and who therefore are not entitled to the slightest sympathy. It is cooling to look on exertion, and be inactive. For these reasons Niblo's Garden appears to enjoy a remarkable share of public patronage, and especially on those nights when the new dancense, Signoria ROLLA, appears. On Friday there was a splendid attendance to witness her impersonation of *Bella la Paquerette*, a very neat and amusing ballet, illustrative of conscript life and vicissitude. In this piece she has a good opportunity of displaying her pantomimic talent, although the necessities of the plot are not very exacting. Signorina ROLLA is a very neat artiste. She dances well and she acts well. Her talent is unquestionable, and her grace infinite. But she lacks the force and distinctness of *artistes* of the first class. Everything she attempts she accomplishes easily, for the simple reason that she does not attempt too much. That is certainly one great merit; another is, that she is handsome and young. Altogether she is an extremely agreeable person, and capable, in an eminent degree, of fixing the admiration of an audience. Her performance of *Bella* was extremely pretty, and the piece generally is played in an effective manner.

A new feature will be added to the performances at this house to-night. Before the regular entertainment and between the acts, there will be a Promenade Concert in the Garden—a pleasant place to cool off.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This is decidedly the coolest house in the City. To this fact, no doubt, may be attributed the circumstance of its outliving all all other dramatic temples. A few weeks ago every manager was going to have a dramatic Summer season: one by one they have dropped off, until Wallack's is left almost alone in the entire enjoyment of the dramatic field. To-night the excellent burlesque of the "Invisible Prince" will be revived, with Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the principal character. The afterpiece is "The Young Widow."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This theatre will open to-morrow night with Promenade Concerts, under the direction of Mr. NOLL.

OLYMPIC.—The successful burletta of "Olympians," and the "Pet of the Petticoats," will be played here to night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three pieces are announced for to night: "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the comic pantomime of "Salamagundi," and the drama of "Clari, the Maid of the Mill."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Professor WYMAN, the Wizard, gives two of his wonderful performances this afternoon and evening. The other attractions of the Museum are detailed in the advertisement.

The Police Commissioners.

The resignation of President DRAPER had not been officially made known to the Commissioners up to a late hour last evening, and doubts as to the correctness of the report were expressed by them, notwithstanding the publication of his letter of resignation.

A specimen of the new shield or badge to be worn by the officers of the Department was exhibited on Saturday. It is of German silver, rather smaller than the other, and neater in every respect. The words "Metropolitan Police" are more boldly defined, and the shield is divested of the sharp corners which were so objectionable in the former.

Mr. CHAS ROBINSON, who formerly superintended the police and fire telegraphic apparatus, had an interview with the Commissioners on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. They requested him to proceed forthwith to put the police telegraph in order. He has examined the apparatus in all the Wards, and two or three of the lines are already in order. The others will all be ready before the end of the present week. The telegraph will immeasureably facilitate the business of the Depnty Superintendent, and he hopes to take possession to day, and occupy as his head-quarters the old Chief's office, in the basement of the City Hall. A portion of these rooms have lately been in the use of the Street Department, but since Mr. CONOVER, has been installed Street Commissioner, he has consented to pass them over to the Deputy Superintendent.

A threatened Riot in the Seventeenth Ward.

About the middle of the afternoon report was made that the Dead Rabbits were coming up to Mackerelville in the Seventeenth Ward, to have a fight with the Forty Thieves and the Atlantic Blues; at first it was considered but another attempt to get up a sham fight, with a view to draw the Metropolitans into the contest, and then to join forces and give them battle. Captain HART was told they had gathered cart-loads of paving-stones and bricks on the house-tops for their reception. Under these circumstances he should act with great caution in going into any contest if it should be commenced.

Fatty WELSH was seen up in that part of the Ward on Saturday, apparently bent on mischief.

Several reports reached the Station-house that the Dead Rabbits were already assembled at the Corner of Avenue A. and Thirteenth-street. Our reporter accordingly visited and passed through the place. There were some fifty or sixty rough-looking customers perched upon the opposite corners of Thirteenth-street, with jackets off, several of them having clubs in their hands. The mob-spirit was evidently rampant, and they were only awaiting the appearance of a policeman, or some other plausible excuse, for beginning a row. As the reporter passed through the crowd he was taken for a Metropolitan. There was a sudden line formed, the word passed, and a crowd followed close after him in a menacing attitude. He kept along without running or looking behind, and concluded he wouldn't go that way again soon. A policeman with his shield in sight cannot yet pass through that part of the Seventeenth Ward in safety. Captain HART, however, now visits his own home unmolested.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express Exchange Company, Paris, from June 24 to July 2, 1857:

L. Westsgaard, J. H. Baldwin, Aug. Smith, J. Lawery, J. A. Lawery, W. M. H. Brewer, E. Varet, J. S. Libby, Geo. Stevenson, R. D. Silliman, J. B. Yates Sommers, A. H. Megarty, E. Smalley, D. D., F. J. Weeks, W. M. Tileston, W. H. Wilson, H. S. Warner, S. Wilder, Dr. H. W. Dudley and wife, J. S. Lawrence, H. C. Phillips and lady, John Bliss, Jr., E. J. Woolsey, C. H. Shee, John K. Myers and wife, H. N. Cohh, C. Ludman, John P. Howard, W. Woodman, H. J. Van Dyke, G. G. Fleurat, J. C. Tucker, J. P. Wallace, W. A. Paddock, of New York. J. W. Paxson, H. Crangle, A. Hill, of Virginia. C. W. Churchman and family, M. Asch, of Pennsylvania. L. D. C. Wood, J. R. Wheatherly, R. C. Cammach and family, of Louisiana. Wm. Lilley, of Ohio. J. S. Cuthbert, South Carolina.

The London *Globe* says that the visit which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French are expected to pay to Queen VICTORIA, at Osborne, in the early part of August, will be entirely of a private character, and it is not probable that the imperial visitors will extend their journey beyond her Majesty's marine residence and its vicinity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Governor Walker—General Harney to Remain in Kansas—The Venezuela Matter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

The news is confirmed that the President has received a dispatch from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, that he had issued a proclamation commanding peace, and had sent a large military force to Lawrence to quell disturbances.

Governor WALKER is determined to maintain the laws and Constitution at all hazards, and the people will find that he is the man for an emergency. Cool, calm and determined, he possesses great nerve and is of undaunted courage. It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the country that an occasion has occurred to give Governor WALKER an opportunity to manifest his courage and ability, and to demonstrate his fixed resolution to carry out his instructions and support to the letter the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. His prompt action will have a great moral effect upon the people, and will no doubt be the means of preventing hereafter all acts which might have a tendency to lead to riot and bloodshed.

In accordance with the express wishes of Governor WALKER, Gen. HARNEY, and a sufficient force of the Dragoons and Light Artillery will be detained at Fort Leavenworth until after the October elections. Col. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, of the Second Cavalry, now in Texas, will be ordered to proceed in command of the troops to Utah.

The Secretary-of-War left yesterday for Virginia, and will return on Monday. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

Secretary CASS has not yet taken up the Venezuela question. Mr. EAMES' report is before him.

The United States Government requires the island of Tobago, in the Bay of Panoma, as indemnity for the past and security for the future. The British Government will then propose to acquire Isla del Rey. X. Y. Z.

Startling Disclosures in Reference to New-York Politics—The Thirty Pieces of Silver in Active Circulation—Secret Movements for the Bargain and Sale of the Reform Organizations—Parties to the Contract—Consideration—Mode of Delivery.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18, 1857.

Information has reached here of the movements on foot by a few individuals in your City to sell out the regular organization of the Democratic party to FERNANDO WOOD, for a price agreed upon.

The leading parties to this arrangement are, 1st, STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, who hails from Lancaster, Pa., and has squatted long enough in New-York to obtain (through his *claimed* relationship with Mr. BUCHANAN) an election as delegate to the Reform Committee. He seeks to occupy with Mr. P. the position held by RAIL R. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, in PIERCE'S Kitchen Cabinet. 2d., PHILIP W. ENGS, who has been promised the nomination of THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, his son-in-law, for District Attorney—should the arrangement prove successful. 3d., ELIJAH F. PURDY, who pretends to be actuated by revenge, but really expects to be made Chairman of the Consolidated swindle. 4th, THOMAS DUNLAP, of the Pewter Mug, Deputy Naval Officer, who declares he will be Deputy Collector if successful, and says he "Controls the Committee." 5th, GEORGE F. THOMSON, of the *News*, who does this on condition of receiving material aid for his paper. 6th, DAN E DELAVAN, promised the nomination for Registership. 7th, R. B. CONOLLY, who hopes to be aided by the new combination in his aspirations for Clerkship of the next House of Representatives. 8th, STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, General Appraiser, a political emigrant from Syracuse, who is the "General Fuss" of the arrangement, and labors under the delusion that meddlesomeness is influsnce. 9th, PATRICK MOLONY, who boasts that he wields the Irish vote; and THOMAS WHELAN, known as "Irish Tom," who is secured by promise of Governorship of the Almshouse in the forthcoming deal. This pack has been shuffled by Mr. WOOD in his own peculiar way; and he has every reason to hope that the knave (himself) will turn up as trump.

The plan seems to be this: A meeting of the Reform Committee is to be secured under the pretext of union and harmony, and when convened a resolution will be sprung and forced through to swamp the new committee by uniting it with the Wilson-Small Committee as at present packed—giving WOOD the absolute control of the combined organization. And when this much has been effected, all the members of the Joint Committee who will not become the tools of FERNANDO WOOD will be expelled—as was done in the Wilson-Small Committee,—thus restoring to FERNANDO the entire dominion and perpetual control of the party, and undoing all that has been done towards a reform of the Primary Election system.

This is looked upon here as one of the most stupendous political plots of modern times, and creates great anxiety. It was supposed that the Reform movement had been settled on a lasting basis; and that whatever disputes existed in reference to local organizations, would be settled by the State Convention in favor of the Reform Committee, now in possession of Tammany Hall, and obviously the only regular organization of the Democratic Party in your City. The Wilson-Small Committee has no semblance of authority, because—independently of its agreement to submit the differences between itself and the Savage Committee, to the decision of the Reform Convention,—nearly all its members who were claimed to have been elected in January, have either retired from it or been expelled, their places being supplied with the tools of FERNANDO WOOD.

Thus, in the consolidation, Mr. WOOD would start with 110 votes solid—the whole being but 220; and with the votes and assistance of those whom we have named in the Reform Committee forming a dominant and tyrannical majority.

The merits of this controversy lie in a nutshell. In January last there were two organizations claiming to be the General Committee, presided over respectively by JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., and WILSON SMALL. An investigation took place as to their title, when it appeared that the Wilson-Small men had been got together by the vilest system of fraud ever concocted; the inspectors having been packed in advance—the certificates of election signed, before even the *form* of voting had been transacted; in many instances fictitious names inserted as elected, to be afterwards answered to by policemen in Mr. WOOD'S employ; and all the resources of fraud in the rotten system of Primary Elections heretofore in use, were found developed therein, and in the highest state of perfection.

This culmination of wrong and party oppression brought about a storm of indignation amongst the members of the Democratic party, against which the leaders could not stand up; and the result was, that Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends in your City, deeming this a proper period (there being no election at hand) to inaugurate a thorough reform in the mode of party representation, required that the differences between the Committees should be submitted to a Convention chosen equally by the two Committees, and this was agreed to by both. The delegates from each Ward in the Wilson-Small and Savage organization appointed in writing two delegates respectively—making 88 in all, and to these were added arbiters as agreed upon—the whole amounting to a Convention of 110, representing all shades of Democratic opinion in the City, and including as members, Messrs. WILSON SMALL and JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., Chairmen of the Contesting Committees.

This Convention met, and within the time fixed for their action by the agreement of the two Committees, they adopted a system of party organization by establishing Ward Associations, designed to give each Democratic voter an equal and honest voice in the selection of all delegates to nominating conventions; and, in obedience to this, these Ward Associations have elected a General Committee which has been organized by the choice of EDWARD COOPER as Chairman, and which has sole and exclusive possession of Tammany Hall.

The Savage Committee, acting in good faith, according to the agreement entered into, have disbanded. But the Wilson-Small body, in violation of their agreement, have refused to disband. In this state of the case, the question for the State Convention will simply be: "Shall the Wilson-Small Committee be sustained in their original frauds and subsequent breach of faith, or shall the regular Tammany Hall Committee be sustained?" The answer cannot be doubtful.

The conspiracy to which we have referred is designed to prevent this issue being passed upon by the State Convention, and to induce the members of the regular Committee to cut their own throats before that time arrives. The difficulty, so far as PURDY is concerned, arose from his disappointment with regard to the Chairmanship of the new Committee—that post being assigned to EDWARD COOPER—and he imagines that, like Samson of old, being shorn of his political strength, he can still bring the temple down in ruins on the heads of the jeasting Philistines; or that at least he can slay them with the jaw-bone of an ass. (Query—Any allusion to TOM DUNLAP'S chin?)

It is reported here, but not believed, that Mr. SCHELL favors this scheme to break down the reform movement. It is known that he favored the Reformers from the commencement, in all their steps from the first struggling origin to their final triumphant close; the particulars of which you will receive by mail in a few days. Besides, the movement has been supported by all the members of Congress from New York, four of whom—HORACE F. CLARK, JOHN KELLY DAN E. SICKLES and JOHN COCHRANE, having been active members of the Reform Convention; and WM B. MACLAY and ELIJAH WARD having joined the associations in their respective Wards, and the latter even assuming the presidency of the Sixteenth Ward Association.

Mr. BUCHANAN desires to sustain the Reform movement, and that the differences between the two Committees should be submitted to the State Convention, and that the decision there made shall be sustained by the Federal officers without exception. It is plain, therefore, that the new Committee has only to stand its ground to be established beyond dispute or question as the only regular Democratic organization in the City of New-York. The complaint that the present Ward associations are not perfect, is an objection that can be easily remedied: and it has been suggested by Mr. CORN that any restriction to the admission of any Democrat shall be removed, so that the only pretext for complaint may be taken away. This the new Commitee will undoubtedly do, if their views are correctly represented by the gentlemen who are at present here on their behalf; and, we would ask, with all the Democratic voters enrolled in single Ward associations, what shadow of substance remains for the assertion that the Democratic Party is not united in your City?

It has been reported here that Mr. SCHELL threatens to use the influence of the Custom House to force through the Wilson Small (otherwise Wood) movement, but the compliment is here paid to Mr. SCHELL of entirely disbelieving it. It is known that your new Collector is a man of few words, and that there are many impudent pretenders who claim to speak for him by authority—including FERNANDO WOOD himself, who, generally, commences all political discourse with the expression, "SCHELL and I have agreed." This mode of manufacture, Mr. CORN believes to be the only authority for the insulting insinuation.

The President is very emphatic in his declarations that the Custom-House spoils shall not be used to coerce or purchase the votes of representatives against their consciences. Custom-House dictation, he says, divided the Democratic party in Mr. PIERCE'S time, and the day for "crushing out" independent men has passed. He does not want to see the party divided again, through the forced resistance of men who will not submit to dishonor, and of these matters, with fuller details of events and conversations, I will send you full particulars by next mail.

HEAD QUARTERS.

News from Kansas.

THE CAUSE OF GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 18, 1857.

Gov. WALKER'S proclamation to the people of Lawrence is received here. Its issue grew out of the fact that a Committee, acting in behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, had framed for submission to the popular vote a City Charter differing essentially from that granted by the Territorial Legislature, thereby bidding defiance to the Territorial Government.

This action of the Committee Gov. WALKER pronounces to be treasonable, and he has ordered a body of troops to the vicinity of Lawrence, in order to prevent further proceedings in the premises, and to enforce the law.

The statement that it is WALKER'S design, through this movement, to keep in Kansas the troops designed for Utah, as a pretext for the administration to back out of the Utah expedition, is mere speculation.

News from Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18.

The brig *R. W. Packer*, Capt. MAYO, has arrived from Port-au-Prince, bringing dates to the 1st inst. Captain MAYO reports that the sickness was increasing and business very dull. COFFEE and LOGWOOD were very scarce. The *R. W. Packer* left Port-au-Prince with two-thirds of a cargo, after waiting for twenty-five days. While there the first officer of the brig and one seamen died, and on the passage to this port the captain's son, aged 16 years, died of the fever.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, July 19—7 P. M.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., with three days later advices from Europe, now fully due at this port, has not yet been signalled.

The weather is cloudy, and there is an appearance of rain.

Another Fire at the State Lunatic Asylum.

UTICA, Saturday, July 18.

A fire broke out in this city this afternoon about five o'clock, which consumed a large stone barn belonging to the State Lunatic Asylum, used as a storehouse for the furniture saved from the fire last Tuesday. The walls only are left standing. Loss about $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of a patient at the Asylum.

Alleged Shameful Outrage on a Sailor.

The brig *D. D. Evans*, Capt. WARREN, of Brewster, Me., arrived on Wednesday, from Nuevitas. On Saturday Capt. WARREN made complaint against his cook and steward, a colored man, named ANDREW SUNO, for an assault upon him with a carving-knife, in some port where the vessel touched. A warrant was procured and given to Deputy United States Marshal O'KEEFE to execute. The offender had been landed at the Sailor's Retreat, Staten Island. He was represented as a most dangerous man, and very turbulent. Mr. O'KEEFE accordingly provided himself with handcuffs, and made every preparation for capturing a hard subject. Upon arriving at the Retreat, however, he was very much surprised to find a diminutive and harmless-looking colored man, crippled in his limbs, with marks of bruises and wounds upon his face, and scarcely able to stand or go. One of his knee joints was fractured, or so badly swollen as to make him a cripple; in a word this poor black man says he has been the victim of most inhuman treatment on the part of this Captain and his officers. ANDREW SUNG belongs to Cadiz, in Spain, and says he shipped with Captain WARREN as a Spanish subject, about four months since, for a voyage to the West Indies, to act as cook and steward; that the Captain and mate, soon after sailing, began to abuse him, frequently beating and otherwise maltreating him. They stopped at Jacksonville, Fla., where he was taken out of the vessel and confined in jail until the vessel sailed. In Havana he offered to refund what was due the vessel of the month's advance he had received, if the captain would allow him to leave the vessel and escape his miseries. But he was refused a discharge, and, upon attempting to find the Spanish Consul, was arrested and thrown into prison, and kept at hard labor by the Captain's orders. They then went to Nuevitas, and returned to New-York. On the passage home, ANDREW alleges he was flogged, seized to the vessel's anchor, and triced up the main-stay by his wrists, and otherwise brutally maltreated; that he was at one time cut down from the stay, and fell into a molasses hogshead, badly injuring his knee; that for three weeks he was kept tied up, and fed on bread and water. He wholly denies that he ever attempted any assault upon the Captain, and says that the charge has been trumped against him to forestall all his complaint against the captain and mate for the abuses he has suffered, and to cheat him out of his wages, some $80, now coming to him. ANDREW is in the custody of the Deputy Marshal, who intends to have the case investigated, to aid him in which he wishes to see ANDREW'S shipmates.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Seizure of an American Ship by the Police of Havana—Markets, &c.

The U. S. M. steamship *Black Warrior* sailed from New-Orleans on the 12th, Havana on the 15th, and arrived at this port early yesterday afternoon.

From Havana, we learn that a Spanish sailor was reported to have been killed in a row with the crew of the American bark *Albertina*, on the night of the 11th. The police had in consequence taken possession of the vessel, (as she lay at the wharf,) and no one was allowed to go on board or leave her, except the American Consul or his deputy, Mr. SAVAGE, who has been examining the crew. The result of the examination by the deputy Consul had not transpired.

The British ship-of-the-line *Orion*, propeller, Capt. ESSKINE, arrived at Havana on the 14th, from the Isthmus, and was to sail in a few days for Halifax. All well on board.

The American Consul, Col. BLYTHE, would leave on the 23d for New Orleans, on a visit to the States.

Sugar market as last reported. Stock at Havana 240,000 boxes, at Matanzas 75,000. Exchange improved—on London 11⅛ ₱ cent. premium, on New-York and Boston ⅛ ₱ cent. to 1 ₱ cent. premium. Freights dull, and but little tonnage in the port. The city still free from the fever.

The Liquor-Shops Shut, and a Quiet Sunday.

Yesterday was a model Sunday in all the Wards of the City, except the Seventeenth, in which the riotous disposition was not altogether quelled, though there was no actual outbreak. The observance of the law, enforcing the closing of liquor-saloons on Sunday, was pretty general, the violations being principally on the part of keepers of lager-bier cellars of the lower class. After dark, however, most of the drinking-places on Broadway, of the more pretentious order, were busied in vending potations that were not confined to lemonade, lemon-soda, sarsaparilla, or even cider. In the Bowery and Williamstreet lager-bier flowed freely after 9 o'clock, and in Avenue A there was no pretence of observing the law after 3 o'clock P. M., or thereabouts. Still, in defiance of lager-bier, weiss-bier, and the more potent draughts, yesterday was the most quiet Sunday our City has enjoyed for a long time. The following ordinance, issued and signed by the District Attorney, and distributed to each Police station, is answerable for much of the improvement.

The public sale or public keeping of liquor upon Sunday is forbidden, *not because the article is liquor*, but because the law for thirty years has forbidden the sale of *any* thing on that day (except meats, fish and milk, before 9 o'clock, A. M.) It is forbidden not because the Police law or the new license law *first* forbid, for the Revised Statutes forbid it and *the Ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty passed in* 1855 (see collection authorised to be printed in 1856 at page 518) forbid it. *All these prohibitions are concurrent.* Whilst it may be a new thing to close shops on Sunday, the law itself on the subject is no novelty. But the Police law only makes a new penalty in these words:

SEC. 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person *to publicly keep or dispose* of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, or upon any day of public election within the said the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the People of the State of New-York by the District Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund hereby authorized," (the fund for sick and disabled policemen.)

By the ordinances of the Mayor and Aldermen a concurrent remedy of arrest or warrant by a magistrate is provided and the prohibition specific as to wine, ale, lager-bier as well as to the general phrase intoxicating liquor.

The ur dersigned being charged by law with a duty whose disobedience renders him liable to a prosecution himself for misdemeanor, and by permission of the Board of Police, and in furtherance of his duty upon their orders, submits the following plan of instructions to petrolmen:

Take the foregoing explanations of the law, and carefully, but politely, inform *every* vender, not only of liquors, but of all wares and merchandise on Sunday, of the provisions, and request an immediate closing up of the establishment, in such a way as to indicate to the public that no sale is to be expected. The law cannot force a man to evacuate his store entirely on a Sunday—that is a question of morals. Nor to entirely close the *access* of air or light if it be *necessary* for him to have this, as may be the case when the store is as well his premises of residence.

If he refuses or neglects—or if under pretence of closing, still "publicly keeps and disposes of wares," then *each Patrolman* will please to fill up the blanks below, and at close of Sunday file with Inspector, who will send them to the undersigned.

The undersigned will then commence suit for the $50 penalty, or proceed under the Ordinance as the exigencies of the case may demand, and the blanks thus filled up will be his voucher for evidence. *Patrolmen will remember the new penalty is for their benefit, since the proceeds go to the fund for their relief if sick*, etc. And the undersigned will, if costs be obtained, also devote them to the fund after deducting disbursements.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

The reports from the various Wards to a late hour last night, were as follows:

First Ward.—This Ward was comparatively quiet. That is, there were less than a dozen knock-downs and grog-shop affrays. All such were soon put down by the police—the belligerants being either arrested or dispersed. These difficulties were nearly all confined to the western section of the district. During a fight in BARNEY LOWE' grog shop in Washington-street, a laboring man, named WILLIAM HYERSON, living at No. 6 Carlisle-street, was knocked down, and then had his lip bitten nearly off by his assailant. Officer C. L. DEOE of the Second Ward conveyed the man to the drug store of Dr. VAN LIER, corner of Rector and Greenwich-streets, where the lip was sewed on again. The liquor stores were very generally closed. Not all the dealers have yet been notified in this Ward of the new law compelling them to shut their places on Sundays. When this notice is fully promulgated and fully understood, the law will be fully complied with. So say the police.

Second Ward.—This little Ward is nearly always well-behaved. It has less low places of resort than any other in the City. It ontdid itself yesterday in quietness. A few of the liquor-sellers kept open, but the bars of the principal public houses were "dry" to all but boarders.

Third Ward—This Ward, which does not embrace what, under ordinary circumstances, may be considered the most peaceful part of the City, inasmuch as it includes a large portion of West, Washington and Greenwich-streets, where a small row is the usual concomitant of a fine or wet Sunday—this Third Ward was yesterday noted for the great tranquility which prevailed. Inspector HOPKINS reports everything unwontedly quiet. The liquor stores were generally closed altogether. In Washington and Greenwich streets liquor was sold at about thirty places with unclosed doors. At about the same number of places the doors were fastened, and, ostensibly, no rum was to be procured, but the "knowing ones" were easily admitted, and with less daylight than usual, as many "horns" as on previous Sabbaths were engulphed. But altogether the Ward was very quiet, and as far as the Police discovered, altogether moral.

Fourth Ward.—Not for a long time was the Fourth Ward so quiet as on yesterday. The police had but very little to do. They took in "a few for drunkenness, and, for stealing a pair of gaiters, one old bummer," who made the welkin ring with long-continued bellowing, when placed in the cells. His friends complained his annoying conduct by saying that he had the delirium tremens. Late in the day a drunken man was taken from the hoarding-house No. 92 Cliff-street, where he created a great disturbance, and stabbed a woman in the arm, with a sword. Many of the drinking places—nearly all of them the very worst—were closed, but many were also open—especially in Roosevelt and the streets leading from the Bowery. All such have been noted. A man named JAMES HOARE was attacked by a party of ruffians at the corner of Roosevelt and Cherry streets, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, and severely cut in the cheek and over the eye. He was taken to Dr. HUTCHISON, 90 Cherry-st., when, after having his wounds dressed, he was conveyed home by his friends.

The Jews along Chatham-st. were very generally closed; those that were open appeared to be occupied also by the proprietors as a residence. The lager bier and liquor shops were mostly shut. The cigar stores and ice-cream saloons paid but little attention to the order.

Fifth Ward—Sergeant HUTCHINGS reported everything well in this Ward yesterday, with one exception. At RIFLE'S "Old Star," in Lispenard-street, three ruffians named JAMES MOLLOY, THOMAS CARPENTER and JOHN HAMBLIN, being unable to procure liquor, attacked the premises, beat the door in, and broke the windows. They were quickly arrested and lodged in the Station-house of this Ward. With this exception, everything in the Ward was quiet.

Sixth Ward—Old residents declared that never before had they seen such a quiet Sunday in the Sixth Ward. This quietness was owing, of course, in a great measure to the general observance of the law requiring all bar-rooms to be closed. The stoops and sidewalks were never so crowded with men, women and children, seeking dubious air and conversation away from their narrow apartments up crooked alleys and lofty buildings. Their sports were somewhat rough and boisterous, but it was all good-natured and peculiar. The police were about with badge and shield, and were treated respectably. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a poorly clad and dejected-looking woman applied to Sergeant HICKS for lodging. She gave her name as JANE ECKER, said she was a native of England, and 28 years of age; that she was homeless and weary, and desired a place to rest, at least for a while. She was sent down stairs, and placed in a lodging apartment with another woman. In about ten minutes after the first occupant of the cell called loudly for help. An officer going to ascertain the cause, found the woman ECKER lying upon the floor, vomiting freely. She was pale and speechless, and exhibited other indications of suffering from poison. A physician was sent for, when it was discovered that she had taken diluted caustic—so much of it, the physician thought, as to defeat the purpose intended. A vial with a portion of the stuff was found in her pocket. Remedies were administered, and at last accounts she was considered out of danger. She refused, amidst her tears, that she was a widow—that those who should assist her refused to do so—that her only two children died within a few weeks on Long Island, and that now, worn down with sickness and destitution, she desired no longer to live. This is only one of equally melancholy incidents that occur almost daily at every police station.

Seventh Ward.—Sergeant CAMERON reported the Seventh Ward had been remarkably quiet the whole day. Not one grog shop in Cherry-street had been made up to 8 o'clock P. M. He attributed this unusual state of things to the general observance of the Excise laws, most of the liquor stores really remaining closed, without even so much as the private door open to the thirsty. The officers reported the porter-houses of DANIEL ANDERSON, No. 250 Cherry street, and RICHARD CULAHAN, No. 12 Jackson-street, open for the sale of liquor, and in both instances saw the customers drinking at the counter. With such plain evidence, District-Attorney HALL, in accordance with the promise made on Saturday in his circular to the Police Department, will sue the violators for the $50 penalty.

Eighth Ward.—This Ward also was strangely quiet all of yesterday. But one arrest had been made up to 9 o'clock P. M., that of a boy named WILLIAM ALLEN, at 9 A. M., by Officer ROBERTS, for stealing from from a canal-boat at the foot of Spring-street. He was committed for examination. There were a large number of stores open for the sale of liquor on the sly, and a few publicly. The officers report six violations of the Sunday law, viz:

PATRICK RYAN, cor. King and Varick.
MICHAEL DELAHANTY, No. 208 West-st., cor. Charlton.
PATRICK BOYLAN, cor. Charlton and Varick.
SILAS H. COLWELL, No. 205 West-street.
DAVID S. PAGE, No. 501 West-street, cor. Spring; and one on the corner of Varick and Broome.

The evidence against these persons was also plain, and doubtless speedy justice will be meted them.

Ninth Ward—The old Station-house of this Ward, at No. 94 Charles-street, is yet unoccupied by the Police of this Ward, whose head quarters are to be found at Jefferson Market. Sergeant SEABRING reported last night everything unusually quiet. In nine years he had never known a more tranquil Sunday. Out of nearly 400 drinking-places, only 17 were found in open violation of the law.

Tenth Ward.—Sergeant DAVIS, who was in charge at sunset, says he has never known it more quiet in the Tenth Ward since his connection with the Police Department. With a few exceptions the lager bier and liquor shops were closed; the Jews, as a general thing, also closed their places of business. They will go into their new (the old) Station-houses probably on Wednesday of the present week.

From the Bowery, through Division-street to Essex, our reporter counted some forty places of business open. Of these there were only some half dozen liquor and lager-bier shops, the balance were cigar stores, fruit and ice-cream saloons, and millinery shops. Many of the latter evidently being occupied as residences, and there was very little business doing.

Eleventh Ward.—The old Station-house was taken possession of on Saturday, swept and garnished, and everything was progressing in the most satisfactory manner. Neither lager bier nor liquor were anywhere openly sold, at least the exceptions were very rare.

Thirteenth Ward.—The old station house, which has been thoroughly cleansed and put in excellent order, has been occupied since Saturday afternoon. Sergeant STEERS, who went personally through the Ward, found all quiet; the liquor and lager bier shops usually all closed; and during five years of the twelve he has been on the Police, he has never seen it more peaceable. There were some exceptions which were hold and defiant in their violation of the law; these will be reported to day. They have only specials in the Ward; the Jews were not notified, but will be as soon as their organization is complete. Mr. C. ROBINSON is making the tour of the station houses for the purpose of examining the Telegraph apparatus, which will probably be in working order during the present week.

Seventeenth Ward—Capt. HART reports a general obedience to the order for closing stores on Sunday in his Ward, and throughout the day there was no disturbance reported. The Police were patroling the Wards.

The reporter, however, found the German Theatre, RABLE'S, and many other lager bier saloons in full blast, and through Avenue A, there were very few of these resorts shut up, and these, at sunset, had a light inside, showing that the places were occupied, even if the lager was not dispensed. The open and defiant manner in which the business was going on showed a determination to disregard any and all orders for shutting shop on Sunday.

They took possession of their new Station house on the 16th.

Eighteenth Ward.—All quiet. Only a few petty offenders arrested. Liquor places nearly all closed.

Nineteenth Ward.—No difficulty of any importance occurred in this Precinct. Places where intoxicating liquors are sold showed respect for the Sunday law, but the lager-bier places did a great business.

The Police Station-houses—Their Condition.

A Committee of mechanics appointed to examine into the condition of the City Station-houses, on Saturday made the following report:

SIR: In conformity with your request, we visited the following Station-houses, and would beg leave to report as follows:

First Ward.—The Station-house was closed, and we could not ascertain the whereabouts of the person having the key.

Second Ward.—Found the house in good condition except cleaning, which was being done under the direction of Sergeant WEED. Found several of the iron bedsteads broken, and chairs out of repair.

Third Ward.—Is in a fair condition, except whitewashing and scrubbing, which was being done under the direction of Capt. HOPKINS. It wants clothes-closets for each man, the same as the Eighth and some of the other Wards have. It requires painting throughout, some new floors in the cells, and some of the locks need repairing, &c.

Fourth Ward.—Found this house in a very filthy condition—the bedsteads and furniture in a broken and damaged state, the Croton and gas pipes out of order, and the gas escaping. The house will require painting, scrubbing, whitewashing, &c., throughout.

Fifth Ward.—This house is in good order, except the water-closets and sewer connecting with the main sewer, which is partially stopped up and overflows when much used. Wants painting and whitewashing. Furniture in pretty good order.

Sixth Ward.—This house is in a very bad condition. The water-pipes are out of order. The plaster is much damaged in consequence of the roof leaking in several places. The officer in command says it will require a new roof. The furniture and oil-cloths are all worn out, and the house will require a thorough cleaning and painting. The stone steps require resetting, the lamps repaired, &c.

Seventh Ward.—The house is in a very dirty condition. The scrubbing was being done under the direction of the officer in charge; the bedsteads are many of them out of order and the Captain's desk requires covering; the gas pipes are broken; the oil-cloths and furniture are much damaged; locks for the cells require repairing, and the water closets are not fit for use and should be altered so as to be self-acting; the lower stairs require repairing very much; the wood work should be painted.

Eighth Ward.—The house requires painting inside and out, and the Captain's private room requires papering; some additional closets for the men, also new window shades, oil-cloth on platform around the desk are required; part of the cellar needs flagging and the lodgers' apartments require to be fitted up; bolts on windows and locks on doors.

Ninth Ward.—This house is in a filthy condition; requires whitewashing and repainting very much; the plumbing work is much out of order; the flagging in the yard will have to be relaid to prevent the water from running in the cellar; the locks are out of order; windows are also required for ventilation; also new hose and pipes are needed.

Tenth Ward.—Wants cleaning and painting; chairs, furniture and some of the bedsteads need repairing.

Eleventh Ward.—The house is in pretty good order except whitewashing and cleaning; the furniture and many of the bedsteads are much damaged; the wood work requires painting and the part that is grained needs varnishing.

Twelfth Ward—This house is very much out of order and requires considerable repairs; the roof is an old shingle one; the plaster and painting require overhauling; the roof should be raised, and a tin one substituted. The office requires refitting; a lodging-room is also required for the use of male and female lodgers; the bedsteads are all in good order; the house needs whitewashing and cleaning.

Thirteenth Ward.—This house is much out of order; the gas pipes and telegraph wires are broken, and this appears to have been done intentionally; the furniture also is badly broken; the house is being whitewashed and cleaned under the direction of the officer in charge.

Fourteenth Ward.—This house is in very good order, with the exception of the cells; which require cleaning and whitewashing and new bunks or bedsteads, the present ones being full of vermin, &c. The doors of the cells are much out of order; the gas pipes require repairing; the front office requires painting.

Fifteenth Ward.—This house is in very bad order and requires a great deal of repairing; the cells and sleeping-rooms are out of order, and the iron bedsteads and furniture are badly broken; the house needs repainting inside and out; the plastering is much broken; the house is old and will cost from $500 to $750 to make the necessary alterations and repairs.

Sixteenth Ward.—This house is in good condition, and is being cleaned under the direction of the officer in command; requires some cells for female lodgers; also some locks and clothes closets for the men.

Seventeenth Ward.—This house is in good order; requires to be whitewashed, cleaned, and painted inside; the furniture is much out of order.

Eighteenth Ward.—The house is in good order and requires only whitewashing and cleaning; the furniture requires no repairs; the water-closets are out of order.

Nineteenth Ward.—This house is in a bad condition, and requires cleaning and whitewashing throughout, and a thorough painting. The sidewalk needs flagging, and the cells should be repaired.

Twentieth Ward.—The walls and floors want washing and cleaning throughout. The furniture and bedsteads are out of order, and the locks on front door want repairing.

Twenty-first Ward.—This house is much out of repair; wants new floor laid on first story, and needs cleaning, whitewashing and painting. This house is hired by the year. The furniture needs repairing.

Twenty-second Ward.—This house is in a very bad condition. The house is too small, and [illegible] accommodate the number of men. The [illegible] ars out of order, and will require a [illegible] refit them. The furniture and bedsteads [illegible] damaged, having the appearance of [illegible] dons designedly. The expenses of putting the order of the house in order will not cost less than $[illegible].

A BOAT CAPSIZED—THREE LIVES LOST.—Yesterday morning three persons—Miss G. F. STONE, Mr. F. CONWAY and C. W. DICKENSON—left the foot of Nintieth-street in a sail-boat for Harlem, where they intended to spend the day. But, after having turned from a pleasant sail down the East River to go up to their destination, all their canvas was raised and the boat keeled over, throwing the inmates into the water. There were some boys bathing near by, who procured a boat and proceeded towards them as soon as they could. The men were clinging to the sides of the boat when the boys started, but the woman had gone down. Before the boys reached the boat the men became exhausted and went down, so that all three were joined. They were grappled for by some fishermen, but none of the bodies had been recovered at a late hour last evening. The names of the parties were ascertained from articles found in the boat, which is in the hands of Mr. DAVENPORT, at the foot of One Hundred and First-street, for identification.

LOG OF THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, D. L. WILCOX, master, from Havre, July 8, *via* Cowes, (Southampton,) to New-York.

Left Havre July 8, at noon, and Cowes the same evening at 8 o'clock.

July.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Miles.
9	Dead reckoning.		205
10	49 54	13 48	295
11	49 56	21 54	315
12	50 01	27 35	335
13	49 36	33 40	286
14	48 59	41 10	291
15	47 00	48 30	326
16	44 40	55 36	325
17	42 46	62 36	336
18	40 30	68 40	326
19 at 6 o'clock A. M., up with light ship, and stopped in consequence of dense fog. Distance			245
Total, miles			3,249

Time, 10 days, 10 hours from Cowes, and 10 days, 20 hours from Havre, including detention at Cowes. Had a stormy Winter passage as regards weather and sea.

New York, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

NEW-JERSEY.

Accident at Hoboken Ferry.

At 8¼ o'clock, last evening, the chains of the bridge in the Barcley-street Ferry slip, at Hoboken, gave way, and the bridge sunk so rapidly that several persons were precipitated overboard, and many others were wet considerably. It is believed, however, that all were rescued from the water. An accident of the same nature occurred with the same bridge two years ago, at which time several lives were lost. The bridges should be constructed with floats under them.

STATEMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. MANSELL, Superintendent of the Ferry, makes the following statement as to this accident. A large crowd was on the bridge waiting the arrival of a boat, which was but a few yards from the slip. There may have been, and doubtless was, nearly a thousand people on the bridge.

He stood at one of the wheels, preparing to let down the bridge, when suddenly the supporting chain gave way on his side, followed by the instantaneous breaking of the hook of the chain opposite. The forward part of the bridge a-once fell to the water, which fortunately, from its being nearly high tide, at the time was only two or three feet from the bridge. There was considerable excitement for a few minutes, and he was apprehensive that a large number had been thrown into the water and some of them drowned, with severe injuries to others. But one man only was thrown into the water and he was speedily rescued, having sustained no other damage than getting his clothes drenched. Several sustained slight bruises from the hurry and jam, in trying to get off from the bridge.

The bridge had two very heavy safety chains, in addition to the ordinary chains.

He thinks that it was not the weight of the passengers that broke the chains, but some flaw in the one that gave way first. Mr. MANSELL says that he invariably cautions people from crowding in two large numbers upon the ferry bridges but it is impossible to make them give any attention to it. He says, moreover, that, as Superintendent of the ferries he has expended large sums of money at different times in making improvements upon the Ferries, simply to insure additional security to the lives of passengers. He expects for all this that a large number of passengers will be killed some day, and although the fault is wholly their own, the company have to pay a round sum of damages.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York, to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in the City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.
ALFRED MUNROE.
WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS OF MONEY BY SICKNESS.

RADWAY & CO. offer to the citizens of New-York City, to pay to every one who remains sick with dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, diarrhœa, constipation of the bowels, six hours after the R. R. R remedies have been used, if they are not so far cured as to be enabled to report themselves able to attend to business, for the time they lose through sickness by the above complaints. He will furthermore, agree to keep in good health during the sickly summer months, the citizens of New-York who will follow our instructions, under forfeiture of paying for all loss of time for sickness. Those desirous of availing themselves of this benefit will please call at our office, No. 162 Fulton-st., and record their names and residences. He will pay every patient of ours who takes our remedies for every business hour lost from sickness.

RADWAY & CO., No 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

I

Crop Prospects in Western Illinois and Michigan.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

Leaving Iowa, where my last was dated, I visited Western Illinois, and passed over the entire length of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, from Quincy on the Mississippi River, to Chicago, a distance of 268 miles. For the first 100 miles, from Quincy to Galesburg, there is nothing special to be noted. There are many good fields of wheat, but much of the corn appears quite backward, and a very favorable season will be needed to give an average crop. From Galesburg, northward or northeast, most of the way to Chicago, is one of the finest sections of prairie country I have visited. Wheat is grown extensively, chiefly of the Spring variety, and all unite in saying that this crop never looked better at this season hereabouts. In Bureau County I saw 900 acres in one plot, owned by three brothers, I believe. Wheat fields of fifty to one, two and three hundred acres, are not uncommon.

From Chicago to this point, along the Michigan Central Railroad, there is a fair sprinkling of Winter wheat fields, most of which show exceedingly well for an abundant harvest. The midge is reported as far less prevalent than last year. Corn is quite as far advanced as in many places I have visited hundreds of miles further south, and farmers generally say they have yet strong hopes of a full yield, if the Autumnal frosts do not come on early. Oats and other Spring crops are as good as usual, I believe, if not better than the average.

Id. I noticed that several persons are commencing the culture of small fruits, especially strawberries, for the Chicago market, and the enterprise will doubtless pay well, as that city, having no immediate back country adapted to these fruits, is now quite dependent upon the Cincinnati market for them. On the 9th inst. I noticed at several Chicago market stands raspberries raised in Kentucky, a dozen miles south of Cincinnati, and learned that the largest supply of strawberries this season had come from the same locality. J.

The Wine Crop in France,

Correspondence of the London Times.

The vine-growers appear to have successfully encountered the *oidium* with sulphur in the few places where the disease has appeared, and great hopes are entertained of the forthcoming vintage.

The price of wine is well kept up at Bercy, notwithstanding the favorable accounts from the wine producing departments. Transactions are quiet at Macon, with a tendency to fall prices. The Bordeaux wine market is also quiet. The result of the blossoming is watched with anxiety. The proprietors of vineyards still express an opinion that there will be no great fall in the price of wine even should there be an abundant vintage. The price of spirits distilled from beatroot at 90 degrees is quoted in Paris at 115f. the hectolitre.

The *Moniteur Vinicole* says:

"To the dry and warm weather of the last few weeks have succeeded heavy storms of rain, which, without having done general mischief, have caused a certain degree of uneasiness. The blossoming of the vine, which is happily over in the south, is not yet over in the other vine-growing countries, and fears are therefore entertained that damage may have been done. The danger, however, will be less if the change from wet to great heat does not come on too suddenly. The storms which have taken place during the last week at Paris and in a number of the departments have not been innocuous, as the hail has done damage in certain localities, particularly in the Moselle, from Pont-a-Mousson to Metz. Everywhere else the vine continues to look prosperous."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

ISN'T IT SO?

FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit and tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware. The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and easy, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by storekeepers throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for Arthur's. It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, northeast corner 10th and George sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent.

Also, Manufacturer of MASSER'S Wonderful Five-Minutes' Freezer, No. 6 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

MASSER'S WONDERFUL FIVE MINUTE FREEZERS!

These Popular Machines have now become a necessary appendage to every well-regulated family—enabling them to enjoy one of the greatest luxuries with little trouble and at trifling expense. Sizes, three quarts, four quarts, six quarts, eight quarts, and fourteen quarts.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 649 Broadway, always obtain good situations. Students entering this week will receive private lessons, be practically qualified for Fall business by September. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Two $10 seats vacant. Apply this day or evening.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $130 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The second summer quarter commences July 22. One of the Principals may be seen at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND warrants, mailed at Alexandria, Va., on the 13th inst., directed to Messrs. Le Hurray & Co., New York:

No. 18,263, issued to Benjamin Cross, 120 acres.
No. 41,141, issued to Joel C. Harper, 120 acres.
No. 68,818, issued to Rebecca S. Meade, 160 acres.
No. 61,428, issued to Catharine Elkins, 160 acres.
No. 58,890, issued to Wm. Ashford, 160 acres.
No. 45,790, issued to Samuel Sunby, 160 acres.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, as caveats have been filed at the department in Washington.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$500 REWARD.—GRAY HAIR RESTORED.—We will forfeit the above for any article equal to our Regenerator for restoring gray hair to its original color. Warranted in any case. Price $1.

KNIGHT & CO., No. 493 Broadway.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, LONG ISLAND).—Great trotting, Monday, June 20, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Purse and stake, $1,000; mile heats; best 2 in 3. H. Woodruff names b. m. *Rose of Washington*, to go as they please; J. D. Mellano, b. m. *Flora Temple*, in harness.

Such an exciting race has never taken place within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. An immense amount of money is on the event, and *Flora* will have to trot well to maintain her reputation as mistress of the turf in this great trial. *Rose* is the fastest young mare in this State. It will be decidedly the best trot of the season. Look out for a tall thing. Stand from under. N. B.—The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., returning as soon as the race is over.

JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by General Andrew Jackson, will hold their final meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present, and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.

J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

Price $12, $15 and $20.

PRATT'S PATENT.—These machines are warranted to give satisfaction. If persons wishing to purchase will call and see them and their work, they will need no praise from us. They are called the ladies' companion. Call and see them at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 633 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, ornamental and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. They are not professional artists are so engaged and attend to everything themselves, every order will be executed in the best manner, which combined with moderate charges, will, they trust, ensure a share of public patronage.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE,

SUMMER DRY GOODS.

700 pieces beautiful English Lawns, fast colors, 8 cents per yard, worth 16 cents.
1,200 pieces Light Challeys, 12 cents.
5 cases beautiful Brilliants, one shilling.
15 cases English Calicoes, 9 yards for 81 cents.
12 cases Brown and White and Black and White Lawns, 6¼ cents.

The above are all greatly reduced in price, and well worth inspection. Call early.

ALEXANDER JUST,
One Price only. Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st. three doors above Monroe.

LANE & PORTER

Will commence to-day the sale of

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

OF SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS,

on all of which has been made an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Owing to the death of one of the firm and the consequent

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,

this rich and varied stock will be sold at

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

No. 317, old No. 72, Canal-st.

MANTILLAS,

MANTILLAS,

MANTILLAS,

50 per cent. below cost, to enable me to effect a clearance before the 1st of August. One Price only.

ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

One of the best selected stock of Silks in this City, Now selling off, BELOW COST, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!

GREAT CLOSING SALE

OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!

The proprietors of the above established have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the

ADVANCED STATE OF THE SEASON,

to offer for sale at once, the whole of their

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

at such

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

as must and will effect their

IMMEDIATE AND ENTIRE CLEARANCE,

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE

It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold entirely

REGARDLESS OF COST!

Comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to

OVER $ 50,000!

It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.

The public will therefore please TAKE NOTICE that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to 1st September.

Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs.

LYONS & JONES,
Proprietors of Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS

AT A

DISCOUNT.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION,

AT THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., Will offer, this day:

50 pieces Plaid and Striped Silks, 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d.
30 pieces, very heavy and rich, 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., and 8s., original price 10s and 12s.
40 pieces elegant Silk Poplins, 4s. 6d. per yard, reduced from one dollar.
150 Elegant Flounced Barege Robes, half cost.
200 fine English Lawns, only 8 cts. per yard, cost 13 cts.
150 French Lawns, only 12½, cost 25 cts.
300 fine English Calico, only 8 cts., worth 12½.
200 fine White Brilliants, 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.
50 White Plaid Jaconets, only 12½.
150 Rich Trimmed Mantillas, very cheap.
200 Dusters and Traveling Cloaks, from $1 upward.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER FOR THE LADIES.

Extraordinary reduction made in the prices of our entire stock of Summer goods.

Flounced barege robes
Reduced 25 per cent.
Printed bareges
Reduced 25 per cent.
Printed jaconets and lawns
Reduced 25 per cent.

All other articles which are only suitable for Summer wear have been reduced so as to effect their entire clearance before the 1st September, when we shall commence receiving our European purchases for the Fall trade.

G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT!

LADIES, before purchasing elsewhere, call at No. 551 BROADWAY, and examine the following very desirable DRESS GOODS, for DEEP and SECOND MOURNING:

10,000 yards beautiful French Muslins, 12½ cents per yard.
3,000 yards 4-5 Tissues, 25 cents per yard.
5,000 yards Plain and Plaid Barèges, 125 cents per yard.
1,000 fine French Muslin Robes, $2 per robe.
2,000 the Finest Imported, $3 per robe.

LADIES (especially strangers) will please observe.

W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.,
OPPOSITE TIFFANY & Co.'s.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS

FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country.

A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $20,000 to $30,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.

Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-Office.

MANTILLAS,

No. 361 Broadway.

The balance of our stock of

MANTILLAS

has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.

GEORGE BULPIN.

BRODIE'S

SUMMER MANTILLAS.

THE REMAINING STOCK OF HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE, and must be closed out before AUGUST 3, to make room for wholesale's FALL STOCK.

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF LACES,

Embracing Honiton, Guipure, Maltese, Point Applique, English Thread, &c.; also,

Rich Honiton Lace Sets,
Rich Embroidered Muslin do.,

Now selling off at

LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

WADDINGS, WADDINGS, BLACK AND WHITE.

The subscriber is now receiving his Fall waddings, and respectfully invites his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call. The waddings are of the first quality, ranging from 3, 4, and 6 ounces to the dozen yards. Call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar-st.

RICH MANTILLAS.

The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.

GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE LATE wrecks, consisting in part of prints, delaines, linens, cloths, cassimeres, silks and goods for Summer wear. Also, on hand at all times, a very full assortment of Irish linens and linen goods, by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 633 Broadway, N.R.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. F. SMITH'S NEW STORY

Will be commenced in the September No. of the NEW YORK JOURNAL—an Historical Tale—by the author of "Dick Tarlton," "Minnie Grey," &c., &c., entitled "THE YOUNG PRETENDER;" Or, a Hundred Years Ago.

S. FRENCH, Publisher,
122 Nassau street

AUGUST NUMBER OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Did you get the July number of the LADY'S BOOK for your wife? If you did, then is there a necessity for her to have the August number to get the continuation of those valuable receipts for preserving; the numbers ought also to be kept for future reference.

"Autumn Flowers" is a most splendid engraving, and the fashion plate is the gem of the season. There are also finely executed embroidery patterns, a mantilla from Brodie, netting, crochet and something entirely new, a pincushion to be worn with pins or beads, designs for the cape of a child's coat, patch work, collar, painting on glass and leaves in drawing, bonnets, capes and sleeves, Dorfers, modelling on wax, bonnet for a young lady and how to cut it, directions in stuff-making and how to cut them, with an explanatory diagram, flounces for skirts and sleeves, bee-hive cap and other articles. There are in all 80 engravings, 40 articles by the best writers, and 100 pages. For sale by all the dealers.

NEW MUSIC.—"WE PITCH OUR TENTS ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND." A few ideas in a few verses, sung in a "Few Days," by a "few" of the "Tribe of Jessie." Price 25 cents. Just published, by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

OLD IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BABBIT Metal, Schmidt's extra lard and tallow cups, for sale by JEREMIAH O'LEARY, No. 48 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, July 20, 1857.

FAREWELL BENEFIT,

and LAST APPEARANCE in America of

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

When will be presented,

BY GENERAL DESIRE,

Bellini's most popular opera, in 2 acts, of

NORMA.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(In her great rôle of Norma.)
Mme. FIEDENBURG,
Signori ARNOLDI, COLETTI,

And other well-known artists, in the principal roles.

Conductor.....Signor TORRIANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....
Family Circle.....50 cts Amphitheatre.....25c

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The managerial enterprise of the present lessee was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which made

THE SUMMER GARDEN

the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he ventures to predict will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.

To produce a cool atmosphere

THE INDIAN PUNKAH

has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this

ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION

has been introduced into any public building in this country.

MONDAY, July 20,

first night of

THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

with new scenery, dresses and appointments.

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

as Don Leander. Apollo and the Amazon. Mr. Walcot as Furibund. Mr. Davenport as the Marquis. Miss Mannere as Abricotina. Miss Emily Melton as the Princess, and a splendid cast.

The pleasant afterpiece of

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents—Colored.....Half price

MONDAY EVENING, July 20,

A NEW FEATURE,

PROMENADE CONCERTS IN THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN

GRAND BALLET AND VAUDEVILLE.

Second night of the talented and beautiful

SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,

Premiere Danseuse and Ballet Directress, in which she will sustain four characters.

New grand Pas de Deux Noble by Signorina Rolla and Paul Brillant.

The Promenade Concerts in the Illuminated Garden will commence at 7 o'clock, and will continue till the rise of the curtain; also during the intermission.

The excellent vaudeville company, composed of Messrs. George Jordan, T. Placide, Grosvenor, Mr. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in the capital petite comedy of

TRYING IT ON.

Tuesday—The Wonderful Ravels.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1857.

The popular vocalist,

MISS BEHREND,

will appear.

AN UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS,
From the Academy of Music.
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC.
FAMOUS BAND OF THE SEVENTY REGIMENT

A BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN

will be constantly playing over a

MAGNIFICENT GLACIER OF REAL ICE.

Admission.....25 cents
Secured balcony seats.....50 cents
Doors open at 7½; will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

and Last Appearance in America of

MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,

TO-NIGHT.

S. THALBERG,

Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE

in her great rôle of

NORMA,

at the Academy of Music TO-NIGHT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING the novelties and marvels of that Prince of Necromancers and Czar of all the acolytes of Magic, the far famed PROFESSOR WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, in Chemistry, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Natural Philosophy generally, and so-called Magic, besides VENTRILOQUISM in Eight Voices, the Speaking Automaton, and the Life-Moving Figures. Previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views, a complete illustration of A TOUR TO EUROPE. The grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO, or Chamber of the Picturesque, is still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, the Wax Works, &c., may all be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 20, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 City of Quincy (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
286,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad 8 per cent. Land Grant Bonds (hypothecated).
$22,500 Sacramento City Funding and Water Loan 7 and 10 per cents. Interest payable quarterly and semi-annually. (See catalogue.)
1,000 Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company Bonds.
6,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
9,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
4,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company's 6 per cent. Bonds.
50 shares of Hornellsville, N. Y.....$100 each
The right to subscribe to 6½ shares Bank of America
80 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....$25 each
80 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
40 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
50 shares North American Insurance Co.....$50 each
325 shares Great Western (Ill.) Railroad.....$100 each
75 shares American and European Joint Stock Express and Exchange Company.....$100 each
5,810 shares United States Hosiery Co.....$10 each
100 shares Manchester Mining Co.....$100 each
20 shares Manhattan Oil Co.....$100 each

TERMS OR SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 23.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED Goods for account of Underwriters.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will sell at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY NEXT, at their store, No. 92 Broadway, the following goods saved from the wreck of the Liverpool packet ship *Samuel Wilets*:

Blankets—5 bales 250 pairs Gentinella blue, Blue and grey mixed blankets.
Shirtings—2 bales 400 pieces brown Shirtings.
Mohair Lustres—1 case 50 pieces 6-4 superfine mohair lustres.
Cassimere Merinos—5 cases 160 pieces 7-4 black and colored cashmere merinos.
Rolled Jaconets—1 case 100 pieces rolled jaconets.
Chintz Furnitures—1 case 80 pieces chintz furnitures.
Ginghams—3 cases 180 pieces fine fancy ginghams.
Handkerchiefs—1 case 350 dozen Verona, Madras and Turkey red handkerchiefs.
1 case 400 dozen assorted linen cambric handkerchiefs.
Mufflers—1 case 250 dozen fine printed mufflers.
Diapers—4 bales 175 pieces white, brown linen diapers.
Brussels Carpets—2 bales 16 pieces English Brussels carpets.
Shawls—1 bale 800 assorted long and square wool shawls.

H. H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at the store No. 28 Nassau-st., stuffed Birds, consisting of a fine variety of specimens found in North and South America, single, on branches, and under shades; also several shades, containing many specimens prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith, Esq.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 28 Nassau-st., a six seat rockaway, in good order, cost $600; also a tilt harry, made by one of the best City makers, and in good order. Also, a sorrel mare, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted kind in all harness and under saddle, stands without tying, free driver; is very valuable for family or physician's use, having been driven by a doctor the last two months in the City; came from Green County this Spring, and cost $350; warranted sound. Also, Rockaway wagon and harness, made to order by good City makers. The whole sold without reserve.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 20, AT 10 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture, valuable paintings and works of art, contained in house No. 152 West 23d-st., at 10 o'clock precisely—furnished first-class throughout—all of which will be peremptorily sold, without reserve, among which is a splendid collection of Artists' own paintings, elegant four round corner rosewood piano-fortes of superior tone, rich vases and parlor ornaments, with every description of rich rose wood, oak and mahogany parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, great variety of rich silver ware, China, cut glass, &c., &c., for full particulars of which see *Herald* and *Express*. Catalogues will be furnished at the door on the morning of sale, which will be positive, without regard to weather, and goods must be removed immediately.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY.—BY J. S. H. BARTLETT—TUESDAY, July 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., to lots for city and country dealers, all kinds white granite ware, edged, dinner, tea and toilet sets, gilt and printed ware, glass ware, looking glass ware, and part of the stock of a late jobber.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER ONE hundred best class of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, in the City or country; thorough good cooks, plain cooks, general housework, chambermaids, waiter girls; also, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants, will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, respectful and obliging Scotch girl, with good references; is fond of children, can do plain sewing, or would go to do chamber-work and waiting; also, for an experienced middle-aged woman, well recommended, to cook, wash and iron; is a good bread and plain pastry maker, and for capability and disposition would please any lady in want of help. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or Country. One does the cooking, washing and ironing in good style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8 a month. The other as chambermaid; assists with the washing; wages $6; will go a few miles in the country. They are fully competent. Call at 216 East 28d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Girl, a situation as chambermaid and assistant washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family as a good plain cook and washer and ironer. A home in a religious family is of more importance than wages. Any one keeping Roman Catholic help need not apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT MRS. MANNING'S EMPLOYMENT Agency, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., situations for 2 Scotch cooks, 1 English chambermaid and seamstress, 2 colored women for housework, 2 North of Ireland Protestant women as cooks, washers and ironers, all with first-class references. Employers wishing help will feel satisfied by calling on Mrs. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; he can take care of horses well, or work on a farm; she can bake, and is a good hand over milk and butter; and also, by a very neat Protestant man as coachman or waiter, having acted in both capacities, is well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer, excellent baker, neat, smart, and respectful to her employers; has served three years in her last place—from whence she is highly recommended. Can be seen No. 124 Mutt-st., near Grand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL RESpectable young women, one is English, and a first-rate seamstress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation to assist or superintend household affairs in a small family; is very capable and can give the best references. Address L. B., Lower Post-Office.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—LEIGH City and country, by applying this day, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., can make good selections from a large number of respectable, competent servants, with good references. On hand, several smart Protestant girls. A lady to attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND WASHER and Ironer, to go a short distance in the country, by the Hudson River Railroad. Apply at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL GENtlemen's furnishing store; one acquainted with the business, and can give good references, may address H. W., *Times* office, stating the salary required.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY AS VICE PRINCIPAL IN a female seminary; she must have had considerable experience in a boarding school, and be qualified to take charge of advanced classes in English; one who can give instruction in drawing and painting, and an Episcopalian, preferred, or who can combine with the English, French or music, to assist in these departments. Salary liberal. Apply immediately to GEO. G. BUTLER, Principal Shirley Female Seminary, Urbana, Frederick County, Md.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 843 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of mathematics, the French language and piano, a situation as Professor in a College or Academy. Besides, he is conversant with the English and German languages. The best testimonials of his ability and morality will be produced. Apply, by letter, to W., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG GRADUATE OF THE University of Paris desires to obtain a situation in an Academy or private family. Can teach French English, Latin and Greek. Call on CHARLES WEST, No. 328 22d-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st.; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.

N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and beautiful hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors. It is now well furnished and lighted with gas, delightfully situated on the great South Bay. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk station to carry passengers and baggage to the hotel.

C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS.—For a dry, healthy atmosphere, large rooms, plenty of fresh fruits, milk, &c., fine drives, and a location every way desirable, inquire at No. 25 Amity-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VAN LENINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

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J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CHINA,

FINANCIAL.

H. HERRICK, JR., & SMITH.
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 29 William-st.,
(Second building below Wall-st.)
HENRY HERRICK, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent, on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders an the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 2 Exchange-place, New-York, July 14, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, WHITESTOWN, WIS., July 15, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS OF the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of August, 1857, will be paid on and after that date, at the People's Bank, New York.

RUFUS CHENEY, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 13 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—DORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

P. PERIT, President.

WM NELSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st. open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
S. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:		
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. E. Mott,	Jas. Boorman,	Sam'l G. Ogden,
John Haley,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Strickland, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	I. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Crummell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Dounell,	Chas. S. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edw'd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	Lloyd Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. B. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BRADSALL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $26 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 89,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 469 BROAD way, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Brooms and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESSER.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCK WHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Pea Bass TURNIP Seed, prime, and of last year's growth for sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
JULY 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 26th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th of June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $5,000, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.,

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this Institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham-square,

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 18, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK, July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company or their authorized attornies, upon the production of their Stock certificates at my office No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st day of August next.

GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 8, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 23d inst., in the City of New-York.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 28 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. GINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 16th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT PEARL-KEYED 7 OCTAVE double round rosewood piano forte for sale cheap, richly furnished with four round corners, back scene as the front, magnificent fluted carved work in relief, superb carved legs with grapes, fruits, &c. One of the best-toned pianos ever made, which can be tested, made by the best City makers, with warranty for two years. Now in May last, is perfect everywar. One of the richest pianos ever offered for sale. Cost, $700; price, $400. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 35th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days. Will be made no object to a cash purchaser. N. B.—It has packing-box for shipping, and is worthy of attention.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—Any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner Third and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

DERBY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $120; one nearly new, 6½ octaves, double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

A RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, made by the well-known makers of this City, Lighte, & Newton; cost $325; will be sold for $190, as the owner having no further use for it; fine splendid tone; in perfect order; carved legs; solid rosewood mouldings, Gothic corners, &c. Apply at No. 158 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Pianos and Melodeons will be sold this week at reduced prices, at the WAREROOMS of HORACE WATERS & BRADBURYS, No. 333 Broadway. Second hand Pianos from $30 to $170. Melodeons from $65 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 521 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $600, warranted; will be sold for $280; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 8th st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.,) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35, 7:30 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:15 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:27 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:32, (Ex.,) and 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:37 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 2:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M., (8 P. M. to Camden only.) Arrive at Philadelphia at 12:15, 3:45, 7:30 and 12 M., (8:15 P. M. to Camden only.)

Night

SEGUINE'S, POINT.

Capt. Walling Arrested on a Charge of Stealing $180 of Latourette, whose House he Searched.

The "Accommodations" Insufficient—The Emigrant Commissioners will not Accept them.

The temporary Hospitale at Seguine's Point are a failure. We donbt very much if the shanties ever echo to the groane of dying yellow-fever patients. The accommodations certainly are not yet such as dying men need, nor such as to insure a rapid or pleasant recovery to convalescents. The act under which the Commissioners are at work, enables them to provide "temporary *accommodations*," provided that their expenses shall not exceed the sum of $50,000. Out of the $50,000 the Commissioners have been obliged to pay the expenses that the infuriated oystermen have saddled the public with. When the Act was passed, there was a house standing on the Wolfe farm that would have answered very well for the physician and his assistants to occupy. They had to work at the greatest disadvantage. All their *workmen* they had to import for the purpose; they had to defend their workmen with bayonets, and the bills to pay for the force under Capt. WALLING, which, ever since they commenced work, have stood guard over the premises. They have costs of Courts to pay and lawyers to fee—no wonder then, that their "accommodations" scarcely look like $50,000 worth of shanty and board fence.

Visiting Seguine's Point, one finds outside of the board fence, two shanties that are occupied by policemen and workmen.

Before the Quarantine Commissioners surrender their tenure npon the property, these two will be taken down—they are no part of the accommodations. The fence that bems in the Quarantine inclosure is a tight board fence, through which no breath of air can come. It is very unfortunately tight on the south front, since it is built along the brow of the bank, thus offering a complete obstecle to the sea breeze, from whose grateful officee so much was expected for the feverish patients. Inside of the inclosure are two well-built, well-ventilated and commodious shanties. Of course, they are bnt a single story high, are whitewashed within and painted without, and their windows shaded with green blinds. But, beside these, there are no "accommodations." There is a vault for a privy, but there is no outhouse excepting one small wash-bouse. There is no physicians' house, no sufficient bome for the nurses, no parlor, no lounging room for convalescents. The Commissioners of Emigration, we are quite sure, never will accept of the premises as proper ones for a Yellow-Fever Hospital.

But, as we have said, Quarantine Commissioners are almost out of money, and until the Legislature meets again, there is no quarter to which the Police detailed on this dnty can look for pay bnt to them The moment the Police are withdrawn, the oystermen burn down the buildings and flatten the walls If, in a spirit of accommodation, the Commissioners of Emigration should conclude to accept the property, they have no money to hire policemen with to defend it, nor would they be anxious to. They would dismiss the Police at once, and that night Eeltown, to Henville, Blooming Grove, and all these suburbs would contribute men with blackened faces, bearing torches, and the $50,000 worth of temporary "accommodations" would be resolved into smoke.

It is curious that the oystermen, in view of the "spontaneous combustion," so to speak, which certainly awaite the obnoxious buildings, do not take things easier and wait in patience their last day.

The policemen say that the oystermen have a pride in the matter—they have a reputation to support—they have sworn together, and drank much gin over it, that the Metropolitan Police wouldn't prevent them, and hence their extreme anxiety, even at the risk of life, and the mortgaging of a score of oyster beds, to have the conflagration come off, while Captain WALLING, and his thirty-five men, armed with thirty-five muskets, clubs and revolvers, beside two gaping howitzers, are there to prevent them.

The Police confidently expected on attack on Saturday night. All of Saturday that was not given to trolling for bine fish and clamming on the flats, they spent in rubbing up their revolvers and filing their bayonet ends, for——

Captain WALLING was arrested Friday night, on the charge of stealing $180 from Mr. LATOURETTE, whom he (the Captain) has been trying bis very best for the last week to serve a warrant of arrest upon. Twice he had been to LATOURETTE'S house, but the woman who met him politely at the door, each time assured him that the gentleman he sought had just gone out. Would'nt he wait? He might not be in for an hour or two, probably not for a day, but he was welcome to wait if he would. Friday morning Capt. WALLING went for the third time to the house accompanied by several of his men—LATOURETTE was out, of course for he is one of the parties identified as present in the attack of Sunday night week. But determined to satisfy himself, the Captain and bis men entered, searched the house, looked under the fugitive's bed and in it, and left at last, satisfied that the good womanwho kept the door had told the strict truth. He went home a good deal disgusted. That night the watchmen said that several oystermen were to be seen skulking up toward the grove that lies beyond the pond on the west of the grounds, and about the same time, a gentleman called npon Capt. WALLING, announced himself a constable, and Capt. WALLING as his prisoner. He read the warrant issued by a Staten Island justice of the peace, in which he was charged, upon the effidavit of Mr. LATOUARTTE, with having broken into the house, and stolen $180 there from. Graciously, bowever, the Captain was permitted to sleep in the shanty that night, upon promise that he would be and appear at Tottenville in the morning to answer before the Justice. Early Saturday morning Captain WALLING rushed up to the City, got the Quarantine Commissionors, his friend, Mr. H. L. CLINTON, and the Attorney-General, Mr. CUSHING, and with them, and the bail bonds in his pocket, returned, reported himself at Tottenville, and was discharged npon bis bonds. The prompt appearance of the bonds doubtless took the oystermen by surprise. It was a part of their calculation—so the policemen thought, to catch the Captain and detain him at Tottenville so long before the Justice that he would have to spend Saturday night in the City, drumming up his friends. In his absence they would try the pluck of Sergeant SEABRING, hoping that the howitzers would be less lively in response to their pistole if the Captain were away. But there was no attack on Saturday night, and up to the hour of our going to press no messenger had rushed up in hot haste to inform us that there was one on Sunday night. It is postponed probably to another Saturday night. There is no other night when they are all at home together, and most of the little gin they drink, out of which incendiaries always pluck their spirit, they imbibe upon Saturday night.

ARREST FOR ARSON.—PATRICK NALLY, an Irish laborer, was arrested on Saturday, charged with wilfully firing his dwelling house No. 369 West Fifteenth-street, from which, as a non-paying tenant, he had been ejected. The fire was discovered at 12 o'clock Friday night, and after it had been extinguished, straw, shavings, &c., were found stuffed between the weat ber-board and leth and plaster of the house. A few moments before the fire broke out NALLY was seen coming out of the alley where the fire originated, and having previously made threats to the other tenants that in case of his ejectment he would burn the house, suspicion rested on him. When taken before Justice FLANNERAN, he did not deny setting the place on fire, but said if he did it he must have been drunk. He was locked up for trial.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of RAY'S ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS—sold at No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the grand specific for Consumption, Scrofula, Debility, Mercurial disease, Salt Rheum and female disabilities, never disappoints the hopes of the sufferer. Sold by H. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by overstraining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 231 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty in both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting
RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerells, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be performed at this house this evening, in which that beautiful and accomplished child actress, little CORDELIA HOWARD, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, (they having just returned from their European tour,) will appear. We are to have also the comic pantomime of the "Selamagundi," and the beautiful drama of "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," the whole company appearing. Secure your seats in advance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE CROTON STAR FILTER is so simple and compact in its construction that you may carry it in the vest pocket. Attach it to the faucet with the use of the thumb and finger only, and through its medium enjoy a draught of the clearest water in whatever part of our vast country you may have occasion to sojourn. Plain finish, 75 cents; silver-plated, $1—on exhibition and sale at No. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 18.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92	1,30	Harlem Railroad		10½
3,000 Mo. State 6s	75⅝	250	Nic. Trans. Co.		58
6,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	78⅝	100	M.S.&Ind. R.R opg.		47⅛
4,000 do	79¾	167	do opg		47
8,000 Erie R.Cn.Ss '71	67	100	do...s3.aft.opg		45
1,000 Mich.So.&Ind.bs.	71½	175	do opg		46
8,500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	98¾	175	do opg		45⅝
5,000 L.E.&W.1st m.b.	46	100	do...s5.alt.opg		45
5 Bank of Commerce	104¾	164	do opg		45⅝
5 Hanover Bank	93	200	Ill Cen. R.R.ex u s		118
20 Park Bank	102¾	34	Mad. & Ind. R. R.		10
55 Merchants' Bk.	Sp.103⅝	300	Reading Railroad		39½
100 Canton Co	19½	1000	do		77⅛
100 do	b60 19⅝	100	do		77⅜
30 Del.&Hud. Cl. Co.	119	800	do	s30	77½
10 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	91½	100	M. S & N. Ia. P. S.	s30	74
501 do	91	200	do	b30	76⅛
100 do	b60 92	14	do		75
210 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	50	Panama Railroad		90⅛
200 do	93¼	20	Cleve. & Cin. R. R.		95
100 do	b60 93⅜	1600	Cleve & Toledo R. R.		58⅜
150 do	93⅝	50	do	b30	58⅝
400 do	b30 93	200	do	b60	58⅜
250 do	92⅞	200	do	s30	58⅛
400 do	s60 92⅝	24	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		51
50 do	s10 92⅞	100	do		51⅜
100 do	s20 93⅜	50	do	s20	51
86 Erie Railroad	33⅛	100	do	s60	51
500 do	33⅜	50	do	b30	52
650 do	32⅛	50	La Cr. & Mil. R.	s30	33½
200 do	b60 33¼	10	do		39
50 do	s60 31⅛	100	do		39¾
200 do	s30 31⅜	70	do	b3	40
100 do	s10 31⅝	50	do	s30	39
400 do	31¾	155	Gal. & Chi. RR.		94
50 do	b30 31¾	50	do		94⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Louisiana St. 6s	83	400	M. So & N. Ia. R.	s10	43
1,000 Te. He & Al 2d m.	63⅛	100	do	s10	42¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	97	100	Reading R. R.	b30	77⅛
500 Erie Railroad	b10 31½	500	do	s30	77
100 do	s10 31⅝	100	Panama R. R.	s60	99
300 do	b3w 32	200	M S. & N. I. R.	b30	76½
100 do	b10 32¾	100	do		76
100 do	b30 32⅞	10	do		76¼
500 Clv. & Tol. R. R.	s5 58⅜	100	Ga. & Ch. R. R.	s6	94
50 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	s3 45	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b30	91½
200 do	b10 45	60	Mdw. & Miss R. R.		53⅛
600 do	45	50	do	s60	53⅝
100 do	s60 41	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		83⅛
100 do	45¼	2	do		83
100 do	s10 43⅝				

MONDAY, July 20—A. M.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, at this port from Havre and Southampton, Wednesday, July 8, brings four days later market news from Paris and London, and three from Liverpool, than the mails by the *America* at Boston. The London Discount market had experienced further ease, and the position of the Bank of England was growing stronger by the influx of Gold. Some bills had been done outside of Bank at 5⅝ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. But on the Stock Exchange there was continued demand for Money at 6 ₱ cent. The calculation was that a further reduction of interest to 5½ if not 5 ₱ cent. would be made by the Bank Directors on or before Thursday, 16th of July, the week after the steamer sailed. An earlier reduction even was not only possible but quite within the range of the general look of the Discount market. The Paris Bourse continued greatly depressed, and the fall had been increased by the success of three of the candidates for the National Assembly in opposition to the Government. The *Rente* had fallen below 67 ₱ cent. and *Credit Mobilier* shares to 920 francs. The Bank of France, however, was gaining Specie. With this state of things in Paris and the late news of the outbreak in British India, the English Funds had sympathized to the extent of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., closing on Tuesday, July 7, at 92⅝@⅞. As nearly the lowest New-York quotations had just been received in London, the market there for American Railway Stocks fell off to correspond. Some sales of Illinois Central Sevens are quoted at 88¼ ₱ cent., and the shares were offered at 116 ₱ cent. Sales of Michigan Southern Sinking Funds at 66, and Michigan Central eights of 1869 at 91½ ₱ cent. Erie of '83 held at 80 ₱ cent.; Sinking Fund 80; 75 bid. New-York Central Securities remained steady, the 6 ₱ cents held for 80, and the 7s at 90 ex dividend. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Tuesday, July 7, were 7,000 bales, the turn of prices rather in favor of the seller. A further advance of ⅛d, in yarns at Manchester is reported. The Goods market rather flat.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York wee marked by a large entry of Foreign Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $10,130,640, against $5,924,680 the week ending 19th July last year. The Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $1,521,613, bnt the Government expenditures at this point being again quite considerable, the accumulation of Specie is only $485,453. The balance on Saturday stood $11,346,492, against $10,861,039 at the close of the previous week. The demand for Specie was quite moderate; for Liverpool and the West Indies, direct from New-York, $28,567, against $500,191 same week last year, and for Boston, $305,000, against $788,000 same week last year. Of the sum which went from Boston, $283,000 was sent by express from this City. The deliveries of Gold by the California packet on Monday last, amounted to $1,521,676. These various Specie movements result in an apparent gain to the Bank reserve of $274,856, bnt as the average was a rising one early in the week the statement this afternoon will probably show over thirteen millions as against $12,666,146 last Monday. The Export and Snb-Treasury demand for the present week, will propably exceed the last, as two favorite steamers, the *Arabia* and the *Arago* sail direct, the first on Wednesday, and the second on Saturday next. The present appearance of Exchange, however, and the downward tendency of the rates of discount and price of Gold in London and Paris, do not justify the expectation of any very considerable shipments, while further supplies of Bullion may be looked for from California early in the week following. The packet sailed from San Francisco on Monday, 6th July, and will be due by Wednesday, 29th. The interior exchanges continue in favor of New-York, and some further small parcels of Gold have come from the South and West. The Money market rules easy, particularly to Street borrowers, while the comparative scarcity of Stocks for immediate delivery limits the employment of Money on the Stock Exchange, although there is quite a speculation for the rise now going on. Discounts, when declined at, or too long in date for Bank, are done at 8@9 ₱ cent. on prime, and 10@12 ₱ cent. on fair lists of paper, through the Brokere. The Exports of Produce keep light, and will so continne until the receipts from the new crop of Grain begin to be felt. The total this week, including Miscellaneous articles, is $962,814, against $1,976,582 the corresponding week last year.

The Fiscal or Treasury year being closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at this port for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st of July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to.....$115,557,000
Add two weeks in July..... 17,816,306
Total to date.....$133,373,306
Against same time in 1856..... 118,049,839
Increase to date.....$15,323,467

According to the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reëxported) from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, were.....$38,501,000
Add two weeks in July..... 2,075,693
Total to date.....$40,576,693
Against same time 1856..... 43,204,575
Decrease to date.....$2,627,882

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st of January to 1st of July.....$22,593,000
Add two weeks in July..... 1,707,484
Total to date.....$24,305,484
In 1856 (correcting error in Custom-House) 17,513,607
Increase to date.....$6,791,877

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week last year:

	1856. Quantity.	Value.	1857. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,185	$204,826	1,636	$92,241
Flour, bbls	17,548	492,643	8,629	59,064
Corn Meal, bbls	4,102	10,674	432	1,768
Wheat, bushels	332,736	424,319	61,640	96,773
Corn, bushels	17,754	14,387	3,812	3,076
Oats, bushels	—	—	225	165
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,212	20,979	272	5,882
Beef, bbls. & tcs	417	6,967	586	17,725
Hams, lbs	—	—	25,357	3,525
Lard, lbs	—	—	99,387	15,942
Butter, lbs	—	—	8 907	2,228
Cheese, lbs	—	—	169,695	14,150
Total Produce		$1,244,195		$312,530
Miscellaneous		732,387		650,275
Total for the week		$1,976,582		$962,814

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Erie shares	27⅛@ 34	@ 31¾@ 33	
Erie Bonds '71	55 @ 65	@ 67 @ 67	
Erie Bonds '75	75 @ 77	@ 79¾@ 79¾	
New-York Central	80½@ 83¾	@ 82¾@ 83	
Reading	76¾@ 78¾	@ 76¾@ 77⅜	
Southern Michigan, opg	47¾@ 52	@ 45½@ 46¼	
S. Michigan, on time	44¾@ 49	@ 42 @ 43	
La Crosee	33 @ 31½@ 40	@ 33¾	
Milwaukee	50¾@ 52	@ 51 @ 52¾	
Galena	93 @ 94¾@ 93¾@ 94		
Toledo	58¾@ 51¾@ 60	@ 59	
Virginia 6's	89¾@ 92¾@ 92	@ 92	
Delaware and Hudson	116¾@120	@119	@119

The inside figure represents the last sales on Saturday week, July 11. The outside column the closing bids on Saturday afternoon, July 18. The final advance, it will be noticed, is very general. The business done was not so large as the previous week, the speculators against the rise being less disposed to put out contracts. Indeed, they were the chief buyers of Erie, Southern Michigan and one or two other stocks, for cash, at the top rates on Thureday; though subsequently renewing their contracts on seller's option, 10 to 60 days, at lower prices. The fluctnations of the week afforded unusual interest to the market, besides enabling the commission brokers to make several profitable turns for their outside customers on the same stock. Altogether the *Bulls* had rather the best of the dealings, the very decided turn in Erie shares from 27 to 34 ₱ cent. having carried up nearly the whole list. The *Bears*, however, after their first fright in this and other stocks, rallied toward the close of the week, and put ont their options with some freedom, particularly in Southern Michigan. The general market for cash stocks left off firm. Erie could not be bought much, if anything, under 33 ₱ cent. The Bonds of the Company were also firm and higher, and State Stocks in improved request.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for June were as follows:

June, 1857	$42',635 31
June, 1856	499 182 85
June, 1855	396,837 69
Decrease from June, 1856	$78,146 85
Increase over June, 1855	24,797 62

The June settlement is better by $40,000 than the falling off in gross receipts at the end of the month indicated. Three of the best months for traffic remain to close up the current Railroad year, and notwithstanding the discouragements of the Fall and Winter, from the untoward strike among the engineers and other employes along the line of the road, and the deficient sources of freight for nearly all the roads through the Spring and Summer, the traffic of the year promises to exceed that of 1855 by $100,000 or $200,000, while falliog short of the extraordinary good luck of 1856 by perhaps half a million or $600,000.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co. quote Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres	$1 12½	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	97	80 acres	1 00
120 acres	91	120 acres	95
160 acres	95	160 acres	98

Market active.

The Rutgers' Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable August 1.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

	1857. Week.	Season.	1856. Week.	Season.
Lehigh Canal	36,106	848,998	45,186	477,140
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,515	223,784	3,172	54,037
Schuylkill Canal	41,746	517,598	32,108	405,153
Reading Railroad	49,980	1,036,043	49,682	1,037,332
Total	180,087	2,104,293	127,748	2,143,662

The week's tonnage over the Treverton works is 4,109, and for the season 46,494 tons. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company show a transportation income for June of $142,780 and for the season $675,161, against only $475,125 to same date last season.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Road on Saturday, Mr. CHAS. MORAN was made a member of the Board in place of Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, resigned, and then unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Mr. HOMER RAMSDELL, resigned, Mr. R. continuing a member of the Direction. This arrangement is not only mutually satisfactory to the parties immediately concerned, bnt will, at once, have the public confidence and enlist the hearty cooperation of the stock and bondholders. Mr. MORAN comes to this office, not only with an enlarged general experience in financial and railway affairs, but an honest belief, from past service as a Director in the Erie Company, in the vitality and resources of this great property, and has the will, we know, to conqner success in all his undertakings on its behalf.

Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, the first Treasurer of the New-York Central Road, laid his resignation before the Board of Directore previone to his late visit to Europe. Since his return, a few daye ago, finding that no action had been taken on the snbject, he again requested to be relieved of the office, and pursuant to this wish, Mr. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasnrer, was promoted to Treasurer-in-Chief. The Albany *Argus* remarks:

"It is a year or more since Mr. PRUYN announced to the Board his intention to withdraw from the duties of the Treasurship, which had been exceedingly arduous during the first years after the consolidation.

On going to Europe last Fall, he left his resignation for the action of the Board, bnt the Directors omitted to act upon it during his absence. Mr. PRUYN having returned, called it up yeeterday, and had it accepted. Mr. WILSON has for over two years been acting as Assistant Treasurer, and is entirely familiar with the dnties, and they could not be devolved on a more competent officer.

Mr. PRUYN, who has heretofore devoted himself so untiringly to the interests of the road, remains in the direction, and has been unanimously appointed general counsel of the corporation, and the stockholders will be glad to learn will continue to give his time to its affairs. The new arrangement is entirely a harmonious one, both in the Board and with the officers concerned, and is calculated to effect a desirable division of labor and responsibility.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, July 8.

TUESDAY EVENING.—The news from Paris of the defeat of the Government candidates in the elections yesterday, and the apprehension that this event is but the commencement of a new period of political disquietude, caused the English funds to open to day with increased heaviness, and to continue dull and inactive to the close of business. The anxiety, which increases with each hour of suspense, on the part of the large number of persons who have friends or relatives in India likewise communicates itself to the public at large, and creates a universal effect such as has rarely been witnessed. Console, which left off last evening at 92¾ to ⅞, were quoted at the further decline of 92⅝ to ¾, and experienced no variation, the fresh arrival of specie from America and the steady influx of bullion at the Bank of England failing to produce any rebound.

Money was in demand to day in the Stock Exchange on Government securities at 6 ₱ cent., the circumstance that all the advances made by the Bank during the shutting must be repaid by Saturday next, tending to absorb the available supply. The amount of these advances, however, is believed not to have been such as will lead to any pressure in their being met. In the discount-market this morning some exceptional transactions took place at 5⅞ ₱ cent., and at the Bank there appeared to be few applications. Great doubts are expressed as to the probability of a lowering of the rate of discount even on Thursday next. After to-day, however, the course which the Bank may adopt will not be a matter of immediate importance. While the revenue payments were flowing in, and the open market was thus being relieved, the Bank had the rate at their own command; but the disbursement of the dividends will, for a short time at least, render the public independent. *A reaction on Thursday week, in the absence of any unlooked-for casualty, is regarded as certain.*

In the foreign exchange there was no change of importance from the rates of last post.

The Paris Bourse opened with increased heaviness, but at the close the Three per Cents. returned to the quotations of yesterday—67f. 15c. for money, and 67f. 20c. for the end of the month.

The letters from Paris to-day state that the recovery in the bullion of the Bank of France continues, and that the forthcoming return will probably exhibit an increase of £200,000 or £300,000 over that of last month.

About £55,000 in gold, chiefly Australian, was sold to the Bank to-day.

London Trade Report.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 7.

SUGAR—There were several public sales to-day. Only a part of 350 hhds. Barbadoes put up found buyers at 58s. to 61s., being about on a par with last week. Privately the business is very small—in all, with those sold at auction, 317 hhds. 6,917 bags of various kinds (of which the following are particulars) were usually all taken in. The market is flat and lower. Benaree, at 61s., were at 1s. discount; Mauritius, 3,032 bags brown, 51s @52s.; fine, 52s. 6d.@ 53s.; good middling yellow, 57s.@58s. 6d.; crystallized good middling bright yellow, 61s.@62s.; Madras, 201 bags dale kinds, 46s.@47s.; Benares, 1,266 bags low white, 60s. 6d @61s.; yellowish white, 60s.; Maceio, 2,477 bags good and fine brown, 53s @56s.

COFFEE—100 casks, 60 bbls and bags plantation Ceylon sold at steady rates. 230 bales Alexandria Mocha, the portion that was garbled, brought 76s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; middling ungarbled was held for 67s. ₱ cwt.

RICE—The market was flat, and 6,000 bags Java were withdrawn from auction at 11s. 6d. and 12s., and 2,200 bags Bengal at 14s. 3d.@14s. 6d. for good quality, and 11s.@11s. 6d. for brokeu and low middling. 1,000 bags Rangoon, damaged, were partly sold; but yesterday 8,600 bags sound were disposed of at 10s. 1½d. ₱ cwt. There were also some private transactions in white rice at rather cheaper prices, and 1,000 bags Moonghy for cash.

SALTPETER—A brisk demand has sprung up for parcels on arrival, and about 1,000 bags have changed hands at 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt., closing at 41s. ₱ cwt. On the spot there is also more inquiry, and 2,000 bags Bombay, at public sale, brought 31s. 6d.@33s. for high refractions; 250 bags Bengal, 7¾ ₱ cent. refraction, were held for 39s. ₱ cwt.

COCHINEAL—Only 249 bags offered at public sale to-day the Honduras was chiefly sold at rather better prices for the good grains, low and ordinary without alteration—viz.; 177 bags Honduras silver, low to good, 2s. 11d.@4s. 2d.; 14 bags do., black ordinary to good, 4s. 3d.@5s. 4d.; 24 bags Teneriffe ordinary silver, 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d.; and 34 bags do., black ordinary to good, 4s. 3d.@4s. 7d. ₱ lb., bought in.

LEATHER AND HIDES—The supply of fresh leather at Leadenhall to-day was very short. Crops were in fair request, and a good inquiry prevailed for light butts, light skins, shoulders and offal. Tue demand for heavy butts, dressing hides, and shaved hides was only moderate. In other goods the transactions were limited, but prices generally have undergone no change since last week. Market hides were in fair supply, without alteration in value.

TALLOW—There has been but little doing to-day—58s. to the price on the spot, and 57s 9d. for the last three months' delivery.

Trade in France.

From the Paris Correspondence of London Times.

Trade was quiet last week in Paris. The manufacturers delivered some articles for the fair of Beaucaire, and received promises of extensive orders from Russia and the United States. It must be recollected, however, that this is the dead season for several branches of industry. This is the moment, likewise, when the extensive shopkeepers in Paris and the manufacturers in the provinces are occupied in taking stock and arranging their accounts, as they do not expect business to become more active before the month of September. For these reasons the tradesmen of Paris have not as yet had much occasion to take advantage of the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of France, and the dockets presented to the Bank for discount have been composed of commercial bills passed for purchases of raw silk and wool. We have now some accurate information as to the silk crop. The breeding of the silkworm is considered in the greater number of the silkworm nurseries, and the result is a half crop in the south of France. Some localities will give even 75 ₱ cent. This calculation is more favorable than the news we received a month since would lead us to expect; but at the moment half the worms, as yet reared had been cut off by disease. Fortunately, eggs were abundant, and fresh worms were produced, which succeeded better. On the other hand, the accounts from Lombardy and Piedmont are more satisfactory, but, nevertheless, silk will be dear this year. The cocoons, which have arrived in France in great quantities, are selling at from 8f.@8f. 25c. the kilogramme. In Genoa they are selling at 9f.@10f. The crop of silk produced in Europe this year will not be sufficient for the consumption, and we must again have recourse to India and China. A decline in the price of corn and wine is becoming more apparent according as the result of the approaching harvest is better appreciated. The farmers are now determined to bring their old wheat to market, and the fall in prices is general throughout the departments. White wheat was sold at the last Paris market at 41f. the 120 kilogrammes, and wheat from Picardy at from 38f.@38f. 50c. The harvest has commenced in the south of France, and is most productive. The accounts from Italy, and particularly from Naples, are excellent as regards the crops. This good news has produced a considerable effect at Marseilles, where the market shows a further tendency to decline. At the Last Paris flour-market sales were 3f0 sack. Sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of 1f.@2f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes for superior quality, and 3f. and 4f. for inferior quality. The best marks were quoted at 73f. 50c. for delivery, and at only 65f. for the last three months of the year. The flour in the reserved market stow amounts to 8,000 metrical quintals. The millers are waiting for the new wheat to come to market before they begin to grind. A decided fall in prices has at length declared itself in the Bercy wine-market, as well as in the wine-growing districts. But it is not expected that any serious effect will be produced until the vintage is over, and the quantity and quality of the wine are ascertained. The growers expect large orders for exportation from Russia and the United states, in consequence of the reduction of the import duties in those countries. The blossoming of the vine has been impeded by storms in some localities, but in general it took place under excellent conditions. The bunches are well formed, and the grapes themselves are abundant. Spirits of wine distilled from beetroot are quoted at 11f. the hectolitre. The demand is better in consequence of a report that the Prussian Government is about to abolish the bounty granted to the distillers of German alcohols.

Money and Stocks at Cincinnati.

From the Weekly Circular of Howson & Holmes.

The movement of the stock market in the past week has been more active, and transactions evince more firmness on the part of operators in the early improvement in prices, and the full restoration of confidence in first-class securities. This feeling is mainly based upon the abundance of the harvest, which is now in progress in the Southern part of Indiana and Ohio and throughout Kentucky, and some samples of wheat, barley and rye have already made their appearance on the Exchange, which fully realize in quality the anticipations previously expressed. The crop of all the small grains will be larger than any previous year. The movement of these crops will soon tax Western roads to their utmost capacity. The discussion of the crops is the all-absorbing question with all classes; and from every quarter comes up the most flattering accounts as to quality and productiveness.

Little Miami shares have sold to some extent at 90, at which rate there is a moderate demand; Hamilton & Dayton quiet at 67@68; Indianapolis & Cincinnati shares are very quiet at 62—most of this stock is held out of the market, in expectation of an early dividend of 4 ₱ cent., which it is understood this company designs pressing out of the earnings of the past six months.

In Bonds the sales have been small, including Little Miami 6s at 80 and interest; Covington and Lexington 7 ₱ cent. 2d mortgages at 66; Ohio and Mississippi 2d mortgage Construction Bonds are held at 55, but sales have been made as low as 50.

The earnings of the Covington and Lexington Road for the past month show a very decided and gratifying increase over the corresponding month of last year. Earnings for the month of

June, 1857	$34,863 59
June, 1856	29,754 65
Increase	$5,108 95

The money market is slightly easier, bnt none bnt first-class paper can be negotiated at fair rates. Other signatures are passed with great difficulty at 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. per month.

Eastern exchange is in moderate supply at ½ to ¾ premium, at which the market is firm, with a fair demand. New-Orleans funds are nominally ½ to ¾ discount, with very little demand.

Sales for the week ending July 15, 1857: Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, with Interest 80; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 90; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1821. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR NEW POLICE.

Alderman Wilson on the Morality of his Ward

GOVERNOR KING IN TOWN.

The Pay Of the Metropolitan Police.

ARGUMENT ON THE INJUNCTION.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM,
Before Judge Ingraham.

John Fitzpatrick and others vs. *Azariah C. Flagg, Simeon Draper and others.*—This matter came up for argument in the Chamber of the Court. The room was greatly crowded. The argument was opened by Mr. E. Jennings, Jr., on behalf of the plaintiff, who was followed by Messrs. Field and Noyes on behalf of all the defendants. Mr. F. Y. Cutler replied. The following are copies of the answers of Mr. Flagg, the Police Commissioners, &c.

The following is Mr. Flagg's answer.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *Fernando Wood, et al.*

Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the City of New-York, answers to the complaint:

First—That this defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the plaintiff is or is not a tax-payer or corporator of the City of New York, or resident therein, but whether he is or not such corporator, tax-payer or resident, this defendant denies that this Court has any right to entertain this action, or any jurisdiction over the subject thereof, or over this defendant therein.

Second—That the Board of the Metropolitan Police District was organized on the 22d day of April, 1857, and that this defendant was, on the 25th day of the said April, served with notice from the said Board of Police, that they had so organized, and requiring him to pay into the State Treasury, as a part of the Police Fund, the sums of money collected and to be collected, and not to be expended for the purposes of Police of the City of New-York.

Third—That the whole tax levy for the City of New-York for the year 1857 is about $8,000,000, of which sum there has been appropriated by ordinance of the Common Council of said city for the use of the Police Department for the said year $825,000; that the said levy has not yet been collected from the taxpayers, but that against the said amount this defendant has borrowed in the usual way and by the authority of the Common Council, and in anticipation of such collections the sum of $5,000,000, which is applicable equally to all the appropriations made by the Common Council; that he has already expended of the said Police fund about $352,000, not including four drafts, amounting in all to about $60,000, recently drawn for pay of the Municipal Police, but that including such drafts the Metropolitan Police Fund is entitled out of the money borrowed as aforesaid, to at least the sum of $100,000, and as these defendants are informed and believe, at least that sum is now in the City treasury, applicable to that purpose.

Fourth—That the Board of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York did, in the latter part of the month of May, 1857, apportion the sum of money requisite and needful to be raised by the City and County of New York, and by the City of Brooklyn, in the year 1857, for the purposes of the act establishing a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857, and did, by such apportionment fix and determine upon the sum of $1,978,625 as requisite and needful to be raised by the City and County of New-York, and did forthwith give notice of such apportionment to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn and Queens County respectively, which apportionment did not exceed the sum necessary to meet and defray all the expenditures and the Police force used and employed within the City and County of New-York, according to the action of the Board of Supervisors of said county.

Fifth.—That the borrowing in anticipation of the collections from the taxes has been done ever since the defendant Flagg has been Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, which has been for four years and upwards; that it would be impossible to conduct the business of the Finance Department without recourse to such loans, in anticipation of the revenue; and that the money paid into the treasury from such loans is and always has been regarded as the substitute and equivalent for the proceeds of the taxes, and the debt thus created made a charge upon the taxes; and that if the money already borrowed for the Police fund, in advance of the taxes, cannot be disbursed for that purpose, it will lie idle, while the City is paying the interest on the loan already obtained.

FIELD & SLUYTER,
Attorneys for defendants Draper and others.

City and County of New-York, ss.: AZARIAH FLAGG, one of the defendants, being sworn, saith: That the foregoing answer is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be on his information or belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. A. C. FLAGG.

Sworn, July 20, 1857, before me,
A. S. CADY, Commissioner of Deeds.

In addition to Mr. Flagg's answer he makes the following statement:

The tax levy of 1857 is computed at eight millions. In anticipation of this levy we have borrowed five millions, equal to five-eighths of the levy of 1857.

The Police fund is entitled to five-eighths of the receipts into the Treasury on account of the levy of 1857.

The sum appropriated for the Police fund of 1857 is $810,000; five-eighths of this is a little over $500,000.

At the close of April there had been expended of the amount of this fund, thus brought into the Treasury, the sum of $291,960 65.

The Comptroller was notified of the organization of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners on the 25th April.

The Comptroller paid to the whole of the old Police force, including the men who had joined the new Commissioners, about $50,000 from this fund, covering two pays to the 23d of May. This was done with the assent of the new Commissioners. This left in the Treasury on the 1st of July an available Police fund of $471,000. When, therefore, the Comptroller proposed to the Metropolitan Commissioners to draw a warrant for $100,000, to pay that sum into the Treasury to enable them to pay the Police force under their command, and at the same time proposed to draw warrants on the Police fund in the City Treasury to pay the new end old force who were disbanded by the Mayor on the 3d of July, there was a balance in the Treasury, belonging to said fund, of $166,000 made to the new Police Commissioners.

The proposition by the Comptroller was, 1st, to pay the disbanded force. The Commissioners assented to the proposition in this form, though they might have prevented it if they had objected to the payment of the old Police. The warrants were accordingly drawn for $100,000 and for $25,000 for the payment of the first eight Wards of the disbanded force, and both warrants are simultaneously presented to the Mayor to countersign.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *Azariah C. Flagg and others.*—Azariah C. Flagg, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is correct.

A. C. FLAGG,

Sworn to before me, July 20, 1857.
A. S. CADY, Com'r of Deeds.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS' ANSWER.

Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and James S. T. Strahahan, five of the defendants named in this action, answer to this complaint.

First—That they have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the plaintiff is or is not a tax-payer or corporator of the City of New York, or resident therein; but whether he is or is not such corporator, tax-payer or resident, these defendants deny that this Court has any right to entertain this action, or any jurisdiction over the subject thereof, or over these defendants therein.

Second—That the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District was organized on the 27th day of April, 1857, and that notice of such organization was served on the defendant Flagg on the 25th day of said April, by these defendants; and on and by said notice the said defendant Flagg was required to pay into the State Treasury, as a part of the Police Fund, the sums of money collected and to be collected for the purposes of the Police of the City of New-York, and remaining there unexpended.

Third—That the whole tax levy for the City of New-York for the year 1857, is about $8,000,000, of which sum there has been appropriated by ordinance of the Common Council of said City, for the use of the Police Department for the said year $825,000. That the said levy has not yet been wholly collected, but that against the said amount the defendant Flagg has borrowed in the usual way and by authority of the Common Council, and in anticipation of such collection, the sums of $5,000,000, as these defendants have been informed and believe, which is appropriated equally to all appropriations made by the Common Council; that the said defendant Flagg has already expended of the said Police fund about $352,000, not including four drafts of about $60,000 in all, recently drawn for the pay of the Municipal Police, but that including such drafts the Metropolitan Police fund is entitled out of the money borrowed as aforesaid, to at least the sum of $100,000, and as these defendants are informed and believe, at least that sum is now in the City treasury, applicable to that purpose.

4. That these defendants, as such Board of Police Commissioners, did in the latter part of the year 1857, apportion the sums of money requisite and needful to be raised by the City and County of New York, and by the City of Brooklyn, in the year 1857, for the purposes of the act establishing a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857, and did by such apportionment fix and determine upon the sum of $1,978,625 as requisite and needful to be raised by the City and County of New-York, and did forthwith give notice of such apportionment to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn and Queens County respectively, which apportionment did not exceed the sum necessary to meet and defray all the expenditures and the Police force used and employed within the City and County of New-York, according to the action of the Board of Supervisors of said county.

Fifth.—That the borrowing in anticipation of the collections from the taxes has been done ever since the defendant Flagg has been Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, which has been for four years and upwards; that it would be impossible to conduct the business of the Finance Department without recourse to such loans, in anticipation of the revenue; and that the money paid into the treasury from such loans is and always has been regarded as the substitute and equivalent for the proceeds of the taxes, and the debt thus created made a charge upon the taxes; and that if the money already borrowed for the Police fund, in advance of the taxes, cannot be disbursed for that purpose, it will lie idle, while the City is paying the interest on the loan already obtained.

FIELD & SLUYTER,
Attorneys for defendants Draper and others.

City and County of New-York, ss.: AZARIAH FLAGG, one of the defendants, being sworn, saith: That the foregoing answer is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be on his information or belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Sworn, July 20, 1857, before me,
M. N. JONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Police Commissioners.

Among the matters of public interest transacted by the Police Commissioners yesterday, were the passage of a preamble and resolution, as follows:

Whereas, The Mayor of the City of New-York has refused the occupancy of the office of the late Chief of Police to the Board of Commissioners, and whereas the public interest requires the establishment of the electric telegraph forthwith, therefore,

Resolved, That the Station-house occupied by the Commissioners, in Franklin-street, be fitted up as the Deputy-Superintendent's quarters, and that the electric telegraph belonging to the Police Department be transferred to that building.

The Deputy Superintendent immediately went to the building and surveyed its condition. He returned and reported that he should open his office there to-morrow. Mr. ROBINSON, Superintendent of the telegraph apparatus will commence at once the work of centering the several lines at No. 86 Franklin-street.

The Commissioners also adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to cause measures to be adopted to have the laws in respect to vagrants and street-begging forthwith strictly inforced throughout the several Precints of New-York and Brooklyn.

No official intimation of the resignation of Mr. DRAPER was received by the Board.

Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, sent in the following communication:

To the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, City of New-York:

I take the liberty of inclosing herewith a list of names of persons who, for the most part, are employed in the Quarantine service, and who desire to be appointed special patrolmen for Quarantine and its vicinity.

I am clearly of opinion that the appointment of this persons named in the list will be of great service to the Health Officers of the port in their efforts to enforce the Quarantine laws; and I am equally sanguine that a special police force, stationed at Quarantine or in its vicinity, will contribute much to preserve the peace and good order of the locality; and, moreover, meet with the approbation of every good citizen of Staten Island.

In asking for these appointments I not only speak in behalf of the Quarantine authorities, but for sundry citizens of this County, of all parties, who acknowledge the need of Police protection to the Island, and especially along its eastern shore. Hoping that your Honorable Board will comply with this requisition,

I am your obed. serv't,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

These are the names referred to in the above communication:

George W. F. Randolph, George W. Decker, James Cripps, Edward Cunningham, David McLyman, John Waters, Cornelius Cole, Jacob Journey, Alfred Vanthief, Isaac Buiter, James Roarke, Calvin Hover, Michael McCabe, George Stoddard.

The following choice letter was received from Alderman WILSON:

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the residents of the First Ward, I ask you either to send a proper police force that is willing and able to protect them, or withdraw the few men you have sent there.

Robberies and Rape are nightly occurences on and around the Battery. If you do not take immediate action in the matter the citizens will organize a protective force, and then your few men *must* vacate the premises.

WM. WILSON,
Alderman First Ward.

The Commissioners laid this on the table for further consideration, at the request of Com. CHOLWELL.

Gov. King in Town—Mr. Draper's Place.

Governor KING arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and put up at the Astor House, where he remained only long enough to take dinner, and some repose, after which he proceeded to his residence on Long Island.

The Governor did not visit the office of the Police Commissioners in White-street.

In reference to the resignation of Mr. DRAPER he says that he received it before leaving Albany, but has not taken any action in reference thereto, because no action on his part is needed, inasmuch as the Metropolitan Police Bill provides that all vacancies in the Board of Commissioners shall be filled by the members thereof.

He says further that he is not aware what action the Commissioners intend taking with regard to the resignation of Mr. DRAPER, and has not been advised as to his successor.

The Governor intends remaining on his farm for some days. He is accompanied by his wife and other members of his family.

The Police Commissioners have not yet had under formal consideration the appointment of a successor to Mr. DRAPER, and will not for the present take that subject up.

Who Haunt the Mayor's Office.

The Mayor's office wears a dreary and un-business like aspect now-a-days. That anxious, busy throng of uniformed policemen and complaining citizens which crowded its portals during office hours—"from 10 to 2 o'clock"—patiently awaiting their turn one by one to speak with his Honor, has disappeared. The famous "complaint-book" has long since been numbered among the things that were. Some of the Police who were detailed at the office in its palmiest days, are yet retained in different capacities. JOHN WITTZ, who was Sergeant of Squad O when the force was disbanded, acts now in the capacity of messenger, as does also MICHAEL BOELAND. WILSON M. DUTCHER still maintains his post of usher or sentry at the door leading to the Mayor's private office. His nominal position is that of third assistant clerk. Mr. HEBBET, who for the past 5½ years has acted as clerk in the office of the Chief of Police, compiling and arranging those mammoth and complicated tables embraced in the Chief's quarterly reports—has been appointed to the position of translator in the Mayor's Office. First Marshal STEVENS and Mr. HINCHMAN, his assistant, retain their accustomed place—a terror to cheating hackmen and furious drivers. Col. MINO still retains his desk, and one of his sons now acts as the Mayor's Private Secretary. No other change has been made about the Mayor's apartments.

The old Police Office in the basement has been greatly improved. The walls have been painted, and a fresher appearance given to the whole. Mr. MACKELLER still remains arranging the returns and reports up to the 3d of July. FRANK C. BEEANGE is with him yet. FRANK OWENS, the old telegraph operator in the night time, has gone to Long Island "sporting."

A Nice Bill for Mayor Wood to Pay—Or the Tax-Payers.

The City will have a snug account to settle, in paying all the bills that will find their way to the Comptroller's office, contracted through the resistance of Mayor WOOD to the new Police law. The Mayor promised that he would pay all the expenses incurred himself. It is quite impossible to state, at the present time—as few of the bills have yet been made out—how much his Honor is out of pocket by the operation. On Saturday last there were sent in to the Comptroller two bills—one by the Tammany Hall proprietors, the other by Mr. SWEENEY—for refreshments furnished to the old Police force during their three days' possession of the City Hall, when the controversy opened in the Street Commissioner's contest. Their aggregate is $482 17. Each is duly countersigned by his Honor the Mayor.

As to the rest, it is guessed at the Comptroller's office that some such bills as the following will be rushing in soon, the amounts exceeding if anything the figures given:

Claims of the old Police force	$13,000
Extra pay to policemen	12,000
Extra rents for new police force	15,000
Destruction of property and expenses of military	20,000
Expenses of the various courts, past and prospective	25,000
Services of lawyers	10,000
Total	$112,000

Minor bills will swell the gross amount close on to $150,000. Unless the Mayoralty office is fatter than it is generally esteemed, his Honor will hardly be able to draw a check for the amount without disposing of something more than his Bloomingdale-road property.

FATTY WELCH WAS NOT THERE.—FATTY WELCH being just now and for the three weeks past a resident at the New-York Hospital, where he lays with a shattered leg, it is evident that the information which we received at the Station-house, to the effect that FATTY was up in the Seventeenth Ward on Sunday, bent on mischief, was a mistake. His leg was shattered, accidentally, he says, during the Dead Rabbit riot, on the Fourth of July.

The City on Sunday, Officially reported by the Inspectors.

Precinct No. 2—John Murphy, primer; Robert Simpson, laborer; and Samuel Butler, errand boy, were arrested for gambling in the streets. Sent to the Tombs and committed in default of $200 bail. Michael Kelgirl, for violation of corporation ordinance and Cornelius Sullivan for petit larceny, were arrested, taken before Justice OSBORNE, and discharged.

Precinct No. 3—Eight arrests. One prostitute; three intoxicated persons; three for grand larceny; and one pickpocket. They were all committed by Justice OSBORNE for examination.

Precinct No. 4—Five arrests. One for grand and one for petit larceny; one for drunkenness; one for cutting with a knife; and a boatman named William PINCKNEY, found in possession of a boat containing old junk. He was committed for examination by Justice OSBORNE.

Precinct No. 5—One arrest for assault and battery; three for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; one for disorderly conduct, and one for drunkenness.

Precinct No. 6.—Nine arrests; six for assault and battery; one on suspicion of stealing; two for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Sergeant Hicks reports the case of Jane Eckel, who applied for lodging at the Station-house, while suffering from poison. The particulars were given in yesterday morning's TIMES.

Precinct No. 7.—William Frazer was arrested for disorderly conduct, and committed for 10 days by Justice BEENNAN.

Precinct No. 8.—Three arrests. Franklin Williams, for disorderly conduct, taken before a magistrate and fined $5; George A. Noil, a German shoemaker, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was committed for 10 days, and a boy named William Allen, for petit larceny, was committed for examination.

Precinct No. 9.—No arrests. An owner wanted for three stray cows. One lost child was restored to its parents, and another wee sent to the Almshouse. Sergeant Jacob L. Sebring says:

CLOSING OF THE STORES.—"The order directing the closing of all places where liquor and other articles are sold, was yesterday almost universally complied with. Citizens of all classes congratulate us on the remarkable change for the better in this Precinct. The general expression was that if the authorities will forthwith punish those few who disobey the law, the difficulty of enforcing it hereafter will be very trifling. As proof of the good order prevailing in our Precinct we send you a blank return."

Precinct No. 10.—Two arrests—an insane woman and a drunken and disorderly tailor. Both were committed. The Sergeant remarks that he never knew the Ward to be quieter than it was yesterday, with most of the liquor shops closed.

Precinct No. 11.—An arrest for grand larceny. Inspector Squires reports that as the liquor and lager-bier saloons were generally closed yesterday, a degree of quiet and good order, unusual for years past, was the consequence.

Precinct No. 12.—No return sent in.

Precinct No. 13.—Four arrests—two for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, one for petit larceny and one for disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 14.—Morgan Brslie, Peter Brennan and Louis Trenor were arrested for the highway robbery of Smith Gardner. They were committed to Essex-street prison. Sergeant Williamson says of them: "They are desperate fellows, and a terror to the neighborhood of Canal, Centre, Marion, Elm, Howard and Hester streets." Besides these, Eliza Johnson and Ellen Mack were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and sent to prison; Henry Savage and John Webster for stealing money, and Patrick Crowen for beating his wife, were treated in the same way. The Ward is reported as rather quiet yesterday. The drinking houses were generally closed.

Precinct No. 15.—Charles Seely was arrested for assault and battery, and James McCabe for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 16.—John Redmond was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 17.—Inspector Hartt remarks: "Sunday passed off unusually quiet. The laws relative to closing places where intoxicating liquors and such like are sold, were very generally observed. During the first part of the evening report came from Mackerelville, that a party known by the name of Dead Rabbits had come there from the Sixth Ward to make disturbance. Their course, however, met with no encouragement from the young men who live in that neighborhood, who not only abstained from all that was in any way calculated to bring about a collision, but in a truly commendable manner freely offered to assist us, if necessary, in preserving the peace. This ended in peace, leaving us without one solitary arrest (from any cause) to record."

Precinct No. 18.—Three arrests for disorderly conduct and one for habitual intoxication. Sergeant Bennett says: "There was no disturbance in this Ward on Sunday. Everything passed off quietly. The places where liquor is sold were partially closed, but in many places there was plenty of room for access of air and light.

Precinct No. 19.—Peter Monahan was arrested and sent to the Police Court for obstructing the Second-avenue Railroad care; John Doe, for assault and battery on J. Schoonmaker, was committed in default of $200 bail. A lost girl was sent to No. 114 Leonard-street. Sergeant Bryan reports:

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a man attempted to set fire to a stable belonging to Thomas Cummings, Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. The fire was discovered and extinguished before any damage was done. From the description of the man, the parties think they will be able to trace his whereabouts.

Precinct No. 20.—Three arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and one for petit larceny. Sergeant Curry reports:

ACCIDENT.—Henry Miller, residing at No. 282 Eighth avenue, was drowned while bathing, on Sunday morning, at foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River. His body was not recovered; leaves a wife and one child.

Precinct No. 21.—Two arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and two for vagrancy; three lost children brought in, and one of them restored. Inspector Speight reports:

DEATH BY A FALL DOWN STAIRS.—A woman, named Maguire, was found dead in the hall-way of house No. 178 East Thirty-second-street. It was supposed at first that her death had been caused by violence. Upon investigation of the case by Officer Abbott it appeared that she had been a very dissipated woman, and yesterday, while intoxicated, she fell down stairs, receiving injuries which resulted in her death. The body was conveyed to the dead-house, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Precinct No. 22.—Three arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Sergeant Van Orden reports:

FIRE.—About 3½ o'clock A. M. a fire broke out in the grocery and liquor store, corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, occupied by Mr. James H. Magee. His stock and fixtures were totally destroyed. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, although it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Magee could not state his loss, but thinks he is fully insured. The building is a four-story tenement house, owned by Mr. Samuel Garrison and is fully covered by insurance. Estimated damages about $1,500. The firemen deserve great credit for their perseverance in rescuing several poor creatures from being suffocated in the top story of the building. Sergeant Coulter, with a platoon of men, was in attendance, and Sergeant Castle, of the Twentieth Precinct, with a platoon of men, who rendered valuable aid.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Metropolitan Police.

In the Brooklyn Common Council last evening the following communication was received from the Mayor and read:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to call your attention to the fact that Sec. 6 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," &c., passed April 15, 1857, makes it necessary that the Common Council should determine the number of Police patrolmen to be appointed as a quota of the patrol force to be paid for by the City of Brooklyn.

It seems to me highly desirable that the Common Council should take prompt action in regard to the current, so that if it should be deemed advisable to continue the present number of patrolmen for the balance of the year, the deficiency which will arise, may be included in the budget for the year 1858.

It is equally desirable that the Board should at once determine upon the number of patrolmen for the year 1858.

Respectfully, SAML. S. POWELL, Mayor.
To Financial Committee.

ROBBERY OF GOLD—ARREST ON SUSPICION.—ADAM YOUNG, a German, was arrested on Sunday night, on suspicion of having robbed the trunk of Mr. T. LING, stopping at No. 232 William-street, of $2 250 in gold coin. Mr. LING is a stranger in the City, and on Friday evening fell in with YOUNG and two other men, who induced him to go to a gambling-house, where they soon won $400 of him. He subsequently invited them to his room, and there showed them his gold. Shortly after this his trunk was broken open and the gold stolen. He suspected YOUNG and his companions of being the thieves, and succeeded in effecting the arrest of YOUNG, but no portion of the money was found in his possession. He was held to await further examination.

THE MULLER INQUEST.

Conflicting Evidence of Sergeant Lockwood and a Witness—Sergeant Lockwood Recalled.

Before Coroner Perry.

The investigation was continued this morning at 9 o'clock at the German Theatre in Fourth-street. About 100 persons were present.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. NESSELER.

Barbara Nesseler, residing at No. 47 Avenue A, was the first witness; she was examined by interpreter:

Q.—Did you see the disturbance on Sunday evening, the 12th? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you at that time? A.—In my room.

Q.—What did you first see? I first saw a man running with a bloody head, pursued by an officer.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—The policeman overtook him near Carle's, No. 42 same street, and struck him again.

Q.—Where did he strike him? A.—On the head.

Q.—Were there many persons about at that time? A.—About twenty or thirty.

Q.—What were these twenty or thirty persons doing? A.—They were not doing anything; Carle would not let this man stay there, but shoved him out and locked the door.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—Then the man went into the bookstore next door; the officer gave the alarm rap, and the boys hallooed; another officer then came up, and at that moment the people were coming out of the Third-street church; shortly after the officer gave the alarm rap, about 20 to 25 Policemen came down Fourth-street; first saw those officers when they came out of Fourth-street into Avenue A: one of the officers, a thick man, gave the command with his hand, and three of the officers began firing at the corner house, second story, corner of Avenue A and Fourth street.

Q.—Did you hear any shot before this? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see the flashes of the pistol? A.—Yes, they held them with both hands.

Q.—What do I understand by that: a revolver in each hand? A.—One revolver only.

Q.—Were there any people on the top of the house? A.—When they first fired there was nobody on the top of the house; afterwards I saw a single man on the top of the house.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—No, Sir; not one.

Q.—Did you see any resistance offered to the officers? A.—No, Sir; the people were afraid and ran away.

Q.—What else did you observe? A.—Then the officers commenced knocking the people down, without making any difference whether it was a woman or child.

Q.—Did you see a woman knocked down? A.—No.

Coroner—Tell her she must not say what she has heard, but what she has seen.

Q.—Which side of the avenue do you live? A.—On the southwest corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street.

Q.—At which house did the officers fire? A.—At the house on the southwest corner.

Q.—Do you live in the second house from the corner? A.—No, in the third house, second floor.

Q.—What else did you see? A.—One of the officers forced open the door of No. 49 and fired in; the officer re leme in one foot.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—I saw another officer firing at a man standing about eight or ten feet from him; after the shot was fired the man doubled up or inclined forward; immediately afterwards Officer Dreshman, whom I know personally, came and struck the same man on the head, then one of the officers who struck the man, took him with both hands and threw him flat on the sidewalk.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—Then the officers ran towards Second-street, and I heard about ten more shots.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown, or any resistance made to the officers? A.—I did not see a stone thrown by the people—only heard the boys hallooing.

Q.—How many shots did you hear fired? A.—From eight to twelve shots; did not hear nor see a single pistol fired by the people; remained in the window all the time.

TESTIMONY OF PETER WEIRICH.

Peter Weirich, residing at No. 52 Avenue A, was the next witness; was at the scene of the riot on Sunday evening.

Q.—What did you first observe there? A.—I came from Williamsburg with my family about 7½ o'clock.

Coroner—Well, what then?

Witness—I had a difficulty in getting into my house, southwest corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street.

Q.—What was the difficulty? A.—A large crowd was collected about the house.

Q.—What was the crowd doing? A.—Nothing at that time; I went up stairs in my house and opened the window; saw two policemen trying to carry off a man on the opposite side of the street; the man took hold of a wagon and tried to hold on; after that I saw about twenty policemen come down Fourth-street; they rushed into the crowd like wild men, and commenced firing; the people dispersed, and I saw a man fall on the southwest corner of Fourth-street, near a coal-box; the policemen fired in all directions; I saw another man fall on the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street; the policemen then went on firing towards Third-street; I noticed three officers lagging behind, one of whom fired twice at a woman in a window of the house southwest corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street; saw another officer fire at a woman running, with a child in her arms, into a door, about the third house from Fourth-street; an officer followed him and took his club, and tried to strike a young lady, who ran into the same door, previous to the other woman; this was done inside of three minutes; the Avenue was clear of the crowd at that time; saw the officers run toward Second-street, firing all the time; saw two officers running across the corner of Avenue A and Third-street; they fired two shots towards the southwest corner; three men were walking there, before the officers; about fifteen officers then came back to the corner of Avenue A and Fourth street; I was sitting in the window then, with my wife and boy; these officers pointed three pistols at us, and said if we did not shut the windows they would shoot us dead; my wife was so frightened she told me to shut the windows, which I did; from there they went to the northwest corner, and fired three times at two men who were standing on that corner.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—Then the avenue was clear, and I went down to Second-street and got my child, and then went to bed.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown during the affray? A.—I watched that in particular, and saw no stones or anything else thrown whatever.

Q.—When the police rushed into the crowd like wild men, how many pistols did they fire? A.—I should think about six.

Q.—And in Avenue A? A.—About four I should think.

Q.—You saw an officer fire at a woman, did you say? How many times? A.—I saw him fire twice.

Q.—Where did these officers stand when they pointed their revolvers at your window? A.—Right under my window on the sidewalk.

To a Juror—What was the appearance of the man who you say fell in Fourth-street, near the coal-box? A.—He was a thin, spare man.

Q.—Were there any persons on the top of your house at the time? A.—Not that I know of.

Coroner—Did you know any of the officers who fired? A.—Yes, I saw officer Lockwood fire.

Q.—Do you know Officer Lockwood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw him have a pistol in his hand and fire it? A.—Yes, I saw him distinctly.

Q.—Had this man who fired the pistol any whiskers? A.—He had.

The Coroner stated that Officer Lockwood had sworn that he had no pistol at that time, and fired none, and that it would be well to have his testimony on this point repeated. He was accordingly sent for.

TESTIMONY OF CATHERINE GILMAN.

Catherine Gilman, residing at No. 25 Avenue A, second house from the corner of Fourth-street, was the next witness. She answered by interpreter:

Q.—Did you see the riot on Sunday evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you first observe? A.—I first saw a crowd collected about there, and two officers among them; one of the officers struck with his club a man leaning against a lamp-post, so that the blood flowed freely.

Q.—Had this man done anything? A.—I did not see that he had.

Coroner—Well, go on.

Witness—The man fell down and afterwards got up again and ran towards Carle's house; the officer pursued him and caught him by the neck and hit him once more; the door of Mr. Carle's place was closed.

OFFICER LOCKWOOD RE SWORN.

Q.—Had you any pistol with you, or did you fire a pistol on the occasion of the disturbance? A.—I did not; except as I testified before, I seized hold of the hand of an officer who had a pistol in his hand.

Q.—Did the pistol go off whilst you had hold of the officer's hand? A.—I don't think it could have gone off; in fact I am sure it did not.

To a Juror—Did you have a pistol with you, or did you own one on the day of the disturbance? A.—I did not; I sold my pistol on the Saturday previous, and borrowed one two or three days after the riot, when I heard my life was threatened.

Mrs. Gilman resuming—The man who ran towards Carle's I did not see afterwards.

Q.—What did you next see? A.—Saw the crowd going up Fourth-street, and they were driven back again.

Q.—By whom? A.—I don't know by whom; they came back three or four times; afterwards I heard ten to fifteen shots.

Q.—Where did they come from? A.—I don't know; I only heard the sound.

Q.—Did they come from your side, or from the other side? A.—From the west side, when the crowd dispersed running down Avenue A; I saw the officers hunting after them; I saw an officer shoot amongst the crowd near Carle's; then the policemen collected in Avenue A, near Third-street; I saw a shot fired by an officer in Third-street, towards a door where somebody was running in; then the officers were ordered to fall into rank, about twelve to fifteen men, and then I saw about four loading their revolvers.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—When the crowd saw this they dispersed in all directions, and immediately afterwards I saw another shot fired by an officer opposite No. 47; the officers then rushed up to the spot, using their clubs very freely; then two officers ran across the street, and I heard some persons say, "These are the men who knocked them down;" on the corner of Second-street some of the crowd were knocked down; one was named John Cline.

Q.—Where were you all the time—looking out of the window? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—I did not.

Q.—How many shots did you hear? A.—About twenty altogether.

Q.—Do you know the officer who struck the man leaning against the lamp-post? A.—No.

Q.—What were the people doing when the police fired at them? A.—They were doing nothing; some had been taking a walk, and others had just been to church.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB GUMPEL.

Jacob Gumpel, residing at No. 136 Third-street, corner of Avenue A, was next called, and replied, by interpreter: Was present at the riot on Sunday evening.

Q.—What did you see there? A.—Between six and seven o'clock I stood at No. 138 Third-street, near an apothecary's shop, second house from the corner.

Q.—What did you see there? A.—While I stood there two men had a little dispute; one of them took off his coat, and struck the other, named Nicholas, in the face.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—He tried to strike a second blow, but Nicholas resisted, and worded it off; then another man came to the assistance of the first, and they both knocked Nicholas down; afterward they ran down Third-street; then Nicholas got up and wiped off the blood from his face, and went into the beer saloon on the corner; eight or ten minutes afterward two officers came up the street, and stopped on the corner of Avenue A and Third-street; a crowd soon collected on the four corners; nobody knew the reason, and everybody wanted to know what was the matter; a disturbance very soon began, and the whole crowd rushed toward Fourth-street, in Avenue A; then I said to my neighbor, "Let's go and see what the matter is;" we went, and found several thousand people collected; all the people stood still and quiet, though; immediately I saw a platoon of officers coming down Fourth-street, not on the sidewalk; reached Avenue A, and then turned back as far as the theatre; they stood there a minute as if to wait for command; then they ran toward the crowd on the left and right, knocking down with their clubs whoever stood there.

Q.—Did you see any one knocked down at that time? A.—No, but I saw some struck on the head.

Q.—How many did you see struck on the head? A.—It is impossible for me to say, the crowd was so thick.

Q.—Did you see blood flowing from their heads? A.—Not at that time, but fifteen minutes afterwards.

Q.—Were there any stones thrown about that time? A.—No, Sir, not one.

Coroner—Well, go on with your story.

Witness—When the officers saw the crowd did not move so fast as they wished, they took out their revolvers and fired at them; the people then fled in all directions as fast as they could; the officers pursued them, striking all they could reach with their clubs, and chasing them across Avenue A, down Fourth-street, towards the East River; when the officers returned, I saw one of them aiming at the house corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A, and fire.

Q.—Did you see any persons on the house at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Could you recognize the man if you saw him? A.—I do not know him, he was a little man; the officers commenced clearing the sidewalks in Avenue A, using their revolvers and clubs in a horrible manner; soon afterwards, one of the old officers, officer Ponssount, passed me and told me to go home; I went towards home, and on the way saw four officers having a man whom they were striking with their clubs; while the man cried "for God's sake, what do you want, I have just returned from an excursion;" the officers would not hear what he said, and called him a d—d Dutch son-of-a-b—h, and knocked him down with their clubs; after the officers knocked him down, I went as far as No. 42 Avenue A, when I heard an officer cry out "fire; when this order was given, the police fired again right and left: at this time a lady met me with a hook in her hand, coming from church as I suppose, and we both ran into Carle's to get out of the way of the bullets; the officers then ran as far as Third street; I went towards home, and on the corner of Third-street saw two officers again knocking down a man in front of a butcher's shop; before reaching home, I saw a few persons standing near the corner of Third street and Avenue A, and an officer firing at them.

To a Juror—Do you know the man who you say was brutally beaten by four officers? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any one firing from the house-top? A.—No.

To the Coroner—Did you see any stones or other missiles thrown by the crowd? A.—No, I did not.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE BLANK.

Lawrence Blank, a young man residing at No. 46 Avenue A, was the next witness; he answered by interpreter.

Q.—What do you know about this disturbance? A.—About half-past six or seven o'clock I saw a man knocked down on the corner of Third-street and Avenue A.

Q.—Did you see him before he was knocked down? A.—I saw him while the officer was in the act of doing it; the officer gave the alarm rap and went up Fourth-street; the crowd followed to see which way he went; about five minutes after, saw twenty officers march down Fourth-street to corner of Avenue A, and turn back opposite the theatre; immediately after they commenced rushing into the crowd, striking with their clubs.

Q.—Did you see the officers fire? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it before they used their clubs? A.—No; I saw about six shots fired at the southeast corner house; as soon as the firing commenced the crowd dispersed and the police pursued them; I saw a man fall down in Fourth-street, with his back on the curb-stone.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—He was in his shirt sleeves; the officers pursued the crowd towards Third-street, firing all the time; about half of the officers went towards Carle's, but soon returned to disperse a new crowd in Fourth-street; then afterwards I went towards Third-street again, and there I saw a man fall down; don't know whether he was knocked down by clubs or not; the officers next went towards Second-street, firing again.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any shots fired? A.—I did not.

To a Juror—The man who fell in Fourth-street was bleeding about the head.

Q.—How close was you to him? A.—I was on the roof of the house, southeast corner of Avenue A and

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Protests and Reasons of the Disaffected.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we were unable last week to publish the documents connected with the proceedings at the meeting of the Church of the Puritans held last Thursday evening.

The first of these documents it will be seen is the Protest of the Deacons, which was received by the Church, ordered on file, and a Committee appointed to reply to it.

The second is the letter from the signers of the communication to Dr. CHEEVER of April 27, giving their reasons for the request there made to him to consider the propriety of tendering his resignation. This letter the Church refused to hear or receive, as our readers may have noticed by our report of the proceedings published in Friday's DAILY TIMES:

REMARKS OF MR. WOOD.

Before reading the protest, Mr. WOOD submitted the following statement, prepared by the officers making the protest, accompanied by a personal explanation of his own.

The recent action of the Church of the Puritans at its annual meeting in relation to its officers, demands from us, as you would expect, some expression of our views, which we have embodied in our Protest now to be submitted.

The displacement of officers (who are chosen under the same rule of permanency as the Pastor) without either the preferring of *charges* and the privileges of *trial* thereon, or even a notice that they have been superseded, is a proceeding, we venture to say, unknown either in the history of *Congregational* Churches or that of any other.

This remarkable chapter in the annals of our Church has already become a matter of discussion as well as surprise among our watchful and law-abiding friends in New-England, even before those you have so unkindly treated have had a hearing. The injury thus caused is by no means confined to those you have condemned unheard; it has brought upon our Church a reproach in which not only all our metropolitan Congregational churches are involved, but which will tend to sunder those ties by which we are bound to our Congregational friends at the East, and especially whose counsel and sympathy we have generously shared, though we feel that this sympathy of late has by no means strengthened.

We are conscious, dear brethren, of our many shortcomings in the discharge of the solemn duties to which we have been set apart by your partiality. In these shortcomings, if discovered by you, we have shared in your generous forbearance, no intimation ever being made to us that our services in any respect were unacceptable. Your kind support, as well as your prayers, have comforted us.

But while a deep sense of our obligations to the Church and society compelled us to differ from our Pastor, in common with all the Prudential Committee, with one exception, in the administration of his office—for this unquestionable right of private and official judgment, you have in the most oncaremonious, and, as we think, *uncovenanted* manner, condemned us unheard.

We are no strangers to you, brethren, although we may be "the representatives of a past age." The interests of this Church have been as dear to us as any of those we now address.

Our best time and efforts have been consecrated to it in the sanctuary, the conference room, the prayer meetings and sabbath schools. These seats before us bear witness to our *uniform* attendance on all the means of grace enjoyed in this place, while many, very many of those who rise up to pronounce judgment against us, seldom shared in our worship here. Yes, brethren, you have violently laid hands on us in our official relations, and visited us with a reproach to which you would not (we are persuaded) subject those sustaining towards you the most mental relation of life, without charge or opportunity of defence.

When you entered this church you solemnly covenanted to "submit to its rules of government and discipline." One of these rules is, "when a member is accused, he or she shall be seasonably furnished by the clerk with a copy of the charges, and shall have a full hearing." *We have been accused.* It may not be known to some of you that *all* the officers were waited upon some two months since by our pastor, and a brother as witness, Mr. CHARLES ABERNETHY, (who was a signer of our letter to Dr. C., but whose name had just been withdrawn,) and at the close of this interviews we were advised they had taken the *first* and *second steps* towards *discipline*, and *there we now remain*, waiting the consummation of that measure which it was their duty to see enforced. We were ready, as they were told, to respond before the Church or elsewhere, for any offence with which we could be charged.

But for such proceedings, you would doubtless have had, ere this, and before the annual meeting, our resignations, in accordance with our purposes formed, when we had reason to believe our counsels were no longer acceptable to our pastor.

You could not expect your officers to resign, or in any way quit their post, under such a *threat*. We repeat, brethren, the action of the Church, designed "from the start to displace the Deacons," (in the language of the Chairman of Prudential Committee, when we called to take our place at the Board of Officers) is a blow not only against our just rights as officers and members, but against the *integrity* of the *Church* and *good will of the order*.

Your independence in this matter is dearly purchased.

For myself, you will pardon me in saying, I am not unknown to you or this community.

For twenty-four years I have resided in this city, sixteen of which I have served the Church in the office of Deacon—five in the old Brick Church, under the pastorate of Dr. Spring, and eleven in this Church, the only two Churches with which I was ever connected in this city. In the various trusts, public and private, with which I have been honored, I know not that my fidelity or integrity was ever questioned. That I have come short in doing my whole duty, I cannot deny. Chosen an officer here before the pastor, I enlisted for the upholding of this Church, temporal and spiritual, with my whole heart, with many noble spirits, some of whom are now spectators of this strange scene from a purer sphere above. Together we all labored and prayed—a harmonious people. I have served you at every Communion since the foundation of the Church, save the last—have aided personally in the contribution and collection of moneys for the discharge of the many debts of this Society, according to my ability; at one time, during the building of the Church, pledging myself for a considerable portion of all I was worth;—have also aided, by personal solicitations, in raising our benevolent contributions, from $3,000 to $10 or $12,000 per annum. I have supported my pastor, as you and he know, with what little influence I had, in hours of prosperity as well as adversity.

It is a trial for me, brethren, to enumerate, in your presence, this catalogue, but I do it as a duty to myself, to this church, and those who regard me elsewhere. But, notwithstanding all these, when in an honest exercise of *private judgment*, and in discharge of *official* duty, I see cause to differ from my pastor, and candidly tell him so, I am disowned and dishonored. In this I am represented with being a "hypocrite," a "leader of a cabal," one entirely unworthy of your confidence; and under this remarkable influence you are called upon to take such action, "from the start," in relation to the rules, as, in the language of our pastor, "would displace the deacons."

I cannot but think, brethren, many of you have acted under a false impression, a misguided zeal—misled by a remarkable report. I believe the day is not far distant when you will regret this revolutionary action.

One word as to my absence from my post in church and the last communion table. Last communion day two months since, our pastor sent me a message by a brother, at the close of the morning service, which this brother declined to deliver in presence of such a scene about to take place. Had I received it on that day, my post would then have been vacant, as it has been ever since, and must be until that reconciliation is made which I have desired, and have, in writing, offered to seek at the hands of any respectable reference outside of our church.

You will pardon me, brethren, for my *plainness*—I believe it becomes me, as well as the occasion. I thank you for your attention, as this is the *first*, as I trust it may be the last time, I shall be ever called on to speak in defence of my own honor and integrity.

Mr. WOOD then read the following:

PROTEST.

To the Members of the Church of the Puritans.

DEAR BRETHREN: We, the undersigned, Officers of the Church of the Puritans, feeling aggrieved by the action of the Church, at its late annual meeting, in the adoption of the report signed by brothers CHESTER, ABERNETHY, and HARVEY, and with a view to the alteration of the Standing Rules in accordance therewith, hereby submit to the Church, and ask to have entered on the Record, our respectful and solemn protest.

We protest against said action:

First—As *illegal*, *null* and *void*, inasmuch as the meeting at which the amendments were originally proposed, was itself illegal, not having been properly called, by a requisition upon the clerk, as expressly provided for in the rules for such cases, and consequently the proceedings referred to, were in direct violation of the rules established by the Church for the transaction of business.

We protest against it:

Secondly—As *revolutionary* and *dangerous*, being an unwarrantable subversion of another and fundamental article of the Church Constitution, (third,) by which the office of deacon was made not less permanent than that of pastor, viz.: "The permanent officers of this Church shall be a pastor, or pastors, and deacons."

We protest against it:

Thirdly—As *unjust* and *detrimental* to a portion of the permanent officers of the Church, vacating their offices, as it does, by an *ex post facto* rule, without their consent, and in violation of the rules under which they accepted office, and that, too, without formal charges on trial, and with no valid reason for such procedure. (See Art. 10, Standing Rules.)

We protest against it:

Fourthly—As *unscriptural* and *unchristian*, in virtually and by implication disciplining and censuring the officers, without notification or privilege of trial, for alleged offences, as the rules of the Church and Christian fellowship require.

We protest against it:

Fifthly—As singularly *inconsistent* and *irreconcilable*, not only with the practice and principles of this Church from its foundation, but especially with its action on a former occasion, when the identical articles now subverted (or attempted to be) were, after a thorough discussion, deliberately established, the present pastor taking part in the discussion, and contributing to that result by his earnest advocacy of the measure from the pulpit.

We protest against it:

Sixthly—As directly contrary to the well-established principles and usages of the Congregational Churches in the United States, as well as to the general principles of government in the Christian Church, almost without exception.

Seventhly—We protest against not only the leading position taken in the Report, but equally against the arguments adduced in support of it; against the allegation that permanency of office "is not in happy accordance with the fundamental constitution of Congregationalism," as without a shadow of support either in the practice of Congregational Churches, past or present, (with an isolated exception or two,) in the history of the Christian Church from the beginning, or in the teachings of the New Testament itself.

Against the argument from the alleged difficulty of removing officers by trial and *deposition* for just cause, as unfounded in fact, and tending to establish a method of discipline, unprecedented and dangerous, and by no means recognized by our Saviour in the 18th chapter of Matthew.

Against the argument also, "that it is of importance to accustom as large a number of members as practicable to the discharge of the duties belonging to the deaconship," and the conclusion "that the proportion of those fitted for such duties, will depend much on the *demand* for them," as degrading the office, and making it a mere object of ambition, to be regulated by the commercial rule of "*supply* and *demand*."

In short, against the consideration that *life tenure* implies "rule" rather than "representation," or representation of the "past" rather than the "present," and others of like tenor; against these we *protest*, not only as fallacious in themselves, but as aiming a direct and fatal blow against the permanency and stability of the *pastoral* office itself, which, both in the New Testament and Congregational usage, stands precisely on the same footing as the deaconship, as respects permanency,—a course of reasoning which virtually reduces the permanent pastor to a mere stated supply, and the office of deacon to that of a temporary Church Committee; and what is worse, in the present instance, to a committee ineligible to reelection, however "good a degree" they may have "purchased to themselves."

We *protest* against the Report further, as laboring to place the brethren whom it censures in a false position before the Church and community—constantly assuming or asserting, in opposition to fact, that they are hostile to freedom of speech and of the pulpit, and unwilling that the Christian pastor should perform his whole duty, "rightly dividing the word of truth," and applying it to every species of iniquity among men, private or public.

We *protest* against it likewise as wrongfully *misstating* the *position* and *misinterpreting* the *motives* of the brethren whom it condemns, and as unwarrantably holding up their conduct as factious, and their professions in respect to it as insincere and unworthy of confidence.

We *protest*, *finally*, against the assumption throughout, that the difficulties which have so unhappily arisen in the Church and Society had their origin primarily or mainly in the faithfulness of the pastor in advocating the great principles of freedom and right; on the contrary, we fully believe that his recent efforts on the subject of Slavery have served not only to strengthen him in his position, but have prevented an earlier outbreak of dissatisfaction.

While we thus, by our earnest protest, oppose what we regard as wrong in the action referred to, and seek to make known to the brethren—with many of whom we have so long walked in friendly and Christian intercourse—how deeply we feel aggrieved by it, we are disposed, nevertheless, to make due allowance for the widely different views which, through *human infirmity*, equally good men sometimes entertain on the same subject; and hence would neither rashly judge the motives nor unnecessarily wound the sensibilities of those whose action we cannot but regard as hasty, inconsiderate and ill advised—no less so, certainly, than that which they assume to censure on our part—and as greatly lacking in that Christian courtesy and kindness towards us, which it is our prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that we may never fail to exercise towards all who love our Lord Jesus Christ.

The second standing rule of our Church provides "that this Church will extend to and receive from other Evangelical Congregational Churches that fellowship, advice and assistance which the laws of Christ require. It holds itself bound to regard the decisions of mutual councils and to seek the promotion of peace and brotherly love with all the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In accordance with this rule we ask that you will now unite with us in calling a mutual council at an early day, to which this action of the Church, to important as well as unjust to us, may be referred.

Requesting again that this our solemn protest may be entered at length on the record of the Church, and wishing grace, mercy and peace to be multiplied to you all.

We remain your brethren in Christ,

O. E. WOOD,
E. M. KINGSLEY,
J. K. JOHNSON.
Deacons.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

A LETTER OF REASONS.

To the Members of the Church of the Puritans:

DEAR BRETHREN: on the 11th of May last, the undersigned, in connection with the three deacons of our Church, delivered to our pastor a letter, of which, for your information and guidance, we here give you a transcript. It was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 27, 1857.

Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, members of the church and congregation of the Church of the Puritans, after a prayerful consideration of the condition of the Church, and its relation to yourself, are painfully convinced that the spiritual interests both of the pastor and the people, as well as the stability and prosperity of the Society, will be promoted by a dissolution of our connection.

It is not without extreme reluctance, therefore, that we now suggest to you the expediency of a tender of your resignation of the pastorate. By the adoption of this course, pleasant recollections of our Christian fellowship will be maintained. A dissolution, which seems to us inevitable, will lose its sting. The intercourse of the future, as Providence may permit it, will be free from painful memories of the past.

We do not dwell on the reasons which impel me to the suggestions we make. It is sufficient that the infirmities and diversities of human nature often indicate separation as the rule of peace, when an enforced union could but result in growing alienation of heart.

That you may not, however attribute our suggestions to the wrong cause, we assure you that we all sympathise in your views of the freedom of the pulpit; and the duty as well as the right of its ministers, at proper times and occasions, to discuss before their people all questions affecting or involving moral truth.

Ever invoking for you and yours the blessing of the Great Head of the Church, and with fervent prayers for your growing influence for good, so long as the Master shall spare you to work in his vineyard,

We remain, dear Sir, your friends and brethren,

A. CHESEBRO,	J. K. JOHNSON,
J. N. BEADLEY,	J. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
S. J. BACON,	R. N. HAVENS,
S. T. HYDE,	RICHARD BROWN,
STEPHEN PAUL,	CHAS. TAYLOR,
L. N. COWLEY,	WILLIAM WAY,
O. E. WOOD,	S. CONOVER, JR.,
D. HODGEMAN,	E. J. OWEN,
E. M. KINGSLEY,	J. WALTER CAMP,
A. T. DWIGHT,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
H. A. HURLBUT,	F. E. MATHER.

This letter was not sent, but after prayerful and deliberate consultation. It was not the device or act of a moment. The request it preferred was not the result of recent or immediately preceding occurrences. Nor was the cause of it to be found in a single indiscretion, a sudden, overpowering temptation, a solitary sermon, or in any particular series of pulpit discourses.

The propriety, not to say necessity, of a change in the pastorate, had been for a period of two years or more the subject of frequent, often of earnest remark, with members of the church; not only those whose names are appended to the letter, but with some who have been active and prominent in their opposition to the course now taken by the signers, and with many others who have left the church rather than be involved in unpleasant controversies with their pastor.

But the undersigned and their associate signers, believing that their obligations were rather to the church than to the pastor; that duty, however unpleasant, was imperative, even where ease prompted to its omission; that in the service of Christ we are bound by our covenant relations to know no man after the flesh; yet with feelings of entire kindness towards our pastor personally, and in language and terms designed to be courteous and not unworthy the character of Christians, suggested the propriety of his tendering the resignation of his office to the church.

Our object in communicating our views by letter was threefold: First, we desired to remove the impression from his mind that the discontent in the church—of the existence of which he was aware—was not serious in its character, and was restricted to two or three individuals: second, if successful in convincing him of these facts we desired that he might have the opportunity of himself initiating before the church the proposal for his retirement, or perchance of so modifying his ministrations as to remove existing difficulties, and awaken anew the love and confidence which animated us all, as together we laid the foundation stones and reared the walls of our Bethel; and, third, we aimed to avoid the public controversy, with its almost inevitable alienations and heartburnings, of a church council.

To assure his reception and consideration of the letter in a corresponding spirit, we presented it to him by a Committee, who called his attention to its brief, kindly character, and indicated the medium through which he might reply to our suggestions.

Great then was our surprise when, at the close of the morning service on the first ensuing Sabbath, our pastor informed not only the church, but the strangers and the indiscriminate congregation assembled within our walls, of his receipt of a letter, and invited a meeting for its consideration, in such terms and manner as could not fail to secure the presence of a curious and excited crowd. And such, in fact, was the result. And more still: a notoriety has thus been given to the proceedings, which, if it subserves no other purpose, will at least summon as spectators to the issue now forced upon us, Christians of all names and of every clime, and sinners everywhere who delight to "eat up the sins of God's people." The thing which we aimed to avoid is forced upon us; and a public exposure of the reasons which influenced us and our associates in our action has become necessary. The course which we designed for peace has been made an occasion for strife. Whether it shall in the end prove that with wise forecast we counted the cost, or that we spake unadvisedly with our lips, is now to be determined. Conscious, however, of our integrity of purpose, we now place before you some of the facts and reasons on which we acted.

It has been quite magisterially charged upon us that "we have never measured ourselves nor our pastor by the right standard."* We will not stop by the way to comment on the self-sufficiency of the assumption manifested in the utterance of this judgment; but will give you the standard by which we venture to form an opinion as to the duties and obligations of a Christian pastor. It is right that we do this here, as it is by this standard we have been governed in our actions.

The great Apostle to the Gentiles, on his way from Philippi to Jerusalem, when at Miletus sent for the elders of the Church at Ephesus. On their arrival, he gave them a charge as to their duties, prominent in which is this memorable injunction: "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the flock of God, which He hath purchased with his own blood;" the Apostle having in mind, it can scarcely be doubted, the thrice repeated command of the risen Savior to the Apostle Peter, "Feed my lambs; Feed my sheep."

What sheep these are that are to be fed is plainly enough indicated—those over whom the Holy Ghost appoints elders for overseers. Small flocks they may be; their numbers very few; only lambs perchance; yet though feeble, weak, few or young, being the purchase of the blood of Christ, the oversight and care of even such to a rightly regulated mind ought to satisfy the highest and noblest ambition. Here we conceive lie the duties of the Christian minister—to the flock over which the Holy Ghost makes him an overseer. We know of no rule of interpretation by which such very plain directions can be construed to justify the dispersion of a pastor's energies and the extension of his mission over an area not even restricted by the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the Lakes of the North and the Gulf of the South, but reaching "beyond the Atlantic;" in short, without any restriction save "the nation, mankind, the age and the world," to the neglect of the few souls gathered within "the precincts of the little parish" whence he sends forth his "thunder tones."

Nor do we comprehend that rule of interpretation, by which the calling of a miraculously-anointed shepherd boy, from following the sheep of his father to be ruler over God's people, can be accommodated to sanction the soaring away of a Christian Minister from the proper work of feeding the sheep and lambs over which the Holy Ghost has made him overseer, "to high pinnacles," thence to scatter his feed-grain over a nation. If we have failed properly to "consider the mission of our pastor, either in its breadth, or height, or depth; in its reach of power, or the greatness of our nation's need," it is because we have no other line to stretch upon it, no other standard by which to measure it, no other plummet wherewith to sound it, than such as the Apostle gives us; nor have we yet seen the warrant by which he is commissioned to the nation, rather than to ourselves and our families. Even David laid aside the crook before he assumed the sceptre.

Besides this Scriptural standard of a pastor's functions, equally explicit is the revealed standard of personal character to which he is commended to attain. Thus writes the same Apostle, whose words we have already quoted, to Timothy: "The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle to all men; apt to teach; patient; in meekness instructing those who oppose themselves."

Taught as we have been, from the cradle to the maturity of life, to go "to the law and the testimony" for our rule of judgment in all things, we have felt it our duty, under the pressure of present circumstances, there to seek for guidance and direction. Our rule and authority we have thus given you. It is now to be seen, in view of the facts which we present, whether we have misconstrued or misapplied the rule, or abused herein the right of private judgment.

ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

The Church of the Puritans was organized April 12, 1846, with forty-five members, received from seventeen churches, and of seven different denominations. Most of the members were just in the ripe vigor of their days. The majority of them were of New England origin. Trained up under a form of church government which the experience of two centuries and a half has proven to be peculiarly elevating on the individual character, teaching habits of self-reliance, inculcating the formation and exercise of independent judgments in all things, whether connected with the Church or the State, alike in personal, family, or social life; they banded together with the determination to demonstrate the adaptedness of Congregationalism to the exigencies of Christian life in a large city, in direct and daily contact and contrast with other forms of Protestant church government, which withdrew the administration of affairs from the whole body of associated members, depositing and concentrating power in selected and, practically, self-perpetuating agencies. They were one in heart and purpose. They were perfectly harmonious in the choice of a pastor. Nothing, indeed, seemed wanting to secure, with the presence and blessing of the Great Head of the Church Universal, the success, expansion, and permanency of their enterprise.

Dr. CHEEVER was installed as pastor on the 19th May, 1846. The site which was secured for the church edifice was unsurpassed by any other in the city. The concentration of the great thoroughfares at this point; the rapidity with which a new population was then settling in the immediate vicinity, and the want of other places of public worship for their accommodation—all gave warrant to the belief that the church would be speedily filled. In their pastor they had every confidence; nay, proud of his acknowledged abilities, they did not doubt that multitudes would throng to enjoy the benefit of his ministrations.

How far their expectations have been realized the following facts will show:

In the 1st year, 1846-47, the net increase of church members, both by letter and profession—deducting deaths and dismissals—was 66

In the 2d year, 1847-48,	do.	do.	93
In the 3d year, 1848-49,	do.	do.	27
In the 4th year, 1849-50,	do.	do.	32
In the 5th year, 1850-51,	do.	do.	28
In the 6th year, 1851-52,	do.	do.	33
In the 7th year, 1852-53,	do.	do.	38
In the 8th year, 1853-54,	do.	do.	21
In the 9th year, 1854-55,	do.	do.	12
In the 10th year, 1855-56,	do.	decrease	12
In the 11th year, 1856-57,	do.	do.	21

And at the date of our annual meeting in June, 1857, there were but 351 members connected with the Church; of whom 40, at least, were but nominally such; consisting of missionaries and permanent absentees in various parts of the world. Of the remainder, many are not regular attendants upon the church services.

The state of the congregation for the last five years, including the present, is also shown by the number of pews rented and occupied in each year:

	Pews.
On main floor of the house, there are	148
In the galleries	72
Total	220

In which there are comfortable sittings for 1,300 persons.

There were paws, in full or in part, occupied at the date of the annual meeting:

In 1853	133	In 1855	111
In 1853	133	In 1856	109
In 1854	128	In 1857	103

It should be stated in this connection, that a considerable number of pews were rented in the years 1855-6 and 1856-7, at rates very much under their assessed annual value.

At the annual meeting of the Society in March, 1857, only 32 pews were occupied by their owners; whilst 21 pews belonged to persons not connected with the church. There have never been a half dozen pews rented in the galleries, in any one year since the erection of the church edifice. Of the 67 pews owned by individuals, more than one half belong to those who sympathize with us. Of the gallery pews, it may not be amiss to remark, that they are lined and cushioned, and are in all respects as comfortable as those on the main floor.

Not in a single year, since the formation of the church, has its legitimate income from the rental of pews, been sufficient for its ordinary support, the total deficiency, apart from the $3,000 contributed to the repairs and alterations of the building, having been over $9,000.

Whilst our enterprise has thus been stagnant, if not retrograding, other churches, sufficiently convenient to the population from whom we might reasonably expect to draw a considerable membership, have been fully maintained; some of them, indeed, not being able to accommodate the members desirous of uniting with them. But we will institute no special or invidious comparisons. We rejoice in the success of these and all other enterprises for building up Christ's Kingdom. Our purpose is to ascertain the cause of our own comparative failure.

The inquiry will here very naturally occur, How has the church been sustained with so small an attendance?

At the time of the completion of the building there remained upon it a mortgage of $16,000, for part of its cost, falling due in 1853. Down to the same time, 1853, there had also accrued a debt of between $3,000 and $4,000, making the total debt over $18,000. Principally through the indefatigable exertions of THEODORE MCNAMEE, Esq., then President of the Board of Trustees, but not now connected with the Church, and deacon O. E. WOOD, this debt was paid off. Considerably more than one-half of the amount was contributed by some of the signers of the letter of April 27, 1857, to Dr. CHEEVER, and by friends who sympathize with us in our present views and action. On the other hand, we cheerfully record the liberality of Dr. CHEEVER himself in his contribution to the fund, and also the fact of his now holding three pews in the Church.

In 1855 we were again in debt over $3,000. This also was raised by voluntary contributions; over two-thirds of the amount being paid by ourselves and friends. And again, in 1856, there was a deficiency to be provided for of about $3,200; of this about one-half was given by those who are now branded as disorganizers.

We would rather make no mention of these things. But when we are held up to the world "as mistaken brethren, acting in secret conclave," who would "drive" their pastor out "naked, penniless, friendless," we may confidently appeal to these facts to rebut the unmerited reproach.

We have at all times rejoiced with our pastor, in whatever success, spiritual or temporal, has crowned our united labors. Hence it was, with sincere gratification, that in the Spring of 1856, one of the deacons was able to allay much of the discontent which was already manifesting itself, by referring to the average annual addition to the church of about 13, on profession. It was then, too, made the subject of congratulation, that, although our income was insufficient for the support of the church, yet besides meeting the deficiency, the annual contributions to objects of Christian benevolence had risen to over $10,000, chiefly through the active exertions of a few individuals. These statements greatly subdued the rising dissatisfaction, and the funds needed for repairs on the building were promptly contributed.

Still, facts pressed upon us, leading the minds of the more thoughtful of our brethren to the inquiry whether our pastor was adapted to the work he had undertaken, of ministering to us in sacred things. There was a steadily diminishing attendance, both on the Sabbath and weekly services, except on special advertised occasions. Little or no interest was manifested in the Church or its pastor by the children and youth of the congregation. There was a sad lack of vitality in the Sabbath Schools; which, indeed, were quite neglected by the pastor. Many of our earliest and most reliable friends were leaving us; friends on whose liberality we could count in all emergencies, as we could upon their presence whenever we met for prayer and praise. Saddest of all, too many were leaving, by reason of personal dissension with their pastor.

Whilst many had doubtless for some time seen and felt whither we were drifting, yet few would acknowledge the truth, even to themselves. At length, however, full expression was given to the feeling, at a business meeting of the Society, in the Spring of 1856; but one individual present expressing dissent.

We are now led to the inquiry, What are the causes of this condition of our Church?

It pains us to enter upon this investigation. To be faithful, we must refer to facts over which we would rather drop the mantle of oblivion. We would not open a leaf in the great record book of the past whose revilings would cause even an emotion of regret. Yet how shall we escape or avoid the necessity? We are impelled to it in self-defence. The cause of truth demands it. Our pastor himself, by the course which he has seen proper to adopt, seemingly requires it of us. Our duty is first of all to Christ and His church. The interests of His cause we must regard as paramount to all considerations of time or of earthly ties. But as we enter upon this investigation, we do not attempt to conceal from ourselves our own manifold shortcomings; nor do we say that we may not, by our own lukewarmness in the Master's service, too often have failed to hold up the hands of our pastor in his trials and his duties. We do not deny that too often have we failed in that urgency at the Throne of Grace which would have secured both for him and for ourselves the blessing of the Spirit's converting and sanctifying presence. But whatever blame may justly attach to either or all of us, for want of faithfulness to our covenant obligations, this will neither excuse, palliate, or remove, that which has been injudicious, imprudent, neglectful or rash, in him who occupies towards us the responsible relation of a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ.

First, then, as to his pulpit ministrations.

We have no Procrustean bed by which to adjust the intellectual and emotional nature of a minister of Christ. Nor indeed, would it be possible, even were it desirable, for a people thus to stretch or to cramp a pastor's mind or heart; especially if he be of an active, inquiring, impressionable character. Nevertheless, we claim it as the right of every congregation of Christian believers, to see to it that their pastor does not shun to declare the whole counsel of God; and that he does this in the spirit of Him who wept, as he announced to Jerusalem, "Your house is left unto you desolate." It is the duty of the minister of Christ to proclaim the "severity" of God; but none the less so, and in conjunction with it, His "goodness."

Herein do we judge lies one chief cause of our pastor's want of success in his ministry. With all his skill in wielding the artillery of Sinai, and in launching forth the terrors of the law, he yet fails in the tender presentation of a Saviour's sufferings and love, and the attractions of His cross, to dying men.

He has been so often engaged in warfare with various political sins of the times, that the denunciatory style in which he has accustomed himself to address his audiences on these topics, has, insensibly perhaps to himself, come to be characteristic of his ordinary ministrations; more especially, however, in his discourses to the indiscriminate Sabbath evening congregations.

The habit of denunciation, like all other habits, grows, and at last becomes dominant, by use. And when this exists in combination with the faculty of ridicule and satire, it is repulsive in the extreme. Such, unfortunately, is the case with our pastor. Whether it be sinners in general, or sinners in particular, who fall under his animadversions, they may be sent away angry with the preacher for the scorn, the vituperation, the ridicule, with which they have been visited, but not much inclined to fall in love with the truth, for the exhibition of it to which they have listened. Nor has it been only liquor dealers, slave owners, "partisan judges," who have thus been held up in the pulpit of our church as the embodiment of all that is unholy and unclean. Our Episcopal friends, who, innocently enough, indulge in gowns and bands, and hold to three orders in the ministry, have too often been remarked upon in the same spirit.

Again: No man occupying the position of a public teacher, that indulges in the habit to which we have referred, can fail, sooner or later, to fancy himself a special messenger charged to utter forth woe, woe, to the inhabitants of earth. It is a result as inevitable, as that power always grasps after that just beyond its reach. Hence, such a man will never find satisfaction, or feel that his mission is fulfilled, by contracting himself to small spheres, or limiting himself to the guidance and instruction of a few of the humble ones of earth. And this diversion of mind to outside matters does, in fact, measurably incapacitate him for the minor and more homely duties of his station. His thoughts being occupied with the affairs of a continent, cannot readily be brought down to the familiar teachings of the conference room. And when he attempts it, the ruling theme of thought and of study will unhappily, and often grotesquely, force itself into the very midst of the colloquial intercourse of the hour. Such, practically, has been the case with our pastor. And too often, as the members of the church cannot fail to remember, has he come amongst us at the weekly lecture, manifestly unprepared for the duties of the occasion; filling up the allotted hour with rambling, unconnected and pointless remarks; making up for this want of preparation by long, desultory readings from the sacred Scriptures, prompted in his selections, apparently, by the marginal references which happen to be under his eye.

We think such ministrations unprofitable, and not at all calculated to edify "the body of Christ," or to win sinners to repentance.

We grieve to say that there have been other things in his public ministrations, even more objectionable still, if this be possible. He has used the pulpit to hold up to ridicule members of his church, who have ventured to differ from him. And this, confessedly. It seems impossible to believe that a minister of Christ should thus far forget the duties and proprieties of his station; that, availing himself of the immunities of a pulpit, where no response is allowable, he should launch forth his invectives against those whose hands are tied, and whose mouths are shut. But such is the sad truth. If he has not called members of the church by name, he has so far indicated them by circumstances, that their brethren could not fail to recognize the designation. And he has done this, as he has admitted, for the express purpose of driving away those who were obnoxious to him, or protested against his arbitrary, denunciatory, course.

On Thanksgiving Day, in 1855, he spoke of one of the members of the church as "mean and contemptible," not mentioning his name, but under circumstances which left no doubt of the application. And when afterwards, the Prudential Committee requested him to meet the offended brother half way, with a view to reconciliation, he refused, saying that it was "beneath the dignity of his station."

After the meeting of the Society in 1856, when the money was subscribed to repair the church, and meet the deficiency of the treasury, when informed of the result of the endeavor, instead of expressing his thankfulness, or even congratulating his brethren, he replied with peculiar emphasis of manner, "Now I'll give it to them!" and on the ensuing Sabbath morning, occupied the attention of his hearers with his "muzzled ox sermon," as it has been called, abounding throughout with personalities, epithets, sarcasms and vituperation; thoroughly succeeding in the strange work of alienating from himself the affection and respect of many of his people.

Such epithets as "snakes in the grass," "rusty old guns," "rats," "barnacles," "bilge water," and but examples of the epithets which in this public manner, he has applied to some members of the church, of which he is the pastor.

We will not longer dwell on this unwelcome part of our duty.

Second.—Such a course on the part of a pastor most naturally calls forth remonstrance on the part of church officers, who feel in some degree the responsibility of their position; and the deacons of our church have not, in this respect, been unfaithful to their trust. Instead, however, of being met by our pastor with docility and meekness, they have been rebuffed and abused. In short, the language and manner of the pulpit to sinners, *impersonally*, has been applied to them in the parlor, personally. One of them has been repeatedly and violently charged to his face with "falsehood." And this term has been applied to him behind his back, within a brief hour of placing in his hands for distribution to the disciples of Christ, the emblems of His dying love.

To another of the deacons he has applied the term "treacherous," and spoken of the third as a "malicious calumniator."

Subsequently to the delivery of the "muzzled ox sermon," to which we have referred, speaking of what he called "the few remaining dissatfected ones in the congregation," he said he "intended to make it too hot for them."

We will not multiply these evidences of his want of appreciation, not only of the common courtesies of life, but of that grace and suavity of speech and demeanor so eminently requisite in one appointed to administer the Word to the flock of Christ.

And *Thirdly*, We are constrained to remark upon his assumption of arbitrary power in the administration of the affairs of the Church.

Congregationalism is not a hierarchical despotism. It has no independent priesthood. It is, in the broadest, truest sense of the word, a republic; its affairs all passing under the eye and review of all the members. A congregational pastor may not, therefore, without arrogance, assume to himself the right to originate measures of Church polity, or arbitrarily to set aside the directions of his Church, speaking through its regularly appointed organs.

From the organization of our church to the present day, there have been differences of opinion between our members as to the expediency of holding the second service of the Sabbath on the afternoon or the evening. The pastor himself has uniformly preferred the evening; and it has been in the evenings, principally, that he has occupied himself with the exciting political topics of the day.

At a meeting of the Prudential Committee about the month of November, 1856, when the question of evening services was considered, and one of the officers called his attention to the recorded proceedings of the church directing an afternoon service, Dr. CHEEVER replied that "he *would have* an evening service; that no power on earth should stop him from preaching in the evening; and that if the church wanted preaching in the afternoon, they must get other supplies than he could furnish."

And it was observed that when the service was held in the afternoon, by direction of the Church, it seemed as though he so conducted it as purposely to divest it of interest, in order to drive the Church back to the evening service.

Just as little heed was paid by him to the wishes of the Prudential Committee in relation to the management of the Bible class, in the Spring of 1856. This class had been for some time previous conducted by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY. Circumstances seemed to indicate to him the propriety of his retiring; but on the special request of the Committee, the pastor being present, he consented to continue the service. Dr. CHEEVER immediately directed the clerk of the Church to notify Prof. CROSBY that he would take charge of the class himself; but the clerk declining to deliver so discourteous a message, directly in the face of the resolution of the Committee, Dr. CHEEVER went to the class when in session, and there so conducted himself as to compel Prof. CROSBY at once to retire. Soon after, Mr. CROSBY left the Church.

At the annual meeting of the church in 1856, Dr. CHEEVER assumed the chair, without vote or invitation; and, on his attention being drawn by a member present to the standing rule, which directs the calling of the church to order by the clerk, and the nomination and election of a moderator by the church, he acknowledged the rule, but continued to preside. To avoid a public altercation, the question was dropped. At the same meeting he ruled the sufficiency of a plurality of votes to elect members of the Prudential Committee; and, when directed to the uniform usage of the church to require a majority to elect, he paid no regard to the statement, but insisted on the correctness of his ruling. Under this ruling, the only member of the Prudential Committee who has sustained Dr. CHEEVER in his arbitrary proceedings, was then elected, by a mere plurality vote.

Without further multiplying details, it may suffice here to say, that his overbearing treatment of the officers of the church, and utter disregard of their wishes and representations, has led a number of them to seek other and more congenial church relations. He has shown no spirit of conciliation or compromise, towards those who have at various times expostulated with him on his conduct.

You will thus see, Christian Brethren, that our reasons for addressing the letter of April 27, 1857, to Dr. CHEEVER, may be classified under four heads:

1. The condition of the Church under his pastorate both as to its numbers and its finances.

2. The character of his public ministrations.

3. His uncourteous and bitter mode of speech towards those who do not coincide with his administration of the duties of his office, and his impatience of all admonition.

4. His assumption of arbitrary power, in the affairs of the Church.

And you will especially observe that none of these reasons are such as have been assigned, as prompting our communication, by Dr. CHEEVER himself, and by Messrs. CHARLES ABERNETHY, E. W. CHESTER, and CHARLES R. HARVEY, in their report presented at the recent annual meeting.

In relation to the attempt made by the pastor to hold up to the Church and the public, the Slavery issue, as the ground work of our action, we are constrained to say that it has greatly excited our wonder. Of the existence of the disentisfaction in the Church, Dr. CHEEVER has been long aware. Repeated representations have been made to him to this effect, though he has steadily professed to doubt their correctness. We presume that this letter to you will dissipate his doubts as to the cause of our action.

We must confess our surprise that two of the brethren who signed the Report, should not have first inquired into the truthfulness of their allegations against the deacons of the Church and ourselves. And of the third, it pains us to say that he not only knew our motives, but approved them, and signed the letter himself, as "the Doctor's best friend," to use his own expression; although he subsequently erased his signature.

Can the brethren of that Committee honestly say that they have not borne false witness against us?

We do not feel ourselves called upon to express our opinions on an issue which we have not created; or rather, which we have expressly repudiated. Nevertheless, to avoid misrepresentation or misapprehension, thus much we will say, in

by which an artful majority may get rid of a pastor who has become distasteful to them. The third rule provides that "The permanent officers of this Church shall be a pastor or pastors, and deacons." The Church claims to have amended this, so far as the deacons are concerned. But by the same process by which this result is secured—if it be secured—the pastor may be as summarily turned out of office, "naked, penniless, friendless." Remember, that your pastor holds his relations to you by no other tenure than your mutual assent to the rules of the Association.

And let us remind you, too, that a single decision of the church, legally had, is final in all its questions of our internal polity. The only possibility of a review, is such a presentation of truth to the consciences of the majority as will lead them to retrace their steps. Our only Court for the correction of Errors is this conscience of the majority. But the evidence lies strewn all along the pathway of history, that no fortress is so impregnable as the conscience of him who holds power in his hand. And this is as true of communities as individuals. Alas! too seldom is it that Grace throws back the bolt, even when Truth knocks at the gate, if her entrance does but intimate capitulation.

Christian brethren, your triumph is dearly purchased.

THE REPORT

OF

MESSRS, ABERNETHY, CHESTER, AND HARVEY.

It remains for us to ask your attention to some of the allegations contained in this Report, and matters intimately connected therewith.

And *First*, as to its strangely frank and unguarded avowal of the motives which prompted these brethren to recommend the alterations in the Standing Rules, relative to deacons.

Their first pregnant remark is—"The only rule of great importance, whether considered on general principles, or with reference to the *present necessities* of the church, is the one from which a life tenure is inferred in deaconship." And again they say, "Your Committee deem it the part of Christian frankness to declare, without disguise, yet in all courtesy, the reasons why they believe what is fit and wise at all times as to this office, *is of imperative necessity* in this church, *at this time*." They then proceed with averments respecting the action of the deacons—especially of two of them—the truth of which it would have been well for them to have more carefully investigated, before venturing to make them thus publicly; and they conclude this paragraph with the remark, "The church cannot safely confide in men, as its representatives, who thus seek, of their own will, and without the voice of the church, or even calling for an open expression of its wishes, to sunder the ties of pastor and people." Divested of their apologetic verbiage, the simple meaning of these paragraphs is, that to get clear summarily of the deacons whose faithfulness and independence had made them unacceptable to the pastor, the church would be justified in overthrowing its fundamental law; in other words, for the gratification of the wishes, passions and prejudices of the moment, it is right to tamper with principles eternal and unvarying in their nature! "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" Of what value is any rule which you have established, or obligation which you have assumed, if they may thus be blown about with the changing winds of the hour? Has the church a "sure foundation stone," or like the tent of the wandering Arab, may its principles be folded up and pitched anew, wherever expediency suggests, or human passion dictates?

The report throughout aims to affix a stigma to the signers of the letter; and especially points to the deacons as the originators and managers of our movement. We will relieve them from the obloquy. The dissatisfaction in the Church, as we have already had occasion to remark, is of long standing. Many have left on account of it. But the signers of the letter chose a different course. They met and counselled with each other. They discussed the propriety of "invoking the advice of the Church." But they concluded that this would be tantamount to invoking a fend with the pastor. The suggestion of opening our feelings to him by a letter did not originate with either of the deacons, and it was only after much consideration that they assented to its propriety. Instead of their "activity in getting it up, and procuring signatures," nearly all the names were signed on the spot when the letter was considered and adopted. Thus much for the truth of the charges against the deacons; and for the presumption of making allegations, the truth of which was never investigated, the groundwork of such radical action as that of the annual meeting.

Respecting these brethren, who have been treated with so much contumely and injustice, we deem it a privilege to bear witness. Mr. Woon was one of the originators of the Church, and the first one chosen of its officers. He had already won for himself a "good report" as a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, under the care of Rev. Dr. SPRING. Mr. KINGSLEY was set apart to the office in the year 1852, having served as a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Dr. THOMAS MCAULEY; and Mr. JOHNSON was appointed to the office in the year 1854, having just previous to his uniting with us, been elected an elder in a newly-formed Presbyterian Church in this City. These brethren have been faithful to the duties intrusted to them. In ministering to the sick and the needy; in their intercourse with the families of the congregation; in their remarkably uniform attendance at the public and social services of the Church; by their judicious demeanor, their faithfulness and punctuality in the discharge of duty, and their personal coöperation in the Sabbath Schools,—they had secured for themselves the respect, confidence and affection of those still in our connection, and of the many families who have, first and last, made our Church a temporary resting place. If ever there was a whisper against their character, their discretion, their judgment, until a sense of duty impelled them to remonstrate with our pastor in matters which they deemed rightly coming within the range of their office, we have yet to learn it. That they, in common with all the members of the last Prudential Committee, save one, three fourths of the Trustees, and others, who have felt constrained to make the same complaints, and some of whom have left us in despair, should now be found *all* to be in the wrong, is one of the anomalies which now and then startle society, but whose delusive appearances are apt soon to pass away.

It should not be overlooked that the deacons are a coördinate appointment with the pastor. Equally with him, they derive office from the church. To it they are accountable; not to him. The interests and welfare of the Church they are primarily to consider. And whatever in their judgment militates against its welfare, is properly under their cognizance. If they believe that the personal character or the public ministrations of the pastor are obstacles to the influences of divine truth on the members of the church or congregation, it is their duty, in a Christian spirit, to endeavor to remove these obstacles. For the right exercise of their judgment in the premises they are amenable, doubtless, to the church. But the church, in requiring an account of their stewardship, has no right to pass judgment before trial, or to seek to compass a judgment without the forms of trial, by special, *ex post facto*, invidious legislation.

Second, We ask you to consider the character of the amendments recommended by the "Committee." The report slurs over all, save that relating to the deacons, with the following allusion: "They find a small number of these rules in need of amendments, not of great importance, but yet such as the convenient transaction of business seems to require. Indeed, the proposed amendments do little more than conform the rules to the practice of the Church."

It would scarcely be supposed, judging from these lines, that an amendment has been introduced, which throws into the hands of the pastor a power altogether new and unheard of amongst Congregationalists, in relation to business meetings of the Church. As the Rules have hitherto stood, special meetings for business could only be called by the clerk, by notice from the pulpit, on the requisition of ten members (5th Rule.) But the proposed amendment throws away this right of the people, or rather subjects it to the ordeal of the pastor's judgment. It provides that such meetings shall be called by the pastor: but if he refuse, then the clerk, on demand of ten members, may call them. The operation of this is, to secure the *prestige* of the pastor's opinions and wishes, for or against any measure, that members of the Church may deem worthy of consideration. Into what kind of a prelacy is Congregationalism relapsing in the Church of the Puritans?

We shall enter into no argument as to the propriety or impropriety, in the abstract, of the changes proposed in the tenure of the office of Deacon. "The life tenure," says the Report, "is not in happy accordance with the fundamental constitution of Congregationalism." If it be greatly to be regretted that our brethren of the Committee, with their facile adaptation to pastoral opinions, had not submitted this dictum to Dr. CHEEVER. Doubtless he would have referred them to the *Journal of the Pilgrims*, chap. 8, pp. 185 and 186, where he says:

"The points illustrated in the letters to WORCESTENHOLM were touching the ecclesiastical ministry, namely, of pastors for teaching, elders for ruling, and deacons for distributing the Church's contributions, as also for the two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper." In regard to these, "we do, wholly and in all points," said ROBINSON and BREWSTER, agree with the French Reformed Churches, according to their public confession of faith, though with some small differences." The differences were said to be "in some accidental circumstances," such as—

* * * * * * *

3. *Their* elders and deacons are annual; *ours* perpetual.

* * * * * * *

"Independent Scriptural principles" these are called, *inter alia*, in a part of the ensuing paragraph, editorially.

Again, same chapter, page 191, the editor remarks; "The office of deacon, our fathers, in contradistinction from the French Reformed Churches, held to be for life, or during the continuance of that fitness in the incumbents, in reference to which they were originally chosen. And this, also, has been the usage of Congregationalism, with some individual exceptions, ever since."

And, doubtless, he would have referred them also, to his more elaborate demonstration of the point, in his sermon preached to our Church in the year 1848, when this question was warmly discussed amongst us, and the rule, as it has since been carried, was adopted. In that sermon our pastor referred us to the Jewish Synagogue as the type of the Christian Church; thence arguing that the perpetuity of office which prevailed in the Synagogue was transferred to the Church; then, also, he established the fact by ecclesiastical history, pointing us to the usage of the primitive churches; then, too, he planted his position on the Word of God, insisting that the scriptural warrant for the perpetuity of the eldership, was the same precisely for that of deacons. From this there can be no appeal; nor from this would he ever swerve, even for the purpose of ridding himself of obnoxious associates in office.

How great therefore was our surprise, when brother HUNT informed the church, that he was authorized to say, that our pastor approved the change, you may judge. And sorely were we perplexed, when at the annual meeting, we saw him sit, a deeply concerned spectator, apparently acquiescing in and favoring the change that was sought to be accomplished.

Has Congregationalism any "fundamental constitution?" Or is its constitution like the sand-bars of the Missouri River, which change their position with every flood?

We offer no comments on the preposterous claims that are made in the Report, for the position of our pastor in the war against Slavery. Such extravagancies simply over-reach themselves.

We have thus, Christian brethren, placed before you, in all directness and frankness, the reasons which prompted our letter of April 27 to our pastor. We have endeavored to rebut some of the allegations and charges that have been made against us, in connection therewith. We have reviewed the events which have grown out of its delivery.

For those things which we have stated as facts, we hold ourselves responsible, both to the church at Christ and to our pastor. For the opinions which we have expressed, we hold ourselves responsible to no man, but to God only. We entertain them in sincerity; we would publish them in no other spirit than that of Christian love, and with the self-distrust which is always becoming in fallible men.

Our duty [illegible] charged. It is for the church or the pastor to say whether the allegations which we have made are such as to demand investigation by a Council of Christian brethren, convened according to Congregational usage, and in the spirit of the second of our Standing Rules. The decision of such a Council, after full and impartial inquiry, we hold ourselves bound to regard as final. We desire nothing but peace and brotherly love amongst ourselves; and would ever seek the promotion of this spirit with all who call themselves Christians.

You will observe that the deacons have not affixed their names to this letter. This is at our own suggestion. The propriety of their omitting to join in statements in which they have so much personal concern is obvious, and will commend itself to your good judgment.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	A. T. DWIGHT,
SAMUEL T HYDE,	F. E. MATHER,
JARED LINSLEY, M. D.,	E. J. OWEN,
S. J. BACON,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
R. N. HAVENS,	WILLIAM WAY,
ALBERT CHESEBRO,	JOHN N. BRADLEY,
L. N. COWLEY,	STEPHEN PAUL,
RICHARD BROWN,	J. WALTER CAMP,
S. CONOVER, Jr.	

As members of the church, or society of the church of the Puritans, we concur with the signers of the foregoing letter.

SAMUEL CHURCHILL,	W. B. ISHAM,
EDWARD M. MORGAN,	E. C. WILCOX,
SAMUEL ISHAM,	W. S. THOMPSON.

NOTE.—One of the signers of the original letter has not had the opportunity of seeing this; and another has left the church.

To the Members of the Church of the Puritans:

DEAR BRETHREN: We the undersigned, officers of the Church of the Puritans, feeling ourselves aggrieved by the action of the Church, at its late annual meeting, in the adoption of the report signed by Brothers CHESTER, ABERNETHY and HARVEY, and with a view to the alteration of the Standing Rules, in accordance therewith, hereby submit to the Church, and ask to have entered on the Record our respectful and solemn protest.

We protest against said action:

First—As *illegal*, *null* and *void*, inasmuch as the meeting at which the amendments were legally proposed, was itself illegal, not having been properly called, by a requisition upon the Clerk, as expressly provided for in the rules for such cases, and consequently the rules referred to, were in direct violation of the rules established by the Church for the transaction of business.

We protest against it:

Secondly—As *revolutionary* and *dangerous*, being an unwarrantable subversion of another and fundamental article of the Church Constitution, (third,) by which the office of the deacon was made no less permanent than that of pastor, viz: "The permanent officers of this Church shall be a pastor, or pastors and deacons."

We protest against it:

Thirdly—As *unjust* and *detrimental* to a portion of the permanent officers of the Church, vacating their offices, as it does, by an *ex post facto* rule, without their consent, and in violation of the rules under which they accepted office, and that too, without formal charges or trial, and with no valid reason for such procedure. (See Article 10, Standing Rules.)

We protest against it:

Fourthly—As *unscriptural* and *unchristian* in virtually and by implication, disciplining and censuring the officers, without notification or privilege of trial, for alleged offences, as the rules of the Church and Christian fellowship require.

We protest against it:

Fifthly—As singularly *inconsistent* and *irreconcilable*, not only with the practice and principles of this Church from its foundation, but especially with its action on a former occasion, when the identical rules, now subverted, (or attempted to be,) were, after a thorough discussion, deliberately established, the present pastor taking part in the discussion, and contributing to that result by his earnest advocacy of the measure from the pulpit.

We protest against it:

Sixthly—As directly contrary to the well-established principles and usages of the Congregational Churches in the United States, as well as to the general principles of government in the Christian Church, almost without exception.

Seventhly—We protest against not only the leading position taken in the Report, but equally against the arguments adduced in support of it;—against the allegation that permanency of office "is not in happy accordance with the fundamental constitution of Congregationalism," as without a shadow of support either in the practice of Congregational Churches past or present, (with an isolated exception or two,) in the history of the Christian Church from the beginning, or in the teachings of the New Testament itself.

Against the argument from the alleged difficulty of removing officers by trial and *deposition* for just cause, as unfounded in fact, and tending to establish a method of discipline, unprecedented and dangerous, and by no means recognized by our Saviour in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew.

Against the argument also "that it is of importance to accustom as large a number of members as practicable to the discharge of the duties belonging to the Deaconship," and the conclusion "that the proportion of those fitted for such duties will depend much on the *demand* for them," as degrading the office, and making it a mere object of ambition, to be regulated by the commercial rule of "*demand* and *supply*."

In short, against the consideration that *life tenure* implies "rule" rather than "representation of the "past" rather than of the "present," and others of like tenor; against those we *protest*, not only as fallacious in themselves, but as aiming a direct and fatal blow against the permanency and stability of the *pastoral* office itself, which, both in the New Testament and Congregational usage, stands precisely on the same footing as the deaconship, as respects permanency:—a course of reasoning which virtually reduces the permanent pastor to a mere stated supply, and the office of deacon to that of a temporary church committee; and what is worse, in the present instance, to a committee ineligible to reelection, however "good a degree" they may have "purchased to themselves."

We *protest* against the Report further as laboring to place the brethren whom it censures in a false position before the Church and community—constantly assuming or asserting, in opposition to fact, that they are hostile to freedom of speech and of the pulpit, and unwilling that the Christian pastor should perform his whole duty, "rightly dividing the word of truth" and applying it to every species of iniquity among men, whether private or public.

We *protest* against it likewise as wrongfully *misstating* the *position* and *misinterpreting* the *motives* of the brethren whom it condemns, and as unwarrantably holding up their conduct as factious and their professions in respect to it as insincere and unworthy of confidence.

We *protest*, *finally*, against the assumption throughout that the difficulties which have so unhappily arisen in the Church and Society had their origin primarily or mainly in the faithfulness of the pastor, in advocating the principles of freedom and right; on the contrary, we fully believe that his recent efforts on the subject of Slavery have served not only to strengthen him in his position, but have prevented an earlier outbreak of dissatisfaction.

While we thus, by our earnest protest, oppose what we regard as wrong in the action referred to, and seek to make known to the brethren—with many of whom we have so long walked in friendly and Christian intercourse—how deeply we feel agrieved by it, we are disposed, nevertheless, to make due allowance for the widely different views, which, through *human infirmity*, equally good men sometimes entertain on the same subject; and hence would neither rashly judge the motives nor unnecessarily wound the sensibilities of those whose action we cannot but regard as hasty, inconsiderate and ill-advised—no less so, certainly, than that which they assume to censure on our part—and as greatly lacking in that Christian courtesy and kindness toward us, which it is our prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that we may never fail to exercise toward all who love our Lord Jesus Christ.

The second standing rule of our Church provides, "that this Church will extend to and receive from other Evangelical Congregational Churches that fellowship, advice and assistance which the laws of Christ require. It holds itself bound to regard the decisions of mutual councils and to seek the promotion of peace and brotherly love with all the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In accordance with this rule we ask that you will now unite with us in calling a mutual council at an early day, to which this action of the Church, so important as well as unjust to us may be referred.

Requesting again that this our solemn protest may be entered at length on the record of the Church, and wishing grace, mercy and peace to be multiplied to you all—

We remain your brethren in Christ,

O. E. WOOD,
E. M. KINGSLEY,
J. K. JOHNSON,
} Deacons.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

Church of the Puritans.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A writer in the TIMES of Saturday, attempts to awaken the sympathy of the Christian public in behalf of Dr. CHEEVER, on account of the publication, in his absence, of the reasons which influenced the writers of the letter to him of April 27, on the subject of his resignation.

Dr. CHEEVER and his friends have themselves to blame, and no one else, for this publication.

1. He chose to throw a private letter before the Church.

2. His friends have publicly misrepresented the motives of the authors of that letter.

3. The rules of the Church have been ridden over rough-shod, for the purpose of striking down the three deacons whose names were affixed to the letter of April 27.

4. The report of MESSRS. ABERNETHY, CHESTER and HARVEY, presented and acted on at the recent annual meeting, and which grossly misrepresents the motives of the signers of the letter of April 27, has been printed on letter sheet, and widely circulated, even after its authors and the whole Church were notified, both verbally and through the press, of its misrepresentations.

5. At the meeting last Thursday evening, we were utterly refused a hearing, only one of the brethren, Mr. VAN BUREN, having insisted on our right to be heard. Moreover:

I. Mr. KING's resolution, pledging the Church to hear us at a future day, he was compelled to withdraw.

II. Mr. MARTIN's resolution, in terms, refused us the right to say anything affecting the character of Dr. CHEEVER. What superlative mockery! to offer to hear us, if we would suppress the very pith and marrow of our defence! This was properly stigmatized by one speaker as an attempt to foist the doctrine of "prelatical infallibility" on the Church. This resolution was offered, however, by a reverend, who had been a member of the Church just *four* days. The motion was entertained with more favor than any other proposition, but with the rest, was finally laid on the table.

III. Several speakers of the majority, expressly said that we had no claim to be heard, and that the Church had passed judgment on us already.

IV. The Church adjourned without giving us any, the slightest assurance, that we should be permitted at any time, to justify ourselves before them.

6. Dr. CHEEVER went away of his own volition, after having himself read our call for a meeting from the pulpit, four days previous to the time appointed.

7. Deacon WOOD told the Church during the discussion, that if we were forbidden the opportunity of justifying ourselves before them, we should be obliged to make use of the Press.

8. Our characters and reputation are as dear to us, as Dr. CHEEVER's is to him. We know of no reason why we should suffer under the effect of misrepresentation for two months longer; and we do not mean to do it.

"K." further attempts to parry the force of some of our statements, by intimating that we have only given portions of conversations. In reply, I invite his attention to our offer to meet all our charges, before a Council, if the Church or the pastor so desire. I can assure him that he does not regret this controversy, more than we do the occasion for it.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
A NEW FEATURE.
PROMENADE CONCERTS IN THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OF BEAUTIFUL TREES.
BALLET AND COMIC PANTOMIME ALL ON THE SAME EVENING.
By general request of the patrons of this establishment, THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
have been induced to give two more representations of BIANCO.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 21,
the Chinese comic pantomime of KIM-KA.
Vantilalaw.....L. Espinosa
The Promenade Concerts in the Illuminated Garden.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels
Wednesday—Tripple attraction of the Promenade Concert, Signorina ROLLA in BELLA LA PAQUERETTE, and the talented Vaudeville Company.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Brass circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes. Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 21,
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of SALAMAGUNDI
CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN,
No. 172 New Canal st., is the coolest and most select place of entertainment in the City. Open every evening with a grand concert.
MISS CELIA MORLEY,
The accomplished vocalist, receives nightly the most enthusiastic applause. The celebrated comic singers, JAS. FRASER and WM. BURNS, in their new duets of the Niagara Falls. Prof. GIMBEL, Pianist.
WM. HITCHCOCK in all his popular songs.

S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quasi miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.; previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views, a complete illustration of A TOUR TO EUROPE. The grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. B. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWS DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE!
We furnish the WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, &c., at
REDUCED PRICES,
Printed lists of prices furnished gratis to all who want them ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.
BACK YOUR OPINIONS.
Those who wish to back the English field of horses (37) against the two American races *Pryor* and *Prioress*, in the approaching contest for the
GOODWOOD CUP,
can be accommodated at the quoted state of odds, by signifying their wishes at the office of
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
No. 348 Broadway.
The race for the Goodwood Cup takes place in England on the 30th of July, and will decide the supremacy of the turf between the two countries.
The latest quoted state of odds, as brought by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, was 10 to 1 against the two American horses. There are offers of several thousand dollars entered upon our
BETTING BOOK,
awaiting acceptance at this rate, and at the rates as they change by each succeeding mail steamer down to the date of the race. Therefore all who favor the
THIRTY-SEVEN ENGLISH CHAMPIONS AGAINST THE AMERICAN TWO, COME FORTH
For full particulars, inquire at the office of *Porter's Spirit*, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LAND warrants, mailed at Alexandria, Va., on the 13th inst., directed to Messrs. De Hart & Co., New-York:
No. 18,262, issued to Benjamin Crose, 120 acres.
No. 41,141, issued to Joel C. Harper, 120 acres.
No. 68,818, issued to Rebecca S. Meade, 160 acres.
No. 61,423, issued to Catharine Elkins, 160 acres.
No. 58,820, issued to Wm. Ashford, 160 acres
No. 45,790, issued to Samuel Snnhy, 160 acres.
All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same, as caveats have been filed at the department in Washington

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer *Empire State*, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, for $596 30, signed by T. P. Howell & Co., Newark, N. J., payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.
B. F. THOMPSON & CO.
BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

LOST—A LADIES GOLD CHAIN FROM WATCH, having a fastening attached for the belt and key on the end. Lost going through Mercer, Bleecker, 8th, 10th, 11th sts. and 7th-av. $10 reward at TIFFANY & CO.'S, No. 550 Broadway.

FOUND—ON BROADWAY, IN FRONT OF Stewart's store, MONEY, which the owner may receive upon proving property and paying cost of advertisement. Inquire for H. S. RIGGS, at Raynolds, Devoe and Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

STRAYED FROM D. DESMOND, OF Morrisania, light bay mare, long tail and white star in the forehead, and Roman shaped head, stands 15 hands high. Any person who will return the same to the above place will be suitably rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BAY horses, 15 hands high, 7 years old, remarkably stylish, can trot together in 3½, warranted sound and perfectly kind in harness and out. Also a beautiful one-seat wagon, made by Miner & Stephens, and a handsome set of light double harness, all of which can be seen at the foot of West 30th-st. PECK, GEDNEY & CO.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GOOD WAGON AND saddle horse; sound and kind in single and double harness; is a good, steady traveller; sold for want of use. Address G. W., Box 667 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT LANE & PORTER'S.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, and the consequent
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
the
ENTIRE STOCK
of the above establishment is now selling off at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
317 Canal-st., second door from the corner of Mercer.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER Brothers have removed their stock to the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 47 Howard-st., and they wish to clear off all before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, BAREGES, TRAVELING DRESSES,
SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS,
And an immense stock of EMBROIDERIES.
No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

SWISS, JACONET AND MULL BANDS,
5,000 SWISS, JACONET AND MULL BANDS.
From 31c. to 75c. each.
ALSO, 10,000 YARDS MACHINE SWISS AND JACONET FLOUNCINGS, from 31c. to 75c. per yard.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN SILKS!
Rich Chine Silks reduced to 90 cents.
Also, ¾-wide Silks for $1 50.
Former price, $2.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE MARSEILLES, FIGURED SUISSE, BRILLANTES,
And other White Goods,
Suitable for Ladies' Basques,
At a Great Reduction in Price,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are selling off
The balance of their stock
Of Embroideries, Laces and Basques,
Below cost of importation.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
One of the best selected stock of Silks in this City,
Now selling off,
BELOW COST,
at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS selling off at half price.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of every description,
From $1 50 upwards,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!
GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!
The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the
ADVANCED STATE OF THE SEASON,
to offer for sale at once, the whole of their
IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS
at such
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES
as must and will effect their
IMMEDIATE AND ENTIRE CLEARANCE,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold entirely
REGARDLESS OF COST!
Comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to
OVER $50,000!
It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.
The public will therefore please TAKE NOTICE that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to 1st September.
Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs.
LYONS & JONES,
Proprietors of Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
Closing out the entire stock, at a
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
For the purpose of making extensive alterations, as the stock must be sold off before the end of the month. We offer every article at a great reduction from former prices. The assortment comprises
SILKS,
Of every fashionable and choice style.
DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, at great bargains.
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,
Of every useful and desirable kind.
BLANKETS,
A very large stock, at great reduction in prices.
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
This stock we call special attention to, as they must and shall be offered at such prices as will insure their immediate sale.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal, corner of Mercer.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR SALE.
A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country
A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.
Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-Office,

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE begs to state that all his Mantillas are reduced fully thirty per cent., to close all out before the 1st of August, on account of extensive alterations being made on his premises.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.
N. B.—This store will close on August 1, for one week.
W. B. MACKENZIE.

MANTILLAS,
No. 361 Broadway.
The balance of our stock of
MANTILLAS
has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.
GEORGE BULPIN.

BRODIE'S
SUMMER MANTILLAS.
THE REMAINING STOCK OF HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE,
and must be closed out before
AUGUST 3,
to make room for wholesale
FALL STOCK.

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF LACES,
Embracing Honiton, Guipure, Maltese, Point Applique, English Thread, &c.; also,
Rich Honiton Lace Sets,
Rich Embroidered Muslin do.,
Now selling off at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

WADDINGS, WADDINGS, BLACK AND WHITE.
The subscriber is now receiving his Fall waddings, and respectfully invites his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call. The waddings are of the first quality, ranging from 3, 4, and 6 pounds to the dozen yards. Please call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar-st.

RICH MANTILLAS.
The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES, GO TO M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker sts., and get some of those new style ribbons, suitable for trimming of your dresses in accordance with the latest Paris fashions. Also, very pretty gay ribbons, for headdresses and wristlets.

DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE LATE wrecks, consisting in part of prints, delaines, linens, cloths, cassimeres, silks and goods for Summer wear. Also, on hand at all times, a very full assortment of Irish linens and linen goods, by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 606 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The second summer quarter commences July 22. One of the Principals may be seen at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 83 West 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER ONE hundred best class of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, in the City or country; thorough good cooks, plain cooks, general housework rs, chambermaids, waiter girls; also, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants, will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pastry, &c., and is a thorough laundress, willing, honest, and obliging, with five years reference. Also, two tidy, agreeable girls, lately landed, who wish to go to private families; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable, respectable home. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Girl, a situation as chambermaid and assistant washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family as a good plain cook and washer and ironer. A home in a religious family is of more importance than wages. Any one keeping Roman Catholic help need not apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-respectable young person, a Protestant; a private family in the country preferred; is capable to act as chambermaid and seamstress, or to attend children. Inquire, for 3 days, at No. 14 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, where satisfactory references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework, in City or country; is well recommended; also, by a neat German girl, to act as chambermaid and waiter, or child's nurse; will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant English woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; is an excellent seamstress and dressmaker, and can give the best references; call at No. 363 Broadway, entrance in Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be highly recommended from her last place, the family going to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK AND STATIONERY trade, a good lucrative situation by a young man who has had several years' experience. Address F. F. ALEXANDER, New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PROTESTANT COOK AND TWO chambermaids for City and country. Also, several girls for chamber and general housework are waiting for situations at the Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A NICE GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, to do the housework of a small American family; wages $7. Apply at No. 25 Union-place, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL GENtlemen's furnishing store; one acquainted with the business, and can give good references, may address H W., *Times* office, stating the salary required.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENeral housework, a good washer and ironer. American or German preferred. Apply at No.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish elsewhere an account of the proceedings of the Minnesota Constitutional Convention since its organization. The quarrel between the Democratic and Republican members ended in the secession of the former, and the latter are now in session alone. Our account is received from slips of the St. Paul *Times*, sent us in advance of publication, for which courtesy we are indebted to the editor of that enterprising paper.

In this morning's impression will be found an interesting letter from our correspondent on board the United States ship *San Jacinto*, now stationed at Hongkong. Our correspondent furnishes us with an accurate summary of Chinese news for the fortnight ending the 10th of May. The intelligence by this mail will be found of special interest to American readers.

The United States Mail steamship *Central America*, (formerly the *George Law*,) Lieutenant HERNDON, left upon her regular trip for Aspinwall, yesterday, at 2 P. M., with 275 passengers for California. Colonel FREMONT had a stateroom engaged, but on account of unfinished business did not sail by her. Brigadier-General SAUNDERS, late of WALKER's army, with his lady, was a passenger. He goes to California to resume his profession—the law—in which he was engaged when he joined the fortunes of Walker, in Nicaragua. This is the first trip of the *Central America* since the change of her name, in accordance with the Act of Congress. Her list of passengers was large for the season.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, last evening, a resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of ALEXANDER MING, for the sum of $500, as compensation for his services as Secretary to the former Board of Police Commissioners. After some debate, it was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. A resolution was adopted asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, as to whether the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have a right to discontinue the services of patrolmen of the Municipal force without first preferring charges against them. Another was adopted asking the Corporation Counsel whether the Board of Commissioners have a right to increase the number of patrolmen for this County allowed by the Board of Supervisors, May 18, 1857, which was *five* men, and no more. By another resolution, the Comptroller was requested to furnish to the Board the amount of money to be raised by taxation for the year 1857, and the specific objects for which the same is to be raised. Several bills were passed to pay persons deputed by the Mayor to take charge of the Station-houses, after the old force had been disbanded. A bill of Mr. CHARLES BROWN, of Tammany Hotel, for food furnished policemen during the disturbance in relation to the Street-Commissioner's Office, amounting to $226, was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, containing an affecting account of the incarceration of Mr. DEVELIN, and the contempt for the authority of the Mayor and Common Council shown by that act. Accompanying it was an account from Mr. DEVELIN of the manner of his arrest. They were referred to the Corporation Counsel. A communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, as Street Commissioner, which Alderman STEERS desired should be put into an envelope and sent back to him. After some debate it was laid on the table. In the Councilmen documents were received from the Mayor and Mr. DEVELIN—the same as in the Board of Alderman—and after a long debate they were referred to a Special Committee of five. This was done by the Democracy, and showed that a long census debate had failed to develope any plan for Mr. DEVELIN's immediate relief.

Gov. KING arrived in town yesterday, and after a short stay proceeded to his farm on Long Island where he intends remaining awhile. He acknowledged the receipt of Mr. DRAPER's letter of resignation, and says that it was sent to him, he presumed, as a matter of courtesy, as he, the Governor, has no power to appoint a successor,—the Police Commissioners being empowered by law to fill all vacancies that may occur in their Board.

In the matter of the injunction restraining the Comptroller and others from paying the Metropolitan Police, the motion was argued this morning by Mr. P. Y. CUTLER for the plaintiff, and Messrs. FIELD and NOYES in behalf of all the defendants. The Judge took the papers and said he would decide the matter Tuesday morning.

Judge INGRAHAM granted another injunction yesterday, restraining Mr. FIELD, Constable FARRINGTON and D. D. CONOVER from removing the books, &c., belonging to the Street Commissioner's office.

Mr. CONOVER remained, yesterday, in quiet possession of the Street Commissioner's Department. Deputy TURNER appeared at his accustomed place about 9 o'clock A. M., but soon afterwards left at the request of Mr. CONOVER. Mr. T. said, before leaving, that he would enter into legal proceedings at once. Mr. DEVELIN still remains in Eldridge-street Jail.

There was a pretty little set-to in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, just before the organization of the Board. It began between Councilmen GILMARTIN and an outsider, said to be a constable. Councilman "Dutchy" O'BRIEN was present, and, of course, took a "hand in." There was a great uproar for a few minutes, but quiet was restored by the "outsider" retiring. Several hats got transposed, and one paper file broken during the affray.

Petitions, immensely signed, were presented to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, asking that the Railroad Company be required to run cars from 12½ P. M. to 5 o'clock A. M., every half hour. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman BILLY WILSON sent a letter to the Police Commissioners yesterday, threatening in case that a sufficient force of Policemen be not sent to check "the nightly robberies and rapes about Castle Garden," the citizens will organize and compel the force now stationed there to vacate.

The Muller investigation was continued yesterday at the German Theatre, when a number of witnesses, chiefly Germans, were examined. One witness testified that he saw Sergeant LOCKWOOD fire a pistol during the affray, but that gentleman being recalled, swore that he had no fire arms in his hands while there. The testimony, generally, threw little additional light on the subject of MULLER's death; the inquest will be continued to-morrow, and the evidence probably closed. Captain HART informed the Coroner that several witnesses were desirous of testifying, but were afraid to venture into Fourth-street. The Coroner would not change the place of sitting for that reason, but promised the witnesses protection.

Mr. BUSTEED applied to Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, during the argument of the injunction to stop the pay of the Metropolitan Police, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring Mr. DEVELIN from Eldridge street Jail Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The application was founded on a petition signed by BUSTEED, and voluminous papers relating the history of the Street Commissioner's controversy.

The masters of vessels detained at the lower anchorage memorialized the Board of Health yesterday to the effect, among other things, that they cannot have their vessels lightered at that anchorage. If so, here is more trouble for our Quarantine Commissioners. Moreover, if it is so, it must be equally true that Sandy Hook would not, without an extensive breakwater, furnish any place where infected vessels could break up their cargoes. By degrees they are driving us back to the suspicion that Quarantine is not going to be removed from its present position, even for yellow fever patients, this year.

The shipping merchants held a strictly private meeting yesterday at room No. 13 of Insurance Buildings, for the purpose of comparing views in relation to their present embarrassing situation, they having tied their own hands voluntarily in the agreement not to pay advance wages to seamen, and their ships lying in the stream without crews, ready for sea, and a combination existing among boarding-house keepers and sailors not to ship without the usual advance. Their counsels were very much distracted, if reports be true, and nothing definite was determined on. Another meeting will be held soon.

On Saturday, the Female Normal School held its last session for the Summer. The graduates, about seventy in number, received their certificates of "Grade A" from Superintendent RANDALL, who gave them some excellent advice. A copy of the *Young Lady's Friend* was also received by each of the graduates, from GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq., the President of the late Public School Society. In the course of his remarks, the Superintendent, who has visited the schools of the City in season and out of season, spoke in high terms of the faithfulness and ability of our City teachers, as a body.

The *Isaac Newton*, which left this City for Albany Saturday, at 6 P. M., when about 25 miles up the river broke her cylinder. This happened at 7½ P. M. She headed back for the City, and arrived at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The *Hendrik Hudson* from that point took the *Newton's* passengers and freight on board, and left at 7½ A. M. By 8 P. M. of Sunday she had only reached Hudson. There was an alarm of fire on the *Newton* on her return, caused by the drapery over a lamp taking fire. Nothing came of it, however.

There was a disgraceful affair on the *Southfield*, one of the Staten Island ferry boats, on her last trip up to the City last evening. Two fast young women, sailing from one of the Water-street dens, got indignant at two young men, and the four had a good set-to for several minutes. Blows, shrieks, and the vilest epithets were freely used, while a gang of rowdy lookers-on were uproarious in their applause. Not an officer on the boat made the least effort to stay the fight or quiet the crowd. All decent folks were disgusted, but they had to endure it, as indeed, if practice makes perfect, they should be well able to do by this time.

The Wilson Small or Wood General Committee backed down last night from their high estate, and assumed a more humble bearing. They resolved—Mayor WOOD being present—"that the union of the Democratic Party is imperiously demanded, and that the olive-branch of peace be extended to the other Democratic General Committee now organizing." A Committee of five was appointed to carry out the object of the resolution. How now?

Col. FULLER delivered a neat address last night, to Madame LA GRANGE at the Academy of Music, after the first act of the Opera of "Norma," on the occasion of presenting her with a gold chaplet or "lyric crown," a handsome testimonial to her virtues and genius, from her host of admirers in this City, previous to her departure for Europe.

The attorneys of "non-resident parties," against whom a judgment has been obtained in any of the Courts of this State, are by statute responsible for the costs of the prevailing party. Judge WOODRUFF decided yesterday at Chambers, in the Superior Court, that United States Consuls abroad are non-residents, and their attorneys are responsible for the costs in suits in which judgments have been rendered against them.

U. S. Commissioner RIDGHAM gave his decision yesterday in the case of Miss HAGGARD, who charged Capt. CONWAY, of the ship *Switzerland*, with committing a rape upon her person, during a voyage from Liverpool to this City. The Commissioner argued from her silence while on board, and for so long a time after her arrival here, that no violence had been used: so he dismissed the complaint and discharged the defendant.

A convict named WALKER, one of the burglars arrested in Broad-street several months since, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, made his escape on Sunday morning from the prison, and has not since been heard from. The absence of the convict was discovered about 10½ o'clock in the forenoon. The alarm of fire was spread, by mistake, through the village, and the churches were quickly thinned of their congregations.

LUDWIG GUMPEN, the German, who was shot by his partner, WM. GEHRIGH, in the lager beer saloon in William-street, on Saturday last, died at the Hospital on Sunday night. An inquest was held yesterday, during which the accused confessed to having committed the deed, and gave as a reason that they had quarreled. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and GEHRIGH was committed.

Mrs. MAGNER, a women of very intemperate habits, was discovered dead in the basement of No. 178 East Thirty-second-street. Marks of violence were found upon her person, and foul play was suspected. The evidence before Coroner CONNERY showed that she had been quarreling with Mrs. GRAHAM, Mrs. MULLIGAN and Mrs. LYNCH, and they were locked up for the present.

There was no person drowned by the falling of the Hoboken ferry bridge, on Sunday evening, as was erroneously reported in the *Herald* and *Tribune* yesterday morning. The Superintendent was engaged yesterday in repairing the bridge in a substantial manner. It is doubtful, however, if it can ever be made safe until it is supported by a float.

There was a grand German picnic at Yorkville yesterday, of which the money proceeds are to be devoted to the erection of a monument to Baron STEUBEN, in Steuben County. Among others who addressed the company were General NYE and Superintendent TALLMADGE.

JAMES L. WAUGH has brought a suit in the Marine Court to recover pay for his services as Councilman during sixteen sittings of the Board, at the rate of $4 per sitting. His application was denied.

The Constables THOMPSON and WEST, to whom an article in the DAILY TIMES yesterday bore some reference, were held to bail by the Recorder in the sum of $1,000 each to appear at the next Court of General Sessions and answer.

THOS. FARLEY died yesterday from injuries received from having been run over by the cars on the New-Jersey railroad. An inquest was held by Coroner HILLS, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

MATHEW O'BRIEN was drowned yesterday while bathing in the East River, opposite the Workhouse, on Blackwell's Island.

MARGARET CRONEY died yesterday from burns received on the previous night by the ignition of burning fluid, while she was filling a lamp.

There was quite a row, last evening, at the house of E. SAVAGE, on Carle, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn. It appears that SAVAGE lost his wife a few days ago, and, yesterday, introduced another housekeeper to his premises. This his friends did not like. So they attempted to tear the house down over his head, when, through the prompt action of Under-Sheriff STRYKER, that catastrophe was prevented, after considerable damage had been done by stones and the like. The ringleaders were arrested and sent to jail.

The fences around the residence of Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH, in Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, were besmeared with stable manure on Sunday night. The only cause for this conduct is found in the fact that he has taken an active part in trying to keep out the cow-pen nuisance from that Ward. The stables which Mr. HILDRETH has opposed furnish hogsheads of rotting, poisonous stuff daily to citizens, that goes out in wagons labelled, "Pure Orange County Milk."

PATRICK MCCARTY, who was stabbed in Flatbush on the Fourth of July, was thought to be recovering, but yesterday he was in a condition that caused Coroner REDDING to make an *ante mortem* examination. BUTLER, who stabbed him, has been indicted and is now in prison.

Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE, it is understood, will be in Brooklyn to-day at 11½ o'clock A. M., as the guest of the city, and will receive his friends at the City Hall, at the Governor's room.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn, during the past week, was 73, of which 40 were females; 33 were males—Men, 13; Women, 17; Boys, 20; Girls, 23.

Annexation in India.

Fifty years ago, the Court of Directors of the Honorable East India Company sent out dispatches to their agents, urging them to enforce the laws against "adventurers." There might have been wisdom in such dispatches at that time; but now they would be considered as the embodiment of foolishness. For the Honorable Company has itself become a great adventurer; or, to use the modern term, a great filibuster—whose habitual state is war, and whose perpetual care is to defend, by strong military power, a constantly extending frontier. A century ago, the English possessions in India consisted only of a few forts for the protection of trade, and a few square miles of adjacent territory. Now they embrace two-thirds of the great Indian peninsular, while the remaining third, though nominally ruled by native sovereigns, pays tribute to their power. But even this tributary relation cannot much longer exist; for the question, continually forced upon the English Government of India, is: What territory shall we now conquer or annex? In 1844, it was the territory of Scinde; in 1849, it was the territory of the Punjaub; in 1853, it was the territory of Pegu beyond the Ganges; in 1856, it was the territory of Oude; and present events already foretell what the next annexation will be.

In the summary of intelligence brought by the last India mail, was this brief announcement: "The Nizam of the Deccan is dead." Some of our readers have probably asked—Who is the Nizam of the Deccan? and, what if he is dead? The individual whose death has thus been proclaimed to the world, was the sovereign ruler of the Deccan, the largest native State of India; whose area is as large as the areas of the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania united, and whose population numbers about eleven millions of Brahmins and Mahommedans. The first tributary alliance which the East India Company formed with any Indian State, was concluded with the Nizam in 1800. Since that date the Nizam's dominions have remained subsidiary to the British; for whose benefit he has maintained a subsidiary army of English and Indian regiments, numbering about 40,000 men, at an annual expense of one million pounds sterling—or about two-thirds of his annual revenue.

The late Nizam died at Hyderabad, his capital city, on Saturday, the 16th day of May last. On Sunday, the next day, his son was proclaimed successor to the throne, and was acknowledged as Nizam of the Deccan by the British Minister resident at the Capital, who honored the young monarch with a royal salute. The new Nizam, whose name is AFZOOL-OOD-DOWLAH, is about thirty years old, and, as a Madras paper informs us, is deplorably ignorant—being unable to read or to write. Ignorance may be the prerogative of royal potentates in India as well as elsewhere. But an inability to read and write argues no weakness in an Indian prince, if we may judge from the history of RUNJEET SINGH, the celebrated Rajah of Lahore and Cashmere, who during many successive years ruled twenty millions of men with a rod of iron, and whose word was law to princes, and who yet was as deplorably ignorant of letters as the new Nizam is said to be.

It was formerly the opinion of British statesmen, that to acknowledge the tributary native princes of India, increased the stability of the English power in that country. These princes were, therefore, allowed, so long as they paid tribute to the English Government, to perpetuate their succession according to the Hindoo or Mahommedan laws and usages. But of late years it has been the policy of the India Government to annex, summarily, that native state where there is a failure of male descendants to the throne, or a political disturbance for any act of misgovernment. As a legitimate successor to the Nizam's throne has been acknowledged, the first of these pretexts will not avail for an immediate annexation of the Deccan to the English territory. But we suspect that one of the other pretexts, in such cases made and provided, will not long be wanting for this consummation, which is so devoutly desired by the great fillibuster of the East. The thunders of that royal salute, with which the Government of India welcomed the new Nizam to the throne of his ancestors, have hardly died away before the English press in India have tried and condemned the young sovereign. The Madras *Spectator*, of May 19, declares that "His Highness" is morally and intellectually unfitted for his new position, and that his accession to the throne cannot result in the slightest benefit "to the unhappy country of which he has just been declared sovereign." The Bombay *Times*, of May 27, fears that the mutinies of the Sepoys may create a dangerous excitement in Hyderabad; and that there will be a popular outbreak, in the Nizam's Dominions, against the supremacy of "our rule in India." These kind friends caution "His Highness" to act discreetly, and they advise him to take counsel in all things of the British representative at his Court, or annexation, that fate of Indian States, will speedily absorb his territories, leaving him but a local habitation and a name.

The value of this advice may be understood, when it is known that in the Treasury of the Nizam is a celebrated diamond of Golconda, weighing 1,108 grains; which would make a brilliant companion to the famous *Koh-i-noor*, that was stolen from the Treasury of RUNJEET SINGH, to adorn the brow of Queen VICTORIA. But we presume it will not make much difference, in the end, whether AFZOOL-OOD-DOWLAH heeds the advice of his English friends or not. England has both the will and the ability to take possession of his territories and of his diamonds. Her power has not yet reached its limits in India. The annexation of Oude was the last step in its advancement to the universal dominion of the Peninsula; the annexation of the Deccan will be the next. Then will follow, in the triumphal train, Cashmere—that Happy Valley, famed in commerce and in poetry—whose tributary sovereign, GHOLAB SINGH, is reported to be at the point of death. Then will come the Province of Ulwar, whose Rajah lies prostrate under a paralytic stroke, while at his side stands the political agent of the British Government, ready to pounce upon the principality as soon as the breath is out of the old lion. Thus England is rapidly fulfilling what she calls her "mission" in the East.

But, whether this unlimited annexation of the East Indian territories—this steady absorption of the East Indian races—benefits the Hindoo as much as the Briton, is a question about which there cannot be two opinions outside of the East India Company. As long as the Government of India continues to be a great Brahmin engine for perpetuating the reign of *caste*, and, under the idea of religious toleration, for nurturing the theories and superstitions of Paganism, so long will the balance in this annexation account lie against the Hindoo. Annexation in India, under the present system, benefits the few who get Staff appointments. It provides for those exiles of England who cannot be provided for at home, while it demoralizes and impoverishes the people under a system of double government, the very worst form of which is represented by the East India Company.

The Last Injunction.

The last injunction granted by Judge INGRAHAM, restraining CONOVER and others, is, taken all in all, the greatest piece of professional bungling which has been perpetrated in the course of these Municipal controversies. Mr. O'CONOR's name is appended as one of the counsel, but we apprehend he had little to do with this particular matter, and that "Glorious DICK" alone is entitled to all the honors of the achievement. He, it appears, made affidavit to the complaint, and he presented and obtained the order of temporary injunction, or whatever it may be called, for in form it is *sui generis*.

The complaint was sworn to on the 13th inst. It does not appear when the order thereon was granted; there is no date to it, which is rather an unusual occurrence. Was it purposely omitted? The order was served on Saturday, the 18th. Thus *five days* elapsed between the date of petition and the service of the order. That order is granted on the facts as they existed on the 13th, as stated in the complaint. But the whole aspect of the CONOVER controversy changed very materially between that date and the 18th. In the meantime the *certiorari* was quashed by the Judge who granted it, and other occurrences had taken place.

It is well known that a judicial officer, in granting an order or injunction, bases his action on the facts presented to him in the papers on which the motion is founded; but, at the same time, there are matters outside of them of which he may, and generally should, take judicial or personal notice. He should, at least, have regard to *the date* at and as to which the facts are stated, upon which action on his part is demanded.

When was the order of Judge INGRAHAM granted? If granted on the 13th, it was given without necessity. There was then a *certiorari* in existence, and the controversy in regard to Mr. CONOVER's rights had assumed relations such as would have rendered absurd an application then for the injunction. Was the petition presented and granted on the 18th, the day of service? If it was, then is the conduct of Judge INGRAHAM without excuse. He acted upon a state of affairs which had no existence at the time of his granting the order. The controversy, as we have said, had in the meantime changed essentially, and Judge INGRAHAM knew it, and was bound to act upon such knowledge. It would have been rather different if the complaint appeared to him as sworn to on the 18th, or even the day before, but in that case he was bound to reject an application, where the facts alleged, altogether public in their character, were refuted by his personal knowledge. He should, at least, before acting on it, have required Mr. BUSTEED to modify and amend his sworn statement.

But his Honor is otherwise to blame. The complaint of Mr. BUSTEED, even as a statement on the 13th, contains inaccuracies, perversions and suppressions of fact, and this the Judge could not but have perceived, even at a half-glance.

Altogether it is a very singular proceeding, and will not stand. The Court of Common Pleas has always been regarded as a tribunal inferior to the Supreme Court of the State. It is a local Court. The amount to which it has jurisdiction is limited. Appeals, indeed, are no longer taken to the Supreme Court from its decisions, as formerly; but the change in this respect does not have the effect to place it on a footing equal to that of the Supreme Court. It may be said the INGRAHAM injunction does not affect Judge PEABODY: it only restrains CONOVER, WILLET, and their agents. But its object is to delay and restrain process of the Supreme Court, and, therefore, is directed against that Court, and interferes with, as well as contravenes the exercise of its powers. We doubt if Messieurs the Judges MITCHELL, DAVIES, ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and PEABODY, submit quietly to dictation from the Common Pleas; but we shall see

THE MAYOR'S LAST MESSAGE.—There is something excessively amusing in the lugubrious tones of the Mayor's Message which was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, accompanying Mr. DEVELIN's narrative of his ejection from the Street Commissioner's Office, and his arrest and confinement in the Eldridge-street prison. The whole history of the Street Commissioner's Office for the past two years would form a most curious and entertaining narrative. The details of the intrigues, rascalities, bribes and political manœuvrings to get possession of this Eldorado of Municipal offices; of the enormous sums of money expended upon it; of the swindlings by the various persons connected with it; the disappointments, farces and tragedies growing out of it; would be as astounding to the public as they would be disgraceful to all the parties concerned. Strange stories are told of the means by which Mr. DEVELIN accomplished his aim in getting into the place, and we have no doubt that before the affair shall be settled some Aldermanic Peachum will open the floodgates of indignation and let the whole tide of corruption flow out upon the public. We hope so. For the present Mr. CONOVER, the Governor's appointee, is in possession of the office, and Mr. DEVELIN, the Mayor's appointee, is in Eldridge-street prison. The Mayor's indignant message did not produce any effect upon the hearts of the Aldermen, but somewhat used to his high-flown objurgations. It was quietly referred to the Corporation Counsel, who was instructed to get Mr. DEVELIN out of jail if he could. And we presume he will be able to do so, for our judges appear to be determined and entirely willing to grant everything to everybody, whether an injunction, a *certiorari*, or a *habeas corpus*.

More Territorial Difficulties.

We publish elsewhere, this morning, an account of the disgraceful proceedings which marked the recent attempt to organize a Constitutional Convention in Minnesota. It will be seen that two Conventions are in session, each claiming to be regular, and each proceeding accordingly to the execution of the business for which the Convention was called. In all probability each of them will draft a Constitution for the new State, and both will be presented to Congress for ratification next Winter, by the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

It will be remembered that the Republicans elected a majority of the delegates to the Convention—of course greatly to the disappointment of their opponents, who seem to have seized upon a most flimsy pretext in order to secure the control which the people refused to place in their hands at the ballot box. This pretext is thus made. Certificates of election had been given to certain Republican delegates from the St. Anthony District, who, though not receiving a majority of the entire vote cast, were still deemed to be elected according to the provisions of the act authorising the Convention. The opposition contended that it was the duty of the Inspectors to certify who was elected according to the *forms* of the "enabling act," leaving the Convention itself to decide upon the qualifications of the members.

It was seen by the minority, however, that even if these contested elections should be decided adversely to the Republicans, the latter would still have a clear working majority; so they determined not to become subject to the power of the majority at all, and, upon the mere pretext of a contemplated wrong, they bolted the Convention, and set up one of their own, without even waiting to see whether or no the Convention would admit the obnoxious delegates! Such a proceeding is unprecedented, and can be defended on no possible ground. Governor MEDARY is an old politician, wily and unscrupulous, who will not hesitate at any step short of indictable crime to accomplish a party purpose. He is evidently at the head of this outrageous scheme, and it remains to be seen whether he will receive from Mr. BUCHANAN the rebuke which his conduct deserves.

If the precedent set up by these disorganizers is to be sustained, what a premium will be offered to the most shameless trickery, whenever a minority finds itself less in votes and integrity than in reckless impudence! If there was any doubt as to the election of parties presenting certificates, it was the province and duty of the Convention to settle the question. To that body it should have been submitted by every rule of precedent and right. The minority had no business to anticipate unfair treatment at the hands of the majority; and in such an event their appeal should be to the people. Of course the acts of the bolting minority can have no binding force. Their Constitution, if framed, will have far less claim upon Congress than the Topeka Constitution of Kansas,—for the latter was framed in the absence of an "enabling act," while the former will be drawn in *defiance* of one. Is there not occasion here for a little sound, practical advice from Washington?

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF EUROPEAN PASSAGES.—Since the steamer *Vanderbilt* established a reputation for speed, the proprietor has made an important reduction in the price of passage, making the first-class cabin passage at $100 instead of $130, and the second cabin $50 instead of $75. This is good policy, and we presume that it will result in an increase of receipts.

The Fire Department.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND THE BELL-RINGERS.

There has been considerable talk lately, inside and outside the Fire Department, in relation to the dismissal of fire-bell-ringers. Many have supposed that the Chief Engineer had made an indiscriminate onslaught upon the bell-ringers—proscribed them all. Engine Company No. 49 had a recent meeting, at which resolutions were passed, strongly denouncing the Chief Engineer, and intimating that he had lost the entire confidence of the Fire Department.

Mr. HOWARD gives the following as the facts of the case, touching his own conduct in the matter: The full complement of fire-bell-ringers is 33, and every place was filled when he assumed the duties of Chief-Engineer. There have been seven dismissals since. Of this number he had dismissed two—CHARLES BALCH, the bell-ringer at the Marion-street Tower, and THOMAS MEGAHR, of the Union Tower. The first he dismissed because he circulated false reports concerning himself, and the second because he failed to ring his bell when there was a fire in his District and all the other bells were ringing. The charges against both these parties were fully proven. As to the five remaining dismissals, he had nothing to do with them. The men were dismissed by the Mayor, without consultation or action on his part. The prejudice sought to be engendered against himself, in the Fire Department, proceeds, HOWARD says, from a faction of the Carson party. Engine Company No. 49, who have taken the lead in the opposition movement, have always been his bitterest enemies. The four times that he ran for office he received but five votes from this Company.

THE NEW REPORT.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department is busily engaged preparing the next annual report of the Department. The report—which he expects to have ready for publication by the middle of next month—will show an addition to the Department since the last annual report, of four Fire Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 31, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, and Hose Companies Nos. 61 and 62. During the year there have been about one thousand new members added to the Department.

A Golden Chaplet to Madame La Grange.

The benefit and positively the last appearance of Madame LA GRANGE, filled the Academy of Music last night to its utmost capacity. The opera was "Norma." At the end of the first act, applause that did not subside for many minutes, brought Madame LA GRANGE and Col. HIRAM FULLER before the audience. With the Druids on one side, and the Druidesses on the other, Col. FULLER, with the following neat speech, placed a gold chaplet, or, as the Colonel called it, a lyric crown on Madame's head. She received it with becoming modesty, and the house was almost rent with plaudits.

The honor was well deserved. Madame LA GRANGE leaves us for another hemisphere, and takes with her the warm regards of the many thousands whom she has enchanted by her genius.

Col. FULLER's speech was as follows:

MADAME: Your many friends, not satisfied even with this brilliant ovation, have charged me with the pleasant duty of adding to the grateful memories with which, we trust, you will return so richly freighted to your native land, a more formal token of their regard.

They have deputed me, Madame, to convey to you, in the presentation of this queenly symbol, their admiration of your transcendent talents as an artiste—and their appreciation of your superior character and excelling graces as a woman. In the beautiful language of music, the divinest and the sweetest of all expressions, you have given us the highest manifestations of the joys and sorrows of life, and the melodious the common experiences of humanity.

With a conscientious devotion to your art, as rare as it is meritorious, you have never, in all your numerous engagements, disappointed the public, either in your appearances or in your performances. Such fidelity to the public, and such excellence of art, are eminently deserving of a more than common recognition and reward—and it is for these considerations that your friends ask permission to tender to you their homage by placing upon your head this lyric coronal.

Now be assured, Madame, that more regret mingles with our parting gift than any words of mine can express.

The farewell benediction is now raining upon you from a sparkling firmament of sympathetic eyes, and no language could add emphasis to the parting plaudits and floral tributes showered upon you here to-night.

It only remains for me to pronounce that saddest of all words—and in addressing it to you, Madame, I am sure you must feel that it comes swelling with the good wishes of every heart in all this vast assembly.

On behalf of your friends who have crowned you with this beautiful and appropriate token, I am also commissioned to wish you a pleasant voyage to your native land. We express the hope that you will soon return to us. Madame, I bid you FAREWELL.

The curtain fell, and for some minutes afterward the applause of the immense audience echoed through the building.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troops Destined for Utah—Powers of Gov. Walker and Gen. Harney—A Court Martial Sentence Mitigated, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

The main body of the troops destined for the Utah Expedition, will not be detailed on account of the Kansas difficulties. They are expected to take up their line of March to-day from Leavenworth.

Advices from Minnesota give the particulars of the capture of the son of INK-PA-DU-TA, who murdered Mrs. NOBLES, and who held Miss GARDNER his prisoner. He was mortally wounded, and afterwards hoyoneted on the 20th ult.

The sentence of JOHN MCCANN, of the First Infantry, condemned by Court-martial in Texas to be shot, has been mitigated by the President to hard labor during the period of his enlistment.

New-Orleans papers to the 14th inst. are received, with Galveston dates to the 12th of July. People in Texas are engrossed with the State and Congressional elections. The Democratic ticket would prevail. Gov. RUNNELS would beat Gen. HOUSTON by a large majority. Cotton crop in Texas and Louisiana not encouraging.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

Both Governor WALKER and General HARNEY have power, under discretionary orders heretofore transmitted, to detain troops destined for Utah, to preserve the peace of Kansas.

EBENEZER DODGE has been appointed Surveyor of Customs of Salem and Beverley, *vice* JOSSLYN, removed.

ROBERT FARNHAM, the oldest bookseller and stationer in this city, and universally esteemed, was killed this forenoon, at the Stanton station of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. He was standing on the track as the train approached. Mr. FARNHAM was a native of Boston, and extensively known to the trade throughout the country.

Important from Kansas.

ANTICIPATED COLLISION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES TROOPS AND THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 20.

A gentleman from Kansas on Friday, states that at a public meeting on Thursday it was determined to resist the United States troops if an attempt was made to collect the taxes. A gentleman had met Gov. WALKER ten miles from Lawrence with seven companies of infantry, and he said that he would arrange matters peaceably if possible, but that he would use force if necessary. The Free-State men were hurrying to Lawrence, and Gen. LANE had been sent for.

Banquet to Western Visitors at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 20.

A grand banquet was given here this evening to the Western visitors at the Maryland Institute. The hall was elegantly decorated, and the tables presented a magnificent appearance. The galleries were crowded with ladies. Six hundred persons sat down to the banquet. The Mayor presided, and speeches were made by Hon. WM. P. WHITE, of Baltimore; Governor CHASE, of Ohio; Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, of North Carolina; Judge PEUEN, of Cincinnati, and others. The cost of the banquet was over $6,000.

From Boston.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMHERST (N. H.) CABINET—THE HUME HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

RICHARD BOYLSTON, one of the oldest newspapers editors in New-Hampshire, died at his residence in Amherst on Sunday, aged 75 years.

The Hume House, Franconia Notch, Mount Washington, N. H., was struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon. W. H. SMITH, of the firm of DAVIS' WRIGHT & Co., of Boston, and Mr. BLANDON, Clerk of the hotel, were instantly killed.

Man Arrested on Suspicion of Setting Fire to the State Lunatic Asylum.

UTICA, Monday, July 20.

WM. SPEERS has been arrested on suspicion of his setting fire to the State Lunatic Asylum in this city. He was sent to the Asylum in 1850 from New-York, where he had fired several buildings. He was discharged from the Asylum last Fall, but was afterwards employed there in a subordinate capacity. It is believed that he set fire to the Asylum, and also to the barn belonging to it, which was burned last Saturday.

Tremendous Hail and Rain Storm at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Monday, July 20.

At about 3 o'clock this afternoon our city was visited by the most terrific rain and hail storm of the season. Rain and hail fell very fast for half an hour. Much of the hail was of sufficient size to break windows, and it is feared that much damage has been done to the crops in this vicinity—particularly to corn and fruit.

Mutiny on Board the Bark Huntress.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, July 20.

The bark *Huntress*, Capt. ALLEN, returned to port yesterday, after an absence of only 11 months, in consequence of the refusal of the crew to do their duty, because of their alleged ill-treatment by Capt. ALLEN. The crew will be sent to Boston, in charge of the United States Deputy Marshal, for examination.

From Barbadoes.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, July 20.

The brig *Leani* has arrived here from Barbadoes on the 23d June. She reports the health of the Island good. Freights were scarce. On the passage she fell in with the herm. brig *Reuben Carver*, dismasted, abandoned, her decks torn up, and her cargo all taken out.

New-Arrival of the Circassian.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, July 20—1 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Circassian*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, with three days' later news from Europe.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The 29th Annual Fair of the American Institute will open at the Crystal Palace on the 15th of September this year, and will close on the 28th of October. The Palace will be open for the reception of goods from September 7th to September 15th, but heavy goods and articles from a distance will be received at any time before the opening of the Fair. Arrangements have been entered into with many of the principal railroad and steamboat lines which centre at New-York to return articles exhibited at the Fair without charge. Exhibitors out of the city, therefore, will only be charged freight one way. The hours of exhibition will be from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MINNESOTA.

The Weather and the Crops—Gross Assault on an Editor—Growth and Progress of St. Anthony and St. Paul—Anticipated Trouble with the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STEAMER ITASCA, ON THE MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1857.

Having spent the 14th and 15th inst. in St. Anthony and St. Paul, I left the "fast" capital of the "fast" young Territory of Minnesota at 6 P. M. yesterday, *en route* (*viâ* Prairie du Celst) for Madison, Wis.

The weather for the past week has been warm and showery, the mercury ranging from 80° to 95°. Ton corn left undevoured by the gormandizing grasshopper is growing very finely and has a healthy look. From Fort Ripley—the extreme outpost of civilization on the Mississippi—down to St. Anthony, nearly the whole crop of cereals, and, in fact, of everything, potatoes, beans, garden vegetables, and even (in places) the grass of the prairies is cut off by these swarming pests. At St. Paul they fill the air, passing in clouds to the south and southwest. The farmers of Southern Minnesota already begin to tremble for the safety of their crops, to which this march of the invaders bodes no good.

St. Paul is a "fast" town. Her burglars, ruffians, and assassins are worthy peers of the "Plug-Uglies" and "Dead Rabbits" who scourge the Atlantic cities; her officers and magistrates are adepts in the great art of "How-not-to do it," and the Constitutional Convention now assembled, comprising the collective genius of the Territory, has attained the grand climax of novel legislation. The men of Minnesota have for some time enjoyed a well-earned celebrity for their skill and potency in the creation of apocryphal towns; they are unrivaled as lobbyists and railroad projectors; they have among them operators who might be graduates of Wall-street, and do no dishonor to their *Alma Mater*; and now the National Congress, and even the Legislature of Kansas, must look to their laurels or Minnesota will bear the palm quite away from them.

On the 14th instant an occurrence took place here which, because of its peculiar character (it shows the rapid progress of civilization? here) I will briefly relate: Mr. CROUT, editor of the St. Paul *Daily Times*, went on board the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company's steamer *Gray Eagle* to send by the hands of the Clerk a dispatch to Dubuque, for the New-York Associated Press. Captain J. S. HARRIS, of the *Gray Eagle*, upon getting sight of the unlucky editor, commenced an assault, a most disturbing assault (for Mr. CROUT had just risen from a sick bed) upon him, and kicked him off the boat. The doughty Captain mistook his man, whom he supposed to be the editor of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, against the members of which press he has declared war in revenge for some strictures which found place in their columns.

Captain HARRIS—among his clerks and deck hands—had his foot upon his native heath and avouches himself McGREGOR. He feels a high sense of the dignity and grandeur of his position, and entertains a sovereign contempt for "them d—d newspaper chaps." His high mightiness has yet to learn the exquisite ludicrousness of his attempt to garrote the press. Older and quite as terrible potentates have found it a troublesome customer, and it is quite possible that Captain HARRIS may tire of Editor flogging. In the meantime, I will suggest to all readers of the TIMES, who do not choose to travel with a ruffian and blackguard, that they shun the *Grey Eagle*.

The citizens of St Paul, tired at last of pumping their cellars after every shower, have commenced opening sewers in St. Anthony and Jackson-streets. This work should have been done long since, but will be all the better appreciated for the inconvenience caused by its neglect.

Several hundreds of Indians and half-breeds from Pembina, are now encamped on the prairie above St. Paul. They have brought in a large amount of furs, the most of which were purchased by a Company, whose agents left St. Paul for Bois de Sioux early in April, and floated down the Red River in batteaux. These half breeds carry back a large amount of goods, among which is a good deal of heavy farming machinery—for threshing, reaping, and kindred purposes.

Serious trouble with the savages seems to be impending over the Northwestern frontiers. The indecision and vacillation evinced by Governor MEDARY and his assistants, in regard to the hand of murderers led by INK-PA-DU-TA, has inspired the redskins with no little confidence; hundreds of restless braves are said to be joining the band of this marauder, who will doubtless speedily seek to revenge the death of his son.

It is unfortunate that Agent FLANDRAU took with him so small a force, (but 13 soldiers,) and was thus forced to yield up the squaw of the murderer and retreat from the vicinity of the exasperated Indians.

Letters lately received from Hole-in-the-Mountain, and elsewhere on the frontier, state that some hundreds of the Yankton tribe are gathering upon the James River with intent to fall upon Col. NOBLE'S party, who are engaged in building the Pacific wagon road. Col. NOBLE has procured a howitzer from Fort Ridgely, and is resolute to force his way through. He may succeed, but his company is too small for the performance of the labor and duties required from it.

Hon. JAMES L ORR, from South Carolina, is now in St. Paul. He has been up the river as far as St. Cloud, where, and at other points on the river, he has made large investments in real estate. The gentleman, in passing by the cheap and rich lands of Missouri for the ice-bound regions of Upper Minnesota, gives to the world his real opinion of the merits of that darling "institution," in defence of which he has uttered so much rhetoric.

THE MINNESOTA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ITS ORGANIZATION—FIGHT BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS—SECESSION OF THE FORMER—EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS—TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

From advance slips of the St. Paul *Times* of the 17th inst., for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of that paper, we derive the following interesting account of the organization and subsequent proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Minnesota.

As different stories, says the *Times*, have appeared in the papers here, relative to the organization of the Constitutional Convention, we present to the world the following statement of facts—which, though not exactly *official*, is authorized by a majority of all the members elect to that body.

1. The election having resulted in favor of Republicans, the Democrats threatened that certain Republican members "should never take their seats alive," and that they would, "by hook or crook," have the organizing of the Convention.

2. Having assembled at St. Paul, propositions were made to individual Democrats to agree with the Republicans upon an hour for assembling—no definite time having been fixed by law.

3. This overture was not received with favor until near 12 o'clock on Sunday night, when the Democratic members in caucus proposed to meet at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, 13th, and agreed to sign a paper, conjointly with the Republican committee, to that effect. Such a paper was prepared and signed promptly by the Republican committee pursuant to agreement, and then presented to the Democratic committee *for their signatures*. They quietly pocketed the paper, and sent back a quibbling substitute, agreeing "not to meet until the *usual* hour!" (not the first compromise they have broken!) When the Republicans demanded the "mutual agreement" they had signed, they were informed that it had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

4. Considering this a flagrant breach of faith, and not desiring to put their honor to any further test, or to allow themselves to become again entangled in the meshes of a Democratic plot, the Republican delegates convened at the Council Chamber in the Capitol at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, (the Democratic caucus being still in session at the Fuller House,) and determined to remain in the building until 12 o'clock M., without organization, unless the Democratic delegates should be in attendance before that time.

5 Meantime, a paper was signed by 56 delegates having legal certificates of election, requesting J. W. NORTH, delegate elect from Rice County, to call the Convention to order at the early an hour on Monday as a majority of the members should present themselves at the place of meeting.

6. On Monday morning the Democratic caucus passed a resolution to meet for organizing the Convention at 12 o'clock M., and sent a copy, signed by Judge SHERBURNE, as President, and C. L. CHASE, (Secretary and acting Governor of the Territory,) as Secretary, to the Republican delegates then in waiting at the Capitol.

7. At precisely 17 minutes before 12 by the clock in the Convention Hall, (by which Mayor BECKER had pledged himself to be governed,) the Democratic delegates, with a crowd of their friends, rushed into the Hall, and Secretary CHASE proceeded to the stand to call the Convention to order. At the moment Mr. CHASE stepped into the Speaker's desk, J. W. NORTH called the Convention to order, and almost simultaneously with him the Convention was also bidden to "come to order" by Mr. CHASE. Mr. NORTH moved to appoint T. J. GALBRAITH, of Scott County, President *pro tem.*, put the motion, and it was carried. Pending this, Ex-Governor GORMAN had moved that "this Convention adjourn until 12 o'clock M., tomorrow." Mr. CHASE immediately put the motion and declared it carried. The Democratic members—not to exceed 40 in number—then withdrew. Meantime, Mr. NORTH had called Mr. GALBRAITH to the Chair. The delegates (Republican) remaining in the Convention were 56 in number, who then presented their certificates of election, were sworn in and took their seats as members of the Constitutional Convention. Having a majority of the whole number of delegates, and consequently a quorum, the Convention then proceeded to business. Hon. ST A. D. BALCOMBE was elected President, and a permanent organization effected.

8. During the next twenty-four hours it was positively asserted by Democratic delegates that they should, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, *take possession of the Hall*. Rumors of violence were rife throughout the city, and some resident Democrats, who were opposed to the revolutionary proceedings of the Democratic minority, feared, they said, there would be blood shed in their effort to take the Hall. In the Democratic caucus at the Capitol on Tuesday morning it was urged that they should take the Hall occupied by the Convention—"peaceably if they could, but *forcibly* if necessary." At 11 o'clock Mr. CHASE came to the door and in the name of the Secretary of the Territory "demanded the Hall for the use of the Constitutional Convention!"

The President informed him that the Convention was already in session in the Hall, and that it would not be surrendered to any other body.

At 12 o'clock the whole of the Democratic delegation came to the door and reconnoitered. Secretary CHASE said to one of his friends, "It's of no use—*no man can get possession of that chair*;" and Judge SHERBURNE was heard to say, "They will not yield: it is useless for us to attempt." Mr. GORMAN stepped inside the door, and, addressing his "brigade" outside, said, "I move this Convention adjourn to the Council Chamber;" which move was passed, and the mover moved off with his Democratic satellites (What "this Convention" would have done if it had decided *not* to adjourn is a question for JEFFERSON'S *Manual*.)

The seceders then convened in the Council Chamber, and organized by the election of H. H SIBLEY President, and R. F. HOUSEWORTH Secretary. They remained in session about an hour, and adjourned until yesterday noon. At 12 o'clock yesterday they again met, and continued in session precisely fifteen minutes! Major FLANDRAU moved to adjourn until 12 o'clock M. on Monday next, an interim of five days, which is violative of parliamentary rules. Judge SHERBURNE doubted their power or the policy of such an adjournment, and so a compromise was effected by adjourning until this noon. This anxiety to suspend the sessions of their Convention shows how much faith they have in the revolutionary posture they have assumed. For the three days of the session now past the Republican majority in Convention (to which Convention the Democratic delegates will of course be admitted on application) has been laboring faithfully to execute the trust imposed by Congress. Not an hour or a minute has been frittered away idly, but every man has been working faithfully, earnestly, and unceasingly, for the welfare of the whole people.

The above is a frank, candid, straightforward account of the doings of the Delegates up to this morning, and we challenge any man to disprove a syllable of one single statement contained in it. Thus stand matters now. The Democrats are shuffling, doubting and dispirited. The Republicans are dignified, industrious and firm—confident in the righteousness of their cause, and relying, with an unwavering trust, upon the ratification of their course by the sovereign people of Minnesota.

The Wilson Small Democratic Committee Make Overtures for Consolidation and Harmony.

The "Wilson Small," *alias* "Wood," *alias* "Regular" Democratic General Committee, are in favor of union and harmony. They had a meeting last evening, at Tammany Hall, at which they adopted the following resolutions, by only two or three dissenting votes:

Resolved, That the union and consolidation of the Democratic Party is imperiously demanded by every consideration of public safety, of security to the best interests of the City, State and nation, and of self-protection against the invasion of an unscrupulous central legency, which has grown the more bold as it succeeds, step by step, in stealing more power from the masses.

Resolved, That regardless of the past or of personal considerations growing out of dissensions between individuals or leaders, this General Committee is determined, by every honorable effort to secure this union and consolidation; that the whole Party may be enabled to march in solid phalanx against the spoilers of the City's rights, the enemies of self-government, and to the inalienable privileges secured to the people of this City and its original form of government.

Resolved, That the better to effect this great object this Committee, freely and in kindness and sincerity, extends the olive branch of peace to their Democratic brethren now organized as another General Committee, asking them to coöperate in united action against the common enemy. Let us forget the past in exertion for the future, and march onward to victory as one army, under the banner of Municipal Rights, now attempted to be struck down by a ruthless and tyrannical foe.

On motion of Mr. CREIGHTON, [of the Fifth Ward, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to carry out the objects of the resolutions.

Chairman SMALL appointed the following named gentlemen such Committee:

John Creighton, Wm. L. Brisley, Josiah Sutherland, Wm. Wilson and Wm. Coulter.

Commissioners of Health—Cargoes Can't be Lightered at the Lower Anchorage.

The Commissioners of Health held a meeting on Monday afternoon, at the City Library Rooms, City Hall. Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Philips, Miller and Thompson.

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following communication was received and read:

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Health:

SIRS: We, the Captains of the vessels named below, and now lying at Seguine's Point, in Quarantine, would submit to your consideration the following facts, and ask your action in our behalf:

Brig *St. Michaels*, from Santa Dona City; brig *Brothers*, from Trinidad, Cuba; brig *Col. Penniman*, from Trinidad, Cuba; brig *Lucy Atwood*, ——; schooner *Norman*, from Jamaica, have been for some time at the Lower Quarantine, having their permits ready for discharging, with liberty to land their cargoes at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. None have had any sickness on board for some time before their arrival, nor since; all are well ventilated, as the law prescribes, with open hatches and windsails, and we do not think that any contagion can exist either in the vessels or cargoes. We do not think that they can be safely discharged at Seguine's Point, as there is so much swell there that the damage to the vessels, the lighters, and the cargoes, would be immense, to say nothing of the difficulty of procuring stevedores, as they refuse to go there on any terms, and in this view of our case we would ask of your honorable body permission to remove our vessels to the former Quarantine, and be allowed to discharge their cargoes under the regulation of the port. We do not wish to evade any law, but really trust you will grant what we have asked, and with us think that our request is reasonable, and one that will not endanger the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Captains. (Signed.)

MATTHEW TALBOT & Co.
T. C. COFFIN, Brig *Colonel Penniman*.
S. S. FREANERS, Brig *Brothers*
REUBEN S. COLLINS, Schooner *Norman*.
M. H. JOHNSON, Brig *St. Nicholas*.
W. C. PADDOCK, Brig *Lucy Atwood*.

On motion it was referred to a Special Committee, composed of Messrs. ROCKWELL, PHILLIPS, and MILLER.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be allowed to use his discretion as to the discharging of vessels at Seguine's Point.

The Board then adjourned.

Personal.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in a letter dated the 3d inst., says:

"You will be glad to hear that Mr. SUMNER still continues to improve, and that though overwhelmed with invitations from his many friends, he indulges in the pleasures of London life with the greatest caution. On Wednesday he dined, by invitation, with the Benchers of the Inner Temple—the first time such an invitation was ever extended to a stranger—and where he was, of course, compelled to make a short speech. As it was a strictly private dinner, no report of what he said can be given; but those who heard the speech say that it was principally a reminiscence of the eminent lawyers he had known when here before—remarkable for beauty of language and nice discrimination of character, but showing great reserved power; in other words, that he still feared the effect of too much excitement of the brain."

"By a private letter," says the *N. O. Delta*, "received by a gentlemen of this city, we learn that Col. TITUS is about to depart from New York for Kansas. He complains bitterly of the injustice done him by the Nicaraguan correspondents, and declares his intention to make good his reputation for bravery, if occasion arises, in that Territory. 'The Northern Abolition pepers,' he says, 'will have enough to do to keep track of me.'"

DISAPPEARANCES.—Two mysterious disappearances from Paterson, N. J., occurred last week. One was of a Mr. JOHN SMITH, cashier for D. G. SCOTT & Co., who left for New-York on Tuesday morning, designing to return next day, and is still missing. He had but little money with him, and has heretofore been very punctual and steady. The other was of a young girl, 17 years old, named MARY HOGGURON, who disappeared on Wednesday morning. She bore an excellent character. It is feared that foul play has been used in both these cases.—*Newark Daily*.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* sailed from Buenos Ayres May 26, for Montevideo.

THE MOWERS AND REAPERS.

Considerable Parade, and Little Work—Machines at Work, but the Spectators kept out of Sight—The Idiot Asylum.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

The second day's work of the Mowers was done about three miles from Syracuse, near Onondaga Hollow. The field chosen for the test contained about thirty acres. There were nineteen machines entered. After the field was blocked off, there was left an acre and a quarter for each machine, besides a triangular plat upon which to test their condition. The lands were but a few feet in breadth—not to exceed half-a-dozen swaths—but at least a third of a mile in length.

It was announced in the programme that the work would commence at 8½ o'clock, and so the spectators and the exhibitors, at a frightful outlay of energy, were on the ground ready for duty and observation. Even the reporters, who generally make due allowances, fancying that while the engine you must make hay, were deluded into coming out at the hour named, expecting to find all things in readiness.

But it was nearly ten o'clock before the Society and the Judges reached the ground, and then it was an hour more before the gentlemen on horseback, with the white clothes and the pink scarfs and crimson rosettes, could allot and locate the respective machines according to the directions of the engineer who had staked off the grounds.

But at last everything was in readiness—the handkerchief was waved, the bugle sounded, and the machines were at work. It had been previously arranged that but four machines should be in operation at one time, which was decidedly better and more satisfactory than the clatter and confusion which necessarily attended the experiments made yesterday.

The spectators and reporters, to the number perhaps of a hundred, attempted an examination of the work being done. Some desired to follow the machines, to note the nature and condition of the ground over which they were passing, as well as the character of the grass. Others attempted to clear off the cut grass, to see the length of the stubble.

It was very natural that they should desire to indulge in such an instinctive curiosity. Some thought they had been invited to judge for themselves, and the reporters naturally supposed that this was the only legitimate manner in which they could obtain such a knowledge of the work done as would enable them satisfactorily to make up their reports.

But the Committee of Arrangements had decreed otherwise. The masses were to be kept back, to enjoy the full realization of that enchantment which distance lends, until the judges had made their survey, and took notice of what had been done. The gentlemen with the white clothes, and the pink scarfs, and the crimson rosettes, were persevering and exceedingly successful in enforcing the order given them by the Executive Committee. Occasionally, as a Governor, or other distinguished official, would come along, they would relax the enforcement of the rule sufficient to permit a passage to the inner circle, but to all others they were inflexible.

When the machines had finished, and the Judges and the dignitaries had retired, the people were let in—but by that time there was little opportunity of ascertaining more than the smoothness with which the grass had been cut. Anything further it was impossible to determine. The ease with which the machines were operated—the labor they required of the team—their liability to clog—the manner in which they worked through different kinds and conditions of grass—could only be ascertained by that close inspection from which all but a few were debarred, by the "orders in council" of the Executive officers of the Society.

I presume the gentlemen who so directed, acted from a motive which they thought justified them. The Exhibition was an egg of their own laying, and certainly they were entitled to be the first to note the process of incubation, and the germs of the chick which it was to produce. It is so seldom that a good egg is found in the Society's nest, that perhaps it would be unreasonable to deprive them of the first cackle.

After four machines had completed their allotment, the bugle sounded as a signal that the refreshments were ready in the Society's tent, and of course further operations in the mowing line were suspended until the inner man had been fortified. Two hours were very pleasantly passed by the officers and their guests in eating, drinking and joking. But in the field there was some little impatience among the people, and restiveness among the horses, but at 2 o'clock work was again commenced and continued without further interruption until all of the machines had gone through. Still, as during the forenoon, the spectators were kept at a proper distance, and the judges allowed full opportunity to take uninterrupted observations.

The largest number of the machines were operated by men brought for the purpose, who were familiar with the apparatus—had a knowledge of the service they were to perform, and an acquaintance with the team. Yet not more than one or two seemed at ease during the time they were occupied. The drivers appeared to be excited, and at the least interruption or clogging of the apparatus, they gave unmistakeable evidence of a nervousness which unfitted them for the proper management of the team.

They were none of them more than an hour in mowing the acre and a quarter. This intense desire to make time pervaded all the drivers, and, as usual, quality was sacrificed to quantity. There was hardly one land that was well done, or done to the satisfaction of the owner of the land, who assured me that he should have to go over the field and dress it up, by hand. I have seen a common farm laborer do far better work in less than two hours after he had first seen a mowing machine.

In the cool of the evening the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow morning on the farm of Dr. COLIN, where a further trial of mowers will be made in a field of timothy and blue-top. The ground is level, the surface smooth, the grass well set, and the turf firm and thick, so that every machine will show to the best advantage.

It is announced that after each machine has mowed an acre they will be rigged with dynamometers, to show both the horizontal and lateral draft. How much reliance may be placed upon their accuracy, I cannot know. They are an odd-looking machine, with a long mast, which ought to secure them a full measure of confidence.

In the evening, at the invitation of Dr. WILBUR, a number of those in attendance visited the Idiot Asylum. With a happy regard for the enjoyment of his company, Dr. WILBUR had gathered in the public rooms of the Asylum, all the beauty and fashion of Syracuse—or rather there was enough of fashion and beauty for a much larger city. There was music and dancing, promenading and feasting, and many pleasant things said and done.

The pupils of the Asylum were not exhibited, but from those who have enjoyed opportunities for observation, I learn that under the kind, care, and patient, skillful treatment of Dr. WILBUR, many who were heretofore been given up as hopelessly idiotic, manifest symptoms of knowledge and intelligence. Dr. WILBUR has devoted himself to a life of misery and unceasing toil—and it is a pleasure to know that his labors are not always in vain, for it needs the stimulus of success to sustain such efforts as he has made.

LEO.

[TELEGRAPHIC]

SYRACUSE, Monday, July 20.

The contest is over, and the Judges and competitors are departing by each train. The decisions of the Jury will be announced at the United States Agricultural Society's Fair, at Louisville, Sept. 1. The last three days of the trial have been very satisfactory. HAINES' "Illinois Header" was tried to-day by the President and Judges, and worked very well.

GERMAN PICNIC — MONUMENT TO BARON STEUBEN.—The Central German Committee, of which WM. E. BANDEL, Esq., is President, held a grand picnic on yesterday afternoon at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to General Baron F. N. STEUBEN, of Revolutionary memory. The amount proposed to be raised is $2,000, of which one-half has already been collected. The monument is to be cut in Munich, Germany, by a celebrated artist, and is to be placed over the grave of the Baron in Steuben County. The Sengerbunds and other German societies from New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, and the German Dramatic associations, the Turners and the German Military, which consists of the Steuben Blues Steuben Guards, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Carbine Rangers, and a delegation of the Fifth Regiment, were in attendance.

The garden and adjacent grounds were crowded to excess, and after 12 o'clock it was with great difficulty that a person could enter the grounds.

An instrumental and vocal concert was given by the Walnermeister, Bayer's and Witwod's Band about 1 o'clock, under the direction of Prof. VON ARNOOKAR and MOSS. WANNAMER. After the Concert Prof. PHISTER, Dr. TREVLOST, Superintendent TALLMADGE, Gen. NYE and others delivered addresses. At 2 o'clock the Band played, and the dancing commenced, and continued until 6 o'clock, when the party broke up, and all left for their homes, highly pleased with the entertainment.

The Indictments Against the Late State Treasurers of Ohio.

From the Ohio State Journal, July 17.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Grand Jury of this county brought in true bills of indictment against JOHN G. BERGLIN and WILLIAM H. GIBSON, late Treasurers of State, for embezzlement.

There is one indictment against BERGLIN for embezzlement of one hundred thousand dollars of the public money belonging to the State, and two indictments against GIBSON, one for embezzlement of

1 certificate of the funded debt of the State of Ohio, numbered 24,084, of the value of		$7,500 00
1 do. No. 23,095, worth		2,500 00
1 do. No. 24,068, worth		6,500 00
1 do. No. 24,055, worth		9,500 00
1 do. No. 5,819, worth		6,093 75
1 do. No. 5,795, worth		9,500 00
1 do. No. 5,769, worth		5,000 00
1 do. No. 28,905, worth		18,000 00
1 do. No. 4,895, worth		31,000 00
1 do. No. 24,017, worth		4,000 00
1 do. No. ——, worth		4,000 00
1 do. No. 24,039, worth		5,000 00
1 do. No. ——, worth		4,669 00
1 do. No. ——, worth		2,257 38
1 do. No. ——, worth		16,700 00

And another indictment for the embezzlent of $100,000 of the public money of the State.

This morning the Court met at 8½ o'clock. Mr. Gibson's Attorneys moved that he be admitted to bail, claiming that he was not really guilty of embezzlement, and that the charge was a technical one. In regard to the Bonds they said that they had been returned to the State, which fact was admitted by the prosecuting Attorney, and that in this case the amount of bail should be fixed only at such a sum as would secure his attendance to answer the charge. The Court fixed the amount of bail on the indictment for the embezzlement of the Bonds at $10,000 and on the other indictment at $100,000, the amount alleged to have been embezzled.

Mr. GIBSON gave as his sureties on the bonds, ROBERT G. PENNINGTON, ABEL RAWSON, and JOHN D. LOOMIS, each one of whom swore in open Court that he was worth at least $40,000. They acknowledged themselves as bail for his appearance on the first day of the next term of the Court in October.

Another Murder in Baltimore.

From the American, July 20.

There was considerable excitement yesterday in South Baltimore in consequence of the report which spread rapidly to the effect that a young man named JOHN SCHENKLE had been deliberately shot in the heart.

It appears that the deceased, during Saturday night, was in company with seven or eight of his companions, nearly all of whom, like himself, belonged to an association known as the Hard Times: that some of them drank very freely, and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning were out on Light-street, between Cross and Gittinger streets, sitting on the curb-stone near a pump, and that whilst sitting there SCHENKLE was shot in the heart, and in a minute or two expired. Dr. BENSON, Coroner, was called about 6 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of holding the inquest, and after summoning a jury, received the following testimony:

John Wilson being sworn, testified that he resides in Henrietta-street; knew the deceased very well, and was with him about three o'clock in the morning; they had been sitting upon the curb-stones near a pump, when a man came across the street, and got a drink, when the deceased approached and asked him his name; the man replied: "My name is Jowson; d—n your soul what's that to you?" witness didn't know the man who walked across the street; witness neither heard nor saw a blow struck, but heard three shots fired from the direction in which the man went, when the deceased cried: "Boys, I'm shot, and dying!" witness recognized the man at the pump as the same one who was arrested by the party and taken to the watch-house; he had nothing in his hand at the time; saw the flash of the gun but didn't see who fired it.

The balance of his testimony corroborated that of JOHN WILSON. The evidence of the Coroner went to show that the deceased had received three balls, the first or second of which were sufficient to have caused death. The jury rendered a verdict of death caused by the firing of a gun or pistol in the hands of some person unknown to them.

SCHENKLE was about 21 years of age; was a blacksmith by trade, and resided with his parents in Horse'n-court, between Barre and Conway streets. It is said that he has a good character amongst his friends.

Gen. Walker at Mobile.

From the Mobile Daily Register, July 14.

Gen. WALKER reached Mobile on the steamer *Czar*, from Montgomery, on Sunday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, accompanied by Capt. FAUSOUX, but left the boat so quietly that a Committee appointed to wait upon him, was informed a few moments after its arrival, that he had gone to the Battle House. The Committee immediately repaired to the hotel and ascertained that he had registered his name and retired to his room, where they found him, and on behalf of the citizens of Mobile tendered to him a cordial welcome. In the meantime, the news of his arrival had gathered a large concourse, who loudly called for Gen. WALKER. These shouts were so enthusiastic and universal that he made his appearance on the hotel balcony, and briefly addressed the multitude as follows:

"CITIZENS OF MOBILE: The interest you manifest in the cause of Nicaragua assures me that that cause is not only living but destined to triumph; it assures me that you appreciate the struggles and trials through which your countrymen have recently passed, in their efforts to extend American institutions over that tropical land; it assures me that your warm Southern hearts sympathize with them in that struggle, which not only meets your approval but will command your cordial coöperation. With such assurances we are content patiently to await whatever fortunes fate may reserve for the future."

Gen. WALKER then returned to his room, when all who could, entered and were presented to him by the Committee.

At 9 o'clock on yesterday morning the Committee again waited upon him, by appointment, and informed him that a large number of the citizens were desirous of seeing and welcoming in person the man whose gallant exploits have challenged the admiration of every loyal son of the South and provoked the denunciation of her enemies. Gen. WALKER accompanied them to the parlor of the hotel and received his visitors with the undemonstrative warmth and frankness which so prominently mark his character.

At a little past mid day he left for New-Orleans on the mail-boat, being attended from the hotel by the Committee and a large concourse of citizens, who testified their regret at his brief sojourn.

Riot at St. Thomas, Canada.

From the Quebec Mercury.

In consequence of application made to the city authorities, in the course of Monday last, by Mayor TALBOT, of the town of St. Thomas, County Montmagny, for a posse of police to aid the local officers in levying the municipal assessments, Constable EDWARD REYNOLDS and four men of the city force left Quebec, with the Mayor of St. Thomas, by Monday evening's train, for that place.

Having arrived there the same evening, they joined a local body of twenty special constables, who had been sworn in since the preceding Tuesday, and were stationed on pay at $2 per diem, in the leading hotel of the place, but cared not venture out, having been menaced and chased by a strong mob. The revolutionary party was mainly led on by leading householders of the place, who opposed, by a display of firearms end by their example, the collection of any taxes whatever.

On Tuesday morning early the whole force of constabulary, headed by Mayor TALBOT and Constable REYNOLDS, proceeded direct to the residence of the leading rioter, who was a man of wealth and intelligence, whose share of the objectionable rates was £10. Without any ceremony his door was burst in, and his goods and chattels sold on the street to meet the amount claimed by the municipality.

The other opponents of the law, intimidated by the reinforcement of blue coats, and the decided conduct of the Mayor, in reference to their leader, all paid up their disputed accounts without further demur.

Meanwhile it was deemed necessary, in the cause of justice, to arrest the chief aggressors who had led to the demonstration in contempt of the authorities, and twelve prisoners were captured and brought to the residence of Mr. Justice FORNERIE, who, in the face of the Mayor and two other magistrates of the opposite opinion, declared that the accused were innocent of the charges alleged against them, and at once ordered their release.

The City Police, under Constable REYNOLDS, returned to town this forenoon.—*Quebec Mercury.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—We learn from Capt. JOSSELYN, of ship *Joseph Holmes*, arrived this morning from Hayre, that his ship was in collision, at midnight, May 21, lat. 31° 41', lon. 149 18', with Greek bark *San Antonio*, from Gibraltar, bound to Cardiff, which carried away the main and foremast, and bowsprit, and caused other damage to the bark. The ship lost her jib-boom, starboard head-rail, stove her bends, injured head-rail, and sustained other damage. Capt. JOSSELYN, on ascertaining that the *San Antonio* did not make any water, and required no assistance, parted company, the bark bearing away for Lisbon, distance 200 miles.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE LATE CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.—In the *Tribune* of Jan. 29, 1857, a communication was published, dated at Washington, Jan. 26, relating to the testimony given by JAMES R. SWEENEY, of Watertown, N. Y., before Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives. The communication imputed to Mr. SWEENEY corruption in giving his testimony; stated that he had left the city to avoid being arrested; that a warrant had been issued against him; that he would be prosecuted officially in the Courts, and contained other imputations derogatory to his character. On investigation, we are satisfied the communication referred to was incorrect in its material charges, and that great injustice was done to Mr. SWEENEY, which we cheerfully make this correction to repair.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS OF MONEY BY SICKNESS.

RADWAY & CO. offer to the citizens of New-York City, to pay to every one who remains sick with dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, diarrhœa, constipation of the bowels, six hours after the R. R. R. remedies have been used if they are not so for cured as to be enabled to report themselves able to attend to business, for the time they lose through sickness by the above complaints. He will furthermore, agree to keep in good health during the sickly summer months, the citizens of New-York who will follow our instructions, under forfeiture of paying for all loss of time for sickness. Those desirous of availing themselves of this benefit will please call at our office, No. 162 Fulton-st., and record their names and residences. He will pay every patient of ours who takes our remedies for every business hour lost from sickness.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st, New-York.

BR. S. HEDRICK, (RECENTLY PROFESSOR OF Applied Chemistry in the University of North Carolina,) ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre-st, New-York City.
Refers to Dr. Eliel, Dr. Torrey, and Dr. Doremus, New-York; and Hon D. L. Swain, Prest. University of North Carolina.

GENERAL WALKEE'S MEASURE.
BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

O Walker! spite of thy defeats,
We like thy plunk and boldness,
And in our theatres and streets
You'll find no signs of coldness
Blessed be the luck that sent you back
To share our civic pleasure,—
And here, that you may see no lack,
Stand up—let's take your measure!

Nay start not—for no statesmen we
To gauge your powsr of ruling;
Nor some of sick philosophy
About some boodehed pulling!
We went to measure you this hour—
Ah, good! we see you smile, sir—
That, since you've lost your "Robe of Power,"
We may clothe you in SARTU'S STYLE, sir!

SMITH BROTHERS', One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-street New-York.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, glass gas fixtures or silver-plated ware, go to DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!!

White dinner sets, 154 pieces, $16; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; white toilet sets $1; cut glass goblets, the dozen, $1 75; cut glass wines, the dozen, 75 cents; colored Bohemian decanters, the pair, $3 50; three-light chandeliers $7; hall lights $3; bedroom folding brackets 75 cents.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.

An indispensable condition, a comfort during the hot weather. It is silver plated and very handsome, and will keep ice all day.

100 FOR SALE AT THE COST PRICE.

In order to close out the lot, before the Summer is over,
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 675 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT LOANS. Having been in use for the last three years and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

WHAT CAN BE FOUND MORE GRATEFUL TO the feelings, during this extreme hot weather, than to enjoy a refreshing sea-breeze? Such can be had by all, at a very low price, by taking the comfortable and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, for Flushing and College Point. See advertisement.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made

MEDICAL.

RUPTURE, PILES, AND FISTULA, CURED WITH OR WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR LIGATURE.

The Editor of the *Scalpel* has lately established a spacious Private Hospital in one of the most elegant and healthful parts of the City, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those patients who require operations or prolonged surgical attendance. Every case of reducible Rupture, and of Piles, and prolapsus of the Rectum, and most cases of Fistula, can be cured by a process nearly painless. The cure is *invariably warranted*, if the case be undertaken by Dr. Dixon, as a careful examination always presents the necessary indications of success or failure, by his improved method of operating.

Dr. D. regrets the necessity of publishing the following testimonials; they have become necessary, however, since the jealousy excited by the introduction of his improvements, and the professional misrepresentations to those who require treatment for these affections. They are also necessary to his professional character in consequence of the use made of the newspapers by charlatans:

NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. R., OFFICE GENERAL SUP'T.)
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1856. }

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the thorough cure of the most annoying affliction with which an active man could be harrassed, viz: Piles.

I had felt for many years their gradual incurdion, and some three years since I was operated upon by the old method of ligature and incision: this, however, only afforded a temporary relief; the violence of the disease increased to such an extent that it became evident that I must either be relieved or abandon the arduous duties of my profession. Fortunately, for a moment of doubt, I yielded to my curiosity to learn the method adopted by you to eradicate the disease without an operation. I had been convinced of its impossibility by many trials of remedies, and not even your position as editor of a journal whose candid teachings had for many years been my delight, gave me any conviction of its truth. But I am now convinced, by a thorough cure and complete renovation of my constitution, that by your method, comparatively painless, and with but little or no detention from active business, the most aggravated cases of this disease may be removed.

I am so desirous that all thus afflicted may experience similar benefit, that I could not forbear sending you this letter, as I know the unwillingness of people to lend any credence to such assurances as are usually published.

I trust, however, that the numerous cases of cures effected by you upon persons extensively known in the community, may remove all doubt, and enable you to extend the benefit to all sufferers.

Your obedient servant,
D. C. MCCALLUM.

Dr. D. also refers to N. G BRADFORD, Esq., Cashier of Bowery Bank; H. FORD, Esq., Storage, Brooklyn, L. I.; JAMES P. HAYS, HARMER, HAYS & Co., Beekman-st.; JOHN MATTHEWS, Esq., New-York; JOHN LIMB, Esq., Newton, N. J.; MAURICE BARNETT, New-Orleans; and a great number of gentlemen in every part of the Union on whom he has operated. The presence of the patient is always necessary, as the cure is effected by a very accurate manipulation, not a cutting or tying operation.

Office hours from 8 to 9 mornings, 1 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 o'clock evenings.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED!
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of the subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored these dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable as their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with inflamation, all pain and unessiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also of the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, tumors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and remover of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain, and in a few hours remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hydraulic principle to the fixity of a mathematical law, and, therefore, invariable in cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have impressed to the meaningless experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities when vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of those terrible maladies, but under the burning zone of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of these Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your riddance of diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from diseases.

COMMON DISEASES

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disordered circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, The Dumb-ague, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—we now beseech you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge: and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well approved of by his countrymen, for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside, anxiously watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, *and in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but bone and skin; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saving there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die.* But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, or bis eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, healthy child, reflecting the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who [illegible] resort [illegible]

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that those excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the pallid cheek,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.

None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and a round each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons London, who may be personally examined at his residence, No. 177 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those diseases which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sent in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemar, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, wherein there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger size, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Dépôt, No. 167 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We recommend *Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas Police Gazette, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full energy, consentually and physically. As an aphrodisiac, it is equally remarkable: assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and whole-some blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man renews its energies and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal Office, No. 209 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the matter to a second person when those who complain continues ill from month to month may see at once the reason of it. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No 2 Vesey-st. (astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely sealed and post paid, by addressing Box 469 Post-Office. Consultation hours till 1 and after 6.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 616 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English, French or Spanish, especially by the young who have been abused by "specifics," quicksilver, little books, instrumente, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be communicated if a few of the mixture have been exposed. It is put up in bottles with full directions, at $1. One bottle is at a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner Isabella-st. and Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 83 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady together with the treatment, are explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the following places, No. 3 Division-st. and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science. It being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root-Pills, signed A. B Moore, and never buy them of F. C Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our pills. The name and signature of A. J WHITE & CO are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Our signature is the test. For sale also by BARNES & PARK, A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. COLVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, &c., &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,536 Post-Office, New York.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERTAIN prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 193 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 582 Hudson-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 429 4th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. S. RICHMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¼ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the operation sensations.

[illegible] ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF [illegible] made right and painted with the Patent Gumout Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply to ROOFS, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF DAMaged Goods for account of Underwriters.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will sell at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY NEXT, at their store, No. 99 Broadway, the following goods saved from the wreck of the Liverpool packetship *Samuel Wilets:*

Blankets—5 bales 250 pairs Sentinella blue, blue and gray mixed blankets.
Shirtings—2 bales 400 pieces brown Shirtings.
Mohair Lustres—1 case 50 pieces 6-4 superfine mohair lustres.
Cashmere Merinos—5 cases 160 pieces 7-4 black and colored cashmere merinos.
Rollet Jaconets—1 case 100 pieces rolled jaconets.
Chintz Furnitures—1 case 80 pieces chintz furnitures.
Ginghams—2 cases 130 pieces fine fancy ginghams.
Handkerchiefs—1 case 350 dozen Verone, Madras and Turkey red handkerchiefs.
1 case 40 dozen assorted 4-4 cambric handkerchiefs
Muffins—1 case 2500 dozen fine printed muslins.
Diaper—4 bales 175 pieces whitey-brown linen diapers.
Brussels Carpets—2 bales 16 pieces English Brussels carpets.
Shawls—1 bale 800 assorted long and square wool shawls.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

A SPLENDID FARM IN SOMERSET CO., N. J., AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a farm containing 107 acres of land, in the township of Warren, County of Somerset, on the road leading from Martinsville to Liberty, formerly belonging to Robt. Borgs, deceased, about 30 acres of heavy timber land, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation, with growing crops, valuable for its high, pleasant, and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about four miles from Bound Brook and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about one hour and forty minutes from New-York. Half can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the store, No. 28 Nassau-st., stuffed Birds, consisting of a great variety of specimens found in North and south America, single, on branches, and under shades; also several shades, containing many specimens prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, Wm Nuttall, Esq.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No 28 Nassau-st., a six seat rockaway, in good order, cost $300; also a tilbury, made by one of the best City makers and in good order. Also, a sorrel mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted kind in all harness and under saddle, stands without tying, free driver; is very valuable for family or physician's use, having been driven by a doctor the last two months in the City of same from Green Cottage this Spring, and cost $350; warranted sound. Also light two wagon and harness, made to order by good City maker. The whole sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at Auction, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 28 Nassau-st., bay horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, a very fast and stylish traveler, just from Vermont; road wagon, nearly new, in perfect order and built by one of our best City makers; set silver-plated harness, has been used but a few times, made to order by Trainer. The whole establishment to be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving the City. Key many, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, sound and kind, harness or saddle, an excellent saddle beast, having been used by a lady for the last year; can trot in 2:50, and is a very stylish and free driver

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY.—BY J. S. H. BARTLETT.—TUESDAY, July 21, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., in lots for city and country dealers, all kinds white granite ware, edged, dinner and tea and yellow ware. Also, 100 packages glass ware, and part of a retailers' stock. Sale positive.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell, THIS DAY, at their salerooms, No. 82 Cedar-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of a dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, hosiery, manufacturing goods, fancy goods, shoe cases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., one light four-seat Phaeton, built by Adams; cost $325; has been used once only.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Two suites of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs centre-tables, bureaus, pier glasses, mantel ornaments, bookcase, 300 volumes of choice books, china and crockery, carpets, kitchen furniture, &c. A. CASHOW, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 163 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A four-story brown-stone first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 9 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x63, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE EVERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Fenson-place, within 20 minutes' ride of the City Hall. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediate. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 252 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE TO FOUR NEW 3-STORY and basement brick houses on easy terms, or will exchange for good merchandise. Location desirable. Address H. A. B., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, ONE SITTING room, two bedrooms, kitchen, with wash tubs, boiler, range, &c., water closets, gas, ornamental cornices, vault extending under court-yard to street, and will be forty-four minutes' ride of City Hall by 8th-av. cars, and is No. 19 in a row of twelve beautiful houses on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Inquire at No. 21 Coenties-slip, second floor, or on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO 36 Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $650 a year. The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market and Madison street, or of the subscriber, at noon each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house, three rooms deep, No. 258 West 24th-st., opposite the beautiful Seventh-av. grounds, between 9th and 10th-ave; has all the modern improvements and just been put in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. DANNING, 276 5th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown front house, situated in a first class neighborhood, within five minutes' walk of Washington square and Broadway. A part or the whole may be used plainly furnished or without furniture. Possession immediately, if desired. Address C M., *Times* office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 189 East 23d-st., contains 13 rooms, w. closets, bath, range and gas fixtures complete. Rent $600. Apply on the premises, or of F. W. TOMPKINS, office of the New-York *Observer*, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, PART OF HOUSE No. 30 Stanton-st.; has all improvements, gas, bath, backyard, &c. Convenient to the cars. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COUNTRY RESIdence, with garden mode; good fruit, healthy and pleasant; or for sale with one to forty acres land. Call or address NATHAN ROBERTS, Darien Depot, Conn.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET from 1st May next, (1858,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., now occupied by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being skylighted, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the City, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, N. Y. *Observer* office, on the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita,) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 179 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Established citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the office of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1, Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON Throgs' Neck, in full view of the Sound, near the mouth of Westchester Creek, with a valuable water front. The house is of brick, new, large and commodious, and was carefully built for the proprietor by day's work. The grounds comprising 24 acres, are well arranged and stocked with fine fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood one of the best, and churches of several denominations are in the immediate vicinity. This place being very near the City, and having the advantage of both land and water communication, is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to W. KEELE, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of wood and land tillage, and an elegant mansion, with a valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

A FINE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A BEAUtiful country seat and farm, containing 52 acres, delightfully situated on Oswego Lake, in the most romantic and healthy section of the State of New-York. On the place is a fine large mansion, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances for a gentleman's residence. Buildings new with all the modern improvements. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness of location it has no superior. Price $7 000. Possession immediately. As business prevents the owner from occupying it, apply to THOMAS JONES, corner 42d-st. and 10th-av.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. To the premises are a new carriage-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house has been built by days' work, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are two acres of ground connected with the premises, laid out with shrubbery. The place is well suited to a gentleman desiring a pleasant situation for a residence out of the City, and will be sold at a low price. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. SHAW, at No. 70 Chatham-st.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, at Fishkill, 18 acres, with fine large mansion and numerous outbuildings, large shade trees, and superior fruit of all kinds, the product of which is $1,000 per annum; 3 tons of hay will be cut; fine bathing and fishing. Small amount in cash required. Balance on mortgage. Small amount in cash required. Balance on mortgage. Small amount in cash required.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON—Large 2-story mension, 54x50, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas-pipes, &c. Large carriage house, and small barn, and about 4 acres of land well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River, ½ mile from depôt. For sale on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's station, on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, ten minutes walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT—SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G CREED, No. 146 East 45th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, SITUATED in Hoosick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and containing about 420 acres, of the very best quality of land, under the highest cultivation, except about 70 acres of wood land. There is a large brick dwelling house on the premises, together with ten barns, and all other necessary outhouses; is well watered, has nearly four miles of, mostly, quarried stone fence, and is within three miles of a railroad depôt, and within six miles of three others. To any person desiring to purchasing a delightful retreat, where profitable agricultural pursuits can be combined with good society, in one of the most healthy, beautiful and easily accessible locations in the State, this offer presents peculiar advantages. If desired, the farm might be advantageously divided into two, to suit purchasers. Applications for terms, and other information, may be addressed to ADIN THAYER, Jr., Esq., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; to JOHN VAIL, Esq., of Bennington, Vt.; or to HENRY BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON—A BEAUTIful farm of 30 acres, delightfully located in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine as many advantages of soil, water abundance of fruits, convenience of depôt, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly embellished

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,904,005 71
Average amount of Specie.....1,104,347 78
Average amount of Circulation.....33,903 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,648,995 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. MURRAY, Assistant Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$797,244 00
Average amount of Specie.....68,371 00
Average amount of Circulation.....84,981 00
Average amount of Deposits.....455,629 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
THOS. J. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$576,173 00
Average amount of Specie.....72,056 00
Average amount of Circulation.....101,070 00
Average amount of Deposits.....422,370 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,381,236 86
Average amount of Specie.....1,372,568 17
Average amount of Circulation.....$21,361 46,392 00
Notes of late Bank of America.....$25,031
Average amount of Deposits.....5,639,429 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$12,392,576 10
Average amount of Specie.....1,145,138 78
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,454,755 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,247,651 86
Average amount of Specie.....187,794 05
Average amount of Circulation.....83,405 23
Average amount of Deposits.....1,376,930 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PAUL SPOFFORD, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PAUL SPOFFORD, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,578,668 67
Average amount of Specie.....468,784 27
Average amount of Circulation.....338,084 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,740,840 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM G. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JNO. HAYES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,632,534 77
Average amount of Specie.....113,664 79
Average amount of Circulation.....75,900 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,373,753 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,175,304 00
Average amount of Specie.....433,635 00
Average amount of Circulation.....37,321 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,173,725 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,763,129 63
Average amount of Specie.....443,575 92
Average amount of Circulation.....580,536 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,580,173 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,009,329 66
Average amount of Specie.....97,455 03
Average amount of Circulation.....194,190 00
Average amount of Deposits.....869,392 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BEDFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,989,208 33
Average amount of Specie.....172,654 92
Average amount of Circulation.....229,710 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,437,564 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$386,938 60
Average amount of Specie.....13,470 18
Average amount of Circulation.....119,516 00
Average amount of Deposits.....258,547 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,230,949 01
Average amount of Specie.....136,642 95
Average amount of Circulation.....132,439 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,004,063 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$619,698 32
Average amount af Specie.....76,672 47
Average amount of Circulation.....110,156 00
Average amount of Deposits.....433,117 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,409,438 00
Average amount of Specie.....236,955 00
Average amount of Circulation.....231,001 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,097,333 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
J. B. NONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$762,031 19
Average amount of Specie.....190,965 00
Average amount of Circulation.....190,343 00
Average amount of Deposits.....514,883 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAY JARVIS, President of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAY JARVIS, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of July, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,809,292 24
Average amount of Specie.....169,935 80
Average amount of Circulation.....19,091 25
Average amount of Deposits.....1,442,231 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,393,080 37
Average amount of Specie.....359,203 96
Average amount of Circulation.....95,588 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,006,975 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,621,045 78
Average amount of Specie.....113,406 55
Average amount of Circulation.....84,591 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,850,825 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
ANDREW KOHNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$498,752 00
Average amount of Specie.....43,681 00
Average amount of Circulation.....92,085 00
Average amount of Deposits.....432,411 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,585,694 48
Average amount of Specie.....164,745 07
Average amount of Circulation.....133,928 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,291,173 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$765,861 07
Average amount of Specie.....45,477 65
Average amount of Circulation.....105,261 00
Average amount of Deposits.....581,243 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$730,098 05
Average amount of Specie.....40,873 96
Average amount of Circulation.....87,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....809,837 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,443,119 09
Average amount of Specie.....58,385 18
Average amount of Circulation.....113,063 00
Average amount of Deposits.....893,499 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,876,424 17
Average amount of Specie.....176,489 32
Average amount of Circulation.....185,014 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,209,215 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21th day of July, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$430,807 00
Average amount of Specie.....18,356 09
Average amount of Circulation.....99,159 00
Average amount of Deposits.....259,577 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$790,630 43
Average amount of Specie.....58,555 69
Average amount of Circulation.....119,535 00
Average amount of Deposits.....664,709 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,188,837 58
Average amount of Specie.....166,478 85
Average amount of Circulation.....308,168 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,197,396 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,556,459 31
Average amount of Specie.....497,538 35
Average amount of Circulation.....290,732 16
Average amount of Deposits.....3,154,416 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,045,060 07
Average amount of Specie.....96,081 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,024,778 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,745,189 89
Average amount of Specie.....127,493 00
Average amount of Circulation.....161,923 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,375,401 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT L. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,013,909 16
Average amount of Specie.....499,178 31
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.....246,174 60
Average amount of Deposits.....3,311,394 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,116,049 27
Average amount of Specie.....57,829 48
Average amount of Circulation.....201,756 00
Average amount of Deposits.....733,919 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$753,119 93
Average amount of Specie.....59,768 96
Average amount of Circulation.....117,171 00
Average amount of Deposits.....412,570 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,281,619 55
Average amount of Specie.....195,252 14
Average amount of Circulation.....99,334 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,637,060 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,691,912 22
Average amount of Specie*.....1,039,993 48
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....278,187 33
Average amount of Deposits.....4,117,898 37

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,360,870 62
Average amount of Specie.....312,844 09
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....121,222 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,683,062 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,173,122 74
Average amount of Specie.....764,565 96
Average amount of Circulation.....215,070 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,256,011 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SANEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SANEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,262,342 00
Average amount of Specie.....98,514 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,242 00
Average amount of Deposits.....974,858 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,153,346 83
Average amount of Specie.....245,116 17
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....177,443 06
Average amount of Deposits.....1,352,491 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$377,645 13
Average amount of Specie.....11,180 43
Average amount of Circulation.....39,471 00
Average amount of Deposits.....219,400 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MACFARLAN, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MACFARLAN, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$460,075 54
Average amount of Specie.....40,301 66
Average amount of Circulation.....112,334 00
Average amount of Deposits.....120,644 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,070,903 91
Average amount of Specie.....54,359 11
Average amount of Circulation.....150,539 00
Average amount of Deposits.....736,729 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$577,062 19
Average amount of Specie.....41,459 95
Average amount of Circulation.....112,733 00
Average amount of Deposits.....375,530 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,038,010 57
Average amount of Specie.....51,997 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,348 00
Average amount of Deposits.....772,085 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JOHN HOOPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,708,426 59
Average amount of Specie.....447,669 79
Average amount of Circulation.....173,244 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,020,046 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$736,896 27
Average amount of Specie.....50,441 39
Average amount of Circulation.....135,201 00
Average amount of Deposits.....588,634 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,832,733 25
Average amount of Specie.....182,853 50
Average amount of Circulation.....98,463 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,992,066 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
WM. FURNISS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$967,117 80
Average amount of Specie.....104,884 64
Average amount of Circulation.....98,463 00
Average amount of Deposits.....693,244 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,272,960 73
Average amount of Specie.....108,153 79
Average amount of Circulation.....238,466 00
Average amount of Deposits.....747,995 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRAGER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,896,206 00
Average amount of Specie.....359,512 00
Average amount of Circulation.....110,488 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,994,500 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,518,339 06
Average amount of Specie.....114,282 28
Average amount of Circulation.....115,187 00
Average amount of Deposits.....900,956 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,897,091 28
Average amount of Specie.....777,591 17
Average amount of Circulation.....175,716 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,416,396 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DEMING, President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. DEMING, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE: No. 89 WILLIAM-St., (next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1856, and to issue new Bonds for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds

THE STREET COMMISSION.

Application for a Habeas Corpus to Produce Mr. Develin.

A VOICE FROM ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.

Mayor Wood's Message of Sympathy.

Both Boards of the Common Council in Session.

The Street Commissioner's Office.

At the Street Commissioner's office there was not any trouble of account yesterday.

Deputy TURNER was present before 9 o'clock, but left soon afterwards at the request of Mr. CONOVER.

A number of Police were there on duty in plain clothes, and remained on duty all night.

There were a great many people about the office during the day,—many of them called in, expecting that there would be trouble.

It was rumored that Mr. CONOVER would be arrested in the afternoon, and many were gathered in anticipation of this event, but they were disappointed.

HABEAS CORPUS, ETC.

Mr. Busteed appeared before Judge INGRAHAM, about 11½ o'clock of the morning, while the argument was pending in reference to the pay of the Metropolitan Police, and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up Charles Develin. It was made returnable, before Judge INGRAHAM, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The writ was founded on very voluminous papers, containing a history of the Street-Commissioner controversy. The following is a copy of the notice, petition and writ on which the writ is mainly founded.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR HABEAS CORPUS.

The People of the State of New York on the application of Richard Busteed vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

SIR: Take notice that a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued according to law to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to inquire into the cause of the detention of Charles Develin, by means of a certain process obtained by you from Hon. Charles A. Peabody, a Justice of the Supreme Court, on Saturday last, which writ is returnable on the 21st day of July, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, before his Honor DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.

Dated New-York, July 20, 1857.

Yours, &c., RICHARD BUSTEED,
Applicant and Attorney for said Develin.

To DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq.

MR. BUSTEED'S PETITION.

To the Honorable Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York: The petition of Richard Busteed shows that Charles Develin is now held in custody by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, in the Jail of said City, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that in case of the presence of such imprisonment according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner is, that the said Develin is held in custody under a certain warrant issued by Hon. Chas. A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, of which a copy is annexed, and your petitioner alleges, as he has been advised and believes that such imprisonment is illegal, and such warrant was issued without any jurisdiction or legal right on the part of the said Justice, that the annexed copy petition contains a true statement of the proceeding in which said Justice adjudicated that he had power to issue said warrant, and made the order that the same should issue of which order a copy is contained in said copy petition; and your petitioner had also been informed and believes that when said warrant issued, the said Develin was under an injunction duly granted by your Honor, whereof a copy is also annexed; and that the books and papers in said warrant mentioned were in a room belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the said books and papers belonged to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and the said Develin had no other possession of the same than such as was connected with and grew out of his official character as Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and your petitioner claims that for all the reasons herein before mentioned, said imprisonment is illegal.

Wherefore, he prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue, directed to the person having the custody or control of the said Charles Develin, or to the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, commanding him to have the body of said Charles Develin, with the time and cause of his imprisonment, before your Honor, at your Chambers in the City Hall of the City of New-York, forthwith. RICHARD BUSTEED.

Dated New-York, July 20, 1857.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Busteed, being duly sworn, saith that the facts set forth in the above petition subscribed by him are true.

RICHARD BUSTEED,

Sworn before me this 20th day of July, 1857.

THOS. BOSS, Commissioner of Deeds.

The People of the State of New-York to James C. Willett, Esq., the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, greeting: We command you that you have the body of Charles Develin, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name shall be called or charged, before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in his chambers, in the City Hall of said City, on the 21st day of July, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him, and have you then there this writ.

(Witness) Hon. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, Justice of the Supreme Court, the 20th day of July, 1857.

RICHARD B. CONOLLY, Clerk.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Attorney.

Allowed, July 20, 1857. D. P. INGRAHAM, First Judge.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon Judge McCarthy.

ACTION TO RECOVER PAY AS A COUNCILMAN.

James L. Waugh vs. The Corporation of New-York.—The plaintiff is the Councilman from the Eighth District and brings this suit to recover pay, at the rate of $4 per day for each meeting, subsequent to the first day of May last. Comptroller Flagg refuses to pay on the ground that sec. 44 of the new Charter provides that "No member of the Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member."

The plaintiff insists that the Act does not affect the members who were in office at the time of its passage, there being an implied contract that they should not be divested of their legal rights, one of which was to receive pay.

McCARTHY J.—The plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

1. The Act of April 14, 1857, Laws of New-York, 1857, Vol 1, page 889, secs. 44 and 55, takes away from the members of the Common Council the right to receive compensation for their services from and after the 1st of May, 1857.

The act aforesaid is valid.

The office of Councilman is one deriving its existence from an act of the Legislature, (see Charter of 1853, sec. 1; Laws of 1853, page 410.) And an office created by law may be destroyed or its incidents may be modified by law without regard to the term or future salary of the officer intrusted with its exercise. See Conover vs. The Mayor, &c., 2 Sandford, p. 355; 1 Selden, p. 285.

And even an office created by the Constitution, the tenure and compensation being fixed by statute, are equally within legislative control as to such tenure and compensation. 2 Sand. 357.

The office of Councilman is not created by the Constitution.

Second—The election of plaintiff as a Councilman for one year from the 1st January, 1857, gave him no vested title in the "prospective compensation" attached thereto. 2 Sand., 355; 1 Seld., 285.

A.—Because there is no contract expressed or implied between a public officer and the Government whose agent or servant he is, and the prospective salary of an office in any sense. 2 Sand, 355; 1 Seld., 285, and seq.

The plaintiff is an officer of a public Corporation, and there is no distinction between such officers and public officers. Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 518.

The plaintiff's claim is for salary which was prospective when the aforesaid act was passed.

This very question having been decided by the Court of Appeals, (case of Conner vs. The Mayor, &c.,) the complaint must be dismissed with costs.

The Board of Aldermen.

MR. DEVELIN'S REPOAT OF HIS ARREST—A SYMPATHETIC MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair.

A report was received in favor of retaining the office of the Chief of Police for the use of the Street Commissioner. The report was accepted.

The following were then received from the Mayor:

MR. DEVELIN'S REPORT OF HIS ARREST.

ELDRIDGE-STREET PRISON, July 18, 1857.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—SIR: Being most anxious that an impartial and consecutive account of all the circumstances attending my arrest to-day, and the forcible removal of the property of the Corporation from my custody, consequent on my imprisonment, I submit the following narrative of this most extraordinary proceeding:

About the hour of 12 o'clock to-day the Deputy, Mr. Turner, and myself were busily engaged in my office. A man named Farrington approached me, and, producing a warrant, demanded possession of the books, papers and documents of the Street Commissioner's office. I replied that I desired to see my counsel, and immediately directed one of my clerks to the office of Mr. Brady. The officer replied that his instructions were to enforce immediate obedience to the warrant. Whereupon Mr. Carroll arrived and served an injunction on Farrington, forbidding not only him to take, but also commanding me to keep the books, documents, &c., belonging to my office. This was disregarded by the officer, saying it was no injunction, and thereupon commenced to remove the books, &c., and he being accompanied by a number of men, who assisted with great promptitude, removed them very quickly. At this point the Sheriff made his appearance with the warrant for my arrest. I asked him also to allow me a few minutes' delay, that I might see my counsel, but was again told that the order was peremptory, and that I could not remain. I then effected my arrest. I went in his custody down Chatham-st., and when on the side-walk saw a man named Purdy, with two or three others, carrying the books, &c., towards the Court-House. Not being allowed any delay whatever I was brought to Eldridge-street jail, where I now am.

I have been informed by eye witnesses that in some twenty minutes after my departure, Daniel D. Conover came into office, found my deputy, Mr. Turner, in my seat. He was directed by me to remain there to protect the property of the Corporation. I gave the same information to Councilman Sutteel, of the Second Ward, the same to my desk and said, "I have been declared Street Commissioner, and have come to take possession of the office." Mr. Turner replied that he could not recognize him, and would not permit him to take possession of the office. Conover then laid his hands on him, and was told by Turner not to do so. While this short conversation was being held, the office became densely crowded with a large number of the well known bullies of the City, who instantly pressed around the desk where Mr. Turner still remained. A man named Irving, and another named Matthews, came to the assistance of Conover, and, aided by others, amidst loud shouts of "Out with him," dragged the deputy, in a most outrageous manner from the chair, and thrust him violently out of the office. Conover then took his seat and declared himself Street Commissioner. Captain Bennett, who had previously announced himself a sheriff's officer, said, in a loud voice, he would arrest any person violating the peace. His authority was demanded; he produced it, and then arrested Conover, at the same time calling on the citizens to assist him. As the office was then crowded with the friends of Conover only, no assistance was or could be given. The Captain then went away, leaving Conover in the office.

This being a plain, truthful statement of the manner in which the property of the Corporation entrusted to me has been forcibly carried away, the possession of my office violently obtained by a gang of armed desperadoes, led by Daniel D. Conover, and finally, I, your officer, have been arrested while engaged in the discharge of the lawful duties of the Street Department, over which I have the honor to preside, and to which you, Sir, as Mayor, and the Corporation, in the exercise of its legitimate authority, appointed and confirmed me.

Believing that duty requires me to account for the seizure and violent removal of the property of the Corporation of which I am the custodian, I submit these facts to your Honor's consideration that you may institute whatever proceedings the public interests may demand. I am, Sir, your's most respectfully,

CHARLES DEVELIN, Street Commissioner.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

To the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit a communication from Mr. Charles Develin, the Street Commissioner. It details the circumstances attending his forcible ejection from the office of the Street Commissioner whilst in the discharge of his official duties, his imprisonment, and the taking away of the books, papers, &c., the property of the Corporation.

Among the many high-handed and oppressive acts which have recently characterized the proceedings of those who represent and sympathise with the State Government in its crusade upon the rights of the Corporation and the people of New-York, this is, probably, the most desperate and unjustifiable. Without law or judicial authority emanating from any Court, as such, or the countenance of any branch of the City Government, legislative or executive, this ruthless violence and indignity have been perpetrated. Not content with depriving the Mayor and Common Council of nearly all the effective power required in making laws and administering the Municipal Government, these proceedings evince a determination to insult and degrade us. One of the principal executive officers of the City Government, appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in pursuance of the clear provisions of the 19th section of the Charter of 1857, who was placed in possession of the office, its books, maps, papers, &c., by the Aldermen in *propria persona*, who has for over a month discharged its duties without hindrance, is now thrown into prison like a common felon, denied the advice of counsel or consultation with his friends, for no other reason than having faithfully executed the trust imposed upon him by the Corporation of New-York. Having violated no law, nor committed any other offence, it seems that beside the desire to throw contempt upon our authority, the authors of the movement adopted it as a strategy, by which to get him out of the way, so as to gain physical possession of an office to which the law and the courts would not give legal access.

Of course the assumptions of Conover that he is Street Commissioner does not entitle him to the office or make him Street Commissioner. If a man forces himself by the aid of bullies into the seat of a member of the Common Council, it does not impart to him any official authority as a member.

This is Conover's position.

The question of title to the office of Street Commissioner has not been raised.

No action has been taken by Conover to determine the legal title to the office.

Mr. Develin is Street Commissioner and the only person whom you and myself can recognize as such, whether he be incarcerated in a dungeon or seated in his chair of office. This is my position, and as far as I know, that of every other executive department and of the Common Council. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman STEERS favored a reference of both documents to a Committee for report.

Alderman TUCKER opposed a reference to a Committee. Such a course would only result in delay. He had no desire to see Mr. Develin remain in prison, unless justice and the best interests of the City required it. He had no feeling against Mr. Develin, as between him and Mr. Conover. Ha did not care whether the one or the other should be declared Street Commissioner, so far as they were concerned personally. All he desired was, that whoever did fill the office should do so legally, therefore he would oppose a reference to a Committee and would move a reference to the Corporation Counsel, with authority to get Mr. Develin out of jail as soon as he could, for he thought he would be much better out attending to his own business than lying in jail doing nothing. The Alderman's motion was adopted, and the documents were referred to the Corporation Counsel.

MR. CONOVER LAID ON THE TABLE.

A communication was received from D. D. Conover, as Street Commissioner, making awards of assessments for opening Central Park.

Before the Clerk began to read, Alderman STEERS arose and moved that it be put into an envelope and returned to him.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the motion. He thought the majority had had enough of that way of disposing of papers from persons whose positions were not agreeable to them. They had treated respectful communications from the Central Park Commissioners, and from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, with disrespect, and afterwards they had been forced to take them up and act upon them properly. They had been defeated in every attempt of that kind that they had made; and, therefore, he thought it was time that any respectful communication from any source should be received with respect.

Alderman JACKSON did not recognize Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner. Nevertheless, he had had enough of that manner of treating respectful communications. It was humiliating to treat a man, or set of men, with contempt, and to be obliged subsequently to recognize them as men in authority and treat them with the respect due to their position.

Mr. Conover's communication was finally laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

The Board of Councilmen—A Caucus.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, called after an exciting caucus meeting of the Democratic members of the Board, on the subject of the arrest of Mr. Develin. Soon after the meeting had been organized, a message was received from the Mayor, accompanying an account from Mr. Develin, of the manner of his arrest. The Mayor looked upon the arrest of Mr. Develin as a deliberate insult to the authority of himself and the Common Council. Both documents appear in our report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

After the documents had been read, a motion was made to refer them to the Law Committee, and then followed a long and angry debate, which exposed the fact that the caucus debate had not afforded the majority any satisfactory light upon the subject.

Councilman OTTERSON opposed any reference. He objected to any interference in the matter. It was in Court, and nothing should be done to interfere with or obstruct judicial action. He also objected to the manner in which the meeting had been called. Finally, after many motions and counter-motions had been made, a motion to refer the documents to a Special Committee of five was carried, and the following were appointed: Messrs. Crane, Byrdsall, Haswell, Jones and Hunt.

Another Injunction.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Just before the closing of the Court on Monday, Mr. D. E. Sickles appeared before Judge INGRAHAM and read a supplemental complaint to that upon which the former injunction was granted, and applied for an additional injunction restraining the defendants in the following entitled action, from removing, or causing to be removed, the books, &c., belonging to the Street Commissioner's Office.

The following is a copy of the

INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. *Daniel D. Conover, Charles Develin, James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, John R. Farrington, Harry Berthoff, and David D. Field.*—On reading the complaint in this action supplemental to the original complaint of the same plaintiffs against the first three defendants above-named, together with the affidavit of Richard Busteed, duly verifying the same, and on motion of Mr. Busteed, attorney for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the said plaintiffs have leave to file and prosecute the said supplemental complaint against the above named defendants, and upon the said complaint and affidavit, it is further ordered that the said defendants, John R. Farrington, Henry Berthoff and David D. Field, show cause at a special term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New York on the 22d day of July instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why they and each of them, their attorneys and agents, and all persons acting for and under them should not be restrained by the injunction order of this Court from removing or causing to be removed the books, maps, records, documents, and other property and papers in the said supplemental complaint mentioned, or any or either of them, and from interfering with the same or any of them in any manner or way whatever, and until the decision of said Court granting or refusing such injunction in the premises, it is ordered that said Farrington, Berthoff and Field be and they are hereby restrained as aforesaid.

D. P. INGRAHAM,
First Judge of New York Common Pleas.

[Advertisement.]

KEMPS Worm Pastilles will destroy and expel intestinal worms, when calomel has been tried in vain. They do not contain an atom of any mineral. Children are fond of them. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This house was crowded last evening, to witness the revival of that thrilling drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" in which that accomplished child-actress, little CORNELIA HOWARD, personated her original part of *Eva*, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD that of *Topsy* and *St. Clair*. It is to be repeated again to-night, together with the pantomime of "Salmagundi," and the beautiful drama of "Clara; or, the Maid of Milan."

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason, the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the Royal Families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of RAY'S ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS—sold at No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cool as a morning zephyr, are the beautiful Zephyr Merino Undergarments, for sale at all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail Shirt and furnishing store, corner Murray and Greenwich streets. Shirts of all kinds, ready-made or made to order.

[Advertisement.]

TO EXPRESSMEN.—The Expressman who, on last Saturday, brought a letter to the business office of this paper, and took the same away again, is requested to call and leave it. The letter contained two brass baggage-checks.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ As sure as Brooklyn people go on board the Tenth-street Ferry when the wind is south or westerly, nine-tenths of them set to talking over the Board of Health and its purity. There is something in the air that suggests the topic. If it does not issue from the much talked of establishment at the foot of Division-avenue, it must come from Mr. CORNELL'S dead-horse depôt close by—the wharf of embarkation for Barren Island.

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, July 20—Purse and stake, $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

J. D. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*, (in harness). 1
W. PRADDY, b. m. *Ross of Washington* (to saddle) dis.

Time of the heat—Quarter, 31; half mile, 1:14½; mile, 2:31.

A full report will be given.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, July 20—Match, $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Uncle Sam*.....1 1 1
Mr. HOAGLAND, b. m. *Jane*.....2 2 2
Time—2:47½; 2:48¾; 2:48¾.

THE TENANT LAW—OPPOSITION.—In the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, the Committee on Tenant Law reported in favor of leasing the old Penitentiary Building at Flatbush, for five years, at an annual rent of $100, and that the building be occupied as the Juvenile House of Industry for the City of Brooklyn.

Also, that the Committee employ a Superintendent Matron, who shall have charge of said institution, and to make all necessary provisions and arrangements for the reception of children and their proper care and instruction when so received.

The report was strongly opposed by Aldermen DEL VECCHIO, DOHERTY and several others. Alderman DOHERTY particularly wanted his vote recorded against such a kidnapping report.

Alderman O'NEIL moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

The report was then adopted. Ayes, 18; Nays, 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The members of the Caledonian Quoiting Club met on their grounds, at Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of playing for the "Robertson" Medal. After some close and well-contested games, Mr. F. R. PRADOCK was declared the winner.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning as a little girl, named ELIZA DESMOND, about 10 years of age, was on her way to school and while crossing the railroad track between Warren and Prospect streets, she was accidentally struck by the pilot in front of the locomotive of a Morris and Essex train, and so badly injured that she soon afterwards died. One train was backing, while another was approaching, and she happened to step upon the track of the approaching train just as they met. She is a daughter of TIMOTHY DESMOND, who resides in the rear of No. 51 Gregory-street. The operation of trephine was performed upon her fractured skull after the accident, but without avail.

DROWNED.—A lad 9 years of age, son of JOHN HOWELL, residing in Mill-street, Jersey City, was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while bathing. His body was recovered after it had been in the water about three-quarters of an hour.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 20.

1,000	Virginia 6s.....	½	100	Reading R. R...h10	77⅛
11,000	N. Car. State 6s.	93	300	do.....c	77⅛
8 000	Missouri 8s 6s...	79	100	do.....s7	77½
500	Louisiana St. 6s..	83	200	do.....s30	77¾
10,000	Col. State 7s. '75.	60	10	Mich. Cen. R. R..	83
2,500	Indiana State 5s.	83¾	15	do.....	83⅞
2,000	C. P. R. 6s.	86¾	25	do.....	83
1,000	Harlem R. R. m.	75½	100	Ill. C. RR. ex newst.	119
10,000	Erie R. c. b. 1871	67	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	h10 45
5,000	M. S. R. s. f. bs.	71¾	958	do.....	c 46
2,5 0	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	98⅜	100	do.....	s3 45
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	63	250	do.....	c 45⅛
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	81½	50	do.....	45¾
100	Mechanics' Bank..	130	200	do.....	b30 45¾
7	Bank of Commerce.	105	100	do.....	b30 45½
18	Metropolitan Bank.	105¾	100	do.....	s10 44
55	Penn. Coal Co.....	93	400	do.....	c 46½
20	Cum. Coal Co.....	17½	150	do.....	c 47
50	Pac. M. St. Co.....	73½	100	do.....	s10 45¾
60	do.....	74	100	do.....	s10 45¾
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R..b3	93¾	110	do.....	s10 46
10	do.....	93¾	50	do.....	c 47⅜
50	do.....s30	93	400	do.....	b3 48
300	do.....b30	93¾	100	M. So. & N. Ia. p. a.	b10 76
25	do.....	93½	215	do.....	c 76
1150	Erie R. R.....	s3 93	5	do.....	76⅛
100	do.....h t w	93⅜	200	Cl. & T. R. R	b60 89
175	do.....b60	93¾	100	do.....	76⅜
100	do.....b60	93¾	100	do.....b60	76½
200	do.....s3	93¾	100	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	91⅝
450	do.....	93¾	50	do.....b60	92
50	do.....s60	93	30	Mil. and Miss. R....	52⅝
300	do.....c	93¾	60	La Crosse & Mil. R.	33
450	do.....c	93¾	50	do.....	39½
115	do.....	93¾	15	do.....	39½
100	do.....s t wk	93¾	10	do.....	40

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st M. Int. added	41¾
4,000	Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 2d M. Int. added	36
10,000	City of Quincy (Ill.) 8 P ct. ba. Int. added	69
1,000	Sacramento City 10 P ct. (Water Loan) bs. Iad	65
200	Sacramento City 10 P ct. 7s....Int. added	60
1,000	Sacramento City 10 P ct. 10s...Int. added	60
500	Sacramento City 10 P ct. 10s...Int. added	63½
6,000	Chi. St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. Int. ad	40¾@40⅝
900	shares American Coal Co.....	54¾
50	shares Bank of Hornellsville.....	40
50	shares Mechanics and Traders Bank.....	115½
50	shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....	106½
1,410	shares United States Hosiery Co.....	60

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Virginia 6s.....b3	92	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	48
4,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs..	99	200	do.....s3	48⅜
100	Erie Railroad...b60	33⅜	100	do.....b30	48⅜
100	do.....s3	33⅜	300	do.....	48⅜
100	do.....	33⅜	350	do.....s3	48
900	do.....	33¾	145	do.....	48
100	do.....	33⅞	200	do.....s10	46⅝
600	do.....s60	33	50	do.....stwk	45⅜
660	do.....s60	33⅛	105	La Ca. & Mil. R....	40
50	do.....s30	33⅜	100	N. Y. Central R...s3	83¾
400	do.....s3	33⅞	250	do.....s10	83
200	do.....s30	33⅝	250	do.....	83⅛
500	do.....b10	34	50	do.....s30	81½
500	do.....s3	34	200	do.....b30	83½
25	Michigan S. & N. I. p. a.	76⅛	39	Reading R'd.....	77¾
88	do.....s3	77	200	do.....	77⅝
50	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	40	100	Panama R. R...b10	91
675	Gal. & Chic. RR....	93	100	do.....	91
50	do.....b60	93	50	do.....s10	91
25	Mil. & Miss. RR....	53			

MONDAY, July 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 18, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately in another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday July 11:

Added to Capital stock.....	$1,001,000
Increase of Loans.....	1,336,703
Decrease of Specie.....	926.560
Increase of Undrawn Deposits.....	1,302.992
Decrease in Circulation.....	244,745

The statement is generally consistent and satisfactory. The large gain in Specie is partly owing to the accession through the Domestic Exchanges. Including the Sub-Treasury and Clearing-House operations of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding date last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 19, 1858	July 18, 1857	July 11, 1857.
Capital.....	$52,705,000	$61,675,000	$53,675,000
Loans.....	100.873,494	117,365,321	116,028,618
Specie	15,326.131	13,514,696	12,666 146
Circulation.....	8,346,248	8,448,543	9,693,578
Gross Deposits..	95,932.105	94 446,748	91,624.473
Exchanged.....	22.787,536	27,411,969	28,921,376
Undrawn.....	73,144,569	67,005,589	65 742 597
In Sub-Treasury.	11,608,067	11.345,332	10,851,029

The English banking letters received by the steamers of yesterday advise their correspondents to calculate upon 5 P cent. discounts in the course of a few weeks. This change adds from ⅛@⅛ to the value of 60 day Sterling, which is held accordingly, to-day, at 109¼@109⅝ P cent., as against 109¼@109½ last week. Sight bills are without alteration. Francs, 5.16¼. The engagements of Bullion for the *Arabia* on Wednesday are at present about $700,000. The Money Market opens this week quite easy to Street borrowers at 7 P cent. Prime paper is not abundant outside of Bank at 8½@9 P cent. Fair lists are more abundant at 10@12 P cent. The Banks are generally liberal to their mercantile customers, whose wants are increased by the heavy entries at the Custom House in anticipation of the Fall trade, about the prospects and extent of which opinions are as yet contradictory. The Sub-Treasury received today, $292,016; disbursed, $327,434; balance, $11,291,075.

There was a strong demand for Stocks today, and heavy transactions in Erie and Southern Michigan. The transfers of the latter reopened this morning and the settlement of contracts, which involved transfers to the amount of *fifty-five or sixty thousand Shares* embraced the widest range of prices ever known, we believe, in a single settlement. There was Stock paid for as high as 65@70 P cent., purchased in May, and as low as 36½@38 P cent. purchased in July. The bulk of the deliveries ranged from 40 to 50 P cent. The *Bulls* fairly had the vantage ground in the settlement. Most of them took up their contracts without reselling. Others, to facilitate deliveries and to realize on low-priced stock, sold at 50 P cent. cash, between the Boards, although the *Bears* made an early effort to fix the price of the day at 45 P cent. For delivery to-morrow 48¼ was bid at the close. The Stock henceforth is countersigned and registered by the United States Trust Company, pursuant to an order of the Board of Directors heretofore noticed. There was a further advance of 2 P cent. in Erie Shares, which closed firm at 35 P cent. A firm of Brokers connected with the Continental buyers took 3,500 Shares early this afternoon at 33 to 34½ P cent. New-York Central advanced to 83½ P cent. and Galena and Chicago to 95 P cent. The half-yearly dividend on the latter is 5 P cent. cash, payable 15th August. La Crosse advanced to 40 P cent. and Milwaukee and Mississippi to 53 P cent., Reading steady at 77¼ P cent. The transfers close to-morrow. Panama, Toledo and Pittsburg all steady through the day and firm at the close. Illinois Central something lower on the English quotation; a single sale at 118 P cent. California 7s advanced to 60 P cent. Virginia's firm at 92 P cent.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Company, to-day, Mr. DANIEL DREW tendered his resignation as Treasurer, which was accepted, and Mr. HERRMAN GELPKE, a member of the Board, and of late a very leading and useful member of its Finance Committee, was made Treasurer in his stead.

The receipts on the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the month of June, 1857, were.....$48,258 42
Same month last year..... 21,334 05
Increase.....$26,924 37

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 18.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't Loans & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circulation.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank...	$797,244	$68,371	$86,821	455,639
Am. Exchange Bk	6,964,005	1,104,347	236,903	6.658,995
Atlantic Bank....	576,173	73.086	101,078	422,370
Bk. of America...	5,381,836	1,372,568	49,392	5,639.439
Bk. of Commerce.	12,392 576	1,145,128	2,095	7,414,755
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,247,661	187,794	83,405	1,275,920
Bk. of New-York.	3,878,668	468,784	336,084	2,740,040
Bk. of N. America	1,569,534	108,864	77,999	1,272,753
Bk. of Republic...	4,176,204	438,535	81,223	4,182,734
Bk. St. New-York.	3,763,128	449,575	530,536	3,589,173
Bowery Bank.....	1,009,329	97,455	164,790	869,392
Broadway Bank..	1,989,208	172,653	220,710	1,435,564
Bull's Head Bank	336,9:8	16,470	118,516	258,527
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,580,849	136,602	132,439	1,004,063
Chatham Bank...	619,696	76,672	110,158	431,117
Chemical Bank...	1,409,438	226,955	231,107	1,097,223
Citizens' Bank...	762,031	31,863	190,943	616,881
City Bank.....	1,809,283	169,935	19.991	1,442 281
Continental Bank.	3,292,080	358,203	95,583	2,606,975
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,621,045	112,406	84,594	1,550,825
East River Bank..	498,752	43,681	92,065	423,411
Fulton Bank.....	1,585,694	104,745	123,928	1,281,173
Greenwich Bank..	765,841	45,477	105,261	581,242
Grocers' Bank....	730,091	46,773	97,095	608,837
Hanover Bank....	1,414,115	85,385	113,003	893,499
Imp. & Trad's' Bk	1,876,494	176,403	185,014	1,209,216
Irving Bank.....	430,867	18,356	99,169	259,577
Irving Bank.....	790,630	54,655	119.635	664,709
Leather Man. Bk.	2,188,837	165,818	208,168	1,197 238
Manhattan Co....	4,656,459	449 536	290,733	3,154,416
Marine Bank.....	946,755	101,060	95,081	1,024,778
Market Bank.....	1,245,189	127,993	161,932	1,275,454
Mechanics' Bank.	4 019,909	499,178	345,174	3,311.394
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,110,049	57,829	201,756	783,919
Mech. & Trad. Bk	753,119	50,768	117,171	443 370
Mercantile Bank..	2,281.619	195,969	99,334

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1822 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY JULY 22 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A POLICE OFFICER MURDERED.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED.

The Mob Attempt to Lynch Him.

Great Excitement in the Fourteenth Ward.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Arrangements for the Funeral—Meetings of Citizens—History of the Prisoner, a Noted Burglar—Who the Murdered Policeman was.

Yesterday morning a terrible murder was committed in the Fourteenth Ward, near the corner of Grand and Centre streets. Sbortly after 4 P. M., as Police Officer EUGENE ANDERSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, (a much-valued officer, though his connection with the Metropolitan force only dated from the 3d of the present month,) was quitting his beat, and on his way to report himself at the Station-house, his attention was arrested by the cry of "Stop thief," from the basement of a store near by. The store was occupied by MR. NELSON SAMMIS, boot and shoe dealer. The basement beneath was rented by two laboring people, a man and his wife, named ANNONE. The attention of Mrs. ANNONE was directed to a noise in Mr. SAMMIS' store, about 4 o'clock, at the time she was kindling a fire to prepare her husband's breakfast. She accused her husband, who went to the store door. The footsteps of some person within the store were distinctly heard, and while Mr. ANNONE was trying the door, a man opened it and ran into the street. Mrs. ANNONE, with praiseworthy courage, ran after him, crying "Police," "Stop thief." The burglar turned and presented a pistol at her, whereupon she retired in alarm to her basement. At this moment Officer ANDERSON, who had gone into a saloon under Centre Market, for the purpose of taking some pills which he had procured for a temporary ailment, and who had heard the woman's cries, came rushing forth. He ran directly to the spot where the burglar was. The latter immediately discharged the weapon, a large horse-pistol, at him. It was loaded with slugs, four of which took effect in his right arm, and the fifth struck the *pomum Adami*, or Adam's apple, glancing from the cervical vertebræ, and lodging in the base of the skull. The burglar then fled, while ANDERSON fell to the sidewalk. Officer UNDERHILL, also of the Fourteenth Precinct, now reached the spot. ANDERSON cried, "I am shot; do not leave me—I shall die." He made an effort to remove his cravat, sank back and died in Offier UNDERHILL's arms.

The murderer continued his flight down Centre-street into Howard, and there threw the pistol he had discharged into a cellar which was being dug, and where it was soon afterwards found. A young man named WILLOUGHBY, who had come up while Officer UNDERHILL was holding ANDERSON, and who was directed by the officer where to run in pursuit, was close upon the villain's footsteps. Pursuing him along Howard-street, he called to another officer, named WEBB, whom he encountered, to assist him in the capture. The two united in the chase, followed the murderer into Broadway, thence through Cortlandt-alley into Elm-street, and thence into Worth-street, where he stopped and entered the building No. 120. The young man WILLOUGHBY and Officer WEBB pursued him into the house, and captured him on the staircase. Before a word was spoken to him he exclaimed "Me no shoot." He fought desperately, but Officer WEBB dealt him two or three severe blows with his club and overpowered him. He was then taken by the officer on the way to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

The murdered man was well known and much esteemed by the butchers and hucksters of Centre Market. His brother has been a butcher there for years. As soon as the news of the affair had spread, the greatest excitement prevailed in the Market and vicinity. The murdered man's brother seized a large meat-knife, and rushed forth, vowing to have revenge. A large crowd had gathered, when WEBB and WILLOUGHBY appeared with the murderer in custody.

A rush was directly made for him, and it was only by the utmost persuasion on the part of WEBB and other officers, who had now joined him, that they were prevented from destroying the man on the spot. They threatened to hang him to a lamp-post,—to impale him on a meat-hook—but yielding to their sober and better second thought, they contented themselves with following him in the custody of the officers, to the Station house, and satisfying themselves that he was securely locked in a cell, with his arms tightly fastened behind him, and a stout pair of handcuffs on his wrists.

The remains of officer ANDERSON were also conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and Coroner CONNERY was notified to hold an inquest. DRS. FINNELL and GARRISH made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Their testimony is given below.

The murderer, when first interrogated, stated that his name was FRANCOIS PELISSIER. This was false. As he afterwards admitted through an interpreter, before the Coroner, his name is MICAELE CANGEMI. He professes ignorance of the English language.

As soon as he was safe in custody, officer SHEER, and others of the Fourteenth Ward, proceeded to No. 120 Worth-street for the purpose of searching his lodgings. The only person found there was an Italian woman, who was immediately arrested. The rooms were then thoroughly searched, and officer WEBB and the young man WILLOUGHBY had reason to congratulate themselves that they were able to seize the murderer before he had time to gain his apartment.

For in one of the rooms occupied by him, two muskets, several pistols, a keg of powder, four pounds of balls, and a quantity of dirks and bowie-knives were found. Also, a large quantity of jewelry, including several valuable diamonds. In another room several trunks of ladies' dresses of the most valuable kind, two magnificent gold watches, and other articles of the most costly description were discovered. Several cheap Italian prints, mostly of a religious nature, were hanging on the walls.

The prisoner is a bookbinder by trade, and has worked at the bindery of Mr. SHAW, No. 17 Beekman-street. A man named DEANGELO, in the employ of FRANCIS & LOUDELL, Maiden lane, boarded with him. This man was missing yesterday, both from his home, and from his work.

There is no doubt that CANGEMI was one of a desperate gang of burglars.

The following is the official account by Sergeant WILLIAMSON:

At 4¼ o'clock, this morning, as EUGENE ANDERSON, one of the newly-appointed patrolmen of this precinct, was about leaving his beat to come to the station, he heard the cry of "stop thief," corner of Centre and Grand streets, and on crossing to where the cry came from, he saw the prisoner in the act of aiming a pistol at the occupants of the store of NELSON SAMMIS. ANDERSON sprang and caught him by the neck, and while in the act of raising his club the prisoner suddenly turned and fired his pistol, the ball from which went through the officer's arm and entered his neck, causing almost instant death. Pursuit was instantly made by his brother officers, and the murderer was caught by Officer WEBB, just as he had entered his own house in Worth-street, between Elm and Broadway. In bringing the murderer to the Station-house, and while passing Centre Market, the officers had much trouble to prevent the butchers and others from lynching him on the spot. ANDERSON was an athletic and exemplary young man, and a great favorite with those doing business in Centre Market.

Testimony before the Coroner's Jury.

Edward Willoughby, 22 years old, between 4 and 5 o'clock heard the report of a pistol, and ran down to the corner of Centre and Grand streets; I saw a man lying on the walk shot: I asked Mr. Underhill, who was holding Mr. Anderson, where was the man who shot him, and he said "Elm street;" I ran through H. ward-street and a man beckoned to me to go towards Broadway; I saw Mr. Wood in Broadway and hallooed to him to stop that man, that he had shot Anderson; the man was just turning the corner of Broadway and Walker-street, running; this was the first I saw of him; I went through Broadway and the prisoner ran through Cortlandt alley; I went through Broadway: I saw the prisoner coming out of Cortlandt alley, and going towards Elm-street; Webb and myself ran after him; he entered his house in Worth-street; as we came to the corner of Elm-street, (two doors from the corner,) I stopped and asked Webb if he had his revolver; he said "No;" we then went up stairs and tried to arrest the prisoner; he made resistance; he grabbed at Webb's club and grabbed at me; he said: "I no shoot;" Webb then struck him with his club, and I then grabbed him by the neck and took him to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

Robert M. Webb, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am attached to the Fourteenth Ward Station Police; I was just coming from duty, and was at the corner of Elm and Howard streets, when I saw a man running towards me: he crossed over Broadway, to the Eighth Ward; I pursued him to the Sixth Ward, to the corner of Broadway and Canal street, through there to Walker-street, down Walker-street to Cortlandt alley, and down Franklin-street to Elm again, and then to No. 120 Worth-street. The young man who gave me the alarm was then by my side; his name is Eugene Willoughby; he then told me that the prisoner had shot one of the boys—meaning one of the Police; I then ran up stairs, and the prisoner made resistance to my arresting him; I knocked him down twice, and Willoughby and myself then brought the prisoner to the Station-house. R. M. WEBB.

Francis Moller, being duly sworn, deposes and says; I live in No. 77 Centre-street; I am a carver; I was standing at the corner of Worth-street this morning about four o'clock, when I saw the prisoner now before me running up Worth-street, followed by two policemen; they took prisoner and brought him to the Station-house, where I heard he shot a policeman.

his
FRANCIS × MOLLER.
mark.

Simon Anone, being duly sworn deposes and says: I live at No. 229 Centre-street; I keep a basement under Mr. Sammis' shoe store; my wife called me this morning about four o'clock, and told me there was somebody in the store: I got up, put on my pants and went up stairs; I saw the door was not quite closed; I opened the door and asked twice, "Who is there?" I heard a step coming towards the door, and I intended to close the door, but the man put something that he had in his hand into the open part of the door and forced it open; after he came out he ran a few steps, I then hallooed "thief!" and he then came back and presented the pistol at me and my wife; I then placed a box before my face, then I ran into my basement; I heard a shot in half a minute afterwards; I then ran up a minute or so; I saw a policeman with his coat on fire; I saw the man fall; I believe he was shot; it was lightsome this morning at the time of the affray, but I was so frightened I cannot recollect the exact person; he was a dark-visaged man, not very tall; I cannot recognize the pistol shown to me. SIMON ANONE.

Jane Anone, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in a basement, corner of Centre and Grand streets; the basement belongs to Mr. Sammis; at about four o'clock this morning I got up to light a fire, and as I was chopping the wood I heard something very heavy fall in the store, and heard a very heavy footstep approaching the street door; I called my husband, who was in bed, and said "Simon, there is somebody in the store; he got up, opened the basement door, and tried the door; the door was a little loose, and while he was at the outer door, I still heard a heavy foot-step; I went out and said again to my husband "there is somebody inside, for I heard the walking;" while my husband was closing the door, the man inside pulled the door open; he ran a few steps up Centre-street; when I saw him run, I cried out "Police! Police! Stop thief!" The man then returned, and presented the pistol at me; I ran into the basement when I saw the pistol presented at me; just the minute after I entered I heard a shot; I then ran out again, and saw a man lying on the flagway; I cannot say whether the prisoner is the man or not, as I was very nervous; about a minute after I ran into the basement I heard the shot; there were no persons above but the man who had the pistol, at the time I ran into the cellar; I then came up and saw the Policeman lying shot; the pistol now shown to me is, I think, the one the man had in his hand, when he presented it at me this morning.

her
JANE ⋈ ANONE.
mark.

Ann Elizabeth Smith being duly sworn, deposes and says; I live in No. 59 Thompson-street; I was at the corner of Grand and Centre streets this morning at between four and half-past four o'clock; I saw a man shoot an officer; the man was rapping at the shoe store; he had a pistol in his hand, and had it pointed at another man, when Eugene Anderson, the policeman, came across the street, and the policeman raised his club to prevent the prisoner from shooting the other man, and then the prisoner fired and shot the policeman; the man before me is the man who shot the policeman; I often saw the prisoner before.

her
ANN ELIZABETH X SMITH.
mark.

James Martin, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in No. 1 Marion-street; I was going, about four o'clock this morning, through Centre-street to Taylor's saloon to get a cup of coffee; I was in Centre, between Grand and Broome streets; as I was going down into the cellar I heard a pistol shot; I went to the place where the shot came from, and saw the policeman lying dead on the flags; I did not see the man who fired the pistol. JAMES MARTIN.

John Racey, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 173 Elm-street; I was in bed this morning at the time of the row; I got up, went round to the corner of Centre and Grand streets, and saw young men taking Anderson on a door to the Station-house: on my return I found the pistol now presented to me in the area of No. 83 Howard-street; I was on the look-out for the pistol at the time; I found the pistol on the route through which the prisoner ran

JOHN RACEY.

POST MORTEM.

Drs. Finnell and Garrish, who made the *post mortem* examination, made the following statement to the Jury:

"We have made a *post mortem* examination upon the body of Eugene Anderson, and found five openings upon the body, all gunshot wounds; four were on the left arm, and the fifth one through Adam's apple, or the larynx; this bullet, which is here 'shown,' was removed from about ten inches above the entrance of the charge, imbedded under the integuments on the top of the left shoulder. The entrance was large enough to admit two fingers. The second bullet passed through the larynx, tearing it in pieces and striking the cervical vertebra passed upwards, and lodged in the base of the skull. These wounds, in our opinion, were the cause of death.

THOS. C. FINNELL, M. D.,
J. P. GARRISH, M. D."

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

That EUGENE ANDERSON came to his death, at the corner of Centre and Grand streets, by gunshot wounds at the hands of MICHAEL CANGEMI, the prisoner, while the said ANDERSON was in the discharge of his duty as a Policeman.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner, MICHAEL CANGEMI, being examined before the Coroner through an interpreter, stated that he was born at Palermo, in Sicily, and was 36 years old. His residence in this City is No. 130 Worth-street, and by trade he is a book binder. Of course he protested his innocence. He is a most villainous-looking fellow. The stage conventionalities of an Italian brigand, whom you would not wish to meet "on the Rialto alone" at midnight, are altogether set at defiance by his appearance. He is beetle-browed, and owns a rascally pair of eyes. His uncombed hair, and wild beard are of the blackest hue, and make a striking frame-work for a deeply bronzed face, and a complete set of piratical features. The Police of the Fourteenth Ward, and, indeed, the authorities all over the City, believe him to have formed one of the party who shot Policeman HARDENBROOK in the 9th Ward several months ago. He answers the description of one of those assassins pretty accurately. From the amount of valuables found in his quarters in Worth-street—diamonds and gold jewelry to the value of several hundred dollars—it is evident that he has carried on the burglarious business for a long time.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—MORE ATTEMPTS TO LYNCH THE MURDERER.

The prisoner was removed from the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, in a carriage, immediately after the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest. A strong cordon of police kept the crowd from an attempt at rescue, to which they were strongly inclined. When he appeared at the door of the Station-house, in the passage-way made for him, between two lines of policemen, a loud shout of execration burst forth. Directly the prisoner, who was strongly handcuffed, was placed inside the vehicle, three policemen entered with him and another took his seat beside the driver on the box. They drove rapidly away, the mob, including nearly as many women as men, rushed after them, howling frantically. Shortly after the carriage reached the Bowery the crowd had so largely increased that the horses proceeded with difficulty, and presently an attack was made upon it by the mob, with the purpose of dragging forth the prisoner and lynching him. The officers had to produce their revolvers to frighten away the assailants, and while they were thus keeping them at bay, word was sent to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house for additional help, not forgetting Coroner CONNERY. The Coroner was promptly on the spot, and mounting into a prominent place, he addressed the excited crowd.

GENTLEMEN, (said Coroner CONNERY,) FELLOW-CITIZENS AND GENTLEMEN: Don't let your angry passions rage. Obey the law. I have discharged my duty. I have examined nine, ten or eleven witnesses—I don't know how many. The prisoner is in the hands of the law. My Jury has convicted him. He will go before the Grand Jury, and they will convict him, and the Petit Jury will convict him, and all the Juries will convict him. He will be hung, gentlemen; he is bound to be hung. Don't take the law into your own hands; don't let your angry passions rise. Keep the law. Obey the law. The law will take care that the prisoner is taken care of.

The Coroner during his remarks, which were nearly to the foregoing effect, was applauded and hissed by turns, just as he chanced to touch the vein of his auditors. Meanwhile the carriage drove on, but the officers in charge had already learned that it would not be safe to approach either the Tombs or Jefferson or Essex markets with their prisoners. Around the Tombs about fifteen hundred people were gathered, with a rope prepared to hang him. At Essex Market and at Jefferson there were an equal number congregated with the same determination. The policeman, with the Sergeant of the Ward, who were in charge of the carriage, accordingly drove through several back streets at a rapid pace, and finally lodged their prisoner in Essex-street prison, where our reporter called on him yesterday afternoon.

THE PRISONER'S BEHAVIOR.

CONGEMI had been locked in a cell upon the corridor, and when our reporter entered was lying upon his side, with his hands still ironed, and his face, which had been besmeared with blood from the blow of the policeman's club, still unwashed. His name was called loudly four or five times before he awoke, and then he opened his eyes as if confused, sprang up, and came to the door. He answered questions with great reluctance, and little could be gathered from him in addition to what he stated to the Coroner. He had been in this country, he said, four years, and was 36 years old. He was a bookbinder, and lived at No. 120 Worth-street. He has worked for Mr. SHAW, bookbinder, No. 74 Beekman-street. He know DE ANGELO, who is also a bookbinder, and works for FRANCIS & LOUTREL, in Maiden-lane, and lived with him (CONGEMI) in the house No. 120 Worth-street. He was not married, but was living with a woman as his wife. When asked what he was doing with guns, dirks, and burglars' tools in his house—if they were used in bookbinding—he shook his head and leaned against the wall, with downcast eyes. He wanted his irons taken off, and called for some water.

When confronted with the corpse of the murdered man, he turned very pale, shivered, and turned his eyes every way to avoid the sight.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN HIS HOUSE.

The officers who were sent to arrest the woman living with CONGEMI, found the beds undisturbed as though they had not been slept in during the night. Five trunks, five large bleached cotton bags, two or three carpet-bags, two hand-boxes, were taken from the house to the Fourteenth Ward Station for examination: two fine guns, both single and double-barrelled, two or three dirks, a bowie knife, a dark lantern, (found in SAMMIS' store) a large brass key, taken from his pocket when arrested; skeleton keys, large and small; a pot of wax, or black gummy mixture, used for taking impressions of locks, and many other articles were gathered at the Station-house. The double-barreled guns were loaded each with an ounce ball, a dozen buckshot, and a large charge of powder: the single-barreled with a handful of small shot. Among other articles was a burglar's overcoat, containing four large pockets, lined with leather on the outside, and an immense leather sack on the inside of the whole width of the garment, and ten inches deep, supported with straps, and capable of holding a half-bushel.

There was also one stiletto, two cases of surgical instruments, a half-dozen ball cartridges, six pieces of silver, knives and forks, a silver-mounted crucifix, and a flask containing powder and shot. The willow basket which he left on the sidewalk in his flight, contained twenty pairs of mens' gaiters. There were some hundred pairs also missing, which must have been carried away by his confederates during the night.

The trunks and bags contained large quantities of silk dresses, and ladies fine wearing apparel of all kinds.

There was also a large number of papers and letters, among them declarations of his intention to become a citizen, naturalization papers and receipts.

The following receipts were among the papers:

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

Received from Mr. MICHAEL GONGEMIS, the sum of $10, being an advance for a room and two bedrooms in house No. 120 Anthony-street, being paid to the 1st August. Received payment, $10

EDWARD MCGORRAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

Received from MICHAEL CANGEMI the sum of $8 in advance for a room and two bedrooms in house known as No. 120 Anthony-street.

EDW'D MCGORRAN.

His woman, who was locked up in a cell in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, could speak English, but very little. She said she was not married to CONGEMI, but lived with him for three months and had no children. She appeared wholly ignorant of all the matters about which she was questioned, or took refuge in her ignorance of English. She begged us to get her some water, and signified that she was badly bitten by the bed-bugs which were crawling all over the walls of her cell.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

A large meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward was held, last evening, at the Station-house in that Ward, in relation to the death of officer ANDERSON. The large sitting-room of the Station was crowed long before the hour of meeting.

Mr. HOWELL VAIL presided, and JOSEPH HUTTON and JOHN H. CHAMBERS, acted as Secretaries.

Hon. SANFORD L. MACOMBER offered a series of resolutions, which he prefaced by remarks in relation to the deceased.

Mr. GEORGE TREWILLIGER spoke highly of the character, both public and private, of the lamented deceased. He represented a class to which the deceased officer belonged, and closed with a high eulogium upon the ability of the officer as a protecter of the lives and property of his fellow-citizens, and his integrity as a man and associate.

Ex-Judge PHILLIPS followed.

A vote of thanks was passed to officer R. M. WEBB and Mr. EDWARD WILLOUGHBY, for their prompt arrest of the murderer.

A Committee of Five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chambers, Racey, Macomber, Meehan and Buchanan, to coöperate with any Committee which may be appointed to make arrangements for the funeral. Due notice of the funeral will be given in the public press.

THE VERDICT TO BE GIVEN AT 10 A. M. TO-DAY.

The Jury met, pursuant to adjournment, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Mr. FRANZ RUPPERT'S lager bier brewery in Forty-fifth-street, east of Second-avenue. The reason for assembling so far up town was that Mr. RUPPERT is one of the Jury, while Mr. GELLIG, another of the Jury, resides opposite, and another still lives in Thirty-fifth-street, and in fact all of them are located pretty well up town. A large number of Germans were present in the hier saloon, and regaled themselves copiously with lager while wailing for the verdict. The Coroner was present in an adjoining room, and at 7½ o'clock was sent for by the Jury, who informed him they were not likely to agree very soon, and desired the privilege of sleeping on the evidence. The Coroner informed them that it was a very irregular proceeding, but if they thought it would materially facilitate their agreement, he would not object to their separating for the night without a verdict. He accordingly requested them to meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the same place.

It is understood that the Jury are of opinion that no person is criminally implicated by the evidence, and that they differ on points less material. It is probable they will agree on a verdict to-day.

☞ The members and honorary members of Lady Washington Engine Co. No. 40 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our associated friend EUGENE ANDERSON, on Thursday afternoon, from the Engine House, Elm-street, at 1 o'clock. By order of

WM. MEEHAN, Chairman.

WM. H. RACEY, Sec'y.

AUGUST CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—During the first week of August elections for members of Congress will take place in the following States:

Alabama	Aug. 3	Texas	Aug. 3
Kentucky	Aug. 3	North Carolina	Aug. 6
Missouri	Aug. 3	Tennessee	Aug. 6

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD.

No Quorum and No Successor to Governor Draper.

Candidates on the Track—Mayor Wood's Star Rising Again—Cholwell Much Inquired for—A Meeting in Brooklyn.

THE METROPOLITANS TO BE PAID.

The Injunction Removed and the Warrants Drawn.

After a great deal of cancus about the matter and solicitation by individuals, Mr. DRAPER made the following formal communications to the Board o Police yesterday:

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that a misapprehension exists in your Board in regard to my official position, I deem it proper to state in writing what I have heretofore stated verbally, viz: My resignation as one of "the Board of Police" has been forwarded to the Governor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER.

To "The Board of Police."

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., resigning your office of Commissioner of Police, which is hereby accepted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KING.

SIMON DRAPER, Esq.

PROSPECT OF FILLING THE VACANCY.

This topic was matter of anxious consideration with the three members convened at White-street. In three or four other locations, however, there were similar meetings. At the Astor House, at Mr. DRAPER'S office, at JOHN A. KING & SON'S, in Williamstreet, and at Commissioner CHOLWELL'S, in Maiden-lane. The Governor passed to and fro between these localities, and exerted all his good-nature towards arranging for a quorum of the Board. Commissioner CHOLWELL called on Mr. DRAPER, in William-street, and on the Governor, at JOHN A. KING'S, near by. The Governor called also on Mr. DRAPER, and spent some time in Mr. CHOLWELL'S store on his way to the Astor. Other parties also called on Mr. CHOLWELL, who once or twice took a walk up Broadway, but could not be induced to turn down White-street and make a quorum of the Police Commissioners. He was waylaid by Democrats, or earwigged by Lodge-master Know Nothings. So, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, General NYE sat alone at the Police Board in White-street, and there had been no CHOLWELL, no quorum. Together with the established fact that Commissioner DRAPER'S resignation was now absolute, and that the place of a Republican was a blank in the Commission; it was also certain that Commissioner CHOLWELL had played his associates a pretty sharp game.

OCCULTATION OF COMMISSIONER CHOLWELL.

He had conveyed every impression of his tractability to his associates and to friends of the Board before Mr. DRAPER'S resignation had been made, that his action would conform to the wishes of the other members. The cause of that resignation had first been manifested, and the intent declared ten days before the fact was published, when some little difference occurred between Mr. STRANAHAN and Mr. DRAPER, in regard to the Second Ward appointments. After some sounding and temporizing, everything was thought to be safe, the move was made, and, lo! CHOLWELL proves to be one-half Know-Nothing, and the other half Hard-Shell Democrat, just as all his appointments on the new police have proved to be. It seems now that he will vote for no Republican to fill the vacancy in the Police Board. Hence the number of Republicans in the Board must be limited to the existing three.

WOOD STOCK HAS A SUDDEN RISE.

A number of curious results suddenly manifested themselves as soon as the fact was published that Mr. DRAPER'S resignation was beyond a reconsideration. Among these was the electrical effect upon the hard-pressed chief in the City Hall. The war was going against him. The $100,000 injunction had been dissolved, and Mr. DEVELIN had been remanded back to Eldridge-street jail. The Police were gone, the Street Commission patronage was gone, the Mayor might well despond. There were actually no visitors waiting at his private door for the first time in months. There came a sudden little throng—two or three Aldermen, a Councilman, a Judge and a Congressman—each anxious, and all looking particularly big with the news. DRAPER had positively resigned, and the Police Government of the City presented a new phase, one which might even regain the Police for the Mayor. How stood CHOLWELL? Who could catch CHOLWELL? What would procure him to meet with the two Mayors—WOOD and POWELL? Was there any other member of the Board that could be approached? These questions were canvassed with the result that CHOLWELL became at once the most important man in town. As each person went forth word was rapidly conveyed through the Park, over to the Pewter Mug, down to the Custom-House and then back to the Ivy Green, behind the Tombs, that WOOD was not floored yet, and with the election of a Democrat in place of DRAPER, the Wood influence in police matters might yet control the entire Metropolitan District. Of course the entire Democracy is in a ferment for the evening. The last visitor the Mayor had, entered his private door from Mr. VALENTINE'S office at 2¾ o'clock. It was a former candidate for the Mayoralty, the Grand Master of the Know-Nothings, J. W. BARKER. Whether he is a candidate for the Police Commission vacancy, on a consolidated National American Democratic Union platform, is one of the newest mysteries of "the Order." In fact, last evening Wood stock had a rapid upward tendency, and by this evening, in the grand soldering to be had at Tammany, it may be taken extensively upon speculation.

MR. SICKLES IN THE FIELD—MR. LIBBY A CANDIDATE.

Of course the waters could not set so strongly over the mill-wheel of the Mayor without some indication in favor of the proprietor on the opposite side of the Democratic current. Mr. SICKLES has had his interviews with Governor KING, General NYE and Mr. WEED, and conclusions and projects are rumored in his connection. The most credible is, that besides a decent provision to be made for the best of the old police in the lower Wards, there will be an effort made to force an election to the vacancy of Mr. LIBBY, who ran against WOOD in the late Democratic split.

A SESSION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN BROOKLYN.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Gen. NYE received a message from his Brooklyn associate, Mr. STRANAHAN, in regard to a meeting of the Board to be held there. The ostensible reason is to take action in regard to the officers and the Station houses. Some of the officers (Captains and Sergeants) are said to have had their literary qualifications sadly neglected, and as the hint of the TIMES in regard to their official returns caused some scrutiny, it is understood that a scholastic overhauling will be had. The Superintendent reports a sad condition, even as to cleanliness of the Station-houses. These will be looked to.

But the chief aim as to this Brooklyn meeting is, that upon Mayor POWELL'S meeting with NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN they will have a quorum without CHOLWELL or Mayor WOOD. At such a meeting three votes could elect to fill the vacancy without the vote even of Mayor POWELL, and so the Board might return to New-York with the thing done.

Mayor WOOD doubtless will go into the Board if a Democrat is elected to the vacancy.

A RUMOR.

It was rumored last evening that ex-Commissioner DRAPER had recommended General JAMES WATSON WEBB to fill the vacancy formed by his resignation, and that the General had signified his willingness to accept the nomination. But everybody added that the rumor was not probably true.

The Metropolitan Police to Get Their Pay.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *Fernando Wood, Azariah C Flagg, Simeon Draper and others.*—Judge INGRAHAM made his decision, denying the application for an injunction to restrain the Comptroller and others from paying the Police. The following are copies of the opinion and order vacating the injunction:

OPINION.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *Azariah C. Flagg and others.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The motion made in this case is for an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from signing and paying a check for $100,000 to the State treasury, for the use of the Police Commissioners on paying the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York.

The plaintiff, as a tax-payer, for himself and others, asks for this relief, upon the ground that such payment cannot be made until after the amount to be raised by tax for 1857 for police purposes, shall have been collected and paid into the City treasury.

That no part of the tax for the present year has yet been collected from the tax-payers is conceded; but it appears, by the answer of the Comptroller, that he has raised by loans on temporary bonds, a sum of money of which there remains in the treasury $160,000, applicable specially to this purpose; and that such funds, unless used for the pay of the police, must remain in the treasury and be unproductive, while the City is paying interest therefor.

The 87th section of the Police Act provides for the payment of the moneys to be used for that purpose, to be paid when collected into the City Treasury, and immediately thereafter into the Treasury of the State, and to be paid therefrom to the Treasurer of the Board of Police

The meaning of the term "collected" is to be gathered from the 26th section, where it is provided that the Board of Supervisors shall raise and collect by tax such sums of money as the Board of Police shall apportion.

There can be but one meaning applied to the term "collected," and that is when the tax has been paid by those on whose property the tax has been levied. When so collected, it is to be paid over to the State treasury for these purposes.

Until such collection is made, no mandamus would lie against the Corporation to compel the payment; and until so paid no money could be drawn from the State treasury for the pay of policemen.

The 23d section of the act provides for the payment of the men in monthly payments, and the first meeting of the Board of Police was the period at which their power and authority over the police of the City was to commence.

A strict construction of the statute must lead to the result, that although the payment was thus to be made monthly, still no authority was conferred by this act to raise the money by loan for meeting these payments before the tax was collected.

The question then arises, whether this Court, in the exercise of the decision vested in it, should restrain the officers of the City having the charge of the public treasury from making such payments out of moneys raised by them in anticipation of such tax. The injury to the plaintiff and other tax payers is not of that serious character which calls for the exercise of this power. It is not denied but that the payment will be legal when the tax therefore shall have been collected. This will probably be in October next, and the injury and loss to be sustained is the interest in this sum to be advanced up to that period. But even that loss cannot be sustained, as appears by Comptoller FLAGG's answer, because the liability for such interest has already been incurred, and the money will be idle in the Treasury if not used for this purpose. The Charter authorizes the borrowing of money for public purposes in anticipation of the tax, and a liberal construction of that provision, with those already referred to, would warrant an advance of money under such circumstances to meet the necessary payments of the department, prior to the collection of the tax under the 26th section.

There are other views of this question which have been pressed upon the court, and some of which are deserving of consideration.

The Police act has been sustained by the courts, and is now conceded to be the law of the land, and all laws inconsistent with it are repealed. The former police of the City has been disbanded, and is no longer in authority, and a neglect or refusal to pay the Metropolitan Police might very much weaken its force, and create greater evils to the tax-payers than that now complained of. Such neglect or refusal to pay would also entitle them to interest on their wages after they become due, and would thereby increase instead of diminishing the expense.

It appears from the complaint that His Honor the Mayor and the Comptroller, who are the guardians of the public funds, and without whose signatures the payment could not be made,—are willing to make the payment from the Treasury, and I am bound to conclude that these officers would not consent to such a course, unless they were satisfied that such an advance could be made without injury to the public interests. From what has already been stated, it is apparent that under any circumstances the injury which the plaintiff seeks to prevent would be small in amount, and not of that serious character which should call for the interposition of this Court by injunction. When in addition to these considerations it is remembered that the payment now sought to be enjoined is intended for the payment of the Police of the City, under a law which the Courts have held to be valid and constitutional—that without that Police the City would be unprotected—that the men employed thereon are, many of them if not all, dependent on their pay for the support of themselves and their families, I cannot but conclude that the evils which would follow from granting an injunction would be much greater than those which are sought to be prevented by invoking the aid of this Court; and, although there are technical grounds upon which the plaintiff's motion might be granted, yet I am not satisfied that even to the tax payers themselves, the evils which would follow from allowing the injunction would not be far greater than could be sustained by the contemplated payment, even if it involved the loss of all the interest thereon. The Court has always to exercise a discretion in granting or refusing the remedy of injunction, and in my judgment that discretion should be so exercised that a writ, which, under proper circumstances, is a remedial measure of great value, should not be misused, and instead of being allowed for the protection of the citizen, be turned into an engine of oppression and wrong. It is not for every trifling injury or trivial departure from the provisions of law that the remedy, by injunction, should be resorted to, and where the use of this writ will cause a greater public injury than can in any event follow from the acts sought to be restrained, I have no hesitation in saying that it ought not to be allowed. This remedy by injunction has already been extended much further than in my judgment is desirable under the provisions of the code, and I do not think the public interests will be promoted by extending it to every technical violation of law, without regard to the consequences which would flow from its allowance. The Metropolitan Police law has been sustained by the Courts, the necessity of paying those who are employed in this branch of the public service is evident, not only for the sake of those employed and their families, but also for its efficiency, and although from a defect in the provisions of the statute the means of immediate payment have not been provided, still there is no sufficient reason why the process of injunction should be resorted to for the prevention of an act which the public officers in whom the authority is vested can see that such payment may be made in advance of the collection of the tax without injury to the public interests. The result to which I have arrived upon the examination of the merits of this motion renders it unnecessary for me to express any opinion upon the question of jurisdiction raised by the defendant's counsel; I will, however, add, that in my judgment the Corporation of the City should have been made a party when the object is to control their agents in the disposition of money solely under the control of that body. The motion for a continuance of the injunction must be denied, and the temporary injunction be dissolved.

ORDER.

An order granting a temporary injunction having been heretofore made herein, with an order for the defendants to show cause on the 20th of July inst. why the said injunction should not be continued; and the motion thereon coming on to be argued on said 20th inst., Messrs. P. Y. Cutler and E. Jeuning, Jr., having been heard for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. W. C. Noyes and D. D. Field having been heard for the defendants, it is ordered that a motion for a continuance of said injunction be and the same is hereby denied; and it is further ordered that the temporary injunction heretofore issued be and the same is hereby discharged. B. H. JERVIS, Clerk.

The Comptroller Draws a Check to Pay the Metropolitan Police—Additional Claims—Arsenal Stock.

Yesterday, after the injunction restraining Mr. FLAGG from placing a certain round sum to the credit of the State Treasurer, for the use of the Metropolitan Commissioners, was removed, the Comptroller drew a check for $100,000, directed to the City Chamberlain, in the following form:

"Pay to the Treasurer of the State of New-York, or his order, the sum of $100,000, under the 27th Section of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c., passed April 15, 1857."

(Signed,) A. C. FLAGG.

This check was sent to the Mayor for his autograph, but at latest advices his Honor had returned answer *that he wanted time to consider it.*

The claims presented to the Board of Supervisors on Monday evening, (and allowed,) by Mayor WOOD'S old Captains, who charge $300 per diem for keeping an eye on the Station-houses since the 24 of July, up to when the present force took possession, Mr. FLAGG refused, yesterday, to recognize. The total amount of this class of claims is something over $1,200.

The Comptroller scouts the claims on the ground that they are illegal.

We made mention of the fact a few days ago, that sealed bids for the Arsenal stock were opened in the Comptroller's Office, and that only two bids were received, amounting to $143,000—the total required being $275,000. Since then Mr. FLAGG has received application for $6,000 worth more, and is now in negotiation for an additional amount. In this cramped condition of Wall-street, money comes in slow even for such gilt-edged paper as that our City offers. The Corporation will nevertheless be ready to comply with the terms of purchase of the Arsenal property to-morrow, the last day allowed them; and within the next sixty days the remainder will be forthcoming.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF INSPECTORS.

Precinct No. 2.—5 arrests John McGerratty, Mary Ann Riley, and John Deems, intoxication; Mary Doe, drunk and disorderly—discharged by the Court; Margaret Smith, petty larceny—committed by Judge Welsh.

Precinct No. 3.—9 arrests. Pat Hagan, Ellen Cready, Edward Lynch, Patrick Cregan, and Thomas Gilbert, intoxication—discharged by Justice Osborne; Wm. Smith, pickpocket, committed; Martin McGivern, vagrant; Henry Mead, photographist, intoxication and assault—committed; Edward Hart, petit larceny—committed.

Precinct No. 4.—3 arrests. Sylvester Stanhimer, witness in a murder case; William Reynolds and William Watson, laborers, stealing copper. Sergeant Folger remarks, in reference to the arrest of Reynolds: "He ran down to the dock, the officers pursuing him. He attempted to get out his knife, with a spring blade, but failing in that, ran to a heap of ballast stones and got one in his hand. The officer was too quick for

ROME AND NEW-YORK.

A Venomous Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune

SIR: On the 9th of January, 1857, H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, publishes in his paper a mendacious and scurrilous article against Archbishop HUGHES. It professed to be a communication, and was signed "Equitas." In the course of a week or ten days, Mr. RAYMOND was called on by a gentleman to meet the legal consequences of that libelous article, or to make known the writer's name. Mr. RAYMOND professed his regret that on the same afternoon he was obliged to go to Washington as a witness in some matter of Congressional dispute about the honesty of certain members in certain monetary transactions. He promised, however, that he should be absent only one day, and that as soon as he returned he would make known the author of "Equitas." Mr. RAYMOND went to Washington, and was there catechised by a Committee of the House, but nothing very clear was elicited from his answers. He returned about the time he himself had specified, but was unable still, as he pretended, to give the name of his correspondent. Neither should he have promised to give it in so brief a period, since, according to his subsequent statement, the author resided in Boston. Still, from time to time, Mr. RAYMOND was dunned for the name of the author of the libel which he had published. He became somewhat alarmed and somewhat nervous in regard to the subject, but he kept on shuffling and procrastinating as long as he could. Finally, on the 11th of February of this year, he addressed a note to the Archbishop, couched in the following terms:

"DAILY TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I was greatly surprised to learn last evening that you had never received from me any note in explanation of the publication of an article signed 'Equitas' in the TIMES of Jan. 9. I regret this, especially as it has left me under the appearance of treating you with a disrespect which most assuredly I do not feel.

The article reached me accompanied by a private note in the same handwriting, signed by Dr. MCELROY of St. Mary's Church, Boston, who avowed himself the author. Relying entirely upon the respectability and responsibility of the name, the genuineness of which I did not for an instant suspect, I gave the article into the printers' hands without even a perusal. On being applied to for the name of the author, I wrote to Dr MCELROY for permission to give it—or rather to afford him an opportunity of assenting to its surrender—and was astonished to hear in reply that the whole thing was a FORGERY; and that he knew nothing whatever of the article in question. I wrote to him at once, expressing my deep mortification at so shameful an imposition. I also immediately wrote you a note, embracing these explanations and inclosing the original of the private note accompanying the article, together with Dr. MCELROY's reply to my letters. I sent them by a lad—the same who brings this—to No. 243 Mulberry-street, and he told me afterward that he put it under the door. The next day I was informed that it had not then reached you, and supposed that this was in consequence of your absence or of some accident. As I heard no more of it, I took it for granted it had subsequently been received, and had no suspicion to the contrary until last night.

I inclose the manuscripts of the article, which may possibly afford some clue to the detection of the author.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. J. RAYMOND.

Archbishop HUGHES."

A note of this kind would be calculated to win the confidence of the Archbishop, and it really had that effect for the time being. But there are circumstances connected with other proceedings of Mr. RAYMOND which are inexplicable. For instance, he speaks of a note accompanying the manuscript of "Equitas," and alleges that he had sent that note, together with a private one of his own, to No. 243 Mulberry-street. Now, any note left at No. 243 Mulberry-street would reach the Archbishop. When Mr. RAYMOND was questioned on this discrepancy, he pleaded that the boy by whom he had sent it would be still forthcoming; but that, as a great snow-storm prevailed at the time, the boy may not have found the house; but, to use the words of his own explanation of this affair, the boy must have slipped it under the door of another. The Archbishop accepted for the time being this explanation, although other circumstances would throw doubt upon it. For instance, the first page of the communication of "Equitas" had been trimmed off at the top by the scissors of Mr. RAYMOND, as any one can see by the manuscript which the Editor of the TIMES subsequently furnished to the Archbishop. The boy, even in a snow-storm, could have slipped under the Archbishop's door, or that of any of his neighbors, the whole communication just as easily as the trimmed portion which Mr. RAYMOND pretended to have sent by the diligent lad who, because there was a snow-storm, could not distinguish No. 243 Mulberry-street from any other house in the neighborhood, and who therefore discharged his message by slipping the communication under the most convenient door.

The EX-Honorable HENRY J. RAYMOND, once vice-ray of the State of New-York, had shown himself towards the Archbishop in former times as a courteous gentleman. Courtesy at the hands of others, the Archbishop hardly ever forgets. And it so happened that, even before these events, that he had been in conversation with a third party who knew him and knew Mr. RAYMOND well. He alluded to Mr. RAYMOND's kindness in terms which were as sincere as complimentary. But the mutual friend interrupted him by stating:

"'Sir, you do not know Mr. RAYMOND. He is plausible in friendship, he is plausible in treachery; he has much animal cunning; but he was born without the instincts of a gentleman, and neither his education nor his opportunities of associating with gentlemen have been able to supply the innate and original deficiency.'"

The Archbishop thought this a harsh, and perhaps unjust analysis, of Mr. RAYMOND's character, and, in his own intercourse with that gentleman, making allowances, he thought there was much that would relieve Mr. RAYMOND from so undesirable a reputation.

Accordingly, the note which we have already quoted, and one or two others, were looked upon as proof that he even had the misfortune to be born without the "instincts of a gentleman," still he was doing his best to acquire them. His second note is as follows:

"DAILY TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a paragraph from this morning's TIMES. I owe it to myself to say that I should have published such a one long ago, had I not supposed from a conversation with the gentleman who called at my house on your behalf, that you would desire some steps to detect the authorship of the article signed 'Equitas.'

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Archbishop HUGHES."

The following is the article to which ex-Vice-Gov. RAYMOND, Editor of the TIMES, alludes in the foregoing note. It was published in the TIMES of Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857, as a kind of *amende honorable* to the Archbishop:

"A DOUBLE AND DOUBLY CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—The Editor of a daily newspaper is, from the necessity of his position and the nature of his duties, exposed to impositions of various kinds, from which it is not always easy to protect himself. Falsehood and forgery, if shrewdly employed, are very likely to deceive Editors, as they constantly deceive merchants, lawyers, and business men of every kind. We have endeavored to protect the columns of the TIMES against such frauds, and on the whole have no special reason to complain of failure. Yet in at least one instance the very impudence of the imposition secured its success.

We received, some time since, a communication commenting on Archbishop HUGHES' late article on the Catholic Press. It came accompanied by a private note to the editor of the TIMES, signed with the name of one of the most venerable and respectable of the Catholic clergy in Boston, who avowed himself the author, and expressed a desire not to be known as such, unless it should become necessary. Recognizing the alleged authorship as eminently responsible, the article was published, without anything more than a cursory perusal, in the TIMES of Jan. 9, under the signature of "Equitas." Upon subsequently applying to the supposed author for permission to give his name to parties interested, we were surprised by the reply that he had never written any such article, and knew nothing whatever of the matter. It was clear that his name had been deliberately FORGED by the writer, who availed himself of this criminal mode of striking a cowardly blow at the character of the Archbishop, and at the same time of belying a Catholic clergyman, and imposing upon the editor of the TIMES, so as to make it the means of giving effect to his donhie malignity. The character of the article corresponds with the means employed to secure its publication. It was palpably and purely malicious—designed not to promote any good public end, but simply to gratify personal malice. It was a compound of abuse, mingled with facts distorted, perverted and misrepresented, well calculated to impose upon hasty readers.

We need not add the expression of our regret at having been thus betrayed into the publication of such an assault upon the personal character of Archbishop HUGHES. This distinguished Prelate has never shrunk from a full and complete responsibility to the public for whatever action he has deemed it his duty to take in connection with public affairs. Whatever he does is done openly and in his own name, and we have more than once had occasion to express our dissent from his sentiments and his policy. But of the purity of his character, and the integrity of his motives, and his fidelity to the interests intrusted to his charge, there is no room to doubt. We should be sorry to suppose that the cowardly calumniator who by fraud and forgery has made this journal the vehicle of his malice had been able to injure him in the slightest degree."

Now, this public statement of Mr. RAYMOND's would seem to indicate that he has, after all, the instincts of a gentleman. But the shady and shuffling proceedings which marked his trimmings of the communication of "Equitas," and his pretensions that he had received a private note, which his poor, innocent, blundering boy slipped under the door of some house in New-York during a snow-storm, throw not a little suspicion over his public statement and his private note. And it remains still an open question whether he came into life destitute of the essential qualities of what is commonly called a gentleman, as his friend asserted.

Since composing this article, the Archbishop has learned that Mr. RAYMOND is now in Europe, and some have assumed that because he is absent he is not responsible for what appears from day to day in his paper. This, to a certain extent, may be admitted. But his absence is no excuse for the publishing in his journal of calumnious and libelous articles by his representatives. If an editor goes to Europe, and wishes to save his own reputation, he should either announce the name of his *locum tenens*, and throw the responsibility of such publications on him, or he should give such wise instructions to his representatives as would save himself from the dishonor of their publications.

The Archbishop denies the claim of irresponsibility to any editor who, going abroad, allows his sanctum and tripod to be occupied by an unprincipled substitute.

One would suppose, in view of the whining apologies put forth by Mr. RAYMOND, either in private notes or through the columns of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, that no such article could ever appear in that journal as that published editorially in the issue of Saturday morning, 13th inst. Mr. RAYMOND affected to denounce his correspondent as a "FORGER," but now the forger is elevated to the editorial rank of the NEW-YORK TIMES, as may be seen by the following article, headed "ROME AND NEW-YORK:"

FIRST.

"ROME AND NEW-YORK.—It is now twenty years since the aged Bishop DUBOIS lay on his deathbed, and in reply to the daily and dutiful call of JOHN, Bishop of Basileopolis, his coadjutor, with the right of succession, responded: 'I am better—much better.' Neither mitred nor crowned heads love to see the forms of their successors darkening the sick-chamber; and the shadow which the stalwart presence of Bishop HUGHES cast upon the bed-side of the old French prelate seemed like the first admonition of that Valley of Death into which, in spite of his assurances that he was better, he was fast hastening, and soon sunk."

Now, Mr. Editorial Forger of the TIMES, Bishop DUBOIS died in 1842, and it is only in your office that twenty years could be made out of fifteen. The other portions of this first paragraph are merely trite enough to be copied by those who have not brains to be original.

SECOND.

"Twenty years have passed, and the same shadow falls athwart the path of his successors—not upon his death bed, but prematurely upon his unconscious daily walk. How well, or how ill, the Roman Catholic Priesthood has administered his great trust, it is not for us to say. He has not escaped accusation. For years, he has not only set aside all rivalry, and repressed all recusancy, but substantially nullified the position of every ecclesiastic whose talents or influence could be brought into comparison with his own. To one of urbane manners and social tastes, he would give the charge of a rude and uniformed congregation. To another, a bankrupt church; to another, an insubordinate congregation. On the other hand, he lifted up the lowly, the ignorant, and the uncouth, and he soon gathered about him a body guard of ecclesiastics of whom he was *facile princeps*; and in the Diocese of New-York, more liberally perhaps than anywhere else in the Roman Church, was the Divine word realized. *Beati sunt pauperes animi*."

Forger, you state that it is not for you to say how well or how ill the Archbishop had administered his great trust. Then, Forger, why do you say it? You say he has not escaped accusation. But why should he have expected to escape accusation? To be accused is a part of a Bishop's office. You say that for years he has not only set aside all rivalry, and repressed all recusancy, but substantially nullified the position of every ecclesiastic whose talents or influence could be brought into comparison with his own. Now, Editorial Forger of the TIMES, it so happens that the Archbishop has conferred his actual position on every clergyman of the diocese—it so happens that no ecclesiastic worthy of the name, has ever pretended to rival the Archbishop, either in talents or influence; and this for an obvious reason—that the whole authority of a diocese is confided solely and exclusively to the Bishop or Archbishop, who is charged with its government—that the priests of his diocese are his auxiliaries, to aid him in his efforts by their own zeal and talents, and to share with him, through filial sympathy, the burden of oppression or of calumny, such as you have published in the TIMES.

You say that to a priest of urbane manners and social tastes the Archbishop would give the charge of a rude and unformed congregation. But why not? Such a congregation might be elevated and refined by a pastor of "urbane manners and social tastes." And why should his urbanity and social tastes be thrown away among people as refined as himself?

You say that to another the Archbishop would give a bankrupt church. This can apply only to one clergyman, and whether he will understand it as a compliment remains to be seen. You say that to another he would give an insubordinate congregation. But in such a case you might have known that as himself had in his own hands the power to subordinate the congregation, and their pastors, too, if circumstances rendered such a proceeding necessary.

You say that on the other hand he lifted up the lowly, the ignorant and the uncouth. But, Forger, is it a crime in an Archbishop to do what his Divine Master had done?—for, certainly, the apostles were not selected on account of their "urbane manners and social tastes."

THIRD.

"But is this the accusation upon which it is said the Pope is now called upon to terminate the Episcopal functions of JOHN HUGHES? By no means! Rome would not heed such a change; nor would it give ear to the representations which, it is said, have been made long since the Holy See, that the Catholic cause in America has suffered alike from the inordinate pretensions and the inexplicable inefficiency of his Grace. Ina City through which three millions of Catholics have entered, since he has had charge of the Diocese of New-York—in a City which numbers more professors of the faith than Rome itself—his accusers say that there is not a monument of Catholic power or influence, not an institution perfected; and that he alone has seemed unconscious of the movement of that living host, whose presence and influence has invited the attention and alarmed jealousy of the Protestant people of these States. Everywhere else, they say, the Church is an organization, with a policy, with a great framework of institutions, to be filled up as time shall afford the means. Here, it is said by members of the Church, it is a chaos, without form and void. Not even an architectural structure worthy of a powerful and wealthy community—not a well-organized charity—not an institution of learning that commands respect, and that can point to his Grace as its founder or sustainer. His, they say, has been the ambition and the politics of our Aldermen, and not the statesmanship of a prelate of the Church."

Forger of the TIMES, you are quite mistaken in regard to the facts alleged in the foregoing paragraph. The Archbishop is in constant communication with the high dignitaries of the Church in Rome. He enjoys their confidence; and one great proof of this is, that, after having given a general letter to our Minister Plenipotentiary to China, he requested of his Eminence, Cardinal BARNABO, Prefect of the College of the Propaganda, another general letter of introduction and recommendation for the same distinguished personage, and that this document, so unusual from such a source, under such circumstances, was most kindly and promptly made out, and will be in China awaiting Mr. REED's arrival. You intimate that the Archbishop has done nothing, or but little, for the three millions of Catholics who have arrived and passed through New York within the last twenty years. Forger of the TIMES, what do *you* care for such people? You might as well hold the Archbishop responsible for the disputes and riots that are now going on in the City of New-York, as for those Catholics who have passed through the City; and as to those Catholics who remain, notwithstanding all that is said against them, they may be considered, when compared with those from whom they should receive example, as law-abiding and peaceful citizens. Everywhere else, you say, the Church is an organization and a great framework of institutions, to be filled up as time shall afford the means. Now, in New-York the Church is an organization, and time has already furnished, to a great extent, the means of filling up its framework. You say that it is a chaos; and perhaps it would become such if forgere like yourself had influence enough to arrest for a moment its onward progress. You say that there is not even an architectural structure worthy of a powerful and wealthy community. But wait till we build the new St. Patrick's cathedral. And, forger though you be, you must have common sense enough to understand that the settler in the West commences by erecting a log-cabin, and then, afterward, the stately mansion rises by its side. You say that there is not a well-organized charity—not an institution of learning that commands respect—that can point to his Grace as its founder or sustainer. Well, it is certain that there are several well-organized charities in this City, that there are some institutions of learning, and that, if they cannot point to his Grace as their founder and sustainer, his Grace must be the happiest prelate in Christendom, seeing that, according to you, the priesthood and people of his diocese have founded and sustained them without his cooperation. Still, forger, he had a veto on them all, and if he had said "No" in regard to any of them, it would have no existence to-day. Try to be just, therefore, forger of the TIMES, and give his Grace some credit for not having prevented the foundation and sustainment of these various institutions.

FOURTH.

"And yet even these accusations have passed unheeded by Rome. The more serious inculpation for which Clergy of the Archdiocese, now present in the Eternal City, invoke the thunders of the Vatican, is that the Primate of New-York has omitted to notice with due solemnities the declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and that he turned his back and fled to Cuba, when the Nuncio of Pius IX., assailed by the press, hooted and stoned by the mob, and burned in effigy in a hundred cities and villages, most needed his support. These are serious offences at Rome. Maladministration, nepotism, indolence, arrogance, a meddling and petty spirit, are nothing compared with offenses which imply indifference to the Virgin Mary and disrespect to the representative of the VICAR of Christ on earth."

Forger, you do not fabricate as adroitly as an unprincipled editor of the TIMES might be expected to do. The first sermon preached by the ARCHBISHOP on his return from Rome was in honor of the solemn definition, by our Holy Father the Pope, of the Immaculate Conception. It was not a written nor even a well-prepared sermon, but it was taken down by a reporter of the New-York *Herald*, and through the circulation of that paper found its way, uncorrected as it was, into the Eternal City. Imperfect as it was, it was deemed worthy of translation, and of being deposited among other similar documents in the archives of Rome. The Archbishop, at the same time, announced the purpose of constructing a new church in honor of the Immaculate Conception. And then, Forger, you are equally unfortunate in your allusion to Archbishop BEDINI. You say that Archbishop HUGHES turned his back on the Nuncio of PIUS IX., while the said Nuncio was being assailed by the Press, hooted and stoned by the mob, and burned in effigy in a hundred cities and villages, during a period in which he most needed "his" (the Archbishop's) support.

Now, it so happens that so long as the Nuncio honored the Archbishop with his presence and society, he was treated, both in New-York and elsewhere, with all the courtesy and not a few of the honors to which a distinguished foreigner visiting the United States, on lawful business, would be entitled. But the Archbishop of New-York, during his tour with the Nuncio, contracted a violent cold, which threatened the most serious consequences, as it was thought by his physicians that his lungs were, or would be soon, deeply affected. They advised his going to Cuba. But previous to his departure no personal insult had been offered to the amiable and learned Nuncio, BEDINI.

Rome, therefore, has no complaint against the Archbishop for having neglected to honor the definition of the Immaculate Conception, nor for having turned his back on the Nuncio of PIUS IX.

The paper proceeds in the next paragraph as follows:

FIFTH.

"It is difficult for the American mind to realize this indifference on one side, this sensitiveness on the other; but the fact, we believe is not less true, and our readers need not be surprised if they hear that the Pope and his Holy College of Cardinals have designated a coadjutor to the Archbishop, with the right of succession, or, with still more painful severity, have designated Administrators of the Diocese, into whose hands its affairs shall pass, thus virtually deposing the present incumbent."

Mr. Forger, you need not be in the least uneasy with regard to the matter referred to in the paragraph just quoted. The writer of this can state, on the highest authority, that the Archbishop of New-York has not the slightest idea of asking for a coadjutor, and that there is not the slightest probability of one being appointed during his life, except at his own request. Then, as to resignation, he will take that into serious reflection about the year 1879, if his life should be prolonged to that remote period. It may not be amiss, however, to state that if St. Peter, in the person of PIUS IX., or his successor, should wish his resignation at any time, he will descend the steps of his archiepiscopal throne with a more willing and a lighter heart than he had when he mounted them for the first time. As to administrators, and all that, if the forger were not as ignorant as he is malicious, he should know that they can have no place in the Catholic Church. It does not recognize "standing committees" to pray bishops in the vacancy of a Catholic see.

SIXTH.

"But the harshness of the measure will, doubtless, be concealed under the honeyed phrases and deferential forms in which churchmen disguise every movement of what, among worldlings, would be called ambition or rivalry. The organ of the Archbishop will announce that his Grace has petitioned to his Holiness to be relieved of the cares which press too heavily upon him; that he desires to devote the remainder of his life to seclusion and the devotional exercises which hent his calling and his age. The Bishops who are to take possession of the Diocese, and whom his charity will furnish him to hate, will bow before him, will burn incense before him, will kiss his signet ring, and uphold his train as he ascends the altar to celebrate the mysteries of his religion."

Oh, Forger! ambitious as you suppose the Archbishop to be, he would not have the courage to see the Bishops who are to take charge of his Diocese bowing and burning incense before him, and especially upholding his train or kissing his ring. This would be too much.

SEVENTH.

"Already conjectures are whispered as to the successorship; and the priests of Maynooth and the Celtic clergy generally speak of Archbishop O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg, while the ecclesiastics of American birth look to Bishop MCCLOSKEY, of Alabama, formerly coadjutor of New-York, to whom, indeed, the suffrages of his colleagues of the Church would be gladly awarded, had he not refused, or at least omitted, to be an accuser of the Archbishop when the necessities of the Church called for his intervention."

On this point, too, Mr. Forger, you may be perfectly at ease. The priests of Maynooth have enough to do in preserving the roof which protects them—for there are forgers in London as well as in New-York. DRUMMOND and SPOONER, though they may not have less malice, yet have more ability in their sad vocation than yourself. You ought to know that in the Catholic Church national distinctions are not encouraged, but rather repudiated. There is no doubt that if the See of New-York were vacant, the amiable Bishop of Albany, or the Bishop of Pittsburg, would be a most excellent choice. But these distinguished prelates are wedded each to his own diocese; and it is almost certain that, except under an obligation of obedience to the Holy See, neither of them would give up his present post for any other appointment. Under all these circumstances, therefore, you must accept the epithet which Mr. RAYMOND fastened on the correspondent by whom he pretended to have been deceived, and for which deception he made a public apology that would be honorable to himself if it could be considered sincere. He called his correspondent a forger, without, perhaps, possessing that the future occupant of his editorial chair would prove by a tenfold stronger title his claim to the epithet.

In the meantime let the Catholic people of the Diocese of New-York and their clergy be united as they have been for many years, meeting day by day as they have met, with prudence and fortitude, the trials from without or from within which may happen to arise. The younger clergy will acquire more experience, and when the proper time comes it will not be difficult to select a suitable prelate to be the coadjutor or successor of the present Archiepiscopal incumbent.

Another remark we shall make before concluding. Forger asserts that there are clergy of the Archdiocese now present in the Eternal City invoking the thunders of the Vatican on what he calls the Primate of New-York. This again is a mistake. There are only two Priests of the Diocese in the Eternal City, neither of them invoking any thunder of any kind on any one. The one is in perfect health, both of body and mind,—the other was not so well when last heard from. But he was about to take the benefit of the baths of Tivoli, and great hopes were entertained of his perfect restoration to health. But his physicians were not sanguine that the rugged climate of New-York would be suitable to his constitution after his return. Fortunately, however, there is every variety of climate on our shores.

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

The Quarantine Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been reflecting some what upon the wrongs of the Staten Islanders with regard to the New Quarantine, and I must say that I am filled with a "righteous indignation" in their cause. I have resided on the southern side of Staten Island, though I have no interest there now, and I know something of the bearings of the question.

I consider the subject vitally interesting to every citizen of New-York, and the location dangerous to the life and health of every New-Yorker.

Seguine's Point is not remote or secluded from the chance of infection to residents of New-York. No part of Staten Island is so. Staten Island is one of our most frequented and populous suburbs. What right have men charged with so grave public interests as these Commissioners, to locate Quarantine within any of the growing suburbs of the City? The principle is dangerous, and practice upon it is an outrage; an outrage not to Staten Islanders only, but to the City of New-York.

No one will deny this proposition, viz.: that it is a serious detriment to the public good to locate Quarantine anywhere within the probable overflow and growth of a great city. The proposition is self-evident. Now, on this principle, the original location of Quarantine at Stapleton was a grave error, because it was within the probable, nay certain, overflow of the population of the city. And—is this true at the present time of Seguine's Point? Eminently so. There are, indeed, a few hundred acres of marsh and forest land within the immediate vicinity of this new location, but the location itself is right in the line of march of the population from the City. It is in the midst of one of our growing suburbs.

The Staten Island Railroad, just opening, passes it. The range of high land called Toad's Hill is within reach of the infection. Along this range and on the Southern Shore a large population from the City is fast settling. Here are the residences of rich and poor who seek a suburban retreat from the City. Already many citizens of New-York live within three miles of the new Quarantine, and come to town daily, doing business in Broadway, Broad-street, etc., etc., as book keepers, music dealers, merchants or clerks. Is there no danger of infection now from the new locality?

Scores of men come daily from Richmond Village, which is but a few miles from the new Quarantine, and will they not receive the infection from the farmers, and bring it to the City with them?

As well locate Quarantine on the Battery indeed, or on Broadway near Union-square, where Staten Islanders now transact business.

In five years we shall have the Staten Island Railroad bringing car-loads of yellow fever to the City.

It is time for New-Yorkers to wake up on this subject. The Staten Islanders have clearly all the right on their side, and in a matter involving life and property. The health of the City is intimately associated with that of Staten Island. Sooner or later, and we are afraid it may come after thousands have fallen before the pestilence, it will be discovered that Staten Island is no place for Quarantine. What, Quarantine in one of the chief suburbs of the City! The idea would be scouted as ridiculous, as well as dangerous, throughout the world.

In other countries quarantine is established at remote stations. In Spain the quarantine for Madrid is nearly an hundred miles away from the metropolis.

In conclusion, though I possess no property on Staten Island—I have there neither kith nor kin—yet as a matter of grave public interest I would stimulate the Staten Islanders to agitate—agitate the question until Quarantine is removed forever from that Island. I would not advise mob-law nor violence, though this is a matter of life and property, yet I would urge them to give the public no rest, in every legitimate way, until this question of clear right is settled, as justice demands, in their favor. Yours,

TRUTH.

CATASTROPHE AVERTED.—On Wednesday of last week, a farmer living on the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, above Greensburg, saw a tree fall across the track, and knew that within fifteen minutes the express train would sweep over it from behind a curve that shut the obstruction from sight until too late to hold up. What should he do? His voice wouldn't reach—he could make no sound heard above the roar and clang of machinery? He knew that red was always the sign of danger, and ran to the house for red cloth, but there wasn't a scarlet rag to be found until his wife tore off her red flannel petticoat, with which her husband got beyond the curve in time to wave before the startled engineer, and save—God knows how many lives. We think we know Mr. LORD, President of the road well enough to presume that that family will be carried to or from any church or Sunday school on the line of the L. and C. at something less than full fare.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Late Fire at Utica—Another Alarm—State of the Asylum—A Thrilling Incident.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UTICA, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

With the exciting horrors of the great fire of last Tuesday fresh in the minds of this city: with the picture of the flames licking remorsely about, and the beauties of our noble asylum still vivid in the brain: with the remembrance of the ghastly cinders which constituted all that remained of the martyr fireman, CRESSON, still present as of to-day: with the imposing funeral *cortège* scarcely yet effaced from the retina; with the blackened corpse of one of our youngest, noblest, and most promising physicians, yet lying at home in its shroud, awaiting the performance of the last tribute to the memory of a martyr to duty, you may well suppose that it was a thrilling horror with which the fearful words passed from blanched lip to lip in our city yesterday—that the Asylum was again on fire! Madly the bells clanged forth the peal which promised a revival of the scenes of Tuesday; hurriedly the citizens started off afoot and in carriages for the scene of the conflagration, and steadily and rapidly our model Fire Department rallied its red-shirted host and rattled the hose-carts through the hot thoroughfares up to the eminence, whence was seen streaming the column of smoke and flame from the seemingly fated edifice—the house of desolated mind.

The roof of the great building was alive with inmates of the Institution (not patients) when I arrived, and observing that the column of smoke issued from the rear of the building, I passed around to the spot. What was my gratification at finding, then, that the flames had *not* fastened on the Asylum again, but that the burning building was a large stone barn or carriage-house, situated some rods from the Asylum, yet near enough to render the exercise of vigilance about the roof and walls of the latter no wasted effort.

The fire burned rapidly, and it was not long ere the entire inside of the building was consumed, and only the walls left standing. Much of the furniture saved from the Asylum on Tuesday constituted a portion of its contents, and it, with hay, grain, etc., was destroyed. The loss is not less than $10,000, and there is no insurance.

I took the occasion to avail myself of the permission of the guard on duty, and look about the edifice, that I might give you some idea of its state at present:

Entering the inner court of the building I found no little confusion, consequent on the fire. Men and women (employes of the institution) were running to and fro with pails and pitchers of water for the firemen sweltering in the sun outside. The more lively of the insane inmates of the rooms facing on the court were mostly at the windows, engaged in shrieking, howling, singing, declaiming and laughing; others stared stolidly upon the unwonted hustle, and seemed to be trying to get through their poor, truant brains what could be the cause of all this excitement. Again the scenes recounted in my last letter were enacted; again singing,—this time, however, from coarser voices,—broke on my ear; here was a frantic-looking wreck of a man with talon-like fingers, glaring eyes and shaggy hair, striving to break the bars of his prison and escape; there was one with arms and legs thrust through the grating, and all moving uneasily about, as if wondering why they were not free. Suddenly there broke on my ear the most dismal, thrilling salutation which I ever listened to from human voice. I turned my eyes in all directions and anxiously scanned the walls about me, to see if I could discern the author of the sound; but no, there was no one in sight who could be the sufferer. But still it rolled slowly, mournfully, fearfully forth, at regular, unbroken intervals; it was not a sound which any arrangement of types can represent—like the sighing of the night winds through the groaning trees of some old and lonely forest—like the wail of a lost soul, grieving with an inexpressible remorse over the loss of the last faint hope of heaven. That groan! it haunted me last night as I tossed restlessly upon my couch; it brought to my bedside visions of gloom, horror, misery, despair, and all things fearful; and even now, as I write, the long, deep, heart-broken wail of that suffering maniac rings like a knell in my ear. Gods! what a fate it is to be a madman!

But whether this was the groan of man or woman, I could not tell. Again and again I scanned closely every window of the edifice; again and again I peered with straining vision between the grated box, but in vain.

I entered a door near the partition wall where the flames had been arrested in their progress on Tuesday, expecting to be able to pass in and look out upon the waste of ashes and stones which lay there; I found that it had been all neatly inclosed, and so made fast that the inmates are now as safely kept as before, and the halls which they were wont to inhabit are still inhabitable almost throughout their whole extent.

The ruins now stand stripped of their inner partitions, leaving only the outer walls, in their massive strength, triumphing over the elements. Fire cannot destroy them, nor even tempest, I should judge.

As I stood looking at the ruins a man tapped me on the shoulder. "Mr. Raporter, there is a fireman prostrate with a sun stroke without; come and see him."

Perhaps your readers have many of them never seen a case of sun-stroke. The present was the first case that ever came under my observation. I beheld prostrate upon the grass a large-framed man, surrounded by a wide circle of excited spectators, who were prevented by guards from closing in and shutting off the supply of air. I was admitted to the inner circle, and joined the knot of physicians who were striving to restore the suspended animation of the sufferer. He looked already like a corpse. One wrapped broken ice in a blanket and applied it to the sufferer's head; another wet his brow with water; others fanned him; others chafed his limbs and breast with their hands; and another held his pulse. By this means animation was restored, and the man sat up, and began laughing and talking. The crowd imprudently pressed around him; air was prevented free circulation; and a relapse ensued. This time he suffered intensely, and it took about half-an-hour's time to again restore him. Once he became frantic; his red-hot brain wrung heavy groans from him, and he started up and struggled to get away, but six strong men held him, and he was soon again calm. He is now lying in a very weak state, but I do not think he will die.

I furnish these particulars, that others may know how to act when they see a man suddenly reel and fall, on a hot day, in the midst of excitement and exertion.

This fire was the work of a young man from New-York City, who was sent here as an insane incendiary and an accomplice. He was deemed nearly recovered, however, and had been allowed more liberty than should have been accorded him—especially when the nature of his insanity is recollected. He was promptly arrested, in the grove in rear of the Asylum, and is now confined. S.

THE OHIO FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The investigation of the case of Sheriff LEWIS, of Green County, charged with having resisted and obstructed United States process in the late Green County rescue affair, took place, before Commissioner NEWHALL, on Saturday. District-Attorney MATTHEWS appeared for the Government; CHARLES ANDERSON, Esq., and Mr. HARLAN, of Warren County, for the defence. The testimony in this case was similar to that elicited in the case of ICHABOD CORWIN, and the counsel on one side were willing to receive the same evidence. But the defence contended that the principle involved was radically different from that distinguishing all the other parties. The defendant, they held, was engaged in the execution of a writ issued by a lawful Court, whose mandate he was bound to execute. He might have been justified in refusing or neglecting to execute the orders of the Court, but the fact that he did execute it was sufficient to preclude all presumption of malice or intentional wrong, which was the *res gesta* of the charge against him. The criminal party, if any, was the Legislature of the State, who framed the law, and made it the duty of the Sheriff to execute it, under the orders of the Court, acting under the statute. The District-Attorney contended against the positions assumed, and maintained the points laid down in the previous cause. The subject was finally taken under advisement, but ultimately Sheriff LEWIS was held in $1,500 bail, to appear before the United States Circuit Court, on the third Tuesday in October.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

LORD BROUGHAM ON MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.—In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, on an article in the London *Examiner*, alleged to be a libel on Lord PLUNKETT, Bishop of Tuam, Lord BROUGHAM remarked that with regard to the article which had been read, it was, no doubt, strictly speaking, a breach of the privileges of their Lordships' House; but of what use could it be to contend with the press in such cases as these? He remembered on one occasion his friend, Mr. MARIOTT, was represented in a newspaper as having said at a public meeting in the city that he would not go in procession to that "d—d old church," meaning some particular church in the city of London. He felt much annoyed at the circumstances, and wrote a letter to the editor, in which he stated that his actual words were that he would not go to that "damp old church." [A laugh.] The next day there appeared in the newspaper a statement to this effect: "We have given a place in our columns to the contradiction which Mr. MARIOTT has made; but, at the same time, we think it right to say that we have referred the matter to our reporter, who is certain that he used the words 'd—d old church,' and to add that we have the most perfect confidence in the accuracy of our reporter." [Great laughter.] The gentleman complained to him of that treatment, and he (Lord BROUGHAM) recommended him in future not to be too hasty in contradicting any statement that might appear in a newspaper. [Hear, hear.]

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Walker's Proclamation to the People of Lawrence.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter for their local government. A copy of that charter has been placed in my hands; upon comparing which with that granted by the Territorial Legislature last Winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars. The new charter, then, is set up not only without any authority of law, but in direct and open defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature on the same subject.

On this point your Committee, whose views have been adopted by you, make the following statement:

"Under ordinary circumstances the more regular method of processing would be to obtain a charter from the Territorial authorities. As the Territorial Government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept a charter at its hands. And, as the State Government has not, as yet, deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it. There is therefore left us only the alternative of a charter springing directly from the people, or a continuance in our present unorganized condition.

"Under these circumstances, you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assemblage, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejection."

It will be perceived that the authority of the Territorial Government is here distinctly denied, and whilst that of the so-called State Government is acknowledged, it is conceded that no charter has been granted by them. Indeed, it is a fact that, although this so-called State Government has, in itself, no legal existence or authority, yet you asked and failed to receive a charter from them.

Under these circumstances, you have proceeded to establish a Government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the Territorial Government, and denying its existence or authority. You have granted to the city Government the authority to select a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City Assessor, Treasurer, Justices of the Peace, City Marshal, &c. You have granted to the Mayor and Aldermen most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and all the other powers usually incident to a city Government.

You have imposed upon all these officers the duty of taking an oath to support this so-called State Constitution, thus distinctly superseding, so far as in your power, the Territorial Government created by the Congress of the United States. You have caused these proceedings to be printed in hand-bill form, and have distributed them, as I am informed, throughout the Territory, with the view to incite the other cities, towns and counties of Kansas, to establish insurrectionary governments, thereby placing the people of this Territory, so far as in your power, in open conflict with the Government of the United States.

This more considerable portion of your party having induced your Topeka Legislature to enact the laws urged by you, creating municipal government, you have even in defiance of their authority, which you profess to acknowledge, proceeded to create such a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course. Your evident purpose is thus to involve the whole Territory in insurrection, and to renew the scenes of bloodshed and civil war. Upon you, then, must rest all the guilt and responsibility of this contemplated revolution. You will be justly chargeable in law and in conscience with all the blood that may be shed in this contest, and upon you must fall the punishment.

You have elected your officers under this charter, and instructed them to enter upon the immediate discharge of their duties, including the adoption of ordinances and the execution thereof, under an authority having in itself no legal existence, and established in direct defiance of the Government of the United States.

From all these facts, it is obvious, if you are permitted to proceed, and especially if your example should be followed as urged by you in other places, that for all practical purposes in many important particulars, the Territorial Government will be overthrown. The charter granted by that Government for similar purposes will be disregarded, and the Justices of the Peace and other officers acting under their authority, will be brought necessarily into conflict and collision with the so-called officers claiming to act under different authority.

The Territory will thus be involved in inextricable confusion and litigation; the value of your property be greatly depreciated; your titles, transfers, transactions, and contracts will be subjected to endless and costly disputes, and all will suffer

NEW-YORK CITY.

SHIP-BUILDING AT NEW-YORK.

What Has Been Done in the Last Six Months.

The exceeding dullness which has for several months pervaded the ship-building business has already attracted a large share of attention from the public generally, as well as from those who have a direct interest in the matter, and has been the subject of extended comment by the Press. The present aspect of affairs in this respect may well become the subject of solicitude; for to the part which this country has taken in the carrying trade of the world, must be ascribed no inconsiderable degree of her present prosperity. To meet the demand for information concerning the operations of the ship-builders we have gathered from the several yards the information which we give below.

THOMAS STACK launched March 3, the barkantine *Theresa*, of 355 tons, for the South American trade. Her dimensions are: Length, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 6 inches. She is owned by MAITLAND & PHELPS. Mr. STACK has also launched since January 1, a lighter for WILLIAM GALLAGHER. He has on the stocks a fine ship for Messrs. LAYTIN & HUELBUT'S Antwerp line. She will be named the *Marianna Nottebohm*. Measurement, about 1,250 tons; length of keel, 165 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet 6 inches. It is expected that she will be ready for launching next October, although in the present state of the shipping interest there can be little inducement to hurrying her forward.

EDWARD F. WILLIAMS launched on the 13th of June the bark *Lexington*, for Messrs. GOLLNER, POTTER & Co's trade between this port and North Carolina. The *Lexington* is 128 feet long, 29 feet breadth of beam and 12 feet 3 inches depth of hold. There was launched from the same yard March 28, the schooner *JOHN T. Williams*, of 357 tons burthen; length, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; hold, 9 feet. She is employed in general freighting, on builders' account. Mr. WILLIAMS has on the stocks the bark *Honduras*, of 460 tons, for FRANCIS ALEXANDER.

Messrs. WEBB & BELL launched from their yard, April 9, the bark *Magi*, for Messrs. TUCKER, COOPER & Co.'s East India trade. She is 147 feet long, and of 679 tons burthen. The ensuing week the same firm launched the barge *Scranton*, for the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company. She is 80 feet long, 20 feet wide, with 7 feet depth of hold. They have since launched the barges *Wm. E. Warren*, *John J. Blair*, *Drake Mills* and *S. L. Mitchell*, and have on the stocks five other barges—all like the *Scranton*, and for the same Company. They have launched within a week or two the ferry-boat *West Point*, to run on the Hudson River, near the point, whose name she bears, for HENRY BELCHER. The *West Point* is 80 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 7 feet hold. They have also on the stocks, in addition to the barges above enumerated, a schooner for the United States Light-house Department, 90 feet long 24 feet breadth of beam, and 8 feet 3 inches hold, which will be launched about the 1st of August.

From the Westervelt ship yard there was launched last April, the steamship *Queen of the Pacific*, for CHARLES MORGAN'S Nicaragua route—to run on the Pacific side. She is the largest vessel yet built for those waters—being 325 feet long, 42 feet breadth of beam, and 30 feet hold. She is furnished with beam-engines from the Morgan Works, with 90 inch cylinders and 12 feet stroke. It is intended, if the line is again put in operation, that the *Queen of the Pacific* shall receive the passengers and mails from two smaller steamships, one departing from New-York and the other from New-Orleans. If she is crowded, as California steamers usually are, she will be capable of carrying 2,000 passengers. The only other launch from this yard since Jan. 1, was that of the ship *Lovely*; 649 tons burthen, (carpenter's tonnage,) 145 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 18 feet hold. She was built for WM. A. SALE & Co. to be employed in the South American and Mediterranean trade. On the stocks at the same yard is the bark *Pojero*, for A. M. LAWRENCE'S Sicily trade. She will be launched in the course of two months; length 132 feet, breadth of beam 28 feet, depth of hold 17 feet, and a steamship for CHARLES MORGAN, upon which work has been stopped.

There was launched in April last, from the yard of S. SNEDEN, on the Newtown Creek, the steamer *Bridgeport*, to run between this City and Bridgeport, Conn. Her length is 245 feet, breadth of beam 34 feet, depth of hold 10 feet. Her engine was built at the Morgan Works; cylinder 56 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. Mr. SNEDEN has on the stocks a propeller to go to the East Indies. She is 135 feet long 27 feet beam, and 11 feet hold—her engine by H. DAL AMATE. A steam-tug is building for Capt. NYE, to go to the harbor of Valparaiso,—140 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 10 feet hold, with a powerful engine from the Morgan Works.

JOHN EWOLIS launched, June 25, the steamer *Montreal*, for the Boston and Portland line. Her length is 240 feet, breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches. Engines are being furnished her from the Allaire Works, near which she now lies.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. launched, in February, the ship *Hotspur*, of about 900 tons burden, for the China trade of McCREGGY & WIENER, and, in May, the barkentine *A. I. Sammos*, 262 tons, for the Chili trade of EVERARD & BROWN. They have on the stocks the barkentina *Ephraim Williams*, 300 tons burden; she is nearly ready for launching, and will be employed by BEALLS & DICKSON in carrying stone from Beales' Island to Washington, to be used upon the public buildings there. They are building for themselves a bark of 700 tons.

WM. H. WEBB launched, April 9, the ship *Roger A. Hiern*, for POET, SMITH & Co., to be employed in the Antwerp trade; length, 172 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet. He has just launched a bark of 650 tons, 135 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 15 feet hold, on his own account. There is a steamship of 1,700 tons on the stocks at this yard which is to be called the *Moses Taylor*, and to be employed in the Gulf trade, probably between Galveston and New-Orleans. She is 240 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 20 feet hold, and will be launched in two or three weeks. Also, a ship of 1,200 tons for WILLIAMS & GUION, for their Liverpool line. The keel has been laid for the U. S. steam revenue cutter, ordered at the last session of Congress, and the contract for which was contended for with such animation by the ship-builders of the United States. So strong was the pressure—political and otherwise—for this contract, that Secretary COBB was compelled to refer the whole subject to Commissioners; and although their award has been vehemently attacked, it has never been successfully impeached. Mr. WEBB has also laid the keel for a screw steamer for the Russian Government. She will follow the *America* around the Horn, and be stationed in the Amoor River. The *America*, it will be remembered, nearly brought the British and American Naval forces in the harbor of Valparaiso into collision. But it is due to all parties to say that she was not transferred to the Russian Government until her arrival at the Amoor River, nor was there any obligation on the part of that Government to accept her on her arrival there.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS launched in March last, for PETER CRARY, the steamboat *John Styles*, and she is now running on the Ravenswood route. She is quite small—100 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet hold. Her engine, by BIRKBECK & HODGES, has a cylinder of 26 inches diameter, and six feet stroke. The same firm launched in April the steamer *Orrin Peil*, in all respects similar to the *John Styles*, with the exception that she has a 32-inch cylinder—she was built for the same purpose. They launched in June the steamer *Virginia*, for the Sound Company. She is 140 feet long, 36 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, and 750 tons burthen. Her engine, which will have a cylinder 38 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke, is being put in by BIRKBECK & HODGES. Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, launched in May, a dredging machine for LIVINGSTON & Co, to be employed in our harbor. They have also launched a small steam tug for H. H. CRARY—the engine of 26 inch cylinder and six feet stroke, by FLETCHER & HARRISON. The same firm have on the stocks a small propeller for JEWETT & Co, and the steamship *Matanzas*, of 350 tons, for a Spanish Company, to go to the port of Matanzas, both of which will be launched soon.

J. SIMONSON launched in January the steamships *Galveston* and *Opelousas*, each 230 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 13 feet hold, and 950 tons burthen. They were built to form Commodore VANDERBILT'S Galveston and New-Orleans line. Their engines were made at the Allaire Works. Mr. SIMONSON launched in April two lighters for H. BOYER. He has on the stocks a magnificent ferry boat for the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, which will be launched about the 1st of October. She is 260 feet long, 35 feet beam, 14 feet hold, and about 1,000 tons burthen.

☞ Thirteen gangs of paviers, thirteen men in each, are now at work under the direction of the Croton Board, re paving the streets. The Belgian pavement is begun at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and elsewhere, and will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The management of this Road, by way, we suppose, of signalizing the removal of their depôt to the new building at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, have promulgated a regulation that no one, on any consideration, or under any circumstances, shall be permitted to pass beyond the doors of the waiting-rooms, into the inclosure from which the cars leave, who does not exhibit a ticket. A man stands at the door of the ladies' apartment leading into the car-yard, to turn back even those who are in charge of the lady passengers and desire to see them in the cars and comfortably seated. A gentleman of this City, whose family is sojourning out of town for the Summer, accompanied his wife, who had visited the City for a day, and was returning alone, to the cars to see her safely off. After purchasing a ticket, upon presenting themselves at the door leading to the cars, he was peremptorily denied entrance. He stated to the man in charge of the door that he was the husband of the lady, and desired to find her a seat and see her off, but was informed that the new regulation extended even to the husbands of the lady passengers. Whereupon, another attendant of the Company was called, the lady's parcels passed into his hands, and madam was left to find her way in and seat herself, which there is no easy matter, as the New-Haven trains are much crowded. It is seldom there are cars enough, and it is almost an every-day occurrence that passengers are obliged to stand. Our informant, thinking the attendant must have been under a mistake, visited the Superintendent, Mr. HOYT, at his office in the building, to inquire if there was such a regulation; and was informed there was, and that it was imperative upon himself and all in charge of the depôt.

This is a somewhat new idea for these latitudes. Such a regulation is a piece of corporate incivility, and cannot but prove a source of the greatest inconvenience to ladies and families passing to and fro on the road. The President and Directors are surely not such a set of churlish old bachelors as to permit the regulation in question to continue in force. Let them reform it.

Early Closing of Wholesale Stores on Saturdays.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I saw a paragraph in one of the City papers last week, stating that a large proportion of the wholesale merchants refuse, this season, to close their stores at 3 P. M. on Saturdays, and on reading it, I could not help exclaiming, in my own mind, "Good!"

Salesmen, clerks and book-keepers, in wholesale and jobbing houses, deserve just such harsh treatment: First, because those employed in the largest houses, who had liberally and voluntarily adopted this custom, would not unite with those in smaller houses in efforts to secure for them this privilege of early closing enjoyed by themselves. To associate with men in the "*small*" establishments, to discuss and adopt means for the accomplishment of a common end, thus securing for all the privilege accorded to the favored few, would be stooping from the dignity of their position. Now, this is poor policy, short-sighted, and defeats its own ends. Let them abandon it, and open their eyes to the fact that if they would enjoy this privilege of early closing permanently themselves, they must seek, by all honorable means within their power, to have it conferred upon all employees of wholesale and jobbing houses in every branch of business. In no other way can closing early on Saturdays become an established and general custom, and to bring about this result no other means will be found as efficient as an Early Closing Association. Such an organization, by and through which all could act, would soon effect the desired end. It might then be found desirable to continue it under some other name, and for other purposes, such as the establishment of a Gymnasium for the use of members, the formation of Cricket and Yachting Clubs, &c. The organization might thus be made the means of doing, physically, as to health, strength, recreation, &c., what the Mercantile Library Association is intended to do, mentally, for the recreation, culture and improvement of its members.

My second reason for saying that wholesale clerks deserve to be deprived of early closing on Saturdays is this: They are in the habit of frequenting retail stores of all kinds, the married ones accompanied by their wives, to make purchases of dry goods, millinery, dress trimmings, boots and shoes, &c., at late hours in the evening. Thus by practice and example they use their influence against the early closing of retail stores. Is this generous or consistent? They pride themselves, as a class, with the idea that they are *superior* to salesmen in retail stores. Is this an evidence of superiority, visiting retail stores in the night? Can they find no better way than this of spending their evenings? Have they no love for reading, no taste for intellectual culture, no social, home enjoyments? Truly I wish they had. Then both they and their lady friends would remain at home evenings, and allow retail salesmen to do the same, instead of working in the hot rest of the Summer, and during dull trade and long evenings in the Winter, till 9 or 10 at night as they now do. Is it not wrong, selfish, inconsistent, and therefore ungentlemanly, in men engaged in wholesale houses to visit retail stores in the evening, thus compelling retail salesmen to work till 9 or 10 P. M. every night in the week?

EQUALITY.

The Foreign Military Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Many people have thought that because the 7th, 8th and 71st Regiments have been called out more than others recently, the other Regiments were not to be depended upon. This is a foolish, fatal mistake. It so happens that the three Regiments above-named are popular among all classes, and their presence might more readily preserve the peace; but they are not any more reliable than the 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 55th, 69th, or any other Regiments. In fact, the German military population were eager to be called out to assist in putting down their troublesome countrymen in the Nineteenth Ward; but it was feared that a collision between them would have been most disastrous. And certainly none showed more readiness to respond to the call on the occasion of the Sixth Ward riot, than did the 69th Regiment, who are nearly all Irishmen. Rowdies and rioters in this City must not bolster themselves up with the idea that any military will take sides with them. The soldiers of New-York City know their duty, and will discharge that duty (together with their muskets and rifles) irrespective of country or condition, whenever the peace of the City is endangered. The 7th and 71st will most assuredly not hesitate to shoot down any lawless American vagabond, no matter if he descended in a direct line from the first illustrious Aborigine on our soil, and himself first drew breath on the spot where he should lose it!

The whole first division of New-York is a shield which will never be turned aside in the hour of danger! They stand on neutral ground (in uniform) and will protect a law which shall be enacted or a peace which may be broken.

MILITIA MAN.

Sunday Trading.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Notwithstanding the lamentable outbreak in one of the Wards of our City on Sunday last, the general extraordinary quiet which prevailed must have been gratifying to every good citizen. It is refreshing to read the reports from the various Precincts, as it was refreshing to the writer in passing through a portion of the City not the most orderly, to observe, in the distance of more than a mile, but one "corner store" open for business. And since a change so desirable clearly resulted from the exercise of a little wholesome authority on the part of our public functionaries, it becomes a question of no small importance, whether, by a *consistent fidelity* on their part, our Sabbaths may not be characterized by perfect order and sobriety.

If our statutes forbid the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, do they not as clearly prohibit traffic in *all kinds* of merchandise? It is *unjust* to compel the grocer, who has paid for a license to sell spirituous liquors, to keep closed doors on Sunday, while his neighbor, the cigar dealer, the clothier, the confectioner or the butcher, is allowed to violate the laws by prosecuting his peculiar business.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

A Very Old Veteran.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing some misstatements in several papers, I wish to correct them, as follows: ISAAC DANIELS, now in his 109d year, was born in Bedford, in Westchester County. He was in the Revolutionary war, and was in many skirmishes on the line. When the war of 1812 broke out, and a draft was made, he went substitute for NED LOYN, of Bedford. He has received no remuneration for services in either war. He had some property, but its all gone; he is living with his son at No. 154 Suffolk-street, who has supported him for fifteen years, and has nothing but his own daily earnings to support him. His son, moreover, is in his 70th year.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Do coax the gentlemen who have stores on Broadway, which we must visit daily, to stop the sprinkling and expend the money that it costs in having that magnificent avenue swept every week-day instead. It would be so obliging to skirts and

THIN SHOES.

BASE BALL—EAGLES AND EMPIRES.—A match was played yesterday at Hoboken between these Clubs, which called together a large crowd to witness it. The Eagles were declared the victors, beating the Empires 22 runs in nine innings. The following are the items:

EAGLES.	Runs.	EMPIRES.	Runs.
Bixby	6	Scott	1
Williams	6	Thorn	3
Brinkerhoff	4	Levey	0
Yates	4	Miller	2
Houseman	4	Wendell	2
Place	4	Noyt	4
Smith	4	Tice	0
Gelsten	4	Goff	3
Welling	4	Myers	2
Total	39	Total	17

☞ Nearly all WALKER'S men have so far recovered as to be out of danger. A number of them have been taken out of the Hospital by their friends, and the others sent to the Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Metropolitan Policemen Sentenced—Several Rioters Disposed of.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 21.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

The calendar was not so large as common. There was an unusual number of assault and battery cases and comparatively few of petit larceny. The wife-beating cases were numerous. The prosecuting witnesses for the most part failing to appear. Only three or four of the cases tried were interesting. One Rister, found guilty, was remanded till Saturday, when he will be sentenced. A Sixth Ward rioter and the policeman convicted of assault and battery, were sentenced.

Thomas Fullon was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery upon his own son, William Fulton, July 17, at No. 42 Watt-street, where the parties reside. The complainant testified that his father was beating his mother, when he came in and interfered, whereupon the prisoner caught his finger in his mouth and chewed it, and otherwise injured him. The prisoner cross-examined the witness. *Prisoner*—What was it I did when I came in? *Witness*—You got your tea ——. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, you've heard what you did. You beat your wife, and chewed your son's finger. We find you guilty of this assault and battery on your wife and son, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Ann Cosgrove about a month ago applied to Robert W. Carnes, No. 40 Grove-street, for employment, and he took her into his service. She, in return for his kindness, assaulted him, July 17, and also Lucy A. Green, another of his servants. *Judge Osborne*—What shall we do with her, Judge? *Judge Connolly*—Send her to the City Prison for 30 days. If you're caught here again, (to the prisoner,) we'll sentence you to the Penitentiary.

Sarah Hill was a very good-looking little woman, but had behaved herself in a very naughty manner. The testimony was that she was a prostitute, living at No. 26 Marion street. A man, (her husband, she said,) had been sitting on the stairs with her in her house, July 16, and when he went away, Peter Dawson, of No. 14 Marion-street, the complainant, said to her, "I'll go up stairs with you now." She got angry at this, and ejected him from the premises. He tried to open the gate in the front yard and reënter, when she struck him several times with a club, causing the blood to flow and injuring him severely. She was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days and fined $25. She shook her hand at the complainant as she left the Court-room in charge of an officer.

Thomas Ryan was brought to the bar charged with being engaged in the riot in Jackson-street on the Fourth of July. Thomas Steers, of the Fourteenth District Police, deposed in his affidavit that he was engaged in endeavoring to quell the riot, was struck several times with stones thrown by the rioters, and recognized Thomas Ryan as one of them. Ryan followed him to Grand street and threw a large stone at him. George W. Garland, No. 53 Varick-street, entered the complaint. He saw the riot in the Seventh Ward, and saw Ryan actively engaged in it; saw him strike two men and throw bricks and stones. He appeared to be one of the ringleaders of the mob. Charles Eldridge, No. 29 Cannon street, made a similar deposition. The affidavits were sworn to before Justice Wood, who held the prisoner to bail in $1,000. He was found guilty and remanded till Saturday for sentence.

The Court adjourned at 11½ o'clock. At 12½ P. M. it was reopened for the purpose of sentencing Schieffin, the Metropolitan Policeman, and McGarry, the Sixth Ward rioter. Leonard Schieffin was brought to the bar. *Judge Osborne*—Schieffin, you've been tried and convicted of having assaulted and beaten a man named Martin Amee with a club. You have had a fair and impartial trial, and the evidence is conclusive that you did beat this man with a club when there was no necessity for your using one. Now, setting aside all the aggravating circumstances of the assault, and the vulgar language that was used by you, we have been influenced a good deal by the testimony of Officer Gilmore, who who as a brother officer would be more likely to side with you than against you, and in whose testimony therefore we have placed great confidence. If it had not been for him we should hardly have convicted you. We, perhaps, would have merely recommended your case to the Police Commissioners for investigation. We take into consideration the excitement which prevailed at the time. We have taken into consideration the statements concerning the nature of the wound made since the trial, by which it appears that the violence used was greater than was supposed at the time of the trial. We have also considered what your friends have said in your behalf, and for the purpose of setting an example in these cases, and deterring others from doing as you have done by the certainty rather than by the severity of the punishment which will follow, we sentence you to the City Prison for 30 days. *Prisoner*—Can I go to White-street for a few moments? *Judge*—Yes, with an officer.

Thomas McGarry, of No. 116 Centre-street, was brought up for sentence. He, it will be remembered, was convicted with the other Sixth Ward rioters and sentence suspended. *Judge Osborne*—McGarry, you were convicted along with the rest of the parties charged with riot, and assault and battery on the 4th of July, and it becomes necessary for us, in order to enable your counsel to take the case up to a higher Court, to pass sentence upon you. We impose on you the same sentence as we gave the other rioters—penitentiary for six months. *Counsel*—We appeal to the Court of General Sessions. A recognizance was taken in $500, by which the prisoner binds himself to appear before the Court of General Sessions in August for trial. Upon a recognizance on an appeal being taken under the Statute, the sentence and proceedings in the lower Court become void (2 R. S., 899, 4th Ed.). The Judges proceeded to leave the Court-room after McGarry's case was concluded. *Mr. Johnson (Clerk)*—Here, the Court hasn't been adjourned. *Judge Flandreau* (returning)—Hasn't it? I thought it had. You don't want to keep a fellow here all day, do you? Come, adjourn the Court. The Court was then formally adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—IN CHAMBERS—July 20.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

U. S. CONSULS ABROAD ARE "NON-RESIDENTS"

Louis Bamberger vs. *Robert J. Ferguson*.—The plaintiff in this suit is the U. S. Consul at the Island of Ascension. Judgment was obtained by the defendant, and this was a motion calling upon the plaintiff's attorneys to show cause why they should not pay the defendant's costs, to the amount of one hundred dollars, for which they are liable by statute.

The plaintiff's attorneys contended that the plaintiff being only absent in performance of his Consular duties, he is not a "non-resident," and they are consequently not liable.

In giving his decision, Judge WOODRUFF says:

In the English Court of Chancery when the order for security for costs was a matter of practice the right of a defendant to require such security from an officer in the service of the Crown residing abroad in such service has been denied. See 9 Simons R. 497, and cases therein cited and discussed.

I do not think that we have any discretion on the subject. It is here a matter of statutory regulation. The words of the statute are peremptory, giving the defendant the *right* when a suit is commenced for a plaintiff not residing within the jurisdiction of the Court. (2 Rev. S. 620.)

United States Consuls *reside* in the Consular District for which they are commissioned, and so absolute is such residence that they cannot be absent therefrom for a longer period than ten days without leave of the President of the United States.

The motion must therefore be granted in accordwith the terms of the notice.

THE STRYCHNINE OF COMMERCE.—The source from whence this poison, which has gained so worldwide a celebrity recently, is obtained, is thus noticed in *Dickens' Household Words*:

In Ceylon, and several districts of India, grows a moderate-sized tree, with thick, shining leaves and a short, crooked stem. In the fruit season it is readily recognized by its rich orange-colored berries, about as large as golden pippins. The rind is hard and smooth, and covers a white, soft pulp, the favorite food of many kinds of birds, within which are the flat, round seeds, not an inch in diameter, ash-gray in color, and covered with very silky hairs. The Germans fancy they can discover a resemblance in them to grey eyes, and call them crow's eyes, but the likeness is purely imaginary.

The tree is the strychnine *nux vomica*, and the seed is the deadly poison nut. The latter was early used as a medicine by the Hindoos, and its nature and properties understood by Oriental doctors long before it was known to foreign nations. "Dog-killer" and "fish-scale" are two of its Arabic names. It is stated that at present the natives of Hindostan often take it for many months continuously, in much the same manner as opium-eaters eat opium. They commence with taking the eighth of a nut a day, and gradually increase their allowance to an entire nut, which would be about twenty grains. If they eat directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced; but, if they neglect this precaution, spasms result.

CHRISTIANITY IN MADAGASCAR.—Notwithstanding the long-continued and compulsory absence of European Missionaries, and in spite of the terrible persecutions, there are said to be some forty native Evangelists, and a great number of converts, at present in Madagascar. They are compelled to maintain the greatest secrecy, religious services being held under cover of night.

Death of Gen. Micah Brooks, of Livingston County, N. Y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nunda, convened at Holmes' Hall on the evening of July 10, 1857, for the purpose of giving public expression to their sentiments upon the decease of Gen. MICAH BROOKS, of Brooks' Grove, in the County of Livingston, after addresses by Hon. LUTHER C. PECK and HENRY CHALKER, Esq., the Committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of HENRY CHALKER, WALTER WHITCOME and EN. PACKARD, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with deep regret the sudden death of our aged and distinguished fellow-citizen Gen. MICAH BROOKS.

Resolved, That for more than half a century he has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the whole country, and Western New-York particularly, and that during that time he has filled various offices of public trust, local, State and national, and that he discharged them all with fidelity to the country and credit to himself, and exhibited in his life those traits of character, which entitle him to our grateful remembrance, and ennuring regard.

Resolved, That as a patriot he was above suspicion—as a soldier without a stain—as a statesman he was incorruptible—as a friend, warm and abiding in his attachments—and as a man and a citizen, as a Christian and a neighbor he was deservedly respected and honored,

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family in their great affliction, and tender them our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to present a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and send copies to each of the journals of the County for publication.

SAMUEL SKINNER, Chairman.

E. W. PACKARD, Secretary.

Gen. MICAH BROOKS was in his eighty-third year when he died. He has filled many prominent positions in public life, and ever used great influence in the earlier days of the State and Republic, he being older than either of them. In the State Legislature, in the Constitutional Convention, in the Halls of the National Congress, and as a Judge on the bench, as well as in all the other numerous and important public trusts he held, he acquitted himself with ability and fidelity.

As an intimation of the position he held in Congress, it might be well to state that while a member of that body he was *Chairman* of the Committee on Internal Improvements, which Committee was made up of HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and other [illegible].

All these great names have long since passed away, and he was left alone. Verily he has "Come down to us from a former generation." Full of years and of honors, his step still firm, his eye undimmed, and his memory of the early events in the history of the country unimpaired, he stood among us at our last National jubilee, like a representative of the past. While he mingled with us in our festivities, the pleasant recollections of the past seemed to come up fresh before him, and he spoke of things that transpired before many of us were born, as if they were but of yesterday, and of too great names that adorn our history, as though they were his fellows, and what is remarkable, that while he was speaking of one of the last of his contemporaries remaining, the sequel shows that the subject of his remark was passing from earth. The swift wings of the lightning soon heralded the sudden death of our honored statesman, WILLIAM L. MARCY.

We little thought that less than one week would terminate in a similar manner the earthly career of our honored fellow citizen of whom we are writing. He seemed to stand alone like a mighty oak in its native forest. Time, that had leveled to earth its fellows one by one, had long since checked its growth and impaired its vigor, and by slow degrees was wasting its trunk. Yet it was sound at the heart, when suddenly a meteor from heaven strikes this stately king of the forest, and fells it to the earth.

So with our respected friend. In the full enjoyment of vigorous old age, with the promise of many years before him, without a moment's warning, the messenger of death called him hence, and without a pang he passed away from Earth, and is now numbered with the congregation of the dead.

Gen. BROOKS was a man of quiet, unobtrusive temperament, and spent the last of his days in the sweet retirement of home. As soon as the public had no longer any claims upon him he gladly returned to the congenial atmosphere of private life, and although for the last 20 years he has mingled but little in public, he was still active. His vigorous pen has touched almost every subject of importance that has come up before the country, and he has done much by the light of his experience, the wisdom of his councils and the production of his philosophical mind, through the all-powerful medium of the press in forming and moulding a correct public sentiment.

From inclination, his acts have been but little known to the public, but whoever shall examine his history and his acts, will be surprised at the labor he has performed, and the unacknowledged service he has rendered.

"His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world—*This is a man.*"

E. W. P.

NUNDA, Monday, July 13, 1857.

Misconduct of Constables.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your interesting exposition of a case of sharp practice on the part of our constables some ten days ago, as well as the editorial calling for a reform of the gross defects of the law in reference to the duties and responsibilities of our Constabulary, induces me to present a case to the point, and to unite in the demand for redress. A mechanic up town had a claim against a person in my employ, for some trifling repaire to his house, which he refused to pay until it was completed according to agreement. During his absence from the City a judgment was obtained for the amount in one of the District Courts up town. A few weeks ago Constable THOMAS CUSHING called at my store No. 109 Jool-street, and stated he had an execution against *some person* named DEWITT, and demanded payment from me, or he would levy on my stock of goods for seven dollars, (the original debt being about half that sum.) I replied that the individual against whom he held the execution had not a dollar's worth of property in the building, and warned him against touching any of my goods; he replied he held an execution against said individual, and unless I paid the amount would levy and sell my stock. I warned him of the consequences, feeling satisfied he would not dare to commit so high-handed an outrage. On entering my store two days after I was surprised to learn that the same constable had been there and carried away some two or three hundred dollars' worth of brass and copper wire, in defiance of the protest of my clerks, and without affording them an opportunity to take an inventory of the same; they demanded his authority, when he merely showed his badge. They begged him to take only sufficient to satisfy the claim. His reply was, "he did not care if he had a thousand dollars' worth, and intended to sell it for ten dollars within two hours if it would not bring any more." Upon learning this state of affairs I sent a person in pursuit of my goods, and fearing to trust to the responsibility of the constable in so large an amount, paid some thirteen dollars, and thus recovered my goods at a great deal of trouble, being compelled to follow them to the upper part of the City. There are no doubt many cases even more aggravated and more oppressive. If this is the customary proceeding of constables towards those who are able and determined to bring them to account, what must be their conduct towards those who have not the means to seek for redress? Your course in showing up this source of abuse in public officials will meet with general approval, while the all-powerful refuge of the press will eventuate in a remedy.

Yours, &c., BETA

The State Engineers.

ALBANY, Friday, July 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Whatever matters are of sufficient public interest to be set forth in your columns, should certainly be stated truly, and as you doubtless wish to avoid being made the medium of misleading the public, I take the liberty to give you the means of correcting some errors of fact which appear in a letter from Albany, published in your paper of yesterday, July 16. The errors occur in the paragraph relating to the contracting Board. It is stated that the "Comptroller and Commissioner WHALLON united with Commissioner SHERRILL and State Engineer SEYMOUR in awarding some contracts." The truth is, that the Comptroller did not on the occasion referred to, nor has he at any time "united" or met with the Board for any purpose. On the occasion referred to, Commissioners WHALLON and SHERRILL and the State Engineer and Surveyor constituted the Board and transacted the business (not awarding contracts) for which they convened. As there was not a quorum of Republican members present, it was distinctly understood that no political action should be had or proposed.

The State Engineer and Surveyor not only "commenced making," but made, "reports of certain changes which he had made in the Engineer Service," as it was his duty to do at the first meeting of the Board, and the report was laid on the table without further action, pursuant to the understanding above mentioned. These are the facts. The exigencies of public duty, at this season, keep all the members of the Contracting Board, except the Comptroller, who does not as yet meet with the Board, almost constantly away from Albany. At the last day appointed for a meeting Colonel SEYMOUR, State Engineer, and Commissioner FITZHUGH were present, but Commissioner SHERRILL was necessarily absent. Doubtless, at an early day, they will be able to be in attendance together.

Yours, X.

A FOUNDLING RECLAIMED.—Some six or seven years ago, a male child was left on the door-step of a house in this town. The foundling was taken to the poorhouse, where it was properly cared for and raised—no tidings of its origin ever having come to light. The child is now a bright boy of seven years, and a great favorite of the Superintendent of the Infirmary. On Monday last a lady-like woman landed at our depôt, who came in search of this boy. After some difficulty she found the house where the child had been left, and upon inquiry learned, to her great joy, that the child was still living, and had been properly cared for. She took the proper steps to reclaim the child, purchased the necessary articles of clothing for it, and with feelings such only as a mother can appreciate, took the boy to her home in St. Louis. It seems that the erring mother, after abandoning her child, had reformed, married well, and now, after the lapse of seven years, with the consent of her husband (who was made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case before she married him) she comes to reclaim her child. During the proceedings here she was deeply agitated, made a clean breast of the whole matter to the lady at whose door the foundling was left, leaving no donbt on her mind of the entire truthfulness of her strange and interesting narrative. Surely, "truth is stranger than fiction."—*Urbana, (O.) Gazette, July 10.*

The Buchanan and Forney Quarrel—Forney's Ambition.

From the Pennsylvanian, July 18.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.—The demand for our issue of Saturday last containing a brief article on JOHN W. FORNEY, may be regarded as an evidence of the interest felt by the party on the subject; and we are happy to be able to record the fact that almost without exception, that interest manifests itself in a manly indignation at the effort made by a few members of the party in this city to rebuke Mr. BUCHANAN for his alleged ingratitude to Col. FORNEY. Among the numbers are several who, being the recipients of Mr. BUCHANAN'S favor in the shape of the very best appointments in this city, owe it to him as the least possible return for his confidence to take the responsibility of their position. We leave them, however, to time, and feel quite satisfied ourselves that our step has been so universally approved. Our aim is the good of the party, and not the mere ambition of men; this we believe can be accomplished only by the sincere and fearless support of Mr. BUCHANAN, his Administration and its measures. The efficacy of its policy and its acts are clearly shown by the tranquil and prosperous condition of affairs at home and abroad. How unjust—nay, how disgraceful is it then, that here, in his own city and State, by his own hearth stone, we should witness bickerings and heart-burnings arising only from a miserable scramble for the leadership of party and the spoils of office. Who are the parties thus engaged? We unhesitatingly repeat that the they are to be found among those who inveigh against the President because he could not place Mr. FORNEY in the Cabinet, and deemed it proper to deny him the control of the Administration organ at the city of Washington.

Now let us look calmly at the subject and see whether Mr. BUCHANAN is to blame. His attachment to Col. FORNEY was well known, and the people, after his defeat for the United States Senatorship, thought it due to him as a reward for his services and devotion to the party, that Mr. BUCHANAN should give him anything in his gift for which he was fitted. But the President, in his wisdom, it would seem, did not please to make a Minister out of him, whether on the ground of unfitness we are not prepared to say: but this we will say, that he understood the feelings of the party in this State too well to make him a Cabinet officer. Besides, Mr. BUCHANAN, when he reached Washington, ascertained, in our opinion, that other and controlling reasons made it his duty to resist the importunities of Col. FORNEY'S friends. Those reasons we will not now make public; they, as we believe, made it necessary that Mr. FORNEY should be denied the management of the *Union* newspaper, and will, we have no doubt, when they shall be made known, afford a sufficient justification for the President. At all events, we think the country approves of the course of Mr. BUCHANAN, and feel sure that time will attest its wisdom.

Now, what was left to do? Mr. FORNEY was to be provided for in some other way. Yes, but how? The Collectorship, the Naval Office, the Navy Agency, the Consulate to Liverpool, all passed in review, and none passed inspection. Money, and not power, was sought, but nothing was rich enough to satisfy Col. FORNEY'S ambition, nothing lucrative enough to reward him for his services to Mr. BUCHANAN and the party. After some weeks' delay, an understanding was had between Mr. FORNEY and his real friends that the Consulate at Liverpool should be made to be worth $25,000 per annum, (not $15,000, as we erroneously stated in our previous article,) or in other words, $100,000 for the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and that $10,000 should be paid to him at once in cash. It is proper to say that this proposition came in a business shape from Colonel FORNEY'S friends, who, anxious to serve him, were also anxious to relieve the President from his embarrassment in the case. The only return to be made for this salary in addition to the emoluments of the Consulate, was the discharge of the duty of foreign correspondent for one or two newspapers.

Now, this is a plain statement, which Col. FORNEY will not deny, nor which, if he does, we stand ready to prove. But Mr. FORNEY is a neglected man. We begin to think he was not quite sincere when he said he was "ambitious for money, and not for station or political power." We have always paid tribute to his talents, but in our estimate we must here come far short of the mark, if $25,000 per annum is an inadequate compensation for their exercise. Come, Mr. FORNEY, be ingenuous; it was power *and* money you wanted; you failed in the one, the other you have rejected; you cannot acquire either by the publication of the *Press*, under the plea of supporting the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN; its success lies in the way of your ambition, and your insincerity will be made apparent when some day the arts upon which you now rely will be stripped of their guise. Be manly; let your paper stand on its own merits; let it reflect your sentiments and avow its purposes. Let it enter into an honorable competition, and we will wish it success. The world is large enough for all; but when you seek to detract and disturb the party to which you owe so much, in order that you may avenge your imaginary private wrongs, we protest. This duty we owe

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish, in another part of this morning's impression, Governor WALKER's recent proclamation to the people of Kansas. The occasion of this proclamation, as we have been already informed by telegraph, was the resistance of the Free-State Party to the Territorial laws. Governor WALKER notifies the people that he has summoned to his aid the troops of the United States to assist in enforcing the laws. Later telegraphic advices state that, notwithstanding the proclamation, a municipal ticket was elected at Lawrence on the 13th, when a Mr. BLOOD was elected Mayor. The Free-State Convention, at Topeka, had closed its session. It is stated to have been very large and very earnest. It was determined to re-submit the Topeka Constitution to the people in August. MARIUS J. BARRETT was nominated for Congress.

We give place this morning to a personal and abusive letter from Archbishop HUGHES, in answer to an article which appeared in this journal several days since. While we accord to the Archbishop a place in our columns for such reply as he deems it proper to make, we beg to remind him that scurrility is not argument. We have alluded to the subject in our editorial columns, and shall revert to it again at our leisure, to substantiate the statements we were called upon to make in the article which Archbishop HUGHES so bitterly assails.

An event that startled the town and created a general feeling of horror, took place yesterday. Policeman EUGENE ANDERSON, of the Fourteenth Ward, was shot dead shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, by a burglar whom he was attempting to arrest. The assassin fled, but was pursued and arrested in front of his residence at No. 120 Worth-street. He is an Italian, and gave his name as MICHAEL CANGEMI. His apartments were searched and found to contain a large amount of jewelry and other valuable articles, all of which is supposed to be the proceeds of other burglaries. Besides these were found in CANGEMI's apartments a number of deadly weapons, showing him to be a desperate and a professional burglar. The "woman" of the accused was also arrested and committed to prison. When the news of ANDERSON's murder became known the greatest excitement prevailed, especially among the men who work in Centre Market, where until quite recently the deceased had labored. An effort was made to take CANGEMI from the custody of the officers and lynch him immediately after his arrest. Indeed, matters had gone so far that a rope with a noose was ready in the market-house to lynch the assassin. The effort at lynch law was foiled by the Police, partly by entreaty and partly by means more forcible. During the day an inquest was held upon the body of the murdered man, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by a pistol shot wound, &c., in the hands of MICHAEL CANGEMI. The prisoner was then put in a carriage to be conveyed to the Tombs. An immense crowd of excited men followed, and gathered so closely about the carriage that the officers were compelled to defend it with their revolvers. The scene at this time was terribly exciting. The crowd still followed, but the larger portion ran towards the Tombs, to await the arrival of the assassin. A rope was conspicuously displayed among them. The officers who had him in charge, finding that it would be dangerous to attempt to place the prisoner in the City Prison, drove away at great speed in a different direction, and by frequent turnings and other artifices put the mob on a wrong scent, and disappointed them. A great many people remained about the Tombs till sundown. About 3 o'clock CANGEMI was driven secretly to the Essex Market Prison, where he was detained till a late hour last night when he was quietly removed to the City Prison, where he now is. A meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening, in reference to the murder of officer ANDERSON. Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee appointed to raise contributions for those who were dependent upon him for support. No time has yet been set for the funeral, which will take place under the auspices of Engine Company No. 40, of which deceased was for many years a member.

Mr. DEVELIN was yesterday brought before Judge INGRAHAM, on *habeas corpus*, but, after some discussion, his matter was ordered to stand over till Wednesday. He slept again last night in Eldridge-street Jail. The same Judge directed that the injunction against Mr. CONOVER stand over till Friday, the 24th. Judge PEABODY adjourned the question of the disposition of the books of the Street Commissioner's Office till to-day noon. Mr. CONOVER occupies the seat of Street of Commissioner, but being enjoined from handling the books he is very much a gentleman of leisure during business hours. He was ordered yesterday to show cause to Judge INGRAHAM on the 23d why he should not be committed for contempt.

The Police Commissioners could not get a quorum yesterday. Three of them were present long enough to read and enjoy President DRAPER's letter of resignation. Nobody, of course, has as yet been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. CHOLWELL refuses to consent to the election of any Republican, and the present prospect is that a Democrat will be elected, whereupon Mayor WOOD and POWELL will probably go into the Board; and, if they do, it will be no great question who will be head of the Police.

There was a rumor in the lower Wards late last night that another Fourteenth Ward policeman had been killed during the evening, in Spring-street. The rumor was not correct. The Fourteenth Ward was unusually quiet last night.

The brig *Flora*, of Newcastle, Me., has been seized by the United States Marshal for bringing to New-York a native Krooman from the coast of Africa, in violation of law, and the Captain is, also, subject to arrest. JOHN DAVIS—that is the name of the native—is marked by the usual tattoo down the forehead and nose, and the filed front teeth, which identify him as a subject of the British Government. So far as his rights of freedom, and claim for wages from the *Flora* are concerned, he may, it is alleged, throw himself upon the protection of the British Consulate; but the Captain will have to look elsewhere to escape the violation of the law interdicting the shipping of foreigners abroad, or that other law forbidding the Slave-trade since 1818. The object in bringing these natives to the United States, is said to be for the purpose of teaching them enough of the English language to enable them to act as interpreters for the Slavers, for which purpose large prices are paid by the Slave-traders. Hosts of slaves are sacrificed in the middle passage from random medical treatment, while a native could explain the nature of the disease each is suffering, and thus furnish data for correct doctoring.

The attempt to enforce the no-advance wages system in New-York has been abandoned. Yesterday, the leading ship-owners, who saw that it was a useless attempt to harmonize the various conflicting interests affected by the proposed change, or to overcome the determined opposition of the sailor-landlords, alias "sharks," sent word to their shipping-agents to pay the usual advance, and yesterday terminated the first great movement towards ameliorating the condition of the sailor; the only remedy left is to pay such wages as will induce a better class of men to go to sea. Some are of the opinion that Congress, under the law for regulating commerce, may so amend the Marine Code as to render void all contracts with seamen involving the payment of wages in advance of services rendered. This, it is alleged, would lay the axe at the root of the tree, and *compel* the abandonment of the injurious advance system.

The Special Committee of the Commissioners of Health, appointed to examine into the complaints made that proper facilities are not afforded at the lower Quarantine anchorage for lightering the cargoes of vessels, expect to begin to take evidence in the case to-day. The Committee express a determination to examine the subject thoroughly.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday, the newly elected Governor, Mr. PINKNEY, taking his seat at the Board. A strong disposition was manifested to scrutinize very closely the items of the various requisitions.

The Commissioners of Health transacted no business yesterday of importance. A full report is promised at the meeting to day from the Health Officer, of the condition of the fleet of infected vessels now lying at the lower Quarantine anchorage.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday, but no business of interest was brought up. They meet again on Tuesday next.

Judge INGRAHAM yesterday vacated the injunction restraining the Comptroller, Mayor, &c., from signing warrants to pay the Metropolitan Police. The *habeas corpus* to bring up DEVELIN, and the injunctions against CONOVER, were adjourned over to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. ROBINSON and some score of men under him were busy all of Monday night and during yesterday in setting the poles and arranging the wires necessary to make No. 86 Franklin-street the headquarters of the future fire and police telegraph of the City. The telegraph apparatus and clock that formerly were in the old chief's office were moved yesterday to the new quarters. It is expected that the telegraph will be in full operation by Friday.

The Farmers' Club met at the American Institute. Some interesting observations were made on the growth of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. It was thought that all these things might be cultivated much more to profit near the New-York market. Dr. WATERBURY spoke on the relations of nitrogen to the growth of plants. The subject is to be renewed Tuesday fortnight.

THOMAS RYAN, engaged in the riot in Jackson-street on the 4th of July, was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and remanded till Saturday, when he will be sentenced. LEONARD SCHIEFFLIN, the over-zealous policeman, and THOMAS MCGARRY, a Sixth Ward 4th of July rioter, were sentenced. MCGARRY gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Court of General Sessions, and gave a recognizance upon the rendition of which, in such a case, by statute, all prior proceedings are nullified. He will be tried in the general Sessions in August.

Twenty puncheons of rum that recently arrived from Jamaica, West Indies, on board the bark *Thomas Jefferson*, and seized at the Custom House on account of having been falsely invoiced, were sold yesterday at auction. They brought some $3,000, half of which goes into the Government Treasury and the remaining half into the pockets of the Collector, Naval officer and Surveyor.

The Fifth Annual Commencement of the Free Academy came off at the Academy of Music last evening, under the direction of the Presidents of the Board of Education and of the Academy. The house was filled in every part, and the whole affair passed off most creditably to all concerned. Rev. Dr. ADAMS opened with prayer, and DODWORTH made the music. The Graduating Class for 1857 numbers twenty-one. President GREEN charged to the recipients of the degrees. ADOLPH WERNER delivered the Valedictory and Rev. Dr. S. H. COX pronounced the Benediction.

The Liquor Dealers' Association held a meeting last night and passed some important resolutions, which will be found in another column. They seem determined to contest the Liquor Law to the last.

JONES *alias* Jonny, said to be one of the men who was engaged some two weeks ago with JOHN MYERS *alias* Jack Spratt, who was shot and killed in breaking into and robbing the store, No. 1,080 Broadway, was arrested yesterday and held for examination.

The steam tug, *Robert C. Smith*, has been permanently chartered by the Quarantine Commissioners to ply between the old and new Quarantine. She is a fast boat, and well adapted to the business.

The Engineers were boring Diamond Reef again yesterday preparatory to more blasting.

Governor Walker and Kansas.

The affairs of Kansas seem destined to be the coercive test of the American capacity for self-government. Any people less accustomed than the citizens of the Northern States of this Union to acquiesce in the action of legal authority, or of authority claiming to be legal, would have brought the questions at issue between the Free-State men and the Missourians of Kansas to the arbitrament of ferocious war at a very early stage of the "invasion" which convulsed the nation a year ago.

Any people less accustomed than are the same citizens to converting every interest, however sacred, and every issue, however vital, into the material of party strife and petty partisan intrigue, would have long since accepted the position in which matters were left by the "pacification" of Kansas, and, making the best of that position, would have gone to work to effect a practicable organization of their affairs.

We have never been able to see that any possible result of permanent good for Kansas or the nation were to be achieved by the attitude of the Free-State men at Topeka.

If the crisis of our national existence is really upon us—if the union of these States has been virtually dissolved, and the Government to which we send our representatives, and from which we receive our executive functionaries, is no longer a Government, then, certainly, we can comprehend the position of those who maintain that it is reasonable and right for the Free-State men of Kansas to refuse obedience to the Territorial authorities designated by the Government of the United States, and to persist in the support of a Territorial organization which is not recognized, and will not be recognized, by the Congress of the Union. But we do not perceive that the friends of the Topeka Legislature assume this position. They seem to us to claim the privileges without assuming the responsibilities of revolution. And it is for this reason, and for this reason only, that we always have opposed, and do still strenuously oppose, their ments and their action.

That we are right in this opposition is, we think, sufficiently proved by the actual state of affairs at Lawrence.

The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a Government within a Government. They refuse to recognize the Territorial Government—and the Topeka Government has not recognized them. They accordingly proceed to recognize themselves, and to constitute a free city in the heart of the Territory. They take up what is an absolutely anomalous ground. They go back in the most literal manner to first principles, and establish in Kansas such a condition of society as obtained in Israel before the days of the Judges. If there were no shadow of a Government in Kansas—if open civil war raged in that Territory, and the bonds of the Federal Union had been loosened—we could understand the propriety of this proceeding and see its relations to civil order. But the most infatuated defender of the people of Lawrence must surely find it difficult to dispose fairly of the facts set forth by Gov. WALKER in his Proclamation, which we publish to-day.

It is impossible that any man of common loyalty and common sense, occupying the position of a Federal officer in Kansas, should look quietly on upon such an absolute and contemptuous disregard of his authority, and of the very existence of the Government which he represents, as is manifested by the citizens of Lawrence in their municipal organization. If a peaceful solution of the Kansas question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil war should again break out there, to spread thence throughout the Union, let those who cherish this belief make it plainly known, that we may understand what is before us. But let us not hear cries of "peace" from those whose conviction is that peace is a chimera, nor proclamations of regard for law from those who believe that law in these United States has become alternately a farce and a tyranny, that our Government is an irremediable imposture, and that nothing can secure the quiet organization of a great Territory of the Union but the entire withdrawal from that Territory of every pretence and appearance of Federal authority.

Democratic Union and Reform.

It is a fact, involving not the least curious portion of the political history of the Democratic party, that there has been no period, for nearly, if not quite twenty years, when there was a complete and hearty union of principles and of interests among Democrats in the State of New-York. There have been alliances, coalitions, and temporary common action, for the sake of victory and spoils; but it is no exaggeration to declare that, if each of the factions, by which the Democracy has been divided, had at all elections run separate candidates of their own, there could scarcely have been a Democratic State officer chosen, from the time when MARCY was Governor, down to the present hour. Out of the greatest strength of the Democracy grew its greatest weakness. Out of the almost military discipline, and quasi-masonic enrollment and organization of Democrats, under the Regency, sprang the immense horde of rival aspirants for every vacant office, for each new contract, for thousands of patent jobs, with claims, not a tithe of which could ever be satisfied, and who, when disappointed, preferred dividing their party rather than submit to defeat. Conservatives and Loco-Focos, Hunkers and Barnburners, Hards and Softs, Marcy Softs and Free-Soil Softs, Shells of every degree of thickness, all had their origin, primarily, outside of the sphere of political *principle*, in subservience either to the *interests* of individuals, or, more frequently, to the ends of larger or smaller corporations. Whenever principles have been invoked to the aid of one or the other of the antagonistic sections, as in the cases of the Bank issue, the Erie Canal and Internal Improvement question, and, later, Wilmot Proviso and Free-Soilism, it has been an afterthought, and it has once or twice depended upon accident only which faction should be arrayed on one side, and which on the other.

It must, nevertheless, be confessed that the dissensions of a few years ago were conducted on a far higher and nobler scale than they have been in these latter days. "There were giants in those days," compared with the feebler intelligences of the present. The wars they declared were envenomed and bitter, and no quarter was ever asked for or given. Enemies were really *enemies*, as friends were really *friends*. Principles were advocated with a cogency, talent, and energy, which proved that, however questionable the object sought after, it was striven for with the nerve, sagacity, and learning of mighty minds. Gradually, however, the arena of conflict became narrower, and utter defeat and consequent disorganization so disheartened and disgusted the statesmen of the party, that they, one by one, yielded their places to an inferior class of persons—intriguers, instead of politicians—managers, log-rollers, and wire-pullers, instead of thinkers, logicians, and orators. Personal hatred, pique, and the most insignificantly contemptible interests have, since then, been permitted to sway the masses, almost to the exclusion of everything else, until it is no wonder that so many of the sobercr sort have dissolved their connection with the Democratic Party, and sought refuge, from sheer despair, in Know-Nothing Lodges, or in the Republican ranks. After vainly essaying every effort to restore the long-lost harmony, one after the other has either changed sides, retired from political life, or even refrained from voting, until the once apparently invincible Democratic Party has seen its numbers dribble away, until it was found, last November, with a Republican majority against it *of ninety thousand*, not to speak of the votes which were cast for Mr. FILLMORE.

At the present moment there is not a single political principle left, upon which Democrats in this State are at variance. They have ceased to fight with each other in the country districts, out of pure debility and inanition. The Kansas-Nebraska law is a *fait accompli*, and the nobly impartial manner in which Governor WALKER is administering the Government of the first-named of the two Territories has calmed down the excited feeling of last year, and left little, if anything more, to be desired. Hards and Softs, outside of this city, are *fused* down, from necessity, into one common alloy, and it is next to impossible for the concrete atoms of the mass to exhibit very effective hatred towards their neighbors, even if they would. It is, probably, on this account, and because of the prudent course which has been pursued, so far, by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, that Democracy is said to be reviving, and that hopes are entertained by the Democratic State Committee of a total reaction, at the next election, against the existing order of things at Albany. The chief subject of their anxiety is, however, the City of New-York. They entertain the well-founded apprehension that more has been lost to the Democratic Party here, within the past nine months, by the wild divisions that have grown out of Mayor WOOD'S mal-administration, than have been gained elsewhere. It is, therefore, to New-York City that the eyes of thinking Democrats are mainly turned, and it is according to the development of things for good or for ill in this part of the State, that the hopes or the fears of the party will be raised or depressed, during the coming few months. The unpopularity of Mayor WOOD throughout the State can scarcely be exaggerated. His recent acts have caused him to be rather regarded, in the interior, as a monster than as a man. One of the divisions of the City Democracy, represented by the Wilson Small Committee, is known to be identified with him, and it will probably turn upon the point of the utter repudiation of this latter by the delegates who shall be sent from here to the next Democratic State Convention, whether they can be received there or not. Unless they do so, and entirely wash their skirts of all participation in the interests of a man who has sought to trample down rough-shod—against law, order, and the commonest maxims of political integrity—the principles by which the Democratic party profess to be guided, common decency and consistency will demand their exclusion from any participation in the proceedings of the Convention.

As far as we can learn, the Democratic Party in the rural districts of the State, are sick and tired of the intestine warfare which has hitherto been waged. They are, above all things, wearied and disgusted with the selfish, unreasonable and corrupt state of things which is making the City of New-York a by-word throughout the country. They demand that the Democracy of this Metropolis shall adopt measures of Reform upon a true and solid basis, and they have not hesitated to signify of late, in as positive a manner as not yet convened, and therefore irresponsible individuals, can do, that they will second every effort which shall be made by Democrats here who have Reform really at heart. Be their number great or small, those members of the Democratic Party in this City who are opposed to Committee packing, poll-list stuffing, ballot stuffing, inspector-cramming and all the devices which have raised, those to power who now exercise it here, should combine, while there is time, to prevent the demoralization and anarchy into which we have fallen from proceeding any further. The police of Mayor WOOD have disappeared. The eyes of all honest members of the late corps are opened, and they are bitterly indignant at his perfidy towards them. Most of the patronage which gave him the services of enregimented eye-gougers, bullies and fighters, has melted from his grasp. A proper course of action, with a reform tendency, is more practicable than it has been for many years. It is favored, we believe, by all of the Democratic Members of Congress, by all of the Federal officers; it is said to be earnestly desired at Washington; and it will probably meet with a success which will restore greater union to the local Democracy than it has enjoyed for twenty years.

National Exhibition of Mowers and Reapers.

From the tone of the letters written at Syracuse, we judge that the exhibition of the mowers and reapers, made under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society, has, to a great extent, been a failure. If so, the result is one that might have been anticipated by the gentlemen with whom it had its origin,—for such an attempt could hardly have had any other end. The greater number of implements invented for the use of the agriculturist, must, of necessity, owe their origin in some peculiar necessity of a particular locality, and though they may be admirably adapted to a particular soil or surface of ground, they would be worse than useless in others. No man would import from Chicago the broad mold-boards that have proved so successful on the prairies of Illinois, and attempt its use on the rolling, stony fields of Vermont and the other New-England States. Such examples might easily be multiplied. They run through the entire catalogue of agricultural implements. Of all the machines invented for the use of the farmer, there are none that have so peculiar an adaptation to special fields as mowers. They must, of necessity, have qualities peculiarly fitting them for localities, and experience has taught us that it is utterly impossible to combine all these peculiarities in one machine. It would be worse than folly to expect that the mower which had cut a clean, smooth swath upon the levels of the West, would operate quite as successfully in the hilly, rough uplands of the East and North. That which would sweep uninterruptedly through tall, straight timothy, would be inoperative and worthless in the tangled clover, or the short sheep grass of Vermont.

Every-day experience affords abundant evidence of this. But last week, at a trial of mowers, made under the auspices of a Vermont Society, a machine which had received a premium of $1,000 from the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society became unmanageable in five minutes after it entered the field, and was finally ruled out, after the exhibitor had made several unsuccessful attempts to go on. So, at Syracuse, we are informed that a mower which had received marked approbation, had been utterly condemned by the farmers of a Western State. Large numbers of this machine had been sold, upon the strength of some award similar to that made by the Massachusetts Society, which had never cut a single acre of grass without getting out of order.

Is it not then unjust and unsatisfactory to compel the various inventors of mowers to submit their machines to a National test? for, virtually, the inventor has no choice. He must enter the arena, unequal as the combat may be, and trust to chance for a successful issue, or rest under an imputation of shirking, through a want of confidence in the capacity of his machine.

The late trial of mowers and reapers at Syracuse, therefore, has done but little to establish the reputation of any machines except those which are specially intended to be worked upon the prairie kind of ground upon which the experiments were made. It was not an opportunity for testing the National capacity of any particular invention, and the machines which failed to gain the credit which their inventors claimed for them should have their qualities tested under more favorable circumstances.

Archbishop Hughes.

No man, we are told, and on high authority, was ever written down by anybody but himself. And no man, occupying a conspicuous and influential position among his fellow men, was ever utterly cast down therefrom by anybody but himself.

For, long after official station and the external symbols of power have been taken away from a man by the intervention of his enemies, the intrinsic qualities of heart and soul, of brain and character, which alone can give real dignity to official station, and real value to the external symbols of rank, may remain to command the respect of all whose respect is worth receiving, and to inspire an interest in the bosoms of all who are capable of discerning the right from the wrong, and the true from the false.

To forfeit this real dignity, and to sacrifice this real value, a man must show himself his own enemy. He must betray by intemperance of language, by injustice and by indecency of conduct, such intrinsic defects of constitution and of intellect as shall justify his external degradation in the eyes of the considerate and the impartial.

On Saturday of last week we took occasion to comment upon a rumor which has for some time been current in the Catholic community of this City, to the effect that the actual incumbent of the Archiepiscopal See of New-York, having incurred the serious displeasure of the Head of his church, is on the point of being subjected to ecclesiastical discipline. We conceived the subject of this rumor to possess a certain public interest and importance, because the possible removal from the exercise of active authority of a functionary who is recognized as the spiritual chief of a very large body of our fellow-citizens, is an event which may reasonably challenge some degree of attention, even in the midst of our Municipal disorders, of the disorganization of our Police system, and the confusion of our National affairs.

Other City journals, as, for instance, the New-York *Herald*, in repeating the rumors to which we allude, undertook to unravel the knot of intrigue in which, as they alleged, the fate of the Archbishop is involved. We simply contented ourselves with pointing out to our readers what we conceived to be the most probable reasons by which the Roman Pontiff might have been actuated in coming to a determination to withdraw the Metropolitan of New-York from the control of the interests heretofore confided to his hands.

Here our interest in the matter ended.

But it appears that Archbishop HUGHES is resolved to make all the world, Protestant as well as Catholic, understand *why* he is to be suspended in his office, if suspended he shall be. He has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the publication of our article of the 18th instant, to address a letter to the New-York *Tribune*, nominally "in refutation of a malicious article" against himself published in the NEW-YORK TIMES—but virtually in vindication of any steps which may be taken by the Roman Pontiff and the College of Cardinals to remove himself from the spiritual charge of the numerous and important parishes over which his crozier has heretofore been regally extended.

We give place to this letter, long as it is, that our readers may weigh our words deliberately in the balance with those of the misguided and unfortunate prelate who has provoked them.

Abhorring, as we do, all political organizations which are based upon an appeal to the religious prejudices of the people, we cannot but lament that a person who still holds a responsible position in the Church of Rome should have done so much as Archbishop HUGHES, in this ill-considered letter, has done, to excite not only the just suspicion and the righteous reprehension of all the moderate and judicious members of his own communion, but the vindictive jealousy, also, of all those sensitive friends of Protestant freedom and of Republican liberty, who look upon the hierarchy of the Roman Church as the sworn foe of political honesty and of Democratic decency.

When a man upon whom is laid the responsibility of propagating peace and good will among men, of healing the wounds of schism, and of appeasing the rancor of temporal animosities, so far forgets himself as to vituperate those by whom he has been treated with more than usual forbearance and courtesy, and to insinuate the most vulgar charges of dishonesty and insincerity against persons who have not and could not by any possibility have any motive for treating him with dishonesty and insincerity, when misled by an overweening estimate of his personal and professional importance, he suffers himself to be excited into angry incoherences of inconsequential malediction against the conductors of a public journal who certainly could have no reason for turning aside from the way of their public duty to persecute or harass a particular clergyman of a particular denomination. It really must not surprise the more rational members of that denomination to find that many of their fellow-citizens begin to regard a body so sadly misrepresented as a dangerous and disorganizing element in the body politic. The heads of the Roman Church probably understand that the interests of their faith can only be promoted, in a country like the United States, by the beneficent example of such noble-minded, pacific, and truly Christian prelates as the lamented CHEVERUS, of Boston; or by the astute and intelligent policy of such thoughtful and statesmanlike men as the not less lamented ENGLAND, of Charleston. If the actual Archbishop of New-York had wished to lend to the rumor of his projected removal all the confirmation which could be afforded to it, by the popular belief that Rome excels in the adjustment of the right man to the right place, he could not have adopted a more felicitous course than he has taken in betraying such a decay in himself of whatever qualities made the glory of a CHEVERUS and the power of an ENGLAND as is exhibited in the melancholy letter which we this day publish.

OPENING TELEGRAPH LINES ON SUNDAYS.—The Montreal *Witness*, a respectable religious journal, takes us to task for our censure of the Canadian Telegraph Companies for refusing to transmit, on the Sabbath day, the names of the sufferers by the late St. Lawrence disaster. The *Witness* trusts "that the Montreal Telegraph Company will maintain the proud distinction it has already earned by refusing to use God's lightning to break His commandments." With all due deference to our cotemporary, we must dissent from its very impracticable theology. The case referred to was one where people throughout the whole country were waiting to hear of friends and relatives lost or maimed by a most appalling disaster, and a refusal to transmit this intelligence, and relieve their suspense, was a shameful neglect of duty which cannot be excused on the bald plea of religious scruples in a telegraph operator. We see, therefore, no reason to modify the remarks which, in the first instance, we thought it our duty to make on this subject. Our Montreal cotemporary, while expounding other Christian doctrines, should not forget that "the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." We recognize the right of doing good on the Sabbath, as on any other day; and at the same time we can regard it with quite as much reverence as the Montreal *Witness* regards it, though it may be with less ostentation. Holding these views, we still hope that the Canadian people will insist upon opening their telegraph lines on Sundays for the transmission of such intelligence as may be of public importance.

THE EMPTY CITY.—That notorious old scoundrel, the Duke of QUEENSBERRY, whose name is almost as familiar to the disgust of the present generation as his Polyphemic face, ogling Piccadilly from a bow-window, used to be to our British forefathers, was wont to justify himself for never quitting London, by averring that, though London might be empty, there were more people there than he could find in the country.

If the one-eyed Duke were with us now, to make Broadway hideous from a club-window, he would find as good reason for quarreling with the people who declare that everybody has gone to the "watering places."

If you wish to ride up town in a Third-avenue car, do you find any more disposable room for your legs now, in the middle of July, than you found in the middle of December? If you wish to ride down town in a Broadway omnibus, do you pass a briefer purgatory on the corner of the street now than you did then? Do you get your letters any sooner at the Post-Office? Does your tailor keep his promises any better, or your bootmaker? Are your debtors tempted back to town by the hope of finding it a desert? or your creditors driven from it in despair of their "little collections?" Doubtless the "watering-places" are full. The great Eastern steamers go off nightly from our wharves, as black with human beings as whortleberry-pudding with whortleberries, or a pound-cake, in Summer, with flies. The railways—Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western—groan and scream with their mortal loads. If any man should take the trouble to calculate how many gallons of utterly nauseous mineral waters have been imbibed during the last fortnight in great pasteboard hotels by lank metropolitan visitors—or how much indigestible food—or how much intolerable wine has been consumed during the same period by our friends and neighbors, the results would stagger a veteran compiler of Blue Books. Promiscuous city polkas have been danced in many a corridor and shining hall through all the rural districts; promiscuous city flirtations have scared the modest wood-nymph and the shy dryads in all the Arcadian haunts of fashion. Adventurous gentlemen go boldly yachting up the broad rivers and along the smooth sea-waters of our happy coast. Others not less adventurous ride hurdle-races in the presence of admiring beauty, and risk their necks or their reputations with a daring worthy of Tipperary or St. Germains.

But is the town empty? Look at the streets; look at the Park; look at the hotels; look at the Academy of Music, swarming with its thousands of devotees. If the town is empty, what shall we do when it comes to be full again?

One lesson, and not the least serious that may be drawn from this inappreciable emptiness, this imperceptible desolation of the town, is surely worth the drawing. It is the lesson of the practical insignificance which is the portion of all the sons of men, in the midst of the bustle of their busy lives. Would the roar of the streets by day be less loud, the glare of the streets by night be less brilliant, if all the ardent and noisy life which has been passed out of our City had been passed out into far and foreign regions—into the farthest and most foreign? We all "turn the crank of the universe," while we hold it in our hands, you know; but when we shall be enforced to let it go—when our hands shall drop from it, be those hands the strongest and the steadiest—will the universe cease to move, do you think? Look on the fullness of empty Broadway, and ponder an answer worth pondering!

LARGE SEIZURE OF RUM AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—SALE AT AUCTION.—The *Thomas Jefferson*, which arrived some time ago from Jamaica, West Indies, brought amongst its cargo twenty-six puncheons of rum, consigned to JOHN OSBON & Co., of this City. Upon an examination of the rum at the Custom-House the fact was discovered that a false invoice had been returned, and the rum appraised at less than half its value. The rum was accordingly seized, and the Custom-House authorities, as usual in such cases, kept the matter quiet till the fact of the attempted fraud upon the Government leaked out yesterday, through a sale of the rum at public auction. The twenty-six puncheons held from 115 gallons to 122 gallons each. They were sold from $1 to $1 12 a gallon, and the entire quantity was purchased by two gentlemen, WM. EMONS, of Front-street, and DANIEL DUBBON, of Maiden-lane. About $3,000 was realized by the sale—half of which goes into Uncle Samuel's pocket, and the remainder is divided equally between the Collector of the Port, the Surveyor and the Naval officer.

This is a good business for Uncle Samuel and some of his officials, but not so good for the temperance cause.

THE MILITARY.—Captain BURT, in command of the detachment of Marines at Fort Hamilton, received word on the 18th, to hold himself in readiness to respond to any call which he might receive, directing the attendance of his entire force in this City in the event of any further disturbance, upon the strength of which the Captain has since lost no time in making active preparation for such emergency, and will be ready at a moment's warning to send up two hundred troops to deal with the pugnaciously inclined citizens.

Should circumstances soon again demand their interference, the military will be enabled to respond with an alacrity even greater than that which they displayed during the troubles in the Sixth and Seventeenth Wards. For as public quiet has not yet been fully restored, and the lawless, not sufficiently punished, may renew disorder, the City Regiments have taken steps by which they can more easily muster. The members of one have for the last week voluntarily reported themselves twice a day at their armory, and this they will continue to do until such shall be considered wholly unnecessary. The arrangements heretofore have been so perfect, that the Seventh, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments, and we presume the other City Regiments, could be mustered at their respective rendezvous, fully armed and equipped and ready for duty, in the space of about an hour and a half.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Agents Telegraph Co.'s Offices—41 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The East Indian Insurrection—Gen. Wool and Gen. Walker—Secretary Davis' Instructions—Appointment of Navy Pursers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

From the general and extended insurrection in India, it is believed that Persia and China were instigators to the revolt.

Advices from the American Consul at Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult. state that the yellow fever had subsided. For the last six weeks two persons only had died on board American vessels. The city was perfectly healthy.

The *National Intelligencer* this morning contains a letter from Gen. WOOL, explaining his conduct in not interfering with Gen. WALKER in his expedition to Central America, called out by WALKER's letter to the President. It seems that Secretary DAVIS had countermanded previous orders relative to violations of the neutrality laws, and instructed Gen. WOOL not to interfere in cases of "civil misdemeanor."

BEVERLY TUCKER has writted a letter to the Richmond *South*, defending Governor WALKER, and expressing the views of his friends.

The insinuation against Governor WALKER, that he is in joint speculation with STANTON, ORR, AIKEN, and WHITFIELD, as a cause for proceeding against Lawrence, is pronounced by Mr. OAS hasely malicious. No joint speculation ever existed.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a connection of WILLIAM CAREY JONES, was accidentally killed, yesterday afternoon, by L. A. BARGY, in discharging a pistol.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

CALVIN C. JACKSON, of Michigao, and ROBERT H. CRANE, of Delaware, were appointed pursers in the Navy.

A letter has been received at the Navy Department from the Commander of the *Niagara*, representing all hands as in excellent health. Three hundred and ten miles of the telegraphic cable had been coiled on board the ship, and the work was progressing at the rate of 100 miles in 24 hours.

The Western Railroad Excursionists on their arrival here this morning, proceeded to the President's grounds, where they were formally introduced to the President. Music from three bands enlivened the occasion. Subsequently the visitors were escorted to the various public places of interest.

After the excursionists returned from Mt. Vernon they were entertained at Carusi's Saloon. About 800 persons were present, including the visiting ladies.

Letters were read from the President and the several Heads of Departments in excuse for their absence.

The Cabinet was toasted, and Secretary COBB responded. His remarks were received with great demonstrations of delight.

Members of the several Western Delegations then addressed the assemblage and were amply applauded.

The company was extravagantly joyous, and separated a 9½ P. M., leaving in a special train for Baltimore.

The War Department this morning received a despatch from Gov. MEDARY, requesting permission to muster volunteers as a defence against the savage bands now at the Upper Sioux Agency, but Secretary FLOYD by telegraph denied the request.

Orders have been sent to Forts McHenry and Mackinaw, for troops to join those at Forts Ridgely and Snelling, in view of apprehended disturbances among the Indians of Minnesota.

The Indians whose annuities have been withheld by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, until the Spirit Lake murderers shall be delivered to the United States authorities, say that they are afraid to go in search of them without troops, therefore the latter will assist them in that service and at the same time protect the friendly Indians.

Immediate steps will be taken to ascertain the true condition of affairs in Minnesota.

Gov. WALKER's proclamation was received here this morning, and it is understood that it was a matter of Cabinet consideration. No official information as to its basis, except the several brief telegraphic dispatches, is in possession of the Government.

Major BEN MCCULLOCH arrived here this morning from Kansas, whither he had been sent to see what troops could be spared for Utah and on other business connected with the latter subject.

News from Kansas.

GOV. WALKER'S ENTRY INTO LAWRENCE WITH EIGHT COMPANIES OF DRAGOONS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, July, 18, *via* ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 21.

Governor WALKER entered Lawrence yesterday with eight companies of dragoons, under command of Col. COOK. He has camped close to town, in a threatening attitude. His proclamation, issued at Leavenworth, and dated the 15th inst., declares that he will not allow the people to adopt a City Charter. He went through Lawrence on his way to Leavenworth, last Monday, to see to this, but never spoke of it in Lawrence. His duplicity has enraged the people. They are determined to pay no attention to him, and will not negotiate with him. Although the Town Officers were elected last Monday, they have as yet taken no step—not even been sworn in. Governor WALKER has warrants for the arrest of those who were voted for and for many others, prominent citizens of Lawrence.

The design is to stop the August election, when the Topeka Constitution is to be submitted to the people. The people will not offer any opposition to the Federal troops, unless they fire on them or commit some other outrage, when civil war will at once be declared. They are resolved not to tolerate any more such villany. Gov. WALKER is in a bad scrape.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 21.

Gov. WALKER was camped outside of Lawrence with eight companies of Dragoons on the 17th inst. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him. They will not resist the troops unless fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Gov. WALKER has warrants for the arrest of the city officers and other citizens of Lawrence.

Severe Thunder Storms.

HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, July 21.

There was a succession of severe thunder storms here from 1 to 3 o'clock this morning. The large house of Mr. ASA HOYT, on Lafayette street, was struck by lightning, and four chambers, in which were seven sleepers, were badly torn, but fortunately no life was lost, owing, it is supposed, to the gas and furnace pipes conducting the fluid downward. There was no lightning rod attached to the building.

WALPOLE, N. H., Tuesday, July 21.

HOLLIS GATES, of Gilsum, was instantly killed yesterday by lightning, and his brother at the same time seriously paralyzed. A young lady was also struck down by it temporarily. The thunder and lightning was terrific.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, July 21.

The house of EZRA TAFT, in Uxbridge, was struck by lightning to-day, and his daughter, 19 years old, killed. Mr. TAFT was seriously injured, but it was thought he would recover.

Double Murder and Attempted Suicide at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

This morning a German named KOHLER strangled to death his wife, and afterwards proceeded to the house of NICHOLAS T. HORTON, a respectable and influential citizen, of the firm of HORTON & MAOY, set fire to his house, and then stabbed him, killing him instantly.

KOHLER then cut his own throat. He had been in the employ of Mr. HORTON, and it is supposed that his reason for his killing of Mr. HORTON, was because he had been reprimanded by him for abusing his (KOHLER's) wife. At last accounts, KOHLER was not expected to live.

Mr. HORTON leaves a large circle of relatives, together with a wife and several children.

Street Fight between Geo. D. Prentice and R. T. Durrett.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 21.

A street rencontre occurred this afternoon between GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor of the *Journal*, and R. T. DURRETT, editor of the *Courier*, growing out of an article in the latter paper reflecting on Mr. PRENTICE. Pistols were used by both parties. Mr. PRENTICE was slightly wounded.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP MOULTRIE ASHORE.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The ship *Moultrie*, from Cardiff, with a cargo of railway iron, is ashore off the Ship Bar. She is leaking badly, and is in a critical condition.

LOSS OF THE BRIG GIDDINGS.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 21.

The brig *Giddings* capsized in Lake Michigan on Friday morning, and became a total loss. She had no cargo. The crew, consisting of ten persons, arrived here in a destitute condition.

THE SHIP ZEPHYR ASHORE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, July 21.

The ship *Zephyr*, of Boston, from Chinchas, bound here, went aground lately on Kettle Bottom Shoals, but no injury to her is apprehended.

Fire in St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 20.

The extensive willow and wooden-ware establishment of Messrs. CAVENDAR & MARSTON was destroyed by fire last night. The amount of the loss is unknown. Insurance, $20,000. The Monroe House was damaged to the amount of $6,000, but it is fully insured.

The Body of Mr. Chandler Discovered.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 21.

On Sunday last the body of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Wilmington, Del., was discovered on the White Mountains, near the Glen House. Mr. CHANDLER has been missing since last Autumn, and a reward offered for his discovery.

The Congress Spring at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 21.

The fracture in the pipe which conveys the water to the bathing-house at Congress Spring has been repaired. The Spring will be opened to the public on Wednesday morning.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 21.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool, now in her eleventh day out, has not yet been signalled. The weather is fine, with a westerly wind.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 21.

There is a bad break in the Erie Canal, about three quarters of a mile west of Albion.

Hose Company No. 25, of New-York.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 21.

Hose Company No. 25, of New-York, arrived here to-day, and were the guests of Engine Company No. 3, of this city.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The U. S. M. steamship *Nashville*, Capt. EWEN, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

New-Orleans papers are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due; but they contain no news of interest.

The Disaster at the Flume House. White Mountains—Two Persons Killed—Names of the Injured—Condition of the House.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FLUME HOUSE, FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS, Monday, July 20, 1857.

A mournful calamity happened on Saturday afternoon at the "Flume House," in the White Mountains. The flag-staff was struck by lightning about 5 o'clock, killing outright Mr. BLANDON, the clerk, and Mr. W. H. SMITH, of Boston, the latter having just arrived. Others were injured, among whom, and most seriously, was Mr. TYLER, the proprietor of the house. The fluid passed from the flag-staff to the bell-wires, which it followed on through the immense building from room to room, melting the wires, tearing away the casings of the windows, breaking the wall, and shivering its way out of the building in many different places. In the parlor it leaped from the walls to the gilt picture frames, and after tarnishing them sped its fearful path of death and sorrow. Not a bell-wire can be used.

Had the house been crowded, as it often is, the destruction of life must have been immense. As it was, the escape of those who were struck down is almost miraculous. A boy belonging to the house was standing with the clerk, within the desk or counter, and although very much hurt, escaped with his life. Two brothers KELLOGG, sitting with their backs towards the building, were felled, the fluid passing from a nail in the building, burning a hole in the coat of one of them, and following his watch-chain, partially melted it. Their sister was literally burned. Mrs. HATCH was thrown to the floor in the upper hall, having just crossed the threshold of her room, in which the fluid passed from the bell-wire to the bedstead, snapping off one of the legs and tearing up the floor. Rev. Mr. ROMEYN was struck down to the floor in unconsciousness while cooversing with Mr. SMITH, who was killed at his side. Thus within twelve feet five were prostrated and two instantly killed. A sadder Saturday evening and Sabbath have perhaps never been passed at that place—the afternoon and night of Sabbath being a season of terror, as the dark thunder-clouds gathered anew and lightnings burst forth again.

This is a novel feature in the history of the White Mountain public homes. Because of the peaks near by no danger was ever apprehended. Perhaps years again will pass before another such calamity shall befal the visitor there. God spare the repetition of such scenes as were witnessed there, as two young, happy wives were in a twinkling of an eye made weeping widows, one alone, amidst strangers, distant from her home and friends.

The Frightened Krooman—A Case for Lord Napier.

The Captain of the brig *Flora*, of Newcastle Me., who brought away from the Coast of Africa, (Dix Cove,) a native Kroomun named JOHN DAVIS, without permission of the Consul or authorities, and without entering him among his crew, has had his vessel seized by the United States Marshal for a violation of the law against the Slave trade. A warrant against her captain is also out. JOHN DAVIS is properly a British subject, as the Kroo country is under British rule, and all the natives are marked with india ink from the top of the forehead to the tip of the nose, and their two upper incisors are filed to distinguish them from all other tribes. By these marks they can be claimed by the British Consul in any country. JOHN DAVIS bears these marks, and if necessary, may, we suppose, claim the protection of the English Consul.

Battles in Nicaragua—Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article in the *Evening Mirror* of July 16, headed "To The Public," and signed "E. J. SANDERS," with reference to Gen. HENNINGSEN and Nicaraguan affairs, I notice a misstatement, and it is my duty, as one present, to correct it, before the public, as it does great injustice to a brave and meritorious officer.

With regard to the return from Massaya to Granada, on the 13th October, 1856, the following appears: "With Capt. JAMES DUNNIGAN of New-York City's Company in advance, we charged, took the cannon, went into the Plaza, and routed the enemy in less than an hour." I can state, positively, (which can be proven by all present on that occasion) that Captain JAMES DUNNIGAN did not command a New-York company at that time, but was in command of a company of the 1st Rifles, he having come from California, and no company of that regiment was organized with reference to New-York City. Captain CHARLES A. WALTERS, commanding a New-York company (Company B) of the 1st Infantry, captured the cannon spoken of in the above extract, and the fact was never disputed in Nicaragua.

I sincerely hope, in justice to this young officer, you will give the above an insertion in your paper, and oblige,

Yours truly,
AN OFFICER OF THE N. A.

GREAT THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—At the last Southern Convention of Baptists, the establishment of a Theological Institution for all the South was urged, and on a broad foundation. South Carolina Baptists have offered $100,000 toward the enterprise, if the denomination in other States will raise as much more. The proposition has been accepted, and the institution, located at Greenville, S. C., is expected to go into operation about a year hence. It is intended to be a first-class institution in all respects.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

Disposition of the Books Postponed—The Develin Habeas Corpus Adjourned Over—The Conover Injunction—Is Conover in Contempt?

The Injunctions against Conover.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Daniel D. Conover and others.—The orders to shew cause why DANIEL D. CONOVER and others should not be restrained from removing or causing to be removed, the books, maps, &c., belonging to the Street Commissioner's office, came up for argument pursuant to the return day. Mr. O'CONOR objected to its being heard on the ground: 1. That the counsel for defendants had obtained an order from the Judge making the return-day sooner than was asked for by the plaintiff, which was the 24th inst. 2. That the defendant Conover was in contempt, and could not be heard till he purged his contempt.

The Judge directed that the matter stand over till the 24th inst., thus vacating the *ex parte* order obtained by Mr. Field to bring the matter on to-day.

Disposition of the Books Postponed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 21.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the Application of Daniel D. Conover for a Mandamus, to compel the delivery to him of the Books and Papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.—It will be remembered that certain of the books of the office were brought into Court, to await the final disposition of Judge PEABODY. The disposition was adjourned until this morning, when it was expected that the order for their delivery would be made. The Court was, however, adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, without transacting any business.

The Develin Habeas Corpus.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Charles Develin on Habeas Corpus.—The Sheriff brought Mr. Devello into Court this morning, in pursuance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Sheriff made his return to the writ that Mr Develin was held by virtue of a warrant and commitment granted by Justice Peabody, which return was traversed by Mr. Develin by denying the authority of Justice Peabody to grant the warrant. Mr. Field then insisted that the statute required to these proceedings eight days' notice to any person interested in the imprisonment of a party, and as his client (Mr. Conover) was so interested, he demanded that the notice required by statute should be given. The Judge overruled the objection, and after some considerable discussion, and on the statement made by Mr. Field that he had not time to read the papers, The Judge ordered that the matter should stand over till Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

Conover Ordered to Show Cause why he Should not be Committed for Contempt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TUESDAY, July 21.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. Daniel D Conover, Charles Develin, James C. Willet, &c.—Upon the complaint and affidavit verifying the same, and the injunction issued in this action and upon the affidavits hereto annexed, it is hereby ordered that the defendant, Daniel D. Conover, show cause before me at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of this Court, in disobeying the injunction served upon him in this action.

D. P. INGRAHAM, First Judge.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

The Excise Commissioners.

The Board met, yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part II. All the Commissioners were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Commissioner HOLMES, it was resolved that a book be procured in which the names of all persons with regard to whom protests against granting them licenses shall be received shall be entered in alphabetical order.

A resolution was passed requesting all good citizens to give notice to the Board of all places of a disorderly character in their vicinity.

A petition was received and ordered to be filed signed by certain residents of the Twentieth Ward, praying that no licenses be granted to Alois Muller, of West Thirty-sixth-street.

Michael Gilico, No. 64 Centre-street, whose application for an innkeeper's license was laid over, July 17, was granted a license, fee $30, by a majority vote, Commissioner KERR dissenting.

Storekeeper's licenses, fee $30, were unanimously granted to the following persons: Thomas McKenna, No. 23 Monroe-street; David H. Decker, No. 59 Whitehall-street; Van Valkenburg & Haviland, No. 159 Ninth-avenue; John Gaynor, No. 555 Grand-street; Nathan Broadhead, No. 68 Cortlandt-street; Joseph Barnard, No. 118 Elm-street; Jacob Buell, No. 114 East Twenty-fifth-street; John Basson, No. 134 West-street. Innkeeper's licenses were granted to the following persons, fee $30:

Zephaniah Furt, No. 127 Elm-street; Robert C. Voorhies, No. 1 West-street; George Braudenstein, No. 266 West Thirty-eighth-street; Adolph Robinson, No. 82 Greenwich-street; Jeremiah Callaghan, No. 332 First-avenue; Michael Topf, No. 133 West-street; James C. Daniels, No. 7 South-street; Charles Watkins, No. 29 Carmine-street; Brady & Owens, No. 527 Broadway; Catharine Childs, No. 150 West Broadway; James Ferguson, No. 121 West Twelfth-street; Elias Halstead, No. 364 Fourth-avenue; Susan Lenthon, Third-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets; Peter Asten, No. 88 Bowery; Thomas Frost, No. 330 Third avenue; George N. Estel, No. 249 West street; David Pattullo, No. 55 Duane street; George Ricardo, No. 499 Third-avenue; Daniel Sweeney, No. 64 Chatham-street; John Coggay, Ninety-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; John Heald, No. 2 Front-street; William Robinson, No. 159 Chambers-street; George Stephan, No. 3 Whitehall street; Samuel Wilbraham, No. 24 Whitehall-street; William W. Tait, No. 58 Whitehall-street; James Nolan, No. 16 Nassau-street; Patrick Kehoe, No. 322 Greenwich-street; Henry Bourke, No. 158 Maiden-lane; Henry Mulholland, No. 12 State-street; William A. Mills, One Hundred and Fifty fifth-street, corner of Teuth avenue; Isabella Keilty, No. 454 Washington-street; Thomas Murray, No. 665 Washington-street; Charles Murray, No. 129 Greenwich-avenue; John Ittner, No. 115 Grand-street; Patrick Dowd, No. 304 Front-street; Frederick G. Hungerford, No. 166 Duane-street; George Saul, Tenth-avenue, corner of the Kingsbridge Road; Patrick White, No. 41 Peck-slip; Smith & Thompson, No. 303 Bleecker-street; John Gilliland, Kingsbridge; Ralph Burrows, No. 1,070 Broadway; James Futon, No. 38 Whitehall-street; John Schmultz, No. 47 Cedar-street; Augustus Kayser, No. 202 Ninth-avenue; Nicholas Crocharon, No 8 West-street; John Feger, Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Lexington-avenue.

The applications of John Campbell, No. 336 Rivington-street, and Henry Herman, were defective. That of John Jewell, No. 57 Worth-street, was laid over. The Treasurer's Report, including his receipts up to and including July 18, amounting to $2,790, was received and ordered to be filed.

Commissioner HOLMES stated that he had been called on by several gentlemen, who spoke of the quiet aspect of the City last Sunday, and asked what effect it would have upon the action of the Board, if any applicants for licenses kept their places open on Sunday.

Commissioner HASKOTT thought their licenses would not be granted.

The hours of applying for licenses to Commissioner HASKETT are between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Licences granted before July 17, unless taken out immediately, will be annulled.

The Board adjourned to Friday, at 2 P. M.

Those to whom licenses are granted are compelled to pay the fee in a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, drawn payable to the order of A. V. STOUT, County Treasurer.

The Liquor Dealers' Society.

This Society, which is composed of the liquor dealers of this City, held (as usual) a private meeting at their rooms in Hester-street, last night. The President, PHILIP W. ENGS, Esq., in the chair, after some informal business, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted amid rapturous applause:

Whereas, By the acts of a corrupt and odious Legislature, we are deprived of our chief sustenance—namely, that of selling liquors without a license; and

Whereas, The said Legislature do not take notice of our appeal for help in this our time of need, as every moral and worthy Legislature should, when called upon by a body of their fellow-citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That as we deem the recent acts of the Legislature odious and repulsive to our feelings, we rise in a body and *protest* against such *oppression* and *injustice* that has been extended to us, and if our protest is not listened to, he it further

Resolved, That we engage suitable and competent counsel to defend us in all suits that may be brought for alleged infractions on the new liquor law. Be it further

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten be appointed to draft a suitable protest to be presented to his Excellency, Gov. JOHN A. KING, for his immediate action.

After a short speech in German by Mr. BAUIN, who urged on the members the propriety of adopting some measure for the preservation of their rights as citizens, Mr. SCHEILK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars of the funds of the Society be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of engaging suitable lawyers to defend any and all suits that may be brought against any member of this Association for an infraction on the New Liquor Law.

After a series of discussion in German, it was, on motion of the Secretary, laid on the table. After some other informal business, the Association adjourned in great glee at the events of the night.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday. It was requisition day. A question about 100 eggs and a barrel of ale for the Almshouse, which had been ordered on requisition of Col. STEARNS, by Governor MOLONY, occupied some time in its discussion. Mr. WM. T. PINCKNEY, the newly-returned member of the Board, seemed to take a lively interest in the matter. A "fish-knife" and a "crumb brush," for the Warden's table, was referred to a Committee. Several other equally weighty matters were carefully scrutinized.

A resolution was passed that the Clerk direct each Warden that in future no requisition be granted unless it be stated specifically for what purpose the article asked for is wanted. Several items were struck off upon this informality.

The reading of the requisitions occupied nearly three hours.

Governor SMITH suggested that as himself and Governor TIEMANN were not well, all unfinished business be laid over until the next meeting. The suggestion was approved.

Various communications of a routine character were ordered on file.

A communication from Dr. G. ELLIOTT and Dr. McCreasy, a Committee of the Board of Bellevue Hospital on the consumption of liquors in that institution, was ordered to be printed on the minutes, and to be reported upon by a committee.

Governor PINCKNEY remarked that the Hospital had demanded 111 gallons of wine and spirits, for the next fortnight.

As to the prison in Eighty-sixth-street, Yorkville, it was determined to refer the matter to a Committee to report. The prison was declared to be in an unfit condition to receive prisoners. It was handed to the Governors from the Board of Aldermen. Governor TIEMANN said it had never been declared a prison, but only a Station-house.

A resolution was offered by Governor PINCKNEY to erect an office in the rear of Essex Market, at an expense not exceeding $150. Referred to a Committee, with power. A bill for the burial of John Keegan ($102) was deemed exorbitant. Referred to a Committee. On second thought it was determined that it should be paid.

An argument arose upon a requisition to the Comptroller of $100,000. Governors PINCKNEY and OLIVER wished to limit it to more frequent demands in smaller sums, as the Comptroller was borrowing money at 7 per cent. Ultimately the original proposition was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly list. It will be seen that there are only 4 patients in Small-pox Hospital:

Number remaining week ending July 18, at	
Bellevue Hospital	571
Lunatic Asylum	692
Almshouse	1297
Penitentiary	665
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	5
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	313
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	27
Workhouse	562
Small-pox Hospital	4
Randall's Island	873
Randall's Island Hospital	222
City Prison	344
Second District Prison	16
Third District Prison	23
Colored Home	365
Colored Orphan Asylum	130
Children at nurse	201
Total	6230
Increase 33.	
Number remaining, July 18, 1857	6197
Admitted	1236
Total	7433
Died	25
Discharged	1054
Sent to Penitentiary	113
Sent to State Prison	11—1203
Total	6,230

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at 12 M. yesterday, at the City Library, City Hall.

An application was presented from the owners of the *Lucy Atwood*, asking permission to send her from the lower Quarantine anchorage up to the City. The vessel was represented as having been thoroughly fumigated and free from infection. The application was ordered on file.

Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, was called upon to report the condition of all the vessels—six in number—lying at the lower Quarantine anchorage. He promised to submit a report at the next meeting of the Board. He stated that no vessels had arrived from infected ports since last Thursday.

There being no further business the Board adjourned till to-day, at the same time and place.

LIGHTERING CARGOES AT THE LOWER ANCHORAGE.

The Special Committee—Dr. ROCKWELL, Chairman—appointed at the meeting on Monday, to investigate the subject of the facilities afforded at the lower anchorage for lightering the cargoes of vessels, had an informal meeting after the adjournment of the Board. They determined to visit, personally, the anchorage, and to hear the statements of Captains upon the matter. It was decided to summon the Captains and owners of the vessels now lying at the lower anchorage before the Committee, and commence hearing evidence in the case to-day.

THE WOUNDED RIOTERS AT THE HOSPITAL.—Of the twenty-eight persons taken to the Hospital from injuries received at the riots on the 4th and 5th of July, twenty-two are still remaining. Some of them are in a dangerous condition. JASKINS, the Special Policeman, whose condition has been considered very critical, is now pronounced out of danger. Three of the rioters heretofore reported have died, viz.: PETER HIGGINS, WM. BULKLEY and CHARLES MAHONY. Three, PATRICK MARTIN, JAMES MURWIN, (Special Policeman,) and HUGH GOLAIR have gone away recovered.

Fires.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.—About 9¾ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the basement of the the building, No. 70 William-street, occupied by ADOLPHE HEYMAN, shirt dealer. It was soon put out. Damage trifling. The Second floor of the building, occupied by STEAN & EDMAN, cloths and cassimero dealers; goods injured by water.

Two boys who were employed in the building, and who were seen to leave the basement just previous to the breaking out of the fire, were arrested by order of the Fire Marshal. They are named GABRIEL SCHNAB and HENRY MARONER. They were detained in the Second Ward Station-house.

AN ALARM.—The alarm for the Eighth District about 11 o'clock was false.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—Following is the order of exercises for commencement week:

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, Aug. 2, 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop O. C. BAKER, D. D.

Address, before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, Aug. 2, 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. MINER RAYMOND, D.D.

Oration, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, Monday, Aug. 3, 4 o'clock P. M. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

Oration, before the Eclectic Fraternity, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. F. H NEWHALL.

Alumni Festival, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 8 o'clock P. M.

Commencement, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1851.

The members of the Graduating Class are: Lorenzo Dow Blanchard, Middletown; Charles W. Brooks, Steuben, N. Y.; Henry Aaron Budington, Leyden, Mass.; Solomon Chapin, Wilbraham, Mass.; William J Coito, Middletown; Quincy Johnson Collin, Hillsdale, N. Y.; George Fisk Comfort, Ames, N. Y.; Robert Field Crowell, Fiskdale, Mass.; John W. Currier, Northfield, N. H.; Joseph W. Cushing, Holliston, Mass.; Robert Clark, Manchester, N. H.; David H. Ela, Lowell, Mass.; W. T. Elmer, Rome, N. Y.; Henry J. Fuller, Mansfield, Mass.; Algernon Knox Johnston, Middletown; J. Oliver Longstreet, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.; W. F. Mallalieu, Milbury, Mass.; Newell Fitch Nichols, McConnellsville, N. Y.; Monroe Nichols, Thompson; John Peterson, Colerain, Mass.; William Newton Reno, Sharon, Pa.; Hiram P. Roberts, Middletown; Andrew Roe, Butler, N. Y.; Chas. U. Sewall, Charlestown, Mass.; J. Wheaton Smith, Warren, R. I.; W. Henry Sutton, Media, Pa.; Albert D. Vail, Amenia, N. Y.; Edward W. Virgin, Wilbraham, Mass.; William George Whipple, Warehouse Point; George E. Whitney, Farmington, Me.; E. A. Winchell, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

B. S. BEDRICK, (RECENTLY PROFESSOR OF Applied Chemistry in the University of North Carolina,) ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,

No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre-st, New-York City.

Refers to Dr. Ellet, Dr. Torrey, and Dr. Doremus, New-York; and Hon. D. L. Swaio, Pres't. University of North Carolina.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,
At BROCK'S, No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

RED HAIR, OR GRAY, OR EVEN SANDY.
Does not, in love affairs, come handy.
Then change the tint to black or brown,
With the best hair dye in the town.
That dye is CRISTADORO'S, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS.
CANTRELL'S Children's Shoes.
CANTRELL'S Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
CANTRELL'S new Store, No. 613 Broadway.
CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 613 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Dépôt No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

REMOVAL.—CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & CO., have removed to their new store, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., and 89 and 91 Reade-st.

MARRIED.

BISSELL—SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, July 20, by Rev. LOTT JONES, WM. C. BISSELL, of Norwalk, Conn., to Mrs. EMELINE SMITH, of this City.

STAVNER—TOWNSEND.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, July 16, by Rev. J. H. H. Brown, Mr HENRY C STAYNER to Miss CORNELIA TOWNSEND, all of Brooklyn.

BLEECKER—STROBER.—At Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., on Wednesday evening, July 15, by Rev. J. S. Kidney, of Saratoga Springs, CHARLES F. BLEECKER, of Albany, to GRACE, daughter of George Strober, of the former place.

DIED

ELMENDORF.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 21, JOHN HENRI, infant son of John A. and Fanny Elmendorf, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 189 West 17th st., without further notice.

SMITH.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, after a short illness, Col. WILLIAM SMITH, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Steamer *Island City* leaves Fulton slip at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROTHERFORD.—At Eastbridge, near Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 21, LOUISA MORRIS, daughter of the late John Rutherford, of Edgerston, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, in Belleville, this day, (Wednesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre st. Station, in Newark, on arrival of the train leaving New-York at 3:40.

KNOCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 18, THOMAS KNOCK, of Jersey City, aged 48 years.

SHELTON.—At Montpelier, Vt., on Sunday morning, July 19, of scarlet fever, MARY SHELTON, daughter of Rev. F. W. Shelton, aged 8 years and 4 months.

FOSTER.—At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, July 12, of apoplexy, Mr. THEODORE A. FOSTER, formerly of Cold Spring, N. Y., in the 42d year of his age.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
ON SALE AT No. 449 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

EMERSON'S MAGAZIN

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The delightful
INDIAN PUSKAS
continue to scatter fresh breezes through this Theatre, rendering it as cool and pleasant as on an evening in Spring.
WEDNESDAY, July 22.
Tenth night of that beautiful comedietta,
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
who will appear both as Perkins, in
GRIST TO THE MILL,
and in her celebrated character of
JENNY LIND.
in which she will sing sundry operatic *morceaux* in the Brignoli, Amodio, &c., and the favorite ballad of "My Mary Anna," supported by Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Phillips, &c.
The pleasant afterpiece of
THE YOUNG WIDOW,
with Miss Emily Milton, Miss Manners, and Mr. Davenport to the cast.
To-morrow—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1857.
THIRD NIGHT OF THE TRIPLE ATTRACTION.
The Promenade Concert in the Illuminated and beautiful Garden.
GRAND BALLET AND VAUDEVILLE.
The graceful and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA.
in
BELLA LA PAQUERETTE,
in which she will sustain four characters.
To commence with
Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Gresvenor, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in the laughable farce of
POPPING THE QUESTION.
Thursday—The Wonderful Ravels' last appearance in MANOA, the Promenade Concerts and KIM-KA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.
The public are respectfully informed that
Signor CARL JACOPI,
(The American Tenor,)
having recovered from his recent severe indisposition, will appear on this occasion.
MISS H. BEHREND,
The Chorus of the Academy of Music;
The Bros. MOLLENHAUER, Violin and Violincello;
LOUIS SCREIBER, Cornet;
The Brothers RIETZEL, Flutists;
X. KIEFER, Clarionet;
H. S. HMITZ, French Horn;
L. OHLEMANN, Oboe; with an Unrivalled Monster Orchestra.
Conductor.....Joseph Noll
Admission.....25 cents

OLYMPIC.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 22,
LE CHALET.
and THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL,
OMNIBUS,
In the EVENING, OLYMPIANA;
OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
and ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL,
or
THE CHARCOAL BURNER.

S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quasi miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.; previous to which ILLUMINATED PANDEMONIUM or Dissolving Views. The grand COSMORAMOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

S. THALBERG, ASSISTED BY MADAME S. ELENA D'ANGRI, will give a grand concert in Saratoga on WEDNESDAY, July 23.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects this purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT LANE & PORTER'S.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, and the consequent
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
the
ENTIRE STOCK
of the above establishment is now selling off at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
317 Canal-st., second door from the corner of Mercer.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER Brothers have removed their stock to the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 47 Howard-st., and they wish to clear off all before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, BAREGES, TRAVELING DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS,
And an immense stock of EMBROIDERIES.
No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN SILKS!
Rich Chine Silks reduced to 90 cents.
Also, ¾-wide Silks for $1 50.
Former price, $2.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE MARSEILLES, FIGURED SUISSE, BRILLANTES,
And other White Goods,
Suitable for Ladies' Baegnes,
At a Great Reduction in Price,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS selling off at half price.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of every description,
From $1 50 upwards,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BAREGE ROBES.
$12 Barege Robes selling for $8.
$16 Barege Robes selling for $12.
$20 Barege Robes selling for $15.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
Closing out the entire stock, at a
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
For the purpose of making extensive alterations, as the stock must be sold off before the end of the month. We offer every article at a great reduction from former prices. The assortment comprises
SILKS,
Of every fashionable and choice style.
DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, at great bargains.
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,
Of every useful and desirable kind.
BLANKETS,
A very large stock, at great reduction in prices.
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
This stock we call special attention to, as they must and shall be offered at such prices as will insure their immediate sale.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT!
LADIES, before purchasing elsewhere, call at No. 551 BROADWAY, and examine the following very desirable DRESS GOODS, for DEEP and SECOND MOURNING:
10,000 yards beautiful French Muslins, 12½ cents per yard.
3,000 yards 4-8 Tissues, 25 cents per yard.
5,000 yards Plain and Plaid Barèges, 25 cents per yard.
1,000 fine French Muslin Robes, $2 per robe.
2,000 fine Finest Imported $3 per robe.
LADIES (especially strangers) will please observe.
W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite TIFFANY & Co.'S.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR SALE.
A new opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country.
A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.
Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-Office.

DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE LATE wrecks, consisting in part of prints, delaines, linens, de'ns, cassimeres, silks and goods for Summer wear. Also, on hand at all times, a very full assortment of Irish linens and linen goods, by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!
GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF THE STOCK IN DRY GOODS!
The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the
ADVANCED STATE OF THE SEASON,
to offer for sale at once, the whole of their
IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS
at such
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES
as must and will effect their
IMMEDIATE AND ENTIRE CLEARANCE,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold entirely
REGARDLESS OF COST!
Comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to
OVER $50,000!
It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.
The public will therefore please TAKE NOTICE that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to 1st September.
Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs.
LYONS & JONES.
Proprietors of Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

BRODIE'S
SUMMER MANTILLAS.
THE REMAINING STOCK OF HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE,
and must be closed out before
AUGUST 3,
to make room for wholesale
FALL STOCK.

WADDINGS, WADDINGS, BLACK AND WHITE.
The subscriber is now receiving his Fall waddings, and respectfully invites his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call. The waddings are of the first quality, ranging from 3, 4, and 6 pounds to the dozen yards. Please call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar-st.

SILKS! SILKS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Rich Plaid Silks, 5s., worth 11s.
Wide and Heavy Silks, at 1s., worth 12s.
Yard wide Poplard Silks, 5s.
China Silks in great variety, 45 cents.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Second door from corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS,
No. 361 Broadway.
The balance of our stock of
MANTILLAS
has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.
GEORGE BULPIN.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
All silk Mantillas, from $3 to $15.
Silk and Lace Mantillas, from $3 to $30.
Rich French Lace Mantillas, very cheap.
Also, a handsome assortment of silk Circulars, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., second door from corner of Mercer.

RICH MANTILLAS.
The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction
OF
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES, GO TO M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 347 Broadway, between White and Walker sts., and get some of those new style ribbons, suitable for trimming of your dresses in accordance with the latest Paris fashions. Also, very pretty gay ribbons, for headdresses and wristlets.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

ISN'T IT SO?
FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.
Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.
Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit and tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.
They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware. The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and NEAT, to secure economy in transportation.
For sale by storekeepers throughout the United States.
Descriptive circulars sent on application. Orders from the trade solicited.
Be sure to ask for Arthur's. It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers.
We are now making them for the million.
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, northeast corner 10th and George sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent.
Also, Manufacturer of MAEGLE'S Wonderful Five Minutes' Freezer, No. 6 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SELLING OFF AT LANE & PORTER'S,
CONSISTING OF
Table Damask, Napkins, Scotch and Huckaback Towels and Towellings, Damask Table-Covers of all sizes, Doyles, white and unbleached Turkish Towels, Irish Linens and Sheetings, Marseilles Quilts, &c., all of which will be found worthy the attention of families. No. 317 Canal-st., second door from the corner of Mercer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS:—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Jersey House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

PERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. PERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st, Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch street-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $200; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

A CAPITAL LIKENESS
OF
EUGENE ANDERSON,
THE
MURDERED POLICEMAN,
TAKEN
AS HE LAY IN HIS COFFIN,
BY
ONE OF OUR BEST ARTISTS,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)
WITH ALL THE PARTICULARS OF
THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

A CAPITAL LIKENESS
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THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)
WITH ALL THE PARTICULARS OF
THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and interesting boy 13 years of age, as errand and parentage; just arrived from Ireland, expecting to meet friends. He is unable to find them, and is in a destitute condition. He is staying at the boarding-house of the Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st., until he can find a home. He would like to go into a gentleman's family to make himself useful, having been accustomed to look after a horse and work in a garden; or he would bind himself to some respectable mechanic.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman is desirous of procuring a situation to do housework or where she can make herself generally useful in a family, having for many years occupied a place of trust of that kind. Most unexceptionable testimonials of capacity and moral excellence can be given. Wages are of less consequence than to find a good home. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Protestant Employment Agency, No. 213 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country. One does cooking, washing, washing, and ironing, in good style, wages $7; the other as nurse and chamber maid, takes charge of the silver. No objection to a boarding-house. Call No. 216 East 28d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, can make all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 6 Carmine-st., to-day; the best of City reference.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK AND STATIONERY trade, a good lucrative situation by a young man who has had several years experience. Address F. F. ALEXANDER, New-York Post-Office.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS IN town and country, can have a choice of respectable, reliable and competent servants, with good reference, from an excellent selection of Protestants and others, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY OF 15 YEARS, OR THEREabouts, to do errands and learn the fancy hardware business; he must bring good references as to character and reside with his parents in the City. Apply by note, stating references, addressed to S. H. W., Box No. 2,034 Post-Office.

WANTED—A NICE GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, to do the housework of a small American family; wages $7. Apply at No. 25 Union-place, Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order, a new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. GITCHINGS, No. 855 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of mathematics, the French language and piano, a situation as Professor in a College or Academy. Besides, he is conversant with the English and German languages. The best testimonials of his ability and morality will be produced. Apply, by letter, to W., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a handsomely furnished and commodious room, in a genteel house, pleasantly located, with breakfast and tea, if desired. Terms moderate. Address C. H., *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 142 Madison-st.; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board on reasonable terms at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—UP TOWN, NEW-YORK, or in Brooklyn convenient to Fulton ferry, for a gentleman, wife child and servant. Front room, with bedroom adjoining on second floor, and with a private family preferred. Address C. W. J., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with partial board in a private family. Inquire at No. 37 King-st.

WANTED.—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries, by two young gentlemen, a comfortable room and board. Address E. S., box 4,675 New-York Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD Home" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. B. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

ABBOTT HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.—The above named establishment is now open for the reception of boarders. The building, which is entirely new, is situated about one mile and half from Keyport. Location pleasant, and rooms airy and commodious. The steamer *Keyport* leaves foot of Murray-st., daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M. Carriages are always in readiness on the arrival of the boat to convey guests to the hotel. For references, Augustus Whitlock, Esq., No. 56 South-st., New-York; Geo. S. Doughty, Esq., No. 241 Broadway, New-York; or of Captain H. Whitlock, steamer *Keyport*. HENRY W. ABBOTT.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $5 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, by paying $5 for a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A small family, requiring not more than two or three rooms, may find accommodations within five minutes' distance from the railroad depot. The house is pleasantly located, on high ground, and the rooms are convenient and airy. Churches and the Post-Office are quite near. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. ELLIS S. POTTER, No. 93 South-street, or of Mr. RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and beautiful hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors. It is now well furnished and lighted with gas, delightfully situated on the great South Bay. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk station to carry passengers and baggage to the hotel.
C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

SACKETT'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS.—For a dry, healthy atmosphere, large room, plenty of fruits, milk, &c., fine drives, and a location every way desirable, inquire at No. 25 Amity-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Large airy rooms; plenty of fruit; good water; in Madison, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of or address Mrs. P. PETERSON.

PERSONAL.

MY OWN DEAR ALICE—OFF SINCE LAST I saw you have I at morn and even gazed at the favorite window where my heart was made glad by your own happy smiles. But my Alice was not there, and I could only (which I did) dream of your whereabouts. Oh, when shall I see you. I shall be at the Point four weeks awaiting orders. Write at once and think of one who loves you.
GEORGE.

I. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

A CAPITAL LIKENESS
OF
EUGENE ANDERSON,
THE
MURDERED POLICEMAN,
TAKEN
AS HE LAY IN HIS COFFIN,
BY
ONE OF OUR BEST ARTISTS,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)
WITH ALL THE PARTICULARS OF
THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

PASSPORT OFFICE.—EVERY PERSON going abroad must be provided with a United States passport, which the advertiser procures from the State Department. Will wait on parties in the City or vicinity on application by letter or otherwise. Custom-House business in all its branches attended to.
CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public and
Custom-House Broker, Washington Building.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES C. DE LA MONTAGNE, Auctioneer.
A SPLENDID FARM IN NORTHFIELD, N. J., AT AUCTION.—JAMES C. DE LA MONTAGNE will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a farm containing 107 acres of land, in the township of Warren, County of Somerset, on the road leading from Martinsville to Liberty, formerly belonging to Robt. Boggs, deceased, about 80 acres of heavy timber land, the remainder in full sized cord wood, all in a high, growing crop, valuable for its high, pleasant, and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about four miles from Bound Brook and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about one hour and forty minutes from New-York. Half can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. DONOHUE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., the entire elegant furniture of the house No. 144 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. It consists, in part, of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood étagere, do. bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, valuable oil-paintings; fine velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets—but little used; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, en suite; wardrobes, curled hair mattresses, beds and bedding; together with all the kitchen and basement furniture, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery, plated ware, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, &c. Catalogues at the house on the day of sale, when the goods can be examined. The whole must be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather.

BANGS & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION—TO-MORROW, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, BANGS & CO. will sell at their spacious rooms, No. 55 Nassau-st., a superior and extensive assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, vases, clocks, cutlery, crockery, silver and silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, an elegant collection of paintings, engravings, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Nos. 58 & 60 Broadway.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HILLIARD'S BILLIARD TABLES.—On FRIDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, known as the "Chinese Billiard Rooms," Eighteen billiard tables, balls, cues, maces, and markers belonging to the same.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer *Empire State*, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, for $286 30, signed by T. P. Hosell & Co., Newark, N. J., payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.
B. F. THOMPSON & CO.
BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT THE EMPLOYMENT of the undersigned, an indented apprentice, named GEORGE CUTTLE, about 18 years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under penalty of the law. Boston and Philadelphia papers please give this one insertion, and send your bills to the subscribers. PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Printers, No. 79 John-st.

FOUND—ON BROADWAY, IN FRONT OF Stewart's store, MONEY which the owner may receive upon proving property and paying cost of advertisement. Inquire for H. S. RIGGS, at Raynolds, Dows and Co., Nos. 104 and 108 Fulton-st.

LOST—IN CENTRE-ST., OR ITS VICINITY several Bank bills carefully folded together, smooth, if not all, City bills one of which was a three on the Atlantic Bank, New-York one five on one of the City Banks. Do not remember the other Bills. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the *Times* Office.

LOST ON FULTON FERRY.—LEFT ON ONE of the seats in the ladies' cabin, about 5½ P. M., on the evening of the 21st, a small FILE OF PAPERS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of WEST & WALKER, No. 61 South-st., New-York.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK MARKED NO. 106,817. LOUISA KASS, of the Bowery Bank. The finder, upon returning it to No. 134 Greenwich-st., will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED FROM D. DESMOND, OF Morrisania, light bay mare, long mane and white star in the forehead, and Roman shaped head, stands 5 hands high. Any person who will return the same to the above place will be suitably rewarded.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.; of E. BELMENT, Esq., No. 46 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st.; and at the book stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and instructors, also with pupils' books, &c. Teachers wishing desirable situations should make immediate application. A professor of music wanted.
SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The second summer quarter commences July 22. One of the Principals may be seen at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY IN-form their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

UPHOLSTERER.—H. STONEY, NO. 358 GRAND-way, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and style all and examine prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment to all who examine at F. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 up wards, at the old manufactory, No. 284 Broadway, between Walker and Beecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. FASSLER.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.
Price $19, $15 and $26.
GRATT'S PATENT.—These machines are warranted to give satisfaction. If persons wishing to purchase will call and see them and the work, they will need no recommendation. They are called the ladies' companion. Call and see them at No. 677 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MACHINERY AT AUCTION.—A LARGE and valuable lot of lathes, planers, drilling and screw-cutting machines, steam engine, boilers, foundry tools and other machinery will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Era Foundry and Machine Works, two blocks below the Atlantic Dock and near Butler-st. Bridge in the city of Brooklyn.
Catalogues are ready. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE W. STANTON, No. 73 West 33d-st., or to BRAINARD & RICE, Attorneys, &c., No. 41 Wall-st.

A CAPITAL LIKENESS
OF
EUGENE ANDERSON,
THE
MURDERED POLICEMAN,
TAKEN
AS HE LAY IN HIS COFFIN,
BY
ONE OF OUR BEST ARTISTS,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)
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THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with grapery, variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, approved of the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and the London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is fitted with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnaces and extensive hydraulic arrangements for

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $20,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1. 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that these will accumulate exchanging, it will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon 1 million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, and paying ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the shares never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 16, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBART C. BOYD, Register.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 18th inst., CHARLES MORAN was unanimously elected President in place of Homer Ramsdell resigned.

And at a meeting held on the 20th inst. HERMANN GELPCKE was unanimously elected Treasurer in place of Daniel Drew, resigned.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

THE $1,000,000 MORTGAGE ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the tenth call of five per cent. thereon will be payable on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank.

By order of the Board.

E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 1 to 20 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

$35,000—WISCONSIN AND IOWA LANDS wanted in exchange for good stocks. Apply to WAKE MCLEAN, No. 7 Wall st., office No. 7.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue Credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place. Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. B. LARRABEE, Sec.

PUTNAM'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 156 Chatham square,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 Fulton st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company or their authorized attornies, upon the production of their Stock certificates at my office No. 56 Wall st., New-York, on and after the 1st day of August next.

GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., to the City of New-York.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHOOTERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 21 Pine-street, New-York, July 18, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,913,993 10
Average amount of Specie	135,819 28
Average amount of Circulation	181,487 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,483,874 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS PALMER Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELL, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mica, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'56-law2yW* Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

STEPHEN H. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

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Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,913,993 10
Average amount of Specie	135,819 28
Average amount of Circulation	181,487 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,483,874 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS PALMER Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of July, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857.

P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELL, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mica, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'56-law2yW* Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 423 Grand-st., corner Willet st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,506
Total	$325,506

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 29 Wall-st., Janncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Denniston,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividend of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUED FOR 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Dani. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gas. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Gotlieb Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman.
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

83,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
19,000 cubic yards of puddle.
556,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,600 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,040 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
24,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and to let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.

A. L. DECAMP, No. 212 Front-st.
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Leonard-st.,
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach st.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with bullet-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st,

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest. 942 New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 178 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1858.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New Haven, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:25 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:25 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:37 P. M (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:38, (Ex.,) and 5, 5:45, 10:05 P. M (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:42, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M.

JAMES H. BOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION,

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 32; 12 M., 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:55, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 6:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to go to Philadelphia and return will be sold for the 11 A. M. train from New-York on each SATURDAY until the 1st of September next, at $4; Newark $3 50, good to return in any of the trains from Philadelphia up to TUESDAY, 7 A. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendent N. J. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAIG, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS FOR TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pier No. 2 and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 15 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 50	3 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 95	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 22, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown), and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, July 22 3½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 22 4 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

TWO TRIPS DAILY FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITE STONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6 A. M.; Glen Cove, 6:30 A. M., 1 P. M.; Sands Point, 6:45 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Great Neck, 7:05 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; White Stone, 7:25 A. M., 2 P. M. Leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. Fare to Glen Cove 25.

The CROTON is newly fitted for comfort and speed, and affords a fine excursion sail up the sound and return. The public booms and grounds at the various points being now in fine order for visitors.

Notice—The middle trips will be omitted on Thursdays

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island and Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson st., N. R. Fare, 30 cents.

LEAVE NEW YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Wednesday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 23, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 23, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 24, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 24, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 25, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 8 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 5½ A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 P. M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 27, 12 M.

THE GERMAN RIOTERS.

THE MULLER INQUEST.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Coroner Refuses to Hear More Witnesses.

HIS REMARKS TO THE JURY.

A Verdict Not Yet Rendered.

The investigation was continued yesterday morning at the German Theatre in Fourth-street, a larger crowd than usual being present.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM ROSSER.

William Rosser, residing at No. 64 Avenue A, was the first witness called; he was examined by interpreter:

Q.—Where were you on Sunday evening, the 12th. A.—I was in front of this Theatre.

Q.—About what time? A.—Ten minutes after seven o'clock.

Q.—What did you observe? A.—I first saw the officers coming down Fourth-street; they came down towards the corner of Avenue A, when one of them stepped from the ranks and came up to where I stood and said something, but I didn't understand him; the officer went back to the ranks, and they all then moved on to the corner and began to drive the people back.

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—Then I ran down towards the corner, and heard the officers driving the people from one side to another; Officer Dreshman was the first who came towards me, and Lockwood, whose name I heard here yesterday, came next; they looked up to the corner house and saw a man there, when Lockwood fired his revolver first and Dreshman second; then I went to see, and when coming back saw the officers coming up Avenue A; went in front of my shop, in Fourth-street, and saw a body of policemen there, and heard Captain Hartt's voice giving orders.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He ordered them to strike with their clubs; the policemen then went up Avenue A; that's all I saw.

Q.—See any stones thrown? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any firing except by the officers? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Did you see the people resist the officers at all? A.—No, sir; they generally knocked down those who couldn't resist any—women and children.

Q.—Did you hear any hooting and shouting? A.—The boys hallooed, hurrah.

To a Juror—You say you heard Capt. Hartt tell them to use their clubs; did you hear him give an order to fire? A.—No; but I supposed they had order to fire.

Q.—Did you know Officer Lockwood before? A.—I saw an officer fire, and yesterday I recognized him here as Sergeant Lockwood; I saw Lockwood fire more than once.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUST GOLTZ.

August Goltz, residing at No. 31 Avenue A, was next called, and replied by interpreter.

Q.—Where were you on Sunday evening? A.—About seven o'clock I went in front of my house, as it was very warm.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw the officers firing; they first fired a few shots and then stopped and shot again; the third time they fired several shots; my neighbor, the baker, advised me to go inside, as they would shoot the innocent as well as the guilty.

Coroner—What then?

Witness—An officer shot a man in the crowd who was standing near; it was Muller who was shot; a man assisted him along near my door; the wounded man lay on the sidewalk, and the officers came and clubbed him to death; his lips were moving while they were striking him.

Q.—Was Muller lying on his back? A.—No, he was lying on his side.

Q.—How many blows did they strike Muller? A.—I only saw them strike twice.

Q.—How many officers were there? A.—About 18 or 20; they all came where Muller was lying.

Q.—Did they strike anybody else there? A.—Yes, the man who led Muller; they knocked him down; witness here stated that Muller cried out, as he was helped along, that the officers had shot him.

Coroner—Well, go on.

Witness—A man then ran across to the other sidewalk, and the officers pursued and knocked him down; there were two or three women and children with the man; the women ran into a hall door and closed it, when one of the officers dashed open the door with his club, and struck inside; the man who was knocked down lay apparently dead on the other side of the street from him; the officers went away and soon came back to the man, who had now raised himself to his knees; they gave him another blow with a club, which knocked him down again.

Coroner—Well, go on.

Witness—The officers came running up towards where I was, and I was called in by my wife; that is the last I saw.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown that day? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any resistance offered to the officers? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were the people peaceable? A.—I saw nothing unusual take place among them.

Juror—Did you see a policeman fire his pistol when the man came up near you with Muller in his arms? A.—No; I could see where the shot came from, but not the man who shot, on account of the crowd.

Q.—Did you recognize any of the officers who beat this man? A.—No.

Mr. Schappert here remarked: "Mr. Coroner, I have a very important witness who will not come until subpœned."

Coroner—I cannot examine but three of your witnesses this morning; I agreed to hear only two, you know; I must go on immediately; you may call your third witness.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK EWALD.

Frederick Ewald, living at No. 149 Forsyth-street, was the next witness:

Q.—Where were you on the Sunday evening in question? A.—I was here on the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw the Policeman shooting there, and I was shot through the hat, (witness showed his hat with a hole in it.)

Coroner—Well, go on.

Witness—I was standing on the sidewalk, and I heard a certain gentleman say, "Knock 'em down"—so I started up the street, on the right hand side, a block, and the Policemen went up about 20 in number, and I felt a ball go through my hat; this man, Muller, came up to me, a few steps from his door, and exclaimed, "I am shot."

Q.—Was there firing then? A.—Yes, as many as twenty shots; I picked the man up; the officers were going down Avenue A, and Muller facing up, when shot; I was a few feet in front of the officers; after Muller was shot he turned towards his house.

Q.—Did he get to his house? A.—Not quite; he got as far as the cellar door.

Q.—What did he do then? A.—He fell down, and said, "I am shot;" I stooped to pick him up, and an officer struck me with his club.

Q.—How far were the officers from you when they fired? A.—Thirty or forty steps; I was compelled to leave Muller, and run across the street; while so doing I heard several balls whistle about my head, and I took refuge in a doorway.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the people fire any pistols, or any shots come from the houses? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the people offer any resistance? A.—They were for the present quiet.

Q.—What do you mean by the present? A.—At the time I stood on the corner of Fourth-street.

Juror—Did you see officers hit Muller while he was down? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many? A.—As many as five.

Q.—Did they all maltreat him? A.—They hit him a blow as they went along.

Q.—Do you know the officer who shot Muller? A.—No; but Muller was shot at the same moment the ball passed through my hat.

Coroner—Do you say that you could pick out the man who shot Muller? A.—No, but I could tell those who shot up the sidewalk.

Q.—How many struck Muller with their clubs after he was down? A.—About five; I could tell them if I saw them.

Coroner—Captain Hartt, do you wish any witnesses called now?

Captain Hartt—Act you own pleasure, Sir.

Coroner—Is Mr. Greer here?

TESTIMONY OF PETER N. GREER.

Peter N. Greer, residing at No. 150 Third-street, was next called.

Q.—What did you see of this affray? A.—I was looking out of my window, and saw three men quarreling, one of whom knocked the other down; the man knocked down walked to the corner and stood there a moment, when a crowd collected and two policemen came up; when the crowd began to disperse, I saw two of these policemen run across the street, and soon afterwards I heard from 7 to 9 shots fired from the direction of Fourth-street, round the corner.

Q.—Did these first shots come from the crowd or from the officers? A.—I could not tell; I did not go out of the house.

Q.—Well, did you observe anything else? A.—Nothing more than the crowd running to and fro.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—I did not.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CONLAN.

Dominic Conlan, an officer of the Seventeenth Ward, residing at No. 26 Rivington-street, next testified as follows:

Q.—Did you see any firing during the affray? A.—I reached the spot both with Capt. Hartt and Sergeant Lockwood on each occasion; we were met by the crowd shaking their fists and waving their hats, and shouting; as we reached the corner I saw four brickbats or stones come from the house on the north west corner of Avenue A and Fourth street; I heard three or four men on the opposite corner cry out in broken English, "Don't let the Republican sons of b—hs take any of us;" four officers approached this knot of rowdies, who ran away; we wheeled below the corner of Third-street, and as we reached the corner of Fourth-street, another shower of stones came amongst us, and we then retreated up Fourth-street to First-avenue, where Capt. Hartt was sent for; we then marched back, and at the corner I heard about six shots fired in succession by the crowd.

Q.—From the ground or house-tops? A.—That I could not say; in Avenue A there were several shots fired, and I saw the smoke issuing from a second-story window; a policeman, about that time, had a prisoner, and myself and another officer went behind to keep the crowd off.

Q.—Did you see any body fall when they fired from that window? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What orders did Captain Hartt give? A.—He told us to be steady; and after I heard the shots from the opposite side, the Captain turned round and said: "Men don't fire."

Q.—Did you have a pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—Did you see an officer fire? A.—I saw one try to fire.

Q.—Who was it? A.—Officer McMellen; he could not get it off while I saw him.

Coroner—I don't think it necessary to hear any more witnesses.

Mr. Chas. Crux, a German, here requested the Coroner to examine a witness, who would testify to hearing the commanding officer of the police order his men to fire.

Coroner—I came here this morning to hear four witnesses, at the request of Mr. Schappert. I am not well, and I think we are all pretty well worn out. There will be no end of this if we keep on. I have tried to be impartial, and hear all sides patiently, but I think I am not in duty bound to listen to anything further. If the gentleman who wishes the witness examined will submit his request in writing I will consider it.

Mr. Crux accordingly did so, and the Coronar agreed to hear the witness.

TESTIMONY OF PHILIP HUBER.

Philip Huber, residing at No. 250 Houston-street, and called at the request of Mr. Crux, was now examined by interpreter,

Q.—Where were you on the evening of the twelfth? A.—Was coming from Tompkins-square with my family and saw a large crowd.

Q.—At what time? A.—I cannot tell exactly; the officers were clubbing all who came within their reach, but I did not see any of the crowd making resistance or opposing the officers; the Police went towards the people and I saw Officer Dreshman firing off his pistol, and one man on the sidewalk appeared to be shot after a pistol had been fired by Dreshman; then Dreshman went around the corner to where a wagon stood and loaded his pistol again; two more officers were shooting at the people, and I could recognize them if I saw them now; the officers pointed their pistols towards the corner house and each fired twice at a man looking out of the window; then the Police formed again and attacked a man who they knocked down into the gutter; after that they took a man towards a wagon and beat him brutally; then they fired at me and an officer kicked me in the neck and I fell down on the ground.

Q.—Who was the commanding officer who gave the order to fire? A.—I did not hear anybody give the order to fire; I heard Captain Hartt give order to "fall in."

It appeared that the witness, after all, could not testify that he heard the officer in command of the Police give orders to fire.

The Coroner now declared the evidence closed, and addressed the Jury to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN—It is generally very difficult in the case of a riot where a person is shot to ascertain how the person came to his death; but I do not know that that is so very important; it is much more important, in my opinion, to ascertain the origin of this riot by which Muller lost his life. The German people have generally been known as a law-abiding people, and they are the last people to whom we should look for any wilful disturbance of the peace. It seems to me from the evidence here given, and from my own observation, that wicked and designing persons have tried to poison the minds of this people, and arouse them to opposition to the laws. Of this there is a moral certainty, and upon such rests a moral responsibility for the death of John Muller. You will doubtless find it difficult to reconcile the evidence in this case. We find that the Police are charged with striking defenceless women, &c. Evidence which shows such excessive cruelty as that, would almost surpass belief. The same witnesses said that there was no throwing of missiles or resistance of any kind. We find on the other side, that the Police on coming up to the crowd, used forbearance and entreaty, and that they were answered by showers of stones, and that it was in self-defence that they charged and fired on the crowd. How you will reconcile this discrepancy, it will be for you to consider.

Whatever testimony you have reason to believe is false you will of course exclude. The evidence you have that stones and other missiles were thrown is pretty clearly supported by those of the police who exhibit broken heads. This is good testimony on that point.

After a few more remarks on this point, the Coroner said he need speak no further on the subject as the Jurors were intelligent men and knew their duty.

He hoped they would adjourn as soon as convenient to some private room, and agree upon their verdict as speedily as possible. If they could not agree, it was competent for them to bring in two verdicts; but he hoped they would be unanimous in opinion.

One of the jurors suggested that they adjourn to Mr. Rupert's brewery, in Forty fifth-street, near Second avenue, and they accordingly adjourned to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Of the seven jurors, three are Germans and four Americans, and it is very doubtful whether they will agree.

THE SUPPORT OF MRS. MULLER.—The Germans seem determined that the widow of MULLER, who was killed in the riots of yesterday week shall be well provided for. The statement made last week that the consequent anxiety produced on her mind had brought on a premature birth in her then delicate situation, is entirely without foundation and untrue. She has been removed to more comfortable quarters on Eleventh-street, where all her necessities and wants will be amply supplied.

Three Benefits at different "Lager Bier Gartens" produced a snug sum of money.

The collections made the first day at the "Volk's Theatre" in Fourth-street, yielded $67.

The committee of four appointed to receive these collections will meet to-morrow morning to devise a plan for investing the money in such a way that it will be sufficient for her support and maintenance through life.

It is stated that a call has been made in the neighborhood for a meeting to be held this evening, when all unfinished business of last Tuesday will be attended to.

The No-Advance System Abandoned—The Merchants Back Down.

The meeting of shipowners on Monday was more decisive than it was reported to have been. At three o'clock one of the principal shipping houses, RYDING & PENDE received notice from MOSES H. GRINNELL, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, EVERETT & BROWN, and STOFFORD & TILLSTON to pay the usual advance wages and complete the crews of their vessels lying in the North River. Accordingly the complement of men was soon made up for the ships *Patrick Henry*, *Sir Robert Peel*, *E. C. Scranton* and *Webster* upon the old system, and those vessels are ready for sea.

Thus the whole affair has been abandoned, the landsharks and runners have triumphed, and the day of regeneration for the sailor is postponed indefinitely. Boston and Philadelphia have been blamed for not keeping to their pledges, but intelligent merchants and shipowners allege that there was no unanimity among shipowners here; and it was found impossible for half-a-dozen to contend against the general defection.

Much has been said about the ship *E. P. Stringer*, and how her Captain obtained his crew without paying advance. Six of her crew were obtained from the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street, and 11 from the Episcopal Sailors' Home in Franklin-square. For every one of the latter, $10 advance for each man was paid, in the shape of an accepted order on the owners, payable when the ships' anchor was dropped at St. Johns. This was simply adopting the Boston dodge, which has been denounced as equivalent to the old system.

The *Germania* is still trying, by the offer of better wages, to induce the riggers and longshoremen to ship.

The shipping offices were yesterday thronged by sailors ready to ship, and take their advance as heretofore, wages are: To Liverpool, London, and Havre, $17, and one month's advance, Hamburg $16, and one month; Australia, California, and the Mediterranean, $15 and $16; West Indies, the same.

The steamer *Queen of the South*, has been obliged to ship a new crew of thirty men. The no-advance was tried, and $25 per month offered to all who would ship without advance pay; out of thirty, there were twenty who preferred to accept $20 per month, and $10 advance. The reason given was that a large majority were men with families, whose rent would become due before they could return, and the advance money was a vital matter to them. They were sober, industrious men, but did not wish to leave their families destitute.

SEVENTEETH WARD.—SUNDAY EVENING.—We are requested to say by members of the force—"Muckerelville" *was* patrolled as usual, the report to the contrary notwithstanding. There was not even a fight, among the women of that classic locality, so remarkably quiet was it. During the day the Muckerelville boys came down to the Station-house and gave information that they had reason to expect the Dead Rabbits up there to brew misobief,—and offered to lend the police aid to keep the peace. The Police, six in number, went over their beats as usual, with their emiolda displayed.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person latter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water that for medical uses and as a beverage it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Dépôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
POETRY OF THE TOILET.

The sunny land of Florida has given up its richest floral treasures for the manufacture of this perfume. Nothing can excel its fragrance, or equal its delicious effect upon the nerves, during the heated and enervating months of Summer. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., and by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, is now being performed every night at PURDY'S National Theatre. The ladies must improve the opportunity of seeing them, as their stay with us is limited. A laughable pantomime and the drama of "The Charcoal Burner" are to be added to the bill. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, suplueness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous, the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

HE IS A WONDER.—He certainly is. As a magician or necromoncer, as a ventriloquist, as a humorist, Professor WYMAN, who hold forth every afternoon and evening at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, is perfectly unrivalled. He is the Phœnix among *diableric*-workers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of RAY'S ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS—sold at No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The special business before the Board was the bone boiling establishments in the Ninth Ward. Some testimony was taken, the general tenor of which was, that the nuisance complained of did not proceed from the establishment of Messrs. SCHWANEDLE & Co., (the largest in the Ward,) but from others in the vicinity, who did not pay so much attention to cleanliness. The further consideration of the matter was adjourned to Friday next. Application was made for permission to land cargo of schooner *Promtis*, from Rio Grande, S. A., with hides, horns, &c., and schooner *Liberty*, from Aspinwall, with a similar cargo. It was decided that they might land the cargo in the Atlantic Basin, but at no other point in the city.

EX-SECRETARY GUTHRIE.—The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to invite this gentlemen to accept the hospitalities of the city, waited upon him at his lodgings yesterday, and escorted him to the Governor's room, City Hall, where he was welcomed by Mayor POWELL at 12 o'clock M., and received the congratulations of numerous citizens. He subsequently dined at the Pierrepont House.

FULTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.—It was stated a few days ago that the cars on this route would run to the Hunter's Road the present week. This is a mistake. The contracts for laying the track to the city line have been given out, and, it is expected, will be laid the present season.

☞ It is said that the ship *William and Ann*, now lying at the Atlantic Basin, was the one which brought General WOLFE to Quebec. She is 99 years old.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a gentleman named ZABRISKIE, fell from a second story window of Drew's Hotel, Front-street, Brooklyn, to the sidewalk, by which he received such injuries as it is feared may prove fatal.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 21

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83½	1350	Erie R. R.	35½
1,000	do.	83	600	do.	35⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s.	93	100	do.	b60 35½
37,000	Mo. State 6s.	b3 79	1436	do.	35
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	60	500	do.	b5 35
4,000	Erie R. Cn Bs '62	70	400	do.	35⅛
7,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	67	200	do.	s15 35
1,000	do.	68	1000	do.	b60 35¾
2,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	80	200	do.	b30 35⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	97½	100	do.	b60 35
1,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bs	99	100	do.	b60 35½
2,000	do.	99¼	150	do.	s30 34½
14,500	do.	99¾	100	do.	s10 35
5,000	do.	s60 99	200	do.	s4 35
1,000	Ill. Fr. Bs. w. pr.	94	40	do.	35½
16	Ill. Cen. July Rs.	125	300	do.	s4 34⅞
17	Ill. C. Feb Rights.	125	100	do.	b60 35⅛
3,000	H. R. R. 1stm ex. in	95	300	do.	s10 34⅞
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg.	63	200	do.	s7 35
45	Bank of Commerce.	105	100	do.	b30 35¾
10	Ocean Bank.	10½	50	Harlem Railroad.	10½
8	Del. & Hud Canl Co.	119⅜	200	do.	10¼
73	do.	120	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	24
20	Park Bank.	102⅜	45	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	93
85	Mechanics Bank.	116	500	Reading R.	s30 77⅜
60	Penn. Coal Co.	95	300	do.	c 77⅛
100	Cum. Coal Co.	b60 17¾	100	do.	s15 77¾
1180	N. Y. Central R. R.	84	1000	do.	b10 78
100	do.	s30 83⅜	1559	do.	c 78
100	do.	s60 83⅝	50	M. So. & N. L. R. R.	s10 46⅜
100	do.	s30 83⅞	5	do.	47
10	Mich. S. & N. p. stk.	77	250	do.	s10 47
23	do.	77⅛	50	do.	c 48¼
140	do.	78	962	do.	c 49
100	do.	s30 77⅛	100	do.	s10 48¾
50	Panama R. R.	s30 91	100	do.	b30 48⅝
55	do.	s3 91⅛	110	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	95⅛
200	do.	b30 93	100	do.	b30 96
75	do.	91⅞	51	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	54
1250	Clev. & Tol. RR.	s3 59	50	do.	s21 53⅜
200	do.	b10 59	10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	42
200	do.	s3 59¼	70	do.	41⅜
500	do.	b60 59⅝	100	do.	s3 41

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. St. 6s..	b60 79⅜	300	N. Y. Central R.	84⅛
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	76	5	do.	84⅜
9,000	Te. He. & Al 2d m.	63½	100	Mich S. & N. I. R.	49
5	Del. & Hd Can. Co.	119⅜	500	do.	s30 47½
20	Penna. Coal Co.	94½	250	do.	s10 44⅝
350	do.	94	100	do.	s3 49¼
65	Pacific Mail. St. Co.	74½	150	do.	49¾
100	Canton Co.	b60 20	10	Mich. S. & N. I. p. stk.	78½
100	do.	19¾	100	Gal. & Chic. RR.	96
200	do.	s30 20	50	do.	s30 96
10	Third-av. RR.	92½	900	Clv. & Tol. R. R.	s3 59¼
100	Erie Railroad.	35⅝	800	do.	b3 59⅜
100	do.	s3 35⅝	100	do.	b30 59⅝
100	do.	b60 35¾	10	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	92
100	do.	b3 35⅝	100	Mil. & Miss. RR.	s60 54
350	do.	35⅝	50	do.	55
100	do.	s30 35¼	20	La Ce. & Mil. R.	41
200	do.	s3 35¾	100	do.	s30 49
100	do.	s60 35	50	do.	41½
50	do.	s30 35⅞	100	do.	s60 40⅝

MONDAY, July 21—P. M.

There was a fair amount of business in Foreign Exchange for the *Arabia*, to-morrow, at 109⅝ @109⅝ ₱ cent. on London, and 5.16¼ on Paris. The additional reported engagements of Bullion made the present total about a million of dollars for this steamer, mostly in California Bars, with which the market is fairly supplied. Money continues easy to Street borrowers, and the *Bull* speculation which appears to have fairly set in at the Stock Board, makes but little impression in the employment of demand loans. Prime paper is current at 8½@9 ₱ cent.; fair lists 10 ₱ cent., and single names, not generally classed as first rate, go at 12 ₱ cent.

The Stock Market is again strong, and prices quite buoyant at the close. New-York and Erie left off at 36 ₱ cent; Southern Michigan, cash, 50 ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 84⅝; Toledo, 59½; Reading, 74, ex divideod; Galena, 96; Milwaukee, 55, and La Crosse, 41¼ ₱ cent. The transactions of the day in Erie alone are over 10,000 shares, and the advance is much more rapid than even the friends of the new organization of the Company anticipated. There is also a strong advancing tendency in New-York Central, the transfers of which for the August dividend close on the 31st inst. and reopen on the 24th August. The Southern Michigan and the lines around Lake Erie are doing a good July business, and as far as we are advised these lines out of Chicago through and across Illinois are also looking fair. The Terre Haute Road received $69,433 in June, against $47,741 same month last year. There is a steadily improving feeling in State Stocks, some of which have been selling very low of late. Missouri's are now 79@79¼ and Tennessee's, 83@83½ ₱ cent. A good demand was manifested for Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents. at 99@99⅛ ₱ cent.

The value of the Exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, $889,051, against $2,236,733 the week ending July 19 last year.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $439,534; paid out, $441,168; and held at the close, $11,289,500.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract]

Per Arabia] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21.

For the week that has passed since our last advices of 13th inst. we have had a rising market. Prices of State Stocks have advanced, under a moderate damand for investment, and the whole list of Railroad shares we quote higher than last week. The most marked rise has been in the prics of Erie Railroad shares. The promised change of management of this road and the installation of a new President and a new Treasurer, seems to have given new confidence to the holders of the stock, and brought in new purchasers at higher prices. The receipts of Gold from California for the week have more than supplied the demand for exportation and for payment of duties into the Sub-Treasury. This circumstance and an increased ease in money have contributed to the firmness of rates. State Stocks: Transactions have been chiefly in Missouri and Tennessee 6 ₱ cents, both of which have advanced in prices. City and County Bonds have been regulated; some Peoria City 7 ₱ cent and St. Louis County 6 ₱ cent., at former rates, are all that we have to mention. Railroad Bonds: The sales have been moderate. The transactions have been mostly in the different issues of the Erie Railroad and in the Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central. At private sale we have to mention Covington and Lexington 2d mor gage, Peoria and Aguswks 1st mortgage 8 ₱ cent., Burlington and Missouri 1st mortgage 8 ₱ cent, and the various issues of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, without material change in prices. Railroad Shares have been active, operations being confined, however, to the speculative stocks. The movement was large in Erie, Reading, New York Central, Panama and Michigan Southern. For the fluctuations, which have been considerable, we refer, as usual, to the annexed table of daily quotations. Money is abundant on call, and there is less paper offering. We quote business paper 8@12.

DEJOPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

During the three days subsequently to our last advices of 13th inst, there was a downward reaction in Railroad shares, but since the 18th a strong upward tendency has prevailed, and we have to report to-day a general improvement on the various classes of securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. This movement is due to the continued favorable position of our money market, to the satisfactory character of the last financial advices received, latest dates 8th inst., and, finally, to the hope that the change recently made in the management of the Erie Railroad may facilitate its return to prosperity. Mr. CHARLES MORAN has been called to the Presidency, and Mr. HERMANN GELPCKE, of the firm of GELPCKE, KENTZEN & REICHELT, has been appointed Treasurer. The amount of specie in the New-York Sub-Treasury amounts to-day to $11,300,000, against $10,200,000 on the 30th of June. State Stocks—General advance, with a steady demand, especially for Missouri. Virginias have risen 1¼; Missouri, 1¼; California, 1875, 7 ₱ cent.; California, 1870, in demand at 60, being 7 ₱ cent. higher; Louisiana, 3½; Indiana 5s, 2¾; North Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1 ₱ cent. Sales of Ohio, 1875, at 103¾, and Kentucky 6s at 100. City and County Bonds—No sales worthy of mention. Railroad Bonds—In better demand, at higher prices, especially the Erie issues. Erie, 1875, has advanced 4¾; 1871, 8 ₱ cent, and the 3d mortgages 3¾; New-York Central 6s, ¾; Illinois Central Construction, 1¾; Freeland Bonds sold at 94; Galena and Chicago 2d mort., 3 ₱ cent. higher; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 1¾; Terre Haute and Alton 2d mort. 8¾; Lake Erie and Wabash and St. Louis 1st mort., 3 ₱ cent. Railroad Shares—Active sales, with a marked rise, the largest advance being in Erie and La Crosse and Milwaukee. Erie has advanced 7 ₱ cent.; Reading, ¾; New-York Central, 3; Panama, 4¾; Michigan Central, 2; Michigan Southern, 2¾; do. new issue, 3¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 2¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1¾; Galena and Chicago, 3¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1¾; Hudson River, 1¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 4; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 6¼. Sales Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 50¾, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton at 70; Illinois Central has declined 1 ₱ cent. Money—Continues easy, without change of rate. Exchanges—Firm—with rates tending upward, with large sales. London, 109¾@109⅞. Chief sales at 109¾@109¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

Canman & Co.'s Market Circular.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

The fluctuations in the Stock market, since our advices of the 7th inst., have been frequent, but generally less important than during any previous fortnight for some time past. The material advance noted in our last report was not fully sustained—a considerable reaction having taken place on the 8th and 9th inst. This has, however, been followed by a renewed movement, which, although less rapid and accompanied by occasional slight reactions, is apparently stronger and more healthy than the last, and the market is firm at the close. The business of the fortnight has been quite large, and the improving tendency is apparent alike in investment and speculative securities.

The supply of money continues abundant. The imports of foreign merchandise, during the last two weeks, have been unusually heavy, and the large payments for duties have occasioned an absorption of specie by the Sub-Treasury of nearly $1,400,000. The bank balances, although subjected to the drain from this source, and a continuance of specie shipments, somewhat in excess of the receipts of gold from California, have not, however, been reduced; and all apprehensions of an early unfavorable change in the Money Market appear to be removed—although the season is approaching when there is usually a considerable demand for specie from the interior. The prospect of a further reduction in the rate of interest, by the Bank of England, indicated by the recent advices from London, has a tendency to increase confidence in the continuance of an easy state of money matters on this side.

In State Stocks business has been quite active, with a decided upward tendency, during the last few days, As compared with our last quotations, the present closing prices show an advance of 1 ₱ cent. in Missouri's and Tennessee's, 3 in Virginia's, 6 in California's, 5 in North Carolina's, and 3 in Indiana 5's.

Railroad Bonds have also been active and generally steady. Erie 1862 and 1875 Bonds have advanced materially, the improvement in the former being 13, and in the latter 4½ ₱ cent. The sales of the first night have been as follows: Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 97⅛@99¼; Freelands, 94¼@94; Erie 1st Mortgage, 100; 2d Mortgage, 95; 3d Mortgage, 81@83¾; 1875, 75⅛@80; 1862, 70; 1871, 55@68; New-York Central 6s, 86@86¾; 7s, 97½@97; Hudson River 1st Mortgage, 95, ex-interest; 3d Mortgage, 58¾@59; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage, 91½; 2d Mortgage, 81@81½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 72@70@71½; Harlem 1st Mortgage, 70@75½; 2d Mortgage, 75@74½; Toledo, Wabash and Western 1st Mortgage, 49@45@46.

For Railroad Shares the market continues active, although there is some decrease in business; and, as a general rule, less disposition to sell, in anticipation of a decline. In some cases, our present quotations are slightly lower than those of 7th inst., but the tendency is upward.

In the Money market rates of interest are without important change. Call loans command 6@7 ₱ cent., and prime short paper is scarce at 8@9 ₱ cent. The bank returns for the fortnight show an increase in loans and specie, as follows:

	July 4.	July 18.	Increase.
Loans	$115 044,303	$117,365,321	$2,321,018
Specie	12,887,346	13,594,606	707,260
Circulation	8,901 '60	8,449.833	
Deposits	96,834 583	94,446,796	

Exports of specie, $1,624,739: Receipts of gold for California, $1,531,676.

Foreign exchanges have been active for this steamer, and are generally higher and close firm.

OAMMANN & CO.

The New-York Stock Exchange.

From the London Times, (city article,) July 7.

For some time past the accounts of the operations in the New-York Stock Market have furnished increased illustrations of a fact which, although of great importance as a stimulus to caution, has never been much noticed by European investers. The rules of the London Stock Exchange constitute a model system for the maintenance of honorable dealing, and capitalists who look in the American papers for the official price lists and other documents emanating from the Board of Brokers in New York, are apt to suppose that something like similar vigilance is exercised by that body. This, however, is a mistake, and not only is it a fact that the managers of the New-York Exchange encourage a system of business which has no *bona fide* foundation, but that the members of that Exchange, instead of acting as one man, like the London dealers, on all occasions when it may be necessary to insist upon a rigid maintenance of public credit, usually put forth their collective influence to obtain an opposite result. With rare exceptions the policy of the New-York dealers and speculators is always to act against the market. Whether this arises from a large portion of the stocks and bonds of American companies being held by foreigners need not be discussed. Certain it is that while in London, the least attempt at bad faith on the part of a public company is at once met on the Stock Exchange as an evil that would be destructive to business of all kinds, the tendency at New-York, owing to the majority being largely interested in speculations for a fall, is to give tacit, if not active encouragement to every proceeding that can produce distrust. Thus, in the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railway, where the frauds of SCHUYLER, in issuing false stock, were analogous to those of SADLIER, REDPATH and RONSON in London, the directors felt sufficient confidence in public support to repudiate the acts of their officer, and to drive the claimants into a Court of law. In like manner, if the President of a bank, after borrowing money in England, pleads penury to avoid payment, or the head of a Trust Company—a leader in a certain section of the religious world—gets

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1823 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY JULY 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

Develin's Habeas Corpus Adjourned till To-day.

Conover's Contempt Case---A Referee to be Appointed.

The Matter of the Books Adjourned to Saturday.

MR. DEVELIN IN CUSTODY, BUT NOT IN JAIL.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
WEDNESDAY, July 22.
Before Judge Ingraham.

The *habeas corpus* in the matter of Charlee Develin having precedence of other cases, came on for argument at 11 o'clock in the Chambers of the Common Pleas, which was crowded to an incenvenient degree. Mr. Develin took a seat beside his counsel, Messrs. O'Conor, Brady, Sickles and Busteed, and Messrs. D. D Field and Wm. C. Noyes appeared to oppose the discharge.

Mr. Brady read the traverse to the return prepared by counsel, which was sworn to by Mr. Develin. It is as follows:

TRAVERSE TO THE RETURN.

In the matter of Charles Develin on Habeas Corpus—Charles Develin, by way of showing that his imprisonment and detention for the cause stated in the return of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in this matter, is unlawful, saith and alleges:

First—That after the death of Joseph S. Taylor named in the warrant in said return specified, that is to say, that on the 16th day of June, 1857, the said Charles Develin was, by the Mayor of the City of New-York, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, duly appointed the Street Commissioner under the act entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857, to fill the vacancy in that office occasioned by the death of said Taylor. The he thereupon, on the same day first mentioned, accepted the said appointment, duly gave and filed the proper official bond, and took and filed the oath of office in that behalf required by law and the ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and did all things required to qualifying him for exercising the duties of said office, and thereafter on the same day forthwith entered upon such duties, and took full possession of said office and of all the books, papers and things appertaining thereto, and continued in the full possession of said office and its appurtenances aforesaid until his arrest under the said warrant, on the 18th day of July, 1857.

Secondly, That on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1857, one Daniel D. Conover made complaint in writing, and presented the same to Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to compel the said Develin to deliver to said Conover the books, papers and maps, and documents belonging or appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York; that said complaint was verified by an affidavit of said Conover made on the same 19th day of June, A. D. 1857, and that upon such complaint and affidavit being presented to said Justice he made an order to show cause as hereinafter set forth, that the following are copies of the said complaint, affidavit and order to show cause, that is to say:

To Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York—The petition of Daniel D. Conover, of said City, respectfully shows, that Joseph S. Taylor was elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York in November, 1855, and entered upon the duties of said office in January thereafter, and continued therein until June 9, 1857, when he died; that your petitioner was, on the 19th day of June, 1857, duly appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the State of New York to fill the vacancy in that office occasioned by the decease of the said Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner; that your petitioner has accepted the said appointment and has duly taken and filed his oath of office, has duly executed with sufficient sureties and filed the necessary official bond, and has done as he is advised and believes everything necessary to be done by him to qualify himself for exercising the duties of the said office; that appertaining to the said office is a large quantity of books and papers, maps and documents of various descriptions, that such books, papers, maps and documents have come into the hands of one Charles Develin, and are in his possession; that your petitioner has demanded the same from him, but that he withholds the same and refuses to deliver them to your petitioner, claiming himself to be the Street Commissioner under an alleged appointment to that office by the Mayor and Aldermen of said City. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that the said Develin may be ordered to show cause before you on the 23d instant, at noon, at the Chambers of the Justices of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, papers, maps and documents to your petitioner. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c.

D. D. CONOVER.

City and County of New-York.—D. D. Conover, the above petitionar, being duly sworn, saith that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn June 19, 1857, before me, JAMES W. FARR, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPREME COURT.—On the foregoing petition, let Charles Develin, therein named, show cause before me, on the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Chambers of the Justices of this Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, why he should not be compelled forthwith to deliver to the petitioner the books, papers, maps and documents, belonging or appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

Dated June 19, 1857. C. A. PEABODY.

TO CHARLES DAVIES, Esq.:

SIR: Please take notice of the foregoing petition and order. Yours respectfully,

FIELD & SLUYTER, Attorneys for Petitioner,
June 19, 1857. No. 82 Broadway.

Thirdly, That the said Conover caused copies of said complaint, affidavit and order to show cause to be served on said Develin, who, at the time appointed for showing cause, appeared before said Justice, and made and presented to said Justice a certain affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

Before Hon. Charles A. Peabody.

In the Matter of the Application of Daniel D. Conover vs. Charles Develin, to obtain the Books, Papers, &c., of Street Commissioner.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Develin, of said City, being duly sworn, saith that he is in possession of the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and was so in possession of said office and its books, records, maps and documents, and performing its duty when he received the order to show cause in the proceeding above entitled. And this deponent further saith, that he is advised and believes that he is in law and in fact Street Commissioner of said City, and entitled to hold that office. That deponent was duly appointed to such office on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1857, by the Mayor of the City of New-York, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City. That he has accepted the said appointment, and has duly taken and filed the oath of office as such Street Commissioner, and given the requisite security according to law. Deponent further saith, that at the time he was so appointed, Charles Turner was, as he has been informed and believes, performing the duty of Street Commissioner aforesaid, claiming and having, as deponent has been informed and believes, the right to do so, in virtue of his holding the office of Deputy Street Commissioner of the City of New-York. Deponent lastly saith, that he has been advised and believes that Daniel D. Conover has no right or title whatever to the office of Street Commissioner for the said City. CHARLES DEVELIN.

Sworn this 22d day of June, 1857, before me, JAMES SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

And in response to such affidavit of said Develin, the said Conover made a certain other affidavit, which was read by him before said Justice, in the proceeding aforesaid, and in support of his said complaint, of which the following is a copy:

SUPREME COURT.

City and County of New-York.—Daniel D. Conover, the above-named applican', being sworn, saith: That he took possession of the office of Street Commissioner on Saturday, June 18, and remained in the possession thereof during the day; that on Monday, June 15, he retained possession thereof, and remained in the rooms appropriated to the Street Commissioner, in the Hall of Records, during the whole of that day, until 4 o'clock P. M., the time of closing said office; that on Tuesday, June 16, he returned in the morning to his said rooms, and transacted business pertaining to his said office, and was proceeding in the discharge of his duties, when a party of policemen, headed by John W. Bennett, who stated he was acting by command of the Mayor, forcibly ejected deponent from said rooms, and kept him out of them all day; that on Wednesday morning, June 17, deponent returned to his said rooms, and was there met by Charles Develin, who refused to allow deponent to go to deponent's desk, and said that he had force enough to keep deponent out, and intended to do so; and deponent further saith, that the said Develin had with him a large force of policemen, and other persons, to assist him in keeping deponent away, and did keep him away; and this deponent further saith, that, as he is advised and believes, the said Charles Develin has not been in any way in possession of the said office, except by retaining the rooms aforesaid, and the books and papers of the office, since the forcible expulsion of deponent; and further, that, as deponent is informed and believes, Charles Turner has never had any possession of said rooms, or the office of Street Commissioner, except as deputy under deponent or some other person. D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn before me, C. A. PEABODY, June 23, 1857.

Fourthly—That thereupon the said Justice proceeded to inquire into the circumstances stated in said complaint, and such proceedings were thereupon had, before said Justice, that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1857, the said Justice made a certain order, of which the following is a copy:

Whereas on the 19th day of June, 1857, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, complaint was made to the said Charles A. Peabody, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York by Daniel D. Conover, setting forth, among other things, that Joseph S. Taylor was in November, 1845, elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, to serve for three years from January, 1856, went into his said office in said January, and continued in office till the 9th day of June, 1857, when he died. That the said Conover was on the 19th day of said June duly appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy in the said office, caused by the death of the said Taylor, and had duly qualified himself, and is now the successor to the said office; that books, papers, maps, and documents belonging and appertaining to the said office had come to the hands of Charles Develin; that the said Conover had demanded the said books, maps, papers and documents from the said Charles Develin, and that the said Develin had withheld the said books, maps, papers and documents, and refused to deliver the same to the said Conover and asking that the said Develin might be ordered to show cause before the said Justice why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, maps, papers and documents to the said Conover. And whereon, being satisfied by the oath of said Conover that the said books, maps, papers and documents were withheld the said Judge granted an order directing the said Develin to show cause before him on the 23d day of June last, at the Chambers of the Justices of the said Court, why he should not be so compelled, and at the time and place so appointed, the said Conover and the said Develin appeared before the said Justice, and due proof having been made of the service of the said order the said Justice proceeded to inquire into the circumstances, which inquiry was continued before him from day to day until this day, the matter having been thus regularly adjourned and the said Develin not having made oath that he has truly delivered to the said Conover the said books, maps, records and documents; and it appearing to the said Justice that Conover is the successor to such office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and that the said books, maps, papers and documents are withheld, and that the said Develin still omits and refuses to deliver up the same. It is hereby ordered that the said Charles Develin forthwith deliver to the said Conover all the books, maps, papers and documents belonging or appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, which have come to the hands of the said Develin, or in default thereof that a warrant issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to commit the said Develin to the jail of the said City and County there to remain until he deliver to the said Conover the said books, maps, papers and documents, or to be otherwise discharged according to law.

And the same being required by the said Conover, it is further ordered that a search warrant issue to the said Sheriff, commanding him to search, in the day time, the apartments and rooms occupied and set apart for the office of Street Commissioner of the said City, for the books, papers, maps, and documents, and to sign them and bring them before the said Justice. (Signed) CHARLES A. PEABODY.

Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

Fourthly—That the only claim of title to said office of Street Commissioner pretended or alleged by or in behalf of said Conover in such proceeding before said Justice was the appointment of said Conover to said office by the Governor of the State of New-York, as stated and set forth in the aforesaid complaint. And that it was not in any way asserted or charged by or on behalf of said Conover before said Justice, in the proceeding aforesaid, that any book or paper belonging to said office had ever come to the hands of the said Charles Develin, or of any person whatever, at any time during any vacancy in said office of Street Commissioner, or at any time before the period during which the said Conover was, as he in his said complaint and affidavit alleged, in full possession of the said office and of the books and papers appertaining to the same.

Fifthly. That in pursuance of such order so made by said Justice Peabody on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1857, and in the proceeding in which such order was made and in no other or different proceeding, and under no other or different authority, power, duty, or right than such other, the said Justice did on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1857, issue on the prayer of the said Conover the warrant which is set forth in the return to the writ of *Habeas Corpus* aforesaid; and that neither by any complaint or allegation whatever, nor in any manner whatever did any other matter of fact whatever appear before said Justice in support of the said proceeding so had before him, or in support of the issuing of said warrant against the said Charles Develin except the said allegations of Daniel D. Conover in his complaint and affidavits aforesaid.

Sixthly. At the time of issuing and service of the said warrant the said Daniel D. Conover by force and violence, and with the aid of one John R. Farrington and others, seized and took into the possession of himself and said Farrington all the books and papers belonging or appertaining to the said office, and from thence hither to all such books and papers have been entirely out of the possession and beyond the power or control of the said Charles Develin, and within the possession and control of the said Conover, and the persons so acting in his aid in the proceedings aforesaid. And, therefore, the said Charles Develin insists that his imprisonment and detention aforesaid, are unlawful, because upon the matters aforesaid, it appears, and appeared to said Justice, that the said Daniel D. Conover was not, and is not, the Street Commissioner, as alleged by him, or successor in that office of the said Joseph S. Taylor. And also, that the said Charles Develin was and is such successor; and, also, that the title to such office was in dispute between the said Conover and the said Charles Develin, and that said Conover had not such undisputed right to the custody of such books and papers as was necessary by the law of the land to justify the said proceeding before said Justice in that behalf. And the said Charles Develin further insists that the said imprisonment and detention are unlawful, because it was not made to appear to said Justice in said proceeding, that any book or paper belonging or appertaining to said office had ever come to the hands of the said Charles Develin, or of any person whatever, at any time during any vacancy in said office of Street-Commissioner, or at any time before the period during which the said Conover was, as he, in his said complaints and affidavits alleged in full possession of the said office, and of the books and papers appertaining to the same.

CHARLES DEVELIN.

Sworn to before me, this 22d day of July, 1857. D. P. INGRAHAM, First Judge.

The argument was adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock.

The Conover Contempt Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Daniel D. Conover and others.*—An order to show cause having been granted by Judge INGRAHAM, directing Daniel D. Conover to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, which was made returnable on the 23d inst., but as the Develin *habeas corpus* had been adjourned, all sides consented to argue the contempt matter.

Mr. Busteed opened the case on the part of the plaintiffs, by reading affidavits to sustain the charges of contempt complained of:

The following are the affidavits read on both sides:

THE PLAINTIFF'S SIDE.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES T. BRADY.

City and County of New-York, ss.—James T. Brady, being duly sworn, says that on the 18th day of July, instant, he served upon Daniel D. Conover, one of the defendants above-named, copies of the following papers, viz.: the complaint in this action, the affidavit of Richard Busteed, Esq., verifying the same, the summons in the action, and the injunction order therein made at special term, before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, on the 17th day of July, instant; that such service was made by delivering said copies and papers to said Conover personally, and that the copy order for injunction, aforesaid, was duly certified as such copy by the clerk of this Court. Deponent further saith, that he delivered said papers to Conover, at the moment when Hon. Charles A. Peabody handed to Mr. Henry Bertholf the search warrant, just signed by said Peabody in the proceedings by Conover against Charles A. Develin, to obtain possession of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office; that said warrant had not yet passed out of the hands of said Bertholf, nor been delivered either to Mr. Field or constable Farrington; that when deponent served the papers, Mr. Conover, was seated beside his counsel at the table adjoining the Judges bench; deponent further saith that he has read the affidavit of Mr. Charles Turner, this day made in this action, and that all the proceedings in the apartments of the Street Commissioner, in reference to taking possession of said apartments, or of any books therein, under said warrant, on the 18th day of July, instant, must have been after deponent so served said papers on Mr. Conover. JAMES T. BRADY.

Sworn to this the 20th day of July, 1857, before me, JAMES SANFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS CARROLL.

Thomas Carroll, being duly sworn, says; that on the 18th day of July, inst., he served a certified copy of the injunction order herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "A," on John R. Farrington, one of the Constables of the City of New-York; that said service was made on said Farrington in the private office of the Street Commissioner, in the Hall of Records, in this City, when he was about to execute a search warrant issued by Mr. Justice Peabody, for the books, &c., in the office of said Street Commissioner, and before the said Farrington had taken any books, papers, maps or documents whatever from said office; that at the time of such service, deponent informed said Farrington that he was desirous to make a copy of the said injunction, and asked said Farrington if he would permit deponent to there make such copy and consider such service good; to which said Farrington answered "certainly;" that thereupon deponent seated himself in the chair usually occupied by the Street Commissioner, for the purpose of making such copy, when Merwin R. Brewer, Esq., came up to deponent and asked to look at said injunction order; that deponent handed said Brewer said order, who thereupon turned to said Farrington and directing said Farrington's attention to said injunction, said, "You are not included in this injunction. It does not restrain you. It only restrains the Sheriff." Upon which Farrington took the paper in his hands, and, after examining it, said: "Yes, that is so. I will go on and act under the warrant." That, thereupon, he handed back to this deponent the said injunction order. That this deponent then tendered the said Farrington the said order as certified, which the said Farrington then, for the first time, refused to accept. And deponent further says, that he then handed the said injunction to one of the clerks of Mr. Develin to have copied, and went from said office to the Supreme Court; that up to this time the said Farrington had not taken from said Street Commissioner's office nor taken possession of any books, papers, maps or other documents. That deponent, immediately after going into the Supreme Court room where Mr. Justice Peabody was then holding Court, and remaining there for about three minutes, again went over to the Street Commissioner's office; that on his way to said office he met Mr. Geo. Peckham, said to be a clerk of Mr. Conover, with an arm full of books, said to have been taken from the Street Commissioner's office; and, also, the said Farrington in the hallway of the said Hall of Records with the balance of the books taken from the said office. And deponent further says, that he thereupon went into the Street Commissioner's office and obtained from the party copying the same the said certified copy injunction and served it again on said Farrington as he was descending the stairs of the Hall of Records, where such Street Commissioner's office is, and that such service was made by deponent by laying said injunction order on the pile of books which the said Farrington was then carrying, and leaving the same with him; and deponent says, that notwithstanding the service of the said injunction order upon said Farrington, the said Farrington took the said books and conveyed them to the Supreme Court Room, where Mr. Justice Peabody was holding court, and there left them. THOMAS CARROLL.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1857,
JAMES SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Charles Turner, of the said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Deputy Street Commissioner in the Street Commissioner's Department of the City of New-York, and has held the office since the month of January, 1850; that Joseph S. Taylor having been duly elected, entered upon the duties of the office of Street Commissioner, on the first Monday of January, 1856, and during that month the said Taylor nominated deponent to the Board of Aldermen, as Deputy Street Commissioner, and deponent was by said Board duly confirmed; that on or about the 9th of June last, the said Taylor died, whereupon deponent became, by virtue of the laws and ordinances relating to said officer, acting Street Commissioner, and did so act and discharge the duties thereof, until Charles Develin was appointed and entered upon the duties of the office of Street Commissioner, on the 16th day of June last; that on or about the 13th day of said month one Daniel D. Conover came to the office and informed deponent that he (Conover) had been appointed Street Commissioner by the Governor, exhibiting to deponent at the same time a Commission purporting to be signed by John A. King, and said to deponent, "I appoint you my Deputy;" that said Conover came to the office also on the 15th and 16th days of June ultimo, and asserted himself to be Street Commissioner, and repeated to deponent that he was continued in office as Deputy by him, Conover; that in the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th of July inst., deponent was in the office of Street Commissioner, in the apartment, and seated at the desk usually occupied by and used by the head of the Department, on which deponent was transacting the business of the office; the said Conover entered the apartment where deponent was seated, accompanied by about thirty persons, among whom deponent recognized James Irving and Merwin R. Brewer; that Conover advanced near to deponent, and said he had been declared Street Commissioner by the Court, and as that was the room provided for the Street Commissioner, he had come to take possession of it; that deponent said he was Deputy Street Commissioner, and in the absence of Mr. Develin could not give it up; some one of those who followed Conover into the office then said, "Go and take his seat Dan;" Conover then instantly seized hold of deponent with great violence and tried to eject deponent from the chair in which he was seated; not succeeding he was immediately assisted by some of the persons with him, when deponent was forced out of the chair and forcibly and violently pushed outside of the railing, which incloses the desk and a portion of the office; that the struggle lasted for a minute, during which time and until deponent was put outside the railing, Conover and several others had hold of deponent; that deponent was badly bruised and injured by said Conover and his accomplices, the marks and traces of which are yet visible upon deponent's body, and deponent has suffered much pain therefrom and is under the care of his family physician therefor; this deponent will be sixty-two years of age on the 11th day of next month, that deponent remained in the outer office until four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday; that deponent went as usual to the office about half-past eight o'clock; that Conover came there about nine o'clock and informed deponent that he had appointed a person as Deputy Street Commissioner instead of deponent, and demanded his office keys, which deponent declined to give; Conover then forbid deponent touching any of the books or papers of the office, or taking any part in the business of the same, and threatened deponent with further violence should he attempt to do so. CHARLES TURNER.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1857.
JAMES SANFORD, Com. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF DEVELIN'S SON.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Develin, Jr., of the said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the son of Charles Develin, one of the defendants; that he (deponent) was present in the Street Commissioner's office on Saturday last, when D. D. Conover came in; that deponent has read the foregoing affidavit of Mr. Turner; that deponent was present, and saw the occurrences therein related concerning the forcible ejectment of said Turner from the private office of the Street Commissioner; that the said affidavit, so far as it relates to the occurrences which then and there took place, is true within this deponent's knowledge.

And this deponent further says, that at the time and place aforesaid, he saw D. D. Conover have hold of Mr. Turner, trying to force him out of his seat, and at the same time James Irving and Pat Matthews also had hold of Mr. Turner, and assisted Conover to eject Mr. Turner outside the railing which also encloses a portion of said apartment; and further deponent saith not. CHARLES DEVELIN, Jr.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1857.
JAMES SANFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Field then read the affidavits on the part of the defendant, Conover, to show that he had not committed the contempt complained of. These were from Mr. Conover himself, Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, Constable Farrington, William J. Fuller, John Colvin, E. Harrison Reade, John J. Silcock, James Peckham and Joseph B. Pollock. They set forth facts that have been substantially stated over and again already in the TIMES, for which reason, and their length, we omit their publication.

Mr. Brady stated that as there was a conflict of testimony as to the facts, he would ask the Court to order a reference to some competent person who might examine the witnesses on both sides.

Mr. Field then addressed the Court in opposition to such order of reference. There was, he said, in this case no more ground for an attachment, than there was for believing that his learned friend (Mr. Brady) was the King of Siam or any other Kingdom on the other side of Ireland.

There was a complete answer to the affidavits on the other side. Though satisfied as counsel, that Mr. Conover was not bound by the injunction, they had, out of respect for the Court and his Honor, who had granted it, advised Mr. Conover, as soon as they were aware it had issued, to desist from any further action until they could apply to the Court. Mr. Conover had most scrupulously regarded the mandate of that injunction. They had so advised him. So scrupulous had Mr Conover been not to touch a book or paper belonging to the office, that he had not even used the paper to write a private note upon—but had bought his own.

Now, under these circumstances, what was there that they wanted to know—merely when and where was the injunction served? that was the only question. As they had been called upon to show cause, they had showed cause. Mr. Brady was not quite as quick as he intended to be—Mr. Brewer had gone out of the Court before Mr. Brady had announced that he had obtained an injunction.

They had produced the affidavits of nine respectable and credible witnesses proving conclusively that they had obeyed the injunction out of respect for the Judiciary.

Mr. Noyes followed on the same side. If Court had been treated with contumely or their injunctions with contempt, the offenders should be punished; and if it be claimed, as the learned counsel who had made the motion for a reference had said, that such was the case, no reference was necessary. If it was plain from the affidavits which had been made on both sides, that the injunction order of that Court had been violated, no reference was necessary; and they ought at once, in justice to themselves and in justice to the Court, to enter at once upon the discussion. And he now said that if there had been a contrivance to get an attachment for contempt by bringing about a violation of the injunction, it could not have been more skillfully planned. If there had been a contrivance to get an unwilling violation of the injunction, it could not have been more skillfully planned. He did not mean to say there had been any such contrivance; but there were facts placed upon the record to show how it had been brought about.

This injunction was applied for, and the order granted on the 17th July, pending the proceedings before Judge Peabody, and when it was very doubtful whether he would issue the warrant or not; and it was generally thought that he would not. The *certiorari* had not then been removed; it was removed the next day; and Mr. Develin sought in this case for an injunction to restrain the proceedings before Judge Peabody. The injunction (part erased) was served on Mr. Farrington, restraining them from executing a warrant that they thought would be issued; no such warrant, however, was issued, and that part of the injunction had therefore been stricken out. Now, that injunction should have been served immediately after it was issued. It was done to this Court, it was due to Mr. Conover, and it was due to the mandate of his Honor, that it should not have been kept in the custody or pocket of the defendant to be brought out to suit a purpose when that purpose should arise. It was kept back till Judge Peabody had issued the warrant, and it was so kept back until the officer was out of the Court-House, and then there was an oral intimation that it had been issued. No injunction had been issued to Mr. Conover. It never had been issued to anybody else but Mr. Farrington. What was the inevitable result? It drew them into committing a breach before they had ever seen it.

He spoke of what was done to every one whom it was sought to charge with disobedience of an order of the Court. It was due to them that it should not be kept back for twenty-four hours, in order to charge them with a constructive violation.

Everything that was really a contempt of Court,—a willful contempt—should meet with a condign punishment. After this warrant had gone forth then they serve this injunction. This being a matter which relates to the Court, and to preserve the respect due to the Law, and to the Court, which they were endeavoring to use as an instrument for their own purposes, did any reason exist, was there any reason that there should be a referee? He submitted not.

They (the other side) had stated their case on their affidavits; they had, as he said, stated it most improperly. The defendants had met it by affidavits of more witnesses, and what was more, affidavits of persons who were cool and unexcited. This moment they had heard of the injunction they had shown every respect for the Court and his Honor.

If, on the other hand, they had not answered the charge of contempt, there was no need of a reference.

Mr. Brady, for the plaintiffs, said that the answer here set up upon paper was a petrifogging and thimble-rigging concoction. If the reference was granted, he would undertake to demonstrate by the evidence, that before Judge Peabody took his seat upon the bench, there was a preconcerted plan. He was not at all surprised that the gentleman on the other side (Mr. Field) objected to a reference. It was a well-established fact in the history of the world that those who undertook to father, or lead evil doings, always shrunk from any inquiry into their participation in them.

They would have better shown their faith in the truth of these affidavits in answer, by submitting to the reference; but they were well aware that it could only expose their own complicity. He would show that there had been a direct violation of the injunction, and that the time of the service had nothing to do with it, for there was just as cool and willful a violation afterwards as before. So far from there being any surprise, as his friend said, all the gentlemen on the other side looked forward to Judge Davies quashing that *certiorari*, and that just as surely as the Saturday morning came there would be an order. Mr. Field himself had said it would not take five minutes—that it ought not to take five minutes. He had not denied that; he did not know whether he meant to deny it now.

Mr. Field was about to make some remark, when

Mr. Brady continued: I will show when that reference is granted, if it is granted. We will then see which will be the most fortunate in proving himself correct. But now, continued he, as to the question of surprise. The two gentlemen, Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes, were inside the room waiting for the decision. The Junior—or Mercury—the swift-footed Mr. Brewster, was waiting so as to go out of the door. Mr. Vultee was there, and he knew that the injunction had been served two hours before. That was, also, known to Mr. Bertholf. Mr. Brewer, Mr. Field and Mr. Conover, all knew the injunction had been served.

Mr. Field was understood to say that the affidavits denied this, and was that not enough?

Mr. Brady—No! It is not enough. It would not be enough if you were King of the Cannibal Islands, [laughter.] as you ought to be, judging from your part in these transactions. I would not take, if you were King of the Cannibal Islands, [renewed laughter, which was suppressed by the Court.] I would not take your royal declaration.

Mr. Noyes asked whether the Court would permit such a line of remark.

Judge INGRAHAM said this was quite irrelevant and uncalled for.

Mr. Brady—It is not my custom when remarks are made about me, not to retaliate with all the force I am master of. It is not my custom to let them pass unnoticed; and as the gentleman had placed two crowns upon my head I thought he should at least go through this case adorned with one. [Suppressed laughter.] It was said that Mr. Vultee did not leave the Court, but it was Mr. Farrington that was waiting inside, and when the warrant was granted Mr. Field insisted on his (Mr. Farrington's) name being inserted in it

The struggle in point of time is whether Farrington left the Court before Conover was served. Brewer, "the swift-footed," and Farrington, so anxious were they, rushed out of Court—this hot weather, the perspiration streaming down their brows,—to execute the warrant. I challenge and defy the gentleman to this investigation. I care not that it is not weather. I care not if it be the Summer solstice, as they have chosen this time to lock up Mr. Develin. We wish to proceed and examine our disinterested, respectable witnesses, who were looking on. It is confessed that the senior counsel, acquainted as he is with all the rules of law, and what is due to courts, with all his experience, has viewed that process as one that was not entitled to respect. And if the swift-footed Mercury was beforehand with the first set of books, they well knew the injunction had been served before they took the second. But Mr. Conover says, "I did not touch them." He was in the front office room—to the exclusion of anybody else. He took possession at all hazards, and kept possession ever since. He, with his counsel, who wore a bold look I am happy to see does not now continue, made a precipitate rush from that Court-room, and took possession of the office and claimed the authority to control it, after the injunction had issued. As these matters are all capable of proof, we desire and collcit this reference.

Mr. Field—The learned counsel has said, among other offensive things, that I have said something elsewhere that I would not say here. Would I do, I dare to speak. If I were sitting as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and an injunction were to come to me to restrain me, I would trample it under foot. I would do more. And, Sir, if an injunction came here it should be trampled under foot. I think we have not got to that state of things that one Judge can grant an injunction against another. We have already gone too far with injunctions, and though I am no prophet, I will venture an opinion that the power to grant them will be restricted or taken away. The idea of any disrespect to this Court or to your Honor is preposterous. As far as respects any authority coming from this Court to any other party, it will be maintained by us and our client; but if it be directed to a Court, may my tongue be blistered if I do not say it is an outrage. But counsel says, "Oh! it is not addressed to a Court." Was there any occasion to drag me personally into this matter? I think not; and I think that any decent member of the profession would, and that my friend will, on reflection, strike my name out. If not, it, of course, becomes a personal matter. They resort here to an Hibernian mode of getting injunctions against Courts, and against counsel, to restrain them from arguing a case. But, Sir, it is all unprofessional. I am very sorry that the name of any counsel should be dragged into any controversy; but I will bear the responsibility here and everywhere else. I need scarcely say that nowhere has there ever been a thought of anything disrespectful to this Court, or to yourself. The habitual respect which I entertain towards the Judge personally, in private and in public, would render such an idea impossible. I can entertain no other feeling towards a man eminent for everything that glorifies an individual and adorns the Bench.

Mr. C. O'CONOR—I differ from many things that have been said in the course of this argument. I suppose that lawyers always act on their responsibility, and I am somewhat surprised that the gentleman should take objection to being selected for a defendant. If, in the course of our practice, we deem it to our clients' advantage to make any party defendant, we think it very ungentlemanly if that makes any difference between us, and if we expect this at the hands of our lay brothers, we ought to show the same in our intercourse with each other. He trusted therefore, that his friend, Mr. Field, would reconsider his vow of revenge. He would introduce an observation here—that no had thought of striking his name out, but since he had thought proper to make it a personal matter, and he was not to be influenced by such remarks, it should now take its course. In the other point of view, that was not the place to discuss it.

When the injunction was issued and served, the papers were all in the office in the Hall of Records, and in the custody of the officer appointed by the plaintiff, Mr. Turner. That was not denied. Mr. Conover was in possession of that office, and all the papers in it. That was not denied. It was said he had not touched them; that he had not put his finger upon them; but he has exercised control over them to the exclusion of every one else since the injunction was issued—that is not denied. One more fact: Certain it was, that in some form, capable of explanation or not capable of explanation, no matter which, his counsel, there in his presence, his leading counsel, spoke of the injunction as a thing to be held in respect in some degree, but he disregarded it, and used very warm language in reference to it in some respects. That was not denied.

Mr. Conover did not participate in giving directions to Brewer or his agent, Mr. Farrington, and all may have been done without any act on his part. But, however that may be, the officer Farrington, and the counsel, possessed themselves of some of these papers and brought them into Court; and immediately after that, they having all spoken about the injunction, he went over to the office of the Street Commissioner, and possessed himself of papers. I confess he was not forbid to take possession of that building, but he was forbid to take possession of the papers. Did he not follow up that act? They say he "did not interfere." Was not going into the office, and after he had gone in excluding the officer of the plaintiffs in this action, an interference?

It was as plain as the sun at noon-day—a simply manifest, above-board, confessed violation of this injunction. But a thing had been resorted to which was very common. An attempt had been made to evade the injunction by hasty action. We had often known instances where Courts had intimated an intention to grant an injunction but had not granted it; and the party has run out of Court and done the act before the injunction was actually issued; but these were all contempts, though true it was they could not be punished. This kind of evasion was not to be tolerated. How would it be where a great number of persons were engaged?

There was a serious amount of difference in the statements in these affidavits. In the evidence of persons whose oaths were entitled to great respect. He (Mr. O'Conor) would not say it would be necessary to examine Judge Peabody or Mr. Noyes. He did not think it would. He was satisfied that neither of them had the most distinct idea of not treating this injunction with strict obedience. He hoped so also of Mr. Field—he hoped that he might purge himself, and enable his Honor to accept his explanation. He hoped he might vindicate himself, and for that reason alone he desired the reference, not that he supposed it would have much weight, for he supposed the contempt was confessed.

The idea of Brewer and Farrington not being agents of Conover was preposterous. The idea that they might be running out of Court to execute the warrant, when Mr. Conover was served—absurd! But suppose that was true. Suppose, when he saw them with the first armful of books when he had been served, was it not his duty as the plaintiff, the promovent in that proceeding, to stop them? Was it that he had passed the Rubicon, and compelled to go on? and that he therefore proceeded to turn out Turner, and arrest Develin?

Judge Peabody, whose order it was, was no party—he was only an officer signing a paper in that capacity. Mr. Conover was the plaintiff or promovent. The investigation into all these facts would be much facilitated by a reference.

It had been said there was a case, not reported, but one we heard of in the news of the day, somewat similar. It appeared that one Conover, he was not at liberty to say it was this Conover—and his counsel, Mr. Field—he was not at liberty to say it was this Mr. Field—had obtained an order to hold the Mayor to bail. It further appeared that, by some hocus-pocus (he did not know how) the Sheriff was joined in the suit, and the effect was that the Sheriff, a well-known process server, could not execute the service of this order, and the Coroner was empowered. Now there was hardly a lawyer in the State of New-York, who, if he had been told, would not have denied that the Coroner could have a process against him. It would require great ingenuity to believe it possible. He would have to guess that he was sued in a suit in which the Sheriff was included. The Coroner is his new-found dignity, (the idea of making him, a judicial officer, a catchpole,) armed with this writ so ingeniously contrived, it appears, went to the Mayor and said he must be immediately arrested and held to bail in five thousand dollars: the Mayor was engaged and the attendant told the Coroner to be hanged, but he, forgiear, the Mayor would run away, called upon the Police, then the army, and caused a battle royal—nearly a revolution. Was anything so absurd ever heard of? When Mr. Conover went to the Judge, and the Mayor said he did not know any officer with process had been there, and it appeared it was all owing to the sagacious contrivance and indecent haste of the party complaining. Was it wonderful that the Judge said: "I will examine this case no further; and I think it may be that Mr. Conover will find it very hard to justify himself if any further investigation is gone into?" There was no contempt, unless it was on the part of the persons who got up the contrivance, setting up pretended legal rights to trample on legal rights, to disturb the peace and order of the City. There are two classes of men (continued he) that hate the forms of law—that hate the deliberate course of proceeding by Courts which pause on their judgments and deliberate before their execution. They are, anarchists and tyrants. Anarchists, who would break down all forms of law protecting the private citizen in the enjoyment of his rights; and tyrants, with whom there is no semblance of liberty, no law but the exercise of their own power. We have no tyrants, but we have anarchists. Let it not be said this is unimportant.

Your Honor can compe any person to undo what they have done. If such an order be made, that matters may stand as they did on the 11th, your Honor can do so. If a party come in and says, I did not mean any contempt, and make reparation; your Honor may accept the apology. You may believe as a Judge, if not as a matter of fact, that the intention was not to disobey—proper expictions, regret and reparation are a passport to forgiveness. I hope that for the safety and security of your Honor's proceedings that you will order this investigation. If so, we will proceed with it; but if not, that you will hear us on the merits.

Judge Ingraham said he did not nor had he ever believed that Mr. Field had meant to insult him or treat the Court with disrespect; but he would advise him to withdraw some remarks as to other parties in the case.

With regard to this motion, it was very unpleasant to have to pass upon conflicting testimony. It was unpleasant for Juries, and far more so to a Judge. Such an investigation might lead to further testimony and remove that difficulty. He thought it would be fair to all, and he would much prefer it should take that course than that he should now undertake to decide upon it from these affidavits.

Mr. Field supposed it would be restricted to an inquiry into the time and place of service.

Judge Ingraham replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Field then asked the Court to what observations of his his Honor had alluded.

Judge I. replied that it was as to making it a personal matter.

Mr. Field—Then I will take the advice of the Court and hope my learned friend will not further consider them.

Mr. Noyes wished to call his Honor's attention to other observations which had been made. A gentleman had characterized the papers he (Mr. N.) had drawn up as "pettifogging and thimblerigging."

Mr. J. T. Brady—

Governor Marcy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Evening Post* of the 15th July, published two columns in relation to this distinguished individual; among which was the following:

"Mr. MARCY was as willing to be rallied as to make a joke himself at the expense of his friends. When ARMSTRONG BUTLER alluded to the maxim imputed to MARCY, 'To the victors belong the spoils,' Mr. MARCY replied: 'Why, Judge, I hear that at different times you have in substance avowed the same doctrine.' 'That may be,' retorted the Judge, 'but I never had the folly to put it in so quotable a form!' A very felicitous compliment."

There are some interesting incidents within my knowledge connected with the celebrated saying, "To the victors belong the spoils," which illustrate in an eminent degree the high-toned character of Mr. MARCY, and which are known only to myself, who happened to be a party to the incidents referred to. To make the subject fully understood, it should be remarked that at the time referred to, Mr. MARCY was usually called "Judge," he having left the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, from rather impaired health, to take his seat in the Senate of the United States in the Winter of 1831. On the 7th of December, 1831, President JACKSON sent to the Senate, in Executive session, the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN, as Minister to England. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who reported, through Mr TAZEWELL, its Chairman, on the 10th of January 1832. It is well known that a very exciting debate took place, in secret session, and that the nomination was rejected by the casting vote of Mr. CALHOUN, then President of the Senate, on the 25th of January, 1832, after a prolonged session closing at about 8 o'clock in the evening. The issue was considered very doubtful, and it was not generally supposed, outside of the Capitol, that the vote would be taken that evening, though at dusk of the evening the "Senate flag" was set floating in the breeze of a severe snow-storm. About 10 o'clock of that evening I was sitting in the parlor of a boarding-house on Capitol Hill, conversing with CALEB CUSHING, Esq., (recently Attorney-General of the United States,) who belonged to our mess, as did also a member of Congress, representing alone "a governing State" of the Union, who came in and announced the rejection of Mr. VAN BUREN by the casting vote of the Vice-President. This was stated upon the authority of two Senators of the State referred to. Then, having just left the room of the member, I immediately repaired to the room of Judge MARCY, and stated what I had heard, who replied that the injunction of secrecy had not been removed, and he did not feel himself at liberty to mention anything in regard to the action of the Senator in this respect—that no doubt the injunction of secrecy would be taken off at the next meeting of the Executive session, and that the debates would be published by such of the Senators as took a part therein—that he would read to the undersigned his speeches on the question before publication. He did so, and the following paragraph was in one of them, delivered on the 24th of January, 1832.

"It may be, Sir, that the politicians of the United States are not so fastidious as some gentlemen, and as to disclosing the principles on which they act, they boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated they expect to retire from office; if they are successful they claim as a matter of right the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule that *to the victors belong the spoils of office.*"

It must be borne in mind that one of the charges against Mr. VAN BUREN to which Mr. MARCY was replying in the paragraph just quoted, was his introducing the system of proscription, or, in other words, removal from office for opinion's sake; but at this time the public were not apprised of the whole ground upon which the opposition was based, other than the general effort to break down the Administration, and Mr. VAN BUREN especially. I now come to the incident which the undersigned deems so creditable to Mr. MARCY. When, reading his speech to me, he came to the passage above quoted, I said: "Judge, did you say that?" "Yes," was the reply. "Was it noticed and commented upon by any one, and by whom?" "Yes, it was commented upon by Mr. WEBSTER," was the response. I remarked that it was poetry "or *prose run mad.*" "Can you, as a man of honor, own it in the published speech, for it will be a party catch-word for all time to come, and you will never hear the last of it." He replied: "I appreciate all you say; it was an unfortunate simile, and I wish it had not been used; but I said it, and the enemy must have the benefit of it, whatever the cost may be."

The speech was therefore published as delivered. But Mr. WEBSTER failed, as he often did, to appreciate the honor and integrity of the leading Democrats of that day; therefore, not believing that Mr. MARCY would introduce the paragraph referred to in his speech to be printed, wholly omitted in his to refer to it, or give his comments, made in secret session of the Senate, in regard thereto. I have the speech of Mr. WEBSTER now before me, and am not mistaken in the statement now made.

It thus appears, that from Mr. MARCY'S astute ideas of honor he endured the fulminating power of a party press for years wholly unnecessarily, and the ground of which was but an oratorical flourish at most, but nevertheless proves his great integrity in all public affairs with which he has been connected. I refer to those "by-gone days" for no other purpose than to give to Governor MARCY the position in the transaction which he was entitled to occupy. It is no pleasant matter to go thus far back, when it be noticed that out of forty-six Senators then voting on the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN, *six* only survive, viz: Messrs. BENTON, DALLAS, and MANGNIN, voting for the confirmation, and EWING, FRELINGHUYSEN, and SPRAGUE, voting against it.

Mr. BENTON in his *Thirty Years* has devoted a chapter to this subject, in which he says that he observed to Senator MORSE, of Alabama, on the announcement of the vote, that "You have broken a Minister and made a Vice-President. I know an individual, or at least I think I do, who wrote Mr. VAN BUREN, the night of his resignation, that "his enemies had done for him that evening that which it would have taken his friends some time to accomplish, they had made him President of the United States." He was nominated for Vice-President in May of that year, and elected in November, and elected President in November, 1837. H.

The Slave, Demock Charlton.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just seen, in your paper of the 10th inst., the truly "remarkable narrative" of DEMOCK CHARLTON. I have known DEMOCK for twenty years or more, but never heard of his story of being a British subject until within two years. To bring it forward at this late day, when all means of proving its truth or falsehood by personal evidence has ceased to exist, is very suspicious. Still, if corroborated by the public records at Washington, there may be some claim for the probability of that part of his tale.

Of DEMOCK'S *later* history I *know* something, and can only say, that it is so contrary to his version of it that it must naturally with me invalidate the whole statement. His master, Mr. CARR, sold him, as I believe, because he so maltreated his wife and children, that their lives were in danger. But whether he was *sold for* this cause or not, the fact of his bad behavior is indisputable. He was bought by Messrs. HUDSON & DAVIDSON as a matter of good will, and moved by his representations, and sold again by them, because they found he made no effort to reimburse them, or to pay wages to them, or even the interest on the money. Both I believe were losers peculiarly by their attempts to befriend him, and of which he showed himself unworthy, and if you inquire in Savannah, you will find he has no such reputation for industry and economy as would be inferable from the amounts he has claimed to have earned, saved, and paid. I happen to be personally cognizant of the fact that in two entire years he has only paid forty-five dollars towards a balance due on the purchase of him made by Mr. GARMAN, and that he still owes at least one hundred dollars.

Notwithstanding this, he was allowed to come away from Savannah, as a matter of indifference, and he did not come, "lest some new device should be found to deprive him of the liberty he has been so long in pursuit of."

You must judge whether a statement false in a *few* points, may not be so in all; and it so happens that I have been placed in a position to *know* the falsehood of the narrative in the particulars referred to.

I make this communication, therefore, not only in justice to parties in Savannah, but that the philanthropic and compassionate may not be misled. I they are now deluded by DEMOCK'S statement, it must be with their eyes open, when they have these declarations, and the means of further investigation within reach. Had DEMOCK simply applied to their sympathies as a stranger, and poor and needy, I would have been silent, wishing him no harm; but I cannot quietly see him attempt to build up *his* case at the expense of truth and justice towards *others.*

Yours, respectfully,
JOS. S. FAY,
July 15, 1857, of Savannah, Ga.

A Backwoods Experience in Summer.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

IN THE WOODS, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

In the heart of Sullivan County, remote from cities, and pretty nearly untrod of men, is a wild and romantic region, of which I have undertaken a Summer's exploration. Mountains are about me, shutting out the view of any naughty deeds the world may be doing outside. Few people are near to bother me, and I am in the most blissful state of ignorance of anything that may have happened in town. The night-capped poet himself would scarcely have needed to sigh for wilderness lodges had he possessed a knowledge of this out-of-the-way corner of the footstool. Nothing ever happens here. Few people die till they wear out from old age. Only on rare occasions does anybody get married. Those who were married long ago keep on multiplying, and shock-headed children run about among the underbrush.

It is a famous sporting region—this of the Shawangunk. Not known half so well as it should, it is full of beauties and is a charming resting-place. The crack of guns, the whirr of game, an occesional splashing of a deer in the fishing-ponds, are sounds that are sweet to a hunter's ear. Let him wend his way hitherward and that music will ring in his ears till they cry surfeit. Along a narrow valley, scarce a mile wide, runs a chain of little rural hamlets. A plank road climbs the mountain, linking these places together, and affording a highway from the nearest station on the Erie Railroad to the capital of Sullivan. The hills are steep and rugged. The farms are sometimes good and often bad—not as in Orange, always luxuriant and valuable, but not unfrequently rough and barren and stony, with fields of thin, sickly rye, consumptive wheat and melancholy oats, giving to spots of earth a forlorn aspect that is hardly dissipated by the blooming stretch that comes into view at the next road-turning. Through the valley, running along the foot of the range of mountains which rise to an elevation of 1,000 to 1,500 feet, is cut the coal canal—the Delaware and Hudson—which finds the Hudson at Kingston, and with its other extremity taps the Carbondale coal. Great loads pass here daily, the boatmen—three to each boat—getting incomes of $400 and $500 for seven months' labor. On the canal lies the minute village of Wurtsboro'. Beyond it is Bridgsville. Further on is Monticello, the County-seat, said to be one of the loveliest villages in the State. But Wurtsboro! Conceive of any place existing in days like these without a newspaper, destitute of a lawyer, barren of a barber, and boasting the possession of only two doctors, and shut in by mountains, with its only means of communication with the world beyond restricted to a rickety stage-coach of the ancient pattern. Wurtsboro' is built chiefly upon a single street, with an outlying suburb, consisting of a dozen houses. No excitement could possibly exist within it. Walk a mile east or west, and you bring up against a mountain. Go down the valley, and it presently tapers away to a thread. Do anything but vegetate and draw in fresh air—if you can. Except the hunting and fishing, though. You may shoot and fish your fill, and if sportsmanly inclined, you may be happy. Yesterday we all went fishing. Due west lie ponds, hoisted up above a thousand feet higher than tide water—Masten's, and Yankee, and Wolf Ponds; the first fed by hidden springs, and destitute of inlets; the second, surrounded by a "ma'sh," as they call it here—meaning an exceedingly moist marsh, whereon the angler stands, and whence he throws his line and seduces pickerel. Masten's is a delicious water-gem, oval, set round with emerald. Float-fishing is the sport there. Throw a dozen floats upon its surface, and let them drift, live-baited, and you shall have pike and plump perch hooking themselves, so as to give you as little trouble as possible, asking of you only the labor of paddling a scow alongside and hauling them tenderly in. OLCOTT will lend the floats, and broil your fish, crispy and to a turn. Or, if you please, take your gun, and your half-day's tramp shall weigh you down with woodcock, and maybe a deer or two. And as you come home, if it be sunset-time, the whip-poor-will will pipe you a vesper. In short, to enjoy a week, and be beautifully bronzed by air and sun—happen in this way and be filled with comfort.

Filled with comfort—that is, after you get here. The journey is the mean side of the picture, and needlessly so, and through no fault of the people, but because of a monopoly. I feel constrained to utter a remonstrance, and shall proceed to do so. Where this plank-road that runs along through the woods taps the Erie at Middletown, tradition says there is a conveyance whereby to get over the mountain—but if conveyance means misery, then it is conveyance—not otherwise. There is no reason, but much suffering, in enduring a pack with dirty folk to the number of twenty in a coach intended for a dozen, and with mercury marking 90°. It is worse than sinful to overcrowd and jam human flesh as it is overcrowded and jammed every day on this line of road. The region is beautiful, but the manner of getting to it execrable: nor is it an improvement to fall in with surly agents, whose manners will bear improvement and sadly need correction. Last year there was opposition; this year there is none, except that which the traveler indulges in. And the remedy is expensive—to hire your own conveyance, a process which your humble servant chose in preference to being squeezed. The subject is recommended to the attention of the company, with the compliments of the subscriber.

But, notwithstanding this drawback, it is a pleasant spot. Quiet, never intending to grow any bigger, and utterly incapable of becoming noisy, with sport in plenty and comfortable in more ways than one. I have enjoyed the place, and in this feeble way have felt inclined to give it—what you newspaper men are often asked to do—"a favorable notice." Truly, M.

The Anglo-Saxon a Nondescript.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The "Englishman" who expressed his ignorance, even of common arithmetic, has, I presume, melted away during this hot weather, and an Anglo-Saxon taking his place, attempts to answer my query, How am I to know an Anglo-Saxon at sight? The description given in reply accords with the Celtic Greek *beau ideal*, excepting that the *Saxon* takes to himself a *Roman* nose. How did the descendant of the ancient flat-faced Goth get the facial eminence of an old Celt? This rhinoplastic operation must have been performed during the period of the barbarian nose-tax. The Anglo-Saxon says that he has flaxen or brown hair; flaxen, I suppose, when he shows his own, brown, when he wears a wig, stolen, like the nose, from the head of a South-European Celt. That flaxen hair is a Gothic or Saxon peculiarity is well known in Britain and Germany. It follows, therefore, that if Americans are descended from the Anglo-Saxons, not from the Celtic Britons and Irish, they must nearly all have dyed hair, and being thus disguised, I am still at a loss to distinguish flaxen-haired Goths among Americans. Blue eyes and fair hair are very common among the Irish and Scotch Gael and others; and thus, as far as color goes, the Brito-Americans are less Saxon looking than the more Northern Celts of the British Isles. The Anglo-Saxon says that if I meet him in the street I may know him by his fine features and muscular limbs. Good. But in these respects, the Irish dragoons, Connaught rangers, Scots Grays and bare legged Gael are not deficient. These Celts are considered (by the English odies at least) to be the handsomest fellows in the British service, though they have always turned out to be the ugliest customers in the field of battle.

The portrait drawn of an Anglo-Saxon would be satisfactory to any inquiring mind if I know what to call that other type in the eastern and midland counties of England. I mean those squat, North-German looking fellows, whose hair and skin are both one color, a light drab; whose spines are about one-third longer than their organs of locomotion; whose legs are bandy and calfless; "who walk like cows;" whose heads are broad, angular and flat, like Huron savages; (see Dr. DAVIS' Crania Britannica;) whose large ears stand out from the skull; whose eyes are porcine; whose jaws are large; whose cheek bones are broad, and whose great stomachs can digest fabulous quantities of fat pork, raw beef and other "witties." If these be not English or "Anglo-Saxon boors," what are they? Certainly not the same type or race as the Celtic British of the Western and Southern counties, the progenitors of Americans.

You may occasionally see ungainly, broad-faced, drab-colored Irish. These are descended evidently from the English who used to sell themselves and their children as slaves to the Irish, (see Lingard, MacAuley and other historians.) These English who afterwards yielded their servile necks to a handful of French filibusters, were the white niggers of the British Islands, (see Acts of Council of Armagh, 1711, freeing the English slave-population in Ireland, quoted by Hallam and others.)

The inflated fancy of "an Englishman" (lately melted down) about the universal excession of his fat blood, and the idea that the Anglo Saxon, can "swallow" the Irish people as easily as they can swallow Irish hogs, are no doubt suggested by the growth of the Mormons, the only distinct Anglo-Saxon or English community on this continent. These Saxon latter-day saints (with enormous swallowing capacity) are welcome to come and eat all the "Dead Rabbits" in New-York to begin with. But let them take care that they do not break their teeth and spoil their digestion on these "hard cases."

I respectfully sought information regarding the location and physique of this newly discovered "Anglo-Saxon" race in America. The "Anglo-Saxon" forgetting the subject, his "serenity" breaks out about dead rabbits, priests, confession, &c. He would retreat under a cloud of bigotry, or turn the subject into ridicule (quoting *Paradise Lost* as an authority on ethnology) in order to hide his ignorance of his own origin.

The Anglo-Saxons used to confess their sins to those Irish and Italian priests from whom they first received letters, laws and religion. The Irish used to feed, clothe, lodge and instruct gratuitously the crowds of emancipated Anglo-Saxon savages. Now, let the Anglo-Saxon go to —— Utah, since he is ungrateful for all the Irish fat pork his race have eaten, first as beggars or slaves, latterly as State Church robbers.

It is a good sign to see an "Anglo-Saxon" turning the subject of Anglo-Saxonism into ridicule. It was always a sham, though seriously used by the SAXE-COBURG royal family of England for political purposes.

I am, Sir, respectfully, AN IRISHMAN.

Dr. Trousseau and Prof. Green.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The remarkable statements contained in the letter of your correspondent "Malakoff," in to-day's TIMES, requires a word of explanation from me, as I am probably the "pupil" referred to in that part of it which treats of "Dr. GREEN and his operation."

During the Summer of 1854 I visited Paris, taking a letter of introduction from a physician in this City to Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, the distinguished physician to the English Embassy in that city. Upon presenting my letter, and after some conversation with Sir JOSEPH relative to medical friends and medical matters in America, he inquired if I would be willing to operate upon a patient before Prof. TROUSSEAU, stating that Prof. T. did not believe that a sponge-armed prong could be carried into the larynx. I *unwillingly* gave my consent, because I felt assured no evidence could convince Prof. T., as he had already formed and expressed an opinion, for he was not proof against those weaknesses of our nature which has given rise to the proverb, "A man convinced against his will," &c.; and again, because upon a previous visit to Europe I had been a frequent attendant upon his celebrated clinique at the Childrens' Hospital, where he then lectured, and felt for him the reverence of a pupil for a distinguished man and teacher.

I consented, however, and upon an appointed morning I visited Hotel Dieu with Sir J. OLLIFFE. We found Prof. TROUSSEAU in the female ward. In conversation with him at that time he did not deny the possibility of the operation, but he said that every attempt of his to perform it had been attended by terrible spasms. It was not till we reached the male wards that a patient suffering from aphonia (loss of voice) was pointed out to me as the one upon whom I was to operate. He occupied bed No. 6 of the male ward, (St. Charles I think.) I made a hurried examination, and believing the patient to be an excellent one to operate upon, at the request of Prof. TROUSSEAU, I proceeded so to do. As the part to be operated upon, the throat, is small, and no manipulation within its depths can be seen unless especial pains be taken by an observer, I requested Prof. T. to watch attentively the method I pursued; to follow closely with his eye the course the sponge took, looking down the patient's throat at the same time that I made the operation. I exposed the epiglottis and laid the sponge upon its pharyngeal surface. Calling his attention to that fact, I depressed the sponge into the arynx and immediately withdrew the instrument without producing a spasm beyond a slight choking sensation, of which the patient did not complain.

Upon the withdrawal of the instrument Prof. T. immediately said: "Before I had my doubts; now I am convinced that it cannot be done." The words I remember distinctly, for I was surprised that he should have formed an adverse opinion from the result of one experimeot, even admitting that the instrument did not enter the larynx. He affirmed still more that it could not be done upon the living patient nor upon the subject. I requested the privilege of repeating the operation at that moment, which was denied me.

Now, during the operation upon this patient, Professor T. gave no heed to my requests. He did not watch the method I pursued, he did not look into the patient's throat at the time I operated, he did not see the course the sponge took, and yet he denied that I entered the larynx, he denied that it could be entered in the living or the dead, simply because I did not produce the terrible spasms he anticipated. This was the ground of his faith in this individual operation, and this was the *only* opportunity I ever had of operating upon a *patient* before Prof. TROUSSEAU.

Again, another appointment was made for the following week, as I supposed for another trial upon the same patient. In the interim I visited Clamart, the great dissecting rooms of Paris, and operated repeatedly upon the *cadaver.*

The prosecteur des hopitaux, M. BERAUD, who had charge of the rooms, offered me every facility, witnessed my operations, and was surprised that Prof. TROUSSEAU should doubt the possibility of the introduction of such an instrument into the larynx.

The appointed day came; I again went to Hotel Dieu, and again found Prof. T. in the female wards. In passing from the female to the male wards we entered the *Salle des Morts*, and there I operated upon the *cadaver*, under, however, the most disadvantageous circumstances. There Prof. TROUSSEAU acknowledged that I passed the instrument not only into the larynx, but through the vocal cords into the trachea, and out of an orifice I had made in the trachea in order to demonstrate the presence of the instrument. After this experiment I ascended with Prof. T. into the male wards, and was prepared to operate upon the patient in No. 6 once more, but was not invited to do so, *Prof. T. giving as a reason that he had operated upon the patient himself the day before.* I repeatedly visited the same wards during my sojourn in Paris, but never again saw Prof. TROUSSEAU. He had left to pass his Summer vacation in the country.

To a sceptic, the operation is one of the most difficult to demonstrate upon the living subject. It can be and has been done satisfactorily upon a person who had a cut throat from an attempted suicide. From the statement I have made of the operation as performed by myself before Prof. TROUSSEAU at Hotel Dieu, I deny that the positively adverse opinion as given by him is a just or correct one.

The question is not one of veracity, as "Malakoff" has stated it to be. The majority as well as the minority reports of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the daily experience of almost every physician in the United States and Great Britain, is an answer to this. If there be a question, it is not as to the possibility of the operation as affirmed by Dr. GREEN, but as to the facility with which it can be accomplished, and the frequency with which it is performed.

From the foregoing plain statement of the facts I think I have shown, that Prof. TROUSSEAU had prejudged the operation; that he had insufficient data upon which to base his opinion (one experiment and that not impartially witnessed, not being enough upon which to form a judgment for or against;) that in acknowledging the success of the operation upon the *cadaver*, he was convinced, and not that I was converted to his way of thinking; and, finally, that the *ipse dixit* of Prof. TROUSSEAU even does not invalidate the veracity of the minority of New-York physicians. J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

No. 24 CLINTON-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man was recently found in the woods near Saugerties, Ulster County. Coroner MERCLEAN, of that village, held an inquest upon the body. From its appearance, it had been there some three or four months, as the flesh had entirely fallen off from the head, neck and hands. By the side of the body was found one of COLT'S revolvers, three barrels of which were discharged. Number on revolver, 44,660. The deceased was respectably dressed. It was doubtless a case of suicide.

HENRY DIXON REFUSES TO BE FREE.—We learn that the mission of Mr. PORTER to Georgia has resulted in a confirmation of the report that the kidnapped colored man, HENRY DIXON, refuses to receive the liberty which is offered him. Judge SAMPSON, who has so earnestly interested himself in DIXON'S behalf, will return the funds contributed for his liberation to those from whom it was received.—*Rochester Democrat.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor BLUNT in the Chair. The first document read was the following from the Comptroller, which was called for by a resolution of the Board, passed at a a former meeting. It is an additional

TAX LEVY FOR 1857.

Almshouse	$643,800 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	45,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
Belgian Pavement	50,000 00
Construction of Twenty first Ward Station-house	10,000 00
Contingencies, Common Council	15,000 00
Contingencies, Mayor's Office	3,000 00
City Contingencies	60,000 00
County Contingencies	40,000 00
City Inspector's Department	8,950 00
Coroners' Fees	20,000 00
Common Council, Pay of Members	10,496 00
Cleaning Streets, under contract, and Pay of Inspectors	250,000 00
Docks and Piers, building and repairing, and cleaning and dredging slips	175,000 00
Dooatioos	15,000 00
Election Expenses	20,000 00
Election Expenses, fitting up Polls	500,00
Errors and Delinquences	5,000 00
Fire Department, for Chief Engineer	72,732 00
Fire Department, Steam Fire Engines	19,500 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	295,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds	75,000 00
Intestate Estates	3,000 00
Iron Pavement	125,000 00
Lamps and Gas, (Harlem Dist.)....$35,000	
Lamps and Gas, (Lamp District)..421,490—456,490 00	
Lands and Places	25,000 00
Lands and Places, Fourth-avenue Parks	30,000 00
Lands and Places, iron railing around Tompkins-square	25,000 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty Fees	150 00
Officers' Fees	40,000 00
Paving Bowery and Chatham-street	100,000 00
Police Fire Telegraph	15,690 00
Printing	35,000 00
Parapet Wall, Fiftieth-street, Lexington and Fourth avenues	6,000 00
Rents	30,000 00
Real Estate	35,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	100,000 00
Roads and Avenues	75,000 00
Roads and Avenues, gradiog Eighth-av	40,000 00
Repairs and Supplies	11,544 00
Repairs to Public Buildings, including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department	63,006 00
Reconstruction of Fifteenth Ward Station-house	12,000 00
Removing Public Building in Opening Streets	5,000 00
Stationery	20,000 00
Supplies to Public Offices	15,000 00
Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning	24,000 00
Salaries	412,500 00
Sunken Vessels, removing	2,000 00
Street Expenses and Paving, including Arrearages of 1856	100,000 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Wells and Pumps, and Repairing	1,000 00
Water Pipes, and Laying	91,300 00
Ward Maps and Surveying, Tax Commissioners	5,000 00
Police	825,500 00
Arrearages of 1856	438,370 47
Arrearages of 1856 for repairs and Supplies	50,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	240 00
Building Loan Stock No. 3	50,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes for Bureau of Arrears	5,000 00
Charges on arrears of assessments for Bureau of Arrears	5,000 00
Common Schools for State (¼ mill)	283,805 57
Common Schools for City	1,100,410 82
Central Park, interest on debt	225,750 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2,700 00
Institution for the Blind	2,240 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
Public Education Stock	12,357 26
State Mill Tax (1 mill)	511,749 50
Total	$7,715,766 52

It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

REORGANIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

A preamble and resolution were offered by Supervisor STEERS, to reorganize the Department of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, in accordance with the Act passed April 16, by which the Commissioners appoint nine Deputy Commissioners. The rate of salaries fixed in the resolution for the Deputies was $2,000 per annum each. The Commissioners appoint the Deputies, but the Supervisors have the power to fix the salaries, and also to designate the number of Secretaries and their salaries. The resolutions allowed nine clerks—three at $1,200 a year, three at $1,000, and three at $800.

The immediate passage of the resolution was urged by Supervisor STEERS.

Supervisor MILSON moved a reference to the Committee on County Officers, and his motion was favored by Supervisor FULLMER.

Supervisor TUCKER favored its immediate passage. The time for making the change was short, and if delay should occur, the consequences would be serious. He had confidence in the Commissioners, and he believed they knew best what was required.

Supervisor FULLMER said, although he did not rise to speak on every question, he had as good a right to be heard as the gentleman from the Eighth. In his humble opinion, there was a "nigger in the fence."

Supervisor TUCKER agreed that Supervisor FULLMER did not speak on every question, and thought it was quite as well that he did not, because his speeches were not generally very edifying. (Laughter.) He (Supervisor TUCKER) intended to speak on every question if he thought such a course necessary; and if Supervisor FULLMER chose to sit in the Board like a cat-owl, merely winking when questions of importance were up, he could not help it, and he had no intention of following his example.

Supervisor FULLMER wished to know whether he looked any more like a cat-owl than the gentleman from the Eighth did like a screech-owl.

The Chairman called both gentlemen to order.

Supervisors WILSON and COULTER said in effect that a majority of the Commissioners were Black Republicans, and the object in pressing the matter was to get in Republican clerks. They favored a reference.

Supervisor STEERS called for a division of the question, taking up the resolution providing for refitting the Commissioners' offices. The question was divided and the resolution adopted.

Supervisor COULTER moved to refer the remainder to the Committee on Annual Taxes, which was carried.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 3 P. M., at their office in Worth-street. Present, Messrs. VERPLANCK, CARRIGAN, GARRIGUE, CUMMING, PURDY and HUNT.

A communication was read from the Commissary-General of France, relative to the certificates of passengers required to be filed by captains of emigrant ships. The Commissary-General suggests that the various returns should be endorsed by the Commissioners, and a statement made to him of the treatment experienced by French passengers during the voyage. The Communication was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Bills for expenses of well passengers by the *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin*, were received from Dr. BISSELL, of the Marine Hospital.

The application of FRANCOIS GUENT, a Belgian, aged 65 years, to be sent back again, was referred to the Vice President of the Board with power. The old man is only worth $10, and cannot obtain funds to return.

The following is the financial statement:

Number of Emigrants arrived to July 15, 1857	101,090
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to July 22	6,147
Total	107,237
To same date in 1856	68,522

Number of Inmates in Institutions.	1857.	1856.
Ward's Island	1,290	1,376
Marine Hospital	209	106
Total	1,499	1,482

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to July 15, 1857	$206,867 05	
Receipts since July 22, for commutation of passengers, &c.	14,683 94—221,550 99	
Total		$212,348 24
Disbursements as per previous accounts to July 15, 1857		$131,572 60
No payments on July 15, 1857		
Balance		80,775 64

Commissioners of Health.

Board met to-day at 12 M. in the City Hall.

The petition of the bark *Oakland*, from Havana, to be allowed to come to upper Quarantine was referred to Committee, consisting of Commissioners PHILLIPS, MILLER and ROCKWELL.

STEVEDORES AND LIGHTERMEN.

The Health Officer presented to the Board blank bonds, which he said he required every stevedore and lighterman to execute with responsible sureties, before they were allowed to meddle with vessels subject to Quarantine. He said he had been prompted to demand this bond of stevedores and lightermen, because of his experience with this class of people last year, when he had very great difficulty to keep them within the limits of Quarantine. He assured the Board that thus far the new bond had worked well; that it had already been of great protective service; that several boss stevedores had appeared at Quarantine with gangs of men for the purpose of securing work on infected vessels, but they left as they came, because the "bosses" had not enough confidence in their men to become sureties to the bonds, that the men would be faithful in keeping within limits while they were discharging infected cargoes.

Dr. ROCKWELL said he fully appreciated the propropriety of demanding such hoods from stevedores and lightermen; that during the period when he was Health Officer he felt the need of such restrictions, in addition to the penalties of the law; that unless some such extra securities were demanded and received, the rank and file of stevedores and lighterman at Quarantine cannot be made to keep themselves isolated from the inhabitants of New-York and Brooklyn, and that he sincerely hoped no person would be permitted to act as stevedore or lighterman at Quarantine hereafter, without being firmly bound to adhere to the Quarantine regulations.

Dr. MILLER coincided in the views expressed by the Resident Physician. He said that men who labor on infected ships and amongst poisoned cargoes are above all persons likely to contract and to spread pestilential diseases; and that no man should be allowed to interfere with Quarantine vessels and mix with the populace at his pleasure. He said he knew that it was difficult to get men, and especially those who have families, to shut themselves up in Quarantine; that they would not do so at all without extra compeossition; that he knew the sum of such extra compensation was a great pecuniary affliction to ship owners and owners of cargoes; yet he said he believed the protection of the public health would compel every stevedore and lighterman to give bonds like those which had been exhibited to the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

The Gold Box Committee.

The joint Committee on the disposal of the gold box, bequeathed by General ANDREW JACKSON, held their final meeting in the City Library on Wednesday. Present, Aldermen MONAGHAN and WILSON; Councilmen KINNAIRD and BAULUS.

JAMES FAHY, a private in the regular army appeared, to substantiate a claim to the box. He joined the army at Corpus Christi. It appeared that this claimant enlisted from another State, and therefore he was at once debarred from competition.

GARRET DYCKMAN, informed the Committee that the statement made in relation to Colonel BURNETT not being in charge of his regiment was false. He remained in charge until he was wounded.

The witness was in all the battles up to that of Churubusco. He testified that

Lieut. DERRUE carried the colors at Churubusco after six men had been compelled to leave, being wounded. And that —— GAINES, of Nuova Ranche, displayed great bravery. Did not observe anything in the conduct of Col. BURNETT unbecoming an officer. Does not think that any one man is more entitled to the present than another. Col. BURNETT was in command of his Regiment at Cerro Gordo, and was at his post in all actions. No man could be cooler. FAIRCHILD is a brave man but impulsive—but BURNETT is a cool, brave man, and a competent man to command a Regiment.

FREDERIC E. MAYN, Sergeant of the 2d Artillery, said: I don't make any claim; If I belonged to the volunteers I would recommend BURNETT. I am acquainted with Mr. HALL; there is no braver men in the army, but he was no braver than others. The reason he got promoted was because of the want of men capable—not for his bravery. I never heard of his throwing the flag over the parapets at Chapultepec.

Mr. HALL rose and stated that anything that MAYN stated could be relied on.

JAMES HIVERS, private volunteer, deposed as follows: We reached Cerro Doro at sundown. Col. BURNETT was at Cerro Gordo. The regiment got divided by another regiment cutting them passing through them. BURNETT is a cool and collected officer. FAIRCHILD is sometimes cool, but apt to go beyond the discipline of a soldier; he is a sort of rough and ready person, and apt to take the responsibility without orders. I was in FAIRCHILD'S company. FAIRCHILD'S general character as an officer was good.

Alderman WILSON asked to have read the report of Major-General TWIGGS, who pursued SANTA ANA in advance of the whole army. Previous to its reading he would ask the witness a question as to what was the reputation of the regiment to which he belonged? Witness said it was good—the regiment was a well-drilled regiment. In reply to other questions, he said he thought the Commander ought to have the box, for no one man was braver than another.

The foremenrioned report was then read. In substance it conveys the names of seventy six individuals, officers and men, who, in their advanced position when the Mexican army broke, partook in all the glory of the day. The report is addressed to Colonel BURNETT.

Appendix (D,) signed by Col. WARD BURNETT, in reference to the part performed by the New-York Volunteers at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, it is stated: "In this desperate affair, where almost all were heroes, it is difficult to name those who distinguished themselves, as all who were there may ever remember with pride that they participated in one of the most daring charges ever made by Americans against an enemy."

Appendix E was read, signed by Lieut.-Col. BURNHAM, who, after the fall of Col. BAXTER, assumed the command, and on ascending the hill was struck by a spent ball. He says: "Notwithstanding the difficult nature of the ground, intersected as it was by numerous ditches, and swept by a galling fire, the regiment I had the honor to command was the first at the ditch, first in the enemy's works, and first to place the national flag upon the conquered castle."

Mr. W. P. HALL, Serjeant-Major, (another claimant,) deposed that he was the first man, as a member of the Second Artillery, and that under Gen. PILLOW, his regiment was first to storm the works; and that he, (HALL,) on reaching the works, threw the colors in. He did not succeed in following them at the instant, but did so in a few minutes afterwards.

Lieut. DERRUE then rose, and said that the difference between him and Mr. HALL was but slight. Mr. HALL was correct in saying that his was the first party which attempted to storm the works. They did not succeed in this, and the Volunteers coming up, passed them, succeeded in scaling the works, and were the first to carry in their colors.

JOSEPH HENRIQUEZ stated that he was a privats in Company F of the New-York Regiment. He was detailed by Col. BURNETT as private secretary until after the battle of Cerro-Gordo. Was in the city of Mexico about 6 months ago, and heard General RANGEL, of the Mexican army, say that the New-York regiment was the first to carry the flag upon the parapets of Chapultepec. Had heard many other Mexican generals say the same thing. Witness acted part of the time as interpreter to General QUITMAN. Was much in company with Colonel BURNETT, and knew him to be a brave and cool officer. Considered that, under all the circumstances, Colonel WARD B. BURNETT was best entitled to the gold box. The Colonel was deserving of much praise for his efforts in organizing the regiment. Witness believed that Lieut. DARDENVILLE had placed the flag upon the castle.

Mr. HALL stated that he did not wish it to be understood that he had placed the flag upon the cupola.

Major DYCKMAN presents the following names as candidates for the award: Lieut. DERRUE, Lieut. REYNOLDS, GEORGE AIRD, Lieut. THOMAS ROGERS, MAYNE READ and Lieut. DARDONVILLE.

Sergeant REYNOLDS presented also the claim of Major DYCKMAN.

After a recess of half an hour, the Committee reassembled.

Major FARNSWORTH tendered to the Committee a careful analysis and comment upon the character of the testimony already delivered. It indorses specially as the bravest man Colonel WARD B. BURNETT.

Sergeant REYNOLDS supported the claim of Major DYCKMAN. He thought that gentleman had in several ways shown more brav

NICARAGUA FILLIBUSTERISM.

Why Gen. Wool Did Not Interfere with Walker's Expedition from California.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from Gen. WOOL. It is called out by certain statements made by Gen. WALKER, in his recent letter to the President. The developments are interesting:

TROY, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: The 17th of June last you published in the *National Intelligencer*, a letter dated the 15th June, signed by WILLIAM WALKER, late of Nicaragua, and addressed to JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States. In this letter it is asserted that—

"In the month of May, 1854, a few exiles from Nicaragua landed in the port of Realejo, declared against the then existing Government of the Republic, and secured, within two months, possession of nearly all the places in the state. They soon organized a Provisional Government, of which Don FRANCISCO CASTILLON was the head. It soon became apparent, however, that, although the vast majority of the people of Nicaragua were friendly to this movement, it was likely to rail through want of proper military organization. CASTILLON, therefore, sent to me—I was then residing in San Francisco—a contract, authorizing me to raise three hundred men for the service of the Provisional Government. This contract I rejected, because it was contrary to the Act of Congress of 1818; and I sent back the agent employed by CASTILLON, with instructions to secure, if possible a grant of colonization, which would not make me amenable to the laws as the United States. Such a grant was obtained, and as soon as I received it I showed it to the United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California, and to the General commanding the Pacific division, who then had special powers and instructions from the President under the Neutrality Act of 1818. Both these officers informed me that I could act under the contract, not only without fear of interference on their part, but with the express assurance that they would do in all in their power to forward the enterprise."

To all which I have only to remark that I never knew nor never heard of the facts and circumstances as set forth in the above extract until I read them in the *Intelligencer*, of the 17th June, 1857.

It will be recollected that, in December, 1853, I was ordered to Washington. On my arrival both the President and Secretary of War informed me that important negotiations were pending between the United States and Mexico; apprehending that, unless the expeditions then fitting out from California against the Territories of Mexico could be prevented, the negotiations might be interrupted, and possibly lead to war, which the President was anxious to avoid. Hence, as he said, although with great reluctance, knowing the services and hardships to which I had been subjected, he had determined to offer the command of the Pacific department to myself, upon whose long experience and judgment he could confidently rely. I replied that, under the circumstances, I would go, and with pleasure, no matter how great the sacrifice might be, with the assurance that he nor the country should have cause to regret the selection. Such, in substance, but only in part, was the conversation I had with the President and Secretary of War on the subject, at our first interview the 17th December, 1853.

Accordingly, on the 20th January, 1854, I set out for the Pacific department, with instructions from the Secretary of War and a proclamation from the President of the United states, extracts from which are annexed, as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1854.

SIR: In addition to the ordinary duties of the military command to which you have been assigned, it is deemed proper to direct your attention to certain special duties which will devolve on you.

Among these will be the duty of *maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers.* Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws."

The President, in his proclamation, dated the 18th January, 1854, relating to unlawful expeditions being fitted out against the Territories of Mexico, calls upon "all officers of the Government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender."

With the foregoing instructions and proclamation, I arrived at San Francisco the 16th February, and on the 17th entered upon the duties assigned me. I was not long in discovering that Col. WATKINS and Mr. EMORY were engaged in recruiting men to reinforce Col. WM. WALKER, who had taken possession of Lower California, of which he proclaimed himself President. At the same time the Mexican Consul DEL VALLE, and the French Consul, PATRICK DILLON, were actively engaged in raising an army of three thousand men, principally Frenchmen, to take possession of Sonora, to be commanded by Count RAOUSSET BOULBON. Upon the facts which I obtained and presented to the District Attorney Mr. INGE, WATKINS, EMORY, the Mexican Consul, and the French Consul, were arrested and tried for violating the neutrality laws of the United States, and all convicted save the French Consul. In his case the Jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Had he been tried a second time he would undoubtedly have been convicted.

Having, by the arrest of WATKINS and EMORY, prevented men and supplies being sent to WALKER, he was compelled to surrender himself and party to the officers of the United States army at San Diego. The commanding officer sent WALKER and his party to me at San Francisco, all of whom I turned over to the United States District Attorney and Marshal. WALKER was indicted and tried, but not convicted.

About the time I received an extraordinary letter from the Secretary of War, JEFFERSON DAVIS, an extract of which is annexed:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON April 14, 1854.

SIR: . . . Your remarks in relation to unlawful expeditions sailing from the coast of California suggest the propriety of referring you to your instructions upon the subject. It was not *expected or desired that the military commander should, no more than belongs to the ordinary relations of the civil and military power*; and in instructing you to aid the civil authorities, it was not intended that you should originate arrests and prosecutions for *civil misdemeanors*. You will readily perceive that conflicts injurious to the public service would probably follow from such interference by the military with the functions of civil officers.

This most singular and extraordinary letter was no less a censure for the part I acted in breaking up the filibustering scheme of WALKER, WATKINS, EMORY, and of the French and Mexican Consuls, than it nullified the Secretary's own instructions, which required me to "maintain our international obligations by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of Foreign Powers," and the President's proclamation, which required all officers, civil and *military*, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender."

After receiving this letter, Col. WALKER, apprehensive that I might interfere with his expedition then preparing for Central America, called on me, and, as he said, to satisfy me that he was not engaged in any unlawful or filibustering scheme. I simply remarked, in reply, that, with the instructions which I had recently received from the Secretary of War, whether or not he was engaged in any such enterprise, I had no authority to interfere with him, certainly not until I was called upon by the civil authorities to aid in suppressing it.

The above explanation and facts seem to be called for by WM. WALKER's letter to the President, in order to show why it was that I did not interfere to prevent his expedition to Central America, the object of which, as declared by its friends at the time, was to conquer several States in that region, and form them into an independent slave confederacy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL.

The Mutiny in India—Letter from Dr. Duff.

The New-York *Observer* publishes a letter from Rev. Dr. DUFF, dated at Calcutta, which gives a view of the condition of India since the outbreak of the mutiny. Dr. DUFF, it is well known, has long been a resident of Calcutta, and his statements corroborate former reports of the serious character of the rising;

CALCUTTA, May 16, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND: We are at this moment in a crisis of jeopardy, such as has not occurred since the awful catastrophe of the Black Hole of Calcutta.

So long as the spirit of dissatisfaction in the native army, with its occasional outbreaks, was only circulated about in whispers, I felt it better not to allude to the subject; but now that it has broken forth into so many open manifestations of a daring character, I can scarcely remain silent.

Without dwelling at present on the Providential view of the case, I shall only advert to a few of the facts.

At Barrackpore and Burhampore, about 12 and 200 miles respectively north of Calcutta, the spirit of mutiny wilfully exhibited itself. There have been one or two executions in consequence; while 1,500 men have been disbanded in disgrace. These, however, as might have been expected, have betaken themselves to robbery and plunder; only this morning the news have reached us that Ranegunge, the important station of our furthest railway terminus, has been attacked and plundered by them. The universal feeling is, that such desperadoes have been far too leniently dealt with; and that such mistaken leniency now results upon us in plunder and bloodshed.

It is now certain that we narrowly escaped a general massacre in Calcutta itself. There was a deep laid plot or conspiracy—for which some have undergone the penalty of death—to seize on Fort William, and massacre all the Europeans, &c. The night chosen for the desperate attempt was that on which the Maharajah of Gwalior, when here, had invited the whole European community to an exhibition of fireworks, across the river, at the Botanic Gardens. On that evening, however, as if by a gracious interposition of Providence, we were visited with a heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain; so that the grand exhibition of the Maharajah had to be postponed. The European officers, therefore, had not left the Fort; and the object of the conspirators being thus defeated, was soon afterwards brought to light, to the horror of all, and the abounding thankfulness of such as acknowledge the loving-kindness of the Lord.

In Oude, what threatened to be a formidable and disastrous mutiny was lately put down only by the prompt, decisive and energetic measures of the Chief Commissioner, Sir HENRY LAWRENCE—one of the bravest soldiers and most philanthropic gentlemen in India.

From all the chief stations in the Northwest, intelligence of a mutinous spirit manifesting itself in divers ways, has been dropping in upon us for several weeks past.

But at this moment all interest is absorbed by the two most prominent cases, at Meerut and Delhi. At the former place a cavalry regiment openly mutinied: some 70 or 80 of the ringleaders were tried and sentenced to many years imprisonment, with hard work in irons. But the whole station has been kept in a state of fearful anxiety and suspense—the bungalows or houses of Europeans being, in spite of every precaution, almost every night set on fire, and the European officers of the cavalry regiments being killed.

Moreover, two troops of the said regiment started off for Delhi, distant about 45 miles. On their way they roused the whole populace by their machinations and lies; so that all order and law being in abeyance, that district is now a scene of indiscriminate plunder.

But what is most dismal of all, these mutinous troops, on reaching Delhi, in which were *three native*, and *no European*, regiments, were joined by all the native troops; the fort, in consequence, with its arsenal, ammunition, and treasury, was seized, and is now in the hands of the rebels; nearly the whole European community, civil and military,—men, women, and children,—have been cruelly massacred! and, to crown all, the heir apparent of the titular Emperor of Delhi, the lineal successor of the great Mogul, has been proclaimed by the triumphant mutineers as Emperor of India! Such an event,—one half so disastrous,—has not yet occurred in the history of British India. The great bulk of the population of Delhi is Mohammedan,—notoriously fanatical,—and notoriously hostile to our Government. Delhi has a great name over all India, as having been one of the greatest of the imperial cities of the Mogul sovereigns. At present I cannot dwell on the subject. It is only *this day* that the last and most fatal part of the intelligence has reached Calcutta. It looks like a summons to clothe ourselves in sackcloth. Some must mourn over friends already gone, and others over friends in imminent danger.

Nearly half the native army is in a state of *secret or open mutiny*; and the *other half* known to be *disaffected*. But this is not all; the populace generally is known to be more or less disaffected. You see, then, how very serious is the crisis. Nothing, nothing but some gracious and signal interposition of the God of Providence seems competent now to save our empire in India. And if there be a general rising—as any day may be—the probability is that not a European life will anywhere escape the universal and indiscriminate massacre. But my own hope is in the God of Providence. I have a secret, confident persuasion that, though this crisis has been permitted to humble and warn us, our work in India has not yet been accomplished—and that, until it be so accomplished, our tenure of empire, however brittle, is secure.

Already it is known that the Mohammedans have had several night meetings; and when the proclamation of the newly mutineer-installed Emperor of Delhi comes to be generally known, no one can calculate the result. But, as I said, our trust is in the Lord. And never before did I realize as now the literality and sweetness of the Psalmist's assurance: "I laid me down and slept; I awaked for the Lord sustained me. I will not be afraid of ten thousands of people, that have set themselves against me round about. Arise, O Lord; save me, O my God!" Our son ALEXANDER, poor fellow, is at Meerut—the very centre and focus of mutiny—and where already Europeans have been massacred, though no names have yet reached us. You may, therefore, imagine in what a horrible state of suspense and anxiety Mrs. DUFF and myself now are. May the Lord have mercy on him and us! Yours, ALEX. DUFF.

The War Department.

SENTENCE OF DEATH MITIGATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Orders, No. 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1857.

I. At the general court-martial which convened at Camp Cooper, Texas, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 43, of April 2, 1857, from the head-quarters of the Department of Texas, and of which Brevet Colonel ROBERT E. LEE, lieutenant-colonel 2d cavalry, is President, was arraigned and tried private JOHN MCCANN, of Company I, 1st infantry, on the following charge and specification, viz.:

CHARGE—"*Violation of the ninth Article of War.*"

Specification.—"In this: That private JOHN MCCANN, of Company I, 1st Infantry, did offer violence against First Sergeant DOMINICK LIVELY, of Company I, 1st Infantry, in the execution of his office in the manner and under the circumstances following, viz.: That he, the said private MCCANN, being confined under guard, and having gone to the quarters of his company, and being there refused, by the said Sergeant LIVELY, the restoration of certain gloves claimed by, and supposed to have been stolen by, the said MCCANN, the ownership of which gloves being then a matter of investigation by the said Sergeant LIVELY, in the execution of his office, did, in consequence thereof or with reference to the said official act of the said Sergeant LIVELY, shortly thereafter premeditate and threaten violence against the said Sergeant LIVELY, and in the execution of the said determination and threat the said MCCANN did attempt the life of the said LIVELY, by shooting with a musket, and dangerously wounding, the said Sergeant LIVELY. This at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, on or about the 17th of March, 1857."

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused, Private JOHN MCCANN, of Company I, 1st Infantry, as follows:

Of the specification, "Guilty;" and "Guilty of the charge."

And the Court, two-thirds of the members concurring therein, does, therefore, sentence him, Private JOHN MCCANN, of Company I, 1st Infantry, "*To be shot to death at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct.*"

II. In conformity with the 65th article of war, the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President of the United States. The following are the orders thereon:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1857.

Confirmed; but the sentence mitigated, to forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to hard labor with ball and chain, and confinement under guard when not at labor, during the period of his enlistment.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

III.—Paragraph 1,093 of the Regulations for the Army is so far amended as to authorize the ration of a soldier stationed in a city, with an opportunity of messing, to be commuted at seventy-five cents. This amendment to have effect from July 1, 1857.

IV.—In paragraph 1,192 Regulations for the Army, the words "for enlistments made at or near Fort Gaines," will be substituted for the words "for enlistments made at or near Fort Games."

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

A Peculiar Marriage in Jersey—A Young New-Yorker Trapped.

The Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian* relates the following:

Not ten days have elapsed since we published a marriage in our columns, whilst of the peculiar circumstances of the strange wedding we have until now been ignorant.

A young lady of this place went to New-York on a visit, and was introduced into a family residing in Fifth-avenue. By rendering herself affable and encodearing, she was invited to spend a few days with them as an welcome guest. All went smoothly, and acting with much propriety, and possessing much apparent sweetness of character, she gained the respect and confidence of the whole family, and upon her departure, invited them up to see her at her residence in this place, representing her people as living in the first style, with every luxury about them. She then left for Paterson, after receiving from them a promise to return her visit in a very short time.

A few weeks after, a son and daughter of the family on the avenue, came up to Paterson and found the young girl at home; but also found appearances very different from what her description had led them to anticipate. At night the young gentleman suggested to his sister that they should put up at a hotel; but this the young lady strenuously opposed and insisted vehemently upon their remaining at the house, which they finally consented to do.

Bedtime arrived, and both were shown to their rooms. In a short time after the young man had retired, the young lady, who is the heroine of our story, introduced herself into his bedchamber and passed the night there. Extraordinary as this conduct seems to have been, it was not such an astonisher as the young gentleman received in the morning, for he found himself entrapped, the minister present, and a fuss generally being kicked up by the girl's relatives. The sister, upon being informed of the true state of the case, was highly indignant and astounded even more than the young man himself. Only one way presented itself for the young gentleman to escape from the wrath of the household and the meshes of the law. A marriage was quickly solemnized, he at last expressing his willingness to become a husband sooner than have legal measures resorted to. His sister returned to the city to acquaint the family on the avenue with the scrape, and the young man, her brother, we believe slipped off in the next train. Nothing has been heard of the bridegroom from that time to this; but his mother came up and visited the newly made wife, and after reproaching all hands for their hypocrisy and deception, declared her son should never live with the woman he had been forced to marry—that sooner than he should see her, they would send him as far as water could carry him.

Thus the affair stands at present. Considerable excitement and a great deal of gossip has grown out of the affair, and how it will end time alone can tell.

Destructive Fire In Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

A fire broke out about 12¾ o'clock last night in the large three-story building on Granby-street, near Atlantic-street, owned and occupied by R. H. SMITH & Co., as a whisky and alcohol distillery, which was entirely destroyed, together with all its contents. The hands were at work in the building at the time, and the tank into which the alcohol runs from the still by some means took fire. In a moment there was an explosion, and the roof of the building was thrown some two or three feet high, and fell with a tremendous crash.

Within a space of five minutes the whole building was in flames, and though the firemen were promptly on the spot with a good supply of water, their efforts were of no avail, except to save the surrounding property. The establishment has been in operation only two or three weeks, and was erected at a cost of upwards of $30,000.

On the first floor there were one hundred barrels of alcohol, and their grain and other stock to the value of about $8,000. The building and machinery were insured for about $26,000, and the stock for about $2,500, all in Philadelphia offices, and the Valley Insurance Company, at Lynchburg, Va.

At the time of the explosion the chimney of a rear building on Pratt-street was knocked down, but there was no personal damage sustained, though there were several firemen at work in the building at the time. In less than an hour from the time the fire was discovered the whole establishment was in ruins.

State and District Fairs for 1857.

U. S. Ag. Society	Louisville	Sept. 1—5.
Vermont	Montpelier	" 8—11.
Ohio	Cincinnati	" 15—18.
Canada East	Montreal	" 16—18.
Western Va.	Wheeling Island	" 16—18.
Illinois	Peoria	" 21—25.
Bourbon Co., Ky.	Paris	" 23—25.
Western Pa.	Pittsburg	" 22—25.
Canada West	Brantford	" 29—Oct. 2.
New-Jersey	New-Brunswick	" 29—Oct. 2.
Michigan	Detroit	" 29—Oct. 2.
Wisconsin	Janesville	" 29—Oct. 2.
Maine	Bangor	" 29—Oct. 1.
Pennsylvania		" 29—Oct. 2.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Oct. 5—9.
New-York	Buffalo	" 6—9.
Iowa	Muscatine	" 6—9.
New-Hampshire	Concord	" 7—9.
Tennessee	Nashville	" 12—16.
Kentucky	Henderson	" 13—16.
Alabama	Montgomery	" 27—30.
Connecticut	Bridgeport	" 13—16.
East Tennessee	Knoxville	" 20—23.
Massachusetts	Boston	" 20—24.
Maryland	Baltimore	" 21—25.
West Tennessee	Jackson	" 27—30.
Virginia		" 28—31.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY AT RONDOUT.—WILLIAM CARROLL, a workmen at EVERSON'S ship yard, on Saturday evening, got into a quarrel with PATRICK BOYLE, who attacked him with a butcher's knife, making two severe wounds on the shoulder and arm. An officer arrested BOYLE and his wife, and carried them to jail.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—During a recent thunder storm at Kingston, the lightning struck a tree, hurling a man named EVINGTON, who had a jug in his hand, down a cellar, and the jug breaking he was dreadfully lacerated by the pieces. He soon rallied from the shock, but the loss of blood from the wounds completely prostrated him before surgical aid could be had.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In Market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2947	2386	21	468	921	400
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	304	24	46	5581	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	121	70	139	5022	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	42	114	128	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3963	229	774	11524	400
Last week	3662	4690	264	711	11988	912

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1838	.....	.....	.....	40
Hudson River Railroad	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	569	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	.....	21	468	921	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	2213	Hogs	1153
Sheep	2286	Horses	8
Calves	337		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	881	Massachusetts	—
New-York	124	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	968	Texas	—
Kentucky	246	Connecticut	—
Indiana	210	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	none
First quality	11¾c.@12c.	12c. @12¾c.
Medium quality	10¾c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Poor quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9c. @10c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 9¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
General selling prices	10c. @11c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales	10¾c.@—	10¾c.@10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

There was a good supply of cattle at market today, but the quality was very inferior, and at least two-thirds of the cattle sent on here ought to have been sent to *grass* for at least three months before the butchers could obtain a sight of them. The passable stock were all sold early in the day, and brought very nearly last week's prices.

Besides the supply arriving this week, 561 head left over from last week were on sale this morning, making a total of 2,947 at ALLERTON'S, and 3,218 at all the market-places. Several lots were not offered at the generally low currency of to-day, and are to be held over for future sale.

The weather was very warm, and both man and beast presented a depressed appearance.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
77	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
29	Kentucky	J. L. Elbert	Westheimer & Bro.
25	Illinois	Bloomer & Silleck	Owners.
64	Kentucky	Rexendale & Cahn	Palmer & Canterb'k
64	Indiana	J. McClure	Mead & Holcomb.
105	Illinois	—— Sherman	Hoag & Baldeo.
62	Illinois	Purchase, Hurd & Co	Owners.
62	Ohio	Johnson & Caldwell	Miller, Haring & Co.
64	Indiana	Potteman & Pretty	S. Smith.
91	Ohio	Harris & Reid	O. Hurd.
129	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
75	Kentucky	Snowden & Charles	J. A. Merritt.
79	Ohio	Stephens'n & Weaver	J. A. Merritt.
50	Indiana	C. Fletcher	Miller, Haring & Co.
18	Ohio	M. D. Smith	Miller, Haring & Co.
19	Ohio	T. Wakely	Miller, Haring & Co.
133	Ohio	W. A. Wing	Miller, Haring & Co.
38	Indiana	J. F. Carver	Miller, Haring & Co.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

J. L. ELBERT had 89 Kentucky steers, (3-year old Durhams,) estimated home weight 1,567 lbs., brought nearly 11c. Sold by WESTHEIMER & BRO.

J. BRYANT sent on 77 fine Ohio cattle, (3 and 4 year olds,) corn fed, 750 lbs., selling by C. G. TEED at 11¾c. @12c.

BLOOMER & SILLECK were selling 25 Illinois cattle, fair to good, 775 lbs. [at 10c.@11c.

ROSENDALE & CAHN sent on 64 Kentucky cattle, from Shelby County, 750 lbs., very good, sold at $90@$92.

J. MCCLURE sent 64 Indiana cattle, from Rush County, home weight 1,350 lbs., selling by MEAD & HOLCOMB, at 10c.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Chicago, had 105 Illinois cattle in market, fair to good, selling by HOAG & BALDEO, at 10¾c.@11¾c., closing out the lot at a slight decline.

PURCHASE, HURD & Co. were selling 62 good Illinois steers at 11c., 750 lbs.

MILLER, HARING & Co. were selling 50 half-fed steers, from Indiana, at 9¾c.@10c.; 575 to 750 lbs.

W. A. WING sold 33 light steers and dry cows, at 8c.@10c.

JOHNSON & CALDWELL had 62 Ohio steers, (light,) which they were selling at $52@$80.

S. ULERY was selling 129 Illinois Cattle for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, at 10c.@12c.; 700 lbs. Part of the drove came from the Cherokee Nation.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the prices. Now unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $30@$35. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a slight improvement in the value of good Cows, which will doubtless continue if the weather holds dry. The demand is as yet fully met by the supply.

ALLERTON reports 21 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. The market is still dull, although a little better than last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Selling as last week with a short supply, although the demand is not large.

CHAMBERLIN reports 70 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. No variation during the week. Good supply on hand.

O'BRIEN reports 114 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $40@$70. Market fully supplied and selling as last week. Good cows being $45@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sales are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts show an increase over last week, and, with a good supply and a falling off in prices of Beef, Veals are less brisk, at reduced figures. We estimate the decline ½c. ₰ lb.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 468 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c. Very few 7c. Sales are very dull at present, with a large supply. There is a perceptible decline in price.

BROWNING reports receipts of 46 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6¾c. ₰ lb. Very few extras 7c. Medium supply, with a fair demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 132 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c., and a few at 7c., ₰ lb., live weight. There is an abundant supply.

O'BRIEN reports 128 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@6¾c. A few at 7c. Market overstocked, and sales made by looking up customers. Prices have fallen ½c. ₰ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the last weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₰ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings give 15,296 Sheep and Lambs for the past week, or some increase over the previous week. Prices are somewhat lower than last week.

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, BY S. LUDD, AT CHAMBERLIN'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1857.

No.		
265	Sheep sold for	$1,101 63
83	Sheep sold for	352 75
380	Sheep sold for	1,493 75
215	Sheep and Lambs	759 50
20	Sheep	180 00
168	Sheep and Lambs	603 25
68	Sheep and Lambs	340 00
5	Sheep and Lambs	35 00
7	Sheep and Lambs	42 00
51	Sheep and Lambs	255 00
218	Sheep and Lambs	432 00
1370		$5,544 88

Average price ₰ head $4 05

ALLERTON reports receipts of 921 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@11c. ₰ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. ₰ lb. for Lambs. Sheep are in good supply with dull sales, at a falling of 50c. ₰ head. Lambs continue to sell well; one lot of very fair ones bringing $6 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,581 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at $3@$6 each, or 9c.@10c. ₰ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. for Lambs. Receipts have been large for the past week, and there is a good supply on hand this morning. Sheep are dull, at a decline of 50c. ₰ head. Lambs are doing well at former prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,022 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ₰ head. Large supply with slow sales.

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,843 Sheep and Lambs for $7,358 99; or 8c.@10c. ₰ lb., dressed weight, for Sheep, and 11c @13c. for Lambs.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 1,920 Sheep and Lambs at $4 07 average price per head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₰ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter houses.

Receipts have been very light, little or no stock in the yards, and very little demand,—prices above the views of packers,—still Hogs are in better demand at 7¾c.@7¾c. Good demand for Stock Hogs, but none in market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 400 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 7¾c.@7¾c.

VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live ..... 7¾ | Dressed 9¾

DISTILLERY.

Live ..... 7¼@7¾ | Dressed ..... 9¼@9¾

Arrivals light.

G. W. DOREMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live	Dead.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	7¼@7¾	9¾@9¾
Light Corn Hogs, prime	7¼@7¾	9 @9¾
Still Hogs	7¼@7¾	9 @9¾
Stock Hogs	7 @7¼	

Our market is now bare of Hogs, of all kinds, and prices are in favor of drovers, with but few on the road that we can hear of, and Hogs are wanted at the above prices.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

The supply of Beef Cattle this week has not been so large as the week previous, only footing up 925 head. The demand was very good, but prices declined a shade, the average sales being for about $11 ₰ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE—At both yards the sales footed up 900 head, at prices ranging from $10@$10½@$11@$11¾@$12 ₰ 100 lbs. A very small lot of extra prime cattle sold as high as $12½, and one lot of rather poor ones were disposed of at $9 ₰ 100 lbs.

SHEEP—This market was well supplied and sales were quite active. The sales reached 8,000 head at from $3 to $5 each, and a few prime ones as high as $6. Lambs are worth from $2 to $4, as in quality and condition.

HOGS—The supply of Hogs amounted to 1,500 head, all of which were sold at from $9 to $9 75, ₰ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—This market remains about the same. 270 head having been sold at from $20 to $35 for Dry Cows, and from $35 to $55 for Milch Cows.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The weather for the past week has been very favorable for early crops of vegetables, and a well-supplied market is the result.

The old crop of Potatoes is used up, and the marked decline of new varieties enables the poorer classes to place them on their list of eatables. They are now arriving in very good order, and we hear of but little complaint about rot. Some of the Long Island market gardeners say the disease has made its appearance with them, but generally the crop looks well, and as there was a large planting in the Spring, a good harvest is confidently anticipated. Bermudas are all in, and the price has fallen, in consequence from competition with home varieties.

Of small fruits the prospect is good. Raspberries continue in abundant supply, and Whortleberries and Blackberries are ready to take their place, and give evidence of a large yield.

Bunch Turnips have already become a drug and sell at nominal prices, as customers can be found.

Cucumbers from Long Island are selling at $1@$1 12 ₰ hundred.

Green Corn has made its appearance from Norfolk, Va., and New-Jersey, while Wethersfield, Conn., is forwarding the first of her crop of onions.

Butter is at a discount, with light receipts and still lighter demands. There is no shipping, and only small home wants.

Eggs are in fair demand, with a light stock on hand. Many poor ones are received from the West. Some lots are turned out to dealers at 14c.@15c. ₰ dozen, but have to be sorted over and made good before selling again, at 17c.@18c. Receipts are principally from Ohio and Philadelphia.

Potatoes—Junes, ₰ bbl	2 25	@	—
Potatoes—Round, ₰ bush	62	@	81
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₰ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Potatoes—Norfolk, Va., ₰ bbl	3 50	@	—
Potatoes—L. Island, Mercer, ₰ bush	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Jersey, Dykeman, ₰ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Onions—₰ doz. bunches	50	@	62
Onions—Bararipes, ₰ 100 strings	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Potato, ₰ bushel	1 00	@	—
Onions—Bermuda, ₰ lb		1¾@	2
Beets—₰ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Carrots—₰ dozen bunches	37	@

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Circassian*, with three days' later news from Europe, was announced last evening by telegraph as having arrived yesterday at St. John's, N. F., but as the wires were working very badly, we were unable to get her news until a late hour. The general news present no features of special importance. A slight advance is noted in Cotton. The Breadstuffs market appears to be somewhat unsettled. There was an increase in the amount of bullion in the Bank of England, but there had been no change in the rate of discount. The bill known as the "Jew's Oath Bill" had been defeated in the House of Lords by thirty-four majority.

New-York is not peculiar in the matter of riots. In Baltimore, on Monday evening, a desperate encounter occurred between several parties of rowdies—the "Rough-Skins," the "Double-Pumps," and the "Five Points,"—during which firearms were freely discharged, and several persons were shot, though none were killed. An account of the occurrence will be found in the TIMES this morning.

The large spoke manufactory belonging to DAVID COLEMAN, and the machine shop belonging to SAMUEL HOWARD, at Milton, Ulster County, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $7,000, partially insured.

The excitement occasioned by the murder of Policeman ANDERSON continued yesterday. The assassin was removed about 3 o'clock in the morning from the Essex-Market Prison and conveyed to the Tombs, where he occupies the same cell which JOHN D'ORSAY lately occupied. Great precaution in the transfer of the prisoner was found necessary, as an excited crowd lingered about the prison all night, some of whom learning that the prisoner had been removed privately through a back door, ran rapidly in pursuit towards the Tombs, but were too late. CANGEMI'a courtezan is yet detained at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. The other parties detained as witnesses or supposed accessories are at the Tombs. DE ANGELI, who boarded with CANGEMI, was brought to this City during the day by the Chief of Police of Newark, and detained to await the examination. The house of a man named LEON, in Centre-Market-place, was searched yesterday morning, and found to contain a number of articles supposed to have been stolen by CANGEMI from a lady who identified him as the fellow that robbed her house some weeks since, in the upper part of the City.

It was stated among the Police last evening that during yesterday afternoon an Italian called at the Tombs and earnestly requested permission to see and speak with CANGEMI, the murderer of Policeman ANDERSON. He behaved with such pertinacity, and acted so strangely, that he was taken into custody, and on searching him a book was found in his possession containing the names and places (in Italian) of all the "fences" (burglars' agents or receivers of stolen goods) "from here to New-Orleans." The suspicious character was then (so goes the story though the officials of the Toombs said nothing about it) was locked up to await examination.

The verdict of the Jury on the Muller inquest is such as generally to satisfy all parties. With the German population it is regarded as more favorable than was expected, and has had the effect to quiet them down into an entirely peaceful demeanor. Last evening in the Seventeenth Ward the lager-bier saloons were mostly crowded to excess, the chief topic of discussion being the Coroner and the verdict rendered. It is agreed on all hands that Coroner PERRY has exhibited impartiality and discretion, and is obnoxious to no complaint. As a majority of the Jury has decided that MULLER was killed by the Policemen, the Germans seem to be content.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors last evening, containing the additional tax levy for 1857, amounting in all to $7,715,766 52. It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. Mr. STEERS offered a series of resolutions, reorganizing the Department of Taxes and Assessments, in accordance with the new law. The Act gives the Commissioners power to appoint nine Deputies. The Supervisors have power to fix their salaries, and to decide upon the number of clerks. The resolutions fixed the salaries of the Deputies at $2,000 a year each, and the number of clerks at nine, at salaries ranging from $800 to $1,200 a year. The subject was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn attended the sitting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday morning as members of the Board. Great excitement prevailed in regard to filling the vacancy in the Board.

The inquiry as to who is the fittest person to receive General JACKSON'S box was resumed, on Wednesday, before the Joint Committee. The evidence was not very conclusive. The claimants were Sergeant-Major HALL, Lieut. DOREMUS, Lieut. REYNOLDS, GEORGE AIRD, Lieut. THOMAS ROGERS, HANE READ, Lieut. DARDONVILLE and Major DYCKMANN. These, together with Colonel WARD B. BURNETT and Major FAIRCHILD, were presented by their friends, with the exception of Mr. HALL, who spoke for himself, and whose claim has been before the Common Council these 5 years past. His claim is considered apocryphal by a sergeant of the same regiment, (MEYN.) who never heard of the transaction to which he alludes, namely, that of being the first to throw the national flag over the parapets of Chapultepec.

A burglar, whose name is unknown, was shot in the store of PHILIP FINGLER, in York-avenue, Staten Island, on Monday night last, by Miss JANE WILCOX, who slept in the rear of the store, and was awakened by the noise of the burglar rumaging among the goods. She opened a glass door which separated the apartments, and called out, "Who is there?" when the person started to run. The young lady at this instant caught up a loaded pistol which was at hand, and fired at the retreating thief. Yesterday afternoon the body of a man about 30 years of age was found floating in the Bay, near Clifton. In one of his pockets was found a small crowbar and keys. His face was perforated in two places by pistol-shots, sufficient to cause death. The Coroner's Jury found that the man came to his death by pistol shots, fired by Miss WILCOX, while he was burglariously employed in the above store, and commended the heroic conduct of the lady in defending the property of her friend at the risk of her own life. The man probably had confederates, who, after he died, threw his body overboard.

A Democratic repeal meeting was held in the Twenty-second Ward last night, at which Alderman DOUGHERTY presided. Col. MING gave his opinion publicly that one of the exemptary officers of the meeting had too much beer on board—an opinion which was sustained by others present. Speeches were made by Col. MING, IRA B. DAVIS, WM. J. ROSE, CONRAD SWACKHAMER, HENRY ARCULARIUS and others.

The Associated Alumni of the Free Academy held their annual meeting in the building in Twenty-third-street last evening. A resolution establishing a fund for the assistance of poor students in the Institution was adopted, and trustees elected to receive and appropriate contributions for this purpose. The annual election for officers took place, and the dinner which was to have been eaten on the occasion was not provided.

Mr. Commissioner HALL, yesterday, gave bail before Judge TAYLOR, at Richmond, in $1,000, to take his trial at the next Court of Sessions for an alleged libel on H. B. CROFSEY. Mr. BOWNE became his surety, when Mr. HALL was discharged.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of CHARLES DEVELIN Mr. NOYES asked for and after some discussion obtained an adjournment to this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. DEVELIN, although in the custody of the Sheriff, does not spend his nights in the jail. Where he sleeps the Sheriff knows—not we.

An old man, named CON SULLIVAN, an ex-Policeman of the Fourth Ward, went to Cliffwood, Long Island, on Monday, on an excursion, and was accidentally left behind. His friends going in search of him next day, were given his clothes by a resident of the place, who said he found them on the beach. No further information has since been heard of Mr. SULLIVAN, who it is supposed was drowned while bathing on the day of the excursion.

WILLIAM MCKENNA, Captain of the Thirteenth Ward, (old) Police, who was so terribly injured a few days since, while attempting to quell a disturbance among firemen in the Eleventh Ward, is out again, and out of all danger. His physicians say that, had he not been a strictly temperate man, he could not have recovered.

A quantity of watches and jewelry seized by the officers of the Custom-House, on board the steamship *City of Washington*, which was attempted to be smuggled into port, were sold yesterday at auction. Their estimated value was $1,350. The Government get half the proceeds of the sale, and the Custom-House officers the balance.

There was no disturbance in the Fourteenth District last night. Only a few arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct were made. The force in this Ward consists of thirty-eight young men—all natives or old residents of the Ward. There are fifteen vacancies in the District.

A burglary was committed yesterday morning in the second story of No. 408 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. DUDEN, French merchants. The burglars carried off $2,000 worth of property in laces, handkerchiefs, &c. The thieves escaped without detection.

A portion of the Board of Excise Commissioners took a walk through the Five Points yesterday and inspected the drinking places in that locality. They concluded to grant few if any licenses to residents in that neighborhood.

In the Conover Contempt case it was decided, after a sharp personal debate, that a referee should be appointed.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury now in session in Brooklyn will present the Long Island Railroad in Atlantic-street, as a nuisance. There is an old story of a head that got intellectual, and had the belly that was grosser in its appetites, presented as a nuisance: but when the belly was abated the head got light and the seven senses went wool-gathering.

The Live Stock Market was pretty well supplied with Beeves yesterday. The receipts during the week were less extensive than those of the preceding week, but they were in excess of the requirements of buyers, and, with the cattle held over from the previous market day, sellers found it difficult to regulate prices, so as to prevent a decline therein. Good cattle were purchased with most freedom, and they were not noticeably cheaper than on last Wednesday. But the bulk of the supply in market was of inferior quality, and such stock deteriorated nearly 1c. ₱ lb. Several lots were reserved for another market day, as the owners were reluctant to sell them at the reduced currency.

The African Emigration Scheme.

Some of our cotemporaries, on both sides of the Atlantic, seem to be considerably exercised in their minds by a sudden fear that England is about to retrace her steps of half a century, and to lend her countenance to the practical revival of the African Slave-trade.

This fear has arisen from the recent discussion in the British Parliament of a proposition originally advanced by the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON. This proposition, when calmly examined, turns out to be nothing more or less than a project for developing the resources of the French West Indian Colonies by the immediate introduction of large bodies of negro laborers, to be engaged on terms similar to those under which the Coolies of China are now, and have for some time, been transported in very considerable numbers to the Colonial territories of Great Britain.

The immense recent increase of the demand for sugar in all the markets of the world, has naturally stimulated all the producers of that staple to renewed activity. From the position of a luxury, sugar has rapidly advanced to the rank of an absolute necessary in modern life. The supply has fallen short of this intensified demand, and the simple problem which is now to be solved is this: in what way can a sufficient staff of producers be most speedily thrown upon the soil of the great sugar-growing countries? Among the Colonies of England two, the Mauritius and British Guiana, offer the most immediately available field of operation. Both of these colonies are in a singularly prosperous condition. Since the abolition of Slavery in British Guiana, the export of sugar from that colony, which suffered a momentary decrease at the epoch of the abolition, has recovered its energy, and, after sinking by the year 1844 far below the level of 1838, (the year which immediately followed the cessation of the apprentice system,) had risen in 1854 to over eight hundred thousand cwt. The production of cotton, also, which staple, from its highest point in 1827, had quite declined in the course of fourteen years so as to vanish from the export list of the colony, has been recommenced; and to the general prosperity of the colony the most satisfactory possible evidence is borne, by the fact that its expenses have, for some time back, fallen behind its revenues. This result is mainly attributable to the direction upon British Guiana of a large Coolie immigration.

Like phenomena have attended the like processes in the Mauritius, which has received very nearly a hundred thousand Hindoo and Chinese colonists since the era of the abolition of Slavery, and which now produces a yearly increasing sugar crop at more favorable rates of profit than obtain in any slaveholding sugar country whatever.

France, which possesses in Gaudaloupe and Martinique two of the most fertile of the West Indian Islands, (Guadaloupe alone yielding an annual crop of some sixty thousand hogsheads of sugar,) is anxious to avail herself of the most efficient means at her disposal for commanding her due share of the great commercial advantages now offered to all the sugar-growing States, by the world's want of sugar. She has accordingly hit upon the notion of supplying the cane-fields of her beautiful Antilles with "African Coolies." Whatever objections may legitimately apply to the whole system of Coolie transportation will certainly apply to this notion, but *no other*.

The objection that the practical adoption of such an expedient will amount in the end to a revival of the Slave-trade, and the consequent reëstablishment of Slavery in the Colonies of such powers as may carry it into effect, seems to us to be utterly untenable and chimerical. The opposition of England to any form or modification of Slavery or the Slave-Trade is radical in the very constitution of English society, of English feeling, and of English thought. Nothing can overcome it—no arguments that can be advanced against it can be tolerated, and no one who knows the English public at all, can possibly entertain such an idea for an instant. We do not believe that the attitude of the French Government on this question is essentially different from that of the English. But be that as it may, the actual condition of the French, as well as of the English Colonies is such as to make the attempt at any valid reconstruction of the "patriarchal Institution" in these countries perfectly hopeless.

In the single Island of Guadaloupe, for instance, out of about one hundred and thirty-two thousand inhabitants of that island, more than *one hundred thousand* are emancipated slaves, emancipated by the decree of the French Republic in 1848. Does any man in his senses suppose that Slavery can be reëstablished among such a population?

Let the terrible results of the foolish proclamation of General LECLERC in Hayti answer this question!

In British Guiana the white population is numbered in a proportion of about two thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. In whatever manner, and under whatever condition the African laborers, whose introduction is planned, as we are told by the Emperor NAPOLEON, may be brought to the West Indies, they must be brought there to be incorporated with the free *prolétariat* of the Colony. They may undergo the hardships of a degraded state, but they cannot be subjected to the disabling influences of a servile condition, and the ultimate result of their transportation to the New World must be the strengthening of the black race in regions which it seems destined finally to possess.

As a matter of policy for Great Britain, we cannot think that this scheme is likely to recommend itself to the adoption of British statesmen. It would be more in accordance with the system which England has of late years pursued, and more favorable to the eventual interests of British commerce, we think, for England to throw the weight of her influence and her capital in the direction of African colonization, than in that of West Indian rehabilitation. The capabilities of Africa for the growth of both cotton and sugar, and particularly of cotton, have been of late so abundantly demonstrated, and their extent is so apparently illimitable, that we shall be surprised indeed if England, instead of exerting herself in that quarter, shall lend her flag to a traffic which, while its utility to her interests is by no means susceptible of the clearest demonstration, will certainly afford the captious world an opportunity of questioning the sincerity of her philanthropy, and of perverting her action to the worst interpretations.

In any event, however, there is nothing in this scheme which can justify the fears of the friends, or the hopes of the enemies, of freedom.

Something to be Done.

We think the history of the Municipality of New-York during the last few months has forced more prominently upon the public notice than ever before, the existence of an evil in our midst, which is daily becoming more alarming, which moreover can be grappled with in no way so well as by private benevolence. The poor, and criminal, and turbulent population of this Metropolis—the class which crowd the grogshops, and fill the ranks of the "Dead Rabbits" and "Roach Guards," and other organizations of an equally dangerous character, are mostly of foreign birth. They are the waifs and strays, the jetsam and flotsam which the great tide of emigration from the old world leaves behind as it flows westward. That this deposit is a nuisance and a snare, proves, however, no more against the real value of the current itself, than the barrenness of the sandy shore against the usefulness of the great ocean which laves it. The Know-Nothing mania was based upon the notion that our foreign immigration was a source of impoverishment and debasement. "Foreign pauperism" was the great battle-cry in the so-called American movement. The returns of the Commissioners of Emigration, though confessedly so far below the mark of truth as not to furnish even an approximation to accuracy, have shown that great wealth in hard cash is introduced into this country in a single year by those very unfortunates whom adverse fates drive hither from Europe. The mass of the immigrants come provided with more than a fair contribution to the national stock in that very community upon which the school of political economists to which most Know-Nothings belong, sets most value. Better still, they supply that which gold cannot purchase, and which this nation most needs—stalwart men and hardy women, to be the progenitors of those hordes of "native Americans" who, a century hence, will swarm on the Western prairies, and shape the destinies of this country, no less wisely, we feel sure, because their forefathers drew the first breath on the banks of the Rhine or of the Shannon.

But there is no rose without its thorn. In so much ore there must needs be a large amount of dross. We cannot ask any more than any other people—that our blessings should be wholly unmixed with evil. In this great army which, from year to year, defiles before us in unbroken column, there will unavoidably be a great number of stragglers, whom misfortune or improvidence consigns to the filth and vice of our alleys, to shock us by their misery and alarm us by their turbulence. Many of these have started for America with barely enough to carry them to the nearest port; others linger after landing in search of friends, or seduced by bad advice; others are robbed by crimps and emigrant runners. It is by these that our dangerous classes are recruited, our riots bred, our demagogues supported. It is to them that WOOD owes the success which has hitherto attended his career. They are the offal on which political harpies fatten. They form the plague spot on our political system—our great annoyance in the present, and our great danger in the future. There is not a man in the community, with a particle of regard for either its safety or welfare, who does not feel the truth of all this and deplore it.

The Government is doing by the Emigrant Commissioners all that a Government ought to do. They give the new arrivals good advice, and they advance money upon the baggage of those whose baggage is worth anything, and who have nothing besides. The misery they have saved, and the good they have achieved, is incalculable. But to do this work thoroughly and well, to clear our streets of the moral pest bred by the dregs of the emigration, private charity must go to work. We want a Society which shall do for adults what the Children's Aid Society is doing for children. We want to have every foreigner who is willing to leave New-York, and who is proved to have no resources of his own, supplied with the means of starting, and with advice as to where he should settle. The enterprise should be managed by business men, and worked on business principles. The scheme need not rest for support upon pure benevolence. It would amply repay us in a thousand ways. It would half empty our jails; it would remove the mines of disease, which, as matters now stand, are ever ready to spring and destroy us. It would destroy the organized demagoguery by which the municipal treasury is now plundered and the City disgraced. It would diminish the expenses of government by one fourth. It would remove the terrible strain upon our laws and Constitution, by which so many of the wisest and best amongst us are intimidated and disheartened. It would aid in vindicating our Great Experiment from the doubts and imputations which the enemies of the people and the apostles of reaction cast upon us. That such a movement would offer temptations to imposition we cannot deny, but this is a charge to which every benevolent enterprise is open, and it is one of the difficulties with which its promoters have fairly and legitimately to contend.

A Few Words to a Bearish Friend.

A correspondent lectures us roundly on the conduct of our money and financial column. He charges upon it too much sympathy for the railway property and general credit of the country. He even suspects our reporter of a leaning to the *Bull* interest in the funds. He suggests that stocks are high enough, and that the best of them ought not to go above 80 per cent., as they multiply too fast for the inadequate surplus wealth of the country. The general frankness of our friend falls short of the revelation of his name, and this, according to ordinary newspaper rule, should deprive him of the courtesy of a reply. Besides, he confesses to having a paper more to his liking, and "oftener right" in the New-York *Herald*, and if a reasonable *Bear*, this ought to suffice. But waiving all this, we have briefly to reply:

1. That next to the honest endeavor to make our financial column a fair report of what is actually occurring in the commercial world, we *have* labored to give the railway and banking interests of our own country, in which, of late, we find as much to be satisfied with, and more to be proud of, than, on a clearly-studied comparison, we find in the systems of the great States of Europe, a generous support. The enterprising bold men of our land who have built and put into operation twenty-six thousand miles of railway, while France and England have been studying to perfect one-third the extent of such work, we confess to hold in the highest respect, and their errors of judgment we are willing to pardon for the great good they have accomplished, without constantly impeaching their motives, or charging to *fraud* what they have already suffered, if not atoned for, as the mistakes of over-confident or premature enterprise. Where occasional individual instances of fraud and malfeasance have occurred, they have not been spared, much less intentionally screened. That so few great defalcations and frauds have been developed; that we have had but one SCHUYLER, where England has turned out four or five, and France nearly as many, may possibly surprise our correspondent, and prompt him to charge the fact to the leniency of public opinion and the Press, but the case is substantially so, nevertheless. Even in the comparatively minor and certainly less offensive wrong of *jobbing*, the comparison of Europe stands in our favor, and if we come directly to *corruption*, our railway builders have certainly had less occasion to resort to its employment, most of the States having adopted general and free legislation; and it is not too much to say that the grants through the British Parliament in a single session have cost more in the way of direct or indirect *bribery* than all that has ever been done for railways at Albany and Harrisburg put together. The unworthy *intrigue* resorted to to secure the location and right of way, and the largesses paid therefor, in establishing 8,500 miles of British railway have, if our information is not greatly at fault, amounted to as round a sum as the same charges upon the 26,000 miles of American road.

2. We have not given in to the blind, and of course indiscriminate, *anti-railway* mania which would discredit the whole of this important property as unproductive and fallacious. We should as soon think of attacking the credit of the Banking system. Indeed, the contest would be much easier if we simply (or wickedly) arrived at creating a sensation. It would only be to impeach the special statements of the fifty odd banks in this City every week, charge fraud in the manner of getting them up, insinuate dishonesty as against the officers and directors, and make the sweeping charge of bankruptcy against their assets, and the "excitement" would begin. Or we might single out any one, even the best of their number, and attack the concern, *because it is a Bank*, just as our friend would have us pitch into the New-York Central Road *because it is a railway*. This property pays 8 per cent. dividends, with a yearly surplus of 1½ to 3 per cent. The Bank of America pays the same dividend, with a less resulting surplus. The system of accounts, in both cases, as far as we have looked into their reports, (and we have been no inattentive, and certainly no partial critic of the returns of both,) is perfect and in the truest sense creditable to all concerned. The shares of one, more than the other, have been made the subject of stock jobbing. They have been borne down to 80 per cent. The other stands at a premium of 10 or 15 per cent., and the utmost anxiety manifested by the proprietary to increase their capital in the expectation of not more that 8 per cent. a year. Our money column, without expressing a dogmatical opinion on one side or the other, and without advising the public to buy the Bank stock because the Railroad stock will "soon go all to pieces," or *vice versa*, has not yielded to the justice of this wide discrimination, nor has it entertained the singularly infelicitous suggestion of our correspondent, that our people are not able or willing to hold premium securities and none above 80 per cent., since the fact that they have run up their Bank investments in this City alone, in the last year, twelve millions of dollars, not one of which rates under par, is constantly before the public. Our present impression is, that without reaching to the high prices of 1853, our leading railway funds will gradually recover in public appreciation to at least a more creditable standard, than by comparison with the banking and mercantile interests they occupy at present. We have been content to abide patiently the coming of such a reaction, rather than join in the hue and cry of the Stock Exchange against this property, or add to the general distrust, and thus hasten "a crisis" of our own imagination, by wild and wicked prognostics of "convulsion and ruin" to banks and merchants, as well as railroads. True, no such good time may be in store for railway property. But it looks now as though the rule of panic-making on this subject, in the circle of Wall-street, is, for a season at least, to be less absolute than for some months past, and that good men are yet found to risk their financial reputation, and their own and the money of their friends, to restore a proper degree of confidence to a property which has too long been the sport of gambling adventurers on the Stock Exchange, rather than the object of a just and dispassionate examination as to value, to private and substantial capitalists and intelligent bankers. At all events, we are promised so much improvement in the tone of opinion on this most important branch of our financial system as will lead to discrimination and cooperation in its practical working, and to the much desired reform in its economical results.

3. Finally, we must say to our friend that, without making our money column the organ of *Bull* or *Bear*, or the convenient conduit of wicked scandal or false praise to either party, we are content to have it stand fairly and squarely up to the credit of the country, in all its interests, and under all circumstances and emergencies, to the full and ample extent justified by its youth, vigor and progress, in all that concerns material prosperity. That there is nothing in the financial horizon at present to afford even a pretext to act upon the less hopeful view of our correspondent, is not our fault, but the accident, if you please, of a quiet and superabundant harvest, and a universally sound banking and mercantile credit. That there is much, on the other hand, in this singularly propitious state of things, to encourage us to continue to speak of the country, financially, as it is, and to cherish its manifold interests, as they deserve to be, is, for the present at least, an advantage.

Judicial Harmony.

It would be well if certain of the Judiciary, just now, could take a good look at themselves through the public spectacles, and in the exercise of that wide discretion the law allows them, flavor their acts with some slight regard for intelligent public opinion.

One thing is quite clear: Judges, brethren on the same bench, should agree, or at least not come in conflict with each other in public, except advisedly, and after preliminary consultation. They should agree to disagree. A proper *esprit de corps* would teach them as much.

In the early days of English jurisprudence a divided bench was a thing almost unheard of. The doctrine *stare decisis* was rigidly adhered to and enforced by all Courts of Common Law, and *res adjudicata* then merited a loyal allegiance, as it was always the conclusion of wise men, wisely, carefully and deliberately pronounced. Since those days the conditions of society are indeed changed, and with the change, law and its administration have undergone wonderful transformations. There is now more of what is known as the "equity of the law," and perhaps proportionable latitude or license in its administration. And there may be a question if some of our Judges do not avail themselves overmuch of that license.

The writ of injunction is almost as old as the jurisdiction to which it belongs. It has been an instrument of equity for centuries. Our Court of Chancery inherited it naturally and continued to employ it so long as the system lasted. When Chancery and the Chancellor died a violent death, at the hands of public opinion and the Legislature, the power of enjoining was still continued, and passed with all equity cognizance into the hands that now hold it. It was expected *they* would employ it skillfully and with sufficient caution.

We can't part with the Injunction. In some form or other it is a necessary institution, and most salutary when duly used and not abused. It fell into immense discredit under the *regime* of the last of our Chancellors, who was thought to employ it too generally and too freely. But there was consistency, at least, in his use of the writ, and this extended to the Vice-Chancellors, who were subordinate officers, and, therefore, not at liberty to pass beyond the well-established rule, but acted necessarily in concert. The subject of Chancery law knew what to expect from them.

Not so with litigants of to-day. All Judges of the higher Courts are now Chancellors. They all wield this power of injunction, and with the same authority which WALWORTH and his Vice-Chancellors once exercised. But contrary to what, when the new system was instituted, was confidently expected, it is questionable if, as a general thing, they are less disposed to stretch prerogative to the utmost in the exercise of that authority. There seems, also, too little concert of action in granting orders of injunction; although this remark, we are happy to say, does not apply to the Superior Court of this City. Also, they too often put the cart before the horse, by granting the order and *then* ascertaining the grounds for it. Preliminary injunctions properly are given only in cases of urgent necessity, to prevent waste, or check some irreparable wrong; but, of late, they seem to be granted almost as a matter of course, and for even slight causes. The inevitable result of this is, that legislation will interfere, if those upon whom it depends to apply a remedy, do not in time set themselves about it.

Action, inconsiderate, hasty and without concert, as to injunctions, writs or motions, has a tendency still more pernicious. It reflects discredit on the bench itself, diminishes its self-respect, that of the public for it, and thus brings into contempt the administration of justice.

Our statutes, in certain cases, impose upon judicial officers a heavy fine for refusing to grant the *habeas corpus* or *certiorari*, "when legally applied for." The application for the Common Law *certiorari*, also, must be made *legally*. But when is the proper time to test the legality of the application, before or after the granting of the writ? Some of our Judges, it would seem, favor the latter period, when the harm is done which the improper issue of process is capable of inflicting upon individuals and the public.

The recent *certiorari* is an illustration in point. Judge DAVIES, in the midst of a bitter legal scramble for an office, grants, *ex-parte*, *discretionary* process, commanding a Judge of his own Court to send up his documents, that the parties may have the "more sure and *speedy* justice." This the contestants celebrate as a solid triumph over their antagonists. Some days after, however, Judge DAVIES declares it was not his intention in granting the writ to restrain a "brother Judge," but yet waits to see what that brother thinks of the matter—whether he deems it a stay or not. Judge PEABODY, after an injunction from another of his legal *confreres*, and some other small matters are got out of the way, hears a long argument as to whether the *certiorari* is or is not what Judge D. intended it to be. He decides that it is what Judge DAVIES intended it not to be. Thereupon Judge DAVIES, in turn, listens to a longer argument to ascertain if the *certiorari* was *discreetly* granted, and decides against himself that it was not. Accordingly, the obnoxious writ is quashed, and Judge PEABODY goes upon his judicial way rejoicing. Thus, any quantity of legal legerdemain, ratiocination and eloquence are wasted, and in the hottest weather, to find out what Judge DAVIES might as well have known before he granted the *certiorari*. And all this botheration, and waste of time and temper, would have been avoided, in advance, by merely some little concert of action between the Judges concerned in the transaction.

The Murder of Policeman Anderson—Further Developments—Cangemi in the Tombs.

The general indignation bred by the murder of Policeman EUGENE ANDERSON of the Fourteenth Ward, was not past yesterday. Many lingered all day about the Station-house in Spring-street, about the house of Officer UNDERHILL, No. 185 Elm-street, where the body of the murdered man lay, and about the spot (corner Grand and Centre streets) where the bloody deed was perpetrated. The accounts in the newspapers were read with avidity, and every additional fact in connection with the matter was eagerly sought.

The deceased was a great favorite with the young men of the Fourteenth Ward, among whom he lived, and with whom he had associated since early boyhood, though he was born in the Eighth Ward. He was about 29 years of age, and unmarried. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and so very finely formed as to elicit a flattering compliment from the physician by whom he was examined previous to his being sworn in as a policeman. Both his parents are dead. He has a younger brother and a sister living in this City. He was a member of Engine Company No. 40, and was connected also with the order of United Americans.

The body is packed in ice, and will not be interred until Sunday afternoon. The funeral, for which arrangements were made last evening in part, will, it is thought, be one of the largest that has taken place for a long time.

This murder will, no doubt, tend to remove much of the antipathy felt in certain quarters against the new Police, and to lead to the discovery and breaking up of an organized gang of burglars and assassins, and the "fences" who encouraged and urged them on. The first step towards this latter result has been already taken.

Early yesterday morning "the woman" of CANGEMI signified a wish that a man named LEON, an Italian, living at No. 5 Centre Market-place, might be brought to her. Policemen SHERRER and MATHEWS were dispatched to the place designated, but before entering it they were informed by some neighbors that several trunks and other articles had been removed from LEON'S house about 3 o'clock in the morning.

This information added to the suspicions already entertained by the officers, who forthwith entered LEON'S apartments and searched the premises. LEON and another man, and a woman, were present. They all appeared somewhat angry at the officers' visit, and refused to answer satisfactorily any questions put to them. Things in the room were confused, and evidences were not wanting that several articles had been removed. There was but one trunk to be seen, a large leather one, which appeared well filled. It was seized by the officers, who demanded that it should be opened. Answer was made that the key had been lost and could not be found. A blacksmith was called, who at once picked the lock, when the trunk was found to contain a large amount of fancy articles, such as pieces of vesting, broadcloths, silks, brushes, combs, fancy soaps, &c., besides some half-dozen empty diamond finger-ring and ear-ring boxes. There were also a heavy gold chain, a bracelet, and a gold ring from which three diamonds or precious stones had been removed. When CANGEMI'S woman was arrested, among other things found upon her person, were three small ring diamonds, which diamonds are now believed to have been taken from the ring found at LEON'S. There were also found at LEON'S house, several pairs of boots and shoes, and some letters in Italian, dated Palermo, the place from which CANGEMI hails. Thus, it would appear, that all these parties are in some way or other connected. The police are in possession of some other facts and circumstances, that will lead before many days, to other arrests, and it is anticipated, some startling developments.

LEON, in answer to questions asked him, said he was a "speculator" by occupation. He was not detained.

During the forenoon the Chief of Police of Newark, N. J., arrived at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house with the man DE ANGELI, who boarded with CANGEMI, and who was missing on Tuesday, the day of the murder. DE ANGELI was taken before the female prisoner, whom he immediately recognized as his friend's (CANGEMI'S) "wife." No conversation was allowed *to pass between* the parties.

Not any of the parties detained in this case are permitted to converse with visitors. The woman prisoner avows that she knows nothing whatever of the occurrence. She speaks but little English. She appears about 35 years of age, rather tall, stout and coarse-looking, but with an intelligent expression and bright eyes.

CANGEMI IDENTIFIED AS ENGAGED IN ANOTHER BURGLARY.

Some few weeks since a burglar entered the apartments of a French lady in the upper part of the City, in the day-time, and gathered together a considerable amount of jewelry, when he was discovered by the lady-occupant, who seized him and screamed for help. The burglar struggled, and succeeded in getting away with a portion of the stolen property. This lady, on seeing the account, in the papers, of ANDERSON'S murder, and CANGEMI'S arrest, repaired, yesterday morning, to the office of the Police Commissioners, and stated her suspicions that CANGEMI was the man who committed the burglary upon her house, and with whom she had had the struggle. The lady was taken to the Tombs, and shown the prisoner, whom she instantly recognised, saying: "That's the man! I could never forget!"

CANGEMI cannot be indicted until the first week of next month, as the Grand Jury do not meet until that time.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of EUGENE ANDERSON, the murdered policeman, will take place at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, from the residence of Officer UNDERHILL, No. 189 Elm-street. Meetings to make arrangements for it were held last evening, at the house of Engine Company No. 40. At the first, composed of the members of the Engine Company, WILLIAM MEEHAN presided, and W. H. RAGEY acted as Secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, a copy of which were ordered to be transmitted to the family of the deceased. The house of this Company has been draped in mourning. The members will attend the funeral in a body, as will also many of the present and past members of the Fire Department.

The Centre-Market Guard, the Police—regular and special—and an immense number of citizens, will also participate in the obsequies.

The other meeting was composed of a Committee of twenty, composed of five citizens, five members of Engine Company No. 40, five of the Ward Police, and five of the Special Police. JOHN H. CHAMBERS presided, and GEO. TERWILLIGER officiated as Secretary. Several Committees were appointed, including one to wait on General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, and re-

quest him to act as Grand Marshal of the funeral. The Committee were empowered to select some other person to act in this capacity in case Mr. TALLMADGE should decline.

Both meetings will be held again on Friday.

A Finance Committee was appointed by the Joint Committees of Citizens, Firemen and Police, at their meeting last evening to make arrangements for the funeral of Officer ANDERSON. Any contributions can be made to that Committee at either of the following places, viz: To JOSEPH RAGAY, No. 15 Centre Market; Judge PHILLIPS No. 63 White street, or S. L. MACOMBER, No. 166 Elm-street.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Position of the Administration with respect to Nicaragua and the Transit—Kansas Affairs—No Collision Anticipated at Lawrence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The position of the President in regard to Nicaragua has not been properly stated. He does not propose to force Costa Rica to abandon her claims, whether of old or of recent origin. He and General Cass say distinctly that it is their policy to treat with but one State, as heretofore, and to recognize but one as having a right to the Transit. If two States own the Transit, it will complicate and perpetuate difficulties.

Again, they do not desire to see one of these States making war upon, and absorbing, another. This is their position: They expect WILLIAM CAREY JONES' report by the next steamer, and will then proceed to consider the state of things there, in connection with their policy. If Costa Rica should be in actual possession of the Transit route, this Government must treat with her in regard to it. The intervention of this Government between the two States will be mediatory, and, under all circumstances, they will keep aloof from the Companies interested in the Transit. X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH, who left Lawrence on the 15th instant, had a parley with the citizens of that place, and expresses the opinion that no conflict will take place, and that harmony will be restored. Governor WALKER inspires respect, and he is thought to have great influence over the people, while they stand somewhat in dread of General HARNEY and his dragoons.

THE Instructions of Governor WRIGHT, Minister to Prussia, have been prepared. He will, probably, leave on the *Atlantic*, on 1st of August.

Governor CUMMING, of Utah, is expected here to-morrow. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

Captain H. B. TYLER has been appointed Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, in place of Major HOWLE, deceased.

The Secretary of the Interior, this afternoon, dispatched an Agent to Minnesota, to ascertain the true condition of affairs, and with instructions to the Superintendent of Indian affairs in reference to the apprehended troubles in that Territory.

Senator BIGLER has written to a friend in Washington, emphatically denying that he and Governor WALKER had entered into arrangements for the purchase of the Kansas Indian lands.

New-Orleans papers are to hand by the arrival of the mail, as late as due, but they contain no news of interest.

The Opium Trade with China—Mr. Dallas at Oxford and Lord Napier at Harvard—Relations Between this Country and Great Britain—The Indian Troubles, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20, 1857.

Recently in the House of Peers the Lord Chancellor, in reply to the question of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, said the question of the right of the British East India Company to carry on the opium trade with China was still under the consideration of the Government. This question, which is of great interest to the United States, has been under the consideration of the British Government for years; but it seems their policy to come to no conclusion on the point. The opium trade has been estimated at fifty millions per annum, and with this money England is supplied with all her silks and teas. It would seem that the East India Company claims a distinct and independent sovereignty from that of Great Britain. By the treaty of 1818, the United States is guaranteed the right of trading in all the ports of the British East Indies; but the officers of the British East India Company have declared they do not consider themselves bound by the commercial treaties which exist between the United States and England. The attention of this Government has been called to the fact, and the speedy settlement of this question is deemed of paramount importance to the United States.

It is highly gratifying to the American people to contrast the late ceremonies that took place at our Harvard University, and England's Oxford. At the latter our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, was received with demonstrations of contempt, and insulted by a set of unmannerly cubs. At Harvard, Lord NAPIER was received with the cordial applause of polished and elegantly refined young men, who, whatever might be their natural feelings of prejudice, knew too well the common rules of courtesy and common decency to be observed towards a distinguished guest, either to disgrace themselves by the exhibition of a petty, unmanly feeling, or to wound the *amour propre* of a gentleman.

The St. Paul, Minnesota, papers of the 11th, contain the full details of the capture and death of the son of the Indian outlaw, INK PA-DU-TAH.

Col. NOBLES' expedition across the Big Sioux River, was disputed by a party of Yanktons numbering over 150 lodges, and an attack was expected.

Great complaints are made that the Government has left this frontier almost entirely defenceless, by withdrawing off the troops for the Utah expedition. The Government is earnestly solicited to authorize the raising of mounted volunteers.

Nothing further has yet been received from Gov. WALKER.

The President is enjoying his Summer quarters at the Soldiers' Retreat, on Rock Creek, about four miles from the City. The location is delightful and charmingly situated. The President comes in every morning and returns in the afternoon. UNO.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

Notwithstanding the apparent most cordial relations existing between this Government and Great Britain, and the courteous assurance held out to us, that we occupy the first position with her among the most favored nations, our Government is not without its suspicions, in regard to the designs of England upon Central America.

It will be remembered that when England manifested an affectionate desire to annex Tiger Island, belonging to Honduras, to her possessions, Mr. SQUIER hoisted the American flag on that Island, and Mr. BULWER then officially declared that England had no desire of acquiring territory in Central America. But hardly had the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty been agreed upon, by which neither party was to colonize or hold territory in Central America, before the British Parliament passed an act making the Bay Islands an English Colony. This was in direct violation of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, yet our Government did not take the stand at the time which it should have done, in remonstrating against this piece of flagrant perfidy on the part of England.

The late report that Lord CLARENDON had officially declared to this Government, through Lord NAPIER, that England had no desire or intention to acquire further territory in Central America, (in contradiction of the rumor that New-Granada had ceded to her one of the Islands in the Bay of Panama,) is wholly untrue, and Lord NAPIER has since stated that while he believed such was England's intentions, yet no *official* declaration to that effect had been made. It is now believed, if such a negotiation has not already been consummated, it shortly will be, as Now Granada making a like cession to the United States in settlement of our difficulties.

As I communicated to you yesterday, the disaffection among the Yanktons, a tribe of the Sioux, in Minnesota, threatens a general frontier war. On the 7th inst., a conflict was expected with Col. NOBLES expedition, composed of seventy-five men well armed a company of twenty-five men belonging to the Dakotah Land Association, was near at hand, and Major SHERMAN, with a battery of flying artillery, and Mr. FLANDREAU, with fifty men under arms, had also arrived. This morning the Government received a dispatch from Governor MEDARY, requesting permission to raise a volunteer regiment for the protection of the frontier, and was informed that if absolutely necessary, he could do so, but that Congress would have to make an appropriation for their compensation.

Mr. ROBERT FARNHAM, of this city, who was lately killed on the railroad track at Stanton, was the contractor for stationery for the Treasury Department, and in consequence of his death, the next highest bidder, Messrs. TAYLOR and MAURY will probably get the contract.

The testimony in the case of Lieut. A. H. KILTY, before the Second Naval Court of Inquiry, has closed to-day. Lieut. KILTY is a superior sailor and navigator, and as an accomplished officer and gentleman is universally esteemed in and out of the service. There is no doubt of his full restoration.

Col. DOUGLAS H. COOPER, who so greatly distinguished himself in the Mississippi Regiment at Monterey, now Indian agent for the Choctaw and Chicka saw tribes in the Indian Territory, has been in Washington for some time, settling the accounts of his tribes. He leaves soon for his Head-quarters at Fort Washita, 160 miles West of the Arkansas line. These two tribes of Indians own over twenty five millions o acres. UNO.

Another Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 22.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in KEEP & Co.'s planing mill on Second-street, in this city, which extended to MARLOW'S furniture manufactory and BROTHERTON & STUBBORNS' saw mill; also consuming several brick dwellings and frame tenements adjoining. Loss estimated at from one to two hundred thousand dollars. Insurance not ascertained.

Sailing of the Bark C. J. Kershaw from Chicago for Liverpool.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 22.

The Bark *C. J. Kershaw*, Capt. PIERCE, left here this evening for Liverpool, England. A salute was fired on the occasion. A dinner was given her officers last evening, by the Board of Trade, who accompanied the Bark to Lake Erie.

The Editors of the Louisville Journal and Courier.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 22.

Mr. PRENTICE, of the *Journal*, and Mr. DURBAT, of the *Courier*, were arrested this evening and held in the sum of $3,000 each to keep the peace.

More Indian Outrages.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 22,

The removal of the United States troops from Fort Ripley has emboldened the Chippewa Indians, and they have driven the entire Missionary staff from the mission at Leech Lake.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Commander THOMPSON, arrived here this morning from Port au Praya.

The United States sloop *Dale* sailed from Port au Praya on the 29th June, for the Coast.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 22.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived from New-York at an early hour this morning.

Churches Struck by Lightning.

ROXBURY, Mass., Wednesday, July 22.

Two churches in this city were struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, but were not seriously damaged.

The Weather at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 21.

The mercury, in the shade at noon-to day, stood at 91°.

The Excise Commissioners Visit the Five Points—Only One Liquor Shop to be Licensed there.

Messrs. HASKETT and HOLMES, two of the Board of Excise Commissioners, yesterday at 2 P. M., paid a visit to the Five Points and the adjacent neighborhood, for the purpose of ascertaining by personal inspection, what, if any, liquor-dealers in that locality ought to be licensed to sell liquor hereafter. "Let us get some segars," said Commissioner HASKETT, "it isn't safe to go through that district without smoking." The weeds were obtained. The Commissioners proceeded first to the Sixth Ward Station-house, in Franklin-street, to procure an officer to go with them. "We want an officer," said Commissioner HOLMES, "who is acquainted with the locality, and can point out the places of bad repute." Officer DIXON, acting Sergeant in the Sixth Ward, formerly a Municipal policeman—the first who seceded from the old force—and well acquainted with the district to be visited, volunteered to accompany the Commissioners.

No. 57 Orange-street was the first house that attracted their attention. "What sort of a house is this?" asked Commissioner HOLMES. "It is disorderly at times," said Officer DIXON. "It has changed hands several times, and the man who lives there now is about to leave." Mr. HOLMES made a memorandum of the character of each house, as given by the officer.

No. 2 Franklin-street, has been quiet of late—has improved.

No. 73 Orange-street—is passably quiet.

No. 61 Franklin-street—a quiet house.

No. 53 Orange-street—a hard place.

PETE WILLIAMS' old stand was represented to be a quiet, orderly place, where negroes assemble occasionally to have a dance. Our reporter inquired the number. "There is no number," said the officer; "it is one of those well-known places which, like the Astor House, don't need any number."

No. 49 Baxter-street, a bad house. The Police have had some trouble with it.

The grog-shop of ANKAMP & Co., No. 42 Baxter-street, corner of Leonard-street, was represented to be a low place, the resort of thieves and idlers, mostly negroes. There were a very large number of them around the door, who eyed the Commissioners with ugly looks.

SHERLOCK'S place, corner of Leonard and Centre streets, was a quiet house. The Police had had little trouble there beyond putting out disorderly characters at the request of the proprietor.

The drinking place, corner of Worth and Baxter street, was pretty orderly. The Commissioners expressed their intention to sweep clean the whole of Worth street, from Mott-street to Centre, and the whole of Park-street, from Mott to Pearl, except the house at the corner of Pearl street, which was an orderly place, the officer said. The party took a look, in passing, at the tenement house No. 81 Baxter-street, the organ grinders' head-quarters. It seemed to be crowded with inhabitants. As they passed along, the crowds of hard-looking characters in the streets gazed with curiosity at their visitors. When they first entered Baxter-street it was observed that the people came forth from the houses numerously. "Did you see how they telegraphed to each other," said Commissioner HOLMES; "we should have had a row if the policeman had not been with us. The Excise Commissioners, who must sometimes be engaged in the hazardous duty of going through the infected districts, ought to be clothed with some authority to make arrests in cases of emergency." Mr. HOLMES produced a warrant, signed by Mr. WILLET, empowering him to act as Deputy-Sheriff. He advised the other Commissioners to procure a Deputy-Sheriff's star. Mr. HASKETT thought it would be a good plan.

At the corner of Baxter and Worth streets quite a crowd collected about a woman who was creating a disturbance. Mr. DIXON was about to have her arrested, but she went away quietly. The Commissioners now proceeded towards the Five Points House of Industry. "If we don't grant any licenses for selling liquor about here," said Mr. HOLMES, pointing at the row of rotten shanties in Mission-place, many of them liquor stores, "property will not be worth anything, and they'll have to build respectable houses." Mr. PEASE received the party at the House of Industry, and conducted them through the building. Mr. HOLMES told him they had been trying to find some liquor-dealers about there to give licenses to. Mr. PEASE said there was not a place in the Five Points that ought to be licensed. Mr. HOLMES said he knew of [illegible]

sioners of Excise intended to do their duty in closing up the grog-shops on the Points, and all that was necessary, in addition, was that the Police should do theirs, and keep them closed. "I'll see that they do theirs," said Mr. PEASE. Mr. PEASE conducted his visitors to the roof of the building, whence they could obtain a view of the whole vicinity. "There," said he, pointing to the wooden building corner of Mission-place and Worth-street, "that is the worst spot in the whole City. See that man and woman fooling together in the window. I visited that house several years ago and saw 80 persons sleeping in layers in a room 14 feet square." ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Five Points' House of Industry, has bought the row of shanties, with the ground they occupy, extending from the Mission building some distance in a northwesterly direction, for $14,000. The buildings are to be torn down and their site turned into a play-ground for the children. Mr. PEASE related how last Wednesday, about 7 P. M., he was standing in the street, near the House of Industry, when a man came up behind him and struck him a heavy blow on the back of the neck. He ran in to get the shield and club which the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have given him, and when he came out he found a lot of thieves who lived near by beating the man unmercifully. He said the people in the vicinity were all thus friendly to him. Mr. PEASE observed that it would be a great thing for this part of the City if all the shanties thereabouts should catch fire and burn up. "Keep the fire water out of this locality," said Mr. HASKETT, "and these buildings will soon be torn down to make room for more respectable ones."

The House of Refuge was the last place visited by the Commissioners. They expressed a determination to grant no licenses to persons doing business in the Five Points, except in one or two instances, and even in these, applications will possibly be refused.

VERDICTS IN THE CASE OF JOHN MULLER.

The Jury met again yesterday morning at RUPPERT'S Brewery, in Forty-fifth-street, at 10 o'clock, for further deliberation. About 12 o'clock, the Coroner, who was present in the building, was sent for by the Jury, and informed that they were ready to render their verdicts.

Their foreman, Mr. A. G. DUNN, stated that they had been unable to agree entirely, and, therefore, had prepared two separate verdicts. The first was signed by four Jurors, and the second by three, and read as follows:

"That the said Muller came to his death by injuries from a pistol-shot fired by one of the Police of the Seventeenth Ward, whose name is unknown to the Jury. But that said Police were under great excitement, and committed acts of criminal violence.

(Signed,) A. G. DUNN, Foreman.
FRANZ RUPPERT,
CHAS H. WHALEN,
GEORGE GILLY."

"That the said man came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hand of some person unknown to the Jury; that the Police, called to disperse an unusual collection of people in Avenue A, on the 12th day of July, 1857, were somewhat hasty in the execution of their duties; that shots were fired at them by the people, and missiles thrown at them; that the Police also fired at the crowd, and that during the disturbance the said Muller came to his death. (Signed.) J. A. FRAETAS,
F. W. IREMONGER,
J. PECK.

After the two verdicts had been read, the Coroner addressed the Jury substantially as follows:

I regret, gentlemen, that you could not agree in your verdict in this case, as there has been a great deal of excitement in regard to the death of John Muller, and a unanimity in your verdict would have done much to quiet it. I am happy to see, as far as you are concerned, that there is no one charged by your verdict with direct action in the matter. I will pass the papers over to the Grand Jury. I have no doubt, and I meant to have said yesterday in my charge, that there was some injudicious and improper conduct shown on the part of the police in attempting to make arrests.

I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for the patient and careful investigation you have made in this case. You have had a very difficult matter to settle, and the evidence has been very contradictory. You are discharged, gentlemen.

Mr. DUNN, the foreman, stated that he would like to say a few words before they separated. He thanked the Coroner for his impartiality in conducting the case, and for the kindness he had manifested to the Jury as a body.

In Avenue A and its vicinity the verdict rendered yesterday morning by the Coroner's Jury, in the case of MULLER, was not very palatable. Our German friends of that neighborhood think that justice was hardly done them. They complain that Coroner PERRY did not examine all their witnesses, and they still defiantly maintain that the jury should have been composed of Germans, a Teuton only being able thoroughly to understand the sympathies of the Teutonic population. If the jury had been exclusively German, there would, they insist, have been no hesitation ou the verdict.

No disposition to commit a breach of the peace is shown at present, in the neighborhood of the late excitement. The widow MULLER has gone to reside with her friends in Second-street. The Committee to receive funds for her benefit meet to-night to make final arrangements for the disposition of the funds collected in her behalf.

Another German mass meeting on the subject of MULLER'S death, will be held in a day or two, at Tompkins-square.

MRS. MULLER.—The wife of MULLER, the late victim of the Seventeenth Ward riot, has left her former residence at No. 27 avenue A, and gone to pass the period of confinement with her sister. It is understood that the funds already collected for her benefit, together with those promised, will be sufficient to place her in comfortable circumstances.

Hurdle Racing in New-York.

We are a progressive people. We advance. We go ahead, in ship-building, in State planting, in railway-laying, in speech-making, in fact, in all the elements of prosperity, and upon all the paths of power. This is conceded. Nobody dares deny it. In some trifling matters of domestic economy, in the mere police of life, we do not, perhaps, quite keep up with ourselves. But this is a trivial affair. A great people must be expansive, and in the language of Mr. Pogram, though "we may be rough, so air our b'ars." The thing is incidental.

In the direction of our sportive life of recreation and amusement we have not, however, maintained that accelerated forward speed which a well wisher to his country might have desired. We do not play quite so well as we work. This also is conceded. *We* concede it. And, therefore, it is that we chronicle with great anxiety and accuracy any indication of a change for the better in this respect. We keep a close eye on the yachts, on the cricketers, on the pic-nics and the polkas of the people. And we are always happy to note the introduction among us of a new entertainment.

So we rejoice exceedingly to announce that the hurdle-race has at last been imported. Not *naturalized* exactly, but that will come. Staten Island, which has been the scene of not a few agreeable festivities during the present season, as our readers will remember, has the honor of leading the nation in this brilliant and perilous sport.

On a day which for particularity's sake we forbear to name, but which fell on this side of the Greek Kalends, three spirited gentlemen, natives of three different European States, were discussing some one of the mild beverages permitted by the law to be dispensed to the denizens of a certain excellent hotel at New-Brighton, when the idea occurred to one of them, an adventurous Tartar known to Wall-street, of trying his new hand at an old game. He proposed a hurdle race. One of the companions was a thief chief from the Hielands, not a Cameronian exactly, but a clam-man, and just as bold in the Sassenach breeks as in his native kilt. The other was a Briton, of sufficiently noble extraction to be, as all noble Britons are, a mighty man over pig skin. They accepted the defiance of the descendant of ARMINIUS, the day was named and the hour. A picket-fence was put up around a course of a quarter of a mile circuit—fortified at convenient distances with four hurdles of three feet six inches in height. Outside of the picket-fence were arranged the spectators, some on foot, some in gigs, some in gay baronches, men, women and children, the "bone and sinew" of the Island, the "wealth, beauty and fashion" of the Pavilion.

Within the three horses champ their bits—the three riders square themselves to their work. At a signal off they start, well together. Cool and cosy rides the Briton, as the manner of his tribe is. He knows his work, and rides to win. Fierce and fiercer rushes off the Hielander, spurred by the "*perfervidum ingenium Scotorum.*" All abroad and wildly exultant leaps up and down the child of Hertha on his prancing pony. He charges the first hurdle. His horse rears, swerves and plunges at the picket fence, which he nearly clears, thereby scaring a barouche full of loveliness quite into hysterics. You may love a German and love his horse, but you can't think of cheering a German *and* his horse in a fog! ensemble while you are sitting with your three sisters in an open carriage. The Teuton pulls back his rampant steed. An indignant storm of the carriage load [illegible]

of loveliness rushes to the picket fence and vituperates awfully. Intensely exciting tableaux. But the emotion of the moment subsides, and again the child of Hertha assails the hurdle. This time his luck is better. He rises; yes, he rises in the air. He clears the hurdle, but, ah! the frailty of human hopes. He tastes the "curse of a granted prayer." He clears the hurdle; but he clears his own saddle, too! Headlong reels his horse in one direction—prone came to the mire in the other a helpless child of Hertha.

The race is not to the undaunted. Nor is it to the ardent. It belongs to John Bull, who goes on and on as if nothing had happened, and calmly canters up to the stand in triumph.

So ends the first American hurdle-race.

When, oh when shall we see the second, and behold our own countrymen in the saddle. Is there never a hunter among us?

STATEN ISLAND.

Recovery of the Dead Body of a Burglar, who was shot by a Young Woman—A Curious Case.

On Monday night the grocery store of P. FINGLER, of York-avenue, Staten Island, was entered by burglars, who were about carrying off a large amount of property, when they were discovered by a young woman who slept in the rear of the store. The burglar on hearing her approach attempted to escape, but the young lady, with unparalleled presence of mind and bravery, caught up a loaded pistol which was hanging in the store and fired at the retreating burglar, who finally made his escape. The lady then aroused Mr. FINGLER, who slept overhead, and with his assistance closed the store. Nothing more was heard of the affair until yesterday afternoon when the body of a man was discovered floating in the bay near Clifton; it was made fast to the shore by a fisherman, and Justice MEAGH was notified to hold an inquest which took place immediately, when the following curious evidence was elicited:

Augustus Banks, sworn: I am a fisherman: this afternoon, about two o'clock, I discovered a dead body floating in the water; I made it fast to the shore, and in doing so it turned over on its back, when I observed two holes in the right cheek; I do not know deceased.

James Long, sworn; I am a boatman; I recognize deceased as a man whom I lent a boat to on Tuesday afternoon to go to Stapleton; I have not seen deceased or the boat since.

A citizen here hinted to the Justice that on account of the holes in his face, the deceased was probably the man who committed the burglery on Tuesday morning; accordingly an officer was dispatched after the young lady who fired at the burglar, who shortly appeared and testified as follows:

Jane Wilcox, sworn:—I am a seamstress, and reside at present with Mr. Fingler, on York-avenue; on Monday night last, while I was in bed, I heard a strange noise in Mr. Fingler's store; on looking through the glass door I saw a strange man in the store; I opened the door and asked who was there; I then heard retreating footsteps, when I ran into the store and seized a pistol which was kept there to frighten disorderly persons when they came there to get drinks; on seeing the man run I fired the pistol; he staggered, and then ran off; he was about 5 feet 10 inches, and was dressed in dark clothes; I don't think he had boots on; after he left I aroused Mr. Fingler, who closed the doors which had been broken open; we then went again to bed.

Dr. Silter, sworn: I have made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased. He has been apparently in the water for two days; on the right side of the face below the jaw-bone, I found a wound three inches deep, caused by a pistol ball; on the same side of the face, about an inch below the ear, was a similar wound; I should think that the wounds caused death; deceased was 5 feet 9 inches, and dressed in black clothes; he had no boots or shoes on; in one of his pockets I found a small crowbar and a key; he is about 30 years of age.

After a few minutes deliberation the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to his death from pistol-shot wounds received at the hands of JANE WILCOX, while committing a burglary on the premises of Mr. PHILLIP FINGLER, on York-avenue, Staten Island, on the 21st day of July, 1857. We also commend the noble conduct of Miss WILCOX, in defending the property of her friend at the hazard of her own life."

This case resembles very much the recent one in New-York, wherein "Jack Sprat" was shot, while committing a burglary in Broadway.

Sailing of the Mississippi.

U. S. SHIP MISSISSIPPI, BROOKLIN,
Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We sail on Saturday for our long and far-distant station, China. I send you, for your paper, a list of our officers:

Captain—W. C. NICHOLSON; Lieutenants—R. N. Stemble, Thomas Pattison, A. F. Wiesley, J. G. Shorter, Henry Erbea; Acting Master—George Bacon; Surgeon—John L. Fox; Purser—Thos. Nalle; First Assistant-Surgeon—D. D. Phillips; Chief-Engineer—Robert Danby; Lieutenant Marines—Jacob Reed; Assistant-Surgeon—T. S. Wales; Midshipmen—J. M. Pritchard, Byron Wilson, Thomas B. Mills, John N. Kelly, Arthur R. Yates; First Assistant-Engineers—T. A. Jackson, Virginius Freeman; Second Assistant-Engineers—R. M. Barthman, Lloyd A. Williams; Third Assistant-Engineers—W. D. Sannes, B. C. Brampton, Jas. W. Warrington; Captain's Clerk—E. Brown; Purser's Clerk—H. A. Mitchell; Boatswain—John Bates; Gunner—William Bernice; Carpenter—Ebenezer Thompson; Sailmaker—Joseph C. Bradford. W. F. G.

Mr. Branch's Discovery.

To the Public of New York:

On Monday last I met Senator PETTY, the sacred friend of Police Commissioner CHOLWELL, and to whom the latter is solely indebted for his appointment. The Senator was with Ex-Alderman MOTT and another. I shook hands with Mr. MOTT, and then walked aside with Mr. PETTY, when I said: "Senator, who are the candidates for the vacancy of Mr. DRAPER?" He said: "JOHN N. GENIN, ROBERT T. HAWS and JAMES KELLY." I said: "Who will be victorious?" He said: "The man who pays the biggest price." I said, "Who will do that?" He said: "JOHN N. GENIN, and I prefer him to HAWS or KELLY." I briefly spoke of the degeneracy of the times, and left the Senator.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

THE MARINE COURT AND THE COMPTROLLER.—An action was brought before Judge MCCARTHY, in the Marine Court, (Leggett *vs.* The Mayor, &c.,) to recover $416 for 5 months' pay as a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner. In 1856 the Common Council authorized the appointment of nine clerks in that office, each with an annual salary of $1,000. The Comptroller had refused to pay plaintiff upon a technical and legal objection. The Court held that the Comptroller had no right to select from the list sent to him those who should or should not be paid. He had been legally appointed and was therefore entitled to recover. Judgment accordingly.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—The following-named persons were arrested yesterday, charged with having kept their places open on Sunday, for the sale of liquors, in violation of law, after they had been notified by the Police to close them, and informed of the penalties attached to the offence:

John Ferrity, of No. 265 Delancey-street.
John Schmidt, of No. 91 Delancey-street.
John Schroninger, of No. 125 Delancey-street.
Frederick Wesderheid, of No. 283 Grand-street.
Geo. Seigmahn, of No. 291 Broome-street.
Geo. Maurer, of No. 81 Orchard-street.
Daniel Andersen, of No. 254 Cherry-street.
Peter Farley, of No. 195 Delancey-street.

The prisoners were taken before Justice WOOD, who will pass judgment upon them next week.

☞ At the annual commencement of Harvard University, held on the 15th instant, the Honorary degree of LL.D was conferred on THOMAS U. WALTER, Esq., the architect of the United States Capitol and other Public buildings, at Washington, D. C.

The Telegraph Cable—Letter from Captain Hudson.

From the Union of Wednesday

We copy the following letter, received yesterday morning by the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that we have now coiled on board this ship three hundred and ten miles of the telegraphic wire.

We shall have this first ship-load of cable discharged on the 7th instant, when we shall commence coiling in from a bark already loaded and prepared to come alongside, and on Wednesday the 8th, shall have a vessel with about four hundred miles on board, which we shall stow in the after tier, and will then be coiling from those two vessels at one time—say one hundred miles during the twenty-four hours.

All hands enjoy excellent health.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF A MATCH FACTORY.—A match factory in Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

IN THE EXCHANGE—ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock last night an alarm of fire for the Seventh District was occasioned by the breaking out of a fire in a refuse barrel in a room on the top of the Exchange, Wall-street, occupied by HALSTEAD, HANOKS, HAYS and WHITING, bank-note printers. The flames were not permitted to extend. Damage trifling.

A man named HUGH SHEEHAN, aged about 40 years, was run over by Hose Carriage No. 60 in Park-row, and very badly injured. Several of his ribs were broken. SHEEHAN, though not a member of the Company, had hold of No. 60's rope, when he stumbled and fell, and the apparatus could not be stopped in time to save him.

From Laguna.

VOMITO AT VERA CRUZ AND CAMPEACHY—A REVOLUTION ON A SMALL SCALE—THREE MEXICAN WAR VESSELS SOLD.

By the Brig *Isaac Carver*, PARTRIDGE, master, we have dates from Laguna to the 25th of June.

The health of the place was very good at the above date. There was no sickness whatever in the vicinity of Laguna. The vomito had made its appearance at Vera Cruz and Campeachy.

On the night of June 10 there occurred a sort of revolution. It seems the chief movers in the affair were Custom House officers, who sought to depose the present Governor NICOLAS DORANTAS, and establish in his stead one PEDRO REQUENA, but they were not successful. The Collector, the Captain of the port and several others implicated in the affair, were arrested and confined, and would be sent to Vera Cruz.

Three Mexican war steamers, built in New-York, were condemned and sold at public auction.

☞ The third annual meeting of the American Dental Convention, will be held in the city of Boston, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August.

☞ There were in this port yesterday, 832 vessels, including 36 steamers, 200 ships, 151 barks, 121 brigs, and 314 schooners.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. To buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating two patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,
At BROCK'S, No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

RED HAIR, OR GRAY, OR EVEN SANDY,
Does not, in love affairs, come handy.
Then change the tint to black or brown,
With the best hair dye in the town.
That dye is CRISTADORO'S, sold and applied at No. 5 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 9 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters boulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing. DAVID J. & GEORGE J. LEVY.
No 84 Warren-st., New-York.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a travelling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY, WISHING LINEN gaiters at 12s., with ladies', misses', boys', and children's boots and shoes, India rubbers, &c., of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

RAMSEYER—GLOVER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 22, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Mr. Geo. Jarvis Geer, JOHN C. RAMSEYER, Esq., to AIMEE PAULINE, daughter of Capt. Stephen E. Glover, all of this City.

SHEBER—SIBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 22, at No. 192 Stanton-st., by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM T. SHEBER to Miss LAVINE, daughter of George Sibell, Esq., all of this City.

SHELDON—MOUNT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 22, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. Isaac Ferris, M. L. SHELDON, Esq., to Miss KATE MOUNT, all of this City.

HUBBARD—MCKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., by Rev. J. W. Diller, WILLIAM L HUBBARD to ADELAIDE ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel M. McKay, all of Brooklyn.

CUMBERSON—DIKEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, ANDREW J. CUMBERSON, of California, to MARIA L., daughter of the late John Dikemen, Esq., of the former place.

HAWKHURST—OGG.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 21, at the residence of the Pastor, by Rev. S. A. Baker, EDWARD H. HAWKHURST, Esq., and Miss EMILY W. OGG, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BENEDICT—STELLE.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. Thomas Guilelet, ISAAC H. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York, to Miss SARAH D. STELLE, sister of Peter R. Stelle, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, ANN ANDERSON, widow of James D. Anderson, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, those of her son, Peter Anderson, and the members of Amity et. Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 85 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

LANGDON.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, July 21, HENRY SHEBURNE LANGDON, Esq., aged 91 years.

Deceased was a native of Portsmouth N. H., and son of Hon. Woodbury Langdon. We believe that for some time past he was the oldest living graduate of Yale College.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
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ON SALE AT No. 449 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

TO SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA.
No. 1 of the
SCOTTISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL.
A FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY PAPER,
Will be issued
ON SATURDA

Sad Disaster by Lightning at the White Mountains—Two Men Killed—Several Injured.

From the Boston Traveller, July 20.

A sad disaster occurred at the Flume House of the White Mountains on Saturday afternoon. During a severe storm the house, in which there was a considerable number of guests, was struck by lightning, with the loss of two lives, a number of others receiving injury. The following are the facts, gathered from Mr. W. H. BRACKETT, of Fall River, who was at Littleton, N. H., at the time of the accident, but at the request of the wife of one of the deceased, proceeded soon after to the scene of the disaster.

It appears that the lightning struck a flag-staff erected upon the top of the house on the Fourth of July last. It shattered the pole, entered the house, and reaching the bell-wires followed them in different directions over the house, tearing away the plastering, making holes in the floor, with much other damage.

At the time of the stroke Mr. W. H. SMITH, of Cambridge, was sitting upon the portico, with his chair on the hind legs and the back of his head against the outside blinds of a window. He was, apparently, watching with admiration the storm, his eyes being towards the clouds. The powerful fluid descended by the bell-wires to the window, through which it passed into the back part of the head of Mr. SMITH. After the shock had passed, he was still sitting in his chair, and apparently watching the clouds with his eyes half closed, but those who looked upon them know that death was there. For two or three hours attempts were made, by applying cold water and by other means, to restore life, but in vain, the vital spark had fled. The only mark that could be found was a hole in the back of the hat and of the head, about as large as a small shot. There was, also, discoloration of the abdomen, where the fluid probably departed.

At the time of the shock, Rev. THEODORE A. ROMEYN, of New Jersey, was conversing with Mr. SMITH. He was thrown to the floor and stunned, but shortly recovered, and was able to leave the hotel soon after.

Mr. BLANNON, of Bethlehem, N. H., the clerk of the house, was standing at the desk, perhaps twelve feet distant from Mr. SMITH. One shoulder was against the wall, and received the fatal fluid as it descended by a bell-wire. It passed through the body and out at the foot, shattering the foot and setting the stocking on fire, so that it was burning when he was reached. He was killed instantly.

Mr. FREDERICK A. TYLER, the keeper of the house, was standing near the counter, in such a position that the fluid passed very near him as it left the room. He was thrown down and rendered insensible in such an extent, that it was only after an hour's labor with cold water and other appliances, that he was recovered. One eye remained blind, and it was feared that he might not again recover its sight. Otherwise he was uninjured.

Three other persons, two ladies and a gentleman, who were at a corner of the building, some fifty feet distant from the place occupied by Mr. SMITH, were thrown down by the shock, but soon recovered. Others felt the shock severely, but received no personal injury. A lad of 10 years, a waiter in the house, was standing near Mr. BLANNON, and was thrown down. He jumped up again, however, and ran out of the house in a bewildered state. Mrs. W. H. SMITH, just before the accident, was sitting near the bell wires, but had laid down. Various articles in her room were thrown down and broken by the shock.

The body of Mr. SMITH was brought to this city by his widow, accompanied by Mr. BRACKETT, yesterday noon. She is an invalid, and was taken to the Mountains by her husband for the benefit of her health. They reached the Flume about three-quarters of an hour before the accident occurred, and Mrs SMITH left on her return home on Sunday, her thirtieth birthday, with her dead husband, who was only twenty-nine years and nine months of age. He was a member of the firm of WRIGHT, DAVIS & Co., carpet dealers, over the Maine Railroad Depot in this city, and was an active and honorable business man, whose loss will be deeply felt by the surviving members of the firm, his friends, and a large circle of friends. He resided at Cambridgeport, and left home on Thursday last, intending to return to-day. His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, at his residence, Cambridgeport, and will doubtless be attended by his Masonic brethren, he being a member of that order.

Mr. BRACKETT informs us that after they left the Flume on Sunday for Plymouth, to take the cars, they experienced another severe thunder storm. In looking back it appeared to be quite severe at the Notch. A third storm was experienced on Monday morning.

The United States Refuse to Recognize their Own Currency.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 18th, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This afternoon I found it necessary to procure some Post-office stamps. I went to the department of the Office assigned to the delivery of that article, and not having any other money except paper money, laid down $1 in 5 and 3 cent. pieces. The person in charge very politely pushed back the money I presented, and informed me that he couldn't take anything less than quarters or halves. I am quite astonished at this. If the United States Government won't recognize 5 and 3 cent. pieces as lawful money, what did it coin them for?

Respectfully, A. O'B.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 21, 1857, and all bearing that date:

E. E. Barrett, of Chicago, Ill.—Improvement in making rollers for printing presses.

Abraham Bartholf, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in feed motion for sewing machines.

Thos. Bell, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved arrangement of camels for raising sunken vessels—patented in England April 16, 1856.

Galusha J. Bundy, of Lyndon, Vt.—Improvement in machines for planting potatoes.

Thos. B. Butler, of Norwalk, Conn.—Improvement in machines for manufacturing felt cloth.

Wm. H. Ferry, Jr., of Ferryburg, Mich.—Improved sawing mill.

Laurent Gamotis and Sabin Martin, of New-Orleans, La.—Improved apparatus for making acid sulphite of lime.

James B. Glascock, of Fancy Creek, Ill.—Improvement in rotating harrows.

G. W. Haworth, of Mechanishurg, Ill.—Improvement in corn harvesters.

Jonathan Hall, of Worcester, Mass.—Improvement in feed rollers of planing machines, &c.

Jno M. Hartnett, of Waukegan, Ill.—Arrangement of means for regulating the fire of coal-burning locomotives.

Abraham Hoagland, of Jersey City, N. J.—Improvement in Tension apparatus for sewing machines.

Geo. H. Hoagland, of Port Jervis, N. Y.—Improvement in signal or alarm bells.

Geo. C. Howard, of Herdwick, Mass.—Improvement in shovel, spade, or dung-fork handles.

C. Henry Hulskamp, of Troy, N. Y.—Metallic bridge for piano-fortes.

Elmore Johnson, of Winchester Mass.—Improvement in hog troughs.

Franklin B. Kendall, of Bath, Me.—Improved sawing mill.

Norman A. Lewis of Glens Falls, N. Y.—Improvement in Corn Planters.

Geo. M. Longaere, of New-Orleans, La.—Improvement in Bagasse Furnaces.

Chas. G. Page, of Washington, D. C.—Improvement in Cylindrical Door Bolts.

Geo. B. Phillips, of Albany, N. Y.—Improved Hand Wrench.

Willington Prosen, of Kendall, N. Y.—Improvement in Railroad car couplings.

Alex. Rickart, of Schoharie, N. Y.—Improved method of turning carriage bubs.

Nathan Schofield, of Norwich, Conn.—Improvement in governor for water, steam or other power.

Solomon Shetter, of Alleghany, Penn.—Improvement in garden hoes.

Thos. E. Shannon, of Woodville, Miss.—Improvement in cotton and cane cultivators.

Jonathan L. Sullivan, of Lexington, N. C.—Improvement in straw cutters.

John B. Wands, of Chicago, Ill.—Improvement in roofing compositions.

John Woodville, of Chillicothe, Ohio—Improvement in means for stopping shot-holes in vessels.

Wm. Zimmerman, of Quincy, Ill.—Improvement in grain separators.

James R. Floyd, of New York, N. Y., Assignor to Theodore C. Kibbe, of same place.—Improvement in retort covers.

Wm. R. Gale, of New York, N. Y., Assignor to Peter Pcillon, of same place—Means for rendering joints steam tight.

Joseph Henlings, of Philadelphia, Penn., Assignor to W. H. Lawson, B. M. Henlings, and Joseph Henlings, of same place—Improvement in machines for digging potatoes.

J. Heilman, of New-York, N. Y., Assignor to Ignatius Sturing, of same place—Improvement in diaper pins.

Henry A. Marchant, of Philadelphia, Penn., Assignor to Edward D. Marchant, of same place—Improvement in Photography.

John F. Page, of Philadelphia, Penn., Assignor to himself and James Landy, of same place—Improvement in spark arresters.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT:

John L. Rolland, of Paris, France—Improvement in machines for kneading dough.

DESIGNS:

Henry Jenkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Assignor to the New-York Wire Railing Co.—Design for iron railings.

Wm. Ball, of New-York, N. Y.—Design for medallions of Franklin, to mark pens and pen-holders.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, a very variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands memorandum and time books, pens pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

OIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Colonna's astro lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1857.

THE COOLEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE PLACE IN THE CITY.

The Promenade Concerts in the Illuminated Garden of beautiful Trees.

Positively last night of BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD, with the Wonderful Ravels

The Chinese piece of KIM-KA.

L. Espinosa.....as.....Vantilataw

Friday—Signorina Rolla, in LA PAQUERETTE, the Vaudeville Company and the Promenade Concerts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Tenth night of that beautiful romedieone,

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

who will appear this evening as

DON LEANDER,
APOLLO,
THE AMAZON,
FRANCINE,

In the delightful comedietta of

GRIST TO THE MILL,

and Planche's charming extravaganza of

THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

enstained by Mr. Walcott, Mr. Devcoport, Mr. Phillips, Mrs Vernon, Miss Emily Milton, Miss Manners and a brilliant cast.

OLYMPIC.

THURSDAY July 23,

The musical, whimsical, burlesque burletta, cottled, OLYMPIANA; OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,

Previous to which, to ons act,

THE KING'S GARDENER.

To cooclode with the

LOTTERY TICKET.

Doors open at 7½; curtain will riss at 8,
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Brees circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 23,

The entertainments will commence with the Drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

To be followed by the comic Pantomime of

THE FRISKY COBBLER

PIZARROBUS, OR WHO SHOT ROLLABUS?

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calrado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with

MADAME FREZZOLINI,

who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

S. THALBERG,

Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, to his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.; previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views. The grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Hoppy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stationary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT LANE & PORTER'S.

CONTINUED ATTRACTION.

Owing to the death of one of the firm, and the consequent

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,

the

ENTIRE STOCK

of the above establishment is now selling off at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

317 Canal-st., second door from the corner of Mercer.

LAWNS! LAWNS!! LAWNS!!!

7,000 PIECES

now printed Lawns will be offered this morning at 8 cents per yard. Worth double. Warranted fast colors.

Only one price.

ALEXANDER JUST.
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st,
8 doors above Monroe.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Closing out the entire stock, at a
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!

For the purpose of making extensive alterations, as the stock must be sold off before the end of the month. We offer every article at a great reduction from former prices. The assortment comprises

SILKS,
Of every fashionable and choice style.
DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, at great bargains.
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,
Of every useful and desirable kind.
BLANKETS,
A very large stock, at great reduction in prices.
TRAVELING CLOAKS.

This stock we call special attention to, as they must and shall be offered at such prices as will insure their immediate sale.

BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal, corner of Mercer.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country

A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.

Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-Office,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

SELLING OFF AT LANE & PORTER'S,

CONSISTING OF

Table Damask, Napkins, Scotch and Huckaback Towels and Towellings, Damask Table-Covers of all sizes, Doyles, white and unbleached Turkish Towels, Irish Linens and Sheetings, Marseilles Quilts, &c., all of which will be found worthy the attention of families. No. 317 Canal-st., second door from the corner of Mercer.

SILKS! SILKS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

Rich Plaid Silks, 5s., worth 11s.
Wide and Heavy Silks, $1 15, worth 12s.
Yard wide Foulard Silks, 5s.
China Silks in great variety, 45 cents.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Second door from corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS,

No. 361 Broadway.

The balance of our stock of

MANTILLAS

has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.

GEORGE BULPIN.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

All silk Mantillas, from $3 to $15.
Silk and Lace Mantillas, from $3 to $20.
Rich French Lace Mantillas, very cheap.
Also, a handsome assortment of silk Circulars, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., second door from corner of Mercer.

RICH MANTILLAS.

The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction
OF
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE begs to state that all his Mantillas are reduced fully thirty per cent., to close all out before the 1st of August, on account of extensive alterations being made on his premises.

WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Braudreth Building.

N. B.—This store will close on August 1, for one week.
W. B. MACKENZIE.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the ship *Samuel Willetts*, consisting of black and colored Coburg cloths, paramattas, linen towelling diaper, linen handkerchiefs, plaid ginghams, blankets, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LADIES, GO TO M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker sts., and get some of those new style ribbons, suitable for trimming of your dresses in accordance with the latest Paris fashions. Also, very pretty gay ribbons, for headdresses and wristlets.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTRAIT OF PRYOR!

THE GREAT AMERICAN RACE HORSE,
NOW IN ENGLAND
to contend for the
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE TURF
with 37 English Horses.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT
for Pedigree and Performances.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

READY THIS DAY.
This day ready,
GREAT EXCITEMENT!
Excitement Great!
GET PORTER'S SPIRIT:
Porter's Spirit Get.
SPIRIT OF PORTER GET.
Portrait of Pryor,
Pryor's Portroit.
THIS IS A GREAT NUMBER!
Great Number This!
Buy it, and
Get all for Six Cents.
For sale everywhere.

PERSONAL.

I, THE WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A YOUNG woman, recently from Europe, for housework in a gentleman's family; she is neat in dress, pleasant, intelligent and industrious; can wash and iron, plain and well; do plain cooking, is kind to children, and a neat sewer; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home; also, for a Swedish girl, to do chamberwork; has 2 years' reference. Apply No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, of the highest respectability, as housekeeper in a private family—widowers preferred—and care of grown children—or seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of all household duties; has a daughter 13 years old who would do anything required, if they would be together. Wages would be no object. Highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a Protestant woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a private family in either city or country. Can furnish satisfactory references as to character and capability from her employers, at No. 107 Madison avenue, New-York.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A FIRST-class road, a clerk for a shipping office, two men to drive express waggons, four porters for stores, one barkeeper, and three girls to travel with private families. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 5 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young women, to cook, wash and iron, in city or country; can take a place as laundress, or will go as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; best of references; is well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st, 1835, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 22 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

PIANIST WANTED—SALARY $800, BOARD, &c., to a superior professor of the piano-forte, (a single gentleman,) for a flourishing female seminary in Arkansas. Apply immediately, personally, to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, with various other vacancies

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with partial board in a private family. Inquire at No. 37 King-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, Mass.—This house is delightfully situated, just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms, and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful limpid, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness. Also, a gymnasium, free to the guests of the house. The house is located near the Housatonic railroad; and the cars will stop for passengers to get off when the conductor is spoken to in time. Now open for Summer boarders.

A. H. BAILEY

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

ABBOTT HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.—The above-named establishment is now open for the reception of boarders. The building, which is entirely new, is situated about one and a half from Keyport. Location pleasant, and rooms airy and commodious. The steamer *Keyport* leaves foot of Murray-st., daily (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages are always in readiness on the arrival of the boat to convey guests to the hotel. For references, Augustus Whitlock, Esq., No. 86 Pine-st., New-York; Geo. S. Daughty, Esq., No. 241 Broadway, New York; or of Captain H. Whitlock, steamer *Keyport*. HENRY W. ABBOTT.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $5 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, by paying $1 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS.—For dry, healthy atmosphere, large rooms, plenty of fruits, milk, &c., fine drives, and a location every way desirable, inquire at No. 25 Amity-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 183 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 81 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x66, has two stories, 25x63, finished in the modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 108 Wall-st, New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 252 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FOUR-STORY brick store and house No. 449 3d-av.; lot 18½ by 100; will be sold very low; but little money required. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broad way, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE AT Mount Vernon, cheap, or will be exchanged for City property or merchandise. Only 38 minutes from New-York by Harlem or New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 154 William st. The house has piazza front and rear and marble mantel; good well of water, &c.

TO LET OR LEASE—A SPLENDID STORE and location No. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank, fitted up with counters, shelves and glass sashes. Also, the basement if required, to a good tenant. It will be rented on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. OETRANDER, on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, LARGE AND small, furnished and unfurnished, to let at No. 32 Lispenard-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

STORE TO LET, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store No. 56 Reade-st., will be let until the 1st of May, 1860. Inquire of C. W. UNDERHILL, No. 110 William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BAY horses, 15 hands high, 7 years old, remarkably stylish, can trot together in 3½, warranted sound and perfectly kind in harness and out. Also a beautiful one-seat wagon, made by Miner & Stephens, and a handsome set of light double harness, all of which can be seen at the foot of West 30th-st. PECK, GEDNEY & CO.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FINE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A BEAUtiful country seat and farm, containing 53 acres, delightfully situated on Cayuga Lake. In the most romantic and healthy section of the State of New-York. On the place is a fine large mansion, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances for a gentleman's residence. Buildings new, with all the modern improvements. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness of location it has no superior. Price $7 000. Possession immediately. Half business precess the owner from occupying it. Apply to THOMAS JONES, corner 42d-st. and 10th-av.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house has been built by days' work, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are two acres of ground connected with the premises, laid out with shrubbery. The place is well suited to a gentleman desiring a pleasant situation for a residence out of the City, and will be sold at a low price. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. SHAW, at No. 70 Chatham st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large 2-story mansion, 64x60, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets gas-pipes, &c. Large carriage house, and small barn, and about 4 acres. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River, ¼ mile from depot. For sale on easy terms.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON Throgs' Neck, in full view of the Sound, near the mouth of Westchester Creek, with a valuable water front. The house is of brick, new, large and commodious, and was carefully built for the proprietor by day's work. The grounds comprising 24 acres, are well arranged and stocked with fine fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood one of the best, and churches of several denominations are in the immediate vicinity. This place being very near the City, and having the advantage of both land and water communication, is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 30 acres, on which are a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. MONTAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 49 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A BEAUtiful farm of 30 acres, delightfully located in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine as many advantages of soil, water, abundance of fruits, convenience of depot, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly embellished country residences, and is free from every kind of annoyances. Terms very favorable.

DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. The premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—A farm of 70 acres, beautifully situated on the Hudson, near Tarrytown, about 1 mile from the River, with house and outbuildings, newly erected. Will be sold entire, or in lots of 10 or 20 acres. The property is well wooded, with a good supply of water, and commands several fine views. Furniture sold with the house if desired. For further particulars, apply to ALFRED WICKS, corner Fulton and Cliff-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT WILL BE sold at public auction, at Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1857, a house and lot, situated in Prattsville, 36 miles west from Catskill. The lot contains 3½ acres, including a large garden. The house and location render it desirable for a country residence or boarding-school. For particulars address F. JAMES FITCH, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence commanding a beautiful view of Long Island Sound, located in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is about one acre of land with choice fruit trees, and berries of excellent quality. For full particulars inquire of MARTIN & FALKERSON, Stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five minutes from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from New-York railroad, two minutes walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM NOR SALE—FIVE AND A HALF hours' ride from New-York, 4 miles from railroad depot, canal and river, in Lumberland village, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; 396 acres; 20 acres improved, 70 acres natural meadow, that is rich bottom land and can be overflowed at pleasure; no waste land, good stone dam and heavy water power; 8 roads terminate by it; the best place in the county for a grist, lath and saw-mill; house, barn, wagon and blacksmith shop. The wood on it will sell for $8 000. Location is healthy and pleasant; churches, store, school, hotel, post-office by it. Price $2,950; $1,000 cash, balance 6 yearly payments. One farm joining it, 95 acres, 12 improved; house, barn, &c.; $900, $400 cash. One 1¼ miles from Norrowsburg depot, 57 acres, 12 well improved, young orchard, good house and barn; $700, $350 cash. This is a pleasant place. Six hundred farms, 500,000 acres of good unimproved land, 50 cents to $10 per acre, in different directions; mills, water power, country seats, village and city property. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No 84 Fulton-st., New-York. Office open from 8 to 8 o'clock.

LAND FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres, situated directly on Little Neck Bay, 18 miles from New-York City. The soil is good and the location very healthy, and admirably adapted for delightful Summer residences. Good shore for bathing or boating. The land will be sold together or in several parcels, if desired. Communication by steamboat *Croton*, which leaves Peck-slip twice daily, at 9.45 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the premises—about ten minutes' walk from the landing.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVing some capital to invest, and wishing to enter into the hardware business, as an active partner, is desirous of forming a copartnership with some established house, or purchasing the interest of a retiring partner. Has been formerly engaged in the hardware business. A communication directed as below, with particulars and giving real address will be confidentially treated. The best references given and required. Direct, WILLIAM J. WALTERS, New-York Post-Office.

TO LEASE, SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM.—That snug little hotel, Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, elegantly furnished; has a beautiful bar-room, with on entrance to the theatre; also a splendid billiard room, with three of Phelan's new tables, which pay the rent of the establishment. Terms easy. Apply as above, or to RENSON, HUSSEY & CO., No 12½ Chambers-st.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 223 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

$300 WANTED.—A MAN WITH THIS amount of cash capital to take an interest in and superintend a traveling enterprise, in connection with persons thoroughly acquainted with the business. The intention is to visit the principal watering places throughout the country, where money can be made. For particulars, apply at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 2, this day or to-morrow.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—OR CHARTER a small-sized Steamboat, to run on the Harlem River, from Harlem to King's Bridge, stopping at Mascomb's Dam, High Bridge, and intermediate landings, and connecting with each trip of the steamer *Sylvan Shore*, to and from the City. Address L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., stating full particulars as to size, &c., &c., and where the boat may be seen.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best stands in the City, doing a first-rate business. Will be sold cheap, and on accommodating terms. A rare opportunity to business men. Inquire at No. 335 Washington-st., cor Harrison.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 23, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$10,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
2,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company's 6 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.
3,000 Illinois Central Railroad, Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.
21,000 Western Virginia and Kentucky Coal and Railroad Company 1st mortgage Bonds.
5,000 Montgomery County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds of 1886.
73,000 Chicago, St Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad Land Grant 8 per cent. Bonds.
8,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
300 shares Great Western (Ill.) Railroad.....$100 each
20 shares South Royalton (Vt.) Bank.....$100 each
6 shares Bank of America, (the right to subscribe to).....$100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
15 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
80 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
75 shares American and European Joint Stock Express and Exchange Company.....$100 each
10 shares Kolckerbocker Stage Co.....$100 each
5 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each
60 shares American Guano Co.....$100 each
2,345 shares United States Hosiery Co.....$10 each
100 shares Manchester Mining and Manuf Co...$100 each
40 shares Western Virginia and Kentucky Iron, Coal and Railroad Co.....$100 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 27
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., the entire elegant furniture of the house No. 144 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. It consists, in part, of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood etagere, do. bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, valuable oil-paintings; fine velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets—but little need; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, en suite; wardrobes, carved-bair mattresses, beds and bedding; together with all the kitchen and basement furniture, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery, plated ware, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, &c. Catalogues at the house on the day of sale, when the goods can be examined. The whole must be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather.

BANGS & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, BANGS & CO. will sell at their spacious rooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., a superior and extensive assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, vases, clocks, cutlery, crockery, silver and silver plated ware, &c., &c. Also, an elegant collection of paintings, engravings, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No 288 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES —On FRIDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, known as the "Chloese Billiard Rooms." Eighteen billiard tables, balls, cues, maces, and markers belonging to the same.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 23, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the Manhattan Company, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. MADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 23, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the 23d day of July next.

N P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State,
And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY FORbids all persons from trusting or giving credit to my wife, children, or any person connected with my family, without my written order. No debts contracted in my family, or said to be for my family, will be paid for by me, without the above obligation.

E. R. JACKSON, No. 100 Hester-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer *Empire State*, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, for $696 30, signed by T. P. Howell & Co., Newark, N. J., payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.

B. F. THOMPSON & CO.

Boston, July 18, 1857.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT THE EMPLOYMENT of the undersigned, an indented apprentice, named GEORGE CUTTLE, about 16 years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under penalty of the law. Boston and Philadelphia papers please give this one insertion, and send your bills to the subscribers. PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Printers, No. 79 John-st.

FOUND—ON BROADWAY, IN FRONT OF Stewart's store, MONEY which the owner may receive upon proving property and paying cost of advertisement. Inquire for H. S. RIGGS, at Raynolds, Devoe and Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—LOST, A NOTE DRAW BY JOSEPH ZANGER, dated July 21, 1857, payable to the order of JOHN SCHNEIDER, for $500, and indorsed by him. All persons are forbid negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, about 6 o'clock, a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, on the 7th av., between 54 and 55th sts., probably—by a gentleman whose horse stumbled, causing him to fall. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of Messrs. T. & G. ACKERMAN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

LOST—IN CENTRE-ST., OR ITS VICINITY several Bank bills carelessly folded together, mostly, if not all, City Bills, one of which was a three on the Atlantic Bank, New-York, one five on one of the City Banks. Do not remember the other Bills. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 21 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st; of E. REMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st; and at the book stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MOUNT BERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The second Summer quarter will commence July 20. Pupils received at any time during the session, and pay meant made from the date of entrance.

JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES—John Stevens, Esq., Mount Vernon; Rev. John C. Guidin, No. 122 Rivington-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

YOUNG MEN GOING INTO BUSINESS will find MACLAURIN'S Self-Instructor in Penmanship an invaluable aid in securing a bold, rapid, and elegant hand. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1, by

W. S. MACLAURIN & CO., No. 345 Broadway.

$5.—MACLAURIN'S WRITING CLASSES are now in session, at No. 345 Broadway. A splendid and rapid hand insured to all who go through the course of 30 lessons. Terms, $5. No extras.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A few private pupils to instruct in the French or German. Address CORINNE, *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE —Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 40 WILLIAM-ST., (next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Right per Cent. 8 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Stock Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 26th, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 16th inst., CHARLES MORAN was unanimously elected President in place of Homer Ramsdell resigned

And at a meeting held on the 20th inst, HERMANN GELPCKE was unanimously elected Treasurer in place of Daniel Drew, resigned.

NATHANIEL MAESH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the tenth call of five per cent. thereon will be payable on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank.

By order of the Board.

E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st., NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Morigage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR possession any papers or effects of the late ALBERT SUMNER, of Newport, are requested to give notice of the same to GEORGE SUMNER, Boston, or to WALTER RUTHERFORD, No. 51 Wall-st.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered as New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered as New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 21st day of July, inst., and will be reopened as New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 18, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. R. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willet-st. open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAINES, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. R. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$300,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$435,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrance,	Edward Hatght,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Pascon,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Cose,	Edward Wilds,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Donnistoun,	P. S. Donnell,	Chas. S. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind Murray,	Wm. A. Gutter.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Ahbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles E. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brosgan,	A. R. Eno
Leonardo S Suarez,	Joseph W Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willcox,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smith,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Lyle's L. B Ward.
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor't W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be to depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
556 cubic yards of brick well, laid in cement.
3,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Asst Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the Bait of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.

A. L. DECAMP, No. 213 Front-st.,
JAS. E. DEPIGNAC, No. 3 Bloomingdale-st.,
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach-st.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $20, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $155. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,

No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WERER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

MELODEONS FOR RENT.—S. D. AND H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 88 Walker-st., sole Agent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo—forming the shortest quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 172 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.,) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 7:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 7:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:46, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:25, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Dan

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs Wood and Powell sit with the Board, and by the aid of Commissioner Cholwell Tie it on the only Delicate Question—Mayor Wood Tenders Rooms in the City Hall—The Curious Market to which Mr. Draper brought his Friends' Wares.

The Police question renews its interest daily. Yesterday a session of six members of the Board of Metropolitan Commissioners convened, including the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. This, of course, created a sensation which rapidly spread itself from the midst of the thronged applicants around No. 88 White-street, to the remotest precinct of the Metropolitan District.

It was between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock when the two Mayors, Messrs. Woon and Powell, made their way through the press of apple-carts which usually throng the access to the Commissioners' Office. By some they were recognized and pointed out, and their approach to this vicinity regarded with much bewilderment. As they ascended the steps and entered they were confronted by the customary sentinel and asked their business in the usual manner. Mayor Powell, who led the way, pressing against the arm and button of the policeman, said he was a Commissioner of Police.

"A Commissioner of Police!"

"Yes."

"Well, Sir, I don't know you, and you can't pass. I've seen these Commissioners before, Sir; you can't come that game."

"But we must have entrance; we are the *ex officio* members."

"Well, Sir, you must send up your name and business—the Board is in private session."

Another, an old policeman, here whispered the names of the unfamiliar Commissioner of Police, and pointed to Mayor Wood, when they at once passed up the narrow stairs to the office. The crowd of policemen stared in astonishment, but as soon as the door slammed on the floor above, one man burst forth into a roar of laughter and was joined by the rest. The whole street was alive with the thing at once, and all who approached heard nothing else discussed.

The two Mayors were shown into the presence of that portion of the Board which had heretofore discharged its duties. Gen. Nye, Col. Bowen and Hon. Mr. Stranahan, were, as usual, diligent about the routine of the day. There was, at once, a courteous and even cordial reception given to both the *ex-officio* members, Mayor Powell introducing his unexpected companion, Mayor Wood, as he was personally unacquainted with Messrs. Nye and Stranahan—perhaps with Mr. Bowen.

After the preliminary compliments had been passed, Mayor Wood said he came to tender to the Board the warrant for the $100,000, for the pay of the Metropolitan Police, to which he had affixed his signature, and which he would be happy to have devoted to the uses so clearly eliminated in the decision of Judge Ingraham on the late injunction.

This led to more compliments and more cordialities. At this juncture Commissioner Cholwell came down stairs from the General Superintendent's office, and a meeting of the Board was forthwith organized.

BUSINESS OF THE MEETING.

The session lasted more than an hour. Some few routine matters were first touched upon, and dispatched. A resolution passed, to the effect that the Commissioners should attend the funeral of Eugene Anderson, the Metropolitan Policeman shot by the burglar Cangemi, on Tuesday morning. The funeral will be at the expense of the Board.

WHERE THE BOARD SHALL SIT.

In connection with the removal of the office of the Deputy-Superintendent from White-street to Franklin-street, the expediency of procuring another office was brought before the Board. The house No. 88 White-street, it has been resolved, will be transformed into an accommodation for witnesses, according to the provision of the new Police act, so that the detention of such persons shall not carry with it the gross injustice of the present jail committal. It is proposed to procure some suitable and central place where the head-quarters of the Board and of the Superintendent shall be permanently located, in the manner of the Boards of Education, Emigration, &c

MAYOR WOOD TENDERS THE CITY HALL.

Such was the meek and amiable temper of Mayor Wood, that he freely tendered to the Board an accommodation for their meetings and their business in the City Hall! That City Hall which but a short time since was garrisoned by Matsell and seven hundred men against the Metropolitan Police. The Board has not concluded to accept this offer, nor on the whole is it very likely they will. It is said this may result, however, in the reopening of the Chief's late office, for the usual routine of police business as heretofore transacted there.

THE DIVISION—THE TIE VOTE.

The question of the day, and that which brought on what all were anxious for, was a motion in regard to the hour for the daily sittings of the Board. It was moved that to accommodate the ex-officio members, the regular meetings should be held at the hour of 2 or 3 P. M. This was urged by Mayor Wood and seconded by Mayor Powell, on the ground that their daily office duties as heads of the respective municipalities, put it out of the question to discharge those duties and be present at meetings of the Board in the forenoon.

Gen. Nye was indifferent as to the hour. He had given the business his entire time, and he found it required all of it just now. He thought that the business had to be done with such immediate dispatch as to make the meetings of the Board a matter which could not be governed by an after-dinner attention. The business thus far had demanded the constant presence of more or less of the members all day, and he did not see how yet that condition of things was to be accommodated to the proposition of afternoon sittings of the Board.

Mr. Bowen took up the matter with more positive opposition than either of the other members, especially in view of his residence out of town, and the necessity of his leaving the City every day for his home in Westchester, just about the time it was proposed to set for the meetings of the Board.

Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranahan, specially dwelt upon the necessity of devoting the most strenuous attention to the business of the Board in its present stage. They insisted that every other consideration should give way to that of a careful and thorough organization of the Police Department.

To this all assented, but it was urged that in the forenoons the working committees of the Board should have a clear space to prepare matters, whilst in the afternoons the whole Board could readily pass upon the work. The two Mayors said that in fact this method would relieve them from the necessity of intermeddling at all in the matter of appointments and other details of the department. It would place them in the right place as *ex-officio* members; it would merely give them an executive veto-check upon the business of the Board.

Mr. Cholwell favored the afternoon hour. He had not expected to devote his entire time to the business when he took the appointment. It was not usual in other similar Boards. He had already been obliged to make a division of his time;—one half the day he gave to his business as a merchant; the other he would place at the disposal of the Board. He therefore favored the afternoon hours for meeting.

The question was taken upon this, and the vote stood:

For morning sessions—Commissioners Nye, Bowen and Stranahan—3.

For afternoon sessions—Mayor Wood, Mayor Powell and Commissioner Cholwell—3.

Upon this show of hands there was no more to do but adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The meeting was with closed door of course, but the foregoing notes of what was done present the result of conversations with four of the parties present.

EFFECT OF THE VOTE.

A portion of the Board soon dispersed after this, but all, as they say, in the most amiable temper towards each other. The news was spread on the premises, and almost simultaneously all over town. The effect was very differently manifested. One portion of those present exclaimed that the Board had been betrayed to Mayor Wood and the Democrats by Cholwell; others canvassed the probabilities of their favorite candidates.

The Barker men set the thing down a sure matter, as to this election: the Geyer men anticipated a stormy time in the Board, and a compromise for the ex-reform candidate; the Libby men, the Haws men, the Kelly men—all the different partisans, had their calculations as to the result, and their say in respect to the Cholwell vote. As already indicated in yesterday's Times, it proved that Cholwell is resolved not to act with the Republican members in filling the vacancy.

COMMISSIONER CHOLWELL'S POSITION.

Mr. Cholwell and his friends give the following statement in regard to the position he has taken in the Police Board.

Commissioner Cholwell, with a pretty strong lobby of Know-Nothings to back him, have held a connection with the other Commissioners, mainly as favored solicitors for appointment. Mr. Cholwell, in a minority of one, has, of course, had little to do with any real control of business outside of his own Ward. He has occupied the place of a mere accessory, sharing its responsibility, but having no sort of voice in the direction of affairs. His consideration in the Board was barely personal, and his party had no voice, no control that could for a moment be maintained. When the resignation of Mr. Stranahan was talked of some six weeks since, a Horse caucus headed by Senator Petty was held, when it was determined that such an event would put the balance of power in Cholwell's hands, in case the two Mayors should sit at the Board. All the leading Know-Nothings have watched for this since, and as the matter was gossiped their anxiety grew apace. Whether at Albany or at New-York, as soon as word was broached by the Republicans on this topic, it was passed around, and all the sentinels were put on the *qui vive*. The event came unexpectedly in the instance of Governor Drapsa. Cholwell had long been rehearsed for it. Barker and others at once persuaded Wood to join the Board, and with him came Powell. Caolwell, acting in the interest of the Know-Nothing Party leaders, will, if possible, prevent any further increase of the Board and force—the business to be done by the present six members. He will oppose the election of a Republican as the annihilation of the interest of his party. The election of a Democrat will be the most he is willing to concede. His party would still have its favorite position,—the balance of power.

Attorney-General Cushing, Secretary of State Headly, Senator Petty, Marcellus Eels, and numbers of the local Know Nothings, have beset Cholwell, indicating the stand they expect him to take, not for his own interests, but for the American Party, for which he is trustee. His, himself, specially disclaims any affiliation with Woon or any purpose to play into his hands. He recurs to the late proceeding against him, and the absurd matter of his being under $5,000 bonds to keep clear of Wood as ample assurance of his purpose so to act.

Mayor Hall's Libel.

As Commissioners Bowne and Hall were on their way to the New Hospital grounds on Tuesday, they were met by a constable, who served the following process upon Mr. Hall:

Richmond County.—To any Constable of the said County, greeting:

Whereas, Complaint has been made by Harmon B. Cropsey, on oath before me, Ambrose G. Taylor, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace of the said County, that George Hall did, on or about the 16th of June, 1857, and on divers other days and times, compose and publish, or cause to be composed and published, within the town of Southfield, in said County, a certain false, scandalous, malicious and infamous libel of and concerning him, the said Harmon B. Cropsey, wherein and whereby the said Harmon B. Cropsey is charged with having uttered certain threats and inciting others to destroy, by fire or otherwise, certain buildings situated upon and in process of erection and construction upon certain premises near Seguine's Point, intended to be used for Quarantine purposes; and I, the said Justice, having examined the said complainant and others, witnesses produced by him, and it appearing therefrom that the said offence has been committed, you are therefore commanded forthwith to take the said Geo. Hall and bring him before me, the said Justice, to be dealt with according to law. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Given under my hand, the 17th day of July, 1857.

AMBROSE G. TAYLOR, J. P.

Commissioner Hall promised the officer that he would answer the document on Wednesday, and he was permitted to pass along.

According to promise Commissioner Hall made his appearance promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the town of Richmond, Staten Island, to answer a charge of libel, upon which he was arrested on Tuesday. Commissioner Bowne accompanied him, and the two proceeded before Justice Taylor, he being the Justice who issued the warrant. Wm. G. Street, Esq., went as Counsel for Mr. Hall, arrived before the Justice; they found also prompt in attendance Mr. H. B. Cropsey, the complainant, fortified with counsel and a host of friends.

Counsel for Mr. Cropsey read the complaint, alleging that a libel had been uttered most malicious, vile, and unfounded. It was denied that Mr. Cropsey ever stated that he knew an assault was intended to be made upon the Hospital buildings at Seguine's Point.

Mr. Hall's counsel insisted that the statement was made because true, but not so much for this reason as because it was deemed necessary in notifying the Sheriff of the County of an intended attack upon Seguine's Point, to mention the name of some party who gave the information, and not base the intelligence upon the bare statements of the Commissioners.

The Justice held that the probabilities were that an offence had been committed, and he therefore ordered Commissioner Hall to give bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge at the next term of the Richmond Court of Sessions. Commissioner Bowne entered into surety for the amount of bail required, and so the matter terminated.

Mayor Wood's Position and Purposes.

Mayor Wood said to a number of persons yesterday afternoon, that a main reason for his not having earlier met with the Police Board, and discussed the different recurring difficulties, was the reception which his respectful communications met from Mr. Draper. After the sneering and sarcastic reception with which his notes were answered, it would be degrading to him officially and personally, to sit at a Board over which Mr. Draper presided. He also alluded to the unequal organization of the Board, as to party, and the responsibility he, as Mayor and as a public man, must assume by sitting with a Board where he had no control or directing voice.

He expressed himself satisfied with his reception at White-street. He had gone there with a view to test the temper of the Board. They were all strangers to him. He found them gentlemen in every respect. He spoke in high terms of their courtesy, and expressed his purpose to make matters as smooth as possible.

He will immediately advocate open sessions of the Board.

The Republican Commissioners.

Gen. Nye expressed himself glad to have the heads of the two municipalities at last in the Board. It would stop cavil, would force these gentlemen to share the responsibilities and show their hands in action not in talk. If the vacancy could not be filled there were enough on his side the Board to check encroachment. They had none, but the best purposes to work out. They would have nothing else to measure with their opposition. They could hold their own at all odds.

Mr. Stranahan looks upon matters as promising a general truce. He anticipates a well-ordered and efficient dispatch of business—a thorough organization of the Department. In any event he thinks this will be accomplished forthwith.

The Police Telegraph.—The Police Telegraph, which, since the disbandment of the old Police, has been sadly out of repair, has been repaired and the lines conducted to Deputy Carpenter's office, at No. 86 Franklin-street, under the auspices of Mr. Robinson. Messrs. Chapin & Geonly, the chief old operators, have been retained as operators for the Deputy's office. Last night the old system of telegraphing for lost children was revived, the instruments working with success.

Police Reports.

Supposed Homicide.—On the 15th inst. a man named John Rylands, but familiarly known as "John the Tinker," was taken to the Bellevue Hospital suffering from injuries received, as supposed at the time, by falling from an embankment. Subsequently it was stated that he had been beaten by two men, and his illness was occasioned by the violence they inflicted upon him. On Tuesday morning he died, and Coroner Hills commenced an investigation as to the cause of his death. Some evidence was taken, but nothing showing that any person was seen to strike the deceased, though a number of rough fellows were seen about the place where he was found, at the bottom of an embankment in Broadway, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. The inquest, on account of the want of witnesses, was adjourned until this morning.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—The following named liquor dealers were arrested Monday, charged with having, in violation of law, sold liquor last Sunday: Robert Little, David Onderdonk, Patrick Bird, Joseph Wille, Michael May, William Butler, Barney Longhoney, James Kerney, Patrick Cuff, Peter Dolan, James Coleman, Thomas Marks, Wm. Auld, Robert Little, David Morgan, Andrew Miller and Michael Groad. They were taken before Justice Flandreau, and it being their first offence, and the District Attorney wishing to be lenient with them, the Magistrate dismissed them upon their promising to obey the law in future.

Stealing a Horse and Wagon.—Two young men, named Valentine Diedrich and Andrew Stump, were arrested on Tuesday, near Kingsbridge, having in their possession a horse and wagon, together with a quantity of produce, which it is alleged they stole. The property belonged to John Rudger, a vender of vegetables at Manhattanville, and had been stolen early in the morning. They were committed to await examination.

Felonious Assault.—An aged man, named John Beaty, who had just arrived from Philadelphia, was Tuesday evening struck upon the head with an axe, by one Michael Hays, at No. 14 Baxter-street, a low resort. Beaty was conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station house, where his wound, which proved not to be very serious, was dressed. The assault was unprovoked.

Body Found.—The body of Henry Miller, who was drowned on Sunday while at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, was recovered Tuesday, and an inquest will be held upon it.

☞ Wm. Seeback complains of injustice done him in our report of the condition of the Station-house of the Thirteenth Ward. We have only to say that we used precisely the language of the Committee appointed by the Superintendent to make the examination, in their report.

Official Returns from the Inspectors.

Precinct No. 2.—Seven arrests. James Fitzsimmons, Louis Nye and John O'Rourke, drunk and disorderly; Michael McCarty, drunk; John Grace, disorderly conduct; Gabriel Schwat and Henry Markonity, suspicion of arson. Sergeant Weed reports:

Fire.—At 9½ P. M. a fire was discovered in the basement of store No. 190 William-street, occupied by Adolph Heyman, shirt dealer. The fire was soon extinguished; damage not ascertained; supposed to be trifling. The second floor of the building, occupied by Stirn & Edman, dealers in cloths; goods somewhat damaged by water. The fire was discovered by Officer Brooks.

Accidents.—Jas. Kerrigan fell from one of the Knickerbocker stages, and one of the Sixth-avenue line passing at the time, ran over his hand and crushed it very badly. He was taken to the Hospital by Officer Birney. Peter Cooney fell down the cellar of No. 168 Water street, and cut his head badly. He was taken to his home by Officer Phillips.

Precinct No. 3.—5 arrests. John French and Thos. Sweeny, petit larceny; James O'Many, drunk and disorderly; Mary McCoy and John McCabe, disorderly conduct. All committed to prison.

Precinct No. 4.—2 arrests. Pat Connor, drunk, and Richard Smith, pocket-picking. Committed for trial.

Fall Through a Hatchway.—At about 6 P. M. a boy, named Thomas Bowles, aged 15, working at No. 10 Spruce-street, fell through the hatchway from the fourth floor to the ground. He was carried to the Hospital by Officers Eastburn and Contrell, and the doctors, after examination, thought there were no bones broken, but the patient was injured severely internally.

Precinct No. 5.—Frances Ward, Eleanor Cozzens, Mary Faulkner, drunk; Mary J. Campbell, Matilda Scott, drunk and disorderly; James Gregg, obstructing cars; James King, disorderly conduct; Sarah J. Hinery, Hannah Webb, Bridget McConnell, Ann Redden, Henrietta Brower, Eva Wilmot, Laura Ferguson, Mary Curley, Ellen Scott, prostitutes, committed for examination; one lost child restored to its parents and three sent to the Alms House.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—Peter Weber, a German doing business at No. 86 Worth-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by firing a pistol in his mouth. He was removed to the Hospital. The cause assigned for the act was a difficulty with his partner.

Accident.—Daniel Downey, a laborer, employed on coal barge No. 264, foot of Beach-street, fell down the hold and injured himself internally. He was taken to the Hospital.

Precinct No. 6.—John Mullin, Ann Mullin, Hugh Akins, Wm. Gawtry, John O'Niel, John Haggerty, and Patrick Hay, assault and battery; John O'Coskie, Thomas Burne, Ellen O'Connor, Edward Tafe, drunk; Ann Richardson and Ellen Taylor, vagrancy; John Harrigan, Mary Livingston, Mary Riley, Mary Murphy, and Delia Putnam, drunk and disorderly; committed.

Precinct No. 7.—Nine arrests. Edward Faulkner, grand larceny; Catharine Abickelvou, juvenile delinquent; John Hughes, petit larceny; Thomas Wiley, Wm. H. Wilken, disorderly conduct; John Taylor, assault and battery; John McCarthy and James Peaseley, drunk and disorderly; John Donohue, grossly drunk. All sent to Court.

Supposed Infanticide.—The body of an infant was found in a privy at No. 85 Pike-street last night, by scavengers, while cleaning it out. Coroner Connery was called, and held an inquest this morning. The Jury delivered a verdict of; "Death by means unknown to the Jury.

Precinct No. 8.—Four arrests—Mary Kitchen and Jane Peasreall, drunk and disorderly, committed to the Workhouse for six months. Bernard Geary, petit larceny, and Eliza Flock, drunk, committed.

Precinct No. 9.—Eleven arrests—Michael McQuinn, disorderly conduct; admitted to bail in $300; Michael May, David Morgan, Daniel Onderdonk, Wm. Butler, Joseph Wille, Patrick Bird, Isaac Little, liquor dealers, &c., were all taken before Justice Flandreau and reprimanded for selling liquor on Sunday; upon promising to refrain from selling on that day in future they were all discharged; Maria Hughes, John Doe and John Holloway, gross intoxication, committed.

Precinct No. 10.—Five arrests. Mary Ann Codey and Ann Lynch, intoxication; discharged by Justice Wood. Patrick Carroll, Michael Crowley, and John Dunn, vagrancy; committed. Two lost children restored.

Precinct No. 11.—Ann O'Neal, abandoning an infant, and Jane Murray, drunk and disorderly; sent to Police Court.

Precinct No. 12.—Joseph Higham, bostman, intoxication; sent to Police Court.

Precinct No. 13.—Three arrests. John Finity, violation of Corporation ordinance; committed for trial. William Elliott, drunk, and Catherine Harsides, petit larceny; discharged.

Precinct No. 14.—Six arrests. James Berrian and James Herring, assault and battery; John Bresley, Matthew Dorsey, and Thomas Hayes, stealing; Thomas Burdell, drunk and disorderly. All sent to Essex Market Police Court.

Precinct No. 15.—Five arrests.—Ann Daily and Jane Mealio, drunk and disorderly; John Johnson, disorderly conduct; Henry Bell, petit larceny; Nehemiah Latham, insanity. All committed for examination.

Precinct No. 16.—Six arrests.—Washington Scott and John O'Brien, drunk and disorderly, committed for ten days; John Burns, James Logan, Patrick Kelley and Patrick Smith, for malicious trespass; held in $300 to answer.

Fire.—Yesterday at 4½ P. M. the gutter of house No. 13 West Seventeenth-street, occupied by James Healy, was discovered to be on fire. Damage trifling.

Precinct No. 17.—Blank return.

Precinct No. 18.—James Welsh, indecent exposure of person; committed to prison. One lost child restored. Patrick H. Cuen was found sick in the street at 1 P. M., and was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Precinct No. 19.—Eight arrests; Francis Attinelle and John Wood, disorderly conduct; Charles Elliott, assault and battery; Philip Ray, James Canary and John McCoy, drunk and disorderly; Ann Johnson, intoxication; and Frederick France, violation Corporation ordinance. All committed for examination. Sergeant Bryan reports:

Fire.—A fire broke out in a frame building, owned by Mr. George Jones, Eighty-third-street, E. R. The barn was filled with new hay, and it was consumed. Loss about $1,000; no insurance. The fire is presumed to have been the work of an incendiary, for the purpose of robbing the dwelling-house during the conflagration. Sergeant Graham, of the Twelfth Precinct, with a platoon of men, was early on the ground and rendered valuable service.

Precinct No. 20.—Margaret Michal and Ann Hamilton, drunk and disorderly. Sent to Court. Sergeant Curry says: "We removed to the Thirty-fifth-street Station-house at 8 o'clock last evening.

Precinct No. 21.—Eleven arrests; George Reed, assault and battery; Ann McKeon, Bridget Fagan, and Ann Smith, intoxication; Frank O'Brien, and Julia Calahan, drunk and disorderly; Mary Doyle and Wm. Martin, petit larceny: Wm. Noland, John Murphy, and John McGarven, vagrancy. All were committed to answer. A lost child was restored to its parents.

Precinct No. 22.—Five arrests. Sarah Mager and Elizabeth Gillespie, stealing a cabbage; reprimanded and discharged by Justice Connolly. Maria McMahon and Elizabeth Fowler, drunk, and James Donelly, assault and battery, were each committed.

LONG ISLAND.

Distressing Case.—Mr. Davis Johnson, of the Atlantic Insurance Company of this city, 20 years of age, went to bathe at Williamsburg, accompanied by his brother. He is a good swimmer and dived here long into the water from an elevation of 15 feet. His brother, perceiving he did not rise, rushed into the water and dragged him out. He was taken home in a carriage and medical assistance was obtained. He is said to be in no pain, but to be perfectly paralyzed in perfect possession of his faculties, able to speak, but insensible to the prick of a needle in any part of his body; the surface being unnaturally cold. It is said that the physicians have decided that there is fracture of the sixth cervical vertebra with partial dislocation. Whether that be the case, and whether such symptoms would result from such a condition of parts is a question we do not decide. The patient being barely able to lift his arms, the case is probably *hemapleyia* or paralysis of the lower extremities.

Great Hail Storm.—The oldest inhabitant in Long Island fails to recollect such a terrific and destructive hail storm as visited the neighborhood of Flatbush on Tuesday about 3 o'clock P. M., and lasted for an hour. Hail stones as large as musket balls fell in great quantities, prostrating the grain and grass, and tearing large branches from the trees. It was accompanied with tremendous peals of thunder and flashes of lightning.

Found Drowned.—The body of a young lady named Augusta Myer, was found yesterday, at about 3 o'clock P. M., in a pond in South Fifth street, near Union-avenue. It is supposed she committed suicide in a moment of insanity. She was last seen at 10 P. M., on Tuesday evening, when, as was supposed, she retired for the night. Deceased was about 20 years old, and resided at No. 314 Division-avenue.

☞ The body of a man was picked up in the water at Bay Ridge Tuesday. Two men were employed by the Coroner to convey it in a wagon to his family. Both of the men got drunk on their way, forgot the direction, and late at night brought up at the Station-house in the Second Precinct, when the Police assisted them to find the place of their destination.

Singular Case.—On Tuesday night the Police of the Ninth Precinct found an insane man on the Clove Road, and took him to the Station-house, where he died yesterday morning. The deceased was a German, and upon his person was found the card of John B. M. Scunneider, liquor-dealer, William-street, New-York. It is supposed that the deceased committed suicide by taking poison.

Owner Wanted.—A man wearing the badge of Policeman No. 484, New-York, was picked up drunk at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry Tuesday night, by the Police of the Third Precinct. He was taken to the Station-house in a wheelbarrow, and was yesterday fined $1 50 by Judge Blachly. An owner is wanted for the badge.

A Touch of Conscience.—A German named Peter Reubert attempted to commit suicide yesterday, in Brooklyn, by cutting his throat. His life was saved by a physician. Reubert says that he stole 250 guilders in Germany, and it troubled him so much that he was determined to die.

Burglary.—On Monday night, the mat factory of H. G. Law & Bros, in Division-avenue, was burglariously entered and $95 worth of rugs stolen. The thieves escaped with their booty. A reward of $15 is offered for their detection.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—Tuesday morning as a little girl, named Eliza Drummond, about 10 years of age, was on her way to school, and while crossing the railroad track between Warren and Prospect-streets, she was accidentally struck by the pilot in front of the locomotive of a Morris and Essex train, and so badly injured that she soon afterwards died.

Office Morris and Essex Railroad Co.,
Newark, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The above which appeared in your paper of to-day, conveys the idea that the accident happened upon the Morris and Essex Railroad, and that the little girl was killed by one of the locomotive engines of that Company, and yet, nothing can be further from the truth. The child was killed at Jersey City by a locomotive belonging to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, while transporting a train for them over their road, and in charge of one of their conductors. S. F. HEADLEY, Superintendent.

Suffocated in a Sink.—A little girl, four years old, daughter of John O'Neill, who resides at No. 222 Grand-street, Jersey City, fell into a privy sink on those premises on Monday afternoon and was suffocated. Coroner Bedford held an inquest upon the remains. The Jury censured George Hesman, the owner of the place, for not repairing it, he having been notified twenty days previously of its unsafe condition.

Assault.—A rowdy named James Bly beat two at his request. Recorder Bedford committed him, cause they declined to treat him to liquor and oysters colored men, strangers to him, on Monday night, be-

[Advertisement.]

A Word to Persons in Delicate Health.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZAPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that great Uncle Tom, as performed at Purdy's National Theatre in 1853 and 1854, some 370 consecutive nights, has been revived again by Manager Purdy, and that too with the original *Eva*, *Topsy* and *St. Clair*, (Little Cornelia Howard and her parents.) This will be a grand gala week for the ladies to witness their favorite *Eva*, and the representation of this beautiful drama. The comic pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler" and the burlesque of "Pizzarrobus; or, Who Shot Rollabus?" completing the bill.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.

Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.

Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with little Cordelia Howard and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard, is now being performed every night at Purdy's National Theatre. The ladies must improve the opportunity of seeing them, as their stay with us is but limited. A laughable pantomime and the drama of "The Charcoal Burner" are to be added to the bill. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of Ray's Zephyr Under Vests—sold at No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the only article of the kind that has stood the test of time, is equally efficacious as a remedy for scrofula, eruptions, liver complaint and nervous diseases. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Sick headache, vertigo, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, sinking at the stomach, and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, are relieved by the first dose of this medicine, and entirely removed by its occasional use.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 951 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron compounded with sugar, forms J. R. Staffoan's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—July 22

$500 Ohio 6s, '60		100	100 Reading R. R.p.&c.		74¼
3,000 Virginia 6s		91⅝	100	do	74¼
34,000 Missouri State 6s		79½	100	do	74¾
1,000 Louisiana st. 6s		83½	100	do...s3.aft.opg	74¾
1,500 Indiana State 5s		84	300	do	b30 75
500 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s		97½	850	do	opg 75
1,000 Erie R. Cn. ba. '71		68	300	do..s10 aft opg	75
1,000 Erie R. Cn. ba. '82		70½	200	do	s60 75
2,000 Hud. Riv. R 2d Mt.		80	100	do	opg 75½
1,000 Har. R. 1st Mt.		75½	500	do	b60 76
1,000 Har. R. 2d Mt		74	400	do	b30 76
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.		72	700	do..s10 aft opg	75½
6,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d M.		63	100	do	opg 75¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. B		99½	317	Ill. C. R. ex n. st. s3	119
41 Ill. Cen. Feb. Rs		125	1,750	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	50
42 Ill Cen. July Rights		12⅜	150	do	s3 49¾
4,100 Cle. & Tol. In. Bs.		67	200	do	s30 47⅞
20 Bk. of N. Y. Equip.		107	200	do	s10 49
25 Bank of Commerce		105	150	do	b10 50
5 Metropolitan Bank		106⅝	75	do	s10 49⅞
27 Hanover Bank		93	100	do	b60 49¾
245 Penn. Coal Co		94	75	do	49¾
258 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		84¾	150	do	49⅞
400	do	84⅝	334	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. e.	79
100	do	s15 84¾	100	do	79¾
50	do	b30 84¾	120	Panama Railroad	92
900	do	b7 84¾	50	do	93⅛
100	do	b30 84¾	600	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b10 63
200	do	84⅞	800	do	60
200	do	s4 84¾	200	do	b30 60
100	do	s5 84¾	500	do	b60 60⅛
1000	Erie Railroad	s30 35	200	do	b60 60½
1965	do	s3 35⅛	200	do	c 59⅞
1200	do	b60 35½	5	Chic. & Rock Isla. R. R.	57
200	do	s15 35¾	335	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	57
200	do	b60 35⅝	5	La C. & Mil. R. R.	43¾
200	do	s3 35⅞	110	do	43
150	do	b40 36	50	do	b3 43¾
50	do	s60 34¾	50	do	s30 42
100	do	at60d 35	150	do	s30 42¾
100	Harlem Railroad	10¾	100	do	s60 41¾
100	do	b60 10¾	100	do	s10 42⅛
20	Harlem R. R. Pref.	23	100	do	s30 42⅛
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	c 97	230	do	s3 42⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	84	50	do	b60 44⅛
650	do	b60 84¾	50	do	b60 44

SECOND BOARD.

$24,000 Virginia 6s		91¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60 49¼
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs		99½	200	do	b30 49
10 Pacific Mail. St. Co.		74½	250	do	49
100 Canton Co		h30 20	100	do	s5 48⅝
200	do	b30 20½	100	M. S. & N. I.	b30 79½
20 Penna. Coal Co		93¾	300	Clv. & Tol. R. R.	59½
350 N. Y. Central R.		b3 84½	150	do	s60 58¾
100	do	s3 84¼	100	do	b60 59⅛
100	do	s60 83¾	100	do	s3 59
100	do	s30 83¾	5	Chi. & Rk. Isla. R.	93½
500	Reading E'd	opg 74¾	100	do	b30 92½
400	do	75	100	do	b60 92½
150	Erie Railroad	35	240	La Ce. & Mil. R.	b3 42
200	do	b3 34¾	50	do	h30 43
450	do	34¾	50	do	s60 43¼
500	do	b60 34¾	50	do	b30 43¾
150	do	34½	50	do	42
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s60 39	50	do	s60 41
30	Gal. & Chic. RR	96½	50	Panama R. R.	s30 92
35	Mil. & Miss. RR	56			

Wednesday, July 22—P. M.

There is no change in the demand or rates for Money. The supply to Street borrowers is remarkably easy, at 7 ₱ cent. The applications for discounts at Bank are pretty full down town, owing to the activity of the Custom-House and other preparations for the Fall trade. The rates of Foreign Exchange closed steady for the steamer today, 109⅛@⅝ on London; 5.16¼ on Paris. As the steamer did not sail until 3 o'clock this afternoon, $400,000 in Bullion was added to the shipment as reported yesterday, raising the total to $1,400,977. The Custom Duties going into the Sub-Treasury are again quite heavy this week, but the Government disbursements exceed them, and the balance this afternoon, $11,286,608, stands a little below that of Saturday afternoon. The receipts to-day were $365,688; payments, $368,580.

The Stock Exchange showed further additional strength this forenoon, and a heavy business was done in Erie, New-York Central, Reading, and Michigan Southern. There was also a good request for the two Wisconsin Road Stocks at an advance of 1@2 ₱ cent., and for Cleveland and Toledo, Panama, Michigan Central, and Missouri Sixes at full rates. The *Bears* for the first time openly paid 50 ₱ cent. for Michigan Southern for immediate delivery, and at the same time were indisposed to put out contracts in Erie and New-York Central. The most decided advance on yesterday's prices was in Reading, for which as much as 76 ₱ cent. was paid for the reopening of the transfers, equal to 80 ₱ cent. with the dividend. In the afternoon the *Bears*, after being fairly put at disadvantage at the early Board and frightened, as it were, into covering a considerable amount of their low-priced contracts, took courage on the announcement that the steamer had sailed with a larger amount of Gold than at first announced, and came in as sellers through

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1824 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY JULY 24 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners

OPEN SESSION.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. DRAPER.

Mr. Cholwell Puts Himself Right on the Record.

Another Dead-Lock on the Time of Meeting.

No Man Yet for the Vacancy—Prospects—Positions Defined, and So Forth.

Proceedings of the Board Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the regular hour appointed for the meeting of the Police Commissioners, the three members of the Board, Messrs NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN, were in attendance at White-street. General NYE had been at the office some time discharging the routine matters devolving upon him in the various Committees. The other members had joined him, and each had pested himself in a different room, hearing applications, dispatching complaints and other business. When some twenty or twenty-five minutes had elapsed, both the ex-officio members arrived arm in arm. They proceeded up stairs to the upper floor with a view of consulting Mr. TALLMADGE and making some inquiry there. After a cordial greeting with the General Superintendent they entered upon some inquiry as to the state of the Police force under the Board, and obtained from the daily return book a memorandum of the number of men on duty, viz:

Patrolmen	563
Special duty	196
Sergeants	21
Captains	7
Total	857

They next went down to the Commissioners' room, where the Board was soon completed by the presence of all the members. Gen. NYE took his turn in the chair and business proceeded.

OPEN SESSIONS.

Mayor WOOD at once submitted the following:

Resolved, That henceforth the meetings of this Board be public, for the admission of the reporters of the press.

He said he made this move that his position in the Board might be placed before the public on its merits, and that no misapprehension might be had of it. The resolution was adopted.

The doors were then thrown open and some six reporters admitted.

VOTE OF THANKS TO GEN. DRAPER.

Mr. CHOLWELL then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due to SIMEON DRAPER, and are hereby cheerfully given its retiring President, for the zeal, energy and ability with which he discharged his late duties, during trying emergencies; and that he carries with him into retirement the esteem and respect of his late associates.

ROUTINE.

A requisition from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for two detailed men at their Pier No. 1 North River, was read and ordered to be complied with at the expense of the Company.

A communication from the drillmaster, Mr. WATERBURY, suggested that a room in the Arsenal be procured for his use in drilling the green squads. Gen. SANDFORD had volunteered the room for the expense of its keeping.

Mr. BOWEN inquired the probable cost of such keeping. Mayor WOOD suggested $300, which was thought to be about the probable sum needed, in the opinion of Mr. WATERBURY, who was called into the presence of the Board. It was ordered that the room be taken.

A requisition from the officer commanding the Nineteenth Ward Station, in respect to the repairs necessary at his quarters, brought up the inquiry as to who was Street Commissioner.

Mr. BOWEN thought the matter should go to the Comptroller.

Mayor WOOD suggested the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

Mr. BOWEN did not know his name.

Mayor WOOD said that certainly was a question. It was first necessary to know who was the Street Commissioner.

Mr. BOWEN had not been aware of it.

Mayor WOOD said the Acting Superintendent in the Department was Mr. GRISWOLD, who would doubtless give the matter due attention if referred to him. It was accordingly so referred.

THE TEST MOTION RENEWED.

Mayor WOOD moved to bring up the motion of the previous day, in reference to the hour at which the Board should hold its sessions.

General NYE said there was a special order for 11 o'clock; it was the report of the Committee on officers for the force.

Mayor WOOD pressed his motion. He would put it to the Board in the manner of a request, and he did so, not for any aim to press a question which had divided the Board in a pointed manner, or from any invidious feelings on his part, but simply out of necessity. He explained the requirements in his time at the City Hall, and the usage of half a century there as to the obligations for maintaining the hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. as the time when the Mayor must be accessible and on the spot to answer the demands of the citizens.

Mayor POWELL coincided in the views of Mayor WOOD, and added for himself the still further objection of the distance he had to come.

Mr. CHOLWELL had offered the motion, and already expressed his reasons for doing so. He was not disposed to change his opinion as to the expediency of afternoon sessions.

Mr. BOWEN expressed his opinion, that there had been a full exposition of the views of gentlemen upon the subject, and moved the question he now put.

Gen. NYE said, in reply, that the duties now devolving upon the Board were of a most important nature. The City was still in a state of excitement, and the police force in a comparatively imperfect and incomplete condition. Some of the Wards were without officers, and nearly all the men needed drilling. He thought the most pressing need at this juncture which could engage the head of the City Government was the rapid organization of a disciplined police. It was, in fact, the great want of the City, and the safety of life and property demanded that it should be the primary object, and that it should meet no delay at the hands of the Board. All other considerations should yield to that of providing such dispatch in this matter that the prevailing apprehensions should be allayed. He could not conceive of any such urgent official business at the Mayor's office just now, as that of effecting a perfect organization of the police force.

Mr. STRANAHAN would agree to have the sessions of the Board continue all day if that would suit. The routine and detail of matters might be attended to by such as saw fit to be present in the forenoon; anything of special interest to the Mayors of the two cities might be reserved for the daily afternoon session, when a full Board might be in attendance.

Mayor WOOD repeated his reasons for asking the change of hour, and indicated the incompatibility of the present hour with the discharge of his duty as an ex-officio Mayor of New-York, and *ex-officio* member of the Board. If the present rule was forced upon him, he could not attempt to meet with the Board. He would not be held responsible for its acts. If the thing was to be thrust down his throat, he desired to know it.

Mr. STRANAHAN suggested the equal importance of the business of the Police Board to that of any other which could require Mayor WOOD's presence.

Mayor WOOD continued his remarks by an allusion to the present condition of the Police force, as being 650 men on duty in the City, and therefore if well managed, quite enough to allay any alarm. There was at least no occasion for a perpetual session of the Board. He would be willing, if it should be thought expedient in order to perfect the Police organization, to sit all night after the hour of 3 P. M. daily. The old Police Commissioners never met oftener than twice a week, and they always met between the hours of three and six.

Mr. BOWEN indicated the difference between merely individual matters which could now engage attention at the Mayor's Office, and the great public importance of the business of this Board.

Mayor WOOD asked why this could not all be met by the hours of session he proposed.

General NYE answered that there could not reasonably be time enough to do otherwise than neglect it. There could not be time enough for much business where members must get their dinners and travel five miles after the Board had adjourned to get to their homes.

Mayor POWELL was willing to submit to these inconveniences.

General NYE said Mr. STRANAHAN and Mr. BOWEN had as much to do and as far to travel as the Mayor of Brooklyn. He repeated the reasons why the business of the Board, at this juncture, required a continuous, ready and systematic dispatch. The Commissioners were in duty bound to give the work their exclusive attention. The Board had now been in operation some three months. They had been vainly urging the presence of the *ex-officio* members all that time. This request had a good deal of the appearance of an effort to prevent the meeting of the Board at all. It might well pass with other motions in regard to the organization of the Board. He was happy to see Mayor WOOD present at the Board; but he had only taken his seat there yesterday, and it was hardly reasonable to think that his knowledge of its current requirements could yet enable him to judge as to the practical expediency of his propositions. He could not recognize in the person of the Mayor a just reason for the demand he made at this stage of the proceedings; nor did he think it would compensate for the detriment it must prove, if adopted.

Mayor POWELL suggested a modification by an arrangement of the manner in which business might be examined and attended to by those of the members who could remain for an afternoon session.

Commissioner CHOLWELL desired to be set right before the public, and as the reporters were present he would explain a matter in which he had been misrepresented. He called upon the Board to witness that before Mr. DRAPER's resignation this same question had been frequently agitated and urged by Mr. DRAPER and himself. It was in some degree the cause why that gentleman had left the Board. Their reasons in advocating the change of hour were the same. Now he renewed his effort, and must either leave the Commission or give up his business. It was coming on the busy season and he had already suffered damage from the inconvenient hours, when the other members saw fit to call him in to pass upon what they desired to have him act upon. It was in this view that he took his stand, and must, with the other members withdraw, if the motion was not adopted.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

The question was finally put with the same result as on the previous day:

Ayes—Messrs. Wood, Powell and Cholwell—3.
Noes—Messrs. Nye, Stranahan and Bowen—3.

The motion being thus lost, the standing rule of meetings, at 10 A. M., of course continues.

THE SPECIAL ORDER WAS ALSO MADE A FORENOON MATTER.

The report of the Committee on Officers being now in order, Mr. CHOLWELL, as one of the Committee, desired it to be postponed, as he desired to withdraw for the day.

Gen. NYE, as Chairman of the Committee, agreed to defer it, and 12 o'clock Saturday was the hour appointed for its consideration.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved to adjourn, which, after some explanations as to time, was found by the by-laws of the Board to be for 10 o'clock the next day. The motion was carried by the following vote:

AYES—Wood, Powell, Bowen, Cholwell.—4.
NOES—Nye and Stranahan—2.

No action was taken in regard to the two questions, the choice of President and the election to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. NYE and STRANAHAN remained on the premises at White-street until the afternoon. The other members left forthwith.

Police Commission Gossip.

As the result of yesterday morning's session of the newly-consolidated Police Board was the same as that of the preceding day, there was perhaps less of a sensation in regard to the matter, but far more of keen anxiety and busy intrigue among the politicians. Commissioner CHOLWELL, who had suddenly become a pivot upon which revolved the politics of the day, had survived the anxious host of friends who crowded upon him, both at his store and at his home, up to midnight. A regular Convention of delegates from the City Lodges had made it a special business to visit him at his house in Greenwich-street in the evening. Senator PETTY and a member of the local oracles of Americanism held council with him as to the use to be made of their unexpected sway in the Police Board of the Metropolitan District.

In the morning when the Balance of Power reached his store, a special messenger awaited to carry him to a little caucus at District-Attorney OAKEY HALL's office. Here he gave a final answer in regard to certain interests in which his casting vote in the Police Board would have a material influence. From this the Commissioner proceeded to White-street, there he repeated his action on the "deadlock" motion, as on the previous day.

After the meeting of the Police Board, he had interviews with several gentlemen who are spoken of as probable candidates for the succession to Gov. DRAPER, among them the President of the La Farge Insurance Co., MARCELLUS EELS.

FINAL KNOW-NOTHING CAUCUS.

At Mr. CHOLWELL's store a select meeting of Americans convened, Mr. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, Attorney-General S. B. CUSHING, and others, stepping in. Deliberate council was taken as to the best means by which the present ascendency in the Police Board could be brought to tell for the credit of the American Party. It was agreed that there was no other position in which the principles of the party could be vindicated so effectually and so advantageously. Mr. HEADLEY said Mr. CHOLWELL had his position in that Board as a mere cypher originally; now he had really got rank and power for himself and the party. It was at a most vital emergency, too, when the entire Police force was in process of reorganization. The event could not be equaled or paralleled again, and there must be the most careful use made of the opportunity.

This is the general opinion of Mr. CHOLWELL's partisans, and they are as clamorous as possible in enforcing it upon him. The conclusion which has been generally urged upon him as to the vacancy, is to force the Board to transact its business with the present number of members, and not risk another in the Commission, at least, until the force is fully organized. In respect to the present appearance of acting with Woon, it is suggested that, if the motion as to the time of meeting should prove an obstruction to business, then a modification might be offered by CHOLWELL, to the effect that special meetings should be allowable in the forenoons, upon due notice being given, and the subject to be acted upon to be duly notified at the previous afternoon meeting. Also, that the privilege of reconsideration be allowed upon motion at a subsequent meeting, under restrictions.

MAYOR WOON.

The Mayor will move a variety of amendments of the by-laws, besides that now under discussion as to the time of meeting. Unless this latter can be made satisfactory, he hints that he and possibly one of the other members voting with him, will refuse to sit with the others at all. He will make an effort to induce a speedy choice of men from the old force.

MR. DRAPER.

Mr. DRAPER is reported to have said, yesterday, that CHOLWELL did just right. He advised a friend of CHOLWELL's to say to him he should stand to his ground. He, himself, (Mr. DRAPER,) had been driven out of the Board by a conspiracy, partly carried on at Albany. Old quarrels had been revived. He had no deep regrets as to the manner in which the plots had turned out to plague the inventors.

CANDIDATES.

The number of candidates named would make a convention instead of a commisson. As nothing is doing as yet but to keep them all out, it were useless to enumerate. A President may, however, be had this week.

Application for a Certiorari against the Police Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

Before Hon. Judge Birdseye.

Richard Gambling vs. *Jacob Cholwell and others, Commissioners of Police.*—Gambling applies for the allowance of a common law *certiorari*, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners, established under the act of April 15, 1857. He alleges those procredings to have been irregular, improper, without authority, and without jurisdiction. It is not now necessary to decide whether the acts of the Commissioners of Police can be reviewed in the manner sought to be adopted. If any power exists to review the acts of the present Commissioners in this manner, the same power must have existed to review the acts of the Commissioners created by the "Act in relation to the Police of the City of New-York," passed April 15, 1853. But, so far as my knowledge extends, this is the first instance in which such a course has been adopted for supervising the action of the Board of Police Commissioners, or of any officers who are invested with the government of the Police. Without passing on the question of power, I am unwilling to allow the *certiorari* applied for. The allowance of this writ is not a matter of right. It rests in the sound discretion of the Court. It has often been denied when the power to issue the writ was unquestionable, and where there was apparent error in the proceedings to be reviewed. If the writ has been improperly awarded, it may be quashed, even after a return and hearing on the merits. Where the writ will operate as a public inconvenience, it should not be granted. (See the People *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of New York, 2 Hill, 9; in the matter of Mount Morris Square, Ib. 14; the People *vs.* the Supervisors of Alleghany, 15 Wendell, 198; Munro *vs* Baker, 6 Cowen, 396; the People *vs.* the Supervisors of Queens, 2 Hill, 195; the People *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of New York, 43, 49.) It would certainly be a matter of grave public inconvenience, both so far as this Court and the suitors in it, and the Police Commissioners, and the important public interests committed to them are concerned, if, by the use of the writ of *certiorari* this Court is to be required to review all the decisions of those Commissioners, in removing from office the men under command. Before taking any step tending to such a result the Court must be fully satisfied of the existence not only with the error, but of an urgent necessity for it thus intervening to correct it. The practice of the Court has long been conformed to this obvious principle. In the case of the People *vs* The Supervisors of Queens, *(ubi supra.)* it was held that the party against whom the writ was applied for had a right to read opposing affidavits on the motion for the writ. And in Munro *vs.* Baker, *(ubi supra,)* this Court set aside a *certiorari* as irregular, which had issued without notice and without cause shown by affidavit. They said "that cause must be shown in all cases where a *certiorari* is brought to review the proceedings of an inferior jurisdiction for error. It is never, of course, except where it is sued out by the people. If it were otherwise we might have every petty judicial controversy in the State before us." The consequences of intervening in a class of cases like the present, except for the most urgent and satisfactory reasons, are such as to induce caution in breaking down established safeguards. The application for the writ is denied: but, as reasons may exist of sufficient strength to warrant the interposition of the Court, such denial must be without prejudice to the petitioner's right to renew the application, on notice to the Commissioners of the Police, and on serving them with copies of the affidavits on which the writ is applied for. As they are charged with the performance of public duties, they should have full notice of the motion, and an order to show cause should not be granted, so as to deprive them of the benefit of the rule entitling them to an eight days' notice.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR RELEASING ROWDIES.—The following return was made yesterday to the Deputy Superintendent of Police:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 23, 1857.

To Deputy Superintendent DANIEL CARPENTER—*Sir:* At 8 o'clock this morning, as Officers McCARTY and STOKES were proceeding with two prisoners to Jefferson Market Court, and while in a stage in Eighth-avenue, Justice CONNOLLY discharged them from custody. PATRICK QUINLAN and PETER CURRAN, the prisoners, were arrested for fighting and disorderly conduct. They live in a rear tenement house in Forty-eighth-street, near Eighth avenue, and every night are fighting, rioting, and disturbing the neighborhood. The inhabitants are continually complaining, and when we arrest any of them, the Justice is always on hand to let them off. Whether he has a right to open Court in a stage, and discharge prisoners without any examination, or even looking on the returns to see what they were charged with, is a question on which I would like some information.

Respectfully, WM. VAN NORDEN,
Sergeant Twenty-second Precinct.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The arrangement of the Police Telegraph was yesterday perfected, and the lines now all centre at No. 86 Franklin-street, the head quarters of the Deputy Superintendent. It will be some days, however, before they operate all the lines with facility, for in many of the Precincts the men will have to be taught how to use the apparatus.

Thirteenth Ward Station-house.

In reply to the official report of the Committee appointed to examine the Station-house, which we have published, and which bore pretty hard upon Mr. SEEBACH, we print the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following receipt was handed to me, after the house had been examined and inspected:

"Received, New-York, July 16, 1857, from Lieut. WILLIAM SEEBACH, the keys of the Station house of the Thirteenth Ward. The Station-house I found in good order. First Sergt. THOMAS STEERS.
RICHARD CORNWELL."

WILLIAM SEEBACH.

The Murdered Policeman—The Real D'Angeli Not Yet Arrested—The Funeral Arrangements, &c.

The body of EUGENE ANDERSON, the policeman murdered Tuesday morning by the burglar CANGEMI, at the corner of Centre and Grand streets, was seen yesterday by a great number of people. It still lies in a front room of Officer UNDERHILL's dwelling, No. 189 Elm-street, from which place, as previously announced, it will be buried in Greenwood on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The corpse is placed in ice and is now completely frozen. The man D'ANGELI, who was brought to this City on Wednesday by the Chief of Police of Newark, is not the D'ANGELI who boarded and worked with CANGEMI, but a brother of his. The real D'ANGELI has not been seen since the morning of the murder. Several police officers have gone in search of him, and the authorities feel sanguine of his capture. This man worked steadily at book-binding in Beekman-street and gained the esteem of his employers and fellow-workmen, who regarded him as a man of upright and industrious habits. CANGEMI, too, worked at his trade of book-binding with much apparent industry, and not a suspicion as to his real character was for a moment entertained by his shopmates. He dressed with neatness, and occasionally seemed well supplied with money and costly ornaments. This excited little surprise—it was remarked that he was an Italian, and had, like many others, a taste for display. Now, however, that his real character has been brought to light, those who know him can recollect many little matters and transactions in connection with him, which derive a new explanation from what has occurred.

The accused is not permitted to hold interviews with any visitors to the prison. He is more closely secured and guarded than any prisoner who has been in the Tombs for a long time. He manifests no great dejection, and smokes much. Some clean clothing was brought him yesterday. He immediately changed his attire and seemed much improved in appearance. His Italian friends are said to be shy in asking permission to see him, as they fear an arrest on suspicion or as witnesses.

CANGEMI's "woman" was yesterday removed from the cells beneath the Fourteenth Precinct Station-House, to pleasanter rooms above stairs. Her wardrobe was brought to her yesterday, and soon afterwards she appeared so elegantly dressed, and had so changed her appearance, that the doorman scarcely recognized her. Those who had thought her plain and rough-looking, now avowed that she was "rather pretty" and quite lady-like. She seemed greatly rejoiced at her removal, as well she might.

General Superintendent TALLMADGE has consented to act as Grand Marshal of Policeman ANDERSON'S funeral, which will be one of the largest seen for many years in this City. A. FLORENTINE has been engaged as undertaker. The hearse—the neatest one in the City—will be drawn by four black horses appropriately caparisoned. Nearly the entire Police force, special and regular, of this City, will attend, as will also many of the Brooklyn Department. These, together with the fire and volunteer companies and citizens, will constitute a very imposing pageant.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser*, of yesterday, says: "Mr. JOHN DE ANGELI, of this city, who was said to be implicated in certain burglaries in the City of New-York, went to that City yesterday with Chief WHITNEY, and received a full and honorable dismissal from all suspicions. The fact of the suspicion was owing to his brother, (with whom, we learn, he has not been on speaking terms for some time,) being a room-mate of the burglar-murderer CANGEMI. Mr DE ANGELI has borne a good character in this city, and his friends will be glad to learn that he is now entirely acquitted of all implication in the affairs of CANGEMI."

NOT DROWNED.—Mr. CON SULLIVAN called upon us last evening to assure us that the statement of his death by drowning, while on an excursion to New Jersey, was "entirely false and not founded on fact," as was also the assertion that he was an *old* man. Mr. SULLIVAN was an old *policeman*, and herein this error may have originated; but he is yet hale and hearty, without a gray hair in his head. Mr. SULLIVAN is doubtless correct, and deserving of this explanation.

HORRORS IN CINCINNATI.

Jealousy, Double Murder, Arson, and Attempted Suicide.

Wholesale Poisoning of German Children.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 22.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the city was startled by the announcement that Mr. NICHOLAS T. HORTON, an old, well-known and influential citizen, of the firm of N. T. HORTON & Co., manufacturers of enameled grates and marbleized iron, had been brutally murdered at his private residence, on Ohio-avenue, Vine-street Hill, in the suburbs of the city. The doleful news spread, and by 9 o'clock hundreds of our citizens were anxiously questioning each other, and marveling, if the account of the bloody tragedy, as popularly given, could be true. A number of them soon repaired to the house of Mr. HORTON, and there beheld a scene well calculated to freeze their blood, and heard a sanguinary tale they were at first ill-prepared to believe.

Mr. HORTON had been awakened a little after 4 o'clock by a heavy smoke pouring into his chamber, and supposing the house to be on fire he rose and opened the door and went into the hall, where he was encountered by a German serving-man, for some time in his employ, named JOSEPH LOEFNER, who struck him in the abdomen with a butcher knife, causing a deep and ghastly wound, that proved fatal a few minutes after, and then ran out of the house.

Mr. HORTON's mother-in-law, Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH, also wakened by the smoke, came to the hall and beheld Mr. H. bleeding profusely, and heard him exclaim: "Mother, I am stabbed." Mrs. S., terribly alarmed, ran to the window and cried "Murder and fire," and Mr. H. fell in a dying state on the floor.

The neighbors soon rushed into the house and found Mr. H. not quite dead, and the family bordering on a state of phrenzy. They removed Mr. H., who had no garment upon his person beside his shirt, to the yard, and placing him upon the grass, covered him up with a quilt. They then looked about for the guilty party, and soon perceived JOSEPH LOEFNER, near the green-house, on the premises, whom they pursued, when he lay down. They came up to him, and found him bleeding profusely from both his wrists and from a deep gash in his throat. They asked him if he had murdered Mr. HORTON, and if he had wounded himself, and he expressed assent but could not speak.

It was learned a short time after, that previous to murdering Mr. HORTON he strangled his own wife, residing at No. 623 Vine street, and then set fire to Mr. H.'s house, with the expectation of wreaking revenge upon its proprietor for an imagined wrong. Having accomplished his fell purpose, he had endeavored to destroy himself by opening the principal veins near his wrists, and cutting his throat with a razor.

LOEFNER and his wife had both been employed as domestics in the house of Mr. HORTON, the former for nearly two, and the latter for three or four years. They often quarreled, and LOEFNER was in the habit of abusing her, which rendered him disagreeable to the family of Mr. H.; who often reprimanded him for his conduct. LOEFNER had married his wife, formerly FRANCISCA KOEBLER, about nine months before. FRANCISCA had not recently lived in Mr. H.'s family, but had been there since the confinement of Mrs. H., in the beginning of last week. The husband had abused her on Monday, and appeared more than usually malignant. Many had supposed that the German had contracted a hatred for Mr. H., because of the censure of that gentleman. But, it seems the chief cause of that insane wrath which impelled LOEFNER to slay his wife and his employer was jealousy. He has by signs confessed this since the tragedy. He, no doubt, though without reason, as far as we can learn, suspected his wife of an improper intimacy with HORTON.

Mrs. LOEFNER was much liked by Mr. HORTON's family, and, kindly treated, became a faithful and estimable domestic. This conduct on their part may have been, and probably was, strangely misconstrued by LOEFNER.

The manner of the murder of Mrs. LOEFNER by her husband is wrapped in mystery, although it appears she was either strangled or smothered. No one knew of the fatal act until the door of the room occupied by Mrs. L. was forced, and her body half nude, and her face discolored and livid, was discovered upon her bed. What the unfortunate woman suffered on that fearful night from her demon husband no one can tell, but the loneliness of the hour, her inability to obtain aid, the terror she must have endured, the horrid manner of her death, and the mystery that surrounds it, call up a picture no tragedy upon the stage could easily surpass.

LOEFNER is apparently about forty years of age, has a dark and vicious eye, with nothing remarkable in his face, judging under the unfavorable circumstances of yesterday. His reputation is that of a violent-tempered and vicious man, often addicted to excess in drinking. He has been carried by his anger to most ridiculous excesses, in a number of instances.

Mrs. LOEFNER seems to have been about twenty-five years of age; a buxom, fresh, good-looking German woman, her face indicating a mild and affectionate disposition. She was, as we have said, greatly liked by Mr. H.'s family on account of her gentleness, kindness and consideration to all who came in contact with her. No one but her husband seems to have regarded her otherwise than favorably.

Mr. HORTON had, we believe, resided in this city some twenty years; had many friends; and, so far as we know, was generally respected and esteemed. He was a man of energy, enterprise and integrity; had been engaged for a number of years in the iron business, and had recently entered largely into the manufacture of enameled grates. His salesrooms were on the north side of Third-street, between Race and Elm, and his foundry on Elm, between Second and Pearl. He was a man of means, and a director in the Ohio Life Insurance Company, where his life was insured for the benefit of his family, consisting of six children, two of whom, young men, have been for some time in business in the city.

LOEFNER must have planned the entire affair with great coolness and deliberation. After murdering Mr. HORTON, he ran out of the house to a distance of three hundred yards, down a gentle slope near the house, where he attempted to cut his throat and open his veins, and then came back to the green-house, where he was first discovered.

The knife used by LOEFNER is an ordinary butcher knife, which he appears to have sharpened for the purpose; and the razor a common instrument, hardly keen-edged enough to make a suicidal purpose sure. They were both found not far from Mr. HORTON's house, where LOEFNER had thrown them, and are now in the Ninth-street Station-house. They were both reeking with blood when picked up from the grass.

LOEFNER, when we called at the Commercial Hospital, about the mid-hour of last night, was sleeping, and his symptoms were decidedly more favorable. Although it was not supposed he could survive, it was not believed he would die during the night. The trachea of his throat is severed, but whether his œsophagus is injured or not the physicians were not able to determine.

Mr. HORTON's wife was confined last week, and was lying in a very feeble state when the shock of her husband's murder drove her almost mad. The previous weakness, combined with this last blow may cause her death. Last evening she still was in a precarious condition.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

From the Commercial, July 22.

At a late hour last night we visited the Commercial Hospital, where we learned that the murderer had confessed to the attending physicians and to others, a short time previous, by writing upon a slate, that he had committed the murders of which he was charged.

He said he "was inspired by jealousy." He had seen Mr. HORTON in bed with his (the murderer's) wife, and had then threatened to kill him. He did kill him and was glad of it. The night he killed his wife (Monday) he called to see her at their room, when she offered him a piece of bread and butter. He suspected it was poisoned, and told her she must eat of it first. She refused. He told her she must or he would kill her. She persisted in her refusal and he did kill her." He also made a similar statement to a priest, called at his request, to receive his confession.

Persons living adjacent to the room occupied by Mrs. LOEFNER state that they have heard L. charge her with infidelity, and that she denied it earnestly and persistently.

At 9 o'clock last night a reaction took place in the murderer's system, and sometime after he fell into an easy slumber, and at midnight slept soundly. The attending physician stated that his case was not only not hopeless, but that he might get well. If the œsophagus is uninjured, a fact not determined, he will probably recover; otherwise he will die. To all appearances, he was in a fair way at the hour designated, to recover.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 22.

KIEHLER or LOEFNER, the murderer of his wife and Mr. HORTON, is still living, but with faint hopes of his recovery. He assigns as a reason for the murders the criminal connection of Mr. HORTON with his wife

Twenty German Children Poisoned by Eating Lozenges Scattered in the Street.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 23.

Twenty children on Buckeye-street, a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned last evening by eating lozenges which had been scattered along the street by a man and two boys, whose names are unknown. Two of the children are dead, and many of the others are not expected to live. The man was seen to offer small packages of lozenges to persons in the street, but they having a suspicion that all was not right, refused to take them. The lozenges on examination were found to contain equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. The cause of perpetrating this horrible outrage is not known. Up to the present time the wholesale murderers have not been arrested.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOWERS AND REAPERS

The Third Day—The Dynamometer—It fails to Measure the Machine, and Breaks Down—Withdrawal of the Officers and Judges—Free and Easy Test by the People—Satisfactory Results.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Friday, July 17, 1857.

It was generally understood that when Dr. WILBUR should get the gentlemen managers of the Mowing Exhibition fairly inside of the Idiot Asylum, on Wednesday evening, he was to close the doors and hold fast to them. Then we thought to have a fair and satisfactory exhibition on Thursday, under the auspices of practical men, and divested of the pink scarfs and the circumlocution, which had made the two first days so intolerable to the unsophisticated farmers who had come to see work done, and not to be spectators of a "fuss and feather" parade. But by some unaccountable oversight Dr. WILBUR did not perform his part of the engagement, and so yesterday morning the proceedings opened much in the manner of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The mowing to-day was to be done with a dynamometer attached to the machine, which was to show the amount of power necessary to work each, and also the lateral strain upon the neck yoke.

Each machine was to cut about three quarters of an acre, and then with the dynamometer attached, cut one quarter of an acre.

The first machine entered was the "Ohio Harvester," which cut its land in good style. The scales were then attached, but though of 600 pounds, they did not scale high enough to show the maximum draught of the machine, although it did measure the average power required.

The committee of judges alone had access to the case in which the dial-plates of the instrument were enclosed, and as they refused to impart the information which they alone could obtain, of course the outside barbarians were obliged to remain in blissful ignorance of the amount of power consumed by each machine, except so far as they could judge by a careful observation of the working of the team. Some were so weak as to attempt to reason the committee out of the ridiculous position they had assumed—but they got no more satisfaction than you might expect from a like number of the genus *porcine*.

The "Ohio Harvester" was put aside until a scale of greater capacity could be obtained, and No. 2 brought up to the list. This was the "Manny combined mower and reaper, with Wood's improvements." It was worked through three-quarters of an acre, cut the grass clean, and spreading it to dry with great nicety. The stubble was left short and even, and the machine went steadily over its allotted task without clogging, and with but little noise. The horses moved on a quick walk, and appeared not in the least fatigued when they were stopped. The dynamometer was attached, but before the machine had gone many rods it broke down—the maximum draught upon it being less than 300 pounds. Of course the experiments were brought to a stand still until a messenger could go to Syracuse and bring back another scale. We were something over three miles from the city, and nothing could be done without the implements for making measurements. The Executive Committee of the Society, and the Judges, embraced this opportunity to hold a meeting, and the crowd turned its attention to the ginger-pop and sweet-cake—which commodities were to be found in large quantities in the adjoining field.

About 2 o'clock the messenger returned with the scale, but while it was being attached, there occurred some derangement of the works, which could not be remedied. Of necessity, therefore, the managers were obliged to announce that the official exhibition must be postponed until morning.

They, however, gave permission to the exhibitors to try their machines for the gratification of the crowd, and withdrawing from the grounds they left the field in possession of the people. During the remainder of the afternoon the exhibition was really what it professed to be—a thorough, critical test of the capacity and work of each machine, made under the close inspection of not only amateur but of practical farmers, from abroad and from the adjacent country. Each inventor made the best exhibition of his machine, and each spectator made such comments as he pleased. In this way the peculiarities and adaptation of each mower were thoroughly canvassed, and a canvass which resulted in a general understanding of what were the good and bad parts of each apparatus.

The most attention appeared to be given to Woon's Improved Manny, and public opinion seemed to settle upon that as the most perfect. It certainly did most beautiful work, and apparently with great ease both to the driver and team—and during the entire day did not once become deranged or clogged.

Next in the general esteem, was a new machine, but recently invented by Mr. NEWCOMAR, of Albany. That on exhibition was the only one ever constructed, and that was in the pig iron but twelve hours before the exhibition opened. It is only a mower, and has some imperfections of proportion, which can probably be easily remedied. It was but a driving wheel, and the knife bar. Around the inner circle of the wheel a cone is cast, in which two friction rollers move. These are fastened to one end of a bar, the other extreme of which is attached directly to the knives. There is no other machinery whatever, except the scraper for throwing the cut from the standing grass. It was worked by a boy fourteen years old, who cut an acre of grass in thirty-two minutes, without any assistance from the inventor, and without any body even to follow him through the field. It cuts close and clean—sometimes too close—leaving no hummocks, as did occasionally, most of the other machines. The inventor has yet to attach some apparatus for moving his machine from field to field, and for carrying it over obstructions. If he is successful in doing this, he will have the best combination of simplicity, capacity and cheapness, that has yet been made.

An Ohio mower, not named, but known as the hinge machine, attracted especial notice. It is mounted on a truck, both of the wheels being independent drivers. The knife-bar can be thrown out of gear and folded over the front of the truck, in a moment, and then you may drive any place where a small cart would go. It cut well, but seemed liable to clog.

There were a half-dozen others that worked exceedingly well—such as KETCHUM'S, HALLENBECK'S, BURRALL'S, PELL'S, MANNY'S, HUSSEY'S and ALLEN'S, and, I think, were considered about in the order I have named them. And then there were, perhaps, a dozen second-class machines, that might have qualities making them desirable for particular localities, but which could not be considered as competitors of the machines I have named.

The weather was very pleasant, the sky slightly overcast, and a fine breeze, which made a day in the hay-field not only endurable but invigorating. The closing proceedings were divested of the form and parade of the morning, bringing all in closer connection: the free interchange of experience and feelings that followed had been both instructive and entertaining.

We are hoping that a like opportunity will be afforded for an exhibition of the reapers. If so, the exhibition may be redeemed and rescued from the contempt and disgust which it has until now not only received, but merited. LEO.

THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO FINED FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Mayor of Chicago, lately committed an assault and battery upon a lawyer named CAMERON, under circumstances explained in the annexed testimony:

CHARLES S. CAMERON, being sworn, said: "On Friday evening last, I was called upon by Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL to go and see Mr. WALTER WINCHESTER at the watch-house. I went there; Mr. WINCHESTER called to me from the window; I went there, and was talking with him when the Mayor came up to me, seized me by the throat and shoved me away. I told him I was there to see my client. He tore my shirt. He called two policemen and told them to put me in the lock-up. They shoved me in. The sergeant asked what I was charged with, and WENTWORTH said: "Resisting an officer." They then shoved me into a cell. I went there in the capacity of counsel for WINCHESTER and COLE. No words passed between WENTWORTH and myself before he pitched in and tore my shirt. He appeared to be drunk.

JAMES CAMPBELL and Dr. ——— testified substantially to the same facts. Both thought the Mayor appeared to be unusually savage. One of them said, "The Mayor caught CAMERON by the neck, lifted him off his feet and slung him around. CAMERON didn't have a fair show."

This being the case, the Court rendered judgment against WENTWORTH for $25 fine, and the costs of suit. An execution was issued forthwith.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Dispatches from Governor Walker—Minister to Berlin, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

Official dispatches were received here to-day from Kansas, including a letter from Gov. WALKER, defending himself from Southern strictures, and detailing the condition of affairs in Lawrence, in justification of his present conduct.

Gov. WRIGHT, Minister to Berlin, has arrived here to receive his instructions, and will leave for Prussia on the 1st of August.

A correspondence has been opened by the Patent office with the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies with the view of establishing an interchange of documents and deeds.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appointments—The Kaosae Indians—The Musquito Protectorate.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

The Ministerial and Consular appointments, so far, have been made with reference to capacity and ability. The Government relies entirely upon information received from its agents abroad, of the policy and measures adopted by foreign Governments on all subjects, and especially with reference to our commercial relations, the protection of our citizens and mercantile interests. Many of our Consuls and agents have been very remiss, and even some of our Ministers, in not keeping our Government advised of occurring events of the greatest importance to this country. I learn that special instructions are being prepared on this subject, and that hereafter greater diligence, and a more assiduous attention and watchfulness will be expected of our agents in foreign ports in relation to affairs affecting the Republic.

Some Kaw Chiefs of the Kansas tribe of Indians, from Council Bluffs, had another interview to-day with General DENVER, the Superintendent of Indian affairs. They complained of the agents and missionaries sent among them, and expressed great dissatisfaction.

They said the missionary of their tribe owned two farms *larger than Washington*, and that he spent his time in trading and speculating, instead of attending to the welfare of their souls. General DENVER assured them that their grievances should be attended to, and honest persons sent to attend to their affairs. They left apparently satisfied, and take their departure for their homes in the West to-morrow.

It is believed that the Convention between

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The North American Review for July.

It may fairly enough be a question how far critics and reviewers have really served the interests of literature—for honesty and capacity whether separately or in combination, have been no more commonly found among these than among any other order of men. But there can be no doubt that wherever literature is truly loved and sedulously cultivated, there criticism must flourish. A land without a review is by that fact convicted of indifference to the higher aims of intellectual life. Such a land is modern Italy or Spain, in neither of which countries has any critical journal of eminence been established and maintained since the art of printing was invented.

It has often been said, we know, that the age of criticism is the evening twilight which follows the noon-tide of creative genius—and that men do not begin to discuss books, pictures, or music, till they have ceased to write books, or to paint pictures, or to compose music worth discussing at all. But, like many other current sayings, this is a trivially conceived and hastily emitted notion. Admiration is the first element of true criticism and it is not possible that any three men should ever have really admired a great work of art without making it a topic of conversation when they met. From verbal discussion to discussion on paper is but an easy step—and those who hold that the critics are only the poor after-math of literature, springing up when the rich and sweet Summer hay has all been cut and gathered in, should remember that the eras of rhetoric and of tragedy were contemporaneous in ancient Greece—that BOILEAU and LA HARPE belong to the "Augustan" age of French letters—that PETRARCH was BOCCACCIO's closet critic, and that in the most brilliant epoch of English fiction and of English poetry since SHAKESPEARE, English criticism has flourished as it would have flourished in the days of SHAKESPEARE himself, had the world of readers been as large, and the facilities of composition as numerous as they are now.

It is not possible that anybody who truly wishes to see our American literature attain proportions and a dignity commensurate with the claims of our country to a place among the first nations of men, should look with indifference, then, upon the condition and prospects of our periodical criticism. Prosperous the condition thereof certainly is not, nor are its prospects very brilliant. We have not a single daily or weekly journal of commanding authority in matters æsthetical. When the *Journal des Débats* or the *Presse* devotes its *feuilleton* to a review of some new book, or to a distinct and individual notice of some young author who has gradually wrought out for himself a new position of his own in literature, everybody who reads at all, reads the *feuilleton*, and reads it, if not with sympathy and assent, at least with respect and interest. It opens the question of the merits of the book or the author discussed from a vantage ground. Its words are weighed, its judgments are canvassed. In a word, it has a positive value and produces a positive effect. If it be said that this is due to the fact that the *feuilletons* of the French press are always signed by their writers, who thus by degrees acquire a certain recognized judicial position, we have only to say, while admitting that some force should be given to this circumstance, that the same thing is true of the anonymous criticisms of the leading English journals. The opinions of weeklies like the *Examiner* and the *Spectator*, of dailies like the *Times* and the *News*, are always recognized as worth attending to, always produce a distinct and discernible effect.

Very different is the state of things with us. Every author, of course, reads the "literary notices" of the daily papers—every publisher clips them out and pastes them in a ledger—they serve as advertisements always, sometimes as agreeable opportunities for the exchange of compliments among men of letters, sometimes, though we believe much more rarely, as the vehicles of a personal ill-will or a petty vengeance.

What is true of our newspaper press is almost as true of our Magazines and Reviews. Few of these, in fact, contrive to keep themselves alive, excepting by an express abdication of the serious and scholarly character which alone could give weight to their critical judgments. Were the criticisms of the merry monthlies even admirably well written they would not be much heeded—not more heeded than a sermon from a jester's month.

When a man buys a green or yellow-covered monthly, full of "cuts" and tales, for the relief of his own mind in a railway train, or for the amusement of his children and his "douce wife" at home, he never dreams of glancing at its editorial comments on books and writers. They may be incredibly wise and intensely brilliant, but they are quite thrown away on an inattentive public. Who has not seen our most humorous actor provoke the inextinguishable mirth of the pit by sallies of the most genuine feeling, in *rôles* of absolute pathos? The "association of ideas" is a very tyrannical oligarchy.

We treat English criticism of American books with a deference quite out of proportion to its intrinsic excellence, mainly because we believe it to *be criticism*—because we regard it as having been written to be read, and to be read by thoughtful men. Let us but once be made sure of the reality of criticism in any leading American periodical, and we shall find that we are by no means deficient in the raw material of which critics are made.

It certainly ought not to be impossible for us to maintain creditably and handsomely at least one leading Review; and the influence of one really powerful and prosperous Review upon the general tone of periodical criticism would speedily bring about such a revolution in our newspapers as was effected in England by the brilliant writers of the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly*. A *good* Review we indeed have—but it is not supported and it never has been supported by us as it should be, and consequently it has never given us the fair measure of our national ability in this direction.

The *North American Review* has not lived such a spasmodic life as some of its compeers on this side the Atlantic. The current number for July, which lies before us, is the one hundred and seventy-sixth issue of the periodical, and this fact is sufficient to prove that the Northern world of readers do at least pay for their reading. The strength of the treasury of the *Review* is fairly inferable from the length of its subscription list, which has never been the case with any of the ablest periodicals of the same class attempted in other sections of the country. But the subscription is not by one-sixth so large as it should be, and the *Review* of course falls proportionably short of its due strength. The actual editor (Reverend Dr. PEABODY, of Portsmouth, N. H.) has shown a great deal of ability in the conduct of the *Review*, and has bestowed upon its management much time and care, for which it is not possible that he should have received any adequate remuneration. When we consider that no American periodical stands so distinctly before the foreign world as the representative of American thought and culture—that the *North American Review*, having the *prestige* of years in its favor, and appearing in the best possible physical guise, is generally accepted abroad as a flourishing exponent of American literature, it certainly would seem to be worth while for us to do something to enable its publishers to bring it vitally and practically up to the requirements of its position.

The contents of the July number are varied, and most of the papers are ably written and not lacking in interest. Could the *Review* be put upon a proper establishment, much more freshness of tone might be given to the several issues. As it is at present constituted it is not possible for the publishers to keep the press open till within a few days of the time of publication, as is done with the great English Reviews. Articles in the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly*, for instance, on subjects of immediate national interest, can be sent to press a single week before the appearance of the Reviews. It is easy to see what an immense accession of attractiveness may be given to the pages of those periodicals, which are thus enabled to combine much of the timeliness of the daily journal with something of the deliberateness of the elaborate volume.

The first article in the July number of the *North American Review*, is not, however, deficient in this element of interest. It is a very careful and spirited review of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' edition of the Works of his grandfather, the second President. With the roar of the celebration of our National Anniversary still in our ears, and the ominous rumors of national difficulty and sectional dispute all around us, it ought to be as profitable as it is interesting to recur, as in their pages we may, to the temper of the times in which the nation was first built up, and to the characters of the men who labored at the building. No one of these men labored more earnestly or more honestly than JOHN ADAMS, and the Reviewer, while he takes Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS very courteously to task, for his judgments of some of the men with whom the second President had serious difficulties of sentiment and opinion, heartily concurs with him in the estimate he sets upon the virtues and the force of his great ancestor. Not the least interesting part of the article are the extracts, which show us how bluntly Mr. ADAMS set down his notions of the character of the men with whom he worked in Congress. There is great life-likeness in these portraits, though they are not always by any means flattering.

A capital paper on "Trees and their Uses," an admirable discussion of the "Present Geography of Palestine" (is not this title rather an odd one, by the way?) and an interesting argument on certain gravely important matters concerning Literature and Religion in a review of TURNBULL's Life-Pictures, are also well worthy of attention. The "Critical Notices" are not quite equal to our ideal standard of cultivated criticism, but they bear the sovereign impress of honesty, and the number altogether shows that if we really wish to have a strong Review among us, we cannot do better than build on the old oaken framework of the *North-American*.

SCHOOL DAYS AT RUGBY.—By an OLD BOY.—BOSTON, TICKNOR & FIELDS.

We knew, once upon a time, a dear, good old lady, fonder of her household than of the stranger within her gates, yet never less than generously hospitable to the latter however insanely indulgent she might be of the former, who had a way of making plum-puddings that was quite her own. She always contrived to crowd more plums into one corner of her puddings than most people put into the whole round world of theirs; and she invariably gave that rich corner, that Golconda of her floury globe, to her ancient and respected spouse. After he had been helped, the rest of the expectant table who had been looking with admiring eyes upon the purple opulence of his stately portion, were sadly brought down from the heaven of their dreams, by a blank reality of plumless slices.

Often have we been reminded of this youthful experience of ours, on taking up some goodly volume whereof we had just before been reading a brilliant notice, richly interspersed with charming extracts from the work itself. We have found, not once nor twice, that the astute reviewer had helped himself to all the plums. So that we now generally defy and savagely distrust all books which are praised and quoted from. And when we address ourselves to the task of criticism, (which is not often, reader dear, for a more thankless task no man can undertake,) we, bearing in mind our own sorrows and disappointments, do never quote one word from any book unless we feel quite sure that it is a hook from which we might quote five hundred words, and yet leave in every chapter "five hundred as good" as those we take, to be found there with rapture by the expectant eyes which have trusted themselves to our guidance.

Judge, then, of our admiration of *School Days at Rugby*, by the abundance of the extracts which we are about to make forthwith from its hearty, healthy, genial pages!

It is, indeed, one of the very best books we have read in these latter days—which, yielding to the cant of our order, we were about to call "decrepid days"—but being warmed by the spirit of the book itself, than which no bitterer foe to cant of all kinds has ever arisen before man, shall by no means so designate.

The "Old Boy" who wrote this new book is evidently one of glorious Dr. ARNOLD's very best boys. His pages are the most eloquent popular testimony to the efficiency of that straight-forward, manly and Christian system of training, which ARNOLD introduced into the English Public School over which, for the eternal good of his country, he so long presided. From the first page to the last you go on in good company. The hero of the story, Master Thomas Brown, is a brave, headlong, generous, honorable little fellow, when you make his acquaintance, and when you leave him, he is a strong and righteous gentleman, the sworn foe of all sorts of humbug, poltroonery, lies and stratagems; the sworn friend of whatever things are "lovely, pure and of good report." No father who wishes his son to grow up a better man than himself, can do better than put this book into the hands of his son. No boy who wants a true friend to show him his weakness and his strength—to make him believe in all the good he is tempted to doubt of, and make him valiant to scout all the shames that tempt him, can find a better set of companions than "Tom" and his cronies at Rugby. And if the boy will rise from these pages with a dream of manhood in his heart, the father will lay them down with a glow of his own best memories, making his soul young again within him. For "Tom Brown's" school-life is no child's book. Men and women will find more in it than any boy can, without prejudice to the boy's pleasure and profit therein. It is a model of its class,—if indeed it have any class,—so fresh and original is it in temper and in style, so specific, so individual, so "marked in the corner," as the French say, but not a bit with a French mark. But why do we go on prophecying in this superfluous way about a book which ought to speak for itself? Let "Tom Brown," himself, take the floor. Hear him discourse of the "Browns:"

"The Browns have become illustrious by the pen of Thackeray and the pencil of Doyle, within the memory of the young gentlemen who are now matriculating at the Universities. Notwithstanding the well-merited but late fame which has now fallen upon them, any one at all acquainted with the family must feel, that much has yet to be written and said before the British nation will be properly sensible of how much of its greatness it owes to the Browns. For centuries, in their quiet, dogged, homespun way, they have been subduing the earth in most English countries, and leaving their mark in American forests and Australian uplands. Wherever the fleets and armies of England have won renown, there stalwart sons of the Browns have done yeomen's work. With the yew-bow and cloth-yard shaft at Cressy and Agincourt, with the brown bill and pike under the brave Lord Willoughby, with culverin and demi-culverin against Spaniards and Dutchmen, with hand-grenade and sabre, and musket and bayonet, under Rodney and St. Vincent, Wolfe and Moore, Nelson and Wellington, they have carried their lives in their hands; getting hard knocks and hard work in plenty, which was on the whole what they looked for, and the best thing for them, and little praise or pudding, which indeed they, and most of us are better without. Talbots and Stanleys, St. Maurs, and such like folk, have led armies and made laws, time out of mind; but those noble families would be somewhat astounded, if the accounts ever came to be fairly taken, to find how small their work for England has been by the side of that of the Browns.

These latter, indeed, have until the present generation rarely been sung by poet, or chronicled by sage. They have wanted their "sacer vates," having been too solid to rise to the top by themselves, and not having been largely gifted with the talent of catching hold of, and holding on tight to, whatever good things happened to be going,—the foundation of the fortunes of so many noble families. But the world goes on its way, and the wheel turns, and the wrongs of the Browns, like other wrongs, seem in a fair way to get righted. And this present writer having for many years of his life been a devout Brown-worshipper, and moreover having the honor of being nearly connected with an eminently respectable branch of the great Brown family, is anxious, so far as in him lies, to help the wheel over and throw his stone on the pile.

However, gentle reader, or simple reader, whichever you may be, lest you should be led to waste your precious time upon these pages, I make so bold as at once to tell you the sort of folk, you'll have to meet and put up with, if you and I are to jog on comfortably together. You shall hear at once what sort of folk the Browns are, at least my branch of them; and then if you don't like the sort, why cut the concern at once, and let you and me cry quits before either of us can grumble at the other.

In the first place, the Browns are a fighting family. One may question their wisdom, or wit, or beauty, but about their fight there can be no question. Wherever hard knocks of any kind, visible or invisible, are going, there the Browns who be nearest must shove in their carcass. And these carcasses for the most part answer very well to the characteristic propensity; they are a square-headed and snake-necked generation, broad in the shoulder, deep in the chest, and thin in the flank, carrying no lumber. Then for clanship they are as bad as Highlanders; it is amazing the belief they have in one another. With them there is nothing like the Browne, to the third and fourth generation. "Blood is thicker than water," is one of their pet sayings. They can't be happy unless they are always meeting one another. Never were such people for family gatherings, which, were you a stranger or sensitive, you might think had better not have been gathered together. For during the whole time of their being together they luxuriate in telling one another their minds on whatever subject turns up, and their minds are wonderfully antagonistic, and all their opinions are downright beliefs. Till you've been among them some time and understand them, you can't think but they are quarreling. Not a bit of it; they love and respect one another ten times the more after a good set family arguing bout, and go back, one to his curacy, another to his chambers, and another to his regiment, freshened for work, and more then ever convinced that the Browns are the height of company.

This family training too, combined with their turn for combativeness, makes them eminently quixotic. They can't let anything alone which they think is going wrong. They must speak their mind about it, annoying all easy-going folk; and spend their time and money in having a tinker at it, however hopeless the job. It is an impossibility to a Brown to leave the most disreputable lame dog on the other side of a stile. Most other folk get tired of such work. The old Browns, with red faces, white whiskers, and bald heads, go on believing and fighting to a green old age. They have always a crochet going, till the old man with the scythe reaps and garners them away, for troublesome old boys as they are. And the most provoking thing is, that no failures knock them up, or make them hold their hands, or think you, or me, or other sane people in the right.

Failures slide off them like July rain off a duck's back feathers. Jem and his whole family turn out bad, and cheat them one week, and the next they are doing the same things for Jack; and when he goes to the tread-mill, and his wife and children to the workhouse, they will be on the lookout for Bill to take his place.

However, it is time for us to get from the general to the particular; so leaving the great army of Browns, who are scattered over the whole empire on which the sun never sets, and whose general diffusion I take to be the chief cause of that empire's stability; let us fix our attention upon the small nest of Browns in which our hero was hatched, and which dwelt in that portion of the royal County of Berks which is called the Vale of White Horse."

Or hear how the Squire, his father, brought him up, and what manner of play-fellows he had:

"But, above all, there was Harry Winburn, the quickest and best boy in the parish. He might be a year older than Tom, but was very little bigger, and he was the Crichton of our village boys. He could wrestle, and climb, and run, better than all the rest, and learned all that the schoolmaster could teach him faster than that worthy at all liked. He was a boy to be proud of, with his curly brown hair, keen gray eye, straight active figure, and little ears and hands and feet, as fine as a lord's, as Charity remarked to Tom one day, talking as usual great nonsense. Lords' hands and ears and feet are just as ugly as other folks when they are children, as any one may convince themselves if they like to look. Tight boots and gloves, and doing nothing with them, I allow, make a difference by the time they are twenty.

Now that Benjy was laid on the shelf, and his young brothers were still under petticoat government, Tom, in search of companions, began to cultivate the village boys generally more and more. Squire Brown, be it said, was a true-blue Tory to the backbone, and believed honestly that the powers which be were ordained of God, and that loyalty and steadfast obedience were men's first duties. Whether it were in consequence or in spite of his political creed, I do not mean to give an opinion, though I have one; but certain it is, that he held therewith divers social principles not generally supposed to be true-blue in color. Foremost of these, and the one which the Squire loved to propound above all others, was the belief that a man is to be valued wholly and solely for that which he is in himself, for that which stands up in the four fleshy walls of him, apart from clothes, rank, fortune, and all externals whatsoever. Which belief I take to be a wholesome corrective of all political opinions, and, if held sincerely, to make all opinions equally harmless, whether they be blue, red, or green. As a necessary corollary to this belief, Squire Brown held further, that it didn't matter a straw whether his son associated with lords' sons or ploughmen's sons, provided they were brave and honest. He himself had played football and gone birds'-nesting with the farmers whom he met at vestry and the laborers who tilled the fields, and so had his father and grandfather with their progenitors. So he encouraged Tom in his intimacy with the boys of the village, and forwarded it by all means in his power, and gave them the run of a close for a playground, and provided hats and balls and a football for their sports."

Or try this taste of the Rugby life, as it broke on the young Brown in the storm of the foot-ball fight:

"'Are you ready?' 'Yes.' And away comes the ball kicked high in the air, to give the school time to rush on and catch it as it falls. And here they are amongst us. Meet them like Englishmen, you school-house boys, and charge them home. Now is the time to show what mettle is in you—and there shall be a warm seat by the hall fire, and honor, and lots of bottled beer to night, for him who does his duty in the next half-hour. And they are well met. Again and again the cloud of their players up gathers before our goal, and comes threatening on, and Warner or Hedge, with young Brooke and the relics of the bull-dogs, break through and carry the ball back; and old Brooke ranges the field like Job's war-horse, the thickest scrummege parts asunder before his rush, like the waves before a clipper's bows; his cheery voice rings over the field, and his eye is everywhere. And if these miss the ball, and it rolls dangerously in front of our goal, Crab Jones and his men have seized it and sent it away towards the sides with the unerring drop-kick. This is worth living for; the whole sum of school-boy existence gathered up into one straining, struggling half-hour, a half-hour worth a year of common life.

The quarter to 5 has struck, and the play slackens for a minute before goal; but there is Crew, artful dodger, driving the ball in behind our goal, on the island side, where our quarters are weakest. Is there no one to meet him? Yes! look at little East! the ball is just at equal distances between the two, and they rush together, the young man of seventeen and the boy of twelve, and kick it at the same moment. Crew passes on without a stagger; East is hurled forward by the shock, and plunges on his shoulder, as if he would bury himself in the ground; but the ball rises straight into the air, and falls behind Crew's back, while the bravos of the school-house attest the pinkiest charge of all that hard-fought day. Warner picks East up lame and half stunned, and he hobbles back into goal, conscious of having played the man.

And now the last minutes are come, and the school gather for their last rush, every boy of the hundred and twenty who has a run left in him. Reckless of the defence of their own goal, on they come across the level big side ground, the ball well down amongst them, straight for our goal, like the column of the old guard up the slope at Waterloo. All former charges have been child's play to this. Warner and Hedge have met them but still on they come. The bull-dogs rush in for the last time; they are hurled over or carried back, striving hand, foot, and eyelids. Old Brooke comes sweeping round the skirts of the play, and turning short round, picks out the very heart of the scrummage, and plunges in. It wavers for a moment—he has the ball! No, it has passed him, and his voice rings out clear over the advancing tide, "Look out in goal." Crab Jones catches it for a moment, but before he can kick the rush is upon him and passes over him; and he picks himself up behind them with his straw in his mouth, a little dirtier, but as cool as ever.

The ball rolls slowly in behind the school-house goal, not three yards in front of a dozen of the biggest school players up.

There stand the school-house praepostor, safest of goal-keepers, and Tom Brown by his side, who has learned his trade by this time. Now is your time, Tom. The blood of all the Browns is up, and the two rush in together, and throw themselves on the ball, under the very feet of the advancing column; the praepostor on his hands and knees arching his back, and Tom all along on his face. Over them topple the leaders of the rush, shooting over the back of the praepostor, but falling flat on Tom, and knocking all the wind out of his small carcass. 'Our ball,' says the praepostor, rising with his prize, 'but get up there, there's a little fellow under you.' They are hauled and roll off him, and Tom is discovered a motionless body.

Old Brooke picks him up. 'Stand back, give him air,' he says; and then, feeling his limbs, adds, 'No bones broken. How do you feel, young 'un?'

'Hah-hah,' gasps Tom, as his wind comes back, 'pretty well, thank you—all right.'

'Who is he?' says Brooke. 'Oh, it's Brown, he's a new boy; I know him," says East, coming up.

'Well, he's a plucky youngster, and will make a player,' says Brooke.

And five o'clock strikes. 'No side' is called, and the first day of the school-house match is over."

How Tom fought and was flogged; how he resisted the devil in divers shapes, and drank the cup of school-boy sorrows and delights to the lees thereof; how he learned to know the good from the evil and the brave from the false; how mild and yet how manly, how just and temperate, was the rule of the noble Doctor; these things our space permits us not to let Tom tell, and we shall certainly not tell them for him.

But if we leave you with him, reader, where we left him in the Chapel of Rugby School, years after he had gone out to try in the world the manhood he there had learned, we are sure that you will make Tom's acquaintance forthwith, to learn of him many a hint which is nowhere more needed than in our own dear country, and can be nowhere more fruitful than in our own school systems, and the breeding of our own younger generations.

"He walked quickly through the quadrangle and out into the close. The longing which had been upon him and driven him thus far, like the gad-fly in the Greek legends, giving him no rest in mind or body, seemed all of a sudden not to be satisfied, but to shrivel up, and pall. 'Why should I go on? It's no use,' he thought, and threw himself at full length on the turf, and looked vaguely and listlessly at all the well-known objects. There were a few of the town-boys playing cricket, their wicket pitched on the best piece in the middle of the big-side ground, a sin about equal to sacrilege in the eyes of a captain of the eleven. He was very nearly getting up to go and send them off. 'Pshaw! they won't remember me. They've more right there than I,' he muttered. And the thought that his sceptre had departed, and his mark was wearing out, came home to him for the first time, and bitterly enough. He was lying on the very spot where he fights came off; where he himself had fought six years ago his first and last battle. He conjured up the scenes till he could almost hear the shouts of the ring, and East's whisper in his ear; and looking across the close to the Doctor's private door, half expected to see it open, and the tall figure in cap and gown come striding under the elm-trees towards him.

No, no! that sight could never be seen again. There was no flag flying on the round tower; the school-house windows were all shuttered up: and when the flag went up again, and the shutters came down, it would be to welcome a stranger. All that was left on earth of him whom he had honored, was lying cold and still under the chapel floor. He would go in and see the place once more, and then leave it once for all. New men and new methods might do for other people; let those who would worship the rising star, be at least would be faithful to the sun which had set. And so he got up and walked to the chapel door and unlocked it, fancying himself the only mourner in all the broad land, and feeding on his own selfish sorrow.

He passed through the vestibule, and then paused for a moment to glance over the empty benches. His heart was still proud and high, and he walked up to the seat which he had last occupied as a sixth-form boy, and sat himself down there to collect his thoughts.

And, truth to tell, they needed collecting and setting in order not a little. The memories of eight years were all dancing through his brain, and carrying him about whither they would; while beneath them all, his heart was throbbing with the dull sense of a loss that could never be made up to him. The rays of the evening sun came solemnly through the painted windows above his head, and fell in gorgeous colors on the opposite wall, and the perfect stillness soothed his spirit by little and little. And he turned to the pulpit, and looked at it, and then leaning forward, with his head on his hands, groaned aloud. 'If he could only have seen the Doctor again for one five minutes, to have told him all that was in his heart, what he owed to him, how he loved and reverenced him, and would, by God's help, follow his steps in life and death, he could have borne it all without a murmur. But that he should have gone away forever without knowing it all, was too much to bear'——'But am I sure that he does not know it all?'—The thought made him start—'May he not even be near me, in this chapel? If he be, am I sorrowing as he would have me sorrow—as I shall wish to have sorrowed when I shall meet him again?'

He raised himself up and looked round; and after a minute rose and walked humbly down to the lower bench, and sat down on the very seat which he had occupied on the first Sunday at Rugby. And then the old memories rushed back again, but softened and subdued, and soothing him as he let himself be carried away by them. And he looked up at the great painted window above the altar, and remembered how, when a little boy, he used to try not to look through it at the elm-trees and the rooks, before the painted glass came—and the subscription for the painted glass, and the letter he wrote home for money to give to it. And there, down below, was the very name of the boy who sat on his right hand on that first day, scratched rudely in the oak panelling.

And then came the thought of all his old schoolfellows: and form after form of boys, nobler, and braver, and purer than he, rose up and seemed to rebuke him. Could he not think of them, and what they had felt and were feeling; they who had honored and loved from the first, the man whom he had taken years to know and love? Could he not think of those yet dearer to him who was gone, who bore his name and shared his blood, and were now without a husband or a father? Then the grief which he began to share with others became gentle and holy, and he rose up once more, and walked up the steps to the altar; and while the tears flowed freely down his cheeks, knelt down humbly and hopefully, to lay down there his share of a burden which had proved itself too heavy for him to bear in his own strength. Here let us leave him—where better could we leave him, than at the altar, before which he had first caught a glimpse of the glory of his birthright, and felt the drawing of the blood which links all living souls together in one brotherhood—at the grave beneath the altar of him who had opened his eyes to see that glory, and softened his heart till it could feel that bond.

And let us not be hard on him, if at that moment his soul is fuller of the tomb and him who lies there, than of the altar and Him of whom it speaks. Such stages have to be gone through, I believe, by all young and brave souls, who must win their way through hero-worship, to the worship of Him who is the King and Lord of heroes. For it is only through our mysterious human relationships, through love and tenderness and purity of mothers, and sisters, and wives,—through the strength and courage and wisdom of fathers, and brothers, and teachers, that we can come to the knowledge of Him, in whom alone the love, and the tenderness, and the purity, and the strength, and the courage, and the wisdom of all these dwell forever and ever in perfect fullness."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Story of a Pocket Bible. New edition. Illustrated. New-York: WILEY & HALSTED.

Married or Single? By the author of *Redwood*. 2 vols. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemist. Being also an attempt to rescue from undeserved opposition the reputation of a class of extraordinary thinkers in past ages. Boston: CAUSBY, NICHOLS & Co.

Thine and Mine, or, The Step-Mother's Reward. By FLORA NEALE, of Baltimore. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Chemical Problems and Reactions to accompany Stockhardt's Elements of Chemistry. By JOSIAH P. COOK, Jr. Cambridge: JOHN BARTLETT.

Sketch of the Life and Ministry of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. From original Documents. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

The Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier. Complete in two Volumes. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Madame de Staël's Works. Corinne. Translated by ISABEL HILL, with metrical versions of the Odes, by L. E. LANDON. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

The Great Law Book. The Kingdom and Reign of the Messiah; his subjects, precepts, and Government, &c. By HARMON KINGSBURY, New-York. WM. GOWANS.

Virginia Illustrated: Containing a visit to the Virginia Canaan. And the Adventures of Porte Crayon and his Cousins. Illustrated from drawings by Porte Crayon. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

The Professor. A Tale. By CURRER BELL. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

Outlines of English History. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Boston: HICKLING, SWAN & BREWER.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows' Lecture on the Theatre. By Rev. D. R. THOMASON. New-York: M. W. DODD.

Wild Northern Scenes; or, Sporting Adventures with the Rifle and the Rod. B. S. H. HAMMOND. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

The Works of Jane Austen. 4 vols. New-York; DERBY & JACKSON.

Commencement Exercises at Union College, Schenectady.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

This venerable Dutch city has been brim-full for the past few days, and crowds of her alumni and friends, strangers and natives, have rushed in to attend the Sixty-second Commencement of old Union. Hotels have lodged their guests upon the floor, and given them indifferent fodder. All the inconveniences and discomforts of a crowd have been felt in Schenectady this week.

The exercises were to have commenced on Sunday evening, by a sermon from Rev. F. D. HUNTINGDON, of Boston, but, by the churlishness of a Presbyterian minister of this city, who refused the use of his church to a Unitarian, it was not delivered, and the Theological Societies lost a rich treat.

Not so with their more worldly-minded literary brethren. On Monday their intellectual palates were tickled by a most beautiful address from GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., of New-York, who spoke before the Senate on the subject of "The Duties of Young Men."

On Tuesday, at 4 P. M., Mr. ANSON G. CHESTER addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Society in a short but happy speech on the subject of "Life;" and at the same time Mr. G. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, delivered an address.

At 7½ o'clock the grand feature of the entertainment—the address of HENRY WARD BEECHER—came off. The orator was, as usual, excessively Beecherish, but it was one of his happiest efforts, and no doubt appreciated by the Literary Societies before whom it was delivered, and the immense crowd assembled to hear it.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT followed with a poem on the subject of "Coward," one of his many happy efforts in which wit and pathos are mingled in admirable proportions. All the literary exercises of this year have been superior, and all attended by large audiences.

The meeting of the Alumni of Union was held on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., to devise ways and means to complete the grand plan of the College grounds, and erect in the centre of the "Campus," an immense "Graduate's Hall." It was determined to lay the corner-stone of the new edifice on the day preceding the next Commencement, and as old Union numbers among her sons some of the richest and most influential men in the State, there is no doubt but a noble structure will be built.

Wednesday, the Commencement day proper, at length arrived, when the students were to furnish the oratory. At 9 o'clock in the morning the students and Alumni formed a procession, over a quarter of a mile in length, and marched from the College to the Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were to be held; this literary army was under the marshalship of Professor JACKSON, sometimes called "Captain JACK, from sundry military propensities in days of yore, and Mr. N. R. CAREY, of the graduating class. On reaching the Church the graduating exercises took place.

Messrs. L. C. SEELYE, of Bethel, Conn., and H. R. RATHBONE, of Albany, were the fortunate individuals who secured the two prizes offered by Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, to the two best speakers, taking into consideration matter and manner. The Committee, in awarding the prizes, regretted that they were not five instead of two, as that number of young gentlemen had shown themselves a head and shoulders above the rest in oratorical ability, but they awarded them—the medal valued at $40, to Mr. SEELYE, and that at $30 to Mr. RATHBONE. The venerable Doctor NOTT, after conferring the degrees, presented the medals to their respective recipients with words of good counsel and fatherly advice. Much dissatisfaction exists as to the decision of the Committee. The fact that one gentleman would certainly receive the first prize who didn't get either, was regarded during the exercises as a foregone conclusion; but it is hard to please everybody.

Immediately before the conferring of the degrees, the following song, composed by F. H. LUDLOW, Esq., of the class of last year, was sung; we give it entire:

SONG TO OLD UNION.

AIR—*Sparkling and Bright.*

Let the Grecian dream of his sacred stream,
And sing of the hravs adorning
That Phœbus weaves from his laurel leaves,
At the golden gates of Morning;
But the brook that bounds through Union's grounds
Gleams bright as the Delphic water,
And a prize as fair as a god may wear,
Is a dip from our Alma Mater!

CHORUS.

Then here's to thee, the brave and free,
Old Union smiling o'er us,
And for many a day, as thy walls grow gray,
May they ring with thy children's chorus.

Could our praises thi ong on the waves of song,
Like an Orient fleet gem-bringing,
We would bear to thee the argosy,
And crown thee with pearls of sin ging;
But thy smile beams down beneath a crown
Whose glory asks no other;
We gather it not from the green sea-grot—
'Tis the love we bear our mother.

CHORUS.—Then here'e to thee, &c.

Let the joy that falls from thy dear old walls
Unchanged brave Time'e ou-darting,
And our only tear fall once a year
On the hands that clasp ere parting;
And when other throngs shall sing thy songs,
And their spell once more hath bound us,
Our faded hours shall revive their flowers,
And ths Past shall live around us.

CHORUS.—Then here's to thee, &c.

Benediction was pronounced by the venerable President, the crowd dispersed, and between 70 and 80 more A. B.'s were launched into active life.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The annual meeting of this body will open at Montreal on the 12th August. The Conveyance Committee appointed in Montreal, gives the following notice to persons proposing to attend:

The Committee has made arrangements with all the railroads and steamboats in the Province, and most of the American lines to bring the members over for half fare. They will have to produce their letters of invitation in order to entitle them to the benefit of this arrangement.

But the Committee think it advisable that members who intend coming to the meeting in Montreal should at once present their invitations at the head offices of the railroad in their respective localities, so as to ascertain if they will accede to the arrangement that has been so generally made. Members of the association will be in waiting at the different termini to receive the members on their arrival, and provide them with lodgings, so far as the citizens will place it in their power.

On one evening during their stay, the members of the Association will be entertained by the faculty of McGill College.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Topeka Convention—The Constitution to be Submitted to the People, &c.

The Lawrence *Republican* says that the State Convention finished its session at Topeka Tuesday, July 16. Every district and neighborhood almost, in the whole of Kansas, was fully represented; almost two hundred delegates were present.

The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The Topeka Constitution and State organization was unanimously indorsed.

A strong series of resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Topeka Constitution is to be resubmitted at the August election to every *bona fide* resident of Kansas. MARCUS J. PARROTT was nominated for Congress. The census returns show a population of nearly 50,000 inhabitants.

From the Quindaro Chindowan, July 18.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Wednesday, July 15.

The Convention met at Union Hall at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Judge CONWAY.

Gen. J. H. LANE was elected President, *pro tem.*

Messrs. Addis, Conway, Larzalier, Sparks, and Ritchie were appointed a Committee on permanent organization.

The President was authorized to nominate a Committee on credentials. The following were appointed: W. A. Phillips, Frost, Jackman, Dr. Hunting, Biles, Henry J. Adams, Asaph Allen, Judge John Curtiss, Fuller, Dr. G. A. Cutler, H. P. Waters, Collier, Judge S. N. Latta, E. S. Nash, Newton.

On motion, the Committee on credentials were authorized to decide also on the number of the delegates, based on its present population, each district is entitled to in this Convention.

The Committee on permanent organization reported for officers the following gentlemen, who were elected by the Convention:

President—J. H. LANE. *Vice-Presidents*—Judge J. A. Wakefield, of Bloomington; H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth; T. J. Addis, of Sugar Creek; A. A. Griffin, of Manhattan; and Harris Stratton, of Doniphan. *Secretaries*—R. J. Hinton, of the *Empoeria News*, and A. D. Richardson, of the *Quindaro Chindowan*.

Capt. C. U. F. Leonhardt, Gen. J. H. Lane, Judge G. W. Smith and Judge Wakefield were called out, and made brief speeches. The Convention then took a noon recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the absence of the Committee on credentials, Gov. Charles Robinson, Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts, Judge M. F. Conway, and Messrs. H. Miles Moore, T. Dwight Thatcher, and O. B. Hollman, appeared in response to the call of the Convention, and made remarks upon the present position and proper policy of the Free State party.

On motion, the Convention was formally opened with prayer. The Committee on credentials now reported the names of 187 delegates as entitled to seats in the Convention. The report was accepted and adopted.

Judge CONWAY offered a resolution that the President appoint a Committee to prepare business for the Convention. The following gentlemen were named:

M. F. Conwey, A. Curtis, L. F. Currier, Allen Crocker, C. F. W. Leonhardt, Ira Taylor, E. Riddle, I. H. Snyder, Dr. Davis, W. F. M. Arny, Harris Stratton, G. C. Osgood.

On motion of S. N. WOOD, state officers, members of the legislature, and other Free-State men present, were invited to take seats in the Convention and participate in all its actions except voting.

On motion of J. M. WALDEN, the President was requested to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The following appointments were made:

J. M. Walden, of the Quindaro *Chindowan*; T. Dwight Thatcher, of the Lawrence *Republican*; J. M. Dunn, W. Oakley, Wm. Graham, James McArthur, J. Fletcher, A. Hunting, G. S. Hillyer, A. A. Jamison, F. G. Adams, O. B. Hollman, W. G. Nichols, G. P. Buell, T. R. Newton.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was addressed by Dr. DAVIS and MARCUS J. PARROTT, of Leavenworth; J. M. WALDEN, of Quindaro; Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, of Sugar Mound; and S. N. WOOD, of Lawrence.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, July 16.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. MCAFEE. Messrs. HENRY J. ADAMS, A. LARZALIER and A. L. WINANS were called for, and made remarks upon the position and policy of the Free-State Party.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE took the stand, in response to the call of the Convention, and among other things, said that he thanked his friends for the honor they proposed to confer upon him by tendering him the nomination for Congress, but utterly refused to receive the nomination; that he had determined never

mation Clerk of the Supreme Court.

On motion it was resolved that the Convention proceed to elect a candidate for representative to Congress.

Messrs. HENRY J. ADAMS and MARCUS J. PARROT were named for the post; and came forward and pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention.

On the first ballot MARCUS J. PARROT had 33 votes; HENRY J. ADAMS, 30.

Mr. PARROT was declared the nominee, and the nomination confirmed by acclamation.

Messrs. PARROT and ADAMS both appeared, and made a few remarks in response to the call of the Convention.

On motion, the delegations from the several representative districts were instructed to appoint members of the State Central Committee. The following gentlemen were selected:

First District, J. Blood; Second District, A. Conklin; Third District, S. E. Martin; Fourth, Ralph Mayfield; Fifth, W. F. M. Arny; Sixth, W. R. Griffith; Seventh, Henry Harvey; Eighth, Dr. J. P. Root; Ninth, G. S. Hillyer; Tenth, A A. Griffin; Eleventh, F. G. Adams; Twelfth, H. Miles Moore; Fourteenth, A. Larzaller; Seventeenth, E. S. Nash.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of five to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of printing and circulating the Topeka Constitution.

Dr. G. E. Buddington, A. L. Winans, Dr. James Davis, J. S. Emory and O. S. Allison were appointed that Committee.

On motion the chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to investigate the affairs of the late central committee. Messrs. C. F. CURRIER, E. B. WHITMAN and MARRIS STRATTON were appointed on that committee.

On motion of S. W. WOOD the usual thanks were returned to the President and other officers of the Convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. H. LANE, President.

A. D. RICHARDSON, J. R. HINTON, } Secretaries.

Nomination of City Officers in Lawrence.

The Lawrence *Republican* of the 16th contains a report of the proceedings of a Mass Meeting held in Lawrence to nominate City Officers:

A meeting having been called in front of the Morrow House, to nominate a candidate for the various municipal offices of the City of Lawrence, on motion, Col. S. W. ELDRIDGE was called to the Chair, and C. W. BABCOCK was appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed A. D. Searl, C. Stearns, S Lappan, Rev. E. W. Hutchinson, and Edward Clark, a Committee to report candidates for the several offices. During the absence of the Committee, John Hutchinson, Esq, being called upon, came forward and made a powerful argument in favor of the people, one and all, going into the election. The Committee then reported the following names:

For Mayor—James Blood.

For Aldermen—Wm. Hutchinson, Wm. A. Phillips, Geo. Ford. P. R. Brooks, B. W. Woodward, Gains Jenkins, Geo. W. Hutchinson.

For Marshal—S. W. Eldridge.

For Assessors—A D. Searl, R. Morrow, J. Wilder.

For Justice—Edward Clark.

For Treasurer—Calnahus Hornsby.

It having been suggested that Col BLOOD would not accept the nomination, on motion, he was unanimously nominated, and a Committee of three, S. N. WOOD, Chairman, was appointed to notify him of his nomination. The Committee reported that Mr. BLOOD did not wish the nomination, as he had promised his support to another man, but that he would probably serve if elected. The meeting reaffirmed his nomination unanimously. On motion of C W. BABCOCK, the whole ticket reported by the Committee was unanimously adopted. Mr. MORRIS and Mr. WILDER declining to accept, Mr. T. SAMPSON and Mr. JOHN MACK were nominated in their places On motion, the whole meeting was constituted a Committee to rally the votes to the polls this afternoon. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the polls.

S W. ELDRIDGE, Chairman.

C. W. BABCOCK, Secretary.

At the election held on Monday afternoon, the whole of the above ticket, as nominated, was elected, except A. D. SEARL and JOHN MACK, in whose stead, J BOYER and T. L. WHITNEY were elected. The vote upon most of the candidates was well nigh unanimous.

CONSULTATION MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE.

A large meeting was held in the Unitarian Church, last Friday evening, for the purpose of mutual consultation, and to nominate delegates for the State Convention. Hon. LYMAN ALLEN was chosen Chairman and WM. HUTCHINSON, Secretary. A Committee of five was appointed to report to the meeting the names of candidates. During the absence of the Committee Governor ROBINSON was called out, and made a speech of great power, and full of convincing arguments in favor of a firm adherence to the Topeka Constitution and State organization. He avowed the entire readiness of the Free-State Party to go in and take possession of the Territorial Government in October, and to submit the Topeka Constitution to a re-ratification of the people. We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents a further notice of the Governor's able effort.

MARCUS J. PARROTT, Esq., of Leavenworth, next addressed the succence in an elegant though guarded speech. He was distrustful of the wisdom of adhering any longer to the policy of the Topeka Constitution, and showed what he considered to be some of the weak points of that instrument.

MILES MOORE, Esq., of Leavenworth, followed in a long speech full of the most emphatic protestations of devotion to the Topeka Constitution. He indorsed Governor ROBINSON'S policy of taking possession of the Territorial Legislature in October.

WM. A. PHILLIPS next took the stand. He alluded to the importance of the position of the Free State men, and to the magnitude of the interests entrusted to their hands. He spoke of the efforts of Governor WALKER to divide and distract the Free-State men; of his efforts to destroy the Topeka Constitution. He was suspicious of the ostensible endeavors of Free-State men to incnce the people to abandon the State organization. A fact had come to his knowledge while taking the census, which might serve to show how things were being managed, and where the opposition to the Topeka Constitution was being fed. It was a fact of importance, and the people should know it. He had learned, from the gentlemen to whom the proposition was made, that a certain editor of a paper in this place (Lawrence) had proposed to another editor to abandon the organization, and go in with his paper and support Governor WALKER, saying that there was to be a Walker party in the Territory, and that party was bound to succeed. [Great sensation, and cries of "Name him"—"Who is the man?" "Name him"—"Name him."] Mr. PHILLIPS replied—"The man who made the proposition is G. W. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*; the man to whom it was made is S. S. POTTY, of the *Freemen's Champion*." [Renewed sensation, and almost universal hissing throughout the assembly.] Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded for some time in a masterly strain, showing the utter folly and ruin of an abandonment of our position. He was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of his hearers.

At the conclusion of his speech the Committee reported the following names as candidates for delegates to the Convention: James Blood, Joel Grover, E. B. Whitman, T. Dwight Thacher, George H. Crocker, B. W. Worden, Lyman Allen, George W. Smith, M. F Conway and S. N Wood.

On motion, the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:

Resolved, That our delegates to the Topeka Nominating Convention, be requested to use their influence and cast their vote for no man for representative to Congress, who is not known to be earnestly in favor of the admission of KANSAS as a State under the Topeka Constitution, by his unswerving fidelity to, and persistent advocacy of a policy so eminently just.

Remarks were subsequently made by Judge CONWAY, SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., of Quindaro, and T. DWIGHT THACHER. At a late hour the meeting adjourned. On Saturday an election by ballot was held for delegates, and those nominated the evening previous were all elected. About 550 votes were polled. Lawrence is a unit upon the Topeka Constitution. The old banner still floats!

POSITION OF THE FREE-STATE MEN.

The Kansas *News*, published at Emporia, says:

"We speak confidently for the southern half of Kansas, when we say that of the 20,000 freemen to be found in it, there is not, nor ever will be, any party worthy of the name who does not hold to the Topeka Constitution, and which will not resist to the *bitter end*, the foul and infamous usurpation of Missouri, and the blood-stained and tyrannical enactments framed by it. We intend to be admitted into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, and we *shall be*, in spite of the schemes of WALKER and his "powerful, intelligent and determined 'middle party.'"

The mass of the people residing south of the Kansas River, are the most determined, radical and intelligent of the whole population of our State. We speak by the book, for we have traveled much over Kansas, and *know* the above assertion to be true. Contrary to the rule in every other Western State, the southern part of ours will be the Anti-Slavery stronghold.

Gov. Walker's Descent Upon Lawrence.

From the Quindaro Chindowan

A few weeks since the citizens of Lawrence made some arrangements to institute an independent town government. To this Gov. WALKER took exceptions. He issued a proclamation against the movement, dated July 15, and encamped near Lawrence yesterday with a squad of near four hundred dragoons. In his manifesto he asserts that the movement is insurrectory, because it denies the validity of the Territorial Legislature, and is in defiance to it, and that its tendency is to incite like movements in other portions of the Territory, whereby "for all practical purposes, in many important particulars, the Territorial government will be overthrown."

About a mile from town, we found the Governor in his carriage, with G. W. BROWN and G. W. COLLAMER. Mr. WALKER told us that he intended to arrest these revolutionary proceedings, and that the United States army would be called into requisition if needs be.

The citizens of Lawrence held a meeting during the afternoon, and dispatched a messenger to BROWN and COLLAMER to inform them that they were not authorized to act for the town. After this meeting, the people dispersed. The appearance of the troops, be their purpose what it might, did not seem to disturb the equanimity of the citizens of the threatened town.

In the evening a meeting was called to ratify the proceedings of the Free State Convention at Topeka. After giving the entire action of the Convention a unanimous ratification, and the nominees a most hearty endorsement, some attention was paid to the effect of an army being quartered so near to them. It was maintained that the organization of the town had only been to secure ends essential to the well-being of the inhabitants that could not be so easily reached in any other method; that the movement did not look beyond Lawrence or contemplate any collision with other authorities; that Gov. WALKER had made a decent upon them without investigating the matter thoroughly or giving them timely notice of his opinion of their action,—and that no law had been violated by the notion of the people.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, that the act of Gov. WALKER, in quartering upon the town, in time of peace, an army, was illegal, unconstitutional and infamous, and deserving only of cool contempt.

During the evening the meeting was addressed by Gov. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE and T. DWIGHT THATCHER, in their usually able and entertaining manner.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

Mr. Hilton Made Referee in the Conover Contempt Case.

THE DEVELIN HABEAS CORPUS ARGUED.

Mr. Sickles' and Mr. Field's Points.

Develin in Liberal Custody--Conover in Easy Office Yet.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JULY 23.

Before Judge Ingraham.

After the disposal of some ordinary business, the hour to which this case had been laid over having arrived,

Mr. Brady rose, and stated that they had on Wednesday served the Order of Reference, but that the name of the Referee was left blank, and he now asked the Court to name one.

The Court named Henry Hilton, Esq., and both parties consented to the appointment.

Mr. O'Conor read the order of reference and after some discussion as to certain parts of it, it was settled so as to direct, in substance, that the referee should take testimony and report whether Mr. Brewer and Mr. Farrington were present and knew of the injunction on Mr. Conover, or heard the announcement; where the search warrant was at that time, and whether any steps had been taken towards the execution of it; whether Mr. Conover knew that the injunction had been issued before the time the search warrant was signed.

The reference to proceed forthwith. The *habeas corpus* case was then proceeded with.

At a later hour of the day Mr. Brady read a note from Mr. Hilton, expressing his willingness to serve if the parties wished it.

Develin Habeas Corpus Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULY 23.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The adjourned hearing in this matter was taken up, and some discussion was had as to the materiality of some of the traverses, Mr. Field objecting to them. These objections were overruled.

The order of proceeding was then discussed, and the Judge observed he was to inquire into the causes of Mr. Develin's imprisonment; and first, whether the Judge had jurisdiction to commit, and secondly, whether the commitment was regular.

Mr. Field read the affidavits of Develin and Conover, which had both been submitted to Judge Peabody.

Mervin R. Brewer was called and sworn for the respondents, but Mr. Field had only put a few questions, when

Mr. O'Conor objected, and some discussion ensued.

The Judge did not feel disposed to go into oral testimony of what transpired before Judge Peabody, and the witness was withdrawn.

Mr. Field rested, except as to the documentary evidence of the appointment of Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner.

Mr. O'Conor objected to that. He would admit the offer to produce the document, but objected to its admission. They did not wish to try the appointment under the *habeas*.

Objection overruled, and the appointment admitted as produced, subject to exception.

MR. SICKLES' ARGUMENT.

Hon. D. E. Sickles then addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor—In the matter of the petition for the discharge of Charles Develin, sued out by the Corporation Counsel, in his official character, I appear in behalf of the Corporation to open the motion. The petition in this case is in its voluminous leaves discloses the history of one of the most extraordinary imprisonments, an imprisonment I venture to say, as extraordinary as any that was ever brought before a Court in this or any other country. A man is duly and regularly appointed to office by this Corporation—by its Corporate authority—and in an orderly, usual and regular manner inducted into that office by the corporate authorities; he goes in to discharge the duties of that office as required by law; he is recognized as the lawful holder of that office by all parties in the department of the City Government; and he is suddenly, without having committed any offence against the law, or crime, thrown into a dungeon, and is there incarcerated. He is thrown into prison because, by his acts in holding the credentials of that office and discharging the duties of it he maintains the right of the Corporation under the charter and the constitution to fill its own offices. For this he is thrown into prison. And strange it is, may it please your Honor, he is sent to prison because he maintains his right to the office, although no Court or no Judge has been found who has ventured to impeach his right to that office. He is forcibly taken from his office and put in prison, and another man allowed to enter as a direct consequence of his arrest, although no tribunal can be found which will venture to assert that his rival has the slightest right to his place. He is in prison, I will take leave to say, in view of these facts, for a *political* offence, as the result of the conflict between the authorities of the State and the City, as to which has the right to fill a certain office. The imprisonment might have had some color of excuse; it might have found, perhaps, a precedent in judicial theory, if he had entered or introduced himself by force into an office from which he had been excluded, on the ground that he had no rightful claim, and that his rival was rightly and lawfully possessed of it. This record, therefore, presents no ordinary instance of the application of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in this our land, so unaccustomed are we to witness the exercise of unlimited or arbitrary power. Extraordinary or unusual imprisonments are so rare among us, that we almost forget the time and circumstances in which this great writ of liberty and right originated. We are more familiar with its application in minor cases, as where a person imprisoned for some offence seeks to escape through some infirmity of the law, from its grasp. But this case revives within our mind all those recollections of an historical and national character of scenes and times in which this writ was invoked as the only guarantee of the citizen's protection against oppression, outrage and tyranny.

I said, may it please your Honor, that the case was without precedent. It has a precedent in times to which it would be well for those who have undertaken a prominent part in this transaction to recur to. In the time of James the Second, just prior to the Revolution of 1668, he undertook a proceeding very similar to this. In the case of Magdalen College, a chartered institution exercising all its rights and privileges under a charter from the Crown of England, a charter which conferred upon the Corporation the right to choose its own officers, the King asserted his power one night to appoint an officer of that Corporation. His power and right were resisted, and he sent down to Oxford a commission backed by bayonets to enforce his mandate, and it was enforced by violence and superior power. The Corporation and the expelled officer applied to the Courts, and although in that age Judges could be found who would sustain the King in his disputes with citizens, in all the realm go Judge could be found to sustain his authority to invade a Corporation or the right to appoint its officers; and no Crown lawyer could be so faithless to his profession, so recreant to the principles of law, as to assert the King's right in a Court of Justice; and this was one thing which led to the Revolution, as cost James and his line their dynasty.

Such is the moderation and forbearance of our people—such is their confidence in being ultimately vindicated in their rights by the Bench and the ballot-box, that upon such outrages on their corporate and popular rights they maintain a dignified forbearance and repose, calm in tumult, orderly in anarchy. But, Sir, it is to the Court we appeal, it is to your Honor we appeal to remedy this great public wrong. We did not seek to bring this controversy before this Court of which your Honor is the principal Judge. We come here on this petition when, without law, without justification, without proper warrant, a high public functionary has been cast into prison, because in pursuance of his appointment, in accordance with the oath he had sworn, he was discharging the duties of the office he had undertaken.

They moved, (Counsel continued,) in this case, under the 10th section of the Habeas Corpus Act, (R. S. 2, p. 561,) and they claimed that Mr. Develin was entitled to be discharged under every head of it; but he would confine himself to the 1st, 3d, 4th and 6th subdivisions, though he felt confident he might invoke the whole section to show that the law had been violated, and Mr. Develin imprisoned in defiance of its provisions.

Under the intimation which had fallen from the Court, he would not go as far as he intended to go on some points that he had upon his brief. He understood his Honor to say the questions he proposed to discuss were: first, whether the tribunal had jurisdiction; and second, whether the commitment disclosed a cause of imprisonment. Upon these he would do little than read his points.

MR. SICKLES' POINTS.

First—It is not only the right but the duty of the Judge to inquire in this proceeding whether Mr. Justice Peabody had jurisdiction to issue the warrant under which Develin is held in custody; for if he had no such jurisdiction then the warrant is utterly void and the imprisonment unlawful.

Second—Jurisdiction in Justice Peabody is not to be presumed. That presumption only exists in relation to Superior Courts and not to inferior jurisdiction, not proceeding according to the course of common law.

Third—There is no warrant whatever for alleging that the proceeding by Conover against Develin was in the Supreme Court. It was and is a summary proceeding before the Justice, in which he possesses no more dignity nor power than would have attached to the County Judge, if such proceedings had been commenced before him.

Fourth—But a want of jurisdiction over the person of a citizen may be alleged and proved to secure his liberty, as against any Court. So a decree of the Vice-Chancellor was in our Court of Appeals declared to be void because the bill of complaint before him did not show jurisdiction. (Burkle *vs.* Eckhart 3, contra affirming 3 Denio p. 279, Hab. Corpus Act s. 56, sub. div. 1, 3, 4, 6. Harrington *vs.* The People, 6 Barb. 607.)

Fifth—The decision of Justice Peabody that he had jurisdiction is not conclusive. If any such rule prevailed, the question of jurisdiction in judicial proceedings could never be inquired into on any species of review, for by deciding to act, the Magistrate or tribunal always declares that it has jurisdiction.—(Bennet *vs.* Burch. 1, Denio 141. Beuchard *vs.* Denio 3, s. 623.)

Sixth. In this case it appears distinctly and positively on the face of Conover's complaint and affidavits that Justice Peabody had no jurisdiction, because to warrant any action by the Justice, Conover had to show that he was the "successor" of Joseph S. Taylor to the office of Street Commissioner.

1. He shows that he was not such successor, because he claims exclusively under an appointment by the Governor, who had no power to make any such appointment.

2. He shows that if he were really and in law Street Commissioner he had full possession of the office and its appurtunenances. He states this in his complaint, and shows no case under the statute but a mere trespass, which cannot be redressed in this way.

3. He shows that no books, &c., came to the possession of Develin during any vacancy in the office.

Seventh.—The warrant is void on its face. A process in such a proceeding must recite all the facts essential to show jurisdiction in the officer awarding it. (Powers *vs.* The People, 4 J. R., 292; Germond *vs.* The People, 1 Hill, 343.)

The warrant is void, because—

1. It purports to have been issued under an adjudication made in the Supreme Court, whereas, as already shown, Justice Peabody acted only as a Commissioner in a special and summary proceeding.

2. It does not set forth the title of Conover to the office of Street Commissioner, but merely alleges that he was "duly appointed and commissioned.

3. It does not appear from the warrant that Justice Peabody adjudged that any books or papers of the office of Street Commissioner came to the hands of Develin. But if, by any means, it could be held that such an adjudication is stated in the warrant, it is clear that it is not alleged to have been determined that such books or papers came to Develin's possession during a vacancy in the office, or before the proceeding before Justice Peabody was commenced; or that such books and papers were before that time demanded of Develin. (Bennac *vs.* the People; 4 Barb. *Habeas corpus* act, sec. 56.)

4. The warrant is general as to books and papers, and neither that process nor any paper before Justice Peabody specifies any books or papers. Such a general warrant is void. (See Bill of Rights R. S., 1st vol. 93, sec. 11.

In briefly commenting on the second and fifth points, counsel observed that Judge Peabody was not sitting as a Judge but as a Commissioner. There were many instances to show the distinction between sitting as a Superior Court, and sitting as Mr. Peabody was *ex officio* under the statute. He was the presiding officer of a tribunal, judicial in its nature, but inferior; and, therefore, his jurisdiction must not be assumed but expressly shown for every act that he did. He had no power to do a solitary act, and much less an act involving the liberty of a citizen, or the title to an office, without showing his jurisdiction. Having finished reading the above points he continued: These brought us to the principal question in the case. He intended to argue that it was not shown that Mr. Conover ever was Street Commissioner.

To see what sort of case they had a right to bring before that tribunal they must look at the statute to see what right he had. (Act read 1 R. S. 335, 4th Ed., article 5.)

This Statute might be construed under two general heads. First, under the sixth section, it referred to persons removed, or whose terms for which they were elected or appointed, had expired, who were required to deliver up the books and papers in their custody. The provisions of that section relate to that case, which was not this case. The law would be entirely found in section sixty-six, which applies to the case of a person elected or appointed who shall die, and the papers and books shall come to the hands of any person, the successor may obtain an order for the delivery. This section contained all the law under which Judge Peabody acted.

The broad question was, whether under that section any proceeding could be taken, directly or indirectly, to try the title to an office in the first place; or to settle who should have and take possession of an office, and thirdly, whether under that section, the papers and books of an office could be taken from the custody of any person appointed, performing the functions and recognized by the proper constituents. They had done all these three things. They had particularly settled the question, though disclaiming to do that, as to the possession of the office, which was quite as important as the title, and, according to Judge Peabody, more so; and they had seized, and taken into their own control the books and papers from the person acting, discharging the duties, holding the office, appointed and recognized as the incumbent *de facto*, by the entire Corporation, whose agent he was, and on whose behalf he was appointed to act. The question was, whether that section conferred any such power, or any vestige of it.

There was but one mode by which a person holding an office could be ousted, and that was by *quo warranto*. It was never claimed that this statute could be applied to such a case. Let them refer to Conover's petition, and see the issue that he there himself presented. Conover by that petition showed conclusively that the Justice had no shadow of jurisdiction, because it invited him to try the question of title. It said in substance, here are two claimants to the office, one appointed by the Corporation of the City, and the other by the Governor of the State. The one has the books and papers, and I, the other, want them. I deny he is rightfully in office, and claim the right by virtue of the Governor's appointment; and this is the issue." The petition should have been instantly and summarily dismissed on the objection that the Justice had no jurisdiction. The books, from the 3d Johnson to the latest of Barbour, were full of instances of the refusal of Courts to adjudicate on titles to office except by *quo warranto*, in which a trial by Jury might be had, without which a man could not be deprived of office or estate, and ought not to be.

The petition was defective in other respects, for it did not bring the case within the 66th section, with respect to the time at which the books and papers must come into the possession of a party to render them amenable to its provisions. It must be "during a vacancy" in the office. There was no vacancy at that time, and there was no such allegation in the petition.

No possession of these papers, again, was charged upon Mr. Develin, except as incident to the office. It was not alleged that he had any manual possession—it was not said that he had them in his pocket, in his house, or locked up to the exclusion of everybody else. The possession was only incident to the office, and the statute had no sort of application to such a case as that, the theory being that the books appertained, and the possession of them was necessary, to the office. Mr. Conover did not claim that Mr. Develin had or claimed any other possession. The inevitable deduction was, that as soon as he asserted he was the Street Commissioner, he showed himself as much in possession of the books as Mr. Develin could be, if there was any truth in the theory or facts alleged as to his office, and he thereby defeated the very right that Mr. Justice Peabody had to adjudicate upon the matter.

Counsel then cited 6 Hill, pp. 626, 628, to show that Courts would not try the question of title to an office, or an application for a *mandamus*, and argued that as a proceeding by *mandamus* in the Supreme Court was certainly a much higher and more dignified proceeding than this summary one, in an inferior Court, *a fortiori*, if the writ of *mandamus*, under which also a trial by Jury might be had, could not supersede the *quo warranto*, this summary proceeding could not be used so as practically to do so. There were several other authorities to show that it was by *quo warranto* alone, that the question of title could be tried, of which he would only cite that, in the matter of Carpenter, reported in 7 Barbour, and that remedy now was the proceeding substituted by the Code for the writ of *quo warranto*.

Thus, he submitted, he had shown that Mr. Justice Peabody had no jurisdiction or right to proceed, since the petition disclosed no title to the office in the claimant, but by the appointment by the Governor, and they said that the Governor had no such right. He need scarcely say that the first thing to be shown to entitle him to proceed under that statute, was that he was the successor to the office. Mr. Conover had not shown the foundation fact to entitle him to proceed by that method. The Governor had no power to appoint the Commissioner of Streets. The Constitution forbid it by title 2, article 10.

This was a City office, and one peculiar to a Municipal Corporation. It was a charter office, and was never held under any but the Charter, and the municipal ordinances. The incumbent was the agent of the Corporation. The very name invested it with a municipal, local, character. And if this section of the Constitution applied to any office, it did so peculiarly to this. At no time had this office been filled in any other way than by appointment by the Corporation. The Constitution permitted the Legislature to designate who (of the locality) should appoint or elect to this office, and they had acted in the premises. This section had received a construction from a high authority lately, in the decision of the Court of Appeals on the Metropolitan Police Bill. The Court there had held that if the Police Commissioners could strictly be regarded as City officers, there was no doubt that the appointment would be unconstitutional. and they could not derive their appointment from Executive authority. It was only because they were officers of a district comprising some cities and parts of counties,—and it was only by this machinery introduced into the law which made it of effect. To say that this clause did not apply to this office because this office was not in existence till 1849, was to say that we must have a new charter every year, or as exigencies arise. Constitutions were made for the then present and all future time. But this office had existed, in essence and substance, in 1639; and was provided for by the old charter—the Dongan and Montgomerie charters—it was one of the oldest chartered offices.

If any statute existed which would authorize the Governor to appoint to such office, they would say it was unconstitutional; but no such statute did exist. It was claimed that there was the power given by the statute, (Laws of New-York, 1849, page 26,) but this did not apply. It was clearly only applicable to elective officers; to fill which, in case of a vacancy, such a provision was necessary; but it was not applicable to appointments, as the power that could appoint for the whole term could certainly appoint for a portion of it. If the statute was applicable to the office of Street Commissioner, it was applicable to the humblest office in all cities and towns. Nothing could be more apparent to any fair mind; and he would submit the case cheerfully both as to the office and the liberty of Mr. Develin himself, upon this point alone. He would defy the history of this country or any other, to show an instance of more unjustifiable and reckless usurpation than the act of the Governor of this State, in perverting this statute and appointing a Street Commissioner for the City of New York. This was the object of the statute counsel on the other side in resorting to this summary proceeding, under which their title to the office would not be investigated and their weakness shown; but by means of which they might obtain a temporary possession—all they could ever hope to hold.

Now they (the petitioners) said an express provision had been made by law for filling this office, and on that ground, also, the statute had no application. By the Charter of 1857, (Sec. 19,) provision was made. They were to be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen; and that charter went into effect before the death of Mr. Taylor. It was absurd, in a legal point of view, and in logic, to say that the same power could not fill a vacancy. But not to leave it to this implication, the ordinances authorized the Mayor and Aldermen to fill this office, and that ordinance was in full force and effect, for that charter continued every ordinance in effect which was not inconsistent with that act; and this ordinance was in perfect harmony with it, and was therefore a law. (Ordinance referred to 642, p. 154, and Charter, Sec. 33.)

Hence the Judge (Peabody) had no jurisdiction of the plaintiff, or of the case, as he could only act at the instance of the lawful "successor." Such were the words of the statute, and they claimed that they had shown that he was not the successor; and, secondly, that if he were really and in law Street Commissioner, he also showed that he had, as a necessary incident, all the books he could have got from Develin.

The following are the

POINTS FOR RESPONDENT.

First.—The only question that can be raised is, whether Mr. Justice Peabody had color of jurisdiction. [Matter of Prime, 1 Barb. 341.)

Second.—Every jurisdictional fact necessary to sustain the jurisdiction is to be deemed established; for the judge issuing the warrant had exclusive authority to ascertain those facts.

Third.—The warrant of search recites all the facts necessary to justify it, and those recitals cannot be contradicted.

Fourth.—If, however, it were proper to go into proof of the facts recited, or of any other facts, the respondent has satisfactorily shown the the truth of all the recitals, and of every fact necessary to establish the jurisdiction.

Fifth—What facts were necessary to confer jurisdiction? Three only;

1. That a person (Taylor) elected to the office had died;

2. That another (Conover) had become his successor;

3. That a third (Develin) had books or papers belonging or appertaining to the office.

These three facts were alleged and were proved. And if they had not been proved the wrongful finding of the facts could not be reviewed on *haocas corpus*.

Sixth.—But it is said that though the officer may have acquired jurisdiction at first, it was afterwards taken away, because it appeared in the progress of the case that the books and papers did not come into Develin's hands during the vacancy in the office. This objection has no foundation in law or in fact.

1. It has no foundation in law, because a jurisdiction once acquired could not be thus taken away.

2. It has no foundation in law, because the successor to an office has a right to the summary remedy provided by the statute to put him in possession of the books and papers, by whomsoever held or whomsoever taken. The language of the act is general, that if "any books or papers belonging or appertaining to such office" shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to such office "may demand such books and papers from the person having the same in his possession. (1 R S. 135, sec. 56.)

There is here no qualification as if the words "during the vacancy in the office, had been inserted after the word "shall." On the contrary, it is very clear that such an interpretation was not intended, for two reasons: (1.) The policy of the law was to give to a new incumbent the books and papers of the office, wherever they might be found; otherwise the original purloiner might defeat the incumbent by delivering the books which he purloined during the vacancy to another person so soon as the vacancy is filled.

A wicked deputy or clerk, who took the books on the death of the incumbent, being himself disappointed of the succession, might deliver the books to another clerk, and thus deprive the successor of the means of going on.

(2.) The search-warrant to be issued commands the books to be taken from any place designated in the warrant, without any qualification of their having been taken to those places during the vacancy. When the books are brought before the officer, he inquires if they belong to the office, and if so, deliver them to the successor, whether they were taken during or after the vacancy.

3. The objection had no foundation in fact.

(1.) When Develin got the books does not appear. He says he got them on the 16th, but the Judge may have had evidence satisfactory to him that Develin got them, or some of them, on the 13th.

(2.) But whatever may have been the time of Develin's getting them, there is no pretence that Conover ever had them. Indeed, the whole evidence showed a systematic, persistent and successful effort, on the part of Turner, Wood, Develin, Bennett and their accomplices, to keep Mr. Conover not only from the books and papers, but from all the means of fully and satisfactorily exercising the duties of his office. He got possession of the franchise, and was in the outer room of the Street Commissioner's apartments for three days, but he never got into the innermost room, or the third room, where were the most valuable books and papers, and was only a part of one day in the second room.

(3.) Mr. Conover's affidavit does not state, or intimate even, that he had ever been in possession of *the books and papers*.

Develin's second affidavit admits that Conover never had possession of the books and papers, or the apartments, or the franchise.

Conover's third affidavit reiteraice his statement about the possession.

Besides these affidavits, there were read the depositions of a great many persons. From the whole mass, Mr. Justice Peabody arrived at the conclusion pronounced by him.

The hour of adjournment having here arrived, the Court rose.

Mr. Sickles will resume his argument at 11 o'clock this morning.

Suit Against the City for Services in the Street Commissioner's Department.

MARINE COURT—JULY 22.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Leggett vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff is a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner, under an appointment from the late Joseph S. Taylor, at the rate of $1,000 per annum. This action is brought to recover $416 65 for balance from 1st of January to 1st of June, 1857. It appeared from the evidence that about the 1st of January, 1856, the Street Commissioner being short of clerks, appointed several persons (the plaintiff with others) as extra clerks, under a per diem allowance. That on the 26th of April, 1856, the Common Council organized the Street Commissioner's department, allowing him nine clerks. At that time there were eleven on duty. The Street Commissioner continued the eleven up to the time of his death. Comptroller Flagg refused to pay more than nine although on the first of every month a requisition was made on him for the eleven. In the tax levy for 1857 an amount for arrearages of salaries sufficient to pay plaintiff and others up to the 1st of January, 1857, was raised, which settled matters up to that time. The Street Commissioner gave express orders that plaintiff's name should be inserted every month in the pay-roll up to the 1st of June last; and although the plaintiff's name was not by several the last on the list so sent in, the Comptroller would not pay him—first, on the ground that only nine could be paid by law; and second, that there was no money to pay plaintiff, as the legal number of clerks had already been paid.

The Court held that the Comptroller would have been justified in returning the whole list to the Street Commissioner for correction, and that he might refuse to pay any until a correct list was furnished him, but that he was not authorized to make selections out of an extended list, and say who should or should not be paid; that the plaintiff was duly and legally appointed, and performed the duties to the satisfaction of the Commissioner; he was entitled to recover in this action. In answer to the objection that there was no money in the Treasury to pay a judgment, should one be rendered here, it is sufficient to say, that is the business of the plaintiff when he attempts to collect it, and his is nothing to do with his legal right to recover. Judgment for plaintiff, $423 49, (amount and interest,) besides costs.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge Betts.

LOSS OF CARGO BY FIRE—WHAT IS DELIVERY TO A SHIP?—LIEN.

Otto Dill et al. vs. *the ship John Bertram.*—The libel in this case that in April, 1855, the libelants having purchased 879 bags of saltpetre to be delivered to them in Boston, agreed with the owners of the ship, then lying in Boston, to carry it from that port to Harrisburg, the vessel to touch at New York; that the vessel having given notice of readiness to receive the saltpetre, it was delivered on the wharf and taken charge of by the vessel's officers; that 214 bags of it were taken on board, but the balance was destroyed by a fire originating on land, and the loss of it was occasioned by the negligence of the officers of the ship in not taking it sooner on board; that the vessel afterwards left Boston and came to New-York, where she then was, but her owners had refused to give bills of lading for more than the 214 bags, or to admit any liability for the balance, the value of which being upwards of $7,000 they claimed to recover of the ship.

All the allegations of the libel were put in issue by the answer.

Held by the Court—That heretofore such a delivery and acceptance has been regarded as sufficient to establish a lien upon the vessel for the goods, but that doctrine must be regarded as rescinded by the express adjudications of our courts (18 How. 188; 2 Curtis, 406; 1b. 421; 19 How. 88.)

But if the saltpetre, under the facts, is to be regarded as laden on board the ship, then it is brought under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, and the loss and damage to it by fire alongside the ship, must be regarded as happening to goods "shipped, taken in, or put on board" the ship, and the owners are therefore exempt from responsibility.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Broughton and Harrington; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

CHARTER PARTY—LIEN ON VESSEL FOR BREACH.

Charles Reed et al. vs. *The brig Telos*—This was an action upon a charter party. The owners of the brig engaged by it to send her to Norfolk and thence to Demerara, but they subsequently refused to perform the contract, and this action was brought to recover damages for the breach.

After the cause was heard and was ready to be decided, the decision was suspended to allow of a reargument on the point whether the case was controlled by the decision of the Supreme Court in Pratt *vs.* Reed (19 How. 359.)

Held by the Court—That the authority of that case is explicit that no lien exists against the vessel in this case.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Young and Ruthven; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPPLIES—STATE LAW—LIEN.

William Fullerton vs. *the Sloop Revenge*.—This was an action for supplies furnished to the sloop. The final decision in this case was reserved, as in the preceding one, to allow a reargument on the question of the controlling force of the decision in the case of Pratt *vs.* Reed

Held by the Court—That it is not clear that that decision applies to this case, in which the libelant claims his lien under the provisions of the State statute.

That it is not necessary for the Court to give an explicit opinion on the point, as the libelant has failed to prove that the action was commenced within twelve days after the vessel left the port where she received the repairs and supplies. This is a fact essential to the maintenance of the action, and must be placed clear of doubt by the libelant.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimants—Mr. McMahon.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 23.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTING A NEGRO FROM AFRICA—THAT KROOMAN.

Captain Yates, of the brig *Flora*, charged with abducting from Africa the negro John Glau Davis, whose case has heretofore been referred to in the TIMES, was yesterday, at 11 A. M., brought before Commissioner MORELL for examination.

Davis, the complainant, was the first witness. He gave his testimony through an interpreter as follows: I was born at Dix Cove, on the Coast of Africa; I was taken on board the brig *Flora* on the 10th of last May; I went on board the vessel to assist in doing some work; the vessel sailed with me on board; I made no agreement with the Captain as to what he would pay me; after the vessel sailed, the Captain said he would give me money and a house when the ship arrived at New-York; I did not go ashore at Dix Cove because the Captain had not paid me; after the vessel left, the Captain promised to pay me $4 a month and send me back to Dix Cove; the Captain did not prevent my going ashore at Dix Cove; I worked all the way to New-York at the ropes and pumps.

Joseph W. Yates, next sworn, testified that he was one of the firm of Yates & Porterfield, consignees of the brig *Flora* The brig had been engaged in the African trade about fourteen months. She had made one voyage only, but never had been engaged in the slave-trade. When Captain Yates came into port he reported having brought a negro named Davis, with him from Africa, and said that he was a good man and ought to be paid for his services as agreed, and sent back.

Joseph England, mate of the brig *Flora*, testified that the negro Davis assisted about ten days at Dix Cove in loading the vessel; that before the vessel left, the negro shook hands with his acquaintances on shore and bid them good-

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, ERIDAY, JULY 24, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mantle of horrors appears now to have fallen upon Cincinnati. We publish this morning accounts of two occurrences which have just transpired there—one, a double murder and attempted suicide, accompanied with arson; the other a wholesale poisoning of innocent children by means of lozenges scattered in the street. In the first, a German named JOE LOEFNER, or KOHLER, killed his wife, FRANCISCA, by strangling her, as is supposed, and then proceeding to the house of Mr. NICHOLAS HORTON, a well-known citizen, in whose family himself and wife were employed as domestics, he set fire to the premises, with the intention of burning all the inmates. Mr. HORTON, however, was awakened by the smoke, and going out of his bedroom to ascertain the cause of it, he encountered the murderer, who plunged a knife into his abdomen, killing him almost instantly. LOEFNER then went a short distance from the house, and attempted to end his own life by cutting his throat and wrists. At last accounts, however, he was still alive. The cause of the tragedy was an alleged intimacy between Mr. HORTON and LOEFNER'S wife. The children-poisoning took place on Wednesday evening. A man and two boys went through Buckeye-street, a densely-populated German neighborhood, scattering lozenges, containing equal parts of arsenic, sugar, and flour. Twenty children are stated to have eaten of the lozenges, in consequence of which several have already died, and others are not expected to live. The cause of this most horrible outrage is not known, and the perpetrators have not yet been arrested.

Hon. DANIEL WILMOT, Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to the American State Council of that State, in answer to certain interrogatories propounded to him by a committee appointed for the purpose. He takes ground substantially upon the American platform, expressing himself in favor of the election of natives to office, of the protection of native mechanics, of protecting the ballot-box from desecration, of free schools with the Bible in them, and of the separation of Church and State, and is particularly earnest in a remonstrance against the shipment of foreign paupers and criminals to these shores.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, have nominated a full Municipal ticket, headed by the name of JAMES BLOOD for Mayor. The organs in the Territory in the interest of the people of Lawrence employ strong language in support of their movement.

The two Mayors sat again with the Police Commissioners yesterday. On Mayor WOOD'S motion the sessions were made "open" hereafter. The resolution of the previous day was brought up again, by Mayor WOOD, in relation to the hour at which the daily meetings should take place. It was advocated by the two Mayors and by Mr. CHOLWELL, who took occasion to remark upon the statements of the Press in relation to his action thereon. He denied having "gone over" to anybody, and gave as a sufficient reason for advocating afternoon sessions now, that he had offered just such a resolution some time before. It was opposed by the other members, and when the vote was taken it was with the same result as on the day before—3 to 3. The Board then adjourned to 11 o'clock, Friday, They will meet every morning at 10, for the present. No candidate for the vacancy created by Mr. DRAPER'S resignation has yet been named in the Board.

The City was quiet, last night, so far as could be learned on inquiry at many of the lower Station-houses.

The late special Police force employed during the riots, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 88 White-street, to consider the subject of the pay which they claim, but which they seem to think they have a small prospect of obtaining. Indignant speeches and resolutions were made and passed—a Committee appointed to wait on the Commissioners and demand their money,—threats made to go to law, and finally a sudden adjournment in consequence of Sergeant ST. JOHN'S clearing the room. Messrs. NYE and STRANAHAN assure them they shall be paid immediately. What more do they want?

Yesterday was the first dull day that citizens have enjoyed for months; the rain came on so suddenly, and continued so unremittingly, that people were cooled off, and there wasn't a riot—a forcible possession taken—a hot time between lawyers, or anything else worth noting, beyond such slow and commonplace proceedings as were formerly the fashion in deliberative bodies, solemn Court-rooms and quiet streets. We had not even our daily injunction. The Conover contempt case was handed over to HENRY HILTON, Esq., as referee, and the Develin *habeas corpus* was argued so learnedly and so long that it stands, this morning, precisely where it did yesterday morning.

An emigrant runner from Alderman WILSON'S Ward was tried and found guilty on a charge of soliciting boarders for an emigrant boarding-house without a license. He will be sentenced on Saturday also. A man named O'HARA was sentenced to the City Prison for fifteen days, for assaulting an officer and beating him with a club. A laborer was found guilty of assaulting two employes on the Second-avenue Railroad.

Seven men were brought before Justices OSBORNE and CONOLLY, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with violating the Quarantine regulations of this port, in holding communication with the *Ellen Austin*, an infected vessel lying at Quarantine. They pleaded guilty and will be sentenced on Saturday. They say they were ignorant of the law at the time of committing the offence. The penalty is by statute a fine of not less than $100.

The charge brought by the Krooman named JOHN GLAH DAVIS against Capt. YATES, of the brig *Flora*, of having abducted him from Africa, in violation of the laws against the slave-trade, could not be substantiated yesterday in the examination before Commissioner MORELL. It was shown that the complainant's name was entered regularly in the shipping articles, and that he came and remained of his own accord on board.

Mr. DEVELIN continues, technically, in the custody of the Sheriff, and that is all. He has perfect freedom of the City by day, and lodges at his own house in Vandewater-street at night.

The Republican State Committee, which met at Saratoga yesterday, called a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 23d of September.

A Police force of twelve is still kept all night on guard at the Street Commissioner's office, to see that no one lugs away the books and papers.

The sale of the State Arsenal property was yesterday adjourned to Aug. 20, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

"In justice to our absent friend," RAYMOND, of the TIMES, we may state that the recent article in that journal, which has brought out such a volley of thunder from Archbishop HUGHES, is said to have been written by an apostate Catholic Priest, who is one of the regular TIMES writers. The Archbishop doubtless knows his foe, but chooses to aim his shafts at the nominally responsible head."

We extract from an Evening paper, the above allusion to the mendacious scurrility of Archbishop HUGHES, merely to state lest some one should be misled by it, that it is utterly destitute of the least scintillation of truth, so far as the intimation respecting the authorship of the article in the TIMES is concerned. If the Archbishop can be so weak and wicked as to publish private letters and private conversations with the intention of doing an injury to a person who has done him no harm, under the pretence of defending himself from a charge which he probably knows to be true, it is no reason why our cotemporary, who has no interest whatever in the matter, should publish a gratuitously false imputation upon a man who is, in no way involved in the controversy. Whoever the person may be who is so unhandsomely alluded to in the above extract, he is in no manner implicated in the affair in question.

Mexican Preparations for War.

By private letters from Mexico, dated the 3d inst., we learn that a Spanish invasion of that Republic was fully expected by the Government. We are further advised by disinterested correspondents at the Mexican capital that the defensive preparations now going on are of a formidable nature, and that Spain, if she prosecutes the war, will meet with a very stubborn resistance, if not with actual defeat. A war with Spain, we are told, is extremely popular among the masses, and though the Santanaists, the Conservatives, and the Church party continue to conspire against the peace and honor of the country, they are numerically weak, and are wholly unable to oppose the tide of popular opinion. Perhaps Spain is the only power whose animosity can effectively rouse the nationality of the Mexican people. Their pride and patriotism will be eminently enlisted in this contest, and they will not yield without a desperate struggle. A war with Spain will bring out all their energies more than a war with any other nation would. It is, probably, on this account that Spain has hesitated so long, and has taken so many precautions before pushing matters to extremes. We still, however, hold to the opinion we have all along expressed, that the present Spanish demonstration will not be followed by actual hostilities. A war at such a distance from home, with the Crimean example before her, is altogether too great a responsibility for Spain to undertake in her present exhausted condition. It is quite as much as the home Government can do to counteract the revolutions and insurrections which are breaking out over the whole kingdom as fast as they are suppressed. There is a deep, settled discontent among the Spanish people which only lacks an opportunity to make itself felt, and there are plenty of demagogues at the capital ready to fan the smouldering embers into a flame. The Spanish Government know well the weakness and dangers of their position, and they know that one false step, such as this war with Mexico might well prove to be, will plunge the country into difficulties of which the end can scarcely be foreseen. As to Mexico, though weak and distracted enough by intestine feuds, she occupies altogether a different position. She will be fighting on her own soil, and her people will be stimulated by the memory of national wrongs to fight as they never fought before since their independence. At latest advices, VIDAURRI, the distinguished General of the North, was receiving instructions from the President to conduct a portion of defensive operations. Among the foreign gentlemen who have offered their swords to the Mexican Government in the present emergency, and whose services have been accepted, we find the name of Don DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA.

The Sepoy Outbreaks.

Dr. DUFF'S letter, in our columns yesterday, gives the strongest picture we have seen of the alarm created in India by the recent outbreaks in the army. We are happy to believe that the ardent temperament of that distinguished man, and his solicitude for the safety of his son, may have led him unduly to magnify the danger. He was writing at Calcutta, May 16, at a distance of nearly a thousand miles from the scenes of the chief disaster, at Delhi and Meerut. We have seen letters from some of his countrymen, of three days' later date, giving full accounts of these events as they were viewed at places almost in the immediate vicinity of Delhi, which are certainly much less alarming. Great apprehensions undoubtedly prevailed, but there was reason to hope that the worst was past. The insurrection at Meerut was put down. The mutiny at Delhi, some thirty miles distant, was excited by the soldiers who had succeeded in escaping from Meerut in the night; but this was making no progress. Horrible atrocities were committed at both these cities, which show what "the mild Hindoos" are capable of doing when excited by passion. But the insurgents at Delhi were already invested, and large contingents of troops from native princes were *en route* to join the British forces in suppressing the insurrection. There was evidently no concert of plans in these outbreaks. This is shown by the fact that the native troops at Kurnal, a station in the neighborhood of Meerut and Delhi, were all quiet; as they were also at Agra, a hundred and fifty miles on one side, and at Ambala, a similar distance on the other. It may well be questioned, indeed, whether the Hindoos are able to act in concert on a large scale at the present day; while many, if not most of those, who are best acquainted with the state of things in India, fully believe that the great mass of the more intelligent of the Hindoos prefer the present government of the country to any other they have ever had. The vast multitude of that people are influenced by no sentiment of patriotism, and care little for their rulers, provided they may enjoy their bread and salt.

Be this as it may, and looking at the Sepoy disturbances as they stand, we count up two regiments disbanded in the neighborhood of Calcutta; two or three more disarmed at Lahor, some fourteen hundred miles from Calcutta to the northwest; two or three regiments in actual and ferocious riot at Meerut and Delhi; and some rumors of trouble at a few other places. But the whole army of the Madras Presidency, and that of the Bombay, and the four-fifths of the North of India troops at some fifty posts, are in a state of perfect repose—not excited even by the measures going forward for cutting to pieces their mutinous brethren, but actually helping to carry them into effect. We cannot but infer from all this that the worst is over.

And yet enough has occurred to call for anxious scrutiny as to the causes of these outbreaks. Their occurrence at places so remote from each other as Barrackpoor and Delhi, gives an appearance of concert and of universality not warranted by the facts; and yet there must have been some cause in common for this disaffection at points so far apart. The opinions of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in the British Parliament, reflect strongly on the present administration of public affairs in India; but though his lordship is an Ex-Governor-General of that country, he is a somewhat ill-judging man, whose career in the East was happily not a very long one. Others ascribe these outbreaks to the efforts of the Missionaries, and even our London cotemporary, the *Christian Times*, betrays little enough knowledge of the temper of the pagan mind of India, to concede that scenes of violence are to be expected as Christianity makes progress among the Hindoos—a concession which might be verified if a considerably larger part of the people were Mahommedans. Others have a short way of accounting for these and all the troubles of India; it is all owing, they tell us, to the oppression of the British Government; and there are not wanting *British* writers and declaimers, who express themselves in this way.

We shall not enter upon an extended inquiry into the nature of these causes. Something may be ascribed to the prejudice of caste, which to us is almost a ridiculous cause, but to a poor Hindoo it is a matter affecting his dearest interests. It would seem that by some means the minds of the soldiers were filled with fears of losing caste if they touched the cartridges in some new kind of paper. It is surmised that these fears were instilled in their minds by agents of Russia, secretly tampering with the Sepoys; and hardly anything is incredible concerning the intrigues of Asiatic policy or the credulity of a genuine Hindoo. The more serious part of the matter is, that the British officers had not been able to allay entirely the fears of the Sepoys, and the sullen and vindictive spirit seems to have been smouldering in some regiments, which blazed out in fire and death at Meerut and Delhi. It may be a grave point of inquiry whether the English officers of the mutinous troops took proper care to have this matter rightly understood by their men. Indeed, the inquiry as to this may become more general so as to scrutinize the whole relations of the British officers to the Sepoys. Our strong impression is, that the plan of drafting these officers for employment in the non-military service of the Government is productive of great evil to the native army. It leaves too few officers with the regiment, if not for effective drill, yet for that personal acquaintance and sympathising intercourse with the soldiers, on which their loyalty so much depends. The opposite extreme of too much European attention to the Sepoys is also a matter of danger; they can be easily spoiled by being too much petted. But on these army-equations we cannot enlarge; no point in the connection of Great Britain and India deserves more profound study by the rulers of both countries. Other reasons still for these sad outbreaks are assigned, but whatever these causes may be, we can hardly doubt that they will be removed, and the final result will be the establishment of British power on a footing more firm than it was before.

Mercantile Morals.

There was nothing more sure to bring down the galleries, in the good old days of the stage, than the indignant self-complacency with which the heavy father, in a white wig and broad ruffles, slapped his snuff-colored bosom, and vindicated the injured dignity of the British merchant, or the vaunted honesty of the British tradesman. It was a fine sentiment, that roused the admiration of the gods, as much as those of Joseph Surface did that of Sir Peter Teazle. We do not know whether the former days of merchandizing and shop-keeping were better than these, or not; but they managed to keep their credit better. Perhaps they had better luck in not being found out. But one can hardly imagine a London gallery stirred to the point of enthusiasm by any fine things said about London trade, and they that carry it on, after the developments of the last year or two—such as the rascalities of Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL and his swindling partners, and the godly CAMERON, and the doings of the Royal British Bank, not to mention the irregular transactions (as they were not strictly of a commercial character) of ROBSON, REDPATH & Co.

A recent trial before Mr. Baron CHANNELL, in the Central Criminal Court, brought some practices to light which the gods of the gallery would be more likely to visit with the cleansing penalties of the pump than with the plausive collision of their hands, were the parties submitted to their summary judgment. JOHN H. MAY, WILLIAM TAYLOR and GEORGE DAVID MYERS were indicted for a conspiracy to obtain goods on false pretences. The facts were briefly these: TAYLOR was a merchandize broker, and to him Mr. THOMAS GORMAN, an Irish manufacturer of handkerchiefs, applied to effect a sale of some of his goods to some London dealers. TAYLOR wrote to GORMAN that he could effect a sale to MAY, a warehouseman in Mincing Lane. But GORMAN, on making inquiry as to MAY'S character, found it so much out of repair that he returned answer to TAYLOR forbidding him to have any dealings with MAY on his account. TAYLOR then writes that he had made arrangements for the sale of the handkerchiefs to Messrs. MYERS & Co., tradesmen of credit and renown. This being satisfactory, goods to the amount of £647 were forwarded. But TAYLOR wrote that Messrs. MYERS were inclined to be off the bargain, that they were unwilling to give the price at first agreed upon, and finally that they would have nothing to do with the matter. He afterwards informed his principal that MAY, with whom he was forbidden to deal, had come to his premises in his absence and carried off the handkerchiefs, without his knowledge or consent.

When the unlucky GORMAN came over to look up the handkerchiefs which caused his pain, he found that TAYLOR as well as MAY was present when the goods arrived and were opened, and that MAY afterwards sold them to Messrs. MEEKING & Co., of Holborn, tradesmen of the first standing, for about one-half the cost price of the manufacturer. Finding it in vain to look for any redress out of the purses of these swindlers, he proceeded to get what he could out of their hides, and proceeded criminally against them and MYERS. All that appeared to implicate MYERS was that the name of his firm was used to induce GORMAN to part with the handkerchiefs, that he was constantly in the company of MAY, and that this last had paid into bank to MYERS' credit the sum of £150 immediately after the *trade* with the Messrs. MEEKING. The Judge and Jury did not think this enough to convict MYERS,—though it would seem sufficient to create an enormous suspicion,—and he was acquitted and sent back to his shop with such rags of reputation as he could carry away from the thorny thicket of the law. TAYLOR and MAY were convicted, and the first sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the latter to a year's,—sentences which sound mild enough in our ears, accustomed as they are to the severer penalties of our Courts. But the acuteness of MAY, at least, seems to have been satisfactory to the British demand for justice. The leniency shown to TAYLOR has excited some criticism from the press, as uncalled for by any mitigating circumstances in evidence at the trial.

And this brings us to one of the particulars which takes this case out of the category of common prosecutions for swindling. In the face of the facts we have recapitulated, and which were not denied, merchants and tradesmen, of perfectly good repute, were found to bear witness to the good character of the prisoners, and especially of TAYLOR. It is possible that this was his first offence, or the first one that was found out by the trading world; but it seems odd, if it be true, that *nemo repente turpissimus*,—nobody was ever a great scamp at the first going-off,—that he should have shown himself so thoroughly baptised into lying and swindling at the very outset of his career down hill. It was in consequence of this testimony, and the consequent recommendation of the Jury, that Baron CHANNELL made this difference in their doom. Another most observable circumstance in this case, was the fact that a firm of the very highest character, which was conceded on all hands to belong to MEEKING & Co., should have bought the stolen goods at a figure so very low that it could hardly fail to have excited a suspicion of the honesty of the chapman that offered them. No satisfactory explanation was offered of this suspicious circumstance, and the inference would seem to be inevitable that tradesmen of character in London are not always as particular as to the cleanness of the hands that proffer them a bargain, as they are to the excellence of the bargain itself. The jury expressed their opinion "that Messrs. MEEKING had not exercised proper caution in purchasing the property under such circumstances." And the Judge agreed with them in this sentiment, "because it was of vital importance in a commercial city like this, that all business transactions should be conducted with honesty and fairness, and such a proceeding as this was calculated to strike at the root of all commercial transactions." So that Messrs. MEEKING may consider themselves convicted and sentenced too, and that perhaps as severely as if fine or imprisonment had followed. We commend these facts to our own virtuous business community, that they may enjoy the sense of their own impeccability in these particulars by a comparison of it with the misdeeds of these sinners of Holborn and of Ludgate Hill.

The Census of 1855, and Census Publishing.

Every five years there is taken an enumeration of the moral, social, physical and industrial condition of the citizens and State of New-York. The classification with which we are presented is of a character to induce an universal examination; yet we know there are but few to whom it is a matter of interest or study. Figures are considered too "dry," and, however valuable the information to be acquired, the majority of persons would no more consent to wade through the census than they would undertake to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics. It must be stripped of its arithmetical technicalities, and made easy of comprehension, before they will give it their consideration. We may regret this indifference, but it is too common to escape our observation, and not to excite investigation. The philosopher and statician may pore over the facts, elaborately developed, with a just appreciation of their importance; but these are few, in comparison to the multitude of our citizens, who cannot, and will not, direct their attention to the subject.

However pleasing it may be to the individual to see himself catalogued from the cradle to the grave—his birth, marriage, death, &c.—yet when placed in the aggregate, his identity being swallowed up, his interest becomes paralyzed. Yet this enumeration is the very pivot on which his social and industrial progress and happiness depend. It is the great State Ledger, presenting to the Government the condition and resources of those whose stewards they are, and by which they know how to proportion the necessary means to meet the public exigencies.

The yearly balance-sheet of the merchant is no more than this quinquennial balance-sheet of the State, and the pleasure and advantages to be derived from the former are equally felt by those who examine the latter. Take, for instance, the State of New-York. What a pleasant reminiscence to trace back, by the aid of the Census, its gradual and rapid progress, during different periods, from 1703 to 1855—from a population of 18,067 to one of 3,466,212!

Before the Revolution a census was taken by the English Government in the years 1698, 1703, 1723, 1731, 1737, 1746, 1749, 1756 and 1771, but the returns were meagre, being confined to whites and slaves, males and females, adults and children, Since that period fifteen returns have been made, each time becoming more analytical and voluminous, and arriving at a degree of perfection which leads us to anticipate still further beneficial and interesting results.

The Census of 1776 and also that of 1782 are both defective—only fragments of them being preserved.

In 1786 the Census returns gives to the State a total of 238,897 and to the City 23,614: and from that time to the present, periodical returns have been made, which are full and interesting, as may be judged from the following abstract;

TOTAL POPULATION.

Years.	City of New-York. Total No.	Increase.	State of New-York. Total No.	Increase.
1790.....	33,131	....	340,120	....
1800.....	60,489	27,358	586,756	246,636
1810.....	96,373	35,384	959,049	372,293
1814.....	95,519	Dec. 854	1,035,910	76,851
1820.....126,700		28,187	1,372,812	336,902
1825.....166,086		42,380	1,616,453	243,646
1830.....197,112		31,026	1,918,568	302,150
1835.....268,689		70,977	2,174,517	255,909
1840.....312,910		44,621	2,428,921	254,404
1845.....371,228		58,518	2,604,495	175,574
1850.....515,547		144,324	3,097,394	492,899
1855.....629,810		114,263	3,466,212	368,318

The increase of population from 1790 to 1850 was six-fold—an increase which has no parallel in the history of any other country.

The classification of the Census brings to light much valuable and interesting matter. Thus, as to sexes, their respective ages, and the influence of circumstances on their increase or decrease, some curious results are observed. The State, as well as the National Census, shows an average excess of males, in all periods of life except between the ages of 15 and 30, when the females are in the majority. In the City of New-York, according to the Census of 1855, the result is:

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1.....10,776		11,335	51,440	51,032
1 and under 5...32,824		32,643	186,363	185,729
5 and under 10...30,287		30,001	196,742	195,639
10 and under 15...28,100		28,239	189,293	185,252
15 and under 20...27,088		34,796	170,015	188,927
20 and under 25...32,940		46,021	168,114	195,100
25 and under 30...36,178		41,418	158,547	166,530
30 and under 35...32,362		30,557	140,355	134,234
35 and under 40...21,992		19,923	111,489	103,409
40 and under 45...18,016		16,789	93,297	88,960
45 and under 50...11,018		10,241	72,949	65,453
50 and under 60...13,319		13,873	100,986	95,817
60 and under 70... 5,261		7,194	53,835	54,215
70 and under 80... 1,534		2,348	22,462	22,555
80 and under 90... 345		607	5,919	6,339
90 and under 100.. 49		89	702	847
100 and over..... —		10	41	50

As to the place of birth, a subject which has excited so much attention of late, an examination of the Census is the only correct means of obtaining accurate information on this point. The data there given will enable us to form correct opinions, and, besides its utility, is very interesting. In 1845, when first attention was directed to this inquiry, it was found we had in our State 84, 8 per cent., and 15, 2 per cent. of foreign-born citizens. In five years after this proportion changed to 78 per cent. of the former, and 21.5 per cent. of the latter; and according to the Census of 1855, a still further increase is given to the foreign-born population, over the native: the former being 26.6 to 72.9 per cent., of the latter. The Irish element is 13.6; the German, 6.3; the English, 2.9: the Canadian, 1.4; the Scotch, 0.8; the French, 0.5 per cent. of the population. How far this foreign element may become amalgamated with the native, and its relative prolific effects, are subjects for deep consideration.

With regard to the other questions treated of in the Census of 1855, which will soon be published, there are many facts equally as instructive and interesting. The number of single and unmarried; widows and widowers; professions and occupations; voters and aliens; deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiotic; adults unable to read and write, &c.; has an interest for the individual as well as the State, as may be seen from the following summary:

TOTAL NUMBER OF POPULATION IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, 3,464,212—DIVIDED INTO

Number of Males.....	1,706,273
Number of Females.....	1,714,653
Colored Males and Females.....	49,233
Single persons.....	2,082,616
Married.....	1,253,015
Widowers.....	35,397
Widows.....	95,132
Voters.....	652,332
Aliens.....	632,746
Owners of Land.....	361,913
Over 21 years who cannot read or write...	96,439
Deaf and Dumb.....	1,442
Blind.....	1,136
Insane.....	2,742
Idiotic.....	1,812
Value of Dwellings in State of New-York..$664,899,967	
Value of Dwellings in City of New York..$273,481,811	
Number of Voters in City of New-York..	88,877
Number of Aliens.....	234,678
Number of persons 21 years of age and upwards, who cannot read or write, in the City of New-York.....	25,800

Of the number of persons 21 years old and upwards, who cannot read or write, it may not be uninteresting to know their nativities, and from the compiled tables, we subjoin the following for State and City.

Countries.	City of New-York. Males.	Females.	State of New-York. Males.	Females.
United States.....1,108		955	12,128	3,667
Canada.....	25	28	4,541	3,272
England.....	97	162	1,526	940
Scotland.....	20	41	91	102
Ireland.....6,333		14,995	23,644	35,940
France.....	43	56	305	297
Germany.....	597	358	1,505	2,209
Switzerland.....	3	6	39	37
Other Europ'n Cities.	260	223	473	393

In this City, where a princely revenue is yearly expended for educational purposes, the fact that there are in our midst 25,800 persons, 21 years of age and over, who cannot read or write, may well excite our attention. The statistics of this mass of ignorance may cause a blush to arise on the cheek of those whose country stands foremost in this ignominious catalogue, and perhaps may teach a practical lesson of "charity at home" among those whose views of philanthropy begin and "end abroad."

The improvements which have gradually taken place in the publication of the Census give us hope, that more attention will be devoted in future to the social economies of the industrious classes. This is a subject but meagrely touched upon, while it has the greatest bearing upon the moral and political advancement of the people. Besides enumeration and classification, we desire to know how the community "lives, moves, and has its being," and the various associations, &c., that are formed to meliorate their condition.

This, together with an account of the number of both sexes engaged in the different professions and occupations—the average remuneration in their various callings—the sanitory effect, &c., would make our Census more useful to private and public interests.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—It is a matter of dispute, just at present, what has become of Mr. DEVELIN, *quasi* Street Commissioner. Some little time ago his Honor, Justice PEABODY, by warrant, committed him to "close custody." Thereupon, as the public were informed, the Mayor's Street Commissioner was conducted by Deputy-Sheriff VULTEE to Eldridge-street Jail and lodged there. Some of those in his interest asserted, and still insist, that he was there locked in a cell and denied what they call "the liberty of the jail yard." There is no doubt that, before the *habeas corpus* was granted by Judge INGRAHAM, and up to that time, Mr. DEVELIN was actually in that prison, as he was seen there by many persons. But it is not true that he was put in a cell, or denied the liberty of any "jail yard." He was merely detained in the prison, but subjected to no other restraint. This we have upon the best possible authority. The statement to that effect, quite probably, has been set and kept afloat to give Mr. DEVELIN the benefit of a sort of martyrdom—to excite sympathy in his favor for political effect.

He was taken before Judge INGRAHAM on the *habeas corpus*, but the hearing was adjourned and Mr. DEVELIN remanded, by direction of his Honor, to the custody of the Sheriff. Since then Mr. D. has been substantially at large, and has not been within, Eldridge-street or any other jail. What is the explanation of this?

The same Sheriff, even the same Deputy, we believe, received Mr. DEVELIN'S body before as after the *habeas corpus*—upon his committal by Justice PEABODY, and when remanded by Judge INGRAHAM, but with a very nice distinction, though clear enough, it appears, to satisfy the Sheriff. We give that officer the benefit of the explanation, which is about this. He received Mr. DEVELIN, in the first instance, by virtue of the warrant and was bound to obey it; but, the last time, under the *remand* of Judge INGRAHAM, and became thereby responsible simply for Mr. DEVELIN'S appearance at the adjourned hearing upon *habeas corpus*. Therefore he, the Sheriff, became invested with the discretion to let Mr. D. go at large or not, taking the risk of his default; and Mr. DEVELIN is, accordingly, at large, and not under restraint of any sort or description.

This may all be very proper and judicious, but it strikes us Mr. WILLETT is a thought too ingenious. We cannot bring ourselves to adopt this piece of casuistry on the part of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. It strikes us, that as Mr. DEVELIN was remanded to the same officer who previously had him in his custody, and brought him into Court, he is still held under the original warrant. It would have been different, perhaps, had the *habeas corpus* issued to a constable, or other officer than the Sheriff; but, as it is, Mr. WILLETT has made a great distinction without any difference whatever.

Obituary.

Lieut. GEO. M. TOTTEN, of the United States Navy, died at Mendham, N. J., on Saturday last.

Lieut. TOTTEN had been in the Navy for a period of about thirty years, during which time, up to the commencement of his last illness, he was actively employed.

He served with WILKES in the United States Exploring Expedition, and commanded the United States steamer *Water Witch* during the Mexican War. In both these positions he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his respective commenders. He afterwards obtained a furlough, and was for some time in command of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Tennessee*, running between Panama and San Francisco. While thus employed he won the good opinion of both the Company and the traveling public. He was compelled to leave the Company's service in consequence of ill health, and at the time of his death had just returned from Pensacola, where he had been serving as First Lieutenant of the Navy-Yard at that place.

Lieut. TOTTEN was the son of Gen. TOTTEN, of the United States Engineers, and he leaves a wife (daughter of the late Col. GAMBLE, of the Marines,) and two children to mourn his loss; numbers of warm and attached friends unite with them in their sorrow.

Personal.

MR. BUCHANAN writes of railroads in a letter to the Baltimore celebration: "Railroads are truly said to bind the different portions of the Union together in bonds of iron, but neither iron nor adamant is so effectual for this purpose as kind and patriotic hearts from different and distant States united together in bonds of mutual respect and affection, and in a common love for one whole, great, and glorious country."

A disgusted editor in Kansas retires from the *Geary City Era* after issuing seven numbers of the papers. He says: "Let the result be as it may, I will never again aspire to any connection whatever with a newspaper—others can have the doubtful pleasure of accumulating an equally doubtful fortune at the business.

SYLVESTER LIND, of Chicago, has given his bonds for $60,000, to aid young men in preparation for the ministry, and $40,000 to endow Professorships in the Theological Department. An institution, to be called the Lind University, is to be located in the village called Lake Forest.

Senator RUSK, of Texas, declines an invitation to stump that State during the Gubernatorial canvass, but writes a letter, addressed to Hon. M. D ECTOR, to demonstrate that he experiences no regret at having voted for the Kansas bill.

Rev. Mr. CRONYN, of London, C. W., has been elected to the newly erected Bishopric of Canada West. His majority was one vote. His competitor was the venerable Archdeacon of York.

Mr. VASSER, of Poughkeepsie, formerly of Albany, has given $25,000 to the Rochester University.

Colonel MEDARY, now Governor of Minnesota, has sold the Columbus *Statesman* to GEORGE W. MANYPENNY, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, of South Carolina, is spending the Summer in Charlottesville, Va., with his sister, Mrs. General CARRINGTON.

COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST COLLEGE.—The Commencement and Society Anniversaries at Amherst College will take place on Thursday and Friday, August 12th and 13th. Hon. Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania will deliver the address before the Alumni, and Hon. ANSON G. BURLINGAME is to be the orator of the Literary Societies. The annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, will be held with the Amherst (Gamma) Chapter, on the Monday and Tuesday of Commencement week, August 10th and 11th. Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE, Schenectady, N. Y., of the Gamma Chapter, will deliver the oration, and JOHN G. SAXE, Burlington, Vt., of the Alpha Chapter, will be the Poet of the occasion. They always have a glorious time at Amherst during Commencement week, and this year, as the programme shows, the exercises will be unusually interesting.

SALE OF THE ARSENAL PROPERTY AGAIN POSTPONED.—The State Arsenal was advertised to be sold yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, but at that hour Mr. A. J. BLEECKER announced that the Commissioners of the Land Office had ordered a still further adjournment to the 20th of August, at the same hour and place. He also remarked that the property would be positively sold at that time, unless the City authorities previously comply with the terms of sale. It seems that the Common Council have not yet taken the full action necessary to a purchase of the property. A gentleman stated to Mr. BLEECKER that he was authorized to bid $400,000. Attorney-General CUSHING was present to superintend the sale.

RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.—The Nominating Convention of Radical Abolitionists, which was to have been held in June, has been deferred till a more convenient season. Meanwhile, the leaders of the party, who advocate political action, in opposition to the Garrisonians who do not vote at all, are making arrangements for a grand rally in the Fall to devise ways and means for more extensive operations in the next campaign. A scheme is on foot for the establishment of a new weekly paper, designed to support their peculiar views, and to advance the Anti-Slavery cause generally.

BOOKS FOR PRISONERS.—An effort is in progress to supply the inmates of Sing Sing Prison with a few useful books. The movement is initiated by the worthy chaplain, who, in a letter to Mr. HASKETT, Excise Commissioner of this City, says: "I can assure those who may be disposed to forward through you any *suitable* books, that there are but few instrumentalities more reformatory to the convicts." Chaplain LUCKY speaks from the result of the experiment, so far as it has gone, which promises to be very satisfactory.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—The Thirteenth Ward Republican Association held a meeting last evening, at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand-street, Mr. EDWARD COLLINS in the chair.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we accept with pleasure the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, and regret the resignation of the President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.; and earnestly recommend the Commissioners to fill the vacancy now existing in their Board by some person having the confidence of the citizens of New-York, in favor of the Metropolitan Police bill, and also true to Liberty and Freedom.

NO ADVANCE WAGES.

Has the Reform Failed? and why? The Story of the Movement here and Elsewhere.

No men have so much attracted the attention of the Philanthropist, or had so many plans devised for their improvement as the sailors. The safety and prosperity of commerce are so intimately identified with securing moral and strong sailors, that no outlay has been considered too great that might assure their elevation in the social scale. The first great organized effort for this purpose was the formation of the Seaman's Friend Society, whose labors were mostly directed to the religious improvement. Chapels were erected for their special use, chaplains were employed, missionaries appointed, magazines and papers published, tracts distributed and meetings held, on shipboard and ashore, for their especial benefit. But it was soon ediscovered that all the good impressions made upon the sailor while ashore were destroyed at sea by various adverse influences, among which grog was most prominent. Intelligent and humane ship-masters now affirm that the abolition of the grog dispensing system, which prevailed years ago on board of merchant ships, has done more than all other things together for the elevation of seamen, and they argue that all other reforms for their benefit will depend upon keeping Jack sober while ashore as well as at sea. The present reform, it is said, depends more upon the coöperation of the sailor than anything else. With his consent, it could be accomplished; without it, failure is certain. But while Jack's head is muddled with rum, he is led by the nose, and acts directly against his own interests, at the bidding of those who thrive by his degradation. The establishment of "Homes," where liquor is not sold, and where the keeper has been selected for his ability to exercise a good influence over the men, has been a great benefit to seamen; but all boarding-houses for seamen must be essentially alike, and administered with an eye to profit, or they cannot exist. While this is the case, the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street or Franklin-square can no more afford to adopt reforms than the low establishments in Water-street.

THE NO-ADVANCE MOVEMENT.

The outrages practiced on board American ships upon seamen had long attracted the notice of the humane in Liverpool and London. Men were often driven ashore from American ships, crippled by abuse, and wholly destitute. So many of this class applying for assistance or redress, led to an investigation of the causes and extent of these wrongs. A society was formed in London, called the Foreign Aid Society. Eighty-two persons applied to this organization in the year 1856 for relief, on account of being discharged in those ports. The Liverpool Board of Trade began to look into the matter, and finally addressed a circular to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, soliciting their cooperation in devising measures for the redress of grievances among seamen, which were so fast becoming the scandal of our American commerce. This was the beginning of the present movement, and which has been attempted with the sole view of protecting and elevating our seamen. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee to take testimony, and to report what means, if any, could be adopted to carry out the benevolent suggestions coming from the other side of the water.

The Chairman of this Committee was Capt. E. E. MORGAN, an old shipmaster; the head of one of the largest of the London line of packets, and a gentleman who has been long and actively engaged in benevolent efforts for the improvement of seamen.

The Committee were employed for about three months, sitting daily, and during this time they summoned before them all classes of persons who would be likely to afford any information upon the subject. Over sixty sailors, good, bad and indifferent, and of all nations; sailor boarding-house keepers, of all kinds, from Capt. TRACY, of the Home, to the proprietors of the back slums, and subterranean grog holes of Water-street; ship captains and shipping agents—all were put upon the stand, and every species of information upon the treatment and condition of seamen, at sea and ashore, was obtained and recorded. At the close of this long and patient investigation, during which no effort was omitted to sift the whole matter to the bottom, the Committee came to the conclusion that the whole mischief lay in a nutshell—that the pernicious and long continued practice of paying advance wages was the great source of mischief. This opinion was sustained by all whose testimony had been taken, and by none more earnestly than the sailors themselves. They moreover agreed to sustain the movement, if it should be adopted.

With such a mass of testimony all tending to one point, and with the approval of the class whose interests were to be so favorably affected by the change, it was not strange that the Committee considered it a favorable opportunity to introduce the reform. The shipowners adopted their report, and a correspondence was opened with the Boards of Trade of Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, to coöperate. The testimony taken by the Committee and the reports thereon were also transmitted to the Liverpool and London Boards of Trade, by whom they were handed over to a Parliamentary Committee which had been appointed to investigate the subject.

The promise of coöperation from other Atlantic cities was so prompt and general, that some one hundred and fifteen of the New-York ship-owners immediately signed an agreement to pay no more advance wages after the 1st day of July, 1857. The comparative dullness of freight at this season of the year, together with the abundance of seamen, were circumstances that seemed to augur success. A few of the more cautious held back, not from aversion to the reform, so much as from fear that so important a change could not succeed, except by a mere gradual introduction. Boston adopted the gradual plan, and while pledging itself to the principles of no advance in the abstract, resolved to postpone the full application of it to the 1st of January, 1858. They accordingly adopted the contrivance of paying arrearage board bills, not to exceed a month's wages, to Europe, and six weeks, to India. This is pronounced the most injurious mode of paying advance wages; forasmuch as money is better than a mere order for it, after the ship has sailed, which the landlord will charge from one to three dollars for discounting.

The origin of this ingenious manœuvre is charged to a self-appointed Committee of New-York Boarding-house Landlords, who went to Boston and procured the passage of this measure, to head off the New-York merchants, and thus defeat the movement.

It is now reported that the Boston merchants are paying advance, as heretofore, though they promise to attempt the change on the 1st January.

Philadelphia and Baltimore made but a feeble attempt, and were not sorry, it is said, when New-York was reported to be faltering. A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia yesterday, from a leading shipping agent, says, "all the merchants are giving advance as usual."

THE TRIALS OF SHIP-OWNERS.

If the decision of this question lay with the ship-owners entirely, it would be different. But the other day a ship lay in the stream with 500 tons of sugar on board, waiting for a crew. She was advertised to sail at a given date. The shipper notified the owner that unless his goods went forward he would be held responsible for any unfavorable change in the market. Whatever his wishes are, the owner must send the ship away. Jack took three biscuits and a bottle of rum, sat down, and snapped his fingers at the owner until he forked over the advance.

Another ship has a charter party to sail on a certain day, and is compelled to sail, or he liable to forfeit the charter party. Insurance is effected upon a ship which is due upon a given day; if she does not arrive as expected half of one per cent is added to the rate of insurance. These are only a few of the merchants' difficulties. It is even hinted that threats of personal violence have had their influence on them, as well as upon ship-captains who have favored no advance.

Shanghai landlords, who know that unless Jack gets his advance they cannot sell him a half dozen bottles of bad rum, have been foremost, though not alone, in these violent demonstrations.

On Wednesday, the *Devonshire*, which is a favorite ship, was put up, and $22 per month offered to Liverpool without advance; the usual rate being $17. Not a man could be found. Yesterday, the *Rhine* was also placed on the shippers' bulletin, and $20 per month without, or $16 with advance, was offered. Our reporter was assured that there would be over one hundred applications for each vessel before night. There were sixty sailors who applied to ship in one of the Liverpool packers, but all refused to go without advance. They were threatened and did not dare disobey their masters.

THE SHANGHAI SYSTEM.

Mr. CLARK, a shipping agent, says has been carried on to a large extent; it is the impressment of inexperienced and worthless persons, and shipping them as able seamen, with high advances. The scamps who do this are called crimps, and are neither connected with the landlord nor the runner: they pick up their men, take them into their dens, rig them up to look like sailors; sometimes tar their hands or rub their faces with coal dust, so that they are taken for men who have just come ashore; they instruct them to say they have been to sea, and give the vessels names. The ship gets clear of the tug outside of Sandy Hook, when the mate sends them up to loose the topsail, or execute some manœuvre of which they are ignorant, and their first salutation is a knock-down. The whole voyage is a repetition of abuses, for which they have no one to blame but themselves in the first instance, and next the Shanghai's.

There is another set of worthless scamps who ship in the Liverpool packets to rob their shipmates and the passengers, and good men refuse to go in these liners on that account.

THE NAVY GETS ALL THE BEST MEN.

Such inducements are held out for men to ship in the Navy, that many of our best seamen are withdrawing from the merchant service. The Navy pays $18 a month, and two months' advance, and all who receive an honorable discharge, and ship again within three months, are paid for the whole time, thus; after being discharged many can make a voyage to the West Indies, or to the Mediterranean, and return in time to enter the Navy within the required time, and claim pay for the three months' absence. From 500 to 600 have joined the Navy in New York within four weeks. The rendezvous is always full of young men applying to enter the service. The ordeal is pretty severe however. Over 200 were rejected last week who could not pass examination and the scrutiny of the doctor who must have every man sound and of good physical development. Some of the best men are from Sweden, Norway, and other countries of northern Europe. Those under 21 years of age are not received, except by consent of parents, and able seamen must have sailed seven years out of the United States. All who are native born, of course, are eligible. They must be able seamen, ordinary seamen, or able-bodied men: able seamen are paid $18; ordinary $15; and boys $12 a month. Three and four years ago the best seamen were paid $12, ordinary $9, and boys $6 and $8. As soon as shipped they are sent on board the receiving ship, where good quarters and plenty of food are provided until they are drafted into service. Thus the Government comes into direct competition with the merchant, and increases their embarrassments.

WHY SO MANY ARE TREATED BRUTALLY.

Mr. BUCK, of No. 320 Pearl-street, has been twelve years in the shipping business. He says he is in favor of the change to the no-advance plan, but that the merchants have begun at the wrong end; there are other reforms that must go before, or accompany the change in respect to wages. Men must be retained on board of their ships in foreign ports, and not allowed upon any pretext to leave. As it is, the mates are allowed to so treat the men that they are glad to escape from their ships, which they often do in crowds as soon as the ship touches the dock in Liverpool; this they do to get rid of the brutality they receive on board, while the mate receives usually $25 from the shipping agents for every crew he thus drives ashore, and compels to ship elsewhere; this is said to explain the cause of so many desertions in Liverpool and some of the Continental ports.

THEY WILL NOT TAKE ORDINARY SEAMEN.

Men who are conscious of lacking the qualifications of able seamen are compelled to ship in that capacity or not at all, "for," say the Captains, "I don't want to ship ordinary seamen—the best of them will turn out ordinary enough. Let me have able seamen." The result is, men practice deception from compulsion, and suffer the consequences. One-fourth of all the men who ship out of New-York would, it is said, prefer to go as ordinary seamen, but are not permitted to do so. This is another fruitful source of trouble, while the owners pay the highest wages when they might ship the same men for $15.

THE DISCHARGE SYSTEM.

The practice which is in vogue in the English merchant service of giving a written discharge to every seamen when he leaves his ship, stating thereon his qualifications, is said to be a most salutary regulation. Any one not having such a certificate is deemed to have deserted his ship, and is treated accordingly. Such a plan is recommended in our own ships. A law should also be adopted compelling a man to go in a ship after he has agreed to. At present there is no law by which a sailor can be forced to fulfill his contract, and it is not uncommon for them to agree to go in half-a-dozen vessels and go in none. The United States Marshal can put him on board, if he finds him, but it is an expensive operation.

"WORKING UP SAILORS."

A very strong objection to the no-advance pay, among sailors, is the advantage it gives to unprincipled officers to "work them up," humbug them and otherwise to misuse them, so that they will be glad to run away from the ship and forfeit the wages due them on the ship's arrival in Liverpool. This they allege, is often done by officers who are paid a premium by shipping masters, and there certainly should be no other inducements added for brutality towards poor Jack. In some Liverpool ships they would be placed wholly in the power of bad men.

Again, when vessels are wrecked the men are wronged out of their wages in a large majority of cases; but when paid in advance they are sure of so much. They consider it unjust to require the sailor to assume all the risk of the vessel's being lost.

The answer to this is, that under the new system the articles secure one month's pay at least to each man in case of the loss of the ship. Some sailors who lately arrived by the ship *Cornelius Lawrence*, complained that they were often compelled to scrub the deck during their night watch, under the pretext of keeping them busy, but really, as they say, to "work them up;" they were sent aloft at 3 o'clock in the morning, after they arrived here, and on Sunday morning at that, to scrape down the topmasts and were kept to work all through the day while lying off the Battery. The fourth commandment for the sailor, they say, reads thus:

"Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thou art able,
And on the seventh scrub the deck, and then wash the cable."

There are, it is estimated, in this City a thousand petty landlords, low groggeries, cribs, brothels and chain-lockers which are interested to perpetuate the bondage of the sailor; besides these there are about two hundred regular sailor boarding-houses banded together to resist the reform. To effect so great a reform as the "*no advance*" promised to be, must of necessity meet a very powerful opposition. But whether it will not at last succeed, when it is reattempted in a wiser, better considered and more unanimously indorsed method, remains to be seen

The Advance Wages System in Philadelphia.

From the North American, Wednesday.

We are sorry to say that the triumph of the handful of boarding-housekeepers, over the intelligence of the shipping firms and the best interests of the unfortunate seamen, is almost fully completed. The spectacle presented yesterday afternoon, at the Spruce-street dock, from which the packet ship *Westmoreland* was just hauling out, would have satisfied any one that, if the sailor is to be disenthralled from his present fealty to the boarding-housekeeper, other means than those yet tried must be put into requisition. The crew upon the ship had all received the customary advance previous to sailing. To obtain seamen without succumbing to the crimps is at present a literal impossibility. Each publican had his quotum of boarders secreted from a chance of interview with the shipping merchants, and kept them so well soaked in liquor that they were in almost an insensible condition. By coming back to the old *régime*, however, a full crew was obtained without difficulty.

The ship hauled out at half-past 1 o'clock. The crew were brought down by their masters just as a drove of sheep would be driven into a cattle-truck on a railroad. Any tardiness, or show of disposition to escape, was met with a cuff or a blow by way of a foretaste of what might be expected in case of more refractory conduct. Those who were too drunk to climb the ship's side were hoisted up by a bight of rope passed under their arms.

One poor fellow who was just sufficiently sober to realize his position, attempted to bolt from the line. His movement was anticipated by the man who had shipped him. He was seized by the nape of the neck, and with such violence that his woolen shirt was torn from his back as though it were made of paper. A hearty kick by way of seconding this forcible remonstrance, entirely subdued him, and a moment afterwards we saw him on the spar letting on the main-yard.

The *Ledger* says:

Yesterday we made a tour through that part of the city where most of the sailors' boarding-houses are located, with a view to ascertaining the position in which the shipowners and boarding-house keepers stand in relation to each other at the present time. We found that with but one or two exceptions, the boarding-house keepers were unanimous in their determination to have the advance money for the sailors before they go on board the ship.

THE MUTINY OF THE WHALER HUNTRESS.—Capt. ALLEN denies the allegations made by the crew of the ship *Huntress*, as to the cause of the mutiny on board that ship at St. Helena. ROLAND CARVER, an English sailor, is complained of for mutinous behavior, and the Captain admits he put a bit of iron in his mouth to stop his noise.

The true cause of the difficulty appears to have been, that Capt. ALLEN determined while in the port of St. Helena, to prevent the unusual license allowed to some of the ships then in port, in communicating with the shore, by which all discipline on the ship would have been destroyed; no special trouble occurred on the voyage until the *Huntress* arrived at St. Helena.

There was, he says, no flogging on the ship during the voyage. Capt. ALLEN is a strict disciplinarian, but inflicted no punishment on either of the crew that was unusual and not demanded under the circumstances.

Mr. KIMBALL alludes in his letter, to the want of a consular treaty with the British Government, for lack of which seamen cannot be imprisoned when at the port of St. Helena. The owners of the *Huntress* are satisfied with the conduct of Capt. ALLEN in the premises. As some stories have been circulated respecting the want of provisions on this ship, we can state that the starvation process was not in force, and that in a voyage of eleven months and eight days, the officers and crew, all told, 31 men, were furnished with 24 barrels flour, 31 barrels pork, 31 barrels beef, bread without stint, a gallon molasses a month to each man, besides good supplies of fresh meat, vegetables, beans, &c., in allowance equal to the above rations.

The crews of our whalers are not, as some outsiders seem to suppose, fed on a prison-discipline system. That other crews in port with the *Huntress* persuaded the crew of the latter ship to demand more fresh provisions than they had, and also extraordinary licenses, which are *never* allowed where any proper discipline is maintained on shipboard.

The examination of the seamen brought home on the *Huntress*, SILAS BORDEN and thirteen others, is progressing at New-Bedford.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this Committee, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, On the 1st day of January, 1857, this body was organized as the Regular Democratic Republican General Committee; and

Whereas, The organization presided over by Mr. WILSON SMALL, contested the claim of this Committee, and Hon. JOHN KELLY, for the purpose of restoring union and harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party of this City, submitted a proposition for the settlement of the controversy by the organization of a Convention to reform the system of primary elections, and to provide for the election of one General Committee as the sole central organization of the Democratic party, and requiring that this Committee as well as the Wilson-Small Committee should thereupon disband; and

Whereas, The Wilson-Small Committee, and this Committee, accepted the proposition of the Hon. JOHN KELLY, and both equally appointed the delegates comprising said Convention, and that body has performed the duties for which it was constituted, and whereas, a General Committee has been duly elected by the Democratic Party under the regulations adopted by said Convention, is organized, and is in possession of Tammany Hall, presided over by EDWARD COOPER, Esq., the Chairman; and

Whereas, The Committee of which Mr. SMALL is Chairman, by the grossest duplicity and bad faith, pretend still to be in existence, and a remnant of them, using the name of the Committee, have presented a claim to be admitted as members of the General Committee, of which Mr. COOPER is Chairman; therefore,

Resolved, That while in good faith we recognize and defer to the Committee of which EDWARD COOPER is Chairman as the regular Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, we contend and insist that we have a superior right to the Committee of which Mr. SMALL is Chairman; and if the pretended members of the latter body are to be recognized as having any claim to be admitted as members of the regular Committee, this body demands that its members shall also be admitted, in all respects, upon at least equal terms.

Resolved, That if the injustice is done to this Committee, by the regular Committee, of recognizing the Wilson Small faction, and rejecting our claim, this Committee will consider itself absolved from its obligation to abide by its agreement to submit to the action of the said Convention, and will permanently organize under its original authority.

Resolved, That the union and consolidation of the Democratic Party is imperiously demanded by every consideration of public safety, of security to the best interests of the City, State and nation, and self-protection, against the invasion of an unscrupulous central regency, which has grown the more bold as it succeeds, step by step, in stealing more power from the masses.

Resolved, That regardless of the past or of personal considerations growing out of discussions between individuals or leaders, the General Committee is determined, by every honorable effort to secure this union and consolidation, that the whole party may be enabled to march in solid phalanx against the spoilers of the City's rights, the enemies of self-government, and to the inalienable privileges secured to the people of this City and its original form of government.

Resolved, That the better to effect this great object, this Committee, freely and in kindness and sincerity, extends the olive branch of peace to their Democratic brethren in the so-called Wilson Small Committee, erroneously keeping up their organization in violation of every principle of good faith, asking them to cooperate in united action against the common enemy. Let us forget the past in exertion for the future, and march onward to victory as one army under the banner of Municipal rights, now attempted to be struck down by a ruthless and tyrannical foe, which result can only be accomplished by unbmitting as good Democrats, for the sake of the cause, to the authority of the regular General Committee, of which Mr. COOPER is Chairman.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Josiah W. Brown, of the First Ward; Hiram Williamson, of the Ninth Ward; Thomas B. Tappen, of the Twelfth Ward; John Matthews, of the Eighteenth Ward, and James W. Smith, of the Fourteenth Ward, be appointed a committee to present these resolutions to the Committee of which Mr. COOPER is chairmen, and to represent this Committee in the premises.

These were signed by JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Chairman *pro tem.*

☞ The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the various Schools, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of New-York, took place at the Academy last evening. A band of music was in attendance, and premiums were distributed to the pupils.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement in another column of a School for Young Ladies, about to be established at Montpelier, Vt., by Mrs. L. E. LOAN. Mrs. LOAN is an accomplished lady, well fitted for the task she undertakes.

GREAT FIRE IN COBOURG, C. W.—We learn from Captain WILDER, of the American and Canadian Express, that a destructive fire occurred in the town of Cobourg, C. W., on Tuesday morning. The Albion Hotel, RAGAN'S livery stable, and all the buildings between SMITH'S brick block and the Globe Hotel, on the north side of King-street, were burned. Five tenements, a bakery, auction-room, shoe store, and other shops in the buildings were destroyed. The total loss is estimated to be $100,000. There was a partial insurance upon the property. The proprietors of the Albion have a policy for $2,000. Nothing is stated respecting the origin of the fire, which broke out at 2 o'clock, A. M. The town will feel the loss of so considerable a portion of its business houses. Captain WILDER was landlord of the Albion when it was first opened, previous to and during the rebellion of 1837. He became somewhat involved in the disturbance then occurring in the Province, but resolutely stood by the Pepuhlican principles he had inherited, and which were confirmed by his education and training in the old State of Vermont. The Canadians allowed that the Green Mountain boy was made of too good stuff to put to such a very bad use as stretching hemp, and he came out of the trial true as steel hardened by fire.—*Rochester Democrat, 22d.*

RETURNED TO NEW-ORLEANS IN DISTRESS.—The ship *Delhi*, Capt. KNAPP, hence for Boston the 7th inst., returned last evening in distress, having sprung aleak Saturday night, the 11th inst., 100 miles from the Southwest Pass. The ship bore northwest at the time of the discovery,—weather squally. Capt. K. immediately sounded his pumps, and found two and a half feet of water in the hold. After three hours' hard labor, however, and relieving her of part of her cargo, the ship was gotten comparatively free. Capt. K. then tacked about and made for the Passes, which he succeeded in reaching on Tuesday last, one pump working all the time. The *Delhi* was brought up by the towboat *L. Millaudon*, and anchored off Algiers, where she is to undergo repairs.

The *Delhi* cleared from this port the 6th inst., with 4,495 bbls. flour, 133 bales hemp, 200 bbls. beef, 9,030 bushels salt, and 3,000 staves. Capt. K., as mentioned before, was compelled to throw overboard a lot of staves, and about 200 bbls. of flour.—*Picayune, July 17.*

FIRE IN CHAMBERS-STREET.—A fire broke out in the back basement of the fancy store of VAIL & MEYER, No. 110 Chambers-street, about 6¾ o'clock last evening. It was discovered by Policeman GILMORE, of the Third Precinct. The damage done was not large, and was caused chiefly by water.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.—Mrs. Dr. L. N. FOWLER and Mr. FOWLER have been engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Physiology and the rules of health, illustrated by mannikins and busts, before the 300 female operatives in DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S establishment—the proprietors giving the girls a couple of hours each afternoon for the hearing. The first lecture was delivered on Wednesday.

HODSON ATKINSON, a miner, committed suicide by drowning, at West Columbia, Mason County, Va., on the 8th instant.

The Western Railroad Excursionists at Washington.

VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE—LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANAN.

From the Union, July 22.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the visitors from the West reached the Washington station, in front of which a large number of carriages, hacks and omnibuses were drawn up in line ready to carry the guests of the city to the White House.

The guests, immediately after their arrival, were received by Mayor MAGRUDER, who, on behalf of our citizens, extended to them a cordial welcome, saying that we were the guardians merely of this city—the national metropolis—for the people of the United States. Mayor ADAMS, of Cohlcothe, replied quite happily to the welcome of Mayor MAGRUDER, remarking that, in coming to the national metropolis, they felt as if visiting a city common to the whole country. Mr. EGGLESTON, of Cincinnati, also responded in a brief but appropriate address.

The excursionists were in excellent spirits, seemed to be much pleased with their reception, and to anticipate a great deal of enjoyment during their sojourn in our city.

At twenty minutes to ten o'clock they were conducted to the carriages, hacks, and omnibuses, in which they proceeded to the White House to visit the President of the United States. At ten o'clock the great doors of the White House were thrown open, and the visitors passed through the large hall into the President's reception-room, from which, attracted by some fine stirring music, they proceeded to the President's grounds, overlooking the Potomac. The musicians were stationed on three of the shaded mounds which are so familiar to the Washingtonians.

Soon the grounds presented an animated appearance. Groupe of ladies (for a large number of the visitors were of the gentler sex) and gentlemen were to be seen here and there, laughing and chatting, and greeting their acquaintances. At about twenty minutes past 10 o'clock the President arrived. Immediately all eyes were directed toward him, as he approached the expectant company. The President was accompanied by Gen. CASS, Secretary of State; Governor COBB, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Mr. FLOYD, Secretary of War, and Governor BROWN, Postmaster-General, members of his cabinet; and by Mayor MAGRUDER and Dr. BLAKE, the gallant Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The President was introduced to the large assemblage by Mayor MAGRUDER. No formal speech was made, but the President, with that flowing courtesy for which he is distinguished, shook hands with all the guests, assuring them that he was glad to see them.

This part of the programme concluded, the President retired to the White House, and the visitors again entered the carriages in waiting, and devoted two hours and a half to visiting the Capitol, the Patent Office, the Smithsonian Institution, and the various other prominent objects of interest in the city, previous to embarking on the steamer *George Washington* for Mount Vernon.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. omnibuses and carriages came pouring in from all directions to the steamboat wharf, where lay the steamer *George Washington*, ready to receive the visitors and their entertainers, and convey them to Mount Vernon.

At 7 o'clock the guests sat down to the bounteous collation set out for them at CARUSI'S Saloon. Mayor MAGRUDER presided. After the hungry guests were satisfied, he rose and proposed "Our Country," and then "The Father of the Libertiee of his Country." Loud cheers followed, and then, as soon as the Mayor could be heard, he said that the next sentiment was in reference to a gentleman venerated for his patriotism, for his unstained and unspotted moral character, and for his firmness. He regretted that he was not present, but would read the following letter which he had written:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to meet the guests of the city from the West at Carusi's Saloon, this evening, but I sincerely regret that pressing engagements will deprive me of this privilege. I was most happy to give them a cordial welcome this morning. Railroads are truly said to bind the different portions of the Union together in bonds of iron, but neither iron nor adamant is so effectual for this purpose as kind and patriotic hearts from different and distant States united together in bonds of mutual respect and affection, and in a common love for one whole, great and glorious country. These bonds are always strengthened by such visits as we have received from our Western friends, and I most heartily wish them safe and prosperous returns to their homes.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Numerous other toasts were given, and the company separated about 9 o'clock.

Attempt to Abduct Slaves by a Free Negro Sailor.

From the Savannah Georgian, July 15.

Yesterday a free fellow, of rascally physiognomy, from Baltimore, named BILL OWENS, a hand on board the schooner *George McClise*, which was to have sailed yesterday, was brought before Mayor SCREVEN, under the following circumstances:

On the previous night, about 10 o'clock, BILL, who had been ashore, was seen rowing a boat toward the above schooner, in which were two negro women and a child. A negro boy hailed them, when BILL said the boat had turned over, and he was trying to save them, and made some other excuses. He finally managed to get three on board the schooner, with two large bundles of clothes, the wardrobes in full of the two girls—frocks, shoes, and even thread and needles, but very little linen. The "daddies," as the captain of the schooner termed them, were separately exhibited in Court.

Captain MCCLISE, who a native of North Carolina, stated that having retired early, as the Savannah mosquitoes were most outrageously voracious, he soon after heard some noise on deck, and coming up to see what was in the wind, ran foul of two big bundles of "daddies," and soon discovered that the noise proceeded from the shipping of the negro women, whom he believed the man BILL intended to secrete on board till they got to Baltimore, as the women had all their clothes, and he was to sail yesterday afternoon.

J. R. THOMPSON, of the Mounted Police, being informed of the affair, with commendable energy soon had the colored fellow and the girls safely in the Guard House. The girls were GEORGIANA and child, aged about 6 years, belonging to Dr. WINKLER, and the other girl was SARAH, aged about 16, belonging to MRS. NEILAND of this city.

The captain of the schooner expressed regret that such should have happened on board his craft, and trusted that the law would be as severe as possible upon the guilty fellow BILL.

BILL was ordered to receive fifty lashes well laid on, and then put on board his vessel, as the captain wanted to sail yesterday.

A Woman Fleeing from Slavery with her Children Arrested.

Correspondence of the Cincago Daily Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., Wednesday, July 15.

Last evening our little village was excited by an arrest of a negro woman and three small children, who had escaped from their master, living at La Grange, Mo. It appears the poor creatures had been lurking in the timber, within half a mile of our place, for two or three days, and had been seen frequently by those who did not view them with any particular interest, and have even been so bold as to call on families living near their retreat for victuals, water, &c. But yesterday a report was raised that a reward of $1,000 was offered for their delivery in La Grange, when "all eyes were open for the apprehension of the fugitives," and in a few minutes a party was formed and the search commenced. All day they were engaged in the stealthy tread, but no slaves were to be found, and the party being weary, returned in the evening to refresh themselves in preparatory for another trial at night. The fun was spoiled, however, by a messenger arriving a few minutes after they returned, informing them that the negroes had been decoyed into the house of Mr. JAMES WELSH, who lives at the edge of the timber in which the unfortunates were concealed. This treachery was performed by the daughter of Mr. WELSH, a young woman, who found the negroes a short distance from the house by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house she would give them something to eat. The crazy mother could but accept this offer for her starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay their hunger, the sable mother and poor helpless children were surrounded by a dozen stout men all "armed to the teeth." In a few minutes a hack was produced and the poor creatures were fast returning to their bondage.

DETECTION BY ETHER OF A SHAM IDIOT.—The application of the process of etherization has just been resorted to in Belgium as a means of acquiring judicial information. After a considerable robbery committed at Brussels, in November last, two men, named LEECH and DAUBNER, were arrested and brought to trial. The former was condemned to hard labor for life, but in consequence of the latter pretending to be dumb and idiotic his trial was postponed, in order that a medical investigation should take place. It was found impossible to get even a sign of intelligence from him. As it was, however, known that he was not born dumb, and that he had spoken, when he said that he could speak no language but German, he was etherized, and while laboring under the effect of that application he spoke perfectly, and in French. He was in consequence again brought before the tribunal, and condemned to ten years' hard labor.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERries, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

RED HAIR, OR GRAY, OR EVEN SANDY,
Does not, in love affairs, come handy.
Then change the tint to black or brown,
With the best hair dye in the town.
That dye is CRISTADORO'S, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

CLOTHES FOR WARM WEATHER.

Go to No. 142 Fulton-st., if you want to procure such Clothing as is suitable for this warm weather. Mr. E. DEGROOT has a large and well-assorted stock on hand, and will sell cheap.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS.
CANTRELL'S Children's Shoes.
CANTRELL'S Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
CANTRELL'S new Store, No. 813 Broadway.
CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 813 Broadway

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & Co., have removed to their new store, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., and 89 and 91 Reade-st.

MARRIED.

GUION—LATHAM.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, July 16, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thos. T. Guion, JAMES GUION, of Tecumseh, Mich., to Miss SARAH LATHAM, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAUEN.—In Williamsburg on Thursday, July 23, EMMA FRANCES, youngest child of John Theophilus and Frances Maria Bruen, aged 5 months and 26 days.

The friends and relations of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 22 Rush-st., Williamsburg, without further notice.

MULLIGAN.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, July 23, of congestive fever, EDWARD SALMON, third son of Patrick and Mary Ann Mulligan, aged 4 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The friends of his parents, and those of his grandmother, Mrs. Larkin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 267 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Letter from Hon. David Wilmot to the American State Council of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Sun* publishes a letter from Hon. DAVID WILMOT, addressed to the American State Council of Pennsylvania, in answer to the following interrogateries:

1. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers native-born Americans should be preferred?

2. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?

3. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot box, a reform in the naturalisation laws, the enactment of a registry law, and the prohibition of foreign pauners and convicts landing upon our shores?

4. Are you opposed to any interference of church hierarchies in politics?

5. Are you in favor of free schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text-book used therein? With great respect, we remain,

Your humble servants,
JOHN BROTHERLINE, Chairman.

MR. WILMOT'S REPLY.

TOWANDA, Friday, July 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 5th of May came to hand during the sitting of my Courts, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the Convention held at Altoona.

The history of our State establishes a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your *first* interrogatory. It will be found rare indeed, that any except native-born citizens have held high official station either in the Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of our Legislative halls. The naturalized citizen cannot reasonably complain that this traditional policy should be preserved. There is nothing in it intolerant or proscriptive; nor will the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification. It takes from him no right. Official station of *right* belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American who properly appreciates his responsibilities, would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for his suffrage; nor could he, without betrayal of the best interests of his country, disregard the claims of principle involved in his choice. Time occasions may arise, when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistent with the views here expressed, I yield it my cordial assent.

Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?

To this, your *second* interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer.

The matters embraced in your *third* interrogatory are of the first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which fraude are perpetrated upon the ballot-box have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectually checked, must end in the subversion of our free government. The *forms* of Liberty may remain, but only as a cheat and mockery, glossing over as cruel a despotism as ever cursed a people. I would sustain with my whole strength any and every measure wisely devised to preserve the purity of our popular elections. Willful fraud upon the ballot-box is moral treason to Republican Government, and all duly convicted of being concerned therein, in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

Doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our elections; but we should not weaken our State sovereignty by looking to the general Government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate this whole question of suffrage—to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds, and inflict punishment for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Our own State cannot too early or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters, vital as they are to liberty and the existence of free government.

It has ever been a source of just pride to the true American, that his country opened an asylum for the oppressed of every land. God forbid that we should be so ungrateful for His blessings, as to refuse to share them with the honest and industrious of what ever clime or country; but it is an outrage upon our hospitality, and a violation of international law, for the Governments of the Old World to ship cargoes of criminals and paupers on our shores. Our Government cannot be too vigilant in guarding our rights in this respect.

To your *fourth* interrogatory I answer: that I am opposed to the interference of Hierarchies in politics. The office of a Christian Minister is second to no other in dignity and responsibility. I would not detract from his functions or repair the respect due to his character. I acknowledge his right, and as a teacher of the people, I believe it to be his duty, to speak openly and fearlessly against social and political evils, destructive of public morals and at war with the interest and happiness of mankind. In thus publicly speaking, if he transcends the proprieties of his place and office, a safe corrective is found in the censure of an enlightened public. But that a Priestly Order, invested by the Laity with a mysterious sacerdotal character—with pretensions to extraordinary spiritual power—bound together by strong ties, and acknowledging as their head a foreign Potentate—that such an Order should enter the field of politics, control our elections and influence the policy of our Government, is surely cause for alarm, and should awaken the jealous vigilance of the American people. It will probably be denied that any such hierarchial influence is brought to bear in our elections. We should judge with candor, and not condemn without proof.

We see the American people divided on a momentous issue. The principles of human freedom or bondage are brought in direct conflict. Man's inalienable right of life and liberty is denied. The doctrine is openly asserted by those who hold the Government in their hands, that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves. In the heat of this great struggle we see the strongest ties severed—the ancient political parties of the country broken, and men of every nation and faith divided, save one. The votaries of one church alone are united in political action. This unity in the midst of otherwise universal division, is truly most remarkable. From Maine to Texas—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—in every city, town and hamlet—under whatever circumstances placed, or by whatever influences surrounded, we find the votaries of this church arrayed in political action on the side of Slavery. To in cannot arise from an intelligent assent to the principles of Slavery; because those principles would reduce ninety-nine out of every hundred of these men to the condition of slaves. Whence are we to look for the cause of this unity among so many hundreds of thousands scattered over so wide a surface?

We find the votaries of the Catholic Church, as a class, among the least enlightened of our population, and thus in a condition to yield a ready obedience, in all things, to an authority which they have been taught to respect as of God's appointment. The church of their faith advances high and extraordinary claims. It is the only true Apostolic and Catholic Church. It is infallible in doctrine—miracles continue to be wrought within its holy communion—its head is the Vicegerent of God on earth, and successor of the Apostle to whom was intrusted the keys of heaven. It is a pure heirarchy. The laity have little or no power, all authority being concentrated in the Priesthood. Again I ask, whence this *unity in political action* among the votaries of this church, when every other denominatioon of Curistians is divided? In seeking for an answer to this inquiry, all men will look to the source where the power resides. When the votaries of the Church of Rome shall exhibit, in our political contests, the like diversity of views and action that is seen among all other classes of our people, then, and not till then, will the public mind be relieved from the suspicion that hierarchial influences are mischievously at work in our politics.

It is idle to evade the point, by labored efforts in defence of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. No assault is made upon either. The largest liberty—the broadest toleration, is conceded in matters of religious faith and worship. The ground of complaint lies here—that a hierarchy, invested with peculiar sanctity and powers in the eyes of the laity, should exert a spiritual influence to control our elections, and give to the policy of our Government a direction adverse to the wishes of a majority of the people not within the sphere of such influence. No intelligent man will question the fact, that the late Presidential election was controlled by the *united Catholic vote*. If the adherents of that church had been divided in their votes, as the Protestant sects of our country, the present administration would never have had an existence. The Slave Power, to day, would not be master of our government—promulgating its abhorrent doctrines through our judicial tribunals—discarding the sovereignty of the States, and boldly trampling down the clearest constitutional rights of the citizen.

It is also apparent to every intelligent observer, that the same unity in the Catholic vote is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election. With those undeniable facts before us, can it be said that there is no ground for the strong conviction in the minds of the American people, that hierarchial influences not only interfere in our politics, but actually control our elections? If same unanimity in *opposition* to the Pro Slavery Democracy, that the Catholic Church does in its *support*, our opponents would not be slow or measured in their denunciation. Indeed, the cities and press of this party assail with gross vituperation such of Christian ministers as openly in the face of day, denounce from the sacred desk the sin of Slavery, and insist upon the sanctity of the marital and parental relations. In these, it is assumed, is offence to proclaim, in connection with Slavery, the great essential truths of Christianity—that God is the Creator and Father of all men—that he made of one flesh all the nations of the earth—that He is no respecter of persons, but holds in equal love all His children; and that He will require of every one the observance of His righteous law: "All things what soever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." This alliance between an audacious [illegible] and the slave interest of America [illegible] consider the fact [illegible] for meanings of that [illegible] in Slavery. How long this strange alliance is to continue I know not. How long it is to be successful is for the American people to decide.

To your *fifth* interrogatory, I answer—that I am in favor of free schools for the education of all classes; and am opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom.

Respectfully yours,
D. WILMOT.

To JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Custom and Fraud vs. Justice.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In this nineteenth century, with all the professions of improvement, we seem to retrograde, as far as fair dealing is concerned; and as New-York State shares in the perpetration of some of the evils I wish to complain of, I will send this to your paper. "Custom," in mercantile affairs, with the assistance of "Chambers of Commerce," has established "Customary Tare" on many articles. The result now experienced is, that the ingenious and cunning have their packages made to weigh from 5 to 10 per cent. more than custom allows. The articles of lard is often put up in such packages. In kegs, weighing 60 pounds, the tare allowed is 8 or 9 pounds; but the kegs weigh, in some lots, 11 or 13 pounds. Barrels are under the same influence. Butter shipped South, marked "16 pounds tare on firkin," have been found to weigh as high as 26 pounds; 18 to 20 pounds is common. Tubs marked 16 pounds often weigh 15 pounds. The result is, that a dealer who wishes to give *actual* tare, is driven out of the trade by such dishonesty. This system of fraud enters into the article of candles. Years ago, 16 onnces were given for a pound, but in the present day 14 ounces is a pound. If you purchase 1,000 pounds candles, you only receive 875 pounds. If actual tare is not established, our sugar hogsheads will weigh 24 per cent. instead of 12 per cent. In the case of butter and lard, kegs and barrels will increase in weight; candles will weigh 12 ounces to the pound, and the idea of honesty will be obsolete. I knew a case of New-Orleans sugar where the hogsheads weighed 85 pounds—more than 12 per cent.; and from the present course of *progress* in this art, I look for an increase of the evil, unless our law-makers pass laws to make it unprofitable. We are now met with the answer, when a case is brought to notice, "Can't allow it, it is established by the Chamber of Commerce," or "by custom." If this is law, (and some say *custom* makes *law*,) why do we have any Legislatures? The fact is, those gentlemen do not realize the true state of the case, and the retailers or consumers are not in position to have any voice in the matter. Hoping you will lend your columns to correct the evil, I am yours, &c.,

GROCER.

Reply—Our correspondent will see from the annexed section of a law, passed by the Legislature of this State, April 1, 1857, that a remedy for the evil of which he complains has already been provided by statute; and we hope, if he or any of his neighbors have suffered, they will see the law duly enforced:

SEC. 1. When any person in this State shall put up for sale any beef, pork, lard, hams, flour, meal, candles, cheese, starch, or other articles of produce or merchandise, in casks or packages, and shall mark or stamp on such cask or package, with a view to sell the same, such mark or stamp shall be the true weight thereof, and the true tare of such cask or package shall be marked thereon; and if any person shall knowingly mark or stamp false or short weight or tare on any cask or package, and shall sell or offer for sale the contents of any such cask or package so marked or stamped false or short, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such cask or package so sold or offered for sale, and be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of June next.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at languid prices. Pearls, $7 50@$7 56¼; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is brisker, and prices favor factors. Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¾c.; Rio 10¼c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12¾c @12½c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13¾c., ₱ lb. Included in the day's sales were an invoice of Java, 450 bags Rio, and 3,200 bags St. Domingo, within our revised range. The St. Domingo Coffee was mainly purchased for export.

COTTON—Is quoted quiet, yet very firm:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, and Texas.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15	15	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Fair	15¾	15¾	16	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after at somewhat firmer prices. Sales: 9,000 bbls., at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 60@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Geneses	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 50

Canadian is in demand, and is steady. Sales have been reported of 480 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$9 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is unaltered. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,250 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $4 @$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and drooping. Sales: 7,000 bushels, including Western Red, Spring, at $1 43; new White Southern, at $1 95; and new Red do., at $1 85 ₱ bushel. Some new White Maryland was exhibited. The quality was very good. The lot was offered at $2 ₱ bushel. Rye is more inquired for, and is worth $1 11@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Stock and sales limited. Oats are plenty and heavy at 62c.@64c. for Western; 57c.@61c. for State and for Jersey; 52c @ 60c. for Canadian; 55c.@59c. for Penn., and 52c.@56c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and is in slack demand at easier prices. Sales: 80,000 bushels, at 87c.@88c. for mixed; 91c.@97c. for Yellow; and 95c.@1 05 for White, ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. The last sale of Barley Malt was effected at $1 70 ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 370 bales River bought, at 65c.@ 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 30 bales last year's crop, at 9c.@12c. ₱ gallon.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been sold, at $31, usual terms. ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet. Prices show no further change.

OILS—Are lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat busker, but at irregular prices. Sales: 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 15 for Mess,; $19 40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11¼c. @11¾c. for Hams, and 10¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¼c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 25@$23 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c @19c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c @9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in good demand at our quotations: $4 50@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is depressed and factors are more eager to sell. Prices tend downward. Sales have been confined to small lots of Cuba, &c., at from 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prieon were purchased at 31¾c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued tame and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton 2s. 6d. @ 3s. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 4½d.@6d. ₱ bbl; and heavy goods 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No 88 WHITE ST., NEW YORK, July 23, 1857.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE various Societies intending to participate in the funeral ceremonies of the late EUGENE ANDERSON, on Sunday next, are requested to report to me at my office on Friday next, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Grand Marshal.
SAMUEL BREVOORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS AND HONORARY members of LADY WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. No. 40, are requested to meet at the Engine-house, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our associated friend, EUGENE ANDERSON. The Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to participate. By order of

WM. MEEHAN, Foreman.
WM. H. RACEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 222 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No 15 Beaver-st.

PERSONAL.

I. —, WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roof made tight and painted with the Patent Cement roof paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1857.
IMMENSE TRIUMPH.
The Promenade Concerts in the Illuminated Garden of beautiful Trees.
GRAND BALLET AND VAUDEVILLE.
In the same establishment on the same evening.
The graceful and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA AS
Bella.....La Paquerette
Lubin.....The Savoyard and Recruit
Bella.....The Faithful Lover
Bella.....The Wife
The excellent and talented VAUDEVILLE COMPANY received nightly with distinguished marks of approbation.
Mr. George Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. Gresenor, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor.
SATURDAY—The Ravels and the Promenade Concerts.
In rehearsal—A new Ballet for Signorina Rolla.
BLANCHE to be produced shortly.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN.
CHORUS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A MONSTER ORCHESTRA,
the best in the United States.
The American vocalist,
MISS H. BEHREND,
Conductor.....Joseph Noll

FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1857.
Overtures to "Der Freyschutz" and "Zampa,"
"The Gipsy Quadrille," by Balfe,
"Wigwam Life,"
"The Anvil Chorus,"
"The Wanderer,"
"Oh Robert, tio que j'aime," and
"The Battle Symphony of Buena Vista;"
Will be among the performances.
Admission.....35 cents
Saturday afternoon Concert, commencing 3 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Eleventh night of that brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will repeat, this evening,
FRIDAY, JULY 24,
by special desire,
JENNY LIND,
in which she will sing sundry operatic morceaux a la Brignoli, La Grange, Amodio, &c., and the favorite ballad of "My Mary Anne."
The play will be preceded by the delightful comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND,
in which Mr. Walcott, Mr. Davenport, and Miss Emily Milton, will appear. And be followed by, for the first time here, the capital farce of
THE OBJECT OF INTEREST.
The Object (of course).....Mrs. John Wood
Supported by Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Mr. Pullipe, &c.

OLYMPIC.
FRIDAY July 24.
The musical, whimsical, burlesque burletta, entitled,
OLYMPIANA; OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,
Previous to which the petite Comedy of
PERFECTION.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE IRISH BROOM-MAKER.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Brass circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes. Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 24.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY CORSLER.
PIZARROBUS, OR WHO SHOT ROLLABUS?
S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.; previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views. The grand COSMORAMA PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

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IMMENSE REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AT
LANE & PORTER'S
In consequence of the
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
Resulting from the death of one of the firm, the
ENTIRE STOCK
Of this establishment is now being closed out at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
The success which has attended this sale will render it necessary for those who wish to avail themselves of the present
LOW AND SATISFACTORY PRICES
To make an immediate call
No. 317 Canal-st., two doors from the corner of Mercer.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER Brothers have removed their stock to the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 47 Howard-st., and they wish to clear off all before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, BAREGES, TRAVELING DRESSES,
SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS,
And an immense stock of EMBROIDERIES.
No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS
FOR SALE.
A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country.
A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.
Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-Office,

MANTILLAS,
No. 361 Broadway.
The balance of our stock of
MANTILLAS
has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.
GEORGE BULPIN.

RICH MANTILLAS,
The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the ship *Samuel Willetts*, consisting of black and colored Coburg clothe, paramattas, linen towelling diaper, linen handkerchiefs, plaid ginghams, blankets, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LADIES, GO TO M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker sts., and get some of those new style ribbons, suitable for trimming of your dresses in accordance with the latest Paris fashions. Also, very pretty gay ribbons, for headdresses and wristlets.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 668 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

ISN'T IT SO?

FRESH FRUIT	Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.
IN	Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit and tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.
WINTER	They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware. The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.
BETTER	For sale by storekeepers throughout the United States.
THAN	Descriptive circulars sent on application. Orders from the trade solicited.
SWEETMEATS.	Be sure to ask for Arthur's. It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers.
	We are now making them for the million.
	ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, northeast corner 10th and George sts., PHILADELPHIA.

E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent. Also, Manufacturer of MASSEY'S Wonderful Five Minutes' Freezer, No. 6 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 633 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

PASSPORT OFFICE.—EVERY PERSON going abroad must be provided with a United States passport, which the advertiser procures from the State Department. Will wait on parties in the City or vicinity on application by letter or otherwise. Custom-House business, in all its branches, attended to

CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public and
Custom-House Broker, No. 19 Wall-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Miscellaneous orders supplied to the Trade.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
LOUISA HOHBURG;
OR, THE
BUSH RANGER'S RIFLE.
BY THE AUTHER OF JACK LOUDON.

There is scarcely a romance in our language so replete with passages of deep pathos and scenes of wild and desperate adventure. The author is as fertile of incident as names and delineates character with even greater facility than Aineworth.

Price 25 cents.

NEW EDITIONS now ready of the following popular books:
JACK LOUDON; or the Outlaw's Revenge. Price 25 cents.
THE KING'S CRUISERS; or the Rebel and the Rover; by Harry Hazel. Price 25 cents.
DOUGLAS JERROLD'S BEST WORK.
MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.
AS SUFFERED BY JOB CAUDLE.
A most humorous book.
Price 25 cents.
Nearly ready.
THE RED RIGHT HAND; a Tale of Indian Warfare; by Ned Buntline. Price 25 cents.
Equal if not superior to his former works.
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LUCRECIA MIRANO; or the Countess and the Page. Price 50 cents.
CIPRINA; or the Secrets of the Picture Gallery. Price 50 cents.
THE INTERIEW; or Answers to Everything, showing how to learn many hundred useful arts and desirable accomplishments; by Dyonisius Lardner, F. R. S. Price 25 cents.
Booksellers, News-Agents, Peddlers, and all others are requested to order the above popular books. CATALOGUES and CIRCULARS furnished to agents gratis. Copies of any of the above works mailed, postpaid, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.
THIS DAY RECEIVED:
THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING,
IN THREE LETTERS TO BEGINNERS,
BY JOHN RUSKIN,
Author of "Modern Painters," "The Stones of Venice," &c.
Letter 1 On First Practice.
Letter 2 On sketching from Nature.
Letter 3 On Color and Composition.
Appendix. Things to be studied, with illustrations drawn by the author.
One vol., crown, 8vo, original London edition. Price $1 25. The Trade supplied by
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

MRS. SIGOURNEY HAS WRITTEN A fine poem for LIFE ILLUSTRATED, which is in this week's number. It also contains an article, with four illustrations, on Rural Architecture; A Peep into a Pawnbroker's Shop; A National Literature; Model Young Men and Women; Cheap Meats; A Hemp and Cotton Plant; Dirty Shillings; City Matters; A Peep at the Museum, with five illustrations; and many other things of interest. Price only Four Cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; one does plain neat cooking, excellent baking, and a good washer and ironer; does up linen in style; wages, $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress; does waitress in a respectable boarding house, City or country; wages, $6 a month. Call No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City references can be seen for two days. Call at No. 45 London-terrace, West 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first rate cook, willing to assist in washing if required; the other as good waitress, willing to do chamberwork. Good City references. Apply at No. 118 14th-st., corner 3d-av.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE advertiser desires a situation as book-keeper and correspondent in some mercantile house where he can make himself generally useful. Can keep books by double or single entry, and can correspond either in English or French. Best of City references as to capability, &c. Address J. R. T., *Daily Times* Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DRUG STORE, and two porters, a clerk for a shipping office, two conductors, one baggageman, two brakemen, one man to drive express wagon, two barkeepers, and two girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GROOM IS REQUIRED IMMEdiately in a gentleman's family. He must be a first class groom, and willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of our first female institutions, wishes a situation as assistant teacher; she can give instruction in the higher English branches, in Latin and in Drawing. Address E. S. C., care of Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st.

PIANIST WANTED—SALARY $500, BOARD, &c., to a superior professor of the piano-forte, (a single gentleman,) for a flourishing female seminary in Arkansas. Apply immediately, personally, to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, with various other vacancies.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BERGEN, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated in a private family, near the Bergen Church. Stages regularly pass to and from Jersey City Ferry. Address P. S. at this office, or inquire of L. C. HEATH & CO., No. 29 Ann-st., corner of Nassau st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

148 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL.—EDENSON, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM DEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'œuvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distances of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.

The Midland Railway, intersecting England between Loudon and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.

N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ENJOYING pure country air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, sailing, &c., can pass away the Summer heats with satisfaction by taking steamer *George Law*, foot Cathartine-st., to Northport where stages are always in attendance to convey visitors to this delightful retreat, (Centreport.) The Long Island cars also leave every day for Huntington, thence by stages to the above place, where you will be hospitably entertained by the very gentlemanly proprietor. GILBERT AKERLEY.
CENTREPORT, L. I., July 21, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $5 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, by paying $1 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A small family, requiring not more than two or three rooms, may find accommodations, within five minutes' distance from the railroad depot. The house is pleasantly located, and the rooms are convenient and airy. Churches and the Post-Office are quite near. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. FIELDS, PORTER, No. 93 South street, or of Mr. RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS.—For a dry healthy atmosphere, large rooms, pretty grounds, milk, &c., fine drives, and a location where even wave desirable, inquire at No. 25 Amity-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x63, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 128 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREEstory brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 253 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A STOR

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 443 Pearl st., between Madison and Chatham sts., Assignee's sale to the trade and others, the large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of 5,040 linen and cotton sheets and pillow cases, 400 fine hair mattresses of various sizes; 1,400 pounds hair, 100 bales moss, husk and seagrass, 100 bedsteads 75 washstands, 1,000 damask and linen table cloths, napkins, doyilies, &c.; towellings in pieces, doyilies, &c; large quantity of paillasses, curtains, moreens, checks, prints, chints, lot of bags, sheeting, table covers, extension tables, lounges, chairs, bureaus, spring beds, counterpanes, quilts, hair bolsters and pillows; 2,500 lbs. tinker feathers, netting, cribs, bales husk and other desirable goods. Also, at 11 o'clock, the lease and good will of the store to May 1, 1858, with fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve by order of the Assignee, to close the concern. Attention of hotel keepers and ship owners is called to this extensive sale. The goods will be on exhibition one day before sale.

WILLIAM H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, &c., &c.—WILLIAM H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 24 at 10¾ o'clock, at the auction-room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, of every description, comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa-beds, lounges and lounge beds, hair and grass mattresses and paillasses, black walnut and oak extension and dining tables, mahogany and cane chairs, Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany and cane rockers, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, Brussels do., oil-paintings, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, commode do., curtains and cornices. Also, a large lot of jewelry, of all kinds. Sale positive.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY S. SAMUEL JONES, at store No. 412 Canal-st., will sell by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, July 27, at 10 A. M., at No. 449 Canal-st., the contents of a Hat and Cap Store, consisting of straw goods, parasols, umbrellas, furs, &c.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 280 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES.—On FRIDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, known as the "Chinese Billiard Rooms," Eighteen billiard tables, balls, cues, maces, and markers belonging to the same.

FINANCIAL.

H. SEIGEL, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Office No. 29 William-st.,
(Gold building below Wall-st.)
HENRY SEIGEL, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance being due Jan. 1, 1867, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at much later dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. MCILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 5th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the tenth call of five per cent. thereon will be payable on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank.

By order of the Board.

E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOUTH BOSTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Specie and Exchange Broker,
No. 142 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on City property in small or large sums; also, $31,000 in one sum. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 22 Wall-st., 11 to 12 o'clock, or can address box No. 4,214 Post Office, with particulars.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR possession any papers or effects of the late ALBERT SUMNER, of Newark, are requested to give notice of the same to GEORGE SUMNER, Boston, or to WALTER RUTHERFURD, No. 51 Wall-st.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—GORNING & CO., No. 65 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 5 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Monday, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	195,500
Total	$395,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 30 Wall-st., Jauney Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
A. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HERSHAW, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 100 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place. Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to this stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 93. The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
WILLIAM H. DE WITT,
THOMAS OLCOTT, Trustees.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLAVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO,
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 31 and 33 Platt-st., New-York.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO,
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 128 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufactory. JAMES ALBRO.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of C. M. SAXTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES M. SAXTON,
AUGUSTUS O. MOORE,
July 23, 1857. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the publishing business at their old stand, No. 140 Fulton-st.

CHARLES M. SAXTON,
July 23, 1857. AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & BREED has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John B. Breed retiring therefrom. Mr. Ten Eyck Sutphen assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and collect the outstanding debts. TEN EYCK SUTPHEN,

New-York, July 13, 1857. JOHN B. BREED.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENTly finished 7-octave rosewood Piano-fortes for sale, richly finished, with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy mouldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warrantee. Both are truly superb Pianos, and must be seen to be described and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 each—price $265. Can be seen at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night; will be made no object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply Friday and Saturday.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 White House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $225, $70, $110, $140; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st. Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch or wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, made by Hazelton & Brothers; has been in use but a short time; will be sold low. A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:40, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 4:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:35, 6:43, 7:23, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Bedgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M., and 12 M. (8:15; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to go to Philadelphia and return will be sold for the 11 A. M. train from New-York on each SATURDAY until the 1st of September next, at $4; Newark $3 50, good to return in any of the trains from Philadelphia up to TUESDAY, 7 A. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendent N. J. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 8 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pie-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Friday, July 24, 8½ P.M.	
Saturday, July 25, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 24, 6:10 A.M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 A.M.	Saturday, July 25, 6 A.M.
Highlands and Ocean House only.	Saturday, July 25, 5 P.M.
Sunday, July 26, 5 P.M.	Sunday, July 26, 12 M.
Monday, July 27, 11½ A.M.	Highlands and Ocean House only.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A.M.	Monday, July 27, 6½ A.M.
Wed'day, July 29, 12½ P.M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A.M.
Thurs'd'y, July 30, 1½ P.M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A.M.
	Thurs'd'y, July 30, 8 A.M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P.M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and Intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Friday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 24, 5 P. M.
Saturd'y, July 25, 5 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 25, 9 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 27, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wed'y, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wed'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thurd'y, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thurd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOGART, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R. Fare, 30 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, July 23, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 24, 8½ A. M.
Friday, July 24, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 25, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 8 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 P. M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 27, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDING at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Peoughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston..... $4 00	$2 50	Nashua..... $4 25		$3 25
Worcester.... 3 00	2 50	Lowell..... 4 25		3 25
Providence .. 3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n 4 00		—
Fitchburg.... 3 85	—	New-London or Norwich ... 3 00		1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNINO SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

The public are cautioned that no debt will be recognized as against the above boat or the owners, unless contracted on a written order of one of the owners.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DERRING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston..... $3 00
Fare to Newport..... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their

NEW-YORK CITY.

First Ward Folks.

Judging from the letter of Alderman WM. WILSON to the Police Commissioners, one would suppose that the First Ward was possessed by murderers, burglars, thieves, and all the other villains, who, if justice were meted them, should occupy cells in the State Prison, or apartments in a warmer place. Alderman WILSON gave as his opinion that the lives of respectable citizens were not safe; he knew robberies and rapes were of nightly occurrence on and around the Battery, and intimated that the Police were not willing and able to protect the citizens.

These representations induced one of our reporters—a courageous fellow, who stands six feet in his stockings, after mature deliberation, to imperil his life Wednesday evening in a tour of inspection through the Ward—that he might see and believe for himself. He started about 8 o'clock, and first sauntered among the tall warehouses and banks in the eastern part of the district. He saw nothing to alarm him there, although he was on the *qui vive* for robbers, rapers, and other fellows, and may possibly have been frightened without any cause. On the sidewalks, at the doors of the banks, men were sitting and smoking their pipes, and women, who seemed to be the men's wives, and children playing on the walks, that probably were the men's children. They all looked peaceable, in our reporter's eyes, and he was subsequently assured they were not robbers, but the janitors of the several buildings. Going on, he came to Old Slip, where stands the Police Station-house, over Franklin Market. He entered there and found Sergeant CROFT, the officer in commend, highly elated at the condition of his quarters, which have just been redeemed from the state of dirt and dilapidation in which they were transferred, and are as comfortable as lime, cleanliness and good ventilation can make them. The Sergeant reported the district very quiet, more so than it had been for a long time before, and our reporter's observations did not belie his words.

Next our reporter went to the Battery. Here he stayed a long time, walking through all the avenues, observant of all that passed. Crowds of children were at play,—"tag" predominating. Women with babies were squat on the grass plats, and women without male protectors were enjoying the breeze from the river. Men sat on the benches, some smoking, some talking, and others lay sleeping on the grass. No screams were heard from outraged women or garotted men, but all was quiet as a country village on a Sunday.

Whatever fears our reporter had felt for his personal safety were now all dispelled, and he decided next to walk through Greenwich and Washington streets, which he safely accomplished. In Greenwich-street, at the lower end, the same quiet prevailed, the lager-bier saloons were open, and Germans with their "fraus," sat quenching their inevitable thirst. Ex-Capt. HALPIN's portly figure, in shirt-sleeves, was conspicuous inside his porter-house, hut no crowd was at the door. The street grew more thronged and noisy as he passed further along and in front of No. 110 Greenwich-street, near the corner of Rector-street, a number of young men were collected before a porter-house. This he found was the Wood head-quarters of the Ward, kept by Ex-Capt. MIKE MURRAY, and the rendezvous of the ticket-swindlers and emigrant-runners for which the Ward is famous. And these are Alderman WILSON's friends, so certainly they were not the rowdies one might suppose them at first glance to be. The only noise he heard in Greenwich-street proceeded from them, however, but that was not enough to call for the interference of the Police. In the cross-streets sailor dance-houses were in full blast, but there was nothing unusual in that. Morris-street, where the Alderman lives, was as quiet and deserted as a churchyard at midnight. At the Sub-Station-house in Trinity-place they reported no disturbances, hut Sergeant SILVA, who commanded, said that at the sunset roll-call an addition of ten had been made to the *eight* Policemen who have preserved order in that District for the last week.

Our reporter at midnight left the Ward under the firm conviction that Alderman WILSON's letter was written for buncombe, and that rapes and robberies were not so common after all.

The Alumni of the Free Academy—A Students' Aid Fund Instituted.

The Fifth Annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. The President, Mr. RODNEY G. KIMBALL, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School, was in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES H. PRATT, and adopted.

A Committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported a resolution in favor of appropriating a fund for the assistance of young men in the Free Academy, who need aid while pursuing their studies.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted by a large majority, together with the act presented with it, prescribing the manner in which it shall be carried out. This fund is to be raised by voluntary subscriptions of members of the Alumni, and to be called the "Student's Aid Fund." It is to be placed in the hands of five Trustees, whose terms of service, determined by lot, expire in one, two, three, four and five years respectively, each vacancy to be refilled as soon as it occurs. At least one of the Trustees must be a tutor or resident graduate in the institution. The Trustees are to extend the benefit of the trust to such students as they shall elect, and their accounts are to be examined by an Auditing Committee of three elected annually. The amounts subscribed, the recipients of the bounty and the amount received, are not to be made known by the Trustees except in special cases. The report of Committee on Constitutional Amendments was read by its Chairman, Mr. ALFRED G. COMPTON, and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Students' Aid Fund: John Hardy, Franklin S. Rising, Joseph R. Anderson, Alfred G. Compton and C. L. Holt. Messrs. James L. Van Buren, James W. Mason and Charles H. Pratt.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

President—JAMES M. STEERS.
Secretary—Samuel G. R. Jelliffe.
Executive Committee at large—William Cruikshank, A. A. A. Alvord, Hugh McFarlane.
Class Representatives—James R. Brant, class of 1853; F. D. Moulton, class of 1854; S. B. House, class of 1855; Russell Sturgis, class of 1856; Smith Bloomfield, class of 1857.

After some further unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

The Class of 1855 dined together at DELMONICO's last evening.

New-York Free Academy.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, JULY, 1857.

The following schedule contains the number of students admitted to the Free Academy at the annual examination for admission, just closed, the number rejected and the Schools from which they were sent:

SCHEDULE.

Grammar School No.	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. Admitted.	No. Rejected.
I	2	1	1
II	5	4	1
IV	3	1	2
VII	4	3	1
XI	11	9	2
XII	3	2	1
XIV	7	4	3
XVII	7	7	0
XVIII	4	1	3
XIX	3	2	1
XX	3	3	0
XXIII	2	2	0
XXIX	3	3	0
XXXI	1	0	1
XXXIV	4	4	0
XXXV	46	39	7
XXXVI	1	1	0
XXXVII	2	2	0
XL	75	71	4
XLI	8	8	0
XLII	13	10	3
XLIV	15	15	0
XLV	25	22	3
XLVIII	7	6	1
XLIX	9	7	2
Totals	263	227	36
Number admitted			227
Number rejected			36
Total number of Applicants			263

Of the number of those admitted *one hundred and forty-three* chose the study of the Ancient Languages, and *eighty-three* chose the study of the Modern Languages. One chose the partial course.

J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Register, &c.

FREE ACADEMY, Wednesday, July 21, 1857.

FREE ACADEMY.—At the late commencement of the Free Academy, which was held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were admitted to honors.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Cleveland Abbe, Wm. M. Denman, Pairl'k McMullen, Jared S. Babcock, David G Fanning, Sam. Maxwell, Jr., Wells T. Banning, Samuel N. Fisk, Oscar Myers, Joseph W. Bell, George E. Hawes, John S. Roberts, Smith Bloomfield, Sam. G. R. Jelliffe, S. Van Deusen, James A. Church, Chas. H. Kitchel,

The Degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred on the following candidates:

Chas. T. Brush, J. H. Ranney, Nathan Solomon, J. L. Van Boren, G. W. Van Steles, Adolph Werner, E. Pepperell Wheeler, A. B.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Jos. Anderson, R. G. Kimball, Robert F. Weir, Edmund Belfour, J. A. Litle, Jr. Chas. B. White, Edwd T. Corwin, George Nixon, Elijah Ward, J. McL. Forbes, George E. Post, E. K. Wightman,

The Degree of Master of Sciences was conferred upon the following candidates:

Eugene Douglass, George White, Jr.

What the Lady Doctors are Doing.

The Infirmary and Dispensary for Women and Children, No. 64 Bleecker-street, which was opened last May, in Anniversary Week, bids fair to grow into a flourishing institution. The managers, with a mortal horror of debt, quite unusual in similar enterprises, have commenced operations on a scale commensurate with their present means—a favorable augury of final success. They have ambitious plans for the future, but they are content to reach them by a natural growth, instead of the usual forcing system.

The house—a plain, substantial-looking Knickerbocker building, *sans* marble front and fancy ornaments—is well adapted to their present needs, and looks as fresh and clean as if just swept by the proverbial new broom. The rooms are large, airy, and commodiously furnished, the *cuisine* plain, substantial and wholesome, and the nursing good, if one may judge from the physiognomy of the motherly-looking dames who have charge of that department. Taken as a whole, the establishment has an exceedingly homelike air, which must be peculiarly comfortable to its inmates.

The Hospital Department, which contains a limited number of beds, is arranged for the reception of free patients, and also for those who think it worth while to pay a small weekly sum for better medical care and attendance than their means or convenience will permit them to procure at their own homes. This department has now some five or six inmates, with the expectation of more.

The Dispensary is doing the thriving business which the immediate vicinity of a large poor neighborhood would reasonably warrant, and has already numbered some two hundred out-patients. This is open every morning, and is attended by Drs. ELIZABETH and EMILY BLACKWELL and MARIE E. ZAKRZEWSKI.

Dr. ZARZEWSKI is the resident physician—a position for which her former extensive hospital practice especially qualifies her; having been for several years Chief *Accoucheure* in the Royal Hospital of Berlin, of which city she is a native; besides, since graduating at the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio. She is an enthusiast in her profession, and is of the timber from which good artists are made. She is aided by the Drs. BLACKWELL, with Drs. WILLARD, PARKER, TAYLOR and KISSAM, for consulting physicians.

The institution is a fine thing for the female medical students, who have hitherto been debarred the advantages of hospital practice; and their attendance testifies that they rightly estimate the privilege. And if the proposed project of training a corps of efficient nurses prove successful, it will be fully appreciated by all who know the luxury of a quiet tread and gentle manner in a sick room. The plan is well laid, and only needs a refreshing shower of endowments and donations to hasten its growth materially. Indeed, the lady doctors seem to be fast gaining ground among us. New-York numbers Drs. BLACKWELL, ZAKRZEWSKI, FOWLER, and many beside; in Boston, Drs. HARRIET K. HUNT, CLARKE, and some twenty others are practising with good success; Philadelphia supports several more, and the New-England, Penn, and Cleveland Colleges, are fast scattering their graduates over the land. But the friends of the movement are anxious to make New-York the great centre for the medical education of women. We understand that the effort will be made during the ensuing Winter, by the managers of the Infirmary, to obtain no endowment from the State similar to those granted to kindred institutions by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

☞ A flag-staff on the roof of the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal street, was struck by lightning during the storm yesterday afternoon, shortly before 2 o'clock. The clap of thunder which occurred at the time was particularly loud, shaking the windows of houses, and frightening the lady-inmates almost into fits. The flag-staff was shivered into a thousand pieces, which fell in a shower on the astonished and alarmed pedestrians beneath. It is singular that no damage was done to the building, and no person received the least injury.

SMUGGLED WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—A lot of gold watches and jewelry, which a man named JONAS SIMBOLD attempted to smuggle into port on board the *City of Washington*, about a month since, were yesterday sold at auction, pursuant to an order of the Collector of the Port. The goods were appraised at $1,350, but they realized at the sale only a trifle above $600. As usual in such cases, the goods were forfeited to the Government. The Collector has instructed the United States District Attorney to prosecute Mr. SIMBOLD to recover the penalty of three times the value of the goods seized.

New Catholic Parish Church in New-York.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of this week, announces that Archbishop HUGHES "has secured a site for a new church on the north side of Thirty-first-street, a little west of Ninth-avenue. The lots purchased make a front of 105 feet, and are half the depth of the block; thus affording room for a more spacious church than any yet built in the western part of the City. Every effort has been made by the zealous Pastors of St. Columba's Church (Twenty-fifth-street) and of the Church of the Holy Cross (Forty-second-street) to enable the increasing multitudes of Catholics, who are fast filling up that part of the City, to be present at the sacred mysteries *inside* of the church; but these efforts have only made more manifest the necessity of the erection of another and even more spacious church for the members who cannot now gain admission. The place selected is in a most convenient position, in the midst of the people for whom the church is to be built, and between the churches already mentioned. The new church is to be placed under the invocation of St. Michael the Archangel. The charge of the new parish and of building the new church has been given to Rev. A. J. DONNELLY, who will receive from the Archbishop the proper instructions to appeal to the Catholics of New-York for their coöperation."

This church completed, there will be twenty-seven Catholic Parish Churches in this City.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Philosophical Club of the Mechanics' Institute held a regular meeting at their rooms No. 220 Fourth-avenue—Prof. MAPES in the Chair.

The subject of engraving was considered, and many important facts were stated by the President and others. The subject of Bank-Note engraving, with the shades said to have grown out of the use of engraved paper bills of credit commonly known as Bank bills, was made a specialty by Mr. ROOSEVELT, who quoted the saying of the early fathers of the Republic against paper money. The subject for the next regular meeting is the "Origin and History of the Submarine Telegraph." Some important facts will be set forth, and an interesting time may be expected. The attendance was large.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you do me the favor to correct a report in your paper of this morning, in reference to the inquest held upon the body of a burglar shot by a young lady at Clifton, Staten Island, in which it was stated that I held the inquest. Not being a resident of Staten Island, and consequently having no jurisdiction, I did not hold the inquest, and knew nothing of it till I saw the TIMES of this day. I am informed by Coroner AARON VANDERBILT that he held the inquest.

Respectfully yours, WM. B. MEECH,
Justice of Third District Court, New-York.
JULY 23, 1857.

No Forty Thieves in Mackerelville.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We wish you to contradict the statement which appeared in your paper of Monday, to the effect that a party called the Dead Rabbits came up to have a fight with the Forty Thieves and the Atlantic Blues. We wish to inform you that there is no such party in the neighborhood as the Forty Thieves; that the party supposed to be the Dead Rabbits were seen in gangs going down Thirteenth-street to Avenue B, as was reported, to assist the Atlantic Blues to raise a riot with a party of young men on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A.

As to the gathering of stones on the house-tops, it was no such thing. The police came to the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A and spoke to the party, who dispersed, and the police went about their business unmolested, as the report made to Sergt. GILMORE of the Seventeenth Ward. The person that made the report is willing to go before him at any time and satisfy the public that it was no such thing as to raise a sham battle to assault the police.

WILLIAM ROLAND.

THE LATE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest, on Thursday, at the Twelfth Ward Police Station, upon the body of THOS. HIGGINS, the lad who the day previous was crushed to death by being run over, near One Hundred and Sixth-street, by a train of Harlem Railroad cars. The evidence showed that the deceased, with two other boys, on Wednesday morning started to take a walk, and proceeded for some distance on the railroad track. When they reached the bridge the boys saw a train coming down, and two of them took refuge upon the wall, the other, deceased, stepped upon the up track, and another train, unperceived by him until too late, came along and crushed him. The evidence further showed that the engineer gave a long signal whistle to alarm deceased, and reversed the wheels of the locomotive, but could not come to a full stop in time to prevent the fatal occurrence. The Jury, after a few moments' deliberation, returned a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 14 years of age.

THE LATE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Coroner CONNERY yesterday concluded the Inquest upon the body of an intemperate and reckless woman named MAGNER, who, some days ago, was found at her residence, the basement of No. 178 East Thirty-second-street. It was at first supposed that she had been beaten to death, but no proof that such was the case was adduced, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That Mrs. MAGNER, the deceased, came to her death by repeated falls on Saturday, the 18th inst., while in a state of intoxication, and while she was in an altercation with Mrs. GRAHAM, Mrs. MULLIGAN and Mrs. LYNCH, in the basement of No. 178 East Thirty-second-street. The Jury have no proof that the deceased was beaten by any one."

On the rendition of the verdict, the three women mentioned in it, who had been arrested, were discharged from custody. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age.

RUN OVER BY FIRE ENGINES AND KILLED.—On Wednesday night HUGH SHERRAN, a young man, while running with the members of Hose Company No. 60, to a fire at the Merchants' Exchange, was knocked down in Broadway, opposite Joe Park, and run over by one or more engines, which were immediately behind him. He was picked up and taken to the New York Hospital, having sustained the fracture of several ribs and other internal injuries, and soon after midnight died. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body, and the occurrence being shown to have been purely accidental, the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect. The deceased was a scene-shifter at one of the Theatres.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, on Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of THOMAS MCGARRY, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received. It appears that, on the 9th inst., deceased was engaged, with others, upon the new building Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-street, when a rope which fastened one of the derricks gave way, and the derrick fell upon him, breaking his legs and injuring him internally. He died of his injuries on Wednesday night. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased has left a wife and family.

BURGLARY AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—On last Sunday night a gang of boys broke into the store of Mr. L. WOOD, No. 237 Water-street, and stole a model of a vessel, a quantity of copper bolts, brass, lead, and solder, to the value of $127, in all. The next day Mr. WOOD advertised a reward for the model, and soon the father of one of the boys brought the model, and seying that his son had bought it, asked for the reward. The matter was investigated and the result was that two boys named JOSEPH MCCARTY and ROBERT MCGRATH were arrested as the burglars, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of a junk-shop keeper who had bought most of the stolen property of the boys.

ROWDYISM—RESCUING A PRISONER.—On Wednesday night a row took place among a number of 'longshoremen in Coenties-slip, and policemen HOGAN and KLEIDER arrested a man named BRENNAN, one of the principals. The officers were conducting their prisoner to the Station-house, when they were followed and attacked by a gang of his friends, and he was taken from their custody. Assistance was procured from the Station-house and pursuit was given to the rowdies, but they fled in different directions and escaped arrest.

ANOTHER TICKET SWINDLE.—ISAIAH SILVER, *alias* Tapscott, was arrested on Thursday, charged with swindling Mr. ABNER HUMPHREY, of Rome, N. Y., out of $31 in the sale to him of a ticket of passage to London, on board a vessel which had sailed before the ticket was bought. The accused was arrested at the ticket-office where he held forth, in Cedar-street, near West-street, and was held to bail by Justice WELSH to answer the charge.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown boy, about 14 years of age, was found on Thursday, in the North River, near the foot of One hundred and Thirteenth-street, and an inquest was held upon it by Coroner HILLS, and a verdict of "Supposed Drowning," rendered. The deceased had no clothing on his person except woolen pants and white shirt. The body appears to have been in the water about ten days.

ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—FREDERICK DOPKE, a German, was, on Thursday, arrested, charged with having, on the 12th inst., broken open the bedroom-door of EMILE BRANT, a girl residing at No. 45 Whitehall-street, and, by force, attempting to violate her person. Her screams brought assistance, and the outrage was prevented. The accused was committed for examination.

FATAL FALL ON A VESSEL.—An inquest was held on Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of LEONARD DOWNEY, a native of Ireland, 23 years of age, who died from injuries received on Tuesday last, by accidentally falling into the hold of a barge lying at the foot of Franklin-street, N. R. Verdict—Accidental death.

BURGLARY.—The store of Messrs. WHEELER & HALL, No. 189 South-street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and ransacked, but the thieves succeeded in getting only $2 for their trouble. No arrest.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—PETER DEVELIN, who was arrested about ten days ago, charged by his mistress with the commission of a series of burglaries and counterfeiting operations, as previously published, was, on Thursday, fully committed for trial.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
J. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A REFUGE.—It is a blessed thing to make and sell a good medicine. Every day brings to light some great cure effected with
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
An only son saved by them from the grasp of death, to bless the lingering days of an aged mother; a father restored to health when every means had failed; a mother saved from the grave. These facts are a refuge for the sick if viewed aright. BRANDRETH'S Pills are daily verifying these statements; personal reference given in every grade of society. Remember they cure because they purify the blood. Principal office, No. 43 Braudreth Building. Sold also at CUSHMAN'S, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street; at No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 296 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting
RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The imitations of this famous perfume die as fast as they spring up. Public opinion straogles them at their birth, while this peerless cosmetic and refreshing scent increases in favor daily, and is becoming what it has been for fifteen years in Spanish America, the most popular of all floral essences. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Ladies, don't forget this evening and tomorrow night will afford the only opportunity of witnessing this wonderful piece, in consequence of other engagements of the Howard family. This neat and comfortable theatre has been crowded every night of their present engagement, and would continue so for some time, no doubt, could they remain. A comic pantomime. "The Frisky Cobbler," and burlesque of "Pizarrobus," make up to night's bill.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water that for medical uses and as a beverage it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Dépôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.
Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars.
G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of RAY'S ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS—sold at No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt-rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ongusnt, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT SUMMER ROUTE FOR HARTFORD *via* LONG ISLAND SOUND AND CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The splendid steamer *Granite State*, Capt. J. KING, leaves Peck Slip for the above this day, Friday, at 4 P. M. Fare only $1 50; no charge for berths. Regular days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—This institution, which was endowed with full college powers by the last Legislature, closed a very prosperous year with the commencement exercises yesterday. On Tuesday evening Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., delivered an able discourse to the graduating class on "The Contest of Life," from the text, "I have fought the good fight." Wednesday evening a large number of the *elite* of Flushing assembled in the College Chapel, and listened to sundry musical exercises, most of which were of a high order and showed thorough and accurate training.

Yesterday morning the Annual Address was delivered by Prof. CROOKS, formerly of Dickinson College but now of this City. The Graduates' Essays were read, and the ladies received their degree, *not* "Mistress of Hearts," but the regular orthodox corporate degree authorized by the Legislature, "Mistress of English Literature."

Mr. JOHNSON'S CASE.—Drs. VALENTINE MOTT, CARNOCHAN, ISAACS, MASON, and GILBERT, held a consultation yesterday on the case of DAVID JOHNSON, Jr., yesterday reported. The result of the consultation as expressed by Prof. CARNOCHAN was that the sixth cervical vertebræ is fractured. The paralysis is owing to compression and injury of the spinal marrow, by the dislocation of the bodies of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ.

It was decided that no operation would be advisable, unless extravasation of blood should take place materially involving the surrounding parts. JOHNSON is the gentlemen who was injured by diving from a great height into the water of a bath in Williamsburg.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad and Ferry Improvements in Jersey City.

The Railroad Companies having their terminus in Jersey City, are about to erect some new buildings, of which an account is given below. The projected improvements will cover an area of nearly twenty acres of newly-made land, extending from the late water-line, Hudson-street, as far into the river as permitted by law. Five spacious and costly Ferry-houses are to be built, into which the New Jersey Railroad tracks will be continued. The large Ferry-house on the south side is being extended about two hundred feet to Hudson-street, and will be finished with brick. It will be three hundred and twenty feet long, and one hundred and three feet wide, until it reaches Hudson-street, where it will be widened so as to present a front of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

The building is to be two stories high, with a circular roof, and two handsome towers at each angle. There will be room for a double track, business offices, restaurants, and other accommodations. The new ferry-houses adjoining on the south side, were built for the especial use of the residents of Jersey City and vicinity. From these buildings to Hudson-street, the carriage way is wide and open, and paved with the Belgian pavement. On each side of the carriage-way are flagged side-walks, about four yards wide, lighted with gas. There are five ferry-slips or landing places, four of which are in constant use. Besides the five ferry-boats now running on this line, the *General Darcy* will be added. She will commence her trips in about two weeks. The railroad track spoken of will be continued over Hudson-street from the old dépôt, and the dépôt now on the west side of Hudson-street will be removed to the south side of the ferry premises, and occupied for warehousing and other purposes. The New-York and Erie dépôt, it is understood, together with its appurtenances, will be removed in about one year to the Long Dock, where that Company is now preparing to erect the necessary buildings for their accommodation. Since the Erie Company has made the terminus of its road in Jersey City, and water from the Passaic River has been introduced, the long-considered plan of filling the Bay between Hoboken and Jersey City, has been rapidly progressing.

The hills between these two cities have been divided by the Erie track, leading to the Long Dock, and will probably be used in filling in the bay above stated. Already, several streets have been made by filling in over the marsh between the two cities, and dikes have also been formed for the convenience of foot travelers from one city to the other. Another dike has been constructed, leading from Hoboken to Bergen, so as to protect the carriage way between those two places from the overflow of water from the bay. All that marsh north and west of Jersey City is gradually filling in, and buildings of various descriptions are erecting there, and some predict that within a few years, the whole of that district will be built upon, and swell the population of Hudson County by at least 20,000. It is contemplated by the owners of land under water in the bay, in due time, to construct large piers and wharves for shipping and other purposes.

In the year 1804, the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey granted the first Charter to the Jersey City Ferry Company, to establish a ferry from Grand-street to the foot of Courtlandt street, in this City. ANTHONY DEY, RICHARD VARICK, and JOHN RADCLIFFE, composed the Company. They built four large row boats for the purpose of conveying passengers across the Hudson to this City. After using these for one year, a boat was built and put in their place propelled by horse power, and about a year after two new steamboats were put on the ferry, shortly after the introduction of steam navigation by ROBERT FULTON. These boats were named the *Little York* and *Jersey*. The former a year afterwards burst her boilers while crossing the Hudson, killing the Captain and a number of passengers. The novelty of steamboats at that time largely increased the travel, and shortly after they found it necessary to build another and larger boat. In 1834 they sold out to the Jersey Associates.

The ferry was then removed to the foot of York-street, and continued to run from that place until 1838, when it was again removed to the foot of Montgomery-street, its present site.

In the year 1835 the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt was located at the foot of Bergen Hill, and the passengers from Philadelphia were brought from the Hill in cars drawn over the track by horses to the ferry. The next year the passengers were brought through without changing cars at Bergen Hill.

The New-Jersey Railroad at that time leased the ferry property, and continued to lease it from the Jersey Associates up to 1855, when they purchased the fee for the sum of $500,000. Since then they have erected two fine ferry-houses on this side of the river at a cost of $15,000.

SCHOOL MATTERS AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.—By the General School law of the State of New-Jersey, the township of New Brunswick is divided into twelve School Districts. District No. 1 comprises the city and seven tenths of all the pupils between the ages of five and eighteen, within its limits. It has a Board of Education of twelve members, of which M. F. WEBB, Esq., is President, which has a separate organization of its own. The Board is empowered to expend as much money as they please for each scholar, provided they obtain a two-third vote in the District. In the other Districts the expenditures are limited to $3 to each scholar. The first annual exhibition of the New-Brunswick Public School No. 1, CHARLES T. WRIGHT, Principal, took place a few days since. A large audience assembled in the new school edifice. The pupils exhibited gratifying proficiency, and everything passed off pleasantly. This School was the first one started upon the Public School system, and its friends are highly pleased with the success which has attended their efforts.

ENCAMPMENT.—The National Guard, Captain VAN HOUTEN, of Hoboken, will encamp near Hackensack on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. They will number about forty muskets, and will be visited during the encampment by a number of the principal officers of the militia of the State.

THE CARMEN.—The Jersey City Common Council has established an ordinance regulating carmen. They must be citizens of the United States, and must have resided six months in Jersey City. The license fee is $1 50. The price for removing loads of furniture is $1; for brick, lime and sand, 20 cents; for other loads, 25 cents per load.

THE YACHT MARIA.—This famous water-craft, which has been upon the stocks during the past three months for repairs, was launched yesterday morning in fine style. About 100 persons were on board of her, and a large collection of persons on shore were spectators. The *Maria* has been thoroughly scraped and painted upon the outside. Another week will be required to finish her interior decorations. The statement made some time since, that her rig was to be changed from sloop to schooner, was incorrect.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

☞ For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 23.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	50	Harlem Railroad	10
3,000	do	91¾	20	Harlem R. R. Pref.	23
3,000	Missouri State 6s	79⅝	200	Reading R. at 60d.	74
4,000	Louisiana st. 6s	84	200	do	opg 74¾
7,000	do	83¾	200	do	b30 74¾
2,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	99½	400	do	s60 74
5	Bank of Commerce	105	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	41¾
5	Bank Com. Scrip	104⅜	50	do	s60 40
5	Am. Ex. Bank	110½	100	do	41
45	do	110¾	250	do	40¾
10	Met. Bank	105¼	50	do	b60 41¾
18	do	105⅜	107	Mich. So. & N. I. RR. c	43½
20	Park Bank	102½	50	do	s30 47
20	do	103	400	do	s10 48
45	B'k of St. of N. Y.	106⅜	100	do	s5 48
100	Canton Co.	b3 20½	100	do	b10 48¾
200	do	b3 20¾	50	do	s3 48¾
150	do	b60 20¾	400	do	b10 49
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	56⅛	100	do	c 49
50	do	b30 57	10	do	49¾
10	do	56½	200	do	s3 49¾
200	do	s10 56¾	200	do	49¾
1550	N. Y. Cen. R. R. c	84	200	do	49¾
100	do	b60 84	100	do	s30 48¾
150	do	s10 84	100	do	s10 49
100	do	b30 84	200	do	s30 47½
100	do	b5 84	50	do	s15 48
100	do	s30 83¾	100	do	s15 48¼
100	do	s30 83¾	200	do	s15 44¾
300	do	s60 83½	150	do	s10 48¾
5	do	83¾	70	Ill. C. ex new s.	113
500	do	s3 84	100	do	b60 113¼
20	Erie R. R.	34¼	20	Cle. O. & C. R. R.	97
729	do	34¾	40	do	96¾
535	do	34⅝	150	Ga. & Chicago R. R.	97¾
300	do	b60 34¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	59
100	do	s30 34¾	550	do	c 58¾
100	do	s5 34⅝	300	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	93¾
200	do	s15 34⅝	50	do	b30 93¾
100	do	s10 34⅝	5	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	50
200	do	b60 35	25	C. B. & Q. incy R. R.	93
200	do	b30 35	500	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s45 53
300	do	s3 34¾	27	Del. & Hnd. Ca. Co.	119
50	do	b60 34⅝	50	Penn Coal Co.	93
50	do	b3 34⅝	55	Pac. Mail Steam. Co	74¼
150	do	34⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b30 56
7,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	97¼	10	do	56
50	Panama R. R.	92	50	La Ce. & Mil R. R.	b30 40
200	do	s30 91½	50	do	b30 39¾
50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	97	20	do	b60 39
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s15 48	50	do	s10 38
100	do	s30 47	50	do	s10 37¾
200	do	49	300	N. Y. Central R.	s60 83½
100	do	s30 46¾	100	do	b30 84
50	do	s3 49	300	do	84
100	do	s60 45¾	200	Reading R'd	b30 74
100	Clv. & Tol. R. R.	s15 58	100	do	s

FROM KANSAS.

THE NEW ENTANGLEMENT

AFFAIRS IN LAWRENCE.

THE CHARTER.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE—PROSPECTS.

Origin of the Present Difficulty.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

A series of events is now transpiring in Lawrence which, ultimately, must have a decisive effect on our present difficulties, and which will either ensure or ruin the success of Governor WALKER in his effort to restore peace and harmony to this Territory.

The present difficulty originated in this way Whilst the Territorial Legislature was in session at Lecompton last Fall, a number of the Lawrence people who were interested, no doubt, to a large extent in the property of the town, and consequently desirous to adopt every means calculated to advance the general prosperity, applied to that Legislature for a City Charter. The application was favorably received, the subject was favorably treated, and the charter, which appears to me to be an excellent one, was granted almost if not absolutely in the form suggested by the applicants. Here commences the imbroglio. This application, it is clear, was a virtual acknowledgment of the validity of the Territorial Legislature, and as such it was regarded with much disfavor by the greater portion of those whom it was designed to benefit. The natural consequence was that when it was submitted to the citizens of Lawrence for adoption or rejection, they voted it down by a considerable majority. Subsequently an effort was made to obtain a charter from the Free State Legislature at Topeka, but without success. The people of Lawrence now found themselves without any prospect of a Charter at all. They would not take what they could get, and they could not get what they would take. What was to be done? Admire their Alexandrian mode of getting over the difficulty! Without a shadow of warrant or authority, save what they set forth, (after the manner of the three tailors of Tooley-street, who headed their manifesto, "We, the people of England, &c.,) in the first of the accompanying documents, they frame a charter for themselves, adopt it themselves, elect officers under it themselves, and declare they are now going to enforce it themselves. That, I take it, is the sublimity of coolness. Governor WALKER, however, seems determined to exhibit no such frigidity. The moment he heard of what had been done, he started at a hard trot (in a vehicle, of course) for Lawrence, and thence rushed through to Fort Leavenworth, where he ordered out a whole regiment (the Second Dragoons) to suppress the rebellious proceeding in embryo.

The Charter was adopted on Saturday evening last, and the election for officers to enforce its provisions was held on Monday.

To-day (Thursday) the troops, under command of Colonel COOKE, proceed to the vicinity of Lawrence. They have been provisioned for ten days.

It is not my province to criticise this momentous step on the part of the Executive. All I have to say is, that, as an impartial observer of men and events in this Territory, the Governor's proceeding will lead to one of two results: It will either effect a total severance of the moderate Free-State from the ultra and Abolition party, or it will reunite them,) for, bear in mind, as I have ever predicted, they are now divided,) and produce a firm and determined coalition. In the former event the result will be a Democratic Free-State victory; in the latter it will be a renewal, in the most aggravated and disastrous form, of the bloody strife which has already stained the history of Kansas.

And this conflict, it must be remembered, will not be, as before, a struggle for the mastery between two hostile parties. It will not be a weak guerilla warfare between Border Ruffians and Free-State men, for the former now constitute but a mere handful of the actual settlers of the Territory. But it will be a conflict between a rebellious community and the Government of the United States. How the matter will end, it would, now, be impossible for me to say. The cessation, without further parley, from all objectionable and illegal proceedings on the part of those who have been instrumental in framing, adopting and putting into force that miserable fungus, the new charter, is the event most generally predicted, and, I need hardly add, most anxiously hoped for.

This preliminary explanation will enable you clearly to understand the documents which I subjoin. That which immediately follows, (and to which I have already alluded,) is the *pronunciamento* of the committee appointed to draw up the charter, and forms part of the printed slip on which that document appears:

TO THE PEOPLE.

In presenting the accompanying charter, it may not be improper for your Committee to state a few of the reasons which seem to render the organization of a city government not only proper but imperative.

It will hardly be disputed that the people are the only true and legitimate fountain of all human government. Political and social rights are not dependent upon the gift of organizations, but are inherent in the people.

As all governments, whether State or municipal, depend primarily upon the will of the people, and exist only for their protection and convenience, it follows that in the absence of constituted authorities and organized governments, the people are left to act in their primary and independent capacity, and form a government for themselves.

Such is the condition of the people of Lawrence with reference to their municipal affairs. For more than two years we have lived without law. Owing to the orderly and peace-loving character of our citizens, we have happily been preserved so far from many of the evils which would usually be incident to such a situation. As our population, however, increases, and the City fills up, the necessity for some municipal organization is every day becoming more and more apparent.

Police regulations are necessary for the preservation of order and peace; sanitary measures are necessary for the preservation of health; we are unprotected against the ravages of fire; in short, all the varied necessities of a rapidly growing city demand a municipal government.

The only point of embarrassment in this movement arises from the unhappy condition of the affairs in our Territory. Under ordinary circumstances the more regular method of proceeding would be, to obtain a charter from the Territorial authorities. As the Territorial Government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept of a charter at its hands. And as the State Government has not as yet deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it. There is, therefore, left us only the alternative of a charter springing directly from the people, or a continuance in our present unorganized condition.

Under these circumstances you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assemblage, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejection.

In the event of its adoption, it is believed that the beneficial effects of a city government will be so apparent to all, that no good citizen will feel inclined to dispute its authority or resist its claims. As its action will be purely local and have reference merely to our own internal affairs, no collision is apprehended with any other organization claiming to exercise general jurisdiction in the Territory.

(Signed) J. BLOOD,
Col. S. W. ELDRIDGE,
G. W. HUTCHINSON,
C. STEARNS,
GEO. FORD.

The Charter of Lawrence.

The following is the charter adopted by the citizens of Lawrence:

Be it ordained by the inhabitants of the town of Lawrence—1. That all that district of country contained within the following limits, to wit: beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of Kansas River eighty rods west of the northeast corner of section thirty-one, in township twelve, range twenty, thence due south to the centre of the southeast quarter of said section thirty-one; thence due west to the west line of said section; thence due north to a point eighty rods north of the northwest corner of said section thirty-one; thence east to the middle of the channel of the Kansas River; thence with the middle of the channel of the said river to the place of beginning—shall be and is hereby erected into a city, by the name of the CITY OF LAWRENCE, and the inhabitants thereof shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of the City of Lawrence, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, and in all action and matters whatsoever; may grant, purchase, receive, and hold property, real and personal, within the said city, and no other, (burial grounds excepted,) and may lease, sell, and dispose of the same for the benefit of the city, and may do all other acts as natural persons; may have a common seal, and break and alter the same at pleasure.

2. The corporate powers and duties of said city shall be vested in a Mayor and Board of seven Aldermen, who shall be chosen by the qualified electors for the term of one year, shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and citizens of this State and of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the said city ninety days prior to said election, and all vacancies shall be filled by election as aforesaid in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance. When the convenience of the inhabitants shall require it, the city shall be divided into convenient wards, which may be altered from time to time and new wards established, and the Aldermen shall be apportioned among the several wards according to the number of qualified electors in each.

3. The Mayor and Aldermen shall appoint their clerk and all other officers within the city which are not ordered by law or ordinance to be otherwise appointed, or elected, and shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of their own members. A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the board may provide.

4. The stated meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, at such place as they may appoint; but the Mayor may call special meetings by notice to each of the members of said Board.

5. No member of the Board shall, during the period for which he was elected, be appointed to, or competent to hold any office, the emoluments of which are paid from the city treasury, or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of said Board, nor shall any such member be directly or indirectly interested in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or become security for any officer appointed by said Board, or for any contractor under the city government.

6. When any vacancy shall happen in the office of Mayor by death, resignation, removal, or absence from the city, refusal to qualify, or otherwise, the aldermen shall elect one of their own number for the time being, who shall exercise the office of Mayor until such vacancy shall be filled, and in case of vacancy, as aforesaid, other than a temporary absence. The person exercising the office of mayor shall cause a new election to be held, giving ten days notice thereof by proclamation.

7. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall have power by ordinance to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the city not exceeding one half of one per centum upon the assessed value thereof, except as hereinafter excepted, to make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; to make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants; to prevent and remove nuisances; to establish night watches and patrols; erect lamps in the streets, and lighting the same; to provide for licensing, taxing and regulating auctions, retailers, ordinaries and taverns, billiard tables, hackney carriages, wagons, carts, drays, pawnbrokers, hawkers and peddlers, theatrical and other shows and amusements; to restrain and prohibit tippling houses, gaming houses, bawdy houses, and other disorderly houses; to establish and regulate markets; to establish and repair bridges; to open and keep in repair streets, avennes, lanes, alleys, drains and sewers, and keep the same clean; to provide the city with water; to provide for safe keeping standard weights and measures, for the regulation of weights and measures to be used in said city; to regulate the cleaning of chimneys and fix the fees therefor; to provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; to provide for the inspection of lumber and other building materials to be sold or used therein; to regulate and order partition and parapet walls and partition fences; to regulate the inspection of butter, lard, wood, and the weight and quality of bread; the storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, hemp, and other combustible material; to erect pumps in the streets for the convenience of the inhabitants, and from time to time pass such ordinances to carry into effect this act, and the powers hereby granted as the good of the inhabitants may require, and impose and appropriate fines and forfeitures for the breach of any ordinance, and provide for the collection thereof; *Provided*, that no tax shall be laid upon the wearing apparel, or necessary tools or implements of any person used in carrying on his trade or profession, nor shall the same be subject to distress or sale for tax.

8. On the application of the holders of more than one-half of the front of the lots on any street, or part of a street, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen to levy and collect a special tax on the holders of the lots on said street, or part of a street, according to their respective fronts, for the purpose of paving or planking such street, or part of a street, or for the purpose of paving or planking the sidewalks of such street, or part of a street; upon a similar application, to levy a tax in the same manner for the purpose of lighting the streets, or erecting lamps therein.

9. The Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to regulate, pave and improve the streets, avennes, lanes and alleys within the limits of the city.

10. The style of ordinances of the said corporation shall be: "Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Lawrence," and all ordinances shall, within one month after they are passed, be published in some newspaper printed in said city.

11. The corporate Board shall appoint a clerk or register of the city who shall perform the duties of clerk to the Board of Aldermen when in session; he shall keep a book or books wherein shall be entered all the proceedings of the Board, which book or books shall at all proper times be open to the inspection of the inhabitants of the city, and he shall keep and preserve in his office all records, public papers and documents belonging to the city, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined on him by ordinance; he shall hold office for the term of one year unless sooner removed.

12. The Mayor and each of the Aldermen, and every other officer of the Corporation shall, before entering on the duties of this office take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some Judge or Justice of the Peace, or other proper officer, to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

13. There shall be elected at each general election three City Assessors, a City Treasurer, and one Justice of the Peace in each Ward, who shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office, take the oath of office by this act prescribed, and the City Treasurer shall enter into bond with the said corporation, with sufficient security, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen, to be approved of by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which bond shall be deposited and recorded in the Clerk's office.

14. At each general election there shall be elected a City Marshal, who shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, take the oath of office by this act prescribed, and enter into bond to the said corporation with sufficient sureties, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen, to be approved of by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which shall be deposited, recorded and kept on file in the Clerk's office, and said Marshal shall possess the same powers and perform the same duties within the city as the Constables in the different townships possess in their respective townships, and shall moreover execute and return all process which may be issued by the Mayor, or any Alderman, he shall collect all city taxes, and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by ordinance, and shall be entitled to the same compensations of collectors, sheriffs, and constables in like cases.

15. A general election for the officers of the corporation shall be held on the first Monday in March, in each and every year, in such manner as the Mayor and Aldermen may by ordinance provide. At all such elections the vote shall be by ballot, and the judges of such election or any two of them shall make out and deliver to each person elected a certificate thereof, and the person so elected shall take and subscribe the oath of office before some judge or justice of the peace, or other proper person when being endorsed on such certificate shall be certified by such judge or justice.

The foregoing provisions of this act shall take effect as soon as they shall be accepted by the inhabitants of said town and not before, in the manner following, that is to say:

An election shall be held on the second Wednesday of July inst., at the office of LADD & PERRITSS, at which place all qualified electors, who reside within the limits prescribed in the first section of this act, shall be entitled to vote, and at the said election the voters shall vote by ballot for or against the city charter, and if a majority of all the votes given shall be for the city charter, then the first election for city officers shall be held at the same place on the second Monday in July inst., said election be held and conducted by A. D. SEARL, C. HORNSBY, H. CAMPBELL, as judges. The officers elected at the first election shall continue in office until the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified: *Provided*, that the General Assembly may at any time repeal, alter, amend or modify this act at pleasure.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

As it is already the last minute with me, I must close my dispatch, *nolens volens*. Of the result of the expedition against Lawrence I shall endeavor to send you early intelligence. Allow me, however, to occupy another minute with a personal matter. It has been stated and reiterated time and again in the *Tribune* that I am Gov. WALKER's Private Secretary. That is simply untrue. I am no more his private secretary than I am that of the recording angel. Personally, I am indifferent to the misstatement, because, being an old newspaper man myself, I am the last in the world to feel offended by anything that any newspaper may say of me. That amiable and sweet-tempered valetudinarian, the *Evening Post*, informs it limited circle of readers that I am your former Washington correspondent. Personally I am as impervious to that assertion as to the charge of the *Tribune*. But as I have not the slightest desire to detract from the credit of any gentleman, I beg to repudiate the soft impeachment of the *Post*, *toto cœlo*.

P. H. C.

Items.

A burlesque upon Gov. WALKER's Proclamation has been circulated in Lawrence. The following is a specimen of the production:

A scout whom I had sent out to reconnoiter, informs me that your Mayor and Common Council have already had the audacity to assemble in a private room. Gentlemen, this is the first overt act in your programme of treason. Once more, I appeal to you to desist. I have also learned that the Topeka Legislature refused to allow you to sprinkle Massachusetts-street with water, and I now warn you that if you continue this treasonable business I shall be obliged to arrest your proceedings with my faithful soldiery—if possible without the effusion of blood, but treason must be punished anyhow. I beg you to pause in your mad career. You are endangering the peace of the Union. If your streets need sprinkling, have I not, in my inaugural and in my various stump speeches, pointed out to you a peaceful and Constitutional method of doing it? By the love you bear your wives and children, cease these treasonable practices!

May that good Providence who sendeth rain upon the just and unjust, upon the rebellious and loyal, upon Lawrence and Lecompton, incline your hearts unto peace and submission.

R. J. W.

Sentiments of the Free-State Men.

From the Lawrence Republican.

We are willing to take any good that Governor WALKER can offer to us. If he can insure to us a fair vote upon the "Plug-Ugly" Constitution, we are ready to do it, and kill the foul monster at once. If he can secure to us a vote in October—not under Border Ruffian auspices, but under a law of Congress, as he professes—why, we are ready to do that, and make way with another monster. But, until Mr. WALKER's omnipotency gets beyond the contingency of an "if," we are *not* ready to abandon the old line of policy [redacted]

We are not ready to throw away the Topeka Constitution, and leave the "Plug Ugly" Constitution to win in Congress, because it has no opponent there. We are not ready to abandon everything else for the sake of securing a Territorial Legislature which, if Congress should admit Kansas in December, will never have occasion to meet. We are *not* going to drop the piece of cheese that the fox may hear us sing. We are *not* in favor of hazarding all on a single throw.

Everything Quiet at Lawrence.

[TELEGRAPHIC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 24.

The *Republican* learns that all is quiet in Kansas. Governor WALKER was still at Lawrence, with four hundred Dragoons, waiting the further action of the people before using decisive measures. He would attempt the collection of taxes in a few days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—43 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions for Minister Forsyth—Utah Affairs—Cases Disposed of by the Naval Courts of Inquiry, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24

The instructions for Mr. FORSYTH will go out on the 1st proximo, and reach him on the 12th. President COMONFORT will have but three weeks in which to act on the complicated propositions before the inauguration of the Constitutional Government. There is little chance for a treaty very soon.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24.

The session of the Cabinet meeting, to-day, was very long, and important home and foreign affairs were discussed.

This morning the Count DE SARTIGES had a protracted interview with Gen. CASS.

Governor TOUCEY, Secretary of the War, will leave to-morrow in the steamer *Water Witch*, on a tour of inspection to Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth. He will be absent about a week.

Gov. CUMMING will leave in a few days for Utah, and expects to overtake the troops at Wabash Range, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The Secretary of State for Utah has not yet been named.

Gov. WEIGHT, Minister to Berlin, will leave with his papers to-morrow for New-York.

The sloop-of-war *Decatur* is fitting out at New-York for special service, and will be ready for sea on Monday next.

Of retired, furloughed and dropped cases, the Naval Courts of Inquiry have tried up to the present time nine captains, eight commanders, twenty-six lieutenants, four masters, and two passed midshipmen. Following are the names:

Captains—J. Wilkinson, Joseph Smith, Philip F. Voorhees, T. M. Newell, Thomas Paine, W. K. Latimer, Chas. Boarman, J. H. Graham and Wm. Inman.

Commanders.—J. L. Paine, Henry Bruse, J. S. Nicholas, Oscar Bullus, S. Sterett, M. Mason and William S. Ogden. The case of Commander A. K. Long is now pending in the third Court.

Lieutenants—J. L. Palmer, J. C. Carter, R. Handy, A. H. Kilty, William Chandler, J. M. Gilliss, A. Gibson, Henry Walker, E. C. Bowers, A. S. Baldwin, L. C. Sartori, F. Stanly, J. N. Maffit, H. Rolando, T. A. Parker, M. Simons, R. McArann, W. A. C. Farragut, L. Pennington, R. W. Meade, W. A. Bartlett, A. D. Harrell, T. H. Stevens, Abner Read, A. C. Rhind. The case of Lieut. D. F. Dulany is pending in the first court.

Masters—William W. Low, William N. Brady, Peter Wager and A. McLaughlin.

Passed Midshipmen—E. C. Grafton and J. S. Thornton.

It is not true that Col. JACK HAYS was removed from the Surveyor Generalship of California. His commission had expired, and he was transferred to Utah by the President on account of his valuable military talents.

UNO.

The New Troubles in Kansas—Concern of the Administration—Major McCulloch's Report.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The President and Cabinet are much concerned at the attitude taken by the citizens of Lawrence, or rather at the determination manifested by the Free State party to adhere to and maintain the Topeka Constitution. The citizens of Lawrence, through their Committee, take the initiative in the contemplated support of the Topeka Government, in opposition to the Territorial Government. It is the commencement of the troubles which have been so long coming to a head.

The occurrence of this *emeute* was not anticipated by the Administration, and certainly not by Governor WALKER, as his dispatches ever since the 1st of this month show.

The Administration thought, in fact, that they had got over the Kansas problem, so far as Kansas was concerned, and they had nothing to trouble them in relation to that subject, except the fire from the peti-lant South.

They will not withdraw from the position taken on this subject, and will give WALKER the whole army, if necessary, to quell what is called "the rebellion."

Major MCCULLOCH, who arrived here yesterday, has made rather an unfavorable report as to the condition and prospects of the *emeute*. How far the good people of Lawrence and elsewhere intend to carry out the movement, is not known, and can only be conjectured from the tone of the late Topeka Convention, which seemed to be sufficiently divided for any purpose. The report that the people of Lawrence had refused a negotiation is very unpromising. They seem to go on the old maxim, "The castle that parleye must surrender." The next news may be, however, the restoration of peace and quiet, for it is too young a community to be able to afford time for indulgence of the bad passions, which are expensive luxuries of old cities and countries.

Major MCCULLOCH's report will have the effect, even if the present excitement be calmed, to secure the retention in Kansas of a large force. At the October election, and also upon the submission of the Topeka Constitution to the people, and on other occasions, a crisis may arrive that will endanger the peace of the Territory.

In Gov. WALKER's present position he is not, like Gov. GEARY, called upon to keep peace between two contending parties; but to maintain the Territorial laws against the usurped authority of one of them. He will not lack stimulants to excesses, while he, at the same time, will have fewer appeals to his moderation.

I am glad, therefore, to see that he does not propose to commence an attack, nor to use force, except in repelling force.

X. Y. Z.

Later from Salt Lake.

ST LOUIS, Thursday, July 23.

The Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 2d inst., arrived at Leavenworth on the 19th. The Territory was in a peaceable condition, and general prosperity prevailed. Rumors of the expedition fitting out by the Government had reached Utah, but attracted little attention. The emigrant trains were progressing rapidly. Grass was abundant on the plains. The Indians were friendly. Public charges of official dishonesty had been made against Surveyor-General BURR, and the sworn statements of his assistants were published, accusing him of reporting to the Government, and pocketing the money when the work had never been done; of withholding the pay of his assistants; and appropriating it to himself, and of neglecting to mark the surveys, and then reporting to the United States Government that the posts had been removed by the Mormons, together with other various misdemeanors.

The Halifax and St. John Rowing Match.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 24.

The great race for the championship of the continent between Halifax and St. John boats, came off to-day. Owing to the roughness of the weather the latter, however, declined the contest. The Halifax boat rowed the course alone in 24 minutes and claims the stakes. The Umpires have yet to decide on the question of the weather, but the probability is that the St. John boat will have to succumb. Great excitement prevails on the subject.

From Boston.

THE SCHOONER MARY ASHORE—A POWDER-MILL AND A DISTILLERY BLOWN UP.

BOSTON, Friday, July 24.

The schooner *Mary*, of New-London, from Philadelphia, for Boston, went ashore at Scituate, on Thursday night, and remains full of water.

The powder mill of Mr. GEORGE MATHEWSON, at New-Durham, N. H., blew up yesterday afternoon, killing two workmen named JOSEPH ENGEALY and MOSES ENTWORTH.

TRULL BROS. distillery took fire this noon from the bursting of a liquor still, and was much damaged. A man named WM. CHAPMAN and a little girl were badly burnt by the explosion of the still.

Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 24.

The city is very healthy, and we have no fever. The weather is pleasant.

THE STORM.

Terrific Thunder-storm in Brooklyn — Two Houses Damaged—Narrow Escape of the Inmates—One Man Killed—Several Persons Prostrated.

During the thunder-storm in Brooklyn, Thursday evening, the home of Mr. STEPHEN C. JACKSON, corner of Layfayette-avenue and Suburbia street, was struck, much damage being done to the Building, and one man killed instantly—Mr. ROBERT MC KNIGHT, who had sought shelter from the storm in the doorway. The house is built of brick, three stories high, and, though not quite finished, it was occupied by Mr. JACKSON's family. From the appearance of the building at the present time, it is supposed that the lightning entered at several points at the same time, and exploded inside, leaving no trace of its exit. On the front of the building, third story, near the eaves, the electric fluid passed completely through a brick wall, eight inches thick, removing some fifteen bricks. A few feet below this, inside, a place six inches deep is made in the wall, but without going through it. Over this hole was suspended a mirror, three feet six inches by two feet. This was broken into atoms, and the whole dashed across the room a distance of thirteen feet, a portion of the glass and frame passing through a lathed partition and falling on the floor in the next room. Around the opening in the partition hundreds of fragments of the mirror can be seen embedded in the wood and broken off smooth with the surface as could have been done with a knife-blade. Two of the front windows and inside window are much broken. The sash, sill and lintel of one window is broken. A table under the mirror was broken into small pieces and fell upon the floor just where it stood. The frame of the mirror is the only thing about the premises which presents a burnt appearance. The whole of this looks as though powder had been burnt on it. From the hole in the wall, the fluid apparently passed off at random, and entered the partition-walls of the room at different points, making holes in the plastering from the size of a pipe-stem to three inches in diameter. A portion of the fluid from this room passed down the front wall, breaking the window-glass and sashes in the second-story, tearing off some of the plastering and here and there a brick, and so down to the first floor, by the woodwork about the door, and striking deceased upon the head killing him instantly. The whole frame-work of the door was forced out at the top and badly broken, and a portion of the brick work burst out.

At the rear of the house, third-story hall bedroom the fluid entered about one foot above the floor, making a hole through the solid wall, two feet long by one foot wide. In this room two grown sons of Mr. JACKSON were on the bed. The fluid passed near enough to touch the bed-post, but, strange to say, neither of the occupants of the room felt any shock. They heard a crash, and saw a ball of fire, and supposed the house was falling. As one of them jumped out of bed, his bare feet came in contact with the bricks forced out of the wall, which were so hot that they burnt him, and then he supposed the house on fire. The fluid in some way got on the outside of the wall, tore out the outside tier of the wall to the second story, forced down the second-story wall, taking off the outside brick to the first story between the windows to the back door. A few feet from the door, and on a level with the top, another large hole is made through the eight inch wall, and the next part discernable is near the floor of the first story, where it passed through or under between the basement wall and the brick-work into the back basement. The hole here is about two inches in diameter, and is just where the floor-boards and mop-boards join. Mrs. JACKSON was sitting within two feet of this place, and her daughter was seated just in front of her. She was thrown back against the wall, but neither herself or child were stunned or injured in any way. She says that she saw a ball of fire pass between herself and child, cross the room and through a door, upper part glass, leading to the front room. Every pane of glass was broken. One pane presented a singular appearance. Through the centre, of this is a hole exactly two inches in diameter, and is cut as true as if it had been done by a ball fired from a rifle or cut with a diamond. *This is the only damage done to this pane.* In the front room, which was formerly occupied as a store, the charge seems to have exploded, breaking glass bottles, window-glass on the counter, leaving an isolated stain on the plastering at one point, and on a piece of glass at another, and passing off no one could find where. The glass in this room was broken into very small pieces.

The most damage to the building is at the north-east corner. Here the outside end of brick between the windows of each story is torn off, commencing just above the third story window; the brick were first thrown out, then the lintel and casement to the window, and all of the wood-work to the windows here is much shattered and broken, and the lintels are broken.

No trace of the fluid can be found in the cellar.

At the time there were five persons in the house—Mrs. JACKSON and four children. How they escaped injury seems a miracle. Immediately after the explosion one of the inmates went out of the house to see if it was on fire. He discovered something burning near the door, and upon going near discovered the body of Mr. MCKNIGHT, and his clothes then burning. Sending for assistance Officer HYDE, of the Fourth Precinct, came, took the body to the Station-house, and sent for Coroner REDDING, who held an inquest yesterday morning.

The deceased was struck on the left temple. Traces of it could be seen on the abdomen, legs and feet. His pantaloons were torn into shreds, as also were his boots. In one of his pockets was found about $100 in gold coin which was not touched.

Deceased was about 50 years old, and lived at the corner of Hudson avenue and High street, where he leaves a family, and was a "Boss" laborer in the Navy Yard. He had been to a store on Lafayette-avenue to purchase some groceries. On his way home, as it commenced raining, he sought shelter in the doorway, where he was killed. Mr. JACKSON's house was struck at 8¾ o'clock. A few minutes after this, a small two-story frame house owned and occupied by Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL, a private watchman, near the Wall street Ferry, was struck, and the building much damaged. The fluid passed down the chimney to the roof; from this, one portion passed diagonally across the roof to the eaves, tearing off all the shingles to the width of two feet, and breaking off all the plastering in the room below, but without doing much damage to the lathing. From this it passed down the side of the house into a hen-coop, knocking the hens from the roost without injuring them. They set up a terrible cackling, however. A portion of the fluid passed down the chimney, knocked out the cover to a stove pipe hole in the chamber and burst off the papering over the chimney in the room below. Mrs. RUSSELL was seated in the chamber at the time, sewing by the light of a fluid lamp. She felt something pass around her and the light was extinguished. In a bed near the chimney and directly under the damaged roof, was Mrs. RUSSELL' daughter, a little girl, 7 years old. Several bushels of plaster and splinters fell upon her, but both mother and daughter escaped injury. Mrs. RUSSELL called her child, who answered very coolly that she was safe. We asked her yesterday what her thoughts were at the time she lay there buried, when she exclaimed, "Oh, Sir! I was praying that no harm might come to my mother or myself." She was not frightened.

The other end of the house was struck, also, and the woodwork damaged in several places. In a little back portico, a mat was whisked from the floor to the roof and pressed between the roof and the main-building, thereby forcing the roof up. It was lodged here in such a manner that it was with difficulty removed. The occupants in this house were not injured at all. Mr. RUSSELL was absent at the time.

The residents in the neighborhood of the houses were much more affected by the explosions than the inmates of the houses struck. One man was prostrated and several others were stunned.

The houses injured are located on the verge of what is familiarly known as "Jackson's Hollow." This is a low marshy place, extending from Lafayette avenue to Flushing. It is dotted over with pig-sty, shantie and filthy puddles and has often been complained of as a nuisance, but thus far it has not been abated.

It is a great marvel why the lightning struck at this particular point, and in so many places at the same time, when there are so many prominent points in the immediate vicinity. All of the inmates of both houses say that they saw a ball of fire, and that there was a strong smell of sulphur about.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The people of Jersey City were startled on Thursday evening at about 8½ o'clock, by a very brilliant flash of lightning accompanied by a sharp clap of thunder. It was believed to have struck in or near that city. It was ascertained yesterday, that the schooner *Henry T. Wood*, Capt. CHARLES H. CHAMBERS, lying opposite the Cement Works, in Jersey City, was struck by the electric fluid at that time. The foremast was shivered to the deck—nothing but a stump of it being left above deck. The deck was also torn up considerably, and other damage was done. No person, however, was injured.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A barn in the village of Rhinebeck, belonging to CORBAN MARQUART, was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon. Two horses stabled in the building were instantly killed. A dwelling-house in the same village was also struck during the storm, but did not receive much injury.

The Cincinnati Child-Poisoning Case.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 23d.

The community has hardly been allowed breathing time since the horrible tragedy enacted by the murderer LOEFNER, before we are again called upon to recount a deed which in horrible iniquity beggars description, and throws the legends of poisonings of the Borgias in the shade.

Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4, a couple of boys, apparently from 14 to 16 years of age, were observed sauntering up Buckeye-street, a densely populated German neighborhood, scattering small lozenges upon the side-walk, about the size of peppermint drops. In another part of the street, a rather robust looking man, dressed in a black coat, white pants and white hat, with a box under his arm, was also observed occasionally distributing a similar description of lozenge, only in larger quantities. As is usual in German localities, quite a number of children were playing upon the street, and they greedily seized the tempting candies thus gratuitously thrown in their way. Occasionally the man would give a package to persons he met, but in these instances the parties declined tasting, suspecting something wrong. Not so, however, with the unsuspecting children, who greedily devoured the, to them, dainty waifs, and in a short time afterwards they were taken with violent vomiting. The neighborhood became speedily alarmed, and Drs. SMITH, DAVIS and FRITZ were summoned, who speedily detected the action of poison, and upon a chemist in the neighborhood, Mr. ECKEL, analyzing a lozenge, it was found to be composed of equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. In the track which the man, or rather monster, had taken, as many as 1,500 of these death-dealing drops were found in one pile, and in another spot one-fourth pound of arsenic was found tied in a couple of parcels.

The neighborhood became fearfully excited, for at least twenty children had more or less partaken of the insidious poison. The first victim was a fine little boy, named JOHN SHULTZ, aged nine years, whose parents reside on Buckeye-street, near Poplar. He expired at about 6 o'clock in the evening. We were present when the Coroner held his inquest, and a more melancholy sight it has hardly been our lot to witness. The mother of the dead child had a few days previous been confined, and in the same room her eldest born lay a stiff and rigid corpse, while the new-born infant sought in vain for nourishment from the maternal breast, the fount of which sudden grief and agony had dried. Her two other children had also partaken of the poisoned drops, and lay sick in the same room, but they were pronounced out of danger.

Immediately upon the other side of the street, another promising child, named HENRY SCHWARTZ, about 11 o'clock last night, is said to have breathed its last; and at the time we visited the poisoned district, some four or five other children, male and female, were supposed to be in a very critical condition. We heard also that several similar cases had occurred on Fifteenth, between Race and Elm streets, but we were unable to glean particulars.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 24.

The man who scattered the poisoned lozenges along Buckeye-street, proves to be a drunken German who pursues the vocation of selling poisoned lozenges for the destruction of rats. Only one child has died, and the rest will probably recover.

THE COTTON AND SUGAR CROP OF TEXAS.—Galveston advices of the 14th had been received, and give favorable reports of the crops in Eastern and Middle Texas. Notwithstanding the drought, three-fourths of a full Cotton crop was expected.

On the lower Brazos, the Sugar Cane was suffering, but may be resuscitated by rain.

SUSPENDED BUSINESS OF THE PENSION OFFICE.—We hear that the Commissioner of Pensions has determined to take up the suspended business of his Department, and arrange, as soon as possible, all matters which have been seriously delayed. As affairs now stand, it is almost as difficult to successfully press a suspended claim as to make out a new one.—*The States.*

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Insurrections in Spain and Italy.

Capture of a New-Orleans Slaver off the Coast of Africa.

THE GREAT SCOTCH POISONING CASE.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of July 11, arrived at this port last evening.

The advices by the *Asia* are of the same date as those brought to St. John's by the *Circassian*.

The steamships *Fulton* and *Arago* arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, the 9th, and the steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the same day. The 4th of July was celebrated in a spirited manner on board the *Kangaroo*.

In the British House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid on the table supplementary estimates for the wars with China and Persia, and said he would ask for appropriations of half a million pounds in each. He also intimated that he would shortly submit a resolution to continue the existing duties on tea and sugar for two years from the first of April next.

The seat for the City of Oxford was declared vacated on the ground of bribery, and Mr. TRACHERAY has been brought forward as a candidate to fill the vacancy.

Sir J. PACKINGTON gave notice of his intention to question the Government with reference to the Chinese war and the employment of troops in India.

In the House of Lords the Earl of MALMESBURY gave notice on behalf of Lord DERBY that on the motion for the second reading of the Oaths (Jews) bill, the latter would move that the bill be read that day six months.

On Friday night, July 10, in the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Oaths Bill. Lord DERBY brought forward his amendment in a powerful speech, and after a long debate, in which the Catholic members threatened opposition on the third reading, unless modifications were made in their favor, the amendment was carried by 173 to 139. The bill was thus thrown out by 34 majority. The Bishop of London spoke in favor of the bill, and the Archbishop of Canterbury against it.

Sir C. WOOD stated in the House of Commons that Government had no information of troops sent out to China having been diverted to India, although it was known that the Governor General of India had written to Lord ELGIN for such powers.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an inquiry, stated that the Government was giving its attention to the projected supply of negroes from Africa to the French West Indies,—a measure which he thought must degenerate into the Slave-trade, so far as Africa was concerned. He promised that should the spirit of existing treaties be violated, that the French Government should at once be notified of the fact, with a view to a correction of the evil.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 8th inst., for the purpose of hearing and welcoming Hon. NEAL DOW. The attendance was large, and the guest received a warm greeting, mixed, however, with a few hisses. Resolutions in favor of prohibition, and complimenting Mr. DOW, were adopted.

The great poisoning trial at Edinburg had resulted in a verdict of not proven against Miss SMITH.

It was expected that the shipping of the cable on board the *Niagara* would be completed by about the 20th of July. The United States frigate *Susquehanna* was expected to arrive in the Mersey, on Saturday the 11th. The Mayor of Liverpool gave a splendid banquet to the officers of the *Niagara*, and others to the number of about fifty, on the 9th, and the speeches upon the occasion were of the most friendly and gratifying description.

Prince LOU

CHARLES HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN is the affianced bride of the King of Portugal.

The Greek Government had published a notice declaring that all the reports in reference to the succession to the throne of Greece were without foundation, and that the question was already regulated by the Constitution.

Letters from Constantinople state that a note had been addressed to the Ports identical in contents as well as in form, by the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia, protesting in a very unambiguous manner against the behavior of the Moldavian authorities in the affair of the elections,—and holding the Porte responsible for the behavior complained of.

Lord REDCLIFFE is said to have received instructions from Lord CLARENDON to propose a joint military and judicial administration for the Principalities.

A letter from Sierra Leone, of May 24, reports the capture and arrival at that port of a slave brigantine, named the *Adams Gray*, of New-Orleans. The capture was effected by the British steamer *Prometheus* off Lagos, on the 16th of April. All the paraphernalia of a slaver were found on board, and some £5,000 sterling in gold wherewith to purchase a cargo. The vessel had been condemned at Sierra Leone.

The Insurrections in Italy.

THE MOVEMENT AT GENOA.

Turin (July 8,) Correspondence of the London Times.

On the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, today, Count DE REVEL again addressed the Minister of the Interior on the subject of the arrests at Genoa, asking him if he would make known the names of the persons arrested, and the tendency of the late movements. "The Session," said Count DE REVEL,

Is on the point of closing; the tribunes will be mute for some months: it is the duty of the Chamber, therefore, to provoke every explanation on the nature of that movement, on the number and condition of the arrested.

Signor RATTAZZI, Minister of the Interior, replied:

I regret that I have not brought with me the list of the arrested, or I would have read it, but I promise to have published in the official paper the number, the place of birth and the condition of the persons arrested. As to the tendency of the movement, I repeat that it was committed in a Mazzinian sense. For, however were the persons who lightly took part in it, the great mass of the population, at all these subject to the Excise law, which has been the cause of much discontent at Genoa, were absolutely strangers to these movements. I can, moreover, assure the Deputy DE REVEL and the Chamber, that if the Government is determined to maintain the laws, it is likewise unanimously decided that justice shall have its course, and that the punishment which they deserve shall be inflicted on those who seek to disturb public tranquillity.

The details, in fact, to add to the reports already given of the Genoa affair until the judicial inquiry shall have elucidated more details. The mere publication of the names will not throw any light on the motives or instigators of the evildoers. It is known already that those who were actively engaged in these proceedings were persons of the lowest classes of society, some of them Genoese, some from other parts of Italy, and some foreigners. Among those arrested on suspicion of aiding and abetting is the editor of the *Italia del Popolo* (Signor MAZZINI's official paper.) and it is reported that Signor MAZZINI is himself somewhere in the neighborhood; but it remains for the legal authorities to unravel the thread of the plot. What strikes every one to inquire is, where did these people get so much money for all these preparations? The attempt on the Genoese forts was, after all, it appears, only a small part of an extensive plan for acting the whole Peninsula in a blaze. It has been ascertained that a simultaneous attack had been arranged to take place at different points in the West of Italy, and it is known now that an outbreak actually did occur at Leghorn and in the Neapolitan Kingdom almost at the same moment as the filibustering forces assailed the sergeant's guard in the Diamante Fort at Genoa. A very considerable quantity of arms and ammunition has been seized by the police at Genoa, and it is reported that a further supply was shipped on board a steamer called the *Cagliari*, which sailed from Genoa for Sardinia and Tunis on the 25th of last month, and has not since been heard of. The non-arrival of the *Cagliari* at her destination within a reasonable time, and the ascertained fact that a number of young men had embarked on board of her for Tunis, had caused a suspicion that she was the steamer reported to have been captured by a Neapolitan frigate in the Gulf of Salerno; but, on the other hand, it is said that *an other* steamer was to sail from Malta for the Neapolitan coast with a detachment of the "sect" about the same time, and that that is the steamer which has been taken. Whether it was the *Cagliari* or not that was taken is a matter of no consequence in the general argument; the fact which I wish to call your attention to is, that the Mazzinian party expected reinforcements of men, arms, and ammunition from another point, and this leads back to the original question—whence did they get their funds from? It is true they have evinced much prudence and foresight in not frittering away any part of their capital in chartering or hiring the steamers they were kind enough to supply in the noble cause of the regeneration of Italy, for they could hardly have succeeded in obtaining [illegible] and ammunition on the rapa liberal and [illegible] and these, judging from the quantity already discovered, together with a hundred other indications, necessarily required many months' preparation. [illegible] beyond what could be covered by any contributions that we have heard of lately, either in Europe, England, or elsewhere. Signor MAZZINI's principles (so to call them) for providing funds and provisions for his troops, when once they have taken possession of a country, are well known, but we have still to learn whence he derived the pecuniary means for this last expedition, and if it can be proved that he has done so honestly, from the contributions of the "friends of Italy," without any secret assistance from her enemies, he ought to be instantly engaged as Minister of Finance by the Emperor of Austria or the Pope, or some other embarrassed Sovereign, in consequence of his wonderful talents as a manager of public funds.

THE MOVEMENTS AT LEGHORN AND NAPLES.

According to the most recent advices from Leghorn and Naples, the movements of the insurgents had been as effectually quelled there as at Genoa. From Naples our news is confined to the limits of a telegraphic dispatch, and the details of the proceedings you will, no doubt, receive in London as soon as we shall here. But from Leghorn all accounts agree in representing the conduct of the Mazzinists as wantonly brutal. On the 30th they commenced by stabbing several soldiers, as they walked singly through the streets. The next day the main guard of the town was attacked, and a sentry killed, but the guard repelled the assailants, and, having made some prisoners, shot them on the spot. About the same time, an attack was made on the Artillery Guard, with much the same results. A party of troops crossing one of the squares was fired upon from the windows of a house, which they immediately entered, and found ten persons within, of whom they bayonetted three where they stood, and, capturing the other seven, they took them into the square and there shot them. Several other instances of unprovoked attacks on the soldiery by the Mazzinists, and as prompt retaliation, are recorded as having occurred that day, but the next day tranquility was restored; and the *Monitore Toscano* of the 1st inst. publishes despatches from the Governor and Commandant of Leghorn to M. LANDUCCI, the Minister of the Interior, dated 6:45 A. M., July 1, which states that order was completely restored and tranquility assured.

Insurrections in Spain.

THE MOVEMENT AT UTRERA.

Madrid (July 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The newspapers give details of the disturbances in the provinces. Some of these may be exaggerated, but the truth suffices to inspire uneasiness. The town of Utrera, in Andalusia, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, has been entered by an insurgent force, varying in strength, according to different accounts, from 100 to 200 men. The town had no military garrison. Some *carabineros*—custom house guards—who were there, took to flight, with their officer, one PANIAGUA; a handful of gendarmes defended themselves in their barrack until it was set on fire. The insurgents, who all had fire-arms of one sort or other, some of these being quite new, burned the archives of the Ayuntamiento, seized arms and horses, and levied on the town a contribution of $6,500, which they took away with them. About one hundred of the inhabitants of Utrera accompanied them when they departed, but some of these, with the proverbial fickleness of Andalusians, had already returned at the date of the last advices. Many of the insurgents proceeded from Seville; their device was republican. They were chiefly artisans. Troops have been sent in their pursuit. The province of Seville has been proclaimed in a state of siege. According to the latest accounts from Andalusia, the insurgents, after leaving Utrera, had entered several other places, and had committed various excesses, burning and pillaging. At a place called, I think, Alarral, they burnt the archives of the town, and also arms belonging to the Osuna family. Their profession of political faith is of a democratic nature, including abolition of the conscription and a general arming of the people. The Government professes itself confident of the speedy suppression of this and all other attempts at insurrection.

The French papers have published the following private telegraphic dispatch, dated Madrid, July 7: "The sedition at Utrera has been completely crushed. Twenty of the rebel band were killed; 22 others will expiate their crime."

DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.

Madrid (July 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

Apprehensions of disturbances in Madrid are still rather general, although I continue in my conviction that nothing serious will occur. The Government would perhaps not be sorry that there should be some slight breach of public order, as this would give it the opportunity of making examples and of proclaiming martial law. I hear that between 10 and 11 o'clock last night there was a *corrida* (panic running) in a populous part of Madrid, but I was not a good deal between 10 and 2, and saw not the slightest sign of disorder. People, however, are in a nervous, excited state. I know positively that in the *Barrios bajos*, be Lavapies, and other low quarters of the town, inhabited almost exclusively by the lower orders, there prevails a strong conviction that we are on the eve of commotions. Anything of the kind that may happen will, according to all appearances and probability, be promptly checked, perhaps with a very heavy hand.

Capture of a New-Orleans Slaver by a British Cruiser.

From the London Times.

SIERRA LEONE, Sunday, May 24, 1857.

I send you an account of a rich prize captured off Lagos on the 16th of April, with upwards of £5,000 in gold on board for the purchase of a cargo of slaves, which was made prize of and sent on board Her Majesty's steam sloop *Prometheus*, 5 guns, Commander CHARLES W. HOPE. On the 16th of April, while the *Prometheus* was making a passage from Lagos to the Island of St. Thomas, she observed a sail in the offing, and, as she appeared to be beating to windward, the *Prometheus* altered course and chased her, and upon nearing her, she was observed to tack and keep away, and, thinking she was not observed, made all possible sail, setting studdingsails with the hope of getting away. At the same time throwing overboard a quantity of her cargo; also her anchors and cables, and sewing her beams through to allow the vessel to work. Upon the *Prometheus* coming up with her, about 6 P. M., and firing a gun, she hoisted Spanish colors, whereupon, Mr. JAMESON, master of the *Prometheus*, was sent on board her, and, from the vagueness of the answers to the questions put by him, that officer proceeded to search the vessel, and found under a cargo of bread, flour, rice, bales of tobacco, and cases of goods, (the leagers were full of water,) planks for slave deck, and all other gear complete for a slave cargo.

When the slaver's papers were demanded he stated he had none; he was therefore at once made prize of. The crew and money (upwards of £5,000) were removed to the *Prometheus*, and on the 18th, after having made a good search and all the necessary papers having been made out, she parted company with the *Prometheus*, and after a passage of 21 days, arrived at Sierra Leone in charge of Mr. JAMESON as prize-master, where she was condemned in the Vice Admiralty Court on the 20th May, after which the prize officer and crew embarked on board the *Ecla* for passage to rejoin their vessel. This fine prize was an American brigantine, named the *Adams Gray*, of New-Orleans, where she fitted out and shipped all her stores, but called at Havannah, and sailed thence for the coast of Africa with an American captain and a Spanish supercargo. She had run down the whole line of coast as far as Porto Novo, in the Bights, flying the American flag, anchoring and communicating at the various places among the men-of-war and shipping, but it appears she was not able to purchase her cargo of slaves, from some cause or other, as at the time she was taken she was proceeding to the southward for that purpose. This is the finest prize that has ever been taken into Sierra Leone, being a beautiful model, with all new sails and valuable stores.

THE CHINA WAR.

An Insight into Chinese Hopes and Prospects in the Approaching War.

From the London Times, July 9.

Certainly knowledge is increased in our days. We shall probably, in the next year or two, learn more of the Celestial Empire and its inhabitants than has been told by all the travelers of Europe from the first timid adventurers who brought home tales of distant Cathay to the missionaries and consuls of our own time. A very pretty sketch of modern Chinese civilization is given in the "Further Papers relating to the Proceedings of Her Majesty's Naval Forces at Canton." From these it will be seen what is the nature of the instruction by which men attain to office in that classic land of examinations and promotion by merit, and also how far they are endowed with that peaceable spirit and that calm discriminating justice with which the imagination of a party at home has invested them. On the 4th of April, Commodore Hon. C. J. ELLIOT captured some junks on the San-on coast, opposite Hong Kong. In one of these was discovered a correspondence, which has been faithfully translated, and is now laid before the British public. It is the correspondence of CHAN-TZE-TIN, the younger brother of CHAN-KWEI-TSIN, President or Chief of the Committee of Hostility in San-on. The latter, we are told, is a graduate of the degree of Doctor; while CHAN TZE-TIN is "a graduate and the pupil of SU-TING-KWEI, a member of the Han Lin College, one of the most important of the Canton gentry, and apparently the channel of communication between these two brothers and the Governor-General YEH." It would appear that to CHAN-TZE TIN, the younger of these brothers, was committed the prosecution of an irregular war against us, and, indeed, against all Europeans whatever. The graduate posted his man with some skill. He distributed his pickets so as to prevent any communication between Cooloon, a town on the peninsula, opposite Hong Kong, and San on, which is situate on the Canton River, near the mouth. But the Committee of Hostility did not confine itself to defensive measures. "The correspondence establishes beyond doubt that the San-on Committee, under authority and, in some cases, at the dictation of the Canton Central Committee, have been parties to almost every atrocity" by which the English have been attacked or threatened. To this Committee, acting under the sanction and, perhaps, under the order of the Governor YEH, may be traced, if not the great junk attack which was in preparation, at least plots for more than one minor expedition, and for the destruction of Victoria by fire and its inhabitants by poison. But their great achievement has been their patronage of individual assassination. Most of the correspondence of CHAN-TZE-TIN refers to the various schemes for cutting off English stragglers, or of rewarding the successful "braves" who might have obtained the head of a "foreign devil."

Evidently the long inaction of the British forces has imbued YEH and his subordinates with the highest confidence in themselves. Of late the Committees have ceased their active operations against us, and this is supposed to result from an expectation that, being perfectly exhausted, we are about to treat for peace. But at the beginning of the present year the San-on gentry were in full activity. On the 21st of January the younger brother writes to the elder, that "the barbarians are in very great perplexity, that a proclamation is issued every day, and three sets of regulations come out in two days..... A flour bakery had poisoned several English devils, and been closed; upwards of 40 people imprisoned in consequence." Encouraged by these signs of calamity, CHAN-TZE-TIN urged on his preparations, which we details in the next letter. "The ten braves from Kinten have arrived," he writes to the President of the Committee of Hostility, "and the English barbarians fire guns at intervals during the night to keep up their spirits.....In every devil hong is stationed a guard of devil soldiers; at sunset they make ready their cannon with great care. * * * * * The police devils (or green-sooted devils) in bands of 18 patrol, and when they come to a dangerous place they form up into large bodies and fire before they venture to proceed." He then, after some other matters, relates how the "braves" had seized a man "named WONG-TAI-MUSK, dressed in devil clothes and boots, with a devil fowling piece in his hand, and speaking the devil language fluently." This person, on protesting he was not a "traitorous Coinese," was held to bail. In a few days the Committee is quite ready to act. CHAN-TZE-TIN reports not only that the English are frightened, but that the American devils, seeing how things stand, had gone off. The system of the Celestial guerilla was to seize any Englishmen or Anglo-Chinese he could find, and make each party believe they had been betrayed and murdered by the other. "I have this day enlisted ten braves," he writes, "without the knowledge of any man, and to-morrow shall get a boat for the undertaking." What follows is of particular importance: "The other body of men who are to be put on stations when the attempt shall have succeeded, are people of the place (Hongkong or Cooloon). * * * * * Yesterday," he continues, "our braves seized eleven rebellious barbarians, and have handed them up to the Committee. I was delighted to hear this; it is really a fine thing. If we manage thus the English rebels and the local vagabonds will not be able to bear one another, and each party will get to suspect the other to the advantage of the main issue." After these communications we have a most interesting letter from CHAN KWEI-TSIN in answer. It is somewhat mysterious, both from its allusions to matters of which we know nothing and from the defects of the translation. But the first sentence states that a certain CHAN-TSIK had been directed by the head Committee at Canton to go to Cooloon, and that he had got a number of men together to fire Victoria. "I fear, however," says the Doctor, "that he was not up to the task." Then follows an allusion to the head-money, payable to "braves" who should slaughter an Englishman. "TAN-TUNG SHAN came in from Canton to the Committee this morning, after breakfast, with 30 gilt mandarin buttons and $1,000, weighing 690 taels; that is to pay the $300 for the lorcha, and the 30 taels for every devil's head." The President seems to expect that his brother will find this tariff too low, for he adds, in the style of Mark-lane, "Postscript.—The price of devil's heads has been reduced this year."

CHAN-TZE-TIN continues his letters, in which he predicts, with great glee, the approaching submission of the English. We are, he thinks, in utter extremity. Devil soldiers are obliged to act as watchmen. The seamen devils act as devil soldiers. In the streets there is little business doing. Then comes a passage which shows that even in the San-on district they form shrewd guesses as to what party spirit in England is capable of doing. "It is said that the barbarian merchants of all nations have deputed some one to England to denounce the English devil-Governor." In his next letter the writer declares that our Malay soldiers are miserable wretches, unfit for service, and relates that the police say the English will have one fight more, and, if worsted, will then sue for peace. By February 21 we see the head-money system in full operation. We may say at once that it is thought that these "braves" either murdered Portuguese, or else dug up corpses and cut off the heads, for no member of the English or American communities was missed. But MAN HING gives an explicit account of the number of heads received and paid for. Now, MAN-HING must be believed, for he behaved very well to us in revealing the nefarious schemes of his uncle MANTAPSHIN, "a gentleman, the author of a successful project to burn or blow up the City of Victoria." MAN-HING writes to the Committee with which he was at first connected, that they "are only giving 30 taels for devils taken, whether dead or alive; for a devil's head they will probably give thirty dollars, but I am not sure. The San on Committee (consequently) do not now much prise devils' heads.....If you, my uncle, wish the braves of your camp to set about this service of taking devils' heads, it would be well that you told them plainly what they will get; or you need not expect to have any if it will not pay. My uncle, CHAN-KWEI-TSIH and TSEFUNG are much pleased with the proposition to destroy houses." Whether the nephew did not find that getting devils' heads would pay, or whether his courage failed him, certain it is that he revealed the plot on which he had corresponded with his uncle, and thus saved VICTORIA from destruction.

The Trial and Acquittal of Miss Madeleine Smith for Murder—Another Mysterious Case.

From the London Times, July 10.

If romance and mystary can ineure remembrance, the terrible case which was yesterday concluded at Edinburg will have an abiding place in the annals of criminal justice. MADELEINE SMITH boy, after nine days' trial, been acquitted, and goes forth free again into the world. On the first charge, of attempt to poison, she has been found "Not Guilty," while the second charge, to the same effect and the actual murder have been declered "Not Proven." The death of PIERRE EMILE L'ANGELIER is pronounced by the Jury to be a mystery, which the evidence brought before them was unable to eolve. Thue ends the ceeal Humen justice acknowledges itself hefiled, and ceases its attempt to unveil whet perhaps is for ever destined to be hidden.

The last few yeare have certainly been a period full of startling crimes. The old times of want and dis content in these islands were, no doubt, prolific of much murdering and riot, arson and forgery; but the offences of our own day seem to have no connection with any public disorder. They are isolated tragedies, in which the hunger after gain or the thirst of blood has alone prompted the murderer. There was nothing in the example of the world about them which should urge RUSH to his vengeence and the MANNINGS to their treacherous design, which should tempt PALMER and his miserable imitator DOVE to destroy those most closely connected with them by blood and friendship. Similarly unaccountable have been the crimes committed of late by women. While it is admitted on all hands that never at any former period were domestic manners so unexceptionable, we are shocked with the continual recurrence of attempts by women against the lives of husbands, paramours and children. Poisoning, especially, has become almost a domestic institution. The friendly arsenic has always been ready in the cottage of the peasant, or in the lodging of the mechanic, to rid the impatient wife of a tiresome husband, or the thrifty housewife of parents, or relations, who have become a burden. So, when it was announced that in a higher rank of life a similar crime had been committed, there was interest and excitement, but without surprise. Scotland has been for nearly four months occupied with Miss MADELEINE SMITH and her lover, and, though there is still sufficient distinction between the two countries to give a Scotch case some difficulty in achieving an English reputation yet since the commencement of the actual trial the interest of the South has not been less than that which prevailed beyond the Tweed. And well it might be so, for never were the chances of condemnation and escape so evenly balanced. A Scottish jury decides by a majority, and the majority has declared that the evidence is not sufficient to prove the prisoner guilty. But to the last there were many who believed that the opinion held by the minority would prevail, and that the unhappy girl would suffer the penalty of the crime alleged against her.

The dead man, L'ANGELIER, is not one whose fate there is any need to commiserate. His conduct to one who had been his victim was base and unmanly in the last degree, and can only be excused on the ground stated by the Lord Advocate, that by the law of Scotland an irregular marriage might be held to have taken place, and that L'ANGELIER had a right to consider MADELEINE SMITH as his wife, and to prohibit her union with another man. It appears that the prisoner left her at Clepton Boarding-school in 1853, when she was only 17 years old, and that within two years of that time she met the deceased, said to be a native of Jersey, and at that time in the employment of a Glasgow warehouseman, at a salary of 8s. or 10s. a week, with his board and lodging. L'ANGELIER paid his addresses, which were well received by the young lady, but forbidden by the parents, who, it would see, thought his position and prospects not such as would entitle him to ask their daughter's hand. Months passed, however, and the intimacy of the pair continued. MADELEINE slept on the ground floor, and need to receive the visits of her lover first at the window and then in the room itself. In the Spring of 1856 we find from her letters that she had been seduced by L'ANGELIER, and from that time to the close of the year she writes to him almost daily in the wild style with which the readers of the trial are familiar. By the beginning of the present year, however, her passion had cooled. A Mr. MINNOCH had proposed in all innocence to her, and in spite of stolen interviews and boarding-school heroics she thought it better to have a solid Glasgow men of business than a French clerk on £90 a year, who boasted to everybody of his successes with women in general, and herself in particular.

But L'ANGELIER had no notion of giving her up. He did not, it appears, insist on her marrying him, but he would not allow her to marry any one else. It was in vain that she wrote to him that their love had mutually grown cold; and that they had better forget each other. EMILE would show her letters to her father and to Mr. MINNOCH if the match were not at once broken off. This was the motive for the crime alleged by the prosecution. Under the threats of the Frenchman, MADELINE is obliged to write back that the affair with Mr. MINNOCH is a false report. She seems desirous to get L'ANGELIER away, so that her marriage might take place before he could prevent it. L'ANGELIER, however, remains and persists in his threats. On the 24th of February she is distracted with terror. She implores him not to bring her to open shame, and solemnly declares that she has no other engagement—having, however, promised her hand to Mr. MINNOCH on the 28th of the previous month. Datee now become of importance. The prisoner for some reason or other feigns a renewal of her attachment for L'ANGELIER. She wishes to bring him back to her: the prosecution say that she may poison him—she says that she might coax him to give back the letters. On February 17 he dines with Miss PEARY. He tells her that he is to see Miss SMITH on the 19th. We know not if he did see her on that day, but we know from the testimony of his landlady that on that night he was seized with a sudden illness—as men are ill from arsenic. That the prisoner administered poison on the 19th of February is the first charge of which she was found Not Guilty. Every Glasgow chymist's book was searched, and no purchase of arsenic was proved prior to the 19th, so that with respect to this first day there was sufficient doubt to justify a verdict of full acquittal. But on the 21st MADELINE purchases arsenic at the shop of Mr. MURDOCH. She signs her name as required by Act of Parliament, and not only gives her real address, but has the dose, value sixpence only, put down to her father's account. Miss SMITH explains the purchase by stating that she used arsenic as a cosmetic, by dissolving it in the wear with which she washed a process respecting which scientific opinions are divided. However, L'ANGELIER is ill again on the night of the 22d, but recovers a second time. Time passes on, and we must conclude there are more negotiations for the surrender of the letters, for Miss SMITH still keeps on her engagement with Mr. MINNOCH. On March 6, she again buys arsenic—to poison rats or improve her complexion, according to her various account—and this time it is in company with Miss BUCHANAN, a young lady from the Clipton school. L'ANGELIER goes to Bridge of Allan to recruit his health, and not to the Isle of Wight, 500 miles off, as his mistress advises him. There he writes her a letter, saying he believes that she is going to marry Mr. MINNOCH, and demands direct answers to several questions on the subject. He is proved to be anxious for a letter in answer to this last missive; when he receives it, he returns in perfect health. He comes home in the highest spirits, and says the letter has brought him back. On the 22d of March, he goes out as little before 9 o'clock. He is seen sauntering along in the neighborhood of Blythswood-square about 20 minutes past 9. About 9½ he makes a call on a friend, who is not at home. Then we lose sight of him for two or three hours. He had gone out to see the prisoner, having come back all the way from Bridge of Allan for the interview: he had reached the neighborhood of the prisoner's residence—the questions is, did they meet? The prisoner says No; that the interview was for Saturday, not Sunday. The prosecution asserts that they did. At all events L'ANGELIER is found, four hours afterwards, in agonies at his own door. He is doubled up, speechless, and has not strength to turn the latch-key. He dies, and dies of arsenic. The prosecution aver that he is poisoned by the prisoner; she declares her innocence, and suggests that he must have done it himself in a fit of jealousy. Evidence is adduced that he was vain, foolish, and extravagant, always talking of love affairs, and threatening suicide when he was disappointed.

This is all the light that can be thrown on the terrible occurrence. That the jury should declare the crime Not Proven is hardly surprising; for the circumstances are as mysterious as any that have ever been related in a court of justice. If on the one hand the prisoner purchases arsenic, and thinks of her complexion for the first time when she is distracted with terror respecting her good name, on the other hand she buys it so openly that a juryman might well think her conduct incompatible with a murderous intention. In her first letters, after the purchase of arsenic in February, she tells her lover that "I am taking some stuff to bring back the color. Of course, the prosecution look upon this as a proof of consummate cunning; the defence declare it to be a corroboration of the prisoner's statement. If L'ANGELIER indeed poisoned himself he must have been the most extraordinary of men: for he not only makes two unsuccessful attempts, and goes to the country for his health afterwards, but he relates how he was made ill by his paramour's chocolate, says jokingly he would forgive her if even she were to poison him, and a month afterwards, just before he is supposed to have poisoned himself, he tells his friends he is going to Blythswood-square, and actually loiters in the neighborhood for the purpose of making the world believe he is poisoned there. Was L'ANGELIER likely to commit self-murder, and in such a manner as wilfully to bring on MADELEINE SMITH the suspicion of the deed? These questions are pow beyond human investigation. The jury by their verdict have declared their inability to decide. In this verdict we must concur; yet we see no reason for the cheering and the manifestation of joy which greeted it. MADELEINE SMITH goes forth free from the penalties of the law—and that is all.

THE PERSONNEL OF MISS SMITH.

From the Ayrshire Express.

The personal appearance of Miss SMITH, the central figure in this remarkable case, is the point on which most attention seems to be fixed in the Court by the spectators with whom it is thronged, and which is most talked of among the less privileged outside world. Eager crowds gather in the early morning at the jail, and in Parliament-square, to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as she is taken to the Court. In the evenings thousands gather in the streets to see the cab in which she is borne back from the court-room to the prison. Every day sees hundreds at the door of the Court who would willingly expend guineas in obtaining a look at the young lady. Hundreds are daily passed in for a few minutes by official friends to get a glimpse at the prisoner, and may be seen departing with the air of satisfied curiosity upon their anxious countenances. Others, who are privileged to sit in the Court through the whole day, may be seen surveying the slight figure at the dock with eyes that never weary of gazing upon it, from the opening of the Diet till its close; while the newspapers, in the second, and third, and fourth editions, with which the town is deinged, stop the press to tell how she looked at a particular hour, how she was seen to blush at a certain point in the evidence, and how for breakfast she had coffee, rolls, and a mutton chop, which she ate with great apparent heartiness. In the midst of all this excitement, passing through the eager crowd from and to prison, seated at the bar with hundreds of eyes fixed steadily upon her, MADELINA SMITH is the only unmoved, cool personage to be seen. From the first moment to the last she has preserved that undeunted, defiant attitude of perfect repose which has struck every spectator with astonishment. She passes from the cab to the court-room, or rather to the cell beneath the dock, with the air of a *belle* entering a ball room. She ascends the narrow staircase leading into the dock with a cool, jaunty air, an unveiled countenance, the same perpetual smile, or smirk rather, for it lacks all the elements of a genuine smile—the same healthy glow of color, and the same confident ease. The female turnkey at her side looks much more of the prisoner, for, while she is still and scarcely ever lifts her eyes, Miss SMITH never ceases surveying all that goes on around her, watching every word of every witness, returning every stare with compound interest, glancing every second minute at the down-turned eyes in the side gallery, and even turning right round upon the reporters immediately behind her, to see how they get along with the note-taking which is carrying her name and deeds into every British home. When Judges and jurymen retire for lunch she refuses even so much as a small packet of sandwiches. Others may be thirsty amid the hot excitement, but when the female attendant offers her a glass of water she will not have it. There she sits, refusing meat and drink or a moment's retirement in her cell, with her smelling bottle in her deinty little hand, which she never uses—a splendid specimen of physical power, and of such endurance as only a will of terrible strength could attain. When she is called up to plead, she says, in a clear, sweet treble—no trace of huskiness or emotion perceptible in the voice, no trembling on her tongue, "Not guilty." The Dean of Faculty, her leading counsel, bids her good morning, or says a word to her when the proceedings close for the day, and she smiles so cheerily that you listen to hear her laugh. Whoever speaks, counsel or witness, must be sensible of the fixed, penetrating glance of her large dark eye. Her head is perpetually turning from the gentlemen of the long robe to the responsive witness box, as the questions are put and answered. She has a well-cultivated taste—that is evident. She is elegant without show. A rich brown silk gown, with a large brooch, low set in the breast; a white straw bonnet, simply trimmed with white ribbon; a white cambric handkerchief and a bottle of smelling salts in her kid-gloved hand; such is the inventory, so far as I can furnish it. Her hair, of which she has a rich profusion, is quietly arranged in the fashion prevalent before the Eugenie style, although the smallness of the bonnet, which is of the most fashionable make, necessitates the leading of two ebony braids across the crown of her head. Miss SMITH is about five feet two inches in height. She has an elegant figure, and neither be called stout nor slim. The looks older than her years, which are twenty-one. I should have guessed her age to be twenty four. Her eyes are deep set, large, and some think beautiful; but they certainly do not look prepossessing. Her brow is of the ordinary size, and the face inclines to the oval. Her nose is prominent, but is too long to be taken as a type of the Roman, and is irregular to remind one of Grecce. Her complexion, in spite of prison life, is clear and fresh. Her cheeks are well colored, and the insinuation that a rosy hue is imparted by artificial means, made by some portions of the press, does not seem well founded. The scene in the court room is much as the High Court of Justiciary has never presented before in the present century. The whole of the Faculty of advocates would seem to be there, filling more than their own gallery; a goodly array of writers to the signet appear in their gowns; upwards of a score of reporters for the press ply their busy pencils: the western gallery abounds in mustachioed scion of the aristocracy; ministers of the Gospel are there gathering materials for discourses; and civic dignitaries are in abundance. A few women, who may expect to be called ladies, are mingled in the throng. Among the clergy we notice Principal LEE, WILLIAM PULSFORD, the celebrated Independent preacher, Dr. ANDREW THOMPSON, Professor HARPER, and Mr. HIBBS, an Episcopal priest, who "goes in" for preaching about PALMER and DOVE, and will, no doubt, have a morning sermon one of these Sabbaths devoted to MADELINE SMITH. Lords COWAN and ARDMILLAN, after they are relieved from their duties elsewhere, come and sit in undress on the bench: so does the Ven. Lord MURRAY, and Lords WOOD, DEAS, and others. The fee given to the Dean of Faculty, the senior counsel for the defence, is said to be 100 guineas, but this retainer will be supplemented, likely, by a daily "refresher" during the trial. It is believed that he feels peculiarly interested in the case, and has so mastered it that he will leave no stone unturned to secure the deliverance of his unfortunate client.

Testimonial by the President of the United States to an English Captain.

A letter has been received by the owner of the *Ann Pitcairn*, SHARP, (Mr. A. HENDERSON,) from the General Registry of Seamen, in London, requesting information as to the position of that vessel at present, as the President of the United States desired to present his Captain (SHARP) with a chronometer and a gold chain, for services rendered in taking off the crew of the American ship *Cathedral*, in February last. The following is Captain SHARP's report of the occurrence: "We had sixteen storms off Cape Horn; an American ship, the *Cathedral*, of 2,000 tons, foundered close to us, on Feb. 13, off Cape Horn; we saved 34 of the crew, 27 of whom we landed at Valparaiso; the Captain, doctor, stewardess and six hands went down with the ship.

The Latest.

We are indebted to Capt. LOTT for the following latest news by the *Asia*:

LONDON, Saturday, July 11.

From the Times City Article.

The unfavorable character of the monthly statement of the Bank of France, published this morning, coupled with the renewed fall on the Paris Bourse, caused English funds to open at a decline of ¼. Some purchases, however, took place on the part of the public and led to an improvement, which was partially maintained. In Stock Exchange, money was wanted in the morning, but in the afternoon it was obtainable at 5@5½ per cent., full supplies being offered at the latter rate. In Discount market there was no alteration.

From the Daily News City Article.

FRIDAY EVENING.

In the Stock Exchange, speculative transactions are partially suspended, pending the receipt of news from India. The Money Market maintains the easier appearence which has prevailed since the commencement of the dividend payments.

The current rates of discount are somewhat below those of the Bank.

It is stated, though not officially, the next dividend of the Great Western Railway Co., will be at the rate from 2@2½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank of England has just loaned £300,000 on debentures to the London and Great Western Railway Company at 4½ per cent. p annum for five years.

The *Daily News* says the Bank is in the habit of employing a certain portion of its funds in this class of investments.

ABANDONMENT OF THE CAPE AND INDIA MAIL CONTRACT.

It is understood that the contract for the steam mail service to the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and Calcutta, which has been hitherto carried on from Dartmoor, under a Government subsidy of £40,000, is about to be abandoned, it being found impossible, with the number of ports of call included in the route, to keep the stipulated time.

TRANSPORTS OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

The ships engaged by the East India Company yesterday for the conveyance of troops, comprised six steamers and eleven sailing vessels. The steamers are to go to Dublin to take regiments at that port—four of the sailing vessels will proceed to Portsmouth and the remainder to Dublin.

EVENTS IN INDIA.

The *Daily News* says it is understood, in the event of anything of an alarming character happening in India, the agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Calcutta would probably dispatch the steamer for Suez a day or two before her regular time, in which case her news might be known in London by this evening.

It is supposed that the vessel was dispatched at the usual day. It is thought that the telegraphic anticipations could not possibly reach London before Saturday afternoon, and may probably be delayed till Monday. Many parties are disposed to deduce a favorable augury from the delay.

OXFORD ELECTION.

Lord MONCK has issued an address concerning the principles of civil and religious liberty; in the extension of popular rights; in reform of the electoral system, and in municipal and educational establishments; in the emancipation of trade; and remission of the taxes pressing heavily on the people.

Lord MONCK's opponent is Mr. THACKERAY, the novelist. Last evening he addressed upwards of a thousand persons. He advocated voting by ballot, extension of suffrage, social happiness, and the knowledge and the power of the people.

THE LONDON VACANCY.

The *Advertiser* says there will now be a new election for the city of London, Baron ROTHSCHILD having explicitly pledged himself both in speeches and by letter to resign, should the bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities not be carried this session.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article in which the triumph of LOUIS NAPOLEON on five different occasions, when he has appealed to universal suffrage, is dwelt upon.

The *Moniteur* gives the number of votes obtained, and says: "During the course of eight years the number of dissentients, instead of increasing has diminished. The clamor which they were allowed to make during the recent elections has neither augmented their number nor marked their importance."

The *Moniteur*, however, does not conclude, without addressing a general warning to the press. It says: "Now, that the contest is over, and that a majority of more than five million has proved the opinion of the country, a limit must be put to discussion, which now can have no other object than the useless agitation of public feeling."

SWEDEN.

HAMBURG, Friday, July 10.

The Swedish Chambers, considering the necessities imposed on the country by the Western Alliance, of November, 1855, have voted considerable subsidies to be applied to the construction of fortresses, and to the augmentation of the national means of defence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Leeder Markets.

Per *Asia*] LONDON, Friday, July 10—5 P. M.

We have to report a continued dullness in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, without any marked alteration in prices. MONEY easier. Consols 92¼@92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account; Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican Dollars 4s. 9½d.; American Eagles 76s. 2½d.; Doubloons, Spanish 76s., South American 76s.

COCHINEAL—330 bags have been publicly sold at firm rates. Teneriffe Silver from 3s. 10d @3s. 11d., Black 4s 1d. @4s 3d.; Honduras Silver, 3s. 11d @4s. for fair bold grain, 3s. 7d @3s. 10d. for ordinary and middling; Black, 4s. 2d. @4s. 4d.

COCOA—Of 400 bags Trinidad at auction the greater part sold from 90s. @94s. for middling and good red, 85s. @90s. for middling and good grey, and 82s. 6d @84s. 6d. for low grey.

COFFEE continues in good request, and colory kinds are rather dearer. Of Ceylon Plantation the public sales comprise 1,000 casks, 500 barrels, 510 bags at 66s. @8 6s. for good ordinary mixed to middling bold colory, 91s. 6d. @ 92s. for fine bold bine; 125 half bales Mocha sold at 88s. 6d. @92s. for middling to good clean garbled.

COTTON—The demand is slack, without change in price.

CORN—On Monday the supply of English Wheat was very small and sales were made with difficulty at the last week's rates. For foreign there was little demand to-day the market was very slack, and the samples were cleared off at a decline of 1s. Afloat, 30,0 0 qrs Indian Corn have changed hands at 34s. 6d., and 35s. for Galatz and Odessa. We quote White American Wheat 65s., Red 58s. @62s. ₰ qr. American Flour 28s @28s. ₰ bbl. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 63s. 5d. on 83,096 qrs. returned.

For COTTON the prices are fully sustained. 3,000 bales have been publicly placed: Madras ordinary middling, and very middling Tinnevelly 4d. @4½d. At Liverpool middling Orleans is quoted

Items and Incidents.

UNITARIANISM IN TRANSYLVANIA.—The American Unitarian Association have recently been paying special attention to the necessities of their brethren in Transylvania, and an appropriation has been made in their behalf from the Association's funds. The number of Unitarians in that country is estimated at 61,000, and their form of service is the same as that maintained in all Protestant dissenting churches. It is an interesting fact that Unitarianism was introduced into Transylvania by ISABELLA, daughter of the King of Poland, and wife of the first ZAPOLYA, and it was under her regency, during the minority of her son, that they obtained equal privileges with the other professors of Christianity. BLANDRATA, the physician of ISABELLA, is said to have taught her the doctrines which SERVETUS was promulgating in Italy. For some time Unitarianism remained the religion of the Court, and it soon became the religion of the courtiers. Since that time, however, many changes have occurred, and the Unitarians have had their churches taken away from them and given in turn to the Reformed and Catholics, their funds have been converted to other purposes, and the religion is now almost entirely confined to the middle and lower classes.

THE DAYS OF CREATION.—A valorous writer in one of the religious journals has taken up the cudgels against Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, and other geological authors whose favorite theory is that the Mosaic "days" of the creation of the world were immensely extended periods. The writer who thus assails this modern theory says: Aside from the inspiration of Moses, I have charity enough for him to believe, that when he sat down to write a book, the Pentateuch, which he expected would be read by many after he was dead, he wrote as well as he could—as well as he knew how to write; and he seems to have been a fine scholar, "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Now, if when treating of the Creation, and the institution of the Sabbath, in the first of Genesis, he used the word "day" in a sense widely different from that in which he uses the same word, in writing on the same identical subject in the Fourth Commandment, without giving to his readers the least intimation of the fact, it seems to me that he must be considered a very bad writer, making the Egyptians much ashamed of their wisdom.

"FATHER TAYLOR" DESCRIBED BY MRS. JAMESON.—Mrs. JAMESON, the well-known writer, once attended church at "Father TAYLOR'S," in Boston, and has given an account of his endeavor to impart to his rather congregation an idea of redemption. She says he began with an eloquent description of a terrific storm at sea, rising to fury through all its gradations. Then, amid the waves, a vessel is seen laboring in distress, and driving on a lee-shore. "The masts bend and break and go overboard; the sails rent; the helm unshipped—they spring a leak—the vessel begins to fill—the water gains on them. She sinks deeper, deeper—deeper! deeper!" He bent over the pulpit, repeating the last words again and again. His voice became low and hollow. Suddenly stopping and looking to the farthest end of the chapel, as into space, he exclaimed with a piercing cry of exultation—"A life-boat! A life-boat!" Then looking down upon his congregation, most of whom had sprung to their feet in an ecstacy of surprise, he said, in a deep, impressive tone, extending his arms—"CHRIST is that life-boat."

Rev. C. H. SPURGEON is preaching with continued success. On a recent occasion, one thousand persons had to turn away from the doors of Surrey Music Hall, unable to obtain seats. Among those present were the Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Athol, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Stafford, Lady Courtney Boyle, Lord and Lady Coote, Lord John Hay, Lady Franklin, and many other titled personages. His crowded congregation also included a tradesman from Norwich, once well known as an active secularist, who was converted by Mr. SPURGEON'S preaching, and publicly burnt all his infidel publications. In a letter to his New-York publishers, Mr. SPURGEON states that he is not his intention to visit America at present, as the state of his health will not permit him to undertake the journey. They have already remitted him a handsome sum, the profits of the sale of his sermons.

IRVINGITE CHURCHES.—A peculiar fact in connection with the sect known as the Irvingites is, that all their church edifices, in every part of the world, are designed alike. The church is divided into two sections, the sanctuary and the body. The former, taking in about one-third of the house, is raised above the body of the church, and is ascended by three steps. At its extreme back is the altar, to the right of which is the chair for the "angel," and to the left that for the "prophet." To the left is the reading-desk appointed for the evangelist. The elders sit in the transverse of the house on the right, and the rulers to the left. The deacons are disposed on a line outside the sanctuary, facing the altar, and immediately in front of the congregation. The seats or pews are generally made without doors, so that none can, even by such a slight obstacle, be debarred free admission to a seat, all of which are free, tha rent being paid from the collection of tithes.

ABOLITION OF "MINISTERS' MONEY."—Minister money is the name of a local impost in some few townships, by which about £12,000 a year have been raised for the Irish Church. The impost dates from the reign of Charles the First, nearly two hundred years ago, and was at first laid upon Protestant property for the support of Protestant worship. The property has since come to be owned mostly by Catholics, who took it subject to that claim. In this respect it is precisely similar to Church rates and tithes. It has always been considered the advanced post of defence for the temporalities of the Irish Church. By a very large majority, Parliament has just abolished this impost. The abolition of all church rates, in England, has long been a favorite measure with a large party, and will, without doubt, succeed at no far distant day.

THE PREACHER AND THE PHILOSOPHER.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is said to have once turned a resolution never to give anything to a begging clergyman, and on a certain occasion went to hear the renowned WHITFIELD preach a charity sermon, with that resolution firmly fixed in his mind; but after listening to him for some time, he concluded that as the object for which he was pleading was a good one, he would give the coppers he had in his pocket; after hearing him some time longer, he concluded that he would add the silver he had in his purse to the coppers; but when the master preacher had finished his discourse, and the plate was handed round, the great philosopher forthwith untied his purse, and, turning it upside down, emptied coppers, silver, gold, and all, into the plate.

LUTHER'S WRITINGS IN GERMANY.—In the principality of Rudolstradt, Mr. HENSEL, formerly a councillor of the Government and member of Parliament of Frankfort, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment for having published a selection of pithy passages from the writings of LUTHER, concerning the princes and persons of his time. The Prince of Rudolstradt imagined that some of these passages were aimed at him. The defendant strove in vain to convince that the obnoxious passages were literally found in the works of the Great Reformer, and that a condemnation of his pamphlet would involve a condemnation of LUTHER himself. The Court, all members of which are Protestants, found this defendant guilty, to the great amusement of the Catholic press of Germany.

A DEAN CRITICIZING A BISHOP'S PRAYER.—It is well known that, at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Manchester, England, tha Bishop of Manchester, who is of the "Liberal" school, offered up a prayer. This performance has been much commented on by the press and clergy,—among the latter, by the Dean of Carlisle, who, at a public religious gathering, has denounced it as a prayer "that, from beginning to end, might have been offered by a follower of Confucius in China, a Buddhist in India, or by a Deist in England; for it contained not the remotest recognition of the God of revelation, or the mode of approach to Him. It was almost the deification of human science—a prayer for the cultivation of tastes in the arts."

REVISION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—Rev. Dr. LELAND, a distinguished South Carolina divine, has addressed a letter to Rev. Dr. SPRING, Chairman of the Committee having in charge the revision of the standard version of the Bible, appointed by the American Bible Society, in which the labors of said Committee are warmly lauded by Dr. L. The Doctor also expresses it as his settled belief, that the time is not distant when, in all cases where the inspired original is translated into our language by words which are wholly obsolete, or which convey a false meaning, or no meaning at all,—it may be esteemed lawful and proper so to change the common version as to convey the plain, unquestionable meaning of the original.

METHODISM IN AUSTRALASIA.—The field occupied by the Australasian Wesleyan Church is quite extensive, comprehending not only the several colonies of Australia and Tasmania, but also as missionary ground, New-Zealand, and the Friendly and Fejee Islands in the South Pacific. The present number of chapels belonging to the connection is 563, which, with even a larger number of other preaching places, makes a total of rising 1,100. The regular ministers are assisted by numerous lay agents, who form an important element in the aggressive character of Methodism; whole number of local preachers, 1,368. The total number of attendants on public worship is 123,620.

UNITARIAN PROGRESS.—The Unitarian missions in India and Kansas are, according to the official report, in a flourishing condition. A movement is also in progress to have a printing-press in India, and, by means of colporteurs, to circulate Unitarian publications throughout the East. It is proposed to make Calcutta the centre of operations. Two native Hindoos are about to prepare themselves for the ministry among their countrymen. A missionary has also been sent to Honolulu. A bequest of seven thousand dollars has been made to the American Unitarian Association by Miss E. HOSSON, a grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. PRIESTLY.

CHURCHES IN ST. LOUIS.—There are about sixty churches in St. Louis, one-fourth Catholic, and the cost of several exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. The Old School Presbyterian is the leading and wealthy denomination—Rev. Dr. RICE'e Church being the largest and most "aristocratic" of that order.—The Pastor's salary is $4,000. The city contains twelve Methodist churches, several Baptist, (including two colored,) and one Unitarian, which is an imposing edifice. The only Congregational church is that under the charge of Rev. Dr. POST; the society are soon to construct a church edifice of stately proportions.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—There are various religious questions now agitating the English public, and which will elicit warm discussions in the Commons during the present Parliament. The Jewish Disabilities will be among the first questions occupying the Commons. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is said to be pledged to carry the emancipation of the Hebrews if possible, so that they may enjoy equal rights with other subjects. The abolition of Church Rates is another question of importance: the disendowment of all religion in Ireland is a vexed question, and will be fully discussed.

AN AGED MINISTER.—One of the most interesting historical personages in the annals of Presbyterianism in Ireland—Rev. JAMES BAYNE—died recently in the ninetieth year of his age, and the fifty-third of his pastoral ministrations in the Church in Killaig. He has been best known as the uncompromising opponent of Regium Donum, and as being the only minister of the seceding Synod in Ireland who refused to accept that annual "Government bribe," and who even declined to touch it when its accumulated amount was offered to him after many years.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—According to the last published minutes of the New School Presbyterian Church, there were in the whole Church 24 synods, 108 presbyteries, 1,574 ministers, 94 licentiates, 219 candidates for the ministry, 1,677 churches and 138,760 church members. Of these there were in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Mississippi, 6 synods, 31 presbyteries, 185 ministers, 6 licentiates, 26 candidates, 282 churches, and 16,722 church members.

POSITION OF ENGLISH PULPITS.—Originally all pulpits in English churches faced to the west, that the eyes of the congregation might see all acts of devotion and look to the east, whence the Son of Righteousness arose. The first deviations of this rule were introduced by the Puritans, and the first chapel erected north and south was the chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Sir WALTER MILDMAY, a distinguished leader of that sect.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The long dispute about the Madeira obsplaincy has at last been brought to a settlement—the new Bishop of London having licensed the Government chaplain.

The annual report of the English Ecclesiological Society states that at Sydney, Australia, a beautiful Cathedral-Church edifice is in progress. It also states that, out of forty-six designs offered, by competition, for the Memorial Church at Constantinople, four have been selected, after one of which the new church is to be built.

Wurtemburg, though with a Protestant King, and a majority of its subjects Protestant, has just concluded a concordat with the Pope, almost as strong as that of Austria. In Spain, the concordat is re-affirmed; nothing, however, is yet said about restoring the church lands so lately sold.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, lately in session at Toronto, Canada West, expelled two of its ministers—the Rev. Mr. HOBBS, for carrying a pistol to shoot a man who had eloped with his daughter, and also the Rev. Mr. JONES, because he jilted a young lady for a better match.

The first prize, of £150, for the best essay on "The Duty and Privileges of Christians, as respects the Ordinances of the Gospel," has been awarded to Rev. Dr. WYLIE, of Edinburg; the second, of £15, to Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, of London.

The King of Prussia has expressed his willingness to permit clergymen of the Church of England to take charge of congregations of Episcopalians in the cities of his Kingdom. He also favors the Evangelical Alliance.

A new and costly Unitarian Church is to be erected in Montreal, to accommodate the increased number of attendants on the public ministrations of that body. The style of architecture adopted will be the Byzantine.

The American correspondent of the *Record* states the Sunday School offerings of St. George's Church, New-York, to have been $3,403,056—only a thousand times too much. A very liberal trick of the types.

The Government has assumed the charge of the Ministers' money bill. It is also announced that Lord PALMERSTON intends to bring forward a bill for the abolition of church rates, this session.

Forney's $25,000 Consulship.

From the Providence Journal, July 22.

The *Pennsylvanian* says that an attempt was made to appease Col. FORNEY by the office of the Liverpool Consulship, "which should be *made to him* worth $25,000 per annum," $10,000 to be paid in cash. The sum beyond the legal salary of the office was to be modestly veiled under the name of compensation for newspaper correspondence. This would make $100,000 for the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration; and it was refused.

Let it be noted, this statement does not come from the opponents of the administration; it is the confession of its friends. What are the services for which this enormous sum is offered to compensate one man? What are the secrets that were to be silenced by this bribe? Why is there such an alarm felt through the whole party, because the man who did so much for the nomination of BUCHANAN, who managed the election in Pennsylvania which secured his triumph, who was very generally designated as the leading supporter of his administration, and his confidential, personal and political friend, now proposes to start a newspaper? Col. FORNEY knows how Pennsylvania was carried, against the sentiments of the people. He cannot disclose all that without confessing his own agency in it; but a disappointed man will sometimes commit a suicidal act in revenge for the injuries which he has sustained.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH ARRESTED FOR NOT ALLOWING THE INSPECTOR TO EXAMINE CATAWBA WINE.—As we mentioned last week, Dr. HIRAM COX has declared his determination to do his duty as a regularly appointed Inspector of Liquors at all hazards, to prevent the good people of Ohio from being poisoned in the mysterious manner peculiar to the time of the Borgias. The venerable doctor has found considerable trouble in inducing parties to submit to an inspection; said parties protesting against his judgment and knowledge, and asserting his unfitness for the office.

On Saturday the Doctor had a warrant issued for the arrest of NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, who had refused to allow the Inspector to examine his famous Catawba Wines. "Old Nick," as he is sometimes called in pleasantry, was found working in his grapery, but had to come, and did come, before Esquire FISHER, and there give bail for his appearance in the sum of $500, next Saturday, JAMES T. ELLIOTT going his security.

Mr. LONGWORTH was indignant against Father COX, and told him repeatedly and passionately that he was a jackass, and would, we believe, had he been a little younger and COX not quite so old, have given the Doctor an idea of the "noble and manly art of self defence." Masters looked very favorable several times for a pugilistic encounter, but oil was finally poured upon the troubled waters.—*Cin. Gaz., July 20.*

THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.—We learn that orders have been issued for the troops at Forts McHenry and Mackinaw to proceed to Minnesota to join the troops of Forts Ridgely and Snelling, in view of apprehended disturbances among the Indians in Minnesota. The Government will not authorize Gov. MEDARY to muster volunteers for the service, there being no necessity for such a proceeding.

It will be recollected that annuities were directed to be withheld from certain Indians unless they deliver to the Government's officers murderers connected with INK PAH-DE-TAH'S band. These Indians, while complaining of the withholding of their annuities, say they are afraid, unassisted, to go in search of the murderers. The troops will assist them in this business, we presume, and at the same time protect those who are disposed to be friendly to the United States.

The Interior Department will, we feel assured, take immediate measures to ascertain the precise condition of affairs in the Territory.—*Union.*

PEARLS IN MAINE.—The brooks in Maine are being pretty thoroughly overhauled for muscles and pearls. M. W. MERRILL, of Rockland, has obtained two hundred pearls of various sizes. Captain DAVID PATTERSON, of the same town, has about three hundred, and other parties have smaller quantities. Pearls have also been found in Kensington, N. H. The value of the discoveries remains to be determined, but we predict that it will be very small. The pearl-seekers can make a good deal more money on the average in going on haying, and it is worthy of consideration whether the muscles in our trout brooks can be exterminated without disturbing that balance of organic nature which is so essential to the proper growth of animal and vegetable life. If the trout should disappear with the muscle, as is by no means improbable, the pearl fever would be a curse to the community.—*Boston Journal.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The quarterly returns of the General Post-Office Department, for the quarter ending March 31, 1857, have been examined, audited, analysed, and registered in the Auditor's office, and exhibit the following result:

Gross revenue from letter postage	$354,367 94
Gross revenue from newspapers and pamphlets	167,735 16
Gross revenue from registered letters	10,345 20
Gross revenue from stamps sold	1,425,641 12
Gross revenue from emoluments	20,107 43
Total	$1,878,196 85
Total amount of balances due postmasters	12,588 33
Total	$1,890,785 18
Amount of compensation to postmasters	$595,349 60
Amount of ship, steamboat, and way letters	4,009 28
Incidental expenses of offices	264,510 27
Net revenue to the United States	$1,026,996 03
Of the stamps sold there were used	1,320,323 87

[States.

CLOSE OF THE INDIANA BLIND ASYLUM.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that the Board of Trustees of the State Blind Asylum were in session on Wednesday and adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to go into an election of any of the officers, teachers, or subordinates of the Institution at the present meeting, (which by the by laws is the regular time for such election), except the Superintendent, and authorizing the Superintendent to employ only so much help in the way of servants as may be necessary to preserve the building, furnitnre, and grounds. The Trustees also adopted a resolution suspending the operations of the Institution after the close of the present session until otherwise ordered by the Board; made necessary in consequence of the failure of the late Legislature to make the necessary appropriations for the further support of the Institution.

The New-Jersey *Daily Republican*, the Republican organ, and the *Daily State Gazette*, the American organ, both of which were published at Trenton, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be issued in that city under the title of the *Daily State Gazette and Republican*.

A Visit to Hiram Powers.

From the Boston Transcript.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 30, 1857.

Having just made POWERS a visit at his studio, I propose to furnish a brief account of the artist and his recent works. The sculptor was found engaged at his task, dressed in a brown linen blouse and a straw hat. He is tall and well proportioned, of dark complexion, has brilliant black eyes, and a slight sprinkling of gray in his hair. He received our party very cordially, and kindly conducted us through his numerous rooms, pointing out the works regarded by him with special interest. The attention of the visitors was particularly attracted by a magnificent bust, entitled "Proserpine," of which the artist has received many orders for copies from England and the United States. There were exquisite busts of "Diana" and "Psyche," of remarkable beauty of design and execution. The well-known "Fisher Boy" and "Greek Slave" next received attention.

The cast of POWERS' statue of America, destined for the Federal Government, is much admired. The marble figure is finished, packed up, and is now stowed away in a neglected corner of the studio! It is greatly to be regretted that any misunderstanding exists respecting this noble work, for it should be placed in the Capitol of our country. The cast is superb. America is represented by a lovely female figure, partly draped, the right foot trampling on the chains of tyranny, a coronet of thirteen stars on her forehead, and at her side Union is portrayed by the old Roman fascee. The face is very expressive, and the attitude of the figure dignified and majestic.

POWERS has recently made to order a good copy of the cast of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S bust, that is intended for the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. If know it will be highly prized by the members, as a memento of a great benefactor of the institution, and also as the work of our gifted countryman. "California," the property of Mr. ASTOR, of New-York, is nearly finished; it is a nude figure of a female, about seven feet high, with a very syren expression. In one hand she has a divining rod, and in the other, hidden behind her back, she holds a bunch of thorns, as much as to say, "All that glitters is not gold." At the side of the statue a mass of rough quartz is represented. The face is quite charming. It is safe to predict that the statue will create a *furore* in New-York.

The large bronzed figure of the immortal WEBSTER, ordered by the citizens of Boston, is completed, and after remaining an exhibition here for a short time, will be sent direct to the city of its destination. The head is grand.

The artist is now engaged upon a statue of WASHINGTON in the dress of a Freemason, and with the insignia of the Order. Its destination is Richmond, Virginia. Two copies of CANOVA'S bust of WASHINGTON have been executed, to which POWERS has added graceful drapery. Were I to furnish you with a list of the distinguished Americans whose busts adorn the studio, you would have a long catalogue of eminent personages. Our country may well be proud of the genius of HIRAM POWERS. He is indeed a genial, intelligent, and noble man—would that more of the Americans seen abroad had some of his many excellencies of character.

Death of a Pioneer Liberian.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 23.

One of the emigrants, and perhaps the last surviving member of the first company of eighty-eight colored persons who sailed from New-York, Jan. 21, 1820, in the ship *Elizabeth*, to found a settlement on the shores of Western Africa, died in this city yesterday. His name was JOSEPH BLAKE. He was, we believe, a native of Philadelphia, having, for several years previous to his embarkation, worked in one of the shipyards of Kensington as a journeyman shipcarpenter. The same calling was followed by him in his adopted country—many of the trading craft of Liberia having been constructed by him or under his direction. Being afflicted latterly with rheumatism, he made a visit to the United States, and arrived in this city last May, where he sought and obtained relief to such an extent that he proposed returning home next Fall, in company with a fellow Liberian. Strange to say, his death was maioly caused by exposure to the sun *here*, while *there* he had been exposed to its rays unharmed for over a third of a century.

Mr. BLAKE passed through many stirring scenes. He was one of the band who, under SAMUEL BACON, BANKSON and CROZER, attempted a settlement on Sherbro Island, where, owing to the marshy ground and bad water, with the total absence of accommodations, the want of proper regulations, and the continued fatigue and exposure incident to their situation, the gentlemen named, and twenty of the party, died in a short time. The survivors established themselves at Sierra Leone, until, in 1822, under Dr. AVERY and Commodore STOCKTON—then a Lieutenant in the United States Navy—they were removed to Cape Montserado, now the city of Monrovia, and capital of the Republic of Liberia. Mr. BLAKE accompanied both these gentlemen in their search for territory, and was present when, through the address and firmness of STOCKTON, the noted Slave Territory was purchased for the American Colonization Society, as their site of their African Colony. He participated in the early struggles and wars of the infant settlement, and lived through all, to witness a handful of his people, unprepared by education and experience for self-government, placed on a distant shore, among a numerous race, who sought their destruction, steadily improve in their moral and physical condition, surmounting every difficulty, and becoming an elevated power, firmly established, and furnishing an inviting home to the colored man. JOSEPH BLAKE was one of the founders and defenders of Liberia. Such a work excites our admiration. What the *Mayflower*, at Plymouth, has proved to America, the *Elizabeth*, at Sherbro, bids fair to become to Africa.

Government Orders to Governor Medary of Minnesota.

From the Washington Evening Star, July 21.

THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.—The Government this morning received a dispatch, we hear, from Governor MEDARY, in Minnesota, requesting permission to muster volunteers into the service of the United States as a defence against the savage bands now at the Upper Sioux Agency. We presume that on due consideration this request will hardly be accedad to. On the 24th of June, ult., the four companies of the Second Infantry previously ordered to replace the Tenth Infantry that had been ordered to move from the immediate region to join the Utah expedition, left Fort Randall, (on the Upper Missouri,) in Nebraska, to march over to Forts Ridgeley and Snelling—both in the vicinity of the scene of the anticipated disturbances. They had doubtless reached their destination ere Governor MEDARY sent off his dispatch from St. Pauls, though he could hardly have known the fact.

Their presence will prove sufficient, it is to be presumed, to hold the Indians in check—to prevent an outbreak among them—certainly, with such assistance as they can obtain from irregular volunteering of the frontier men in the vicinity of the Upper Sioux Agency.

To justify compliance with Governor MEDARY'S request, we take it, an act of Congress authorizing the regular employment of volunteers would be necessary. If the services of volunteers prove absolutely necessary in this case, such as we describe above will surely be found at hand, and will as surely be duly compensated by the General Government. Our impression is that the Secretary of War, this afternoon, caused such a reply to be telegraphed to Governor MEDARY.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE GRAPE AND WINE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Commissioner of Patents has set apart a portion of the funds last appropriated by Congress for agricultural purposes for obtaining cuttings of all the native wild grape vines of the United States, to be placed in the hands of practical cultivators, with a view of testing their adaptation to the soil and climate of the other sections of the Union, and determining their value for table use and for making wine. Major H. C. WILLIAMS, of Fairfax County, Va., has been chosen to select the cuttings of the vines of Arkansas and Texas, and of the neighboring Territories, and obtain certain information connected with their growth and locality, which are to be employed in carrying out said experiment. Considering the extent of territory over which the wine culture may be advantageously diffused in this country, it is surprising that this important measure has never been attempted by our Government before. It early attracted the attention of the first colonists, who not only formed vineyards of the European grape, but made wine from our native grape. Notwithstanding that the subject has been zealously pursued at various periods since, all those dwelling on the easterly half of the continent, who have made trial of the foreign grape, have never been able to bring their designs to perfection, and, until lately, most of those who have tested their skill on our native varieties have only met with partial success. At present, excellent wines are profitably made near Cincinnati, in Ohio, and near Atlanta, in Georgia, from our native Catawba grape. Superior wines are also made near Los Angeles, in California, from the European grape, which had been introduced here some 150 years ago, by the Jesuits. In the opinion of good judges, the quality of these wines is not surpassed by any manufactured in the Old World.—*Wash. States.*

EDITOR IN OHIO ARRESTED FOR ROBBING THE MAIL.—JOHN CASKEY, the editor of the Holmes County *Republican*, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury. The following are the circumstances of the case: CASKEY went to the Post-office for the purpose of mailing a letter with thirty dollars in money, to be sent to Cincinnati. He gave the money, letter and envelope to Mr. TIDBALL, the Postmaster, to seal up and register. TIDBALL placed the money in, sealed the letter, and laid it down upon his table. He then turned away to call his son to write a receipt, leaving CASKEY standing by the table, and when he came back found the *supposed* same letter lying in about the same place. After CASKEY had left the office, TIDBALL picked up the letter, and, upon examining it, became suspicious that there was no money in it, or that it was another letter. He tore open the envelope and found that it contained nothing but a piece of brown paper. He immediately went to CASKEY and demanded an explanation, when the latter pulled out of his pocket and handed over the original letter containing the money.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters are cautioned not to send money to the Post-office Department, or to either of its blank agencies, for the purpose of paying for printing *signature post bills* or *marking stamps*. As there is no authority for such payment on the part of postmasters, the department has directed that all money forwarded for such purposes shall be returned.—*Washington Star, July 21.*

A Remarkable Will—Freaks of a Testator.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

We had the curiosity to examine, a few days since, the last will and testament of the late JESSE W. GOODRICH, for many years an attorney at law, and editor of a newspaper in this city, entitled the *Cataract*, devoted to the temperance reform, who has recently deceased. Mr. GOODRICH was a bachelor, of liberal education, hut of eccentric habits, and the last will and testament, which was written in November, 1853, affords a very good illustration of the idiosyncracy of his mind.

It is a very long document, covering just fifty foolscap pages, in closely written manuscript, and it has, besides, an appendix of some sixty pages more, embracing selections, mostly cut from newspapers, calculated to show the evil results of tobacco and alcoholic drinks. In style it is inflated, like the editorials the writer was accustomed to prepare while living, and its ideas are so buried in verbosity that it would probably take several Philadelphia lawyers to find out the true meaning and import of the instrument.

Although provision is made in the instrument for its publication in a neat pamphlet form, "upon good paper and neat type, about five years hence, and every five years thereafter, for the next 20 years," we have concluded, while our readers are waiting for a sight of the precious document in full, to give them a brief synopsis of it.

After the usual preliminaries common in instruments of this kind, Mr. GOODRICH names, as his executors, Messrs. E. M. GOODRICH, (his brother,) of North Ferry, Ohio, CHAS. M. JENKINS, Esq., of Albany, Dr. CHAS. JEWETT, of Millbury, and JOHN B. GONOR, of Boylston. He then instructs them to pay all his debts and funeral expenses, and to erect on his "elliptically graded lot in the Rural Cemetery," two monuments, where, between which, enclosed in a vitreous or metallic coffin, he wished his earthly remains to be deposited; one of the monuments to bear such inscriptions in relation to himself, and the other such in relation to his honored parents, who died in Pittsfield, many years ago, as his executors and surviving brothers and sisters may deem appropriate.

He next bequeaths to each of the numerous members of his family, both nearly and remotely related, to his executors, and numerous other friends and co-laborers in the temperance reform, indicated by name, a richly bound copy of the Holy Bible, the best that can be procured for any sum between ten and fifteen dollars, each copy of which is to be inscribed as follows, in gilt letters, on the back or lid:

To ——

From JESSE W. GOODRICH.

And also with the Bible, elegantly printed on fine paper, and firmly pasted on the inside of one of the lids, with the name of the donor, and other necessary words, duly written with pen and ink, as follows:

THIS HOLY BOOK,
As a memorial of his kind and friendly remembrance,
Is affectionately presented to

BY JESSE W. GOODRICH,
On this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—,
Who desires, for the sake of the good it may directly or indirectly do to others, that the donor above named, and each surviving owner of this sacred volume, may sign, as the donor has previously done, the following

Teetotal Pledge,

[Here follows the pledge in the usual form.]

And then several pages are filled with reference to various authorities—judicial, moral, religious, physiological, &c.—to show that the use of intoxicating drink or tobacco is injurious, either in disease or in health.

The testator next devises a copy of some good temperance newspaper or periodical, that advocates the disuse of tobacco, and the employment of legal and moral suasion combined, and the leading principles and provisions of the Maine Law, to his nearest relatives, to the number of twenty, and to his executors, at a cost not to exceed one dollar per year, so long as they may live, or for a period of twenty-one years. This bequest concludes with his customary ejaculation: "It teetotalers don't support the teetotal press, who will?"

The next bequest is the sum of two hundred dollars to his brother, and each of his five sisters, payable in one year after his decease, on condition that each of them sends, within that time, postage paid, directed to his executors at the Probate Office in Worcester, a copy of the teetotal pledge, signed with his or her name.

The next clause of the will provides for the settlement of his debts, and all claims against him, and the disposition of his property in such way as will pay the largest interest, and keep, with the exception of what is paid out by by his executors in compliance with other bequests, the whole in constant process of accumulation during the period of twenty-one years, making, however, at the close of the first, second, third and fourth periods of five years, such portion of certain portions of said trusts to such persons as are afterwards specified.

The will then goes on to provide that, within ninety days from the close of the first period of five years after his death, one-fourth of all his remaining property, (which he estimates as amounting to from $15,000 to $20,000,) at the end of the second period of five years, one-half, and at the end of the fourth period of five years, the remainder of his property shall be given to his brother, each of his five sisters and to each of his twelve nephews and nieces who shall then be living, in equal proportions, share and share alike, provided they shall have signed and sent by mail, postage prepaid, directed to his executors, at the commencement of these current periods of five years, a copy of the foregoing family pledge, and who shall also have signed and sent, as aforesaid, a blank statement, (the form of which is given,) to the effect that he or she has signed the pledge mentioned in the will, and faithfully lived in strict accordance with its spirit and letter, and promises to keep the same, and observe it inviolate through life. This statement is also to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace.

THE EGYPTIAN STEAM YACHT "THE TRAVELER OF THE SEA"—(The name of the Pasha of Egypt's new yacht)—is now nearly completed. She is built of iron, filled in with wood from the lower deck to the rail, and consequently, is very stiff and compact in her upper works. Her bed-plates, keelsons and bearings for her boilers and engines, make her, if possible, even stronger below. So far as we are qualified to judge, we have little hesitation in stating, that she is throughout, a very strong vessel, finely designed and beautifully finished. She is over 1,000 tons, and is the largest iron vessel of war that has been built in this country. Her ends are very sharp, her stern rounded, and upper deck flush. Upon her upper deck she carries her armament, leaving the entire deck below for cabins and accommodation for her officers and crew. Her engines are below the load line, and work a single propeller of an improved design. She is ship-rigged, and looks beautifully aloft. The rigging is covered over the eyes, and served over the ends, up to the leading tricks. Her upper deck is a wonder of beauty and strength; the planks are laid edge-way, are narrow and long; the bulwarks are solid; the skylights are of mahogany, guarded with brass wire, her after capstan is of brass; she has also two brass carriage guns, the wheel is inlaid with the same metal, and her pin-rails shine like gold. No expense seems to have been spared in making her what she is—strong and beautiful. She was built by Messrs. HOLDEN & GALLAGHER at East Boston. was modelled and draughted by Mr. SAMUEL H. POOR, (the best marine draughtsman in New-England,) and designed by Mr. STONE, who has the general superintendence of all her details. She now lies at the Grand Junction Wharf at East Boston. In the course of a month or two she will proceed to Egypt, and take her place in the Pacha's navy.—*Boston Traveller.*

MCKIM'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—The Hollidaysburg *Whig* confirms the report that MCKIM, the murderer, attempted to escape. It was also discovered that he had cut nearly through two heavy staples which were the means of keeping his cell-door secure. How to get at the means by which he accomplished these hasty feats of iron cutting were yet to be found out. Everything in his cell was ransacked—piece after piece of his wearing apparel and his bed—all were put through a close and scrutinizing search, but all to no purpose—nothing there could be found (but a letter, which the prisoner had written—anticipating his escape—and concealed in the lining of his coat, but which the Warden withholds from publication for the present) to aid him in his work; but on searching the cell of a crazy criminal, which is contiguous to his, part of the blade of an old case knife was found concealed between the dilapidated leaves of a small Bible, the whole length of which was not more than four inches, but had been hackled into a saw by beating the edge against the bars of his cell, and with this small instrument had accomplished, all this work; and, had it not been found out as soon as it was, by the vigilance of the warden, Heaven only knows what might have been the consequence.

As four weeks from next Friday is the day fixed upon by the Governor for his execution, we think all further attempts by him to break jail will prove futile, as the Sheriff, Mr. PORT, and the Wardeo, Mr. MCCLURE, have him heavily ironed, hand and foot, and a guard over him during the night.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE—SAGACITY OF A DOG.—Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman, who was walking along the line of the Columbia Railroad, about two miles west of the Market-street Bridge, noticed that his dog acted in a very strange manner. The animal ran backwards and forwards between his master and some bushes, and appeared very anxious that he should follow him into the thicket. The master finally did so the dog evidently desired he should do, and was led by the sagacious animal to the spot where a babe, about three months old, was lying upon its face. The gentleman immediately picked up the child, and found that it was living. The little fellow seemed to be in a very good condition, except for a bruise upon the back of the head, as though it had fallen from a distance. It was well wrapped up. By some it is thought the child had fallen from a passing emigrant train and rolled down the embankment to the spot where it was found. It is possible though that it might have been thrown there by some unnatural woman. The helpless little creature was sent to the Blockley Almshouse.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Tuesday.*

LATER FROM THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT.—The schooner *Chipola*, Capt. LOCKWOOD, arrived at this port last evening, direct from Minatitlan, which place she left on the 4th inst. We are gratified to learn, as we do from Col. LADD, who came passenger by her, that the work on the Tehuantepec Road is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. Col. H. M. SQUIRES and party are in fine health and excellent spirits. The town of Minatitlan and the Transit route, as also the Isthmus generally, were perfectly healthy.—*N. O. Picayune.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 24.

Before Judge BETTS.

COLLISION BETWEEN FERRY-BOAT AND ANCHORED VESSEL—FOG.

Robert L. Lane et al. vs. *The Steamboat Bedford.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Mary D. Lane* to recover damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamboat which occurred near the Wall-street Ferry, upon which the steamboat was running, on the morning of Dec. 17, 1853. The schooner had hauled out into the stream the day before and anchored, as the libelants claimed, below the ferry, and next morning, during a heavy fog, she was run into by the steamboat coming from the Brooklyn side. The claimants alleged that she was anchored in the track of the ferry boats.

Held by the Court—That the position of the schooner cannot be made the turning point in the case, because the extreme darkness at the time of the collision prevented the witnesses from fixing it with any certainty.

That the ferry-boat cannot justify going out into the river under a free head of steam in such a darkness that another vessel could not be seen from her deck. She had no right to enter upon a trip in such a helpless state from the condition of the atmosphere, more than if she had been unnavigable from the loss of her helm or motive power.

The libelants' vessel had been seen and safely passed repeatedly during the same night, and only a few minutes previous, although the fog was thick, and as the impediment and embarrassment of the ferry-boat was not cast upon her by anything unexpectedly cast upon her, on her passage, but was palpably before her when she started, the Court is bound to hold that she took the risk upon herself of making the passage safely in respect to the schooner.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Mr. Silliman.

WHARFAGE—LIEN—STATE LAW.

Thomas Cornell vs. *The Steamboat Alida.*—This was a suit brought to recover wharfage. The libelant let a wharf at Rondout for the use of the vessel at a round sum for the season. Before the season was over the vessel ceased to run, and this libel was filed. The case was, like some others, reargued as to the effect of the decision in Pratt vs. Reed in 19 How.

Held by the Court—That it is unnecessary to consider that point, as the libelant fails to prove that $50 was due for wharfage when the suit was brought, within the decision of this Court. (Earle vs. The *Alida*—Elmore vs. the same.)

Libel dismissed with costs

For libelants—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port, last evening, of the steamship *Asia*, we receive advices from London and Liverpool to the 11th inst., the same date as those brought to St. Johns by the *Circassian*. The British House of Lords, as already announced by telegraph, had thrown out the bill for the admission of the Jews to Parliament by a majority of 34. Further disturbances are reported in Spain, but in Italy the insurrections are said to be wholly suppressed. A letter from Sierra Leone, which we publish elsewhere, gives an account of the capture and arrival at that port of the slave brigantine *Adams Gray*, of New Orleans. The capture was effected by a British cruiser off Lagos on the 16th of April. All the paraphernalia of a slaver were found on board, and about $25,000 in gold, with which to purchase a cargo. We also devote a considerable portion of our space to a review from the *London Times*, of the trial and acquittal of Miss MADELEINE SMITH for the poisoning of her lover. The whole case is still wrapped in mystery, and altogether it will be found to be one of the *causes célèbres* of the day.

We publish this morning additional intelligence concerning the difficulties in Kansas, with the Charter adopted by the people of Lawrence. The act of the citizens, in framing this instrument, having led to the renewal of the troubles which have agitated the Territory, the Charter possesses an interest which it would want were it not the cause of the existing difficulties. It is accompanied by an address from the framers to the people of Lawrence, in which the authority of the Territorial Legislature is denied. A pasquinade upon the proclamation of Gov. WALKER has been printed and circulated extensively in Lawrence. Latest telegraphic advices state that everything was quiet. Gov. WALKER was at Lawrence with the dragoons and would attempt the collection of taxes in a few days.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and granted twenty-one licenses, but no more will be dispensed until the first Tuesday in September. The Board, however, will hold its sessions every Tuesday in August to receive applications. The Commissioners announced that after a personal inspection of the Five Points they had concluded to license but *two* houses in the neighborhood.

At a caucus of leading Americans held yesterday, in the office of WILDAS P. WALKER, Esq., it was determined that if any American can be elected to fill the vacancy in the Police Board, JAMES W. BARKER, Esq., is the man. It was said last night that CYRUS CURTIS, Esq., formerly Mayor of Hudson, an old Henry Clay Whig, and now a Commissioner of Emigration, would receive the first vote of the Republican Commissioners to the vacancy created by Mr. DRAPER's resignation.

We give a full report of all the proceedings in the Street Commission case yesterday. In the *habeas corpus* matter Mr. FIELD delivered his argument for the respondents. Mr. O'CONOR will reply, and the whole will, probably, be concluded this day. Some further testimony was taken before the Referee (Mr. HILTON) in the Contempt case, and the latter was adjourned till Monday.

From the movements of the disbanded special policemen yesterday, it was supposed that they would appear at the office of the Commissioners this morning at 11 o'clock, with a strong plea for the immediate payment of their dues. At that hour they did appear, but the Board had adjourned and they did nothing but talk over arrangements attending the funeral of EUGENE ANDERSON, the murdered policeman, on Sunday next. After some general conversation they adjourned to meet again at 5 P. M.

At a meeting of the Centre Market Guards held last evening at 9 o'clock, at Centre Market Place, which was organized by the appointment of JOHN COLLINS, Chairman, and RICHARD H. BARAY, Secretary. Resolutions of respect for the deceased ANDERSON were passed. The following also were adopted: That we, the members of the above Company, return a vote of thanks to EDWARD WILLOUGHBY (a member of our Guard) for his gallant conduct in following and arresting the murderer of EUGENE ANDERSON, at the risk of his own life.

The "Reform" or Cooper Committee had a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall, at which they spurned all offers of coalition with the "Small," "Savage," or other "bogus" organizations, and transacted other matters of similar purport, to the utter defeat and chagrin of Mayor WOOD and his faction.

Two gentlemen, who live in Cow Bay, assure us that there has been a great reform in that neighborhood. They say there are not more than three or four thieves left in that famous quarter of the Five Points. Mr. PEASE says that he does not believe that over half a dozen are left. The boys are going in for a reading-room there.

Two gangs of emigrant-runners went over from New-York to Bergen Hill yesterday to settle a quarrel scientifically. Neither party entitled itself to the gratitude of the public by annihilating the other.

A two-story brick house, owned and occupied by STEPHEN C. JACKSON, and situated in Lafayette-avenue, near Classon, in Brooklyn, was struck by lightning Thursday evening, and shattered in a most extraordinary manner. Of five or six persons who were in the house no one was injured, but a man who had sought shelter in the doorway of the house from the rain, was instantly killed. The man's name was ROBERT MCKNIGHT, a foreman of laborers in the Navy-Yard.

The Brooklyn Police will be paid off on Monday next, unless some genius gets out another injunction.

A Legal Imbroglio.

If our municipal legal controversies continue much longer, we shall require a *catalogue raisonné* of all that has taken place, classifying and numbering the various injunctions, orders, writs and motions, according to time and the circumstances of each, to avoid falling, like the rest of the community, into a condition of utter bewilderment respecting these important matters.

At present, however, we shall endeavor to escape intricacy, by confining our remarks to one topic—that of the lively little affair on Wednesday last, before Judge INGRAHAM, of the Common Pleas, on the motion to commit as for a contempt against CONOVER and others. That motion grows, as an excrescence, out of the injunction by that Judge, granted, it seems, on the 17th, not the 18th, to restrain CONOVER, WILLET and others, from interfering with the books, documents, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office.

That injunction, judging solely from the papers as then published, we pronounced a bungling piece of business, and it was all that. Mr. NOYES, who is accurate and entirely reliable, sheds new light upon the subject. The complaint was drawn and verified as of the 18th inst. It seems the injunction was applied for, and granted not until the 17th, pending the proceedings before Judge PEABODY, and when it was very doubtful whether he would issue the warrant or not against DEVELIN. It was generally thought he would not. The *certiorari* had not then been removed, (it was quashed the next day, the 18th,) and Mr. DEVELIN sought an injunction to restrain the proceedings before Judge PEABODY. But circumstances changing, part was erased, and it was made a good enough injunction for another purpose. It was not served, as it should have been, immediately upon being issued, but was kept in the pocket, to be brought out to suit a purpose, when that purpose should arise. It was, in fact, kept back till Judge PEABODY had issued the warrant, and until the officer, FARRINGTON, was out of the Court House to serve it, and then the oral intimation was given in the Court room, by counsel, that it had been granted.

But, whatever the merits or demerits of that injunction suit, they are lost sight of for the present, altogether swallowed up in the more important object of sustaining judicial dignity. Till the ermine has been restored to an unspotted condition, perish CONOVER, DEVELIN, and the whole Street Department, archives and all. They are of little value, comparatively, and for the present out of the question.

All interest therefore, just now, centres in the matter of alleged contempt of the Common Pleas, and it must be of the last importance, as counsel, for the first time, have lost their temper.

One of the main points of a thorough legal training is to learn to keep cool, and that surely must be an occasion of no common excitement which ruffles the serenity of tried veterans of the profession.

Things went so far on Wednesday last, that even Mr. O'CONOR, the most peaceable of men, anticipated "a day of reckoning." Mr. FIELD placed on Mr. BRADY's graceful brows the diadems united of Connaught and Siam; Mr. BRADY returning the compliment, in kind, invested his opponent with the royalty of the Cannibal Islands. Mr. B., in addition, suggested "pettifogging and thimble-rigging:" to which Mr. NOYES very properly put in a demurrer, but it seems Mr. BRADY withdraws nothing, and always retaliates, even in Court, with "all the force he is master of." Mr. FIELD discoursed appropriately, of "decency," "Hibernian modes of getting injunctions," and "unprofessional" doings generally.

We have not space to group together very handsome things said by counsel of each other on that interesting occasion. The wind-up of the whole is, it seems, that there is to be "a day of reckoning," but when, we are as yet not informed.

The Poor Whites of the South.

We are sorry to find that the Charleston *Standard*, in noticing an article published by us on the 8th inst. in reply to an editorial in the *Standard* of the 1st, accuses the TIMES of "perverting the statements of the *Standard* to the most remote meanings," and of "indulging in unwarrantable inferences."

We beg leave to assure the *Standard* that we take no kind of pleasure in "unwarrantable inferences," and that we fully believed, and still believe, whatever inferences we drew from the article in the *Standard* quite warranted by the laws of logic and the force of language.

The *Standard* admits that we were correct in understanding it to maintain that the "strength" or "wealth" (for we may surely use these terms as convertible for the purposes of this discussion) of the South lies in its agriculture, and that "free white labor cannot be profitably engaged in the agriculture of the South." But here we part company, the *Standard* complaining that we are guilty of putting an "absurd" meaning upon these propositions, when we infer from them that only the proprietors of slave-labor, or those who are able to employ slave-labor, can be "prosperous or successful" at the South.

Let us consider this matter for a moment by the light of an example, not the best, perhaps, that could be adduced, but the best that at this moment occurs to us. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon belong to France. Their "strength" is in their fisheries, and the right to exploit those fisheries is restricted to French subjects. In this case should we be guilty of advancing an absurdity if we maintained that no residents of those islands, excepting such as are French subjects, can be "prosperous and successful?" Conceding, as in common fairness we must, every reasonable limitation of such a statement—covering the case of any casual Englishman or American who may have settled himself at St. Pierre or Miquelon, to look up custom as a barber or a grocer, for even fishermen must sometimes, when on shore, be shaved, and fishermen's wives must delight themselves in tea—should we not be perfectly justified in laying down the general proposition that the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are not very desirable places of residence for any French subjects and fishermen?

What we maintain in regard to the condition of the free white laborers of the South is simply this: that their relations to the industry and the capital of the South are such as to make it practically impossible for any considerable proportion of their numbers to find profitable employment with the consequent advantages of such employment—that they are, therefore,—and while the actual institutions of the South shall exist must continue to be—in a comparatively degraded and unprosperous condition—that they are neither so well fed, so well lodged, so well clothed, nor so well educated, as the free white laborers of the North—that their present is far less propitious, and their future far less promising than the present and the future of their Northern fellow-citizens. We hold that these propositions may may be fairly deduced from the admissions of the *Standard*. For, if agriculture be the "wealth" of the South, and if nobody can expect to meddle profitably with the sources of that wealth, excepting the capitalist who can command the labor of slaves, it would seem to be tolerably clear that those citizens of the South, whose sole capital lies in their bodies and hands, must occupy a position extremely unfavorable to their temporal interests at least.

The *Standard*, however, refuses to admit the legitimacy of these deductions, and declares that it cannot think of allowing us to assume that the South exhibits any forms of social inferiority to the North, excepting on the strength of "respectable testimony."

The word "respectable" is a word susceptible of many definitions—but the principle of CARLYLE's celebrated witness, who held respectability to be synonymous with the keeping of a gig, may perhaps be admitted with proper modifications by our Southern cotemporary, and we are willing to assume that a "respectable" man in his eyes is a man who keeps a slave or slaves, according to his means.

If we are right in making this assumption then, the *Standard* will concede that Mr. WILLIAM GREGG, of Charleston, is an eminently "respectable" witness. Mr. GREGG, in an address delivered before the South Carolina Institution in 1851, puts down the white people of that State "who ought to work but do not, and are wholly unproductive, at 125,000," out of a white population of 274,563! "Any man," Mr. GREGG goes on to say, "who is an observer of things, can hardly travel through the country without being struck by the fact that all the capital, enterprise, and intelligence are employed in directing *slave-labor, and the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white citizens are wholly neglected, and while away existence in a state but one step in advance of the Indian of the forest.*"

The same gentleman states that *three-fourths* of the *adults assembled by him at Grantville were unable to read or to write their names, and were glad to be employed at one-half the compensation of such operatives at the North.*

He adds a fact which reminds us rather of Ireland during the famine, or the poorest agricultural counties of England before the repeal of the Corn Laws, than of an American State: "Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina *who has never passed a month in which he has not, some part of the time, been stinted for meat.*"

Similar testimony to the condition of the free whites of South Carolina is borne by Mr. TAYLOR, of that State, in *De Bow's Review*, while Mr. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, in 1852, found it necessary to bewail the State of the "poor, degraded, half-fed, half-clothed, ignorant population" of that State; and Mr. CLINOMAN, of North Carolina, declared that labor there is nearly "*one hundred per cent. cheaper*" than in the North. In the face of these "respectable" testimonies, (for which we are indebted to a Southern writer, Mr. HELPER, of North Carolina, from whose work on the "Impending Crisis of the South," we have borrowed them,) our cotemporary of the *Standard* cannot surely refuse to allow that we have some show of reason on our side when we decline to admit the reality of these advantages to the population at large, which he claims to be inherent in the Institution of Slavery.

A New Phase of Commercial Morality.

The proposal to import negroes from Western Africa into the West Indian Islands, as free laborers, to which we have before alluded, is one will find favor in the eyes of a great many well-meaning, but thoughtless, people: or worse still, will furnish an admirable cloak for the bad deeds of a great many knaves. The pretext on which it is based, plausible as it seems on the outside, is in reality a great outrage, both on morals and on probability. We do not propose to convince slave-holders or slave-traders of its danger or absurdity, but we do feel called upon to warn every lover of free labor, who professes the smallest respect for abstract justice and for human rights, of its falsity and delusiveness. It is, on the whole, far more obnoxious for the snare it holds out to the opponents of negro Slavery than for the covert aid it lends to its friends.

We presume no one with a conscience to guide him, and who is convinced of every man's right to dispose of his time and labor as he pleases, will acknowledge the validity of a contract made between parties, both of whom are not in full possession of all the facts, are not of sound mind, and are not free agents. If a man contracts to perform a certain act, the nature of which he not only does not understand, but cannot be made to understand, no Court of Equity in this country, or in England, will force him to fulfill his agreement, even if his fulfillment of it only entails on him a very small pecuniary loss. Every agreement made between two persons, who are not, as to the subject matter of it, upon an equality in knowledge and in liberty, is fraudulent in equity. The Courts even go so far as to extend to sailors, in consideration of their childishness, improvidence and inexperience, a special and exceptional protection.

Now we know of no way, and we defy the advocates of this scheme to point out a way, in which the exact nature of an agreement to labor for seven or ten years, or for life, in a West Indian sugar plantation, can be explained to a negro of Western Africa, before he enters into it. He has around him at home all the necessaries and even comforts he desires. Nature has done for him what all white men are anxious she should do for them. She has supplied him with abundance of food without exacting from him any return in hard toil. He knows nothing of the country to which he is asked to emigrate, and he regards transportation beyond the sea with that mysterious dread common to all ignorant and superstitious people. The only information he can possibly learn about it must be derived from persons interested in deceiving him, and of an alien and hostile race. Upon such terms as this we would ask no poor white laborers to emigrate. We have still less right to ask negroes. Any agreement entered into by the subjects of King DAHOMEY to come and revive the sugar trade, will be void in law and morals, because it will be made by persons of grossly and palpably defective powers of mind with persons of extraordinary acuteness, for the sole advantage of the latter, and it will be all the more objectionable, inasmuch as it will entail evils and the sacrifice of personal liberty on the weaker party. What the scheme will result in, as far as the treatment of these so-called free laborers is concerned, we know from the treatment experienced already by Coolies imported under a similar sort of agreement. A bond of some sort on the part of the negro will be absolutely necessary. No capitalist will invest his money in "emigrant" vessels, unless he can effect an arrangement enabling him to dispose of the labor of his passengers for a certain stipulated period, to repay him for the expenses of transportation, and interest on his capital. Now, suppose, and our supposition is certain to be realized, a majority of these untutored savages, finding themselves under a foreign sky, sick, disheartened and disgusted, unversed in our code of honor, totally ignorant of the force of a legal instrument, duly signed, sealed and delivered, should refuse to work on their arrival, for other people's benefit—what then? How shall we force them? In what way can we force them, but by the lash, and what is the lash but Slavery, and Slavery of the worst kind, because it deprives the negro of his only safeguard against cruelty—his value as merchandise.

In what spirit the Southern States would engage in this traffic we may guess from an article we quoted some weeks ago from the Charleston *Courier*, in which it was gravely proposed to import negroes as free emigrants, an operation which might be profitably performed, inasmuch as they would immediately on their arrival fall under the operation of State laws, and might, any agreement previously made with them in anywise notwithstanding, be bought and sold as slaves. The whole proposition is, in short, a natural and legitimate deduction from an idea daily gaining more strength in the commercial world—an idea which degrades man, as much as it dishonors God—that the production of cotton and sugar are amongst the great ends of existence, and that justice and morality may safely be trampled under foot to avoid a rise of two cents in the pound.

The Last of the Crim. Cons.

The scandalous chronicles of the present age are likely to lose some of their most piquant chapters by the recent Divorce Bill, which has just passed Lords and Commons, and soon will be a statute of the British Realm. The liquorish details of the crime against marriage,—that crime, as Lord Byron says:

"Forbid by Heavenly, fined by human laws,"—

are no more to be spread on the breakfast tables of all England as a relish to the inevitable tea and toast. That is, it will no more be placed there by the stern necessities of divorce. The right of action against the injurious party will still inhere in the injured one, but it is no longer an essential preliminary to relief from the ties which bind, like those of the cruel MEZENTIUS,—*complexu in mesero*,—the living to the dead. By a rule long adopted by the House of Lords, no man could apply for a divorce with a prospect of success unless he had recovered damages in a Court of law, as well as obtained a decree of separation from bed and board from the ecclesiastical Court. As a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, by which alone the parties can marry again, could only be obtained through the omnipotence of Parliament,—which can do anything, the old lawyers tell us, except make a man a woman or a woman a man, but which is fully competent to sever the two, when one, on sufficient cause,—these actions of criminal conversation were inevitable whenever in the course of human events it became necessary for a man to sever the bands that connected him to an unfaithful wife.

It is creditable to the morality, or at least to the decency, of the Victoria era, that there have been so few scandals of this description forced upon the world through the medium of the Courts and the Press of late years. The number of scandalous trials has diminished materially since the days when Captain BYRON eloped with the Marchioness of CAERMARTHEN, and Lord UPPER OSSORY with the Duchess of Junius' Duke of GRAFTON, the friend and correspondent of HORACE WALPOLE; and when ALFIERI had his extraordinary adventures made public property by his own Life, and by the Journals of the House of Lords, with PENELOPE PITT, Lady RIVERS,—a dame who resembled her Ithacan synonym rather in weaving and unweaving webs than in conjugal constancy. From seventy-five to a hundred years ago such suits of love and law were so common as hardly to make COWPER's verses—prompted by indignation—rather a poetical form of statement than an exaggeration:

"——— Senates seem
Convened for purposes of empire less
Than to release the adulteress from her bonds."

ERSKINE and CURRAN achieved some of their most brilliant triumphs in those dubious fields, as when the former almost persuaded the jury to mulct Mr. HOWARD, afterwards Duke of NORFOLK, the plaintiff, in damages for having married the Lady ELIZABETH BELASYSE, instead of the late Lord LUCAN, for running away with her. Since then, particularly during the Regency, such suits abounded,—as witness that extraordinary complication of divorces and remarriages which illustrated the first year of that era, when the late Marquis of ANGLESEA, then Lord PAGET, sued the Duke of ARGYLL for *crim. con.* with Lady PAGET, while Lord COWLEY sued the Marquis for the same offence. Divorces having been obtained, the Duke married Lady PAGET, and the Marquis married Lady COWLEY, and everything was rearranged to mutual satisfaction, it may be presumed.

But these scandals have grown fewer and fewer of late years, and it is to be hoped that they will cease altogether with the technical necessity which had occasioned so many of them. Divorces are now to be granted by a Court erected expressly for that purpose, consisting of the heads of the law and the Chief Judge of Probate, who will decide each case on its merits, and on the evidence before it, without requiring any preliminary trial at common law. The English papers are rejoicing in the prospect that the last of these trials is just over. It was a suit brought against Hon. Colonel MACDONALD, by a Mr. EDWARD ARMITAGE, and resulted in the moderate verdict of £100. And, indeed, this sum would seem to exceed the damage done by this particular defendant to the plaintiff. It seems the plaintiff married his wife in Scotland, very much against her will; and that she very soon after the marriage ran away from him and came up to London, where she had been living a dissolute life for several years. There was nothing to prove that Col. MACDONALD knew that she was ever really married, as his acquaintance with her was not an early one. The pretence of the husband that he had been unable to find his wife during those long years, though she was living in London under his name, one of the most notorious of the *lorette* class, was one hard to believe, and this difficulty probably diminished the amount of his damages materially. And the fact that he discovered her whereabouts just when he had a cause of action against a sufficient party, might reasonably have pared them down even more closely. The disgusting character of this case, and the danger of more actions of the kind, brought by husbands who know when to keep out of sight and when to appear, it is thought, facilitated the passage of the Divorce Bill through the House of Lords, where it had met with so much rough usage and so many defeats. We trust that this may be the last of these disgraceful trials which have made English law contemptible in Continental eyes, which only saw in them a process whereby a husband could make money out of his wife's sin and his own dishonor.

Restoration of Quiet.

After the stormiest and most turbulent month we have ever known in New-York, all the elements of discord and excitement seem to be suddenly subsiding and leaving us in a state of most unnatural quietude. We have passed through an entire day without a mob or a murder, without a proclamation from the Mayor, or an injunction from any of the Judges; it is more than a week since the military have been called out, and even Archbishop HUGHES makes no sign. The Mayor is too busy with his Tammany Hall affairs to favor us with a new excitement; and there is a fair prospect of the rest of the Summer slipping away without another riot of any kind. It is the first time since the Burdell murder horrified the community that New-York has been without its special topic of excitement. We await with patience, in this "syncope and awful pause," for the next startling event.

The Sunday Questions.

In commenting, a day or two since, upon the vagaries of the Montreal Telegraph Company, in refusing the use of their line on Sunday to transmit to anxious relatives the names of the sufferers in the terrible railroad accident, we confined ourselves to condemnation of what was, after all, but one of a thousand obnoxious results, flowing from a most obnoxious principle. The "Sunday Question," as it is called, is one which has already convulsed society in England; that it has not convulsed society here, has been mainly owing to the fact that Sunday is not so great a boon to our working classes as it is to those of the Old World. But the influences which have succeeded in making this one day of rest a day of torpor, *ennui* or beastly excess—a curse, instead of a blessing, to the mechanics of London—are at work in our midst also, and may, before very long, force themselves on public attention by facts fully as disagreeable as the disturbances in London last year.

It is no part of our purpose to argue upon the manner in which the Sabbath should be observed. There is no place in which the *pros* and *cons* of the Scriptural side of the question can be urged with so bad a grace, and so little result, as in the columns of a newspaper. It does not lie within our province to decide, or attempt to decide, in what sense the commandment should be accepted as law by the Christians of our day, or whether it is binding on them at all. There are pulpits and theologians enough in the country to ventilate this portion of the subject thoroughly. Upon a point of this sort each man's own judgment and conscience, aided by such ministerial advice as he chooses to avail himself of, should alone decide. The duty of a journalist is more peculiarly to see that each member of the community has full scope for acting on his own religious convictions, no matter how he may have formed them, so long as he interferes with no one else's rights. Now upon this Sunday question, the community is divided into two great parties—those who think that on Sunday no one should either work or amuse himself; and those who think he may not work, but may amuse himself. There is no denying that the latter may be just as sincere and conscientious as the former, and we have no more right to suppose one of them depraved and wicked than the other. Any rights professed by the one, the other is fully entitled to. But in point of fact, the first has got possession of the bench and the pulpit, of the libraries and drawing-rooms; of, in short, the vast majority of the respectable and well-to-do classes, by whom public opinion is swayed on nearly all moral and religious questions, and they have chosen to braud their opponents with a sort of social ignominy. We wish, both in the interest of religion and society, to defend the weaker of the two from all interference with the free exercise of their rights; an interference which is none the less objectionable from its being founded solely upon strong adverse religious feeling, and deeply rooted traditionary prejudice. There are very few legal restrictions to be complained of. The one which closes liquor shops on Sundays, and which has recently been admirably expounded by the District Attorney, is a wise and just restriction. It keeps a large number of ignorant, and vicious, and weak people from a dangerous and injurious indulgence on that day of the week, on which they are most easily led into temptation; and in so doing it prevents crime and represses disorder. But society would do well to remember that it owes something more to the poor than a list of prohibitions. In closing the grog-shops we deprive thousands of their only means of excitement, mental or moral—of the only means they possess of saving themselves from the attacks of *ennui*. They will not go to church, however much we may desire that they should. The Church, as at present constituted and conducted, is not, unpleasant as the fact may appear, one of those institutions which the lower classes appreciate or enjoy. It neither supplies their wants, nor expresses their feelings. Whose fault it is that they will not come within its influences, it is not our business to explain. It is enough for us to know that no existing religious organization reaches the mass of those whom it is most desirable it should reach, and knowing this, it behooves to inquire how far we are justified in interfering with their passing the Sunday in any way in itself harmless, or productive of no injury to others. The manner in which a man spends his Sunday is clearly a matter for his own conscience, and nobody else's, to pass upon. The influence of our better classes is exerted to prevent his passing it in one particular way, namely: in going to the country. Not a single railway, having its terminus in New-York City, runs trains on Sunday. Those of them which were in the habit of doing so have desisted, in compliance with the representations of country people living along the line, who found their neighborhood infested by gangs of rowdies on the very day when they most desired order and decency.

Democratic General Committee—Defeat of Mayor Wood.

The Democratic (COOPER) General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, and remained in session until 12½ o'clock this morning.

The attendance was very full. The Committee on By-laws reported, among other sections, that a majority vote *of all the members* should be necessary to authorize a change of the present organization. This report was adopted after a long debate, only 18 voting in the negative.

Communications were received from the Wilson Small and Savage Committees, proposing union and coöperation.

These communications led to a long debate. Mr SICKELS offered a series of resolutions that the present Committee was the only legal one, and that all compromises with other bogus organizations was unwise and impolitic.

A long debate ensued, and finally the resolutions were adopted, only 19 voting in the negative.

The result was received with great applause.

Personal.

The Hartford correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes that Mr. HOADLY, the State Librarian of Connecticut, is preparing for publication a new volume of the old documents connected with the early settlement of Hartford and Connecticut, which promises a rare treat to those who are fond of antique American lore. Probably no town in the country is so rich in these memorials as Hartford. Among these is a complete series of the Connecticut records from 1636 to the present time. Also, the New-Haven records from 1639 to the termination of its existence as an independent Colony in 1665. These last records do not contain the volume which narrates the proceedings of the Colony from 1644 to 1653, which possess the code usually known as the Blue Laws.

BISHOP SIMPSON and Dr. MCCLINTOCK went from the United States as a deputation from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England. They attended the Irish Wesleyan Conference, being introduced by Rev. Dr. HANNAH, and were cordially received. Their addresses to the Conference elicited great warmth and kindliness of feeling, and that body unanimously requested the deputation to repeat them at a public meeting; to which request they acceded.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH and family will sail for Havre in the *Arago* to-day. Gen. J. ADDISON THOMAS, the late Assistant Secretary of State, will also be a passenger on board the *Arago*. The General, with his family, will visit Russia, Spain, and the less traveled portions of Europe, in addition to London and Paris. He will be absent about two years.

ROSSINI, who has been residing in Paris for some time, has resumed his pen for the benefit of his friend M. M. VIVIER, the celebrated horn-player. ROSSINI has just composed two pieces for him, which are spoken of in the highest terms. The manuscript has been presented to M. VIVIER, with a flattering dedication. M. VIVIER is about to leave for the United States.

GEORGE PEABODY offers $10,000 to the city of Newburyport, for any benevolent object its authorities may specify. Mr. P., since his visit to this country—about a year—has donated more than half a million of dollars.

GOTTSCHALK, the pianist, is in Caracas, South America, giving concerts with unbounded success. The story circulated a short time since, that he was dying of consumption, we are happy to learn, is without foundation.

Among the honorary degrees conferred by Union College at the late Commencement, that of A. M. was bestowed upon H. BERDAN, the inventor of the automatic oven.

Mrs. MARBLE, who was captured by the Indians some weeks ago, near Silver Lake, Minnesota, and most inhumanly treated by them, arrived in Washington on Wednesday. She is suffering in health.

Gen. HERRERA has arrived from Havana, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel.

Small Pox Below—Its Barrier at Quarantine.

The ship *Ellen Austin* arrived at Quarantine on the 12th inst. from Liverpool, bringing 569 emigrants, eight of whom were sent to the Marine Hospital, sick with small pox. The vessel and passengers were detained at Quarantine. On the 13th inst., three cases more broke out and were sent to Hospital. On the 14th inst. the passengers were sent out of the vessel on the Quarantine grounds, because of the poisoned condition of the vessel, where they were maintained, by the Commissioners of Emigration. On that day 4 new cases appeared; on the 15th, 9 new cases; on the 16th, 4 new cases; on the 17th, 11 new cases, and on the 19th, 3 new cases—making in all from this ship's load of passengers, 51 cases of small pox.

The ship *Albert Gallatin* arrived on the 14th inst., from the same port, bringing 600 emigrants, eleven of whom were sick with small-pox and sent to Marine Hospital. On July 15, seven more cases were taken off the vessel, and all the passengers landed by the Health Officer on the Quarantine grounds. On the 16th inst. five new cases broke out: on the 17th five; on the 19th two; and the 20th three—making in all 53 cases of small-pox from the *Albert Gallatin*.

These instances are interesting and important to ship-owners and to the public. They teach owners of vessels the necessity of using greater precaution in the selection of their passengers; and they prove beyond question to the people the absolute necessity of Quarantine detention and vaccination in case of the arrival of vessels infected with small-pox.

Heretofore it has been the habit of our Health Officers, on the arrival of vessels carrying small-pox, to order the cases of the disease to be taken off and sent to the Hospital, and then to allow the remaining passengers to be transhipped and sent on their way. This habit, judging from the facts stated above, must certainly have been very destructive to life, and must have spread the disease all along the great lines of transportation. One cannot estimate the number of cases of small-pox which would have arisen amongst the people if the eighty four cases from the *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin* had been allowed to proceed on the way to their destination. Each individual case might have spread the poison to hundreds, and been the means of causing the death of many.

The course pursued in these cases has been customary for the past two years: and although our City has at times during this period suffered from the presence of small-pox, yet it is quite impossible that its source or origin could have been directly imported. Cases in the City generally arise from infected persons here from Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and other towns on the coast, where, to encourage commerce, they make less irksome Quarantine restrictions.

The passengers of the *Ellen Austen*, who were well, were discharged from the Quarantine grounds on the 22d inst., and those from the *Albert Gallatin* on the 23d inst., having been detained till no more cases appeared. The respective vessels, after their passengers were removed on the Quarantine grounds, were thoroughly disinfected, and then permitted to proceed to the wharves soon after their passengers left the Hospital grounds.

THE LATE MURDER OF OFFICER ANDERSON.—MICHAEL D'ANGELI, suspected of being an accomplice with CANGEMI, the murderer of Policeman ANDERSON, in the burglary at the shoe-store of Mr. SAMMIS, corner of Grand and Centre streets, where the officer was shot, yesterday, called at the office of the District-Attorney, and surrendered himself. He stated as a reason for keeping out of the way, that his friends had advised concealment, lest the mob, during the excitement, should hang him. He alleges, further, that he had no connection with CANGEMI, knew nothing of his operations, and merely boarded with him. He was taken by Officer FARLEY to the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, and locked up for examination. It will shortly be ascertained whether or not he can be identified as one of the burglars who were with CANGEMI at the shoe-store.

MISS SMITH NOT ON THE ASIA.—It having been announced by telegraph that Miss MADELEINE SMITH, who was tried for the murder of M. D'ANGELIER, at Edinburg, by poison, and acquitted, was a passenger by the *Asia*, much curiosity was manifested on the arrival of that vessel at the Cunard Dock, by a large number of persons, anxious to see one who had become as famous in Europe as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had in America, but on inquiry it was found that the lady in question had not left England, or if she had she certainly did not come on the *Asia*.

The error arose from the fact that a German lady named MATHILDE SCHMIDT, was among the passengers, who raised a rumor among themselves, and indeed believed it until they mingled among each other during the voyage that this was the celebrated MADELEINE.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—At the recent general term of the Supreme Court, held at Newburg, the following gentlemen were admitted to the bar: Edward T. Wood, Wm. J. Osborne, Eli H. Evans, Geo. M. Osgoody, Thomas S. Arnold, Redman Macomber, James M. Husted, Sanford B. Knapp, Henry E. Davies, Jr., J. L. Overfield, E. Williams, Jr., S. C. Msritt, D. Klinck, F. A. Freeman and C. G. Comstock. The Examining Committee were JESSE C. SMITH, CALVIN FROST and THOMAS A. NELSON.

AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.—The American Gubernatorial Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on Thursday, nominated Hon. THOS. HOLLIDAY HICKS, of Dorchester county, as the candidate of the party for the office of Governor of Maryland. The nomination was made on the seventh ballot. Messrs. JAMES B. RIDAUD and WILLIAM H. PURNELL were the competing candidates.

MARINE CORPS APPOINTMENT.—Capt. HENRY B. TYLER, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, with the rank of Major, in the place of Major PARKE G. HOWLE, deceased.

THE DEVLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Mr. Sickles' Argument Concluded—Mr. Field's and Mr. O'Conor's Points.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULY 24.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Mr. Sickles continued his argument. At the adjournment of the Court on the preceding day he was about to consider his last proposition, but before doing so he desired to refer again to the Charter of 1857, and the first section, as bearing upon the power of appointment in the City authorities, which he had discussed under the sixth point.

The section read:

"The Corporation now existing and known by the name of 'The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York,' shall continue to be a body politic and corporate in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore had by the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.'"

It was contended that because the last clause of this Charter repealed all emendatory acts before passed, that the power of appointment was taken away; but taking both clauses together they would not bear that construction. The last, the repealing clause, only effected the mode of transacting their business, the machinery of the City Government—not its substance. The "powers, grants and privileges," belonging to the Corporation were all continued and vested in the City. He had also omitted to cite the case of The People ex rel. McIntyre vs. The Corporation of New-York, reported in the 3d Johnson's Cases, 79. He had mentioned that there was another section of the Ordinance of '49, (sec. 47,) in reference to the office of Street Commissioner, which he would read, to show something of its history and the period of its organization, and how long it had lasted. It had been in existence previous to the Constitution of 1846. This ordinance was passed on the 9th of May, 1849, and was to be found at page 45 and the following pages. There was in title 3, page 50, in the same volume, another in reference to the Deputy Street Commissioner, containing ample provisions for any vacancy occurring. The Deputy being part of the organization of the Department, invested with all the powers to perform all the duties.

These ordinances were continued in force by the Charter of '57 and had all the effect of laws. There was no vacancy—because on the death of Joseph Taylor *ex instanter*, Turner became *de facto* the Street Commissioner and so continued up to the moment when Mr. Devlin was appointed and entered on his office.

Mr. Field asked how Mr. Turner had ever been appointed.

Mr. Sickles—He was appointed by the Mayor with the approbation and consent of the Aldermen, under the Charter of 1857 and the Ordinances.

Mr. Field—The Charter of 1857 does not authorize such appointment.

Mr. Sickles—But the Ordinances under that Charter remain in full force and effect.

They contended that Mr. Conover had not shown, as he was bound to show, that Devlin came into possession of the office.

He would then proceed to look at the warrant which they contended was void on its face. A process in such a proceeding must recite on its face all the facts essential to show jurisdiction (Powers vs. People 4 J R 292 and Germond vs. People 1 Hill 343.) This is especially the case where the warrant emanates from a limited jurisdiction—every step, every act, must go side by side, step by step with the Statute, and it must bear upon its face full justification and protection of the parties acting under it. What did it recite? The preliminary part contains a recital in the usual form of the steps taken before Justice Peabody. After reciting that Mr. Conover came before him and that certain proceedings were had—it recited that Conover claimed office as having been appointed by the Governors, and that Devlin claimed as having been appointed by the Corporation.

Mr. Field—It does not so recite at all.

Mr. O'Conor—No. The mode of Mr. Devlin's appointment is very judiciously left out.

Mr. Field—Whether judiciously, or not, is not the question. It does not so recite.

Mr. Sickles—Then it is the more defective. I thought it did; I thought it was stronger than it is. It recites that Devlin has become possessed of the books and papers, and that Conover is the successor to the office as Street Commissioner, and thereby does decide that the title which is the issue. And, although my friends on the other side say that they do not pretend to decide the title to the office, yet they do in so many words put a recital in the warrant deciding it. There is a distinct declaration that Conover is the successor to the office. What more could the Supreme Court do under a *quo warranto*? That was in succinct terms the very judgment they would have sought if they had had the hardihood to ask for any such judgment, or a Court or Judge could be found to render one, and one is as likely as the other. What he had read embodied all in the warrant as to matter of title.

It then proceeded—that Devlin not having made oath that he had delivered the books and so forth—which brought him to the second ground, which was, that it did not show that any books or papers ever came into the possession of Devlin; it did not show that the Judge found any such fact, nor did the recital show that they alleged any such fact. The most essential fact that it was incumbent on Judge Peabody to find before he could proceed in any such case, (conceding that he had jurisdiction of it,) was that Devlin had books and papers belonging to this office in his possession. They could not find a man guilty of detaining or holding possession of a thing until they found him guilty of having the possession of it. This must precede the act of holding and keeping. He might just as well have been convicted of not giving up the City Hall or the White House at Washington. The warrant must show that he had possessed them and still held them. All these things must concur and appear on the warrant.

It was not a mere accidental omission, which might be cured, because the judgment of Mr. Justice Peabody does not find or adjudicate that the books came into the possession of Mr. Devlin, and that after so coming to his possession he refused to deliver them. He said, therefore, that in all these three essentials the warrant was fatally defective. It did not appear that such books and papers were, before that time, demanded of Devlin. The warrant was entirely silent on the question of demand, which the statute made a condition precedent thereto. Two things must happen and appear. First, that the books, &c., came into the possession, and, secondly, the demand of the person having them in his possession. The warrant showed neither of these two indispensable acts which should form the foundation of all the Judge could do. They should precede the search-warrant; but, above all, they should precede a warrant depriving a man of his liberty.

Fourthly, the warrant was defective because it was too general, not specifying what books were meant.

Mr. Field—We are not now arguing the search-warrant.

Mr. Sickles—I will show it is a fatal defect in the warrant, because it directs that a man be sent to prison for not obeying a vague warrant, and no human reason could determine when it was obeyed and when the property called for was delivered. It was as fatal as it would be in a warrant of replevin issued to a Sheriff, directing him to take the property of John Smith and deliver it to John Jones. The gentlemen, in their hot haste, had omitted this important requisite; they had expected to get it all through in about five minutes, which one of the gentlemen thought quite long enough for any judicial proceeding. Where were these books and papers? Were they locked up in a box or cellar? No. They were public records in a public office, open from day to day, for the inspection of any one, at reasonable hours, who wished to consult them. It was essential to specify them with reasonable certainty. This was not a technical objection, but one of substance.

His Honor would observe the language of the mandate here. It was a general warrant, and obnoxious to all the approbrium which had been heaped upon general warrants in this country and in England, and in consequence of which revolutions had arisen, and millions had shed their blood; and against which the people of this State, whenever they attempted to form a Constitution, had sedulously guarded the citizens. The R. S., Chap. 4, vol 1, p 302, which was an enumeration of the rights of the citizens and inhabitants of this State, guaranteed them against searches, without particularly describing the place and the property demanded.

Mr. Field—That is not in the Constitution.

Mr. Sickles—It is in the Bill of Rights. It cannot much matter to my friend whether it is in the Constitution, or the Bill of Rights, or a statute, for he does not mind either, much. It is not only law but apparent to human reason, which no men ought to be insensible to. It might be in a thousand constitutions and could not more merit the respect of every man who regards law and liberty.

They said, in addition, that the warrant purported to emanate from the Supreme Court. They looked in vain through the recitals, the warrant and the mandate for anything showing the source of the authority exercised; and that they supposed was a fatal defect. So far from it, it appeared to be the act of the Supreme Court, whereas the Supreme Court or any Justice of it, sitting as such, had no such power; but the statute provided that a certain class of officers in their own persons, acting under that statute, might inaugurate and conduct to a determination such proceedings. He did not know whether it appeared on the record, but it was in the case, that on that memorable day, when Justice Peabody signed that warrant, he was sitting at Special Term. It might be that they intended to claim for it all the respect due to a process emanating from the Supreme Court. If it had been—if the statute had authorized the Supreme Court to begin, conduct and end such a proceeding, it would have contained just what it did contain upon its face.

These comprised the grounds upon which they moved for the discharge of Mr. Devlin; they thought they had shown sufficient reason under the two heads, intimated by his Honor as those under which he would examine the question. They thought that Judge Peabody had no jurisdiction in the matter brought before him, and in which he proceeded to act. They supposed that they had shown that upon the face of the Act, firstly, because the title to the office had been in issue; and secondly, because the plaintiff, who could only come before him as the successor to the office, had not shown himself to be so, for the Governor could not appoint to that office without defying the Constitution and the laws; also, because the person from whom he sought to take the books and papers held the possession and claimed it by virtue of his right to the office himself; and the papers showed that the authority of Mr. Conover emanated from no power, which according to the Constitution and ordinances, could fill that office. He supposed upon the case stated, and the case itself, it was clear and indisputable that Judge Peabody could not proceed in that summary manner indicated, but that the parties were left, by the well known and recognized principle of law, to the proceeding by *quo warranto*. In a case reported in 5 Alabama R., p. 81, it was held that the right to exercise an office was as much property as anything could be, and that the right must be decided, if disputed, by trial by Jury.

They had shown that the warrant was void upon its face, and they asked that Mr. Devlin be discharged from this imprisonment as extraordinary that is has astonished not only every citizen, but every lawyer. They invoked for Mr. Devlin all the powers and privileges, thrown around this Court; and they hoped his Honor would give effect to this great writ of liberty—a writ which arose when these acts of tyranny and oppression were common and frequent; a writ which was invented as the only safeguard of the citizen to protect him against these arbitrary outrages. Let us not (concluded he) go back in our progress till we emulate those ages which history records as the parent of revolution.

Mr. O'Conor here rose merely to submit some further authorities to his Honor. In Burke *vs.* Elliott, 4 Iredell Law Reports, 361, it was held that no officer can be an officer *de facto* who has not a colorable appointment, or has not exercised the functions for a long time with the apparent assent of the proper authorities.

An officer cannot set up that he is an officer *de facto*, when there is one *de jure*. (15 Vermont Reports, 657; 1 Ashmead, 156; 9 Mass., 235; and the United States Digest, pp. 19 to 25—the cases there collected.)

On the question as to who had the power to appoint, the Act of 1849 only related to elective officers; and there was no general statute making provision for filling incidental vacancies in offices held by appointment, except where the Senate and Legislature were parties to the appointment. As far as he had searched, all other cases appeared to be governed by the particular law relating to the particular office.

MR. FIELD'S ARGUMENT FOR THE RESPONDENTS.

Mr. Field then proceeded with his argument. It was much to have been hoped (he said) that this argument might have been had without going into the topics discussed before Judge Peabody, and much more to have been hoped without any appeals to passion or prejudice, or any allusions personal to any body. Really, the controversy was one which could be carried on without any of those asperities which had marked its progress. The argument ought to have been confined to a single point; but it was not their fault that it had gone over the whole ground, and not only that, but every other that could be dragged into it; but as the Court would hear it, they must follow. Was it their fault that appeals had been made to the past history as to no controversy? If he did not follow the gentleman through that branch of the subject it was because he thought them quite irrelavent. It illustrated the Scriptural declaration that "They who live by the sword shall perish by the sword." Mr. Devlin began by violence and blood, and he ought not now to complain of what the law gives him. It appears that Mr. Conover went in and was fulfilling the duties of the office under his commission, bearing the great seal of this State, with the motto which we all revere. He was turned out ignominiously and with violence, by an armed mob, who kept the City in commotion; and if they (the responoents) had not been able to get through with this matter, it was that they had been delayed by a series of the most unjustifiable attempts to baffle the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Those who had had to do with it, when fully inquired into, would have much to do to justify their own honor and their own conduct. With these remarks he would leave that part of the case; and apply himself to the consideration of the legal questions, reserving what he had to say for the argument on the Injunction, when he would explain what he meant and what the people ought to know.

In addition to the points of Mr Field's argument published in yesterday's DAILY TIMES, he urged the following:

MR. FIELD'S FURTHER POINTS.

No question is made, that the warrant is good in form.

The only question, therefore, is this: When the warrant was signed, had Mr. Justice Peabody acquired jurisdiction to determine whether he should sign it or not?

Now that learned Judge—one of the Supreme Court—the highest Court of original jurisdiction in the State—one that supervises all inferior tribunals, the Court of Common Pleas included, controlling them by *mandamus*, prohibition, and the like, has decided as matter of law that he had jurisdiction.

And though it may be true that every other Court or tribunal, high or low, has a legal right to inquire into the jurisdiction of every other tribunal, however high, yet the comity of courts and their due subordination, require that one should respect the judicial decision of another, especially of a superior judge. A judge of the Supreme Court is of the same authority as the first chancellor. Would it have been thought proper for the first judge of a Court of Common Pleas to sit in review of the decision of the chancellor, though made in a special proceeding?

Would not the first judge rather have said: "My opinion might have been different, if the question were new, but I defer to the opinion of the Chancellor."

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot exercise an inferior office. He cannot be a Commissioner. The Constitution forbids it. "They shall not hold any other office or public trust." (Art. 6, section 8; 7 Hill 19; 2 Denio 335; 2 Kernen 406.)

If, therefore, the learned Judge of the Common Pleas should be of opinion that the learned Judge of the Supreme Court had not, what he decided he had, jurisdiction, it would be but opinion against opinion; the opinion of an inferior judge weighed against the opinion of a superior, first delivered; an inversion of judicial order which can hardly be supposed.

But suppose the Judge were to disregard entirely the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court, upon the law, he cannot disregard his decision upon the facts.

What facts, then, had been alleged before Mr. Justice Peabody, and passed upon by him, before he signed the warrant?

That Mr. Conover had been duly appointed by the Governor, and commissioned under the great seal of the State, as Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, had accepted the office, taken the oath, filed the bond, and entered upon the possession of the franchise.

Devlin's counsel must show, that the allegation of these facts did not give the Judge of the Supreme Court the power to "inquire into the circumstances," for, if he had that power, then the power to issue the warrant followed, though he should have committed a thousand errors in issuing it.

To show this, they must make good three positions, neither of which they can maintain. They cannot make good this first position.

That the allegation that a person has been duly appointed to an office does not give jurisdiction to inquire whether he has been thus duly appointed, and then they must make good this second position. That under no conceivable circumstances whatever could the commission of the State, under its great seal, signed by the Governor and Secretary, make a person successor to the offices of Street Commissioner, and then they must make good, also, this third position.

That possession of the franchise taken and enjoyed under such a commission, ought not to give the person thus in possession a right to the official books.

The first position is untenable. The claim of a due appointment gives the right to judge whether it be so. It is no enemy to say that it is legally impossible that a due appointment can be made by a Governor, for that is the very question to be decided; and that is a judicial question, upon which the Judge must pass one way or the other; and the right to pass upon that question is itself jurisdiction. (Matter of Prime, 1 Barb; Davis *vs.* Mayor, in Superior Court and Court of Appeals.)

The second position is equally untenable. It is not only possible that the Governor might, under some circumstances, have the right to appoint the Street Commissioner, but he had already the right to do so, under the circumstances of this case. Until 1821, he had the appointment even of the Mayor.

Sub. I. The criticism which has been made upon the words "officers of this State," in the act of Feb. 3, 1849, is altogether illusory. The office of Street Commissioner is one of the offices of the State. Every public officer who holds his authority under this State as sovereign, is an officer of the State. If it were not so, the Mayor need not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, for that Constitution only requires that officers, "both of the United States and of the several States" should take the oath to support it. (Art. 6, sec. 3.)

So the State Constitution (art. 12) requires "all officers, executive and judicial," to take oath. If this does not include city officers, the Mayor need not swear to support the State Constitution. The Revised Statutes (1 R. S. 120, sec. 24, sub. 6; 121, sec. 33, sub. 6) include city officers among the officers of the State. Equally illusory is the criticism upon the words of limitation which the same act contains, upon the time during which the *ad interim* incumbent shall hold. Mr. Conover can, in no event, hold longer than Mr. Taylor could have held, and if the office had continued elective, as it was last year, he could have held only till the 1st of next January.

The words "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officers could be by law elected," are words of limitation upon the continuance of the vacancy. The language might have been in this form, with the same meaning: Whenever a vacancy exists in any office in the State, the Governor shall fill it for the unexpired term; except that if the office be elective, the electors shall fill it at the first annual election, and the Governor's appointments shall be good only till then.

Sub. II. The right of the Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in City offices, by the Governor, is settled by judicial decisions. (Tappan *vs.* Gray, 9 Paige; People *vs.* Fisher, 24 Wendell; Snedeker's case, 4 Kirwan.)

Sub. III. Had the present Mayor the right to appoint a successor to Mr. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner? The right of a Mayor, elected under the new Charter, to appoint a Street Commissioner under that Charter, need not be disputed. The dispute is whether a Mayor, elected under the repealed charters, can now, before the terms of the old officers are expired, appoint a new Street Commissioner to hold under the new Charter. We say that he cannot.

1. The new charter was passed on the 14th of April, and took effect as a law on the 1st of May. But there are some parts of it prospective, and others present, in their operation. For example, when the second section declares that the legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, it refers to future aldermen and assistants. So the third, fourth and fifth sections refer to future officers only, and the twenty-first section refers to future officers.

2. Take now the nineteenth section, which is in these words:

The Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation shall each be elected by the electors of the City; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have the power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor, and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another.

It is perfectly certain that the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation mentioned in this section, are not the present Comptroller and Counsel. They were elected in 1856 for three years each. If the present Comptroller and Counsel are not included, in what rule of construction can it be thought that the present Mayor and the present heads of departments, other than the Comptroller and Counsel, are included?

3. When the departments are not re-organized, the charter was thus expressive: "There shall continue to be an executive department," &c., as in the 24th and 25th sections, referring to the Croton Aqueduct and Almshouse departments.

4. A distinction is made by the act between officers created by the charter and those holding offices under it. The 49th section declares that the Grand Jury may present any officers created by or holding offices under this charter. The government of the City, up to the first of January next, is wholly carried on by officers created by the charter. After that period it will be carried on wholly by officers elected by the people appointed by the Mayor, and holding under the charter; though as to the offices of Comptroller, Counsel, Street Commissioner, City Inspector, and of the Croton Aqueduct, Department, it will still be carried on by officers created by the charter, until the 1st day of January, 1860, when the whole machinery of the City Government will be worked by officers elected and appointed and holding under the charter.

5. The 51st section provides for carrying on the City Government through these several periods:

SEC. 51. The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act, shall be elected at the first election for charter officers, to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday in December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. All persons who shall have been elected under former laws, regulating or affecting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take their office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, and of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such ordinance, except for the cause and in the manner provided for in sections 28 and 29 of this act. And all other officers and all school officers, and each Governor of the Almshouse, whose terms of office may expire with the present municipal year, shall also be elected on the day before provided for by this section.

6. At the death of Mr. Taylor, on the 9th of June, the office which he held was held solely under the new charter. The old charters under which he had been elected were all repealed; he could exercise no authority under them. His power was derived solely from the new act, and this act made him a Street Commissioner, and his office a statuary office, to expire on the 1st of January, 1860. In truth, there is not a single City office now held under the authority of the old charters, from 1830 to 1857. Every officer, high or low, must justify his acts by the new charter, or he cannot justify them at all.

7. It follows clearly, from these considerations, that the present Mayor cannot appoint or remove any head of a Department until 1858, and that the Mayor then elected cannot appoint or remove a Street Commissioner, City Inspector, or officer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, till the expiration of the terms for which they were elected under the old charter.

8. The notion that the Mayor has now the power to fill the vacancy by virtue of the old ordinances has no support.

(1.) The language of section 32 is limited and guarded. It is that "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing exclusions shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto, and are not inconsistent with this act." The words "apply to the departments herein mentioned" do not mean that they shall determine who are to hold the departments, or how they are to be appointed, but how they shall exercise their functions when appointed.

(2.) The old ordinances are inconsistent with the new Charter in this respect—that the latter takes from the Mayor all right of control over, or interference with the Street Commissioner's office till 1859, while the former gave it to him in certain contingencies.

(3.) The words "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct," suppose that the Common Council has control over the subject of the ordinances, and reserves to the Common Council the right to continue them, to reenact them, to alter them, or to repeal them. It was clearly not intended to give to the ordinances any extraordinary authority, but to prevent the confusion which might arise before new ordinances on the same subject could be passed. What the Common Council could not now ordain is not retained as an ordinance of the past.

(4.) The ordinance of 1849, on the subject of vacancies in the Street Commissioner's Department, is but a repetition of the act of 1849, and copied with the ordinance for convenience, just as part of the constitution of our State are copied into the Revised Statutes. (1. R. S.) But they derive no force by being thus copied; and when the original from which they were copied falls, the copy falls with it. The charter of 1840 is especially repealed by the present charter. It should seem then, most natural to conclude that the Legislature has retained copying the ordinance, while it has intended to repeal the original statute, and has manifested such intention in the most pointed language.

The third position is also tenable.

Under the commission Mr. Conover could become, by possession, officer *de facto*, even if he could not have become officer *de jure*. People *vs.* Welch, 14 Barb. 259; People *vs.* Crane, 16 Barb. 370; Tappan *vs.* Gray, 9 Paige, 509; Boardman *vs.* Halliday, 10 Paige, 332; Plymouth *vs.* Painter, 17 Conn. 585; Weeks *vs.* Ellis, 2 Barb. 324.

At the conclusion of Mr. Field's argument, the case was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Noyce will follow and Mr. O'Conor reply.

MR. O'CONOR'S POINTS IN REPLY.

First Point—The statute authorizes the proceeding only against a predecessor who has quit and surrendered the office, or against one in possession of some book or paper taken possession of by himself or some other during a vacancy. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that Daniel D. Conover was duly appointed and in actual possession of the office, with its books and papers, as alleged by him before Judge Peabody, then Mr. Devlin was merely a trespasser, intruding upon him and forcibly seizing his papers. The statute does not apply to such a case.

Second Point—The proceeding before Judge Peabody was inapplicable to the case for two other reasons:

I. Books and papers used by the official agents of a corporation, and kept in the rooms belonging to such corporation, are not "books or papers in the custody of an officer or in any way appertaining to his office," within the scope and meaning of the act. (1 R. S. 124, art. 5; Frost *vs* Brisbin, 19 Wend. 12; Laval *vs.* De Liesseline, 4 McCord's R. 68, 71.)

II. The statute is admitted on all hands to be applicable only to a case where the office was not in possession of the applicant. (5 Hill's R. 633.) Yet Conover's original complaint neither averred facts showing a legal title from which possession might be presumed or stated, as a fact, that he had actual possession of the office.

III. This defect in the original complaint could not be lawfully supplied by proofs given subsequently to the issuing the order on Devlin to show cause; but if it could have been so supplied, then the subsequent affidavits of Conover, especially when connected with their express and implied admissions touching Devlin's acts and title to show a case not within the statute, in the following respects:

1. Conover's affidavits disclose the case of a contested succession, and that, legally or illegally, he was, in fact, held out of the office, and denied the means of exercising any of its functions, by sundry agents of the Corporation. Then he was not officer *de facto*, within any definition of that term known to the law. An officer *de facto* is one actually exercising the functions of the office with the apparent acquiescence of the appointing power, under color of a lawful election or appointment.

2. The last affidavit, made by Conover himself on the 10th of July, 1857, expressly admits that all the books and papers which were in their rightful and proper places of deposit. They could not rightfully, lawfully or with safety to the public interests have removed from those places; and the fact asserted by Conover that, while in their proper places of deposit, they were out of his possession and beyond his control was conclusive evidence that he was not in possession of the office.

3. This was never intended to sanction the removal of public papers from their proper places of deposit provided for their safety and security by the public authorities, until the claimant of an office by *quo warranto* or otherwise has acquired actual control of the office, in the popular or physical sense of that term, this summary remedy cannot be applied.

a. If it was intended to operate as it has been used in this case, it would not be confined to books and papers. It would extend to the public seals and the various other physical implements, without which the officer cannot act; it would be extended to the public room, desks, &c., attached to the office by law.

b. Allowing this statute to be used in the way Conover has employed it, it would deprive the public of all the benefits designed by the common law doctrine of officer *de facto*. Whilst one claimant retained the room, the public seals, &c., the other claimant, by virtue of summary process obtained from a county judge, would carry off the books and papers to another place. Neither could then perform any service for the public. The official functions would suffer a total and complete paralysis.

c. In such a case a rural Registar and County Clerk would satisfy any single judge that he was entitled to the office, all the records of such office might be transferred to a garret in Mackerelville, exposed to imminent peril during the pendency of a *quo warranto*. Thus all public business connected with either office might be kept at a stand still during the same period.

Third—The doctrine that in this summary proceeding the title to the office cannot be tried, has been perverted in this case to purposes precisely opposite to its end and aim. The doctrine is that one in possession shall not be ousted in this summary way by reason of any supposed defect in his title. This is the whole length and breadth of the doctrine officer *de facto*.

1. It was rightly argued before Judge Peabody, by Mr. Devlin's counsel, that he being a rival claimant, the office could only be disposed thereof, or of any of the books or papers appertaining thereto, by due judicial action in a *quo warranto*. (5 Hills, R. 633.) The principle was most singularly turned against the party who invoked it. The result of the proceeding was, that although Mr. Conover set forth his title on the record, and showed it to be bad, yet that from a brief, transient and contested occupancy he was an officer *de facto*, and should recover the papers from him who, for aught the Judge knew or would venture to decide, was the officer *de jure*.

1. In any view of the case Conover was not officer *de facto*, (Burke *vs.* Elliot, 4 Tredell's Law R., 361; Wilcox *vs.* Smith, 5 Wend., 233.)

2. An officer proceeding to enforce his powers against an individual can never, in such proceeding, sustain himself on the ground that he is officer *de facto*, if it appear that he is not officer *de jure*. (Cummings *vs.* Clark, 15 Vermont, 657; Cornish *vs.* Young, 1 Ashmead's R., 156 and note; Fowler *vs.* Beebe, 9 Mass. R., 235; 2 U. S. Dig. title office and officers, secs. 19 to 25.)

3. It is only as between third persons, one or both having acted on possession and apparent right that the principle officer *de facto* applies. When the officer is himself a party he must show that he is officer.

4. It is a monstrous perversion of the law on this head, to say that a claimant, after two or three days alleged possession, may go before a Justice, show that he has himself no right or title to the office, virtually admit that the party proceeded against has a good title to it, and that the Justice may thereupon take the books and papers from the hands of the lawful officer and deliver them to the illegitimate pretender.

Fourth—It is too plain a proposition for serious argument, that the appointment of Mr. Devlin was void, and that that of Mr. Conover was void.

1. The Charter of 1857 provides in general terms that the heads of departments (not elected by the people) "shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." (Section 19.)

1. There is nothing in any rule of construction, or in the reason of the thing, to limit this power of appointment to the single case of a vacancy created by efflux of time. The whole power of appointment is vested in the City authorities. "Every election (or appointment) is to supply a vacancy either actual or anticipated." (Per Savage C. J., People *vs.* Contant, 11 Wendel, 134.)

2. The amended Charter makes special provision for vacancies occasioned by casualty in elective offices. (Secs. 6, 17 and 20.) This was necessary, and the vacancy is in every instance required to be filled by local or City authority. There was no necessity of providing specially for vacancies in offices held by City appointment. The appointing power was always in life capable of action, and it is by the terms of the Charter distinctly pointed out.

3. The attempt by a fanciful and farfetched construction of § 51 to withdraw the interval between the enactment of the new Charter and the 1st of January, 1859, from the operation of the appointing power provided in by § 19, and thus to leave the case of a vacancy in the chieftainship of a department wholly unprovided for except by a strained and unnatural application of the law of 1849, cannot prevail.

A. Judge Peabody declined to adopt this construction or to express any opinion on the title. Judge Davies avoided expressing any opinion on it. Judge Roosevelt intimated an opinion against it. Therefore, so far as the Juniciary is concerned, this conceit is without support.

B. The inapplicability of the law of 1849, in its details, to the case of an office held by appointment, is conclusive against the right claimed under it by Conover as Governor's appointee. (11 Wend., 521.)

C. The §51, though it protected the Street Commissioner and other heads of departments from any curtailment of their then existing terms of office by the mere passage of the new charter, expressly contemplated the termination of their holding before expiration, if he terms were. Surely, if removed under §22 or §49, it was intended that the appointing power in that charter created for the purpose should appoint. The case of People *ex rel.* Coutant, 11 Wend., 134, is express authority for the proposition that "Taking this whole section together, the substance is the same as if it read thus: 'The persons now filling the office of Street Commissioner, &c., shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms unless removed from office during such continuance.'"

D. The construction of this §51 as prohibiting death or resignation is entirely in harmony with the nonsensical character which pervades the whole argument in support of Conover's appointment.

4. The Constitution, (art. 10, sec. 5,) in authorizing the Legislature to fill vacancies in office, requires that body to discriminate between elective offices and offices held by appointment.

5. The Legislature has done so. The act of 1849 (pp. 26, 36) provides for elective offices only. In respect to incidental vacancies occurring by reason of death, removal, resignation, &c., in offices held by appointment, no general provision was made, or was necessary, except in cases where the Legislature, or some branch thereof, exercises the appointing power or is a part of it. (1 R. S., 333, §§ 47 and 48.) It was necessary to provide in respect to the people and the legislative bodies, for they have intervals of repose, during which the appointing power must be dormant. In all other cases the appointing power is at all times capable of action, and can exercise functions to meet the emergency at the instant it arises. Consequently it will be found that in all other cases of office held by appointment the statuary provision relative to the particular office cover all vacancies, however arising, whether by death, resignation, removal, forfeiture, or expiration of term.

II. The Constitution (art. 10, sec. 5) forbade the giving of this power to the Government. (People *vs.* Draper, Sepb. T., 1857. Per Denio.)

THE CONOVER CONTEMPT CASE.

Before Henry Hilton, Esq., Referee.

The testimony in this case, before the Referee, was continued, yesterday, at Mr. Hilton's Chambers, Trinity buildings. Mr. Develin was present.

Aaron J. Vanderpool sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady—I am the counsel for the Sheriff of this County; I was so on July 18; I presume that I was in the Court-room, in his new City Hall, on that day, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant in the matter of Conover against Devolin; about the time at which I suppose Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant, I saw Mr. Stearn, one of the Deputies of the Sheriff, come into the room, and I stepped toward him, taking no attention to what was going on before Judge Peabody, and walked out of the room with Mr. Stearn; I think I saw the Judge writing before I left the room; I was under the impression that he had just signed the warrant; I heard it applied for; when I passed out of the room Frederic L. Vultee followed after me, and we went into the large room of the Marine Court to see whether the injunction had any effect on the warrant of arrest; we were there not more than a minute or two; when we left that room, I have no recollection of seeing either young Mr. Field, Merwin R. Brewer or John R. Farrington; when I left the Court room with Mr. Stearn, I cannot tell where those gentlemen were; I heard Mr. James T. Brady announce something about an injunction, as I was passing out with Mr. Stearn; I suppose it was to the Court; I knew of the injunction being allowed in this suit, at about 11 o'clock, A. M.; I was informed of it by the under-sheriff; I conversed with David Dudley Field, Esq.; and I think with Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., but not with Merwin R Brewer, Esq., or Dudley Field, Jr., Esq., about that copy of the injunction before Judge Peabody signed the warrant of arrest on that day; when I spoke to those gentlemen, I do not recollect whether Mr. Brewer or Mr. Conover was within hearing; I remarked to Mr. Field, now that Judge Davies had superseded the *certiorari*, I supposed that Judge Peabody would decline the warrant, but that there was a matter come up now which I had to look after—an injunction served upon the Sheriff restraining him from executing them; Mr. Field said, "If he don't execute them, we'll see whether the Court can't deal with him for contempt," or words to that effect; I remarked, "we'll try that on with him, as soon as he chooses, for we should obey an injunction served on us in the matter;" he said, "who has granted an injunction against the Sheriff?" I told him that Judge Ingraham had; something then occurred in the Court-room, which broke off our conversation, and I left very soon after and went to the Sheriff's office.

Henry Berthoff sworn, examined by Mr. Brady—I am one of the officers assigned to the Supreme Court; I have been so for the last twelve years; I was in the Court-room on July 18th, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant, in the matter of Conover against Devolin; the warrant was signed by the Judge; he laid it down on his desk; I asked him what I should do with it; he told me to hand it to Mr. Field; I did so; Mr. Field gave it to his son, who passed it to Mr. Merwin R. Brower; as I handed it to Mr. Field, Mr. Brady handed a paper to Mr. Conover, and young Mr. Field, Mr. Brewer, and the Constable, Mr. Farrington, went out together; I heard Mr. Brady make an announcement about the injunction to the Court; when that announcement was made, D. D. Field, Esq., M. R. Brewer, Esq., and John R. Farrington, Esq., were in the Court-room, standing near each other; Mr. Vultee was also there, standing on the right-hand side of the Judge's Bench, a little below where the clerk sits.

To Mr. Field—I believe I am as confident that I handed the warrant to Mr. Field as I am of the other points to which I have testified; Mr. Field, Jr., was not, during the whole time that I speak of, looking out to what was passing in the Park.

To Mr. Brady—I particularly noticed the movements of the gentlemen I have named.

Albert J. Terhune sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady—I reside at No. 153 Christopher-street; I was in the Supreme Court room on the 18th July, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant, in the matter of Conover against Develin; I saw Mr. James T. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; it was at the same moment that the Judge signed the search-warrant; I heard Mr. Brady announce to the Court that he had served the injunction; at the time of that announcement I cannot say where Merwin R. Brewer and John R. Farrington were; I do not recollect seeing them go out of Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I am a carpenter; I came into court that day because I had nothing else to do; I have not, nor have I had any contract under the Street Department; I may have been asked by parties about my testimony, and I told them what I knew; I may state that Mr. Brewer tried to pump me last evening; (Mr. Brewer who was present, shook his head in token of denial;) I had not heard there was to be an injunction; I could see the Judge, Mr. Brady and Mr. Conover; I cannot say at the same instant; I saw Mr. Conover; I saw what was done with the warrant after the Judge signed it; it was given to Mr. Berthoff; I did not notice what he did with it; I know Mr. Brewer by sight; I saw Mr. Berthoff hand the warrant to somebody; I did not notice who; I was looking at some other things going on; I was looking at Mr. Brady handing a paper to Mr. Conover.

John McMillan, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady.—I am not now in any employment; I have been in the furniture business for twenty years; I was in the court-room when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I saw Mr. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; it was almost in the same moment that Judge Peabody signed the warrant; I heard Mr. Brady announce to the Court that he had served the injunction; that was immediately after the service of the injunction; I did not notice Merwin R. Brewer, John R. Farrington, or Frederick L. Voltee at the time of the announcement; I do not recollect seeing them till I saw them in the Street Commissioner's office.

James Sandford, lately a Municipal Police officer, was also examined, and testified substantially to the same effect as the preceding witnesses.

Bernard McParlin likewise deposed to the same effect. Adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 216 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES—THE

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. J. F. Walker will preach to-morrow morning and evening, in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn,** The church will be closed during August. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, from Taft's College, Massachusetts, will commence his regular duties as the stated pastor of the church on the first Sabbath in September.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. P. M. STEVKER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Seats free. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Pulaski-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

☞ **The Second of a Series of Religious Lectures,** on topics of the greatest interest to every citizen, will be given in the Hall of the Metropolitan Academy, No. 93 and 95 6th av., near Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Public School Education in Relation to Crime.*

☞ **Doom of the Nations.**—The Bishop of Mount Zion Second Advent Church will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *The Book with Seven Seals.* Real Christians are invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. S. H. Cox, D.D., (late of Brooklyn,) will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Adams') SABBATH MORNING 26th inst. (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Prof. Hitchcock** will preach at the Park Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs., on SUNDAY next, July 26. Services commence in the morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ **Madison-square Presbyterian Church.**—Public worship will be continued in this Church every SABBATH. Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will officiate during the absence of the Pastor. Services 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

☞ **Millennial Reign of Christ.**—By Divine permission H. HEYNE will speak on this subject at the Hall, No. 187 Bowery, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Adventists and others interested are invited to attend.

☞ **First Presbyterian Church,** 5th-av., corner 15th-st. By arrangement of Drs PHILLIPS and POTTS, Rev. Dr. FERRIS will supply their united congregations during the Summer in the above Church. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will** find public worship conducted in the church corner of Stanton and Forsyth-street, as in their own country, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school meets at 9 A. M., 2½ P. M.

Hedding M. E. Mission, Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, SABBATH—preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love-feast at 3 P. M. to which we respectfully invite our friends from other Churches.

☞ **Grace Chapel,** (Clinton Hall, Mercantile Library Lecture Room,) Pastor, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

☞ **Tenth Congregational Church,** corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Church of the Puritans,** Union square. Preaching TO-MORROW A. M., by Rev. Mr. HUTCHINSON, late Missionary of the American Board, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. H. TOWNE, of Bridgeport.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Sparrow,** Professor in the Virginia Theological Seminary, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Thos. Mehany, A. B., T. C. D.,** will preach, God willing, in Chelsea Hall 18th-st., corner 8th-av., on SABBATH NEXT, at 10½ A. M., and consecutively.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is expected to speak in the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., near 1st-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Kingdom of God on Earth—the Hebrew's Jubilee, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Rev. B. M. ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 26th, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 8 evening. Seats free for all.

☞ **The Fifth-avenue Baptist Church**—Is closed until the last Sabbath in August.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1857.
IMMENSE TRIUMPH OF THE PROMENADE CONCERTS IN THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OF BEAUTIFUL TREES.
A GREAT BILL—FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Marzetti.....as.....Pongo, the Ape
Antoine.....as.....Albini | Espinosa, as M. Du Tour per
EVOLUTIONS OF THE FIGURANTE ROSE.
M. DU TOUPET
THE PROMENADE CONCERT.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Monday—Signorina Theresa Rollo in a new Ballet, and the talented Vandeville Company.
BLANCHE to be produced on Tuesday.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
July 25, 1857.
MISS H. BEHREND,
E. MOLLENHAUER.
AN UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
The Overtures to "Zampa" and "Oberon," "The Anvil Chorus," "Railroad Galop," "Wigwam Life," "Battle of Buena Vista," and "Katydid Polka," will be in the list of performances.
Admission.....25 cents
Afternoon Concert, 3 P. M. Evening, 8 o'clock.
On SUNDAY EVENING, July 26, 1857,
A GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
With the whole strength of the magnificent Orchestra and Chorus.
Admission.....25 cents

OLYMPIC.
SATURDAY, July 25,
Positively the last night of the present season.
OLYMPIANA; OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL.
Previous to which the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.
To conclude with the first act of
PRESIDENT MACAIRE.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PUMDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 25,
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
PIZARROUS, OR WHO SHOT ROLLABUS?
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.; previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views. The grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR ONE NIGHT, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to H. E. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE of Arrangements for the funeral of Mr. EUGENE ANDERSON, Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE was appointed Chairman, and A. A. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

The Grand Marshal, F. A. TALLMADGE, appointed the following gentlemen as his aids to the several Divisions:

Police Proper—Capt. Carpenter, Samuel Brevoort, Esq.
Special Police—Edward C. Taylor, (Clerk to Police Commissioners.) Capt. J. C. Holmes.
Fire Department—Hon. H. A. Phillips, Benjamin W. Packman, Joseph H. Racey.
Citizens—R. L. Macomber, C. H. Chambers.
The several Divisions will meet as follows:
Police Proper at XIVth Ward Station house.
Special Police at No. 88 White-st.
Fire Department at Lady Washington Engine Co.'s House, Elm-st., near Broome-st.
Centre Market Guard at Central Hall.
The line of march will be formed at 12 o'clock P. M.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.
A. A. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS AND HONORARY members of LADY WASHINGTON ENGINE CO., No. 40, are requested to meet at the Engine-house, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our associated friend, EUGENE ANDERSON. The Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to participate. By order of
WM. MEEHAN, Foreman.
WM. H. RADLEY, Secretary.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This body will meet at Brigham Hall, in Binghamton, on TUESDAY, Aug. 4 at 10 o'clock A. M., to continue in session three days. Free return tickets will be furnished at the meeting for all the principal Railroads in the state.
T. W. VALENTINE, President.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & TINGLE.

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"THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES."
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE.
60,000 READERS.
10,000 COPIES BY ONE ASSOCIATION.
GET THE AUGUST NUMBER.
From the Ohio Patriot.

It is greatly superior to *Harper's*, and fifty per cent. better than *Putnam's.* This is no idle puff, but our honest opinion.

The best evidence of the merits of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE is its success. It has already outstripped in circulation many of the oldest Magazines, and is adding thousands to its list every month. One single Association alone has ordered 10,000 copies of each issue, to supply the demand for the coming year. The ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF WASHINGTON, and MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S GREAT WORK, now being published in this Magazine, are considered by thousands of more value than what is contained in all of the other Magazines combined. Get one copy of EMERSON'S, and you will not be surprised that it is taking its place at the head of American Magazines.

For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

MUM.

HICKEY POKEY winky fumm. Crooky wiercough spierologustat hugh a bigler, to ho wehaiun sqrromet Lootkay; fnzziwig melly Ngaronn bog?

Orapide gridjan obblenox determine qu'er brick-ek-ex! Fomopteux ma morina flibbit.

Hai verste horrizel ungas dost tix fodo'ogigi!!

This is all of this fascinating tale which will be published in this paper. The continuation will be found in the PICAYUNE of this morning. Price only 4 cents.

The most Remarkable Book of the Day!!!
WILL BE PUBLISHED AUGUST 1.
MORMONISM,
-ITS LEADERS AND DESIGNS.
BY ELDER HYDE.

Illustrated with Portraits of the leading Mormons of Utah. 1 vol 12mo. Price $1 25.
From the Boston Gazette.

We glanced through the manuscript of the work, and have no hesitation in saying that it is intensely interesting and admirably written, and though the subject is one which requires delicacy of treatment, the facts are given in language at once appropriate and plain. It is quite time that our Government took hold of these law breakers who are sowing in our communion through out a beautiful territory and who ought to be forever cursed. Elder Hyde's work will be read by all who are interested in the subject.

From the New-York Dispatch.

The work is intensely exciting and interesting, and is the best expose of the corruptions and horrible iniquities of Mormonism that we have seen. In the comparative dearth of new books of interest, there will doubtless be a great demand for this work, which will be issued in the most elegant style by the publishers.

From New-York Correspondent of Boston Journal.

It is destined to make a great stir. The author is the famous Elder HYDE, of Mormon notoriety. He was one of the great Missionary Apostles of the Church. He preached in England and France, and succeeded in dwelling great numbers from their homes to the fancied paradise near Salt Lake. He visited and made a great stir among the people of the Sandwich Islands and California. But he has recanted, and is now in New-York superintending this new work on the expose of the Mormons. It will be embellished with the portraits of the principal Mormons of Utah; will contain a full exposure of the crimes, licentiousness and bestiality of the Mormons, and certain hints to the United States Government as to the classes of people, and the best mode of putting down the abominations of Utah.

AN EPITOMIZED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—THE AUTHOR—WHO HE IS AND WHY HE WRITES—SALT LAKE CITY—Brigham's Lion House—Mormon Theatre and Dancing Hall—Communism and Consecration—Tabernacle and Sabbath Service—Capacity to support increased Population—Liquor-making and Consuming—Iron and Coal for the Pacific Railroad—The Mormon Creed as to Lying.

PRACTICAL POLYGAMY—Family Arrangements—Favorites—Wife-hunting—Mothers and Daughters sealed to one man—Half-sister Wives—Effects of Polygamy on first Wives—Temperance—Adultery—Jealousy—Brigham on Concubinage—Proportion of the Sexes in Utah—Effects of Polygamy on the Children—Early Marriage—Divorce—Mrs. McLean and Parley P. Pratt—Mrs. Cobb and Brigham.

CHAPTER IV.—MORMON MYSTERIES—Sealing for Eternity—Woman sealed to one and married to another Husband—Spiritual Wives—Cause of Smith's Death—Smith's Widows—"Proxy Doctrine"—Marriage and Sealing for the Dead—"Behind the veil"—Sealings at the Altar—Murders—Sealing to Indian Squaws—Selling Daughters.

CHAPTER V.—EDUCATION.—Dancing Schools—Smith's Revelation—New Translation of the Bible.

BRIGHAM THE PROPHET.—Intention of Mormonism—His Army—His intension if arrested—His method of Government—Stealing—Bribery—Deer-paying—Frightening Apostates.

Real Origin of the Book of Mormon.

Theoretical Polygamy

THE SUPPRESSION OF MORMONISM.—Causes of Mormon persecution at Missouri and Nauvoo—J. Smith a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States—Brigham successor to his Designs as well as Office—Mormon Militia—Suppression of Polygamy—The effects of merely appointing a Governor and sending Troops—Mormonism as a Religious Evil—Its fundamental errors and weak points—Letter addressed to Brigham Young.

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RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.
THIS DAY RECEIVED:
THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING,
IN THREE LETTERS TO BEGINNERS.
BY JOHN RUSKIN.
Author of "Modern Painters," "The Stone of Venice," &c.

Letter 1 On First Practice.
Letter 2 On Sketching from Nature.
Letter 3 On Color and Composition.
Appendix—Things to be studied, with illustrations drawn by the author.

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AUGUST NUMBER.
DINSMORE'S "THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW-YORK."
Eight pages new reading matter.
Talk about our Neighbors—Summer Resorts—Bush-enough Falls—Copake Lake—Passaic Falls—Lake Mahopac, &c., &c.—Marriages and Deaths—with 1,000 places and objects of interest in and around New York, and how to find them. All the railroad and steamboat arrangements for the City. Only Twelve Cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st.

MRS. SIGOURNEY HAS WRITTEN A fine poem for LIFE ILLUSTRATED, which is in this week's number. It also contains an article, with four illustrations, on Rural Architecture; A Peep into a Pawnbroker's Shop; A Nation's Literature; Model Young Men and Women; Cheap Meats; A Hemp and Cotton Plant; Dirt; Shillings; City Matters; A Peep at the Museum, with five illustrations; and many other things of interest. Price only Four Cents.

PERSONAL.

I. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

THE CREW OF THE AMERICAN SHIP *Universe*, which sailed from Mobile about July 4, 1856, and were carried to City Point and then taken off against their will, and discharged at the town of Beek, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence carried to Quebec and left destitute, are requested to call at the office of ALANSON MASH, counsellor-at-law, No. 98 Beekman-st., corner of William-st., in the City of New-York, to enter suits immediately against the master and the owners of said vessel, to obtain due redress for the misconduct of said master and owners in carrying the said crew to a foreign country and there leaving them behind.
W. KNOTT, No. 339 Monroe-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, letterheads, memorandum and time books, pens, pencil, slates, pocketbooks, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3,50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AT
LANE & PORTER'S
In consequence of the
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
Resulting from the death of one of the firm, the
ENTIRE STOCK
Of this establishment is now being closed out at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.

The success which has attended this sale will render it necessary for those who wish to avail themselves of the present
LOW AND SATISFACTORY PRICES
To make an immediate call
No. 317 Canal st., two doors from the corner of Mercer.

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Novelties of different textures, ready-made articles,
PRINTED MUSLINS,
INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.

This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in
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The Compagnie Lyonnaise sell none but articles of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them
GREATER ADVANTAGES
than any other establishment.

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FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country

A very desirable and well selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.

Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,513. Post-Office.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
A handsome lot of EMBROIDERED BANDS, in Cambric, Swiss, and Mull. Also,
JACONET AND CAMBRIC INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS COLLARS AND SETS.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES.
All of which are closing out below cost, at
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Second door from the corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE begs to state that all his Mantillas are reduced fully thirty per cent., to close all out before the 1st of August, on account of extensive alterations being made on his premises.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal st., Brandreth Building.
N. B.—This store will close on August 1, for one week.
W. B. MACKENZIE.

MANTILLAS,
No. 361 Broadway.
The balance of our stock of
MANTILLAS
has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.
GEORGE BULPIN.

RICH MANTILLAS.
The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the ship *Samuel Willetts*, consisting of black and colored Coburg cloths, paramattas, linen towelling diaper, linen handkerchiefs, plaid ginghams, blankets, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathedral-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 62 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivalled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, N. Y., and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $70, $110, $125; one 6½ octave, with double moulding, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st. Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. RAVEN, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, manufactured by our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano forte, made by Hazelton & Brothers; has been in use but a short time; will be sold low.
A. WEBER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $300; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail INTEGRITY, No. 222 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOOK, MUSIC AND STATIONERY STORE. Six years established, for sale at a great bargain, and on accommodating terms. Fixtures good—stock low. A good chance for a person of limited means to get into a good business. Apply at No. 1,090 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life preserver, an improvement that far excels all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 94 Division-st., City of New-York.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE,—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $450. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 129 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of C. M. SAXTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES M. SAXTON,
AUGUSTUS O. MOORE,
July 23, 1857. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the publishing business at their old stand, No. 149 Fulton-st.
CHARLES M. SAXTON,
July 23, 1857. AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC PDWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 61 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS POWERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, and a very good baker of bread and pies. Also, by a neat Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. Both will go in the country. Apply to-day or Monday, at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CONFIDENTIAL clerk, bookkeeper, or general business manager. The very best references as to integrity and ability can be given. Address H. B. B., box No. 299 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL recommended young man, as a melter in a iron furnace; he was employed over 5 years already in the same. Inquire at No. 223 Houston-st., first floor.

CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC.—A COMPEtent "Leader" will furnish his services—also plain psalm and hymn tunes for the use of the congregation, arranged in numerical order, to be used with or without an organized choir. The number of tunes may be given out from the pulpit or be indicated in a conspicuous places by a tablet. No charge for music books. Address for one month, box No. 3,190 New-York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE advertiser desires a situation as book-keeper and correspondent in some mercantile house where he can make himself generally useful. Can keep books by double or single entry, and can correspond either in English or French. Best of City references as to capability, &c. Address I. R. T., *Daily Times* Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers st., 1835, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 22 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL-OFFICE, A clerk for a temperance-grocery, 2 porters, 4 stage-drivers, 1 stewardess, 2 girls to go to Europe, 2 for California and 2 for Havana. Places procured for conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, boys to learn trades, barber, &c. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A STAPLE dry goods jobbing house, one who has experience and is a good penmen, may address WILLIAM, Box No. 265 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 89 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The second Summer quarter will commence July 20. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payment made from the date of entrance.
JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES—John Stevens, Esq., Mount Vernon; Rev. John C. Guidin, No. 122 Rivingston-st., New-York.

MACLAURIN'S WRITING-CLASSES commence on MONDAY, 27th. A splendid business hand incured to all who go through MACLAURIN'S original process—the result of 30 years labor. $5 for 24 lessons. MacLaurin's Self-instructing Process in Penmanship, sent, pre-paid on receipt of $1.
MACLAURIN & CO.,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during August to prepare students for practical life for Fall business. Two private seats may be secured THIS DAY at half-price, or $15 for a full commercial course. Writing $5. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from every hand.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and instructors, also with pupils' books, &c. Teachers wishing desirable situations should make immediate application. A Professor of Music wanted.
SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. CHILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—MRS. L. E. LORD'S Boarding School for Young Ladies will open, at Montpelier, Va., THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1857. Circulars to be had of the Principal, or Rev. WM. H. LORD.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY IN-form their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, a lady very qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. BITTINGS, No. 893 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of our first female institutions, wishes a situation as assistant teacher; she can give instruction in the higher English branches, in Latin and in Drawing. Address E. C., care of Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st.

PIANIST WANTED—SALARY $800, BOARD, &c., to a superior professor of the piano-forte, (a single gentleman,) for a flourishing female seminary in Arkansas. Apply immediately, personally, to E. WILCOX & SONS, L. S. School Agency, No. 498 Broadway, with various other vacancies.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BERGEN, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated in a private family, near the Bergen Church. Stages regularly pass to and from Jersey City Ferry. Address, B. S. at this office, or inquire of L. C. HEATH & CO., No. 29 Ann-st., corner of Nassau-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by apply Fog at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

142 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack. Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $7 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining hall, fuel and cooking utensils, by paying $5 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer *Empire State*, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, for $596 30, signed by T. P. Howell & Co., Newark, N. J., payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.
B. F. THOMPSON & CO.
BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

**$25

FINANCIAL.

H. HENRY, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office, No. 29 WILLIAM-St.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY HENRY, Jr.,
Wm. ALEX. SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the then outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $25,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $200,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $60,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.—A meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, EPHRAIM D. BROWN, late Cashier, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Clapp, late President.

THOMSON PRICE, President, pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857. }

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, GEORGE W. YOULE, formerly First Teller, was elected Cashier in the place of E. D. BROWN, elected President.

E. D. BROWN, President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 20, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st., }
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857. }

THE INTEREST DUE THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Isene.) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Specie and Exchange Broker,
No. 183 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

OFFICE OF WELLS' FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., NO. 63 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five(5) per cent., payable on the 30th inst., at the office of the Company.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST—CORNING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 4th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 15, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 179 Chatham-square, }
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 24, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 5.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
WILLIAM H. DE WITT, Trustees.
THOMAS OLCOTT,

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 21 Pine-street, New-York, July 15, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, }
No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857. }

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 28 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet st. Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 5d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1888.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus 1sss 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. G. Ward,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff	Wm. Heath, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willcts,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. F. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John K. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen.	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lud. Murray,	Wm. A. Hofler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles F. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson.	A. R. Eno.
Leanardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Tornure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Snaull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Chapman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'n L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Cor'n W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI S. TYNG, Plaintiff, against J. D. WHITE and A. G. WEST, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand as Contract.—Com not served. To the Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-three dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1853, besides the costs of this action. Dated July 3, 1857.

SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on Friday, the 3d day of July, 1857. SAMUEL D. COZZENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
jy4-law6w*

SUPREME COURT.—HAYM M. ANDREWS against THE EXETER BANK.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to me, at my office, No. 35 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-five dollars, with interest from the 19th day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action. Dated July 13, 1857.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of July, 1857.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy13-law6w$

SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—JONATHAN ROBINSON, SETH RAYNOR and DANIEL H. HULSE, Administrators of the estate of DAVID ROBINSON, deceased, against JOHN C. BENJAMIN and ELIZA ANN his wife, John B. Overton, Jr., Nathan Corwin, John C. Davis, Hubbard Grilling and William Penny.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL,
je27-law6w$ Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—OSCAR F. GREEN against JOHN J. MERRELL.—Summons for money.—To JOHN J. MERRELL, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of OSCAR F. GREEN, plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Livingston, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Nunda, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you do not answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1853, besides costs and disbursements of this action.

E. W. PAUKARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy11-law6w* Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.—JOSIAH HALL, against MARTIN J. FIRST and JANET P. FIRST his wife, JACOB MILLER, ABRAM L. TAYLOR and JACOB MILLER TAYLOR.—To Martin J. First and Janet P. First his wife, Jacob Miller, Abram L. Taylor and Jacob Miller Taylor, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Josiah Hall, plaintiff, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of Chautauque County, April 14, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Jamestown, Chautauque county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint

HAZELTINE & CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je6-law6w$

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-lew6m$ Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next. Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.

LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6m$

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERE, late of the City of New-York, Importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1857.

28f-law6m$* HENRY NORRIS, Executor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PAUL HAMLEN, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. POETER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New Haven, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 6:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 6:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 2:45, 4:50, 6:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:57, (Ex.,) and 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:48, 7:28, 8:53, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:47, 6:27 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Eockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:20 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

9 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 15; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express train, 2, 9 A. M.; 12 M., and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5:15 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 5:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to go to Philadelphia and return will be sold for the 11 A. M. train from New-York on each SATURDAY until the 1st of September next, at $4; Newark $3 50, good to return in any of the trains from Philadelphia up to TUESDAY, 7 A. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendent N. J. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run as follows, (Sundays excepted:)

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Saturday, July 25, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 A. M.	Saturday, July 25, 5 P. M.
Highlands and Ocean House only.	Sunday, July 26, 12 M.
Sunday, July 26, 5 P. M.	Highlands and Ocean House only.
Monday, July 27, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 29, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thurd'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Saturday, July 25, 5 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 27, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wed'sy, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wed'sy, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thurd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R. Fare, 30 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, July 24, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 25, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 8 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 P. M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 27, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Rohinson-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICE:

Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 86	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

TWO TRIPS DAILY FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITE STONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6 A. M.; Glen Cove, 6:30 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:05 A. M.; Sands Point, 6:45 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Great Neck, 7:35 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; White Stone, 7:25 A. M., 2 P. M. Leaves Peck slip, New-York, at 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. Fare to Glen Cove 25.

The CROTON is newly fitted for comfort and speed, and affords a fine excursion sail up the sound and return. The public house and grounds at the various points being now in fine order for visitors.

Notice—The middle trips will be omitted on Thursdays

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer ARCTURUS, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

The public are cautioned that no debt will be recognized as against the above boat or the owners, unless contracted on a written order of one of the owners.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ISLAND BELLE Captain WM. PERRY, will leave the foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places. Also, landing at Amos-st., each way.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Commissioners NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN were present at their office in White-street, ready for the transaction of business. The usual crowd of loungers and expectants were also in and about the building. But the two Mayors and Commissioner CHOLWELL were not present.

After waiting some time Commissioner BOWEN took the chair, and said that inasmuch as it was after 10 o'clock and there was not a quorum present, and there being no Committee business ready for presentation, the Board of Commissioners would stand ——

Commissioner STRANAHAN wished to state, before adjournment, that he had learned that Commissioner CHOLWELL was sick, or otherwise he would have been present.

Commissioner BOWEN then adjourned the Board until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

After the adjournment Attorney-General CUSHING entered the room and had some private conversation with Gen. NYE relative to the condition of affairs in the Board.

It is understood that as soon as Mr. CHOLWELL shall have recovered sufficiently to attend, the Board will proceed to complete the organization of the Department. It is understood, also, that it will be possible ere long for Commissioner CHOLWELL and Commissioners NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN to unite upon some person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. CHOLWELL's particular friends believe a mutual understanding and harmony of action among the Commissioners named will soon be brought about.

LETTER FROM ALDERMAN WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1857.

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: Your promptness in complying with the request of the citizens of the First Ward, is duly appreciated, and deserves their thanks. I hope ere long your department will be organized and completed to the satisfaction of all parties.

Gentlemen, it is the duty of an Alderman to study and interest himself in everything that relates to the peace and prosperity of his Ward. I therefore deem it my duty to furnish you with such information as will enable you to maintain the peace and prosperity of the Ward which I represent. You are aware that all emigrant passengers arriving at this port land at Castle Garden. This year the emigration has been much larger than it has been for several years. On the arrival of these ships containing these passengers, hundreds of people from all parts of this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the vicinity congregate on and around the Battery. There are, also, on each passenger ship that arrives at this port more or less hard and desperate men and women who have been driven from European cities for their crimes. These emigrants mingle with the crowd already assembled, many of whom come to welcome their friends and relations, while others come to idle and sleep away their time on the shady spots on the grass. Then there is the thief who watches his opportunity when citizens are crossing the Battery to the ferries, to plunder and rob them; and how soon does the European thief become familiar with the ways of New-York and with the thieves with which it is infested, and do they not band together and commit these depredations at the most convenient and lonesome place, and soon they learn the ways of the police in these quarters so as to evade them.

Now, gentlemen, I respectfully submit that these are the persons who commit the depredations on and around the Battery and in the Ward, and not the residents of the Ward.

These parties are not citizens, nor do they reside in the First Ward, and it is the residents of the Ward who are held accountable for the disturbances which they create, and the crimes which they commit. There are but a few men living in the Ward who transact business on the Battery, and these few are boatmen; they are an honest, useful, and much-needed class of men. In a word, there is such a vast amount of shipping, and so many strangers from all parts of the world arriving day and night, that it is impossible for the citizens to preserve the peace.

Therefore, gentlemen, you observe that it is absolutely necessary to have a large and efficient Police stationed in the Ward both day and night. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM WILSON,
Alderman of First Ward.

The First Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The thanks of the respectable residents of the First Ward are due you for the article published in this day's issue, relating to Alderman BILLY WILSON'S letter to the Police Commissioners about the Rapes, Robberies, &c., which take place, as he says, nightly. We can bring scores of witnesses who will testify under oath that the Ward never was more quiet and peaceable. The few rowdies who live in our midst have known better since the new Police have been on duty than to commit the many acts of open violation of law which they formerly were allowed to do. The reason is that our new Police though few in number, are men who do their duty; they are not the men selected from the very rum holes where these rowdies congregated as were our former Police, and who consequently allowed their friends to do as they pleased, and as your reporter remarks, the only crowd he met who looked at all suspicious were those friends of the complaining Alderman, and such others who may be nightly found at the drinking-places of both the Ex-Captains.

FIRST WARD.

Letter from Alderman Wilson.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Alderman WILSON begs to call the attention of the Editor of the TIMES to the facts stated by the "courageous reporter" in reference to the First Ward, and to request that the conclusions drawn from those facts may be made consistent with them.

The facts stated are that at sunset an addition of ten men had been made to the Police force of the Ward, and that from eight o'clock until midnight the Ward was quiet. The conclusions that an honorable man would draw would be that the quietness of the Ward was due to the additional force which had been placed there in response to the official request of Alderman WILSON.

The editor of the TIMES and its reporter would find their opinion would be more respected by the community if, instead of drawing false conclusions, they were to maintain a decent regard for truth.

If in the discharge of his duties it becomes necessary for Alderman WILSON to make public the inefficiency of the new Police, it certainly should be no reason for a journal, claiming to be independent, to make an uncalled-for attack upon his motives for doing so.

The acts of every public officer are always open to criticism, but nothing can possibly be gained by falsifying facts with regard to any individual, either public or private. Yours respectfully,

WM. WILSON, Ald. First Ward.

Only Six Thieves Left in Cow Bay.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I take it for granted that you are willing to correct all mistakes, even if it is that of your informant rather than your own, especially when such mistakes reflect upon the character of an individual or community.

In your yesterday's paper the persons who administered the summary punishment to the Water-street rowdy who assailed me the other evening, are called thieves. This, my "Cow Bay" friends think, does them injustice, for while there may be some among them who were once of this character, they solemnly affirm that all who have ever been guilty of thieving have reformed, and are now endeavoring to procure an honest livelihood by their daily labor, with the exception of not to exceed half a dozen, and that these have entirely lost caste with their neighbors.

A young man of this vicinity, by the name of TIMOTHY CONLY, is worthy of much credit for the prominent part he took on the occasion referred to, as well as for the assistance he has rendered the Police in the discharge of their duty in this community since the 4th of July.

You may be glad to know that some thirty or forty of the young men of this vicinity have given in their names for the formation of a Society for mutual improvement, and that a reading-room is to be opened in the House of Industry for their accommodation. Will it be too much to ask the publishers of New-York to furnish us with the necessary books and papers? L. M. PEASE.

Arrests Without Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The modern innovation of arrest and holding to bail in civil cases, without any judgment being rendered, and on the *ex-parte* affidavit of any vagabond, has become a crying and increasing evil. Under the present laws, or at least under their present administration, the liberty of any citizen, not wealthy in this world's goods, is at the caprice of any one.

The *modus operandi* is as follows: An unprincipled scoundrel (sex immaterial,) makes affidavit and claims enormous damages for anything, no matter what; a warrant to hold to bail in a corresponding amount, is forthwith issued by an accommodating judge, and the unfortunate victim is ruthlessly seized and immured in a filthy jail, be being of course unable to get the bail demanded. The vampire then sucks from his victim every dollar that he can rake together, and perchance finally releases him, having, however, carefully obtained a release from all claims for false imprisonment, &c. He then pounces on some other victim and repeats the operation.

A short time since a poor fellow committed suicide, not being able to obtain bail for $100, for some trifling claim, and thus perished a martyr to the inhumanity of the age.

Now, Mr. Editor, such proceedings are a disgrace to our civilization, a practical denial of all rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and a reproach to our City and State, JUSTICIA.

The Sailor's Cemetery.

Preparations have been made at last for burial of stranger seamen who dis in the port of New-York. Heretofore sailors who died friendless in our hospitals, were sent to Potters Field; but Jack is now to be *buried* at least like a gentleman, if he is not treated like one while living. A plot of four acres has been selected in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, and purchased for this purpose at a large outlay. This is divided into eighteen different lots, each of which is consecrated to the sole use of one nationality. A square monument is set up within each enclosure, having a shelving top, on which is chased the flag of the particular nation to which the lot is devoted, and across the stone, below, is inscribed, in plain letters, its name. The centre of the grounds is ornamented with a colossal monument, consisting of a square pedestal of granite, above which rises a pyramid of the same material, the whole surmounted by an immense marble globe, weighing two tons, on which the meridianal lines are traced. On one side of the column is cut a stranded ship, with a plank falling off, and on the other an anchor.

The eighteen lots are appropriated to strangers of the following nations: The United States, England, France, Ireland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Africa, Asia, China, Hindoostan, Mexico and South America.

The monument cost three thousand dollars, and the whole expense of the Cemetery was about $15,000. Of this sum, about $10,000 were contributed by the merchants of New-York, and $5,000 were appropriated by Congress.

YACHTING.—The following circular has been addressed to the Secretaries of the different Foreign Yecht Clubs:

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,
NEW-YORK, U. S. A., July 27, 1857.

SIR: I am directed to inform the members of your Association, that the One Hundred Guinea Cup, won by the yacht *America* at Cowes, England, Aug. 22, 1851, at the Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, as a prize offered to yachts of all nations, has been presented to the New-York Yacht Club, subject to the following conditions, viz.:

"Any organized Yacht Club of any foreign country shall be always entitled, through any one or more of its members, to claim the right of calling a match for this Cup, with any yacht or other vessel, of not less than thirty or more than three hundred tons, measured by the Custom House rule of the country to which the vessel belongs.

The parties desiring to sail for the Cup may make any match with the Yacht Club in possession of the same that may be determined upon by mutual consent; but in case of disagreement as to terms, the match shall be sailed over the usual course for the Annual Regatta of the Yacht Club in possession of the Cup, and subject to its rules and sailing regulations; the challenging party being bound to give six months notice in writing, fixing the day they wish to start—this notice to embrace the length, Custom House measurement, rig and name of the vessel.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Cup is to be the property of the Club, and not of the members thereof, or owners of the vessel winning it in a match, and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by Yacht Clubs of all foreign countries, upon the terms above laid down, shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a Challenge Cup for friendly competition between foreign countries."

The New-York Yacht Club, having accepted the gift, with the conditions above expressed, consider this a fitting occasion to present the subject to the Yacht Clubs of all nations, and invoke from them a spirited contest for the Championship, and trust that it may be the source of continued friendly strife between the institutions of this description throughout the world, and therefore request that this communication may be laid before your members at their earliest meeting, and earnestly invite a friendly competition for the possession of the prize, tendering to any gentlemen who may favor us with a visit, and who may enter into the contest, a liberal, hearty welcome, and the strictest fair play.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. BLOODGOOD,
Secretary New-York Yacht Club.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court-room. They granted 21 innkeepers' licenses as follows:

Kerner & Birsch, No. 213 Fourth-street	$40
Thomas E. Clark, No. 86 Maiden-lane	40
Salmon C. Foot, No. 12 South street	30
Harry Thompson, No. 155 William-street	30
Henry Herman, No. 219 Stanton-street	30
Albert Hurker, No. 212 Tenth-avenue	30
William Earl, No. 376 Sixth-avenue	30
John Campbell, No. 336 Rivington-street	30
Samuel Tryon, No. 57 Market-street	30
Nicholas Fisher, No. 120 East Fortieth-street	30
Brainsted & Scott, No. 481 Broadway	30
Eliza Rocket, No. 561 Houston-street	30
John Roach, No. 573 Eighth-avenue	30
Peter Conner, No. 465 Sixth-avenue	30
Wm. H Varian, No. 482 Sixth-avenue	30
Henry Van Velsor, No. 163 Duane-street	30
Nicholas Kissel, No. 139 Avenue A	30
Joseph Crocheron, 96 in-st., near Hudson River	30
Louis Natke, No. 179 Chambers street	30
W. D. Swart and G. McCarthy, 3d-av., cor. 62d st.	30
William Taylor, No. 555 Broadway	30

The Commissioners have decided to grant no more licenses until the first Tuesday in September, although they will meet every Tuesday in August to receive applications. These applications are subjected to the closest scrutiny, and thus far the Board has refused about 10 per cent. of the number received. A book has also been opened at Commissioner HASKETT'S office, in which persons can enter complaints against keepers of disorderly houses, where liquor is sold.

Commissioner HOLMES said that after a personal inspection of the neighborhood of the Five Points, and conversations with Mr. PEASE and other intelligent persons in that vicinity, the Commissioners have decided to grant no licenses for the sale of liquor in that neighborhood, excepting to the houses on the corner of Park and Pearl, and Chatham and Pearl streets. He stated that the Police of the First Ward had not complied with the request to furnish the Commissioners a list of the liquor-shops there, and the character of the houses. In default of this the Commissioners would shortly make a personal inspection of the Ward themselves, commencing with the liquor shops on Greenwich, Washington and West streets, and afterwards those on the cross-streets, and not a licence would be granted where the least suspicion existed that the house was disorderly.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE.—On Thursday evening, July 23, the monthly meeting of the officers of the American Juvenile Temperance Society was held at the house of Dr. ALLEY, No. 278 Fourth-avenue, the President in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, the following reports were read for the past four weeks: Total number of meetings held in the City, 44; number of addresses 88; attendance 4,772; number signed 440, signed since the organization in Oct., 2,585. In addition to those meetings the Secretary and others have addressed large gatherings in New-Durham, N. J., Paterson, N. J., and other towns.

The following sums have been subscribed: Wm. H., $50; J. S. & Co., $10; David Wagstaff, $10; W. L. Klog, $6; T. L. Cuyler, $3: J. P. Prall, $3; W. C. Gilman, $2; J. K. P., $2; R. Poillion, $5; cash $2; do. $2; do. $1; D. H. Turner, $10.

Dr. J. T. ALLEY, JAMES B. DUNN and SALEM H. WALES, Esqs., were then appointed as delegates to the Convention to take place in Saratoga on the second Tuesday of August.

From the above brief report it will be seen that this Society is steadily accomplishing a great work among the youth of the City. Fifteen meetings are held weekly in various Districts. To carry those on the Committee call upon the friends of the young to assist at the different meetings. Those desiring of so doing can correspond with the Secretary at the office, No. 201 Third-avenue, where also contributions can be sent.

FOUNDLING.—A female child, about six weeks old, was found in the hall of No. 46 Beekman-street, about 9 o'clock last evening. It was taken to the Station-house, Second District, and properly cared for. It will be sent to the Almshouse.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The recent *post mortem* examinations in the French foundling hospitals disclose the alarming fact, that *worms* destroy multitudes of children. Wise mothers will take note of this fact, and use KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, a delightful confection, inevitably fatal to intestinal vermin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York,

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
R. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

The use of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills tend to the cure of all diseases; because time has proved them the natural medicine of man. They remove only corrupt humors which cause pain and bodily distress of every kind. It is thus they purify the blood, and cure disease. Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at CUSHMAN'S, Broadway, corner Twenty-second street, and at No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 296 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against imposture. To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which exists on every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade-mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of RAY'S ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS—sold at No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 1-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

LAST NIGHT OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"—This evening this fair-famed drama will be performed at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE," for the last time. Little CORDELIA HOWARD, and her parents appearing in it. Three other pieces will be included in the programme, making it the strongest bill of the season. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

WYMAN THE WIZARD.—This remarkable man will give another of his wonderful performances at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening. His feats of magic are beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary things of the kind ever attempted in the world. They both amuse and delight.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great manufactory depot of AACHEE, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook-stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. E. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

Tremendous Conflagration in St. Louis—$150,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Intelligencer, 22d.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening, a fire broke out in COLSTON, KEEP & Co's planing mill, on Second street, between Monroe and Jefferson streets, and almost in an instant the whole building was wrapped in flames. The fire quickly communicated to the dwelling of Mr. CHARLES MARLOW, on Jefferson-street, between Main and Second, and from thence to MARLOW'S bedstead and furniture manufactory, an immense five-story building, corner of Second and Monroe streets. All three of these buildings were quickly destroyed, and the wind which had before been blowing from the west, suddenly changed to the opposite direction, heating the flames directly against Mr. JOHN BROTHERTON'S immense saw-mill, which in less than a half hour was reduced to ruins.

Several small dwellings surrounding the mills were consumed, but the tenants got out and saved most of their effects. A large warehouse adjoining MARLOW'S factory, and stored full of furniture, was also destroyed, with its contents. Also, several large piles of lumber and timber, belonging to the different mills.

The buildings which were burnt, with their surrounding lumber yards, covered an area of nearly two squares, and this space during the time of the conflagration was a perfect sea of flame, whose billows rolled and heaved like the waves of the ocean in a storm. It was a sublime but terrible sight, and did fair for a time to prove as terrible as it seemed.

We learn that Mr. MARLOW'S loss was about $60,000, and that he was insured for $13,000 only. This makes the fourth time his establishment has been burned down, and neither time did the fire originate in his building. BROTHERTON'S mill was one of the largest and most complete in the city, and the loss must have been very heavy.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—The United States surveying archives for the State of Illinois are nearly completed in the office of the Surveyor-General of St. Louis, and will be transmitted to the State authorities as soon as the Legislature shall have passed the necessary law "for the reception and safe-keeping of the same as public records, and for the allowance of free access to the same to the authorities of the United States, as contemplated by the act of Congress approved Jan. 22, 1853."

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A melancholy occicent occurred on Wednesday, by which a man named RAIL KOEH, a laborer in the iron mill at Sugertics, lost his life. He and his wife were picking berries along the west bank of the Esopus Creek, when a gun which he had with him was accidentally discharged, killing him instantly.

Over four hundred students have already made engagements for the next session at the University of Virginia, and the number, it is supposed, will reach eight hundred. Among the Licentiates next session is Prof. CHARLES S. VENABLE, of Prince Edward, in mathematics.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 24.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s.	84½	50	Erie Railroad	s3 33½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	84½	560	do	c 33¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	91½	210	do	s3 33⅝
1,000	do	91⅜	200	do	s60 33¾
3,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	95	150	do	s30 33¾
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	97	100	do	b30 33¾
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds	89¾	750	do	s3 33¾
	24 Ill. C. Fch. Rights	122	50	do	s10 33¾
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. bds	81¾	150	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s15 20
	b An. Exchange Bk.	110½	200	do	20
	5 Metropolitan Bank	104½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s45 45
35	do	105½	300	do	s60 45
30	Hanover Bank	103	288	do	48¾
24	National Bank	110	100	do	48¾
20	Penn. Coal Co	93	20	Mich. S. N. Ia. p. s.	78¾
224	do	92	270	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b50 40½
100	do	b30 92	350	Gal. & Chic R'd	96
100	do	s30 91¾	13	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96
40	Ollo L. & T. Co.	101	350	Cic. & T. R. R.	b10 57
25	do	102	600	do	57
170	Canton Co	s3 30¾	100	do	s60 57
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 84	1499	do	b60 57½
750	do	b30 84	75	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	99
200	do	b60 84	50	Mil. & M. R. R.	b30 56¾
220	do	c 83⅞	150	La C. & M. R. R.	s30 36
100	do	s10 83¾	50	do	b30 36
400	do	s60 87	150	do	b30 37
100	do	s3 83¾	50	do	s30 35½
400	do	s30 83¾	100	do	s30 35
200	Panama R. R.	b30 92	100	do	s10 36
15	C. B. & Q. R. R.	93	350	do	66
250	Reading R'd	opg 73¾	100	do	s5 36¾
150	do	s3 p & c 73¾	40	do	36¾
50	Ill. Cn. R. R.	s60 116	20	do	36¾
150	do	c 117	5	do	36¾

RECORD BOARD.

30	Penns. Coal Co	92	40	Panama R. R.	92
100	Pacific Mail. S. Co.	74½	5	Gal. & Chic R. R.	96
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	84	30	do	96½
400	do	s60 83	100	Clv. & Tol. R. R.	57½
575	do	84½	435	La Ca. & Mil. R.	36
500	do	s10 84½	100	Erie Railroad	b6 34
200	do	84¾	300	do	34¼
200	do	b30 85	400	do	34¾
100	Reading R'd	opg 74	450	do	s30 34¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	49	35	C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	98
100	do	49¾	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	41
150	do	s30 47	300	do	b60 41¾
150	do	49¾			

FRIDAY, July 24—P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived at this port this afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to July 11, and from London and Paris (by mail) to the evening of the 10th inst. The most important portion of the money and market accounts by this arrival had been anticipated by the *Circassian's* news. BENSON & Co., of London, writing July 10 say:

"Since the date of our last Circular, Money has been easier. The payment of the half yearly dividends having released considerable sums, the rates for loans, on the Stock Exchange, have been from 5 to 5½ ₰ cent.; and although the Directors of the Bank of England have not made any change on their rate, first-class bills have been freely discounted in Lombard-street at 5¼ ₰ cent. The want of further news from India, and the continued fall on the Paris Bourse, have tended to check business in the Stock Market. Consols, which we quoted last week at 93¼ @92¾ for 9th inst., are now 92⅝@92½ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the new account 6th August. The transactions in American Securities have been limited, and prices generally lower. Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1869 have changed hands at 90¾@91½. New-York Central 6 ₰ cents, at 79; 7 ₰ cents, at 89⅛; and shares at 80; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund at 66; Erie 3d mortgage at 78; 1862 Bonds at 65; Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds at 88¾, 88 and 87; and Shares at 14 premium and 14¼ premium.

At Manchester, prices generally have been influenced in favor of the sellers, by the activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Yarns have advanced ⅛d. @¼d. ₰ lb., in the fortnight. Cloth does not exhibit a corresponding improvement, but manufacturers are firm, and seek full rates. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been animated during the last few days and prices close at an advance from 1 16-32d. @⅛d. ₰ lb. The sales for the week will amount to about 67,000 bales. The weather during the week has been favorable and crops have improved. Buyers in our Corn Markets have consequently acted with great caution. We quote choice American Wheat—white at 73s.@74s.; prime red, 64s.@66s. ₰ quarter. Flour—Good brands range from 33s.@35s. ₰ bbl. Indian Corn—Mixed 36s.@37s.; yellow, 38s.; white, 38s @39s. ₰ 480 lbs. There has been little doing in rails. Our quotations are about the same as last week—£6 15s. for cash and £7 for 6 months' credit."

SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular of the same date furnishes the following:

"Since our advices of the 3d instant the position of the Money market has further improved, by the payments of the dividends, and the continued influx of bullion. No change has as yet been made at the Bank of England in the rate of discount, but out of doors Money is ½@⅝ ₰ cent. below the Bank rate. Consols have slightly declined, and close at 92½@⅝ for Money, and 92¾@⅞ for account Aug. 6. The anxiety felt as to the complexion of the Indian news by the next mail checks all tendency to speculation for higher prices. There has been very little investment in American Securities in London during the past week. We note, however, some disposition to buy Stocks and Bonds, where they are sold under the influence of fear or panic at reduced rates. In the present state of Railroad matters in the United States, when the Stocks of Roads whose position is not satisfactory are selling at almost nominal prices, and when sound and profitable Stocks, paying 8 and 10 ₰ cent., are selling at 10 and 20 ₰ cent. discount, we are somewhat surprised at endeavors being made to negotiate in London the Securities of new and unfinished projects, which are utterly unsalable in America."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 4th of July gives the annexed results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,863,550	Decrease.. £379,687
Other Deposits	9,658,646	Increase... 474,264
Rest	8,401,811	Increase.... 42,141

On the other side of the account:

Governm't securities	£10,826,065	Decrease.. £1,157
Other securities	12,315,261	Increase.. 337,315
Notes unemployed	5,879,745	Decrease.. 163,895

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,468,535, being an increase of £325,835; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £11,516,856; showing an increase of £137,984, when compared with the preceding return.

The fluctuations in Consols are shown by the following table:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.	
	July.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday,	4..	shut..	shut.	shut	92⅝..	93¾..	92¾
Monday,	6..	92⅝..	92⅝..	92⅝	92⅝..	92¾..	92⅝
Tuesday,	7..	92¾..	92¾..	92⅝	92⅝..	92¾..	92¾
Wed.,	8..	92⅝..	92¾..	92⅝	92⅝..	92¾..	92⅝
Thursday,	9..	92⅝..	92⅝..	92⅝	92⅝..	92⅞..	92⅞
Friday,	10..	92⅝..	92⅝..	92⅝	92⅝..	92⅞..	92⅞

We have had another quiet day in Money affairs. No change in rates or the general comfort to borrowers, of the supply. Exchange is called an ⅛ ₰ cent. easier on London and ¼ ₰ cent. easier on Paris. First-class bills were done for the *Arago* at 109⅝ and 5.17½. The extreme range for Sterling is 109⅛@109¼; Francs 5.17½@5.16¼. The engagements of Gold for the *Arago*, of which we are advised this afternoon, foot up only $310,000. The amount may be increased in the morning. The crop news which the present steamer will carry out is the most cheering and conclusive as to the Grain yield that has yet been reported. The rains of the last few days have been of great service to the Indian Corn. The Wheat harvest is going on well in nearly every section of the country. The market affords increased confidence to trade and money affairs, and has a direct and important influence upon the Railway traffic for the ensuing autumn. Added to this, the rumor is current to-day that the new administration of the New-York and Erie, and the Michigan Southern Roads are already meeting the bitherto rival interests of the New-York Central and Michigan Central, in friendly conferences, on the all-important subject of freight and passenger fares, and the doing away with superfluous and expensive fast trains. Mr. CORNING, of Albany, and Mr. MORAN, of the Erie, have had one or two meetings.

The Stock Market recovered this afternoon most of the partial decline of yesterday, and closed buoyant. After the printed list of the Second Board was closed, Erie brought 34¾, and New-York Central 84⅞, a rise of 1⅛@1¼ ₰ cent. from the lowest morning sales. Between the Boards, as usual, this week, the *Shorts* paid 50 ₰ cent. for Southern Michigan, although sellers at the Board at 47@45 ₰ cent. on short options. The stock keeps scarce, and the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* is carried on with marked advantage to the former, in consequence of the unusual differences paid to make deliveries. The Western list closed generally firm; Galena slightly off from yesterday, and La Crosse further depressed by sales from a quarter heretofore deemed especially friendly. Railroad Bonds and State Stocks firm and sparingly offered.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $277,837; paid out $114,845, and held at the close $11,515,098.

TRADE ON THE STATE CANALS.

Canals open	1853. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.
Flour, bbls	576,111	358,862	197,951
Wheat, bush	801,266	2,947,812	123,163
Corn	3,650,458	2,163,465	1,290,481
Barley	50,453	149,059	126,384
Oats, bush	1,428,148	2,624 587	1,244,024
Rye	....	1,068,106	93,822
Pork, bbls	62,982	54,499	9,864
Beef, bbls	9,677	9,064	2,782
Cheese, lbs	99,900	148,700	133,600
Butter, lbs	213,000	291,030	92,700
Lard	8,362,500	5,110,700	378,900
Bacon	7,750,400	4,486,900	1,795,600
Wool	1,296,100	204,530	181,100

Mr. E. D. BROWN, late cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, has been chosen President, *vice* JOHN CLAPP, deceased. GEORGE W. YOULE, late paying teller, has been chosen cashier

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $4,378,657, against $3,168,415, the week ending July 26 last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTRIES. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS. Pkgs.	Value.	TOTAL ENTERED. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	2,777	$1,348,596	1,606	$815,209	4,383	$2,163,805
Manuf. of Cotton	5184	552,740	425	126,627	5609	679,367
Manuf. of Silk	1,648	1,436,715	117	113,191	1765	1,549,906
Manuf. of Flax	778	288,299	190	38,799	214	47,098
Miscellaneous	6159	253,513	121	55,664	627	28,177
Total	16,846	$3,765,841	2,947	$1,150,344	12,598	$4,916,185
		510,265				2,762,242
Total entered		$4,276,097	Total marketed			$7,678,427

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street, quotes Land Warrants as follows. A further advance of 1 cent ₰ acre has occurred, and we now quote, viz.:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	95	80 acres	1 00
120 acres	91	120 acres	95
160 acres	95	160 acres	99

A correspondent sends us the following about the Honduras enterprise:

Letters from the Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer of the Honduras Railway Company, report the advance of the Engineers to San Pedro, 39 miles inland from Port Cortez, having passed the most thickly wooded, most difficult, and least salubrious part of the entire line, and having secured, in the words of the Chief Engineer, Mr. TRAUTWINE, "a cheap and beautiful line," with abundance of good building material, including fine white marble, at its side. The Government and people were enthusiastically favorable to the work

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1826 NEW-YORK, MONDAY JULY 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TAMMANY TROUBLES.

Another Grand Battle-Royal in Tammany Hall.

THE VERMILION EDICT REPUDIATED.

The Last Vestige of Mayor Wood Wiped Out.

Meddling Country Politicians Instructed.

The Independence and Dignity of the Democratic Party Vindicated.

(REPORTED SPECIALLY BY A NEW CORRESPONDENT.)

SATURDAY, July 25, 1857.

The struggle which took place on Friday evening last in Tammany Hall, on the one side to capture the regular organization of the Democratic party and transfer it bodily to FERNANDO WOOD, and on the other to maintain the integrity and independence of that body, was the most momentous that ever occurred within the walls of the old Wigwam. The result was, as your reporter have already made you aware, that the corruptionists were signally defeated, the municipal impostor struck down in his tracks, while the flag of "Reform" was nailed to the staff of the regular Democratic citadel, where may it wave forever!

Enlisted in the cause, on either side, were all the active elements of popular vitality, good and bad. FERNANDO WOOD had been busy for weeks laying his snares for the grand encounter, assisted by his satraps, satellites, tools, emissaries, and stool-pigeons, including a weak decoction of respectability imported from the rural districts, redolent of "greenery" and attracted by the scent of "pastures new," (the Custom House.) To these must be added the "Old Guard," headed by Colonels DUNLAP and DELAVAN, with Sancho Panza SMALL mounted astrids of the "Old War-horse." His Honor having lost all his ensigns and oriflammes in the former fights, was compelled on this occasion—in imitation of the Turks and Tartars—to hoist a horse-tail as his standard; but his fate, like many of his predecessor rogues, was to be whipped at the horse-tail, instead of having it borne before him to victory. For, previous to the grand demonstration, we should say, Sancho Panza SMALL had been trotting the old war-horse round the City to the intense delight of the unterrified; but the consequence was that when the "veteran" came on the course he evinced sad signs of dilapidation and decay, all the most frightful equine disorders having taken permanent abode in his carcass. The glanders, the ring-bone, the spring-halt, bog-spavin, bone-spavin, the heaves, the botts, the wind-gall, the farcy, the stomach staggers, the thrush, the gripes, and a very advanced condition of founder,—all these, we regret to say, were visible in MR. PURDY, so that he could neither blow nor trot, and finally made the worst time on record, notwithstanding that Postmaster FOWLER, (from a tender recollection of former speed) spent the greater part of the evening in sponging out his mouth and spurring his wrinkled sides, while STEPHEN P. RUSSELL was engaged for several hours with a dredging-box sprinkling ginger under his tail.

YOUR Washington correspondent "Head Quarters," under date July 19, gave a very full and almost perfect description of the issues involved in the then pending struggle, as those issues presented themselves to the leading men at the Capitol—with a voracious report of the views of the President and Mr. HOWELL COBB as taken down from their own lips. The fidelity of history, however, compels us to correct one misstatement, and the only one which appeared in that letter. Our respected townsman, citizen PHILIP W. ENGS, was implicated as a party to the conspiracy for the subjugation of the Democratic Party to the interests of the Dead Rabbit Mayor. Citizen ENGS never deserved this ignominious imputation; his long record of faithful service to the Democratic Party is still unsullied; and he carries with him into politics the same reputation for integrity and honor which he has earned in private and commercial life, and still deserves to be ranked amongst the faithful. Of this we have been satisfied from a subsequent personal interview.

The movement for the capture and destruction of the regular Democratic organization may be looked upon as one of the most stupendous acts of political felony ever attempted to be perpetrated. As your correspondent stated, the object was, under the pretext of union and harmony, to get through the regular committee a resolution equivalent to suicide; to wit: a resolution admitting 110 of FERNANDO WOOD'S men in bucknam, where by he would be given despotic control of the organization and enabled to secure his own renomination for the Mayoralty, and sell out the important City and county offices to be elected next Fall to the highest bidder, as he did at last general election.

This false cry of union for the sake of the spoils was raised pretty much as the Barnegat pirates hoist false lights along the Jersey coast to lure full-freighted ships to wreck, robbery and destruction. FERNANDO WOOD and Slippery Dick—to say nothing of Dirty Dick, who was in the arrangement, but on the sly—held many and anxious councils in his Honor's private office on this subject. His Honor had a carefully prepared list of the Reform or Regular Committee, with marginal notes opposite each name, showing the means by which the theory that "every man has his price" could be put into operation. But the final caucus was held at the house of that distinguished claim-agent, Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, who had taken the job "on spec," just as a matter of business, or as he engages in the collection of claims upon the Treasury in Washington, and to be carried through by the usual machinery and appliances in those cases.

Assembled at the Claim-Agent's were Colonel DUNLAP, in charge of the political and corruptionary department of the Custom-House; Col. DAN. E. DELAVAN, Grand Sack-'em of the spoils; 'LIGE PURDY, the old war-horse, with FERNANDO'S halter round his neck; Sancho Panza SMALL, reeking soup at every pore; PHILIP W. ENGS, perplexed but honest; STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, fussy and flatulent; Slippery Dick, who boasts that he is the only man who can cheat FERNANDO, and who was chuckling over the way he was going to manage the Thirteenth Ward delegation, and make MCCONNELL break his pledges; Pea Green MOLONY, with the Irish vote in his waistcoat pocket; ANDIE MCCARTY, "on the *watch*;" PHIL MERKLE, chief of political drugs; HENRY P. WEET, looking one way and rowing another; BILLY DENHAM, stoking up and greasing the machinery; and four others whom (for the sake of security) we will not describe—but one of whom "sleeps in the bosom of Abraham," and is a bosom friend of your reporter's.

His Honor, for the sake of appearances, kept away from this meeting; but the ever-faithful Sancho was there with his letter of instructions. To them entered JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Esq., showing melancholy proofs in his face that oysters were out of season; and then it was that STEPHEN D. DILLAYE made that pathetic appeal to the old War-Horse and father ENGS for advice, stating that they were veterans and of great experience, while he—having no art but that of Custom House appraiser, for which he was imported from Syracuse—now begged them to direct him (almost in the language of the Sage of Marshfield) "where he should go in order to escape political perdition?" To this Col. DUNLAP responded that they were sure of 80 votes out of the 110; and then answered STEPHEN, brightening: "All right, my old boy; I'll hold on to your chin. All I want is to keep the winning track and persuade them at Washington that I've got influence. That is necessary, you see, to the retention of my place." It was then agreed that the Call should be published, under the direction of His Honor, in the next day's *Herald*, with as many names added as his conscience would permit of those who had refused to sign it. The caucus then adjourned, with a resolve to reassemble early at Tammany Hall last Friday night so as to take advantage of those who were not punctual.

On Friday evening the Cooper Committee assembled at the appointed hour, and almost every man was found at his post, there being but 14 absent out of the whole number, 110; two of the absent being TOM DUNLAP and DAN E. DELAVAN, who only succeeded in getting as far as DELMONICO'S about sundown, where, alarmed at the savage demonstrations made for their reception the two thought they would illustrate the old adage, that

"Those who fight and run away,
May live to fight another day."

Upon adopting the minutes of the preceding meeting the fight began, GEORGE H. PURSER rose, and denounced in most unmeasured terms the use of his name in connection with the call previously referred to—declaring that it was a "base forgery."

He was followed by JOSEPH M. MARSH, PHILIP W. ENGS, JOHN HARRISON, PETER DOLAN, JOHN WARE, WM. O. WEBB, and numerous others, who all repudiated in equally strong and indignant terms the degradation to which their names had been submitted.

This performance over, the battle fairly began to rage on the introduction of the by-laws, in which was contained a provision that would prevent a union being brought about at any future day through any trick or contrivance of the minority, and requiring that a clean majority of all the members of the Committee elected should vote in favor of any such proposed union, before it could be regarded as effectual.

Upon the presentation of these by-laws by Father KENNEDY, a feeble neigh was heard from old ELIJAH, (not the prophet on this occasion,) and he moved that they should be laid on the table and printed, over which proposition the main contest was fought. Forthwith the leaders on each side were seen busy marshaling their forces. On the side of honesty and the preservation of the Committee were ranged Joseph M. Marsh, Wm. D. Kennedy, Isaac V. Fowler, Dan. E. Sickles, Isaiah Rynders, Peter B. Sweeney, Nicholas Diamond, John Cochrane, Thos. C. Fields, Nelson J. Waterbury, Thomas Stewart, Edward Cooper, E. B. Hart, Andrew Froment, George H. Purser, Bart Illesley, James McMahon, Tom Byrnes and Billy Miner, Gershon Cohen, John Richardson, Andrew Jackman, Sam Vanderheyden, Ol. Hibbard, Den. Ryer, Jim Mooney, Aleck Ward, and fifty-three others of equal honesty, but less note.

Whilst on the side of FERNANDO WOOD, WILSON SMALL and corruption appeared P. G. Molony, S. D. Dillaye, S. P. Russell, Andie McCarty, Jim Reilly, Hy. P. West, Fisher, (a new candidate for the "Old Guard,") and twelve other peddlers—19 constituting their entire force as opposed.

Hereupon, preparations being made for the formation of a vigilance committee, to visit with summary punishment the author of the bogus Call, and a resolution "being about to be" introduced to hold TOM DUNLAP responsible, Marshal RYNDERS as the most appropriate functionary present, was deputed to discover the offender. He called out in a loud voice for the invisible THOMAS, but no TOM appeared; and Mr. PURDY croaked from a corner where he was *not* "feeling his oats," that "THOMAS DUNLAP, Esq., was too sick to attend." [TOM'S illness not being specified, we are at liberty to suppose that he was suffering a throacic complaint, from the attempt to swallow one of ——'s "vermilion edicts." The shell may have stuck in his throat.] To which explanation of the old war horse, the excruciating Marshal rejoined: "If you" (meaning old P.) "had not a remarkable constitution, you" (still meaning old P.) "would be sick as he." Upon this, the ancient and wrinkled nag commenced to chew the oats of despond, and muttered vengeance on the absent peddlers, swearing that he would go to the Sunday night trysting-place, and kick them in their honors' seat.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE then rose and commenced to enlighten the assembled representatives of the Democracy of the City of New-York upon the mode in which they should conduct their party organizations; proving to them that the party had been heretofore in a condition of suffering and distress, solely because, owing to his engagements in Syracuse, he had not been able to give the subject his attention; that the politicians of New-York were blockheads and ignoramuses, skilled only in the science of blunders; and that all their notions about principle, good faith, honesty and so forth, were stumbling-blocks in the way of a successful and harmonious action on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils;" that he himself was a living illustration of what could be accomplished without political principle, when a man had the capacity of yielding gracefully to the political necessities of the times; that a man to be successful in public life must carry sail without reference to his breadth of beam; that few who observed the sail examined the hull; that the political waters were shallow, and one could scarcely in a life time, even under the most adverse circumstances, get overboard where he couldn't swim ashore; pretension, not merit, is the touchstone of modern political success; that he had made up his mind to take charge of the politics of the City, and to that end would give up his abode in Syracuse and come to reside here permanently; that he wished to have it distinctly understood that under no circumstances would he devote his valuable time to their service, unless implicit obedience should be yielded to all his instructions; that he should open a political school and divide in it the promising members of the party into classes according to their several capacities; that the whole system of New-York politics was radically wrong and must be speedily reformed; that such politicians as O'CONOR, BRADY, DILLON, FOWLER, SICKLES, RYNDERS, SWEENY, SAVAGE, MARSH, COOPER and KENNEDY, who maintained this struggle for honesty in politics under the foolish notion that principle was of any consequence, should be put down to the foot of his primary classes and be compelled to work their way up through successive courses of scientific political progress, &c., &c.

This lecture brought Capt. RYNDERS to his feet, who at once made many acknowledgments to the gentleman from the interior for his kind, friendly and patronising interest. He declared, however that until he had been put through the course of instruction referred to, he should adhere to his old-fashioned proclivities for doing what he considered right and allowing the consequences to take care of themselves; adding, that until the good time coming *came* from the promised land of Syracuse, he should keep on the beaten track of safe precedents. Having thus gracefully paid his respects to the rival Mentor, he at once launched into the merits of the controversy. He declared that the sole issue in this contest was—whether the Wilson Small Committee should be held to the honorable obligation they had entered into—whether the reform which had been so happily accomplished should be destroyed, and whether they, the representatives of the people, should betray the trust confided to them and surrender the entire control of the Democratic party to one man:—that he himself had been originally a member of the Wilson Small Committee, and that he was one of the last to sign the agreement giving the settlement of the controversy to the Reform Convention:—that he had been induced to sign that paper by WILSON SMALL, his then colleague from the Seventh Ward, and R. B CONOLLY; and that even FERNANDO WOOD had solicited him to do so—that when he made the agreement it was with the intention to keep it—that great good to the party had been accomplished—that this (the Cooper) Committee had been chosen by a system fair and open, giving to each member of the party the full value of his voice, and that he could not be won to lay violent hands upon the fabric which had been founded in honor and good faith—which had been reared with such toil and struggle, and assidnoos labor, and which stood as a monument to praise and honor all who had lent to its construction their helping hands. That all this cry of union and harmony came from false throats on the tongue of baseness; and that if the Wilson Small and John Y. Savage, Jr., Committees desired the harmony about which they prated so much, their course would be a simple, plain and honest one. Let them disband as they agreed to do, and then there will be (as there is) but one organization and that of their own creation. Let them go into the Ward associations and become members of them, giving their assistance and support to a principle of organization which will secure to every man his rights. "The whole argument," said the Captain in conclusion, "can be presented in the mere statement of the question. Will the Small Committee recognize this, the regular Committee, as the Savage men have done—cease to disorganize by parading their own defunct remains—submit to the discipline and usages of the party, and fall into the ranks as all good Democrats should? This idea of one-horse politicians, (and the Captain looked fiercely at DILLAYE) endeavoring to give themselves importance by isolation and noise is exploded."

The points of this speech were received with great applause. Several speeches were made to a similar purport by Messrs. FOWLER, SICKLES, COCHRANE and PURSER; but the greatest excitement of the evening was created in one passage of the speech of Mr. SICKLES, where he referred to Mr. BUCHANAN and repelled the imputation that the federal patronage was to be used, either *by* him or with *his* permission, to coerce individuals who should hold office in the service of the Government to a course of political action contrary to the dictates of their judgments and consciences. This tribute to the venerable statesman was received with repeated cheers.

The communication presented by JOSIAH W. BROWN created a decided sensation in the progress of the combat. The fairness, vigor and epigrammatic force of the document told with tremendous effect. As each point was developed in the progress of its reading, the Committee gathered round the Secretary, evincing the closest attention, and as this document presents in a concrete form the very pith and marrow of the controversy; and as it is essential to the completeness of our history, we shall make no apology for here inserting it in full:

TAMMANY HALL, Friday, July 24, 1857.

To Edward Cooper, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall:

SIR: As Chairman of the Committee appointed last evening by the General Committee, of which JOHN Y. SAVAGE, JR., is Chairman, it becomes my duty to address you upon the subject of certain resolutions adopted by that organization, which I beg leave to enclose herewith.

You will perceive that the object of the resolutions in question is to promote the union and harmony of the Democratic Party, upon the basis of principle and good faith.

The General Committee I have the honor to represent was organized at the commencement of the present year, and is composed of one hundred and ten delegates, representing each Ward of the City—being five delegates from each Ward.

They claim to have been regularly chosen to represent the Democracy of this City in General Committee.

When the contest arose in the month of January last, between them and the organization of which Mr. WILSON SMALL was Chairman, an appeal was made to them by leading members of the party who had the welfare of the Democratic cause at heart, to agree to a plan for the adjustment of the disputed point of regularity, which appeal from an earnest desire on their part to secure a united organization in this City, and the consolidation of all divisions and interests in the Democratic party in one harmonious and united body, they most cheerfully acceded to. It is needless to refer to the incidents attending that controversy—it is not my purpose to revive those differences unnecessarily. But the result of the negotiation for the settlement of that controversy was, that a proposition submitted by Hon. JOHN KELLY for a Convention to be composed of delegates selected upon equal terms, by the Wilson Small organization and that which I represent was adopted on both sides.

Without entering into details of the proceedings of that Convention, it is sufficient to say that within the scope of the authority conferred on it, the Convention adopted a radical reform in the system of primary representation, and provided for the election of a General Committee to represent the entire Democracy, and to be recognised by the party as the sole central organization for its government.

The General Committee, of which you are Chairman, has been elected under the authority and pursuant to the regulations adopted by that Convention, and according to the agreement entered into for the settlement of the dispute between the two General Committees, to which I have referred, your Committee is the only regular Democratic Republican General Committee of this City.

Notwithstanding, however, the agreement so openly and fairly entered into for the settlement of the disputed question of organization, and in disregard and defiance of the action of the Convention, the Wilson Small Committee HAVE NOT disbanded, in compliance with the terms of the compromise which was made, and still claim to be in existence as a General Committee, and, as I am informed, will submit a proposition to your body this evening to be admitted as members, for the sake (as is pretended) of union and harmony in the Democratic party of this City.

Now it is obvious that if the Wilson Small Committee is not to be held to the terms of this solemn compact which it made, and the agreement is to be treated as an arrangement to be kept or broken, as that body may choose, the Committee of which JOHN Y. SAVAGE, JR., is Chairman, must be equally absolved from its obligation.

We are prepared to accept either alternatives, of submitting in good faith to the settlement which the Convention effected; or, if that action is to be set aside, to reorganize as we were.

I submit that this position shows a more earnest desire for the union and harmony of our party than that of the Committee represented by Mr SMALL; because they not only violate their agreement, but virtually declare that they will submit to no terms other than those which they themselves dictate.

Standing thus upon the advance ground of conciliation and good faith, having an earnest desire for the success of Democratic principles, the union of the party and the hearty and unanimous support of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, we ask simply at the hands of your Committee justice and fair dealing, and that whatever privileges or right might be extended to the Committee of which Mr. SMALL is chairman that the same rights and privileges, neither more nor less, may be also extended to the Committee on whose behalf I have the honor to address you?

If the Wilson Small Committee is required to abide by its agreement and submit to the action of the Convention which it participated in forming, then we will, as we have heretofore done, most cheerfully abide and submit.

If, on the other hand, it is deemed proper by your Committee to recognize the claim of the Wilson Small organization, then we demand that we shall be equally recognized.

Trusting that your Committee will act wisely and justly in the premises, I beg leave to submit the accompanying resolutions for their consideration.

And have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH W. BROWN, Chairman.

It was the remark of a prominent member of the Committee that JOSIAH W. BROWN in himself possessed more character, standing and respectability than all the Wilson Small Committee combined. Mr. BROWN, occupying so prominent an official position as Tax Commissioner of the City, and having been one of the candidates on the Buchanan Electoral ticket, his advocacy of the claims of the Savage Committee shows, of itself, the merits of their attitude.

The contest was brought to a close by a vote on the following resolution, offered by Mr. SICKLES

Resolved, That the applications of the Wilson Small Committees, and the Committee of which JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., is Chairman, to unite with this Committee, be, and the same are, rejected; and the said Committees are respectfully reminded that, if they entertain any confidence in their pretensions to regularity, they may submit the same to the decision of the next State Convention, if they deem it expedient so to do.

And this was adopted by a vote of 69 in the affirmative, to 19 in the negative. This vote was taken shortly after midnight, and its announcement was received with the most deafening cheers, which lasted for several minutes.

Thereupon a Committee, consisting of Joseph M. Marsh, Peter B. Sweeney, Nicholas Diamond, Andrew Jackman and Thomas C. Fields—all original Hard-Shell Democrats—was appointed to prepare an address on behalf of the Committee to the Democracy. Also, another Committee of one from each Ward, to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting in Tammany Hall, in reference to the existing questions of public excitement and agitation.

The lights of the Council Chamber were then extinguished, the Committee adjourned, and *nineteen* sadder (if not wiser) men wended their several ways to their respective homes.

When the news was communicated by General JOHN CREIGHTON to FERNANDO WOOD, who was waiting the result in the City Hall, his Honor swore like a trooper, and raising his clenched fist in the pale moonlight that streamed through the corner window, he vowed with the most impious ejaculations "that so long as grass grew and water ran, he never again would cross the threshold o Tammany Hall!"

Your reporter gathered many interesting facts in reference to the secret movements which were said to have been resorted to to procure a result different from that which was actually accomplished. The removals of TOM BYRNES, O. C. HIBBARD, and Mr. MALCOLM IVES, (the latter said to have been brought about by the joint influence of Messrs. S. D. DILLAYE and HORACE F. CLARK,) we shall refer to in another report, devoted exclusively to the Custom-House. We have a budget of details, and some very curious philosophical reflections, in regard to the Custom-House and our new Collector, involving principles and having relation to events which affect the whole country; and to these details, especially with reference to the next Charleston Presidential Convention, to assemble in the year 1860,—to these details, these principles, these removals, and the events which they foreshadow, we intend to pay particular and very striking attention, for the benefit of your numerous readers. Very obediently your servant,

THE DOG THAT KILLED THE CAT
THAT EAT THE BIRDS.

Burial of Eugene Anderson the Murdered Policeman.

Ceremonies at the House and at the Grave.

Twenty Thousand Persons in Broadway—Five Thousand in the Procession.

EUGENE ANDERSON, the Metropolitan Policeman who was murdered on Tuesday morning last, while in the discharge of his duty, by the burglar CANGEMI, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday evening. The attendance was very large and the City interest very great indeed.

The hour named for the formation of the procession was 1 o'clock, but long before that time—even as early as 10 o'clock—there were many lingering near the house in Elm street, a few doors above Grand, where the corpse was lying, as if anxious to obtain a good position before the Police, civic societies and citizens should have arrived. As early as 12 o'clock there was quite a large assemblage of ladies in the house, which is small, and, to prevent too great a concourse in front, a number of policemen were stationed across the street at Grand and at Broome. Outside of this space the crowd was large, and although the weather was very warm, they remained looking towards the building and making earnest inquiries, relative to when the procession would form.

The arrangements and proceedings at the house were under the direction of SANFORD L. MACOMBER, Esq. The ceremonies had not then commenced, nor did they, until some time after one o'clock, soon after the arrival of Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., pastor of the Green-street M. E. Church. He stood upon the landing, after ascending the first flight of stairs, where he could be heard by those in the room above and below, and commenced the exercises by reading the 4th chapter of Genesis, from the first verse to the sixteenth inclusive—the subject being the murder of Abel by his brother Cain. He then spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: We stand to-day in the presence of Death. And such is the constitution of mind that we are awed in that presence. The thoughtless and gay become thoughtful and serious—the hard hearted subdued, and the stern and fearless and great are silent and reverential amid funeral solemnities.

But the death scene which is before us to-day is not ordinary. A young man has fallen in the vigor of early manhood, in perfect health, with the fair prospect of a long and active life, and we feel that this is the sudden cutting off of long years which belonged to the man—that he had a right to those years under the guidance of Providence for the development of mind and heart, for receiving the convictions and impulses of a rational moral being, for the maturing and the execution of his plans for the realization of the legitimate purposes of his being. We feel that the end for which his father and mother reared him, the fond hopes with which they nourished his childhood, ought to have been accomplished. We feel—more deeply feel than any language can express, that he belonged to his now bereaved sisters and brothers—that the consecration of his powers, so far as needful, to the support and happiness of those who leaned upon him as the pride of their hearts and the hope of the future, was noble and manly, and that they ought not to have been bereft of the heart and intellect and arm on which they leaned. We feel that the claims of community for the services of a strong young man were valid for successive years, and that a grievous wrong has defeated these valuable purposes of a vigorous and promising manhood.

The death of EUGENE ANDERSON, at any time, under any circumstances, would have produced a profound sensation. I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, and I regret it. But the abundant testimony is that he was manly, generous and brave—that he had the power of attaching warmly to his heart and his person those with whom he associated. He was honored by those who knew him, and his companions, had they been called to it, would have watched with tenderest emotion and devoted care by his sick bed; they would have sacrificed time and personal comfort and means, to have relieved his pain, to have given him a moment's happiness; and had he been overpowered by the Fell Destroyer they would have gathered in multitudes around his bier and dropped the tears of brothers over his grave. But he has fallen by violence, and the public sense is shocked—uncounted thousands enter into the sympathies, and join in the mourning of this day.

This is not all. He was an officer—a living representative and embodiment of law. He did not die as an individual. The customs of all time invest the officer of justice with peculiar sacredness. He is something more than a man. He is the personification of justice. He is the eye, and soul, and arm of power. He is the sleepless guardian of private and social rights. Because he wakes and watches, we lie down with our wives and helpless babes and sleep in peace. He is the defence of our property—the guardian of the public peace and honor. When such a man falls the victim of lawless violence, the dearest rights of community are struck down. It is felt as a blow at the heart of all that is dear and sacred in the blessings of life and of home.

The deep-toned sympathy and vast assemblage of this hour are sufficiently explained.

But, my friends, the duties of to day are the duties of religion. Amid the clamor and strife of opinions, and feeling, and private rights, and public indignation, God's holy Sabbath has come. It comes with its subduing and elevating powers to hush to silence the voice of passion. It comes to give opportunity and encouragement and force to the better, nobler nature of man. It bids the soul to listen in silence as the oracles of a diviner wisdom utter their counsels. It comes to whisper in the ear of trembling, awe-struck mortals the momentous truth, GOD REIGNS; and already we feel the relief benignly presented to suffering hearts, in the fact that a mind of infinite intelligence comes to guide us—that a heart of infinite benevolence throbs in sympathy with ours, and a hand of infinite power is stretched out to defend us.

To-day the ambassador of religion is asked to bring the oracles of God to the solution of the intricate problems which perplex us. On other days and under other auspices, men are wont to consult the wisdom of men. Political sages and impulsive ambition—party principles and party strife seek to shed a clear and steady light upon the intricate labyrinths of human affairs, and reveal the only theory of private rights and public safety; but at this moment the anxious inquiry runs through the soul and heart of these assembled thousands, will God deign to give us counsel? May we learn from him the secrets of human interests and duty? We reverently kneel where the Patriarchs and Prophets have knelt. We humbly implore direction where earth's noblest potentates have found their salvation, and with humility and love bow before Him, at whose bar rulers and ruled, kings and subjects, criminals and victims must all appear and receive their destiny according to the deeds done in the body.

Doubtless the voice of God speaks to-day, and if we do not misinterpret that voice, it will wisely instruct us. We make no attempt to utter the half of what that voice proclaims. One revelation seems loudest and clearest at this moment. It is simple, brief and powerful—

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."
"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor."

This is the Divine utterance. It is the prerogative of God to express an infinite meaning in a line—to crowd on eternity of truth into a word.

Allow me for a few moments to hold this mysterious announcement before you. The thing demanded by every thinking mind in this crisis is power. To some it is the idea of physical power to arrest and crush the guilty. This comes not within our province. With others it is the power of intelligence to know with absolute certainty the sources of our social evils, that we may not act blindly—the remedies which will save and not mock us. Such may turn their listening ear for a reliable answer. With others it is a question of political ascendancy, and of power to enforce certain views of social rights and public safety; and here again we cannot answer. But with all it is a question of power to accomplish the reforms which distracted communities beseechingly demand. It is our honored privilege to direct you to a remedy that cannot fail.

To the impetuous and the profane it will seem too quiet, too mild to have any potency to grapple with the social evils of the times. And yet I tell you that *love* is the only effective omnipotent social force. After human wisdom has expended its utmost skill—after the dripping sword is weary of blood—after the thunders and carnage of the battle-field have ceased—after the vexed discussions of Senates and the bar, and the popular assembly—after the haughty mandates of kings and emperors, the world is only so far socially right and socially safe as love reigns in the human breast. The soul of love attacks no man's person, invades no man's rights—"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor." We cannot certainly say this of popular learning. We cannot certainly say it of accumulating wealth. We cannot say it of the wisest of human laws. We dare not affirm it of the purest and best administration the world has ever seen. But no man would fear to affirm it of love.

The world seems slow in realizing it, but verily the grand difficulty in our various social orders has been that the antagonism of true Christian love has seized the souls of men. Self-love, in itself a natural instinct, and as such entirely right, is perverted to degrading selfishness. Hatred to any class or form of humanity intrenches itself here. Malice, that assaults for the purpose of inflicting suffering, is enthroned in selfishness. The murderous rebellion against rightly-constituted government, sustains itself by the revolt of depraved self from wholesome restraint. The act of the assassin for perishable gold, is prompted by selfishness, which makes the temporal gratification of the individual paramount to the rights and life of another. The opposite of Love destroys the good temper of controversy—denies to others the rights consistently insisted on by the individual, and turns peaceful communities into hostile parties. It explains the bad government, and the treason, the wars and the woe of earth. Love would assuredly lead to exactly the opposite results.

Love would have spared the victim over which we mourn to-day—Love would make our homes secure, our persons safe, our City a model City. Love would have spared the martyrs and the victims of barbarous games.

Why then, it may be asked, since this is the sovereign remedy for all our social ills, is not the attention of philanthropists directly turned to it? Alas! this is a fallen world. We have no hope here to present but evangelical hopes. If it is said this presents an impracticable theory of public reform—that we cannot subdue the enemies of the race by love—our answer is, there is no impossibility here. When the spirit of one man is so filled with love as that he harms no one—as that he moves like an angel of mercy in the midst of Earth's sufferers, why may not that of another be in the same way adjusted to the greatest good of the race? If the grace of God can change and renew the nature so as to destroy its hatred—its rancidity—its rebellion, why not turn the attention of all men to the conditions of such a glorious transformation?

The grand difficulty is in the reign of sin—natural affection is perverted by it, and men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. The remedy has acknowledged power and it is only impracticable as it is rejected.

We hold these views not as against governments—not as against the rights and duties of citizens—not in distinction from patriotism, but as in harmony with all these—as the very soul of each and as the only and certain mode of their just and holy triumph.

Whatever may be our dependence upon other instrumentalities, this as a grand and radical remedy for social evils is before us. It is the quiet whisper of the eternal spirit in the ear of mortals. Hear it: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Listen and yield to the subduing charm you feel about your heart. Gaze at the red track of depraved selfishness, and *feel* that it is Earth's crying sin—that it is a fearful enemy which may be roused with the ferocity of the tiger to seek its writhing, shrinking prey. Turn to its opposite as it is revealed in the Gospel and resolve that you at least will seek the grand remedy offered to all, and which could by no means fail to be salutary for all.

Allow me to ask the attention of bleeding hearts to this only effectual relief. Let me remind you of amazing strength. It has upborne many a sinking spirit in the very agonies of death. It breathes the spirit of resignation. It owns that this is not our home. It opens up a path of light amid the world's darkness. It sheds a flood of light upon the grave—upon the death and burial of the world—upon the final judgment day and eternity!

"Come ye disconsolate wherever you languish,
Come to the mercy seat, fervently kneel,
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish,
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

An earnest prayer for the continuance of order and growth of sound morality and religion in the City, and for the well-being of the numerous friends and relatives of the deceased, concluded the proceedings in the house.

The deceased lay in his coffin in the hall on the first floor. The lid was open, and as the people passed out an opportunity was afforded them of looking upon the face of the dead. The coffin was rosewood, trimmed heavily with silver, and lined with white satin. On it was a silver plate with the following inscription:

EUGENE ANDERSON,
BORN OCT 23, 1828,
DIED JULY 21, 1857.
AGED 28 YEARS, 9 MONTHS, AND 29 DAYS.

The features of the deceased were not materially changed, and afforded no intimation of the manner of his death. When all who desired had viewed the body, the coffin was closed and prepared for the hearse, which was then in waiting at the door, with four black horses attached, covered with black cloth, trimmed with silver and decked with black and white plumes. General Superintendent TALMADGE and his Deputies, DANIEL CARPENTER and JOHN S. FOLK, of Brooklyn, now (at 2 o'clock) gave directions for, and superintended, the formation of the procession. At first, the progress was slow, owing to the vast concourse of people, but finally it was formed and moved nearly as follows:

Hon. F. A. TALMADGE, Grand Marshal.

Deputy Superintendents CARPENTER and FOLKS, with SAMUEL BERTOOST, Esq., and Judge PHILLIPS as Aids.

Police Department, under command of Captain TURNBULL, assisted by Captain WATERBURY, Military Instructor to the Police Department, and Sergeant VANTASSELL as Aids.

Then came the Police from each Ward, as follows. The Wards that are not represented had their forces detailed for special duty during the afternoon:

First—The Third Ward, under command of Capt. HOPKINS, numbered 33 men, in full uniform.

Next—The members of the Ninth and Twenty-first Wards, in uniform, forming one company, under command of Lieut. SEABRING and Sergt. SANDFORD.

First Ward—34 men. Sergeant commanding.

Second Ward—32 men. Lieutenant WEED commanding.

Third Ward—32 men in full uniform. Capt. HOPKINS right of the Procession.

Fourth Ward—Detailed for special duty in the lower part of the City.

Fifth Ward—27 men. Under command of Sergeant.

Sixth Ward—Special duty.

Seventh Ward—26 men. Under Sergeant CAMERON.

Eighth Ward—30 men. Under Sergeant MOUNT.

Ninth Ward—24 men in full uniform. Lieut. SEABRING. Second Company in the Procession.

Tenth Ward—24 men. Sergeant DAVIES.

Eleventh Ward—20 men. Sergeant LEGGETT.

Twelfth Ward—17 men. Sergeant GRAHAM.

Thirteenth Ward—40 men. Sergeant STERRS.

Fourteenth Ward—Special duty.

Fifteenth Ward—28 men. Capt DILKS.

Sixteenth Ward—22 men. Sergeant SUTHERLAND.

Seventeenth Ward—20 men. Sergeant GILMORE.

Eighteenth Ward—Special duty.

Nineteenth Ward—20 men. Sergeant BEVAN.

Twentieth Ward—15 men. Sergeant CASTLE.

Twenty First Ward—18 men in full uniform. Sergeant SANDFORD.

This detachment formed in with those from the Ninth Ward.

Twenty-Second Ward—28 men. Sergeant COULTER.

Capt. WALLING arrived from Sequine's Point, bringing with him 15 men, who took part in the Procession.

Next in line came the Special Police force, numbering 175 men, formed into four companies, Captain HELME and EDWARD C. TAYLOR in command, acting as aids.

Members of Municipal Police force, numbering 44 men, under command of Capt. KISSAM, of the Fourteenth Ward.

Members of old Municipal Police force of Brooklyn.

Commissioners NYE and STRANAHAN, with clerks of the Department, occupying four carriages.

The Centre Market Guard, numbering 300 men, wearing silk badges, under command of Captain J. COLLINS.

Fire Department, B. W. BUCHANAN, Esq., and JOS. H. RACEY, Jr., aids. The different companies in the Fire Department took their position in line from the number of their apparatus, commencing with the highest number. It is said that 1,200 firemen were in attendance. They came in the following order:

Hose Co. No. 57, Engine Co. No. 49, Hose Co. No. 47, Engine Co. No. 31, Hose Co. No. 31, Engine Co. No. 29, Engine Co. No. 11, Engine Co. No. 8, Engine Co. No. 3. Engine Co. No. 6, and Engine Co. No. 40, numbering 300 men, presenting a very fine appearance. The members of the Fire Department also wore badges of mourning.

The Police, Surgeons and Clergymen in carriages.

The Hearse, which was beautifully caparisoned in mourning, drawn by four horses. Eight of the Police force acting as Pall-bearers, and 40 men from the Fourteenth Ward wearing citizens dress (Full Black) detailed as a guard of Honor. The following were the

PALL BEARERS.

Captain J. Williamson,	Captain Hart,
W. H. Racey,	R. M. Webb,
John Herbell,	J. H. Racey,
J. VanNostrand,	T. Kiernan,
Henry Sanford,	Charles Ullmann,
D. Tourney,	D. Underhill,
J. Mole,	J. Cowly,
E. Kiser,	H. Cunningham.

Following came the relatives and friends of deceased occupying 21 carriages.

It is estimated that two thousand persons followed in citizens' dress, among whom were the "Curtiss Guards," numbering 160 men. Captain ST. CLAIR and the "American Guards," in citizens' dress, counting 1,000 men.

But large as the procession was, it appeared but small when compared with the number of men, women and children who filled Grand street from Elm to Broadway, and Broadway to the Battery. It was not a mere crowd on the sidewalks. The streets were so full of people that there was scarcely room for the procession to pass, until it turned at the Bowling-green down to the South Ferry. Arrived there without serious accident, the various Companies and Associations were countermarched and separated. Then the Companies proceeded to their respective headquarters, and the Committees appointed by the citizens, a portion of the Police force and Fire Department, and those in carriages, crossed the Ferry with the hearse to Brooklyn.

THE PROCESSION IN BROOKLYN.

The procession, on reaching the Battery, halted for about ten minutes, during which time the foot companies deployed on State-street, with heads uncovered, allowing the hearse and carriages to pass through them. Five delegates from each of the Fire and Hose Companies, consisting of the Foremen, Assistant Foremen, Secretaries, and two members from each Company, crossed the Ferry and took carriages on the other side. All that portion of the procession which went to the Cemetery, was conveyed over in three boats. The Ferry crossed was the Hamilton-avenue, and not the South, as advertised. One hundred and fifty members of the Brooklyn Police force, met the procession at the Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, fell into rank, taking their places in the van of the funeral *cortège*, and escorting it to the Church-street Bridge. The crowd of people at the Ferry, and along the line of route, especially at the termination of streets, was very large. There were forty-seven in the procession.

AT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Although the rules of the Greenwood Cemetery Company, do not permit the admission of visitors on Sundays, unless they are owners of lots, there could not have been less than five or

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

There appears to be increased activity, during the last two months, in the London publishing trade. Several important works have appeared within that period, and a variety of announcements give good promise of forthcoming treasures. One or two things may be mentioned as worthy of notice. The cheap *Railway Libraries*, in which are republished, at the very lowest rate, nearly every American work of fiction that appears, as well as most of the standard English books, whose copyrights have expired, have materially altered the whole publishing system in England. It is a mistaken notion that this low priced literature is a thing of new creation. Nearly seventy years ago it was commenced by two rival publishers, who had the good sense not to quarrel. Mr. JOHN BELL and Mr. COOKE, both of Paternoster Row, were the men. BELL commenced, and brought out an illustrated edition of *The British Poets*, in 12mo. size, which he lived to complete in 109 volumes. Rival it was to the collection got up by "the trade" at large, with those admirable *Lives of the Poets*, which was the last, and, perhaps, the best of Dr. JOHNSON's writings. BELL brought out his *Poets* in handy pocket volumes, with what was then accepted as superior paper, with clear type, with engravings after original designs. STOTHARD's graceful pencil found its first profitable employment in illustrating these volumes, and at unusually low prices *Bell's British Poets* was issued fortnightly, with exemplary regularity, and there was nothing half as good as this collection, for nearly half a century, until the late WILLIAM PICKERING, a London publisher of enterprise and knowledge, produced his Aldine edition of the *British Poets*, actually edited by Rev. JOHN MITFORD, but with biographical and such other aid from Mr. DYCE, and other well qualified *literati*. This Aldine edition is the basis of the beautiful series of *The British Poets*, now being issued by LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, under the careful and judicious editorship of Professor CHILD, of Harvard University. It goes farther into completeness than Mr. PICKERING could do—because it includes living and lately deceased poets, who, by the English copy-right laws, are excluded elsewhere. For instance, many of the later poems of WORDSWORTH, MOORE, SOUTHEY, HOOD, CRABBE and others, are, from this cause, kept out of the Aldine Edition, but will be, or are, included in the Boston.

About five years ago, a second series of *Bell's British Poets* was commenced, in cheap and neat monthly volumes, by Mr. PARKER, the London publisher, but this is not anything like the original BELL's edition. That man was JOHN, who died in 1831, and was the original projector and proprietor of the London paper, (yet living, covered with the moss of old fogyism,) yclept *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. The modern BELL is named ROBERT, and (to use a Masonic phrase) "hails from the West," being a genuine Emeralder, lofty in stature, broad across the shoulders as was PADDY CAREY himself, luxuriating in a brogue so thick that a man might almost cut it with an oyster-knife, and with an open countenance radiant and ruddy with the tints of thousands of bottles of port, and myriads of whisky-punches. ROBERT BELL has executed his task, so far, with marked ability, and indeed is well qualified for the task. When the late CHARLES WHITING commenced the *Atlas*, (in 1826,) ROBERT BELL was the editor, and toiled over it ably and impartially for the following ten or twelve years. His literary and theatrical critiques were gracefully as well as ably written. And MOORE's Diaries contain repeated references to the good services, private as well as public, which Mr. BELL rendered him. When SHERIDAN KNOWLES, who preaches against the Drama, put pockets the continuous profits of his own plays, brought out "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," which was damned on its first night, BELL reviewed the play in the *Atlas*, and praised it so much that KNOWLES remodelled it as "The Daughter," and reproduced it with more success, acknowledging in the preface his obligations to his unknown and friendly critic. Mr. BELL has himself written for the stage. He produced, among other things, a comedy called "Marriage," which Mr. ALFRED BUNN brought out, at Drury Lane Theatre, we believe. This play was well cast, well performed, and was most successful. It was announced for repetition with unusual applause. But Mr. BUNN had some reason for its *not* succeeding, and never would allow its repetition. He shelved it, and he laughed at the author. Mr. BELL did two things—one wise and one foolish. He went to law with BUNN and expended temper and cash in that operation, which ended in a sort of apology from BUNN, who, after that, was more determined than ever in shelving the play. He then published it, with a well-written, good-tempered preface, stating the whole case "BELL *vs.* BUNN," and the public were decidedly in favor of the plaintiff. But, to this hour, "Matrimony" (the *play* we mean) has never been reproduced. Mr. BELL was one of the writers who *did* Dr. LARDNER's *Cobinet Cyclopedia*. When Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH died, his unfinished "History of England" was handed over to Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, a literary barrister, to complete, but WALLACE died off before he had done half the work, and Mr. BELL wrote the whole of the third and last volume. Mr. BELL is a highly accomplished gentleman, master of many languages, and, though a *bon vivant*, never descended to offer fish for sale, in the public streets, on the Sabbath morning. He pays his debts also. Closely belonging to the DICKENS *clique*, he has even attempted to assist in their amateur dramatic performances. It is a fact, that, in the Devonshire-House comedy, "Not so bad as we Seem," the part of Paddy O'Sullivan, (Fallen's landlord) was written for BELL by BULWER, in the conviction that he would, as an Irishman, be at home in it. But he overacted the part, (his brogue being, if possible, a shade or two stronger than that of Coroner CONNERY,) and soon threw it up. In that same play, by the way, the part of Mr. Shadowly Softhead was written to suit DOUGLAS JERROLD. The first time he played it—before the Queen and Prince ALBERT, at the Duke of Devonshire's—he made a great part of it, as was expected. Each repetition, however, the effect was weaker, and, when the *troupe* went to play in the country, JERROLD pleaded engagements in London, and threw up his part.

The amateurs did not lose, for little WILKIE COLLINS, (since so well known in fiction by his *Basil*, *Antonina*, and *The Dead Secret*,) studied the part and made it nearly the most effective in the play. His low stature, pretty features and juvenile appearance were all in his favor, no doubt, but the natural ease with which he individualized the character was inimitable.

Already there is a break in the Amateur Company, though less than might be anticipated in fast (some of them *very* fast,) London men. DOUGLAS JERROLD has "shuffled off this mortal coil," and R. H. HORNE, who published his epic poem, *Orion*, for one farthing, is now in New-South Wales, making (and saving) money for the first time in his life. For the rest, DICKENS is reposing after partaking of the marriage festivities of *Little Dorrit*; JOHN FORSTER sticks to the *Examiner*, though a rich man now, with his £1,000 a year Lunacy Commissioners' Secretaryship, and the £50,000 which he obtained when he married the yet blooming widow of Mr. COLBURN, the publisher. WILKIE COLLINS has become one of the most successful of novelists. FRANK STONE, the artist, has risen to be A. R. A. DUDLEY COSTELLO continues to write stories, unreadably interlarded with bad French. MARK LEMON is not only editor of *Punch*, but Secretary-extraordinary to HERBERT INGRAM, Member of Parliament for Boston, proprietor of the *London Illustrated News*, and of the quack-medicine known as "Parr's Life Pills," (it would have been just as easy to call them "Methusaleh's Own.") PETER CUNNINGHAM is managing the Manchester Exhibition—a great pecuniary failure, by the way. WESTLAND MARSTON, eschewing further flirtation with "The Patrician's Daughter," is co editor of a joint-stock company's weekly magazine. AUGUSTUS EGG has risen to the rank of Royal Academician. JOHN TENNIEL fills (as well as he can) RICHARD DOYLE's place on *Punch*. CHARLES KNIGHT, the author-publisher, is taking people's lives in the biographical volumes of his *English Cyclopedia*. And F. W. TOPHAM is engaged, as usual, in the "general utility" line in private society.

Returning, after this unaccountable episode, to the real matter before us, it is to be added that about the time when Mr. JOHN BELL was producing his *British Poets*, a friendly rival was also issuing his *British Novelists*. Mr. COOKE, also of "The Row," was the man, but his books, though they sold largely, were not half as attractive as BELL's. In a large octavo page, where the matter was closely compressed by means of small type and double columns, Mr. COOKE had great faith. Cumbrous books were the result. They occasionally had good engravings. Oddly enough, when, some thirty years later, Sir WALTER SCOTT planned *Ballantyne's Novelists' Library*, (for which he wrote the biographical notices,) he also adopted this heavy and lumbering size, and a great deal of money was lost by the speculation.

Early in 1825, the late Mr. CONSTABLE, the most energetic of publishers, formed the idea of producing a series of fortnightly volumes 12mo. in size, and three shillings and six pence in price, as *Constable's Miscellany*. It was to have been a gigantic library, including the very best standard works, but chiefly consisting of books written expressly for it, by the ablest living authors, at home and abroad. The failure of CONSTABLE overthrew this scheme, though some seventy or eighty volumes of the *Miscellany* were published. But, out of his hands, and without the capital he intended to employ upon it, the affair was not much of a success. *Lockhart's Life of Burns*, we remember, as the best of the series.

In 1828, JOHN MURRAY, of London, commenced his *Family Library*, a series of five shilling volumes, the commencement of which was LOCKHART's *Life of Napoleon*. Innumerable and inferior imitations sprung up in succeeding years, and the cheap libraries were placed *hors de combat*, for a time.

Railway literature, as it is called, came into demand—that is, readable, cheap books, which, if you bought at the station of departure you could read through before your journey's end. At Belfast, in Ireland, a publishing firm commenced *The Parlor Library*, containing standard stories, translations, and new works, in a neat and cheap form. This series immediately became popular, and deserved to be so. It is continued (by London publishers,) and has called into life many similar issues, among which *The Run and Read Library* and *The Railway Library* best maintain their ground.

Mr. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, proprietor of the last-named "Library," has done a great deal to cheapen good literature in England. He it was who, after edition after edition of BULWER's novels had been sold, and the price of each reduced from $8 to $1 50, resolved to risk the experiment of paying a large sum for permission to reduce them full 50 per cent., and, after expending a large amount on obtaining the author's leave to do this, has already realized as much as he paid. The number of copyrights which he has bought up, some of them at a costly rate, would almost baffle belief. His publications have long since expanded beyond casual railway reading, and include a great number of writers and a great variety of subjects.

In glancing at the publishers who have really reduced the price of literature in England, we have omitted several names. MURRAY's *Home and Colonial Library*, and LARDNER's *Cabinet Cyclopedia*, scarcely made their mark. Not so the *Standard Library* of HENRY G. BOHN, of which several hundred volumes have appeared, including many of the highest value. General literature, criticism, history, biography, science, the classics, ecclesiastical lore, fiction, antiquities, poetry, natural history, philosophy, the drama, chemistry, and even fiction are included in BOHN's Libraries, and they already form a noble collection, well edited, well got up, and low priced.

The natural tendency of these various cheap and good books is opposed, to some extent, to the production of original works, at the old high prices. Most of SCOTT's poems were first issued in quarto, at two guineas for each poem. BYRON's *Childe Harold*, MOORE's *Lalla Rookh*, and many other works appeared in this costly and (shall we add?) cumbrous form. Even as lately as 1830, MOORE's *Life of Byron* first came out in quarto. *That* extravagance may be declared at an end. Few readers would now give four guineas for the two volumes of MOORE'S *Byron*.

The novel-publishing part of the London book-trade clings tenaciously as ever to the old familiar price of half a guinea a volume. This makes about $8 for a novel of the ordinary extent. BULWER, DICKENS, THACKERAY, and a very few more have such a hold on the public mind that any new books of theirs must sell, however high the price.

The great mass of story-tellers, on the other hand, can calculate on small sale to individual readers, and must chiefly look to being purchased by the circulating libraries almost exclusively. One edition may go off, through this channel, but that will do little more than pay expenses, while advertising is so dear in England. This may account for the paucity of new novels across the water at present.

The reduction in price, from eight dollars to one, as in this country, might augment the sale of works of fiction in England. But, the undoubted fact is, the English are not much of a book-buying people. The sale of an edition of 1,500 in six months is considered very good indeed, and when this whole number is cleared away, it becomes a question to the cautious publisher whether he shall incur the risk of losing by a second edition what he may have gained by the first. With us, when public demand exhausts an edition (in a week, often,) it is only to go to press again, and produce a few additional thousands—for nearly every book in America is stereotyped. In England, on the contrary, very few books are stereotyped until they become standard works. For the most part, each successive edition is as costly as the first—the type having been "distributed" when each edition went to press! Even THOMAS CARLYLE, for whose works the demand was constant, used to print editions of a thousand each, and incur a renewal of the cost for every thousand!

For one reader in England there must be one hundred in America, and the proportion of book-buyers cannot be very considerably different. This much, at any event, cheap literature has done for us. It really is surprising how, with so many drawbacks and difficulties, such a number of original works are constantly appearing in England. Authors are more wealthy, perhaps, and write more for fame.

The recent freshet in Dry Run at Deerfield, Ohio, washed the poisonous matter from the distillery on the Run into the Miami River, and caused the death of tens of thousands of fish. Two tons, it is calculated, were thus destroyed. The mill race, a mile below, was choked up with dead fish.

The Amenia, N. Y., *Times* states that a German, whose name it could not learn, in the employ of Mr. HIRAM CLARK, of North East, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon last, by shooting himself. He had been unwell for several days previous, and no further cause is assigned for this rash act. He was a young man, and unmarried.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Expected News from India—The Jewish Oaths Bill—Diplomatic and Consular Expenditures—British "Contingencies" for a Quarter of a Year—The Great Scotch Poisoning Case—Revival of the Slave-Trade—The Guano Supply Question—Interesting to American Shipowners—The Satirical News—Americans at the Queen's State Ball.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, July 10, 1857.

The principal news of to day is that we are waiting for the news of to morrow, namely, the news from India, whose arrival, however, is by no means certain. For some reason or other, difficult to understand and impossible to be described, there is an impression, not only felt but expressed, both in Leadenhall-street, the London head-quarters of the Company, and in Cannon-row, where sits that mysterious tribunal, the Board of Control, which controls nothing, though acting in the name of the Imperial Government, and is itself a mere court of registrar to the merchant princes aforesaid, that the news will be good news; that the mutiny will have been put down, and the British lion set up; and all sorts of surprising things done. There is no ostensible warrent whatever for any such belief, and it is the simplest hap-hazard conjecture. It may turn out to be true, but it is just as likely it will turn out the contrary; and whichever way it turn, we are quite certain to be on the eve of change of the most sweeping and chronic character in the nature of the tenure of English hold on the empire conquered by CLIVE, the lately proposed memorial to whom, by the way, now that he has been dead nearly a century, gets on but miserably slow indeed. But at that we need not wonder, seeing that the man of all others in our time, of whose pecuniary benefits to us we might show at least a pecuniary sense, viz., JOSEPH HUME, is to day announced as having had little more than £1,000 in the shape of a posthumous souvenier from the colleagues and associates of his latter years; and the Chairman of the Committee, Earl FORTESCUE, had to admit that the whole affair was a wretched failure.

At the date of the present dispatch there is a grand gladiatorial encontre in the House of Peers, as to-night determines the perpetual motion of the admission of the Jews. If it be rejected ROTHSCHILD resigns, and the question is thrown back for any years. The telegraph to Liverpool will apprise you of the result, the impression here, at present, being that the Earl of DERBY will prevail over PALMERSTON on that point, and succeed in throwing out the bill, notwithstanding all the anticipations to the contrary. A communication of more interest to you will, also, probably be made by telegraph, being the answer of Government to the question of Sir JOHN PAKINGHAM in the House of Commons, as to whether the reinforcements ordered to China have really been counter-ordered, and what is the proposed mode of carrying out the crusade against YEH in that quarter of the world, pursuant to the wishes of our Plenipotentiary, as it is now the fashion to call BOWRING.

Now that the American diplomatic and consular appointments are being revised, you may perhaps be interested in learning something of how such matters are managed in England. Considerable information on this head is furnished by the items of the expenditure under the head of "civil contingencies," for the quarter ended 31st of March, 1856, and the year ended 31st of March, 1857. Take the special missions, for instance; there is a sum of £12,773 charged the nation for the expenses of Earl GRANVILLE's mission to Russia, on the occasion of the coronation, while the expenses of Lord CLARENDON's mission to Paris appear twice to the amount of £2,000 and £1,989 respectively, the first sum being an installment. In like manner the expenses of the commission appointed under the treaty concluded at Washington in 1854 appear in both accounts, the amount being £2,000 for each year. Then there is £4,000 for Sir HENRY BULWER's mission to the Danubian provinces, and half as much for the Erzeroum commissions for settling the differences between Turkey and Persia, neither of the affairs being settled, but abounding in the elements of future and in even of present complications. Three separate (unspecified) missions for carrying out the Treaty of Paris cost the country £3,000; Mr. HORNBY's mission to Constantinople to arrange matters connected with the Turkish Loan, £1,987; Sir C. GREY's mission to St. Petersburgh, £300; and the Earl of Westmoreland's mission to Brussels, of which the public now hear for the first time, £266. Then come some heavy items for outfits and equipages for ambassadors and ministers, which furnish curious evidence of the existence of a sliding scale for the regulation of these matters. Thus, Lord NAPIER received for his outfit to Washington, where one would suppose the trappings and gewgaws of rank would be estimated at less worth than at the monarchical courts of the old continent, no less a sum than £1,800; while the Hon. P. C. SCARLETT, the British Minister at the Imperial Court of Rio, received but £1,600. Sir J. CRAMPTON, our late Minister of infelicitous American memory, on proceeding to Hanover, received £550; and Mr. CHRISTIE, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, $470. Where, then, is the rule? The expenses of conveyance and entertainment of persons of distinction aboard Her Majesty's ships constitute a considerable portion of these yearly increasing contingencies. The nation learns that the King of Sardinia's passage to England cost £86 odd, and that it has paid £6 for the entertainment of General CANROBERT, during a passage from Helsingfors to Copenhagen. The entertainment of the Prince of Russia and suite, during a passage of a few hours only, cost £8 odd; one feels curious to know what the items of this "little bill" were. A sum of £169 is charged for the entertainment of Mr. Consul LONGWORTH and suite, during a mission on the coast of Circassia in 1855, which mission lamentably failed, and is believed to have had no other intention. So strongly is this conviction felt by those acquainted with the political bearings of the question, that a movement is being organized to call public attention to the matter, and agents from Circassia are in London to protest against the manner in which their clients have been deceived and betrayed. There is another item of £23 for the entertainment of the said LONGWORTH, Captain HUGGINS, and ALI BAY, during several passages on the Circassian Coast. Consul GREEN's entertainment during sundry passages between Greytown and Blewfields cost us between £60 and £70, independently of £14 for the entertainment of the King of Mosquito and his bear-leader, Consul GREEN, on board H. M. S. *Eurydice*, at Greytown. The proportion of "entertainment" to be set down to the latter may be estimated from the next item, in which only £3 is charged for the entertainment of the young King and *one* attendant, during a passage from Greytown to Blewfields. It follows that it costs nearly four times as much to entertain Consul GREEN as to entertain the King of Mosquito and his one attendant. Prince GEORGE PEPPLE, son of the ex-King of Bonny, is, it would seem, a much more important personage, his entertainment between August and December, costing £46 odd; but it may be observed that the cost of entertaining the King of Mosquito is precisely the same as that of entertaining the President of Liberia, showing the same equality of expenditure on dusky rulers, whether royal or republican, that may be noticed with regard to the British ambassadors—those to Washington and St. Petersburgh receiving for their outfit nearly the same amount. In the sums charged for the passages out or home of the Governors of Colonies, we have another instance of the operation of the "sliding scale." The Presidents of Nevis and the Virgin Islands received £200 each, and the Governors of Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas and Trinidad, £300 each; the Governor of the Gold Coast, £300, and the Governor of the Gambia only £150. There are some curious items in reference to the cost of conferring the dignity of Knighthood on divers individuals. There is, firstly, a charge of £4,625 for robes, collars, badges, &c., of the several orders; next, £439 for fees payable on making the King of Serdinia a K. G.; thirdly, £2,136 for fees on the nomination of divers generals and admirals to the dignity of K. G. C. B.; and, fourthly, £389 for fees on a like occasion with regard to certain officers made K. C. B.'s. But the investiture of the Sultan with the insignia of the Garter was the ceremony which caused the greatest outlay of John Bull's money, because, as it would have been contrary to Moslem notions of state etiquette for his Sublime Highness to have come to England, the installation had to be performed at Constantinople. The expense incurred in forwarding the insignia to the Porte, and in the ceremony of investiture, amounts to £500; and £66 extra is charged for the entertainment of Sir C. YOUNG, Garter King-at-Arms, and two heralds, during their passages from Marseilles to Constantinople, and from that capital to Venice.

The extravagance of the outlay for badges, &c., has, at length, excited attention, the subject having last night been brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Lord HOTHAM, brother of the late Governor of Australia.

Under he head of "Various Public Services," are charges for divers commissions for the settlement of sundry questions which remain in a state of uncertainty to the present day, reminding one of BYRON's comment on one of the adulatory epithets bestowed upon the Duke of WELLINGTON—"liberator of the nations still enslaved." There is £6,145 for settling the British territories in South Africa, which remain as unsettled as before; and £295 in the first account, and £674 in the second, for remuneration and expenses of Sir A. PERRIER, whilst employed as Commissioner in negotiating the settlement of the still unsettled Newfoundland Fishery question. The other items under this head are rather of a miscellaneous character. There is £290 for Dr. TAYLOR, as remuneration of analysis in the Wooler poisoning case, and for the attendance of himself and assistants; and £135 to the same for analyzing the contents of the stomachs of three persons, suspected to have been poisoned.

This eminent analyst has been giving evidence this week at Edinburgh in the trial of Miss SMITH, for poisoning her lover, D'ANGELIER, by means of arsenic. This trial, which terminated yesterday, after having lasted nine days, has excited an immense sensation, from the youth and prepossessing appearance of the accused, the revelations made on the trial as to the secret intercourse which existed between her and the deceased, the mystery surrounding the whole case, and the extraordinary self-possession evinced by the prisoner. This, it may be remarked, has been observed in almost every case of secret poisoning, from Lady FRANCES HOWARD and the Marchioness of BRINVILLIERS down to the recent cases of PALMER and DOVE. Some idea may be formed of the excitement which this remarkable trial has created at Edinburgh from the following extract from a local journal:

"The Court is opened at 8 o'clock, and for hours previously double the number that can obtain seats are wedged around the doors. When the bolts are drawn the crush is fearful. Three living streams, one along each side-wall and one right in front, press forward. Cries of murder, screams and groans only expand the energies of the strong, and people are carried, rolled and tumbled in, they know not how."

In short, it rivals the Burdsil case, with this difference, that public sympathy goes very much with the beautiful accused of Edinburgh, especially amongst her own sex, which argues a strong conviction of her innocence, as women are generally more uncharitable towards their own sex than men are, illustrating the familiar axiom—

> For every woe a tear may claim,
> Save an erring sister's shame.

Her extraordinary calmness and self-possession continued to the last, even while the Jury were deliberating on their verdict, and when they returned into Court she displayed less anxiety and emotion than many of the spectators. The verdict was one of acquittal, and was received with applause in and around the crowded Court. The press generally does not concur in the decision of the Jury, but it is difficult to conceive how they could have arrived at any other, the evidence amounting only to suspicion, and failing entirely to establish that D'ANGELIER was at or near the house in which Miss SMITH resided with her parents on the night of his death. That he died from the effects of arsenic is certain; by whose hand administered is an inscrutable mystery.

But *à nos moutons*. There is a monstrous charge of £270 for translating the French Tariff for the use of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. Scores of competent translators would have performed the task for as many shillings, and what were the Government and Ambassadorial clerks doing? It is to be presumed that their duties involve something more than attendance at certain hours as an excuse for drawing their salaries. But nothing seems to be done without a special charge for it. Thus, commissioners are appointed for consolidating the statute laws; one would think that a clerk might draw out the commissions, or fill up a printed form, and affix the great seal, when it had received the Lord Chancellor's signature; but the process involves, it seems, a charge of £26 odd. The granting of a pardon to the political convicts of 1839, 1842 and 1848 costs the country £62. But the most monstrous and extraordinary charges of this kind are one £100 for remuneration to Mr. HAMILTON for examining and reporting upon the accounts of the expenditure of the Chinese war, and another of £20 for the traveling expenses of Sir E. P. COFFIN, in connection with the same. Here again one is constrained to ask, what were all the Government clerks doing? and where did Sir E. P. COFFIN travel to? and for what purpose? There are some items connected with the advancement of science which can scarcely be objected to; such as £441 for presents to Mr. GRINNELL, Dr. KANE and the officers and men of the American Arctic expedition in search of Sir J. FRANKLIN; £2,250 to Dr. BARTH, for his services whilst in charge of the exploring expedition into Central Africa; and £1,000 for expenses of an expedition into Eastern Africa for scientific purposes. In the same category may be placed the charge of £100 for expenses incurred on account of officers of the United States navy, who navigated the *Resolute* to England.

Apropos of this relic and memento of Arctic explorations: Mr. HOBSFALL presented a petition from Liverpool, praying that she may be placed at the disposal of Lady FRANKLIN, to proceed through Behring's Straits, in coöperation with the *Fox*; and to-night he moves the House for an address for copies of memorials and addresses relative to the expedition, which have been recently transmitted to Government from the merchants of New-York and other public bodies. The narrative of the eventful voyage of the *Resolute*, by the master, GEORGE F. MACDOUGALL, is announced by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. as nearly ready for publication, and is looked for with much interest. The cause of its postponement all this while back, since last spoken of here, is unknown; but better late than never.

But, to revert to the "contingencies," why should Admiral GREY receive £480 as compensation for the destruction of his house at Constantinople by fire, when none is awarded for the destruction of the Consulate house at Greytown by the fire of the *Cyane*? Why, again, should Rajah BROOKE receive £768 for the expenses of his defence, any more than any other accused person? Hon. S. PONSONBY and Captain LYNCH receive £500 each, "the usual present" for bringing home the treaties with Russia and Persia!

The Earl of Westmoreland, it seems, has chosen to decorate his house at Vienna with a silver candelabrum, at a cost of £250; and this is reimbursed at the expense of the nation. The Speaker of the House of Commons orders, in like manner, a portrait of Sir F. ROUSE, which costs £31 10s., and sends the artist's "little bill" to be paid out of the public purse. Then his carriage appears to be always breaking down, for £12 was charged for repairs in the account to March 31, 1856, and a coachmaker's bill for £18 odd appears again in the account for the year ended in March last. With two other items of American interest these selections must conclude. One is a sum of £13 for expenses incurred by the British Consulate in New-York in proceedings taken to assist an Englishman named JERVIS in recovering his wife and children, who had joined the Mormons; the other is a payment of £104 to Messrs. LENNIG & Co., as compensation for losses sustained through being compelled to reland 530 bags of nitrate of soda, shipped at Liverpool for Philadelphia, in consequence of the retrospective effect given to an order in Council prohibiting the exportation of saltpetre, &c., during the late war.

Such small matters as these attract very little notice from the English press; it is only when some unusually gross case of jobbery or corruption turns up that remarkably tame animal, the British Lion, shakes his mane. The great features of the last fortnight have been Miss SMITH's trial and the Indian revolt.

The proposition of the French Government to virtually revive the Slave-trade by removing negroes from the west coast of Africa to the Island of Martinique, has elicited a leading article, strongly condemnatory of the project, from the organ of the Manchester party; but it does not notice the probability of a similar traffic being commenced by English West India planters. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY has introduced to Lord PALMERSTON a deputation on the subject, to whom the Premier gave a discouraging reception, observing that the time had not arrived for the negotiation of treaties with African potentates concerning the emigration of their subjects. The absence of any real deficiency of labor in the West Indies is maintained in the article just referred to, as well as the extreme improbability of Africans voluntarily leaving their native land for ten years, with no better inducement than the miserable pittance which the French contractors offer them. As connected with this subject, it is contended also that there is no deficiency of labor in the United States, as there are thousands of "mean whites" and European immigrants in the Southern States who cannot obtain employment, notwithstanding the emigration of negroes to Liberia. The writer comments on the absurdity of vessels from Boston and Marseilles crossing each other, the former bearing emancipated negroes to Africa, the latter carrying Africans to the West Indies; and asks why the planters do not endeavor to secure the services of the former, who often go unwillingly to Liberia, and do not appear to be achieving any very great success there. The public are reminded that the French Emperor has not shown much regard for justice or humanity in deporting political offenders to Cayenne, often without trial, or after trials so conducted that the proceedings never transpire, which is much the same; and that he is not likely to be more mindful of the rights of uncivilized Africans than of his own subjects. It is not clear how British cruisers are to distinguish African emigrants for Martinique from slaves for Cuba or elsewhere; nor it is easy to see how complications of a serious nature may arise from the endeavors of British naval officers to enforce the provisions of the Slave-trade treaties.

The countenance which Lord PALMERSTON has given to this unpopular project of the French Government is in strange contrast to the course which he has taken with regard to the Suez Ship Canal, which M. DE LESSEPS is endeavoring to raise capital for in London.

The project was introduced to the House of Commons on Tuesday, by a question from Mr. BERKELY, to which Lord PALMERSTON replied, in a tone of strong and undisguised hostility. He had always opposed the scheme, and he always would; because its realization would tend to weaken the connection between Egypt and Turkey, and to bring India more within the reach of France. It is difficult to see how the first result could be furthered by this scheme, because it would withdraw the existing traffic from Alexandria and Cairo, which certainly would not tend to increase the strength of Egypt. His second reason is easier to understand, but unworthy of a statesman of the nineteenth century. What would Americans have thought of their President if he had opposed the construction of the Panama Railway, on the ground that it would afford the English a rapid and easy means of reaching California? It is doubtful, perhaps, whether, in the present state of the money market, M. DE LESSEPS would, under any circumstances, be able to float his scheme; but the truly Japanese policy avowed by Lord PALMERSTON is none the less discreditable to him.

Were the plans of M. DE LESSEPS carried out, a great advance would be made towards the solution of the question of cotton from India, now exciting the anxious attention of the Lancashire manufacturers. The Suez route would then become to the Old World what the Panama line is to the New.

The question of the guano supply is becoming as important to the agriculturists as that of cotton to the manufacturers. The deposits on the Kooria Mooria Island, on the south coast of Arabia, are the subject of much attention, but opinions are so various as to both the quantity and quality, that it is difficult to form a correct estimate of their value. Captain FARNMANTLE's report was far from favorable on both points, and the analysis made by Professor ANDERSON, Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, confirms his statements as to the quality, which he states would not entitle it to more than £7 per ton. A letter appeared in the *Morning Herald* of Tuesday, however, from Messrs. ORD, HINDSON & Co., of Liverpool, estimating its value at from £10 to £11 per ton, and stating that there are masses of a substance containing 80 per cent. of phosphate of lime mingled with the other matter in the gullies. The proportion of ammonia is small, owing to the rains which fall there, but upon this point the writers say that they have samples of Upper Peruvian guano, analyzing only 5 per cent. of ammonia, and selling at £11 10s. per ton. In answer to this, it may be said that much imposition has lately been practiced in the guano trade, both as to price and quality. There are many spurious articles in the market, and Upper Peruvian appears to be the name given to one description of these, Professor ANDERSON stating that most of the samples he has seen under that name are made up of guanos from various quarters, all of inferior quality. It seems probable, from a fair balance of the conflicting statements, that the quantity will not be so large as was anticipated, while the average quality will not be above that of Saldanha Bay.

An action of some interest to American shipowners and underwriters, was tried on Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer. Mr. BROWN, as the representative of the owners of the *Atlantic* steamship, was the plaintiff, and Mr. STUART, on behalf of the Marine Insurance Company, the defendant. The action was brought upon an insurance for £4,000, to determine the average per centage to which the owners were entitled, in consequence of injuries which, in January, 1852, compelled the vessel to put back into Cork harbor, and ultimately to undergo considerable repairs at Liverpool. The question was, whether the underwriters were responsible upon the American or English mode of making up the average. The plaintiff claimed 10s. 1d. per cent., the defendant offered 7s. per cent., and had paid £14 into court. An adjuster of averages from Liverpool showed that the defendant's offer was more than could justly be claimed, upon which the Judge stopped the case, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Among the domestic incidents, so to speak, of the week, the two that attract most notice is, first, the extraordinary successful production at the Lyceum of an Italian version of *Fra Diavolo*, expressly prepared by the composer and the writer of the original libretto, and with GARDONI for the Brigand, and BOSIO for Zerlina; and, secondly, the commencement of the dispersion by auction of the famous contents of Alton Towers, the family seat of the descendants of "thrice renowned JOHN TALBOT," Earl of Shrewsbury, whose race is no more, the stock of the immortal victor of the charmed heroine of Acre having wholly died out with the late young Earl, whose will is now the nucleus of a new Jerndyce and Jarndyce case, at the termination of which this world of ours is likely to have undergone nearly as much change as though the comet had half kept its appointment. The prices as yet realized for those inestimable mementoes, have not been commensurate with expectation, some of the rarest of the old masters, for instance, going for very insignificant sums.

At the Queen's state ball at Buckingham Palace last night, Mr. DALLAS and his lady, and Miss SOPHIA DALLAS, were present, as also the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Legation, together with Miss CECILIA CAMPBELL, of North Carolina; Miss ISABELLA CROSSKEY, of Philadelphia; Mr. RUDOLPH COOLIDGE, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. PRUYN, of New-York, and Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of New-York.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Late Elections—Warning to Newspapers—The Conspiracies Against Napoleon—Precarious Condition of Beranger—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

The box of Pandora, as the Abstentionists call the ballot-box, has told its secret, and this time the Republicans have gained a clear and undisputed victory. The official vote, as published by the *Moniteur*, is as follows:

THIRD DISTRICT.

Eugene Cavaignac (Rep.)	10,959
Germain Thibaut (Gov. candidate)	9,952
Majority	1,007

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Emile Ollivier (Rep.)	11,005
M. Varin (Gov.)	10,006
Majority	999

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

M. Darimon (Rep.)	12,078
M. Lanquetin (Gov.)	11,038
Majority	1,040

At the first vote, two weeks ago, when in these three districts there was no election, on account of the large number of scattering votes, General CAVAIGNAC received 10,345 votes, and M. THIEAUT 10,106; the first, therefore, has gained 611 votes, whilst the second has lost 156.

In the Fourth District, at the first election, M. VARIN received 9,633 votes, M. OLLIVIER, 6,741, and M. GARNIER PAGES, 2,749, or a total for the two Republican candidates of 9,490. M. VARIN has gained on this vote 400, and the opposition concentrated on M. OLLIVIER, 1,515.

In the Seventh District M. LANQUETIN has gained 1,029 votes, and the opposition concentrated on M. DARIMON, 1,645.

It will be observed that increased efforts were made by both parties at this second election to bring out a large vote, as is shown by the total number of votes cast. In each district the vote is increased,

The ready manner in which the Republicans united this time on one candidate demonstrates that they were contending for a principle, not for men. It demonstrates that they were fighting for the conservation of their flag and not from a mere spirit of opposition.

The new election gives the Republican Party in the city of Paris proper a total vote of 85,900 against 84,650 for the Government. Not only, therefore, is the Government in a minority as against this party, but there are 186,000 abstentions, which, in a case of revolution, might well be counted as enemies to the Government. Without the vigilant and devoted aid of the army, Paris, therefore, still maintains within its walls all the elements of a successful revolution, and the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON is, after all, but a Government of force.

With all the efforts made, especially by the Government agents, (for the Prefects sent energetic circulars to *every voter*,) the number of abstentions exceeds considerably the number of votes. Of these abstentionists, a very large proportion are positive enemies to the Government, while the rest are indifferent; and what more fatal influence can be brought to bear against a Government than indifference?

All the Republican voters with whom I have conversed do not expect and do not wish the Deputies they have elected to take the oath and their seats. They did not vote with the expectation that they would. They all feel that the dignity of the party would be seriously compromised by such an act.

The election, however, has not terminated without leaving some wounded on the field. This morning, the *Moniteur* contained two decrees of the Minister of the Interior—one suppressing the *Assemblée Nationale* for a period of two months, and the other giving second warning to the *Estafette*. The *Siècle* was warned a third time, two weeks ago, and several country journels were either suppressed or only warned.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, is the leading paper of the Bourbon section of the Legitimist party, and is a paper of old standing and acknowledged ability. It had already received two warnings and a two months' suppression, for attacks against the Government, and the wonder is that the Government did not this time suppress it entirely. Its offence was contained in the following words:

"It is difficult to see in the elections just terminated, one of those free and spontaneous manifestations of public opinion which leave to the most incredulous no means of doubting the union of the country and of its Government; that it is convenient, when addressing the nation, to make at the same time the demand and the response, but them this response must not be invoked as a striking evidence of public opinion; that the rural districts have had a large part, it is true, in the general result of the elections, but that they have voted under the action of administrative influences, and that these ought to be kept in view, when we wish to put in comparison the opposition and the abstention which was observed in the cities with the ardor and fidelity of the rural electors."

Considering that these allegations, says the *Moniteur*, notwithstanding the cunning of the language in which they are expressed, are both false and malicious; that the most complete liberty presided at the electoral contest, and that the Government cannot permit with impunity a calumny on the five millions of voters who throughout the Empire, as well in the cities as in the country, have given it their loyal support, decrees the suppression of the journal for two months.

It is no small affair in France to suppress a large journal like the *Assemblée Nationale*, in a country where employment is so difficult to obtain, and where salaries are so nicely adjusted to the cost of living. Such a measure of rigor before the election would have told unfavorably upon the ballot-box; after the election it cannot but re-act unfavorably towards the Government.

The *Estafette* received its warning for uttering these words in an article on

weak and impracticable. One of them is to be elected by his colleagues as chief of the nation: the other twelve are to remain his Cabinet advisers, and seeing that they are Frenchmen and men of different political "colors," in fact, all chiefs of factions, they would not work in harmony one week. This is the outline of the famous secret programme, as it has been given to me by a prominent French Republican.

A report is in circulation that the Emperor has been fired at since his arrival at the Springs of Plombières. The Government papers contradict the report, and I have no intelligence upon which to base a prediction of its truth or falsity. I only know that in the present excited state of the public mind, if such an event should arrive, the Government policy would be to attempt to conceal it. There is no doubt but that attempts are made which never come to the public ear; in these cases the criminals are quietly shot at Vincennes or transported out of the country; it is only the public and notorious attempts, those in which it is no use to try to conceal the facts, that are acknowledged by the Government, and made the subject of criminal proceedings. I have often observed in American and English papers a statement that these reports of attempts on the life of NAPOLEON were manufactured by the French Government itself, in order to frighten the commercial class into a closer support of the Government. Nothing could be more erroneous than this supposition. The commercial class, the first days of a revolution over, could not have their position aggravated by a change; they are at the maximum of small profits now. Besides, no people have so little fear of blood, no people love change more; and, more than all, they are an imitative people, who commit suicide *par* assassination by imitation.

Since Sunday, the condition of BÉRANGER is not so promising. He remains conscious, however, and although at times delirious, is enabled to converse for the most part intelligibly with his friends. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. THIERS and MIGNET called at 4 o'clock; the patient asked M. THIERS the hour, and when told that it was 4 o'clock, joked him at turning out at so early an hour *in the morning*.

An interesting interview took place on Monday between an officer of the Empress' household and BÉRANGER. The officer was sent by Her Majesty to convey to the illustrious poet the expression of her sympathy at his illness. The officer assured the sick man that ever since Her Majesty had read his poems when a school girl she had cherished a deep feeling of sympathy and respect for their author; that she was deeply interested in his affliction, and held herself always ready to do him any service in her power. BÉRANGER has had more than one evidence of the Empress' kindly feeling towards him, and was naturally touched at this new and marked expression of her sympathy.

BÉRANGER is rather poorly lodged, and from his enfeebled state and the want of extended means of nursing, is not in a very fit state to receive the numerous distinguished visitors who call to see him. He is kindly nursed without doubt, but he misses his "Lizette," the faithful Mme. JUDITH, who was his companion so many years, and who died only three months ago. His publisher, M. PERROTIN, the gentleman from whom he obtains the money upon which he lives, is constantly at his bedside, as his principal attendant.

Dred has at last appeared in French—being published by the Central Dépôt of Illustrated Books at 4 sous, No. 5, Rue Pont-de-Lodi. The title page reads: *Dred; Histoire du Grand Marais Maudit.* The third and last volume of *Sunny Memories*, by the same author, has also appeared from the house of MICHEL LEVY. The title reads: *Souvenirs Heureux, en Angleterre, en France et en Suisse.*

In 1856, 155,669 travelers stopped at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, who spent 1,024,210 francs for lodging and service, and 1,156,212 francs at the table and for wines and liquors. Total—2,180,422 francs, or $436,000.

MALAKOFF.

FROM UTAH.

Very Late News—Charges Against Surveyor-General Burr—What the Mormons Say of the Administration Movements—Pugnacity.

The St. Louis *Republican* has very late intelligence from Great Salt Lake City, brought to St. Louis in 15 days by Mr. MURDOCK, conductor of the mail. Dates are to July 2.

General prosperity and uninterrupted peace prevailed. Some rumors of the military preparations making for the expedition against Utah were current, but did not excite much, if any, alarm.

The first train of emigrants was met at Green river, and the last were passed at the crossing of the South Platte. They were in excellent health, and making rapid progress on their journey. The grass all along the route was very fine, better than has been known for many years.

Mr. MURDOCK crossed the South Platte on the 10th of July, and there learned that the troops under the command of Col. SUMNER had gone up the South Platte in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. Only one war party of Indians, about 40 in number, and claiming to be Sioux, was met and they behaved in a friendly manner.

By this conveyance we are furnished with the following papers for publication. They make grave charges against Surveyor-General BURR, and will probably lead to an official investigation by the Government at Washington:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Thursday, June 26.

I have read with surprise the reports of some of the Government officials, sent to this Territory to fill various offices, and I am astonished at the misstatements and false assertions therein contained; more especially am I surprised at those put forth by Gen. DAVID H. BURR, who was sent here as United States Surveyor-General.

Now, from having been so near a witness of his employ, as clerk, copying maps, field-notes, accounts, &c., I am tolerably conversant with the accounts, disbursements, &c., I feel in duty bound as a citizen of these United States, and as a man of honor, to throw some little light upon the proceedings of this United States official.

Gen. DAVID H. BURR has done things that, if properly brought to light, would show great frauds upon the United States Treasury, receiving pay for work he never did, and for expenses he never incurred. When he hired me, I made no stipulation with him as to my salary. But when the quarter was up, I signed a voucher for $250, and supposed that I would receive that amount per quarter, which, even in the Eastern States, would have been but a medium compensation, but when I came to settle with him, at the end of ten months, he only allowed me two dollars per day, also deducting for days when I was necessarily absent, and Gen. BURR, of course, pocketed the difference. But this is a small matter.

According to the statements of the surveying party, not one in fifty of the mile and quarter section stakes were ever set or mounds raised, nor the corners ever seen by the surveying parties, although reported in the field notes; which lines never were run, although notes have been sent to Washington, certified to as true copies of the original field notes. I know for a fact that Mr. HERMAN OHLIGER, compass-man, had to fabricate section line field notes in camp, while the rest of the hands were asleep, and complained much to me of the tax on his imagination and sleep, "because Mr. TRASKALOWSKI 'jumped' so much."

It was undoubtedly this fact which caused General BURR to report to Washington that the stakes had been torn up by the people of Utah.

Residents here offered to furnish General BURR all his stakes of cedar wood, and deliver them at the points he should designate, at a cost of three dollars per hundred, yet, in his report, he asserts that he was obliged to keep a considerable number of mules and men at a great expense to provide stakes, &c.

At one time, I spoke to General BURR of the law in relation to running lines from south to north, beginning on the east section of a township. He answered me, looking suspiciously at me, that he had a right, as Surveyor-General, to allow his deputy surveyors to run their lines as he pleased.

The incidental expenses for surveying, as sent in his returns to Washington, have been greatly exaggerated; for instance, one item, while I was with him, was $2,000 for clerk hire, while his actual expense was not $500, as I was the only clerk at that time. And other expenses were charged in proportion, and a great many were charged which were never incurred at all. And again, the chain carriers, mound-men, axe-men, and other hands, received $25 per month. In the year 1855, Mr. TRASKALOWSKI, with a party of 15 or 16 men, surveyed about two months. In the year 1856 there were three companies out under Mr. TRASKALOWSKI, Mr. FREDERICK BURR, and DAVID BURR, (alias Mr. C. L. CRAIG.) The first surveyed about ten weeks, the two others about four months, including days they were not able to run, although the field notes' dates have been extended much further by General D. H. BURR; and in this short period this vast country is pretended to have been surveyed according to law.

A man by the name of C. L. CRAIG has signed the contract for the surveys in Rush and Utah Valleys. All persons who know Mr. CRAIG know that he never was a surveyor, or a man capable of superintending or carrying out a survey. Mr. CRAIG let his name at the rate of $1,500 per annum, for signing contracts which were executed by DAVID A. BURR, a lad 18 years of age, son of General BURR.

After the Rush and Utah Valley surveys were returned to the office, I one day asked Mr. CRAIG relative to something that was omitted in one of the maps of those surveys. He said to me, "D—n it, you know I know nothing about surveying; I have only lent my name because DAVID A. BURR is too young to be recognized by the Government as a qualified surveyor." General BURR asserts that his surveying parties have been molested by the Mormons while surveying, this is untrue. The presiding officers of said settlements told the people to render the surveyors all the aid needed by them, and to treat them with respect. But there were in a few instances some trouble occasioned by surveying parties throwing down and leaving down fences around fields of grain, thereby allowing cattle to get in and destroy their fields, and when they were requested to be more careful, cursed and swore, and said they were United States officers, and they would do as they damn pleased.

While in General BURR's employ, he gave me great credit for the workmanlike manner in which I executed everything he gave me to do; and he discharged me from his service, accusing me of having expressed, out of the office, my views and feelings in regard to the manner he made his surveys, and to his frauds upon Government—to which I plead guilty.

I do not make the foregoing statement as mere surmise; they are facts with which I am well acquainted; and should a committee of investigation be appointed to search into the disbursements and acts of General DAVID H. BURR in this Territory, I hold myself responsible to prove all I have asserted, and much more.

CHARLES W. MOELLER.

Mr. MOELLER makes affidavit to the truth of the foregoing statements, and a long series of affidavits, tending to support his, is published by the *Republican*.

Mormon Sentiments.

The Deseret *News* (BRIGHAM YOUNG's organ,) has the following:

"ADVICE TO PRESIDENT AND CABINET.—What, from Utah? Ay, from Utah. And it can come from no better source save one, and that one other the world do not seem to be ready to hearken unto.

Editors and office-hunters are constantly dinning the ears of the President with the cry that "the Mormon problem is a knotty one," "the matter becomes exceedingly complicated," "the 'Mormon' question is assuming a shape that will not permit its solution to be much longer delayed," "something, bit or nice, right or wrong, must be done with the Mormons," and so on.

Now it is notorious to all who read and fairly think that this noise and smoke are raised without the first shadow of occasion given by the people of Utah, who are quietly pursuing their peaceful and legitimate occupations, breaking no applicable law, human or divine. But the universal yell is, "President BUCHANAN must do something with the Mormons." Not yet knowing how long and how well he may be able to withstand the terribly clamorous and unjust outside pressure, and we being known to be on the side of economy as well as justice, we most respectfully suggest, in case he cannot withstand the pressure, that he select one or more civilians, unbound by any item or issue, if such can be found, also intelligent, strictly honorable, upright and gentlemanly, in the true sense of those terms, and send them to Utah on a short visit to look about them and see what they can see, and return and report.

This is certainly fair, is very economical, and should be perfectly satisfactory to the most rabid "Mormon" eaters. But in case that should not suit the fire-eating, blood-and-thunder, hell and-fury, spoils-seeking, office hunting and black-mail-loving portion of the community, we suggest to them that they send a committee from their own clans, and so long as they behave as well as WHITE men should, we will guarantee that Governor YOUNG and the people of Utah will treat them with more true courtesy and kindness than they have ever met with.

EXPELLING THE MORMONS.—The *News* ends an article on the position and natural advantages of Salt Lake City with the following flourish:

As yet the howlers in pulpit, rostrum and press so far outnumber the intelligent, candid and truth-seeking, that strictly accurate statements about Utah find comparatively but few speakers, writers, publishers or readers, in their behalf. But what do the owls purpose by their foul onslaught of steady, high-handed, bare-faced villification? Do they wish to forcibly occupy the houses and fields built and opened in so remote and forbidding a region, where scarcely a faint whisper of their hoarse howlings is undulated across desert plains and lofty peaks? The distance is too great, the locality too secluded, the toil for a livelihood too severe for a weak-backed, world-serving, pusillanimous class of intermeddlers, as they can learn without the trouble, expense and disappointment of bitter experiment, if they will but turn their attention to the information contained in truthful articles like this, and who among them is magnanimous enough to print, quote and fairly comment upon it? Few, if any among them are sufficiently frank and intelligent to discern the justice of publishing both views of the question, that truth and error may have a fair field of combat. They blazon error and smother truth, and who loves and applauds their course?

How opposite to that is the conduct of every true Saint. Not having a paper large enough and of a grade of character low enough to render it compatible to print therein all the slanders against us which arrived in a six months' mail, President BRIGHAM YOUNG notified the congregation, on Sunday the 7th, that if they would like to hear what was published about us in the States they would manifest it by assembling in the Bowery by 8 A. M. on the morning of the 14th. The President caused the whole six months' batch to be collected, and requested two excellent readers to be present at the time and place appointed, who read by turns, for nearly four hours, the printed productions of frenzied, beclouded, and addled brains, to an immense congregation of the purest and noblest people to be found on the whole earth; and could editors, scribblers, and speech makers have seen the smiles of derision and sneers of disgust with which their lucubrations and studied obloquies were received by each intelligent hearer, it might seem that they would have been tempted to turn their time, efforts and publications into a channel that would in some small degree benefit their fellow-beings.

But to return, perhaps those zealous friends (?) of human rights and social progress would kindly waive the forcible expulsion of the Mormons, leer their being again plundered, driven and murdered, in this Christian and loving Nineteenth Century, should so scatter them amongst the people as to utterly contaminate all the white sepulchres now glistening with such an outside show of apparent purity.

For this reason some may deem it a better plan to send officers and troops here, with the sole view of sowing dissension and corruption in the most united and right-seeking community in the Nation. Such persons appear to have forgotten what their mothers learned them, that water and oil are not easily mixed. They also fail to comprehend, in spite of all our plain and philanthropic teachings, that the corrupt, the indolent, the sycophantic, the ease-hunting, fictitious-worldly-popularity-seeking, &c., &c., are all out of place in Utah, and would soon leave for their congenial climates and society in the cities of the States, and thus surely chagrin and disappoint their sanctimonious aiders and abettors.

Possibly there are are quite a number who are too zealous in good (?) works to await the slow progress of attempt after attempt at corruption in or unpromising a field, or to be satisfied with the risk of the more rapid policy of again ordering sod scattering, and would doubtless far prefer the absolute extermination of a great and noble people. It is not a subject for reflection by those who think, to know that there are many in this boasted Republic, raised amid Bible and professed enlightenment, who are burning with madness to far more than equal the scenes of the massacre of St. BARTHOLOMEW in France, where the Roman Catholics so inhumanly butchered, in their religious fervor, upwards of 80,000 Protestants, or the cruel burnings and beheadings of Protestants in England during the reign of the Catholic Queen BLOODY MARY, or the cutting out of tongues and the hanging of witches by Protestants in most pious Massachusetts?

In view of the above facts and comments, we most respectfully and kindly suggest to editors, priests, politicians, and people that, inasmuch as we live in a land where perfect freedom of conscience and worship are guaranteed by the Constitution and statutes at large, and inasmuch as dragooning, wrong and violence change no true man's faith, but rather cause it to strengthen and increase, they cease exposing their folly and really strive and learn to do good.

We also humanely suggest that the rabid be not tempted to leave their comfortable homes in a pleasant land, to cross desert plains and craggy mountains solely to molest a people who are peaceably and most beneficially occupying a dreary waste which none of them would ever improve, unless through compulsion; and take the liberty of exhorting and advising each accountable dweller within the extended borders of the United States, who really loves his country and her free institutions, to observe the "Mormon" motto of "mind your own business," and not only to permit all others to observe wholesome laws, do good, and worship Jehovah as shall best please each individual, but aid all in so doing, so far as may be possible.

PROSPECT FOR FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.—" " " Now, O ye loving ones abroad seeking office in Utah, ye who are panting for notoriety and fat places, will you not let a little good advice throw a slight gleam of sound sense and fair dealing into your darkened understandings, and clear your beclouded and mistaken notions? Utah is most assuredly not a desirable abiding place for any who do not love salvation. The salaries are not high, and heretofore the pickings and stealings have not rapidly enriched even the most expert who have been sent here. The society is in no wise congenial to the tastes and habits of those who expect to continue in the indulgence of the spicy "daily cuss" recommended by Christian monogamists. There are no daily papers to dish up a long and dark catalogue of daily crimes, and no crimes to be served up. There is only a monthly mail at best, and often only one in six months, except from California, and you would pine yourself away in fretting for an opportunity for sending off your slanders.

You could gain no notoriety, for we estimate all men at their precise value, and there is not the slightest chance for a red cent to pass current for a gold eagle. And if you indulge in any of those numerous peculiar practices so fashionable in your localities, such as gambling, drunkenness, profanity, &c., &c., you will be liable to be most unceremoniously introduced to the action of good and wholesome laws, greatly to your chagrin and much to your discomfit, and giving you a pretext to write terrible things about the "Mormons." In short, to avoid the tediousness of minute detail, you would find yourselves entirely out of your element and far from congenial society, except a small clique, too insignificant to form a circle, too few for boon companionship, and aim at monthly diminishing.

All lovers of good and wholesome laws, all even morally honorable and upright men, all who love and strive to extend the area of true freedom and to mind their own business, are, always have been and will be, treated, by me in accordance with the most liberal construction of their merit. On the other hand we are sanguine that miserable, sneaking, traitorous scoundrels will ever find that the climate of Utah is not congenial to their health, and that they had far better have staid in the regions of more compatible society.

We are fully aware that President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet cannot be presumed to know the qualifications of all who are hounding them for office and a clinch at the spoils, and are thereby liable to have their best intentions frustrated. But they do know that Utah *unanimously and of right* wishes and respectfully petitions that his Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG be continued to be her Governor, a man long and thoroughly tried and proven to be most worthy. And what American citizen, having a due respect for the constitutional rights and welfare of the people, will so much as ask the appointment in Governor YOUNG's place, or even accept it if proffered without being sought? Not one. Neither can any intelligent person, unmaddened by party frenzy, uncontaminated by love of office and spoils, and possessed of only a tolerable respect for the rights and feelings of others, be so wicked and malicious as to urge President BUCHANAN to appoint any officers in Territories, save those indicated by the choice of the people dwelling therein.

Any Governmental appointments for Territories more than for States is at best but a relic of barbarous colonial usage. Such a course has no warrant from the Constitution, and hence is glaringly unjust and altogether unworthy a professedly free, liberal and enlightened nation. And the persistent pursuit of that policy has a direct tendency to subvert those eternal principles lying at the foundation of all durable, wise and happy Governments. It is also a constant insult and abuse high-handedly inflicted upon those patriotic and sturdy citizens who forego the comforts, luxuries and many conveniences of the States, to go forth and turn unoccupied wastes into fitting abiding places for joyous freemen.

THE NAUVOO LEGION.—All the officers of the great Salt Lake Military District of the Legion met in the Social Hall on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock, and were addressed by Priests BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and DANIEL H. WELLS, and Elders WILFORD WOODRUFF and GEO. A. SMITH.

President YOUNG wisely suggested the propriety of performing military duty on foot, and of dispensing with cavalry, at least for the present, orders to which effect have been issued by the Lieutenant-General, as will be seen by reference to page 186.

We hail this as an important movement, and trust it will be unanimously entered into, as a project calculated largely to increase the skill and effectiveness of the Legion and save thousands of dollars in the expenditures of cavalry equipage, to say nothing of the value of horses annually disqualified for efficient service by excessive riding, and the well known advantages to health and physical endurance acquired by marching or traveling on foot.

Deseret News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Hon. George A. Smith, Elder Truman, O. Angel, Church Architect, Mr. Edward Boninger, of Berlin, Prussia, and Mr. William S. Conklin, of Havana, Cuba, arrived passengers with the mail on the 20th ult., all in good health and spirits. Messrs. Boninger and Conklin are *en route* for California.

On the 22d inst. there arrived from California, on their way to the States, some twenty-five men with pack animals, Mr. J. A. STAGMAN, Captain; also a small company with wagons, number in company and name of Captain not reported.

On the morning of Thursday, June 18, and in company with President H. C. KIMBALL, we visited the foundation of the Temple, upon the northeast corner of which Dr. EDWARD PARRY was laying the first stone in the basement story, under the supervision of Bishop A. H. RALEIGH, foreman of the mason work. All along the foundation walls huge stones, averaging about two tons in weight, were strewn in readiness for being placed in their positions, while numerous stone-cutters were busily employed in shaping the rude blocks from the quarry. How cheering this news to every one striving to aid in accomplishing the great design of our being here, and how strange, incomprehensible, and anger-moving, they know not why, to the world.

Elder FRANCIS A. HAMMOND, wife and four children, arrived from the Sandwich Islands, on the 9th inst., having been absent on his mission since 1850.

Grasshoppers have begun their depredations at E. T. City and Grantsville, in Tooele County.

Sister MARY PHILLIPS, of Laysville, Davis County, is now 84 years old, enjoys good health, and can walk 20 miles in a day. In the Summer of 1854 she gleaned 20 bushels of wheat and raised 20 bushels of potatoes; and last year she donated a yoke of cattle to the P. E. fund for gathering the poor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

THE DEVLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Mr. FIELD, at the opening of the Court, on Saturday, asked permission to make the following statement in reply to the published points of Mr. O'CONOR:

Devlin is, in fact, not entitled to prosecute the writ of habeas corpus at all. "He is detained by virtue of the final judgment of a competent tribunal of civil jurisdiction." (3 R. S. 303, sec. 36, sub 2.) The 5th section applies only the case of process, not in execution of a judgment. The order for Devlin's commitment and the warrant are the final determination or judgment as to him.

The Legislature never intended to give an appeal from a judgment, or the execution of a judgment by means of the habeas corpus; nor to constitute a Commissioner an appellate tribunal to sit upon a final determination of Judge of the Supreme Court in a special proceeding.

It is not necessary that the business of the Street Commissioner should be transacted in the Hall of Records. It may be transacted anywhere, but the Commissioner must have the books and papers of the office.

The Common Council has not the power to prevent a Street Commissioner acting under a law of the State and appointment of the Executive, pursuant to law, from executing the duties of his office, and from having for that purpose the official records. If it were otherwise, the law of the Common Council would be stronger than the law of the Legislature.

It was not alleged before Judge Peabody, by Mr. Conover, that he had ever had possession of the books and papers of the office. The persistence of the counsel on the other side in making such an assertion, is of a piece with what they have said in other parts of this case.

Mr. Conover's claim for the records of the office is not a claim on his individual behalf, but on behalf of the public, whose trustee and agent he is. His right to the books can no more be defeated by contesting the origin of his title, than a Judge *de facto* would be prevented for punishing for contempt of his authority, by showing that he was not a Judge *de jure*. When Mr. Justice Cowles was sitting as judge *de facto*, he could punish for contempt, command official records to be brought to him, and could have proceeded to do everything, so far as the public had an interest in his acts, which a judge *de jure* could have done. When an office is filled it is filled entirely. It cannot be half filled by one person, and half by another. One man cannot be entitled to keep the books, while another has the franchise in use. The public interests require that every officer who fills an office, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, should be able to do the public full justice in it. None of the cases referred to by the counsel on the other side give the slightest countenance to another doctrine. Suppose a contested election of Governor, and the certificate to be given to the minority candidate, could he not obtain the archives of the office, reports of subordinate officers, applications for pardons, official returns, &c.? Suppose a contested election of Secretary of State, or Comptroller, and the certificate to be given to the wrong person, must the business of the office remain unexecuted till a *quo warranto* can be carried through all the courts?

It is said that Conover's petition did not allege that he was in possession of the franchise. Whether it did so or not, would be of no importance, if he did so allege before the warrants were signed. But the petition does so allege. To assert that one Conover has been duly appointed, accepted, taken the oath of office, filed the official bound, and done everything necessary to be done to qualify himself for exercising the duties of the office, is to assert that he has the franchise in possession; that he is officer *de facto* and *de jure*. How much evidence was sufficient to make out those allegations was a question for Judge Peabody. All the statements of the counsel on that point are entirely irrelevant.

The argument of the counsel upon the right of the Governor to appoint, is fully concluded by the assertion that the arguments on our side are "entirely in harmony with the nonsensical character which pervades the whole argument in support of Conover's appointment"—an assertion which I think only one counsel in the State would have made, and that counsel the one who it is said pledged his professional reputation that the Metropolitan Police act was unconstitutional, and asserted that no reputable lawyer in the State could be found to say to the contrary.

Mr. Noyes followed. He would not go over all the propositions which had been discussed by his learned associate. He would lay aside the question whether Mr. Conover was duly appointed under the law of 1849, for he did not consider that it properly arose here, and he had carefully abstained in the discussions of the last three months from entering into such matters which did not arise.

Every attempt had been made in motions for injunctions and collateral proceedings to drive him and his associate into discussion of the great question, but he had always distinctly refused. The question of title, as he understood, it was conceded by his opponents, could only be tried under a *quo warranto*.

A proceeding under a *habeas corpus* was not a writ of review, it was not a *certiorari*, not a writ of error. The only question was whether the title to the office comes so much in question that his Honor could look into it. The question brought up by the writ of *habeas corpus* was whether the officer, Judge Peabody, had jurisdiction to issue the warrant under which Mr. Devlin was committed. This led to a review of the circumstances under which the Judge acted.

When Mr. Taylor died, the power of the Deputy, Mr. Turner, ceased. Upon this he would refer to 2 HILL, 634. During the lifetime of Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, the possession of the books and papers rested in him alone; when he died the powers he had given his Deputy died, and there was a vacancy until Mr. Conover was appointed. Mr. Conover then had possession as against the Corporation, and was Street Commissioner *de facto*, if not *de jure*, and entitled to the possession of the books, to enable him to perform his duties. He entered in as far as he could, and took possession. Five days afterward Mr. Devlin was appointed, and turned him out.

Anarchy and tumult would be the necessary result if a person claiming to be an officer *de jure* could oust the officer *de facto* by any other means than by *quo warranto*. Mr. Conover was prior in point of time and possession. So far as the public exigency required he was entitled to the papers and books. The proceeding before Judge Peabody was not a proceeding for the officer but for the public whose agent he was—as between an officer *de facto* and all third persons he has the rights and powers of the office.

Judge Ingraham—Can he recover his salary?

Mr. Noyes—That is a private matter between him and the State or the Corporation. All acts done by an officer *de facto*, and not *de jure*, are good. As if one being created a Bishop, the former Bishop not being deposed or been removed, admits one to a benefice on presentation, his act is good and not avoidable. (Viner's Abridgement, title Officer and Office.) The proceeding before Mr. Justice Peabody was not to try the title, but it was, as his Honor would perceive, a proceeding *in rem* to recover the temporary possession of the books and papers. Mr. Devlin appeared, be failed to show cause, and the order was made. His answer showed that he had the papers, that he could have delivered them, but he refused to do so because he denied the officer's right to make the order. He hoped he had shown that the officer had the jurisdiction of the matter and of the person. We had only to look and see whether there were facts to give the powers under the statute, but they were not bound to show all that here. They had only to show some facts to the Judge and his decision upon them was final. It must always be borne in mind that this was not a review, and his Honor would be doing what they said Judge Peabody had done, acting without authority, if he turned this *habeas corpus* into a review. He then referred to a case, 10 Wendell, 421, Talman vs. Bigelow, where it was held that a Justices' judgment, though he had erred, was sufficient to support the process, until reviewed and reversed on *certiorari*.

It was only when there was a total want of evidence that the process would be void. If the Judge erred it would not be fatal—4 Hill 598, and other authorities.

Judge Ingraham asked whether, as no one else but the successor could bring that proceeding, and it appeared on further examination that Conover was not the successor, would not that vacate it?

Mr. Noyes—Undoubtedly no one could bring it but a person having some title or semblance of it. But what had the Judge to try? Not whether he was the officer *de jure*, but whether he was *de facto*, and entitled to the books and papers, and to exercise the functions. They could not by such a proceeding try the question as to right of the officer *de jure*. A man claiming to be an officer *de jure* could not come in and strip the officer *de facto* without trying it by *quo warranto*. But after a decision under the *quo warranto*, the statute provided a remedy or means of obtaining the books and papers.

All they had to show was that Mr. Conover had color of title, to give Judge Peabody jurisdiction in the premises; and having shown that his decision was final the process was good and valid.

He cited 14 Barbour 259, to show the definition of an officer *de facto*, it was a person who had the reputation of being the officer he assumed to be, and was not such officer. If they had given any evidence of a color of title then Mr. Justice Peabody's decision could not be overthrown. Had they not done so? Was not the affidavit that he had been appointed some evidence of his title?

There was no Street Commissioner *de jure* if Mr. Conover was not, until the appointment of Mr. Devlin. Who was Street Commissioner *de facto* from the time of the appointment of Mr. Conover? Was he not? Suppose during the six days intervening before Devlin's appointment, he had executed contracts, would they not have been good as with third persons?

It seemed to him that the issue was narrowed down to this question of jurisdiction; and if they had shown that they had offered any evidence of the facts necessary to give jurisdiction, the Judge's decision was conclusive for the purpose of this argument.

The case of Magdalen College had been alluded to by the opening counsel with considerable gravity, and apparently with some effect. It had been represented as a struggle between the Crown and Corporations for civil power. He would give an account of that case, by a modern historian, and see whether it illustrated this case in any of its parts, except in a light unfavorable to those who have opposed the laws of the land and continued to do so in this proceeding. That case had its origin in an attempt on the part of the Crown to force upon the people a religion that was odious to them, and had thrown off.

It was the Act of the Monarch against the People and the Parliament. It was a case of resistance to law by the monarch, and not a resistance to law by a local municipality. Mr. Noyes here read at some length an extract from *Macaulay's History of England*, describing this event, and concluded a better analogy might be found in an earlier period of the history of the unfortunate Monarch, (James II.,) in attempting to exercise the dispensing power to nullify acts of Parliament; but even he did not, like his modern imitators, openly disregard them. He only suspended their operation by virtue of his royal prerogative.

Mr. O'Conor, who was to have replied, having another engagement, the further hearing was, at 12¾ o'clock, adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11.

The Street Commissioner's Controversy—Disposition of the Books—The Books to be seen but not taken.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 25.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover for a mandamus compelling the delivery to him of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.—Saturday was appointed as the day for the disposition of the books which had been brought into Court. On the opening of the Court, Judge PEABODY inquired how soon it was probable that the injunction granted by Judge Ingraham would be passed upon; and in view of such decision, to what time these proceedings had better be adjourned?

Mr. Field replied that he had purposely desisted from making any motion in this matter, as he had himself been served with a copy of an injunction shutting him out. He took it for granted that the Court had the power to commit any person, judicial or otherwise, interfering with its orders. Nearly a week since he had expressly stated that he acted from personal courtesy alone to Judge Ingraham, in obeying the injunction. It would, however, be very desirable to have the matter stand over for any length of time, and he desired that it should be postponed not later than next Saturday. Should the proceedings in the Common Pleas be longer delayed, he could not take part in them, as he was unwilling to sacrifice his August vacation. It was for his Honor to consider how long the comity of Courts required him to wait.

His Honor remarked that his only Summer vacation came in July, and of that, all but one week had now been consumed. He desired the remaining days for himself, and would be a postponement until Tuesday week. It would perhaps be as well to wait for the decision in the injunction before Judge Ingraham; and there was little probability of that being rendered before the latter part of next week.

Mr. Field, Jr., suggested that the injunction was not against the Court, nor was he, though his father was, restrained thereby. He therefore desired that his Honor should execute the search warrants relative to the missing books, &c., and have them brought into Court.

The Court remarked that there was no pretence that the injunction bound him.

Mr. Field, Sr., thought that it would be as well to let the matter rest until Mr. Noyes finished his argument on the *habeas corpus* in the Common Pleas, and then they could obtain his views in regard to the matter. The argument was accordingly adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At that time, counsel again appeared, and Mr. Field, Jr., stated that Mr. Noyes was unable to attend, but he was willing to have the matter postponed until the first week in August, as suggested by his Honor.

Judge Peabody then said that he would postpone it until the second Monday in August, if that were agreeable to all parties.

Mr. Field was satisfied with this, but desired that, if in the meanwhile Judge Ingraham should dissolve the injunction, Mr. Conover might have access to the books. To this, his Honor assented, and Mr. Field asked that the officer whose business it was to use the books, could have access to them while the injunction was pending. The books in the possession of the Court were the most important of any in the office.

His Honor desired that the public interest should suffer as little as possible, and he said that he would endeavor to make some arrangement with the officer in charge, Mr. Harry Bertholf, so that the clerks could use them.

We understand that the result of his Honor's instructions to Mr. Bertholf is, that any persons connected with the Street Commissioner's office applying to see the books, are to be allowed to see them in his presence, but no books or papers are to be taken out of his sight.

A Fourth of July Rioter Sentenced—The Men who Broke the Quarantine Laws not yet Sentenced—Sentence of the Emigrant Runner—Assault on a Policeman—The German Rioters Sent to the General Sessions.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JULY 25.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

The expedition with which the judges run through the heavy calendars of this Court would astonish the dispensers of justice in the higher tribunals. Yesterday, more offenders than usual were tried and sentenced, and the session lasted only two hours. Another Fourth of July rioter was set at liberty with a light fine. The seven men who broke through the Quarantine regulations and carried a passenger clandestinely from an infected vessel towards the City, will not be sentenced till Wednesday. An assault on a Policeman, the sentencing of the unlicensed emigrant boarding-house agent, and the proceedings with regard to the Seventeenth Ward rioters excited a good deal of interest.

THE QUARANTINE LAW-BREAKERS REMANDED.

James McCarles, Ely Thorne, John McGee, John Murray, Hugh Donegal, William McDervitt and Patrick McGee, who, on Thursday, were found guilty of holding unlawful communication with the *Ellen Austin*, an infected vessel in Quarantine, July 14, were brought before the Judges to be sentenced. Judge *Osborne*—In this case it appears we've got no discretion. The penalty for this offence is by Statute $100 at least. *Counsel*—It is not discretionary. Judge *Osborne*—No; since the act of the last Legislature we are stripped of all authority. After some conversation the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday at the request of their counsel.

A FOURTH OF JULY RIOTER SENTENCED.

Thomas Ryan, one of the rioters at the foot of Baxter street, in the Seventh Ward, on the Fourth of July, who was tried and found guilty a few days since, was brought to the bar to receive his sentence. *Judge Osborne*—This is the case of one of the rioters on the fourth of July, who plead guilty the other day. *Judge Connolly*—A respectable citizen has given him a very good character. *Judge Osborne*—(looking over the papers)—But one of the witnesses, in his affidavit, says this man was a ringleader of the crowd, and incited them to riot. *Judge Connolly*—When a man has borne a good character uniformly, it weighs a good deal with me. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what do you say? *Judge Connolly*—What do *you* say? *Judge Osborne*—No, what sentence shall we give him? I'll agree with you. *Judge Connolly*—I'll agree with you. [After some conversation between the Judges]—*Judge Osborne*—We fine him $25. It does not appear that he actually struck any one. Ryan paid the fine and was set at liberty.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

John Van Vorst was found guilty of an assault and battery on Officer John F. A. Darget, of the Fifth Ward Police, July 20. Counsel pleaded strenuously in his behalf. The policeman was not much hurt in the encounter. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, the representations which have been made with regard to this man's character are very much against him. His character must be very bad. (To the prisoner)—You have been found guilty of this assault and battery upon Mr. Darget, and luckily for you there was no great injury done him. If there had been, you would have fared worse than you will under the present circumstances. You have been in prison since the offence was committed, and taking that into consideration the Court thinks 30 days in the City Prison will be commensurate with the extent of your offence. He was sent up for that term.

AN UNLICENSED EMIGRANT RUNNER SENTENCED.

Henry Lindenstruth, who was found guilty on Thursday of violating the law which prohibits all who are not licensed to do so, from soliciting newly arrived emigrants to take lodgings with them, received a heavier penalty than the Judge would have inflicted if the law had not prescribed it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, this man was tried and convicted of this offence and we find we have no discretion in the matter. We were disposed to deal leniently with the prisoner, and not inflict a very heavy penalty, but merely sentence him in order to deter others from following his example, but on looking at the law we find that three months is the very lowest term that we are permitted to give him. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months. He may appeal if he wants to. A friend of the prisoner asked to appeal it for him—his counsel was absent. *Judge Osborne*—Yes, Sir, certainly; he's entitled to it. He must execute a new bond. A formal appeal to the Court of General Sessions was taken.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD RIOTERS—CHANGE OF VENUE.

The most interesting proceedings of the day, it was supposed, would be those in regard to the German rioters. Quite a large crowd of spectators were present, with the expectation of witnessing their trial, and left in a body when a disposition of their cases was made. There were six of these men charged in seven complaints with participating in the riot in Fourth-street, on Sunday, July 12. Morris Whitley was arrested by Officer David G. Davis, of the Seventeenth District Police. He was throwing stones, and taking an active part in the riot. He incited the others, and the officer heard him shout, "Go in, boys, and rescue the prisoner."

Adam Gear was among the crowd of rioters in Fourth street, and was seen throwing stones directed at the officers. John M. Robbins, of the Seventeenth District Police, was the complainant.

Phillip Huber was held on the affidavit of Officer William McCrowen, of the Seventeenth District Police, who states that he arrested him in the act of stooping to the ground, apparently for the purpose of picking up a stone to throw it at the officers.

Crowe Roberts was charged in two complaints with being engaged in the riots in Fourth-street, July 12. Officer John Certem, of the Seventeenth District Police, made affidavit that he saw him throwing stones in the street, and Officer Thomas H. Carle, of the Seventeenth District, caught him throwing missiles from the windows and house-top of a building in Fourth-street.

John Schultze was detained on the complaint of officer Robert De Groeche, of the Seventeenth District Police, who arrested him July 12, in the act of throwing a stone at the Police. He had a stone in each hand.

Morremus Wagner was held on the complaint of officer Robert Lanney, of the Seventeenth District Police, whose affidavit states that he saw the prisoner strike at officer Thomas Wacob with his fist.

These rioters were all brought to the bar together. *Judge Osborne*—These rioters are all sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial. They had demanded a jury trial. *Judge Connolly*—In those cases where I have a private opinion I never try them. I have a private opinion

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have advices from Utah to the 2d of July. The Mormons had received tidings of the military preparations of the Government, but the news had excited little alarm. The tone of YOUNG'S organ is confident and boastful. Federal office-holders are affectionately informed that Utah *is* not a desirable abiding place for them, and that "they will not find it congenial to their health." Governmental appointments for Territories are denounced in unmeasured terms as a relic of barbarous colonial usage. Serious charges are made against Surveyor-General BURR—how well sustained does not appear. He is accused by CHARLES W. MOFFLER, and others, who make affidavits of the facts, of committing frauds upon the Government, overcharging incidental expenses, and falsifying the position of the Mormons. The Nauvoo Legion, consisting wholly of Mormons, is changed into a corps of infantry, BRIGHAM having suggested the abolition of the cavalry.

The Patent Office has received three thousand applications and issued fifteen hundred patents within the last six months. The income of the office for the same time has been over ons hundred and sixteen thousand dollars; and the expenses of the office, including some improvements in the building, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

Saturday was a busy day in the Court of Special Sessions. An unusual amount of work was accomplished. MORRIS WHITLEY, ADAM GEAR, PHILIP HUMAR, CROMER ROBERTS (charged in two complaints) JOHN SCHULTZE and MOSEMUS WAGNER, all charged with being engaged in the Seventeenth Ward German riots, were sent to the General Sessions for trial. The seven men who attempted to convey a passenger to this City from a vessel infected with small pox at Quarantine, were remanded. The unlicensed emigrant-runner of the First Ward was sent up for three months. He appealed to the General Sessions. Another case of assault upon a Policeman was disposed of.

The *R. C. Dyer* from Port an Prince, the *Hampden* from Jamaica, and the *Nancy P. Hagan*, arrived yesterday at Quarantine and were sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage. Neither vessel brought any cases of yellow fever into port, although some of the crews of each died of yellow fever during their passage. The *Relon* and *Fredonia* received permission on Saturday to come to the upper Quarantine and discharge their cargoes. The vessels are to be retained some days longer for further cleansing and fumigation. The brig *H. C. Brooks* has been permitted to come to-day to the upper Quarantine and discharge her cargo.

The burial of EUGENE ANDERSON, the policeman who was murdered by the burglar CANCEMI, on Tuesday last, took place yesterday from his former residence in Elm street, near Grand. The attendance of policemen, firemen and citizens was very large. Grand-street and Broadway, from Grand-street to the Battery, were crowded with people while the procession moved down to the South Ferry, on its way to Greenwood, where the deceased was buried. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., pastor of the Green-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

About one hundred cases of violation of the liquor law were reported during the week to the District-Attorney by the Superintendant-General of Police, upon which Mr. HALL addressed to each delinquent a printed notice warning each person of the necessity of proper submission, or of the consequent legal steps to enforce it. Hon. D. B. TAYLOR assured the District-Attorney that the law would be observed by the members of the Liquor Dealer's Association. Mr. HALL employed the whole of Sunday in perambulating the City, for the purpose of observing how the remedy was to be applied to the existing mischief.

Saturday was the day appointed for the settlement of the order for the disposition of those books of the Street Commissioner, which had been brought into Court. For various reasons, however, it was thought best to postpone the matter until the second Monday in August. In the meanwhile the clerks of the office are to have access to the books, in the presence of their custodian, but none are to be removed.

There was not a meeting of the Motropolitan Police Commissioners Saturday morning. At 10 o'clock the roll was called by the Secretary, when Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STEANAHAN were all who answered to their names. It was stated that Mr. CHOLWELL had not recovered sufficiently to be able to attend, a circumstance which accounts satisfactorily for the failure of the two Mayors to be present.

The City Inspector reports 471 deaths for the past week, being an increase on the previous week of 97. The deaths from small-pox are only 3, and of those diseases incidental to the season the number is not above the usual average. There were, however, 32 cases of scarlatina and 95 of consumption; there were 3 of sun-stroke, 3 murders, 3 drowned, and 11 casualties.

The Chevalier WYCKOFF being entirely at liberty, having given the proper bail to appear in answer in the matter of that alleged libel in his book, is engaged in doing a good work for the disseverd democracy. Last week, he was daily closeted with Mayor WOOD. Yesterday, he dined diplomatically, they say, with Mr. SICKLES, and to-day again his fine form may be seen disappearing from the public into the private office of his Honor. Great hopes hang upon the success of our diplomatist in assuaging the wrath of the Mayor upon the selection of his great enemy to take charge of the Devlin matter in the Courts, and in mollifying the still unabated rage of Mr. SICKLES towards the Mayor, who did not get for him the nomination of Corporation Counsel at a time when he was so willing to accept it.

For a marvel we did not hear of any great fight or rowdy demonstration on the Staten Island boats yesterday. This is an oversight. The lack of a fight has not occurred before there, for months.

An action was brought on Saturday in the Marine Court, by her ex-lawyer, against Mrs. EMMA A. CUNNINGHAM, on a promissory note for $300, to which the defendant pleaded no consideration. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, by her counsel, demands a jury trial. The cause is set down for September.

GEORGE BENNETT, a promising young man about 16 years of age, residing with his parents in Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned at the foot of South Eleventh-street, Williamsburg, while bathing with some other boys, on Saturday evening. He was employed in the Custom-House, and was on his way home from his work at the time he was drowned. He was an only son, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The contracts for the extension of the Fulton-avenue railroad route to the city line at East New-York, have been awarded, and the Superintendent is confident that the cars will run to that point as early as Septsmber next. We certainly hope so.

We invoke GEORGE LAW and his partners to remove the Williamsburg depôt at the South Tenth-street and James-slip Ferry. Not that but in all respects, except one, South Tenth-street is not just the place for it, but for that one it is rendered intolerable to all men blest with noses. There is a stench about the whole vicinity that is quite intolerable to persons living in Brooklyn, though people residing in some of the choicer portions of the Seventeenth Ward of this City may rather fancy it. Having a wholesome fear of libel suits before us, we do not indicate the origin of the odor. It is well known to citizens, however, that there is a fertilizing establishment close by, and that the offal and dead horses that go down from Brooklyn to Barren Island all go by the way of a wharf in the immediate vicinity.

The extensive stables, car-house, and other buildings of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, situated on Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth avenue, near Gresnwood Cemetery, were fired in three places, by incendiaries, on Saturday night about 10½ o'clock, and wholly consumed. There were 197 horses in the four stables, of which 122 were got out, leaving 75 hurnt and missing; the carcases of 62 were counted among the ruins; the watchman saw the two incendiaries run out of the buildings, whom he pursued and fired at with a pistol as they escaped into the woods which skirt the rear of the grounds; the loss is about $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance, mostly in Brooklyn offices.

Another case of suicide from disappointed love, occurred in Bushwick avenue on Sundsy. The case presented no peculiarity; the letters of young ladies found in the suicide's pocket explained the death.

On Saturday night, at 11½ o'clock, an accident occurred in Jersey City, by which PATRICK BRODLE, the flag-man at the Newark-avenue crossing on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, was killed. At that hour the Steamboat Express of the New-York and Erie Railroad passed that point on the track of that Road, and immediately afterward Mr. BRODLE was found insensible and in a dying condition. It is supposed that he was sitting between the little building which he occupies and the Railroad track, and fell asleep, not more than two feet from the track, and fell so far over as to be hit by the engine. He was found about 100 feet from where he was first struck, and there were marks of blood the entire distance. The gate across Newark-avenue was not shut across the street at the time to prevent teams from going across the track. He was taken to the Station-house, and died in ten minutes afterwards. Coroner BEBFORD held an inquest on the remains at the Police-station yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by accident.

Kansas and the South.

Some of the Southern papers, which profess to be organs of the National Administration, have been doing their utmost of late to destroy the confidence which all honorable Northern men desire to cherish and keep alive in the impartiality and the right-mindedness of the actual Executive of Kansas.

It is a great mistake to suppose that any considerable proportion of the conservative party of the North are indifferent to the issue of the struggle in Kansas.

Conservative men at the North have been willing to abstain from partisan denunciations of the existing Administration, because they were willing to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN was disposed to use the authority conferred upon him by the people of the United States, in the interest of the country at large and of national American principles, rather than for the benefit of any party or of any sectional organization whatever.

But Northern men of principle are not disposed to see the citizens of Kansas treated as if they were utterly lawless disturbers of the public peace, and flagrant traitors to the beneficent laws of the Union.

While upholding the legitimate authority of the National functionaries in Kansas, and while deprecating the display by the people of that Territory of any vague and inconsequential opposition to the peaceful exercise of such authority, we desire it to be distinctly understood that the Northern people of the most pacific and reasonable classes vividly remember the aggravated and intolerable wrongs to which the people of Kansas have been subjected in times past, and will insist upon some adequate recognition of the facts of the past history of Kansas on the part of the National authorities.

When journals like the *South* and the Charleston *Mercury* denounce the inhabitants of Lawrence and the supporters of the Topeka Legislature as "insane Abolitionists," bent on destroying the just supremacy of the slaveholding interest in the councils of the nation, this idiotic insolence passes for just what it is worth with all intelligent men in all sections of the country, and neither excites us to surprise nor moves us to indignation.

But when the Washington *Union*, and papers of that stamp, which are recognized as the organs of the Cabinet, permit themselves to echo this foolish language of the Southern extremists, and to talk of "dragooning" the "Abolitionists" of Kansas, it is necessary to remind them that they are touching upon dangerous ground, and risking the peace of the Nation in a very serious manner.

The affairs of Kansas cannot be adjusted by violence. The people of Kansas have suffered what no free citizens of the United States have ever suffered before in our history—the violent invasion of their territory, and the violent suspension of their dearest rights, personal and political. It is not to be expected that they should be found very ready to put full faith in the intentions towards them of an Administration elected by the same party from whose representatives they had, in times past, received such atrocious treatment. They need to be conciliated by the wisest statesmanship, and to be satisfied beyond a peradventure of the absolute rectitude, and the unquestionable patriotism of the functionaries in whom they are invited to repose their confidence. To talk of "suppressing" and "subduing" these men—to assume towards them the attitude of the House of Stuart towards the Covenanters or the Parliamentarians, is to invite those calamities of civil war which we all of us profess to deprecate—to invite them, not perhaps in this year, nor in the next, but eventually and inevitably.

We have already expressed ourselves in the strongest terms of reprobation in regard to what we considered to be the ill-advised and extravagant conduct of the Free State men in Kansas. But if the Washington *Union* is to be taken as any fair exponent of the purposes and intentions of the National Government, it will very soon be necessary for all moderate and reasonable men at the North to reiterate in a still more emphatic and decisive way the protests which were entered so largely in November last against the proceedings of the authorities at Washington in respect to this much-tormented Territory.

When a journal, claiming to represent the Federal Executive, begins to talk of "Governor WALKER'S fidelity to the South," it is time for us to ask again what question there is of "fidelity," or "infidelity" to the "South," in this matter of Kansas? It is fidelity to the "Union" and to the great principles of the National life which is demanded of Governor WALKER. It is infidelity to the Union and to these great principles, which will bring down upon him, or upon any other man who shall be guilty thereof, the sternest judgment and the swiftest vengeance of the people of these United States. We do not choose to accept the Washington *Union* as an authoritative organ of the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN. We do not choose to believe that the Executive of this country recognizes or intends to recognize any extraneous influence in the discharge of his great and solemn trust. We choose to believe that he in Washington, and Governor WALKER, as his delegate in Kansas, distinctly understand, and are frankly disposed to discharge their several responsibilities in a spirit of loyalty to the country, and not in the paltry spirit of a partizan purpose or a personal ambition.

And therefore we make no doubt that the arrogance and stupidity of the *Union* and of its confederates in the Southern conspiracy against the honor of the Government and the peace of the country, will be promptly and decisively rebuked.

The State of Italy Again.

The recent *emeutes* in Italy, of which accounts have been received by the last European mail, are, in every point of view but one, occurrences which every friend of liberty, as well as of Italy, must deplore. The only satisfaction which can possibly be derived from them lies in the proof they afford that the spirit of discontent is still rife, and that the national heart still throbs for freedom and independence with a longing as passionate as if they had not been for three hundred years but phantoms to lure all that was bravest and best in the country to its doom. These wretched bands of conspirators who yearly expiate by the sacrifice of their lives the follies of the fanatics who urge them on, are at least useful in proving what depths of hate may slumber beneath the most careless and *insouciant* exterior. If these unhappy Red Republicans, Carbonari or "Mazzinistes"—call them by what name we will—achieve nothing else by their rashness and their failures, they at least vindicate the most oppressed, and, in many respects the most degraded people in Europe, from the charge to which the people of all countries are most frequently exposed, the charge of feebleness, and disloyalty to principle. The faith in the final triumph of a good cause to the mass of Italians is an abstraction of which they only read and dream, which furnishes each year so many martyrs to Austrian and Neapolitan gibbets, in spite of a thousand failures, and in the teeth of the most terrible retribution, is a faith which does honor, not simply to Italy, but to human nature. Unofficered, unorganized, unarmed, if they cannot fight, they at least neither betray nor repent. If they have not as yet the foresight and ability which lead desperate enterprises to prosperous issues, they have at least the courage and endurance which alone render great enterprises possible. The blood of men so terribly in earnest is, we feel assured, the seed from which heroes spring.

But whatever indulgence one may feel for the noble madness in which they rush on their fate, it is hard to look with leniency upon the leaders of the movement, who plan in peace and security, in Paris or London, in spite of the lessons of experience, and in spite of long years of meditation upon the most awful problems which a nation's fortunes can raise, schemes which do not merit success and cannot hope for it, and which, so far from hastening the deliverance of Italy, sink her each year deeper in the slough of despond. Disunion is the thing which all Italians of all creeds and parties, from PETRARCH to AZEGLIO, have constantly deplored. The best Italians of all schools of politics ascribe to it, and to it only, their misfortunes and degradation. It was this that laid Italy prostrate at the feet of the foreigner, and it is it which keeps her under his heel. As long as the Federalists and Anti-Federalists, Monarchists and Republicans, Papists and Anti-Papists, are ready to cut one another's throats,—as long as every one of the petty States, from Naples to San Marino, conceives itself entitled to the chief place in all schemes of national organization, it is all very well to cry *Fuori i barbari!* but the barbarians may well crack their fingers in their faces. Independence without union has been proved by three centuries of bitter experience to be an idle dream, and the one who places any other political end in a position of greater importance than the union of all Italians for the one object on which all are agreed, is a traitor to the best interests of the country. MAZZINI has, for twenty years, with a perseverance, upon which, if it had not the merit of disinterestedness, we should fix the worst epithet we can command, sought to make the cause of democratic republicanism paramount to every other consideration. He has done what in him lay to render ever revolution abortive which did not declare at starting its adherence to his own theories of Government. He has endeavored to exact from a people, who have long lost the habit of self-government, a final decision, formed amidst the throes of a political convulsion, upon conflicting systems of political organization. He has presented to a nation, amongst whom even the traditions of democracy have been lost, and whose judgment has been paralyzed by ages of tyranny, an issue which history herself has not succeeded in solving.

Worse still, he seeks to decide this issue by partial risings of small parties in various parts of the Peninsula, in the presence of an enormous military force, with the certainty that they will prove failures. A man who undertakes to defeat an army of 300,000 men, on war footing, by setting conspirators to run through the streets with poniards in their hands, or carry little redoubts by *coups de main*, whose last political agent is "his friend Miss WHITE," and who, with the Kingdom of Piedmont and a brave army, with a flag, leaders and organization ready and eager to serve the cause he loves, refuses to have his countrymen avail themselves of the proferred aid, or adhere to any platform in which the visions of LOUIS BLANC, or the ravings of "Bernard Le Clubbiste," do not occupy a prominent place, is a man whom the people of this country may pity for his misfortunes, but cannot respect. What feelings should we now entertain towards a party which called on the soldiers of Bunker Hill to lay down their muskets until the plan of the future government of the country was determined upon, and refused to fight against tyranny till the nation had agreed upon a Constitution. So fancy WASHINGTON suspending hostilities in order to give political philosophers an opportunity of wrangling over rival systems of government, and refusing to molest BURGOYNE until the exact powers of future Presidents were defined, or the exact mode of Federal taxation had been fixed. MAZZINI has no doubt been brave and consistent, but bravery and consistency are qualities which may be attributed with equal justice to the obstinate fanatic, and the sagacious and upright statesman.

The Mormons and Surveyor Burr.

It will be seen that the Mormons of Salt Lake, having driven all the Federal officers out of Utah, are now engaged in attempts to excuse their conduct by bringing charges of crime against the objects of their persecution. This is an old trick, repeatedly played by the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The object of their attack this time is Surveyor-General DAVID H. BURR, who reached Washington only a few weeks since, after fleeing from Utah to save his life. They charge him with making false reports to the Government, charging for services never performed, &c. Personally we are unacquainted with Mr. BURR. But we know that he is highly respected at Washington, where his family resides, and that he has the reputation of being an upright and honorable man. In view of these facts we cannot doubt that an investigation will prove the charges against him to be utterly without reasonable foundation. It will be remembered that Mr. BURR long since made himself obnoxious to the Mormons by his resolute efforts to resist their encroachments upon the timber lands of the United States. The Saints having taken complete possession of the timber without purchase, refusing to permit any body else to touch it, and even requiring the public Surveyors to pay for so much as they needed to use for stakes in making out their surveys. It was his letter to the Interior Department at Washington, upon this very subject, which was intercepted by the Mormons, who told him that such letters would never be permitted to leave the Territory, even if attempts *were* made to "smuggle them through in cracker sacks." Mr. BURR is also suspected of having, by his private letters from the Territory, contributed much to the stock of information in the Gentile world in relation to the horrible condition of affairs in Mormondom. It is important, therefore, to break the force of his statements, if possible, by blasting his private reputation; and hence, we suspect, are hatched these latter-day developments against a public officer ever heretofore above suspicion.

In response to all these peculiarly Mormon arguments in self vindication—these remarkable attempts of the Saints to relieve themselves by impugning the witnesses against them after they have taken the stand—good citizens will ask how it happens that the "virtuous" community of Salt Lake drives such men out from among them by Lynch Law instead of trying and punishing them for their alleged crimes. The great fact stands out that every Gentile Federal officer, who ever was in the Territory, has been driven out, and that the Territorial Courts presided over by Federal Judges have been broken up and suppressed. The testimony of people who are guilty of such conduct as this, needs endorsing ere it is permitted to destroy the good name of one who has endeavored to maintain the supremacy of law in the face of their rebellion.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAWS.—The authorities have no more difficult problem in city government to solve, than that offered by the laws in respect to Sunday. The immense influx of continental immigration has brought all the holiday ideas of the day which prevail in Germany and France, and not a few infidel notions, that together conflict with the home feelings about Sunday descended from Puritan ancestors. And encouraged by *Deutsche Gartens* and French pastimes, the b'hoys of the Metropolis flock to their engine houses and corner groggeries. If we interpret aright the course initiated by the authorities under the new Police regime, they are disposed rather to carefully and practically regulate the workings of the Sunday laws, than to provoke ill feeling by theoretical and oppressive measures. And if the liquor-dealers meet the authorities (as we are informed they are resolved to do) in the becoming spirit, Sunday will no longer be a day of rioting and disorder in the Metropolis.

The statutes are now very numerous respecting the remedies upon infractions of the Sunday laws, and the danger may be of confusion in the matter. The Police law provides a penalty of $50 for "publicly keeping" liquor, and the Excise law provides indictment for its sale on the Sabbath and election day. The ordinances of 1855 have enacted fine and imprisonment in aid of the statutes. And it may be well for offenders to know that even the civil penalties under the new "District Court Act," are aided by warrant of arrest in the first instance.

We have now had two Sundays of comparative obedience to the law, and the General of Police gives assurances that his exertions and those of his subordinates will not relax.

PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Our Washington correspondent informs us that dispatches, by the *Asia*, announce the expected re-establishment of friendly relations between Spain and Mexico. If we are to believe the representations of the Spanish Government, a demonstration against Vera Cruz is withheld on account of the repeated efforts of Mexico to conciliate Spanish dignity and Spanish honor. Spain, of course, seeks to place herself in the light of a magnanimous foe, but the fact, nevertheless, is patent that at the present time she is wholly incapable of carrying on an expensive war, the consequences of which might be very disastrous to her reputation and her arms. We suppose that as soon as the news reaches the Peninsula of the trial and conviction of the murderers of SAN VINCENTE, peace between the belligerent powers will be formally declared. We have never anticipated any other issue.

A QUIET SUNDAY.—The City yesterday was perfectly quiet, and our stay-at-home citizens enjoyed the unusual luxury of a day of rest from all sorts of mobs and riotous gatherings. This is the more gratifying as there was one of the largest funeral processions during the day that has ever been seen in New-York, in which a very considerable number of the Police of the District took part. People living at a distance who, have arrived at the hasty conclusion that the spirit of riot and disorder is always rife among us, will find that the few sporadic cases which were instigated, or at least encouraged, by the rebellion of Mayor WOOD against the law, were the exceptions to our ordinary condition and not the general rule. Although we have had an occasional mob, yet the facts prove that New-York, with its million of inhabitants, and its floating population of vagabonds from all parts of the earth, is actually less subject to mobs and popular excitements than any of the large towns of the Union.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relations with New-Granada—Termination of the Spanish-Mexican Difficulties, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 26.

The New-Granadian Minister, Gen. HEARON, had a conference with Gen. CASS yesterday. His powers and instructions are ample.

The Bird Island Claim is to be pressed by this Government. X. Y. Z.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Mollified by the earnest and repeated efforts of Mexico to conciliate the offended honor and dignity of Spain, the Government of ISABELLA withholds the projected naval demonstration against Vera Cruz—a possible satisfactory adjustment of pending questions being for the moment reasonably perceptible, in the nature of the incomplete overtures already made to Spain by the Mexican Government.

The Transfer of the Carrying Trade to Great Britain—Encouragement of Ocean Steam Navigation by the Administration—Affairs in Kansas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23, 1857.

It has been noticed by all, and has not escaped the attention of the present Administration, that our carrying trade and the conveyance of passengers are falling into the hands of Great Britain. Our goods are imported in foreign vessels to a great and increasing extent, and passengers, including immigrants, are brought in foreign vessels.

The substitution of screw steamers for sailing vessels by England, will tend to give her a monopoly of the carrying and passenger business. To compete with the three hundred steamers now building in Great Britain, to say nothing of those which are now afloat, we have but very feeble means.

The very foundation of the mercantile steam marine of Great Britain was in the system of subsidizing steam vessels by the Government. That system was commenced here with considerable success, but it is well known that the late Pierce Administration set itself in opposition to it, and spared no pains to destroy it. The late Congress was subservient to the Administration in this respect, and not only refused to encourage any additional lines of steamers, but endeavored to paralyze and break up those which were in existence.

It has been seen, however, that, since the accession of the new Administration, a different spirit has prevailed, which, it is hoped, they will breathe into Congress. They have made some efforts to set side-wheels and screws and steam in motion already, and will follow up the policy, by recommending it to the care of Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN has emphatically and more than once observed that he will not suffer the ocean steam navigation interest of this country to be destroyed for the benefit of foreign nations. He will throw no impediments in the way of liberal subsidies for lines of steamers, whether to Europe or to ports in South America. He was long enough abroad to know that enterprise in this direction must be encouraged in this country, and that its future relative power and prosperity were intimately connected with it.

The Southern politicians have themselves been recently converted to the policy of encouraging Steam Navigation, and so visible and powerful has been the expansion of their principles on the subject, that an explosion is threatened if they cannot have a timely vent.

Gov. WISE, in his letter on this subject to certain European parties who had contemplated the establishment of a steam-line to Virginia, promised that the Government should give to the line a mail contract, and enforced the promise with the declaration that if Northern men opposed it the South would put an end to all appropriations for steam lines from Northern ports. When the Northern men shall oppose such a proposition it will be time enough for such a threat. The truth is that no opposition to the project would arise from any but Southern men. The South, too, could hardly go much further in resisting all measures for the promotion of steam navigation on the ocean than they have done in their votes in Congress. But whatever they may ask let no Representative of the North reject it.

Other efforts are making, however, in Southern ports towards the establishment of lines of American steamers which will require aid from Congress, in the form of mail contracts—as, for instance, the very important line between Savannah and Brazil, or Norfolk and Brazil.

The Postmaster-General is making arrangements for the conveyance of the mail between San Francisco and Puget's Sound in a line of steamers.

A mail contract by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will be given to the Le Sere Company as soon as the route shall be practicable. This will give employment to a number of steamers, as will be the case with the Nicaraguan line when that shall be restored. X. Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The last dispatch from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, states that there was every prospect of an amicable adjustment of all difficulties. I think it fair to conclude that peace and quiet has at last been permanently established. The question is clearly settled that the Constitution will be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification. The ultra Pro-Slavery men were at first opposed to this, but at last have yielded in order to secure the Democratic ascendency in the organization of the new State. Long before Gov. WALKER reached Kansas, the Pro-Slavery men lost all hope of making it a Slave State, and Gov. WALKER felt it would have been folly to struggle against the prevailing sentiment. Indeed it is remarkable that in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, the leading Southern men then expressed the opinion that Slavery would never obtain a resting place there. It is clear that it never will, and never was intended to. The Badger Proviso itself prohibits it! The very measure, strange to say, advocated by Southern members. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, and Mr. CUTTING, of New-York, alone opposed it, on the ground that it made negatory the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which is a fact. Were it not for the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, the Badger Proviso would have in effect kept it in force. The fact and truth is, then, that the great Nebraska-Kansas bill in attempting to repeal the Missouri Compromise, as being inconsistent with the "compromise measures" of 1850, actually legislated Kansas free! The best proof that Governor WALKER was perfectly correct in the course he has pursued, is that both of the ultra parties condemned him.

It is said Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, will be tendered the mission to France, if he cannot be prevailed on to accept of the Russian mission.

Change of circumstances in European affairs renders it almost certain that there will be no war between Spain and Mexico, and we may look for a successful intermediation by France and England, per next steamer.

It is not improbable that our troops for Utah may have a brush, after they pass Fort Lamarie, with the Chi-cens, a tribe living on the north and south forks of Platts River. It was a party of this tribe who killed Mr. BABBITT, the late Secretary of State to Utah some months ago, the Indians leaving the money on the body. UNO.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL, (*via* Chicago,) Saturday, July 25.

The double-headed Constitutional Convention is still in session. The Republicans are in Convention in the hall of the Capitol, with A. D. BALDWIN, President; and the Democrats in the Council Chamber, with H. H. SIBLEY, President. The Republicans number 60, all of whom have presented their credentials, which have been accepted and a number qualified. The Democrats, to-day, numbered 32, several having become disaffected and returned home.

The credentials of the members of the Democratic Convention have not as yet been reported upon, and no permanent organization has been effected.

The Republican Convention has permanently organized and appointed Standing Committees, also a Committee to prepare a preamble and bill of rights to be submitted.

The Democrats, previous to this, held a Caucus, advising with Hon. H. M. RICE and Governor MEDARY. Yesterday afternoon the course resolved upon was not apparent.

It seems probable that both bodies will continue to insist that it is the Constitutional Convention; and that both will form a Constitution to be submitted to the people.

Great Storm and Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 25.

A little before noon one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder and lightning storms ever experienced here visited us. State-street and all the parallel streets leading to the river, were flooded. State-street looked like the rapids of Niagara. The torrent tore up paving stones, and carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them towards the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted about three-quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars on Beaver and State streets, Maiden lane, Broadway, &c., are flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done. TEARSWELL'S Iron Foundry, on Beaver street, suffered considerably.

The damage in the city by the storm reaches several thousand dollars. While it was prevailing a house on Hawk-street was struck by lightning, and one man knocked down and severely burned, but it is expected that he will recover.

The storm has occasioned no interruption to the travel over the Central Railroad; all their trains are running on time as usual.

There has been a great flood in the neighborhood of Cuba. There are two bad breaks on the Genesee Valley Canal.

Rain-storm in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Sunday, July 26.

The most powerful rain-storm ever witnessed here occurred between 1½ and 3 o'clock this afternoon. The lightning struck in several places. The streets were flooded, and in the lower part of the city much damage was done by the inundation of cellars and basements.

Tornado in Middlesex County, Mass.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 26.

A tornado passed through Newkesbury and other towns in Middlesex County, on Friday, demolishing everything in its range, including orchards, corn fields, two barns, and other property. Large trees were uprooted, and in some instances carried a distance of eighty feet. Its path was from ten to twenty feet wide.

From Boston.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES—THE DISTILLERY EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 25.

Late New-Brunswick papers report a large catch of codfish at the Banks this season.

The Joint Fishery Commission, under the Reciprocity Treaty, had met at Eastport, and made the choice of Hon. JOHN H. GRAY, of St. John, as umpire to settle certain differences about rivers in New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

ANNA BARKISS, the little girl who was burnt at the distillery explosion yesterday, died to-day.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The Savannah *Republican* learns that rain had fallen lately in nearly every part of Georgia, and that the hopes of the planters had greatly revived. Grain certainly was very abundant, but the cotton this year will fall short of the average crop.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress.

At Charleston there were slight hopes of saving the ship *Moultrie*, and part of her cargo of iron had been thrown overboard.

Excitement against the Rock Island Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 25.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rock Island, yesterday, resolutions were passed condemning the Rock Island Railroad Company for neglecting to erect granaries, freight-houses and a brick passenger depôt on the grounds granted by the city four years ago for that purpose. Considerable excitement prevails, and the railroad company, fearing their present wooden building would be destroyed, armed the guard in attendance.

Melancholy Casualty.

ATLANTIC CITY, Saturday, July 25.

CHARLES S. DYER, formerly of Boston, was drowned here at noon to-day. He had ventured too far out in the water, and the surf being very high, he was washed away. He was a salesman in Philadelphia, and was thirty years of age.

Sentence of the McKeesport Murderers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Saturday, July 25.

CHARLOTTE JONES, HENRY FIFE and MONROE STEWART, recently convicted of murder at McKeesport, were, to-day, sentenced to be hung.

Non-arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Sunday, July 26—5 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *North American*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, with four days' later news from Europe.

PROSPECTS IN THE POLICE BOARD.—On Saturday afternoon a list of all the new appointments made by the Board thus far, was furnished by Superintendent TALLMADGE to the Mayor upon his requisition. The Mayor and his assistants propose to review the list, and he will make the result a basis of action by the board for the proposal of some dismissals. As it must be a special object with the Mayor to obtain the reinstatement of a number of the old police force under the new system, he will doubtless make the vacancies as many as possible.

His Honor is on the right track—though he must remember how persistently he has refused to let the world or its representative, the press, have any record of the names of his appointees during the past six months upon the old force.

Mayor WOOD sent up, one day last week, for the minutes of the Board, thinking possibly that they would furnish instructive reading for the dog-days. General NYE sent him back word that the records were at his service in *the Commissioners' office*, but that it would hardly be safe to intrust them to messengers in the street.

A little row is breeding between Superintendent TALLMADGE and his deputy. CARPENTER—not a personal, but a sort of technical row. The Superintendent has a doubt whether the great number of old policemen dismissed during his absence in the West were legally dismissed, since their notices of trial in many instances never reached their points of destination. In view of this doubt the Superintendent smiles upon that squadron of old policemen who call daily at the office and report its members ready for duty.

Deputy CARPENTER thinks their presence a bore and a reflection upon the Board. Mayor WOOD would like to see Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward, in the Deputy's shoes, and so it is quite probable that any little difficulty between the Superintendent and his Deputy will be most carefully nursed. The very first time that his Honor finds circumstances and Mr. CHOLWELL jointly favoring at a full meeting of the Board, he will call up from under the table charges long ago drawn against the Deputy, and give them the benefit of an official airing.

EDWARD WILLOUGHBY.—A correspondent. THOMAS CRAWLEY, of No. 105 William-street, proposes to be one of any number of citizens—admirers of young WILLOUGHBY, who pursued and assisted in capturing CANCEMI, the murderer of ANDERSON—to get up a suitable testimonial to him for his courageous and meritorious conduct.

☞ Seamen are plentier, and the competition for employment acts depressively on wages. The prevailing currency, according to the *Shipping List*, is:

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool, per month	$17	$17
To London	17	16
To Havre	16	16
To North of Europe	15	15
To Mediterranean and S. America	16	16
To West Indies	13	96
To East Indies and California	14	9
Coasting		

THE WEBSTER GRANT.

Grand Financial Operations in Costa Rica and New-York.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

Through the favor of a friend I have been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of the famous Webster grant, whereby hangs a tale of management, fraud and financiering rich enough to deserve a place in the chronicles of Wall-street, and history of eminent scoundrelism in the Nineteenth Century. The attention which has been given to Central American affairs of late, in connection with various Transit projects and speculations, has gradually brought to light a variety of curious particulars; showing by what means and representations the grant was obtained, and the fate which now awaits it in Costa Rica. It is certain that Lord NAPIER, Señor MOLINA and other distinguished gentlemen, were induced to hold correspondence with WEBSTER. His lordship's letter was exhibited in a drinking-shop in Centre-street, in your city, and is said to have made a highly favorable impression upon the ladies of the establishment. This is not the first time, however, that great diplomatists have been "taken in and done for" by skillful adventurers. I am collecting all the facts, and will forward them by next mail. Meanwhile here follows the famous charter, which will be read with interest by the friends of Mr. SIMEON DRAPER. It is a veritable grant, and had not the mode of obtaining it been open to moral and legal objections might, possibly, with modifications have been worth buying for a reasonable sum. As nearly as I can come to the facts WEBSTER stipulated with DRAPER for $700,000 in stock of the company; was to receive also $200,000 cash, as a discount on the Costa Rican loan; had besides, his own $125,000 from Costa Rica, and affirms, beside, that he was promised a directorship in the Company. Mr. DRAPER expected to make about $50,000 by managing the affair, as agent for WEBSTER, and his "friends," whoever they may have been, some $200,000 among them. The capital stock of the Company, $3,000,000, would not have been very valuable after all these little perquisites were taken out of its assets; but "such is life" in Wall-street.

Advices by the last mail from Costa Rica, inform us that the Government of that State, having good reason to doubt the representations of WEBSTER, in regard to his connection with Mr. VANDERBILT, on whom, it is said, he showed letters of credit to the amount of $100,000, and with the banking-house of GLYNN & Co., of London, have by this time canceled the grant. Whether Mr. HARRIS, the brother-in law of CHARLES MORGAN, will succeed in saving anything out of the wreck of their Central American business, through the instrumentality of WEBSTER, with whom he went to Costa Rica no long since, is problematical to say the least.

THE WEBSTER GRANT.

(Translated from the original Spanish.)

PREAMBLE.

WILLIAM ROBERT CLIFFORD WEBSTER, British subject, being properly introduced to his Excellency, the President of Costa Rica, and his Excellency having authority by decree from the national representation of Costa Rica—a decree made on the 16th day of the month of October, 1856,—and the said WEBSTER wishing to make a contract for himself, associates and partners, from whom he has received authority for the purpose, with the Government of Costa Rica, as will be hereinafter explained; therefore, his Excellency, the President, has empowered Don LORENZO MONTAFAR, Secretary of State, to complete such contract: Therefore, the said LORENZO MONTAFAR and WEBSTER having verified each the authority of the other by exchange of papers, have agreed, after investigation, on a pact or contract which includes what follows:

ARTICLE I.

BONDS TO WEBSTER FOR HELPING SPENDERS—A BIG HAUL.

Should the Costa Rican troops under the command of Capt SYLVESTER M. SPENCER take possession of the River San Juan, and of the boats or other property of the pretended Transit Company, or any part of the same, the Government of Costa Rica, on the successful issue of said undertaking, agrees to pay, and will pay, to said WEBSTER, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling (£25,000).

ARTICLE II.

INTEREST ACCOUNT LOOKED AFTER.

The same shall bear interest, *seven per cent. per annum*, payable every six months, in current and legal coin, at New-York or London, to the order of said WEBSTER, &c.

ARTICLE III.

A DEBT AND SINKING FUND TO THE SAVING COSTA RICA.

The Government of Costa Rica will extinguish the aforesaid debt by a sinking fund of two per cent. annually, in addition to the interest.

ARTICLE IV.

COSTA RICA HOLDS ON TO THE BOATS TILL SHE TOUCHES A MILLION LOAN.

The said Government will hold the property of the pretended Transit Company, which it has seized, till the war against the *filibusters* is happily concluded. When the said WEBSTER shall require said boats and property delivered to him,—he, on his part, having performed his part of the contract,—the boats, &c., will be given up to him in the state they may happen to be in at the time of delivery.

ARTICLE V.

WEBSTER AND CO. UNDERTAKE TO EFFECT A LOAN OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS—TWENTY PER CENT. ON A MILLION TO WEBSTER AND CO.

Said WEBSTER, his heirs, assigns, partners and associates are bound to lend, and the Government of Costa Rica must receive from them *two hundred thousand pounds sterling.* (£200,000,) as follows: The Government of Costa Rica shall accept eight hundred pounds sterling for one thousand; and shall acknowledge an interest of seven per cent. on the entire loan, payable half yearly, &c., &c.

ARTICLE VI.

ONE HALF THE LOAN PAYABLE ON THE FIFTH OF THIS MONTH (JULY.)

The said WEBSTER, his associates, &c., are bound to pay over one-half of the entire loan to the Government of Costa Rica, at San José, in English or American gold coin, in six months from the day when the Government of Costa Rica shall have hauled said WEBSTER in writing that they have taken the whole or a part of the boats and other property of the pretended Transit Company, from Punta de Castilla to the Bay of Sapoa. [This notice was served, I am informed, on the 5th of January, 1857.] The remainder shall be payable in the same books, within the space of 90 or 120 days after—it may be paid as aforesaid in silver money or gold of equivalent value, coined in Costa Rica, one quarter of one per cent. being allowed for coinage.

ARTICLE VII.

GOVERNOR OF COSTA RICA IS LIBERAL.

The Government of Costa Rica will pay five per cent. on the first payment of the loan to cover risks and expenses of carriage.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Government of Costa Rica will extinguish the loan by an annual payment of *two per cent.*, semi-annually, together with the interest, &c., &c.

ARTICLE IX.

THE TRANSIT DUES PLEDGED FOR THE INTEREST.

The Government of C. R., can draw against said WEBSTER, his associates &c., to the amount of $15,000, which are guaranteed to it by the twelfth article of the contract; with a view to extinguish the interest of the loan.

ARTICLE X.

THE MORTGAGE OF THE TRANSIT DUES.

The said Government will give a mortgage on the income which shall accrue to itself from the Transit Line, to secure the payment of the interest on the loan and the interest on the £25,000 payable to said WEBSTER.

ARTICLE XI.

THE GRANT OF THE RIGHT OF WAY FOR SEVENTY FIVE YEARS.

The Government of Costa Rica, conceeds and grants to the said WEBSTER, his heirs, assigns, associates and partners, for the term of seventy-five years, all the rights, privileges and properties requisite for the steam navigation of the San Juan River, and the Lake of Nicaragua, as far as the entrance of the river Sapoa; and also the navigation of the said river and transit by land to Salinas Bay (on the Pacific) and across said Bay to the Pacific Ocean.

ARTICLE XII.

THE TRANSIT DUES PROVIDED FOR.

The Government of Costa Rica, in consequence of the above grant or concession, shall receive 12 per cent. of the net proceeds of the Transit; and said WEBSTER and associates shall make secure to Costa Rica the sum of £15,000 annually; but the Transit dues shall not exceed 12 per cent. of the net proceeds in any event, but shall not exceed the aforesaid £15,000.

ARTICLE XIII

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The grantees agree to furnish semi-annual accurate copies of the books of the Company, so far as they relate to transit dues and proceeds of business, to the Government of Costa Rica; said Government holding the right to appoint an Auditor to inspect such accounts, who shall be authorized to call for all necessary documents.

ARTICLE XIV.

COSTA RICA AGREES TO GO A-BEGGING FOR THE GRANTEES.

The Government of Costa Rica promises on its word of honor, "upon honor," (*palabra de honor,*) to ask and solicit from the Government of Nicaragua to concede the right of way between San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, and Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, (old route,) to be used by the grantees without tax or pecuniary conditions for the term of six or eight months, while the land route through Costa Rica is being completed; and also to persuade the Government of Nicaragua, if possible, into a contract, agreeing to give no other parties but the grantees the right of transit through Nicaragua, without the consent of Costa Rica.

ARTICLE XVII.

SALINAS BAY TO BE MADE A FREE PORT.

The port of Salinas Bay shall have all the rights and privileges of a free port, without tax, impost, tariff or imposition, on any of the goods or passengers of the Company, going across by the Transit.

ARTICLE XVIII.

THE WEBSTER CONCERN TO PAY AN ANTI-FILLIBUSTER POLICE GUARD

The said WEBSTER, &c., agree to pay the salaries of officers of Costa Rican Government, to the amount of $1,200 a year, the duty of such officers to prevent munitions of war from passing over the Transit; (unless the Government of Costa Rica shall see fit to import such arms and munitions of war;) and the said Government positively forbids the carrying of powder, arms, &c., by the Transit.

ARTICLE XIX.

HORRIBLE ANXIETY ABOUT "REVOLVERS."

Passengers who carry with them revolvers (*revolvera*") or rifles shall give them up to the agent at either terminus of the road when they may arrive; they, the "rivolvers," &c, will then be placed in sealed boxes, and shall be redelivered by the agent on the other side.

ARTICLE XX.

COSTA RICA AGREES NOT TO MEDDLE WITH THE LINE.

The Government of Costa Rica binds itself to protect the entire line of transit, and not to molest or interfere with it, and binds its subjects to the same non-interference.

ARTICLE XXI.

THE GRANT TO BE A MONOPOLY.

The Government of Costa Rica binds itself not to allow any other parties the privileges and rights granted to said WEBSTER, &c., nor will it permit any other interoceanic transit to be established through its Territory during the existence of this contract; reserving, however, the right of making such rules for import and export of native goods and products by the rivers Serspaqui and San Carlos (branches of the San Juan in Costa Rica) as may be necessary, giving the preference to said WEBSTER, &c., in making contracts for the navigation of those rivers by steam.

ARTICLE XXII.

HOW WE ARE TO AVOID LAWSUITS.

The parties to this contract agree that all disputes and differences shall be settled by arbitrators, one appointed by each party, and a third, if required, by the two already chosen. They shall be men of property and respectable. Their decisions shall be final and binding.

ARTICLE XXIII.

A BAD FIX FOR WEBSTER & CO.

If any stipulation or agreement of this contract is violated by either the Government of Costa Rica, or by W. K. C. WEBSTER, his associates, assigns, &c., the same shall be bound in the penalty of £100,000, to be paid in satisfaction and forfeiture.

ARTICLE XXIV.

GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA TO HOLD THE FORTS.

The Government of Costa Rica has the privilege of retaining possession of the fort of San Carlos, (entrance of the River San Juan, on Lake Nicaragua,) and will fortify such points on the River San Juan as may be thought necessary to enforce and guarantee the fulfillment of this contract, and to give security to the transit.

ARTICLE XXV.

COSTA RICA TO HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF GRUMBLING AT THE AGENTS AND GETTING THEM OUSTED.

Such agents as the Company shall appoint for the Transit shall be removed when the Government of Costa Rica shows just cause of complaint against them.

In testimony whereof, the persons, parties to this contract, and authorized to make the same, do sign duplicates of this document, sealing it with their own seals in San José, on the 4th of December, 1856.

(Signed)
WILLIAM ROBERT CLIFFORD WEBSTER,
LORENZO MONTAFAR.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSE, Dec. 4, 1856.

The contract which precedes is approved in all its parts. JUAN R. MORA.

The Minister of State in the office of Foreign Relations, L. MONTAFAR.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOWERS AND REAPERS

The Last Days—Tests with the Dynammometer—Doubts of its Accuracy—Is it Always Reliable—Trial of the Reapers—A Sweepstake between McCormick and Wood's Manny—Impracticability of such Exhibitions.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Monday, July 20, 1857.

The exhibition has closed, after a five days trial of Mowers and Reapers, much more satisfactorily than it opened.

On Friday morning, the last test of the Dynamometer was applied to the Mowers. They all went through without breaking the instrument, so that the Committee of Judges were able to make complete notes of the motive power which each machine requires to work it. They kept a close watch, so that the outsiders might not obtain any knowledge of the results, and intend themselves to keep their own secrets until September next, when they will be declared, together with the awards, at the Fair, to be at Lexington, Ky.

Scientific gentlemen present place much reliance upon the ability of the dynamometer to make accurate measurement of the power exhausted in moving these machines. And I have no doubt of the correctness of the theory upon which they are constructed But practical men will not be long in discovering objections which justify them in doubting the accuracy of their measurement—especially when applied to any machinery propelled by horses—while the drivers of which are seated on the machine. Some horses pull much harder on the bit than others. It is no uncommon thing on your avenues to see fast horses taking the bit in the mouth and moving a light wagon with two persons, inside of four minutes, without any strain upon the traces. How easy it would be, then, for a good driver, with a team working well up to the bit, to relieve the drag upon the traces to which the dynamometer is attached, of from 50 to 100 pounds. As near as I could ascertain, the general average of the machines, as marked, required a power equal to 400 pounds—the range being from 325 to 450 and 500. Supposing a driver to take from the traces a draught of only 50 pounds, on a machine that required but 325 pounds to move it, and the deception amounts to fifteen per cent. The angle of elevation of the pole would also make a material difference, as the friction of the whippletree would in a great many cases be of itself sufficient to diminish the strain upon the dynamometer five or ten per cent. That some great errors do occur, we have abundant proofs, and one of recent occurrence, is very marked. I think it was at a late trial of mowers in Ohio, the dynamometer showed that ALLEN'S machine only required a power of 275 pounds. Now, though ALLEN'S machine is not by many pounds the heaviest of those in the field, yet any man can see that it cannot be moved through any grass by any such power; and I should feel perfectly safe in saying that a weight of 275 pounds would not move it on smooth ground with the knives at rest.

Many of the liabilities to error, to which the dynamometer is liable, might have been obviated, had the judges used the same team and driver to all. By so doing they might at least have obtained a fair comparative exhibit of the resistance of each machine. By their method they do not secure even that.

The machines were not at this time required to cut any more grass than was necessary to give the judges an opportunity of taking the results of the dynamometer.

To me, and I think to the greatest number, the entire exhibition, with the exception of that of Thursday afternoon, has been entirely unsatisfactory. The greatest trial to which the machines were subjected, was to cut one and one-quarter acres of grass. The machines brought on the ground, it is fair to presume, if they were not extra finished, were at least as perfect as any turned out of their respective manufactories. It was entirely insufficient to test these only to the extent of less than an hour's work. It would be a poor machine, indeed, that could not successfully accomplish such a task. A field of five acres allotted to each would have made the trial far more satisfactory, as it would have been something nearer the real work to which they must eventually be subjected. I think there were a half dozen machines that went through their acre creditably that could not have immediately repeated the dose, without becoming clogged, and in need of more care and tinkering than some of the other machines would have required in cutting ten acres.

THE REAPERS.

The trial of the reapers was a most beautiful display. It was the great feature of the exhibition. All the reapers cut well; in that particular there was little to choose between them. But in delivering the grain, the work was less satisfactory. The most of them scattered and draggled it too much. In very ripe grain, this would prove a fatal objection to most of them. Decidedly the best were McCORMICK'S, Wood's Manny and SEYMOUR and MORGAN'S Self-Raker. They not only cut the grain well, but delivered their bundles uniformly and without much thrashing. The contest was evidently between these three—and apparently the exhibitors of each seemed rather to invite than to avoid a direct comparison of their peculiarities and capacity.

Adjoining the field selected by the judges for their test was a piece of grain, which it was proposed to have out by the machines, so as to increase the amount of work which each should be required to do. But the judges, after examination, declared the ground to be too uneven and hilly. In fact, it was said that no reaper could go over it in safety.

After the official trials were over and the machines dismissed from the observation and requirements of the Society, Gen. WADE, on behalf of the McCormick Reaper, challenged the field to test their metal on the ground which had been condemned by the Judges. He wanted "a test as wide a test," a reaping sweepstakes like the afternoon mowing on Thursday. This challenge was accepted only by Wood's Manny. The two machines entered the field and went to work, soon showing that they, at least, could go wherever a team could travel—and not only go, but do good work as they went. So regularly was the working of these two machines that it was difficult to tell the bundles of one from those of the other—Gen. WADE, at whose instigation the test had been made, being himself at a loss to determine to which he should give the preference.

Such is a true and legitimate test. It was no sunshade parade, but the rough reality. A machine that could encounter such a contest and come out successful may be relied upon at all times and in all emergencies. After to day's experience of their capacity and power it would be safe, with either Wood's Manny, or McCORMICK'S Reapers, to challenge the world for "a real up-hill and down-dale contest.

On Saturday there was a grand review of all the machines—one reaper following the other, in a kind of triumphal procession, through a field of thirty acres. It was a novel and attractive exhibition, quite satisfactory to the crowd, and a fitting finale of a week's parade. I wish that there could have been more to praise and less to find fault with in that week. I suppose the errors have been the necessary consequences of the attempt of an imbecile Society to do too much; but yet they are none the less to be regretted and condemned. The fact is, nothing like a National exhibition ever can be satisfactory, either to the public or the inventors. It subjects the last to unnecessary and unnatural competition, and results in loss and dissatisfaction to the other. The machinery is never submitted to practical tests, and, in nine cases out of ten, is tried in localities to which it is totally unfitted. When the premiums are awarded, they necessarily lead the public to give preference to the successful, without any knowledge of its peculiarities, and without any information which can qualify them to judge of its fitness for the work they desire it to perform.

I hope that this is to be the last exhibition of a National character that will ever call upon inventors to compete for premiums for superiority in such a class of agricultural implements, and that hereafter all such exhibitions will be confined to county societies. Frequently within their limits there are varieties of surface and product which make it difficult to combine use to one single implement, and certainly there is no one State that possesses the same general characteristics. How ridiculous it is, then, to make even an attempt to decide what is the best for the entire Union, upon a test made in one or two or three fields in a single town. LEO.

Discharge from the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum on a Habeas Corpus.

There was a good deal of excitement about the office of the Recorder on Friday, it being understood that an appointment had been made to hear the argument in relation to the discharge of a lady inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, who had, it was said, been unjustly confined there at the instance of her only natural protector—her husband.

Soon after the hour that had been named, a carriage drove up to the corner of Centre and Chambers streets containing the lady in question, in the charge of one of the officers of the institution. Before it could reach the Recorder's office it was met by the husband and brothers, when immediately an altercation sprung up between them, the former asserting loudly that he was her husband, and would therefore take her in charge. A crowd gathered, and it was said that blows passed between the parties. The driver of the carriage urged his horses through the constantly increasing crowd, but again drew up close to the sidewalk in Centre-street, just below Chambers. The husband and brothers, followed by the crowd, here gathered closely around the carriage; but two officers arriving on the spot at that moment, forced their way through to the door of the carriage, and learning the state of affairs opened a passage for the lady, and guarded her to the private office of the Recorder.

Here De Witt Clinton Berrien—one of her three brothers—made an affidavit, upon which the Recorder issued a warrant for the arrest of S. J. Hopkins, the lady's husband, upon a charge of assault and battery. The warrant was immediately served by Officer Lowery, and the defendant gave bail in the sum of $500.

The Recorder then entered into the consideration of the question of the *habeas corpus* which had been granted upon the petition of the brothers of the lady.

This document urges the illegality of the detention, for the following reasons:

1. That the two physicians pretending to speak as to the insanity of the said Maria, then knew nothing about the condition of her mind at that time, or for two months before, or your petitioner has been informed and believes.

2. That the said physicians were not examined by the acting justices, nor was any attempt made to find out what they knew.

3. That so far as your petitioner can ascertain, or is informed and believes, the said physicians at different times, submitted and swore to general affidavits as to the alleged insanity of the said Maria; both the said justices not being present at the time, either of them did so, and neither of the said physicians understanding the necessity of swearing, nor intending to swear to the then insanity of the said Maria.

4. That the said justices ordered or approved of the commitment of the said Maria, without having the evidence of her physicians under oath, as required by the statute, as to the alleged fact of insanity.

5. That the testimony of the said physicians was not reduced to writing, nor filed with a brief report of all the other proofs, facts and proceedings in the case, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

6 That the said justices were not satisfied, upon examination, that it would be dangerous to permit the said Maria (the pretended lunatic) to go at large.

That your petitioner has inquired at the Police office to which the said justices were at the time aforesaid and are now assigned, for an inspection of the papers and proceedings leading to the commitment of the said Maria as a lunatic, and, among others, of one of the clerks of Police attached to the said office, (the Second District Police Office or Court, in the City of New-York,) and that he can gain no information of the said papers and proceedings, nor is any entry thereof to be found in the book kept by the said justices as a record of their official acts; and that the various charges herein made as to the irregularities of the commitment of the said Maria are based upon the inquiries so made by your petitioner as last aforesaid.

The commitment is addressed to the Governors of the Almshouse, committing Maria E. B. Hopkins to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum upon the oaths of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of No. 656 Greenwich-street, and Benjamin Ogden, of No. 240 Hester-street. The commitment is dated on the 6th of July last, and is signed by James M. Flandreau and Wm. Davison, Police Justices.

The return to the *habeas corpus* is as follows:

D. Tilden Brown, M. D., physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in the City of New-York, in obedience to the within writ of *habeas corpus*, makes return that Maria E. B. Hopkins, within named, was placed in his care on the 7th day of July inst., by virtue of a committment of insanity, signed by James Flandreau and William S. Davison, Police Justices, a committment is hereunto annexed; that Maria E. B. Hopkins was removed from the Bloomingdale Asylum, by her husband, on the 20th day of July inst., and was returned to said asylum on the following day upon a new commitment of insanity, signed by James M. Flandreau and William B. Meech, Police Justices, and that said Maria E. B. Hopkins is still in his care as an insane person, by reason of said commitment.

D. T. BROWN, M. D.

After the above return had been read the counsel of Mrs. Hopkins drew up a traverse in answer, which was read to the Court.

The Counsel for Mrs. Hopkins then went on to state circumstances connected with the case, saying that after the physicians had been notified of this *habeas corpus* the husband was allowed to take her from the asylum and return her there the next day upon another commitment, after endeavoring in the meantime to place her in such a state as would authorize two physicians to swear to her insanity.

The opposite counsel asked if these remarks would be allowed; to which the Recorder replied that he should pass upon only one single issue, and that was respecting the legality of the previous proceedings.

Mrs. Hopkins appeared very calm, remarkably so, considering the excitement of the occasion. She seemed desirous of having her relatives around her. Her brother standing near, she appeared to ask him some question, to which he shook his head, when the husband's counsel objected to any intercourse with her on their part.

The Recorder suggested that nothing be said by them to her, in which recommendation they readily acquiesced.

Mrs. Hopkins' counsel went on to state that Justice Fisndreau had within a year signed three commitments against this lady, without proper authority, and intimated very plainly that an endeavor would be made to have him indicted for a misdemeanor.

Opposing counsel remarked that he appeared for the husband, and he had reason for her being continued in confinement, which in proper time would be presented; but there was a legal question which he would desire should be settled in the outset. On the part of the husband there would be no shrinking from investigation. The legal point raised—

Counsel for Mrs. H.—There is no legal point as yet raised by me.

Recorder—There is no question before me except simply to put me in possession of the facts in the case, for the common law makes him responsible for her support, and this provision of the statute does not conflict with that requirement, but is only intended as being additional.

After lengthy argument between Counsel the Recorder observed: The motion for the postponement is denied, as, if those two facts which I have mentioned are conceded or proved, my mind will be made up and the matter will be ended.

Counsel for Mrs. H.—I am ready to prove them by the lady's brothers, and I want a lesson to be given to the justices, that when they are required by law to do a thing it will not answer for one to be picked up on a corner and the other in a bar-room, but they must meet together and hold a court decently and in proper order, and not enter into a case while wiping off the stain of the last glass from their lips.

Counsel for Mr. H.—The best way is to make an example of one.

Counsel for Mrs. H.—It may be that we may make an example of two of them.

In order to prove these points *Mr. Daniel Berrien*, residing at No. 109 East Broadway, a brother of Mrs. Hopkins, was called and sworn—He testified to the offer of $2a per week for her support, and stated that he had $7,800 of her money, upon which he paid her interest, and that her interest in her father's estate, upon which she now received the interest quarterly, was $5,000.

After this testimony had been taken, the Recorder remarked that he was frequently compelled to discharge parties from the Penitentiary, brought upon a *habeas corpus*, after being committed before a Justice, and he doubted whether there would be one out of a dozen commitments but that he would be compelled to discharge if brought before him on a *habeas*. If he was the keeper of the Penitentiary he would refuse to receive those thus sent there. The blanks are often not filled up properly, besides many other irregularities. The warrant of commitment in this case is defective, and then there is, moreover, proof of the ability and willingness of the relatives of this lady to take charge of her, and it would therefore be impossible to legally lock her up.

Counsel for Mr. H.—You discharge her, then, from the Asylum.

Recorder—She is free to go where she please.

As the lady and her brothers were about to retire from the room, the husband made an effort apparently to reach her side or vicinity. An appeal was immediately made to the Recorder to prevent collision or trouble between the parties.

Counsel for Mr. H.—Your Honor has not, if I understand rightly, given her into the custody of her brothers?

Recorder—Certainly not; she is free to follow her own inclinations and desires, but her husband has no right to lay his hands upon her.

Her husband then making another effort to approach her, one of her brothers turned to the Recorder, asking if he would protect her with his officers in going whither she pleased On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he asked her, "Maria, where do you wish to go?" "With you," was the quick reply, which was followed by a spontaneous burst of applause from the spectators, and especially from the ladies who had been summoned as witnesses, but whose testimony had not been required. She then left the room in company with her brothers, unmolested by any one.

The husband, after their departure, expressed his determination to his friends to assert and obtain the right to the control of his wife.

The Observance of Sunday by the Liquor Sellers.

Last Monday morning, about one hundred violations of the Sunday Liquor Law being reported by the General of Police to the District-Attorney, the latter functionary immediately addressed to each delinquent a printed notice that unless by Saturday morning, either the different Inspectors of Police or himself were furnished with assurances of perfect compliance with the law, for the future, suits for the violations would be commenced. The first one to wait on the District-Attorney was Hon. D. B. TAYLOR, Counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, who, whilst throwing down the glove on the subject of the every-day excise law, expressed himself as authorized by the Association to say, that the law as respects the Christian Sabbath would be observed by the members, in a matter of duty, as good citizens. A large number of individuals, not belonging to the Association, also called with similar assurances upon the various Inspectors or upon the District-Attorney. They were informed that the "closing movement" was not a matter of "Wood-hunkum," but was to be persevered in. That the *euaviter in modo* was to be first tried and then the *fortiter in re*. Some scores of independent gentlemen, however, were reported by Inspectors as decidedly recusant and upon them the law will be tried. The following is a sample of some of the returns from the Inspectors:

NINTH PRECINCT, Saturday, July 25.

A. OAKEY HALL—*Sir*: The following named persons, who have been reported by the officers of this Precinct for selling liquor on Sunday, 19th inst., have been served with the late notices issued by you, and refused to comply with the same:

Robert Little, No. 392 West-street.
David Morgan, No. 387 West-street.
Patrick Bird, No. 424 West-street.
William Butler, No. 386 West-street.
William Munger, No. 132 Christopher-street.
Joseph Wile, No. 178 Christopher-street.
Christ Weyman, No. 750 Greenwich street.
Thomas Russell, No. 65 Eighth-avenue.
Barney Loughrey, No. 7 Ninth-avenue.
Michael May, No. 17 Hammersley-street.
D Onderdonk, No. 407 West-street; William Ackerman, No. 228 Bleecker-street, and Brown & Brewer, No. 670 Greenwich street, have promised to obey the law. JACOB L SEBRING, Sergeant.

The General of Police on Saturday evening issued renewed orders to the various precincts respecting the Sunday ordinances, and yesterday there was a marked improvement in paying respect to the law. The newspaper shops, the ice-cream saloons, the cigar stores, the milk depôts and markets receive a liberal interpretation from the Authorities, inasmuch as they can in no way contribute to disturbance and breaches of the peace; and these were generally open. In the First, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, where there are an immense number of low groggeries, the police patrol is not yet full enough to thoroughly enforce the law, and in these there were many in full blast. But in the other Wards there were comparatively few liquor shops engaged in the traffic, and these in the slyest manner possible with the side-door arrangement.

Our reporter encountered the District-Attorney, who had been all day peramulating the City in person to observe how the remedy was to be better applied to the mischief. He was informed by that gentleman that at Jefferson Market, the Twentieth Ward Station-house, at the Tombs, &c., and from the Deputy Superintendent of Police the best reports were, made of the peace and quietude of the City in respect to Sunday liquor selling. It is presumed that the interest of the District-Attorney in having the law enforced arises from the pledge given by him last Winter to the Legislature that if the Police law was passed it would tend greatly to increase the sanctity of the Sabbath.

A GARROTER FATALLY STABBED—INQUEST UPON HIS BODY.—On the night of the 3d instant JAMES BROWN, one of the officers of the ship *Zurich* while in Oliver-street, on his way to his boarding house, was attacked by five or six men, who threw him into the gutter, choked him and then proceeded to rifle his pockets. Mr. BROWN, being a muscular man, fought desperately with his assailants, and finally succeeded in drawing from his pocket a large knife, with which he stabbed the fellow who had him by the neck twice, and fatally wounded him. This man, who proved to be PATRICK DUYER, on recognizing the stabs, rolled off his intended victim into the gutter, where some passers by found him soon afterwards and took him to a dying store. His wounds, which were both in the side, were partially dressed, and he was then taken to the New-York Hospital, where he recently died. His companions, on seeing him stabbed, became frightened and ran away. Mr. BROWN proceeded to his boarding-house where he narrated the circumstances of the case, and soon after went to sea. DUYER died on the 18th inst., and the following day Coroner BRILE empanneled a Jury to hold an inquest upon his body, but owing to the want of witnesses the case had to be postponed; and on Saturday last it was resumed, and testimony adduced showing facts as above stated. At the close of the testimony the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by peritonitis, the result of a stab at the hands of JAMES BROWN, on the 3d day of July, 1857. Further, the Jury consider the act clearly justifiable, it being in self-defence." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 18 years of age.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDIES.

The Murderer Loesner—The Child-Poisoner.

From the Commercial, 24.

We visited Commercial Hospital yesterday evening, and had a long interview with JOSEPH LOESNER, the murderer. He was visibly better than he had been at any time since he was first taken to the Hospital, and appeared to be recovering with singular rapidity. The frightful wound in his thorax had begun to slough, and he had also commenced breathing again through his mouth and nostrils, respiration having been through the horrible cavity in his throat previously. His appetite was likewise very good, and he was able to lift himself up in his cot, where he sat without support, and wrote upon a slate for some twenty minutes, without being fatigued. So strong had he became in fact, that shackles were directed to be placed on his legs, to prevent any effort to escape.

We asked him a variety of questions, to which he replied with alacrity, by means of signs, shaking his head and writing upon a slate with his left hand—he being left-handed. In all his replies he was perfectly consistent and apparently was as rational as any human being of his grade of manhood we ever saw. In fact, we have seen nothing in his demeanor during our several interviews with him to justify any suspicion of his being or of his having been afflicted with insanity. He told us point blank that he knew what he was doing when he perpetrated the awful deed for which he is likely to be hung if he recovers.

We asked him if he was sorry he killed Mr. HOSTON, when he replied in the affirmative by inclining his head forward, and proceeded again to repeat the provocation he had received. To this, and indeed to all statements made by him at any time, he adheres with singular pertinacity, and absolute consistency, and moreover manifests extreme anxiety to repeat the story of his asserted wrongs to all who make inquiry. And in conclusion, we say, in common with all who have seen and conversed with the bloody-handed criminal, if he be mad, there is method in his madness. The attending physicians say he has not manifested the slightest possible symptom of mental imbecility, and that his mind to all appearances is perfectly sound.

THE POISONING MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

Yesterday afternoon we visited Buckeye-street for the purpose of gleaning all possible information respecting the supposed horrible tragedy reported to have been enacted there during Wednesday afternoon and evening.

We found the people of the vicinity somewhat more calm than they were Wednesday night, although many appeared gloomy and sullen, and seemed to be impressed with the belief that they were the objects of some infernal conspiracy. JOHN SOHUH, who only fell a victim, out of fourteen who were known to have partaken of the poison, had just been conveyed to his last home, a dense crowd having filled the street in front of the residence of his parents during the funeral ceremonies. The streets were lively with playful children, some of whom had partaken of the poisoned lozenges, and all but one had recovered sufficiently to be pronounced entirely out of danger, and in fact were nearly all playing about the street.

Before leaving Buckeye-street, we obtained the following list of the names of the sufferers, viz: John Schuh (dead), aged nine years; Catherine Klumpp (very ill), aged eight years; Josephine Muller, John Henry Schwartz, Louise Kranz John Schwemmlein, George Schwemmlein, Henry Buhrmann, Caroline Buermser, Marie Wilck, Anna Koring, Lucy Koring, and one other, unknown.

It appears that a drunken vagabond known by the sobriquet of "Rat Peter," and who has no stated place of residence, pursues the vocation of selling poisoned lozenges, manufactured for the destruction of rats, got on a spree on Wednesday and armed with his sack full of lozenges and some of the composition of which they are made, wandered into Buckeye-street, and getting very drunk, was kicked out of a coffee-house. As he staggered along the street he scattered some of his lozenges, and gave some to two boys at their request, cautioning them, however, not to eat them. The children, with whom the street is crowded, naturally picked up the dangerous "candy"—as they termed it, and ate of it. The consequences were of such as might have been anticipated. Those who ate many of them were made deathly sick, and poor little JOHN SOHUH, who, the children say "feasted upon them," fell a victim to the "rat exterminator."

"Rat Peter" appears not to have confined his peculiar amusement to Buckeye-street. He also scattered his dangerous favors in Fifteenth-street, in Findlay market, and in other localities. Yesterday he also appeared in Broadway and scattered some of his "rat exterminator" in that street. He was quite drunk, but he was not seen in the performance of the acts with which he is charged, and was not therefore molested. We learn, however, that he will be taken into custody, and that the full extent of the law will be meted out to him. The urgency and necessity of summarily closing the career of an animal so dangerous to the community is too obvious to require comment.

In conclusion, we remark that all sorts of silly rumors were afloat in the neighborhood of Buckeye-street prior to the time of the discovery of the facts in the case. Some say the friends of the murdered Mr. HOSTON, instigated by revenge, were killing off the Germans. Others suggested political causes of a most ridiculous nature, so that we hardly know whether to be grave or laugh in contemplating the whole affair. We are glad it has terminated in results so much less serious than it promised.

A Musical Exchange.

A novel idea has been conceived by a Broadway piano-forte dealer, which, if ever put into definite shape, will add one more ungulerity to the already singular City of New-York. Having secured the large locality on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway as a music mart, he has finished a portion of the premises in the semblance of a drawing-room. In the centre stands a grand piano, the feet press upon a rich carpet, the richly-papered walls are hung with oil-paintings, and elegant parlor furniture is tastefully disposed. The place is intended for the especial use of the ladies, as a kind of exchange, similar to STEWART'S Dry Goods Exchange, or point of general rendezvous, where friends may agree to meet and transact such little personal or friendly business as may chance to come up.

It is further proposed, during certain hours of the day, say from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, when ladies in lower Broadway most do congregate, to have some fine pianist in the drawing room, who is to be entirely at the visitors' service. He will try over such new music as the ladies may chance to bring with them and would like to *hear before purchasing*; or he will play to them for their own delectation simply, or he will touch the multitudinous pianos in the other parts of the establishment, if they wish to make a purchase. Moreover, it is intended that if any artist, newly-arrived, wish to make himself heard in a *quasi* private manner, before appearing in public, here is his opportunity—the ladies receiving a hint, either by circular or otherwise, that on such an afternoon a new lion would show his artistic prowess, and gently roar or softly paw, as best suits his art-highness.

Further, the saloon being an admirable one, both as to locality and size, for concert purposes, such use can be made of it by artists. A still more genial idea, which has entered the active imagination of Mr. CURTIS, the proprietor, is the practicability of an occasional hop—the only obstacle thereto lying in the possibility of restraining the pianos themselves from making the best use of their legs, and dangerously joining in the general gaiety.

Lest the public should be led to believe, however, by all these alluring advantages, that the benefit is really all on their own side, and the proprietor a kind of magnanimous musical philanthropist, he desires to be distinctly understood that such is not the fact. His wish is to bring more prominently before the public the instruments of BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.'s manufactory, of Albany, for whom he is the sole agent in New York. He desires these instruments to be fairly tested, as possessing a quality which has already realized for their constructors a large fortune, and to be purchased if they are liked. Only this and nothing more. But as deserving a reward of merit for the social features of the plan, we think Mr. CURTIS' new Musical Exchange should be visited of the ladies.

Fires.

IN ALLEN-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the veneer shop of the mahogany yard of PATTERSON and GILCHRIST, Nos. 31 and 33 Allen-street. The flames soon spread throughout the building. The stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000 and the building about $50. The stock is insured for $2,250 in the Fulton, $3,250 in the Pacific and $1,500 in the Relief Insurance Companies. The building is insured for $800 in the Fulton Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary as the building was fired in several places. Sergeant DAVIS of the Tenth Ward was present with a force of men.

IN THIRTY-E

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Saturday, July 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at steady rates. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is less active; prices show no change. Java, 15¾c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13¾c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Rio 13¾c.@13c.; St. Domingo, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. The Coffee mora *Patriot*, of Friday evening, says: "The Coffee market this week has ruled firm, but transactions are moderate. Sales in all of about 1,500 bags Rio Coffee within the following rangs of prices, viz: medium grades of Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; good Rio, 11¼c @ 11¾c., and prime Rio at 11¾c.@12c. Laguayra Coffee may be quoted at 13c., and Java do. at 16¾c.@ 17c. The stock of Rio Coffee on the market to-day is estimated at 51,000 bags. To-day the market ruled quiet, but very firm, and the only sale we had reported was 200 bags low sort Rio at 11¾ cents.

COTTON—The demand is moderate; prices favor factors. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15c.@ 15¼c.; do. Gulfs, at 15¾c.@15¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western plein is quiet, yet steady. Sales, 5,100 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 60@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 20@ 6 45
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 50

Canadian unaltered. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$9 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@ $9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $4 @$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@ $4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,693 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1@$3 30; and 2,127 boxes do. Oranges at $1 70@$3 90, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal. A small lot of new Georgia, amber color, was purchased at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Some very handsome new White Maryland was offered at $2 05 ₱ bushel, but not sold. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at $1 09@$1 14 ₱ bushel Oats are depressed and languid at 62c.@64c. for Western; 57c.@61c. for State and for Jersey; 52c.@60c. for Canadian; 55c.@59c. for Pennsylvania, and 52c.@56c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive at drooping prices. Sales 23,000 bushels, at 87½c.@88c. for mixed, 91c @97c. for Yellow, and 95c.@$1 05 for Western, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales River were effected at 60c. @70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hurd, broker, states that: "With an active demand and light receipts the stock in first hands is fast diminishing. The rapid advance appears to have no effect on the trade, and they now purchase more freely than they did at the extreme low prices. The advance, since the 10th of June, is fully equal to 6c. ₱ lb., or $1 50 to $2 ₱ hide, and even at this advance holders of Buenos Ayres are unwilling to sell. The late advices from Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande quote prices still advancing, with very light stocks, and sales were made principally to speculators for the European market. The recent receipts from Rio Plate cost fully 1c. ₱ lb. higher than any previous. The extreme light receipts expected will give but little accumulation to the now fast diminishing stock, which, together with the good demand existing, gives but little reason to hope for lower prices The sales this week have been large, and show an advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. over the prices of the previous week. The Orinocos in store here been withdrawn from the market for the present, and most of the Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande are held above the views of the trade. *The imports* have been 23,199 from foreign ports, as follows: 9,475 from Rio Grande, ₱ *F. Deming;* 1,530 salted and dry hides, and 400 salted cow, ₱ *Mary Watkins*, from Buenos Ayres; 9,462 Chagres, ₱ *Abbey Taylor* and *Liberty;* 1,870 from Para, ₱ *Lauretta;* 452 from Belize Hond., ₱ *W. O. Alden;* coastwise, 9,676, making a total of imports, 32,365. *Sales have been*—5,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 34½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 20¾ lbs., at 35c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Minas, in Salem, to come here, delivered here, 16 lbs., at 32c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry B. A., in Boston, to come here, delivered there, 21 lbs., at 35c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,200 dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., at 31½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 32c., 6 months, usual selection; 4 377 dry Porto Cabello, second hands, 23 lbs., at 29½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,266 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 2 775, dry salted Maranhams, 29 lbs., at 26c., 8 months, usual selection; 2,063 dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting sea damaged; 5,856 dry and dry salted California, to arrive ₱ *Webfoot*, and 304 dry and 274 dry salted, 6 months, usual selection; 2 096 green salted California hide and kip, to arrive ₱ *Webfoot*, 15c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,909 dry Chagres, 19 lbs., at 30½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,753 dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., at 30½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,130 dry Texas, private terms; 546 dry Rio Hacha, 19 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 650 dry Porto Cabello, 19 lbs., private terms; 500 dry Laguna, 21 lbs., private terms; 500 dry Western, 24 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 220 dry Mexican, 24 lbs., at 29c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 150 dry salted Charleston, 28 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, as they run; 300 Country slaughter, 18c., cash; 200 dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 19c.@20c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 175 dry salted Jamaica, 26 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, as they run; 2 bales California slaughter, 10 lbs., at $2 10 each, 6 bales dead green slaughter, 9½ lbs., at $1 62 each, 1 bale dry salted slaughter, 7¼ lbs., at $1 50 each, 10 bales dead green slaughter, 8 lbs., at $1 57 each, 6 months, in Boston, for this market, delivered there; 7,500 Maldras Goat Skins, private terms; 400 City slaughter, light and mindle, 10¾c., cash; 450 dry Honduras, 19c., private terms. *The stock in first hands* of Ox and Cow Hides is 136,000, same time last year, 92,494—year before 84,450.) as follows: (The greater portion of the stock is held above the current rates): 62,400 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 14 500 dry Rio Grande; 19,000 dry Orinoco; 60 dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo; 4,000 dry and salted Maracaibo; 1,600 dry Texas and Rio Hache; 4,000 dry Minas; 500 dry West Indies; 9,600 dry Savanillas; 5,200 dry Chagres; 2,000 dry Mexican, (*via* New Orleans); 7,000 dry and dry salted California; 1 500 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 400 salted Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 500 salted Western and Southern; 165 salted Pernambuco Buffalo; 120 bales Calcutta Cows; 2,200 salted Buenos Ayres Horse."

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crop were disposed of at 9c @11c., the range for all qualities being 7c.@ 12c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet at old quotations.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Mr. Hurd reports an advance in quotations for sole of fully 1c. ₱ lb. over the current rates of last week. Sales have been quite heavy, and what stock is now on hand is either not inspected, or Leather bought lately by speculators and not yet offered. The improved condition of the Boot and Shoe trade has stimulated both business here and to Boston, and the general dullness which was manifested during all May and forepart of June has been succeeded by an active business in all branches of the Leather trade. Leather in six weeks has almost recovered the rapid decline of the forepart of the season and is now within two cents of the extreme prices of last Spring, and still advancing. Oak tanned is steady and firm at my annexed quotations. Upper in rough is scarce, and much sought after at 27@29c. ₱ right; in middle, and 24c. for heavy. The Philadelphia and Baltimore markets for Oak Leather have been quite active the past two weeks, and prices have advanced." We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 35c.@ 38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good-Middle, 34c.@ 38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 31c.@ 35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 28c.@30c.; Oak Heavy, for Banding, 37c.@40c.; Oak Heavy, Spanish, Good, all Weights, 36c.@38c.; Oak Heavy, Cropped 42c.@42½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@ 30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c. @31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 27½c. @28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28½c. @29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26½c. @27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@29c., on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 50c.@56c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@56c.; Clayed Cuba, 56c.@58c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet; prices of the leading articles have not varied much.

OILS—Exhibit no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer. Sales: 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 25 for Mess, nere; $23 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, up to Nov. 1; and $19 40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11¾c.@12¾c. for Hams, and 10¾c. @10¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and quoted at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at rising prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 175 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 25@$23 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 12c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c. @9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in good demand at our quotations $4 50@$5 50 for ordinary to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hurd sums up the week's business thus: "Goat—The stock both of Mexican and Curacoa is nearly exhausted. The last arrival from Curacoa were sold as soon as landed at full prices. Sales are 12,000 Curacoa at 63c.@65c. 6 months; 12,000 do. 63 Porto Cabello at 65c.; 7,000 Madras on private terms. Lamb—The market is quiet, as the stock both of foreign and domestic is quite light. Sales of 2,000 lbs. Sheal at 50c. cash."

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, with sales reported of 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots at from 8¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There have been 600 cks. Ohio and Prison purchased at 3l½c @32c., mostly at 3l½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, Cotton 2c. 6d.@3c. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₱ tierce; Pork, 4½d.@6d. ₱ bbl; and heavy goods 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Rio to London. Deals at £4 5s.; one bound to Calcutta, Chance to Boston, $13 37½ ₱ ton, (chartered in Boston;) a brig 202 tons, from Norfolk to Rochelle, and back to New York, $2 500; one from Maobias to Portland, Timber, $18, and back to New York, wood, $5 50; a bark from James's River to Rio Janeiro, deals, $15 50 ₱ M., and back to a port in the United States, coffee, 60c. ₱ bag; one to Nuevitas and back, sugar, 36c., molasses 34c., and molasses on deck $3, or wood $10 ₱ M; two barks from Richmond to Rio Janeiro and back, and one to Cardenas, on terms not transpired. The Baltimore *Patriot* of Friday evening, says: There are no vessels on the berth this week either for London or for Liverpool. There is very little offering, consequently the rates are nominal. We quote to Liverpool at 1s. ₱ obl. on flour, 3d. ₱ bushel on grain, and 12s 6d. to 15s. ₱ hhd. for tobacco. The rates this week to Bremen are 9s.@10s. ₱ hhd. on tobacco, and to Havre 15c.@18c., with one or two engagements. The ship *China* was taken up for Bordeaux, at 20s. ₱ bbd.

Review of the Chicago Produce Market for the week ending July 23.

The week just closed presents a very active appearance. Business has been good in nearly every branch of trade. Receipts have come in very freely, showing a large increase upon last week's report. Shipments have also increased. Reports from the harvest all promise a splendid crop, both in quantity and quality, and have sent up the mouths of croakers.

The receipts for the week ending the 21st are:

Flour, bbls.	6,800	Corn, bush.	83 406
Wheat, bush.	84.200	Oats, bush.	16,639

The shipments for the same time are:

Flour, bbls.	2 599	Corn, bush.	485,311
Wheat, bush.	59 299	Oats, bush.	10,420

This shows an increase of nearly 80,000 bushels on last week's report.

The receipts of Lumber for the last week are 22,440,000 feet, the total receipts amounting to 214 50,093 feet.

FLOUR.—The market has been very inactive during the week, and holders have yielded 25@50c. Nearly the whole business of the week has been confined to selling to bakers. Spring Wheat extras are dull at the close at 5 50@5 75.

WHEAT.—Has shown a slight improvement during the week, consequent upon an increased shipping demand. The week opened at $1 16, and quiet. On Thursday and Friday it gained strength, and on Saturday was firm at $1 20, free on board. Monday and Tuesday it fluctuated between $1 20@$1 23. New Wheat comes in slowly, only four car loads having as yet arrived. These have gone at $1 40@$1 45 to millers. To day (Wednesday) it was very inactive, but firm, at $1 20 to store, receipts being very small.

CORN.—There was considerable effort during the week to push Corn up, but this has been counteracted by the liberal receipts which have come in daily. This morning it was very firm at 69c.@70c., the tendency upward. 10,000 bushels sold, free on board, at 70c.; a boat-load afloat at 69c.; 10,000 bushels free on board at 69c.; and 4 800 bushels afloat at 69c. Receipts very small in comparison with yesterday's.

BARLEY.—None of the new crop has yet arrived, although samples are on the way. Holders are talking of 90c., and some will try to get more.

OATS.—Have ruled very dull all the week. The demand at the opening was merely nominal, and was confined to supplying the retail wants. This caused a decline of from 4@5c., and left a shipping margin, which buyers have improved at the close. The week closes at 51c @52c., on board, with sales at the inside figure.

PROVISIONS.—The quotations of Mess Pork are still unchanged. The bulk of the business is confined to supplying the demand from the city retail trade and the lumber country. We quote at: $22@$24, according to quality and quantity. Cut meats firmer. 20,000 lbs. of Hams sold during the week at 11c., and 18,000 lbs. Shoulders in pickle at 9c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Tallow inactive, at 9c.@10c. Fish firm, and in good supply. White are worth $6 25@$6 37½ for No. 1; Trout, $6@$6 25.

LUMBER.—Cargo rates have fallen off a little. Receipts were large. 50 M Kalamazoo lumber sold for $12 50 through. Two cargoes Saginaw at $14 50, and 155 M feeding and flooring from Lake Huron, at $13 ₱ M. 500,000 laths, at $2.

FREIGHTS.—A better feeling has prevailed in Freights, and to day vessels are asking 3c. on corn to Buffalo. There are few vessels in, but the present favorable wind will probably bring in a large number.

Domestic Wool Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 25, P. M.—The market for Wool during the past week ruled very dull. The sales for the week reached in all to about 4 000 lbs. Receipts for the week very limited. There has been very little inquiry from manufacturers as they do not wish to operate to any extent, until they see what effect the new tariff will have on woolen goods. In the absence of any large sales, we, therefore, quote as follows, viz: Unwashed at 20 1.@22c.; Pub washed, 31c.@33c.; Pulled, 26c.@29c.; Half-blood Fleece, 33c.@36c.; Three quarters do., 37½c.@40c.; Full do., 40c.@45c.; Extra Saxon, 45c.@50c. ₱ lb. The market for the week closed with rather a drooping tendency.

Crop Prospects in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, July 24.

The most engrossing subject at present is the state of the crops, on which, more than usually this year, so much depends. The general appearance of the Fall Wheat fields is satisfactory, although upon more minute examination, there are appearances not so favorable. The crop is unusually tall, much of it having been winter killed, while in some portions of the country, especially in the Niagara district country, the *midge* has made its appearance, and if, a few heads which we have examined are an indication of the crop generally, or even in that vicinity, there is a poor prospect for either an extensive yield or a good sample. In some portions of the country storms and rains have laid it low, and the implies great liability to rust, while difficulty will be experienced in cutting it to advantage. These are, however, the exceptions rather than the rule, and from all that we can learn we believe an average yield of good wheat may be anticipated. Spring grains, roots, &c., everywhere promise well, and as there has been a large space of ground sown with them, a large harvest may be looked for. The hay crop, although the weather for saving it lately has hardly been as favorable as might be desired, cannot be surpassed.

Marine Matters.

The Detroit *Free Press* says the bark *C. J. Kershaw*, Capt. D C Prince, will arrive at that port on Sunday next, from Cleveland, on her way to St. Clair, where she will load with staves for Liverpool direct. The *C. J. Kershaw* was built at Cleveland for Capt. Prince, who has since actively interested himself as the commander of the *Dean Richmond*. The Cleveland *Herald* says every timber, except her deck, is of native oak, of unusual thickness, with extra knees, braces, &c. Double the usual number of bolts are employed about her, and one particularity about them is that the heads of the bolts are sunk two or three inches, and then plugged with oak plugs dipped into white lead, thus preventing the water reaching the bolts to rust them. The timbers, knees, &c., are finished off with a care not often seen in shipbuilding, on the lakes. As she stands, she is a perfect picture of neatness and strength. Her cabin is of extra size, and will be furnished in most splendid style. She is to be hark-rigged, with CUNNINGHAM'S patent reefing apparatus enabling the sails to be reefed from the deck, an arrangement which we believe is new on the lakes. She will also be fitted with ROBINSON'S patent steering apparatus. Her measurement is about 300 tons, spreads 36 000 yards of canvass, and can carry 16,000 bushels grain. On her return she will bring iron for WORTHINGTON & Co., and for BINGHAM & Co., and crockery for HUNTINGTON & Co., of Cleveland, as well as similar articles for Detroit and Chicago. Capt. PRINCE expects to reach Liverpool in forty days, and completes his fourth trip to Chicago by the 15th of October. In addition to the Captain, his wife and a crew of nine passage for ten persons has been engaged.

JAMES WILSON, a white man, was convicted in Petersburg, Va., Friday, of stealing a hog, and was sentenced to thirty-one days' imprisonment and twenty lashes, or twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoner chose the whipping; though, when he was tested to the post, blood flowed at every cut of the whip.

PERSONAL.

I. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BERGEN, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated in a private family, near the Bergen Church. Stages regularly pass to and from Jersey City Ferry. Address F S at this office, or inquire at L. C. HEATH & CO., No. 29 Ann-st., corner of Nassau-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE house, commodious, pleasant and desirable, to let with or without board, to one or two gentlemen, or a married couple. Location good, style genteel, terms moderate. Apply at No. 210 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

NO. 382 BROOME-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board. Cars passing every five minutes. References exchanged.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 378 4th-av., near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—22 BENCHES, SEVEN FEET LONG, shifting backs, will be sold low, if called for soon. Inquire No. 94 Hammond-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.—Children.....Half price
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
PROMENADE CONCERTS IN THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OF BEAUTIFUL TREES.
MONDAY EVENING, July 27, 1857.
SIGNORINA THERESSA ROLLA
will appear, assisted by the entire Ballet Company, comprising M. Paul Brilliant, entitled
LA BOUQUETIERE.
Rose de Mai.....Signorina Rolla
Mr W. R. Blake, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Russell, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Emma Taylor and Emily Barrett in the elegant one act comedies of
FORTY AND FIFTY
AND
LIVING TOO FAST.
TUESDAY—Grand revival of BLANCHE by the Wonderful Ravels.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. STUART has the pleasure to announce that a re-engagement has been effected with the brilliant and beautiful
MRS JOHN WOOD,
and that in addition to the galaxy of talent and beauty presented, he will have the pleasure of introducing to the New-York public, on Monday evening,
MR. JOHN WOOD,
one of the most accomplished and gifted artists on the stage. He will make his first appearance as Shylock in Tallcourt's admirable extravaganza of that name, with Mrs John Wood as Portia. The other characters will be sustained by Mr. Davenport, Mr Phillips, Miss Milton, Miss Maunders, &c. Previous to the extravaganza will be repeated Planche's comic drama of GRIST TO THE MILL, received on Thursday with such approbation and delight.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.
Eminent volunteers: MRS. JOHN WOOD, MR. F. B CONWAY, MRS F. B CONWAY, (their first appearance in this City in two years) MR. G. W. CLARKE, MRS. JOHN WOOD, MR. J. E. HOWE, MR. J. G. DUNN, and many other celebrities, in Shakespeare's
MACBETH,
(first time in this theatre,) and
A NEW COMIC PIECE.
Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS
Having met with unprecedented success in the cities of Boston, New Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, will commence
A BRIEF SEASON
at the above Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug 3. Particulars in future advertisements.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
LAST OF THE SERIES.
On MONDAY EVENING, July 27, 1857,
will be given the last Grand Promenade Concert, Mr. BEHREND, WALTER RALYEA.
F. MOLLENHAUER, The Chorus of the Academy of Music, supported by the strongest Orchestra, and the most distinguished Solo Performers now residing in New York.
Admission.....25 cents

OLYMPIC.
MONDAY, July 27,
Will be acted, thirteenth time on any stage,
OLYMPIANA; OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL.
Previous to which the Romantic Drama called
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Rip Van Winkle.....Mr. Chanfrau
Knickerbocker.....Mr. Jas. Seymour.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
MONDAY EVENING, July 28
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
IDA MAY.
MANAGER'S DREAM; OR, 100 YEARS HENCE.
GOLDEN AXE.
NORAH CREINA.

S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and great miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No 9 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 29 Broadway—A PERPETUAL INTRODUCER, offering EQUAL DIVIDENDS WITH CHECKHOLDERS and AGENTS, with many orders constantly on hand, negotiating forever at 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, fill all orders, vacancies and changes for those who keep a full check. $5. $10. $15. $25, being renewable and transferable, insuring 50 and 100 per cent. No charge to pupils. Teachers' and People's Meeting Daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The second Summer quarter will commence July 20. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payment made from the date of entrance.
JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES—John Stevens, Esq., Mount Vernon; Rev. John C. Guidin, No. 122 Rivington-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City *via* New Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin on Sept 7. If requested, the teacher will call, if the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MACLAURIN'S WRITING CLASSES COMMENCE THIS DAY.—A splendid business hand insured to all who go through Maclaurin's original exercises—the result of 30 years' labor. $5 for Salesmen. Maclaurin's Self-Instructing Process in Penmanship, guaranteed on receipt of $1. W. & MACLAURIN & Co., No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and instructors, also with pupils' books, &c. Teachers wishing desirable situations should make immediate application. A Professor of Music wanted.
SMITH & BOYD, No 346 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $12 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 18. Gentleman instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. CRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 35d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 509 Broadway, will form classes this week for August. Stiffness and trembling will be removed from any hand, old or young, in a few lessons. One $5 seat for book keeping vacant. Apply early for cheap seats.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from a road, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH (LADY) TEACHER awaits an engagement in a private school or institution. Is an excellent mathematician. Unexceptionable references given. Address X Y., at this office, without delay.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of our first female institutions, wishes a situation as assistant teacher; she can give instruction in the higher English branches, in Latin and in Drawing. Address B. S. C., care of Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., No. 15 Nassau-st

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, lighted with gas, and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $5 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, by paying $1 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

NEW-YORK BAY HOTEL.—THREE AND A half miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bay of New-York, omnibuses hourly. This favorite house for summer residence cannot be surpassed for fine sea views, bathing and fishing. Circulars obtained of EICH & OUTRELL, stationers, Nassau-st., and JOHN TREADWELL, Esq., St. Nicholas Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKet office; a clerk for an express office, 4 porters for stores, 2 barkeepers, 2 conductors, 1 baggageman, 3 brakesmen, 2 boys for trades, and 2 girls to travel with families. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.
Purchasers will please take notice that this sale is in consequence of
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
(resulting from the death of one of the firm,) and that the whole of this rich and varied
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
comprising the most desirable styles of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
SILKS, BAREGES,
Also, a good assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES
is actually selling off below cost.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
Summer Stock at Half Price.
7,000 pieces English lawns, fast colors, eight cents per yard, worth eighteen.
12,000 pieces English prints, 6¼ cents.
4 cases brown and white and black and white lawns, 6c.
180 pieces chintz challys, 12½ cents, worth 25.
Ladies call, and buy bargains of
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.
One price only.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, have still on assortment of
DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
which they offer at extraordinary low prices to clear out stock before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, SILKS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, &c., &c.
Entrance No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on Monday,
the balance of their stock of
Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Basques,
below cost of importation.
Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each.
No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
The balance of my mantillas I will sell at any sacrifice. Ladies, call early.
One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point and Polot Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,
Selling off at a reduction of 35 per cent.
Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $3.
BEERMAN & COMPANY, No 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES! A handsome lot of EMBROIDERED BANDS, in Cambric, Swiss, and Mull. Also,
JACONET AND CAMBRIC INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS COLLARS AND SETS.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES.
All of which are closing out below cost, at
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.
Second door from the corner of Mercer.

2,000 YARDS SECOND MOURNING MUSLINS
will be offered this day,
at 8 cents per yard.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—2,500 DRESSES OF Rich Printed Muslins reduced to $1. at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER ONE hundred best class of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country, thorough good cooks, plain cooks, general housekeepers, chambermaids; also, several nest tidy nurses and seamstresses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants will call at HENDERSON'S old-established servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent servants without any disappointment.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the city or country for the Summer; one does neat plain cooking, baking, and washing and ironing; does not like to sleep out; wages, $6 to $7 a month; the other as chambermaid and nurse; wages, $5 a month; the other as seamstress and nurse; wages nearly; is quick at the needle; no objection to a lady who boards; wages, $5 a month. Call at No. 218 East 20th-st.

WANTED A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTfully competent and trusty young woman, (American,) to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress; neat hand at the needle; can do washing and ironing. Also, for a middle aged woman, an experienced plain cook and good laundress. Both highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or general housework; understands her business; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call two days, at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN THE City or country, by a respectable young Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches. Call at No. 363 Broadway, entrance Frankl

AUCTION SALES.

ALEXIS E. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 27, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,500 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

5,000 Illinois Central Railroad, Construction Bonds.

3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1872.

18,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

116 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each

35 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R .....$100 each

20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each

10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each

5 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each

350 shares Illinois-ree Mining Co.....$5 each

15 shares Blanchard Steamboat Co.....$50 each

50 shares American Plate Glass Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before I o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 30.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 10 Maiden-lane:

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS: Assignee's sale of an immense stock of English, French and German toys and fancy goods, comprising in part as follows:

Ladies' reticules of all varieties, rich inlaid portemonnies, silver boxes, toilet cases, inkstands and much else; safes, ormolu-mounted bronze groups and figures, China dinner, tea and breakfast set, carved ivory chess and chequer men, backgammon boards, miniature nine pins, every variety of games for children, drums, banjos, horn, trumpets, ivory and silver whistles, violins, flutes, &c. Also, a large and general assortment of toys.

The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is solicited to this sale, as affording an opportunity to purchase the above descriptions of goods seldom offered, as every lot must be sold.

Deposits required in all cases, as goods must be moved by Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL furniture, works of art, with everything contained in the first-class residence, No. 1 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., THIS DAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock precisely. This furniture is worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. There is a very large quantity of the most costly and elegant parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, mantel and pier mirrors, rich carpets throughout the house, lace curtains and shades in 28 windows, stoves, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, valuable collection of paintings, superior bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, hair mattresses, suites in hair-cloth and velvet, clocks, mirrors, dining and tea tables, rich China, silverware cutglass, &c., with everything pertaining to a costly and elegant furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues are ready and can be obtained at the house. Full particulars see *Herald* and *Express*.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

CENTRE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—ON TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 106 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as by order of John Haswell, mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in the house, consisting in part, of superior rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suite in green plush, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, marble-top centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets, hall oil-cloth, Canton matting, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, chairs, toilet table, toilet sets, &c.; also, a large variety of dining room and kitchen furniture, China, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, stoves, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THOSE OF OUR READers in want of elegant Furniture will touk us for calling their notice to the large auction sale to be made THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., in West 14th-st., near 8th-av., by H. WILSON, Auctioneer. The sale will be positive, and without reserve. It comprises the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction during the past season, the whole having mostly been made to order, and cost upwards of $10,000. Particulars in *Herald*.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing GOODS—By PEED & COLE, auctioneers, on TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 161 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, comprising elegant silver plated tea sets, castors and urns, japaned, britannia, plan'shed, tin, iron, copper, hollow, wood, and willow ware; fancy goods, toys, glass, counter and show cases, fixtures, &c., being the entire stock in the store, and well worthy the attention of the trade and families. JOHN ROSE, Assignee.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of white granite ware, C. C., yellow and Rockingham ware, China cut, pressed and other glass ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers, well packed for shipping. Sale positive.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY S. SAMUEL JONES, store No. 412 Canal-st, will sell by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, July 27, at 10 A. M., at No. 409 Canal-st., the contents of a flat and Cap Store, consisting of straw goods, parasols, umbrellas, furs, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—ON MONDAY, JULY 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 82 Prince, near Wilioughby-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture, in good order.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOTS—FORECLOsure of MORTGAGE.—Sale on FRIDAY, July 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at JAMES COLE'S, No 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 175 Chatham square
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 5.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
WILLIAM H. DE WITT, Trustees.
THOMAS OLCOTT.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phœnix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.

N. DENISON, Treasurer.

Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

Oswego, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH-DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. 42 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-St.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1st 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at maturities thus, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, EPHRAIM D. BROWN, late Cashier, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Clapp, late President.

THOMSON PRICE, President, pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, GEORGE W. YOYLE, formerly First Teller, was elected Cashier in the place of E. D. Brown elected President.

E. D. BROWN, President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 26th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, July 16, 1857.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first-mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Utica,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Specie and Exchange Broker,
No. 183 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

OFFICE OF WELLS FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., NO. 82 BROADWAY.—NEW YORK, July 21, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 30th inst. at the office of the Company.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EXCHANGES MADE IN REAL ESTATE, farms and City property, houses and lots, parcels of land, country seats Western land stocks, &c., and money invested on bond and mortgage, by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 67 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 472 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34-st., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1853.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—To Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island *via* Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M. and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Monireal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5,30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 7:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:46, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 3, 6:46, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate station.

Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad for Scranton; at Hornelleville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

8:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., at 4 and 6 P. M., & 12 M. (night,) stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 6:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON *via* NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. JAMES L. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Providence's	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Monday, July 27, 11½ A.M.	Monday, July 27, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, July 29, 11½ A.M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A.M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P.M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 8 A.M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P.M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Monday, July 27, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wed'y, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wed'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thurdy, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thurdy, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Monday, July 27, 12 M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 29, 9 A. M.
Thursday, July 30, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 30, 10 A. M.
Friday, July 31, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 31, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT ROBERTSON'S.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, $1 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20	Wednesday, June 24
Saturday, July 4	Wednesday, July 8
Saturday, July 18	Wednesday, July 29
Saturday, Aug 1	Wednesday, Aug. 5
Saturday, Aug. 15	Wednesday, Aug 19
Saturday, Sept. 12	Wednesday, Sept 9
Saturday, Sept. 26	Wednesday, Sept. 30
Saturday, Oct. 10	Wednesday, Oct. 14
Saturday, Oct 24	Wednesday, Oct. 28
Saturday, Nov. 7	Wednesday, Nov. 11
Saturday, Nov 21	Wednesday, Nov. 25
Saturday, Dec 5	Wednesday, Dec. 9
	Wednesday, Dec. 24

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
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The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. ISAAC, 3,221 tons burth
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owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and m

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 18th day of July, to the 25th day of July, 1857: Men, 67; women, 79; boys, 191; girls, 154; total, 741.* Adults, 126; children, 345; males, 259; females, 213; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess	4	Debility, infant.	5
Albuminaris and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	5	Del'm Tremens	1
Angina pectoris	1	Diarrhœa	3
Apoplexy	5	Dropsy	4
Bleeding from Womb	2	Dropsy in chest	1
Bowels, disease of	1	Dropsy in head	2
Bronchitis	2	Drowned	3
Burns & Scald	2	Dysentery	10
Cancer	8	Enlargement of the heart	1
Casualties	12	Epilepsy	1
Cholera, Infantum	54	Executed	1
Congestion of the Brain	11	Fever, bilious	1
Congestion of the Liver	2	Fever, scarlet	16
Congestion of the Lungs	4	Fever, typhoid	2
Consumption	46	Fever, typhus	3
Convulsions, infantile	40	Inflam. of the bowels	12
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflam. of brain	11
Croup	5	Inflam. of heart	1
Debility, adult	1	Inflam. of lungs	11
		Inflam. of stomach	3
		Jaundice	1
		Kill'd or murd'd	3
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Malformation of Heart	1
		Marasmus, infantile	53
		Measles	7
		Mortification of the bowels	1
		Mordication of (Funis) naval	1
		Old Age	2
		Palsy	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	7
		Retention of Urine	1
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	3
		Scurvy	1
		Stillborn	26
		Suffocation, accidental	2
		Sun Stroke	3
		Teething	9
		Unkown to this Jury	1
Total			471

*Decrease this week, 27.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to July 24, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 7	202	65	267
Admitted to July 24	41	22	63
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	14	39
Died	8	—	8
Remaining at date	210	73	283

Males, 244; females, 39.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Italians in New-York.

A CARD.

The undersigned Italian residents of New-York have seen with the greatest concern and a deep sense of mortification, that since the arrest of an individual of their nation charged with the murder of a Police Officer, and suspected of other crimes, an intense, and almost violent feeling of hatred and revenge, has been manifested by a certain class of this population against all the Italians in general.

Some of our countrymen, of a very peaceable and highly honorable character, have been shamefully insulted and almost mobbed, either in the crowded thoroughfares, or in their dwellings and places of business.

The undersigned need not great proofs to show how ungenerous and even unjust it is, to make a part [illegible] part of the community responsible for the [illegible] act of an individual, whose deeds must be [illegible]ually investigated, and duly punished only according to the law of the land.

The Italian population in the United States is very [illegible]rable and numerous, and it must be a matter [illegible] for the undersigned to state that, according [illegible] most correct statistical data of our Courts of [illegible] the number of criminal offences perpetrated [illegible] countrymen, when compared with those of [illegible]ations in this country, is numerically far inferior.

We will even abstain to remind the American [illegible] the names of the many great Italians whose [illegible] industry, and spirit of enterprise have gained [illegible]r native country the universal respect and admiration. But we cannot omit to say that almost in [illegible]treet of this great Metropolis, some Italian is [illegible]und, who, by the practice of some honorable [illegible]on, and by assiduous and persevering toil, has [illegible] the patronage and esteem of all those who have had occasion to come in contact with him.

Therefore, we cannot but reject with just indignation the low and malicious insinuations which may [illegible] on our nation, taking occasion of an individual to throw its responsibility and the stigma of [illegible]e upon our countrymen at large.

We confidently trust that the good and generous sense of the Americans, and the enlightened spirit of the press will not fail to give us their earnest support, and sustain us in the position which we crave to maintain.

Signed,

Gen. Jos. Avezzar a,	Joseph Cristadoro,	R. Molini,
Seb. De Corsi,	V. Squarza,	R. Ancatani,
F. Medarich,	B. De Corsi,	P. Manetta,
F. Barbetta,	Dom. Minelli,	P. Piatti,
L. Ceragioli,	M Vanoi,	Dr. J. Marina,
F. Cittaratto,	L. W. Tinelli.	

Quarantine.

The following vessels are now anchored at old Quarantine:

Brig *Acme*, HATCH, thirty-four days from Rio, with coffee.

Brig *Adrien*, LETTURRE, fourteen days from St. Pierre, with fish.

Schooner *Sussex*, MARTIN, thirteen days from Jamaica, with logwood.

Brig *C. T. O'Brien*, FOUNTAIN, eight days from Havana, with molasses.

Bark *Soliots*, SWEITZER, nineteen days from Savannah, with logwood.

Brig *Julia Ford*, GRIFFIN, nine days from Bermuda, with sugar and molasses.

Brig *Isaac Colven*, PARTRIDGE, twenty-six days from Laguna, with logwood.

Brig *Ne*, SCHINDER, twelve days from Havana, in ballast.

Brig *C. Perkins*, ten days from Port-au-Prince, with logwood.

Bark *Tico*, FOSTER, fifteen days from Maracaibo, with coffee and hides.

Brig *Doane*, WARREN, eighteen days from Nuevitas, with sugar and molasses.

Schooner *Wm. Wilson*, eighteen days from Rio Hache, S. A., with dry hides and dyewoode.

Abby Taylor, GRAHAM, twenty-three days from Aspinwall, with hides.

The following have been sent down to lower anchorage:

H. C. Brook, from Gonaives, with logwood.

Brig *John Boynton*, BLIZE, thirteen days from Port au-Prince, with coffee and logwood; lost one man in port, and had two sick.

Brig *Molounakus*, MITCHELL, fifteen days from Port-au-Prince, with logwood. Captain and mate died of yellow fever two weeks before leaving Port-au-Prince.

The *Albert Gallatin*, which had small-pox aboard, was allowed to go up on Thursday, having been purified, and the passengers and crew vaccinated.

There is no yellow fever at the Old Quarentine. The lower anchorage is visited twice a day by the Commissioners' ing, and a sharp look-ont is kept for thieves, who are beginning to ply their vocation. The officers and hands on the tug will be created special policemen for the purpose of arresting any who are caught stealing or violating the laws of Quarantine. A force of police has also been granted to the Health Officer for service in and about the old Quarantine, and they will be immediately sworn in.

The inspectors, bargemen and night watchmen at the Custom establishment on Staten Island, are reported to be in a state of fear and trembling at the prospect of being rotated out of office. RAY TOMPKINS' eye is said to have fixed on the places for his friends' sake.

The Sequines Point hospital buildings approach completion. Temporary accommodations will be provided for the Doctor should the premises be taken by the Commissioners of Emigration, and appropriated to the use of the sick; meantime a convenient house of two stories will be put up for his use, eastward of the enclosure. A fine kitchen garden will be appropriated to the physician.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—ADOLPH WELLING, a German, was on Friday arrested, charged with with having in the month of May last, broken into the clothing store of JOSEPH BOGENTINE, No. 4 Everett House, and stealing therefrom about $400 worth of silks, cassimeres and vestings. It appears that on Thursday last, Mr. BOGENTINE, while passing the store of Mr. BUSHMAN, in Broadway near Thirteenth st., saw some of the goods which had been stolen from his store, in the window. He inquired of Mr. BUSHMAN where he had obtained the goods, and was informed they had been purchased of WELLING. The premises of the latter, No. 52 Ludlow-street, were then visited and found to contain a quantity of cloths, &c., which are supposed to be stolen property. WELLING was arrested, and with the goods, taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was committed by Justice DAVIDSON for examination.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other higaly-scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT AMUSEMENTS.—Manager PURDY, of the National Theatre, presents his patrons with as pleasing an entertainment this evening as could be desired. Four pieces are to be performed: first, C. W. TAYLOR'S drama of "Ida May," in which Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, together with the Company, will appear. This will be followed by H. J. CONWAY'S extravaganza of the "Manager's Dream; or, One Hundred Years Hence." After which, the comic pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and the whole concluding with the drama of "Norah Creina."

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished By applying in person letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

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Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

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WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co., Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water that for medical uses and as a beverage it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depot, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ IF BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the lungs, scrofula, dropsy and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. Sold by D. T. LARMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and Ague, and all intermittents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it cooks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Onlong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also—Half boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 Sale-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Incendiary Fire—Seventy Horses Burned to Death.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night the private watchmen employed to watch the stables belonging to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, on Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, near the new entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, discovered a man dressed in the garb of a sailor running from the stables towards the woods. They naturally supposed that he had been there for no good purpose, and started in pursuit of him. After running a short distance fire burst out at three different points in the stables, and they gave up the pursuit and turned their attention to saving property. The stables being light wooden structure, burnt rapidly, and between *sixty* and *seventy* horses were burned to death. One hundred and ninety-seven horses were stalled here, thirty of which were on the road at the time. An inventory of the stock had just been taken, and the horses burned were the best average lot owned by the Company. Their estimate average value was $125 each, making the loss on horses alone about $3,000. The stables were valued at $5,000, and the feed destroyed at $1,000, making the total loss not less than $14,000. Upon this amount there is an insurance in the Montauk and other companies sufficient to cover the loss.

The Railroad Company intend to build immediately a row of brick stables on Third-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and had intended to sell the buildings destroyed, which were formerly owned by the Greenwood Stage Company.

LATER.

Sixty-two horses were consumed in three different stables, five are burnt and injured, some fatally, and thirteen are missing; five were found in Flatbush. The poor animals, on escaping from the burning buildings, ran off in all directions, shrieking with agony, several of them dropping dead in the roads, and neighboring lots, at the distance of a half mile from the fire. There were two rather ferocious watch dogs kept on the premises, which, on account of some late difficulty with an intruder whose clothes were torn by them, and the threats of the Police to arrest the stable keeper if he allowed them to go at large, were confined to a later hour than usual, and they had not been released at the time the fire occurred. It is presumed the incendiaries knew, and took advantage of this fact.

The buildings occupied an area of an acre of ground, and were built in the form of a hollow square. There were four stables, occupying three sides, and a portion of the centre of the ground, a blacksmith's shop, a cow-house 150 feet long, a large store-house in the middle, partially filled with hay and grain, an office, and harness shop, and a tavern-house on the Thirty-sixth street side.

The watchman, finding he could not overtake the retreating incendiary, discharged a pistol at him as he escaped through the woods in the rear of the buildings. Had not the buildings been fired in so many places at once, more of the animals would have been saved; as it was the keepers were driven from one part of the stables to the other by the flames, while in the act of cutting the halters and getting them out. The cars, fortunately, were all on the road, so that none of them were lost.

Indignation Meeting at Jamaica—No Water for Brooklyn if Steam on Atlantic-street is Abolished.

The Common Council of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, passed resolutions denouncing the employment of steam upon Atlantic-street as a nuisance. These were sent to the Mayor for his approval, but he returned them without his signature. This first exercise of the veto power by Mayor POWELL raised a great excitement among the city fathers, and in order to give him a rebuke which he would not forget they passed the resolutions over his veto, at the next meeting. Affairs had now reached a crisis demanding some action on the part of the citizens of Jamaica, who have a vital interest in the Long Island Railroad.

No sooner had the intelligence reached them, than a meeting was called of all the citizens who were opposed to the infringement of their rights to take such steps as the exigency demanded for maintaining their assailed privileges.

On Friday evening the meeting assembled at the hotel of WM. DURHAM, at Knickerbocker Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M., and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PHINEAS WALKER, Chairman; JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, GILBERT SAYRES, Secretaries; JOHN S. SNEDEKER, JOHN M. CRANE, SETH CHAPMAN, Committee on Resolutions.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. NATHAN SHELTON, WILLIAM J. COGSWELL, JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, SETH CHAPMAN, GILBERT SAYRES, Hon. MORRIS FORDICK, JOHN M. CRANE and JOHN S. SNEDEKER.

The action of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn was denounced in the severest possible terms—it was tyrannical—and, said the speakers, resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. The Railroad Company had, at an immense expense, constructed a tunnel in Atlantic-street for the very purpose of overcoming the opposition of the citizens to the running of the cars through the street. And as affairs were now managed there was no rational ground of complaint that life was endangered, or the public peace annoyed by the cars. To interfere with the solemnly vested rights of the Company for which such immense considerations had been paid, in the present era of the enterprise was an outrage, which the community at large would not tolerate to gratify the spleen of a few vindictive property holders upon Atlantic-street. One speaker observed, that perhaps the Railroad was a nuisance in one particular, and that was the snail pace with which they traveled through Atlantic-street.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report, embracing the views of the speakers, which were unanimously adopted.

They also reported a resolution declaring that if the City of Brooklyn persisted in its opposition to the convenience of the residents of Jamaica and of Long Island generally, that the citizens of Jamaica, and of the other towns along the line of the railroad, would oppose the granting of facilities for the introduction of water into the City of Brooklyn.

The water-rights of all their fresh-water streams were originally granted for milling purposes, and their diversion for any other use would be illegal without the consent of the inhabitants of the different towns first had and obtained.

One of the speakers on this resolution wound up his speech in the following fearful declaration:

"If the people of Brooklyn persist in their factious course, not one drop of water shall they have to cool their parched tongues." [Great applause].

As proof of the interest manifested in the subject by the Jamaicans, the meeting continued in session till after midnight.

Previous to the adjournment there was a standing Committee appointed to call a subsequent meeting of the citizens whenever the question of steam prohibition should be again mooted by the authorities of Brooklyn.

The meeting separated in the greatest good humor.

SUICIDE FROM DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—Bushwick-avenue, in Brooklyn, has been the scene of a most unhappy occurrence. It appears that early on Sunday, Mr. G. A. LYONE, residing at No. 137 in that avenue, was observed by some of his friends to be unusually depressed in spirits, but no further notice was taken.

The family with whom the young man resided, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. WHITWORTH and their children, repaired to church. Upon their return from the morning service, Mr. LYONE was found suspended from the bed-post of an unoccupied bed in the attic. A few letters in his pocket from a young lady to whom he was attached revealed the cause of his nasty act. Of these we select the following:

July 1, 1857.

GEORGE: WILLIAM has not been here for a long time. I suppose it is through your means; if so, I bless you, and will love you the more. I expect no one to-night, so, therefore, come and have one of your *tete-a-tetes* with me. Father and mother will both be out and we will not be disturbed. I thank you for that locket, and when I look at it I always think of you, dearest. No one shall have it but "SUSIE."

GEORGE: I received your impertinent note of yesterday and want nothing more to do with you as you have insulted me. Never cross my path again.

I remain your friend, EMMA ——.

July 19, 1857.

A Coroner's Jury was empannelled and an inquest held on the body, when after hearing the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. WITWORTH, a verdict of "Suicide" was rendered.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—A young man about sixteen years of age, named GEORGE FENNETT, and living with his parents in Classon-avenue near Myrtle in Brooklyn, was drowned at the foot of South Eleventh-street, while bathing, on Saturday evening about sundown. He had gone in to bathe with several other lads: one of whom it is said swam out from the wharf, and "treading water," made young BENNETT suppose his comrade stood upon the bottom. BENNETT pushed out towards him, but finding himself in deep water, became frightened, was seized with a cramp and soon sunk. It is said there were a dozen boys and men standing by, and boats were handy, but thoughtlessly no proper effort was made to save his life.

The body was recovered after lying about twenty minutes under water, and every effort made to resuscitate it, but without effect. It was then conveyed to the house of his home in Classon-avenue, where an inquest was held. The parents are members of the Methodist Communion, and are in great affliction at this sudden loss of their only son. He was a very intelligent lad, highly esteemed among the neighbors, and very popular with his comrades.

FOUNDLING.—A male child one month old was found Saturday morning on the steps of a house on De Kalb, near Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn. It was taken in charge by the Superintendents of the Poor.

BROOKLYN POLICE.—The Brooklyn Police will be paid to-day. The Mechanics' Bank has been selected as the place of deposit for the Police money of this County.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The scholars attached to the DeKalb-avenue Methodist Sunday School proceeded to Brevoort's Grove yesterday, for a pic nic excursion. The number in attendance was very large, and all passed off pleasantly until about 2 o'clock, when the severe storm of rain came up. The excursionists took shelter in the house of Rev. Mr. KILLIO, which was generously thrown open for their accommodation. The ladies of the house sought to render everything as comfortable for the party as they could. Refreshments were provided, and thanks returned on the part of the company so unexpectedly assembled.

INQUESTS.—Coroner SNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body of WILLIAM B. SLANT, aged 9 years, who was drowned on Saturday while bathing at the foot of South Third-street, Brooklyn.

Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, held an inquest yesterday in the Kings County Hospital on the body of PATRICK QUINAN, who died of delirium tremens.

SUICIDE AND HYDROPHOBIA.—A man named PETER ROBERTS, residing at Bushwick Cross Roads, cut his throat with a shoe-knife on Thursday. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was decided that he had the hydrophobia. He cannot recover.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 25.

$2,000	N. Y. St 6s, '64	106	31	H. River Railroad	20¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	57	50	do	b90 21¾
7,000	Missouri State 6s	79¾	75	Har. & R. preferred	23
7,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	200	Reading R. R	s3 74½
3,000	Erie R. 3d mt. b. '83	83½	100	do	opg 74½
7,000	Erie R. Bds '75	85	100	do	opg 74¾
4,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	70¾	250	do	b0 74½
6,000	do	71	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	58½
3,000	Hud. Riv. R. Cn. b.	54	200	do	58½
2,000	M. So. & R. Bds.	70¾	100	do	b60 58¾
1,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	99½	50	Mich. Central R. R.	84
2,000	Ill. R. R. w. p.	94	100	do	s7 84
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d m. b	82	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s60 45¾
2,000	do	81¾	50	do	s60 46
1,000	Cl. & P. D. Bs.	60	50	do	s30 47
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	65	100	do	s30 47½
15	Am. ex. B'k	110¾	550	do	c 50
30	do	110	170	do	50¼
50	Artisans' Bank	93	850	do	50½
5	B'k of Commerce	104¾	190	do	50¾
7	Met. Bank	106	660	do	c 51
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119¾	100	do	s13 50
8	do	119¾	50	do	s4 50¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co	17¾	100	do	s4 50¾
100	do	17¾	250	do	b10 50¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b0 85	50	do	c 50¾
100	do	b60 85	100	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	78½
100	do	s30 84¾	100	do	79
50	do	s60 84¾	7	Panama R. R.	92
100	do	s40 84¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	41
1195	do	85	100	do	b30 41¾
100	do	s10 85	1,000	do	41¾
300	do	s 85¼	600	do	b60 42
100	do	s30 85	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	98½
100	do	s60 84¾	90	do	96
100	Erie Railroad	b7 36¾	76	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	92¾
600	do	c 35¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R. c	51
50	do	s7 35¾	50	do	55½
150	do	b60 35¾	300	do	s10 55
116	do	35¼	177	do	55
100	do	s30 35¾	50	do	b30 55
300	do	s30 35¾	50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	37
400	do	b30 35	50	do	37½
500	do	s30 35	225	do	38½
100	do	s60 34¾	85	do	39
1235	do	s3 35	100	do	b60 40
150	do	s30 34¾	100	Canton Co	b3 39¾
500	do	s3 34¾	200	Penn. Coal Co	b30 91½
50	do	bnw 25	50	Pac. M. St. Co	74¾

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000	Mo. St. 6s	53 79¾	5	Erie Railroad	34¼
75	La Crse. & M. R. R.	39	100	Harlem R. R.	10
50	do	s30 38¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	41¼
100	do	b30 39	100	do	41¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s15 43	700	do	s30 40¾
30	do	5¾	1000	do	40¾
100	Clev. & Tol R.	s60 58	250	do	b60 40¾
400	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s3 85¾	200	do	b30 40
300	do	b60 85¾	45	do	40
500	do	85¾			

MONDAY, July 27—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was active in the Import entries, making the third heavy week in preparation for the Fall trade since the new Tariff came into operation. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total entries amount to $7,162,578, against $6,333,327 the week ending July 26, last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are extremely slim in comparison with this time last year; the total for the week, $889,051, against $2,236,733 same week last July. The Export of Specie is about the same as the corresponding week last year, say $1,893,893, including $384,072 by the *Arago* for Havre on Saturday, against $1,978,771 the week ending July 26, 1856. The steamer *Vanderbilt* brought in $200,000 in Spanish Gold on Monday last. The Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week were $1,426,925. The resulting accumulation in the office, after deducting the Government disbursements of the week, is only $180,593; the balance standing at present $11,527,185, against $11,346,592 at the close of the previous week. The Export and Custom-House demand for Gold during the week, as above, would make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $1,874,386, though so large a lose, on the averages of the week, is not expected to be shown on the official statement to be made up this afternoon. The last total was $13,594,606. The present average ought to be nearly or quite twelve and a quarter millions. The California packet of the 6th July, now in the twenty-first day from San Francisco, is looked for in ample season for any further considerable demand for Bullion for export. With this arrival in view, and with the present reserve in Bank and very limited accumulation from week to week in the Sub-Treasury, the utmost steadiness continues to mark the supply and rates for Money. Demand loans are easy at 7 ₱ cent., and Discounts are obtained with a fair degree of ease at 7 ₱ cent. at Bank and at 8½@9 ₱ cent, on prime and 10@12 ₱ cent. on fair paper outside of Bank. London Bills rule 109⅝@109¾; Paris, 5.17½@5.16¼;

The Fiscal or Treasury year being closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at this port for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st of July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to $115,557,000

Add three weeks in July	24,978 884
Total to date	$140,535,884
Against same time in 1856	124,393,166
Increase to date	$16,152,718

According to the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign re-exported) from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, were $38,501,000

Add three weeks in July	2,964,744
Total to date	$41,465,744
Against same time 1856	45,441,303
Decrease to date	$3,975,564

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st of January to 1st of July $22,593,000

Add three weeks in July	3,601,377
Total to date	$26,199,377
In 1856 (correcting error in Custom-House)	19,492,378
Increase to date	$6,706,999

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,052	$211,783	472	$30,317
Flour, hhls	88,080	630,602	17,051	119,643
Rye Flour, * bbls	—	—	810	6,652
Corn Meal, bbls	1,621	6,458	1,483	4,784
Wheat, bushels	465,357	678,388	27,393	41,703
Corn, bushels	78,891	44,092	8,519	9,202
Pork, bbls & tcs	479	7,810	1,568	28,504
Beef, hhls. & tcs	380	4,617	633	15,712
Bacon, * lbs	—	—	1,956	250
Hams, * lbs	—	—	24,764	2,905
Lard, * lbs	—	—	74,408	11,123
Butter, * lbs	—	—	43,119	8,658
Cheese, * lbs	—	—	111,222	9,246
Total Produce		$1,583,750		$289,229
Miscellaneous		652,983		599,822
Total for the week		$2,236,733		$939,051

*These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Erie shares	33	@ 36	@ 32¾	@ 35
Erie Bonds, '71	67	@ 70	@ 70½	@ 71
Erie Bonds, '75	79¾	@ 81	@ 82	@ 85
New-York Central	83	@ 84	@ 83¾	@ 85¾
Reading	73¾	@ 76	@ 73½	@ 74½
Southern Michigan, opg	45½	@ 50	@ 48	@ 51
Southern Michigan, on time	43	@ 45	@ 47	@ 48
La Crosse	33½	@ 42	@ 36	@ 39
Milwaukee	52¾	@ 57	@ 53	@ 55
Galena	94	@ 97½	@ 96	@ 96
Toledo	59	@ 60	@ 57	@ 58¾

The Share list, though ruling a little irregular on Wednesday and Thursday, has a strong upward tendency and closed firm on Saturday afternoon after a large business through the day in New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Southern Michigan. The net improvement in the two New-York Stocks during the week was *two* ₱ cent., and in Southern Michigan, *five* ₱ cent. The deliveries of *Short* Stock of the latter were made at the opening of transfers on Monday as high as 50 ₱ cent., and this was about the rate of settlements on the Street up to Saturday, when 51 ₱ cent. cash was paid for a large amount. The speculators against the Stock have been paying from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. to throw their contracts ahead, as will be noticed from the fresh sales on sellers' options. The other Western Road Stocks are also higher, and all the lines leading out of Chicago are strengthened by the almost certain prospect of a heavy traffic this Fall from the new crops. The four great trunk lines from the East,—the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio,—will of course come in for a good share of the same advantage. But what is helping their securities most is the improved disposition to harmony among the managers in regard to equitable and uniform rates of fare and freight, and the dispensing with extra fast trains and extra officers and expensive agents and runners. The result of a conference in this City between the Presidents of the Erie and Central, though not officially made known, is understood to be a new schedule of rates, satisfactory to both parties, and mutually profitable to their respective lines, which will go into operation in the course of this week. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Presidents, we understand, have also been invited to confer on the same subject. A large advance has been realized in the Bonds, as well as the Shares of the Erie Company, since the incoming of the new administration. State Stocks are a little firmer. Of Federal Stocks, 1867–68, several considerable parcels were sold to the Government during the week at 116 and interest. The Secretary of the Treasury has no standing offer of this kind, but has thus far taken all that has been offered at the old rate.

As one of the morning papers of Saturday alludes to the failure of a prominent newspaper publisher, caused by stock speculations, we deem it proper to state that a rumor has been current for several days that the individual obligations of Mr. THOMAS MCELRATH, one of the publishers of the *Tribune*, and the President of the Nassau Bank, have recently gone to protest. We do not understand that Mr. MCELRATH has been a stock speculator, in the sense which might be conveyed by the allusion referred to, but that he has been brought into pecuniary trouble by lending his name and assistance to one of the Pittsburg Railway enterprises, in which he became interested several years ago, and which has encountered various embarrassments in its prosecution.

Mr. WILLIAM HALSTEAD, the President of the America Bank at Trenton, New-Jersey, writes to us that his Bank is *not* defunct, and demands a retraxit of our paragraph of the 23d inst. We make the correction with pleasure, on his authority, with the explanation that a correspondent at Trenton, in sending us the Bank returns of New-Jersey, enclosed what purported to be a Sheriff's advertisement for the sale of the remaining effects of the America Bank. If we have been imposed upon, we are sorry for it. Knowing that some embarrassment had followed the issue of certain certificates of deposit by this Bank a year or two since to some Western parties, we were led to the use of our correspondent's unfavorable information on the present occasion too hastily. We notice in THOMPSON'S *Bank-Note Reporter*, of Saturday, that the circulating notes of the America Bank are quoted the same as the other free banks of New-Jersey.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

	Week.	This season.	To date last season.
Reading Railroad	43,831	1,078 875	1,186,181
Schuylkill C.	41,185	588,643	526,382
Lehigh R.	12,831	263,086	58,810
Lehigh C.	36,600	362,983	598,107
Delaware and Hudson	19,827	153,056	193,659
Pennsylvania Coal	30,829	217,348	215,129
Delaware and Lack	12,949	274,036	151,951
Total to date, tons		2,908,027	2,885,219
Gain this season			72,938

The Baltimore *Sun* says of the Money Market of that city:

"The banks discount all first-class commercial notes offered. The street rates are 8@9 ₱ cent. for best paper. Good second class 1@1½ ₱ cent. a month. Money on call 6@7 ₱ cent.

The money market is well supplied with capital, and the out-of-door rates are unchanged. Trade among the dry-goods houses is more active, and the Fall business will no doubt be heavy. If the present prospects for the staple crop of wheat and corn in the West and Southwest should be fully realized, our railroads will have renewed prosperity, and under the effect of increased earnings we shall probably see a great appreciation of such securities."

The Cleveland *Herald* has the following from the Lake Superior Copper region:

The prop

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

Spread of the Mutiny Among the Sepoys in India.

THE INSURGENTS BLOCKADED IN DELHI.

Death of the British Commander-in-Chief.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Alarming Extent of the Conspiracies Against Napoleon.

SPAIN AND ITALY TRANQUIL.

Cotton Buoyant—Breadstuffs Declining—Consols Lower.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street

QUEBEC, Monday, July 27.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer *North American*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 15th inst., arrived at this port on Sunday night.

The advices by this arrival are four days later than those by the *Circassian* at St. Johns, and *Asia* at New York, and are of an highly important character.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Boston July 1, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 11th.

The steamship *Indian*, from Montreal and Quebec on the 4th inst., and the *Khersonese*, from Portland, *via* Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The screw steamer *Kangaroo* left Liverpool one hour before the *North American*, and the *Ariel* and *Washington* were to leave Southampton the same day.

The screw steamship *Indian* arrived at Liverpool, from Quebec, in nine days and eleven hours.

The steamship *Belgique* arrived at Southampton on the 14th inst.

The great feature of the news by the *North American* consists in the advices received from India by the arrival of this overland mail. The mutiny among the Sepoys is represented to have spread to an alarming extent.

Twenty-three natives regiments had joined in it. The insurgents had been defeated outside the walls of Delhi, but still held possession of the city.

General ANSON, the British Commander-in-Chief, had died of cholera.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had started for Delhi to succeed him.

The news from China contains no features of unusual interest.

Italy and Spain were tranquil.

India.

The Indian mail had arrived in London. The dates from Calcutta were to the 7th of June, and from Bombay to the 15th.

The disaffection was entirely confined to the army. The native troops had been disarmed at most of the stations in the Punjanb. The intelligence from Delhi, which is to the 8th June, states that the heights around the town were in possession of the Government troops, who had attacked and driven the rebels within the walls and captured twenty-six guns

The fall of Delhi was looked for hourly when the Indian mail left.

The loss to the Bengal army by the mutiny and other causes was nearly thirty thousand men.

It is believed that the crisis was passed.

At the latest accounts there was a rumor of a panic and desertions amongst the insurgents at Delhi.

The British Government was acting vigorously in Indian affairs, and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL left on a few hours' notice.

The Bombay Money market was uneasy. There was almost a panic.

China.

Hong-Kong dates were to the 25th of May.

The American steam frigate *San Jacinto*, and the English gun boats had gone up the Canton River to attack the Junks.

At Foo-Chow-Foo all was quiet, and tea was coming down freely. The Rebels had been defeated there.

Trade at Shanghai and Hong-Kong was quiet. In Freights, nothing was doing Exchange on London at Shanghai was at 7s. 2d.@7s. 3¼d. The American house of Messrs. KING & Co., at Hong-Kong, had suspended. The liabilities, mostly to Chinese, amounted to $150,000.

In Bombay and Madras the armies continued firmly loyal.

The telegraph wires between Agra and Delhi had been cut by the insurgents.

The steamship *Erin*, from Bombay, with the mails for China, was wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, on the 6th of June. Her passengers and the mails and specie were saved. The cargo was valued at nearly £200,000, and, with the vessel, was loet.

At Calcutta, little was doing in imports. Sterling exchange was at 21¾.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, Colonel LINDSAY moved for the production of Secretary MARCY's letter on privateering; but Lord PALMERSTON said that it was not officially in the hands of the British Government, and could not be produced. After a few remarks from Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir CHARLES NAPIER, as to the ill effects of the new engagement in England, the motion was withdrawn.

An address to the Queen was adopted, praying for the use of all means to put down the African Slave trade, and secure the fulfillment of the treaties.

In the House of Commons, Mr. DILLWIN gave notice of a motion that the Clerk of the House in administering the oath to members be authorized to omit from the oath of objuration the words: "On the true faith of a Christian."

Mr. GAIFFITHS gave notice of a resolution that no hostile steps ought to be taken by the Government withregard to the execution of the Suez Canal.

On Tuesday Colonel LINDSAY moved an address for copies of Secretary MARCY's letter to the French Government in answer to the resolution of the Paris Conference on the subject of privateering. Lord PALMERSTON said that it was not usual for Government to produce correspondence between two independent Goveraments. Secretary MARCY's letter to the French Government was not officially in the hands of the British Government and could not be produced. The communication of the American to the French Government had been made by the last Government of the United States, but the present Administration had intimated that they did not wish for an answer to it; and under the circumstances the House would feel that the question could not be discussed properly. He therefore hoped it would not be pressed. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the Government could make a statement of the grounds upon which the declaration had been entered into. He was afraid the consequences would be very serious, but England was bound to them now. Sir CHARLES NAPIER thought the engagement could not be broken, and would necessitate the blockading of every port of the enemy. The motion was withdrawn.

Lord PALMERSTON pledged the Government to carry out the request.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a brilliant banquet to the officers of the *Niagara*.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the conspiracy recently discovered was the most serious of any we have knowledge of, in the character of the persons concerned, the extent of its ramifications, and the objects proposed—which included the assassination of the Emperor and a revolution throughout Northern Europe. The members of a Provisional Government were already named by the conspirators and the plans were pretty near perfected when the discovery was made.

The declared hostility of Lord PALMERSTON to the Suez Canal, produced a considerable sensation in France, and the Paris journals are pretty severe in their comments on it.

It is stated that the Duke DE GRAMMONT, the French Minister at Turin, will succeed Count MORNY in the mission to Russia.

The details of the recently discovered conspiracy in Paris were creeping out.

Queen VICTORIA will visit Fontainebleau in September.

Spain.

According to the latest accounts from Spain, tranquillity was everywhere established, and courts martial were in full operation.

Italy.

Nothing has been received from Italy but lengthy details of revolutionary movements already anticipated.

The Two Sicilies were tranquil.

Col. PISACORE, the chief of the insurgents in Calabria, was under arrest.

The Queen of Naples was not expected to live.

It is alleged that MAZZINI escaped from Italy in a ship carrying the American flag.

Turkey.

It is denied that the Porte had issued a protest against the occupation of Pera by the English. PRECHIN PACHA simply had a personal interview with Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE on the subject.

Russia.

A despatch announces that the Russians have occupied Gaguy on the frontier of Abasca.

Persia.

It was stated, but doubted, that the Shah had made a requisition on General OUTRAM for a column of troops to enforce the evacuation of Herat, which was held by his nephews, who, disapproving of the terms of peace, refused to withdraw.

Australia.

Dates from Melbourne to the 26th of April, and over sixty thousand ounces of gold, have been received by the ship *James Baines*.

The O'Shaughnessy Ministry had resigned.

A spirited speculation in grain was going on in the Melbourne markets, which otherwise were dull.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool COTTON market was buoyant. The newspapers report all qualities of American advanced 1-16d., while Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the market firm at the rates current previous to the sailing of the *Asia*. The sales of the three days were 28,600 bales, including 1,600 on speculation and 1,600 for export.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co, quote the BREADSTUFFS market declining. FLOUR very dull and 6d. lower. WHEAT inanimate, and quotations nominal; Red 2d. lower. CORN declined 6d., but closed firm. Quotations: Western Canal FLOUR 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@33s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s@32s.; Red WHEAT, 8s. 6d @8s. 6d; White, 9s. 6d @10s.; Mixed and Yellow CORN, 33s 6d. The weather had been favorable for the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally steady. BEEF buoyant. PORK heavy. BACON heavy and 2s. lower. LARD quiet. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co. quote BEEF advanced 10s., under an active speculative inquiry.

Liverpool Produce Market.

ASHES were quiet at 44s. for Pots. SUGAR was dull. RESIN was dull. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE were steady. TALLOW unchanged. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet.

London Markets.

SUGAR dull, at a decline of 6d.@1s. COFFEE quiet, and all qualities slightly declined. TEA firm and active, at 1s. 2d @1s. 2½d. RICE dull.

Glasgow Market.

In the Glasgow Market PIG IRON was flat at 73s.

Birmingham Market.

The Birmingham Market was very firm, with large orders from the United States.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was active at unchanged rates. The news from India caused a decline in CONSOLS, which were quoted on Friday at 92@92¼. A reduction in the rate of discount was expected by the Bank of England on Thursday.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 15—1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report COTTEN steady.—Sales about $10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS very quiet. PROVISIONS unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday—12 M.

CONSOLS for money closed at 91¾@91⅞.

VISIT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS INTO THE FIRST WARD.—The Excise Commissioners yesterday afternoon visited Greenwich, Washington and other streets of the First Ward, that, from a personal inspection, they might judge whether the liquor dealers there kept such houses as made them worthy of a renewal of their licenses. With a Deputy Sheriff and a couple of police-officers, they first passed through Greenwich-street, then returning through Washington, looking through the intersecting streets as they went. The number of every liquor-shop that remains unlicensed was marked down, and opposite each the word "good," "bad," or "doubtful," as the police officers gave their opinions.

In Washington-street, the party stopped at the grocery and liquor store of Councilman JOHN VON GLAHN. The Councilman was dispensing from the bar when his visitors entered, but immediately advanced to meet them. He said he had a license, and afterwards invited all to test the quality of his liquors, wines and lager bier, some of which he could recommend to their favorable attention. Of course the Commissioners left, fully satisfied that VON GLAHN's was a proper house.

By this time, the object of the visitors had become generally known in the vicinity. A crowd followed them from door to door, and no little excitement in some of the lager-bier saloons and sailor dance-houses was consequent. Most of them are also houses of ill-fame, and the efforts of some of the proprietors to disguise their real character was amusing. At "Venus Hall," a most notorious basement brothel, the wretched girls, on the approach of the Commissioners, scampered away into the back apartments with great speed. The liquor bottles were removed out of sight, and the landlord, looking as innocent as possible, said he should not apply for a license, for he sold nothing but lager bier, soda water, and such like light drinks. In others of the low cellars, however, no attempt was made to conceal their business. The girls, in immodest dress, eat or lay lounging about, and by their actions and language, betrayed their character. The proprietors nearly all said that they had no licenses and required none.

The Commissioners spent about a couple of hours in the visit, and will renew their investigations in a short time. From what they saw they have decided to license only about *one seventeenth* of the places visited yesterday. Not one of the cellars—with the exception of the eating-saloons—will get their sanction to sell liquor, and if the Police are vigilant there is hope that that part of the Ward will be washed of this uncleanliness.

The Commissioners complain that the short time allowed them for granting licenses, 50 days, is not sufficient and say that their duties could be more efficiently performed if the time was extended, so that they could personally examine into the character of the houses for which licenses are asked. They meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear applications.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—This Board met yesterday at 12 M. in the City Library room—present President PHILLIPS in the Chair, Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON and ROCKWELL; WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Secretary.

The petition of brig *Fredonia*, from Trinidad de Cuba, for permission to come to City, was referred to the Health Officer with power.

Petition of brig *John Boynton*, for petition to come to upper Quarantine, was similarly disposed of.

On motion, adjourned.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER MERCHANTS.—Efforts are making to obtain the release of the schooner *Merchants*, and yesterday the following sureties were offered: AUGUSTUS R. LANE, residence No. 203 Monroe-street, business, ship-smith, No. 244 South-street; and JAMES A. BEADDOCK, residence No. 203 Monroe-street, business, sail-maker, No. 272 South-street Each of these parties swore he was worth more than $8,000. They are held in case the judgment of the Court should be against her. A motion to discharge the vessel from arrest will be made to-day.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NO QUORUM YET.

Probable Mandamus against Mayors Wood and Powell and Commissioner Cholwell.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday morning. Mr. CHOLWELL and the two Mayors, WOOD and POWELL, were not there, and there was not, therefore, a quorum present. It is said that Mr. CHOLWELL, who is believed to be in Connecticut, is sick and cannot attend, but that statement is not credited among those who are familiar with the peculiar condition of things at No. 88 White-street. At all events the two Mayors do not put in a plea of illness, and yet they remain away, and by so doing prevent progress in the organization of the Department. The whole subject was pretty generally discussed this morning, by gentlemen in the Commissioners' rooms, during which the power to compel attendance was canvassed. It was held by those who are familiar with such matters, that there are several cases in the books where nonfeasance is held to be as good ground for removal as malfeasance; and it was thought that if Mr. CHOLWELL's illness became chronic, to apply the rule or principle to his particular case. It was thought, also, that a mandamus might influence Mayors WOOD and POWELL to take a morning walk to White-street. It was recommended on the authority of the Mayor's success with it in compelling Judge RUSSELL to appear and sit with him in the old Board of Police Commissioners. It is not probable, however, that such a course will be tried for several days to come. Meanwhile the business of the Board remains in *statu quo*.

The Special Police.

The number of Special Policemen who congregate at and in the vicinity of No. 88 White-street and make anxious inquiry relative to when they will get their pay, is still very large. They always receive assurances that their cases will be attended to as soon as possible.

Complaint against Deputy Carpenter.

Yesterday afternoon, LEROY G. CLARK, CORNELIUS B. TITUS, and two others, made affidavits against Deputy Superintendent DANIEL CARPENTER, for using abusive language concerning Mayor WOOD. The complainants were members of the old Police Department, and reported themselves, among some forty others, for duty, to Deputy CARPENTER, on Saturday last, and while in conversation they allege that CARPENTER abused Mayor WOOD, and to such an extent that they deemed it proper to call him to account before the Commissioners. The following is the charge, together with the affidavits:

NEW-YORK, July 27th, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District:

In accordance with section 6, article 1st, of the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Board of Police adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, in accordance with section No. 7 of an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15th, 1857, the following charges are hereby preferred against DANIEL CARPENTER, a Deputy-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, located in the City of New-York.

CHARGES.

Conduct unbecoming an officer.

SPECIFICATIONS.

First. That on the 3d day of July, 1857, CORNELIUS B. TITUS, claiming to be a policeman, reported himself to said CARPENTER at his office for duty, when said CARPENTER treated him in an uncourteous and uncivil manner, tending to degrade him in the eyes of the persons then present, in violation of section 3 of the Rules and Regulations.

Second, that the said CARPENTER, on the morning of July 25, 1857, while in his office, and in the presence of LEROY T. CLARK, and other persons, did use harsh, violent, coarse, profane and insolent language of and to, and concerning the Mayor of the City of New-York, a superior officer; calling the said Mayor a black-hearted, vicious, mean, low, scurrilous and contemptible scoundrel, tending thereby to bring the authority of said Mayor, as a Commissioner of Police, into contempt, and to create insubordination in the Police Department; in violation of section 3 and 38 of the Rules and Regulations of the general government of the Metropoliten Police District, as more fully appears in the affidavits of CORNELIUS B. TITUS, LEROY T. CLARK, ARTHUR MCMANUS and JOHN DUGAN, hereto appended.

WILLIAM MACKELLAR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AFFIDAVITS.

City and County of New-York, ss.—LEROY T. CLARK, residing at No. 75 Montgomery street, being duly sworn, says—That this morning the 25th of July 1857, at about noon, deponent in company with JOHN DUGAN, residing at No. 268 Thirty fifth-street, and another, MCMANUS, residing at No 49 Rose-street, went to No. 56 Franklin-street, the office of the Deputy-Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department, and when we arrived there in said office, we spoke to Deputy Superintendent CASPENTER respecting ourselves. He, said CARPENTER, answered that he did not recognize us as officers of the Police, but only looked upon us as old associates. He, the said CARPENTER, further stated, that there was only one man to blame for all that had happened, and that man was the black-hearted, vicious, mean, low, scurrilous, contemptible Mayor of this City.

LEROY T. CLARK.

Sworn before me this 25th of July, 1857.

W. H. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Dugan residing at No. 268 Thirty-fifth-street, and *Austin McManus*, residing at No. 49 Rose-street, being duly sworn, says:

That deponents have read the above affidavits, and know of their own knowledge the same to be true and correct in every instance. AUSTIN MCMANUS.

JOHN DUGAN.

Sworn before me this 25th day of July, 1857.

W. H. STEPHENS, Com. of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—CORNELIUS B. TITUS, being duly sworn, deposed and says, that on the 3d day of July, inst., he reported himself for duty to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, at No. 88 White-street, when DANIEL CARPENTER said: I suppose Mayor Woon will report to-morrow, that it was the Mayor's fault, that he had led the men astray, and had deceived them, and that he was tyrannical and overbearing, and, d—n him, he ought to go to ——. At this point some person present interrupted him, and remarked that he should not speak so; when CARPENTER replied: Yes, that was the way to talk.

Deponent was also present on Saturday last, at No. 56 Franklin-street, and did there hear said CARPENTER use the following language: That the men had only the Mayor to blame for being out of employment, that he had a black heart, and that men who hung upon the skirts of such men should not expect anything. CORNELIUS B. TITUS.

Sworn before me this 25th July, 1857.

W. H. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds

Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs on the 23d day of July, 1857, the 23d day of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention, as will be seen by the following notice:

The Republican electors of the State of New-York are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the city of Syracuse on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, one Judge of the Court of Appeals, one Canal Commissioner, and one State Prison Inspector.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
D. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAMES W. NYE,
} New-York.

JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
J. M. B DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
} Albany.

ABRAHAM B. OLM,
JAS. FORSYTH,
} Troy.

PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
E. G. SPAULDING,
} Buffalo.

LEVI C. TURNER, Cooperstown.
STANDISH BARRY, Herkimer.
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghamton.
STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, Delhi.

DANIEL T. JONES,
ALLEN MUNROE,
} Syracuse.

A. G. RICE, Ellicottville.
S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina.
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester.
CHAS. O. SHEPARD, Arcadia, Wyoming County.
CLARKE B. COCHRANE, Schenectady.
WM. A. WHEELER, Malone, Franklin County.
CHAS. HUGHES, Sandy Hill, Washington County.
HENRY L. BURCHARD, Oneida County.
WM. CAREY, Saratoga.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,458,043 in Treasure

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

Defeat of the Broderick Wing of the Democracy.

Oregon Knocking at the Door of the Union.

Indian Preparations for Another Outbreak.

Virtual Settlement of our Difficulties with New-Granada.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE TRANSIT SQUABBLES.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SAN SALVADOR.

Later from the South Pacific and British West Indies.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall, July 19, at 6 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 1½ P. M. on the 27th, making the passage in 7 days and 19½ hours.

The *Illinois* brings the California mails of July 4, $1,458,043 in treasure on freight, and 459 passengers.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora*, R. L. WHITING, Esq., commanding, left San Francisco July 4, at 10 A. M., with 444 passengers and $1,372,594 in treasure, $418,744 of which was on foreign account; arrived at Manzanilla, July 10, Acapulco, the 12th, and Panama the 18th, at 7 P. M.

U. S. frigate *Independence*, now laying at Panama, will shortly leave for San Francisco, to go out of commission.

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL, of the *Illinois*, for special favors, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., BERFORD & Co., and FREEMEN & Co. for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List per Illinois.

American Ex Bank.	$289,500	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	21,850
Wells, Fargo & Co..	278,900	Wm. T. Coleman&Co	19,000
Order.....	171,303	Ross, Falconer & Co.	18,568
Duncan, Sherman&Co.	148,869	F. M. Drexel.....	15,000
Howland & Aspinwall	135,009	Treadwell & Co.....	11,000
Robb, Hellett & Co..	130,000	Howes & Crowell....	10,000
E. Kelly & Co.....	65,840	R. Meader.....	8,000
James Patrick.....	55,000	E. & J. Roscnfeld...	5,000
Freemen & Co.....	35,400	T. J. Hand & Co....	3,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co	31,200	H. Strybing.....	1,500

FROM ASPINWALL.

H. Solomon & Co.....	$2,000	D. T. Lanman & Co...	404
G. N. Williams.....	1,800		
Total.....			$1,458,043

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Result of the Democratic Primary Election—The Republican Convention—The People's Party—Excitement on Fremont's Mariposa Claim—Quarrel between Broderick and Stebbins—The State Industrial Fair—Business and the Mines—Arrival of Guano.

The most important event that has occurred in California during the fortnight ending June 5, is the Democratic Primary Election for delegates to the Sacramento Nominating Convention. The contest was interesting, inasmuch as it was understood to involve the question of sustaining the appointments for this State made by the President. Senator BRODERICK having been disappointed in getting the offices for his friends, was anxious to convince the Executive that the persons appointed were not acceptable to the Democracy of the State. But in this attempt he has been completely foiled. Of the members elected to the Convention but forty-two are understood to be favorable to MCCORKLE, BRODERICK's candidate for Governor; while WELLER, his opponent, has 134, and NUGENT 11, friends. There is little doubt that WELLER will be nominated on the first ballot of the Convention, which meets on the 14th July. As soon as this result was generally known, the *State Journal*, BRODERICK's organ, *par excellence*, was pounced upon by attachments to the amount of over thirty thousand dollars, and its publication in consequence suspended. It is, in all probability, but a temporary stoppage, as we already hear rumors of its speedy revival.

The Republicans have also begun to elect the delegates to their Convention, which is to assemble at Sacramento on the 8th July. Capt. THOS. GRAY, EDWARD STANLY, Col. E. D. BAKER, and several others, are spoken of as the Gubernatorial candidate of this party. It is impossible to tell in whose favor the chances are.

Besides the nominees of these two parties, there is sometalk of running a third and independent candidate by the "Reformers," or "People's Party." It is supposed that such a one, if he could unite the scattered fragments of the American organization, the Whigs and the reformists, in his support, would be elected. Col. J. S WATKINS and EDWARD STANLY are now generally looked to as the most available men to lead in such a movement.

Considerable feeling has been manifested latterly by the miners on FREMONT's Mariposa claim. Meetings have been held, and resolutions denunciatory of FREMONT and his agents, PALMER, COOK & Co., passed; and the miners declare it as their fixed intention to resist the encroachments of FREMONT and his agents to the bitter end. In the case, also, of the Merced Mining Company *vs.* JOHN C. FREMONT, the Supreme Court of the State has granted a perpetual injunction upon FREMONT, preventing him from interfering with the operations of the above Mining Company, which already has some $800,000 invested in works for taking out gold.

The California Supreme Court has revised and reversed a decision lately made by it, which seriously affected the value of the San Francisco Bonds. The Court now holds that that section of the Consolidation bill regulating the payment to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the gradual extinguishment of the debt, is unconstitutional and void, as it interfares with the vested rights of the bondholders, and that the payment of the $50,000 per annum for that purpose must continue as before the Consolidation Bill passed.

The "Stamp Act" passed by the last Legislature went into effect on the 1st of July. By it, all exchange, drafts, &c., drawn upon parties out of the State, are taxed by stamps, as are policies of insurance, passage tickets abroad, professional licenses, and like documents. The bill is very obnoxious to the people in San Francisco.

Business continues to be unusually depressed in San Francisco, and several of the heaviest houses have been forced to suspend In these times of difficulty, the outrageous features of our Attachment, Insolvent, and Homestead Laws, have been prominently brought into notice, and a general determination to have them remedied has been awakened. At present they but offer opportunities and premiums for the perpetration of rascality and fraud.

DAVID C. BAONERICK, U. S. Senator from California, had a personal difficulty on the 1st inst., with J. W. STEBBINS, ex member of the State Senate from Yuba. STEBBINS formerly supported BRONERICK, but lately has changed his position on account of some real or supposed grievance. The two met in the office of a third party in this city, when, after some hard words, BAONERICK struck STEBBINS in the face with his walking cane. Bystanders instantly interfered and prevented further hostilities.

Considerable attention is being attracted to the Grand State Industrial Fair which is to be held in San Francisco on the 7th of December. A suitable building is to be constructed for the reception of articles for exhibition, and an interesting display is expected. The occasion will doubtless be taken advantage of by persons abroad interested in the introduction of new machinery, improved implements, &c., who will be afforded a desirable opportunity for bringing them before the public.

No great preparations were made in San Francisco for the celebration of the Fourth of July. The embarrassed position of the municipal treasury rendered it impossible for the Supervisors to make any considerable appropriation for the occasion, and no united action has been taken by the citizens. Several excursions were projected, and the day was to be enjoyed in a quiet manner, by a general cessation of business on the part of the people. In other portions of the State more "patriotism" is exhibited, and preparations have been made for the delivery of the usual orations, &c. In Sacramento, *four* orators are to hold forth.

Mining is carried on as successfully as ever, and new discoveries are constantly chronicled. Attention of capitalists is still being directed to other enterprises, and veins long since abandoned, for want of money to explore them, are being worked to advantage. The facilities for procuring the requisite materials for quartz crushing are far greater than ever before, and the machinery itself being simplified and effective, companies engaged in this branch of mining are generally doing better than ever before. The Quartz Miners' Association adjourned *sine die* on the 19th.

Great interest still continues to be felt in mountain wagon roads, and men and money are at work. Stagecoches now run regularly between Placerville and Carson Valley. Contracts for grading the more difficult sections of the route have been let, and in a few weeks a good road will be ready to connect with the National Road that is to have its terminus in Honey Lake Valley. The "Big Tree" route, as also the Oroville route, are both feasible, and over them stages have been driven with comparatively little difficulty.

The San Francisco *Herald* has the following paragraph:

The clipper-schooner *Caroline E. Foote*, Capt. A. J. NORTH, arrived yesterday from Elide Island (Lower California), with a cargo of 120 tons guano. The guano has been tested and found superior to the Peruvian guano. This is the first cargo ever taken from that Island, which is claimed by Capt. J. B. G. ISHAM and others. There are large quantities of it upon the Island, and there is no doubt but it will prove a profitable speculation to those engaged in the enterprise. Capt. ISHAM, SELIM E. WOODWORTH, Esq., and several other gentlemen returned by the *Caroline E. Foote* from a visit to that Island.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

Effort to Introduce Slavery—Quick Passage from New-York—Preparations of the Indians for Another War.

Advices from Oregon Territory are to the 20th of June. The people of Oregon, having determined to come into the Union as a State, an effort is being made to engraft in the Constitution a provision to recognize Slavery Messrs. HALL & GILLIS have issued a prospectus for a new Democratic paper to advocate this policy, to be published in Benton County.

The bark *C. E. Tilton* arrived in Columbia River in 116 days from New-York, being the quickest trip ever made.

The *Oregonian* of the 13th June says:

We have private letters from the Dalles, the import of which is, that the Indians have fired upon the whites several times recently, between the Dalles and Walla Walla. STOCK WHITLEY, the Walla Walla chief, had been arrested and placed in the guard-house at the Dalles. It is the general opinion of those acquainted with the facts, that the Indians are concentrating at some point in the mountains, preparatory to recommencing the war again, as soon as the fishing season is over.

From Umpqua, O. T., we learn that apprehensions were entertained there of an Indian outbreak. The Rogue River Indians, headed by their chief, JOHN, had left their new reservation and were returning to their old hunting grounds. The garrison at Umpqua, numbering only twenty-five soldiers, was too weak to hinder the Indian march, or perhaps to preserve itself.

The Puget Sound Indians are quiet, but large bands of Northerners still hang about the English side, and continue to annoy the settlers by crossing to our side. Major HALLER was in chase of some twelve or fifteen canoes that had come across and took a canoe with the crew of the Sound Indians, and either murdered or carried them off as slaves. This Major was on board the United States cutter *Jefferson Davis*, with some regulars, that being the only means he could command to protect the frontier; and that is of but little use at this time of the year, on account of the frequent calms. A number of families had left Whidley's Island and other parts of the frontier and moved up the Sound; the Northerners say that before they return home in the Fall they will have three American heads for each one of their people that was killed last Winter by the *Massachusetts*: they have lately killed and taken away a number of our Indians, and it is fully believed that they will carry their threats into execution against the whites, unless a war steamer is sent to protect the frontiers.

San Francisco Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, June 21, by Justice Alexander, Mr Charles Harms to Miss Louisa Steinmuller.

At Briggsville, Shasta County, June 18, John H. Hough to Julia Lead.

At Shew's Flat, June 14, Mr. H. N. Johnson to Mrs. Rachael C. Patton.

In San Francisco, June 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott. Mr. Geo. L. Bradley and Miss Margaret L. Holland.

In San Francisco, June 23, by Rev Dr. Scott, Mr. Richard Wesley Collins and Miss Elizabeth S. Johnston.

In Marysville, on the 19th of June, Mr. John S. Staniels to Mrs. Hannah C Manners.

In Mokumne Hill, on the 7th of June, Mr. W. C. Lawton to Miss Amelia Smith.

In Stockton, June 17, Mr Robert B. Cheeseman to Miss Emily A. De Wolf, both of Knight's Ferry.

In San Francisco, at the bridge's residence, by Rev. B. Brierly, on Sunday evening, June 21, Mrs. Emily H Rockwell to M. R. Tewksbury, M. D., all of San Francisco.

In Columbia, June 7, Mr. Rhodes B. Randall to Miss Sarah Jane York, both of Jamestown.

At McGillivray's Ranch, Trinity River, Mr. Joseph McGillivray to Mrs. Barbara Pottinger.

In San Francisco, June 24, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Adam Grant to Miss Emma F. Gummer, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the residence of the bride's father, Major R. Fellows, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Edward McGarty, of Sacramento, to Miss Ella R. Fellows, of San Francisco.

At the residence of Senator Fish, in El Dorado, on the morning of the 24th ult., by Rev. Mr Frear, Mr. Albert E. Crane, of Alvarado, to Miss Louisa J. Briggs, of the former place, both formerly of Western New-York.

In Lane County, O. T., May 10, Mr. Stephen T. Church, of Josephine County, to Miss Elizabeth C. Lister, of Lane County.

In Linn County, O. T., June 4 Mr. John Moyer to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. H. L. Brown.

In Linn County, O. T., June 7, Mr. Kleiner to Mrs. Elizabeth Thorp.

In Oregon, June 8, Mr. Jesse C. Henderson, of Yamhill, to Mrs. Nancy Ransom, of Portland.

In San Francisco, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. I. H. Brayton, Mr. E. R. Boice to Miss Mary E. Howe.

On Saturday, the — day of May, inst., at the residence of His Excellency, Stock Whitley, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of all the hostiles east of the mountains, by Right Rev. Father Bussassi, General Victor Trevitt, to her ladyship, Hon. Eugenie Isabella Victoria Clementina Kangaroolle Antelopia Voustoeckershindervonspidereater, Cousin Germain to Stock Whitley, Esq., aforesaid.

In Sonoma, June 14, Major H. H. O'Callaghan, of Sacramento, to Miss Caroline J. McPherson, of Sonoma.

In San Francisco, June 28, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Henry Dreyfous to Mrs. Catharine E. Dreyfous, all of that city.

In San Francisco, July 1, by Rev. J. B. Saxton, L. M. Cutting, of Stockton, to Miss Catherine S. Howland, of Lowell, Mass.

In San Francisco, July 1, by Archbishop Allemany, in the Church of St. Francis, Mr W. Hamill to Mrs. Amelia H. Auston, both of San Francisco.

DIED.

In San Francisco, June 23, Philip R. Hyde, of consumption, aged 24 years, formerly of Norwich, Conn.

At Yankee Hill, June 16, at the residence of J. B. Stewart, Esq., Miss Louisa C. Lambert, aged 22 years.

In San Francisco, June 23, of disease of the brain, Margaret, infant child of Mr. Richard O'Neil, aged 2 years and 2 months.

In Marysville, Monday, June 22, Mr. Luther Laird, editor of the Marysville *Express*.

In Sacramento, June 19, Miss Mary Calista Williams, of Cache Creek, Yolo County, aged 22 years, formerly of Wisconsin.

At Slabtown, Amador County, June 12, Charlotte T. consort of George D. Johnson, formerly of Calhoun County, Ill., in the 25th year of her age.

In Shasta, June 14, Edwin Johnson, son of Jugurtha W. Johnson, aged 2 years.

At Gold Hill, near San Andreas, June 16, Mrs. Mary A. Samuel, aged 56 years, 7 months and 18 days, wife of Hiram Samuel.

In San Francisco, June 26, at 5½ o'clock A. M., Frances, only daughter of Clara and Robert Josephi, aged 5 months and 4 days.

In San Francisco, on Sunday morning, June 21, of apoplexy, Samuel Smith, printer, aged 48 years, a native of Philadelphia, Penn.

In San Francisco, June 22, Emma Augusta, daughter of Charles and Hannah F. Clayton, aged 16 months and 18 days.

In San Francisco, June 19, Mary Edwards, youngest daughter of Alexander and Mary C. Codin, aged 3 years.

In San Francisco, June 24, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian piety, Mary L., the beloved wife of Florence Crowly, aged 36 years.

At the San Felipe Ranch, Monterey county, on Sunday, June 21, Mrs. Catherine Dunne, wife of Jas. Dunne, aged 29 years.

In San Francisco, June 25, Georgine Christine Karsch, aged 4 months and 6 days.

In Columbia, June 7, George, son of Sylvanus and Louisa Pitts.

In Columbia, June 8, Robert, son of Charles and Emily Lucas, aged 1 year and 6 months.

In Columbia, June 7, Albert, son of Joseph and Mary Baird, aged 7 months.

At Garrote, June 24, Frederick Russell, only child of Frederick M. and Lucinda L. Stocking, aged 5 months and 5 days.

In the Forks Santiam, Linn Co., O. T., June 6, Mrs. Reiley, daughter of Job Crabtree, aged 19 years, leaving a young infant.

By drowning in the Howlitz River, June 1, Henry M. Decouce, step son of Mr. J. R. Jackson, aged about 18 years.

In Marion Co., O. T., June 2, of consumption, Mrs. Susan Amelia Cranston, formerly of Champaign Co., Ohio, aged 27 years.

In San Francisco, June 27, Mrs. Margaret M. Peake, a native of county Derby, Ireland, aged 39 years.

In Sacramento, June 19, Miss Mary Calista Williams, of Cache Creek, Yolo Co., aged 22 years, formerly of Wisconsin.

In Sacramento, at 12 M., June 26, of croup, Henry A., son of John and Mary A. Crocker, aged 2 years and 10 months.

In Santa Clara, June 23, Emma, infant daughter of Charles and Hannah Clayton, aged 15 months

In Santa Clara, June 22, of consumption, Wm. D. Barrington, aged 55 years.

In San Francisco, June 1, of croup, Charles E. S. Younger, aged 5 years and 9 months

In Stockton, June 29, of rheumatism of the stomach, Mrs. Sarah Aylesworth, aged 54 years.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

be a magistrate depending on the executive power of New-Granada, under the name of General Intendent, and with the annual pay of three thousand dollars.

ART. 4. The Executive Power shall organize the fiscal agents, and those of order and security, connected with national affairs, in the ports of Colon and Panama, naming the corresponding harbor masters and other officials, and fix their pay and emoluments.

ART. 5. The Executive Power shall organize and maintain the police force, the troops and navy which shall be deemed indispensable in its judgment in the State of Panama, shall be entrusted with the care of national rights, and with enforcing the orders and rules given by the General Executive Power of the Republic, and by the chiefs and agents of the Administration, resident in the State of Panama.

ART. 6. Faculty shall be given to the Executive Power to erect judicial circuits and districts, and to establish judges in Panama and Colon, entrusted to decide civil and litigious affairs, and criminal suits in the competence of the National Government in every case to which foreigners or New-Granada shall be a party.

ART. 7. The organization of the judicial circuits and districts, which will be established in the State of Panama, and the conduct of the proceedings in the law suits, shall be those existing now in the Republic, and those hereafter enacted.

ART. 8 The judges and officials entrusted with the national judicial administration in the State of Panama, shall be named by the Executive Power, after having taken the opinion of the Supreme Court of Justice, and of the General Intendant.

ART. 9. In case of an armed invasion, or that there should be motives for fearing an invasion of the State of Panama, the Executive Power shall send, with due anticipation, a number of chiefs and officers of the army, with their sergeants and corporals, and other persons that shall be necessary, entrusted with the organization and discipline of the national guard of said State.

ART. 10. If the invaders are adventurers, without known flag, or without any authorization from any foreign Government regularly established, they shall be pursued and chastised as malefactors.

ART. 11. For the costs of the National Administration in the State of Panama, which may arise conformably to this law, shall be destined:

1. The $50,000 decreed by Congress for the Treasury of the State of Panama.

2. The tonnage dues upon merchantmen entering the ports of Panama and Colon, as established by the law of June 25, 1856.

3. The product of the personal contribution which shall be established by the Executive power over every passenger that shall cross the Isthmus from one ocean to the other, from Colon to Panama, and *vice versa*.

4. The product of the other national rents that shall be levied in the State of Panama.

5. The product of the property, duties, and other values in National property, that may be negotiated by the Executive Power, according to the laws.

6. On behalf of the Panama, in case it should be established by the Legislature of said State. The other half of said Custom-House duties to be applied to the ordinary expenses of the State of Panama.

7. The product of the forcible contribution that shall be assessed by the Executive power, to the amount of $400,000 upon the States of the Republic, for the contingency of the 9th and 10th articles of this present law, or that which is applicable to foreign invasion.

ART. 12. In case there shall be any opposition or resistance on the part of the Company of the Panama Railroad, to the imposing a personal contribution upon every passenger, the Executive power is authorized to propose to said Company those modifications in the privilege granted by the Republic, that shall be esteemed a just equivalent. Said modifications shall be accepted and carried into effect without the positive approbation of Congress.

ART. 13. The Executive power of the Republic remains equally authorized to declare that the national contributions already established, or that shall be established in the State of Panama shall have a preeminent application to the security and protection of persons and property that shall cross the Isthmus, or to the protection of those who reside in the territory and the adjacent islands, according to the terms of this present law and of other laws that shall be enacted for the same purpose.

The foregoing passed a third reading in both Houses, and, with some slight modifications, no doubt became a law on the 25th, the day set for the final dissolution of Congress. I am compelled to say that the medicine will not reach the disease. The police, and troops, and navy," under the Executive authority, would be composed, as at the time of the April massacre, of the worst portion of the negro population of Panama and the Isthmus, who would be kept ragged and half starved, while the "chiefs and officers" would squander the contributions; and when another row should be started these police and soldiers as they, would be the first to rob, burn, and kill. The fact is, and it is useless to blink it, to one such plan as that suggested by Messrs. BOWLIN and MORES, of the municipal control of the transit route and terminus by the United States, must be adopted, in order to give adequate security to the immense travel and valuable transit-trade of this Isthmus. The Congress of Bogota, in adopting this law, admit all that the Americans resident on the Isthmus, and the United States Consul here, have ever charged against the State of Panama—that it is unable to afford adequate security to this interconrse; and I hope another massacre will not be necessary to draw from the National Government the confession that it, also, is unable to give the necessary protection.

Governor CALVO's stupid proposition that *all* foreign goods imported into the State of Panama for home consumption shall pay seventy cents per cubic foot, or three cents per pound, be the goods silk or salt, tea or tobacco, laces or liquors, passed Congress, but was returned by the President, with his objections, and suggesting modifications.

In the Senate, a bill had passed the third reading, authorizing a contribution of $540,000, to be assessed proportionally among the States, and to be applied to the defence of the Republic in case of invasion.

The law dividing the Republic into eight States has passed both houses, and received the sanction of the President. It goes into effect in September next.

We had an election in this State last Sunday and Monday, for Senator and Representatives to Congress. And such an election! Why, Little Egypt, in Illinois, and slide-ballot-boxes in San Francisco "could not hold a candle" to it. The government of the State, as you are aware, is controlled by two or three petty tyrants—FABREGA, the hero of the April massacre, at the head—who have placed nearly all the offices in the hands of a few white imbeciles, Carthagena negroes and half breeds. And these rascals seem determined to hold on to the power with which they have been invested, although they and their party do not compose more than one third of the voters of the State, un'il the majority, goaded to resistance, shall hurl them from their places and consign them to the chain-gang, the majority position of a good part of them. In Panama, the average vote of the Government candidate was 150, while the vote of the opposition averaged 450. In order to overcome this inequality, the judges of the Courts here scattered themselves over the country in little towns without governments, where they manufactured false registers and returned as many votes as they chose. In the island of Tebogs, where there are only 16 legal voters, the Judge of the Criminal Court of Panama manufactured and actually had returned and certified 359 votes! And this is not the worst of it. Señor DAMIAN ESQUIVEL, an honest, quiet citizen, who had the temerity to protest against such a return, was arrested by the Judge on a charge of threats to assassinate him, and thrown into prison, where he remained eight or ten days without examination—the Judge refusing to take bail for him. The other day, the editor of the *Pueblo*, who had published some articles against the Government, was set upon in his own house by a fellow who was sent there by some of the minions of power to provoke him, and was at last compelled to shove the fellow down stairs. A warrant was ready for the arrest of the editor, and he has been obliged for several days to conceal himself. You may judge from this how much security there is in Panama for the citizen, and how little there would be for American residents, were the latter not protected constantly by the guns of the fleet.

On the 4th of July the ward-room officers of the *Independence* gave an elegant repast to such Americans as could make it convenient to participate in it. Commodore MERVINE was present by invitation, as was also the Captain and officers of the British frigate *Havannah*. The *Independence*, *John Adams* and *Havannah*, were handsomely decorated with flags, and the latter ship followed with 17 guns, the United States national salute from our flag-ship. In the evening our popular Consul entertained his friends, and burnt some rockets from the balcony of his residence. It looked funny, during the day and evening, to see the little niggers in the streets blazing away with their fire-crackers, which were plentifully supplied by the Americans, as industriously as if they had been grown under the shade of Bunker Hill. I heard an old darkey, a water-carrier, muttering to himself "How impertinent these Yankees are! firing guns all day from their big ships, just as if it was their own country! Wonder what they will do in another year?"

I perceive by the TIMES of July 6, that the apprehension still exists that the British Government, in the settlement of the Mackintosh claim, has obtained a mortgage on the Island of Tabogs, in this Bay, which they will have to foreclose for the debt. When it was first reported that the New-Granadian Government had sold this Island to Great Britain, I wrote you that I had no confidence in the story, although I could not exactly understand how Mr. GRIFFITH, the British *Chargé*, had been induced for the second or third time to receive only paper promises to pay. It is quite evident to my mind that some security has been given or promised, and it is not impossible that that security is the Island of Taboga. I do not think it would be amiss for General CASS to make inquiries at head-quarters—of Lord PALMERSTON, for instance—who might probably give him some interesting information on the subject. As regards the forced contribution of $540,000 on the States and Provinces of New-Granada, I have no idea that the money is intended for the contingency expressed on the face of the law. It would just about cover the Mackintosh claim—but if intended for this purpose, why raise it under false pretences? May it not be intended to cover Messrs. BOWLIN and MORES's *ultimatum* for the April massacre?

The U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke* is to sail in two or three days for New-York, with about 200 filibusters, being the main portion of those who marched out of Rivas with WALKER, and who came to Panama a month since in the bark *J. R. Mora*. Some thirty of this lot will be left at Aspinwall, Capt. MONTGOMERY having ordered twelve or fifteen on shore for refusing to attend upon their own sick, and the balance being bound to California, or wishing to loaf about the negro huts and rum-shops. So you see that all the fine ships sent to Aspinwall "to prevent the population of the Isthmus from molesting American citizens and American property" have taken to themselves wings and flown away. As the *Independence* was to leave Panama immediately there would be nothing in the two ports but the *John Adams*, which ship could not debark in case of an outbreak more than 150 men!

The U. S. frigate *Independence*, the sloop-of-war *John Adams* and the British frigates *Havannah* and *Alarm* are in port. Orders came out in the last steamer for the *Independence* to go to San Francisco for repairs. The *Havannah* goes to San Francisco in two or three days. The mainmast of the *Independence* was struck by lightning on the 5th, and somewhat injured. The conductor was cut in two pieces.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke* and the British corvette *Tartar* are at Aspinwall. The *Cyane* sailed on the 5th for Boston, with sick filibusters. The U. S. supply ship *Release* sailed on the 15th for New-York. The *Saratoga* is at Greytown. The *Wabash* has not yet returned.

The *Decatur* is at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, but is expected here in two or three weeks. It is expected the store-ship *Fredonia* will be ordered here from Valparaiso.

The British ships *Monarch* and *Cockatrice*, and the French ships *Perseverante* and *Embuscade* are at Callao and the Chinchas.

F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Transit Quarrels in Costa Rica—Propositions for Reopening the Transit—Mission of Mr. Carey Jones—Chilean Loan to Costa Rica—Walker's Deserters still at San Jose—Political Dissensions in Nicaragua—Quarrel between the Guatemalean Leader and President Rivas—Unsuccessful Revolution in San Salvador—News from Guatemala and Honduras—Mr. Squiers' Railroad Project.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sonday, July 19, 1857.

The Railroad Company's Steamship *Panama*, J. M. Dow, commander, arrived here on the 11th instant, from Central American ports. She brought a small cargo and thirty passengers. She left La Union, Salvador, on the 1st instant, and Punta Arenas on the 8th. W. D. MCCRACKEN, late of Missouri, who went up on the *Panama* as United States Vice-Consul to La Union, not liking the place, was on his return, when he was attacked by fever at Punta Arenas, and died on board the steamer on the 7th. His wife, who was with him, goes to New-York to-day.

COSTA RICA.

The Costa Rican papers are filled with the quarrels between WEBSTER, ANDERSON and SPENCER; the first representing GAINNELL, GARRIDON, MORGAN and DRAPER, and the two latter representing VANDERBILT, in the effort to get the contract or charter for a new steamship company to reëstablish the route across Nicaragua. WEBSTER charges ANDERSON with pretending to act for GARRISON, when he was, in fact, sold to VANDERBILT—says that SPENCER also acted the rascal in the same manner—publishes receipts for money from ANDERSON and SPENCER, showing that he, WEBSTER, fitted them out for their voyage, &c. Mr. ANDERSON, who went from here to Punta Arenas on the *Decatur*, was met on the 4th of July on his way up to San José, and when he gets there he will probably make some rich developments in regard to WEBSTER. I think Captain GARRISON will find he has made a great mistake in employing such a man as WEBSTER. He first gained the confidence of the Costa Rican Government by exhibiting big letters of credit purporting to be signed by Commodore VANDERBILT and talking big about his business operations with ASPINWALL, GRINNELL, HOADLY, CHAUNCEY, WE, US & Co., and thereby obtained the promise of a charter from that Government, he covenanting to loan Costa Rica by the 1st of July instant, $500,000, "a mere trifle for men of our capital." He then goes to New-York and deceives business men by stories of his power and influence in Costa Rica, exhibiting his contracts as proof. Now he is again in Costa Rica, of course having failed to comply with his $500,000 contract, seeking a renewal of his privilege. He talks large there about his understanding with Lord NAPIER and Mr. CASS, that they are in favor of his present plan of operations, and have agreed to support his Company: offers to loan large sums of money to public men in Costa Rica—"nothing less than $50,000, because we can't be troubled with small operations;" wants to buy out the Panama Railroad; promises everybody captaincies and agencies in the new Company, and was "spreading himself generally," until he finally overdid the business, and at last account was under arrest for the sum of $800, which he drew against a house in England where he had no funds, for goods obtained some months since at San Juan del Norte. In the meantime, Costa Rica, having been promised a loan from Chili and Peru, to supply the vacuum created in her strong box by the Walker foray, is in no pressing need of Wall-street or Bowling-Green funds, and is indisposed to grant a monopoly to any company, but, in conjunction with Nicaragua, favors the idea of throwing the river and lake open to general competition, exacting $1 a head on passengers, and assessing a light tax on goods. No doubt W. CAREY JONES, the United States Special Commissioner, is authorized to arrange this Transit question with Costa Rica and Nicaragua; and, as he arrived at San Jose about the 6th July, you may soon expect to hear of some arrangement providing for the opening of the river. From present appearances, there will be a company in operation by the Nicaragua route about the 1st January, 1858.

The new Chilian Minister to Costa Rica, Señor ASTABURUAGA, arrived at San Jose on the 3d June, as I wrote you in my last. His mission is in connection with the proposed Spanish-American Confederation, and to arrange a Chilian loan to Costa Rica. Señor GALVEZ, Minister to Costa Rica and the other Central-American States, who has been on the same errand, returned on the *Panama*.

Mr. POWER, one of the editors of the Panama *Star*, who returned on the steamer from a short visit to Costa Rica, says that there were about three hundred and fifty of WALKER's deserters still at San Jose, and forty or forty-five in Punta Arenas. In San Jose, the men were receiving two reals (25 cents) a day from the government, on which they manage to live and get drunk. In Punta Arenas only the sick received government relief. The steamer *Tennessee* had been chartered by the Costa Rican government to come out to San Juan del Norte to take these men home. It was expected that they would leave San Jose in a few days.

It is scarcely possible that there can be so many of WALKER's men remaining in Costa Rica, although Mr. POWER derived his information from President MORA, himself.

General CANAS was in command of the troops yet remaining in Nicaragua, about 500 in number. In the latter part of June a force was sent from San Jose to relieve them.

Señor MEDINA had asked a charter from the Government to establish a Bank in San Jose.

Business was beginning to revive after the war. The coffee crop has been unusually large, exceeding, it is said, 125,000 quintals, almost all of which has been already shipped. The French ship *Eugene* and the American bark *J. R. Mora* were loading with the last of the crop at Punta Arenas. Prices have ruled as high as $12 50. Purchases of next year's crop in advance have already been made at $9, deliverable at the port. Many articles of consumption were scarce in the market. The *Wilhemine*, (Danish bark,) with assorted cargo, arrived the day before the *Panama* left Punta Arenas. The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* and Chilian National brig *Araud* were at anchor in the bay.

NICARAGUA.

Our news from Nicaragua is derived chiefly from the Costa Rican and Guatemala papers, and from private advices, no paper later than the 28th May from the former country having reached here. The different factions are slow to lay aside their old animosities, and it will require the best efforts of the other States to regulate matters that quiet may obtain for any length of time. The election for President had not yet taken place, but is understood to have been postponed from the 15th June to the 1st July. The Provisional President, RIVAS, had complied with the request of the military chiefs, that he should resign, and the Executive power was in the hands of two Generals of the different parties, JEREZ and MARTINEZ. The seat of Government had been changed from Leon to Managua, in order to lessen the jealousies existing between the factions of Leon and Granada.

In the letter part of May, General ZAVALA, Commander-in-Chief of the Guatemalan forces, entered Leon on his way home, when he and his troops were treated very shabbily by President RIVAS and his Government. No quarters were assigned them, the General was charged exorbitant prices for everything he needed, his vessels threatened to be detained in the port of Realejo, and annoyances of every kind put upon him. His patience being at last exhausted, ZAVALA entered the Government house, and abused President RIVAS in good set terms, threatening to hang him, etc. The matter was temporarily arranged by General BARRIOS, after which ZAVALA and his troops were ordered to leave the city. The Government of Guatemala is highly indignant, and notifies the other States that it will carry out its agreement with them, as regards Nicaragua, but will hold no official intercourse with that State until apologies are made.

There are reports, as usual, that the Chamorristas have earnestly beseeched WALKER to return, and of a crowd marching through the streets of Leon, shouting *vivas* for the great filibuster. Both stories are very unlikely to be true.

From San Juan del Norte the dates by the British steamer *Trent* are to the 6th of July. The defences at the mouth of the Serapiqui had been demolished, being of no use now that a new road had been cut direct to Castillo. Castillo is being strengthened, so as to make it impregnable, and is now garrisoned by 120 men. In Greytown there is a Costa Rican force of 60 men. It is said that the Costa Rican Government is having three iron steam gun-boats constructed in England; one for Greytown, one for the Lake, and one for San Juan del Sur, in order to protect Nicaragua from another filibuster invasion.

It is positively denied, on all hands, that there is any intention to partition Nicaragua, although Costa Rica will undoubtedly maintain her claims to one bank of the river, and to Punta Arenas, where the steamships have their works, and which she *always* claimed as Costa Rican territory.

SALVADOR.

The dates from the Capital are to the 24th of June. General BARRIOS, late Commander of the Salvadorian forces in Nicaragua, and charged with a diplomatic mission to Leon, on his return with his force, consisting of about 900 men, undertook to depose President CAMPOS. He left Leon at the head of his troops, without waiting for the instructions on their way to him from his Government, and on the 7th of June landed at La Libertad with his forces. Two of his officers, BELLOSO and CHOTO, getting rid of his plans, went to put CAMPOS on his guard. From Libertad, BARRIOS wrote to the Secretary of War, accounting for his sudden return by stating that BELLOSO and CHOTO intended to get up a revolutionary movement, and that he wished to seize them and support the existing Government.

The Executive was puzzled how to act, but, in the meantime, many of the leading men of the State came forward and declared their intention of adhering to the Government cause.

On the 8th, BARRIOS advanced to the city of San Salvador with his forces, where they were well received—(no manifestation having as yet been made against the Government.) He he was met by some of his friends, and in an unofficial manner, to ascertain his views, and persuade him to desist from his attempt, but their efforts proved unavailing, and on the 10th the Governor of the city of San Salvador, arrived at the Capital with the news that the next day BARRIOS was about to advance on Cojutepeque with his forces.

On the 11th, BARRIOS issued a proclamation, recounting a long string of grievances against President CAMPOS, and calling on the people to assist him in deposing him, and to place the Vice-President DUENAS; but this document was not only not responded to, but many of BARRIOS' officers, who signed it, hastened to give their adhesion to the Government, stating that they had been compelled to sign against their will. Upon this the Government sent orders to BARRIOS to disband his forces, which he refused to do, declaring his intention to resist and march upon Cojutepeque, unless the President was deposed, BELLOSO and CHORN tried for desertion, the thanks of the Government voted to the army, etc. The President and General BELLOSO, at the head of a force, hastily collected, marched to meet BARRIOS, "but as no movement was made by the revolutionists," the troops returned to Cojutepeque. On the 13th, BARRIOS announced his intention of submitting to the Government, and on the 14th he entered the city and delivered up his sword. On the 15th, the army marched into Cojutepeque and quietly laid down their arms—and thus ended this "tempest in a tea-pot."

If CAMPOS is such an intense ass as his conduct on *Jueves Santo* would indicate, BARRIOS, or somebody else ought to take his place. On that day he marched through the streets, at the head of a religious procession, bearing a big stone on his head as a penance for his sins!

The cholera has made its appearance in Salvador, and was carrying off a great many people, especially among the returned soldiers. At Sonsonate the deaths averaged sixteen a day.

GUATEMALA.

Captain DOW brings dates from this State to the 24th of June. Gen. ZABALA had been promoted for his conduct in Nicaragua. The President has conferred a cross and medal on the officers and soldiers engaged in Nicaragua, and announced that $14,000 had been expended the current year in pensions to the widows of those who fell during the campaign. The Government having need of a loan of $150,000, a sum considerably exceeding that amount, was immediately offered by private citizens.

HONDURAS.

There is no news from this State, except that the Engineers sent out had commenced their survey for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

The Central American States appear to look with a good deal of suspicion upon the project of Mr. SQUIER, for the building of a railroad across the Territory of Honduras. The *Gaceta de Guatemala*, of June 11, in announcing that the engineers of Mr. SQUIER's company had commenced their labors, append the following reflections:

"The antecedents of Mr. SQUIER, and his conduct in Nicaragua, where he was, according to the *Nicaraguense*, the precursor of WALKER, will cause suspicion to rest upon any project with which his name is associated. The fact of having selected the widest point of Central America, over a territory in which the obstacles are perfectly comprehended by those who know the route, leads us to believe that, at least, on the part of Mr. SQUIER, it is not a serious project, but will be made to serve ulterior plans of another species. The Panama Railroad, over a route of only forty-nine miles, cost four millions and a half of dollars—[the editor of the *Gaceta* may nearly double his figures]—and, notwithstanding, Mr. SQUIER would have us believe that that of Honduras, 160 miles in length, crossing a broken and irregular country, which, in part, we are assured, is inundated with water in the rainy season, and where expensive bridges have to be made, can be built at a cost of only seven millions of dollars.

But, admitting that the enterprise may be realized, the examples before us of what has been done, and what is being done, in analogous cases, should counsel us not to give entire faith to the promises which others here listened to and found themselves defrauded. The experience of the Governments of Nicaragua and New-Granada should be sufficient to warn Honduras against making too liberal concessions. Did not the Transit Company cheat the Government of Nicaragua out of the miserable per centage which it obligated itself to pay her? Did it not resort to the scurvy expedient of keeping a double set of books, in order to make it appear that its profits were much less than they really were, so that the Government which had so liberally opened its interoceanic way to it, might be the more easily fleeced out of its share in the enterprise? Is not the State of Panama now actually in danger of passing into alien hands, under pretexts that are never lacking when men are seeking to an injustice?

If Honduras should find herself fettered by promises and environed with difficulties growing out of a project, from which she now hopes so many advantages, she will not have the excuse of inexperience, having these near examples before her eyes. We repeat, that to our mind, this railroad over more than 50 leagues of a territory like that of Honduras, is, we will not say an impossibility, because this word has lost its significance in this age; but it will cost such an immense sum, that it is very difficult to believe that anybody has taken it into serious consideration. Thus, it is to be feared that this project is to be made to serve other ends on the part of its author and a portion of those associated with him; ends against which Honduras would do well to be on her guard."

The survey of the Pacific terminus of the road at La Union is progressing satisfactorily.

F. W. R.

Nicaraguan Address to the Central American States.

Mr. MANUEL J. GUTIERREZ, commissioned by His Excellency, the provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the 4th inst., delivered to His Excellency, the President of Costa Rica, the following decree:

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

"*The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to her inhabitants:*

Nicaragua, highly grateful for the eminent services which the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras have given her in defence of her independence and liberty against the Usurper, WILLIAM WALKER; making use of her authority, has resolved to decree and

DECREES:

ART. 1. To pass a vote of thanks to the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras, as a testimony of gratitude on the part of Nicaragua, for the services they have given as true brothers and friends.

ART. 2. These sentiments will be transmitted to the respective Governments through the medium of a commission, which is actually named.

Given at Leon on the 6th day of May, 1857.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Mr. GUTIERREZ, on delivering this honorable manifestation, said:

Most Excellent Sir: In delivering to Your Excellency, by commission of the Government of Nicaragua, the decree in which that neighboring and sister Republic manifests to the Government and people of Costa Rica its gratitude for the efficacious manner in which they have cooperated in the struggle against filibusterism, I have a double share of satisfaction. Although a Costaricenian, a quality on which I rest my greatest pride, I cannot forget that in Nicaragua I first saw the light, and I feel for each a people the liveliest sympathies. Thus it is that being deputed the medium of Nicaragua's sentiments of gratitude to Costa Rica, I experience the sweet emotion of love of country doubly satisfied.

The war which terminated on the 1st of last May has occasioned immense evils in Central America, and Nicaragua has especially been the victim of the odious domination of the adventurer horde; but it is necessary to acknowledge that this conflict has also brought important results to Central American Nationality, if we know how to profit by the union which the common danger has produced. These results are very particularly felt between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who can and ought to-day be cemented, by the generosity of the one and the gratitude of the other, a compact of sincere union and fraternity which will constitute the two people into one single family, without prejudicing their respective political existence.

If at another period Nicaragua, led away by disordered ideas of parties and factions, looked on Costa Rica with rivalry; if at any time, on account of the anarchy which has cost so many pieces that Central American section, some bad spirit has been stirred up which caused disunion between the two people, to-day Nicaragua delights to protest against errors which were rather the offspring of her unfortunate situation than of her true conviction; to-day, in acknowledging herself a debtor to Costa Rica for the liberty which has been restored to her, and for the enjoyment of so many benefits which had been snatched from her, she gives her a guarantee for the future which Costa Rica will not implore in vain.

This union, Sir, based on the reciprocal interests, and on the sentiments of gratitude of the Nicaraguan people, has the stamp of permanency: it is not written in protocols and treaties which can be torn asunder by specious pretexts; it is engraven on the hearts, written with the blood of martyrs to Central American independence, and sanctioned by the great and heroic sacrifices made by Costa Rica in favor of her brothers of Nicaragua.

May your Excellency deign to accept Nicaragua's expression of gratitude delivered in the decree which I have the honor to present, and declare it to the virtuous Costa Rican people whom Nicaragua will not cease to admire.

His Excellency answered:

"I have heard with singular delight the manifestation which you have made to me in the name of the Government of Nicaragua, as a vote of thanks for the services given to that Republic in the war which has terminated.

When on the 1st of May, last year, I called the people under my rule, to arms, in order to destroy the impious horde which forced Nicaragua into so ignominious slavery, I was not blind to the danger which the army ran at whose head I was going to place myself, nor to the series of evils which war always brings in its train; but I confided in the national honor, in the noble gallantry of the Costaricenians, and in the cooperation of the Central Americans, and that one of the most righteous causes which history could present, would not succumb when sustained by the natural firmness and perseverance of a people who were about to fight for their liberty and their most sacred rights.

Victory has crowned our efforts, and the peace which we have obtained on the battle field, already begins to produce most acceptable well-being.

May this peace be permanent, and bring to Nicaragua happy results; may the Central American confederacy realized by the thunder of the cannon of the most audacious enemy, be always endurable, and may the independence, aggrandizement and glory of Central America be the most pleasant and endearing idea to which all Central Americans will direct their efforts.

Two Weeks Later from South America.

The Elections in Ecuador—Revolutionary Movements in Peru—Meeting of the Chilian Congress—Yellow Fever in Bolivia, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

By the British steamer *Lima*, we have dates from Valparaiso to June 15; Lima and Callao to the 26th, and Guayaquil to July 1.

ECUADOR.

The primary elections had terminated generally in favor of the Government, although the opposition claim that it was done by fraud. President ROBLES, who since his election has left the reins of Government in the hands of a substitute, has returned to Quito and taken possession of the helm. An agent of the British holders of Ecuadorian land bonds, has been examining the public lands, with a view to settling them with the Irish, Scotch and English agricultural laborers, so that the owners of the bonds may ultimately realize something on them. The plan of settling lands in the tropics with European laborers, is not likely to prove successful in any great degree.

The *cacao* excitement is still kept up in Guayaquil. The article has risen to the unprecedented price of $19 50 to $20 for 81 pounds, which must prove a losing operation to the European buyer.

PERU.

There has been no change in the situation of the hostile forces of President CASTILLA and VIVANCO in Arequipa. Each party have from two to three thousand men, three or four leagues apart, and each apparently much afraid of the other. VIVANCO is without money, however, except what he gets from forced loans, and must soon give in. He still holds the steam-frigate *Apurimac*, at Islay, and the steamer *Peytona*. In Lima there is considerable difficulty about the disposal of the prisoners taken by the Government on the 22d of May, at the attack of the revolutionists on Callao. The Convention is in favor of a general amnesty, but CASTILLA thinks the principals ought to be shot, as they had the temerity to try to do just what he *succeeded* in doing when he upset the Government in 1855. The Government is still nominally in the hands of the Council of Ministers, to whom CASTILLA made it over three months since when he went to attack VIVANCO at Lambeyeque, but he still pulls all the wires.

A British sailor, who had been placed in the guard-house at Callao for deserting his ship, to be kept there until the vessel was ready for sea, was shot dead by the guard while attempting to escape, and another sailor of the same ship was run through with a bayonet.

CHRISTOPHER W. SCHUTTE has petitioned the Convention for the exclusive privilege of establishing a Bank at Lima, with a charter for ten years, having a funded capital of three millions of dollars, two millions to be deposited in Peru and the other million in Europe. He proposes to discount bills, notes and loans, at rates of from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum, and sell Bills of Exchange against the capital deposited in Europe; the power also to issue BANK Bills, to be received in all government offices as a legal tender; the affairs of the bank to be reported and published every six months by a committee, one to be appointed by the Government, a second by the Commercial Tribunal, and a third by the bank. The proposition met with much favor amongst the Council of Ministers, and they ordered the scheme to be submitted to the Commercial Tribunal, composed of large capitalists, such as PETER CONROY, WILLIAM MOLEAN, JESUS ELIAS and JOSE CANEVERO, who approved of such an establishment, but hampered the proposition with so many disagreeable conditions, that the scheme is likely to fall through. The general rate of interest at Lima is 10 to 12 per cent. a year, and two per cent. a month for small amounts is not unfrequent. In this condition of things, rich money lenders are not likely to favor an institution which shall lessen their profits.

The British Admiral had delivered over to the Peruvian Government the war steamer *Tumbes*, seized by him from VIVANCO for boarding and robbing the British steamer *New-Granada* of money and arms.

A recent discovery of borax mines in South Peru has created a good deal of excitement. Some think they will prove as great a source of wealth as the guano islands. An official order prohibits the working of the mines until the Government can inform itself of the extent and value of the discovery.

CHILI.

Congress assembled at Santiago on the 1st of June, when President MONTT read a long message, the propositions of which, in general, were far from satisfying the expectations of the country. During the fortnight the assembled wisdom had been discussing the following propositions: The disencumbrance of entailed estates; the organization of the Consulates of the Republic; a grant of $10,000 to the firemen of Valparaiso, and increasing the annual allowance for implements, houses, etc., $4,000; the establishment of a light-house tax in the ports of the Republic—[the light-houses yet remain to be built]—the treaty of union between Chili, Peru and Ecuador; the admissions of the Legations of Guatemala and Salvador. It is announced that during the next fortnight the Government will ask permission to contract a foreign loan of $4,000,000, with which to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. A plan for regulating the Banks of circulation will also be presented.

The trials for conspiracy against the existing Government still hang, owing it is said, to the bad health of some of the members of the Court Martial.

The difficulty between the merchants of Valparaiso and the Courts is yet unsettled. A Chilian dealer had been buying goods largely, in bond, and dispatching many descriptions at a lower valuation than was warranted. In order to trace the fraud, it became necessary for the custom-house officers to examine the books of certain foreign merchants, which they undertook to do without instituting the necessary legal proceedings in such cases. The merchants resisted on the ground: 1st. That as no complaint was laid against them, nor were they in any degree suspected, they were not obliged to reveal their private operations, nor did their principles permit them to turn accusers or denouncers of other persons' operatives; and 2d. The individual in question, having presented merchandise in the custom house, and observed all the ceremonies prescribed by law to prevent frauds, it was impossible for merchants to admit the principle that articles legally dispatched could be subject to reclamations or searches on the Fiscal's part. In favor of their resistance, there is also a law declaring that a merchant's books can only be examined in case of an accusation or *indictment against the same merchant* whose books are demanded.

Notwithstanding this, the Judge imposed a fine on the first house which resisted the order to examine its books. The house appealed to the Supreme Court, and this tribunal confirmed the Judge's procedure.

Upon this decision a general meeting of merchants took place, when it was resolved to respect the decision of the tribunals, and in the meantime send a deputation to the President at Santiago, to represent to him how injurious such a decision is to foreign and native commerce.

The priesthood, since the Government has given indications of receding from the rightful position it took, that ecclesiastical should not override civil law, are getting bolder. The Archbishop of Santiago and the Bishops of Serena and Concepcion, now ask an amendment of several articles of the civil code that do not comport with the laws of the Church! Congress has not yet taken the subject into consideration.

The railroad trains ran for the first time on the 11th June as far as Quillota, 32 miles from Valparaiso towards Santiago, on which occasion the inhabitants gave a splendid banquet.

The British iron-built clipper ship *Allen* sunk at her anchorage in the bay of Valparaiso while discharging, it is supposed through carelessness. She was sold, as she lay at the bottom, for $1,000 to a speculator, who proposes to raise her.

The little steamer *Catapilco*, of only 42 tons, had arrived safely from England, after a voyage of nearly six months, a greater part of which time she lay in the Straits of Magellan.

Business in Valparaiso continued very dull. The market, in general, is largely stocked, and purchasers scarce. Carolina Rice brought $7 50@$7 75. Flour sold at $9 for Chili Southern, and $10 in small lots for Santiago, six months' credit. There were 65,000 quintals in the market, held for higher prices. American refined Sugar, 16 cents. American Pine Lumber, 200,000 feet just arrived, had not been sold. Copper in bars, $22 per quintal. Saltpetre in Iquique, $3 62. Lota Coal, $7 50. Costa Rica Coffee, $15. Cali Guano, $15 per ton. Freights to England, £4; to Hamburg, £3 10; United States, $20@$25. Exchange on London, 45 per cent., 60 days; on Paris, 60 days, 4 75f; United States, 60 days, 3 per cent. premium.

BOLIVIA.

Our dates are only up to May 22, which, I believe, are no later than those I sent you a fortnight since. The yellow fever continued its ravages at La Paz.

KANSAS.

The Troops at Lawrence—State of Feeling in the City—Prospects of a Peaceable Adjustment.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Friday, July 17, 1857.

My last letter was dated from Leavenworth. Business has brought me to Lecompton in the meantime, but the little intelligence I have to communicate is not the less reliable. The troops (somewhere between five and six hundred in number) left Fort Leavenworth yesterday (Thursday) morning about 8 o'clock. They marched all day, and at nightfall encamped on the banks of the Little Stranger, a winding rivulet whose course is through a deep ravine which, at the point of encampment, is some two hours' travel from Lawrence. Early to-day they struck their tents and resumed their march, under a broiling sun. Gov. WALKER, with his Aids-de-Camp, Capt. WALKER and Lieut. CARR, who had left Fort Leavenworth this morning in a Government ambulance, overtook the forces about an hour and a half after they had recommenced their journey. The Governor's party got in advance of the troops and reached the further bank of the Kaw River, immediately opposite Lawrence, soon after noon. A portion of his suite crossed the river, entered the town, which exhibited no indications of unusual excitement, conversed freely with several citizens, and returned to report progress. Their impression, so far as I have been able to gather it, was that Lawrence would "cave in," unhesitatingly; that the movement which had led to the calling out of the U. S. forces was so contemptible in itself that no military aid was needed for its suppression, that out of the 600 voters in the town not more than 120 were found to vote in favor of the charter, whilst 90 voted against it, and that none of the officers elected under this new scheme of organization would be found foolhardy enough to dare the forces of the general Government, by attempting to put the Municipal laws in force. They were even informed, I understand, that none of the city officers had been sworn in, that they had not even received their certificates of election, and that the only purposes of the proceeding so promptly condemned by the Territorial authorities, were the removal of dead offal from the town and its neighborhood, and the location of a site of a bridge across the Kansas river. Now, whilst giving every credit for good intentions to the citizens of Lawrence in this movement, I am compelled, *per force*, to say that the requirement contained in their charter for every city officer elected under it to take an oath to support the Constitution "of the State," (which is absurd,) and of the United States, was hardly necessary as a qualification in the procuring of the removal of dead dogs, cats and horses, and in determining the site of a bridge, and it seems to me very much like a dodge, and a very wretched dodge at that. It certainly failed to convince the Governor of the harmlessness of the intentions which led to the proceeding, for he ordered the troops to cross the river forthwith, which they did with the utmost alacrity, fording the river on a run, and apparently enjoying the thing hugely. The soldiers formed in companies on the other side, much to the edification of a crowd of idlers, foremost among whom I observed that crack-brained braggadocio, Gen. JIM LANE. Followed by the Governor in his ambulance they marched to the ground selected by Lieut. BUFORD, the Adjutant, and Lieut. ANDERSON, the Quartermaster, for the encampment, which is about a quarter of a mile from the town, up the river, where I now leave them.

P. H. C.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, the body of a lady, wife of Mr. J. C. PATTEN, was found in the area in front of the United States Hotel, in an awful mangled condition, having fallen from the third-story window. Her skull was crushed in on the left temple, the face terribly contused, both shoulders and legs broken. The fracture of the skull was sufficient to cause almost instant death. She was picked up by the bar keeper, and conveyed inside the house. She was breathing heavily at the time she was picked up, but died in less than three-quarters of an hour.—*Cincinnati Republic.*

There are eight surviving Ex-Governors of New-York, viz.: Van Buren, Throop, Seward, Bouck, Hunt, Fish, Seymour and Clark. Massachusetts has but six, viz.: Everett, Morton, Briggs, Bontwell, Clifford and Washburn. Pennsylvania has but four: Ritner, Porter, Johnson and Bigler.

British Consulate authority at New-York, whose counsel you will take with regard to the temporary disposal of yourself and party, and the stay of which party is not to be delayed one moment longer than necessary at that place.

You are to concert measures for the readiest means of conveying yourself and party to the nearest British port or vessel-of-war attached to that station, taking care to report your arrival and subsequent proceedings to the Commander-in-Chief or senior naval officer on the North American and West Indian station.

I need scarcely inform you that every courtesy is to be shown to all Americans, authorities or others, during your stay in that country.

You are to take particular precaution that, by being kept in due subordination, the conduct of your party will be such as under no circumstance to give cause of complaint to the American Government.

You are to give the American authorities, if required, the documents with which I furnish you, relating to my reasons for detaining the *Panchita*, and also containing the list of the goods in her hold, as well as the certificate of her mustering of the crew.

The officers and crew of the *Panchita* are to be treated with all respect and consideration during the time you are in temporary charge, and with no restrictions of any kind, except for the safety of the bark, yourself and party.

The department of your party is to be in all respects the same as if on board any of her Majesty's ships of war.

You are to take the earliest opportunity of communicating to me all your movements, and news of the *Panchita*, and any other matter you consider worthy of notice, keeping a log of your proceedings.

You are to remember that the greatest care is to be taken of the ship and everything belonging to her, so that she may be handed over in every respect as near as possible as in her present condition. You will be victualled for three months, and will be guided by the copy of the Admiralty instructions herein inclosed.

FAIRFAX MORESBY,
Commander H. M. sloop *Sappho*.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP SAPPHO, }
RIVER CONGO, May, 15 1857. }

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 9th instant I proceeded with the pinnace and gig of this sloop to Ponta de Lenha for the purpose of examining the American bark *Panchita*. On my way to which vessel I met the master, to whom I expressed a wish to muster his crew, and no objection being made, in company with him I proceeded, first to a Portuguese factory on shore, where three of his crew lay sick; having seen them I went—still accompanied by the master of the *Panchita* and a Mr. Rickaby, agent for Brockhouse & Co., as well as by Mr. Frederick Wells, master of her Majesty's sloop under my command—on board the *Panchita*, where on continuing the muster I found the crew list incorrect, several men not being able to answer the names stated to belong to them on the muster list, the master appearing to know his own crew. I then asked Peningsion to look into the hold; the master refused, though having previously stated in the presence of Mr. Rickaby that he had no objection to my looking, provided that I did not go down. In the circumstance confirming the opinion that I had already received of the *Panchita* being engaged in illegal traffic of slaves, induced me to inform the master that I considered it my duty to detain him, with a view to give him over to the first American man-of-war I could meet, on which the master threw up all further charge of the vessel, informing me that he did not know what was in his hold, and saying he wished to have a correct list taken, which, on the 11th, was done, (10th, Sunday, intervening,) when was found, as by the accompanying account.

The vast quantity of fresh water still further corroborating my suspicions, I have taken upon myself the great responsibility of sending the said *Panchita* to New-York for the decision of the United State authorities.

This I do in perfect knowledge of the importance of the step I take, incited thereto by the unfortunate fact of the total absence of anything like an American naval authority, and that, in consequence of the *Panchita*'s detention, may be prolonged to an indefinite period; and further, by the firm conviction that, if some steps be not taken, there is nothing whatever to prevent the American flag from sanctioning any vessel, openly, in the eyes of the world, equipping and trading with slaves in any part of the African Coast, rendering not only the treaty between Great Britain and the United States a dead letter, but making all other treaties with whatever nation, just the value of so much waste paper.

I here again heartily deplore the singular absence of all American naval force, which has thrown on my shoulders this onerous duty, almost more than their share and trust, under the circumstances. I may look for your approval and support in moving my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty to countenance the steps I have taken, solely with the view to prevent the wholesale pressure of the oefarious traffic I am here to put a stop to by every means in my power.

The *Panchita*'s requiring some ballast and a trifling refit, (being ill-found to a degree unusual in an American merchant vessel,) will not start till on or about the 20th inst. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FAIRFAX MORESBY, Commander.

[COPY.]

We, the undersigned, with the captain of the American bark *Panchita*, and at his own request, have taken a strict and careful account of all the goods contained in the hold of the said bark, and find as follows, viz.:

Butter in cask	42 lbs.
Rum, in casks	10 in No.
Water casks containing salt water	3 in No.
Water casks containing fresh water	46 in No.
Water casks containing brackish water	24 in No.
Empty water casks	22 in No.
Salt beef, in casks	9 in No.
Gum, in bags	39 in No.
Bread, in casks	11 in No.
Mackerel, in half-barrel	2 in No.
Cracked corn, in barrels	1½ in No.
Vinegar	2 gallons.
Molasses, in barrel	½ in No.
Salt, in barrel	½ in No.
Rice, in barrels	1½ in No.

Given under our hands, on board the *Panchita*, 11th May, 1857.

JAMES BOYD,
Captain of English brig *Dauntless*,
As referee for Commander Moresby.

J. F. D. RICKABY,
Agent for R. Brockhouse, Esq., Salem, Mass.,
As referee for Capt. Sladden.

I hereby certify this to be a true copy.

FRED'K WELLS, Master of H. M. ship *Sappho*.

We hereby certify this to be a true and correct account,

FAIRFAX MORESBY, Commander of H. M. S. *Sappho*.
FRED'K B. SLADDEN, Master of *Panchita*.

DUPLICATE.

This is to certify that I detained the American bark *Panchita*, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and in the absence of any American man-of-war, to whom reference might be made—have sent her to New-York for the decision of the United States authorities.

Given on board Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, this 15th day of May, 1857.

FAIRFAX MORESBY, Commander,
Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*.

DUPLICATE.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, were present during the time that Captain Moresby was mustering the crew of the American bark *Panchita*, (with the consent of the captain,) on the afternoon of the 9th instant, and that the crew list was not found to be correct. Also, that some of the men could not answer to their names when called.

Given under our hands, on board the *Panchita*, the 11th day of May, 1857.

FREDERICK WELLS, Master,
Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*.
J. F. D. RICKABY, Merchant,
At Ponta de Lenha.

SCHEDULE B.

MR. CAPTAIN SLADDEN: The vessel now being ready, and as I have concluded my affairs in this river for the moment, I wish, in accordance with my charter party, to continue my business on the coast; consequently, I wish you to write me, stating when the vessel will be ready to sail.

A. C. DE MESQUITA.

F. B. SLADDEN, Captain bark *Panchita*: This evening I start in the Portuguese schooner *Rioal* for the northern ports, to conclude the purchase of your cargo, which will consist of dye-woods, copper, gum and oil. To-morrow you will proceed with the bark under your command to Cabenda. On board the bark you have sufficient rum to purchase from twenty to twenty five pipes palm oil, as, also, some gum copal, and for which I have already informed you respecting the measures and prices at which these goods should be purchased. I think that in forty or fifty days the bark will be entirely loaded and ready to sail for New-York. As soon as I obtain fifty tons of wood I will immediately advise you that you may come to Loango, in order to receive it. I trust that you are getting better, as also your crew. In case you should want more negroes for the service of the vessel, you have but to ask them of Mr. Samuel Punce, of Cabenda, to whom, by this opportunity, I write, recommending that he should do everything he can to be useful to you in anything you may require. I have nothing further to add, confiding in your zeal and activity in everything that comes under your charge.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. C. DE MESQUITA.

AMERICAN BARK PANCHITA, }
PORTO DE LENHA, May 9, 1857. }

A. C. MESQUITA—*Sir*: Yours of this date came on board at 9 A. M., to which I beg to inform you I shall attend strictly to your instructions with regard to the purchase or traffic of my homeward cargo. I have only further to state, that the *Panchita* will be ready for sea, and proceed to Cabenda to-morrow morning (10th). The provisions are stowed, and ballast on board, remaining only for you to attend to place on board six Cabenda men to-night, my crew, as you are aware, being unfit to work, having the African fever. I am, yours,

F. B. SLADDEN.

PORTO DE LENHA, May 16, 1857.

A. C. MESQUITA, Esq.—*Sir*: You will observe by the charter party between yourself and F. B. Sladden (self), of the *Panchita*, that a stipulated sum is to be paid to me in drafts on the United States every two months to date. I have not received any since December 26, 1856. I beg you will now fulfill your agreement before the *Panchita* sails for New-York, to which port she is now going to proceed. Yours,

F. B. SLADDEN.

PORTO DE LENHA, May 16, 1857.

Capt. F. B. SLADDEN, Bark *Panchita*: Your favor to-day has been duly received and contents known. I have sold, as you well know, but little of the cargo brought by the bark in consequence of the scarceness of palm oil in this port last year. Nobody will purchase goods for money, but in exchange for native goods. This is one of the reasons why that has been so difficult for me to raise money to pay the enormous expenses made with the bark in consequence of her damaged condition on her arrival to this port. The cargo arrived here in bad condition; the rum very short, and the rice, codfish and bread all damaged on account of their long stay in New-York. In consequence of all these misfortunes it will be impossible for me to pay you now for the time the bark has been at my service; but as soon as I arrive at New-York, which will be by the first opportunity, I will satisfy you. I remain, yours,

A. C. DE MESQUITA.

Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York—*John P. Weeks* vs. *Odevaine and Ireland, Impleaded with Fairfax Moresby*—*City, County and State of New-York, ss.*—Arthur J. Ireland being sworn, maketh oath and saith—That he is an assistant-surgeon in Her Britannic Majesty's naval service; that he was attached to the British vessel-of-war *Sappho*, on the coast of Africa, in May last, she then lying off Shark's Point, near Ponta de Lenha; that deponent was ordered to go on board of the brig *Panchita*, at the same time Lieutenant Odevaine was put in charge of her, as referred to in his affidavit hereto annexed, and which this deponent has read; that deponent was directed to go on board simply in his professional capacity as surgeon, and he says he was so on board only, and came in her to New-York in that capacity, and took no command or charge of her at any time; that he did not ever see the said *Panchita* until after she had been overhauled and her master had abandoned his command of her as detailed in Lieutenant Odevaine's said affidavit; and he says that the contents of such affidavit are true. And this deponent says that after the said *Panchita* was taken in charge by the United States Marshal, and libeled by the United States District Attorney, and on the 10th day of July, inst., this deponent was arrested and held to bail by the Sheriff of New-York in this action to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; that this deponent is an utter stranger in the United States of America, being without pecuniary means, not known, and had it not been for the British Consul and the standing counsel of the Consulate in New-York, this deponent would have been at this time in prison under such his arrest in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. And this deponent further says that he has not at present put in his answer to this action, nor has his bail justified.

A. J. IRELAND, Assistant-Surgeon R. N.

Sworn at the City of New York, the twenty-first day of July, 1857, before me, DANIEL SEIXAS, Commissioner of Deeds.

POINTS FOR LIEUTENANT ODEVAINE AND ASSISTANT-SURGEON IRELAND.

I. Vessel, apparel and furniture are hero, safe, so that the value is not to be taken into account. Not as if she had been lost by us.

Cargo, evidently belongs to the charterer, Mesquita, so that neither that, nor any damages connected with it, can be claimed by plaintiff.

Then, it is reduced to the point of injury arising to plaintiff in relation to monthly payment of charter money, say $700 a month.

Fifty-six days is the extent of time she was in charge of Lieutenant Odevaine; say $1,306 66.

But, even supposing a wrongful act by us, we are amenable to the *charterer*, not to the owner. And this very charterer, Mesquita, *did* claim ownership. A wrongful act by a third party can never annul or affect a charter party. The charterer is the owner for the time being, and he must be the complaining party against us. See 100 Mesquita's letter, in schedule, under date of May 16, 1857, and which was after the alleged seizure, recognizing his liability and promising to settle in New-York. Seizure by Commander Moresby was on May 9. Try this two ways:

1. If this vessel was seized because there was something wrong about her—a wrong encouraged or caused by Mesquita, then *he*, the charterer, cannot make that a ground for getting rid of the charter party, and he would be liable to the real owner.

2. If there was no lawful cause for seizure, then the case stands as between owner and charterer, as though nothing had transpired; and the charter party remains intact. The owner has performed all he covenanted to do; the private wrong done by a third party cannot release or take away the rights and liabilities of the charterer.

The general rule is, that nothing short of blockade and war may destroy charter parties.

II—In case this vessel should be condemned as having been engaged, in some way, in the Slave-trade, these defendants cannot be held in damages.

Again, it is a grave question, whether this vessel is not to be put on the same footing with cases where a ship is seized as a prize; and, therefore, whether this Court will take jurisdiction?

Also, it is a serious question under the code, whether this Court really has jurisdiction of the case, as revealed by the depositions?

III.—The *Resolute*, an abandoned *British* vessel, was taken possession of by American authorities and carried to England and delivered to the authorities. This act brought the personal appearance and approval of the Queen, and a present of a magnificent sword to Captain *Hartstein* of the American Navy. An *American* vessel, the *Panchita*, after command of her had been abandoned, is taken possession of by British officers, and given up to American authorities, and these officers are arrested and only escape a prison by strangers becoming their bail to the Sheriff in the sum of $15,000!!

Mr. Charles Edwards, for the defendant, said: Although, if your Honor please, the merits are not allowed to be made prominent on a motion to discharge an arrest, yet, they may be somewhat looked at on an application to lower the amount of bail.

Aside from the facts that the parties arrested are subordinate, and may not, therefore, be amenable—or, if so, certainly not to the extraordinary amount for which they are held to bail, there are circumstances which may be fairly pressed on the mind of the Judge. The other side desire to make strong complaint, both to our own home Government and to this Court, on account of a seeming claim of right of search on the part of the British authorities. No such right is claimed; but the question is a very different one when a supposed wrong-doer is cruising about. A thief must run his chance of being overhauled; a vessel having a piratical character has to risk consequences; and this bark, having her hundred of fresh water casks on board, and other suspicious circumstances, is not situated like an honest American ship who may be wrongly overhauled on account of getting men out of her crew or attempted to be searched as though war was going on.

Aside from any present claim to discharge the order for arrest, let me see whether the amount, now claimed, is not grossly too much.

The vessel, apparel and furniture are here, in this port, safe, intact; so that her value is not to be taken into account. It is not, as if any act of ours had destroyed, cast away or injured the bark. Although appearances have caused her to be libelled by the United States, yet her owner can hold her.

Then, as to the cargo. This does not belong to the owner, but to the charterer, Mesquita; so that neither the cargo, nor any damages connected with it, can be claimed by the plaintiff, the owner.

And, even supposing, for a moment, that the owner has any rights as against a third person in relation to the charter money, still the amount will, in no way justify the sum for which the parties are held to bail ($15,000.) Fifty six days is the extent of the time which she has been in charge of Lieutenant Odevaine; and the whole amount, calculating the rate of charter-money at $700 a month, would be $1,306 66.

But, even supposing, for an instant, a wrongful act by us, we are amenable to the charterer, A. C. De Mesquita, and not to the owner. And this very charterer, Mesquita, did claim ownership, as one of our affidavits shows.

A wrongful act by a third party can never annul or affect a charter party. The charterer is the owner for the time being, and he, if anybody, must be the complaining party against us. (Morgridge *vs.* Eveleth, 9 Metcalf, 233; Hutton *vs.* Bragg, 7 Taint., 14; Sonree *vs.* Thornton, 627.) And see, too, Mesquita's letter, under date of the 16th of May, 1857, which was after the alleged seizure, and yet he, evidently, looked upon the charter party as still binding on him and subsisting.

Try this in two ways: First—If this vessel was seized because there was something wrong about her, a wrong encouraged or caused by this Mesquita, then *he*, the charterer, cannot make that a ground for getting rid of the charter-party, and he would be liable to the real owner. Second—If there were no lawful cause for seizure, then the case stands, as between owner and charterer, as though nothing had transpired, and the charter-party remains intact. The owner has performed all he covenanted to do; the private wrong done by a third party cannot release or take away the rights and liabilities of the charterer.

The general rule is, that nothing short of war, blockade or embargo can destroy a charter-party.

With these points, I am content to leave my application to your Honor. And yet, while what I am about to say may have no effect on merits, and possibly may have to be passed unheeded by the Court, I cannot forbear a remark or two growing out of an incident which all should remember. It is only a few months ago that an abandoned British vessel, the *Resolute*, was taken possession of by the American authorities and carried to England, offered, accepted, delivered to the British authorities. Such an act brought forth the hearty gratitude of merchants and the pleased acknowledgments of the whole of Great Britain; nay, the very Sovereign not only approved, and by personal appearance beautifully acknowledged the graceful act, but presented to Captain Hartstein a magnificent sword by way of future remembrance. An American vessel, the *Panchita*, after all command of her had been abandoned, is brought to the United States; offered, accepted and delivered to American legal authorities,—and these commissioned officers are threatened with a prison and held to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

AFFIDAVITS ON THE PART OF THE VESSEL.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick Sladden, of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, being duly sworn, says that he was the master of the bark *Panchita*, of the port of New-York, from December, 1856, until her seizure on the 9th of May, 1857. Deponent says that it is not true that he abandoned the said vessel, or all control or command of her, or refused to work her while no the Congo River, as stated in the affidavit of the defendant, Charles D. J. Odevaine; deponent further says that it is not true that A. C. De Mesquita came on board of said *Panchita* and claimed her with the articles on board her as his property; deponent further says that the crew of the *Panchita* all had certificates of protection duly issued by the authority of the Government of the United States by the Collector of the Port of New-York, in pursuance of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and as such were as much entitled to the protection of the Government of the United States as native born citizens. Deponent further says, that both of the defendants Odevaine and Ireland, participated in the illegal and wrongful removal of the said *Panchita* from the coast of Africa, and aided and assisted the defendant Moresby in the various acts by which the plaintiff was deprived of his said property. But said defendants, Odevaine and Ireland, at all times professed to be acting under the orders and command of said Moresby. Deponent further says, that he never told Captain Fairfax Moresby that he did not know what was in the hold of said *Panchita*, but he did refuse to allow said Fairfax Moresby, or any other British officer, to remove the hatches of said vessel.

Deponent further says, that it is not true that he did not know the names of the crew of the *Panchita*; that he did know them, but that all of said crew but one were at the time sick with the African fever.

Deponent further says, that the affidavit heretofore made by him, a duplicate copy of which is herewith attached and made a part of this affidavit, is in all respects true and contains a true statement of the transactions of this deponent in reference to said *Panchita*.

FREDERICK B. SLADDAN.

Sworn before me this 27th July, 1857.

THOS. BOESE,
Commissioner of Deeds.

(Here follows the affidavit of Capt. Sladden, dated 11th July, 1857, and sent to Washington. It is substantially the same as his statement of the circumstances of the seizure, which was published in all the papers as soon as the *Panchita* was brought into port. And it also sets forth that the voyage was a proper and legitimate one. That he never was employed on board a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, and would not have gone on this vessel if intended for that purpose.)

City and County of New-York, ss: Robert Hodge, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that he is a native of Great Britain; that he is a duly naturalized citizen of the United States, and was naturalized in the Superior Court of the City of New-York in the year 1854, as will appear by the records of said Court; that he sailed with the *Panchita* from this port in December last, as mate of said vessel, for a voyage to the Coast of Africa and back; That he has heard the affidavit of the master of said vessel and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true. Deponent further says that there was no intention, to his knowledge, information or belief, on the part of the master, supercargo, or of any one connected with said vessel, to use her or anything in her in the slave trade, or in any manner other than in a legitimate voyage. That no negro was on board the vessel at the time of her seizure, except two, who had been hired to sweep the decks, and who had been employed temporarily owing to the sickness of the crew of said *Panchita*. Deponent further says that the seizure of said vessel was forcible, and that a canoe was drawn on deponent to prevent him from going down the forecastle.

Sworn before me this 27th July, 1857.

THOS. BOESE, Com. of Deeds.

POINTS SUBMITTED BY JUDGE DEAN.

I. The complaint and affidavits show clearly that this is an action in which by law the defendants are liable to arrest, because it is "for the recovery of damages, on a cause of action not arising out of contract, when the defendants are not residents of the State."

a. The cause of action being one in which the plaintiff is entitled, as a matter of right, to hold defendants to bail, the Court will not, on this motion, go into an examination of the case on the merits. This is only to be where the action is one in which the right to bail depends upon the attending circumstances, as on contracts, where fraud is alleged, or to recover property which has been removed, or of the other cases where the intent is material. Here the action is for a wrong *ex delicto*.

b. If the plaintiff fails to recover, the defendants have an undertaking to pay their damages. Sec. 179. Code, 3 Pr. Rep. 265 and 219.

II. But if the Court will inquire into the merits, and grant the defendants the benefit of a preliminary trial, the order of arrest should not be vacated, or in any respect modified or changed.

1. Defendants are non-residents, and confessedly intend to leave the jurisdiction to the Court, so that a judgment would be wholly ineffectual without the bail.

2. The defendants are without pecuniary means to pay the judgment. (Fol. 11, affidavit of Odevaine.)

3. As the seizure of the plaintiff's property was by direction of a superior officer, the British Government will not allow them to be imprisoned. If, however, the bail is discharged, plaintiff has no hold upon the British Government, except through the dilatory process of diplomatic negotiations.

4. The seizure was wholly wrongful; no British vessel has a right in time of peace to search or seize an American vessel.

5. The pretence that the *Panchita* was engaged in the Slave-trade, is wholly false on their own showing. No slaves on board. Crew all sick. Regularly documented. No preparations for receiving or keeping slaves. Positive oath of the Captain. The water-casks; these were for palm oil. Crew not American; there is no law that requires that they should be native born; vol. 1, Statute at Large, page 477, (act entitled "an act for the protection of American seamen.") Laws 1813, vol. 2, Statutes at Large, pages 809 and 810, sec. 9 and 10.

6. But even if it was doubtful as to the traffic in which the *Panchita* was to engage, the seizure was wrongful.

Our own war vessels, and not those of foreign governments, are to see that our flag is not abused by protecting an illegal traffic.

c. The intent to engage in the Slave-trade is not piracy, but the actual seizing, &c., of slaves. Laws of 1820, ch. 113. 3 vol. St. at Large, 600, sec. 4 and 5. No pretence that this was a piratical vessel.

d. By the laws of 1819, Stat. at Large, 532, the armed vessels of the United States are placed at the disposal of the President, to be employed on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, to suppress the Slave-trade.

e. By treaty of 1842, vol. 8, U. S. Stat. at Large, 576, Sec. 8: "Each shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, &c., * * * to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade." Captain Fairfax Moresby and Lieutenant Odevaine decide that the President is not fulfilling his treaty stipulations, and that they will do what the United States ought to do—seize and search American merchantmen. A nation only can do this in exercise of its right of eminent domain, so to speak. As it affords protection to its commerce, it has a right to know that that commerce is legitimate. Further than this the right cannot be maintained. It is like the search-warrant in the hands of the citizen.

III. The defendants Odevaine and Ireland are not exonerated from liability by showing that they made the seizure in obedience to the orders of their superior officer. An order to commit a trespass can afford no justification to the person by whom it was executed (Harmony *vs.* Mitchell, 13 Haw. R. 115.)

a. The defendant in the above cause had taken property by order of Col. Doniphan, in the Mexican war. The cause was tried in the United States Circuit Court in this City, and judgment obtained for more than $90,000. Affirmed in the United States Supreme Court.

b. The fact that defendants have not converted the property to their own use is wholly immaterial. The question is not, have defendants been benefited, but has plaintiff been injured.

c. This principle is well understood in the English courts, as will be seen by reference to the case of Morton *vs.* Fahrigas, 1 Cowp. 180. "Capt. Gamhier, of the British Navy, by order of Admiral Foscawen, pulled down the house of some settlers on the coast of Nova Scotia, who were supplying the sailors with spirituous liquors, the health of the sailors being injured by frequenting them. The motive was a laudable one and the act done for the public service. Yet it was an invasion of the rights of private property, and without the authority of law, and the officer who executed the order was held liable to an action, and the settlers recovered damages against him to the value of the property destroyed."

IV. The other ground of exemption is also equally unavailable to these defendants, viz.: that the plaintiff has made an application to the Government for redress.

1. The British Government may refuse to ratify the acts of its officers.

2. No one is bound to any one remedy.

3. We may be told to establish our rights in the courts, and then that the Government will recognize them.

4. No trespasser can turn the plaintiff off until he has been paid.

5. Our Government has answered satisfactorily, but we prefer to endure even the law's delays rather than place our sole reliance on the "silent craft" of diplomacy.

V. This action can be maintained in the Courts of this State, though the act complained of was done on the high seas and under color of authority. (Wilcox *vs.* McKenzie, 7 Hill 95.)

VI. The amount of bail should not be reduced, because there is no evidence of over value; and if the taking was wrongful, as alleged, the plaintiff should be fully indemnified.

1. The Court will not, on this motion, inquire into the rights as between owner and charterer.

2. Without this seizure no question could have been raised between owner and charterer.

Judge Dean, Counsel for the owner of the *Panchita*, followed at some length, elaborating the foregoing points of his argument. At the close Judge INGRAHAM delivered the following

DECISION OF THE COURT DENYING THE MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST.

INGRAHAM, F. J.—The defendants were trespassers if the vessel of the plaintiff at the time of the capture was not engaged in the Slave-trade. From the papers submitted to me on this motion, there is nothing to warrant such a conclusion. Where a person's property is interfered with by a trespasser, and dominion exercised over it to the exclusion of his own authority, he may abandon it to the trespasser, and claim from him, by way of damages, the whole value of the property. He is not required to follow after the property and seek to recover it back by legal proceedings. In the present case, the plaintiff is under an obligation to defend the proceedings in the United States Court. The defendants have taken from him his vessel—he may abandon any claim for it in that proceeding, and seek to recover its value from those by whose agency he was deprived of his property. In the present case it may be hard for the defendants to be held responsible because they act in obedience to the commands of a superior officer, but where a trespass is committed, all aiding in that trespass are liable, whether acting in obedience to orders of their superior officers or not. But I would not hold persons in such a position liable for anything more than actual damages. The vessel is valued at $8,000. The money to be earned by the charter party was about $4,000. The residue of the amount is small enough to cover interest, costs and expenses. The defendants ask leave to offer affidavits to show that the value of the vessel is exaggerated. In ordinary cases that would be a matter of defence on the trial, but under the peculiar circumstances of this case I am disposed to allow a renewal of the motion to mitigate the amount of bail in this particular. Motion to discharge the order of arrest is denied, without prejudice to a motion to mitigate the amount on the value of the property on peyment of costs.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 28.

Before Judge Betts.

SUPPLIES—LIEN—DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Henry C. Beach et al. vs. *The Schooner Native and George Cornelius.*—This was a libel for supplies. The schooner was owned in New-Jersey and was supplied in this port with a set of sails by the written order of her master, with directions to charge them to the vessel and her owners.

Held by the Court: That it is not an open question to speculate upon, in regard to the general authority of the maritime law, when the text of an express decision of the United States Supreme Court stands in the way. (19 How. 359 Pratt *vs.* Reed.) The Court say an implied hypothecation of the vessel cannot arise under a credit to the master, less stringent than are required to support a bottomry.

That there is no footing for argument in this case, but that a bottomry hypothecation by the master, entered into upon the facts in proof, would have been void. Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For claimant's—Messrs. Larned & Bell, and Mr. Platt.

BOTTOMRY—PROOF—LIEN.

Sidney Cornelius vs. *The Schooner Native*—This was a libel upon a bottomry. The case comes before the Court not securely and perplexed in the statement of facts, that it is impossible to ascertain its actual merits, or whether either party contesting has a lien upon the vessel.

A reference ordered to a commissioner to report the facts, showing the bottomry to have been primarily valid, and yet a subsisting lien upon the vessel.

For libelant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue. For claimants—Messrs. Larned & Bell, and Mr. Platt.

COLLISION—STEAM-TUGS.

Alfred M. Hovey vs. *The steamboat Sarah E. Brown.*—This was a libel for collision, filed by the owner of the barge *Mirth*. The barge was taken in tow by the tug *Thomas Riley*, from the foot of Pier No. 6 East River, to be towed to Pier No. 3. The *Sarah E. Brown* was lying at the foot of Pier No. 5 when the *Riley* got under way. She was cast off, her head pushed out with a pole, and her engine started, as the *Riley* was approaching, and the two vessels were then moving in the same general direction, and were nearly side by side, when the steam of the *Brown* was cut off, and her head way checked. Her engine was then again started, and she was brought up against the side of the barge, breaking it in, and sinking her. The tide was flood. The distance the barge was to be towed was about 400 yards, in nearly a straight line.

Held by the Court—That it was a palpable fault for the *Brown* to put out nearly under the foot of the *Riley* at so very short a distance off, with intent to pass ahead of her, and after having stopped to renew her effort, and come upon the barge when there was no apparent hope to be able to get past her in that direction.

Strictly the *Riley* ought to have stopped and backed after the *Brown* put out, in order to lend every assistance to preventing a collision, but as the *Brown* did not back her own engines, nor is it proved that the *Riley* could at that position of the two vessels have herself prevented the collision without the active aid of the *Brown*, the omission of the *Riley* to make the effort does not relieve the *Brown* from her responsibility for the first and leading fault.

Decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant—Mr. Platt. For claimant—Mr. McMahon.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—SWEAT—BILLS OF LADING.

Lorenzo N. Enequist vs. *George B. Morewood et al.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the bark *Gottland*, to recover the sum of $9,150 freight, upon a cargo of pepper, &c., brought from Batavia in the vessel. The respondents, who were assignees of bills of lading, claimed to deduct upwards of $4,700 damages, occasioned by negligence in stowing the cargo, short delivery, &c.

Held by the Court—That the cargo was well stowed, and that the libelant was not responsible for injuries to the cargo, from sweeting of the ship, without his fault, that being a risk of the affreighter.

Decree for libelant for amount claimed, unless the respondents elect to have a reference to compute the amount due, or to prove short delivery of cargo.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondents, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Benedict.

IDENTIFIED.—The crazy German who died yesterday morning in the Station-house of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, has been identified as ROBERT WEAVER, of No. 87 Chatham street, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES AND ADVERTISEMENTS.
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III. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York Central Railway and Connections from New-York, Boston and Albany to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c.

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VII. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Michigan Southern Railway and Connections from Chicago to Toledo, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New-York, Boston, &c.

VIII. SEVENTY MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and Canadas.

IX. RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway; Report from the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railway, &c.

X. IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS in reference to Baggage, Hacks, Time Tables, &c.

XI. SKELETON TOURS, FROM NEW-YORK TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, with an approximate statement of the time required to travel from place to place, and the duration of the halts to be made at the most remarkable spots; compiled from Appleton's Illustrated Hand-Book of Travel, to which the traveler is referred for fuller information.

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XIII. A LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

XIV. INDEX OF LEADING RAILWAYS.

XV. INDEX OF UPWARD OF 3,000 PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, in connection with Railways.

XVI. A LIST OF THE HOTELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

XVII. A GAZETEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.

XVIII. SEVENTY MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.

XIX. NEW TIME TABLES, corrected to date.

XX. A COMMERCIAL REGISTER OF PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES.

XXI. STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.

NOTICE.—The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the comprehensive system of Through Routes embodied in this Number of the Guide, by which passengers can ascertain the shortest and most direct route to and from the principal cities in the Union without the necessary labor attending an examination of the separate Maps and Time Tables of the Railway Companies' Through Routes.

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MUSIC.—THE LARGE AND POPULAR WATERS' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices at No. 333 Broadway during this month. Also, a large reduction on pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

PERSONAL.

I. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857.

MR. NICOLO D'ANGELO HAVING BEEN in our employ as a bookbinder, we take pleasure in saying that we believe him to be a sober, honest and industrious man. (Signed.)

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.
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Foreman for R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.
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Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1857.
THE PROMENADE CONCERT A COMPLETE SUCCESS.
Grand revival of the comic fairy piece,
BLANCHE AND THE RIVAL FAIRIES,
With the Wonderful Ravels and double Company.
The great Antoine.....as.....Brass.
Jerome.....as.....Topsy Turvey.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE PROMENADE CONCERT.
THE CONTRABANDIST.
Wednesday—Signorina TERESA ROLLA in the new ballet of LA BOUQUETIERE and the Vandeville Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Twelfth night of the engagement of the brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear for the first time as KATHERINE KLOPER in the FARCE DE FACINATION; and also as PORTIA, in Talfourd's burlesque of SHYLOCK.
Second night of
MR. JOHN WOOD,
who will repeat his great part of SHYLOCK, received last evening with ac

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Quebec of the Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer *North American*, we are in possession of four days' later intelligence from Europe. The most interesting and important news is that brought by the Indian mail, which had arrived in London. The mutiny, of which we have already had such alarming accounts, had extended among the Sepoys, and twenty-three native regiments, numbering some thirty thousand men, are reported to be disaffected. It is asserted, however, that the rebellious spirit is entirely confined to the army, and in this case its suppression can only be a question of time. The insurgents still hold Delhi, but the heights around were occupied by Government troops, who had attacked and driven the rebels within the walls. When the mail left the fall of the city was hourly expected, and there were rumors of a panic and desertions among the insurgents within. Perhaps the most important part of the news is the announcement of the death of General Anson, the British Commander-in-Chief. He was an able, resolute officer, and the very man for the emergency. His successor is Sir Colin Campbell, of Crimean reputation, who left England for the East on a few hours' notice.

The news from China, two weeks later, is not important. The English gun boats, accompanied by the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, had gone up the Canton River to attack the piratical junks. It is reported that the mail steamship *Erin*, from Bombay, was wrecked off the coast of Ceylon on the 6th of June. Her passengers and the mails and specie were saved.

There is nothing of special interest in the European news. Colonel Lindsay had moved in the House of Commons for Secretary Marcy's letter to the French Government on the subject of privateering; but, on the representation of Lord Palmerston that the British Government had no official cognizance thereof, the motion was withdrawn. The recently discovered conspiracies against the French Emperor are said to be much more serious than was at first believed. In the programme were included the assassination of the Emperor and a general revolution throughout Southern Europe. Spain and Italy were tranquil—such, at least, are the reports. For how long, is a question which time only can answer.

The steamship *Illinois*, with the California mail of July 5 and $1,458,043 in treasure, arrived a this port yesterday afternoon. We receive by this arrival two weeks later intelligence from California, Oregon, New-Granada, Central America, the South Pacific and the British West Indies.

The news from California is not of special importance. Politics have been the engrossing theme for the fortnight ending the 5th inst. Great excitement was manifested at the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The struggle was between the Administration and the Broderick wings of the Democracy, John B. Weller being the Gubernatorial candidate of the former, and J. W. McCorkle of the latter. So far as returns are received the Weller delegates are greatly in the majority. Business in California continues to be unusually depressed, but mining operations are carried on as successfully as ever.

Our news from Oregon Territory is to the 20th June. The vote in favor of a State government is fully confirmed. The policy of making Oregon a Slave State is now zealously urged by a party in that Territory, and the prospectus for a pro-slavery paper has been issued. Some fears were entertained of Indian troubles at the Dalles, but nothing definite has transpired.

Our advices from Panama are to the 19th of July. The New-Granadian Congress still remained in session. If we are to believe *El Tiempo*, a semi-official paper published at Bogota, the difficulty with the United States, is virtually settled. A law, moreover, has been passed, authorizing the Executive to adjust the American claim, the only prohibition being that of alienating the right of national sovereignty in any part of the Territory of New-Granada, or disposing of the reserved rights of the Government in the Panama Railroad. By this law the Executive is further authorized to offer or accept the arbitration of a friendly Government, whose decision shall be obligatory upon the two contracting nations. Under these circumstances, we expect that friendly relations will soon be reëstablished between this country and New-Granada. Among other intelligence from the Isthmus, we publish, elsewhere, the project of a new law, for the better security of the persons and property of foreigners in Panama and Aspinwall. On board the United States Frigate *Independence*, the Fourth of July was kept with becoming patriotism.

We have received late and interesting intelligence from Central America. The Costa Rican papers are filled with the quarrels of Webster, Anderson and Spencer, the first representing Grinnell, Garrison, Morgan and Draper, and the two latter representing Vanderbilt, in the effort to get the contract for a new Steamship Company to reëstablish the route across Nicaragua. Into the merits of these quarrels we do not care to enter, and our correspondent, in the letter we this morning publish, merely records them as they actually stand at this present time. The old political parties in Nicaragua still maintain a degree of hostility towards each other, and it will take all the fact that the other Central American States possess, to restore peace and harmony. The Costa Ricans are guarding and strongly fortifying the San Juan River. There has been an unsuccessful attempt at Revolution in San Salvador. General Barrios, late commander of the Salvadorean forces in Nicaragua, undertook to depose President Campus, but the people gave him no support, and he yielded himself up a prisoner. No news of importance is received from Guatemala or Honduras

Two weeks' later advices are received from the South Pacific States. In Ecuador the primary elections had generally terminated in favor of the Government. From Peru there is nothing new to report. The situation of the hostile forces of Castilla and Vivanco, in Arequipa, was unchanged, but the latter, being without money, must soon yield. The Chilian Congress assembled at Santiago on the 1st of June, and among other measures under its consideration was the treaty of union between Chili, Peru and Ecuador. Fresh ecclesiastical troubles are anticipated in the Republic. Business in Valparaiso continued very dull. The market, in general, was largely stocked and purchasers were scarce. From Bolivia we learn that the yellow fever continued its ravages at La Paz.

There was nothing done by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, yesterday, there not being a quorum present. As before, the two Mayors and Mr. Cholwell were not there. Some talk was held about issuing a mandamus to compel their presence, if they persist in remaining away many days longer.

The examination of witnesses in the Conover Contempt Case was continued yesterday before Henry Hilton, Esq., the referee. The case will last some time longer.

Superintendent Folk, of the Brooklyn Police, has presented to the Common Council his quarterly report. It appears that 2,006 persons had rendered themselves amenable to the law during the past three months. Of these 2,006 offences, 306 were assaults, 233 drunk and disorderly, 162 simply disorderly, while 587 are classed as intoxication, 165 as petit larceny, 29 violation of excise laws, 5 murder, 4 rape, and 11 as keeping disorderly houses. Otherwise the list presents no peculiarities, excepting that it is an increase of 423 upon the previous quarter.

The Comptroller of Brooklyn yesterday deposited $30,000 in the Mechanics' Bank, to the credit of the State Treasurer, for the payment of the Brooklyn Police. It is said now that the Police cannot get their money until their accounts are audited by the Commissioners.

Some of the old Police trumped up a charge yesterday against Deputy Superintendent Carpenter—a charge of abusive language concerning his Honor Mayor Wood. This they preferred before the Commissioners of Police, backing it up with sundry affidavits, which make one think of schoolboys rushing up in hot haste to tell the school ma'am that Daniel has been using naughty words.

The Jersey-City Ferry improvement is now completed. The ferry-house on the New-York side have cost about $50,000, The entire work has been done by Mr. Job Male, of Jersey-City.

The curious and exciting case of the alleged slave bark *Ponchita*, came up yesterday in the shape of a motion before Judge Ingraham in Chambers for an order to discharge from arrest Lieutenant C. D. J. Odavaine, and Surgeon Ireland, the British officers who brought the vessel to this port, and who were arrested and held in $15,000 bail for the alleged illegal seizure; the history of the case is fully set forth in the documents submitted to the Court, and the legal points of counsel in the case. Judge Ingraham refused to discharge the British officers from custody, and reserves his decision as to the reduction of the amount of bail. The two officers are quests on board the United States receiving ship *North Carolina* at the Navy Yard.

American Racers in England.

Most proverbs are mere "flies in amber," thoughts neither rich, nor rare, nor true, shrined in shiny words, and treasured for that reason only.

But there are exceptions to this rule, and the old saying which declares that "fair play is a jewel," is one of these exceptions. For fair play, practical magnanimity, is one of these virtues, which are recognized as virtues by all the world. It sparkles in the eyes of all men with attractive lustre. When displayed between man and man in private life, it is one of the strongest possible incentives to mutual *respect*. When displayed between nation and nation, it not only quickens international sympathy, but makes a positive breach in the walls of international prejudice. Every occasion for its exercise, therefore, is worthy the attention of statesmen, for the value of things in this world is to be estimated by their productive results, much more than by their intrinsic pretensions.

Consider, for instance, the good consequences to both nations, but particularly to this country, of the temper in which the appearance of our representative yacht *America* was received by our British cousins, and of the hearty honesty with which her signal victory in the great Regatta at Cowes was acknowledged by the defeated parties in that pacific but brilliant conflict.

We had engaged Englishmen on their own favorite element, and in their own particularly national mood. The double pride and *amour propre* of the British sailor and the British sportsman were enlisted against the audacious champion of the Transatlantic clippers. The audacious champion was successful—and not only successful, but successful beyond a peradventure or a cavil—so successful that the telegraphic account of the result sent up to London, in announcing the *America* as "first, *with no second*," echoed and confirmed, in the negative sense, the exclamation uttered by Lord Anglesey, on first beholding the "long, low, black" competitor for the trident of the Channel—"If the *America* is right, then we are all wrong!"

The *America* was right, and all England owned it manfully. The Englishmen were all wrong, and they admitted it forthwith, and thereupon set to work to learn, of their conqueror the secret of his superiority.

The memory of this honorable conduct of the British yachtsmen has never been suffered to die out of the minds of our people. It has done more than a pyramid of protocols or an Alexandrian library of State papers could have done to elevate the popular American estimate of the English character, and to infuse a feeling of cordiality towards our kinsmen beyond the sea into the hearts of Americans of all classes. Recently revived by the reception of the prize which the *America* then won, and by the consequent invitation which our New-York Yacht Club has addressed to the yachts of all nations for a new contest in our own waters, to be governed by a like spirit, (and, as we naturally trust, to be crowned by a like result,) the recollections of the Cowes Regatta deserve to be treated as substantial matter for congratulation by all who were in any way concerned in the events which they commemorate. Neither the victors nor the vanquished can find occasion in them for any but the best feelings.

And in looking back upon the contest we can see no reason for relegating the near approaching conflict between the racers of England and our own, on the English turf, to a secondary place among the events of the season.

Whether the American horses which have been sent out to England, and which are to run certainly at one and possibly at two of the races of the current English season, shall or shall not be treated by the racing men of England as handsomely as our New-York yacht was treated by their compeers of the sea, is really a question of some national concern. Of course, if *Pryor* and *Prioress*, to whom and to whose jockies the honor of the American stables is for the moment confided, shall carry off the Ebor Handicap and the Goodwood Cup, we shall be vastly delighted. The fishermen of Maine and the trappers of Texas will exult in this result as vociferously as the turfmen of New-York and Carolina. Men who never crossed a saddle will peruse the narrative of the trial with breathless interest, and lovely eyes will sparkle over the victorious ciphers quite as brightly as if handicaps and cups, "forfeits" and "weights for age" were words of no more mysterious import than "ruches" and "guipure." And if, on the other hand, we should be unlucky enough to be beaten, the national chagrin will vent itself in a pretty careful examination of the circumstances, before we make up our minds that we have had our deserts.

We cannot, therefore, refrain from expressing our regret that the match for the Ebor Handicap, which is to come off on the 20th of August, about three weeks after the Goodwood, which takes place on Thursday of this week, should have been so made up as to cast some legitimate doubts upon the disposition of the parties concerned towards their friendly foreign rivals.

A Handicap race, be it known to the uninitiated, is a race for which the match is made up by an umpire, in this wise: The parties to the race deposit each an equal sum of money in a hat, which is held by the handicapper. This functionary then makes up a match on such terms as he holds to be fair, and this match, so made up, is offered to the contestants. If both accept the offered terms, or if both decline them, the sums deposited fall to the handicapper. If, on the contrary, one accepts and the other declines, the party accepting appropriates the deposit. It will be seen at once that where one of the parties to a handicap match is a foreigner, the very greatest fairness ought to be observed by the umpire in making up the match.

Now, what are the facts of the Ebor Handicap for which it is understood that American horses have been entered. We subjoin a table of the horses entered, with their assigned weights to carry:

	Age.	lbs.		Age.	lbs.
Pryor	5	126	Mysterious Jack	3	86
Fisherman	4	124	Magnifier	3	84
Polestar	5	122	Odd Trick	3	84
Prioress	4	114	Peeping Tom	3	83
Pretty Boy	4	111	Ch. c., by Bird-catcher—Maid of		
Melissa	4	110			
Warlock	4	110	Masham	4	83
Pantomime	a	106	C., by Epirus—Eb-		
The Early Bird	6	103	cott's dam	3	83
Aleppo	4	103	Special Licence	3	83
Artillery	4	103	Commoner	3	83
Heir of Linne	4	105	Borderer	3	82
Forbidden Fruit	4	105	The Sprig of Shil-leh		
Rogerthorpe	4	104	lelah	3	82
Md. of Derwent	4	102	Aspasia	3	80
Paletot	5	101	Comedian	3	80
Wentworth	4	97	C., by Touchstone, —Diphthong	3	80
Spunterer	3	97			
Viscount	4	96	Rhiems	3	80
Emulator	4	96	Capt. Powlett	3	80
Underhand	3	94	Janet	3	79
Gaudy	4	93	M. Dottier	3	78
Homily	5	93	Cultivation	3	77
Merlin	4	95	Gulliver	3	77
Oerva	4	90	El Hakim	3	74
Dulcamara	3	90	All's Well	3	73
Apathy	3	90	Canare	3	72
The Flying Englishman	3	90	Relapse	3	70
			Queen Bess	3	68
Mongrel (b. h.)	3	88	Hotchpotch	3	63
Mitrailleuse	3	88	Six and Eight		
Tasmania	3	87	pence	3	96
Sneeze	3	87			

From this table it will be seen at once that while *Pryor* leads a list of 58, *Prioress* is more heavily weighted than any other horse of her sex and age. This *may* have been intended as a compliment, for the Handicap match is made up on the intelligent principle of underweighting the bad horses and overweighting the good, so that the bad and the good may be put as nearly as possible on an equality. But when we come to examine the details of the match it becomes quite dubious whether the distinction should be thus interpreted.

For on referring to last year's Handicap at York, we find that of two five-year olds there entered, and both of them horses, one, Morris' *Gamekeeper*, carried only 102 lbs., and the other, Sir C. Monck's *Vindex*, only 114 lbs! Moreover, *Fisherman*, who appears in this year's Handicap, weighted with 2 lbs. *less* than *Pryor*, is a horse of the highest reputation, the winner of her Majesty's cup at last year's Ascot meeting, and so much esteemed by the English turf, that it has been frequently asserted that he could give *Pryor* 14 lbs. and distance him at that. We might go through the list, finding at almost every step new confirmation of the inferences which we cannot avoid drawing from facts like these. But this unwelcome task we leave to such English sportsmen as are anxious enough for the honor of their national sport to be determined that full justice shall be done to all fair foreign competitors. The rules of the English Jockey Club do not apply to any races but those of Newmarket, yet we cannot but hope that the spirit of that manly association, as it used to be incarnated in the chivalrous and high-spirited Lord Geo. Bentinck, is not utterly unknown in other arenas of the Pindaric sport. For if *Pryor* and *Prioress* should run and be beaten at York under the existing conditions of this match, we are very sure that the American people will remember the name of the "Knavesmire" ground as one of sadly appropriate significance; and this is a consummation by all means to be avoided.

The Goodwood race, of which we may expect to hear the result in the course of a fortnight, will be a very different affair. That race is under the control of honorable men, and though no particular favor is there shown to foreign horses, they are treated with a reasonable degree of fairness. Our American *Pryor* is there put on an exact equality with a French horse of his own age, *Monarque*, who ran very respectably for the Goodwood Cup of last year.

Whatever the issue of the Goodwood match may be, we trust that the "Ebor Handicap" may not be so contested as to leave an unpleasant memory quite out of proportion to the importance of the conflict itself. The national bearings of the arrangements should not be forgotten in concern for the private results of the contest.

Dullness at the Watering Places.—There is a general complaint from all the various watering places and Summer resorts all over the country of unusual dullness and a paucity of visitors. But we doubt if this be owing to the circumstance of people staying home the present season more than in past years. The cause of the dullness at the watering places has been attributed to hard times, the backwardness of the season, and to the fact that an unusual number of fashionable people have gone to Europe instead of going to Newport, Saratoga, &c. But these causes will not sufficiently explain the defection of visitors at the haunts of pleasure seekers. Though the season has been backward, yet the weather has been sufficiently hot the past three or four weeks to drive people into the country, and as for the visitors to Europe they are not sufficiently numerous to be missed. The times have only been hard to a few; to the great mass of our population the times are good enough. We suspect that the true cause of the complained-of dullness lies in the great increase of watering places and the growing habit of taking cottages for the Summer months, by families seeking for a change of air and country quiet, instead of herding in hotels.

Our watering places and Summer resorts have now become so numerous, and the hotel accommodations have become so monstrously large at all these places that it is quite impossible they should be all filled. Look at the enormous hotel accommodations which may be found at the various watering-places, on the sea-coast from Old Point to Rye Beach; at Cape May, Deal, Long Branch, Shrewsbury, the Highlands of Nevesink, Bath, Coney Island, Rockaway, Islip, Glen Cove, Sachem's Head, Newport, Nahant, &c. To fill all the hotels at these famous resorts would almost depopulate our large towns; but these are but a small part of the Summer retreats, the mountain houses, springs, lakes, falls and caverns are still more numerous, and nearly all of them have been enlarged to meet an anticipated increase of visitors. Saratoga has added considerably to its accommodations, and all over the country, on the top of every mountain, and near every mineral spring, there have been hotels built, so that if as many people have gone into the country as usual this season, and scattered themselves among the various resorts, there must, of necessity, be dullness somewhere. The truth is, that the watering place business has been greatly overdone; there are too many rival establishments, and it would be greatly for the benefit of pleasure-seekers if there were not half so many places to which they could go. Some of the hotel-keepers the present season must suffer; there is but one month more for the Summer carnival; at the best, the watering place season is brief, but this Summer it will be the briefest that has ever been known. Newport has, heretofore, never failed to fill up during the month of July, but the great hotels there are now comparatively empty, and Saratoga is not much better off. If the dullness of the present season shall have the effect of checking, for a while, the tendency to expansion and extravagance at our fashionable watering places, the result will be a decided benefit to the public at large.

The Panama Question.

Our special Correspondent at Panama sends us a copy of the law recently passed by the New Granadian Congress, empowering President Ospina to effect an arrangement of the pending difficulties with the United States. We have already been advised from Washington that General Herran, the representative of New-Granada, claimed full powers to enter into negotiations for the accomplishment of that end. There is every reason, therefore, to anticipate an early and satisfactory adjustment of the pending difficulties. It will be the fault of our own Government if that adjustment does not provide ample security for the future, as well as just indemnity for the past. The payment of the $400,000 demanded in settlement of American claims has been admitted, as a necessity, from the beginning, by everybody in New-Granada, except those influenced by the bluster of the impracticable rabble who looked upon war with the United States as a pleasant pastime to be courted rather than avoided.

The law already referred to admits the money claim upon its face, and impliedly confesses the necessity and propriety of yielding something more, not specifically named. This will appear by a critical analysis of the text, which guards the integrity of the national sovereignty over Panama, and also provides for a submission of the pending questions to the arbitration of a third power, if there should be any irreconcilable difficulty in settling the terms of the treaty to be made. It is clear that no difficulty could have been anticipated in reference to the money claim, for the American demand upon that score is explicit, and as we have already stated, is conceded. If it were not thus conceded, still it is scarcely probable that the mediation suggested could be proposed with reference to this point, because the United States have already peremptorily declined the intervention of a third power in reference to our claim for indemnity. So, too, it will be seen that no possible sacrifice of sovereignty could have been feared in adjusting the mere payment to the United States of a sum of money; and a stipulation against its cession clearly implies the expectation that the United States would demand, and the Government of New-Granada find itself constrained to yield, something beyond the $400,000 exacted to reimburse the losses of our citizens.

It is in the settlement of this second branch of the arrangement—in the effort to secure future security for commerce and travel *via* the Isthmus of Panama—that Mr. Cass will find field for exercise of diplomatic tact and skill. While indemnity for private injuries is indispensable, future security is of vastly greater national importance. It will be for the Administration to determine how this security can be best provided. On former occasions we have expressed our sentiments in favor of the general plan embodied in the instructions to Commissioner Morse—a plan looking to the establishment of an independent Municipal Government over the Panama Transit route, under American protection and influence. We have reason to believe that a little firmness, upon the part of the United States Government, to support and encourage the accommodating spirit of President Ospina, will secure us every item of the demands originally made through Mr. Morse. Nor will these be grudgingly yielded—a tribute extorted by fear from a weak and trembling power. Ospina's Administration is intelligent enough to know that the Isthmus is a nuisance to the rest of the Republic, because it is too remote from the centre of power for either control or protection Thus, on the one hand, the Government of Bogota is utterly unable to make its power practical upon the Isthmus, to collect from it the expenses of its government, or to hold its turbulent population in check according to its treaty stipulations. The Isthmus is an unnatural appendage to New-Granada, and a continual source of vexation and annoyance. The Republic relieved of the duty of supporting a Government there, or fulfilling the obligations now attaching to ownership of its sovereignty, would be far more compact, richer, stronger, and less exposed to collision with foreign powers.

Again, the people of Panama have ever been dissatisfied with the Central Government, so distant as never to thoroughly appreciate its necessities. The experiment of letting it govern itself as an independent State has been tried for a year or two, and has failed; nevertheless, the law recently passed, and brought us by the *Illinois*, which virtually obliterates the State Government of Panama, and restores the direct federal authority over it, is received with great dissatisfaction by the people, who will find in it another incentive to defiance of the federal control. Indeed, we are told that the people are already almost in a state of revolt, and the Government of Bogota has not the power, and never had, to suppress such popular tumults. Considerations such as we have named satisfy Ospina and his friends that the best possible thing to be done for their country is to let the United States have a long lease of the Isthmus, with a view to the establishment of a strong Government there, under the protection of which commerce may thrive, and the State become wealthy, populous, self-supporting and orderly, instead of remaining, as now, poverty-stricken, the stamping-ground of an unruly mob, and the breeder of foreign dissension.

Ospina has done much in getting a law passed under which such results as these may be obtained. More he cannot do without bringing upon his head the fury of the rabble, who accuse him already of selling the public domain to a foreign power, and who thus appeal to a false and ignorant national pride for his overthrow. He is, however, anxiously waiting to be "forced" into conceding just what we have asked—not a cession of territory—not a transfer of New-Granadian sovereignty, but simply the erection of a Municipal Government over the Isthmus, under American protection. We take it for granted that President Buchanan and Mr. Cass will not let the opportunity slip to obtain so desirable a result. This once secured, our growing commerce *via* Panama will receive an impulse of incalculable value.

Legal Scandals.

It is very difficult for journalists to decide how best to deal with domestic quarrels and private misfortunes which demand the intervention of the law.

The general principle of our jurisprudence, which requires that a certain degree of publicity shall be given to all legal proceedings which involve the life or the liberty of the citizen, is unquestionably a sound one. But new positions are to be taken when we come to consider *just what kind* of publicity shall be given to such proceedings. That our Courts should be held in open session, that access to the tribunals of justice should be freely afforded to all whom a legitimate interest in the matter under discussion draws thither, and even to those who are influenced by no loftier or more intense emotion than a vague impulse of curiosity—there can be no manner of doubt. The power of the tongue in the propagation of scandal is after all limited, and though some mischief must always be done by bringing people into contact with sad or degrading exhibitions, which are to them exhibitions only, and calls upon them for no display of activity in a noble direction, yet this mischief may be fairly enough held to be counterbalanced by the chances which such publicity multiplies of interference where interference may be needed to defeat an injustice or to establish a right.

But it is a very serious question how far the ends of private justice and the cause of public morality are likely to be served by the growing tendency of the public mind to demand elaborate reports of legal difficulties purely private in their origin and in their consequences as an essential part of the news which the daily press is expected to furnish to its readers.

We quarrel with the managers of our theatres for putting before us the terrible histories of sin and shame which men of genius have wrought into solemn lessons of moral and religious truth. We denounce the exhibition of the fatal madness of Phœdra smitten by the implacable Venus; the display of Myrrha's ghastly frenzy—the lamentable show of Camille's heart-breaking and heart-broken desolation—of her degradation, her despair, and her bitter expiations. Yet these stories come to us upon the stage elaborated by thoughtful men, and as it were distilled into a very spirit of pathetic wisdom. If we condemn these what are we to say to the bold recital of the piteous or odious details of crime and misfortune as they pass before us in the blank reality of their every-day horror? Can it be expected that of those who read the unredeemed reports of trying private difficulties, or of horrible iniquities in our daily journals, any considerable proportion should be fitted by native power of mind, or by training, to digest the narrative which piques their transient attention, and extract from it its ethical meaning and its moral value?

These are topics which may well recur and recur again to the minds of all who reflect at all seriously upon the character and the influences of the Press. For those who contribute to the support of the Press are not less involved in whatever responsibility of this sort attaches to it, than those by whom the Press is conducted.

But if there be legitimate room for meditation and inquiry in regard to the propriety of making public the scandals of our courts, there can be no doubt, we think, as to the undesirableness of transferring questions which may arise in these courts to the arena of the public Press. However seriously misrepresented a man may feel himself to have been by this or that report of proceedings in which he has unfortunately been compelled to bear a part, it is, we think, a duty which he owes to society not less than to himself to confide the ultimate decision of his case to the tribunals of the law, and not to provoke any more of the public attention than it is possible for him to avoid. For mankind have a passion for individuals and details, and every demonstration of personality gives new zest to the relations of human frailty, and the misfortunes of human experience.

We have been led to these remarks by the perusal of a letter which we this morning publish at the request of Mr. Samuel J. Hopkins, who appeared as the defendant in a recent suit for the discharge of his wife alleged by her brothers to be unlawfully detained as a lunatic. We give place to Mr. Hopkins' letter in conformity with the custom of journalism in such cases—and we have no reason to question the accuracy of Mr. Hopkins' statements, nor we certainly have no inclination to lend them our support. We do not wish to make ourselves in any way parties to the case, or agents in the propagation of public interest in a matter which had much better be left to the quiet operation of the law. The only point of legitimate public interest which we find to be involved in the case, is that which concerns the conduct of two City Justices who are accused of granting warrants for the confinement of a reputed lunatic, in the hastiest manner, and on insufficient grounds. This is indeed a subject of no small concern to the community, and will receive from us the attention which its importance deserves, when we shall feel ourselves to be in a position to speak advisedly on the matter. But for Mr. Samuel J. Hopkins and his private difficulties with his wife and his wife's family, we have only to say that our sympathy with the victims of such calamities, (for all concerned in them, whether as sinners or as sufferers, must be held to be victims demanding sympathy) is too sincere, and our disbelief in the value or decency of vagrant public curiosity too deep, for us to regard the publication of such appeals as Mr. Hopkins makes with any feelings whatever but those of sincere regret that they should be made.

Miss Flora McFlimsey.—This celebrated young lady, who is more talked about just now than either Miss Madeleine Smith or Mrs. Cunningham Burdell, has become associated with another young lady by the name of Peck, the daughter of a clergyman, who claims, in fact, to be the parent of the lady who had nothing to wear. Miss Peck's father has published a letter claiming Miss Flora as his daughter's child, and furnishing proof of her paternity. Some of our cotemporaries have entered into the controversy with great spirit, and a legal gentleman named Butler has published a letter in which he most ungallantly disputes the pretensions of Miss Peck, and claims Miss Flora as his own offspring. It might be considered as ill-natured if we should remark that the whole squabble about Miss Flora McFlimsey reminds us very much of the great controversy about the author of *John Halifax*, last year at this time, carried on by the same journals that are now so seriously discussing the authorship of *Nothing to Wear*, and that it has very much the look of an "advertising dodge."

Legislation for Women.

The advocates of Women's Rights have not abandoned their cause as a hopeless one, but are still prosecuting it with increasing energy and vigor. Conventions are coming to be somewhat out of fashion, at least in the east, but other and more effective measures are being taken to equalize the property laws relating to the sexes, as well as to obtain the final ultimatum—the right of suffrage for women. In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the National Convention held in New-York last November, memorials were presented to the Legislatures of the several states during their last Winter's session, which elicited considerable discussion and some final action.

Owing to some mistake, the memorial presented to the New-York Legislature was received at too late a date to receive attention.

The Legislature of Maine passed an act by which a husband is entitled to an allowance in the personal estate of his deceased wife, with a distributive share in the residue thereof, in the same manner as the wife is in the estate of her husband. If she leaves issue, he has the use of one-third, if no issue, of one-half of her real estate for his life, which is received and assigned in the manner and with the rights of dower. An act was also passed, giving married women the right to their wages for services performed for other than their own family, independently of the control of their husbands.

The Legislature of Missouri passed an act providing that if a married woman be compelled, through the desertion or profligacy of her husband, to provide for the maintenance of herself and family, she shall be entitled to her own earnings, and to all real or personal property purchased therewith, and that such property shall not be liable for the debts of her husband, nor subject to his control.

A similar bill was passed by the Legislature of Indiana.

The Legislature of Ohio passed a bill enacting that no married man shall dispose of any personal property without having first obtained the consent of his wife, the wife being empowered, in case of the violation of such act, to commence a civil suit in her own name for the recovery of said property; and, also, that any married woman whose husband shall desert her or neglect to provide for his family, shall be entitled to her wages and to those of her minor children. These amendments were warmly recommended by Gov. Chase in his annual message. The Select Committee of the Senate on the petition asking the right of suffrage, reported in favor of the proposed amendment; but the bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 44 to 44. The petition received some ten thousand signatures.

The Select Committee of the Michigan Senate also reported favorably on a similar petition, and recommended an amendment to the Constitution, granting the right of the elective franchise to all citizens, irrespective of sex. This resolution was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 15 yeas to 17 nays, every Senator being present.

A strong report in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women was also submitted to the Senate of Wisconsin by the Committee appointed to report thereon, but with similar success.

We understand that effective and well-organized efforts will be made during the ensuing Winter to bring the subject before the Legislatures of the different States.

Personal.

The Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Minister to the Hague, on Friday last, in the office of Collector of Taxes and Assessments, Brooklyn, threatened to slap Assessor Luckey's face, of the Third Ward, if he repeated the remark that Mr. Murphy would keep the advantage of a man when once he had obtained it. The offensive remark was repeated, and in connection Mr. Luckey threatened to annihilate Mr. Murphy if he laid the weight of his finger upon him. At this stage of the proceedings the parties subsided and there was no fight. On the whole this was the best way, for the friends of Mr. Murphy propose to give him a dinner on the 5th of August at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, just previous to his departure on his foreign mission.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking office of the American and European Express Exchange, Paris, from July 2 to July 9, 1857:

G. S. Coddinton, M. D. French, N. L. Browne, Mrs. D Torrance, Dr. T. L. Kip, E. E. Brank, N. F. Garcia, N. S. Black, W. A. Bartlett, Charles Ferrere, Geo. Bulpin, C. L. Carter, W. D. Greene and lady, T. H. Taylor, Mrs. P. H. Vandervoort and family, G. B. Abbott, S. F. Austin, C. Brousing, W. Brunning, D. G. Elliott, L. M. Sheldon and wife, C. W. Harvey, M. D.; Dr. O. Bronson and wife, John N. Bell and wife, W. P. Letchworth, John Norris, Jr.; C. S. Delsvan, M. Y. Beach and wife, Jas. F. Garcia, of New-York. B. Coxe, J. J. Van Lyckel, John Holmes, A. M. T. Robertson, Seth Calwell, James H. Duer, Thomas Silver, G. Remak, G. W. Gregory, of New-Jersey. E. H. Wright, Rev. C. M. Butler, of Ohio. Dr. S. M. Sargent, N. Y. Beach, N. S. Yzard, of South Carolina. E. H. Barnwell, W. A. Martin, G. B. Bissell, of Connecticut. T. Dwight.

Obituary.

Frederick Boyden, Esq., died at Goshen, Orange County, on Friday evening. Mr. Boyden was son of the late Simeon Boyden, of Boston, and for a number of years one of the proprietors of the Astor House, New-York, and subsequently the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Military Decision.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, recently held at Newburg, a decision was given adverse to Munson J. Lockwood, who claims to be Brigadier-General in the Second Division New-York State Militia. Judge Strong dissented. Lockwood has expressed a determination to carry the case higher. The merits of this dispute seem not to be generally understood.

A few years since, when the present State law was enacted, reorganizing the Militia Department, Generals of Brigade, among other officers, were required to be elected, but through the neglect of General Lockwood, as alleged, no election of commanding officer of his Brigade took place. There being a vacancy, therefore, Governor Clark appointed Colonel Schuyler, of Yonkers, to fill it. Lockwood then served on Schuyler a writ of mandamus, which being of the nature of an injunction, still left the Brigade *de facto* without a head. A few months ago Governor King, at the instance of several officers of the Brigade, appointed Colonel Parmenter, of Newburg, to act as Brigadier, until the legal contest between Lockwood and Schuyler was decided. Brigadier Schuyler probably, will now take command.

Accidentally Drowned.—An unknown man was seen on Monday afternoon to fall into the dock at pier No. 14, E. R., and efforts were made to rescue him, but they proved unavailing. His body was recovered, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—42 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty with the Spanish Authorities at Gaahan—Troops for Minnesota, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The difficulties existing between the Spanish authorities at the Island of Guahan, one of the Ladrones, and Consul MASTERS, were some time ago brought to the notice of this Government. The late case is being investigated.

Our Minister to Spain was some time since authorized to obtain the conference of Diplomatic powers upon Governors of Spanish colonies, so that ministers might treat direct. The attention of Señor TASSARA, the Spanish minister, will, no doubt, be directed to this.

General P. A. HERRAN, Minister from New-Granada, had a conference this morning with General CASS on the Panama reclamation. The matter is looked upon as informally settled.

Lord NAPIER was in consultation this evening with the Secretary of State, on Central American affairs.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

With the three companies just ordered from forts Independence, Hamilton, Mackinaw, and Sioux, St. Marys, Michigan, there will soon be ten companies in Minnesota, in view of the threatened Indian disturbances.

JOHN C. O'NEAL, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah.

An official dispatch has just been received from KANSAS, which expresses the belief that the present difficulties will be quieted without bloodshed.

Unless detained by pressing public business, President BUCHANAN will visit Bedford Springs this week.

WM. B. SHAW has been appointed Postmaster at Fulton, New-York, *vice* ALBERT TAYLOR.

Hon. FAYETTE MCMULLEN, Governor of Washington Territory, will leave for that Territory on the 5th of August.

Central America—Policy of the British Government.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

The recent declaration of Lord CLARENDON through the British Minister, in regard to the future policy of the British Government relative to the American Continent, are believed to have been offered in good faith, and are accepted and confided in to a great extent by this Government. They are consistent with other public declarations recently made by Lord PALMERSTON, and with the well-known sentiments of other British statesmen, and also with the manifest policy of Great Britain. To pursue a course of irritation towards this country, such as Lord PALMERSTON was, a while ago, disposed to do, would in the end involve a war—a result which would be ruinous and intolerable to the British manufacturing and commercial interests. This warning was given by Mr. D'ISRAELI, in a speech on relations with the United States, some time ago, and has a marked effect upon British policy.

It is true that a declaration, somewhat similar to that of Lord CLARENDON'S was made to the Government by Sir HENRY BULWER, during his diplomatic service here, and that it was followed by the proclamation establishing the colony of the Bay Islands!

But many circumstances have since concurred to give a more decided direction to British policy on the subject. The war with Russia and with Persia and China have intervened, and British dominion has since been greatly extended in the East. Great Britain is led to seek American sympathy, if not cooperation; and the Cotton supply panic has been an acknowledgment of her dependence on this Country, for the maintenance of her most vital interests.

Therefore, the Clarendon declaration is more confidently trusted in than it would have been under other circumstances.

But, the declaration referred to is not unaccompanied by evidences of its sincerity.

It will be remembered that a rumor prevailed some months ago that New-Granada had ceded an island in the Bay of Panama to Great Britain. Lord NAPIER contradicted it, stating that it could not have occurred without his knowledge. Lord CLARENDON'S famous letter followed in consequence of this report. It begins by the remark that he (Lord CLARENDON) did not know how the report alluded to originated, but that Lord NAPIER was quite right in contradicting it. It goes on to say that the United States need be under no apprehension that the Government of Great Britain intends to add to her possessions on or near this Continent, and that it was not their policy to add a foot to what they now held. As an evidence of this, the Government had lately declined the protectorate of the Chincha Islands, which had been tendered to them, though its acceptance would have been popular with the agricultural interests. But he adds that the British Government would not witness, without concern, any attempt to exclude Great Britain from the use of Isthmian communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

This letter was communicated to the Government. The plain meaning of it is, that it, the British Government, has nothing to seek or desire on this Continent, except the enjoyment of means of communication across the Isthmus, between North and South America. *That* she intends to have; and *from* that it cannot be the wish of our Government or people to exclude her.

This much was made known, from the highest official sources, concerning the dispatch of Lord CLARENDON, nearly a month ago.

Since that time the President has informed some of his friends that the declarations and professions of Great Britain on this subject have gone much further. The British Government have made known their wishes, that the United States would carry out the policy of extending their authority or influence over the States of Central America, for the benefit of those States themselves, and of the commerce and peace of the world. In a word, they desire us to do what they, under like circumstances, would do.

Nor was this an unmeaning nor an empty profession, for it was accompanied by the direct interposition of the British Government in our imbroglio with New-Granada; and General CASS is convinced and has stated that the change of tone, on the part of the New-Granadian Government, towards the United States, was, in a great measure, owing to the direct influence of the British Government. The settlement of the affair, in conformity with our reasonable demands, will be as much due to Lord PALMERSTON himself as to the diplomatic skill and moral demonstrations which we find brought to bear upon the question.

The policy thus repeatedly avowed and in prominent instances carried out by the British Government, is consistent with another very important fact, in addition to others which I have referred to. To wit: That the SUEZ Canal project, which has been held up even in New-York, in competition with the Panama route for the channel of commerce between Asia and Europe is repudiated and opposed by the British Government.

General HERRON is engaged in a negotiation with General CASS upon the subject of our relations with the Government of New-Granada, and there is no doubt that it will come to conclusion in accordance with the just views of this Government.

X. Y. Z.

From Boston.

IMPORTANT INDIA RUBBER DECISION—UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR MINNESOTA—SAILING OF THE AMERICA, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, July 27.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, his Honor, Judge SPRAGUE, delivered the opinion of the Court, at great length, in the matter of the demurrer to the Bills in Equity of the Congress Rubber Company, against some dozen of the importers, dealers and manufacturers of vulcanized India rubber elastic fabrics. In consequence of this decision several of the parties consented to a final decree, they declining to contest the injunction heretofore obtained against them any longer. In these cases, which have not been thus finally settled, injunctions have been entered by order of the Court.

The Second Company of Artillery, under command of Major HAYES, left Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, this morning, according to instructions from the War Department, for Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* will sail from this port for Liverpool *via* Halifax, at noon on Wednesday. Her mails close at 10 A. M.

The thermometer, to day, reached 90° in the shade.

Buffalo Firemen's Excursion.

ELMIRA, Monday, July 27.

Eagle Hose Company No. 2, of Buffalo, was received here to-day by five companies of the Elmira Fire Department. No. 2 was escorted to the Brainard House, where they partook of a splendid dinner. At 8 o'clock this evening a supper will be given the Company by the Fire Department and citizens, after which there will be a torchlight procession, and No. 2 will leave for Philadelphia.

Fire at Hastings, Minnesota.

DUBUQUE, Monday, July 27.

A fire broke out at Hastings, Minnesota, on Sunday morning, destroying the stores of MACAULEY and TICKNER, J. S. BELDEN and B. S. HOWES; also several smaller buildings. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $15,000; insurance small.

Death of Capt. Henry of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 27.

Capt. HENRY, of the Navy, died, last night, at York, (Penn.) He was on the retired list.

Payment of the Metropolitan Police.

ALBANY, Monday, July 27.

The Comptroller states that the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn are to receive the deposit of funds for the payment of the Metropolitan Police.

The Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 27.

The latest advices received from the Sioux Agency, state that the hostile demonstrations of the Indians are over, and that the Sisseton tribe are to receive their annuities.

Disaster to the Bark Vermont.

ST. JOHNS N. B., Monday, July 27.

The American bark *Vermont*, MARSDEN, hence for Hull, is at anchor off Big Mud Island, near Cape Sable, with bottom damaged and rudder gone. Possibly she may be brought to the main land.

The Conover Contempt Case.

Before the Referee, Henry Hilton, Esq.

The testimony in this case was continued yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

Daniel McGinn, examined by Mr. Brady—I reside at No. 128 Greenwich-avenue; I am a contractor; I was in the Supreme Court when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the case of Conover against Devlin on the 18th of July; I saw Mr. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; I heard him announce to the Court that he had served the injunction on Conover; the announcement was made immediately on the signing of the warrant; I did not notice who had the warrant, because my attention was attracted to Mr. Brady; I know Mr. Merwin R. Brewer by sight; I could not say whether he was in Court at the time the warrant was signed; I saw him in Court that morning; he might have been in Court when the warrant was signed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I have no contract with Mr. Devlin; nor any contract with the Street Department; I did not do anything towards getting him appointed by the Mayor; I was standing at the Judge's right hand when I saw Mr Brady come forward and serve the papers on Mr Conover; I saw the Judge hand the search-warrant over to an officer; immediately upon that Mr. Brady rose, and put the paper over Mr. Conover's right shoulder; I cannot tell what the officer had done with the warrant in the meantime.

Patrick Devlin examined by Mr. Brady—I reside corner of Forty-eighth-street and Second-avenue; I am not related to Charles Devlin; I was in Court on July 18, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant in the case of Peabody against Devlin; I saw Mr. James T. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover on that occasion; I heard Mr. Brady announce to Judge Peabody that he had served an injunction on Mr. Conover; at the time he made that announcement. Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was inside the railing, behind the lawyers; Mr. Farrington was outside the railing, to the left, near the gate; I was on the left hand side of the Judge, on the second seat, on the elevated platform; I did not see Mr. Brewer or Mr. Farrington leave the Court; I noticed both of them after Mr. Brady had given notice of serving the injunction; I saw Mr. Brewer stoop down and whisper to Mr. Conover; Mr. Field was speaking to the Judge on the subject of the injunction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I am a carpenter; I worked for Charles Devlin before the 1st of May, on his own private property; I stopped working for him when the work was all done; I was down town on the 18th of July on private business, and I stopped into Court, as other folks did, to hear the cause; I was subpœned to come here; I have made an affidavit in this matter; I volunteered to Mr. Devlin to make it; I saw the judge sign both the warrants; he laid the last warrant by his side on the desk, and did not give it to anybody; he threw it towards Harry Berthulf, who took it up; I did not see Berthulf, Brewer, Brady and Farrington at the same time; I mean I saw them at the same instant, but my eye did not cover them all at the same time; I saw Bertholf first after the Judge signed the warrant; I saw what he did with the warrant; I next saw Mr. Brady—I mean my eye caught Mr. Brewer after seeing Mr. Bertholf, and then I saw Mr. Brady rise up and hand the papers to Mr. Conover; I could not see Mr. Brady and Mr. Brewer in a straight line, but I could in a horizontal line; I mean I could take them in on the same range; Mr. Brewer was between Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes; Mr. Brady was about eight feet back from Mr. Field; Mr. Conover was sitting on Mr. Noyes' left hand, close by the table; Mr. Brewer was sitting beside the lawyers when I first saw him after the Judge had signed the warrant; when I next saw him he was whispering to Mr. Conover; when I next saw him after that he was standing at the entrance of the Hall of Records with some books in his hand; I did not know Mr. Farrington at that time; a man was standing by the railing and two men behind me said that man was Farrington; this was before Mr. Brady announced the injunction; I next saw Mr. Farrington at the Hall of Records.

Here a diagram of the Court-room was drawn and shown to witness, who marked out the places occupied by himself, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Field, Mr. Brady, Mr. Sickles, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Conover.

Cross-examination continued—Mr. Conover was sitting sideways to the Judge when Mr. Brady served the injunction; Mr. Field was sitting about three feet from the right end of the table.

Re-examined by Mr. Brady—I saw Mr. Bertholf hand the search warrant to Mr. Field, Sec.; when I saw Mr. Farrington at the Hall of Records, he was in the Street Commissioner's office; this was about fifteen minutes after Mr. Brady had announced the injunction; when I saw Mr Brewer with the books in his hand, I do not know where Farrington was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—When Bertholf handed Mr. Field the warrant, I do not know whether Mr. Field rose to receive it or not; to the best of my opinion Mr. Field had the warrant in his hand when Mr. Brady rose; I think Mr. Field rose to speak when Mr. Brady made the announcement; I did not observe what Mr. Field did with the warrant.

Eugene Hagan examined by Mr. Brady.—I reside at No. 100 Greene street; I was lately a policeman, and do not know whether I have been dismissed or not; I was in Court when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the matter of Conover against Devlin: I saw Mr. Brady hand some papers to Mr. Conover; I heard him announce that he had served an injunction on Conover; when that announcement was made, Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was in Court; he sat in the rear of Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes; the Judge, after signing the warrant, laid it on the desk; I saw Bertholf take it, and walk towards Mr. Field; I do not know John R. Farrington by sight.

Cross examined by Mr. Field—I do not know whether Bertholf gave the warrant to anybody before Mr. Brady served the injunction; I was sitting on the west side of the Court room, on a line nearer the Judge than Mr Brady or Mr. Sickles sat; I do not know whether Mr. Brewer had received the warrant and left the Court room before Mr. Brady rose to serve the injunction, but I think he had not; (the diagram was shown to witness, for him to say whether the position of Mr. Field, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Brady, Mr. Sickles and Mr. Conover, was correctly laid down); I think Mr. Noyes sat to the right of Mr. Field; the positions of Mr. Brady and Mr. Sickles are correct; Mr. Field, Jr., was at the left of his father; Mr. Brewer's position is correct; he sat in the rear of Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes, but between them; after the Judge signed the paper, he laid it on his right side; as Bertholf stood when he took the warrant, Mr. Field was nearest to him; Mr. Brady rose to serve the injunction on the moment that Bertholf handed the warrant; I saw Mr. Bertholf take the warrant, and I saw Mr. Brady rise and go towards Mr. Conover; Bertholf stepped down from the high desk from which he was standing, and went towards Mr. Field; he was six or seven feet from Mr. Field; I do not know if he had reached Mr. Field when Mr. Brady rose to sign the injunction; Mr. Brady was about eight or nine feet behind Mr. Conover.

This witness, having left his seat, and a conversation between the referee and the counsel having taken place in the meantime relative to adjournment, came back and stated that he wished to recall his former statement that the Judge, after signing the warrant, placed it on his *right* hand; he now wished to state that he laid it on his *left* hand.

To Mr. Field—Since my testimony was closed I talked with Mr. Patrick Devlin.

To Mr. Brady—I did not converse with him about my testimony; the explanation I have made is the result of my own reflection, and not of any conversation I have had with any one; Patrick Devlin and I talked of the Judge's position, and I told him that Bertholf was at the left of the Judge, but on coming to review the thing I recollected that the warrant was rather on the left of the Judge than on his right.

Adjourned till to-day at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS MATTERS.

Nomination of S. H. Phillips—Mr. Goodrich's Resignation—The Democrats and Choate and Winthrop—A New Paper—Gov. Gardner—Custom-House Reform—The Disunion Convention—The Legislature, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

The Republican State Committee had a meeting on the 23d, and nominated STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, of Essex County, for Attorney-General, vice THOMAS D. ELIOT, declined. Mr. PHILLIPS is a son of the late STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, who was lost in the Montreal disaster, is about 30 years old, and is of a rank at the Bar much beyond his years. If any man can distance Mr. CLIFFORD, and the latter gentleman should not retire, Mr. PHILLIPS is that man. The Committee showed more sagacity than was expected of them in putting him up. The only thing to be wondered at is, that they did not take a Middlesex man. Of the six candidates on their ticket only three are from that County, and no less than three lawyers there living were named for the vacancy. One or two more resignations, to which the party and the public would be very resigned, would tend much to the improvement of this ticket, in more ways than one.

Mr. GOODRICH withdrew from the chairmanship of the Committee, and was succeeded by Mr. ALLEY, a wealthy leather dealer of Lynn, who has bled for the cause before now, and who is prepared to bleed for it again. It is capital policy to place rich and liberal gentlemen in such places, as it secures the payment of bills, than which nothing tends more to the preservation of a party's good name.

Mr. GOODRICH retires because he does not like Mr. BANKS' nomination, or something that that gentleman has said or done, or has failed to say or do, I don't exactly know which. He will publish a letter in a day or two on the subject, and then the public will know all about it. Mr. BANKS will have to answer him, and there will be something to keep the canvass alive. Were it not for these family dissensions it would be dull as a Kansas bulletin.

There is a good deal of conversation concerning a plan for bringing Mr. WINTHROP forward as a Union candidate—not, you will understand, to preserve the Union of the States, but to bring about a union of the various parties that are opposed to Mr. BANKS' election. The Democrats are in love with the idea, and some of them say that they will contribute half the number of votes necessary to elect the gentleman, if the Know-Nothings, Whigs, and so forth, will raise the other half. How Mr. WINTHROP himself will look at the plan, we have yet to learn. It will not be very pleasant to him to know that the Democrats did not think of him until they had failed with a still more eminent Whig. They sent a Committee to no less a man than the eloquent and accomplished CHOATE, upon whose shoulders fell the broad mantle of WEBSTER. Mr. CHOATE received them with his usual urbanity, but declined the doubtful honor which they wished to confer upon him. He said that he could not entertain the proposition on any terms, and that Mr. BANKS was sure to be elected. There is no mistaking Mr. CHOATE'S meaning, he always speaks so very much to the point, and so the Committee left him, probably with the thought that he was as sensible as he was eloquent. Democrats have too much sense themselves not to appreciate the same quality in others.

Mr. WINTHROP would probably make a better candidate for the Know-Nothings to unite upon with Democrats, than Mr CHOATE, but it is by no means certain that the old Whigs would exert themselves in the former's behalf; and in the event of the contest being narrowed down to a fair stand-up fight between two parties, it is quite probable that the Whigs will hold the decision of that fight in their hands. They reverence the memory of Mr. WEBSTER, and they know that he did not like Mr. WINTHROP. Ask Mr. B********n, of your City, what were the words applied to Mr. WINTHROP by Mr. WEBSTER during the latter's last illness. They were the reverse of complimentary. Whether they were deserved or not, is quite another matter; but the spirit that dictated them yet exists, and might be brought into our contest with even more effect than other spirits have had on the learned men of Cambridge.

On dit, that the Boston *Daily Bee* is about to pass into the hands of Mr. PETTEE, now one of its editors, and that it will then strike the Banks flag, and run up that of Governor GARDNER. The story is that all depends upon the power of the Gardnerites to raise the purchase money for Mr. PETTEE; and as the Governor alone is able to do that without stinting his allowance of cigars and maraschino, the undertaking ought not to flag for the want of that kind of grease, which is gold, that alone can keep the political wheels going. But then the Governor loves dollars as well as dignity, and though the hope of getting General WILSON'S place in the Senate may cause him to draw his purse strings, the operation will be an exquisitely painful one. If he were sure of success, he might not be so slow; or if he could only pray with Justice-of-Peace Commissioners, would not he buy up all the papers in the United States? He distributes those Commissioners as LOUIS PHILLIPPE used to distribute ribbons of the Legion of Honor—in showers.

I am told that the radical Republicans have been discussing the subject of establishing an organ here. They attribute their failure to obtain control of the State Convention to the want of a paper at the headquarters of Massachusetts opinion. The Convention was called at an early day for the purpose of enabling them to rule it, circumstances apparently favoring their designs. Several country papers were with them, and things looked well; but when the Convention met it was soon made clear that they had been playing Perrette's part, and their chickens were not hatched because their milk, the sale of which was to produce the capital requisite for the investment of eggs, had been spilt. The country papers, with an exception or two, all went over to the support of Mr. BANKS. The Boston press has a sort of metropolitan character, and guides that of the country; and though the city will not give Mr. BANKS a great support in the shape of votes, its journals will render him—have rendered him already—good service. Even those which oppose him have aided in this way to advance his cause, for their opposition helps create the opinion that the man who is so warmly objected to by hunker organs must be the man for the people, if he is not the man of the people. The radicals are probably right in believing that their position was and is weakened because they have no central organ, and the knowledge that to their own lack of sense is such a want attributable, must tend to make their reflections peculiarly pleasant. That they would have prevented Mr. BANKS' nomination, through the aid of a Boston organ, is scarcely to be supposed; but they would have made a better fight if they had had such an instrument, and would have been more considered than they now are. They are disposed to treat themselves to the luxury of a paper, though experience has taught them that it is of the costliest description, and to be had only by the rich, like peas at Christmas. A sum of money that would once have sufficed to set up a paper would now be considered a mere *bagatelle*; and this fact may cause the plan to be abandoned, as until now it has prevented its being seriously talked of. Yet there is no saying what a few determined, sincere men may not to do, when they have money, and are disposed to use it freely. The radicals, unlike most other radicals, are rich, and are more ready at spending their own money than they are desirous of getting that of other people.

Some Custom-House changes have been made in this State. Mr. JOSSELYN has been removed from the office of Surveyor of the Ports of Salem and Beverley, and the place has been conferred on a venerable Whig, named DODGE, father-in-law of Mr. Assistant Secretary of State APPLETON. The place is one of more than ordinary interest, as being that from which Mr. HAWTHORNE was ejected in President TAYLOR'S time, and which ejection caused the publication of "The Scarlet Letter." JOSSELYN is one of those persons who have hitherto managed to hold office under all sorts of parties, but the Buchanan Administration is inexorable as death, and will not spare any one who has had relations with the Free-Soilers, which was Mr. JOSSELYN'S case as often as he could make anything by it.

A parcel of fools—Parson HIGGINSON, FRANK BIRD, GARRISON, and one or two others—have issued a call for a disunion Convention, to be held in the Autumn. This may do for people at a distance to talk about, and I should not wonder if, in South Carolina, it reminded men of the Hartford Convention: but here it doesn't even go much as excite a languid smile. People can't laugh at it, for the whole matter is too ridiculous to allow of one treating it to any thing so respectable as mirth. The call is as pompous as the address of the Tooley-street tailors, and the bedlamites who sign it undoubtedly think the eyes of the world are on them; but if they are so very attractive, it is only because men look, some pityingly and some derisively, on wilful fools. The best proof that can be had of the excellence of our institutions, and therefore of their strength, is the contemptuous forbearance with which this invitation to parsicide in moral treason is regarded. There is nothing that demands the application of violent remedies, and therefore men are at liberty to advocate the use of such remedies. Were there really any occasion for the meeting of such a convention, the proposition to call it would throw the country into convulsions. As it is, no one thinks the call deserving of serious attention, though some may wonder at the vanity of men in signing it.

The Legislature has been in session for twelve days, and all the time it has been hammering away at the county apportionments of Representative and Senatorial districts, without, however, having accomplished much up to to-day. It is hoped, nevertheless, that they will complete their work, and get up by Monday or Tuesday. When their work shall have been done, I will give you an account of it; and any attempt to do so now would be to throw away time, and room, as they are likely to undo in the afternoon what they do at the morning session.

We are in the condition of the Oriental shepherd, who, preying for a shower, Providence sent the Euphrates through his pastures. It has rained in torrents nearly all the week, until there has been nothing left but mud, giving one a good idea of the Nile and its banks. The country, certainly, needed refreshing, but such a drain as it has had has done it quite as much evil as good. Ultraism seems to be as much the fashion in the clouds as it is under them.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM had a spleodid benefit at the Howard last night, not even the heat being able to keep away his numerous friends, who were, on that occasion, warm friends, in a literal sense. He made a very pretty speech at the close of the performance.

TREMONT.

ANOTHER KINK IN THE ARSENAL SALE.—It would appear that the City is likely to pay for the Arsenal property nearly double the price set upon it by the Legislature, through the short-comings of our authorities. When the lands embraced within the limits of the Central Park were set apart for that purpose by a decree of the Supreme Court, the Common Council passed an ordinance directing all street-openings and other work under contract within the bounds of the Park to be suspended. For some of these suspended contracts the City has already suffered very liberal damages. Among the rest, Mr. PETTIGREW had a contract for grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—a very useless undertaking, says one who knows—the cost of which amounts to some $18,000. About $3,000 or $4,000 is now assessed on the Arsenal property for this improvement, and the Common Council has confirmed the assessment, making it a lien on the property. Some of the State officers have given out that they will dodge the payment, if possible; and as they are interested in securing the highest market price, they will most likely sell the Arsenal at auction, as now advertised, unless our Municipals "come down" in time.

JOHN SMITH, THE COOK OF THE FRANKLIN PIERCE.—M. DEFEGANIERE, the Portuguese Minister, has interested himself, with Mr. NAPE, the counsel for SMITH, to seek the clemency of the President in behalf of the condemned man. The ground of application is understood to be the manifest injustice of hanging one man out of three or four, for a crime of which all, if any, were equally guilty. SMITH admits he stabbed the cook in the general fray, but says it was done in self-defence, and that he was then thrown overboard by the rest of the crew while yet alive; if the murder were committed, the deed was shared by those who threw him into the sea, as well as by SMITH, who alone is singled out for the full rigors of the law.

DESPERATE FIGHT.—There was a desperate fight early yesterday morning at the lager-bier saloon corner of Duane and Chatham streets, between a number of 22's runners and the occupants of the saloon. Deadly weapons were used on both sides, and many severe bruises were given and taken. The assailing runners were finally expelled, many of them badly injured.

CAPTAIN WILCOX OF THE VANDERBILT RESIGNED.—We learn that Capt. WILCOX, the able and popular commander of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, has resigned his command, in consequence of private business requiring his attention on shore. In the command of that steamship, Captain WILCOX has won the esteem, respect and confidence of the travelling public, and the owner of the *Vanderbilt* parts with him with regret. Captain WILCOX is succeeded in command of the *Vanderbilt* by Captain EDWARD HIGGINS, so long and so favorably known as commander of the steamship *Hermann*.

The *Vanderbilt* will sail on the 1st of August.

A HAY SLIDE.—The barge *Lorett E. Mellen*, of Hudson, was made a partial wreck at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, while going in still water at the pier foot of Harrison-street. The entire hurricane deck with several hundred bales of hay and straw, fell into the water and partially sunk. The accident was occasioned by the removal of a portion of the freight from the pier side, which in connection with the receding of the tide, the barge being aground, caused her to careen. The action of the barge in thus kicking up her keels, toppled over the stove, which set fire to the cabin, but the flames were extinguished without much damage. The cook was nigh going over with the avalanche.

Another Firemen's Riot in Baltimore—One Man Shot.

From the Sun of Monday.

About 11½ o'clock on Saturday night there was another fearful riot in Gay-street, near the Belair Market, in which a young man named FREDERICK W. BARTHOL was shot, and Sergeant EVANS, of the Police, and officer RINGEWAY were hurt with bricks. An alarm of fire was sounded by the bell of the Vigilant Fire Company, and several of the companies ran to that vicinity, but, being unable to find any cause for the alarm, again started homeward. The Independent went up Front-street to Gay, followed by the Lafayette Company, and it was then feared there would be trouble. The Police made an attempt to turn the Lafayette down High-street, but did not succeed. At the corner of Front and Gay streets a brick was thrown, which struck a young man named ROBERTS in the face, inflicting a severe wound. When the Independent Company reached the intersection of Gay and Ensor streets, they put their suction into the house, and the Lafayette passed up Gay street.

At the corner of East-street a brick was thrown, each party charging the offence on the other; but that was the signal for a sanguinary conflict, which raged fiercely for several minutes, during which time pistols were also freely used. Some fifteen or twenty of the members of the Independent were standing on the corner, when a young man named ALEXANDER RAMSAY stepped from behind the Lafayette suction and fired three barrels of a revolver at the crowd and stepped the cap of the fourth barrel. A young man named FREDERICK W. BARTHOL received a shot in the breast, which glanced and, passing around the ribs, or through the chest, came out on the right side. Officer JOSHUA KIDD, who was near, saw RAMSAY fire the pistol, and at once gave chase, when the weapon was thrown away. He ran up to the corner of the Belair Market, but soon returned, when the officer took him into custody and conveyed him to the Middle District Police Station.

The fight was renewed, and on the vacant lot near by and in East-street the bricks flew thick and fast. Sergeant W. H. H. EVANS was struck on the arm and hip, the last of which produced a painful wound. Officer W. RINGAWAY was also struck on the arm and badly hurt. The parties then ran up to the corner of Mott and Gay streets, when the battle was continued, without, however, doing any harm. At the corner of Asquith and Orleans streets there was another conflict, but the prompt interference of a sufficient police force soon separated the combatants, and prevented further mischief. The police, besides RAMSEY, arrested WM. VOLANDT and JOHN CLARK, all of whom were yesterday taken before Justice MEARIS and committed to jail for trial—RAMSEY in default of $1,500 bail, and VOLANDT and CLARK in default of $1,000 bail each.

Subsequently, at a fire in Lloyd-street, the same companies met, and when the Independent started down Baltimore-street, towards Exeter, they were followed by the Lafayette, who left their suction standing in the street. The police, however, were on the ground and prevented any further outbreak. Yesterday morning young BARTHOL was taken to the Infirmary for proper surgical attention. The riot in Gay-street created intense excitement, a number of females being in the street at the time going from market. They sought shelter from the flying missiles, and none were injured that we could hear of.

Terrible Locomotive Explosion.

From the Syracuse Journal, July 24.

The locomotive *Binghampton*, which drew the freight train that left Binghamton yesterday at 3:45 P. M., exploded about half a mile north of Chenango Forks, about 5 o'clock, instantly killing the fireman, one of the brakemen, and very badly, if not fatally, injuring the engineer. The engineer, GEORGE M. MYERS, of this city, and son of DAVID MYERS, was terribly burned and mangled. His right arm is broken in three places, his left is badly scalded, the fleshy part all blown off, and his face and breast terribly burned. It is feared that both of his eyes will be destroyed. His clothes were all thrown from him, except the waistband of his pantaloons. We learn that this morning he is still alive, and some hopes of his recovery. He has had his senses during the whole time. Dr. SHIPMAN went down this morning to take the unfortunate man under his care. Mr. MYERS is a single man.

The fireman, DELOS COMSTOCK, was almost instantly killed, his body being thrown upon the embankment. He breathed about three hours after the accident, but was totally unconscious. He had been on the road only about six weeks. He leaves a wife and three children, who are now visiting about 20 miles from Watertown. His father lives in Manlius, to whom a messenger was sent, informing him of the fatal accident which had befallen his son.

The brakeman, RALPH SKINNER, was instantly killed. He is a single man, and came from Hartford, Cortland county. He was found lying by the side of the fireman. He got on to the engine at the Fork, with another brakeman who belonged to the same train, and did not go back to his post as did his comrade, but stood talking with the fireman and engineer.

The storm-house on the engine was blown into a thousand fragments, and the smoke-pipe thrown upon the embankment. The locomotive was detached from the tender, and ran about the length of the train after the explosion. No cause has yet been given for the accident.

The Habeas Corpus and Insane Asylum Patients.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Several of Saturday's morning papers contained a report of certain proceedings in the hearing of a *habeas corpus*, had before Recorder SMITH, which are in several respects erroneous, and in which material facts have been suppressed, to my disadvantage and injury. And as you have not published any report in your paper of the matter, I desire to communicate through you to the public some facts, which will tend not only to the justification of my conduct, but to establish the truth in a matter where no ordinary efforts have been unscrupulously made by interested parties to manufacture public opinion and place me in a false and unfavorable view.

In the first place, I am incorrectly charged with committing an assault upon Mr. BARRIEN. This I deny, though it is true that he made a complaint against me, but I can prove by disinterested persons who witnessed the whole occurrence which gave rise to this charge, that what I did was done in self-defence, that I was assaulted first by my brother-in-law when attempting to open the carriage door to speak to my wife, who was sitting in a close carriage, and was violently forced away by them. I finally succeeded in my efforts and accompanied her into Court. I was nominally arrested, it is true, but immediately gave bail and was discharged.

For a right understanding of the case it is proper that I should publish a few facts, without which my true position cannot be correctly apprehended. My wife had been placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum, by warrant issued in the usual manner, upon the sworn certificates of four competent physicians, one of whom (Dr. SAYRE) is the physician of her mother's family, another (Dr. OGDEN) distinguished for having made Insanity his *specialty*, now is, and has been for many years, connected with institutions for the insane, and was called in at her mother's request to attend my wife, all of whom concurred in the opinion of the necessity and propriety of putting her there, where she was not, as the counsel asserted, as a public or *pauper* patient, but she was supported there in a suitable and comfortable manner at my expense. She was sent there for such medical treatment as could not be so advantageously procured in my own house, under the advice of these physicians, whom both her family and myself had consulted, because the advantages proffered by the Asylum surpassed and outnumbered such as could be procured at home, and because it was thought that the circumstances would then be much more favorable for her recovery. These physicians, many months ago, made known to her family the real nature and extent of her derangement, and advised that her restoration would be greatly promoted by, if indeed it was not absolutely dependent upon, placing her in an institution established for the treatment of such patients.

The first movement in this direction was made about nine months ago, when the first of the three commitments alluded to by their counsel was obtained by me in pursuance of such advice, in conjunction with one of these brothers, who then cooperated in my efforts to promote her health; but I was reluctant then to act upon this advice, and deferred putting it there, as I then hoped that we might yet be spared the sacrifice of feeling which must be made, even under a conviction that it was for the ultimate good of those thus placed in the Asylum. Notwithstanding these facts, which can be abundantly proved, if they are disputed, when time had further demonstrated the wisdom of the physicians and the fallacy of that delay which was prompted by a mistaken sympathy, I adopted that course which before had their sanction and approval, and which I deemed for her good; and scarcely had I placed her at Bloomingdale before they evinced their opposition, and they determined to effect her discharge, and if possible in no other way, to procure it through the ingenuity of counsel to pick some flaw in the regularity of the commitment, and for that purpose this writ was obtained.

When a notice of the issue of the writ was served upon Dr. BRAM, the Resident Physician at Bloomingdale Asylum, Mr. BARRIAN told him they would waive the production of her body at the hearing before the Recorder, and I was accordingly notified by Dr. BRAM that he would not be obliged to have her personally present before the Recorder. My surprise may well be imagined when, as I was standing in the street, in conversation with several friends, I saw the carriage driven up in front of the Rotunda, on the opposite side of the street, in which they had brought my wife, contrary to their previous notice, and by this means they found an opportunity to make an assault upon me in her presence, and thus exposed her not only to the cruel observation of a curious crowd, but risked the chance of very serious if not permanent injury to an unoffending woman, and sister to a sister; and gave publicity through the press to a domestic misfortune, from which a sane man might be expected to shrink unless he was a natural-born fool. This is the way these "blood relations" cherish her, and manifest that natural affection for her which their counsel contended they alone possessed; for he said "*the marital rights* of the husband were gone the moment his wife became insane, and it was not expected that he would extend to her his affection." It may be that he was employed to propagate a doctrine so base that it ought to shame even a debauchee, a proposition that would degrade and disgrace a Mormon or a Turk; but I have no fear that it will spread far or meet with approbation in this community.

I regret extremely the necessity of being thus brought into public notice by a misfortune which might have been unobtrusively borne had it not been for the mistaken kindness (in charity shall I call it) of her relatives, and I trust that *exparte* statements on either side will not be allowed unfavorably to affect public judgment until established by competent evidence before a judicial tribunal.

SAMUEL J. HOPKINS.

Board of Health.

DEPTH OF WATER IN NEW ANCHORAGE.

At the Board of Health, on Saturday, the following communications were received:

To the Honorable, the Commissioners of Health, of the City of New York:

The undersigned would respectfully represent to your Honorable Board that he is master of the Bark *Oakland*, which arrived at Quarantine from Havana on the 20th inst., laden with sugar and tobacco, and having lost one man on the passage, and having sent another to the Marine Hospital.

The *Oakland*, by order of the Health Officer, now lies at the lower Quarantine anchorage; and this appeal is made to your Honorable Board, to be allowed to bring the said vessel to the proper anchorage, for the reason that she draws 18½ feet of water, and is anchored in 21 feet, and therefore sure to pound her bottom, and perhaps destroy herself and cargo, in case of a slight storm.

Respectfully,
ARTHUR HUNTER.

The application was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. PHILLIPS, MILLER, and ROCKWELL.

The Committee had received and present the following communication:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE STATION, No. 23 William-street, New York, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

To Messrs. Wm. Rockwell, James N. Phillips, Jedediah Miller, Committee of Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date, with accompanying note from ARTHUR HUNTER, Esq., Master of the bark *Oakland*, is received.

In reply, we beg to refer you to the notice of the new anchorage ground which was duly published in several of the newspapers. Within the limits described by said notice you will find by reference to the United States Coast Survey Chart, there are 27 feet of water shown at low tide. This would seem quite sufficient for any vessel drawing 18½ feet of water.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE HALL, EGBERT BENSON, C. V. BROWNE, } Commissioners for removal of Quarantine Station.

Note from D'Angelo.

*To the Editor

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn. Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 253 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¼ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 42 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOTS—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale on FRIDAY, July 31 inst, at 12 o'clock noon, at JAMES COLE'S, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's Ferry, 2 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—PART OF A first class brick house, in the pleasantest part of the city, two blocks from South 10th-st. ferry. Terms moderate, for unexceptionable references. For a young couple, or a small family desiring a pleasant home, this is a rare chance. Apply to S. B., Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET.—THE NEW THREE STORY AND basement brick dwelling-house, complete with all the modern improvements, situated West 46th-st., one hundred feet west of 8th-av., north side. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 700 8th-av.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT BACK PARlor and bedroom on first floor of the house No. 59 Vandam-st; one bedroom in attic if required. Rent $12 or $13 per month. Inquire at No. 381 Canal-st.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET from 1st May next, (1858,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being sky-lighted, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the city, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, *N. Y. Observer* office, on the premises.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—One large light room, 65 feet deep, with front office on third floor. Single rooms or rooms in suits for apartments or offices to rent very low in building No. 531 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Possession at once. Apply in the store, to STEPHEN WM. SMITH.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st, running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, SITUATED BEtween 12th and 25th sts., in a genteel neighborhood; must contain all modern improvements; rent from $700 to $800 per year. Address, with particulars, L B, *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well-known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 70 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining all country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with urnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences, just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances awaiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride *viâ* New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in a great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J. in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, a place at Wilbraham, Mass., consisting of a good house, barn, and outhouses, with 17 acres of land, well fenced and under cultivation. The above property is situated in the village, directly opposite the Post-Office, and in the immediate neighborhood of two churches and the Western Academy. For particulars apply to Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann st, New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT WILL BE sold at public auction, at Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1857, a house and lot, situated in Prattsville, 26 miles west from Catskill. The lot contains 3½ acres, including a large garden. The house and location render it desirable for a country residence or boarding-school. For particulars address F. JAMES FITCH, Catskill, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large 2-story mansion, 54x50, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas-pipes, &c. Large carriage house, and small barn, and about 4 acres. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River, ¼ mile from depôt. For sale on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence commanding a beautiful view of Long Island Sound, located in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is about one acre of land with choice fruit trees, and berries of excellent quality. For full particulars inquire of MARTIN & PALKERSON, Stationers, No. 197 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 197 Broadway, 3d story, front.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 25 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—FOUR cottages in Orange and West Bloomfield, with from 1 to 10 acres of land, and villa sites of 5 to 10 acres each, on Llewellyn Park. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. Chatham-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROOK FARM, IN BLOOMfield, New Jersey, distant from New-York 10 miles, containing 50 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and a pleasant cottage, with valuable barn and out-buildings, recently erected; connected with the house is a large strawberry and vegetable garden, and a great variety of choice fruits; a fine stream of water courses in front and rear of the house; situation healthy and pleasant, and easy of access; 12 trains a day to and from New-York, surrounded by depôts within 1 to 2 miles. The farm will be sold entire, or in eligible lots, from 4 to 10 acres, to suit purchasers. Also, a most desirable location of 12 acres, within three quarters of a mile of a depôt, peculiarly adapted for a gentleman's residence. The site is noted for its commanding prospect. Inquire of JOHN S. MALLARY, No. 246 Water-st., New-York, or W. HARRIS & SON, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

LAND FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres, situated directly on Little Neck Bay, 18 miles from New York City. The soil is good and the location very healthy, and admirably adapted for delightful Summer residences. Good shore for bathing or boating. The land will be sold together or in several parcels, if desired. Communicate by steamboat Crescent, which leaves Peck-slip twice daily, at 9.45 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the premises—about ten minutes' walk from the landing.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON—A BEAUTIful farm of 80 acres, delightfully located in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine as many advantages of soil, water, abundance of fruits, convenience of depôt, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly embellished country residences, and is free from every kind of annoyance. Terms very favorable.
DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY. —A farm of 70 acres, beautifully situated on the Hudson, near Tarrytown, about 1 mile from the River, with house and outbuildings, newly erected. Will be sold entire, or in lots of 10 or 20 acres. The property is well wooded, with a good supply of water, and commands several fine views. Furniture sold with the house if desired. For further particulars, apply to ALFRED WICKS, corner Fulton and Cliff sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 10 Malden-lane:

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS: Assignee's sale of an immense stock of English, French and German toys and fancy goods, comprising in part as follows:

Ladies' reticules of all varieties, rich inlaid portemonnies, silver boxes, toilet cases, inkstands and match safes, ormolu-mounted bronze groupes and figures, China dinner, tea and breakfast set, carved ivory chess and chequer men, backgammon boards, miniature nine pins, every variety of games for children, drums, banjos, horns, trumpets, ivory and silver whistles, violins, flutes, &c. Also, a large and general assortment of toys.

The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is solicited to this sale, as affording an opportunity to purchase the above descriptions of goods seldom offered, as every lot must be sold.

Deposits required in all cases, as goods must be moved by Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—ON TUESDAY, (this day,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 106 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as by order of John Haswell, mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in the house, consisting in part, of superior rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suite in green plush, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, marble-top centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, hall oil-cloth, Canton matting, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, chairs, toilet table, toilet sets, &c; also, a large variety of dining-room and kitchen furniture, China, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, stoves, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—By PEED & COLE, auctioneers, on TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 163 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, comprising elegant silver-plated tea sets, castors and urns, japaned, britannia, planished, tin, iron, copper, hollow, wood, and willow ware; fancy goods, toys, glass, counter and show cases, pictures, &c., being the entire stock in the store, and well worthy the attention of the trade and families. JOHN ROSE, Assignee.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of white granite ware, C. C., yellow and Rockingham ware, China, cut, pressed and other glassware, in lots to suit City and country dealers, well packed for shipping. Sale positive.

WM. WITTEKE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 41 West-st., the entire genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City. Sale commences with kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Calbariuc-st., Nos. 28, 285—Cedar-st., Nos. 4 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Fine-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 316—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 167—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott st., Nos 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5 31, 23, 33, 35, 71, 57, 59, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Wash-st., Nos 51, 52, 53—Worcester-st., No. 75—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 162—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 513½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth av., JOHNSON & GERRY'S Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts made in his name by whosoever it may be contracted, without a direct written order by himself.

S. WITTGENSTEIN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $35 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, in the City of New-York.

The Managers announce that the Palace will be opened for the reception of goods, from MONDAY, the 7th, until TUESDAY, the 15th, of September, 1857. Heavy goods from a distance will be received and stored in the Palace on and after the 1st of July.

No article entered after the 15th of September can compete for the premiums.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, Silver Cups and Diplomas, will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

Ample steam power will be provided to put in operation Machinery of every description.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Communications in relation to the 29th Annual Fair, addressed WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHANDLER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:20, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:20, 8:30, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M., 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 6 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 8:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 6:45, 8, 6:44, 8:15, 10:59 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:38, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M.
JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION,

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:20 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *viâ* JERSEY City Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 3:15; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Fulton Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON *VIA* NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 29, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A. M.
Thurs'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thored'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wed'sy, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wed'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thurdy, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thurdy, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer A. ARNOUX SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¼ A. M., and 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DERRING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 8½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDETT, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, July 28, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 29, 9 A. M.
Thursday, July 30, 3 P. M.	Thursday, July 30, 10 A. M.
Friday, July 31, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 31, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 90 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....	1857 Wednesday, June 24..... 1857

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,173,979 03
Average amount of Specie.....1,011,295 64
Average amount of Circulation.....230,972 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,696,824 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$812,337 00
Average amount of Specie.....47,915 00
Average amount of Circulation.....87,981 00
Average amount of Deposits.....440,669 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$573,735 00
Average amount of Specie.....53,217 00
Average amount of Circulation.....100,507 00
Average amount of Deposits.....339,577 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,436,511 05
Average amount of Specie.....1,033,536 59
Average amount of Circulation.....$21,787 46,838 00
Notes of late Bank of America.....$25,041
Average amount of Deposits.....5,247,968 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$12,934 333 99
Average amount of Specie.....1,334,350 63
Average amount of Circulation.....2,396 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,001,803 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,389,393 24
Average amount of Specie.....97,177 96
Average amount of Circulation.....87,948 38
Average amount of Deposits.....1,975,917 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,934,923 23
Average amount of Specie.....334,688 99
Average amount of Circulation.....336,794 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,561,810 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,634,737 02
Average amount of Specie.....125,748 17
Average amount of Circulation.....73,145 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,397,651 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,061,965 00
Average amount of Specie.....609,139 00
Average amount of Circulation.....79,935 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,309,103 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 258, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,453,931 55
Average amount of Specie.....360,963 43
Average amount of Circulation.....544,992 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,602,310 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GRAHAM W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,010,479 65
Average amount of Specie.....64,910 07
Average amount of Circulation.....174,406 00
Average amount of Deposits.....835,473 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JAS. L. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,974,153 22
Average amount of Specie.....229,766 59
Average amount of Circulation.....223,740 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,423,892 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$358,564 78
Average amount of Specie.....31,712 30
Average amount of Circulation.....125,448 00
Average amount of Deposits.....352,302 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,401,756 17
Average amount of Specie.....134,589 00
Average amount of Circulation.....297,343 58
Average amount of Deposits.....1,4-2,093 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$653,515 86
Average amount of Specie.....60,926 16
Average amount of Circulation.....111,840 00
Average amount of Deposits.....448,985 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN LEVERIDGE, President of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN LEVERIDGE, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

CHAS. C. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,398,613 00
Average amount of Specie.....178,971 00
Average amount of Circulation.....340,020 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,014,783 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$753,926 28
Average amount of Specie.....44,436 06
Average amount of Circulation.....187,604 00
Average amount of Deposits.....515,931 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAY JARVIS, President of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAY JARVIS, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,819,901 62
Average amount of Specie.....221,879 91
Average amount of Circulation.....19,068 25
Average amount of Deposits.....1,631,755 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JAS W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,450,905 54
Average amount of Specie.....205,796 44
Average amount of Circulation.....94,818 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,630,597 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,702,597 78
Average amount of Specie.....126,750 70
Average amount of Circulation.....83,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,752,915 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$484,037 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,679 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,835 00
Average amount of Deposits.....412,480 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,593,429 01
Average amount of Specie.....164,398 12
Average amount of Circulation.....1,135 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,329,676 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$761,068 31
Average amount of Specie.....28,660 87
Average amount of Circulation.....116,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.....540,196 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$734,312 80
Average amount of Specie.....42,905 78
Average amount of Circulation.....91,835 00
Average amount of Deposits.....618,493 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,412,278 25
Average amount of Specie.....82,543 50
Average amount of Circulation.....109,999 00
Average amount of Deposits.....834,378 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JAS W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,943,305 93
Average amount of Specie.....142,927 40
Average amount of Circulation.....156,693 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,188,943 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$431,199 00
Average amount of Specie.....29,985 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,853 00
Average amount of Deposits.....267,269 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$798,084 86
Average amount of Specie.....47,136 69
Average amount of Circulation.....113,029 00
Average amount of Deposits.....665,413 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,150,412 05
Average amount of Specie.....176,577 44
Average amount of Circulation.....227,818 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,378,809 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,546,955 36
Average amount of Specie.....368,462 30
Average amount of Circulation.....239,695 66
Average amount of Deposits.....2,993,034 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$959,162 76
Average amount of Specie.....66,347 21
Average amount of Circulation.....93,724 00
Average amount of Deposits.....980,944 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,786,751 69
Average amount of Specie.....144,576 82
Average amount of Circulation.....167,571 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,390,901 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,036,371 24
Average amount of Specie.....398,369 22
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.....344,345 94
Average amount of Deposits.....2,336,456 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,135,661 43
Average amount of Specie.....85,971 20
Average amount of Circulation.....197,088 00
Average amount of Deposits.....590,588 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$740,439 27
Average amount of Specie.....50,662 78
Average amount of Circulation.....118,538 00
Average amount of Deposits.....430,980 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JOHN M. DAVEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,301,433 76
Average amount of Specie.....199,146 84
Average amount of Circulation.....94,848 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,623,415 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,863,055 20
Average amount of Specie*.....990,768 08
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....201,127 33
Average amount of Deposits.....4,253,943 75

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and and Clearing House certificate.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,372,562 20
Average amount of Specie.....164,684 18
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....119,174 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,637,891 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,411,123 86
Average amount of Specie.....978,186 47
Average amount of Circulation.....209,048 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,937,066 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SANEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,457,941 60
Average amount of Specie.....96,929 06
Average amount of Circulation.....115,835 00
Average amount of Deposits.....989,363 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,185,137 85
Average amount of Specie.....220,507 34
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....167,568 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,319,505 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$380,499 08
Average amount of Specie.....11,312 33
Average amount of Circulation.....90,895 00
Average amount of Deposits.....215,208 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$461,807 41
Average amount of Specie.....41,057 98
Average amount of Circulation.....115,245 00
Average amount of Deposits.....114,577 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr. Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$233,160 43
Average amount of Specie.....40,294 25
Average amount of Circulation.....121,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....281,336 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,055,407 01
Average amount of Specie.....51,635 18
Average amount of Circulation.....134,073 00
Average amount of Deposits.....694,515 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,831,716 49
Average amount of Specie.....116,056 40
Average amount of Circulation.....123,498 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,495,737 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$589,189 09
Average amount of Specie.....50,517 32
Average amount of Circulation.....117,353 33
Average amount of Deposits.....868,480 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

WM L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,029,104 93
Average amount of Specie.....43,015 40
Average amount of Circulation.....118,248 00
Average amount of Deposits.....746,253 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,713,299 05
Average amount of Specie.....350,157 49
Average amount of Circulation.....173,281 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,872,903 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

ROBERT M. STEERBIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$791,348 23
Average amount of Specie.....34,511 27
Average amount of Circulation.....161,895 00
Average amount of Deposits.....557,627 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,793,461 79
Average amount of Specie.....268,263 23
Average amount of Circulation.....87,527 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,919,977 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

WM. FURNISS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 2 . 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,011,746 76
Average amount of Specie.....93,956 58
Average amount of Circulation.....87,906 00
Average amount of Deposits.....680,421 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,349,095 70
Average amount of Specie.....89,799 57
Average amount of Circulation.....236,481 00
Average amount of Deposits.....684,098 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,693,860 00
Average amount of Specie.....840,145 00
Average amount of Circulation.....112,946 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,057,883 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,543,192 40
Average amount of Specie.....84,446 03
Average amount of Circulation.....317,474 00
Average amount of Deposits.....890,967 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,920,937 31
Average amount of Specie.....485,949 38
Average amount of Circulation.....179,086 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,475,974 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DEMING, President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. DEMING, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

H. M

NEW-YORK CITY.

A WELLSPRING OF PLEASURE.—Abont 9 o'clock on Saturday evening an infant, some six weeks old, was found at Father MOONEY'S door, at the corner of Eighth-street and Avenne B. The child was comfortably dressed, and accompanying it was a bundle of extra clothes and a note, directed to Father MOONEY, written in a very good hand, the substance of which is as follows:

"REVEREND SIR: It is very hard for a mother to part with such a dear little baby, but I am compelled to do so, as I cannot support it, but if you be so kind as to get some one to take care of it, I would give all I can earn for its support. I would gladly send $5 a month. Oh, should anybody know my feelings in parting with my darling little baby. It is not christened, and I should like it named Mary Catharine Doane, my dear little baby."

The good-natured Officer JOE MOONEY, attached to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, took the infant and promised to take care of it until Monday morning, when it will be delivered to the Governors of the Almshouse.

THE CASE OF PETER DEVLIN, THE ALLEGED BURGLAR, AND PASSER OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The examination of PETER DEVLIN, who was arrested about two weeks ago, charged by ANNE CUREY, his mistress, with having, during the two years she has lived with him, committed a series of burglaries, and passed large numbers of counterfeit bank-bills, was resumed, on Saturday, before Justice DAVISON, by the examination of the complainant. She admitted that revenge for wrongs she had received at his hands prompted her to make the charges against him, and further, that she had never been with him when he committed burglaries or passed counterfeit money, but was told by him that he so had dons, and was shown by him the proceeds of his operations in this line. At the close of the examination DEVLIN was fully committed for trial.

PERSONATING POLICE OFFICERS.—Two young men, named CHAS. VAN ORDEN and MARTIN SAAGS, were arrested on Sunday charged with personating policemen. It appears that they stopped one PATRICK VERNY, in West Thirty eighth-street, and told him he must go with them to the Station-house, and conducted him part way, when they offered to let him go if he would give them a shilling. He told them that he had no money, and they then searched him, and finding such to be the case, they ran off, but were pursued and arrested. They were taken to the Second District Police Court and locked up for trial.

[Advertisement.]

BUNKER'S LIFE-PRESERVING SHIRTS.—This valuable article is rapidly acquiring, as it should, the public confidence. It is one of the neatest and most convenient things ever invented, and we are satisfied that if worn, will always insure the wearer from a watery death. The following certificates speak for themselves:

BUFFALO, July 14th, 1857.

CAPT. C. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway, New-York. Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in recommending for general use, for life-saving purposes upon the waters, your newly-invented Life-Preserving Jackets and Shirts. We were present at the experiment you made with them in our harbor the other day, and we think them the most practical and best Life-Preservers in the world,—capable of supporting a person afloat on the water any length of time, at the same time leaving the arms and body free to act, to swim, or anything else. For boat service in a seaway, or exposed places, we consider them most invaluable; for if a boat swamps, the men are all right.

We are, respectfully, yours,
E. P. DOER, Chairman Board Lake Underwriters.
JOHN N. GARDNER, Member Ex. Com. Underwriters.
D. P. DOBBINS, Secretary Board Lake Underwriters.
BENJAMIN BAGNALL, General Agent Ætna Ins. Co.
WM. C. DAVISON, Marine Inspector.

SAG HARBOR, June 10, 1857.

CAPT. C. J. BUNKER—Dear Sir; I have examined and made experiments with the Life-Saving Jacket and bathing shirts of your invention. I consider them the best article for life-saving purposes that have ever been offered to the public. I have made experiments with the jackets on the sea coast, and I am of opinion that they would be invalnable for the use of the life-saving stations, as they would afford additional means of rescuing shipwrecked persons. Very respectfully,

J. M. SCELLINGER,
Superintendent, &c., Coast of Long Island.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Derived from the flowers of a land where PONCE DE LEON and DE SOTO sought for the fountain of eternal youth, this entrancing perfume is worthy of its origin. It is nature's perfumery, bnt unlike the flowers, its fragrance survives through all seasons. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, anti-bilious and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The same excellent programme of last evening is to be repeated at this theatre to-night, viz. "Ida May," in which Little CORDELIA and Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD appear, the extravaganza of the "Manager's Dream," the comic pantomime of the "Golden Axe" and drama of "Norah Creina." Who could wish for a better bill?

[Advertisement.]

☞ Zephyr Merino Undergarments, all sizes, selling off at astonishing low prices, to make room for Fall goods, at McLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure of the best material in the best style.

[Advertisement.]

GET THE BEST!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. SCHWARTZER & Co.
For sale by FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two thousand yards second-mourning Muslins will be offered, this day, at eight cents per yard. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—A perfect rush for those splendid muslin Dresses, for $1, at T. M. JAMES, No. 102 Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

JAMAICA *vs.* BROOKLYN.—The rumor, which seems to be pretty well founded, that the Grand Jury of Kings County, acting upon the suggestion of the Common Council, have presented as a nuisance the running of steam locomotives upon Atlantic street, has added new flames to the fire of excitement all along the line of the Long Island Railroad. The great topic in the cars, at the depôts and in the taverns, and country groceries, is the attempt to compel the travelers upon the Railroad to go by horse-power instead of steam for an indefinable distance outside of, and within the limits of Brooklyn. The Railroad Company assert that it will be equivalent to the ruin of the business of the road to prohibit steam locomotives from coming to the Atlantic-street Dépôt, inasmuch as the grade here is of such a character as to make it impossible for freight cars to be moved up the grade and through the tunnel by horse power; the whole freight business of the Road would, therefore, be ruined. All that vast amount of material now sent by rail for the construction of the Water Works would have to be transported by teams, which would increase the cost of freight upon the whole works to hundreds of thousands of dollars. They assert that everything is now done to protect the public against accidents, the cars being limited to a very low rate of speed within the city limits, a flagman stationed at every street crossing to give warning of the approach of the train by unfurling a red flag, while a man on horseback rides in front of the locomotive through the city to clear the track of all incumbrances, and warn off the people. But the end is not yet.

A GOOD TIME.—The Williamsburg Industrial School, together with the Sunday School of the First Congregational Church, under the charge of Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, went on their first annual excursion on Friday, to St. Ronan's Well, near Flushing. There were the usual excursion songs from the scholars, some excellent remarks from Judge CULVER, and a bountiful dinner, which the children fully appreciated. A severe thunder storm, which was not down on the programme, gave considerable anxiety to the managers, but the excursionists did not suffer their pleasure to be spoiled by such a trifle as that. These children do not have many bright spots in their lives, and they know how to estimate all that come to them.

Police Superintendent's Report—For the Quarter.

Deputy Superintendent FOLK, of the Brooklyn Police, has reported for the quarter ending June 30, 1857, to the Common Council.

From this document it appears that the whole number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors and other offences, amount to 2066, being an increase of 433 to the number embraced in the report of the previous quarter. There were, during the quarter, 1692 persons accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses, 241 lost children found, $1,079 45 taken from prisoners and returned.

OFFENCES.

Of these they are thus classified: Assault and battery, 332; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 11; assault, 13; attempt at burglary, 2; arson, 3; abandonment, 2; burglary, 24; breach of the peace, 4; disorderly persons, 162; drunk and disorderly, 233; desertion, 1; escaped prisoners, 3; embezzlement, 1; fighting in public streets, 56; false pretences, 2; furious driving, 6; grand larceny, 16; gross intoxication, 2; highway robbery, 6; habitual drunkards, 20; intoxication, 587; indecent exposure, 7; insanity, 29; insulting females, 2; interfering with officers 15; keeping disorderly houses, 11; murder, 5; malicious mischief, 16; mayhem, 1; petit larceny, 165; passing bad money, 3; perjury, 1; passing counterfeit money, 6; picking pockets, 3; prostitution, 1; receiving stolen goods, 4; rape, 4; riotous conduct, 4; suspicious persons, 3; suspicion of burglery, 4; suspicion of arson, 1; suspicion of larceny, 15; suspicion of counterfeiting, 3; violation of City ordinances, 88; violation of Excise Law, 29; vagrancy, 100. Total, 2,006.

ARRESTS BY PRECINCTS.

First Precinct	248	Sixth Precinct	278
Second Precinct	117	Seventh Precinct	109
Third Precinct	562	Eight Precinct	95
Fourth Precinct	273	Ninth Precinct	21
Fifth Precinct	248		
Total			2,006

LOST TIMS.

First Precinct, 62 days; Second Precinct, 14 days; Third Precinct, 28 days; Fourth Precinct, 30 days; Fifth Precinct, 9 days; Sixth Precinct, 87 days; Seventh Precinct, 9 days; Eighth Precinct, 22 days; Ninth Precinct, 9 days. Total lost time, 261 days.

DETAILED OFFICERS.

At Mayor's Office, 2; Deputy Superintendent's Office, 2; on Police Courts, 7; as Hack Inspectors, 2; as Health Wardens, 6. Total, 19.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS.

Precincts.	Lodgers.	Lost children found.	Fires extinguished.	Money taken and returned.
1	242	20	2	$20 15
2	282	90	4	18 49
3	376	31	..	983 22
4	282	27	9	15 65
5	155	34	1	62 00
6	62	16	5	....
7	37	..	..	....
8	27	3	..	10 00
9	46	..	..	....
	1692	241	21	$1,079 45

Supposed Case of Yellow Fever.

From the Brooklyn Daily Times.

On Wednesday night Mr. LORING W. GROSS, ship-joiner, and a member of Engine Co. No. 8, of No. 140 South Third-street, was taken ill. His friends sent for Dr. WADE, who attended him. It is asserted that Dr. WADE told the patient's mother that the disease was yellow fever. Mr. BROWN, of the firm of TUTTLE & BROWN, corner of South Seventh and Fourth, hearing the rumor that the medical attendant had pronounced the case ons of yellow fever, deemed it advisable to send for another physician also. Accordingly, he sent for Dr. BEADY, who called to see the patient yesterday, but found he had expired shortly before. He said that the patient had every symptom of yellow fever, and was of the opinion that the man probably died with that disease. An undertaker had been called in, whom Dr. BEADY warned not to bury the patient without a permit from Dr. CLEVELAND, the Health Officer, and enjoined him to notify the Health-Officer of the case without delay. Instead of doing so, the undertaker, it is alleged, placed the body in a coffin forthwith, and had it taken off to Cypress Hills within four hours after death. After his return from Cypress Hills, he called at the Health Officer's house, and tendered a certificate from Dr. WADE, setting forth that the deceased had died of "bilious remittent fever."

The Health Officer, hearing of the case meanwhile, procured the services of a policeman and two darkies, and went to the house where the body lay. Everything about the case tending to the belief that the disease was really yellow fever, the policeman took to his heels and vanished, leaving the Health Officer alone with the darkies. The latter by Dr. CLEVELAND'S direction took the straw mattress on which the deceased had slept, with the bed clothes, &c., and buried them in a vacant lot to avoid infection.

The deceased's mother, we understand, now denies that Dr. WADE told her that the case was one of yellow fever. She admits that yellow fever was spoken of, and says that the Doctor said that the disease was one which down South they might call yellow fever, but he regarded it as bilious remittent fever.

There can be no question, if the above facts are as stated (and we have taken every pains to learn the truth) that the yellow fever is at last really in our midst. Whether the infection will spread is another question; but that it might have every chance of doing so the undertaker left the body from yesterday until to-morrow in the receiving vault, where persons are constantly passing in and out every day.

The Health Officer, we understand, intends to bring Dr. WADE before the Board of Health, for breach of the charter, which provides that the medical attendant shall report to him every case of contagious disease which occurs in his practice. Even if the case turns out not to have been one of yellow fever, it is contended that Dr. WADE has broken the law, by omitting to report the case as one of bilious remittent fever. The penalty incurred by this Doctor, if the charge is substantiated, is $250.

The undertakor, Mr. HENDRICK, has also rendered himself liable to a penalty of $100, for interring the body without a permit. It is true he obtained a permit from the office of Dr. CLEVELAND, on Dr. WADE'S certificate, but this was after the interment had been actually effected.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 25. Match $2,000, ten miles out, to wagons weighing 235 pounds:

D. PFEFFER, b. g. *Andrew Sheehan*	1
S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Gen. Darcy*	dist.

Time.—44:51.

Sheehan was the favorite at $100 to $60. *Darcy* won the pole, they had a good send off, going round the lower turn *Darcy* broke and fell off, he appeared very unsteady, *Sheehan* passing the score about three lengths ahead in 2:58. On the second mile *Darcy* fell off more; time 2:54. *Sheehan* led the third mile in 2:58, *Darcy* after passing the score came to a stand, dead tired, his driver pulled him up. *Sheehan* the winner of the race was very lame previous to starting, he is a game horse and it carried him successfully through. *Darcy* in point of speed had the advantage hutwanted bottom; the horse was in no condition, owing a heavy cold. The attendance was good, and considerable money changed hands. *Darcy's* friends "fell heavy."

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 25. Purse and stake $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons:

Owner, b. m. *Phebe*	1 1 1
W. PEABODY, gray mare	3 2 2
T. JOHNSON, b. m. *Manhattan Maid*	2 3 dist.
J. CONWAY, s. m. *Lady Smith*	dist.

Time—2:45—2:50—2:54.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Friday, July 24. Match, $200; n single dash of n mile.

C. OAKLEY, b. m. *Miller*	1
Owner, black mare	2

Time: 3:08.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting—Friday, July 24. Match, $200; mile heats to wagons.

A. SHEEHAN, b. m. *Sally Miller*	1 2 1
J. SIMMAS, blk. g. *Charley Riley*	2 1 2

Time: 2:55½—2:55—5:59.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, July 23. Match, $2,000; mile heats—best 3 in 5—to wagons, and drivers to weigh 170 lbs.

C. BURE'S b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	drawn.
C. CARL'E S. M. MILLER'S *Damsel*	drawn.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Wednesday, July 22. Match, $500; milo heats—best 3 in 5—in harness.

W. WHELAN, br. g. red *John Jackson*	1 1 1
C. BROOKS, b. g. *Dan Marble*	2 2 2

Time: 2:43¼—2:43¼—2:43½.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Wednesday, July 22. Match, $200; mile heats, to wagons.

Mr. HOLT, b. g. *Surgeon*	2 1—drawn.
Mr. MCROBERTS, b. g. *Fremont*	1 2—drawn.

Time: 3:30—3:24—3:19.

BROOKLYN POLICE.—In the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the Police Committee reported in favor of fixing the number of Police at 198 men—the same as now on duty.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO presented a minority report in favor of reducing the force to 135 men.

After some discussion, the majority report was adopted—Ayes 27, Nays 6.

☞ INTERESTING TO "RUNNERS." The ordinances of Brooklyn have been so amended as to prohibit any person, not a fireman, from running with fire-engines.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE JOHN S. DARCY.—Yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., the new ferry-boat *John S. Darcy* went on her trial trip down the bay nearly to Sandy Hook and up the Hudson River a short distance with about 400 guests on board. The occasion was one of much social enjoyment.

The *John S. Darcy* is 190 feet in length, 32 feet beam under the guards, 60 feet over the guards, and 12½ feet deep. She is 700 tons burthen, carpenter's measurement.

She is four feet longer than the boats *D. S.* and the *Colden*, which up to the construction of this boat were the largest ferry-boats running on any New-York ferry. The *Darcy* was built by G. D. BUATIS, of Red Hook, and the joiner work was done by JOHN R. TERRY, of Hoboken. The upholstering work was done by R. B. EARLE & Co., of Jersey City. The engine was built by REED & BIRDSEYE, of Jersey City. It is of 400 horse power, 42 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. The boiler is 28 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. This is the largest engine in use on any of the ferry-boats. The *Darcy* will at once commence duty.

A RUNAWAY HORSE AND MONEY LOST.—Late on Friday evening last, Mr. THOMAS FIELD, a grocer and butcher, doing business in Newark, came to the Jersey City Ferry on his way to New York to purchase supplies. He had been accustomed for several years to make these evening trips to New York, and as he had been several times stopped on the road by highwaymen, he had latterly taken the precaution of concealing his money somewhere about the wagon, instead of carrying it upon his person. Upon this occasion his pocket-book, containing $610, was deposited for safety in the bottom of a half-bushel measure, which was nearly filled with oats, designed as a feed for his horse. Upon arriving at the Ferry Mr. FIELD got down from his wagon and went a short distance away to get near a gas light, for the purpose of finding a ferry ticket, which was hidden among other cards and papers in his pocket. While thus engaged the horse suddenly turned about and started for home at a rapid pace. Mr. FIELD gave chase, but was unable to overtake him, and spent the remainder of the night in a fruitless search for the horse and wagon. On Saturday morning, he found his wagon in front of the Court House at Hudson City, but the horse was not with it, and has not since been heard of. The money was gone from the half bushel measure, and so were most of the oats.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F.—The election for officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-Jersey, which was held in the lodges throughout the State on the 14th inst., resulted as follows:

Grand Master—D. B. WHITAKER, of Cumberland.
Deputy Grand Master—AUGUSTUS W. BELL, of Morris.
Grand Secretary—JOHN H. PHILLIPS, of Mercer.
Grand Treasurer—RESCARICK M. SMITH, of Mercer.
Representative to Grand Lodge of United States—GEO. W. CASSIDY, of Jersey City.
For Grand Warden—No choice was effected, and the election of this officer will be made by the Grand Lodge, which meets at Trenton on the 5th August.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The National Guards of Hoboken, Capt. P. VAN HOUTEN, left yesterday morning for Hackensack, where they are to have a three days' encampment. To-day is to be a gala day with them, and mainly devoted to the reception and entertainment of their friends.

A numerous delegation from the other military companies of the County, and of officers from other sections of the State, are expected to be upon the ground, and a good time is anticipated.

THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—The Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Hudson, are pushing forward their plans for the introduction of Passaic water. Mr. G. H. BAILEY, the Engineer of the Jersey City Works, is also engineer of the Hudson City branch of the work, and is receiving proposals from contractors, for doing the work necessary for distributing the water. It is expected that the thickly settled portion of the city will be supplied during the present year.

☞ But a few days remain in which to redeem property sold for taxes in Jersey City in 1855.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 27.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	81¾	50
6,000	Virginia 6s.....	91	
3,000	Missouri State 6s	75¾	
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	83½	
880	City 6s, '70.....	90	
6,000	Erie R'd. Bds. '75	85¾	
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	99¾	
3,000	do.....	99¾	
7	Bank of New-York	168	
10	Park Bank.....	112¾	
400	Ohio L. & T. Co.	80	102
50	Penne. Coal Co.	80	92
50	do.....	b30	9
100	Cumb. Coal Co....		17¾
100	do.....	s3	17¾
100	do.....	s3	17¾
100	do.....	s3	17¾
200	do.....	b3	18
100	do.....	b60	18¾
100	Canton Co....	s3	58
5	Clv. Col. & Cin R.R.		96
50	New-York Cen. R.R.		85¾
600	do.....	s3	85¼
200	do.....	s5	85
100	do.....	s60	84¼
300	do.....	s10	85
200	do.....	b60	85¼
100	do.....	b30	85
350	do.....	s30	85
100	do.....	b60	85¼
400	do.....	b30	58¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R....	b60	91¾
108	La Crse. & M. R. R.		39
500	Erie Railroad.....	b3	34¾
200	do.....	s30	34¾
200	do.....	b60	34¾

300	Reading R'd.....	opg	74½
100	Panama Railroad..		92½
200	Clev. & Tol R..	b30	89
100	N. Y. Cent. R.R.		85¼
100	do.....		85¾
100	do.....	b10	85¾
100	do.....	s10	85¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s60	47¾
100	do.....	s30	48
151	do.....		52¾
200	do.....	s60	47¾
100	do.....	s10	51
200	do.....	s10	51¼
1359	do.....		53
200	do.....		53½
60	Mich. S. & N. I pf.	s.	79

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	85	
2,000	Mo. st. 6s.....	75¾	
1,000	Erie R. Con. bs. '71	72	
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	100	
15	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	103	
13	Penn. Coal Co.....	91	
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	18	
50	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	54½	
50	do.....	54	
200	do.....	53½	
600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30	94¾
300	do.....	39	
500	do.....	b30	39¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R....	b60	91¾
108	La Crse. & M. R. R.		39
500	Erie Railroad.....	b3	34¾
200	do.....	s30	34¾
200	do.....	b60	34¾
300	Reading R'd.....	opg	74½
100	Panama Railroad..		92½
200	Clev. & Tol R..	b30	89
100	N. Y. Cent. R.R.		85¼
100	do.....		85¾
100	do.....	b10	85¾
100	do.....	s10	85¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s60	47¾
100	do.....	s30	48
151	do.....		52¾
200	do.....	s60	47¾
100	do.....	s10	51
200	do.....	s10	51¼
1359	do.....		53
200	do.....		53½
60	Mich. S. & N. I pf.	s.	79

MONDAY, July 27—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending on Saturday last, July 25, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, July 18:

Increase of Loans	$1,482,810
Decrease of Specie	637,751
Increase of Circulation	79,981
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	371,467

The statement is a satisfactory one. The addition to the Loan column is the consequence of the large addition to the Banking Capital of the City since July 1. The decrease in Specie is only one-third the amount exported during the week—a fact showing a very considerable income from the Domestic Exchanges. With the California arrival, this afternoon, of $1,458,043, the Banks begin the new week with something like fourteen million dollars in Bullion. We understand the Country-Bank balances partially increased last week. They are still much behind the corresponding period last season, particularly the balances of the Country Banks of this State. Including the Sub-Treasury and Clearing-House operations of the week, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 26, 1856.	July 25, 1857.	July 18, 1857.
Capital	$52,705,000	$64,676,000	$64,676,000
Loans	111,346,589	118,848,131	117,365,321
Specie	13,910,848	12,956,855	13,594,606
Circulation	8,386,285	8,528,814	8,448,833
Gross Deposits	92,365,040	93,633,736	94,446,798
Exchanged	19,996,019	26,256 680	27,441,209
Undrawn	72,369,021	67,377,056	67,005,589
In Sub-Treasury	12,285,796	16,527,185	11,346,592

There is no change to-day in Money rates, or the general comfort of the supply. Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer is not active, though the rates of last week are maintained: 109¾@¾ on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The shipment of Gold by this opportunity will be a moderate one, not over $250,000, as far as we are advised at present. The California packet arrived this afternoon, sooner, by a day or two, than she was looked for. The steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco on the 4th of July, with $1,872,584 in Gold. The New-York steamer delivers of this $1,458,043. The remainder goes direct to England from the Isthmus of Panama. The Panama Road brought over, in all, $2,266,453, including some parcels of Silver from the Mexican coast of the Pacific, which go direct to England. The mining near Lower California is satisfactory. The receipts of Gold Dust at San Francisco, coupled with a tame state of things in the general markets, had tended to make Money easier. Complaints are still made of excessive and indiscriminate shipments of Merchandise from the Atlantic cities.

On the Stock Exchange the *Bears* got hold of a rumor of a heavier fall in the English Funds, by the Quebec steamer, than subsequently appeared on the publication of the regular newspaper dispatches, and attempted to use this at the early Board. The concession in the cash sales and contracts made at the first call of the list, as compared with the closing bids of Saturday, was equal to a ¼@¾ ₱ cent., but the whole of this decline, and more, was recovered at the afternoon Board, which left off extremely firm. The settlements in Southern Michigan were made at higher rates by 2¼ ₱ cent. than have been known since the reopening of the transfers last Monday. The cash stock left off 53¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central advanced to 88 ₱ cent. Erie, after selling as low as 34¼, was 35 at the close. Reading the same as on Saturday. Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1½ ₱ cent. lower, on account of an absurd rumor that *this* is the Company with which Mr. MCELRATH, who suspended on Friday, is connected. Galena sold 91¾ ex dividend. The Chicago and Burlington half yearly dividend is 5 ₱ cent., nayable 18th August. The transfers close at the Bank of Commerce on 31st July. Illinois Central Bonds reached par. Erie Convertibles of 1871 sold as high as 72 ₱ cent, Ohio Trust 103, ex-dividend, cash. A seller's option was put out at 102, 30 days, 400 shares. The same parties sold some time since at 95 ₱ cent. with the dividend on. The advance since is equal to 12 ₱ cent. Panama and Toledo were firm at the close. The whole business of the day was only an average one, including the seller's contracts on the first call of the list. The upward tendency of prices is very decided, while the large differences paid out on maturing contracts, which were made in June, are weakening the power of the speculators against the market, who so recently bore such omnipotent sway in Wall-street. This is especially marked in Erie, New-York Central and Michigan Southern, which tell at the average rate of about 10 ₱ cent. or $1,000 difference on every hundred shares.

We are not sure that we know the source or understand the purpose of certain statements in the *Herald* this morning, about the late change in the executive of the Erie Road, but we have ample authority for saying that they are severally, and as a whole, gross misrepresentations. The new President is, in no sense, the peculiar representative of the Bondholders of 1862, resident abroad, or of any other class of creditors. He heard of no meeting of these Bondholders in Berlin or any other place, or of their "great alarm" at the condition of the Company. He certainly returned on no mission on their behalf, but at the instance of the New-York Directors, who made him President on his arrival *to represent the Stockholders*. His predecessor was kind enough to facilitate the change.

We have the best authority for stating that Mr. MCELRATH'S difficulties will, in no way, affect the Nassau Bank, of which he was merely the nominal President, having ceased active official connection with it nine months ago. Mr. BLADENBURG, the Vice-President, has been acting President during the period mentioned.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS—JULY 18.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4 212,706	$1,944,019	$3,050,290	$3,523,799
Canal Bank	1,679,011	867,355	1,108 840	749,98
Louisiana	2,460,160	1,460,417	774 459	2,230,768
Louisiana State	3,869,853	1,688 845	1,893,495	3,054,195
Mech & Traders	730,943	252,630	364,630	900,349
Bk. of N. Orleans	831,764	319 509	738,230	64 ,991
Southern Bank	241,578	116,584	203 675	130,397
Union Bank	1,195,255	331,803	697,770	975,071
Bk. of J. Robo	470,312	233,172	284,825	407 473
Total	$16,226 562	$7,264 3 2	$9,026,249	$11,359,877

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens' Bank	$866,897	$146,936
Canal Bank	597, 58	159,164
Louisiana	871,094	3 9,816
Louisiana State	491,138	83,047
Mech. & Traders'	79,097	88,374
Bank of New-Orleans	124,341	19,350
Southern Bank	350,150	
Union Bank	581,331	579,653
Bank of J. Robo		
Total	$3,730,906	$1,0 6,519

Increase in short loans	$49 081
Decrease in specie	34,809
Decrease in circulation	108,700
Increase in deposits	103,555
Increase in exchange	85,345
Decrease in amount due distant banks	30,196
Increase in deposits proper	192 781

The following are the receipts and disbursements to day at the Sub-Treasury: receipts, $392,460 39; payments, $314,600 70; balance, $605,5 67.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, from the 1st to the 16th July inst., are $48,600
For corresponding period last year 32,500
Increase $16,100

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 25.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of Loans & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circulat'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank	$8 2,337	$47,915	$87,281	$440,689
Am. Exchange Bk	7,173,279	1,011 095	230,272	6,694,226
Atlantic Bank	573,755	53,2 7	100,507	384,577
Bk. of America	5,436,511	1,032,526	46 828	5,247,868
Bk. of Commerce	2,284,335	1,334 850	2,095	7,011 8 2
Bk. of Commw'th	1,339,293	97,122	87,948	1,275,017
Bk. of New-York	3,924,928	334,838	336,794	2,561,8 0
Bk. of N. America	1,624,737	135,749	73,4 46	1,397,651
Bk. of Republic	4,051,985	609,120	70,9 5 5	4,393 02
Bk. St. New-York	3,753 812	360,253	514,392	3 302,310
Bowery Bank	1,010,479	64,910	174,406	835,472
Broadway Bank	1 974,153	232,766	223,749	1,423,892
Bull's Head Bank	335,504	21,7 2	125,448	252,302
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,4 4,736	207,243	134,580	1,002,098
Chatham Bank	853,515	60,925	111,840	448 985
Chemical Bank	1,380,431	173,071	1,014,730	1,044,281
Citizens' Bank	2,652 2 6	44,436	187,604	615,941
City Bank	1,8 9,901	22 ,479	19,066	1,521,755
Continental Bank	3,450,905	205,786	94,8 7	2,330,597
Corn Exch. Bank	1,702,597	126,750	83,39	1,752,915
East River Bank	484,087	31,579	95,82	2 2,480
Fulton Bank	1,558 432	164,326	121,135	1,312,576
Greenwich Bank	781,08	38,561	110,670	540,286
Grocers' Bank	724,3 2	42,0 8	86,343	616,495
Hanover Bank	1,4 2,27	82,643	109,998	854,278
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,943,805	18 ,9 7	186,693	1,186 943
Island City Bank	431 199	22 985	98,883	267,369
Irving Bank	793,134	47,146	118,029	655,413
Leather Man. Bk.	2,150,417	178,586	237,818	1,573,309
Manhatten Co	4,546,455	368,462	339 895	2,994,234
Marine Bank	959,162	66,347	93,744	980,944
Market Bank	1,786,751	144,576	167,571	1,320,201
Mechanics' Bank	4 036,371	398,309	344,245	3,336,456
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1 135,66	65,971	197,088	590,588
Mech. & Trad. Bk	740,639	50,65	118,238	430,860
Mercantile Bank	2 391,438	198,141	96,81	1,623,4 8
Merchants' Bank	3,858,135	260,155	295,152	4,234,493
Merch. Exch. Bk	2 375,562	164,994	119,774	1,837,809
Metropolitan Bk	5,41 1,123	97 ,186	209,046	4,937,065
Nassau Bank	1,457,841	96,920	116,855	989 305
National Bank	2,185,127	220,607	167,588	1,213,5 5
N. Y. County Bk.	380,498	11,312	90,80	215,208
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	461,807	41,057	115,345	114,577
N. Y.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1828. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NO QUORUM YET.

Serious Results to the Department and to the City.

NO MONEY FOR THE POLICE.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Unfounded, Rumored, and Well-founded Statements.

POLICE CAPTAINS' EXCHANGE.

There was another failnre to obtain a quorum of the Board of Metropolitan Commissioners, yesterday morning, from the usual cause—the absence of Mr. CHOLWELL, and Mayors WOOD and POWELL. It was stated again thet Mr. CHOLWELL would have been present had it not been that he mst with some accidental delay. Of course there was no important business done. The following letter, however, which was received several days ago, was made public. It is a reply to the resolution of thanks passed by the Board to Mr. DRAPER:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday, inclosing a resolution of the Board of Police, is received.

I thank the Board of Police for their complimentary expression in my behalf, and beg you to return my warm assurance of a grateful appreciation of their unanimous action.

I thank you also for the flattering manner you have chosen to communicate the action of the Board, and am, with great respect,

Your obt. servt., S. DRAPER.

G. W. EMBREE, Esq., Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

The course pursued for some time past by Mr. CHOLWELL and the two Mayors, in absenting themselves from the Board, is a source of great evil to the Department and to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

In this City there are but a trifle more than 800 policemen, 400 less than the old force, when the City was quiet. There are but 7 Captains, instead of 21; and but 21 Sergeants instead of 84. The consequences are, that the Deputy Superintendent is obliged to draw men from the Wards that have nearly their whole force, to guard the Wards in which the force is very small. The same is the case with the Sergeants. They are drawn from Wards where they are acquainted with the men of the force, and with the peculiarities of the localities, and the suspicious characters that may inhabit them, to Wards to which they are comparative strangers, thus throwing away the benefits of their experience and of their knowledge of the police, and of those concerning whose movements it is the particular duty of the police to be familiar. For instance, in the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, there are stronge Sergeants—the most important Wards, in a polica point of view, except, perhaps, the First, Third and Seventeenth in the City. These disadvantages, coming together, with the fact that nearly two-thirds of the force is composed of new men, it is easy to see that until the organization can be completed, bnt little should be expected from the Police Department. And for all this the two Mayors and Mr. CHOLWELL are wholly responsible, But the evil does not stop with what we have stated above. It affects seriously the comforts and even the necessities of the force, small as it is, in this City and in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn force is as strong as it was before—198 men. None of them, however, have passed an examination in accordance with the requirements of the law under which they are acting. Nevertheless, they are protecting the city, are recognized as regular Policemen, and as such should receive their pay. But they have received no money for their services in Brooklyn for nearly three months; and, of coorse, many of them are sorely in need of it. If there was no money to pay them with, the case would be bad enough. As it is, however, the money is ready, and all that is required for them to receive it is a half an hour's meeting of the Board. That could be tac any morning if Mayor POWELL would attend.

Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN are there every day, and if the Mayor of Brooklyn desired that the Police force of that city should receive their pay, he could bring it within their reach any time by simply walking over to No. 88 White-street at 10 A. M. It is well that the Brooklyn Police should know who it is that forces them to beg another week's grace from their butchers, grocers and bakers.

The same is true of the money for the payment of the Police of this City. It is ready; and if Mayor WOOD would secure a quorum of the Commissioners for an hour any morning, the men might have their pay immediately, for Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN are anxious that the money should be paid over to them.

In consequence of the failure to pay, eighteen of the thirty-five men, who were protecting the new Hospital buildings at Seguine's Point, have been withdrawn; and if the men named continue to prevent a quorum of the Commissioners, it is probable that the entire force will have to be withdrawn, and the buildings left at the mercy of those who have sworn to destroy them. If such a disaster should occur, let those who are responsible be remembered.

There was very little talk at No. 88 White-street in relation to the peculiar charges preferred on the previous day against Mr. CARPENTER, the Deputy Superintendent. There has been no movement towards their investigation, and perhaps there will be none, as the opinion expressed of Mayor WOOD was *as Mayor* and *not* as a member of the Metropolitan Police Board. The story of the affair has some interest. The four men who made affidavits of what was said by the Deputy Superintendent, called upon him and reported for duty, stating that they had been sent by Mr. TALMADGE, the General Superintendent. At the same time they desired Mr. CARPENTER to make a note of their conversation. The Deputy Superintendent did not credit their story; told them they had been broken, for refusal to obey orders. He regretted their position, and in doing so told them that following the Mayor in his resistance to the law was the cause, and that the Mayor was responsible for the sufferings of all of the old force, who were not retained. In speaking of the Mayor, the Deputy Superintendent is said to have used some very strong adjectives, but that he used the language sworn to in the affidavits, is *positively denied*. There is quite a number of the old force, who go around daily to the several Station-houses, and report themselves for duty, under the impression that by so doing they become entitled to receive pay as policemen. In that they are probably acting under advice of equal value with that they followed when they refused to recognize the new law.

The Deputy Superintendents quarters, at No. 86 Franklin-street, are much pleasanter than the rooms of the old Chief of Police, They have not yet been fitted up or furnished in accordance with his ideas. It is his intention to have them neatly furnished, and to have the large room in the rear set apart as a Police Captains' Exchange. It is believed that a room in which the captains could meet for an hour and exchange ideas, while they are there with their morning reports, would add greatly to the efficiency of the Department. It is an excellent idea.

The rumor that some misunderstanding existed between the General Superintendent and his deputy, Mr. CARPENTER, is laughed at by both, as another invention of the enemies of the Department.

It is thought probable that Mr. CHOLWELL will have recovered sufficiently to attend the meeting of the Board this morning.

A BUFFALONIAN CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—WM. C. SMITH, late a merchant of Buffalo, New-York, was yesterday brought to this City, in custody of an officer from Buffalo, to answer a charge of false pretences preferred against him by JOHN WARRIN, Esq., doing business at No. 24 Maiden-lane. It was stated in affidavit by Mr. WARRIN that the accused, who had previously bought goods of him on credit, called at his store on the 20th ult. and stated that he wished to purchase $8,000 worth of goods on time. Mr. W. questioned him in regard to his responsibility, when he stated that he was doing a larger business than any other house in his line in Buffalo, and was worth over $25,000 above his liabilities. Believing there representations to be true, Mr. W. sold and delivered to him $8,000 worth of watches, jewelry, cutlery, plated ware, &c. On the 16th inst. Mr. WARRIN received information that SMITH had, for some time, been insolvent, and he immediately started for Buffalo, where he learned that he had absconded. He also ascertained that SMITH had purchased largely of other firms in New-York, and on receiving the goods at Buffalo, had disposed of them at auction for one-half their value. He now charges that SMITH obtained the $8,000 worth of goods from him on false and fraudulent pretences, and with a view of defrauding him. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held to await examination

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Powers of Gen. Herran, the New-Granadian Minister—Condition of the Negotiations—The Case of Capt. Wilkes—Instructions of Gov. Cummings, &c.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

General HERRAN, the New-Granadian Minister, has caused it to be understood here that he had full powers from his Government to negotiate a settlement of the questions at issue between his Government and the United States. He has, upon the strength of these supposed powers, held several interviews with General CASS, and discussed the subject with a view to an arrangement.

I learn now, from a source not to be successfully questioned, that Gen. HERRAN, prior to this day, was clothed with no power whatever which he had not three months ago. Indeed, your own intelligent Panama Correspondent, in transmitting the text of the law recently passed by the New-Granadian Congress in secret session, authorizing the President to adjust the differences with the United States, fixes the date of its approval as the 18th of June. That being so, it was physically impossible that Gen. HERRAN could have received powers under that law by any mail prior to the one which arrived here to-day, bringing news of the passage of the law itself.

Nevertheless, as already stated, Gen. HERRAN has commenced the preliminary negotiations with Gen. CASS. Thus far, it is mutually understood that our demand of pecuniary indemnity for losses sustained by our citizens in the Panama riots, and on other occasions, is conceded. So much for the past. In response to our request for some guarantee of future security Gen. HERRAN proposes to stipulate that his Government shall keep a force on the Isthmus to preserve its peace and protect the transit. Surely he can hardly expect this to be accepted,—for we had already just such a treaty stipulation when our citizens were butchered at Panama in April, 1856, and experience has shown that the Government troops there are the biggest rogues and ruffians.

Thus far nothing has been said about the punishment of the miscreants engaged in those robberies and murders, who are well known to be still swaggering about at Panama, threatening to repeat the April dose, with embellishments, as soon as our fleets shall be withdrawn. The Administration certainly will not fail to insist on the punishment of these creatures so far as they can be clearly identified, which is easy in many instances.

I understand to-night that there are private advices from Bogota in town, fully confirming the statements and suggestions of your article in this morning's paper, on the Panama question. It is said that HERRAN is now positively instructed to yield all that MOSQUERA demanded, if insisted on by the United States. J.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

The President and his niece, Miss LANE, will leave to-morrow for Bedford Springs, Penn., and will be absent about 10 days.

In the Cabinet meeting to-day all pressing matters were considered and disposed of.

The claim against Venezuela is to be insisted upon. Instructions to this effect will be prepared, and our Minister, Mr. EAMES, will return soon. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

The contract for furnishing stamped envelopes to the Post-Office Department was decided to-day, but the name of the successful bidder had not been divulged at noon.

Attorney-General BLACK has given an opinion in the case of Captain WILKES, against whom an action of trespass was brought on account of the punishment of one of his men, (DENSMAN,) for disobedience of orders given by him while in command of the Exploring Expedition to the South Seas. It is held that the orders were lawful, and that the punishment was inflicted by Captain WILKES in the proper discharge of his duty.

The Attorney-General says: "No man of common prudence would enter the public service if he knew the performance of his duty would render him liable to be plagued to death with law suits which he must carry on at his own expense, therefore Capt. WILKES ought to be refunded the sum he is out of pocket by the litigation, although it was finally determined in his favor."

The instructions to Governor CUMMING were completed to-day. They are brief and specific. He is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. No man in Utah is to be affected for his political or religious opinions, but held responsible for his conduct. Should the civil authorities be unable to enforce the laws the military force is then to be employed. While Governor C.'s powers are ample for all practical purposes, much is confided to his discretion.

Two sons of Col. PITCHLYNN, the Agent and Representative of the Choctaw Indians with the General Government, who were last Autumn convicted, in Arkansas, of an assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, have been ordered to be set at liberty by the President, it appearing that the testimony against them embraced no allegation of malice aforethought, and they were universally esteemed peaceable and good citizens; and further, that the main witness for the prosecution had offered to be bought off by the friends of the accused.

The President will leave for Bedford Springs, to-morrow morning, accompanied by his niece Miss LANE.

THOMAS H. DUNN, of Mississippi, has been tendered the appointment of Secretary of State for Utah, but there are some doubts whether he will accept.

G. W. BELDEN has been appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, vice RANNEY, resigned.

Rev. E. KINCAID, missionary to Burmah, who had delivered a letter from the King of Ava to the President, to-day received one in reply, to be conveyed to that monarch, cordially reciprocating the wishes for friendly relations, and trusting that peace and good will may be perpetuol between Burmah and the United States.

The quarterly returns of the New-York City Post-Office were received to day.

The navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been resumed. An immense number of boats are expected at Georgetown and Alexandria freighted with coal and breadstuffs.

Relations with Venezuela—Superintendence of Government Works.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27, 1857.

General CASS has not yet taken up the subject of our relations with Venezuela, and my supposition that the Government will press upon that State the demand for an adjustment of the claims of SHELTON and others, is founded upon the fact that the Government last March instructed Mr. EAMES to urge the subject, and that he has done so, without bringing it to any point. The Government of Venezuela show a disposition to evade the subject, and expect, no doubt, that the United States will become tired of it. Inactivity, in diplomacy, is sometimes a safe retreat.

It is not probable that our Government will resort to coercive measures, but they may venture to renew their demands.

A rumor was afloat the other day that Captain MEIGS, who is the superintendent of the work upon the Capitol enlargement, the Post-Office building, and the Potomac Aqueduct, was to be relieved from duty on the first-named work, for the purpose of enabling him to devote more time to the work on the Aqueduct, which the Secretary of War has determined to press forward with all possible vigor to a completion. It was rumored that Colonel HUGHES, Civil Engineer of Maryland, was to succeed Captain MEIGS in the superintendency of the work on the Capitol.

The system of military superintendency has worked admirably wherever it has been tried, and especially in application to the public works in this city, and the Custom-House buildings, which are under this direction of the Treasury, are committed to the charge of a Bureau, at the head of which is Captain BRONSON, of the Army.

An onslaught was made in Congress for several successive sessions upon the Superintendency of Public Works by military men, and every effort was made to displace Captains MEIGS and BRONSON, and substitute civilians. But, happily, the works of these officers furnished too strong an argument in favor of the system under which they were constructed, and the attempt to dislodge them was abandoned.

Whether there is any foundation for the rumor above stated, in regard to the appointment of Col. HUGHES to succeed Capt. MEIGS in the Capitol Superintendency, I do not know; but he is a very competent Engineer. X. Y. Z.

BURNING OF THE CUYAHOGA STEAM FURNACE.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 28.

A portion of the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace was burned this morning. Insured $5,000 in the Home Insurance Company, and $1,000 in the Ætna, which covers the loss.

FIRE IN MONSON, MASS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 28.

On Saturday night, the Lyons Woolen Mills, in Monson, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about $50,000, and mostly covered by insurance.

The Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 27.

The deaths in this city last week were 117—nearly half children. There is no fever here.

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 28.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived at Quarantine yesterday. The California mails were brought up in a tow-boat to-day.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 28—3 P.M.

There are no signs of the Cunard steamship *Europa*, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, with three days later news from Europe.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, ALFRED G. GRAY, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left New-Orleans at 9 A. M., of the 20th, for New York, *via* Havana, arrived at the latter port on the morning of the 23d, and sailed again at noon of the same day.

The *Philadelphia* landed $31,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 80 passengers and $30,550 in silver for New-York.

The slave brig *U. D. Miller* had landed a cargo of 400 negroes near Cardenas. The vessel was burned. Two cargoes of Coolies had arrived at Havana.

The health of the Island, as also of the harbor, continued very good. Stocks and Banking continued to be the all absorbing topic of interest. The stock of sugar on hand was about 225,000 boxes.

AFFAIRS IN CHILE.

Trials for Conspiracy—Arbitrary Inspection of Merchants' Books by the Government—Attempted Seduction by a Priest—Business and Trade—An American Convert to Romanism—Progress of Railway Enterprise—The New American Minister How Americans are Regarded in Chile.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VALPARAISO, Monday, June 15, 1857.

The Congress of this country is in session, but not showing very great activity. It assembled on the 1st inst.

A case of conspiracy has been under investigation for some months. It is highly probable that plots for disturbance were in hand in October last. The difficulty consists in obtaining evidence. The parties implicated are LARRAINE, EYAGUIRRE, GARFIAS. Like all trials here this is carried on, not as you are accustomed to see in open court, but by secret examinations.

This Government having cause to suspect some misdoings in the Custom-House business, through collusion between a jobber and an appraiser, and yet being unable to obtain proof, has resorted to the arbitrary measure of calling on importers to exhibit their books where entries of sales are made to this individual. HUTH, GRUNING & Co. refused to show their books and were fined $100. They paid the fine under protest. ALSOP & Co. were called on to do the same thing, and I hear they refused either to show their books or to pay the fine. The Supreme Court, on appeal of the question, decided that the merchants must show their books, not for general examination, but on the entries in question. The merchants have appointed a Committee to resist the capital and remonstrate with the President himself. The French, it is said, are protected by a provision of treaty on this point. But our treaty is not yet ratified.

A few days since the British bark *Allen* capsized at her anchors in the bay. She was a new iron vessel. Too much cargo was taken out, and over she went. She lies in thirty fathoms water, and will not probably be raised, although four persons have purchased her as she lies, on speculation.

On the 22d of May a shopkeeper in Santiago, learning from his wife that her confessor, a friar, had made her base proposals, gave the ecclesiastic a whipping in the street. The occurrence, of course, led to a great deal of talk and scandal, and the newspapers abused the friars and clergy generally. The matter was tried in a Church Court, where the parties agreed to an amicable adjustment, the husband declaring himself satisfied with the explanations of the priest.

A part cargo of flour has just arrived here from Baltimore, consisting of 1,100 barrels. The flour of the country, in bags of 200 pounds, is selling at $10 the bag. Whenever native flour is above $8, the foreign comes in free of duty.

Copper is quoted at $22 the quintal. The yield of silver of late has been less than it was two years ago' while that of copper has increased.

The coal mines south of Concepcion are yielding well. The Lota Company has passed into the management of ALSOP & Co., not on their own account, but for the proprietors. This is becoming a profitable branch of trade.

Fire-bricks are advertised for sale, manufactured also at Lota.

Rev. CHAS. M. BLAKE, who for the last two years has been preaching and teaching at Lota, has lately withdrawn, complaining of harsh treatment at the hands of the manager, and general indifference on the part of the people. He has gone to the United States by ship, around Cape Horn.

In this connection I may mention a "conversion" reported in the *Revista Catolica*, as having occurred at Chilcó. The name of the convert reported is Mr. DANIEL M. SHEPHERD, of Boston. Of this case I know nothing, and only hope it is sincere on his part. But when you have learnt that a woman cannot get a dispensation here to marry a man not a Romanist, it will easily appear that powerful inducements are some times likely to work on the minds of foreigners to profess themselves to be what they are not. It is certain that many, for this reason, have been baptised and professed themselves to be Romanists. They answer when questioned, that it is a falsehood, and excuse their "conversion" on the ground that, without it, they cannot get married.

Just now we are in the midst of a heavy storm. It began to rain last night, and has continued for 24 hours. Rain was needed. This is only the second rain of the season. Agriculturists were complaining loudly.

As to the present high price of flour here, it is said there is plenty of grain in the interior, but that farmers hold on in hope of receiving the prices they have been accustomed to receive in former years, when California and Australia were both opening their hungry months. Flour, in 1848, used to be from $2 50 to $3 the cwt.

The N. A. steam propellor *Polynesian* is again running regular trips from the South to Talcahuano. As the Company's boat *Valdivia* runs on the same route, it may be doubted whether the business pays expenses. I presume it does not.

Two locomotives have arrived from your country for the railroad running South from Santiago. They were mounted on great wheels, made for the purpose, under direction of Assistant-Engineer PHILLIPS, of Boston, and drawn over land to Santiago. To each twenty yoke of oxen were allotted. The second one reached Santiago on Friday last in safety. Other locomotives are ordered from England, so that the two works may be tested. The engineer who constructed the road is WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., an American.

The railroad from this city to Santiago is another affair. It is still under the direction of Mr. LLOYD. Cars run now to Quillota. As the tunnel of San Pedro is not yet completed, a provisional track has been laid over that ridge. There is some dissension about this road.

The American Minister, Hon. DAVID STARKWEATHER, is still in Santiago. His successor, BIGLER, has not arrived. Americans wish the rumors about him were more satisfactory than they are.

A paragraph from your columns, on the subject of foreign appointments, showing the principle on which they ought to be made, was forwarded by Mr. ORTIZ, the New-York correspondent of the *Mercurio*, of this city, with approving comments, and printed in Spanish here. He was too free in his censure of some who have represented the United States in this country, as, for instance, BALIE PEYTON, whose course won, I think, the respect of his countrymen, as well as conciliated this Government, until some questions came up in which the authorities have been to blame, and he told them so.

The feeling here about Americans is, I think, generally harsh. It is quite common to see the United States referred to, in the Chilean newspapers, as grasping, covetous of territory, fillibusteriog, and unjust.

I am glad to inform you that large quantities of American agricultural implements are now imported to Chile. Plows, harrows, winnowing and threshing machines are brought here in abundance. This is quite a new traffic. B.

AFFAIRS IN COSTA RICA.

The Transit Squabbles—Defensive Operations on the San Juan—Fillibusters in San Jose—Impossibility of Walker Regaining Nicaragua—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

SAN JOSE, Sunday, July 5, 1857.

The mail from the United States of the 5th of May only reached us on the 27th ult., being brought by the steamer *Panama*, in consequence of an accident to the steamer *Columbus*. Among the passengers from your City were were Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER, the contractor for the Transit, and Mr. J. C. HARRIS, of the firm of CHARLES MORGAN & Co. There are now several Richmonds in the field, all bidding assiduously for the right of way through "our Indian Empire," as one of your cotemporaries, with an exercise of rare ingenuity, has called the Central American States. S. M. SPENCER was here some weeks ago, accredited to this Government as VANDERBILT'S agent, and he returned with assurances to the Commodore which people say will gladden his heart. Many think that VANDERBILT will be the winning horse; bets are in his favor, as it has leaked out that he bids high for the golden prize—the right of way. WEBSTER and HARRIS have also had several interviews with the President, but nothing, so far, of the result has been promulgated.

ROBERTS & CLARK offer for the Transit $500,000 in payment for Isthmus property and right of way—$1 to $2 per head, $750 for each mail crossing the Isthmus, and 1-16th of one per cent. on specie transport, and tonnage on baggage and freight.

The Government of Nicaragua having empowered our President to sell the right of way, the successful bidder has the adhesion of both Governments as soon as President MORA accepts.

Mr. W. C. JONES, Commissioner accredited to our Government from Washington, arrived at Punta Arenas per sloop-of-war *Decatur*, and is daily expected here. It is premised that his mission will be one of inquiry. From here, it is said, he will go to Nicaragua.

Costa Rica is fully determined to maintain a large force on the San Juan, at Greytown, Castillo and San Carlos. Both Castillo and San Carlos are being strongly fortified, and the river will be under the command of Col. CANTY, who, you will remember defeated TITUS.

We have still 350 fillibusters in San Jose—all kindly treated by our Government. They are paid 25 cents per day for maintenance. They are to be sent home at Government expense during the present month. One and all are loud in their denunciations of WALKER, and swear vengeance against his person. If WALKER makes another attempt to retake Nicaragua, though he should be at the head of 2,000 men, he must be necessarily defeated. During the recent contest Costa Rica has learnt much; her munitions of war are all of the first class, and she has now some 5,000 Minie muskets.

The country is settling down into quiet and repose. Confidence is re-established, and all agree that President JUAN R. MORA is the ablest man in Central America.

A bank, with a capital of a million, is about to be established in the country, on the principle of your American banks. Mr. C. MEDINA, one of our leading merchants, has taken the matter in hand.

K. ROMAN.

Destructive Hailstorm on the Hudson.

The most destructive storm of hail ever known in that locality passed near Red Hook, on the Hudson River, on Wednesday last. The storm took a northeasterly direction, and extended over a district about ten miles long and two wide. Whole crops of wheat, oats, barley, &c., were entirely destroyed. The corn is levelled with the earth, and many of the farmers are plucking it up and planting buckwheat in its place. Whole flocks of turkeys and chickens were killed, and the cattle suffered severely from the hailstones, many of which were as large as hens' eggs. Not a light of glass remains in the exposed parts of houses. Two days after the storm hailstones were picked up which measured between two and three inches in circumference. The damage is great, and falls severely upon some of the farmers.

RESCUED.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. SOLOMON CRAFT, of Philadelphia, with his son and daughter, between fifteen and twenty years of age, were in a boat near Bounty's Dock, above Astoria, it capsized, Mr. CRAFT alone clinging to the boat. His son and daughter were saved by two young men named ALPHA CHILD and WM. N. PINKNEY, who saw the affair from Fort Point, and plunged in to their aid.

The tide was running out with great strength, which, with the rapid current of Hellgate, made the humane efforts of these brave boys very difficult. Mr. PINKNEY being taken with a cramp, had to use all his strength to save his own life; but Mr. CHILD succeeded in keeping both the children above water for over five minutes, when a boat came to their relief.

Mr. CRAFT has presented Messrs. CHILD and PINKNEY with a handsome testimonial of his gratitude.

Weather and Crops in Connecticut.

SALISBURY, Conn., Monday, July 27, 1857.

The weather with us the last week was decidedly unfavorable for securing hay and grain—there being scarcely a day but what more or less rain fell. Now is the time for harvesting our rye, (which is quite extensively raised in our locality,) and if the wet weather should continue through the present week much of it doubtless would be badly injured. Hay, oats, potatoes, and indeed all crops excepting corn promise a bountiful yield—corn looking as yet quite small for the season, and cannot prove very much of a crop unless we are favored with a late Autumn. Potatoes look remarkably promising, without any tokens of unsoundness. Early varieties are just coming into use. W. J. P.

Notice is given that the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Western New-York will be held in Christ Church, in Oswego, on Wednesday, 19th August.

Personal.

The Newark *Mercury* says: Mr. GEORGE H DOANE, (son of Bishop DOANE,) formerly assistant Rector at Grace Church, in this city, whose "perversion" to Romanism was a theme of remark a little time ago, returned from Europe last week in the *Asia*. He was in this city on Saturday. We understand that he came directly from Rome, where he has remained during the most of the period of his absence.

Senators SEWARD and PRESTON KING, and a large party of American ladies and gentlemen, were in Toronto last week, and visited the Normal School building.

The Circuit Court at Batavia, last week, had on the calendar three hundred suits brought by the Receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company upon the premium notes of that concern, which were all referred to Hon. ADDISON GARDINER.

Sir ROBERT MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society of London, is expected to arrive here in the *Persia*, on his way to Montreal, to attend the meeting of "the American Association for the Advancement of Science," to be held in that city.

Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE has become connected with Col. FORNEY's new paper, *The Press*, in Philadelphia, taking the foreign and literary editorship.

Obituary.

MRS. EVA COPENHAGEN, who died recently in Smyths County, Va., aged 88 years, leaves one hundred and five grand children, one hundred and thirty great grand children, and one great great grand child.

Georgia papers announce the death of General THOMAS FLOURNOY, at his residence on the Sand Hills. Gen. FLOURNOY, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, was a man of a former generation. He survived nearly all his cotemporaries, having lived beyond the extreme limit of four score. He was, we believe, the oldest member of the Bar in the State, having been admitted before any one now practising in this city, was born. He was long a distinguished member of the profession, from which he retired some twenty years since, and spent the evening of his days in the bosom of his family.

OLIVER ELDREDGE, Esq., for many years President of the North Bank in Boston, died on Saturday last, at the age of 68 years. Mr. ELDRIDGE was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. PATTEN, late commander of the ship *Neptune's Car*, died at the Lunatic Hospital, at Somerville, Mass., on Saturday afternoon. His wife brought his ship into port while he was confined to his bed by sickness, and a fund is now being raised as a reward for her heroism and devotion.

THOMAS ROBINSON INGRAM, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of Norfolk, Va., died in that city last Wednesday, aged 74.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER lost his wife a few days ago. He was a candidate for Congress, in the Nashville, Tenn., district, and in the midst of a canvass. His competitor generously proposed that they should close their appointments to speak, and leave the sovereigns to do as they pleased. The proposition was, of course, accepted.

Mr. GEORGE M. GROUARD, a veteran printer, who went to Washington about forty-three years ago, and was well known to, and was esteemed by, the fraternity, died in that city on Saturday evening, in the 68th year of his age. During the greater part of that time, and up to the day of his death, the deceased had been in the employment of the *National Intelligencer* office, and for about twenty years its active manager. For the last sight or ten years he had been much afflicted, though still capable of useful effort.

Capt. HENRY HENRY, of the United States Navy, died on Monday at York, Penn., of hemorrhage of the bowels. He was born in Maryland, and enlisted in the naval service in 1812, during the war. A few years back, he commanded the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, but since then has not been to sea. He was one of the number placed upon the retired list by the Naval Commission. Capt. HENRY was about 65 years of age at the time of his decease. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Death of William D. McCracken.

Among the passengers by the *Illinois*, which arrived on Monday, from Aspinwall, was the widow of the late WILLIAM D. MCCRACKEN, Esq., Consul to La Union, San Salvador, who died on board the Steamer *Panama*, on the 7th instant, of congestive fever. Mr. MCCRACKEN was a native of Pennsylvania, and had practised law in Missouri for the last twelve years, his residence being at Farmington, where he enjoyed the affection and esteem of a very large circle of personal and professional friends. For the last four or five years he was the Clerk of the Senate of that State, and had acquired an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He was appointed, in July, 1856, as Consul to La Union, San Salvador, by President PIERCE, and after arranging his affairs for a permanent residence in that country, he left, accompanied by his wife, on the 21st of last May, upon the Steamer *George Law, via* Aspinwall. On Friday, the 26th of June, he arrived in good health at La Union, by the Steamer *Panama*, but was taken sick with the fever of the country, on the following Wednesday night.

By the advice of Captain DOW, of the *Panama*, and other friends, he decided to return upon that steamer, with the hope that the voyage would favor his recovery, and he accordingly went on board on the 3d, and sailed for Panama on the 4th of July. He continued, however, to grow worse, and on the 7th of July he died while the steamer lay at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica. His age was 38 years. His remains were interred upon an Island in the Bay of Nicoya, opposite Punta Arenas. The officers and men from the United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, which was lying in that harbor, attended upon his burial, the frigate firing the proper salute upon the occasion. The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by an officer of the steamer, when the remains were carried to their last resting place.

The widow of Mr. MCCRACKEN returns much prostrated in health by her bereavement. She will depart this morning by the Erie Railroad, to join her friends in Davenport, Delaware County, in this State, of which place she is a native. Mrs. C. is quite young, has been married but a short time, and is without children. She expresses much gratitude for the uniform kindness and gentlemanly treatment she experienced from Capt. JOHN DOW, of the steamer *Panama*, on the Pacific.

COMMENCEMENT AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., the oration before the Alumni will be delivered by Hon. SAMUEL S. COX, a graduate of the class of 1846, and a member elect of Congress from Ohio. On the afternoon of the same day an oration will be delivered before the Philermenian and United Brothers' Societies, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston, and a poem by Rev. Dr. S. DENNIS PHELPS, of New Haven. In the evening Rev. Dr. W. S. PLUMER, recently of Baltimore, and now Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Penn., will address the Society of Missionary Inquiry.

Wednesday, Commencement day, will of course be devoted to the exercises of the Graduating Class, and to the dinner of the Alumni. On Thursday afternoon an oration will be pronounced before the Alpha Delta Phi Association, by GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq., of New York, and a poem by ALFRED B. STREET, Esq., of Albany. On Friday afternoon Rev. ENWARD S. ATWOOD, of Granville, Mass., a graduate of the class of 1852, will deliver an oration, and ENWIN P. PARKER, Esq., a poem before the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society.

A CHILD DROWNED BY AN INSANE GIRL.—A sad tragedy occurred at the Poor-house, Tamworth, N. H., on Sunday last, as we learn from the Manchester *Mirror*. The Superintendent of the Farm, Mr. WHITING, was absent, and Mrs. WHITING, after getting her infant child to sleep and laying it in the cradle, fell asleep herself. When she awoke, an insane girl, an inmate of the house, was in the room, crying. Noticing her appearance, and the fact that her clothes were wet, she bethought herself of her child, and her feelings can be imagined when she looked in the cradle and found her darling gone! She immediately went in search, and found the child in a brook near the house, with its face downward, and life extinct. The crazy girl, to make sure of the consummation of her horrid purpose, had piled wood upon the child, and shut off every chance of its saving itself.

GARROTING AND PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Found Dead in Mercer-Street

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 11½ o'clock on Monday night, the dead body of Mr. AUGUSTUS VAN LIEW, who resided at No. 12 Hubert-street, was found by Officer CLASSON, of the Eighth Ward Police, lying dead on a cellar door of a house in Mercer-street, near Canal. His remains were conveyed to the Eighth Ward Police Station, where the friends were notified, and removed the remains to his late residence. Two severe contusions were found on each temple of the deceased, and slight marks of violence about the neck. The deceased, either before or after death, was robbed of a gold watch and chain, and about $40, which it is believed he had in his possession when he left.

Mr. V. L's wife was but lately confined. About 10 o'clock in the evening, she asked her husband to get her some porter which her physician had prescribed. He left the house to get the porter, walked on to Broadway, bought a cigar and returning had got as far as Canal-street, where probably he was attacked by garroters, and, because of his resistance to their attempt to rob him, was murdered.

When discovered the pockets of deceased were turned inside out, their contents having been abstracted and carried off. All that remained of his watch and chain was the hook of the latter, which still hung in the buttonhole of his vest. It is barely possible, on the other hand, that the deceased, who was subject to vertigo, was seized with a fit and fell in the street, and was then robbed. The deceased was a man much respected, and extensively known in the Fifth Ward. He has left a wife and three children. Mrs. V. L. was from Morrisania, to which place she was carried on hearing the sad news. Mr. VAN LIEW was formerly a partner of MOSES LAIRD, in conducting the public house, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, known as the Fifth Ward or Museum Hotel.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER.

At 11 o'clock yesterday Coroner HILTON commenced the investigation of the cause of Mr. VAN LIEW's death, and the following testimony was elicited:

James Chasman having been sworn, deposed: I am an officer in the Eighth Ward; was on duty from seven and a half to twelve o'clock last night; in passing along Mercer-street, opposite Howard, about twenty-five minutes to twelve, I was accosted by a colored woman, who said a man lay dead in Mercer-street; I went there and found deceased, about fourteen feet from the corner of Canal street; there was a crowd of seven or eight persons around the deceased when I arrived, among whom were a couple of women; he lay on the cellar door, with his head toward the house, about four inches from the wall; his face had the appearance of being rubbed against the lintel; my opinion is that deceased had fallen in a fit, and the dirt on his face was attributable to its coming in contact with the lintel, which looked as if the dirt had been rubbed off; I observed no marks of violence on the body at that time; his pantaloon pockets had been turned inside out, and his bunch of keys were found between the head and the door sill; I saw nothing of the remnant of a watch guard until this morning; the memorandum book I found in the side pocket of his coat; I judged from the condition in which I found his pockets that he had been robbed; the colored woman told me this morning, that she first heard that the man lay dead from two girls who came running into the house; she could not tell me the names of the girls, but supposed they came into her house as it was the first one they saw open; a private watchman, named Augustus Gautier, told me he saw deceased about half past eleven o'clock last evening, leaning on a railing, as if fatigued; I afterwards carried deceased to the Eighth Ward Station-house, and subsequently brought him to his residence, No. 12 Hubert-street.

Harmon Lützens, living at No. 54 Howard-street, being duly sworn, said—About 11½ o'clock I was shutting up my store, and a man came and asked me if I had seen an officer, as a man lay dead or nearly dead on the corner of Canal and Mercer-street; I went down there and saw some four or five men standing near, and just then I saw an officer come; I sat at my store door with another man for an hour before, and I saw no disturbance and heard no noise; from where I sat I could see up to Canal-street, where the deceased was found; there is no lamp near where the body lay, and I did not distinguish it before I went to the place; had there been four or five men standing there I should have seen them, or had there been any noise I should have heard it.

Louisa Bogert, colored, sworn—Resides at No. 53 Mercer-street, and works at No. 1; I think it was eleven and a-half o'clock last evening two girls came to the door of our house, which is always unlatched, and walked into the front parlor; Mrs. Bennett, who keeps the house, was in the front parlor; I was up stairs at the time and I heard them say that a man lay on the corner either drunk or dead; I don't know who these girls were; I had never seen them before; Mrs. Bennett said, "Louisa, go out and see the man;" I went and saw the body; the grocery man and a stout policeman were there; the policeman asked a hack driver to take the dead man in the carriage, but he refused unless he was paid first; Mrs. Bennett said she did not know the two girls that came into the house; they left immediately after I returned from viewing the body.

Jean Leucota being duly sworn, testified: I reside at No. 5

THE GRAVE OF JOHN LEDYARD.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

Among those many plans that I had formed before leaving home, was one which had a prominent place in all my thoughts of this city of Cairo. How differently all appears from what I had anticipated, it is useless for me to say. All the books I had read, and all the pictures I had seen, were insufficient to convey a correct idea of daily life here, and therefore my plans of action have suffered considerable change when I came to put them into practice. I had thought of taking a walk around the city, and calling at three or four places to make inquiries on a subject I had at heart, and in my ignorance, I had supposed that an hour's inquiry here and there would soon determine, one way or the other, whether I could accomplish my object. How mistaken I was will appear.

My wish was a pious one. I believe that all Americans feel some interest in it, though I am not aware that any one has before made the attempt that I have made to gratify it.

It was my wish to find the grave of JOHN LEDYARD. From childhood I had heard his name mentioned constantly in the family, as a near relative and friend of my father's father, and his letters to his mother, few of which have been published, had formed my study whenever I could get hold of the dim old manuscripts. I had a boyish veneration for his name and memory, and as I grew older I studied much his bold and ambitious character. It was my pleasure to trace his eventful history from that adventurous voyage down the Connecticut in his canoe, through all its devious ways around the world, up to that moment when a dark veil is suddenly drawn across it and the eye can no longer follow it.

It was here in Cairo that he died. No one knows where, or how. The biographies of him are brief in their accounts, and the private information which is possessed in the family is quite as brief. It is understood only that he was taken sick here while waiting to commence his voyage up the Nile, and that he lay in one of the convents, then the only places in which Christian strangers found shelter, and finally died, alone or attended only by unknown priests.

None who have studied his ambitious but gentle and affectionate character could fail to be interested in the obscurity which surrounds his last moments, or could fail to imagine the visions of his home that must have haunted his dying couch. The sounds of early years, the roar of the Connecticut, the bell of the chapel in college, the surf on the beach of Long Island, the wind among the pine trees over his mother's home—all these doubtless disturbed (or did they calm?) his fevered brain. If he spoke anything in his delirium, it must have been of the great name he was to win for himself in his life of bold travels, of the bitterness of death now when his brightest dreams were to be realized, of hope and ambition disappointed and with these he mingled, as always before he was accustomed to do, affectionate words for the few that he loved as his own soul. But of all this no record remains; nor is it known whose hand closed his eyes, composed his weary limbs, that after long travel had at length found rest, and laid him in the dust of this sacred valley. All this I thought to inquire about, but I had little hope of success before I left home, and less when I knew more of Cairo.

If in a convent, LEDYARD probably died in one of the Latin, Greek, or Coptic convents, for there are more than one of each in or near Cairo.

In the Latin I caused inquiries to be made, but without success. There were no books, no records, no old men, no one who could furnish any information on any subject later than eighteen hundred years ago. Elsewhere I conducted my own inquiries, accompanied by all the party, for it proved a day's journey.

We mounted the donkeys in the morning, and rode first to the Armenian church, which stands in a cemetery about a mile from the city.

Winding our way for two miles through the dark, narrow passages which pass for streets, we emerged at the gate that leads to old Cairo, and cantering along the road in the midst of a crowd of donkeys, camels, women with fruit, children carrying melons as large as their heads on top of them, men riding donkeys they could much easier have carried, beggars in troops, and Bedonins innumerable, we at length reached the church and entered it. The style of the interior was a remote imitation of European churches; but it was a small, meagre and uninteresting affair, and, having glanced at its paintings, I addressed myself to my business—vain attempt. The attendant was an old man, but he never heard of an American having died there, and there were no books nor records—nothing whatever. I might as well have inquired in Paris. So I went on down the road to Old Cairo.

Tempted by the open gate of the English Cemetery, we pulled up the donkeys at its entrance, and entered the enclosure. It is a beautifully-arranged, garden-like spot, luxuriant with flowers and trees of a hundred kinds, from all parts of the world. There was one stone over the grave of an American gentleman, who died here two or three years ago. The dead are sacred, and I will therefore print his name only, to say to his friends, if any of them happen to see this, that his sleep is calm and undisturbed in this strange land. "EDWARD IRVING BIDDLOW" was the name. Peace be with him.

We rested here awhile, and, as we left the gate, the Arab gardener or keeper brought to each of the ladies a bouquet of rare and beautiful flowers. Thence we went directly to the Greek Church near Old Cairo.

Old Cairo is three miles from modern Cairo The desert sand stretches between them. As you approach the old city, riding over the sand-hills, you will perceive several miniature cities—small, dense masses of houses, presenting only a blank wall to the outside view, through which a low arched doorway or heavily-barred gate gives admission to the lanes or streets of a densely-populated village. Imagine 1,000 houses packed closely together, with no streets, but only passages four to eight or ten feet wide, winding around among them. Such are these settlements of Egyptian Christians. Fully protected against Bedouins by their lofty walls, they have but to close the gates against an attack, and go to sleep in their houses. It was such a place as this that I drew my rein before, and we dismounted and entered. A bright-looking little girl was the porteress, and led us in. We asked her the way to the church of the Greeks. She would show us; so we followed her up one alley, and down another, up a long flight of stone steps, up another longer, across a marble pavement, up another and a fourth flight of stepe, and she then called aloud and left us in the room alone. It was three stories from the ground, and, while we wondered where we were, a young priest advanced, and with a huge key opened a door before us, and we found ourselves in the Church of St. George. It was a strange and curious-looking little chapel, hung around with pictures that might have been of the 14th century, so quaint and intensely horrible were they. Men with giant heads, and figures disproportioned, stared on us from the panels, but there was nothing to interest us, and, after a brief glance, I proceeded to make my inquiries.

A more stupid specimen of humanity one could hardly find, and yet he was not so stupid looking. But it was in vain that I endeavored to ascertain anything about the American traveler. He was unable to tell me anything, and I doubt whether he knew of such a place as America. I asked him to go into the Convent and bring me any books that they had. He produced some old manuscripts, prayer books, but nothing of value, and I gave it up in disgust. I asked him if there were not any of the other priests that could possibly give me some information. He said No, there was no one that knew anything about it. "No old men?" "None." I knew he lied, but what could I do? We wanted to find the way to the Coptic Church, which we knew to be near by, and within the same walls. The one we particularly wished to find is the oldest, and is said to cover a grotto in, which Mary and Joseph, with the infant Saviour, rested and lived while in Egypt. We asked him to direct us. Here stupidity vanished, and deceit and lying took its place. Be it known that he and his sect deny the authenticity of this Coptic grotto. Hence his unwillingness to direct us to it. He said he had never heard of such a place. "But it is near here." "No, it is not. There is no such place. Joseph and Mary never were in Cairo." "But there is such a place, and it is close to this spot" "He did not know of any Joseph that was ever in Cairo but JOSEPH SALADIN, and, perhaps, it was Joseph's Well we were looking for. That was at the citadel, in Cairo." By this time we saw the fellow's drift, and we gave him a chance to practice lying. We cross-examined him, and he added denial to denial, and we left him.

Not a hundred yards from him, in the same village, we found the Church, the little girl leading us. The old and dirty Arab who opened it for us to enter, was the poorest specimen of a sexton I had ever seen. He had not strength enough to help bury a ghost. But he showed us the Church, and under its pavement the grotto, into which we descended. It was, however, too much for our credulity, though the traditions of a thousand years affirm it. It was doubtless an early chapel—one of those subterranean places of worship used by the Christians in years that are now forgotten—and over which they afterward built their church. But there is not a shadow of evidence even of this, nor is there book or record of past years by which to determine even the period when the structure above the ground was built.

Tradition says that it is as old as the days of the Emperor DIOCLETIAN, and WILKINSON describes an inscription of that date somewhere in the community which is inclosed within these walls. But we could not find it. Nor could we find the tomb of LEDYARD, nor trace of it. The miserable old keeper of the church showed me a pile of manuscript books, but they were only Coptic forms of worship. He held out a plate for bucksheesh as we came out of the door, which we deposited, whereupon he dropped the plate and held out his hand for some on private account, assuring us that the former donation was purely for the public. We begged him to take his share out of the public account, and putting our sticks across the backs of twenty blind, halt and lame beggars who denied us exit, escaped into the air, having accumulated such quantities of fleas as tormented us till night-time. The garden of the Greek convent remained to be seen, for here in former years the Greeks were accustomed to sell graves to English Christians. But it was also their custom to sell the same graves over and over again, so that no certainty of repose was guaranteed by the purchase. Alas for LEDYARD. He was not rich, and I doubt much if any one were with him when he died who would have paid a price for a burial place for him when all the desert lay unbought around Cairo. And if he were buried here he was disturbed long since to make room for his successors.

My search was vain. For the present it ended here. Through various persons in Cairo, I attempted to institute inquiries, but the answer was always the same. No one remembered him—none of the old men had any recollection of his death—no books remain to speak of him—no record was made, or if made, none was kept of that period—and I believe I may consider it settled that the grave of LEDYARD will never be found until He finds it who will lose no one in the awakening.

There was one other, and but one other, direction to look for his resting place, and that was, I believe, the place where it is most probable that he lies.

Around the walls of Cairo roll the waves of desert sand. When you pass out of the gates to the eastward, the instant you leave the city you look back at the walls and gates and before and around you at the desert. There are no suburbs. But on these hills of sand lie the dead Mussulmen. Thousands and hundreds of thousands, millions of men lie in this dust, awaiting the coming of the angel. Here lie a hundred thousand men that heard the war cry of Richard Cœur de Lion; here lie a hundred thousand men that saw the face of Louis the Saint; here lie hosts of those that fled before the arm of GODFREY. And from those days to this the dead of Cairo have lain down in the dust around their city walls, calmly confident that they will not oversleep the day when they shall meet their prophet.

I stood on one of the hills and saw the sun set, and I imagined for one instant the scene which would be presented to the eye if the covering could be thrown back and the graves exposed to view, and I shrank in horror from the ghastly vision.

But somewhere here I think the tired traveler found repose, and I trust I will find it undisturbed. It were better to sleep thus, with all the old dead of four thousand years, than to sleep in a bought grave at the mercy of a Greek Christian. To him it was terrible to die thus. To no man did death ever come with more of terror. But I doubt not that when his stout soul fully realized the presence of the dread angel, he thought that, after all, next to the church-yard at his home, where his mother's eye would look on his grave till she slept by his side, this sleep in the sands of the Arabian desert, on the banks of the lordly Nile, was what he would have chosen who had seen all the world to choose from.

W. C. P.

The Authorship of "Nothing to Wear."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the fourth page of your paper of this morning, in an editorial concerning the authorship of *Nothing to Wear*, you take occasion to remark that "the whole squabble about Miss Flora McFlimsey and *Nothing to Wear* has very much the look of an advertising dodge."

It is plain that this article of yours may influence many readers in forming the same opinion, and in order to relieve ourselves, as publishers of the volume, from any such stricture, we beg that you will publish the following statement: That of any such attempt to impose upon public opinion, we are entirely innocent; that when our attention had been called to the first article, which we read from the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer* on Saturday last, we were as much surprised as Mr. BUTLER himself, who, unknown to ourselves, published in the following day's paper his statement.

The communication, also, from Rev. Mr. PEOK, which appeared in the *Evening Post* of Monday, was equally a subject of surprise to us: for, although aware of the existence of a charge of plagiarism, we presumed from the nature of the facts that any such affair would be settled privately, and not through the columns of the Press. Yours, &c.,

RUDD & CARLETON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Association have held two meetings. A month or two since a committee was appointed by them to make a searching investigation of the actual condition of the treasury of the Association. That committee promptly refused to perform the duties assigned to them. The proceedings of the two last meetings have of course been secret, and it is not known whether or not a second committee has been appointed. Notwithstanding the secrecy to which we have alluded, enough is known to justify the statement that these meetings have been far from harmonious. The managers have disagreed among themselves, thus retarding the accomplishment of the objects they have in view. The whole country has been looking anxiously for a report from such a committe. It is only by pursuing such a course that the Board of Managers can satisfy the people that they have performed faithfully the duties which they were so willing to take upon themselves.—*Washington Union.*

A lot which sold for $400 in St. Paul, M. T., a few years ago, sold in that city last Saturday for $2,400 cash, an increase of $2,000, in four years.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The "Fourth" Abroad—Sympathy for Beranger—Wealth of Rachel—The Count and Countess de Morny—Particulars of the Plots Against the Emperor's Life — Proposed Imperial Visit to England—The Carniste Vivier—Theatrical and Musical—Another American Journal in Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 6, 1857.

Since the date of my last the Fourth of July has intervened, and I regret to have nothing to offer you as a souvenir of the occasion but a blank page of patriotic indifference. The memorable celebration of 1852, which was followed by a three months' newspaper quarrel, cooled off the patriotic ardor of Fourth of July orators; and since then the celebration of the national anniversary has been confined to small dinner or excursion parties of a totally unofficial character. The absence of an official demonstration on this day does not pass unperceived by the French, who do not exactly comprehend the indifference of the Americans; for the French, by the part they took in the war of independence, learned long ago to look upon the day as in a small part their own, and as one in which they would always be ready to join in a popular demonstration. The unfortunate manner, however, in which the day has been generally celebrated, is likely to abolish its memory completely in this country.

If another proof were wanting of the profound sympathy of the French people for the aged poet BERANGER, we have that proof in the spontaneous and universal expression of grief which now surrounds the sick poet's bed. His sickness, which is a disease at once of the brain, the liver and the heart, came upon the public so suddenly from the poet's retiracy, that before political prejudices could resume their places, the whole community burst into a spontaneous expression of sympathy. BERANGER lives at No. 5 Rue de Vendome, au Marais, and since his sickness his house has been besieged by friends, but few of whom, however, are permitted to enter the sick chamber. Among the first of his visitors were Messrs. THIERS and LAMARTINE His doctors are Messrs. TROUSSEAU, BIENAIRN and YARIN. Daily health bulletins are published in the journals, signed by the physicians, the same as if it were for one of their Majesties; and that of this morning announces an amelioration in the condition of the illustrious patient. Yet it must not be forgotten that BERANGER is 77 years of age, and that a grave malady at that time of life is almost equivalent to a decree of death. The first three days of the attack were marked by a total loss of consciousness and a difficult respiration; yesterday consciousness returned, he spoke to those around him, and the respiration was less laborious He was attacked suddenly with a sinking down and loss of consciousness, and this, united to well-marked physical signs, led the physicians to the conclusion that the principal seat of disease is the heart. On the complications, however, there is a difference of opinion. Diseases of the heart is a disease common to writers. BALZAC, FERRERIO SOULIE, ALFRED DE MUSSET died of this malady.

An inquietude reigns as well among the friends of Mlle. RACHEL It has been reported that the illustrious tragedienne had given in her resignation at the Theatre Francais, and that there was no longer any hope of preserving to the tragic art her precious life. It is true that Mlle. RACHEL's health is yet precarious, and calculated to inspire the most lively inquietude of her friends; but it is not true that she has resigned her position at the Government Theatre, nor that the Administration has withdrawn her annual salary of 42,000 francs, nor yet that she has renounced all hopes of eventually appearing before the public. Since her return to Paris, Mlle. RACHEL has been living at Montmorency, till a day or two ago, when she took up her residence in her hotel in the Rue Trudon, She lives quietly, sees but a few of her most intimate friends, and still avows a strong faith in the restoration of her health. Her future movements will depend upon the condition of her health during the next two or three months. Her Egyptian experiment has lost all of its novelty, and she will certainly not return there this Winter unless forced to go by medical advice. Mlle. RACHEL does not contradict the frequent rumors of an erroneous character that appear on her account, because she does not even read the journals. So she says.

A singular émotion was produced in town the other day when it was found that the Countess DE MORNY had arrived and was installed in the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay, but that the Count was not there. The enigma has since been resolved by the news that the Count parted company with the Countess at Strasbourg by a special train which was waiting for that purpose, to pay the Emperor a visit at Plombieres before arriving at Paris. The urgency of this visit was not to render an account of his Russian mission so much as to prepare for an extra session of the new Chamber, to concert measures in view of the new element that has been added to the Chamber by the late election, and to arrange about the presiding officers. The morning after the Count's arrival in Paris the *Moniteur* contained three decrees, dated at Plombieres, appointing the Count DE MORNY President of the new Corps Legislatif, and M. SCHNEIDER, late Vice-President, to a continuance in that office. The second Vice-President is also reappointed. The young Countess DE MORNY is declared, by those who have seen her at Paris, to merit all the admiration that the published accounts have bestowed upon her. The state of health of the Countess is of a nature to give hope for an heir at an early day.

I have already referred to the last plot against the Emperor's life, and although I gave it the character of a serious affair, a new combination has been discovered which singularly aggravates its gravity. Traces have been found of a connection between this conspiracy and the insurrection in Italy, and it is believed that the assassination of the Emperor was a part of the programme towards an intended general rising of the Republican Party of Europe. MAZZINI has the credit of being its organizer. The date of the attempt upon NAPOLEON no doubt was to correspond to that of the rising at Livourne. The fact that the programme against NAPOLEON was only mentioned in foreign journals and reproduced as outside rumors in the journals of Paris, prevented much excitement on the subject in this city. There is no doubt, however, in the best informed circles, that there was a general rising agreed upon, a plan of vast proportions, which was to be executed with boldness and vigor. The elections in France seemed to serve as a date for the movement. It was thought no doubt that the elections would provoke a certain degree of agitation in France and that the assassination of the Emperor at this moment would determine on the instant the revolutionary movement. An insurrectionary movement in many of the important points of Italy was to respond to the movement in France. Lighted up in France and Italy, the flames were soon to embrace all Europe. No part of the plan was wanting, the complot was well organized, and its instigators must have felt a certain degree of confidence in its success.

Two Roman brigands, political desperadoes, were sent to Paris to perform what every one must admit was the principal feature in the programme, the assassination of NAPOLEON. They were not alone, however, in the knowledge of their business at Paris, but they were the principal agents in the transaction. If they had been alone, perhaps they would have succeeded, for they are represented as most capable men in the matter of assassination, and it only requires one or two men of that character to put their design into execution, since NAPOLEON daily exposes himself in the most open manner to such attempts. However, others were in the secret, and it was not therefore difficult for the Police of Paris to make the discovery in time. At Plombières His Majesty is well protected, and is rarely seen on promenade. All the arrivals of foreigners at the Springs, or the neighboring villages, are guarded by the Police until their identity or intentions are satisfactory. In an isolated village the means of guarding the Emperor's person against danger are much less difficult than at Paris. The gentleman who has charge of the *Police de Sureté*, especially charged with the protection of His Majesty's person, is said to be a man in whom the utmost reliance is placed by the Government. The Emperor's only objection is, that he guards him too closely, his movements are too much interfered with. And yet this body of police, from its chief officer down, is known to nobody. The Emperor, himself, knows no more of this secret body, than the chief who directs it. They are gentlemen in ordinary dress, but gentlemen who are armed, and who carry on their persons an authority by which they can call to their aid the soldiers on guard, or even citizens, in a case of emergency. They are picked men from that wonderful organization, the secret police of Paris. His Majesty knows that a body of these men are always hovering about him wherever he goes, taking note of the slightest movement far and near, and operating all under an intelligent but invisible chief, who acts with the sentiments of a man who has to respond to his nation for the life of the man placed under his guardianship.

The *Moniteur* of this morning announces officially that the Emperor and Empress intend soon to pay a visit *incognito* to the Queen of England on the Isle of Wight, and at the same time denies the report that their Majesties would go to the Manchester Exhibition. Their visit will be confined to the Palace of Osborne.

VIVIER, the great *corniste*, has started to the United States. A month ago he had determined not to go. VIVIER claims among his admirers and personal friends more distinguished personages than any other man in France, who lives by public exhibitions. He can claim even to having been treated on a footing of equality by the Emperor, which is a great honor—to a Frenchman. One of his warmest admirers, M. LAMARTINE, made a voyage last week into the suburbs to offer in person his portrait to the mother of the great artist. At the bottom of the portrait the bard that wrote the *Meditations*, inscribed: "*Lamartine to the happy mother of the incomparable Vivier.*" But this is not all of M. VIVIER'S good luck. ROSSINI has composed two new pieces for him, which are intended to make their *debut* on VIVIER'S cornet in the United States. And it is the French who will be jealous that you outside barbarians should be the first to hear the great maestro's revival notes after a silence of twenty years—a silence that was believed to be eternal.

But the ice once broken, the illustrious author of "William Tell" did not stop at two pieces for VIVIER'S horn. The other day he locked himself in his cabinet all day, which was an unusual event for him, who likes so much the air of the Boulevard. No one was allowed to approach him, and, from this circumstance arose a thousand conjectures. Was he fabricating counterfeit money, or only preparing a new receipt for his favorite macaroni? No one could imagine that ROSSINI was at his music-paper. But that day was the *fête* day of Madame ROSSINI, and the great composer came out of his cabinet holding in his hand six melodies, which he offered as his most precious gift to his loved companion, in commemoration of the day—melodies that will be published the coming Winter.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, JR., has left Paris for the waters of Bagnéree-de-Luchon in the Pyrenees, where he has gone to terminate a new comedy in five acts and in prose, entitled *Le Fils Naturel*. (The Basterd Son.) The plot of this new piece is said to be this: The father has always repulsed this illegitimate son, and refused to give him his name. The young man, who is talented and proud, labors and rises higher and higher in the estimation of the world. He succeeds at last in being named Deputy to the Legislative Chamber. In the Chamber he soon becomes one of its leading members One day the House discusses a bill to which the Cabinet attaches its existence. The Chamber is badly disposed towards the bill, and there is every probability of its rejection, and of the dissolution of the Ministry. The young Deputy defends the project, and he defeats it with so much talent, with so much eloquence, that the opinion of the Chamber is changed, and the bill is adopted by an immense majority. The President of the Council, happy at the result, and comprehending how important it would be to the Cabinet to attach such a man to their interests offers to the young Deputy the choice of the recompense he desires. He had but to choose: the highest functions, titles, crosses, were at his disposition. "I have but one wish," said the young man. "My father has refused me his name; I demand that you compel him to assume mine."

This is but an exaggeration of a witty remark of the Count DE MONTROND, made to the father of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who also is an illegitimate child. "You had better hasten to recognize that boy," said the Count, "for at the rate he is going, it will soon be him that will refuse to recognize you!"

HUME, the spiritualist, has not succeeded well in his late attempts. He pretends that the voyage across the ocean has modified his power. He continues none the less, however, the great lion of high-life society. In order, if possible, to change the tide of the fluid, he is about to take up his residence for a month or two at Wiesbaden, always in company of his protector, the Polish Count XAVIER BRANICKY.

Another American journal has been established in Paris. (I forgot six months ago to write you an obituary notice of the first one.) This one is called *The Paris Echo*, devoted to American interests, published *every Sunday*. A Frenchman is the publisher, and a young American who certainly had nothing else to do, and wanted either bread or amusement, is the editor. There is strong evidence, however, that bread was not the incentive, seeing that the first one died for want of this essential of life, and I fear that my surmises will be [illegible]neous, since the amusement seems equ[illegible]MALAKOFF.

An Interesting Incident in Spiritualism.

The following very curious circumstance is narrated by a highly-respectable Episcopal clergyman of this State, who vouches for its correctness:

REV. H. C. H. DUDLEY, formerly a clergyman of the Methodist Church, was lately ordained by Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey, to the Ministry of the P. E. Church, and is now officiating in Newark. The following circumstance led to the change in his connection. While in charge of the Methodist Church in Johnstown, N. Y., Mr. DUDLEY found many members of his congregation much disturbed on the subject of Spiritualism, some of them, under its influence, presuming to deny the fundamental doctrines of Scripture. To check this growing spirit of impiety, Mr. DUDLEY invited Rev. Mr. MATTISON, of New-York, well known as an opponent of Spiritualism, to visit Johnstown, and lecture upon the subject. This induced its advocates to call to their aid Rev. Mr. HARVEY, of Carbondale, Penn., formerly a clergyman of the Methodist Church, but since better known as an advocate of, and lecturer upon, Spiritualism. Mr. HARVEY brought with him a celebrated medium, Mrs. ELLIS, and with her was entertained at the house of a prominent member of the Methodist Church. While at this house, the Episcopal clergyman of the place called, not knowing they were there. As he was ushered in, the "medium," who was in a "spiritual state," exclaimed, "*A man of God has entered the house—a man moved by the Holy Ghost.*" Somewhat shocked and surprised, this gentleman sat for a few moments, and then politely took his leave. A few days subsequently it was announced that Mr. HARVEY would deliver his concluding lecture in the Baptist Church, and at its close spiritual manifestations would be given by Mrs. ELLIS. Among others who received an invitation to attend, was the rector of the Episcopal Church. The house was crowded to excess. When the lecture was through, a tall, pale, cadaverous figure arose in the audience, while a deathlike stillness prevailed, and gave utterance to the following awful language: "*Moved by the Spirit of Almighty God, I, Lorenzo Dow, speaking through this medium, pronounce eternal damnation on Rev. Mr. Dudley and Rev. Mr. Mattison.*"

The medium took her seat, and Mr. HARVEY arose for the purpose of offering, as was supposed, some apology for the language just uttered; instead of which he simply remarked that he had been acquainted with the lady for a long time, and in no instance, to his knowledge, had she, as a medium, made a prediction which did not fully come to pass, if the time for its fulfillment had elapsed. In the meantime, a gentleman, evidently very much excited, was seen working his way through the crowd up the aisle to where the speaker stood. It proved to be the Episcopal Clergyman, who, when Mr. HARVEY was through, asked the privilege of making a few remarks. He invited the serious attention of the audience to what he was about to say, maintaining that it must have weight with every considerate mind present. The person who had that night, while in what was termed a spiritual condition, uttered a malediction, as from the Almighty, against two clergymen, well known and highly esteemed in that community, had, when in a similar condition, declared before several persons then present, that he was a man of God, moved by the spirit of God. If what she, as a spiritual medium, had declared of him was true—if he was moved by the spirit of God, what he uttered must be the truth, and he felt constrained as a minister of Christ, before leaving the house, to brand as infamous blasphemy what he had heard that night put forth as God's anathema against two most worthy brethren of the Methodist Church, in language that made the blood run cold; and finishing his brief and pointed address, amidst a round of applause, took his hat and left the Church. Rev. Mr. DUDLEY, who had never before been in the house of this clergyman, called the next morning to thank him for the stand he had taken in defence of himself and brother, and an intimacy sprung up which resulted in his seeking ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.—A board of army officers is to assemble at West Point, New-York, for the purpose of making trials of breech-loading rifles, with a view to ascertain which arm of this description is best suited to the military service. The trials will commence on the 17th of August, 1857. All persons intending to offer arms for trial are requested to notify the Colonel of Ordnance, in this City, giving a general description of the arm each may intend to present, and specifying the calibre, weight, and length of barrel. Cartridges or other ammunition suitable for the arm should be brought with it.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

Sunday in New-Haven—Dr. Bacon—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Sifting out the Senior Class—Examining Sub-Freshmen—A Case of Sympathy and a Syren Song—Rev. Daniel Waldo, aged 95—Ducking a Tutor in 1788—George Peabody—Sale of Percival's House — His Library — Class Meetings and Exercises of the Week.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 27, 1857.

Sunday in New-Haven is a peaceful day, and its repose is particularly grateful to one who has escaped from the turmoil and confusion which usually characterizes the day in New York. Everybody goes to church, and your correspondent, following the general example, attended morning worship in that stout fortress of New-England Congregationalism, the Center Church, where LEONARD BACON has steadily and vigorously defended the faith now more than thirty years. Dr. BACON graduated at Yale in 1820, and three years after was chosen pastor of the Center Church. His predecessor in this pulpit was Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, a graduate of Yale in 1801, who yet occupies the chair of Didactic Theology in the College, to which he was appointed in 1833. The disciples of the New-Haven school have always displayed a remarkable *penchant* for argumentative controvery. Dr. TAYLOR'S polemical battles with Dr. TYLER, of the East Windsor school, who runs an opposition theory about the Devil, are famous in the ecclesiastical annals of Connecticut, and Dr. BACON is not unlike Dr. TAYLOR in his argumentative tendencies. He has had, in years past, several "mills" with magnates of the Episcopal Church, in which he acquired much renown. Though he is an able preacher. I think he is more attractive in the "ring" than in the pulpit. Controversy is his *forte*, especially on the platform. He is an industrious man, contributing to various theological periodicals, and furnishing at least one editorial to every number of the *Independent*—which, if you do not know it, is the great organ of Congregationalism and Dry Goods in New-York. It has been said of Dr. BACON that had he, in his early days, given attention to law and politics, instead of theology, he would have made one of the foremost statesmen in the country. Be this as it may, he is a very able man in his profession, and one whom I had supposed to be very generally known throughout the country until the other day, when an incident here, at my hotel, showed that there were some yet in *darkness* concerning him.

A worthy Scotch divine, the President of a Canadian College which I will not designate, asked what prominent men were to appear in the literary exercises of the present week. Supposing from his conversation that my Scotch friend was a man of strong anti-Slavery sympathies, I mentioned first WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is to address the Phi Beta Kappa on Wednesday.

"Ah! the great Abolitionist?"

"Yes."

"But you have a very distinguished Abolition preacher here, Dr. BACON?"

"Yes."

"*And is he black?*"

I could not laugh at the question: the inquirer was too sincere and respectful. But, with pity for his ignorance, I concluded that this was one of those cases where we may pardon something to the spirit of liberty.

The Baccalaureate, which was preached by Prof. FISHER, yesterday afternoon, to the retiring Senior Class, attracted a very large assembly to the old college chapel. The text was taken from the Gospel by John, 5th chapter 44th verse, and the doctrine expounded was "the duty of seeking the honor that comes from God, instead of the honor that comes from men." The preacher premised that it is not wrong to seek the honor and good opinion of our fellow-men, provided we seek only what we deserve, and that we receive it with humility. But it is possible to receive honor from our Maker. And in what way is this honor expressed? 1. By the testimony of an approving conscience, and 2. by the testimony of his Holy Spirit. But the greatest of these testimonies of God's honor is reserved for the life to come. "Then cometh the harvest"—everlasting honor to those who are worthy to receive it.

Let it not be objected that the desire of heavenly honor is a selfish or mercenary motive. The honors of Heaven are only the blossoms of a plant that has budded on earth.

This ruling principle of life is (1.) an unerring guide to duty—(2.) the door to all truth. The predominance of the principle will render life happy. What miserable men were those three great statesmen who recently died in this country, just one step below that great honor to which they had aspired during a long and careworn life. The principle of the text did not predominate in their lives.

To commend this principle is not to commend a sluggish life, or to invoke a life of ease. It is an active principle, which fills our days with great deeds. On leaving College, we part with many things whose absence we regret. But the Latin proverb, "*Omnia mea mecum porto*," "Whatever is truly mine I carry with me," is true here. We part with nothing that is truly ours. Our character, our ruling passions, we carry away with us. Let them ever be controlled by that principle which teaches us to seek the honor that comes from God, instead of the honor that comes from man.

The retiring Senior Class, to which this sermon was preached, numbers 104 members. There have been no deaths in the Class during the College course—which is a remarkable fact. But, of the 104 members, there are now only 40 that were members of the Class when the freshmen year commenced, in 1853. The rigorous examinations to which the students of Yale are biennially subjected, and the high standard of scholarship to which they must constantly attain, sift out gradually all the lame, the halt and the blind, leaving only those who are worthy to receive the graduating honors of the College. These severe biennial examinations were unknown in my College days, and when I see what havoc they make in a class, I can fully appreciate the intense fervor with which all College joins in the favorite doxology, in long meter:

Biennials are a bore—ore—ore—
Biennials are a bore—ore—ore—
BIENNIALS ARE A BORE—ORE—ORE—
BIENNIALS ARE A BORE—ORE—ORE!

So much for yesterday. The excitement of to-day centers about those young men who have come hither to enter College. Their examination for admission commenced this morning at Gradnates' Hall, and the number that has already been reported for examination foretells a large Freshman class for the coming year. There is a traditional dread of this examination entertained by all who approach it, and this feeling is heightened by the cheerless fact that, every year, the number of applicants who fail and are rejected, is nearly as large as the number of applicants who pass and are admitted. It is with fear and trembling that a lad of fourteen, who has come to enter college, presents himself at Graduates' Hall this morning. Those mild professors in spectacles, and those beardless and presumptuous tutors who sit in judgment upon a three-legged stool before him, are the awful dignitaries that hold the threads of his destiny. The lad is confused and confounded. ANDREWS and STONHARD, which he knew clear down into the Ablative before he left home, has now deserted his memory. *Zenophon's Anabasis* is Dutch upside down under his misty eye. *Day's Algebra* (revised edition) makes *x* equal only a negative quantity continually; and CICERO'S "*Quousque tandem abutere, Catalina, patientia nostra,*" means How long, O tutor, will you continue to probe my deficiences! The poor fellow needs sympathy; and he has it from unknown friends. For the new Sophomores, having just shed their Freshmen feathers, are hanging about the outer doors of the Hall, waiting for him to escape and fall into their electioneering meshes. They are hungry to pledge him to the Brothers, or to the Linonian Society; and so, like syrens, they would beseech the tutor to—

Fizzle him tenderly,
Bore him with care,
Fitted so slenderly,
Tutor, beware!
See his lip quivering,
See his limbs shivering,
While the sweat constantly
Falls on his clothing:
Question him patiently,
Loving, not loathing.

Frown not so scornfully,
Speak to him mournfully,
Not so reprovingly.
Mark that surprise of his;
See those sad eyes of his
Glancingly so lovingly.

Ha! that last slip of his
Makes him look tearfully:
See that poor lip of his
Bitten so fearfully!

Alas! for the rarity
Of tutorie charity
Under the sun.
O! it is pitiful,
Painfully pitiful:
Friend he has none.

I cannot but sympathize in that buoyancy with which the young Freshman hurries away from Graduates Hall with his certificate declaring to all the world that he has been examined and admitted to Yale College. It is the first great success he has achieved, to which all his former studies have been tending. When I remember that I was once, very much what he is now, I am inclined to a little retrospective philosophy: which, however, is soon wound up with that ejaculation of Beppo:

O, Mirth and Innocence! O, Milk and Water!
Ye happy mixtures of those happy days.

New-Haven is to-day full of strangers. I notice here Rev. DANIEL WALDO, Chaplain of Congress, a vigorous and active gentleman yet, though ninety-five years old. He graduated at Yale in the class of 1783, of which there is now but one survivor, with himself, Hon. JOHN WOONWORTH, of New-York. Mr. WALDO remembers distinctly when those noble elm trees, which have made New-Haven famous as the City of Elms, were planted. In his college days President STYLES was the *factotum* of Yale. The college buildings then consisted only of what is now called the South Middle and the Athenæum. The latter building was the college chapel. Mr. WALDO tells me that he remembers when President STYLES publicly expelled one of his class-mates, because he had ducked a tutor under the college pump—a process in hydropathy which even the collegian of to-day would cheerfully prescribe for all tutors. When the young man had received his sentence of expulsion from President STYLES, who stood mid awful dignity in the chapel pulpit, he went out, and immediately returned, and gave the President what would now be called a regular "damming up."

The President warned all the students not to be seen in that young man's company. But young WALDO, thinking that the ducking of a tutor did not merit so severe a punishment, did not heed the warning. Whereupon he was put upon a course of discipline by the rigorous old President. So you see that our grandfathers were not much better college boys than we are.

Another old graduate whom I notice here, is Hon. JOHN WALLS, of Wilmington, Delaware, who graduated in the class of 1801, of which the late Justice OAKLEY, of New-York City, was a member.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, arrived at the New Haven Hotel on Saturday evening. Then we thought we should have a lion for the Commencement show. If Harvard had a British Lord to grace her late festivities, why shouldn't Yale have an American nobleman? So the Yalensians flattered themselves yesterday that Mr. PEABODY was to be their guest for the week; and they felt rather blue this morning when they discovered, to their surprise, that he had departed during the night without even saying good-bye.

Among the events of the week yet to come, will be the sale at auction of the house built and occupied by JAMES GATES PERCIVAL, in this city. PERCIVAL, as you know, died in May, 1856—not rich as CROESUS, but rather as rich as HOMER; for he left only his poems behind him; and the copyrights of these are mortgaged, as are also his books and his house. I have been looking over the mortgages this morning. Among the papers I found a manuscript catalogue of his library, in his own fine hand-writing.

The library contains about 10,000 volumes of a miscellaneous character; but just such books as a man of PERCIVAL'S universal learning and genius would naturally collect. It is now stored in the City Hospital building, and will probably be sent out to Wisconsin, as the Legislature of that State has signified a desire to purchase it. The house, which is to be sold this week, is a small brown-stone building, one and a half stories high, situated in the outskirts of the city. Like its late owner, it is odd. The front door is on the back side, and the only windows in the building are on the gable ends. It is a desolate looking habitation. The path winding from the road is overrun with weeds and seeded grass—the windows are covered with heavy shutters, excluding all light, and an ivy vine is creeping up the stone walls, over which no tree or living shrub casts a shadow. It is just such a retreat as you might select for the home of such a sensitive and eccentric man as PERCIVAL was; who was perhaps expressing the aspirations of his own unsatisfied spirit, when he wrote—

"Oh, for some cool, some midnight cave,
Near the rushing river;
There my beating pulse to lave,
Sleep and dream forever."

The *Concio ad Clerum* will be preached to-morrow evening by Dr. BRAINARD, of Lyme. On Wednesday the Alumni meet, as usual, in the morning, and at noon they are to be addressed by Dr. A. L. CHAPIN, President of Beloit College, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1837. In the afternoon of Wednesday the Phi Beta Kappa will be addressed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and

peaks of the Black Mountains was higher than Mount Washington in New-Hampshire. On one of these exploring tours he lost his life, by falling from a precipice. JOHN M CLAYTON, of the class of 1815, was the eminent statesman of Delaware. ELI SMITH, of the class of 1821, was the learned and devoted missionary in Syria. He was an excellent Arabic scholar, and at the time of his death was engaged in translating the Scriptures into Arabic, a labor for which no man was better qualified. DAVID T. STODDARD, of the class of 1846, and CHESTER N. RICHTER, of the class of 1846, were learned and devout missionaries in the East. THOMAS J. OAKLEY, of the class of 1801, was the eminent Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in New-York City. ASA BACON, of the class of 1793, bequeathed to the College, at his death, $8,000, having previously given to the institution $2,000. He is, therefore, entitled to rank among the prominent benefactors of Yale College.

The oldest graduate of Yale College now living is JOHN MCCLELLAN of Woodstock, Conn., of the class of 1785, now ninety-one years old. All the classes previous to 1785 are now dead, and of all those classes that graduated previous to 1800, only forty-six members are now living. The whole number of academic graduates of the College since its foundation in 1700, is 6,601. Of these 3,361 are dead. Of the 3,240 graduates now living, 750 are ministers of the Gospel.

The receipts of Yale College for the year ending June 30, 1857, were $56,835 28. Of this sum $26,451 43 represent the Term Bills paid by the students. The expenses of the College during the same time were $53,715 06. But Yale College is poor. The effort recently made to collect a fund of $150,000 for the further endowment of the College has been only partially successful. The College ought to be richly endowed. Its history, its power and its influence give it a claim upon the benevolent wealth of the country, which should be responded to now when the College needs the means of developing all its resources to meet the educational demands of the times. I do not know how a wealthy man may better distinguish his benevolence, than by endowing Yale College with a portion of his money.

The *Concio ad Clerum* was preached this evening in the North Church, by Rev. D. S. BRAINARD, of Lyma, Class of 1834. The subject of this sermon is always designated by the General Association of Connecticut. The subject this evening was "Christian Sanctification," and the text was taken from 1 Thessalonians, 4th chapter and 3d verse. The survey of the subject led the preacher to touch, in their order, on the following points.

1. The Scriptural Idea of Sanctification. It is (1) External and (2) Internal.

2. The relation of Sanctification to other kindred doctrines. Regeneration is the commencement of it. It bears to Justification the relation of priority, because Faith is a result of Regeneration, and we are justified by Faith alone.

3. The means of Sanctification; which are both those lying within ourselves, and those lying without ourselves. They include the divine doctrines of Christianity, and the teachings of Providence.

4. The extent to which Sanctification can be carried in the Christian. Here the preacher examined and exploded the favorite doctrine of "Perfection," in a masterly manner.

5. The duty of cultivating Sanctification.

The church was crowded, and the heat of the weather did not relax the interest which the audience evidently felt in the discourse.

Among the new comers to-day are several members of the Classes of 1847, and 1842, and 1837, which have festive meetings to-morrow evening. There are many Southerners here, and they wonder what WENDELL PHILLIPS will say to morrow. The College has nothing to do with inviting Mr. PHILLIPS here. He comes at the invitation of a defunct secret society, whose dry bones he has probably been engaged to galvanize.

White Agricultural Laborers at the South—Testimony of an Alabamian.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst. you have an article on "Labor and Cotton supply," in which you discuss the possibility of white men laboring at the South, with prospect of success.

Few intelligent persons acquainted with the Southern country, doubt the feasibility or profit of free white labor, but the question is, has it been tried, and with what success?

Permit me to state the result of my observations. I was reared an Alabamian, in the southern portion of the State, and considered myself a citizen thereof, until within a few weeks; but am now a citizen of Kansas.

I am well acquainted with Eastern Mississippi, south of Monroe County, and there are few settlements where my name or face is unknown, in the following counties, over the greater part of which I have ridden on horseback, to wit: Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Carroll, Attalla, Winston, Noxubee, Kemper, Nashoba, Leake, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Clarke, Smith and Jasper. After four years' travel through these counties, transacting business with great numbers of their inhabitants, stopping at their houses, conversing much with them, and viewing their mode of living, I unhesitatingly answer that white men *can and do labor in the cotton field*, from Christmas to Christmas following; and that there, as elsewhere, prudence, industry and energy find their universal reward, success and wealth.

In the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Nashoba, Newton and Smith, there are *very few* large plantations; most of those having slaves holding but two or three, while those who own none are in the majority; yet these are all cotton-growing counties, and the staple of their cotton, poor as their lands are, is equal to the average sold in the Mobile market; where the young farmer is enterprising and go-ahead, his Cotton is usually superior.

You will see here many small planters, with three or four hands (negroes) at work beside their slaves, and their sons with them, often bragging of their capacity to do more and harder work than "any nigger in the Kaounty." Times without number have I seen master and slave plowing in the same field, clearing "new ground" and rolling logs together, one chopping on one side of a tree and the other on the opposite, each trying to pick more cotton than his rival. I can point to whole settlements, and well nigh whole counties, where such is the case now, and has been for the last twenty years.

There is one case I remember, which is to the point; the man lives in Choctaw County, and was born in Georgia; he does not own a negro, but has two boys, one eighteen the other twelve; with the assistance of these boys, and the most imperfect agricultural implements, he made twenty-two bales of cotton, year before last, plenty of corn and sufficient small grain for himself and family; although the season was more than ordinarily bad in his neighborhood; while many of his neighbors, with five or six slaves, did not exceed him, and some made even less. He went on to his place without £10 in his pocket, gave his notes for $800, payable in one, two and three years' time, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and the ensuing year he purchased another one hundred and sixty acres for $150, also on time. This man is, however, far more intelligent and progressive in farming than those about him; he does not plant as did his grandfather, because his *father* did so, but endeavors to improve, and is willing to try an experiment occasionally.

In my own county, in Alabama, there is a woman whose husband died shortly after the crop was planted, leaving her without a single servant, and no assistance, except from a little son of twelve years of age; yet she went into the field, plowed and picked her cotton, prepared her ground for the coming crop, and raised a second crop thereon.

The rich lands where white labor, even in small numbers, might be profitable, are either in the hands of large planters, or too heavily timbered for a single man. The only thing now preventing any poor white man in the South from gaining a fair competence and even attaining wealth, is his own laziness, shiftlessness and ignorance; for the small planters in the counties I have mentioned are deplorably ignorant. I have held such conversation as this with them: "Planter, *loquitur*: "Wal, stranger, I spose you've been among the Yankees?" "Yes, my friend, I have visited New England." "Wal, how long were you *on the water*, in going?" They thought I had crossed the ocean in going; nor was it from conflicting New with Old England.

Many of the wealthiest planters in my "county" began life between the plow handles, whose sons spend their two and three thousand per summer at Saratoga, or Newport. The more enterprising of the small farmers, beginning life without capital, work first by themselves, then get one or two hands, and gradually become wealthy, until, in their old age, they are the nabobs of the South.

Educate and enlighten your free labor, and soon cotton can be as well raised by white labor as securely, safely and properly as by the present system.

Yours, VINDEX

TUSCOLA, K. T., Thursday, July 16, 1857.

Rev. Mr. SIMPSON, who occupied the state-room of Miss HENDERSON during the passage of a steamer from St. Louis to Pittsburg, has been tried by a Presbytery of Western Pennsylvania, and acquitted of criminality, but censured for indiscretion. One of the witnesses was Miss HENDERSON herself, who admitted that he occupied a part of her berth, but that she denied his presence to escape from the advances of the second clerk.

The entire number of bills which passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament during the last session, was 228.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEVLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Conclusion of the Argument—Reply to Mr. O'Conor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The argument in this case proceeded yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment.

Before Mr. O'Conor commenced his reply Mr. Field wished to submit some further authorities, and first the case of "The People ex rel., Darlington vs. Overton, Sheriff," which was a question of practice reported in 19 Howard 550, and maintained the principal that a judge, however high, not even a Judge of the Court of Appeals, could review on *habeas corpus* a decision of a judge of competent jurisdiction. In that case Judge Denio said: "The prisoner, John B Overton, is imprisoned by virtue of a commitment by the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, for an alleged contempt. The cause of the commitment is plainly charged and set out in the commitment.

The proof taken before me shows that the question on which the want of jurisdiction in the Court of Common Pleas is charged, was raised in that Court and decided at General Term.

It will not do for an officer acting at Chambers, collaterally, to review the decisions of Courts of competent jurisdiction."

There was also another case in Parker's Criminal Law reports to which he would give a reference.

MR. O'CONOR'S REPLY.

Mr. O'Conor then rose and said: On Friday afternoon last, sir, when the argument of the first counsel on the part of the person holding Mr. Devlin in custody, and when, as I was given to understand, the stress of the argument had been given on the other side, I endeavored to make an arrangement that would have enabled us to close within the two hours intervening between the opening of the Court and twelve o'clock, at which hour I was under an imperative necessity of leaving town. I really thought nothing could be added to it. I think so now. It is rather a painful duty on my part, and I am rather conforming to fashion than necessity in presenting a reply to the arguments advanced. If I said nothing it might be thought that I was overwhelmed by the arguments on the other side. It would not, I am sure, be so thought by your Honor, but it might by others, and we are sometimes constrained to bow to such exigencies.

I really feel that the argument has been presented and ought to close here, as far as counsel is concerned. Your Honor is aware that I had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. Noyes, (it always is a pleasure to me to hear him,) but I presume I have read a faithful report of his speech. It affords a convincing proof, though I don't always guess rightly, that I did in that instance guess rightly that there was nothing new to be said. He has, I perceived, devoted one column out of the two to narrating the adventures of a certain clergyman, of rather bad habit, as it appears, who was appointed to an office by a King who had no right to make such an appointment, and who faced himself in by the aid of dishonest Judges. We were told by the gentleman, with some raciness, that it was said at the time to the King, "The Judges might be found, but no lawyers could." Not using the term in its common sense, but referring to all the requisites to make a competent lawyer. The relevancy of this matter is not quite apparent to me. I cannot see any useful purpose it can answer unless it be in aiding the imagination to see some parallels in the facts of the cases which are perhaps discoverable, but it certainly does not bear upon the law.

It was very interesting, no doubt, to your Honor—for I do not know whether your duties have permitted you leisure to read that interesting work, *Macaulay's History of England*. The story is there told in almost as amusing a manner as it was told by my learned friend—much in the same manner, and I don't think he has misrepresented the facts. It seems to have served one purpose—it afforded him an opportunity of making an apology to myself personally; but this was not needed. There is no one from whom an apology can be less due than from my friend, who has always, on all occasions, treated me with unbounded courtesy. Whether it was intended to answer the purposes for which apologies are usually tendered may admit of some doubt. It is certainly the first time that my religion has ever figured in a court of justice, and perhaps a satirist might say, or anywhere else. If I should be persecuted for my religion, it would be very cruel and unjust. Such allusions are a continuation of that chapter which commenced with a slur thrown upon my learned friend's country. Another portion, I see, is devoted to telling what perhaps none of us did know—that an ancestor of the gentleman suffered at the stake. I am sure I abhor such a cruel proceeding. I should be very sorry to burn him if he were as great a heretic as his ancestor—either in religion or law.

What is the object? Is it to get up a religious feud around this case? I hope that will not be permitted before your Honor, whatever may be your Honor's religious opinions. You have obtruded them so little on any one that I am really not acquainted with them. I think that branch of the gentleman's speech, including the apology, might have been well left out. I think my learned friend for a moment has been led away by an evil example. It was unnecessary to refer to Fox's Book of Martyrs to show that his ancestor had suffered for religion. No one doubted for a moment the gentleman's title to respect. Surely, Sir, this talk is mere matter of amusement. Talking about Catholics and Protestant burning each other, as I believe they did in those periods, with the utmost impartiality. I can't conceive it has any tittle of reference to this case. I believe the laws and ordinances of Massachusetts Bay against that damnable and wicked sect of people commonly called "Quakers," dangerous to the State and community, would present a history as cruel as the persecution of Protestants against Catholics and Catholics against Protestants. We all regard those persecutions with abhorrence.

I am at a loss to conceive what they are brought into this case for. They can serve no practical useful purpose. It would have been much better for my learned friend to have taken up the case upon the points, and to have reserved his narrative for some evening amongst his friends who entertain his own opinions.

It must be disagreeable to all Courts and Judges, and to none more so than to your Honor, to have allusions made to matters not properly before you. Such controversies should be settled elsewhere, and the time of the public and the Courts devoted to business. We are admonished that at a coming argument there will be much said that the people ought to know, and that will be very disagreeable to parties concerned. That is certainly a very unwise resolution, and it will be well if your Honor, since you now have notice of it, will put a stop to it when the time comes. But, if it is permitted, I presume we will have the right of reply. I think it wrong to refer to anything that is not in the case; and if my learned friend had expressed an erroneous and unfounded opinion, I should think it very unbecoming to refer to it in this case.

It became my duty to refer to the case of the Police Bill before Judge Huffman. And I did express an opinion purely personal. The learned counsel, referring to me, said I had made a remark which no other counsel would have made, and that I pledged my professional reputation that the Police Bill was unconstitutional. I never pledged my professional reputation to anything in my life, and I utterly deny that assertion. I never said so. Therefore, as far as that goes, my answer is, not that it was a willful falsehood, because I suppose the gentleman had been so informed; but I never had so high an opinion of my own professional reputation as to pledge it, or talk about it anywhere. I hope I know sufficiently well how to conduct myself as not to talk before a Court of Justice about my professional reputation. The gentleman who said that must have borrowed his information from some book other than that in which I obtained mine. I don't deny that my opinion was that the Metropolitan Police Bill was unconstitutional, and I have so asserted, outside among my friends, if that be any crime or cause of ridicule. If the opinion was erroneous, I am at least in good company. It is the opinion of Judge Comstock and Judge Brown, and if I can only be permitted for the present and in any future time to have any claim to approximate either in law, fidelity and truth in a moderate degree to both or either of these gentlemen, I shall have with all my contemporaries and with posterity as my near of me, all the fame and honor I desire. Take the next sentence—that I said no respectable counsel would be found to say to the contrary. What I said was a solemn truth, and is so recorded. I complained of the Police before any opinion had been given as to the constitutionality of the act coming in with violence and obliging us to resist with violence; what I said was as to my belief that no reputable Counsel had then under his own hand said the bill was constitutional. I did believe so; and for the reason that a day or two previous, I had said to the learned gentleman who made these remarks that he dare not assert that it was—and I shall remember his reply during all my life; because I respect his opinion as a good lawyer. He did not meet my proposition, but avoided it by another. His answer was, what we call a confession and avoidance, "And you," he said "dare not assert that you have any right to an injunction." There is nothing offensive in this. It is the truth and history, and it is desirable that it should, as much as anything else go down to posterity, together with that decision. The Court of Appeals has given a decision to which all must bow. So much for the personalities. Now for the law.

We have been told, Sir, that you have no jurisdiction to look into this matter—this question before you, on some strange grounds. They say if the officer had color of jurisdiction that is enough; and if this person claiming has any color of title, that is little enough. I should like to know what color of title and color of jurisdiction mean.

The learned counsel who closed the argument said it meant some kind of commission issued by some one, no matter who. Then it is only necessary for a Judge who arrests a citizen and commits him to prison to say, "I think he has committed some offence, for which he ought to be committed, and I do commit him." As for the title, it is not necessary that the appointment should come from the person who has a right to appoint to the office. It may not be a very complimentary comprison to Governor King, but I don't see why my gardener should not appoint. It is not meant as personally offensive, but it may be necessary to resort to it to show the absurdity of these extreme doctrines. Any Judge may commit; anybody may appoint; and the Judge may pronounce it good and proceed to take possession of the books and papers from the lawful incumbent. It can't be that these are sound doctrines.

If I understood my friend right, he said there was a certain county of Courts, which compels your Honor to bow with submission to the decision of Judge Peabody. My friend has produced no authority in support of that. He says that opinion was the opinion of a higher tribunal, and ought to be respected. It was before Charles Peabody, Esquire, acting under a special statute, out of Court, conducting the proceedings as Judge, Clerk, and everything except the mere Constable, or Executive officer. He had no power to use the seal of the Supreme Court, to call the Clerk to his assistance, or to use or exercise any of the machinery or powers of the Supreme Court. Nay, the Supreme Court had no power to proceed in such a matter. Judge Peabody was, when proceeding under this Act of 1830, a special Commissioner. He exercised or performed the same duty as the Circuit Judge would have done when that office existed. To all intents and purposes he was a statute officer, of most inferior jurisdiction, it was in no way an act of the Supreme Court. The Judge was bound to show that he had all the requisites of the statutory law to give him jurisdiction, or he himself was a trespasser.

Now, Sir, that the mere opinion of an officer sitting as a justice, is to be regarded by a judge acting in that high capacity under the statutes relating to a writ which protects our liberties—the *habeas corpus*—is a doctrine we cannot entertain for a moment. But, Sir, suppose that Judge Peabody was sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, exercising the powers of that Court, would his opinion be controlling? Each number of the Special Term Reports will be found in its index to contain with the opinion of one Judge under a certain head, a reference to the opinion of another deciding otherwise—as after stating opinion of Judge Smith, see opinion of Judge Jones to the contrary. Judges of the Supreme Court are not contracted by the opinions of each other. We had Judge Peabody solemnly deciding in one case, (Yates vs. Lansing, 3 Johnson, 337.) that a *certiorari* did not lie. Judge Daly decided the contrary; he did not sustain his opinion and why should this Court? I say this to show that your Honor is not bound, but a respectful deference may be shown. No man is entitled to a higher respect than Judge Peabody, but the principle is entirely familiar. I will conclude this branch with this remark: certain observations have been made about "a higher tribunal." I have yet to learn what it is that constitutes the Supreme Court a higher tribunal than either the Common Pleas or the Superior Court. It is merely from the necessity of having a particular Court to issue certain writs of right as a mandamus and prohibition that those powers are vested in the Supreme Court, and it is only for such purposes that they have the right to issue them at all, as the Court of Chancery in the olden times issued writs of error. The Constitution declares that the Court of Appeals shall have control, and appeals from the Superior Court and Common Pleas lie there by that.

Mr. Field—No, no. The Constitution only declares that the Legislature may take it there.

Mr. O'Conor—Well. The Legislature has done so. It is a matter of every-day occurrence that the Courts refuse to be bound by the opinions of other Judges. The Supreme Court has no paramount authority; and this opinion would not be entitled to deference, even if it were the judgment of the Supreme Court, which it is not.

My friends have certainly had the advantage of us in the care and industry they have shown, and I am obliged to them that they have called attention to a fact that proves that Judge Peabody was totally without jurisdiction on one ground that has never been mentioned before by any of us. It is quite a new one, and its discovery is owing to their zeal and diligence, and I suppose I may add to their love of truth. They have called attention to a case in which it was decided that the question of the Street Commission was not before the Supreme Court Judge as a Court, but as a Commissioner; and it was so held for a long period, and all the Judges concurred, till at last in the case of Stryker vs. Kelly, reported in 7 Hill, it was insisted by those who objected to the assessment that that was the law of the land. There was no provision in the Statute, but the Judge was a Commissioner. The Constitution of 1821, repeated in that of 1846, provided that no Justice of the Supreme Court could sit as a Commissioner or hold any other public office of trust, and that all the Street Commissions during all that time were absolutely void. Judge Bronson said it was so. That it had been overlooked, and they had all allowed it; but it was so by the Constitution, and the Judge could not act as a Commissioner. The other two Judges agreed with Bronson, that if it was as Commissioner it was void, but they reviewed the previous decisions, and decided that they were all wrong, and that it was a proceeding before the Court giving them jurisdiction. That case went to the Court of Appeals and was affirmed, as reported in the 2d Denio. It shows, among other things, how often the Supreme Court can err; but it shows, beyond a peradventure, that the proceeding before Judge Peabody was utterly void. Now all those judicial opinions are erroneous—that the Judges of the Supreme Court can hold any office beside that of Judge. I am done with that branch.

Now what was necessary to give jurisdiction? It was necessary that there should be a complaint (1st section, 4 Ed.) before the Justice; and that the Justice should be satisfied by the oath of the complainant or other testimony of the truth of the matters. We don't find fault with the oath or the testimony. It was necessary to show that some one had been removed, or their time had expired, or that they had died, and that this applicant was the successor in office of the party who had died. Let us look for a moment at what the complaint states. The complaint is the first step; the second is the order to show cause. The jurisdiction over the matter must precede the order to show cause. Devlin could not be before him but under the statute. What does the complaint state? The death of Taylor, the vacancy on the 12th of June, 1857, that complainant was duly commissioned and appointed by the Governor of the State of New-York, took the oath, and filed it, executed the bond with sufficient sureties, and did everything, as he is advised, to qualify himself for executing the duties of the office—not a word more—not a syllable about being in possession, or having exercised any one function, or having been in any way the officer *de facto*, if there could be any such thing independently of his being the officer *de jure*. How can such a question as to the officer *de facto*, as contradistinguished from an officer *de jure*, arise under such a complaint? They talk of possession under that commission, and then they flitter it down to possession of the franchise. Where is the evidence of the possession? Nothing can be clearer than that, if Governor King had no power to commission him this appointment is mere waste paper. A man who has no authority can't have less than any other man who has authority. I should like to know by what train of reasoning it can be made to appear that the Governor had any authority more than the crier of this Court, or, as that may appear an invidious comparison, I will say than I, or any other person. Perhaps certain persons, such as King James' judges and lawyers, might contend that the crier of the Court has the authority. I don't know but the crier may commission me as Judge of the Court of Appeals, and I might pronounce the law unconstitutional, and it would be a better state of things. They have only shown the possession by the production of a piece of paper—if that paper is void, the proof fails.

Mr. Field—It is only necessary to show a claim of title to the office.

Mr. O'Conor—What? Are they come as low as that? A mere claim of title now, and not the possession. A claim of title give color of jurisdiction, and a color of jurisdiction gives to any Magistrate the power to lock up a citizen without bail or magistrate, and beyond the reach of the people's writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Field—Yes, if the Magistrate has power to pass upon the matter.

Mr. O'Conor—I suppose Magistrates have the power to pass upon all matters that are brought before them; but they must sometimes see that they pass upon them rightly. I may go, I suppose, before a Magistrate and say, the learned counsel—no, I will say my friend Mr. Sickles,—has written me a letter commissioning me to the office of County Clerk. The Magistrate may confirm it, and proceed to lock up Mr. Cannolly and take possession of the books and papers. A color of claim gives color of jurisdiction, and a color of jurisdiction gives irresponsible power. Surely, Sir, this is a monstrous wrong. All I have said about the Constitution applies to Judge Peabody.

The claim here upon the face of it is bad. It says nothing about the possession. Now, is it to be presumed that a man may assert a claim totally unfounded; go before a magistrate and get it confirmed? Can it be possibly sustained? The doctrine of distinction between an officer *de facto* and an officer *de jure* has very little to do with this case. I have cited cases to show the distinction, and some cited by the other side go to the same effect. In the People vs. White (24 Wendell 520) the question, who was an officer *de facto*, came up and was examined at length. The doctrine is this: when in a collateral proceeding, as between A and B, it cannot be question, or when in an indictment it is alleged that a particular person is an officer, it is enough to show that he is such officer *de facto*. It means exercising the functions of an officer under color of an appointment apparently legal, or which does not appear to be illegal.

In the people against Cooke, he claimed to have been elected, and the question arose as to whether some of the Inspectors of Election were duly appointed. The evidence was that they acted and there was no proof how they had been appointed, and it was there held that when a person was acting with the acquiescence of the person having the right to appoint, they would not, in a collateral matter inquire whether he was the officer or not. It did not appear that he was not, and they could not inquire. Mr. Cooke was in office a year, and had the certificate of the Board of Canvassers, the proper parties to give it. This shows clearly the difference between an officer *de facto* and an officer *de jure*. A man who, it can be seen by the commission he holds, is not lawfully appointed, is not an officer *de facto*. The title was not such as would justify an inference of possession.

The Charter enacted, "There shall be a Department called a Street Commissioner," that is, from the time of the Charter going into operation. Then the first general power of appointment—every appointment is to fill a vacancy. Why does it not give the power exclusively to the City Councils? We are referred to section 51, and they say this power is not to be exercised till the 1st January, 1859. Now the Mayor and Aldermen elected under this Charter are to go into office on the 1st January, 1858. Now if it be a provision that Mayor Wood should not do anything in the way of appointment or removal that can be done by the Mayor and Aldermen under that act—if that was the intention of the gentlemen at Albany—had they settled that he would be Mayor in 1858? He could not be unless he is elected next Fall. It does not seem to be any enactment against Fernando Wood. All officers are to continue in office till their successors are elected or appointed. It is claimed that this power of appointment does not vest during the term of the present Mayor, but, if so, it extends beyond his term. This strange idea obtains no countenance if you are to suppose that—you must suppose—during the first year of the office of the Mayor and Aldermen, under this Act, the first-born of their own creation, they are denied the confidence of the Legislature as to appointments.

The charter, by sections 20 and 49, contemplates the removal of the Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, and Street Commissioner, by the Governor; and in case of such removal, would not the appointing power in section 19 be in full force?

It was the duty of the Legislature when providing that vacancy might be made, to provide a means of filling those vacancies, and they did so in accordance with the Constitution giving the power to the local authorities. There was a provision (counsel continued) that if the Mayoralty became vacant the President of the Board of Aldermen should fill it. The offices of Counsellor and Comptroller were to be filled by the Corporation, not by the Governor, as his Honor would observe.

Now if either were removed would it be said that Fernando Wood would no have the power, and had he not the same if any died. If the counsel were removed some of them would get the appointment, as his learned friends with all their zeal had not taken it from him.

Mr. Field—We don't admit he can remove or appoint.

Mr. O'Conor—If that is your faith, you must have a faith as strong and obstinate as that of my friend's ancestor when brought up under the writ *de hæretico comburendo*. If he had shown half as much faith I should ween in lamentation for his unjust fate.

Mr. Field—Does section 19 refer to the present Comptroller?

Mr. O'Conor—It does as much as to any one else who might be elected.

Judge Ingraham—Does it bear upon anything previous to 1858?

Mr. O'Conor replied in substance that it wiped away all the old, and substituted new powers of appointment, to take effect immediately, as it was necessary to give it effect—if it was otherwise it would be a *casus omissus*, and the office must remain vacant. The Councilmen and Aldermen and the Mayor would, according to that doctrine, hold office without any powers at all. But it was not so, and the Charter was a complete thing, and every branch was properly provided for.

The Governor has no power to appoint in any such case, as the only provisions for filling vacancies referred to elective officers, and those appointed by the Senate or Legislature, which might not be assembled. In other cases it was not necessary, as the power that appointed might always be invoked to fill the vacancy.

When the officer himself was concerned, he must show his right *de jure*. On this point some further authorities were cited, and Mr. O'Conor concluded.

Mr. Field presented an authority he had alluded to. It was in 1 Parker, 137, where it was said, "If a final adjudication upon a *habeas corpus*, is not to be deemed *res adjudicata*, the consequences will be lamentable. This favored writ will become an engine of oppression instead of a writ for liberty." Also, "Whenever a final adjudication of an inferior Court of record, or of an inferior Court not of record, or of persons invested with power to decide on the property and rights of citizens, is examinable by the Supreme Court upon a Writ of Error, or a *certiorari*, in every such case such final adjudication may be pleaded as *res adjudicata*, and is conclusive upon all parties in all future controversies relating to the same matter."

With respect to the new point which the learned counsel has referred to, viz.; that Judge Peabody has no power at all; then, if that were so the Judges of the Supreme Court could never discharge an insolvent or issue an *habeas corpus*.

Mr. O'Conor replied that they did not discharge insolvents, he believed as matter of fact, and he did not know but that *habeas corpus* should always be made returnable at Special Term.

Mr. Field—The scope of the Constitution is that you cannot make of a Judge of the Supreme Court any inferior magistrate. He stood high and elevated above all magistrates, a Judge of the Supreme Court and nothing else. The Legislature may confer other powers upon him, but he exercises them as Judge of the Supreme Court—that's all.

Mr. Field wished to proceed with the injunction case, but it was finally set down for Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The present case was adjourned till Saturday morning at the same hour, when Judge INGRAHAM will deliver his decision.

The Conover Contempt Case.

Before Henry Hilton, Esq., Referee.

This case was resumed yesterday afternoon, at Mr. Hilton's Chambers, Trinity Buildings. By special agreement Mr. Dudley Field Jr., was examined for the defence, he having cause to leave town immediately.

Mr. Brady said he hoped the Referee would appoint as early an hour this (Wednesday) morning as possible, to continue the testimony. He would also ask him to afford every facility in his power to bring the proceedings to an end as soon as possible.

Mr. Field desired the Referee to proceed at once and continue the examination till midnight, and commence again this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock, and continue the testimony until it is finished, even if it took till midnight a second time, expressing his own willingness to sit until that hour, if necessary.

The Referee said he would sit as long as the testimony of Mr. Field, Jr., would require, and would then adjourn till 10 o'clock this morning, and sit as long, not beyond 5 o'clock P. M., as might be required.

Dudley Field, sworn and examined by Mr. Field—After the warrants were handed to Judge Peabody for his signature, neither of them was given to me by Mr. David Dudley Field or any other person; I did not touch either of them after they were handed to Judge Peabody; I heard Mr. Brady make an announcement in Court respecting the injunction; he said, "I served it on him myself—he has it now, reading it," or words to that effect; I did not see Mr. Brewer at that time; something occurred to fix in my mind that I could not see him in Court; I left my seat to get a glass of water, when the Judge had the warrant before him; when I returned, I saw Conover with some papers; I asked him what they were; he said, "Something Brady has just served on me;" I asked, "Has he signed the warrant?"

Mr. Brady objected to the introduction of this conversation into the evidence. Mr. Field said they wanted to prove that at that moment witness asked Conover where Brewer was, that Conover replied he did not know, and that then witness looked around to see if he could see him, and couldnot, and that this was at the time Mr. Brady was speaking.

The Referee sustained Mr. Brady's objection.

Examination resumed—Q—Did you leave the room with Mr. Brewer or Mr. Farrington?

Mr. Brady objected to the question as immaterial. Objection overruled.

Witness—I did not; I looked for Mr. Brower in the Court-room at the time Mr. Brady was speaking; I could not see him; a few moments previous Mr. Brewer sat at the west end of the table to the right of Mr. Field; I left the building after the Constable, Farrington, had come in with a load of books; I had previously been out of the Court into the hall; I went out while Mr. Brady was speaking; Mr. Brower was not then there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I asked Mr. Brady in this room on Monday whether he meant to examine me as a witness in this case; I do not recollect that I assigned as a reason for wishing to be examined that I was ill; I was first informed by Mr. Brady's announcement, and by Mr. Conover's reply to me, previously spoken of, which were simultaneous, that an injunction had been issued against Conover in the Court of Common Pleas; I first saw John R. Farrington when he entered the Court room with books, never to my knowledge before; I never learned that he was to be employed as a Constable to execute the search-warrant; as the search-warrant was originally drawn, it was not, I believe, directed to the Constable; I cannot say of my own knowledge; I altered one, whether the original one or not I do not know, directing it to the Constable; I do not remember the day I made the alteration; I think it was previous to Judge Peabody's decision that the *certiorari* was a stay; I returned from the country on the 14th; I must have altered the warrant on the 15th, 16th, or 17th, I cannot tell which; my father and I talked the matter over together, and I think he suggested the alteration; I think I first saw Merwin R. Brewer at 10 A. M., on the 18th July, when Judge Davies gave his decision, but I am not sure; Mr. Brewer had not an interview with Mr. D. D. Field, or Mr. Noyes, before 11 A. M. on the 18th July, that I know of; I do not know that I saw Mr. Brewer when he first entered the Court-room on the 18th; I saw him about the time the Court opened; I do not know who requested Constable Farrington to be in attendance that day; I had not heard Farrington's name before 12 o'clock on that day; I do not remember ever to have heard it in my life before or after 12 o'clock that day, until I saw it in the newspapers, giving an account of this affair; the first books brought into the court room were brought by Mr. Peckham; I think I first saw Conover on the 18th July, before Judge Davies at 10 A. M., but I am not certain; I might have seen him before; Mr David Dudley Field was present at that time; I do not know whether they conversed together; I think I did not see Conover again before 12 o'clock that day; I do not know who requested Mr. Vultee to attend in court that day; I was consulted as one of the Attorneys of Mr. Daniel D Conover, in reference to any of the means by which on the 15th July any process issued by Judge Peabody should be executed; the only consultation as to the means, that I remember, was in relation to directing the warrant to a sheriff or a constable; that was the only consultation with me; I entered the court-room that day, I think, in company with my father; Mr. Brower came in with Mr. Pollock; I saw Mr. Frederick L Vultee I think after that warrant was signed; I do not remember hearing Mr. Brady ask Judge Peabody to adjourn the proceedings before him until after the 24th of July, stating that on that day a motion for injunction would be heard before Judge Ingraham; I heard my father propose an adjournment until two o'clock of that day; I heard him say, in substance, "The books will be heard from in a few minutes," or "It will not take long to get the books here," or words to that effect; this was three or four minutes after the announcement by Mr. Brady, of the injunction; it was not more than a minute or two before Peckham brought the first books into Court; I cannot state where Brewer was at that time; I saw Mr. Charles O'Conor in that Court-room on July 18; I first observed him previous to my leaving my seat to get the water; he was then standing near me, where I was sitting; Mr. Vultee, when I saw him, was in the enclosure to the right of the Judges' bench; I did not observe Mr. Brewer when I first observed Mr. O'Conor; I did not see Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Esq., leave that Court-room on that day; when I last observed him, he was talking with me near the window; I was present when he spoke to my father that day in the Court-room; I did not hear all that passed between them; I caught only one expression of my father's.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. this day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

THE METHODIST CHURCH TROUBLES.

Philo B. Sherman et al. vs. Methodist Episcopal Church of New York and Brooklyn et al.—The motion for a continuance of the injunction in this case was yesterday postponed until the 2d of September. In the mean time the injunction is of course to remain in full force.

THE STANLEY CHILDREN.

In re application of Marcus C. Stanley for the Appointment of a Guardian.—The applicant in this case is Mr. Stanley, on whose petition the Legislature passed an act last Winter legitimating his children by Eliza C. Fairchild, which they hastily repealed on the mother's petition—she not wishing the father to have their custody. He now moves for the appointment of John J. Donne as guardian.

Robert D. Holmes and ex-Judge Whiting appeared in his behalf.

The application was opposed by Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. Goodrich appearing for her.

Both sides were prepared with affidavits, but the Judge thought best to order a reference. Mr. John P. Crosby was appointed referee.

The ground of the application was that Mrs. Fairchild is keeping her boy and girl in a disreputable house.

The following is the order of reference as granted by the Judge:

On reading the petition of the above-named Marcus C Stanley, and on hearing James R Whiting and R D. Holmes, of counsel for the petitioner, and Wm W. Goodrich, of counsel for the respondent, Eliza C. Fairchild, it is ordered that it be referred to John P. Crosby, Esq., to ascertain whether the said Eliza C. Fairchild is a fit and proper person to have the care, custody, education, and support of Claude G. and Ella Stanley, the infants named in the said petition; that he take such testimony as may be offered, on either side, in relation to the question, and report the same to this Court, with his opinion thereon, with all convenient speed; and it is further ordered, that, until the custody of the children, Claude G. and Ella Stanley, shall be definitely settled by an order or decree of this Court, Henry Berthoff, of the City of New-York, shall act as the guardian *ad interim* of the said children, with all the powers and duties exercised by general guardians of infants and children, and that, until the further order of this Court, the said children remain in the custody and under the control of their mother; and it is further ordered, that the said Marcus C. Stanley shall pay to the said guardian the sum of $50 per month, to be paid monthly, for the support, maintenance, and education of the said children; and it is further ordered, that the said Marcus C. Stanley pay the costs of this reference.

DECISIONS.

Thomas Collins vs. Salina D. Collins.—Judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of Marta Tweedy.—Order for the appointment of Oliver B. Tweedy, as trustees, granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Wm. C. Haggerty et al. vs. Albert Granger and others, and eight other suits.—Judgment for plaintiffs.

Frederick Victor et al. vs. Daniel Clark et al.—Judgment for defendant.

John B. Cazean vs. Hippolite Mali et al. and three others.—Judgment for plaintiffs.

Sarah Fitch, &c., vs. John W. McGill et al.—Report of referee modified.

The People ex. rel. Lyng vs. Ebling.—Affidavits entered to be filed.

Draft of Mowing Machines.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: On the fifth page of your paper of this morning, I find the following paragraph. Speaking of the draft of mowing machines, the writer says:

"That some great errors do occur, we have abundant proofs, and one of recent occurrence, is very marked. I think it was at a late trial of mowers in Ohio, the dynamometer showed that ALLEN'S machine only required a power of 275 pounds. Now, though ALLEN'S machine is not by many pounds the heaviest of those in the field, yet any man can see that it cannot be moved through any grass by any such power; and I should feel perfectly safe in saying that a weight of 275 pounds would not move it on smooth ground with the knives at rest."

Instead of the Allen machine requiring a power of only 275 pounds, as stated by the writer, at the trial before the Ohio State Agricultural Society, at Hamilton, on the 2d inst., the first trial showed a draft of only 225 pounds, *(two hundred and twenty-five pounds.)* Thinking this an error some way, the judges put it to a second

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The storm of last night seriously interfered with the working of most of the telegraph lines leading from this City. The Boston line was interrupted all the evening, and we were unable, up to the hour of going to press, to obtain any intelligence from Halifax of a later date than yesterday afternoon, when the Cunard steamship *Europa*, with three days later news from Europe, had not arrived. The National line to New-Orleans worked well, putting us in possession of advices from that city to last evening.

A letter from the Pacific port of Acajutla, in San Salvador, informs us that the cholera broke out in the interior early last month, and was raging frightfully, eighteen or twenty deaths per day occurring in the town of Sonsonate, out of a population of about four thousand. The panic occasioned by the presence of this fearful scourge was already wide-spread, and the natives from every direction were fleeing to the mountains. At Acajutla it was found almost impossible to procure men to carry a little freight on board a vessel in the harbor, although no case of cholera had occurred at the port until the day on which our informant left.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Philadelphia*, we receive later news from Havana. A cargo of four hundred slaves had been landed at Cardenas, from a slave brig, and the vessel was then destroyed. The health of the island is reported to be generally good.

A case of *bona fide* yellow fever has occurred in Philadelphia, the particulars of which we publish this morning. The victim was JOHN DAVIS, mate of the bark *E. K. Kane*, from Havana, which vessel passed Quarantine on the 24th inst. DAVIS died on Monday morning, in the city, having the black vomit and all the other indications of the fever. The Board of Health was notified, the case was investigated and the bark was sent back to Quarantine. The building in which DAVIS died is the same in which the pestilence of 1853 first made its appearance, and the neighborhood is a very bad one.

Friends of missing persons lately attached to WALKER's army in Nicaragua, may be interested in learning that as late as the 6th inst., there were still under charge of the Costa Rican authorities some 300 filibuster deserters, for whose transportation out of the country arrangements had not yet been made. This we learn by private letter from a gentlemen who had the fact officially from the Costa Rican Government. It is probable that these men will be brought to Panama by the Central American mail steamer somewhere about the middle of next month.

In the Board of Excise Commissioners yesterday, one of the members referred to a rumor that they were careless about granting licenses to parties whose petitions were endorsed by bogus landholders. It was understood that the reference was to the licenses obtained under the agency of Mr. D. GAVITT. This gentleman bought of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad a considerable tract of land in Franklin County, and took a deed for it. He calls on a liquor-seller in town, and notifies him that if the dealer will give him five dollars or so for his services, and a list of twenty voters as signers to his petition, he will see that he gets his license. When the names of the voters are presented, he makes out a deed to the twenty in common of some twenty acres, for which he receives twenty-five dollars consideration. All this the Temperance Alliance stigmatizes as illegal, and all licenses so obtained they threaten to contest. The Commissioners, however, have treated them as correct, saying that it is not their business to go behind the record, and discover by what process men who swear themselves to be landholders, have become possessed of land.

The buildings at Seguine's Point which are designed to accommodate yellow fever or cholera patients that arrive at Quarantine are completed They consist of two neat shanties, and a washhouse. There is no provision for the doctor's residence or the nurses' homes. They are utterly unfit for the purposes they were intended to meet, and so no doubt the Commissioners of Emigration will decide. Meanwhile 18 of the 36 men sent down to guard them have been withdrawn—the money failing the Quarantine Commissioners. The requisition upon the Sheriff of the County that distinguished functionary refuses to pay any attention to. In consequence, the Commissioners have sent their requisition upon the Supervisors of Richmond County. If they too refuse to supply guards for the premises, there is nothing left but to call upon the Government for military enough to protect the Seguine's Point accommodation at the expense of the country, which too must foot any future bills that incendiaries run up.

Some of the special policemen who were lately sworn in to keep guard over the old Quarantine ground, yesterday captured, after some show of fight, two vagabonds who were violating the Health laws by boarding Quarantine vessels and stealing sugar therefrom; not that they were caught in the act of stealing the sugar, but the traps found on board their boat settled plainly enough the intention, which they, indeed, confessed.

There is not a single case of yellow fever at the Quarantine Marine Hospital. The patient who was taken from the *Norman* has recovered.

There was not a quorum of members of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners present yesterday, at No. 88 White-Street, and consequently, there was no business done. The absence of Mr. CHOLWELL and with him, of the two Mayors, causes very serious injury to the Department. Without the attendance of some one of them, the organization of the Department cannot be completed, and the force now in existence cannot get their pay.

The Conover contempt case proceeded another stage yesterday, in the examination of witnesses before HENRY HILTON, Esq., Referee, at his Chambers, in Trinity Buildings. It will be resumed again this morning, when the testimony on the part of the complainants will probably be concluded.

The proceedings of the Board of Governors at Randall's Island yesterday, were of a purely routine character. The sick children at Randall's Island Hospital, under the care of Miss BYRON, were bitten on Monday night by a most *unusual* influx of mosquitoes, so unusual in amount and intensity as to deserve mention.

The argument on the Devlin *habeas corpus* was concluded yesterday. Judge INGRAHAM appointed Saturday morning next for the rendition of his decision. The motion to continue the injunction was appointed for Friday morning next.

A Mr. VAN LIEW was found dead about midnight, Monday, in the neighborhood of Mercer and Canal streets. He was returning home with a bottle of porter he had been out to purchase for his sick wife, when it is believed that he was set upon by garroters, and in consequence of a sturdy resistance was murdered. As yet, no arrest has been made. The citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards held a meeting last evening which was adjourned to this evening, for the purpose of consulting over this death, and the necessity that may exist for adopting measures of self-protection against rowdies, garroters and the like.

The schooner *Merchant*, seized long since for a slaver, was yesterday discharged from the custody of the marshal by an order of Judge INGERSOLL, to whom the claimants presented two sufficient sureties to abide the result of the case, which has been carried by appeal of the District-Attorney to the Circuit Court of the United States. Meantime, the schooner goes her way, to the coast of Africa, or anywhere else.

At the Court of Special Sessions, a Second Justice was not forthcoming, so there was no Court yesterday.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting last evening. The establishment of Mr. DE BERG, at the foot of Broadway, was again complained of, and for the third time the nuisance ordered abated. The Ninth Ward bone-boiling establishments also came up for consideration, but no definite action was taken, several of the members desiring to visit the locality complained of before final action. A bill was presented by the Health Officer for expenses incurred in the burial of Mr. GROSS, of No. 140 South Third-street, who, it is alleged, died of yellow fever. This caused some discussion as to whether the case was really one of yellow fever or not. The bill was laid on the table, and the Health Officer said that he would be able to report more definitely at the next meeting. Another complaint was made against the cow stables in the Seventh Ward.

Governor Walker and the Conservatives of the South.

The Charleston *Courier*, which is a very quiet and "conservative" journal, and generally means as little harm as it is possible for a South Carolinian journal to mean, has favored the world with a distinct statement of the duty which the South expects every man, and particularly Governor WALKER, to do in Kansas.

We beg leave to call the especial attention of our readers to this statement, proceeding from such a source.

We have been assured again and again by conservative Southern statesmen, and by conservative friends of the South, that the "extremists" of that region were after all but a minority of the citizens of the South—that their views were not the views of the South—that in the case of any absolute and critical issue being made between them and the National Government, we should find the most intelligent and responsible classes of Southern society arranging themselves on the side of a liberal nationality and lending their influence, their acts, and, if need should be, their arms, to the suppression of any frantic sectionalism which should endanger the peace of the country by assailing the self-respect and the most sacred rights of the Northern States.

We have believed these assurances. We have clung to the conviction that, whatever might have been the errors and the excesses of the past, the South was now prepared to accept the Institutions of this country in their true spirit and character; and that a National Government, which should resolutely free itself from that domination of the Pro-Slavery freebooters which reduced the Administration of President PIERCE to practical impotence, and subjected it to the just scorn and hatred of all free citizens, would receive a manly and reasonable support from the most manly and reasonable sections of the Southern population.

But the language used by the Charleston *Courier*, in referring to the recent disturbances at Lawrence, is calculated to make all conservative Northern men at once uneasy and suspicious.

The Charleston *Courier* denounces Governor WALKER in unmeasured terms, and for what? For "avowing his purpose of submitting the new Constitution of Kansas to the ratification" of the population of Kansas, whom the *Courier* stigmatizes as a "rabble!" It is this atrocious sin of the Governor of Kansas which the Charleston *Courier* finds unpardonable. For the *Courier*, it seems, expected that Governor WALKER would, "in some away," make Kansas a Slave State. Failing to do this, he need expect no mercy from the South. Southern conservatives will join with Southern fanatics in hounding him, and the Executive which shall support him, to destruction!

The indignation of the *Courier*, it will be seen, is not directed against the *people* of Kansas for doing what they will with their own—and for exercising the prerogatives of American citizenship according to their light. It is against Governor WALKER that the wrath of the "Conservative" South is aroused, because he has not tyrannized in Kansas as the South expected that he would—because he has not dragooned Slavery into the Territory with or without the will of its inhabitants!

For this he can never be forgiven. "*If he should exterminate the whole tribe of scoundrels gathered together in Lawrence*," says the *Courier*, "*we do not see how this should result in any aid and comfort for the South.*" If the free majority of Kansas are to be allowed the free expression of their views, and Kansas is so to be snatched from the affectionate embraces of the South! Cotemporaneously with these agreeable developments in Charleston, we have a proclamation from Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, to the "free and impartial citizens" of that State, in which it is announced that Mr. BUCHANAN regards the government of the people by themselves as an "outrageous wrong," and that Governor WALKER "will certainly be recalled and disgraced" for favoring this abominable heresy.

These developments will concentrate anew the attention of all intelligent Northern citizens upon the relations of Governor WALKER with the Administration, and we sincerely trust that by an honorable and unhesitating activity in the discharge of his trust, the Governor of Kansas may vindicate at once, and continue to vindicate, not only his own integrity and the integrity of the Government which he represents, but the true and permanent interests of the country against the insane demonstrations of a set of men whose contagious madness seems to be overspreading the whole South, and who can only be kept from doing themselves and everybody else a serious mischief by a prompt and emphatic manifestation of the National sentiment, which shall compel them into decency by convincing them of danger.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—There were two rumors on Monday of deaths in Brooklyn from cholera and yellow fever. But the reports were very ambiguous and rather contradictory. The case of yellow fever proved to have been bilious fever, and the case of cholera was probably not much nearer that disease. Excepting these two doubtful cases of infectious disease, the City and the neighborhood have been more free than usual at this season of the year from pestilential disorders. The hot weather has commenced in earnest; and, though it is wilting and exhausting in its effects, it has not yet been productive of disease; and, if there be any truth in the theory that lightning clears the atmosphere of noxious vapors, we have every reason to anticipate an uncommonly healthy season, for we have not been favored with such a succession of thunder-storms, as have passed over our heads during the past month, in many years. The air of our streets might be sweeter; but, judging from the weekly reports of the Health Officer, it has never been more salubrious at this time of the year.

An Ovation Missed!

It is a thousand pities that Miss MADELEINE SMITH was not a passenger in the *Asia* last week. The City is getting dull. Murders have ceased to stimulate us. We have become hardened to crime and danger. We should not mind being garroted a little for the sake of a new sensation. Mayor WOOD palls upon the taste, and the Epic warfare of the two Polices is now a tale of yesterday. We have almost come to the end of the possibility of Injunctions,—unless, indeed, the Street Commissioner should obtain an injunction on the Broadway people who have the audacity to propose keeping that thoroughfare clean, for an infringement of his Constitutional Right to keep it dirty. We should almost welcome the Cholera or the Yellow Fever as an agreeable fillip to the monotony of our existence. How much more, then, a charming young lady of the *aplomb* and self-possession of Miss SMITH, of fascinating manners, and an unimpeachable taste in dress, with flashing black eyes, clear rosy complexion, a profusion of hair, and a dainty little hand, and yet, with all these virtues, not so far removed from the level of our common humanity as to be above the suspicion of having poisoned her lover. This little impropriety, this gentle weakness, gives a human relish to her other charms, and we should have felt that she was not unworthy to receive at the hands of our fellow-citizens the apotheosis that they have bestowed on BILL POOLE, Mayor WOOD, General WALKER, and many other celebrities whose deeds have cracked the trumpet and the very voice of Fame.

Had this lovely young person but arrived, of course she would have been met on the wharf and escorted to her lodgings by shouting multitudes. She would have been compelled to show herself on the balcony of the St. Nicholas Hotel to the roaring street. A public meeting would have been called in the Park, which, we should judge from all accounts, she would be entirely competent to address. The Governor's Room would have been placed at her disposal, to receive the congratulatory visits of her friends and admirers. The theatres would have reaped a golden harvest from the mere glow of her presence and the sunshine of her smile. New-York would have arisen like a giant refreshed, and would have been strengthened to await the occurrence of the next homicide or the arrival of the next murderer, with a better patience. We think the City has done worse and more absurd things than all this, in honor of worse people than MADELEINE SMITH, if she be as bad as the Lord Advocate would have made her out. For she did but do the bidding of the good old song, and strive to be "off with the old love before she was on with the new." To be sure, a fastidious taste might object to the way she did it. But what of that? There is no pleasing everybody; and, after all,

"It was only pretty Fanny's way."

And this scene which we have thus lost would not have been much more than of a piece with that around the Parliament House in Edinburg, when the announcement of the verdict was received with tumultuous cheers and demonstrations of joy. For what was there to be glad of? The girl was not acquitted. The Jury did not find that she was innocent, but that the prosecution had not made out its case. The verdict of "not proven," which the Scotch law permits as a middle term, between conviction and acquittal, means just that. There was too much of a case against the prisoner to permit her acquittal, but not enough to justify her conviction. It does not strike us as any very particular occasion of joy and gladness. To be sure, it did make an execution the less,—for hanged she would most inexorably have been had the verdict been against her. And, agreeing in general with VOLTAIRE, that hanging is the worst use that a man can be put to, we are the more ready to admit that there are many better purposes to which a pretty young woman can be applied. We rather think that if it had been L'ANGELIER who was on trial for the murder of Miss MADELEINE under precisely the same state of evidence, the services of Mr. CALCRAFT would have been in requisition before many months were over. And we imagine that if the trial had been in England, before an English Jury and an English Judge, Miss SMITH herself would have found her face and figure of no avail to save her neck. There certainly was a larger and stouter loop to hang a doubt on in PALMER's case—no traces of *strychnia* being detected by the strictest chemical analysis about the dead man,—than in this, and he was convicted without much hesitation.

Let us look at it a moment. Miss SMITH, at the ripe age of seventeen, returns home to Glasgow from a Finishing School at Clapton, completely finished. She had learned there how to improve her mind and her complexion. The science of Toxicology, in its more amiable features, was one of the branches of learning imparted at this Seminary in return for her six towels and silver fork and spoon, which, probably, never were returned in any other shape. To this study, it seems, she did seriously incline, and made herself mistress of the various virtues which lurk beneath the virgin whiteness of arsenic. The sensibilities of her heart were probably not neglected any more than the faculties of her understanding, or the establishment at Clapton would not have been a boarding-school. She returns to Glasgow all ready to be fallen in love with at the shortest notice. A pretty girl with such dispositions is seldom left to sigh long for a kindred heart. The fate of the fair MADELEINE was a good-looking, good-for-nothing, half-breed young Frenchman from one of the Channel Islands. Of course, to a graduate of a Clapton boarding-school, the circumstance that he had but 8s. or 10s. a week to live upon was no objection at all, while the prohibition of the acquaintance by her parents only gave a keener relish to the other satisfactions of the love affair. With this promising lover she maintains a clandestine correspondence for a year or two, giving him interviews, as Juliet did to Romeo—first at the window of her bedchamber, and afterwards within that sacred precinct itself; but, alas, without the interposition of the holy office of the friendly friar.

For a season, if one may credit the passionate fervors of her love letters, she seems to have had a strong affection for the worthless scamp who had picked up the waif of her heart. But, as the old-fashioned song has it, "Though love be warm awhile, soon it grows cold," and so it proved in this case. And the refrigerating process was promoted apparently by the opportune addresses of a substantial Glasgow merchant, to whose honest offer of his hand she replied *by* giving him hers, as the pledge that her heart, with all the bloom upon it, was his, too. L'ANGELIER hears of this proposed match and demands that it shall be broken off. If not, he threatens to expose her by showing her letters to her father and the new lover. In an agony of terror, she implores his mercy, and begs him to spare her. He is inexorable. She is absolutely in his power. To gain time she denies her engagement to Mr. MINNOCH, and pretends a return of affection for himself. On the 17th of February he tells a Miss PERRY that he has an appointment with Miss SMITH on the 19th. On the 19th he is seized in the night with illness having all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. On the 21st Miss SMITH bought arsenic at a druggist's. On the 22d, in the night-time, L'ANGELIER has another and a worse attack, of the same character as that of the 19th. MADELEINE wishes him to go to the Isle of Wight, for the recovery of his health, but he only goes to the Bridge of Allan, near Stirling. Thence he writes a letter full of suspicion as to the Minnoch marriage, and renews his threats of exposure. She returns an answer which fully satisfies him, and brings him back to her feet, with all his doubts dispelled. In the meantime MADELEINE had bought arsenic on the 6th of March. L'ANGELIER returns, restored to health and in high spirits, and has an appointment with her for the 22d March. On that evening he leaves his lodgings a little before 9 o'clock, to go to her, and at 9½ is seen in the vicinity of Blythewood-square, where she lived. Nothing more is seen of him until 4 o'clock the next morning, when he is found, speechless with agony, on the steps of his lodging-house, and dies soon after.

There being no doubt as to his death being caused by arsenic, the question arises as to who administered it. MADELEINE SMITH had the motive, the opportunity, and the means; did she mix the fatal drug for him, or not? She denies having seen him that night, and says she procured the arsenic to wash her face with it. She suggests suicide by reason of jealousy. But L'ANGELIER was *not* jealous, if he had had no intercourse with her since her letter which dissipated his suspicions and brought him back to Glasgow. He had no possible motive to commit suicide, as matters stood, according to MADELEINE's own showing, even had he been a man likely to commit it without, at least, first wreaking the revenge upon her he had threatened. The only *hitch* in the evidence was the want of positive proof that he had been with her on the night of his death. Had that been supplied the coil would have crushed her. As it stood, the majority of the jury,—for in Scotland unanimity is not required,—gave her the benefit of the doubt and bade her go from the dock, we will hope, to sin no more. But we imagine the world in general will believe that L'ANGELIER did obtain surreptitious admission by his mistress's means to her chamber that night, and that there it was her dainty little hand offered him the chocolate or whatever else his death was mixed with, and her false kisses and cruel endearments that coaxed him to taste and die, and to die the most horrible of deaths. One cannot feel much sympathy for the base and worthless scamp who had roused her to the pitch of this great revenge; but her conduct, in the supposed case, was certainly irregular, and its good taste cannot be commended. Still, we cannot but feel that the triumphant reception she would have received from the impartial enthusiasm of our sympathising fellow-citizens—seeing what sort of people we have sometimes honored with a public ovation—would have been a great refreshment in this dry time and heated term.

England Conceding the Monroe Doctrine.

We published yesterday an interesting letter from one of our Washington correspondents, the object and scope of which was to show that Great Britain has determined and is acting upon a radical change of her policy with respect to this continent,—that she has not the remotest design of extending her dominion in this direction, or of increasing her political influence with our neighbors, as against the interests of the American Union. Strange as this substantial and practical admission of the Monroe doctrine by PALMERSTON, CLARENDON and their compeers may seem, the evidences of it presented by our correspondent would appear to be quite conclusive. If it is indeed true,—if England has become satisfied that she has superior interests in cultivating the most friendly relations with the United States, than in attempting to thwart us in our foreign policy, hemming us in and menacing us on every side, the occasion is one for great rejoicing. The people of both countries will hail such a condition of affairs with delight, and the wisest statesmen of both will join in the jubilee.

In any event it is very clear that the British Government is exceedingly desirous, just at this time, to conciliate the United States, and assure us of this change of policy on her part. Believing that she is acting in good faith towards us—believing that PALMERSTON is not again employing his Minister for Foreign Affairs to amuse us and keep us quiet while he develops and executes some new Bay Islands scheme, as he did a few years ago—we take it for granted that the London *Post* did not, as usual, speak by his authority, when, within sixty days, it repudiated the recognition of the Monroe doctrine, just after the first declarations of this change of policy with reference to our Hemisphere were published. We take it for granted, also, that we shall immediately receive substantial evidence of England's sincerity, by her relinquishment of the Bay Islands colony, and the consequent adjustment of that long-pending and troublesome issue.

And while these little matters are being finally disposed of, in anticipation of the new era of eternal sympathy and friendship, it may be well to inquire a little further about that rumored hypothecation of an island in the Gulf of Panama, in security for the British Mackintosh claim. We know that such hypothecation has been most positively denied; and in answer to the very natural query of our Government as to *what* security England received in that case, if not the hypothecation of any new Granadian territory, it was informed that the Mackintosh *Valles* were secured by pledge of the public revenues. That was a satisfactory answer, if true; but we are informed that it was *not* true, and so Mr. CASS will find, if he looks into the subject closely.

We should be the last to throw a straw in the way of the millenium which is promised us in our relations with England. The two countries are bound by every consideration, moral or material, to be the best of friends. But a deceptive, superficial friendship is more dangerous to the peace of both, than open, watchful, guarded suspicion. It is better, therefore, not to shut our eyes to patent facts. It is safer to look them square in the face, and try the sincerity of professions by consistent practice. Unless professions will stand this just test, assuredly they are not to be trusted, but should be deemed a snare and treated accordingly.

Obscene Literature.

An odd discussion occurred in the House of Lords towards the close of the last month, arising on a bill proposed by Lord CAMPBELL, giving larger powers of summary search, seizure, and punishment, in the matter of vending obscene books and prints. Whoever has taken Holywell-street in the course of his antiquarian explorations of London, can bear witness to the abundant occasion that exists for any added stringency of law that can be applied to this odious mischief. Lord CAMPBELL stated that this abominable traffic was increasing in England; that it was, perhaps, carried on there to a greater extent than anywhere on the continent; that warehouses existed where this pernicious merchandise was stored, and that agents were employed to scatter it over the country. In this state of things he thought it necessary that new and stronger measures should be adopted to check and punish the crime. And so it would have seemed, probably, to most sensible men, even if they did happen to be peers of the realm, had not the legal accumen of the other law Lords been applied to the question with an ingenuity which, if it did not exactly darken counsel, rather mystified and obfuscated its clearness.

The readers of *Punch* need not be told that any proposition emanating from Lord CAMPBELL is sure to array the combativeness of Lord BROUGHAM on the opposite side. Accordingly, he was the first to object that it would be difficult to arrange the working details of the bill so as to prevent its being twisted from its proper intent to interfere with the sale of authors of acknowledged classical authority. The Lord Chancellor, CRANWORTH, who has proved himself worthy to sit in the seat of ELDON, by his legal Pyrrhonisms, entertained the same doubts as to the possibility of making the sale of the worst kind of books more difficult, without the possibility of making that of some of the master-pieces of genius impossible. But it was left for the veteran Lord LYNDHURST to set in order before their Lordships the tid-bits of scandalous literature of which they were in danger of being deprived, or at least molested in the enjoyment and acquisition of them, by the possible mal-operation of the proposed law. In a very entertaining speech, he referred to sundry works of art, the ornaments of famous galleries and the admiration of the fair, as well as the brave, which, or their engraved copies, might be liable to be denounced by common informers, seized by vulgar policemen and summarily proceeded against, with their possessors, by the *beak*, at the next Police-office, under the penal provisions of this act. His Lordship next proceeded to recapitulate the works of great English poets and play-writers, which might be construed to come within the category of obscene publications.

Lord LYNDHURST's catalogue of the *pauper* literature of England reminds one of the well-meant but slightly mistaken pains taken by those editors of school classics whom Lord BYRON somewhere tells of, who excised all improper passages from the works the ancients, and then, in their reverence for their author and unwillingness to lose any part of him, put them all together in the appendix by themselves! We imagine that DRYDEN, and the other authors Lord LYNDHURST was good enough to indicate, have been slyly taken down from the shelves of many libraries of the highest private respectability, and privily rummaged for their naughtinesses, who would have been long permitted to take the dust unmolested as usual, had it not been for the attention he had drawn to them. And we must say that we cannot see the force of the objection that occurs to these exalted legal authorities to increasing the powers of search and the amount of punishment for the sale of the detestable provocatives to vice at which Lord CAMPBELL's law is aimed. The distinction between them and such works as Lord LYNDHURST enumerated is broad and plain enough, though we cannot with propriety explain it here, and any intelligent magistrate would be capable of instantly perceiving it. And so as to statues and pictures of an over-warm expression. We hope the proposed measure will become a law in England, and that corresponding ones may be taken here, if the laws now existing be not sufficient. If any wretches who prey on society deserve hard labor for life, it is the blear-eyed pimps who ply their horrid trade at the corners of streets, at railway stations and steamboat landings, and get their infamous bread by inflaming the passions and poisoning the imaginations of our youth. We think the Young Men's Christian Union could not do a better thing in their line than to organize a hunt of these miscreants, and of the scoundrels who supply them, and bring them to exemplary punishment.

Although we cannot share in Lord LYNDHURST's apprehensions as to the practical working of a more stringent law, we are fully sensible of the moral mischiefs which the genius or wit of former times has preserved to ours. The lavishing crop of desire is none the less dangerous because the pearl of genius has been melted into it. But what is to be done with these malefactors is hard to say. If an Alexandrian library could be made of them all, we are afraid that we should hesitate about acting the part of the Caliph OMAR, if we had the power. For how much of the characteristic life and habits of those times is written in those bad pages, which the world could ill spare? And yet it is hard to have them standing in the best of company in our libraries, ready to make the acquaintance of our daughters and young sons. Expurgation is an office we are none of us disposed to trust to [illegible] anybody else. "Every man his own [illegible]," has always been our instinctive [illegible], when anything of the kind has been suggested. And yet we wish the thing could be done without our knowing anything about it. When WALTER SCOTT first undertook his edition of *Dryden*, he indignantly replied to a suggestion of some omissions, that he would as soon subject his own father to a particular disability, as to leave out a word of Glorious John. But before he got through with it he was a good deal staggered in his resolution, and hardly saw how he could persevere in it,—though he did. In the fine editions of the *British Poets*, published by Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, every indecency of DRYDEN, and every nastiness of SWIFT are piously preserved. And we don't blame them for it. We do not see how they could help themselves, as matters now stand.

Still, we have faith that some remedy will be found for this mischief, from the greater refinement, if not from the greater virtue, of the world as it grows older, though we cannot say what it will be, or how applied. But it is unlikely that works should be always recognized as among those "which no gentleman's library should be without," parts of which would not be tolerated for a moment were they published by a cotemporary. The peccant parts must work themselves off in some way. DRYDEN, and CONGREVE, and WYCHERLEY, and worse writers than any of them, wrote to meet the demands of the taste of their times; and there is no reason why they should forever offend the taste of a more decent, if not a more virtuous age. The "Atalantis" of Mrs. MANLEY—a scandalous chronicle of the beginning of the last century, and which is now kept locked up in public as well as private libraries—is named by POPE as one of the things which typified the eternity of the Baron's triumph in the fashionable world:

"As long as 'Atalantis' shall be read." &c.

We all remember what old Mrs. KEITH, of Ravelstone, wrote to WALTER SCOTT after she had borrowed the novels of Mrs. BEHN, which she had read in her youth, and which he had sent to her with fear and trembling: "Take back your bonny Mrs. BEHN, and, if you will take my advice, put her in the fire. But is it not an odd thing, that I, an old woman of eighty and upwards, sitting alone, feel myself ashamed to read a book, which, sixty years ago, I have heard read aloud for the amusement of large circles, consisting of the first and most creditable society of London!" This must have been about a hundred years ago. And, the other day, opening a volume of GEORGE COLMAN's works, containing "Polly Honeycombe," we found at the end a list of the popular novels of the day in which Polly might have delighted. Besides those of FIELDING, RICHARDSON, SMOLLETT, &c., there were several the mere names of which were enough to tell the profligacy of their contents, and also one or two which have unfortunately survived to this day, and form a part of that very nuisance which Lord CAMPBELL proposes to abate. This was in the year 1760.

When such changes as these have come over the taste of the reading world within less than a century, when booksellers would be sent to Blackwell's Island now for selling books which were openly advertised then, we are not prepared to say what measures the growing fastidiousness of mankind, if you choose to call it so, may prompt hereafter. Without presuming to dictate to Prince Posterity the course he should pursue, we think that it would not be rash to predict that he may take some order in the premises which might seem as strange to us as the *jabooing* of Mrs. BEHN and Mrs. MANLEY would have done to the world of POPE's or of Mrs. KEITH's youthful days. If that potentate should not be able to arrange any satisfactory system of expurgation, it would not be at all strange if he should relegate whole authors who now stand unblushingly upon our shelves to some private crypt or repository, like that to which the Kings of Naples have condemned certain remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and where only particular persons, by his special order, are ever admitted. And though we could not but commiserate the hard case of these dethroned and captive monarchs, should we live to see it, deprived of their liberty for having been too free, and expiating their sins in solitary imprisonment, we cannot conscientiously say that we think the world would be any the worse for it.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.—The telegraphic heading of the last news from India, *via* Quebec, looked more alarming than the dispatch itself. "The Mutiny Spreading," said the one; "The Crisis was past," said the other. In a few days we can judge for ourselves, when the mail arrives. As the case now stands, we abide in the opinion expressed a few days ago, that the worst is over. It is said, indeed, that twenty-three regiments have joined in the mutiny. These include, we are further told, the troops in the Punjaub. The last mail brought word that the regiments at Lahore had been disarmed; now we learn that all the regiments in the Punjaub have been treated in the same way. As a prudential measure, this shows the strength rather than the weakness of the Government; and it may have been expedient, as that part of India has but lately come under British rule. If these Punjaub regiments are left out of the count, then the regiments at Meerut, Delhi, and two or three more at places near Calcutta, will nearly make up the complement. This would leave the mutiny at the stand-still which was reported by the last mail. Delhi is not altogether reduced: in the midst of the hot season the Government cannot expedite the movement of European, nor even of native troops; but the mutinous men were in a panic, and the end was not far distant.

Our *bearish* and panic loving cotemporary, disappointed in Wall-street, is off in advance of the telegraph to India, and finds delight in predicting the downfall of the British Government in the East. True, "all India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin is" *not* in "a blaze;" "the Sepoys in the other Presidencies have" *not* "flown to arms;" and we may be permitted to judge of the Bear organ's prophecies by these specimens of his facts.

NEW-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH—CONVENTION TO BE IN RICHMOND.—The Southern Commissioners who withdrew from the Cleveland General Assembly appointed a Convention of the Church, to be held in Washington on the 27th of August. The *Christian Observer* contains a card from Dr. ROSS, Dr. BOYD, and others, stating that the Convention will sit in Richmond, at the United Presbyterian Church, on the 27th of August, at 8 o'clock P. M.

OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Kansas Question—Its Effect in the Reorganization of Parties for the Presidential Contest in 1860—Politicians Making it the Basis for Political Capital in that Election—The Southern Commercial Convention—Conflict of Opinion upon the Expediency of Holding a Convention at Old Point on the 29th inst., &c.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Friday, July 24, 1857.

The Kansas question forms at present the chief topic of discussion amongst the press and the politicians. So far as can be ascertained there exists in Virginia a pretty equal division of opinion with respect to the course of the Administration on that subject. For a more accurate definition of the general sentiments of the people, however, we must look to the constitution of the next Legislature with respect to it. Inasmuch as it forms the main political issue in the State and country, it is almost certain that we shall have in some form an expression of opinion by that body in reference to it, either in the shape of resolutions or the result of the contest for the United States Senatorship, now pending between Gov. WISE and Senator HUNTER. In the result of this contest we shall have an unequivocal reflex of the true sentiments of Virginia upon this question, and in it, too, we shall have the germ of future divisions among the Democracy, which will prove irreconcilable. The positions of the two factions—the Administration and Anti-Administration factions—are so remote and antagonistic as to forbid the possibility of reconciliation. The latter will accept no candidate for the Presidency who will not come squarely up to their ultra, sectional ideas—DOUGLAS for instance; while the former will adhere to the choice of the so called National Democracy. In this state of apparent irreconcilable antagonism it is but natural to suppose that a fierce conflict will ensue. The true conservative classes here contemplate with no little fear the evils likely to follow this state of warfare, for they behold in it a faithful foreshadowing of the triumph of Black Republicanism. In the popular manifestations given in the result of the last Presidential election they discover a terrible foreboding, which to them has its realization virtually in the divisions now prevalent in the South upon the Kansas question. For with perfect union among the Pro-Slavery interest they expected at best but a bare triumph in the coming contest, and many were even doubtful and apprehensive as to that.

For all this, the Southern ultra, fire-eating, fanatical pressee in their midst are alone responsible. In Virginia, always distinguished for her strict Conservatism, are unfortunately found sprinkled of the disunion doctrines promulgated by this rabid crew; but, so far as has been revealed, they consist of a class of disappointed office-seekers, whose patriotism seems entirely governed by pay—rising and falling as expediency may dictate. It is suited to any temperature, and emolument may be said to constitute the barometer which indicates its tone and temper. I venture to assert, that among all the prominent ultraists now arrayed against the Administration upon the Kansas issue, few, if any, are to be found whose affected zeal for Southern interests is not the result of disappointment in the pursuit of office. To imagine that any one would, under the inspiration of patriotism, assume a position of hostility to the Union, is an absurdity, for patriotism would dictate a reverse policy. No. It is all the result of chagrin and disappointment; and I feel assured that before injury can come from such a course of policy, the people will fully learn the cause that dictated it, and counteract the evil.

In the tone of the Know-Nothing, or late Whig press, we have a foreshadowing of still greater party complications in the election of 1860. This party is utterly powerless of itself, and affiliation of its elements with one or either of the other two factions must inevitably ensue. A strange feature in their recent course is the ultra position which it has assumed upon the Kansas question. Heretofore it professed to be exceedingly moderate, and to give an assurance of the fact it struck from its platform the celebrated "twelfth section," thereby ridding it of every obnoxious feature in respect to Slavery. Now, however, it seems to be on the other tack, for we find its presses the most rabid among all the fire-eating opponents of the policy of the Administration with reference to Kansas. Like their associates, I rather think they are governed more by factious motives and chagrin at being cheated out of a portion of the spoils, than by patriotism. That they will affiliate with the ultras in 1860, there is scarcely a doubt, for they would unite in anything, aye, a crusade against the Union itself to effect some change in their present abject and hopeless condition. Disunion would necessarily involve a reconstruction of parties in the new confederacies, and mayhap that in the convulsion and chaos incident to such a revolution, they would gain the surface and come out entirely remodied. As parties stand now they have no hope, and what is the Union to them if they must continue in their present state of hopeless anxiety, destined never to taste of the sweets of office. They are ready for anything rather than drag out such a miserable exis ence, and I should not be surprised if, in 1860, they would be found active abettors and supporters of the disunion policy of the Anti-Administration nitras of the South. In the face of the result of the last Presidential election, it is hardly to be supposed that they will again present a candidate, and still less does it seem probable, in view of the very low standard to which their party has dwindled since that period. I take it, that a fusion of its elements with some one of the other factions is inevitable, and that it will be with the ultras, their hereditary hatred for all Democratic Administrations, as well as the hope of resuscitation to a better condition which disunion offers, fully convince me.

From the known sentiments of opposition entertained towards the Administration by a few members of the Virginia delegation, I should not be surprised if the next House of Representatives were the theatre of strange doings. There is hardly a doubt but that these honorables will avail themselves of every occasion to embarrass Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet; but that they will do so in opposition to the wishes of many of their constituents I am fully convinced. It was probably unfortunate for the Administration that the present issue upon the Kansas question was not made prior to the Virginia elections, for in that event we should, in all probability, have a direct contrary result to that which has taken place. The proverbial inefficiency of the majority of our Congressional delegation begot a very strong disposition to get rid of them, and with such grounds of objection and opposition to the Administration super-added, their deposition would have been inevitable. The few whose opposition is looked for belong to the Calhoun school, and the Kansas issue furnishes the only tangible basis for the enforcement of their ultra views offered perhaps during their incumbency. That they will exercise themselves to the fullest extent in behalf of the Southern, ultra, anti-Administration policy upon the Kansas issue, there is not the least doubt; meanwhile they are using their best influence to secure places for their friends under the Administration, as if to lull in advance the discontent and dissatisfaction which their course will excite among their constituencies.

The Southern Commercial Convention to assemble at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 10th of next month, promises, like all antecedent assemblages of the same character, to be a perfect sham—*verbum et nil plus*. The whole aim and design of these Conventions consist in the promotion of railway schemes, to which end they are presumed to exercise considerable moral influence. Of this there is ample proof in the increased energy which marked the prosecution of the work on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and other Kentucky lines, subsequent to an expression of opinion on the part of these Conventions, favoring, or rather urging, the speedy completion of these works. With this proof of their efficacy in this connection, it is but natural that persons interested in other works of this character would busy themselves in getting up these Conventions. They are generally composed of men of influence from the Southern States—many of them members of their respective State Legislatures, and with the obligation which an approval of an expression of opinion on the part of the Convention, favoring the completion of certain works within their States, imposes, it is to be supposed that, in their individual or representative capacities, they would use their best influence to promote the object of the Convention so far as it had reference to their own State. All the good that has hitherto resulted from these Convocations is limited to this, and in this view they may be said not to be wholly without benefit.

So far as the establishment of a direct Southern trade with Europe, which they so earnestly contemplate, is concerned, I regard the idea as chimerical. Already a conflict of opinion has grown up with reference to the most practical means to accomplish this end. Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN proposed to carry out the scheme upon a principle of his own, namely, the building of a line of large steamers by funds raised in the South upon the Joint Stock principle. The shares shall amount to $100 each, no individual to be permitted more than one share until all are satisfied. Eight millions of dollars is the estimated cost of the line, all of which is to be raised by this means. I need not refer to the utter impossibility of carrying out the project upon this principle. A question if one-eighth of this amount could be raised throughout the South. The principle may well be deemed a foreshadowing of the failure of this enterprise.

A Convention has been called at Old Point, in this State, for the 29th and 30th inst., to promote this scheme, and doubtless some initiatory steps in the way of raising the funds will be taken there. The friends of the Southern Commercial Convention are opposed to the call, fearing it may damage its prospects. Moreover, those who favor the latter are among the prominent projectors of the movement recently gotten up in this State and Eastern Tennessee to invite the *Great Eastern* to Norfolk. This may be deemed a rival scheme of Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, and hence the opposition on the part of those interested in it to the call for the Convention at Old Point.

Gov. WISE is mentioned here prominently as the most available candidate of the National Democratic Party for the Presidency in 1860. His position on the Kansas question, which is in keeping with the policy of the Administration, has, doubtless, led to the mention of his name in this connection. He would be a strong man, no doubt.

The weather here is warm and showery. The crops are very promising. The tobacco crops, contrary to the received opinion a month ago, will be above the average. The rush of visitors through this city to the springs is immense, and each day it seems to increase.

OLD DOMINION.

A Fugitive Slave Excitement in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 27, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon a rumor was afloat that a negro man named JIM, who had accompanied his master (Mr CHARLES PARLANGE) from New-Orleans to this city, had left his master for the purpose of testing the sweets of freedom. It was alleged by Mr. PARLANGE that the said "Jim" had taken with him two tin boxes, one of which contained money. Mr. PARLANGE was on his way to New-York *viâ* the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and upon his arrival at the Walnut-street wharf with [two ladies, "Jim" was missing. Mr. PARLANGE immediately made application to a Mr. WALLACE, who is a Police-officer stationed at the Walnut-street Dépôt. Mr. WALLACE got into a carriage with Mr. PARLANGE and the two ladies, and as Mr. WALLACE stated, drove back to the Girard House, where "Jim" had not been heard of since he had left for the Walnut-street wharf. A story was then set afloat to the effect that a negro of a certain but very particular description (such as Louisiana nigger-drivers only can give) had stolen two boxes as stated above. A notice signed "Clarke" was received at the Police Telegraph Office by the operator, (DAVID WUNDERLY,) containing a full description of JIM, also offering a reward of $100 for his capture. This notice was telegraphed to all the Wards in every section. This morning Mr. WUNNERLY found fault with the reporters using the information, and in presence of some four or five persons, said the notice signed "Clarke," was a private paper and no reporter had a right to look at it, at the same time asserting that if he knew where the nigger was he would give him up, as $100 did not come along every day. The Policeman WALLACE expressed the utmost fear for the name of Mr. PARLANGE transpiring, and stated he was an intimate friend of his. It does not seem that the matter was communicated to Wards by any official authority whatever, and who the "Clarke" is, whose name was signed to the notice, has not yet transpired. Some of the papers noticed it briefly this morning, which has set several of the officers on their tips.

There is little doubt that "Jim" has merely exercised his own judgment about remaining with his master any longer, and took this opportunity to betake himself to freedom. It is assumed that he was to precede his master to Walnut-street Wharf with the baggage; but, singular enough to say, no complaint has been made about the baggage being missed, simply the two tin boxes, and particularly the one containing money. This is doubtless a ruse to engage the services of the Philadelphia Police in the interesting game of nigger-hunting. Mr. PARLANGE, if he is sojourning in your City, will doubtless be glad to learn that the matter of his man "Jim" and the two tin boxes has received ample publicity. W. H.

The Yellow Fever in Philadelphia—Confirmed Case and Death.

From the Evening Journal of yesterday.

A death from *bona fide* yellow fever has taken place in Philadelphia, and being opposed to secrecy in such matters, we have no hesitation in making it public.

On Thursday afternoon last, 24th instant, the bark *E. K. Kane* passed the Quarantine station, and arrived at Mead Alley Wharf. She was ten days from Havana, with no captain, and was commanded by Capt. HEWITT. When within a few days sail of her destination, the mate, JOHN DAVIS, was taken sick, and continued unwell until reaching this city, although not knowing that he had the premonitory symptoms of yellow fever. After the vessel was made fast to the wharf, he went on shore, walked around for a short time, and then being very sick, engaged board at No. 5 Swanson-street. This was on Thursday, 23d inst., and yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, he died.

We have conversed with persons who have seen the body, and they agree that the case was undoubtedly yellow fever. Their professional experience is such as to induce us to indorse their assertion. The limbs of the corpse were yellow, the eyes unnatural, the tongue in a shocking condition, and the man suffering under black vomit.

Immediately after the death, which took place at Swanson-street, the Board of Health were notified of the fact. They investigated the matter, and informed the Port Physician, leaving it discretionary with him to send the vessel back to Quarantine. She was immediately sent back. The deceased was buried yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He was about thirty-three years of age, and a man of sober habits. What effect the change from shipboard to land may have had in stimulating and quickening the disease already contracted, we do not know, neither do we see how the bark was enabled to pass the Quarantine Station, with a sick man in the condition of DAVIS on board.

The square of buildings in which this man died is the same in which the pestilence of 1853 first made its appearance, and the neighborhood is a very hard one to be subject to, or have in its midst, even the germ of yellow fever. The authorities of the city should pay especial attention to this fact, and proceed, quietly and energetically, to use all sanitary measures that can be made available. We do not, however, apprehend any dire calamity from this comparatively isolated case, but at the same time it is well to guard against all possible contingencies.

ANOTHER CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—We learn from one of the officers of the brig *Resolute*, now lying at her wharf below Mead-alley, that the schooner *E. L. B. Wales*, just arrived from Havana, lost her captain by yellow fever at Havana, from which port she sailed last for Philadelphia. Notwithstanding this fact, she passed quarantine here without difficulty. Since her arrival the second mate is said to have died of yellow fever at a house in Penn-street. If these facts be so, there has been great remissness on the part of our quarantine officers, which should at once be inquired into by the Board of Health. The infection of yellow fever cannot be too carefully guarded against. We learn from other sources that the second mate only came ashore from his vessel yesterday morning, was seized in half an hour afterwards with black vomit, and died in a short time. Some persons undertook to preserve the body in ice, but the Health Officers being informed of the facts, ordered the corpse to be interred forthwith, which was done, and the vessel sent back to the Lazaretto, where she now lies.—*Phila. North American*, 28.

The Panchita—An Original Letter from the Mate.

New-york July 28.

to the Editor of the daily times

Sir I feel sorry to perceive so maney false estatements in your papers of different dates made by lutenent ONAVAINE respecting the Barck *Panchita* and Crew.

Sir lnotenant ONEVAINE spoke the truth in one of his statements respecting the prise Crew not being drunk on ale, but the guner in charge was beasly drunk on porter lying on the hurican house while the hallance of the crew was fighting on the main deck at 8 30 P M thrue the effects of the bril of porter you sent on board

Moreover I perceive false statement on the date 28th respecting what Country I Consider My home I never denyd My place of Birth and at all times admitted I wae A Citisen of the unighted States Moreover the Master of Brig *Sappo* read my papers at Sharks point also the first luetenant of A nuther of H M Brige came on board at sharks point witch you ar well A ware of that we spent half an hour over A bottle of porter he then gave A groce insult respecting those that swore against thare Country of Birth and become Cittesons of the unighted States for which I drove him out of the cabin Moreover I perceive in your statement you received Orders from your Commanding Officer to Keep your Crew in subordination did you keep them so? no they whare guilley of larceny first one of the launchee crew by stealing A nife from the galley second one of the prize Crew that came to New-york entered the forecastle and stole from one of the seamen A bottle to his great mistake it was Medicine in place of rum that was sent from Point Dallesna as the Doctor on board Could not perscribe aney thing for his benefit I the Mate reported the same to ONAVINE as the Master of Barck took no notice of it when I received answer in a very Austere disdainfull Maner I due not talk to Mates therefore I dare not speak or due any more I alleo perceive your Commander Ordered you to treat Officers and Crew with A due respect I admit you treated the Old woooman that was Master of the Barck with A due respect he was so kind as to alow you too loeves Pr day and A small quantity of butter witch I was an advocate a gainst after the Doctor tryed to make four shillings of mee at the Island acenshun by sending of a bril of porter witch I consider A Mean action for one of H M Officers

ROBERT HODGE Mate
Residence 322 franklin square.

The Female Academy built at Williamsburg, Va., five years ago, at an expense of $10,000, was sold last week, at public auction, for $2,500.

Health of Ex-Secretary Dobbin.

We regret to learn from the Fayetteville (N. C.) *Carolinian*, that the health of Ex-Secretary DOBBIN is very precarious at present. He is debilitated to an extreme, and so very weak that it is impossible to leave his chamber. This is, indeed, painful news. Although aware (says the Wilmington *Journal*) of the failing state of Mr. DOBBINS' health for some two or three years past, we had still cherished the hope that restoration to the quiet of home, and the enjoyment of his native air, might have exercised a reviving influence.

Case of Bigamy at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday.

A man, by the name of JOHN H. BURNE, was committed by Mayor THOMAS, on Saturday, indefault of $500 bail, to answer the charge of bigamy at the Court of Common Pleas.

BURNE came to this city nearly two years ago, from Ireland, and obtained a situation as book-keeper with GIBSON & Co., plumbers, on Vine-street. BURNS had not long been in this new place before he manifested symptoms of ardent attachment for a fair relative of Mr. G., and, after the usual proceedings in such case, was accepted and wedded to the young lady.

The matrimonial sea of Mr. and Mrs. BURNE remained as unruffled as it ordinarily does, until last Saturday, when a strange woman, with six children, called at the store of G. & Co., and inquired for BURNS, saying she was his wife, and that she had just arrived from the "sweet Isle of Erin."

BURNS was not in at the time, but the new consort soon hunted him up and threw herself into his arms, much to his amazement and none to his honor. He, however, endeavored to arrange his two households so as to prevent difficulty by telling his Hibernian wife that he was only boarding wife No. 2, and by inventing plausible petitions to satisfy all parties concerned. How he would have succeeded it is difficult to tell, had not that grim visaged and highly unpoetic personage, the Law, thrust himself into the affair and put an end to Burns' further connubial diplomacy.

BURNE is an intelligent looking man, nearly forty years of age, and his conduct in thus destroying the peace of two families is deserving of severe punishment. The lady he married here is said to be amiable and estimable, and her grief at this sudden blow can, to use the stereotyped phrase, be better imagined than described.

A Minister Dragged out of the Pulpit while Preaching.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

CUMMINS, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, Ky., July 22.—Last Sunday, as Rev. JOHN G. FEE was preaching, at this place, an armed mob forced their way into the church, seized him and two other ministers who were with him, Rev. J. RICHARDSON and Rev. J. M. MCLEAN, and after abusing and insulting them, finally decided that they should be taken out of the County. Mr. FEE was struck on the head and considerably injured. On the way out—a distance of about ten miles—every opportunity was improved by the mob to insult and abuse their victims, and they heralded through the neighborhood they passed that they had three horse-thieves, and nigger-thieves, that they were going to lynch.

The mob was composed of the lowest class of Kentuckians, and all of them drunk; yet such is the state of public opinion that it would be useless to prosecute.

This has long been an Anti-Slavery place, but the immediate cause of the outrage was the attempt to establish a school there. Schools are regarded as most dangerous and incendiary institutions in this part of Kentucky.

LIQUOR EXCITEMENT IN MILFORD, MASS.—We learn from the Milford *Journal* that quite a disturbance occurred in that town on Thursday. It appears that Mr. A. J. GLEASON received two barrels of beer by the cars on Thursday morning, and, having previously notified his customers that if they would take the liquor and carry it to his store they should have one barrel of it to drink, a large company, mostly Irish, assembled, to convey the beer to his store. The casks were put into a wagon, which was drawn through the streets by the crowd, who made a good deal of disgraceful clamor as they moved along.

On reaching the lower common, one of the casks was tapped and the contents dispensed to the crowd, which became still more boisterous. The Police Court was near, and was about to hold a session for the trial of THEO. STACY for obstructing a Police officer during a liquor seizure the week previous, and the crowd poured in to witness it. They became so noisy, however, that the Judge ordered the room to be cleared, which order was resisted, and Deputy Sheriff HUNT got some hard knocks before the room was cleared. One of the leaders was arrested, and here the matter seems to have rested. A renewal of the disturbances is threatened next week, however.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE FOR POISONING IN VERMONT.—The Vermont *Caledonian* gives the particulars of the conviction and sentence of NATHANIEL H. STILES for an attempt to poison CHAS. L. FAIRBROTHER. The evidence showed a very extraordinary state of facts. GEO. SULHAM, an accomplice, who was the principal witness, testified that STILES put a drachm and a half of strychnine into a half-pint of gin, the whole of which was drank by FAIRBROTHER. The dose was large enough to kill forty men. It seems, remarks the editor of the *Caledonian*, to have effected FAIRBROTHER quite unpleasantly—in fact it "set heavy" on his stomach, made him faint, and finally obliged him, at the expiration of four hours and a half, to take an emetic to relieve himself from the burden. SULHAM's testimony was so far corroborated by other evidence as to insure the conviction of STILES, but what kind of a stomach a man has who can swallow a drachm and a half of strychnine with impunity, we are not physiologist enough to guess. STILES was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.—We learn that four companies of the second infantry have arrived at Fort Ridgely, from Fort Randall, on the Missouri. The troops marched across the country, and arrived at Ridgely last week.

An expedition will be started in pursuit of INKPADUTA's band, as soon as the necessary orders can be procured from Washington, directing a movement of that character.

In addition to this force, we are informed that the Secretary of War has yielded to Gov. MEDARY's request, and ordered an additional company of dragoons to the Territory. These were the only troops at the disposal of the Government.

An attempt is now being made to secure the retention in the Territory of the two companies of the Tenth not remaining. We are in hopes it will be successful.

Gov. MEDARY, while in Washington, procured an order from the Department directing a supply of Minie rifles and cavalry accoutrements to be forwarded to the Territory, to be used in equipping a volunteer force, if necessary.—*St. Paul Pioneer*, 19th.

REWARDS FOR THE MURDER OF NORCROSS.—It will be remembered, that soon after the murder of NORCROSS, various amounts of reward were offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Massachusetts promised $1,000; the Governor of Pennsylvania $500, with a promise to increase it to $1,000, under certain provisions; the authorities of Hollidaysburg, $300, and the friends of the victim $200. As yet no reward has been paid but that offered by the Governor of Massachusetts, of which State NORCROSS was a citizen. That sum, it is said, went into the pockets of an *attaché* of a certain Railroad Company. It is further alleged that this individual subsequently knocked at the door of the Pennsylvania Legislature, through WM. A. CRABB, Esq., a Senator from this city, to obtain the passage of a bill refunding back to Massachusetts the $1,000 which he then had in his pocket! Fortunately through the exertions of two of our police officers, Mr. CRABB's eyes were opened, and the bill fell to the ground.—*Phil. North American.*

WALKER'S SOUTHERN FILLIBUSTERING TOUR.—General WALKER, accompanied by Col. SLATTER, of this city, took his departure for Mobile, to day, on a tour devoted to the purpose of rousing up the hearts of the people between that point and Richmond, Va., to furnish the "sinews of war" which he needs to go back and consummate the task he has undertaken of Americanizing Nicaragua. It is his intention, we understand, to stop at all the principal intermediate points long enough to kindle the fire of Southern patriotism in each place, and we have no doubt the enthusiasm of Col. SLATTER will prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause of the General, and that success will crown their exertions during this tour. A large proportion of the "material aid" necessary for the new expedition has been already secured, and it is confidently expected that the amount still wanting will be raised without difficulty through Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, under the direct appeals of Gen. WALKER himself.—*New Orleans True Delta.*

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—The grent through mail from Chicago to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington has been transfered from the route by which it has hitherto been carried to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pennsylvania Central Railroads. Under this arrangement the mail leaving Chicago at 7:15 A. M. arrives at Pittsburg at 6 A. M. of the following day, Philadelphia at midnight, Baltimore at 7:30 A. M., and Washington at 10:30 A. M. of the second day following. The mail leaving Chicago at 7:45 P. M. arrives at Pittsburg at 7:30 P. M., Philadelphia and Baltimore at 1 P. M., and Washington at 4:30 P. M. of the following day. Under the former arrangement these mails went by the Indianapolis route, upon which changes were made at Michigan City, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and Benwood, and some nine hours more time was occupied in reaching Pittsburg than by the present arrangement.—*Nat Intel.*

WRECK OF SHIP THOMAS M. ROGERS.—Information has been received at Washington, under date of July 7, from W. S. H. NEWMAN, United States Consul at St. John, Newfoundland, of the arrival at that place of a part of the crew of the ship *Thomas M. Rogers*, of Bath, Maine, which vessel sunk at sea on the 21st of June last. The following individuals were lost: NATH. THOMPSON, master, of Bath; JOHN SAWYERS, first officer, of Portland; —— CROES, second officer; the cook and steward, (both Chinamen;) and HENRY SMITH, a boy of Windsor, England. The survivors were treated with great kindness by Capt. JOHN DE GEUCHY, of the British schooner, who rescued them from the wreck of their own vessel.

A Curious Bigamy Case.

From the Boston Traveller.

In the Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. JOHN HENRY BATE, an English gentleman, was arraigned, and waiving an examination, was held to $600 for trial on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was made at the instance of Mrs. GEORGIANNA M. BATE, whose story is somewhat singular. The case was about two years since before the lower tribunals of New York City for examination, and at that time formed the subject of a large number of newspaper paragraphs. It finally died out, however, and was not heard of again until its revival within a few days in this city.

The lady, Mrs. GEORGIANNA M. BATE, alleges that Mr. BATE, the party defendant, was lawfully married to her in England some twenty-two years since,—that he subsequently married another woman in England, and was convicted of bigamy there, and that in consequence of her efforts his punishment was only one month's imprisonment. These efforts in his behalf were made, as Mrs. BATE says, upon his promise to live with her, and to give up the second wife. The promise was not kept, however, and the next that was heard of the case was, when about nine years since, as Mrs BATE represents, she caught her truant husband in Canada, and obliged him, in the language of the papers of the day, "to pay her handsomely for allowing him to go at large."

The story is now, that after leaving England Mr. BATE was reported to be dead, and the family went into mourning for him. Mrs. BATE, who supposed herself a widow, married again, and was, after a while, astonished by the return of her spouse, and was reminded of the nature of her conjugal vows by a judicially inflicted punishment for bigamy. The twain were now about even, but the lady soon recovered herself, and following Mr. BATE to this country again procured his arrest in New-York as above stated. Mrs. BATE says that the case against her husband has failed each time in consequence of the absence of a witness of her marriage with him, and now, having crossed the Atlantic for a third time, she alleges that the case is, in this particular at least, complete. The maiden name of the prosecuting lady was GEORGIANNA MATILDA CARTWEIGHT: and that of the second wife to whom the defendant is said to have been married in Suffield, (England), in 1838, was ELIZABETH CHAPMAN.

Such is the extraordinary and almost incredible story of Mrs. GEORGIANNA M. BATE, and her statements are backed up by papers purporting to be copies of records. Mr. BATE for his part denies any acquaintance with the lady who thus claims to be his original wife, and says he only knows of her by reason of the persecutions to which she has subjected him for the last ten years. Mr. BATE, we believe, keeps a sort of public house in this city; he is living with the second wife, who is the mother of fourteen of his children. The case will be likely to excite some interest should it ever reach a trial before a jury. Mr. AUGUSTE RYES appears as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. JAMES EAGAN for the defendant.

Reception of Washington Hose Company No. 12 in Albany.

From the Evening Journal of yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the "Young Buck" announced the arrival of Washington Hose Company No. 12, of New-York. They were met at the Steamboat Landing by D. D. TOMPKINS, Engine Company No. 8, and welcomed in a truly hearty manner. After the usual reception ceremonies the line was formed, Johony Cooke's Band on the right, and the two companies made a parade, the members of No. 8 dragging the splendid carriage of their guests. During the afternoon they visited the City Hall, where they were cordially welcomed by Recorder PADDOCK; after which they were escorted to their quarters at the Commercial Hotel. Last evening they visited the Theatre, by invitation, and afterwards partook of a collation at No. 8's splendid house.

As soon as that pleasing duty was performed the tables were cleared away, and mirth and merriment reigned supreme during the remainder of the evening. Singing and dancing were indulged in by the happy participants, beauteous women adding to the unrivaled pleasure of the occasion. It was one of the most delightful parties ever assembled in this city, and was a true indication of the princely hospitality of the entertainers.

The visitors are a fine body of men, active and appearing like gentlemen, as they are. As firemen they are acknowledged to be prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and we are glad to know they will be properly taken care of during their stay in the city.

They left for Saratoga this morning, accompanied by No. 8, and will return this evening. We understand that Engine Cos. Nos. 6 and 13 and Hose Co No. 7 will receive No. 8 and their guests, and escort them to their quarters.

A LADY RECOVERS DAMAGES FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.—Twelve or fourteen months ago information was sent to this city, by the Mayor of Toledo, that Dr. C. C. GRIFFIN, of Albany, had died suddenly at that place, among entire strangers, and in straightened circumstances. One of the Toledo papers, which is conducted by RILEY & Co., in commenting upon his death, said that he had left Albany and traveled as far West as Toledo, in search of his wife, who had eloped with a distant relative. Mrs. GRIFFIN, seeing this statement, instituted an action for libel against the proprietors of the paper, and the result is that she has recovered damages to the amount of $1,712 50 against them. Dr. GRIFFIN was well known to our citizens, among whom he practiced with considerable success a few years ago. He married a Miss CARRIER, of Chatham, Columbia County. At one time he gained a very respectable livelihood by his profession, but he became the victim of drink, and, as proved on the recent trial, his wife, despairing of his reclamation, left him. To earn her own living she appeared on the stage, in this City, two or three times. From here she went to Syracuse, and for a while was a participant in the dramatic entertainments given there. She then went to Toledo, whither her husband followed her, only to find a grave. Most of the time she was accompanied by the son of her sister's husband. It was this young man who was supposed to have been her lover, but it was proved, conclusively, that no such relationship existed between them. Previous to the trial, it was necessary to gather testimony in this city for the prosecution. This was intrusted to W. S. HENEVOR, Esq., who examined some forty witnesses before Judge HILTON and Justice NUGENT. While pleased at the success of Mrs. GRIFFIN, we cannot but regret that it is at the expense of the publishers of the Toledo paper. They, undoubtedly, made the statement, on which the suit was based, in good faith, and devoid of all malice. Common rumor and appearances, too, may have justified it; and it is hard, indeed, to have to pay $1,700 for an assertion which, when uttered, was believed to have been founded on truth, and which could not have been dictated, in the least, by ill will.—*Albany Argus.*

THE CABINET MAKING A PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT VERNON.—We hear that the excursion of the members of the Cabinet, accompanied by their families and a few friends, to Mount Vernon, on Saturday last, was a delightful one. The company were the guests of the Secretary of the Navy. Among them, by the by, were Mr. HENRY, the President's Private Secretary; Miss LANE, his niece; and the Misses REYNOLDS, of Lancaster, now on a visit to the Executive Mansion; Mr. and Miss BLACK, the son and daughter of the Attorney-General; Miss SAUNDERS, the step-daughter of Postmaster-General BROWN; officers of the Navy and a few others. As they reached the Navy Yard, they were received with a salute from the Marine force etationed at the Washington Barracks, and Secretary TOUCEY with the honors (salute from cannon) due to his position as the head of the service. All the Naval officers attached to the station were present in full uniform, also, which aided in making the reception ceremonies very fine. Embarking on the little naval steamer *Water Witch*, they enjoyed an excursion to Mount Vernon, where they spent some time, ere re-embarking for the city. During their stay there, the Marine Band performed the celebrated dirge from "Il Trovatore," over the tomb of WASHINGTON. A naval salute was fired from the steamer as they took their departure from Mount Vernon, and another opposite Fort Washington. The ladies, we hear, enjoyed the trip greatly. About thirty guns were touched off by them, in the course of firing the salutes. A fine collation was, of course, provided on the steamer, which was duly discussed, and commended by all on board. The music of the Marine Band served greatly to heighten the enjoyment of the occasion. The President and Secretary of State were compelled, by the pressure of business, to decline joining the happy company.—*Washington Star.*

MAD FOR LOVE.—HANNAH WALTMAN, a young, handsome and accomplished German woman, was found wandering in the streets, last Saturday evening, raving with insanity. A police officer kindly took her into custody, and lodged her in the Ninth-street Station house for safe keeping. During the night she raved with frantic vehemence and excited fears that she would destroy herself, and during a few lucid moments excited intense sympathy by her pathetic implorations for the assistance of some one for whom she seemed to cherish a deep affection. She is aged about 25 years, and has evidently been tenderly matured. Her friends are highly respectable, and they are profoundly afflicted by the calamity that has fallen upon the poor victim of unrequited love. She is said to have conceived affection for a young man residing in this city, which not being reciprocated, unbalanced her mind, and finally made her a hopeless maniac. She is now in the Commercial Hospital, whence she will probably be removed to-day to the Lunatic Asylum.—*Cin. Com. of Monday.*

OUR WESTERN TERRITORY—A LONG TRIP OF 2,520 MILES.—In our river column this morning will be found the manifest of the steamer *Twilight*, which, having left this port on the 31st of May, laden with Government stores and Indian goods, for the mouth of the river Aue Tramble, a distance of *two thousand five hundred and twenty miles*, reached her destination on the 7th inst., and returned to St. Louis yesterday afternoon, making a round trip of fifty-one days. Captain SHAW reports the Indians all quiet and friendly, and that the boat's crew killed many buffalo during the trip; also, that the Missouri River is rising fast all the way down, the waters coming, as is supposed, from the mountains.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Eight years ago the only railroad track laid down in Illinois ran from Naples, on the Illinois River, to Jacksonville, a distance of twenty-two miles. Now there is scarcely a county in the State which is not either traversed by or within short distance of a railroad.

The Skeleton found upon the White Mountains.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

ALPINE HOUSE, Thursday, July 24.

The skeleton found on Mount Washington, N. H., was discovered about 1 o'clock P. M., Sunday, the 19th inst., by AMBROSE TOWER. It was about half a mile from the Summit House, and 50 rods from the path leading from the Glen House to the east side of the mountain. The remains have not yet been legally identified as those of BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Wilmington, Delaware, but no one doubts they are his. The skeleton is nearly perfect, the hands and feet and one limb only being gone. Every bank-note found on his person was of the Brandywine Bank, Wilmington, and was nearly as bright and perfect as when taken from the bank. The newspaper taken up within 18 or 20 inches of his body bears date Wilmington, Aug. 4, the day Mr. C. left home. The gold, silver and copper coin, together with the gold watch taken from his person, are nearly in the same condition as when valuable to their owner. It will be recollected that Mr. C. ascended the mountain from the Glen House, Aug. 7, 1856, and was last seen about a mile from the summit, and a half a mile from the place of his death, of the immediate cause and manner of which there is entire unanimity of opinion. Over 70 years of age, he had become much exhausted by the prodigious effort of seven or eight miles of climbing, over by far the most difficult and tedious road leading to Mount Washington. Evidently he sat down or lay down for a brief rest, or for the night. The fog and darkness were dense. The chilling winds of the mountain aterpats, at that vast elevation, blew upon his exhausted body, must have immediately caused that peculiar stupor and drowsiness which is the same time so delusively fatal. Under the fascination of these delicious sensations he sank to sleep, and on, without a struggle or a pain, passed to the life of endless rest and peace, as had the lamented LIZZIE BOURNE, near the same spot, two years before. The position of the body was easy, natural, and sheltered by a cliff of high shelving rock. The head was elevated, and, to appearance, pillowed by moss, while the limbs were extended in a quiet and tranquil manner. His clothes and heavy blanket overcoat were closely buttoned around him, and every indication of the place and circumstances sustains the common opinion that his transition was one of almost enviable peace and composure. His son, whose earnest and laudable efforts last Autumn in pursuit of his honored father, won for him the esteem of all persons in this region, is expected at each arrival of the train, to receive the remains still sacred to the filial affection of his relatives.

Two persons have thus ended their lives within two years under very similar conditions on this mountain. Should not this be a sufficient warning to all hereafter not to attempt the ascent to the summit too late in the day, nor at *any time* from the same point, if they can avoid it. For ease, comfort, safety and fine views, the mountain should be ascended from BRANDRUP'S—the White Mountain House on the west side. Here are seven miles of good smooth wagon or coach road, and only two and three-quarters miles of bridle path. It was by this route that all the material for building the houses on the summit was carried up. The voices of the living who are familiar with all the routes, and the voices of the dead are lonely and impressively interesting all tourists to this sublime and stupendous structure of Omnipotent Power, to disregard the treacherous testimonies of interested parties, and to seek the road from the White Mountain House, as the only one adapted to all the purposes for which their visit to this renowned region is undertaken.

Yours, truly, J. J. L.

Prentice and Durrett's Fight in Louisville.

From the Cincinnati Gazette

We gave in yesterday's paper an account of the street fight in Louisville, between GEORGE D. PRENTICE and Mr. DURRETT, of the *Courier*.

It seems that a Mr. GEORGE D. HINKLE, near whose office the difficulty occurred, was wounded in the leg by a ball from one of PRENTICE'S pistols. PRENTICE fired four times.

CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

PRENTICE had charged HON. J. M. ELLIOTT, candidate for Congress, with being a drunkard, and the *Courier* replied on Tuesday morning in an article headed, "The Editor of the *Journal* and Hon. J. M. ELLIOTT," in which some old charges which have been repeatedly made in that paper against PRENTICE were reiterated. The following extracts contain the offensive sentences

"The editor of the *Journal* is an imported wooden-nutmeg Yankee, who edited an Abolition paper in Connecticut before emigrating to Kentucky."

"The Plug Ugly editor who makes them is a notorious drunkard."

"We ourselves have seen him on the public streets within the last few months so beastly intoxicated, that a friend on each side supporting him, had as much as they could do to enable him to navigate homeward. It is only a short time since that while going on a lecturing tour to Indiana, he was so deeply in liquor that in endeavoring to walk on a plank from the fer

The Army for Utah.

From the Union.

The following General Order was received this morning by the War Department:

General Orders, No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY FOR UTAH, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 15, 1857. }

I. The General commanding announces to the troops of his command the following assignments of staff officers to the army for Utah.

All orders and instructions given in the name of the General Commanding, by any of the officers designated in this order, will be promptly obeyed.

1. *Adjutant-General's Department*—Captain ALFRED PLEASANTON, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

2. *Quartermaster's Department*—Captain S. W. HANCOCK, Assistant Quartermaster.

3. *Commissary's Department*—Captain HARRY F. CLARKE, Commissary of Subsistence.

4. *Medical Department*—Surgeon MADISON MILLS, Medical Director.

5. *Pay Department*—Major FRANKLIN E. HUNT, Pay Department.

6. *Ordnance Department*—Brevet-Captain JESSE L. BEE, Ordnance Department.

II. The following assignments are also made, viz.:

1. *To the Medical Department*—Hospital Steward, WILLIAM B. BANKS, to report to Surgeon MILLS.

2. *To the Quartermaster's Department*—Military Storekeeper, S. W. MONTGOMERY, to report to the Senior Quartermaster serving with the troops.

By order of General HARNEY.

A. PLEASANTON,
Capt. 2d Dragoons, Act. Assis't Adj.-General.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY—HOUSES AND BARNS LEVELED.—A tornado, similar in character to that which visited Medford a few years since, ravaged a portion of the towns of Tewksbury and Wilmington on Friday afternoon. Much damage was done by tearing up trees, demolishing buildings and fences, and prostrating fields of grain. It occurred at 5¼ o'clock. When first observed, the tornado was whirling along over Round Pond, in Tewksbury, and gathered strength as it went through the valley, rearing like a train of cars in motion. The orchards of Mr. JAQUES and Mr. KITTREDGE, OLIVER CARTER and Mr. LIVINGSTON, were either entirely torn up or seriously injured. Near the house of CALEB LIVINGSTON about an acre of pines were completely leveled to the earth, entirely torn to pieces. The fences and corn fields of Mr. SAMUEL THOMPSON were then demolished. In passing the house of Mr. CLARK a tree, near the house, was torn up, the L of the house, a portion of the roof of the main house, and the barn, were carried away.

Crossing the Shawsheen River, the tornado passed between the house and barn of Mr. BENJAMIN BUSH, and tore down the shed and uncofed a portion of the barn. An ox-wagon, nearly new, was torn to pieces. One wheel was found with every spoke taken out of it as clean as though done by a workman. Considerable hay that was piled up ready for getting into the barn, was swept off.

A fisherman, from Lynn, with his horse and wagon, got under a tree for shelter, near the farm of Mr. MORSE, when the wind raised both horses and wagon, breaking the latter, and throwing the horse into a ditch. The fisherman was thrown across the road, and the tree, beneath which he had stood, was thrown upon him, injuring him severely. One large tree was borne into the air a distance of 50 feet, and some of the fragments of the broken property were found nearly a mile away. The tornado is said to have ended its career by cutting a path through some woods in Wilmington.—*Boston Journal.*

The taxes received so far in Philadelphia, on the duplicate of 1857, amount to about $1,100,000, which leaves about $1,500,000 to be collected. The daily receipt for some time past has averaged about $12,000. The receipts of the Water Department are quite small, not exceeding $500 in any one day.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

Purchasers will please take notice that this sale is in consequence of
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
(resulting from the death of one of the firm,) and that the whole of this rich and varied
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
comprising the most desirable styles of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
SILKS, BAREGES,
Also, a good assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES
is actually selling off below cost.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS,
At very reduced prices.
Large stock of White Shirting Linens
Also, White Marseilles and Piquas.
Dotted Suisse in great variety.
Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks.
All reduced 25 per cent in price.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.
LE ROUTILLIER BROTHERS, have still an assortment of
DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
which they offer at extraordinary low prices to clear out stock before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, SILKS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, &c., &c.
Entrance No. 47 Howard-st, between Broadway and Mercer.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on Monday,
the balance of their stock of
Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Basques,
below cost of importation.
Also, 344 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each.
No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.
CLOSING SALE.
70,000 yards English Painted Lawns, 8 cents per yard, worth eighteen.
3 cases Printed Challys, 12½ cents, worth 25.
4 cases Fast Colored Prints, 6¼ cents, cheap.
1,000 pieces Spring Calicoes, 9 cents, worth 12½.
All Summer Stock clearing out at a great sacrifice.
ALEXANDER JUST,
One Price only. Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
Third door above Monroe.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,
Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Also, 300 Black French Lace Veils at $3, worth $5.
BEERMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
are in constant receipt
of new styles of Traveling Dusters
Price from $1 50 upwards,

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Selling at a great sacrifice,
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st.,
near Mercer

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
Our whole stock of Embroideries, consisting of Bands, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Infants' Robes, &c., now selling off below cost.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the *Samuel Willetts*, consisting of Cashmeres, Printed Velvets, Linen Handkerchiefs, men and women's Shirts and Drawers, Alpacas, Gingham, Toilet Quilts, brown Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November there is an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCK, Register.

SCHNAPPS MAY BE USED WHERE THE celebrated organic bitters cannot be procured, but wherever the delicious and effective cordial bitters can be obtained, no other medicinal spirits are in demand. It is difficult to supply the increasing orders for this genial and gentle stimulant, which acts like a charm in the eradication of all disorders of the stomach having their origin in bile. M. Laroux, the eminent French chemist, having made it his study for many years, at last brought to perfection, by a series of interesting experiments, a preparation which is perfectly infallible in the cure of cholera, diarrhœa, the most dangerous bilious complaints, &c. This cordial compound is preserved in the purest Cognac brandy (which is of itself, when perfectly pure, an excellent medicine,) and may be taken with the happiest effects in all cases of dyspepsia, or when a disordered stomach requires a restoration to its natural tone. S. STEINFIELD has been selected as the United States agent for the sale of this medicinal wonder. His depot is on the southeast corner of John and Nassau sts., New-York, where orders will be filled with correctness and punctuality.

EXCHANGES MADE IN REAL ESTATE, of farms and City property, houses and lots, parcels of land, country seats, Western land stocks, &c., and money invested on bond and mortgage, by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 67 Wall-st.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Rich Plaid Silks, 75 cents, worth $1.
Rich Striped Silks, 75 cents, worth $1.
Rich Plaid Silks, $1, worth $1 25.
Rich Striped Silks, $1, worth $1 25.
Rich Plaid Silks, $1 25, worth $1 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $1 25, worth $1 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $1 50, worth $1 75.
Rich Striped Silks, $1 50, worth $1 75.
Rich Plaid Silks, $1 75, worth $2.
Rich Striped Silks, $1 75, worth $2.
Rich Plaid Silks, $2, worth $2 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $2, worth $2 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $2 50, worth $3.
Rich Striped Silks, $2 50, worth $3.
Rich Plaid Silks, $3, worth $3 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $3, worth $3 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $3 50, worth $4.
Rich Striped Silks, $3 50, worth $4.
Rich Plaid Silks, $4, worth $4 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $4, worth $4 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $4 50, worth $5.
Rich Striped Silks, $4 50, worth $5.
Rich Plaid Silks, $5, worth $5 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $5, worth $5 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $5 50, worth $6.
Rich Striped Silks, $5 50, worth $6.
Rich Plaid Silks, $6, worth $6 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $6, worth $6 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $6 50, worth $7.
Rich Striped Silks, $6 50, worth $7.
Rich Plaid Silks, $7, worth $7 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $7, worth $7 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $7 50, worth $8.
Rich Striped Silks, $7 50, worth $8.
Rich Plaid Silks, $8, worth $8 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $8, worth $8 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $8 50, worth $9.
Rich Striped Silks, $8 50, worth $9.
Rich Plaid Silks, $9, worth $9 50.
Rich Striped Silks, $9, worth $9 50.
Rich Plaid Silks, $9 50, worth $10.
Rich Striped Silks, $9 50, worth $10.
Rich Plaid Silks, $10, worth $11.
Rich Striped Silks, $10, worth $11.
Rich Plaid Silks, $11, worth $12.
Rich Striped Silks, $11, worth $12.
Rich Plaid Silks, $12, worth $13.
Rich Striped Silks, $12, worth

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 13 Wall-street,

Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.

JAS H. LUCAS,
H. S. TURNER,
H. L. PATTERSON,
R. N. NISBET. } St. Louis, Mo.

W. T. SHERMAN.
B. R. NISBET.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 8 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who feel contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 28, 1857.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Specie and Exchange Broker,
No. 183 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

NEW-CREEK COMPANY.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No 91 Walnut-st., Philadelphia on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested. By order of the Board,

F. MERINO, Jr., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1857.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 1ST AUGUST, 1857, on the 10 per cent. Bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. Bank in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEman of considerable experience, and with undoubted references, who has had the charge of a money business in this City, is desirous of another appointment in the same capacity. Communications confidential. Address A. B., Box No. 8,152 New-York Post-Office.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO., No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, July 28, 1857.—Interest coupons due to August, on the Land Grant Bonds issued by said Company, will be duly paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau st.

WM. DAWES, Gen. Agent.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On property in this City, for a term of years. Apply in person to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1828.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Deming Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterhury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st. (old No. 33,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Leroof made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 221 Fulton-st., basement.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst, payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

BUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 5.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
WILLIAM H. DE WITT,
THOMAS OLCOTT, } Trustees.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phœnix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 21, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GELSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st, New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent payable Aug. 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'55-1aw2yW* Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 16th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 100 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
50,000 cubic yards of puddle.
656,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
224,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Asst's Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th-st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the VIth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers,

SAMUEL HOTALING } Building
M. N. BLAKEMAN, } Committee.
JAMES D. OLIVER, }

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr.,
No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices.
G. DE WITT, JR., No. 109 John-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra hard and talRow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Day-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Viâ Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New Haven, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:58 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:25, (Ex.,) and 5, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:43, 6:27 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

12:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains for the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *viâ* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 50; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way-stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. per No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICE:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Wednesday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 29, 9 A. M.
Thursday, July 30, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 30, 10 A. M.
Friday, July 31, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 31, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Wed'day, July 29, 13½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Wed'y, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wed'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thurdy, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thurdy, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck slip, at 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $ and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug 19	1857
Saturday, Sept 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 9	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROMKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burth

NEW-YORK CITY.

Seamen and their Wages.

The failure of the attempt to revolutionize the system of paying seamen in advance, is likely to have an unfavorable influence in more ways than one. It will give the sailor a false idea of his power to bring the merchant to his own terms, and thus make him more difficult to manage on ship-board; while the philanthropic labors which have been lost upon him, in consequence of his siding with his worst enemy—the landsharks—will go far toward destroying confidence in his ability to improve at all. The merchants, having had a confident assurance of their power to enforce the change, are very much mortified at the defeat. Some express more of grief than chagrin that a great good should be deferred, and the day of the seaman's elevation indefinitely postponed. Another, and more numerous portion, never had any faith in sailors, and predicted this result from the beginning: "The sailor," say they, "is a peculiar animal, and in one respect at least more like a hog than anything else—he can be coaxed, but will not be driven—and to get a good day's work out of him it is better to show him a kid full of plum duff, than a pair of handcuffs or a rope's end. In another respect he is like a crazy man, who generally mistakes his friends for his worst enemies. He is improvident by nature, or at least by habit, and hence the less money he has the better, as he will be sooner over his spree and ready to ship. A plan is now pretty likely to find favor among the ship owners, by which the evil, it is thought, may cure itself gradually. From two to four and five dollars more per month will be offered to those who ship without advance wages than to those who exact the old terms. This will excite emulation among the men, as each will be ambitious to be thought equal to the other in seamanship and other good qualities, and the presence of two or three in a ship, no better than the rest, who are paid four dollars per month more than the others, as a reward for a provident care of their money, will do more than all else to secure the change desired.

The ship *Rhine*, which has just sailed for Liverpool offered $20 without and $16 with one month's advance. Mr. HEWLETT shipped two men at the highest wages, who took no advance, while all the rest went for $16 and received one month's advance. The ship *Miles Holmes*, a favorite vessel, sailed for New-Orleans, yesterday, with all her crew shipped without advance wages, while the *Manchester* paid $18 per month and $9 advance. The ships *Baltic* and *Enterprise* sailed, yesterday, both paying advance, the latter, for Valparaiso, gave $15 per month, and paid only one month's advance,—the first instance ever known where less than two months' advance was paid to that port. The *Lucy Thompson*, for Liverpool, paid $17, and the *Devonshire*, for London, gave $16 and one month's advance.

ADVANCE PAY THE CHEAPEST FOR THE MERCHANT.

Captain MCGILL, of the ship *Fidelia*, has demonstrated, by the following figures, that a great saving is made to the ship by adhering to the advance-pay system. He estimates the average wages per man to Liverpool at $20 per month, thirty days the average passage out, the same home, and a month in Liverpool. A ship of a thousand tons will carry on an average twenty men. Under the advance pay each man costs the ship as follows:

Month's advance	$20 00
Average passage, 30 days—the crew all deserting upon her arrival in Liverpool—	
One man's wages to New-York, £2 10s	12 50
Total	$32 50
The new plan will stand thus:	
Wages per month, per man	$20 00
One month in Liverpool	20 00
Four weeks' board in Liverpool at $4 per w'k	16 00
One month's wages home	20 00
Total	$76 00
The proposed 10 per cent. bonus	7 60
Total	$83 60
Deduct	32 50
Difference against the ship	$51 10
Making, for 20 men	$1,022 00

From this amount should be deducted the stevedores and laborers' bills for unloading and loading the ship, which will amount, on the average, to $550, leaving against the ship $472, under the no-advance plan, upon every Liverpool voyage.

Again, an insurmountable difficulty to overcome will be that of getting the crews to stick by the ship in Liverpool and the work of the stevedores, instead of following their instincts and jumping ashore as soon as the vessel touches the dock, each in pursuit of his particular pleasure. The Liverpool ships sail upon a regular day, from each port, and it sometimes occurs that the time in Liverpool for discharging and receiving cargo is only eight or ten days. It is absurd to suppose, says this Captain, that the sailor, with his present habits, could be depended on to work reliably on board a ship with rum shops and everyother temptation within plain sight of the main hatch. The stevedores would have to be employed as before, or the ship would never get away.

SHIPS SHOULD CARRY BOYS.

Capt. MCGILL advises the employment of boys on board of ships, not as apprentices, but under wages, increasing their pay as they become acquainted with the duties of their profession; providing separate quarters for them, so that they should be as free as possible from the corrupting influence of the sailors. They should be accustomed to regard the ship as their home in port, with the privilege of living on board, and having regular employment and pay. They would do all the light work about the ship, such as bending and unbending sails, repairing rigging, and keeping the ship clean. Observing the modes of stowing cargoes they would soon acquire a knowledge essential to make them good seamen and fit them for officers. The payment of wages makes the boy feel that his services are of value to the ship, and begets self-respect, while the prospect of receiving his pay at the end of the voyage makes him cheerful and obedient.

CAPTAIN MAGGILL'S EXPERIENCE.

When a boy he was placed by his parents on board the ship *Susan E. Howell*, of Baltimore, with seven other boys, four of whom were apprenticed to the owners, and four, with himself, were paid wages. At the conclusion of the third voyage, every one of the apprenticed boys had run away from the ship, while the four paid boys remained contentedly on board. MCGILL remained nine years by the ship, and when he left was her chief mate. All his four comrades became like himself masters of ships, and are now doing well; the apprentices he knows nothing about. The boys who received wages felt an independence and self-respect which the apprentice was a stranger to, and, at the close of each voyage, they would walk up to the captain's office, and receive their wages as proud as the old sailors. A harsh word to the apprentices would be considered as proof that the captain disliked them, or cared nothing for them, and, at such times, they would threaten to leave the ship at the first opportunity. The paid boys, on the contrary, thought nothing of a little rough usage, for, if the captain did not want them, he had only to pay them off, and let them go.

Such boys are attached to the ship, and can be depended upon in emergencies. Capt. M. relates how when the ship, on one occasion, was ready to sail from Mobile, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, and the new crew refused to do duty, the Captain locked all the old sailors in the forecastle, while the boys got the ship underway and out to sea; while the crew were starved into obedience.

The employment of boys for wages, he conceives the only method of increasing seamen, and relieving the merchants of their present embarrassments.

WORKING UP SAILORS.

By way of illustration we quoted the other day some of the sailors of the *Cornelius Laurence*, as to their practical exposition of what "working up" a sailor means. It was not the intention to insinuate that Captain KNAPP, of the *Laurence*, was especially given to the custom, although some complaint of the sort had found its way to the United States Commissioners' office.

We have been run down with a host of witnesses to the fact that he "works them up" no further than is for their good. During the last voyage his vessel was becalmed for a fortnight where the weather was as hot as it is in New-York to-day. It is no light task, under such circumstances, to keep a ship-load of emigrants in health, and the vessel wholesome. To do it, and to keep the sailors from having improper intercourse with the females on board, it is his custom to give them watch and watch, and insist upon it that the watch on deck should always be busy.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man named WM. HOLMES, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with feloniously attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Ocean Bank of this City, at the liquor store of CHRISTIAN HANFIELD, No. 1,014 Broadway. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to await examination.

☞ We are requested to state by Mr. CALEB SEARS, Foreman of No. 22 Engine, that the report in relation to a number of 22's "runners," as having been engaged in a fight in Duane-street on Monday evening was incorrect.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met at noon on Tuesday, in the City Library room. Present, JOHN CLANCY, JONAS B. PHILLIPS, MILLER, TOMPSON, and ROCKWELL.

The petition of the captain of the brig *John Boynton*, from Port-au-Prince, to come from the lower to the upper Quarantine, was granted.

Brig *Roloa*, from Trinidad, now at lower Quarantine, for permission to come to the City and discharge cargo, denied, but was permitted to come to the upper Quarantine and discharge cargo on lighters, but no further.

Copy of a letter to the Mayor, and transmitted to the Commissioners of Health:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 13, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copies of the *Colonial Standard* and *Daily Advertiser*, of this city, containing information respecting the sanitary condition of Kingston and Black River.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, ROBERT MONROE HARRISON.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York.

From the Colonial Standard.

The weather during the last fortnight has been dry on the south side of the island, and there has been some sickness, principally, however, derived from St. Thomas, where yellow fever appears to have become almost an endemic ever since the Royal Mail Steam Company fastened upon it for its central station.

There is scarcely a steamer that comes from St. Thomas that does not bring numerous cases of fever, and so deadly is the Station that unless it be changed the Company will find it difficult shortly to man their ships.

The *Clyde* two weeks ago brought down a fearful lot of disease and death, and since the *Conway* came in we understand some few cases have developed themselves.

(From the Daily Advertiser, St. Elizabeth.)

A correspondent writes:

"The present unhealthy state of this place (Black River) coupled with the want of medical aid is deplorable. We have had within the last ten days as many deaths—six inhabitants and four sailors, of typhus and yellow fever. Mr. JOHN GRAY, of Scotland, late accountant to Messrs. J. KING & Co., breathed his last at Lucoria on Friday, after a short illness, of yellow fever."

The communication was ordered on file, and the Board adjourned.

BLASTING AND CURSING.—On Friday afternoon a number of workmen were engaged in blasting rocks in Thirteenth-street, between Broadway and University-place, when, owing to the blasts not being covered, the fragments of rocks were thrown in every direction, and some of them a distance of 200 yards. A number of ladies and gentlemen who were passing through Thirteenth-street at the time, narrowly escaped with their lives. Officer SCOTT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, seeing this, went in search of the Inspector, and found him in a grog-shop. On expostulating with him, the Inspector commenced abusing the officer in particular and the whole Police Department in general. The officer then preferred a complaint against him for careless blasting. The name of the Inspector is RICKETSON.

A HOUSE THIEF.—A fellow named MONROE MCCLAIN was detected early yesterday morning in the house of Mr. JOHN SCHOONER, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, which he had entered with false keys. Mr. S. attempted to arrest him, but the fellow drew a bowie-knife and defended himself until he got into the street. He then started off at full speed, pursued by Mr. SCHOONER, who, by the aid of a citizen, caught him. He was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and locked up, in default of $2,000 bail, for trial.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 25 years of age, was found, on Tuesday, in the dock foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, slightly built, and had dark hair and reddish whiskers. His dress consisted of a black cloth coat, black pants, white shirt, and Congress gaiters. The body had been in the water about twenty-four hours. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

TRIED TO DIE.—HARRIET CONNOR, an Irish girl, attempted suicide, yesterday, at her miserable home, No. 58 Christie-street, by taking laudanum. They took her to the New-York Hospital, and with the stomach-pump relieved her. A young man, named WM. SEGINBURG, who had courted her, had lately deserted her. Another girl, one HAGARET CALLAHAN, to whom he formerly paid marked attention, some time ago, attempted suicide on account of his deserting her.

☞ JOHN DOE, not the great enemy of Richard Roe, but a negro, was arrested on Tuesday and locked up, for disorderly conduct. He is the negro concerning whom considerable excitement was recently created, by the circulation of a report that certain parties were laying plans to decoy him on board the brig *Flora*, bound for New-Orleans, with a view to turn him into cash.

RECOVERY OF A DROWNED GIRL.—The body of a girl, six years of age, daughter of PHILIP RILEY, residing at No. 258 West Twenty-eighth-street, who was drowned on Sunday last, was yesterday recovered. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, (Wednesday.)

STABBING.—A colored woman named DIANA ENSON, and one JOSEPH JOHNSON, got into a fight yesterday afternoon, at No. 62 Centre street, when the woman drew a knife and stabbed JOHNSON in the abdomen. She was arrested and locked up, and the wounded man was taken to the New York Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company,
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS,
versus
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. PINNEO, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually. No. 119 Nassau-st., A. M. QUIMBY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portoblo Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water that for medical uses and as a beverage it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depot, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An immensely interesting entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night. Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents are to appear in two of their best pieces, viz., "Ida May" and the "Lamp-Lighter." In addition to these will be performed the pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and farce of "Perfection." Dancing and singing intervening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To keep cool in hot weather,
Wear
A. RANKIN & Co's celebrated
Zephyr Merino Undergarments.
Elastic, durable and cheap.
Remember the No, 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE MANY-VOICED DECEIVER.—That is precisely the term that may be applied to WYMAN, the Wizard, now so attractive at Barnum's Museum. In addition to all his feats of magic, he gives his amazing "Ventriloquial Sublieties," in eight voices, this afternoon and evening. They are very unique.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels without pain, and being free from mercury, may be given to infants. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The nervous head-aches, fainting fits, local pains, sudden chills, nausea, and despondency to which the feebler sex are sometimes subject from peculiar causes, cease under the action of the pills upon the secretive organs.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
Hours of consultation: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No. 828 Broadway.
R. HUNTER, M. D. H. MELVILLE, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 881 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

The United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

The Naval Hospital occupying the high ground northeast of Wallabout Bay and the Navy Yard, was erected in 1832, the grounds embracing thirty-five acres, having been purchased in 1821. As it now stands it will accommodate perfectly 200 patients, and is especially designed for the benefit of invalid sailors of the United States Navy. There are at present thirty-five patients in the wards, the annual average being something more than this number.

This hospital is said to be the most healthfully located and the best ventilated of the many belonging to the United States Government. The present Surgeon in charge, Dr. T. T. DILLARE, who has recently taken the position, is the eleventh successor of Dr. SALTRE, who was the Surgeon in charge in 1829, and at the time of the opening of the Hospital for the reception of patients. The usual term of these appointments is three years. Of the eleven Surgeons, two have died during the term of their appointment, Dr. THOMAS J. BOYD, in March, 1839, and Dr. J. WATERS SMITH, in April, 1850. The Assistant-Surgeon is Dr. J. S. GUILIAM. There are eleven matrons, nurses and servants attached to the institution.

The building in every part is kept in perfect order, and the grounds are laid out with taste and adorned with splendid trees. The view from the main portico commands the Navy Yard, a good portion of Brooklyn and New-York, with their dense fringe of masts through which are caught glimpses of Staten Island and the scenery of the Bay. From the roof of the building is the finest panoramic view of New-York and its dependencies that can well be imagined, and one well worth going miles to see.

The Flushing-avenue Railroad passes within a few feet of the gate-way and Porter's lodge. In addition to the Hospital is a laboratory established in 1852, under the administration of J. P. KENNEDY, who was then Secretary of the Navy. Here are prepared all the medicines used in the United States Navy, on shipboard, in hospitals, and at stations. The Superintendent of the laboratory is Dr. B. F. BACHE, with Drs. E. B. SQUIBB and S. F. CONES, Assistants; the whole being under the general direction of Dr. W. WHELAN, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, at Washington.

Conveniently grouped, in the rear of the Hospital, are the various out-houses for the accommodation of the establishment, including the dead-house. The residence of the surgeon is a neat English cottage, nestled down among a group of magnificent old trees, near the river, with a beautiful flower garden on the south side, from which a view is had of the Ordnance Grounds, where are placed long rows of heavy iron cannon, ranging from 32s to 68s. There are nearly 1,000 of these guns, most of them new, and in all probability will never be used, although manufactured at an immense cost, as the newly-invented Tad Pole gun of Commander DAHLGREEN will be likely to supercede them, the new guns being much lighter, and quite as strong as the old ones, it is said. A portion of the grounds are cultivated, and all the vegetables consumed in the Hospital are raised on the premises. The old Naval Hospital before 1826 was located on the high ground, southwest of the present entrance to the Navy Yard, near York-street, and was under the charge of the venerable Dr. MARSHALL at the time it was abandoned.

Brooklyn Board of Health—The Reported Case of Yellow Fever—De Berg's Manufactory—Ninth Ward Bone Boiling Establishment.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. The hour fixed for the meeting was 4 o'clock, but it was nearly 5 o'clock before a quorum could be obtained, when two of the new members (Aldermen ROWE and VAN BRUNT) made their first appearance in the Board.

The roll was called when the following members answered to their names:

Mayor Powell, (presiding) and Aldermen Fithian, Van Brunt and Rowe.

Absent—Aldermen Pierson, Schols and Clarke.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Nuisances Reported—Slaughter-house on North Ninth street, E. D., between Fifth and Sixth streets, owned by John Gilchrist and John Schmidt.

Alderman FITHIAN moved that the place be declared a nuisance.

Alderman VAN BRUNT wanted to know if that was the way the Board transacted business.

The Mayor explained that they acted upon the sworn statements of the Health Wardens.

Alderman VAN BRUNT thought such matters should be referred to a Committee for examination and report.

After some further conversation the place was declared a nuisance, and the Health Officer of that district was directed to notify the owner to abate the same.

Privy vault at Nos. 62 and 64 Prince-street, used by the occupants of five houses. To Health Officer.

Cow stable owned by James McClure and occupied by Patrick McKenny. As no location was given, laid on the table.

Cow stables in Seventh Ward, complained of by James L. Whitney and others, as an intolerable nuisance. Laid on the table until the subject of cow-stables, already before Board, is taken up.

Vaults at No. 92 State-street. To Health Officer.

Culvert leading into sewer, corner of Sands and Fulton streets—closed, and filled with impure water. To contractor of Fourth Ward to abate.

Miscellaneous Business—Bill of R. Henry, $3 75, for limeing streets; bill of John Gillen, for same in Seventh and Eleventh Wards, $7; bill of Thomas Neeley, for same, $24 50. Severally to Comptroller for payment.

The Yellow Fever Case—Dr. Cleveland, Health Officer, presented a bill of $6, expenses incurred in burying Mr. Cross, burning clothing, and fumigating premises. This is the person supposed to have died of yellow fever, at No. 140 South Third-street, Eastern District.

Alderman ROWE asked if it was certain that Mr. Cross died of yellow fever.

Dr. Cleveland was satisfied that it was; he had taken considerable pains to ascertain.

Mayor POWELL had reasons to believe that it was a case of yellow fever, but the Doctor who attended the patient promised to meet the Health Officer this evening and give him all the particulars.

Alderman ROWE moved that the bill be laid on the table for the present and that the Reporters be *directed* not to say anything about the matter in their reports. He would not oppose the bill, if the words "Yellow Fever" were stricken out.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to the Health Officer assenting thereto.

DE BERG'S ESTABLISHMENT.

At this stage of the proceeding several citizens came in and made fresh complaints against the Phosphate of Lime manufactory, owned by Mr. C. DE BURG, at the foot of Broadway, E. D.

One gentleman reported that Mr. DE BERG had said that he cared nothing about the Board of Health, and that he was violating the order of the Board daily. Another person said that he could prove that this nuisance was the principal cause of the death of his wife last year. Another had seen boiled flesh there this morning.

Alderman FITHIAN moved that the Health Officer be directed to abate the nuisance forthwith, and if he did not do so, that the counsellor be directed to prosecute the proprietor.

Alderman VAN BRUNT said that verbal statements could not be entertained, and asked for a complaint in writing; when he was told that several written complaints had already been made. The citizens present, however, prepared and presented the following:

COMPLAINT.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

To the Honorable Board of Health, City of Brooklyn:

The undersigned, residents of the Thirteenth Ward, complain that the offensive odors continue to come from the establishment of C. De Berg, foot of Broadway; that De Berg has stated he cared nothing for the order from your Board, dated 14th inst., and that as yet there seems no abatement of the nuisance; that a load of seemingly the flesh matter was taken into his place this morning from a lighter.

It was a grayish color, in dry dust and small lumps, and with a great many short hairs through it. The undersigned examined it, and thinks it to be the boiled and dried flesh prohibited by you.

E. O'HARA.

The undersigned, residents of the Thirteenth Ward, South Eleventh-street, are yet much annoyed by offensive odors from C. De Berg's, and do not find any abatement of the nuisance.

CHAS. B. TAPPELL,
HENRY WATERMAN,
ROBERT O'HARA.

In connection with this matter the following was offered by Alderman ROWE. In view of the continued complaint from residents of the Fifteenth Ward, in reference to the Manufactory of Mr. C. DE BERG'S Fertilizing Establishment being detrimental to the public health, and that the repeated requests of the inhabitants of said Ward and the requisition of the Board have been disregarded.

Resolved, That Mr. De Berg be, and he is hereby, directed to remove all offensive matter from his establishment, and to cease grinding and mixing, or manufacturing, his fertilizing manure, from this time up to the 1st October, and that the Health Wardens and Counsellor of this Board be directed to see this resolution enforced.

Adopted.

INTERESTING TO SCAVENGERS.

By Alderman ROWE:

Resolved, That no carts or wagons containing boxes or garbage be permitted to pass through the public streets, unless said carts and wagons have good and substantial wooden covers, and that the Health Wardens be directed to enforce the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to publish this resolution in the daily papers.

Adopted.

NINTH WARD BONE BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mayor POWELL said the Board were ready to hear any complaints against these establishments, when Mr. A. Brownfels stepped forward. He said that the bone-boiling business was a great nuisance in that Ward. He lived within half a mile of one factory, and the smell had caused some of his tenants to leave. He had never visited either of the factories.

Dr. Richter made a speech to show that the establishments complained of were not a nuisance, and said that the stench came from hog pens in the vicinity.

Mr. FRANCIS FLOON resided in the vicinity, and did not consider the business a nuisance. He was asked to sign the complaint, and was told by the man who brought the petition to him, that he was well paid for getting it up.

Coroner RENNING lived within a mile, and was not aware the place was a nuisance. Six years ago he bought land there for $60 per acre, for which he would not take $1,000 per acre now.

The subject was here dropped to give several members of the Board an opportunity to visit the place.

The Board at 6½ o'clock adjourned till Friday next.

☞ The South Bay Steam Navigation Company has opened a new ocean route. Their steamer leaves the foot of Robinson-street, sailing down the Narrows around Coney Island, along the coast of Long Island some fifty miles, and entering Fire Island Inlet through the South Bay twenty miles to Bell Port, Suffolk County.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday. A number of bills were ordered paid; resolutions of thanks were passed to the presiding officer and Clerk, and the Board adjourned to August 4, when the annual meeting will be held.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 84 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 44; females, 40; men, 10; boys, 34; women, 10; girls, 30.

☞ Two men were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for attempting to pass counterfeit 3's on the Union Bank of New London, Conn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 28

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	84¾	$75	Erie Railroad	b3 35⅛
4,000	Virginia 6s	9	400	do	b3 35⅜
6 000	Missouri State 6s.	79½	200	do	s30 35
10,000	do	79½	992	do	s3 35⅛
5 000	do	b10 79¾	200	do	b30 35⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	97¾	500	do	b60 35⅝
2,000	Erie R. Bds. '75.	86	100	do	s10 35
4,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	99¾	250	do	c 35⅜
2,000	Ill. Fd. bds. w. p.	95	100	do	b30 35⅜
1,000	do	94¾	280	Harlem R'd	s3 10
8,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	65½	50	Reading R'd	opg 74⅛
41	Mechanics' Bank	116½	1300	do	opg 74⅜
30	Am. Ex. Bank	104	1100	do	s60 74
5	Metropolitan Bank	106	500	do	b60 74¼
50	Bank of Commerce	104⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3 85
28	Shoe & L. Bank	109	200	do	s3 84¾
10	do	110	50	M. S. & N. I. RR.	b3 54
12	Continental Bank	105⅛	300	do	b3 53⅛
10	Atlantic Bank	82	100	do	s2 53½
20	Mech. Bank. Asso.	101½	450	do	b3 53⅛
19	Ocean Bank	102	100	do	s10 52
110	Penn. Coal Co.	90	100	do	s15 52
100	do	b60 90	500	do	s3 53
20	do	s9½	300	do	b4 53
150	do	b30 89	100	do	s20 51
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10 18½	200	do	s60 49
100	do	b3 18½	150	do	s10 51½
300	do	s3 18½	50	do	s30 51
30	Pacific M. S Co.	74¾	400	do	c 53⅛
1075	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86½	91	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	79
200	do	c 86½	7	do	79½
300	do	b30 86½	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	39½
300	do	86⅛	50	do	s30 39
500	do	b30 86⅜	100	do	b30 40
650	do	c 86⅜	10	C. C. & C. R. R.	97
400	do	s10 86⅜	5	Ga. & Chicago R.	93½
10	do	s30 86¼	45	Cleve. & To. R. R.	59
1250	do	s60 86	1800	do	b30 59⅜
200	do	s60 86⅛	400	do	b60 59⅜
200	do	s15 86⅛	200	do	59½
35	do	86⅜	200	do	s60 58⅝
425	do	87	400	do	c 59⅛
200	do	b60 87	100	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.	s3 93
100	do	s30 86½	7	do	94¾
500	do	b30 87	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b30 54⅛
50	Lac'cose & M. R.	s30 38¾	150	do	54
100	do	b30 39	100	do	b60 54⅜
55	do	38¾	20	Rome & Wat'n R. R.	50

SECOND BOARD.

100	Penn. Coal Co.	88	150	Clev. & Tol R.	b60 59½
100	do	b60 88	300	do	59¾
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	18½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 86¾	100	do	b60 40½
130	do	s3 87	500	do	b30 40¾
250	do	s10 87	100	Reading R'd	s10 74⅝
50	do	s30 86¾	100	La Crse. & M. R.	b60 39
50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b60 54¾	10	do	38
200	Erie Railroad	s60 34¾	50	do	37⅛
100	do	s15 35	50	do	37
200	do	b30 35⅛	65	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s3 78¾
100	do	b60 35⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	53
250	do	s3 35⅞	100	do	s60 49¾
200	do	b3 35⅛	46	do	53
100	do	35⅛	10	Mich. Central R.	84¾
300	do	b3 35⅞	50	do	b3 85

TUESDAY, July 28—P. M.

The Discount Brokers are fairly employed with prime paper at 8½@9 ₱ cent. and fair lists at 10@12 ₱ cent. But the Street demand is dull, and considerable balances are left over for want of temporary borrowers. There is considerable activity on the Stock Exchange, though this produces little extra employment for Money, as most of the Stocks dealt in are relatively scarce and have been heavily oversold by the *Bears*. There was a moderate business in Exchange for the Boston Steamer, closing at 109½@109¾ on London, 5,17½ on Paris. The express will carry over $200,000 in Gold per this steamer, and $50,000 additional was deposited in the Sub-Treasury for a transfer draft on Boston. There was $50,000 in Silver received to-day from the Philadelphia Mint, and $30,500 in Silver from Havana. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. and the Brooklyn Bank also a half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The Morris and Essex Railroad 3¾ ₱ cent., half yearly.

The Stock exchange continues to rule firm, and the speculators at the Board of Brokers and on the Street, against the market, are evidently losing their courage as well as their late gains. The outside public, already disabused in a measure of the extraordinary and unworthy efforts resorted to to break down confidence in some of the best Railway property in the country, and awakened to the desperate nature of the conspiracies entered into to bring several leading concerns, by defamation of their credit, to protest, have entered the market with a better appreciation, at the same time that the *Bears* are virtually compelled to cover their May and June contracts at large differences against them. There is little or no flagging in the advance. Prices to-day are almost uniformly higher than yesterday, the general list leaving off firm, New-York Central, which closed on Monday afternoon at 86 ₱ cent., (*not* 88, as our printer by mistake this morning had the figures,) advanced to 87¼@⅜, the market taking over 8,000 shares. Contracts made at the close of June and the first three days in July, at 77 @76, seller 30 days, are now approaching maturity. Erie sold 35@35⅜ ₱ cent. Reading in fair demand—though the transfers are now closed—at 74⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. for the opening. The deliveries of Michigan Southern are being made at 53@53¼ ₱ cent.; some few sales early in the day as dear as 53½@54 ₱ cent. Toledo in good demand at 59@58¾ cash, 59⅜ buyers' option. The Western list generally firm. All the City Bank shares are in request at premiums ranging 102 to 120 ₱ cent. The Banks have raised their capitals over four and a half millions since the 1st July; the additional shares in every instance being sought for with avidity by the old stockholders. Upon this increased basis, the line of loans and discounts is up since July 3, $3,804,000, say to $118,848,000, and will, no doubt, go over one hundred and twenty millions, as it can safely do on a capital of $65,000,000 should the mercantile wants of the City require it. The line stood this time last year, $111,346,000 on a capital of $53,000,000. Our neighbors who would now transfer their panic-making zeal from the Railway list—where there disinterested services are no longer available to their friends in Wall-street—to the Bank statement, had as well bear in mind the relation of Capital to Loans before raising the hue and cry of "expansion!"

The value of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, is $1,678,588, against $896,003, the week ending July 26, last year.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, including $50,000 in silver from the Mint and $50,000 for transfer to Boston, $418,007; paid out, $188,284, and held at the close, $11,834,768.

The following appears in the *Evening Post* as the agreement (substantially) entered into at the recent friendly conferences between the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Companies:

1. All agents and runners at every point shall be discharged by both companies, except the agents who attend, or may hereafter attend, to the shipping and delivery of freight by the propellers and steamboats under the control of the two companies, and these latter to be reduced to the utmost possible extent. The New-York Central Railroad Company agreeing to discharge any and every one of them of the same nature which the New York and Erie Railroad Company may decide to discharge.

2. That in no way, directly or indirectly, shall either company attempt to obtain the influence of any other railroad company, or of the officers or employes of any other company, to influence the traffic in favor of either road.

3. All tickets over both roads shall hereafter be sold only at the office of the two companies, or at the offices of other railroad or steamboat companies, the object being to prevent the sale of tickets by outside agents for either road, except so far as other companies authorized to sell coupon tickets of their own issue.

4. All the passenger and freight hand-bills of the two companies to be reduced to joint bills advertising both roads, made in such terms as may be adopted by the joint action of the two companies; the expense of printing and distribution to be borne jointly by the two companies.

5. The classification of articles to be transported east or west, to be uniform on both roads, and to be the same as the one adopted by the four great lines

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1829. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

ALL THE MEMBERS PRESENT.

A New Commissioner to be Chosen Saturday.

THE SPECIAL POLICE TO BE PAID.

Deputy Carpenter to be Tried for Speaking Disrespectfully of Mayor Wood.

MR. CHOLWELL DEFINES HIS POSITION AGAIN.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD LIST REJECTED.

Soon after 10 yesterday morning all the Metropolitan Police Commissioners were present. The appearance of Mr. CHOLWELL and the two Mayors created considerable curiosity among the spectators, and anxiety among the expectants, as it well might.

The Commissioners proceeded to the public meeting room, when General NYE took the Chair, and the Board was declared ready for business.

The first matter of interest was the following by Mayor POWELL;

Whereas, It is provided by the 7th section of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, that no person shall be appointed to office, or hold office in the Police force who cannot read and write the English language, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who shall not have resided within the said "the Metropolitan Police District" during the term of five years next preceding his appointment, or who shall have been ever convicted of crime; and it is also provided, that no person shall be removed therefrom except a written charge be preferred against him to the Board of Police, and after an opportunity may have been offered to him of being heard in his own defence; and,

Whereas, It is stated by his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New-York, a member *ex officio* of this Board, that persons have been appointed to office in the Metropolitan Police force who have been convicted of crime, or are otherwise obnoxious to the disqualifications therein provided, and that persons have been dismissed from the Department without having had written charges preferred against them, and without having had an opportunity afforded them of being heard in their defence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That if any such persons have been appointed, or if any such removals have been made, they are appointments or removals in violation of the law, and that his Honor, the Mayor, be requested to furnish to this Board such facts or evidence as may enable the Board to determine the question with as little delay as possible.

Mr. BOWEN—I would remark that the subject of that preamble and resolutions should be referred to the Committee on General Discipline. I move that it be referred to that Committee, and also that the resolution be so amended as to request the Mayor to communicate information to that Committee.

The resolution was so amended and referred.

MR. DRAPER'S RESIGNATION.

The Chairman then laid before the Board the communication from Mr. DRAPER (heretofore published in the TIMES) announcing his resignation.

On motion of Mayor WOOD, it was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. NYE—The communication makes it incumbent upon the Board to proceed to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. DRAPER'S resignation.

Mr. BOWEN—I move that the Board now proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. WOOD—I suggest that we should not proceed to that duty until a later day.

Mr. BOWEN—I think the vacancy ought to be filled as early as it can be, in order that the organization of the Police Department may be completed.

Mr. WOOD—I am entirely unprepared myself to vote on that question at present, and I hope the subject will be laid over.

Mr. POWELL—It might be well to have the matter referred to a Committee with instructions to report names.

Mr. NYE—Suppose we assign a day and hour on which to proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. WOOD—I have no objection to that.

Mr. NYE—What time will you name?

Mr. WOOD—Friday afternoon. Of course you are aware that my duties are of such a nature that I cannot well say when I can attend.

Mr. NYE—Will Saturday, at 12, suit you.

Mr. WOOD—I have no objection to that.

The question on Saturday, at 12, was put, and carried unanimously.

THIRTEENTH WARD POLICE.

Mr. NYE—I would state now that a Committee of the Board had before it, previous to the resignation of Mr. DRAPER, the nomination of candidates to fill vacancies in the Thirteenth Ward as patrolmen. The Committee reported to the Board, and the names so reported were published. But prior to acting on them Mr. DRAPER resigned, and we were unable since to get a quorum to settle that question. I hope that some gentleman will move that we now proceed to act on the names recommended.

Mr. STRANAHAN—(looking at the list of names)—There have been three or four names struck off the list since that report was made, for reasons satisfactory to the Committee, assertions having been made to them by parties. This is the list as amended, and I move that the parties named in it be sworn in as patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police District.

Mr. WOOD—The preamble and resolution offered by my friend, the Mayor of Brooklyn, as to some of the appointments that have been made here, (arising, no doubt, from the haste in which the Board was forced to go on and fill up the force,) would be a satisfactory reason for my requesting an opportunity of examining that list, before I should be called upon to vote upon it. I would like to be furnished with a copy of these names that I might take the opportunity as early as I can consistently with my other duties—to investigate the character of these persons, and their fitness for the duties which we propose to place them upon. I think that nothing is more important than great care in the selection of persons to be policemen. In view of the fact that errors have been made, no doubt, arising from the great haste with which the Board was forced to act, I hope that an opportunity will be given me at least to examine the list before I am called upon to vote on it.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I would say that the list has been published substantially as it is now, some two weeks since, and has probably attracted the attention of the Mayor.

Mr. WOOD—No, Sir; I have never seen it.

Mr. STRANAHAN—It was published in most of the papers.

Mr. WOOD—I never read it, Sir.

Mr. STRANAHAN—It has been our practice to publish these lists that the public might be able to scrutinize the more closely, and to make objections to any of the appointments, if there were any. I ask that my motion be put.

Mr. CHOLWELL—(to Mayor WOOD)—Are you certain that there are any men on the Police force now not qualified under the law.

Mr. WOOD—I am not only certain of it but am prepared, on my personal and official responsibility, to prove the fact.

Mr. CHOLWELL—How long will it take for you to look over that list?

Mr. WOOD—I cannot say. I suppose a few days. I move as an amendment, if the Board is not disposed to grant my request as a matter of right, to say nothing of courtesy, that the list of these names be furnished me, and that I have an opportunity to examine this question before I am called upon to vote.

Mr. BOWEN (to Mr. STRANAHAN)—How many names are there on that list?

Mr. STRANAHAN—Thirty-seven.

Mr. BOWEN—How many are yet to be appointed to fill the force.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Between 300 and 400.

Mr. NYE—I will state that this Ward is particularly needy in respect to Policemen. We have made no appointments, I think, in this Ward, and the Police is supplied by special Policemen. I am informed by many very impartial persons, who reside there, that the interests and security of the Ward demand that some responsible and reliable men be charged with that duty. A good deal of attention, I presume, has been bestowed on this list, and Mr. CHOLWELL, I believe, who is more intimately connected with the Ward than either of the Commissioners, has looked over the names with some care.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I only suggested one man's name to go on the list, and that name was put on. I don't think that I ever read the list. As far as I am concerned I am perfectly satisfied to vote on it, and so I should, but as the Mayor of the City of New-York has made the assertion that he has made this morning, I think it but fair that we should give him time to look over the list.

Mr. NYE—The question will be on the motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, to swear in the list of men for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. POWELL—Before that be put I would suggest, as a sort of medium course, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to Saturday morning, and that the appointments for the Thirteenth Ward be taken up immediately after reading the minutes.

Mr. WOOD—Say Monday morning, and in the meantime let me have a list of the names.

Mr. NYE—The question will be on Mr. STRANAHAN'S motion, to swear in the men on the list for the Thirteenth Ward.

The motion was put and lost by a tie vote. Ayes—Messrs NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN. Noes—Messrs. CHOLWELL, WOOD and POWELL.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up the question on Monday next.

Mr. BOWEN suggested Saturday.

Mr. CHOLWELL—It will take till 4 o'clock to do that, and the other business chosen for Saturday.

Mr. BOWEN—Mr. CHOLWELL, you are paid $3 per day, and the District has a right to your services.

Mr. POWELL'S motion was carried.

THE SPECIAL POLICE TO BE PAID.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Treasurer be empowered to pay the Special Policemen.

Mr. NYE would state for the information of the Board, that the propriety of paying them had been submitted to eminent counsel, who had given their opinions in favor of payment. The counsel consulted by the Board were Messrs. NOYES and FIELD.

Mr. WOOD would like to hear the section read which authorized the employment of special policemen.

The Secretary read to the effect that, in cases of riots or during elections, the Board have a right to appoint special policemen

Mr. WOOD—These men have been employed by vote of this Board, and, as far as I know, have performed their duty faithfully. Nevertheless he desired to know whether they were told, when they were employed, that it was without pay.

Mr. NYE said that so far as he knew they had not been so informed.

Mr. WOOD asked whether it did not then become a question, who was liable for their pay. If the Commissioners had employed them, while the law only gave power to appoint without pay, were not the Commissioners liable?

Mr. NYE would state that the Board had not proceeded in the matter without due consideration. It was not intended that the regular appropriation for the force should be interfered with. When the old force was disbanded the City was left with a very small force—a force inadequate to the protection of the City. The specials were appointed as temporary patrolmen to fill the vacant places, the necessities of the case demanding such a course, and for the time being they stood as the regular force. Not as an additional force, because the Board had stopped far short of a full force. They stood as temporary patrolmen, in place of the old force, for the payment of which the money now proposed to be used was raised. Such was the opinion of the counsel who had been applied to in the case.

Mr. WOOD—With this explanation, knowing that they could come upon the County for pay, I withdraw all objection.

Mr. NYE—The motion is that the Treasurer be empowered to pay all the special policemen.

Mr. WOOD—Are they all disbanded?

Mr. NYE—No, there are some still on in the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. WOOD—I would not have it understood that I vote to pay the future.

The motion was then put, and the Treasurer was empowered to pay the special force, by a unanimous vote.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DEPUTY CARPENTER.

Mr. NYE, holding up a paper, said it was a complaint against Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER—(for opinions expressed in relation to the character of the Mayor—the same as published in the TIMES of Tuesday.) if there was not objection it would be referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

It was so referred.

Mr. BOWEN reported back immediately, and moved that notice be given to the Deputy-Superintendent, and that the trial take place on Friday next.

The motion was carried.

MR DRAPER'S RETURN OF THANKS.

Mr. DRAPER'S reply to the Board's vote of thanks (the same as published in the TIMES of yesterday) was read and ordered on file.

MORE COMPLAINTS.

A complaint was received from Capt. TURNBULL against several members of the force in the Eighth Precinct. It was reported on and ordered for trial on Friday.

The resignation of a policeman in Brooklyn was received and accepted.

A charge of intoxication had been preferred against JOHN R. FOSTER, a policeman in Brooklyn, and came up for final action.

Mr. WOOD—They have some rights in such cases which the law requires should be allowed them. I know nothing of the particulars of this case.

Mr. NYE—He appeared here by counsel, and was regularly tried.

Mr. WOOD—Every opportunity was afforded him?

Mr. NYE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. WOOD—Then I will vote for his dismissal.

The vote for his dismissal was unanimous.

Sergeant HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Precinct, brought a charge against Lieutenant HARRIGAN, who presumed to act as commander, while suspended from duty and pay.

His trial was set down for Monday.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET OBSTRUCTIONS.

A complaint was received from the merchants and others in the vicinity of Washington Market, and the streets leading thereto, of the crowd of wagons there every morning, within the space of a quarter of a mile from the Market itself. They asked that one of their private watchmen have the powers of a special policeman, to aid him in relieving the streets as much as possible.

The Mayor said it was a subject that had given him a great deal of trouble. From 12 o'clock at night until a late hour in the morning there was a vast number of market wagons passing from Long Island and from New Jersey to Washington Market. The crowd was often so great that Broadway, and even Fulton-street on the East River side was obstructed. There was also other obstructions, such as building sheds along the street which the market clerks claimed they had a right to do, and from which the City drew a revenue. His plan had been to place a special force of careful men to relieve the street as much as possible.

Mr. BOWEN—Do not the City ordinances forbid such obstructions?

Mr. WOOD—The ordinances are very defective in that particular. Then again there is another source of difficulty. The waters in front of the market are claimed as State property. These have been filled in and buildings erected upon them, from which the market clerks draw rent, although, if the State claim is good, as it is believed to be, they have not a shadow of right to do so. He would recommend the selection of some careful men for special duty in that locality, and that they be directed to relieve the merchants from the obstructions complained of as far as possible.

The subject with the recommendation, was referred to the General Superintendent.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution to the effect that the Captains and persons in charge of the several Station-houses report to the General Superintendent the number of men in the force, with their names and the duties they are required to perform, and that the Mayor be furnished with a copy of the report.

THE PRIVATE MINUTES OF THE BOARD.

Mr. WOOD said that Mr. POWELL and himself would like to be permitted to examine the previous minutes of the Board from the time of its organization, and as they were somewhat lengthy he would ask either that they be permitted to employ a clerk to make a copy, or that they should each have the use of the book one day.

Mr. BOWEN said the books of the Board were public property open to any citizen whom not in use by the Board. He had understood that one newspaper was willing to publish them in full and he was in favor of having that done.

Mr. WOOD said he thought Mr. BOWEN had misunderstood him. He had said nothing about making them public; what he wanted was to inform himself fully of what had been done so that he should become acquainted with the manner of doing business in the Board.

Mr. BOWEN said he had not only no objection to the Commissioners having access to the books, but he was willing that the public should know what had been done. He had understood that the newspapers would copy them for that purpose.

Mr. NYE said they had clerks enough to transcribe them, if necessary.

Mr. WOOD said one paper had been spoken of; he hoped the Board was not going to have an organ.

Mr. NYE said the Board had not been so fortunate in that particular as some of the other departments in the City, and he believed it would not be.

MR. CHOLWELL DEFINES HIS POSITION AGAIN.

These matters settled, Mr. CHOLWELL said that, in consequence of the statements in the newspapers and elsewhere, he desired to say a word in relation to himself. For a week past, while in the country, in the cars, at his place of business, and while sick at home, he had been besieged by committees from the Democratic party, from the Republican party, and from the American party, in relation to his course in the Board. He had considered the matter seriously, and had arrived at the conclusion that in every vote he should cast in the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, he should act entirely independent of politics.

Mr. BOWEN looking down graciously upon him sold that was a very wise course for him to take, and he commended him for it.

Mr. NYE thought the Board had been conducted without regard to politics from the beginning.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I am only speaking with reference to myself, and my own conduct.

Mr. NYE—Ah! I am glad to hear that you have come to such a determination.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Mr. NYE, wait until you have suffered as much as I have during the past week, and—

Mr. NYE—I never shall, Mr. CHOLWELL.

Mr. CHOLWELL, it was thought, had intended to make some additional remarks, but the laughter which followed the last remark of Mr. NYE appeared to disconcert him, and he said no more.

Mr. CHOLWELL then proposed to renew the motion for an adjournment to 3 o'clock the next day, but Mr. POWELL said he had arranged his hours of business in Brooklyn so as to be able to attend during the morning.

Mr. CHOLWELL was satisfied, and the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA.

Three Days Later by the Europa at Halifax.

News by the Ariel and Washington

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The Island of Formosa About to be Occupied by U. S. Forces.

Movements of the American Squadron.

DETAILS OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The African Slave-Trade in Parliament.

Latest Phase of the Spanish-Mexican Dispute.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull and Lower.

CONSOLS 91 3-4@91 7-8.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, left Liverpool at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 1st inst, and arrived off Sambro, at the mouth of the Halifax Harbor, at 3 P. M.; but owing to the dense fog she did not reach her wharf until 10 o'clock to night. Here dates are three days later.

Among the passengers per the *Europa*, Miss T. L. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale and suite.

The *Europa* passed on the 18th inst. the ships *Constantine* and *W. B. Stover*, going into Liverpool.

The steamships *Persia* and *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool together at 4:20 P. M., on Friday, the 17th inst. The passage of the *Persia* was called 8 days, 22½ hours.

There had been some spirited debates in Parliament upon the Persian War.

The prorogation was expected in about a fortnight.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted and conducted without such transactions being communicated to Parliament, while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of the House.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the House that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its control over the finances of the country, and renders it necessary for the House to express a strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported his motion in a speech of much bitterness, and accused Lord PALMERSTON of having, by denuding India of troops for the Persian war, brought about the present state of affairs in India.

A warm debate ensued, in which Mr. ROEBUCK found many supporters, but who declined to vote for the resolutions.

Lord PALMERSTON asserted the constitutional right of the Crown to make war or peace at pleasure, although he admitted it to be the duty of the Government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity with the grounds for having done so. After censuring Mr. ROEBUCK and his motives, he reviewed the course of the negotiations with Persia, claiming credit, rather than censure, for the concessions he Government had made to facilitate the restoration of peace.

He then passed to deny that there was any connection between the Persian War and the Indian mutiny, while he predicted that the triumph of British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian instigation would materially enhance British influence throughout all Asia. In conclusion he denied, that constitutionally or otherwise, there were any grounds for the resolutions, the success of which would be a fatal mistake on the part of the House. The resolution was lost by a vote of 38 to 322.

On Friday in the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM brought forward his motion for an address to the Queen, praying her to discountenance all measures tending to promote the Slave-trade. In a powerful speech he pointed out the serious consequences likely to ensue from the importation of free Africans into the French Colonies, and was sure it was only necessary to call the attention of the French Government to the subject, to induce them to abandon the policy.

Lord CLARENDON fully endorsed Lord BROUGHAM'S sentiments, saying that if it turned out that the Slave-trade was to be revived, the Government would not hesitate to use the power vested in it to stop it.

The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons Sir CHAS. WOOD gave notice of a motion for a vote of 2,000 more seamen for service in the Indian Seas.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. GRIFFITH'S repeated his objections to the construction of the Suez ship-canal financially, and warned British capitalists to hold themselves aloof from such an undertaking.

On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House voted half a million on account of the Persian War.

After a spicy debate upon the merits of that and the India and Chinese proceedings, Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked, but failed to get the Government to give up a day for the consideration of a new bill he proposed to introduce, providing for the admission of Jews to Parliament. He then asked leave to bring in a bill on the subject, but after a protracted and noisy debate, the House adjourned without taking action.

It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The shipping of the transatlantic cable on board the *Agamemnon* was to be finished on the day of the sailing of the *Europa*.

The *Niagara* had over one thousand miles of cable on board, and the shipping of it would be finished on the following week. Continued tests of the coil are very satisfactory, and at Cork, whence the vessels would sail about the 1st of August, experiments will be made through the whole length of the cable. Insurances had been effected on the safe-laying of the cable at rates ranging from ten per cent. upwards; but many stockholders were sanguine enough to prefer running their own risks.

Prince NAPOLEON visited and inspected the United States frigate *Niagara* on the 17th inst., and, in return, Captain HONEON was entertained on the Imperial yacht.

The United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* was expected at Liverpool on the 18th or 19th.

A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society presented a memorial to Lord PALMERSTON on Wednesday, condemning the proposed scheme to obtain negro laborers from Africa for the West Indies. Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government were alive to the danger of the scheme, and would take care that nothing was done which tended to resuscitate the Slave Trade. The London *Times* continued its agitation in favor of obtaining free laborers under British surveillance.

The members of the House of Commons in favor of the Parliamentary Oaths bill were resorting to outside measures to bring about a speedy settlement of the question.

They have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaratory of their sentiments, and appointed a deputation to wait on Lord PALMERSTON on the subject.

The British Government intends sending to India a steam squadron, a considerable force of artillery by the most rapid conveyances at hand; and in addition to the troops already mentioned, the force which had been appropriated for the Chinese operations had all been intercepted and ordered for service in India. This force is to be compensated for in China by a battalion of Marines, to be dispatched to Hong Kong without delay.

The London *Times*, in an article on Hon. WM. L MARCY'S privateering letter, which it calls a bold and comprehensive proposal, expresses regret that England did not close at once with the suggestion therein made. It says that before a decision could be formed the Cabinet of Washington became alarmed at the possibility that its offer would be accepted. Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS have intimated their disinclination to follow up the discussion, nor is there any reason to hope that so desirable an object will soon become attainable. In the meantime the laws of war between England and America are wholly unaffected by the Convention of Paris.

France.

The poet BERANGER is dead.

The French Police, according to a letter in the *Nord* of Brussels, continue to display the greatest activity in their researches after all the Italians suspected of having taken part in the late conspiracy, about thirty of them having been arrested at Marseilles and on the frontiers.

Complete returns of the supplimentary elections in France show the election of eleven opposition Deputies in all.

The harvest prospects throughout France were most cheering. In some places the reaping was over.

The *Monitteur* publishes the returns of the indirect revenue of France for the first six months of the present year. They display an increase of no less than 26,735,000 francs over the corresponding period of last year.

PARIS, Friday.—The Government hurried over the funeral of BERANGER, which took place at noon today, and was undisturbed by any retardable incident. There was a large display of military force, and an immense concourse of people.

Spain.

The Madrid Correspondent of the *Times* says that LAFRAGUA had a final interview with Senor PINAL on the Mexican Question, and intimated that the result was probably unsatisfactory, and that LAFRAGUA would depart from Spain.

The Spanish semi-official journal says:

"OUR Government occupies itself at this moment with the important Mexican question, and proofs will be seen that Spain is enduring only till she is wounded in her national honor."

To this end it is said two war steamers are about to sail from Cadiz for Havana, taking out instructions for Gen. CONCHA from the Government, also conveying more troops and materials of war for the expedition against Mexico, which Spain will inevitably undertake unless she receive full satisfaction from that Republic.

The sittings of the Deputies had been suspended.

The Senate has approved of the law for public instruction, and the Senate and Congress have voted the constitutional reforms as proposed by the Government.

In consequence of the numerous arrests, the Madrid prisons were so full that the breaking out of maladies was apprehended.

Italy.

Tranquility prevailed in Italy. It was asserted that the recent movement was planned in London, and therefore that the Italian court, backed by Austria and France, was about to protest against the asylum which England affords to these troublesome refugees. One report states that the Tuscan Government is at the head of the movement.

Another intimates that Austria was trying to induce the Prussian Cabinet to join in the movement by addressing a note to the English Government, praying it to exercise active surveillance over refugees. On the part of the French Government the *Constitutionnel* repeats its old compliment of the hospitality given by England to the leaders of the Revolution.

[Here, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, we are compelled to break off. The balance of the news will be received this morning.]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

[BROKER'S CIRCULAR.]

COTTON—The sales of the week amount to 74,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000, and exporters 5,000, at an advance of 1-16d., the middling qualities improving most. Holders were offering freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. Surats and Brazilian had advanced ⅛d. New-Orleans Fair is quoted 8 9-16d.; Middling, 8 3-16d.; Mobile Fair, 8⅝d.; Middling, 8½d.; Uplands Fair, 8⅝d.; Middling, 8 1-16d. The sales on Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took each 1,000, the market closing firm. The stock in port was 550,000 bales, of which 453,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull and slightly declined. FLOUR declined 1s.; Western Canal, 36s @38s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.; Ohio 32s.@32s. 6d. WHEAT dull and 2d. lower, some circulars say 2d @4d. lower. Red Wheat 8s. 3d.@9s. 4d.; White Wheat 9s. 4d.@9s. 10d. CORN quiet. Mixed and Yellow 38s.@38s. 6d.; White scarce. Sales at 40s.@42s.

The crops gave promise of an abundant yield.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Pot and Pearl ASHES quiet and quotations barely maintained; sales of both at 43s. 9d. RESIN—Steady; sales of the week, 8,000 bbls., at 4s. 3d. for common and 15s. 3d.@18s. 3d. for fine. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 41s. @42s. SUGAR—Heavy. RICE—Quiet. TEA—Quiet, and buyers demanding a reduction; Congo, 1s.@2s. @2. 6d. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. QUERCITRON BARK, Baltimore—12s. 6d.@13s.; no sales of Philadelphia. LINSEED OIL—Quiet but steady; sales at 40s.@41s. Of OLIAE there were average sales, but no change in price. SPERM—Almost unsalable. WHALE—Nothing doing. COD—£47. JUTE—£22 5s. 8d.@£26 7s. 8d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGELOW, ATHYA & Co report BEEF active and buoyant, at an advance of 5s.@10s.; Mess was quoted at 140s @160s. PORK was dull. BACON was heavy, but Short Middles, rib in, 47s.@48s. 6d.; Cumberland, 44s.@49s. LARD was dull, and quotations nominal; sales at 67s.@67s. 6d. TALLOW—Prices easier, but quotably unchanged; Butchers' Association, 69s. 6d.

Liverpool Freight Market.

In the Liverpool Market FREIGHTS to America were unchanged.

Manchester Market.

The advices were favorable, and all qualities of goods and yarns had slightly advanced.

London Money Market.

CONSOLS for money 91¾, and for account 91¾@91⅞.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £75,000.

The London *Times* says: The reduction in the rate of discount only fulfil public expectation. Pending the harvest therefore and with the contingencies of the Indian war before us alteration greater than that now resolved upon would hardly appear prudent. The report that the East India Company want a loan is improbable, as they have £2,000,000 of Exchequer bills in London, amply sufficient for immediate use, and their financial requirements will be met in India.

Messrs BARING, BROS. & Co. report MONEY in good supply. BAR SILVER, 5s. 2d. DOLLARS, 5s 1d. EAGLES, 72s. 6d.

London Markets.

BARING BROTHERS quote IRON firm, with a good demand; Rails and Bars, £7@£7 5s. WHEAT dull and declined 2s.; White, 63s.; Red, 56s.@60s. FLOUR dull at 27s.@31s. COFFEE heavy at a decline of 1s. LINSEED CAKE—£10 10s.@£10 15s. for New-York. LINSEED OIL dull—£39 15s.@£40. SALTPETRE declined 2s @3s. SUGAR heavy and 1s. 6d. lower. TEAS—All qualities declined ½d.@1d., the larger decline being on fair qualities. TALLOW quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 43s. The WOOL sales were very animated. Australian declined 1d.@1½d.

American Securities.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote American Securities dull and sales unimportant.

United States 6s, 1867 and 1868	103¾@104
United States 6s Bonds, 1868	103¾@104
Massachusetts 5s Bonds	101
Maryland 5s Bonds	87½@89½
Pennsylvania 5s	73 @75
Erie Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 1862	65 @68
Illinois Central Railroad	83 @—
Illinois Central (Freeland)	103 @—
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	90 @91

BELL & Co. report American Stocks slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

The *Times* reports the only sale of Thursday as Michigan Central 8s, of 1860, at 91c.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, JULY 15.—COTTON firm. Sales of the week 6,000 bales; stock on hand 4,000 bales; New-Orleans ordinaire 118f. BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. ASHES quiet, and quotations nominal. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS quiet but steady. RICE quiet, and holders demand an advance. WHALEBONE firm.

Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—3 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co report that the COTTON market closed firm with an advancing tendency, under the *Persia's* news; though no quotable advance was established. Sales of the day 9,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS were quiet. BEEF buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry. PORK, BACON and LARD dull.

LONDON, Saturday, 12 M.

CONSOLS close at 91¾@91¾ for money, and 92⅛ for account.

THE NEWS BY THE ARIEL.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Ariel*, Captain LUDLOW, from Bremen *via* Southampton, July 15, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *North American* at Quebec.

The *Washington* also arrived last night.

From our London files we obtain and publish full particulars of the important news from India, a telegraphic summary of which has only yet been received.

At a banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, on the evening of the 11th inst., to the officers of the United States frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, Mr. C. T. BRIGHT, Engineer of the Company, reported that 800 miles of the telegraph cable were safely coiled on board the *Agamemnon* at Greenwich, and 600 on board the *Niagara* in the Mersey. The manufacture of the 2,500 miles was completed, and he saw no reason why they should not meet together at Cork before the end of the month, so as to commence actual operations early in August, the best period for the undertaking. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

The disturbances in the south of Spain seem to be at an end. A number of prisoners had been made; one or two have been shot by sentence of Courts-martial, and others are to be transported beyond seas. According to some accounts, great excesses were committed by the insurgents, who burned, pillaged, murdered, and outraged women, wherever they went.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on July 9th in reference to the Mexican imbroglio, says:

The hopes entertained that Señor LAFRAGUA'S visit to Madrid might lead to an amicable adjustment of the quarrel between Mexico and Spain are, it is to be feared, at an end. At a final conference it has been found impossible to reconcile the pretensions of both parties. The point immediately at issue is that of compensation to the sufferers by the outrages which are the origin of the dispute. Señor PINAL insists on such compensation being at once consented to. Señor LAFRAGUA, denying that this demand is justified by the law of nations or the common principles of justice, declines acceding to it until the result of the judicial investigation at present going on in his country shall show on whom the blame really rests. As neither party can be induced to stir from his position, all negotiation in Madrid must be considered as terminated, and it is probable that Señor LAFRAGUA will leave Spain without delay, and that Lord HOWDEN will no longer postpone his proposed departure.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The United States Consul and the Attack Upon Canton—Determination of the Mandarins to Continue the War—Yeh Recruiting—Eight of the Foreign Prisoners Alive in Canton—Movements of the United States Squadron—The United States Forces About to take Possession of Formosa—Trade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ON BOARD U. S. SHIP SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, Monday, May 25, 1857.

Misrepresentation and falsehood having gone abroad regarding the conduct of our Consul at Hong Kong, JAMES KEENAN, Esq., on the occasion of the entry of the British forces into the City of Canton, in October last, I deem it my duty to give a correct version of the affair, esteeming it but an act of justice to an unexceptionable gentleman, and a true representative of Republicanism and Democracy. I will give, on the best of authority, a correct and impartial version of the affair, the *truth* of which must remain unquestioned, prefacing it by a few remarks.

General KEENAN, by a manly and democratic course of conduct, by not identifying himself strictly with the English and vagabond interests,—partaking of their "magnificent hospitality,"—has elicited a howl just such as might be expected to come from a set of curs to whom the very name of Democracy is an abomination; yea! even of desolation. The best evidence of the Consul's merit is his popularity amongst American Merchant-Captains and officers visiting Hong Kong, and most of the resident Americans of the same. I venture to affirm that there is not an American official of equal popularity in China, nor one who more truly merits the title of a gentleman in every respect. I do not think that your correspondent can be accused of being disposed to adulation, or a desire to praise when praise is not due, if the tone of former letters is an evidence of a disposition so to do. There is little enough good in Nazareth *versus* China, not to commend it where found. I will not speak amiss when I say, that nearly all who know the man would rejoice were he our next Commissioner. If ability, talent and *true* democracy are the requisites for that post, then is General KEENAN the man for it. My opinion will be indorsed by legions of his countrymen. If the Consul has faults, as such, they are a *too* ready disposition to uphold the honor and interests of his country, a character too high-toned for the community in which he resides, and a liberality in entertaining those of his countrymen who are unworthy of his hospitality. So much for the man, now for the "affair."

On the occasion of the forcible entry of the British forces into Canton,—spoken of above,—all of the foreigners present—who were blessed with courage enough—embraced the opportunity of seeing the inside of the world-renowned city, and the palatial residence of its would renowned Governor. That many were prompted by a desire to plunder the sequel showed, and, I regret to say, the charge has been made against gentlemen wearing the Consular and Naval uniform of the United States of availing themselves of the opportunity of plundering offered, which has not been denied.

This charge has not been made against General KEENAN. He was inside of the walls of the city, but only as a private citizen, having no uniform or distinguishing badge. It having been asserted in the States, as we see by return of mail, that General KEENAN carried with him and openly displayed the American flag on the occasion referred to above, I will give for the edification of your readers the following extract from the *Friend of China* of the 9th of May: "Now, we happen to know a little about this entry into the city, and can most positively deny that General KEENAN ever had the American flag in his hands during any portion of the period alluded to; that it never was displayed, for it never was unfurled, and moreover, that the sailor who carried it in its furled state was allowed to pass in by an American Naval officer.

A man from the *Levant's* boat asked permission to accompany General KEENAN, who referred him to the American Naval officer; permission was granted, and very probably Jack might have seized the flag from the boat, doubtless for bravado, to boast among his comrades that he was the first to carry the American flag within the walls of Canton; and as a proof that Jack, with his flag, had deserted General KEENAN, and was nowhere to be found, the very period spoken of by ——, when the General displayed so much courage, and so narrowly escaped with his life, was after having returned outside of the walls, he felt it his duty to hasten back in search of the missing seaman, which he did at great personal risk, and succeeded in bringing back that bewildered individual in safety."

As the editor of the *Friend* was on the ground on the occasion referred to, and is a man of strict veracity, I should certainly receive his statement in preference to that of any other. *Fiat justitia!*

There has not been "divil of a bit of a fight at Donnybrook Fair" as yet. That there is a determination on the part of the Mandarins (and they represent the Government) to continue the war, is shown by the fact that they are fortifying many points up the river on the various reaches and creeks navigable for their junks. Food becoming cheaper in the southern portion of the Empire, Governor YEH finds less difficulty in recruiting his forces. He has now an army of fifteen thousand braves in the city of Canton; is increasing his fleet of junks, of which there has been such a wholesale destruction lately—so that they now swarm on the thousand and one reaches of Canton River, as of yore.

On the part of the British nothing offensive has been done. Eight of the much vaunted gun-boats are now here, but as yet have not astonished the natives by any startling doings. A portion of them are cruising on the river. It is the design of Admiral SEYMOUR to open the Canton River up to the Chinamen.

From information received from Canton, it is understood that there are twenty of his foreign prisoners alive within the city. It has heretofore been supposed that all prisoners in the hands of the Chinese were massacred without mercy,—a mistake such as is often made regarding the Chinese, by English biographers. As an evidence that there is some "good in China," we see that the noted merchant HOWQUA, has visited Macao and purchased $60,000 worth of rice to give to his starving countrymen. I have yet to hear in this community that it is a "generous act."

Great preparations are being made to receive Lord ELGIN, who is expected by the mail steamer of the 10th of June. The appointment of this gentleman has given the greatest satisfaction to the British resident in China, who hope and expect great things from him.

No new movements on part of the United States squadron as yet. The *San Jacinto* lays quietly at anchor in the harbor of Hong Kong. The *Portsmouth*, when last heard from, was at Singapore, and was soon to proceed to Siam with the ratified Siamese Treaty. The *Levant* is still at Shanghae, and is to go into dock on the 25th of this month. I regret to say that there is no cessation of the sickness on board of her.

From information which I have received from a private and official source, I am able to inform you that the much coveted island of Formosa *will probably be taken possession of by the United States forces soon*. An officer of the squadron has been sojourning at the island for the past three months, engaged at taking the "necessary observations." More anon, as this movement has so far been kept *almost* a profound secret.

There are fewer merchant ships in this harbor at the present time—and also at Shanghae—than there has been for years. Cause, an almost entire cessation of trade caused by the war in the Southern, and rebellion in the Northern part of the Empire. There is not a cargo of tea to be had anywhere, either for love or money. Trade with Japan will be greatly stimulated by this state of things, for good teas can be had there. There is a great scarcity of flour here now, it being hard to get at twenty-five and twenty-eight dollars per barrel. Coals are also high, and the question asked is, how are the numerous war steamers to be supplied with this necessary article?

DANL.

THE INSURRECTIONS IN INDIA.

The Mutiny at Delhi.

*Bombay (June 11) Correspondence of

of that town, and joined the main army at Alipore, one march from Delhi.

I have seen a letter from an officer engaged in the two actions at Ghaze-ood-deen-nugger, of which I have spoken above. The five guns taken from the mutineers on the first day (the 30th of May) were of heavy calibre—one 24-pounder, one 18-pounder, two 32 pounder howitzers, and one 24 pounder howitzer. Capt. ANDREWS and eight men of the 60th were killed by the explosion of one of the enemy's ammunition wagons. The loss of the Carabineers was seven killed and wounded. In the action of the following day the enemy again brought up heavy guns, which they succeeded in withdrawing, though they were routed with great slaughter. Our loss of 40 included that of both days. The men suffered more from the sun than from the shot of the enemy. Several were struck down dead by the heat, and many injured more or less. Assistant Surgeon MOOAT, of the Carabineers, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant the Carabineers, was mortally wounded. Lieutenant DA BOURKE, of the same regiment, lost three fingers of his right hand; and NAPIER, of the Rifles, his leg; Lieutenant PERKINS, of the Horse Artillery, was killed.

Report from Agra, (on native authority only,) that there was a panic among the mutineers at Delhi, that 500 horse had fled from the city, and that the King was anxious to throw himself on our protection.

PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE AT DELHI.

From the Delhi Gazette (now published at Agra.)

No detailed account having yet appeared of the fearful massacre in Delhi, we may be pardoned for offering the following, though somewhat late in doing so. It is from the pen of an eye-witness: "On the morning of the 11th of May a party of the 3d Light Cavalry, variously stated at from 25 to 250, made their appearance at Delhi. They had come over from Meerut during the night, and were evidently prepared to perpetrate the most awful crimes, as they were fully armed and apparently wild with rage and excitement. They entered the Calcutta gate without opposition from any of the police, and made their way directly towards Doriawgunge, shooting down in their progress all Europeans they met with. Among the first victims were Mr. SIMON FRASER, the Governor General's agent, Captain DOUGLAS, his assistant, and Mr. R. NIXON, chief clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier, and a regiment (the 54th N. N.) with two guns from De Teissier's Battery was sent down. The 54th marched through the Cashmere gate in good order, but on the approach of some of the Sowars the Sepoys rushed suddenly to the side of the road, leaving their officers in the middle of the road, upon whom the troopers immediately came at a gallop and, one after the other, shot them down. The officers were, with the exception of Col. RIPLEY, unarmed; the Colonel shot two of them before he fell, but with this exception, and one said to have been shot by Mr. FRASER, none fell. After hutchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the Sepoys of the 54th, shaking hands with them and, it may be supposed, thanking them for their forbearance in not firing on the murderers of their officers. The troopers were perfectly collected; they rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols, and retreated. The countenances of the troopers were the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth, rushing about flourishing his sword, and displaying all the fury of a man under the influence of *bhang*. They were in full uniform, and some had medals. Had the officers of the 28th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry been armed with revolvers, they might have shot some of them; but, had they done so, it is still a doubtful question whether their own men would not have bayonetted them. The 54th made some show of firing their muskets, but the shots went, of course, over the heads of the troopers, who had evidently full confidence in the reception they were to meet with. Their plans must have been well matured. Meanwhile the people of the city were collecting for mischief; several bungalows at Darbo wgunge had been fired, and as the day advanced the goojurs of the villages around Delhi became alive to the chances of loot, and were ready for action. The whole city was up in arms; every European residence was searched, the troopers declaring that they did not want property, but life, and when they retired the rabble rushed in and made a clean sweep, from the punkahs to the floor-mats.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the number killed; most of the lists already published are incorrect. Happily several persons said to be killed are still in existence, and some who escaped are not down at all.

As soon as the extent of the outbreak was known it became necessary for the residents to seek some place of safety, and most of them made their way to the Flagstaff Tower, where the gun is fired. A Company of the Thirty-eighth Native Infantry and two guns were stationed here, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Brigadier, Brigade-Major, &c., were here well armed, with the intention of defending themselves against the troopers. The Tower is round and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the purpose—better, in fact, than any other building in Delhi. In selecting this spot the Brigadier displayed considerable judgment, but he did not then know the extent of the catastrophe; for, although the general demeanor of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state of the case was unknown. Many of the officers of the Thirty-eighth still had confidence in their men, and endeavored to reason with them when they showed symptoms of insubordination; but on Colonel GRAVES haranguing the Company stationed at the Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a state of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn at once against their officers, and the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About 3½ o'clock the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white smoke and the report of a gun preceded the cloud of red dust which rose like a huge coronet into the air; the explosion thet followed was not so great as might have been expected, but the effect was complete. It was soon known that the explosion was not accidental, but the gallant act of Lieutenent WILLOUGHBY, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, and it is pleasing to be able to add that this brave young man escaped with a severe scorching. About 1,500 persons, rebels, are said to have been blown up with the magazine.

On the appearance of the clouds of dust in the air the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object they had in view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower. Soon after this the 38th took possession of two guns sent up to reinforce the party at the tower, and on this becoming known the Brigadier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest had all departed. Conveyances being in waiting most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected towards Kurnaul for some, while others branched off to Meerut. Many hair breadth escapes have been related to the writer, ladies remaining eight and ten days in the jungle, trusting to the natives for protection, in several instances freely given, and it is gratifying to know that several persons supposed to have fallen victims are now safe at Meerut, Kurnaul, Umballa or Simla.

Throughout the whole of this cruel business the goojurs appear to have been most active in the work of devastation. Houses were burnt and property stolen and destroyed by them in the most wanton manner. Bands of them were lying in waiting after nightfall all along the line of road twenty miles out of Delhi, on the watch for the refugees, some of whom were molested and would have been robbed, and perhaps murdered, had not decisive measures been adopted. Mr. WAGENTREIBER, (and family,) flying for their life in his own carriage, was attacked five times, his wife receiving some severe blows from iron bound lathees, and himself a sword-cut on the arm and a blow on the back of the neck from a lathee. But they contrived to evade them all by firmness and judgment, shooting four and wounding two of the ruffians in self defence, and eventually making good their retreat to Kurnaul.

The escape of Sir T. METCALFE was most providential. After being three days in Delhi after the outbreak he escaped into the jungles, hiding wherever he could, and at length, after two days, found his way to Hansee.

Several Europeans (said to number 49) were taken to the Palace, or perhaps went there for protection—these were taken care of by the King of Delhi; but the Sowars of the 3d Cavalry, whose thirst for European blood has not been quenched—rested not till they were all given up by them, when they murdered them one by one in cool blood.

The troopers are said later in the day to have pointed to their legs before they murdered their victims, and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the mutineers of the 3d Cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerut massacre, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and Bazar appear to have been very active, and to have aided the mutineers in their bloody work.

Half measures will not do when the day of retribution arrives. It is to be hoped that a lesson may be taught, not easily forgotten, and Delhi remain no longer in the pages of history.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Bombay Correspondence of the London Times.

I said in my last that General ANSON was expected to leave Umballah about the 13th of May. It now appears that his advanced guard reached Kurnaul on the 21st, the main body still remaining for some days at Umballah. The cause of this delay was the absence of heavy artillery at that station, and the consequent necessity of waiting till a siege-train could be brought from the nearest arsenal, which was as far off as Phillour, on the further side of the Sutlej. When the guns arrived, or were nearing his camp, the General advanced, and had reached Kurnaul when he was attacked by cholera, and died at that station on the 27th. The command of the army devolved upon Sir HENRY BARNARD, who as Major-General had been at the head of the Sirhind Division. Meanwhile, Brigadier HALIDAY, with the advance, had arrived at Paneeput, fifty-six miles from Delhi, from which place he moved forward on the evening of the 29th. On the 30th Sir HENRY and the main body were to march from Kurnaul, and by the morning of the 8th, the day before yesterday, it is thought that the whole force, strengthened by the greater portion of the Meerut Division, which was to join between Paneeput and Delhi, would appear before the revolted capital. This force is not quite so large as it was expected to be when I last wrote, for it was found necessary to disarm, at Umballah, two of the native corps—the 5th and 60th—which were to form part of it. (Many other disaffected regiments have thus been treated, as we shall see presently.) But all the European troops of which I before gave the names are there—9th Lancers and Carabineers, 75th, 60th, 1st and 2d Fusiliers, three troops of horse artillery, a field battery, and a siege train. Moreover, I should mention what I have hitherto omitted—the arrival of a portion of the Punjab Guide Corps, horse and foot, brought down from their station of Murdan, on the Afghan frontier. There are also the trusty Goorkhas of the Sirmoor battalion. The defences of the mutineers against this formidable force are, I believe, a high wall and a ditch, and the guns of two siege trains. How they are off for ammunition, is not known. The magazine was fired, and at least partially destroyed, at the commencement of the outbreak by Lieutenant DE KANTZOW, at Mynpoorie to the last, and have been well rewarded for their fidelity by promotion—the non-commissioned officers receiving commissions, the privates being made hevildars and naiks.

AGRA.

About the time of these occurrences at Alyghur and Etawah, the native regiments at Agra began to show symptoms of the prevailing disease. They were two in number, the 44th and 67th. Two companies, one of each corps, had been sent to Muttra to bring down treasure to Agre. They mutinied on the way back and proceeded to Delhi, murdering, it is feared, some or all of their officers. The spirit shown by these companies determined Mr. COLVIN at once to disarm the remainder of the regiments to which they belonged, which was accordingly done on the 1st of June, in the presence of the 3d Europeans and Captain D'OYLY'S European field battery. The affair went off quietly, and the city has since been tranquil. Some of SCINDIA'S contingent came up from Gwalior and were employed to garrison the deserted station of Etawah and restore the ejected civil authorities. Out of the Europeans in Agra a corps of volunteer horse has been raised, which, under the command of Lieut. GREATHED, assisted a few days after the disarming of the 44th and 67th in the execution of a capital piece of service. The Rao, or petty chief of Burtoolee, near Alyghur, availed himself of the prevailing disorder to declare his independence, turning out Government officials, burning villages, exacting contributions, and establishing himself at Khyrr as the seat of his new and extended sovereignty. His course was soon run. Mr. WATSON, the Magistrate of Alyghur, with a few troops and the Volunteer Horse, made a sudden swoop upon Khyrr, caught the Rao, tried him by drumhead court-martial, found him guilty of rebellion, and hung him on the spot—a salutary example that will scarcely need to be repeated.

CAWNPORE.

At the military stations of Rohilcund, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Moradabad the regular native troops are four regiments of infantry (18th, 68th, 28th, 29th) and a company of Artillery. Among these there has up to this time been no outbreak, though the 18th and 68th at Bareilly for some time gave cause for much anxiety. The 8th Irregular Cavalry at that station behaved admirably. The great station of Cawnpore has been much agitated. Here there were till lately nothing but native troops, with the exception of one company of European Artillery. They were the 1st, 53d, and 56th Native Infantry, the 2d Light Cavalry, and two companies of Native Artillery. The Europeans of this station included not only the civilians and officers with their families, but a number of non-residents, who had either come in from parts of the country supposed to be less protected, or had been stopped there on their way up country by the mutineers in the Doosh. The tone of feeling in the native lines appearing to be very unsatisfactory, the Europeans took possession of a large barrack, allotting certain wards to the women and children, and proceeded to intrench themselves therein. All the guns they were able to move were placed in position, and the remainder were spiked. The officers of the various regiments, as was their duty, slept at their houses in the lines, and terrible as it heard from one present, was the anxiety of the wives at the barrack till relieved by their reappearance in safety with the morning. By this time, however, they have with them her Majesty's 84th, belonging to the Madras establishment, brought up in haste from Burmah, and also the Madras Fusiliers. Regarding the commanding officer of the latter corps a good story is told. The regiment was to leave Calcutta by railway. When the time for starting the train arrived it was found that a number of the men had not yet reached the station. The station-master proposed to dispatch the train with those that had already arrived, leaving the others to follow. The commanding officer remonstrated, but in vain; whereupon he arrested the station master and all his officials, and kept them in custody till he saw his whole regiment seated in the carriages, when he released them, and the train proceeded on its way.

LUCKNOW.

From Lucknow our latest intelligence is of the 31st of May. During the previous night the native troops of the garrison had partially mutinied. About one-half of each of the 48th and 71st regiments, joined by some few of the other infantry corps, the 13th, and two troops of the 7th cavalry, deserted their colors and fled towards Seetapore. There appears to have been no disturbance in the city, and the safety of the civil residents had been assured by the timely precautions of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, recently created Brigadier-General, and his judicious distribution of the guns of the European field battery and the bayonets of the Queen's 32d. At Allahabad doubts were at one time entertained of the 6th Native Infantry, but no disturbance has taken place. All the stations in Bengal are quiet. At Barrackpore the 70th addressed the Governor-General by petition, expressing their abhorrence of the proceeding of the mutineers, and requesting to be permitted to march upon Delhi. That request was acceded to by Lord CANNING in person at a parade of the regiment on the 29th of May. Arrangements would be made, said his Lordship, to enable the loyal 70th to march for this northwest in four or five days.

SATURDAY, June 13.

By the Calcutta papers of the 3d, we learn that the mutiny at Lucknow was not so bloodless as I had believed. The revolted soldiery were attacked by Sir HENRY LAWRENCE (with, I suppose, the 32d Queen's and artillery,) and driven out of the cantonment with some loss. Brigadier HANDSCOMB is reported killed. Besides these regular troops, 300 of the Oude Irregular Cavalry are said to have mutinied. To which of three regiments they belonged does not appear. They are said to have killed Capt. HAYES, their commanding officer, but that officer was Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. However, be they who they may, it seems clear that they have mutinied and made for Delhi, avoiding the volunteer horse from Agra, who were after them.

FEROZEPORE AND LAHORE.

Retreating our steps to the northwest, we find that mutiny, desertion, or dismissal has greatly thinned the imposing army of the Punjab. When I closed my last letter we had just heard of the determination to form a flying column at Jhelum under General REED. It was rumored that disaffection was rife both at Ferozepore and at Lahore. These reports soon received confirmation. The 45th and 57th Regiments mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th of May. But Her Majesty's 61st, aided by the 10th Light Cavalry, which remained stanch, inflicted severe loss upon them, and on the following day the mutineers gave in and were quietly disarmed. At Meean Meer, the camp of Lahore, the three native infantry regiments of the garrison, the 16th, 26th and 49th, were disarmed on the 13th by Brigadier CORNETT, with the 81st Foot and the powerful force of Artillery, horse and foot. At Peshawur, on the 22d, three more infantry regiments, the 24th, 27th and 51st, and the 5th Light Cavalry were deprived of their arms. A Subahdar-Major of the 51st was hanged in presence of all the troops. At Murdan the 55th, or the greater portion of the regiment, deserted their colors. Their colonel, SPOTTISWOODE, committed suicide. A party of Europeans and irregulars from Peshawur attacked them, killed or captured 200, and drove the remainder to seek safety by hasty flight into the Swet Valley in their rear, the entrance to which is now carefully guarded against a possible attack by the tribes. Six men of the corps had already been shot at Peshawur, together with a native officer of the 10th Irregulars, and the prisoners, 150 in number, were to be tried as soon as they were brought into the station. At the latest dates the whole of the Punjab was perfectly tranquil.

RAJPOOTANA.

A glance at Rajpootana and I shall have completed the tale of mutineers that, if my computation is correct, have cost the Bengal army the whole or the greater part of 28 regiments of foot, of four of horse, two companies of artillery, each with a field battery, and of the corps of Sappers and Miners. The stations of Nusseerabad, near Ajmere, and Neemuch, usually garrisoned from Bombay, were at the beginning of this year drained of the infantry and guns of the army of that presidency by the pressure of the Persian war. There remained the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers) cantoned at Nusseerabad, but that station received for infantry the 15th Bengal Native Infantry from Meerut, and the 30th from Agra; and for artillery a Bengal native company, the 2d of the 7th Battalion. To Neemuch there came the 72d Native Infantry and a native troop of Horse Artillery (4½ of the 1st Battalion,) both from Agra; and a wing of the 1st (Bengal) Light Cavalry from Mhow. The Bengal troops at Nusseerabad, who had long been wavering, broke out into open mutiny on the evening of the 28th of May. The Bombay Lancers were weakened by detachments, and drew less than 250 sabres, but "faithful found among the faithless, faithful only they," they charged again and again the overwhelming numbers of the mutineers in the hope of capturing their guns. But, as may be supposed, their loyalty and courage were not rewarded by success, and they were forced to draw off, with the loss among their officers of Captain SPOTTISWOODE and Cornet NAWBERRY killed, and Captain HARDY and Lieutenant F. LOCH wounded. Their Colonel, PENNY, died the following night from the effects of a fall from his horse. The regiments escorting the officers and families of the revolted regiments retired towards Ajmere; but, the mutineers moving off towards Delhi (which they did with colors flying and drums beating,) and the arsenal of Ajmere being thus out of danger, they joined the camp of Colonel DIXON, of the Mhairwarrah Battalion, at Bewar. The contingents of Kotah and Joudpore are protecting the district and a Bombay force from Deesa, formed from the Queen's 83d, the 12th Native Infantry, a squadron of the 2d Cavalry, and some artillery, are moving up in support.

NEEMUCH.

Of what has been happening meanwhile at Neemuch, we know but little with certainty. But that the 72d had mutinied seems to be beyond a doubt. I trust to be able to assure you that the rumors of a wholesale European massacre at the station are untrue. A Bombay column has been formed, and part is already on its way to the spot from Poonah. It consists of a field battery from Ahmednugger, the 3d troop of Horse Artillery from Kurrachee; two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons; the 25th and 19th Native Infantry; and the company of Madras Sappers lately brought back from Persia. The force is under the command of Major-General WOODBURN, C. B. Sir HENRY SOMERSET, who has succeeded as senior Lieutenant-General to the command of the army of India, remains at Poonah, awaiting the orders of the supreme Government.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1857.

According to a letter from the neighborhood of Neemuch, published in the Bombay *Times*, all the officers of the mutinied 72d, with their wives and children, are safe; while the four officers of the wing of the 1st Cavalry and two of the Artillery have fallen. Another account states that Colonel LAWRENCE, the political agent, effected his escape, as also the Superintendent of Neemuch, whose name I do not know. The troopers of the cavalry appear to have been foremost in the mutiny. Every house in the station has been destroyed.

MONDAY, June 15, 1857.

The following officers are known to be saved, according to a telegraphic message sent to Agra from the Resident at Indore:

All the officers of the 72d, with their families.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Walker and child, Lieutenant BAILEE, Dr. Clark.

Seventh Gwalior Infantry.—Captain M'Donald, Lieutenant ROSE, Lieutenant Gurdon.

First Cavalry.—Captain Sir J. Hill, Lieutenant Elliee, Lieutenant Stapleton, Quartermaster M. Serjeant and family.

Other officers.—Captain Lloyd (Lawrie?,) Lieutenant Davenport, 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Ritchie, and Dr. Cotes.

Dr. and Mrs. Hockin, at Jawud; also, Mrs. Buston and family, Sergeant Brabyon, wife and family, and Mr. Williams, at Jadree.

At Hissar and Hansi, two stations to the northwest (eortuwest of Delhi,) the troops, consisting of the Hurreenab Battalion and the 4th Irregular Cavalry, are said to have mutinied. A general massacre is asserted to have taken place, but we may hope the report will turn out to be groundless like the similar one at Neemuch.

The Latest.

BOMBAY, Monday, July 13.

The mail has been kept open till this hour, and is now about to close. No further news from Delhi. General REED was expected from Peshawur about the 9th, to take the command from Sir H BARNARD. Sir PATRICK GRANT has left Madras to succeed General ANSON in the command of the Bengal army only.

The Bombay *Times* has published a telegraphic message from Madras, to the effect that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Erin*, which left this port with the China mail on the 1st inst., ran ashore on the coast of Ceylon between Galle and Colombo, soon after midnight of the 6th, and became a total wreck. The passengers were saved and the mails and specie. The cargo, consisting mainly of opium, and worth £186,000, was destroyed.

The disturbed state of the Northwest Provinces has seriously affected the Bombay money market. A feeling of uneasiness, almost amounting to panic, has seized the native capitalists, both here and at other places, such as the rich city of Ahmedabad. Very large sums have been withdrawn from the banks, and hoarding must be going on to a great extent. Government securities may be said to have been almost unsaleable. Two lacs per Cents. were down as low as 98½; the Five per Cents. could not be sold at 98¾; to-day's quotations are 98½ and 99¾ respectively, which, all things considered, are very high. The Bank of Bombay has twice, within the last fortnight, raised its rate of discount, each time 1 per cent, and it now stands at 9 per cent. Exchange on London, 2s. 2¾d.

EXTENT OF THE REBELLION.

Agra (June 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is needless to try the patience of your readers by mentioning each station separately, since everywhere it is the same throughout the Bengal Presidency; the spirit of insubordination and mutiny among the native troops and of rebellion among the native inhabitants the prevailing features of the times. At Futteyghur, Etawah, Dinapore, Sitapore, Lucknow (where the 48th Native Infantry, a portion of the 71st Native Infantry, and some of the 13th Native Infantry, with two troops of the 7th Cavalry, have openly mutinied and gone towards Setapore),—at Lahore, in Oude, it is the same, even in Gwalior or Gwaliah, and Seepra, between this and Indore, the same pernicious spirit has been evinced. Where you read in the *Mofussilite* that "all is quiet," &c, understand it to mean that the native troops there have not yet risen in open mutiny; that the discontented portion of the inhabitants are not yet in open rebellion; that they are either too weak, or fancy themselves to be so, or that they are waiting for a more fitting time. Where you read of the "manifestation of loyalty" in any of the Bengal native regiments, cavalry or infantry, understand it to mean that one half of the regiments thus favorably mentioned only are really faithful; the other half are but acting a part, the better to find the Europeans off their guard when the proper time arrives, or, by warding off suspicion, have it the more in their power to aid their mutinous companions.

COMMENTS ON THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

From the London Times, July 12.

We have already said, and we repeat, that the last Indian news neither brings fresh reasons for alarm nor affords any pretence for security. Nevertheless there is much gravity in the intelligence that the Commander-in-Chief hoe succumbed to the fatigues of a march which at this season of the year was said to be all but impossible; that the army which was to have arrived before Delhi about the 26th of May was only occupying the surrounding heights, after a serious engagement, on the 8th of June: that there were still daily defections of whole regiments, besides incessant desertion, all over the Bengal Presidency; that even at Lucknow, under the able hand of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, the cry was "To Delhi!" that the telegraphic communication between Delhi, Agra, and Calcutta had been cut off; and that the losses by mutiny and all cause were computed at 28,000. With such intelligence known to have been received, with more expected, and with the announcement that the new Commander-in-Chief selected by the Governor-General was to be superseded by another already on his way, it certainly was to be expected that in one or both of the Houses some explanation would have been made as to the measures determined on. A Cabinet attended by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and the Chairman of the East India Company must have produced some very definite results, and it would have been better than the most favorable intelligence to know that we were taking a course morally certain to secure our Indian Empire. Yet, strange to say, the conversation in the Lords last night was left chiefly in the hands of Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Lord MELVILLE, Lord GRANVILLE, like Lord PALMERSTON in the other House, almost confining himself to some general disinclination against unnecessary alarm. This reserve is all the less satisfactory when one is made painfully aware by the statements of Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Lord MELVILLE, that there has been a great deal too much reserve already on Indian affairs. The people who have hurried their heads in the sand, and then omit there was no danger, are not European observers, but Indian actors. Officers fresh from Indian service and Indian command, now tell us that the whole Bengal army has long been in a state of chronic revolt; that the high caste gentlemen who compose it are too important personages to do work and to obey, except when it pleases them; that the Bengal Presidency has been denuded of European troops to a dangerous extent, and that for its present safety there is required as large a force of European infantry, cavalry, and even artillery, as we can possibly collect there from England, from the other Presidencies, and even from China. When men of such means of arriving at a just opinion of the crisis tell us all this, we can only wonder that they have not told us more before, and that Government declines, on account of a politic reserve, to tell us what it is doing.

The silence of those who might have said much to reassure the public gives stronger relief to the volunteer counsels of the eloquent Ex-Governor-General and another peer, hitherto more remarkable for his abstinence from debate. In these speeches we have a very forcible outline of the evils to be cured and the measures to be adopted, and should Ministers neglect the warning, it will live to convict them. Lord ELLENBOROUGH has not overrated the additional force which may be found necessary for the suppression of the revolt; for the same Indian authorities who at the first outbreak estimated their wants at 10,000 Europeans now ask for twice that number. As he shows, we have to provide not only for the actual safety, but also for the sense of perfect security at Calcutta, the head-quarters of Government, of commerce, and finances. We have to provide a force sufficient to operate against the insurgents wherever they may be, and whatever strength they may number. Besides these first two necessities there must be a strong European reserve at the two bases of operations—at Allahabad, and on the side of the Punjab, the latter of which requires all its present European forces for its own defence. Further, there are the communications to be kept up, or rather restored; and, no doubt, many stations in the Northwestern provinces are now in extreme danger, and call for succor. Such, as Lord ELLENBOROUGH states, are the requirements to be met, and that immediately. Native India must learn from our measures on this occasion that, though our army there be small, and we ourselves distant, yet by energy and unbounded resources, by our naval and mechanical superiority, we can present ourselves anywhere on the whole peninsula in number equal to the occasion in the course of half a year, and that the best planned and most successful rebellion will not be allowed that period to consolidate itself, to collect materials, and organize defence. Lord ELLENBOROUGH gives me to the 1st of November for the arrival of adequate reinforcements at Calcutta, and supposes them at the scene of action by the beginning of the new year. Considering the reverses that may be sustained, and the horrors that may be committed between this and next New-Year's Day, we do not wonder that some members in the other House look with a wistful eye at the vast fleet of war-steamers now idling in our harbors. Where are those wondrous processions that marched through the waters at Spithead before the late war, and after its conclusion? Were those holiday creations? Were they the painted giants carried about in old pageantries? If those vast hulks are so swift, so manageable, and so capacious, could not some of them be employed to convey troops to India somewhat faster, if only by two or three weeks, than mercantile transports? Arrived there, instead of being sent back immediately, as having discharged their errand, they might be useful in defending Calcutta, returning to that sense of security which is no small element of actual power. If these costly fabrics, still increasing and multiplying, are of any use, if they can take troops to India, as well as they brought them from the Crimea, surely the repugnance of naval officers to do transport duty is not to be set against the possession of a great empire and the due discharge of an immense national responsibility. What are our ships, officers and men good for, if not for the salvation of India?

We shall not be supposed to accept without discrimination all the suggestions offered by Lord ELLENBOROUGH with his usual generosity of sentiment and fertility of ideas. Considering the inexpediency of keeping in our hands the principal arm of the service, and the predilection for artillery always shown by the natives, most people will think this a time for adding some batteries of that force to HER Majesty's army in the East. Happily we are in a condition to send them. It is another question whether we can send several thousand horses to India, or whether it will be at all necessary to do so. Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S observations on the two Commanders-in-Chief will be read with more interest and agreement. No doubt, just now, when so large an addition is made to Her Majesty's regiments in India, or rather when a Royal Army of no inconsiderable amount is sent out for a particular crisis, it would seem a strong measure to give the command in chief to a "General of Sepoys." Yet the public opinion, not only of India, but of this country, points to Sir PATRICK GRANT as just the man for the occasion, and possessed of the very experience, temper, and other qualities for dealing with the native soldiers. It certainly seems much to be regretted that any mere etiquette or other formality should make it necessary to supersede him, perhaps at the moment of success, or while carrying out plans of which he alone is fully master. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, though a brave and good soldier, and without a superior in command of a brigade, has never yet had even the opportunities of showing those powers of combination necessary for the reconquest of an immense empire. Here, then, we want qualities which we seem to be throwing away. Lord ELLENBOROUGH therefore advises, with no small weight of authority, that Sir PATRICK GRANT be made an extraordinary member of the Council, and so qualified to offer the Governor-General that advice on military affairs which just now no other member of the Council is so competent to give. It is to be hoped, indeed, that ere the arrival of Sir COLIN the mutiny will have been stifled, crushed, and stamped out in the city of Delhi, which the mutineers themselves have chosen for the decision of their cause but even then there is much to be done. The Bengal Native Army has to be reconstructed with more regard to the political relations of the European and Hindoo, and Sir PATRICK GRANT is a man peculiarly fitted to meet the difficulties of this delicate task.

DEPARTURE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

Paris (July 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Paris evening papers announce the arrival here of General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, on his way to Marseilles, to embark there on board the *Vectis* for India, where he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. It is added that Sir COLIN is accompanied by several officers of rank, together with the Commissary-General of the Indian Army.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

PRIVATEERING

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, July 13.

Mr. LINDSAY moved an address for copies of Mr. MARCY'S letter to the French Government, in answer to the communication of the resolution of the Paris Conference upon the subject of privateering; and of any other papers or correspondence that may have passed between the British Government and other Powers upon the same subject, supporting his motion by an argument in which he discussed the question of the rights of neutrals in time of war.

Lord PALMERSTON said in point of fact Her Majesty's Government were not officially in possession of the letter of Mr. MARCY to the French Government, and were therefore not in a position to lay it before Parliament. That, however, was a mere technical objection. He apprehended that what his honorable friend (Mr. LINDSAY) meant was that there should be laid before Parliament any correspondence that had passed between the British Government and the French Government on the subject in question. Now, what happened was this. The resolutions of the Paris Congress were communicated by the parties to those resolutions to all the other maritime States, and among others to the United States of America. The Government of the United States thereupon sent an answer to the French Government exactly in the terms stated by his honorable friend—that was to say, they were willing to agree to the proposition in reference to privateering, provided private property at sea were no longer to be subject to capture. That was the communication made by the last Government of the United States, and the subject was one which required the gravest consideration on the part of the British Government, because, whatever might be the opinions which any gentleman might entertain on this question at the first blush of it, no one could fail to see, on reflection, that all our great commercial, maritime, and naval interests were involved in it, and that no answer could be given to such a communication without a careful and prolonged deliberation. In the meantime there was a change in the Government of the United States, and before any answer could be sent to that communication by the British Government the new President came into office, and an intimation was made by the Government of the United States to Her Majesty's Government to the effect that they would not expect any answer to the communication in question, and that, in point of fact, they desired the matter to be considered as suspended. Under these circumstances, he thought his honorable friend would see that it would not be desirable to lay before Parliament the communication made by the last Government of the United States of the views they entertained of the question now under the consideration of the House. [Hear, hear.] At all events, in that state of things he (Lord PALMERSTON) should certainly not think it necessary to enter into an examination of the reasons for and against the proposition made by the Government of the United States. But there was one topic to which his honorable friend had adverted, and in reference to which he must make one remark. There was no very decided rule in regard to the practice pursued on land during war with regard to the treatment of the property of private individuals in a hostile country. That practice had varied very much from time to time, and in different countries. It was very difficult, in fact, to establish any rule in regard to the mode of dealing with private property on shore under such circumstances which would not apply at once to private property on the ocean. But that was a question which could not be discussed properly on a motion of this kind (hear, hear,) and he trusted, after the explanation he had given, his honorable friend would not press his motion for documents of part of which Her Majesty's Government were not officially in possession, and the remaining part of which, for the reason he had assigned, they did not deem it expedient to give. [Hear, hear.]

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to employ all the means in her power in order to put down the African slave-trade, and to obtain the execution of the treaties made for that purpose with other Powers. He desired, he said, not to embarrass the Government, but to strengthen their hands. He urged the increase of the Cuban slave-trade and its horrors; on the other hand, he dwelt upon the near prospect of a supply of cotton from Africa, which nothing could facilitate more than the suppression of the slave-trade, the tolerance of which by Spain was in direct contravention of treaty engagements. He suggested whether, under the circumstances, we could not adopt the same course with Cuba as we had so successfully taken with Brazil. He discussed other expedients which had been proposed for the extinction of this detestable traffic, which occasioned a frightful waste of life in Africa itself, and which now existed only in Cuba.

The motion was supported by Mr. NEWDEGATE.

Mr. WATKIN attributed the extension of the slave-trade to the increased value of slave labor where it was required, and contended that England encouraged that trade by its large imports of slave raised cotton.

Lord PALMERSTON—I cordially agree to the address which my honorable friend has proposed. I am sure the House will do the Government the justice to believe that that address only embodies the feelings and wishes of the Government. No doubt, the adoption of that address by such an assembly as this will prove to the world how anxious England is for the completion of that work which so long engaged her attention. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend has justly remarked that there is perhaps nothing more remarkable in the history of the world than the progress that has been made with respect to the question of the Slave-trade and Slavery, by the exertion of this country throughout, I may say, the whole of Europe. There was a time when the general prejudice of this country ran in favor not merely of the existence of Slavery, but of the Slave-trade. It was a few noble minded men who originally started that view of the matter which has since prevailed, and who by their persevering exertions and the goodness of their cause won their way, first of all by procuring the abolition of the British Slave-trade, and next by enlisting the exertions of the British Government to procure from all other countries declarations and treaties for the abolition of the Slave trade generally, and ultimately crowned their efforts so far as concerned England by the abolition of Slavery itself in this country. That indeed would be a noble passage in the history of any country, and it would be truly mortifying if the exertions in this country to put an end to this abominable crime were defeated by the bad faith or a want of exertion on the part of a Government which has bound itself by solemn treaties to coöperate with us to the fullest extent in its suppression. My honorable friend has clearly pointed out some of the many advantages which have accrued to this country from the suppression of the Slave-trade. He has shewn the great increase of the legitimate commerce that has prevailed in the intercourse between this country and the coast of Africa. He has pointed out the enormous increase in the importation of palm-oil and other articles, and he has touched upon the trade in that article of which we stand so much in need and the importation of which might be greatly increased by a little effort—I mean the article of cotton for our manufactures. When it is remembered that almost the whole population of Western Africa and the people far in the interior are clothed with articles made of cotton, it is manifest that the cotton plant must be well adapted to the soil and climate of that country. It is quite evident, also, that if pains were taken by the capitalists and merchants of England to obtain a supply of cotton from thence, Africa would in a short time become quite as prolific a source of supply as any other part of the globe. Therefore, regarding the matter merely in the light of the national interest, and divesting it of those higher considerations which have hitherto governed our conduct, the House will see that the suppression of the Slave-trade, which is a *sine quâ non* condition of the development of legitimate traffic in Africa, is well deserving the attention of this country. I regret that the Spanish Government have not been as alive as they ought to have been to the suppression of their Slave-trade. It is quite true they have forgotten too much the money payments we have made to secure their coöperation in that object. At the same time, we know that there are temptations in Cuba which it is very difficult for the Governor, or for any of the other officers there, to resist; and we also know that there has existed an apathy on the part of the mother country to fulfill the engagements he has undertaken. When the hon. gentleman, however, says that we ought to apply the same measures to Spain as to Brazil he must allow me to point out the difference between the two cases. Brazil had bound itself by a general agreement to put an end to the Slave trade; but it refused, when the former treaty expired, to enter into any new treaty which should establish detailed arrangements for executing the general engagement. In that state of things the Government of England acted towards Brazil as it had before done towards Portugal under similar circumstances. A law was passed authorizing the capture of Brazilian slavers, and the adjudication upon those ships, not before a Brazilian Court, but before the Court of Admiralty of this country. But Spain has not refused to enter into treaty engagements. We have a treaty with her, by which all Spanish slavers captured by our vessels should be taken before mixed Courts of Commission. Therefore, as long as that treaty remains, unless we can show that there has been a deliberate and positive violation of its stipulations, we have not the same ground of proceeding in regard to Spain as we have towards Brazil. I can only say that I thank my honorable friend for having elicited from this House what I trust will be an unanimous vote in favor of the address which he has moved; and I beg to assure him and the House that no efforts shall be wanting, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to give full effect to his feelings and wishes.

The address was then agreed to.

An Indian War Threatened—Great Gathering of Indians at the Big Sioux.

From the St. Paul Daily Times, July 23.

The out-look on the frontier in the direction of the Sioux Agency, has for the past three weeks been very ominous, and a letter in the *Pioneer* yesterday confirms our apprehensions of a fight with the Indians of that neighborhood. The Superintendent—who, by-the-way, seems to be the most sensible of our Territorial officials—has made the decisive demand that the Sioux nation shall capture and surrender to the fort INKPADUTA'S band of murderers, on the ground that the articles of treaty of '51 guaranteed perpetual peace and friendship between the contracting parties. The Sioux deny any responsibility in the matter, and totally refuse to accede to the demand. The Superintendent has given notice

the Court; I did not know Constable Farrington at that time; I know him now by sight; when Mr. Brady announced the injunction I think Farrington was not in Court; I think he passed ent with Mr. Brewer; they passed out of the public door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I think there was an intermediate party between Mr. Berthoff and Mr. Brewer, a person I did not know; I saw such a person take the warrant, rise from his seat and turn round, as if looking for some one, and seeing Mr. Brewer, passed it into his hands; I did not see Mr. Field take the warrant; I think, to the best of my knowledge, that he did not take it; I know young Mr. Field; I do not think he took the warrant; I am not quite certain of his whereabouts at that time; I think he was sitting on the right of Mr. Field, Sen., with his head down, as if engaged in writing; Mr. Brewer was standing up, in the act of taking a seat on the S nior Mr. Field's right; I think it more than probable that Mr. Field, Jr., was at the Senior Mr. Field's right; Mr. Brewer received the warrant direct from Mr. Berthoff, and immediately left the Court; at that time Mr. Field, Sen., was sitting; he addressed the Court on the subject of the injunction the moment Mr. Brady announced it; that address was made while Mr. Brewer was passing out of Court by the lower door; Mr. Field, Jr., did not leave the Court with Mr. Brewer or Mr. Farrington; I was sitting inside the railing on a line with Mr. Brady, somewhat to the right of Mr. Field and party, at the end of the long table lengthwise of the Court; I am not a student in any office particularly; I am studying by myself, but sometimes go to the office No. 29 Wall-street; I have been connected with a law office in Texas.

Direct examination resumed—At the time that Mr. Brady announced the service of the injunction, as I have said before, Mr. B ewer was in the act of passing out through the railing.

Frederick L. Vultee, recalled—Mr. Vanderpoel and myself went for consultation into the Marine Court room, I believe; it is immediately in the rear of Judge Peabody's court-room, on the same side; when I saw Mr. Brewer and Mr. Farrington going down stairs, as I came out of that consulting room, they were on the platform of the second-story leading to the third, on the south side of the building; I observed Mr. Vanderpoel, Mr. Stern, and Mr. Carroll, in that building, outside the court-room.

To Mr. Field—I know Mr. Field, Jr.; I cannot say if he was with Brewer and Farrington; I did not see him; I saw Mr. O'Conor, either going in or coming out of the Court-room, at that moment; he stood on the threshold of the public door.

Francis Byrne, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I am a counselor-at-law; I was in the Court-room on July 18, when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant in the matter of Conover against Devlin; after he signed the warrant, Mr. Brady asked him if he had signed it; his Honor said he had; Mr. Brady then handed some papers to Mr. Conover, who was sitting beside Mr. Noyes, and announced that the injunction had been served; I cannot state where the search-warrant was when Mr. Brady handed the papers to Mr. Conover; my impression is that it was under the Judge's hand; I do not know where Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was when Mr. Brady made that announcement, but I had seen him shortly before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—Mr. Field addressed his Honor in respect to the injunction, after Mr. Brady had announced that an injunction had just been served, and I think while Mr. Conover was reading it; Mr. Conover held the paper in his hand, and then handed it to Mr. Noyes; I saw Mr. Brewer sitting on Mr. Dudley Field's right; I saw young Mr. Field sitting to the left of his father, and Mr. Conover next to young Mr. Field; Mr. Noyes entered and sat next to Mr. Field, Sen., young Mr. Field giving him his seat—an arrangement by which Mr. Conover got next to Mr. Noyes; I cannot say whether Mr. Brewer sat to the right of Mr. Field when Berthoff took the warrant from the Judge; I did not see any paper handed by the Judge, or taken by Berthoff, previous to Mr. Brady's remarks; I do not recollect if I saw Berthoff hand the warrant to anybody; I did not see Mr. Brewer receive it; I did not see Mr. Brewer go out of Court; I cannot say if Mr. Field, Jr., left the Court-room.

John McClusky, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I reside at No. 90 Bayard-street; I have no business; I was in the Court-room when the Judge signed the search-warrant, on the 18th July, in the matter of Conover vs. Devlin. [The evidence of this witness was, in all material points, a recapitulation of the testimony of the former witnesses.]

Robert D. Holmes, examined by Mr. Brady—I am a counsellor at law; was in Court-room on July 18 when the search-warrant was signed; the next incident I noticed was that Judge Peabody, on my entering the room, had a paper which was spoken of by the Court and counsel as a warrant for the arrest of Devlin; the discussion was whether the warrant should be addressed to the sheriff or a constable, or to the sheriff alone; the witness was proceeding to detail the conversation that took place, when Mr. Brady objected.

Mr. Field objected to Mr. Brady's interference.

The Referee directed witness to confine himself to the leading incidents connected with the warrant.

The witness continued: The Court signed the warrant and handed it to Mr. Henry Berthoff, who stood at the Judge's left; Mr. Brewer, who arose, or had been standing, took the warrant, and, I think, consulted with Mr. Field; at that time Mr. Francis Byrne called my attention away from the proceedings, and I did not witness what became of the warrant; Mr. Brady then arose, and handed a paper to Mr. Conover, which he opened and commenced reading; Mr. Noyes was sitting at Mr. Conover's right, and Mr. Field at the right hand of Mr. Noyes; Mr. Noyes took the paper from Mr. Conover, and at that time, or shortly before, Mr. Brady arose and stated that he had just served upon Mr. Conover an injunction from the Common Pleas, issued by Judge Ingraham; there was quite an interregnum taken up with remarks of counsel on either side and the Court, when Mr. Conover arose and left the room, and Mr. Brady dispatched, at the suggestion of Mr. Sickles, a gentleman whom I do not know, except by sight, with a request to see what Conover was about doing; a few minutes after that, Mr. Farrington entered the Court-room, with his arms full of account books, apparently; I did not observe where Mr. Brewer was when Mr. Brady handed the papers to Mr. Conover; I did not see Brewer go out of Court; I knew Farrington by sight; I think Mr. Vultee was standing to the right of the Court, and between the side door of the Bench inside of the railings, when Mr. Brady handed the papers to Mr. Conover; I did not see the search-warrant, in Court, after it reached Mr. Brewer's hands; I saw it afterwards out of Court; I know young Mr. Field by sight; it may be possible that it was the warrant of arrest which I saw Mr. Brewer receive, and that the second paper that was received by young Mr. Field—I think that is correct; I did not see young Mr. Field go out of Court; I afterwards saw him come in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I procured from Mr. Brady an opinion respecting the right of the Mayor to appoint, before any of these proceedings took place.

Q.—Who requested you to procure it? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—To whom did you give it? A.—To Mr. Turner, the Deputy Street Commissioner.

Q.—Will you now state who requested you to procure it? A.—I decline answering the question.

Q.—Did you see Berthoff deliver the warrant to anybody? A.—My best recollection is that he delivered it to Brewer or the younger Mr. Field; Mr Berthoff was on the raised platform, to the left of the Judge, and my impression as to Mr. Field, Jr., is, that he either came to the side of the room at which Mr. Berthoff was, or had been there; I think Mr. Field, Sr., did not receive the warrent from Mr. Berthoff, though I am not certain; I feel confident that there was some person between Mr. Field, Sr., and Mr. Berthoff, who received it; whether Brewer or young Mr. Field I can't say; my impression is that Berthoff, in delivering the warrant, descended a step from the raised platform, changed hands with it, and handed it with the left hand, without entirely leaving the platform; I think the person who received it was standing; I do not think he stepped forward between the tables to receive it; I saw two different persons bringing loads of books into Court, but I cannot state the order of their coming in; Mr. Farrington, while bringing in the last load, had a paper in his mouth, which he said was an injunction; from the way he spoke I judged he had no other mode of carrying it but in his mouth; I believe Mr. Vultee was in Court when the injunction was announced; I think Mr. Brewer was in conversation with him.

Mr. Brady here stated that he had no other witness to call at present, but did not wish to close the cause for the plaintiff.

Mr. Field urged that Mr. Brady should go on and exhaust his proof, but the Referee decided that he was not compelled to do so, whereupon Mr. Field sent for Mr. Fuller, as a witness for the defence.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

William J. Fuller sworn and examined by Mr. Field—I am a counselor at law; I was present on the 18th of July, in the Supreme Court Room, from the time Judge Peabody took his seat upon the bench, until Constable Farrington brought in the last load of books; I have made an affidevit in this matter, which has been read before the Judge; when James T. Brady announced the injunction, Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was not in the Court room; I am positive that he was not in Court at that time; the search-warrant had been delivered by Mr. Berthoff to Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, who had taken it with him out of Court; I was the length of the table in front of the Judge from Mr. Brewer when Berthoff gave him the search-warrant; the diagram shown to me is that of the Court room as it then was; it was made by the principal artist of Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, Mr. Berghaus, under my direction; it is mathematically exact; (the witness referring to the diagram, indicated the positions of the various counsel and other parties, at the moment Berthoff handed the warrant to Mr. Brewer.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—My connection with the case of Conover against Devlin has been none other than that I am in Mr. Field's office; I attended in Court, on the 18th of July, at Mr. Field's request; he desired me to serve the *supersedeas* on Judge Peabody, before he entered the Court that day, at 12 o'clock, and I then stayed in Court to the end of the proceedings merely out of curiosity; I had no special design to observe what might happen in that room on that day; I expected something was to take place—I did not know what; I observed Mr. Brady around, in whispered colloquies with individuals whom I did not know, seemingly sending them in different directions; I expected a drive of some kind, but I could not imagine what; I first learned from Mr. Brady that an injunction had been issued out of the Common Pleas against Conover; I saw Mr. Brewer approach Mr. Brady just after the signing of the warrant of arrest; I did not hear him ask Mr. Brady a question about the injunction; I was not near enough to have heard him, unless he had spoken in a loud voice; I do not know if Mr. Brewer was detailed for any particular duty in the Court on that day; I was not cognisant of an arrangement between David Dudley Field, Mr. Conover, Constable Farrington, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Pollock, or either of them, in reference to any injunction that might be served; Berthoff handed the search-warrant to Mr. Brewer; my impression is that he also handed to Mr. Brewer the warrant of arrest; Mr. Brewer handed the warrant of arrest to Mr. Pollock, who left the Court-room, with it; my impression is that Mr. Brewer rose to receive the warrant; Pollock left the Court by the main entrance; I did not see him return into Court; I did not see him when Berthoff handed the search-warrant to Brewer; I did not see Frederic L. Vultee enter the Court room on that day; I did not, to my knowledge, see him at any time during that day; I did not see Aaron J. Vanderpoel in the Court-room that day; I saw Charles O'Conor there, some little time before the signing of the warrants; I did not see him when the search warrant was signed; he came into the Court-room and left it; I do not know whether he returned to it; I did not see him leave the Court room; I think I saw him move towards the main door in the iron railing; I saw the Judge sign the search-warrant; he handed it to Mr. Berthoff; at the moment he handed it to Mr. Berthoff, I did not notice where Constable Farrington was—I did not, indeed, know Mr. Farrington; I did not know that either he or any other Constable was to be in attendance there to receive this search warrant; I did not know, at 12 o'clock on July 18 that the search warrant had been altered from the original draft, so as to include in its address a Constable; when the search warrant passed out of Berthoff's hands, David D. Field was sitting, I think, though on that point I am not quite clear; I saw young Mr. Field leave his seat. (The witness again, referring to the diagram, pointed out the position of the parties, and the spot to which young Mr. Field went;) he left his seat when the scene was so intensely dramatic, when there was silence in the Court, just about the time of the signing of the search warrant; when he returned to his seat, I did not hear him speak to Mr. Conover.

Thomas E Wood was the next witness examined. His testimony was mainly corroborative of that of Mr. Fuller.

Charles V. Herbert was also examined for the defence. His testimony was to the same effect.

Jesse Mitchell, City Councillor, was examined by Mr. Field. He was in Court on July 18, and did not hear Mr. Brady announce the injunction; saw the search-warrant delivered by Berthoff to Merwin R. Brewer, who went out of Court, accompanied by witness. His testimony was also corroborative of that of the two preceding witnesses. He was positive that Mr. Brady did not announce the injunction to the Judge, before Mr. Brewer left the Court room with the search-warrant.

Adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, or SIXTH-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2800	2847	23	405	784	1611
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	123	24	96	5636	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	87	51	147	4523	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	73	134	96	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3327	232	844	11902	1611
Last week	2747	2953	229	774	11524	450

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows;

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1793	.....	.....	.....	843
Hudson River Railroad	200	.....	.....	.....	197
Hudson River Boats	906	.....	.....	.....	571
Harlem Railroad	.....	33	405	784	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	2128	Hogs	1785
Sheep	3613	Horses	16
Calves	222		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	486	Massachusetts	—
New-York	334	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1014	Texas	—
Kentucky	109	Connecticut	—
Indiana	673	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	none
First quality	11½c.@12c.	11½c.@12c.
Medium quality	10c. @11c.	10½c.@11c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	9½c.@10½a.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales	9½c.@10c.	10¼c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9a.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at —.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market at Forty-fourth-street was abundantly supplied with Beeves to-day, in addition to 2,646 fresh cattle received during the week, there were some 150 head remaining from last week's sales, making the real supply 2,800 head. The footings at all the markets give 3,327 fresh cattle, against 2,953 for the previous week. This is about enough for the *meat-eating* season, and are far more than are wanted now while fruit and vegetables are abundant, while the consumers are materially lessened during this month....The butchers have bought pretty freely during the week, both from last week's supplies and at Bergen, where the sales have reached about 400 since last Wednesday. They have also made considerable purchases from the lower City markets. Under these circumstances it soon became evident that they could have their own way at Forty-fourth-street, this morning. After a few early sales of the best animals, at last week's rates, prices fell off, and the market dragged throughout the day, leaving off at a manifest decline, though taking the entire day's transactions we put the average decline at ½c. @½c.....The general quality of the cattle was rather poor—common grades being largely in the majority, with many animals not good enough for judicious graziers....very fine cattle brought over 11½c. ₱ lb. net; the greater portion ranged at 9c.@10c., and many poor lots lower still. Several droves of various grades were withdrawn, after trying the market, and taken out to pasture to wait a better chance of sale. When we left the market late in the afternoon, there were several hundred cattle scattered about the yards, and we judged that 200 to 400 would remain unsold at night....We should have been still farther overstocked but for the free purchases of eastern buyers, who bought 800 to 1,000 at Albany during the week.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No	State	Owner.	Salesmen.
68	Ohio	J. C. Campbell	Mead & Holcomb.
52	Ohio	Purchase, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
53	Illinois	Capt. W. J. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
90	Illinois	J. Trotter	O. Hurd.
90	Ohio	C. Bartram	B. Bartram.
93	Ohio	Wm. T. Taylor	T. White & Son.
18	Ohio	T. Wheeler	S. Smith.
18	N. York	S. Robbins	S. Smith.
54	Indiana	J. Hussey	Beach & Bray.
239	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	Ulsey & Murray.
80	Ohio	C. Boerum	E. H. Shepherd.
89	Indiana	Sonpe & Richardson	Teed & Wheeler.
61	Indiana	J. Hamilton	C. G. Teed.
17	Ohio	E. H. Shepherd	Owner.
34	Indiana	Wm. Tway	Owner.
64	Kentucky	C. J. Crenaus	Shuyster & Seigle.
85	Ohio	W. Snyder	D. Barnes.
85	Illinois	E. Williams	J. Williams.
85	Indiana	W. T. Tenney	Valentine & Martin
91	Ohio	J. Bailey	Mead & Holcomb.
107	Illinois	Alexander & Conkle	J. A. Merritt.
100	Illinois	C. Bangdoll	Wm. M. Harris.
81	Indiana	Holliway & Lott	Geo. Ayrault.
47	Indiana	Thos. Lott	Geo. Ayrault.
134	Illinois	McBeth & Lackey	Wells & Hoxie.
108	Indiana	Ragan & Ballard	Miller, Haring & Co
47	N. York	Wm. Hayden	D. Barnes.
141	Illinois	Westhaimer & Bro	Owners.
114	Indiana	A. W. C. Norton	W. H. Harris.
69	Indiana	N. Weeks	Vail & Carey.
60	Ohio	S. M. Johnston	Geo. Toffey.
86	N. Y	George Sage	Owner.
59	N. Y	M. Phillips & Co	Owner.
43	Ky	H. Elsner	Owner.
82	Ky	H. Eckstein	Owner.
83	N. Y	George Toffey	Owner.
48	Illinois	Heath & Draper	J. Budlong.
29	N. Y	E. D. Welling	Owner.
17	N. Y	E. Felt	Owner.
17	N. Y	D. Bush	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

J. C. CAMPBELL contributed 68 Illinois cattle fed during the present season in Ohio, by P. HORD, of Marion county. They were a good lot, averaging at home 1464 lbs. gross. MEAD & HOLCOMB sold them at 10¾c.@11¼c. A few of the choice brought 12c.

PURCHASE, HURD & Co., sold on their own account 52 fair Ohio steers at about 10¾c. on 675 lbs.

Capt WM. J. HUTCHINSON, of Henderson county, Ill., brought on 53 common grass cattle, weighing at home 1319 lbs., which J. C. HOAG sold at 9c.@10¾c.

J. TROTTER had 90 medium to fair Illinois cattle which O. HURD worked off at 9¾c.@10¾c.,—a few at 11c. Rated at 650 lbs. net.

S. SMITH sold 18 fair Ohio steers for T. WHEELER, at 9c.@9¾c., and 18 New-York oxen for S. ROBBINS, at near 10c.

BEACH & BRAY were selling for J. HUSSEY, 54 light Indiana steers of scarcely medium quality, at 8¾c.@ 10¾c. They sold at Bergen 44 Ohio steers for W. MOBETH, at 9c.@10¾c. They report the prices over the river better than here to-day.

C. BARTRAM had 80 head of fine cattle, originally from Kentucky, but last fed by R. FLOREMOS, in Madison County, Ohio. These ranked among the best cattle in the yards to-day and found early purchasers at 11c.@11¾c., and a few at 12c. B. BARTRAM, salesman, estimated weight 750 lbs.

W. T. TAYLER contributed 93 Ohio bullocks with frame enough to weigh 800 lbs., but from lack of *filling in*, were rated by sellers, T. WHITE & SON, at 650 lbs. They were slow at 10c.@11c.

WM. H. HARRIS was selling MCPHERSON'S cattle at 10c.@10¾c. They were fair to good Ohio steers, of 750 lbs. net weight. The same party sold 114 light Illinois steers, for A. C. W. NORTON. These were sold yesterday, and reported to us as "scalawags," bringing less than $52 on 525 lbs. net whight.

WESTHAIMER & BROTHER were selling on their own account, 195 medium Illinois cattle, estimated 675 lbs. net, at 9c @10¾c. They went off slowly, and the owners wished them back in Illinois before getting through with them.

HEATH & DRESSER contributed 43 very common Illinois Steers, which I. BUDLONG managed to get off at less than 9c. Rated 680 lbs.

TEED & WHEELER sold 89 good Indiana Cattle for SOPPE & RICHARDSON at 11c.@12c. These were among the favorite droves, and were sought after by such butchers as I. ANDERSON and J. HARRIS, the former taking 7 at $93, or 11c. seller and 11¼c. buyer's estimate; and the latter 34 at $97@$100 each, or about 12c. ₱ lb. The drove was rated 775 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@ $25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

No variations in price have taken place during the week, and receipts continue much the same from week to week.

The market continues dull, sellers reporting cows higher in the country than they are here.

ALLERTON reports 28 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Very few cows are sent in at this season, but those are quite enough for the market demand.

BROWNING report receipts of 24 Milch Cows, selling at $26@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. Trade dull, with a light demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 51 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Small stock, and going slowly.

O'BRIEN reports 136 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@ $70. Market overstocked and sales dull. Prices are unchanged.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sales are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts are declining, but with a diminished demand for veal, the markets are fully supplied, and former prices no more than maintained.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 450 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6¾c. Very few 7c. Sales are dull at these prices, and the lighter arrivals are quite sufficient for the demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. The supply is equal to the present light demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 147 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@6¾c., ₱ lb., live weight. Good supply and selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 96 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@ 6¾c. A few extras at 7c. The market is fully supplied, and dulness still continues.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ₱ hundred. The average run is about one half the live weight.

Our footings show a falling off in receipts of about 500 for the week, but the supply is sufficiently large, and we quote a little decline on old Sheep. Farmers having good grazing lands will find the present a favorable opportunity to stock their farms with this store sheep, at about $3 ₱ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 784 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Sales are dull, at a decline of near 50c. ₱ head on Sheep. Lambs sell nearly as well as last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,636 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at $3@$5 each, or 3c.@10c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, for Sheep, and 12c.@14c. for Lambs. A few extra Sheep bring as high as 11c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 4,523 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@6 ₱ head. Good supply, with ready sales.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 28, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

100 Sheep	$323 75	100 Lambs	$422 50
66 Sheep	278 50	16 Lambs	77 00
101 Sheep	348 50	24 Lambs	110 75
74 Sheep	265 00	20 Lambs	93 25
175 Sheep	613 63	86 Lambs	363 50
61 Sheep	266 88		

R. H. HUME reports sales of 1,289 Sheep and Lambs for $4,243 79, or 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., dressed weight for Sheep. Very fine brought 11c. Lambs bring 12½c. @13c., ₱ lb.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 1,939 Sheep and Lambs at $3 98 average price per head.

THOMAS C. LASKIN reports sales of

95 Sheep and Lambs at	$358 75
100 Sheep and Lambs at	455 00
87 Sheep and Lambs at	406 25
16 Sheep and Lambs at	64 50
80 Sheep and Lambs at	345 06
60 Sheep and Lambs at	243 75
86 Sheep and Lambs at	387 50

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, BY S. LUDD, AT CHAMBERLIN'S, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1857.

No		Amount.	Average Price
367	Sheep sold for	$1,289 50	$3 50
171	Sheep sold for	744 50	4 37
346	Sheep sold for	1,038 00	3 00
26	Sheep sold for	87 75	3 37½
175	Sheep sold for	656 50	3 25
108	Sheep sold for	540 00	5 00
56	Sheep sold for	336 00	6 00
28	Sheep sold for	154 00	5 50
38	Sheep sold for	152 00	4 00
1315		$4,993 25	

Average price ₱ head $3 81

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter houses.

Receipts have been light, and prices are advancing. Good hogs are in demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,611 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at first quality 7¾c.@8c.; poor quality and stock hogs 7c.@7½c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN FED.

Live ..... 7¾@8 | Dressed ..... 10¾@10¾

DISTILLERY.

Live ..... 7@7¾ | Dressed ..... 9@9¾

Arrivals and demand light.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live	Dead
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	7¾@8	9¾@10
Light Corn Hogs, prime	7¾@7¾	9¾@10
Still Hogs	7¾@7¾	9½@9¾
Stock Hogs	7 @7¾	

Sales of Hogs for the week ending July 29, by MILLER & BARTLETT, commission merchants, No. 292 Washington-street, for H. B. JONES, Illinois, 443 still-fed Hogs, average gross 186 lbs., price $7 60.

Hogs are coming in very slowly, and prices are favoring the seller, but will doubtless decline upon the first free arrivals.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

The supply of Beef Cattle at all the yards yesterday amounted to 950 head, and the quality of the stock was better than for some weeks previously, though there was no advance of price, but a decline upon all except upon the very best stock.

BEEF CATTLE.—The beef cattle were principally from Virginia, Ohio, and the Western part of Pennsylvania. All the stock offered (950 head,) were sold at prices varying from $10@$10¾@$11@$11¼, and a few at $12 ₱ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—This market continues to be well supplied, 7,000 head having been sold at $3@$5 50 each for fat sheep. Lambs are worth from $2@$3 each. A large number of stock sheep were sold to dealers in New-Jersey.

HOGS.—The demand for Swine is greater than the supply, and all offered at SINGER'S (1,650 head) were soon sold at from $9@$9 75 the 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—This market remains about the same—860 head were disposed of at from $35 to $55 for fresh cows, and from $18 to $30 for dry cows.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The vegetable market continues abundantly supplied with the productions of the season and some out of their season—artificial means being used to prolong the ripening period of some of the earlier crops, and late ones are forced into maturity.

Potatoes are getting quite plentiful, and thus far show very little indications of decay. A further reduction of price is noticed.

Raspberries are still in market in quantity, and Blackberries are coming in freely, one dealer receiving 125 to 150 crates, of 24 quart boxes each, daily. These are from Long Island, and sell at 12½c. ₱ box or $4 ₱ bushel, when thus put up.

Whortleberries are quite as plenty, and bring similar prices.

Peaches from Charleston, S. C., have been received but in limited supply, and in poor condition.

Cabbages have rapidly fallen off in price owing to an abundant supply. Gardeners are clearing their grounds of the early crop and the market is glutted.

Butter is unchenged with a dull eels.

The Poultry market is poorly supplied, and dealers are obliged to send for their stocks, farmers being too busy in their harvesting to attend to marketing poultry. Prices have accordingly advanced.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	—
Potatoes—Round, ₱ bush	62	@	65
Potatoes—Bermudas, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Potatoes—L. Island, Mercer, ₱ bush	75	@	80
Potatoes—Jersey, Dykeman, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions—₱ 100 bunches	4 50	@	—
Onions—Rereripes, ₱ 100 strings	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Potato, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 12
Onions—Bermuda, ₱ lb	1½	@	2
Beets—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@	—
Carrots—₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 00
Raspberries—Antwerp, ₱ 100 basket's	9 00	@	10 00
Blackberries—₱ bushel	3 00	@	4 00
Whortleberries—₱ bushel	3 25	@	3 50
Lettuce—₱ 100	75	@	1 00
Green Peas—Long Island, ₱ basket	37	@	50
Cucumbers—₱ 100	50	@	75
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₱ box	1 75	@	—
Gooseberries—₱ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Norfolk, Va., ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Apples—New-Jersey, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Pears—₱ bbl	4 00	@	—
Currants—₱ lb	5	@	7
Cherries—₱ lb	10	@	14
Watermelons, West India, ₱ 100	30 00	@	40 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Squashes—Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
String Beans—Jersey, ₱ basket	25	@	37
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Corn—Philadelphia, ₱ 100	75	@	1 00
Cabbages, new, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Cauliflower—₱ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Kohl Rabi—₱ doz. bunches	25	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	23	@	25
Butter—State, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Lard—in hhls	14½	@	15
Lard—Kegs	15	@	16
Cheese—New, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	17½	@	19
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz	15	@	17
Fowls—₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 38
Chickens—Spring, ₱ pair	63	@	75
Ducks—Spring, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Turkeys—₱ lb	16	@	18
Geese—Spring, each	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeon—Squab, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Woodcocks—₱ doz	2 75	@	3 00

Markets. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse 1,049 bbls., including 617 bbls. Pearls and 432 bbls. Pots. Saleratus, 7¾c.; Soda-ash, (80 ₱ cent.,) 3c.@3½c., ₱ lb

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, with advices from Europe three days later than those brought by the *North American* at Quebec, arrived at Halifax last night, but her news did not reach us until a very late hour.

By the steamship *Ariel*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we receive London papers to the 18th inst., from which we obtain, and publish elsewhere, full particulars of the Indian mutinies. The accounts are deeply interesting. Though the insurrection will cost a vast amount of labor and expense to Great Britain, and though it is sufficiently serious to create alarming apprehensions for the safety of many European residents in India, yet there can be no doubt as to its ultimate and complete suppression. According to the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times*, the mutiny will cost the Bengal army the whole or a greater part of twenty-eight regiments of foot, four of horse, two companies of artillery, each with a field battery, and a corps of sappers and miners. All accounts agree in stating that Delhi is the great centre of rebellion; but before the mail left, telegraphic reports were received announcing that the fall of that renowned city was expected every hour. The heights around were in possession of the Queen's troops, and the rebels, after losing twenty-six guns, had been driven dispirited into the town. It was also reported that a panic existed among the mutineers; that five hundred horse had deserted; and that the King was anxious to throw himself on British protection. Under these circumstances, we fully expect to hear of the fall of Delhi by the next mail. A terrible example will, of course, be made of the misguided Sepoys who, without any ultimate aim or concert of action, have taken up arms and committed such horrible atrocities. Some of the local papers hint that the entire city of Delhi will be razed to the ground, and every mutineer within its walls put to the sword. With regard to the state of affairs generally throughout the Bengal Presidency, a correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Agra, gives by no means a very satisfactory account of native loyalty. He says that a spirit of insubordination and mutiny among the native troops, and of rebellion among the native inhabitants, is the prevailing feature; and in concluding his letter, he adds with marked emphasis, "When you hear that all is quiet, understand that the native troops are not in *open* mutiny, nor the inhabitants *yet* in *open* rebellion."

Our correspondent, writing on board the *San Jacinto*, now at Hong Kong, states on reliable authority that the Island of Formosa will probably be taken possession of by the United States forces at an early date. An officer of the American squadron has been sojourning there during the past three months engaged in making the necessary observations. From the same source we learn that eight of the foreign prisoners, alleged to have been beheaded, are still alive in Canton. YEH is gathering together large reinforcements, and the voice of the Mandarins is loud for war. The United States squadron was inactive, and as our correspondent makes no mention of the reported movement of the *San Jacinto* up the Canton River in pursuit of piratical junks, we presume that this intelligence was incorrect, or at least premature. The small-pox had not disappeared from the *Levant*.

The Indian troubles in the Northwest are not likely to be ended immediately. It is reported that 10,000 Indians are in arms, defying the United States troops, and that the settlers are flying to the forts for protection. A renewal of hostilities is considered unavoidable, though Governor MEDARY, of Minnesota, is doing all in his power to preserve the peace. The Secretary of War has refused the request of Governor MEDARY for arms and volunteers, which occasions some excitement in view of the imminence of the danger.

Injunctions are the fashion. Judge NELSON, on the application of R. D. SILLIMAN, of Troy, has delivered a written opinion, enjoining the Hudson River Bridge Company from bridging the Hudson at Albany, under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The opinion is strongly against the constitutionality as well as the general policy of the act.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* has arrived at Boston, with fifty-three of WALKER'S men on board in a destitute condition, among them Major DELANY and Lieutenants SIMPSON and SNYDER.

The *Roanoke* was at Aspinwall, with two hundred and forty others on board. Destination, New-York.

Commodore NEWTON died at Washington on Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, of paralysis. He was in perfect health, apparently, up to the instant of the attack.

There was a quorum of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners present yesterday—in fact they were all there at the hour appointed for meeting, and they held a very interesting sitting. By resolution of Mayor POWELL, Mayor WOOD was called upon to furnish information to the Board, proving his assertion that patrolmen had been appointed who were not competent, according to the law, and that men had been discharged without the privilege of making a previous defence. Mr. DRAPER'S resignation was then taken up, and Saturday next set apart to fill the vacancy. The list of policemen for the Thirteenth Ward was taken up, when a motion to swear them in was lost. A resolution empowering the Treasurer to pay the Special policemen was carried unanimously. It was decided to try Deputy CARPENTER on the complaint, charging him with having spoken disrespectfully of Mayor WOOD, on Friday next. At the close of the proceedings Mr. CHOLWELL said that, in consequence of what had gone abroad, he felt it due to himself to say that, while in the Board, he should pursue a course entirely independent of politics. The Board meets again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Considerable progress was made with the Conover case, before the Referee, yesterday, the sitting lasting seven hours, and ten witnesses being thoroughly examined and cross-examined. The case will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, and will again last all day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned for want of a quorum, subject to a call to meet on Monday next, at 4 P. M.

Fire Commissioners WRIGHT, BROWN, CRAFT and SCHENCK sent in their resignations Tuesday evening, to take effect the 1st of September next.

Quarantine presents nothing exciting. There are no cases of yellow fever arriving, and not one in the hospitals. One vessel, from Port au Prince, was yesterday sent to the lower anchorage, where there are now twelve vessels undergoing ventilation; there are twenty-five at the old anchorage. The two persons arrested for violating the Quarantine precinct, with the confessed purpose of stealing sugar, were brought to the City, and re-bombed yesterday by the Police. The new buildings at Seguine's Point are completed, and will be ready for occupancy on Saturday. The Quarantine Commissioners say they have been called on by influential property-holders and oystermen, who confess that they have no objection to the location of Quarantine *as a whole*, at Seguine's Point. Their objection, and that of their neighbors is, to the establishment of a pest-house, or lazaretto, in their neighborhood, while the Quarantine proper remains at its old location, thus saddling them with all the burdens, inconveniences, and dangers of the concern, while others derive all its profits and advantages. This opens up a new and interesting view of the question, and will, no doubt, give rise to new meetings at Richmond, and, perhaps, to fresh protestations against the alleged Quarantine nuisance.

The late murder in Mercer-street has been investigated by a Coroner's Jury, who have by their verdict, upon evidence, determined that "AUGUSTUS VAN LIEW came to his death by compression of the brain, the result of violence, on the night of the 27th, by some person or persons to the Jury unknown." The Jury recommend that the authorities offer a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties.

The friends of Mr. VAN LIEW assembled in force at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, "to take into consideration and adopt such measures" relative to his death as they might agree upon. Resolutions of condolence with his family, to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of his murderer, &c., were passed. Others reflecting on the Metropolitan police and the Police Justices of the City were read, but afterwards withdrawn. Speeches were made against the rascality so rampant in the City, and some of the more hot-blooded were in favor of the immediate organization of a Vigilance Committee, to hang upon the nearest lamp-post all the scoundrels in the Ward. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and a Committee of Five were appointed to consider the expediency of forming the Vigilance Committee—the five to report on Monday evening at the same place. On the whole, the objects of the meeting were badly damaged by the evidences that came out of a disposition on the part of some of its members—though they denied it, of course—to make political capital for the old police and the Mayor WOOD party.

Mr. LAYTON, the keeper of the Bergen Jail, was informed on Monday of a conspiracy which had been entered into by five or six of the prisoners to waylay him and make their escape. Their plan was to strike him down while he was holding the door, at 6 o'clock, to allow the hands engaged in the workshop to pass up stairs, and they expected before he could recover to make their exit. Their scheme was, however, revealed by one of the better disposed prisoners to whom they had made overtures to join them; and at the time which they had appointed to execute their plans, Mr. LAYTON, instead of attending the door himself as usual, put another man at that post, while he concealed himself in the hall near the door, armed with a revolver, and determined to make an example of the first man who attempted to escape. There was, however, no demonstration made by the prisoners. Mr. LAYTON has ascertained since that the instigator of the conspiracy was a man named GEO. WALLACE, who is confined for passing counterfeit money. WALLACE frankly acknowledges that he would not hesitate to use even desperate means to effect an escape. Mr. LAYTON has thought it prudent to keep him and three or four others in close confinement hereafter, and they are no longer allowed to work in the shop as heretofore.

Six young thieves were arrested in Jersey City on Tuesday, having robbed the house of JULIA FITZSIMMONS and sold their booty at a junk-shop. Recorder BEDFORD discharged three of them—the others he sent to the Workhouse.

A young German was arrested in Jersey City on Tuesday, charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Union Bank, of New-London. He was duly committed to Bergen jail.

The new ferry buildings and slips erected by the Jersey City Ferry Company, were put into use yesterday.

The Jersey City Common Council have determined to appoint a few additional policemen.

The Meat Markets have been largely supplied during the week. The cattle markets at Forty-fourth-street were overstocked yesterday, chiefly with medium and poor qualities, and another decline in prices took place. Several droves or parts of droves were taken out to pasture or left in the yards at night. Beef, such as it is, has now fallen to nearly as low figures as at any time during the year. Our statements, made several weeks since, that there would be an abundance of beef cattle soon brought in, notwithstanding the contrary predictions of some cotemporaries, are now proving true.

Another Lesson from the Chivalry.

We have been waiting for some days to see what the South says of "the shooting affair" between GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, and G. DURRETT, editor of the *Courier*. One has always a natural desire to know what the "chivalry" think of the mode in which a duel is conducted, before one makes up one's own mind on the subject. The code of honor is thoroughly well understood south of Mason and Dixon's line. Owing to the prominent position of the parties in this last affair, we naturally looked for some expression of opinion from "Southern gentlemen" as to whether it was *en règle* or whether PRENTICE and ELLIOTT do not both richly deserve to be hanged for an attempt to kill with malice prepense.

As the matter has apparently excited no sort of sensation in "the sunny South," beyond any other squabble, we shall take leave to say what aspect it wears when viewed in other parts of Christendom. We shall say nothing of the way in which the quarrel began—nothing of the curious fact that in Kentucky, the chosen home of chivalry itself, the editor of one of the leading journals calls a brother editor "an imported wooden-nutmeg Yankee," a "Plug-Ugly," and a "notorious drunkard;" charges him with having been "beastly intoxicated in the public streets;" with having on another occasion been "so deeply in liquor," as to have been unable to walk the plank from a ferry boat to the pier, and to have fallen into the river, &c., &c. This is bad enough—would be called very bad, even amongst the "hard-fisted farmers and greasy mechanics" of the North, "who," saith the chivalry, "are not fit to associate even with Southern gentlemen's body-servants." It is doubly bad in journals which rely for support on those models of politeness and urbanity, who administer to us "ontside barbarisms" so many useful lessons on manners.

But the worst has to come. In any society of gentlemen outside the Slave States of this Union, when two quarrel, if they want to fight, they are obliged, in order not to lose caste, in order not to be banned and outlawed by their own circle, to fight according to rule—that is to say, by appointment, in the presence of witnesses, and with perfect equality of weapons and ground. This is called duelling. Amongst savages, bandits, cut-throats, Thugs, Spanish and Italian peasants, Bashibazouks, and the scum of creation generally, when two men quarrel they lie in wait for each other, get every advantage they can, stab or shoot their victim at the least possible risk to themselves, and so far from falling in the estimation of their follows, are all the more highly esteemed the more cunning they have displayed in assassination.

The way in which private differences are settled generally affords a tolerably fair estimate of the manners of the society in which they arise. When French gentlemen come on the ground, stripped to their shirts, draw lots for sun and wind, measure swords, bow and fall on, in the presence of five or six friends, we naturally conclude that the people whose good opinion they value is composed of hot, impetuous men, sensitive to the last degree, eager to wash out offences in blood, but shrinking from even the appearance of an advantage over an opponent as from dishonor itself, piquing themselves rather on exposing their own lives, than on endangering that of an enemy. We might seek illustrations in other nations, but *à quoi bon?* The truth is patent.

Let us see what occurs in Kentucky in a like case. After an exchange of Billingsgate, the antagonists meet in the street; one of them, at least, armed to the teeth with concealed weapons, and suddenly commence firing at one another, one of them the greater part of the time ensconced, Indian fashion, behind a door, with his arm extended, and the issue of the conflict evidently depending either on the dexterity of one in getting the first shot, or the prudence of the other in carrying a good supply of pistols and ammunition. The whole thing, from beginning to end, on both sides, was a dodge, without even the pretence of fairness, and with an evident desire in the minds of both to assassinate his enemy. More remarkable still, PRENTICE'S friends on assembling, on hearing of the fray, so far from condemning his conduct, are only angry that he cannot have another shot at DURRETT.

We have noticed this affair, not because it happens to be extraordinary, but because the parties concerned occupy the position of actors of the public. We dwell upon it because it adds another to the thousand and one proofs already in existence of the depths of credulity, in which they are sunk, who fancy that if Slavery promotes the vices, it at least produces the virtues of gentlemen. Unite the treachery of a Red Indian with the ferocity of a Malay, and the tongue of a Gascon, and case all three in a suit of black, and you have a personage who will fairly represent the article which certain men of the South have, for the last twenty years, been endeavoring to palm off on the world as a Cavalier. The shallowness of the fraud has now, for many a day, been furnishing all Christendom with food for laughter; but we can hardly afford to smile over an imposture in which our brothers play the leading parts. The mixture of childishness and barbarism with which Providence has been pleased to afflict so large a portion of our country, is a spectacle which no American can find subject for merriment.

The Panama Negotiations.

The proposition which General HERRAN is understood to have submitted, for a settlement of the difficulties between New-Granada and the United States, must strike the thoughtful reader as supremely ridiculous in one point. When a man fails to honor a pecuniary obligation at maturity, and subsequently seeks to adjust the transaction satisfactorily, he recognizes, first of all, the propriety of paying up the interest, and assuming the damages resulting from the protest. If, then, he desires to renew his promissory note for the principal, he is well aware that he must offer new securities or endorsements, if those previously deposited have proved to be worthless. This common-sense rule of justice certainly should apply to negotiations between nations in respect to violated treaty stipulations. Let us see how the New-Granadian Minister's proposition will appear when measured by its standard.

We have a treaty with the Government of New-Granada engaging protection of American citizens and property temporarily within the dominions of that Republic. Relying upon the guarantees thus afforded, our citizens have created a valuable commerce *via* the Isthmus of Panama, and established there an important passenger transit route. In April 1856, a reckless mob of ignorant half-savage negroes, led by vicious New-Granadian whites, and efficiently strengthened by the *gens d'armerie* under command of the Governor of Panama, made a furious assault upon several hundred American citizens who were crossing to the Pacific, murdering a large number, severely wounding many others, and robbing and shamefully insulting all. These wrongs are now fully admitted by the New-Granadian Government. It is conceded that the stipulations of their treaty with the United States were most unfortunately violated, after they had betrayed us into fatal security, and so left our citizens without the means of self-protection which they would otherwise have provided for themselves.

The failure, we repeat, is fully admitted by New-Granada; and her Minister sits down in our State Department to negotiate an adjustment of the damages and a renewal of the obligation. The demand of pecuniary indemnity in behalf of sufferers by the April riots is at once conceded; but when the Secretary of State asks what guarantees we are to have for future security, General HERRAN coolly proposes to stipulate that his Government shall "protect" the transit, by keeping there a certain military force, or, in other words, by sending down a still larger number of the very class of persons who gave such fatal efficiency to the infuriated mob on the former occasion! At best the proposition is simply that we shall accept precisely the security for the future which has proved insufficient in the past, and which every person well informed on the subject knows can never be relied upon for an hour. We have no idea that General CASS can listen for a moment to such a proposition as this. Certainly he will not, if he has any faith in the representations of Government agents, and other intelligent parties who are familiar with the actual condition of affairs at Panama, and competent to judge of the ability of New-Granada to directly afford any reliable means of protection there.

The very last mail brought us a new law of the New-Granadian Legislature, providing still another system of Government for the Isthmus. This law, published in our columns on Tuesday last, is a full confession of the very imbecility which we have charged as the secret of the April massacre; and when we remember that it is quite impossible to secure the services of judicial or municipal officers in that quarter, for want of the means to pay them, how can we believe that the same people will support such officers any better under the new law, especially when the latter is looked upon with dissatisfaction, as robbing them of their State rights of self-government? Mark the fact that nobody can be found to fill the Supreme Judgeship at Panama for a month at a time. Not long since, a man was tried there upon a criminal charge, and promptly acquitted by the inferior tribunal. The law, however, required that this judgment should be revised by the Supreme Court, and as no Supreme Judge could be secured long enough to hold Court, the poor fellow was compelled to lie for three months in a foul and sickening cell, though admitted to be free of crime. This is the sort of treatment every man who crosses the Isthmus is liable to be subjected to by reason of the inefficiency of the Government.

So, too, the same disorganized state of affairs renders it almost impossible to inflict due punishment upon the guilty. It is, perhaps, a knowledge of this fact which has led General HERRAN to evade, thus far, any stipulation for the arrest and punishment of a dozen wretches now swaggering about the streets of Panama, notoriously engaged in the April disturbances, boasting of their ill-gotten spoil, and threatening to initiate another scene of bloodshed and pillage when our fleets shall be withdrawn. Of course Mr. CASS will not permit these guilty men to pass with impunity. It is to be expected that he will at least insist on the arrest and punishment of Governor FABREGA, who issued the order to fire upon our citizens, and so converted a comparatively harmless fight into a bloody massacre. In this way *some* security for the future may be obtained, but not sufficient to render our treaty rights at all certain. If the troops are sent to Panama, it will not be long ere their pay will be as difficult of collection as is that of the Judges now; and then, unless the experience of the past goes for naught, they will readily resort to robbery and plunder for a living. The practical result of posting them on the transit route, will be to bring just their number additional of dangerous men to the point where they are exposed to the greatest temptation, and where their rascality and ruffianism may accomplish the greatest amount of mischief in the least time, and with freest impunity, because too distant from their own Government for the vigorous exertion of its power.

There is but one way of providing adequate security to future commerce and travel *via* Panama,—and that is through the establishment of a municipal Government there, under the protection of the United States, on some such plan as was proposed through Commissioner MORSE. That such is the conviction of the President of New-Granada we think was clearly demonstrated by our remarks upon this subject a day or two since,—as also that OSPINA expects and desires the United States to insist upon an arrangement of this general character. That we can obtain an adjustment upon this footing there need be no doubt. Indeed we have good reason to believe that the New-Granadian Minister is specifically instructed to concede it, if insisted upon. Whether it can be had upon reasonable terms is another question. New-Granada undoubtedly wants money, and would naturally seek to get as much of it from us as possible; but whenever OSPINA becomes satisfied that any terms we offer for a cession of municipal control of the Isthmus are the *best* he can get, he will accept them, for reasons already suggested. In view, however, of the vast commercial interests which the early future promises us through the medium of our Panama interoceanic transit, the United States can afford to deal liberally to obtain perfect security of that route, in order to make it a reliable and free highway for all the world.

We commend this subject to the prompt and careful consideration of our Government, with an earnest expression of hope that the present auspicious occasion will not be squandered. The Administration has opportunity here to achieve a vast good for the country, and win enduring honors for themselves, the monuments of which shall be a commerce richer than that now whitening every sea with American sails. Unless there is some objection not apparent to our minds, every consideration of duty demands that we should seize upon this commerce, especially when the road to its securement lies directly in the path we must tread, unless we shamefully abandon rights of American citizens already vested, and resolve to leave our travelers at the mercy of a semi-barbarous people. The peace which now reigns on the Isthmus is deceptive. It is enforced by the guns of our fleet alone; and the vicious passions of the rabble, instead of being soothed thereby, only burn the more fiercely, and acquire new strength under the restraint. If General CASS shall accept the already bankrupt guarantee of future security tendered by General HERRAN, and our fleets are withdrawn from Isthmian waters, the first accident occurring to ignite the flame of civil convulsion now scarcely smothered there, will assuredly renew the murderous scenes of April, 1856, marked, if possible, by greater ferocity. Fearful then will be the responsibility of the Administration which closed its ear to the voice of warning, and fatally failed to avail itself of the certain means of security so recently within its command. But we will not do the Administration the injustice of anticipating any such short-sighted policy.

A DREADFULLY THRILLING TRAGEDY SPOILED.—The *Herald* tried the experiment yesterday of getting up a panic in a different direction from its customary course. It deserted Wall-street and went into the rural districts, and, instead of slaughtering bulls, murdered in cold blood an interesting young lady on Staten Island. It gave with every circumstantiality of evidence an account of a horrible murder that had been perpetrated on Staten Island the night before, referring to the "shocking tragedy" in its editorial columns, with a gusto which the announcement of such a startling event demanded. But as Mrs. GAMP'S friend once remarked, "There wasn't never no such person" as the murdered young lady, and consequently she could not have been murdered. It was one of the *Herald's* special exploits—a piece of exclusive Heraldic information, which no other paper could possibly have had, because it was invented out of the entire cloth. Some enterprising Bohemian, of course, sold the item, but it was of such a suspicious character, and so wholly improbable, that it is not at all likely any one, except "an evening paper" which copied it, believed a word of it. It was a good deal worse than the case of Miss MADELEINE SMITH.

STABBING AFFRAY IN CENTRE-STREET.—On Tuesday afternoon JOSEPH JOHNSON was stabbed at No. 62 Centre-street by a colored girl named JOHANNA ERSON. The stab took effect in the left breast, severing the mammary artery. The hemorrhage was stopped by Dr. MCNAIR, after which the young man was removed to the City Hospital. The girl, ERSON, was promptly arrested by officer O'ROURKE of the Fourteenth Precinct and taken to the Tombs, where she was committed for trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the Difficulty with New-Granada—Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents—Commodore Newton's Funeral—The Indian Troubles—Utah Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

Gen. HERRAN'S propositions for an adjustment of the differences between New-Granada and the United States are acceptable. The President will not leave for Bedford Springs until this negotiation is terminated.

Judge MASON resigned his office as Commissioner of Patents to-day. An Eastern politician and mechanic is in view as his successor.

The pall bearers for Commodore NEWTON'S funeral are Captains SHUBRICK, STOREE and MCCAULEY: Generals HENDERSON and LAWSON, and Colonels COOPER and CRAIG. X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

The motion of Col. LINDSAY, in the British House of Commons, calling for copies of Secretary MARCY'S letter to the French Government on the subject of privateering, has attracted the attention of the Cabinet. The Secretary of State has for some time past had the question under consideration, and it is understood that he is utterly opposed to any such compact. The President will, no doubt, call the attention of Congress to the matter in his Message to the next Congress.

A dispatch to the War Department this morning from Minnesota, states that the Sioux Indians had given up ISH-PA-DU-TAN'S hand, and that confidence and quiet had been restored.

The obsequies of the late Commodore NEWTON will take place to-morrow. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to the 25th inst., informing him that the Sioux Indians have acceded to everything required of them by the General Government, and are now quiet.

The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes to G. F. NESBITT, New-York, as the lowest bidder, having reference to the quality of samples and prices.

The members and Judges Advocate of the three Naval Courts of Inquiry, in joint meeting to-day, passed suitable resolutions consequent on the sudden death of Commodore NEWTON, presiding officer of the Senior Court.

Judge STILES, District Attorney HOCKADAY, and Marshal DOTSON, Federal officers for Utah, join in a card emphatically contradicting the reports from that Territory, extensively published in the newspapers, which charged DAVID H. BURR, late Surveyor-General of Utah, with having committed frauds upon the Government, overcharging incidental expenses, and falsifying the position of the Mormons.

A report is in circulation that BRIGHAM YOUNG has written a letter to President BUCHANAN, expressing his gratification at the prospect of being relieved from the Governorship of Utah, and promising that the Federal officers to be sent thither will be kindly treated, provided they attend to their legitimate business.

New-Orleans papers and lottery of the 23d are to hand. The papers contain nothing of interest.

Peremptory Demand Against Venezuela—The Indian Troubles in Minnesota, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

The Government has come to the determination to make a peremptory demand against Venezuela for the settlement of the claims of our citizens in the Bird Island affair. No special amount will be demanded, but on the recognition of the justice of our reclamation by Venezuela, a commission will be appointed to receive evidence, and settle the claims on principles of justice. Instructions are now being prepared for Mr. EAMES, our minister to Venezuela, who is in Washington, and will return in a few day with the *ultimatum* of this Government.

In view of the threatening Indian hostilities in Minnesota, orders have been issued from the War Department for the Company of the 2d United States Artillery at Fort Independence, Boston; for another Company of the same Regiment at Fort Hamilton New-York, and one Company of Infantry at Detroit, to garrison Fort Ripley and Fort Snelling, in Minnesota.

The Interior Department has received advices that Mr. LEACH, the Superintendent of the Southern Wagon-road to California, by way of El Paso and Fort Yuma, had arrived with his party at Desart, Ark., on the 15th inst., and were soon to commence field operations.

Mr. MAGRAW, of the Fort Kearney and South Pass Wagon-road, with Mr. LANDER, the engineer of the expedition, arrived at Fort Laramie, Nebraska Territory, on the 6th inst., with a division in advance of the main party. They were on their way to South Pass to lay out the road. UNO.

Injunction Against Bridging the Hudson at Albany.

TROY, Wednesday, July 29.

Judge NELSON'S written opinion on the application of R. D. SILLIMAN, of Troy, to restrain the Hudson River Bridge Company from building their bridge at Albany, under the act of the Legislature of this State in 1856, was received this morning. He grants the injunction and his opinion is strongly against the constitutionality as well as the general policy of the act. The Trojans are much rejoiced. The opinion will appear in full in our city papers to-morrow.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 29.

The opinion of Judge NELSON on the Albany Bridge case will be published to-morrow.

Judge NELSON, after reviewing the facts, declares the question to be, whether the bridge, when built, will obstruct navigation. If not, then the bill is clearly constitutional, and the right to build the bridge undoubted. He refers to the Wheeling Bridge case, in which much embarrassment was occasioned by the plea, when the question was before the Courts for final decision, that active measures should have been taken before the bridge was constructed. He declares himself unable to decide, from the testimony before him, whether the bridge will obstruct navigation, but in view of the expense of construction, and the doubts that exist as to the merits of the case, he decides to issue an injunction restraining the prosecution of the work until the final decision of the controversy.

More Indian Troubles.

TEN THOUSAND INDIANS DEFYING THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—FLIGHT OF SETTLERS, ETC.

DUBUQUE, Wednesday, July 29.

St. Paul dates to the 26th inst. are to hand. An express from the Sioux agency had arrived there and reported that 10,000 Indians were defying the United States Troops, and that a renewal of hostilities was unavoidable. The settlers were flying to the forts for protection. Gov. MEDARY was endeavoring to preserve the peace. He sustains the action of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in suspending the payment of the annuities until the Sioux nation deliver up the infamous band of murderers. This the Sioux refuse to do, and are trying to bring about a collision with the Government troops. A telegraphic dispatch from Secretary FLOYD, refusing the request of Gov. MEDARY for arms and volunteers for defence, occasions some excitement. Two hundred men had prepared themselves, and were determined to march, if need be, for the protection of the frontier.

The Democratic Convention had not organized.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE, WITH FIFTY-THREE FILLIBUSTERS—SAILING OF THE AMERICA, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 29.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived here to-day in twenty-four days from Aspinwall, bringing as passengers fifty-three of WALKER'S men, entirely destitute.

Among WALKER'S officers, arrived by the *Cyane*, are Major DELANY and Lieuts. SIMPSON and SNYDER. When the *Cyane* left Aspinwall, the United States ship *Roanoke* lay there with 240 other filibusters, who were to start for New-York very soon. The *Saratoga* had also arrived from Greytown with more. Arenas were several hundred more deserters. At Panama the Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here about noon to-day, with 64 passengers for Liverpool, and 34 for Halifax. She takes out nearly $200,000 in specie.

The ship *Britannia*, before reported ashore in Saguenay Bay, was towed to Quebec on the 24th, water logged.

From Philadelphia.

TWO CHILDREN STARVED TO DEATH—VISITS OF MILITARY AND FIREMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 29.

FREDERICKA BUSH, a German, was arrested here to-day, for causing the death of two children by starvation. They had been placed in her charge by their parents. One of them died on Sunday, and the other yesterday. The Coroner is investigating the matter.

Eagle Hose Company, of Buffalo, visited Independence Hall to-day, and were welcomed by Mayor VAUX in a pleasing speech. A. M. CLAPP, editor of the Buffalo *Express*, responded on behalf of the Company. The Company also visited the United States Mint, and will attend, this evening, a concert at the Academy of Music.

The New York Grenadiers arrived here unexpectedly this afternoon, but are being handsomely entertained.

The Mormon Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 29.

The *Republican* publishes the affidavit of CURTIS E. BOLTON, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah. It is addressed to Attorney-General BLACK, and the seal of the Court is attached to it. Mr. BOLTON declares that the statements of Judge DRUMMOND are false regarding the destruction of the records of the Court; that they are all safe in his custody—not one missing, and that no person has ever disturbed them.

Arrival of the Isabel—Burning of the Ship Cossack at Sea.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 28.

The Steamship *Isabel* arrived here to-day from Havana and Key West on the 25th inst.

The Ship *Cossack*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst., southwest of Tortugas. The Captain reached Key West on the 22d.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived here to-day in 60 hours from New-York.

Personal.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has resigned his Judgeship for the purpose of having a clear field, and giving his whole time to the Gubernatorial contest. He has also challenged General PACKER to meet him on the stump, to discuss the various political topics of the day.

Mr. GLOVER, for several years connected with the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, has sent in his resignation.

RICHARD B. KIMBALL, the author, has taken a cottage on the banks of the Connecticut, and is hard at work on the sequel to *St. Leger*.

A movement is set on foot in this city by the friends and admirers of the late JOSEPH BERRAN, of the New Orleans *Daily Times*, to testify the respect in which his memory is held by his fellow countrymen here, by making some provision for his widow and orphan children.

EDWARD EVERETT has agreed to deliver his Washington oration at Portland, early in August, probably on the 7th. This makes three addresses from him in one week—at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 3; at Brunswick, 6th, and at Portland, 7th.

Among the notables in Montreal, at the Donegana Hotel, are Lord DE BLAQUIERE and Sir WILLIAM BOYD. The latter is traveling for information and pleasure.

The Brontë family are to be treated of in a lecture, by Rev. HENRY GILES, during the coming season.

Professor W. A. HARRIS, of Virginia, has been elected to the Chair of Natural Science in La Grange College, Georgia.

LOLA MONTES is playing an engagement at the Lyceum, Toronto.

Obituary.

Hon. JOHN GLEN KING, of Salem, Mass., died at his residence, on Sunday, July 27, at the age of 70. He had been for many years a leading member of the Massachusetts Bar, and had held many offices of public trust. He was one of the counsel employed by the Massachusetts Legislature in the "Prescott Impeachment Case" of 1821, in which he sustained himself with distinction against DANIEL WEBSTER.

Death of Commodore Newton.

From the Washington Union, July 29.

Our community will not soon recover from the shock which it received yesterday afternoon by the sudden death of Commodore JOHN T. NEWTON, whose courtesy, accomplishments, bravery, and gallant bearing in the most trying situations, have added so much lustre to the American Navy. He was a member of one of the Naval Courts of inquiry now sitting in this city, and at the time of its adjournment, at noon yesterday, appeared to be in the enjoyment of his customary vigorous health. On leaving the Court, he walked to the residence of CHARLES WINDER, Esq., and in a few minutes after entering the house of that gentleman was attacked with apoplexy—surviving the attack only two hours.

Commodore NEWTON entered the navy in 1809, and at the time of his death was about 65 years old. Within a few days we have been called upon to announce the deaths of Captain HENRY, Lieutenant DECATUR, and Lieutenant HAGE, and now the name of NEWTON is to be added to that band of departed spirits, the recollection of whose heroic deeds will be long and warmly cherished by their grateful and admiring countrymen.

The following "general order" has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy:

GENERAL ORDER.

The department, with pain, announces to the navy and marine corps the sudden death from apoplexy of Commodore JOHN T. NEWTON, who expired in the city of Washington on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Commodore NEWTON entered the navy on the 16th of January, 1809, having been in the service nearly half a century, during which period he has occupied various positions of trust and responsibility. His loss will be severely felt.

His funeral will take place from the Meade House, on F street, on the 30th inst., at 10 A. M.; at which the officers of the navy and marine corps are directed and the officers of the army requested to attend in full uniform. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1857.

A Disregarded Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The readers of the TIMES may not be aware that the Act of 1830, ch 295, which declared it to be unlawful to pass, circulate or receive bank notes issued by foreign corporations under the denomination of $5, is still in force. In the case of the Merchants' Bank of New-York vs. Spalding, recently reported in 5 Selden's Rep. 60, EMMET, Judge, says: "It has at no time since 1830 been lawful to pass a foreign bank note under the denomination of $5 in this State; though at one period the offence was more highly penal than at present. It has seemed necessary to say thus much upon this part part of the case, as it is a question of too practical a character to be left open to controversy."

The Act of 1830 reads as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person, from and after the 1st day of September next, to pass, circulate, or receive in payment within this State, any bank note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money issued by any State or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate, not authorized to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State, under the denomination of $5.

SEC. 2. Any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill, or promissory note, with costs of suit, to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment in any court within this State having cognizance thereof.

Your OBSERVING CORRESPONDENT.

COTTON AND CORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston *Mercury* apprehends that the long-continued rains will prove very injurious to the crops of Cotton and Corn in that neighborhood. Large Rice plantations in the vicinity of the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers had suffered beyond remedy.

The Alexandria, Va., *Sentinel* records the death of CHAS. S. HALL, organist of Christ Church in that city, who was drowned while bathing Monday morning. He was a professor of music, and much esteemed by his fellow citizens.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

A Tonsorial Professorship—Meeting of the Alumni—Speeches of Rev. Daniel Waldo and Dr. Wayland and others—Class Meetings of 1837, 1847, 1854—The Phi Beta Kappa—Poem by F. M. Finch—Oration by Wendell Phillips—Nothing to Wear.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

I told you yesterday that Yale College wants money. But the College has another want, and of a very different character. It wants a BARBER. A tonsorial professor ought to be added to the Faculty immediately. Long and unshorn locks, resembling a lion's mane, swinging about a student's head, may be a very classical ornament to one yet in the labyrinths of an education; but I protest that they are not beautiful. My host tells me he cannot obtain mattresses enough for his guests. I advise him to catch a hundred or so of these shaggy-headed students and shear them. There will then be no lack of curled hair at the mattress maker's; and if the process should shear Sampson of his strength, it will not shear him of his beauty. I have long since concluded that the true tonsorial theory lies in that couplet which barbers in the rural districts are fond of painting on their signs:

Bran wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

And upon this principle a new tonsorial professorship in Yale should be established.

But to pass to something greater. The annual meeting of the Alumni this morning, in Gradnates. Hall, was one of those pleasant reunions worth remembering; but, at the same time, impossible to record. The venerable Professor SILLIMAN called the meeting to order, and invited all those who graduated more than fifty years ago to take seats on the platform. The platform was soon filled by this grey-headed men of a former generation.

DT. JONATHAN IVES, of the class of 1807, was called to the chair, and CHARLES KNIGHT, Esq., of the class of 1837, was appointed Secretary. The Obituary Record of Graduates who died during the past year, and which I sent you yesterday, was then read. After the reading was ended, the Chairman called upon the old graduates, commencing with Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of the class of 1788. The old gentleman entertained us with many interesting reminiscences of the College in his day. When he was a Freshman he had to wait hither and thither on menial services for every Sophomore who chose to call upon him. The Sophomores then, were much as now. They were "wise fools." He remembered what Dr. BELLANY said: "that he felt no difficulty about preaching to any one but Sophomores." Gambling and playing cards was a common occupation of the students of that time, particularly in his class. "One day," said Mr. WALDO, "CHAPIN and I went in with a party of classmates and took hands in a game. Our motives were good. We gambled with them, so as to exert a good influence over them, and he prevailed to screen them from ruin, should President STILES discover and excommunicate them. But I would not advise you, my young friends, to go so far as that.

You should always be ready, however, to screen and protect those who are unfortunate. I am now an old man. I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always eat slow—masticate well. Go to your food, to your rest, to your occupations, smiling. Keep a good natured and soft temper everywhere. Never give way to anger. A violent tempest of passion tears down the constitution more than a typhus fever. Cultivate a good memory, and to do this you must always be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it. Dr JOHNSON's great memory was owing to his communicativeness. You young men, who are just leaving college, let me advise you to choose a profession in which you can exercise your talent the best, and at the same time *be honest*. The best profession is the Ministry of the Gospel. If you have not talents enough to be a minister, be a lawyer, but be an honest lawyer. POPE's line should be altered to read:

"An honest lawyer is the noblest work of God"

Mr. WALDO was followed by Hon. JOHN WALES, of Maryland, class of 1801. Knowing the power and the beneficial influence of Yale College, he felt impelled to eulogize her as his own *alma mater*. But she needs no eulogy. Her character and fame are known throughout the world. In every State, in every Territory, in every town in our own country, her influence is felt in the labors of her graduates.

Dr. WAYLAND, President of Brown University, followed Mr. WALES. Referring to the extended influence of Yale College, he said that influence shows the power which exists for good in this institution. What is that power? It is the responsibility which you, the officers of this College, hold to this country and to humanity, to sustain the cause of justice, of right, of religion, of true piety, of education, of intelligence and of noble-minded patriotism. This country, in its progress, has arrived at one of the great switches of human destiny, and the impress which you now make upon the rising generation, will be felt, for good or for evil, more than ever before in our history.

Then followed Rev. L. I. HOADLY, of the class of 1817; Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois; Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL, of the class of 1827; THERON BALDWIN, of the same class; CHARLES TRACY, of the class of 1832; EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Rev. A. L. STONE, EDMUND TERRY, and Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, of the class of 1837, with members of the class of 1847, which is largely represented at the present anniversary. The speeches of these gentlemen were redolent of the past, when they were boys in college. It is impossible to transfer their spirit to your columns.

The class of 1835 is now eating its twenty years' supper, in full glee, at the New-Haven Hotel. This is rather a distinguished class. In college, it distinguished itself by blowing up, with a large charge of gunpowder, the pulpit in the College Chapel. Its gunpowder reputation may be said to exist still in some of its members—as in Rev. ANDREW L. STONE, of Park Street Church, Boston, who is particularly explosive on the subject of Slavery.

The most distinguished man in the class is Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, WILLIAM COIT and EDMUND TERRY, of the New-York bar; JOHN P. PUTNAM, of the Boston bar; A. L. CHAPIN, D. D., of Beloit College; BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, Professor of Rhetoric and Intellectual Philosophy in New-York University; ROBERT H. PADDOCK, M. D, of the Medical College of Vermont, and many others who are distinguished in the leading professions of the country, are graduates of 1837. The number of members of the Class at graduation was 103; of these 84 are now living; of these 31 are clergymen. About 50 members are present at the supper to-night.

The Class of 1847 is eating its tenth year's supper this evening, at the Park House. This Class was Seniors when I was a Freshman here. It graduated 123 men, of whom 20 are now living. Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has lately taken a prominent position on the question of negro emancipation in Missouri, is a member of this Class, and perhaps at present the most distinguished member. Thirteen of the members of this Class are clergymen.

The Class of 1854 is eating its three years' supper this evening. Many men of this Class belong to the South. They are generally absent from this celebration, having sent their negroes with a damnation for Yale College and its Abolition friends! Are such men fools or asses? The silver cup of this class is given to Master EDWARD HORTON, the infant son of HENRY HORTON, of Syracuse, born February 2, 1856, the first child born in the Class. The presentation speech was made by SAMUEL C. BLACKMAN, of New-Haven, ROBERT E. TAYLOR, of Poughkeepsie, presiding at the table.

The North Church is filled this evening by a large audience, to listen to a poem by FRANCIS M. FINCH, and an oration by WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Mr. FINCH has deviated from the usual custom on such occasions, and instead of delivering a didactic poem, in hexameter, furnishes a congeries of songs and refrains strung harmoniously together. The piece is called "The Necklace," and very appropriately called. The idea is as follows: An angel has fled from Paradise, taking with him a vase in which he has collected all the voices of earthly song, which are at once crystalized into emblematic forms. The prominent songs are "The Death Song of Lawrence on the Chesapeake," "The Wine Song," "Song of the Locomotive," "Song of the Miner," "Song of the Storm," "The Wife's Prayer." I have been permitted to copy one of these songs:

SONG OF THE STORM.

I am Storm—the King!
I live in a fortress of fire and cloud,
You may hear my batteries sharp and loud,
In the Summer night,
When I and my warriers arm for the fight.
And the willows moan
And the cedars groan
As they bend beneath the terrible spring
Of Storm—the King!

I am Storm—the King!
My troops are the winds, and the hail, and the rain;
My foes the woods and the feathery grain.
The mail-clad oak
That guards his front to my charge and stroke,
The slip on the sea,
The bloome on the lea,—
And they writhe and break as the war crie rising
Of Storm—the King!

I am Storm—the King!
I drove the sea o'er the Leyden dykes;
And, a deadlier foe than the burgher pikes,
To the walls I bore
The "Ark of Delft" from the ocean shore.
O'er vale and mead,
With warlike speed,
Till the Spaniard fled from the deluge-ring
Of Storm—the King

I am Storm—the King!
I saw an armada set sail from Spain
To sprinkle with blood a maiden's reign.
I met the host
With shattering blows on the island coast,
And tore each deck
To shreds and a wreck;
And the Saxon poets the praises sing
Of Storm—the King.

I am Storm—the King!
They called their village the fair, young queen
Of all that dress in the garden's green.
I hurled the waves;
It was glory to see the Cataract rave!
It whelmed and tore
With a splintering pour,
And none relief to their help could bring
From Storm—the King.

I am Storm—the King!
My marshals are four—the swart Simoon,
Sirocco, Tornado, and swift Typhoon;
My realm is the world,
Wherever a pennon is waved or furled.
My stern command
Sweeps sea and land;
And none unharmed a scoff may fling
At Storm—the King.

I am Storm—the King!
I scour the earth, the sea, the air,
And drag the trees by their emerald hair,
And chase for game,
With a lasp and a scream, the prairie fleme,
The commerce ark
And the pirate bark,
And none may escape the terrible spring
Of Storm—the King!

The allusion in the 7th stanza is to the village of Ithaca, N. Y., which was partly destroyed, with loss of life, by a flood from a neighboring creek, a few weeks since.

As I close my letter, WENDELL PHILLIPS has arisen to address the Society, extemporaneously, on a theme which I may call, "The Duty of Educated Men to Active Agitation." The house is densely crowded to hear the orator, who, in spite of his opinions, must be acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent public speakers in this country.

The Phi Beta Kappa, which he is addressing, vastly needs shaking up in this neighborhood. Whatever its condition may be in other Colleges, in Yale it is out of caste entirely. The Society has elected to-day for its orator next year, Prof. FELTON, of Harvard College, with Judge STRONG, of Reading, Penn., as his substitute. The Society's choice of a poet for the next year, is significant. It has fallen upon Mr. WILLIAM A. BUTLER, of New-York, the author of *Nothing to Wear*. As the Phi Beta Kappa has nothing to wear but its watch key, it is presumed that Mr. BUTLER may prescribe something poetically, which may relieve it from that embarrassing state of poverty, in which, like Miss Flora M'Flimsey, it has long been suffering.

To-morrow is graduating day, and with that will end these festivities.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Troops at Lawrence—Proceedings of Governor Walker.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LECOMPTON, Monday, July 20, 1857.

Whilst all the fuse and excitement prevails in Lawrence, the troops are very quietly enjoying themselves in camp. In the cool evening, (and how deliciously cool the evenings are here can only be known to those who, like us, are exposed to a broiling sun with a heat of 110°,) parties of ladies and gentlemen drive out to the camp, where, under the grateful shade of the bowers of green boughs erected by the soldiers in front of the officers' tents, they pass the few hours before nightfall with all the gaiety imaginable, and realize the romance of war to the letter. The Kansas ladies, let me add, *par parenthese*, are partial to the army. They occasionally exhibit a warlike spirit themselves, as, for instance, when, now and then from some of these little towns round about, we hear of them assembling in troops, seizing hatchets and driving in the heads of some unfortunate devil's lager bier and whisky barrels. In fact they remind me of that celebrated toast of a worthy Major of the Vermont militia, at a military festival which was graced by the presence of many of the sex, "The Ladies of Varmount" said he, with a terrible flourish, "fond of the Milingtary, but vartuous in their curiosity!"

Among the many extravagant things which our Lawrence friends have been guilty of during the last week, one of the most foolish was the frequent iteration, by some of the leading spirits there, of threats of personal violence to the Governor. As the Governor is possessed of the utmost courage and confidence, he determined to test the sincerity of these threats, and drove down from Lecompton to Lawrence this morning in the Government ambulance, passed through the town, stopped at the hotel for two or three hours, dined within ten feet of JIM LANE, and was not offered, I am informed, a discourteous remark.

Long ere this, I apprehend, you will have received intelligence by telegraph of the action of the Free State Convention which assembled at Topeka on Wednesday last to nominate a representative to Congress and a batch of State officers. After much anxious deliberation and an excited discussion, they adjourned without having accomplished their main object. The question which led to the premature breaking up of the sittings of the body was that as to the propriety of nominating a candidate as representative to Congress from the State of Kansas, or of simply nominating a delegate from the Territory. Not being able to arrive at any agreement on the point, they finally agreed to dissolve. Before adjourning, however, they nominated several State officers, and adopted a series of resolutions denying the validity of the laws of the Territorial Legislature, and suggesting the advisability of resubmitting the Topeka Constitution to the people. Mr. M. J. PARROT, a young man of considerable ability, comes forward as the Free State candidate for delegate and representative both, but there are so many aspirants that it is a question whether he may not be tricked out of the nomination, if one should ever be made.

P. H. C.

Letter from Beverley Tucker Sustaining Gov. Walker.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The inclosed letter to Mr. PRYOR, editor of *The South*, was sent him some days ago, with a request to publish it. This he has declined to do. I respectfully ask its insertion in your paper, in the hope that some of the views it contains may be acceptable to your readers, and may place the subject upon which it treats in a more favorable light than that given by some of the Democratic presses, which entertain opposite opinions.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1857.

To R. A. PRYOR, Esq., Editor of *The South*, Richmond Va.

DEAR SIR: I have read with much attention your articles on KANSAS, Governor WALKER, the Administration, &c. In forming a determination to prepare this letter to you, I have been moved solely by a desire to do something, in my humble way, to smooth the agitated current of public opinion in the South (and especially in Virginia) upon this important subject. Nor have I, in appending my own name to it, been influenced by any vain parade of myself, but have done so purely because there are some, at least, who will read it, that will not doubt my loyalty to the faith in which I have been reared, and to those principles which it was my privilege publicly to proclaim and defend. You have said, and fairly said, that your columns were open to a respectful discussion of public affairs, even if the views presented were not in coincidence with your own. You will find that I will not violate the courtesy you extend. It is, perhaps, proper to say that I have not been prompted to this step by any member of the Administration, either directly or indirectly, nor have I advised any of them of my purpose.

In regard to the Administration and Governor WALKER in Kansas, I have a word to say. I view the course of Governor WALKER in a very different light from you. The South cannot afford to be in the wrong. It is in a minority, and should be triply armed with a just cause; and so it is in fact. I must not be understood by this that, *because* she is in a *minority*, she must therefore be tame under an assault upon her rights. By no means. This very fact would justify a jealous and quick resentment; *but she must preserve the right to her cause* as the surest means of protecting herself.

You will remember that this Kansas controversy is no new affair. It has been ripening into issue for more than 30 years. It has had its various stages of development, and has evoked various remedies. The Missouri Compromise was the first great error in creating the sectional dispute between the North and the South. That was a measure which contemplated the existence of a legal and political North, and a legal and political South. It was a compromise under which the parties undertook an armed neutrality. It settled nothing. The principles of the Federal Constitution are the principles of the State rights men—the true, able, and patriotic State-rights men of the South. It is simply impossible that those principles could have been evoked in adjusting the Missouri Compromise, because that measure cuts the matter in controversy in two parts, and assumed to declare that Slavery should be legal south of a given line of latitude, and illegal north of that line. Hence, to the extent that the legislation of 1820 could effect it, our union of political equality was made a coalition of inequalities and fatal sectional antagonism. It is manifest from these reflections that no mere legislative remedies on the part of Congress could effectually remove the difference between the North and the South on the subject of Slavery in the Territories.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the Compromise of 1820 is declared unconstitutional and void. That act of the Court has thus settled the question of the power of Congress upon the subject; and, of course, it has left all such matters to be determined by the people of any given Territory when they shall form their State constitution preparatory to demanding admission into the Union.

If Congress has no power to determine what, shall be the social institutions of a State, it follows that the people of a Territory have; for it is impossible to recognize any intermediate authority, or to give effect to our system of government in any other mode of action.

Now, in the case of Kansas, Congress, in its organic act, solemnly disavowed its authority over the people, and declared that they were perfectly free to arrange for themselves their own social institutions. By that act Congress ceased to exercise control in Kansas, and announced to all the world that the people of Kansas, by a fair vote, should determine for themselves whether they would or would not have Slavery.

Under these circumstances, the Administration appointed ROBERT J. WALKER to be Governor of that Territory. Mr. BUCHANAN had just issued his inaugural address, in which he had solemnly declared to the country that it would be his purpose to secure to the people of Kansas, in accordance with the organic act of that Territory, a full and fair vote in adopting their own social institutions. The Supreme Court of the United States had just announced to the country its decision that it was the fundamental right of the people thus to act; that in them existed, by virtue of their sovereign attributes, full authority to establish their own State Constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union.

In selecting Governor WALKER to proceed to Kansas, he was, then, bound by the organic law of that Territory, enacted by Congress, by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal, by the opinion of the Executive declared to this country on his accession to office, by the unanimous vote of the cabinet on his letter of instructions, by the great principles of teh Democratic Party on which the recent canvass had been conducted, and by the common maxims of Republican Government, to use every honorable means in his power to secure to the people of that disturbed Territory the free exercise of their elective rights.

And what principle of justice, what instinct of free Government, what tradition of order in society has been offended by Gov. WALKER in the course he has thought proper to pursue? If Congress does not propose to act, what sense or propriety is there in denying to the people the right to do so? And who is injured? Who can be injured by such action? It is said that it will result in making Kansas a free State. If so, it must be by a *fair vote*; and to make it a Slave State by any other process would not only disgrace the cause of the South, but would inevitably, in the end, fail of success.

I repeat, we cannot afford to be in the wrong. We cannot afford to establish Slavery any where against the fairly-ascertained will of the people. If we triumph, let it be upon an issue which shall mark our cause as just, and shall vindicate us against assault after our work shall be completed.

We of the South have been assailed by fanaticism, as attempting to *force* Slavery upon the country in opposition to the will of local communities. You know, and I know, that we have been grossly misrepresented in this respect; and now that the occasion presents itself, it is our duty to evince our devotion to a great fundamental principle of civil liberty, by agreeing that in Kansas there shall be a full and fair vote given on the vital question of forming and ratifying their State Constitution.

In regard to the course of Gov. WALKER in Kansas, he has done nothing, as far as I know, which does not look to an honest decision by the people themselves in matters in dispute there.

He is acting with all the leading men in the Democratic Party, precisely as Virginia acted with the Democracy of New-York in all Federal affairs.

He is cordially endorsed by the leading friends of the South residing in Kansas—by Judge Elmore, formerly of South Carolina—by Dr. STEINOFELLOW, Dr. JONES, Gen. WHITFIELD, Col. DONIPHAN, Col. ISAACS—by all the speakers on the stump, by their convsations, by every body from all sections of the Union now residing there, save, of course, that band of idiot fanatics who live on the decayed form of the Topeka Constitution, and believe in its coming resurrection. Of the truth of these facts I have the most unquestioned authority.

If this, then, be so, I make this point: If the people of Kansas—and among them beats of our own Virginia brethren—are satisfied with Gov. WALKER, why should the people of Virginia be dissatisfied? If our *Pro-Slavery* friends in Kansas and Missouri—a State which has a large interest in keeping out the Abolitionists from Kansas—applaud the course of Gov. WALKER, why should the people of Georgia and Mississippi complain? To answer this by saying that Gov. WALKER has caused our friends to recede—has compelled them to recede—is but acknowledging the weakness of our cause. But he has done no such thing. He has demanded that the Constitution to be adopted shall be submitted to the public for ratification; and I am informed by the highest and most unquestionable authority that there is not a leading man, and scarcely a single citizen, of that Territory who does not demand the same thing. In the recent canvass for the constitutional convention, *all* parties, I am informed, took that ground; and if they differed at all it was upon the *point of time* required to make a voter—whether it should be two, three or six weeks; and upon that point Gov. WALKER *has given no opinion*. And a query suggests itself here: Is it for you or I, or any State-rights man, Mr. PRYOR, to say that, before the organization of a Territory is fixed and accepted, a period of residence or time of inhabitancy shall be limited for *bona fide* settlers before they are allowed to partake in the incipient steps in organizing a Territory? Is not the Territory common property? Is not the privilege of partaking in its organization common and equal to the citizens of all the States? Does not that right commence the moment the citizen of a State becomes the inhabitant of a Territory? May the common partners be allowed the greater privilege or preference of partaking in the organization, simply because they have longer lived on the common premises? Take care, or equality and community of State-rights may be assailed in assailing Gov. WALKER on this point.

But it is alleged that Governor WALKER argued the question of the practicability of maintaining Slavery in Kansas upon the law of climate. I am not prepared to defend the relevancy or necessity of this argument at that time; but, after all, it is only what many of our Southern statesmen have done before—Senators HUNTER, BUTLER, and others. The time is not far distant, I hope, when the South may invoke the principle referred to in relation to other portions of the public Territories, and, perhaps, *even beyond our present limits*. So this as it may, I am one of those who think our cause too strong to be impaired or injured by philosophic inquiry or argument. At most, however, Governor WALKER announced the law without speaking at all upon the question of its execution. This was his right; and it is to be deeply regretted that a portion of the State-Rights men have exhibited so much sensitiveness on this subject.

My peculiar views of the powers of the General and State Governments, and of the vital necessity of maintaining State sovereignty in all its true vigor, makes me quite satisfied to see the affairs of Kansas separated from Congress entirely; and I do not see how we can complain of Gov. WALKER, since all authority has been transferred to the people of Kansas, for insisting that they, and they alone, shall decide what shall be their institutions. Nor am I prepared to admit, in this country, that a public functionary who seeks the honest execution of a great trust, by and for the benefit of the people themselves, can be in the wrong.

In conclusion, I have said thus much because I feel the deepest interest in the harmony of the Democratic Party in the South—a party whose power for good lies wholly in its unity. Distract and divide it, and our enemies are triumphant. Present it with a broken front, and it will be a sad but faithful illustration of the folly in the fable of the "Three Bulls in the Meadow." And it is because I sincerely believe that the causes alleged do not justify the furious assaults upon Governor WALKER, and through him, of course, upon the Administration, that I have taken some pains to present another, as I religiously believe, a true statement of the case. If it were otherwise—if I saw the shaft aimed at the honor, dignity, or equality of my old Mother—all federal personages, high or low, would be as dust in the balance to my allegiance to her, and my resentments of her wrongs.

Of the attacks upon Gov. WALKER's personal integrity, I have, I confess, with some difficulty, refrained from commenting. It would have been a grateful task to have told you many things that would have had the effect to disabuse your mind of its impressions of him; but I have chosen to address myself merely to the points in public discussion. That Gov. WALKER has been largely involved, and that he may still be so, may or may not be true; but this does not always presume *dishonesty;* for I take it we have not arrived at that refinement of honor that constitutes a debt a disgrace or poverty a crime. If it were so, the *first circles* would be greatly depopulated, and our attention and treasure had better be turned to multiplying our penitentiaries.

Asking pardon for the unexpected length of this letter, I am, respectfully and truly, your friend,
BEVERLEY TUCKER.

Letter from Senator Mason on Kansas

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the South:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of Monday last, in an article headed "Walker's Usurpation," I observe the following paragraph:

"But we are told that HUNTER and MASON, and other extinguished Southern Senators, in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, expressed the same opinion, that Kansas must be a free State, &c."

I cannot undertake to say what opinions may have been expressed by my honored colleague, or by other Senators from the South, in reference to the probable condition of Kansas, though from a general knowledge of their views in regard to that Territory, I judge of their views in regard to that Territory, I should not doubt that any opinions so expressed would have reference to circumstances and contingencies necessarily qualifying them. To avoid misconstruction, however, I think it proper to say that I never expressed the opinion thus ascribed to me, because I never entertained it. At the time the law passed organizing the Territorial Government, there were few with whom I conversed who did not believe that the future State would take its place with those recognizing and cherishing the condition of African Slavery. There was at that time certainly every reason to believe why this should be so, and none why it should not. The State of Missouri, bordering the eastern frontier, was a slaveholding State, holding at that time nearly a hundred thousand slaves, and these were chiefly held in border counties.

The State of Arkansas, adjacent to the Territory, on the south, was likewise a slaveholding State. The soil and climate of Kansas were well adapted to those valuable products, chiefly hemp and tobacco, which gave value to slave labor in Missouri. The proximity of its population with the attractions of new, fertile, and cheap land, I believed would lead the slaveholders in Missouri to diffuse themselves speedily over Kansas, and the prohibitory line of 36° 30' being obliterated, there was no reason why they should not. I had no fear of fair competition in such appropriation of the Territory from any quarter. Unfair competition I did not look to. What may yet be the result as to the condition of Kansas not withstanding the extraordinary and unscrupulous efforts of Northern abolitionists to force a population there, I cannot undertake to say. Nor will I allude in this place to the new and unexpected aspect now exhibited of affairs in that territory, with so much propriety reprehended by the columns of the *South*. Whatever may be the information of others, I certainly am not sufficiently informed of the existing state of things in Kansas to form a clear opinion, one way or the other; yet I will venture to say this much, that if African slavery be ultimately excluded from Kansas, it will be effected by the numerical force of organized majorities, operating against the usual laws which govern emigration, and will present a new and most instructive lesson to the Southern States. Very respectfully, I am, yours, &c., &c. J. M. MASON.

THE FREE LABOR MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA

Hon. Eli Thayer Addressing the Land Owners.

From the Guyandotte (Va.) Unionist, July 25.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GUYANDOTTE.—At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Guyandotte and vicinity, held at the Town Hall according to previous notice, on Tuesday, July 21, 1857, Mr. A. J. KEENAN was appointed President, and Dr. T. C. BUFFINGTON, Secretary.

The President explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Hon ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, President of the Homestead Aid Society, who, in a brief and eminently practical speech, exhibiting the object of that Society.

Whereupon, on motion, the Chair appointed J. C. WHEELER, S. M. RIVESELT, Esq., and Dr. T. C. BUFFINGTON a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject discussed in Mr. THAYER's speech.

The Committee appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject discussed in THAYER's speech, submitted the following:

Whereas, The Legislature of New-York has chartered a Company that design, as we have been informed by Hon. ELI THAYER, the President of that Company, purchasing land in Virginia, and settling the same with intelligent, indust rious and enterprising agriculturists, mechanics and others; and, whereas, a few leading men, influenced as we believe by a wrong conception of the object of this enterprise, have sought to array the citizens of this State against Mr. THAYER and his company, which we most present advised, believe to be an act of injustice towards a class calculated to militate against the interest of Western Virginia, and give to citizens of other States an incorrect impression of the opinions of the people of this state on that subject: therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of, and will encourage, every well-grounded enterprise that has for its object the cultivation of the wild and uncultiveted portions of Western Virginia, the development of our mineral resources, the establishment of manufactories, or anything else that tends in any manner to make us an independent, self reliant people.

Resolved, That we will welcome to our State the good, law-abiding citizens of any and all other States of the Union, or the world, who may choose to cast in their lot with us, to aid us in making Western Virginia one of the wealthiest sections in the Union, and raising the Old Dominion, the mother of States and statesmen, to the dignified and commanding commercial position which she once occupied among the States of the Union.

Resolved, That we will defend in the possession of equal rights with ourselves, the peaceable, law-abiding citizens of other States who may settle in our midst, and conform to the laws of the State.

On motion of L. SENINGER, Esq., the above report of the Committee was unanimously adopted. On motion of J. W. HITE, Esq., the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for insertion in the *Unionist*, the New-York *Herald*, and Norfolk *Argus*.

A. J. KEENAN, President.

J. C. BUFFINGTON, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF HON. ELI THAYER.

From the Guyandotte (Va.) Unionist, July 25.

This gentleman addressed the citizens of Guyandotte on the subject of settling and organized emigration in Virginia, of which we have heard so much of late. As many of our readers are, no doubt, anxious to know for themselves the objects and designs of the company, we attended and prepared an imperfect abstract of his remarks for their perusal, which, however, does not do Mr. THAYER justice, as he uses more argument in the same length of time than any speaker we ever attempted to follow.

He said it was not his purpose to address them on metaphysics, religion or politics, but their mutual wants. He represented the Homestead Aid Society, and they could command capital, and influence the concentration of skilful operations, while in Cabell and Wayne counties he found a country more capable of making its population independent of all other sections than any other portion of the country he had noticed. He found here fine agricultural districts unoccupied, a rich mineral region undeveloped, and the people importing from other States their agricultural implements and furniture, when the wood and the iron in its crude state, and the coal for fuel, is here in abundance. In Massachusetts an immense sum is produced from the workshops and manufactories, but this is not all clear profit; from it must be deducted the cost of the raw material, which generally has to be transported from the South or the West. You, then, want skillful men and capital to build up your country, and we want land and raw material. You can supply our wants—we can supply yours.

If we purchase land here, it will be divided into small farms, which will be cultivated so as to be made to produce as much per acre as possible. It is a curse to any country to have but few landholders. This was also cursed when she had but one landholder—WILLIAM the Conqueror—less cursed when she had more landholders under the aristocracy, and still cursed by having but few.

We are falsely charged with a design of buying up fictitious land-titles by the *Kanzuha Valley Star* and some other papers in the State. As yet we have purchased no land, and shall not unless we can obtain for it a clear and indisputable title, such as Mr. LAIDLY, or some one as competent to decide, will say is unexceptionable. It is true, we have made conditional bargains for land, which are bonded to the company, and which we can purchase, or otherwise—as we choose; but the title to those lands is unquestionable—such as Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MCCORMICK or Mr. BRENNING can make, which no one will pretend to dispute.

It is asked why I address the people on this subject when requested by them to do so? Why not proceed at once, and do as we have a legal right to do, purchase all the land we desire, and commence operations? We want something more than our legal rights; we want friendship, a fraternal feeling; to show that we desire an opportunity to explain to our future fellow-citizens and neighbors, the object of our enterprise, that they may entertain no false conceptions thereof. It is objected also, that we come as an organized body, and not one at a time.

The Company have no power over the emigration. They control themselves, and act for themselves, and only come here under the auspices of the Company, for the reason that they hold out to them superior inducements. There are a great many who won't come under the auspices of the Company, who will come, however, in consequence of this enterprise. They come because they know they will have the advantages of being near schools and meeting-houses, which they appreciate quite as highly as fertile lands. Without a certain knowledge that they would have an opportunity of educating their children, they could not be induced to come.

The reason this section has not been improved is, because it has been overlooked. The attention of Eastern men has been directed to the Great West, and there is more known now about Kansas, Nebraska and Utah than Western Virginia, while the latter possesses many advantages over the former. Here it is healthy, while there they are obtveriog with chills and fever; here the agricultural, the mineral and manufacturing regions are in close proximity, while there it is not the case. And there is no reason why a great commercial and manufacturing city may not be built up somewhere in the magnificent valley between this and the Mouth of Sandy. It is in the great southern bend of the Ohio—a central point, accessible to the fertile valleys and rich mineral region of the Kanawha, Guyandotte Twelvepole and Sandy; also contiguous to Kentucky and Tennessee, where eastern capitalists and operatives have been invited and will probably go.

A large city at this point is likely to be built up only by this or a similar enterprise. Those employed in eastern workshops and manufactories have not the means, without aid, to come here and erect manufactories. As a general thing they have enough to bring them here and build a comfortable cottage. Let the company build manufactories and put in them power to propel any machinery desired for manufacturing furniture, agricultural implements, &c., and allow five thousand mechanics to go to work, using the power of the company free of charge, keeping up their own fires, &c.—this would be an inducement that would bring them here, and furnish a nucleus around which would soon grow a large and flourishing city; which would soon extend its influence to the surrounding country, bringing in a dense population, as it would furnish a market and give an impetus to agriculture.

This influence would extend further. To secure the trade of a manufacturing city and producing country, such as this is capable of becoming, the remaining link of one hundred and seventy-five miles, that remains to be completed, in the great railroad route from Kansas to Norfolk, would soon be completed. This would be one of the best things for the interest of Virginia, and Gov. WISE has wisely advocated, with his characteristic zeal and energy, its accomplishment. On the completion of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, the twenty-four millions of stock, which Virginia has invested in other improvements and which is now worth ninety-two cents in market, would immediately raise to par, as this road would pour over the other improvements of Virginia a tide of trade and travel that would make them profitable to her as a stockholder.

You, therefore, see that the object of this Company is not as has been represented by some, but purely a business association, having a business object in view, and calculated to promote your interest as well as our own. It is absurd to suppose that we would come here and bring our wives and children to get into quarrels and difficulties—steal your slaves—or violate your laws in any respect. We do not want your slaves—we can do better without them; we like engine-power better than negro power, because that kind of servants don't run off, don't sulk nor tire—it will work night and day without murmuring—requires no food, and costs less—yet, if you should prefer negro power, we have no right to, and never will interfere with your right to employ it.

There are two classes of politicians he never addressed; those who desired and those who feared a dissolution of the Union; he did not believe it possible and did not desire it; but if there is danger of such an event, this enterprise is more calculated to diminish than augment that danger: as the commingling and intermixing in the social and pecuniary relations of the people of the two sections is calculated to unite them more firmly together as one people.

In conclusion, Mr. THAYER requested that there should be no local jealousies excited, in reference to the site that might hereafter be selected, upon which to commence their operations, and demanded to be informed of the weak point, if any, in this policy, and the use of the hue and cry against them. In answer to a question from Rev. J. C. ENCE, as to how the stock of the Company was raised, he replied as bank stock is usually raised. The charter authorized them to raise a capital stock of $200,000 to $5,000,000. They met at the Astor House, New-York, when the stock was taken in 30 minutes—sixty thousand by Virginians.

Sad Case of Suicide.

From the Manchester, N. H., American.

On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock P. M., a teamster driving near BAILEY & BIXBY's locomotive works, saw a young woman struggling with upraised hands, and disappearing under the water in the canal. The alarm was at once given, and the City Marshal summoned to the spot. The stream was exceedingly turbid from the heavy showers of the morning, so that nothing could be seen below the surface. The water was partially drawn from the canal, and by the means of boats, at 5½ o'clock she was found about three rods below where she was first seen.

Meantime, on the banks near by, partly concealed under bushes, was found her bonnet, shawl, parasol, wallet, and some pieces of paper—apparently as placed by herself. The wallet contained a $100 bill on Merchants' Bank, Boston, and $9 76 in small bills and change, but there was no writing giving any evidence as to the owner.

Soon after, her name was ascertained by the Misses TILTON, on the Amoskeag, to be ELIZA LUNT, daughter of JAMES LUNT, of Rockland, Me. She came to this city on Tuesday, and put up at the City Hotel, where her deportment was quiet and lady-like. She was apparently cheerful, and conversed with Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, and other persons of the house, going but once or twice each day upon the street. It was, however, noticed by some that her appearance at times was unusual and abstracted. At 11 o'clock on Saturday she rung the bell, and inquired of Mrs. NORRIS for a coach to take her to the cars for Lawrence, and was informed that she could not go till 4½, or early on Monday morning. At 3½ Mr. N inquired of her if she intended to go by the next train. She replied that she had decided to wait till Monday. Soon after she went directly to the spot where the fatal act was committed, as she was seen on the track near by where she threw herself in, 20 minutes before 4 o'clock. She probably passed above the mills to escape observation.

The deceased came to this city several years ago in company with her sister who afterwards became the wife of Deacon DANIEL GOODEN. It will be remembered that Mrs. GOODEN committed suicide by taking poison, a year ago last Spring, after which the deceased left the city and returned here last October, and worked on the Amoskeag, boarding with Miss MARY A. BARKER, No. 36, and remained till the middle of February, when she left, with the intention, as she told Miss BARKER, of working in the mills of Lawrence.

While a boarder at Miss BARKER's she is represented as being very quiet, modest and unsociable—often abstracted and melancholy. She was quite a reader, and reflected much upon religious subjects, but entertained peculiar views. She believed in annihilation—that there was nothing beyond the grave. She seldom conversed with any one, and had no intimate acquaintances. She was considered to be partially insane, so strange was her appearance at times.

Her mother was deranged for a few years before her death, and with these facts in view it is but reasonable to suppose that the daughter committed this fatal act under an aberration of mind.

The pieces of paper found with her apparel on the banks of the canal, appear, when put together, to be a note of hand, given by a gentleman in New-York. We publish a *fac simile:*

——York, July 20th, 1857.

For value——to pay Miss E. LUNT——dollars ——on demand——with interest.

J. J. HUNTER.

The first letter may have been a P. and Hunter may have been Huntley. The blank spaces were precisely torn out. It would appear from the date of this note that she must have come directly from New-York to this city, as she came on the 21st. In her trunk was found the following memorandum: "I shall be at 14 and 16 Dey-street. Direct corner of Bridge, Shepard & Waterman."

There were found in her trunk also some very valuable clothing, many valuable books, the Bible, a dictionary, the "Life of Harland Page," &c. When taken from the water she had on a beautiful silk dress, two gold finger rings, a gold breast pin, and gold ear rings.

Miss LUNT, some years since, was bequeathed $1,000 by an uncle on her mother's side, the money being under the care of another uncle. Her parents separated some years ago, and her father is still living, but not apprised for some time past of the whereabouts of his daughter. She was well educated, and for a time was at a public school at Townsend, Mass. In appearance she was above the average of her sex, and she is said to have been unexceptionable in her deportment.

The Official Edition of the Laws of 1857.

*To

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MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER, TO GO TO NORTH CAROLINA.—He must be a young man, a graduate of some Northern College, and must possess the very first qualifications as a teacher in Mathematics and the higher English branches. Address Box No. 3,240, with particulars.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL, NEAR Fallston, Harrison County, Md., a single gentleman, well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and French languages, Mathematics, and the different branches of English. Address Rev. JOHN R. KEECH.

WANTED—A MUSIC TEACHER, IN A LARGE French Academy, in the South. None but a person fully competent to teach vocal and instrumental to advanced pupils need apply. Salary liberal. Inquire at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store.

TO BE SEEN AT NO. 206 FULTON-ST., and for sale, some of the finest Cuban Lap Dogs in the world. To be seen for two days only.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

R. G. MARSH.....Manager.
MARSH'S

JUVENILE COMEDIANS!

Unequaled by any troupe in the world, whose performances have won the heartiest and warmest encomiums from the Press of Boston, New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, reappear in New-York

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The Troupe has been greatly strengthened since their appearance at the Broadway Varieties, last season, and are now prepared to present a succession of

DRAMAS,
COMEDIES,
FARCES,
VAUDEVILLES,
and BURLESQUES,

In a style which, for artistic excellence, will compare with the efforts of the best adult companies on the stage.

A renewal of the generous and liberal patronage of which they were the recipients when last here, is respectfully solicited. Their engagement cannot be protracted over a few nights, as they commence their regular season at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Sept. 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1857,

Second night of the great revival of

BLANCHE AND THE RIVAL FAIRIES.

The Wonderful Ravels in the principal Characters.

The great Antoine.....as.....Brac
Jerome.....as..Dr. Birch and Topey Turvey
Espinoza.....as.....Master Tricks

The evening's entertainment to commence with

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Friday—Signorina TERESA ROLLA in LA BOUQUETIERE, and the Vanderville Company.

Saturday—First benefit of M. L. ESPINOSA.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Two nights only!

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 31, and August 1, 1857.

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

The above company of Vocalists, Musicians, Comedians and Dancers, are the oldest Association and the greatest combination of artists that have ever appeared in Minstrelsy.

The programme will comprise all the latest novelties of the day, introducing something fresh and startling, including the Varieties of the Academies

For particulars, see programme of the day.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Fourteenth night of the engagement of the brilliant and beautiful

Mrs JOHN WOOD,

who will appear as KATARINE KLOPER in the PAS DE FASCINATION; and also PORTIA in Talfourd's burlesque of SHYLOCK.

Fourth night of

Mr. JOHN WOOD,

who will repeat his great part of SHYLOCK, received last evening with acclamations of delight.

Mr. Walcot, Mr. A. H Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Peters, Miss Emily Milton, Miss Menners, and a host of talent, will also appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MRS. JOHN WOOD'S Benefit will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on which occasion will be enacted an entire new version of the

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,

with all the original music.

Josephine (the Child of the Regiment)..Mrs. John Wood.

To be followed by the new Burlesque of

SHYLOCK

Shylock.....Mr. John Wood.
Portia.....Mrs. John Wood.

OLYMPIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 30,

Will be presented, first time on any stage,

THE KING OF CONEY ISLAND.

Previous to which, the Burletta called the

ROUGE DIAMOND.

To conclude with the Farce of

THE LIMERICK BOY.

Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 30.

The entertainments will commence with the Drama of

IDA MAY.
LAMPLIGHTER.
GOLDEN AXE.
PERFECTION.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with

MADAME FREZZOLINI,

who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and musical miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—NO. 472 New Canal-st., open every evening, with a grand vocal and instrumental concert. JERRY BE ERRIFIELD, the greatest comic singer in America, is engaged, and will make his first appearance THIS EVENING; also, that charming vocalist, Miss CELIA MORLEY, will appear every night, with the other talented members of the Company. Professor GUNBER, Pianist.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is now open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stationary aliens is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent domestics, American, German, British and colored. Ladies in want of domestics will find here servents worthy of patronage, well qualified to fill situations in any department of household service, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. By keeping a superior class of servents and prompt attention to orders, we hope for a continuation of public favor. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL RECTIFYING and cordial distiller, (who was the first that made and sold "The American Aromatic Cordial Gin, some 26 years since, in Philadelphia, which is as fine and pure an article as any foreign Schnapps ever imported into this country,) a situation in some large establishment. Can conduct a large and profitable business. Address C. B. W., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT AND WELL recommended German girls, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, understands her business thoroughly, and will go into the country; the other as a neat chamber-maid and seamstress, or will go as child's nurse; can cut and fit, or would take a place as housekeeper. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chamber-maid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; also as a first-class cook, by an elderly woman, with superior reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy Protestant woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, does up linens in style, finting and finery, or as nurse and family seamstress, has experience in the nursery. No objection to the country, in a respectable family. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, understands all kinds of baking; she is neat and tidy about her work; best of City reference can be given. No. 7 Blake-row, Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GENtleman from the country, a situation as book-keeper in a first-class house. Ample references, both City and country, will be furnished. Address D. E. DRAWER, No. 48 Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork; wages not so much as a home; has good reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE advertiser desires a situation as book-keeper and correspondent in some mercantile house where he can make himself generally useful. Can keep books by double or single entry, and can correspond either in English or French. Best of City references as to capability, &c. Address J. R. T., *Daily Times* Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT—A first-class mercantile house in this City requires a correspondent, thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, and competent to write Spanish and English with equal correctness and fluency. He must be well posted in mercantile forms and usages, concise and clear in his style, and willing to devote his time and energies to the interest of his employer. The duties of the position are not onerous, but the responsibilities connected with it are somewhat important.

To a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications a liberal salary will be given, say $1,500 to $2,000 the first year, with a good prospect of advancement. Applicant are required to give a brief history of their past business career, and a list of their references, which must be of the first class, also to forward two answers to this advertisement—one to Spanish the other in English. Only those disposed to conform to these conditions need reply. Address box No 3,784 Post-Office, New-York. All applications will be treated confidentially.

WANTED—AN ENTRY-CLERK IN THE DRY goods jobbing business. One who has had experience, and is quick and correct. Address, with reference, R. J. H., *Times* office.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address N. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A SPLENDID three story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 253 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—BROOKLYN property, (partly vacant and partly improved,) worth $15,000 and is at encumbrance. Will be exchanged for New-York City improved property, which must not be encumbered over half its value. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 42 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOTS—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale on FRIDAY, July 31 inst, at 12 o'clock noon, at JAMES COLES, No. 362 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 2 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. BATCH, near the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st. 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—PART OF A first class brick house, in the pleasantest part of the city, two blocks from South 10th-st. Ferry. Terms moderate, for unexceptionable references. For a young couple or a small family desiring a pleasant home, this is a rare chance. Apply to S. B., Box No 3,189 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY AND attic brick houses, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, in complete order, and now being cleaned. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 125 Sullivan st., and the furniture for sale. The house is in excellent order. The rent is very low, and it is a desirable residence for a small family.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF COMMODIOUS OFFICES at No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate. Apply at room No. 11.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET—One large light room, 65 feet deep, with front office on third floor. Single rooms or rooms in suite for apartments or offices to rent very low in building No. 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Possession at once. Apply in the store, to STEPHEN WM. SMITH.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 23d-st., Nos. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th avs., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, house mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 56 5th-street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 43 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENTly finished 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, richly finished with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy mouldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warranties. Both are truly superb pianos, and must be seen to be described, and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 each—price $265. Can be seen at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av. three doors from 4th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night; will be made an object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply for three days.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Cible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ROSEwood and mahogany, for sale at $35, $50, $75, $95, $95 to $200. Gilbert's, Chickering's and Stodart & Dunham's. Great bargains given. The celebrated Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS, second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $225, $70, $100, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $155. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,

No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st, Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 491 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $360; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN Brooklyn, between Fulton and Montague Ferries, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable. B. S., care of Hope Ex. Co., No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

142 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ROOMS without board, for two or three single gentlemen. A private family preferred. Must be in Willow or Columbia sts., between Pineapple and Pierrepont-sts. Address for one week, Box No. 1842, New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.

N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has a number of very excellent rooms in his large Farm House, which can be secured by immediate application.

CHARLES UNDERHILL,
Glen Cove, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE UNDERsigned, yesterday afternoon, CERTIFICATE No. 89, for twenty shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the Commonwealth, the same being of no use to any one but the owner. The finder is requested to return it to No. 74 Beaver-st.

FRANCIS BARRETTA.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold cheap, or will be divided into six parts each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with musquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 55 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—A handsome country seat, with barn, coach-house, stabling, &c., &c., full-grown shade and fruit trees and gardens. The house stands 90 feet back on a beautiful avenue, with a frontage of ground of 185 feet, and 230 feet deep, and a carriage drive up to the house, which has a spacious portico in front. It is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and 22 miles from New-York. Hempstead is noted for its perfect healthiness, and its numerous and excellent roads, and beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Price $5,800. If wanted, 10 acres can be had adjoining. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, BY a small family, from next Fall till May next, or longer, on the east bank of the Hudson, easily accessible by railroad, and not above 15 to 20 miles from town; a comfortable, pleasantly situated, and healthy residence, with a few acres of cultivated grounds attached, and well adapted for Winter habitation. A favorable opportunity is hereby offered to any family possessing such a place, and desirous of leaving it for a time, temporarily to dispose of the same, as it will be well taken care of. Satisfactory references will be given. Address COUNTRY, Post-Office, Box 3,881 stating terms and location.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1¾ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the river, 36 miles from the City, one mile from two depôts, in parcels of from 6 to 20 acres. These parcels lie between the post-road and the river; a stream runs through part of the premises. These sites command elegant and extensive views of the River and surroundiog country. Also, a farm on the River, for $250 per acre, with buildings. For particulars, apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large 2-story mansion, 54x50, with all the modern improvements, baths, water-closets gas-pipes, &c. Large carriage house, and small barn, and about 4 acres. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson River, ¼ mile from depôt. For sale on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUntry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—FOUR cottages in Orange and West Bloomfield, with from 1 to 10 acres of land, and villa sites of 5 to 10 acres each, on Llewellyn Park. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROOK FARM, IN BLOOMfield, New-Jersey, distant from New-York 15 miles, containing 50 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and a pleasant cottage, with valuable barn and out-buildings, recently erected; connected with the house is a large strawberry and vegetable garden, and a great variety of choice fruits; a fine stream of water courses in front and rear of the premises. The situation healthy and pleasant, and

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY, July 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 1st mortgage Bonds.$1,000
$500 Great Western 10 per cent. Bond.
$18,000 Great Western Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated).....$1,000
$10,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bods $1,000
$500 Racine and Mississippi Farm Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond.
$2,000 Lozerne Anthracite Coal Company 1st mortgage Bonds.....$500
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing (hypothecated).....$100
10 shares Phenix Bank.....$20
53 shares Broadway Bank.....$25
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40
40 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....$25
30 shares Home Insurance Co.....$.00
20 shares Brevoort Insurance Co.....$50
10 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100
270 shares Fellows Coal Co. of Pennsylvania, (hypothecated).....$50

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn: PROVISIONS, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 3 bbls. pickles, 100 lbs beef, 185 lbs flour, 100 lbs. butter, 6 bbls. pork, 85½ lbs dried apples, 1,364 lbs. cheese, 200 lbs. pork, 3,283 lbs. bread, 330 gallons beans, 120 lbs. boned pork, 306 lbs. rice, 1, 200 flour barrels, 540 bags and a lot of empty boxes

CLOTHING.—10 pea jackets, 75 drawers, 6 blankets, 85 blue cloth pea jackets, 85 linen trowsers, 18 pair calf shoes, 9 blue cloth trousers, 38 linen frocks, 59 pair kip shoes, 2 over shirts, 18½ yards, dungaree.

SMALL STORES.—53 lbs. tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 58 hands grass.

Also, 8 horses and 2 oxen.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 3d-av, an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, black walnut couchee, sofas and chairs in crimson velvet, satin damask window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, candelabras, gas chandeliers, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs in hair cloth mahogany dressing tables with glass, hat-stand, stair-carpet, hair mattresses, feather beds, bed and table linen and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also 2 rosewood pianos, 6¾ and 7-octave

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 57 High-st, between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY—At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 345 State-st., between Nevius and Powers-sts., Brooklyn, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, feather beds, China dinner and tea sets, extension table, &c. Catalogues at the salerooms.

B. SEIXAS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire elegant furniture of house 128th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and library furniture, splendid tapestry, velvet and 3-ply carpets in 15 rooms, oil cloths, kitchen and basement furniture, with all the bedding, hair mattresses, bed and table linen, China, crockery cutlery, &c., the whole for absolute sale and worthy the attention of housekeepers. Catalogues at house.

HENRY H. LEDE, Auctioneer

H. LEDE & CO., WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, July 30, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No 28 Nassau-st, a Roan horse, about 7 years old, 16½ hands high, sound and kind, and a stylish driver. Can trot in 3½; also, set silver-plated harness, in good order, a light road wagon, City made, sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, BANGS & CO., No. 86 Nassau-st, will sell, at their spacious salesrooms, an extensive assortment of new and second-hand furniture, pianos, carpets, silver and silver-plated ware, mirrors, clocks, chandeliers, fine and valuable paintings and engravings, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c., &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

MACHINERY AT AUCTION.—A LARGE and valuable lot of lathes, planers, drilling and screw cutting machines, steam engine, boilers, foundry tools and other machinery will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Etna Foundry and Machine Works, two blocks below the Atlantic Dock and near Buttermilk Channel, in the city of Brooklyn.

Catalogues are ready. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE W. STANTON, No 76 West 37th-st., or to BRAINARD & RICE, Attorneys, &c., No. 41 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

62,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
656,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
286,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
234,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 8, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th-st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.

SAMUEL HOTALING,
M. N BLAKEMAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
} Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

300 lbs. American Kota Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr.,
No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin Coburn's extra hard and hallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamaled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $35 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 484 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

EXCHANGES MADE IN REAL ESTATE, farms and City property, houses and lots, parcels of land, country seats, Western land stocks, &c., and money invested on bond and mortgage, by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 67 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 13 Wall street.

Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.

JAS. H. LUCAS,
H. S. TURNER,
H. L. PATTERSON,
R. N. NISBET.
} St. Louis, Mo.

W. T. SHERMAN,
B. R. NISBET.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-St.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
} New-York

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $40,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of said resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, and payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Co.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 28, 1857.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale. JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Specie and Exchange Broker,
No. 183 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON CITY AND MINING Co.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857, No. 42 Pine street.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON the Ten per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 25th August, will be paid on and after that date at the Artisans' Bank on presentation of the proper coupons. HENRY MALLESON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 25, 1857.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, due Aug 1, 1857, will be paid at the office of Messrs WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st, New-York

C. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 1ST AUGUST, 1857, on the 10 per cent. Bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. Bank in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st.

W. A WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEman of considerable experience, and with undoubted references, who has had the charge of a money business in this City, is desirous of another appointment in the same capacity. Communications confidential. Address A. B., Box No. 3,152 New-York Post-Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital.....$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857.....125,500
Total.....$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS.		
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Deonistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt.	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Stuart Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R Swords,	D Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A R Eno.
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Rylve L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JABEZ CROOK and JAMES BERRY expires this day by limitation.

JABEZ CROOK,
JAMES BERRY.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 4th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. B. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on said stock, on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 18th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 1st July inst. Interest on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 21st July to 5th August.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 5.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
WILLIAM H DE WITT,
THOMAS OLCOTT,
} Trustees.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phœnix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. SLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.

JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK BILLS
taken at par
for Summer Clothing,
At EVANS', Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff sts.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willet st. open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $300; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P M Interest allowed on deposits. T. R. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large, extensive iron foundry situated in the village of Sing Sing, N. Y., and generally known as the Vredenburgh foundry, within three hundred yards of the Hudson River Railroad depôt. On the premises are extensive buildings with steam-engine, cupola, patent bellows, flasks, moulding sand, with everything requisite to commence work. There is also a variety of first rate patterns, suitable for stoves, furnaces, plough-shares, pots, kettles, candle moms &c., such as are generally used in a well-regulated foundry. For further particulars apply to CARRINGTON & JONES, No. 44 Broadst., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

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A PARTNER WANTED WITH A CASH capital of $1,000 or $2,000, to engage in a very lucrative and cash-paying business. For further information, address ENTERPRISE, at the office of this paper, stating when and where an interview can be had. Address for one week.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD business, handsomely fitted up, and must be sold, as the proprietor has other business to attend to. Apply to Druggist, Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We inspect one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 or common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest quickest and pleasantest route to the West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

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To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
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Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New Haven, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30. (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5,30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:30, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:27 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 6:46, 7:46, 9:44, 8:15, 10:53 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43, 7:26, 8:59, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Port Jervis with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:20 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake

The Late Garroting and Murder in Mercer-street.

Van Liew's Friends hold a Meeting and offer $1,000 Reward.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE TO BE ORGANIZED.

THE MEETING TAKES A POLITICAL TURN.

Verdict of the Jury—A Man seen robbing the Body.

The inquisition upon the body of Mr. A. S. VAN LIEW, who was found dead in Mercer-street, near the corner of Canal, on last Monday night, was resumed yesterday and the following evidence was taken:

William Lawson, residing at No. 69 Varick-street, being sworn, says: I knew deceased; I met him in Leight-street, near Canal, at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th; but when he asked me to take a walk as far as the St. Nicholas, I declined, having already taken a walk; he then asked me to remain for half an hour at No. 62 Varick-street until he should return; I said that I would, and did remain; I waited till eleven o'clock P. M., and deceased not coming, I left; in the morning I heard of his death; I know nothing of deceased's whereabouts after he was with me; I have often taken a walk with deceased to the St. Nicholas; we would always walk Broadway in going up and returning; I have known deceased to complain of his head; it arose from derangement in his system.

Anna Williams, residing at No. 1 Mercer-street, being sworn, says: I came to the above place last Saturday, from Newport, R. I.; I was passing down Mercer street night before last, about a quarter past eleven o'clock, when I saw deceased lying on his back on the cellar door near Canal-street; I saw a girl and two men standing by deceased; I do not know either of them; the girl asked me if I knew him; I said no; I asked her if she knew him, and she said, "Yes, he is a friend of mine;" she also said that he was drunk, or some person had been assaulting him; she said, "Let us go and look at him;" we did so, and I said I thought he was drunk; we took hold of his hand, and it was cold; I said that he was dead; we went to look for an officer, but found none; we returned in about five minutes; the men said that they would watch for an officer, and told us to look again for an officer; as we were going along Canal-street the girl that was with me met a man whom she called John, and said was her friend; we told him what we were looking for, and he said he would find one; he did find an officer; some three other men came up; as the other girl was left alone to go up Mercer-street, I stopped at No. 1; then the colored girl came out to see deceased; I went on up Mercer-street a little way, and then returned and went into the house; I saw no one in the parlor of the house but Mrs. Benast; the colored girl was just coming in from looking at deceased; the other girl soon came in, saying, "I am afraid to go home alone;" I told her that I would go with her if I could find my way back; I went as far as Broadway corner of a street, some three streets below Canal; the girl turned to the right; I have not seen her since that night; I think that I should know her if I should see her again.

Amanda Bennett, residing No. 1 Mercer-street, being sworn, says: I did not know deceased; about half-past eleven o'clock, on night before last, two girls came hurriedly into the house, one was Anna Williams, the other one was the one that came in with Anna, of whom Anna spoke; her name I do not know, never having seen her until this time, neither do I know where she lives; they said that there was a man either dead or drunk on the corner; they thought him dead; the colored girl just then came down stairs; I said she could get no one there; she went out immediately; the stranger girl said that deceased was a friend of hers, that she had known him for some time; she seemed to express a great deal of feeling; the girls soon went out; Anna returned after a little while, saying that she had been part of the way home with the other girl.

John Dykes, residing at No. 127 Grand-street, being duly sworn, says: I did not know deceased; on the morning of the murder, I went into a grocery, corner of Cranpy and Grand streets, kept by Charles Bathman, who said a man told him that he saw John Hurley rob a man lying, as I understood, corner of Mercer and Grand streets; it might have been Canal; he said there were three in company, but Hurley was the man who robbed the dead man; I know Hurley; he is a pickpocket; I have been a policeman one year; I am not now a policeman; I met Mr. Jordin, with whom I had some conversation regarding the affair; he said I had better come down and tell what I knew about it.

Anthony D. Reeve, residing at No. 124 Hudson-street, being sworn, says: I knew the deceased partially; I keep a books and at the St. Nicholas Hotel; I was at the St. Nicholas the night before last; I have known the deceased for four or five months.

Uriah Lott, residing at No. 125 Christopher-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I did not know the deceased; I am private watchman in Broadway, Mercer and Howard to Spring-street; I was opposite the northwest corner of Howard street and Broadway, where I saw two pickpockets standing in the door; I asked them what they were doing there; they said they were waiting for a friend down in the saloon; I told them they must move away from there; they went down into the saloon, and I followed them; they went into the further part of the saloon, where were three young men of like profession; they soon all came out, one of them paying the bill; I came up soon, when I saw the five standing on the corner; I soon left, leaving them standing at this place; I saw nothing of them after this; I do not know the names of either of them; the first thing that I saw on coming out of the saloon there, was a man standing on a hydrant immediately in front of the door; I saw a man sitting there as I went down into the saloon, but did not notice him particularly; the man looked yellow and sick; his cap was thrown back off his head; his dress was dark, except his waistcoat, which was light; I left in about five minutes, leaving the man sitting on the hydrant; I saw nothing further of him afterwards; I was at this point again at twelve o'clock; I saw the body of deceased last evening, when I recognized it as the person I saw sitting on hydrant; the clan positive of.

Louis Bogert being recalled and resworn, says: I did not know at the time that Ann Williams was one of the two girls who came into No. 1 Mercer-street on the night in question; I do not now recognize her, but as she says that she was one of those I suppose such is the fact.

Charles Bothmann, residing at No. 131 Grand-street, being duly sworn, says: I keep a gin place at the above number; yesterday morning a man named James Armstrong, working at No. 127 Grand-street, said that James Phillips told him that he (Phillips) saw several men standing around the dead man, one of whom was John Hurley; I understood that a man was lying on the corner of Mercer and Grand streets; since then I have heard that it was on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets; I know nothing further regarding it; Armstrong did not say that Phillips saw anything taken from the deceased.

James Armstrong, residing at No. 169 Mulberry-street, in the rear, being duly sworn, says: I work at No. 127 Grand-street; I did not know deceased; Jacob Phillips told me that he saw John Hurley and one or two others coming from where the deceased was lying, on Monday night last; I supposed that the body lay on the corner of Mercer and Grand-street, until this morning, when I learned that it was on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets; Phillips said that the body was lying with the pockets turned inside out, and a bunch of keys lying beside him; Phillips said that they supposed the deceased was "drunky," and that they "went through" him; I know Hurley by sight; Phillips did not say what time he met Hurley; I know nothing further regarding it.

Jacob Phillips, residing at No. 56 Crosby-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I did not know the deceased; on Monday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, as I was coming from the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, through Grand street towards Marion, and when I had got as far as Mercer-street, I met some officers carrying the dead body of a man on a board; this was the first that I had seen of the deceased; I asked what was the matter, they said that a man had been found dead; while in Greene-street before meeting the officers with the body I met three men, one of whom is called Hurley, one Osborn, but the name of the other one I do not know; I did not exchange a word with them; I do not associate with such characters; they were walking fast; I have not heard any one say that Hurley "went through" him (meaning deceased;) I heard such language used in the Station-house.

The testimony here closed and the case was given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW came to his death by compression of the brain, the result of violence, received on the night of the 27th of July, 1857, by some person or persons, to the Jury unknown—and further, the Jury would recommend the authorities to offer a sufficient reward for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the act."

Mr. Van Liew's Friends Meet—A Vigilance Committee to be Organized.

About one hundred citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, friends of the late AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW, who was found dead in Mercer-street, near the corner of Canal, on Monday evening, met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, in pursuance of a requisition "for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting measures" relative to Mr. VAN LIEW's death.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. JAMES L. WAUGH, Chairman, and JOHN HEWITT, Jr., Secretary. The Chairman said it was necessary to draw up resolutions expressive of the opinions and feelings of the meeting, and deputed Messrs. CHRISTIAN WOODRUFF, OLCOTT RHINES and MARTIN TOOPER, a Committee for such purpose. When these gentlemen had retired, Mr. THEODORE WARD was introduced to the meeting, as one of the Coroner's Jury in the case.

Mr. WARD proceeded to detail the evidence elicited at the inquest, and recited the verdict, as given in our columns. They had unanimously recommended the authorities to offer a reward for the recovery of the murderers.

After stating all the facts that had been brought to light bearing on the affair, he gave his opinion that Mr. VAN LIEW had been struck with a padded slungshot in Broadway by the gang of thieves who loiter about the vicinity of Broadway and Canal-street; that he reached the corner where the watchman says he saw him leaning against the iron railing or hydrant, and after partially recovering himself, was again beset by the rascals on the corner of Mercer street, who there robbed and murdered him. It had been proved, at all events, that some of these thieves had been seen in a saloon in the vicinity about the time the murder is supposed to have been committed.

A VOICE—How much money had he on his person? The papers say he had $40.

Mr. WARD—Never mind what the papers say. I live next door to where Mr. VAN LIEW did, and I served on the inquest, and can tell you all about the case. Some reporters are green enough to report all they hear. They get hold of what they think is a good story and publish it, whether it is right or wrong. After some other remarks of the same drift, Mr. WARD sat down.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, AUGUSTUS VAN LIEW, has been stricken down by the hands of an assassin; and

Whereas, We feel it our duty to give some suitable expression of our feelings relative to the sad event which has called us together, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade, AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW, his friends and the community at large have sustained a loss of more than ordinary painful character. Although young in years, yet he had given a bright promise of becoming an ornament to the Empire City.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to this painful stroke, we should be admonished by the sudden death of our beloved friend, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies are with the bereaved and afflicted widow and children of the deceased, and that we commend them to the Great Judge who alone can bind up the broken heart and heal the wounds made by the hand of death.

Resolved, That we will unite as a body in paying the last sad tribute of respect to our departed friend.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the daily papers.

The Chairman then stated that he had prepared a series of resolutions, which he hoped to see adopted.

He then read the following:

Whereas, AUGUSTUS T. VANLIEW, a highly respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, was murdered on the night of the 27th July, on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets, and

Whereas, The time has arrived for the citizens to take some "action" in relation to their personal safety as well as their families, in the enjoyment of their leisure hours through the public streets of this City, and

Whereas, The City of New-York is now infested with the lowest and most degraded scum of all nations, (not excepting many of our own,) whose only pursuit is theft, burglary and murder for their living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards do hereby bind themselves into a Vigilance Committee for the better protection of their fellow-citizens and property, to deal out that *justice* to the violators of law and order which will give them little or no chance to evade their "merits" through the technicalities of the law.

Resolved, That the inefficiency of our present police department is a "deep stain upon the City of New York and that we demand of those now in power to give us that protection of our lives and property which the laws of our State and City guarantee to us.

Resolved, That we call upon the different Judges of our Courts to act with more decision and promptness, when the criminal is within the pale of justice and not be allowed (after straw bail or mock trial) to again come forth and prey upon the citizens in perpetrating crimes of the blackest dye.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, do hereby offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW, on the night of Monday the 27th of July.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to offer a suitable reward for the detection of the murderer or murderers of AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW.

Mr. WARD said that there were sentiments in the resolutions which some thought had the appearance of a party bias. He referred to the resolution that spoke of the inefficiency of the police. He could say that the Metropolitan Police had worked hard and done everything they could to find out the murderer or murderers. So, too, had members of the old force. He hoped the resolutions would be given into the hands of the Committee on Resolutions for Revision.

After considerable debate, the motion to refer them to a Committee was carried, and the Committee reported the resolutions, after expunging the two referring to a Vigilance Committee and the inefficiency of the Police. As so amended, they passed.

The arrangements for the funeral were then entered into. The meeting decided to assemble at the same place at 9½ o'clock, and then march to the late residence of deceased, No. 12 Hubert-street, and accompany his remains to the receiving vault in the Second-street Marble Cemetery, where they will temporarily be placed.

Mr. WARD proposed that a Committee be appointed to receive subscriptions to be appropriated to the use of the family of deceased. One gentleman, he said, had volunteered $50. He wished it understood, however, that it was not to be looked upon as charity, but merely as a testimonial of their good will to their friend.

This idea did not meet with general favor. It was remarked that such a proposition would be looked upon as an insult by the relatives of the deceased.

The matter was laid over for future consideration.

Just as the meeting was about to adjourn Mr. ANDREW CLARK asked if any definite action had been taken as to the formation of a Vigilance Committee. He had not been present and asked for information.

The Chairman explained the fate of his resolutions on the subject.

Mr. CLARK expressed his sorrow. He had hoped to see a Vigilance Committee organized. It was needed. One of their associates had been robbed and murdered by a gang of thieves who infest this City. Not one among them could travel safely through the streets after nightfall. Their wives and children were insulted on every corner. The new Police were notoriously inefficient; when they were wanted they never could be found. In such a state of affairs it was incumbent upon them all, he thought, to organize a protective association. He had hoped that was the main object of the meeting. Surely they had not met in that warm room merely to condole with their friend's family, but they had met to work. He could find one hundred men in the Fifth Ward in less than two hours' time who would pledge their lives and fortunes for the protection of the citizens. We must hang these thieves and murderers. [Cheers, and cries of "That's the talk."] The Police Justices back up the rascals. It is well known that a notorious thief, when carried before a magistrate is invariably set at liberty on the instant. The Justices nurture the rascals into existence, for it is through them they are elected to their positions.

Mr. WARD—We should hang the Justices on the nearest lamp-poste. [Applause.]

Mr. WOODRUFF said, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, he must explain that they had expunged the resolutions in accordance with what they thought was the clearly expressed opinion of the majority, who wished it divested of all political bias. Since that time, it seemed that the temper of the meeting had changed, and many now applauded who had before been opposed to the resolutions.

The Secretary then urged the formation of a Vigilance Committee. He referred to two citizens of the Ward who had lately been robbed on the highway, and the culprits, though promptly arrested, had so far gone unwhipt of justice. In California the citizens had done so, and great good had resulted. He was willing to act in the matter, and would patrol the Ward if necessary every night. He thought if the citizens took the matter in hand in the proper spirit, in three weeks the Ward would be perfectly regenerated.

A gentleman was in favor of the immediate enrolment of the names. (Great cheering.)

The Secretary hoped they would act coolly and deliberately. He advocated the appointment of a committee to report on the propriety of organizing a Vigilance Committee. They would adjourn till Monday night to meet there and hear the report of the Committee.

This suggestion was subsequently made a motion, and the meeting decided to adopt it. The Chairman, after naming several gentlemen to act on the Committee, who declined to serve, finally succeeded in appointing Messrs. John Hewitt, Jr., Andrew Clark, Jos. B. Taylor, L. W. Parks and Martin Tooper.

The meeting then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Tuesday in their office, formerly, and now again, known as in Anthony-street, but lately as Worth-street, a new placard being affixed at the corner of the street in Broadway.

Mr. PILLSBURY was present at the meeting. Commissioner VERPLANCK, CURTIS, GARRIGUS, MORGAN and CARRIGAN attended.

A proposition came up to pay the Counties $25,000, which, added to $13,000 paid last week, makes $38,600, or 86 per cent. of the total indebtedness of the Commission to the various Counties. The suggestion was carried.

No other business was transacted of public importance.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number of Emigrants arrived to July 22, 1857	107,237
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to July 29	3,096
Total	110,333
To same date in 1856	71,367

Number of Inmates in Institutions.

	1857.	1856.
Ward's Island	1,299	1,368
Marine Hospital	194	150
Total	1,493	1,518

Overdraft on Bank, Jan. 1, 1857	$9,202 75
Receipts to July 22, 1857	$221,350 99
Receipts since July 29, for commutation of alien passengers	5,978 00—227,328 99
Total	$218,326 24
Disbursements as per previous accounts to July 22, 1857	$131,572 60
Sundry expenses of July 15 to 22	13,767 85—145,340 45
Balance	$72,985 79

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

New Policemen for the Old Grounds—The New Buildings—Who is to have the Credit?—Prospects—A Truce from the Oystermen.

There were no arrivals yesterday of infected vessels; the brig *Arvum*, from Port-au-Prince, was sent to the lower anchorage, where there were, yesterday, twelve vessels undergoing ventilation. At the upper anchorage there are twenty-five. Nine new policemen were added to the force for service upon and around the Quarantine grounds, making nineteen all. Their names are Cornelius Cole, George Williams, John Martin, Henry Crasseu, James Glass, Peter W. Raff, Jacob Journsy and James Cripps.

JAMES HANVER and WILLIAM HALEY, the two persons arrested and locked up on Tuesday for violating Quarantine laws, and for alleged attempts to steal sugar, were yesterday brought up to the City in irons, by the Quarantine Police, and were committed to the Tombs for examination.

The buildings at Seguine's Point will be completed on Saturday, and ready for the uses for which they have been constructed. The contractor for the doctor's residence, to be located outside the inclosure, will receive orders to day to proceed in the erection of that edifice. The attacks which have been made from time to time upon the new location of Quarantine, and the disparaging allusions to the unfitness of the accommodations there furnished for the sick, the Commissioners say are taken very much to heart by the friends of Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, who—they insist—planned and located the hospitals at Seguine's Point. The plans have been in no way altered, except in the number, the Doctor having recommended but one hospital for temporary purposes, while the Commissioners have erected two, following in all respects his suggestions in their construction; and with the valuable aid of the Health Officer, the Commissioners feel assured that they have produced as perfect hospitals of the kind as could be desired; to impeach their fitness for the temporary purposes designed, is, therefore, reflecting upon the professional skill of the Health Officer, as well as upon the judgment of the Commissioners.

Thus blarney the Commissioners. It is new to us that Dr. THOMPSON is to have all the credit of the beautiful shanties and capacious wash-house at Seguine's Point. We had credited them and the airright fence that hems the grounds in from such mosquitoes as fly low, and the sea breeze, to the Commissioners of Quarantine who had the spending of the money. But honor to whom honor is due. If the Doctor planned them all, however, we trust there will be no hesitancy, on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, to accept the buildings at once, as they must honestly do the moment that Dr. THOMPSON and the Marine Hospital Physician certify that they are satisfactory. We had supposed there would be some difficulty on this point, and are delighted to find that it vanishes so easily.

The Commissioners say that the reason they have not earlier completed the Seguine's Point buildings is, that there has been no necessity for them hitherto; they might have furnished them a month ago, as the bargain was, if it had been necessary. Still one wonders that they did not, and so relieve themselves of their very expensive defence, by a score or more of policemen for some six weeks past.

Four of the most influential residents of that part of the Island, some of them oystermen, called upon the Commissioners and explained their views fully upon the Quarantine question. They had no objection, nor had their neighbors objections, to the removal of Quarantine, and its permanent establishment at Seguine's Point, as a whole and entire institution. What they objected to, and were determined to resist, was the establishment of a pest-house, a lazaretto, in their neighborhood, while the Quarantine proper was continued at the old place, or removed elsewhere, thus inflicting upon them all the troubles, dangers and pecuniary losses of the concern, while others derived all its advantages and suffered none of its inconveniences. This view of the subject, after these gentlemen had been written *pro* and *con*, is new, and opens up a fresh field for discussion.

☞ The Pennsylvanian *Farm Journal* has been purchased by Mr. JUDD, proprietor of the *American Agriculturist*, the subscription list of the former being transferred to the latter.

☞ There were in this port, yesterday, 815 vessels,—including 36 steamers, 187 ships, 144 barks, 128 brigs, and 320 schooners.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the City Hall. Present—JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., President in the chair, and Commissioners MILLER, ROCKWELL and THOMES N.

A petition from the master of the brig *H. C. Brooks* to be allowed to come up to the City was referred to the Health Officer. Also a similar petition from the schooner *Pilot Fish*.

The Board then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS

VERSUS

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. PINNEO, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON.
No. 119 Nassau-st.,

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBEOTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—All ordinary scented waters are utterly vapid when compared with this. It exhales the breath of flowers, gathered in the full redolence of their perfume. Sprinkle it around, and it freights the air with fragrance. A few drops on the handkerchief, renders it precious to the sense. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GET THE BEST!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. SCHWARTZER & Co.

For sale by FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Hours of consultation: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No. 828 Broadway.
R. HUNTER, M. D. H. MELVILLE, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment should be at hand for instant use in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 5 packages, $3 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, corner of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

A FAMILY QUARREL, RESULTING FATALLY.—CHRISTOPHER HEFFERNAN, residing in Columbia-street near Hamilton avenue, died last Tuesday in consequence of injuries inflicted on Monday, the 20th inst., by his step-son, who is a boy of about 16 years of age. Coroner REDDING ordered a *post mortem* examination on Tuesday, and Coroner SNELL proceeded to hold the inquest on the same afternoon.

Dr. VAN DUYNE testified to having found a small contused wound near the outer angle of the left eye; also a small contusion over the right eye. The right jaw was much bruised and scratched. The neck was much swollen. There was a wound on the forehead, above the right eye. He was of opinion that the injuries might have been produced by a blunt instrument of wood or iron, or by a piece of brick.

The testimony of the other witnesses showed that THOMAS and MARY STANTON, children of Mrs. JULIA HAFFERNAN by a former marriage, had, within a few weeks, arrived from Ireland, and had taken up their residence with their mother. Her husband, the deceased, complained much of this arrangement, and remonstrated against supporting the children. Previously to this, frequent quarrels occurred between himself and his wife, and since the arrival of the children matters were not much improved in regard to their domestic comfort.

On the afternoon of the 20th of July, the attention of the neighbors was aroused. There was a loud quarrel in the apartments of HAFFERNAN, and on investigating the cause, one of them saw the old man beating THOMAS STANTON and heard his wife exclaim: "Are you going to kill my child?" The old man was knocked down, and Mrs. HAFFERNAN and MARY STANTON were observed holding the old man down while THOMAS was beating him, but with what weapon the witnesses could not state.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony the case was given to the Jury, when they rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death from inflammation of the brain and its membranes, caused by blows inflicted by THOMAS STANTON, assisted by JULIA HAFFERNAN and MARY STANTON." Upon the rendition of the verdict Coroner SNELL gave Mrs. HAFFERNAN and MARY STANTON in charge of Deputy Sheriff HORTON, by whom they were conveyed to jail.

Deceased was about 55 years of age, and had been of intemperate habits. He had been thrice married, and the children, THOMAS and MARY, are aged respectively 16 and 18 years. THOMAS has not yet been arrested, but it is probable he will be secured very shortly.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, July 29. Match, $2,000; mile heats—best 3 in 5.

D. PIFFER, b. m. *Belle of Portland*..... 2 1
D. WALTON, b. g. *Harry Walton*..... 1 Dist.
Time—2:37½; 2:38.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, Tuesday, July 20. Match, $1,000; mile heats—best 3 in five, in harness.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.	4th Heat.
S. MCLAUGHLIN, blk. g. *Lancet*	2	1	1	1
D. PIFFER, b. g. *Brown Dick*	1	2	2	2
Quarter-mile	37½	38	37½	37½
Half-mile	1:18½	1:14	1:13	1:12½
Mile	2:30	2:29½	2:29½	2:27¾

This race was won by *Lancet*, after four heats He can trot a streak, and there are those who say that he will beat *Fiora Temple* yet. In point of time, in the fourth heat, this affair has knocked the spots out of everything which has preceded it, as it is the fastest on record. *Lancet* was the favorite, $100 to $50, previous to the start, and there was a large attendance to witness the race.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, July 28. Match; $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Uncle Sam*..... 1 2 1
D. PIFFER, g. g. *Honest Peter*. (to sulkey)..2 1 dist.
Time—2:49; 2:46½; 2:32.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, July 27. Match; $500; mile heats, to wagons.

W. D. PRABODY, ch. m. *Lady Lightfoot*..... 1 1 1
J. WOODRUFF, b. g. *John*..... 2 2 2
Time—2:56½; 2:54¾; 2:59.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, July 27. Match and stake, $400; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. WALTON, b. g. *Jack Potter*.....received forfeit
H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Uncle Sam*.....paid forfeit
S. HOAGLAND, b. g. *Ivue John*.....paid forfeit

PAY OF POLICE.—The Police of the City of Brooklyn will be paid off up to the 1st of July, as follows: The force of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Precincts, and the Eighth and Ninth Wards on Friday, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of the Deputy Superintendent. Those of the Fifth and Sixth Precincts, and the Seventeenth Ward, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the same place. The Police have received no pay since the 23d of April. Those holding orders for money due out of the pay of the Department, will do well to be promptly on the spot on pay day.

NEW-JERSEY.

RETURNED BY MAIL.—About two weeks since Capt. KELLY, of Newark, the commanding officer of the Liberty Rifles of that city, was in Jersey City, and lost a valuable gold chain and seal during a row. Two young men named J. Q. ADAMS and J. MCCUTCHEON, were committed to jail on the charge of taking them from him. A few days since the chain and seal were sent to Mr. KELLY through the mail, accompanied by a letter purporting to come from an older person than the prisoners. The writer said that "he was young once himself, and did not wish to see the young men convicted when innocent."

CONSPIRACY TO BREAK JAIL.—A conspiracy, in which 12 or 14 of the prisoners in the Hudson County Jail are said to have been concerned, the object of which was to overpower Mr. LAYTOWN, keeper of the Hudson County Jail, was discovered on Monday night. One of the prisoners revealed to him, and he took measures for their security.

☞ A youth, evidently of German parentage, was detected, in Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, passing counterfeit $2 on the Union Bank of New-London.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29

$4,000 Ohio 6s, '86	104	200 Reading R. R	b60 71⅞
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84⅞	150 do	s60 71
5,000 do	84¾	25 Mich. Cen. R. R	85
3,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	94	1186 M. S. & N. I. R.	52
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	b3 87	40 do	b3 52½
3,000 Erie R. Con. bs, '77	75	100 do	52
2,000 Erie R. Con. bs, '62	72	500 do	s30 51
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds	99½	100 do	s6 51
500 do	99¾	150 do	s5 51⅜
1,000 C. & R. I. Bonds	95	200 do	s60 49
2,000 G. & C. 2d mtg bds	81½	400 do	b30 53
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m.	66¾	150 do	s60 48¾
50 Bank of Commerce	104⅞	234 Ill. Cen. R. R	118¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	105¾	275 do	119
50 Shoe & Leather Bk	111	200 Harlem Railroad	10½
100 Merch'ls Bk Scrip	109¼	15 M. S. & N. Ia pref. stk	78¾
50 Penn. Coal Co	b60 87	144 do	78¾
150 do	b60 85	50 do	b3 78¾
180 do	85¾	30 Panama Railroad	93¾
100 do	b60 85¾	110 do	94
60 do	86	210 Clev. & Pitts. R. R	40¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co	18¾	200 do	b30 40¾
915 N. Y. Central R. R.	87¾	100 Gal. & Chi R. R.	91¾
447 do	s3 87¼	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 58¾
100 do	b30 87¾	100 do	c 58⅝
50 do	s3 87½	125 Chi. & R. I. R. R	s3 93
850 do	c 87⅝	150 do	b30 93¼
200 do	s5 87	50 do	93¼
550 do	s10 87	100 do	b60 94
100 do	87	100 do	b30 93¾
300 do	s30 86¾	150 do	s13 93¼
150 do	87¼	150 Mil. & Miss. R. R	s60 53
100 do	87⅜	50 do	b60 54
200 do	s10 87	350 La C. & Mil. R. R.	35½
200 do	s30 86¾	150 do	b3 36
1,100 Erie Railroad	b60 35	100 do	36¾
425 do	s3 34⅞	300 do	s90 35
150 do	at 60 34½	150 do	b30 36
150 do	s7 34⅝	200 do	b10 36
500 do	b10 25	165 do	36
150 do	34¾	350 do	b60 37½
77 C. B. & Q. R. R	93		

SECOND BOARD.

10 Nassau Bank	105	1185 Erie Railroad	35
50 Canton Co	20½	150 do	b3 35⅛
25 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	18¾	200 do	b60 35¾
39 Penn. Coal Co	87	500 do	34¾
250 do	85½	100 La Cros. & M. R.	37
300 do	b60 86	150 do	b60 38
52 do	86	50 Hud. Riv. R'd	22
100 Panama Railroad	95	300 Clev. & Tol R.	h3 58¾
100 do	95¾	100 do	58⅝
300 do	95¼	185 Mich. S. & N. I pf. sk.	78
500 N. Y. Cent. R R	87¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s60 48
100 do	s60 88½	100 do	s3 51¼
200 do	s45 88¾	275 do	51
150 do	s3 87½	100 do	b3 51
100 do	b30 87¾	19 Clev. & Pitts. R.	40¾
50 do	s60 86¾		

WEDNESDAY, July 29—P. M.

The working of the Money Market through the present month has been satisfactory beyond the most sanguine calculations, while it has put at fault some of the oldest financial heads in the Street, who, previous to the incoming of the New Tariff, adopted the theory that a concurrent demand for Specie for the Custom House and for Export could not fail to work embarrassment, or, at all events, inconvenience to the banking movement. The supply of capital on temporary employment is remarkably easy, and on close inquiry to-day we find that strictly prime mercantile bills are scarce outside of Banks, at 8½@9 ₱ cent. Second choice or fair lists of paper are in fair supply at 10@12 ₱ cent., but nearly all made on new business, in anticipation of the Fall trade with the interior, and not in renewal of old obligations. A sounder state of things among the jobbing and grocery interests has seldom been experienced. The shipping trade is dull, but generally unembarrassed. The Sugar speculators are not in good spirits, but these are mostly rich parties connected with the Havana trade, and the decline in prices, which is now thought to be inevitable, will fall where it can best be borne. The Boston steamer to-day, carried out only $200,000 in Specie. The Boston Banks have run down below three millions in Specie, and the further sum of $50,000 was transferred to that city through our Sub-Treasury to-day. The whole receipts at the office were $299,425, and the payments, including $50,000 on California account, $208,391. The balance this afternoon stands, $11,925,803. There is nothing doing to-day in Foreign Exchanges. On Saturday two good steamers sail for Europe, the *Vanderbilt* for Havre and Southampton, and the *Atlantic* for Liverpool. The defalcation in the old Bank of Utica, reported this afternoon, will take the public by surprise, as the old President, Mr. A. B. JOHNSTON, has long enjoyed the reputation of a model banker, and has written a number of able papers on banking and political economy. The fault with him appears to have been one of over-confidence in his son-in-law, the cashier of the Bank, who made large unauthorized advances to the Black River Railroad, and covered up the transaction by overdrafts on his corresponding banks. The exact amount of the deficiency is not yet known. The capital of the Bank is half a million of dollars.

The Stock Market was less buoyant in the forepart of the day on nearly all Stocks, except New-York Central, which sold largely again a 87¾@87⅞ ₱ cent. at the Board, and as high as 87⅝ ₱ cent. on the Street. Michigan Southern was done at 51 ₱ cent. cash and 48 on time, a decline of 2@2¼ ₱ cent. on the cash price of yesterday. Erie was sold a fraction below 35 ₱ cent., and La Crosse as low as 35½ ₱ cent. The decline in Pennsylvania Coal within a few days is equal to 8@10 ₱ cent. To-day the Board of Directors resolved to pass their August dividend, and the shares left at 85 ₱ cent. A statement of the reasons for this unexpected step is promised in a few days. We hear unofficially that, while the Coal tonnage of the season has been rather in advance of last year, the finances of the concern have not worked as satisfactorily as could be desired, some considerable advances being made on the improvement of the property, while the sales of coal to large dealers have been, to some extent, on time, instead of present cash. In the afternoon, the Railroad list, after the official sales were printed, recovered its buoyancy, the last sale in Erie being 500 shares, at 35¼ ₱ cent., and the closing bid for Southern Michigan 51⅝ ₱ cent. La Crosse sold as high as 38, buyers 60 days; and Cleveland and Pittsburg 40⅝ ₱ cent., cash. There is marked firmness in Panama, which went to 95¾ ₱ cent., cash. The prospect of using the route by the British Australian steam mail interest has imparted additional confidence to a security already good for 12 ₱ cent ₱

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1830 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR NICARAGUA.

SAILING OF THE TENNESSEE,

Plenty of Provisions, but no Passengers nor Freight.

A Rumored Fillibustero Expedition Awaiting her at Key West.

The Transit Reopened by Charles Morgan & Son.

The River and Lake Boats Surrendered by the Costa Ricans.

Commodore Vanderbilt Out-Commodored at Last.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, owned by Messrs. MORGAN, GARRISON & Co., sailed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Tenth-street, carrying no passengers nor any freight, except coal and a very large quantity of fresh provisions and ice. As the *Tennessee* has been so much in the public mind, in connection with the fillibustering adventures of Gen. WM. WALKER, it is somewhat strange that she should be on the point of sailing for the harbor of San Juan del Norte, without the knowledge of any of the leading fillibusteros of this City. Nevertheless, such was the case. Gen CASEREAU, Gen. WHEAT, Capt. FARNUM, ALEX. C LAWRENCE, Esq., and others, knew nothing of her departure, until called upon by our Reporters for a correct account of the number of men who were going on the new expedition, the quantity of arms and ammunition, and provisions, and the particular point at which they were to land and "make a descent" upon wrangling, unsuspecting Nicaragua. Not knowing, they could not say. And Captain TINKLEPAUGH, who was waited upon by another Reporter, while on board the steamer, and just prior to her sailing, was in almost equal ignorance. He knew she was going to sail, for the pilot had just arrived upon her deck, and he knew he (Capt. TINKLEPAUGH) was to command her; but he couldn't tell where she was going. He thought Mr. MORGAN, away down at No 3 Bowling-green, might know something about it, but he was not sure While he was talking still another reporter was engaged in the interesting process of "pumping" that same Mr. MORGAN, away down in No. 3 Bowling-green. But Mr. MORGAN did not yield much *per* stroke. He didn't flow freely. There was something out of order somewhere. Either the well-spring was dry, or there was some obstruction. The reporter knew the plunger was all right, for it had undergone examination just before it was put down. The handle worked naturally, and the united apparatus seemed to produce a vacuum, but nothing more. The first four strokes in the form of questions concerning his private affairs, irritated him considerably, so much so, in fact, that he turned abruptly upon his interrogator and asked what the d—l he was asking so many questions for. The reporter intimated that he desired information. "Do you come from the newspapers?" inquired Mr. MORGAN, as if a new light had broken in upon him. (He had evidently mistaken our reporter for one of VANDERBILT'S agents—if not, he would not have allowed himself to use the expression, written above.) "Do you come from the newspapers?" said he. "I do," said the reporter. Mr. MORGAN looked for a moment as if he were in doubt whether a reporter or a Vanderbilt agent were the greater calamity, at that particular time Finally, having arrived at some conclusion which did not distinctly appear, he said the *Tennessee* would sail at 3 o'clock, without freight or passengers; that she would put into the harbor of San Juan del Norte, but when she would return, he could not say. Having uttered thus much hurriedly, and taken breath, he paused a moment, as if gathering power to struggle with the next apparition that might come to push his temper from its stool. But no second Banquo appearing, he turned to apparition the first, and after saying something about taking down his private ledger, for the information of the aforesaid apparition, he turned upon it with a look of triumph, and asked it if it was satisfied?

The reporter thinks that at that particular moment he was an excellent model for a brown-stone statue of "Oliver asking for more." But he did not ask. He simply said: "If that were all the information Mr. MORGAN had to give, he supposed he could not get any more from him," and then, nodding Mr. MORGAN a polite "Good day," he retired. As he was going out he noticed that Mr. MORGAN did *not* ask him to call again.

But where was she going. It was now after 3 o'clock, and she was on her way somewhere. And there was Captain TINKLEPAUGH on board, who generally knows where he is going, and the very shortest safe way to get there, all in the dark as to his destination. Mr. MORGAN had sent him away without that important piece of information, which he wisely gave to the reporter of the TIMES. And yet the Captain looked as cheerful as ever as he sailed away. He was thinking, doubtless, of the large quantity of fresh provisions on board; and then the ice,—what a multiplicity of agreeable uses it could be put to.—particularly when not going anywhere that you know of; and you are in a warm climate. But we must let the Captain go, although it is painful to part with him, even when he has not a large quantity of fresh provisions and plenty of ice in his hold, for we must learn her destination and her object. There were those who should know, and they were found.

The first, in the charming innocence of his unsophisticated mind, knew very well where she had gone and what she had gone for. She had gone to Punta Arenas—an arm of sand and mud that but feebly holds the harbor of San Juan del Norte in tolerable safety from the lashing waves of the Carribean Sea. So much for her destination.

What was she going there for? Why to bring back the contents of a small blacksmith's shop, that stands (or stood) near the water's edge; and the contents of a little machine shop, that stands (or stood) beside it—both of which are (or were) the undisputed property of Messrs. MORGAN & SON.

Another reminded our reporter, that not long ago, there was a telegraphic dispatch sent "through the newspapers," ordering the remaining officers of the army that General WALKER once had, to report themselves ready for duty without delay. Then there was the *published* statement that $250,000 had been raised for General WALKER, and that there were several thousand men in New Orleans, waiting anxiously to enter upon a new expedition to Nicaragua. From these statements, and the fact that the *Tennessee* had sailed without passengers or freight, and that she had a large quantity of fresh provisions and ice on board, the inevitable deduction was this: A telegraphic message would be sent to General WALKER at New-Orleans; the men and arms and ammunition, and more fresh provisions, a fair amount of whisky and the remainder of the money, would be put on board a vessel or two, as the necessities of the case might require, and run over to Key West. The *Tennessee* would put in there for "coal," and the men and arms and ammunition, and more fresh provisions, the whisky and the remainder of the money, could be put on board without danger or unnecessary delay. From there the *Tennessee* would proceed to San Juan harbor. The barges made at New-Orleans could be put together in two hours, at the blacksmith's shop on the Point. Up the river they would go, and down they would come upon the unsuspecting Greasers, like a nest of hornets on a well-dressed picnic party. This was a much more interesting solution of the mystery than the first.

A more probable statement, from a party who is perhaps as well informed in relation to matters of interest respecting Nicaragua and the Transit route, as any person in the City, was to the following effect: It starts with a conviction that in this matter (the sailing of the *Tennessee*) MORGAN and GARRISON have out commodored Commodore VANDERBILT. It then goes on to state that it is well known that Mr. HARRIS the son-in law of Mr. MORGAN, and a Junior partner in the concern, has been in Nicaragua and Costa Rica for a considerable time, in company with another agent of the firm; and also in company with Mr. CAREY JONES, who was sent out by the United States Government to investigate. It is also well known that our Government, while refusing to cooperate with either of the Commodores for their especial benefit, has intimated pretty strongly, that whoever should secure the reopening of the Transit, should be protected in the use of it. It is also well known that the reports to the effect that Gen. WALKER was about to return have reached Costa Rica and created no small degree of concern. With a knowledge of these latter facts it is held as extremely probable that the agents of MORGAN and GARRISON have succeeded in convincing the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans if the Transit were not opened immediately, that the United States Government would not be inclined to place any effective obstacles in the way of the return of General WALKER. And on the other hand, that if the Transit were opened, the United States Government would look with extreme jealousy upon any movement calculated to disturb the peace and tranquility of Central America. Following an acknowledgment of the correctness of the above, there commenced very naturally a negotiation for the return of the remaining river and lake boats. That concluded satisfactorily, the *Tennessee* arrives in the harbor of San Juan del Norte. There is a steamboat in waiting to carry a few persons to Lake Nicaragua; a lake steamer to take them to Virgin Bay, and from there plenty of mules—a short ride across to San Juan del Sur, and CHARLES MORGAN & SON are again in possession of the reopened Transit route, with the Government's promise of protection.

By another party one of our reporters was allowed to copy some information from a private letter received from a highly respectable party by the last steamer, in relation to affairs in Central America. Although it does not bear directly upon the above, it is not devoid of interest in another point of view. From it we learn that PATRICIO RIVAS, of Nicaragua, had surrendered his power to General MARTINEZ, and that the seat of Government had been removed to Managua, where the Assembly were to meet in August.

From Costa Rica, the news was that no treaty had been consummated with HARRIS and WEBSTER, and that the Costa Ricans would keep their soldiers on the line of the San Juan river, believing it to be their strong point of defence. But at the same time they would protect the Nicaraguan authorities in collecting revenue on the river.

The cholera had broken out in San Salvador; and Gen. G. BARUN was endeavoring to get up a revolution.

Gualemala had broken off diplomatic intercourse with Nicaragua, on account of the difficulty between Gen. ZAVALA and PATRICIO RIVAS. It was thought she would send a force to demand satisfaction. It was thought also that a new invasion of Nicaragua would be attended with success.

INFORMATION GAINED ON BOARD THE TENNESSEE.

The *Tennessee* had been lying at the foot of Tenth-street for some time, having her shafts raised up, new wheels put in, &c. At 2½ o'clock our reporter, who went on board in the midst of a driving storm from the Northeast, found steam all up, and everything in readiness to cast off. A long tier of ice-carts, whose contents had been put on board, were standing on the Pier, the last load being hurried through the gangway, while the iesmen and crew were stowing it below. Large quantities of fresh provisions, and barrels and piles of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables filled up the deck. The pilot had not arrived, and Capt. TINKLEPAUGH would not wait for him after 3 o'clock, but carry the vessel out himself. There were no passengers about. The officers bustled around, and mysterious personages who stood watching the movements also eyed the reporter, evidently uncertain as to who or what he might be. Soon the pilot came, and then Mr. MORGAN and his son drove down the Pier. The reporter inquired of Capt. TINKLEPAUGH as to where the steamer was going. He had learned of her sudden sailing, and there were rumors she was going to Key West, or to the Balize, to take Gen. WALKER and a thousand fillibusters on board to make a descent upon Nicaragua. The Captain smiled with incredulity, shook his head, and said "he could not say anything about it"—"Didn't know where the steamer was going"—and "Must refer the reporter to Mr. MORGAN;" "If he knew, he would be most happy to give the information desired," but as to himself he really knew nothing about it. The Pilot thought she was bound to New-Orleans, to run between that place and Vera Cruz, to carry the mail. It was very common for captains to go to sea without knowing where they were going, until they were outside. Finding everything remarkably dry, considering the state of the weather, our reporter next hunted up young Mr. MORGAN, and put to him a series of questions as to the mysterious and sudden departure of the steamer, each question half suggesting some answer, according to the various theories prevailing upon the subject; but Mr. MORGAN was more taciturn and mysterious than the Captain and the other officers. He said that "a Reporter from the TIMES had been to the office, inquiring on the subject, but he guessed they didn't make much out of the old man, who asked him (the Reporter) if he wanted to see the ledger, and have him show the whole business of the office. She was not going on any fillibustering business, but on a legitimate voyage; but they couldn't do anything by letting every body know what they were about." The Captain shook hands with the owners, took his station on the paddle-box, the word was passed, "all ashore that's going," the fasts were slipped, and without the ringing of the bell, or the discharge of the six pounder, the *Tennessee* steamed off upon her mysterious voyage to San Juan de Nicaragua.

WHAT THE OWNERS OF THE TENNESSEE SAY OF THE TRIP.

One of our reporters called yesterday, at the office of CHARLES MORGAN & SON, in Bowling Green, the owners of the *Tennessee*, to inquire as to the object of her trip. Mr. CHARLES MORGAN received the reporter with courtesy. It was just before 1 o'clock when the reporter called—being several hours before the steamer was announced to sail. The conversation was brief. The facts elicited may be best gathered from the following report of the conversation:

REPORTER—I understand the steamer *Tennessee* leaves this afternoon?

Mr. MORGAN—She does.

REPORTER—I understand she is going to Nicaragua; is that so?

Mr. MORGAN—It is so.

REPORTER—Does the steamer take any passengers or freight?

Mr. MORGAN—No, neither.

REPORTER—Will the steamer stop at any port on her way to Nicaragua?

Mr. MORGAN—Who the d—l are you, to ask all these questions?

REPORTER—I ask from a desire only to get at the facts in the case.

Mr. MORGAN—Are you a newspaper man?

REPORTER—I am.

Mr. MORGAN—Well, well, I have told you all the facts.

REPORTER—You will please excuse me if I ask a few further questions, which you are at liberty of course to answer or not, as you please.

Mr. MORGAN—You can ask what you please, but I tell you I have told you all the facts.

REPORTER—Who are the parties that have chartered the steamer?

Mr. MORGAN—I can tell you nothing more—I have told you everything.

REPORTER—How long will the steamer remain in Nicaragua?

Mr. MORGAN—I have told you everything, I tell you.

REPORTER—Will the steamer come back to New-York?

Mr. MORGAN—I have told you the steamer is going to Nicaragua—what will become of her after her arrival there the Lord only knows.

REPORTER—Is the steamer going to aid General WALKER in a second fillibuster enterprise?

Mr. MORGAN—Do you suppose I am going to take down my ledger and make in open exposition of my affairs and intentions to the world?

Following this last remark, which was delivered with an emphasis clearly showing that it would be a foolish and fruitless expenditure of time to ask further questions, our Reporter withdrew from the office.

THE RESCUED FILLIBUSTERS.—Advices received at the Navy Department this morning, dated the 16th instant, say that the U. S. steamship *Roanoke* was to have sailed on the 21st instant for New-York, with 256 fillibusters. Their general health was improving; their sick list had been reduced from 120 to 59. FRANCIS BERNAN, a fireman, and JOHN SMITH and CHARLES STRIENISKI (fillibusters) were dead. All was peaceable on the Isthmus, and the latest information from Bogota indicated the return of entire good feeling there towards the United States.—*Washington Star*, 29th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

Additional from Europe by the Europa.

GERMANY.

It is reported that a meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and France is to be brought about very shortly on Bavarian territory, and various movements are addnced in confirmation of the rumor.

The King of Prussia had returned from his visit to Vienna. It is believed in Germany that his visit has been connected with a reconciliation between Russia and Austria, which the King is highly desirous of effecting.

INDIA.

Attempts have been made to levy the charge of the Indian mutiny to Russian intrigue, but St. Petersburg journals indignantly repudiate the idea.

TURKEY.

A new six per cent. loan of £6,000,000 or £3,000,000 for Turkey, was spoken of in London, to be issued at 84 per cent., and 2 per cent. discount on that sum. The *Times* regards the project as preposterous.

Correction.

In the Liverpool Produce Market by the *Europa*, published this morning, the price of Congou Tea is incorrectly stated,—it should be, 1s. 2d @1s. 2¼d.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 30.

The steamship *Europa* sailed from here for Boston at 2½ o'clock this morning, and will be due there about noon to-morrow (Friday.)

From Washington.

SALES OF DELAWARE TRUST LANDS—TREATY WITH THE OTTAWA TRIBE—CONVENTION AT OLD POINT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 30.

The Indian Bureau has been informed that the sales of the western portion of the Delaware Indian Trust Lands, had on the 15th inst., reached nearly $115,000, and it was supposed that nearly half a million of dollars would be realized.

The Ottawa tribe of Indians in Kansas concluded a treaty with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs today, by which they agree to an equitable distribution of their lands among themselves. Provision is also made for their recognition as citizens after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

The Convention at Old Point yesterday, to further the project of A. DUDLEY MANN, was largely attended. Delegates were present from Maryland, Washington, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Texas. JOHN TYLER, Sr., was the President; Hons. D. M. BARRINGER and HAMLIN MOORE, and N. FALLS and THOMAS J. PAGE, Esqs., Vice Presidents. Letters were read from all the members of the Cabinet, Lieut. MAURY and others, strongly indorsing the plan. Committees on Resolutions and Subscription were appointed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Utica Banks.

UTICA, Thursday, July 30.

One of the New-York morning journals charges a defalcation upon the Cashier of the Bank of Utica representing him to have "made large unauthorized advances to the Black River Railroad, and covered up the transactions by overdrafts on his correspondents banks." The statement is entirely incorrect. The institution in question is wholly free from any such troubles as are charged upon another bank here.

Writs have been issued against three of the New-York daily journals for an alleged libel contained in their articles, charging a defalcation and fraud in the Ontario Bank of this city.

Seizure of a Steamer at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 30.

The steamer *Admiral* was seized yesterday afternoon, under a warrant of Judge SPRAGUE, for illegally having on board quantities of liquor. Bail will be given, and the steamer will, as usual, make her trips to St. Johns, N. B.

Arrival of the Circassian.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 30.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool, on the 11th inst., arrived here this morning, *via* St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax.

Throwing Cinders Overboard—Dredging Slips—Stone Piers, &c.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, at their office, No. 67 South-street. Numerous complaints have been made of violations of the Port Bill, and in several cases fines have already been imposed. In relation to the encumbering of piers and bulkheads with merchandise and rubbish generally, the Commissioners have contented themselves with notifying the owners thereof, and with few exceptions, the same has been removed forthwith, or assurances given that it would be at the earliest possible moment. Messrs. FRAME and DAYTON, two of the Superintendents appointed by the Board to see the provisions of the law carried out, have been discharging their duties for some time with industry and efficiency.

Three or four proprietors of dredging machines appeared before the Commissioners, and presented a long written communication, in which they labored to prove that the mud taken from the slips should be dumped into the water again, as it has been all along. In answer to this, after a lengthy conversation with these gentlemen, the Commissioners adopted a resolution expressly forbidding the dredgings to be thrown into the water of the Bay at all. So now the machines will lie idle unless the owners consent to go to the increased expense of carrying the mud off to the Jersey Flats, or some other equally fit locality.

The Commissioners had under discussion the subject of stone piers, and decided to urge upon merchants as well as the corporation, the absolute necessity of substituting granite for the present wooden ones, which latter are not only a clog to the interests of our commerce, but a disgrace to the City. It was stated to be a general practice that when a pier begins to fall, additional timbers are put on instead of rebuilding it. The late JOHN C. STEVENS, before his death, contemplated removing Pier No. 1 North River, and constructing one of granite in its place. New-York is said to be more deficient in point of wharf constructions and accommodations than almost any seaport town in this country or Europe.

One great improvement in the introduction of stone piers would be the facility of extending the sewers to the end of the piers, so that their contents might be discharged further out into the river, instead of filling up the slips, as now.

The subject of dumping night-soil from the dock was considered, and vigorous steps were resolved upon to abate the nuisance.

The Commissioners had their attention directed to Fulton Market slip, which has been occupied by oyster-boats for a number of years past. This slip is leased by the Corporation, and the lessees manage to encumber the adjoining piers so as to obstruct their use for commercial purposes. The right of the Corporation to let the property to be thus appropriated will be overhauled.

Among the complaints made to the Commissioners have been several against steamboats for the throwing of cinders into the waters of the Bay. This class of offences will be narrowly watched hereafter.

FIVE BRAVE MEN ATTACK ONE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.—On Tuesday night, MARGARET WHERTY, a servant girl, was passing through Twenty-sixth-street, when five young men attacked her, when near Fourth-avenue, and demanded her money. She answered that she had none, and two of the gang then seized her by the arms and held her while another stole a gold breastpin from her shawl. The girl screamed for help and the scoundrels fled. She had often before seen the same fellows lounging about the railroad depôt, and knew them by sight. Having made a complaint against them, officer CAREY, on Wednesday evening, went with her to the depôt, when she recognized two of them, named THOMAS and JOSEPH MOLAIN, who were promptly arrested and locked up, by Justice DAVISON, for trial.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

Report of Wendell Phillips' Oration—Commencement Day—A Scene in the Centre Church—A Chorus—Order of Exercises—The Alumni Dinner—College Orators—A Remembrance of Lord North—Names of the Graduating Class—Degrees Conferred—What it Costs to go to Yale College—A Bequest from Dr. Mantell.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 30, 1857.

I closed my letter last night as WENDELL PHILLIPS commenced his address before the Phi Beta Kappa, in the North Church. I will now endeavor to give you the drift of his speech, which was made without notes, or any reference to manuscript.

Mr. PHILLIPS began by alluding to the power and influence which such a collection of educated men as that before him, would necessarily exert in their several spheres—and of his natural willingness to seize upon such an occasion to influence such an audience. He announced as his theme, the necessity and usefulness of agitation under a form of government like ours. Not only in theory, but in fact, in this country, the people rule. If they submitted to the judgment, or to the authority of the wealthy, or of politicians, it was because they voluntarily chose to do so. But they ruled in this very choice. To reach these masses of rulers, agitation is an imperative necessity. The press is one efficient means of accomplishing that object. It has already accomplished for the human mind what gunpowder has accomplished for war. But the masses are more effectually influenced *by an idea personified and intensified in an individual.* This is an age in which ideas rule. But men have been *cowardly* in their expression of ideas. I was recently at the table of a distinguished man, whom, if I should name, all would recognize as a statesman, and I was there told by him that he had not enjoyed the luxury of speaking his own mind for twenty years! There was JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who for seventy years filled a prominent place in public life, and gained the highest honors that his country could bestow, but his best laurels were acquired in the last seven years of his life—a period during which he had the courage to speak out unpalatable truths, and here his discrowned head to the assaults of every fledgling, in defence of freedom of debate! One of the ripest scholars of Massechusetts, covered with the laurels of fifty years of successful literary enterprises, has taken for his theme the history of our WASHINGTON, and passes from city to city, relating the story to admiring audiences. If this history was to be related now, its brightest and most significant feature lies in the fact that WASHINGTON, himself a slaveholder, and reared amidst all the associations of Slavery, yet had the manliness and courage to put on record his abhorrence of the system. All this Mr. EVERETT remembered to forget! And no sensitiveness, in speaking of a living orator, should make us quietly bear the loss of this brightest gem in the crown of WASHINGTON. This cowardice has extended to the pulpit, also. Mr. PHILLIPS enlarged eloquently on this point, and then went on to say that Agitation is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. It will exist. It cannot be repressed. Truths thrown hissing hot upon the public mind will produce excitement and agitation. Recognizing then its inevitable existence in our form of society, it is the duty of every educated man to use it for good; in that way to lead the masses to the truth. This Age requires men of courage, martyrs to the truth, if need be the leaders of a forlorn hope. Public opinion, in the end, is certain to be right; not now, perhaps, but in time. It took America two hundred years to learn national independence; and now the nation might be subjected to an absolute authority, and even ground to powder, but you could not make it unlearn the lesson. This should encourage the educated men in every country to a constant and earnest endeavor to shape that public opinion in accordance with the eternal principles of justice and truth. Mr. PHILLIPS spoke nearly two hours, to a house packed full to its utmost capacity. Notwithstanding the crowd and the heat, not a person left the house while he was speaking. The address was moderate in its political tone, extremely eloquent in many passages, and contained little that was not perfectly accordant with the spirit of the occasion. The audience received it with the most hearty applause—not a whit abated in its fervor from that with which Mr. EVERETT was lately received, when, from the same platform, he related his story of WASHINGTON.

At 8 o'clock this morning the old College bell rang its annual invitation to all the world to come to Commencement. The usual procession of graduates and guests was then drawn up on the College green, and, preceded by a military band, marched out of those "classic shades" to the Centre Church, which is always set apart for the exercises of this day. Before 9 o'clock the Church was thronged. In the galleries was a dazzling and brilliant array of millinery, dry goods, and female beauty. Quizzing-glasses also were abundant, through which the mortal pimples, tan and freckles of that large assembly of men which filled the house below, must have loomed up magnificently to those lovely eyes above. Ah, me! what would Commencement be without the ladies?

College Chorus—Shool, shool, shool, I rool,
Shool I shack a rack, shool a barbacool,
The first time I saw pailly hally ell
Dis cum hiddle lolla boo. Slow reel.

Excuse me for wandering.

On the platform sits President WOOLSEY, while at his right and left sit the members of the Corporation and Faculty, the Governor of the State, and Professor LARNED, near whom are the ladies again. But Prof. LARNED sits with his back to them, so I don't anticipate any trouble. A detachment of twelve musicians from Dodworth's Band, New-York, are staring at the President from the choral gallery opposite the platform. Your correspondent enters the Church, and is conducted to a comfortable seat; whereupon the exercises commence and are continued in the following order:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

FORENOON.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Latin Salutatory—by Wilder Smith, Hartford.
3. Dissertation—The Position of Man in Nature, by Charles Brockaway Dye, Broadalbin, N. Y.
4. Dissertation—Sacred Places, by Alfred Hand, Honesdale, Penn.
5. Dissertation—Popularity, by Joseph Taplin Lovewell, Corinth, Vt.
6. Dissertation—Institutions of Learning and True Reform, by Franklin Chappell Jones, Southington.
7. Music.
8. Dissertation—The History of a Nation as affecting its Literature, by John Quincy Bradish, Allen's Grove, Wis.
9. Dissertation—Earnestness of Purpose, by Lewis Emmons Matteon, Owego, N. Y.
10. Oration—Delicacy, by George Seeman Gray, New-York City.
11. Music.
12. Dissertation—National Anniversaries, by Geo. Morries Woodruff, Litchfield.
13. Dissertation—The Religious Poet, by Edward William Hitchcock, Homer, N. Y.
14. Dissertation—Discovery and Discoverers, by Nathan Dana Wells, Lawrence, Mass.
15. Oration—Individual Acts in relation to the general plan of Providence, by Henry Swift De Forest, South Edmeston, N. Y.
16. Music.
17. Dissertation—Henry Clay, by John Thomas Croxton, Paris, Ky.
18. Oration—The Charter Oak, by Joseph Payson Buckland, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
19. Dissertation—The Puritans as Founders of States, by Albert Waldo Drake, South Windsor.
20. Oration—Toleration, by Solomon Johnson Douglass, New-Haven.
21. Music.
22. Oration—Dante and his Times, by Lester Bradner, Dansville, N. Y.
23. Dissertation—Eras, by Simeon Taylor Frost, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
24. Oration—The Public Character of Edmund Burke, by John Calvin Day, Hartford.
25. Music.
26. Dissertation—The Philosophical Historian, by James Brewster Cone, Hartford.
27. Dissertation—German Idealistic Pantheism—What it has done for the World, by Edward Leighton Porter, New-London.
28. Oration—The Enchantment of Evil, by Arthur Martin Wheeler, Easton.
29. Philosophical Oration—The True Theory of Benevolence, by Samuel Martin Freeland, Gordonsville, Penn.
30. Music.

The Assembly now broke up just as a soft Summer shower began to cool off the atmosphere. The ladies hastened home to reset their caps, and the gentlemen went deliberately to Graduates' Hall and ate a dinner at the expense of the College. I can testify that it was a good dinner, and that it was highly enjoyed by the guests—particularly by the tutors, who are admitted to these festivities, and who were wonderfully pleased with the uncersmonious style of the entertainment.

After dinner, with that same *rub a dub* dub of the morning, we all returned to the Center Church, where the elephant still remained on exhibition. The animals were now stirred up in the following order:

AFTERNOON.

1. Poem—Deorum Vocatus, by Volney Hickox, Springfield, Ill.
2. Dissertation—The Demands of Science on the Imagination, by Douglass French Forrest, Alexandris, Va.
3. Dissertation—The Perfect Life, by Henry Cleveland Pratt, Hartford.
4. Oration—The Discipline of Trial in Developing the Individual, by James Wakeman Hubbell, Wilton.
5. Dissertation—The Eclectic Principle, by David Stuart Dodge, New-York City.
6. Music.
7. Dissertation—John Hampden refusing to pay the Ship Money, by William Henry Savary, Groveland, Mass.
8. Dissertation—Milton and Klopstock, by William Emil Doster, Bethlehem, Penn.
9. Dissertation—The Excellencies of the Self-made Man, by Henry Strong Huntington, Cleveland, Ohio.
10. Dissertation—The Right and its Foes, by Edward Thurston Fuller, Brooklyn, L. I.
11. Oration—Fate and Providence, by Francis Eugene Butler, New-York City.
12. Music.
13. Dissertation—The Conservative Influence of Scholarship, by Edwin Francis Sandys, Pittsfield, Mass.
14. Dissertation—The Poet Brainard, by Bela Peck Learned, Norwich.
15. Dissertation—The Sign of To-day, by Norman Carolen Perkins, Pomfret, Vt.
16. Poem—Heeperus, by George Pratt, East Weymouth, Mass.
17. Dissertation—Heaven Fights on the Side of a Great Principle, by Moses Tyler, Detroit, Mich.
18. Music.
19. Oration—The Universities on the Side of Liberty, by Joseph Cooke Jackson, Newark, N. J.
20. Oration—The Eloquence of Silence, by John Million Holmes, Chicago, Ill.
21. Dissertation—The Modern Revolutionizer, by Augustus Hopkins Strong, Rochester, N. Y.
22. Music.
23. Philosophical Oration—Manliness, by Cyrus Northrup, Ridgefield.
24. Oration—The Consummation of Life, with the Valedictory Address, by Levi Holbrook, Westborough, Mass.
25. Music.

In regard to these literary exercises it is proper to say that, though they were all meritorious to a certain degree, they are not legitimate subjects of criticism. The "appointments" of Commencement day are the highest honors which the Faculty can confer upon the members of the graduating class. They indicate that those members who receive them have not only been faithful in their observance of the College discipline, but that they have been assiduous students, and have kept up a good standard of scholarship throughout the course. But a learned familiarity with text books does not make an orator. A facilily in analyzing Greek roots, or in reconstructing Roman ruins, or in unraveling the tangled bleads of mathematics, does not necessarily imply any acquaintance with the arts and appliances of our own language. There are some good scholars in Latin, in Greek, and in the mathematics, who, on leaving college, are unable to construct an English sentence, or to deliver an English oration. There always will be many such scholars, under any system of education, for the graces of writing and speaking in our own mother tongue are among those influential accomplishments of life, which are acquired not from books merely. I presume that the composition of a graduating class now is very much what it was when I received my Bachelor degree from Yale, and that was only seven years ago. And it will do no harm to say that, though I did not receive an "appointment" for the Commencement day, I had the pleasure of hearing my own oration delivered on the Commencement stage, by a friend who had earned its honor by his good scholarship, and who received its applause. Like INGERSOLL, I appropriated to myself the distich:

"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores."

But why not? It was then certainly more profitable to write orations than to deliver them. And why may not the Commencement boys find their orations fitted to their mouths, by those who have more skill than they in that department of mechanics? Manuscript sermons are bought and sold by older adepts than they in the trickeries of literature, and why are not orations as merchantable a commodity as sermons? As the old French epigram says, they belong to him who purchases them, not to him who writes them:

"On dit que l'Abbé Rochette
Preche les sermons d'autrui;
Moi, qui sais qu'il les achète,
Je soutiens qu'ils sont à lui.

[They say that the Abbe ROCHETTE preaches the sermons of other people; I, who know that he buys them, maintain that they are his own."]

And I maintain the same, as, I presume, do some of those young men who, to-day, appeared "in public on the stage."

I must say, however, in regard to the elocutionary character of these exercises—that they were very good generally. But I missed, in all the speakers, that magnificent imprint of "Lord NORTH"—as we called a harmless little nonentity of my College days, who essayed, once in a while, to instruct us in elocution. Lord NORTH is no longer here; but I cannot forget him, nor can the many College generations to whom he was known before my day. His elocutionary attainments were, it is true, limited. But he had one good idea, which he was perpetually exploding at the students, and which, judging from the appearance of to-day, has at last become obsolete. It was this: "*An animated dealing with your audience, Sir!*" That was the Alpha and Omega of his oratory. No matter whether the speaker was reciting a plaintive dirge, or whether he was invoking the thunderbolts of Jupiter to fall upon somebody devoted head—Lord NORTH was perpetually plunging in with his "*Animate dealing with your audience, Sir!*" But this animated dealer, in departing College life, has carried his mantle away with him.

The following are the names of the members of the graduating class:

Whittlesey Adams,	D. C. Eston,	J. L. Morton,
Edm. T. Allen,	A. L. Edwards,	G. A. Nolen,
Orrin F. Avery,	E. D. Estilette,	Cyrus Northrop,
David D. Baldwin,	E. J. Evans,	J. E. Palmer,
Benj F. Barge,	D. F. Forrest,	N. C. Perkins,
Edwin Barlows,	H. L. Fonles,	E. L. Porter,
Augustus F. Beard,	S. M. Freeland,	George Pratt,
Miles Beardsley,	S. T. Frost,	H. C. Pratt,
James P. Beck,	E. T. Fuller,	L. E. Profilet,
T. W. E. Belden,	A. T. Galt,	G. W. Roberts,
C. S. Blackman,	J. H. Grant,	M. W. Robinson,
Eli W. Blake,	G. S. Gray,	Edson Rogers,
J. Q. Bradish,	J. P. Green,	E. F. Sandys,
Lester Bredner,	B. H. Green,	W. H. Savary,
Robert Brown,	John Griswold,	Samuel Scoville,
J. P. Buckland,	J. N. Hallock,	H. M. Seely,
J. S. Burnet,	Alfred Hand,	S. O. Seymour,
F. E. Butler,	Volney Hickox,	J. J. Smith,
Wm. C. Case,	E. W. Hitchcock,	J. L. Smith,
M. N. Chamberlin,	L. D. Hodge,	Wilder Smith,
J. A. Christman,	Levi Holbrook,	W. K. Southwick,
F. N. Church,	Stephen Holden,	I. S. Spencer,
G. W. Colles,	J. M. Holmes,	A. H. Strong,
Jas. B. Cone,	J. W. Hubbell,	G. B. Thomas,
John T. Croxton,	W. T. Hulbert,	W. A. Thompson,
John C. Day,	H. S. Huntington,	George Tucker,
H. S. DeForest,	S. H. Hyde,	Moses Tyler,
S. D. Dean,	J. C. Jackson,	M. C. Wells,
David S. Dodge,	F. C. Jones,	N. D. Wells,
Wm. E. Doster,	B. P. Learned,	A. M. Wheeler,
S. J. Douglass,	J. T. Lovewell,	Nathan Willey,
A. W. Drake,	H. P. McCoy,	W. B. Wilson,
Ed. L. Duer,	James Marshall,	E. M. Wood,
H. M. Dutton,	L. E. Matson,	G. M. Woodruff.
Charles B. Dye,	A. B. Merwin,	

Of these, 2 are from the State of Vermont, 12 from the State of Massechusetts, 2 from the State of Connecticut, 55 from the State of New-York, 12 from the State of Pennsylvania, 2 from the State of New-Jersey, 5 from the State of Ohio, 3 from the State of Illinois, 1 from the State of Wisconsin, 1 from the State of Michigan, 2 from the State of Missouri, 1 from the State of Kentucky, 4 from the State of Mississippi, 1 from the State of Virginia, 1 from the State of South Carolina, 2 from the State of Louisiana, 1 from the Sandwich Islands, and 1 from Bermuda; making 91 from the Free States, 11 from the Slave States, and 2 from foreign territories.

Forty-five members of the Class of 1854 took their degree of Master of Arts; also, four members of the Class of 1847.

President WOOLSEY is this evening entertaining the graduates and friends of the College at his residence, No. 128 Church-street.

It may be proper to close my letter with a statement of the expenses which are necessarily incurred for an education at Yale College, particularly as there are many erroneous impressions prevalent on the subject. The College bills are made by the Treasurer, three times a year, at the close of each term, and are delivered to the students, who are required to present them to their parents, guardians or patrons. The bills are payable at the close of the term, and if not paid by the expiration of two weeks after the commencement of the succeeding term, the student is liable to be prohibited from reciting.

The annual charges in the Treasurer's bill are:

For tuition	$45 00
For rent and care of half room in College, average of four years	7 44
For expenses of public rooms	3 00
For ordinary repairs, general damages, and incidentals, about	3 56
Total	$60 00

Besides this bill, the student pays for tuition in optional studies during part of Junior year, a small sum for the use of books which he may draw from the College Library, and additional charges at graduation, amounting to $9 50.

The above is only the College bill. But there are, in addition to this, several necessary expenses, to which the student is annually subjected: and the following may be considered a *fair* estimate of the whole annual expense of attending College—omitting the cost of wearing apparel, traveling, and board in vacations:

Treasurer's bill as above	$60 to $60
Board, 40 weeks	from $0 to 140
Fuel and lights	from 10 to 20
Use of books recited, and stationary	from 5 to 15
Use of furniture, bed and bedding	from 5 to 20
Washing	from 12 to 24
Taxes in the Societies, &c	from 0 to 12
Total	$100 to $291

A valuable addition was made to the Geological Cabinet of Yale College this morning, consisting of all the Geological Drawings of the late Dr. MANTELL of England, the distinguished author of the *Wonders of Geology*. Dr. MANTELL died in 1852, bequeathing these drawings to the College. They were forwarded from Europe by Dr. MANTELL'S son, and arrived in this city only last evening.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Degrees of A. B. out of course—Emmett Eskis.

Degrees of M. D. in course—Asa Hopkins Churchill, George Clary, Cortlandt Van E Creed, John Foote, David Anson Hedges, John Worthington Hooker, Sanford Lawton, Charles E Osborne, Homer Lee Parsons,

CAIRO.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO, Egypt.

Among the attractions of Cairo, it is impossible to avoid mentioning the name of Doctor ABBOTT, with which we have all become familiar in America, and with which every man, woman and child, foreign or native, in this city, seems to be perfectly acquainted. My first visit was made to him. I had formed a very pleasant acquaintance with him in New-York, and he had kindly promised me advice and assistance if I should visit Cairo, which I proceeded to avail myself of without hesitation.

He resides not far from the great square of the Ezbekieh, in the Coptic quarter, and I had almost as much difficulty in recognizing him as he had with me, though it was but a year since we used to meet very frequently and pass an evening together in his rooms on Broadway. But I then had a clean face and somewhat whiter than now, while now, my moustache and beard are of the longest, and my complexion is as dark as an Arab's. It was no wonder then that he did not know me when I pushed aside the netting that hung before his door and entered his room. It would have been hardly less strange if I had known him, for his Oriental dress, which he wears here, affectually changes his appearance. But I had seen him once in New-York in the same dress, and I had brought with me a very elegant photograph taken from a portrait of him in the same costume, so that I was familiar with his appearance and right glad was I to see it.

He has resided in Egypt 25 years, and is, perhaps, more thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs, the character and characteristics of the natives than any other person in or out of the country. His profession, of course, introduces him to a more intimate knowledge of their family arrangements and habits than any other would be likely to do, and I have derived a vast deal of valuable information from him, which I could not have procured elsewhere.

But he is not alone familiar with modern Egypt The ancient world he has studied as carefully as the modern, and the result of his researches you have in the splendid collection which is in New-York and which is probably the best in the world, as illustrating the private life of the men of Pharaonic times. The British Museum collection is richer in large specimens and sculptures, but Dr. ABBOTT's is specially valuable in the minuteness with which it shows the way of living, dressing, furnishing houses, ornamenting the person and the rooms, and all the minutiæ of daily life in those ancient times. Here he is still occupied in collecting, and from day to day is looking around him and watching for additions to the collection. I sincerely trust to hear before I reach America, that it has been purchased for American preservation. Here its first cost has been immense. At the prices which men ask me for antiquities, its value would be hundreds of thousands of dollars, if sold piece by piece. Every *scarabæus* in the collection, would sell readily in Cairo for a pound sterling, and many of them would command five pounds each, such is the rage for antiques among travelers, while the British Museum would purchase the ring of Cheops and the necklace of Menes at a thousand pounds each, and rejoice at the opportunity, and take half the entire collection to fill their vacant shelves. It cannot but be a source of regret to the Doctor and his friends, that he did not leave the collection in England, where it would have been disposed of instantly.

I am interrupted by an incident so thoroughly Egyptian, that I am compelled to describe it, at the risk of abandoning the object I had in commencing this letter. One of the ladies desired a warm bath this evening, and a bathing tub of ordinary English construction was sent up to her room, which opens from the sitting room, which we all occupy. Imagine our astonishment at this moment that the water is brought up to put into the tub. In place of pails or buckets of water, as we had anticipated, enter a dark-looking one-eyed Arab, with a huge goat-skin of water swung on his back! Nothing can be more intensely disgusting at first to a European or American eye, than this method of carrying water in the East. The animal is skinned whole. Every part of the skin is taken off, leaving no holes but the opening at the head, which is cut large enough to turn the skin off from the animal, and at the legs which are tied up. The hair is left on the skin. What process of tanning or preservation the skin undergoes I am unable to say, but you may imagine the horrible appearance of a goat-skin, precisely the shape of the animal, distended with water to its utmost capacity. There is but one thing I can liken it to, and that is so perfect a likeness that I shrink from the comparison But residents of New-York and Brooklyn are familiar with it, and they will understand what I mean when I say, that the man appears to be carrying on his back a gigantic dog that has been drowned as long as those which are seen floating in the East River every day, and is frightfully swollen. Think, then, of our start of astonishment, and of our shouts of laughter at this novel picture in hotel life. The Arab seemed to think we were laughing at him, for the water-skin was not a strange affair in his view, nor particularly out of place in a sitting-room at a hotel. He was in fact not much less worth laughing at than that which he carried. I have said he had but one eye. Just about half the Arabs of his class are similarly destitute, thanks to the love of their parents, who, by depriving them of an eye, thought to insure them against the fearful conscriptions of MEHEMET ALI. The Pasha punished them by organizing a regiment of one-eyed men, and seized them for it as readily as those who had two! MAHOMET—nine-tenths of the Arabs rejoice in the prophet's name—looked at us with his one eye most wickedly, but we explained to him the cause of our merriment, and he entered the room, loosened the string from the neck of the animal, and out gushed the water, clean and clear, into the bathing-tub. A second skinful soon came up, but we soon get accustomed to new things, and while I now write, he is emptying it unnoticed by any of us.

These skins, by the way, are used in Alexandria and Cairo as a substitute for our street-sprinkling carts, and an excellent substitute they are. A man carries one across his back with the neck in his right hand, and a slight motion enables him to swing it while he permits a stream to escape. All the streets are well watered in this way. Perhaps too well, for to this is ascribed much of the ophthalmia of this part of Egypt. And another objection to it I have learned already by personal experience. As thus: The donkeys are shod with a smooth shoe, covering the entire hoof, and having no opening nor caulk. Hence, on wet ground, they are apt to slip, though elsewhere very sure-footed. As I was riding up the Muski, the principal Frank-street, a few days ago, just at noon, on a full gallop, I suddenly felt my donkey giving way under me, and down he went. I ride American fashion; the Arabs ride with short stirrups. I use none, or, if any, very long. My feet reach nearly to the ground on these little animals, and hence they were on the ground long before the donkey was. In point of fact he went down between my legs, and I found myself, instead of on a donkey riding at full gallop, actually standing up in the street on my own proper feet. But the doctrine of momentum prevails in Egypt with quite as much force as in America, and anybody knows that it was impossible to remain standing in that position when I had *is me* the velocity at which I had been going previous to the giving out of the donkey. I stood but a moment, and then commenced a short run up the street. The first step was well enough and the second. I think I should have recovered my perfect equilibrium by the fourth or fifth had I not experienced the same trouble under my shoes which the donkey had found under his. The wet and slippery ground betrayed me and I fell into the arms of an ancient Copt who keeps a store for all sorts of travelers' fixtures on the left hand side of the street as you go up. And a capital old fellow he proved to be on better acquaintance, for he made me take a chair and a pipe instantly, while he sent out his porter to whip the donkey for missing his footing and the boy for not calling out to him to look out for the wet ground, which the boys usually do. Meanwhile, during the whipping operation, which was conducted according to Arab style, hurting the donkey in his rarest places, but not hurting the boy a particle, the wily old Copt had opened a bottle of English Ale, and before the punishment was over he had sold me a couple of dozen and a large lot of small stores besides.

I am again interrupted in my writing by the entrance of the landlord, who informs me that the steamer is telegraphed at Suez. This signifies that to-morrow the passengers will be here from Suez on their way to Alexandria and our letters for the mail to Europe must close. It is, therefore, necessary for me to close this letter and my private letters to-night.

Treatment of Persons Apparently Drowned.

At this season of the year accidents upon the water are very frequent, and it is especially important that all classes should be familiar with the best means of treating persons who appear to be drowned. Want of knowledge, in this respect, has often allowed the sufferers to die, where, with skill and care, the lamp of life might have been relighted. It is not necessary to wait for a physician, for any one can do all that should be done, and the loss of five minutes may insure a fatal result, while its improvement may restore life.

Dr. MARSHALL HALL, of England, has lately published some rules for the treatment of persons apparently drowned, which are different from those ordinarily followed, and, in many respects, superior to them. Less time is wasted, all that is needed is sure to be at hand, and the principles on which the rules are based are those of sound physiology. It may be worth while to add that Dr. HALL is widely known as an eminent physiologist, and that the medical journals already contain many reports of cases which have been successfully treated in this way.

We would suggest to every one to commit the following *rules* to memory, or else to cut them out and secure them in the memorandum-book, which is the most likely to be a constant companion. No one can tell when the knowledge may be required from him for the benefit of others, or from others to save his own life.

DR. MARSHALL HALL'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESTORING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Treat the patient INSTANTLY, ON THE SPOT, IN THE OPEN AIR, *exposing the face and chest to the breeze*, (except in severe weather)

1. TO CLEAR THE THROAT.—Place the patient gently on the face, with one *wrist* (of the patient) under the forehead. *All* fluids and the tongue itself then fall forwards, leaving the entrance to the wind-pipe free. If there be breathing, wait and watch; if not, or if it fail.

2. TO EXCITE RESPIRATION.—Turn the patient well and instantly on his side, and excite the nostrils with snuff, or the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face previously rubbed warm. If there be no success, *lose not a moment*, but INSTANTLY

3. TO IMITATE RESPIRATION.—Replace the patient on his face, raising and supporting the chest well on *a folded coat* or other article of dress; turn the body very gently on the *side and a little beyond*, and then briskly on the face, alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly *fifteen times in the minute*, occasionally varying the side. (When the patient reposes on the chest this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and *expiration* takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and *inspiration* occurs.) When the *prone* position is resumed, make *equable but efficient pressure*, with brisk movement, along the *back of the chest; removing it immediately before rotation on the side.* (The first measure augments the expiration, the second commences inspiration.)

The result is inspiration—and *if not too late*—LIFE.

4. TO INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH.—Meantime rub the limbs *upwards*, with *firm grasping pressure* and with *energy*, using handkerchiefs, &c. (By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.) Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried and then clothed, the bystanders supplying the requisite garments, (as one a coat, another pantaloons, &c., from their own person if necessary.) *Avoid* the continuous warm bath and the *position* on, or inclined to, *the back.*

In addition to these rules it may be well to state that exertions to restore life should continue for three hours at least before success is despaired of and another hour, making four in all, may wisely be occupied in the same way. If the patient begins to breathe regularly and fully the frictions may be continued, unless the body and limbs have become warm. He should then be allowed to lie in as comfortable a position as possible, till by continued breathing the blood has become well aërated. This will be indicated by the return to the lips of the healthy red color, in place of the former blue shade.

If the patient then seems to be weak and exhausted, a little weak brandy and water may be given to him, very cautiously, it being preceded by a little simple water to find out whether or not he can swallow easily.

When the respiration is thoroughly re-established the patient should be carried to a house and put in bed, and allowed to sleep, unless his pulse is very feeble and he seems to need more stimulants.

If a physician has arrived this will be best left to his judgment. It is worth while to add that if there is not a plank or shutter at hand on which to place the patient, he can be quite easily carried by five or six persons, two supporting his shoulders and head, two his hips and one or two his legs. He should be kept as nearly as possible in the lying position.

Another class of accidents common during the Summer, sometimes call for the same treatment, viz.: the falling of earth upon laborers. It is true that they frequently die in consequence of the wounds inflicted, but in other cases it is the continued compression of the chest, preventing its expansion to draw air into the lungs, that is the most serious circumstance. Such persons resemble as to their condition those who have been under water some time. In one case the water prevents the air from coming to the lungs, in the other the pressure of the earth prevents the air from being drawn in. The result must be the same. Where the earth that has fallen does not contain large stones, or large masses of consolidated earth as hard as stones, or when it has not fallen from great heights, the inability to breathe is the cause of death. It will, therefore, be apparent that the same treatment is required as for persons who have been under water. If there is any dirt in the mouth it can be removed by the finger.

For the same reasons, persons found hanging, (when the neck is not broken, which is rarely the case,) or who have been exposed to the fumes of burning charcoal, or other suffocating gases, are to be treated in the same way. In one case it is the gas, in the other the cord that prevents the air from reaching the lungs.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. JOSHUA A. PATTEN.—The Boston *Traveller* says: The funeral of Capt. JOSHUA A. PATTEN, of the bark *Neptune's Car*, took place Tuesday afternoon.

The body was enclosed in an elegant metallic casket of a new plan and patent, upon the top of which, running the whole length of the casket, was a heavy French plate of glass divided into three sections, so that the entire form of the body could be seen without removing the lid.

A Masonic regalia and apron formerly belonging to Capt. PATTEN was then placed upon the casket. During the services, the chime bells of the church were tolled, and the flags of the shipping, generally, in the harbor were displayed at half-mast.

It is in contemplation to hold a State Convention in Rochester, some time in the course of the Autumn, with the object of devising means so to act upon public opinion as to secure a better and more general observance of the Christian Sabbath.

The Great Basin of the Mississippi.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 4, 1857.

The most remarkable feature of America is the Basin of the Mississippi. As yet the popular mind does not clearly comprehend its dimensions, and the understanding of its physical characteristics is indistinct and vague. It is bisected through its centre by a supreme artery, which shows St. Louis has received the name of the Missouri, and below, the Mississippi River. This is 5,000 miles in length, and its surface a continuous inclined plane, descending 7 inches in the mile. Into this central artery, as into a common *trough*, descend innumerable rivers coming from the great mountain chains of the continent. All of the immense area thus drained, forms a single *basin*, of which the mountains form the rim. It may also be called an *amphitheatre*, embracing 1,123,100 miles of surface. This has been, during the antediluvian ages, the bed of a great ocean, such as is now the Gulf of Mexico or the Mediterranean, above the surface of which the mountains protruded themselves as islands. Gradually filled up by the filtration of the water during countless ages, it has reached its present altitude above the other basins, over which the oceans now still roll and into which the waters have retired. The "Basin of the Mississippi" is then a pavement many thousand feet in depth, formed by the sediment of the superincumbent water, deposited strata upon strata, compressed by its weight and crystallized into rock by its chemical fermentation and pressure. It is in exact imitation of this sublime process of the natural world, that every housewife compresses the milk of her dairy into solid cheese and butter. It is therefore a homogeneous, undulating plain of the *secondary* or sedimentary formation, surmounted by a covering of soil from which springs the vegetation, as hair from the external skin of an animal. Through this coating of soil and into the soft surface strata of rock, the descending fresh waters burrow their channels, converging everywhere from the circumference rim to the lowest level and pass out to the sea. In this system, which is the same as the circulation of the blood in animal life, the Missouri river and the minutest rill that flows from a garden fountain has each its specific and conspicuous place. Hence the corresponding order in the undulations, the variety, and the complexity of contour in the surface and in its vegetation.

Such is this vast Basin, whose transverse diameter is 25,000 miles, and so simple, homogeneous and clear is the system of its geology and its waters. The vegetation and climate have the same order of arrangement and more varied. These vary with the latitude, the distance from the oceans and with the altitude. The insular site of New-York City is upon the bank of the sea, is sixty feet elevated above the sea and is constantly irrigated by the evaporation coming from the sea; it is in latitude 41° 30′ north. The plain of the South Pass is 2,000 miles from the sea, is elevated 7,500 feet above the sea, has no vapors from the sea, but an atmosphere rainless and without dew; it is in latitude 42° 30′ north. Such are the contrasts in the elements affecting climate and vegetation. Through the interval between these two extremes Nature changes, from one to the other, by a gradation so delicate and uniform as to be scarcely sensible to a traveler who goes less than the whole distance. Yet, to one who does so, these changes are as palpable upon the face of Nature, as are the diurnal alternations of light and darkness. The timber, the flora and the grasses indicate the presence and absence of atmospheric irrigation as palpably as the sun indicates the day and the stars the night. All that portion of the Mississippi Basin lying between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic is densely timbered, excepting only a portion of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin: so also are the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and south Missouri. An irregular line from the head of Lake Erie, running towards the south and west into Texas, defines the cessation of the timber. Between this line and the sea exists a continuous forest region, perpetually moistened by showers from the ocean. Beyond this line, and deeper into the Continent, the upland ceases to nourish timber, which is replaced by luxuriant annual grasses, though narrow lines of forest continue upon the saturated bottoms of the rivers and in the islands. This is the Prairie region of luxuriant, annual grasses, and soft, arable soil, over which the fires annually sweep after the decay of vegetation. The termination of this belt is marked by an irregular line parallel to the first, where the rains cease and the timber entirely disappears. It is about four hundred and fifty miles in width, and within it artificial irrigation is not practiced nor necessary, it being everywhere soft, arable and fertile. To this succeeds the immense rainless region onward to the mountains, exclusively pastoral, of a compact soil, coated with the dwarf buffalo grass, without trees, and the abode of the aboriginal cattle. That no desert does or can exist within this Basin, is manifest from the abundance and magnitude of the rivers; the uniform calcareous formation, the absence of a tropical sun, its longitudinal position across the temperate zone, and the greatness and altitude of the mountains on its western rim. The river system of the Mississippi Basin resembles a fan of palm leaf The stem in the State of Louisiana rests in the Gulf; above, the affluent rivers converge to it from all parts of the compass. From the east come in the Illinois, the Yazoo, the Ohio, the Illinois and the Upper Mississippi. From the west, the Red River, the Washita, the Arkansas, the White, St. Francis and Osage Rivers, the Kansas, the Triple Platte, the L'eau qui Cours and the Yellow Stone, all navigable rivers of great length and importance. These rivers present a continuous navigable channel of twenty-two thousand five hundred miles, having forty-five thousand miles of shore, an amount of navigation and coast equal to the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Mississippi Basin classifies itself into one-and-a-half fifths of compactly growing forest, the same of prairie, and two-fifths of great plains. Through all of these the river system is ramified as minutely complex as are the veins and arteries of the human system.

The population is at present twelve millions. The capacity for population is indefinite. Comparison will illustrate this interesting fact. Society erects itself into empires in order to arrive at strength, civilization and permanence. The most perfect example is the empire of the Romans, whose history we familiarly possess, complete, of its rise, culmination, and slow decline. This empire occupied and fused into one political and social system the Basin of the Mediterranean, whose area is 1,160,000 square miles. From out of this they never passed, except into the corner of Gaul and Britain, but restricted themselves to the Mediterranean and Pontic seas, to the Nile, to the Danube, and to the Rhone. This empire, embracing the above area, contained under the Antonines 131,000,000 of population, and Rome itself, in the geographical centre, had a diameter of 50 miles and 10,000,000 of inhabitants! But the area of this Basin is, for the most part, a salt-water waste, into which protrude the peninsulas of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and Spain, themselves filled with mountain vertebræ, and also a few islands. Space for habitations and the production of food is therefore scarce. The equivalent, with us, of this salt surface and rugged mountains, is, everywhere, an undulating, calcareous plain, uniformly inhabitable and productive. The rivers surpass the sea for the freightage of commerce, and the front of land upon them exceeds the coasts of the oceans in amount and accessibility. The Basin of the Mississippi will then more easily contain and feed ten times the population, or 1,310,000,000 of inhabitants! If the calcareous plain extending to the Arctic Sea, the two maritime fronts, and the mountain formation, be added, and the whole compared to Europe and Asia, 2,000,000,000 will easily find room—a population double the existing human race! This Basin is all within the Temperate Zone; but upon the shores of the Gulf, at the level of the sea, tropical fruits, flours, and vegetation, are produced. On the high mountain-slopes grows the vegetation of the Arctic Zone. Between these are found every kind of agricultural production, as we descend from the extremes to the central medium. In position it is exactly central to the Continent. Not far remote from the west bank of the Missouri River, in the bosom of romantic scenery and fertile prairie, is a spot where the Smokyhill and Republican Rivers, by their confluence, form the Kanzes. This is the geographical centre of the North American Continent, and of the Basin of the Mississippi. The circle described from this centre with a radius to San Francisco will pass through Vancouver on the Columbia, the port of Severn River on Hudson's Bay, through Quebec, through Boston, through Havana, Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. With a radius to the 49th degree, a circle will pass through Mobile, New-Orleans and Matagorda. This spot is therefore the geographical centre of the North American Continent and of the Basin of the Mississippi, both at once. It is also equally the centre of the American Union, as it is now blocked out into existing States and into prospective States, to occupy sites in the now-existing Territories! Moreover, it is equidistant from, and exactly in, the middle between the two halves of the human family, distinctly concentrated; the one half Christians, occupying Western Europe, to the number of 259,000,000 of population; the other half Pagans, occupying Oriental Asia and Polynesia, to the number of 650,000,000! Europe has all the outlets of its inland seas and rivers towards the West, debouching on to our Atlantic front, towards which its whole surface slopes. Asia similarly presents to our Pacific front, an Oriental slope, containing her great rivers, the densest masses of her population, and detached islands of great area, dense population and infinite production. The distance from the European to the Asian shores, (from Paris to Pekin,) traveling straight by the continuous river line of the Potomac, Ohio, Missouri, Platte and Snake Rivers, and across the two oceans, is only ten thousand geographic miles. This straight line is the axis of that temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere of the globe, thirty-three degrees in width, which contains four-fifths of the land, nine-tenths of the people, and all the white races, commercial activity and industry of the civilized world. When, therefore, this interval of North America shall be filled up, the affiliation of mankind will be accomplished, proximity recognized, the distraction of intervening oceans and equatorial heats cease, the remotest nations be grouped together and fused into one universal and convenient system of immediate relationship.

Such are some of the extraordinary attractions presented to mankind, as a social mass, by the position and configuration of the Mississippi Basin. There is another and superlative prospective view. This presents itself in contrasting the physical configuration of North America with the other Continents.

Europe, the smallest in area of the continents, culminates in its centre into the icy masses of the Alps. From the glaciers, where all the great rivers have their sources, they descend the declivities and radiate to the different seas. The Danube flows directly East to the Pontic Sea; the Po, to the Adriatic; the Rhone, to the sea of Lyons; the Rhine, north to the German sea. Walled off by the Pyrenean and Carpathian mountains, divergent and isolated, are the Tagus, the Elbe, and other single rivers, affluents of the Baltic, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Pontic seas. Descending from common radiant points and diverging every way from one another, no intercommunication exists among the rivers of Europe towards their sources; navigation is petty and feeble; art and commerce have never, during thirty centuries, united so many small valleys, remotely isolated by impenetrable barriers. Hence upon each river dwells a distinct people, differing from all the rest in race, language, religion, interests and habits. Though often politically amalgamated by conquest, they again relapse into fragments, from innate geographical incoherence. Religious creeds and diplomacy form no more enduring bond. The history of these nations is a story of perpetual war, of mutual extermination: an appalling dramatic catalogue of a few splendid tyrannies crushing multitudinous millions of submissive and unchronicled serfs.

Exactly similar to Europe, though grander in size of population, is Asia. From the stupendous central barrier of the Himalayas run the four great rivers of China, one east, to discharge themselves under the rising sun: towards the south run the rivers of Cochin China, the Ganges and the Indus: towards the west, the rivers of the Caspian: and north, through Siberia to the Arctic Sea, many rivers of the first magnitude. During fifty centuries, as now, the Alps and Himalaya mountains have proved insuperable barriers to the amalgamation of the nations around their bases and dwelling in the valleys that radiate from their slopes. The continents of Africa and South America, as far as we are familiar with the details of their surfaces, are even more than these perplexed into dislocated fragments.

In contrast, the interior of North America, presents towards heaven an expanded bowl, to receive and fuse into harmony whatsoever enters within its rim. So, each of the other continents presenting a bowl reversed, scatter everything from a central apex into radiant distraction. Political societies and empires have in all ages confirmed themselves to these emphatic geographical facts. This Democratic Republican empire of North America is then predestined to expand and fit itself to the continent; to control the oceans on either hand, and eventually the continents beyond them. Much is uncertain, yet through all the vicissitudes of the future, this much of eternal truth is discernible. In geography the antithesis of the old world, in society we are and will be the reverse. *Our* North America will rapidly accumulate a population equaling that of the rest of the world combined: a people one and indivisible, identical in manners, language, customs and impulses: preserving the same civilization, the same religion; imbued with the same opinions, and having the same political liberties. Of this we have two illustrations now under our eye, the one passing away, the other advancing. The aboriginal Indian race, amongst whom, from Darien to the Esquimaux, and from Florida to Vancouver's Island, exists a perfect identity in hair, complexion, features, religion, stature and language: and, second: In the instinctive fusion into one language and into one new race of immigrant Germans, English, Norwegians, Celts and Italians, whose individualities are obliterated in a single generation.

Thus, the perpetuity and destiny of our sacred Union find their conclusive proof and illustration in the bosom of nature. The political storms that periodically rage are but the clouds and sunshine that give variety to the atmosphere and checker our history as we march. The possession of the Basin of the Mississippi, thus held in unity by the American people, is a supreme, a crowning mercy. Viewed alone in its wonderful position and capacity among the continents and the nations; viewed, also, as the dominating part of the great calcareous plain formed of the conterminous Basins of the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay and Mackenzie, the amphitheatre of the world—here is supremely, indeed, the most magnificent dwelling-place marked out by God for man's abode.

Behold, then, rising now and in the future, the empire which industry and self-government create. The growth of half a century, hewed out of the wilderness—its weapons, the axe and plow; its tactics, labor and energy; its soldiers, free and equal citizens. Behold the oracular goal to which our eagles march, and whither the phalanx of our States and people moves harmoniously on, to plant a hundred States and consummate their civic greatness. Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

Visit to the Great Wyandotte Cave.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Friday, July 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Who has heard of the Wyandotte Cave? But few of your readers, I'll be bound. Everybody has been to the Mammoth Cave, and know how to get to it, and what they will see; but a trip to Wyandotte Cave is a new pleasure, a new sensation reserved yet for many. Would you see wild scenery, log houses, and primitive Hoosiers? Go to Wyandotte, as we did.

Early on a morning in July, our party, consisting of four, left New-Albany, *en route* for the Cave, in a light two-seat wagon, drawn by a team of horses that were, like singed cats, better than they looked. The fresh, invigorating air which we breathed as we rode along, exhilarated us like a cordial, and we surprised each other by uttering funny things that could not have been more appreciated by us if they had been "Heod's own."

We arrived at Corydon at 8½ A. M. and breakfasted at the "Vance House." It was one of those old-fashioned country taverns that are now, unfortunately, almost extinct,—the shriek of the engine and the rattle of the cars have sounded their death knell. The landlady, "fat, fair and forty," presided at the board and did the honors; the landlord assiduously attended to our every want, and we almost forget we were in a hotel.

Corydon was the capital of Indiana when a Territory, but now is only a one-horse county town, with about 900 inhabitants.

Our road from New-Albany (20 miles) had been a good plank one, but we were now told that the 12 miles to the cave, resembles the one that leads to Jordan, and so indeed we found it. Up steep hills, down steeper ones, we reached Rothrock's Mill; here we "hitched" our horses and went to see, what is said to be the largest spring in the world. The water from it rushes out like a mill-race into the Blue River, turns a mill-wheel, and there is natural power enough to turn dozens of the heaviest undershot-wheels. The spring is oblong in shape and about 60 feet across the widest part. It has no other name than the "Big Spring."

From this mammoth spring we walked a quarter of a mile to "Bodles" Spring. On our way to it, in the back water of the Big Spring, we saw a country cousin of the sea serpent, a water snake. A revolver was produced to "save" him. From the marvelous celerity with which he wriggled under a log, we knew he was badly wounded.

Bodles Spring is remarkable for the manner in which it flows from under a small cliff in the shape of the letter Y; no chisel could have cut the limestone chanel of the spring more evenly than the water has done, flowing in a small stream for ages and ages. The water is cool and pleasant to the taste. Here, also, we found a kind of soft, greasy stone, that marked on cloth like chalk.

All this part of Indiana must be an interesting one for geologists to visit. The knobs with which it abounds give evidence of having been formed by some great convulsion of nature. There is a cave near the mill, a mere trifle of a hole in the ground, only a half-mile or so long, which we did not visit, but went back to our wagon, and having secured the services of GEORGE WASHINGTON as a guide part of the way, we forded Blue River and entered the "forest primeval." The "Father of his Country" was aged 11 years—a bright boy he was, and we were sorry to part with him.

Tired and weary from incessant jolting, we reached "Old man ROTHROCK's," the proprietor of the Cave, at 3½ P. M.; and, after seeing our tired horses attended to, did justice to the good plain country fare provided for us. The proprietor of the Cave is an old Dutch settler of over 30 years' standing. He owns over 4,000 acres around it, and can say he owns all the land he sees from his house.

It is only recently that the cave has been fully explored. He used to let any and everybody enter, and before he was aware of its value to him wagon loads of the most beautiful specimens and formations had been carried off.

Accompanied by ANDREW JACKSON ROTHROCK as a guide, plentifully supplied with candles and matches, we started for the cave. After walking a short distance our guide stopped, and unlocking a wooden door in the side of a "knob" we entered. Outside the air was like an oven, inside the cave it was like unto the air of an ice-house—dryer, however. The thermometer stands from 54 to 57 the year round in the cave. Underground scenery is hard to describe, and I am not equal to the task. It was like the weird scenery of a dream, and when lingering behind our party it did not require much imagination to think the moving figures were demons, with lighted torches, and the grim, lit up rocks were the infernal regions. We climbed, crept, crawled and walked, penetrated through impassable looking holes, and came to a spring, the water of which had never seen the light of day since it came from the clouds; the question was asked, with more interest than the original question ever excited, (for a coat-tail had been heard to clink in an alarming manner on the rocks,) "Have we a Bourbon among us?" We had, in a bottle. It may account for some of the bad jokes perpetrated by some of us after we had drank at the spring. Epsom salts are found in certain spots in this cave, pure from the medicine chest of Nature. Also a sulphur spring, the water of which tasted as burnt gunpowder smells—any one who has tasted sulphur water will acknowledge the truth of this simile.

The Hero of New-Orleans promised to show us some Indian foot-prints; walking along, he suddenly stopped; the third man behind him, noticing a curious circle of stones, and not being able to see what it was, stepped in the centre; he was greeted by a yell from the guide, at which he leaped quickly out. On examination it was found that the moccasin tracks, supposed to have been made by a "native," bore the impress of two modern boot heels. I hope no sceptic who may visit the cave hereafter, will doubt the genuineness of the Indian foot-prints on account of those heels.

The air in this Cave is very bracing; though our party walked sixteen miles inside, we were not more fatigued when we came out than when we entered. The Cave has been explored nine-teen miles in all its branches. The farthest distance from its mouth is seven miles, the greatest height from floor to ceiling in one place is two hundred and forty-five feet, the greatest width three hundred feet. If I were adequate to the task, I would describe to you the beauties of the "Fairy Bower," the "Pillared Palace," the "Throne," and "Curtain," but the Cave must be seen to be appreciated. We emerged into the outer world at 10¾ P. M., it being one of the advantages of cave scenery that it may be seen and admired by night as well as by day. While we were in the bowels of the earth a thunder storm had raged over our heads, unheard and unheeded by us.

All ye pleasure-seekers, who would like to see and admire Nature in her own wildness, go ye to Wyandotte. All ye savans, who are in search of a void with the wonders of Nature, go to Wyandotte, for it does surely rank with Niagara Falls, the Natural Bridge, and the Mammoth Cave, as one of the greatest natural curiosities of the United States. HOOSIER.

SHAWNEE LANDS.—As inquiry has been made whether the Shawnee lands in Kansas Territory are open to settlement, we deem it proper to draw attention to the 5th article of the treaty with the Shawnees, of May 10, 1854, which declares that it is to be fully understood that the lands heretofore described as lying between the Missouri State line and that parallel line thirty miles west of it, as soon after the ratification of this instrument as can be conveniently done, shall be surveyed in the same manner as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, the expenses thereof to be borne by the Shawnees and the United States in due proportion;" and to the stipulation in that article which declares "that no white persons or citizens shall be permitted to make locations or settlements within said limits until after all of the lands shall have been surveyed, and the Shawnees shall have made their selections, and the President shall have set apart the surplus."

The matter, we learn, has progressed so far that a report of selections has reached the proper department here, and is undergoing examination preliminary to submission for approval. In the meantime steps will be taken to have the plots of survey returned here and to the local office; and, so soon as the 200,000 acres, as provided in the 5th article above quoted, shall have been set apart under the directions of the President, the surplus lands may be brought into market after proper valuation.—*Washington States.*

A MORMON IN TROUBLE.—The Abingdon (Va.) *Democrat* learns that a disciple of JOE SMITH got himself into a scrape recently in the neighboring county of Smyth. It appears that he had been preaching his odious doctrines for some time in a certain neighborhood, until the people got tired of hearing them, and they requested him to desist. This he refused to do, and he was told he must, or take the consequences. His perseverance at last wore out the patience of the community; a number of the most respectable citizens collected, and dressed him to a coat of tar and feathers. This hint was sufficient, and the last seen of him he was striking the most direct course for Tazewell.

SUICIDE IN SCHAGHTICOKE.—On Monday, an inquest was held on the body of MICHAEL WOLFE, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the barn with a rifle, holding to appearances the muzzle to his breast. The ball passed through his heart. He was a young man, about 25 years of age, unmarried. He had made previous attempts to destroy himself.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Governor Robinson on Governor Walker—Speeches by Robinson, Roberts and others.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 27.

QUINDARO, Wednesday, July 22.

The next election, under the State organization, comes off on the first Monday in August. The Free-State Convention have nominated the following tickets:

For Member of Congress—MARCUS T. PARROTT, of Leavenworth.

For Secretary of State—P. C. SCHUYLER, of Council City.

For Auditor of State—G. A. CUTLER, of Topeka.

For Judges of Supreme Court—M. F. CONWAY, S. N. LATTA, of Leavenworth.

For Reporter of Supreme Court—E. M. THURSTON, of Manhattan.

For Clerk of Supreme Court—A. G. PATRICK, of Lawrence.

With the exception of Mr. PARROTT, these names are renominations. Mr. DELAHAY was the candidate of the last Convention. They were all elected unanimously at the last State election, but have never had an opportunity of filling their offices. It is probable that the same sad fate is in store for them now. Their offices are without work and without pay. They can afford, therefore, to be honest and patriotic. Happy Kansas!

About the first thing I saw in Quindaro was a handbill, announcing that a public meeting would be held this evening, opposite the hotel, for the purpose of selecting three delegates to the District Convention. "Generals LANE," it added, "is expected to be on hand to-night."

LANE didn't come, but ROBINSON did.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON ON THE STUMP.

He began by reviewing the political history of the Territory from the usurpation of the 30th of March, by ATCHISON and his banditti, down to the present time.

The principal questions he discussed were:

"What policy will the Free State Party adopt with reference to the Pro-Slavery Constitution?"

"What will be done with the Topeka Constitution?"

"What will be done if Governor WALKER determines to collect the Territorial taxes?"

He gave the history of the Topeka Constitution, and showed that the necessity which gave it birth existed still. If we withdrew the Topeka Constitution, the Lecompton Constitution would not be submitted to the people, and DOUGLAS and his colleagues would urge its passage through Congress with more plausibility than they could do now.

He would say that we had no faith in our strength, that this action proved it; and would advocate the Lecompton Constitution as the only one which the people approved. Thus would Slavery be fastened on Kansas.

The Democratic Party did not like this constitution. That was one objection urged against it. That was not an objection to him. The Topeka Constitution was framed under the legitimate action of principles which they professed. Their opposition to it was voluntarily taken. Let this Constitution be crammed down the throat of the Democratic Party, even if it killed it. (Cheers.) Kansas would survive its death. That Party had been the author of all the outrages which had desolated Kansas, and not one dollar to relieve the sufferings of the people here had ever come from its coffers. It had been resolved by the Topeka Convention, recently held, to submit the Free-State Constitution again to the popular vote. He urged a large vote on it.

Another objection urged against upholding the Topeka Constitution was the hopelessness of admission into the Union under it. The reasons given for not admitting us, by the United States Senate last Winter, under that Constitution, were—1. That there was not sufficient population to justify its admission; 2. That this Constitution was the work of a small party, not the entire people; and 3. That it was not the creature of a Congressional enabling act. These reasons did not apply now. Two of the objections had been waived by the party in power by their endorsement of the Lecompton constitutional movement. If, when we submit the Topeka Constitution to the popular vote on the 1st of August, they again endorse it by a large vote; if the Lecompton Constitution is submitted to us and we vote it down, as we shall do, by an overwhelming vote; if we seize upon the Territorial Legislature in October, and repeal all the acts of the Shawnee Legislature—and then memorialize Congress in favor of the Topeka Constitution—it will then become sufficiently evident that it is not the constitution of a fraction, and Congress will be compelled to admit us into the Union under it, or oppose the expressed popular will of the squatters.

He stated that at the Free-State Convention the party had resolved to vote on the 1st of October for a Territorial Legislature and delegates to Congress—provided that Gov. WALKER's promises to the people, made in his Topeka speech, were carried out. He declared that the people should have the right to vote, granted by an act of Congress, and thus they would avoid a recognition of the bogus Legislature. He said that the Territory would be put under a thorough system of military organization in order to protect the polls at that election; and that the Free-State Party would thus carry both branches of the Legislature. Having done this, when they assembled in January next, they would pass an act repealing *all* the bogus laws, refuse to elect Sheriffs and other officers, pass a law against Slavery for the Governor to put in execution, and then adjourn—*forever!* [Laughter.] This Congress and the Administration would be compelled to accept the Topeka constitution; thus the Free State Government could not come in conflict with the Territorial organization, because it would be dissolved.

The people of Lawrence have never had a municipal government. Recently they organized a local government for the purpose of bridging the ravine, watering the streets, making sidewalks and attending to other local matters. Now, when GOVERNOR WALKER heard of this movement he issued a ridiculous proclamation against it and marched to Lawrence with several companies of soldiers. When he came to the town he sent word that he had arrived, but nobody took any notice either of him or his manifesto or his soldiery. He soon found that he had put himself into an awkward position. He found that the people had committed no offence recognisable by law, because as there existed no local government of any kind in Lawrence, there necessarily could be no usurpation of office—the misd

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Opinion of Judge Nelson in the Albany Bridge Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Robert D. Silliman vs. *The Hudson River Bridge Co.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion, on behalf of the complainant, who is engaged in the navigation of the Hudson River with vessels enrolled and licensed under acts of Congress, in the coasting trade, for an injunction against the defendants to enjoin them against the erection of a bridge at Albany, which it is charged will seriously obstruct the free navigation of said river.

The defendants, in answer to the motion, set up an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 9, 1856, conferring upon them authority to erect a bridge over the Hudson River at the place mentioned, and claim the right to erect the same in pursuance thereof.

The 8th section of that act provides for the erection of a bridge, "which shall be constructed at an elevation at least twenty feet above common tide-water, so as to allow under it the free passage of canal-boats, and barges without masts, and with a draw therein of sufficient width to admit the free passage of the largest vessels navigating the said river, and at least two hundred feet in width, or of two draws of at least one hundred and fifty feet each, which draw shall not be obstructed by piers or otherwise, and in such a manner as to cause no substantial impediment or obstruction to the free navigation of said river; and the said Corporation hereby created, shall at all times, during the season of navigation, cause the said draw to be opened, and kept open, except for the passage of railroad trains of cars, and shut whenever the same may be necessary, and boats or vessels wishing to pass such draw, shall at all times have a preference over railroad trains of cars or engines, and such draw shall be promptly opened to any such boat or vessel on signal, if given before any railroad train or engine shall have appeared, and given signal of their intention to pass." There are other clauses in the act relating to the towing of sailing vessels through the draw; for lights at night on the bridge; and for the removal of sand bars, or other obstructions created by the erection of the bridge or the piers of the same.

There are some provisions of the Charter which would seem to indicate an intent to limit the use of the bridge to the transportation of trains of railroad cars across the river; but, upon a careful perusal of the whole of the act, we are inclined to think the power conferred upon the defendants is more extensive.

The first section constituting the stockholders a corporation, declares the object to be the erecting and maintaining a bridge "for the purpose of railroad travel and transportation across the Hudson River," &c.; and the eighth section contains a clause that the company shall "cause the said draw to be opened, and kept open except for the passage of railroad trains of cars, and shall whenever the same may be necessary," &c. But the twelfth section provides, that "after the bridge shall have been completed, *such tolls, and charge may be collected for crossing the same on foot, and with horses, or carriages of any kind, and with horses, or other animals, or otherwise, as the directors may from time to time establish*, &c., and any person crossing or attempting to cross said bridge without paying the proper toll, shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars in addition to three times the amount of the toll such person or persons ought to have paid." This section must be read in connection with the two clauses already referred to and is significant of the intent and meaning of them by the Legislature, and very clearly indicates that the purpose and object of the bridge were not simply the transportation of railroad trains, but, in addition, the accommodation of the public in general, in travel, and business, by the use of it as a common highway. We shall not stop to reason out this view by collating the various provisions of the charter bearing upon it, but shall content myself in stating it. We think it can be established beyond any reasonable doubt.

The grave question in the case, therefore, is whether or not a bridge constructed according to the directions in the Charter for the conveyance over the same of trains of railroad cars, and for the accommodation of the traveling and business public in general, will constitute an obstruction of the free navigation of the river within the meaning of the Constitution, and acts of Congress, securing to the complainant, and other citizens, a right to the enjoyment of the same.

The affirmative is maintained by the complainant, and denied by the defendant. The proofs before us bearing upon the question are very voluminous, and conflicting, and if called upon to determine the case finally upon them, would occasion considerable hesitation and embarrassment. The question, however, as presented here, on the motion, is of less weight and urgency, as it is limited to the simple inquiry, whether a case has been presented which calls upon the Court to interfere and prevent the erection of the bridge, until an opportunity is afforded for a more full examination of witnesses, and mature consideration of the alleged obstruction.

A preliminary inquiry in this and like cases, should especially be made by the party complaining, and the work contemplated promptly enjoined, if there should be any reasonable ground for believing that the bridge might finally be held an obstruction, and hence subject to be abated, as the expense and loss of the defendants involved might otherwise be heavy and ruinous. A consideration that pressed most strongly upon the Court in passing upon the obstruction in the case of the Wheeling Bridge, was the heavy expenditure of the defendants in the erection, and regret was expressed that the Judge before whom the application for the injunction was first made, had not enjoined any further proceedings till the great question involved had been finally disposed of. No Court can avoid feeling the weight of this consideration, or being considerably influenced by it in deliberating upon the application for an injunction. A refusal is an encouragement to go on, and may greatly embarrass the determination in the final hearing. The case is very different from the ordinary one, where the only loss or suffering arising from the refusal is that which accrues to the complainant—in such cases, if the right is regarded as doubtful, the injunction is usually withheld till the right is established by a trial at law, or on the final hearing. But, in the present and similar cases, the injury to the complainant is not only involved, but, also, encouragement to the defendants to go on, leading to heavy expenditures, which the Court may feel bound, at the final hearing, to disregard and render useless. These considerations have led the Court of Chancery in England, especially where the title of the complainant is clear, but the obstruction denied, and the case to be sent to a court of law for a trial, to accompany the order with an injunction until the hearing, after the coming in of the result of the trial at law.

Now, in this case, there is no question as to the title, or, in other words, the legal right of the complainant to a free and unobstructed navigation of the Hudson River. This has been secured by the Constitution and acts of Congress under which the right is claimed, and which, as I understand it, was not denied on the argument. The defence was placed on the ground that the bridge, constructed as provided for in the Charter, would not substantially obstruct or impede this right; but, on the contrary, was consistent with its full enjoyment.

It is upon this question, that I entertain doubts at the present stage of the proceedings and proofs in the case, and am not prepared to agree with the defendants. I cannot say, as at present advised, that the erection of the Bridge in the mode prescribed, and in connection with the powers conferred in the use of it, will not be a serious or material obstruction to the free navigation of the river. What the truth may be upon a more full and thorough development of the facts, of course, it is now impossible to determine. We speak only of the case as now presented. Many of the facts upon which the question of obstruction must ultimately turn have not been sufficiently attended to by either of the parties.

Before the final hearing they will doubtless realize their importance, and present them with more method and accuracy to the Court.

In my judgment, the real and turning point in the case is whether or not, regarding the probable travel and transportation across the bridge by railroad cars, and as a common highway, and also the business depending upon the free navigation of the river up and down, at this place, the draw of draws will furnish reasonable means to prevent any substantial obstruction to such navigation, that is, a navigation from being seriously or materially impaired.

Now, this is question of fact, and in looking at it with a view to an intelligible determination, the extent of the travel and transportation across the Bridge must be inquired into, as every railroad train of cars and every vehicle, animal or person, crossing in the course of common highway transportation or travel, will necessarily require the draw or draws to be closed, when the navigation must, in fact, be obstructed. Will the closing of the draws for the accommodation of this transportation and travel be compatible or consistent with the fair use of the river for the purposes of transportation of freight and persons by steam vessels and other water craft at this point, up and down the same. The data for the solution of this question is not sufficiently before us.

It is manifest that the crossing at this point in both directions will be great—whether the conflict may not be reconciled by means of proper draws, so that each privilege or right claimed may be reasonably enjoyed, it is not for me at present to say. Indeed, it is impossible to give any satisfactory judgment in the matter, upon the present proofs in the case. Some idea of the extent of the business as confined to Railroad trains may be derived from a perusal of the 12th section of the Charter. It provides that "any Railroad corporation whose road now has, or shall have a terminus at, or shall run its trains to or from said city of Albany, or East Albany, or shall run its trains in connection with any road having such terminus, shall be permitted to use said bridge for Railroad purposes upon such terms as the Directors of the several Companies interested may agree. And in case they shall not be able to agree, the terms shall be fixed by the Canal Board. Under this clause all the Railroads running to and from Albany or East Albany, and all roads running in connection with them, are entitled to the benefit of the use of the Bridge.

This includes all the several lines of road leading to and from these points now in operation, or that may be hereafter constructed; and, in addition to this use is to be taken into the account the use for common travel as a public highway.

As to the business up and down the river, carried on by vessels propelled by steam and sails, some idea may be gathered of the extent of the business and of the number of passages through the draws, from a fact stated by several witnesses, that at least seven-eighths of all the freight upon the Western and Northern Canals arriving at and leaving Side water, enters and leaves the Hudson River at West Troy; and, in addition to this is to be added the business growing out of the coasting trade, carried on with the towns above the bridge.

There is a question, also, involved in this case that I desire to have discussed, namely: how far the personal duties and obligations imposed upon the grantees of the charter of a bridge to remove obstructions to the navigation occasioned by the erection, should be taken into the account in determining the question of its lawfulness.

This assumes that the construction would operate as an impediment to navigation, but that it could be relieved by the agency of the grantees as the obstructions occurred. For instance, in this charter it is made the duty of the defendants to keep in readiness steam-tugs to tow sailing vessels through the draw; also, that they shall not suffer sand bars to continue that may be formed by reason of the erection of the bridge or piers, but shall remove the same. Suppose that the draw constructed would not admit of the passage of sailing vessels without the aid of a tug, would this provision of the charter legalize the bridge? Again, suppose it should be admitted that the piers of the bridge would be the means of the formation of bars above and below them, so as to impede navigation, would the duty enjoined upon the defendants in the charter, to remove the obstruction, answer the legal objection to the bridge? This question, so far as I know, is new, and, as a general principle, is of very great importance, and may have a considerable bearing upon this case in its final hearing.

The opening and closing of the draw must depend more or less upon human agency; it must necessarily be so, as long as it is admitted that a proper draw may relieve the bridge from obstructions to the navigation. The question is, how much farther may it be relied on, in cases where the bridge, from its construction, constitutes an obstruction even with the proper management of the draw? Another question also may be involved in the final determination, requiring the most deliberate consideration, and that is, how far the business of commerce upon the rivers of the country—these great natural highways for the convenience of trade and intercourse—is to yield to the convenience and accommodation of the conveyance of passengers, the chief and primary business and uses of railroads. It is undoubtedly true, that these roads furnish very considerable facilities for the transportation of goods as well as of passengers, and deserve the fostering care and encouragement of the Government and country; but it will, probably, not now be denied, after the experience possessed of the practical uses of them, that in the transportation of goods, especially heavy freight, they cannot compete with the great natural thoroughfares subjected to these uses by steam vessels and other water craft.

Great care, therefore, should be taken, that the facilities thus furnished by a beneficent Providence for the convenience of the business and commerce of the country, should not be so encumbered and obstructed by the erection of artificial means of crossings as to render them virtually useless, for the purpose of navigation.

And it is especially important that some general principles should be arrived at in this case, by which, while the fair and reasonable navigation of rivers is secured to the public, every facility, consistent with the same, may be extended to railroads in the passage across the stream.

The principles proper to be applied to this case, will be, generally speaking, applicable to every other instance of bridging the river; and it is apparent, that they must so regulate and control the erection, as that however, multiplied, as the exigencies and business necessities of the country may demand, the reasonably unobstructed navigation of the river is still maintained. No one can desire to see this great natural thoroughfare seriously obstructed, or its business and commerce materially crippled. The guarantees of the Constitution and acts of Congress but harmonize in this respect with what must be the feelings and wishes of the whole business community. A question once presented in this State in the Court of Chancery and Court for the Correction of Errors, and decided, namely, whether or not the navigation between different parts upon a public river within the same State, came within the power to regulate "commerce among the States," need not be considered, as no such question has been made by the defendants. The affirmative has been maintained by the highest authority in this State. (3 Cowen 713, the Steamboat Company vs. Livingston, 15; Wend. 114; the People vs. Saratoga & Rensselaer Railroad Company.)

Nor need we examine the question, whether or not the power in the State to authorize the building of a bridge across a public river, navigable from the sea, is not subordinate to that conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to regulate commerce; as no such question has been made in the case.

That the power in Congress is paramount was conceded in the argument, and was also in the fullest and broadest terms by the distinguished Judge (Chief Justice Savage) on delivering the opinion of the Court on the two cases already referred to.

Upon the whole, on the grounds, and for the reasons assigned we have arrived at the conclusions, that it is due to the rights and interests of the parties, as well as the great questions involved to enjoin the proceedings in the erection of the bridge until the final hearing of the case. I would further suggest, that although neither of the parties has furnished me with an amendment of this charter by the Legislature since the argument, and pending the consideration of the motion, it has come under my notice; and if the charter is to be regarded as a public act, we shall feel bound to consider it at the final hearing.

This amendment reduces the width of the draw, if but one, from two hundred to one hundred and eighty feet, and if two, from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and ten each.

It is true certain officers named may, in their discretion, direct these draws to be enlarged, but this qualification presents a contingency we cannot notice or attribute any weight in passing upon the question involved.

It will be for the parties to consider whether it will not be for the convenience of all concerned that, in the preparation for the final hearing, the amendment of the charter be taken as modifying the original act, so as to embrace the whole case in one hearing.

Much of the evidence now before me relates to a bridge with the draws as originally prescribed, and, of course, would be entitled to diminished weight when used to uphold the draws as altered in the amendment.

Let an injunction issue according to the prayer of the bill.

(A copy, as filed in my office July 25, 1857.)

A. A. BOYCE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

A HUSBAND WISHES TO INQUIRE INTO HIS WIFE'S LUNACY.

In re the petition of Samuel J. Hopkins for a Commission, &c.—Yesterday, upon the application of Ashabel Green, counsel for Mr. Hopkins, Judge Davies granted a writ in the nature of a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, consisting of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, Andrew H. Green and Henry J. Scudder, to inquire into the alleged lunacy of the wife, Maria E. B. Hopkins, who was discharged from the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum upon a writ of *habeas corpus* by his Honor, Recorder Smith, on Saturday last, upon the ground that the warrant for her commitment, signed by Police Justices Standbeau and Meech, was insufficient, inasmuch as it did not recite the statute or any portion of it under which she was committed. The following is

THE PETITION OF MR. HOPKINS.

In the matter of Maria E. B. Hopkins, wife of Samuel J. Hopkins, an alleged lunatic—The petition of Samuel J. Hopkins, of the City of New-York, showeth, that he was, on the 12th day of May, 1845, married to Maria E. Berrien, his present wife, and that they have lived together as man and wife until within a few weeks past; that his said wife, residing in the City of New-York, now is, and for the space of nine months last past has been, a lunatic, and altogether unfit and unable to govern herself or manage her affairs; that the said Maria E. B Hopkins is, by reason of her lunacy, so far disordered in her senses as to endanger her own person, and that he verily believes that she cannot safely be allowed to go at large without the appointment of a Committee; that the said Maria E. B. Hopkins was placed by this petitioner in the Bloomingdale Asylum during the present month, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to the "safe keeping and care of lunatics," but that she was discharged therefrom by his Honor Recorder Smith, on the 24th day of July, 1857, upon the ground of the insufficiency of the warrant of commitment, and that the said Maria E. B. Hopkins is now at liberty; your petitioner further shows, that it was shown before the said Recorder by the relatives of the said Maria, who made the application for her discharge, that the said Maria was possessed of considerable property, and that no Committee had been appointed for her, and that upon these grounds his Honor the Recorder held that the Justices of the Peace had no authority to grant the warrant of commitment.

Your petitioner prays that a commission, in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, may issue according to the forms and practice of this Court, directed to such persons as your honor shall seem meet, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Dated July 29, 1857. SAML. J. HOPKINS.

CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. OGDEN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Benjamin Ogden of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says: That he has attended the said Maria E. B. Hopkins from the 1st of the month of April to about the 1st of June, 1857, as a physician; that he has seen her several times during that period, and that she, the said Maria, has for more than three months past labored under mental derangement, according to his judgment and belief, and that on his last conversation with her, about the 1st day of June, 1857, her mind ran on the matter of suicide, that in his judgment the said Maria is unfit for the management of her own affairs, and that in his judgment also it is unwise to leave her without being in charge of a committee; and deponent further says, that he verily believes that it is necessary that said Maria should be placed in some institution for the cure of lunatics, with a view to her restoration to mental and bodily health, and that he is of the opinion that the said Maria will not recover until placed under such a course of treatment as she will receive in such an institution.

BENJ. OGDEN, M D.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR BROWN.

City and County of New-York, ss: D. Tilden Brown, being duly sworn, says, that he is and has been for five years last past, the Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in the City of New-York, under the charge of the Governors of the New-York Hospital; that the above named Maria E. B. Hopkins was, on the seventh of July, 1857, placed in said Asylum, under a warrant of commitment signed by two Justices, and so remained until the twentieth day of July, 1857, when she was taken away from the institution for one day, and returned again on the twenty-first day of July, 1857; that the said Maria was brought before his Honor, Recorder Smith, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1857, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was discharged from custody by him, and that the said Recorder made an indorsement upon the said writ, now in possession of deponent, as follows:

"I order the discharge of the within named Maria E. B. Hopkins, on the ground that the commitment is defective. (Signed)

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder."

That during the time the said Maria was in the said Asylum, she was under the immediate care and attendance of deponent, and was seen daily by him; that the said Maria is now laboring under mental derangement, according to the best judgment and belief of this deponent; and that, in his judgment, the said Maria is unfit for the management of her own affairs; and that the deponent verily believes that, in event of the possession of property by said Maria, requiring care in its supervision, it is unwise to leave the said Maria without being in charge of a Committee.

D. T. BROWN.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

F. B. GUNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

After the reading of the above his Honor granted the following

ORDER.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Samuel J. Hopkins of the City of New-York, duly verified, and the affidavits thereto annexed, and on motion of Cummings, Alexander and Green, of counsel for the Petitioner, it is ordered that a Commission, in the nature of writ *de lunatico inquirendo* do issue, to inquire into the lunacy of the said Maria E. B. Hopkins, wife of Samuel J. Hopkins; that the same be directed to John T. Metcalfe, M. D., A. H. Green, and Henry J. Scudder, Esqs.; that the same be exercised by a Jury of the City and County of New-York, in which County such lunatic resides; and that they have power to issue a precept to the Sheriff of such County to cause a Jury to come before them for such purpose.

And it is further ordered that the person, or persons, in whose custody the said alleged lunatic now is, or may be at the time of the execution of such commission, do produce her at that time, or at any adjournment thereof, to be inspected and examined before the said Commissioners and Jury, whenever thereto required by such Commissioners.

And it is further ordered that due notice be given to such alleged lunatic of the time of executing such commission. Enter. HENRY E. DAVIES.

JULY 27, 1857.

The Conover Contempt Case.

Before Henry Hilton, Esq., Referee.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The examination of witnesses for the defence in this case, was proceeded with yesterday at Mr. HILTON'S Chambers. Several persons were examined, but there is still considerable testimony to come in on both sides.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

John H. Brady, sworn and examined by Mr. Field—I reside at No. 136 Amity street; I am a City Councilman; I was in Court when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant; I heard James T. Brady announce the injunction; at that time Merwin R Brewer was not in Court; I looked for him; I did not see John R. Farrington in Court; I was in a position to have seen both Farrington and Brewer if they had been there.

Cross examined by Mr. James T. Brady—I have known Mr. Conover about eight years; I have no interest in feeling, or otherwise, in the success of Conover; I think I was in Court, during the progress of the case, five or six different times; I saw Judge Peabody sign the warrant for Devlin's arrest; I sat between Mr. Brady and the railing; when the arrest-warrant was signed, I did not see Mr. Brewer; I noticed that Mr. Brewer was in Court at the commencement of the proceedings at the opening of Court; I did not see him go out of Court; when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant I did not notice where he was; I saw Mr. Brady rise from his seat, go to Mr. Conover, with papers in his hand; I did not see him hand the papers, but I saw him return to his seat; when Mr. Brady did that I do not know where the search-warrant was; I saw a paper in Berthoff's hand, which the Judge handed to him; I did not see what Berthoff did with it; when Berthoff had the warrant I did not see Farrington; I first noticed Farrington before the proceedings commenced; I cannot state of my own knowledge that Brewer and Farrington had gone out of Court before Mr. Brady had made the announcement of the injunction, but a minute or two after Mr. Brady had made the announcement that he had served the injunction on Mr Conover, I left the Court, and went to the Street Commissioner's office, where I saw Brewer and Farrington; between Mr. Brady's going towards Conover with papers in his hand, and the announcement of the injunction, perhaps about thirty seconds elapsed.

James A. Dolan, examined by Mr. Field—I live at No. 25 Allen-street; I am Deputy Collector of Canal Tolls; I was in Court on the 18th of July, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I heard Mr. James T. Brady announce the injunction; at that time Mr. Brewer and Mr. Farrington were not in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I have known Mr. Conover by sight about twelve months; I attended the Court, during the proceedings in this case, about seven times; I attended from mere curiosity as much as anything; I did not, either alone, or in connection with Mr. Peckham, watch the Street Commissioner's Office, or render any assistance whatever to Mr. Conover; I never spoke to Mr. Conover in my life; I had been in the employment of the late Joseph S. Taylor, as an Inspector, but was discharged some time ago; I was discharged by Mr. Devlin, I believe; I saw Mr. Brewer go out of the Court room, but I did not know Mr. Farrington until after the Court had adjourned, when I saw him in the Street Commissioner's Office; I did not see the search-warrant in Berthoff's hand after the Judge had signed it; I did not see the warrant at all; I was sitting on the row of side seats, inside the railing, on the right of the Judge; Brewer went out of Court by the door at the right of the Judge; I saw a paper signed by the Judge, purporting to be a warrant; I know James B. Pollock; I do not know Frederic L. Vultee; when Brewer went out of the Court-room, Pollock was not present; I do not know young Mr. Field.

Alvah Traver, examined by Mr. Field: I reside at No. 47 Fifth street; I am an attorney and counselor-at-law; I was in Court when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I heard Mr. Brady announce the injunction; I knew Mr. Brewer at that time, but not Mr. Farrington; Mr. Brewer was not in Court when the announcement was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I had no kind of interest in the Conover proceedings, I had known Mr. Brewer for several weeks; I was present at the time spoken of from curiosity; I was present when the application for the warrant was made; I was seated at the side table to the left of the Judge; Mr. Brewer, when the search-warrant was signed, was, I think, by Mr Field, to his left; I saw the search-warrant in the hands of Berthoff; I cannot say what he did with it; I saw Brewer go out of Court during the proceedings; I am quite sure he went out; I did not see him go out more than once; he left the Court room by the main entrance; I am sure of that; I cannot show on the diagram the point from which he started to go out; it was somewhere in the vicinity of the table in front of the Judge's bench; he went the nearest way to the door, but I could not mark his course exactly on the diagram; I cannot say whether he passed near Mr. Sickles in going out.

Joseph B. Pollock, sworn and examined by Mr. Field.—I live at No. 599 West Twenty-second-street; I am a clerk in the Supreme Court; I was present when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I have made an affidavit in this matter; I can state with more particularity than in my affidavit the movements of the different persons after the signing of the search-warrant; after the Judge had signed the warrant, Mr. Berthoff took it and passed it to Mr. Brewer, who was standing; Mr. Brewer then immediately proceeded toward the door; after he received it, Mr. Brady rose from his seat and served a paper on Mr. Conover; then stepped back, went to his seat again, and read the announcement that he had served an injunction upon Mr. Conover, which he was then reading; before Mr. Brady had returned to his seat, Mr. Brewer had passed out between the centre railing and the main entrance; at the time Mr. Brady made the announcement, Mr. Brewer and another gentleman, whom I ascertained to be Mr. Farrington, passed through the main entrance and out of the room; I saw all these movements myself; Mr. Brady was about 8 or 10 feet behind Mr. Conover when he made the announcement; at the precise moment when Mr. Brady arose from his seat to go towards Mr. Conover with the paper, Mr. Brewer was starting to go out of Court with the warrent; when Mr. Brady reached Mr. Conover, Mr. Brewer had passed him on the way in going out; Mr. Brady walking a little more leisurely than Mr. Brewer; after Mr. Brady had delivered the papers to Mr. Conover he retreated eight or ten feet before he spoke; Brewer delivered to me the warrant of arrest just to the left and in the rear of Mr. Brady; I proceeded with the warrant to the Sheriff's office and gave it to the party in charge there; Mr. Brewer did not leave the court-room with me; I returned to the court room after leaving the warrant of arrest at the Sheriff's office, just as Mr. Brady was delivering his eulogy on the Constable.

Mr. Brady—Eulogy would be much more appropriate.

Witness—When I returned to the court-room Mr. Brewer was sitting by the table, at the extreme right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I held an appointment under the late Joseph S Taylor, in the Street Commissioner's office; I was said to have been removed after Devlin's appointment.

Mr. Brady—Neither removed or not removed, I suppose. Suspended like Mahomet's coffin.

Witness—The attempt to remove me, in my opinion, was made by one having no authority to do so; that was Mr. Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner: I last saw David Dudley Field before twelve o'clock on July 18, about ten minutes before that hour; I do not recollect who was with him; I think he was alone; I had not seen him before that day; I first ascertained that the search-warrant was to be addressed to a Constable, from the argument in the Court; the affidavit referred to in my direct examination, was drawn by Mr. Brewer.

John R. Farrington sworn and examined by Mr. Field—I am the Constable to whom the search-warrant was delivered on the 18th July; I was in the Court-room that morning while Judge Peabody was on the Bench; I think I had left the Court-room before Mr. Brady had announced the injunction; I did not hear the announcement; I received the warrant at the head of the stairs outside, after you get out of the door; I think Mr. Brewer was a step or two ahead of me in passing through the door; I do not remember taking notice of young Mr. Field passing out of Court; I did not see him; when I received the warrant I went over to the Street Commissioner's office; previous to my serving the warrant I had not known or heard of the injunction; I have made an affidavit in this matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Mr. Leggett drew the affidavit to which I refer; he is a clerk in the Street Commissioner's office; I saw the affidavit written by Mr. Brewer; I had no acquaintance with Mr. Conover till I saw him in the Street Commissioner's office; Mr. Brewer selected me as Constable to execute that search-warrant; I had never served as Constable for him before; I have not been paid for my services in reference to that warrant and its execution; there was no promise made to me as to my compensation; I have been promised nothing for that service; I have been employed as Constable by Mr. Brewer; I have some men deputized to aid me; when Mr. Brewer and I went out of Court with the search warrant we went down at a pretty lively gait.

Mr. Brady—It being a kind of handicap business, which got to the Street Commissioner's office first?

Witness—I believe we both got there together.

Mr. Brady—Yes, neck and neck. Why were you in such a hurry?

Witness—It is our business to be in a hurry when we get a warrant to serve.

Mr. Brady—Had you no special instruction or reason to be rapid on this occasion?

Witness—None, Sir.

Mr. Brady—In passing from the building in which Judge Peabody sat, to the Hall of Records, at what gait did you and Mr. Brewer travel?

Witness—We walked pretty lively; I generally travel pretty fast, and it takes a good walker to keep up; I did not see Mr Brady hand any papers to Mr. Conover; I did not see him rise from his chair at all; I was not looking that way; I was talking with a gentleman over in the corner; before I removed any book or paper from the Street Commissioner's office, under the search warrant, Mr. Vultee did not, that I noticed, come into the office; I did not say that I would not obey the injunction because it was not addressed to me. The further cross-examination of this witness did not elicit anything material, beyond what has been already published in his affidavit.

To Mr. Field—When the warrant was delivered to me, the ink of the signature was not dry; I had to keep it open to prevent it from blotting.

Merwin R. Brewer, examined by Mr. Field—I am a counselor-at-law, residing at No. 133 East Thirty-fourth-street; I was in the Supreme Court-room, before Judge Peabody, on the 18th July; I have made an affidavit in this matter, which was read in Court; Henry Berthoff delivered the search warrant to myself; neither D. D. Field nor Dudley Field touched it after the Judge signed it; when I received it, I was about midway in the passage way between the two tables, to the left of the Judge, close to where Mr. Berthoff stood, having stepped forward to receive it; when I received it, nothing had been said by James T. Brady about an injunction; I handed the warrant to John R. Farrington, just outside of the main entrance of the Court-room, at the head of the stairs; I took it out of the Court room immediately after receiving it; while I was in the Court room Mr. James T. Brady did not make any announcement respecting an injunction; when Farrington received the warrant he went directly to the Street Commissioner's office; when I went out of the Court-room with the search warrant, I went out of the main entrance; Mr. Ferrington went out with me, but not Mr. Field, Jr.; I did not know of the injunction before Farrington had served the warrant, and taken the books, but some four or five days prior, a gentleman came to me in Court, and stated that Mr. Brady and Mr. Busted were applying to Judge Ingraham for an injunction; I went over to the Common Pleas Chambers; Judge Ingraham was then on the bench, and I inquired of one of the officers if such an application had been made; he replied that such an application had been disposed of; that is all I ever heard of an injunction, to my knowledge; this was either on the day when the *certiorari* was first issued, or on the following day, I cannot tell which; I went over to ask to be heard, before any injunction could be granted; when I went I had not heard that any injunction had been granted or applied for against Mr. Conover; I applied to Mr. Busted, Mr. Sickles, and I think, Mr. Brady, for information, whether they had an injunction, and why they did not serve it, or words to that effect; I never got any satisfactory reply; I think Sickles said we should find out soon enough; I cannot give Busted's answer, for I never got any definite answer from any body; Mr. Conover's name was not mentioned by any one as person against whom an injunction might be obtained.

Cross examined by Mr. Brady—I was employed to assist Mr. Conover in reference to the office of Street Commissioner, on the 18th of June last, by Mr. Conover himself, and Mr. David Dudley Field, I think, was employed by Mr. Conover the same afternoon; since the 18th of June last Mr. D. D. Field and myself have been associated as the Counsellors and advisers of Mr. Conover in his endeavors to obtain the office of Street Commissioner; as far as I know, the consultations between me and Mr. Field, have been frank, full, and unreserved; I cannot state the time when I spoke to James T. Brady on the subject of the injunction; I think I spoke to him about it in the Court-room before Judge Peabody,—I am not positive, but think I did; I think I have asked Mr. Brady when he intended to serve that injunction, or words to that effect; I do not recollect whether he made any reply, but think he did not; Mr. W. B. Stafford told me that an application had been made in the Common Pleas for an injunction; I went directly to that Court: I saw Mr. Richard Busted there in the act of writing—I also saw Mr. Brady, who I believe was also writing; they were seated together in one corner of the room; Thomas Boese, the clerk, I think, was not there; Judge Ingraham was engaged, and I did not interrupt him, by asking him any questions on the subject; I never made any inquiry of him on the subject; I never told Daniel E. Sickles that an injunction had been issued in the Conover and Devlin case, out of the Court of Common Pleas, nor did I tell him anything of the same or similar import; what I said to him in a joking manner was, "How about that injunction? When are you going to serve it?" That is all I said about it to Sickles or Busted; I considered it a part of my professional duty to accompany the constable to the Street Commissioners' Office, in the execution of the warrant.

The further cross-examination of Mr. Brewer was not of public importance.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Assaults Upon Policemen, &c.—German Rioters Sent to the General Sessions—Quarantine Law-Breakers Fined $100 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 30.

Before Justices Osborne and Welsh.

This Court having held no session on Tuesday, there is an unusual number of cases yesterday. They were disposed, if possible, with greater celerity than common. Judge OSBORNE said, before the Court opened, to one of the small lawyers who swarm at the "Tombs," "We've got a big calendar this morning, and we are not going to be fooled upon by counsel, I tell you." The Quarantine Law-breakers were sentenced, two more of the, Seventeenth Ward Rioters sent to the General Sessions for trial, and a number of prisoners convicted of assaulting Police officers and beat up for various terms.

James Hill was convicted of stealing a carpenter's rule from Edgar S. Hyde, residing in Fifty-eighth street, near Third-avenue, July 28. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I've got to say that I was in liquor at the time, and it's the first time I ever was. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months. The prisoner went off repeating "Three months."

Michael Mantle, a boy, stole $5 worth of marbles from Rufue L. Martin, July 27. "House of Refuge," said Judge OSBORNE. "That's it," said the complainant, apparently well pleased with the sentence.

John Lynch was accused by his step-father, Owen Burne, No. 106 Worth-street, of striking him on the head with a club, July 27. Burne wanted to let the prisoner off. *Judge Osborne*—You like the amusement of being struck with a club on the head, eh? Well, let him go at the request of the complainant.

Officer John Jackson, of the First Ward, made complaint against Michael Maroney and Jeremiah O'Brien, that they tried to rescue a prisoner whom he was conveying to the Station house. *Judge Osborne*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—Please, Sir, I work. The accused went on to state what their occupations were. *Judge Osborne*—Find you both guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months each.

John Boyd pleaded guilty to stealing a coat and vest from William Allen, No. 203 East Twenty-first-street. *Judge Osborne*—What's your excuse for doing it? *Prisoner*—I was drunk. *Judge*—I've heard of men fighting when they were in liquor, but I never knew drinking made them steal. We'll see you up a little at the request of the complainant. Sentence, three months in the penitentiary.

Christian Moore, a very diminutive boy, who said he was nearly 15 years old, had stolen $3 from Polly Stevenson, No 211 Division-street, July 24. "I guess we'd better take care of that duck," said Judge OSBORNE, "we send you to the House of Refuge after having found you guilty." Counsel, in urging a mitigation of the sentence, said something about the complainant. *Judge Osborne*—You'd better not say so much against Stevenson, you may have a chance to defend him by-and-bye.

Ann Gillen appears periodically before the bar of this Court. She stole 50 cents' worth of tin pans from Dennis Gallagher, No. 76 Centre-street, July 24. She was caught in the act. *Judge Osborne*—She is an old customer—been here six times before. Well, ALL, we find you guilty, and sentence you to the penitentiary for six months.

Margaret Redee was a servant girl, in the employment of Thomas Jacobs, No. 112 Madison-street. She was dismissed by Mrs. Jacobs recently. She went back and demanded her wages. Her mistress, claiming that she had not earned, refused to pay what she demanded. Margaret thereupon assaulted her with a broom-stick. *Justice Osborne*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the City Prison for ten days. *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, sure it's as good for me to be in prison as to work for her for nothing. *Judge Osborne*—You've got a bad tongue anyhow.

Owen Callahan rescued a prisoner from Samuel Leven, of the Thirteenth District Police, July 25. The policeman said that about 10 P. M. he arrested a man in front of a grocery store in Delancey-street, who was drunk and disorderly; the prisoner at the bar took hold of the officer and rescued his prisoner, and he then obtained assistance and took Callahan to the station-house. The witnesses for the defendant contradicted this statement. *Judge Welsh*—There seems to be some contradiction here. The officer doesn't want to press it. We acquit the prisoner.

George McGinness seized officer Thomas McKnight, of the Sixth Ward Police, and rescued a drunken man whom he had arrested, July 27. The officer said the prisoner threatened to kill him. *Judge Osborne*—This interference on your part with the officer in the discharge of his duties is inexcusable, and the sooner you men learn your rights and duties the better. When the officer was taking in a drunken man whom he had arrested, you ought to have assisted him. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

John McDoy, James McDay and John M. Rooney were complained of by officer William J Williams, No. 98 Lnolow street, of the Tenth Ward Police, detailed in the Sixth Ward. He said he formerly arrested Rooney; Saturday night he met him in a saloon and tried to pick a quarrel which he (the officer) avoided. A little later the same evening, he, with some other officers, was just going off duty—they were going to get some coffee—when the three prisoners met them, and thinking Williams was alone they surrounded him. The others coming up, one of the McDays cried out, "There goes one, two, three, four, five Metropolitan Police sons of b——s!" The officers arrested them, and with great difficulty conveyed them to the Station-house. Rooney threw the officer down that held him. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find them guilty and give them till Saturday to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

Dennis Sullivan, charged with an assault and battery upon officer James K Fuller, of the Sixth Precinct Police, July 27, was remanded till Tuesday.

Titus Hoffman and John Schwalb were charged with being engaged in the Seventeenth Ward riot. Officer Franklin Kissmire, of the Tenth District Police, deposed in his affidavit that he arrested them July 18, in Third street near the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, in a large crowd of people; he was informed they had stones in their pockets, and in searching them he found a double-barreled pistol in Hoffman's pocket and Schwalb drew forth some stones from his and threw them away. They were sent to the Court of General Sessions to be tried with the other prisoners engaged in the German riots.

THE QUARANTINE LAW BREAKERS.

The men previously convicted of violating the Quarantine law were brought up to be sentenced. Judge OSBORNE called their names—James McCarlee, Eli Thorne, John McGee, John Murray, Hugh McGonegal and William McDervit. They were all present. Judge Connolly, who was one of the magistrates before whom they were tried, took his seat on the bench beside his associates. *Judge Osborne*—You have been br

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A few items of additional European news by the *Europa* are given in another part of this morning's issue. It is attempted to saddle Russia with the charge of instigating the Indian Mutinies, but, ambitious and unscrupulous as Russian diplomacy is, it can scarcely be held responsible for this insurrection. A mutiny among the sepoys, as every traveler in India well knows, is of frequent occurrence, and the only difference in the present case from former ones is that the mutiny is much more extensive and alarming, and will be followed by more serious consequences.

Our dispatch of the *Europa's* news from Halifax, yesterday, stated that the last outward passage of the *Persia* was made in eight days and twenty-two and a half hours. This was a self-evident blunder on the part of the reporter or the telegraphers, as it is well known that the *Persia* sailed from the stream off the Battery at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., and as the Halifax dispatch states she arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 17th inst.—thus making the apparent time nine days and eight hours, and the mean time about nine days and three hours.

The British screw steamer *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFREY, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are of the same date as those brought to Quebec by the *North American*, and to this port by the *Ariel* and *Washington*—not so late, by three days, as those brought by the *Europa* at Halifax.

A Convention assembled at Old Point, Va., on Wednesday, having in view the furtherance of A. DUDLEY MANN's project for the establishment of steamship lines to Europe and elsewhere, connecting with Southern ports. The attendance was numerous. After the organization, letters were read from a number of distinguished persons, indorsing the plan strongly. The Convention adjourned until to-day.

The opinion of Judge NELSON, of the Supreme Court, granting an injunction against bridging the Hudson at Albany, will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, sailed from the foot of South-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had a very large quantity of fresh provisions and ice on board, but no passengers nor freight. It was not made public that she was to sail, and but few knew last evening that she had gone. There were various rumors as to her destination and object. The only thing known is that she will stop at San Juan del Sur. It is thought by some that she is to take filibusters from Key West, who have been sent over from New-Orleans; and by others, that Messrs. MORGAN & GARRISON have concluded an arrangement with the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, by which they have secured the boats and are going to reopen the Transit.

There have been no arrivals of infected vessels at Quarantine since Tuesday. The accounts received from Gonaives, Port au Prince, Trinidad De Cuba and Montevideo, show that yellow fever is on the decrease at those ports. At Havannah the disease is confined to the crews of the shipping. The following vessels arrived yesterday and were detained: Brig *Caroline*, from Aspinwall; brig *T. B. Watson*, from Porto Cabello; bark *S. A. Nichols*, from Sagua La Grande; bark *Greyhound*, from Rio, and the schooner *Harvard*, from Mattapansa bay. The crew of the *Caroline* were all sick with Chagres fever, and were sent by the Health Officer to the Seamen's Retreat.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met again yesterday morning, but nothing of special interest transpired. A communication was received from Mr. DOWLING, late captain of the old Sixth Ward Police, in which he swore that he had never spoken disrespectfully of the Board. The matter of providing for the family of ANDERSON, the policeman who was killed by the burglar CANGEMI, was referred to the counsel of the Board.

The Conover Contempt case was continued yesterday, before the Referee, and will probably be concluded to-day, as far as the examination of witnesses is concerned. As it stands at present, it seems almost a drawn game. The witnesses on DEVLIN's side maintain that Mr. BRADY announced Judge INGRAHAM's injunction before the search warrant, signed by Judge PEABODY, was delivered into the constable's hands for execution. Mr. CONOVER, on the other hand, contends that Judge PEABODY's warrant was in course of execution before the injunction was announced, and that is just the gist of the controversy.

The case of Mrs. MARIA E. B. HOPKINS, an alleged lunatic, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge DAVIES, upon a motion made by Mr. GREENE, Counsel for Mr. HOPKINS, for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* to examine into, and report, as to the alleged lunacy of Mrs. HOPKINS. Mrs. H. was brought by her brothers before His Honor Recorder SMITH, on Saturday last, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and she was discharged by his Honor on the ground of the informality of the warrant of commitment. After hearing the petition of Mr. HOPKINS, and the affidavits of two medical gentlemen, Judge DAVIES granted the motion of Mr. GREEN, and appointed as the Commission JOHN T. METCALFE M.D., ANDREW H. GREEN and HENRY J. SCUDDER.

The complaints against VITUS HOFFMAN and JOHN SCHWALB, charged with being engaged in the Seventeenth Ward Riot, were yesterday transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. Justices OSBORNE and WELSH, in the former tribunal, convicted and sentenced an unusual number of prisoners charged with assaulting policemen. The Quarantine lawbreakers were fined $100 each, the smallest penalty that can be inflicted under the new Quarantine laws.

The Broadway storekeepers held a meeting yesterday at the Astor House to consider the best means of cleaning that thoroughfare. Interesting interchanges of opinions were made, and a company called the "Broadway Association" was formed. An Executive Committee was appointed to make arrangements with Mr. R. C. SMITH, the proprietor of the street sweeping machines, to do the required work, provided the terms could be made mutually satisfactory. It was also agreed to petition the Common Council to have Broadway cleaned by separate contract.

The children of the Staten Island District Schools were prevented, yesterday, by the storm, from enjoying their intended picnic, which was to have been held near Richmond. Several bands of music were engaged, and Policemen were detailed from the city to preserve order. Should the weather prove favorable, the contemplated festivities will take place on Saturday, otherwise on the next fair day.

Three men have been arrested on suspicion of having some hand in the murder of Mr. VAN LIEW. The murdered man was buried yesterday at the Marble Cemetery in Second-street, after a funeral discourse by Rev. Dr. CARTER.

The American Oil Company, at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, had their premises damaged to the extent of $6,000 by fire yesterday morning. No insurance.

INJUNCTION ON THE ALBANY BRIDGE.—There have been great rejoicings in Troy over the opinion of Judge NELSON, in the case of the Albany Bridge. The learned Justice, however, does not decide the case, as it will be seen by reference to his opinion, which we publish in full this morning, that he merely grants a preliminary injunction; but he evidently regards the bridge as an illegal obstruction to the navigation of the river.

Inactivity of the British in China.

Our latest advices from Hong Kong extend to the 25th of May. At that date the British squadron was inactive, if we except the occasional pursuit and punishment, *pour passer le temps*, of piratical junks. The same story, varied a little in detail, has reached us by every successive mail for the past three months. It is the old Crimean story of postponement and delay. The season when hostilities could have been effectively prosecuted has been allowed to slip away, and from May to November the British will be compelled, by the heat of the weather, to continue inactive.

The results of this hesitancy are already apparent. Whether right or wrong in the position they have assumed, the Chinese have grown obstinate in their determination to maintain it. They have had time to strengthen themselves at those points where an attack may be apprehended; and the inactivity of their enemy has given them extra assurance and unlimited confidence in their own powers of resistance. Their vanity, at all times great, is now egregious, and it will take no little trouble to disabuse them of the idea of their supremacy. The Mandarins, who fairly represent the views of the Government, are playing a bold game. They are determined to carry on the war; they don't want peace, and won't have it at any price. A large portion of the city of Canton has been battered down by Barbarians. It is true that, in retaliation, the invincible Braves drove their assailants from the Canton River; but their revenge is not yet slaked. These Barbarians must be expelled altogether from the Flowery Kingdom. After this manner the Chinese argue, nursing themselves with the idea that the advantage they have seemingly gained will be followed by complete victory over the invader. Hence it is that YEH finds no difficulty now in swelling his army with recruits, and his junks swarm as thickly as ever along the shores of the river. One other cause—the mutinies in India—will add considerably to the confidence of the Chinese. They are quite intelligent enough to understand that the Indian troubles must necessarily weaken their enemy's power of attack. Taking, then, all these circumstances into consideration, we may fairly infer that the chances of bringing the Celestial Government to terms by peaceful negotiations are slender indeed.

The war—as we all know—is exclusively between Great Britain and China. Neither France nor the United States has shown any disposition to join in open hostilities. Such a movement on the part of our Government would be both uncalled for and inadvisable. We have no cause of quarrel with the Chinese. With England it is different. But, looking back at the energetic manner in which she opened the war, it is difficult to understand why she has allowed a whole season to elapse, not only without advancing, but even losing ground in the contest. With a large squadron, including a fleet of gunboats, at Hong Kong, she does not even attempt to blockade the Canton River—a proceeding which, we are told, would reduce YEH to starvation and bring him to terms. In consequence of this unaccountable delay, we shall be prepared to hear next Winter of a lengthened campaign and tedious operations, instead of short, sharp, and decisive bombardments; nor do we believe that his Celestial Majesty will be compelled to yield the conditions of a new treaty without much more trouble and a greater exercise of force than was originally anticipated.

The Last Attempt to Reform Seamen.

The patient philanthropists who have so perseveringly attempted to reform the habits of sailors and convert them into prudent, careful and conscientious laborers, must, by this time, begin to perceive that Jack is a hopelessly intractable subject. There is no class of men for whose reformation there has been so systematic and serious an endeavor made by a united movement of all religious sects, as sailors. Yet, after thirty years of experimenting, seamen are, as a class, confessedly in a worse condition than they were ever before; and it may well be questioned whether a class who have shown themselves so lacking in the elements of self-improvement can be bettered by any outside influences. Those who have labored most zealously in the cause seem to have overlooked the fact that to be a sailor at all requires a certain recklessness of character and a vagabondish disposition which are incapable of being made subject to the rules of self-advancement which influence men in other professions. To reform Jack and make him a thoughtful, prudent and ambitious creature, is to destroy him altogether, as a sailor. EMERSON says he cannot conceive of a sane man being a sailor; and, when Jack is cured of his insanity he remains on shore. No man ever went to sea as a sailor for the sake of gain, but from the love of the excitement of a sea life, or because he cannot keep sober on shore. The recent failure to break up the old system of advance wages shows how hopeless any attempt must be to effect any radical reform among seamen. They were offered twenty-five per cent more wages if they shipped without the usual advance, yet they preferred the month's pay in hand and the lesser wages. There is no other class of laborers who would have rejected a proposal so greatly to their advantage. But Jack does not go to sea for the sake of gain. His favorite motto, and it may be seen hanging over the door of his hoarding-house, is, A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The present enjoyment is all he looks for.

When the Chamber of Commerce first took up the subject of abolishing the practice of advance wages, we expressed our conviction that it would be impossible to carry the plan into operation, and the signal failure of the attempted reform has fully justified our opinion. Yet there could not have been a more favorable opportunity for trying the experiment. Every one of our large sea-ports united in the movement, and our principal merchants and shipowners bound themselves to enforce the regulation. There was an unexampled dullness in the shipping business, the port was crowded with idle vessels, and an unusual number of seamen were seeking employment. But the combined efforts of our ship-owners could not destroy a system which had grown out of the necessities of the service, and which had been in vogue for centuries. The merchants were compelled to succumb, Jack came off with flying colors, and the Chamber of Commerce, with its embodied sagacity and knowledge of shipping, must confess that it knew nothing at all about the character of sailors. The greatest wonder about the affair was that the experienced merchants who advocated the change, many of whom had been sailors themselves, did not perceive at a glance the impossibility of putting their well-meant intentions into practical operation.

There has been a vast amount of thoughtless vituperation poured out upon the heads of shipping masters and sailors' landlords. But sailors know that their sole reliance when in port waiting for a ship is their landlord. He takes them in when they have not a cent in their pocket, furnishes them such comforts and necessaries as they need, and trusts to their month's advance for his pay. It is quite natural that Jack should trust those who trust him; the relation between him and his landlord is not a one-sided one. If the shipowner exhibited the same degree of confidence and good-will towards Jack that his landlord does, we have no doubt that the relations between them would be quite as close and friendly. Doubtless the shipowner feels a stronger degree of interest in the welfare of sailors than the landlord does; but Jack has no means of knowing it, there is no personal intercourse between him and his employer, and the officers who represent the shipowner do not, unhappily, in the majority of cases, conduct themselves in a manner to make the employe anxious for a more intimate acquaintance.

If any radical reform can be effected in the character of seamen, it must be by holding out inducements for a very different class of men to enter both our mercantile and national marine than have ever yet been led to seek their fortunes on the ocean.

The Death of Beranger.

The gayest lyric poet, and the staunchest Republican of France, has gone at last, leaving behind him few claimants to his wreath of bays, and fewer aspirants, we fear, after his civic crown. BERANGER was a Parisian, and Paris never had a more Parisian son. Skepticism and sentiment, scorn of wrong, and slight regard of prudence, were mingled in his temperament; astuteness and audacity, fervor of feeling, and coolness of wit, were harmonized in his intellect. All things mean, and cruel, and despicable, he cordially abhorred, and his lyre was always to be heard vibrating vengeance from its silver strings, in the van of all noble movements of the popular will.

By clearing himself of all party connections, he made himself, by turns, loved and hated of all parties, yet never failed to recognize in all whatever was to be found in them of true French feeling, of loyalty to liberty, and of aspiration after progress. He had small faith in dogmas of any sort, political or theological, yet he could not be suspected of want of patriotism by those who chanted after him the inspiring strains in which he sang the Allies out of France, or the pathetic numbers in which he mourned the dying eagle on his lonely rock amid the Indian Seas; while the most pious might learn some true strains of poetical praise from the Catholic tenderness of "ROGER BONTEMPS." It is recorded of him, that in his earliest years he was struck by lightning at the door of his aunt's house in Picardy, after that excellent lady had baptized the portal with prophylactic streams of holy water, whereupon the future poet, leaping up unscathed, cried out to his respectable relative, "*Ah, bah! donc*; what's the use of your holy water?" In the same spirit did the old laureate of seventy take pains to warn his faithful nursemaid not to admit the Archbishop of Paris to his bedside, after one excruciating visit of sympathy had been paid to him by the well-intentioned prelate.

BERANGER'S over-wary horror of shams, though it sometimes had in him a superficial irreverence, never affected the essential dignity of his character. In this respect his experience and his character bear a vague resemblance to those of THACKERAY, in whom, by the way, other traces of a genius kindred with that of BERANGER are easily to be discerned.

The hearty estimate which the people of Paris set upon their poet never failed to strike any one who was thrown at all among the masses of the civic and suburban population. In the Provinces BERANGER was, of course, less known, a circumstance which might fairly be alleged in the case of any of the great French writers, for, as HEINE once wittily remarked: "The head is the seat of thought, and the opinions of the Provinces are of no more importance than the opinions of a man's legs."

But, in the environs of the city through which he flitted continually, making to himself a yearly nest—and being "as hard to fix and find," as a *restaurateur* once remarked, "as any swallow"—at Passy, at Anteuil, at the Barrière de l'Enfer, you could not ask of the commonest shopkeeper the way to BERANGER'S house without receiving a prompt answer, lighted by a smile of admiration and of interest. An American in London once inquiring for LAMB'S rooms in the Temple, of a respectable hencher, was told that no such man ever lived there, to the speaker's knowledge, and "Was he a barrister?" No such incident ever upset the equanimity of the hundreds who hunted BERANGER from pillar to post over Paris.

The relations of the poet with Power were honorable to him throughout his life. He treated LUCIEN BONAPARTE with the gravity of an equal in his youth, and rebuked the officious interference of the ministers of NAPOLEON in his old age with composure.

When assured that the Government would be delighted to deny for him the authorship of a republican song, circulated in manuscript a year or so since, which was pronounced a "slander on his genius," the old poet begged that his volunteer defenders would be good enough to hold their tongues, for he so entirely indorsed the principles of the song that he was not willing to say he never wrote it! Yet, there was nothing churlish in the man. Towards women he was always more respectful in practice than in theory, and the Parisian lightness of some of his "love-songs" was more than balanced by the earnest devotion of his life to his true and tender LISETTE.

It was less the Empress than the woman, doubtless, whom he acknowledged with such graceful feeling, in responding to the offers of assistance extended to him by EUGENIE.

Of his genius it is not easy for an English reader to form an adequate conception—for the rhythm of BERANGER was the music of his blood in him, as the music of all true poets is, and can no more easily be translated than the color on the cheek or the light in the eyes of beauty.

Yet we have some excellent versions of some of his songs. MAGINN made a grand paraphrase of that celebrated and fiery lyric of love and youth and patriot-passion—"The Grisette." THACKERAY has caught the lilt of ROGER BONTEMPS in one of his best "copies of verses," and Mr. YOUNG, of the *Albion*, has executed a full, complete and characteristic translation of BERANGER'S songs of youth and middle-life. But the old poet will sing no more in French, nor lend new thoughts to English music.

That his spirit may sing after him in many a young heart of France must be the fervent wish of all who would see that great and glorious country put on her true glory once again, and so assume afresh her ancient greatness.

He was literally a man of the people. He was born in Paris on the 17th August, 1780, at the house of his grandfather, a tailor, and lived as a tavern-boy with his aunt, who kept a small inn, until he was 14, when he was apprenticed to a printer in Péronne. At the age of 17 he returned to his father in Paris, and made his first essays in literature by writing comedies and religious poetry, in neither of which did he meet with any success. His earlier years were spent in literary drudgery, and it was not until he was persecuted by the Bourbons that his popularity culminated and his countrymen appeared to be fully conscious of his genius.

Scotch Verdicts.

The case of Miss MADELEINE SMITH, who will hereafter be as famous among Scottish heroines as Lady Macbeth, very naturally excites almost as much interest on this side of the Atlantic as in Great Britain. The trial of Miss SMITH will, of course, be bound up among those melancholy histories of human depravity which come under the general head of celebrated causes. But there is a special interest in the verdict of this interesting trial for American readers, and a valuable suggestion to be drawn from it, worthy of careful consideration by those who hereafter may be delegated to make or reform our laws. It has long been felt that the jury upon a criminal trial, under our present system, is placed in a position not only painful, but full of embarrassment to men of intelligence and conscience. They have no medium between "guilty" or "not guilty." Rendering the former verdict is, of course, conclusive one way—it excludes positively every supposition of innocence. Not so with our verdict of acquittal—it does not, except in terms, exclude all idea of guilt. It is only formally conclusive to that effect—not so in reality. Thus, the "gentlemen" of the jury, when they acquit, are legally coerced to indorse what is quite frequently, in fact and according to their personal convictions, an untruth. They declare "not guilty" the man who only is *not proved* guilty.

This form, in rendering the verdict of legal acquittal, is nothing else than a fiction engrafted upon a fiction. The old Common Law delighted in this sort of thing. Fictions, that is "legal fictions," were invented, or came gradually into use, as professed means of arriving more rapidly, and with greater certainty, at the truth; and this among a people habitually, from time immemorial, the most candid or blunt and out-spoken of any on the face of the earth. It is one of those eccentricities in history which are difficult to account for. The prevalence of fictions, in connection with the administration of Common Law, may have been, however, exclusively a result of the system itself, which was at the outset, and long continued, inexorable in its logic. Unlike the Civil Code, it was a strict, unyielding rule, always distinguished for the formalism of its procedures, to which facts even were compelled to yield or reconcile themselves. But this rigidity has, of late, been yielding to the plain dictates of good sense, so that there is now, seemingly, a struggle between us and the Mother Country, which shall first bring Common Law under entire subjection to common sense—"a consummation devoutly to be wished!"

Now, why not, at once, extend the reform to our present absurd forms of acquittal, and enable the Juryman to keep his solemn undertaking, and "true verdict" render *according to* the evidence. If he acquits because there is evidence short of sufficient to convict, permit him to say so, and state a conclusion which is not wholly undiscriminating.

Common sense, as well as justice, commends the Scotch system, in this regard, to our respectful and serious attention. It seems, at first blush, to conflict with Common Law, where it declares that no one shall for the same offence be placed twice in jeopardy of life or limb. The verdict of "Not proven" does not, it is said, have the effect to prevent a second trial upon evidence newly discovered; but it is not quite clear, from the statements of the papers, whether this, without qualification, be so or not.

An Edinburg "writer to the *Signet*," in a communication on the subject published in a Liverpool journal, says:

"According to a rule of our law a person who has once 'tholed an assize,' in other words, undergone a trial, on a charge of crime, cannot be put on trial a second time for the same offence. The sentence of the Court, under a verdict of 'not proven,' as well as under one of 'not guilty,' *absolves* the accused of the charge; and that sentence is, in effect, an extinction of the crime, inasmuch as *legally* it is a declaration by the Court that the accused was never guilty of it."

There is no difficulty in having the suggested alteration, allowing a discretion to the Jury, entirely consistent with the above merciful maxim of our jurisprudence. It is a second *trial*, not future or after suspicion, or imputation of guilt, from which the accused is absolved by the verdict "Not guilty." Let "Not proven" be rendered so far, in effect, equivalent to "Not guilty," and the objection, or difficulty, at once vanishes.

There is another view of the subject here worthy of notice. The felon or criminal, pronounced "Not guilty" by a Jury, assumes it to be conclusive of his innocence, and is sustained in that construction by the plain meaning and usage of our mother tongue. Thus, the immense effect *morally* of a more discriminating acquittal is wholly lost.

The change proposed in our form of verdict upon criminal trials, is one eminently proper and salutary. It conflicts with no principle, requires but a slight change in our law as it stands, and is, therefore, quite easy of adoption.

An Unobjectionable Liquor Prohibition.

In France, where wine is an almost invariable accompaniment of a dinner, drunkenness is comparatively rare. At least, in proportion to the respective populations, the United States contain ten times as many habitual sots as are to be found within the dominions of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The fact is explained in part, perhaps, by comparison of the character of the liquors consumed in the two countries. In France a large quantity of inferior wine, doubtless, is made use of; but, as a general thing, the home consumption is free from adulteration, whatever else may be said of it, while it is a well-known fact that in the United States a pure bottle of wine, now-a-days, is scarcely to be had, and our brandy and other spirituous liquors are generally the vilest compounds and decoctions of raw whiskey and poisonous "embellishments" possible to conceive. These impure, adulterated liquors make for their dealers a double profit, by inciting and stimulating an unnatural desire for strong drink,—substituting for the natural taste for a simple beverage, a mad craving which grows by what it feeds on, soon betraying its victim into ruinous excesses, and leading him recklessly, insanely and speedily to a drunkard's grave.

The lesson suggested by these reflections is, that it is *bad* liquor, to great extent, and not the necessary consequences of moderate indulgence in the pure article, which has produced so much mischief among mankind, especially on this side of the Atlantic. If adulterated liquors could be entirely excluded from market, no one who has thought upon the subject can doubt that intemperance would greatly decline. Laws to guard against adulteration, however, have not been made sufficiently stringent to effect their purpose; nor are they general enough, as yet, to accomplish much, even if rigidly enforced. Valuable moral and physical results have been anticipated from the successful introduction of vine-culture in the United States, and the manufacture of native wines. Ohio and Missouri have already established their capability as wine growing provinces,—and the native Catawba grape, transplanted thither from a more Southern soil, flourishes in greatest luxuriance, yielding an abundance of the generous liquid from which the much-used sparkling wines are manufactured. The mountain region of Georgia, also, affords a large district peculiarly adapted to the grape,—and experiments made upon a small scale in other parts of the South and West have demonstrated that we possess a far greater quantity of land suitable for this purpose than is now under cultivation in all the wine countries of the world. The sparkling Catawba, of Ohio, has already attained an excellent, wide-spread reputation; and St. Louis is, to-day, producing a champagne from the same fruit, pronounced by connoisseurs equal to the very best imported. There is no reason why this profitable branch of agricultural industry and manufacturing art should not be extended sufficiently to supply our markets abundantly, and exclude therefrom the villainous compounds which are poisoning the systems and maddening the brains of a large percentage of our population.

But the danger is, that even the native wine may be subjected to adulteration, or rather that substitutes will be thrown upon the market in its name, as vile as those which already curse us. The demand for Cincinnati wines now far exceeds the supply; and it is charged that the deficiency is sought to be made up by resort to other materials than pure grape juice. The refusal of a well known wine manufacturer of Cincinnati to permit an authorized Inspector of liquors to examine and test his sparkling Catawba and other wines, a few days since, lends seeming corroboration to the suspicions of adulteration, and will go far to impair public confidence in the home production. It is to be hoped that the law will be enforced in this and every similar case. It is most important for several reasons that our native wine manufacture should be kept above suspicion. If the public are to be humbugged, they would prefer to be humbugged on "Heidsick,"—and so the home manufacture will be discouraged and retarded, and thus again the doctored "foreign" articles will have undisputed sway in the market. Our temperance friends may achieve a vast deal of practical good by directing their efforts to the securement of rigid and faithful liquor inspections everywhere throughout the land, with a view to excluding adulterated wines and brandies. Very few of those who oppose total prohibition will make the slightest objection to laws suppressing decoctions of whisky, logwood, strychnine and cock roaches.

Probable End of an Interesting History.

The records of the Executive Departments at Washington embrace many an interesting public history, contained in the statements of fact connected with the private claims of our citizens against our own or some foreign Government. Among the latter is one—recalled to mind by the death of Commodore JOHN D. DANIELS, and the probability of an early settlement of American claims upon New-Granada—the facts of which will be read with interest. In the years 1820 and 1821, during the revolutionary troubles of South America, BOLIVAR was besieged at Cumana, and the Patriot cause was almost yielding in despair to the overpowering strength of Spain. At this crisis, Commodore DANIELS, a citizen of Baltimore, then living upon a princely fortune, becoming inspired with warm sympathy in the struggle against Spanish tyranny, advanced some $300,000, in cash and credit, for the benefit of the Colombian Government, then consisting of the united sovereignties of Venezuela, Equador and New-Granada. With the proceeds of his credit he loaded two brigs at St. Thomas with munitions of war, and with his cash capital, armed, manned and equipped two Baltimore clippers. With this small but efficient force the Commodore made his way to Venezuela, relieved the siege, and took the Commander of the Spanish fleet prisoner of war. During twenty-six other naval engagements fought by him in the Band Oriental cause, he achieved many deeds of great and successful daring, making his name immortal as BOLIVAR'S, whose bosom friend and companion he was.

In 1828 DANIELS returned to his home and family at Baltimore, rich in glory and honors, the assembled Congress of the Government he had saved from defeat and conquest having made him the chief of their Navy, and presented him with the freedom of the country and all the rights of a citizen to the second generation. In 1840 he visited Venezuela. SOLOUQUE, the then President, immediately assembled the Venezuelan Congress, which voted him their thanks, presented him with a sword, renewed the freedom of the country as a guest of the Republic, gave him a purse of $5,000 for his expenses while there, and awarded him a life pension of $4,000 per annum, which was duly paid until the time of his death in 1855. In consideration of the generous kindness of the country towards him, the Commodore compromised the claim of $300,000 advances for $150,000, Venezuela at the same time paying her share of the liability, estimated and agreed upon at fifty per cent. of the whole amount, leaving Equador to pay twenty-one and a half per cent and New-Granada twenty-eight and a half per cent. as their shares respectively.

All this was arranged through Mr. BUCHANAN, who was then at the head of the State Department. Subsequently a demand was made by the United States for the balance due the Commodore by Equador and New-Granada. Both made acknowledgment of the debt, and promised settlement. During the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, Mr. KING, under special instructions from Mr. WEBSTER, made a final settlement with New-Granada, subject to the approval of the Commodore. The payment tendered was the Bonds of the country, and, as their value was only twenty or twenty-five per cent. of their face, the settlement was declined. Subsequently, during the Administration of General PIERCE, the late Mr. MARCY instructed Hon. PHILO WHITE, our representative at Equador, and Hon. Mr. BOWLIN at Bogota, to obtain a final and correct adjustment on the basis of the liberal arrangement made with Venezuela. The former advises the State Department that a settlement will be effected with Equador ere his return to the United States. The Panama difficulties put an end to the negotiations by Mr. BOWLIN with New-Granada. Mr. BUCHANAN distinctly recollects his former relationship to this case, while in the State Department, and in the pending settlement with New-Granada will, undoubtedly, insist upon the liquidation of this, among other claims of American citizens, for which our Government has made itself the responsible mediator. Meantime, the old Commodore—whose services and sacrifices have been so tardily acknowledged by the return of his actual pecuniary advances—has passed away, and his children will become the recipients of this long-maturing fruit of a father's honorable deeds.

A Chapter on Railroads in General, and the New-York and Erie Road in Particular.

The history of railroads is among the most remarkable financial phenomena of the world. An invention by which all the relations of distances have been, within the last quarter of a century, entirely changed, and the facilities of travel and transportation so vastly increased as to make near neighbors of men living hundreds of miles apart, has been the cause of the greatest financial derangement and distress that has ever been written in the annals of money.

Millions of capital thought to be securely invested for the benefit of widows and orphans has suddenly ceased to yield an interest, or has become the football of unscrupulous speculators. If you penetrate the secret places of Wall-street, you will find in one room a jolly company of hirsute, keen-eyed men, making merry over the downfall of a hundred little fortunes that kept the wolf from many a door, but which are torn to pieces by bears more cruel and insatiable than starved wolves. In many other smaller apartments you may see the kings and princes of the railroads in their court, dispensing, amidst fragrant cigars, their favors or their honors—a free pass to special favorites, or dismissal to those who have incurred their displeasure. The poor stockholders are the victims of all this greed for gain and influence. The fatherless children are pining in unnoticed misery. The part proprietor of the road pays his fare on his own road, while alongside of him some friend of some servant of the road goes free; and so, while thousands are struggling on in poverty, patiently waiting for a dividend, we have the indirect spectacle of hundreds of thousands of money given away from what ought to be husbanded for the stockholders.

I am one of those who believe in railroads as a remunerative invention. Of course, there are certain things necessary to be taken into the calculation of their practicability. For instance, there is always a certain amount of travel within prescribed limits, and the problem to be solved is, whether that amount is sufficient for one or two railroads. One great detriment to railroad interests has been collateral roads within too short distances of one another: and yet, in a country like ours, having a comparatively sparse population spread over a wide surface, it is fair to calculate upon a vast increase, both of population and travel, that will in no very distant period support two roads, where at present one is not remunerative. So far, this may be in many cases only a question of time. The stockholders must wait patiently that coming time. But it is said by many that railroads can't pay—that they must fail, &c., &c. Now let us look at this opinion. There are obvious causes why many railroads do not afford a paying profit. In the first place, the attempt to make them immediately productive of large interests has been disastrous in the extreme. No road but requires time to get its machinery into full working order. Its motive power—its track stations, and many other appliances, require years to complete. It must grow gradually, like every other business. The insane efforts to start with and keep up large percentage dividends, have crippled most of our roads, and worse than all, destroyed public confidence in them. How much better would it have been to have begun with less or no dividend, and have gone on with a system that should give strength and value to the road, instead of weakening it. The New-Jersey railroad adopted this course. For years it paid no dividends, and up to the present time it has only paid five per cent. upon the whole stock, and now it is the most valuable road in the country. If the Erie road had begun in this way it would at this day be what it is destined to be, the best capital in the world.

Another cause of the depreciation of railroads is the incompetency of their various managers, officers and agents. In many cases it is mental incompetency, but more frequently it is moral incompetency. Very few men in these stations realize their tremendous responsibility. They get their own salaries; they treat and are treated on the high ways of life, and they have a good time of it. Their subalterns catch the example, and the leakages in the treasury tell the story. In too many cases the public reports are but labored mystifications of figures concealing the true condition of affairs.

These things must and will be corrected. One way to correct them will be for the stockholders to exercise a more direct control in the election of officers. Notwithstanding all I have written here, I repeat that I have great confidence in the ability of railroads to pay a fair per centage on their capital. Take, for instance, the New-York and Erie Road:—admitting that it does not earn to-day one cent above its expenses and interest, it must be taken into account that every year is adding a vast population, and bringing into culture millions of acres along the whole line of this road. Every year they must increase the local freight and passenger business of the road. In a short time a large city will rise around their terminus at Jersey City, and their dock and ferry privileges will be a most valuable capital in itself. Surely the stockholders need not despair of their stock. I, for one, do not despair of it.

But let the Directors and officers remember that if they do not wake up to the responsibility of that immense interest, a terrible retribution awaits them, if no where else, in the public opinion of the whole word.

There has been too much trifling with these interests already. Personal vanity, pride of office, ambition of influence, private gains, unjust favoritism, want of true watchfulness, little temptations, and vicious indulgences, are incident, in a greater or less degree, to all large monied institutions. Let us hope that the Erie Road may be an exception.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Meeting of Broadway Shopkeepers at the Astor House—The Street Probably to be Cleaned Daily with the Hackines.

In compliance with a published call, several of the leading Broadway merchants met yesterday, at the Astor House, to perfect arrangements with Mr. SMITH, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, for cleaning Broadway daily. Mr. E. V HAUGHWOUT was called to the Chair, and FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting would be best explained by a series of resolutions which had been prepared for their consideration. He requested Mr. OTTARSON to read them, which was done, as follows:

To citizens who have experienced and suffered so much from the uncleanliness of the streets as have the residents upon Broadway, we need offer no argument to prove the good policy and the urgent necessity of some efficient measure for relief. While we justly pride ourselves upon the finest street in America, we are perpetually mortified at its dirty condition; while we welcome to its spacious promenade and splendid warehouses and hotels, representatives from all parts of the world, we are constantly in the humiliating position of apologists for the mud and dust which alternately bear testimony to the disgraceful neglect of the City Government—and this condition of the streets not only modifies the pride which we should all feel in the character of our City but subjects us to incalculable losses upon our property, in the deterioration of fine fabrics by the deposit of dirt, which penetrates and diffuses itself through the most carefully protected rooms. The same ever-present dust is, moreover, highly prejudicial to health—for although long habit has in a measure reconciled us to the constant inhalation of the pulverized granite and other street compounds, there can be no doubt that the deposit of this substance in the lungs works serious and permanent injury to all who come within its influence.

Inasmuch as these evils are not, and are not likely to be, eradicated by the City Government, whose duty it is, we propose to form ourselves into an association to be known as the ——— Association, for the purpose of carrying out the suggestions embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association be called the ——— ———, and that the officers thereof be a President, Treasurer and Secretary, to be named by this meeting.

Resolved, That the President appoint an Executive Committee of three, who shall carry out the objects of the Association.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to collect from voluntary subscriptions such money as may be needed to secure the thorough cleansing of Broadway, from the Battery to Union Park, every night, between midnight and sunrise, to sweep and wash the sidewalks, remove the snow and ice, and keep the street free from dirt and mud.

Resolved, That this Executive Committee be directed to make arrangements with Mr. R. C. SMITH, to do the work required with his street-sweeping machines, provided the terms be made mutually satisfactory.

Resolved, That the Committee report to a future meeting, to be called by the President.

The Chairman was of opinion that the street should be cleaned thoroughly every night, and washed off with water. Mr. SMITH had stated that this could be done for a little over the present expense of street-cleaning. Should they agree to have this done there would be no necessity for having the water-carts go over the street in the day-time, and, although laying the dust, so deluging the street with muddy water that ladies could scarcely get across, and then to accomplish it they had to procure the aid of a police officer. The expense of cleaning Broadway would probably be from $500 to $550 per week. The street from the Bowling-green to Union-square had been canvassed, and 475 subscribers had been procured, and he thought without difficulty the number could be increased to 600. The weekly tax on each storekeeper would probably be from 30 to 50 cents, the proprietors of the larger stores paying the most.

In answer to a question by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, Mr. SMITH said that for a month past he had cleaned Broadway twice a week, for the City, for $120. They had now agreed to pay him $150 if he would clean it three times.

Mr. THOMPSON thought that the sprinkling of the streets in the daytime should be continued. In his opinion, many of those who had subscribed would object to drawing off the sprinkling carts. He would rather have the street cleaned but once a week, and sprinkled daily, than do away with the carts. There were always quantities of rubbish and dirt brought in from the side streets, which by noon would be so dry as to fly in all directions, and continue to fly all evening. The experiment of not sprinkling had already been tried, and failed.

The Chairman said if the streets were properly cleaned every day there would be no dust to fly.

Mr. STEPHEN PHILBIN thought that the dust from the cross streets would be a serious annoyance, and the sprinkling carts would still be necessary.

THE CHAIR—It was a mere suggestion that I made I have no intention of arguing the matter.

Mr. SMITH said he would explain what he intended to do. The first idea was to sweep the street every night thoroughly, to wash it off, and also use the hose on the side streets, to lay the dust there. He understood that in Paris, London and Liverpool the principal streets were never sprinkled. Boys were employed with dust pan and broom to pick up the dirt as it fell.

Mr. THOMPSON said Mr. SMITH had been misinformed. He had spent the last two years in those cities, and he knew they were sprinkled daily. Boys were employed, it was true, but merely to pick up the loose droppings.

Here, upon motion of Mr. OTTARSON, Mr. CHARLES L. TIFFANY was elected Treasurer of the Association.

The following named gentlemen were afterwards appointed the Executive Committee: John N. Genin, Stephen Philbin and James Thompson. The President and Treasurer, on motion of Mr. GENIN, were subsequently added.

Mr. GENIN said it would be folly for them to expect to have the work done for less than $700 a week. At the rate he offered to take the contract, Mr. SMITH would find that he would not make much money out of it in Winter. They would expect him to keep the sidewalks clear of ice and snow, the gutters open at last three feet from the curb stones; the culverts open, and the banks of snow leveled. When he (Mr. GENIN) had the work under his charge, in the month of April, it cost one week $600 to make the street passable after one snow-storm. In order to keep the streets free from dust in Summer, the proposition should be made to the storekeepers to have their sidewalks swept in the evening instead of in the morning, as was usual. He thought if the lateral streets were sprinkled, there would be no necessity to sprinkle Broadway in the day time. A thousand subscribers to their project, he was of opinion, could be obtained on Broadway without any difficulty. If too much money were collected, they would hold the Executive Committee to account for it.

Mr. SMITH wished it understood that he did not enter into this business as a speculation. He wished to introduce sanitary reforms in the City, and was confident that, should he be sustained by the Broadway merchants, he could show the City authorities that the streets could all be thoroughly cleaned at much less outlay than at present. As tax payers it was their interest that this should be demonstrated.

Mr. W. B. FETRIDGE asked if they would include Whitehall-street in their street-cleaning operations. Its filthy condition daily disgusted him.

The company were willing to include it if the storekeepers and residents there would subscribe the necessary funds.

What name should the Association have? was the next inquiry. Mr. OTTARSON suggested the "Broadway Association." The name was immediately adopted.

After some desultory conversation, at the instance of Mr. GENIN it was decided that the money should be collected monthly by one storekeeper on each block from his neighbors. "For," said Mr. G., "my experience in this business teaches me that some are inclined to be backward in paying up. If you send a stranger to collect they put him off on some pretext, but a man that they know they are ashamed to refuse."

Mr. OTTARSON was asked when the City authorities intended to give out the contracts for street cleaning, as unless the Association could get a special contract for cleaning Broadway their arrangements would be materially affected. He replied that it was impossible to tell. They all knew that for purposes of party patronage a head of a department would retain the street cleaning under his direction as long as he could. The new charter, however, made it imperative that the streets should be cleaned by contract, and the Board of Aldermen had drawn up specifications for contracts which now awaited the action of the Board of Councilmen. He would use what influence he possessed in the Board of Councilmen to have an ordinance passed for cleaning Broadway on a separate contract. He suggested that a petition be sent to the Common Council, signed by all the storekeepers, asking that it should be done. The suggestion was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A FEMALE.—Officer ERBSON, of the Eighteenth Ward, while patroling his beat on Wednesday night, heard screams proceeding from one of a row of tenement houses, and on entering discovered a man named JAMES DUGAN beating and kicking his wife, who was lying upon the floor almost exhausted. The officer immediately arrested DUGAN, and procured a physician to attend his wife. On examination, the physician gave a certificate that the woman was dangerously injured, and being *enceinte*, her recovery was doubtful. The prisoner, on being taken before Justice DAVISON, was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Saxon and Celt.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have no disposition at this "melting season" of the year to "mix in" with the "free fight" between your correspondents, "Englishman" and "An Irishman," as I know not how soon I may "melt away;" but before I go, I will leave my recorded opinion for the benefit of "An Irishman."

It seems to me that it is the extreme of folly, at this day, for any one who pretends to any, even ordinary intelligence, to deny the very important and leading part the Anglo-Saxon race have taken in the affairs of this world for the last few centuries.

That race has made its mark in laws, in literature, in art, in science, in government, and in religion, where it can be seen of all men who can read.

Your correspondent, "An Irishmen," says: "You may occasionally see ungainly, broad-faced, drab-colored Irish. They are descended evidently from the English," &c. I wish I could think with "An Irishman" that it is only "occasionally" you may see these "broad faced, ungainly" fellows, from Erin. They are to be seen by thousands and tens of thousands, in the lanes and alleys, and cellars, and hovels, of our great cities, hovering like birds of ill-omen, around grog-shops, and with a hand in almost every mess, and a "shillelah" in every riot. Although in Ireland there are to be found some very high types of humanity, it cannot be denied, that for a peasantry living in the midst of civilization, a very considerable portion of them have not been elevated by its influences, either physically, morally, mentally or socially.

It is strange that "An Irishman" should assert, that the "ungainly, broad-faced," &c., are "descended from the English." Where does your correspondent find his authority for the statement? Certainly not in any similarity of form, feature, or complexion, or in any mental or moral likeness, between the "broad-faced" and the English from whom he says they descended. The children should bear some resemblance to the parent.

I would commend "An Irishman" to study carefully the history of that race whom he denominates "the white niggers of the British Islands." They were some of Earth's noblest foundation builders, and originated laws and institutions which will survive through all the coming generations of mankind.

Think you, Mr. Editor, that "the ungainly, broad-faced, dish-colored Irish," are the descendants of the Alfreds, the Edwards, the Harolds; of the Warwicks, the Howards, the Talbots, the Nevilles and the Percys—of the "Old English gentry," the Stokes and the Drakes, "representatives of the Saxon Thanes?" Are they descended from the men who "drew the bow at Cressy," or fought with HARRY MONMOUTH "upon St. Crispin's day;" or from THOMAS A BECKET, Cardinal WOLSEY, or from the same blood which afterwards flowed in the veins of the Bacons, the Newtons, the Hampdens, the Sydneys; in the iron heart of the sturdy Cromwell; or, in the genius of Shakespeare and Milton, and Byron. Are the "ungainly and broad-faced Irish," with their low instincts and groveling humanity, descended from the same *line* and *race* with Ridley and Latimer, and Hooker and Bunyan, and Wesley and Penn; with Gibbon and Hallam, and Fielding; with Churchill and Blenheim, and Nelson; with Clive and Hastings; with More and Holt, and Hale; with the Jenners, the Arkwrights and the Peels? If so, then why have so few miles of *water carriage* made such a marked difference in the descendants of the same race?

The men who inaugurated this Government, and the men who are to be *relied* upon to carry out its "true principles," were of *Saxon*, not of *Celtic*, extraction.

The men who are to give laws, and language and religion to the world, are men who inherit Saxon blood, the love of Saxon liberty, the independence of the Saxon mind, the freedom of the Saxon will, and the stern virtues of the Saxon heart.

AN AMERICAN.

A "Disregarded Law."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Had your "observing correspondent" of to-day's issue read the 93d chapter of the Laws of New-York, passed at the session of 1855, he would have found the following:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The act entitled "An act to prohibit the circulation of the bills of Banks not chartered by the laws of this State, under the denomination of five dollars," passed April 20, 1830, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

This law was passed March 27, 1855.

Steamer Persia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the telegraphic news per *Europa*, the passage out of the above steamer "was called" 8 days, 22½ hours, although it stated she arrived at 4 20 P. M. of the 17th.

Now as she left the stream (not even starting from her dock, as the American steamers do,) at 8 A. M. of the 8th, her passage was 9 days, 8 hours and 20 minutes, or deducting 5 hours for difference of time, makes it 9 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes.

Yaura, &c., FAIR PLAY.

To Prevent Potatoes from Sprouting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The method of the old sea captain should be known everywhere, by farmers, housekeepers, and venders of vegetables generally. It is by destroying the germinating principle in the potatoes. This he effected by simply boiling them five minutes, after which they keep for months, and may be boiled as wanted. Might not other vegetables, and even some fruits, (say apples,) be treated the same way, and thus be preserved better than now?

X.

RESIGNATION OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—We have already said that Messrs. WRIGHT, BROWN, CRAFT and SCHENCK, four of the five Fire Commissioners, have signed their resignation, to take effect on the 1st of September. For their withdrawal from office various motives are assigned. Mr. SCHENCK intended to retire on the 1st of May last, but was persuaded to remain in office for a short time longer. The other Commissioners say that the laborious duties of the position too severely tax their time and energies. The Board is accustomed to meet two evenings in the week, sitting very often till 11, 12 and sometimes 1 o'clock. They express themselves as annoyed and subjected to increased labor through a defect in the law under which they act. Their decisions in cases of removals must be sent to the Common Council for confirmation or rejection, and that assembly frequently returns them without approval. With the Aldermen matters are still more difficult. In their opinion the Common Council ought to be debarred the privilege of reviewing their decisions. They urge that if a rowdy or other delinquent is cashiered by the Commissioners, he goes instantly to the City Hall and brings political influence to bear to head off the report from Fireman's Hall,—and in this effort he is generally successful. Back goes the report, and if the Commissioners reaffirm it, it requires a three-fourth's majority in both Boards to overturn it.

The decisions of the Commissioners pass through the hands of the Chief Engineer, and there is no law to compel him to send them to the Common Council, nor to compel the President of either Board to present them when they arrive there.

If the Common Council take no action within sixty days the decision goes into effect; but, unfortunately, the sixty days commence only after the subject is brought to the attention of the Board. The Commissioners also enumerate other troubles incidental to the present constitution of the Board.

As to Chief-Engineer HOWARD, they think he takes unwarranted liberties with their business. Two or three weeks since, while the Commissioners had in hand an application for forming a new hook and ladder company, Mr. HOWARD caused a shed to be erected in the vicinity of East Broadway, placed an apparatus therein, and allowed the company to report themselves to him and run to fires. The Commissioners are of opinion that there is in this a wanton and studied disregard of their official authority and position.

THE SAILOR AND HIS PAY.—Messrs. HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM, who acquiesced in the new movement, but who were among those who believed in a more gradual system of reform, have struck out an independent course in the selection of a crew, and in the mode of their payment, which seems to have taken remarkably well. The ship *Emerald*, of their Liverpool line of packets, being ready to receive a crew, the agents were told to pay as high as $17 per month if necessary, to offer to settle the Landlord's bills not to exceed a month's pay, to promise the crew good usage on the voyage, and the liberty of leaving the ship in Liverpool or remaining by her, just as they chose, being paid in Liverpool whatever was their due. The good reputation of Captain COOK may have had some influence upon the sailor, but there were more than a hundred applications to ship in her. Her crew was obtained in a day; they all left in the ship *from the dock*, and yesterday she was lying in the stream, on the third day, detained by head winds, and there was not a desertion, or a murmur heard on board the ship. The history of this ship's voyage to Liverpool and back will throw some light upon the best modes of employing and paying seamen.

Personal.

Mr. J. ALFRED NOVELLO, the well-known music publisher of London is now on his first visit to America. He visits us, says the *Musical Review*, with purposes of recreation and to examine our institutions with his own eyes. He is the son of the distinguished composer VINCENT NOVELLO, and brother of CLARA NOVELLO, who, we are encouraged to hope, may visit us during the coming season, affording opportunity of listening to the greatest oratorio-singer living.

Mme. GAZZANIGA has engaged rooms at Cape May for the Summer. THALBERG and Mme. D'ANGRI were at the same place a few days since, giving popular entertainments. They will visit the watering places in turn.

Hon. WM. B. PRESTON will sail for Europe in the *Atlantic* to-morrow, as Commissioner from the Bristol Convention, to effect the establishment of a direct trade between Liverpool and the Chesapeake.

Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE has been renominated for Congress in the Sixth District, Maryland. The Convention met at Bladensburg on Tuesday, and he was nominated on the first ballot.

OLE BULL and son returned to Europe on Wednesday, by the *America* from Boston.

Miss KIMBERLY is giving readings of "Nothing to Wear" in New-Haven.

EXCISE.—Mr. GAVIT complains that an article in Wednesday's TIMES did him serious injustice. The remarks before the Board, he says, were in reference to bogus petitions, intended to cention parties who were being imposed upon by designing and interested individuals who, for the sake of a fee of $5, were procuring licenses that will certainly be broken upon investigation. We stated before that the Commissioners hold those got by Mr. GAVIT to be strictly in compliance with the law.

Horrible Tragedy in Iowa—A Wife Cut to Pieces With an Axe—Suicide of the Husband.

Correspondence of the Iowa City Republican.

LIBERTY, Johnson County, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

You have undoubtedly heard rumors of a terrible outrage committed in our settlement on Friday evening last. Living, as I do, near the scene of slaughter and being acquainted with the circumstances and the parties, I have thought it best to give you a short sketch of the same. About a mile north of me there is (or was) living a family by the name of HURT, consisting of HURT, his wife, his wife's mother and four children. Friday morning HURT went to the city for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report in circulation, which was, that his wife had succeeded in obtaining a bill of divorce. He came home a little before sunset, went to the well, got a drink of water, then picked up an axe and drove his wife from the house. Overtaking her in the yard he struck her with the axe on the back of her head. She fell to the ground and he then hacked her up in the most shameful manner; cut her right arm nearly off, and sunk the bit of the axe several times in her back and sides. He then left her for dead, and took after his mother-in-law, who was running through the field to one of the neighbors. She had got so far off that he left her, went into the house, took some fire, went up stairs and set the beds on fire. In half an hour the house and everything in it was in ruins. Two of his sons, young men, were present at the time, but dare not make the least resistance.

While the house was burning, HURT was seen going through the field towards a thicket. About dark, some thirty of the neighbors collected around the burning ruins. Mrs. HURT was found in a potato patch, senseless. She was carried to a neighbor's house, and it was arranged to meet at daylight the next morning, to hunt for HURT. The search was short. He went about twenty rods to the edge of a thicket, and stabbed himself twice with a pocket-knife. He was heard crying and moaning all night by some of the neighbors. He had lost his knife in the grass, and had no other weapon with which to finish the work of self-destruction. One man was dispatched to the city for a doctor. He had a double-barrel shot gun with him, and, in leaving for the city, he left the gun standing under the shed. HURT left the thicket in the night, came to the house, or where it stood, pulled off his right boot, fastened it to a pole with his handkerchief, and got water from the well to drink. As soon as it was light he saw the gun, and placing the muzzle to his left ear, he discharged the piece, as is supposed with his toes. He was found lying upon his back, with his left arm around the gun.

HURT was a drinking, shiftless, and evidently a desperate man. His wife was a hard-working, industrious woman. The family were left without shelter, or a change of clothes. Mrs. HURT had lived in constant fear of her life for the last four years, and suffered a thousand deaths.

The family formerly lived in the northern part of Ohio. Some fifteen years ago HURT killed a neighbor of his in a drunken affray, and fled to Canada. She remained in Ohio until about four years ago, when she received a letter from him from Michigan, stating that he had land there, and wanted her to sell out and join him. Her children being anxious to come West she did so. HURT was in debt for grog and board till when she found him. She paid it, for she had about $1,800 with her. She bought a place here; and not seeing any reformation in the man, she secured the title in her own name. They lived together one year, and while but a short time. He came near killing her two years ago. She swore her life on him and applied for a bill. He has been living in the family ever since, to terror to them all. She employed CLARK & BROTHER to get a divorce. At her request I wrote them once or twice in her behalf. Knowing her, as I did, (she having worked for us several times, when compelled to flee her own home,) I informed them of her troubles, and they secured the divorce, and her right to the little property she possessed. But she is not here now to thank them for it; for I have just learned that she died last night; HURT was buried yesterday, and she will be this evening. Thus ends the tragic scene.

The New-York City Grenadiers in Philadelphia.

From the Evening Bulletin, July 30.

The New-York City Grenadiers, Capt. LOWDEN, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of a statement in the New-York *Herald*, of yesterday, that the Company would not leave that City until to-day, no formal reception was given them. The Grenadiers marched to their quarters, at the Franklin House, without any escort. This morning Major PETER FRITZ accompanied the strangers to the Hall of Independence, where they were met and welcomed by Mayor VAUX. His Honor spoke at considerable length, referring to the military spirit of the American people, but professing—as he was a Quaker—to be unable to speak knowingly upon the subject. He alluded to the associations which cluster about the Hall of Independence, to the patriotic feelings which they engender, and, in conclusion, again warmly welcomed the visitors to the city and to the Hall. The Mayor was enthusiastically applauded during the progress of his speech, and after he had concluded, three enthusiastic cheers were given for him.

Maj. JAMES PECKHAM, an officer of the regiment to which the Grenadiers belong, responded to the remarks of the Mayor, and was quite eloquent in his allusions to the Hall and to the important measure which was consummated there. Mr. PECKHAM, although a believer in the necessity of military organizations, could see approaching a time when disputes between nations would be settled without recourse to arms. The speaker referred to the Arctic adventures of Dr. KANE, and to the laying of the submarine telegraph cable as evidences of the tendency of the age toward the accomplishment of peaceful achievements.

After leaving the Hall the company marched to the United States Mint. The weather was very unfavorable for a military display, the rain pouring in torrents. The soldiers "grinned and bore it," however.

The City Grenadiers dress in the red coats and bearskin shakos of British Grenadiers. The pioneers dressed in the Scottish plaid and kilt accompany the company in their parade. They are also accompanied by an excellent band of music.

Claims on Account of Indian Depredations in Washington Territory.

From the Washington Union.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received by mail from California, from Governor STEVENS, a complete copy of all the claims filed in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory on account of Indian depredations committed anterior to, and during the existence of the Indian war in that Territory. The total amount of these claims is set down at $211,428 14, of which $9,442 77 are on account of depredations committed previous to the Indian war commencing in October, 1855, and $201,985 37 on account of depredations committed during the existence of that war.

From the documents before us we learn that, at one time, the entire counties of Walla-Walla and Skamanis, and nearly the whole of the counties of King and Pierce, were actually in the possession of the hostile Indians. This will account for the large amount of the claims in these counties, whilst the loss sustained by some of the other counties was comparatively trifling. The aggregate of the claims of the four counties of Walla-Walla, Skamanis, King and Pierce is $188,149 29.

It is the opinion of Gov. STEVENS that the sum total of these claims, as presented in the documents alluded to, is considerably less than the actual loss sustained, as a large majority of the cases are those of men who, with their families, were driven from their farms, and compelled to seek safety in blockhouses and towns, and as many persons who have lost property by Indian depredations have made no claim against the Government whatever. No claim is made for personal services during the continuance of this war.

A Rochester paper says that it is feared by the growers of hops in that vicinity that the crops will suffer materially from the ravages of the hop-worm. The worm has already made its appearance, and some fields have been partially destroyed.

Mr. JAMES ADAMS, of Leesburg, Va., recently plowed up in that vicinity a gold coin of King CHARLES the First, bearing date 1648. It is about as large as an American quarter dollar, and is now 209 years old.

Wreck of the Bark Pacific and Ship Carack.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard:

KEY WEST, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

The United States transport schooner *Tortugas*, Captain WILSON, arrived yesterday afternoon from Garden Key, Tortugas. By this arrival we learn that the bark *Pacific*, Captain GARDINER, from New-York, with a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, bound to Mobile, was ashore upon the eastern point of East Key Shoal, six miles from the light-house. Captain WILSON, of the *Tortugas*, was the first boarder from the Key, and rendered with his crew much valuable aid. Wrecking vessels from the harbor were soon at the scene of disaster, and were busy in saving cargo. Captain GARDINER, as soon as he found that his vessel would not come off without lightening, commenced throwing over heavy articles, and continued this until assistance arrived. The small boats at Garden Key were saving the goods that floated about, and were bringing them into the harbor; many articles will drift out to sea. Those that sunk alongside will be got up after a while. Some lighter loads have been landed on East Key, and several would be taken to the buildings at the Fort. When Capt. WILSON left the wreck, there was three feet water in her, and the leak gaining on the pumps. The sea was rising, wind increasing, and no hope left of saving the vessel. The cargo will doubtless be all got out, most of it wet. Several vessels have gone from this place to the assistance of the bark. The United States Marshal has taken possession of such goods as the Government schooner brought up, and sold them at public auction this morning. We learn that Capt. G has consigned his business to Messrs. W. H. WALL & Co.

The pilot boat *Edna Jones*, Captain CHORES, came into port the evening of the 22d, with the Captain and part of the crew of the American Ship *Carack*, destroyed by fire the 17th, when eighty miles N. W. of Tortugas. On the 23d, the pilot boat *Champion*, Captain GAZZER, arrived with the first mate of the ship and part of the crew. The captain and boat's crew were taken by the *Edna Jones* from the bark *Anne Elizabeth*, and the mate from the ship *Douglas B. Mores*, which vessels picked them up soon after they had abandoned the ship. We have been allowed to copy the protest, which was the captain's account under oath, and contains all essential particulars. "On the 16th ultimo, when 250 miles S. S. E. of Tortugas, with fine weather and light winds from S. S. W., about 12 M., a thunder squall came up, and the ship's mainmast was struck by lightning, which, running down the lightning rod attached to the main royal back stay, penetrated the vessel, descending into the hold. We discovered by the smoke that the vessel was on fire and used every exertion to get at and extinguish it, but without success; and as a last resort, caulked down the hatches, stopped all ventilation, and kept the decks wet. We made sail for Tortugas that evening, the nearest point, and hoped to have reached that place before the fire broke out. The smoke soon became so thick in the cabin as to compel us to leave it entirely. We then had the boats made ready and launched so as to leave the ship when the fire should force us to abandon her. The fire made its appearance near the main rigging forcing up the deck, so that the smoke came through the seams. We still continued to wet the deck, and by that means kept the fire from bursting out before it would otherwise have done. July 17—The ship still on her course for Tortugas, but the smoke becoming so thick that we can only keep a man at the wheel for a few minutes at a time. About 2 o'clock, P. M., fire burst through under the mizzen chains, and we then took to the boats, and dropped them astern. About 3 o'clock, P. M., our painters burnt off, and we were cast adrift. We then were about 80 miles from Tortugas. We remained in sight of the ship until she was on fire fore and aft, and her masts had burned off. We then started with the ship's three boats for Tortugas. A squall came up that night which separated the boats." The captain's and first mate's boats have arrived at this place. The other boat, commanded by the second mate, with six men, has not been heard from. By this fire the underwriters will lose property valued at $250 000. The loss of these two ships will fall heavily upon he companies, and will probably amount to $350,000. The ship *S. R. Mallory*, with the cargo of the ship *H. E. Booker*, sailed on the 23d for New-Orleans. Salvage awarded by the Admiralty Court in the case of the ship *Booker* is $21,000; salvage and expenses $25,960. The schooner *Kensington*, Capt. GROWELL, arrived the 13th from Tampa, and sailed the 16th for New-York. The brig *R. Bingham*, SHANNON, sailed for Mystic the 14th, with a cargo of ship timber. Steamship *R. Waterman*, COZZENS, arrived from New-Orleans the 19th, and will sail the 26th for New-Orleans with the Florida mails. In port, brigs *Huntress* and *Tavarins*—waiting orders.

Hostile Attitude of the Western Indians.

A letter from the Sioux Agency, dated the 17th instant, after stating that war is inevitable, and that an unoffending soldier had been mortally stabbed by an Indian, says:

"Major SHERMAN sent an officer and guard to demand his surrender, which was not only peremptorily refused, but a large number of Indians paraded and leveled their guns upon them. The officer was not supported strongly enough to insist upon his surrender. He reported to Major SHERMAN, who immediately put his battery in motion to fire upon them. The Indians sent a deputation begging him to give them till morning, and they would then give up the culprit. The lateness of the hour, and the desire, if possible, to avoid a collision, induced the Major to grant the time.

There are now at Yellow Medicine some 165 men. Major SHERMAN with his battery, one company of the 10th Infantry, and Major PATTEN and Cap ain SELLY, of the 2d Infantry, with their commands. Nothing could be more opportune than the arrival of the division of the 2d Infantry, four companies, under Col. ABERCROMBIE. We learn that then the Colonel is awaiting an express, will, if necessary, proceed to Yellow Medicine with all the available force at his command, perhaps one hundred men, and garrison the fort with citizen soldiers.

The Indians now at Yellow Medicine number 5,000 at a low estimate. The treaty Indians at that agency count 4,550. We think 750 is rather a low estimate for the addition from the plains. In addition 200 lodges of Cutheads are reported to be at Lacquiparle, and on their way down. This would collect a force of 6,500, and with the Yanktons, who have just left for the plains, 7,000 to 8,000. We have still some 2,500 Mauwakantons, or Lower Sioux; so we would have to count at least 10,000 Indians. In case of a war we may or may not count all these as comrades. We are not disposed to place much reliance upon the only branch of the family from whom we could expect aid—that is the Lower Sioux. They are reported—those who went up—to be on this side of the Yellow Medicine River. All the other Indians and our troops are on the other side of the river. They won't mix with the other, and maintain now, if not an attitude of friendship to us, at least one of indifference in the coming struggle.

Here, then, are the figures; and you and the people of the Territory will see and judge what is best to be done. Should a war break out, of which there are too many chances, there will be 10,000 Indians—say 2,000 fighting men—against 200 troops, or ten to one. We do not wish to alarm, but would suggest that the possibility of an Indian war be considered, and that provision be made to meet it and close it up before Winter sets in. Col. NOBLE'S party is encamped beyond the Sioux River—all well, and prepared to have a bruise with the Indians, should it come. They met none on their way out. The white families at Yellow Medicine have moved into the camp. The houses of Mr. RIGGS and Mr. WILLIAMS are guarded by friendly Indians.

6 o'CLOCK P. M.—A soldier arrived express, and reports that the Indians were fancy as monkeys, and surrounded the troops and invited them to fight. They come up so close under the batteries that the guns would be useless against them. The Indian who stabbed the soldier had been given up.

MAN DROWNED AT THE SAULT—RUNNING THE RAPIDS IN THE NIGHT.—A man was drowned in the St. Mary's Rapids on the evening of 22d inst., under the following circumstances, as related by his companions:

"On that evening three young men, WM. T ATCHISON, JOHN SMYLEY, and ELI MILLS, attempted to cross the St. Mary's River, from the Canada to the Michigan shore, just above the rapids, in a small boat, at 10 o'clock. The night was unusually dark, and they struck for a light, which they supposed to be at the head of the land; but this proved to be a light in the village below, which led them directly into the rapids. They were near the brink of the falls before they discovered their mistake. They put to their oars to go back, but the row-locks of the boat giving way, nothing could save them from going down the falls. With much presence of mind they kept the boat as near straight as possible, going with almost lightning speed until getting to what is called the "Great Shoot," going over which the boat was hurled high into the air, throwing one of them (ATCHISON) at a great distance, probably killing him instantly. The other two hung to her sides, floating down into their river below, where their cries attracted some men on the shore, who went out and picked them up. The body of ATCHISON was not found at the date of our information. They report themselves cousins, and from Knoxville, Knox Co., Illinois. It appears that these fellows stole the boat and some articles of provisions from the gentleman by whom they were employed, and started for Lake Superior, but after going fifteen miles up the river, deemed their task too hard. They returned, and endeavoring to cross the river (being on the Canada shore) were driven into the rapids. Thus does God often punish ere a crime is completed."

SUSPECTED MURDER IN BALTIMORE.—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the body of a woman was seen floating upon the surface of the water near HARMAN'S Long Bridge. Mr. HARMAN sent his son at once to Coroner CHALMERS, who accompanied by Sergeant HOUCH proceeded to the place and held an inquest upon the body; the jury rendering a verdict of death from foul treatment. It appears that the woman, who was apparently between the years of 25 and 30, was of German birth, and bore upon her head and face the evidences of brutal treatment. That portion of the forehead immediately above the nose was crushed in, and under the eye, which was bruised, protruded a portion of the brain. There was also a deep cut upon the left side of the head, and several bruises upon the body. Around the neck were the marks of fingers, which led to the suspicion that the unfortunate woman, whose first strangled or severely choked. Upon her neck was a small linen handkerchief upon which was written the name MARY PORTER PAINE, No. 6. It is supposed that the body, judging from its location when first discovered, was thrown in Gwynn's Falls, and floated down with the current to the place where it was discovered.—*Sun* 30th.

The ice crop of New-York, which is chiefly gathered at Rockland Lake, Highland Lake and Kingston Creek is estimated this year at 250,000 tons, nearly all of which is consumed in New-York and Brooklyn. The ice crop gathered from the Hudson, for Albany, this year, is estimated at 80,000 tons.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 1.

I.—CAIRO THE GRAND—Our Egyptian Correspondence.
II.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.
III.—IMPOBTANT FROM CHINA—Our Special Correspondence.
IV—KANSAS AFFAIRS.
V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Our London and Paris Letters.
VI—VERY IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.
VII.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.
VIII.—WEEKLY SUMMARIES.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The African Emigration Scheme—Kansas and the South—The Census of 1855, and Census Publishing—Gov. Walker and the Conservatives of the South—National Exhibition of Mowers and Reapers.
X.—THE GREAT SCOTCH POISONING CASE—Medeleine Smith.
XI.—HORRORS IN CINCINNATI.
XII.—NEWS FROM UTAH.
XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Markets of the Week—Interesting Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 20th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SHORT SEASON,

As the Summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact,

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

D. DEVELIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-sts.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, TOMATOES, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPEATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

JENNINGS & JONES'
PATENT
$15 CARRIAGE TOPS,
adapted especially for the Southern and Western trade,
No. 398 Broadway.

SUMMER CLOTHES.

There are few, if any, better selected stocks of SUMMER CLOTHES than may be found at No. 142 Fulton-st., where Mr E. DEGROOT holds himself prepared to compete with any dealer in the trade for selling cheap.

WE CANNOT DO LESS THAN ADVISE THE readers of to-day's *Times* to peruse an advertisement in another column for the cure of that intolerable disease, CATARRH, by DR. R. GOODALE. It is a great and genuine discovery, and is astonishing the good people of this City amazingly.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

REMOVAL.—MARSH

Bloody Riot in Evansville, Ind.—Attack on the Negroes.

The Evansville *Journal*, of Monday, gives an account of a bloody conflict between the whites and negroes of that city:

Our town and vicinity have been under an intense excitement since Thursday last, growing out of the negro violence committed on the Edmunds family in the Bayou. The admission of the negro to bail, and a long series of offences which their neighbors have been treasuring up against the colony of blacks, who live in the bottom some five or six miles below town, had aroused the people of the neighborhood to a determination to get rid of the clan of blacks, at all hazards, and on Friday night a preconcerted attack was made on them and their dwellings by a body of white men gathered, no one knows where, numbering 50 or 75. The negroes, it appears, were prepared for them, and had armed themselves and loop holed their cabins. Which party made the first assault or fired the first gun is not known.

About 12 o'clock at night a brisk fusilade was opened and kept up for some minutes, after which a rush was made at the house, and the door broken in, when a hand-to-hand struggle ensued, in which bowie-knives, clubs and cleavers were the weapons used. Many on both sides were very severely cut and beaten.

A man by the name of ALEXANDER MADDUX received three cuts in the head, the shoulder and arm. Another man by the name of JOSEPH GLASS received a ball in the head. GLASS is reported dead, and MADDUX in a very critical condition. A German was shot in the thigh, and had one of his fingers shot off. Many others were slightly wounded. It was exceedingly difficult to get at the truth of the matter amid the excitement and conflicting statements. Both parties were seriously beaten in the engagement, but we have not heard of any fatal wounds except those mentioned.

An old black woman, the mother of the family, received a severe blow upon the head from a gun-stock, and a black boy was knocked down with a pistol barrel. One white man was severely cut on the head from a blow with a cleaver, which left a large lock of his hair and a pool of blood on the floor. LYLE'S house is half a mile from the main road, in a secluded spot in the woods. At the time of the attack the blacks say there were but five or six black men in the house; tha other inmates were eight or ten women and children. The house exhibited the marks of rifle balls and shot in four or five different places. The door, which was strongly fastened, was beaten in by a fence rail. The negroes declare they did not fire till after the door was forced open. The other party say the persons shot received their wounds outside the door, and before the door was forced in.

On Saturday the excitement was increased by the above occurrences, and a more serious and a wider combination was evidently forming to drive off or exterminate the blacks, who form a community of one hundred and fifty or two hundred in the bottom. Serious apprehensions were felt that a bloody drama would be enacted. Several judicious citizens addressed a note to Sheriff GAVITT, who, aided by Sheriff HALL and Sheriff MCBRIDE, repaired privately to the cabins of the blacks, in anticipation of the movements of the whites, and induced the offending negroes to place themselves under their charge, and they were brought to the city in the afternoon and placed in secure quarters, and out of harm's way. The community, by this judicious movement, well executed, have probably been spared a painful and bloody tragedy.

MADDUX is in a very precarious condition, and young GLASS, the victim of the first assault by the blacks, is not expected to survive, as lockjaw is likely to supervene. The severest wounds were inflicted upon the whites as they attempted to ascend the steps of the house, and were dealt by a butcher's cleaver.

It was expected, on Saturday evening, that the house of the negroes would be burnt during the night, but the design seems to have been abandoned, and, as the negro men are now in jail, and the public are satisfied that the assailant of EDMUNDS—in case of his death—will have justice meted out to him, public feeling is satisfied, and no further outrages will be committed.

MISSISSIPPI KNOW NOTHINGISM.—A State Convention of the American party was held at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 13th of July, at which the following nominations for State officers were made:

JAMES L. ALCORN, for Governor.
JAMES R. ROSE, for Secretary of State.
WILLIAM T. COURTS, for Auditor.
J. Q. MARTIN, for Treasurer,
A. R. JOHNSTON, for Attorney-General.

The Convention resolved that secrecy was no longer necessary to the party, and that hereafter in that State all persons shall be regarded as members who believe and act with them.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW MILITARY POST.—Advices to the 25th ult. have been received at the War Department by the last mail from California, from which we learn that Captain J. W. T. GARDNER was to leave Fort Reading, California, with his Company of First Dragoons, on that day, to establish a new military post on Plitt River. Captain GARDNER'S Post office will be at American Ranche, Shasta County, California.—*Washington Union.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1857—6 P. M.

The rainy weather has impeded business.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 50; Pots, $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good; prices are firm and buoyant. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 13½c @14c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12½c.; Costa Rica, 14c. @14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is rather sparingly offered at advancing prices. Hence, the restricted business. We repeat our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅛
Fair	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅝

DRY GOODS—Mr. A. T. JONES, auctioneer, who has been in retirement some time, since the dissolution of the copartnership of HAGGERTY, JONES & Co., reappeared in his old line of business to-day, and sold a large catalogue, with several duplicates, of carpeting of HADDEN & Co.'s selection. The attendance was numerous, including the leading local dealers, with a number of jobbers from other cities. The competition was brisk for really desirable styles, which brought very fair prices, especially English goods. The American productions offered were unattractive, consisting mainly of remnants and fragments of lots. Prices of such were not so satisfactory. The matting was contended for with considerable vigor, and all of it was sold, rather advantageously for the importers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no important change. Sales, 5,500 bols., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 30@ 6 40
Extra State	6 50@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@9 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern remains quiet, at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty freely offered, and is in but moderate demand at languid rates. Sales—22,000 bushels, including inferior to good ordinary Western Red, at $1 38@$1 45; ordinary to prime new White Southern, at $1 76@$1 85; and new Red do., at $1 70@$1 75, ₱ bushel. Rye is selling slowly and is heavy, at $1 10@$1 13, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 62c.@64c. for Western; 57c.@61c. for State and for Jersey; 52c @60c. for Canadian; 55c.@59c. for Pennsylvania and 52c. @56c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. The California mails bring advices to the effect that a contract for 25,000 bushels California Barley, deliverable in New York, had been made in San Francisco, at 2½c. ₱ lb, or $1 26 ₱ bushel. Corn is in improved demand at full prices. Sales—62,000 bushels at 60c.@60c. for mixed, here; 90c. for mixed deliverable during the latter part of August; 90c.@95c. for Yellow; and 95c.@$1 05 for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River transpired at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for and are firm at 8c.@12c. for common to choice, in lots, ₱ lb.

IRON—Is active at old prices.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland, 77½c @80c. for Common, and $1 10@$1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 30c.@32½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@35c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in hhds., 70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine attract more attention at 46½c.@47c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are generally unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady. Sales: 620 bbls., in lots, at $24 20 @$24 25 for Mess; and $19 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and quoted at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $26@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$23 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c @18c for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and lower at 8c @9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The demand is fair at our quotations: $5@$5 75 for ordinary to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less active, owing, in part, to a renewal of disagreement about prices.

TEAS—Young Hyson have ready buyers at full and firm prices.

TOBACCO—Is dull. Ohio and Pulaski Kentucky, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet and heavy, as previously reported.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy, as previously represented. For Liverpool, Cotton 9c. 64.@1c. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d @8d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 4½d.@6d. ₱ bbl; and heavy goods 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION READY.

We are again supplied, having ready to-day the second edition, with

NEW-YORK BOARDING-HOUSES.

Done with pen and pencil by T. B. GUNN, "The Triangle," and A. E. WARD. 1 vol. 12mo, 126 Illustrations. Price $1.

The first edition of this very amusing book was taken up immediately; the second is ready this morning.

The Boston *Journal* says—"This work contains a good deal of truth, some wit and an abundance of humor, at times sly and quiet, at times rich and exuberant, and seldom sinking into either weakness or extravagance."

The *Irish Vindicator* says—"This is beyond all question the very best and completest account of that peculiar existence in which two-thirds of our New-Yorkers pass their feverish existence, being reminded of the frail tenure of their mortal estate by the weekly presentation of the sexton's bill."

Leslie's Illustrated News says—"We have read it with infinite amusement and can commend it heartily to our readers;" also, "We feel certain it will meet an unprecedented sale."

The *Sunday Times* says—"We have not laughed as heartily over a book for many a year as we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues."

Published by MASON, BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

WORTH READING.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY R. G. M'CORMICK, JR.

August number now ready, and to be had of all dealers. Office No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENT-ly finished 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, richly finished with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy mouldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warrantee. Both are truly superb pianos, and must be seen to be described, and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 each—price $265. Can be seen at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 47th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night; will be made an object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply for three days.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ROSEwood and mahogany, for sale at $25, $50, $75, $85, $95 to $200. Gilbert's, Chickering's and Stodart & Dunham's. Great bargains given. The celebrated Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $85, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $195. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURN, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $300; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr.,
No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices.
G. DE WITT, JR., No. 109 John-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE UNDERsigned, yesterday afternoon, CERTIFICATE No. 29, for twenty shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the Commonwealth, the same being of no use to any one but the owner. The finder is requested to return it to No. 74 Beaver-st. FRANCIS BARRETTA.

LOST.—$15 REWARD.—A DIAMOND SLEEVEbutton, shaped as a leaf, three diamonds, blue enamelled. Return to Nos. 172 and 174 Mercer-st., will receive above reward. SAMUEL TRUESDELL.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 83,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESSER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—TO EUNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to call forthwith, upon him, and liquidate the same. And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same immediately, with vouchers, to said Receiver.
NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 20 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and 5 kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $45 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES with a young family, and whose husband is in a consumption, is endeavoring to collect enough to purchase a sewing-machine to earn a living for her family. Will the citizens of the Empire City help her by sending contributions to H. B. PIERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

EXCHANGES MADE IN REAL ESTATE, farms and City property, houses and lots, parcels of land, country seats, Western land stocks, &c., and money invested on bond and mortgage, by MILES & BETTS, 16 Liberty-st., No. 67 Wall-st.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance in Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

FOR SALE—A COAL CART, AND A SET OF portable coal scales; also, a Platform coal scales for horse and cart; will be sold low. Inquire of V. LYNCH, No. 461 1st av., near 26th st.

TO BE SEEN AT NO. 206 FULTON-ST., and for sale some of the finest Cuban Lap Dogs in the world. To be seen for two days only.

HAVE YOU SPENT THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART
(Of Wallack's Theatre)

First night of
THE CHORAL OPERA.
ON MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1857,
will be represented a new form of musical entertainment, entitled
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
leo by soloists representing the national music of Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Scotland and Ireland.

VOCAL.

Twelve sopranos, Twelve tenors, Twelve baritones,
Twelve contraltos, Prima donnas—Tenor, Basso, Twelve basses,

The English, Scotch and Irish native songs will be illustrated
BY TWO POPULAR DRAMATIC STARS.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Forty violins, cellos, basses,
Eight flutes, oboes, clarionettes, bassoons,
Nine horns, cornets, trombones, three drums,
A COLOSSAL CATHEDRAL ORGAN,
erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this management.
CONDUCTOR.....M. ROBERT STOPEL

The Academy of Music has undergone alteration, under the design and direction of Mr. Dion Bourcicault, so as to admit the great proportion of this performance.

The management has fixed the price of admission as low as possible, intending to base the enterprise on the public at large, deeming that by these means are truly developed the highest aim and objects of an Academy of Music.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents

The programme of the first performance, together with the list of the executants, will be given in the advertisements and bills issued for Monday next.
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

R. G. MARSH.....Manager.
MARSH'S
JUVENILE COMEDIANS!

Unequaled by any troupe in the world, whose performances have won the heartiest and warmest encomiums from the Press of Boston, New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, reappear in New-York
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The Troupe has been greatly strengthened since their appearance at the Broadway Varieties, last season, and are now prepared to present a succession of
DRAMAS,
COMEDIES,
FARCES,
VAUDEVILLES,
and BURLESQUES,
In a style which, for artistic excellence, will compare with the efforts of the best adult companies on the stage.

A renewal of the generous and liberal patronage of which they were the recipients when last here, is respectfully solicited. Their engagement cannot be protracted over a few nights, as they commence their regular season at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Sept. 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1857,
AN ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.
THE PROMENADE CONCERT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BALLET.
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA
in her new character of
LA BOUQUETIERE.
The excellent Vandeville Company in
DELICATE GROUND.
Sangfroid..Mr. Geo. Jordan | Pauline..Miss Mary Gannon
THE SECRET.
Thomas.....Mr. T. Placide | Cecilo...Miss Emma Taylor
Saturday—First benefit of M. L. ESPINOSA. A new comic pantomime, THE MILLERS, and the Wonderful Ravels in BLANCHE.

BROOMLYN ATHENÆUM.

Two nights only!
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 31, and August 1, 1857.
SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

The above company of Vocalists, Musicians, Comedians and Dancers, are the oldest Association and the greatest combination of artists that have ever appeared in Minstrelsy.

The programme will comprise all the latest novelties of the day, introducing something fresh and startling, including the Varieties of the Academies
For particulars, see programme of the day.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Fifteenth night of the engagement of the brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear this evening, July 31, as Sally Scraggs, in the comic piece of
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
in which character she will sing with Mr. Wood a Comic MELLEY DUET. She will also appear as Portia in the burlesque extravaganza of
SHYLOCK.
MR. JOHN WOOD
will make his fifth appearance in his great character of Shylock, also as Tom Tape.
Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Davenport, Miss Manners, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Emily Milton will also appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD'S Benefit will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on which occasion will be enacted an entire new version of the
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
with all the original music.
Josephine (the Child of the Regiment)..Mrs. John Wood
To be followed by the new Burlesque of
SHYLOCK
Shylock.....Mr. John Wood.
Portia.....Mrs. John Wood.

OLYMPIC.

BENEFIT OF MR. T. B. JOHNSTON.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 31,
Will be presented, second time on any stage,
THE KING OF CONEY ISLAND.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
OLYMPIANA.
Or a Night with Mitchell.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 18 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 31,
Will be presented the Drama of
ROBERT EMMETT.
YOUTHFUL KING,
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
MARGARET CATCHPOLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR ORATORIOS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

Purchasers will please take notice that this sale is in consequence of
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
(resulting from the death of one of the firm,) and that the whole of this rich and varied
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
comprising the most desirable styles of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
SILKS, BAREGES.
Also, a good assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES
is actually selling off below cost.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, have still an assortment of
DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
which they offer at extraordinary low prices to clear out stock before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, SILKS,
RIBBONS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED
COLLARS, &c, &c.
Entrance No. 47 Howard-st.,
between Broadway and Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,
Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Selling at a great sacrifice.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
Our whole stock of Embroideries, consisting of Bands, Flouncings Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Infants' Robes, &c., now selling off below cost.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the *Samuel Willetts*, consisting of Cashmeres, Printed Velvets, Linen Handkerchiefs, men and women's Shirts and Drawers, Alpacas, Ginghams, Toilet Quilts, brown Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, ledgers, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pentrivers, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Wholesale dealers, &c. Country merchants visited in fall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation as cook; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, understands meats and poultry—wages $8 a month; City or country. Also, her niece, a girl of 14, can read, mind a baby, or sew; will do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady—wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GENtleman from the country, a situation as book-keeper in a first-class house. Ample references, both City and country, will be furnished. Address D. E. DRAWER, No. 48 Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, and to assist in the garden. Address R. T., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR OUR HOSIERY department. FRED. VIETOR & ACHELIS.
Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN English lady is desirous of returning to England, and for her passage would take charge of a family going to Europe, or as companion to a lady traveling on the Continent; is not subject to sea-sickness. Testimonials given. Address H. Y., care of Mrs. Otis Allen, No. 35 Seneca-st., Buffalo.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1835, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 23 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a coal office, a Clerk for a railroad ticket office, 2 express drivers, 4 porters for stores, 6 men for steamers, 3 conductors, 5 brakesmen, 2 baggage-men, 1 bar keeper, 1 housekeeper, 1 stewardess and 4 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LARGE EMBROIDERY AND lace importing house, a young man capable of taking charge of a making up department. To a person possessed of the necessary qualifications a handsome salary would be given. Address M. A., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN THE DRY goods jobbing business. One who has had experience, and is quick and correct. Address, with reference, R. J. H., *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front parlor on second floor, with large pantry attached, and good board, in a private American family. Also, a room on third floor, suitable for two single gentlemen, at No. 87 Chrystie-st., one block from Bowery, near Grand.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman and his wife in a pleasant private family in New-York or Brooklyn; an unfurnished parlor and bedroom; late dinner preferred. Address, with terms, M. N. H., Box No. 1,629, New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 378 4th-av., near 27th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'œuvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distances of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.

The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.

N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN (PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils, whom he could visit at their own residence at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. B. I. WILEY, No. 9 13th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

TEACHERS.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The American School Institute supplies COMPETENT TEACHERS for every department of literature, science, etc. Teachers wishing engagements should make immediate application. Teachers of Music and French wanted. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER, TO GO TO NORTH CAROLINA.—He must be a young man, a graduate of some Northern College, and must possess the very first qualifications as a teacher in Mathematics and the higher English branches. Address Box No. 3,246, with particulars.

WANTED—A MUSIC TEACHER, IN A LARGE female academy, in the South. None but a person fully competent to teach vocal and instrumental to advanced pupils need apply. Salary liberal. Inquire at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL, NEAR Fallston, Harrison County, Md., a single gentleman, well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and French languages, Mathematics, and the different branches of English. Address Rev. JOHN R. KEECH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 31 and 33 Platt-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 125 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.
ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-street.
Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.
JAS. H. LUCAS,
H. S. TURNER,
H. L. PATTERSON,
R. N. NISBET. } St. Louis, Mo.
W. T. SHERMAN,
B. R. NISBET.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
To whom they refer.
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau st.

H. HEKIS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY HEKIS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $500,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent per annum.
The same Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who hold or may take a change will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.
Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4 h st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4.h day of August next, free from State tax.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1857.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange-place.
HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 26, 1857.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 16 William st.,
New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, July 25, 1857.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, due Aug 1, 1857, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
C. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 1ST AUGUST, 1857, on the 10 per cent. Bonds of the West Colorado Mining & Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. Bank in the City of New-York.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ATTENTION.—$20,000 first-class Stock, in a New-York Company, now earning a positive dividend of 30 per cent. per annum. Will sell for cash, or a short loan taken at a fair rate. Send address to Box No 795 Post-Office.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—To be bills of this and all other broken Banks bought at the highest price for cash.
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Specie and Exchange Broker,
No 183 Chatham-st., corner new Bowery.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and American Coal Company's Stock wanted.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HUNSHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMENS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 83d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The advertiser wishes to sell very cheap an old established, sure business, with an excellent run of custom, having been in existence over fifteen years. Substantial reasons will be given for selling, and satisfactory proof that money can be made by it furnished. Address C. S., at the office of the *Courier*, No. 15 Spruce-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL TO engage in a wholesale liquor and rectifying establishment, with a view to extend the business. It is already well established and in full operation, doing a fair and prosperous business, and can be increased by energy to any extent. Address L. D., this office, for 30 days, when and where an interview may be had.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING FROM $5,000 to $7,000 to invest in a business that will quickly pay 200 per cent. on the investment, can hear of a chance by immediately addressing J., Chathamsquare Post-Office, New-York City. An interview will satisfy the most sceptical.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH MERchandise business now paying over $200 per month, net profit. But little capital required, it being assistance that is needed. References of the highest character given and required. Address E. R., *Times* Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM'L HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., two doors from Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, and all kinds of personal property, on the usual terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.
W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse: all others at Lother Wrisht's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, July 16, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 18th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

KEYSER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phœnix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW YORK, July 2, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.
The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.
JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE, against JOHN LENG.—To the above-named defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the same complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on four hundred and twenty-six dollars and fourteen cents, part thereof, from the 26th day of December, 1856, and interest on one hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-four cents, other part thereof, from the 16th day of February, 1857, and interest on forty-two dollars and sixteen cents, other part thereof, from the 18th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1857.
W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of July, 1857.
jy7-law6w F* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—PETER VAN ZANDT LANE and WILLIAM B. GUILD against ROBERT P. RIKER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT P. RIKER, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, June 5, 1857. S. T. FREEMAN,
jy10-law6w F* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.
je19-law6m F* SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 331 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 5, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS M. LORETT, No. 423 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated, May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN,
my7-law6m Th* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.
my21-law6m Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23 1857.
ap24-law6m F* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET from 1st May next, (1859,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being skylighted, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the City, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, *N. Y. Observer* office, on the premises

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., base ment.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New Haven, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30. (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) and 4:50 P. M.
For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.
For Norwalk, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:25 P. M.
For Darien and Greenwich, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:20, 8:20, (Ex.,) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 4:20 P. M., (Ex.)
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:20 P. M. (Ex.)
For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:20 P. M., (Ex.) to Northampton.
For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.
For New-London Railroad, 8 20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:20 P. M.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20, 9:20 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5,30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.,) 1:20, (Ex.,) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)
From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.,) 2:07, (Ex.,) 5:11, 9:37 P. M (Ex.)
From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 8:44, 8:15, 10:38 a. M., (Ex.,) 2:35, (Ex.,) and 5, 6:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)
From Port Chester, 5:37, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 3:43, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Bridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
8:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 32; 12 M., 3:15; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

JULY, 1857.
THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COBLIES, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Friday, July 31, 2½ P.M.	Friday, July 31, 9 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 10 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 10½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 4½ A.M.
Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.	Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 4 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 3, 3½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 5¾ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3¾ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 8 A.M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and Intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Friday, July 31—10 A.M.	Friday, July 31— 2 P.M.
Sat'rdy, Aug. 1—12 M.	Sat'rdy, Aug. 1— 8¾ P.M.
Sundy, Aug. 2— 6 A.M.	Sundy, Aug. 2— 3½ P.M.
Mondy, Aug. 3—12¾ P.M.	Mondy, Aug. 3— 8½ P.M.
Tuesdy, Aug. 4— 6¾ A.M.	Tuesdy, Aug. 4— 3 P.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 88	not	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Anos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, July 31, 3 P. M	Friday, July 31, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3¾ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WAIT.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government mail service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health—The Yellow Fever Case at Williamsburg.

The above Board of Health met on Thursday noon, in the City Library Room in the City Hall, the President, JONAS N PHILLIPS, in the Chair. Present Commissioners Dr. WILLIAM ROCKWELL, JEREMIAH MILLER, and Dr. R. H. THOMPSON.

It was some time after the usual hour of meeting before the Commissioners convened, owing to the fact that Dr. ROCKWELL had gone to make inquiries respecting the supposed case of yellow fever at Williamsburg. On the arrival of Dr. ROCKWELL he stated as follows:

Yesterday Dr. R had spent nearly the whole of the afternoon of Wednesday and the better part of yesterday (Thursday) morning for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the character of the disease of which the ship joiner named GROSS died. He said that he endeavored to secure an interview with the physician who attended the sick man during his illness and up to the time of his death, but had failed so to do. He said, however, he had indirectly learned from the Doctor and directly from other sources facts in abundance to convince him that the report which the attending physician made was strictly true, namely that the man died of bilious remittent fever and not of yellow fever as panic-makers seemingly were determined to have it.

The Resident Physician further states that he had taken considerable pains to inquire in regard to the sanitary condition of the vessels on board of which Mr. GROSS is said to have labored as ship-joiner, and that the result had been that only one of the vessels named in connection with the rumors of this man's death had entered this port, and that she came from a port at which yellow fever was never known to prevail.

The Doctor further stated to the Board that he had taken much trouble to ascertain the facts connected with this case, not because he thought that a case of yellow fever had arisen from a vessel which had passed regularly through Quarantine, but more especially because he had suspicions that if a genuine case of yellow fever had manifested itself in Williamsburg, it had undoubtedly sprung from West India vessels or cargoes clandestinely introduced into this port through the Sound.

The following reports were received, after which they adjourned:

Captain of brig *Brothers* reported that his vessel had been discharged and thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and petitioned to come to the City. She was allowed to proceed, but not to come within 500 yards of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn.

The brig *Hesperus* asked permission to come to the City, having nothing on board but wood from Portau-Prince, which port is at present very sickly. The Board denied the petition, but allowed the vessel to come to the Upper Quarantine, to discharge, after several days of ventilation and observation at the Lower Quarantine.

FUNERAL OF MR. AUG. T. VAN LIEW.—The unceasing rain yesterday did not interfere with the manifestation of popular feeling at the funeral of Mr. VAN LIEW. The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel was thronged at an early hour by persons who proceeded thence to the late residence of the deceased to take part in the last tribute of respect to his memory.

Before 10 o'clock, the house No. 12 Hubert-street was quite crowded. The conversation of parties lingering on the sidewalk, indicated a strongly excited state of public opinion. A great number of persons passed into the room where the corpse was placed, the anxiety to see it hardly abating as the time for commencing the service drew near. At 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. CARTER, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Morrisania, read from the burial service the introductory office previous to the removal of the remains to the receiving vault of the Marble Cemetery, Second-street.

ACCIDENT AND GENEROSITY.—A Mr. JAMES ADAMS, while walking with his wife near Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, had his thumb shot off by a gentleman who was gunning, and carelessly discharged his piece. Mr. ADAMS was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the gentleman voluntarily became responsible for his expenses, and stated that he would would pay for his loss of time.

THE MURDER OF MR. VAN LIEW.—CHARLES LEWIS, a professional gambler, and JOHN J. HURLEY, an alleged pickpocket, were arrested on Wednesday night, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder and robbing of Mr. VAN LIEW. HURLEY is about 19 years of age, and states that he is a hat keeper. ALBERT OSBORNE, a young man, was also arrested as being concerned in the horrid affair. The prisoners were locked up for examination.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."—At the house of JAMES MERRIHEAD, No. 163 Grand-street, a number of the Fourteenth Warders and others met, last evening, to present a handsome gold hunting-watch, worth $175, to the captor of the murderer of ANOEXSON. Inside the case was the following inscription: "Presented by the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward and others to E. A. WILLOUGHBY, as a token of esteem for his heroic conduct in capturing the assassin of Officer EUGENE ANDERSON. New-York, July 21, 1857." The meeting was chaired by CHARLES A STEWART, and BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS acted as Secretary. Did the politics of Mr. THOS. W. WEBB prevent his sharing in the testimonial? If we remember rightly, it was he who brought the burglar down with his club.

GARROTING ATTEMPTED IN TOMPKINS SQUARE.—On Wednesday night, Mr. BERNARD RUDOLPH, residing at No. 291 Tenth street, was passing through Tompkins-square, when a man stepped up to him and seizing him by the coat-collar, demanded his money. Mr. RUDOLPH was so taken by surprise that he at first scarcely knew how to act, but finally shook the fellow off, and determined to protect himself and his property. The robber, however, again seized him by the collar, and made a grab at his watch-guard, but failing to get the watch, he drew a knife and attempted to stab Mr. RUDOLPH in the neck, but the latter dodged, and received the point of the knife in his shoulder. The robber then called two accomplices, who were concealed behind some trees near by. Mr. R. called "watch," but, before help arrived, the cowardly confederates beat and kicked their victim in the most outrageous manner. Soon, however, Officer SUTTON, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, responded to his call, and instantly seized the fellow who had first attacked Mr. R., but, unfortunately, the others escaped. The prisoner was taken before Justice BENEDAN, and gave his name as WM. YOUNG The magistrate locked him up to await further examination. His confederates are known, and will probably be arrested.

DRUNK AND DROWNED.—The body of a man whose name is supposed to have been JOHN LAWSON, was found on Wednesday morning in the dock, foot of King-street, North River. He was last seen alive on the evening previous, at a grog shop on the corner of West and Charlton streets, which place he left intoxicated, and is supposed to have wandered to the pier and fallen in the water. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and there being no marks of violence, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning." The deceased was about 30 years of age His body was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it will remain to day for identification by his friends.

A VERY BAD GIRL.—A short time since, JULIA KENNEDY, an Irish girl, applied to an old woman named ANN HALEY, who keeps a fruit stand in Crook Rin-square, to assist her, as she represented that she had no home and no means to buy food or lodging From motives of kindness, Mrs. HALEY consented to employ her to assist in taking care of her rooms and relieving her at the stand. JULIA was taken home by Mrs. HALEY, and after remaining there a few days, broke open a trunk belonging to her benefactress and robbed it of $33 50 in gold coin, and $20 worth of jewelry, with which she decamped. On Wednesday, she was arrested, and on her person a portion of the stolen jewelry was found. Justice CONNOLLY locked her up for trial.

VERY SUSPICIOUS.—A young man named JAMES STINSON, was, on Wednesday, arrested on suspicion of being one of two burglars who, on Monday night broke into the liquor store of WM. H. MALLER, No. 195 South-street, and robbed it of $50 41. It is alleged that the accused confessed his guilt and offered to restore the money if he was not prosecuted, and, on the other hand, that although he did make the confession he was terrified into doing so by a man named PATSEY FLYNN, who pointed a loaded pistol at him and swore he would shoot him unless he did confess. When taken before the magistrate he denied all participation in the burglary. The case will be thoroughly investigated.

ARREST OF DOCK THIEVES.—Two young men, named WILLIAM GALLAGHER and ALONZO SAYERS, were detected on Wednesday, in the act of robbing a box of drygoods which had just been landed from the ship *Sarah Judkins*, lying at Pier No. 43 East River. They had with a chisel, forced off the cover of the box, and were in the act of helping themselves to its contents, when an officer arrested them. They are said to be old offenders, and Justice BENEDAN locked them up.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Wednesday, upon the body of a child 3½ years of age, named IDA E. ALLEN, whose death was the result of injuries received by falling from an upper window of her parents' house, to the pavement, during the temporary absence of the mother and servant from the room. Verdict, "accidental death."

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.—An alarm for the Fourth District was caused about 8¼ last evening by a fire in the drug store of H. TUTHER, No. 144 Spring-street. The damage done amounted to about $200. The stock and fixtures are insured for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company. The fire originated from a match dropped upon the floor by the store boy while lighting the gas.

ARREST OF A PROFESSED GAMBLER.—JAMES STEWART, keeper of a gambling house at No. 208 Broadway, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with having, during the months of April and May last, won upwards of $200 from B. HARWOOD, a boarder at Lovejoy's Hotel, at "Erie." The complaint also implicates JAMES BARTHOLOMEW and JEREMY DUNCAN, as concerned with STEWART in keeping the gambling house and in winning the money of him. Warrants for their arrest have been issued. STEWART was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and held to bail to answer the charge. JAMES B. BENSEL, a Deputy Sheriff, was his bondsman.

NEW ROCHELLE.—There was a pleasant affair at the Neptune House, New Rochelle, on Wednesday evening. A stage was erected in the dining-room, and certain *tableaux vivants* which had been in preparation for a week past, were exhibited, to the lively satisfaction of four or five hundred spectators. Appropriate music and a grand ball continued the festivities to a late hour.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Two men, named JAMES LYNCH and THOMAS MCGUIRE, were arrested on Wednesday night, on suspicion of being burglars, they having been observed prowling about the streets of the Eighth Ward. On searching them, a bunch of skeleton keys and a cold chisel were found on their persons. Justice DAVISON locked them up to await examination.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—ELIZABETH GILLIGAN, keeper of a junk shop at No. 271 Tenth avenue, and WM. MURPHY, a gatherer of junk, in her employ, were on Wednesday arrested by Officer ALLEN, charged with feloniously receiving a lot of bullets which had been stolen from Mr. D. G. SIMMONS, of West Twenty-seventh-street, who found the property in the woman's junk shop. The accused protested innocence, but Justice DAVISON locked them up for examination.

FOUND DEAD.—ANN KELLY, an Irish woman was found dead on Wednesday morning, at her residence in Third-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty ninth streets, where she kept a small candy shop. The body appeared to have been lying there for several days. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "death by apoplexy" was rendered by the jury.

[Advertisement.]

MORE STARTLING THAN AN EARTHQUAKE!—The results produced by the retired physician, old Dr. H. JAMES, with his "Extract of Cannabis Indice," are startling—marvellous—glorious! This preparation, made from the East India hemp, and other curative agents, concentrates more good qualities than were ever before embodied in a single medicine. It is a powerful tonic, a purifier of all the fluids and secretions of the human body, a healing balsam for all internal sores, tubercles, ulcers, or inflammations, an unequaled nervine, a grand substitute for ordinary sick-room nourishment, a builder-up of wasted muscle and fibre, a superior exhilarant, and a stimulant which is followed by no reaction. It was only by the closest study, and the aid of a vast number of experiments, that the old doctor, while in the East Indies, brought this preparation to perfection. It has cured thousands of the severest cases of consumption, nervous excitement and debility, dyspepsia, bronchitis, liver complaint, asthma, sore throat, coughs and colds, and so great is the demand for it, in all parts of the country, that Dr JAMES has great trouble to supply it. Those who have ever read of the effects of East India hemp, as prepared for medicinal use by the natives of that clime, will readily understand how an experienced physician like Dr. JAMES could, by patient labor, make a panacea of it. The Cannabis Indica can be obtained from Dr. JAMES, at No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J. Price, $2 a bottle. Persons who are unwilling or unable to buy it can get the recipe, and make the medicine themselves, by inclosing four postage-stamps to the old doctor, at the address above mentioned. This medicine is creating a sensation never before achieved by a similar preparation, and it is effecting more cures than even the credulous like to believe. Every invalid should make a trial of it, as a matter of duty. —*Zion Intelligencer.*

N. B.—Dr. H. JAMES has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from no place but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY, of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
J. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. THOS. C STEERS, the Treasurer of this establishment, takes his benefit, and presents a monster programme of amusement. Four well-selected pieces are to be performed, viz.: The Drama of "Robert Emmett," the Comedy of the "Youthful King," the Pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and the Drama of "Margaret Catchpole." Mrs. RAUGSKI will sing, and Miss PRICE and Mr. S. WEBB will dance. Little CORNELIA HOWARD and her parents appearing in addition to the full strength of the Company.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Eruptions and all diseases of the external structure are simply the efflux of poisonous virus circulating in the veins. This preparation purges the blood of this foul element. Hence it cures Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz. the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
Hours of consultation: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No. 828 Broadway.
R. HUNTER, M. D. H. MELVILLE, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—The vat-house of the American Oil Company, Red Hook Point, accidentally caught fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Before the firemen could reach the spot the flames communicated with a quantity of oil in casks, stored in a yard adjoining the premises where the fire originated, and the whole was consumed. Loss $6,000—no insurance.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, store No. 316 Grand street was damaged to the extent of $25 by fire. The fire caught in a shed window, and was extinguished by Officers BELL, AUSTIN, and JENKINS, of the Sixth Precinct.

THE PATENT SAFE GAME.—Another man was victimized, Wednesday, by a couple of sharpers, in Greenwood Cemetery. He called upon Captain COMBS, of the Eighth Precinct, to recover the $25 which he said he had been swindled out of, and officers were immediately started to find the rogues. They came in sight of them, but were not able to capture them. The man swindled gave his name as JACOB DENNIS, Chapinsville, Ontario County, N. Y.

BURGLARY.—The tenement known as the "Cumberland house," situated on the corner of Cumberland-street and Park-avenue, in the occupation of Mr. C. G. COUSINS, was entered on Tuesday evening and robbed of ten gallons of brandy worth $13, and $95 in money. No clue has been obtained to the detection of the robbers.

BURGLARY.—The house of JOSEPH WILD, on Ross-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Wednesday night of silver ware and clothing valued at $150.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Wednesday afternoon, two more persons, a man and woman, were arrested at the Jersey City Railroad Depôt, for attempting to pass counterfeit money, upon the Union Bank of New-London. When arrested, the man attempted to swallow one of the bills, but Officer CLARK, observing the movement, seized him by the throat and choked him so severely that he did not succeed in doing it. They were taken before Recorder BEDFORD yesterday morning, and after an examination, in which they gave their names as JOHN G. WILLIAMS and ELIZA MCCARTY, and their residence as No. 143 West Broadway, New-York, they were committed to jail for trial. WILLIAMS had in his pocket $91 in gold, $17 in good bills, and $2 40 in silver. $20 of the worthless money was found in the Depôt yesterday morning, where it was probably thrown when they were arrested.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Mr. E. DOUGHTY, who resides on the plank road, between Jersey City and Newark, had his pocket picked at the Jersey City Railroad Depôt, on Tuesday evening, of a wallet containing $1,100 in money and a check for $1,150. The money was principally in $20 bills on the Greenwich Bank, New-York. Mr D. discovered his loss soon after, and immediately informed the New-York Police of, and immediately informed the robber or money has yet been made.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.—Two arrests were made in Jersey City on Wednesday for violation of the law relative to traffic on Sunday. Mr. GUSTAVUS, cigar dealer, paid a fine of $10. Mr. OWEN CAFFERY, confectioner, was also fined in the same amount, but refused to pay it, and was committed to jail.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A CLERK IN HOBOKEN.—Yesterday morning, while CLAUS HENNINGSEE, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Washington and Fifth streets, Hoboken, was absent, purchasing supplies at Washington Market, his clerk absconded with $500—$350 of which was in gold, and the balance in bills. The clerk had been in his employ but a few days, and his surname was not known by Mr. HENNINGSEE.

FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL.—The festival which took place at the Olto Cottage Garden, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Hoboken Fire Department, was a pleasant affair, and netted a profit of several hundred dollars. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with fire apparatus, and the occasion was enlivened with music by Noll's Band.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 30.

$6,000 Virginia 6s.....s3	91	10 Harlem R R.....s	10½
12,000 do.....s3	91	do.....s3	10⅝
6,000 Mo. state 6s..b30	79⅜	75 Har. R. R. pre...b3	94
20,000 do.....s	79⅛	125 Mil. & Mis. R.R...c	54
11,000 Erie R. Con bs '71	75	10 do.....s	53¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 8d m.	89¾	25 do.....s3	54
1,000 Ill. Cent. R bds.	99⅜	10 C. B. & Quincy R. R.	94
2,000 do.....s	99⅜	200 Reading R. R...b60	74⅜
2,000 Ter H. & Alt. 2d M	65	250 do.....s60	74⅜
1,000 La Cro. & Mil. pv. B	50	20 do.....p & c	74⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	91⅜	200 do.....b60	74⅜
3 Bank of New York.	199	76 Mich. Cen. R. R.....s	85
20 Bank of America..109		50 do.....b60	85
5 Bank of Commerce.	105	18 do.....s	84¾
25 do.....s	104⅞	202 M. S. & N. I R.R.c	51¾
10 Park Bank.....	102½	50 do.....s60	48
150 Canton Company..	20	50 do.....c	51⅞
do.....s	19⅝	388 do.....s	51¾
260 Penn. Coal Co.....c	85	375 do.....s	51
23 do.....s	85½	98 do.....s3	50¾
150 do.....b30	8[illegible]	50 do.....s10	50½
100 do.....s15	85	150 do.....s10	50½
30 do.....s	85½	136 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.b3	77
100 Cumb Coal Co...s3	18	50 do.....b60	77½
200 do.....s3	17¾	5 Panama R.R.....	95¾
300 do.....s	18	5 Gal & Chi. R R....	91½
500 do.....b60	18¾	100 Chi & R I. R R.b10	93¾
800 do.....b60	18¾	50 do.....b30	94
15 do.....s	18¾	25 La Cr. & Mil. R R	37¾
1150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.c	87¾	450 do.....b10	37
10 do.....s	87½	177 do.....b3	37
5 do.....s	87¾	175 do.....b60	38
100 do.....s20	86¾	308 do.....b50	37½
300 do.....s60	88	500 do.....s6m	30
200 do.....s3	86⅞	50 do.....b60	37¾
496 Erie Railroad.....c	35¾	30 do.....s	37
2986 do.....s	35¾	25 do.....b10	37
50 do.....b60	35⅞	10 O. Life & Trust Co.	101¾
5 do.....c	35⅞	1000 C. & Tola. R. R.s60	58
325 do.....s	35⅛	35 do.....s	58½
100 do.....s30	34⅞	100 do.....b60	58¾
100 do.....b30	35¾	5 Contin ental Bank..	105½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 La Cr. & M. p.b.	49	100 M. S. & N. I. R.R.e7	50
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	18¾	38 do.....s	49¾
100 do.....b60	18¾	50 do.....s60	46
300 N. Y. Cent. R R....	87	100 do.....s30	47
300 do.....b60	87	6 La Cros. & M R....	36½
100 Clev. & Pitts. R....	40¾	63 do.....s	36¾
10 do.....s	40¾	105 do.....s	36
100 do.....b60	40	200 Reading R'd....b10	74
100 Erie Railroad.....s3	34⅞	50 Panama Railroad...	95¾
200 do.....s	34¾	900 do.....s	95½
140 Mich. S. & N. I pf.s.	77	100 Clev. & Tol R...s30	57¾
100 Ill. Central R...s60	118		

THURSDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Discount Brokers are taking some considerable parcels of Boston paper this week at current rates. The market in that city is less easy than our own. The Banks are a little down in Specie, and the proceeds of this paper go forward by transfer on the Boston Sub-Treasury, the Gold being deposited in the New-York office. Demand loans are dull at 7 ₱ cent. In some instances Money is left with the leading Brokers at 6 ₱ cent. Exchange rates are steady. London and Paris bills are in the control of the regular drawers, but the demand from the Importing trade is only moderate. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $411,338: paid $410.763; balance, $11,926,378. The receipts include $50,000 for transfer on Boston. The name of Mr. A. B. JOHNSTON'S Bank at Utica, referred to yesterday, is the *Ontario* Bank of Utica. The old Bank of Utica is quite another concern. The following is the condensed quarterly report of the

NEW-YORK STATE AND CITY BANKS—JUNE 1857.

Loans and Discounts	$190,808 832
Overdrafts	502,137
Due from Banks	11,643,830
Due from Directors	$9,199,707
Due from Brokers	3,906,359
Real Estate	7,423,015
Specie	14,370,434
Cash Items	23,737,438
Stocks and Promissory Notes	25,747,472
Bonds and Mortgages	9,209,794
Bills of Solvent Banks	3,093,522
Bills of Suspended Banks	$3,093,552 771
Loss and Expense Account	1,862,623
Add for Cents	980
Total	$287,990,816
Capital	$103,954,777
Circulation	32,395,892
Profits	18,949,030
Due to Banks	27,319,817
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	1,010,575
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	3,254 877
Due Depositors on demand	104,350,426
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	1,754,836
Add for Cents	564
Total	$287,990,846

The Stock Exchange ruled dull through the day, and prices at the close were lower by ¼@1 ₱ cent. New-York Central sold at 87, buyer 60 days, in exchange for the cash stock at the same price, for delivery on the closing of the books to-morrow. The *short* sellers put out a few contracts, seller sixty days, at 86 ₱ cent. The settlements falling due to-day and to-morrow on the thirty-day contracts made at the close of June, are at a difference of 10 ₱ cent. in favor of the buyer. A large number of sellers' options put out during the first three days in July, at 76@76¾, go over to the reopening of the transfers on the 24th August. In Michigan Southern there was a private sale rumored of 5,000 or 6,000 shares, from *Bull* to *Bear*, in settlement upon which the latter paid about $70,000 in differences. The cash stock subsequently sold at the Board at 51⅛@51@50, while some few sellers' options were done at 46 at 60 days, and 47 at 30 days. Reading fell off ¼ ₱ cent., and Panama was a fraction easier, La Crosse left off 36 cash, and 30 seller six months. Erie closed 34¾, against 35⅛ yesterday afternoon. The whole business of the day was a moderate one, and notwithstanding the pause in the regular demand, there was not much eagerness evinced to put out new contracts at lower prices.

The August interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, at their office in William-street, over Messrs. M. MORGAN & SON. The August interest on the Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875, and the Convertibles of 1871, of the New-York and Erie Company will be paid at the Manhattan Bank. The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay the August interest for the City of New-York.

In our report of the defalcation at Utica, I we committed an error, making the paragraph read defalcation in the Old Bank of Utica, it should be the Ontario Bank at Utica.

The terms for the consolidation of the two sections of railway from Chicago to Milwaukee, along the shore of Lake Michigan, at present known as the "Chicago and Milwaukee Company," and the Wisconsin Lake Shore Company, originally incorporated as the "Green Bay, Milwenkee and Chicago Company," have been agreed upon by umpires mutually selected. The following notice for a meeting of the stockholders of the latter or Wisconsin Company has been issued:

"A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the city of Milwaukee, on the 11th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of approving the action of the Directors consolidating said Company with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to transact such other business as may be incidental thereto. It having been deemed advantageous both by our Company and by the Directors of the Southern Line, to consolidate said Companies into one Company, to be called the 'Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company,' disinterested umpires, of known character and standing, were jointly chosen, consisting of Messrs. D. L. HARRIS, of Springfield, Mass.; WM. E. WORTHEN, of New-York, and G. L. HUBBY, of Cleveland, Ohio, to make a just consolidation upon the basis of the actual value of the respective roads, and the property and franchises of each.

The above gentlemen, chosen as umpires, were mutually selected on account of their high standing for integrity and sound business qualifications; and having made their award under seal, the object of the meeting is to take a vote of the stockholders accepting the same, before the award is opened. This course will avoid much delay in the discussion of details, which, in a case of this kind, might defer the consolidation for months. That the award is a fair one the stockholders can rely, as the umpires are known as men of intelligence, and competent to decide upon the various advantages and disadvantages of each road. The consolidation of these two roads into one, forming a continuous unbroken line between Chicago and Milwaukee, two of the most prosperous cities of the West, will place the consolidated Company in possession of one of the first class thoroughfares of the country, beyond the reach of competing roads, and a line of road from which travel cannot be diverted, but whose traffic every line of road now built, or that can be built in the vicinity, will, necessarily, tend to augment."

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

It has been ascertained that it will require eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to complete the railroad to La Crosse, and that that amount will be sufficient for that purpose. About one-half of that amount, or a little more, it is expected will be realized from the proceeds of the first mortgage Land Grant Bonds, of which six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars are still subject to delivery, and the remainder it is proposed to raise by offering to the Stockholders (or such as may accept) the following proposition, viz.: that any holder of stock be entitled to subscribe for the 8 ₱ cent. bonds to be issued under a mortgage on the Eastern and part of the Watertown division to the amount of one million dollars, to be taken at the rate of 80 ₱ cent., or eight hundred dollars for each bond of one thousand dollars, payable as follows, viz.: Four hundred dollars to be paid in the stock of the Company at par at the time of subscribing, and four hundred dollars to be paid in cash by installments, one quarter at the time of subscribing, one quarter on the 15th day of August next, and the remainder on the 1st day of September next, which will retire in the aggregate $400,000 of the stock of the Company, and provide $400,000 in cash funds for the operations of the Company, which, added to the proceeds of the unexpended first mortgage bonds, will give a sum sufficient for the completion of the road to the Mississippi.

Many stockholders feeling a doubt as to the value of the stock, will thus have an opportunity to convert the stock shares into a 10 ₱ cent. bond income, which will be a certainty, instead of retaining the stock shares subject to contingencies. The bonds being convertible, will afford at any time the opportunity of reconverting them into stock in case it should hereafter be found desirable so to do. It gives the present stockholders the option to convert stock into bonds which, at 80 ₱ cent., gives a 10 ₱ cent. per annum investment and a gain convertible into stock in case the latter should hereafter prove to be the more desirable

Books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company in this City, on Saturday next, the 1st day of August, and kept open until the full amount of said bonds shall be subscribed for by those now holding stock or who may purchase it for this purpose. BYRON KILBOURN, President.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1857.

Southern Michigan Road—At Home.

From the Iowa Daily Commercial.

It is not the design of this article to eulogize any person connected with the road, but we cannot forbear saying that the promptness and accuracy with which the business of the offices in Toledo is transacted, and the regularity and general freedom from accidents with which the trains are run, speak in more complimentary language than we can write, of the ability and attention of the General Superintendent, Mr. BROWN, and of his gentlemanly assistants.

With the exception of the Illinois Central, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company operates more miles of track than any other company in the United States. The road penetrates a rich section of country, which it has been the means of opening up to settlement, improvement, and cultivation. A broad belt on either side has been furnished with facilities for transporting its products to eastern markets, and local markets are convenient to every man's farm. Upon the line of the main track and the older branches, numerous flourishing villages have sprung into existence, and the adjacent lands have increased in value almost miraculously. Indeed, it is a generally entertained opinion that one-half the actual wealth of the State of Michigan has been acquired through the influence of its railroads. The Air-Line division has been but recently opened, yet already improvement is manifest in the increased value of property and more rapid settlement. There is no better land in the West than that along this branch, and a few years will witness its general settlement and cultivation, and transform the forests into fields of waving grain. Villages will be built as by magic, and the sound of the church going bell will be heard where silence has only been broken by the echo of the woodman's axe and the report of the huntsman's rifle. We can appreciate the advantages and improvements of the past, but Omnipotence only can foretel the progress of the future.

But the improvements directly traceable to the influence of this road have not been limited to the country through which it passes. It has aided materially in the march of Empire Westward, transporting thousands of enterprising pioneers and emigrants to their future homes upon the rich prairies beyond the lakes, and returning their products to the markets of the East. Indeed, the great States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin are nearly as much indebted for their rapid growth and increasing agricultural wealth, to the two Michigan roads, as are the States through which they pass. In the line of direct communication between the East and the Great West, they are essential alike to the business of both.

To the business of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, is Toledo mainly indebted for its present proud position among the commercial cities of the west. Every mile of road completed has increased the extent of country tributary to this city, and every new clearing along the line furnishes an additional amount of produce to pass through and freight our vessels, on its way to the Atlantic coast. The immense expenditures, in depôts and shops, and the consequent necessary employment of large numbers of mechanics and laborers, are sources of permanent wealth and prosperity. The Southern was the pioneer road to our city, and those that have been since built and are in progress, are to a considerable extent offsprings of that great enterprise.

The Trevorton Coal Estate.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CELEBRATION AT THE MINES.

Three years ago Trevorton was a *single house*; now it is a village of fifteen to eighteen hundred inhabitants—church, stores, post-office, Sabbath-school, &c. It is about 14 miles east of the Susquehanna river, near the gap of Zerbe's Run, which is a confluent with the Mahonoy, and together they flow into the Susquehanna at Port Trevorton, about 42 miles above Harrisburg. Zerbe's Run cuts through the mountain, leaving on either side two elevated mountains with precipitous ascents toward the gap, and exposing from top to bottom, on both mountain fronts, 13 enormous coal seams enclosed in the mountain folds, lying within 200 to 300 feet of each other, and in nearly vertical lines. The dips are, I believe, about 60°. These coal seams, as far as opened, vary in thickness from 10 to 50 feet, and where one of the veins basins, i. e., makes a curve or takes a sudden turn upward, the coal is 140 feet in thickness. The transfer of nursery parlance to mining operations is amusing and yet significant. When the miners begin to work into these great coal veins, they say they are going *to open a breast*,—and when they have cut a great mass of coal, working upwards (for some of these veins are 700 feet high) they say they are *working the breast up*; and when they have cut up to the mountain top they will tell you their *breasts are full*; and perhaps the next order you will hear from the Superintendent will be: "*Boys, draw that breast*;" i. e., let down some 300 tons into the cars. How natural to revert to our *first loves*.

These mines are entered by near four miles of gangway—regular underground railroads—which carry the coal by gravity to the breaker, the largest and most perfect in the world, and capable of dissecting and assorting one thousand tons per day, or double that quantity—say two thousand tons—by working *night shifts*. (Pardon me, as I am among miners.) These mines are connected with the Shipping Basin of this Company, at Port Trevorton, by an admirably constructed railroad, fourteen miles long, costing over $250,000, and winding among the hills sides and creek bottoms. One cut through the sandstone presents the most beautiful marks or indentations made by rain drops on the sandstone when in its plastic state, that our country affords. The savans of our party were all eyes and *wishes*.

This railroad terminates at the Basin, crossing the Susquehanna River by one of the noblest bridges in America, 8,600 feet long, composed of square and arched trusses, and supported on sixteen massive dressed stone abutments. The bridge has two trackways,—one for ordinary vehicles and one for the rails. I saw over one hundred cars, carrying over 460 tons of coal, cross this bridge, and the deflection of the bridge was not perceptible to the ordinary eye. The Basin where the coal is dumped into the canal boats, will hold 20,000 tons of coal, as may be arranged for.

At the junction of the Northern Central Railroad with this road, a large party of the best-looking, good-natured excursionists from Baltimore was found on their way to the mines, to celebrate the opening of the Western Central Railroad to these mines. All Baltimoreans and their friends are great on excursions. Hospitality is their natural attribute; and with the aid of a goodly host from Pennsylvania and New-York, a good time was evidently at hand.

We had another assurance of *the time to come* when we saw G. W. BERNE, Esq., President of the Company, on hand. Those who knew him, knew what was to come; and those who did not know him, soon found out.

I may not speak of individuals where all seemed friends. Suffice it to say, we had a flow of good feeling all round. We sat down to dinner at 5 P. M. Mr. BERNE presided, and made an appropriate address, characterized by his usual practical intelligence. To Mr. BERNE and his great barrels of gold, in connection with Messrs. W. H. RUSSELL, J. L. MORRIS, WILLIAM GIBBS, CAMMON CUNTIE, and others, will Baltimore be indebted for one of the most practical and well managed enterprises of this age.

Mr. BARNUM, President of the Northern Central; Mr. WHYTE, Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore; Mr. PARKER, Mr

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1831 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY AUGUST 1 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Trial of Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter.

Special Men for the Pilot Commissioners

THEIR APPOINTMENT AND PAY.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, Gen. Nye in the Chair, and a large crowd of spectators, who, as they are permitted to do usually, occupied the room required by the reporters.

The first paper offered was the following from Mr. Wood:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 30, 1857.

To His Honor the Mayor:

DEAR SIR: According to the City ordinances, it is my duty to issue all licenses, under your Honor's sanction, for stages, stage drivers, junk shops, junk carts and boats, pawn-brokers, hackney coaches and drivers, intelligence offices, cartmen and carmen, dirt carts and orders; also to issue all notices where complaint is made, which is being done daily. And it is necessary to have officers to make arrests and serve notices, also to act as Inspectors.

Under the old Police law, we had squads of Policemen organized and detailed for this duty, and it is, in my opinion, indispensable to its proper protection of the public interests, that experienced men should be appointed without delay.

At this time the Corporation is losing largely by the omission to take out licenses, and the traveling public are suffering in consequence of inadequate protection from the proper inspection of hacks and hack drivers and others, and the ordinances are violated daily, without any power in me to prevent it.

I respectfully call your immediate attention to this subject, that some provision may be made without delay.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STEPHENS, 1st Marshal.

To Hon. F. Wood, Mayor, &c.

On motion of Mayor Wood, the communication was unanimously received and ordered on file.

Mayor Wood then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor of New-York be authorized to select and swear in so many special officers, or temporary policemen, as may be required, under the application of W. H. STEPHENS the 1st Marshal, this day presented to the Board and ordered on file; and the General Superintendent is requested to detail such officers to the Mayor's office, to do duty accordingly, under the direction of the Mayor.

Resolved That this Board will, on the requisition of the Mayor of New York, swear in so many special patrolmen, &c., as the Mayor may designate, not to exceed 35.

General NYE said that he had understood his Honor to say the other day that he would withhold his opinion as to the payment of special policemen; the question was not now before the Board, but it were well to let the men know there was a question about that matter which was yet undecided.

Mr. BOWEN said it was well understood at a former meeting of the Board, that special patrolmen could be appointed.

Mayor WOOD stated that these positions had hitherto been held by old and experienced men, and as the policy of the Board was not to dismiss these men, he brought it before the Board, as he did not wish to name them himself. As to the pay of the men, if the Board could no pay them, the Corporation would do so in some other way.

Gen. NYE said the only objection he had to appointing special patrolmen, was that they considered they had a claim for a regular appointment, and indeed, the men who had volunteered for this purpose when the City was in a state of disorder, had a strong claim. The only objection to these appointments is, that his Honor, the Mayor, would have the selection of the men—who would doubtless be those who had been dismissed; and not was a question now whether they could be reappointed. He did not wish to commit himself, and if on inquiry it was found these men had been regularly dismissed, it would not be right for the Board to reappoint them. He would be in favor of filling up the regular appointments at once, and if the appointees did not know their business, they should learn.

Mr. BOWEN said, as these men were to be selected and sworn in by the Mayor, it left the appointments entirely in his hands, which did not square with the previous action of the Board.

Mayor WOOD said that, so far as he could learn, there were not one hundred out of the twelve hundred old policemen, who were not now actually policemen and entitled to their pay as such. The specials he asked for were required for the interests of the City, and if the Board did not appoint them, then he could apply in another quarter.

Mr. BOWEN understood that these men were to be appointed the same as those applied for by the Commissioners of Emigration and those at Seguine's Point. The Mayor had applied for these men, and as the exigencies of the City required them, he was disposed to look on the application favorably, but the men should be placed upon the same footing as other policemen.

Gen. NYE said that as regarded the dismissal of the old force, he hoped that when the question came up he should be able to show satisfactorily that these had been regularly dismissed from the department.

The Mayor's resolutions were finally referred.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented a claim from Messrs HAWTHORN and CONKLIN SMITH, of Brooklyn, claiming pay as Sergeants, which was referred to Committee on General Discipline.

Mr. BOWEN presented the following communication:

PILOT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 30, 1857.

To the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners held this day, it was

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Police Commissioners be respectfully requested to direct the Police to inform the Harbor Commissioners at their Office, No. 49 South-street, of any infractions of the law, to establish "regulations for the Port of New-York," particularly in relation to throwing night soil into the Slips, and that they also be requested to appoint two out door Superintendent, acting under the appointment of this Board, a "Special Policeman."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. PERKINS, Secretary.

Mr. BOWEN moved that this communication take the same course as the application of the Mayor, which was adopted.

General NYE presented the following claim from Mr. GOVER, of the Tenth Ward:

To the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police District:

GENTLEMEN: Obedient to the instructions of Superintendent TALLMADGE, I last evening, at sundown, repaired with my brother officers to report myself at the Station-house for patrol duty.

Having read the new Police law, as passed by the late Legislature, I am unable to find anything contained therein, justifying our summary dismissal from the Police Department, by the gentlemen composing the body of the commission; and I therefore consider myself still a policeman, debarred from duty by the same, and also by those officiating as Inspector or Superintendent of my Precinct.

In speaking individually for myself—and my own case is applicable to many of my brother officers—I was never personally served, either at the *Station-house* or at *my residence*, with any notice of insubordination, or any mandate, summoning me to appear for trial, to answer to any charge whatever preferred against me, and I therefore consider, by the letter of the law, that I am still a policeman.

At the time when the constitutionality of the law was under the protest of His Honor, the Mayor, pending before the Courts, I can by the most reliable testimony prove that those who were considered the old police were the only body of men who were rendering to the citizens any amount of real service; regularly posted, day and night, the most rigid and strict discipline was enforced upon them, which they cheerfully obeyed, and yielded a ready compliance to every command of those whom they were instructed to look up to as their superior officers. If they erred in doing so, it was from an absence of judgment alone, and not from any desire of wilfulness. Teen should they not be exempt from censure, when, after the Court of Appeals having pronounced the law a valid one, they have evinced a disposition to yield obedience to it? By long years of service, many of the men who were my companions are of the most incalculable value to the community; they are men who were free from every reproach; they are men who deemed they were only acting for the general good of the community, and it cannot be said that they were acting in any way refractory, or in disobedience of the law, for were they not performing the duties of policemen? Permit the returns of our Police Courts, and the peace and order prevailing throughout our City, to be the answer to my interrogatory.

We offered no interruption or interference to those who acknowledged the law at an early day, but mingled with at fires and disturbances, inspired by an honest feeling of emulation in the discharge of their duties.

Thus, gentlemen, where lies the offence that should so strongly reflect against the recognition of those men, whose only fault you will, I trust, agree with me in considering but *Accuracy*, which was based upon the consideration of their families' future comfort and happiness—knowing not upon which side to bestow their adherence, to still secure to them the means of support.

This, gentlemen, is the true circumstances connected with the cases of many of the men, who, possessing the most unexceptionable characters, are rejected and cast off, for a simple neglect of duty, and a hearing denied them in their own defence, which you certainly will admit, is their just right, conceded to them by the existing law.

Trusting that you will excuse the length of my communication, and render to the subject some kind attention,

I am, gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

WM. C. GOVER, Sergeant 10th Precinct.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857.

The communication was referred to Committee on General Discipline.

A bill for the funeral expenses of EUGENE AMBERSON was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. BOWEN presented a bill for $200, for the hire of a Station-house in Spring-street. He had directed the owner to apply to the Comptroller, who replied he had no funds. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A charge was made by Sergeant WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, against JAMES FOSTER, patrolman, for intoxication, which was referred to Committee on General Discipline.

A complaint, by a gentleman outside of the Department, against an officer named SAMUEL DAVIS, was similarly referred.

TRIAL OF DEPUTY CARPENTER.

The complaint against Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER was next taken up.

Deputy CARPENTER appeared in person, and said he wished to enter a demurrer to the complaint.

Mr. MCKELLAR appeared for the complainants, and asked for an adjournment. He had not been served with an answer to the complaint, had no witnesses in Court, and was not, therefore, ready to proceed. He had not received any notice of when the complaint would be heard, else he might have had his witnesses present.

Gen. NYE asked him if he supposed it to be the duty of the Commissioners to go around and hunt up complaints, or to send them notice of trial. If so, he was mistaken. The proceedings of the Board were open, and if a complainant did not take sufficient interest in his complaint to notice the time appointed for its examination, he thought the Board had not time to hunt them up. The complainants, however, in this case, had asked for an adjournment, which was right, but he would suggest, as the respondent proposed to put in a demurrer, whether it would not be well to hear it now, as if well taken it would quash the complaint and conclude the proceedings. He thought the demurrer might be argued prior to an adjournment.

Mr. MCKELLAR wished to hear the demurrer, but could not say that he was prepared to argue it until he heard it, as he had no knowledge of what it was. He viewed the matter in the light of a criminal case——

General NYE—They should be viewed rather in the light of summary proceedings.

Mr. MCKELLAR believed Judge PEABODY and others, including the present City Judge, took the same view of such cases that he had taken of this. If not, the Commissioners would see that, if it was as had been stated, he could not tell when a complaint would come on.

General NYE did not know that the Commissioners should act as District Attorney, nor as defendant, in cases that came before them. If complainants did not take sufficient interest to attend and prosecute their complaints, he thought the Board had not time to hunt them up. He supposed it might as well be understood now, that the Board did not sit as prosecutors nor defendants, but rather as a Court to hear and examine complaints.

Mr. WOOD desired to say a word as to the position of the Board in such matters. He thought the position was that of a Board of Discipline for the protection of the public interests, against the malconduct of the Police Department. For illustration: If he saw a policeman drunk in the street, and entered a complaint to the Board, he thought it would be the duty of the Board to attend to the matter, as one effecting the efficiency and respect of the Department, and to notify the complainant of the time when his presence would be required, and not his duty to loose his time watching when the complaint should come on. He held it to be the duty of the Board to hear and attend to such complaints, as much for the purification of the Board, for freeing the Department of improper officers, as for the interest of the complainant.

General NYE—I dissent a little from the attitude of the Mayor. The presumption of law is that those against whom complaints are made, are innocent, until proven to be otherwise—that each officer does his duty until it is proved that he does not. We do not stand as the prosecutors of our own men. We should rather stand as their defenders. We do stand as a court to hear and investigate charges against them, impartially.

Mr. WOOD—I suppose the question at present is on the postponement of the trial.

Gen. NYE—If there is to be a demurrer, would it not be well to hear that first.

Mr. MCKELLAR wished to ask whether the respondent had returned an answer to the complaint, within two days, as required.

Gen. NYE—He appears in person to demur as he has a right to do. We will now hear

THE DEMURRER.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER then put in his demurrer, as follows:

In the matter of the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer," preferred against DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, the Respondent respectfully demurs to the said charge and its two specifications.

1. Of insolent, coarse and violent language to a superior officer; and

2. To a subordinate officer. (Sec. 3, of Rule 33.)

Firstly—Because the charges on their face show no cause of complaint, under the regulations of the Department, and the rule above referred to, which rule is also partially mentioned in the specification.

Secondly—They impute language used only of the Mayor as Mayor.

Thirdly—The Mayor, even as a member of the Board of Police, is not a superior officer of the respondent.

Fourthly—The said CORNELIUS B. TITUS is not a subordinate of this respondent, as appears by the specifications and the records of this Department.

Respondent, more particularly in explanation, avers that the Mayor of New York is not a Commissioner, but a member *ex officio* of the Board of Police. That the act creating the Board makes a distinction, and in section 3d all the powers of the Mayor of New-York, as connected with the Police, are merged in the one power of possessing a vote at every session of the Board when present at its meetings. That a Commissioner of Police, even, possesses no power distinct from that exercised at a meeting of the Board. That the Board of Police alone is the superior of the General and Deputy Superintendent of Police.

And this respondent further avers that even if the Mayor of New-York is a Commissioner, and is his superior officer, he was neither, in legal fact, (as appears by the records of the Metropolitan Police Department,) on the day mentioned in specification first, to-wit, the 3d day of July.

The respondent, referring to the said records, says that on the 22d day of April, one week after the Metropolitan Police law went into effect, the President of the Board of Police invited the said Mayor of New-York to a seat in the Board, which the said Mayor responded to as follows:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
Saturday, April 22, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to state that I do not recognize the right of yourself or the gentlemen to whom you refer as Police Commissioners, to act as such, and that I shall, under the advice of counsel, resist the exercise of any authority as such."

And the respondent avers that on or about the 17th of June, last past, this respondent in his capacity of Deputy Superintendent, and in the exercise of his duty, waited upon the said Mayor, and was expressly told by the said Mayor, that he did not recognize the authority of this respondent.

Whereupon respondent says that on the 3d day of July, when the alleged words were spoken, he had every reason to conclude, and did then believe that the said Mayor did yet continue to deny both the authority of said Board of Police and of this respondent.

And this respondent further says that conduct unbecoming an officer (as is laid down in a standard work called *Dehart*; page 371,) "Before it can be legally made the cause of punishment, it must be of that kind as necessarily to reflect disgrace upon the body to which the offender belongs. And this disgrace must not be such as the accidental or capricious judgment of different Courts-martial might view it, but be referrable to the certain and expressed opinions of the community at large."

And the same authority, at page 372, says:

"The military community cannot expect, nor ought it to be expected of them, to preserve a higher tone of moral conduct than what is sustained by the higher order of society. Wherefore this respondent, referring to the said specifications against him, denies that the imputed language has been spoken of a Commissioner of Police, or of a member of the Board of Police, as such, and so could not reflect disgrace upon the body to which respondent belongs.

And respondent further referring to the records of the Department, (see minutes of July 3,) says that the said TITUS had been, previous to the day of the imputed language, dismissed from the said Department, and was, therefore, not a subordinate officer of this respondent, under the regulations.

The respondent, therefore, prays that the Board of Police will dismiss the said charges as such, but that if it decides that it has jurisdiction of them, and the charges constitute on their face a sufficient cause of proceeding under the law and the rules, he be allowed to answer upon the facts at length.

Respondent says he submits this as respectfully as a regard to his legal rights and to his own self-respect will permit, and only after full, and as he believes, competent legal advice on the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

When the demurrer had been read, Mr. MCKELLAR said he might ask to set it aside as frivolous, but he would simply ask that the Board direct a copy to be made for the complainants.

After some desultory conversation, the case was postponed to 10½ o'clock Monday, and the Board adjourned to 11½ on Saturday.

Decapitations at the Custom-House.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Custom-House, and great was the trepidation of Uncle Samuel's nephews as they walked up to the desk of the assistant Treasurer to receive their pay; not that there was anything alarming in the receiving their monthly stipends, but as it had been currently rumored that Collector SCHELL had been sharpening the axe of his guillotine, a good many of the poor fellows expected to walk out of the Custom-House with their month's pay in their pockets, and their heads under their arms, like so many St. Denis's. But the slaughter was not so great as was anticipated; next Saturday is now supposed to be the day on which the new Collector is to set his deadly instrument at work, when he will slice off the heads of the doomed men as coolly as he would slice up a cucumber. A few gentlemen, yesterday, when they called for their pay received a copy of the following *billet doux:*

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
Collector's Office, July 31, 1857.

SIR: I have appointed another person to the office of the Customs, of which you are now the incumbent, so that your further services will not be required.

I am Very Respectfully,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

The following are the unhappy gentlemen who were the recipients of this brief but expressive communication:

Wildam Murray	Measurer.
Malcolm Ives	Measurer.
Albert Edgerton	Weigher.
Marins Kelly	Inspector.
George W. Schureman	Inspector.
John A. F Douglas	Inspector.
Thomas Bynes	Inspector.
Oliver S. Hibbard	Inspector.
Geo. Wallace	Night Watch

One of 55 Night Watchmen who went out by general order.

The only appointments made, that we could hear of, were:

Erestus Glover	Measurer.
——— Windmüller	Measurer.

It is said that Councilman BIRDSALL has also been appointed, which, if true, will compel him, according to the new Charter, to vacate his seat in the Common Council.

The new Collector has introduced a new regulation which will give the Sub-Treasurer a little more to do than he has been accustomed to. Instead of the checks being presented for payment to the Cashier of the Custom-House, as heretofore, they are now paid by the Assistant Treasurer. Poverty Corner, yesterday, presented about as lugubrious and lively an aspect as though it were a Republican Collector who had just been inaugurated, instead of one Democratic Collector having merely succeeded to another.

UNCLE SAM'S RANGES.

There was another startling innovation, yesterday, in the introduction of a badge to be worn by the officers while on duty. It is a silver-plated medallion, with the United States coat of arms in relief, inclosed with the words "U. S. Revenue, port of New-York." This is surmounted by a scroll designating the title of the officer, and at the base another is appended with his number. As each officer received his pay one of these badges was handed him with the directions for wearing it. The innovation was looked upon by some, at least, with surprise, and in general with little favor. It will tend to prevent the fraud of impersonating Custom-house officials, which has often been practiced, and so is a very wholesome regulation.

Visit of the Commissioners of Emigration to Quarantine.

The Commissioners yesterday paid a visit of inspection to old Quarantine, in company with a number of invited guests; the party consisted of Elijah F. Purdy, Wilson G. Hunt, Cyrus Curtis, ——— Garrigus and Andrew Carrigan, Commissioners; and Hon. Augustus Schell, Collector; Hon. John Kelly, M. C; Hon. Elijah Ward, M. C; D. D. Delavan, Joseph Mash, Joel Wolfe, Waldo Hutchins, and Gideon J. Tucker.

They proceeded first to examine the United States warehouses and the wharves, with a view of ascertaining their condition. Considerable complaint having been made of the inadequate accommodations there provided for the storage of the large quantities of merchandise which is often sent ashore temporarily for ventilation. Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, escorted the party over the grounds, and explained the different matters requiring the examination of the Board.

The Collector thought the buildings were in good condition, and sufficient for present purposes. The wash-house needed some repairs, and the wharves were, by general consent, pronounced in a very bad condition, requiring to be entirely rebuilt. A few thousand dollars would, they thought, put the whole in good order, and preserve the property from destruction, which now threatens it.

Dr. WALKER has, thus far, occupied the house with Dr. THOMPSON, at some inconvenience, and the necessity of providing him a house, was brought to their notice. The house formerly occupied by RICHARD A. LOCKE, Esq., the Boarding Officer of the Custom-House, was pointed out as a suitable one for the Doctor, and was, withal, very centrally located. It was proposed to negotiate with the Government for its transfer to the use of that officer.

The party were then conducted through the various hospital wards and buildings by Dr. BISSELL, the Commissioners and guests expressing their gratification at the orderly and cleanly condition in which everything was found, after which they adjourned to the house of Dr. BISSELL, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, to which the officials did ample justice, their appetites being evidently improved by inhaling the bracing air of the bay. Mr. PURDY toasted the Collector, who toasted the Commissioners; Mr. DEVLIN toasted the Press; Mr. TUCKER toasted Dr. THOMPSON, who made a graceful reply, and toasted the Fire. Mr. KELLY stood forth in behalf of the latter fraternity, and promised his influence to secure what was needed from Congress on behalf of quarantine improvements.

The occasion passed off most pleasantly, the interview being suddenly terminated by the announcement that the last boat for the City was about leaving, at which the company broke up and returned to the City, well pleased with what they had seen and enjoyed.

This visit of the Commissioners, and the topics discussed by them, did not indicate any present intention of removing the Quarantine establishment.

THE SHERIFF AND THE SUPERVISORS OF RICHMOND COUNTY.—Mr. ABRAHAM LOCKMAN, the Sheriff of Richmond County, called yesterday upon the Quarantine Commissioners, and handed them the following copy of proceedings of the Supervisors of his County, upon application he had made to them to provide a force to protect the property at Seguine's Point:

[COPY.]

SUPERVISORS' OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 27, 1857.

The Board met pursuant to the call of the Sheriff, to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing him to station a police force at the new Quarantine. Present, SAMUEL BARTON, A. G. COLE and R. CHRISTOPHER.

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors refuse to authorize the Sheriff of Richmond County to station a police force at the new Quarantine location at the town of Westfield, in said County, to protect the buildings erected thereon, for the reason that they do not think it necessary. RICH'D D. LITTLE, Clerk.

The Sheriff referred the Commissioners to the foregoing proceedings, and stated that it was his opinion that he had no authority or power to provide a force for the protection of the buildings. He refused, however, to say that on this account he declined to furnish the force required, and will take further advice on the subject. Mr. LOCKMAN seems disposed to do his duty, but has a difficult task to perform to satisfy all parties, which he seems anxious to do.

HEAVY LARCENY AMONG IMMIGRANTS.—MICHAEL HIRSCH, a tailor by trade, was arrested yesterday morning, by Officer TAMMANY, of the First Ward, charged with larceny, in having refused to deliver up money which was put in his hands for safe keeping. The accused is a recently-arrived emigrant, and among others who had come out in the same ship with him, were stopping at No. 5 Carlisle-street. TREANGOTT LIEBAN, one of the number, on going to a barber's shop, on Thursday evening, put his money, $260, in gold, in possession of HIRSCH, for safe keeping, until he would return. LIEBAN said he would be absent about half an hour, and HIRSCH said he would stop at the house, and the money would be safe. LIEBAN, however, on returning, discovered HIRSCH missing, and the custodian of the money did not make his appearance until 11 o'clock P. M. LIEBAN, on asking him for the treasure, was surprised to find that his friend denied having ever received it, and had to apply to the police for redress. HIRSCH continued to deny having the money, and was committed to prison for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

PICNIC OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 1, OF STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—The first annual excursion of this School took place yesterday. About 9 o'clock some 400 of the children left the school-house, preceded by Robertson's Band, and retired to a grove in the vicinity of the old Quarantine Hospital, where they enjoyed themselves finely. Appropriate addresses were made to them by Rev. Messrs. ECCLESTON and THOMPSON, of the Island, interspersed with singing by the children, which showed that their teachers had not neglected the cultivation of their vocal organs. After demolishing the bountiful supply of good things that had been provided, the excursionists at 6 o'clock returned to their school-house, where they were dismissed until the first Monday in September. Previous to the dismissal, however, they were favored with several songs by Mr. THEODORE U. STONY, of the Fifth Ward Police, who had been detailed to preserve order on the occasion.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED IN AN ALLEY-WAY.—JOHN LESTER, resident of Mulberry-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer FULLER of the Sixth Precinct, and committed to the Tombs, on a charge of having on Wednesday night, with an accomplice, robbed one NEIL ROONEY, resident of Throg's Neck, Westchester County. It is stated in the complaint that LESTER met ROONEY in Worth-street, claimed acquaintance and asked him into a groggery to drink. LESTER had another man with him, and neither having any money, ROONEY had to pay for the drinks. ROONEY left in a bad humor at the circumstance, and his new companions following him out instantly made an attack. LESTER held him by the throat while the accomplice struck ROONEY a powerful blow in the stomach, and then relieved his pocket of $5, all the money he had. LESTER'S accomplice is still at large.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.—The property known as Locke's Mills, in Armagh township, was discovered to be on fire, on Saturday afternoon, and in a short time all the buildings connected with the mill and distillery, nine or ten in number, with most of their contents, were consumed. The sparse population and isolated situation of this establishment rendered all efforts, either to save property from the burning buildings or extinguish the fire, fruitless, full employment having been given to most present to keep the new dwelling of Mr. ALEXANDER, son-in-law of Mr. LOCKE, from the devouring element. This building was in considerable danger, from the direction the wind was blowing.

Messrs. LOCKE were engaged extensively in the manufacture of alcohol, and although the buildings were not very valuable, the machinery was all of the best and most costly kind. There were consumed from nine to ten thousand bushels of corn, a considerable quantity of rye, alcohol, barrels, and other things connected with the manufacture, making their total loss from $30,000 to $35,000—$16,000 of which is covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.—*Lewistown Gazette, July 30.*

The vessels now building on the Kennebec River amount to 10,000 tons, and for the entire year the total will reach 30,000 tons.

Texas Items—The Cotton Crop, &c.

From the N. O Picayune of July 25.

The Galveston *Civilian* in noticing the arrival of Dr. ROYALL in that city, after wandering some 3,000 or 4,000 miles during the last six months, in the country west of the Brazos, says:

"We regret to find that his impressions of the crop are mainly unfavorable, though some sections he has been much more fortunate than others. He mentions an instance of sixty bushels of corn to the acre grown on one plantation on the Brazos—but this is an exceptionable case. The Chinese sugar cane has every where proven its superior ability to corn notwithstanding drought."

The Galveston *News* of the 21st, furnishes the following intelligence:

Dr. ANKINS, a large planter on the Colorado, has harvested 41 bushels of wheat per acre, by actual measurement. This is the largest yield we ever heard of in Western Texas.

From a gentleman who resides in San Antonio, we learn that two negroes were hung by the citizens there last week for the rape of a white girl. The work of driving out the infamous characters is nearly accomplished.

HUGH YARBOROUGH offers a reward of $1,000 in the Tyler *Reporter*, for the arrest and conviction of two villains who waylaid, robbed, and nearly murdered him, on the night of the 27th ult., near Tyler, taking from him $3,150 in money.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 22d inst., says:

"We had a fine rain here yesterday morning, which soaked the ground well. We may look for showery weather now, in all probability. Dry weather has continued a long time, and it is certainly to be hoped that the spell is broken. A this immediate point we are not suffering so much for want of rain, having had tolerable good rains before but we are assured that there is a good deal of suffering in different parts of the country through the protracted drought."

The Matagorda *Chronicle*, of the 18th inst., says:

"From Wharton we learn that the cotton crop, notwithstanding the extreme drouth, is better than could have been expected. Early planted corn, however, is nearly a failure. Some partial showers have fallen throughout the county, and such is the case, also, in Matagorda County. A few plantations on Old Caney, above, have been favored with invigorating rains. It is now too late to do corn any good if it should come."

The Bastrop *Advertiser* of the 18th inst., says:

"This vicinity and south and west of us, for many miles, was visited with a very refreshing shower of rain on last Saturday evening. It fell in torrents on some large plantations in this county, that have not, since March last, been wet exceeding two inches in depth; but, like other rains we have had, this one was also partial. This county will make corn enough for home consumption, at any rate. Some farmers, we have heard said, would average at least forty bushels to the acre, while others are suffering both with corn and cotton crops—very materially, too."

Interesting from New-Mexico.

From the Washington Union, July 31.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received yesterday from J. L. COLLINS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, the monthly reports of the Indian agents, LABODI and CAREON. These reports are made out for the month of May.

Agent LABODI writes, under date of Abiquia Agency, May 31, that during the month of May no depredations had been committed by the Indians under his charge. The pending difficulties between the Navajoe and the Capote Utahs had compelled the latter to remain within the vicinity of that agency. The Capote Utahs were in a very destitute condition; their horses were extremely poor, the Navajos having driven them from good pasture. The Jicarilla Apaches were peaceable and were working their fields. These Indians were daily manifesting the interest they feel in agriculture. Some of them had planted in the vicinity of the Rio Oso, and others on the La Cueva, the former distant about 30 miles from the Agency, and the latter about 25.

Agent CAREON, under date of Utah Agency, June 6, writes that a large number of the Muache Utahs had visited that agency during the month of May. He had presented to them such articles as were required by their necessities, which course seemed to give general satisfaction. He had no doubt but that they would continue friendly disposed towards the United States. If depredations were committed, it would be by the relatives of the Indians killed by a Mexican in February last. The agency had been visited daily by Jicarilla Apaches, who appeared to be contented. The agency had but little doubt of their friendship.

Maryland Democratic State Convention.

From the Baltimore American, July 31.

The Democratic Convention, charged with the duty of choosing the nominees of the party for the State officers to be elected at the ensuing Fall election, met in this city yesterday. After organizing, a Committee was appointed, which, on consultation, recommended that no formal nomination for Governor should be made, but that the Democracy of the State support Hon. JOHN C. GROOME, of Cecil County, for that office. The recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Convention. For the other offices the following nominations were made:

Comptroller of the Treasury—BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Frederick County.

Lottery Commissioner—Dr. JOSHUA R. NELSON, of Hartford County.

Commissioner of the Land Office—JAMES MURRAY, of Anne Arundel.

The Convention was not full, Baltimore city not being represented. The proceedings were characterized by unanimity, but wanted the spirit and enthusiasm that have characterized previous Conventions of the party. There was scarcely any competition for the nominations. Colonel GROOME, who received the indorsement of the Convention as a candidate for the Governorship, is an Old-Line Whig who voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, but who has not, as his friends claim, in any other way identified himself with the Democratic party. Mr. HICKS, the nominee of the American party for the Governorship, was also formerly a staunch Whig, and probably still retains some of the old political leaven. Both parties, in these nominations, recognize the existence of the old Whig sentiment in the State, and appeal to its aid for success.

HUNTING FUGITIVE SLAVES.—CAIRO, Ill., Monday, July 27.—On Sunday morning, a party of Missourians, supposed to be near fifty in number, came over from the Missouri shore to search for fugitive slaves—some ten or fifteen chattels having recently escaped from that part of the State. They surrounded and searched several negro cabins, but at length the free negro residents, excited by their threats and insulting language, determined to permit no further search, without a warrant, and offered determined resistance. I could not ascertain which party fired first, but a number of shots were exchanged, and a Missourian, by the name of WILSON, had his jaw blown off. Three of the Missourians have been arrested—among whom is the ferryman who brought them over. They will be tried here this afternoon. There is great excitement in town about it—a large number of citizens taking sides with the Missouri slave hunters. The slaves that they were after were now in Cairo at the time, but had passed there on their way North.—*Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

TRANSFER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS.—The last act of the drama was finally executed, this morning, by the signature of A. G. CURTIS, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the deed conveying the main line of public improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The deed, as executed this day, is written on parchment in a bold and plain hand, handsomely bound in Turkey morocco in folio form. The book containing the deed contains, also, a handsomely embellished title page, decorated with a beautiful coat of arms and other suitable devices; the act providing for the sale of the main line, and the proclamation of the Governor offering the same for sale, are also bound in the book; and finally, the receipts of the purchase money and bonds to the amount of seven millions and a half, signed by the proper accounting officers, closes this pleasing drama.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, July 30.*

LINEN GOODS AND ALE.—A correspondent writes from Leith, Scotland, under date of June 30, that, during the last three months, linen goods and ale to the amount of £26,589 0s. 4d. sterling have been shipped to the United States from that district, chiefly through the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow, showing a decrease of £14 884 0s. 1d. with the corresponding period of last year, viz., £35,473 4s. 1d. This great falling off in the trade has been caused by the new tariff act of March 3, 1857, reducing the duties on linen goods and ale. The manufacturers and merchants here thinking it their interest to export as sparingly as possible until after the 1st of July, when this new act will go into operation. No American vessels have arrived at or departed from this port during the last three months.—*Wash. Union.*

VALUABLE ORIGINAL PORTRAIT.—By the last steamer from Liverpool, Gen. WM. H. SUMNER, of Jamaica Plains, received an original portrait of General THOMAS GAGE, Governor of Massachusetts at the commencement of the Revolution, and whose name is familiar to all acquainted with our country's history. The portrait is of life size, and was taken when the General was in the prime of life. It was presented to Gen. SUMNER by Admiral Sir WILLIAM HALL GAGE, a son of the Governor, and who is now living at an advanced age, having passed a long life in active service, and been knighted for his brilliant exploits in many naval battles. We understand that it is the intention of General SUMNER to have this portrait handsomely engraved to illustrate one portion of the interesting work on the early history of Noddle's Island, which he has nearly ready for the press.—*Boston Journal.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Subjects of Controversy with New-Granada—Prospect of Adjustment, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1857.

There are four principal subjects of controversy with New-Granada viz.:

1. Indemnity for the injury done to our citizens in the Panama riots of April, 1856.

2. The tonnage tax upon American commerce.

3. The purposed tax upon correspondence crossing the Isthmus; and

4. The security of the Railroad Transit.

Nothing definite has been settled between Gen. HERRAN and Gen. CASS except in regard to the matter of indemnity, upon which point a basis of arrangement has been agreed to. The second and third points are still under discussion.

The fourth, and most difficult question of all, has not yet been especially dealt with,—indeed, it can scarcely be said to have been yet under discussion. The cession of a portion of the Isthmus to the United States is looked upon as desirable in many respects,—but constitutional questions arise here as to the power of the United States to acquire any sort of control over it, unless it is to be acquired with a view to admission as a State into the Union. These are difficulties which do not seem to have presented themselves at all to the late Administration, but are urged with a good deal of earnestness by some at this time.

It is impossible to foreshadow the result of the negotiation, for the President himself has not yet determined upon the proper course to be pursued; but, in any event, the subject will not be disposed of so speedily as many seem to have anticipated. J.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

The number of warrants issued from the Pension Office during July, under the Bounty Land Act of March, 1855, is 2,185; to satisfy which nearly 322,000 acres are necessary. To satisfy the 201,000 warrants issued since the passage of the act, 26,250,000 acres of land are required.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $18,666,667; of which over $8,000,000 are in New York, nearly $3,000,000 in Philadelphia, $2,774,000 in Boston, and 1,500,000 each in New Orleans and San Francisco.

A letter from Col. BONNEVILLE, in command of the Gila Expedition, says that there is being developed one of the most beautiful, fertile and healthy regions of our country, and that in all places it furnishes evidence of a former numerous people, more civilized and industrious, and no doubt more docile than the wandering Apache who now desolates it. Our efforts constantly at the heels of these Apaches forces them further West, crowding them upon more Western natives, who report their mountains inundated with new faces, who are forcing their way with rifle and revolvers.

At Old Point yesterday, in the Southern Commercial Convention, a series of eight resolutions were passed, delegating A. DUDLEY MANN to convey the sentiments of the Convention to the Knoxville Convention, and also to take charge of the correspondence concerning the proposed Ocean Ferry. The general tenor of the resolutions was warmly in favor of the project. Speeches were made by Messrs MANN, BARRINGER and CHANDLER, of Norfolk, and eloquent addresses by several others. The Subscription Committee reported that $8,000 had been subscribed on the spot. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA—THE NEXT EUROPEAN NEWS.

BOSTON, Friday, July 31.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here about 11 o'clock this morning, and her mails will be due in New-York about midnight to-night.

The news was fully embraced in the telegraphic dispatch from Halifax.

"We learn from a private note from the Liverpool Agent of the New-York Associated Press, that Captain JUDKINS, of the Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, will, if the weather should prove favorable, send ashore at Cape Race the news-bag of the Associated Press, in which case the *Persia*'s news, one week later than the *Europa*'s at Halifax, will doubtless be flashed over the Newfoundland and American Companies' lines to-morrow.

Return of the City Grenadiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31.

The City Grenadiers left here for New-York by the two o'clock train. The Buffalo Hose Company, No. 2, left for home this morning.

Departure of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 4 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 5½ o'clock. The weather is calm and cloudy.

Death of the Wife of Ex-Postmaster-General Campbell.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31.

The wife of Ex-Postmaster General CAMPBELL died here at an early hour this morning.

The Form of Continents Determined by the Sun—Professor Peirce's Discovery.

From the Christian Examiner for July.

The scientific circles at Cambridge have been recently interested in an observation of Professor PEIRCE, not yet published, upon the form of the Continents. If we elevate a terrestrial globe until the Arctic and Antarctic circles are tangent to the wooden horizon, and then cause the globe slowly to revolve, we shall find that a majority of the lines of elevation in the earth's crust—i. e., coast lines and mountain ranges—will, either as they rise or as they go

CAIRO THE GRAND.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO.

No person will doubt that, in this distant land, memories of home and of old home scenes come thronging on us, taking possession of us at times with a power that we cannot and do not wish to resist. At such moments we forget time and distance, forget seas and rivers, and, by the blessed power of memory, are carried back to the scenes we love best, the times that have been the happiest, the faces that have been most familiar.

I have said in a former letter that I am now realizing the dreams of long years, and it is sufficient to convince myself that I—I myself—tread daily, and have trodden daily for a month, the streets of Cairo the Grand.

I remember well those long evenings of my childhood in the old house by the river, when the housekeeper used to tell me stories from the Arabian Nights, and often and again the name of Cairo, the blessed, the glorious, fell from her lips, with the histories of genii and spirits powerful, so that it had forever rested in my mind, in the same class of objects with those mystical personages, and I hardly believed in its existence on earth more than in theirs.

I remember scenes in my later boyhood when, with the companions of my play, I personated characters who were known to us in story, and we often laid the scene of our play in these same streets. Later still, I began to read much of the East, and then to talk with the pleasant friends of my youth, and plan the joy I should have when I saw this land. Many a long evening have I sat with those I now remember, and who will remember me as well, in years long past, and talked of the wondrous things to be seen in Cairo, the magnificent. How many are there who, on reading these lines, will recall my boyish ardor as I spoke of the day that I always saw before me when I should go to Egypt, and of the deep longing I had to stand on the shore of the Nile, and look upward to the Pyramids! Right well do I remember the moonlight evenings that I wasted in dreaming of the moonlight on Memphis, the long nights that I lay awake picturing to my feverish fancy the lofty obelisk of Heliopolis. Every day of my life comes back to me now, as I see its great longing fully realized, and I thank God humbly and heartily to-night, that I am writing these lines in the city of Saladin, on the ground that is hallowed by the footsteps of Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and our Infant Lord.

I cannot sleep to-night. MAY and AMY are long since lost in dreams. JACQUES sits at his table poring over a hieroglyphic page which he copied from a newly-discovered gateway at Heliopolis, and which he has translated sufficiently well to show beyond reasonable doubt that it was a temple or palace of THOTMSE III. the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and while he reads I am wondering whether it be possible that these two eyes of mine have looked on the gateway through which Moses passed and repassed day after day when he was sent to announce to Pharaoh the vengeance of an offended God.

Yesterday, MAY and myself were seated on the divan at the right hand of Mustapha Capitan, surrounded by a hundred of the fiercest-looking Bedouins of the Arabian desert, foremost of whom stood Sheik HOUSSEIN, the far-famed guardian of WADY MOKSA who is now in the hands of SAID PASHA, under examination on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery of a caravan some time ago. No description can do any justice to the scene. Imagine an oriental room. Across one end place a divan gorgeous in silks and cushions, and on this divan seat, in the corner, the seat of honor, a splendid Turk with flowing beard and flashing eye. At his right imagine an American lady and at her right an American gentleman, and again at his right two Turkish officials of high position. Before them leave an open space of ten feet, and then crowd the rest of the room with Bedouins, Turks, soldiers and officers, clothed in every fantastic garb of Eastern lands, armed to the teeth every man of them. In the front rank place Sheik IBN-SH-DID, Sheik SULEYMAN from Alcaba, Sbeik IBRAHIM from the desert south of Gaza, with their followers crowding behind them. And then before them all, let an old man, small in stature, but with eagle gaze, stand and gather his robes around him with all the dignity of a Roman Senator, while he hurls his defiances in the teeth of the judge before whom he finds himself arreigned. Imagine this old man clothed in crimson and gold, his robes loose cloaks flowing around his spare form, with a shawl floating from his head. At every burst of his furious eloquence, observe how the hundred Bedouins shout their approval or disapproval, as they may be differently affected, until the scene becomes one of terrible uproar, fierce words flying to and fro from fifty voices, the Sheiks always foremost, each thundering or screaming out his wish to meet the other on the desert, as each accuses the tribe of the other as being accessory to the theft. And then see the old Sheik HOUSSEIN, the most powerful of the Bedouin chieftains, the man who claims to be the equal to the Sultan himself, and who laughs at SAID PACHA and his Egyptian soldiers, see him wave down the tumult with a sweep of his bony arm, and hear his deep guttural voice, uttering in bold and startling language his calm defiance of the Viceroy and all his hosts.

Through all this scene, imagine the two Americans, sitting in silent wonderment, and you may imagine what I mean when I say that I looked a dozen times at MAY, and saw her large eyes opened to their utmost, and asked myself with serious doubt, whether it were possible that we were the same two persons who used to look at the waves by moonlight from the breakwater at Stonington, or who last year talked with a group of Sioux on the bank of the Mississippi.

Every day the personal identity of the man in America and the man now in Egypt is more difficult to be realized, and I have difficulty in believing that I have any home in the world, or that there is such a country as America. Difficulty—except when, as to-night, comes rushing over me the memory of all the beloved ones in all parts of that fair land, and then I long with unutterable desire to know of them and their welfare. Do the November winds blow coldly on you there? Are the ripe apples gathered in the orchard? Are the corn-husks brown and golden? Have snow-flakes visited you yet?

Here all is fresh green Spring. The Nile has not yet left all the fields bare, but where it has retired the quick crops cover all the ground with green and the earth smiles in the sunshine.

It is midnight now, and the windows are open, the breeze stealing through the room, while I sit in thin white clothes, without my coat, not thinking of being cold. And yet they are gathering around the blazing fire at home, and shivering as the November blasts sweep over the roof. But I would wish—how I wish—that for one hour—one evening—I were there!

Since I sent my last letter, I have continued my search after the burial-place of JOHN LEDYARD, but hitherto in vain. I reluctantly admit the uselessness of further search. Some one may be more fortunate than I, no one can be more anxious for success.

A few days ago, in company with Mr. WILLIAMS, the proprietor of the Indian Hotel, whom I beg to recommend to all American travelers, I rode out of the city by the gate of the Citadel, and ascended the spur of the Mokattam Hills to find certain ancient quarries unmentioned, and, I think, almost unvisited by travelers. No one can see them without the utmost astonishment. The rock of the hill is quarried out in immense caverns, extending along both sides of a deep ravine, cut in the rock by the same human, herculean hand.

The first cavern is two hundred feet wide by three hundred deep, and the height of the arch in the centre is about forty feet from the floor. The second and third are similar in size and extent. The largest is on the spur of the hill overlooking Cairo. Entering it from the ravine, I found it to consist of an immense subterraneous chamber, which I reached by climbing down a pile of stone some twenty feet high. This room had two arched passages leading out to the side of the hill over the city, and the view from the openings was magnificent in the extreme. The Nile stretching away into the Delta, covered with sails as far as the eye could reach, the glorious city with its four hundred minarets glowing in the sunlight, the Libyan range and the solemn Pyramids on the western horizon: all this, in one sweep of the eye, was enough to intoxicate.

While I stood at the outer entrance of this cavern I caught sight of a fox in the other entrance, quietly stealing along and looking over his shoulder to see if I followed him. I was not foolish enough to attempt anything of the sort, but I had that with me which could follow him faster. I sent a ball after him from one of Colt's navy pistols which I carry on one side of my belt balanced by a small but beautiful Jennings' on the other side. I missed him, but dashing through the cavern after him I was out on the other side just in time to see him cutting along a ledge of the rocks, a fair shot at eighty yards. He doubled and ran towards me within forty or fifty, and then I used the Jennings. He leaped into the air as I shot, caught on the edge of the rock, made a convulsive effort to hold on and then fell down down, down two hundred feet, into the depths of the quarries. It was more than a mile round and I did not attempt to recover the game.

The date of these quarries is wholly unknown. The rock appears as fresh as if cut within a few years, but the immense blocks which were taken out have left their traces on the sides of the cavern from which they were cut, and there is no mark of gunpowder on them nor any indication of blasting or other modern method of cutting rock.

Returning homeward, we came again to Joseph's Well, in the enclosure of the Citadel, and looked down its immense depths, and drank a single draught of its water. Then we paused once more at the Mosque of MEHEMET ALI, the most gorgeous and magnificent of Eastern buildings, in which lie the bones of that great Prince. Then we passed by the Mosque of Sultan HASSAN, which towers above the city like a relic of an age of giants; and by the Bab Zooayleh, where the people hang their extracted teeth, and insure themselves against a return of the toothache; and by the Turkish Bazaars and the Mouski, to the great Square, and so home to the hotel.

It appears strange to be calling a hotel home. And yet, we have been in Cairo so long, and have occupied these rooms so steadily, that we begin to feel at home, and when other travelers come, we welcome them as strangers and feel a sort of interest in showing them the sights. It is not often that strangers remain here as long as we have now been here. But it has not been time thrown away. Every day has shown us something new—something strange or beautiful—and we are fully repaid.

I believe I have mentioned the donkey-boys of Cairo in a former letter as a peculiar race of animals. We have had five of them in our employ very steadily, and we like them more and more as we learn more of their peculiarities. They are all anxious to learn English, and they have a remarkable facility for acquiring it. One of them, MOHAMMED by name—for half the Arabs rejoice in the name of their prophet—talks English well for a boy of his class. A few evenings since, as we were riding in the southwestern part of the city, we passed one of the peculiar gateways which abound in all parts of Cairo, inclosing quarters, or particular sections or streets of the city, when he pointed out the corner behind the gate, and said that a short time ago he saw an efrite (a ghost, or rather a devil,) just there. All the Cairenes believe in ghosts, and in efritee or evil spirits, and see them more or less frequently. A gateway is the usual place to see them.

"Was it white?" I asked.

"Yes, it was white, and its eyes were like coals of fire."

"Did it speak?"

"Yes, it struck me on the face. Its hand was cold and wet. It said, "The candle is out," and then ran down the street.

"What time was it?"

"It was six o'clock, (that is near midnight,) when I was going for Dr. ABBOTT to come and see my master, who was sick."

"And did your master die?"

"No."

I questioned him at great length, and he was very minute in his descriptions, and evidently fully impressed with the belief that he had seen a ghost. There is scarcely a gateway in Cairo that is not supposed to be haunted by some spirit, and many houses are abandoned for this same reason. The house in which Dr. ABBOTT resides has this reputation, and the natives wonder at his hardihood in living there.

Thalberg Learning the Banjo.

From the Courrier Des Etats Unis.

THALBERG, returned to New-York from his triumphant tour in the interior, is reposing gracefully and quietly on his laurels. At the present he dreams only of a *far niente* season at the sea-side, and if, from the force of habit, he must indulge in some musical recreation, it is not with the piano-forte.

"Not the piano-forte?" do you ask? "And what, then, may it be?"

We give you ten, yes, a hundred guesses, but we counsel you, as you value your comfort, to "give up" at once. Know that THALBERG, the great THALBERG, reposes from his royal sovereignty in cultivating—the banjo! We have written it—the banjo!

Here are the facts. Entering his apartments the other day at the St. Nicholas, in place of the magnificent Erard we were accustomed to find there, there appeared a suspicious box of somewhat musical form, and bearing the significant address: *S. Thalberg, New-York.*

"In the name of St. Cecilia, is it not a banjo case?"

"It is nothing else," replied THALBERG, in his usual quiet and modest tones.

"And," we continued, "you play on this odd instrument?"

"I have taken ten lessons," responded, most humbly, the celebrated man; and encouraged, doubtless, by the admiration plainly depicted in our countenance, he added:

"And I will acknowledge that I have made considerable progress already."

"Pray let us have the special favor of judging for ourselves! All the world has heard THALBERG upon the piano-forte; let us have the privilege of hearing him on the banjo!"

With his uniform kindness, he at once opened the case. It was empty. THALBERG, with the enthusiasm of all young students, had attacked with too much warmth the melody

"O Susannah, don't you cry for me,
I come from Alabama, with my banjo on my knee,"

and, alas! the instrument was now gone to the shop for repair.

Thus we have not yet heard THALBERG on the banjo! When we have that honor, the world shall surely know it. Oh! that we could be in Paris when, on the artist's return, this new accomplishment is made known to the public of that city! Nothing of the like has been dreamed of there, and all the little eccentricities of VIVIER will be entirely eclipsed. Every man will be button-holed in the streets, *not* for the salutation, "How do you do?" but with the query: "Have you heard THALBERG'S banjo?"

"The banjo! What in the name of Saxe is that?"

"A primary affair: the national instrument of America, (the black part of it at least;) a guitar finger-board, attached to a gourd drum."

For a week, Paris will think of nothing else. Government may, if it pleases, make a new *coup d'état*; no one will pay the slightest attention to it, for the great affair of the hour will be to hear THALBERG'S banjo!

At KELLOGG'S foundry in Detroit, lies a piece of the shaft of the first steamboat that ever floated on Lake Erie, the *Walk-in-the-Water*, which was built in 1818, and was wrecked in November, 1821. The *Walk-in-the-Water* was of 342 tons; she was not succeeded until 1822, when the first *Superior* was built in this city. The piece of shaft weighs about 600 pounds, and is curiously wrought.

HONDURAS.

EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES IN HONDURAS, comprising Sketches of Travel in the Gold Regions of Olancho, and a Review of the History and General Resources of Central America, with original maps and numerous illustrations. By WILLIAM V. WELLS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1857.

While HENNINGSEN and WALKER are preparing for another foray upon Central America, for the benefit of the newsmongers, we may employ this very dull interval of raising funds and fitting out our vessel against Costa Rica, in a little profitable reading. Another batch of glorious victories will arrive in good time, with the usual contradictions and qualifications. Meanwhile a far different and more valuable class of men are occupying themselves with Central America, with a view also to "conquests," but of a more enduring and appreciable kind—the conquests of industrial enterprise.

American interests in Central America are represented, first, by the Panama Railroad, which employs eight millions of dollars in the business of transportation, and has built a considerable town—the city of Aspinwall—at one terminus of the road. The business of this Company is conducted in New-York. Over this road pass the Pacific mails of the United States, weighing sometimes five or six tons, and representing an income of $700,000 annually to the persons employed in its conveyance. The specie of California, yielding a revenue of $500,000 to the carriers. The passenger business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America, and a portion of the trade of these two coasts and of South America, in freight and exchange. The destruction of the Panama Railroad would be the severest temporary injury that could be inflicted on the commerce of the New World. The enterprise is profitable. It has not yet been "fillibustered," but is likely to be, if we may judge from the preparations going on.

Our second great interest in Central America is the Nicaraguan Transit, in which, as in some vast Serbonian bog, whole armies, and navies, too, have been lately sunk and destroyed. It *has been* fillibustered.

Our third interest is in the new Transit of Honduras, at present under English protection, but calculated for strictly American uses. The fillibustering of this line has been *naively* agitated by our Central American *undertakers*, but is deferred for the present, partly on account of a certain treaty between England and Honduras, which guarantees military protection to the stockholders, but chiefly because the projectors of the road have not yet expended money enough to make this enterprise available for fillibustering uses.

Hitherto, regarding fillibusterism from a point of view purely economical, we have simply exposed its errors, held up the folly and evil consequences of such ill considered enterprises to condemnation, and pointed out from time to time the calamities which they have entailed upon their authors. Our predictions, made months in advance of the results of the Nicaraguan operations, have been invariably verified. We have given from time to time the only correct and reliable accounts of the numbers, condition and sufferings of the fillibusters, and have shown the evil effects of the civil and military policy adopted in Nicaragua. Having fulfilled our duty to the public and the world at large, our predictions and calculations sustained and verified against all odds, we feel that we have attained a position in regard to these matters which entitles us to give advice. We can afford, without suspicion or loss of reputation, to give a little disinterested advice to the fillibusters and their friends. Again, beyond hope! they have some money in bank. Mr. LAW, good man, has shown them the inside of a purse, which, he says, contains coin of his own. Now, gentlemen, what are you about to do with this windfall?

Our first advice to you would be to invest it in good bonds and mortgages, here in New-York, and live quietly upon the income.

But if you are resolved to go a fillibustering—if you must go and can't help it—now is your time to consider and devise a good plan. Some of you were converted to the faith of beef and plantains, rum and dirty linen by reading Mr. E. G. SQUIER'S work on Nicaragua. That conversion took place in Sacramento, California, a city of refuge for beaten politicians. Poor CRANN, a man of intellect, read in the same book.

Men of action that you were, the idea was no no sooner conceived than it became effectual. Nicaragua was entered, seized, held for a year, exhausted of its population and wealth, and finally became a desert and a mass of ruine, fit habitation for no civilized being. Two great commercial Companies were broken up, losing each a million or more. There was no result; the experiment was a failure. You believed that it was necessary for "*the soldier to precede the colonist*;" you expressed that belief and you acted upon it. Experience has proved that you were wrong. You had before you the example of Texas, in which the colonist preceded the soldier, in the natural order of events. You should have taken a lesson from history, which is "philosophy teaching by example." Texas was a success, Nicaragua a failure. Your present plan is to enter Costa Rica on the Pacific side; to overrun and subdue that country, and, after that is done, to encourage immigration by reopening the Transit of Nicaragua, carrying the land route over a portion of the Costa Rican territory. Now, then, is the time to listen to advice.

The aim and purpose of fillibusterism is either brute violence, rapine, murder and debauchery, or it is to establish an independent colony of Americans in some healthful and habitable part of Central America. The proper mode of procedure for successful colonization in that country is clearly set forth in the new work of Mr. WILLIAM V. WELLS, and it is to this work we wish to draw the attention of the more sensible among those who favor the operations of Messrs. LAW, HENNINGSEN and WALKER.

Sixty miles inland from the city of Truxillo, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras, there is a plain or valley called Lepaquaré, which is perhaps the most beautiful and desirable portion of the earth's surface between the tropics. The climate of this region, surrounded as it is by chains of lofty mountains on all sides except the sea, is mild and healthful.

"The valley of Lepaquaré is a park of verdure springing from a deep rich soil, wide enough to sustain the population of a commercial and agricultural State." "Let no geographers," says our author, "with indefinite ideas of the 'terrible tropics,' select the table districts of Olancho for the theme of his anathemas against pestilential climates. The sandy horrors of Sahara or the Colorado are not here. Here the sun neither kills the wanderer nor scorches his blood; the earth is warm but not infectious. Fevers do not prevail. The Summer, or wet season, is by no means, as many suppose, a continued fall of rains. A succession of quick showers and thunderstorms, with intervals of brilliant sunshine, make up the season. The rain will fall all night in torrents, with lightning, thunder and wind—alarming but not destroying—swelling the rivers and their muddy mountain affluents, which again subside into their natural channels as the sun bursts forth through the clouds of morning over a landscape richly and tenderly diversified with green and gold." "Says the proverb, '*Olancho, ancho para entrar angusto para salir*' Olancho, easy to enter but hard to leave.'

This region, the most lovely and salubrious of Central America, has been rarely visited by wars or revolutions. A chain of high mountains divides it from Honduras proper on the north, west and south. It is diversified with grotto hills, and tongues of woodland following the courses of the rivers. The prairies are covered with herds of cattle, mules and horses; and so cheap and abundant are the necessaries of life, it costs the native less than fifty cents a week to support himself and his family.

The region of Olancho is drained by a system of rivers, all of which are gold-bearing streams, uniting in one great river, the Partook, at the Chiffones or cataracts, sixty miles in a direct line from the sea. The Partook has a deep entrance about eighty miles below Jeuxillo, and is navigable for river steamers drawing three or four feet of water, 120 miles inland, measured on the winding course of the stream. One of the river months is a slough or channel, cutting off to the inlet of Brews or Brewere, a large lagoon of the Carothean, abounding in fish and oystere.

When we consider that only four days' time, by steam, carries us to Truxillo, or to the mouth of the largest and most navigable river of Central America; that this river drains a gold region (Olancho) celebrated in Spanish chronicles, and spoken of by recent explorers in terms of extravagant praise, and which is second only to California in productiveness; that the land and forests of Olancho, grazed at present by herds of cattle, like the savannas of Venezuela, offer every inducement for settlement and cultivation; and, finally, that this beautiful region, lying under the eye and grasp of the American miner, is thinly inhabited, and capable of sustaining and enriching a mining population as large as that of California—we experience a strong sensation of pity for those unfortunate men who, in seeking such regions and such climates as that of Olancho, where they could enrich themselves with legitimate labor, in sluicing and washing the auriferous earth, have been led away, by false report and mistaken advice, to perish in the feverish and filthy idleness of a soldier's life on the pestiferous shores of the Lake of Nicaragua.

Has any man the ambition of establishing a little empire of white men and natives, Olancho offers itself as a region apt for the enterprise. We have read attentively and critically, chapter by chapter and page by page, this work of Mr. WELLS' on Honduras. A nine months' labor and travel, it has appeared a valuable and satisfactory book, historically, critically, and with reference to its end, which is to indnce the settlement of Eastern Honduras by Americans. The personal narrative of travels are a literal, but beautiful and well worded narrative of the journey, adventures, and statistical researches of the author in Eastern Honduras.

"A chief object of my journey was to obtain a correct map of a country, the topography of which has remained unknown, and which desperate map makers have filled with mountains, to one and rivers having no existence, not even in their own imaginations, but placed *ad libitum* to fill unsightly blanks and nameless regions." "It was my custom in all parts of Olancho to spread my large skeleton map prepared for this purpose, upon any rude bench or table, and, with dividers and pocket compass in hand to inquire of the older natives the direction and distance of certain places."

The result of this laborious procedure has been a large and valuable addition to the topography of Honduras, completely filling up the gaps, and correcting the errors and conjectures, in the otherwise accurate work of Mr. E. G. SQUIER, whose researches, based upon the line of the proposed Honduras Railroad, necessarily failed to embrace that interesting region, the gold placers of Olancho.

"The echo of voices among the rocks farther up the river indicated the presence of *Cavaderas*, (gold washers,) although this was not the most favorable season for their labors. We followed the bank for a few hundred yards, and at last came upon a party of women gold-seekers, splashing about in the water, laughing boisterously over their labor, some singing, others smoking the indispensable *cigarro*. They were standing knee deep, and each bending over the customary large circular bowl or *batea*, in which the precious metal was being washed out. They worked slowly and with no intelligence, stopping at every moment to chat over the topics of their little world, and performing, perhaps, one third as much labor as an American miner. An offer from the General (ZELAYA) backed by myself, to buy all the gold they could wash on that day and the next, did not seem to quicken their operations. The women obtain a permission of the Zelaya family (proprietors of this part of Olancho,) before they can work the placers; this formality, which they scrupulously exact, is owing to the family jealousy of their ancient possessions."

"An immense, fat, good-natured Indian woman whispered an inquiry to JULIO, as to who the strangers were, to which he replied that I was intending to buy the entire Zelaya possessions, and that I had come from California to view the gold washings." "At my request they continued their labors." "In several of the *bateas* there remained not a particle of gold. In others there might be from two to three cents; in a few, double the amount. The particles were not scale-like, but round and irregular, averaging the size of a pin-head, and polished by attrition. One piece was taken out worth above half-a-dollar."

Our author has collected a mass of Spanish and other testimony, in regard to the historic celebrity and actual value of the gold-placers of Olancho and Yoro, inland from Truxillo. The entire yield of the Zelaya estates does not at present exceed $75,000 annually. The surface washings have been worked time out of mind by the aborigines, and the whole of the Lepaquaré Valley requires the process of sluicing, to compel a return equal to that of the California placers. The belt of gold-placers extending through Yoro and Olancho, from north to south, may be 100 miles in length, as far as explored, and abounds very uniformly in the earth which yields the precious metals. The descriptions of our author do not seem to be at all exaggerated. He has little to say about astonishing "nuggets," "pockets," or places where a fortune was discovered under a piece of land which a man might cover with his body.

Honduras is equally a region of gold, silver, copper and cinnabar, the ore of mercury. In former times the silver mines of Comayagua and Zequiazalpa, the latter of which were visited and minutely described by Mr. WELLS, yielded as largely as those of Potosi. Our limits, however, forbid further quotations, and we must refer those who are interested in silver to the work itself. We now revert to the original purpose of this article, which was to open a new view, and, if possible, to offer humane and legitimate means and inducements for the colonization of Central America by our own countrymen.

After a minute and thorough examination of Nicaragua and Northern Honduras, Mr. E. G. SQUIER came to the conclusion that the interior of the latter State offered much stronger inducements to the white colonist than any portion of Central America. The views of this traveler were limited, however, to the creation of an Interoceanic Railroad, the opening of silver mines, and the culture of tropical products, under American auspices. This process will be, of course, a comparatively slow one. *To produce a sudden and irresistible influx of industrial white population from California, Europe, and the United States, there is but one attraction of sufficient power, and that is the gold placer.* In the gold region of Olancho a second California offers to the American colonist and white laborer all the inducements of a good climate, a light, productive soil, free of thorns and thickets, and hills composed of solid, interminable masses of auriferous earth.

It is not impossible that California will produce this coming year one hundred millions of the precious metal. If any depreciation has taken place in the value of gold it is not felt; the business of the miner as conducted by the home companies of associated workmen on the gold washings of the Sierras, is still the best paying manual labor. Were these mines only four days' sail from New-Orleans, and eight from New-York, like the equally desirable placers of Olancho, the population of California would be, in all probability, four times as great as it is at present, and its wealth proportionate.

Let us now suppose,—and again we ask the attention of our fillibuster friends, more especially of Messrs. LAW and HENNINGSEN, who are so deeply anxious about a certain transit line of doubtful value,—let us suppose that the three, four or five thousand persons who entered Nicaragua to die there fighting and starving, in the midst of a numerous and hostile population, upon a soil rank with thorne, and in a climate where seven white men out of ten are sure to die of malarious fever, had passed into the interior of Honduras, peaceably, only fighting when it was necessary for defence, and that the money they took with them and which was expended in their support had been devoted to the opening of good placers, and silver and copper mines in Olancho.

But these are unfruitful speculations. Adventurers engaging in fillibustering operations for the benefit of a Law or a Garrison, have hitherto met with little success, and the majority have perished miserably. The object of their employers is to secure for themselves an immediate personal benefit, without any regard to the health or prosperity of the adventurer who allows himself to be made a military slave in their service. It is idle to attempt argument with the steamship and Transit operators. It is their pleasure to dream impossibilities and throw good money after bad, in fillibustering expeditions, of which the last will always rank the others in the order of misfortune, as well as of time. If we wish to *colonize* Central America, the worst class of men we can send into it are the mere fighting class, incapable or averse to every kind of industry. Five hundred American miners, with a small capital to commence a colony, thrown into Olancho, well armed, but with peaceable intentions, will solve the problem of "Americanizing" Honduras without the assistance of a Walker or a Henningsen. When a day's labor in mining yields three day's subsistence, means and capital will accumulate rapidly, and in two years from the day of commencing on the placers, the "Americanization" of Honduras will have been completed.

In the town of Juteralpa, the capital of Olancho, the price of a good milch cow is only four dollars. The navigation of the Partook—and its branches, the Gnaype and Guayambee rivers—by steam, will throw open the entire fruitful interior region of Honduras and Northern Nicaragua to trade and colonial enterprise. The Government of Honduras have a standing offer of $3,000, as a prize or bonus to the first adventurer who runs a steamer up the Partook. The region of this river and its branches is richer in mahogany than the Belize, and employs five hundred men in the "cuttings." Hides are abundant at thirty and forty cents a piece. Cattle from $2 to $4 a head. Mules, horses and game are in excess. Sugar-cane on the Partook is better than the best known in the United States, and grows almost without care. Tobacco is indigenious and of the best quality. Labor cheaper by half than in Nicaragua. The carrying business of the Great Partook River, as it is at present, will support a small steamer.

The experiment of colonizing the coast and lake regions of Central America with white persons has been repeatedly tried, and with invariable ill success. The harbors and river months of the Spanish Main do not much differ in climate and atmospheric influences from those of Tropical Africa. To overcome the just prejudice which exists against these regions, so fatal to the white man, were it possible, would be undesirable. Americans must penetrate to the elevated and interior regions to find places suitable for the establishment of colonies. But to accomplish this they must find inducements equal to those of Australia and California, and such inducements are offered only by the gold placers of Eastern Honduras.

In conclusion, we would again recommend to all persons interested in colonial or fillibuster enterprise, the work of Mr. WELLS, which, while it holds out no invitation to the mere soldier, or the invaders of transit property, suggests the only legitimate and feasible plan for throwing a large working population of Americans and Europeans into the interior and habitable regions of Central America.

SYRACUSE.

Its Salt Works—Methods of Manufacture—Wealth of the City—Hotels, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SYRACUSE, 1857.

Nothing, my dear TIMES, but the belief that, of your hundred thousand readers, a large number who have rolled barrels of Syracuse salt into their wagons, or sold them at their stores away off in distant States, have never chanced to read an account of the process of manufacture, would tempt me to sit down and seriously undertake a descriptive letter. With the thermometer maliciously indicating 86° in the shade and the expectation of taking passage in the next train, one is scarcely in fit condition to play the part of the calm historian. That worthy man, "Dow, Jr.," has remarked that of various countries in those where the thermometer stands highest, the fewer libraries does one stumble upon, and the less prone are the people to profound meditation. If it were not true, the saying would be unworthy of record; but that it is so, the Summer and Winter habits of our literary men bear testimony.

The hills near the city furnish a large income in gypsum and water lime. The plaster is exported to Canada, and by means of the Erie Canal and the lakes, is taken to the Western States. The limestone is capable of receiving as high a polish as fine imported marbles, and is used in monuments, furniture and architectural ornaments. The Onondaga Valley is very fertile, and being tributary to Syracuse, pours its vast treasures into the lap of the city, receiving in return implements, products and money.

But, varied as are these other sources of wealth, the prosperity of Syracuse is attributable, first and foremost, to a wonderful gift of God—obtained with little trouble, and absorbed by a never-failing demand—the SALT SPRINGS.

Coeval with the advent of the first white person, the manufacture of salt was undertaken, and, indeed, the Indians before them were in the habit of making periodical visits for the sake of procuring their annual supply. The springs cropping out to the surface furnished at first the entire amount. The water of these was neither as strong or pure as what they now obtain by sinking the artesian wells, but, as the demand was quite limited, was quite equal to the necessities of the first settlers. For fifty years past both supply and demand have marched with mighty strides, until, at this present time, no less than *one million five hundred thousand* barrels are annually made and sold. The minimum price is regulated by mutual agreement, at $1 25 per barrel, but it fluctuates from this price upwards, according to the demand, nature of the weather, &c.

The Salt Springs tract is owned by the State—it having been reserved to itself when the portions surrounding it were sold, or granted to private individuals. The Government bores the wells, procures the supply of water, and conducts it through hollowed logs to the salt works of private individuals, exacting merely a tax of one cent upon each bushel of salt manufactured. The charge was formerly six cents, but at its present reduction affords scarcely more than enough revenue to keep the wells and reservoirs in repair, and carry on new operations. The land is leased to individuals at a mere nominal rent, and for an indefinite term of years, so long as the salt manufacture is conducted upon the spot. Large fortunes have been accumulated in the business. At present, about 200 acres are covered over with "works." The best brine is procured from wells 200 to 300 feet deep. It is raised by means of force pumps, worked by water wheels, which are themselves turned by the waste water from the Canal, and forced up into immense tanks, or reservoirs, which are placed at such elevation as to carry up a supply of water in the pipes to a considerable distance.

There are two methods of manufacturing the salt. One by solar evaporation, the other by the application of artificial heat; the first being considered most profitable. For this process pans are built, twelve feet wide, a number of rods long, and six inches in depth. The brine is let into the first pan direct from the reservoir. It stands here a certain time, until the matters held in mechanical suspension, the dirt, small stones, &c., are deposited. It is then drawn by syphons into the second pan, and here the sulphate of lime (plaster) is deposited in the bottom, in beautiful crystals. The clear supernatant brine is again passed through syphons into the third pan, where the crystallization of the pure salt is accomplished. The rapidity of the process, and the consequent proportional crop, depends upon the heat of the weather; in some seasons being superior to others. The superintendent of the works is kept constantly scrutinizing the appearances of the weather. At the first symptoms of a storm he calls all hands to "push on the covers." The pans are protected from rain-storms by narrow covers, which run on rollers, so as to be rapidly pushed over the pans on grooved slats crossing the pans at regular distances apart. Two "crops" are obtained in a season. The solar salt is preferred, because of its greater purity.

The process by boiling is as follows: A brick arch is constructed, of some fifteen feet in width, and any desired length. The fire is built at one end, and the flames are conducted through flues, as with steamboat boilers, through the arch towards the other end, where the smoke and sparks are carried up a tall chimney. In this arch, at regular distances apart, are set the kettles, in a double row. Between the rows the brine is conducted through a pipe, in which is inserted a supply-tube for each kettle. When the brine commences boiling briskly, a shallow circular pan, with an upright handle, is set in each kettle, for the purpose of catching the precipitate of plaster and other extraneous matters. This being removed, the brine is suffered to boil until the salt deposits on the bottom. This is scooped up by means of another shallow pan, and thrown into the drip-basket, which stands over one side of the kettle. Here the moisture is drained off, and the remaining dry salt is removed to the packing chamber, to be tightly packed into barrels and shipped. The longer one can get the arch, provided a good draught is preserved, of course the more profit is realized, for it costs nothing more to boil forty kettles, with a given body of flame, than it does twenty. To be sure, the boiling of the kettles furthest from the fire is not so rapid, but it still is obtained without cost, and thus fully repays one for any delay.

The Syracuse salt is transported to all parts of the United States, and would be much more extensively used if an unlimited supply could be procured. A Syracuse gentleman, just returned from a protracted journey through the Western States, remarked to me that everywhere he saw barrels of salt piled up, and it seemed like meeting some old familiar friends, and forcibly reminded him of home. If one may judge from the strength of the brine it would seem as if a whole tribe of Mistresses Lots were buried beneath three hundred feet of Onondaga valley soil, and their saline remains were being slowly dissolved for present use. So much, then, for the salt!

Viewed from the eminence beyond Mr. BURNETT'S house, the city of Syracuse and its environs present a very interesting appearance. The bright sheen of Onondaga Lake spreads like a silver pavement up to the city on one side; and, running directly from you and towards the city, the thin ribbon of water in the Erie Canal, as it shines and glistens in the sunlight, looks as if lain upon the ground to serve as a pathway for the dainty feet of a Naiad to travel upon. Here and there a brown church spire shoots up through the bluish haze that has settled down upon the city, the gilded ball upon one of them glittering and sparkling like a golden-tipped sceptre, which the Heavenly King stretches out for us to touch, and live. The red roofs of the houses in thick clusters stud the distant landscape; and around the city on every side are spread green carpets of grain and grass; bouquets of orchards in blossom adorning the bosom of each; patches of fallow, grouped; and, encompassing all, the bold, rock-ribbed, firm hills running in sinuous courses to the various parts of the compass.

A word-painter like BRYANT might describe such a scene as this, a landscape painter like HUNTINGTON might reproduce it upon the magic canvas. All I can do is to look upon and enjoy it, and wish each of your readers could come and do likewise. H. S. O.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Slave-trade.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Mr. BETTS, U. S. C.—*The United States* vs. *De Cunha Reiss.*—This defendant appeared before the Commissioner to surrender himself to answer an indictment found in Boston for having been engaged in fitting out the *Mary F. Smith* as a slaver. The Commissioner fixed the bail in $10,000, and the defendant's attorney, Mr. C. M. Black, offered C. de la Figaniere and Geo. M. Rea, attorney and counsel. Hon. John McKeon, U. S. District-Attorney, appeared for the United States, and objected to the proposed sureties, as mixed up in various ways with similar speculations; but as they were willing to justify in $10,000 each, the Commissioner accepted them, and the defendant was discharged.

Official Letter from the United States District Attorney.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 28.

SIR: I have received your application for the discharge of the *Ellen*, detained in this port on a charge of being prepared for the purpose of carrying slaves from the coast of Africa.

On the hearing before Judge BETTS, it appeared that the Captain (VAN VECHTEN) made declarations that the vessel was prepared for this illegal traffic. The Judge came to the conclusion that these declarations did not bind the vessel, and therefore dismissed the libel with a certificate of probable cause for the seizure. I have appealed from the judgment of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the United States for this circuit.

You propose that the *Ellen* shall be sold by Mr. Weeks to some person in this City, who will send the vessel on a voyage, the legality of which cannot be questioned. You also propose that Captain Van Vechten shall, under no circumstances, go in the vessel. If the vessel be really innocent, I see no reason why her ownership or master should be changed. It seems to me extraordinary that of the three vessels now detained in this port on the charge of being prepared for slave voyages, Mr. Weeks claims to be the owner of two, and the charter party of the third is in his handwriting. He must now stand on the records of the District Court as the claimant of this same vessel called the *Ellen*. It appears to me proper that the proposition to dispose of the vessel, and to discharge her captain, should come from him in the first instance, yet I have no doubt but that you are authorized to act in the matter.

I must decline your proposition. That this port is one of the points at which the preparations for slave voyages are made, there can be no doubt. The parties engaged have by their ingenuity eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law. They have, by the exportation of cargoes to the coast of Africa, and sacrificing them at low prices previous to taking cargoes of slaves, driven the American traders engaged in lawful business from certain points on the coast of Africa. My course is plain. It is to give no facilities to any party suspected of being engaged in the violation of law. The owners of the vessel have their remedy. They can give security for the value of the vessel and cargo, and have her released by order of the Court.

I am, very respectfully, JOHN MCKEON,
United States District Attorney.

To CHARLES M. BLACK, Esq., No. 39 William-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

WERE THE MUNICIPAL POLICEMEN LEGALLY DISCHARGED?

The People ex rel. Richard Gambling vs. *James Bowen et al., Commissioners of Police.*—An application was made before his Honor, Justice Birdseye, last week, for a *certiorari*, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Police Commissioners in discharging certain members in the late Municipal force. His Honor, in a short opinion, denied the application. It is to be renewed on Saturday,

his deposition has been taken, and that he has been informed any such charges are preferred by the seventh section of said act, he can not truthfully say that he would have offered this deponent any bribe or reward in his own influence to any other person to have been preferred against him as required by said section; nor had this deponent, previous to his discharge as aforesaid, received or been served with any notice whatever that any charges had been preferred against him as such policeman; nor had he received or been served with any notice of any time and place where he might appear and defend himself against any charges which may have been preferred against him, although he was all the time a resident of said City, and almost daily on duty as a policeman in the Sixteenth Patrol District in said City, and daily at his residence in said City; this deponent therefore insists that he has been unjustly, improperly, and without jurisdiction or authority on the part of said Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners for that purpose, and in violation of the various provisions of said act, and especially in violation of the 7th section thereof, dismissed and discharged from the said office, although he has been and still is ready and willing to do and perform faithfully all the duties thereof. Therefore, this deponent prays that a writ of certiorari may be issued out of the Supreme Court, directed to said Metropolitan Police Commissioners, directing them to return all the proceedings had and taken by and before them, in relation to the dismissal, discharge and removal by them, or a majority, or any of them, of this deponent, from his said office of policeman.

RICHARD GAMBLING.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of July, 1857.

O. E. WHITLAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE CERTIORARI.

The People of the State of New-York, to Jacob Cholteil, James W. Nye, Jas. S. T. Stranahan, James Bowen, Fernance Wood and Samuel S. Powell, Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District:

Whereas we have understood that lately before you or a majority of you, composing at the time a Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, pursuant to an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, such proceedings have been had that you or a majority of you, have irregularly and without authority or jurisdiction in the premises, discharged, dismissed, and removed from office, Richard Gambling, a policeman duly appointed and holding office in the Sixteenth Patrol District or Precinct in the City of New-York, and whereas it is alleged by the said Gambling, that your proceedings have been irregular, without authority, and in violation of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and especially in violation of the Seventh section thereof, and we being willing for certain reasons that all the proceedings concerning said dismissal, discharge and removal from office of said Richard Gambling before you remaining, with all the proceedings thereto appertaining, should be certified and returned by you into our Supreme Court before our Justices thereof, at a General Term of said Court, to be held in the City Hall in the City of New-York on the 10th day of August, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, so that our said Justices may further act thereon, as of right and according to law ought to be done, and have you then there this writ.

Witness, ——————, Justice of said Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, the —— day of ——————, 1857.

RICHARD B. CONNOLY, Clerk.

TRUMAN SHERWOOD, Attorney, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

The Rescue of Auguste Paret—Messrs. Townshend and Galbraith Sued for Assault.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 30.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Leonard Harned vs. *John Townshend and Benjamin Galbraith.*—This action for assault and battery is instituted by the Deputy Jailer of the Eldridge-street Jail, against the two lawyers who rescued Auguste Paret, one of the French defaulters, from his hands, while on the way to the prison from the United States Commissioner's office. The following is

THE COMPLAINT.

The complaint of the plaintiff, Leonard Harned, shows unto the Court: That he is, and was at the time of the transactions hereinafter mentioned, a Deputy Jailer of the City and County of New York, appointed under and by the Jailer and Sheriff of the said City and County, and having, under said Jailer and Sheriff, custody and charge of the jail of said City and County, and of the prisoners committed to the same; all which, at the times hereinafter mentioned, was well known to the defendants, and each of them.

That, in or about the month of September last, one Auguste Parot was, by virtue of an order duly granted out of, and by one of the Judges of, the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, arrested by the said Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and in default of bail in the sum of $500,000, duly committed to and imprisoned in the said jail, and continued and was in such custody, imprisonment and jail, on the 17th day of July, 1857.

That in or about the month of February last, the said Parot, so being in such custody, was also arrested by the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, upon and by virtue of a warrant duly issued by the President of the United States, under an act of Congress, entitled "An act to give effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and other foreign Governments for the apprehension and delivery of certain offenders," approved Aug. 12, 1848, and was under said warrant duly committed by said Marshal to the said jail of the City and County of New-York. That under the last-mentioned warrant and act proceedings were pending at said city against the said Parot before George F. Betts, Esq., a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York in the Second Circuit, to execute said act, having full power and authority for that purpose; and it became and was necessary that the said Parot should attend before the said Commissioner on the said proceeding, on the said 17th day of June, 1857, at his office in College-place (Chapel-street), in said City, upon a certain examination or hearing then and there to be had in the said proceedings.

That the said Parot was, on said 17th day of June, duly committed to the custody of this plaintiff, as such deputy jailer, (and in company with one of the deputies of the said United States Marshal,) to conduct him, the said Parot, before the said Commissioner, for the purpose aforesaid, and to return him again after said hearing should be terminated, to the said jail.

That during said hearing said Parot continued and was in the custody of the said plaintiff, such deputy jailer; and, at its conclusion, the plaintiff proceeded with said Parot, still in his custody, from the office of said Commissioner, toward, and for the purpose of returning said Parot to the said jail, from which the plaintiff and said Marshal had taken him as aforesaid; and while on the way, and in the performance of his duty, as such deputy jailer, he, the said plaintiff, was assaulted by the defendants; the said defendant Townshend approaching the plaintiff from behind, suddenly caught hold of the plaintiff and forcibly pulled him clear from said Parot, and violently held him; that the plaintiff struggled to release himself from said Townshend, and while doing so the said defendant, Benjamin Galbraith, violently and forcibly seized said plaintiff on the other side; and the said defendants thus by force held this said plaintiff—said Townshend on one side, and said Galbraith on the other—with all their strength, and called to the said Parot to run, who thereupon, and by means thereof, escaped from the custody of the plaintiff.

And the plaintiff says that he was so forcibly and violently seized and held by the said defendants, as aforesaid, that his arm was thereby bruised, hurt and discolored, and he injured in his person.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for his damages, by reason aforesaid, in the sum of 5,000.

L. R. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Leonard Harned, plaintiff, of said City and County, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on his information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

LEONARD HARNED.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of July, 1857.

WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

Under this sworn complaint Judge Bosworth granted the following order of arrest, holding the defendants to bail in the sum of $3,000:

ORDER OF ARREST.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—It appearing by affidavit that a cause of action exists, and that this case is one of those mentioned in Section 179 of the Code, and the plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendants in this action, and hold them to bail in the sum of $3,000, and to return this order to L. R. Marsh, plaintiff's attorney, at his office, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1857.

J. S. BOSWORTH, Justice of said Court.

Dated July 30, 1857.

The Conover Contempt Case.

Before Henry Hilton, Esq., Referee.

THE PROCEEDINGS CLOSED.

The examination of witnesses in this case was continued yesterday, and closed, as far as the Referee is concerned.

Mr. Brewer recalled by Mr. Field.—The reason for the insertion of a constable in the direction of the warrant, was a fear that there might be some collusion between the opposite party, so that in the event of the service of an injunction on the Sheriff, we would not be able to dissolve the injunction; we therefore resolved to get a person who could serve the warrant.

Samuel S. Davis examined by Mr. Field.—I am a Metropolitan Policeman; I was in Court on the 18th of July; I saw Mr. Brewer and Mr. Brady; I saw Mr. Brewer leave the Court by the main entrance; I saw Mr. Brady rise and give some papers to Mr. Conover; Mr. Brewer was passing out at the gate in the railings at that moment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I attended Court that day with Councilman Brady and John H. Hillyer, out of curiosity, as I had heard that warrants were to be issued.

W. E. Harrison Reed, examined by Mr. Field.—I am a commission dealer in Washington Market, and was in Court on July 18; I have made an affidavit in this matter. The witness then, almost in the terms of his published affidavit, was proceeding to state the position of parties and what transpired on that occasion, when Mr. Field requested that his examination might be suspended for a few minutes in order to allow another witness to be examined. Accordingly,

George T. Bourne was sworn and examined by Mr. Field.—He said he was a salesman in Maiden-lane, and had been to the Supreme Court room this (Friday) morning to measure exactly the time required to walk in an ordinary gait from the railing in front of the Judge's bench to outside the main entrance. It required, he said, eleven seconds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—I was procured by Mr. W. J. Feller, to make the examination; I never saw Mr. Brewer walk; Mr. Brewer is taller than I am.

Mr Field, at this point asked the referee to suspend the examination for an hour that he might attend Judge Ingraham's Court, as a decision was to be given on the injunction this morning.

Mr. Brady objected, insisting that the case should go on. The Referee refused Mr. Field's application. Mr. Field and Mr. Noyes then left, and Mr. Brewer conducted the examination for defence. Mr. E. Harrison resumed his testimony, which, however, was only corroborative of the evidence of previous witnesses called on Mr. Conover's side.

Mr. Field, returning from the Court of Common Pleas, reported that Mr. Sillcock, whom he intended to have examined, was taken ill, and he would not examine any witnesses at present, but reserved the right to call witnesses hereafter.

Mr. Brady then sent for Mr. Charles O'Conor.

MR. O'CONOR'S TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Charles O'Conor sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I am a counselor at law; I was in the court room in the new City Hall, when Judge Peabody was on the Bench, on the 18th July, for a space of time not exceeding three minutes; at less than fifteen minutes before one o'clock, when leaving the library to take the one o'clock Hudson River Railroad train, it occurred to me to look in and take a look at the proceedings before Judge Peabody; somebody on the first stair prevented my going into the General Term room, by saying that the proceedings were going on above stairs; I went up by the stairs that led towards the Park, and as I reached the upper part of the stairs, finding myself in solitude and hearing no sound, I was in the increasing belief that I was misinformed and should find the door locked; whether I touched the door or not, I don't know, but the moment I reached it, it was immediately opened, and I confronted Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and Mr. Depnty Sheriff Valtee, both then inside the room and I standing immediately outside of the door; this was at what I would call the northeasterly or main entrance; those gentlemen passed out as I paceed in; the space outside of the iron railing was, according to my recollection, occupied by nobody; there were a number of people grouped together in front of the Judge; I passed on through the head of the iron railing, and so onward to a position which is marked O'C. in the diagram; that position is as nearly correct as I can say; I was in the room altogether, as people ordinarily express themselves, but for a moment; I paid no attention to any of the number of persons there in attendance, so that I could not at this time verify the presence of any one of them, except three, whom I shall name; as I got fairly into the room, Mr. James T. Brady was taking his seat; I could not positively swear whether or not I heard the tones of his voice in completing some remarks, for I heard no words to distinguish them; Mr. Field was addressing the Judge on the subject of an injunction from the Common Pleas; I heard two or three sentences spoken quite rapidly about the injunction, and I retired the way I came, so far, at least, as to the head of the stairs; nothing attracted my attention in going away; I spoke of three persons whom I noticed in the room; the third was Judge Peabody; I did not know the gentleman now here, Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, by that name at that time; I was quite familiar with his person, however, and supposed him to be a lawyer or student at law; I did not meet him, nor did he appear anywhere between the enclosure formed at the head of the second stair (the stair leading to the second story) and the door of Judge Peabody's Court-room; the remarks of Mr. Field, which I heard, were a reply to information which he professed to have just obtained.

Mr. Field—I have not the slightest recollection of seeing you in Court, that morning, Mr. O'Conor.

Mr. O'Conor—I stood directly opposite you, as you addressed the Judge. I suppose that I ought to state that I was engaged as counsel on the part of Mr. Devlin.

Cross examined by Mr. Field—I ascended the stairs of the Court leading down toward Chambers-street; I walked on the landing to the south side of the building; I am sure that Mr. Brewer did not pass me, without my observing him; I recollect seeing no one, and was very soon impressed with the solitude of the place; this was very observable after I had got some few steps on the flight of stairs leading from the second story upwards; I am not willing to state positively that I met no person on the staire going to the Court room that day; quite the contrary; on the stairs leading from the first to the second story, I may have met many, and I certainly met one, my information before alluded to; I feel as positive as it is positive for me to feel on such a subject, that I did not meet any one on the upper stairs; it was a warm day; I had little time to spare, and I felt a sensation of the irksomeness of my labor in vain in going up that stair, as I was thinking it to be, with gradually increasing confidence; although I had little time to do, all I designed to do, I was not moving in haste, or rapidly for me; it could neither be called slowly nor rapidly; it is impossible for me to tell whether I was walking with my face inclined downwards or not; Mr. Field asked Mr. O'Conor to mark on the diagram the point in the Court room to which he had advanced when Mr. Brady sat down. Mr. O'Conor replied that it would be merely a matter of conjecture; I singled him out the moment I was in view of the group; I could not be far in; he was in front of the Judge, and I feel quite sure, speaking relatively to the other persons, that it was towards that side at which I was; I first noticed a considerable number of persons on entering the room, all inside of the railing and in front of the Judge; their positions relatively to each other never, in any way, attracted my attention; Mr. Brady was one of these persons inside the railing; when I left the spot where I was standing in the Court room to go down, my memory is a total blank as to persons and things; my business being over, my curiosity was satisfied; I paid no attention; I could not even tell what stairs I went down; apart from my own thoughts and reflections before mentioned, nothing, in going up stairs, attracted my attention, until the door of Judge Peabody's Court room was widely opened, and Messrs. Vanderpoel and Vultee presented themselves; I am quite sure there was no person standing at the door of the Marine Court.

Mr. Brewer, recalled by Mr. Field—After hearing Mr. O'Conor's evidence, I now recollect distinctly meeting Mr. O'Conor as I was going down the flight of stairs between the third and second story; Mr. O'Conor was four or five steps from the top, walking slowly at the side near the railing; I recollect the expression of his countenance; he appeared puzzled and confused; I thought he looked at me, but he did not return my salutation: I am positive I met him.

To Mr. Brady—The circumstance in Mr. O'Conor's statement that he did not meet me, which makes me recollect that I did meet him, is the description of his feelings at the solitude of the place; he seemed to be in a reverie at the time; I have stated all that operated to change my vague recollection into certainty: his statement has refreshed my mind.

The testimony, on both sides, was here closed. The Referee announced that he should hand it to the Judge without making any report.

The argument before Judge Ingraham will take place this (Saturday) morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 31.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

NO FUNDS IN THE STATE TREASURY.

The People on the relation of Henry A. Burr vs. *Lorenzo Burrows, Comptroller of the State of New-York.*—This was an application for a mandamus to compel the State Comptroller to draw his warrant for the sum of $2,148 29 to cancel a judgment given in favor of Wm. H. Peck, agent of the State Prison at Mount Pleasant. By the petition of the applicant, it appeared that there was a clause in the Supply bill of 1857, directing the State Treasurer to pay on the Comptroller's warrant the sum above named. Mr. Burrows refused to pay the money or draw his warrant for it. In opposition and in support of his course, he put in an affidavit setting forth that the General Fund out of which the appropriation was payable, was entirely exhausted, and that there were no monies in the Treasury applicable to the payment of this demand.

His Honor, Judge DAVIES, after hearing the counsel on each side, denied the application without costs.

Wm. A. Hardenbrook, Esq., for the petitioner; S. H. Hammond, Deputy Attorney-General, for the Attorney-General.

DECISION.

Mary Fairchild vs. *William Fairchild.*—Divorce granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Leaycraft and others vs. *Herman Stutzer et al.*—This was an action to recover damages incurred by reason of misrepresentation in the sale of one hundred barrels corn meal. For very many years the kind of meal known as the "Brandywine" Meal has been the best in the market, and has always been preferred by shippers to the West Indies, as it retains its sweetness much longer than any other brand in hot climates. And for very many years all recognized Brandywine meal has been ground by three millers in the village of Brandywine. But, in the Spring of 1856, some enterprising miller, who did not live in the village, but some thirty miles up the Creek away from it, and who had never ground either of the known brands of Brandywine, thought he had what lawyers call a colorable right to use the name and enjoy safely the benefit of the reputation that it had earned for itself. He, therefore, ground his new Brandywine meal and sent it to the defendants to sell. And the plaintiffs bought some of it. But they thought they were buying some of the genuine recognized brands, that were sold as the Brandywine; and, when they discovered that their purchase soured, as the genuine article was never known to sour, they began to think it spurious, and brought this action to test the question. Though the defendants showed samples, they still sold their meal as "Brandywine," and, as there was nothing in the appearance of the new and experimental meal to distinguish it from the old, the plaintiffs, though looking at the sample, still purchased on the faith of its reputation; and, as this new Brandywine meal proved to be very poor, while the genuine had never had a word said against it; and, as the lot in question was the first of the spurious kind to come into market; and, therefore, no suspicions had been excited, the Judge gave a decision for the plaintiffs, and found for them the amount they claimed for damages.

AGRICULTURAL.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
THURSDAY, July 30, 1857.

Our Produce Markets have been but moderately active during the past week. The weather has been pretty favorable for out-door movements. Yet, buyers have manifested no disposition to purchase much ahead of their pressing necessities—especially in view of the stiffness of holders of the leading articles. The news from Europe has worked against most kinds of Produce. Cotton alone has derived any real benefit from it, and even this has been more positively served by the influence of the light arrivals at the shipping ports.

The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs have not been very large,—while prices of the leading articles have fluctuated considerably. The demand came chiefly from home dealers,—though shippers, and to some extent, speculators, evinced more willingness to operate. The crop accounts are still very encouraging,—and if the harvest should prove as profitable as is now generally anticipated,—producers, as well as consumers, will have abundant reason to be satisfied with the results.

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels,) of Breadstuffs during the past week amounted to 38,000 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 90,000 bushels of Wheat, 319,000 bushels of Corn, 6,500 bushels of Rye and 10,000 bushels of Oats against 36,000 bbls. of Wheat Flour, 92,580 bushels of Wheat, 200,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500 bushels of Rye, and 16,000 bush. of Oats, during the preceding week, and 42,500 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 80,000 bushels of Wheat, 225,000 bushels of Corn, 2,000 bushels of Rye, and 31,000 bushels of Oats, during the week ending July 16.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the past week embraced 48,580 barrels of Wheat-Flour, 83,700 bushels of Wheat, 221,000 bushels of Corn, and 3,200 bushels of Rye,—showing a decrease of 6,450 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 6,100 bushels of Rye, with an increase of 2,450 bushels of Wheat, and 34,500 bushels of Corn, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which embraced 55,030 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 86,250 bushels of Wheat, 186,500 bushels of Corn, and 9,300 bushels of Rye.

By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 1,400 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls.	73,000	94,650	38,000	48,580
Wheat, bushels.	296,000	395,200	90,000	83,700
Corn, bushels.	308,000	408,000	319,000	221,000
Rye, bushels.	18,000	47,900	6,500	3,200
Oats, bushels.	19,000		10,000	
Total in bushels.	1,003,000	921,150	606,500	555,800

As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat-Flour leaves off firmly, with, however, a moderately well-supplied and quiet market. Some samples of St. Louis Flour, known as the "Four Aces," were exhibited on 'Change, in this City, last Monday. The Flour was ground from choice new White Missouri Wheat, and was decidedly superior in color and fineness, to most of the brands of Extra Flour known here. It was held at $10 50 ₰ bbl., with a retail inquiry for it at this price. Wheat is pleutier and much cheaper, especially new, which is coming forward quite freely from the South. The demand is moderate at the reduced quotations. Corn fluctuated considerable during the week, closing, however, with a light supply in market, and a fair inquiry at uniform rates, for mixed Western, which is the only kind available at present. Rye and Barley are tame and languid. Oats are in request and are steady. The stock is less extensive.

Cotton is steadily improving in demand and value. We can quote a further rise in prices of ⅛c.@⅛c. ₰ lb. this week. Our available stock of Cotton is now about 46,200 bales, against 27,700 bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 2,689,846 bales, against 3,466,603 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, have been 2,267,665 bales, against 2,902,041 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 109,618 bales, against 75,854 bales at the same period last year. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 15,005 bales, against 9,861 bales at the corresponding period a year ago.

Provisions have been more extensively dealt in and prices of the leading articles have favored factors. Several sales of Mess Pork, for future delivery, transpired during the week, including 1,000 bbls., deliverable at the option of the seller, prior to Nov. 1, at $23 50 ₰ bbl.

Groceries have been pretty active,—Coffee and Rice having advanced,—while Teas ruled firm,—and Sugar and Molasses leaned in favor of buyers.

No other important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

Why does he Fail to Make Money?

Is the fault in the man or in his business? The thriftless farmer claims that it is in the business. The merchant makes money easy, sitting in his cool counting-room all these hot Summer days, when the farmer is sweating over his scythe. He has an easy time of it, with his pen and his yard-stick. The mason gets his two and three dollars a day, and the carpenter as much. They build them snug homesteads in the village, are out of debt, and prosper. But the farmer works hard all day in the sun, and gets little more than his bread for his toil. The business must be a poor one.

Some men are so constituted or are so trained that they never will thrive at any business. Sometimes it is a mental defect that puts a bar upon their prosperity. They have no forecast to anticipate their wants, and to lay out their work for months and years ahead. They live from hand to mouth; have no system in their farming, no rotation of crops, no improvements planned which they are seeking to carry out. Their labor is put forth at a great disadvantage, because they have no skill to guide it. Such persons have mistaken their position. They never ought to have attempted the management of a farm, or of any other business, because they have no capacity to manage anything. They have nothing but labor to dispose of, and their true policy is to sell their labor to some man, who has skill to guide it and make it profitable. In such a position they will thrive, and nowhere else.

Sometimes the failure is owing to a moral defect. If the farmer has skill and capacity to labor, he has no perseverance to carry out his well-laid plans. Most of the improvements that need to be made on the farms of the East and North, are those which involve the work of years. New fences are to be made, swamps are to be ditched, fields are to be subsoiled and underdrained, and a rotation of crops is to be followed up. All these things require tenacity of purpose, and persistence of effort year after year. It is work. But the farmer has never been disciplined, perhaps, to this strict adherence to plan. He has been accustomed in boyhood, it may be, to work only occasionally, and to fish and hunt, and dissipate when he chose. He has no fixed habits of labor, grows weary of executing any plan however wise, forms new projects only to abandon them, and so wastes capital and labor. He makes no money on account of this infirmity and he would make none in any other business that required industrious habits. The fault is not in the business but in the man.

There is no charm about husbandry to save a man from the consequences of his stupidity, or of his recklessness. Men must bring to the cultivation of the soil the same qualities, mental and moral, that command success in other callings, if they would make money by farming. If they will do this, laying their plans wisely, and investing their capital and labor with reference to future, as well as present results, they will make money with more certainty than in any other calling. The price of their products is rarely so low that it will not remunerate labor, while it is almost uniformly so high as to give it an ample reward. The business of the merchant is liable to large losses, and with all the skill and capital embarked in the trade, in our large cities, nine out of every ten fail. The farmer has few losses that he cannot guard against, and with skill and energy nine out of every ten men will succeed in gaining a competence for old age. If a man cannot "make haste to be rich" in tilling the soil, he has this consolation, that he is free from those distressing anxieties, and those strong temptations, which beset those who will make money at all hazards. A sure and fair reward for labor is a much better stimulus to our industry, than those speculative enterprises which sometimes bring sudden wealth, but more frequently result in embarrassment and ruin.

There is no reason why a skillful and industrious man should not make money by farming. Men often turn from mechanical or mercantile pursuits to the farm, and if they have done well in their former pursuits, they are quite certain to prosper as lords of the soil. It is the man and not the business that makes money.

Value of Railroads to Farmers.

We notice in some of the agricultural journals complaints of the farmers against railway companies; that they take up the best lands of the farm, do not protect the lands, and often kill the sheep and cattle, and are of doubtful utility. This is a very short-sighted view of the influence of railroads upon the farming interests. By opening new markets for districts remote from the City, they often double the value of farms within a few years. Instead of a dull market, the farmers all along the line of road find it difficult to meet the pressing demands for milk, butter, cheese, calves, lambs, pigs, and almost everything that the farm produces. Husbandry thrives under the stimulus of a hungry market. Almost everything brings cash in hand, instead of the old store pay, with a settlement once a year. Farm lands are in brisk demand, and go up in price forty, fifty, and a hundred per cent. We believe that railroads have added enough to the value of the farms of this country to pay for one-half the original expense of building them, enormous as it is. We were conversing with an intelligent farmer, a few days since, who lives upon the line of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. The stock was worthless, and he had lost the six hundred dollars which he had put into it. But he said he considered it one of the best investments he ever made, for it had added ten thousand dollars to the value of his farm.

Farmers, then, can afford to put up with the trifling inconvenience of railroads. It is safe for them to subscribe for a share of the stock, according to their means, if they can thereby secure the building of a road, and open a ready market for their produce.

How to Set Cabbage Plants.

It is now not too late to put out the second crop of cabbages. Under a burning sun, it is sometimes difficult to make the young plants live. The rainy day, so much coveted for this purpose, is sometimes a stranger for two or three weeks, and much time is lost upon the crop. With proper care the plants may be put out and live, even in dry weather. The best time, if a rainy day cannot be had is just at evening. The seed bed from which the plants are to be taken, should be thoroughly saturated with water to the depth of three or four inches. Then, by taking up the plants gently with a small spade or trowel, a ball of earth will adhere to each plant, and if put out carefully they will live and soon become established. They should be watered as soon as set out, to settle the dirt around the roots. If the sun comes out very hot, it is a good plan to put a green leaf of pie plant, burdock or cabbage, over them by day, removing it at night. By managing in this way, ninety nine in a hundred of good plants will live. Never set cabbages in ground manured with the contents of the pig-sty.

Wool Trade of the United States.

A Philadelphia merchant has received, in reply to a note forwarded by him to an Eastern manufacturer now in the West, the following communication, respecting the present condition of the Wool-trade:

"OHIO, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

I could recount transactions enough that would require a longer letter than I am disposed to write, which confirm all you say of the foolish system of buying wool in the West. Incompetent and irresponsible men, why buy for one cent per pound commission, do a vast amount of injury. I know an instance where an agent from —— came to the lower part of this county last week, and said 'he was not going home that night, for he expected when he did go to find an order to stop buying.' He continued purchasing for three days, and then returned and found his employer, who was a sub-agent under an agent in C., who was an agent for an Eastern house, and he was withdrawn. I saw the wool which he bought at 48c., between ½ and ¾ blood, and rough at that. Good Wool growers are disconraged, and all incentive to improvement is lost, because 4½ pounds fleeces of grease and some Wool, sell as high as 2½@3 pound fleeces. ——'s agent has paid here 55c. for wool that you or I would think dear at 45c., and the same price for best clips, that were well worth the money. Farmers complain, and justly, too, and the consequence is that only few good clips are left in the County. Spanish, French, and all manner of hybrid stock is introduced to obtain weight of fleece, and then to encourage the farmer, and give him a premium for fraud, some reckless buyer will pay this class of growers for their filth, grease, and a little wool, about as much as for clean wool, provided the price is within the limit given him by his employer, and all this that he may get one cent ₰ lb for purchasing. I have ridden through this County for two weeks, and closely scrutinized the flocks, prices asked and obtained, and must say, as the result of my deliberate judgment, that unless a change is made in the system of buying wool in this country, not another five years will pass before our manufacturers must abandon their business, or rely on foreign wool. No mill can make money, and pay 50c.@55c. for grease and dirt, when they think or believe they are buying wool. Many manufacturers never know this fact until it is shown in their 'loss account,' and then it is not attributed to its proper cause. In one evening, there were 30,000 lbs. bought in this place—much of it never seen by the buyers—on contract, closed with farmers who came into the village just at the right time to profit by the excitement in the mind of —— and ——, agents for ——, and all because I had calmly and coolly examined and bought one good clip at 55c., and while —— was buying 50,000 lbs., in forty hours, and ——, say 25,000 lbs., I bought just five clips. You can see the effect upon the mind of growers by such operations. Mr. ——'s of your city, has an agent here who has bought 25,000 lbs. for him, at nigh prices, without any discrimination or judgment. He is a good scaveoger to take up that which a good judge does not want. His lot, as a whole, is rough and low for a fine Wool section. What we want is men of brains and experience, when we may hope for improvement in the manner of western wool buying."

Cincinnati Produce Markets for the Week Ending July 29.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Bacon has been good during the entire week, but the high price asked by holders in the forepart of the week checked business somewhat, but towards the close buyers seemed willing to come up to the views of sellers, and Monday and Tuesday quite a large business was done, and the highest price paid during the season has been again reached. The particulars of the transactions each day were as follows: In Bacon, Wednesday, 25 tcs. sugar-cured Hams at 13c; Thursday, 875 pcs do. at 13¾c., packed; Friday, 40 tcs. plain Hams, at Madison, at 12½c.; 65, 40 and 20 hhds. Shoulders at 10¼c., and 25 do. Sides at 12½c. Monday, 25 do. Sides at 12½c.; 20, 150 and 25 do. do. at 12¾c., and 20 do. Shoulders at 10¼c.—an advance all round. Yesterday quite a large business was done, and a further advance was established in Sides. The particulars were: 30, 25, 45 and 50 hhds. Sides at 13c.; 58 do. do. at 12¾c., and 25, 50 and 75 do. Shoulders at 10¾c., and 50 do. do., at Madison, Ind., at the same, closing very stiff at 10¾c. for Shoulders and 13c. for Sides. Common Hams we continue to quote at 12c@12½c., and sugur-cured 13c.@13¾c. with a light stock of the latter. In bulk Meat nothing was done. Shoulders are held at 10c., and Sides 12c., but these rates, in the absence of sales, must be regarded nominal. In Mess Pork the only sale we heard of was 250 bbls at $26. Not much in the market, and it is held firmly at this rate. Lard must be called nominal at 14½c. None in the market. There was nothing doing in Flour to-day; but the Corn market was decidedly lively. Among the sales were 2,606 bushels mixed at 72c.@75c.; 1,300 bushels prime white at 80c.; 1,000 do. mixed 75c., at Landing, and 7,000 bushels at 73c., deliverable last of August. The offerings of new Wheat are small. $1 35 is the currency for fair lots. Whisky, which has been going up and down for several days, has settled at 26c., at which 620 barrels were sold. Tobacco—The demand for Manufactured Tobacco is light; the receipts of Leaf are small. Wool is firm, at from 26c. to 47c. for common to fine. The greater portion of the new clip has been bought up. Feathers are dull at 46c.

High Rates of Interest at the West.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 30.

Many wonder at the high rate regularly paid for the use of money at the West, particularly in the new Territories, and ask, how can the farmer there, or any one, afford to pay so much yearly. Here they know that any one, to save his credit, will occasionally pay for a short time 3 ₰ cent. a month for money, but he who makes this uniformly the rule soon goes by the board.

We will try to show that the high rate of interest at the West is not high, comparatively, and that the farmer there can more easily afford to pay forty ₰ cent. a year than the farmer here seven. It is in this way:

The farmer in Minnesota or Nebraska, buys his land at $1 25 ₰ acre—the farmer here, for no better land, at $75. Now let any one figure it out, and see if the one who pays 40 ₰ cent. at $1 25, does not in reality pay less interest than he who pays 7 ₰ cent. at $75 ₰ acre. Nor is this the only reason. There the farmer can raise enough, after the first year, from his land to pay both for the land and interest. Upon examination, it will also be found that the rate of interest gradually lessens as the country fills up, and in proportion as the land is cultivated and crops raised, the demand is decreased, while from the sale of the surplus produce the supply of money is increased, and necessarily the rate of interest finally sinks to a level with that of the rest of the country at large.

Moreover, this high rate for the use of money is not only easily paid, but is right and natural that it should be demanded. SAY, in his *Political Economy*, tells us that the rate of interest on money is in proportion to the risk as well as the use. And as men naturally feel that there is more risk in sending their money off at a distance, to loan, rather than at home, they do so expecting to be better paid for it. It is this very principle that draws the money there, and thereby aiding in bringing a larger amount of land under cultivation, and the country generally is enriched.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The unfavorable weather of last week has affected very materially the prospects of the farmers of Upper Canada. The alarming depredations of insects, added to the injurious influences of the cold, backward Spring, warned us not to be too sanguine as to the produce of our wheat fields. But the splendid promise of the other cereals and the abundant yield of grass revived the drooping spirits of many whose pecuniary engagements had begun to give them uneasiness. The time approached for putting in the scythe and for starting the mower; the weather was all that could be wished—a warm sun and a pleasant breeze. From the 15th to the 22d thousands of acres were mown down, but very little of the produce gathered into the barn. Rain caught the half-made hay in the field. It rained on Sunday, it rained on Monday, and it continued to rain with more or less severity every day of the week except Saturday. The result is, that very little hay was put under cover during the week, and a large portion of what was mown, has been damaged seriously, perhaps to the extent of 50 per cent. But this is not the worst result. Many wheat-fields have been struck by rust, and thus what the midge has spared, the unpropitious weather bids fair to finish. In low situations we fear the result will be found to have caused great injury.—*Toronto Globe.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are heavy and irregular. Pearls, $7 37½ @$7 50; Pots, $7 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, of this morning, says: "The market is nearly bare of Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is in demand at $43 ₰ ton. In Tanners' Bark no change."

COFFEE—The market is not very active; prices, however, rule quite firm and buoyant. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 13¾c @14c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c: St. Domingo, 12½c.@12½c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at very full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Up.and.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
Fair	15¾	16	16¼	16¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market appears depressed for State and Western Flour. Common grades are plenty and drooping, being in very limited demand. Medium and favorite brands are moderately inquired for, but as holders are free sellers, prices are without any noticeable improvement. Sales: 7,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 30@ 6 40
Extra State	6 55@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian grades are unaltered. Sales, 800 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$8 75 for low superfine to choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is more active at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30@$9 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 30

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston from Halifax about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and her mails reached this City by the midnight train. The very full summary telegraphed from Halifax, and published in Thursday morning's TIMES, contains all the news of importance.

The Atlantic's mails will close to day at the Post Office as usual at 10 o'clock A. M.; but for the convenience of the public the Collins Company will have a post office at the dock, foot of Canal-street, where letters for Europe will be received under the direction of the Government, until ten minutes of the hour of the steamer's departure.

The Southern Convention at Old Point, Va., yesterday concluded its business and adjourned *sine die*. The whole proceedings were warmly in favor of A. DUDLEY'S MANN'S Ocean Ferry project, and $8,000 were subscribed on the spot.

An application will probably be made before Judge DAVIES to-day, for a *certiorari* for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Police Commissioners in relation to their dismissing the late Municipal force. RICHARD GAMBLING, the relator, was a Municipal Policeman of the Sixteenth Ward, and the grounds of the application are, principally, that he has no knowledge of any written charges having been prefarred against him, and that if there were any he was not notified of them, and was therefore precludad from the possibility of defending himself. Judge BIRDSEYE refused to grant a similar application made several days ago, and it is not known whether Judge DAVIES will grant it or not.

The Board of Metropolitan Commissioners met again, when, among other matters, the charge against Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, of speaking disrespectfully of Mayor WOOD came up for examination. The Deputy appeared in person, and put in a demurrer, which Mr. MCKELLAR, who appeared for the complainants, required time to answer. Time was given.

The Commissioners of Emigration, accompanied by a number of invited guests, yesterday paid a visit to the old Quarantine grounds, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the buildings and the wharves; the former were pronounced in good condition, but the latter were badly out of repair, requiring to be wholly rebuilt, in order to preserve the property. The party partook of a sumptuous dinner provided by Dr. BISSELL.

Sheriff LOCKMAN, of Richmond County, has notified the Quarantine Commissioners that the Supervisors of that county have refused to authorize him to station a police force at the new Quarantine for its protection, for the reason that they do not think it necessary. He considers that he has no authority to provide a force, although he does not say that for this reason he declines to furnish it. He expresses himself as disposed to do his duty, and will take further advice on the subject.

A case of yellow fever was yesterday received into the Marine Hospital at Quarantine from on board of the brig *John Boynton*, which arrived on the 21st, and has since been lying at the lower anchorage. The stevedore who has been employed on board is the person attacked. The brig *Cara Wesser*, which arrived from Port-au-Prince, was sent below; the ship *Amalia*, from Bremen, was detained on account of a case of small pox on board; the *R. C. Lyer*, *Hamden*, and *Nancy R. Hagan* have been permitted to come up to the City to-day.

The annual vacation of the Schools under the care of the Board of Education commences to-day, and will continue five weeks—until the first Monday in September. Over forty thousand dollars were paid out by Mr. GILBERT, at the Hall of the Board of Education, on salaries of teachers yesterday.

The examination of witnesses before the referee in the Conover Contempt case, was concluded yesterday. The argument before the Judge will take place to-day.

The Brooklyn Schools also closed for their annual vacation yesterday, and will reassemble on the first Monday in September next.

Mr. Marcy's Letter on Privateering.

The call made in the House of Commons by Col. LINDSAY for the letter of the late Secretary MARCY to the Count DE SARTIGES, of the 28th of July, 1856, on the declaration of the Paris Conference that "Privateering is and remains abolished," seems to have had for its object to ascertain how far the letter of Mr. MARCY committed this Government on that subject.

The letter of Mr. MARCY modified this declaration of the Paris Conference, by containing the proposition of the exemption of merchant ventures, and all private property on the high seas, "except contraband of war," from capture by national vessels.

In a correspondence with some merchants of Baltimore, on the subject of this declaration, which professes to be "in the interests of humanity," and entitled to the "gratitude of the world," Mr. MARCY stated that the "exemption of private property on the ocean," as on land, was the inducement of the Paris declaration. This, however, does not seem to be the British view of the case, but, on the contrary, it seems that the "immunity of the subject matter" did not enter into the contemplation of the Councils which led to the declarations of Paris.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th March last, Lord JOHN RUSSELL not only said that the exemption of commercial enterprizes from the risk of war *was not* a purpose of the declaration, but he announced the fact that such an exemption would increase the probabilities of nations entering into war, "*by taking away one great reason for their remaining at peace.*"

The President, in his message of the 4th December, 1854, two years previous to the declaration of the Diplomatic Congress at Paris, shows that this Government had previously declared to each of the different powers that were represented at that meeting, and to other maritime States, "that this Government would not and could not concur in a proposal to abolish privateering as a belligerent right, *unless the plan should also include the exemption of private property from spoliation by public vessels*"

The declaration does not provide for the exemption of private property, either on the "high seas" or anywhere else; it leaves in force *the right of belligerents to blockade each other's ports*, and this right carries with it the right of capture going in or out of port.

The late debate in the House of Lords shows this position to be correct, for Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, while the Government could not make a statement of the grounds on which the declaration had been entered into, "he was afraid the *consequences* would be very serious, as England was now bound by them."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER was also of opinion that the engagement "*could not be broken*, and would necessitate *the blockading of every port of the enemy.*"

It is clear, however England or other nations may feel themselves bound by this Paris declaration, the United States is still free and unfettered on the subject, and Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy of keeping his Administration free from all entangling alliances will prevent this Government from ever entering into any such compact.

The Work in Missouri.

If any man were gifted with the power of foreseeing the events of his own life, probably the strangest part to him would be, not the occurrences themselves, but the means by which these events were reached. We each prophecy to ourselves success, or else ruin and disaster, but when the issue comes, it never comes in the way we had marked out. It is always new, as if Providence would show what a weak thing at best all our foresight and calculation are. Many among us have never doubted the final destiny of the institution of Slavery in the United States; some of us may have rashly assigned the instrument and means of its destruction, but have suddenly, as if to humble our hasty forecast, in a dark corner of the ill-fated territory, where last year the very stronghold of injustice and tyranny seemed built, in the home of Slavery ruffianism, during all our violence and exertions, a silent thrust was being dealt the system, more fatal than all the agitations of the last decade. In Missouri, the Border-Ruffian State, it appears that the great question of Emancipation is being settled by a power as irresistible and as silent as the laws of the seasons. This influence is not alone shown by the gradual diminution of the slaves and the increase of free labor, but even more during the present year, by the tone and temper of the leading whites. The truth is, not only is the system of forced labor rotten in itself, and therefore continually, and by imperceptible laws, scattering evil and drawing after it decay and injury to all branches of industrial life, but in the above State a gigantic ally has risen up to take sides with Freedom—the spirit of *land-speculation*. The Missourian, living on the borders, owns a beautiful property, where the soil is rich, where the best grains and choicest fruits will plentifully ripen, where hemp or tobacco can easily grow—and yet he cannot get his $20 an acre for it. Just over the line, with scarce a difference in the soil or climate, and certainly none against his own property, lie estates with almost fabulous prices upon them; young cities with lots selling as they would in thriving New-England towns, and money already in the first founding of a State, seeking as its richest and most certain investment, the investing in land. On one side he beholds a fertile soil and cultivated fields almost a drug in the market, on the other the unbroken fields commanding immense values and already bringing fortunes to their possessors. Such a contrast must lead to close questioning and serious consideration as to the cause with every Missourian having acres to sell. There is besides something infectious in land-speculation. Even the stagnant atmosphere of a Slave State feels it.

We have been led especially to these reflections by a paper recently received from one of the youngest and the most thriving of these Free-State settlements, which are working so healthily upon Missouri. It is the "Elwood *Advertiser*," and its well-printed leader announces that "Elwood City is just six weeks old!" This youthful municipality is in Kansas, on the Missouri, just opposite St. Josephs. It contains already a large hotel, a bank, a printing-office, two saw-mills, a restaurant and a church. It is owned by a Company, who forbid all speculating by allowing no one to buy lots who will not live on the soil; and the muscle of its population appears to be from the old New-England stock. The Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, now in process of completion, connecting this little town in the most direct line with Chicago and the East, will probably make it the most important point, except perhaps Leavenworth, in the future Free State of Kansas. From this, too, will branch a Railroad (already subscribed for) to Topeka, and another towards the great route which shall eventually pass through the South Pass to California.

The Missourians, it is said, look on amazed at the growth of this little Yankee town, where lots already have the prices of the towns of old States. Since the labors of its founders, we are told, a great change has been manifested through all the Slaveholding community on the border. The boundless activity and invention of Free labor are envied. Constant comparisons are made. Planters even invest in "Elwood lots," and affirm they will vote the Free ticket, for the sake of the speculation. Emancipation is openly talked about. Free-Soilers, who were once dreaded as negro-stealers and revolutionists, are now welcomed in the most flattering manner. People talk of "Missouri a Free State in five years," or "ten years!"

This is the legitimate effect of such an enterprising, successful little community as the Elwood city. We do not suppose its citizens are very ideal or enthusiastic reformers, or care very much how the question turns in Missouri. They are simply independent, hard-working men, who never want slaves or will work beside them. They are solving the problem of Free Labor in Kansas, and their example spreads, like the air of their prairies, through all the border country. Though not the highest, this is certainly one of the most natural influences of Freedom upon Slavery. It will work unceasingly through Missouri. Its effect is sure, as the melting of Winter under Spring. But one thing can delay it, and that is our own injudicious interference therewith.

A PROSPECT OF CLEAN STREETS AT LAST.—The institution of an Association of Broadway Traders and Property-owners to keep that great thoroughfare clean is one of the most promising and hopeful movements that has been made towards municipal reform. That the objects of the Association will be perfectly accomplished, and Broadway kept as neat as a pin, we have not a doubt, and the result will be that the merchants in other streets will be driven to follow the example set them, and the chances are greatly in favor of our having a clean City in spite of our imbecile and dishonest City officials, and an inefficient municipal machinery. If Broadway is thoroughly swept daily, rents in that street will be worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than they are now. It will become more than ever the favorite shopping street of the City; the hotels and restaurants will be more frequented than ever; no one will go into any other street to encounter the disagreeables of dirt and mud, and foul odors, when they can be free from such nuisances in Broadway, Canal-street, the Bowery, Chambers-street and Maiden-lane; and all the other streets that lie below Bleecker, will be compelled to keep themselves clean or lose their customers.

Judicial Privileges.

There have been two great principles in jurisprudence evolved by the proceedings in the Police case and the Conover case. One is that every course of action, small or great, public or private, which any individual in the community objects to, ought to be stayed by injunction. The other is, that no man who has an intimate personal or political friend on the Judicial Bench can be legally committed to prison. Announcements of this nature have not, to be sure, been made by the judiciary in so many words; but it has laid down rules from which these doctrines are natural and obvious deductions. We believe no man who has watched the various phases of the Police controversy can feel any hesitation in holding that in the State of New-York every man who chooses to come into Court has a right to an injunction forbidding any number of individuals from doing a thing which the plaintiff would rather not have done. We believe, also, that if reported decisions can make law, the law of New-York is, that no warrant is sufficient to hold a man in custody whose friend has the power and the will to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*. Another great doctrine has also been manufactured by these proceedings. No decision by any Judge is binding upon any body unless all the other Judges of the district, whether sitting or not sitting, in Court or out of it, approve of both as lawyers and politicians, but especially as politicians. For instance, no warrant can commit Mayor WOOD to prison, acting that Judge RUSSELL is his friend. In like manner Judge PEABODY cannot commit DEVLIN, inasmuch as Judge INGRAHAM does not feel quite sure, before he has heard the case at all, whether DEVLIN ought to have been committed or not. In fact, the Judges have allowed their love of exercising power, of one sort or another, to place them, involuntarily, perhaps, in the position of tools of political parties, and they go on enjoining, certiorating, restraining, liberating with a recklessness, which, to say the least, is a little unbecoming.

We have been, and the whole community with us, deploring this sort of thing ever since the present unseemly conflict began. But nobody seems to have bethought himself of a remedy, nor, we confess, have we. The extreme point in the case is furnished by Judge RUSSELL, who conceives his first duty to be to remain true to his political friends, his next to expound the law. This is just the thing which made JEFFRIES and SCROGGS infamous. They, too, were true to their party, and their party was the King, but history hands down their names covered with execrations. The mob in London arose and drove out their loyal ally, and sent JEFFRIES to the Tower. The times are not such, nor is the crisis such, as either to call for or justify a revolution, and yet we can hardly say we expect much from the peaceful working of the Constitution. It seems to be growing daily harder to oust either a knave or an imbecile, from an office which he disgraces. Even in cases in which a remedy is provided by the law for the incompetency or malfeasance of a public officer, those charged with the application of the remedy refuse to do their duty. In the case of CONNERY, the Coroner, Governor KING, while finding that in this particular instance the charge was not sustained by the evidence, went beyond the record to declare that, in his opinion, no public officer, when once elected, ought to be dismissed, or called to account by any body but the people. The presumption is, said he, all facts proving the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, that if he were not fit they would not have elected him, so that any mistake on their part secures to him the right of playing any pranks he pleases, until his term of office expires. If this theory be one that finds favor in the public eyes, it entails on us the painful necessity of submitting in patience to every abuse which knaves can devise, in the intervals between the various elections. This difficulty in getting rid of bad servants should at least inspire us with caution in choosing them. It should, above all, in the case of Judges, impress electors with the necessity of looking a little behind the nominations of Caucuses and Conventions. A bad Sheriff, or Coroner, or Mayor, is certainly a great nuisance, and may cause a great deal of public inconvenience, but a bad Judge is a standing outrage on public morality—a shaft aimed at whatever is best and dearest in National life. A man may be a very excellent and very able party politician, and very bad Judge, and yet it is for their partisan qualities that the nominees of conventions are chosen. There are spoils enough to be left to the ravening maw of office seekers without the Judicial ermine. This is something which those most averse to dabbling in party strife would do well to look after, for, as we have seen, once bestowed, it may be trailed in the mire for two, for five, or eight years, with all but impunity.

The Tennessee Mystery.

It looks, just now, as though Capt. GARRISON and his friends had completely outmanœuvred all other parties engaged in the struggle for possession of the Nicaragua Transit route. We yesterday announced the departure of the steamship *Tennessee* for San Juan, under the auspices of the Garrison-Morgan Company, and stated various rumors in regard to the object of this mysterious expedition, and the circumstances under which projected. The word "mysterious" well applies to the case. It was evident, from the quantity of ice and provisions put on board the vessel, that, although she took no passengers out, she was expected to fall in with a human cargo somewhere on the trip. It was evident, too, that the purpose of the expedition was deemed of considerable importance, for the cost of fitting out an ocean-steamer, provisioning, manning, and sending her to sea on a twenty days' voyage, is something not to be incurred by shrewd capitalists without good promise of early returns. The departure of the *Tennessee* was no sudden affair. It was decided upon at least three weeks ago, but delayed for later advices, since which time the secret has been kept with remarkable success. Commodore GARRISON evidently knows whom to trust, which is half the victory in a game such as he has been playing during the last few months.

A few days will probably unravel the web of mystery. Meantime, we hear some things in connection with the subject which give a clue by which the chief points may be foreshadowed. Unless there shall prove to have been a most unexpected slip between the cup and the lip, GARRISON, MORGAN & Co. have secured actual peaceable possession of the Nicaragua Transit route, by consent of Costa Rica and, probably, with the acquiescence of Nicaragua. We have repeatedly declared our conviction that the Government of the United States would not interfere to *compel* a settlement of the differences between the private parties to this transit embroglio, or select any one of them for exercise of Governmental protection. At the same time we have suggested the means by which the route might be reopened and protected. While the President of the United States could find no pretext of right to award a transit grant across the Isthmus, *viâ* Nicaragua, it has been repeatedly stated that he would stretch a point to protect such a grant, once in the hands of American citizens, against hostile efforts to nullify it, either by Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

In order to secure the undisputed right to interfere for the protection of such a grant, WILLIAM CAREY JONES was sent out to make a treaty similar in effect to that under which the United States became the guarantors of the Panama Railroad Route. GARRISON & MORGAN, foreseeing that the party who should have actual possession of the Transit when the treaty is made, would become the recipients of its benefits, proceeded quietly to work, and if we are correctly informed, have obtained permission to reopen the route. The steamer *Tennessee* goes out to make a beginning under the new arrangement, and to bring home the filibuster deserters still remaining in Costa Rica, at last accounts, under the care of the Government. This service, doubtless, was made part of the consideration agreed to be paid for the grant. It will not be at all surprising if the *Tennessee*, on her return trip, brings Mr. JONES, with a treaty in his pocket, settling this interminable transit quarrel forever, by invoking and securing the active protection, by our Government, of the grant to GARRISON & MORGAN. The secrecy in which the *Tennessee's* departure was shrouded, probably had no other object than to prevent rival interests from following her too closely, with new and more tempting offers for the coveted franchises, ere the whole matter should be definitively closed. The danger of any such episode is now past, and the chances are largely in favor of GARRISON and his friends. We may be permitted, however, to question whether the prize is worth a tithe of what it has cost. Of course every available inter-oceanic transit by which we may reach our Pacific possessions, is of national importance; but it is for private capitalists to judge whether the travel and commerce promise reasonable profit upon investments in additional lines.

The Street Commissioner Litigation.

The complication in our Municipal litigation is yielding, it would seem, at length, to time and the force of circumstances. Perhaps the subject matter is almost used up, or the parties litigant have pretty nearly exhausted judicial resources, by using their Honors quite as much and as often as was proper or convenient. Then, the counsel want their August vacation, whatever becomes of Mr. DEVLIN and his franchise *de facto*; and they should have it, for their zeal, patience and perseverance would well merit commendation even in a better cause.

There are yet, however, the Ingraham injunction, *habeas corpus*, and proceeding for contempt, all growing out of the Street Commissioner controversy, to be disposed of; and it is likely they will extend far into the dog-days.

From the peculiar character of the pending controversy, however, and a recent supposition, not yet extinct, that all particulars relating to it are of general interest, we still devote all the space necessary for complete reports of the proceedings, as they take place, *in extenso*. From this fact, our friends of the rural districts are disposed, we find, to retain the impression that in the City we here are all agog, and in a state of unusual excitement, when, in fact, there never was a calmer time both in and out of court. Their Honors, except a Judge or so in each Court to hold Chambers, and thus prevent any possible failure of justice, are out of town. The lawyers are having a good time generally, but in the country, whither for the *dolce far niente* has resorted this year an unusually large proportion of our citizens.

Mr. O'CONOR has finished us to the *habeas corpus* to discharge DEVLIN from his imprisonment, at present only constructive, and it is announced that on Saturday, to-day, we shall have Judge INGRAHAM'S decision. Should he discharge DEVLIN, it must be on the ground of invalidity, or illegality in Judge PEABODY'S proceedings, and will relate necessarily to the grounds on which the search-warrant, as well as the order of arrest, was granted. It will, therefore, virtually decide the whole matter—*habeas corpus*, search-warrant, and that there are grounds to continue the pending injunction. But, if his Honor decide the other way, Mr. DEVLIN is again in the hands of Judge PEABODY, to be dealt with in pursuance of the proceedings already commenced. There seems, in that case, no present help for him, but to surrender at discretion.

In either alternative, the alleged contempt remains to be explained or atoned for. That is a separate matter, and altogether one of the last importance. The referee has been, already, in session more than half a dozen times, to take testimony as to the degree of exactness with which the injunction of Judge INGRAHAM was obeyed. The month of August is a bad time to put citizens to their purgation; it is therefore to be hoped that his Honor, should there have been contempt, in consideration of its minuteness, for it takes a close search to get at it, will administer only gentle remedies, or even let off Messrs. CONOVER, FARRINGTON and FIELD with a mild reproof.

Several questions, of no little interest, have been incidentally responded to in the course of quite recent arguments. For example, we have Mr. O'CONOR'S personal assurance that he never pledged his professional reputation to the unconstitutionality of the Metropolitan Police act, although his decided opinion was, and still is to that effect, and that are views of other counsel upon that assertion was, not that "no respectable would say to the contrary," but that we had, in fact, at the time of his (Mr. O'C expressing himself, said to the contrary said opinion.

It is very evident that Mr. O'CONOR, other counsel engaged, are talking, to extent, for effect beyond the Court-room. the 29th, as a timely excuse for elaborat overmuch his concluding argument Pelion upon Ossa on that of Mr. BRADY, former gentleman remarked: "I really thou nothing could be added to it. I think so It is rather a painful duty on my part, and am rather conforming to fashion than necess in presenting a reply to the arguments vanced. If I said nothing, it might be thought that I was overwhelmed by the arguments the other side. It would not, I am sure, h thought so by your Honor, but it might others, and we are sometimes constrained bow to such exigencies."

A "competent hand" in the *Albany Argus* was, it appears, a few days ago, quite exercised that the "New-York leading dailies" were not more *au fait* as to the distinction between Judges in Court and Commissioners out of Court. He says: "The Court of Common Pleas has not granted an Injunction, but Judge INGRAHAM, acting under the power which the statute gives him as a Judge at Chambers, has."

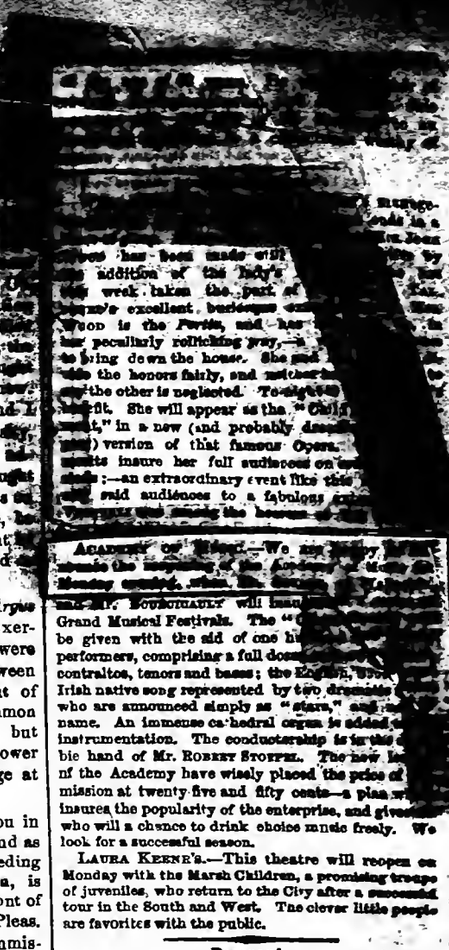
Judge INGRAHAM granted his injunction in an action commenced in his own Court, and as first Judge of the Court. The proceeding pending for a violation of that injunction, is as for contempt, not of a Commissioner, but of a Court—our Court of Common Pleas. Whether Judge PEABODY acted as a Commissioner or not, remains to be seen; we, at least, of the "New-York dailies," have had occasion to express as to this no opinion *pro* or *con*. It was made a main point in dispute in the cases now pending, as we understand the matter.

Another remark, and we rest for new developments. The conservative portion of our citizens, or very many of them, are quite satisfied that things should remain *in statu quo*, as they now are, as to the office of Street Commissioner. Their main excuse for such apathy is not complimentary certainly to that City department, or its incumbents past or prospective. They say the City makes a substantial saving of money by the pending interregnum in the office.

GENERAL WALKER.—In reference to the rumored intention of General WALKER to return to Nicaragua, the Washington *States* says: "If General WALKER leaves this country again for Nicaragua, he will do so without any violation of our "neutrality laws;" nor will he, in our humble opinion, pursue any course calculated to involve this Government in difficulties."

UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH-AMERICAN PROVINCES—REPRESENTATION IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—We notice an article in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which the point is discussed whether or not the Colonies ought to be represented in the Imperial Parliament. This question is not a new one; it was first raised in 1831, by the late JOSEPH HUME, and was then at once negatived. Seven years later, after the Canadian outbreak, the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada presented to the Governor a report embodying the wishes of the loyal portion of the Colonists, one of which was that they should be represented in the House of Commons, jointly with the other Provinces of British North America, by ten representatives. Latterly the idea has been broached anew, first by Mr. HOWE, in a pamphlet which was ably replied to at the time by Mr. HINCKS, late Prime Minister of Canada, and now Governor-General of the Windward Islands; and again by Judge HALIBURTON, in the address delivered last March at Glasgow. That address has since been published, and the writer in *Blackwood* takes it for his text. The proposition is resolvable into two parts, namely, that which relates to the amalgamation of all the British North American Provinces under one head, with a common Legislature; and that which provides for their representation in the Imperial Parliament. *Blackwood* advocates both, on the ground that the policy of Great Britain is to form those Colonies into "one powerful, united and adhesive State, owing allegiance to the British crown, but otherwise perfectly independent." He considers it obvious that in no other way can England have perfect security against aggression from the United States; for though he believes our Government to have regarded the annexation of Canada as detrimental to their own interests in 1838, its then condition not promising to add to the wealth and power of the Union, the lapse of twenty years has effected such an enormous change as may have materially altered the manner in which such a contingency would be regarded now. Judge HALIBURTON said very pointedly and significantly, at Glasgow: "If you wish any further information relative to your colonies, I ought to tell you where to seek it. Inquire of the American Ambassador in London, or of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and I am ashamed and grieved to say that they will be able to tell you more than anybody else. If the English neglect us, we are an object of great interest to the Americans." He then referred to ANDREW'S Report upon Canada, and added: "The *secret* report that accompanied it, about our militia, our arms, our fortifications, our assailable points, our political feelings, and so forth, is doubtless a document of great value, but it is for their information, not ours." *Blackwood* quotes, and supports all the charges which the Nova Scotian Judge made against the Colonial office and other Imperial departments; and whatever may be thought of the value of the remedy which they propose, it is quite clear that such a young giant as Canada cannot be expected much longer to submit to such grievances as were enumerated in the Glasgow City Hall. The conclusion of the fishing Convention with the United States, without the sanction of Nova Scotia—the cession by Newfoundland of the monopoly of telegraph communication with Europe to a New-York Company, without the consent of the other Provinces—the grant of the Magdalen Islands to an old admiral, by the Colonial office—the insult to which Canada was subjected in having her offer of two volunteer regiments for the war with Russia returned unanswered, because it was addressed to the wrong office; these are samples of the wrongs of which Judge HALIBURTON complains, and for which he sees no remedy so desirable as the incorporation of Canada and the adjacent Provinces, and their representation in the British Parliament. There are many practical difficulties in the way of an arrangement of this kind, however, as was pointed out by Mr. HINCKS, in his reply to Hon. J. HOWE; and these the Judge and his reviewer seem to have overlooked.

A VALUABLE PRESENT TO YALE COLLEGE.—All the valuable Geological Drawings belonging to the late Dr. MANTELL, the distinguished English Geologist, have just been presented to Yale College by his son. Dr. MANTELL died in 1852,



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We [illegible] Monday evening, when the [illegible] MAX MARETZEK will [illegible] Grand Musical Festivals. The "[illegible] be given with the aid of one hu[illegible] performers, comprising a full dou[illegible] contraltos, tenors and bass; the [illegible] Irish native song represented by two dramatic [illegible] who are announced simply as "stars," and [illegible] name. An immense cathedral organ is added [illegible] instrumentation. The conductorship is in the [illegible] bie hand of Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. The new [illegible] of the Academy have wisely placed the price of [illegible] mission at twenty-five and fifty cents—a plan which insures the popularity of the enterprise, and gives [illegible] who will a chance to drink choice music freely. We look for a successful season.

LAURA KEENE'S.—This theatre will reopen on Monday with the Marsh Children, a promising troupe of juveniles, who return to the City after a successful tour in the South and West. The clever little people are favorites with the public.

Personal.

A COUPLE OF NOBLE VISITORS.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Europa*, at Boston, are two young English noblemen, who have probably come over to make the tour of the States. They are Lord ALTHORP and Lord HERVEY. The first is the son and heir of Earl SPENCER, a descendant of the great Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and a nephew of Viscount ALTHORP, the distinguished statesman who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Melbourne Administration. Lord HERVEY is the second son of the Marquis of BRISTOL. They are both quite young men, under 25 and unmarried.

Lieut. JOHN D. RAINEY, U. S. Navy, has resigned his commission.

IMPORTERS GRUMBLING AT DELAY IN GETTING GOODS FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—There is a good deal of grumbling just now among importers, at the delay to which they say they have to submit before they can get their goods from the Custom-House. It is alleged that goods are not unfrequently retained in the warehouses from three to four weeks, which, it is claimed, ought and could be delivered in from two to three days after their arrival. The failure in promptly delivering goods is said to cause, frequently, serious loss to the importer, who, having promised them to his customer by a certain date, and failing in his engagement, drives the customer elsewhere to make his purchases. The blame is not laid upon the Collector. It is charged, in the first place, that there are not a sufficient number of warehouses provided. The lack of proper accommodations in this respect, it is said, causes so many goods to be piled into a single building that it is impossible to properly arrange and classify them, and thus facilitate their speedy delivery. Again: special fault is found with the present arrangement which—in case of a difference as to the class of the goods and the duties to be paid—compels a reference of the matter to the department at Washington. It is urged that the present delays caused in consequence of this rule might be obviated by the appointment of referees, to be located in New York, who should have the deciding power in all such cases. A meeting of Importers is to be held on Monday, at the Merchants' Exchange, to talk the matter over and devise some means to obviate the present delay and annoyances in getting goods.

A DANGEROUS BUILDING.—Almost as much excitement has prevailed for two or three weeks past, at the condition of the dwelling-house No. 151 Chambers-street, as was caused last year when the wall of the Broadway Theatre fell, while they were excavating for the foundations of BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S adjoining building. Mr. FRANCIS STEPHENS was putting up a store next door to the above number, and, in excavating for the foundations, it became apparent that the side wall of the next house would fall. Dr. J. PRICE MOORE was the occupant, and he says that due precaution had not been used by the builders. However he concluded, much against his will, to vacate the premises, when he found that the wall—which was a party one—had settled to such an extent that his office door jammed so that it could only be shut with difficulty. The Doctor says he has a lease of the building for a year from the 1st of May next, and talks of a conspiracy to topple the dwelling-house down, so that a store might be built on its site, which, of course, would be more profitable to the owner. Under such circumstances he refused to have his furniture removed, and determined to hold Mr. STEPHENS responsible for damages. The other side of the story is that every precaution had been taken in the excavation, and the danger to the dwelling-house was altogether unavoidable. Thus matters have remained for some weeks, the Doctor's residence gradually settling, and the workmen refusing to labor on the adjoining building. As it was dangerous to pass on the sidewalk, the neighbors a week ago applied to the Superintendent of Police for men to warn citizens not to go that way. The application was granted, and everybody waited for the falling or pulling down of the wall. Thursday morning about two-thirds of it fell with a tremendous crash, revealing sundry articles of household furniture more or less damaged, but hurting nobody. By direction of the Recorder, the remaining portion was torn down last evening. Another interesting case for the lawyers will now come up.

PAYMENT OF WATER-RENTS.—The office of the Croton Aqueduct Department was crowded yesterday with parties coming in pay their water rents. The special rush was caused by the fact, that, after the 1st of August 5 per cent. is added to all unpaid rents: upon those unpaid up to the 1st of November 10 per cent additional is charged. Want of promptness in paying water-rents is a source of important revenue to the Department. The statistics for the past six years show that from this source there has been paid to the Department $76,146 29, while, during the same period, there has been paid for salaries, stationery, ward maps and statistics, $61,339 31, clearly setting forth the fact, that the amount collected through the extra per centage has more than paid the expenses of the Department. The total collections last year for water rents were $662,949 67. In 1843, the first year after Croton water was introduced into the City, the collections were $89,144 68.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library is to be closed during the month of August, on account of some alterations directed to be made in the building by the Trustees. During the last six months about 1,500 volumes have been added to the Library. Dr. COGSWELL, the Librarian and Superintendent, expects to make some very important additions to the Library before it is reopened again to the public. The new edifice in process of erection, adjacent to the present building, is being hurried to completion as rapidly as possible. It is estimated that it will require fifteen months to finish it. This building is to be of the same size with the present building, and will correspond with it in materials and external appearance.

MILITARY—ARRIVAL HOME.—The "City Grenadiers," Capt. LONDON, returned home last evening from their visit to Philadelphia, where they have been since Wednesday. They arrived by the Canalboat and Amboy boat, and were received at the Battery by the "Highland Guard," Capt. MARSHALL; "City Grenadiers," Capt. BRODIE, and by an Artillery Company under Capt. MCMANUS. Sixteen guns were fired by the Artillery Company as the boat containing the Grenadiers approached. The companies after being formed in line, and, accompanied by two brass bands, marched through the principal streets to the headquarters at the Mercer House, where they partook of a collation, after which they retired to their respective quarters.

Fraudulent Entries in England.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the above head, I read in your paper of this date nearly two columns of matter respecting American blunder that are entered to run for races in England. I have also read a similar tirade in a sporting paper published in this City, but considering it was part of the business of that paper to get up a sort of excitement about the American horses for the sake of selling the paper, I paid very little attention to it; but when I see my own daily paper running in the same strain, you will perhaps excuse me (an Englishman) for saying a few words in defence of the Handicapper in the race for which the American horses are entered, viz: the E or Handicap at York. After speaking of the yacht *America* winning in England, paying a very pretty compliment to the English yachtmen for the good feeling they exhibited in defeat, (which I hope they will always do,) you go on to describe the principle of a Handicap race. You say that the parties deposit an equal sum of money in a hat which is held by the handicapper. This functionary then makes up a match on such terms as he holds to be fair; and his match so made up is offered to the contestants. If both accept the proffered terms, or if both decline them, the sums deposited fall to the handicapper, &c., &c.

Now let me state, as far as I am able, the principles upon which the races in England are conducted. I will begin with the Goodwood Cup, which is the first race in which American horses are to figure. This race is run at a certain time every year, and the horses have to be entered on or before a certain fixed date. It is called a weight for age race—that is, that horses of a certain age are to carry a certain weight and in such a way it was, years ago, first run for afterwards, to bring a good field of horses together and to give a bad horse an equal chance as a good one (for the purpose of creating sport,) certain penalties and allowances were affixed to the conditions of the race, whereby horses that had won any great race should carry an extra weight, and those that had been beaten several times, should have an allowace of weight. For some few years past, foreign horses, principally French, have been entered for this race, and a clause was inserted that foreign bred horses should be allowed a certain weight, to make up for a (so thought) deficiency of breed as compared with the English horses; but of late the question has been mooted in the Jockey Club as to whether such an allowance ought to be made to any foreign horses. for it is well known that the best English stock is being constantly purchased to send to foreign countries, and that the horses sent over to England to compete for the prizes are pure English blood—added to which, on more than one occasion of late years, some of the principal races—the Goodwood Cup in particular—have been won by foreign bred horses So it would not be a matter of surprise to me if one of the American horses should win the present year's Cup at Goodwood. It will be a triumph instead of a defeat to England to think she can spare so much good stock. I now come to the Ebor Handicap. For this race, as for other races, a programme is issued by the clerk of the Race Course of the town or city in which the races are to be held. It sets forth with a Handicap race of, say £20 each (not dollars,) with £200 added by the Race Fund; horses are to be entered by a certain time; after that time the list containing the names of the horses so entered is given by the clerk of the course to some known competent person, such as Captain Rous, Mr. Wetherby or Mr. Topham (all of whom will be recognized by those who read this and have heard their names, as being *real good, honest* sportsmen) to affix weights to the different horses Now the Handicapper is supposed to act, (which I believe they do so far as human nature can) impartially—they do not look to who owns this or the other horse—they have a regular ledger account of the performance of every horse in England; also, of every horse sent to England to run for a race; they compare one horse with another, running together at different weights and ages; also the time of each race; they likewise take into consideration the *blowing* about a horse's capabilities, and the money invested upon him previous to the weight he has to carry being fixed, for by such matters alone is a Handicapper to be guided; then when the weights are fixed, a certain time is allowed for the owners to accept or declare forfeit, as they think their animals capable of competing with the others at the respective weights. If they think the weights too much, they pay a small forfeit—say £3 or £5—if, on the contrary, they think the weight not too much, they accept, and if after that they do not run their horse, they pay a larger penalty; such penalties not falling to the Handicapper, as you state, but goes to increase the stake for the winning horse. Surely with these facts in view, the charge of unfairness must fall to the ground. The American horses have never before run in England. They are taken over and are offered to be backed against anything that can be produced in England for any amount of money Their performances at this side the water are held up as specimens of what they can do,—but the owners of English horses not having any of their good horses on a loose end, refuse to take up the challenge, and say come and meet us in races open to all the world, and win if you can. It cannot, therefore, be thought unfair, by any reasonable person, that the Handicapper of a race should take hold of the only true criterion of a horse's merit, viz.: The time he has made here and his owner's vauntings, to fix the weight he has done Racing in England is different to what it is here. There it is a national amusement. There is not a week in the whole year, from April to October, but there is a meeting in one or more towns, and at each place 50 to 300 or more horses are assembled to compete for the several prizes. A race week in a town is a holiday week for the working people—a great week for farmers, who, the first two days generally, bring their horses, and cattle, and cheese, and so forth, to sell. In fact it is the grand week of the year to which the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhoods look for a long time with great anxiety. At such times it becomes the duty of the clerk of the race course to get up as good a bill of fare as he can to amuse the people, and the handicap race is thus brought into play to insure as many horses as possible to run for a race, and to give the people a good sight for the money they may pay to go upon the stands erected to view the races, and also to keep the company together for the benefit of publicans and others who may have leased ground to erect booths for refreshments, &c. Oh, the jolly times of a real good old English race meeting. Very few of you here know what it is, yet I have met many real thorough-bred Americans at such places on the old sod, who have entered into and enjoyed the sport as much as any Englishman there. I know not if you will think this worth publishing I have several times been taunted with the unfairness shown to the American horses, but I can explain to parties who will listen to reason how the thing is. I have also seen for weeks past a good deal of bombast in certain sporting paper relating to the same thing, but should not think of taking any notice of that, as such paper is only read by a few, but when your widely diffused columns publish such a charge of unfairness, I think you will allow me to say something in answer to what I consider an unjust charge. The race for the great Goodwood cup is run for some time this week, and I will conclude with saying, what thousands of my fellow countrymen on the other side the water will say, may the best horse win, and remain,

Yours respectfully,
A RESIDENT ENGLISHMAN.

"Honor to Whom Honor."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of to-day, I noticed an article headed "Honor to whom Honor," giving an account of the presentation of a handsome gold hunting watch to Mr. Willoughby, as a token of esteem for having captured the murderer of Police Officer Anderson, and in the article you very properly ask if the politics of Officer Webb prevented his sharing in the testimonial?

I do not know what the politics of Mr. Webb are, but one thing I know, "a d—d Metropolitan Policeman," as they are called in the Fourteenth Ward, and especially by the friends of Mr. Willoughby who officiated at the presentation, cannot receive any testimonial of respect, although, like Mr. Webb, he may be the real capturer of a murderer. That he (Webb) was the capturer cannot be denied. The testimony before the Coroner's Jury clearly establishes this, and the facts were sworn to by both the gentlemen in question. The marks of Mr. Webb's club are still on the murderer's head, and cannot be rubbed out, and any attempt to give all the credit to Mr. Willoughby will appear very ridiculous to those who know the facts of the case. JUSTICE.

Note from Mr. Willoughby.

New-York, Friday, July 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning, giving an account of the presentation of a testimonial to me, you ask the question, "Did the politics of Mr. Webb prevent him from sharing in the testimonial," apparently doubtful whether the arrest was made through the action of the officer or myself. Politics had no share in the testimonial at all, the money being subscribed by storekeepers and others of the Fourteenth Ward, without reference to party. I do not wish to detract anything from the credit of the officer or any other person engaged in bringing the burglar to Justice, but I would refer you to the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury for correction, as I suppose you have the statements on file in your own paper at the office.

Yours, respectfully,
E. A. WILLOUGHBY.

Custom-House Hindrances.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing that you take some interest in the state of things of our metropolis, I beg to call your attention to the *abominable* condition in which all the affairs connected with the Custom-House are at present.

The goods from the *Arago*, for which the duties were paid from ten to fifteen days ago, are not yet delivered, and *there is no possibility to find out where the goods are*, nor where the delay is caused. All the brokers are in perfect despair, and when I asked mine when I could expect my cases, he answered, "I cannot tell you anything about it—it is just like pitching pennies—you may get them or you may not." C.

Beranger and Father Prout.

New York, Friday, July 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In to-day's impression of the New-York Daily Times, there is a feeling allusion to Beranger, in a very able article in which the names of Thackeray and Maginn are associated with that of the deceased poet. More than twenty years ago, Father Prout illuminated *Frazer's Magazine* with the most brilliant translations of Beranger that have ever appeared. Many translators have tried, and poor Beranger has had to write pleasant letters of thanks to the aspirants to his English mantle over and over again. I only claim as an old friend of the author of this polyglot, *Groves of Blarney*, that Francis Mahony (Father Prout) may be mentioned by the American Press as the [most touching translator of the great bard. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Boiling Potatoes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I once heard a New-York sea captain (who, by the way, was a great epicure) assert that there was not one cook in a thousand no matter how great their pretensions, that could boil a potato. I was reminded of this, lately, on reading, in one of the cookbooks of the great Soyer, the following instructions:

"It may be that they require to be put into boiling water, or maybe in cold, and either boiled quick or slow, but this you must find out. Choose all about the same size, with a smooth skin, and when they are boiled and begin to crack, throw off the water immediately, as it only damages the root. Stand near the fire, with a cloth on, and serve in skin Salt should be put into the water at the beginning. A watery potato will require quick boiling, and sometimes to be put into boiling water. If very watery, and they will not boil mealy, put them into the pot in their skins, and a piece of lime about the size of a nut, I want us'd and they will turn out mealy. It is unnecessary here to explain scientifically the cause of this."

Can any body make *toast*, from Soyer's directions? I question whether it is often done. SOYER, Jr.

Seizure of Steamer Admiral by the United States Authorities.

From the Boston Traveller, July 30.

United States Marshal Watson Freeman, under a warrant issued by Judge Sprague, of the District Court, yesterday proceeded to seize the steamer *Admiral*, which plies between this port and St. John, N. B. It is alleged in the information filed by United States District-Attorney, C. L Woodbury that in the first place, on the 28th inst., Arthur W Austin seized the *Admiral* as forfeited to the United States, on the ground that on the 21st day of July a quantity of brandy and rum were illegally brought to this port in that vessel from St. John, N. B.

He therefore prays that all persons may be called upon to appear and answer why the said steamer shall not be condemned. The owners or agents of the *Admiral* will today give bonds for the value of the vessel to the satisfaction of Judge Sprague, when she will be released from custody, and proceed upon her trips to St. John as usual. The case will be tried at the September term of the Court. From all we hear, this move on the part of the United States authorities is simply with the view of regulating the somewhat irregular trade between this port and the British Provinces.

Newport this Summer.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

Newport, of a Summer, was never less gay, and yet, strictly speaking, there was never more real enjoyment here. There is less excitement, less stir, but more real comfort and a higher appreciation of what should constitute the pleasures of a vacation in the country. The hotels are all open, and the company is about equally divided among them. Occasionally there is a "hop," now and then a "fair," a "concert," a "parlor entertainment," and music within doors and in the open air; the ladies drive more and dress less—the latter (dress) is at least not carried to the excess that has marked former years—the gentlemen are more enamored of the rod and reel than in times past, and large dinner companies have been voted a bore.

Bold Swindle—Escape of the Criminal.—A few days since, a young man of rather flashy appearance, hailing from St. Louis, Missouri, came to this city and engaged board at the St Lawrence Hotel. He soon visited one of our largest jewelry establishments, in Chestnut-street, below Tenth, and examined some articles of costly manufacture, which he at length requested might be sent to his room at the St. Lawrence. One of the clerks was, accordingly, dispatched with them, reached the hotel, ascended to the apartment of the would-be purchaser, and entered into some slight conversation with him. The flashy young man soon obtained possession of the box of jewelry, on the plea of showing it to his lady, who was in the ladies' parlor of the establishment. The clerk had no objections, and awaited his return up stairs. The clerk was very patient, and he waited a long time, but neither the nice young man, his lady nor the box of jewelry, have since made their appearance. The value of the stolen articles was $250.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal, July 31.*

Extraordinary Sale of Land and Negroes.—The estate of Alexander Moore, of Halifax County, was appraised immediately after his death, in 1850, at between $21,000 and $22,000. The executor, Woodson Hughes, Esq., kept the estate together until October, 1856, when he made sale of the whole property at public auction, for cash, or for bonds, well secured, bearing interest from date. The estate, at the time of the sale, consisted of 1,600 acres of land and 55 slaves. Five of these slaves were old and decrepid, and were an incumbrance. From the year 1850 to 1856, several likely slaves had died, so that altogether there had been no increase. And yet this property, appraised in 1850 at $22,000, was sold at public auction, for cash, or its equivalent, for the immense sum of $70,000. It will be thus seen that the property had more than tripled its value in the brief space of five years.—*Clarksville (Va.) Tobacco Plant.*

Singular Case of Nervous Excitability.—There is in our borough the most singular case of nervous excitability (if such it may be called) in a child that we ever came across. It is that of a little fellow about four years old, who will not allow himself to be dressed. Whenever his mother attempts to put clothes on him he screams terribly, runs out of the house and hides himself in the barn, where he remains for hours. Every effort to coax a new pair of shoes or any garment (with which children are generally pleased) on him, is resisted with all his power, and if forced to submit he seems to suffer the most excessive pain, and on one or two occasions we believe has gone into convulsions. He usually wears a nightslip, and when his mother wishes to change it she is compelled to do it when he is asleep. His parents are unable to account for this strange freak.—*Allentown (Pa.) Democrat.*

A New Variety of Wheat.—A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat from the farm of Abrahsm, at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past Spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

Excitement in Goldsboro', N. C.—The excitement in Goldsboro', relative to the shooting of Dr. Davis, was increasing at last accounts. Handbills, warning all Jews and Germans to leave the town by the 4th of August, were posted up last Monday morning, and the Mayor called a meeting of the citizens Tuesday afternoon to get an expression of public sentiment upon the subject. There was some prospect of the recovery of Dr. Davis, though he was by no means out of danger. Opinions concerning the recovery of Odenheimer were conflicting. This ordering of all Germans and Jews to leave the place, because Odenheimer happens to be a German and attached to the Jewish faith, is ridiculous. Another important fact is that Odenheimer is the party first assaulted, and is dangerously, if not fatally injured.

The Grand Controversy.—The Police last night arrested a drunken poet with the following epigram in his hat. He was handed over to the District Attorney:

A Butler came for his measure of praise,
At the darling public's book!
Some were for giving a bushal of bays,
And some for only a Peck.
But ere the green chaplet encircled his head,
A parson's daughter fair
Rudely placed it on hers, instead,
And left him *Nothing to Wear.*

Another Shot from the Mormons.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The leading men in Mormondom do not intend, it would seem, that their assailants shall go unanswered; and, accordingly, they have sent forward to the Government at Washington duly authenticated documents, which, if true, must make some parties feel very awkward. We do not feel at liberty to withhold the following, which has the official seal of the United States Court at Salt Lake City to mark its authenticity, and which has been communicated to us for publication:

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

To Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C:

Sir: My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. Drummond, under date of March 30, 1857, addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as Associate Justice for Utah, wherein my office is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make to you the following report. Justice W. W. Drummond, in his "fourth" paragraph says: "The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of Gov B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act"

I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind, belonging thereto, from Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, at which time said Court was first organized, up to this present moment, *are all safe and complete in my custody*, and not one of them missing, *nor have they ever been disturbed by any person.*

Again. In the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Morris Greene, the which decision was written by Judge Drummond himself, I find the following words: "That as the case for which Greene was convicted seems to have been an aggravated one, this Court does remit the costs of the prosecution, both in this Court and in the Court below." Greene was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defence, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 years old. Much feeling was excited in his favor, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor upon a petition signed by the Judges and members of the bar of the United States Court, the Hon. Secretary of State, and many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City.

Again. In relation to the "incarceration of five or six young men, from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857,) in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America," &c. This is an utterly false statement. But I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 2d of January, 1856, of three men, and on the 20th of January, 1856, of one more. If so, these are the circumstances: There were quite a number of persons came here as teamsters in Gilbert & Gressin's train of goods, arriving here in 1855, after Wooten had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at that season of the year there is nothing that a laboring man can get to do. Some of these men entered the stores of S. M. Blair & Co., at various times in the night and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight of them were indicted for burglary and larceny; three pleaded guilty, and a fourth was proven guilty. The four were sentenced to the penitentiary for the shortest time the statute allowed for the crime. And just as soon as the Spring of 1856 opened and a company was preparing to start for California, upon a petition setting forth mitigating circumstances, the Governor pardoned them, and they went on their way to California. It was a matter well understood here at the time, that these men were incarcerated more particularly to keep them from committing further crime during the Winter.

Since that time there have been but four persons sent to the penitentiary for forgery and petty larceny for terms of 10 and 60 days, to wit: one on the 19th of November, 1856; two on the 24th of November, 1856; and one on the 26 h of January, 1856 So that on the 20th of March, 1857, and for several days previous there was not a white prisoner in the Utah penitentiary, nor is there at this date.

I could, were it my province in this affidavit, to go on and relate all that Judge W. W. Drummond has stated in his letter of resignation by records, dates, and facts; but believing that the foregoing is sufficient to show you what reliance there is to be placed upon W. W Drummond's word, I shall leave the subject.

In witness of the truth of the foregoing, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the United States Supreme Court for Utah Territory, Great Salt Lake City, this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D 1857. CURTIS E. BOLTON,
Deputy Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, in the absence of W. I. Appleby, Clerk.

Vindication of Ex-Surveyor General Burr.

From the Washington Union.

We publish, with pleasure, the following card—merely premising that Mr. Burr needs no vindication of his private character in this community:

Washington City, D. C., July 27, 1857.

We have noticed in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d, what purports to be correspondence from Utah, comprising charges against David H. Burr as Surveyor-General of Utah. Respecting which charges, we take pleasure in assuring the friends of General Burr and the public at large, that they are the fabrication of evil-disposed persons, intended to reflect upon his character as a public officer, in consequence of the independent manner in which he has regarded it his duty to report officially to the department in Washington We know that he is entirely incapable of committing an unjust or fraudulent act by thought, word, or deed, either in private or public life. These slanderous charges would be deemed unworthy of notice, if the utter worthlessness of the perpetrators were as well known to the public as to ourselves. Nothing but a sense of duty to one whom we regard privately as a gentleman, and in his public capacity as a faithful officer, has induced us to lay this card before the public.

GEORGE P. SMILES.
JOHN M. HOOKADAY,
P. K DOTSON.

Circular of the American Tract Society.

To Evangelical Christians, and especially to the Society's Colporteurs, Superintendents and General Agents, and to Editors of the Religious Press in the Northern, Middle, Western and Northwestern States:

Dear Brethren: As some have questioned the wisdom of the Secretaries in writing a brief letter to the friends and agents of the Society and the press at the South, respecting the action at the Anniversary, it seems due to make a brief explanation to our friends and agents at the North.

Soon after the Anniversary, we learned from numerous simultaneous communications and the press at the South that the action of the Society had produced a deep sensation in the Southern and Southwestern States. Many of the long-tried friends of the Society, who had witnessed with great satisfaction the blessed influence of its publications, and its efficient system of colportage, rapidly spreading over those States, and penetrating the moral desolations, became alarmed, believing, as they did, that the policy of the Society was to be so changed that publications would be immediately issued which, in the eyes of the law, would there be regarded as incendiary, and render any one who should attempt to circulate them liable to arrest and imprisonment, and consequently soon close the doors to all the Society's agents and publications. The General Agents and Superintendents met with discount, and were denied access to the churches, and the principal branches and auxiliaries were seriously discussing the question of entirely withdrawing from the Society.

No information having been given at the Anniversary that any one expected the Society to pursue a course which would depart from any of the States, and believing, as we did, that it was the full intent of the Society vigorously to prosecute its work over our whole country, according to the original design and spirit of the Constitution, we felt bound, in the responsible position in which the Society had placed us, to do all in our power to prevent, if possible, such a misapprehension as might lead to a sudden dismemberment, and the withdrawal from its field of usefulness of a portion of our country embracing nearly ten millions of souls. We are aware that the resolutions of the Special Committee adopted by the Society expressed the opinion that certain duties or evils connected with Slavery should be discussed in a manner adapted to promote the widest and best interests of the Society throughout our whole country; but we are not aware that the Society have intended to encourage any action which would sunder from its benevolent regard one half the country, and expel 100 colporteurs from their fields of successful labor.

Confident that it might prevent mistake, and assist our fellow-laborers and the friends of the Society generally to understand more fully the design of its action, we addressed to them the following brief letter, which, if space could be afforded for it in the journals of the day, we should be pleased to have read in all parts of the country.

New-York, July 23, 1857. W. A. H. & O. P.

Deliberate Suicide.—A few days since, a young lady named Mary Brady, committed suicide by taking a large dose of strychnine. It appears that she had been boarding with Mrs. Broderick, on Hillen-street, and previous to the committal of the rash act acknowledged her betrayal under a promise of marriage. She went to a small shop on Front-street, near Hillen, kept by a lady with whom she had resided, where she purchased a pie, remarking that she had bought three fips worth of strychnine, which she intended to take in her pie. She was told it would kill her, but her reply was, "I'm going to take it for medicine." This transpired between 1 and 2 o'clock in the day. She returned to her boarding-house, went to her room, which was occupied by another young girl, where she deliberately took the top crust from off the pie, sprinkled the strychnine contained in the paper through it, and seating herself upon a chair, she ate one half of it. She then stated that she was going to her cousin's, and left the house, proceeding to the residence of her relative on West Fayette-street, where she was taken with spasms, which resulted in death at midnight, notwithstanding the exertions of two physicians to save life. She was about 20 years of age, and has parents residing in Ireland.—*Baltimore Sun, July 30.*

Corn Trade Between France and Egypt.—The *Courrier de Etats Unis* announces that an association has been formed in France, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs, having for its object the direct importation from Egypt of wheat, corn, cereals, alimentary pastes, &c. Since the reduction of duties on these articles large supplies have been derived from the United States, chiefly in American bottoms. What may be the effect of this new movement on our grain trade with France, remains to be seen, though but little good has ever been accomplished by moneyed monopolies.

Commencement at Dartmouth College.

Correspondence of the Boston Courier.

Dartmouth College,
Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

Yesterday was class day with the graduating class, and was observed with the appropriate ceremonies for such a day. In 1854 the design of having a class day was conceived and the details arranged, and the idea consummated within a period of two days. The time for preparation was, of course, insufficient, but the affair passed off so pleasantly that the succeeding classes have taken up the custom in right good earnest. Each has improved on its predecessor, and the exercises yesterday will be remembered as among the pleasantest of the anniversary.

The class met about 8 o'clock, and under the guidance of the Class Marshal, Mr. E. G. Delavan Kittredge, of Conway, N. H., preceded by Dodsworth's Band, which furnishes the music for the week's Celebration, marched to the residence of Prof. Putnam, whom they escorted thence to the Church, where the exercises began. Mr. E. Brasher, of Plymouth, N. C., was the orator. His theme was, Success in Life; and Duty, Hope and Industry, as its Essentials.

The poem was pronounced by Mr. H. W. Fuller, of Concord, N. H It contained some passages of decided merit, though it lacked connection.

The class had purposed to proceed, after the Oration and Poem, to the President's residence, and there, under the trees that shade his home, say their parting word to Him and receive his parting words of advice and encouragement. Thence they were to march to an old pine tree, noted as the spot where was written, by an Indian who years ago attended Moore's Charity School, the song once popular and on every one's lips—"When shall we three meet again"—and under the tree to listen to Chronicles and Prophecies, to smoke the pipes of friendship, and pluck the roses from a class wreath. But a shower, drenching and durable, sprang up and lasted till late in the evening, and so some of these purposed exercises were laid aside, and the others were performed in the church.

The President and the Board of Trustees entered the Church and came upon the platform. Then, in fitting words, Mr. R. S. Crane, of Lowell, Mass., in the name of the class, thanked the President for his kindness, besought his blessing, and expressed cordial wishes for his prosperity and that of Alma Mater.

The President, in reply, thanked the class for their uniform courtesy to him and to the other members of the Faculty.

The oration before the Theological Society was given by Prof. E. A Park, of Andover, Mass. The Theological Society consists of such collegians as are members of the evangelical churches, and at present comprises 66 members. Its President is Mr. H. M. Frost. Prof. Park defended, illustrated and unfolded the theme that Religion and Taste are auxiliary to each other.

Shortly after Prof Park's oration was concluded, Rev. W. H. Lord, of Montpelier, Vt., pronounced an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The oration was a review of the age and its tendencies from the stand-point of Millenarian theology.

In the afternoon, the United Literary Societies of the United Fraternity and the Social Friends listened to an address by Mr. G. W. Curtis, of New York, and a Poem by Mr. John G. Saxe, of Burlington, Vt.

Mr. Curtis' address was on "The Nature, the Responsibilities and the Duties of Patriotism, particularly of American Patriotism"

The Poem was "The Money King."

The Association of the Alumni held a meeting, yesterday, and re-elected the old Board of officers They also chose for their orator at the next Commencement, Hon. Rufus Choate, of Boston, and as substitute Hon. Geo P. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.

Below is a list of the honorary degrees conferred:

Doctor of Divinity—Rev Joseph Sawyer.

Doctor of Laws—Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., David M. Christie, Nathaniel Wright.

Master of Arts—Hon John S Wells, Ichabod Goodwin, John Camden, Justin S. Morrill, Onslow Stearns, Lewis D. Hau, Isaac L. Mace, J. B. Torricelli.

Opinion of the Attorney-General in the Case of Com. Wilkes.

Attorney-General's Office,
July 14, 1857.

Sir: Captain Wilkes, while in command of the Exploring Expedition, caused one of his men to be punished for disobedience of orders. After his return the man brought an action for trespass against Captain Wilkes, which, after several trials, was abandoned by the plaintiff.

I consider the decision of the Supreme Court and the final termination of the cause under an opinion given by that tribunal as establishing fully that the orders disobeyed by the plaintiff were the lawful orders of his superior officer, and that the punishment of such disobedience was inflicted by Captain Wilkes in the discharge of his proper duty.

Captain Wilkes suffered seriously by this litigation; for though it was finally determined in his favor, his defence put him to heavy expense, besides the trouble and vexation of it. He now demands that the Government will reimburse those expenses, and you ask whether, in my opinion, his claim is valid?

When an officer of the United States is sued for doing what he was required to do by law, or by the special orders of the Government, he ought to be defended by the Government. This is required by the plain principles of justice as well as by sound policy. No man of common prudence would enter the public service if he knew that the performance of his duty would render him liable to be plagued to death with lawsuits which he must carry on at his own expense. For this reason, it has been the uniform practice of the Federal Government, ever since its officers who are sued or prosecuted for executing its laws

In Little vs. Barreme, 2 Cranch, 170, the Government took up part in the defence, but it afterwards assumed the judgment and paid it with interest and all charges.

If an officer, sued for doing his duty, carried on his own defence without appealing to the Government for aid during the pendency of the cause, I think he has a just claim after it is determined to be placed in as good a condition as he would have been if the Government had taken the defence of itself; in other words, to be repaid the sum he is out of pocket. Of course he is not to be allowed any unreasonable or extravagant expenses.

I see no reason why Captain Wilkes should not have what he asks.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

A Russian Steamer to be Built in East Boston.—We understand that Paul Curtis, Esq., one of our most successful shipbuilders, concluded a contract yesterday to build a steamer of 720 tons, for the Russian Government. She is to be built of the very best material, and we have no doubt that she will add to the high reputation of her builder, and reflect credit upon the mechanics of East Boston. Her machinery is to be built at the Atlantic Works, in East Boston, and the enterprising proprietors of that establishment have contracted to have it in the steamer in forty days after she is launched, which Mr. Curtis intends shall be inside of three months. The Atlantic Works built the machinery for the Egyptian war steamer *Voyageur de la Mar*, which was built at East Boston, and which is the largest iron steamer ever built in this country.

We are glad to see our Boston ship-builders and machinists receiving the patronage of foreign Governments in the construction of their steamers. Their success in giving to the American and English merchant service some of the finest ships which bear the American and British flags has nobly won for them this honor—an honor which we doubt not they will show has been worthily bestowed. We wish our own Government would give them a chance to try their skill on the sloop-of-war which is to be built by private contract, for we feel sure that they would produce a ship which would do honor to the American Navy. Mr. Curtis, who is to build the Russian steamer alluded to above, is a competitor for this sloop-of war, and is now getting out his plans and models. His idea, if he gets the contract, is, to have her machinery built at the Atlantic Works, and thus to give to East Boston the honor of furnishing the United States Navy with the finest ship of her class afloat, as she already has the honor of giving to the merchant service the largest and fastest ships in it.

We have before stated that Donald McKay, Esq., of East Boston, is also an applicant for the contract for the sloop-of-war. It may be that some others of our Boston ship-builders are trying for her. Probably the great competition for the contract will be between the ship builders of Boston and New-York. If the Department is in doubt in awarding the contract we hope, as we said in a previous article, that it will award a ship to each city, and let the rivals have a fair trial of their genius and skill.—*Boston Journal.*

More Emigrants.—The packet ship *J. Jones* came up to her wharf yesterday morning with a fine cargo of passengers. They are mostly from the northern districts of Ireland. The ship sailed from Londonderry. Both male and female passengers wear the most healthy aspect. Judging from their appearance, they are from among the respectable industrial and agricultural classes. They presented a clean and decent appearance. The greater portion of them are going West. Many of them were welcomed by their friends and relatives on the wharf. The scene of meeting after years of separation was thrilling and cheering. With the exception of one of the sailors falling overboard and being drowned—notwithstanding the utmost efforts of captain and crew to save him—all went on well.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 30.*

The Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* says: The Great Eastern will not come to our port. We have learned from headquarters that she will visit Portland, and no other place upon this continent.

New-York Weekly Times.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 1.

I.—CAIRO THE GRAND—Our Egyptian Correspondence.
II.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.
III.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Our Special Correspondence.
IV.—KANSAS AFFAIRS.
V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Our London and Paris Letters.
VI.—VERY IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.
VII.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.
VIII.—WEEKLY SUMMARIES.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The African Emigration Scheme—Kansas and the South—The Census of

[illegible] and Dress [illegible]—Our Wives and the Opera.

Two Pictures.

X.—THE GREAT SCOTCH POISONING CASE—Madeleine Smith.

XI.—HORRORS IN CINCINNATI.

XII.—NEWS FROM UTAH.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Matters of the Week—Interesting Items.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE BEST PLACE

In this City to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated ware and Cutlery, is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker, first, because they have the largest stock in New-York, and second, because they sell at full twenty per cent. below the customary rates.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES,

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Ingoldsby—Wanmaker.—In this City, on Thursday, July 30, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr William Ingoldsby to Miss Mary E. Moore, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry B. Wanmaker, all of this City.

Forsyth—Barron.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 28, at the residence of John Devin, Esq., by Rev. John McShane, Mr. George Forsyth, of Scotland, to Miss Ann Harmon, of County Louth, Ireland.

Cann—Pet

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES AND ADVERTISER.
PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES,
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,
CONTAINING ON AUGUST NUMBER:

I. BIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE JOHN H. DONE, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railway, with Portrait.

II. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York and Erie Railway and Connections from New-York and Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, &c.

III. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York Central Railway and Connections from New-York, Boston and Albany to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c.

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V. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Baltimore and Ohio and Ohio and Mississippi Railway and Connections from Baltimore & Philadelphia, New-York, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Marietta, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, St. Louis, &c.

VI. THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Michigan Central Railway and Connections from Chicago to Detroit, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, &c.

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VIII. SEVENTY MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and Canadas.

IX. RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway; Report from the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railway Company, &c.

X. IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS in reference to Baggage, Hacks, Time Tables, &c.

XI. SKELETON TOURS FROM NEW-YORK TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, with an approximate statement of the time required to travel from place to place, and the duration of the halts to be made at the most remarkable spots; compiled from Appleton's Illustrated Hand-Book of Travel, to which the traveler is referred for fuller information.

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XIV. INDEX OF DIVERGING ROUTES.

XV. INDEX OF UPWARD OF 2,000 PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, in connection with Railways.

XVI. A LIST OF THE HOTELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

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XX. A COMMERCIAL REGISTER OF PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES.

XXI. STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.

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Under the management of R. G. MARSH,
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THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT—A first-class mercantile house in this City requires a correspondent, thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, and competent to write Spanish and English with equal correctness and fluency. He must be well posted in mercantile forms and usages, concise and clear in his style, and willing to devote his time and energies to the interest of his employer. The duties of the position are not onerous, but the responsibilities connected with it are somewhat important.
To a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications a liberal salary will be given, say $1,500 to $2,000 the first year, with a good prospect of advancement. Applicants are requested to give a brief history of their past business career, and a list of their references, which must be of the first class, also to forward two answers to this advertisement—one in Spanish the other in English. Only those disposed to conform to these conditions need reply. Address box No 3,784 Post-Office, New-York. All applications will be treated confidentially.

WANTED—AT NO. 5 EAST BROADWAY, 3 conductors, 4 brakemen, 2 baggagemen, 2 clerks, 2 bookkeepers, 6 porters for stores, 3 express drivers, 3 barkeepers, 4 salesmen, 2 boys for trades and 4 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO WEST; ONE that understands the business in all its departments, can procure a good situation by addressing J. N., *Times* office. Good references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM SIXTEEN to 18 years old as clerk in a coal office; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. BELTON, FARRAR & CO., No. 73 Wooster-st.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, (German,) wishes employment in a law office; he is a good penman, speaks and writes the English fluently and correct, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a knowledge of law. Address LAW, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 59 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence his August term on Monday, to prepare students practically for full business. They will become rapid harness writers, quick in figures, and good book-keepers. Commutation terms only $15. One $5 seat for writing vacant. Apply early.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 141 and 49 West 26th-st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. CRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND COLLEGIate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st, up stairs.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MUSIC TEACHER, IN A LARGE female academy, in the South. None but a person fully competent to teach vocal and instrumental to advanced pupils need apply. Salary liberal. Inquire at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store.

M. M. HENKLE, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, NASHVILLE, TENN.
Editor and proprietor of TENNESSEE ADVERTISER AND DIRECTORY. Mr. Henkle has an extensive acquaintance through the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Persons having patents to dispose of would do well to address M. M. Henkle, Jr., as he deals in patents of all kinds. He has agents in all the most important towns in all the aforesaid States; is conducting a commercial paper which has a more extensive circulation than any paper in those States, in which he advertises all business intrusted to his care, when it is of a character that requires advertising.
The paper will be sent to subscribers for $1 a year, which entitles the subscriber to an advertisement of his name, business, and where located. An advertisement of one square and the paper, sent for one year for $3.
Reference to all the business men of Nashville, and to Dr. David M. Reese, of New-York.
M. M. HENKLE, Jr., No 36 Public square,
Nashville, Tenn.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., will receive subscriptions and advertisements to the paper.

MATRIMONIAL.
M'LLE. EUGENIA VALLET, will, upon the receipt of Twenty-five Cents, or equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life, from specimen of handwriting. She will give unfailing advice in the management of love affairs, business transactions, law suits, journeys, &c., giving also a true picture of the future wife or husband. Address, with return postage, M'LLE. EUGENIA VALET, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONYERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT three-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 2 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS REA, 263 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broad-way.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LOT IN the Bowery; good location for any kind of business. The building is 50 feet deep; a large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply corner 45th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 3 or 3¼ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Bayswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 52 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 92 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 2 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st. 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—PART OF A first class brick house, in the pleasantest part of the city, two blocks from South 10th-st. Ferry. Terms moderate, for unexceptionable reference. For a young couple, or a small family desiring a pleasant home, this is a rare chance. Apply to S. B., Box No. 3,133 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY AND attic brick houses, Nos. 160 and 164 Waverley-place, in complete order, and now being cleaned. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $220 per annum. Apply at No. 122 4th-st. near 6th-av., in the grocery.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE handsome three story brick house No. 2 Huntington-place, Powers-st. between Bergen end Wyckoff sts., in all respects convenient, with water, gas, range, &c., pleasant location, with the privilege of a large enclosed park adjoining, laid out as a garden; five minutes' walk to City Hall Broad-st. The tenant will be let at a very low rent for the remainder of the year. Also, to let at low rent part of house No. 6 in the same block, duplicate of No. 2. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 23d-st. Nos. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th ave., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, house mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 56 5th-street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 Fulton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 24 miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1¾ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride *via* New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and shooting, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR CITY property, a desirable country seat in Essex County, N. J., pleasantly located, 1¾ hours from New-York, and 1½ miles from railroad depot. Possession at any time. Apply to B. SHACKLETON, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N. SANDFORD, Esq., Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

Provisions, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 24 bbls. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 125 lbs flour, 100 lbs. butter, 11 bbls pork, 800 lbs dried apples, 1,864 lbs. cheese, 200 lbs. pork, 3,233 lbs. bread, 320 gallons beans, 120 lbs. boned pork, 306 lbs. rice, 1,200 flour barrels, 540 bags and a lot of empty boxes

Clothing.—10 pea jackets, 75 drawers, 8 blankets, 85 blue cloth pea jackets, 85 linen trowsers, 78 pair call shoes, 9 blue cloth trousers, 88 linen frocks, 59 pair kip shoes, 3 over shirts, 18½ yards dungaree.

Small Stores.—68 lbs. tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 5½ hands grass.

Also, 3 horses and 2 oxen.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, SEWING MACHINE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 81 Nassau st. TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, a very large collection of superior second hand and new furniture, (removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale) consisting of superior rosewood and other parlor furniture, carpets, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture of every description, valuable oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

Also—One sewing machine, (Avery's patent.)

Sale positive and for cash. The goods to be paid for and removed on day of sale.

N. B.—Sale positive, without regard to weather.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 3d av., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, black walnut couches, sofas and chairs in crimson velvet, satin damask window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, candelabras, gas chandeliers, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dressing-table with glass, hat-stand, stair-carpet, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bed and table linen and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also 2 rosewood pianos, 6¾ and 7-octave.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS—On Jay st., Greenpoint, Kings County, to be sold at auction on MONDAY, August 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The above property is very pleasantly situated near the Greenpoint and 10th st. ferries, and less than a block from the Railroad. The three lots have about 75 feet front and rear. $650 can remain on hand and mortgage. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION—On SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st, a roan horse, about 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind, and a stylish driver; can trot in 3¼. Also, a set of silver plated harness, made to order, a light top wagon, City made and in good order; sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 1, AT 10 O'clock A. M., at No. 100 Lawrence-st., one door from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oil-paintings, fine engravings, window curtains and fixtures, mirrors, china and glass ware, cooking and parlor stoves, &c., &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF M. PRATT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. SCHENCK and E. B. POND are authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.

M. PRATT,
C. SCHENCK,
E. B. POND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

This is to certify that the undersigned have, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership under the name or firm of SCHENCK, POND & CO.; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling of boots, shoes and leather, on commission and otherwise, and that COURTNEY SCHENCK and EDWIN B. POND, residing in the City of New-York, and FRANK M. WOOD, residing in the town of Grafton, in Worcester County, Mass., are the general partners, and MILO PRATT, residing in the said City of New-York, is the special partner, and that the said MILO PRATT hath contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1857, and is to terminate on the 1st day of August, 1859. Dated this 31st day of July, 1857.

C. SCHENCK,
E. B. POND,
F. M. WOOD,
M. PRATT, Special.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.:

EDWIN B. POND, one of the general partners named in the above certificate, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say, that the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed by special partner to the common stock has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

WM. M. WEAVER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of MILLER & CUMMINGS, for the manufacturing, selling and renting piano-fortes at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 3d and 3d ave.

WILLIAM MILLER,
L. P. CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment of "Miller's celebrated instruments," with or without the Æolian attachment, which are offered at lower prices than at any other establishment in this City.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. F. ZEBLEY, HAVING associated with him CYRUS MEAD, will continue the paper commission business at No. 13 Spruce-st., under the style of J. F. ZEBLEY & CO.

J. F. ZEBLEY,
CYRUS MEAD.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
652,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
296,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
31,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers in separate lots for Reservoir and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th st., near 8th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.

SAMUEL HOTALING, } Building
M. N. BLAKEMAN, } Committee.
JAMES D. OLIVER, }

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 13 Wall-street.

Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.

JAS. H. LUCAS,
H. S. TURNER,
H. L. PATTERSON, } St. Louis, Mo.
R. N. NISBET.

W. T. SHERMAN,
R. R. NISBET.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., }
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. MOILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-York, Aug 1, 1857, on the following securities, will be paid by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, assumed for the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.
Buffalo City 6 per cent Bonds.
Buffalo City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Albany City 6 per cent. Water Stock.
Albany City 6 per cent. New Water Bonds.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., }
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1857. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phœnix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, instead.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st., }
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857. }

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 25, 1857.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, due Aug 1, 1857, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

C. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON CITY AND MINING CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857, No. 49 Pine street. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON the Ten per cent, First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 25th August, will be paid on and after that date at the Artisans' Bank on presentation of the proper coupons. HENRY MALLESON, Treasurer.

$30,000 OF REAL ESTATE IN THIS City and Yonkers will be exchanged for good railroad securities. Bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Horicon, Great Western, Illinois, or La Crosse and Milwaukee Roads will be taken. The real estate is of the very best and rapidly increasing in value. Address Box No 3,673 Post Office.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st.

W. A WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

CFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
No. 59 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1857. }

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ATTENTION.—$30,000 first-class Stock, in a New-York Company, now earning a positive dividend of 30 per cent. per annum. Will sell for cash, or short loan taken at a fair rate. Send address to Box No. 705 Post-Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. Office No. 7 Nassau-st. August 1, 1857. The Interest Coupons on the first Mortgages and Grant Bonds of this Company, due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—The bills of this and all other broken Banks bought at the highest price for cash. JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Specie and Exchange Broker,
No. 183 Chatham-st., corner new Bowery.

$12,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on six full lots, fronting on Central Park, 59th st., between 5th and 6th ave. Address ELI WILSON, No. 20 John st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 493 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HALLIDT, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, HAMILTON BUDENBURGH, Esq., Vice-President, was unanimously elected President, in place of THOMAS MCELRATH, Esq., resigned.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

August 1, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH-DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. 43 Chatham-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 18th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham-square. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1857. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE }
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857. }

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.

JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner of Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno.
Lecuerdo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willetts,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Royal S. L. H. Ward.
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leveich,	Alve E. Laing,
Cor'sW. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ROSEwood and mahogany, for sale at $35, $50, $75, $85, $95 $200. Gilbert & Chickering's and Stodert & Dunham's. Great bargains given. The celebrated Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. FRESDER.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 193 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferne and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.

—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers take the cars at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Thirty-fourth sts. Trains for New-York leave

NEW-YORK CITY.

OBSERVANCES OF SUNDAY.—The following correspondence has been had on this subject between the District Attorney and the counsel of the Association of Liquor Dealers. If the latter intend to take the course indicated by their counsel, it will insure more attention from Legislatures and constituted authorities toward their "vested rights of property" than will be obtained through any bold defiance. Prohibiting liquor absolutely or licensing its every-day sale are of one class of questions and the sale on Sunday is of another class, and the liquor people may discuss the first while cheerfully yielding the second. The liquor dealers, when going to Albany, to the polls or to the courts with their grievances, have always been met by these Sunday transgressions.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney, &c.:

DEAR SIR—As you are aware, late yesterday afternoon you placed in my hands a list of the names reported by the Police for selling liquor on Sunday last in violation of law. The list contained the names of three hundred and seventy individuals. Of this number, very many belong to the "Liquor Dealers' Society" of this City, whose legal rights I am retained to defend.

Too very short time allowed me to examine the list of names, and to consult the officers of the Society, precludes the possibility of my being able to act understandingly in the premises for a few days.

As the Society holds its regular meeting on Tuesday next, when this whole subject will be duly considered, I most respectfully ask that you will defer further action in the matter until after said meeting.

I have before assured you of the good feeling existing among the members of the Society on the subject of a proper observance of the Sabbath, and can here only add, that the good example of last Sabbath is the best evidence I can offer that the delay I seek will work no evil. Yours truly,

D. B. TAYLOR,
Attorney for Liquor Dealers' Society.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 30, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your communication, I have to say that it will be impracticable for me to postpone action. There have been unavoidable delays already in preparing necessary blanks and papers and affidavits, and to-morrow I commence service of summons and warrants.

If the Association you represent will send from its records or by its members after these summons are served, assurances in good faith that the law will be obeyed strictly, I will rest the suits. My object is not to enforce the law oppressively by accumulating fines, but to honor it with an observance instead of a breach. I would prefer peaceable submission by good citizens to compulsory obedience from punished offenders.

I am gratified at the spirit which your Association already professes in this matter.

Very truly yours, A. OAKEY HALL.
D. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

DEATH FROM DISEASE AND NEGLECT.—CATHARINE BOARD, a German woman, about 37 years of age, was found in her room, at No 196 Delancey street, on Thursday evening, in a dying condition. Her husband was committed on Sunday last, ten days to the City Prison for drunkenness, and from that time the other tenants of the house had noticed that she too was missing. On making a search for her on Thursday evening, they found the door of her room fastened on the inside, and on breaking it open they discovered her lying in a dying condition, and supposed she had taken poison. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the history of the case showed that deceased had been of very intemperate habits. After a *post mortem*, the Jury rendered a verdict of death from disease and neglect. Poor husband was liberated yesterday by the Almshouse Governors, to attend to the disposal of his wife's remains.

A MAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Mr. B. F. SIMMONS, a note broker, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at his lodgings, No. 117 Greenwich-street. Deceased seemed perfectly well when he retired the evening previous, but from the history of the case, it appeared that he had been subject to heart disease. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body, and after a *post mortem* examination was made, the Jury rendered a verdict of death from organic disease of the heart. The deceased was a native of the United States, and aged about 53. He was said to have left no family, except a daughter, who is at school in the country.

A WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD AT HIS POST.—EDWARD J. CULLEN, a private watchman, employed at the Union India Rubber Company's factory in Harlem, was yesterday morning found dead at his post. He appeared to have dropped dead while sitting in a chair, some time during the night, taking a lunch. A *post mortem* examination gave evidence of death having been produced by apoplexy, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

BURGLARY AT A CHURCH.—The Mariner's Church, corner of Catharina and Madison streets, was entered by burglars during Thursday night. The thieves managed to force open the door on the Madison street side, and on searching the premises for plunder, opened the door of the parson's private room by means of an eleven keys, and after taking a few shillings found in a desk, defaced some articles of furniture in the building. No clue to the perpetrators could be obtained.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMBOAT BROADWAY.—As the steamboat *Broadway* (running between New-York and Albany) was approaching the dock at Poughkeepsie, on Thursday last, one of her steam pumps was injured, and she was compelled to lay at the dock until the injury could be repaired, when she proceeded up the river.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday, a lad named EDWARD MAHAR, aged thirteen years, was drowned in the Cross at Sangerties. The deceased was an orphan, and lived with THOMAS LEBERTY of that village. An inquest was held by Coroner MERCLEAN.

The Injunction against Conover.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Daniel D. Conover and others.—The application for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from using or removing the books, &c., belonging to the Street Commissioner's Office came up for argument. Mr. Sickles opened the case on behalf of the plaintiffs. Mr. Noyes spoke in reply. After which, Mr. Field addressed the Court. He alluded to the action of the counsel for Devlin in obtaining the several injunctions,—their want of respect for the Supreme Court. He then argued the merits of the case as to the power and expediency of granting the injunction. Before Mr. Field had finished, the Court adjourned till Saturday at 11 o'clock.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

Moses Chamberlin, Jr., vs. William F. Long.—Summary proceedings in ejectment for the recovery of possession of premises Nos. 105 and 111 Avenue C, on the ground of non-payment of rent, due on the 1st day of July instant.

Dr. Samuel P. Townsend leased the premises in question to William F. Long, the tenant, for the term of three years from the 1st day of May, 1855. Subsequently, by a full covenant warrantee deed, Dr. Townsend and wife (while the tenant was in possession of the premises under the above-mentioned lease) conveyed the premises in question to Moses Chamberlin, Jr., the present landlord, and the tenant paid rent to him for several months since the last day of January last. At the date of said deed Mr. Chamberlin by an instrument in writing agreed to reconvey the premises to Dr. T. at any time before the 1st day December (then) next preceding he should perform certain conditions and pay to Mr. C. the sum of $600, which he neglected to do. Dr. T. has sued the tenant for this same rent, and the defendant's counsel insists, 1. That taking the deed and agreement together they are to be deemed a mortgage, and that the mortgage is tainted with usury and void. 2. That the conventional relations of landlord and tenant does not exist between Mr. Chamberlin and Mr. Long, and that Dr. T. still continues to be the landlord, and is entitled to recover the accruing rent.

The Judge decided that the deed being absolute on its face conveyed to Mr. Chamberlin all of Dr. Townsend's interest in the property and cannot be treated as a mortgage if Dr. T. has any remedy at all, it is in a Court of Equity, to have the deed reformed. Mr. Chamberlin being possessed of the entire interest of Dr. T. in the premises, it is the duty of the tenant to pay the rent to him, and in doing so is protected by Statute, see Section 145, p. 252 of 2 R. S., in which is the following language: "Where any lands or tenements shall be occupied by a tenant, a conveyance thereof, or of the rents thereof, or of the rents or profits, or of any *other interest therein*, by the landlord of such tenant, shall be valid without any attornment of such tenant to the grantee." Such is the language of the Statute, but independent of that the tenant has heretofore attorned to and recognized Mr. Chamberlin as his landlord by paying rent to him. 3. I am of the opinion that there is nothing in the objection that the relation of landlord and tenant does not exist between the tenant and Mr. Chamberlin. The latter is the assignee of the lessor and as such can take these proceedings to recover possession of the premises. It has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Birdsall *vs.* Phillips, 17 Wen. Rep., p. 473. I must therefore order a warrant to issue to put Mr. Chamberlin in possess on of the premises.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster performance is to be given at this house to-night, viz.: The Drama of "Robert Emmet," the comedy of the "Youthful King," the pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and the drama of "Margaret Cochrane, the Female Horse-Thief." This being the last night of Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, of course there will be a crowded house. On Monday next is to be produced one of the most extravagantly novel local dramas ever produced in New-York. It is from the pen of C. W. TAYLOR, Esq., and is entitled: "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn." But don't forget the great bill of to-night.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less scattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. PINNEO, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually. A. M. QUIMBY & SON.
No. 119 Nassau-st.,

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—PERFUME FOR THE MILLION.—This pure and delightful essence is increasing so rapidly in favor with the public, that the proprietors have been obliged to add largely to their facilities to meet the demand for the article. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 80c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 1-lb boxes *good* Family Teas for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS A DRUMMER?—The man who haunts hotels and drums up "Custom for the Shop," is called a drummer. But WYMAN, the Wizard, has no invisible one at Barnum's Museum. Among other magic feats he tickles a drum, suspends it in the air, and makes it rattle away as his command, as though a ruthless spirit were inside of it. Go and hear it this afternoon or evening.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' CATALOGUE OF MUSIC will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

GET THE BEST!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. SCHWARTZEA & Co.
For sale by FELIX S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself; purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

[Advertisement.]

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
HOURS of consultation: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No. 828 Broadway.
R. HUNTER, M. D. H. MELVILLE, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great manufactory of Gas Fixtures of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook-stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 Astor-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

WILLIAMSBURG YELLOW FEVER CASE.—Mr. GROSS, the ship-joiner, who is alleged to have died of yellow fever a few days since, in Williamsburg, which he was supposed to have contracted on shipboard, did not labor on any infected vessel, or any vessel arriving from an infected port. It has been ascertained that the only vessels on which he worked were the ship *Benaree*, the schooner *Passport*, and the brig *Abrams*. Neither of these vessels brought contagious disease into port, nor did they come from sickly places, nor were they Quarantined. The *Benaree* came from Calcutta, the *Passport* from Charleston, and the *Abrams* from Rio Hache, (S. A.) The *Benaree* arrived on the 7th, the *Passport* on the 9th, and the brig *Abrams* on the 10th ult.

The above facts, joined with, and conforming to, the certificate of Dr. WADE, Mr. GROSS' attending physician, would seem to leave no doubt that the man died of "Bilious Remittent Fever," and not Yellow Fever; and it is presumed, therefore, that the case of Mr. GROSS, as to his having died of Yellow Fever, will prove to be as much of a humbug as did the case of the sea sick cook, on board of the brig *Mary!*

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY PRISON REPORTS.—There have been during the month of July 120 commitments to the Jersey City Prison, for the following offences:

Drunkenness	78	Millidious mischief	2
Bassardy	1	Disorderly	4
Fighting	8	Assault	5
Brawling	1	Violating City Ordinances	1
Burglary	9		
Passing altered bills	2	Perjury	1
Attempt passing counterfeit money	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Vagrancy	3	Rearrested	1
Total	120		

The nativity of those committed were:

Ireland	63	England	22
Germany	4	Scotland	3
United States	24	Colored	4

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools of Jersey City closed yesterday, for the Summer vacation. They are to be opened again on the first Monday in September.

COUNTERFEITERS.—The officers of Jersey City have of late had excellent success in arresting passers of counterfeit money, and there are at present eight persons confined in Bergen jail on these charges.

THE FORT KEARNEY AND SOUTH PASS WAGON ROAD PARTY.—We have private advices from the division of this party of United States road makers (Mr. MACRATE, Superintendent,) which started out in advance of the main body, under the command of Mr. LANDER, the Engineer of the Expedition. On the 8th of July they were some distance beyond Fort Laramie, making their way towards the South Pass at the rate of 40 miles a day. All of this advance party were then well and in fine spirits. They were sent out in advance of the main party in order to make certain scientific investigations in the vicinity of the South Pass, necessary to be made before the main expedition can get profitably at work.—*Washington Star.*

Madeleine Smith.

From the Saturday Review.

The verdict in MADELEINE SMITH'S trial is "Not Proven." The case, then, as they say in Germany, shifts from the actual to the ideal. The guilt or innocence of the accused will henceforth be like Queen MARY'S guilt or innocence—it will be a moot point for morbidists. As much we treat it. If we seem to assume the alternative of guilt, MADELEINE SMITH is to us only *numinis umbra*. She is an historical and debateable character; and an inquiry into her criminality becomes a question of purely moral and psychological interest. We say, then, that, on the hypothesis of her guilt, it may be that no substantial harm has been done by the verdict. The result, long and imperfect as it is, acknowledges that there are some things too terrible to be within the exact compass of human proof. Had this awful drama been thoroughly played out—had guilt received its perfect award here—had the death of the murderess, supposing her to be such, atoned, as people say, for her crime—it is possible that half the impressiveness of the lesson would have been lost. It would have descended from the highest tragedy to a comparatively common event. It may be that the most solemn lessons of life require an element of mystery and doubt. There are things which are better reserved for a higher tribunal. In the face of such a deed, for whatever purpose permitted, and for whatever end overruled, human authority retires. Even justice declines to interfere in the presence of something beyond our powers to deal with. The most inhuman, and perhaps unparalleled, of crimes is in some sort lifted above the legitimate sphere of human punishment. MADELEINE SMITH'S guilt, if it be guilt, is out of the reach of our righteous dealing. It was something better than heathen piety and reverence which made the poet represent CLYTEMNESTRA entering her dreadful appeal as one beyond man's judgment. Even to those most convinced of the guilt of the accused, we say that things are best as they are.

To parallel this case with the familiar histories of PALMER and RUSH, or with those of BARNEVILLERS and LAFFARGE, as is the fashion of the newspapers, is futile. MADELEINE SMITH'S case, if she is guilty, has that element which, so long as human nature is simply human, must enter into the wildest forms of crime, and which scarcely appears in the ordinary *causes célèbres*. It is not though the sexual passion were, in its consequences, necessary in the highest form even of evil. Yet it is not any one single and simple passion—revenge, or lust, or avarice—which can end in such a catastrophe as this. It is in the mixture of motives, the complexity of passions, the conflict of sins—the seven devils wrestling with each other, as well as with the victim—that the unearthly grandeur as well as horror of the deed with which she was charged consists. Passion leads many a man to murder his mistress—jealousy leads many a woman to murder her lover, even in the very frenzy of affection—cold-blooded ambition and interest prompt to murder, in order to get rid of an inconvenient obstacle to respectability and a fair standing with the world—but, on the hypothesis of MADELEINE SMITH'S guilt, we have each and all, and yet none of them, as adequate motives. The problem to solve—and it is inscrutable, because, as far as we know, absolutely without example—is the coexistence of that burning intensity of mere sexual passion which indisputably led MADELEINE SMITH to discard every restraint, even of common decency, that frailty so generally thrown over the acts of sin, with a cool-settled malignity of self-possession, deliberate hypocrisy in counterfeiting rapturous affection, which, for the credit of human nature, is unparalleled. And yet this at least must have been so, if she is guilty. The counsel for the defence never accounted for the fact—an indisputable one—that the letters to MINNOCH, and the last letters to her seducer, (if that is to be the word,) with all the old passion at least pretended, were of the same date. Whether MADELEINE SMITH poisoned L'ANGELIER or not, her parallel correspondence with him and with MINNOCH in March is established; and this is the moral anomaly in presence of which the fact of murder is a mere sequence.

As to the legal evidence, and its force, we have reviewed it elsewhere. MADELEINE SMITH was not convicted, because it was not proven that she and L'ANGELIER met on the night before his death. Nothing of circumstance compelled the verdict. That she made the assignation for Saturday, is, however, but a very faint disproof of its having taken place on Sunday. It is not true, as was asserted by the counsel for the defence, that no interviews took place in Blythswood-square except when the prisoner's parents were away from home. The flaw in the chain of evidence against the prisoner was the failure of proof as to the fact of access on the Sunday night; and, perhaps, the solitary circumstance, though by no means a conclusive one, in favor of the possibility of L'ANGELIER having died by other hands than those of his paramour, is, that although he had on a previous occasion expressed his suspicions of poison at her hands, he did not in the death agony repeat these, at least to his landlady, but is said to have attributed the illness to a bilious attack. Yet, on the other hand, stands the fact that her first purchases of poison, however notorious, synchronize with L'ANGELIER'S successive illnesses. We by no means dispute the propriety of the verdict. It is legally, technically even morally, correct—the murder was Not Proven. But the very nature of the verdict leaves us at full liberty to canvass the moral antecedents of the event, and to reason about what is not disproved. The Dean of Faculty observed strongly and skilfully on the improbability of this harmless, passionate, guilty girl being transformed into a savage, cold, deliberate murderess. To is was the main moral argument for the defence. If anything, however, could account for this, we think it is to be found in L'ANGELIER'S character; and how far this leads to a presumption of guilt or innocence is a question of moral evidence. As such only we treat it; and we say that what he has proved to be would go far to solve the moral difficulty urged in the prisoner's defence. His was just the sort of mind to work this horrible change in MADELEINE SMITH. A meaner and more contemptible scoundrel it would be difficult to conceive; and probably his low, selfish character prompted that sort of unhealthy popular sympathy with MADELEINE SMITH, which seems to prevail, at any rate, in Edinburgh. A profligate, vain adventurer, boasting, as it seems, of his *bonnes fortunes*, and trafficking with this *liaison*, as perhaps with others, as a means of advancement—this is what L'ANGELIER was. If he really meant seriously to marry, what obstacle was there, except on his own side, to the talked-of elopement? To say that a man who had access at any hour of the night to Mr. SMITH'S house, could not, on one of these occasions, have removed her and married her with the easy literality of the Scotch marriage law, is on the face of it absurd. But we do believe that, as a further knowledge of L'ANGELIER'S miserable character broke upon MADELEINE SMITH, the insight into the man who could hold this girl's shame over her, and who could resist the terrific pathos of her sundering, enslaving appeals for mercy—appeals unequalled in the whole range of tragic vehemence—may account for this moral change. The deep fountains of her passion were, on discovering her paramour's character, frozen up. She found that she had ventured everything upon an unworthy object, and the very depth of her love was changed, on the complete and perfect sense of utter loss, into the corresponding depth of hatred.

This is the real characteristic of women. In many cases of adultery, it is not half so much caused by guilty love on the woman's part, as by unquenchable hatred toward the husband. This is what Lord ELDON meant when he said that in almost every such case the husband was to blame. It is no extenuation of MADELEINE SMITH'S guilt—we treat the case, of course, on abstract grounds, and assume her guilt only argumentatively, and for the sake of the moral problem—to dwell upon L'ANGELIER'S despicable character. All we say is, that it accounts for what the advocate calls "the inexplicable transition from the gentle loving girl to the savage grandeur of *Medea*. It accounts, too, for something else which seems to strike shallow observers with much surprise. It accounts for what is called the improbability of the murder being committed by one who was all along in the man's power, and whose only chance of recovering the letters was in his life. It is said that MADELEINE SMITH could have murdered D'ANGELIER while the letters were in his possession, because then they would be sure to fall into the hands of those who would make, as they did, the most fatal use of them. But if our view is to be supported, it is not fear of detection which would operate either way. It is simple, naked vengeance—the solitary purpose to destroy an object of hatred—which would overrule a woman in such a case. It is not that she either thinks or cares for herself, so that she can but punish one against whom a whole hell of hatred is stirred up. And further, this view explains the icy self-possession of a prisoner under such circumstances. It is not mere bravado, not stupor, not unparalleled acting, not a mere superhuman effort of the strong will, which accounts for a guilty person supporting even such a trial as this, with a jaunty and unconcerned air. We can quite believe that there are moral and spiritual conditions in which feeling is simply obliterated, and everything swallowed up in one absorbing object—in which, as in the Eastern tale, the whole moral nature is converted into solid, unimpressible black marble. Great wrong does this—affection utterly thrown away close this. The sheer despair of receding and retrieving the past produces an unnatural sense of calmness, and even satisfaction, in crime. BEATRICE CENCI, after her act of parricide, exhibited the exact parallel of MADELEINE SMITH. A mere desire to marry a richer suitor, and to stand well with society, and not explain the crime in such a character as we are now considering. Hatred whose very intensity almost sanctifies it—and perhaps, when the moral sense is gone, lifts it into a sort of justice—would alone account for the deed, and account also for such easy demeanor at the trial. Hatred such as we can conceive hers, if guilty, to have been, does not pale the cheek or check the elastic step. One possessed by it is dead to all other sentiments. It does not interfere with animal life, and in its presence—in its possession, rather—all other existence is dead. One thing alone—we speak only as moralists—appears to be totally inconsistent with such bearing; and that is, conscious innocence. It was not innocence which could say—

The deed is done,
And what may follow now regards not me:
* * * * Consequence to me
Is as the wind which strikes the solid rock,
But shakes it not.

It was a parricide who said this, and who slept well, and was beautiful and self possessed up to the moment of her death.

To recur to our first thought. We have said that, if MADELEINE SMITH is guilty, it were perhaps well that human vengeance should retire from an unequal conflict with such crime. *Musset tacito justitia timore.* We do not say that such a criminal is best left to the avenging furies of conscience; and that a life of such punishment is the heaviest doom that we can in mercy inflict even upon her, if guilty. We discuss this in no jocular view. If guilty, she is beyond this sort of retribution. In such a case, we have little to expect from the salutary terrors of remorse. As to repentance, we say nothing of it. But, as regards society, we think that the lesson is better and more impressive as it stands. There are thousands who have fallen into the sin of this miserable pair. In all sorts of society, and among the most refined of our social respectabilities, as well as in the experience of the village poor, that particular frailty is—can we venture to deny it?—far from uncommon. How stands the warning? It may have reduced MADELEINE SMITH—the burning, passionate Juliet of decent society, fresh from the school-room, and in the very heart of all the domestic sanctities—to the murderess of L'ANGELIER. It must have reduced her to that predicate nonsement of character which, anyhow, is a world's wonder. It must have produced that degradation which, without a blush, could write the letters to L'ANGELIER, and which would have entered MINNOCH'S house and home as a bride. It may have brought L'ANGELIER to his doom from the hands of his paramour—it must have brought him to a dog's death, either at his own hands, or at those of somebody whom he had somehow foully wronged. And the simple fact that we have our desperate choice in this alternative of horrors, only shows what may be going on in the inmost core of all that is apparently pure and respectable.

THE GREAT ENGLISH RACER ECLIPSE.—Prof. LOW, in his work on domestic animals, thus alludes to *Eclipse*: "*Eclipse* was got by *Marske*, a grandson of *Bartlett's Childers*, out of *Spiletta*. He was foaled in the year 1764, during the eclipse of that year, from which circumstance he took his name. He was bred by the Duke of CUMBERLAND, and, on the death of that Prince sold to Mr. WILDMAN, a salesman at Smithfield, and afterwards he became the property of Mr. O'KELLY. *Eclipse* had not the grandeur of form of *Flying Childers*, and might have escaped notice but for the accidental trial of his stupendous powers. He was about fifteen hands and one inch high. His shoulders were very oblique, low, and so thick above, that, according to the observation of the time, a firkin of butter might have rested upon them. He stood very high behind, a conformation suited to his great power of progression. He was so thick-winded as to be heard blowing at a considerable distance. In the language of bones: JOHN LAWRENCE, "he puffed and blowed like an otter, and galloped as wide as a barn door."

No sooner were his powers exhibited on the turf, than every eye was set to scrutinize his form, and he was then admitted to possess in perfection the external characteristics indicative of great speed. A volume was written on his proportions by M. ST. BEL, a veterinary surgeon, whose investigation showed that his figure differed greatly from the conventional form which speculative writers had assigned as the standard of perfection. He was of an indomitable temper, and his jockeys found it in vain to attempt to hold him, but contented themselves with remaining still in the saddle, while he swept along, his nose almost touching the ground. His full speed was never determined, since he never met with an opponent sufficiently fleet to put it to the proof. He not only was never beaten, but he was able to distance some of the best horses of his day; and the fleetest could not keep by his side for fifty yards together.

This remarkable horse first appeared on the turf at the age of 5, in 1769. In the first heat he set off of his own accord, and easily gained the race, his rider pulling him in vain with all his force for the last mile. O'KELLY observing this, and aware of his horse's powers, offered, in the second heat, "to place the horses," and he took heavy bets that he did so. When called upon to declare, he said, "*Eclipse* was first, and the others were distanced," or, in roe language of the turf, had no place. From this time the *Eclipse* was continually on the turf, and gained every race. No horse daring to contend with him, he closed his career of seventeen months by walking over the New-Market Course for the King's Plate, in October, 1770. During this brief period, it is said that he gained £25,000 for his owner. He was then employed with prodigious profit as a stallion. He got 334 winners at our numerous racecourses, who are computed to have gained about £160,000 to their owners, besides cups and plates. *Eclipse* died in the year 1789, at the age of 25. This fa ous horse was a descendant from the *Darley Arabian*.—*Dood's Veterinarian.*

THE OLDEST MAN.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Elwood, K. T., says: "One woo lives on his claim, near the edge of this city, is perhaps the oldest man in America. If not, I will venture a small wager that he is the most active man of his age. He is a Mr. JAMES O'TOOLE. He was born in the County of Donegal, in the north of Ireland, somewhere about the year 1730. He was an old man in the Irish rebellion of 1798, when, becoming implicated with Lord FITZGERALD, he fled his country to seek freedom in our then young Republic. His life has been checkered with many changes. He has been exposed about among various scenes, and by many diverse circumstances. He moved to St. Louis thirty years ago, and established the first brewery there. He moved to the Platte Purchase in 1838, and lived in Buchanan County, near Bloomington, until two years ago, when he came to Kansas and made a preemption, and can now walk eight or ten miles with ease to visit his friends or attend to business affairs. He says his age is about one hundred and twenty-five years."

EXTENSION OF THE BASE LINE IN OREGON TERRITORY.—Returns of surveys have been received at the General Land Office, from Oregon Territory, showing that the base line has been extended through range 7, S 9 and 10 west, over the coast range of mountains to the Pacific, two miles north of Cape Lookout, and of the Coast meridian and offsets through townships Nos. 1, 2 and 3 north, of range 10 west, and between townships Nos. 1 and 2 south, of ranges 10 and 11 west of the Willamette meridian.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 31.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '70	113	10 Mich. Cen. R'd	84½
1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	100	72 Panama R'd	c 95¼
10,000 Ind. State 5s	84	50 do	s90 95
5,000 do	s3 83½	50 do	b30 95½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84¾	200 do	b3 95¾
3,000 Mo State 6s	c 79¾	25 Mil. & Miss. R'd	83¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	90¾	100 do	c 83¾
2,000 N.Y. C. R. S. 6s	80	80 do	83¾
5,000 Ill C. R. R. Bs	99½	30 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b3 80
55,000 do	b3 99¾	200 do	s30 48
1,000 Te. He & Al 2 M	64¾	100 do	s3 50
2,000 Gal. & Chi 2 M.	81	75 do	c 50¾
50 Bank of America	119	100 do	s30 47½
10 Ocean Bank	100½	50 do	s15 48¾
45 American Ex Bank	111	150 do	b3 50½
100 Canton Company	s91	115 do	c 50¾
21 do	b3 19¾	200 do	c 50¾
850 Harlem Railroad	s3 10	300 do	s10 50
15 do	10¾	150 do	s30 47
50 Harlem R. R. pfd	24	50 do	s15 49
76 Penn. Coal Co	85½	100 do	s30 48¾
10 do	86	60 M. Se. & N. Ind.	77
25 do	86¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s69 117½
500 do	b30 87	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 40
212 do	87	150 do	39¾
300 Cum. Coal Co	b30 18	100 do	s3 39¾
100 do	17¾	100 do	b30 40
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 85¾	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	97
600 do	b30 86¾	5 Gal. & Chic R. R.	c 90¾
300 do	c 86¾	237 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s8 56
320 do	86¾	50 do	57¾
16 do	86¾	100 C. & R'k I. R. R.	b60 94¾
1225 do	s3 86¾	50 do	b30 94¾
400 do	s30 86	100 do	b6 94¾
100 do	b60 86¾	100 do	s60 94
400 Erie Railroad	b60 34¾	6 La C. & Mil. R. R.	36
795 do	34¾	350 do	s3 35
250 do	s60 34	180 do	35¼
50 do	b30 34¾	100 do	s10 35
150 do	b30 34¾	50 do	s30 34¾
200 Hudson Riv. R. R.	c 31	100 do	s90 33¾
300 Reading R. R.	b60 74	150 do	s90 33
1000 do	opg 74¾	10 Grocers Bank	109
795 do	b60 73¾	20 Park Bank	102½
100 do	s3 aft opg 73¾	11 City Bank	119
100 do	opg 73¾		

SECOND BOARD.

20 Bank of New-York	109	5 La Cros. & M. R.	35
80 American Ex. Bk.	111	50 Panama Railroad	95¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	87	162 Mil. & Miss. RR	s3
200 Canton Co	b60 19¾	350 N. Y. Cen. R. ex. d.	opg 82½
50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	50¾	100 do	p & c 83¾
100 do	b3 50¾	100 do	b60 84½
100 do	b30 50¾	200 do	opg 82½
100 do	s15 49	300 Erie Railroad	b3 31¾
100 do	b30 50¾	200 do	s30 34
100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b25 95	100 do	b60 34¼
100 do	b30 95	600 do	b30 34½
225 do	95	200 do	34¾
100 do	b60 95	250 do	s3 34¾

FRIDAY, July 31—P. M.

The month goes out, as it came in, on a quiet and every way sound and comfortable Money Market. The variation in the rates on paper or on Stocks has scarcely exceeded ½@¾ cent., and there has not been a day of real pressure or closeness on the Street from first to last. These facts, in the presence of the heaviest month's business through the Custom-House ever known, and the payment into the Sub Treasury of seven millions dollars for Duties alone—signifying the entry of about forty-two millions Foreign goods for consumption—are certainly remarkable. The resources of the market have not been exahnsted by the process. On the contrary, the Banking movement is stronger in Specie, as well as stronger by nearly five millions in Capital, than at the close of June, while the prospect for August is, that not over five millions of Duties will be paid into the Sub-Treasury, nor over thirty millions of Goods put on the market, including the further withdrawals from the previous accumulation in the Custom House. As on the receipt of seven millions from Duties in July, the Sub-Treasury accumulated only $1,736,000, the probability is there will be little or no addition made to the New-York balance in August on the increase of five millions; the scale of Government expenditure continuing large. The export demand for Specie this week has been moderate, and about half a million less than last week. Both the direct steamers to-morrow have about $900,000 engaged. Exchange closed 109⅜@109¾, with some good transient bills done a fraction below the inside figure. About £120,000 is being made against the reëxportation to England of Havana Sugars in bond. Demand loans to-day are dull. No change in the rates of Discount on paper. The whole probable deficiency in the active means of the Ontario Bank of Utica is stated at $150,000. No opinion has yet been expressed as to the ultimate loss on this sum. The Albany *Argus* thus refers to the affair:

We trust that an explanation of the circumstances may give the matter a more favorable aspect. The Cashier of the Bank was, if we recollect aright, for some time the treasurer of the railroad referred to. The old Ontario Bank, of which Mr. GIBSON was President, was located at Canandaigua. It had a branch at Utica, of which Mr. A. B. JOHNSON was President. Both the parent bank and its branch had a remarkably successful career, proving very profitable to their stockholders. Upon the expiration of the charter a few years ago, the business at Canandaigua was discontinued, and such of the stockholders as chose reorganized a new bank with the old name at Utica. Mr. JOHNSON continued the President, but the active financial duties were assumed by Mr. LYNCH, the Cashier. A difficulty of the kind indicated by the above extracts, will grieve Mr. JOHNSON, who has been, throughout his long career, one of the most scrupulously exact and honest, as well as successful bankers in the country. We may add

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1832 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MURDERS, SUICIDES, &c.

A BLOODY RECORD.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN MULBERRY-STREET.

A Young Man Beaten to Death in a House of Prostitution.

Arrest of the Murderer—Coroner's Inquest.

Another shocking murder was perpetrated in this City, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A young man named THEODORE L. TOMPKINS was beaten to death in the low house of prostitution at No. 3 Mulberry street, by the barkeeper and others of the place. TOMPKINS, accompanied by two other young men from Hoboken, named FRANCIS WEBB and JOHN FRAZER, had been spending the evening at the National Theatre. Shortly after 12 o'clock they went into the house in Mulberry-street, which is kept by a German named LOUIS MITSCHEL. The landlord was not present, and the place was in charge of Mrs. MITSCHEL and FERDINAND SIMON, a young man who acted as barkeeper. The young men from Hoboken went up to the bar to drink, when some of the females approached (as they are accustomed to do) and asked to be "treated." One of the young men remarked aloud that he would not treat any "d—d Dutch b—s." This led to an altercation, and blows soon followed. SIMON, the barkeeper, rushed from his place and knocked WEBB down with a powerful blow on the head with a bludgeon. FRAZER seized a stool with which to defend himself, as he too was attacked. He succeeded in warding off several blows that were aimed at him, but was at length struck and knocked down stairs. TOMPKINS, who up to this time had remained unhurt, went to the barkeeper and attempted to appease him, when he, also, was assailed most violently, and struck repeatedly on the head with the bludgeon. He was afterwards hustled down a flight of stairs, where he remained for some time unable to rise. Recovering sufficiently, he made his way, covered with blood, to the Barclay-street Ferry, where he met some friends to whom he told his misfortunes, after which he relapsed into a senseless condition. He was conveyed to his home, at No. 17 Washington-terrace, where physicians were called, who pronounced his injuries fatal.

The unfortunate young man died in a few hours afterwards.

A Coroner's jury was immediately summoned, and some witnesses examined, after which the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Warrants for the arrest of SIMON and other inmates of the house were promptly issued by Justice CRANE, of Hoboken, and placed in the hands of Sergeant HICKS, of the Sixth Precinct of this City, who soon afterwards arrested SIMON, Mrs. MITSCHEL and one of the girls of the house. SIMON and the girl were locked up in the Station-house here. Mrs. MITSCHEL was taken to Hoboken.

Both the young men who were in company with TOMPKINS are badly cut, but their injuries are not serious.

[FROM OUR HOBOKEN REPORTER.]

The following is the account of the affair as furnished by our Hoboken Reporter:

On Saturday night, at about 12 o'clock, a fracas took place in the German drinking-place in the second story of No. 3 Mulberry-street, in the Sixth Ward of New-York, in which three young men from Hoboken, named THEODORE L. TOMPKINS—who was twenty-three years of age (on October last)—JAMES FRAZER, of about the same age, and FRANCIS WEBB, nineteen years of age, were terribly beaten by the inmates of the place, which resulted in the death of TOMPKINS yesterday morning.

The drinking place referred to has been a notorious low den of prostitution, kept by a German named Louis MITSCHELL for a number of years past. The young men were "traveling about town," making calls in various places and stopped into this place about 11 o'clock. While there they became involved in a dispute and quarrel with some of the females in regard to some drinks at the bar. Mrs. MITSCHELL, wife of the proprietor of the place, was attending the bar. There were two men and two girls present. Another man came into the room when the row commenced, and the three made a violent attack upon the young men. The assailants used slung-shots and clubs freely, and the three young men were beaten senseless and then thrown down the stairs into the street.

They soon recovered sufficiently from their blows and fight to make their way towards the Barclay street Ferry, to Hoboken. They got separated, however, before leaving the place of the conflict, and young TOMPKINS was the first one of them that reached the ferry, which he succeeded in doing without assistance, but he was covered with blood and was so weak that he could scarcely stand upon his feet. He then met Mr. HERMENOVER, editor of the Hudson County *Democrat*, of Hoboken, to whom he related the circumstances under which he received his injuries. Mr. H. assisted him home to No. 17 Washington-terrace, Hoboken, upon reaching which young TOMPKINS was helpless and almost speechless. Physicians were at once called, who ascertained upon examination of his wounds, that his skull was fractured in two places, and that either of the injuries would have proved fatal. One of these fractures was upon his forehead, and the other upon one side of the head over the ear. He died at 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning.

Justice MORRIS K. CRANE was notified, yesterday, of the occurrence, and proceeded as once to summon a Coroner's Jury to investigate the affair. The Jury is composed of the following citizens:

Richard D. Covert, J. M. Kibbe, J. M. Stickler, Bernard Christ, James Stevenson, Benj. S. Taylor, Michael V. Banta, James K. Brush, Jos. T. Hatfield, John Ireland, Edwin R. Kirk, John Bumum.

The investigation was conducted at the office of Justice CRANE, in Washington street.

The testimony of Messrs. WEBB and FRAZER, who were in company with the deceased at the time he received his injuries was taken; also, that of Mr. HERMENOVER to whom he related the circumstance; and that of Drs. JULIEN and CHOUBART, who attended the deceased during his last hours.

The testimony is not published because, in the opinion of the acting Coroner, its publication would defeat the ends of justice. The substance of the testimony is, however, given here, so far as it relates to the manner in which he came to his death. The persons who assaulted him are known only by description.

After taking the above testimony, the inquest adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. During the intervening time, a *post mortem* examination will be held, and the testimony of the surgeons, together with any additional evidence which may come to light will then be taken.

Justice CRANE issued warrants for the arrest of the parties (names not known) who committed this murder. Constable FRANCIS MCDONOUGH of Hoboken came over with these warrants last evening, and obtaining the assistance of Sergeant HICKS, who is in charge of the Sixth Precinct Police, they together with Sergeant DICKSON, and officers CONASY, FELTER, GREEN, G. W. KNIGHT and MCDONNAL, of the Sixth Precinct Police, repaired at about 7 o'clock to No. 3 Mulberry-street and arrested all whom they found in the place, viz: Mrs. MITSCHELL, FERDINAND SIMON, the bar keeper, and THERESA MARKLIN, a boarder. SIMON and the girl were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station, where they were locked up; but Mrs. MITSCHELL, by some misunderstanding on the part of Sergeant DICKSON, was taken to Hoboken.

The young men who were with TOMPKINS were badly beaten. After getting separated they went to the Hospital, where WEBB got his wounds dressed. They then went to their homes in Hoboken, and were not aware of the fate of their associate until Sunday morning.

The funeral of the deceased will be attended on Wednesday morning next, and his remains will be taken to Tarrytown, his native place, for interment, by the 10 o'clock A. M. train, on the Hudson River Railroad, on that day.

GAMBLING AND MURDER.

A Shocking Tragedy at Navesink—A Man Killed in his Bed by one he had Beaten at Play—Our Coroner Connery holds an Inquest and gets a Verdict, though in New-Jersey.

Not in the City, where we have lately had murders so many, that they seemed like Banquo's phantoms, but at the quiet spot called Navesink, N. J., at the well known "Sea View House," the latest tragedy was up.

On Saturday morning, shortly before 5 o'clock, the barkeeper of that hotel, ALBERT S. MOSES, was stricken in the throat by the book-keeper, JAMES B. DONNELLY. A female, employed in the house, named ELLEN HURLY, met MOSES in the hall, in wildly excited state, with the blood streaming from his throat, which he was trying to staunch with his hands. She ran away in fear, and gave the alarm. When assistance was procured, and the injured man was taken back to his bed, he gave the following statement:

He had sat up the previous night, he said, gambling with DONNELLY, of whom he had won nearly sixty dollars. This money he had taken to his room and deposited, together with other moneys belonging to the house, which he had received at the bar, between the mattresses of an unoccupied bed in an adjoining room, having a door communicating with his own chamber. Just about daylight he was awakened by a noise, but before he was thoroughly conscious, he received a blow in the throat from a sharp instrument. He started up and saw DONNELLY rushing for the door. He jumped from his bed, ran along the passage, as before stated, and gave the alarm, with the blood pouring from the gush in his throat.

It would appear, from what has since come to light, that the money lost by DONNELLY, and won by MOSES, was not the property of DONNELLY, but was abstracted by him on the previous night from the safe of the hotel, and that this sum, when missed, would have proved his disbonesty. He therefore was driven to the desperate resource of recovering it from MOSES by robbing the latter while he was asleep. MOSES happening to stir, as though aroused by the movement of another party in his room, the thief, who had come armed for an emergency, plunged the weapon into his throat. A dirk knife, which was known to have been in DONNELLY's possession a few days since, cannot be found, and he says he does not know where it is. The presumption against DONNELLY's innocence is very strong, as will be seen by the evidence taken before the Coroner, and who was none other than Coroner CONNERY. His friend, Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, accompanied him.

Of course, Coroner CONNERY has no jurisdiction in New-Jersey, but the way he came to preside at the inquest, on Saturday, was this: A guest at the hotel suggested that a Doctor should be sent for from New-York, as there was none to be found at Navesink, and he named Coroner CONNERY is being a skillful Doctor in such cases. CONNERY was immediately sent for, and nothing loth was he to come. First, he acted as surgeon, sewed the wound up, and tried to comfort the poor dying man. Then, as the regular New-Jersey Coroner was not forthcoming, he got up a volunteer Jury, and opened a Coroner's inquest, whose only informality was that it was without any legal worth. The wounded man gave his *ante-mortem* testimony, and expired almost immediately after. Coroner CONNERY furnishes the following report of the proceedings:

ANTE MORTEM INQUISITION,

Held over the body of ALBERT S. MOSES, by Coroner CONNERY, of New-York, assisted by Alderman WILSON, of said City, and the following volunteer Jury:

James S. Morris, Paterson, N. J.
G. Wright, Highlands, N. J.
B. McLaughlin, Sea View House.
Francis Bough, Highlands, N. J.
Adolphus Bradford, New York.
John W. Sound, Florida, N. Y.

Albert S. Moses, (the dying man,) being duly sworn, says: I believe I am about to appear before my God, and I know that if I die with a lie staining my immortal soul, that it will be awful; I therefore charge James P. Donnelly with cutting my throat; I won money from him, and this sad result followed.

James P. Donnelly, being examined by a Juror, says: I live in Washington City; I have been in this house about three weeks and two days; I came here on the sixth day of July; I never saw Albert S. Moses until Wednesday; we were playing cards last evening; we had no quarrel; we parted about between eleven or twelve o'clock; I was called on this morning between five and six o'clock; I saw Moses at the foot of the stairs; we had no words; he was bleeding; I ran down stairs; I won no money of Moses last night; I have won no money from him since he came to the house; I think I told Mr. Trussdale that deceased was bleeding; I think I also told Mr. Miller (and a dirk-knife a few days ago); I don't know where it is now.

Jules Berthed, sworn: I am cook in Sea View House; knew deceased by sight; never saw him in company with Mr. Donnelly before this morning; I got up at five o'clock; was in the kitchen at half-past five; I saw Mr. Donnelly at twenty minutes before six this morning; I saw him in the yard before the kitchen windows; he picked up something and ran as if he were crazy; he at this time had night coat and pantaloons on; I thought he went to the washroom; he returned in about a quarter of an hour, passing by the kitchen; he then had changed his clothes; Ellen, the girl, came just then to the kitchen and said the barkeeper had cut his throat; I then went up stairs and saw deceased in the room with his throat cut; the Coroner was then in the room; I saw deceased make an effort to raise himself in the bed as if to get at Donnelly, who was also in the room; deceased seemed to indicate by his eyes as if Donnelly was the person who had cut his throat.

Ellen Hurly sworn; I am waiter in Sea View House; I saw deceased walking up and down the hall this morning about half past four o'clock; he was bleeding from the neck, and the blood was falling on the straw matting; he was rubbing his hands; I was frightened and went away; I know no more.

Martha O'Neil sworn: I live with Mrs Jarvis; she is the owner of this property, and lives on the premises; I knew deceased by sight; I heard that a man was murdered this morning in the Sea View Hotel, about six o'clock; I saw a man running down the field about that hour. Where James P. Donnelly was shown to witness, whom she recognized as the man whom she saw running down the field of Mr Schenck; I did not see any one with him, or toward whom he may have been running; he seemed to be excited; he wore a cap and white coat; I didn't see him throw away anything from his hand, nor did I see anything in his hand; he was running on the platform that goes to the river shore.

Mary Ann Lannon, sworn—I am waiter in the Sea View House; this morning, about five o'clock, I was dressing, when I heard a dreadful moan coming from the entry; my bedroom was directly overhead the room which Mr. Donnelly occupied; I told one of the girls that there must be something dreadful in the entry; the girl and I came down stairs; I heard the deceased crying murder as loud as he could; he was running from one corner to another; we then ran up stairs; I know no more of the occurrence.

Mary Gaffney, sworn—I live as head cook with Mr. Smith, proprietor of Sea View House; I know Mr. Donnelly and deceased; as I was coming down from my room this morning I met Mr Donnelly coming from one of the rooms in the southwest passage; he seemed to come down stairs after me; I saw him going as if towards the water closet; he seemed to me as if he was crazy; he had on him a gladd cap, a slate-colored coat, and white pants; he passed afterwards by the kitchen door; I am very positive I saw him.

Wm. W. Smith sworn—I am proprietor of the Sea View House; I rent my bar to David C. Lear; deceased was his barkeeper for about four days; I never saw the barkeeper in company with Donnelly till last night; I saw deceased at about ten o'clock last night; he was in conversation with Mr. Donnelly; they were walking about the halls; this morning at about a quarter past five o'clock, I was standing in my bedroom; Mr. Donnelly ran past my bedroom to the back porch; there he stopped, and I questioned him what was the matter; he said the "man is dead—he is dead;" he said deceased rushed upon him, and I asked who killed the man, and he said he didn't know; I then said to him to be quiet, and that everything should be properly attended to; I then went to see deceased, and he was lying on the bed in room No. 32; I asked him who cut his throat? his answer was, "Donnelly cut it;" I then left him and went to my kitchen to get assistance; at this time I saw Mr. Donnelly coming out of the water closet; I asked Donnelly this morning about half past four o'clock; he said: "All right;" not finding him getting up, I sent Francis to his room; he returned and said Mr. Donnelly was getting up; my wife was in the room with me.

Here the investigation before Coroner CONNERY closed, when the case was submitted to the jury, and they returned almost immediately with the following

VERDICT:

We find, from the testimony given to us, both by the dying man, who was in his perfect senses, and other witnesses, that ALBERT S. MOSES received the wound in his throat, from which he now lies dead, at the hands of JAMES P. DONNELLY, on Saturday morning, August 1, 1857.

Shortly after Coroner CONNERY's inofficial jury had returned this verdict, a notice was received by Mr. SMITH, the landlord of the "Sea View House," that the regular Coroner of the County would soon arrive. In the meantime, the guests of the house had a meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

HIGHLANDS OF THE NEVASINK,
SEA VIEW HOUSE, Aug. 1, 1857.

At a meeting of the guests and visitors of the Sea View House, whereof A. W. SMITH is proprietor, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a dreadful tragedy occurred at this house about 6 o'clock this morning, whereby a young man—the temperance bar-tender in the saloon of this house—has been suddenly deprived of life; and, whereas, this melancholy event is likely to injure greatly the reputation of this house and that of its proprietor, Mr. SMITH; therefore, as an act of justice to Mr. SMITH, and as the judgment of the guests here assembled,

Resolved, That in our opinion the proprietor of this house, Mr. A. W. SMITH, is in no manner answerable or responsible for the dreadful event that has occurred, and that the causes that have led thereto were entirely without his knowledge or beyond his control.

Resolved, That in our opinion the proprietor of the house, A. W. SMITH, is a gentlemanly and obliging man, and that his house is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the public.

The murdered man, before his death, requested that $61 found, as aforesaid, between the mattresses of the unoccupied beds should be sent to Miss. MATILDA CONKLIN, No. 151 Locust-street, Philadelphia. The other money found there he stated was not his own, but belonged to Mr. SMITH, having been received that day at the bar. Two or three times before he died DONNELLY was present in his room. He cried out to those standing near to keep "that man" from him as it was he who had stabbed him. He was not more than twenty-five years old, DONNELLY being about a year or two older.

Another Homicide.

On the 14th instant a fight took place between WILLIAM WHITE and another sailor belonging to the schooner *Isaac Hinckley*, then unloading at one of the down town piers. During the fight WHITE was struck on the head by his adversary, with a hammer, and his skull was fractured. His shipmate was arrested at the time, but WHITE refused to make a complaint against him, and he was discharged, and is now probably at sea. WHITE was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday, and then died. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, when the above facts were elicited from the attending physician, to whom they were narrated by WHITE, but no other evidence could be obtained. The jury rendered a verdict of death by injuries. Deceased was a native of New-York, 31 years of age.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG IRISH GIRL BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—BLANCHE HILLIARY, an Irish girl, aged 18 years, committed suicide at a house of ill-fame in Wooster-street, on Saturday, by taking laudanum. She had long been intemperate in her habits, and had occasionally been an inmate of the Tombs for disorderly behavior. Soon after taking the poison, she went into the street, and there met a young man named NATHAN PRESTON, with whom she was acquainted, whom she informed that she had taken 6 cents worth of laudanum. He, supposing her to be joking, replied, "Why did you not take more and make a sure thing of it?" The girl then commenced crying, and went home, where she soon became insensible, and was conveyed to the City prison for treatment by Dr. COVEL, but death ensued soon after she had been committed. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "suicide." Deceased had been in this country from her infancy, and her mother now resides in Boston.

A Chapter of Accidents.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A bright little girl, aged about fifteen months, the daughter of Mrs. AURORA ALLEN, residing at No. 168 West Thirty-eighth-street, was almost instantly killed by falling from a fourth-story window, on Monday afternoon last. The mother had started to take the 6 o'clock boat for Boston, with her eldest child, leaving two younger children in charge of a servant girl. The girl soon after the departure of Mrs. ALLEN went down into the yard, leaving the children to take care of themselves.

The elder finally placed a chair by the window, and looked out of the window, calling the servant, after which she got down, leaving the chair by the window, and left the room to find the servant, leaving the babe alone. The little thing climbed into the chair, looked out, and in an instant lost her balance and fell to the pavement, striking on her head, and causing almost instant death. The sad news reached the mother a few moments before the steamer left her dock, and she returned to clasp only the mangled form of her darling, snatched from her in a moment forever.

In the early part of last evening, MICHAEL COUGHLAN, while under the influence of liquor, met with a very severe accident by falling out of the second story window at the house No. 81 Oliver-street. He sustained a severe fracture of the arm and was otherwise mutilated. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. His chances for recovery are doubtful.

JOHN TALLMAN, residing in Brooklyn, had his lower jaw fractured on Saturday, by being kicked by a horse, at the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Second avenue. He was attended by Dr. THOMAS, and then conveyed to Brooklyn.

JOHN RANNEY, a boy nine years of age, yesterday fell from the top of a pile driver, at the foot of Stanton-street, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

MRS. H. B. BARKER, residing at No. 166 Spring-street, on Saturday was seriously injured by a brick which fell upon her head from a building in Greene-street near Bleecker-street, where she was walking. The police conveyed her in a carriage to her house.

WM. PERRY, on Saturday fell from the wall of a church, now being erected in West Twenty-third-street near Eighth-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was attended by a physician and then conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

MICHAEL PENDERGRAST, a youth, on Saturday accidentally fell from the second-story of house No. 233 Lewis street, and was taken to the New-York Hospital, severely injured in the spine.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DARING AND INGENIOUS BURGLARY—BOLD BEHAVIOR OF TWO POLICEMEN—RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.—The cabinet manufactory of BURMAN & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-street, was entered between 2 and 4 o'clock Saturday morning, by burglars, who carried off cassetels, satins, hair-cloths, and other property, amounting in value to more than $1,200. The burglars effected an entrance by passing to the roof of a tenement house in the rear of the building, and then, while upon that roof, forcing open the iron shutters of one of the windows of the manufactory. After getting inside, they selected the goods and lowered them by means of clothes lines, which they had stolen from the yard of the tenement house to a narrow alley at the side of the building. The goods were then placed in a wagon and driven off.

As soon as the robbery had been discovered, information was sent to the Eighth Ward Police Station, and Officers BALDWIN and REED were despatched to search for the thieves and their plunder. While reconnoitering about the store, the officers observed two suspicious characters near, and followed them to a house in Thirty-second-street, near Sixth avenue. The officers boldly entered this house, revolvers in hand, and hearing a noise in the back room of the first floor, demanded admittance, but were refused. They then commenced bearing in the door, which was barricaded with boxes and trunks, but before they had effected an entrance the parties within had escaped through the rear windows. The officers, however, found all of the stolen goods, and took them in charge. It is supposed that at the time the officers entered the house the burglars were engaged disposing their plunder to a buyer of stolen goods, and it is to be regretted that the whole gang was not secured. They are known, however, and will not, probably, remain long at large.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR PASSING BAD MONEY.—MARY FEENEY, a married woman, was taken in custody on Saturday, charged with passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Marine Bank, of Newburyport, Mass., at the store of MARTHA A. GORDON, No. 264 Sixth-avenue, and also with attempting to pass a similar bill at the store of JOHN MCGRAM, No. 311 Sixth-avenue. When arrested, the accused had one of the bills in her mouth and two in her pocket. She was taken before Justice DAVIDSON, and locked up for trial. Another female named MARY BOGART was with her at the time, and was arrested, but the Magistrate discharged her, as he was under the impression that she was innocent of any participation in the crime, and was not aware that her companion was engaged in passing counterfeit money.

AN ALLEGED "SNEAK" THIEF.—A suspicious character, named MIKE BRODRY, was arrested yesterday, having in his possession a brown raglan coat, corded and trimmed in the most expensive manner, which was found in his possession by officers BALDWIN and REED, of the Eighth Precinct, and which, it is supposed, he stole from the hall of some dwelling. The prisoner was committed to await examination. The coat can be seen at the Station-house, corner of Prince and Wooster streets.

LARCENIES.—THOS. RITCHIE, of No. 341 Front-street, was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing a watch and chain from SAML. TOOMBE, of No. 149 Gold-street, Brooklyn.

SIMON HEXTER was arrested, charged with breaking into the premises of JOHN SIEN, No. 68 Norfolk-street, and stealing therefrom $40 in gold coin and $16 worth of other property. The two prisoners were taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—PHILIP ROSENBLOOM, a German shoemaker at No. 49 Baxter-street, was yesterday arrested, charged with feloniously receiving a lot of clothing which had been stolen and sold to him, as alleged, by boys. This property, together with several gold watches, chains, lockets, &c., was found on his premises and taken to the Third District Police Court. Justice BRENNAN locked up the accused, who has been arrested before, to await examination.

LABORERS' FIGHT—ONE OF THEM STABBED.—A desperate fight took place between some laborers at Manhattanville, on Saturday night, during which one of them, named FRANCIS SHAW, was stabbed in the head with a dirk-knife in the hands of THOS ROTHCAMP. SHAW was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are not regarded fatal. ROTHCAMP was arrested, and taken before Justice BROWNELL, who committed him for trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Federal Officers in Utah—Ex-Surveyor General Burr—The Mormon Mail Contracts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The President has determined to retain the following Federal officers in the Territory of Utah, viz:

Judge STILES, Marshal DODSON, and District-Attorney JOHN M. HOCKADAY.

No charges have been filed in the Interior Department against the late Surveyor-General BURR,—and the Administration have entire confidence in his integrity. As, however, he had become particularly obnoxious to the Mormons, it was thought advisable that he should not return.

Hence, DAVID A. BURR, has already started for Salt Lake City to take charge of the books and papers of the office, and deliver them over to Colonel JACK HAYS, or his successor, should he decline the office, as his friends anticipate.

It will be remembered that Postmaster-General BROWN, last Spring, canceled the contract with the Mormons for carrying the mails over the plains. He has decided to give out a new contract for this service, and, it is said, contemplates putting it in the hands of a man thoroughly competent to perform it faithfully, and who is entirely divested of Mormon influence.

The New Granada negotiations have not advanced any since I last advised you on the subject. J.

The Patent Office without a Head—Agricultural Department.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1857.

The Patent Office lacks a head, and before Monday a number employés, about sixty, in the various branches of the Department of the Interior, will be a head shorter than at present.

As the Patent Office is one with which the people have an intimate, frequent and direct connection both in its mechanical and agricultural branches, it is necessary that the Commissioner should be a man, not only of integrity, but of affability and politeness.

I have heard but two or three names mentioned in connection with the appointment of a successor to Judge MASON. It does not follow that, because the body of inventors are in the Eastern States, the Commissionership should be from that quarter, but it is extremely probable that this will be the case. No one from the South has ever held the office. Judge MASON is from New York, though a resident of Iowa when appointed. Mr. EDMUND BURKE, of New-Hampshire, who filled the office, very ably, for some years, has been named as the successor of Judge MASON. One or two other Eastern men are also talked of. But the President, having been aware that Judge MASON would resign, has, possibly, in view some personal friend for the post, whose name will not be known till the appointment is announced.

Secretary THOMPSON was supposed, when he took the Department of the Interior, to be hostile to the Agricultural Bureau, which has become so popular, and which is, in fact, the nucleus of an Agricultural Department; and it was reported that he would endeavor to control its operations. But, in fact, he has lately taken measures to extend the sphere of its usefulness by appointing Major WILLIAMS to collect the native grape vines of the country, from New-Hampshire to Texas, and test the qualities; and also by employing Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON to pursue and continue chemical investigations which had been discontinued. X. Y. Z.

Colonel Noble's Wagon-Road Expedition Stopped by Indians.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Vid DUBUQUE, IOWA, Friday, July 31.

Colonel NOBLE, the Constructing Superintendent of the wagon-road to the South Pass, is now in this City. The expedition is, for the present, suspended, the encampment west of the Big Sioux having been broken up on the 18th instant, on account of the violent opposition offered by the Yankton Sioux Indians to the further progress of the party. They consequently retreated to Big Wood, about eighty miles west of Fort Ridgely. The objections raised by the Yanktons to Colonel NOBLE's party crossing their country was that they would frighten away the buffaloes, their sole means of subsistence. Colonel NOBLE, before leaving the Indians, appointed the 20th of August to hold a council to treat for the right of way across the country. Should the negotiations fail, it is his intention to perform the duties assigned him, despite of all hostilities.

Loss of the Bark Monaco, with Fifty Swedish Passengers.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

A dispatch from St. Pierre, Miquelon, dated July 27, states that the bark *Monaco*, of Warren, Me., from Gottenburg for New-York, was totally lost near Burin, Newfoundland, on the 21st inst., together with fifty Swedish steerage passengers. The Captain and his wife, the crew and six passengers were saved. The crew and the six passengers were landed at St. Pierre, and were sent on to New-York, in the bark *Louis Gilles*, by the American Consul. The Captain goes home *via* Sidney.

Steam Communication between England and Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, Saturday, August 1.

Private advices from England are to the effect that the British Government has agreed to guarantee £3,000 sterling per annum in addition to the £7,000 granted by Newfoundland for direct steam communication between England and St. Johns, Newfoundland; and that, as Mr. CUNARD declines terminating his mail contract for St. Johns until its expiration in 1863, an arrangement will probably be made with the North Atlantic Steam Company, to run a steamer fortnightly between Liverpool and St. Johns. This, with the mail brought by the Canard steamers to this port and thence forwarded to St. Johns, will give the Newfoundland people weekly mails from Liverpool.

Heavy Rains and Damage to the Crops in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2.

On Friday, there was a deluge of rain from Macon to Montgomery. Bridges were carried away, and embankments injured. Trains were stopped in different directions. The crops were much damaged. Floods of the rivers were feared, as the rains throughout the South continue daily.

The Persia's News.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Aug. 2—8 P. M.

Our latest intelligence from Newfoundland is dated 8 o'clock this morning, at which time nothing had been heard of the steamer *Persia*. We are unable to get any response from any of the offices east of this city this evening, and therefore presume the line is out of order.

News from Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brig *T. M. Mayhew* we have Bermuda papers of the 21st July.

On the morning of the 18th four men of the 26th Regiment at George's attempted to desert in a sail boat. Suspicion attached to an American whaling schooner then lying in the harbor, as privy to the movement and an embargo was put upon her sailing for that day. On the 19th the boat was discovered 20 miles off, mastless and tossing on the waves, and was pursued and captured. The deserters surrendered quietly.

☞ The Annual Excursion of Grace Church Mission Sunday School took place on Wednesday.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Revival of the African Slave-Trade

The French Importation Scheme Supported in England.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN WAR

The *Europa's* mails reached this City from Boston at an early hour on Saturday morning. We publish below our foreign correspondence, and select from our foreign files much additional news of interest.

It is stated that the soundings obtained by the British surveying steamer *Cyclops*—which has been engaged in checking for the Atlantic Telegraph Company the soundings taken by the United State steamer *Arctic*—are very satisfactory, bottom having been found all the way across the Atlantic, and for the greater part of the distance composed of fine sand and small shells. The greatest depth sounded was about 2¾ miles.

M. MAZZINI has, it appears, returned to London, after the fruitless attempt in Italy. He was to have embarked on board a ship carrying Portuguese colors, but the captain having delayed his departure two days for repairs, MAZZINI took his passage in an American vessel, disguised, it is said, as a Quaker, and provided with a passport perfectly in order. It is calculated that this last attempt in Italy has cost the Mazzinian treasury over £20,000. The insurgents arrested at Genoa and Leghorn are to be brought to trial with as little delay as possible. The preliminary proceedings will be completed before the end of the present month.

The Paris *Moniteur* pays the following tribute to the deceased poet BÉRANGER:

France has just experienced a melancholy loss. BÉRANGER has died after a long and painful illness. The Emperor, wishing to honor the memory of the national poet, whose works have so powerfully contributed to sustain and encourage patriotic sentiments in France and to popularize the glory of the Empire, has decided that the expenses of his funeral shall be paid out of the Imperial Civil List.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated the 17th of July, says:

A private telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, published in the French papers yesterday, announced that the Persian troops had refused to evacuate Herat, and were fortifying it. I am assured that this intelligence is completely unfounded.

The *Pays'* London correspondent, who is supposed to be no other than the French Ambassador, states positively that the English expeditionary army in China, which is composed of two divisions, is to be reduced by one-half. Instructions have been sent to General ASHBURNHAM to limit his operations this year to the military occupation of the town and peninsula of Canton, which are to be officially placed under English rule.

The *Times* announces that a steam squadron will be sent forthwith to India.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Jewish Oaths Bill—Alarming Nature of the Indian Mutinies—Their Cause—Suggestions for the Prevention of Future Insurrections—Abolition of Privateering—Lord Palmerston's Exposition of International Law in the Greytown Bombardment Case—The Fashionable World—Exhibition of Church's Niagara in London.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, July 17, 1857.

The two anticipations in my last letter have been fully realized. First, Ministers have been defeated in the Peers on the Oaths Bill, otherwise the bill for the admission of ROTHSCHILD into Parliament, for that is really the meaning of it; and, secondly, the news from India has been alarming, to a degree which scarcely the most timid apprehended, and which the authorities here, one and all, have scouted, as wholly beyond the reach of possibility. As regards the first it has been so entirely absorbed in the latter, that it is scarcely thought of by the public generally, although it has given rise to what would otherwise be a most formidable agitation among many of our most influential public characters. At the date of the present dispatch a discussion is proceeding in the House of Commons on two several propositions for getting over the difficulty; one, a new measure by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, permitting Hebrews to take the oaths in their own form, in the Lower House, by means of a bill that is an act that shall be sanctioned by both branches of the Legislature; the other, the proposition of Mr. DILLWYN, for throwing the Peers aside altogether, and proposing that the objectionable portions of the present oath be expunged when an Israelite member comes to the table to be sworn. This latter would seem to be so simple a course, that it strikes a stranger with wonder that it should not have been long ago thought of, and now it is thought of, adopted by acclamation instanter. But there are so large a number of Peers' sons and connections in the House of Commons, we are so trammeled by precedent and formula, and the pedantry of observances of every kind, that there is the greatest possible reluctance to make the smallest encroachment on what is admitted by the mischievously indefensible powers of the hereditary chamber over even the routine proceedings of the elective chamber. Hence many of the agitators for throwing off the incubus have really no heart in the in the agitation, and hence the likelihood of the agitation coming to nothing, although "something must be done," according to all appearances, for the Lords won't yield, and the Commons vow they will enforce it to be bullied no longer. Squabbles of this sort must seem to you to be on a par with those SWIFT mentioned as having set by the ears a nation, one-half of whom eat their eggs at the little end of the shell, and the other half at the big end. But with us the case is different.

All these matters, however, sink into imperceptible insignificance, compared with the staggering tidings from the East. All who write or speak about it profess that they are not alarmists, and then forthwith proceed to show that they are in a paroxysm of panic. The most astounding admissions are now made of a previous cognizance of the danger, and a previous communication of such cognizance also, to those who should have profited by it, but who, so far from doing so, actually rebuked and admonished their informants. In the House of Peers on Monday night, Lord MELVILLE, who has held high command in India, said that on his return some time ago, he warned officials of the coming explosion, consequent upon the state of affairs in the native army, and he was tartly told to hold his tongue, lest foreigners should learn the true secret of the flimsiness of our tenure of our Oriental Empire! If this were said anywhere else than in the British Parliament, and by a professed patrician of ministers, it would be put down to an Unparliamentary hallucination. But the completion of the anomaly was the fact that the very next day Lord BELVILLE dined with Lord PANMURE, our Minister of War, whose special business it was to have urged what Lord MELVILLE had told him on the Cabinet, and to provide against the outbreak which now causes our retention of India to be to the very last degree problematical.

Leaving you to gather the portentous and astounding details from the usual sources, I proceed to tell you what you will not find in the usual sources, the main causes of what has occurred and is occurring. All power has been withdrawn from the Company to centre in the Home Government. The Bengal Army is recruited almost entirely from the Rohilcund district, where usages analogous to our law of gavelkind prevail; that is, property is divided and subdivided equally amongst all the children of a deceased proprietor, so that every field, and even every tree and every well has a number of owners, all akin to each other, and sharing in common the benefits of possession. Of late years it has been the custom for the elder sons of a Rohilla family to remain at home and cultivate the land for the parents, while the younger branches enlisted in the Bengal army. Just before the Persian expedition, and subsequent to the annexation of Oude, to which the Rohilla country belonged, a Commission was ordered to inquire into the titles of property in the district, the ostensible effect of which was to produce alarm amongst the numerous owners, which naturally extended to their sons in the Bengal army. Added to this was the interference with the marriage customs of the Sepoys, besides the greased cartridges and the distribution of religious tracts. While this is the case as regards the worshippers of Brahma, the masses of the Mahommedans are in a state at once of contempt and hostility towards us—the Sunnis because they consider that, under our instigation, the Sultan, their spiritual head, has infringed the law of Islam, and the Shiites because of our invasion of Persia. Again, the loss of prestige, which accrues to us from the fall of Kars, has not of course been recovered by the panic at Simla; nor must the circumstance of the Bombay army being engaged in Persia when the outbreak occurred be overlooked. It has fallen upon us at a time, too, when the deficient supply of Cotton from the United States, had led Manchester manufacturers to turn their eyes towards India; and when the Bank of England can ill afford the drain of bullion which protracted military operations at such a distance will necessitate. And it would appear that we can spare men as little as money, since 4,000 of the 14,000 sent out were recruits of the Company's army, and an equal number did not average 21 years of age, and after costing the country £200 each, may be regarded as almost certain to fall victims to the climate.

Nothing of this sort finds currency here. The public are unconscious of it, and the very, very few who have an inkling of it, would find themselves derided as imbecile or lunatic if they talked of it. In the debate last night on the Persian expedition, or rather on the two million bill for it, and to which Ministers had an immense majority, not a word of this sort was said, although there were continuous references to the causes that have convulsed our eastern empire.

Among the numerous suggestions which Indian officers and all who consider themselves competent to form an opinion, are daily making through the press for the suppression of the revolt, or the prevention of such occurrences in future, one which finds many supporters is to swamp the Indian army with Sikhs and Ghoorkas, as soldiers free from the superstitious notions and caste prejudices which so materially impair the utility of the Hindoo sepoy. But a writer in the morning organ of the Government showed yesterday that to rely on such a measure as this for success,

the cause which the Russian Government assigned for it; but we have no right, as an independent State, to judge the motives which may have actuated another independent State in asserting rights and vindicating injuries which it may suppose itself to have sustained." Were, then, if this exposition of international law be correct, is the justification of the war with Russia? Either, says Mr. STARLETON, England acted with gross injustice towards Russia, or she has acted with deplorable pusillanimity towards the United States. He maintains that it was the boundden duty of the British Government to have told the Government of the United States that the destruction of Greytown was a breach of the law of nations, and, consequently, that an indemnity should be paid to those British subjects whose property had been destroyed. It need not have been made a casus belli, for he believes that if a temperate and dignified remonstrance had been addressed to the American Government, accompanied by a claim for compensation, they must either have admitted the wrong, and granted the indemnity, or denied the one and refused the other. The latter course, he thinks, the Cabinet of Washington would not have adopted; and even if it had, England would not have compromised her dignity by deciding to carry the matter no further. She would have had a right of war against the United States, but she need not have exercised it, and would still have occupied a more dignified position than that of a nation which had refused to repair a wrong at last," says Mr. STARLETON in conclusion, "the undignified course pursued by our Government in this wretched affair has been to upset every principle of international law by propounding a new one, obviously invented for the occasion; and this in order to escape the responsibility of discharging a duty, and to evade a difficulty, which, if honestly and manfully met, was in reality no difficulty at all."

The question of the representation of the British colonies in the Imperial Parliament, which was first made a colonial question by a section of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and has since been taken up in Canada, was again brought before the public yesterday by a meeting of gentlemen connected with Australia. The proposition of the party by whom the meeting was convened was to give to the Australian colonies six representatives in the English House of Commons, who should not vote upon any question of supply, and it was supported by elaborate statements of the progress which Australia is making in population and wealth. Mr. WESTGARTH, President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, pointed out the humiliating position to which their numerical insignificance would reduce the Australian members, in being constantly beaten, and having to leave the House during divisions upon money questions. He denied that any importance was attached to the scheme in Australia, and the result seems to confirm his statement in this respect, for upon a proposition of Mr. DE SALIS, a Sydney gentleman, being put from the chair, it was negatived. For the present, therefore, Sam Sick will find little encouragement from the state of public opinion upon this question at the antipodes.

Notes of preparation for the close of our fashionable season are being heard in increasing frequency and intensity. The preliminary valedictory notices from both Opera houses are out. The profits of these establishments this year have been small, and their éclat not large. With the aid of the Crystal Palace Concerts, GYE has, perhaps, escaped great loss at the Lyceum; but that is all. His last hit, "Fra Diavolo," in a new guise, fails to draw, owing to the insufficiency of GARDONIAS, the Brigand tenor,—while LUMLEY's great card, ALBONI, has been by no means the trump he expected, chiefly because of her limited rôle, or rather the limited rôle she confines herself to, not having by rôle, circumference. The election, as he is pretty certain to be elected, of Thackeray for Oxford, perhaps comes under the head of public amusement, though some people consider the facetiousness of a kind expressed by laughing in one's sleeve, or laughing at the wrong side of the mouth. Last night was a grand display of Parliamentary Ipecacuanha, of the keenest and most trenchant kind, between GLADSTONE, DISRAELI, and PALMERSTON. It is to be feared that the armor of "Vanity Fair" would cut but a poor figure in such a circle, even if judged by the benignant and indulgent Mr. DALLAS, who, as usual, was a calm out much pleased spectator of the scene from out the Ambassadorial Gallery.

Artists and poets, to say nothing of tourists, will surely never tire of describing, with pencil and pen, the sublime aspect of Niagara Falls. There is now exhibiting in London a picture of the Horseshoe Fall, by Mr. F. E. CHURCH, an American artist, who has produced a picture of remarkable interest. *Punch*, with his usual facetiousness, observes that the locality in which it is exhibited (Lloyd's, in Grace-Courchester, City,) is more appropriate to the artist than accessible to his admirers, as, though it does Grace Church, it is quite beyond the limits of a shilling-cab fare from any known locality. But, despite this drawback, it is seen and admired by many, as it deserves to be, the water power, if we may so speak, being represented with almost equal oil-power by the artist. The fidelity to nature shown in the treatment of the water is something marvellous; it glitters and flashes and almost seems to fall and foam, as the spectator gazes upon it. The creative power of art has seldom if ever, been so remarkably shown as in this picture.

BERANGER DYING---PAST AND PRESENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

To show you the interest felt in BERANGER, the people of the quarter St Antoine have appointed a Committee to watch night and day in the street before his house, in order that the Government shall not secretly convey him away after death so as to avoid a popular demonstration. The Government has been warned by this circumstance of the danger of attempting such a course as was adopted at the funeral of LAMENNAIS, two years ago, when the people were pushed back by the soldiers, and no one allowed to follow his remains to the tomb, with the exception of the soldiery, whose duty it was to keep away the people rather than to pay respect to the dead. BERANGER is eminently the friend of the people, as he has said himself, "*Le peuple c'est ma muse.*" He is the people's poet; he is their ideal of an honest man, and in these times of despotism and political venality, they look upon BERANGER as their only friend, as the only impersonation of that spirit of true liberty which has been their life long dream. To attempt to suppress a popular demonstration on the day of the illustrious poet's funeral, therefore, would be too dangerous an experiment, and the Government understands this. But BERANGER sung the victories, the glories and the triumphs of the first Empire; that was his first government, and this will be seized as a pretext by the present Empire to offer itself, on the day of the funeral, an official demonstration. We will then see the strange spectacle of a bier carried on the shoulders of workmen in blouses, and followed by the gaudy carriages of the Court, public officers attached to the person of his Majesty, and charged to represent him by proxy on the occasion. The people undoubtedly will insist upon their right to carry the illustrious dead on their shoulders. It remains to be seen whether the Government will oppose any objections to such a manifestation.

It is only since two or three months that BERANGER has moved into his present residence. The monomania of his life was to live *incognito*. He has occupied ten different quarters of Paris, or its environs, besides several cities in the Provinces. At Tours, according to M. JULES LECOMPTE, he occupied a house that BALZAC called *La Grénardière*. From Tours he moved to Fontainebleau, near his old and faithful friend and publisher PERROTIN, enriched by his illustrated edition of the *Chansons Anciennes et nouvelles*, by BERANGER. But M. PERROTIN grew tired of retirement and came back to Paris and to his bookstore, to become the publisher later on of the noisy Memoirs of the Duke de RAGUSE. BERANGER then moved to a little village in the neighborhood of Vincennes, and took board under the name of BONNIN, with a widow who took him for a retired hosier.

It was not till the arrival of the fête day of the poet, that the widow and her two daughters, seeing arrive a host of distinguished Parisians in fine carriages, bearing bouquets and crowns of flowers, as is the habit in France, understood at last that their host was but an illustrious hypocrite! Recognized and cited, his house besieged by multitudes of workpeople, he fled again, and took refuge at Passy, at the other side of Paris, where he had lived fifteen years before. It was there that he renewed acquaintance with his former "Lisette," of the Latin quarter, the faithful Mademoiselle JUDITH, who, according to the song, was to have outlived him, but who, unfortunately for the personal comfort of the aged poet, died just before his removal to his present residence. That the notoriety of BERANGER at Passy was such that there was no possibility of avoiding the inconvenience of its celebrity.

One of the sore spots in his life at Passy was the continual attacks made on his purse by a horde of hungry borrowers and beggars. There was not a starving doggrel writer in all the country who did not make his supplication, with some one of the illustrious songster's verses converted into a trap, at the head of his petition, by way of epigraph; and he received regularly the begging visits of a certain number of pretended ancient republicans who were always dry. Ali the literary *sans culottes*, the worthless composers of worthless verse, the "runners" to the Bohemian troupe, who wore strings over their shoulders for suspenders, and did not march in accord with the Government, crowded the poet's ante-chamber, ostensibly the charities of Mademoiselle JUDITH, or braving her *ruse* to get rid of them. But BERANGER resigned himself to seeing his annual pension drawn from M. PERROTIN, gradually eaten up in order to remain near the Bois de Boulogne, and for the pleasure of having to dinner every week, to an anacreontic dinner, CHATEAUBRIAND, LAMENNAIS, LACORDAIRE, GEORGE SAND, and a few other frugal celebrities.

But an unexpected circumstance broke forever the chain of affection which bound BERANGER to Passy. One day, the municipal council, impressed with the honor which fell upon the place by the sojourn there of the illustrious poet—he gave 200 francs a year to the poor of the place—solemnly drew up a resolution which was unanimously adopted, magnificently calligraphed, signed, flourished, sealed, ribboned, and officially remitted, with a speech, into the hands of the illustrious citizen. In this document it was said that on account of the glory which was reflected on Passy by such a presence within its walls, (hyperbolic walls!) the municipal council, with the Mayor at its head, had decided to concede to BERANGER gratuitously and forever—the finest place in its cemetery. The poet, touched by this attention of the municipal council, decamped as quickly as possible. He fixed himself anew in the quarter of the Luxembourg, Rue d' Enfer.

One evening, accompanied by Mlle. JUDITH, BERANGER was taking the air and a bottle of beer at the well-known dancing garden of the Latin quarter, *La Closerie des Lilas*, and deenly he was recognized by a student, who exclaimed to his mistress: "There's BERANGER! Run and embrace him!" The grisette did not need to be told twice. She ran, and all the rest after her. The old poet was surrounded, fêted, acclaimed, by the whole crowd; half a hundred girls kissed him; he lost his hat, and almost his good-nature. Mlle. JUDITH, alarmed and excited, at last extricated him from his admirers. They left the garden to the sounde of the chorus of "*Le Dieu des Bonnes Gens*," thundered in their ears by more than two hundred voices.

For the author of "*Le Dieu des Bonnes Gens*," there was no longer any repose in the *quartier Latin*; the Rue d'Enfer had become for him a veritable *enfer*; it was impossible to be both illustrious and tranquil, so he removed to the *Quartier Beaujon*, in the Champs Elysées, where there are but financiers, foreigners and and fashionable people—people who ought not to know him! There, without any known neighbors, other than the eccentric Duke of BRUNSWICK and the American Minister, BERANGER believed himself safe from the ovations of the people. But not so! He had exactly fallen in that neighborhood where curious Englishmen and Americans abound, and where more than once the indignant Lisette had a Napoleon thrust into her hand to show up her friend like a wild beast!

BERANGER stayed but a few months in the Champs Elysées, and on the 1st of April last moved to No. 5 Rue de Vendome, near the Boulevard du Temple. It was just before this last change of residence that he lost his faithful companion, and this stroke, as he said himself, the most serious of his life, no doubt contributed largely in the rapid development of the disease which has brought him to the borders of the grave.

It is as much the honest man that France fears to lose as the poet. There are no honors, no emoluments, no bribe that he has not refused. He would not accept the Legion of Honor, for ten times M. THIERS insisted upon decorating him; nor a place in the French Academy, for, especially in 1850, when the chair of M. DROZ became vacant, he was offered a dispensation of the usual visits for the Chair, which he refused, and it fell, by political intrigues, to the Count de MONTALEMBERT; neither would he accept a place in the Cabinet, for he has been offered that of Minister of Public Instruction and refused; he was offered the direction of the National Printing Office, a high post in France, and refused; he was offered the direction of the Mont-de-Piété and refused; he declined by a double refusal the vote of a hundred thousand electors who sent him to the Constitutional Assembly; in fine, he refused to be rich, for M. LAFFITTE offered him over and over again a position in which he was sure to gain a fortune, but he refused; and more recently he has refused brilliant pensions from the Empress EUGENIE and from other friends who take an interest in his almost destitute condition.

When BERANGER was elected to the Chamber, in 1848, he went to the Countess DUMAS, wife of the General Count DUMAS, who was aid-de-camp to Louis PHILIPPE, and in tears recounted his fears and his hesitation about the future of the country. It was a strange mystery, a contradiction of the heart of a poet, that he who had so much sung the Republic did not love the Republic! For it is incontestable that BERANGER did fear the Republic in France.

BERANGER was the friend of the Countess DE NANTEUIL, and it was generally believed that this lady at her death would not forget her friend in her will. But in her last moments the Countess was surrounded by the priesthood, and brought under their influence, and although she did not, perhaps, forget the poet, yet—"not to offend God"—she omitted the name of the author of "*Le Dieu des Bonnes Gens*" in her testament.

In gathering together these details on the life of BERANGER, I have not wished to write his biography while yet living; but have not the republican youth of France for the last twenty years made of the tomb of the illustrious poet an altar around which to offer their ovations to the eternal principle of human liberty, around which to cast their complaints against despotism, and to offer up their hopes and their prayers for the future of their country? It is true that the worship of the youth of the schools for BERANGER has not only been such as was due to so colossal a reputation as was his. Instead of surrounding him with an aureole of respect and admiration, as do the German youth ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT, they have sometimes drawn the illustrious old man into the arena of political passions and into the circle of frivolous pleasures. The ovation of the *Closerie des Lilas*, which dates back only three years, was a violation of the dignity and the respect due to a reputation such as his; the manifestation at the Cemetery of Père la Chaise two years ago, on the occasion of the funeral of DAVID, the sculptor, was not only improper but disrespectful, since it brought him into antagonism with the authorities. Some arrests were the consequence of this ovation, and BERANGER was so deeply chagrined over it that he promised himself never to serve again by his presence as a pretext for such dangerous demonstrations. As he lately said himself, "It is very tiresome to play Anacreon in white hairs."

Thus all efforts to make of BERANGER a politician have signally failed. He has been on the side of all the governments, and yet independent of all parties. He was Liberal under the Restoration, Republican under the Government of July, Moderate under the Republic—he has almost passed his life in avoiding he seductions of political ambition and political enthusiasm. When they said to him after the events of June, 1848, "Now, then, you have the Government you so much desired," BERANGER replied, "I could well wish to be in a condition to desire it still!" As a poet BERANGER was a Republican; as a politician he feared the Republic.

MALAKOFF.

The African Slave Trade.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, July 17, 1857.

Lord BROUGHAM brought under the consideration of the House the subject of the African Slave-trade, in connection with the measures adopted by the French Government in respect thereto. He expressed his surprise that the Emperor NAPOLEON should give his sanction to the project undertaken in France to bring negroes from the coast of Africa to the French West Indian colonies, because his uncle, the First NAPOLEON, had abolished the Slave-trade. It was said that the object of the French Company was to import free negroes, but he was convinced that the project must end in the renewal of the infernal traffic in slaves. It was proposed that the Africans being slaves in their own country, should be induced to emigrate to the West Indies—that care should be taken to see that the contract made with them was observed—that they should have the security of Government officers for the performance of the contract made with them, and that care should be taken of them on the voyage—that, on their arrival in the West Indies they would also have the Government security for their good and kind treatment by their masters, to whom they were to be bound as indentured apprentices—and that security would be given that when they choose they should be brought back at the cost of those who brought them to the West Indian colony. It was not the first time that his (Lord BROUGHAM) had heard language of a similar kind. He had heard before of the Africans being slaves in their own country, and of the great benefits which their transfer to America would confer on them. He denounced the plan proposed as a most reprehensible attempt to revive the slave-trade, and quoted the opinion of PITT in condemnation of the system. He referred to the prosperous state of trade on the African coast, which had reached the extent of two millions a year, and now they were called upon to put a stop to the improvement of trade and the progress of civilization, by sending men there to purchase slaves, and by holding out inducements for the waging of war for the express purpose of making captives to be sold and carried to slavery. In conclusion, he moved a resolution to the effect that the encouragement of emigration from the African coast to the West Indies, by the purchase and liberation of slaves, or by the ransom of prisoners taken in war, even when this may not be held illegal, has a tendency to promote the internal slave-trade of Africa, and to obstruct the progress of the inhabitants in the arts of peace and the course of civilization; and that an humble address should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to withhold her countenance from all such schemes among her subjects, and would use her best endeavors among Her Majesty's allies, for engaging them to discountenance all projects which have a tendency to promote African emigration by any means, directly or indirectly, connected with the purchase of slaves, or ransom of captives taken in war.

The Earl of CLARENDON concurred in the opinions expressed by Lord BROUGHAM, and declared his conviction that the French Government were as incapable as themselves of intentionally giving encouragement either directly or indirectly to the Slave-trade. He rejoiced that his noble friend had brought forward this motion, because for a long series of years he had been known throughout the world as the indefatigable friend of the African race, and the successful opponent of the great crime of Slave-trading. [Hear, hear.] He was sure his noble friend's opinion would be received abroad with the same respectful attention as at home, and it would be felt that he would not have brought the question before their lordships in so solemn a manner, or ask them to agree to an address to the Crown, if he had not seen some cause for apprehension. [Hear, hear.] He hoped the House would agree to the address proposed by his noble friend, because it could not but strengthen the hands of the Government, though it was not required by them as a stimulus to exertion. He assured his noble friend that constant and confidential communications had taken place on the matter between them and the French Government, and that no efforts should be wanting on their part to prevent the establishment of such a state of things as his noble friend had shadowed forth.

The Government of France felt, like themselves, a great want of labor in their West Indian colonies, and proposed to supply the want by the emigration of laborers, but without renewing the Slave trade, or giving any encouragement to kidnappers or dealers in negroes. The French Government had been perfectly frank in all their proceedings. As long ago as 1853 they informed her Majesty's Government of their intention to purchase slaves on the West Coast of Africa, and immediately to emancipate them, and introduce them into their colonies as free laborers. Her Majesty's Government at once represented that it was a great mistake to consider that Slavery was the general condition of the African race; that it was true that slaves were employed by the chiefs for their own purposes, but not in greater numbers than were required, and that if the slaves now possessed by them were sold, others must be obtained to supply their places either by kidnapping or by internal war. Her Majesty's Government pointed out that it would be difficult to make the chiefs understand the difference between selling slaves to be exported to the French colonies, there to be employed as free laborers, and selling them to slave-dealers from Cuba; or that one system was to be rewarded while the other was to be condemned and punished; and they add they must protest against it. The French Government then said they would make the experiment of importing free labor, and her Majesty's Government seeing reason to fear the consequences which Lord BROUGHAM apprehended, brought the subject under the consideration of the French Government, who informed them of the precautions they had taken, and said the persons who received licenses to trade would only have to do with negroes born free. The French Government then said, the system adopted by them was precisely the same as that which had been adopted by this country, whereupon her Majesty's Government informed the French Government they had abandoned that system, because they found that where Slavery did not exist on the coast of Africa the project had failed, and because it was the means of making an unfounded impression on the minds of the chiefs that they encouraged the Slave-trade. He mentioned these facts in order to show that the matter has been under the constant attention of her Majesty's Government. He did not say that because the experiment had failed with them that in the hands of the French Government it would fail also; but he entertained the same doubt with regard to it that was entertained by his noble and learned friend for he did not believe that there was a disposition amongst the Africans to leave their own country, or to seek employment elsewhere. The experiment would require the greatest attention and care on the part of the French Government; and he trusted and believed that in the effort to render it successful their flag would not be sullied with Slavery. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY said it would be a great advantage if a scheme could be devised by which the teeming population of Africa could find their way as free laborers to America. He was not, however, sanguine on the subject.

The Earl of HARDWICK pointed out the unwillingness of the African people to leave their own country, and expressed his fear that all efforts to induce them to emigrate for any length of time would end in failure.

Lord BROUGHAM briefly replied, quoting the favorite organ of the Slave Party in the Carolinas, to show that the slaveholders in America regarded the example proposed to be set by England and France in the matter of the exportation of "free" negroes from Africa, as an encouragement and a justification for them to procure as many slaves as they chose for the Southern States. The enforcement of any contract for wages would be entirely within the jurisdiction of the slave States in which the negro was located; and it was easy to see what would become of the "freedom" of the African emigrant in the event of any legal dispute arising.

The address was then agreed to.

THE FRENCH IMPORTATION SCHEME SUPPORTED.

From the London Post, (Ministerial Print,) July 15.

It is now no longer a secret that the French Government have given their sanction for importing free Africans into their West India colonies. A contract has been entered into for this purpose with a house in Marseilles, which has engaged to carry 10,000 of these people to the destination in question. The plan appears to be, that the freedom of the Africans shall be purchased previous to their embarkation, under the sanction, and according to the rules to be laid down by certain agents, of the French Government, who are to be located on the spot, and who are, moreover, to see that the emigrants so liberated are sent to their destination in vessels properly equipped and adapted to the purpose. On their arrival in the French islands they are to be bound to enter into contracts for a period often years' service, during which, with the exception of the obligation in question, they are to be treated as free men, and, as such, to enjoy the protection of the laws. On the expiration of the ten years they are to be at liberty either to remain as free laborers in the colony to which they have been sent, or to return free of expense to their own country. Such is an outline of the plan, so far as its details have come to light; and, regarding it simply as an experiment which shall be followed up or abandoned as its results may determine, *we confess that we see little cause for that extraordinary degree of alarm which has been expressed by at least one of our cotemporaries upon the subject.*

It is quite true, as Lord PALMERSTON lately remarked, when the matter was brought under his notice in the House of Commons, that this attempt on the part of the French Government to revive the drooping prosperity of their sugar colonies is open to two objections, both of a serious kind. On the one hand, the demand for slaves on the coast is sure to occasion wars in the interior, for the purpose of supplying that demand, and, on the other hand, there is the risk that the Cuban slave-dealers will profit by the example of the French agents, and, by means of free negroes, induce thousands of ignorant victims to embrace a life of hopeless slavery, under the delusion that they are purchasing their freedom. No doubt there is danger at both these points. There is another danger, too, and that is, that the example of France may induce nations which have now renounced the Slave trade to revive it in a modified form. Brazil might be induced to do so, and so might possibly the United States. Such are the arguments that have been employed by the opponents of the French scheme, and it is impossible to deny that they are deserving of weight. But there is much to be said on the opposite side of the question, if we take the trouble to examine it dispassionately; and, in the first place, it will not be disputed that, as regards the African emigrants themselves, it will be a positive benefit to be removed to a locality where they will be protected by equal laws, and where they may eventually acquire independence. And we may add that, in the event of the plan proving successful, an effectual means would at length be found of disseminating the blessings of civilization throughout the interior of Africa. Numbers of emigrants who had fulfilled their engagements by a ten years' residence in Martinique or Guadaloupe would naturally desire to revisit their native country, and would carry with them the knowledge and the habits of industry they had acquired from their European masters. In process of time a free and constant communication might thus be opened up between the Coast of Africa and the West Indies, to the great advantage of both, which would for ever prove the death-blow to the abominable Slave-trade. Such are the possible advantages of the French scheme, and they are so great and important that it appears to be worth while to run some risk in order to attain them.

But it is said that this demand for labor on the part of the French Government will certainly occasion wars and bloodshed in the interior of Africa, in order that the requisite supply may be furnished. In reply to this objection it may be stated that these evils prevail already. Unhappily the Slave-trade still continues, in defiance of all our efforts, and in order that its demands may be supplied there must be wars and bloodshed. The evils arising from the present system are known and ascertained. They are deplored by every friend of humanity. As to this there is no question. But it is said that they will be increased tenfold when the French project is put in operation. This is at best but pure conjecture, and we believe that arguments equally strong may be adduced on the other side of the question. At all events, if it is attended with those bad results which its opponents so confidently predict, it can be, and we doubt not that it will be, very speedily put an end to. Upon the whole we *are inclined to think that much groundless apprehension is entertained upon the subject*; and we shall watch with interest, and not without hope, the progress of the experiment.

From the London Times, July 13.

The Nineteenth Century, though it is getting rather old, is still a very grand era. None yet so egotistical. It has its crusades and its heroes, its sacred causes and its grand principles, its wonderful discoveries, its institutions, its philanthropy, its conscience, and everything that the world never heard of before. But all the time it is incapable of doing many a simple thing. There is hardly a bit of common sense or common humanity to which there are not now insuperable objections, though formerly it was done at once, without a thought, and answered very well. It is just such a matter that elicited a vast amount of obstructive ingenuity and eloquence last night in the Lords. Our neighbors across the Channel are taking steps for the free importation of Africans into their West Indian plantations, with security for their free employment, sufficient wages and liberty of return. Well, why should they not? Why should not we do the same? All the broad facts of the case are in favor of the proposal. The experiment has been tried by several Powers with the East Indian Coolies, some hundred thousands of whom have been imported from an immense distance to the West Indies, and it has answered even beyond expectation. They are carried across two oceans with fair average safety, health and comfort. They make estates profitable that did not pay expenses for many years before. They work hard, and almost invariably return with a pocketful of money, which they make a better use of than most laborers or gentlemen's servants do of their savings in this country. Not a word can now be said against a process which, natural as it seems, was loudly protested against only a few years ago. There are hundreds of most excellent and enlightened philanthropists who ten years ago were denouncing the traffic in Coolies as even more monstrous, dangerous and wicked than that in Negroes. Indeed, the distance was greater, the risks worse, the race weaker and more gentle, and the novelty itself a new wickedness on the face of the earth. Fancy inveighing a poor, despised, weak-minded, ignorant parish from the Ganges to the West Indies, with a promise of a safe return and a comfortable old age! Indeed, it was hard to fancy it, because some of the most confident prophets ever known in the sacred history of our country predicted most positively that it would never be, and that the results would be horrible. The results, however, have been quite as good as the results of most of our own philanthropical and sanitary legislation. It has answered, and the months of all adversaries have been stopped. Then comes the obvious question,—What is good for dark men, why is it not also good for black men? If there can be an honest, free importation, across two oceans, why not also across only one? If three months out and three months return are not impossible, where is the impossibility of one month out and one month back? All the circumstances of climate and physical constitution are in favor of the African Negro as compared with the Hindoo or the Chinaman. Indeed, this was never disputed. There was only a dangerous sort of aptitude, a fatal speciality, for plantation work in the African. The more fit he was for it the more should he be protected from it.

This is the side ably advocated by that distinguished representative of the intentions and failures of the last generation, Lord BROUGHAM, last night. Of course, of course, it is only intelligible that the worthy men who extinguished Slavery and ruined our West India possessions should be very touchy, very obstinate, very inconvertible on that very tender point. It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters, who took a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy. But, confessedly, taking that grand summary view of the question which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, the process was a failure; it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the Negroes still lower than they were, and, above all, increased the sum of Slavery in less scrupulous hands. After many attempts at indefinite discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognize and admit persistent slaveowners to an equal rank in our commerce. Everybody who comes fresh into the question, uncompromised and unbiased, admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt gradual or spontaneous emancipation, if it was, indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of Slavery into something more like that we read of in Sacred as well as Classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive are the men of the past that they did right in their days, and that they cannot be improved upon in our days. So, Lord BROUGHAM takes his stand broadly and boldly on the utter impossibility of conveying the African across the Atlantic, under any conditions or any securities, without bringing back all the horrors of kidnapping, of internal African wars for the acquisition of slaves, and of hopeless, unmitigated Slavery on the other side. With the almost unanswerable difficulty of the successful Coolie immigration staring him in the face, he is reduced to defy all general rules, and rest his case on the most marvellous and incredible specialities applying only to the case of the African.

The first of these special circumstances, said to take the proposal of a free African immigration out of the sphere of common rules and common sense, is the Negro's alleged horror of the sea. Why, everybody has a horror of the sea. Nobody contemplates the passage from Dover to Calais without the most horrible anticipations. All Englishmen and Englishwomen hate the sea; the Yankees still more; the French still more; the Germans still more; Jews still more; Turks still more; and the Hindoos most of all. It is the one first condition made by the Indian Sepoy that he is not to be carried by sea against his will. He has a religious as well as a physical horror of it. No doubt the sea is a horrible thing, and it must be particularly horrible to people with simple natural habits. But, as in the old epigram a man is made to run into the sea when pursued by a wild beast, so in there once a large portion of the human race annually rush to the sea, horrible as it is, to escape the still more horrid gripe of starvation, or some other horror as bad. The Africans are always ready to work for short voyages; indeed, they would be ready enough to take longer ones if they felt sure that they would not be fined, and that, after a fair period of service, they might be allowed to return with their savings. A few hundred of their countrymen returning safe and sound with plenty of money and a good account of their time would tell on the native imagination and greatly diminish the horrors of the sea. What measures the French may choose for obtaining emigrants we need not inquire, but we cannot implicitly credit stories of bloody wars waged far in the interior for the sole purpose of acquiring vast bodies of captives, to be sold for 9*l*. a-piece at the coast. If this operation is worked to advantage, we beg to suggest that the Commissariat officers employed shall be engaged for the use of our own soldiers. Of course, they will contract to meet all the expenditure of our wars on consideration of receiving 9*l*. head-money on every prisoner-of-war. If this African story is true, they ought to grow rich by the contract, though we don't ourselves see how it can be done. As for the supposed specialities of this case, the impossibility of distinguishing between a cargo of voluntary and of enforced emigrants, and the impossibility of securing for the Negro wages, liberty and a return at the end of his time, we have only to ask whether the African is less able to speak for himself and vindicate his rights than the Coolie; or whether there will be more mystery about the life and fortune of the one than the other. In our colonies, at least, it will always be easy to get at the negro immigrant, and to give him a ready tribunal for the publication of his wrongs, in case of any cruelty or fraud. As for what other Powers can or will do, that will be their own affair, as, indeed, it is already. We are only concerned with our own people.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

SURVEY OF THE COURSE FOR THE CABLE.

The following letter, dated from Her Majesty's sloop *Cyclops*, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 1, gives some interesting particulars respecting the survey of the course for the Atlantic telegraph cable:

"As the opening a communication between Ireland and Newfoundland by submarine telegraph is now occupying a considerable amount of public attention, a few particulars of the proceedings of Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Cyclops*, Lieutenant DAYMAN, appointed to survey the course for the bed of the cable, may not be unacceptable. She has within the last three weeks determined the depths of the ocean on the exact line on which it is proposed to lay the cable. It has been found that the bed of the ocean varies considerably in depth between the two termini; it will therefore be of considerable importance that in laying down the cable allowance be made for the several inequalities. Various subjects of scientific interest will, it is confidently hoped, receive some light from the *Cyclops'* voyage, as she has succeeded in ascertaining the temperature and density of the water at great depths, and in procuring and preserving samples of water from them, and bringing up from the bed of the ocean specimens of its formation in considerable quantities. These specimens present some curious anomalies, being comprised partly of microscopic marine animals, and also, in one instance, nearly in mid ocean, and from a depth of about 1,580 fathoms, of portions of a shell which when perfect must have been the tenement of a much larger animal than we have reason to believe has ever been found or procured from such depths; particles of coral have also been brought up from the greatest depths, and on approaching the Newfoundland coast, at the distance of 150 miles, the whole of the bottom was one gravel bank to the meridian of 52°. The *Cyclops* received from the authorities every facility for carrying out the duties she has been engaged in, but the limited time allowed her has taxed to the utmost the ingenuity and energies of her officers and men."

COILING THE CABLE ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

From the London News, July 17.

In the *Daily News* of the 7th instant, we gave an account of the manufacture and the shipping on board the *Agamemnon* at Greenwich, of a portion of the Submarine Cable which is to unite this country with America in telegraphic communication. The other half of the cable—1,250 miles in length, which Messrs. NEWALL & Co. contracted to supply—has already been completed, and is in course of delivery on board the *Niagara*, at Birkenhead. The *Niagara* is a screw steamer of 5,200 tons, pierced for twelve 11-inch guns, belonging to the United States Navy, and is under the command of Captain HUDSON, an officer of considerable experience, having been attached to the service so far back as 1812, and having taken part in the Pacific Exploring Expedition. The *Niagara* is 345 feet in length, by 56 feet beam, with engines of 1,000 horse power, and is the largest vessel afloat in the world. Her screw is a Griffith's propeller. She is anchored in the Mersey, to take on board the cable—her great breadth having prevented her from being docked at Birkenhead. The inner gates of the dock at Birkenhead would have been quite large enough; but, unfortunately, the outer gates, which are 20 feet less than the inner, are only 50 feet wide. The *Niagara* has now been receiving the cable for upwards of a fortnight, and it is being coiled on board at the rate of 60 miles per day. Up to Thursday evening about 800 miles had been shipped, so that the whole of it will have been stowed on board in the course of a few days from the present date. In order to make room for the immense coils in which the cable is deposited in the vessel, the forehold of the *Niagara* has been cleared of the chain lockers, coal bunkers, and tanks, and fitted with a level floor over the kelson, the beams having each been trussed with double stays, to compensate for the removal of the stanchions. Part of the cable is also being stowed in a space which has been cleared out on the main deck, abaft the engine-room, by displacing some of the officers' berths, and encroaching on the wardroom. Three smaller vessels, of 500 tons each, the *Wallace*, the *Ellen*, and the *Perthshire*, convey the coils from the works of Messrs. NEWALL & Co., at Birkenhead, to the frigate in the Sloyne, and two of these craft were lying alongside the *Niagara*, one on either side, on Tuesday, and seen at a little distance, from the river, served to bring out the vastness of her dimensions most completely. The cable, of the manufacture of which a very minute description was given in the article above referred to, has a thick coating of pitch and tar upon it, and the decks on which the cable rests have been covered with sheet lead to prevent the tar, which accumulates at the bottom of the coil, from soaking through and saturating the timbers. The weight of the portion on board the *Niagara* will be about 1,200 tons. The process of coiling is one which seems to possess great interest in the neighborhood, and steamers from Liverpool are constantly conveying visitors to the *Niagara*, whom Captain HUDSON courteously allows to inspect the work. Among the visitors on Tuesday were Sir WILLIAM CUBITT and Mr. WM. FAIRBAIRN, of Manchester.

The coiling on board is under the superintendence of Mr. WOONHOUSE, C. E., who took part in laying down the Varna and Balakiava telegraph, and this gentleman will accompany Mr. C. BRIGHT (who is the engineer-in-chief to the company, and was one of the original projectors of the submarine line across the Atlantic) in the *Niagara*, to assist in laying down the halt of the cable stretching from the middle of the Atlantic to the American shore. Three or two gentlemen will have to take alternate watch in the *Niagara* of the paying out of the cable during the progress of the work; and Mr. CANNING, who laid the line across the Gulf of the St. Lawrence last year, with Mr. WEBB, who has been engaged for some years in laying down and raising the cables between Orfordness and the Hague, will take the same charge on board the *Agamemnon*. The machinery for paying out the cable has been made with great promptitude, by Messrs. C. BURGIN & Co., of Manchester. The operations at Greenwich, as we have before stated in the *Daily News*, have been assisted by two of the ablest electricians of the day, Dr. WHITEHOUSE and Professor MORSE.

HOW AND WHEN THE CABLE WILL BE LAID DOWN.

The two vessels, the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara*, sail about the 25th inst., and are to be joined by her Majesty's frigate *Leopard* and the United States frigate *Susquehanna*. These are paddle-wheel steamers of considerable power, and are intended to pilot and assist the other vessels when necessary. The four steamers are to rendezvous in Cork harbor, and will probably sail together from thence about the 1st of August. Their first destination will be lat. 52° 4' N., and long. 32° 32', or the central point of the arc of the great circle between Valentia Harbor and Trinity Bay. Having waited here for favorable weather, should the elements not be propitious to this design on their arrival, a "splice" will be effected between the half of the telegraphic cable on board the *Agamemnon* and the half on board the *Niagara*, and they will part company—the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* sailing westward, for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, distant 900 to 1,000 miles; and the *Agamemnon* and *Leopard* returning eastward, paying out their portion of the cable until they make Valentia Harbor, on the coast of Ireland. The arc of the circle thus indicated is 1,834 miles in length, so that should each vessel steer an exact course to its destination, not subject to the errors of the magnetic needle or the disturbing influence of oceanic currents, each would have to pay out 917 miles of cable, but as that is impossible, each vessel has been supplied with a surplus length of about 300 miles, to meet all emergencies. Supposing that each vessel should be able to pay out the cable at the rate of about five knots per hour, or 120 per day, it will thus be seen that the operation of dropping the great international link between this country and the United States will have been completed in eight days from the time the "splice" is effected in mid-ocean and the vessels part company.

The outer coating of the greater part of the cable consists of a coil of 18 strands of seven-thread iron wire, as a protection to the gutta percha core, containing the telegraphic wires, from friction or other injury until it has been safely deposited on the bed of the deep Atlantic. But those portions of the cable which will have to be joined when the vessels part company may possibly be subjected to an extra strain as the first unbroken link of it sinks between the stems of the two vessels to find its ultimate resting place, and to meet this possible contingency ten miles length of this central portion of the cable has been protected with a sheath of 18 steel, instead of iron, wires, and is supposed to be capable of sustaining a strain of 12 tons. The machinery made by Messrs. DE BERGUE and Co. includes paying out sheaves or drums of five feet in diameter, having grooves corresponding to the thickness of the cable, with a friction drum attached to them revolving three times as fast as they do, and with breakage power to check or retard the motion of the sheaves at pleasure. From the hold of each ship the cable, passing over four of these sheaves to a few feet above the poop deck, will be dropped into the sea over a fifth sheave, placed above the stern. The exact amount of strain will be constantly indicated by an instrument for the purpose under the eye of the breaksman. At the sides of the vessel will hang down into the water new electrical logs, principally due to Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, the Atlantic Company's chief engineer. These immersed logs have vanes and wheels revolving, at a rate proportioned to the passage of the vessel through the water, and making an electric circle which is broken at each revolution. An electric wire, from the log to the deck, records there every revolution of the log, and consequently the exact speed of the ship. It must not be supposed when the ships part company that communication will be lost between those on board the vessels. The electricians have hold of either extremity of the coils of the cable, and will interchange signals constantly, so that each vessel will be master of the other's fate, and of every incident that may help or retard the progress of submersion. Unless some unfortunate emergency should snap the link. When the topsails of the ships have sunk beneath the horizon,

CAIRENE LADIES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO.

The romance of Eastern life has long since ceased. The veiled women still haunt the streets, and you may dream as you please of the hidden beauties that no one may see; but some accident will expose the face of the woman whose dark eyes have enthralled you, and lo! she is hideous.

The Cairene costume is unchanged in any respect, and men and women walk the streets or ride on horses and donkeys dressed as their forefathers and mothers dressed two, three, five hundred years ago. The ladies ride astride, usually on a saddle elevated high upon the donkey's back. A man leads the donkey, and carefully watches the lady lest she fall. The face is never exposed. The immense mantle of silk, almost always black, is lifted over the forehead and held by the two hands, which are elevated, one on each side, the elbow projecting as far as possible. The result is a give an appearance of enormous size to the lady, for the air fills the silk as she moves along and it bags out, making her look like an immense sack of silk. From the forehead to the ground falls the white veil, thick and impenetrable to any curious gaze, leaving an opening across the eyes, through which you see the flashing orbs of Egypt, or the softer glances of Circassian beauties.

Not unfrequently the veil is drawn aside. I have passed many groups of ladies, who had met in the street or in the garden of the Ezbekieh and stopped to converse, and who were so earnestly engaged in their talk that they did not hear my footsteps until I was among them. The beauties (comparatively speaking, I mean the young and good-looking ones) usually stare complacently and smile. The older and less vain invariably drop the veil and spit on the ground to curse me.

Sometimes you will see a veiled lady, wearing white from head to foot instead of black; and when you approach her you will be tolerably certain to find that she herself is intensely black. I never saw such dark complexions. They are shining ebony, these women from Nubia.

The dress of the lower classes is, as I described it in Alexandria, simple in the extreme. The women wear but a single long, loose gown, open at the neck and down to the waist. The breast is always exposed, and little thought of modesty or decency troubles them. The scene around the opening of the well on the east side of the Ezbekieh, on the most crowded thoroughfare in front of the door of the Oriental Hotel, is always amusing. The water is raised from the well by an endless chain of stone jars, the usual manner in Egypt. Two bullocks turn the rude cog-wheels, walking in a circle around the well, and the water falls into an open trough, from which it runs into a little pool some six feet square, and thence across the street and into the gardens.

There are always a dozen or more women washing clothes in this pool. They are half naked themselves, and are accompanied by their children, who are entirely naked, and who lie and roll in the water and the dry dust of the street alternately, chasing each other back and forth, heedless of their want of clothes or their unpicturesque appearance.

Beauty, if it exist at all in Egypt, is exceedingly short-lived. I should not doubt its existence, for I have seen among the copper-colored countenances of the native girls some whose mould was of the finest, whose features were chiseled with great regularity; but the downcast look—the worn and weary air—the sad eyes and heavy lips, indicate the early decay of all that is lovely. They are usually married at twelve or thirteen years of age, and life then, among the lower classes, becomes more a burden than a joy.

Among the wealthy who live in luxury and ease I am told it is not very different. The form does not retain its roundness and elasticity even to the ordinary age of young beauty with us. Women are old here at twenty, very old at thirty; and yet they live to be much older, of course; and at sixty or seventy they are not very different in appearance from thirty or forty.

Married life is precarious. The wife is at the mercy of the husband. He has but to utter the words, "I divorce you," and she ceases to be his wife. Hence she lives in constant terror and apprehension. Yet sometimes the wife rules here, and I have found one man who would not make a bargain unless he could consult his wife first. But the old stories of the romance of the harem have long ceased to be worth the telling and new ones seldom replace them.

You may bear one. You may perhaps be standing on the island of Rhoda looking at the dark rush of the water, and some one will whisper to you the sad tale of the beautiful favorite of ABBAS PASHA'S younger days, who loved and was loved by a foreigner, a young English nobleman. You may hear, perhaps, how he swam the river, Leander like, to meet her, how he sat by her side and spoke in low, soft words all the night long, while the slave who had admitted him watched at the door. How this was a passionate dream of joy in the life of the young and beautiful girl, in which her soul's perfect love for him grew up and flourished gloriously. How she was to have gone away with him, and all was arranged for their flight, and then—and then—no one knows what next; but they tell of a Nile boat and a sack, and that the fair limbs of the beautiful Fatima were swept with mud and filth and all the abominations of Cairo, down to the unknown depths of the Delta.

Here is the foundation for a story, but it is only hinted at. You cannot get any one to relate it to you. It is one of those histories that no man is willing to know anything about.

Women have no names in Cairo. They of course have their names at home, but no man knows the name of his neighbor's wife or wives. A woman is spoken of as the wife of such a person, or the sister of such a person, but never by her own name.

The daughter of MEHEMET ALI, the sister of the present Viceroy, is the first lady in Egypt.

Her history is almost a romance. This is not the place to speak of the private incidents in it which have long made her to be spoken of with contempt, even by the Egyptians, the vilest race of men on earth. But her husband's name is still a terror in Cairo, and men will hardly believe that he is dead.

The Defterdar, as he is always called, was the son-in-law of MEHEMET ALI, and the realization of all the stories of Turkish brutality and tyranny. His palace is in front of the Ezbekieh, but since his death has passed into other hands.

He it was who heard the complaint of a poor woman that a man had drank milk from her creature and then refused to pay her.

The man denied it entirely.

"When was it?" demanded the Defterdar.

"This moment."

"Well, cow, woman—listen—I will rip this man open. If I find the milk in him, it is well—you shall be paid. If not, I will rip you open in the same way."

It was done instantly on the floor of his room by his men, he and the woman looking on complacently. The milk was found in the man's stomach, and the Defterdar ordered the value of the milk, ten paras, or about one cent, to be taken from the dead man's gown and paid to the woman.

In another instance, a tax collector had levied on a poor man's cow, his sole possession, for one of the onerous taxes of MEHEMET ALI. The cow was worth two hundred piastres. The tax was forty. The collector took the cow, sent for a butcher, made him kill the cow and cut it into ten pieces, and then sent for ten men and forced them to take and pay for the pieces six piastres each. It was cheap meat, but they would never have touched it except under force.

The man complained to the Defterdar that his cow, worth two hundred, had been in this manner sold for sixty, and by the oppression of the collector he was left destitute. The Defterdar sent a boat to the village, and brought all the parties and witnesses to his palace.

It was a clear case of oppression.

"How dared you kill this man's cow?" said he to the butcher.

"I was afraid of the collector. He made me do it."

"Do, then, what I tell you. Kill that man, the collector, and cut him into ten pieces."

It was done on the spot, and every man who had had the beef at six piastres, was made to buy a piece of the collector at twenty, and so the poor man had the value of his cow.

These instances are both on the side of justice—but others, countless stories of his cruelties are told, which are perfectly reliable.

His horse was badly shod, so that a nail pricked his foot, not an uncommon occurrence with the best of blacksmiths. But he went to the shop, and had a hot shoe nailed on the foot of the smith. These and other similar accounts may be relied on. Every one in Cairo knows a hundred such.

When MEHEMET ALI and the Defterdar were both dead, NAZLI, the princess, had reason to doubt the affection of her nephew, ABBAS PASHA, the reigning Viceroy. She was afraid that she might die of some sudden disease. Coffee might disagree with her, or pomegranates might produce a worse and more severe complaint than cholera. So she went to Constantinople, and has resided there until, by invitation of her brother, the present Viceroy, she returned to live in Egypt. We shall see how long she will remain. The Viceroy is anxious to win favor from the people for his sister. But it is hardly probable he will succeed, when he is himself so thoroughly hated.

Travelers are beginning to arrive in Cairo, but no Americans yet, beside ourselves, and we leave to-day. Our boat is ready for us, and the American Ensign, and our private signal-flag, are flying. We hope to sleep to-night on the Nile.

We have been for a week surrounded with heaps of provisions, of one sort and another, for a two months' voyage. Everything imaginable in the way of eatables has gone to make up our list, and it is only a subject of wonderment to me in what part of the boat the dragoman has succeeded in stowing barrels of flour, meal, potatoes, and all the ordinary necessities of housekeeping, to the extent that our purchases have gone.

Hereafter I shall have occasion to speak more of the boat and its furniture and fixtures, since that is to be our residence for some weeks. For the present, I am, faithfully.

KANSAS.

The Mayor of Lawrence Sends in a Message —The City Government to be Sustained.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Friday, July 24, 1857.

On Tuesday the Council met and received the message from Mayor BLOOD. If Gov. WALKER determines to proceed, this document will become a bone of contention. It will be evidence of treason—whether high, or low, or middling, I really don't know. Here it is:

MAYOR BLOOD'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

I shall enter upon the duties of my office with great distrust of my ability to meet in a proper manner the responsibilities of the position; but with an earnest desire to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially, relying mainly upon your kind forbearance, cooperation and support.

Trusting, gentlemen, that we are all here for the single purpose of promoting the public good, and that we are actuated by an earnest desire to achieve the highest moral, social and pecuniary good for the community, whose municipal interest it is our duty to subserve.

It will be our duty to give our attention to the wants of our enterprising, prosperous and rapidly-increasing community. It should be our aim to give the most invioable security to property and life, and adopt such measures as will best secure health and happiness to the people—so far as these blessings depend upon local institutions. The community look to us for the passage of proper and necessary ordinances, and their firm and impartial enforcement. Let us hope that the reasonable expectations of our constituents may not be disappointed.

I would urge upon your attention, as a matter of the first importance, the duty of providing at once for the removal of nuisances, as the best means of securing the general health of the inhabitants. I would also recommend that suitable grounds for a cemetery be secured and inclosed at as early a day as practicable. The cemetery should be laid out in suitable lots, which could probably be sold to our citizens for enough to defray the cost of purchasing and inclosing the grounds without resorting to any tax for the purpose.

I would also call your attention to the importance of protecting the public grounds within the city from trespass or injury. By a proper improvement and arrangement of the public grounds, provision will be made for the recreation and enjoyment of all, and the general beauty and health of the town will be promoted.

I would also recommend the speedy erection of suitable bridges across the ravines on Winthrop and Pinckney streets, and opening and improving those streets from their intersection with Massachusetts-street to the western limits of the city.

I would also suggest the propriety of grading and improving Massachusetts-street. These desirable improvements will require considerable outlay. In order to meet this inevitable expenditure it will be necessary to levy a tax. To this proposition I am confident our fellow-citizens will cheerfully respond.

In consequence of the great exposure of our property to destruction by fire, it becomes necessary to take prompt measures to protect ourselves against its ravages. I would recommend for your favorable consideration the construction of two reservoirs or wells of water, to be located on Massachusetts-street. I would also suggest the propriety of encouraging the formation of fire companies, and in some manner procuring suitable ladders, fire-hooks and leathern buckets, as well as one or more fire engines, and the erection of suitable buildings for the same; at the same time every precaution should be taken to provide for the prevention of fires.

While adopting such regulations as shall give an air of neatness, cleanliness and health to our young but rapidly-growing city your attention will doubtless be called, as conservators of the public peace and morals, to that provision of the charter that authorizes you to restrain and prohibit tippling and disorderly houses.

In order to successfully carry out our municipal regulations, I believe it will be found true policy to pass only such ordinances as are demanded by public necessity, and are clearly proper and just, *and to see that they are firmly, impartially, and promptly enforced.*

JAMES BLOOD.

LAWRENCE, July 20.

After appointing the usual Committees, the Council adjourned.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSTAINED.

It will meet at the time appointed by the charter, pass ordinances, *and put them in execution.* The Mayor told me that, in case of a refusal to pay the taxes, he would be in favor of selling property to collect them. It is improbable that there will be any opposition. But if there is opposition, *I have no doubt that execution will be enforced.*

Now what will Governor WALKER do? Wait till an overt act is committed? Why, then, did he march on Lawrence before the officers took oath? Now that they have taken the oath, why don't he proceed against them? Has he found that there is no cause of prosecution, or is this inexplicable and apparently ridiculous movement *a pretext for preventing a large vote in favor of the Free State Constitution on the 2d of August next, by thrusting a division of soldiers into the most prominent Anti-Slavery precincts?*

Yours, truly, JACONUS.

STORY OF A FISH AND OF A SKULL.—A most singular incident occurred in Burrell township a short time since, which is worthy of notice. Two sons of Mr. JOHN IRWIN were in the habit of setting "night-lines" in the Alleghany river, in order to become possessed of the finny tribe. One morning a very mysterious looking thing was observed from the shore, as being attached to one of the lines out some distance. On drawing in the line, a fish was fast on the hook, with its head protruding from the orifice of a human skull which rests upon the vertebral column; its body being in the skull, and too large to allow its escape therefrom. The theory is that the fish became domiciled in the skull some time since, and grew until it became imprisoned therein beyond the power to escape unaided. The skull is sound, and has yet four teeth in it, the remainder having dropped out. Its shape indicates that it possibly belonged to a negro, and was, perhaps, that of a female.—*Greensburg (Pa) Herald.*

During Friday night and Saturday, a large number of merchants and business men from St. Louis and the West, arrived in Philadelphia and took lodgings at the Girard House. The party numbers about one hundred—three hundred others being on their way.

The Buffalo Mozart Society, under the direction of Professor WASSNER, are rehearsing two Cratorios, entitled "The Pilgrims of 1620," and "The Harmony of the Spheres," preparatory to a public performance. This society is rapidly rising in importance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Injunction Against Conover.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Daniel Conover and others.—The application to restrain, by a perpetual injunction, Mr. Conover from using or removing the books and papers belonging to the Street Commissioner's Office, came up for further argument on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. FIELD resumed his argument from the previous day. New-York was not only a large city, but its government was very corrupt. This was evident in the action taken by the Common Council upon important public matters, as in the Eighth-avenue Railroad case, in which it has since been clearly proven that the members were bought.

This corruption permeated the City corporate, and it was not to be wondered at that other acts of corruption and desperation should be committed, as in the matter of the Street Commissioner's Office. Mr. Field proceeded to review the various circumstances connected with the attempt made by Mr. Conover to take possession of the Street Commissioner's office, under an appointment by Governor King. The actions of the various parties following Mr. Conover's ejectment from the Street Commissioner's office, were alluded to and commented upon in the order of their occurrence, from the application to Justice Peabody for an order directing the delivery of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office by Mr. Devlin to Mr. Conover, to the final granting of the application and warrant sending Mr. Devlin to Eldridge-street jail. Mr. Field strenuously urged, from the facts in the case that Mr. Conover was the legal Street Commissioner, and as such entitled to the free use and unrestrained possession of the books and papers appertaining to the office. He hoped, therefore, that the application restraining Mr. Conover from the use of these books would be denied. In closing, Mr. Field took occasion to state that during the whole of the present litigation he had been actuated by motives of the purest justice—he had not uttered a word he desired to recall. Exception had been taken to his reference to one of the opposing counsel as having pursued an Hibernian method in getting out an injunction in the case. He disclaimed having meant any slur by the remark—he had a great respect for the Irish. Ireland was a beautiful Island and the people industrious and intelligent. Altogether the present litigation was a curious one, and he had no doubt that the details of the case would be read in coming time with intense interest, not only by the Winter firewood hut in the cool shade and by the Summer babbling brooks.

Mr. Sickles replied to the argument of Mr. Field. He was unable, he said, to discern in the remarks of opposing counsel, touching the rise and fall of Courts of Justice and the acts of the virtuous State Legislature last Winter, anything particularly pertinent to the present issue. Some things stated as facts he wished briefly to refer to. In the first place he denied the allegation that Mr. Conover was in possession of the Street Commissioner's Office and was ejected by Mr. Devlin. When Mr. Conover essayed to instal himself in the Street Commissioner's Office, Mr. Turner was in possession of the office. The papers in the case showed this, and Mr. Conover's suits answered it. This was before the appointment of Mr. Devlin. He denied the statement that the warfare commenced on the side of Mr. Devlin, subsequently in common with Mr. Conover and the resistance made by Mr. Devlin was only met as his duty required of him. This ended the first epoch had been carefully passed over by the opposing counsel. This was the forcible ejectment of the old man Turner from the Street Commissioner's office by Mr. Conover; and a possession of the office since by the latter through force and in opposition to all right and law; Mr. Devlin had been sent to Eldridge-street jail, has been kept away from the office, but he waited with calm and manifold patience the decision as to his rights by the proper tribunals. He contended that Mr. Devlin was the legal Street Commissioner, and that he should be entrusted with the custody of the books of his office. By the present disposition of the books, they were in danger of being defaced and lost. The records were of priceless nature, and placing them in charge of a constable was an act of highest neglect and culpability. Duty to the public, he insisted, required that the books should forthwith be consigned to the care of Mr. Devlin, their legal and proper custodian.

Mr. Sickles closed his argument at 2¼ P. M., when the case was submitted to the Court.

THE DEVLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

His Honor stated that in consequence of his time being occupied in hearing the arguments on the injunction against Conover, that he would be compelled to defer his opinion in the matter of the Devlin *habeas corpus* case till some day next week.

A Grand Petit Larceny—Assaults upon Policemen, &c.—Two more Quarantine Lawbreakers Convicted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—AUGUST 3.

Before Justices Osborne and Welsh.

A heavy calendar and long-winded "shysters" kept the Judges busy until a late hour. The most interesting cases tried were those in which parties were charged with assaulting policemen; another case of Quarantine law-breaking; a case of indecent assault upon a married woman; a petit larceny case, in which the prisoner, a negro waiter, was first charged with grand larceny by his employer, and afterwards tried for petit larceny, and sentence suspended, with the understanding that the complainant would again take him into his service; and a case in which the prisoners were convicted of impersonating a policeman and arresting a man, with a view to extorting money, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN COURT.

George Royal, *alias* Washington, was a colored waiter, aged 17, in the employment of Alfred F. Thorne, No. 96 East Sixteenth-street, upon whose complaint he was arraigned on a charge of stealing $250 worth of property on July 13. The evidence was that Margaret, a servant girl in Mr. Thorne's employment, laid out some silver teaspoons, forks, napkin rings, &c., to be used at breakfast; that the prisoner was present, and soon after the property was missing; Lewis Levy, No. 433 Grand-street, deposed that the prisoner brought the property and pawned it with him; he thought there was something wrong and advertised it; Mrs. THORNE went to his shop and identified it; the offence originally charged was a grand larceny, and this Court had no jurisdiction; but the Assistant District Attorney sent the papers to the Court of Special Sessions, and directed the Judges to try the case; a mistake had been made by Mr. Thorne in estimating the value of the property which was not in reality more than $50; Mr Thorne had also expressed his willingness to take George into his service again. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the petit larceny, and the Judges suspended sentence.

IMPERSONATING POLICEMEN.

Charles Van Orden and Martin Sears were prosecuted upon the complaint of Patrick Vesey, of No. 294 West Thirty-second-street. Pat was walking through West Thirty-eighth-street about 3 o'clock in the morning, July 26. He had been drinking a little. *Counsel*—How much had you drank that night? *Witness*—Well, about three gills. Sears came up to him and said he was a policeman, and told him to consider himself his prisoner. Pat walked along with him about half a block, when it occurred to him that he had committed no offence, and he stopped short and demanded his captor's authority. Van Orden at this moment came up and asked Sears what he had. Sears answered he had a prisoner and was taking him to the Station-House. He then told Pat that if he had any money and would give it to him he would let him go. Witness told them he had only 1 cent, which he would gladly exchange for his liberty. They searched him and found nothing more, and then both ran away. *Judge Osborne*—These chaps ought to be taught a lesson, because if he (the complainant) had had any money about him, they would probably have committed a much more serious offence—it would have been highway robbery. *Judge Welsh*—These things bring great discredit upon our Police force; people think that policemen are guilty of these things. Counsel wanted the Judges to suspend sentence, and have the prisoners sent away from New-York—on a whaling voyage, perhaps. *Judge Osborne*—You can't keep those boys out of the City. (After consultation.) Well, we find them guilty, and if you'll bring me the shipping articles, showing that they have been shipped to go on a whaling voyage, we'll let them go. Otherwise, we'll sentence them. (Aside.) They'll never go on a whaling voyage. The prisoners were remanded.

TWO BLACK EYES.

Bridget White, No. 125 Monroe-street, appeared on the witness stand to testify that Mary Ann Driscoll committed an assault and battery upon her, July 29. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what did she do to you. *Witness*—She beat me and gave me a black eye. *Judge Osborne*—Why it was only two or three days ago, and I don't see any marks of it. Your eyes are naturally black. (Witness cast down her eyes.) I guess she didn't hurt you much. We find her guilty and suspend sentence,

ALMOST A ROBBERY.

Thomas McClair and Joseph McClair, both boys, went up to Margaret Wherty, of No. 91 East Thirty-first-street, with some others, (not arrested,) while she was walking in Twenty-sixth-street, and stole a breast-pin worth $3 50, which she had on. She saw that resistance was useless and made none. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what have you got to say to this? *Little Boy*—(with tears in his eyes,)—he, (pointing to the other,) didn't have anything to do with it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, did you? The boy bowed his head. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you're a pretty nice kind of a boy. (They were brothers.) The evidence shows that you were both equally guilty. If she had resisted it might have been a robbery. We find you both guilty and send you to the House of Refuge. The mother of the prisoners wept a great deal and pleaded hard in their behalf, but the Judges were inflexible.

THE COST OF ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Thomas Rooney, John McDay and Jame McDay, convicted on Thursday of assaulting a policeman, were brought to the bar to be sentenced. *Judge Osborne*—John McDay does not seem to have done anything. *Counsel*—The officers beat the prisoners after they got to the Station-House. *Judge Welsh*—It was no more than they deserved if they did. *Judge Osborne*—In this case of Thomas Rooney, John McDay and James McDay, the Court have concluded to suspend sentence in the case of John McDay, and fine the others $20 each.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Patrick Campbell appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Mary Ann Willis, a married woman, residing at No. 53 Sheriff-street. Mrs. Willis stated that she retired at 1 o'clock on the morning of the written charged upon her wrongs very fully. *Judge Osborne*—Have you got counsel here? *Counsel*—Yes, she has. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you had better leave the summons to him. It appeared that last Winter Mrs. Willis had settled a precisely similar case for $45, and counsel said she had offered to hush up the present affair upon the receipt of $50. *Judge Osborne*—There was no battery in this case. The only question is, how far it was an assault. My associate thinks it may be construed into a technical assault. We find him guilty, and suspend sentence for the present. We'll think over the case. He is out on bail.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Officer Zenas Crowell, of the Eleventh District Police, was conveying a prisoner to the station-house, July 25, when Charles Hoffman came up and struck him with his fist, with the intention of rescuing his prisoner. The officer let his prisoner go and arrested Hoffman. *Judge Welsh*—Has he been in prison at all? *Counsel*—No, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—This interference with the Police must be stopped. *Judge Osborne*—We'll find him guilty, and suspend sentence till Tuesday. Meanwhile, Crowell, you make some inquiries about him yourself.

ANOTHER QUARANTINE CASE.

James Harmon and William Haley, two men in sailor's garb, were charged with violating the Quarantine Laws. The bark *Celia*, in the Quarantine anchorage, was unloading her cargo (of sugar) on lighters, July 27. Officer O'Rourke testified that he saw a row boat about fifty yards from the bark that day inside the buoys which mark the Quarantine limits. Upon overhauling her, the prisoners were arrested; some empty sugar bags and, nails were found with them. *Counsel*—Undoubtedly people have a right to pass through the Quarantine limits. The judges know that. *Judge Osborne*—They were violating the Quarantine laws. Dr. Thompson, Health Officer of the Port, was examined. He gave parties permits sometimes to pass through the Quarantine limits and the prisoners had none. *Judge Osborne*—A great many people don't ask permits; they'd rather go through without. *Counsel*—They were just rowing through. *Judge Osborne*—Of course they were rowing, they wouldn't swim away from the vessel. The Judges have no discretion in this matter. They were violating the Quarantine laws. What do you say, Judge? (After consultation) well, we'll have to send these chaps up. Counsel wanted the Judges to note his offer to give an appeal bond. *Judge Osborne*—Certainly, we'll note that. The complaint against the prisoners was supported by affidavit of R. H. Thompson, of Tompkinsville, S. I., the Health Officer, and James O'Rourke, a Special Patrolman of the Metropolitan Police, stationed at Quarantine, who with Officers McLyman, Van Clief and Decker arrested them. The prisoners were remanded until Tuesday, when they will be sentenced.

Sale of the Washington Relics.

From the Baltimore Patriot of July 30.

Much interest was elicited this morning, at the auction-rooms of S. H. GOVAN & Co., by the sale of the cane and spy-glass that belonged to Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. A large and intelligent audience was present, to whom the eloquent speaker, Mr. GOVAN, gave a history of the relics, and who verified their authenticity by reading a certificate from the venerable GEORGE W. P. CURTIS, WASHINGTON'S adopted son, dated 24th June last. The articles appear to have been the property of a relation of the Washington family, to whose ancestor they were given by the will of their first distinguished owner.

The certificate, cane and glass were all put in one lot, as the owner desired they should not be separated if possible. The first bid was fifty dollars. "Fifty dollars," repeated the auctioneer but once, when "one hundred" was cried. Then the bidding became quite spirited between three or four parties. It soon became understood that one, at least, of the active bidders had a peculiarly interesting authority for his figuring. When it was finally knocked down to Col. JOHN S. GITTINGS, that gentleman was congratulated upon his success, as it was understood that he was acting for the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of Virginia and Maryland, who purchased the relics to present them to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, as a mark of their gratitude and regard for his noble and successful exertions in behalf of their patriotic cause.

As a strong evidence of the popular wish in this respect, we learn that one of the bidders represented a number of gentlemen of our city, mainly connected with the Maryland Institute, by whom he was authorized to make the purchase for them of some object. We also learn that Mr. EVERETT had written private letters to a friend in Baltimore, asking him to bid a goodly sum on his behalf, as he was anxious to become the owner of his cane, if its authenticity was clear.

Two hundred and five dollars was the sum at which the bidding closed, which was much less than was generally expected, as the competition was quite strong. The owner had refused offers of much larger sums in former years, and was offered, only a few days since, $100 for them for public exhibition in New-York for three days.

Everybody seems pleased with the result of the sale; and we offer our congratulations to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, and to the late owner of these relics, upon their being committed to the hands of so worthy a custodian as the peerless orator and statesman of the Union, whose character, more than any of our living public men, approximates the stainless purity and elevated patriotism of the Father of his Country.

Meeting of the Linseed Oil Manufacturers.

A meeting of the manufacturers of linseed oil in Southern Ohio and Western Indiana, was held in Cincinnati last week, and after some discussion the meeting adjourned to meet in Dayton last Saturday. The Cincinnati *Price Current* says of it:

Sixteen oil mills were represented. A resolution was adopted unanimously, that the rule of selling linseed oil by weight, as prescribed by the law of this State, passed last Winter, be adopted by all dealers, so that after the new crop oil is in market it will be sold by weigh', at the rate of 7½ lbs. to the gallon. It was also agreed that the packages in which the oil is contained be charged for in all cases henceforward.

The rules heretofore observed in the loaning of seed to farmers were revised. The most important changes made are as follows: The price of seed shall be fixed at the time it is taken into store by the manufacturers, and not at some other time named by the grower, as has been the case heretofore. The rule of giving third parties privileges in making loans of seed has been abolished; henceforward the loan shall be made by the manufacturers to the farmer who sows it direct, and the seed returned to the manufacturer or his agent in like manner.

With reference to the present crop of flaxseed, the reports made by manufacturers from the various sections, established the following facts beyond a doubt: A greater breadth of land was sown the present than in any previous season; the crop matured more fully and completely than for several years, and based upon these facts the yield will at least be 30 per cent. greater than in any former season. The quality of the seed is prime and uniformly so.

It was stated by one manufacturer that he had examined the boils in two or three fields in his neighborhood, and found ten seeds in top boils.

The question of what the price should be was lengthily discussed, but no resolution was passed, though the census of the meeting evidently were in favor of $1 20 in this city. The estimates of all the manufacturers showed a surplus of seed above their capacity to crush of 100,000 bushels.

It is probable, however, that the price of seed will open rather higher than the one above named, the ptics of oil being so high, and it is quite as probable that the highest prices paid during the season will be paid at the commencement.

The Ohio Wool Clip.

The Toledo *Blade* says: "The Wool clip turns out very large, and oids fair to bring a profitable return to the owner. From the most reliable information which can be procured from persons who have traveled through the wool-growing districts of Ohio, the dealers are satisfied that the aggregate clip of this year will exceed that of 1856 by 3,000,000 pounds. A large part, if not all of the wool, has now passed from the farmer to the merchant, and a considerable portion into the hands of the buyers for the New-York market, and Eastern manufactories. The prices paid for a great portion of the wool crop range from 40 to 50 cents, and in some of the best districts 55 and 60 cents have been paid. Besides the increase in the number of fleeces, the shearing occurred a month later this year than last, and the increase of the growth of wool during this time affords an increase of eight per cent. to the ordinary clip.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade.

From the Chicago Journal, July 30.

The receipts for the week have been fair, amounting as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	4,264	Corn, bush.....	458,988
Wheat, bush.....	534,455	Oats, bush.....	9,340

The shipments, for the same time, are:

Flour, bbls.....	321	Corn, bush.....	643,744
Wheat, bush.....	51,840	Oats, bush.....	400

The amount of grain in store on Saturday last, as reported at the Board of Trade, was:

Flour, bbls.....	980	Corn, bush.....	666,652
Wheat, spring, bu.	13,504	Oats, bush.....	35,528
Wheat, red, bush..	1,922		

FLOUR—Transactions have been restricted during the past week almost entirely to supplying the local demand. The supply is light, and at the close a more active demand had sprung up. Spring wheat extras close at $6@$8 25. A lot of Winter wheat Flour sold at $7 this morning, (Wednesday,) and another, of Western Depôt, at $7. $6 50 was offered for Bartlett, and $6 75 asked. Sixty bbls. Snowflake sold at $6 25.

WHEAT—Has declined during the week. Receipts have been very light, and the market is quite bare. The week opened at $1 20, but a steady decline has taken place, and at the close $1 15 to store is the most offered. A car-load of new white Wheat was sold this morning for $1 50; $1 30 was offered and refused for red Winter. A few contracts have been made for future delivery; 40,000 bushels sold on Thursday, for the 1st of September, seller's option, at $1, and 15,000 bushels on Friday, for the 10th of September, at the same figures.

CORN—Receipts have been very fair all the week, but close light. The week opened firmly at 70c., and on Wednesday very large sales were made at these figures. The same rates have prevailed until yesterday and to-day. New-York advices pushed the market down to 69c., and this morning holders were attempting to realize 70c. A boat load of prime river corn sold for 70c. afloat, but transactions were limited, buyers offering but 69c., and holders asking 70c.

OATS—In light supply, and large demand. Prices have improved; 800 bushels sold on Monday for 55c. on track, and 178 bags at the dépôt yesterday for 56c. We quote at 56c.@58c.

BARLEY—But little has yet come forward. The first consignment of new (800 bushels) sold on Friday, to brewery, for $1.

FREIGHTS—Are advancing, and firm at the close. Carriers are asking 5c., but 4½c. is the most offered. Vessels are scarce.

The following is a summary of the Grain business of the present year:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
In store April 10....	57,000	775,190	134,000	153,187
In store April.....	19,142	94,290	96,491	57,483
In store May.....	9,228	258,026	576,043	113,189
In store June.....	15,975	408,286	1,447,249	65,181
To July 4.....	4,685	181,690	443,993	30,859
To July 11.....	7,282	166,744	373,291	24,974
To July 18.....	4,629	70,556	884,146	17,866
To July 25.....	5,690	59,912	451,986	9,381
Total.....	116,771	1,959,695	3,906,098	468,518

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
May.....	34,175	917,569	752,702	58,609
June.....	10,765	634,137	1,560,874	42,000
To July 4.....	3,385	126,026	340,356	160
To July 11.....	5,162	137,407	278,312	20,070
To July 18.....	1,453	41,279	242,532	10,630
To July 25.....	3,371	65,340	626,011	400
Total.....	56,091	1,923,168	3,821,191	152,389

Canada Breadstuff Trade.

From the Toronto Globe, July 31.

The following will show the amount of Flour and Wheat shipped from this port, with the destination thereof for the past week and for the season:

DESTINATION.	FOR THE WEEK. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.	FOR THE YEAR. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.
Oswego.....	——	——	24,969	153,709
Ogdensburg.....	——	——	26,236	91,208
Cape Vincent.....	——	——	8,645	34,900
Rochester.....	——	——	7,659	37,214
Montreal.....	695	——	28,048	9,557
Quebec.....	——	——	8,935	6,825
Portland.....	——	——	9,261	1,216
Other ports.....	1,114	——	8,182	26,606
Totals.....	1808	——	121,255	351,235

The following will show the shipments of Flour and Wheat from the North Shore ports named, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, and for the season up to that date, with the amount left in store:

PORTS.	FOR WEEK. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.	FOR SEASON. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.	IN STORE. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.
Hamilton.....	1,409	——	52,674	12,663	768	——
Etambore.....	100	——	11,128	13,264	243	——
Welling Square..	500	——	5,180	73,500	700	4,000
Oakville.....	——	——	53,523	8,442	——	——
Port Credit.....	42	1,049	14,150	67,341	3,066	4,800
Darlington.....	546	——	26,649	6,315	75	34
Oshawa.....	668	——	17,554	14,429	430	——
Port Hope.....	——	——	14,570	68,412	——	——
Cobourg.....	——	——	18,045	26,631	1,039	——
Colborne.....	——	——	90	2,253	13	1,321
Whitby.....	——	——	4,800	147,512	291	12,218
St. Catharines...	——	——	18,206	159,381	500	35,021

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 25@7 37½; Pots, $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,105 bbls., including 665 bbls. Pearls, and 440 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full rates. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12½c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₱ lb. The Baltimore *Patriot* of last evening, says: "There has been quite a brisk inquiry for Coffee during the past week; and the transactions, in consequence, have been large. The sales were about 15,000 bags, viz: 600 bags fair Rio Coffee at 11½c.; 11,500 bags good do. at 11½c.; 300 bags do. at 11½c.; 650 bags do. at 11½c @11½c.; 150 bags do. at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 1,280 Laguayra do. at 13c. The stock of Coffee now on the market is estimated at 50,000 bags. Holders remain very firm in their views, and not at all disposed to press sales. We now quote Rio Coffee as follows, viz: 10¾c.@11c. for low and medium grades; 11¼c.@11½c. for fair to good, and 12c. for prime. Laguayra Coffee may still be quoted at 13c., and Java do. at 16½c.@17c. To-day we had reported sales of 150 bags fair Rio at 11¾c.; 600 bags good do. at 11½c., and 110 bags do. at 11¾c. The market for the week closed firm. We note the import this week of 3,600 bags per bark *Creole*, from Rio." The Charleston *Courier*, of July 29, states that a cargo of 4,000 bags of Rio Coffee was sold on Tuesday at auction, as advertised by the Messrs. STREET. The sale was well attended, and the bidding was active. Prices ruled from 11c.@12c. but the bulk went off within the range of 11¾c.@11¾c.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MCNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish in another part of this morning's issue our London and Paris correspondence, and copious extracts from our foreign files by the *Europa*. The African slave-trade continues to occupy a large share of public attention in England, and two articles on the subject, one from the London *Post*, a ministerial print, and the other from the London *Times*, both supporting the new French importation scheme, are worthy the attention of our readers. We are informed that on the evening of the 14th ult. 800 miles of the telegraphic wire had been shipped on board the *Niagara*, and the completion of the labor was promised for the 20th. The British surveying steamer *Cyclops*, which has been engaged in checking the soundings taken by the United States steamer *Arctic*, pronounces them to be very satisactory, and all seems fair for the great work of laying the cable which, it is hoped, will be effected during the present month. The Spanish Mexican dispute looks once more squally. It is semi-officially denied that the Spanish Government have entered into any convention with SANTA ANA to enable him to recover power in Mexico.

Advices from the City of Mexico to July 17, by the *Texas*, at New-Orleans, bring intelligence o the probable election of Gen. COMONFORT to the Presidency. So far as received, the returns from the States were favorable to him. The alarm arising from the apprehension of a war with Spain had become serious. A circular letter on the subject had been addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governors of the several States, who are requested to hold the detachments of the National Guard in readinese for service. In case of a war, Gen. COMONFORT will assume the command of the army, while Senor JUAREZ will act as President.

A dispatch from St. Paul's, Minnesota, states that Col. NOBLE's Wagon Road Expedition has been suspended for the present, on account of the violent opposition of the Yankton Sioux Indians. The 20th of August has been fixed upon by Col. NOBLE as the day on which to treat with the Indians for the right of way across the country; but should negotiations fail, the enterprise will still be proceeded with, despite all hostilities.

The city government of Lawrence, Kansas, appears to be fully sustained by the people of the town. We received yesterday the Message of the new Mayor, Mr. BLOOD, who declares his intention of enforcing the corporation ordinances, "firmly, impartially and promptly," but says nothing of the difficulties with Gov. WALKER.

A London detective arrested an escaped railroad swindler at Toronto on the 30th ult. He came out by the *Canadian*, and two detectives have since been on his track.

A young man, named THEODORE L. TOMPKINS, was killed on Saturday night at the low house of prostitution No. 3 Mulberry-street, kept by a German named LOUIS MITSCHELL. TOMPKINS, with two other young men, named JESSE FRASER and FRANCIS WEBB, from Hoboken, had been "traveling" about during the evening, and about 12 o'clock entered the house of MITSCHELL, where they soon got into a quarrel with the inmates about the "treating" of the girls present. After the exchange of many epithets the parties came to blows. The barkeeper, a young man named FERDINAND SIMON, seized a bludgeon, with which he dashed among the young men from Hoboken, all of whom were soon felled, bleeding and maimed. In this onslaught SIMON, they said, was assisted by two other men, but this story is denied. The beaten party were then expelled from the premises, after which they made their way as best they could towards home. TOMPKINS was so very faint that a friend had to assist him from the Barclay-street ferry-boat to his home, No. 17 Washington-terrace, Hoboken. A physician was sent for, who pronounced the skull to be fractured in two places, either of which was fatal. The sufferer lingered until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. An inquest upon the body of deceased was commenced yesterday, and, after some witnesses had been examined, was adjourned to Tuesday. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Sergeant HICKS, of the Sixth Precinct, who, during the day, arrested the barkeeper SIMON and two of the women, and locked them up in the Station house. MITSCHELL, the proprietor of the den, was not present when the murder took place.

Another tragedy has startled the community, which by this time ought to have sapped so full of horrors as scarcely to be startled at anything. Navesink, N. J., however, and not New-York, is the spot where the tragedy has taken place. On Saturday morning, about daylight, the barkeeper of the well-known "Sea View House," a decent young man, named MOSES, was murdered by DONNELLY, the book-keeper, of whom he had won between fifty and sixty dollars on the previous night, at play, the purpose of the murderer, it would seem, being to recover the money, in order that his dishonesty might not be exposed, as he had abstracted it for the purpose of gambling, and in the hope of winning, from the safe. The winner, chancing to wake up during the process of robbery, was fatally stabbed by the thief in the throat. The services of a Coroner were, of necessity, required, and who should turn up but Coroner CONNERY, of Bond-street memory! He had, indeed, no more business to officiate in New-Jersey than a Coroner of Galveston or Mobile, but the Coroner knows that his duty to his adopted country requires him never to neglect an opportunity. He got a verdict against the prisoner—of no legal value—but the New-Jersey Coroner, acting legally, impanneled a Jury, whose verdict consigns the accused, without any informality, to the State Prison to await his trial.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions commences to-day. Very little is usually done in the hot Summer months in this Court, but the present Term will be one of more than ordinary interest. It is the intention of the District-Attorney to try the parties arrested for a participation in the late riots, and a lively time may be expected. CANGEMI, the murderer of the policeman EUGENE ANDERSON, will also be tried during the present Term.

An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of WM. COFFEE, who came to his death in a manner somewhat singular. It appeared on the inquest that, on the 9th instant, deceased wrenched his ankle while walking; erysipelas soon afterwards set in, and this was followed by an abscess and fever, which produced exhaustion and death. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 33 years of age.

The cabinet manufactory of BRUMER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 75 King-street, was entered by burglars early Saturday morning and robbed of more than $1,200 worth of satins, brocatels, &c. The stolen property was afterwards recovered by two Policemen in a house in Thirty-second street, near Sixth-avenue. The police were compelled to batter down the door of the apartment where they found the plunder, and meanwhile the thieves managed to effect their escape through the rear of the premises. They are known, however, and will doubtless be soon arrested.

A young Irish girl, named BLANCHE HILLIARY, died in the Tombs on Saturday, from landanum which she had taken shortly before, with a view to suicide, at a house of ill repute in Wooster-street. She was only 18 years of age. Her friends reside in Boston.

The Latourette *habeas corpus* case was decided by Judge METCALF, at Richmond, about 11 o'clock A. M., on Friday, the opinion being of great length, and occupying some two hours in its delivery. A vast amount of legal lore is said to have been embodied in the opinion. LATOURETTE, instead of being discharged or surrendered to the officer from whose custody he was taken, was held to bail in $3,000 to appear before said Judge at the Court of Sessions, at some future time!

At the meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, an hundred and seventy-one votes were taken to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER, without effect. All the votes were alike as follows: CYRUS CURTIS, three; ROYAL PHELPS, two; DANIEL ULLMAN, one. The Mayor's application for the privilege of appointing some twenty odd policemen himself, was denied, when a spicy debate ensued, during which Gen. NYE made some very pertinent remarks upon the conduct of the Mayor since the passage of the Police law. The voting for a new Commissioner will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

The minutes of the secret session of the Board of Commissioners prove very unreadable and stupid, showing nothing that was not at the time reported in much more tempting shape in the TIMES.

On Saturday, Mr. SHERWOOD applied before Justice DAVIES for a writ of *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the Police Commissioners in having discharged one RICHARD GAMBLING, one of the late Municipal Police of the Sixteenth Ward. The grounds of the application were set forth in Mr. GAMBLING's affidavit, which was published in the TIMES of Saturday morning. The motion was argued at length, Mr. GAMBLING in favor of it, and Messrs. NOYES and VANDERPOEL opposing.

Two more Quarantine law-breakers were tried and convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices OSBORNE and WELSH. They will be sentenced on Tuesday. Assaultieg Policemen seems to be a popular amusement nowadays. Two more cases of this kind were before the Court yesterday. Several interesting petit larceny, and assault and battery cases were disposed of.

There have been no arrivals of sickly vessels at Quarantine. The *Hesperus* has been permitted to come to the City. A free fight took place on Saturday night among the stevedores, who had congregated at Quarantine, and were lodging in the Hospital buildings. Bad rum is charged as the exciting cause. Two persons had their faces bruised in the *melee*. The ring-leaders were arrested, and will be tried by Judge DEFOREST.

WILLIAM WHITE, a sailor, aged 31 years, and a native of New-York, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by being struck on the head with a hammer, by a messmate with whom he was fighting, on board the schooner *Isaac Hinckley*, on the 14th ult. The person by whom the injuries were inflicted was arrested at the time, but WHITE refusing to prosecute, he was dismissed, and is now probably at sea.

The funeral of DAVID O'KEEFE, who died at Far Rockaway last Thursday, of paralysis, was attended yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'KEEFE was several times elected to the Assembly from the Thirteenth Ward. He run on the Democratic ticket, two years ago, for Judge of the Marine Court, but was not elected.

A young man named MCGINNIS was drowned about 7½ o'clock last evening, while bathing with a number of others at the foot of King-street. He disappeared suddenly from his companions, and it is supposed that he was taken with cramps. The body has not been recovered.

A brutal fight occurred at Manhattanville on Saturday night between a party of laborers. One of them, named FRANCIS SHAW, was badly stabbed in the head by THOS ROTHCAMP, who was arrested and committed to prison.

The argument in the Court of Common Pleas on the Conover contempt case, before Judge INGRAHAM, did not take place on Saturday, as was expected, but was postponed till next Saturday.

Two women were arrested on Saturday charged with attempting to pass, at stores in Sixth avenue, counterfeit $3 bills on the Marine Bank of New-Bedford, Mass. They were locked up.

Arrangements are being made, under the auspices of the Cooper Democratic General Committee, for a grand mass meeting, to protest against the acts of the late Legislature.

There were 531 deaths in the City during the past week, an increase of 60 as compared with the mortality of the week previous.

The Isthmus Again—A Constitutional Question.

A recent dispatch from one of our special correspondents at Washington announced that certain questions of constitutional administration had arisen in the Cabinet discussions of a plan for giving future security to the Panama transit. The accuracy of this information is entirely confirmed through other reliable sources. It would thus seem that the policy of a perfect acquisition of some portion of the Isthmus had been under consideration at Washington. We can conceive of no possible opportunity to raise constitutional objections against any proposition short of that. Indeed, the language of our dispatch, published on Saturday morning, implies distinctly that it is the policy of positive acquisition, and not of an Americanized Municipal Government, in relation to which the doubt is raised; for our correspondent telegraphed that some members of the Cabinet question the constitutionality of the suggested acquisition, "except with a view to its admission into the Union as a State."

The question whether the United States can properly hold any territory in a condition of colonial dependency has long been mooted,—but never decided so far as we are aware. Nothing in the Constitution specifically forbids it; nor do we see that any such prohibition is implied by, or to be inferred from, any clause of that instrument. The right of any power to extend its possessions is derived from natural or national law; and, once acquired, it is entirely within the power of the new sovereign to say how its territory shall be governed. The latter is an after consideration; and we can find nothing in our articles of confederation in any degree modifying or changing this attribute of sovereignty—nothing imposing upon ourselves the creation of a State as the condition of territorial expansion. That we believe to be a mere question of expediency; and we are free to confess our doubts of the wisdom of engrafting the British Colonial system upon the American policy. So much upon that point.

Until within the last day or two we had no idea that the project of acquiring any portion of the Isthmus of Panama had been entertained. Certainly we have never advocated it, and no one except a cavilling cotemporary, desirous of setting up a man of straw on which to practice an unskilled hand, would have thought of charging us with any such intention. It was proposed to New-Granada, by the late Administration, that she should agree to the establishment of a Municipal Government upon the Isthmus of Panama, under protection of the United States, for the more adequate security of that important transit. This proposition was based upon the admitted inability of the Republic to insure the inter-oceanic commerce and travel against interruption by the unruly and violent native population. Our right to keep fleets in the harbors of Aspinwall and Panama to supply the protection which New-Granada engaged, but failed to afford, is unquestioned. That, however, was found inconvenient and expensive. The establishment of a Municipal Government over the Isthmus, under American protection, was proposed as a substitute for the fleets, likely to be more efficient in all respects, less costly, and less offensive to New-Granada and her people, than the guns of our frigates constantly and threateningly pointed upon her towns.

It was not proposed to bate one jot of her sovereignty. This she can retain forever, if she chooses, at the same time that—for a consideration important to herself, and trivial to the United States, compared with the advantages to be acquired—she leases to us the power to protect that portion of her territory, for our own commercial purposes, by an efficient police *ashore* instead of a less efficient one afloat. That is the whole of it. New-Granada is asked to cede nothing of value to herself, for the Isthmus of Panama, cheaply and badly as it is governed, contributes nothing whatever to the National Treasury. On the contrary, it is a positive burden, and an element of extreme weakness, exposed to the cupidity of other nations, a constant temptation to fillibusters, and a hot-bed of revolution. With a strong Municipal Government giving promise of stability of enterprises undertaken upon the Isthmus, a few years would build up there great marts of commerce between the Oriental world and the Western hemisphere, to say nothing of the already rapidly extending business between the South Pacific, Australia and Great Britian *via* Panama.

Where is the constitutional objection to this? Perhaps it exists,—but no man has yet pointed it out, and we do not perceive it. Such an arrangement seems to us quite as reasonable and legal as the extension of American jurisdiction over our subjects in certain Chinese ports and in heathen or Mohammedan countries. The cases are parallel. If we can, by treaty with another nation, set up our Judiciary upon her territory because we cannot trust hers, why can we not also for a similar reason and under similar stipulations, set up a Municipal Government upon foreign soil for temporary and special purposes deemed of sufficient importance to justify it? This subject is one worthy of discussion, and we commend it to those who can differ in opinion from their neighbors, without naturally and of seeming necessity misrepresenting their views and vulgarly impugning their motives.

Danger to the English Power in India.

Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the most efficient soldier ever in the East Indian service, has left on record the opinion that "Mutiny is the greatest danger threatening India—a danger that may come unexpectedly and with a power to shake the very foundation of our Eastern Empire." The old soldier was not an alarmist, and had he lived to the present time he might now see his prophetic opinion confirmed to an extent that he never anticipated; for there is a crisis now pending in India which may give pause even to those who believe most firmly in the invincibility of British power. That power has received such a blow as it never before experienced in the East.

It is true that there have been mutinies in the Indian army before this—but none like it. The Sepoy mutiny at Vellore in 1806, in which one hundred and thirty Europeans were massacred with the same ferocity that lately characterized the revolt in Meerut,—and the Sepoy mutiny at Barrackpore in 1825, in which the 47th regiment of native infantry, refusing to obey orders, was surprised and shot down, and the number of the regiment effaced from the list of the army.—and the mutiny of the Punjab troops in 1850, which resulted in the disbanding of the 66th native regiment at Amritseer—are prominent instances of that "greatest danger" by which the English power has already been threatened. But the mutiny of 1857 finds no parallel in these. Not one regiment of Sepoys only has now revolted and massacred its European officers, but thirty-three. The great Brahmin confederacy of the Bengal army has declared itself in open hostility to the English Government, and, by revolts, dispersions and slaughters, 30,000 native troops have, in less than one month, vanished from its ranks, and are lost forever to the English power. Although, at the last accounts, the smaller Sepoy armies of Bombay and Madras remained "true to their salt," it is not to be supposed that their disaffection is ultimately impossible. Their relation to the English power is the same as that of the Sepoys of Bengal. They are all mercenaries—drafted by the conquerors of India, from the ranks of the conquered people, to hold in subjection their own conquered countrymen. This relation is an anomaly in the world's history; and Sir CHARLES NAPIER fully appreciated it when he recorded the opinion that "Mutiny is the greatest danger threatening India."

And this is the greatest munity. The mutinies at Vellore, Barrackpore and Amritseer were local and speedily suppressed. They produced no effect upon that delicate meter of the political atmosphere—the markets. But the mutiny of 1857 is remarkable, not only for the concert of its action, the extent to which it has spread, and the stubbornness with which, at the last accounts, it was maintaining itself against the English power, but also for its influence upon the commercial markets of India. There is a panic in the bazaars of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; Government Securities have depreciated; Government paper is unsalable; the native merchants are withdrawing coin from the banks and depositing it in hidden places; and the rich rajahs and laboos of Calcutta, whose prosperity is bound up in the commercial enterprises of that city, have deemed it necessary to express, in a formal manner, their sympathy with the English Government in this crisis, and to offer their assistance in defending the Capital of India from the infatuated mutineers.

It appears to a disinterested observer that the English Government is disposed to ignore the real danger now threatening its power in India. The crisis calls forth proclamations from the Governor-General in Council, testifying his belief that a large portion of the Bengal army is still loyal and faithful; when it is notorious that many of those regiments which have not mutinied have been kept to their duty by fear alone. It is true that Lord CANNING is a new man, unacquainted with the country which he governs, and is consequently obliged to look for counsel to those around him, whose longer education in the red-tape system of England has advised him to poultice an inflammation which ought to have been immediately lanced. He is, therefore, not to be blamed so much as his predecessor, the verbose DALHOUSIE, for that tampering policy with which the Sepoy mutiny has thus far been treated. But Lord CANNING has probably learned by this time that every Sepoy complaint, whether about cartridges, or batta, or any offence to caste, is merely a pretence; and that, through all the Bengal army, a treasonable conspiracy has been quietly and extensively formed to overthrow the English power,—that Delhi was to be, as it is, the centre and seat of this conspiracy,—and that the rebel representative of the Great Mogul, who, at the last accounts, had held possession of that city for four weeks against an English seige—was a crowned King in the hearts of the sepoys, long before the new cartridges were thought of.

All this may have appeared improbable to the new Governor-General, when, on the 16th of May last, he issued a proclamation declaring "that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with the religion or caste of its subjects, and that nothing has been, or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste, by every class of the people." Such a proclamation indicates FEAR in the Government, especially when the same Government has already announced that *not one of those new cartridges*, (to which this mutiny has been attributed,) "*has been issued to any Sepoy in the Bengal Presidency!*" But it is, in substance, the old stereotyped proclamation of all Governor-Generals in council, since the mutiny at Vellore. It may have been successful in palliating a Sepoy inflammation heretofore; but if, now, the disease be treason—it will not prove to be even a palliative. On the other hand, the proclamations of the Governor-General will prove to be inflammatory stimulants, excellently well adapted to the constitution of the Sepoys, who, as a mass, are ignorant and uninformed men—the creatures of the few daring spirits to be found in every corps—who may be easily induced to believe that treason is within their reach, and that they can precipitate that day when the "*Delhi-raj*" shall again sit upon the throne of his ancestors.

As we review the history of India in connection with the events now transpiring there, it appears to us that the Bengal army, moved by some mysterious power, has conspired to strike a blow,—not to compel the English Government to withdraw cartridges which have never been distributed, or to respect a superstition which has never been insulted, but to strike a blow for Empire—to overthrow that English power under which their countrymen have been slaves for a century!

Reforming the Dry Goods Trade—The Evils of Long Credits.

We observe that there is a growing desire among our large dry goods importers and commission merchants to reform the ruinous system of *long credits*, on which their business has been conducted for many years past. Formerly the credits allowed to wholesale buyers of dry goods ranged from six to eight months. At that time both the capital employed, and the amount of business transacted, were comparatively small; the means of communication with distant markets were uncertain and irregular. The importer sent all his orders to Europe, long in advance of the season, and, as there were no steam-packets on the Atlantic, he allowed, in his calculations, sixty days for the transit of his goods to New-York. Then there were no continuous lines of railroads connecting the sea-coast with the lakes and rivers of the far West, and the Western dealer, who purchased of the New-York importer, was obliged to buy his goods several months before he could sell them, sending all of them home on the long and circuitous route by New-Orleans and the Mississippi River. Yet, under all these inconveniences of trade, a credit of six to eight months was deemed sufficient for the jobber.

Now, however, when the conveniences of trade have greatly multiplied, when capital is more abundant, and the amount of business to be transacted is unlimited, when the means of communication with distant markets, both abroad and at home, are rapid and regular, the credits allowed on dry goods sales have been extended rather than reduced; and eight months—and frequently under the influence of sharp competition—nine, ten, and even twelve months are given to the jobber, whom six to eight months satisfied in the slow and sober times of twenty-five years ago! Probably one-half of the Dry Goods which have been sold the past season, in this market, have been sold on credits of nine and ten months.

The evils of this long-credit system are numerous, and are becoming more apparent every year. Not the least of these evils is, that it compels the importer and commission merchant, who sell dry goods on a credit of even eight months, to guarantee the payment for every other description of merchandise which his jobbing customer may purchase on a shorter credit. Thus, his customer purchases a stock of hardware on six months, and a stock of groceries on four months, the usual credits on which these articles are sold. The dealer in hardware and the dealer in groceries are, of course, paid before the dealer in dry goods, and perhaps paid out of the proceeds of the dry goods which the jobber has sold to his retail customer. If, therefore, the jobber loses money in his business, or if he fails, the loss is left to fall upon the dry goods dealer, whose payment has been longest deferred.

The annual losses in the dry goods trade, by the failures of these "middle men"—the jobber and the retailer, who stand between the producer and the consumer—are immense. We have seen it stated that the amount of the business failures in this country, during the year 1856, was *four hundred millions* of dollars. Allowing this statement to be correct, and that the average dividend to creditors, on these failures, was fifty cents on a dollar,—and the result was a *total loss of two hundred millions* of dollars in one year's business; of which nearly three-fourths fell upon the dry goods trade.

Is not the present system of long credits the main cause of these failures and losses? As a distinct business season commences every six months, the buyer on eight months credit enters the market to renew his stock before his first credit has expired. The danger of the system here becomes apparent. The seller is induced, two months before the payment of the former bill is due, to give a second credit of eight months; thus, in reality, giving the buyer credit for nearly the whole of his year's purchases, before he has paid a single dollar of his indebtedness! If the seller objects to sell a second bill of goods before the first is paid, he is likely to offend his customer; he tempts him to act "ugly," or perhaps "fails him;" and in either event the result is a loss to the seller.

It is remarkable that this anomalous state of things is peculiar to the dry goods trade. The grocery dealer selling on four months, and the hardware dealer selling on six months, are able to close the business of one season before a second season commences. There is no *overlapping of credits* here; the jobber purchasing these goods being obliged to pay his last bill before he can make another.

A reform of this character in the dry goods trade must certainly commend itself to every honorable man, and we think that it will need but very little concert of action, among our most responsible business men, to accomplish it.

The stockholders in some of the Lowell mills have, we understand, already taken this subject into consideration, and are about to instruct their agents to sell their goods on shorter credits than heretofore. This example will be generally followed.

However much it may be argued that an abolition of these long credits will disorganize the dry goods business throughout the country, it must be allowed that the circumstances which once may have justified them now no longer exist; and that the security and profit of the business are now in short credits and prompt payments. The facilities of intercommunication between all parts of the country have so greatly increased that, for all the useful purposes of credit, four months are now much longer than eight months were a few years ago. Business is progressive; and this long credit system which hampers our dry goods trade is a relic of the past that has no sympathy with the enterprise of to-day. It ought to be abolished.

PLEASANT WORK FOR HOT WEATHER.—The Police Commissioners having the welfare of the City greatly at heart, and being bent on discharging the responsible duties of their office, met together on Saturday and amused themselves by balloting two hundred times for a Commissioner to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER. After performing their arduous labors, which were certainly cheap at eight dollars a day, being just four cents for each ballot cast, the Commissioners adjourned over until to-day, when the operation will probably be repeated. The only important event of the contest on Saturday was the resuscitation of Mr. ULLMAN, the defeated Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, who ran in opposition to Governor CLARK. Mr. CHOLWELL insisted upon making Mr. ULLMAN a Police Commissioner, but as he could not induce either of the other Commissioners to vote with him, the chances of his success are extremely small. The two Mayors would vote for nobody but Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, and Messrs. NYE, STRANAHAN and BOWEN, would not budge from Mr. CYRUS CURTIS. Messrs. CURTIS and PHELPS are both respectable merchants, and both decidedly party men, one being an old-fashioned Whig, and the other an old-fashioned Democrat. They have, probably, both of them, too much business of their own to attend to, to be able to bestow much time upon the Police Department, if either should happen to be elected to fill the vacant place. But we should suppose that it would be a perfectly easy matter to find a candidate for the place, who would be competent to discharge its duties, and whose political affinities are not so positive as to render him obnoxious to either side. Can it be possible that there is not one man in the whole City whose moral character is sufficiently good to make it a matter of indifference what his political opinions or antecedents may be, who would be competent to perform the duties of a Police Commissioner?

FORNEY'S NEW PAPER.—The first number of *The Press*, Mr. FORNEY's new paper, was published in Philadelphia on Saturday morning. It is in the old fashioned folio form, and makes a very neat appearance. The editor says "he is not ambitious of printing a mere party paper;" but he avows his intention of advocating the principles of the Democratic party, and expresses his conviction that the election of Mr. BUCHANAN is "a fortunate moment for the welfare of the Republic." With the election of Mr. BUCHANAN it was supposed that Mr. FORNEY's connection with the press would cease, but he enters the field of journalism again with as much buoyancy of spirits as though he were just commencing a new career. Dr. R SHELTON MACKENZIE is announced as the assistant editor of *The Press*.

HINTS TO YOUNG POETS.—The success of the satirical poem of *Nothing to Wear* has brought out only two claimants to the authorship of that effusion, and but one imitation, entitled *Nothing to Do*. There are still a good many nothings left for young poets to work upon; as Nothing to Eat, Nothing to Write, Nowhere to go, Nowbare to Live, Nothing to Say, Nothing to See, Nothing to Drink, &c. The poetry of nothings is very far from being exhausted. But, when all the Nothings have been used up there will come a long list of somethings; as something to wear, something to do, something to write, somewhere to go, and so on. When Doctor AKENSIDE published his *Pleasures of the Imagination*, there followed a long list of "Pleasures," and every poet must write about the pleasures of this, that, and the other. There are probably few persons who know that the late Judge STORY published a poem entitled the *Pleasures of Contemplation*, and the last of the Pleasures was a poem entitled the *Pleasures of Friendship*, by Doctor HENRY, of Philadelphia. Such are the imitative habits of poets; and so much easier is it to improve upon the idea of another than to invent, or suggest an original theme.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music will *not* reopen to-night, as at first announced. Difficulties between the management and the orchestra occasioned a postponement until Thursday, when the "Choral Opera" will be produced, with all the necessary appliances for comfort and elegant enjoyment. The troubles which have been encountered by the management in starting this enterprise, are understood to have arisen from certain conditions required by the orchestra, with which it was impossible any menegement could comply. The orchestra claim to have been deprived of their recompense for services rendered during a recent series of Promenade Concerts, and their apprehensions for the future led to over-caution. Hence the difficulty in coming to terms. Mr. STUART, however, is not a man to be deterred by trifles, and with his usual tact came out all right. So the Academy is to be open, the best of music will be given nightly, promenaders will find the floored parquette a charmingly cool spot, and when it is known that the lyrical interpreters are Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mrs. JOHN WOOD, the announcement will be received with high favor. These talented ladies emerge from the nebulous condition of "Dramatic Stars," in which their engagement has been heretofore veiled, and really prove to have names. The hosts of friends they each possess, will be sure to find their way to the Academy.

WALLACK'S.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD's benefit at this Theatre on Saturday evening was a bumper. The new version of the "Daughter of the Regiment," in which Mrs. WOOD acts the part of *Josephine*, is a serio-comic affair, rich in the familiar music of the Opera, but with unmistakable indications that liberties are taken with the libretto. The "Shylock" travestie was also produced, with the old effect. Both pieces will be repeated to-night.

Personal.

DR. TYLER, who for thirty years has occupied the chair of Didactic Theology in the Theological Institute of Connecticut, has resigned. The infirmities of age present the only motive to this movement. The Doctor is now more than seventy-five years old. He is to receive an annuity of five hundred dollars.

Gen. PACKER declines the invitation of Mr. WILMOT to stump Pennsylvania. He consulted the Democratic State Committee, and they said No. So Mr. P. says No, too.

Custom-House Removals and Appointments.

There was an immense jam all day Saturday at the Custom-House of parties anxious to learn about the removals and appointments to office by the Collector.

The following is the official statement of the removals and appointments thus far, as approved by the Secretary of the Department:

WEIGHER—Martin Evans, vice Albert Edgerton removed.

MEASURERS—Erastus W. Glover, vice Malcolm Ives removed. Jacob Windmuller, vice William Murray removed.

INSPECTORS—William B. Ripley vice George W. Schweeman, removed; Henry H. Condon vice Marcus Kilby, removed.

EXTRA CLERKS—Henry Winans, Elijah Baker, Geo. A. O'Brien, James N. Reynolds.

MESSENGER—Benjamin Dennison.

MARKER—James B. Mulligan.

CAPTAIN OF NIGHT WATCH—Robert Justiston.

LIEUTENANTS OF NIGHT WATCH—Garret Van Velsen, James H. Starr and Thomas Lynch.

WATCHMEN—Francis Donnelly, Peter Curran, Henry Van Holland, James Koch, William Kelly, Mark Tegues, Robert J McIntyre, Daniel Mooney, Jackson P. Saxton, Michael Phillips, Harris Wines, Hugh Slater, Odell Trenchard, Peter Brown, Thomas Wallace, Daniel Dorand, Cornelius Cazine, Henry Lewis, Michael Burns, John Lutch, Edward McHugh, Albro Vail, Edward Riley, Solomon Goldsmith, Patrick Keenan, Matthew Gaffney, John S. Pearson, William H. Van Benschoten, Benjamin Welsh, James Sheehar, James L. Burns, George Brown, Thales S. Bliss, Francis J. Miller, Lafayette Tompkins, Charles Boice, Henry Cisse, G. M. Bogardus, Hezekiah Allen, Patrick Fitzgerald, Michael Gaytee, Alfred O. Clake, George Candfield, Philip Hearne, John J. Sherwood, James Logue, John Heath, James Murray, Philip Koehler, Frederick Klatgel, Victor M. P. Lyon, Patrick Phelan, James McLaughlin.

Most of the above new appointees have been sworn in by the Collector. It is expected that a good many more will walk out this morning.

The salary of the weighers and of the measurers is $1,500 a year; of Inspectors, $1,100; of Clerks, $1,000; of Messengers, $850; of Night Watchmen, $3 a day when on duty.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Dodge Quarantine—Hides and Skins at Green Port, L. I.

By the following communication it will be seen that some of our ship-owners are quite systematically at work trying to introduce into our port infected or putrid cargoes, in violation of our Health Laws. The move in question was entirely unsuccessful. It is true, they brought their vessel without trouble to the wharves of Green Port, and had no difficulty to provide for the immediate transportation of the hides and skins to this City; yet they were most shockingly foiled in the scheme of evading our Health Laws by the following timely notice given to the Commissioners of Health by worthy citizens of Green Port. We understand that the Commissioners will not allow the hides and skins to be landed on our wharves, so the "dodge" is a failure, and the unlucky shipping man has had his "labor for his pains."

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York or Brooklyn:

HONORED SIRS: The schooner *Crystella*, Captain AKERLY, has within a few hours arrived at our wharf from St. Jago, Bracos in Texas, and Point Isabel. The manifest states that said vessel was cleared for New-York, by the way of Green Port, Long Island. The following is exhibited on the manifest, viz.: 48 bales of skins, 11 bales of deer skins, 322 beef hides, and sundry packages.

The above I have copied from the Custom-House Officers' bill of lading, this morning. Now, that the said vessel was cleared with the express view of defeating the ends of the Quarantine laws, must appear positive on the face of it; and, indeed, such is the general expression in our streets.

This cargo of skins and hides are doubtless consigned to some house in New-York City, and will, without doubt, be removed on board of some one of our coasting vessels and sent thither in a few days.

There are many in our village who feel indignant at the course this Capt. AKERLY has taken in thus exposing our own village to the danger of pestilential disease; and while the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York are laboring by every possible means to secure and protect the general health of said City, this, with other like acts of recklessness, is well calculated to paralyze the desired effect of the most judicious sanitary laws.

Those who have visited the vessel in question represent the stench (even with the hatches shut) as intolerable! Unfortunately for Green Port, it is an unincorporated district, and hence the boldness of this Captain in bringing his vessel directly to our wharves.

I have inquired of our Justice of the Peace, Collector of the Customs, and also of the Supervisor of our town, if they were not in possession (sufficient to secure and protect the health of our village) of authority to cause the said vessel to be removed from our wharves and moored in some convenient and safe place in the stream. But they all seem to be ignorant of any power in and of themselves to move *even a finger* in this matter.

It was even reported yesterday that there was one man sick on board of this vessel. The railroad cars leave here daily, and from such cases as the above the infection can be most easily communicated to your cities.

The fact is, gentlemen, we wish by every possible means to keep secure and protect the health of your cities, although residents of this village.

We therefore call your special attention to this seeming unjust and unwarranted act, that you may lose no time in sending one of your commission down to Green Port, that justice may take place in reference to this highhanded act of Quarantine evasion.

With every respect, gentlemen, we are truly yours, &c.,

THOS. S. PARKS, General Insurance Agent.
S. RICH, Merchant.
J. W. LITCHARD, Merchant.
STEPHEN P. CONCKLIN, Wyandank House.
JOHN CLARK, Green Port House.
GEORGE W. LION, Merchant.
A. M. LITCHARD, Merchant.
LEVI PRESTON, Constable.
EBENEZER CLARK, Merchant.
A. P. CORWIN, Gentleman, and many others.

P. S.—Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.—We have understood from the most reliable authority that these hides and skins are to be put on board of the schooner ——, Captain WIGGINS, with a view to land them in your cities without the knowledge of their authorities. There being no revenue cutter now in this port, they may remove them without being molested. We still urge the necessity of some authority from your cities to attend to this matter.

P. S. No. 2.—11 o'clock A. M.—There is a probability that this cargo will be landed somewhere in Brooklyn.

THREE EUROPEAN STEAMERS IN A DAY.—The steamships *Atlantic*, *Vanderbilt*, and *Harmonia* all sailed for Europe on Saturday at noon, each with a large number of passengers and a good freight list—the *Atlantic* for Liverpool, the *Vanderbilt* for Havre, and the *Harmonia* for Hamburg. Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* were Governor JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, United States Minister to Prussia, Hon. WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON, and Captain F. W. MORSE, of Boston. All these gentlemen go to Europe upon diplomatic business.

Among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt* were two magnificent horses, purchased in this country for LOUIS NAPOLEON, and accompanied by an American groom. The price of their passage is $130 each, while the groom paid $50!

THE MISCONDUCT OF CONSTABLES.—We have been assured, by Mr. THOMAS CUSHING, the constable who was referred to by a correspondent under the signature of "Beta," in the TIMES of the 22d ult., that the accusations against him are untrue, and that he in no manner transgressed the strict letter of his duty in making the levy upon the goods of the person making the complaint. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. CUSHING's statement.

There were in this port on Saturday 775 vessels, including 39 steamers, 184 ships, 148 barks, 120 brigs and 283 schooners. The *Shipping List* says seamen are less plenty, late arrivals having added very few to the previous supply, yet the wages currency remains as last quoted.

THE NEW STEAMER.—The steamship *Flying-Fish*, dispatched hence to China by THEODORE DEHON, arrived at St. Vincent's, Cape de Verd Islands, in 15 days 12 hours from pilot age ground to anchorage. She was taking in coal at St. Vincent's June 10, and would proceed immediately on her voyage to China.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

VOTING FOR A NEW COMMISSIONER.

One Hundred and Seventy-one Unsuccessful Votes

Mayor Wood's Request to Appoint Policemen Himself Denied.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Pertinent Remarks from General Nye.

The members of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners were all present at 11½ o'clock on Saturday, and at that hour proceeded to business. The first that was reported was the bill of Sergeant BRIAN, who has been acting as an Inspector of Police, and who claimed the pay for the fulfillment of those duties. With an intimation that the claim was valid, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

General NYE presented communications from HUGH MAGUIRE, DARWIN MYER, B. BROOKLYN, and others, claiming that they had not been regularly dismissed from the Department, and expressing an anxiety to serve. The communications were referred to the Committee on Discipline.

A communication was received from the Property Clerk in relation to some confusion in his Department, and also of some apparent misunderstanding among the clerks of the Police Courts. Rules governing his Department were presented and referred.

Mr. BOWEN said, that while on that subject, he would ask the Mayor of New-York whether or not there would be objection to letting the Board have the use of the books of the old Department. He thought they might be of great service in organizing the new. Mayor WOOD said there was no objection at all, and that as soon as they were written up they would be at the service of the Board. Two persons were now engaged writing them up.

FILLING THE VACANCY IN THE BOARD.

There being no further business, and the time for the special order (12 o'clock) not having arrived, a motion was made and carried that they proceed to the special order.

Gen. NYE said the business then was to elect a Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

Mayor WOOD supposed a majority of the Board should elect.

Mr. BOWEN suggested a majority of a quorum voting.

Mayor POWELL thought it should be a majority of the Board.

Mr. STRANAHAN favored the majority of a quorum voting.

Mayor POWELL thought there was no material difference.

A motion was about to be put to the effect that the majority of a quorum voting should elect, when

Mayor WOOD said the question was one that might lead to some confusion as it stood. He thought it would be better to make a majority of the Board necessary to an election.

Mr. STRANAHAN thought it should be so arranged that four of six, or three of five, or four voting, should elect.

Mayor WOOD—If the motion is carried three votes out of six, if for one candidate, may elect, for three is a majority of a quorum of the Board.

Mr. STRANAHAN—If there were six votes cast, three votes would certainly not be a majority.

Mayor WOOD thought the meaning of the motion obscure. He thought it should state plainly that a majority should elect, so that no advantage might be taken, if a member were a minute too late from having stubbed his toe on the stairways.

Mr. STRANAHAN was unwilling to harbor the idea that there would be any disposition to take any advantage of such an accident to any member. He believed the majority of a quorum voting was competent to transact any business.

Mayor WOOD said yes, unless otherwise specially provided.

General NYE said the only object in the motion was to get over the possible contingency of a member's refusing to vote, which, if not provided for, would be virtually as great an obstruction to an election as if the think were a negative vote.

Mayor WOOD hoped the motion would be reduced to writing, so that there might be no subsequent misunderstanding in reference to its import. He thought as the resolution then was, there was a nigger in the fence.

Gen. NYE thought the colored brother referred to by the Mayor must be exceedingly diminutive, for he was unable to discern him, and he had been looking out for something of that particular description. He felt assured, at all events, that the African gentleman introduced by him was not as *large* as the specimen of the race which the Mayor had made perspire so freely, by his efforts to squeeze him into a motion so confined.

Mr. STRANAHAN suggested that the motion he had made was in the usual phraseology, and feared that if they departed from that, they would introduce the little gentleman they were all so anxious to keep out.

It was finally understood that a majority of the votes cast (blanks not counted) would be necessary to a choice, and the voting commenced.

The first vote was as follows:

Gen. NYE	for	Cyrus Curtis.
Mayor WOOD	for	Royal Phelps.
Mayor POWELL	for	Royal Phelps.
Mr. BOWEN	for	Cyrus Curtis.
Mr. STRANAHAN	for	Cyrus Curtis.
Mr. CHITWELL	for	Daniel Ullman.

Cyrus Curtis, 3; Royal Phelps, 2; Daniel Ullman, 1.

One hundred and seventy-one votes were taken, and the same result announced each time, when the Mayor moved an adjournment of the election to Monday.

Mr. STRANAHAN—If the postponement of this election until Monday shall aid us in arriving at a choice to fill this vacancy, I shall move, Sir, or second the motion of the Mayor, to adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock.

Gen. NYE—Shall we adjourn this special order until Monday at 10 o'clock? The Clerk will call the roll.

Upon calling the roll all the members voted in the affirmative, except Gen. NYE.

Mayor WOOD—One moment. On Wednesday last there was a resolution passed, ordering the Captains to report to the General Superintendent on Friday morning the number of their force, with the kind of duty of each man. Since I have been sitting here I have sent for them, and am informed that only four hundred names have been received. I merely call the attention of the Board to it. I do not think it necessary to have anything else but a notice.

Mr. STRANAHAN—The Committee on Applications and Removals having in charge the application of the Mayor's First Marshal, and the resolution of the Mayor in regard to it, have made a written report, which the Clerk may read if necessary.

Mayor WOOD—I think it had better be read.

The Clerk then read the report of the Committee, as follows:

REPORT AGAINST GRANTING THE MAYOR'S SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

The Committee having in charge the application of the Mayor's First Marshal, for special patrolmen, to be detailed to the several services mentioned in the application by him, as well as the resolution offered by his Honor the Mayor, defining the number to be 25, beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have carefully considered the application in all its bearings, and have come to the following conclusions:

1. That the Mayor should have detailed as many officers as are necessary to do the several duties mentioned in the application of the said STEPHENS. But the Committee consider the number of 25 as more than is necessary to perform the several duties therein mentioned.

2. That no member of this Board should have the privilege of selecting any such number of men as will be necessary to perform the duties required by the said resolution, and especially a member of this Board who does not hesitate to declare his hostility to the law, and open opposition to its continuance. The committee cannot be unmindful of the fact that, to test the law, it should be executed fairly; and to secure a fair and honest trial of any law, the executors should be at least not prejudiced against the law they are sworn to execute. That the character of any law is determined by the manner in which it is executed. Therefore, the committee conclude that it would be unwise to have under the control of his Honor the Mayor so many openly opposed to the law that it would give him a fourth of a hundred clothed with all authority of any patrolman of the City, and authorized to make arrests in all parts of the Metropolitan Police District and State, and hence they and their conduct will reflect in a great degree upon the character of the law itself.

Again, the committee are not blind to the fact that the location of this force is an important consideration. They are to be located in and about the City Hall, where more people congregate than in any other portion of the City, and conclusions favorable to, or prejudicial against the system itself will be formed with more facility, from the bearing of the force there exhibited than any other.

3. From remarks made it is clearly indicated that the selections are to be made from the old force, which this Committee deem unwise at the present moment. There is a controversy going on not only in the Board, but outside, to determine whether the old force or some portion thereof is not in fact now in the police force. And until that question is determined, prudence dictates that no act of this Board should recognize their claim to place in the present force.

Again, the Committee are of opinion that no resort to special men should be made, unless the necessity is urgent; and they are of opinion that no necessity exists at the present time for such resort—that there is no good reason existing why the force should not be immediately filled up with regular appointments.

There is a still more formidable objection to the resolution offered by his Honor the Mayor, which is that the force desired to be under the direction of the Mayor. This should not be, as it tends to distract the force and destroy discipline.

Another objection to the appointment of a special force for that locality is, that such force cannot be uniformed, but would simply be entitled to wear a shield, which does not distinctly mark them from other citizens, and the force around the Mayor should be well selected and well equipped men.

The law itself makes it obligatory on this Board to detail to this offices of the City such members of the force as are necessary for the performance of the several duties pertaining to such offices as is customary to be performed by policemen.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the force necessary for the Mayor's Office be detailed by the General Superintendent from the regular force now existing.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
JAMES W. NYE.

Mayor WOOD—The question is, Mr. Chairman, upon the adoption of the report. Well, sir, I hope that the report will not be adopted. I shall vote against its adoption, and before I proceed to state the few reasons which I propose to give why it should not be adopted, I will ask the gentlemen if that report is signed by both members of the Committee?

Mr. STRANAHAN—I will frankly say that that report, every word of it, has been dictated or written by the Committee.

Mayor WOOD—Who are the Committee?

Mr. STRANAHAN—General NYE and myself.

Mayor WOOD—Does it receive the sanction of both?

General NYE—It does, sir.

MAY OR WOOD USES STRONG LANGUAGE.

Mayor WOOD—I made that inquiry, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of stating that the application which I made was with the approbation and consent of General NYE, to see whether this Board was disposed to extend to me that courtesy and that right to grant what I deemed to be an imperative necessity for the protection of the City's interest. I sought, the day before yesterday, a private interview after adjournment of the Board, with the Chairman and Treasurer. I then stated to them the necessity for these persons or officers. We discussed the subject for some ten or fifteen minutes, solely with reference to this application. I told them the necessity for these men, and eventually it was determined that I should make the application in this way, and that it should be granted. Therefore it is that I have made this application, and it would never have reached this Board but for that quasi invitation, with their assurance that it should be supported by them. Now, as to the report itself, I pronounce it false in its statements, slanderous in its tone, and exceedingly discourteous to the Mayor of the City and a member of this Board. As to the law, Sir, I do condemn the law—I pronounce the law a gross usurpation of the rights and liberty of the people of the City and County of New-York—and it is admitted by the Supreme Court to be an infringement of the spirit of the Constitution. I resisted the law until the Court of last resort gave its decision. I resisted it by every honorable, by every legal, and by every proper means. But when this decision was announced, and when this Board was composed of a character which, out of self-respect, I could not, I came here in pursuance of a duty which the law had imposed upon me as Mayor of this City—by my right as a member, *ex officio*, of this Board. I come here not only to represent the City, but to protect the public interest; not only to see that the Police Department was properly organized, and that its members were competent, but to prevent as I think I have the power to prevent, its becoming a mere instrument of despicable and unscrupulous politicians. I came here, Sir, in a spirit of conciliation, to discharge a duty imposed upon me; and, Sir, feeling that the necessity of these men, that the Corporation ordinances could not be executed which the law binds me to execute, that the special police or officers, whichever you choose to call them, could not perform the duty at the solicitation of members of this Board—Sir, I at least expected it to receive a respectful consideration; I at least expected that the Mayor of New York would be respected. And if the subordinate notes of the Commission will no treat his office with respect, the gentlemen of the Board ought not at least to treat him with disrespect, in respect to the office, if not to the humble individual who happens at this moment to fill it. These, Mr. Chairman, are my reasons for voting against the reception of that report, and I hope it will not be received by this Board.

Mr. STRANAHAN—In the matter of the conversations between the officers of the Board and the Mayor I have no reply to make. With regard to the truthfulness of the report, the facts are there, and the statement just made by the Mayor and the report itself must bear it. I need not make any reply to the Mayor's charges. There, so far as I am concerned, the thing must rest; the matter is just as it is in the report, as appears from what the Mayor has just said. The report contains nothing more than the truth, and there, as far as I am concerned, the matter must rest.

Mayor WOOD—Question.

Gen. NYE—Perhaps before the question is taken it is proper for me to say a word in relation to the interview spoken of by his Honor the Mayor. There was an interview, and I understand that he wanted from two to five men. I will ask the Treasurer how he understood it.

Mr. BOWEN—Certainly, Sir, I understood it that way.

Gen. NYE—The question was suggested by me, I think, that the regular force would answer. Then the question came up as to the special patrolmen, and I understood at the time, and understand now, that there was a general assent that, if the force could not be supplied from the regular force, that the places should be filled with special men. I did not understand, however, that these men were to be selected by the Mayor, but that they were to be selected by this Board. That competent men should be selected there was a general assent. So much for the interview—so much for the invitation which his Honor says he had, and the *quasi* invitation to make this requisition. Now, one additional remark. It was suggested by the Mayor that the First Marshal should make this requisition for the force which was wanted. He did make it, and the Marshal in his requisition has not given the number of men that he wants to have. And that is all of the interview that I listened to. I desire to say a few words with all due respect, both to the person and the office occupied by the Mayor of this City, for I by no means entertain any ill-feeling in the world towards him, and nothing but respect for the position he occupies. It is a proud and enviable position, and a position which, I will be allowed to say, I think should be always exempt from assailing gentlemen with whom he is associated, pronouncing them falsifiers of the truth, and the report they make a false, scandalous slander in its bearings. For my own part, with what little I have associated with public bodies, I have never found such arguments prevail, or such language profitable.

Now, as to the report itself. The report alleges that the Mayor occupies a hostile position to this law. His own statements here to day confirm the truthfulness of the suggestion there made that he is hostile to the law—that he regards it as an infringement upon the municipal rights of this City. The answer to that is, that he differs in opinion both with the Legislature of this State and the highest judicial tribunal of that State. I have read the opinions, the majority opinions, of that Court, and I find it no where suggested that it is an infringement upon the municipal rights of this City. On the contrary, the doctrine is asserted that there is no infringement, but it was a legislative right that the State has always exercised; and right here I desire to make a suggestion, that the law by which this Metropolitan Police Commission is created, originates from the same source, from the same body, assuming that Legislatures are continuous from the same body, that the government of the police has always acted under—always to wit: the Legislature of the State. That report likewise suggests that in order to give any law a fair test, its executors should be at least not prejudiced against the law. I suggest in all fairness, if it is not a plain common sense proposition that receives the assent of every fair-minded man in this community, that all laws should be fairly tested; but if their executors are unfriendly to the law, that it cannot be fairly tested is a fact, and the history of that fact is written in the blood of as good citizens as those men with which the person alluded to in that report surrounded himself the other day in a public building in this City—with that force that the law said should protect the persons and property of this City—to resist, not this law, but to prevent the execution of a process issued out of a judicial tribunal of this City which all others are bound to respect and obey. And that very force whose clubs are now reeking with the blood of these men may be selected for this service. The Mayor proposes to surround himself, to discharge a public trust and carry out faithfully the provisions of the Metropolitan Police law with such men. For one I think it would be unwise. For one that question does not receive my approbation. I think that if anything was wanted to show the entire truth of that report, the attack that has been made in this Board upon the law is evidence enough. I feel that it would be unfair to the persons who have got to execute this law, that this requisition to the extent asked should be granted. I joined in that report, and am willing to share the responsibility of it. His Honor's suggestion that he came into this Board when his own self respect could be preserved, I do not understand; I do not know what he means. Every gentleman around this Board is undoubtedly of as much respectability as the Mayor himself. As members of this Board, our reputation is as dear to us as his is to him. The Board is the same as it was before the Mayor came, with the exception of one of its most honored members, who has resigned—a member that every member of this Board regards with due respect. The truth is, that only upon that event, until it was evident that one member of this Board differed in politics with the remaining commission, did we have the honor of seeing present the Mayor. The earliest moment when there was an opportunity to do precisely what he congratulates himself he has been able to prevent—to make this Board of a partisan character that he came here. At that very moment he comes in and seizes upon that opportunity to make it what I think it was not before—a board of partizans—to preserve that partisan influence in the Police of this City. It was that that made the best citizens of this City to cry out and protest against it—its partisan character.

Mayor WOOD—Mr. Chairman, I do not think it necessary that the discursive speech of Gen. NYE requires from me any answer. As to the partisanship, I will only say, Sir, that if it be true, which I deny, that the citizens of New York were in favor of changing the police because former Commissioners had made it partisan, I condole with them, Sir, that its partisan character is still maintained with only a change of parties. Its present political complexion—I am prepared to speak positively of its present character; which is unanimous as far as my information goes—that out a hundred man out of the eight hundred and fifty of this force but what are anti-democratic. There fore, if the object was to alter its partisan character, it has only gone from one extreme to the other. But this has nothing to do with the question before the house. The question is upon the adoption of the report. I have only to say I shall vote against it, as it states as facts what, in my judgment, are not facts. I vote against the report, in the hope that the Board may, at some future time, reconsider its action and take in different view.

Gen. NYE—The report proposes to give to the Mayor all the officers that are necessary; therefore it is unfair to say that the report denies him the requisite policemen. The report gives them but does not allow the Mayor to select them.

Mayor WOOD—If the Board is to appoint those men in the character of regular policemen, then I will consent that they have an exclusive right to appoint them. If they are placed in the character of special policemen, the party applying has the right to name the men. It is simply in the Board to indorse them in the official sense.

Gen. NYE—I desire to say in answer to the wholesale charges of the Mayor that no appointments have been made with regard to political parties. While he was fighting the law, however, no democrats applied, or if they did they were appointed.

Mayor WOOD—How do you know?

Gen. NYE—I speak from the record.

Mayor WOOD—Do you keep a record?

Gen. NYE—I speak from the general report. I undertake to say, so far as I am concerned, that there were then no Democrats applying. We took such men as applied. The question will be upon the adoption of the report.

The Clerk called the roll, with the following result:

AYES—Nye, Stranahan, and Bowen.

NAYS—Wood, Powell, and Chitwell.

The chairman decided the report not adopted.

Mr. Bowen then offered the following, which was adopted, all but Mayor WOOD voting in the affirmative:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to detail to the Mayor's office such a number of policemen as the Mayor may require, to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

The Board then voted to adjourn to Monday at 10 o'clock, Gen. NYE voting in the negative.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Details of the Apportionment—Action of the Whig State Committee—American Reorganization—Charter of the First Brigade—Steamer for the Czar—Pearl Hunting—Calcutta Goods—Rapes—The Essex Poisoning Case—The New Magazine.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

The Legislatnre adjourned yesterday, after a session of 18 days, in which time it did about as much work as might comfortably have been done in 13 hours. With the session expires the Legislature itself, and the system under which it had existed for almost seven generations. So that "there is an end of an old song," might have been the exclamation of the members, if they had been inclined to joke about the matter.

The Senatore have been apportioned as follows: Middlesex, 6; Worcester, 6; Suffolk, 5; Essex, 5; Norfolk, 3; Bristol, 3; Plymouth, with one outside town, 3; Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes, 2; Hampshire and Franklin, 3; Hampden, 2; and Berkshire, 2; total, 40. Worcester gains one, and Plymouth almost one. Suffolk loses one. Middlesex and Essex remain as they were, as do Berkshire, Hampden, Norfolk, and Bristol. Barnstable loses one.

There is much complaint as to the character of the apportionment, as I suppose there would have been of any one that could have been made. Worcester has as many Senators as Middlesex, with 5,000 less legal voters, such voters being the basis. In Middlesex it requires 5,709 voters to secure a Senator; in Worcester, 4,942. This is all the more sore a subject because Middlesex has exercised a sort of domination heretofore, and now she has an equal in Worcester. She must endeavor to console herself with the recollection that Suffolk has lost, positively and relatively. In the first Suffolk district, 3,993 voters are to have a Senator; in the first Norfolk district, 6,089. There are other inequalities, all the consequences of individual ambition. Gentlemen were more intent upon their own interests being advanced than they were in making equal districts, which might have been easily produced. It would not be a source of surprise if these figures should be made much use of against the Republicans in the present political campaign.

The 240 representatives are apportioned in the following order: Middlesex 39, Worcester 34, Essex 32, Suffolk 28, Norfolk, (excluding the town of Cohasset,) 20, Bristol 20, Plymouth, (including Cohasset,) 16 Hempden 12, Berkshire 11, Barnstable 9, Hampshire 8, Franklin 8, Nantucket 2, Dukes 1. If you compare this apportionment with that for senators—and the basis is the same in each case—you will perceive that the two do not harmonize. Thus, Middlesex and Worcester have each the same number of senators, but Middlesex has five more representatives than Worcester. Essex and Suffolk have five senators each, but Essex has five more representatives than Suffolk. This shows that in the Senate, gentlemen were thinking principally of their own reelection, which few of them will ever obtain. Their own political friends will have to sacrifice them to appease the people.

The Councilor districts are eight in number, so that the Executive Council will lose one member. Each district is made by the union of five Senatorial districts, not always well arranged, though I have not heard any such complaints made of them as are freely lavished upon the Senatorial districts. The public would have been quite contented with the abolition of the Council, which has become a sort of select asylum for the benefit of a few genteel politicians upon whom the world has frowned.

A veto was expected yesterday, as it was thought Gov. GARDNER would not commit himself to the Senatorial inequalities; but he signed the bill, and the work, as many of the workmen soon will be, was thoroughly done. This is the first blunder of any consequence of which his Excellency has ever been guilty, as a political leader. Not only did he throw away the chance of making something as chief of the opposition to an unpopular apportionment, but he has identified himself with that apportionment. *His* friends are cut off from complaining about a measure to which their leader gave his consent without hesitation. The Democrats and disaffected Republicans may be allowed to have a monopoly of the grumbling that is proper to the occasion.

The County Commissioners will meet in the several counties on the 4th, for the purpose of forming Representative Districts, and assigning to them their respective numbers. I fancy they will find the business an exceedingly difficult one, as no two towns have any inclination to be married. Celibacy is all the rage. This shows that the change from the town system to the district system has been prematurely made. In a very short time this will be conceded, and the new mode will become utterly unpopular. Men did not know what they were about when they adopted it—no new thing in American politics.

The Whig State Committee has resolved not to call a State Convention, which is very kind of them. The Whigs are understood to favor the idea of a union on Governor GARDNER. This shows a forgiving disposition on their side, for he it was who led the combined Know-Nothing and Free-Soil forces against them in in 1854, and extirpated them as a party, when they had a reasonable prospect of holding the State for a dozen years. They used to say that the only reason he had for cutting from them was, that they refused to nominate him as a candidate for the State Senate, from Suffolk, in 1853. But parties are generally very good Christians, so far as forgiveness of injuries goes, though they mean to use the absolved criminal as a tool with which to perpetrate some sin.

The Banks American members of the Legislature had a meeting yesterday, and took the preliminary measures for a complete organization of their party. The indications are that that party will give Mr. BANKS a good vote.

The Democratic State Committee has been called to meet on the 11th of August. The removals that were to have been made to-day in our Custom-House have not yet been announced.

The encampment of the First Brigade of Militia took place at Chelsea on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, and was a very peaceable and orderly affair. On the first day there were present only some 550 men, viz: 2 companies cavalry, 85 men; 2 of artillery, 88; and 12 of infantry, about 370, the exact number in one Company not being given. Those numbers were, I believe, somewhat increased on the second and third days, and the manoeuvres were creditably performed. The visit of your Seventh Regiment, on the 17th of June, had the effect of waking up some of our military men to the wants of our service, and they have ever since been engaged in doing all they could to effect a reform, but the exhibition at the recent muster does not speak very strongly for the result of their labors. Yet it is but fair to say that the time allowed them has been too limited to permit an accurate judgment to be formed as to the effect of their exertions. There is material enough here, and of excellent description, for the formation of regiments that shall be worthy to stand side by side with those of New York. The chief obstacle in the way of effective organization on a large scale is the spirit of individuality, which has ever been a prominent New-England trait. As an enlisted soldier, the Yankee will obey orders as reverently as ever did a Roman legionary, but until enlisted he prefers fighting on his own hook. To conquer this prejudice will be no such very easy undertaking.

The Czar of Russia has contracted for the building of a steamer of 720 tons, with Mr. PAUL CURTIS, of East Boston. The machinery will be furnished by the same Company which made that of the Pacha of Egypt's iron steam yacht. The vessel is to be finished in about four months. One way or another, the Czar will soon replace his Euxine fleet. If Yankees can't raise his sunken ships, they can build others for him. If he should wish for more ships to sink, we are quite ready to furnish them, and to raise them afterwards, provided he'll raise the funds—or the wind.

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FROM MEXICO.

Comonfort Elected President—Preparations for War with Spain.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The mails of the steamship *Texas*, Captain FORBES, from Vera Cruz the 21st inst., reached us last evening.

By this arrival we have papers from Vera Cruz to the 21st, from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst., fourteen days later. The election for President of the Republic, under the new Constitution, took place on Monday, the 13th inst. So far as the returns were in, they are entirely favorable to COMONFORT, of whose election none of the pepere at the capital seem to entertain a doubt. In the district of Mexico the Electoral College stood 231 for COMONFORT, 12 for LERDO DE TEJADA, and 17 scattering. Some days would elapse before all the States would be heard from; but the vote in the district is believed to be about a fair example of what might be expected from the rest of the country.

The election for President of the Supreme Court, who, in case of the death, absence, or inability of the elect of the people, becomes by the Constitution President of the Republic, also took place on the same day. The successful candidate is believed to be Señor BENITO JUAREZ, of the Progresista or ultra Democratic branch of the Liberal Party, COMONFORT being classed with the Moderados. There seems to have been an understanding and entire accord between the two parties.

The elections in the district, and so far as heard from elsewhere, passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner. Indeed, the *Trait d'Union* complains of the want of "ardor and enthusiasm on the part of the people in the exercise of a right which lies at the foundation of the institutions of the country."

The election for Deputies for the capital took place on Sunday, the 12th inst., and resulted in the complete triumph of the Liberal party.

The prospect of a war with Spain, however, seems to occupy most of the attention of our neighbors at the present time. The alarm has already become serious. Among other things, the Secretary of the Interior has addressed a formal circular to the Governors of the several States on the subject. It begins by stating that General LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, had not yet been honorably received in his official capacity, and intimating that, notwithstanding everything had been done to avert it, a rupture must inevitably take place; declares that, full of confidence in the justice of her cause, Mexico awaits with calmness the course which events will take, and that, if war must come, relying upon the patriotism of her citizens, she is ready to meet it; and finally calls upon the Governors of the several States to hold the National Guards, under their command, ready for whatever order; in the meantime to transmit full reports of their number and efficiency to the proper Ministry at the Federal capital.

In connection with this subject, the *National* says that, in case of a war with Spain, COMONFORT will place himself at the head of the army, in which case JUAREZ would be President of the Republic.

The Legislature of Puebla has authorized the Governor to contract for the equipment of 4,000 of the National Guards of that State, in the shortest time possible. Other and similar preparations to meet the invading enemy continue to be made throughout the Republic.

In regard to the actual state and prospect of the negotiations between the two Governments, it is stated, and generally believed by most of the papers at the capital, that instructions have been sent to General LAFRAGUA, to the effect that if he be not officially received in eight days after giving notice to the Spanish Government of the receipt of said instructions, he is to withdraw from Madrid. This, says the *Extraordinary*, will effectually bring the long-pending Spanish question to a close, one way or the other, in the course of the next two months.

The news from the Pinto war of the South is still conflicting. It is quite certain, however, that ALVAREZ has not yet succeeded in subduing the Indians, who are as troublesome as ever. It is reported, among other things, that the old chieftain is breaking down in health, and does not conduct the campaign with his wonted energy.

As to the political state of the Republic, revolutionary movements are reported on every side. One at Jolpan, in the interest of SANTA ANA, had caused the Government considerable inquietude.

The *Extraordinary* reports the traveling on the Vera Cruz roads "not over safe at present." The same paper says the work on the Tacubaya Railroad is progressing with all speed, and adds:

"There is a report on the streets that two very heavy capitalists of this city are about taking hold of the Lisnos de Apam Railroad. If the report be true, the building of a road to Vera Cruz will no longer be a matter of doubt. The names of the gentlemen we refer to will give enough confidence to foreign capitalists to secure for this line of road all the money necessary.

Gen. LOPEZ URAGA, for some time in exile, has made to the President a formal offer of his services, in case of a war with Spain, and been accepted.

Gen. PARRONI has been honored with an election to the office of Governor in two States, San Luis and Jalisco. It was not known which he would accept.

The whereabouts of SANTA ANNA seems to give our neighbors at Vera Cruz and at the capital considerable anxiety. It was generally believed he was somewhere on the Island of Cuba.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 21st, states that all the correspondence touching the Senora massacre has been received at the capital, and intimates that it will soon be laid before the public, when "all the mysteries involving this affair will be cleared up."

In the midst of their enthusiastic preparations for war, our neighbors seem not to have forgotten the blessings of peace. The payment of the Spanish as well as English claims has been renewed, and the Government seems more than usually active in the punishment of the Cheruavace offenders. Four of the convicts had arrived at the capital. Touching the resumption of payment, the *Estandarte* says the Government was solely influenced therein by a sense of justice, and not at all by the actual state of "international relations." The English claim of $240,000 has been officially recognized.

Of the subject of this vomito, the Vera Cruz papers are not very communicative. In the files before us we find but one allusion, and that in a medical article communicated to the *Progreso*, in which the various modes of treatment only are discussed. From incidental allusions in this article, however, and its general spirit, there would seem to be considerable alarm on this subject.

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TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Children who reject with loathing the ordinary mercurialized vermifuges, will devour these Pastilles with as much gusto as other confectionery. They certainly and safely expel all intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructed in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramification of the disease, but the ointment does. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $

The Recent Riot at Cairo, Ill.—A Doctor and a Schoolmaster in Trouble.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Daily Times.

The excitement in reference to the late riot has abated, partly owing to the successful examination of the rioters in custody, and partly to other causes of excitement. The rioters, whose names I transmitted to you yesterday, were to have been tried before Judge O'Regan this day, but the ruffians not having confidence in him, or rather having more in Judge Corcoran, procured a change of venue to the latter gentleman's Court. On the charge of rioting all were acquitted, except Tom Ewing, who was required to give bail in the sum of $500. The testimony was very vague against the others. They were then all accused of kidnapping, and the facts brought forth renders their guilt certain. They were held in the sum of $200 each, for their appearance before a higher Court, to answer this charge. They have not yet procured bail, and are still in prison.

Considerable excitement has existed to-day in reference to one of our physicians, Dr. Woods, who has evidence to one of our physicians, Dr. Woods, who has evidence to one of our physicians, Dr. Woods, who has evidence

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 19 Wall street,
Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.
JAS. H. LUCAS, H. S. TURNER, H. L. PATTERSON, R. N. NISBET. } St. Louis, Mo.
W. T. SHERMAN, B. R. NISBET.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau st.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 89 WILLIAM ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR., } New-York.
WM. ALEX. SMITH, }

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPons due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $350,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863 and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at par and free of fees, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Comoany will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board,
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred stock of this stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-York, Aug. 1, 1857, on the following securities, will be paid by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, assumed for the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.
Buffalo City 6 per cent Bonds.
Buffalo City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Albany City 6 per cent. Water Stock.
Albany City 6 per cent. New Water Bonds.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY
CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland Ohio on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS) RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 241 inclusive, for $3:4,376 93
Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$30,000 OF REAL ESTATE IN THE City and Yonkers will be exchanged for good railroad securities. Bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Horicon, Great Western, Illinois, or La Crosse and Milwaukee Roads will be taken. The real estate is of the very best and rapidly increasing in value. Address Box No 3,573 Post Office.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.
WM. R. FISHER Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1857.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Morigage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS. — ATTENTION. — $20,000 first-class Stock, in a New-York Company, now earning a post five dividend of 30 per cent. per annum. Will sell for cash, or a short loan taken at a fair rate. Send address to Box No. 705 Post-Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO. Office No. 7 Nassau-st. August 1, 1857. The Interest Coupons on the first Mortgages and Grant Bonds of this Company, due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—The bills of this and all other broken Banks bought at the highest price for cash. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-st., corner new Bowery.

$12,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on six full lots, fronting on Central Park, 59th st. between 5th and 6th ave. Address EGI WILSON, No. 20 John st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Wilson-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. BENSHAW, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $36 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices
SQUIRE & LANDER, No 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY —together or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.
W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luth r Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of the Road, payable on 15th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th of August next, at their office No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-AN-nannal dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COM-PANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.
The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.
JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the nadersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of MILLER & CUMMINGS, for the manufacturing, selling and renting piano-fortes, at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d ava.
WILLIAM MILLER.
L. P. CUMMINGS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment of "Miller's celebrated instruments," with or without the Æolian attachment, which are offered at lower prices than at any other establishment in this City.

DISSOLUTION. — THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign for the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 75 John-st., and Nos. 31 and 33 Platt-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 125 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.
ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 10th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 126 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
10,000 cubic yards of puddle.
35,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick work, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertanant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 8, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.
SAMUEL HOTALING, M. N. BLAKEMAN, JAMES D. OLIVER, } Building Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU —All sizes, delivered at Roose's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXE-cuted in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEment.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Somerville, above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 8½; 12 M., 2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 3:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 51 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CREAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

JULY, 1857.
THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COBLES, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 10 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 4½ A. M.
Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.	Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 4 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 5¾ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNTS DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT
Saturday, Aug. 1—12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 1—3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2—6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2—3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 3—12½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3—4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4—6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4—6 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICE:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 10 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 4½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 6 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 5½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 6, 6 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDning at FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Cove at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Corlowell, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsia 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequeled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 9....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 0.....185-	Wednesday, Oct. 14....185?
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....18 7
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,321 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30.

The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept 2.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$13
Second Cabin Passage	7
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 25th day of July, to the last day of August, 1857: Men, 73 day of July, to the last day of August, 1857: Men, 73 day of July, to the last day of August, 1857: Men, 73

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1833 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR PROCEEDINGS ON MONDAY.

They Vote 172 Times and Make No Choice of a New Commissioner.

The Republicans Adhere to Cyrus Curtis, the Mayors Vote for David Banks, Cholwell Goes for Erastus Brooks.

About the Counsel to the Board—Station-Houses, Trials, &c.

THE NEW NOMINEES—OUTSIDE GOSSIP.

The Police Commissioners met at their office in White-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Every member was in his seat at the appointed hour.

Commissioner NYE occupied the Chair, and called the meeting to order.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with. The Chairman then stated that the next business was the special order—the election of a Commissioner in place of Mr. DRAPER, resigned.

This business was accordingly taken up.

The first ballot stood thus:

Gen. NYE, for	Cyrus Curtis.
Mayor WOOD, for	David Banks
Mayor POWELL, for	David Banks
Mr. BOWEN, for	Cyrus Curtis
Adm. BRAINERD, for	Cyrus Curtis
Mr. CHOLWELL, for	Erastus Brooks

When the vote was declared the Commissioners looked at each other with a little surprise,—some of them smiled. Mr. CHOLWELL maintained his gravity

The Commissioners continued to vote, each vote being like the first one.

The spectators became weary, the officers in attendance yawned, and the reporters looked dejected as the tedious proceedings were repeated. Each Commissioner seemed resolved. Messages were received and sent, and letters answered and read.

When the 172d ballot was announced, Mayor POWELL said imploringly:—"Had we not better stop here, gentlemen? According to precedent 172 ballots constitute a day's work. *Hadn't* we better stop.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Does the gentleman make that as a motion? That 172 votes constitute a day's work of this Board? [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL (smiling)—Well, it's according to precedent, and—

Mr. STRANAHAN—I believe we are paid by the day, not by the job, and we should earn our money.

Mr. POWELL—Yes, *you* are paid; you have the advantage of us in that matter.

Mr. NYE—Judging from the former pay of the Police in your City, Mr. Mayor, I should say that you can afford to work cheaper ever there than we can.

Mr. POWELL—But we have to work for nothing here.

Mr. STRANAHAN—That, to be sure, is to be taken into consideration.

Mr. POWELL—I now move that we postpone further voting until Wednesday.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I think we should proceed to-morrow.

Mayor WOOD—I doubt if I can attend to-morrow. I have duties to perform, in my office, which cannot be neglected. I have already neglected pressing business to attend these meetings. I move that the election be made the special business for Wednesday.

THE ELECTION MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR WEDNESDAY.

Mayor WOOD's motion was then put and carried, all except Gen. NYE voting in the affirmative.

ABOUT THE ABANDONED STATION-HOUSES.

Mr. BOWEN called up the matter of the abandoned Station-houses. He said that, as the old or regular Station-houses were not given up, the Board was compelled to rent others, and he believed that the indebtedness thereby caused became a tax upon the City Corporation. In support of the view he read the 14th Section of the Metropolitan Police Act, which is as follows:

"In case the said Common Council, or either of them, neglect or refuse so to do, [*i. e.*, furnish Station-houses, &c.] after having been thereto requested by the Board of Police, then the said Board may make their own provisions in the premises, and the same, when made, shall become a proper charge and debt, for the expenses and disbursements thereof, against the said city or cities whose Common Council has so neglected or refused."

"In my capacity as Treasurer of the Commission," continued Mr. BOWEN, "I called upon Comptroller FLAGG for the money under this provision, and that officer replied that he had no funds. Now, a part of the twenty-eighth section of the act from which I have read, provides, also, that 'no expenses other than salaries and pay therein provided shall ever be incurred by the Board of Police except for *rents*, stationery, printing, advertising, fuel and light, unless the same shall be expressly authorized by the Board of Supervisors,' &c. I think, therefore, that this question is involved in some obscurity, and consequently move that it be referred to the counsel of the Board."

Mayor WOOD—Who are the counsel of this Board?

Mr. BOWEN—Messrs. FIELD and NOYES.

Mayor WOOD—I cannot find by your minutes, Mr. Chairman, that you have ever appointed any counsel to the Board.

Mr. NYE—We shall probably soon see their bills, however.—[Laughter.]

Mayor WOOD—I disclaim, Sir, that any counsel has ever been employed by this Board.

Mr. BOWEN—I suggest whether the matter had not better be referred to the Corporation counsel.

Here the matter dropped, and a motion was made that the Board adjourn to Wednesday, but this motion was withdrawn when the fact was made known that

THE TRIAL OF DEPUTY CARPENTER AND OTHERS

had been set down for Tuesday.

Mayor WOOD—Can we not postpone till Wednesday? It will be impossible for me to attend to-morrow, for the reasons which I have already stated.

Mr. BOWEN—The convenience of the Mayor of New-York cannot be consulted in all these matters.

Gen. NYE (to the Chairman) inquired whether the Mayor of New York wanted to be present or take part in the trial of Mr. CARPENTER.

Mayor WOOD—I may not want to take part in it, but I may want to vote.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Will not the parties to the suit consent to postpone it?

Gen. NYE—The trial of Deputy CARPENTER has been made the special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., and it cannot well be postponed without an application on mutual agreement from either of the parties. I think the safest way would be to adjourn to the time specified and then postpone the trial.

Mr. CHOLWELL—Then, with this understanding, I move that we adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE.

Not everybody knows who and what are the gentlemen voted for as Police Commissioners in place of Mr. DRAPER. For the information of the unenlightened, therefore, we make a note of it that

CYRUS CURTIS,

to whom the Republican members of the Board adhere so firmly, is an old Whig. He was born, we believe, in the city of Hudson, where for many years he kept an extensive dry goods establishment. He afterwards engaged in the same place in the oil business. He was several times elected to the office of Mayor of Hudson. He removed from that city to New York some ten or a dozen years since, and is engaged here also in the oil business, being a member of the firm of CURTIS, MITCHELL & Co., whose place of business is in Water-street. Mr. CURTIS was some time since appointed a Commissioner of Emigration, and this position he yet retains. He has not of late years meddled much in politics. He is about 60 years of age. He is yet a fine-looking man, and wears his age remarkably well.

ROYAL PHELPS,

For whom Mayors WOOD and POWELL voted on Saturday, is better known. He is a lawyer of some repute, and has always taken a conspicuous part in Democratic politics. He was particularly active during the late Presidential campaign. His residence is in this City. His age about 45 years.

DAVID BANKS,

Who was yesterday voted for by the two Mayors, had liked to escape the attention of the rising generation. This City has been his home for a great many years, and, unless we err, it is his birth-place. He studied, but never practiced law. He is now, and has been for a long time, senior partner of the well-known firm of BANKS, GOULD & Co., Law Booksellers, in Nassau-street. He was many years ago an active Democrat—one of the old-fashioned kind—and was several times elected to the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth Ward. This was about 1832. Since then he has not taken much part in politics. He is about 60 years of age. His home is in Fifth-avenue.

Not a word need be said about ULLMANN and BROOKS. They were "done" in various ways quite recently. They are both "American" in politics and both are defeated aspirants for the Governorship. CHOLWELL appears to have a penchant for such. What other names may be brought forward in this connection, we must wait till Wednesday to learn.

In relation to the nomination of Mr. BROOKS by Mr. CHOLWELL, last evening's *Express* says:

"The American Commissioner having thought it proper to name one of the editors of the *Express* to fill the vacancy in the Police Commission, it is due to both parties to state that the vote then given was without any knowledge on the part of Mr. BROOKS that his name was to be used. A principle [illegible] the rights of a large portion of our voting [illegible] is connected with the vacancy in the Commission, and as the principle is more important than names, we hope that the majority of the Commissioners will consent to the [illegible] person whose election will [illegible] fity of representation [illegible]

[illegible]

There is no talk or [illegible] gossip connecting the Police Commissioners and the vacancy in the Board. A great many say it would be well to leave the Board precisely as it is, so nicely balanced, that with close watching neither party can act without the approval of the others, thus ensuring conciliatory and conservative action, calculated to destroy partisanship, and bring about the great end—reform.

It is generally conceded that the real man—the man to be chosen—has not yet been voted for, and that the Commissioners know the fact full well

JOHN N. GENIN was spoken of favorably in this connection as a man likely to suit the contending factions, and one that the Republicans would accept as a compromise, and, by voting with CHOLWELL, ensure an election.

JAMES KELLY, too, has his backers. He is popular with the young Republicans, but it is contended that, however competent, he could not be elected as the Board now stands, on account of his close identification with the Republican movement.

GEORGE BRIGGS has been mentioned as a compromise-candidate, as also ex Mayor HAVEMEYER. Ex-City Judge BEEBE is spoken of as a suitable man for the place by his past experience. The claims of Generals SANDFORD and HALL, too, are urged by the lobby, but it is very doubtful whether many or any of the gentlemen so named would accept the position if offered them.

Meanwhile the necessary Police appointments are deferred, and the Department and City are suffering thereby.

REPEAL MEETING IN THE NINTH WARD.

Democratic Rally—Letter from Mayor Wood—Fireworks and a General Good time.

The Democratic forces of the Ninth Ward assembled last night at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, as the allied forces of Great Britain and France assembled lately before Sevastopol, only not quite so numerous, and not altogether so intrepid. But they assembled, if less numerous and intrepid, still with vigor, rockets, Roman candles and torches. The stars and stripes were suspended in diverse directions from adjacent trees; bonfires blazed in the street, and urchins shouted for tar barrels, which by a great oversight were not forthcoming.

The meeting assembled, in pursuance of the following order.

NINTH WARD CITIZENS, AROUSE.

DEMOCRATS TO THE RESCUE.

SHALL OUR MUNICIPAL RIGHTS BE PRESERVED?

The Democratic and other citizens of the Ninth Ward opposed to the obnoxious measures passed by our last Legislature, and desirous of preserving intact their municipal and corporate rights, and throwing off the shackles of an unscrupulous oligarchy, are invited to assemble in

MASS MEETING

at the junction of Hudson and Barrow streets, on Monday evening, Aug. 3, 1857, at 8 o'clock. Should the evening prove stormy, it will be postponed until the first fair evening.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Fernando Wood,	Hon. Judge Sutherland,
Hon. John Kelly,	Wm J Rose, Esq,
Hon. Elijah Ward,	Col. Alex. Ming,
Hon. Wm. R. McMurray.	George D. Kellogg, Esq.,
Hon. E. R V. Wright, of New-Jersey,	Dr. A. J. Chadsey,
Thomas N. Carr, Esq.,	Eugene Sullivan, Esq,
Stephen D. Dillaye, Esq.,	Charles K. Smith, Esq.,
C. Schermerhorn, Esq.,	Thomas Jones, Jr.,
	J. McLeod Murphy, Esq.

ALEXANDER L. SHAW,

Chairman Ninth Ward Democratic Enrolled Association.

The platform from which the orations were dispensed was erected on Barrow street, on the "side front" of WALLY MASON's old location. Lanterns that were not lighted, had the following inscriptions on their sides: "Eternal Vigilance the Price of Liberty." "It is the Right of the People to Choose their own Rulers." "The Union and the Constitution, *by the Eternal*," &c., &c.

Ex Alderman WILLIAM J. BRISLEY was, on motion of Mr. SHAW, appointed President of the meeting, after which the following letters were read:

LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your kind invitation to attend and address a mass meeting of my fellow-citizens of the Ninth Ward, this evening, on the subject of the obnoxious laws passed by the Legislature, I beg to assure you that however gratifying such an opportunity would be to discuss this subject, I do not feel at liberty to do so at this time.

I am, however, not the less interested in these frequent assemblages of indignant citizens. New-York has been ignominously put under the ban of a foreign power, ignorant of and indifferent to our wants and necessities, and New-Yorkers should not hesitate in hurling back, with bold, defiant tones, their condemnation of the invaders and their acts.

It is only by free interchange of sentiment, and a full discussion of the great principles involved in the present instance, that the people can realize, to its extent, the base character of those, who, regardless alike of the rights of man, and the theories of our Government, seek to trample down the common principles guaranteed to all American municipal communities.

Therefore I am glad of these meetings; glad that masses have been aroused; glad that the immediate sufferers in this unholy crusade will stand up manfully in behalf of their homes and firesides.

It behooves us in this spirit to continue this agitation until the oppressors are rebuked, and their oppressions ignored. New-Yorkers must fight the battle for New-York.

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

I send to my fellow citizens of the "Old Ninth" hearty greetings upon the action they are disposed to take in this effort. Say to them that I am with them, and that, if life and health are spared, I shall take decided ground when the high court of the ballot box shall be convened to try this issue. My voice and might shall be devoted to the redemption, disenthralment and regeneration of New-York from the hands of the spoilers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

FERNANDO WOOD.

To Messrs. LAWRENCE, BRUCE, &c., Committee.

LETTER FROM GENERAL WARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to address a mass-meeting of the Democracy and other citizens of the Ninth Ward, on Monday evening, the 3d inst. I regret to say that it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion. I cordially approve of the objects of the meeting, and shall at all times cheerfully cooperate with my fellow-citizens in any measure contemplated to effect the obnoxious laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, affecting the rights of the people of New-York. The political annals of our State do not present such a wilful and deliberate attempt to invade the Constitution, and deprive one third of the population of the State of the right of self-government. These acts show a bold and unblushing effort on the part of a small minority to seize the vast patronage of the City for partizan purposes, and advance the interests of a party hostile to the great commercial and industrial classes, regardless of all consequences.

Distribution, not concentration of power is a leading principle of the Democratic Party, and I trust agitation will continue until the people are thoroughly aroused to the serious encroachment that has been made upon their rights, and these offensive laws are repealed. Our cause appeals to all classes and sections of the State, and I have a strong conviction that these acts will recoil upon the originators, and that we shall be early restored to those privileges of which we have been so unjustly deprived.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ELIJAH WARD.

Alderman WM. J. BRISLEY and others of the Committee.

The President, Alderman BRISLEY, then briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. THOMAS BELL then nominated the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Vice-Presidents.—John B. Spafford, John McNichol, Frederic W. Stelzrelde, Barney Rice, William Bruce, Thomas Lawrence, John Lauritz, John Hannan, William Valleau.

Secretaries.—William J. Van Arsdale, Samuel A. Frye, Matthew Pullham, Benjamin Van Buren.

Mr. HARRY H. MORANGE was next introduced to the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which were received with rapturous cheers, and several Roman candles:

Whereas, The National Democracy of the Ninth Ward, in mass meeting convened, hold and esteem as one of the most cherished of the many glorious results of our Revolution of '76, the right of assembling in open conclave there to condemn or approve the acts of our law-givers and Representatives, or deliberate upon the future of the Republic, its perpetuity and well-being, and believe it to be a prerogative next in importance to the exercise of the elective franchise, not only by reason of the influence it exerts in adding incentives to renewed action, but from the solemn lesson it may teach our rulers that the people are sovereign, that they alone are the source of power, and that their voice is omnipotent; and,

Whereas, The tyrannical and obnoxious acts passed by the last Black "Republican" Legislature, (which in their nature and operations are so injurious to the best interests of our City, and tend to deprive us of our municipal rights, and make us but a dependency on the corrupt oligarchy which has its head at Albany and its lower parts in New-York,) compel and urge us by every tie and recollection of the past and hope of the future to speak out in thunder-tones and proclaim to our sister Wards that the Old Ninth is aroused, her campfires lit and her warriors in the field, and that unfolding our banner to the breeze as we do here to night, we swear to them not to furl it until *Old Manadtan* is recognized as a city having equal rights with her sister cities of the State and Union. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly condemn the acts of the last Legislature in reference to the City of New York as partisan in their spirit, conducing to centralization, concocted for the purpose of achieving political advancement, and having for their main object the rewarding of unscrupulous adherents of the dominant party and traitors from our own, at the cost of our commercial prosperity and the growth of our City.

Resolved, That identified as we are with the varied interests of our City, we view with feelings of alarm and apprehension the encroachments that have been and are being made upon our municipal and corporate rights, and that the firmness, ability and devotion exhibited by His Honor FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of our City, in their defence, shall ever be remembered, and establishes a lasting claim to our gratitude and respect.

Resolved, That though traitors to the Union would nurse the fanatical spirit now unfortunately so rampant, yet we call upon our sister cities in, and the National Democracy throughout the State, to make one gigantic effort in the coming elections, to wrest the sceptre from the hands of our enemies, and place the ship of State under the guidance of men who will not be willing to sell or barter away the rights of the people for a mess of porridge.

Resolved, That all attempts to crush out the National Democracy of the City of New York have and must ever prove futile. The mercantile interests of our City are too extended; the ties which bind it to the South, the North and West too numerous; the hallowed memories of the past too sacred, and its grand and glowing future too brilliant, since it is but a few years hence when it shall be the queen City of the world, its hay whitened with the sails of every nation, its population exceeding that of the boasted capital of Great Britain; its marts crowded by people of every clime, its public buildings and institutions the admiration of the world, and its citizens foremost in every department and industry of life; these are the links which constitute the flowery chain that united us indissolubly with our brethren of the South and elsewhere throughout our glorious Republic, and can never be severed until demagogues and traitors shall pollute the founts of public justice, and emissaries of other governments distil their hateful poison into the minds of our people.

Resolved, That we shall buckle on our armor for the coming fight, and whether it be against foes within or enemies without, they will find the Old Guard of the Empire Ward eager to battle for the right, marching in one solid column to share the dangers, and, we sincerely trust, the fruits, of our glorious victory.

Resolved, That we cordially and enthusiastically approve the policy and action of the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, our worthy and illustrious Democratic President, and that, especially in the appointment of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, as the Collector of the Port of New-York, the Administration has fulfilled the expectations of the Democracy of this City, recognized an efficient, honorable, high-toned, and consistent Democrat, and secured for the public service the aid of an honest and popular officer.

Mr. THOMAS N. CARR, of the Seventeenth Ward, was the first speaker, but the noise on the platform was so great that it was impossible for the reporters to catch any connected sentence. He said something about its being a number of years since he had addressed the people, although his whole life had been with them, and he was glad to find that they intended to drive their oppressors out of existence at the next November election. There was nothing to compare in the tyrannical legislation of any country with the abominable acts of our Albany tyrants of the last year. No European despotism would have dared do it. Switzerland, when Austria tried it on, arose, and crushed down such despotism, and was again free. There was not an act committed against the American Colonies by GEORGE III. that was equal in despotic character to the Albany despotism. And yet he was compelled to say that if it had not been for false Democrats, those oppressive acts would not have been passed. The speaker especially denounced DANIEL E. SICKLES, Postmaster FOWLER, and District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, as the concoctors of the new Police bill.

The next speaker was GEORGE D. KELLOGG, Esq., who was received with loud cheers. We have gathered together, he said, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the acts of our law-givers; to put our shoulders to the wheel and assist in repealing the infamous measures of the last Legislature of this State. The present state of public opinion is not the result of an ordinary moving of the sea of politics, but the angry waves of strife are stirred up, and threaten to wash away the very foundations of our Municipal freedom; an attempt has been made to bind us hand and foot, and subject us to the dominion of a foreign master. A few of our citizens, aided and abetted by a corrupt regency, have sold their birthright for a mess of potage; they have prostituted themselves to false gods, and in the name of the law have most wilfully perverted the law; they have passed a series of oppressive acts, with the hope of degrading us in the eyes of our sister cities, and which will degrade us, unless the people arise in their might, and speaking through the ballot boxes, say with overwhelming emphasis, "These laws *shall be repealed*." The speaker then went on to review the laws, characterizing them all as attempts to use the legislative power for political purposes, and an evasion of the State Constitution. Speaking of the Excise law he said that this bill aimed directly at a large business interest of the City; that certain men of influence and wealth would be able to buy and sell, to the exclusion of those who have as good a right civilly and politically, as those who might be able to furnish signers of their petitions.

In conclusion it was urged: "Shall the men who have battled so manfully for our chartered rights be deserted? Shall we now basely leave these champions of our civil liberty to the enemy? Shall those who have taught the Albany regency to respect our chartered rights be now deserted by those who desire to see this great City occupying a proud position among the municipalities of the world? If these things ought to be so, then shall we lay down our claim as the citizens of the metropolis of this country. We might as well at once surrender ourselves to our enemies, and although professing to be representatives of an incorporated City, yet ocund hand and foot, give ourselves passively up, and say to the inhabitants of the rural districts, we are your hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Dr. A. J. CHADSEY, of Schenectady, next came forward, and was introduced by the chairman. He thought such a sight as that before him would make tyrants tremble on their thrones, and strike terror to the hearts of all foes to liberty. He was proud that his father was a Democrat, and that his grandfather was a Democrat; but of his great grandfather the speaker said nothing. It was the Democrats who had fought every hottle that had been fought in our country, and who carried us safely through the war of 1812. He thanked God that it was the same Democracy that animated them that had animated the citizens of New York since last Fall. The speaker said it was the German vote which turned the tide of election last Fall. They were the unfortunate class that was offered to the Moloch of Black Republicanism. The speaker then adverted to FERNANDO WOOD, and said that pamphlets had been written against him, but it till he can name some of his assailants to throw the first stone. Shall it be SIMEON DRAPER to throw the first stone? Shall it be General NYE? The speaker closed with an appeal to his audience to vote for Mayor WOOD at the next election."

Mr. KERRIGAN here varied the exercises by a song to the tune of the "King of the Cannibal Islands," in which Kansas, FREMONT, the Woolly Horse and the New Police were common terms.

The following was the refrain:

"Their acts they do not plainly show,
They receive instructions from down below:
Old Harry is always at their elbow,
For they are all in combination."

The next speaker was Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey.

He thought that the question before them was not strictly a local one, but one in which all citizens could feel an interest and take part. He came as an outsider, with an outside view. The outsiders were more cool and deliberate in considering the subject than the citizens of New-York. Mayor WOOD had placed the police organization on a firmer footing than it had ever been before he came into office. He read the papers every day, and he scarcely saw an account of a single crime which the old police would not have prevented. The gentleman alluded to pipe-laying in connection with the name of SIMEON DRAPER—that individual whose excessive modesty induced him to retire from a Board where he had an power. The speaker conceded that his Democratic hearers could not muster votes enough to defeat the Black Republicans next Fall, unless they appealed to liberal Americans and Republicans to come to their aid. The speaker was so impressed with the enormity of the laws passed by the last Legislature that he hardly knew where to begin to tackle them. As to the Commissioners, they certainly accomplished one thing—they have been drawing $8 per day.

Col. ALEX. MING followed General WRIGHT. He said he had seen, for the first time in his life, a retrograde movement to abridge the people's liberties. The Colonel spoke of the glories which encircled the brows of WASHINGTON and his associates, and then came down to and on Black Republicanism. The Legislature of the State was denounced, and the obnoxious laws passed by them were denounced, and finally, after giving everybody outside the Democratic Party a drubbing, the speaker sat down.

After remarks by EUGENE J. SULLIVAN and others, the audience, which had dwindled down to a small crowd, gradually dispersed.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

The Fifth and Eighth Wards form an Association, suggested by the Death of Mr. Van Liew.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards convened for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Committee of Safety, was called to order by Mr. JAMES L. WAUGH, the Chairman, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR was appointed to fill his place, and read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

LEMUEL W. PARKS, Esq., President of the Committee on Safety, previously appointed, before reading their report, remarked "that politics had nothing to do with the objects of the Association, and citizens without regard to party considerations should join in the present movement."

The following is the

REPORT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, held at LAIRD's Museum Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, July 29, to prepare a plan of organization for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of the two Wards against the hand of the assassin, and the lawless depredations of hords of ruffians and desperadoes who infest the City, and render both life and property among us insecure, beg leave respectfully to report—

That they have had the matter committed to their charge under consideration and deliberate consideration; that they have endeavored to bring to bear upon the questions involved, and the evils that surround us, every light which experience, observation or reflection could shed upon the subject, with a view, if possible, to present some feasible scheme or plan by which our citizens may be fully protected, without, at the same time, putting in jeopardy, or tarnishing in any manner the acknowledged and legitimate rights and privileges of a single member of the community. Your Committee would take leave here to say that the expression which has gone abroad since our last meeting, and to which some evil-disposed or interested parties have sought to give currency, that an intention or purpose was entertained by the members of this Committee to take steps or propose measures that might be construed as interfering with the duties or prerogative of the proper authorities, or to supersede in some respect their action—or in some manner to place ourselves in conflict with the laws—is entirely erroneous, and without the slightest foundation. So far from this, (as will be seen in the sequel,) we intend to act, if we act at all, in strict subordination to, and in concert with the constituted authority of the City—and only aim (as auxiliary helps) to aid them in the discharge of their arduous duties. With these views your Committee present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Recent events of a most startling character—the riots that have disgraced our City and drenched our streets in blood, paralyzing in a measure the arm, and baffling for a time the efforts of the civil power to suppress them; and,

Whereas, owing perhaps in part to the recent disorganized condition of our City Government, the turbulent and vicious, the profligate and depraved, from all lands, invited hither and encouraged by the peculiar state of things existing in our midst, and uniting with our own vicious population, have made this City and its many foul sinks of pollution, brutality and crime, their congenial haunts from which to swarm forth by night and by day, to waylay and rob the incautious stranger, and even our own peaceful, and well-known and most respected citizens, beating them down or garroting, and then dragging them into dark lanes and alleys, robbing and even murdering them in cool blood, without the least compunction or remorse, and

Whereas, the most recent victim of their cruel brutality was our own beloved fellow citizen and neighbor, AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW, who went forth from his family but one short week since, in the confidence and self security which are inspired by our theory of popular government, and the belief in the majesty and efficiency of our laws for the protection of life, but returned no more to that wife or those little ones alive, and

Whereas, From the many and increasing demonstrations of lawlessness and crime everywhere pervading this Metropolis, and the general impunity which all gloden offences seem to be perpetrated, a growing distrust is felt in the power of the civil arm, especially in the present incomplete organization of the Police force, to cope with the organized bands and demoralized elements of evil that so abound in our City; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, hereby organize and resolve ourselves in an association, to be designated the Fifth and Eighth Wards Mutual Protective and Law and Order Association, and that we hereby tender our services to the City authorities to assist them in the detection of crime, and the conviction and punishment of the culprits, and that we pledge ourselves to afford every information and aid to the Police and to the City magistrates in our power to give, to the end that law and justice may be vindicated, and the vile offenders against the peace and good order of society may be brought to condign punishment.

Resolved, That we hereby assure the public, and pledge to each other our word of honor never to suspend or intermit our efforts in this behalf, to sustain, strengthen and uphold the arm of justice and the supremacy of the law, until the exigencies of the present crisis shall have passed, or until the advent of a better state of things shall render our organization unnecessary.

Resolved, That all those (belonging to the Fifth and Eighth Wards) who approve the above resolutions are requested immediately to enrol their names and places of residence on a list to be kept by the Secretary, and by consent of the public authorities to act as conservators of the public peace and welfare under such directions as may be hereafter determined by the Association.

(Signed,) JOHN HEWITT, Jr.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
ANDREW CLARK,
LEMUEL W. PARKES,
WILLIAM TOOPER,
Committee.

Mr. CHARLES DAVIES spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. JAMES CONNEL thought the resolutions reflected on the present Police organization of the City whom they—he spoke to them all, Republicans, Know-Nothings, Democrats—had put in power. He was against the resolutions.

Dr. KENNEDY spoke in opposition to the resolutions. The laws of the City were sufficient for our protection if faithfully administered.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., and others, spoke for and against the resolutions, which, with the rest of the report, were finally adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to enroll members: L. W. Parkes, John Hewitt, Jr., Andrew Clark, Alexander Young, William Knapp.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman. It was large and enthusiastic.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A number of young men went in to bathe on Sunday evening, at the foot of King-street, North River. After the party had swam about some time, they missed one of their number, —— MCGINNISS, aged 20 years. They sought for him in all directions, but could not find him. Thinking he might have gone ashore unobserved, they sought the pier and there found his clothes, as he had left them before going into the water, and those who were standing on the pier, declared that none of the swimmers had left the water. The body of MCGINNIS was then sought for with drags, but it had not been recovered up to a late hour last night. It is supposed that MCGINNESS was taken with cramps which caused him to sink suddenly and before he could cry for aid. He resided in Howard-street, Brooklyn, and had come to New-York with several other young men to spend the day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—41 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY.

Disgraceful Conspiracy against a Faithful Officer.

Its Motive, Progress, and Prospects.

Suspension of Diplomatic Action—Gen. Henningsen—Recess of the Naval Courts, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

All diplomatic action in reference to pending difficulties has been suspended until the return of the President.

Judge BOWLIN, late Minister to New-Granada, will remain here until the affairs of that Republic are finally settled.

Gen. HENNINGSEN arrived here to-day, and left this evening—it is supposed to join Gen. WALKER. His movements may have some bearing on the departure of the *Tennessee*.

The Naval Courts propose to adjourn this week until October. There are over one hundred cases yet to be tried. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

The Naval Courts this week will take a recess for a month. The whole number of cases disposed of is forty-seven—one hundred more are to be tried.

General HENNINGSEN is here.

The Commissioner of Patents is to be appointed about the 1st of October. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

The State Department has been officially advised of the passage of an act by the Venezuelan Congress, imposing an additional or subsidiary contribution of 10 per cent. upon the duties collected at the various Custom-Houses of the Republic from and after the 1st of July last.

Information has been received of the breaking out of small-pox among the Kickapoo Kansas Indians. Eight of them had died. Prompt measures had been taken to arrest the progress of the disease, and physicians had been employed to vaccinate each member of the tribe.

Gen. HENNINGSEN left to-day for the South.

Judge MASON to day resigned from the office of Commissioner of Patents. SAMUEL T. SHUGERT, the Chief Clerk, will act in his place until his successor is appointed.

On Friday evening Lewisburg, Va., and the vicinity only, were visited by a hailstorm, which for extent and destructiveness is without precedent in that part of the country. The whole vegetable and growing crops were nearly annihilated. Some of the hailstones measured five inches in circumference.

The New Orleans mail did not arrive to-day.

No despatches from New Orleans have been received by the seaboard line since Thursday.

Conspiracy against the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1857.

Some facts have come to my knowledge recently which should be presented to the public for their perusal, that they may understand the operation of the "patent thrust" game, by which honest, faithful and capable public servants are sometimes pushed out of official position, in order that private schemes, which they refuse to countenance, may be promoted at the expense of justice and the public good. The case in hand furnishes one more evidence of the melancholly fact, that the easiest way to get along in any position bringing one in collison with the selfish interests of one's fellows, is by securing plentiful elasticity of conscience, colluding with the rogues who would filch from the public crib, and sharing with them the ill-gotten spoil.

If a man will do this skillfully and with caution, he may expect the widest popularity and a never failing commission. Let him pursue the opposite course, preserve his integrity, denounce corruption or malfeasance, or refuse to share in the rascality and its plunder, and he is sure to be himself denounced, accused of all that is infamous, and in all probability will find himself an official head shorter, under circumstances implying that he had not been faithful to his trust. In other words, a man here, whether in office or in the Press, is sure of an enviable reputation just in proportion as he least deserves it. You may deem this strong language, and perhaps it is; but the following statement of the services of the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and the devices at work to secure his displacement, will sufficien ly justify the application of such language, at least in some instances.

DANIEL B. MARTIN began his career thirty years ago, under ROBT. L. STEVENS, with whom he served fifteen years, assisting in the numerous and extensive experiments made by that gentleman in steam engineering. A close observer, and practical mechanic, he then laid the foundation of a reputation for skill and thoroughness in his profession, which years ago ranked him among the most accomplished and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was appointed Engineer-in Chief of the Navy by Mr. DOBBIN, without the aid of political influence, and solely because of his acknowledged capability. New-York mechanics know him well, and are proud of him as a worthy member of their own fraternity, who by merit alone has attained enviable eminence. While Mr. MARTIN was still in the ranks of the Navy as simple engineer, and before his elevation to the Chiefship, Mr. COLLINS sought his services temporarily from the Government for a few trips during which he desired to establish the fact that American steam ships could struggle successfully with those of Europe for the empire of the seas. He was placed first in charge of the *Arctic*, and subsequently of the *Pacific*, each of which vessels under his engineering accomplished their most rapid passages, greatly to the gratification of the whole country.

When Congress ordered the construction of six first-class steam frigates, Mr. MARTIN was head of the Board whose province it was to decide upon the plans and specifications for their machinery. The engines of the *Minnesota* were constructed at the Washington Navy Yard under his sole direction, and the boilers of *all* the new frigates were made after a design which originated with Mr. MARTIN. The Board of Engineers alluded to above consisted of Mr. MARTIN, and Messrs. EVERETT, COPELAND, WOOD and LENTHALL, the latter being United States Naval Constructor. The Board was besieged, while sitting, by an army of persons from New-York and Pennsylvania, the inventors or patentees of various alleged improvements in steam machinery, each of whom desired the Government to adopt his invention and make his fortune. Among the things pressed upon their attention was a patent "Thrust," for the shafts of steam propellers, owned in part by the proprietor of a certain Philadelphia newspaper, who relied for success as much, perhaps, on the political services of his journal, as the merits claimed for his patent. Secretary DOBBIN, however, was not very susceptible to such influences. He was strongly importuned to order the patent "Thrust" put on board the entire six new frigates, the proprietor meantime refusing to name a price which the Government should pay for the use of his invention. At last the Secretary consented to try the alleged improvement upon the *Wabash* and *Minnesota*,—for which in all probability the owner will some day be demanding an hundred thousand dollars or so of Government. The failure to apply the [illegible] all six of these steamers was attributed to the opposition of Mr. MARTIN, who was supposed to be opposed to its use. New forms of propellers, condensers, boilers, and all manner of devices claimed as improvements, were urged upon the attention of the Engineer Board, and were necessarily rejected, as it was not deemed good policy to consume national ships, to risk their ruin by experimenting for the benefit of patentees.

It followed, of course, that the disappointed applicants were speedily arrayed in hostility to Mr. MARTIN; and many of them have ever since been busy in efforts to curtail his influence in the Department. At last they have trumped up charges against him, which he is not permitted to see, and upon which they are now seeking to procure his peremptory removal. Mr. BUCHANAN, however, has promised to see them properly investigated, which I have no doubt will fully establish their baselessness. Aiding and cooperating with the rejected Patentees, are several Engineers,—one of whom is at present the incumbent of three lucrative offices under the Government, and has a whole office full of patent rights of his own. Envious of Mr. MARTIN's position, and satisfied that he cannot be used to promote their particular projects, these have also combined to secure the overthrow of the Cerberus who guards the public Treasury against their peculations. Had he been a convenient tool in the hands of these men, who believes that such a combination would have risen up against him, or that he would to-day be poorer than on the day of his entering the public service?

Again,—a certain New-York Coal Company, some of whose members were formerly connected with a Southern iron foundry, have taken a very active part in seeking the removal of MARTIN, because in his honest opinion the Pennsylvania coal is a better article for the use of our Navy than a bituminous coal which the interested parties have been attempting to get adopted by the Department. The candidate of this coal interest to succeed Mr. MARTIN, is a Mr. SEWALL; and the engineer and patentee cliques, before alluded to are also united upon him as their favorite. These combinations have been plying their strong arguments with Mr. BUCHANAN, for some time past, to accomplish MARTIN's removal. But a few days since a discovery was made, which has attracted attention in official quarters,

PARIS GOSSIP.

A Last Word About the Elections—The Insurrections in Italy—A Heated Term—Tae Spiritualist Hume Again—Amusements of the Empress—A Romantic Story About Carpentier—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The *Monitour* is in fault if I return again to the subject of the French election. It appears that the Emperor was not only astonished, but highly displeased at the result, after the Minister of Interior had promised a totally different one; and now the Minister, in order to show to His Majesty and the country that there is nothing alarming for the security of the Government in this result, has promised to publish a detailed table of the election throughout the whole country. As a preface to this table, which we are to have in a day or two, the Minister has published in the *Monitour* a table, which gives the total of votes at the various elections since the Republic of 1848. This table, which will be found below, looks well on the surface for the Government—but it ignores an important detail, a detail which forms the whole *entirety* of the question. The total of opposition votes in 1857 is seen to be 871,859, and these votes, cast as they are almost exclusively in the large cities, in the cities which govern the country, in the cities from which go forth the commands of war or peace, revolution or tranquility, in the cities in fine which are France, constitute by their number a permanent revolutionary organization. For in France there is no constitutional opposition; an opposition vote is equivalent to a revolutionary vote; those who were lukewarm enemies of the Government simply abstained from voting. The opposition votes were, therefore, the votes of enemies, the votes of individuals who would gladly see the Government overturned to morrow, and they more than equal in number in the large cities the friends of the Government. The opinions of the people of France, outside of Paris, have no more influence in staying a revolution, or in giving stability to the Government, than if they were citizens of the Polynesian islands. All France, the whole world, for some people, is concentrated in Paris; beyond its walls there is nothing. This important detail, therefore, does not appear in the following table of the Minister, published in the *Monitour*:

DEC. 10, 1848—VOTE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Registered voters	9,977,452
Votes deposited	7,449,471
For Louis Napoleon	5,534,520
For the other candidate	1,879,298
Votes lost	12,434

DEC. 29, 1851—VOTE FOR THE PLEBISCITE OF DEC 2.

Registered voters	9 933,576
Votes deposited	8,416,713
For the (ten years') Presidency	7,437,216
Against	640,737
Lost votes	36,820

NOV. 21, 1852—PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE

Registered voters	9,833,576
Votes deposited	8,140,660
For	7,824,189
Against	253,145
Lost votes	63,326

1852—ELECTION FOR LEGISLATURE.

Registered voters	9,536,043
Votes deposited	6,222 933
For the Government candidates	5,218,6?2
For the Opposition candidates	810,962
Lost votes	193,419

1857—ELECTION FOR LEGISLATURE.

Registered voters	9,495,955
Votes deposited	6,136,664
For the Government candidates	5,471,858
For the Opposition candidates	871,859
Lost votes	92,917

To this table the Minister adds the following reflections: "These five great demonstrations of universal suffrage are significant; the composition of their successive figures ought fully to satisfy the friends of public peace and of all those who feel how much it imports to the glory and the prosperity of France to have a strong and popular Government. In the course of eight years the number of dissidents, far from increasing, have diminished; the noise which they have had the liberty to make during the last election has neither augmented their number, nor masked their impotency. The country, which has five times judged them, has not changed its opinion." "During the twenty days which constitutes, according to the electoral law, the period of preparation for the vote, the most complete liberty has been left to the citizens to bring forward and support their candidates, and to the journals to publish their names and discuss their merits. But now that the contest is terminate and that an immense majority of more than 5,000,000 of suffrages has clearly proves the sentiments of the country, there ought to be a cessation of the discussion; which for the future can have no other object than that of uselessly agitating the public mind."

It is not worth while to point out the fallacies of these statements of the *Moniteur*. They are too palpable to need comment.

The incident of the election which most displeased the Emperor, was the success of CAVAIGNAC. He would sooner have been brought face to face with any other man in the Empire than with his hated rival of '48. He will only be too glad if CAVAIGNAC refuses to take the oath.

In one of the cities visited by the Emperor during the inundations of last year, a visit that is represented at our Exhibition of this year by a picture in which the whole population is falling at his Majesty's feet, the vote stood at the supplementary election, 11,538 for the Government, 10,267 against, with more abstentions than votes. This was the city of Angers.

The impression produced on the public mind by the rigors exercised on the press at the close of the election, has been unfavorable to the Government. These rigorous measures at the same time demonstrate the Government's own appreciation of the situation of affairs, and they offer a marked comment upon the quotation made above from the *Moniteur* on the "perfect liberty" that was left to the electors and journals during the duration of the contest. The day that the *Moniteur* published the above article, all the journals were forced to cease from that moment to speak of the election at all. The *Moniteur* certainly did not say they *must* cease; it said the time had come to cease, and that was enough.

The attempted revolution in Italy has again brought to the public attention the Murat question. I have never been able to ascertain the real sentiments of the French Government on this question. It would seem at first sight that the Emperor, fond as he is of following the souvenirs of his uncle, would favor the accession of his cousin MURAT to the throne of his father. But would it be policy? The friends of NAPOLEON say that he opposes the measure as likely to isolate him from other governments of Europe, and particularly from that of England, which is violently opposed to it. It is true that the *Morning Post* has been gained to the Murat cause; but, notwithstanding this journal passes for the official organ of the cabinet, or at least of its chief, the English Government would have a good deal to do if it held itself responsible for all the vagaries, all the declamations of this journal. The Prince MURAT himself is permitted by the Emperor to carry on his propagandism, and to reside in a locality (in Savoy) which facilitates his object; but the French Government, interrogated upon this point, officially denies that it favors the project.

The Sardinian Government pretends to oppose the introduction, and no doubt sincerely, of any foreign dynasty to the throne of Naples; but at the same time we find at Genoa a journal devoted to this cause, entitled *L'Italie, Revue Politique, Industrielle et Litteraire*. This journal lately published an article headed in large capitals, "The new King, MURAT will be an honestly Constitutional King," and in which it is said: "It is too generally believed that the Prince LUCIEN MURAT will refuse to the Neapolitans a Constitution and liberty. Error! The son of JOACHIM MURAT has declared, only a few days ago, *and we can furnish the proof thereof*, that he should always wish that the kingdom of Naples should enjoy at least the same degree of liberty as free Piedmont; and absolutism in Southern Italy will never have a ruder adversary than the Prince, if destiny is fulfilled. Let the Neapolitan people, therefore, declare themselves," &c.

It is scarcely possible that the present King of Naples, in the actual state of the public mind in his kingdom, can very long escape the assassin's hand; his life is much more uncertain than that of NAPOLEON; and it is scarcely possible that Italy will be declared republican. The chances are, therefore, very strong that LUCIEN MURAT and his wife may ascend the throne of Naples before the lapse of many months; and these will not be the first sovereigns given to Europe by the little State of New-Jersey.

The sudden departure of the Empress to Plombières on Thursday last, produced a singular effect on the public mind at Paris. All sorts of conjectures were put in circulation, but the one which took precedence was a pretended confirmation of the report that the Emperor had been shot at at Plombières. Her Majesty remained three days and returned to St. Cloud yesterday, leaving the public still in ignorance of the real motives of so sudden a visit. The effect was felt on the Bourse, and the Funds made a slight fall. It is not at all sure that the visit was not due to the dangers that surround the Emperor at this moment. The arrests continue, especially among the Italians, and not an Italian arrives in Paris at this moment who is not the object of an active surveillance. M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police, I am told, was never so busy since his accession to his present office. The trial of the Italians arrested as the principals in the conspiracy against the Emperor's life, will come on, says a law journal, in a fortnight.

The heat that just now reigns in Paris, sacrilegiously called by one of its talented writers, *L'anti chambre de l'enfer*, is at the maximum of 94°, which you will allow is not bad in a latitude of 49° north. The natural mildness of the climate contributes to an equalization of the general heat, and one does not suffer as much as from the same thermometrical heat of New-York, for the reason that there the air is dry and piercing, whether in heat or cold; your winds come from off a vast continent lying west of you, loaded with the dry air peculiar to the earth; whereas, at Paris, the air always comes from the ocean, and is always surcharged with more or less of vapor. This vapor modifies the sun's rays of Summer and the freezing cold of Winter, and obviates those sudden changes from heat to cold, so peculiar to the Atlantic States. Moreover, the city of Paris has the advantage of being built exclusively of stone: and living here, with a still lively recollection of the effect of a 940 sun falling on the brick walls of New-York, and converting the whole City into a suffocating furnace, I can only wonder that, during the *canicule*, the place is not entirely deserted—especially, since all around it are the finest retreats for coolness and comfort in the world. A very common experiment explains all these hygrometrical differences between the two countries. Clothes that are hung out to dry, all things being equal, require, in France, just twice as long an exposure as in the United States. No experiment could be more conclusive than this in explaining the atmospheric phenomena that are observed in the two countries.

Whether it is the effects of the diabolic heat that reigns, or some other inappreciable phenomenon in the life of that strange individual HUME, it is yet true that he professes to have recovered his powers again, or to use his own expression, has fallen again under the power of the spirits. This relapse is the despair of his father confessor, the Père DE RAVIGNON, for you perhaps know that HUME sometime ago connected himself with the Catholic Church, and that this conversion was made under the influence of the Père DE RAVIGNON, who has thus become the young man's spiritual director. After the numerous experiments of last Winter at the Palace and in high society at Paris, HUME fell sick or pretended to fall sick, and sent for the father confessor I have just named. The reverend father obtained from the medium a promise to cease forever evoking the spirits of the dead, and a retraction of the manœuvres he had been in the habit of practising. This retraction was sent to the Emperor with the expression of a wish, more implied than spoken, that no inducements would be held out to HUME to cause him to fall again into the power of the *infernal spirits*, for such the celebrated Jesuit believes them to be. But curiosity has gained a victory over the exhortations of the reverend father, and HUME had no sooner announced that his power had returned, than his patrons returned also, and he is now again in the height of his diabolic reputation. He has not left for the Rhine, as was intended. The power of this man, to those who are not prepared to believe in the supernatuality of his exploits, and fortunately for the credulity of mankind in general these are in the majority, is an enigma. There is no doubt but that his power all lies in his own cunning and the audacity which he carries into his operations. The passage of this man through Paris will form a singular chapter in the history of the French Court of the present day.

Before her departure for Plombières, the Empress, relieved of the restraint which is thrown around her by the presence of the Emperor and the etiquette which is *de rigeur* as long as the Court is officially at Paris, ensured herself in various little *incognito* parties of pleasure, that no doubt served to recall to her the happiness of her younger days. One evening she was noticed in the crowd at the Pré Celalan, Bois de Bologne, on the occasion of one of the fêtes that have now converted that charming spot into the fashionable rendezvous of the city. Her Majesty was attended by several persons of her suite, and by M. BER, Manager of the "Pré," and, when in danger of being recognized, masked her face with her handkerchief. Her Majesty seemed delighted at this liberty from etiquette, and did not complain of those who stepped on her toes by accident, or too rudely elbowed her. A few evenings ago, just as they were commencing the play at the Theatre-Français, two ladies, in *capuchons*, followed by a gentleman in a white cravat, were seen in the lobby of the first circle, demanding immediately from the attendants a box. There were none disengaged, and the more the attendants declared the fact, the more one of the ladies seemed disappointed. At the noise of the colloquy in the lobby, a gentleman who occupied one of the front lodges with two fine looking ladies, rose from his seat, and stepping out, exclaimed, "Why, that's the Empress!" In effect, it was Her Majesty, who, in company with the Duke and Duchess DE BASSANO, had conceived the *fantaisie* of seeing the play and the audience from another point of view, than the eternal official box where, instead of seeing herself, she is posted as a show for the rest. She wanted, once, to play truant to the official box. How often, indeed, must those placed in similar positions desire to enjoy a little of the repose and the pleasures of the simple bourgeoisie! The gentleman who left his box, and had recognized the Empress, was none other than the well-known journalist, M. FREDERICK GAILLARDET, who was cased away with his affianced bride, Miss DOMINIQUE, of New-Orleans, and her mother. M. GAILLARDET gallantly offered his box, through the Chamberlain, to Her Majesty, but she thanked him, and finding no other resource, took refuge in the hated imperial box, to stand as a target for the rest of the evening to the single and double-barrelled lorgnettes of the house.

A story is in circulation in Havre in regard to CARPENTER, which perhaps you may not have heard. It seems that the favorite of M. DE ROTHSCHILD, during his short pilgrimage to the United States, inspired, by what caprice of woman's heart I am unable to tell, a romantic affection in the breast of young Pennsylvanian lady, the daughter of a rich merchant, who has resolved to marry him. Opposed naturally by her parents in so fantastic a project, the young lady, it is said, took to flight, and in imitation of her idol or perhaps ideal, put her hand into the strong box which contained her father's riches, and carried off in advance her share in the paternal heritage. The *Fulton* on her last trip from New-York to Havre is believed to have brought to France this interesting passenger.

La Patrie, which is generally well-informed on the movements of official persons, announces that in September the Queen of England will make another visit to the Emperor and Empress of France, at Fontainebleau.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL passed through Paris two days ago, on his way to the East, to take charge of the Bengal army at the seat of the late troubles in that country.

The arrests, in connection with the Italian conspiracy, continue, and it is intended to give great publicity to the trial that will follow these arrests. The Government desires that the power of its police shall be known throughout Europe, and this trial will be seized as an occasion to show this power, and at the same time its issue will be intended as an example to other evil-disposed persons.

MALAKOFF.

SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE.—An agent of a New-York firm was lately arrested and tried in Portland, Me., for selling goods by sample, in violation of the law of that State, which prohibits any person, not having been for five years a citizen of the State, from traveling from place to place in that State, or from place to place within any city or town within the State, with samples of merchandize, for the purpose of making sale by such samples, &c. The defence was that the agent did not "travel from place to place," but opened a room and sold to merchants by sample from thence. The prosecution contended that this was a subterfuge, and that the occupation of a room did not constitute an opening of a warehouse by the defendant, for the disposition of his articles, and therefore he was as much liable as if he had taken samples from "place to place." The Judge sustained the view of the defence, however, and discharged the agent from arrest.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* complains of great delay in forwarding the European mails for Philadelphia from New-York. Some time ago it was understood that arrangements had been made by which they would be sent on by the very first train after the arrival of a steamer at Jersey City or New-York; but this has rarely been done. At times great inconvenience is caused by this.

GROWTH OF THE NORTHWEST.

Lake Winnebago and Fox River Improvement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Friday, July 24, 1857.

The astonishing growth of Central Wisconsin, embracing the Lake Winnebago country and its tributaries, including Fox (or Neenah) and Wolf Rivers, together with Wisconsin River, almost exceeds belief, having, within the short period of ten years, sprung into importance, this section of the State being now in the most flourishing condition.

The cities and villages of the Lake are Fon-du-Lac, on the south, with its 8,000 inhabitants; Oshkosh, in the centre, with its 9,000 inhabitants; and on the north Neenah, with 2,000 inhabitants; and Menosha, with its 2,500 inhabitants; while on the lower Fox or Neenah River stands the city of Appleton, with its 3,000 inhabitants; and the city of Green Bay, with its 4,000 inhabitants;—all being connected by navigable waters, on which run fleet steamers, passing daily from Fon-du-Lac to Green Bay, a distance of 73 miles, about one-half being lake navigation, and the remainder furnished by improvements in Fox River, by means of dams, locks and canals.

The cities and villages on the Fox and Wolf Rivers, most of which are tributary to Oshkosh or Fon-du-Lac, both favorably situated on the shores of Lake Winnebego, are Omro, 12 miles up the Fox River, with its 1,000 inhabitants; Berlin, 25 miles, with its 5,000 inhabitants; Portage City, where mingle the waters of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers, 75 miles, with its 8,000 inhabitants—all being on the line of the Fox River improvement; while on the Wolf, a navigable tributary of the Fox River, lies Winneconie, 12 miles from Oshkosh, with its 700 inhabitants; Fremont, 35 miles, with 1,000 inhabitants; New-London, 60 miles, with its 2,000 inhabitants; and Shannon, 95 miles, with its 500 inhebitants.

On the upper Wisconsin, also, in a measure tributary to Fon-du-Lac and Oshkosh, for supplies, lies Stevens' Point, 80 miles, with its 2,500 inhabitants; and Wanson, 110 miles, with its 600 inhabitants. Above the points named, on Wolf and Wisconsin Rivers, are immense tracts of pine country, yielding lumber in large quantities, most of which is floated down the stream, and finds its way to Lake Winnebego, and from thence to Eastern or Southern markets, giving profitable employment to a great number of persons, both in lumbering and preparing the logs for market.

The cities destined to become large and important places on Lake Winnebago and Fox or Neenah River, are Fond du-Lac, at the head of the Lake; Oshkosh, at the mouth of the Fox River; also, on the Lake, Appleton, 5 miles below the foot of the lake, situated on the west bank of the river, where is a fall of about 60 feet within the distance of one mile, affording an inexhaustible water-power, being now used to propel a large amount of machinery of different kinds.

The city of Green Bay, lying at the mouth of Fox River, at its entrance into Green Bay, a large and important body of water connecting 90 miles north with Lake Michigan, must increase in a rapid ratio as this section of country becomes more densely populated. It is the natural outlet for a large region of rich country, lying south and west of Green Bay, upwards of 160 miles in length, it being with Fox River the most southwestern tributary of the St. Lawrence River.

Railroads are in process of construction extending north and west of Fon-du Lac and Oshkosh toward the head waters of the Fox, the Wolf and the Wisconsin Rivers, which, when completed, will give an impetus to the villages and cities of this part of Wisconsin, alone to be determined by future statements. "Very few persons have a correct idea of the extent and importance of the trade of that portion of the Upper Wisconsin above Stevens' Point, or of the Upper Wolf, above New-London. And we doubt whether one in a hundred is aware that between Appleton and the Falls of the Oconto, (the proposed route of the Lake Superior Railroad,) is a very extensive country adapted to grain growing and grazing." The above writer adds, "Can any estimate the amount of trade which would pass over the line of roads above alluded to as soon as they are completed? It is now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, yet this whole country has just begun to settle. Hurry forward the railroad to Wanson. Push on the railroad to Green Bay. The main trunk to Lake Superior is in good progress."

The Fox River Improvement Company, chartered by the State of Wisconsin, to unite the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Great Lakes, has completed a channel or canal, by which steamers navigating the Upper Mississippi can discharge their cargoes into vessels traversing the inland seas of America and the St. Lawrence River for thousands of miles, thus uniting by water communication the Gulf of Mexico with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Fox River Improvement is divided into two sections. The upper section extending from Portage City, on the Wisconsin, to Oshkosh, situated on Lake Winnebago, is deep, flowing through wide marshes and plains. It needs but little labor to make it navigable. The outlet of the lake is called the Lower Fox or Neenah River, which pours its great volume of water into Green Bay. Its length is 35 miles, falling one hundred and seventy feet in that distance, where are situated seventeen locks of sufficient size to admit the passage of steamers and other lake craft of from 100 to 200 tons burden. J. D.

COLLEGE FESTIVALS.

Commencement at Williams' College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Friday, July 31, 1857.

This sequestered spot among the mountain rivals, in ease of access, the Valley of Rasselas. Leaving Troy, a railroad ride of an hour and a half, takes us to Hoosic Junction, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. Two miles further we go by a horse-car to Hoosic Falls, then farewell to railroads! The old-fashioned post-coach pounces upon us, and starts on the seventeen-mile journey to Williamstown. The provoking part is the riding near rails yet untrod by the iron horse, and to have the satisfaction of knowing that in a short time travelers will spin along these same rails, instead of the creeping arrangements we now ride in. Far better were it to wander where railroads never can be built, than in sight of comforts only enjoyable *in future*. But all ways lead to Rome; at length we arrive at the Academic shrine.

This railroad is the one upon which the Hoosic Tunnel is being bored. About seven miles beyond this place we come to the mountain where the new machine is being constructed, and will be in operation in a short time. The old machine stands on the Boston side of the tunnel—a useless mass—its fault being that it was not quite so hard or strong as the Hoosic mountain. The new, one it is confidently believed, will accomplish all that is promised for it, one precisely similar now in operation in California, boring a hole six feet in diameter at the rate of twenty-six feet a day. The contractors seem confident, and assert that the old one would now be in operation, had the great hardness of the mountain been anticipated and provided for. At the present time the work has been advanced by hand-drilling nearly 1,000 feet into the mountain at which rate it will take twelve years to complete the tunnel, so that should all machines fail, this resource can be made available, and the completion of the Hoosic Tunnel be but a question of time. A visit to the mountain region is a delightful episode in a stay at this seat of learning.

Williamstown is a quiet country village among the Berkshire hills. It can be approached by the way of Pittsfield and Adams, as well as by the way I have mentioned. This gives a longer journey by rail and less staging, but for beauty of scenery give me the top of a stage-coach, and the valley of the Hoosic to travel through. When the railroad from Adams to Troy is finished, (as the contractors promise it shall be soon, if $100,000 can be raised,) Williams College will be only a mile from it, and would be even closer if the road had been better located. Then will the ancient town be more inviting as a Summer resort. About this time the tunnel will be built, toasts will be given, songs sung, wine drank, and—your correspondent will be there to report the proceedings.

Col. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS was the founder of an institution of learning, which has now grown to the present proportions of Williams College. While others were fighting the French and Indians, he had in contemplation the erection of a Free School. He made his will on the 22d of July, 1755, on his way to fight Baron DIESKAU. He seemed to have a foreboding of his fate, for on the 8th of September he fell near Glens Falls. By means of the money left by him for the purpose, a Free School was founded in 1790, and in 1793 the College was incorporated by act of the General Court upon the petition of the trustees. The money left by Col. WILLIAMS, was thought at the time a princely sum, but even that was not enough, and about one thousand pounds was raised by lottery—no sin in those degenerate days. Yet all the honor of the foundation of the College belongs to Col. WILLIAMS, and it seems but proper that a monument should be erected by the Alumni of Williams, to the founder of their *Alma Mater*. Since that period the College has prospered under the administration of four successive Presidents; onthreaks sometimes have occurred among the students, but in general, a noble army of young have graduated each year. In 1798 the students, with the approbation of the faculty, tendered their support in the then impending war with France. President ADAMS returned a polite answer.

The discipline at WILLIAMS is very strict, the students are required to pledge themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors, but it is a question for the Faculty whether hypocrisy is not as bad as intemperance, and that what is saved at the spirituous epigot is not let out at the mendacious hung-hole.

The approaching Commencement promises to be one of great interest; at least, judging from the programme of exercises and the crowd assembled already. On Sunday, the President, Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon in the afternoon; in the evening the Mills Theological Society will be addressed by J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York. On Monday evening Dodsworth's band will give a concert; the day will be spent in visiting Greylock and the places of interest in the vicinity. On Tuesday an oration will be delivered before the Alumni, by Rev. WILLIE LORN, and a poem by WILLIAM PITT PALMER. In the evening the Adelphic Union will be addressed by E. P. WHIPPLE. On Wednesday the Commencement exercises will take place; Master's orations will be delivered by JAMES R. DEWEY, of New-York, and NORMAN SEAVER, of Boston. ALEXANDER HUTCHISE, of Peekskill, N. Y., is the Valedictorian. On each and every of these occasions your correspondent will be among them taking notes.

Triennial Celebration at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of yesterday, your special correspondent in New-Haven states that the Southern members of the class of 1854 are generally absent from the triennial celebration of this class, "having sent their regrets with a damnation for Yale College and its Abolition friends." That they are absent, is true, as has been the case by accident at similar celebrations of other classes in years gone by. But it is by no means probable that they are absent by concerted design; and the statement that they have sent their regrets "*with a damnation for Yale College and its Abolition friends*," is untrue.

Yours, respectfully, M. N. WHITMORE,
Secretary to Yale Class of 1854.

American Racers in England.

(From Another Resident Englishman.)

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perused in your journal of the middle of last week a leading article on the subject of "The American Horses" in England, in which are included some well merited strictures on the treatment they have received from the English handicappers, and in your paper of Saturday I find a long letter from "A Resident Englishman," displaying a considerable amount of the prejudice and obstinacy for which his countrymen are proverbially celebrated. I, too, am a "Resident Englishman," and an old racing man; a cotemporary of the Portlands, the Bentincks, the Taernhills and other turf luminaries, whose memories all English sporting men delight to honor, but I trust I em too great a lover of fair play not to be above admitting the truth, even when it tells against my countrymen, and sufficien'ly devoid of prejudice to enable me to see an act of injustice and characterize it by its proper name.

Your correspondent is perfectly correct in his description of the preliminary conditions connected with the race, method of entry, supposed plan of apportioning the weights, &c., as also, that the gentleman he names, viz: Admiral ROUS, Mr. WEATHERBY, Mr. TOPHAM, &c., (all three of whom I know well,) are "real, good, honest sportsmen"—but to err is human, and if to either of these gentlemen can be charged the making of this handicap, the delinquent is amenable to censure for having been guilty of an amount of error, and display of unfairness never previously exhibited (to my knowledge,) on the English turf. In proof of which I challenge "A Resident Englishman" to produce me *any English handicap, of any year prior to the present, in which any foreign-bred horse* has been so unfairly treated—by being laden down with weight—as are *Pryor* and *Prioress* in this same "Ebor Handicap."

He says that a record is kept of the performance of every horse in England, and the comparative ages, weights, distances, and time of the performers,—as also, that the *blowing* about an animal's capabilities, and the money invested on him prior to the affixing of weights, is taken into consideration by the Handicapper. But he does not tell your readers, as he should, that the English Jocky Club professes to ignore all the performances which have not taken place on the English Turf,—and that in the record from which an estimate of the abilities of each candidate is formed, no count is kept of foreign running, foreign winnings or foreign losings—and that as neither *Pryor* nor *Prioress* had, at the period when the Ebor Handicaps weights were published, appeared on the English turf, they were entitled, in accordance with English rules, to be treated as maiden horses, and weighted as such, instead of being placed at the head of some of the most redoubtable champions of the English turf, and *give* weight to animals any one of whom English sporting writers have asserted are able to give either of the Americans as much as 14 pounds weight, and distance them.

But even admitting that their American performances are entitled to, and have been made to count against them, the charge of unfairness remains the same, for when compared with the English performances of such animals as *Fisherman, Pole Star, Pretty Boy, Melissa*, and two or three others, engaged in the race—there is nothing in the performances of the American horses that warrants their being made to give such horses (taking respective ages into consideration) lumps of weight—or to place *Pryor* at once at the head of the list of all weights and ages, and that too for a description of race in which his abilities had never previously been tested. The injustice regarding *Prioress* is equally great.

A four year old mare is made to give a horse of the same year, who is a first-rate public performer (*Pretty Boy*) 3 lbs., when he she been equal to him in point of public merit, her sex entitled her to an allowance of 4 lbs. from him. Were no other needed, the running this season of the horses I have named, and others to whom the American horses are made to give weight, would prove an all-sufficient commentary on the injustice of this handicap—and bear you out, as well as *Porter's Spirit*, in the strictures you have felt called on to make regarding what appears to be a strong case of injustice.

Your "Resident Englishman" says, and truly, "The American horses have never before run in England." So much the greater reason why something like courtesy should be shown them and their owners; and if anything in the shape of favoritism was to be displayed, one would have supposed the high chivalric feeling which once animated the members of the English Turf would have induced the extension of any slight advantage rather to them, than placing them at a great and heavy disadvantage—in a species of race to which they are unaccustomed, and in a climate and on a kind of track to which they are strangers. The English horses are at home, are bred and trained for short single dashes, and not heat races; whereas *Pryor* and *Prioress* have traveled between three and four thousand miles to meet them, have been accustomed only to long and repeated trials of speed and endurance—and those on a perfectly level track, devoid of grass; whereas they have now to run on turf, and over undulating ground, which must inevitably make a serious difference to any American horse.

Again he says—and have much stress on the assertion—that the American horses were taken over, their performances on this side exhibited in proof of what they could do, and an offer made to match them against anything England could produce, for a race of four mile heats, (not a single dash of a mile or two,) which offer, to the disgrace of England, was not accepted. I feel ashamed to say, England, with her thousand or two racers, could not find one to spare, to meet the Americans, and take up the gauntlet so gallantly thrown down. It is but a sorry excuse to say the owners of English horses had none of their good ones at a "loose end," to take up the challenge, for, I believe Mr. TEN BROECK offered to make the stake sufficiently heavy to tempt any owner of a good horse to put an animal in training expressly for the event; and out of a dozen that might have been selected, including the redoubtable *Fisherman*, there is not one whose winnings, at the end of the present season, will amount to the sum he might have cleared by beating *Pryor* or *Prioress*, to say nothing of the glory which would have attended such a victory. Besides, according to our own English writers, it did not require a first-rate horse to beat either of the Americans; a mere "leather-slapper" would do, and heaven knows we have an abundance of animals of this class, whose owners would gladly get rid of them for an hundred, or an hundred and fifty pounds,—and who continually place them in selling stakes where they can be claimed for far less—besides what was our national chivalry in connection with a question which we pride ourselves as the superiority of any and every other nation on the globe?

No, the truth must be spoken, and much as it goes against the grain, I am free to admit that we have no horses calculated successfully to compete with American in such races as four-mile heats—the majority of our fliers exhibit symptoms of distress at the end of a cup race of two and a half or three miles, and by the end of a second four-mile heat, they would be dead beaten. Our method of training is not conducive to the development of enduring qualities a great turn of speed for a short distance, and the ability to enable a brilliant finish at the end of a waiting race is all we seem to care about now-a-days.

ANOTHER RESIDENT ENGLISHMAN.

Our Horses in England.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I think no stronger illustration need be asked for of how idle—to use no harsher phrase—a man will talk and write when he talks and writes against truth and fairness, than is presented by "A Resident Englishman" in the TIMES of Saturday. The charge of unfairness towards our horses now in England has been made on this side the water. A "Resident Englishman" occupies nearly a column of your paper in fine type to refute this charge; yet from beginning to end it does not contain a single *fact* set opposed to the charge, nor an attempt at one. It is all "chaff." Our horses are entered for the "Goodwood Cup." Has there been a word said by us against the fairness of that race? Not one. And why? Because it has put in practice its professions. It treats *Pryor* and *Prioress* as "green" horses—which have never run in England—and allows them the 14 pounds in favor of foreign horses. In the "Ebor Handicap," which professes to be governed by the same rules in *this respect*, we find all these concessions thrown to the winds. Nor do they stop there. Mr. TEN BROECK, when he first arrived in England, challenged any horse in the country against *Pryor*, for £5,000,—$25,000,—in a four mile heat. There was no horse in England "at loose ends" that saw fit to take up the challenge; but we were assured by the English press that when they did find some "old leather slapper" "at loose ends" they wanted to take the pride out of us. Mr. TEN BROECK, however, must be punished for his temerity, and so we find his gallant little horses loaded down with baggage *beyond any other horses in the race! Pryor*, five years old, and a small horse, is made to head a list of 58, wherein figure older and larger horses, several of whom are reckoned the most *terrible* horses in England: *Prioress* coming fourth, although there are many whose age and sex and performance on the English turf, should put them in her place. The only show "A Resident Englishman" makes of the fairness of all this, is that the handicapper "must take into consideration the *blowing* about a horse's capabilities, and the money invested upon him previous to the weight being fixed." This might apply to English horses, and horses which were not "green" to English turf, but could not to the American horses entered at this race, as they had never run in England, and the handicapper is not to take into consideration what they have done out of England: and furthermore, ten to one had been freely offered that neither of them would win the "Goodwood Cup," which was previous to the weights for the Ebor being fixed.

Look at the Ebor race in any light you please, Mr. Editor, and the most shameless "Jockeying" towards our horses will continually present itself. In not one single respect has the English handicapper abided by his creed. A NATURALIZED IRISHMAN.

Celt and Saxon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Accept my thanks for the space which you have courteously afforded to my replies to "Englishman" and "Anglo-Saxon." A new Saxe-Gotha champion appears, who heads his letter "Saxon and Celt." With your permission I will cap mine "Celt and Saxon"—Celt, first, if you please.

"An American" evidently knows nothing of the nature of historical evidence. The Anglo Saxons were a piratical confederacy composed of several distinct races. Their language was varied and uncertain. (See introduction to Dr. JOHNSON'S dictionary.) Their early history was mythical, as MACAULAY shows. "An Anglo-Saxon might be anything provided he were a pirate." (See Dr. LATHAM'S Ethnology of the British Islands.) There is, therefore, no ethnological meaning of the word Anglo-Saxon. It is used in the same sense that we call Negroes, Chinese, Welsh or Irish Americans, because born on the soil. "An American" is wrong in assuming that the great men whom he calls Anglo-Saxons were Goths, not Celts. The Norman French masters of the English serf despised to mingle with the enslaved nation. (See MACAULAY.) The TALBOTS, NEVILLES, PERCYS, &c., were French, intermarried with Irish and Scotch families.

I said that many of the inferior Irish are descended from the English slavee, who were formerly the chained and branded white niggers of the British Islands, bought and sold in the Irish markets. "An American," intending to be dreadfully sarcastic, asks if these Irish are descended from the great English, including Cardinal WOLSEY and ST. THOMAS A'BECKET? I should say not, seeing that those two lived and died in celibacy. Cardinal WOLSEY was as little of a Saxon as St. THOMAS, whose father was of French origin and whose mother was a Syrian.

"An American" is equally unhappy in his other examples of Saxons. NEWTON was of Scotch origin; so was BYRON. MILTON was physically and morally a purer Celt than the ruffian CROMWELL, whose father was a Welshman and whose mother was a Stuart. The gentle SHAKESPEARE was so well marked by nature that he seemed determined he could never be mistaken for anything but a Celt of the dark-haired, dark-eyed, small, oval-featured type, which is farthest removed from the model of the Saxon Goth.

Before giving an advice to "study more," this American should read more himself, and before coming out "to leave his recorded opinion," he should know a little of the subject on which he presumes to write. An American will find in biography that the greatest men in American history were of Celtic origin, from Spain, France, Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and the other Celtic parts of the west side of England. The spare, dark, oval-featured Celts of Kent also sent their share, not to speak of Scotch, and Irish and Celto-Germans, who are strongly distinguished from the broad, square-headed, white-haired Goths.

I do not complain that your Saxe-Gothe correspondents are abusive, but that they are illogical. I do not see any mortal sin in an Irish shillelah. It is more manly than the murderous knife or saxe, from which the Saxons got their disgraceful name.

"An American" argues thus: The Irish are birds of ill omen, drunkards, ruffians, "with low instincts, and grovelling humanity," *ergo* the Americans are Anglo Saxons. This is not logic, nor sense; humanity does not grovel. I have asked for proof of the existence of an Anglo-Saxon race in America, and the answer is an abuse of the Irish, whose blood has, from the beginning of colonization mixed largely with the other settlers.

ALBERT SAXE GOTHA, lately permitted to call himself a member of the royal family, of which he is the sire, is called Royal Highness and Field-Marshal. He stays at home, and roars, "Victory! glory to the SAXE GOTHA," while Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, and Sir PATRICK GRANT, and the rest of the Celts, do the work, and are imprudently called "English," as a reward for their genius and valor. Seeing that the chief nations of the world are at the present day ruled by Celts, BUCHANAN, NAPOLEON, and PALMERSTON, this Anglo Saxon bombast is merely ridiculous.

An attack upon the Irish, who were robbed and denied education by British penal laws, does not answer my query, Where are the Anglo-Saxons in America? The Celts may be a very wicked race, nevertheless they are the progenitors of Americans; and these could be easily and satisfactorily proved in space more available than your valuable columns.

Yours, respectfully, AN IRISHMAN.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is known to those who are obliged to use the New-Haven Railroad that the depôt has been removed from Canal-street to Twenty-seventh-street, and that no provision has been made to transport passengers through the City. It is well known this Company obtained a charter from our Legislature giving the applicants certain privileges for certain considerations. Among these privileges was the right of way through the State and into the City for the accommodation of its inhabitants. For a long time, indeed from its very origin, passengers have been conveyed into the heart of the City, which, without doubt, was an essential convenience, not alone to the inhabitants of the City, but as well for the benefit of all persons passing through it. The Company have now come to the determination that they will no longer be at the expense of landing passengers at Canal-street, but will leave them on the outskirts of the City. The Company may say that it is too expensive to extend their line to Canal-street or the City Hall. They can with as much propriety say that it is too expensive to extend their travel below Harlem Bridge.

Are we to understand that this great monopoly is to deprive the public of rights which as clearly belong to them as any other right which is undisputed?

We cannot think that the thousands who have and are yet willing to travel on this road will submit to this imposition. The truth is that this Company is most miserably managed, and they may yet find out that more than one corporation can be profitably interfered with by the Legislature.

A COMMUTER.

Falling of a Warehouse in St. Louis—Two Men Fatally Injured.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 31.

The neighborhood of Second and Green streets, was thrown into great excitement yesterday morning by the sudden falling of the front part of the two upper floors of Messrs. MONKS & GRIO's liquor and cigar store. The casualty occurred at

End of an Emigrant Runners' Head-Quarters.

An Interesting Law Case Decided—A Public House Closed by Injunction.

Messrs. LIBBY & WHITNEY, proprietors of Lovejoy's Hotel, obtained a decree on Friday against two persons calling themselves STEPHEN LOVEJOY and PATRICK M. FALLON, who claimed to be the lessees or proprietors of a public house at No. 160 Greenwich-street, know as the "Lovejoy House." This place was opened about eighteen months since, by the parties above-named, and was designated as the "Lovejoy House;" a conspicuous sign being placed upon the house, carriages procured on which the same sign was painted, and every effort made to identify the name of LOVEJOY with the establishment. Soon after this enterprising establishment was put into operation, persons were daily calling at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, making loud complaints of being inveigled into a place in Greenwich-street, where various outrages were practiced upon them; in some cases being set upon by bullies, and compelled to pay five or six dollars in order to get possession of their baggage, and for the privilege of escaping from the premises, after making the discovery that they had been designedly deceived, and carried to a bogus hotel under the name of LOVEJOY'S. These persons generally came to the City on their way to California, or upon business, with the intention of putting up at the old Lovejoy's Hotel, corner o Park-row and Beekman-street. They had cards of direction, or were recommended there by friends, and were thus in just the state o mind to fall into the hands of runners, who lay in wait for them at the depôts or steamboats, and always had a carriage in waiting to take them and their luggage to the hotel of their choice. Being driven up to the door, these victims, with their baggage, were hurried into the office, and, before they could look about them to see where they were, their baggage was in the possession of the clerk who stood behind the bar with pen in hand, to write their names, or offer each new comer the chance to do it himself in the formidable register spread out before him. Persons familiar with City localities, or who had ever been to Lovejoy's would stop at the door and refuse to enter the den; but strangers would generally part with their baggage, and get their names down before they discovered they were being victimized. The presence of a half dozen hang-dog looking ducks lounging in the place and a certain suspicious air about the whole concern would usually suggest a query to the mind of the stranger whether the slovenly-looking hole they were in could possibly be the fine hotel to which they were recommended by their friends, and so a series of polite questions would be put to the clerk, somewhat as follows:

STRANGER—I was advised by my friend BROWN, who stopped at Lovejoy's Hotel on his way home from California, to go to that House. Do you call this Lovejoy's Hotel?

CLERK—Yes, sir; this is the only place of that name in New York.

STRANGER (taking another view, and looking dubious)—Are you quite certain there is no other Lovejoy's Hotel in this City? There must be some mistake, I think.

CLERK—Don't you 'spose I know? There was another, but 'tis shut up, and all their boarders now stop here?

STRANGER—Well, I guess I'd take my baggage, and look round a little. I wish to be a little more central on account of business, and if I don't get suited I'll come back.

CLERK—You can't leave without paying your bill, which is two dollars and fifty cents for one days' board.

STRANGER—But I've had no board, or room, and haven't been in your house ten minutes, and I wish to leave.

So saying he takes his valise, and moves for the door, but a word from the clerk brings the bullies in the room about him; he is seized, the door is shut, and he finds himself literally in the hands of the Philistines. His valise is wrenched out of his hand, or he is threatened with violence, or perhaps knocked down at once. On coming fully to his senses, he is given to understand that the bill is now five dollars or ever, as the case may be, the additional charge being for services, hack hire, or something else, and he has no alternative but to fight a half dozen bullies, jump out of the window—if he can—or pay what is demanded. In a majority of cases the latter course is decided to be the cheapest, he pays over the money and gets away, glad to escape with his life.

The hotel business, it is alleged, was not the object aimed at so much as to have a convenient house from which their Californi and other passengers could be directed to the various bogus ticket offices.

The suit named above was commenced by an application to the Superior Court, for an injunction to restrain these parties from the use of the name of LOVEJOY, in this kind of business. The plaintiffs set up that such use of the name was an infringement of their trade-mark; that, aside from the fact that the name of one of these defendants is "LOVEJOY," the plaintiffs, in consideration of their early appropriation of the name, as descriptive of their own hotel—of the trouble and expense which they and their grantors have been at, through a long series of years, to identify that name with their hotel—and of the present value and importance of their business—are clearly entitled to the relief sought.

In the consideration of this question, the Court will proceed

"Upon the ground that the complainant has a valuable interest in the good-will of his trade or business; and that, having appropriated to himself a particular sign, indicating that he carries on business at a particular place, he is entitled to protection against any other person who attempts to pirate upon the good will of the complainant's friends or customers, or the patrons of his trade or business, by using his trade-mark without his authority or consent." (Partridge vs. Menck, 2 Barb., Ch. Rep., 77.)

"Where manufacturers adopt certain trade-marks and stamps upon articles manufactured by them, they have a right to an exclusive use of such trade-marks, and are entitled to the interposition of a Court of Equity, to enforce such right by a perpetual injunction." (Taylor vs. Carpenter, 11 Paige, 292; Millington vs. Fox, 3 Myl. & Craig's Rep., 338.)

"And this doctrine of trade-marks has been extended to the names of hotels." (Howard vs. Henriques.)

The Court will not, in such cases, confine its equitable interference to cases where the mark or sign has been truly and in all respects copied. It is sufficient if the Court see that the mark or sign assumed in such a manner as probably to deceive the customers or patrons of the complainant." (Partridge vs. Menck, 2 Barb., Ch. Rep., 77.)

The defendants, in this case, seem to rely greatly upon the circumstance that the name of one of them is Lovejoy, and claim that that fact entitles him and those united with him in interest to use that name, not only as *designations* of his person, but as descriptive of property belonging or appertaining to him or them.

Plaintiff with all deference submit that the consideration of that question is identical with the consideration of the question how far the simplest and most accidental incident of the accident of birth, will legalize the robbery of a stranger of property rendered valuable and productive, by the energies of his youth and the unceasing labors of years.

MOSES ELY, of Counsel for Plaintiff.

The difficulty was found to be to secure witnesses from among the multitude who were cognizant of the wrongs complained of, as they were generally passing through the City, and were unable to stop to appear in Court and prosecute. Two witnesses, however, were examined *de bene esse*, which furnished the material portion of testimony.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN BROWN.

Stephen Brown, one of said witnesses, being duly sworn, in answer to the following interrogatories upon said examination, deposed as follows:

Question.—Where do you reside? Answer.—For the past five years I have resided in the State of California.

Q.—When did you come to the City of New-York? A.—On the 28th of this month in the steamer *Illinois*.

Q.—When do you intend to leave this State? A.—This afternoon at three o'clock.

Q.—Will you be here on the trial of this cause? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Libby & Whitney, the plaintiffs in this suit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you landed here did you intend to stop at a hotel, and if so at what hotel? A.—We intended to stop at Lovejoy's Hotel, for which hotel we had come.

Q.—When you landed to what hotel did you first go? A.—The first hotel we went to was the Lovejoy House.

Q.—How came you to go to that house? A.—A man told me he would show us to Lovejoy's Hotel, and started me to this house; it looked suspicious after I got in; they asked me why I did not go in to breakfast.

Q.—Whom did you see in that house? A.—There appeared to be five or six whom I saw there whom I did not know.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any one there about Lovejoy's Hotel? A.—Yes; I told them that was not the Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—When did you have the conversation with? A.—With two men at the counter.

Q.—Were those men before or behind the counter? A.—One before and one behind the counter; it was in the office of the hotel.

Q.—What were those men doing about the house? A.—The one behind the counter wrote the names of visitors and took the money, and appeared to be the bar-keeper; there were two or three more there who appeared to have interest about the concern.

Q.—What was the conversation that you had with the man behind the counter? A.—It was about going away; I told him I had suspicions that that was not the Lovejoy Hotel, and he told men not to let me leave until I had paid; four or five men who answered his orders jumped to the door and prevented me from leaving.

Q.—Did he make any reply to you when you told him you had suspicions that that was not the Lovejoy's Hotel? A.—He said that was all the Lovejoy's Hotel there was.

Q.—Did you see any sign about or on the house before or after you went in? A.—No, Sir; I relied entirely upon what the man who conducted us told us.

Q.—After that man conducted you in the house did you see him, and if so where, and what was he doing? A.—I saw him in the house all the time I was there; when he first took us to the house he took us to the man who kept the bar, and they talked together; he was one of the persons who stopped us from going out when the order was given, as I have already stated.

Q.—How long were you there at that house? A.—Should not think we were there over ten minutes.

Q.—Did you have any refreshments in the house? A.—No, nothing.

Q.—Did you have a room in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have anything done or furnished for you, besides being shown the house as you have stated, in or about the house, or was anything so done or furnished? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Was any payment required of you before leaving the house? A.—I was stopped as I have stated and made to pay two dollars which they said they required for a day's board.

Q.—How many were there in your company? A.—I did not count them, but should think somewhere near a dozen.

Q.—Was Mr. John Weld in that party with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

(The witness here desired to explain that, although there were about a dozen who went from the vessel to that house, but two went in his company—Mr. John Weld and another.)

Q.—Did the same man conduct all three of you. A.—The same man; we were all in company when the man promised to conduct us to Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—Where is the house situated at which you were so conducted, and what was the street and number? A.—I do not recollect the street and number, as I am a stranger to the City, but recollect distinctly the location of the house, and can easily find it; it is not far distant.

(At this stage of the proceedings counsel for plaintiffs sent the witness to the house spoken of, to ascertain the street and number. To this defendant's counsel objected.)

On his return the examination of said witness proceeded as follows:

Q.—Do you now know the street and number of that house. A.—Yes, Sir,

Q.—What is it? A.—Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, Number 160.

On his cross-examination he testified as follows:

Q.—Have you ever been in this City before? A.—Yes, in Winter of fifty-one, off and on, all Winter?

Q.—Where do you reside now? A.—I reside in California; I intend to go to Massachusetts, and have not made up my mind whether I will return to California.

Q.—You said you intended to stop at the Lovejoy Hotel, and had cards for that hotel—have you those cards here? A.—I have not.

Q.—Who recommended you to the Lovejoy Hotel? A.—Some of the passengers on the steamer, who had been there before.

Q.—Do you know where those passengers are now? A.—I do not; I have not seen any of them since I left the boat; they are scattered; they told me they had stopped there, and it was a good hotel.

Q.—The man who brought you to the Lovejoy House—did you address him first, or did he address you first? A.—He addressed us first.

Q.—What did he say when he addressed you? A.—He asked us where we wanted to go; I told him we wanted to go the Lovejoy Hotel; he said he would take us there.

Q.—Did you ride or walk to the house? A.—We walked.

Q.—Were you three the only passengers from that vessel who went to the Lovejoy House? A.—No, Sir; I should think there were a dozen.

Q.—When you left the house, who left with you? A.—All the twelve men.

Q.—Where did they go? A.—They went to the Lovejoy Hotel with me.

Q.—When you came to the Lovejoy House did you write your name in the book. A.—No, Sir; the man behind the counter wrote my name, I believe.

Q.—How long did the other passengers stay who left with you? A.—They arrived before we three, and when we came in they were breakfasting.

Q.—What about the house excited your suspicion after you got in? A.—One man who sat beside me had two black eyes and was a suspicious looking character; he looked as if he had been fighting, and the behavior of the man who brought us there; there were two or three men there who looked like bullies and had a suspicious appearance; the hotel, also, did not look like the hotel I was looking for; the appearance of the hotel and the persons who were there impressed me unfavorably.

Q.—Are you positive you made no mistake when you addressed the men about the Lovejoy Hotel, and he told you that was the hotel? A.—Yes, Sir; I am positive, for I had one of the cards of the Lovejoy Hotel, and showed it to him, and told him distinctly.

Q.—How happened it that your suspicions were not aroused before you went into the house; A.—I saw nothing to excite suspicion until after I went in; then I thought that was not the place that Lovejoy's Hotel had been represented to me to be.

Q.—Did the gentleman who sits here by plaintiffs' counsel just now, go with you down to Greenwich-street? A.—No, Sir; he went to some corner, but I do not know of what street; I do not know the streets of the City familiarly; when he went out with us, he went by direction of plaintiffs' counsel.

Q.—Do you know the defendants in this suit, or either of them? A.—No, Sir, no more than I have described; don't remember that any one in the house was introduced to me as Mr. Lovejoy or Mr. Fallon.

On his redirect examination he testified:

Q.—When you went out to look for the Lovejoy Hotel a few minutes ago, did the gentleman you have spoken of as having been sent with you by plaintiffs' counsel, in any way direct you? [Objected to as leading.] A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Are you sure that the house No. 160 Greenwich-street is the house spoken of by you as the Lovejoy House to which you were first conducted as you have stated? A.—I am sure of it.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WELD.

John Weld, another of said witnesses, being duly sworn, in answer to the following interrogatories upon said examination, deposed as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I have resided in California for the past four years. My future residences will be in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Q.—Do you intend to remain long in this City? A.—I leave this afternoon, at three o'clock.

Q.—Do you know Libby & Whitney, the plaintiffs in this suit? A.—No, Sir; neither of them.

Q.—When did you come to this State from California? A.—I arrived on the 28th inst., in the steamer *Illinois*.

Q.—Did you land in company with Stephen Brown, the witness who has just testified? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you intend to go when you landed? A.—To Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—To the Lovejoy House, No 160 Greenwich street.

Q.—How came you to go there? A.—I was conducted there by a man who promised to take us to Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—Who went with you? A.—Stephen Brown and another men.

Q.—How came the man to promise to take you to Lovejoy's Hotel? A.—I asked him if he was attached to Lovejoy's Hotel; he said he was; I told him we wanted to go there; when he brought us to the Lovejoy House, I, who had stopped at the Lovejoy's Hotel before, discovered that the house he had brought us to was not Lovejoy's Hotel, and told him so; he told me Lovejoy's Hotel was closed; that this was a branch of it, and the place where visitors at Lovejoy's Hotel got their meals; I went in and left my baggage just inside of the door, in the front office, and then went off to see if Lovejoy's Hotel was closed, and found it was not closed, but open; when I set down my baggage the man who conducted me to the house took it, before I went out, and put it in the bar-room in the rear of the office, with other baggage; I did not object to it; I did not see that man do anything else about the house at that time; when I returned from Lovejoy's Hotel I started to leave the Lovejoy House, in company with Brown, when the man behind the bar called out to others to stop me; a man who had his hat and coat off, and who had previously told me that breakfast would shortly be ready for us, if we wished to take breakfast, stepped up when we were about to leave, and told me that I ought to be licked anyway, because it was all my fault that the others left the house; I then sat down and asked this same man who had his hat and coat off, if we could not take our dinner and pay for it and satisfy him in that way and then go, as we wanted to leave that afternoon in the cars; nothing more was said about dinner; he said I must pay $2 for a day's board before I could go; he afterwards told me to step up to the counter and pay $2 and take a receipt and go; the man behind the desk, when I stepped up, demanded the $2 of me; I borrowed the money of Brown and paid the $2 to the man behind the desk; the man with the hat and coat off kept, besides me all the time; before I went in the house I noticed the sign of Lovejoy House on the building; I was not deceived by the sign, for I knew this was not Lovejoy's Hotel, as I had stopped there before; I went down a few minutes ago with Brown and the other gentleman to look after the number and street of the house; the occurrences I have testified to at the Lovejoy House took place on the 28th instant; I do not know either of the defendants in this action.

The case was tried in the special term in June, before Chief Justice DUER, and the result was a decree as prayed for in favor of the plaintiffs, granting a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from designating their hotel or inn by the name of the "Lovejoy House," or of employing any sign, printing, advertisement or device in which Lovejoy or Lovejoy's is used to mislead the public, and injure the custom or good will of the hotel of the plaintiffs, which has hitherto been rightfully known by the name of Lovejoy's Hotel. The defendants were also to pay the costs of action, amounting to $102 50. The judgment in the above case was rendered on Friday, and it is understood, the more effectually to shut up the house, the furniture in the place was attached and taken out.

GEORGE C. VARNUM for defendants. MOSES ELY for plaintiffs.

MARKET REPORTS

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is tame; prices are without alteration. Pearls, $7 25@$7 37½; Pots, $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* states that: "The boot and shoe business has been very good the past week, and sales quite large, particularly of heavy goods. Although the trade is about one or two weeks late, yet the business is believed to be very little, if any, behind last year. Prices generally are well sustained and firm with an upward tendency. The number of buyers from the South and West is still large, with fresh arrivals daily, and we look for an active market for some weeks. There is still a very fair assortment of seasonable goods to select from, but our stock is fast becoming reduced. Manufacturers are turning out comparatively few goods, the continued advance in leather being quite a check on active operations on their part. Prices will, undoubtedly, advance on leading styles before the season closes. The exports by water the past week, principally to Southern ports, have been larger than we have ever had occasion to notice in one week, comprising 13,023 cases, against 5,685 cases for the corresponding week in 1856, and 6,382 cases in 1855 included in the exports also are 1,500 cases to San Francisco from this port. There is now very little demand for California, and the shipments to that market for some months past have been comparatively light."

COFFEE—Appears in moderate demand, at old figures. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13¾c @14c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12¾c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12½c; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13¾c. ₱ lb.

STOCK OF COFFEE IN BOSTON, AUG. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Bahia, bags	1,000	—
Ceylon, bags	—	3,500
Java, packets	8,500	10 500
Porto Cabello, bags	900	—
Rio, bags	—	2,170
St. Domingo, bags	1,200	1,127
Total in first hands, pkgs	11,600	17,297

COTTON—The demand is somewhat brisker, yet prices are not quoted higher.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
Fair	15¾	16	16¼	16¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is actively inquired for, at improving prices. Sales—7,800 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 60@ 6 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales: 435 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$8 75 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty active at firmer rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$9 75 ₱ bbl Some new Southern Flour was offered on 'Change to-day, including Richmond City Mills, at from $9 50@$10, and Petersburg Rialto Mills, at $9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and languid. Sales: 17,250 bushels, including prime white Canadian at $1 82½; mixed Canadian at $1 64; ordinary red Western, Club, at $1 44; prime new white Southern at $1 85; and do. do. red do. at $1 73 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and somewhat nominal, at $1 10@$1 14 ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, and of uncertain value. Some new fair four rowed Canadian was exhibited on 'Change to-day. It attracted considerable attention, being the first sample that has appeared here this season. Canada will be unusually prolific in the Barley line this harvest. Barley Malt is unchanged. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 64@66c. for Western; 60c.@64c. for State and for Jersey; 56c.@62½c. for Canadian; 58c.@62c. for Pennsylvania, and 54@58c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales: 31,000 bushels, at 86½c@83¾c. for inferior to prime mixed Western ₱ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAIR—Continues dull, the current movements being unimportant. The imports of Horse Hair for the past month, as well as transactions, have been limited, and small sales only have taken place, at 25½c.@26c. for mixed Rio Grande, and 24@24½c. for Buenos Ayres, closing with a downward tendency.

HAY—Sales of 700 bales River transpired, at 65c. @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, and are worth from 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 55c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c., ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, August 1:

	1856.	1857.
Cuba, bhds	4,000	16,400

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar are unaltered. Crude Turpentine is more freely offered, and is selling to a fair extent, mainly for future delivery, at $3 62½@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy, at 46c.@46½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is pretty freely dealt in, and is firm at from 76c @78c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $24 30@$24 35 for Mess; $22 75 for refuse Mess; and $19 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11½c @13½c. ₱ lb Lard is more inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 950 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15¾c @15¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $16 25@$17 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$23 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for primo to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8½.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is pretty active and firm, at $4 75@$5 75 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is animated, and prices favor factors Sales: 800 bhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@10¾c., mainly at 8½@10c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in Boston, Aug. 1:

	1856.		1857.	
	bhds.	boxes.	bhds.	boxes.
Cuba	6,203	6,068	12,496	20,980

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 32c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no new feature. For Liverpool, Cotton, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 4½d.@6d. ₱ bbl.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

TELLKAMPF & KITCHING'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1.

During the month of July, the demand for our Native Fleece Wool has been a good and brisk one. The manufacturers who were short of stock, and had not received their supply from the interior, have been the principal buyers. The dealers disposed of their Wool about as fast as they could get it ready for the market. The stock has now, however, somewhat accumulated, while the demand is not as active; yet the holders are quite firm at an advance of from 2c.@3c. ₱ lb above the opening rates. Pulled Wool has also met with a ready sale at advanced prices, and the market is at present nearly bare of old stock. In Low Foreign Wool, there has been a fair business doing, but chiefly for supplying the immediate wants of the manufacturers, and but little on speculation. Although buyers operate very reluctantly, and with much caution, yet the sellers feel quite confident that they will obtain their prices. The late import-sot arrivals of Cape Wools at Boston were readily sold at satisfactory prices. Sales have likewise been made of fine unwashed Mestizo, here and in Boston, at rates within the range of our quotation. Prices for Wool now, sod before the duty was taken off, or upon Wool admitted free, differ but very slightly in most descriptions. The accounts of all the extensive Wool Fairs on the European Continent make mention of a rise, more or less upon last year's prices. At the Wool fair in Berlin, (Prussia,) there have been sold in one day about 13,500,000 lbs—in fact, all the Wool offered brought an advance of 5 to 10 ₱ cent. above the rate of last year at the same period.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool, in New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

NORTHERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

Choice Sex. fleece	55c.@56c.	¾ and ¾ blood,	44c.@46c.
Saxony fleece	50c.@55c.	Native and ½ bl'd	40c.@45c.
Full blood fleece	47c.@52c.	Common	35c.@40c.
Lime pulled wool	37c.@37c.		

SOUTHERN STATES.

Washed fleeces	30c.@35c.	Unwash'd fleeces	35c.@30c.
Washed do. hurry	30c.@32c.	Unwh'd do. hurry	14@17c.
Meriuoes, washed	35c.@45c.	Mix'd fleeces w'd	25c.@28c.
Meriuoes, unwh'd	27c.@32c.	Mix'd do. unwash.	17c.@ 9c.
Lime pulled wool	28c.@33c.		

CANADA.

Com. & ¼ bl'd fleece	32c.@35c.	Pulled wool	30c.@33c.

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, &c., Saxony	48c.@50c.
Similar kinds, extra	45c.@50c.
Sin ilar kinds, super	38c.@43c.
Similar kinds, No. 1	32c.@35c.
Similar kinds, No. 2	12c.@15c.
Western States, extra	50c.@55c.
Country pulled, super	43c.@47c.
Country pulled, No. 1	35c.@37c.
Country pulled, No. 2	13c.@16c.
Lambs	37c.@40c.
Tub washed	35c.@45c.

White and Elder's Baltimore Weekly Coffee Circular.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

	Bags.
Stock of Rio Coffee, July 25	49,900
Received since	3,600
Total	53,500
Sales for consumption amount to about	3,000
Stock of Rio Coffee in first hands, to day	40,000
Stock of Rio Coffee in second hands, to-day	9,000
Stock of Java and Porto Rico	900
Total	50,900

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

2,600 bags Rio at	11¾c.@—c.
6,300 bags Rio at	11c. @—c.
2,100 bags Rio at	11¾c.@13¾c.
1,200 bags Laguayra at	13c. @13¾c.

13,200 bags.

REMARKS.—The market opened this week with a very heavy business, resulting in the sale of some 11,600 bags Rio on Monday and Tuesday, as noticed above, and there was a fair disposition on the part of buyers to take other desirable parcels at the same figures. Holders, however, have generally advanced their pretensions, and have either withdrawn their stocks or demand higher figures, the market consequently closes quietly.

The sales noted have been exclusively to jobbers and grocers. We quote prime and choice Rio 11¾c. @12c.; good. 11¼c.; fair, 11¼c.; Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.

☞ A little new Rye has reached the Chicago market, where it sells at $1 10 ₱ bushel, to distillers. New Barley is also selling there at $1 ₱ bushel, to the same parties.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS.

Purchasers wishing to effect a saving of
FORTY PER CENT.
on their Fall goods, should avail themselves of an opportunity but seldom offered to them, as (owing to the death of one of the firm,) we are offering our whole stock without reserve at

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Strangers visiting this City should not fail to inspect our goods immediately. The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of this month.

LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS,
At very reduced prices.

Large stock of White Shirting Linens.
Also, White Marseilles and Piquas.
Dotted Suisse in great variety.
Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks.
All reduced 25 per cent. in price.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on Monday
the balance of their stock of
Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Basques,
below cost of importation.
Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each.
No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO, No 473 Broadway,
are in constant receipt
of new styles of Traveling Dusters.
Price from $1 50 upwards.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,
Selling off at a reduction of 35 per cent.
Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $6.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No 473 Broadway.

NEW STYLES TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
Just received per last steamer,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

SILK STUFFS, LACE,
Novelties of different textures, ready-made articles,
PRINTED MUSLINS,
INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.

This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in

THREE DIFFERENT STREETS.

The Compagnie Lyonnaise sell none but articles of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them

GREATER ADVANTAGES
than any other establishment.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
A large and elegant assortment of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Also,
CHINA SILKS and
YARD WIDE FOULARDS,
closing out at a great sacrifice, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon Wm. H. Robertson County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned

JOHN H. WHITE
Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser offers for sale the following superior and well-selected horses, or will exchange them for others less valuable. They are the property of a gentleman who has no use for them, and will dispose of them at very advantageous terms. One span of bays 16¾ hands high, 6 years old, a well-matched and gentle carriage team; 1 span of bays, 16 hands high, 6 years old, a stylish, and well matched, and gentle team; 1 bay horse 16¾ hands high, 5½ years old, a stylish and pleasant driver, can trot in 3:10; 1 bay mare, 15½ hands high, very gentle, safe and pleasant driver, can trot in 3 minutes. The above horses are warranted in every respect.
W. H. DISBROW, 5th-av., corner 39th st.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
Paper of every description constantly on hand or made to order. CARSON & HARD,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
GEO. W. CARSON,
MELVIN HARD.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl st., N. Y.
BOWNE & HABERDUCK
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No 682 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

$50.—ANY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN will confer a favor on a widow lady, residing near 6th-av., not above the upper 20, to advance $30 or $50, for which she will let a large newly-furnished room at $1 75, or a small one at $1, till paid up. Address D, No. 3,248 Post-Office.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES with a young family, and whose husband is in a consumption, is endeavoring to collect enough to purchase a sewing-machine to earn a living for her family. Will the citizens of the Empire City help her by sending contributions to H. R. PIERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

EUROPE.—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE ABOUT to visit Europe, desires business or commissions there; first class references. Address PERSEVERANCE, *Times* Office.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No 10 Astor-st., near the Museum.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MR. BURTON
will make his first appearance for two months in the two favorite parts of
SLEEK and TOODLES,
Miss S. DENIN, the celebrated artiste,
will also appear as the Widow Delmaine,
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1857,
the comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
In which Mr. Burton, Miss S. Denin, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Holman, Mrs. Donn and Miss. Holman will appear.
And the drama of
THE TOODLES.
Toodle.....Mr. Burton
WEDNESDAY, to-morrow—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1857.
Continued and unequaled success of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine in his great character of.....Brac
Jerome.....as.....Topsey Turvey
Espinosa.....as.....Nicola
PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE MILITARY BAND AT 7.
THE JOLLY MILLERS.
And the grand comic fairy spectacle of
BLANCHE, OR THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
Wednesday—Signorina ROLLA as LA BOQUETIERE, and the excellent Vandevilie Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
By special desire of a distinguished Senator and a number of officers of the United States Army, the performance for this evening,
TUESDAY, Aug. 4,
will be, for the last time this season
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST,
and Planche's charming extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
in which the beautiful and brilliant
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will sustain the great character of
FANNY GRIBBLES.
DON LEANDER.....APOLLO.
THE AMAZON.
The Management has the ple

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *To-Morrow Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Police Commissioners met again yesterday, and after voting 172 times, adjourned without effecting a choice of Commissioner in place of Mr. DRAPER. Messrs. BOWEN, NYE and STRANAHAN cast their votes, as on Saturday, for CYRUS CURTIS. Mayors WOOD and POWELL changed their votes from ROYAL PHELPS to DAVID BANKS, and Mr. CHOLWELL changed his from DANIEL ULLMAN to ERASTUS BROOKS. Each doggedly maintained his position, and unless a compromise be brought about there is no knowing when this vexed question may be settled. The Board did no other business of interest yesterday. They will meet again to day, but the voting for Commissioner will not be resumed until Wednesday. The proceedings are looked upon with interest, and the Commission-room is crowded daily.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, in favor of forming a Mutual Safety Association, was held at the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel last evening. A series of resolutions, defining the objects of the association, were adopted, and a Committee appointed to enrol members.

The Democrats of the Sixth Ward had a mass repeal meeting last night, at which Mayor WOOD was not present, but sent Colonel MING and a letter. There were some strong resolutions, many fireworks, and a few speeches. Mr. KELLOGG's speech was the best. The music was not very good, but equal to the occasion. The cheering was very vociferous, but juvenile. The tavern on the opposite corner did a large business.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, returning the resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Taxes to have their offices altered and fitted up. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Taxes, showing the relative value of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, as assessed in 1856 and in 1857. The results were as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Real Estate.....	$340,977 495 00	$352,908,803 10
Personal Estate...	172,767 78 94	168,216 449 39
Total.....	$513,739,273 94	$521,125,252 49

Increase over 1856, $7 385,978 45.

In the Board of Councilmen, among other matters, a communication was received from Mr. D. D. CONOVER, which was not read, but made matter of special order for next meeting. Councilman MCCAHILL refused to vote either way upon any proposed action on it, and after a tedious debate, Councilman OTTARSON succeeded in placing him (McC.) where he himself, by the tactics of party, had been similarly placed—under arrest. The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen received two communications from the Mayor last evening—one having reference to a reward for the detection of murderers, and the other urging the necessity of contracts for cleaning streets. A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the Police property.

In Baltimore on Sunday night, shortly after 9 o'clock, a man named JOHN T. BERNAY was deliberately shot while standing at the corner of Baltimore and North streets, by one of a party of young men who were seen lurking at the opposite corner. This is but one of several cases of violence that occurred in that city during 24 hours. Early on Sunday morning a man named CONNOR was shot by LEWIS SHANNON, with whom he had a previous difficulty at a drinking house. Both men were seriously wounded.

About one hundred Importers met yesterday at 2 P. M. in the rotunda of the Exchange, to devise some means whereby increased facilities might be afforded them in getting their goods from the Custom-House. Messrs. WILSON G. HUNT, FRANCIS COTTENET, GIDEON POTT, CHARLES KEUTZER, and ALEXANDER T. STEWART were appointed a Committee to confer with the Collector of the Port upon the subject. As soon as the Committee are ready to report, a second meeting is to be called.

Yesterday application was made before Justice DAVIES for the appointment of a Receiver to take possession of all the John-street Church property in the hands of BENSON and others, the defendants, and to empower the Receiver to pay out of the property a loan, from the annual Conference of the Church, amounting to $700. His Honor denied the motion.

The Astor Library is closed for the ensuing three months. The additions to the building will be completed next July, and there will be no departure from the architectural style already adopted. It is expected that several rooms at the back of the Library will be roofed on the expiration of the interval during which the Library is closed.

The Court of General Sessions opened yesterday for the August term. Nothing was done beyond impaneling a Petit Jury. There was not a quorum of the Grand Jury in attendance. Recorder SMITH occupies the Bench.

The inquest, in the case of the murder of young TOMPKINS, will be resumed this afternoon at 4 o'clock, before Coroner CRANE, at Hoboken. There have been no new arrests in the matter since Sunday night. Mrs. MITSCHELL, who, it will be recollected, was taken by mistake to Hoboken after her arrest, was brought back again, and confined at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, with the other two, as Coroner CRANE did not like to detain her without the Governor's requisition. A requisition, however, will not be necessary, as the arrested parties have all consented to go without this formality. The bar-keeper, SIMON, who was arrested on Sunday night, has been identified, by the young men who were with TOMPKINS, as the man who made the assault with the club.

GIDEON J. TUCKER was last evening elected a Sachem of the Tammany Society, in place of WILLIAM H. CORNELL, deceased.

JAMES KING, who was sent up to Sing Sing in 1854, from Poughkeepsie, on a charge of burglary, escaped from prison last Saturday noaconotably, and has not since been discovered.

A young married gentleman fell from the Shrewsbury boat yesterday, and after swimming three hundred yards, was *suffered to drown*. The boat was backed, but there were no appliances on board in the way of tackle or boats to save him.

The number of commutere over the Jersey City Ferry is now 5,000, not including Railroad passengers. August 1st was quarter day.

An injunction has been obtained by Messrs. LIBBY and WHITNEY upon an establishment calling itself "Lovejoy's Hotel," established at No. 169 Greenwich-street, whose profits the evidence shows were not so large by way of the genuine receipts from travelers as they were more indirectly through the emigrant running facilities furnished there to its proprietors.

GEORGE RUFF, EDWARD KNIGHT, JOHN SEMECOFF and ISAAC VAN BOSKIRK, the stevedores arrested on Sunday night, charged with assaulting some of their comrades, were yesterday taken before Justice DEFOREST. RUFF and KNIGHT waived an examination and demanded a jury trial. They were held to bail in the sum of $250 each. They will be tried to-day at 3 o'clock. SEMECOFF and VAN BOSKIRK gave bail in $500 and $250 respectively, to appear and answer if the grand jury shall indict them. There are two complaints against SEMECOFF.

The Health Commissioners yesterday took a trip down the bay, inspected the Quarantine grounds, ate a hearty dinner, and expressed their approval of a new iron scow, constructed for the purpose of burning bedding, &c. from infected vessels. There are three vessels infected with yellow fever, lying at the lower anchorage.

The great prize fight between BRADLEY and RANKINS, the Philadelphia pugilists, for $1,000 aside, came off in Canada, not far from Buffalo, on Saturday. It lasted 2 hours and 58 minutes, and 151 rounds were fought. BRADLEY was declared winner, and passed through the City yesterday afternoon, on his way home. Large amounts of money changed hands among the "Faucy."

PATRICK and RICHARD ROURKE, both sailors, brothers, got into a fight, on Monday morning, in West-street, opposite No. 30, when the latter finding himself worsted, ran away, but was pursued by his brother, who plunged a large clasp knife into his hip, causing a wound four inches in length and three in width. The alarm was given, and PATRICK was arrested by the First Ward Police, and taken before Justice OSBORNE, who locked him up to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. NOYES, who considers his recovery very doubtful. The cause of the quarrel did not transpire, but it is understood that the brothers had been for some time on bad terms.

The publishers of the *Leader* newspaper brought an action in the Marine Court yesterday, against the City Corporation, for the recovery of $470, alleged to be due for publishing the proceedings of six meetings of the Common Council. The Comptroller refused to audit and pay the bill, on the ground that the Common Council (which made the contract with the publishers of the *Leader*) is not an executive body, that it has no right to make contracts, and that this work was of such a character that it should be performed by contract only made by the Finance Department. Counsel for plaintiffs argued that the Common Council, as a legislative body, had the power to order its proceedings published in such papers as it chose to designate; that the work was of a character that could not well be done by contract, and having been performed at the usual rate, judgment should be for the plaintiff. The Judge so held, and ordered judgment for the amount claimed, with costs and $12 allowance.

The *Dr. Rockwell* is the new iron scow constructed for the purpose of gathering and burning up infected bedding, clothing, &c. She is the joint product of the inventive powers of Dr. ROCKWELL and Councilman PHILLIPS, and was first suggested by the TIMES. She is 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 4 feet deep; is a square scow, with portable masts and sails; has two air tight tanks, one at each end, and bars of cast iron reaching from side to side, and cost $1,500.

The Joint Board of Brooklyn Aldermen and Supervisors held a meeting last evening to consider the appropriation to be made for carrying on the city government the ensuing year. The resolutions to police money was laid on the table for the present, to enable the Board to determine more definitely the exact amount required. A portion only of the business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

Mr. HENRY W. MEAD, City Weigher of Brooklyn, was found dead, on Wednesday morning, in his office, No. 97 Pike-street. It appears that as the porter opened the store of Messrs. LOSEE & BONKER, on the same floor with the office of deceased, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he observed a peculiar odor proceeding from Mr. MEAD's office, and, on going to it, found that gentleman lying dead upon the floor. Mr. M. was seen in his office towards evening on Saturday, apparently in good health, and it is supposed must have been taken in a fit while sitting in his chair and thus died. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by congestion of the brain and rupture of a cerebral artery." The deceased was a native of New-York, 42 years of age. He leaves a widow, two sons and an adopted daughter, residing in Classon-avenue Brooklyn. Mrs. MEAD is in Bridgeport, but was telegraphed yesterday.

American Diplomats and Diplomacy.

In proportion to our years, the United States have contributed liberally to the world's stock of valuable diplomatic lore. WHEATON is to-day, unquestionably, the most generally received authority upon international law, throughout the civilized world; and the dispatches of a long list of our statesmen, ending with the names of WEBSTER, EVERETT and MARCY, are admitted to be among the ablest diplomatic papers extant. Nor need we rest our laurels on these alone. Dispatches from some of our Ministers abroad are quoted by the authorities as clear, unanswerable expositions of true doctrine on contested points; and others, published at the call of Congress, exhibit a keen research and masterly ability upon the part of their authors, of which we may well be proud.

But while these bright examples give cheering evidence of the name we might achieve in the world of diplomacy, it must be admitted, also that no nation ever furnished in its diplomatic *personel* so much to excite the ridicule of other powers, and to disgrace us in their eyes. We might cite many instances in proof, were it necessary,—but they will readily occur to the reader. Our frequent short-comings in this respect result from the senseless system of selecting men to fill foreign appointments less because of their fitness for the places they are to occupy, than with reference to the necessity of rewarding them for party service. Other nations educate their diplomats for that branch of the public service; but we, if a man fails as a United States Senator, and is repudiated by his State, pack him off to the Court of Madrid, for instance, regardless whether he possesses the first qualification of manner, mind or education.

Nowhere have we suffered greater inconvenience in consequence of these ill-considered appointments than in our relations with Spain, and with the Spanish American Republics of Central and South America. Experience teaches that precisely in these countries are to be found the keenest, shrewdest and most wily diplomats with whom we have to deal; yet, almost without exception during the last ten years, we have pitted against them men devoid of the first qualification. General AUGUSTUS CESAR DODGE represents us at Madrid at this time,—where the very best thing he has accomplished is—nothing: and when we wanted a man to settle affairs with New-Granada at an important crisis, a good-natured, rollicking, blustering lawyer from Louisiana was selected, whose chief qualification would seem to be ability to clothe a good round oath in unequivocal Spanish or French. Before he left the United States we predicted his utter failure,—satisfied that a man in his position who was notoriously boasting of his purposes, in public bar-rooms, would return from his mission barren of results. It is said of him that when he reached BOGOTA he called upon LINO DE POMBO, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, unofficially, suggested that there was no use of their trying to humbug each other, told him that he (Mr. MORSE) had come down to arrange the pending issues between New-Granada and the United States, that these were his instructions, (submitting them,) which he would like to have him look over, &c.

All this is said to have occurred in the presence of a third party—a music-master in Señor POMBO's family—through whom the whole story speedily found its way into the usual channels of public gossip. POMBO took MORSE's papers and kept them for two weeks, during which time our Commissioner was utterly baffled in his efforts to get an interview. Meantime, having thus learned exactly what our Government had instructed its agent to ask, the New-Granadian Minister was able to set about the manufacture of public sentiment against them, so that when at last he gave Mr. MORSE opportunity formally to present his demands, it was the easiest thing in the world to reject them, on the ground that "public sentiment" would not admit of their entertainment for a moment! Señor de POMBO had undoubtedly been fully pre-advised of our Commissioner's calibre,—for at Panama, while on his way to Bogota, he never failed of an opportunity to speak his contempt for the people to whom he was accredited, and express the wish that he had them all on a good plantation, at the same time that he boasted confidently of his magnificent intentions in disposing of their property, and invited acquaintances of an hour to go with him to look at various islands in the bay of Panama which he "thought" he would "take."

President BUCHANAN has, thus far, made very few foreign appointments. While he exercises his own good judgment, prompted by long experience, and guided by his personal knowledge of men and their capability, he will not be likely to fall into serious errors. The only diplomatic *contretemps* into which he has yet been betrayed, that occurs to us, was the selection of Ex-Governor BIGLER of California to represent the United States at the polished and elegant capital of Chili; and in that case, we understand that Mr. BUCHANAN's judgment was overborne by the importunities of political friends, who insisted on this sop for the broken-down and dissolute politician. That he will disgrace the country he represents, no one doubts who knows his antecedents, and is not wilfully impervious to their teachings. We refer, with no pleasure, to these humiliating examples of the injury which may result from improper diplomatic appointments. We hold them up simply as warnings for the future—to impress upon the Administration the necessity of greater caution. Surely, in matters so vitally affecting the American name abroad, and so intimately connected with our interests, political and material, partisan services should be forgotten, and the mental, moral and educational qualifications of applicants be alone considered. The inquiry has too often been, "Will Mr. Jones or Mr Smith *do* well enough to make it safe to gratify the Hon. Mr. Snooks, who desires his appointment?" The effort seems to be to ascertain how *low* a grade of qualification may be tolerated without irrecoverable disgrace, rather than to secure the very best ability. Diplomatic positions are parcelled out too often for the *men* who are to be pensioned, when the incumbents should be selected for the *places*, and solely because of eminent fitness. May we not hope that in completing the list of American representatives abroad, the Administration will honor itself and the country by reversing these disgraceful precedents, and giving us such a diplomatic corps as will truly reflect American education, refinement, and ability, wherever they may be located?

A New White House.

The Washington correspondent of *The Press*, Colonel FORNEY's new paper, says that "there can be little doubt that the erection of a new Presidential mansion will be one of the measures that will receive the favorable action of the next Congress." The propriety of the measure will not be questioned, we imagine, by any one, except those who may have a desire to make way with our Presidents soon after their election. The present Presidential mansion is conceded to be an unhealthy residence in Summer, and Mr. BUCHANAN has determined not to live in it during the hot months. It can be put to a very good use as the official residence of the President, where he can hold his Cabinet meetings, receive all official visitors, and reside in it during the Winter months, when Congress is in session, if he should find it necessary to be near the Capitol. Of course, the new Presidential mansion would be more out of town, on higher ground, away from the river, and in a healthier location, and, of course, a more elegant and convenient house than the present one, though not necessarily larger. But, while the subject of a new Presidential mansion is under consideration, we hope that the proposition which has heretofore been made to build houses for the Secretaries and Postmaster-General will not be forgotten. It is not so much for the sake of the gentlemen who fill those stations as for the convenience of the people who may have occasion to visit them, that it is desirable they should have a fixed residence, and one suitable to the position they occupy. A proposition has been made by a citizen of the District of Columbia to build four houses for the principal heads of Departments, to be leased to the Government. But the nation is rich enough to build suitable houses for the members of the Cabinet, and it would be true economy to do so. As there is a handsome and commodious house furnished for the residence of the Captains of all the naval stations in the country, whose term of service never exceeds three years, there can be no good reason given why as much should not be done for the heads of Departments at Washington.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—There was a slight change of performances at the Office of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the two Mayors having dropped Mr. PHELPS and taken up Mr. DAVID BANKS, and Mr. CHOLWELL having substituted Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS for Mr. ULLMANN. The three Republican Commissioners stuck to Mr. CURTIS. Mr. CHOLWELL has a preference for defeated candidates of the American Order, and, we presume, will pay them all the compliment of a day's balloting. Having commenced chronologically with the two defeated candidates for Governor, he will probably next take up the two defeated candidates for the Mayoralty. As the weather continues hot, and the community are easily amused, the little farce performed by the Police Commissioners has a gentle effect upon the minds of the people, well adapted to the season. Anything more exciting and violent would prove too much for our wilted citizens during the dog days.

Injustice to Minnesota Settlers.

A correspondent writes us, that through the instrumentality of Hon. H. M. RICE, late Delegate to Congress from Minnesota, all the public lands in that Territory have been withdrawn from settlement by preëmption for four months, in order to enable private corporations to locate the best lands for railroad purposes. If we are not mistaken this is a departure from the general custom in such cases. We believe it is usual to withdraw the lands from private entry while railroad lands are selecting; but certainly it is neither justice nor sound policy to close them against preëmption by actual settlers. If our correspondent's statement is correct, the emigrants who have this Summer gone into Minnesota, under the invitation held out by our Preëmption laws, in the expectation of taking up homesteads at the minimum price, will be compelled either to abandon the country or exhaust their slender means in purchasing of the speculators. The injustice and hardship of such a proceeding could not have occurred to the Secretary of the Interior, or he would have taken some measures to protect the actual settler. Is it yet too late? In any event the selfish conduct of Mr. RICE in thus sacrificing the poor settlers for the benefit of his own speculations, should be remembered in future years, when the money power of these railroad corporations shall seek to force him into places of political honor and emolument.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—The Richmond *Enquirer* claims for Virginia the character and position of a conservative peace-maker, standing politically and geographically midway between the extremists of the North and the South, and serving as a barrier to prevent a hostile meeting of the two belligerent forces. We are glad to see the leading organ of Virginian opinion laying claim to this distinction, as heretofore the same paper has decidedly ranged itself in the ranks of the extreme South. But the *Enquirer* still shows a leaning towards the extremists of the South, which does not promise well for the independence and impartiality of its position. It says:

"The State of Virginia, standing between the two extremes, the unprincipled traitors of the North, on the one hand, and the furious, fire-eating malcontents of the Slaveholding States on the other, operates in her influence as a calm conservator and mediator between two violent and dangerous currents of public sentiment."

The discontented party of the North are "unprincipled traitors" in the view of the *Enquirer*, but the furious fire-eating disunionists of the Slave States are only "malcontents." But it is something gained for the Virginia organ to confess even that the malcontents of the Slave States may possibly be in the wrong.

THE GREAT MCFLIMSEY CONTROVERSY.—The question of Miss Flora McFlimsey's paternity is still enveloped in mystery. There are two parties who take opposite sides in the great controversy, one being vehement for the claims of Mr. BUTLER, while the other gallantly defend the claims of Miss PECK. We publish a highly interesting letter this morning from a correspondent on this important subject, which throws some light upon the controversy. Miss PECK, it seems, is a beautiful and precocious young lady, belonging to one of the most respectable families in the country, and her father is an accomplished clergyman of the Episcopal Church, whose reputation is beyond a suspicion. Our correspondent furnishes a poem written by the young lady, which certainly evinces a high degree of poetical talent, although it is in a very different style from "Nothing to Wear." It must be borne in mind that that part of Mr. BUTLER's poem, which the young lady claims to be the author contains nothing which a young lady educated in the seclusion of a country home might not have written; and some of the lines in her version which do not appear in Mr. BUTLER's, are certainly quite equal to any part of the whole poem. It is, to say the least of it, a very remarkable case, which well deserves to be included among the curiosities of literature.

Getting Goods from the Custom-House—Committee of Importers Appointed to Confer with the Collector.

About one hundred importers met, yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the Exchange, pursuant to a call, to devise some means to obviate the present delay and annoyance to which they say they are obliged to submit in obtaining their goods from the Custom-House.

Mr. CHARLES KEUTZER called the meeting to order, and moved the appointment of JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., as chairman.

Mr. BROWN, upon taking the chair, said that he had not expected the honor. He had come to be a looker on and vote upon the measures for reform that might be proposed. One thing was very clear to his mind, that a reform was needed. It was fair to say that the Collector of the Port was not to blame in the matter. He had been in office but thirty days—a large amount of goods were stored in the Custom-House warehouses when he came into office, and an unusually large amount of goods had arrived since. The warehouses were crowded, and it was nearly impossible to clear out the goods. It was unfortunate for importers that Mr. SCHELL did not come sooner into office. It was not necessary to apologize for the Collector, for no apology was needed. The Secretary of the Treasury was also new in office, but he believed that both the Secretary and the Collector were disposed to do all they could to enable merchants to obtain their goods with facility from the Custom House. The fact, however, was, that some old things would be done away, and new things introduced.

Mr. J. J. HERBY suggested that the remedy in the case must be sought through the Collector of the Port. He offered the following resolution as the most expeditious and sure way to effect the end aimed at:

Resolved, That a Committee of five importing merchants be appointed to confer with the Collector of the Port on the subject of delays in passing goods through the several departments of the Custom-House, in order that arrangements mutually satisfactory be perfected between the Government officers and the merchants, whereby increased facilities may be given in passing goods through the various forms of the Customs.

The resolution was passed with but one dissenting vote.

The following was the Committee named as called for by the resolution: Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Francis Cottenet, Gideon Pott, Charles Keutzer, and Alexander T. Stewart.

The Chairman, on motion, was added to the Committee.

Mr. SOLOMON, of the firm of SOLOMON & HART, moved that the Committee, as soon as they were prepared to report, call a second public meeting, which was carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

Escape from the State Prison.

On Saturday last, about three o'clock, the officers of the State Prison at Sing Sing missed a convict named JAMES KING, who was or should have been at work in the cooper shop, at the north end of the prison ground. Immediate search was made for him, and, somewhat earlier than usual, the remainder of the men were called from work and locked up.

As yet all efforts to catch KING have proved fruitless, although men were immediately sent to all the principal roads leading to New-York, and also to the bridges crossing the Croton.

After KING was missed it was recollected that an extraordinary object had been noticed floating in the river in front of the prison. It is now supposed that KING had secreted near the water two five-gallon kegs—such articles being made in the shop where he was at work. There he had probably fastened together by a piece of rope, thus forming a kind of cradle by which his head might be held above water.

It is supposed that having completed his arrangements, he launched his buoys, and then had a barrow load of shavings thrown over him by one of his fellow-convicts. Such combinations are frequently made between convicts—one being willing to lend the other every assistance possible to facilitate his escape. During the week there was a barge at the prison wharf, from which stores were being unloaded.

Since the escape of KING, it has been ascertained that a pair of pantaloons and a white shirt had been stolen from this barge. Probably they were stolen by KING, and that he is now abroad, in a becoming citizen's dress, or what will answer in this weather for a full wardrobe.

KING was tried at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., in November, 1854, on a charge of burglary. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for 3 years and 6 months. His time would have been out on the 13th of May next. He is now about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high. He has light hair, and his face is quite freckled. He is a native of New York. He has behaved well while in the prison. A reward of $50 has been offered for his recovery.

RAPID RISE IN FORTIFICATION LANDS.—In the Appropriation Bill of the last session of Congress, $150,000 was set apart with which to commence building a fortification on or near a promontory called Wilken's Point, on Long Island, opposite Throg's Neck. Wilkins' Point was adjudged to be the most suitable location for the purpose of any in that neighborhood, and accordingly negotiations were opened with the owner, Mr. WEISSMANN, for its purchase, by Major BARNARD, of the Board of United States Engineers. This was in the first part of the month of April last, and the price named by Mr. WEISSMANN was $120,000. The Government had the refusal of the property for that sum until the 1st of May. General TOTTEN, the Chief Engineer, thought this too high a figure, and the Secretary of War evidently thought so likewise, for the offer was not accepted.

Meantime certain speculators, getting wind of what was going on, saw that it would be a grand opportunity to make a pretty penny out of the Federal Treasury, and accordingly tendered the owner of Wilkins' Point $130,000 for his land, which was accepted, on condition that the Government went over the limited time without buying.

Mr. GEORGE IRVING, one of the buyers, and his associates, after coming into possession, immediately elevated the price to $200,000!! and went to Washington with certificates, affidavits, vouchers and what not, and that old fogy Uncle Sam was persuaded to pay the very round sum of $200,000 for property which he refused to buy at $120,000 less than three months before.

The property bought measures about 124 acres, but does not include the whole Point. There yet remains some 30 acres, covering a large portion of the water front of one side of the Point, which the Government in the end will be compelled to purchase also.

Quarantine—A Row.

There have been no arrivals of vessels from sickly ports. The *Hesperus* has been permitted to come up and discharge.

There was quite a row on Saturday night among the stevedores, who being debarred from visiting their homes while employed upon vessels in Quarantine, took up their lodgings in the empty hospital buildings, as the next most desirable form of relief from their confinement on shipboard, to spend the Sabbath. Some of them having obtained some bad liquor from a groggery opposite the Quarantine gate, got a large brick in their hat, and raised a very respectable City muss, to the no small scandal of the peace-loving citizens of Stapleton, and to the great annoyance of the Health Officer. One portion of the gang, who had conceived some grudge against the others, entered their sleeping apartments after they had retired, and assailed them with the fists, clubs and cabbage heads, stolen from a neighboring garden. A general *melée* followed, in which PETER HALL and CHARLES ROEBELL were quite badly injured. GEORGE ROFF, JOHN SEIMHOFF, EDWARD KNIGHT and ISAAC VAN BUSKIRK made a complaint against the ringleaders, who will be arrested and tried before Judge DEFOREST, as soon as they are discharged from their Quarantine bonds.

A HOP AT BATH.—A pleasant affair came off at the Bath Hotel, See Side, L. I., on Saturday night. The guests of the house, who are visiting Bath equally for health and enjoyment, thinking doubtless that they would advance more rapidly on the road to the latter by a series of "hops," determined during the week to initiate their Terpsichorean entertainments at its close. SHELTON'S band was sent for; the ladies prepared to look beautiful; and friends from New-York were invited to be present. The dining hall was the dancing room, and it was filled with fair women and bravely dressed men. Among the former we observed Mrs. McC——n, Mrs. H——s, and Miss F——, of this City, and Miss J——s, of Brooklyn. A cool breeze from the ocean reinvigorated the dancers as soon as they became fatigued, and enabled them to perform their arduous duties with becoming agility. At the stroke of midnight—announcing Sunday—the Cinderellas fled from the ball-room, doffed their dancing costumes, and the lights were put out.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, as a woman named ELLEN CASEY was taking some clothes off a line from the top of house No. 156 Cherles-street, she over-reached herself, and was precipitated into the adjacent vacant block from a height of 27 feet. Doctor VAN ANTWERP was in attendance, and states that she has only suffered a severe sprain of the muscles and tendons of one foot. Her escape is perhaps due to her falling on a cart that was loaded, which yielded and broke the fall.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE—A MASS MEETING.—There was a meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee, Saturday evening, at Tammany Hall. The attendance was small, and no special business was transacted. An adjournment was had till next Tuesday evening, when arrangements will be perfected for a mass meeting to protest against the acts of the late Legislature.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—No new removals were made at the Custom-House yesterday. The axe is suspended yet over the necks of a host of Inspectors. The casual reader might have concluded, from the way it read in our paper of yesterday, that the list of the fifty night-watchmen were new appointees. This is wrong. They were the men who lost their places by the late instructions from the Department, abolishing the office and devolving the duties upon other parties.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—ELECTION OF A SACHEM.—A regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, at Tammany Hall. After the usual formal business, GIDEON J. TUCKER was unanimously elected Sachem, in place of WILLIAM H. CORNELL, deceased. No other business was done.

Personal.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the Banking office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from July 9 to July 16, 1857:

W. G. Wetmore and lady, L. de Angelis, John Anderson, James Walker, Jr., and lady, A. and A. Robbins and lady, W. W. Phelps, T. M. Ingraham, M. D., A. Weller and lady, C. S. Halstead, P. V. Mandon, John Maulsan, Jr., D. E. Theban, J. F. Tratter and family, H. Willard, E. T. Brason and lady, D. S. Teare, W. Williams, W. Carr and lady, W. M. Tilleston, E. Mathews and family, T. B. Fatle, Jr., E. B. Abbott, H. J. Raymond, New-York; F. F. Gulon, F. Berger, R. Ardeville, J. S. Brander and wife, D. Jamison, Louisiana; W. Johnston, A. Wolf and lady, Ohio; Dr. M. S. Wickersham and family, Pennsylvania; A. B. Campbell, M. D., Dr. W. H. Brumer, W. McCrea, J. G. Rasengarten, E. H. Lewis and lady, North Carolina; G. O. Johnson, Georgia; R. B. Searing, Alabama; H. C. Cameron, New-Jersey; Edward Field, H. M. Jones, Rhode Island; P. S. Kinfner, Kentucky; H. S. Dexter and wife, California; T. F. Merry, District of Columbia.

Nothing to Wear—Peck vs. Butler.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being in the vicinity of the residence of Rev. ISAAC PECK, and feeling some interest in the discussion of the question of authorship, now oscillating between the brows of Miss SARAH PECK and WILLIAM ALLAN BUTLER, I have been at the trouble of writing out some information which may be additional to that now in the possession of your readers.

Rev. ISAAC PECK resides in the town of Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut, about eight miles from the village of Portchester. He was for seven years the assistant of Rev. Dr. LYELL, of Christ Church, and for eleven years taught a classical school in this City. He now has charge of the Parish of Portchester. Mr. PECK married a daughter of the late Chief Justice JONES. Miss SARAH, the innocent cause of all this commotion, is the oldest child, and is now nearly fifteen years of age. She is of middling stature, fair complexion, rather pale, with dark auburn hair, high forehead and dark eyes—full and dreamy when at rest.

Until the past two years her education has wholly devolved upon her parents. She is now attending a school taught by a gentleman who has formerly officiated in the pulpit. Every attention has been given to the education of Miss PECK, and she is proficient in Latin and Greek, and familiar with Algebra. She has enjoyed full liberty to indulge in such reading as her taste prompted, having free access to the large library of her father.

The first knowledge of the publication of *Nothing to Wear* came to Miss PECK, about the last of May or the first of June, at school, where a companion one day repeated some of the first few lines. These attracted the attention of Miss PECK, and she asked her companion where she had seen them, and was answered that they were in the New-York *Observer*. Of course her curiosity was excited, as she recognized in the "Flora McFlimsey," a name of her own creation. She asked her companion to bring her the paper in which they were printed, which was done, and then she found her lines had swelled almost to the magnitude of an epic.

She returned the paper, and shortly after, at home, repeated to her mother the lines which she had written. At a subsequent period, while riding in the carriage with her father, she repeated the lines to him. She was much in the habit when riding with her father, of repeating scraps of poetry, apparently unconscious whether they were being listened to by those around her. After repeating the lines, she turned to her father and asked him what he thought of them. He replied that he had not paid much attention to her recitation, and told her to repeat them. This she did, and then he made some remarks implying slight praise of the versification and thought, and asked her where she got them. Then she says in reply, "Papa, I wrote them." Of course some questioning followed, in which she narrated the circumstances under which she had written—her loss of the manuscript fragments—and the publication of lines similar to hers, with many more, which she had seen in the *Observer*.

Until that moment, Mr. PECK himself was unconscious of the existence or publication of the poem. He reprimanded his daughter for her carelessness in losing the poetry, urging her in future to show her compositions to him. This she promised to do, and there the subject dropped. Her curiosity or the father had been awakened, but he gave it little further attention, until at a subsequent period, when a clerical friend was a guest at the house. The girl had always been a favorite with this gentleman, he frequently making her presents of books. He told her of a little poem which he had bought for her, and which was just then being much talked of in the City. He went on to repeat the first lines of "Nothing to Wear." Here was "Flora McFlimsey" again, and of course she was again recognized by Miss PECK. Her father said to his visitor, "Why, SARAH wrote something very much like them." The friend was anxious to hear her lines, and at his request she repeated them to him—and in that connection he was told the circumstances, so far as I have given them.

The father had never yet seen in writing the lines which his daughter had composed. He told her to withdraw to his writing table, and write off the lines, and she wrote them as quickly, or quicker than she would have copied them from a book; and not only lines alone, which it was thought had been altered and embodied in the published poem, but also those nine lines, which she had never repeated either to her father or mother:

To the alleys and dens of misfortune and crime,
Raise the rich, dainty dresses, and careful ones
Up the lean, worn and rickety staircase to climb,
Through the dampness and dirt make your delicate way.

Hear the harpy cry of childhood, the groans that resound
From the poor dying creature who writhes on the floor
The oaths that profane—like hell's echoes—abound,
And the prayers which the starving pour suppliant round.

For the land where the famished shall hunger no more.

Upon his return to our city, the clerical friend narrated this episode—and, I believe, did not hesitate to express his conviction of the entire truthfulness of Miss PECK—and that she had written the lines, had lost them, and that they had been found by some person, who altered, enlarged, and published them.

To the circle in which the clerical friend was present, of course the story was received with great interest, and discussed freely. It is not astonishing that it should have found its way from that circle to the newspapers. But before anything had ever appeared in print, the father of Miss PECK called upon Mr. HARPER, and narrated the circumstances, requesting that Mr. HARPER would communicate them to whosoever had furnished the poem for his paper. This Mr. HARPER declined doing. It was with him a mere matter of business—he had paid for the manuscript, and had published it, and he was indifferent as to who might or who might not be the author, either of the six lines, or the nine lines, of the twenty-four lines, or of the enlarged and amended poem. When the poem assumed a book form, the father called upon the publishers, repeated his statement to them, requesting that they would impart it to the author of the book. He received no response.

The subject was first publicly alluded to in the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*, but without any mention of the names of the parties. This publication was noticed in the *Evening Post*, the editor of which paper coupled with it the name of Rev. ISAAC Peck, as the father of the young lady alluded to. The same publication of the *Post* contained the letter of Mr. WILLIAM ALLAN BUTLER, claiming the sole authorship of the poem. Upon the solicitation of warm, and the advice of judicious friends, Mr. PECK prepared and published his letter—stating the facts nearly as I have given them.

There the matter, so far as the two persons most interested are concerned, was permitted to drop. The editors of the different newspapers have, however, made innumerable comments, some adopting the truthfulness of Mr. BUTLER, and some placing equally implicit reliance upon the statements made by the father upon the vital assurances of the daughter.

I do not, myself, propose to attempt a reconciliation of the direct contradictions which are found in the publications. I have intended only to fill up the statements made by Mr. PECK, in order that those who feel interested might have before them all the facts, to aid them in reaching a conclusion. I think there are internal evidences in the lines produced by Miss PECK, which go very far to justify a belief that she is entirely truthful in all her statements, and entitled to be awarded all that is claimed for her.

One thing more. Of her ability to write poetry of a far higher order than the mass of that which fills the magazines and newspapers of the day, there can be no doubt. She has writ ten enough, which she has not lost, to establish that claim. Most of her compositions are mere fragments—fragments that would bear and justify the addition of prefaces or conclusions similar to those produced as the original of *Nothing to Wear*. At my solicitation, I was permitted to make a copy of the following—the longest poem which she has written—yet incomplete, but having an uninterrupted connection:

THE SHIPWRECK.

Fair shone the sun on the Atlantic wave,
And ocean's breast swelled to the gentle gale,
And Triton, skimming from his coral cave,
Inspired the breezes swelling in the sail.
The weight of many waters heavy hung
In the first gleam of morning's silver light.
Far in her sea-green roof the syren mermaid sung;

The billows sparkled in the sunshine bright,
And Nature smiled, rejoicing at the sight.

Now proudly sailing on the watery way,
The *Granby* moves majestic as a queen,
Full many a league the sea behind her lay;
Another day the wished-for shore had seen,
And teeming, with a vast and joyful crew—
Rebuffed the billows that besieged her side,
And cleaved again the road so well she knew;
Confronting with her snowy breast the tide,
As if its drowsy threatenings she defied.

A motley throng upon the deck were scattered.
There were old men who numbered many a score;
The veteran tar in many a conflict battered,
Who, with long yarns of incidents of yore
Had oft and oft his fellow tar amused;
There also youthful sailors, fair and strong,
Were singing merry at their task, or mused,
And thoughtless in their gay and happy song,
Rejoiced in end so near, of way so long.

There friends and kinsmen, sisters, sons and daughters
Stood jesting gay, and each a glad smile wore,
Who ne'er were rocked upon old ocean's waters,
Nor felt the tossing of his waves before;
But all, rejoicing at the thought of home,
That blessed soil which soon they hoped to reach,
Were sweetly thinking on an hour to come,
And felt a joy no tongue can ever teach,
And hearts swelled high beyond the power of speech.

But lo! gaze yonder, in the dusky West—
A darkening gloom seems gathering on the sky,
Which, spreading silent, with its hazy crest,
The ship so joyous did no yet espy;
For none, rejoicing, saw the omen slight,
Its darkly-boding presage none might mark,
For none—enraptured with their visions bright,
And joyous as the strain of matin lark—
Bestowed one thought upon that warning dark.

It rises slow, and spreads with wide volume,
As one dark spot the sky's fair front upon,
And deep and stern is heard the muttered boom
Of thunder, ill-disguised, while ever and anon,
Athwart the gloomy surface darts a gleam
Of streaky lightning, glimmering with a ray,
So swift and transient, that it scarce might seem
To be aught more beside the fitful play
Of quivering sunbeam, gleaming on the spray.

Darker the sun now casts his trembling gleam,
Encircled with a fleecy, azure cloud,
So closely encompassed that naught more was seen
Save the round orb that pierced the folding shroud;
The rising tempest, heavy shadows cast,
Upon the wild and troubled waves of ocean,
And like a nut-shell on the waters vast,
The *Granby*, swayed by the conflicting motion,
Was tossed, bewildered, on the fierce commotion.

Increased to winds the gentle breezes blew—
And rolling swiftly o'er the rippling sea,
The heavy billows and strong furrows threw
Against the rudder, stern and side, while she,
Distracted by the current's raging force,
Danced on the billows, now to fury lashed,
In vain endeavor to pursue her course,
While wilder yet the flaming lightning flashed,
And louder still the pealing thunder crashed.

"Down with the sail," aloud the Captain cries—
"Why stand ye here thus idle and inert?"
Aroused, at once, the eager seaman flies,
With powers awakened, active and alert,
To tear the canvas from the towering mast.
No word was spoken—silently they vie,
And scarce a sign from man to man was past;
Yet upward, oft, was cast an anxious eye,
Upon the dark, black mass, now spreading wide and high.

The sun was veiled and gone; the thunder jarred
The strong foundations of the mighty deep;
The winds disastrous with the waters warred,
The raging waves are mountains tall and steep;
The lurid lightning streams with fitful glare,
While fiercer yet the mighty conflict rages
Through all the wide, extended realms of air,
And sea with sky a fiercer contest wages,
And in the strife all Nature's force engages.

Upon the deck the crowd, fast gathering grows,
And, fraught with fears, then sounds the signal gun;
While from the cabin one faint murmur rose:
"God spare my husband! God preserve my son!"
Now translated all with ill-dissembled dread,
Loud above the Captain, "Cut away the mast!"
While to their task the fearless seamen fled.
O'er every brow a gathering gloom fell fast,
And every eye around was fearful cast.

Far distant gleame the beacon's murky light,
The friendly warning of a dangerous shread,
Yet now it shines disastrous on the sight,
Although a token of the promised land.
Now falls the second mast, and now the third,
Those mighty trees—the ship's delight and pride;
Now wave on wave, in quick succession stirred,
Tossed her, disabled, now from side to side,
Nor could she, reft of all, the raging onset hide.

Then all around was darkness and despair;
Then weak hearts fainted and the braver quailed;
And now no sound, where but an hour before,
Mirth, joy, and transient happiness prevailed.
Now down she sinks, while, yawning to submerge,
The sea receives her, with her numerous host;
Now high uplifted on some mountain surge,
The shooting ship, from off her lofty post,
Discerns, though dim and dark, the distant coast.

These lines have never been revised—have not even been rewritten by the young lady, since she first composed them. They are not polished, and there frequently occur words for which others might well be substituted. Miss PECK has never received any poetical training; she knows nothing more of the rules which govern poetical composition than she has imbibed from reading poetry, and, in judging of these verses the critic will necessarily be called to make some allowance for the inexperience and crudeness of a girl, but just in her teens. But, without these allowances "The Shipwreck," for beauty of imagery, vigor of expression, and freedom of versification, can not but attract attention, and demand admiration.

I leave the subject—but I hope the discussion is not to end. I hope that there will be somebody to analyze both the statements which have been made, the lines given, which it is assumed were the foundation-stones of the poem as well as the structure which they have been made to sustain. JUSTICE.

FAIR AND FIREMENS' CONTEST AT ELMIRA.—The last of August is set down for the Annual Fair of the Young Men's State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Elmira, Chemung County, in this State. In addition to the other attractions which are common on such occasions, the uncommon one of a grand water-fight will come off by the various ambitious engine companies from different parts of the country, who will seize this opportunity to exhibit their prowess in the peculiar line of their profession. The Fair opens on Monday, after which the Firemen's Ball will take place. Tuesday will be devoted to favorite amusements, after the liking of each individual; Wednesday will be devoted to a parade and torch-light procession in the evening: Thursday will be employed in preparations for the playing match, which will take place on Friday—the terms of which are as follows:

First Class Engines—9 inch and over cylinders, play through 100 feet of hose and a 1¾-inch nozzle, both height and distance.

Second-Class Engines—8 inch and under 9 inch cylinders, play through 100 feet of hose, on height and distance, through an inch nozzle.

Third-Class Engines—Under 8 inch cylinders, play through 100 feet of hose and a ⅞-inch nozzle, on height and distance.

In the above trial, the aggregate on height and distance will be counted in awarding the prizes, which are as follows:

First Class Engines—First prize, $1,000; second prize, $600.

Second-Class Engines—First prize, $500; second prize, $400.

Third-Class Engines—First prize, $500; second prize, $300; third prize, $200; fourth prize, $100.

Each company will pay $25 as an entrance fee, for which season tickets for admission to the fair will be given to all the members.

Chief HARRY HOWARD will preside over the New-York Department, and will occupy a large marquee in the centre of the New-York encampment. The firemen will all camp out during the Fair. This City will be represented at Elmira by Mutual Engine Company No. 51, located on Twenty-second-street, near Second-avenue, and doing duty in the First, Fourth and Fifth Fire Districts. The Company numbers over fifty members, and will take their "Shanghae" engine, built last year by Messrs. TORBOSS & Co., of Essex-street.

Philadelphia will send six companies. Baltimore, Pittsburg, Boston, and other cities out of this State, besides nearly every city in the western part of New-York, will be represented, and the contest cannot fail to be a most animated one.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND ARSON.

Arrest of James Shepherd on Suspicion of Murdering his Wife and Burning the House—Testimony Before Justice Davison.

On the morning of the 9th of June last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small frame dwelling situated in Fifty-third-street near the Fourth-avenue, owned, and occupied on the upper floors at that time, by one James Shepherd and wife; the lower floor was occupied by an old German named Christian Geyer. The premises were very soon consumed. The flames also spread to several other tenements adjoining, and they were burned to the ground.

In the ruins of Shepherd's house the charred remains of Mrs. Shepherd were found by Fire-Marshal Baker. With the aid of the Police they were conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station.

From the conduct of Shepherd, both before and after the fatal occurrence, it was believed that the fire had been wilfully applied, not only for the destruction of the house, to obtain an amount of insurance from the Insurance Company, of more than double its value, but to cover up all traces of the murdered wife.

The statement of Shepherd is that he retired to bed on that night between 8 and 9 o'clock; at 12 o'clock he heard the voices of two Germans down stairs, one of which he recognized as that of Geyer, who lived on the first floor; he then fell asleep again: some time afterwards his wife woke him up, exclaiming: "My God, Jim, the house is on fire!" He jumped up, put on his pantaloons, went to the front window and tried to get his wife out, but the blaze and smoke coming up from below prevented him. He next opened the door leading to the hall, when the fire and smoke came in so strong that it prevented his closing it again, he then sought the window in the back room, where there was no blaze or fire; he endeavored to get his wife out at this window, but she said no, she would get killed. He then got partly out at this window, and tried to pull his wife after him but she broke away from his grasp (as she was a very strong woman) and he fell into the yard, a distance of only about nine feet. After this he did not see or hear his wife again alive. When in the yard, he says he tried to enter the house by the back door, but the fire and smoke prevented him.

It further appears from the evidence that the house was but eighteen feet square and two stories in height; the first floor having but two rooms and the upper story three, built in a rough manner with old boards, and had been standing four years. The best part of this house had been taken away and moved to Harlem, where Shepherd was building another house, into which he intended moving.

On the Fifty-third-street house Shepherd had procured an insurance of $250, and $50 on his household effects. He was owing nine months' ground rent, which he had promised to pay on the day previous to the night of the fire.

Fire Marshal Baker deeming the matter one of strong suspicion, conferred with Mr. District Attorney Hall, and obtained from that efficient officer certain facts and instructions. In order to make a complete investigation, it was found necessary to exhume the body of Mrs. Shepherd, and accordingly Dr. John M. Carnochan accompanied by Mr. Baker, went to Greenwood Cemetery, and a *post mortem* examination was there made which resulted in eliciting some important facts lending to establish the theory that Mrs. Shepherd was not physically in a condition to escape with her husband.

The following is a synopsis of a portion of the evidence:

Peter Bogart testified that he was the first one at the fire; the only person he saw was Shepherd, who was coming from his front door, exclaiming, "The Dutch have burnt my wife!" As witness was approaching the house he noticed the fire burning through about the centre of the roof. Shepherd did not say his wife was in the house; witness went to the front door and up the stairs to near the top; the fire was then burning in the roof; the rooms were filled with smoke, but he did not see any fire down stairs: he went down again, and around to the rear of the house; took a piece of board, got on the kindling-wood shed and pushed up the window, and looked into the room but could not see any one: he then went to the front of the house, broke open one of the windows, but could not see or hear any one there; the fire at this time was falling from the ceiling on the flooring and on a pile of clothes which laid on the floor in the northeast corner of the room; he then went to Mr. Trimer's house on the rear of the same lot, and woke him up; after the fire was out he saw the burnt remains of Mrs. Shepherd; the head was toward the street, at the extreme northeast end of the house and at about the place where witness saw what he supposed to be a bundle or pile of clothes in the upper room; the body lay on its back, arms spread open, and legs extended, the face all burnt off; one foot and part of the leg was also burnt off, and both hands were pretty much burnt off; witness is positive that the fire did not commence down stairs; he knew that Shepherd and wife did not live happily together; has heard him abuse her, and have seen a strange woman with him dressed in black; on one occasion Mrs. Shepherd came up to her husband while this woman was talking with him; she said to him, "You have got that dirty beast with you again;" he replied, "he could not help it, she would not stay away from him;" his wife then tried to take him away, when he called her a d—d b—h, and went off with the young woman.

John Mon testified that he is a member of the Fire Department, and resides in Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in sight of the former residence of Jas. Shepherd; that at the time of the fire he was awoke by his wife, and went instantly to the street; he saw the fire and flames coming from the roof of the house; on reaching the premises he saw Shepherd in front of the house, calling out, "My frau—oh! my frau," meaning his wife; a policeman was there; witness's house was within 150 yards of the fire; he noticed at that time that all the fire was in the upper part of the building, and none down stairs; he did not see or hear Mrs. Shepherd; witness saw the old man Geyer, who lived in the lower part of the house, bring out his bed; witness was present when the body of deceased was found; he knew Mrs. Shepherd to be a smart, active woman; she went out to do washing almost every day; thinks that if she had been alive at the time of the fire she would have escaped from the house as well as her husband.

Christian Geyer testified that he lived in Shepherd's house on the first floor on the night of the fire; he saw Mrs Shepherd return home about 8 o'clock, and that soon afterwards he went to bed; he did not use any light but went to bed in the dark; he did not awake until the alarm of fire; the burning was all above him and falling down; did not see or hear anything of Mrs. Shepherd; he had about 30 bundles of match sticks on a mattress in his front room, and after the fire he found several bundles only partly burned.

Henry Trimer testified that he owned the lot of ground on which Shepherd's house was built, and that about four years ago he assisted to build it; should say it was worth about fifty dollars at the time of the fire; did not know that Shepherd was insured, although Shepherd had often asked witness to get insured, saying they could get insured together; he knew that Shepherd had moved the best part of his house to Harlem, where he was building, and knew that Shepherd ill-treated his wife; often heard him abuse her in the middle of the night.

Frederick Tanger testified he lived next door to Shepherd, and was aware that Shepherd ill-treated his wife, and was in the habit of drinking.

Catherine Hussey testified: That a little over a year past both Shepherd and his wife joined the Baptist Church in Fifty-third-street, and that he treated his wife better afterwards, until the past two or three months, when he took to drinking again and ill-treated her; Mrs. Shepherd came to the house of witness about ten days before the fire and burst out crying; she said; "Jamce had broken out drinking again;" shortly after Mr. Shepherd got insured his wife told witness that she was afraid that he would burn the house down.

Mary Dikie, testified that she was often at Shepherd's house in Fifty-third-street, and was second cousin to his wife, and knew that she never lived happily with him; in February or March last, took tea at Shepherd's house in company with my husband and my mother; previous to leaving, Shepherd showed us an insurance paper, and said he should have a bonfire there some night; he then laughed; deceased often told witness about a young woman named Robinson, who dressed in black, that was after her husband, and that whenever she went to the building where her husband was at work, she would always find this woman there; deceased asked witness on the Thursday previous to the fire, if Jamce had sold her about her falling down and breaking a watch; witness said no; deceased then replied that her husband had said he wished that it had been her neck that was broken instead of the watch; upon saying this deceased burst out crying.

William Leazenbee, a boy about eleven years of age, testified to being at Shepherd's house one day at about twelve o'clock, when Shepherd came home drunk and wanted his wife to give him a dollar, and on her refusing to give it to him he picked up a plate to throw at her, but did not do so; he then took her gold watch and said he would get a dollar on that. The boy was sent to watch Shepherd, who sent him back to the house twice to ask for a dollar, but each time Mrs. Shepherd refused to give it to him.

Robert Dikie testified that while at Shepherd's house, on Sunday afternoon, Shepherd showed him an insurance policy on his house; witness looked at it, and asked why he got insured when he was going to live at Harlem; Shepherd replied, he intended to burn the house, and Jane along with it; he then laughed; as soon as witness heard of the fire, he thought Shepherd had carried out his intention.

On the testimony adduced, Justice DAVISON issued a warrant for Shepherd's arrest. On Sunday last, Mr. Baker visited Harlem, found the whereabouts of the accused, and officer Berthelf, of the Twelfth Ward, took him into custody. The prisoner stands committed for further examination before Justice DAVISON.

The Great Prize-Fight Between Bradley and Rankins.

The great Prize-Fight for $1,000 a side, between BRADLEY and RANKINS, of Philadelphia, of which the sporting papers have had so much to say, came off at Fort Albin, (Canada,) a few miles from Buffalo, on Saturday last. The betting on the ground was at $100 to $80 on BRADLEY, the heaviest and better-known of the combatants. After fighting 151 rounds, which lasted 2 hours and 58 minutes, BRADLEY was declared the winner.

The contest is described by those who saw it as one of the finest and best-contested on record. The hitting was admirable. Both parties were badly "punished," BRADLEY not so much as to prevent him starting soon afterwards for home with his friends. He passed through this City yesterday afternoon, and was warmly greeted by the lovers of his art.

Large sums of money were lost and won by the fancy both here and in Philadelphia.

BRADLEY (and RANKINS, too, we believe) is an Irishman. He keeps a porter-house in Philadelphia, of which place he has for years been known as the "Champion." Some four or five years since he challenged TOM HYER, and arrangements for a contest between these parties were made, but it fell through, owing to some difficulty about the stakes, which were to be for $10,000 a side. He is a very large man, larger than HYER. He will now be a greater lion than ever, and can make a fortune out of his "porter-house, and the crowds who flock to see him, unless, like most of such champions, he should become intoxicated by the honors thrust upon him, and grow helplessly dissipated.

The interest manifested as to the result of this combat in this City was very great. The various newspaper offices were thronged on Saturday night by "artists," "suckers," "roughs," "sporting" and "fancy" men of all kinds, eagerly inquiring whether any dispatches about the great fight had been received. This was the first intimation that most respectable folks had hereabouts that any "great fight" had taken place.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug 3.

The prize fight for a thousand dollars a side, between DOMINICK BRADLEY and S. S. RANKIN, of this city, which has caused so much excitement among the "Fancy" of late, came off on Saturday afternoon. BRADLEY was victorious. We have had a conversation with an eye witness of the affair, who gives us the following particulars:

The party left Buffalo on Saturday on a steamboat chartered for the purpose, and proceeded to an island fourteen miles distant from that city, where a ring was formed. A Sheriff from Canada, with a posse of officers, made an attempt to stop the fight, but the rowdies thrashed the police and went on with their work.

The fighting commenced at 4 o'clock. At the third or fourth round it was manifest that RANKIN was beaten, and the latter was "floored" by his adversary more than one hundred times.

The fight lasted two hours and fifty-seven seconds, during which time one hundred and fifty six rounds were fought. At the hundred and fifty seventh round RANKIN was unable to come to the "scratch," and was declared vanquished.

RANKIN was so terribly beaten that it is thought he will not recover. His nose is broken in two places, his ears are split and he is otherwise dreadfully hurt. After the battle he was unable to recognize his most intimate friends. BRADLEY escaped with a black eye and a contused lip.

BILL MCMULLIN, of the Fourth Ward, in this city, and —— BROTHERTON, of New-York, acted as umpires. The place where the fight took place, was the same spot upon which the fight between RANIGAN and LAZARUS took place some time since.

The scene on Saturday was most disgraceful, there was a great deal of drunkenness, and fights were innumerable outside the ring. Fifteen or twenty outside fights were in progress at one time.

As soon as the fight was over, the party returned to Buffalo, from which point they scattered as soon as possible, being apprehensive that RANKIN would die, and that those who were present at the fight would be arrested. Our informant is unable to give us any information as to what became of RANKIN, but it is probable his injuries compelled him to remain at Buffalo.

There is much rejoicing over the event among the friends of BRADLEY, and the friends of the other bully are greatly depressed.

The principals in this disgraceful business are both Irish, and both are tavern keepers. The persons who have been most interested in the result are the lower class of the countrymen of the brutes. The admirers of the bullies have gathered in great strength for the past two days about the respective houses of the "champions," and there has been a very large consumption of bad rum in consequence.

Not the least disgusting feature of this disgusting business is the fact that religion or its name has been mixed up in it. BRADLEY, the victor, is a Catholic, or claims to be one, and the vanquished ruffian is a member of the Protestant Association. Catholicism and Protestantism are therefore dragged into the conflict, and men who scarcely know what either name implies are grieving over the result, or crowing with the victor, for the religious principles involved.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Monday.

Two tugs left the Creek this morning, having on board the pugilists BRADLEY and RANKIN, and a large party of friends, backers and lookers on. The locality of the fight will be in the neighborhood of Point Abino. This promises to be a terrible fight. We saw BRADLEY last night. He is six feet in height, very broad-shouldered, and looked the impersonation of physical strength. His usual weight is 232 pounds, but he has trained down to less than 190. It is said that RANKIN is lighter built but more lively. Toe weight and a length of the combatants is such that we should not be surprised, to hear of a fatal result. BRADLEY is a good-natured looking fellow, but he looks as if a full blow from his fist would kill.

There was a great crowd of the fancy about the "sporting houses" on Exchange street last night. BRADLEY stopped there, and RANKIN at Cold Spring. The city police were on hand mixing in the crowd, all interested in the fight and expressing regret that they dare not attend it.

The intense interest felt in this fight, by sporting men throughout the United States and Canada, has affected many Buffalonians, who have no relation with the fancy; and in the event of an excitement on the Canada side, some names of gentlemen who could not restrain their curiosity to "see this sort of thing, *just once*," would be likely to figure to the astonishment of those outside the circle of the excitement.

The Shield Forever.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Now that our Police force are being organized with a view to be of some benefit to the inhabitants of this crime-ridden Metropolis, would it not be a good idea to adopt a feature of the Philadelphia Police system, and that is, the policemen wear their badge at *all* times, whether on active duty or not except in cases where they are on detective duty. The "officers" in Philadelphia wear the badges the same as the patrolmen.

Are our "Inspectors" and "Sergeants" ashamed of their insignia of office, or what is the reason they never wear their shields? ARGUS EYE.

Custom-House Delays.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A Correspondent signing himself "C," complains of the delay in getting his goods after duties being paid fifteen days. We beg to state our grievance of the same nature. The bark *Whistling Wind*, from Rotterdam, with wines, &c. for us, arrived June 4, 1857. These goods were most all sold to arrive, and we paid duties on the whole of them, and got permit aboard on the 14th of June, but could not get our goods, and did not get them until July 5, thereby losing sales and ten per cent. duties reduction. Have we no claim for this excess of duties? C. & R.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

Wisconsin Crops, &c.

VIROQUA, Badax Co., WIS.,
Saturday, July 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see it stated in your agricultural reports that large portions of the Winter wheat in Illinois was killed out. Though the Winter was as severe or more so here than in that State, the Winter wheat came up in fine condition in the Spring, and is now nearly ripe, bearing promise of an abundant crop. The other cereals and corn are in as promising a state. Your correspondent, "Shibboleth," would do well to try Northwestern Wisconsin. Our rolling prairies and ridges he would find no epidemic prevailing. A healthier country does not exist than this is, with the exception of the river bottoms, where some malaria does prevail.

Mr. Branch Solicits Attention.

ALIEN RENDEZVOUS, Aug. 4, 1857.

Attention Aliens!

Gentle Summer murmurs whisper in my ears that JAMES W. GERARD, Judge CLERKE, Judge RUSSELL, Fire-Marshal BAKER, Hatter GERIN, Captain LEONARD, DICKEY BURKEE, DICKEY CONNOLLY, GEORGEY PURSER, Mayor HARPER, Col. FREMONT, and President BUCHANAN, are natives of British and Irish soil, and have never been naturalized. You will, therefore, immediately disprove these serious accusations, or I shall be very reluctantly compelled to proceed against you, as the law directs.

Those of you who have committed perjury, I shall in tears consign to a dungeon's gloom. I learn that Mr. BUCHANAN is nearly 70 years old, and came to this country with his Irish father, and I am about to send a faithful messenger to Ireland for his baptismal Parish records. Colonel FREMONT I have already nailed as a native of Montreal; and poor, pale, thin, disconsolate and desolate little GEORGEY MATSELL is raising potatoes, onions and cabbages, in the wilds of Iowa. Hard is the lot of perjured aliens.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH,
Superintendent of Aliens.

A Chapter in the Current History of Baltimore.

From the Sun of Monday.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY—ONE MAN STABBED AND ANOTHER SHOT.

About 11½ o'clock on Saturday night a difficulty occurred at the house of DANIEL MOODY on Gay street, near Harrison, between LEWIS and JOHN SHERMAN and THOMAS CONNERY, in which the last named was severely cut with a large carving knife. It appears that CONNERY entered the house and called upon a colored man employed there to black his boots, and they both passed out into the yard. While there an altercation took place between them, and CONNERY cut him in the face with a knife, after which he returned to the bar room. He then addressed himself to JOHN SHERMAN, who is concerned in the proprietorship of the house, and stated that he had cut the colored man for some alleged impertinence. SHERMAN told him it was wrong altogether; that if the negro had offended him he should have struck him, and not used a knife. CONNERY replied that he had cut the negro, and would cut any body else who gave him a like provocation. Some words then followed, but all was apparently quiet afterwards, and CONNERY left the room.

After an absence of about ten minutes he returned and renewed the conversation with JOHN SHERMAN and then expressed his friendship for him. At this time LEWIS SHERMAN was in the room and sitting near the counter, against the East wall. CONNERY went up to him, and he having seen a knife in his hands moved backward and told him not to come too close. They had a few words when LEWIS dealt him a blow on the head with a hickory club which staggered him, but he recovered, went at him and they clinched and fell upon the floor near the front door. JOHN SHERMAN then ran up with a large carving knife and commenced cutting CONNERY, and did not desist until the knife was taken from him by a young man named JAMES POWERS.

Besides nine flesh wounds about the body, he has one over the left forearm severing all the sinews and one of the smaller branches of the radial artery, another was near the shoulder on the same arm, severing all the sinews and reaching to the bone; another on the back part of the head, just above the occipital, was about three and a half inches long and down to the skull; another was on the temporal muscle down to the skull, and one her in the back part of the head. There were also several other cuts of serious character about the head and face.

As soon as the parties were separated, CONNERY was removed bleeding profusely to the house of STEPHEN MOODY, on Saratoga-street, where Drs. MC WILLIAMS and WATSON dressed his wounds. The police at once went in search of the party who inflicted the wounds, but CONNERY refused to give his name, stating that he was a friend and he would not prosecute him. JOHN SHERMAN, however, was subsequently arrested. About seven o'clock yesterday morning the same negro who had been cut by CONNERY was there sweeping up the room, and the latter entered with a gun in his hand. The negro became alarmed, ran up stairs, awoke the bar-keeper, and told him to go down stairs as he was afraid. The bar-keeper went down stairs and found CONNERY, who asked him for LEWIS SHERMAN.

After being told that he was not there, he fell, and a few minutes after SHERMAN entered the house and walked to the end of the bar near the back door. Almost immediately after CONNERY appeared at the front door with a gun in his hand and saluted SHERMAN in a friendly manner, which was replied to in the same way. He then remarked—"I'll see you rather get the best of me last night, and I want you to fight me." SHERMAN answered that he was not able to fight him, when CONNERY said "then I will kill you," and raised the gun (a carbine) to his shoulder. SHERMAN stepped behind the bar, and when CONNERY took the gun from his shoulder slipped out of the house and into the yard. CONNERY then walked to the rear of the room, raised the gun to his shoulder, fired, and immediately fled through the front door and up Saratoga to St. Paul-street, where he was arrested by Officers BATCHELOR and WRIGHT, who heard the report of the gun and suspected what had occurred.

As soon as CONNERY had fled, SHERMAN entered the back door, and asked that some thing he done for him as he was shot. He was at once removed to his residence on Holliday-street, near Pleasant, where, up to a late hour last night, he laid in a precarious condition. The gun was charged with slugs, a portion of which entered the right arm and badly shattered it. Four were subsequently taken from the wound. Another slug entered the left side of the face, in a line with the mouth, and passed through the tendons of the neck, nearly to the carotid artery. The wound was probed, but the slug could not be reached. It is supposed that it lodged in the muscles at the back of the neck. The parties had always before been on intimate terms of friendship. Captain BEAGHEAN, of the Middle District Police, notified FRANCIS PINKNEY, Esq., Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, who ordered the committal of CONNERY and JOHN SHERMAN, on bench-warrants, which was done. LEWIS SHERMAN was not in a condition to be removed, and was permitted to remain at his residence.

A DELIBERATE OUTRAGE.

Early on Saturday evening a German, named SEMMERE, passing quietly down Bond-street, was met by two men in a buggy wagon, who shot at him, one ball passing into his right arm. The injury is fortunately slight, but the deadly intent was none the less. No arrests.

STILL ANOTHER MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

A murderous affair occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Briefly, as far as we can learn, there were parties rallying under the *distinguished* cognomens of several clubs, met at a hall opened at a house in Fell-street, kept by a Mr. MYERS. A difficulty occurred among them which led to blows. This was settled, and the parties left the premises. After leaving the difficulty was renewed at the corner of Ann and Lancaster streets, and more blows were exchanged. Mr. CHARLES CHANDLEE, a youth, scarcely of age, it is stated, interfered to prevent a difficulty, when fire-arms were discharged, and he, in passing between contending crowds, received two bullets—one passing through his thigh and another into his abdomen, lodging in the back. He was taken to his residence in Canton-avenue, near Wolf street, where he was attended by Professor MONKUR, who extracted the balls. He is considered in a critical state. One arrest was made—that of MCGINNIS, who was arrested as a participant and held for court.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, three young men were passing along Eastern avenue, when they were assailed by a party; some say they were Irishmen, others say they sung out the cry of "Pea-nies." This was done when they reached the corner of President street and Eastern-avenue. A young man named THOMAS W. JEWELL, whose parents reside on Montgomery-street, Federal Hill, was beaten badly, knocked down with slung shots, stamped upon and rendered insensible. He had several severe wounds upon his head, but it was supposed the most serious injury was internal. He was humanely taken into the residence of Mr. JACOB SNYDER, whose good lady carefully attended to him until a hack arrived, and he was taken home.

AND ANOTHER YET.

About 8½ o'clock, last night, a young man named JOHN BERRY had some words with another party at the northeast corner of North and Baltimore streets, and after a short parley passed up North-street. He had gone but a few steps when a third party stepped up to him, and asked him if he had not insulted a gentleman on the corner, and with the question dealt him three blows with his fist. He then ran to the middle of the street and fired a pistol at BERRY, the ball from which took effect in the back of the right thigh, producing, however, only a flesh wound. The assailant, who was not known, then ran off and effected his escape.

The Murder at Navesink.

The body of ALFRED S. MOSES, the unfortunate man murdered at the Sea View House, by JAMES P. DONNELLY, the bookkeeper of that hotel, was buried on Sunday morning, before daylight, at Chapel Hill Churchyard, five miles from the Highlands. Even at that unusual hour, a large crowd attended, including the relatives of the deceased in carriages.

After Coroner CONNERY had concluded his labors on Saturday, Justice W. S. PARSONS, of Monmouth County, arrived at the Hotel, and having impanneled a jury, proceeded to hold a legal inquest. After the testimony of the proprietor of the Hotel, and one or two other parties were taken, and the evidence taken before Coroner CONNERY incorporated with the proceedings, the following verdict was rendered:

New-Jersey, Monmouth County, ss.: An inquisition taken and indented at Middletown, in the county aforesaid, the 1st day of August, 1857, before me, WALTER C. PARSONS, one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, upon the view of ALFRED S. MOSES, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of twelve Jurymen, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and charged to inquire on the part of the State of New-Jersey, where, when, how and after what manner the said MOSES came to his death, do say upon their oaths that one JAMES P. DONNELLY, a native of the City of New-York, did on this, the 1st day of August, in the year aforesaid, and in the county aforesaid, feloniously kill and murder the said ALFRED S. MOSES, by cutting his throat with a dirk-knife or other sharp instrument. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the County aforesaid.

E. F. Taylor, Geo. M. Mount, Peter F. Schenck,
Elijah Van Brunt, John Morlatt, Henry Holland,
G. W. Tompkins, D. C. Cummings, John Conert,
Wm. F. Fulham, J. J. Thompson, A. H. Tompkins.
WALTER C. PARSONS, Justice of the Peace.

The prisoner was then securely handcuffed and conveyed to the County Jail at Freehold. He strenuously denies the crime, but the evidence against him is overpowering. He is a young man of very genteel appearance, and was educated for the medical profession.

☞ The visit of the New-York Florence Association to Boston and environs will take place under the marshalship of CYRUS L. MOSSE, of HARPERS' establishment. The New-Yorkers will be received by the "Boston City Club," a committee of which organization is now in the City. Saturday, 8th inst., has been selected as the day of departure. They return by way of New-Haven—remaining in that city two days, the 17th and 18th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—PHILIP CARR, residing at the corner of Van Brunt and Carroll streets, met with an accident on Sunday afternoon, which caused his immediate death. He fell from the fourth story of the house, No. 16 Summit-street. It appears that he called on some friends at No. 16 Summit-street, on Sunday morning, and after remaining some time with Mrs. MYERS, the woman residing there, sent out for some brandy which was drank all around, and then he left the house. About 3 o'clock he called again upon Mrs. MYERS and was much intoxicated. He was invited into the room and took a seat on the window-sill, which is about four feet from the floor. When he came in Mr. PATRICK GILLAN and Mrs MYERS were in the room. GILLAN was reading a paper at one window, Mrs. MYERS was ironing at a table and deceased was sitting in the other window with his back leaning against the casing. Mrs. MYERS according to her own statement, which is corroborated by others, says that she went out of the room soon after deceased came in, and went down stairs into the yard; on returning she saw a crowd about the door and saw deceased on the sidewalk dead. She knew nothing of how he came to his death.

GILLAN, who was in the room at the time deceased fell from the window, says that the first he knew of the accident was a crash as of glass or a box falling, and the next he saw was deceased lying on the sidewalk, dead.

Mr P. J. SHORT, residing on Hamilton-avenue, the rear window of whose house overlooks the windows of the house of Mrs. MYERS, says that he heard a crash as of some box falling, and immediately after saw the body of deceased lying on the walk.

Mrs. PETER MEKAN, who resides at No. 164 Hamilton-avenue, states that she was looking out of her bedroom window and saw a person with a white coat sitting in the window of the fourth story of the house No 16 Summit-street. She observed a man coming towards him and placing his hands on this person's shoulder; after which she saw him fall, but did not think he was pushed. He fell to the ground, and she saw him lying there dead. At the time she saw the man take deceased by the shoulder, there were two or three women standing near him. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, Sergeant PERETOS caused the arrest of PATRICK GILLAN, MARY JANE MYERS and MARY KEAWIN, on a charge of having caused the death of deceased. They were conveyed to the Third District Station-house, and held to wait the action of the Coroner's Jury.

Deceased was a baker, and resided at the corner of Carroll and Van Brunt streets. He was 21 years of age and unmarried.

Coroner REDDING ordered a *post mortem* examination, when it was shown that the deceased came to his death by fracture of the skull producing compression of the brain. An inquest will be held this morning.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn.

A second meeting of this Board was held last evening in the Common Council chamber, Brooklyn, alderman PIERSON in the Chair.

The business before the Board was to consider the report of a Committee to whom was referred the annual statement of the Mayor of the several sums of money which he deemed necessary to be raised by tax for the year 1858.

The first resolution of the Committee relative to interest on public debt was, on motion of Alderman KALFLEISCH, laid on the table.

The second resolution to pay installments due on public debt was adopted.

The third resolution, relative to officers' salaries, was amended and adopted, making the total a round $83,100. As adopted the following changes are made in salaries:

Ordinance Clerk reduced from $750 to $500.
Four clerks to Collector increased from $500 to $575.
Clerk of Market reduced from $800 to $600.
Deputy City Clerk, salary increased from $1,000 to $1,200.
First Assistant Clerk, increased from $700 to $800.
Second Assistant Clerk, increased from $700 to $800, and an allowance of $100 for Third Assistant Clerk.
Deputy Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, reduced from $1,000 to $800, and an additional clerk allowed with a salary of $800 $500 was also appropriated to pay keeper of Washington Park.

An effort was made to increase the salaries of various officers, but failed. Among these was a motion to increase Health Officers' salary from $750 to $1,000.

The following resolution, relative to Police Money, was laid upon the table for the present, on motion of Alderman KALFLEISCH.

The fifth resolution, fixing the Public School Money at $126,000, was adopted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.—The total number of deaths in the city of Brooklyn, for the past week, was 123; of which 74 were males, 54 females; men 16, boys 58; women 15, girls 59. Of the diseases, 22 were cholera infantum, 13 consumption, 13 convulsions, 13 disease of brain, 8 marasmus, 5 dysentery, 4 debility, 21 congestion of lungs, 8 each of inflammation, teething and scarlet fever, 2 each of croup, whooping cough, accidental death, cholera morbus, drowned and dropsy, 4 were stillborn, and 1 died of each of the following diseases, scrofula, gout, measles, bilious fever, typhus fever, bronchitis, tumour and old age.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 62; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5, 10; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 20, 7; from 20 to 30, 11; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50 6; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1. Of the above, 103 were from the United States, 17 Ireland, 5 England and 8 German.

ESCAPED DROWNING.—EDWARD CARNER, residing at the corner of Concord and Jay-streets, was rescued from drowning on Sunday afternoon, by Officer MCMAHON, of the Third District Police. He was bathing at the foot of Clinton-street, and was seized with the cramps while in the water. He was taken to his residence.

GRAND LARCENY.—HENRY JONES was arrested on Saturday afternoon on a charge of stealing two gold watch chains from the jewelry store of P. L. TAYLOR & Co., No. 97 Fulton-street. He was held for examination.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

Provisions, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 294 lbs. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 195 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. butter, 9 bbls. pork, 8 bbls. dried apples, 1,864 lbs. cheese, 900 lbs. pork, 3,231 lbs. bread, 330 gallons beans, 120 lbs. boned pork, 396 lbs. rice, 1, 200 flour barrels, 546 bags and a lot of empty boxes

CLOTHING.—10 pea jackets, 75 drawers, 5 blankets, 85 blue cloth pea jackets, 65 linen trousers, 16 pair calf shoes, 5 blue cloth trousers, 38 linen frocks, 59 pair kip shoes, 3 sewer shirts, 18½ yards, dungarees.

SMALL STORES.—56 lbs tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 58 hands grass.

Also, 8 horses and 2 oxen.

P. E. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Gramercy Park, (2d st.,) elegant household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house—consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs, couches, Voltaire and arm chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs, black-walnut chairs, satin damask curtains, lace and silk do., clocks, pier and centre tables extension do.; pier, mantel, and oval glasses; bureaus, washstands, French bedsteads, chamber furniture; mahogany dining, Brussels, ingrain, and three ply carpets; oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 3d-av., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut couches, sofas and chairs in crimson velvet, satin damask window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, candelabras, gas chandeliers, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dressing-table with glass, hat-stand, stair-carpet, hair mattresses, feather beds, bed and table linen and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also 2 rosewood pianos, 6¾ and 7-octave.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, August 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds of White Granite, Blue, C. C. Beckwinister and Yellow-ware, Cut and Pressed Glassware, China, Cutlery, Britannia-ware, &c.; worthy the attention of city and country dealers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE THOUSAND CASE BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 43 Courtlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, consisting mostly of fresh and seasonable goods. Every case will be sold without reserve for cash.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, at the corner of Broadway and Prince-st., all the household furniture contained in the Belmont House, consisting of a large quantity of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c. Catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 43, 44—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 84, 98, 100, 102, 104—Beaver-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos 23, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 38, 283—Cedar-st., Nos. 4 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 4, 118, 142—Dean-st., No. 14—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos 397, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217 221, 223, 257, 259, 341—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 243, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 310—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No 156—Fifth st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63 67, 79, 107, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 33, 41—Horatio st., No. 15—Jane-st., No. 31, 33, 35—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 14—Lewis st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 132 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 147—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott st., Nos 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl st., Nos. 340, 346, 380, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Rivington-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt st., No. 34—South st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 433—Water-st., Nos. 92, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 109, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth st., Nos 51, 53, 53—Wooster st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 146—West Twenty-ninth-st., No 363—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth av., JONNSON & GREEN'S Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD.
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to call forthwith, upon him, and liquidate the same. And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same immediately, with vouchers, to said Receiver.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 29 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 4 and 6 West 36th st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. ORILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16 Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages. Rev. A. FLAUX, A.M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND COLLEGIate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—ONE of the Principals will be in town Aug. 4, 5 and 6 Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 83 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Were at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE UNFURNISHED, or part of a house neatly furnished. Location between Canal and 14th sts, and Broadway and Hudson sts. Rent must be moderate. Address K, Box No. 1,358 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—OR IN EXchange for Brooklyn improved property, one or two acres of land, with or without a cottage, within one hour's ride of the City: on the banks of the Hudson preferred. Address P. H. M., New-York Post-Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 24 miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 352 Water-st., N. Y

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LOT IN the Fowery; good location for any kind of business. The building is 50 feet deep; a large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply corner 48th-st and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¼ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the river. 36 miles from the City, one mile from two depôts, in parcels of from 6 to 20 acres. These parcels lie between the post-road and the river; a stream runs through part of the premises. These sites command elegant and extensive views of the River and surrounding country. Also, a farm on the River, for $350 per acre, with buildings. For particulars, apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 52 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED cottage house, (with the grounds in front,) No. 69 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts. The house has just been put in complete order and painted throughout. It has all the modern improvements, and the location is unsurpassed. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st., from 1 to 3½ P. M.

TO LET.—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 144 WEST 15th-st., between 7th and 6th avs; is 25 feet front, high stoop, and has all the latest improvements. The parlor furniture, carpets, and gas fixtures are for sale. To an undoubted good tenant a favorable lease would be given. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 2 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broad way, extending from Broad-way 106 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, with front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $230 per annum. Apply at No. 152 4th-st. near 6th-av., in the grocery.

LARGE HOUSE—CHEAP RENT.—A LARGE house, at Flushing, conveniently located, with large yard and stable, at low rent, for the balance of the year, or will be leased. Suitable for first rate boarders.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OCCUPYing a comfortable double cottage, pleasantly situated in the country, easy of access to the City, would like to let half of it, furnished or unfurnished, to a small family, or to sing'e gentlemen doing business in town. For particulars, call or address E, No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 25th-st., No. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th avs., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, boiler mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 56 5th-street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET from 1st May next, (1858,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being sky-lighted, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the city, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, *N. Y. Observer* office, on the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Trifon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—One large light room, 65 feet deep, with front office on third floor, single rooms, or rooms in suite for apartments or offices, to rent very low, in building No. 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Possession at once. Apply in the store to STEPHEN WM. SMITH.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NYACK.—Three acres—splendid river front on the Hudson, dock, &c. New Gothich cottage, two story, fine water, grape vineyard, &c. It affords the very best view of the river and surrounding country. Nyack is one of the most healthy and beautiful villages within 30 miles of this City; two hours by 5 boats, and 1½ hours by the Hudson River Railroad. This is the best place for raising grapes in the Union. With proper management they will pay the interest on the cost of the property. In that way you can have one of the most splendid and healthy homes, free of rent. Price $6,700. Terms easy. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 to 8.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentlemen's place, about 2 hours' ride via New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1¼ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONsisting about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to O. W. LODER, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTful residence on Ronkonkoma Lake, Long Island, 1½ miles from the railroad depôt, seven hours from the city, about 20 acres, with stables, poultry house, &c. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with shade trees and fruits; churches, schools and stores conveniently near. Good fishing and gunning. View of house, &c., at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, containing 40 acres, 11 miles from New-York, in a location where the price of land is rising, as it is wanted for building purposes. There are 2,000 pear trees, besides other fruit, enough to pay the interest on the money. Situation perfectly healthy.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Sleten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the Ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near depôt or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 15th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EUTONE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive,

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON CITY AND MINING CO.,
NEW YORK, July 27, 1857, No. 42 Pine street.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON the Ten per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 25th August, will be paid on and after that date at the Artisans' Bank on presentation of the proper coupons. HENRY MALLESON, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 181 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 5.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.
JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,704 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
59,000 cubic yards of puddle.
556,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse to or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. One notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Asst's Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th-st., near 8th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.

SAMUEL HOTALING,
M. N BLAKEMAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER, } Building Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1857.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner of Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Parson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
E. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Syiv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend.	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGREMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¼ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, via:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopoc.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6:15 P. M. This train connects at Eliz

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,318,852 13
Average amount of Specie	373,837 86
Average amount of Circulation	232,923 00
Average amount of Circulation	6,511,148 13
Average amount of Deposits	54,005 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above state ment is duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S OALKEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$913,179 00
Average amount of Specie	57,658 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	465,481 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

THOS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$571,910 00
Average amount of Specie	65,908 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,365 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,004 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,421,744 45
Average amount of Specie	1,998,438 31
Average amount of Circulation	54,005 00
Notes of this Bank of less denomination	$31,968
Average amount of Deposits	5,162,358 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$13,531,562 04
Average amount of Specie	1,318,498 19
Average amount of Circulation	3,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,422,318 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31 day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,330,900 94
Average amount of Specie	103,932 63
Average amount of Circulation	88,177 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,440,190 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,956,376 58
Average amount of Specie	404,237 71
Average amount of Circulation	229,421 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,679,409 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,633,725 35
Average amount of Specie	201,215 53
Average amount of Circulation	54,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,498,314 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,070,183 69
Average amount of Specie	590,59[illegible] 50
Average amount of Circulation	79,63[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,019,919 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,794,496 93
Average amount of Specie	493,393 95
Average amount of Circulation	544,905 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,563,485 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,003,307 31
Average amount of Specie	93,687 66
Average amount of Circulation	175,570 00
Average amount of Deposits	858,729 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,057,697 23
Average amount of Specie	168,319 90
Average amount of Circulation	258,906 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,461,537 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$332,778 83
Average amount of Specie	20,555 37
Average amount of Circulation	139,608 00
Average amount of Deposits	147,569 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,447,016 66
Average amount of Specie	206,897 26
Average amount of Circulation	137,477 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,038,975 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDRIC LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$638,343 95
Average amount of Specie	30,916 71
Average amount of Circulation	113,858 00
Average amount of Deposits	369,037 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

CHAS. C. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,382,139 00
Average amount of Specie	217,346 00
Average amount of Circulation	347,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,051,557 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

WM M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$737,411 29
Average amount of Specie	47,463 11
Average amount of Circulation	188,833 00
Average amount of Deposits	610,739 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S R COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R COMSTOCK Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of August, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,861,914 03
Average amount of Specie	211,378 58
Average amount of Circulation	19,032 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,513,679 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JAS W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,552,416 15
Average amount of Specie	304,595 08
Average amount of Circulation	101,754 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,754,734 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,808,102 41
Average amount of Specie	160,034 69
Average amount of Circulation	91,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,344,225 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$474,084 00
Average amount of Specie	33,843 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,072 00
Average amount of Deposits	417,672 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

THOS. MAGFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,647,026 71
Average amount of Specie	125,137 23
Average amount of Circulation	120,617 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,499,132 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$757,306 93
Average amount of Specie	24,695 03
Average amount of Circulation	115,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	512,233 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$725,804 08
Average amount of Specie	35,083 25
Average amount of Circulation	82,141 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,853 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JNO. C. FERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,408,675 63
Average amount of Specie	85,576 92
Average amount of Circulation	103,497 00
Average amount of Deposits	881,353 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JAS W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,978,651 94
Average amount of Specie	200,253 48
Average amount of Circulation	188,224 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,125,534 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$434,933 00
Average amount of Specie	22,386 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,561 00
Average amount of Deposits	251,023 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$720,011 72
Average amount of Specie	81,537 16
Average amount of Circulation	116,909 00
Average amount of Deposits	678,993 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JNO. HAGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,163,266 25
Average amount of Specie	164,444 75
Average amount of Circulation	230,699 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,171,131 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,544,373 16
Average amount of Specie	439,019 10
Average amount of Circulation	331,956 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,102,682 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$959,864 07
Average amount of Specie	88,822 35
Average amount of Circulation	97,063 00
Average amount of Deposits	950,838 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,805,121 84
Average amount of Specie	105,377 96
Average amount of Circulation	168,116 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,356,533 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT T. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,058,196 76
Average amount of Specie	373,348 42
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	344,588 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,233,244 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,054,412 50
Average amount of Specie	56,773 77
Average amount of Circulation	206,776 00
Average amount of Deposits	846,389 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$751,432 90
Average amount of Specie	50,569 15
Average amount of Circulation	129,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	542,945 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,291,814 87
Average amount of Specie	119,122 77
Average amount of Circulation	99,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,257,698 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,856,099 48
Average amount of Specie*	897,681 95
Average amount of Assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	397,789 88
Average amount of Deposits	4,334,095 26

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and cash Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JIAEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,318,587 14
Average amount of Specie	167,187 17
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	115,354 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,611,064 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,146,154 73
Average amount of Specie	940,814 20
Average amount of Circulation	2 2,820 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,361,393 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,421,573 60
Average amount of Specie	96,344 00
Average amount of Circulation	125,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	936,134 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,173,617 29
Average amount of Specie	173,645 13
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	165,233 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,180,282 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$384,667 81
Average amount of Specie	10,614 63
Average amount of Circulation	94,893 00
Average amount of Deposits	214,679 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$464,530 96
Average amount of Specie	37,537 27
Average amount of Circulation	119,834 00
Average amount of Deposits	121,147 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr. Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,213,315 33
Average amount of Specie	11,639 79
Average amount of Circulation	12,334 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,7,883 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,078,136 46
Average amount of Specie	68,935 06
Average amount of Circulation	141,364 00
Average amount of Deposits	870,938 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,773,337 97
Average amount of Specie	123,543 19
Average amount of Circulation	137,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,432,036 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$596,283 03
Average amount of Specie	46,451 08
Average amount of Circulation	123,266 50
Average amount of Deposits	378,630 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

R. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,016,044 09
Average amount of Specie	69,222 54
Average amount of Circulation	119,688 00
Average amount of Deposits	729,203 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,799,248 93
Average amount of Specie	310,576 73
Average amount of Circulation	178,248 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,956,777 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$772,365 19
Average amount of Specie	41,559 53
Average amount of Circulation	124,902 00
Average amount of Deposits	653,368 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,872,419 97
Average amount of Specie	346,651 89
Average amount of Circulation	87,061 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,053,600 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

THOS. ROMMEL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,047,475 40
Average amount of Specie	82,282 19
Average amount of Circulation	58,119 00
Average amount of Deposits	691,719 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AZOR D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the forego

MUNICIPAL.

Opening August Meetings of the Heads of the City.

Messages from Mayor Wood and Comptroller Flagg.

Street Cleaning---Street Beggars---Real Estate Statistics--Police Property--The Street Commission, &c.

COUNCILMAN McCAHILL UNDER ARREST.

The Board of Supervisors.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK —MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President STERNS in the Chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Taxes to have their offices altered and fitted up under the direction of the Committee of Annual Taxes of your Board. It is quite certain that no Committee of the Board of Supervisors has the power to do the executive business contemplated by this resolution, and if they have, the action of the Common Council is required before it can be undertaken. Indeed, under the charter, such work, if necessary, must be done under the supervision and by the direction of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, who is the officer designated by law for such purpose. There are other reasons going to the invalidity of the law under which the Commissioner of Taxes assumes to require the alteration of their present rooms, as well as permitting these officers upon all occasions to spend the public money, when in their individual judgment it is necessary, which need not at this time be presented, but which would be conclusive in preventing my approval of the resolution now returned.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Comptroller sent in a communication in answer to a resolution with reference to the County Contingent Fund, stating that the sum of $39,496 33 has been paid, and the appropriation $10,000 substantially expended.

The resolution annexed to the Report of the Committee on Criminal Courts, in favor of paying ALEXANDER MISE $500 for services as Secretary to the old Police Commissioners, was adopted.

The following communication was then received and referred.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, AS ASSESSED IN 1856-57.

ASSESSMENTS.

Wards.	Real Estate, 1856.	Real Estate, 1857.	Per. Estate, 1856.	Per. Estate, 1857.
1..	$37,182,540	$37,287,567	$60,099,013	$61,732,499
2..	22,767,925	23,449,466	6,773,172	7,471,495
3..	24,724,388	24,922,966	9,841,631	9 638,6 2
4..	9,449,970	9,449,270	1,758,545	1,772,995
5..	14,262 450	14 839,50	1,953,992	1,5.1,409
6..	9,567,324	10,444,340	1,530 422	964 851
7..	12 574,688	13,794,975	3,328,186	3,274,490
8..	16,162,562	16,573,072	2,907,358	2,192,300
9..	13,799,060	13 988,400	3,081,375	2,745,941
10..	8,281,550	8 8 7,800	1,083 484	1,038,19.
11..	7.634,000	7,705,500	847,245	829,940
12..	7,391,295	7,366,694	758,075	767,319
13..	5,121,400	5,156,086	5'5,100	627,264
14..	10,261,460	10,609,600	2,304,423	2,751,487
15..	24,891,560	26,019,850	21 941,194	20,991,784
16..	15 858,200	15,830,400	3,539,898	4,162 869
17..	15,831,879	17,128,179	5,711,786	4,919,536
18..	32,964,310	33,206,780	16 792,442	15,581,288
19..	8,041,163	8,658 654	1,569,000	699,163
20..	14,304 950	14,695,100	1,019,350	976,300
21..	21,125,625	24,124,000	6,586,092	5,858,968
22..	11,289,032	10,469,424	739,675	474,870
Non-resident.—			18,600,265	17,237,986
Tot.	$340,971,498	$352,968,803	$172,767,781	$168,218,449

INCREASE.

WARDS	1856.	1857.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate
1..	$37,281,540	$59,287,567	$744,427	$1,683,486
2..	22,767,925	23,449,466	661,541	698 252
3..	22,764 919	23,864,568	1,499,668	299,951
4..	11,207,615	11,315,365	——	14,450
5..	16,236 442	16,350,750	557,100	——
6..	11,097,748	11,469,901	877,026	——
7..	15 902,864	16,069,456	290,377	——
8..	19.170,237	1. 672,178	810,163	——
9..	16,880,375	16,782 941	92,400	——
10..	9,284,864	9,415,995	96,360	——
11..	8,481,345	8,535,440	71,560	——
12..	8 139 360	8,134,013	——	9,244
13..	5,695,540	5,788 340	34,686	113,164
14..	12,615 823	13,361,087	348 200	497,064
15..	47,681 629	47,010,464	327,850	——
16..	19,104,788	19,973,769	261 200	603,780
17..	21 647,115	21 947,715	1,306,900	——
18..	48,786,128	48,787,018	351.430	——
19..	9 601,163	9,257,819	617,471	——
20..	15 294,950	15,870,300	590,150	——
21..	27,611,117	29,183,968	3,098,976	——
22..	10,969,397	10,964,324	250,432	——
* 18,600,265		17,237,986		
	$513,780,279	$521,175,252	$12,018,969	$3,895,422
Valuation of 1857				$521,1.5 252
Valuation of 1856				513,739,279
Increase over 1856				$7,435,972

* Non-resident.

WARDS.	DECREASE. Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	TOTAL. Increase.	Decrease.
1..	——	——	$2,407,978	——
2..	——	——	1,359,893	——
3..	——	——	1,794,669	——
4..	$6,840	——	7,650	——
5..	——	$442,783	114,317	——
6..	——	563,571	311,436	——
7..	——	53,676	166,61	——
8..	——	708,102	——	$395,049
9..	——	336,334	——	246 934
10..	——	45,389	51,410	——
11..	——	17,405	54,094	——
12..	24,491	——	——	15,347
13..	——	——	148,830	——
14..	——	——	84?,264	——
15..	——	1,000,045	——	672,195
16..	——	——	868,980	——
17..	——	806,300	400,300	——
18..	——	1,211,204	——	558,774
19..	——	880,835	——	349,364
20..	——	44 050	546,100	——
21..	——	727,124	2,371,851	——
22..	——	2 5,806	——	5,373
Non-resident.	——	1,372,279	——	1,372,279
Total	$31,891	$8,446,754	$11,449,289	$4,013,917
Less decrease			4,013,317	
Total increase			$7,4.5,972	

Total valuation in County.....$521.175,252 39
Total valuation in Lamp District.....505 517,999 39
Total valuation south of Canal-st... 496,570,685 39

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Messages from the Mayor—Rewards for the Arrest of Murderers—The Expense of Street-Cleaning—The Comptroller on Police Property.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman MONAGHAN in the Chair.

Alderman WILSON offered a resolution, which was referred, directing the City Inspector to improve the condition of the Avennes in the various squares of the City.

STREET CLEANING EXPENSES.

The following was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Again I call the attention of the Common Council to the important subject of street cleaning. In my judgment there should be no longer delay in making the contracts for this work. The continued neglect of the streets at this season of the year, especially in the Wards where there are no contracts, appears to me to demand some immediate and effective action. It is bad enough for our citizens to be afflicted with this dangerous nuisance at other periods, but also in mid-Summer is past endurance. Nor is the present existence of the evil the only reason of the reprehensible omission to make contracts according to the Charter. The enormous expense attending the present mode of doing, or pretending to do, the work, is to taxpayers quite as serious. Upon former occasions I have made complaints to the Common Council of the great expense at which the then head of the Street-Cleaning Department put the Corporation on this account. The fact that over four hundred thousand dollars per year was drawn from the treasury in violation of the law, for pretending to clean the streets without contracts, when responsible parties offered to do it, effectually, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with contract, was fully exposed by me and denounced by all good citizens.

It was supposed that we had reached the utmost extent to which official imprudence or profligacy could go. But I find there is yet "a lower depth!" The evidence before me shows that a far larger sum will be required on this account if some conclusive action is not taken at once and forthwith to prevent it.

At the time the City Inspector assumed the head of this branch of the service, contracts were in existence for the whole City, the aggregate sum of which did not reach two hundred thousand dollars per year.

It was apparent, however, that the work in some Wards was not being performed strictly in accordance with the specifications; the reason for which, it was stated, was the omission of the Corporation to pay according to agreement. The City Inspector, as well as the Mayor, required a rigid compliance with the terms of the contract, which not being complied with, essentially, in the opinion of the City Inspector, the contracts in these Wards were cancelled by him.

I gave my assent to the cancellation only upon condition that that officer would forthwith advertise for bids and make new contracts, according to law. This has not been done, and what little work has been performed upon the streets comprised within the broken contracts has been done by the City Inspector without contract, and, in my judgment, in violation of the charter.

The questions, therefore, are the streets in any better condition, and has the Corporation saved anything by changing the mode of street cleaning, must be answered in the negative.

While there is no improvement in their filthy condition, there is an enormous increase in the amount of money required on that account.

Instead of $200,000 per year to clean the City, it will cost, at the present rate, about $600,000 per year. It is likely to be far more as follow the present system.

That there may be no doubt as to the facts I will state that there is now before me, for my signature, a warrant drawn by the City Inspector for over $12,000 for cleaning and removing ashes and garbage for thirteen Wards, for only two weeks, ending July 11, 1857, which is at the rate of $312,000 a year for a little over one-half of the city. This warrant is drawn in pursuance of an application by the City Inspector, which is headed, "Requisition, Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning, for two weeks' pay, ending Saturday, July 11, A. D. 1857." It gives a statement of the expenses in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

If at these $312,000 for cleaning thirteen Wards, it would cost at the same rate $624,000 for cleaning twenty-two Wards.

The Mayor said this unprecedented sum does not include the outlay for boatage in removing the ashes and garbage from the City, which, at the same ratio, should be estimated at about $75,000 a year, and making a grand total of $699,000 on account of street cleanings.

I sincerely hope that this simple statement of facts will be sufficient to induce the Common Council to insist forth with upon the making of contracts by which the City may be cleansed and be kept cleaned, as well as to prevent a continuation of so large a dishonsement of the public money without sufficient return.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF MURDERERS.

The following was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully recommend that the Common Council shall authorize the Mayor to offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of two brutal murders recently committed in this City. On Sunday evening, the 19th ultimo, JOHN MULLER, a respectable German adopted citizen, and of a most inoffensive and unexceptionable character, was deprived of his life, under circumstances well calculated to endanger the good order and peace of the whole community.

And on the night of the 27th ultimo, AUGUSTUS T. VAN LIEW, another well known citizen of good character, was found shockingly murdered and robbed.

In neither case have arrests been made, though in the former the Coroner's inquest clearly pointed to the responsible parties implicated. Without deeming it necessary to make comment upon these events, (to which might be added the murder of a policeman within a few days, in the act of arresting a prisoner,) it is sufficient to call your attention to the fact of the murders, and to state that no arrests have been made.

I ask, therefore, that a reward, sufficiently large, may be authorized at once, to the end that the murderers shall be discovered and punished.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the blank be filled with $100.

Alderman STERRS moved $1,000, which was carried.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH, ETC.

The following was received from the Comptroller, read, laid over and ordered to be printed:

COMMUNICATION FROM COMPTROLLER FLAGG ON THE TELEGRAPH APPARATUS AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS—THE INCONVENIENCE OF A REMOVAL.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857.

To the Board of Aldermen:

The Comptroller has been furnished with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, whether the apartments formerly used by the Chief of Police have been taken possession of by parties claiming to have control of the Street Department; and further, whether the telegraph apparatus in said apartments has been removed therefrom—if so, by whose orders, and by what authority the same has been done.

Soon after the adoption of the above resolution, the Comptroller gave a copy of it to Mr. ROSE, and requested him to obtain the information desired by the Board of Aldermen. He made inquiries into the matter, and reported to the Comptroller as follows, viz:

A. C. FLAGG, COMPTROLLER—*Dear Sir:* Agreeably to your direction, I visited the office of the Chief of Police on the 14th inst., and ascertained that all the telegraphic apparatus was there, but that the wires were detached from the dial by Mr. Robinson, Superintendent, and that the new dial was claimed by him, and had only been used for about three months as an experiment. The reason for detaching the wires was for the purpose or repairing the office, which is claimed as part of the Mayor's Office, and was used by the Chief, in accordance with the old Police law and ordinances of the Common Council, which made it incumbent that the Chief should have his office in the Mayor's Office. Yours, &c., JOSEPH ROSE.

Soon after the return of Mr. Rose from the City Hall, Mr. Robinson, the operator of the Police telegraph, and Mr. Ring, the person selected by Mr. Devlin as the head of the Bureau for Opening Streets, called on the Comptroller to explain their agency in regard to the occupation of the room of the Chief of Police, and the derangement of the Police telegraph.

Mr. Robinson stated that the man with whom he had intrusted the operations of the telegraph came to his house and informed him that the rooms formerly occupied by the Chief of Police and the police telegraph, had been taken possession of for the use of the Street Department, or some of its bureaus, and that it was necessary he should come to the office immediately and take possession of such portion of the telegraph as belonged to him. In this connection, it is proper to state, Mr. Robinson claims to have made certain improvements in the operating portion of the telegraph at his own expense, and this is the principal apology for dismantling the police telegraph, at a time and under the circumstances referred to.

The payments heretofore made by the City on account of the police and fire telegraph, and the large sums paid to Mr. Robieson himself, show very conclusively that Mr. Robinson could not poesess any right of property in the Police Telegraph, which warranted him in deranging the operating power at a moment when anarchy was rife in the City, and when such derangement might have produced the most disastrous consequences to the public peace.

On the 8th of November, 1852, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen referring to the Committee on Police the proposition to connect the different Police Stations together by telegraph for the purpose of expediting the business of the Police Department in sending to each Station house the location of fires, &c.

On the 27th of December, 1852, the Committee on Police reported as follows:

"Your Committee have also inquired into the merits of the different systems of telegraphing, as adapted to this purpose, and find that the Dial Telegraph, invented by Mr. C. Robinson, and exhibited by him in the office of the Chief of Police for the past three or four months, is in every respect the best adapted to this purpose, as any person, policeman or others, without any instruction, may operate the same, whereas all other systems in use require persons to be regularly instructed as operators, which would render it impracticable for the Police Department. Your Committee would, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be instructed to contract with Messrs. Robinson & Miller for the construction of a telegraph upon Mr. Robinson's plan, in accordance with their proposition hereto annexed, and that the sum of $12,500 be appropriated therefor."

"From our own views on the subject, and the recommendation of the Chief of Police, and the Captains of the different Station houses, as well as different officers of the Fire Department, we are convinced that it has become absolutely necessary that some means of speedy communication with the different Station-houses should be established for the better carrying out of arrests, quelling riots, and the better conducting of the Police Department generally. We further consider that such a telegraph would be of the greatest benefit to the Fire Department and City generally, as by this means fires occurring in any part of the City, the number of the house and street of such fire, can be instantly given to all parts of the City, thereby directing the fire apparatus to the fire, and saving immense amounts of property and running of the members of the Fire Department.

The above resolution was adopted by the Common Council on the 6th day of January, 1853, and the sum of $12,500 was paid by the City to Messrs. Robinson & Miller for the completion of the work.

In addition to this sum there have been paid for the Police and Fire Telegraph the several sums named in the statement annexed, marked A, amounting to a total of $17,463 42, from 1851 to 1857, thus showing that the City Treasury has paid for the Police and Fire Telegraph, during the period referred to, the total sum of $29 963 42.

In the year 1853 Mr. Robinson presented a claim to the Common Council for expenditures made by him in constructing the Fire Telegraph, and a resolution was passed authorizing the Comptroller to pay him the sum of $5,000 for his expenditures in that behalf. The Comptroller audited such accounts as Mr. Robinson was enabled to verify, and paid him $4,050, as shown in statement A.

In making this payment, the Comptroller took from Mr. Robinson a conveyance for all his interest in the Fire Telegraph, a copy of which is annexed, marked B.

In regard to the inquiry in the resolution "whether the apartments formerly used by the Chief of Police have been taken possession of by parties claiming to have control of the Street Department," the Comptroller inferred from his conversation with Mr. Ring that it had been taken possession of by some person selected to take charge of Bureaus for the use of the Street Department. After the conversation with Mr. Ring, however, which induced a belief that the rooms of the late Chief of Police had been dedicated to the use of the Street Department, the Comptroller was informed that on application for the use of the room by Mr. Conover the room did not belong to the Street Department, but to the office of the Mayor, under a resolution passed by the Common Council on the 11th of June, 1849, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the offices now occupied by the City Inspector and the one formerly used by the Commissioners of Streets be suitably repaired, connected together with the Mayor's office, and that the same be designated as the Office of the Chief of Police.

Section 15 of the new Police law provides that "All telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements now in possession of the Police Department of New-York, are hereby given for the use of the Board of Police herein authorized."

To carry out the fair intention of this law, the office of the Chief of Police, and the Police telegraph connected therewith, ought to have been transferred, without any derangement of the machinery, to the new Police Commissioners; and the occupancy of the old Chief's headquarters by the General Superintendent, Mr. TRESCHMANN, cannot reasonably be given as the reason or the justification which is claimed for his occupation thereof, if he should have protected the property interests of the City, by avoiding the expense of a new telegraph station, and the readjusting of the telegraph consequent thereon, which is peculiarly inconvenient at this time, for the reason that the appropriation on which such expenses are chargeable is exhausted.

The principal objects which the Committee of the Common Council had in view when they appropriated $12,500 to construct a Police Telegraph in connection with the Fire Telegraph, are frustrated by the removal of the Chief's central station at the City Hall, and the derangement and discontinuance of the Police Telegraph.

The office of the Chief, in the City Hall, was the most important police station in the whole City, and its transfer to the new Police as provided in the law, was more important than that of any other Station-house.

The occupancy of these rooms by Mr. Ring under the orders of the Street Commissioner, or any other person, was as clearly illegal as it would have been for Mr. Devlin to have taken possession of and opened his office in the commodious building constructed for the Sixth Ward station house.

The law, and the interest and well-being of the City, require that the rooms occupied by the Chief of Police, at the City Hall, should be at once restored to their original condition, and surrendered to the new Police Commissioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Mr. CONOVER sent a communication to the Board, as Street Commissioner, the reading of which was opposed by Aldermen STERRS and COULTER on the ground that injury might ensue if the Board recognized him as Street Commissioner, even so slightly.

Alderman TUCKER called for the reading, on the ground that he could not vote to dispose of it without knowing what it was. The communication, which referred to city grades, was finally read and laid on the table.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the Municipal Policemen down to the time they were disbanded by the Mayor, was called up by Alderman STERRS, who moved its adoption. He did it for the purpose of giving them additional color of claim, as he believed they had a right to their pay.

Alderman TUCKER favored letting them take the regular legal course through the Courts. The resolution was lost for a want of a constitutional majority.

The resolution appropriating $1,600 to receive the Mayors and Commonalities of St. Louis and Cincinnati was called up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the appropriation.

Aldermen DRAKE and COULTER favored the passage of the resolution, and were not afraid of the increased tax, because it was not likely the parties would come to the City at all.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met, on Monday evening. In the absence of the President the Chair was occupied by Councilman JONES.

After the recitation of the minutes a document was handed to the reader in reference to

STREET BEGGARS.

The paper was a resolution, calling upon the Metropolitan Police to enforce the existing ordinances against street beggars. It is thus worded:

Whereas, Street begging and vagrancy has become an intolerable nuisance, and is growing upon us daily, not only in the shape of imbecile, loathsome mendicants, but able-bodied, sturdy beggars, who apply for alms, and who go about from door to door, placing themselves in the streets to beg and to receive alms. There are also women with children in their arms, whom they drug with opiates or torture in order to excite sympathy—besides diseased vagrants, who expose their misfortunes for a like purpose.

And Whereas, The Metropolitan Police are required to obey and enforce all ordinances of the Common Council, therefore

Be it Ordained, That the police be directed to arrest all persons asking alms on the street, or who go about from door to door, or who place themselves in public places to beg and receive alms; also, all persons who as vagrants wander about, sleeping in uninhabited buildings or in the streets, and giving no proper account of themselves.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A petition of Engine Company No. 31, asking for a new engine of the largest class, was referred to the FIRE Department Committee.

Mr. GEORGE QUINN presented a petition complaining that during the riot of the Fourth of July his goods and wares at No. 59 Bayard street, consisting of crockery, China, glass, and fancy articles of considerable value, were smashed by the rioters. He says "the loss will fall heavily on a poor struggling man," and he hopes the Councilmen "will take his case in hand," and "see justice done to him, *in their wisdom.*" Referred to Finance Committee.

REWARDS FOR DISCOVERY.

A resolution was offered requesting his Honor the Mayor to offer a reward for the detection of the murderer of Aug. T. Van Liew, on the night of Monday, July 27. Laid over on motion.

The following communication was sent in by the Comptroller:

THE PAY OF THE OLD POLICE FORCE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 28, 1857.

To the Common Council:

I submit herewith statements for the pay of the old Police force, from the 25th of April to the date of the dismissal or disbandment of the individuals respectively.

Statements are annexed hereto marked A B and C.

Statement A, the several sums paid to 1,191 men, from the 26th of April to 9th of May inclusive, amounting to the total sum of $32,049 23.

Statement B shows the several sums paid to 1,195 men from the 10th of May to the 23d of May inclusive, amounting to the sum of $31,765 87.

Total of two pays preceding the 23d of May, $63,815 10.

Statement C shows the several sums paid to the members of the old force, disbanded on the 3d of July.

This pay includes the sum paid at the old rates, from the 24th of May inclusive, to the day on which each person was dismissed by the new Police Commissioners, or disbanded by the Mayor.

It also shows the sum paid to each individual from the 1st of May to the close of his time of service, on account of the increase of pay provided for in the new Police law. This last includes 851 men, and shows that the sum paid them at the old rates was $47,612 21, and that the total amount paid them on account of the increase, was $12,493 06, making a total sum paid to 851 men, of $60,105 27. Add to this the sum included in the two previous payments, and it shows an aggregate paid to the individuals of the Police Force since the 25th of April, of $123,920 37.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PAY OF POLICE FROM MAY 24 TO DATE OF DISMISSAL OR DISBANDMENT.

Ward.	No. of Men.	Pay under old law.	Increased pay under new law.	Tot amount of pay.
I	53	$5,110 38	$805 44	$5,915 82
II	40	2,968 74	706 38	3,675 12
III	30	1,626 80	429 53	2,056 32
IV	58	3,347 10	850 89	4,197 79
V	30	544 77	198 44	743 21
VI	79	3,699 26	929 86	4,629 12
VII	60	3,782 44	946 47	4 728 9
VIII	30	1,797 72	454 44	2,253 16
IX	28	931 74	317 30	1,249 04
X	36	2,128 19	535 43	2,563 62
XI	38	1,670 98	489 44	2,160 42
XII	20	1,144 05	296 80	1,440 85
XIII	38	1,640 20	482 88	2,123 08
XIV	52	3,431 02	838 23	4,269 25
XV	5	288 10	74 50	362 90
XVI	39	2,191 93	571 64	2,763 57
XVII	41	2,305 86	608 19	2,914 05
XVIII	36	2,020 08	533 97	2,554 05
XIX	37	1,604 12	482 66	2,086 78
XX	59	3,766 78	934 05	4 720 83
XXI	20	852 31	267 58	1,219 89
XXII	49	2,939 24	740 01	3,679 25
Totals	851	$47,612 21	$12,493 06	$60,105 27

THE ARSENAL LOTS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 29, 1857.

To the Common Council:

The attention of the Common Council is respectfully invited to the condition of the Arsenal lots, the purchase of which was authorized by an act of the last Legislature. That act, chapter 630, section 3, authorizes the purchase of said lots by the City, and provides that "if the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty or the Commissioners of the Central Park of the City of New York, shall elect to purchase the same, for the purposes of the said Central Park, and shall give notice in writing to that effect to the Commissioners, hereinafter appointed, ten days before the day designated for such sale," &c., "the Commissioners of the Land Office are directed to convey the same to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, on receiving from said City the sum of two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars." In pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, passed June 17, 1857, money has been borrowed for the purpose of completing such purchase.

Section 7 of that ordinance declares that "The Comptroller shall pay the Commissioners of the Land Office the said sum of two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars as the price or purchase money for the State Arsenal, and all the land appertaining to the same belonging to the State, situated in the City of New-York, upon receiving a good and valid deed or conveyance thereof, vesting the same in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York free from all incumbrances."

It appears by reference to an assessment confirmed by the Common Council May 1, 1857, that there is a lien on the Arsenal property of $6,901 14, for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

On the day fixed for the sale of the Arsenal property by the Commissioners of the Land Office, the undersigned mentioned to the State Comptroller that there was a lien on the property, and that the ordinance of the Common Council required a valid deed "free from all incumbrances." The State Comptroller expressed an opinion that the Commissioners of the Land Office would not be willing to pay the said lien, inasmuch as the assessment was confirmed after the passage of the law.

The history of this contract for regulating and grading Sixty third-street, is as follows:

On the 14th of November, 1851, an ordinance passed the Common Council for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

On the 26th of November, 1852, a contract was made with John Pettigrew to complete the job, which was to be finished in one year.

The act to take lands for the Central Park was passed July 24, 1853.

On the 28th of December, 1853, the Common Council passed a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to discontinue the several contracts for grading streets within the boundaries of said Park. Notwithstanding the resolution, the contractor continued this work until nearly the close of February, 1857, at which time the certificate of the work finished was made up by Robert J. Dodge, as City Surveyor, and Peter Henry, Inspector; and the assessment amounted to $16,172 41, of which $9,272 27 was assessed on the Park, and $6,901 14 on the State for the Arsenal property.

The Arsenal lot's front on Sixty-third-street, for nearly the entire block, between the Fifth and Sixth avennes.

The Comptroller has called on the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion in regard to the legality of the assessment, and this communication is now submitted to the Common Council for such action as they may deem necessary to enable the Comptroller to consummate the purchase under the law before referred to.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

STREET CLEANING.

The Conference Committee presented their report on a special order in reference to street cleaning.

After considerable discussion, in which Councilman MCCAHILL took a prominent part, the matter was made special for next Wednesday evening.

DOCK MASTERS.

A resolution came up to appoint dock masters for the Sixteenth Ward.

Councilman OTTARSON wished to amend—that the Fifteenth Ward have only one dock master, the Ward having a water front only in the fountain in Washington-square. The amendment was lost.

An amendment was moved by Councilman WARNER that all the Wards (including the Nineteenth, about which there had been some debate) should be furnished with two dock masters. Carried.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, recommending that a resolution be adopted relative to the payment of a reward on the conviction of the murderers of the late John Muller; also, on the conviction of the murderers of Augustus T. Van Liew, including also the murderer of Policeman Anderson.

Referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets, D. D. Conover. It was moved to lay it on the table, which, after some debate, was carried by 22 to 16.

The member for the Fifty-eighth, Councilman MCCAHILL, had not voted, though required to do so.

The Chairman asked what was to be done in the matter.

Councilman OTTARSON advised that he be committed. Himself had been put under arrest under circumstances alleged to be similar, and he demanded equal-handed justice.

Councilman MCCAHILL said that question ought to lie over under the rules.

It was moved to adjourn.

Councilman OTTARSON called the yeas and nays and on that question, which was lost.

An amendment was then offered to substitute in the arrest Councilman OTTARSON for Councilman MCCAHILL.

Councilman REILLEY spoke of the maintenance of the dignity of the Board. He occupied some time in defending Councilman MCCAHILL.

Councilman BRADY wanted to know what Councilmen OTTARSON had done that he should be placed in contempt. He would call upon Councilman REILLEY to give his reasons for so extraordinary an amendment.

Councilman REILLEY, in reply, said it was done by way of retort.

Councilman MCCAHILL would then have offered the explanations he was so desirous to have given as to the reason why he could not vote.

Councilman WARNER objected to such explanation being given.

Councilman MCCAHILL maintained he was not in contempt.

Councilman OTTARSON asked if it were not true that he had refused to vote. The question was now upon his commits. He moved that he be placed under arrest. The vote being called—

Councilman BULTEEL asked leave to explain his vote, but was told that unanimous consent was necessary, which consent was herrd by Councilman OTTARSON. Councilman BULTEEL sat down reluctantly. The Sergeant-at-Arms approaching him by order of the Chairman, and threatening to arrest him if he did not vote.

Councilman BULTEEL instantly voted "No."

On vote, by 22 to 17, Councilman MCCAHILL was declared under arrest, and given in charge to the Sergeant-at-arms.

The Board then instantly adjourned amid much laughter and some confusion and warm feeling.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE JOHN-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Wyatt et al. vs. *Benson et al.*—The John-street Church litigation has by no means been finished yet. Yesterday Mr. Cutler, who represents the down town members, made a motion, before Justice DAVIES, for the appointment of a Receiver, to take possession of all the Church property, now in the defendant's hands, and for an order to empower the Receiver to pay out of the property the amount of a loan, $100, from the Annual Conference of the Church. Affidavits were read on each side, and after hearing considerable argument his Honor denied the motion. He granted an order of reference, to ascertain whether the up-town members had any funds belonging to the Church in their possession. The referee was not named.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Wallace vs. *Doherty.*—The complaint contained three causes of action: two were settled by paying over the sum of $200; the third was put at issue and the plaintiff had a verdict for $46. The third cause of action being for the conversion of personal property, and "for the recovery of money," the defendant's right to costs is absolute; Code, section 305. The question of costs must be disposed of precisely as it would be if the complaint had never contained more than this particular cause of action. Taxation affirmed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—August 3.

$1,500 Ohio 6s, '60	100	10 Reading Railroad	73½
12,000 Virginia 6s	91	1000 do	c 73½
1,000 Missouri State 6s	79½	500 do	b60 73½
7,000 do	79½	900 do	b60 73
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86½	600 do	s30 71½
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	93½	600 do	c 71½
2,000 do	99	500 do	c 72
1,000 E. R. R 3d M. bs	87	300 do	72½
1,000 E. R. C. h. '71 ex. it.	68½	30 Del. L. & West. R'd	89
1,000 H. R. R. 1st M. ex. it.	95	30 do	89¾
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	75	30 Mich Central R. R.	84
500 Ill. Cen R. R. Bs.	99½	300 M. So. & N. I. R. R	s30 46½
1,000 do	99¾	300 do	b60 50
5,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d M bs.	81	150 do	s30 49¾
6 Continental Bank	105	200 do	s30 49
25 Importers & Tr. Bank	104	100 do	b60 50¼
10 Penn. Coal Co	85¾	200 do	s15 49
130 do	85½	30 M. So. & N. I. pref. Sk	76¾
23 O. L. & T. Coun	102	5 Gal & Chicago R. R.	91
25 Pac. M. S. Co	75	8 do	90¾
300 N. Y. C. R. R.	b30 83¼	117 do	90¾
220 do	c 83¼	40 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	57½
210 do	s30 83	150 do	57¾
150 do	s60 83¾	300 do	b60 57½
100 do	b30 83¾	200 do	c 57¾
100 do	s15 83¾	5 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	95¾
100 do	s10 83¾	200 do	95¾
100 do	b60 83¾	100 do	95¾
12 do	83¾	5 Little Miami R. R.	91
150 do	b5 83¾	8 C. B. & Q. R. ex div.	84
50 do	83¾	2000 LaCr & M. L. G. h.	40
6 do	83¼	58 Bank of Commerce	105½
5 Metropolitan Bank	106		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Wis. Cen. R. R. 8 P cent bonds ...int. ad.	57
$2,000 Sandusky, Mans. and Newark R. int. ad.	57½
$80,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R R....int. ad.	30
$1,000 Cleve. Med and Tuscarawas R...int. ad.	10
47 shares Chatham Bank	79
15 shares Metropolitan Bank	104¼
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank	121½
20 shares Brevoort Ins. Co	90¼
42 shares Man

THE BURDELL MURDER!!

COMPLICATION OF THE MYSTERY.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM RE-ARRESTED.

A FICTITIOUS CHILD-BIRTH.

Mrs. Cunningham surprised with a Marked Child from Bellevue Hospital.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

Ingenious Plan to Detect a Singular Felony.

THE CHILD MARKED WITH LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Dr. Catlin, a Nurse, and Others Arrested.

Affidavits of Captain Speight, District-Attorney Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Wilt, Jane Bell, Ann Barnes, Dr. Uhl and Others.

The Burdell Estate Before the Surrogate Again.

Full and Official Details of the Strange Story.

Full excitement about THE GREAT BURDELL MYSTERY—almost dead through lapse of time and lack of interest—was revived yesterday with tenfold vigor. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM re-arrested! Why? When? How? Has there been another murder, or has the veil been lifted at last from that unparalleled tragedy for which EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM was tried and acquitted? How is it that she was again arrested? The TIMES first announced the fact, and people rushed to the TIMES for the particulars.

It will be remembered, that shortly after the conclusion of the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for murder, a rumor prevailed that she was with child by Dr. BURDELL, and that in due time a living pledge of the union would be produced. The rumor was not traced to any direct source, and was not generally believed, until her counsel, Judge DEAN, in concluding his speech before the Surrogate, on July 2, used the following language, as appears from the TIMES' report of the following day: "*If it were true*, that in the *ordinary gestation*, a child should be born to HARVEY BURDELL, then not only all the ties of blood and nature, but all the dictates of humanity, demanded that the Court should lean in favor of that *innocent unborn child*, rather than in favor of those who have no *direct* claim upon the property. He would say nothing of the consequences of a decree of bastardy in advance. With consequences we have now nothing to do," etc.

This announcement was, however, received as authoritative that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was *enciente*, and as she soon after began to appear in public it was noticed that her form gave corroborating evidences of the probabilities outlined by the learned Judge, her counsel.

A few days after this public announcement of "contingencies"—this "casting of beforehand shadows," Dr. UHL was sent for by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to wait upon her. Dr. UHL had been her medical adviser previous to the date of the murder, had attended her during the inquest, and was a prominent witness in the three investigations which grew out of the murder and the claim for the property. Dr. UHL accordingly went to see her, and was by her informed that she was *enciente* by Dr. BURDELL, and expected to be confined about the middle of August. She asked him to become one of her medical attendants upon the *accouchement*, and Dr. UHL consented. In a few days he called again, and advised with her about her condition. Upon pressing some certain medical inquiries, his suspicions became aroused. Up to this time Dr. UHL had rather favored the idea that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was entirely innocent of the charge of murder. He visited her again, and his doubts about her "interesting situation" became almost certainties. He immediately laid the matter before DAVID E. WHEELER, Esq., his counsel, who directly told him it was his duty to go to District-Attorney HALL, and make a necessary affidavit. Dr. UHL then called on Mr. HALL—this was about the date of July 10—and stated the facts, asserting, however, that he would not make an affidavit, as he did not wish his professional delicacy or confidence to be at issue. Mr. HALL told him that if such a thing was contemplated by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, it was a very serious felony, and referred the Doctor to that section of the Revised Statutes which says: "Every person who shall fraudulently produce an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child would be entitled to a share of any personal estate, or to inherit any real estate, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of any such real estate, or the distribution of any such personal property from any person lawfully entitled thereto, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding ten years."

Mr. HALL further argued with the Doctor that he might have it in his power to frustrate the crime or prevent it from being an undiscovered mystery; that under the strange circumstances surrounding this woman and her world wide notoriety, and the unfortunate results which might flow to the community if her crimes should baffle detection, it was the duty of every man to do all in his power to thoroughly expose her. Dr. UHL said he would reflect upon the matter. He did so, and on the following day told Mr. HALL that he would place himself entirely at his disposal and at the disposal of the authorities, and engage in any plan which Mr. HALL might project. The advice of the District-Attorney was that he should go, and concealing his doubts and suspicions, learn from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM her full views and arrangements.

Upon another interview Mrs. CUNNINGHAM admitted to Dr. UHL that the approaching confinement was a humbug, and "the unborn child" a myth, and offered him $1,000 if he would undertake the job of providing a child and assisting at the "*accouchement*." Whereupon Dr. UHL apparently assented, and returning to the District-Attorney reported. The latter functionary said he had a great many things on his hands—that these things worried him more or less, and that therefore the sooner the crisis was reached the better. He then laid down this plan: That Dr. UHL should invent the fable of a California widow for a patient, whose husband being away had been indiscreet and was ready to present her lord with a "responsibility" for which in law he was not responsible; that being sent for to go to California, she was anxious to bestow it upon any of those sick ladies who are perpetually advertising for "infants to adopt," and was as anxious to conceal her shame as any lady might be to be sure that the "real mother" was never to "turn up" like Pillicoddy's wife, and reclaim the lost heir. This mystical matter was to be located near by in Elm-street; that on any convenient day a child should be "borrowed" for a few hours from Bellevue Hospital and sent for to the Elm-street place of refuge of the distressed California widow by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM; that the latter should be in travail for a few hours, and then while in possession of the "little stranger" suddenly be restored to a delighted convalescence, with a variety of minor dramatic touches (for which the District-Attorney is said to be famous) not necessary now to be mentioned.

The plan was given to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who was highly pleased with it, and became impatient for the *denouement*. Dr. UHL asked her when it would be most convenient for her to become a mother. Thursday, July 23, was the shortest time for the "ordinary gestation," (as spoken of by Judge DEAN,) under the theory of the marriage before the Surrogate, and so the first week in August became the settled upon time.

On the 1st day of August, Mr. HALL found it necessary to find another physician who should take charge of the child and care for its health, whilst it was in a state of *locum*, and also to obtain the infant. He sent for his most intimate friend and his own personal physician, Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE, of Fishkill, and also for Gov. WASHINGTON SMITH and GEORGE KELLOGG, of the Almshouse, and to them confided his plans. The Doctor promised to lend his aid and came down to New-York for that purpose. Governor SMITH with District-Attorney HALL had an interview with Mr. Warden DALY, of the Bellevue Hospital, on Monday last, and examined into the state of the "lying in" Ward. It was found favorable. The child would be forthcoming.

Dr. UHL and Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE were then brought together by Mr. HALL at his office and after a consultation they started out to find fitting apartments wherein might come the messenger of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM with a basket and wherein (in the apartments and not the basket) the mythical widow of California has to reside. Elm-street was found to be particularly full of "apartments" but there were none private enough except some in the house of Mr. ——, a lager bier gentleman of No. 190 Elm-street. Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE being unprovided with baggage Mr. HALL lent him one of his wife's trunks marked "K. L. H." which rendered necessary (lest suspicion being excited by the inmates they might impart it to the bearer of the child when she should make her appearance basket in hand) the taking of a name corresponding to the initials. The name selected was "Karl L. Herwig." (It may be here remarked that the Doctor from Dutchess County has a remarkably German appearance and will do credit to the Saxon race anywhere.) A card with that name upon it was given to the worthy host of 190 Elm-street—rooms were selected—and by 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday Aug. 3 the first act of the drama of "My Little Adopted" was over.

The denouement of this strange story now rapidly approaches.

It was necessary to furnish the room in Elm street, for it was probable that a messenger from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM might come to see it. Accordingly the District-Attorney sent from his residence a cart-load of *olla podrida* furniture, of which the inventory is something like the following: "One sofa-bedstead, one round table, one rocking-chair, one roll of carpeting, five plain chairs, looking-glass, crockery, candle, matches, nursing-bottle, one trunk marked 'K. L. H.,' containing bedding and pillows, etc." I arrived and was sent to the room a few minutes before Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in person walked past to take a survey! She found it all satisfactory. Pending the dispatch of the furniture, Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE proceeded to Bellevue in a coach—removed the child in its *Hospital clothes*, and a nurse named MARY RAGAN for the occasion. The child—a female one—is the daughter of a poor woman in the hospital, named Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN ANDERSON, and was born about 10 or 11 o'clock, last Saturday morning. Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE arrived at the house No. 190 Elm-street about 8½ o'clock on Monday. In the meantime the furniture had been put in place, and a gentleman in the vicinity went to bed as the afflicted widow in case Mrs. C.'s messenger insisted upon seeing the *bona fide* lady. Thus, all was arranged, including a basket belonging to Mr. HALL, with a neat pillow in it ready for conveyance of the *petite enfant*.

Inspectors SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first, DILKS, of the Fifteenth, and HOPKINS, of the Third Precincts, had been selected to take charge of the Police arrangements; also, patrolmen WALSH, S. J. SMITH, and WILSON, of the Fifteenth. Just after dusk on Monday evening the patrolmen were at the Station-house. Inspector HOPKINS was on the watch at the alley-way leading from the rear of No. 31 Bond-street into Bleecker-street. Inspector SPEIGHT stationed himself in Bond-street, to watch outgoings and incomings. Inspector DILKS selected the front of Burton's Theatre as his place of surveillance. Shortly afterwards officer WALSH was sent to No. 190 Elm-street to watch, and Sergeant SMITH brought to Burton's.

About 9 o'clock Inspector SPEIGHT saw a female come out of house No. 31 Bond street dressed in darkish clothes and a hood. She proceeded to the Bowery and got into a down going car. Inspector SPEIGHT also got in. Whilst there a friend came to him and said "there is Mrs. CUNNINGHAM," pointing to the lady who had emerged from No. 31 Bond-street. The Inspector turned it off and no more was said. At the corner of Broome and Marion-streets she got out. Mr. SPEIGHT carried on the car half a block and then doubled and succeeded in seeing her enter No. 190 Elm-street.

She soon came up stairs and presented herself at the door. She contented herself with looking into the room merely. There were terrific moanings heard from the inside room, caused by the pains of the afflicted 'paternal' mother, and the basket was delivered and taken out. So quick were her motions that Officer WALSH in the obscurity just missed her, but followed into the Bowery with Dr. MONTAGNIE. The Doctor came close to her, but could not see her face. He however distinctly recognized the basket as one brought from Mr. HALL'S house, and the one last seen in No. 190 Elm-street. She turned into Bond-street, and reëntered No. 31 Bond-street, seen by both Dr. MONTAGNIE and Inspector SPEIGHT, and Patrolman WALSH, carrying the basket.

A messenger was observed to go to Dr. UHL'S house from No. 31 Bond-street about half-past nine o'clock on Monday evening, in a great hurry. Patrolman MATTHEWS, of the Twenty-first, had been sent to Brooklyn to watch Dr. CATLIN, (the physician, it will be remembered, who swore on the trial to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S rheumatism.) About half past ten o'clock both physicians entered, and in due form Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was "brought to bed." A fictitious afterbirth had been prepared, and a large pailfull of lamb's blood. The bloody sheets of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S bed and the placenta, stowed away in a cupboard, completed this mock confinement, which had also been systematically accompanied with imaginary pains of labor.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, however, despite her illness, arose from her bed to partake of a delicate lunch and then went back again. Dr. UHL left first, and rejoining the police, informed them how the land laid. Soon after Dr. CATLIN left, and was arrested by Patrolman WILSON, as he was turning the corner of Bowery, and taken to the Station-house.

Inspector DILKS, accompanied by Dr. MONTAGNIE, as a physician, then went to No. 31, under and by virtue of that section of the Metropolitan Police Act, which authorizes Inspectors at all hours of the day and night to enter any house wherein they have reason to believe a felony is being committed. They rang at the door, and were admitted. Objection being made to their going up, Inspector DILKS courteously said he had been informed by a physician that there had been a birth of a child under curious circumstances, and it was his duty to inquire. They advanced up-stairs, preceded by the two "ladies"—one being an aunt of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and the other a nurse. The room in which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was "confined" was the second story front room; this same in which Dr. BURDELL was laid out for his funeral, and which he occupied as a bed-room in his lifetime. The back room—where the murder was committed—had been newly papered and painted, and was set out for a lunch.

As Dr. MONTAGNIE and Inspector DILKS were entering, one of the nurses said, "Here are some gentlemen who wish to come in." Instantly her voice was heard saying quickly, "Shut the door, don't let them come in here." But Dr. MONTAGNIE and Mr. DILKS entered and made known their business. The child was found lying very sweetly asleep by her side, and was unmistakably the child taken from Bellevue and delivered to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in Elm-street. It may be here stated that the child was marked with lunar caustic in the arm-pits, on each ear, and a new string, capable of being identified, tied about the navel. On being examined, the string was also found, but, of course, the lunar caustic marks will not be found visible for a day or two.

The officers with the District-Attorney now came up. Mr. HALL was apprehensive that, when discovered, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM might attempt to kill the child, and Inspector DILKS therefore immediately proceeded to take it away from her. She resisted, speaking of it as "her dear baby," "Don't touch my baby," and addressing Dr. MONTAGNIE and others, said distinctly: "*This is the child of Harvey Burdell.*"

Dr. MONTAGNIE and Mr. HALL now leave No. 31 Bond-street, and taking the child with them, return it to its mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN ANDERSON, in Bellevue Hospital. The Hospital clothes, which were found in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S house, and which the child were when removed from Elm-street, *having been changed by Mrs.* CUNNINGHAM *for new and costly garments*, its mother returns thanks for the exchange.

Yesterday Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Dr. CATLIN, "Accoucheur," and the midwife were arrested for the felony, under the Statute, of falsely pretending that Mrs. C. had given birth to a child who would be entitled to inherit the property of the late HARVEY BURDELL.

And thus this strange eventful history closes for the present. We have given above a mere outline of the plot and its *denouement*,—of minute particulars, the by-play of the drama, the reader will find enough in the affidavits, sketches, scenes and incidents, we publish below:

CAPT. HOPKINS' NARRATIVE.

Capt. HOPKINS, of the Third Precinct, has as yet made no affidavit concerning his knowledge of the arrest of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and the matters connected therewith. His account of the singular event in which he participated is most interesting. He states, in the first place, that he and his brother officers acted only as assistants in the affair, guided by the instructions of the District-Attorney, to whom all the credit belongs. The Captain says substantially:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HALL'S PREPARATIONS.

Mr. HALL kept the business very quiet. Not any of the police, so far as I am aware, knew anything about it. About noon on Monday, Captains SPEIGHT, DILKS and myself were standing in Broadway, conversing. Mr. HALL came along at that moment, and addressing us, said, "gentlemen, I am glad I met you. I want you on very important business, very important indeed. You are aware that the new Police gives to Captains or Inspectors of Police power to enter at any hour any dwelling in which they have reason to believe a felony is being or is about to be committed. I shall want some of you gentlemen to act in accordance with the section of the law to which I allude this evening. This business is very important. Pardon me for not going into any further detail at present. Meet me at 7½ o'clock this evening, at the Fifteenth Police Precinct Station-house, without fail. Say not a word about what I have spoken to you, to any one. Seven and a half, remember!—good bye." And so saying, (continues Capt. HOPKINS,) Mr. HALL left us. We were all much surprised, and wondered greatly what it all could mean. Some of us thought that another and a grand descent was to be made upon the fashionable gambling-houses or other unlawful places of resort, or that a pounce upon some burglars' haunt or "fence" was contemplated. But these were merely conjectures, and we separated without a shadow of suspicion as to the real nature of the duties which we were to perform. I went to my Station-house, where soon afterwards I received a note directing me to be present at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, at 7½ o'clock that evening, to meet Mr. HALL. I was punctual. On my arrival at the station designated, I found District-Attorney HALL, Capt. DILKS, and Capt. SPEIGHT. Mr. HALL took us aside and imparted the nature of the business which he desired us to aid him in. We were, of course, greatly astonished. A consultation was had, and the necessary arrangements were soon perfected.

THE POLICE.

At 8½ o'clock we left the Station-house. DILKS was stationed at Burton's Theatre, opposite Bond-street. SPEIGHT opposite No. 31 Bond street, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S residence, while I was directed to remain in Bleecker-street, in the alley or carriage-way which leads directly from that street to the house No. 31 Bond-street. Our instructions were to watch the premises No. 31 narrowly, and note well every person going into or out of the premises. I was further instructed to remain in my position until 9½ o'clock, after which I was to rejoin Captain DILKS on Broadway, or at the Station-house. I was on the alert at every moment, but no one came from or went to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S house by the place where I stood. My tedious watch was enlivened by a circumstance somewhat amusing. I had observed, on first coming to the place, a gentleman and two ladies standing upon the stoop of a dwelling on the opposite side of Bleecker-street. I paid no attention to them at first, nor they to me. But after I had remained there some fifteen minutes or more, I discovered that I was a subject of conversation among the party on the stoop. They gazed at me long and sharply, and then conversed. They had evidently, from the fact of my remaining so long in the same place, come to regard me as a suspicious character, a burglar, a garroter, or perhaps something worse. I at once divined their suspicions, and was not a little amused thereat. After the lapse of about ten minutes or more, the gentleman rose, and turning towards me with a look and gesture, as much as to say, "I know what you are up to, you scoundrel," escorted his lady companions to the stoop of a dwelling further up the street, where he left them. He then returned to the house which he had left, and rang the bell. The summons was answered by a gentleman. A few words passed between them and the door was closed. The gentleman of the stoop then went to the next door, and the next, and to the house all around, ringing the door-bell of each, and speaking briefly to the person by whom the door was opened. I have no doubt but that he told them to keep a sharp look-out, and prepare their revolvers, as there was a burglar in the alley-way adjoining. Doubtless many a head of a family spent a sleepless night that night. It was really too bad, but now that I remember the affair, I cannot help feeling amused. When the specified hour, 9½ o'clock, arrived, I left my post (according to instructions) and passing through Bleecker-street, rejoined Capt. DILKS on Broadway. We had been there but a moment, and were preparing to return to the Station house, when Capt. SPEIGHT approached almost out of breath. He told us that he had "piped" a woman from No. 31 Bond street, up to the Bowery, into a railroad car, and into a house in Elm-street. This woman, he said, had on a brown "duster," a black dress and a close veil. She was very closely muffled. She stopped in the house in Elm-street but a moment, when she appeared on the street again with a large basket in her hand. He (SPEIGHT) said that he then ran up in front of No. 31 Bond-street, and saw the woman enter the house (No. 31) with the basket. She entered through the area or basement door. On hearing this continues Capt. HOPKINS, I went back with Capt. SPEIGHT. We stood nearly opposite No. 31 Bond-street, and watched to see who should go in or out. We soon saw a man come out of No. 31.

Capt. SPEIGHT followed and "piped" him as far as Second-avenue, and then returned. This was about 11 o'clock—perhaps later. This man has since proven to be Mr. WILT, one of the parties examined to-day (Tuesday) at the Jefferson Market Police Court. About the same time we saw a man and a woman go in, and soon afterwards Dr. UHL, whom we recognized. The woman was CATHARINE BELL who acted as nurse. We also saw a little man go in. This was Dr. CATLIN. We remained in this place until about 12 o'clock, when we started towards Broadway. Here we were met by District-Attorney HALL, Capt. DILKS, Dr. MONTAIGNE, Dr. GRISWOLD (I believe) and Officers SMITH, WILSON and WALSH.

AT NO. 31 BOND-STREET.

A conversation was had, and it was resolved to proceed at once into the house and make the necessary arrests. Capt. DILKS and Dr. MONTAIGNE went forward, rang the bell, and after a little parley were admitted. The rest of us then mounted the steps, and when, after the lapse of a few minutes, the door was opened to let out Capt. DILKS and Dr. MONTAIGNE, we all went in. I immediately ran hastily up stairs, as I thought Mrs. CUNNINGHAM might, on hearing so many approach, make away with the infant. I was the first of the second party to enter the room, where Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was lying. Two women were present;—one of them was the nurse, the other, I afterwards heard Mrs. CUNNINGHAM address as "sister." I assumed a careless air on entering, and speaking to the nurse, said pleasantly, "Is this the new baby?" pointing as I did so to the infant which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM held in her arms. The nurse replied, "It is, Sir." I then inquired of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM whether that was her child, and she replied, "Yes, my legal born child," or words to that effect. The woman seemed astonished at seeing so many persons present, and inquired of one of the females, "What brings all these men here—who are they?" I answered, "We are physicians, and have come to see the baby—permit us to look at it." Mrs. CUNNINGHAM clasped the baby more tightly in her arms, and caressed it, making use of such expressions as "My own darling baby—my dear little innocent," &c. She positively declared that she would not allow her "darling little baby" to be seen. We then told her that we would be satisfied if permitted to look at it in her own hands. To this she reluctantly consented, and Dr. MONTAIGNE stepped forward and examined the child sufficiently to satisfy himself that it was the one taken from Bellevue Hospital. Meanwhile Mrs. CUNNINGHAM continued to groan and press her sides as though in great pain, and she did not cease to groan while the officers remained. It was at length determined to take the child away. This decision was announced to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, with the resolve to arrest every one present. The nurse and the other woman manifested great alarm when made aware of this determination. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM did not move a muscle, gave not the slightest sign of fear or alarm. When one of the physicians approached to take away the infant, she said, "You shall not, you must not take away my darling little one;" and the other women joined in similar declarations. The baby was taken from the arms of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, but not before some little force was used, not enough, however, to hurt the baby, which conducted itself throughout without a cry or tear. It was then handed to officer WILSON, to be taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station house, but the officer, after much entreaty, gave it for a moment to one of the women—the "sisters," who immediately handed it back to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who again declared her resolve not to part with her "Own dear little angel." But she was made to part with it again, though she resisted with more vigor than on the previous occasion. This time the baby was handed to Mr. HALL, who, with Dr. MONTAGNIE, left, after giving orders as to our future movements.

THE AFTER-BIRTH AND THE BLOOD.

I now looked about me, and all around. I found wrapped up in a piece of oil-silk a *placenta* or "after-birth," which had been brought to make things look right. I wrapped it up in a napkin which I found at the dressing-table, and then we all proceeded into the back-room. All the doors were locked, but Captain DILKS had with him a bunch of keys, belonging to the Station-house, with which he opened the doors. In a closet, which we unlocked in this way, we found a small tin pail nearly filled with blood—with lamb's blood, the physicians say. This tin pail was afterwards removed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. We looked for the basket in which the child had been taken to the house, but could not find it. We proceeded down stairs. In the back kitchen we found a kind of washing-trough, partly filled with water, colored with blood. Near it was a blanket, and sheeting, and other bedding, besmeared with blood. The stench generating from them was almost unendurable. I have forgotten to mention that in the closet where we found the tin-can with blood, that we also found some little garments, which appeared to have been worn by the baby. We did not go up to the upper rooms, where Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S daughters and other inmates of the house (if there be any others) slept. Not any of the sleepers were awakened by our visit to the house, of which it seems, they were not at all aware. About 3 o'clock, when most of us had gone, one of the daughters, I learned, came part way down stairs. We found such parts of the house as we visited only to be partly furnished.

There was no carpet on the front parlor, which is on the first floor. The back parlor had a carpet, but was destitute of almost everything else, except few ornaments on the mantel-piece. There was no carpet in the basement, except in the entry-way.

DR. CATLIN AND THE NURSE.

I should have said before that Dr. CATLIN was arrested before we entered the house. He was arrested a short time before, just as he was leaving and had touched the side-walk, by Officer WILSON, and conveyed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station.

We left the house about three o'clock in the morning, Captain DILKS taking with him to the Station-house Mrs. BELL, the nurse. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and the woman whom she called "sister" were permitted to remain, under arrest though.

The house was then left in charge of Roundsman WILLIAM DILKS and Officers WILSON and WILLIAMS.

We all then retired, jaded by our most singular night's work.

THE MOTHER OF THE CUNNINGHAM CHILD—THE STORY.

Yesterday we visited Bellevue Hospital, to get a sight of the child employed to ensnare Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and also to learn the history of its parents. The mother was lying on a cot in the lying-in ward of the Hospital, with the child, which is a girl, by her side. Her name is ELIZABETH ANN ANDERSON, and according to her own account, is but 27 years of age, though from her appearance she might be easily mistaken for a woman of 40. Something is to be allowed for the prostration incident to child-birth, but her features plainly exhibit traces of care and suffering. Her hair has prematurely turned gray, her cheeks are sunken, and her eyes hollow; but she conversed with cheerfulness, and scarcely betrayed any depression of spirits.

According to her narrative, which was simple and straightforward, she is not the erring California widow which first accounts made her, but a poor, generous hearted, though unfortunate woman. She relates that she is of English birth and came to this country some 3 or 9 years ago with her father, a stone mason; and that after his death, which occurred a few months subsequent to their arrival, she returned to England and soon fell in love with a ship carpenter named AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, whom she married. Her husband going to sea a few months after, lost his life by shipwreck. In due time a child was born and lived for several years, but is now dead. Soon after the intelligence of her husband's sad fate was received, Mrs. JOHNSON removed again to this country and has since resided here—a period of more than eight years. For three years she lived at Hempstead, L. I., in the family of Mr. J. W. SMITH as domestic and seamstress, and with a Mr. WILLIS, of the same place, for the succeeding two years. She then came to New-York in the forepart of last year, with a view of returning to England; but ultimately changed her mind, and opened a little candy and refreshment store in Baxter-street, near Grand. It was during last Summer she became acquainted with her present husband, JAMES ANDERSON, who is an Englishman about 33 years old, and by occupation a physiognomist. ANDERSON is said to be liberally educated, and is well known at the hotels of the City, where he has been accustomed to ply his vocation among the guests, generally in the evening. After the marriage, which took place in October, Mrs. ANDERSON gave up her shop, and the two occupied small apartments over a grocery store at the corner of Grand and Mott streets. There they lived till March last, and then went to Poughkeepsie, staying about a month there—the husband, meanwhile, taking trips to Albany, Troy and other places in pursuit of his calling. From Poughkeepsie they returned to New-York, and lived for a time at No. 43 Oliver-street. About three weeks ago Mrs ANDERSON'S husband, who she reluctantly confesses to be very intemperate, deserted her, and she then supported herself, as she had done, in fact, before, by plain sewing. She made up aprons and sacks, sun-bonnets, &c., and sold them personally at Washington Market. Two weeks ago last Friday she procured admission to Bellevue Hospital, suffering under a swollen leg, occasioned by much walking. Here she remained for a period of eleven days, and then left, restored. On Saturday last, being conscious of the symptoms of confinement, she again procured a permit to enter the Hospital—as many indigent women do in such cases—and rode up in a Third-avenue car to Twenty-seventh-street, from which point she undertook to walk to the Hospital, situated at the foot of that street. When near the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, she began to be seized with labor pains, and seeing a yard gate open, staggered in and sat down on the steps. An Irish domestic found her in this condition, but declined to take her in the house, as her mistress, she said, was not at home. The most she did was to send to the Hospital, not far distant, for medical assistance. A physician soon came and found Mrs. ANDERSON in a rear house in the yard, having just given birth to a female child. From thence she was immediately conveyed to the Hospital and properly cared for. Mrs. ANDERSON says her husband has not been up to see her, and she does not want him to, as she has made up her mind to leave him, when she goes from the Hospital.

The child which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was so ambitious to adopt is rather below the average weight of new-born infants, and has not a very sprightly look. Its head is covered by a profusion (for a baby) of black hair, and its complexion is exceedingly rubicund. The marks of lunar caustic applied by Doctor MONTAGNIE as a means of recognition, were visible on both its ears. It seems that a woman in the Hospital who gave birth to a child on Monday, was requested to furnish hers, as more appropriate for the purpose, but she refused. So Mrs. ANDERSON was asked to let her child go for a few hours, with assurances that it should be safely returned, and she consented. There seems to be no just ground for the rumor that she was anxious to part with her child, and she certainly seemed as fond of it yesterday as any mother would. The sending a baby more than fifty-six hours old to personate one newly born seems somewhat absurd, but was really less so from the fact that this infant exhibited an unusually dull and sluggish appearance, and had not its usual satin look, as the nurse expressed it. When the child was borrowed the mother was told it was done in order to detect a certain person in a criminal act, and hence probably her unforced consent to let it go.

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

It appeared in evidence before the Surrogate, as our readers will recollect, that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had visited Bellevue Hospital more than once after her acquittal, while MARY DONOGHUE, her former chambermaid, was sick there. Now that her attempt to procure a suppositious heir is out, a circumstance which took place at the Hospital a little more than a month since, admits of a plausible explanation. Mrs. AVIS, the lying in-nurse, about that time received a note addressed to her by name, and written in a charmingly delicate hand. The nurse was requested by the writer to furnish her with a new born child, unwashed, and money should be no object. If the nurse assented, she was to address the initials "L. B." at the Broadway Post-Office. Of course, no notice was taken of the epistle, and the affair had been well-nigh forgotten when the latest Cunningham development seems to fix suspicion on Mrs. C. as the author of the note. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM visited Bellevue at least twice, and enjoyed the opportunity of learning the nurse's position and name. It is not, then, perhaps, too wide of the mark to assume that it was she who wrote the anonymous letter, with a view of consummating what she has just essayed without success. If the letter alluded to were in existence, it might afford some clue, possibly, to the authorship; but Mrs. AVIS was unable to find it yesterday, and thinks it was not preserved.

AT THE FIFTEENTH PRECINCT STATION.

A great many people called during the day at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house in Mercer-street, (where it was rumored Mrs. Cunningham was confined,) under all manner of pretexts, in hopes of catching a glimpse of the prisoners. When assured that Mrs. Cunningham was not in the Station, many left, but many remained, and others kept continually coming to the great annoyance of the officers, whom they bored by asking all manner of questions. Most of these visitors were respectably dressed and respectable-looking people, to whom the officers could not well act with that curtness which the circumstances might render necessary. When the evening newspapers were issued, the people's curiosity was somewhat appeased, and the pertinacious visitors became fewer. About 4 o'clock P. M., Dr. CATLIN and Mrs. BELL were brought from their confinement. Both looked quite indifferent and not the least careworn. The Doctor asked for his watch, from the commanding officer, and received it. [The property on the persons of prisoners is always taken from them when committed to the cells, and restored to them on departure.] He was then taken in a carriage with Mrs. BELL, to the Jefferson Market Court, in charge of its officers.

A woman named MARY BURNS, who was also arrested on Tuesday morning, as a witness in the case, was not taken to Court. She yet remains at the Station-house.

THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners (not including the girl BURNS, who is detained merely as a witness) are four in number, viz. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Dr. CATLIN, the lady spoken of as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S sister, and Mrs. CATHARINE BELL, the nurse. With none of them was any person permitted to hold intercourse. Of the present appearance of Mrs. BURDELL it is not necessary to say anything.

Dr. CATLIN resides in Brooklyn. He is a low-sized man, and wears heavy whiskers all over his face. He appears about 35 years of age. He was the family physician to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, when Mr. CUNNINGHAM, her husband, was living, and attended that gentleman in his last illness. He was a witness at the late trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and testified that that lady had suffered, and was suffering from rheumatism, which impaired greatly the strength of her arms. This testimony was produced to show that the heavy dagger-blows inflicted upon Dr. BURDELL could not have been given by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. He is confined in a dimly-lighted cell, and, when our reporter saw him, he was perusing the columns of some newspaper.

Mrs. BELL is a middle aged, plain looking woman, with nothing peculiarly striking, in manners or address, for one of her avocation.

The women whom Mrs. BURDELL called sister is a low-sized woman, and looks much like a servant girl, in dress as in other things. She appears about 28 years of age, and looks not at all in any respect like Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

Another prisoner at the Fifteenth Ward Stationhouse is the identical "bucket" and "bull's blood" discovered in a cupboard at No. 31 Bond-street, and which was used during "the ordinary course of gestation."

HOW THE TOWN TOOK THE NEWS.

There were flying, but not very distinct, rumors of the rearrest of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, under circumstances so changed, as early in the day as 10 o'clock, but they were credited by only a few. As the day advanced, these rumors became plentier, and assumed more definite shape. Then discussions arose, and bets were offered and taken upon the truth and falsity of the reports. The fact of the arrest, and the promise of an early edition giving all the particulars, was noted upon most of the newspaper bulletins but all the credulous doubted so strange a tale.

The newspaper offices were soon besieged by the impetuous crowd, who would not be satisfied until they saw the thing in print. At length, when the first evening editions were issued, the rush was terrific. The largest cylinder press in constant operation could not supply the demand—edition after edition was issued, every edition containing further particulars; but still the hungry crowds were unsatiated and lingered about far into the day in hopes of learning "further particulars."

The outside remarks were more edifying than they were complimentary to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. "Wonderful woman," remarked one, "shocking smart," added another; "but with all her smartness," chimed in a third, she "has gone too far this time. She was not content to secure a third of Burdell's estate; which the Surrogate would have undoubtedly allowed her. She was greedy for the whole;—now she will get none;—she has kicked the milk pail over." "And may be well satisfied," another would say, "if things do not go worse for her. The whole truth may yet come out."

These were the most complimentary allusions made.

Dr. CATLIN, too, was alluded to in terms no ways complimentary.

The conduct and skill of District-Attorney HALL in the matter, and the integrity of Dr. UHL, were greatly praised. The former was considered as having retrieved whatever he might have lost by his too great ardor at the commencement of the late trial.

This appeared to be the universal sentiment in the street, and out of it, in dining-saloons and in drinking-saloons—and among all classes.

Many who hitherto had faith in Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S innocence, now evinced a change of opinion.

We witnessed one exception—that of a venerable gentleman with specs. Every body had read the "extras," and had seen the news. He (sitting in a hotel) had not seen the "extras," and did not believe the news. "I don't believe it," he said. "It is too shocking to believe that in this age, in this country, and in this City, any woman could, immediately after giving birth to a child, be dragged from her bed and committed, even though the charge against her be murder, Sir!"

"But you mistake, my dear Sir," said a listener. "She has not given birth to a child, and she has not been dragged to prison. She obtained the child—another woman's new-born child—with which to deceive the public, and obtain possession of Dr. BURDELL'S property by palming it off as her own. And she, better to carry out this deception, she took to her bed, feigned to suffer, as women do in such cases, and had the attendance of physicians, one of whom aided her in the—

"I tell you I don't believe a word of it, Sir," interrupted the skeptical man. "Aided by a physician, Sir? I tell you it's preposterous! Do you mean to tell me, Sir, that a respectable physician would be guilty"—

"Not a respectable one, Sir," replied the second speaker.

"Well, Sir," continued the gentleman in specs, not the least disconcerted, and still strong in his own invincibility, "I would like to ask has she not a right—has not any woman a right to pretend to go to bed and pretend to give birth to a child, so long as she doesn't steal it, and say that it is her own. Where's the law to hinder it, Sir."

"In this case, my friend, it is a felony, and can be punished with 10 years imprisonment in the State Prison."

The controversy would have continued much longer, had not a benevolent listener handed an Extra to the argumentative man with specs, with the request that he should read it and satisfy himself. The gentleman with specs took the Extra, and read it aloud. One by one his planks of contention fell away, and when he had finished, all looked to see what next he should say.

He took off his spectacles, wiped them, put them on his nose again, and looking up determinedly, said: "Gentlemen, my opinion is, that A. CAMPY HALL should be hanged, for compromising and conspiring to bring the woman to min, and the physicians and officers who assisted him ought to be tarred and feathered."

The lookers-on retired.

The statement in the *Evening Post* yesterday, that Mrs. Doctor BLACKWELL was to examine Mrs. CUNNINGHAM professionally, during the afternoon, was entirely without foundation. Mrs. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, who resides at No. 79 East fifteenth-street, told our reporter that the story was entirely gratuitous. She had not even heard of the proceedings of yesterday morning against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. She could answer for her sister, Dr. EMMA BLACKWELL, that she had intended to make no examination, for she was attending a lady who was thrown out of her carriage at Orange, N. J. The Doctor was surprised that such a report should have been published.

The Affidavits.

DR. DE LA MONTAGNIE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The following is the affidavit of Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE:

Second District Police Court—City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is by profession a physician, and resides at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County. That on Monday, the third day of August, instant, at the request of A. Oakey Hall, the District-Attorney of the County of New-York, (whose personal friend and family physician he has been for ten years past,) he came to this City to assist Mr. Hall in the discovery of an alleged felony.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

During the past two months, a gentleman connected with the Agricultural Department of the TIMES, has made an extensive tour through the Western States, embracing a journey of some six thousand miles, for the purpose of observing the general condition of agriculture, and especially the prospects of the incoming harvest. From his letters, which have been published from time to time in our daily and weekly editions, we may form a pretty fair estimate of the real state of the crops.

THE WHEAT CROP.

In New-York State this crop will be about an average one, though this average will fall below that of a few years since, from the fact that in many places wheat raising has been in a measure given up during the past three years, owing to the extensive ravages of insects, especially the wheat "midge," or "yellow gnat," as it is sometimes called. This is particularly the case in the western counties, which formerly embraced the best wheat-growing region of the State. On the whole, however, it is believed that the aggregate yield of good wheat gathered will be considerably above that of last year. In Ohio the yield will be much larger than last year. The midge has been far less destructive, and the weather has been very good for gathering the crop. Early in the Spring, the appearances were unfavorable, but the weather was such that the crop came forward beautifully, and at the time of our correspondent's observations, in the latter part of June, the fields showed exceedingly well, and we are advised that the fullest expectations of farmers have been realized. In the middle and south middle portions of Indiana, the almost universal opinion of farmers was, that except in very wet, low lands, the crop would be larger than for many years past, and the appearance of the fields just before harvest warranted this conclusion. In Northern Indiana the Winter wheat on open prairie lands was badly injured by winter-kill, but the ground was nearly all resown to Spring wheat, which has done very well. On the openings on lands partly sheltered by timber, the yield will be a moderate one. On wood-lands the crop was still better, though not as good as further South. Nearly the same remarks apply to Illinois as to Indiana, save that a larger portion of the State is prairie-land, and except in the southern part of the prairies, the Winter crop was almost wholly killed out. But here Spring wheat was largely resown, both on the ground at first sown with the Winter varieties, and on much more ground in March and April. The crop has been better than usual. Further South, in that State, the yield of Winter grain has been large, owing both to its good quality and the large surface sown. In Iowa the crop corresponds somewhat with Northern Illinois. From Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, we have very favorable reports, derived from several intelligent correspondents. In Wisconsin, our reporter found about a medium crop; a large surface was sown, but many fields suffered from Winter-kill, and looked "spotted." The general opinion of farmers appeared to be that, with favorable harvest weather, the yield would be considerably above that of last year. Michigan is about on a par with Wisconsin in respect to the wheat crop. Taking the aggregate yield of both Winter and Spring wheat, in the States named above, we are probably safe in estimating it at about one-sixth to one-fifth larger than that of last year. This we predict will be about the result when full returns of the gathered harvest shall have been received. What effect speculation, and the abundance of money in the country will have upon future prices, it may not be safe to predict, but it is hardly probable that the rates of the past year will be maintained.

THE CORN CROP.

The condition and prospects of this crop our reporter found about the same in the several States visited, save that those farthest north will be more likely to be cut off by early frosts should there be such. Nearly all parts of the Northern and Western States were about upon a par as respects the long-continued Spring rains. As late as July 10 there was little observable difference in the advancement of this crop in Kentucky and Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. If anything, the difference was in favor of the last-named States. In every section, corn upon low or moderately wet lands was very much stunted. On higher grounds, or those not naturally wet, the crop suffered less severely. The worst fear now has been that, owing to the continuous rains during the latter part of May and the first half of June, farmers were unable to "work" the corn fields thoroughly before the haying season. Hundreds of fields were observed in which weeds overtopped and choked the young corn plants. This was particularly the case in the older sections of Ohio. On the newer prairie lands weeds are less abundant, and less difficulty was experienced from this cause. The rain ceased generally by the 15th and 20th of June, and in many places several days earlier. The warm weather succeeding hastened forward this crop very rapidly, and as "July and August make the corn crop," and the first of these months has been unusually propitious, there is little ground as yet for fearing a poor yield of corn—if we do not have unusually early Autumnal frosts. Taking into account the very large surface of prairie ground newly broken and planted this year for the first time, as well as the increased number of acres planted in almost all sections, the prospect now is that the corn crop of 1857 will largely exceed that of the previous year. This was the opinion of the majority of intelligent farmers with whom our reporter conversed in the different States, especially during the month just closed. As early as July 10, in some portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, corn was considered as scarcely a week behind the average of several years past.

OATS AND BARLEY.

These crops are certainly in excess of any former year. Wherever the wheat crop has been much injured by insects, farmers have gone extensively into the culture of barley, and but few fields in poor condition were seen. Oats are coming in well also, and there is scarcely a doubt that there will be enough of both oats and barley to meet the wants of the country.

HAY.

Little need be said of this crop, as it is universally conceded that the yield has been unprecedented. It was especially noted by our reporter, that among the hundreds of persons conversed with on this topic, in all sections, he met not one who did not speak of an excellent yield of hay. The opinion was often expressed that there would not be cattle enough in the country to consume all the hay that would be gathered. Grass continued *growing* to so late a period that many fields were left until after working the corn and gathering wheat, and there are many thousands of acres in the country still unmown. Owing to the shortness of the haying season prior to the wheat harvest, and the scarcity of help, it would have been scarcely possible to gather a moiety of the crop but for the general introduction of machinery, the horse-mowers, horse-rakes, &c. Many Western farmers expressed the opinion that beef would be high and scarce in the Eastern markets next Winter, simply because they could not spare their cattle, when there was so much forage to be consumed; while during the following Spring, Summer and Fall, there would be an overstock of beeves sent forward. This would certainly be the case if there should be an abundant corn crop.

POTATOES.

In consequence of the partial disappearance of the "rot" for a year or two past, and the high price of potatoes during Winter and Spring, farmers were stimulated to plant largely: a scarcity of seed, and the Spring rains, only prevented excessive planting. As it is, if the country is not afflicted with a return of the potatoe disease this year, we have present reason to look for an immense potato harvest. The rot has already set in in some localities where early potatoes are raised extensively, and there are rumors of its appearance in several parts of the country. It was too early in the season for our reporter to gather much concerning this crop, aside from an estimate of the comparative amount of surface planted.

FRUIT.

Large numbers of peach trees were found to have been killed during the last Winter, as well as the preceding one. It is probable that there are a less number of living peach trees now in the country than there were two years ago, notwithstanding the great number of new orchards set out. Wherever the trees have well withstood the weather and are now flourishing, they are fairly loaded with fruit, but the general yield will not be very large we think. The apple crop promises moderately well. Few trees are heavily loaded with fruit, but most orchards throughout the country generally are bearing somewhat, and from the larger size of the fruit on trees not heavily loaded, it is probable that in the aggregate we shall have a full average yield. Many fine orchards in Ohio, and in a limited degree elsewhere, were observed to be considerably injured by caterpillars and other insects. Sometimes whole orchards are so denuded of leaves as to present the appearance of having been swept over by fire. These ravages, however, though more extensive this year than formerly, are still confined to limited localities, and it is to be hoped that efficient efforts will be made to prevent their further extension.

On the whole, taking the entire country together, and summing up the observations that have been made, and the reports we are daily receiving from the crops now nearly gathered, generally in good condition, with the present condition of those still growing, we may well congratulate ourselves upon favorable prospects for a year of plenty.

Crop Prospects.

From the Chicago Journal of July 31.

Glorious and cheering are the reports that come to us from every part of our country in reference to the ripened harvest. The gathering-in season has now fairly opened, and "peace and plenty" is the joyous burden of every report that is sent forth from the gatherer.

The largest crop of wheat that has ever been harvested in the country is now being gathered. The aggregate yield will, it is now manifest, exceed by hundreds of thousands of bushels that of the most plentiful harvest that has ever blessed the labors of American husbandry. The cotton crop, too, promises exceedingly well, and will, we doubt not, be as much in advance of any former yield as is that of wheat. Oats and barley are likewise reported as unusually good and abundant.

Vegetable and fruit products are also represented as plenteous, and of a sound condition, in most localities where any attention is devoted to their cultivation. The potato crop—that most important of all esculents—will turn out a glorious yield; and this fact is already having a sensible effect upon the market. In some of the Eastern cities a decline of over a hundred per cent. per bushel is already reported. Other commodities must soon "follow suit."

Fruit Crop Prospects.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 1.

Fruit growers inform us that the prospect for a first-class crop of peaches was never better. The trees are now loaded with incipient fruit. In this vicinity the crop promises to be all that preserving kettles could wish for. Plums are a precarious crop. The trees are now heavily laden, but such is the perfidy of the curculio that the fruit is often ruined just before it reaches the ripening point. The apple crop promises finely. In this point Philadelphia County will play trumps. We look for a capital time this Fall among pippins and peaches. Unless the price of sugar continues extravagant, Young America will know no scarcity in the sweetmeat line. Let the ladies prepare their porcelain.

Catastrophe at Niagara Falls.

FALL OF ROCK NEAR THE HORSESHOE—THREE PERSONS INJURED.

The Rochester *American* of Monday gives the following particulars of the fall of rock at Niagara, previously reported by telegraph:

"An accident of a serious character occurred at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. It appears that as usual a number of persons were strolling about visiting the various localities of interest, and a number had descended the Biddle stairs to the beach of the river, and gone towards the foot of the cataract. Suddenly an immense overhanging rock, weighing probably from 30 to 50 tons, became detached from the bank above them, and fell with a tremendous crash to the bottom. The concussion was so great as to split it into fragments, and the pieces flew in all directions. Three persons were seriously injured—one of them, a Mr. G. W. PARSONS from Cleveland, Ohio, it is feared fatally. The others were a gentleman who was stopping at the Cataract House, whose name we have been unable to learn, and a boy about 14 years of age, who resides in the village of Niagara. This boy had his leg broken, and the gentleman at the Cataract House had, as we understand, both a leg and arm broken.

Mr. PARSONS, however, who is a guest at the Clarendon, was the principal sufferer. One piece of the rock struck him on the head, causing a dangerous fracture of the skull, and another piece crushed one of his hips in a frightful manner. He was immediately taken to his hotel, and surgical assistance procured. The professional gentlemen who attended him expressed, as we understand, but little hopes of his recovery. The unfortunate man was able to give such particulars concerning himself as to enable his friends in Cleveland to be notified by telegraph of his condition, and some of them are expected to come on immediately.

Mr. PARSONS is connected with some of the railroads centering at Cleveland, in the baggage department, and has a wife and one child. He was on an excursion for the benefit of his health.

The operation of trepanning was resorted to for the purpose of relieving the pressure of the broken pieces of skull upon his brain, and, contrary to the expectation of the medical men, he was in possession of his faculties this morning. It is barely possible that he may recover.

We learn that a son of Mr. ABRAM VAN SLYCK, tobacconist, of this city, was present on the beach at the time the accident occurred, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

"There had been some indications of a caving off at this point, during the Summer; and occasional masses of rock have fallen. During the last two years the rock has fallen off so much that the carriage road around the Island has been carried back some forty feet from its original position at this point."

For several years past, bits of rock have occasionally crumbled from the cliffs between the Cave of the Winds and the Horseshoe, so that placards are posted at the foot of the Biddle Staircase, warning visitors to beware. Notwithstanding this, incautious explorers generally clamber along the shelf, always running a great risk. The height of the cliff at this point is about 150 feet.

Brutality—A White Man Treated as a Slave.

From the Cincinnati Times.

A veteran pauper, sunburnt, disheveled, unwashed and filthy, whose only name was ALMES, was examined in the Probate Court in this city yesterday, as to his mental condition. He stated he was a native Kentuckian; that a man around whose house he loitered put him in a skiff and carried him to a steamboat, which brought him to the city to stay "a spell." He understood all questions put to him, but exhibited a profound ignorance on ordinary subjects. Dr. MUSCROFT certified that he was an idiot. He was sent to the asylum.

A gentleman called upon us last evening, and says he is well acquainted with this unfortunate and his history. As he relates the latter, it presents an almost unparalleled instance of brutality. He says that ALMES is a white man, and was born and raised in Boone County, Ky. He is short-witted or foolish, and has been so from his cradle. He lost his natural protectors at an early age, and unfortunately fell into the hands of a man whose name we have, and was the owner of a number of slaves, and a hard master at that.

Our informant states that this man numbered ALMES among his slaves, forcing him to labor and live with them, and subjecting him to all the hard usage and severe discipline that was imposed upon the negroes. Complaint was often made by the neighbors of this treatment of a half witted white man, but the response was that it was only by such means his services could be made to pay.

Our informant has not been in the vicinity for a year or two past, but he is confident that the hard usage this poor fellow has received from his *master* has worsted his mental condition, and made him the complete wreck he now presents. He infers, and very justly, too, that the white slave being of no further use to his cruel master, or, in other words, being unable to make his services pay, the master shipped him to this port, to become a burden upon the community. That is, having worn him out, body and mind, he rids himself of the incumbrance by the cheapest possible way!

If this is true, it presents a case of barbarous cruelty that is revolting. Our informant is a stranger to us, but is a young man of apparent candor and reliability. The incoherent story of the victim seems to confirm his statement.

The anniversary of the battle of Boyne Water was celebrated in Toronto by a procession and a dinner, served up in the Presbyterian Church, George-st, the pews having been taken out and rearranged, to suit the occasion.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Present State of Things in the Territory—The Troops Still at Lawrence—Apprehensions of a Collision with the United States Troops—Proceedings of Jim Lane—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, July 24, 1857.

This era of peace and quiet which Kansas has experienced since the cessation of actual hostilities last Winter is now said by men who are not regarded as alarmists, to be rapidly drawing to a close. It is undeniably true that during the past few weeks party hostility has received a violent impetus.

The following order has been issued by General LANE:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEAD-QUARTERS KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
(For the protection of the ballot-box.)
LAWRENCE, July 18, 1857.

To the People of Kansas:

The Convention at Topeka, on the 15th inst., passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Gen. JAMES H. LANE be appointed by this Convention, and authorized to organize the people in the several districts, to protect the ballot-boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority thus vested in me, I do earnestly request the people of Kansas to form companies in their various neighborhoods, towns, and settlements, and every man enrol himself in some one of the same; that when each company shall contain not less than thirty, nor more than eighty men, it elect a Captain, and one First, and one Second Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and two Corporals; and that it make a perfect and complete roll of its officers and men, in accordance with the printed forms which will be transmitted from this office.

It is also desirable, and I hereby request, that the Captain of each Company shall require a registry to be made of all persons in his neighborhood, town, or settlement, if any such there be, who shall refuse to enrol himself in said Company, and transmit the same, with his Company's rolls, to this office.

When the aforesaid rolls shall be received, commissions for the officers will be promptly forwarded, after which, requisitions for arms, signed by the Company's officers, may be sent to the office of the Quartermaster-General.

Kansas expects every man to do his duty in this matter. The time has come for thorough organization and efficient action. The despotism which has been forced upon us must be overthrown. We must look to the ballot-box as the instrumentality of our disenthralment, and prepare to defend that ballot-box at any and every sacrifice, against any and every attempt to violate its integrity.

The General Staff, as organized this day, consists of MR. M. F. CONWAY, Adjutant-General; E. B. WHITMAN, Quartermaster-General, and WM. A. PHILLIPS, Commissary-General, each with an office in this city.

Correspondence may be conducted with any of these officers, and information at all times obtained from them in the line of their respective duties.

Signed at the office of the Adjutant-General this day.

J. H. LANE, Commanding.

By M. F. CONWAY, Adjutant-General, K. V.

Accompanying this there has been forwarded "General Order, No. 2," dated July 20, which very coolly divides the Territory into eight districts, each to furnish a division, whose commander is appointed from that locality, and the whole to form four brigades, to whom generals are also designated. The movement is pressed with all possible force, and has already been successful to the extent, it is said, of raising some 1,600 men. LANE is flying through the Territory, advocating the organization, and inciting the people to insurrection against not only the Territorial but the General Government, which he rates most savagely. I just heard of him at Osawkee, where the land sales are now in progress. His success there was somewhat equivocal. Subsequently, the officers having in charge the management of the sales at that place felt constrained to call on the Governor for a company of regular troops, to guard the money derived from the sales, which, it is said, will amount at the close to at least half a million dollars. The messenger dispatched with the requisition informs me that it was forwarded by the Governor to Gen. HARNEY at Fort Leavenworth. Here I may as well mention the fact that I have been informed on good authority that the General Government has forwarded a dispatch by telegraph to the Governor, announcing that Gen. HARNEY and the regiment of dragoons now here will *not* be sent to Utah, and it is currently rumored that they will be reinforced by 1,500 troops and two batteries.

As to Lawrence, things do not seem to have changed their appearance since my last letter. Everybody is quiet, or seems so, at least, but that in itself is suspicious. I am very much afraid that the ultra-leaders are meditating some sudden trick, which may lead to open hostility. It is rumored on one hand that their municipal officers have been sworn in—(to support the Topeka State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, for the sole purpose, as they allege, of removing dead dogs and horses)—whilst on the other hand, it is asserted with equal emphasis that they have not. Probably my next letter will be explicit on the point.

I believe I mentioned in my last letter that Mr. MARCUS J. PARROT had been nominated as candidate for Representative in Congress from the State of Kanesa, under the Topeka Constitution, by the Free State Convention which recently met at Tooeka. His opponent was Mr. ADAMS, Mayor of Leavenworth, whom he beat by only three votes. Some difference of opinion having arisen as to the propriety of nominating a delegate to Congress to oppose Mr. RANSOM, the Democratic nominee, the Convention adjourned without taking any action on the matter. In the meantime another Convention has been called by the same party, soon to meet at Grasshopper Falls, to consider matters generally, and especially to nominate a delegate. Mr. PARROT has announced his determination to run as candidate whether nominated or not. Of the result I hope to give you early intelligence, but I would respectfully suggest to the telegraphic operators in St. Louis, that it is hardly fair to allow the reporter of the Associated Press to appropriate my private dispatches, and even perpetuate my blunders, as was done in the case of the intelligence which I hoped to forward to you exclusively, of the nomination of Mr. RANSOM by the Democratic Convention.

P. H. C.

Plagiarism in the Pulpit.

From the Boston Transcript.

Nearly a year ago, a clergyman was stationed over an Episcopal society in one of the most flourishing towns in Massachusetts. His reputation for ability and eloquence had preceded him, and the expectations of those who had not listened to his efforts in the metropolis, where he had been preaching, were raised to the highest pitch. And they were not disappointed. Every one was charmed with the variety and extent of his erudition, the closeness and strength of his logic, and the grace and beauty of the illustrations wherewith he adorned his admirable discourses. The versatility of his genius was truly remarkable, and every one was satisfied,—for did the hearer desire an energetical discourse which should discover the hidden meaning of the original text, he had it in the morning; did another crave a brilliant and forcible appeal to the feelings? he was gratified in the afternoon. So the preacher went swimmingly on—seeming to combine the strength of thought and quaint felicity of expression of the old English divines with the fervor and freedom which characterize the popular preachers of our time. All voices spoke his praise, and his people were delighted at their good fortune in securing such a clerical treasure.

But it unfortunately happened that a clergyman of another denomination, who had chanced to hear an afternoon discourse from this Admirable CRICHTON of the pulpit gave, to one of his brethren in the same town, some months after, a synopsis of its argument, and a report of some of the more striking passages; and great was his astonishment when his friend, taking up a volume of *Spurgeon's Sermons*, just from the press, read the identical sermon which he had listened to with so much interest!

Misfortune seldom comes singly. Shortly after circumstances required that the Episcopal Society should occupy for a few Sabbaths, the church of which the gentleman last referred to is pastor, and he remained one afternoon to hear for the first time his eloquent brother in another fold. The discourse was admirable—admirable, but familiar; and when, after service, and with a few friends, who also had heard the brilliant effort, he returned to his study, he read them from a volume of *Robert McCheyne's Sermons*, published in Scotland some years ago, the discourse which had so delighted them.

Their astonishment was great indeed. The fact was soon noised abroad, and the works of SPURGEON and MCCHEYNE were in demand. Six sermons of the first named gentleman were found to have been delivered by the eloquent divine in question as his own productions, and it is also stated that one of them was pronounced before an association of his clerical brethren with great success.

The readers of the *Spectator* will remember the judicious arrangements of Sir ROGER DE COVERLY to ensure variety and excellence in the preaching to which he and his dependents listened every Sunday. Having secured the services of a clergyman possessing a good aspect, a clear voice, a sociable temper and some knowledge of backgammon, the worthy knight made him a present of all the good sermons which had been printed in English, and only begged of him to pronounce one of them every Sunday in the pulpit. So upon asking the Chaplain of a Sunday who would preach on the morrow, he would be told the Bishop of ST. ASAPH in the morning, and DR. SOUTH in the afternoon; and thus the congregation would be sure of hearing, each Sunday, an excellent discourse selected with the greatest care from the body of English divinity.

Now, this plan is an excellent one to be adopted in this country, provided the congregation, as well as the preacher, agree to it; and it would certainly be a great relief to some societies if their pastor would occasionally invite Mr. SPURGEON to preach, by deputy, in the morning, and Mr. MCCHEYNE in the afternoon. But it would be necessary, if that honesty which is expected of men in the ordinary concerns of life be regarded in the matter, that the preacher should not read the sermons and omit to mention the authors, and that he should decline to listen, with innocent countenance, to the compliments bestowed upon his learning, his logic, and the remarkable versatility of his genius.

Literary plagiarism is always as contemptible as it is dishonest; and the lad in school or in college, who is detected in striving to rise on the stolen fruit of another's mind, generally incurs the lasting reprobation of having been an idler or a cheat. But the preacher of God's word, who will deliberately get up in the pulpit, Sunday after Sunday, and deliver as his own sermon which he has copied from the works of other men, who will quietly enjoy profit by the reputation obtained under these false pretences, is a swindler and a hypocrite; and neither the social influence, the age, the titles of honor, or the position of the man, should save such conduct from the contempt of the community, or shield the offender from the severity and mortification of a public rebuke.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Philadelphia Bullies' Prize Fight—Bradley at Home.

From the Philadelphia Sun, 4th.

On Tuesday evening DOMINICK BRADLEY arrived at his den of iniquity, at the southwest corner of South and Penn streets, and soon after an immense crowd of ruffians assembled about the place.

A fellow named MURPHY, said to be a waiter in the Girard House, made himself very conspicuous in the window, and introduced DOMINICK. We were on the pavement, not pleasing to go into the den amongst a lot of thieving rascals, and, so far as we could judge, it is our opinion that both of BRADLEY'S eyes were closed. He was led to the window, when he delivered himself of the following: "I was up all last night, and feel worn down, but you see I am here."

MURPHY then came to the window with a tumbler, and, after stirring it around, said, "Boys, this is champagne—don't it look nice?" MURPHY then made a speech, and said to the audience, (both South and Penn streets were crowded with people,) "Fellers, yers DOMINICK, (rubbing the head of the latter;) he whipped his man as a man ought to whip another; three cheers for the shamrock, and one for the citizens that don't like the fight."

Cheers were now given for BRADLEY, and loud cries for FITZGERALD, his trainer. The latter appeared at the window, and bowed to the crowd, who gave him three cheers. At this point Lieut. CARSON appeared on the ground, with a posse of policemen, and cleared the pavement, but the excitement was very great.

With regard to the fight, we have gathered the following particulars, supposed to be from the most *reliable* sources—in fact, from those who were prominent actors in the disgraceful affair:

Mr. FOLYEARD DEGAN, who accompanied BRADLEY to his residence, from Buffalo and New-York, as did also JOHN MCKEON, who soon after left him, and their version of the story of the fight is, as a matter of course, on the side of the bully and blackguard—a man who, while he kept a rummy in Shippen-street, below Sixth, was famous for his brutal treatment towards many who had occasion to enter his place.

Mr. MCMULLIN has ever been a warm friend of BRADLEY, and like his other confederates in this affair, will divulge nothing except that which has a tendency to favor his favorite. He admits that RANKIN fought with a skill unprecedented, and that his will was one of determination throughout the contest.

Not less than 4,000 persons witnessed this brutal scene, and while it was going on inside the ring, one continual series of fights prevailed outside. Many a black eye and bloody nose was the result. Any quantity of bad whisky was dealt out, and the brains of nearly all were more or less inflated.

MCMULLIN'S house, last evening, was besieged, and there was scarcely anything to be heard except the vociferation, in some profane epithet, that "BRADLEY had beaten his man."

RANKIN remains at Buffalo, in charge of his brother, several personal friends, and a physician, who is in constant attendance. It is not likely that he will reach home for several days, though some are inclined to believe that he will leave to-day or to-morrow. His injuries are said to be quite serious, being entirely confined to his head and face. Both eyes are closed, his nose broken, one ear shockingly cut, his temples much bruised, and his cheeks cut and swollen to a serious extent. His friends here in the southwestern part of old Moyamensing are naturally very much elated, and contend that foul play has been resorted to. Last night the residence of RANKIN and vicinity was crowded, and the most intense feeling prevailed.

Thousands of dollars were staked upon the result in this city, besides immense sums in New-York, Buffalo and elsewhere.

The fight took place at Point Albino Island, fifteen miles below Buffalo, on the Canadian side.

The Sheriff of the District or county in which Point Albino is located, it is alleged, had wagered a stake on the result of the fight, and, in his anxiety to see that all was done fair, desired to be appointed a referee. This was denied, when he attempted either to enter the ring or threatened to cut the rope. This was the signal for an onslaught upon his person, when he was most brutally beaten by some of our well-known Philadelphia rowdies, several of whom soon after took a hasty and rather expensive retreat home, by what is generally known as the lightning train! Canada began to smell rather warm for them.

Mormonism—Disgusted "Saints."

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, July 26, 1857.

We have another arrival from Mormondom. An emigrant train, containing a large number of women and children—one hundred persons in all—has just reached this city, after a wearisome journey of sixty days. The train consisted of fifteen teams, and brought through a large and valuable collection of beaver and buffalo furs. In spite of the extremely hot weather of the last few weeks, the party arrived in excellent health, the women and children especially bearing the fatigue better than the men.

The members of this company are, or rather were, professors of the Mormon faith, but they fled from the holy land, partly to escape from the relentless tyranny of the Brigham Young oligarchy, and partly to improve their pecuniary affairs. When they left, there was great dissatisfaction among the Saints, and about a thousand persons abandoned Utah at the same time. Several trains departed for the States, and nearly four hundred started for Oregon. It was with difficulty that they escaped, and many threats were made that violence would be committed upon them if they attempted to leave the country. The large number of those who left is believed to have been their protection.

The emigrants are heartily sick of the Mormon religion and all the attendant institutions. They state that the members of the church, (embracing almost the entire adult population of the Territory,) have on an average about three wives apiece. A poor man, they think, has no possible chance to succeed in Utah. With decidedly strong prospects of having a large family to support, he is compelled to devote the entire labor of every tenth day to the church, and to pay heavy taxes besides. Some of them state that they were called upon to pay tithes before they had been in Salt Lake City a week. There are many who would gladly renounce the BRIGHAM YOUNG tyranny and flee from the Territory; but after the "endowment" (a certain step in the church,) has been taken, the subject of it cannot leave, unless he has the permission of the spiritual authorities, without placing his life in the most imminent peril. Large numbers of unfortunate women who were lured into Utah by appealing to their religious enthusiasm, and grossly misrepresenting the actual state of affairs, are thoroughly disgusted with the practical workings of what was so beautiful in theory, but have no means of escaping from their hard lot.

The disaffected, however, (according to my informants who come by this train,) by no means comprise the whole, or even a majority of the people of Utah. Thousands of men have such deep seated faith in BRIGHAM YOUNG, that they would cheerfully fight for him to the last drop of blood. Many women, too, with a firm persuasion that his mission is from heaven, are attached to him with a most fanatical devotion, and would not hesitate to lay down their lives for him. In Great Salt Lake City the people are well armed, and have thirty pieces of artillery. In many of their localities, the male saints are armed and disciplined. These emigrants confirm the various reports that the population of Utah has been greatly exaggerated. They think 40,000 a liberal estimate, and state that Salt Lake City has not more than 7,000 inhabitants.

"Every nation, kindred and people" is represented among the Saints. It is evident that if BRIGHAM YOUNG desire it, he can give Gen. HARNEY and his troops a good deal of trouble for a time, but it seems hardly possible that a man of so much shrewdness should array himself against the United States troops.

The emigrants think Utah capable of being made one of the finest agricultural portions of the Continent, but they have no faith in the ability of its present population to develope it. The absence of rain renders systematic irrigation necessary, but the numerous mountain streams are said to afford very good facilities for the accomplishment of that object. When this train left there were many complaints of a worm at the roots of the young wheat. It was feared that the crop would be entirely destroyed, and the scarcity—almost starvation—of last Winter again occur. The returning emigrants propose to settle at some point in Kansas, where all men who are willing to work have a fair chance, and where their children will be free from the degrading influence of polygamy and some other patriarchal institutions.

WINDMILL SHIPS.—The *Diario de la Marina* states that Signor CARBIA, of Cuba, proposes a new system of propelling vessels by the building of windmills on the decks of his ship, with great wings, from which the motion is communicated to side-wheels similar to those of steamships. The models have been successfully worked; and it only remains to be seen whether the force of the wind will be sufficient, when thus applied, to give vessels the velocity of ordinary sailing ships. If this problem is satisfactorily solved, the *Diario* says it is evident that a windmill ship will be able to sail just as well with a contrary as with a fair wind—because, it being perfectly easy to alter the position of the wings, they may be always opposed to the wind, whatever direction it may blow from. The inventor has asked for the protection of a patent from the Cuban Government; and, as soon as it is granted, he will commence to make his experiments upon a large scale.

A Boy Eaten Alive by a Bear near Detroit.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A shocking occurrence took place on the Hamtramck Marshes on last Tuesday, in which a boy eleven years old was actually eaten up alive by a bear, within sight of the city. The circumstances of the case are as follows: A man named JOSEPH RADEMACHER, a German, living on Macomb-street, between Rivard and Russell, went out on Tuesday morning, in company with a little brother, to pick raspberries. They carried their dinners with them, and went some five or six miles out before commencing their day's work. RADEMACHER deposited his dinner, basket and coat on the ground, and employed himself for some time in picking berries, when, his attention being attracted by a noise, he looked around, and to his intense astonishment, saw a large she bear, accompanied by three cubs, engaged in devouring his dinner. It was but the work of a moment to drop his basket of berries, and hurry, with his young brother, from the spot. He saw two boys not far from him when he left the spot, but said nothing to them.

Before himself and brother had got a safe distance, they heard terrible screams in the direction they had left, which only served to accelerate their pace, and place a greater distance between them and danger. They were soon overtaken by one of the boys, who came rushing after them in a bewilderment of fright, screaming that the bear was eating up his brother. RADEMACHER received this intelligence in utter dismay, and took to his heels with a will, followed by the two boys, deserting the sufferer to his fate. The cowardly race soon brought them to the city, when they spread the alarm, and a large party was quickly formed for the rescue, which proceeded to the scene of the disaster, accompanied by RADEMACHER and the father of the unfortunate boy.

A long search resulted in finding the remains of the boy, the bear having eaten up about half of the corpse, and buried the rest for a future meal. Remnants of his clothes were found scattered around, together with RADEMACHER'S coat, torn to pieces. A general hunt was commenced with a view of finding the bear, which has been continued up to the present time without success. The boy was Irish or German, we are not certain which. His name also we have been unable to learn, but shall ascertain it to-day. His brother, a boy of thirteen, stated that they almost stumbled over the bear before they saw him at all, when she suddenly turned with a savage growl and seized the one who was nearest. A word of warning from RADEMACHER when he commenced his flight would have saved the boy, but he was too frightened to do anything but run.

The bear was a large and powerful one, and must have been excited to great hunger to commit so bold a deed. The contemplation of such an occurrence, happening almost within the limits of a city of 70,000 inhabitants, is sickening and terrible. Wild bears have become a rarity in most parts of the State, yet we are visited in the very metropolis by one that perpetrates a deed that belongs only to the early annals of our history. It is to be hoped that such visits will be rare in future.

A Defaulter Arrested.

From the Toronto Colonist, Aug. 1.

Some time since it was stated in the English papers, that a clerk of the South Yorkshire Railway and River Don Coal Company, England, who carry on business in King William-street, London, had plundered his employers of about £900, and fled. The assistance of Mr. JOHN SPITTLE, an Inspector in the Detective Police Department of that city, was obtained, and diligent search made for the fugitive, who, it was ascertained, had left London on the 19th of May, and taken passage in the *Canadian* screw steamer, which sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on the subsequent day. The officer procured a passage by the steamer *Jason*, which left Southampton on the 10th of June. After a rather long passage of 19 days, he arrived in New-York, and at once started for Quebec. He had previously learned the disaster that befel the *Canadian* on her passage up the St. Lawrence. When the officer reached the place where the *Canadian* grounded, he discovered that the accused had entered his name on the ship's books as GEORGE HOWELL. Further interrogatories put him into possession of the fact, that the defaulter had left for Toronto. Upon the receipt of this news, Mr. SPITTLE came on to this city, where he arrived on Wednesday last, and immediately put himself into communication with the Chief of Police. With that gentleman's assistance "Mr. Howell" was traced to the Rossin House.

The warrant which Mr. SPITTLE bore for the arrest of the prisoner, issued by the Lord Mayor of London, was countersigned by Alderman CROOKS of this city, and the accused was arrested in the office of the hotel: upon being asked by the "detective" whether WM. WALDON was not his real name, he answered in the affirmative, and the authority under which his capture was made was shown him. Afterwards he gave every information; stated where the property was, and answered the necessary questions with candor. He was detained in the Chief's office for the night, and yesterday morning was taken to Barrie in charge of Mr. SPITTLE and Mr. WM. COURTNAY of the Toronto Police. The object in going there was to get cashed a bill for about £400 on the Branch Bank of Upper Canada, which was found in the prisoner's possession. Some valuable articles were also given up by him, such as guns, pictures, and a large stock of clothes, &c. Altogether about £500 in cash and articles of the value of about £100 have been found. The prisoner is a young man, about 24 years of age, of respectable appearance, slightly built, and about 5 feet 7 inches in height. He returned from Barrie last night, and still, through the courtesy of Mr. SHERWOOD, is accommodated in his office, until other arrangements are effected. It is stated that other charges are pending against him in England. He will be taken thence by the next steamer which leaves Quebec on the 15th inst.

Burning of the Cambria Iron Works, Pennsylvania.

From the Cambria Tribune Extra, Aug. 3.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last, our citizens were startled by the simultaneous sounding of the steam-whistle at the Rolling Mill and the Company's Furnaces, in such a way as to betoken that danger was threatening the Works. At the same time a dense cloud of black smoke was seen to ascend from that locality, which gave additional force to the alarm.

The fire originated in a small outside building used for the purpose of tendering tallow with which to grease the machinery. It is not certain by what means fire was communicated to the combustible material in the shop.

The building was of frame, built in the shape of a cross, 600 long by 100 wide, with a cross-piece 250 feet in length. There were 21 double and 11 single Puddling Furnaces, and 12 Heating Furnaces under the roof, all of which are left standing and supposed to be but slightly (if at all) injured. The engines are also thought to have sustained but little damage, comparatively. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about $100,000, on which there are insurances amounting to about $50,000.

Mr. MORRELL—the resident member of the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & Co., and general Superintendent of the Works—informs us that it is the intention of the Company to proceed at once to repair the damage sustained, and to replace the building destroyed with one that will not burn. Their Blast Furnaces, Machine shop, Blacksmith shop and Foundry, with the machinery, implements, patterns, &c., thereto belonging, are left to them in good working order, so that they can immediately go to work at the construction of a new Rolling Mill house with their own operatives. They purpose erecting a temporary structure over the rolls for the present, and will be making railroad iron again within three weeks from this time.

THE LATE U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.—A CURIOUS CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—JAMES WHITING, who for the past four years has held the office of Deputy Surveyor at the Boston Custom House, gave up his trust Saturday, according to the terms of his resignation, placed in the hands of his superior, FLETCHER WEBSTER, U. S. Surveyor, a month or two since. The circumstances which led to his resignation are not fully known, but are believed to be substantially as follows: Soon after the inauguration of the new Collector, jealous eyes were directed towards Mr. WHITING, in consequence of his supposed influence with Mr. AUSTIN, he being a relative, and which many thought was exercised in the removals and appointments that then took place. Finally, a charge was brought against Mr. WHITING, of corruption in receiving money in two cases for his aid in obtaining office. It was alleged that two of the new Inspectors, Messrs. HENRY DAVIS and E. Q. FELLOWS, had paid or offered to pay Mr. WHITING. The matter came to the ears of the Collector, who after some investigation sent Messrs. DAVIS and FELLOWS a note, to the effect that as their offices were obtained by improper means their further services in behalf of the United States would be dispensed with. The inculpated inspectors demanded an investigation, stating that they had paid no money to Mr. WHITING. We believe, however, that one, if not both of the parties, in acknowledgment of time spent in their behalf, did make a proffer of money which was properly declined, as was, also, a proposition for a testimonial to a member of his family. The only other matter between them, was that Mr. WHITING, for a brief period, was indebted to one of the parties for a loan, which was afterwards repaid. To other parties Mr. WHITING was obnoxious in consequence of business matters connected with the Custom-House, and great efforts were made to remove him. Journeys were undertaken to Washington, and Mr. WEBSTER, the Surveyor, was importuned, until at last the resignation of Mr. WHITING was placed in his hands. It appears, however, that Mr. W. has influential friends at Washington, for, if rumor is correct, the second name for this place, sent on for approval there, has not yet been returned with the official sanction. As we stated in the beginning, Mr. W. made his parting b

NEW-YORK CITY.

ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.

Homeopathy at "the Institutions"—The Penitentiary.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday, the President in the Chair.

When the requisition for twenty-five gallons of brandy for the patients at Bellevue Hospital was read by the Clerk, a discussion arose among the members of the Board as to the propriety of the quantity being reduced to ten gallons. Governor SMITH strongly urged the reduction, while Governor MOLONY opposed it. It was said that the quantities demanded had always been steadily increasing, and that implicit confidence could not be placed in the statement that such large quantities were really needed by the sick. On the other hand, it was contended that the brandy was not drank by the medical men, and that it would be better to cut off the supply entirely.

The President did not agree with Governor MOLONY. He thought ten gallons a more reasonable quantity than twenty-five, so much as ten gallons might possibly be needed. And so it was ordered.

A resolution was offered by Gov. PINCKNEY "That the Clerk of the Board be directed to report the amount of monies expended at the various institutions for hired labor, with a detailed statement of the character of such labor, and each institution, where employed, since the first of January last." The resolution was adopted.

HOMEOPATHY AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

Gov. PINCKNEY moved that it be referred to a select committee to report upon the propriety of so amending the law organizing the Bellevue Hospital Medical Department as to provide that one-half of such institution be set apart for the practice of homeopathy under the care of a Medical Board, nominated by the Homeopathic Society of this City, and that each case admitted in said hospital be transferred to the homeopaths and allopathic alternatively. He said it had been proved beyond question that homeopathy had been successful in the treatment of diseases.

Gov. SMITH asked if homeopathy was employed in surgery.

Gov. PINCKNEY said it was so, and that the homeopathists were in favor of very small incisions.

Governor OLIVER seconded the motion. One of his children was taken ill of scarlet fever, and under homeopathic practice, the child was well in a week. If it were successful in hospital practice, it would be the dawning of a new era.

Governor SMITH said, an experiment of so great a magnitude ought not to be made upon the poor at hospitals. Would the proposer cite the names of any men of eminence in this country who had taken up with it? Such practitioners were generally men who could not obtain patients upon the ordinary practice, and who merely played upon the feelings of silly women, by pretending to give no medicine, and yet frequently gave arsenic in accumulating and poisonous doses. There was not a county in the State where the thing was allowed at the public institutions. It had never been introduced there, and ought not to be introduced here, unless it can be sanctioned by men of acknowledged sense and science who could rely upon it. Why should the Board tamper with the poor in practicing a delusion in which not one-fiftieth of the people believed, or had any confidence?

Governor TIEMANN defended the homeopathists. It was a science. All allopathic practice was quackery. He hoped the resolution would pass. It was not half so much experimenting as what was going on now.

Governor PINCKNEY agreed that it was the duty of the Board to seek out the best system. The eclectic system was the best. The great lights of the allopathic system had become dark lanterns. It would be folly to refer it to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital. The bills for drugs and liquor at that Hospital were enormous, and it was a wonder to him how any body came out of that Hospital alive.

In favor of referring the matter to a Select Committee, six voted in the affirmative and three in the negative. A committee was appointed, comprising Governors PINCKNEY, SMITH, and MCKENNY.

THE PENITENTIARY BUILDING.

A resolution, to employ the necessary masons at the Penitentiary, was the signal for a debate, during which the new Governor (PINCKNEY) called for information. He was told that the proceedings were regular, and that the information he sought might be obtained from the books.

The matter was ordered to lie over, Governor OLIVER highly commending Governor PINCKNEY for his activity.

THE REPORT ON SALARIES.

Governor MOLONY complained that the Committee were not prepared to report. The employes had no doubt made calculations on the rise of their salaries.

Governor TIEMANN hoped they had not run in debt; if so, they had acted foolishly. He was not prepared to offer a minority report.

POLITICAL BIAS.

Governor PINCKNEY called for the amended report on the "political bias" of the employes. He moved that the communications from the Wardens be printed on the minutes. Adopted.

A few of the soldiers of Walker's army, now lying at Bellevue Hospital, forwarded a petition to the Governors to be transmitted to their homes.

Referred to the Committee on Outdoor Poor.

The unfinished business was laid over again to the next meeting, Tuesday fortnight, at the Rotunda, Upon which, the Board adjourned.

The Excise Commissioners.

Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Common Pleas Court room. Mr. KERR being still unable to attend—and received twenty-one applicants for licenses, as follows:

Simon Farran, No. 168 Sixth avenue; Charles H. Pratt, No 85 South-street; Geo. F. Burgess, No. 493 Broadway; Michael McGrath, corner Third-avenue and One hundred and eighteenth-street; John Ball, No. 104 Bayard-street; Andrew H. Baldwin, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-street; Joseph Lycas, No. 129 First-avenue; Chester R. Cook, No. 58 Bowery; Martin Boyer, No. 3 Cortlandt-street; Edward Schultz, No. 23 Exchange-place; Owen Eesley, No. 86 Mulberry-street; Frank Foote, No. 104 South street; John Nunan, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Second-avenue; Henry Wallace, No. 395 Bowery; M. L. & A. W. Bordwell, No 906 Broadway, (Bancroft H.); John J. Wardeo, No. 36 Sixth avenue; Peter J. Wilkinson, No. 218 Wooster-street; Patrick Rourk, No. 63 Mulberry-street; Horace B. Alexander, No. 249 Hudson-street; Thos. Forster, No. 11 Thames-street; Wm. C. Sterling, No. 294 Broadway; James Davis, Jr., No. 2 Coenties Slip.

Mr. HOLMES wished to state the views entertained by the Board, and himself in particular, in relation to some late strictures on their action, made in a city paper. He said: "It may be proper to remark before adjourning the present session of the Board, that some of the public press, or at least one newspaper of large circulation, has seen fit to arraign the Board at the bar of public opinion, for having taken a recess, so far as the granting of applications for licenses are concerned, during the month of August. The journal alluded to has seen fit to construe the law in a manner entirely foreign to that liberal interpretation which the unanimous opinions of this Board have accorded to it, by assuming that, after the lapse of 50 days from the first meeting of the Board, its official duties must cease for the current year. With all due deference—and I now speak my individual opinion, in which I hope my colleagues will concur—I had much rather abide by my own construction of the law, more particularly when, as in the present case, I am acting under the sanctity of an oath, than by that of any other, whether that person may act in a journalistic capacity or otherwise. There may be a loose or over-strained caprice on the one hand, while on the other there are calm deliberation, a sincere desire to equitably perform a duty, an entire lack of interest, and a solemn oath. It is therefore more than probable that we shall continue, as heretofore, to discharge our duties under the statute which created us, according to our collective sense of right, without resorting for our guidance to the opinions of those who are fanatically ultra on the one side or the other. And I may be permitted to say in this connection, that one of the best evidences of our correct and conservative course may be found in the fact that those who would trope down every barrier which law and good morals have endeavored to rear against intemperance and debauchery, are now combined with those who are prohibitorily fanatic, in an effort to deride our official action, deny us the quality of sincerity, and assail our motives. This Board cannot be insensible to the fact that millions of capital has been invested in the liquor trade in this City, and that it was so invested at a time when the investments were under the full sanction of law. There are many, and very many, worthy men and honest tradesmen, engaged in the business in locations to a great extent isolated from freehold residents, and whose connoisance with the law will be somewhat a question of time. More especially when we consider the fact, that very many of our freeholders are now out of the City, if a liberal construction of the law can be a benefit to such as these, I for one am willing to accord that benefit to them. But, if our construction of the law is wrong, and if our official term expires fifty days after our first meeting, there is a very plain and manifest conclusion to be immediately arrived at, and it is this: every license granted after that time is illegal and of no effect. Hence, for all purposes of enforcing the law, the Commission may be construed as having closed its sessions for the present year; and all the persons who are now selling liquors and wines without a license, or under licenses granted subsequent to the expiration of the fifty days, are now liable to the penalties of the law. If we are wrong, and have not exercised a legal discretion in the matter of time, let those who have assumed so much—and to us such an exceedingly friendly interest in the enforcement of the statute under their own construction—proceed to enforce the penalties prescribed. This would be much better than making those assaults upon our integrity of action, which we are forced to deem equally arrogant and uncalled for. Any citizen can prosecute in our official name.

Mr. HASKETT said he fully indorsed the views of Mr. HOLMES, and would go still further. He would be willing to hold the commission open to the end of the present year. He saw nothing in the law to prevent any one prosecuting those who are said to be violating its provisions. And finally, he hoped the law, if necessary, would be tested as soon as possible in the Court of Appeals, and if found constitutional, he would like to see the Commission sit for ten days, to give all entitled to a license a chance to apply.

The Police Commissioners.

There was a great throng at the office of the Police Commissioners in White-street yesterday morning.

Deputy CARPENTER was present for trial, and Mr. MACKELLAR, late clerk of Chief MATSELL, was on hand to prosecute, as attorney.

A few moments before 10 o'clock Commissioners NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN entered their meeting room, and Chief Clerk EMBREE was directed to call the roll.

The roll was called with the following result:

PRESENT—NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN.

ABSENT—Messrs. WOOD, POWELL and CHOLWELL.

The result was received with suppressed laughter by nearly all present.

Gen. NYE directed Sergeant ST. JOHN, the Officer in attendance, to go up stairs and see if he could find any of the absentees there. "They sometimes go up there," he added.

Sergeant ST. JOHN returned in a few moments afterwards, and reported, "I can't find any Commissioners up there, Sir."

General NYE—Have you looked all over? [Laughter.]

OFFICER—Yes, Sir—everywhere. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOWEN—(Musingly)—It is a strange coincidence, really. POWELL, of course, will do as WOOD does—both get important business on hand at the same times; and CHOLWELL—CHOLWELL—is always "sick" when the Mayors are absent. Strange coincidence—very strange—ahem! [Laughter, in which all present joined.]

After a short pause, General NYE inquired of Counsellor MACKELLAR, what he proposed doing, whether he would object going on with his case before the members present.

Mr. MACKELLAR said he would prefer to argue before a full Board.

Gen. NYE—But in the old Board cases were sometimes argued before the clerk, yourself, I believe.

Mr. MACKELLAR—Beg your pardon, Sir, I was Clerk of the Chief.

After some further little "sparring" between General NYE and Mr. MACKELLAR, concerning the manner of proceeding before the late Police Board, the Commissioners adjourned for the day, and so did the outsiders, all appearing greatly edified by the proceedings.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Vessels off the Marine Hospital—Small-Pox at Old Quarantine—Trial of the Stevedore—More Special Policemen to be Appointed—Night Ferry-Boats, &c., &c.

The following is a list of vessels lying on the upper anchorage-ground, yesterday:

Brig *Washington*, WARWICK, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar. She reports the ship *Dominion*, from St. Domingo, having come into that port from Havana, at the time she was there. The *Dominion* sent two cases of yellow fever on shore, and also reports sickness on the increase in Havana.

Schooner *Argus*, DICKSON, 19 days from St. Domingo City, with sugar, lost a man in port with yellow fever, and sent one man to the hospital.

Brig *Moonlight*, SMALL, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses.

The ship *Arcturn*, PARSONS, 16 days from Port-au-Prince, with cotton, will come up to-day. She lost three men on the passage from St. Thomas to Port-au-Prince, and one was sent to the Marine Hospital. She has been thoroughly fumigated, and will discharge her cargo at old Quarantine wharves.

Ship *Amalia*, HUEBNER, 53 days from Bremen, in ballast, with four cases of small-pox on board. They were sent to the Marine Hospital, and all the 141 steerage passengers to remain within the Quarantine inclosure to see if any more cases occur.

In the Justices Court held yesterday at 3 o'clock in the Tompkinsville Hotel, before Justice DEROSER, the case of the People vs. GEO. HOFF came up on the complaint of JACOB SCHWEINER for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed last Saturday at midnight within the walls of Quarantine. DEMPSIE WESTERVELT appeared for HOFF. The examination on the part of the people was conducted by the Justice.

The following Jurors were sworn: Israel C. Denyse, Abram B. Vanderzee, Martin Murphy, Alexander Patterson.

Geo. Swett was sworn as interpreter.

Jacob Schweiner was called, and stated that Roff and some others came to his room at twelve o'clock Saturday night last, and stood close beside his bed, where he was sleeping; Roff then asked him would he fight him; he said no; Roff had a bottle in his hand and struck him on the head.

Nothing new was elicited on cross-examination.

Chas. Clauson was sworn for the people: He was waked by the noise on Saturday night; he slept in the same room with Schweiner; he saw some people come up stairs about midnight into the room; did not know who they were: heard Roff asking for the cooper; the fellows sleeping in their beds got up, among them Schweiner; he told them to keep still; the room was about fifty feet long; witness could not see all that passed as it was partly dark.

Peter Hall, called: Peter was examined but appeared to have seen nothing of the fight between the parties.

Wm. Wilson, for the defence: the man that struck Schweiner had a dirk knife; Schweiner was the only tall man on his side of the house; on his cross-examination he stated that Roff came him and inquired for him, (Wilson;) he did not ask for Schweiner; he did not hear Roff say that he wanted to fight; all that he heard him say was that somebody had struck him with a stone; they all went towards the stairs, and a scuffle ensued; he saw Schweiner's hand raised and saw him strike; did not see Roff do anything; did not go towards the crowd: Roff had no bottle in his hand.

The case was thereupon submitted to the Jury. They retired, and in the course of half an hour returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The proprietor of the German lager-bier pavilion on Dutch Hill, at Tompkinsville, has the promise of twelve special policemen to guard the premises and keep rowdies from New-York in order. He says he is without any protection, and the desperate characters who come down to the Island for a spree, especially on Sundays, act so shamefully as to make this protective force necessary.

On Wednesday the boats of the States Island Ferry Company will commence to run night trips twice a week—Wednesday and Saturday nights. A boat will leave Fort Richmond at 8 o'clock, stop at Stapleton, and leave at 9 o'clock; and returning to the Island, will leave Whitehall at 12 o'clock, and touch at the landings. This night arrangement never paid during previous seasons when they have tried it, but with their additional accommodations, they say, they hope to succeed in this effort.

AN INFECTED VESSEL BOUND TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—An infected vessel at Quarantine, or one having arrived from a port where yellow fever was prevailing, having discharged her cargo on lighters, lately petitioned the Commissioners of Health to proceed to the wharves of New-York. The petition was denied, and it is understood that the vessel thereupon departed forthwith to Elizabethport, N. J., for a cargo of coal. The citizens of Elizabethport, of course, are very indignant at the prospect of the arrival of an infected vessel at their wharves, but they know of no measure to adopt for the protection of their inhabitants, inasmuch as by an agreement between the States of New-York and New Jersey the exclusive quarantine jurisdiction of all the waters of the Kill-Van-Kull and of Staten Island ground belongs to the Health Authorities of the State of New-York. Jerseymen are very much annoyed by the practical workings of this agreement between their State and the State of New-York. By a fair reading of the agreement, they perceive that the authorities of New-York have the quarantine control of the greater part of the inhabited coast of their State, and hence their citizens, so far as the danger of imported pestilence is concerned, are at the mercy of the Health Authorities of New-York.

Inspector Morton and the Cost of Street-Cleaning.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Intending to reply to the slanderous document published, purporting to be a message from the Mayor in relation to the streets and cost of cleaning, I ask the favor of your withholding any remarks thereon until the facts and figures (which it is said will not lie) shall be prepared. Such statement will probably be forwarded to the Board to-morrow evening. Very truly, yours,

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

LAUNCH.—The bark *M. Pejero*, 550 tons register, will be launched from the Westervelt ship-yard, on Thursday morning, at 9¼ o'clock. She is built for A. M. LAWRENCE, and is intended for the Mediterranean trade, under the command of Captain JOSEPH COSTA.

☞ Two fool-hardy men swam across the East River yesterday on a wager. Those sharks avoided them.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

The Farmers' Club held one of its ordinary meetings at the Institute on Tuesday, at noon. WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., in the chair.

Previously to the commencement of the usual business, the President presented a branch from a peach tree, with a few specimens of immature fruit. The leaves were infested with a particularly active and lively caterpillar. The insect is about an inch long, the back is brown, and the creature is armed with strong and sharp incisors. Several gentlemen alluded to the fact of the prevalency of this caterpillar upon the peach trees this season. Mr. LAWTON observed that, generally speaking, the Summer had not been marked by the presence of many insects. The birds had been absolutely starved. He could give no reason for this, nor for the countless numbers of this caterpillar. It was almost indestructible, either by lime or the usual agents applicable to fruit trees.

From the *Bulletin Manuel de la Société Imperiale Zoologique d'acclimatation*, Paris, 1857, and other journals, the following selections were translated and given by the Secretary:

THE DIASCOREA BATATAS.

MONS. CHEVREY, Chairman of the Committee on this subject, reports: "The cultivation of this tuber in our market gardens is sure to be both ornamental and excellent in quantity. Its culture is easy, it requires but little care, its hardihood is proved, it keeps perfectly in the earth, and no cold hurts it. It is very readily multiplied by seed, as well as by little bulbs and cuttings. It should be planted in rows, from 40 to 50 centimetres (16 to 20 inches) apart. I have demonstrated, he says, the excellence of this tuber for our table, both for plain as well as for luxurious dishes. It cooks in half the time required by the potatoe, in the pot, in the oven, or in hot ashes. The poor will profit more by it than the rich." MONS. CHEVREY asks the thanks of the Society for M. MARTIGNY, who sent the plant from China, as well as for the members who have carefully cultivated it various departments of France this precious production.

FRUIT CONSERVATORIES.

A good one costs over 3,000 francs, ($603 to $700.) The temperature must be between 120 and 140 of REAUMUR'S thermometer, (equivalent to 59° or 61° Fahrenheit.) The window, only one, must be always closed perfectly tight, as well as the window shutter. Every hole and cranny must be perfectly closed, so that no mouse, insect, or even air can enter. Place vertical movable wooden shafts, having as many circular shelves as convenient, and a ladder fastened to the ceiling to an iron rod, near enough for the keeper to mount the ladder with his fruit baskets, and arrange them on the shelves, which turn by the light use of his hands. On the shelves, circular rims of tin or zinc are fixed. Some days before the fruits are put in it should be perfectly cleaned, all bad smells driven out, and the floor covered with perfectly dry pine sawdust or moss. The fruits should be so placed that those which ripen first can easily be got at. The fruits should always lie on the side opposite to the color (or colored cheek) given by the sun, for that uncolored side is always less matured. Cover all with thin, light paper to keep off dust and air. During the first days, if the weather be fine and dry, let the air in for an hour or two in the middle of the day. In three or four days keep them dark. As fruits always give out much humidity, and that is against their preservation, we put pieces of lime on the shelves, replacing them by fresh bits as they become slacked. We make use of bottles, untorked, having in them about 500 grains of sulphuric acid, which has the property of attracting the moisture. When saturated with humidity they must be exchanged for others. Never enter a fruit house without a light, and when you observe it to flicker or go out, go out yourself, and leave the door open for a few moments. We recognize ripeness in a pear when we lightly press the skin with the thumb, and find it yield without elasticity.

GROWTH OF TEA.

The subject of raising tea out of China is arresting much attention. The teas of Brazil and Java are not esteemed as fit for commerce. Experiments are to be tried in all places which may be supposed favorable. The best tea of China, costing there but one franc a pound, now sells in Europe at high prices. MONS. STANISLAUS JULLIEN is engaged in translating all that is said about tea in the writings of the Chinese. MONS. CHATIN thinks it too soon to decide that tea will not succeed in the mountainous districts of the South of France.

WINE FROM CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.

Monsieur GALBERT had analyzed the *Sorghe*, and finds it to be much the same as cider or grape juice, possessing their properties, and also that it is good to drink.

NEW SILK.

Baron MULLER writes from Oaxaca, Mexico, that he has found a new silk-worm, subsisting on many kinds of leaves yielding a fibre about half-way between silk and cotton in its qualities, and abundant product.

SEEDS RECEIVED.

The Imperial Society reports that it has received seeds of barley from the Himalaya Mountains, quinoa seeds from Japan, the Chinese yam, and several other rare and valuable vegetables.

AMMONIA.

The subject of the day was then taken up. Dr. WATERBURY proceeded to finish his illustrations, which were commenced last meeting, on the sources and value of ammonia in the support of vegetable life. He observed, that when first he commenced the practice of agriculture, he was led to believe that the necessary ammonia would be furnished from the atmosphere. Leached ashes formed the only manure he employed, and yet, without green crops plowed in or stable manure, he could never obtain good crops.

There was a close relation between the use of plaster of Paris and the growth of plants. How did this arise? Farmers said that it stimulated the plants. But plants have no nerves. LIEBIG had explained it, by finding that the plaster of Paris had become converted into chalk. It is decomposed in the soil into carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia.

If the fecal matter of animals be valuable because of the ammonia, how is the alkali to be fixed? In order to effect this, different plans have been advised. The formation of a compost with earth so as to absorb the ammonia was one expedient. Others are for keeping dung-heaps dry, the field catching the ammonia as it is eliminated by decomposition. Prof. ROSE of Berlin had shown that ammonia and carbonate would unite in as many as twelve different forms, so that the more the acid is absorbed, the less ammonia is lost in the atmosphere.

Ammonia, as is known, is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. No one knows how the ammonia in the atmosphere is generated. The quantity of ammonia in the rain-water of the air is an indication of the fertility of the country. In its round of circulation, the ammonia atom may be thus traced. Crude sap becomes elaborated sap, and finally albumen. In its downward track of degradation through the animal, the albumen is changed into the substance of muscle which in turn is changed into the urea of the urine. The power or endurance of a horse is well indicated by the quantity of urea in his urine. This urea again becomes ammonia, to begin again its ascending round in the vegetable.

Sulphate of ammonia cannot be applied directly to the soil, because it is not so cheap as plaster, or, in other words, sulphate of lime.

Mr. PARDEE told how that with wet plants he had succeeded wonderfully by the application of weak solutions of the sulphate of ammonia.

The sulphate of potash evidently had a marked effect in adding to the greenness and liveliness of plants. The nitrate of soda had also in his hands proved very useful, especially in solution.

Dr. WATERBURY observed, that if the nitrate of soda could be obtained cheaply enough, it would be very valuable.

The saline materials of plants are chiefly disengaged from clayey soils, especially the potash which all clays contain. Manure may be rendered inodorous by lime, but it destroys the manure, the ammonia escaping into the atmosphere. Again, ashes are not so valuable on clayey soils, because they naturally contain potash. But on a sandy soil they are more valuable.

Mr. DOWNS gave an account of the treatment of some acres of surface earth from the woods in Delaware County. By deep plowing and draining with the subsoil plow, and the application of farm-yard manure—also adding 300 pounds guano to the acre, he had succeeded in producing a soil eminently fertile. Dr. WATERBURY observed that a Spring snow is said to be as good as a coat of manure. This arises from the absorption of ammonia from the deep layer of snow. There is also an advantage in the extreme cold of American Winters, inasmuch as it prevents the decomposition during the Winter of ammoniacal manures. More cannot be made of any organic matter than what it contains. Composts are useful, as they serve carefully to retain the existing ammonia. Mr. DOWNS said that on the land he had treated as above stated 125 bushels of wheat had been raised on 4 acres. The crop paid well for the labor. He had repeated the experiment.

The conversation then turned on the

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Mr. PRINCE stated that Strawberries bear well near the Mississippi, the lands there are always saturated. The two points of humidity and heat are present. Mr. PEABODY uses irrigation and BURR'S New Pine always bears a second crop. Strawberries may be raised here in the hot months if irrigation be not neglected. As to neat crops of Strawberries, it is utterly impossible for any hermaphrodite strawberry plant to be very productive. The female plant is more so, fruit is its more particular character. A plant that has to make two sexual secretions is soon exhausted, such is the case with the hermaphrodite plant, but not with the female.

Mr. PARDEE had counted 260 and in another instance 180 berries on a staminate plant, and saw many others as equally productive. It was WILSON'S seedling. He thought it might challenge any pistillate plant. He had always previously imagined the pistillate plant had the advantage.

Mr. PRINCE said if the runners be cut off and the single plant well isolated, any comparison would be fair; not otherwise. It was not just to speak of a cluster, a bunch, a dozen plants. Nature must have its course, the female plant has fewer flowers on the fruit stalk, and the strength of the plant is reserved to be developed in fruit. The plant, of which Mr. PARDEE had spoken, was staminate, and is an excellent plant, (WILSON'S), yet it was the character of a staminate plant to throw off many blossoms and produce comparatively less fruit. They require expensive culture, as single plants. Pistillate were the only class fit for market culture. They might be allowed to run together by the acre. The "crimson cone," which chiefly supplies New-York, was a pistillate plant. The Administration might be printed anywhere, but especially in Virginia, especially of the strawberries disappointed. Lawrence had said that all strawberries are hermaphrodite. But he spoke only of two European varieties. All the large strawberries now in Europe are chiefly from Virginia and Chili. The varieties LINNÆUS knew were both hermaphrodite. It had been said that change of sex in plants might be effected by artificial process, as by warmth. This idea was erroneous and absurd.

Mr. PARDEE would not argue against theories. But how was the productiveness of the staminate WILSON'S seedling to be accounted for? Outbearing by four times the best pistillate?

Mr. PRINCE said that it was the runners that produced the exhaustion. The fair test was the weight of the berries in two cases. This talk about a multitude of blossoms was of no value. The plant might produce a profusion of little berries.

Mr. PARDEE said that WILSON'S seedling is larger than the crimson cone, and as solid and heavy, and, besides, the runners on these WILSON'S seedlings had not been cut off, but allowed to run freely, and form plants all the previous season. So that the test (as far as a single test can be) is a fair one.

The Chairman asked whether the cultivation of the Alpine strawberry was abandoned.

Mr. PRINCE said that the markets of Paris are furnished exclusively from the Alpine strawberry, which is produced from plants that are sown in April and May. It is prone to produce fruit perpetually.

THE POTATO ROT.

Mr. BERGEN exhibited some potatoes effected with rot. He stated that the disease is prevailing very generally in Kings County, and also in New-Jersey. He had dug 192 bushels from three fourths of an acre, and of these one-fifth were rotten. The soil was sandy loam. The potato vines have shown evidence of disease very rapidly during the past fortnight. No rot has been visible of any consequence until the heavy rains of last week. This is contrary to what happened two years ago, when the rot succeeded the rains, and on the appearance of dry weather.

Mr. FIELD thought there was no great dissimilarity. The fact was, that the rot could not appear until the tuber had obtained a certain maturity.

Mr. BERGEN did not agree with that view of the subject.

Mr. FIELD had 20,600 young pear trees struck with the rust. They had almost entirely lost their leaves.

The Chairman adverted to the *purity* of the vegetation. This year, in New-Rochelle, up to this date, there were very few insects. The potato vines were healthy. It was strange that in this locality, the neighborhood of New-York, it should be otherwise.

The subject for discussion on the next occasion, (a fortnight hence,) will be "Small Fruits and the Potato Disease."

Opposition to the Vigilance Committee of the Fifth Ward.

A meeting of a number of the citizens of the Fifth Ward, who attended the meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Monday night, and were opposed to the organization of a Vigilance Committee, was held the same night at the Fifth Ward Shades, corner of Beach and Hudson streets.

Mr. JOHN D. DIXON was called to the Chair, and Mr. C. B. WOONERUFF officiated as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the expression of their feelings in opposition to the formation of a Vigilance Committee in that Ward, believing the constituted authorities sufficient to protect the public peace without any extraneous aid, and to take into consideration the propriety of calling a public meeting of the citizens of the Ward, to take prompt and efficient measures in relation to the matter.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by SAMUEL L. HOUGHTON, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting held at the Fifth Ward Hotel this evening, it was stated that the Ward was filled with thieves and assassins, and that it was necessary that a Vigilance Committee should be formed, and such an Association was formed,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call a public meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, for the purpose of an expression of their feeling in opposition to taking the law into our own hands, believing that the constituted authorities are sufficient to preserve the public peace.

The Chairman, with the consent of the meeting, then appointed CHARLES FLETCHER, JAMES CONNER and GEORGE BOCK as the Committee, who will proceed forthwith, in accordance with the above resolutions, to draft a call and select a place for a public meeting.

The persons present before adjourning expressed their unqualified disapprobation of the formation of a Vigilance Committee, believing it to be an insult to the Police Department, and an unwarrantable assumption of authority; and were determined to oppose its operations by every means in their power. The next meeting will probably be held before the end of the week, and is expected to prove a strong demonstration.

An Indian Aid Society.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Provisional Committee appointed at a meeting held in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, July 28, 1857, to call public attention to the existing relations between the United States and the Indians, and to make practical suggestions thereupon, herewith submit the following considerations;

It is customary to regard the Aboriginal tribes of this Continent as a race of implacable treacherous savages, utterly averse to civilization, and destined in the providence of God, (as the sentence upon them usually runs,) to eventual extermination.

But the experience of PENN and his immediate followers—the recorded fact, so pregnant of meaning, "that Indians never moistened the soil with a drop of Quaker blood,"—and the corroborative testimony of living witnesses, presents a mass of trustworthy evidence, condemnatory alike of the popular prejudice and of the policy founded upon it. Much interesting though painful information on this head may be gleaned from a little work recently issued from the press, entitled "A Plea for the Indians: with Facts and Features of the Late War in Oregon."

It is not forgotten that an Indian Department exists, that the Indians are nominally under the protection of the Government, and that large sums are annually expended with an intention to benefit them, by means of numerous agencies. But, it is affirmed that the whole policy exhibited toward the Red Man, facility recognized, as a fact, the certainty of his final extinction; and that the very means ostensibly employed for his protection, leaves him a helpless prey to craft and cruelty, and subjects him to the corrupting influence of the worst forms of perverted civilization.

And, while the efforts of the Government exhibits such evidences of failure, (considering them as designed to promote the welfare of the Indian,) the beneficence of the churches, and the labors of the missionaries, have also been, to a great extent, unsuccessful. Hence, the last Report of the Oregon Methodist Conference declares, that the Indians of "that Territory" are still in their misery, and pollution, and nakedness, as when the first missionary set foot on their soil." Yet, on a careful consideration of what has been attempted, there appear the strongest reasons for inferring that the deplorable failures alluded to are not attributable, to incapacity or intractability on the part of the Indians, but to the want of *adaptation of means to ends*. The advance which some of the tribes have made, under better directed, though still fitful and imperfect labors among them, encourages the belief, that with adequate means the Indian might be raised from ignorance and barbarism to a degree of civilization, wherein he would be a useful and important member of our great republican family.

In the judgment of this Committee, the time has arrived when a vigorous effort should be made to arrest the tide of injustice and oppression, and bespeak for the poor Indian the benevolent protection and aid of the nation which now overspreads the lands possessed by his forefathers. It is proposed that an organized movement be initiated, which shall aim on the one hand to diffuse as widely as possible, carefully attested facts, conveying to the public mind juster views of that unfortunate race; and on the other, to introduce among the Indians themselves, the arts and customs of a true civilization, by means of carefully selected instructors, who may volunteer to become settlers on their respective Reserves.

In carrying out this philanthropic movement, the Committee deem it of the highest importance that it should be based on a non-recognition of sect or party, so that it may gather around it all, whatever their political or religious creed, who are willing to give practical expression to the Golden Rule of the Great Teacher—"Whatsoever ye would that men do unto you, do ye also unto them."

It is suggested: 1st, That a Society be at once founded, to be called the "National Indians' Aid Association," with an Executive Committee of the usual officers; and that for the sake of convenience, a quorum be residents of the City of New-York.

2. That the funds required by the Association be raised by voluntary contributions, with such sums as the Government may from time to time be induced to appropriate to aid their operations. It is also hoped that the machinery of the Association will enable it to become the efficient distributor of all moneys payable to the Indian Tribes as annuities or otherwise, and that the obvious saving by this means in comparison with the wasteful and corrupt system of agencies now in operation, will prevail with the Government to use the instrumentality of the Association.

It is intended to call a meeting at an early day, and at a convenient hour and place, of which due notice will be given, in order to make public the plan of the "National Indians' Aid Association," and the reasons which have prompted the desire for an active intervention on behalf of the Indians.

Readers of this circular who, sympathizing in the object it briefly and imperfectly sets forth, may be willing to sign a call for the proposed meeting, are requested to send their names to JOHN BENSON, No. 15 Laight-street, New-York. By authority and on behalf of the Provisional Committee.

R. W. BEURDLEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Monday evening a very large meeting was held in the school-room Forty-fourth-street near Third-avenue, in connection with Branch No. 7 of the American Juvenile Temperance Society. From sixteen to twenty little girls and boys took part in the exercises, (under the management of JAMES B. DUNN,) which consisted of songs, duets, trios, recitations, addresses and dialogues; many of them written by the children. During an interval in the exercises SALEM H. WALES, Esq., addressed the meeting in his usual able and happy manner. At the close of the meeting several joined the Society, and many of the parents took the opportunity to thank the Superintendent for the good done to their children and the neighborhood. Meetings are held in this place every Monday at 5 and 8 o'clock P. M.

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.—At a meeting of the Board of School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward held July 30, they adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the position of First Assistant in the Male Department of Ward School No. 14, be declared vacant on the first day of September next, if the resignation of Mr. THOS. B. SANDFORD (the present incumbent) shall not have been received.

It seems that this resolution was adopted because of the refusal of THOMAS B. SANDFORD to perform the Vice Principal's duties after the 1st of September, (that situation having been vacant for the past six months.)

By his removal the Board of School Officers have sustained the position assumed by the Committee on Teachers of the Ward, which was that they could order him, notwithstanding his appointment as First Assistant to take the First or any other class and to perform such extra duties as they might determine.

On the other hand Mr. SANDFORD contended that as First Assistant he had rights of which no Board of Trustees could deprive him; that they could compel him to take the second class and no other, and that if he had done otherwise it was simply as an *accommodation* to the School Officers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An Interesting Usury Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

An interesting case of Usury, made interesting to the mercantile community from its peculiar circumstances, was decided lately by Judge HOFFMAN, in the Superior Court. The facts were as follows:

The parties who set up the plea of usury, were Wm. Mootry, (who had his name altered by law, to MOULTRIE,) a lawyer, having his office at the corner of William and Pine-streets, and Thomas Palmer, now Secretary of the East River Insurance Company, Wall-street.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: Mr. Seth C. Keyes loaned Wm. Mootry and Thos. Palmer, partners as Insurance Brokers or Agents, the sum of one thousand dollars on the 3d of May, 1856, with a virtual understanding that it was to be paid by the middle of July. Mr. Keyes to get the money for Mootry & Palmer, was obliged to get a draft for $15,000 discounted, which he held on Duncan, Sherman & Co., and this draft to get discounted, cost $227. Messrs. Mootry and Palmer agreed to pay $37 50 towards this, and other parties agreed to pay Mr. Keyes the balance of the $227 for the money loaned them. At this time this Mootry was attorney for Mr. Keyes, and employed by him as such, and had been for years. Mr. Keyes, to get his money of Mootry & Palmer, was obliged to bring suit, which he did before Judge HOFFMAN, in the Superior Court, Special Term, without Jury.

Mootry & Palmer set up the plea of usury, and below is the Judge's opinion:

It appears by the evidence Mr. Keyes accommodated Mootry & Palmer at various times since the 3d of May $1,000 loan. The Judge, after reviewing the evidence, came to the conclusion, though very reluctantly, that the loan was tainted with usury, although Mr. Field, counsel for Mr. Keyes, argued that the plaintiff had a right to get back the amount—$227—be had paid to get his draft discounted to accommodate these parties, and that it did not come under the statute of usury.

OPINION OF HOFFMAN, JUSTICE.

Seth C. Keyes vs. William Moultrie and Thomas Palmer.—On the 3d day of May, 1856, the plaintiff loaned to the defendant $1,000 to be repaid on the 15th day of July.

It was agreed that the defendant should pay $37 50 for this loan. That sum was fixed upon because Keyes had a draft upon Duncan, Sherman & Co., which would not fall due till the 15th day of July, for $15,000. This was discounted by deducting $227, and the one-sixth was the amount to be paid by defendants. A note was given for $1,037 50, dated the 8th day of May, 1856.

On the 16th day of September, 1856, the plaintiff was paid the $37 50, by a check for $26 50 and the discharge of a debt owing by him of $11. The legal interest then due was $25 86.

On the 6th day of October, 1856, the note in suit was given for $1,015. An intermediate renewal for $1,012 50 had taken place, which it is needless to notice.

This note fell due on the 24th day of October. The whole legal interest, payable from the 3d day of May to the maturing of the present note, would be $33 37. There was paid, as we have seen, $37 50, and included in the present note, $15.

It is said that there can be no usury in this transaction, because of the discount of the $15,000 Bill of Exchange held by Keyes being made for his and another party's use. The facts were these: Keyes held such a bill upon Duncan, Sherman & Co., payable on the 15th day of July. In order to accommodate a party with a loan of $6,000, and Moultrie & Palmer with $1,000, he had this bill discounted, deducting $227, which was the legal interest.

This sum the plaintiff required should be borne by another party and the defendants

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; Full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The public were quite startled yesterday by the announcement that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, *alias* BURDELL, had been rearrested. On this occasion she was not charged with murder, but with feigning the birth of a child under the following circumstances: For some time Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has given out to the world that early in August she expected to be delivered of a child—the fruit of her union with the late Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. To attend her in that interesting situation, she applied to Dr. UHL, and, after several visits, the Doctor, entertaining suspicions as to her really being enceinte, confided his doubts to the District-Attorney. An ingenious plan was then devised for the detection of the crime, if any were contemplated. Dr. UHL returned to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and pretending to be in her confidence, drew from her the admission that the projected birth was a humbug. He, moreover, was offered by her $1,000 if he would find a newly-born infant to "assist" at the *accouchement*. This, under the direction of District-Attorney HALL, was effectually done. On Monday last, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM received from a house in Elm-street the child of a poor woman in Bellevue Hospital; the "confinement" takes place the same evening according to rule; an "*accoucheur*" (Dr. CATLIN) and a "midwife" are in attendance; the cries of Mrs. C. forced from her by the "pains of labor," are heard even by the neighbors; and while, with a mother's love, she is fondling her "newly-born" infant——enter Police officers, who change somewhat the *dénouement* of this curious drama. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Dr. CATLIN, the "accoucheur," and the "midwife" have all been arrested on the charge of feloniously pretending that Mrs. C. had given birth to a child who would be entitled to inherit the property of the late HARVEY BURDELL. It is proper to add that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM persisted yesterday in declaring that the child was her own. We have devoted this morning a very large portion of our available space to the particulars of this strange story, but we have no doubt that our readers will be deeply interested in their perusal.

The Washington *Union* states that no official intelligence of the opposition of the Yankton Indians to the further progress of Colonel NOBLE'S Wagon-road expedition has been received at the Interior Department, and no opposition on the part of the Indians has been anticipated. Large sums of money are held in trust by Government for different Indian tribes, upon which the interest is paid every year. The *Union* thinks it unlikely, under these circumstances, knowing as they do the power and resources of the Government to punish them, that these Indians will organize a determined opposition to the movements of its expeditions.

The steamship *Clyde*, from Glasgow on the 27th ult., arrived at Quebec last evening, and a brief summary of her news, four days later, reached us by telegraph at a very late hour. The news is not of special importance. The shipping of the telegraph cable on board the *Niagara* was nearly completed, and it was expected that she would sail on the 25th ult. A further decline in Breadstuffs is reported.

It is now stated that no opposition will be made by BRIGHAM YOUNG to the execution of the laws by the Federal officers. BRIGHAM YOUNG has not written a letter to the President, as was stated, but he sent him a Mormon newspaper, with an article, official of course, marked on the margin, in which BRIGHAM'S policy is set forth as entirely peaceful and subordinate to the United States laws.

One of the returned fillibusters has detailed the movements of the evacuating force of WALKER from Rivas to Panama, *via* Costa Rica; their suffering, despite the well-meant efforts of Lieutenant MCCOAKLE, who had them in charge, were, it is said, equal to any other portion of their experience in Nicaragua. Two-thirds of the men who have arrived by the *Roanoke*, the relator asserts, would return to Nicaragua if the opportunity should offer. These last appear to be the best in appearance and health of any previous consignment of fillibusters from Nicaragua. Some half dozen sick and disabled, who remained on board the *Roanoke* over night, will be sent to Bellevue Hospital to-day.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday, a resolution was introduced by Governor PINCKNEY, and adopted, to refer to a Committee the question of the formation of homeopathic wards at Bellevue Hospital, one-half of such institution to be set apart for the purpose under the care of the Homeopathic Board of this City, and that each case admitted be entrusted to the Homeopaths and Allopaths *alternately*. There was a warm debate on the subject. After the conclusion of the proceedings some strong observations were made as to the enormous quantity of drugs, wine and spirits used at the Hospital: also, as to liberty being given to more students to prescribe for the patients.

There was not a quorum of Police Commissioners yesterday, at White-street, so all business was, of necessity, prevented. Messrs. BOWAN, NYE and STRANAHAN were on hand as usual, but Mayors WOOD and POWELL were engaged on "very important business" in their offices, and, as customary whenever the Mayors are absent, Mr. CHOLWELL was not about. It was reported that he had gone to "Southport." Deputy CARPENTER was present to answer the charges preferred against him, and Mr MACKELLAR was ready to prosecute them, but owing to the absence of a full Board, the case was indefinitely postponed.

The Board of Councilmen attempted to form a quorum yesterday, but were unsuccessful. They propose to meet every day during the week.

Dodging Quarantine is very much the fashion—or rather the attempt to do it, for thus far the attempts have all most signally failed. The last trial was that of a vessel which was lying at the lower anchorage, and having discharged her cargo by lighters, and being denied the privilege of coming to our wharves, slipped down to Elizabethport, N. J, for a cargo of coal. The summary fetching of her back has not yet been effected, though of course it soon must be.

The stevedores charged with rioting at Quarantine last Saturday night were tried yesterday at Tompkinsville and found "not guilty."

Several Fifth Warders, disgusted with the haste of others who are for rushing the administration of justice into the hands of an illy-constituted Vigilance Committee, held a meeting on Monday night at the Fifth Ward Hotel and protested against all such half-civilized proceedings. They purpose to hold a public meeting on the subject at an early date.

The Coroner's inquest into the causes of the death of THEODORE L. TOMPKINS, who received fatal wounds in a Mulberry-street house of ill repute on Saturday night, was continued yesterday at Hoffman without any very interesting results. The parties before examined, WEBB and FRASER, were cross-examined at great length. MADELINE MINOR testified that she saw a German hit TOMPKINS on the head, and that TOMPKINS afterwards fell in the cellar. Mrs. MITCHELL testified that she fainted during the proceedings, and so knew little about it. HENRY SIKE testified than a man whom he has seen daily on the ferry-boat he saw that night covered with blood, and heard him say that he had settled somebody's account. Since then Mr. SIKE has not seen the man. Mrs. MITCHELL and FERDINAND SIMON were held to bail in the sum of $2,000, and THERESA MARKEL in $1,000, to appear on Thursday, when the inquest goes on again. For these parties ABRAM GREINTHAL and MYERS ROSENTHRAL, of West Hoboken, are the bondsmen. The funeral takes place to-day.

The German Democratic citizens of the Twenty-first Ward assembled in mass meeting last evening at the Metropolitan Gardens of LAMBART & GARDNER, cor. of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue, to protest against the acts of the recent Legislature and to make arrangements with a view to their repeal. A very large attendance of Germans was present. BOHN'S brass band produced appropriate music. Dr. CHARLES NANZ, Chairman of the Twenty-first Ward German Democratic Club, called the meeting to order, and nominated for President, KLABLICH; for Vice-Presidents, JOHN C. MEYER and CHARLES BARTHOLD; for Secretaries, P. F. SMITH and JOHN G. WINDMANN, all of whom were unanimously chosen. A letter of apology for not being present was read from Mayor WOOD. Appropriate and strong resolutions were then submitted to the meeting and adopted. Speeches were made by Dr. FRECH, in German; Colonel ALEXANDER MING, in English; P. F. SMITH, in German; WM. A. HILLYER, WM. J. ROSE, EUGENE A. KOZLAY, EUGENE J. SULLIVAN, and others, in German and English. At the conclusion the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

The man HANNAH, who was arrested a few days since on suspicion of having a hand in the murder of Mr. VAN LIEW, was examined yesterday before Justice DAVISON, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. It was shown that he was seen in the vicinity of Canal and Mercer streets on the night of the murder, but no facts sufficient to warrant his detention were obtained. Thus, all the parties arrested at different times on suspicion of participating in this murder, have been dismissed, for want of sufficient evidence.

A young countryman succeeded in obtaining an arrest for THADDEUS BILL, keeping an office in Beekman-street, who had defrauded him, he says, out of $150. It was the old story. BILL advertised for clerks to fill an auction house, and demanded security from the applicants. No sooner was the man in custody than another victim was seen setting upon the steps of the office, waiting to be employed, and who had paid over no less a sum than $350. Officer WEBB locked up the accused for examination.

The Committee to make arrangements for "the great Mass Meeting to protest against the tyrannical measures passed by the late Legislature," had an adjourned meeting last evening at Tammany Hall. Various sub-committees were appointed, and the Committee adjourned without fixing the time for the demonstration.

An interesting decision by Judge HOFFMAN in the case of KEYES *vs.* MOULTRIE and PALMER, will be found under the head of legal intelligence. The case involves the question of usury, and the business transactions of the parties will be found of considerable interest. The Judge dismissed the complaint.

A Grand Jury was impanneled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and the Recorder delivered his charge, which was very brief, and with the exception of an allusion to the pending riot trials, touched only on those points prescribed by the statute.

Every day cases occur of persons being drowned while bathing. A young Scotchman, bathing on Sunday at the foot of King-street, lost his life in this way. He was a good swimmer, but was seized with cramps. Few persons visit the public baths without noticing that youths often spend too much time in the water.

A teacher of the German language, tired of existence, deprived himself of life last night by taking opium. He left a note, stating that he was poor and unable to obtain employment. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Another stabbing affray has occurred. The parties were shoemakers in Third-avenue. During a fight one of them drew his shoe-knife upon the other, wounding him very seriously.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, when fresh complaints were made against DE BORG'S establishment, foot of Broadway, and also of CORNELL'S wharf, at the foot of South Eleventh-street, from which dead animals are conveyed to Barren Island. A resolution was adopted directing Mr. CORNELL to abate the nuisance and remove the offal and carcases between the hours of 11 P. M. and 4 A. M. each day, only.

The annual meeting of the Kings' County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, when all of the old officers were reelected for the ensuing year. A Committee reported in favor of appointing a matron for the Female Department of the Jail, but no definite action was taken thereon. A communication from the County Treasurer sets forth that there is a deficiency in the County Taxes of $123,117 02 up to July 31 last.

The Jury in the case of PHILLIP CARR, supposed to have been murdered on Summit-street, Brooklyn, Sunday night last, rendered a verdict yesterday of death from accidental causes. The parties arrested upon suspicion of having caused his death were discharged.

The colored people of Brooklyn celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the emancipation from Slavery of the negroes of British West India, in the M. E. Church, Bridge-street, on Monday evening last. The exercises consisted of prayer, songs and addresses The attendance was quite large.

Two colored men named WILLIAM BARNET and JAMES WILSON, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff HIGGINS, for a highway robbery committed in July, 1856, upon the person of JOHN BROWN, at the foot of Johnson-street, Brooklyn.

A little girl, three years of age, named MARGARET ANN JAQUINS, daughter of CHAUNCEY JAQUINS, of Jersey City, was so badly burned at about 11 o'clock yesterday that she died at 1 o'clock. Her clothes took fire from a charcoal furnace while her mother was out of the room for a few minutes. She lingered in great agony until relieved by death.

Pickpockets from New-York infest the Jersey City Ferry and railroad depôts, and placards are posted up numerously to guard the public against their depredations. They have made several large hauls lately.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MOVEMENT.—Some of our cotemporaries appear to be considerably alarmed at the formation of Vigilance Committees for the protection of their property and lives by the citizens of two of our Wards. But a Vigilance Committee, *per se*, is not necessarily an affair from which any evil consequences are to be apprehended, but just the reverse. When a Vigilance Committee transcends the limits within which any citizen may act in self-defence, then it will become amenable to the laws, and be dealt with as any other disturber of the public peace would be; but until these Vigilance Committees shall be guilty of taking the law into their own hands and inflicting summary punishment upon offenders, we think they are to be commended rather than condemned. It does not by any means follow that a Vigilance Committee in New-York must inflict Lynch-law upon offenders, because a Vigilance Committee did so in California. There are private watchmen all over the City, and in Brooklyn, and we imagine that nothing more will be attempted by the Vigilance Committees of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, than to establish a private watch on a large scale. If the Police Department should be thoroughly organized, and in good working order, so that our citizens shall feel themselves secure in their beds, we presume that nothing more will be heard about Vigilance Committees. Acting the part of amateur policemen is not a kind of business that people are likely to engage in when there is no special occasion for it.

Another Act of the Burdell Tragedy.

The lovers of the romance of crime were yesterday evening gratified with a new chapter of the Burdell history, which reflects a lurid light upon all the past of that dismal mystery, without however clearing up either its origin, its mainspring, or its progress. At a late hour on the night of August 3, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was arrested in the too famous house, No. 31 Bond-street, by a Metropolitan Inspector, on a charge of felony in fraudulently producing an infant which she falsely pretended to have been born of herself as the widow of the late HARVEY BURDELL, and to be the lawful issue of his body, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of his property from the persons legitimately entitled thereto.

It will be remembered by the careful student of this extraordinary passage of modern metropolitan life, that on the third of July Judge DEAN, acting as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM before the Surrogate, intimated that she was in a condition soon to become a mother, and invited the Court to consider this circumstance in coming to a decision on the question of the disposal of the property of Dr. BURDELL. The appearance of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM soon began to corroborate this intimation of her counsel, and her expectations were freely communicated to all who were brought into connexion with her.

A few days after the speech of Judge DEAN was delivered, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM sent for her physician, Dr. UHL, who had attended her both before the murder of Dr. BURDELL, and during the inquest, and requested him to be prepared to favor her with his services about the beginning of August. Dr. UHL made various inquiries of his patient, which were answered in such a way as to excite suspicion in him that everything was not quite right in the matter, These suspicions were very soon ripened into certainties, and Dr. UHL became so much concerned about the matter that he felt it to be his duty to lay the whole affair before Mr. District Attorney HALL. Mr. HALL immediately set before Dr. UHL his duty to the community in the premises, and urged it upon him to lend his efforts to prevent the consummation of the felony which he supposed to be projected, and to expose the iniquitous designs of the guilty party. Dr. UHL, after some hesitation, accepted this task, and soon proceeded to ingratiate himself into the confidence of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM very soon, and very unsuspiciously, fell into the trap thus laid for her, and admitted that she meant to impose a surreptitious child upon the world, and to reenact upon her narrower stage, the same drama which has been so often played in the palaces of the Old World. Dr. UHL consented to aid and abet her in her project, and set about doing so with no little ingenuity. The details of the plan which Dr. UHL adopted and so successfully carried out, are given in full in another part of our paper, and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say, that they quite throw into the shade the celebrated story of *Mary of Modena*, and that "warming pan" of the House of STUART, upon which the Whigs of the English Revolutionary times were wont so eloquently to descant, and which has been so often devoted to the infernal gods, in company with the "Pope and wooden shoes," by loyal Orangemen, over their punch or their port.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was entirely out-manœuvred. She gave herself up unreservedly into the power of her "medical adviser," and after rejoicing for an hour or two over what she fancied to be the successful consummation of the plot, was suddenly brought to a "realizing sense of her position" by the appearance of the officers of justice. Her "dear baby" was carried away from her fond maternal arms by those ruthless emissaries of the inexorable law, and she is herself at this moment ruminating on the consequences of her conduct, under the surveillance of a corps of policemen, at her own house. The nurse who assisted in the completion of the scheme, and a Dr. CATLIN, who figures as the chief agent in it, and over whom it seems Mrs. CUNNINGHAM professes to exert an absolute authority, have been also arrested, and are now confined in the Station-House of the Fifteenth Ward.

Here the matter rests for the present.

It is very clear that this exposure does nothing towards clearing up the elder mystery of the murder in Bond street. While it proves—if proof had been needed—that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is by no means too scrupulous a person to have stickled at the commission of that great crime, it proves, also, we think, that she lacks the prudence and forethought essential to the planning and perpetration of an iniquity so skilfully conceived and so successfully executed.

The want of caution exhibited by her in her dealings with Dr. UHL, from first to last, militates strongly against the theory that she could have laid the subtle and mysterious train which led to the destruction of Dr. BURDELL, and with him all of that tangible evidence upon which suspicion might have fastened itself in pursuing his assassin.

It may be alleged, indeed, that her success in securing a verdict of acquittal on the first charge may have emboldened her to greater recklessness in the second instance. But it should be remembered that, if Mrs. CUNNINGHAM really projected and brought about the murder of Dr. BURDELL, this invention of the posthumous heir must have made a part of the original scheme, and it is not at all likely that she would have deferred the preparations necessary for achieving the crowning result of her machinations till after the doubtful crisis of the trial, or that she would have gone out of her way to risk so much on the good faith, in an ill compact, of Dr. UHL, when she had so apparently pliant an instrument as Dr. CATLIN ready to her hand.

All theories of the murder which rest on the assumption of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S profound astuteness and diabolical cunning vanish before this revelation of her incapacity to grasp the details of even a secondary plot; and the last new act of the Bond-street tragedy only worse confounds the previous confusion of the story, and leaves more dark its deep Egyptian darkness.

Inaction of the Common Council in Relation to the Streets.

The entire month of July passed away without the Board of Councilmen having taken any final action upon the specifications which have already been adopted by the Board of Aldermen in relation to cleaning the streets of the City. These specifications were not accepted by the Aldermen until nearly three months' labor had been expended upon the subject, and they were eventually drawn up in a manner to meet the hearty concurrence of the majority of the members of Committees of Conference of both Boards. They are precise in their details, and are the nearest approach to good municipal legislation which we have had for a long period. It is understood that the majority of the Councilmen have signified a sort of theoretic acquiescence in them, and it cannot, therefore, be supposed that the cause of the delay is to be found in any desire for their revision or future consideration. It is much to be feared that a deliberate purpose has been formed to retain the control of the streets in the hands of Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, in the same manner and in accordance with the same want of principle and disregard of law, as was exhibited during the discreditable administration of Mr. EBLING.

Even Mayor WOOD has felt that common decency required him to call the attention of the public to this subject, in an especial communication; and we published his tardy acknowledgment, in yesterday's paper, that "there should be no longer delay in making the contracts" which are prescribed by the new charter. He remarks, with regard to the course which is being pursued by Mr. MORTON: "It was supposed that we had reached the utmost extent to which official impudence or profligacy could go. But I find there is yet a lower depth!" If this is the testimony of the Mayor himself, in view of the "impudences" and "profligacies" which he has himself committed, the City must be badly off indeed! The fact is, however, that we cannot see what right either he or Mr. FLAGG, the Comptroller, have to go on signing warrants upon the treasury for immense sums, for which the public are satisfied that they receive no adequate equivalent, and which are expended, according to their own expressed judgment, in "violation of the charter." "If," says the Mayor, "the expense under Mr. EBLING was a grievous burden, which attracted unusual attention and condemnation, it is likely to be far more so under the present *régime*." Why then permit that to be, which is "likely to be," and which is so flagrantly wrong? The warrant in question was for $12,000 for cleaning and removing ashes and garbage from thirteen Wards for *two weeks*. At this rate, the City will be mulcted of $528,000 in one year for the whole twenty-two Wards. This alarmingly enormous and unprecedented sum does not include the outlay for boatage, of course, so that there is every probability, if Mr. MORTON is permitted to go on in his present career, and the Comptroller and the Mayor stop short with growling over his conduct, but continue to give him the money he asks for, that $600,000 will not cover the demand, under the street cleaning head alone, for the present year.

The excuses for this monstrous state of things are, that the Board of Councilmen willfully refrain from confirming the resolutions lately passed in the other Board; that meanwhile, the Common Council have distinctly authorized Mr. MORTON to clean the streets; and that the health of the City demands that they should not be wholly neglected. The culpable inaction of the Board of Councilmen is indisputable; but to the resolution which was passed, giving the temporary care of the streets to the City Inspector, an express clause was appended, enjoining him to advertise for contracts forthwith. And even if there had been no such condition, the provision of the charter is so explicit with respect to the duty of heads of departments to advertise for contracts for all work, exceeding in amount the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, that no correct-minded and upright official will ever dare to disobey it. If he does so, it is the bounden obligation of the Mayor to call attention *so effectually* to the fact that a remedy will at once be provided. Had Mayor WOOD, who is so fond of "taking responsibilities," when his own immediate interest is affected, for once seen fit to do so when the $12,000 warrant was presented to him, and refused to sign it; or would our worthy Comptroller put down his firm foot, once for all, against the new system of Eblingism which threatens us, it is safe to say that the community would bear them out, whatever might be the result, and that they would meet the applause of all good citizens. Such a course would, also, compel the Board of Councilmen to do their duty, and the heinous corruption with regard to street-cleaning, which has lasted now for several years, would be put a final stop to. Mr. MORTON, the City Inspector, sends us a letter requesting a suspension of opinion in respect to what he calls the Mayor's "slanderous" communication, and promises to send a statement to the Common Council of the exact amount expended by him for street cleaning, &c.

THE THREE DIS-GRACES OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Whatever doubt there may have been heretofore respecting the intention of the two Mayors and Mr. CHOLWELL, in the Board of Police Commissioners, it is very evident, from their conduct yesterday, that they were banded together to defeat any action of the Board in which they cannot have a controlling influence. The absence of one is a signal for the absence of all; if either of the Mayors find it convenient to attend the meetings of the Board, Mr. CHOLWELL, by a strange coincidence, finds it convenient not to be present; and if Mr. CHOLWELL, by any accident happens not to be present, the two Mayors are either too unwell, or too busy to attend. Of course no one can misunderstand these strange coincidences, or misinterpret the motives of these public servants. Let them be influenced by whatever considerations they may, it is clear enough that no considerations of the public good can have anything to do with their conduct.

Reported Suicide of Senator Rusk.

Texas advices, received by telegraph from New-Orleans, make the startling announcement that Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK, United States Senator from that State, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act. Positive as is this information, and direct as the channel through which it seems to come, we cannot bring ourselves to the conviction of its truth. From our knowledge of the character of General RUSK were we called upon to indicate the very last individual who might, under any conceivable circumstances, be led to the folly of self-destruction, his name certainly would head the list. This will be the testimony of all who are familiar with his even temperament, strong common sense and indomitable will.

About a year ago he lost his wife, to whom he was said to have been deeply attached. The sad event preyed upon his spirits,—but his active mind could not brood over misfortune, and he returned to Washington at the beginning of the late session of Congress, where his course was marked by the unflagging industry and never-tiring energy characteristic of the man. He took a deep interest in the construction of the projected wagon-road to the Pacific, and the overland mail recently authorized by Congress. After the adjournment, last March, he remained at Washington for several weeks, to contribute his personal aid in the initiation of those enterprises. When he saw them placed on what he deemed a satisfactory basis, and certain to be prosecuted with promptness and vigor, he left for home, where an active canvass was then progressing between his colleague, General SAM. HOUSTON, and RUNNELLS, the regular Democratic candidate for the Governorship.

General RUSK declined any part in the canvass, and the next we hear of him is that he has died by his own hand. His health has not been very good for a year or more past, although his robust appearance gave no outward token of disease, and his friends rarely heard him complain. It is possible that when he returned to his home, and threw off the harness of public life, the sad bereavement which had desolated his hearth came upon him with stunning force, prostrating his already exhausted frame, dethroning his intellect, and impelling him to seek oblivion in death; but, until further advices, we shall cling to the hope that there is some error in the melancholy intelligence, which will soon be exposed.

General RUSK was a most decided partisan, but no man ever doubted his sincerity. In manner he was blunt, frank and out-spoken; and in heart genial and kind. There was no guile in him. His position was always well-defined and not to be mistaken. As an adversary he was bold, powerful, earnest and sincere. Conscious in his own integrity he conceded the same virtue to his colleagues. As a friend he was reliable; and in his whole life an exemplification of that true chivalry so often heralded and so seldom to be found. Eminently practical, possessed of an unusual share of plain common sense, liberal in his views of public policy, and ready at all times to join hands with whoever could aid him in accomplishing a public end, regardless of party affiliations, he has made his mark in the Senate Chamber on a host of successful public measures. If it be true that he is dead, his State has lost one she will find it difficult to replace, and his colleagues, who loved him as a brother, will drop many a manly tear to his memory.

GENERAL WALKER'S BLUSHES.—General WALKER has sent a letter to the *National Intelligencer* respecting a communication of General WOOL, in which he avers that he blushes that such phrases as "fillibustering schemes" and an "independent slave confederacy" should have been published over the signature of a Major-General of the Army of the United States. The sensitiveness of Gen. WALKER in blushing at such a small indiscretion in a Major-General will surprise a good many who had supposed that the Nicaraguan General would not blush at anything.

Personal.

Signor GUIDI, the well-known Italian tenor singer, formerly a resident of Boston, and more lately of New-York, Springfield, New-Haven, and Chicago, died a few days ago, in Albany, of consumption, and in poverty. He leaves a wife (a Boston lady) and several children.

At Shelter Island, New-York, 22d of July, by Rev. DANIEL LORD, EBEN NORTON HORSFORD Rumford Professor in Harvard College, was married to PHŒBE DAYTON, daughter of SAMUEL S. GARDINER, Esq; also, GEORGE MARTIN LANE, University Professor of Latin in Harvard College, to FANNIE ELIZA, youngest daughter of SAMUEL S. GARDINER, Esq.

Academy of Music.

Mr. STUART publishes elsewhere his programme for the first "Choral Opera," which takes place to-morrow (Thursday) evening at the Academy of Music. It is quite novel in its features, and promises abundant entertainment. Miss SPINOLA, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Miss SIMON, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Signor ARNOLDI and M. GUILMETTE are the soloists, assisted by one hundred and twenty artists in orchestra and chorus.

I. O. OF O. F.—The annual session of the R. W. Grand Encampment of Southern New York, was held Monday at its rooms in Odd Fellows' Hall, in this City. The following officers were elected and installed:

P. C. P. Theodore Froment, of No. 20, G. P.
P. C. P. John Cook, of No. 1, G. H. P.
P. C. P. William Murphy, of No. 20, G. S. W.
P. C. P. John J. Davies, of No. 1, G. Scribe.
P. C. P. George Smith, of No. 20, G. T.
P. C. P. John Westerfield, of No. 17, G. J. W.
P. G. S. John A. Kennedy, of No. 1, G. R. to G. L. U. S.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will be opened at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, when it is understood that business of much importance will be brought before the body. The election for officers will take place on Thursday, the polls remaining open from 2 till 10 o'clock, P. M.

Letter from Gen. Walker in Reply to Gen. Wool.

From the National Intelligencer.

I have just seen a letter addressed to you by Gen. WOOL, from Troy, New York, on the 16th of this month.

Respect for the General's position requires me to notice some of the statements of this letter, though pity for an old public servant, whose memory, age and disease have impaired, might urge me to pass it unnoticed.

I must, however, do Gen. WOOL the justice to say that I am very unwilling to impute to him the authorship of a letter characterized by so much want of fairness and frankness. A politician, and not a soldier, must have indicted sentences which, while apparently accurate, are really suggestive of untruth.

I beg leave to say to you, that one afternoon, as Gen. WOOL was leaving San Francisco for Benicia—when he was on the wharf, and about going aboard the steamer—I distinctly stated to him the nature of my grant from CASTILLON, and he as distinctly wished me all success in my enterprise.

As for what the General says about "fillibustering schemes" and the formation of "an independent Slave Confederacy," I blush that such phrases have been published over the signature of a Major-General in the Army of the United States.

I remain your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.,) Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

Arrival of the Roanoke with 200 Returned Nicaraguans.

HOW THEY FEEL TOWARDS WALKER.

How they got from Rivas to Panama.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* arrived here from Aspinwall yesterday morning, bringing with her 204 men who had formed a part of WALKER'S unfortunate Nicaraguan army.

When the men reached Aspinwall, where they had the good fortune to be taken on board the *Roanoke*, by Captain MONTGOMERY, they were in the most deplorable condition. Their clothes, and especially their shoes, were in tatters. Their persons were emaciated and filthy; they were dejected and almost entirely worn down by fatigue and exhaustion. They, at this time, numbered 257 men, of whom at least two thirds were either sick or wounded.

RECEPTION ON BOARD THE FRIGATE—HOW THEY WERE TREATED THERE.

As soon as the fillibusters came on board the *Roanoke*, measures were taken to relieve them. Each man was supplied with two entire suites of clothing. Comfortable hammocks were got ready for them. Several barbers who were on board were set to work to assist in cleansing them, and everything that could be devised which would contribute in any manner to their comfort was carried into effect. In addition to all this they were placed under the care of the ship's surgeon. The result of all these arrangements was a complete and sudden change of a very decided character. Those who were only sick in consequence of exhaustion and other similar causes began rapidly to recover, and out of the two hundred and fifty-seven who were taken on board the *Roanoke* at least one hundred and eighty were sick, but at the time they arrived at New-York there were only fifty-four, and of these twenty-nine only are all that are under the necessity of going to the hospital, the remainder feeling so much that they do not require medical aid.

The majority of these men are intelligent, and evidently possessed of great patience and fortitude. They are all unanimous in their opinion of WALKER. They call him a traitor, a rascal, a mean fellow—and state that their misery and its continuation are to be solely attributed to his cruelty and carelessness. They say that he ran them into unnecessary danger, and did not do anything that was in his power to ameliorate them. He was tyrannical and unmerciful, and in fact anything but what a commander ought to be. In addition to all this he has not done anything to ameliorate their subsequent misery, but left them, apparently to their fate. The following is a list of the fillibusters are going to the hospital:

[illegible] Carroll, J. E. Cribbs, R. Lynch, G. [illegible] Rogers, T. Bertell, P. Keen, W. Smith, G. [illegible] H. Millar, B. Ludlum, W. Hall, O. Ellis, W. [illegible] rick, F. Hecht, J. Gyles, J. Drinkhouse, J. Graham, J. McKeedy, H. Fricon, C. W. Webster, G. Saunders, L. Bolene, W. Anderson, J. Millar, M. Dowd, C. Jones, J. Jacobs.

Of the 257 men which the *Roanoke* had first on board, two died at Aspinwall. These were C. STRZELETZEY, a Pole, and G. W. TURNER, a native of Ireland. One died at sea, when on the passage to New-York, W. J. SMITH, an American—$9 were transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and carried by her to Boston—and a few remained at Aspinwall. Thus there were only 204 brought to New-York.

Before they left the *Roanoke*, they adopted resolutions, highly landatory of the Captain, the officers and crew, for the great kindness shown to them during the passage.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Roanoke*, and of the Nicaraguans who were passengers in her:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain—J. B. Montgomery. *Lieutenants*—George H. Harrison, Edward L. Winder, Jonathan M. Wainwright, Jos B. Smith, Wm. E. Fitzhugh, Jno W. W. Dunnington. *Surgeon*—David Harlan. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—James F. Harrison. *Assistant Surgeon*—E. R. Dewley. *Purser*—Jno. N. Hamilton. *Chaplain*—J. W. Newton. *Acting Master*—Chas. W. Carpenter. *Captain's Clerk*—Geo. T. Scarburgh. *Purser's Clerk*—Fred. B. Didier. *Engineers*—Chief, Wm. W. W. Wood; 1st Assistants, James M. Adams, W. H. Rutherford; 2d Assistants, Geo. E. Johnson, Geo. W. City; 3d Assistants, Wm. Roberts, Edward E. Archer, G. T. Pierce *Marine Officers*—1st Lieutenant, J. C. Greyson; 2d Lieutenant, David M. Cohen; Midshipmen, Joseph Whipple Haines, Robert F. Bradford, Chester Hatfield; Boatswain, James Walker; Gunner, Richard N. Peake; Carpenter, Jonas Diehls; Sailmaker, Lewis Rogers.

None of the frigate *Independence* men came by the *Roanoke*.

LIST OF NICARAGUANS ON BOARD THE ROANOKE.

A. W. Marsh, T. J. Binns, J. J. Goff, G. W. Holden, J. C. Green, B. H. Withers, Chas Camper, W. Bowman, W. R. Wilkins, C. Sypis, B. Somers, L. Felix, W. H. Borroughs, M. C. Cavana, G. E. Gaston, Jno. Boswell, Henry Gray, Geo. Saunders, Chas. Wahwer, Jno. Callahan, L. D. Smith, Joe Rutter, W. McCullough, James Adams, E. G. Vanover, M. R. Warwick, W. B. Thompson, Chas. Jones, J. Baker, John Cooper, J. H. Graham, N. Mills, Robt. Lynn, J. H. Mingo H. C. Silvis, J. J. Reese, Thos. Howard, Wm. Russell, Geo. Leichart, Jas. W. Conklin, John Jacob, Wm. Stone, Danl. Lathrop, N. J. Parsons, D. E. Cooper, Webster Higgins, Henry Brady, George Sullivan, M. J. Donohue, Edward Pennell, Richard H. Kearney, Wm. Allen, Henry Adams, Edward Ryan, Thos. Fitzpatrick, P. Smith, Chas. Gerrald, P. Maggioli, A. Bosker, M. J. Colbert, D. I. Montgomery, Wm. Schaffer, Wm. Hendricks, Daniel Shea, Wm. H. Tols, Wm. Anderson, James Mullen, James Johnson, S. E. Sinhart, M. L. Truesdell, T. B. Moore, P. Coleman, G. W. Jordan, Frederick Mactan, A. P. Deshield, Louis Deshield, Jas. H. Levey, A. C. Hawes, Edward M'Calles, Joan Duckwood, D. M'Keeon, Orlando Ellies, Jas. B. Seely, B. Ludlum, John Hoffman, T. Bacon, Victor Simon, L. P. Morris, M. K. Lyons, J. R. Crambo, Jas. Dougherty, Alfred Cantrell, Daniel Sunsburg, G. L. Wilson, John Hayes, Geo. M'Leod, Alex Pridon, Wm. L. Kendall, Wm. Stephens, Samuel Moore, John Karns, Charles Hagan, Richard Hill, W. E. Parks, Wm. Robbe, James Edgar, J. C. Drinkhouse, James K. Fagan, E. C. Hart, Wm. Conley, Thos Stewart, J. S. Green, J. F. McKneely, M. Pirts, A. Fleharfield, B. Bancroft, T. B. Waller, M. D. Steel, H. McKay, Wm. Parker, J. Griffen, R. N. Payne, D. W. C. Gallup, O. E. Keith, J. C. Bell, F. W. Jones, J. A. McClure, G. W. Hamilton, Geo. Howard, Mark Smith, John Grover, Milton Rogers, H. Samain, Casper Sissinger, John Carson, C. C. Higgins, Henry F. James, John Denman, S. J. Clarke, Thomas Winters, J. M. Steptoe, James Moore, J. M. Wallington, Robt. Marsan, Hampton Miller, A. O. Wagstaff, L. Whiting, Henry Whiting, L. W. Drake, Wm. Sewell, P. D. Nellis, J. H. Eastman, J. A. Cooper, T. Woelfer, M. J. Curtis, Chas. Lea Blas, James Craig, G. Titus, Jno. Harkin, J. Bart, Maurice Scully, W. Le Page, D. R. Bailey, T. E. Archibald, N. Brown, Wm. Jones, Henry C. Ball, R. T. Locke, John Lago, Lysander Johnson, F. W. Peters, Jno. Ryan, Eysell Hamilton, G. W. Parks, J. F. Musgrove, W. C. Grant, J. C. Campbell, L. T. Poland, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Fred'k Levouse, Jas. A. Campbell, Geo. Western, John B. Giles, Robt. McGill, H. Tricon, M. Chessy, Wm. Higgins, D. C. Forrest, Henry Pollard, F. E. Sabine, J. Nicholl, W. B. Woodson, Jas. McGee, Joseph Miller, Julius Stinker, F. Hecht, P. Hasey, L. H. Olmstead, Wm Hall, T. Q. Baltelsen, Robt. Richardson, Wm. Roberts, Michael Dowd.

HOW THE FILLIBUSTERS GOT FROM RIVAS TO PANAMA.

THOMAS HOWARD, one of the earliest who joined Gen. WALKER, from California, and who was a passenger by the *Roanoke*, has given us the particulars of the journey of the party under Lieut. MCCORKLE, through Costa Rica to Punta Arenas, and thence homeward by the way of Panama. He says:

PANAMA.

We surrendered to Capt. DAVIS, of the United States Sloop *St. Mary's*, as already detailed, on the 1st of May. There were about 200 effective men; these, with all the deserted, who could move, were put in motion the next day, in charge of the surgeon of the *St. Mary's*, for Virgin Bay. The party included all who could march. The privates and non-commissioned officers had no arms, and left also all their baggage, except

few, however, could afford the luxury. The next morning we left at 4 o'clock, for a 24 mile tramp to Liberia. The route was dry and rocky, with very few streams, and the party were nearly prostrated by the fatiguing march. We arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, having subsisted upon the scanty remains of our previous day's rations. Here jerked beef and beans, with bread, were served out by a native commissary, the beans being partly cooked, but the food was so full of maggots that it was thrown away, and most of us, who hadn't money went hungry.

Four hundred native troops were encamped at a short distance from Aconon, fearful that a feeling of revenge among WALKER'S men for the shooting of 19 out of 20 prisoners who were taken at the battle near Santa Rosa (where SCHLESINGER had command) might cause them to wreak their vengeance on the people of the place. Ten days was spent here to recruit, and to allow those who were in the rear to come up. Our destination was Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, 39 miles of which was by land to Belvidere, and the remainder of the way by Banjals, down a river to the Gulf of Nicoya. At Bargasas, a small town 24 miles on the road, we were well received. The people sympathized with us, and offered us refreshments. We entered the native houses, without opposition, and were treated more as friends than enemies. The women were very kind, and offered us chocolate and pinola, for which no charge was made. The next day brought us to Belvidere, fifteen miles, where we took hungos for Punta Arenas. The whole party now numbered about 300, and we were all stowed into four of these clumsy crafts, one of them having about 100, and the rest being distributed as equally as possible on board the other three. We had been exposed a whole night in the rain before embarking, and found ourselves very uncomfortable in the boats, packed so closely as to be hardly able to move, and with nothing to eat. To this situation we were two days and one night, the sick lying in the bottom of the boats, exposed to alternate sun and rain, and the whole party faint for want of food and water; the river as we approached the gulf, was too brackish to drink. Lieutenant MCCORKLE proceeded to Punta Arenas, where arrangements were made for our reception. During his absence we were under the charge of Captain FRANK STEWART. Arriving in the night we took possession of an old government house near the beach, which had been occupied by deserters from WALKER'S army. The place was very full of vermin, but having no other shelter we were compelled to remain, the Lieutenant doing all he could, without avail however, to find us better quarters. The American Consul residing here, on hearing of our approach, left the place and went to San José. This circumstance operated very much against us, and was the cause of much of our suffering. During our stay at Punta Arenas, which was about three weeks, we were fed by the Costa Ricans on frijoles, beef and bread, with an occasional allowance of rice. The coppers in which the meat was boiled was a thick with verdigris that some of the men go sick. In order to obtain some better food and a few luxuries, we sold such of our clothes, watches, jewelry, and the like, as we could spare. The deserters were kept separate from us in another part of the town, to avoid difficulty. This long journey to Costa Rica was in violation of the terms of capitulation, as read and explained to us by PHILLIP R. THOMPSON, in the presence of Captain DAVIS The understanding was that we should go to San Juan del Sur, and thence to Panama by steamer.

The American bark, *John R Mora*, finally came into port, and was chartered by the Costa Rican Government to carry us to Panama. On board of this bark we were more crowded and uncomfortable than upon the *bungos*. One man named JOHNSON, died on the passage. We were twelve days going down, a distance of about 500 miles. At Panama Commodore MERVINE took charge of the party, and sent us over the Isthmus. Some of the men decided to remain at Panama, and return to California, having families there, but they were not permitted to do so, being threatened with being put in irons and sent on prisoners if they did not go voluntarily. Several, however, went back from Aspinwall and took passage on the steamer for California.

Our reception on board of the United States steamfrigate *Roanoke* was a very kind one on the part of the officers and men. Every man was stripped, washed, shaved, and supplied each with two suits of clothing, our old duds being too filthy and animated to be longer tolerated. A portion went on board the Cyane, and were equally well treated. They went to Boston. We remained on board at Aspinwall about a month, during which time two of our men died, and were buried ashore. Their names were STUBENSKY, a Pole and SMITH, an American.

Judging from the conversation of the men, on their return homewards, I should judge that, notwithstanding their sufferings in this expedition, two-thirds would embark upon a similar crusade if the opportunity should offer. The inducements, as talked of among these men, is the certain prospect of attaining wealth, or at least a comfortable competency, by the cultivation of the soil of Nicaragua, which is most productive and easy of management, returning a large dividend upon a very small amount of labor. They wish to see it Americanized, and have a band in it.

At a meeting of the Nicaraguan Army, held on board the U. S. frigate *Roanoke*, M. L. TRUSDELL, of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair, Messrs. GEO. R. CASTON and JAMES MULLEN elected Vice Presidents, and JOHN MCGROVE appointed Secretary.

The President stated the meeting to order, and stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration some method of showing our appreciation of the kindness shown to us by Capt. MONTGOMERY, his officers and crew, since we came on board the ship *Roanoke*. He suggested that our gratitude be embodied in a set of resolutions and submitted to the meeting; upon which,

Mr. PAGE moved that the chair appoint a Committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which motion was seconded by Mr. D. BAILEY, and unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. PAGE, BAILEY and COLEMAN, who, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we tender to Capt MONTGOMERY, his officers and crew, our heartfelt gratitude for their timely assistance, rendered to us upon our arrival in Aspinwall, in a destitute condition, and their untiring efforts to render our situation as comfortable as circumstances would permit; it shall ever be held by us in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That to Dr. DAVID HARLAN, surgeon of the ship, we are particularly indebted for the untiring efforts on his part to ameliorate the conditions of the sick.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish Capt MONTGOMERY with the proceedings of this meeting.

(Signed,) M. L. TRUSDELL, Chairman.
J. MCGROVE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see SixthPage.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 4

$5,000 Missouri State 6s	79¾	400	M.S.&N.Ia.R'd.	s10	49
2,000 do	b30	79¾	300	do	b3	50
6,000 Virginia 6s	s3	90¼	148	do	c	50
3,000 Erie R. 1st m. bds	*fc.	93	700	do	s3	50
1,000 Ind. R. 1st m. bds	94½	100	do	s60	46⅜
2,500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	99¾	300	do		50½
17 Ill. Cen. July Rts.	125	250	do	b3	50½
16 Ill. Cen. Feb. Rts.	125	200	do	b60	50¾
2,000 G. & C 2d mg bs.	81	200	do	s45	47
50 Bk. of Commerce	105	100	do	s30	47⅜
15 Am. Ex. Bank	111	50	do	s60	47
40 Mer. Ex. Bank	107	50	do	s30	47
60 Penn. Coal Co	85½	100	do	c	50½
250 do	85	50	do	c	50¾
200 do	b60	×5	5	Little Miami R. R.	91
400 do	b60	84¾	7	M. So & N. Ia. R. s	76½
100 do	s3	×4¾	20	do	76
50 do		84½	5	Panama Railroad	93½
42 do		84¼	20	do	96¾
50 Cum. Coal Co	b30	12¾	50	do	s50	96¾
100 do	b30	12¾	50	do		97
100 do		12¾	50	do		97⅛
75 Pacific M. Stmsp. Co.	75		13	do		97½
50 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	b30	90¾	75	do		98
10 do		91	260	Ill. Cent. R. R.		119
200 do	b60	91	50	C. & Pitts. R. R.		59½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c	82½	50	do	b60	40
100 do	b30	82¾	50	do	s30	39½
50 do	b60	82¾	60	C. Col. & Cin. R. R.		97⅞
100 do	s30	82	300	C. & To. R. R.	s3	57
400 do	opg	82¾	40	do	c	57
100 do	s60	81¾	6	do	b3	57
250 Erie Railroad		32¾	200	do	s30	56¾
200 do	s10	32¾	75	C. & R'k I. R. R.	b60	95¾
200 do	s30	32¾	200	do	b60	95
10 do		32¾	50	do		94¾
50 do	s40	32⅜	50	do		94¾
75 do	b3	32¾	50	do	b30	95
100 do	b60	32¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		44¾
100 do	s3	32¾	150	La C. & Mil. R. R	s60	30
100 do	s30	32	150	do		30¾
300 do		32¾	60	do		31
650 Reading Railroad		71	50	do	b7	32
100 do		71⅛	350	do		31⅝
500 do	s30	70¾	100	do	b60	32
1000 do	b60	71	90	do		31¾
100 do	b3	70¾	325	do	b30	32
100 do		70¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s	79¾	50	Mich. Central R.		84½
2,000 Mic. S. S. Fd. Bs.	72¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		56¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	84	350	do		56½
200 New-Jersey Zinc	63	100	do	b30	55¾
20 Pacific Mail St. Co.	75	50	do		55½
50 do	74¾	800	do		56
500 Canton Co	19	200	Gal. & Chic. Rd.	b60	92¾
100 Erie Railroad	s3	31¾	100	do	90¾
50 do	b60	31¾	400	Mil. & Miss. R.		50
100 do		31¾	300	La Cros. & M. R.		31½
200 do	b60	33	350	do		31¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R	50	50	do		31
300 do		49½	15	N. Y. Cent. R'd.		82½
350 do		49	50	do	b60	82¾
300 do	3d	49	100	do	opg	82½
200 do	e15	47	100	Reading R'd.	b60	70¾
100 do	s10	48	100	do	b60	70¾
50 do		4⅜	100	do		70¼
300 do	s3	48	700	do		70
700 do	b50	48¼				

TUESDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

There was a fair amount of business in Foreign Exchange for the Cunard steamer *Asia*, sailing to-morrow, at 109½@⅝ on London, and 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The additional engagements of Gold to day make the shipment about one million dollers. Money on demand loan continues quite easy. Discounts, ontside of Bank, 8¾@9 ₱ cent. on prime paper, 9@10 ₱ cent. on fair indorsed lists, and 12 ₱ cent. second choice single names. The business at the Custom-House has fallen off this week, and the cash duties are scarcely equal to the Snb-Treasury disbursements. The non-arrival of the *Persia*, early in the day, created some disappointment, as a very quick run was generally anticipated.

The Stock Market is again dull, with only a moderate amount of business. In Reading and Erie there was a disposition shown to press contracts at lower prices, though the *Bear* demonstrations generally have been much subdued by the late rise of 8@10 ₱ cent. on the Railway list. The reaction from the top rates in July now amounts in Erie to 4@4⅛ ₱ cent.; in Reading, 4⅛@5 ₱ cent., and in New-York Central to 1¼ ₱ cent. The additional fall to-day was full 1 ₱ cent. At the close, after the printed list, 31¾ ₱ cent. was the bid for Erie, 70⅛ for Reading, 49 for Southern Michigan, 82¼ for New-York Central. Panama was again strong and touched 98 ₱ cent. Illinois Central, 119. The Railway Bond list tame, and State Stocks inactive.

The New-York *Herald* having failed in convulsing the financial world in July, is putting forth its programme for August. Recurring to what did *not* happen last month, we can perhaps weigh the probabilities of the judgment to come, as predicted by this veracious print. As the Banks were not dried dry in July by the new Tariff on eleven millions to start with, the readers of the *Herald* had as well dismiss the thought of seeing them run ashore in August with thirteen millions to begin with. Half the merchants were not brought down last month. Indeed there was not one considerable failure gazetted. Their credit is scarcely less sound now. Their "crisis" will hardly come in August, at all events. The crops did not fail The Railways will still have something to transport. To be sure the *Herald* man says the crops are superabundant, and must be too cheap to transport; but this is one of its dry jokes. The Southern Michigan did not "fail to pieces" on the opening of the transfers. The Stock is therefore at 49 @50, instead of 80 ₱ cent. The Erie was not protested in July, and the new Treasurer is said to have postponed the day of dishonor indefinitely. Calling either hard names now is not likely to crush them out in August. The new elements of discord and destruction introduced into the vermillion edict for August, is, that the British Empire in India is doomed. The British nation is to be financially convulsed, and the Government bankrupted by the Sepoy war. American Stocks will be hastened home, and "Railway speculators everywhere scattered like chaff before the wind. Then the Banks here have expanded. The cry against Railway investment has driven money into Bank Stocks. These have run up $12,000,000, and upon this $12,000,000 the Banks have added $8,000,000 to their loans. The new capital was left with them on purpose to be hanked upon, but the *Herald* is afraid the Directors will trust something on Railway Securities. If so their fate is sealed. Their end is made common with the Railways. They will all go to the bad place together. The Stocks and Bonds by post located are said to depend upon a market in Wall-street, having no intrinsic value. There will be *no* market if the loss of a *single* California steamer "should occur!" Any one of a hundred mishaps "*that may be imagined*" would knock all the virtue out of the most copious margins! The two Roads in question are pronounced "utterly broken concerns," and they are only specimens of the general rottenness. All are good for nothing except the La Crosse land grant! So that, what with Bank expansion and explosion, and Railway breaking, the possible contingency of a single gold steamer going to the bottom, (the gold insured in London,) and the Sepoy war, the *Herald* is unable "to resist the conviction" that before "many weeks" we are to have dreadful times!

Mr. THOMPSON says of Land Warrants that a decline of 1 ₱ cent. ₱ acre has occurred, and we now quote, viz.:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	94	80 acres	99
120 acres	90	120 acres	94
160 acres	94	160 acres	98

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $117,578 36; paid out, $148,197 21: and held at the close, $12,070,099 37.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.'s receipts for July, 1857, were:

For passengers	$102,489 48
For freight	12,000 00
Total	$114,489 48
Less amount due other roads	29,327 57
Total net receipts	$85,161 91
Same in July, 1856	81,064 72
Gain in July, 1857	$4,097 19

The value of the Exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, is $1,127,279, against $1,282,994 the week ending Aug. 2, last year.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract]

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

Since our advices of 27th July, the Stock Market has been less active, and speculative securities, influenced by the dullness, have generally experienced a decline. Investment securities have not varied much, but on the whole quotations are lower. In the meantime the Money Market grows daily more easy, and loans on call have, in several instances, been made at 6 ₱ cent. The specie in the Sub-Treasury amounted to $11,996,667 on the 31st July, against $10,260,037 on the 30th June—making an increase of $1,736,630 for the first month since the operation of the new tariff. The increase for July, 1856, was $1,735,560, with a balance at the close of the month of $12,265,402. The payments for duties in July, 1857, were $7,049,182, against $5,510,394 in July, 1856—increase $1,538,788. State Stocks—Limited transactions, at a slight depression. Missouri has declined ¼; Virginia, ¼; Tennessee, 1; California, 1875, 1; Indiana 5s, 1 ₱ cent. Sales of Louisiana at 83½; North Carolina, 95; Ohio. 1860, et par; do., 1870-75, at 103; do., 1886, at 104. City and County Bonds—We note a few sales of Albany 6s. Cincinnati 6s and Brooklyn 6s—all at previous prices. Railroad Bonds—Erie and Illinois Central Bonds have been rather active—other descriptions neglected. Erie 3d Mortgage 1 ₱ cent. higher; do. 1875, 2 ₱ cent. lower; do. 1871, sales at 75 coupon on, and 68½ coupon off, equal to 72, our last quotation; do. 1862, after selling at 72, is now selling at 69½, a fall of 1 ₱ cent since our last; Illinois Central Construction Bonds have declined ¾; do. Freeland Bonds steady; New-York Central 6s have declined ¼; the 7s have risen 2 ₱ cent.; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgagee without change; do. 2d Mortgage ¾ ₱ cent. lower; Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgage 1 ₱ cent. Sales have been made of Chicago and Rock Island Bonds at 95, and of Peoria and Oquawka 1st Mortgages, (Western section) Railroad Bonds—Less active than last week, excepting New-York Central, the sales of which exceed 30,000 shares for the week. With a few exceptions, the stocks are all lower. Erie has declined 3: Reading 4½; New-York Central 3½; Michigan Central ¾; Michigan Southern 4¾; do. 10½, guaranteed, 8; Cleveland and Toledo 2½; Galena and Chicago ¾; Hudson River ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 3¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee 8; Panama has been in great demand, and has risen 5¾; Illinois Central 1¾; Chicago and Rock Island 2½; Cleveland Col. and Cin. 1. Cleveland and Pittsburg ½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 93, and ex. dividend 8; Delaware, Lackawana and Western at 50@49¾. Money quite easy. On call, 7@6; first class paper 8@9; names less known 9@10; Stock contracts 6@8. Exchange without much change; transactions moderate. MARIE & KANZ.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

There has been about the usual amount of business done in Stocks for the past week. Prices generally are rather lower, and tending downward in the face of a very easy money market. There is a small but steady demand for permanent investment. In State Stocks the operations have not been very large, and confined mostly to Missouri 6 ₱ cent., Virginia 6s, Tennessee 6s, and Indiana State 5s, and rates have varied but little. City and County bonds have been inactive. Some few Cincinnati 6 ₱ cent. Municipal bonds, and Albany City Municipal bonds have changed hands at former rates. Railroad bonds have been more active. The largest transactions at the Stock Board were in Illinois Central Construction Bonds, the Bonds of the New-York Central both 6 and 7 ₱ cents, and the different loans of the Erie Railroad. At private sale we have to mention sales of Galena and Chicago 7 ₱ cent.; Ohio and Indiana 1st Mortgage; Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago 1st Mortgage 8 ₱ cent., and Burlington and Missouri 8 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage at about the prices of last week. Railroad Shares—The more speculative Stocks have fluctuated considerably through the week. The movement has been chiefly in New-York Central (which is quoted this week dividend off); Erie, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland and Pittsburg. The variations in rates from day to day appear in the annexed table of prices.

Money more abundant. We quote loans on call 6 to 7; business paper 8 to 12, according to length and class.

DECOPPET & CO.

New-York and Erie Circular.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

On entering into the duties of President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, my attention was particularly called to the great errors and abuses which have gradually crept into railroad management, arising principally from the eager efforts made by each road to divert traffic from competing lines to its own. The result is so fatal to the true interests of the stockholders of all railroads, that I have thought it my duty to attract the attention of all the parties in interest, to the important subject. Unless a prompt and thorough reform can be introduced, it is probable that nearly the entire amount invested in railroads, estimated at about $700,000,000, will ultimately prove valueless.

The points to which I would call particular attention are:

1. The resort to agents to sell tickets and to obtain freights.
2. The reduction of the rates of fares and freight, and the alteration of the classification of merchandise and produce.
3. The issue of free passes.
4. Contracts binding companies to sell tickets and to send freight exclusively by one line
5. The high speed at which the trains are run.

The expenses of employing agents to sell tickets and to solicit freights are enormous, without permanently increasing the traffic of any road, for in general the public in this country are too intelligent, too well acquainted with the different lines of communication and their advantages and disadvantages, to be influenced to any extent by the solicitations of agents; besides which, as soon as one Company resorts to these means of diverting traffic from other competing lines, the latter resort to the same means to retain it, so that the only results obtained are, a very great addition to the expenses of the different roads, a gradual reduction in the rates of fares and freights, and the diversion of the time and attention of the officers and employes of the road from the true interests of the Company. This system of employing agents has also led to criticisms and remarks on the merits of the different lines, which have gradually been introduced into the handbills of the different Companies, creating an ill-feeling between them, which prevents a harmony of action on subjects of common interest, to the great injury of the stockholders. It has also become customary for one Company to pay the employes of other Companies for their influence in directing the traffic of their respective roads, a most injurious expenditure for all concerned; for I have no doubt that there are many persons in the employ of Railroad Companies, who receive pay for their influence from more than one competing line. If this be the case, it will surely be seen how useless the expenditure is to both competing lines who subsidize them.

The natural effect of all this is to gradually weaken the moral principles of the employes of Railroads, for if they see their companies resort, through their agents, to bribery, entreaty and bribery to secure the traffic, they are soon led to believe that deception is not dishonorable if successful, and they end by practicing it themselves whenever their own interests are antagonistic to those of the Company, and unfortunately to short-minded persons who forget or disregard the consequence of a wrong action this antagonism of interest exists in all the relations between a Company and its agents, for the latter in general seek to obtain the greatest possible remuneration by every means in their power, in exchange for the least possible services. The interests of stockholders will thus be generally sacrificed to those of the employes, if the very highest standard of morality and justice do not set them by the Companies in their dealings with each other and the public.

Contracts by Railroad Companies to sell tickets or to forward freight only by one of two or more competing lines, appear to me so evidently unjust, so contrary to the true interests of all Railroads and of the public, and so opposed to the principles of common law regulating common carriers, that I cannot see how they can have been entered into, or how they can continue to be kept in force. They will invariably lead to the employment of agents by the roads injured by such contracts to counteract their effects. All such contracts should at once be abrogated by common consent of all parties in interest, and the public allowed to choose by what roads they will travel or ship their goods or produce.

The issue of free passes over the different roads cannot be defended on any ground whatever. They are an gross an act of injustice towards those members of the community who do not obtain them, as towards the stockholders of the different Companies who have contributed the capital employed in the construction of the Roads, which have proved so useful and so profitable to the community at large, but so ruinous to the unfortunate stockholders. At the commencement, free passes were, undoubtedly, issued only to men who had rendered services of some kind or another, to the Companies issuing them; but as no rule can guide their issue, the introduction of the system in favor of those who had some claim on the Companies, gradually led to its being availed of by every one who had any means or pretext of approaching an officer of a Company and sufficient assurance to make the request of him. That there can be no guide to an officer of a Company, in this issue of free passes, is very evident. If it be expedient to give a free pass to the editor of an influential paper, having a large circulation, upon what ground can it be refused to the editors of papers having less influence and less circulation? If it be expedient to give free passes to the principal proprietor of a leading hotel, shall it not be given to his junior partners, and to the proprietors of all other hotels? If a merchant sends traffic, producing $5,000 income to the Company, and is, therefore, judged to be entitled to a free pass, upon what ground will it be refused to a merchant whose traffic is $4,500 per annum, and so on, *ad infinitum*, until it reaches the man whose traffic produces but $50 per annum, and even the clerks of parties who influence traffic, so as to ensure the influence of the latter over their employers? The result is, generally, that a large number of persons succeed in obtaining free passes, OVER ALL ROADS, without the slightest return, in any way, to the roads which issue them, whilst the unfortunate stockholder, who receives no dividends, is, generally, made to pay for his ticket when traveling on his own road.

Another class of claimants for free passes are the employes and officers of railroad companies. It is common to have a present or former employe of a railroad company travel all over the United States with a circular letter stating his claim to a free pass. Why should the officers or employes of a railroad be entitled to a free pass over any other road, or even over their own road when not traveling on the business of their company, any more than any other person? The fact that they are employed by a railroad company, who generally remunerate them liberally for their services, ought to make them equally liberal towards the railroads, instead of its being a reason to claim a service from them without compensation. What would be thought of a clerk in a merchant's employ, who should claim, besides his salary, the right to take or use the property of his employers and their fellow merchants, without remuneration.

But it is said, by railroad managers, that if free passes are refused to editors, proprietors of hotels, officers and employes of other railroads, merchants, clerks, &c., they will exert all their influence to divert the traffic to other lines that will grant them. Would respectable men thus act in opposition to their own actions? Do editors send their papers and their advertisements without remuneration? Do hotel proprietors allow a large portion of the community to live at their hotels without cost? Do merchants part with the commodities in which they deal, to their clerks and acquaintances, without remuneration? Do officers and employes of railroads and merchants' clerks, ever labor without salaries? The opinion of railroad managers is, in fact, a vile libel on the respectable members of the above classes; but, were it true, what influence could they exert when the motive for their action would be so apparent?

A reduction in the rates of transportation and of fares, being always followed by similar reductions on the part of competing lines, results in nothing but loss to all, leaving the business divided precisely as it was previous to the reduction—for the few days' clear, which any Company can gain over its competitors, need not be taken into account. The alleration of the classification of freights produce precisely the same results.

The speed at which the express trains are run is a great tax on Railroads. It is the well-established opinion of all Engineers and Railroad men, that the wear and tear of a road is in the same proportion as the square of the speed; that is to say, that trains run at twenty miles, and trains run at thirty-five miles an hour, affect the wear and tear of the roadbed and machinery as 400 is to 1,225. Can there be any doubt as to what the true interests of the stockholders of all Railroads require, particularly as this public do not ask for the high rates of speed at which the trains are run?

On reflection, it must be admitted that the true interests of all parties should lead Railroad managers to compete for all traffic by the promptitude and safety with which their trains are run; by the civility of all their employes towards the traveler: by the cleanliness and comfort of the refreshment saloons where the trains stop, and by the promptness and good order in which the freight is delivered. Attention to all these points would produce a system and an order in the administration of Railroads which would contribute to the interests of the stockholder and shipper, as well as to the comfort of the traveler. Let the time now devoted by the officers of all Companies in making war on competing lines and in attending to applications for free passes, be devoted to the true interests of the traveler, shipper and stockholder, and they will all be equally benefited, whilst the self-respect of the employee of the Railroads will raise them far above their present position in the community.

Another subject of great importance to the interests of stockholders is that publicity be given at all times and in all cases to everything affecting the interests of a Company. No important action, entailing large outlays of capital, should be taken by its officers until the project in contemplation be publicly known so as to permit it to be criticised by the stockholders. This will in general prevent the errors of judgment of honest officers and the evil intentions of dishonest ones. It will also prevent the sudden loss of credit so frequently the consequence of incurring debts without its object being known by the stockholders and the public.

The stockholders will be greatly benefited by insisting on detailed annual reports of the administration of the affairs and of the position of every company, as the preparing of such reports forces the officers of a company to analyze the results of the working of the road, and often makes them acquainted with important facts or results which might otherwise escape their observation.

I trust that by calling the attention of all railroad managers to these important subjects they will, one and all, heartily cooperate with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company in its present efforts to make the reforms so much needed; but should long-established habits and prejudices make them refuse or hesitate to do so, I call on the stockholders of all railroad companies, if they believe these reforms will arrest the present alarming depreciation of their property, and aid in ultimately reëstablishing its value, to place the management of all railroads in the hands of men who will have more regard to the true interests of the stockholders. CHARLES MORAN,
President New York and Erie Railroad.

Trade and Revenue of the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The receipts of produce at tide water by the Canals were as follows:

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, left at tide water, during the four first week in July, in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbl.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1856	57,404	33,789	503,713	100
1857	27,500	108,214	319,023	
Dec.	30,904	Dec. 223,515	Dec. 204,690	100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbl.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1856	416,266	2,279,604	2,657,176	142,459
1857	215,231	1,484,362	1,655,325	124,040
Dec.	201,035	1,795,249	1,031,853	14 523

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a deficiency so far this season of 560,035 barrels flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July, inclusive, during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857:

Canal open	1855. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.
Flour, obls	423 869	416,286	215,231
Wheat, bush	840,431	3,279,601	1,484,362
Corn	3,988,312	2,687 176	1,655 325
Barley	63,843	149,159	124,630
Rye			64,927
Oats	1,546 677	2,378,004	1,344,677
Beef, bbls	9,652	32,329	2,554
Pork	63,346	66,459	9,027
Butter, lbs	283,700	504,100	107,941
Lard	8,408,100	5,411,900	376,501
Cheese	102,000	150,200	133,600
Wool	669,600	722,600	473,582
Beeon	4,867,300	5,307,700	2,003,846

The revenue is:

	For week.	Season.
1847	$130,969	$1,654,451
1848	81,290	1,233 221
1849	77,509	1,259 653
1850	76,718	1,131,129
1851	104,874	1,599 640
1852	102,536	1,272,159
1853	102 984	1,212,159
1854	86 339	1,166,945
1855	78 887	1,006,507
1856	87,536	876,426
1857	77,045	830,262

Showing a falling off this year, thus far, in comparison with the receipts of last year, for the same period, of $46,164; and in comparison with the tolls of 1847, amounting to $824,189.

Railroad Reform—Mr. Moran.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CHARLES MORAN, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad, has issued a circular calling attention to the abuses most prominent in railroad management, which he arranges under the following heads:

The points to which I would call particular attention are:

1. The resort to agents to sell tickets and to obtain freights.
2. The reduction of the rates of fares and freight, and the alteration of the classification of merchandise and produce.
3. The issue of free passes.
4. Contracts binding companies to sell tickets and to send freight exclusively by one line.
5. The high speed at which the trains are run.

Each of these points are ably discussed, and the attention of the officers and stockholders of all railroad companies throughout the Union is called to the subject, in the hope of securing their hearty cooperation toward a general reform.

A CHILD POISONED FATALLY BY RAT PILLS.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at No. 95 West Twenty-sixth-street, upon the body of CHAS. F. GIEGWOLD, a child 19 months old, who was fatally poisoned by eating some bread and arsenic which had been made into pills and scattered by its mother on the hearth to kill rats. Verdict as above.

ARREST FOR ALLEGED SWINDLING.—THADDEUS BELL, keeping an office at No 5 Beekmen-street, was on Tuesday arrested, charged with swindling a young countryman named GEO. LUEKE, out of $150. It appears that BELL recently advertised for young men to fill situations as clerks in an auction house, which he professed to be about to establish, and when applicants made their appearance he demanded of them various sums of money, as security for the faithful discharge of the duties which have to be assigned them. Among the applicants was Mr. LUEKE, who paid BELL $150, but after waiting patiently for some days for the expected auction business to be established, he finally made up his mind that he had been swindled, and preferred a charge of false pretences against BELL. Another young man who had paid BELL $350 on the same representations, was seen sitting about the office, waiting to be assigned his particular duties, and it is said others have been served in the same way. BELL was arrested by Officer WEBB of the Lower Police Court, and Justice CONNOLLY locked him up in the Tombs for examination.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the petent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, steple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundories,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—France and Germany are challenged to produce an article of perfume as lasting and delicate as this. It is a distillation of tropical flowers of matchless fragrance, not a mere chemical composition. The aroma it diffuses is eminently healthful. Every bottle sold brings a dozen orders. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE "FAST YOUNG MEN" OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—C. W. TAYLOR'S new local drama, of the above title, has made a decided hit at Purdy's National Theatre. Houses crowded every night. It is a combination of everything mirthful, and with the talent in particular, must become a great favorite. Go see it to-night, and with it the comic pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and "Dumb Girl of Genoa."

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

AMBROTYPES,

At BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel* and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 Fifth avenue. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Fifteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructed in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address REV A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions are in most cases referrable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will c

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for N Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and drooping. Pearls, $7 12½c. @$7 25; Pots, $7 62½c. @$7 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in lively demand, at buoyant prices. Java, 16½c. @17c.; Laguayra, 13c. @14c.; Jamaica, 12½c. @12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c. @14c.; Rio, 10½c. @12½c.; St. Domingo, 12½c. @12½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₰ lb. Mr. WM. SCOTT, broker, says: "The market for Rio Coffee does not vary from the tenor of my last report. The sales to the trade continue light, but on speculation some 6,000 bags have changed hands at full prices. Of other descriptions the following sales have been made for export: 3,500 bags St. Domingo, per *Santa Clara*, at 12 5-16c., net, cash. Stock in first hands to-day, 113,893 pkgs. of all kinds, including 87,335 bags Rio, 14,400 mats of all kinds, including Government, 800 bags Ceylon, Java, 1,600 bags Java Government, 800 bags Ceylon, 7,600 bags Maracaibo, 1,345 bags Laguayra, 800 bags St. Domingo.

COTTON—Is in pretty good request at very firm prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
Fair	16¼	16	16¼	16¾

DRY GOODS—Hagerty & Co. sold, by auction to-day over 300 pkgs. of foreign and domestic dry goods. The competition was not very vigorous and prices fell short of what has been anticipated by factors. Clothiers' materials were in most request, and in these depression was least visible.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce, salable, and very firm, mainly at $4 75@$4 87½ ₰ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable activity and firmness for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots are least abundant,—while they are most sought after. Home dealers are the principal buyers. The inquiry from shippers and speculators is tame. Sales—7,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Extra State	6 65@ 6 85
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 12½
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$6 75 for low superfine to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is pretty active at firmer rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. Low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 45@$9 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 @$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and declining. Oil is in pretty fair supply, while new is rather less plenty. Factors are generally willing sellers. Sales, 21,000 bushels, including ordinary to choice red Western, at $1 45@$1 65; prime to choice new White Southern, at $1 85@$1 90; and, new red Southern, at $1 70@$1 77 ₰ bushel. New Wheat is arriving more freely at Buffalo; a boat-load of new white Kentucky was delivered at Lockport on Thursday, for milling there, on private terms. Rye is dull and somewhat nominal, at $1 07@$1 11 ₰ bushel. Barley is inactive, and of uncertain value. Barley Malt is unchanged. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 64@66c. for Western; 60c.@64c. for State and for Jersey; 66c. @67½c. for Canadian; 58c.@62c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@58c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is dull and lower. Sales, 35,000 bushels, at 85½c.@87½c. for inferior to prime mixed Western ₰ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAY—There have been 500 bales River sold at 65c. @75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are less active, yet they are quoted very firm.

HOPS—There were 134 bales of last year's growth sold during the last two days at from 9c.@12c. ₰ lb.

IRON—About 80 tons Scotch Pig were purchased, in lots, at $31, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LEAD—A better inquiry prevails, especially for foreign, at, however, unsettled prices.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand at buoyant prices for Hemlock and firm rates for oak-tanned.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 55c @62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is more inquired for and is now quoted at from 45½c.@ 46½c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is in request and is stiffly held at 77c.@78c., and even 80c., ₰ gallon. The bulk of the day's sales were effected at 77c @78c. ₰ gallon. Lard Oil exhibits no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $24 30@ $24 40 (most owners asking $24 50) for Mess; and $19 50 for prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Lard is more inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 650 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@15½c. ₰ lb. Beef is unsalable and nevanding. The transactions since our last consist of 600 bbls., at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $19@$19 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $22@ $26 ₰ tc. India Mess, $32 ₰ tc. Beef Hams $23 50 @$23 75 ₰ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c.@20c. for Onio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Continues pretty active and firm, at $4 75@ $5 75 for inferior to very choice, ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is less animated, parties differing about prices. Sales: 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@10¾c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were sold at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in more request, particularly the better grades. Other sorts are quiet yet firm. Sales since Friday: 257 hhds. Kentucky, 10c. @30c.; 122 hhds. Havana, 40c @50c.; 134 cases Seed-leaf, 15c.@42½c.; and 39 cases Florida on private terms.

WHISKY—There have been 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of, in small lots, at 32c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, Cotton, 2a. 6d.@3a. ₰ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 3d. ₰ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d ₰ tierce; Rosin, 4½d.@6d. ₰ bbl.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@ 10s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other European ports proportionate quotations. For Pacific ports there was pretty much merchandise offering, and rates were somewhat nominal, including, for San Francisco, measurement goods, at 22½c.@25c.; for Melbourne, do., 20c. @21½c., and for Sydney, N. S. W., do., 32½c @35c. ₰ foot. The Boston Courier says: "To California Freights continue dull, at 22c.@22½c. ₰ foot for measurement goods; Coal, $9 ₰ ton; dead weight, ¾c. ₰ lb. To Australia the shipments are moderate, at 20c. ₰ foot for measurement goods. To Liverpool there is very little offering. Some Jute has been engaged, at 17s. 6d. ₰ ton. To London there have been engagements at 17s. 6d.@25s. ₰ ton."

G. Turell's Monthly Gunny-Bagging Circular.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857

Stocks at principal ports in United States Jan. 1, 1857.....26,640 bales

Arrivals since to date.....43,512 bales

To arrive, cleared and loading at Calcutta,

May 16, for Boston, New-York and Philadelphia.....5,816

For New-Orleans.....1,300-7,166 bales

Stocks at Boston and New-York this date, less 6 ₰ cent. for damage.....20,970 bales

The transactions of this month have been unusually heavy, comprising from last to 24th inst. full 8,000 bales, at 13¾c @13¾c. for light, and 14c. for full and heavy weights, the latter figure being paid for 3,000 bales furure delivery, and refused for 2,000 more. During the past week further speculative transactions have occurred, embracing the following parcels: 200 bales 2.15, 300 of 2.15, 200 of 2.15, 650 of 2.¼, 100 of 2.¼, all at 13¾, and 130 of 2.¼, at 13¾, in all, 1,280 bales for immediate delivery. At the close the same offers were fully made for further parcels but refused, with but few lots offered at 14c., most holders waiting further advance, with limits of 15c. for heaviest weights. With apparently ample supplies in the country the disposition of stocks in various ports renders extremely problematic any prospect of decline from present rates. The prospects of present holders for future advance are based upon the following facts. The greatly reduced tonnage and shipments at Calcutta, the quantity on the way here (as above) being 8,500 bales against usual quantity of 20,000@ 29,000 bales—the exorbitant high price of Jute at Calcutta rendering the looms inoperative at last accounts—reduced stock of 9,000 bales in importers' hands (the bulk of balance of stock being entirely withdrawn for present or future sale, destined for inferior Southern marks,) comparative small stock in New-Orleans of 9,000 bales at the season of principal demand, against requirements there of 17,000 bales, and the requirements also of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Galveston markets, which are as yet not fully supplied. The following is the division of weights of Gunny Cloth in first hands: 2,000 bales 2 lbs.@2 06, 2,350 do. 2.07@2.12, 4,650 do. 2¼@2.15, 300 do. 2.20@ 2.24. Of the parcels to arrive, 2,500 bales are full weights, and 1,800 bales light weights, balance uncertain. Of the 5,816 bales to arrive, 2,309 are sold and 3,507 remain unsold and held above views of buyers. The following is an exhibit of the wide range and advance of prices of Jute at Calcutta the past five years by actual cost of cargoes shipped to this country, and affords an insight to the increased cost of cloth manufacture: May, 1852, 7 rupees; May, 1853, 9 rupees 12 annas; April, 1854, 13 8; May, 1855, 10@12; May, 1856, 11@12; May, 1857, 18@19, "with demand now existing (Calcutta, May 16,) for England, much in excess of limited supplies being brought in."

Pond & Sage's New-York Monthly Sugar Circular.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

STOCKS—Our market throughout the greatest part of last month evinced but little activity till near the close, when we had an improved demand from the trade, to fill orders received from the country. Most of our largest holders still withhold their stocks from the market, preferring to wait until a more active demand gives them better opportunities of selling. We reduce our quotations ¼c. on common to good, and ½c on good to choice qualities. Below we give the comparative stocks of Sugar for years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857; also, the receipts and sales for July of 1856 and 1857.

BOXES—Market for all grades very quiet, with a large stock on hand; our quotations to be considered as nominal.

Muscovado—hhds.		Havana—boxes.	
Inferior	7¼@ 7¾	Nos. 6 to 10	9¾@ 9¾
Common	7¾@ 8¾	12 to 14	9¾@10¾
Fair	8¾@ 9¾	15 to 16	11 @11½
Good	9¾@ 9¾	17 to 18	11¾@11¾
Prime	9¾@10¾	19 to 20	12 @12¾
Choice	10¾@10¾	Melado	4¼@ 6¾

STOCK ON HAND AUG. 1.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Hogsheads	34,855	39,649	66,183	37,907
Boxes	14,478	22,345	14,096	26,475
Bags	13,967	——	——	34,046
				21,794 Melado.

RECEIPTS AND SALES FOR JULY.

	Hhds	Hhds. Mol.	Boxes.	Bags.
1856—Receipts	15,000	2,604	3,701	34,758
Sales	13,800	2,100	1,384	6,077
1857—Receipts	20,765	1,617	7,062	4,978
Sales	20,765	1,617	7,062	4,978

Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

Monthly Lake Imports into Buffalo.

1856.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
May	150,159	315,257	1,120,176	103,466
June	163,517	424,460	1,354,342	53,909
July	102,827	391,704	2,456,536	282,971
1857.				
May	95,150	751,742	474,769	103,501
June	35,165	446,947	1,004,930	218,417
July	51,670	384,399	2,239,153	145,890

Statement of shipments of Breadstuffs from different States to Buffalo, during the season, to July 31, 1857:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Toledo (Ia).	17,344	44,183	161,807	55,409	56	——
Ohio	49,683	20,310	263,569	265,457	14,947	——
Michigan	18,894	8,021	51,890	17,429	——	——
Genesee	4,226	79,677	——	——	——	283
Illinois	56,318	846,806	2,252,246	122,332	——	——
Wisconsin	57,526	584,353	——	200	——	——
Totals	203,497	1,582,900	2,718,502	460,648	14,303	283

DOMESTIC WOOL MARKETS—Boston, Aug. 1.—There has been a good demand for Domestic Fleece and Pulled at firm prices. The sales of the week amount to 200,000 lbs. at full quoted prices. In Foreign there have been sales of 402 bales Mediterranean and South American, 338 bales Smyrna, 75 bales Cape and fine Chilian, and 200,000 lbs. Valparaiso, at prices within the range of quotations.

HEAVY WOOL SALE—The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says: "Messrs. McConnell & Boppin, the extensive sheep growers, have disposed of their Spring clip of wool. We understand it amounted to over 80,000 lbs., and sold for [illegible]

We notice among the list of graduates at Union College that of Louis Kossuth, nephew of Kossuth, and who was a page of the Senate under the administration of Lieutenant Governor Raymond.

The poet PERCIVAL's house, in New-Haven, has been sold for the small sum of $1,700.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORKS ON BRAWING,

JUST IMPORTED BY

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

1. An Elementary Treatise on Orthographic Projection, being a new method of teaching the science of mechanical and engineering drawing. By W. Binns. 1 Vol. 8vo., with numerous illustrations on wood and steel. $4 75.

2. The Elements of Drawing, in Three Letters to Beginners. By John Ruskin. 1 Vol. 12mo., $1 25.

FOR WHOM MAY BE HAD

FELL, on the Anatomy of Expression	$7 50
FAW, Anatomy for Artists	7 00
DIDDIN'S Drawing Book, in six parts	1 50
HERRMAN, on Curvilinear Perspective	3 75
LOPLING, on Isometrical Drawing	1 75
SOPWITH, on Isometrical Perspective	3 50
HAYTER, on Perspective and Drawing	4 00
BELOW'S Lectures from Objects	2 25
Engineers and Machinists Drawing Book	10 00
Binn's Elementary Treatise on Perspective	0 [illegible]

[illegible] by every [illegible] by sexual excess, by inflammation of brain, by many-making and spending, by extending violation of physical laws in almost every direction. New THE WATER CURE JOURNAL, containing Address [illegible] rectification of the general habit of the people in all cases where correction is needful."—DR. JACKSON.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, DEVOTED to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with engravings; to Bathing, Dietetics, Exercise, and to all those laws which govern Life and Health. Monthly, one at a year. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

MADELEINE SMITH—THE ONLY AUthentic portrait of MADELEINE SMITH is published this morning in the POLICE GAZETTE.

VIDOCQ.—THE LIFE OF VIDOCQ IS PUBlished this morning in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

MADELEINE SMITH.—THE ONLY AUthentic portrait of MADELEINE SMITH is published the present week in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VIDOCQ.—THE LIFE OF VIDOCQ IS PUBlished this morning in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS out. Inquire in Nassau-st. of Messrs. ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, And at all News Depots.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—A BOX 18 INCHES SQUARE, 5½ inches deep, containing a large size ASHCROFT GAUGE. Dial marked "Test Gauge, manufactured by the American Steam Gauge Company, Boston. Sole Proprietors." Range 250 pounds; number 8,541. Consigned to the subscriber by Kingsley's Express. A reward of $5 will be given for its return to CHAS. W. COPELAND, [illegible]

$100 REWARD for the return of a Horse WATCH, hunting case, No. 7,073, also No. 6,975 (in case); the last number is scratched on the inside of the case; near the edge, and is a private mark of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia. If the watch is returned the $100 will be paid and no questions asked. Messrs. [illegible]

$50 REWARD.—Offered to any person who will arrest and deliver to Wm. H. Bertram, County Jail, Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.

JOHN H. WHITE, Gilsey Building, No. 109 Broadway.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by describing the same, also about the time and location where it was lost. Address NEWCOMB, *Herald* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,000, IN A manufacturing establishment; sales, wholesale and retail, considerable; all for cash; profits large, and expenses light. Address O. S. D., office of the *Daily Times*

PRINTING.—FOR SALE A JOB AND CARD Printing Office, in a desirable location, doing a fair business. The materials are nearly new, and in first rate order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 122½ Fulton-st., second floor.

COUNTRY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—Now doing a good cash business, situated in West Haven, ½ miles from City Hall, New-York. Reason for selling, the owner has an appointment in a public office and cannot attend to it. Inquire at the store, or at CHAS. STEVENS', No. 30 Bowery, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

G. MAYER, Walt Haven, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, lighted with gas, and has every convalence for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,

(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SURF HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Cheap excursions, to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer *Hero* across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York.—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ROELAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by the dry process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABREGUETTES HILS & MORRA, Paris.

A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.

HILLS [illegible] No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES with a young family, and whose husband is in a consumption, is endeavoring to collect enough to purchase a sewing-machine to earn a living for her family. Will the citizens of the Empire City help her by sending contributions to H. S. PILLSBURY, No. 14 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. SPINOLA,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mlle. SIMON,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Sig. ARNOLDI, M. GUILLEMETTE

Supported by

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,

In the chorus and orchestra.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857,

First night of

THE CHORAL OPERA.

Under the conductorship of M. Robert Stoepel.

First Act—Overture—The Royal Hunt of Henry IV.—The Miserere, Mlle Simon—The Brindisi—The Traviata, Mlle Spinola. M. Arnoldi—The Rataplan Chorus.

Second Act—Herrmann—Nuitrel Bella, Miss Agnes Robertson—La Sonambula, Mlle. Spinola—Der Kauter, National German Quartette—Comic Ballad, Mrs. John Wood—Anvil Chorus—Goodward Galop.

ADMISSION..... 25 CENTS

Reserved Seats.....

Lessee..... W. STUART

Box Office will be open on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, under the superintendence of Mr. Moss, when seats may be secured. Private Boxes from $3 to $5.

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets..... 50 cents; Children..... Half price

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1857.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

of the beautiful

SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,

as Rose de Mai, in

LA BOUQUETIERE.

PROMENADE CONCERT to commence at 7 o'clock.

FORTY AND FIFTY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Blake, Miss E. Taylor and Mr. Grosvenor.

A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

Mr. T. Placida, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor.

THURSDAY—The wonderful Ravels in BLANCHE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Aug. 5, the brilliant and beautiful

MRS. JOHN WOOD

as Josephine, in

THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,

and as Lucia, in the extravaganza of

SHYLOCK

MR. JOHN WOOD,

in his great character of the Jew, supported by Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, and a host of talent.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.

Box and Parquette, 50 Cents; Orchestra Chairs, 81; Balcony Chairs, 75 Cents; Family Circle, 25 Cents.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE JUVENILES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.

The performance will commence with the

SERIOUS FAMILY.

To conclude with the

TOODLES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5,

The performance will commence with

THE FAST YOUNG MAN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.

DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & GRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, new and second-hand, at lower prices, and the instruments superior in tone, durability and finish, to any other place in the City. All kinds and all prices, from $225 to $100, for sale or to let. Persons purchasing will be in pursuit of a piano are solicited to call and examine.

L. A. BENJAMIN, No. 288 Bowery.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-Forte Manufactory, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 476 Broadway,

One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS.

Purchasers wishing to effect a saving of

FORTY PER CENT.

on their Fall goods, should avail themselves of an opportunity but seldom offered to them, as (owing to the death of one of the firm,) we are offering our whole stock without reserve at

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Strangers visiting this City should not fail to inspect our goods immediately. The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of this month.

LANE & POETER,
No. 717 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS,

At very reduced prices.

Large stock of White Shirting Linens.

Also, White Marseilles and Piques.

Dotted Swiss in great variety

Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks.

All reduced 25 per cent. in price,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY

Will offer on Monday

the balance of their stock of

Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Bosques,

below cost of importation.

Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each.

No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway

are in constant receipt

of new styles of Traveling Dusters.

Price from $1 50 upwards.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,

Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $3.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW STYLES TRAVELING DRESS GOODS

Just received per last steamer,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.

A handsome variety, embracing every style.

CLOSING OUT

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.

WORRIS & WHITEMAN,

No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Consisting of table-cloths and linen damask, towels, toweling, Marseilles quilts, linen sheeting, napkins, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 362 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM Engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of fine best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROSEWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste, desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth-st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1½ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONsisting about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New York by steamboat or railroad. Title indisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTful residence on Ronkonkoma Lake, Long Island, 1½ miles from Lakeland station; a very neat cottage and about 20 acres, with stables, poultry house, &c. Grounds handsomely laid out and fruit stocked with shade trees and fruit; churches, schools and stores conveniently near. Good fishing and gunning. View of house, &c., at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND small farm, which would be exchanged in part for productive real estate, or for an interest in some lucrative mercantile business in the City of New York. The place is pleasantly located about 18 miles from this City, and of convenient access. It is unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. Its estimated value is $6,000. Further particulars may be had by applying of JOHN FLOYD, Nassau corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 2 to 20 acres of land, as may be desired. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the station. Apply to or address D. S. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 16 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and great miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, of honesty, morality and industry, on a farm; he understands all kinds of vegetables; he can care and drive horses with perfect judgment. He would like to take the charge of a farm for some of our City horse-men; has no objections to work for a farmer. Has first-class reference. Call or address No. 49 Front-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation in the Mercantile or Commission trade; has had good experience in grocery business and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer in whatever capacity engaged. Call or address F. S. E., No. 82 Front-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days. N. B.—Can give the best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chamber-maid and waitress, as nurse and seamstress, as chamber-maid and nurse, as chamber-maid and laundress, and to general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, or seamstress, or cook, wash and iron, in a private family; no objections to go a short distance

AUCTION SALES.

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS, &c.—5 hhls. flour, 534 lbs pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 125 lbs flour, 100 lbs butter, 6 bbls. pork, 8½ lbs dried apples, 1,864 lbs. cheese, 200 lbs. pork, 3,233 lbs bread, 330 gallons beans, 120 lbs. boned pork, 3-8 lbs. rice, 1,200 flour barrels, 540 bags and a lot of empty boxes

CLOTHING.—10 pea jackets, 75 drawers, 6 blankets, 85 blue cloth pea jackets, 35 linen roundabouts, 18 pair calf shoes, 9 blue cloth trousers, 38 linen frocks, 59 pair kip shoes, 3 over shirts, 18½ yards, dungaree.

SMALL STORES.—43 lbs. tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap 7 jack knives, 58 hands grass.

Also, 3 horses and 2 oxen.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, PARLOR SUITES, PAINTINGS ENGRAVINGS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 59 Beekman-st, on the second floor, a very large assortment of good, new and second-hand furniture, by virtue of a mortgage. It will comprise in part of several suites of parlor furniture, 15 or 20 French plate and oval mirrors, velvet tapestry and other carpets, marble-top furniture of various kinds, sofas and sofa bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany book cases, couches, matting, paintings, engravings; 100 cane maple and oak chairs; 200 rocking do., together with second-hand furniture, from a family removing from the City. Sale absolute.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Gramercy Park, (17th-st.) elegant household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house—consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs, couches, Voltaire and arm chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs, black-walnut chairs, satin damask curtains, lace and silk do., clocks, pier and centre tables, extension do.; pier, mantel, and oval glasses; bureaus, washstands, French bedsteads, chamber furniture; medallion, velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and three ply carpets; oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

R. E. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & BROTHER, NO. 15 NASSAU-ST.—WILL sell TO-MORROW, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising in part parlor suites in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, covered in plush, brocatel, hair-cloth, &c.; dining-room, hall and other furniture; chamber suites, &c; also, carpets, beds, bedding, mattresses, elegant mirrors, chandeliers, vases, clocks, &c, together with a superior collection of paintings and engravings, silver and silver-plated ware, cutlery, crockery, glass ware, ladies' work boxes, cedar-wood trunks, show-cases, fancy goods, &c, &c.

F. MAGN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, entire, of the most costly description; pier and mantel mirrors, valuable collection of oil paintings, &c., &c. F. NAGH will sell TO MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large 8-story residence No 236 14th st., west of 8th-av., the whole containing the largest and best assortment offered in public auction for many years, having cost the owner upwards of $40,000, and will positively be sold without limits, rain or shine

B. B. BANGS Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE.—By virtue of a mortgage, BANGS & CO. No 15 Nassau-st., will sell on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, six elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in gold and blue, crimson, and maroon brocatel, from one of the first manufacturers in this City. Parties desiring furniture of this description will find this a rare opportunity for supplying themselves at a low figure, as the sale is positive, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 144 West 26th st., the entire furniture contained therein, comprising rosewood and mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, splendid velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, mantel and pier mirrors, gas chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte feather-beds, hair mattresses, mantel and pier mirrors, china, crockery, cutlery and glass ware, silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c., the whole for absolute sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND cases BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 43 Courtlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, consisting mostly of fresh and seasonable goods. Every case will be sold without reserve for cash.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods, including a large invoice of Men's thick and Kip Brogens, without reserve for cash.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 20th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 35 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 846 Broadway, N. Y., is a practical agency for supplying the wants of Schools and Teachers. Principals of Schools and Academies can obtain competent teachers for the various departments of literature. Parents and Guardians supplied with circulars and full information of the best schools gratuitously. Teachers wishing engagements should address SMITH & BOYD.

MRS. MARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 23 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 10.

MRS. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 16th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 30th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and Female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept 12. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No 1042 d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, ONE of the Principals will be in town Aug. 5 and 6. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROGERS RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Law School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERGUS'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plate, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES. — SCHMIDT & BROTHER'S manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North Wilkinson, near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects.
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE NO 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX. SMITH, } New York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $350,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which a new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st, PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. R. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 20, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $214,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine issued to this Company, due on the 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No 44 Exchange place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 14 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF Knickerbocker Stage Company for the year ending August 1, 1858, will be held at the office, corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The poll will be open from 4½ to 6 o'clock P. M.

GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 18th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 21st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 21st July to 5th August.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office No. 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August next.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 12th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 28 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. will be paid by said Company out of the earnings on and after the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.

JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandeigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Leckawannua and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., and 12 M., 12 P. M., for Philadelphia, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Baltimore, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandeigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

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STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer KNICKERBEAN, Captain WILLIAM BENSON, will on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 86		New-London or Stonington	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

JULY, 1857.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COBLES, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and Intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857.

The Regular Old Established Line.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 4—6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, Aug 4, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 5, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug 6, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 6, 6 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. I. ANNESSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND. —$1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

RETURNING.—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample acc

THE BURDELL MURDER.

[Continued from First Page.]

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN DILKS.

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Geo W. Dilks*, Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct, being duly sworn, says: that at about half-past twelve o'clock, on the night of the 3d of August, 1857 he, in company with Dr. De la Montagnie, went to the house No. 31 Bond-street and rang the bell, when Anns Burns came to the door and asked what we wanted, and being answered by deponent that they wished to see Mrs. Cunningham, she replied that she could not be seen as she was very sick, and on insisting to see her, and as she was very sick, and on insisting to see her, and on passing through the hall, met at the foot of the stairs the woman calling herself Jane Bell, who also said that Mrs Cunningham could not be seen, as she was very sick, and being informed that it was important that he should see her, said "You can't see her until I ask her;" and as she proceeded up stairs, deponent with the Doctor followed her up, when Mrs. Cunningham told her to lock the door, and not let any one in; but on entering the room found Mrs. Cunningham lying in bed, having apparently a new-born infant lying in bed beside her; when she asked what was wanted, and was informed by deponent that he had heard a birth had taken place there and that he came to inquire the particulars about it. She said yes, there had, and there was the child, pointing to the child lying beside her. I asked her if it was her child, when she replied "It is my lawful, legitimate child." I asked her when the child was born. She said it was born about 12 o'clock that night, and on her being asked who was present at the birth, she said Dr. Catlin and Dr. Uhl, and if I would inquire of Dr. Uhl he would give me all the information about it, or if I would wait, Dr. Catlin, who had gone to the drug store, would soon return I wished Dr. De la Montagnie to look at the child, when Mrs. Cunningham and the nurse, Jane Bell, both refused, when deponent went down to the door, as if in the act of leaving, with Ann Burns, and admitted Capt. Speight, Capt. Hopkins, Officers Smith, Wilson and Walsh and Dr. Gilchrist, and all then proceeded to the room of Mrs. Cunningham, when she was informed that she was under arrest, and after some difficulty obtained the child which was then examined by Dr. De la Montagnie, who took charge of the said child and conveyed it away.

Deponent, in company with some of the officers present, on making a search, found in the closet of the back room on the second floor a tin pail containing two or three quarts of blood, infant's clothing of common material, on which there were some blood-stains, and some other garments and pieces of linen which were also stained with blood, and on proceeding to the kitchen, and in a wash-tub was found a blanket, sheets and clothes covered with blood, and the water in the tub being also of a red color of a very deep tint. Deponent further adds, that he took charge of the pail containing blood and the clothing marked with blood, and received from Dr. de la Montagnie the after-birth, and that they are now in his possession at the Station-house, and further deponent saith not. (Signed,) GEO. W. DILKS.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of August, 1857.
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN SPEIGHT.

City and County of New-York ss:—*Francis C. Speigat*, Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct, being duly sworn, says: On the nigh. of the 3d of August, while on duty in Bond-street, he saw a woman, closely veiled, and having a black silk skirt and a gray mixed dnster, come from the premises No. 31 Bond-street, and proceed up Bond-street to the corner of the Bowery, and wait a few minutes for a car, and get into one, when deponent also got on the same car, and while conversing with the conductor, —— Carrol, who came to the front of the car, where deponent was standing, and said to deponent, "There is Mrs. Cunningham, who has just got in," and on deponent responding, "I guess not," he again said, "Yes it is, and she is disguised," and proceeded with her down to the corner of Broome and Centre streets, where the said person got out, as also deponent, when she proceeded down Broome street a short distance, passed Elm-street, and turned suddenly and went up Elm street, on the west side, and disappeared in a house.

Deponent then proceeded to the house in Bond-street, and after waiting a few minutes saw the same person, having on the same dress, who had previously left the house, return with a basket or bundle, and go down the area into the premises No. 31 Bond street. Deponent further adds that soon after he saw comieg from the house, Dr. Catlin, as deponent subsequently was informed, and who was arrested; and further says that at the instance of Capt. Dilks he went into the house No. 31 Bond-street, and into the front room on the second floor, and there saw Mrs. Cunninghsm lying in bed, and the nurse, Jane Bell, sitting on the side of the bed, with the child in her arms, and a woman said to be Mrs. Cunningham's sister, standing by the bedside, who states her name to be Ann Barnes. At this time there were also present Dr. De la Montagnie, Captain Dilks, Stewart J. Smith, Wm. B Walsh, Wm. Wilson, Dr. Gilchrist and Captain Hopkins, and Mrs. Cunningham being informed that she was under arrest, she said, "You have no legal right to come in here, and while the child was in the possession of the nurse." Mrs. Cunningham was asked by several of the persons present, if the child was hers; when she replied, the child was hers, and was her legal, legitimate child. Deponent further adds that on searching the closet in the back room they found a tin pail nearly full of blood, and the clothes, as deponent believes, that the child had on originally when brought to the house, and also some garments with blood on them, and further says not.

(Signed,) F. C. SPEIGHT.
Sworn before me, the 4th of August, 1857.
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HALL.

A. Oakey Hall being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is District-Attorney of this County, and has been for several years acquainted with Dr. David Uhl, a physician of this City; that shortly after the 4th of July, deponent was called upon by the said Uhl, who stated he had a communication of some public importance to make, and desired the official advice of this deponent therenpon; that Dr. Uhl then stated that he had been the adviser of Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, as her medical attendant, and had been shortly before asked by her to attend upon her confinement; that she had stated to him, the said Doctor, that she expected to be delivered of a child by Dr. Harvey Burdell, deceased, in the course of the month of August prox.; that said Dr. Uhl, observing by her appearance that she was ostensibly *enciente*, believed the said story, as he informed deponent; that soon after, having occasion to ask certain medical questions of her, (as he, the said Uhl, further stated to deponent,) his suspicions by the answers were aroused as to the validity of her story: and that, thereupon stating them to her, he was confirmed by her replies in his suspicions.

That Dr. Uhl then stated to deponent that as an honorable man he deemed such a criminal matter to be without the pale of professional confidence, and was willing, if it would serve the ends of justice, to make an affidavit. Deponent then stated to the said Doctor that in his official opinion his conduct was highly commendable, but that an affidavit at that stage would be of no service, for no overt act sufficient in law to award a crime had been committed, and suggested to Dr. Uhl that for purposes of public justice he should listen to what Mrs. Cunningham had further to say, and should ostensibly lend himself to her plans to effect the proposed crime. That the said Doctor at first strongly objected, but after considering the subject acceded to deponent's proposal. That deponent was then by the said Uhl placed from time to time in possession of certain facts which led to his obtaining a child from Bellevue Hospital, and as deponent is informed and believes, to its production to various individuals by the said Mrs. Cunningham as the child of Dr. Burdell and her the said Mrs. Cunningham as his wife and as the heir of the said Burdell to certain property which deponent has been informed and verily believes the said Burdell on his decease left.

Deponent states that in everything which the said Dr. Uhl has done, he has acted with the advice and consent, and at the suggestions of this deponent in his official capacity. Deponent has no personal knowledge of any of the facts constituting the alleged offence, but makes this affidavit, asking that an investigation may be had in due course of law.

He charges, on information and belief, that the said Mrs. Cunningham has committed the felony of producing an infant fraudulently, and falsely representing that it was the child of herself, as Mrs. Burdell, as the wife of Harvey Burdell, and of the said Harvey Burdell, now deceased, as its father, and therefore the heir of his estate, when in truth and in fact, as deponent is informed, and believes the said child is the offspring of one Elizabeth Anderson, an inmate of Bellevue Hospital. Deponent requests that the following witnesses may be summoned who will testify, as he is informed and verily believes, to certain facts now in connection with their names briefly referred to, viz., as follows:

Dr. John de la Montagnie, who procured the child, identifies it, and heard and saw it produced by Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, as the child of Dr. Harvey Burdell, and herself as his alleged wife.

Inspector Speight, who saw the woman, believed to be Mrs. Cunningham herself, leave No. 31 Bond street to go after the child, and return with it in a basket to the house.

——, a messenger in a railroad car, who recognized Mrs. Cunningham going down the Bowery, on the night of the 3d of August, whose name deponent is ignorant of, but whom Inspector Speigot knows.

Officers Walsh, S. J. Smith, and Smith of the Fifth Precinct, who made the arrest, and heard the admissions of the said Mrs. Cunningham as to the child.

Inspectors Dilks and Hopkins, who also were present at the arrest, and actively engaged in it.

Dr. David Uhl, who was present during the alleged delivery of Mrs. Cunningham.

Dr. Walter B. Roberts, who has (as deponent verily believes) been informed by Mrs. Cunningham that she was *enciente*; also, Miss Helen Hoeter Van Ness to the similar fact; also, Mr. and Mrs. Wilt to the same fact; also, Mrs. Denison to the same fact; also, one lately a domestic in Mrs. Cunningham's family to the same fact, whose name deponent does not know; also, one Dr. Catlin, who has been arrested coming from the house on August 3d; also, the two nurses then arrested in house No. 31 Bond-street; and deponent prays that the person of Mrs. Cunningham be examined by matrons; further on his information and belief deponent saith not.

(Signed) A. OAKEY HALL.
Sworn to before me this 4th day of August, 1857.
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. WILT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Catharine Wilt* being duly sworn, says: That she resides at No 43 Second avenue and is the wife of Geo. A. Wilt.

Deponent further says that she has been acquainted with Emma A. Cunningham, otherwise Emma A. Burdell some twenty-two years, and during the time since the death of Dr. Burdell has been on intimate and visiting terms with her, and since her acquaintance has been in the habit of seeing her almost every day—she visiting deponent or deponent visiting her. Deponent further adds that on almost every occasion when Mrs Cunningham spoke of her situation she said that she was *enciente* by Dr. Burdell and that he was the father of the child of which she was pregnant—and that she was in the habit of alluding to the matter in the same or similar language when speaking of the matter, and also stated that she expected to be confined about the first of August or sometime in the month of August.

Deponent further says that she visited Mrs. Cunningham at her house, on Monday the 3d inst., at about 6 or 6½ o'clock in the afternoon, and found her in bed, she having sent her nephew for deponent, informing her that she was quite unwell, and then informed deponent that she was suffering from the pains of labor, and remained with Mrs. Cunningham not longer than twenty minutes, and then returned home, and at the request of Mrs. Cunningham, sent her husband to Brooklyn for Dr. Catlin, who lives in Court street.

Deponent further adds that between the hours of nine and ten o'clock her husband returned home and informed her that he had seen Dr. Catlin, and that he would come over; and subsequently sent her husband to the house of Mrs. Cunningham to ascertain how she was prospering, and that while there the Doctor had sent him for a prescription, and during the time he was in waiting he lay on the sofa in the front parlor and fell asleep, and did not return home till about twelve o'clock or some little time after, and then gave deponent to understand that Mrs. Cunningham had got over her troubles and was very comfortable. Deponent further says that on or about Thursday morning she had some of the clothes for the infant which she had bleached and done up for Mrs. Cunningham, and returned the said clothing on Saturday morning last. She further says that after the return of her husband at the hour above stated, twelve or twelve and a-half o'clock, he again returned to the house in Bond-street, and took with him Jane Bell, who was to remain until morning, and further deponent saith not.

CATHARINE WILT.
Sworn before me the 4th day of August, 1857.
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE A. WILT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—*George A. Wilt* being duly sworn, says: That he resides at No. 43 Second-avenue, and is a butcher by trade, but has not worked at it for about four weeks last past, and knows Mrs. Emma A. Cunninghem, otherwise Emma A. Burdell, who for some months past has been in the habit of visiting the house of deponent; and deponent and his family in the habit of visiting her at her house No. 31 Bond-street.

Deponent further adds that about two months ago while at the house No. 31 Bond-street, Mrs. Cunningham spoke of her situation and of her being in the family way, and that on Monday, the 3d instant, his wife, Catharine Wilt, came home at about 4½ o'clock, and informed him that Mrs. Cunningham was very sick, and wished him to go to Brooklyn for Dr. Catlin, and on his return stopped in the Third-avenue awhile, and then went to the house No. 31 Bond-street, and there saw Dr. Catlin. This was about 8 o'clock in the evening. I went into the room of Mrs. Cunningham on the second floor front, and, on going into the room, Dr. Catlin walked into the back room, when Mrs. Cunningham, who was in bed at the time, said she was very sick, and had pains, and wished me to go to Twentieth-street for Dr. Uhl. I went to Dr. Uhl's, and left a message on the slate, the Doctor not being at home at the time. I returned to Bond street, and saw Dr. Catlin, and informed him of the result of my errand. I then went into the front parlor, and lay down on the sofa, and while laying there, I heard groans which appeared to come from the room of Mrs. Cunningham. I then fell asleep, and it was not until eleven o'clock when I awoke. Some one rang the bell, and I opened the front door, and found that it was Dr. Uhl. The Doctor remarked that he had been out of town, and just got back. The Doctor went up stairs, and I went into the front parlor again. After being in the room a short time, Mrs. Barnes came down and gave me a prescription to go to the drug shop after some medicine. I went to the store at the corner of Fourth-street and the Bowery, and obtained the medicine, and returned with it to the house. Mrs. Burns took the medicine from me. She said she was very tired, and wanted me to go after Mrs. Bell, who lives at my house. I went after Mrs. Bell, and returned with her to No. 31 Bond-street, and went into the front parlor. Dr. Uhl, I believe, came down stairs, and took Mrs. Bell up. I remained in the parlor. In about five or ten minutes I heard a child cry. In a few minutes after Dr. Uhl or Dr. Catlin, I don't recollect which, came down stairs, and asked me to make a fire in the back basement. I could not find any wood, when Mrs. Burns came down, and we found some wood, finally, behind a pail in the oven. We made the fire, and put on the kettle, as Mrs. Barnes said she wanted to make a cup of tea for Mrs. Cunningham. I then told her I thought I would go home. As I was about leaving she said, "Mrs. Burdell has got a fine child." She added that she would like me to call round in the morning. I have not taken anything to the house No. 31 Bond street within a week past, except at one time some groceries. I have not taken any blood to the house. I took some clothes there one day. I don't recollect what day it was. What I have stated is all that I know, or can recollect.

(Signed) GEORGE A. WILT.
Sworn before me this 4th day of August, 1857
WILLIAM S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF JANE BELL.

Jane Bell, being duly sworn, says: I am the sister of Mrs. Wilt, and reside with her at No. 43 Second-avenue. I have known Emma Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, about twelve years; I have seen her since her trial frequently, when she has visited my sister; previous to that time she visited them rarely; I have heard her speak frequently about her being in the family way; she said Dr. Burdell was the father of the child; she said she expected to be confined about the first or the middle of this month; she did not make a confidant of me in relation to the subject; I have visited her house since her acquittal, though not often; I never was there before; I did sewing at her house one day when her boys were going into the country; she spoke of her situation when I was at her house, but did not state any particulars about it; her appearance indicated that she was pregnant; I think I was at her house about a week ago for the last time until last evening; I repaired some infant's clothing for her at that time; it was about twelve o'clock when I went there last evening; Mrs. Wilt came for me; when I got there her sister had the child; it was nearly dressed; Mrs. Barnes, her sister, was in the room, also Dr. Uhl and Dr. Catlin; Mrs. Cunningham was in bed, and appeared to be very sick; I took the child and finished dressing it; I then fed it and got it asleep, and laid it in bed by Mrs. Cunningham. There was a wash-tub in the room containing water. I saw a towel stained with blood on the bed. I did not see any stains of blood on the floor or elsewhere; my attention was taken up with the baby; I was in the room about half an hour; I did not leave it to go down staire or anywhere else, until the officers came in and took me away; Mrs. Cunningham, while I was there, spoke of her having suffered great pain, and said she had had a hard delivery; before the officers came Mrs. Barnes sent down stairs to make some tea for Mrs. Cunningham. I do not recollect anything further. (Signed) JANE BELL.

Sworn before me on the 4th Aug., 1857.
WILLIAM S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF ANN BARNES.

Ann Barnes being duly sworn, says: I resids at No. 31 Bond-street; have lived at said house since the sale of the household furniture, which I think was about the first of April last. I am the sister of Mrs. Cunningham, and am a widow. My husband has been dead some eleven years. I have scarcely been out of the house, 31 Bond-street, since I have been there. I am lame. We used to occupy and eat at the same table, but, for some time past we have had separate tables, on account of my lameness and the difficulty of my going down stairs to eat. I was in the habit of being in her company a great portion of the time each day. I live on the third floor and do my cooking in the attic. Mrs. Burdell has been in the habit of speaking to me about her situation, being in the family. She always said Dr. Burdell was the father of the child. She would often want little things like women who are in that situation. She has talked with me frequently about it, and I would often joke her about her little heir, and she would laugh and say she wished it was here. I never heard her say what time she expected to be sick. I was with her yesterday most of the time. She was taken sick about one o'clock; she was at dinner at the time, and sent for me to come to her room. She felt unwell before dinner. She was not in bed when I went to her room, but was in the act of undressing. I fixed the bed, and she got into it. I have seen her undress before this, once or twice, within a month. I noticed a difference in her appearance when undressed from that of a woman not in the family way. I helped take off her clothes yesterday. I took off all her clothes except her chemise, and she still had the appearance of a woman near her confinement. She looked as large as she did before being undressed, except what difference her clothes would make. I was in and out of her room from the time she was taken sick until the officers came. I might have been absent from the room half an hour at a time several times during the afternoon and evening. While Dr. Catlin was there, I might have been absent an hour. It was nearly dark when Dr. Catlin came. I am sure Mrs. Cunningham did not leave the house that evening. She was in bed all the time. She could not have been out of the house without my knowing it. I am positive of that, and (in answer to a suggestion) I am aware that I am under oath. When the Doctor came she was in labor. I was in the habit of going from the front room occupied by Mrs. Cunningham to the back room to prepare things for her. I did not go into the closet off the back room. I don't know of anything being in that closet except clothes. I did not put a pail or anything else in there; did not know that there was any pail there containing blood. I don't know of any pail or other vessel containing blood being brought into the house. I was not in the room with Mrs. Burdell when the child was born. I was in the back room and the Doctor called me. I think it was Dr. Uhl. I am not certain. He told me to come in and dress the baby. Dr. Uhl handed me the child, it was rolled in a flannel petticoat. Dr. Catlin was at the bedside, his sleeves were rolled up and his hands bloody. I assisted Dr. Uhl in dressing the child when Jane Bell came in and took the child and finished dressing it. I brought the tub from the kitchen at the request of Dr. Catlin to put the things in that she used when being confined. Dr. Catlin put the things in the tub, they were very bloody. I took them down stairs and put them in water. I saw Dr. Catlin take the afterbirth from the bed. The Doctors consulted together, and said they would put it in alcohol, to preserve it. Before the child was born I went down stairs two or three times, to build a fire and make tea. I did not use any basket to make a fire with. After the child was born, I got Mr. Wilt to make a fire, and went down stairs to show him where the wood was. There was nobody in the room with Mrs. Burdell when the child was born, except the two Doctors, Uhl and Catlin. I was in the adjoining room. I washed the child, with the assistance of Dr. Uhl. The child had the appearance of a new-born infant when I washed it. There was no basket brought into the house that night, to my knowledge. Mrs. Burdell, before she was confined, went across town to get an old nurse of hers, by the name of Mrs. Trout, to come and nurse her, but she was engaged. I never now testified to everything that I know relative to the subject.

ANN BARNES.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1857.
W. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. UHL.

Dr. DAVID UHL, physician, of No. 41 East Twentieth-street, New-York, being sworn, does declare that, shortly after Mrs. Cunningham was incarcerated at the Tombs, she sent a note to me requesting my professional attendance. I sent word to Mr. District-Attorney Hall, requesting permission to visit her, and Mr. Hall gave me a written permit to visit her at any time. I did visit her, and prescribed for her for symptoms peculiar to persons who are *enciente*, and during one of those visits I asked her if she *was* in the family way. She said she hadn't told that to anybody, and wouldn't answer that question at that time. I told her that if there was anything of that kind she should be examined by physicians,—and at another conversation she asked me how we found out when a person was in the family way. I explained to her the way. She said it was all right, and when the child was born she didn't care how many doctors were present. She sent for me after her trial, and I attended her at No. 31 Bond street, and she frequently expressed anxiety of having a miscarriage, as she wanted to have a living child, so that she could have an heir to the Burdell estate. I pressed upon her on different occasions the importance of having an examination by other physicians. After I mentioned that subject she avoided me, and this gave me an indefinable suspicion that something was wrong. After frequent conversation on that subject I was assured by other persons that everything was all right, and that Dr. Catlin, of Brooklyn, her former family physician, and myself, should make the proper examination, and attend her during her confinement. I went to see her a few days after that in the morning, and she told me then, very plainly, that she was not in the family way, and that we should have to get hold of a child in some way or other, for that Dr. Burdell's family had acted so badly that she was bound to have a child at all hazards. I did not give her any satisfaction, but the next day I called on Mr. David E. Wheeler, my lawyer, and told the whole case, and asked him what course to pursue. He told me to keep quiet a few days, and then to inform the District-Attorney of all the facts of the case. I did as he advised, and subsequently called on Mr. Hall at his office in Broadway, and told him all I knew of the matter, and that I wished to have nothing more to do with it. But Mr. Hall thought differently, and that I should assist him in detecting her, and prevent the consummation of the contemplated crime. I entered partially into the matter and took a few days for consideration, and in the meantime I consulted several physicians and friends respecting the course I ought to pursue in the matter, and they all advised that I should act under Mr. Hall's directions. I did so, and visited Mrs. Burdell occasionally, and it was finally arranged between Mrs. Burdell and myself that she must be sick or confined from the 1st to the 15th of August. She was given to understand that a lady was to be confined in the vicinity of Elm-street, and whose child she was to receive as her own, and it was finally arranged that she should be confined either on Monday or Tuesday night. I then went to Mr. Hall on Monday, and it was arranged between us that his brother-in-law, Dr. De la Montagnie and myself should engage a room or rooms on Elm-street. We did engage rooms at No. 190 Elm-street, and they were furnished the same day, and Dr. De la Montagnie went up to Bellevue Hospital and obtained, as I heard and believe, a child and afterbirth, or *placenta*, which were taken to No. 190 Elm-street. I called on Mrs. Burdell during the afternoon and told her the place. She told me if the child was born before 9 o'clock, a lady would come for it in the evening and bring it. If it was not born before 11 o'clock the lady would go for it and wait all night until morning, as she did not wish it brought in late at night, but either early in the evening or early in the morning. She said one would send this lady around to see the place. I then left, and went immediately to the place myself and waited there, looking out of the front window, and shortly afterwards I saw Mrs. Cunningham pass the house and look at it closely. She stopped and looked at it. About nine o'clock, in the evening, or between eight and nine o'clock, I called on Mrs. Cunningham again, and was shown up stairs to the second story. The room was very dark indeed. There was no light. I walked into the front room where Mrs. Burdell was pretending to have labor pains. She said she would call the lady who was to go, and whose name she would not tell. She called her to her bedside, and I recognized the person who calls herself Mrs. Burdell's sister as the lady she called to her bedside. Mrs. Burdell asked her if she was ready to go. She said yes, and asked where the black dress was, and then it was arranged between us that the lady should follow me to No. 190 Elm-street, that I should wait in the front door for her, and that the lady should hold in her hand a white handkerchief, that I would recognize her. I went to No. 190 Elm-street, and waited in the front door some time, and finally the lady came, dressed in black, having a black hood over her head, partially disguising her features. I asked her if she was the person that came after the basket. She made no reply, but merely shook her handkerchief, and walked up stairs with me to the room, took the basket, and went off with it. I was led to believe, from her general appearance, that it was Mrs. Burdell herself who came after the child. The child and afterbirth were in the basket. I saw her go off with it. I went to my own house, and soon after arrived there; I found a man had been there and left word that I should call on Mrs. Burdell. She wanted my attendance immediately. I went down and was admitted by a man whom I did not know personally; went up stairs to Mrs. Burdell's room and saw Mrs Burdell lying on her bed; her sister and Dr. Catlin were in the room, and the child was lying in one corner of the room. Mrs. Burdell pretended to have all the symptoms of severe labor. After remaining a few moments, Dr. Catlin brought out a tin pail containing a quantity of blood which he mixed with water and spread over some sheets. He bloodied his hands with it. Meantime a lady from Second avenue was sent for who was to personate a nurse. They pretended that she was not in the secret. By and by the bell rang, and they asked me to go down and open the door for that was the nurse. I went down and did so, and the gentleman who let me in before was there and told me the nurse was ready to come whenever she was wanted. I told him she was wanted immediately, and he went after her and in about half an hour returned with her. I let them in and the nurse came up stairs just as Dr. Catlin was removing the bloody sheets from Mrs. Cunningham and her sister was washing the child. They were thus engaged when she entered. The nurse assisted Mrs. Cunningham's sister, attended to Mrs. Burdell, and performed all the operations usually performed by a nurse. I remained till after it was all concluded and then left the house, Dr. Catlin closing the door after me. I did not assist in any of the operations. I wish to state, that in my conversations with Mrs. Cunningham, she stated that Dr. Catlin could be trusted in this matter, for she had him so completely in her power, that he did not dare to disclose anything connected with it, that he had bound to her interests during all her troubles with her first husband, and she could rely upon him. I was advised by my counsel not to hold any conference with Dr Catlin until I had seen Mr. Hall. But one day as I was going up Broadway, he stopped me in the street and insisted upon conversing with me on the subject. I told him I supposed we understood each other; there was no necessity for any conference on the subject between us. He said no; we must arrange things together. I did not say much. During the conversation he said he had devised this plan while he was in the Tombs. It was a mere matter of justice to her, for she had been a very much abused woman, but that they had made up their minds that they must have another Doctor, they could not get on with one and certain parties had been applied to to get me to enter into the plot. I told him I was in a hurry, and if he wished to see me he must call at my office, left him and went up town. He never called. These are the material facts of the case as far as I remember them. I made no secret of the matter and told a number of persons.

(Signed) DAVID UHL.
Sworn to before me this 4th day of August, 1857.
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Dr. Uhl, in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, last night said he had for some time previous to Dr. Burdell's death, attended him professionally. He had never had touch to do with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, till after the Doctor's death. AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, who was now away from home, had been very sick recently. He was not called to attend her, although he attended other members of the family. He knew her to be sick in the house at the time, heard her moans, &c., but was not called in to attend her. HELEN CUNNINGHAM was to be pitied. She was quite pretty. She used to be a gay, light-hearted girl, but recently she had become sad and down-hearted. He did not believe she knew anything of the present affair, but from the change that had come over her he thought she knew something of some of the crimes that had been committed. One of the officers in the station-house said HELEN told him yesterday morning that her heart was broke. Dr. UHL felt sorry for Dr. CATLIN. He was a weak man and had probably been subjected to the strong will of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and was completely in her power. He would be sorry to see a member of his profession implicated in such transactions as these.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

No. 31 Bond-street was almost as famous yesterday as in the best days of the Connery Inquest. The police officers prevented the assemblage of any crowd, but an unwonted number of individuals took occasion to pass through the street, halting opposite the door of Dr. BURDELL'S late residence, as if expecting to see Dr. BURDELL'S baby brought out. In fact, as far as numbers were concerned, there was but one number in Bond-street, and that was No. 31. The two police officers detailed to disperse a crowd, had their time pretty well occupied in directing inquiring people to the house, and the moment they halted, in ordering them to move on. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM remained pretty comfortable, in the mean time. She kept up the delusion admirably, being restless at times, groaning occasionally, and asking about every ten minutes to have her forehead cooled with ice-water. She was visited in the forenoon by her counsel, Judge DEAN. Mr. CLINTON, another of her counsel, did not visit her. Her other lawyer, Mr. STAFFORD, was for half an hour in consultation with her. What took place at these interviews we are not able to report of course, as the talking was done, mainly, in whispers. AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM is not present in the country, but HELEN and her youngest sister are at home. The two boys were sent to school some months ago. The family is, therefore, not large, there being no boarders in the house. Under the regulations of Captain DILKS, who has charge of the premises, and who has six policemen detailed to watch them, no person is allowed to leave or enter with the exception of the lawyers above named and a physician, Dr. ISAAC SMITH, who was sent, yesterday, by the District-Attorney, to minister to the lady in her peculiar condition.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM pleaded, yesterday, at numerous intervals, that her "dear baby," "her legal baby," "her poor murdered Doctor's baby" might be brought to her. "Why have they taken my baby from me?" she demanded. Then she would half raise herself in bed and protest that never was woman so ill-treated before. She was very anxious to see the newspapers, but none were allowed to be brought inside the house.

NO. 190 ELM-STREET, WHERE THE BABY WAS.

The lager-bier cellar of WILLIAM VIEBER, at No. 190 Elm street, has gained a temporary notoriety from this new excitement in the Burdell affair. It is situated exactly opposite the house occupied by the brother of EUGENE ANDERSON, the murdered policeman, and from which that unfortunate man was buried a little more than a week ago. The room in which the "confinement" took place—a gentleman personating the mamma—was engaged on Monday afternoon, and before dusk the furniture, from the District-Attorney's own residence, was moved in. The baby came later in the evening, and had arrived but a short time when Mrs. CUNNINGHAM called to get it. During the interval, however, it cried, as newborn babies will, and caused some surprise to Mr. and Mrs. VIEBER, who had seen no baby enter the house. They wondered how an infant so very young could be left unattended by a mother's care, and they naturally pitied the dear little thing, and pitied also its bereaved father, for a widower they took him to be. Being ignorant of its abduction by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, their surprise yesterday morning at the silence in the apartment was very great. On Monday night the gentleman who had engaged the room was constantly going in and out, and there was considerable stir and noise. Yesterday, till past noon, all was still; no one moved in the chamber, not a step or a voice was heard, no face was seen, the baby did not cry.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the mystery was solved. A police officer made his appearance, and informed Mr. and Mrs. VIEBER that the room, for which a month's rent had been paid, was no longer required, that he had come to take away the furniture,—a cart for that purpose being at the door,—and then the astonished pair learnt that they had unwittingly become associated with the great Burdell tragedy. They seemed to be in some fear, yesterday, that they would be involved in some difficulty arising from the association, but felicitated themselves that they could procure bail, if required as witnesses, and would not have to be incarcerated to secure their evidence.

HOW MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S COUNSEL TOOK IT.

We understand that Mr. CLINTON "washes his hands" of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM altogether. At least, he is reported to have so expressed himself yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions. He did not call at No. 31 Bond-street, but went out of town at an early hour. We will not vouch for the fact, but the rumor, among the legal profession, is that the fees of Messrs. CLINTON and DEAN were to be derived from the estate of *Dr. BURDELL, when Mrs. Cunningham entered into possession.*

The Burdell Estate—Proposition to Call Mrs. Cunningham as a Witness.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

[Before A. W. Bradford, Esq., Surrogate.

This morning, Mr. George D. Berlan, in behalf of the heirs of the Burdell estate, made application to the Surrogate for authority to collect the rent of No. 2 Bond-street, and other real estate of the late Harvey Burdell. He had, at the request of the heirs, applied to the Public Administrator for leases, &c., but he refused to surrender them except by order of this Court.

The Surrogate said he could not well pass upon the question of the rents without at the same time passing upon the merits of the matter in relation to the right of dowry claimed, which he has had under advisement. He thought the heirs had better wait a little longer. He should take up the case in eight or ten days, and thought if his health remained good he should be able to decide it in three or four weeks at farthest.

Ex-Judge Dean submitted additional points on behalf of Mrs. Cunningham, of which the following is a copy:

ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

1. That the contradiction that is sought to be made in the testimony of Ellen Cunningham, between what she said before the Coroner and her testimony in this Court, is explained by the fact that before the Coroner the fact of the date when the Eckel bookcase was purchased was not brought to mind.

After that date was fixed, she remembered where Eckel was, and that it was on that night she saw the three go out together.

Either perjury must be charged and *proved* against her, or the three went out and returned together that night.

2. The policy of the law now is, to allow persons to testify without regard to interest. The counsel for the claimant gave notice to contestants that they would examine the claimant as a witness.

The Surrogate had informed them that he held that the rules of evidence prescribed in the Code did not apply to the Surrogate's Court, and that he had a right in his discretion to call the claimant.

As counsel for the claimant, I insist that, if there is any doubt, in a case not only affecting marriage, but *legitimacy*, where all presumptions are in favor, and not *against* both, that it is *right* of the claimant to be examined.

a. This could be done by the Surrogate in the presence of counsel, and the law as it now is, permitting it in all cases in trials in a court of law or equity, it ought not to be forbidden here, because this is a Court of a peculiar nature.

b. This being an ecclesiastical Court, governed by regulations of its own, yet the claimant's counsel, having offered the claimant as a witness, should have the benefit of the offer.

3. The universal rule of law is that all presumptions are in favor of marriage and legitimacy: the claimant is entitled to these in the present case, and particularly on this application, where the personal estate only is to be settled by the decree.

Suit against Mrs Cunningham for Wages Due Hannah Conlan.

The hearing of this case was set down for yesterday, at 9 o'clock A. M., before Justice O'CONNOR, of the Second District Police Court. Mr. WM. H. GREENE appeared as counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. R. STAFFORD as counsel for defendant.

Mr. STAFFORD moved for an adjournment to the 28th day of August, which was granted, to give him time to prepare an answer to the complaint. The answer had been drawn, but was not yet sworn to. The following is the

COMPLAINT:

SECOND DISTRICT COURT, CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Hannah Conlan vs. *Emma Cunningham otherwise Burdell.*—Plaintiff complaining respectfully shows unto the Court, that in and about the last week in August, in the year 1856, and during the months of September, October, November and December in the same year, and the month of January, 1857, for a period of five months and about one week, defendant hired and employed plaintiff, and plaintiff performed services and labor for defendant as domestic servant and cook at house No. 31 Bond street, in the City of New York, at the wages and sum of seven dollars per month, said services and labor of plaintiff were well worth; and defendant promised and agreed but has wholly failed and neglected to pay, with the exception of two dollars and twenty-five cents, leaving due and unpaid to plaintiff the sum of Thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the 1st day of February, 1857. And the plaintiff further complaining, says that on the first day of January, 1857, she received a present of one dollar as a New-Year's gift, which sum defendant took from plaintiff under pretence of keeping it for her, and has never paid the same to plaintiff, though often requested so to do. Wherefor plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of Thirty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest on Thirty-four dollars and fifty cents thereof from the first day of February, 1857, together with the costs of this action. her

HANNAH ✕ CONLAN.
mark.

WILLIAM H. GREENE, Attorney for plaintiff,
No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York.
Dated New-York, July 23, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLYDE.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 91 7-8@92.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 4—4 P. M.

The screw steamship *Clyde*, from Glasgow on the 22d July, arrived this evening.

She brings only Glasgow papers of her day of sailing, but they contain telegraphic advices from Liverpool and London of Tuesday evening, 21st ult.

The news, politically speaking, is not of importance.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

Great Britain.

Mr. CARDWELL is elected to Parliament for Oxford by a majority of 67 over his opponent, Mr. THACKERAY.

Messrs. NAWALL & Co.'s operations for stowing their portion of the submarine cable on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, were drawing rapidly to a close, and it was expected she would sail from Liverpool on or before Saturday the 25th ult.

Liverpool letters state the suspension of HENRY SCHAEBER & Co., with liabilities of about £60,000.

France.

One of the Italians now in custody has made a full confession of the details of the late conspiracy.

Spain.

Telegraphic advices from Spain announce an extraordinary decline from the recent high price of wheat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

London CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 91⅞@92 for Money and 93 for account.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

At our Cotton Market to-day, which was very firm, the sales were 10,000 bales, 1,500 being on speculation and for export. The following transactions took place: 2,000 bales Surats at 5¾d@6⅛d. 600 Egyptians at 10¾d.@11¼d.; 500 Brazils at 8¾d.@9⅜d. and 6,900 American at 6d.@9⅜d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

CORN markets are quiet. In WHEAT, red is 3d. @ 7d lbs. lower, while there is no change in white. FLOUR is 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. cheaper. In OATS and OAT MEAL the turn is dearer. INDIAN CORN is in better request at previous rates.

London Markets.

In the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1835 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY.

Dr. Catlin Turns State's Evidence.

Testimony of Helen and Augusta Cunningham.

Mrs. Cunningham's Condition and Behavior.

SHE REFUSES PROFESSIONAL TESTS.

The Arrested Parties—Antecedents of Dr. Catlin.

About the Pail of Blood, the Basket that is Missing, and the Bleecker-street Alley.

Legal Aspect of the Case—The Old Counsel of Mrs. C. Desert Her—The Family.

New Developments and More Startling Disclosures.

The Cunningham excitement has not abated one jot. In Bond-street yesterday, if the police in attendance had not been vigilant, a large crowd.—to all appearance as large as at the time of the Connery Inquest,—would have collected. But the Metropolitan officers kept the curious people moving, and thus, though the sidewalk was fairly crowded, there was no stationary throng. What these wondering people expect to see, it would be hard to say. Dr. BURDELL has been many months interred; the baby is gone back, in beautiful clothes, to Bellevue Hospital, and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is confined in bed as comfy so well as could be expected. Still there is nothing like excitement, and the unemployed population of New-York need not be grudged their stare at the house in which Dr. BURDELL was killed, and in which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's baby was *not* born.

The particular excitement of yesterday was the new character in which Dr. CATLIN appeared. That gentleman thought it best to turn State's evidence, and at 2 o'clock P. M. he made an affidavit in the presence of the District-Attorney, which we publish elsewhere. It is most interesting, and leaves nothing wanting to determine the bogus character of "Dr. BURDELL's baby." Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who is kept ignorant of what is passing outside, still maintains, with a perseverance that would be most praiseworthy in a good cause, that "the darling baby" was her's, and that she has been robbed of her tender offspring.

The examination of witnesses was resumed yesterday morning before Justice DAVISON, at Jefferson Market. The neighborhood of the Court was much crowded, but few persons beside the witnesses and reporters were admitted into the Judge's private room, in which the examination took place. The principal witnesses of the day were HELEN and AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

TESTIMONY OF MISS HELEN CUNNINGHAM.

Miss Helen Cunningham, being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 31 Bond-street; I am the daughter of Mrs. Burdell; I have been living at the house No. 31 Bond-street; my sister Augusta is in the City, but not at home.

Q.—Was she at home on Monday evening last? A.—She left the house on Monday afternoon; I think after four o'clock; she has not been back to the house since.

Q.—Where is she now? A.—She is staying in Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, with Mrs. Simonson.

Q.—Have you seen your mother since then? A.—My mother ordered a carriage on Monday afternoon to be at the house at three o'clock; she was going with Augusta to Mr. Laird, No. 63 Water-street; I don't know the business; he attends to my mother's business; my mother has not been well for the past week; she was taken with a violent pain on Monday at dinner. I ran up stairs and got some brandy and peppermint, and she took it. After she took it she said she felt much better, and went up stairs to prepare to go away; she then waited for the carriage till four o'clock, when she said that as it had come to be so late she would not find Mr. Laird at his office; my sister Augusta being sick, and having to go for a pair of shoes to Grand street, then took the carriage and said she would go there and then go to her aunt's (Mrs. Simonson); she asked mother if she might remain over night, and she told her she had better not, as she was not well; she replied that Dr. Smith told her that a change of air would do her good, and finally mother told her if she found it pleasant she could stay, and if she was taken sick to send for her; Augusta then went down to the carriage and drove off.

Q.—Did you remain with your mother that afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir; I didn't remain with her all the time; I was in and out of the room until eight or half past eight o'clock.

Q.—How soon after Augusta left was your mother taken sick? A.—Well, she was sick when Augusta left, but I guess it was about an hour after she left before she went to bed; I was not in the room when mother went to bed; I had gone down stairs; Mrs. Barnes was in the room; she was the only person with her; when I came up I went into the room.

Q.—How long were you absent? A.—When I left the room I took my skirt and basque off, and then went down stairs; I was absent only a few minutes; and when I came back I brought up some clothes; I put the clothes into the closet, between the front and back room; I took some flannel from the drawer and wet it with hot water, and told Mrs. Barnes, and she took it and put it on to mother; this was about six o'clock P. M.

Q.—Had your mother spoken to you about her confinement before this? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she ever say to you what time she expected to be confined? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know that she was about to be confined? A.—Other persons had spoken to me about it, and asked me when mother would be confined.

Q.—Did your mother never allude to it before you? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember as she ever did; I have heard her complain that she was sick; I judged from her appearance that she was going to be confined; I did not assist her in preparing infant's clothes; I went into the attic about two weeks ago and got some clothing from a bag and brought them down to my mother.

Q.—Did she at that time allude to the expected confinement? A.—Well no, not in particular; she told me to do the clothes up in a bundle and put them in a drawer; she did not say what particular drawer; I did not assist her in preparing any of the clothes.

Q.—What time did you leave your mother's room on Monday evening? A.—It was before dark; a Mr. Nims called to see what time it would be convenient for himself and wife to come and spend the evening; I went down to the hall and asked him into the parlor; I went up to see mother and she told me to tell him that she was not well, that she had the bilious colic, and would be happy to have him call on Thursday; after that I went into the front room where mother was and Mrs. Barnes went down to tea; I forgot to state that Mrs. Wilt came in the afternoon before any one else came; she went up and saw mother and did not remain over ten minutes; I was not in the room all the time she was there; I asked her to remain and she said she was going out of town; I have been in the habit of visiting my mother's room since she was taken sick; I was called to her room about four o'clock in the morning (Tuesday) and was then told by Mrs. Barnes that the officers had taken possession of the house, and had taken away Jane Bell, the nurse; I have been in attendance on mother most of the time since.

Q.—What is her apparent condition at this time? A.—She appears to be very ill; she suffers a great deal of pain.

Q.—Has she said anything to you in relation to the matter since the child was born? A.—No, Sir, I asked her about the baby, what had become of it, and she said she was not well enough to talk to me; she said they had taken it away; she did not say who had taken it; Mrs. Barnes said I must not talk to her, I must be very quiet and not ask her any questions.

Q.—Did she say anything else in that connection? A.—She told me I must not cry, as I was crying. I was in attendance on my mother yesterday, until Jane Bell and Mrs. Barnes returned last evening. While I have attended her she has said nothing to me about the matter, as she is unable to speak above a whisper.

Q.—Did Dr. Smith visit her there last evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he prescribe for her? A.—He gave her some medicine in a tumbler; I was with mother on Monday evening till Dr. Uhl came; Dr. Uhl came before Dr. Catlin; I let Dr. Uhl in; I met Dr. Catlin at the stairs after Dr. Uhl had left the first time; he went into mother's room, and I went into the back room; I asked the Doctor if mother was dangerous, and he said it was nothing but a cramp or colic; he did not say anything more in reference to her condition; after that Mrs. Barnes called him in the room, and I went in after him; mother appeared to be in great pain, when I went up to her and asked if I could do anything for her; she said, "No, daughter;" I then asked Dr Catlin if he would stay all night; he said, "I'll see whether I will or not;" I then left the room and went down to the kitchen.

Q.—Did you go alone to the kitchen? A.—I called my sister Georgiana and Isabella Barnes to go with me; I got some cheese, preserves, and bread and butter, with some ice and ice water; I put them on a tray, and took them up stairs to the back room, and placed them on the table.

Q.—What next occurred? A.—I saw Mrs. Barnes' son come in with a bundle, and take it to the third story.

Q.—Did you see your mother again that night? A.—I asked my sister to come and see mother, but she refused, as she was unwell, and did not wish to see mother suffer so. I then told mother I was going to bed, and that she was to call me if she grew worse.

Q.—Was any one in your mother's room at that time? A.—Yes, Dr. Catlin was standing at the bedside.

Q.—What time was this when you say you went to bed? A.—I am not positive as to time; I think it was about 9 o'clock.

Q.—Had your mother, at any time before you retired, been absent from her room? A.—No, Sir, she had not.

Q.—Could it have been later than nine o'clock when you retired? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—Was there no clock in the room? A.—There was a clock in the back room, but no gas lighted; the gas was lighted in mother's room; I was not up when Mrs. Bell came, and don't remember seeing Mr. Wilt during the evening; I saw him in the afternoon, but cannot swear positively as to the evening; he was in the habit of coming to the house almost every day as a general thing; he was in the habit of doing errands for mother, such as ordering a carriage or doing any thing to assist her.

Q.—Did you see him bring a tin pail to the house within a day or two past? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Any other person? A.—No, Sir, I didn't.

Q.—Have you stated all, Helen, that you know in relation to this matter? A.—I think I have; all I know, except what occurred after the officers came to the house; I have seen my mother this morning; she is very ill indeed—appears to be suffering pain, and is very faint; Dr. Smith has visited her this morning; she sent for him again, but he was not in.

Q.—Has your mother said anything to you this morning in relation to her condition? A.—No, Sir, any more than she said she thought she would never get over it.

Miss Helen Cunningham's testimony was here concluded. Her hand trembled very much as she took the pen to sign it. She was evidently laboring under great emotion.

James Carroll was then called, and examined as follows:

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a conductor on the Fourth avenue railroad.

Q.—Were you acting in such capacity on the evening of Monday, the 3d inst. A.—I was.

Q.—Do you remember when passing Bond-street in the Bowery about nine o'clock that evening, a lady entering the car at that point? A.—I remember stopping the car for a lady to enter.

Q.—Was there anything in her appearance that attracted your attention? A.—Yes, she was much muffled up, and seemed disguised.

Q.—Did you recognize her in any manner? A.—From the fact of the locality and the disguise, I received the impression that it was Mrs. Cunningham; while looking through the car, I noticed another person on the front platform, whose fare I had not taken; on going to take it, I recognized him to be Capt. Speight, of the Twenty first Ward; I took him by the arm, and said, "Is not that Mrs. Cunningham?" he caught me by the arm and said, "Say not a word."

Q.—Well, Sir, what next occurred? A.—I returned through the car, and took the lady's fare; I tried to see her face, but from the manner in which her head was enveloped I could not get a view of her features.

Q.—How soon did that lady leave the car? A.—We had passed along a few blocks, when Captain Speight came through to the back platform and asked me the time of night; I looked at my watch and said, "It is just five minutes past nine o'clock;" I talked to the Captain until we reached the corner of Centre and Broome streets, when I felt something at my back like a person behind me; on turning round I found the lady standing in the door in the act, as I thought, of running away, or in the act of getting off without stopping the car; I then took her by the arm and pulled the bell, saying, "Madam, you must not get off till the car stops;" the car stopped immediately and the lady got off; she never turned her head until she reached the sidewalk; she then turned her head, apparently scrutinized us both and passed down towards Elm-street.

Q.—Did the Captain leave the car at that time? A.—No; he remained until we got into Centre-street.

At this point of the investigation the District-Attorney entered and remarked that he had just sent Professor BARKER, Professor of Obstetrics at the New-York Medical College, (in company with officer Walsh,) with directions to the Doctor to institute the necessary examination of the person of Mrs. Cunningham as to the fact of her having been recently the subject of child-birth. It was his impression that she would refuse to submit to such examination. It would be as well if she did so refuse; the *onus* would then be changed. If it were granted, the Doctor had been directed by the District-Attorney to reduce his statement to writing, and to present it to the Police Justice to be incorporated with the rest of the proceedings.

Afternoon Session.

EXAMINATION OF MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

Miss Augusta Cunningham was then examined by James Murray, Esq., Clerk—in the absence of Judge Davison.

Q.—What is your first name? A.—Margaret Augusta.

Q.—You reside at No. 31 Bond street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are a daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, Emma Augusta Cunningham? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you at home on Monday last? A.—I was till the afternoon, I cannot say up to what time, between three and four o'clock.

Q.—What was the best of your recollection? A.—I would not like to say.

Q.—To the best of your remembrance—was it after three o'clock? A.—Yes, I think it was after three.

Q.—Was it after four? A.—I should think it was; I don't know.

Q.—Did you go away alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go away in a carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in company with your mother up to the time you left? A.—Nearly all the time; she was going with me to take a ride.

Q.—Have you seen your mother since that time? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Did you take dinner with her on that day? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did you dine? A.—I don't recollect what time it was.

Q.—Did your sister Helen dine with you also? A.—Yes, Sir; I think she did.

Q.—Did your mother complain of being unwell that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she say what was the matter with her? A.—No, Sir; she did not say what ailed her.

Q.—Did she complain before that day? A.—She had not been very well for some days before, and would not go out in the carriage.

Q.—Did she ever say anything to you in relation to her approaching confinement? A.—About two weeks ago she said something about it, and said what Doctors she was going to have.

Q.—Who? A.—Dr. Uhl and Dr. Catlin.

Q.—Did she say when she expected to be confined? A.—She never mentioned it to me; I told her my nervous system was disordered; that I didn't want to hear anything about it; she mentioned Dr. Uhl.

Q.—What was the conversation between you and her about Dr. Uhl? A.—At the time she spoke of Drs. Uhl and Catlin as her physicians, I told her I thought she ought to have Dr. Freeman, our family physician.

Q.—What else occurred at that conversation? A.—I said nothing further—except about Dr. Uhl.

Q.—Did you object to her having Dr. Uhl? A.—Yes Sir, I did.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her before, about this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she speak of her situation to you before? A.—She would sometimes speak of her situation to me, when I told her I did not wish to hear it.

Q.—How often since her acquittal has she spoken to you about her situation? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Did she ever speak to you of the child of which she was expecting to be confined as being the child of Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Murray—It may be very disagreeable to you, Augusta, to answer these questions as it is to me to put them; but it is important, as part of my duty, to put them, and it is important you should answer truthfully in your statements.

Witness—I wish to do so; but such has been my nervous system—it has been so deranged that I was sick for three days after the conversation two weeks ago, and my mother has been careful not to speak to me about it.

Q.—Did you prepare any clothes for a child for her? A.—I mended the bottom of an infant's dress—that is all I have done for her, in the way of preparation.

Q.—Were you in the habit of visiting Mrs. Wilt with your mother? A.—Never Sir; I never went with her there.

Q.—Did you ever go alone? A.—Yes, my mother would send me there on an errand.

Q.—On an errand for herself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Wilt in the habit of visiting your mother often? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear her speak to Mrs. Wilt in respect to this approaching confinement of hers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you sleep with your mother? A.—I went away on Monday.

Q.—Did you sleep with your mother up to Monday? A.—Yes; I did, up to the time I went away, off and on.

Q.—Did you notice any difference in her appearance, when dressed, or undressed? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—It is a simple question. Did you or not? A.—I did not; I was generally in bed by the time she came—and did not see her undress.

Q.—Did she never, while you were sleeping with her, allude to this matter of her approaching confinement? A.—No, Sir; she never did.

Q.—On no occasion? A.—Except as I have said, she never mentioned it to me at all.

Q.—Was that at the time of your sleeping with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did your mother say at the time you objected to Dr. Uhl being her physician? A.—What I said was about something that Dr. Burdell had said against him; and my mother replied, she did not believe all that was said against him.

Q.—Did she give any other reason? A.—She said she did not believe what Dr. Burdell told her; that after what she had been through, she found there were a great many things not true that people said of others; and I said she might use her own discretion; I would say no more about it.

Q.—Were there any infant clothes done up there? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did you know of any being sent out to be done up? A.—No, Sir; I was not down stairs till Sunday.

Q.—Were you ever present at any interview between your mother and Dr. Uhl? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or Dr. Catlin? A.—I have come into the room, once, when Dr. Catlin was there, and once passed through when Dr. Uhl was there, I believe.

Q.—How often has Dr. Catlin been in the habit of visiting at your mother's house? A.—I should not like to say Sir, because sometimes he would be there when I would not see him, or hear of it for two or three days afterwards.

Q.—Have you stated all that you know in relation to your mother's situation, condition, and conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with Mrs. Barnes about your mother's expected confinement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never spoke to her, or she to you? A.—No, Sir.

EXAMINATION OF MARY MURPHY.

Q.—What is you name? A.—Mary Murphy.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 115 Eighth street.

Q.—You were formerly in the employment of Mrs. Cunningham, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long since you have left her? A.—As far as I remember, I left on the 10th of November last.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of seeing her since? A.—Yes, a few times.

Q.—When did you last see her? A.—On last Sunday afternoon.

Q.—Where? A.—At her house.

Q.—Did she send for you? A.—She did not.

Q.—Did you have any conversation then? A.—Yes; it was concerning Hannah Conlan, a servant that lived with her; she asked me whether she had told me that she had set her up in business—or, that they had had any quarrel, over the washtub, about the money. [Laughter.]

Mr. Murray—I don't want that; Did she speak of her approaching confinement at that time? A.—She did not at that time; her daughter did; her youngest daughter, Georgiana; and as I was leaving the house, I told Mrs. Cunningham that Georgiana had spoke about her approaching confinement; Mrs. Cunningham said, "Yes, it was all right; she could not say exactly when;" the same as all other ladies.

Q.—Was that all that passed? A.—Yes, Sir; but she asked me about my sister, and I told her that she lived in the one house with me; she asked me if she would come and live with her, as she feared that some one would kill the baby; and she wanted some one who would be careful.

Q.—Was that all that she said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she ask you if you wanted to nurse her, and take care of the child? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has Mrs. Cunningham ever been to see you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long ago? A.—I don't know.

Q.—About how long? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Where were you living when she came to see you? A.—I was living in Wooster-street, No. 207.

Q.—About what time? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Was it a month ago? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it when the trial was going on before the Surrogate? A.—I guess it was after the trial.

Q.—How often did she come to see you there? A.—Twice, Sir.

Q.—When—about? as far back as May or June? A.—I can't recollect the exact time. It was about six or seven weeks ago, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Did she then speak of her approaching confinement, or of her being in the family way? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she say whose child it was? A.—She did not. She only said she was in the family way; that was all. She said the month she expected to be confined in, but I can't recollect it now.

Q.—Can't you say; was it July or August. A.—She mentioned the month, but I can't recollect it now.

Q.—Tell me as near as you can all that conversation? A.—At that time she asked me if I could cook, and I told her I could; and she asked me if I would come and live with her, and I told her I did not wish a nicer place than I was in.

Q.—Had you any other conversation? Tell us all? A.—She told me her other daughters were going to boarding school, and that she and Augusta were going to live in a cottage, so there would not be much work to do.

Q.—Was this the last time? A.—Yes; the last time she called to see me.

Q.—What was said the first time? A.—Nothing, but she came to the hall door and said she was thankful to me that I was so true to her; and she asked me if I would not come and see her.

Q.—Did she speak of her situation and of being likely to be confined? A.—No, Sir; not at all.

Q.—Did nothing else occur at the first conversation—did she speak of her condition? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see her there at any other time? A.—No, Sir; except at the second time.

Q.—Have you detailed all the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go again to see her at Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it you called at Bond-street? A.—Twice, Sir; I called at Bond-street shortly after she called to see me.

Q.—Well, what occurred there?

Witness—The first time?

Mr. Murray—Yes.

A.—Then I had no conversation—not the first time.

Q.—Did she speak of her situation at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she look like a woman in the family way? A.—I did not notice her particularly.

Q.—That is all you know? A.—Yes, that is all, Sir.

The examination was then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

DR. CATLIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Second Police Court, City and County of New-York, ss.—Samuel H. Catlin being first duly affirmed by Justice DAVISON, deposes and says in the first person; I am thirty-three years old, and a resident of Brooklyn, in Court-street, No. 223. I am a physician by profession; I am acquainted with the accused, Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Burdell, and have been so for about six years. I have been for the years 1851-'52 and '53, very intimate with the family of Mrs. Cunningham, and was its medical attendant during that time. Mr. Cunningham deceased about June, 1854, as near as I can now remember without referring to memoranda. The family soon after removed to New-York, and I crossed to attend it. I thereafter saw Mrs. Cunningham but three times before she was arrested for the murder, or about that number of times. After she (Mrs. C.) was arrested I saw her in the Tombs prison; I saw her there about a dozen times on different occasions. Whilst in the prison she told me that she was with child. I have no recollection of any positive statement from her that she was with child by the late Harvey Burdell, but that was my inference from her conversation. I then firmly believed the fact was as she stated it. Soon after her accusation I noticed that her appearance corresponded to the fact of her statement, and, thereafter, I noticed that she increased in size pretty regularly. Sometime in the month of June I was formally requested to become her medical accoucheur by herself, and I consented. About this time, speaking of the child with which she was pregnant, she said that Judge Dean had told her if she had a child, it would be heir to the property, and she hoped it would live. I cannot state that I have remembrance of her saying that it was the child of Harvey Burdell, in words to such an effect. As to her date of pregnancy she stated to me that she supposed herself to be so. Soon after, she went up stairs to sleep, in No. 31 Bond-street. She was not more explicit as to this, but as I knew locality of rooms in the house, she needed not to be more particular.

On Monday, third August, Mr. Wilt called at my office between seven and eight o'clock, in the evening, and said they were sick at No. 31 Bond-street, and wanted me to come over. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Wilt at No. 31 Bond street. I went over alone shortly afterwards to New-York City, and arrived at No. 31 Bond-street about 9½ o'clock. Georgiana let me in. I went up stairs into the front second-story bed-room, over the parlor. I entered the room. I saw her sister, Mrs. Barnes, and Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham was on the bed, Mrs. Barnes was moving around. Mrs. Cunningham was undressed and in bed; she said she was sick and suffering a great deal of pain. I examined her tongue and pulse, and was satisfied she had cholera morbus. I gave her an emetic. I did not then see any child. A few minutes later she vomited green bile. I soon afterwards examined her person. Her abdomen was in a nearly natural state. I saw she was not in any way with child, and had not been. The first I saw of the child, I saw it brought in by the nurse, Mrs. Barnes. I mean as a medical fact, that she was not with child. The child was dressed when I first saw it. I saw the afterbirth; it was quite an old one. I took bloody sheets from under Mrs. Cunningham; they had been wet with blood from a pail of blood brought there by I know not whom. I heard Mrs. Cunningham remark about the child, that it had Burdell's nose and her eyes and color. Mrs. Bell was brought into the room after the child was there, to see it. I think she said that it was a very bright child. If Mrs. Cunningham alleges that any child-birth took place that night up to the time that I left and was arrested, it is untrue. During the evening, I gave her about an ounce of paregoric, and just before leaving, a dose of calomel.

Affirmed to, before me this 5th day of August, 1857.

WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Signed, SAMUEL H CATLIN.

This affidavit is indorsed by District-Attorney Hall, as follows:

This affidavit of Dr. Catlin's is taken by me after he was sworn by Justice Davison, and he is by my consent, on his own proposition, a witness for the State. I have merely taken a statement of a few of the important facts in a statement he has made me, and he has carefully revised the affidavit himself.

Signed, A. OAKLY HALL,
District Attorney.

Out of Court.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF DR. CATLIN.

It will be observed that this is very carefully drawn as to "omissions." Only leading points are mentioned, and yet the certificate of the District-Attorney shows that Dr. C. made him a very full statement. What are the matters kept back? Did Dr. C. make any revelations? Does he know aught of the murder from Mrs. C.? Perhaps there are some curious developments behind it.

Great anxiety was manifested on the part of Mrs. C.'s agents to see Dr. CATLIN through the day at the Station-house. Mr. STAFFORD, one of her attorneys, called several times, and at last claimed to be his counsel. When the District-Attorney heard this he said he had no right to detain him, but he would inquire as to it. Mr. STAFFORD came into the back room where Dr. CATLIN was, and the latter was asked whether he wished to see Mr. S., but Mr. CATLIN declined having any professional advice just then.

DR. CATLIN—HIS ANTECEDENTS.

This gentleman, having already become somewhat prominent, and, if rumor speaks truly, being likely to become still more so, in the shifting scenes of the Burdell tragedy, our reporter who has been at some pains to ascertain the antecedents and present character and position, professional and social, which the Doctor maintains among his neighbors in Brooklyn; and the following is the result of his inquiries: He is requested to state, at the outset, that there are two Doctors CATLIN in Brooklyn, and that Dr. THOMAS G. CATLIN, who has an office in Montague-street, is in no way connected, by blood or otherwise, with the subject of this notice. Dr. SAMUEL S. CATLIN, the man who is "completely under my thumb," as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM said to Dr. UHL, is at present a resident of, and has an office at No. 227 Court-street, Brooklyn. He is a native of Durham, in the State of Connecticut, and in early life received "a common school education." In 1846, the earliest date from which we are able to trace his career, he occupied the position of clerk in a drug store in New-Haven. He next entered the office of Dr. TYLER, of New-Haven, as a student of medicine. Subsequently he attended lectures at the medical school connected with Yale College, and graduated at that institution in 1849. After taking his diploma he established himself in Derby, some ten miles from New-Haven. About this time he married Miss BEECHER, a cousin of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, and a sister of Rev. Mr. BEECHER, who keeps a select school at Saratoga, whither, it will be recollected, Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM was making preparations to go on the night previous to the murder at No. 31 Bond-street. In 1850 or 1851 Dr CATLIN removed to Brooklyn, and established himself in Clinton street. Through the assistance of his wife's connections, and the exertions of the lady herself, who is said to be a woman of more than ordinary attainments and energy of character, he soon gained admittance into many respectable families, and in the course of two or three years found himself in a very comfortable practice.

Dr. CATLIN is said to be a member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and we hear that he was one of the host of applicants for the post of Resident Physician at Staten Island, now held by Dr. BISSELL, for which post he was recommended to the Governor by men high in public esteem. The wife of Dr. CATLIN left him early in the Spring, refusing to remain with him longer, since which time he has boarded in the house where he has his office. He has no legitimate children.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM REFUSES TO BE EXAMINED BY THE DOCTORS TILL SHE HAS SEEN JUDGE DEAN, HER COUNSEL.

Yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Justice DAVISON, accompanied by Professor BARKER and Dr. DEWEES, went to No. 31 Bond-street, for the purpose of testing, by a professional obstetric examination, whether Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had or had not given birth to a child within a few days. It was represented to her that not only would the ends of justice be subserved by such an examination, but her own innocence would be proven, if it should be shown that she had, within a day or two, become a mother. She firmly declined to submit to such a test until she had consulted with her counsel, Judge DEAN. Accordingly, the examination was postponed till 10 o'clock this morning, to give her time to confer with the ex-Judge.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM still keeps her bed, at No. 31 Bond-street, and imitates to perfection the groans of a newly-delivered woman. Her after-pains she represents as very great. Mr. STAFFORD, her lawyer, who has paid her considerable attention since Messrs. CLINTON and DEAN have declined, has been in frequent conference with her. Judge DEAN has visited her only once since the "birth of the baby," and Mr. CLINTON has not been near her. She still persists in the fiction of a confinement, and is evidently laboring under strong nervous emotion. She is not allowed to see the newspapers, and is very anxious to know what is going on about her case. Dr. SMITH, of Bond-street, who is in attendance, says that he made a partial examination of her, and thinks that she must have been confined, but when asked if he would wish his opinion to that effect to be published in the newspapers, replied that he would not like to compromise himself professionally, and would therefore decline to give an opinion.

THE BABY.

The "baby" at Bellevue has been a centre of great interest. Itself and mother have been the sole attraction in the lying-in ward, and not a few among the visitors have been physicians. These latter gentlemen discuss the conditions of childbirth bearing upon this case, and some of them express doubts as to the sufficiency of the evidence to prove that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was not *enciente*. It has been suggested to the mother that her baby should be named EMMA A., in commemoration of this singular event, but she has given it her own name, ELIZABETH ANN, saying she would have nothing to do with so wicked a woman as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, or any such stupid body as blind old Justitia.

The nurse, Mrs. AVIS, has carefully searched among her papers, but can find no trace of the anonymous letter. This is a pity, as the handwriting of the note might lead to the identification of the author.

A CHILD OF DESTINY.

It seemed to be decreed that the child of Mrs. ANDERSON was to be the produced heir of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Mr KALLOCK, of the Out door Poor Department of the Alms-house, and who was in communication with Mr. HALL, determined to seize on the first case of severe labor which came for relief, and hand the child over for use. During Saturday Mrs. A. first came to the office in the Park, but Mr. KALLOCK being temporarily out, he missed her. It was on her way to the lying-in ward that she was confined. And it was her child who was selected by Mr. DALY for presentation.

WHERE IS THE BASKET?

A pictorial artist for a weekly paper applied to the authorities to-day for a diagram of "that" fishing basket. But the District-Attorney is minus that article. It has disappeared—and although search was immediately made for it high and low in the house, no *trace* of it was found. Was it burnt like the clothes on the night of the murder? There was a large fire in the kitchen. The "nurse" said it was to warm some soup for the "confined" lady; but then there was a small stewing lamp in active use in the sick room. If the basket only had a "fishy" smell in the morning, then the nasal organs of the passers by might have been again put in requisition. But not even a smell of the basket remains.

THE BLEECKER STREET ALLEY.

The police did not on this occasion, commit the blunder of the Coroner on the inquisition, by neglecting this alley-way. There is to No. 31 Bond-street a stable in the rear. Communication is through the yard to the stable, and thence through to the alley, which was between Bond and Bleecker. There are two outlets to the alley—one on Bond-street by the side of Dr. FRANCIS' house, and the other *directly* in the rear of No. 31 Bond-street, opening on Bleecker-street, near to Elizabeth. This alley-way was taken in charge for a "spot," by Inspector HOPKINS, as it was not known but the cunning woman might deceive Dr. UHL, and go out of the rear entrance, or come in by that way, as she held the key of the stable, unknown to the Public Administrator, to whom she had denied its possession. At one time she had spoken to Dr. UHL of using this approach to the premises. If there was a second person aiding Mrs. C. in the murder in February last, he undoubtedly came in and went out by this alley-way on Bleecker-street. It is a pity some FARRELL had not sat on some stoop on the latter street.

THE PARTIES ARRESTED.

Dr. CATLIN still remains at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he enjoys considerable freedom. Last evening he seemed to be in a happy frame of mind, trying his skill with a member of the police at the popular game of dominoes. He said his testimony was already before the public, and he would not like to say anything more without the consent of the District-Attorney.

The nurse, Mrs. CATHARINE BELL, and the sister of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. BARNES, are detained at No. 31 Bond street, which premises is in charge of the police. Reporters were not admitted to the house yesterday, and the only person they could get a sight of there was the policeman who answered the door bell. The residents of the vicinity seemed to have their eyes riveted on No. 31, to see who visited the house, probably, but there was no curious crowd hanging about the walk in front, as at the time of the inquest.

THE BLOOD IN THE PAIL.

Captain DILKS yesterday sent off a bottle full of the blood found in the tin pail in the closet adjoining the bath-room, (on the door of which the blood of Dr. BURDELL was so plentifully sprinkled,) to be analyzed by Dr. DOREMUS or Dr. CHILTON. It is believed that it is neither bullock's blood nor lamb's blood, but that it will turn out to be hog's blood.

THE GIRLS AUGUSTA AND HELEN CUNNINGHAM.

These young ladies gave their testimony yesterday. Of course, as far as it went, it bore out their mother's theory of a confinement. But what was observable about them, and what would have moved any beholder to pity, was their sorrowful condition, their apparent broken-heartedness. It was with difficulty that at any time they could refrain from bursting into tears. The traces of care and suffering were graven on their countenances. AUGUSTA (who has been staying in Lexington-avenue, and not in the country, as was asserted) buried her face in the sofa, and wept bitterly. HELEN, though for a long time she preserved the appearance of calmness, after her evidence was concluded, and she had signed her testimony, burst into a violent fit of sobbing and shook convulsively. AUGUSTA's eyes, while giving her evidence, were red with weeping, but she answered the Justice's interrogatories with firmness. She complained of the shock which her nervous system had undergone, and said she had begged her mother not to speak to her on any subject connected with Dr. BURDELL. Whereas she formerly manifested extreme hardihood and *Agateur*, she is at the present moment completely prostrated and unnerved, giving answers to the various questions propounded her in a low and unwilling manner.

The officers who had her in charge yesterday remarked this change, and one and all sympathized with her in her evident mental agony. It was stated by some parties, professing to be well informed, that she has opposed her mother's course ever since the conclusion of the trial; and to an officer, who proposed to lead her to her mother and sisters, she replied that she desired to return to her aunt's, in Lexington-avenue, for that she would never enter the house, No. 31 Bond-street, again, so long as she lived.

WHY THE CRIME WAS INTERCEPTED—THE LEGAL QUESTION.

It has been suggested that the plot was checked too soon, but the authorities were satisfied that by morning Mrs. CUNNINGHAM would have found she was sold, and destroyed the evidence and perhaps the child. Dr. CATLIN's house was watched; her own house was watched; Bond-street was apprized that something suspicious was going on; the child was pretty old; the marks were coming out, and these facts must have warned her of her situation. The life of the child, too, was in peril, for, on the first intimation of its being a false case, it is not improbable that Mrs. C. would have destroyed it. Indeed, her doctors whisper that, after having been sufficiently shown around to her friends, it was to follow its supposed "papa" to Greenwood as speedily as possible.

We understand that the authorities did not anticipate being able to prove the full crime, but would rest on that section of the statute which says that if any person attempts to commit an offence prohibited by law, and in the attempt shall do any act toward the offence and shall be intercepted, he shall suffer half punishment. But the District-Attorney is sanguine that the full crime has been made out, and that the fraudulent production to friends and neighbors and the false representations to them, coupled with her statements as to heirship, (which is a presumption of law,) are sufficient. There can be no question as to the "attempt," however.

WHAT CORONER CONNERY THINKS OF IT—WHO MARRIED MRS. CUNNINGHAM?

Coroner CONNERY smiles serenely at this latest act in the great Burdell drama, and says that he will not have to wait for posterity to do him justice, inasmuch as the present generation will be ready to do so in a few days. His theory, he maintains, will be proved to be correct, much as he has been abused for it. Only he will admit that he was mistaken as far as Mr. ECKEL was concerned. It will probably appear to-day, or to morrow at furthest, that Mr. ECKEL *did not* personate Dr. BURDELL on the 28th of October. Dr. CATLIN, whom Mrs. CUNNINGHAM said was so much under her thumb, it will be seen, has confessed that the baby was bogus.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE DEAN.

Judge DEAN, it is well known, has been one of the most active and prominent of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's counsel. He was called into the field at an early stage of the proceedings against her before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when Mrs. C. was tried upon the charge of the murder of Dr. BURDELL. He was her leading and most zealous counsel in the lengthy and complex examination before the Surrogate, touching the inheritance of Dr. BURDELL's estate. One of our reporters called upon the Judge, yesterday, to see what he might have to say in the present crisis of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's affairs regarding his connection with her as counsel.

Things had taken a queer turn, and one utterly astounding to him self, was his opening remark. The long and short of the fact was, that he had been deceived, and made the unwilling victim of misplaced confidence. Mrs CUNNINGHAM told him just before the murder trial that she was pregnant by Dr. BURDELL. She had repeated the statement to him frequently since. She protested most solemnly that she was married to Dr. BURDELL on the 28th of last October, and that he was the father of her unborn child. He believed that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM told the truth, and considered that she was a greatly injured woman. He espoused her cause in solemn earnest, placing the most implicit reliance in the integrity of his client, and trusting that the Court would do her justice in the end.

The first intimation the Judge had that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had simulated pregnancy was Tuesday noon, after the termination of the proceedings before the Surrogate. He was then told that the fact of her alleged pregnacy, or pretended birth of a child, had been sifted thoroughly, and the fact clearly proven that she had been playing possum with a high hand. At that time he did not believe it possible that the statements made could be correct. All the circumstances were, however, revealed with minuteness, and carrying such clinching con

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

Important Change in the Plan of Submersion.

MR. DALLAS AT BOSTON, ENGLAND.

New Aspect of the Spanish-Mexican Dispute.

Spain Accepts Anglo-French Mediation.

THE CONSPIRACIES AGAINST NAPOLEON.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 91 3-8 a 91 1-2.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from Liverpool, about 11½ o'clock A. M., on Saturday the 25th of July, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Ericsson* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday the 22d July.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st.

The steamers *North Star* and *Jason* arrived at Southampton on the evening of Wednesday the 22d.

The United States frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain SANDS, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday the 19th of July, and anchored near her consort, the *Niagara*.

The steamer *Edinburgh* arrived at Glasgow on the 23d.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 20, Mr. V. SMITH, on behalf of the Government, denied the truth of a report which had found its way into print, that the army in Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the latest official advices from India pointed the very reverse of this.

The note of half a million sterling on account of the Persian war, and four hundred thousand for the Chinese hostilities were agreed to.

During the debate on the latter question, Sir C. WOOD stated that the arrival of the gun boats in Canton River would enable the British Admiral to destroy the war junks, and beyond that no hostilities would be entered upon until the arrival of Lord ELGIN at Pekin, and the result of his mission to the Emperor was ascertained. After that, if any further hostilities took place they would probably be confined to Canton, which was the wish of the British Government, and seemed to be the wish of the people of China as well.

On Tuesday evening, July 21, Lord JOHN RUSSELL renewed his motion for leave to bring in a bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament, and, after an animated debate, the motion was agreed to by a vote of 248 to 154.

On the same evening in the House of Lords the subject of Jewish disabilities was likewise alluded to by Lord CAMPBELL, who gave it as his opinion that if the Commons acted independently of the Lords in the matter, by omitting from their form of oath, the objectionable sentence, a revolution would be the consequence.

On Wednesday, July 22, the proceedings were devoid of interest.

On Thursday, July 23, in the House of Lords the Queen's answer to the address upon the subject of emigration of free negroes from Western Africa was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes, that are calculated to promote Slavery.

In the Commons Mr. LABOUCHERE said it had been determined to separate the District of Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales, and form it into a new colony.

The resignation of Baron ROTHSCHILD was announced, and a new writ was ordered for an election in the city of London, in his place. A public meeting was held by the electors of London upon the subject, and a pledge was given to again return ROTHSCHILD as one of their representatives in Parliament. A resolution was also adopted calling on the Government to use its entire influence for the immediate settlement of the Jewish question.

On Friday, July 24, the House of Lords debated a proposition to erect a monument to Lord RAGLAN, but nothing definite was arrived at.

In the Commons a test vote upon the new Divorce Bill showed a majority of [illegible] in favor of the measure. According to the latest impressions, Parliament would not adjourn before the 20th of August.

The Parliamentary election for Oxford City resulted in the defeat of Mr. THACKERAY, the vote being, for CARDWELL 1,065, THACKERAY 1,018.

The proceedings in regard to the Atlantic telegraph cable continued to increase in interest. The shareholders of the Company at Liverpool had given a grand banquet to the officers of the *Niagara* and *Susquehana*, and the completion of the shipment of the cable on the *Agamemnon*, had been celebrated by a grand *fête* in the Park of Sir CULLING EARDLEY, near Erith, on the Thames. Nearly a thousand persons were present at the latter entertainment, including Professor MORSE, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Captain SANDS, of the *Susquehanna*, and others. Mr. FIELD, in returning thanks for a toast, read a letter from President BUCHANAN, stating that he should feel much honored, if the first message across the Atlantic should be one from Queen VICTORIA to the President of the United States, and that he should endeavor to answer it in a spirit and manner becoming the great occasion.

The *Agamemnon* left Greenwich on the 24th for Sheerness, to have her compasses adjusted, after which she would proceed direct to Cork.

An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan now is instead of commencing in mid-ocean, to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay in Ireland to Newfoundland. The *Niagara* will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the *Agamemnon*, which takes it on to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process the four vessels will remain together, and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland, during the progress of the work, and the wires are to be at once carried from Killarney to Valentia Bay, so as to connect with the British and Irish lines.

At the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which had been holding its annual show at Salisbury, Lord PORTMAN introduced as a guest, Mr. FRENCH, the Vice-President of the Agricultural Society of the United States. Mr. FRENCH was warmly received, and addressed the audience at some length

The suspension of H. SCHWABBE & Co., of Liverpool, is announced. Liabilities about £60,000. A composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound, is said to have been offered.

The American horses, *Pryor* and *Prioress*, which had been entered to run for the Goodwood Cup, had attracted attention in betting circles, and were backed at short odds.

Considerable rioting, resulting from the bad feeling engendered by the 12th of July celebration, had taken place between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen at Belfast, and on one occasion a serious collision with the military was the result, but fortunately without loss of life.

On the 21st July there was great rejoicing at the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, consequent on the re-opening of the Southwest Chapel of the Church in that town, which has been restored by the citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, as a memorial to JOHN COTTON. Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, the Bishop of Kentucky, and Ex-Mayor BIGELOW, of Boston Mass., were amongst those who took part in the proceedings. An address was presented to Mr. DALLAS on the occasion, and two speeches were made by that gentleman in the course of the proceedings.

There is a rumor of the appearance of the potato blight in the province of Munster, Ireland, but it was not regarded as very serious.

One of the arrested Italians is said to have made a full confession of the details of the recent conspiracy against the French Emperor. It is intimated on the one hand that the French authorities had good grounds for the military display and hasty arrangements which they made at BERANGER'S funeral, on account of the movements of the secret Societies, but on the other it is affirmed that the alarm of the Government was groundless, as no demonstration was intended.

The *Pays* says that the British Government has already communicated to MAZZINI, that although England would continue to afford an asylum to political refugees, he could not any longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against foreign States on English soil. It is also stated, from other sources, that the British Cabinet had promised to subject MAZZINI to a strict surveillance.

A report had been current of another attempt on the Emperor's life at Plombieres, but it appears to have been unfounded.

The London *Globe* discredits the report that Queen VICTORIA will visit France this year.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the sending out of some French and English vessels of war to Tunis is spoken of.

The *Moniteur* alludes to the discovery of the Italian plot to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON, says that it was concocted in London, and places MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN among the accomplices to it.

The *Moniteur* says the rumor that French troops are to be sent to China is entirely without foundation.

An extraordinary decline from the recently high prices of wheat in Spain is reported.

The Captain-General and the Civil Governor of the Province of Seville were to be brought before a council of war on account of the late troubles.

The execution of insurgents had been stopped by the Government.

The London *Times* publishes a dispatch from Paris dated the 24th, stating that the Spanish Government, after some hesitation, has accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question made by Lord HOWDEN and the Marquis DE TURGOT, in the name of the English and French Governments.

Reliable accounts from Berlin state that the reply of Prussia to the late Danish note has been written, and contains a promise to remain passive until after the meeting of the States of Holstein. The answer of Austria is said to be to the same effect.

The proposition of Prussia to augment by twenty per cent. the duty on beet-root sugar is said to have every chance of being adopted by the Zollverein.

It is said that the endeavors to effect a reconciliation between Austria and Russia are not likely to prove successful.

It is stated that a schism exists among the Commissioners on the matter of the Principalities. Those of England, Austria and Turkey form the minority.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes had been closed. The Concordat was passed by large majorities in both houses, but so altered from its original spirit that it was thought the Pope would not consent to receive it.

In the Chamber of Representatives of the Ionian Islands, recently a statement having been made that a movement was on foot to make Corfu a British Colony, an animated debate took place in denunciation of such a scheme, and a strong demonstration was made in favor of a union with Greece.

It is said that a Convention is to be signed between the Sovereigns of the Italian States, with the exception of the King of Sardinia, to guarantee each other against revolutionary attacks.

There is nothing later from India. Intelligence was hourly expected when the *Persia* sailed. All sorts of rumors were continually started, but it was supposed they had reference to stock-jobbing operations, and obtained but little credence. A mass of papers had been laid before Parliament, but they added nothing of importance to the published accounts.

Melbourne dates of the 30th of May had been received in England. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £3 17s. 6d. @ £3 19s. 6d. Flour, £22 per ton. A brisk business was being done in imports, and confidence was re-established.

The steamer *Great Britain* left Melbourne for Liverpool on 21st of May, with 101,600 ounces of gold.

A duty of 10 shillings per pound had been levied on opium.

A new Ministry, with Mr. HAINES as Chief Secretary, had been organized.

At Sydney, the Tallow market was firm, and Wool had advanced, selling at 1s. 5d. @ 2s. 6d. per pound. Flour and Freights were unchanged.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF BERANGER.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 20, 1857.

At the moment I was folding my last letter to the TIMES, BERANGER, the national poet, the man of the People, was breathing his last. I propose to give you a brief history of the interesting events which attended his funeral.

BERANGER died between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday. During the greater part of the day the street in front of the dying poet's house had been filled with people, anxious to be present even thus near during his last moments. But in this crowd of people there were various elements; there were others than sympathisers and curious: there was a Committee, (referred to in my last letter,) which was posted there, *en permanence*, by an organization that intended evil toward the authorities. The authorities knew of the existence of this Committee, and therefore concealed the death of BERANGER from all persons outside his apartments, until the following morning. The evening journals were forbidden to mention the fact, and even the second edition of *La Presse*, issued at 8 o'clock, contained the Doctors' bulletin of 3 o'clock P. M., which simply stated that the situation of the illustrious patient was very grave. The first the people knew of the sad event was by a decree of the Prefect of Police, posted about daylight next morning on the walls of the city, announcing the death, and at the same time the funeral programme.

The excuse of the Government was that representations had been made to them that the occasion was to be seized upon for an armed demonstration. Several manufacturers declared to the Government that their workmen openly avowed their intentions, and if precautions were not taken there would be serious trouble. This was the feeling before the death of BERANGER. The Prefect's proclamation augmented the feeling tenfold. BERANGER died at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the decree fixed his funeral at 12 o'clock next day, an indecent haste which is not even practised among the poorer classes in France,—where the law requires a delay of 24 hours. But before proceeding further it is better to give here the Government decree:

"PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

NOTICE.

Funeral of Béranger,

France has lost its national poet!

The Government of the Emperor desires that public honors shall be rendered to the memory of BERANGER. This pious homage is due to the poet whose songs, devoted to the worship of his country, have contributed toward perpetuating in the hearts of the people the memory of Imperial glories.

I learn that certain partizans only see in this melancholy ceremony an opportunity for renewing disorders, which, on other occasions, attended similar ceremonies.

The Government will not suffer a tumultuous manifestation to substitute itself for a respectful and patriotic mourning, such as ought to preside at the obsequies of BERANGER.

Moreover, the wish of the deceased is shown by the following touching words:

'As for my funeral, if you can evade public noise, do so, I beg of you, my dear PERROTIN. I have a horror for the friends I lose at the noise of the crowd and the discourses over their graves. If mine can take place without public noise, one of my desires will be accomplished.'

It has therefore been determined, in accord with the executor, that the funeral *cortége* shall be composed exclusively of official deputations and of persons furnished with letters of invitation.

In invite the people to conform to these prescriptions. Measures have been taken in order that the will of the Government and that of the deceased shall be rigorously and religiously respected.

The Senator, Prefect of Police,

PARIS, July 16, 1857. PIETRI."

This notice of the Prefect was preceded by a paragraph which declared that, in consideration of the glory shed upon the country by BERANGER, and particularly upon the first Empire, that his funeral should take place at the expense of the State. In this paragraph the hour of the funeral was fixed.

In seeing this proclamation at 7 o'clock in the morning posted at prominent points on the Boulevard, the first movement of all who approached it was one of deep indignation at so direct and violent an outrage upon the public sentiment. Here was a man whose whole life had been an opposition to despotism, who despised the existing Government, who was essentially a man of the people and adored by the people as the highest and most complete illustration of their principles, their aspirations and their hopes,—this man was to be buried surrounded alone by the bayonets of a power he hated; the last, the closing scene of his long and brilliant life was to be desecrated by a demonstration of soldiery armed with ball cartridges and fixed bayonets. The people, whose friend and defender he was—the people who adored him as an honest men and a true patriot—were to be prohibited from even approaching near enough to raise their hats in silent respect to the passing bier!

At this early hour in the morning crowds were collected around the Prefect's proclamation. People did not appear surprised at BERANGER'S death, for it had been anticipated; but they were surprised that the funeral had been fixed at so indecently early an hour, and indignant that they were not to be permitted to pay their homage to the poet of their hearts. I passed on to the rue Vendome, and there in front of the deceased poet's house was already collected a considerable crowd of people belonging to the working classes, kept at a distance by a company of policemen. From here I went to the Bastille and to the upper part of the Faubourg St. Antoine, to listen to a scientific lecture. At 8 o'clock the rolling of drums and the marching of soldiers commenced, and for two hours it was almost impossible to hear the lecturer's voice for the noise of the soldiery in the streets. It seemed as if the Government was marching its soldiers back and forth with extra noise, simply to frighten the people of this dangerous neighborhood, and thus to keep them away from the funeral. But when at 10 o'clock I passed the Place de la Bastille again, I found that the demonstration had not been mere empty sound; the whole Place was crowded with soldiers standing on their arms in immense hollow squares, one inside the other up to the base of the Column of July. Tals was a reserve, to be called on in case of necessity, and at the same time to keep the Place de la Bastille clear.

In attempting a little later to approach the rue Vendome, I found every street so blockaded with people, that I was obliged to descend from the carriage and walk. Within from two to four blocks all around the late residence of the deceased and in all the distance that intervened between the poet's house and the Church of St. Elizabeth, where the services were to be performed, the circulation was cut off by a double military cordon, as well as all around the Church. Through this cordon, that guarded all the approaches, only those were allowed to pass who had received invitations signed by the Prefect of Police. After half an hour's circumlocution through a compact mass of working people, who barricaded and intercepted the circulation in the narrow streets almost as effectually as the military cordons, I gained the wide Boulevard du Temple, on the south side, and near to BERANGER'S residence. Here the crowd was immense, and was only kept in order by large numbers of soldiery on horse and on foot.

The preparations made by the Government for the preservation of public order were on the grandest scale. The night of BERANGER'S death the military were already warned to be prepared for emergencies. About fifteen thousand soldiers were called out on Friday morning, armed with ball cartridges, and distributed over the route, or near it, over which the procession would have to pass; two thousand were on the Boulevard in the neighborhood of the Chateau d'Eau, four thousand at the cemetery of Père la Chaise, eight thousand at the Place de la Bastille, and the rest conducting the funeral *cortège*, holding the cordons around the neighborhood of the rue Vendome, or distributed along the streets conducting to the cemetery. There were ten generals on duty. Two thousand policemen were detailed to preserve order in the crowd. Besides these, all the soldiers remaining in the barracks of Paris, and all those in the neighborhood of Paris as far off as Fontainebleau, a distance of forty miles, were ready with arms in hand, to march at a moment's warning. A Minister said that he had no fear of serious trouble, for they could bring to the city in one hour's time fifty thousand soldiers. The Cabinet was *en permanence* the whole day at the Count Walewski's. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was chosen for the place of meeting in preference to the Ministry of War, because of the concentration of electric wires at the former. The principal Foreign Ambassadors sent dispatches at regular intervals during the whole day to their respective Governments.

Was all this preparation necessary? I am inclined to think it was. On former occasions "pacific demonstrations" have been converted into hostile ones, with a rapidity that took the police by storm. It was so in 1832, on this very same spot, at the corner of the Boulevard du Temple and the Rue du Temple, on the occasion of the funeral of General LAMARQUE. The people revolted and the streets were deluged with blood. Add to this the fact that the people had become much emboldened since the election, and that a very large proportion of those upon the ground had come there designing to make an armed demonstration against the Government, and it seems that they had sufficient cause for all their precautionary measures.

On the wide Boulevard, in the vicinity of BERANGER'S house, at noon on Friday, there were not less than two hundred thousand persons. These were mostly men and boys in cops and blouses. They were constantly kept in motion by moving bodies of cavalry, who folded and unfolded themselves every minute, and in every direction, so as to prevent conversation in the crowd; for among Frenchmen, and in such a promiscuous assemblage, no matter what may be the incentives to revolt, the first and most important tactic in preventive measures, is to intercept conversation. Yet, in looking at this vast body of able-bodied men, and seeing them impassable and mute, while insult was being heaped upon them, and insolence thrown into their faces, one could not but feel that they were worthy of the contempt the Government was heaping upon them. It is difficult to sympathize with a nation that will deliberately vote away its own rights, or with an assemblage of two hundred thousand men, who will tamely submit, like cowards, to be trampled on and pushed about by a few thousand soldiers on such an occasion as this.

While the crowd was thus moving about on the Boulevard, waiting to see the funeral pass, it was quietly directed into a by-street, and, following a secluded route, escaped to the cemetery without the knowledge of any but those who happened to find themselves near the route. To deceive the people more completely the soldiers cleared a way in the midst of the crowd on the Boulevard for the procession to pass, thus fixing the masses to the spot, while the procession could have time to creep away through a private street; and this *ruse*, after it was found out, was treated by the police as a good joke! From BERANGER'S residence to the Boulevard there was but the distance of three or four houses. The usual route to Père la Chaise from all houses in the vicinity of the Boulevard is by the Boulevard, the Place de la Bastille, and the Rue de la Roquette. The convoy of BERANGER crossed the Boulevard at right angles half a mile above the residence, did not touch the Bastille at all, and only arrived in the Rue de la Roquette near the cemetery.

In crossing the Boulevard a considerable crowd fell into a procession in the rear of the long hollow square of soldiers that surrounded the hier and the few official persons who accompanied it; but the general who was in command of the funeral *cortège* put in operation a *ruse* to get rid of this extra-official procession which ought to entitle him to promotion in the Legion of Honor. They were then near the Canal St. Martin, and what did the general do the minute his own procession was over the canal but withdraw the drawbridge and leave a watery chasm between his soldiers and their unwelcome addition.

At the cemetery a strong military force was posted on the outside of the gate, and guarded completely all its approaches. A still larger force occupied the interior. The corpse was deposited in the tomb of MANUEL, the intimate friend of the deceased poet, and no discourse was pronounced over the tomb, contrary to custom, but in accordance with the decree of the Prefect.

The official mourners who followed the hier were Messrs. PERROTIN, (BERANGER'S publisher,) and BENJAMIN ANTIER, his two most intimate friends; and his two cousins, the only relatives he had at Paris, one a journeyman printer, and the other an underchief of a military band of music.

The Emperor was represented at the funeral by one of his aide-de-camp, Gen. DE COTTE. The French Academy was represented by Messrs. THIERS, VILLEMAIN, COUSIN, MIGNET, MERIMEE, DE VIGNY and St. MARC GIRARDIN. An officer of the Empress' household, a considerable number of legislative and municipal officers, a few journalists and representatives of scientific bodies completed the attendance—all of whom attended on the invitation of the Government. None of the leading Republicans, if we except Messrs. COUSIN and HAVIN, were present. How these two gentlemen could have reconciled their consciences in associating themselves with the Government in the performance of a ceremony which by its manner did great violence to the class, or to the party, if you choose, to which they belong, it is difficult to understand. LAMARTINE, although a regular visiter at the bedside of BERANGER during his illness, abstained from the funeral, no doubt feeling that if the poorer classes who were as much the friends of the illustrious poet as himself, were to be kept away from the funeral by bayonets, that he, who was favored with an invitation, would be doing them an injustice to attend. The number of persons in the *cortège* did not exceed one hundred.

On the route, the people everywhere showed the greatest signs of respect. "Honor to BERANGER!" and "*Vivé* BERANGER!" were repeatedly cried by the crowd. The cry of "*Vivé* BERANGER!" would seem paradoxical, if not taken with the latitude which the French often give it.

On the Boulevard, the Place de la Bastille, and at the Cemetery, the troops stacked their arms and remained till an advanced hour of the night, although the funeral ceremonies were finished at three o'clock. This fact demonstrates still further that the Government must have had serious grounds for its fears.

BERANGER, although he had lived a skeptic, or at least indifferent to religion, died a Catholic. The change in his mind, however, did not take place till after the death of LISETTE, who refused the consols of the Church. He had long complained of life as a burden to a man of his age, and when this last illness made its *début*, he felt satisfied that there was no remedy for him. Showing his infiltrated legs to the doctors, he said—"There I am curious to see how you are going to get out of that scrape."

It is now said that the name of the Rue Vendome, where the poet died, will be changed to that of Rue Béranger; that his portrait will be ordered for the Museum of Versailles, and that a national subscription will be immediately started for the building of a magnificent monument to his memory. MALAKOFF.

Settlement of the Charles Morey Affair.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 23, 1857.

Your readers will all recollect the circumstance of the killing of CHARLES MOREY, in the prison of Clichy, where he was confined for debt, by one of the guards of the prison, in the month of January last. They will recollect, also, that the guard was subsequently tried by a Court-martial, and acquitted, on the ground, very clearly established, that he followed the orders given him, *in an obscure manner*, by his superiors.

The American Minister at Paris at once demanded from the French Government a liberal reparation to the widow of Mr. MOREY, for the loss sustained in the death of her husband. This demand was based upon the extensive business affairs of the deceased, the complicated state in which he had thus left them, and the great value of his property, if he had lived to secure his rights; and, moreover, upon the fact that he had compromised the difficulty which retained him in prison, and was to have been released the very day of his death.

Various difficulties and discussions of a most delicate nature arose in the progress of this negotiation between the American Minister and the French Cabinet, which required time and caution for adjustment. But at last, on a direct and vigorous appeal from the American Minister to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, the Marshal—with a magnanimity that does him credit—demanded to know what sum would satisfy the widow, and on being answered, signed the adjustment of the affair on that figure. The Government had already made, some months ago, a preliminary advance of six thousand francs to Mrs. MOREY. The American Minister demanded seventy thousand more, which was accorded, making the entire compensation 76,000 francs, or $15,000, which will be paid in two or three installments at short intervals. Thus, at last, justice is rendered for one of the grossest outrages ever committed by a brutal and ignorant soldier; and while we cannot withhold our commendations for the ability and decision which the American Minister has carried into this negotiation, we must also do justice to the liberality and good disposition of the French Government. It cannot be said that $15,000 is a large indemnity for the taking of a life so important as was that of CHARLES MOREY; yet I do not recollect at the moment of any other instance on record where so large an indemnity was paid for the taking of a single life. MALAKOFF.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Parliamentary Affairs—The Jews Admission-Bill Again—The Indian Mutinies—The Times on the late Sir C. Napier—Military Operations at Delhi—The French-African Emigration Scheme—British Shipping Statistics—The Atlantic Telegraph Enterprize—Conspiracies against the French Emperor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, July 24, 1857.

It was a favorite speculation with the late Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD, how few readers of newspapers read the Parliamentary debates, or any portion of them, and how much fewer had the least interest in, or comprehension of what they did read. The satirist would rejoice, were he now alive, at the particularly puzzling aspect of his favorite phenomenon, for the most intent reader of the debates can't understand them, and what is more, those who take part in them are equally bewildered, and declare they know not what to make of the subject matter of discussion. This matter is the old nuisance in a new phrase, the Jew Bill. Both Houses are in open rupture, and almost in open collision respecting it. ROTHSCHILD has resigned again, and again appealed to the constituency, by whom he will be again elected, and again rejected by the Peers. The point is how to guard against the latter contingency, or rather to deal with it if it arise, as it is all but absolutely certain to do, for there is not the least probability of DERBY and the majority in the Upper House giving way, except under the pressure of a prodigious agitation out of doors; and that is not to be thought of, for, after all, and despite of every incentive, the public generally are frigidly apathetic as to the whole affair, save in so far as it serves to talk about at a season most barren of all domestic topics.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after a very severe struggle on the part of the fanatics, and very lukewarm support on the part of PALMERSTON, has succeeded in introducing a bill, (not carrying it—that is a very different thing,) that will afford the Peers one more opportunity of reconsidering their decision, for it provides that if a party take such oath as he declares is binding on his conscience, that shall suffice; and nothing need be said about the true faith of a Christian. But, in the first place, it is all but impossible that any such bill should be carried at this period of the session, unless forced on vehemently by Government, who have no notion whatever of putting themselves out of the way to accelerate the ex-Whig leader's project, which, moreover, finds no great favor in any quarter; and, in the second place, there is no earthly reason why the Peers should admit ROTHSCHILD in one guise, after so repeatedly refusing to take the hen off him in another, circumstances being equal, as they undoubtedly are. The bolder course, and the one most generally countenanced by the public, who, however, have not that sense of constitutional responsibility and etiquette which weighs with all men of high parliamentary standing amongst us, is, to admit the Baron by resolution, as it is called; that is, to direct the clerk at the table to administer to him the oath without the objectionable words, and then for him to take his seat, and become a member like any of the other 653. Not only, however, is this line deprecated as unconstitutional and unwise by both the Tory lawyers in the House, and GLADSTONE and the moderate Liberals, as well as by the Russellites, but Lord CAMPBELL, Lord Chief Justice of England, declares he will fine and imprison ROTHSCHILD, and everybody else against whom actions may be brought, as in the case of Alderman SALOMONS, for daring to vote in the face of the act which imposes the customary oath! Lord CAMPBELL, himself a strong partisan of Jewish freedom, calls upon the people to rise and defend their Judges and the laws of the land, in case the Commons should override the latter, and commit the former to the Tower, as the Commons undoubtedly seem very much disposed to do! This is a pleasant state of things certainly, especially on the approach of the introduction of a new reform bill, which will cause organic alterations of all sorts; and, it is argued, if the Peers venture to defy the Commons in so insignificant a thing as this Jew oath, what likelihood is there of their acceding to a measure that must strike at many of their own privileges, in the shape of abolishing boroughs now filled by their nominees. In any alternative it is highly probable that this business will ripen into something very serious. ROTHSCHILD is tolerably certain to present himself at the table of the Commons in a few days; and if he be directed to be sworn in such mode as shall be reconcilable with his religious tenets, and take his seat, then we shall have a *dénouement* of some kind, which the most prescient amongst us does not at present pretend to foresee. Obdurate and unyielding as DERBY would be under any circumstances, he is understood to be doubly so now, in consequence of his son, Lord STANLEY, and his leader in the Lower House, Mr. DISRAELI, being opposed to him in this matter, as well also as a more recent seceder, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, late Colonial Secretary of State, who, however, was not among the supporters of Lord JOHN'S last bill, although STANLEY and DISRAELI are; but neither did PAKINGTON oppose it. Altogether the business is in as charmingly complex a condition as *wisi prius* lawyer or political philo-anarchist could desire.

But far transcending this, and all things pertaining to it, is the intensity of the anxiety respecting the next news from India, or rather the late news; for, notwithstanding repeated denials on the part of the Government and their organs, there is a very, very strong suspicion that tidings have been in town for several days back, received by way of Odessa, and other ways still more uncertain, to the effect that the Sepoy mutiny has extended to the Bombay and Madras presidencies, and that, as a great journalist surmised yesterday, all that remains of English power in India are a few forts in the interior, and a few towns along the coast. The money article of the *Times*, of to-day, opens with a wail about the universality of the sentiment presaging disaster on a wholesale scale; and anything short of that by next mail will be hailed with exultation, such is the gloominess of all forebodings. Yesterday's mail from America brought files of your journal, containing articles on the first news of our Indian troubles. It is not to be wondered that you entirely misapprehend the gravity of the occurrences you commented upon; and, indeed, this gravity is only now coming fully home to the perception of the hitherto blind leaders of the blind in this metropolis. This very day there is exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever beheld of the deliberate self-stultification of the highest intellectual organization on the face of the globe. The *Times* newspaper has two columns of most eulogistic encomiume on the late Sir C. NAPIER, conqueror of Scinde, for his wonderful forethought and cognizance of the causes of Indian dissatisfaction, as expressed in his lately published Memoirs, by his brother, the Peninsular historian, together with copious quotations from those Memoirs, and in another article, showing that the neglect of the glorious old soldier's admonitions has been the cause of all that has occurred, and demanding indignantly to know the reason of this neglect!—when it is only a couple of months ago that, in obedience to the instincts of the Indian House and the malice of that shallowest and vainest of charlatans, Lord DALHOUSIE, (now repudiated by his former panegyrist of Printing House Square,) which originally sacrificed NAPIER, that the *Times* had a series of "thunderers" denunciatory of these very Memoirs, ridiculing them as the fustian drival of a garrulous old peacock, and particularly lampooning his lucubrations about India, asking if anybody but a crazed monomaniac would think of a grand system of administration, like that of DALHOUSIE'S and the Company's, being reconstructed to meet the crotchets of a military pedant, whose only use was in the field of battle. And now the mighty oracle unsays by word all of this; pronounces NAPIER to have been imbued with that unfailing characteristic of genius—the power of foreseeing events in the womb of time; and says, and shows, as facts are proclaiming with terrible and overpowering force, that he, and he alone, rightly measured the traits of his age in the great sphere of the greatest of human incidents in all time, the empire of Hindostan.

Your correspondent will, perhaps, be excused speaking with some emphasis on this subject, when he adds that he long enjoyed the confidence of the late Sir C. NAPIER, as he is proud to say that he does of the General's biographer and brother, Sir WILLIAM. Circumstances associated him with others in analysing the views of Sir CHARLES, some years ago, in reference to his Indian policy, for the purpose of making known these views through the clouds of falsity and misrepresentation that obscured and distorted them. It was dreary and bootless labor. NAPIER'S enemies were in power, and their power seemed as enduring as it was omnipotent while it lasted. How formidable and apparently substantial it was is obvious from the one fact already named, that, three brief months ago, when he spoke from out the grave, through the pen of his brother, all the old rubbish of the Buists, and Hoggs, and Outrams, and Dalhousies, and the rest, was raked up anew, and heaped upon his memory by the chief exponent of opinion in this country, cuckooed, of course, by all the parrots and magpipes of a press whose simious aptitude in copying the one model is the sole distinctive attribute about it. The Maculay of the next generation who shall dwell upon the social idiosyncracy of this, as portrayed in our fourth estate, will be rather puzzled to reconcile the conflicting judgments of the same tribunal on the same acts of the same man in the same half year, several years after his death, and when all the bitterness provoked by his pugnacity when living might be supposed to have passed away.

The reconquest of India, spoken of by the Government and their organs with so much confidence, is a matter for grave consideration. When we have, or may have, to reconquer the whole of the country *en masse*, and with European troops, it should be borne in mind that it took us seventy years to subjugate India in detail, by setting chief against chief, and by exercising the strictest justice, and in every way respecting the prejudices of our allies. To reduce the same country to obedience, when Moslem and Hindoo have united to cast off our yoke; and when their religious notions and social usages have been outraged, is a task even less easy. Suppose the case no worse than we know it to be; Delhi was not taken when the last intelligence left, and it is by no means improbable that the next information the telegraphs bring will be, that our army before that city has gone into cantonments. Gen. BARNARD had, at best, 5,000, most of whom had made a long march, at very short notice and in very sultry weather. As to the state of the atmosphere at Delhi, let the following extract from a letter, dated June 2d, speak: "You know what the heat of a noonday sun is in this part of India; you know, too, what furnace-blasts the winds become; and you can imagine, under their influence, the parched glare of the yellow sands around us; but no conception of yours can meet the reality of suffocation." At this time the thermometer ranges in India from 112° to 120° in the shade, with a possible variation of 95° at midnight. In this atmosphere the European soldiers and their Ghoorka companions will have to bear the whole burthen of the duty, as the Sepoys cannot be trusted. A very few days of such duty must disorganize the force; but even supposing they are able to hold their ground until the rainy season, about the beginning of July, the advent of the monsoon will render it impossible for them to remain under canvas, to say nothing of the certain approach of cholera. So much for siege operations;—now as to taking Delhi by a *coup de main*. The city is between three and four miles in circuit, and is held by 15,000 sepoys, fighting with halters round their necks, and who have already crossed bayonets with the Rifles. In addition to these mutineers, we must count a fanatic population of Mussulmans and Hindoos, armed to the teeth, and fighting with the same hempen incentives to obstinate resistance. It is perfect matter of evidence that General BARNARD'S small force cannot blockade the town, and equally so, that without mortars and shells he cannot bombard it. The anticipation that he will have to break up his force, and go into cantonments, is not, therefore, improbable. In this case, Delhi will remain in the possession of the mutineers for the next three months, when the rains will be over and the roads will once more be passable. Operations will thus have to be recommenced, with an entire Presidency in an organized state of revolt, with the prestige of success on its side, and only a few European troops to put it down. In the absence of precise information, it were vain to speculate upon the grave contingencies presented by the chances of the fidelity or disaffection of the Bombay and Madras troops. Suffice it to say that at least in one Presidency a degree of suspicion of their loyalty has been exhibited by high officials sufficient of itself to weaken the chain of allegiance, if not to snap it.

With regard to the preparedness of the Indian Government for the present crisis, some striking passages occur in a minute of Lord CANNING, with reference to the number of European troops required for the Persian war, written in February last, and forming part of a Parliamentary paper delivered this day. Four thousand Europeans had been sent to Bushire, and the Governor-General thus writes in reference to the requirement of six more regiments: "Whence are those regiments to be drawn, and what reserve will remain available for further draft after they have been taken? Bombay can give no more; four regiments only are left to that Presidency and its outposts at Aden. Madras can give none; the entire occupation of Pegu is in course of being transferred to the Madras army, and one regiment is still wanting to its ordinary European strength. The whole force, therefore, must be supplied from Bengal; and, considering the wide area over which the Bengal army is spread—that wherever our frontier is exposed to insult it is in its keeping, and that the province in which our rule is newest is also under its charge, the largest amount which can be spared from Bengal is three regiments." And Mr. DAVIS, one of the council, adds, with reference to the pacific disposition of the Court of Ava, that "this is a contingency on which no great reliance can be placed, and which would be jeopardized at once by the mere fact of over-security." So that, when 4,000 Europeans had been sent to Persia, there remained only four regiments in Bombay; Madras had one less than its ordinary peace complement; and the newly annexed provinces were held by the Bengal army, which now is in arms against our rule.

The naval prize money accounts, issued on Wednesday, show payments during the year ended March 31, 1857, to the amount of about £48,000, leaving a balance of £40,681 for distribution. Of the former amount, £41,725 was paid out of the proceeds of Russian vessels and cargoes captured during the war, and £30,380 remains for distribution. The officers and crew of H. M. S. *Prometheus* received £334 for the destruction of Riff pirates, and £1,013 was paid out of the proceeds of captured slavers to the officers and crews of H. M. S. *Ferret*, *Alecto*, *Crane*, *Pantomet* and *Plumper*. Seven vessels were the source of this supply of prize money, and, including a balance and the proceeds of a slaver captured by the *Hecate*, there remains for distribution, £3,324. In connection with this subject, it may be remarked that the French project of African emigration still continues to attract attention, and has been brought before the House of Lords by that veteran opponent of Slavery, Lord BROUGHAM, who read a letter from a negro potentate, stating in curious English, that he much approved of the plan, and that himself and other "gentlemen" were ready to supply "emigrants" at a certain price. This shows the manner in which the plan is understood by the African chiefs, and the means by which it is sure to be carried out, if carried out at all.

A return has been made to the motion of Mr. HORSFALL, M. P. for Liverpool, and delivered to-day, of the number of vessels and tonnage entered and cleared at each of the twelve principal ports of the United Kingdom in 1856, and also the declared value of the foreign and colonial export trade of the same. The entries at Liverpool were 4,405, which is less than half the entries into London; but the tonnage shows little difference, being 2,645,286 tons for London, and 2,487,855 for Liverpool. The clearances were 4,823 from the Mersey, and 7,925 from the Thames. But, while the tonnage of the latter was 2,116,570, that of the former amounted to 2,609,451. As regards tonnage, which is the test of trade, that of Liverpool was one-third of the whole. The declared value of the British produce and manufactures exported to foreign countries and British Colonies was, from Liverpool, £54,290,496, or more than half of the export trade of the whole of the twelve ports, and more than double that of London, which was £25,991,923. Of the coasting trade there is no official record.

The *Agamemnon*, with half of the Atlantic telegraphic cable on board, steamed down the river this day, and is expected to be in Cork Harbor on Monday. An alteration has been made in the arrangement for laying down the cable, and, instead of the two vessels, after the junction is effected in mid-ocean, making respectively for Newfoundland and Ireland, they will commence in Valentia Bay, and make the entire passage across the Atlantic in company.

The Select Committee investigating the charter and other matters

place in which it is stowed away, a heat which might excite well founded fears as to its influence on the gutta percha. If we are not misinformed, the heat of the sun destroyed many miles of wire by melting out the gutta percha, while the cable was lying in GLASS & ELLIOT's yard. Proper precautions should be taken to avert risk from this point. We have already explained to our readers how the cable is coated with closely-woven spiral wires, to prevent damage to the core in paying ont; hut, in consequence of the two halves having been made at different places, one at Birkenhead, by Messrs. NEWALL, and the other at Greenwich, by GLASS & ELLIOT, a most egregious blunder has been committed. It will scarcely be credited, bnt it is nevertbless true, that the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half is in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic, they will form a right and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist the other to untwist, and expose the core. By attaching a solid weight to the centre joining, it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome, bnt noss attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted. We are informed that Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs NEWALL commenced theirs, and that therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last.

The apparatus to be used in paying out the cable is also looked upon by engineers as very ill adapted to its purpose. With a cable of such extreme lightness and no great strength, and attached to a vessel like the *Agamemnon*, the slightest possible check or hitch occurring would part it like a thread. The friction drums should therefore have been of the slightest kind consistent with preventing a rush," and in fact only sufficient to ease it over gently. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that the machinery to be used is the very reverse of all this, and its massive aspect strikes dismay into every well-wisher to the scheme. Some of the first engineers of the day consider it too heavy, and have expressed most unfavorable opinions concerning it and its probable effects upon the cable; and even those intimately connected with the plan and its details do not disguise their regret that such a machinery should be resorted to. It consists of four pulleys or iron wheels, about six feet in diameter, with very deep flanges or V grooves, in which the cable will rest. Round two wheels the cable will be wound twice, and round two wheels once, so as to form two figures of 8. As if the friction of this were not enough, each wheel is connected with massive toothed wheels, and the motion of all made equal at the expense of a proportionate strain on the cable. In case of a fault or kink going overboard, there is an auxiliary apparatus, consisting of two wheels, round each of which the cable will be wound five times. These will be worked by a small engine placed immediately beneath, so that, if necessary, a portion of the cable can be hauled in again and the kink or fault remedied. The machine which works this can also be made to turn the wheels over which the cable passes, if their friction should be too much for its strength; but, though this will lessen the strain in paying out, it increases the risk from a sudden lurch of the vessel, when the cable must either run rapidly or part altogether. Strong breaks are attached to the wheels of the paying out machinery, which act powerfully, though very slowly. But, with the friction we have mentioned on the wheels themselves, the breaks are never likely to be resorted to. Of the auxiliary engine for hauling in we need say nothing except that we sincerely hope its services may never be required. After passing off the wheels the cable runs in a protected groove along the quarter-deck over a large wheel at the stern of the vessel. This wheel has a very deep trumpet-shaped groove, and all around it is carefully finished off, and woodwork placed so that not an angle is in the way. The screw of the *Agamemnon* is also caged in to prevent any chance of the wire fouling it. In case of a strong wind before which the vessel would pitch too heavily, or a gale blowing, a simple but very ingenious apparatus is provided to suspend the process of submerging till more favorable opportunities occur. Two wheels, similar to that at the stern, are fixed on each side of the bows of the vessel. In case of a strong wind only a powerful rope of great length, and capable of bearing a strain of ten tons, will be fastened to the coil, which can be severed and allowed to sink as near the bottom of the ocean as the length of the wire mooring-rope will permit. The *Agamemnon* will then turn head to wind, and, steaming against it, take off any undue strain upon the electric cable itself, and so remain until moderate weather allows the operation to be continued. The wire rope, with the cable attached, can then be hauled in, the cable carefully rejoined, and the submerging gone on with as before. Should the squadron meet with very severe weather, and it not be considered prudent to retain the cable on board at all, the wire rope will be attached as before, and the end of that secured again to an immense buoy. The whole can then be let adrift, to bob about as the winds and waves may choose, the vessels remaining as near to the buoy as possible. In order to assist them in finding it again immediately, the uppermost end of the buoy will be fitted with four powerful reflectors placed under a flag, so as to be plainly visible amid the dark expanse of waters, even at a considerable distance. The buoy once picked up, the wire rope can be wound in, and with it the electric cable at its end. The buoys are capable of supporting a weight of seven tons—of course much greater than they will ever be required to bear, and are so placed at the sides of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* as to be launched clear of the ship in an instant.

As we have said, the *Agamemnon* leaves Greenwich to-day, and, after the adjustment of her compasses, proceeds at once to Queenstown, where the other vessels composing the squadron—the *Niagara*, *Susquehanna*, and *Leopard*—will also rendezvous. During the trip from Sheerness to Queenstown experiments will be made by laying down about 20 miles of cable, in order to ascertain that everything is in good working condition. By this means the stiffness of the paying out gear, of which considerable distrust is entertained, will be accurately tested, and the amount of risk known which the scheme will have to encounter in mid ocean. These trials, however, are to be strictly private, and none but those actually connected with the operations about to be undertaken will be allowed on board. After taking in coals at Queenstown the four vessels will start together for Valentia Bay. It has been thought advisable to alter the arrangement by which the cable was to have been joined in mid-sea, and the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* then make the best of their way to shore—the former to America and the latter to Ireland. Now the plan is, to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay to Newfoundland. The *Niagara* will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the *Agamemnon*, which takes it on to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process the four vessels will remain close together and give whatever assistance is required. While it is being laid down messages will be sent back to the coast of Ireland reporting each day's progress, and, if necessary, of course, each boat's. Scientific men look forward to the result of the undertaking with the deepest interest, as some wonderful electrical phenomena are certain to be observed during the progress of submerging. Those most nearly interested in the plan are sanguine as to all being successfully completed within a month, and the state of the markets at New-York known every morning throughout England. Most earnestly do we hope that their fullest expectations may be realized, though it is useless attempting to conceal that the risks of failure to the present plan are many and most serious.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUBMERSION OF THE WIRE.

From the London Observer.

It has not yet been decided in what mode the submarine cable shall be laid. It has been generally stated that the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* will proceed together, each having one half the cable on board, to a point midway between the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland, and, the two ends of the cable being joined together, the vessels will then start in opposite directions, the one eastward, and the other westward, uncoiling the cable, and exchanging signals through it as the ships proceed. This plan is thought by some eminent persons, among others by Captain NORDALL, of the *Agamemnon*, to be open to several objections, and it is now proposed to commence paying out at once from the coast of Ireland, and when one vessel has uncoiled its share of the cable, to join the end to that on board the other vessel, which will then proceed to lay out the remaining half of the cable. The whole of the rope will be on board the two ships in the course of next week, and the *Agamemnon* will leave the Thames for Cork, where it will meet the American vessel, and operations will commence immediately, should the weather prove favorable. All the guns have been taken out of the *Agamemnon* with the exception of two small signal ones on the upper-deck, and up to sunset on Friday, eleven hundred miles of the rope had been stowed away. Those immense coils of tarred rope rising up flake upon flake, or layer upon layer, from vast depths below the surface of the water to the under side of the deck of the ship, is a curious and interesting sight. You stand or walk over 1,100 tons of this rope, for its weight is about one ton to the mile. There are more than 200 flakes or layers of the coil, one above the other, and the huge coil following the form of an oval or circle, ee the shape of the ship's hold requires, and varying in its diameter from forty-four to fifty feet, is already about sleven feet thick, and at every beat of a second's pendulum an electric spark is flashed through every inch of that solid compact mass. The huge thing lives, and every throb of its electric pulse is marked by the deflection of a tiny, delicate needle on a dialplate. From the immense batteries of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the electrician of the company, an amount of electric fluid is every moment sent on its circling mission of 1,200 miles, which, if discharged at once, would—under certain electric conditions of the atmosphere, and below a thunder cloud,—form a lightning flash of the most terrific power. But, trained by man, this concentrated essence of the thunder storm passes instantaneously on its unseen path, does the bidding of his taskmaker in deflecting the small needle which keeps watch for its arrival, and completing its mysterious circuit, returns obediently to the cell whence it first issued forth. Some time since it was thought that the fluid would be so much retarded in its way through great lengths of wire, that it would be impracticable to apply electricity to the communication between England and America. This was a point most material to be decided, and a number of experiments were most carefully made to ascertain the speed of the electric current. Professor WHEATSTONE found that it traveled 288,000 miles in a second, or more than ten times the length of a girdle round the earth. Other experiments fixed its speed at 12,951 miles per second. In the currents of electricity sent through the 1,200 miles of rope now lying partly on board the *Agamemnon* and partly on shore, Mr. WHITEHOUSE has not been able to mark any appreciable speed of this mysterious agent. It might be thought that the electric messenger, having to run its round through the myriads of circling and concentrated coils of rope, might not be able to travel so quickly as along a straight road. But gradients and curves are unknown to this bright Ariel, who asks only the one favor, that he should be kept from coming in contact with the bass earth while employed in the service of the Prosperos who direct his actions. All doubts with respect to the retardation of the electric current are set at rest, and an extensive series of experiments have shown that ten words may be whispered under the Atlantic, from Ireland to Newfoundland, every minute, or 14,400 words per day. The cable will be delivered in the first instance out of the hold of the ship through a trumpet mouth tube, elevated about thirty feet above the top of the cone around which the rope is coiled. It will then pass over and under a series of "sheaved" or grooved wheels, where the amount of adhesion or friction of the rope will be regulated so as to counterbalance the weight of the cable in suspension in the water, and will thus afford perfect control over its delivery. As in some parts the depth at which the rope is to be laid will be rather more than two miles and a half, there would be in the process of paying out probably twice that extent of cable held in suspension, and as this weight in water 14 cwt. to the mile, the necessity of adopting due precaution against the cable running away too quickly will be evident, and the machinery for providing against this contingency is of the most powerful description. Arrangements are also made, in the event of any accident, for cutting away the cable and securing one end of it to large buoys fitted with mirrors, and provided with several miles of ordinary rope, and an auxillary steam-engine is fitted up on board to be employed for hauling in the buoy ropes when it is required to regain possession of the line. The batteries to be taken on board for signalling through the cable while in progress of being submerged are of most extraordinary power. The zinc plates employed weigh three tons, and with the boxes and the acid together it is upwards of five tons. That a battery of very considerable power will be required for the purpose of signalling is clear from the nature of the duties required to be performed by the electric current. Starting from the deck of the *Agamemnon* it would rush through the whole of the rope remaining uncoiled in that ship's hold, then leaping overboard, it would dive down to the lowest depths of the Atlantic, skip along the mountains and valleys of old ocean's bed, mount to the surface, board the *Niagara*, flash through the uncoiled rope on board that ship, and, ringing the signal bell, tell that throughout its whole distance of two thousand five hundred miles, it has met with no flaw and no obstruction. When the little bell on board gives forth no accustomed sound, the engines of the steamship will be reversed, the cable hauled in and examined until the damaged part through which the electric messenger has escaped shall be discovered. When once laid in its ocean bed, there will be no disturbing current to endanger its safety, and the nature of the plateau on which it will be deposited leads to the opinion that in a very short time the soft sand of the ocean bed will form a perfect covering of the cable. The rate at which messages will be sent will, we understand, be at the rate of £2 10s. for every twenty words, or an average of two hundred flashes of the electric current.

BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA.

On Monday night, July 20, Captain HUDSON and the officers of the United States frigate *Niagara* were entertained at dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, by the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, resident in and near that town. The arrival of the companion ship, the *Susquehanna*, in the Mersey, afforded opportunity for the extension of the hospitality to the commander and officers of that vessel, and among the eighty-two gentlemen who were at dinner, nearly one half appeared in the American naval uniform.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. CHRISTOPHER BUSHNELL. The toasts given were: "Her Majesty the Queen," "The health of the President of the United States," "The Governments of the United States and Great Britain," "The Bishop of the Diocese, and the Clergy of all Denominations," "The British and American Forces by Land and Sea," acknowledged by Capt. SANDES, of the *Susquehanna*, for the United States navy, Colonel BELL for the British army, and Captain BEVIS, R. N., for the English navy. The next toast was "Captain HUDSON and the officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*."

Captain HUDSON, in responding, said every effort should be used by himself and his officers to lay the cable successfully, and he hoped thet it would never grow shorter until they reached the stations at each side the Atlantic. [Cheers.] I believe (he continued) we shall have no failure; I believe we shall carry the cable out safe, because I have belief in that overruling Providence. It is watching over us; and I have no doubt, when the cable is carried across the Atlantic, and when the electric wires carry the news from one country to another, it will be the means of moralizing the merchants of both nations. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] That is in respect of their wild speculations. ["Oh!"] The advantage of talking to each other in the way of trade will make all the difference. [Hear, hear.] Yes, the truth ought to be spoken. No man will be ruined by great bazarding, by the wild speculations of putting fortunes in their pockets in an hour. They will be content to plod about the world's business, as I and my brother officers have done here for a period of many years—and I am sorry to say that we are no richer than when we began. [Hear, hear.] In conclusion, Captain HUDSON proposed "The health of the Chairman, CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL."

The toast was most warmly received.

The Chairmen returned thanks, in eloqnent terms, assuring the assemblage that the honor of having been appointed to preside on such an occasion would be one of his proudest remembrances in after life. In a suitable introduction he then proposed "The Members of Parliament for the Borough of Liverpool and the County of Lancaster." He paid a personal compliment to the members severally, and attributed their absence to the pressure of Parliamentary business.

The toast was duly honored.

The Chairman next, in an appropriate introduction, proposed "The Mayor of Liverpool," which was also most cordially received.

The next toast was "The Captains and Officers of the ships *Agamemnon*, *Susquehanna and Leopard*."

Captain SANDES, of the *Susquehanna*, briefly responded, and delegated his duty in that respect to Mr. RIDDINGHOUSE, the purser of the vessel.

The Chairman next proposed "The Chairmen and Directors of the Telegraph Company," coupling with it the name of Mr. MAXWELL.

The toast having been drank with all the honors,

Mr. MAXWELL responded. He said that he, as a Director, could not allowed himself to doubt of the success of the undertaking; and if ever a doubt could, by possibility, arise, it would have been banished by the fact that two of the most powerful and enlightened Governments of the world had given their sanction and their aid to it.

The Chairman proposed, "The Electricans, Engineers, and other officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company."

Mr. BRIGHT returned thanks, and in the course of his speech said, he had every reason to believe that within three weeks of the present time they would be able to send a message from Her Majesty to the President of the United States. The announcement was loudly cheered.

The Chairman next proposed, "The Manufacturers of the Atlantic Cable."

Mr. NEWALL, of the firm of NEWALL & Co., returned thanks. He gave a history of the undertaking of the contract by his firm and its fulfilment within the given time, and spoke in the most sanguine terms of the success of the enterprise.

The Chairman then proposed, "The Merchant Service of England and America," which was responded to in happy terms by Captain JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, and Captain LOWBER, of the *Ericsson*.

The next toast, "The Manufacturing and Commercial Interests of Great Britain and the United States; may the existing ties of commerce, language, and relationship be further strengthened by the prompt application of the discoveries of science and art," was responded to by Mr. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH and Mr. J. H. MACRAE.

"The Vice-Presidents and Honorary Secretary," was responded to by Mr. P. H. CHAMBERS, Mr. MACRAE, and Mr. J. FINCH.

"The Ladies" was the last toast, but was, nevertheless, duly honored.

The Conspiracies Against the French Emperor.

Paris (July 23) Correspondence of the London Times

The following paragraph, published in the *Moniteur*, was transmitted to you this morning by telegraph. Its publication in the official organ of the Government has produced a certain sensation here. I hardly know why it should. France does not now, for the first time, hear of plots for the assassination of her rulers, and their defeat. Advantage will probably be taken of this circumstance for an application to the British Government, as the ally of France, to aid in rendering the political assassin powerless. That application will be made after the conviction of the parties, and it is thought probable that Government will ask the necessary powers from Parliament. The *Moniteur* says:

"For more than a month the police has had proof that a plot had been formed in London to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor.

Three Italians, charged with the execution of this horrible project, were in Paris, and arrested. The arms, also, which were to have been used for the perpetration of the crime have been seized; they consist of pomiards, revolvers, &c. Brought to justice, the prisoners had already confessed their crime, and revealed the names of their accomplices.

The Government, notwithstanding, suspended the proceedings against them, in order that the excitement of the trial might not be regarded as a means for influencing the result of the elections which were about to take place. The proceedings are now resumed, and an order of the Juge d'Instruction sends before the Chamber of Accusation all the prisoners arrested, with their accomplices.

Their names are TIBALDI, BARTOLOTTI, GRILLI (otherwise SARO,) MAZZINI, LEDEU ROLLIN, MAZARENTI, and CAMPANELLA."

It is stated on the authority of a high functionary that the secret societies in the departments had sent up their contingent to Paris to attend Béranger's funeral, and to take advantage of any disturbance that might break out, with a view to overthrow the Government and re-establish the Republic. Several arrests have taken place within the last few days.

The report circulated of an attempt having been made on the life of the Emperor, at Plombières, is denied. It originated in the fact of information having been given to the Directors of the Paris and Strasburg Railway Company that it was intended to take up the rails between Vitry and Bar-le-Duc. The railway was consequently carefully inspected before the Emperor's departure, and every precaution taken against accident.

Thackeray on his Defeat.

Mr. THACKERAY was defeated at Oxford by a majority of 67 in favor of Mr. CARDWELL, his opponent. After the Mayor had declared the state of the poll, in the presence of an immense assemblage, Mr. THACKERAY came forward to address the meeting, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said: Give me leave to speak a few words to you on this occasion, for although the red, white and blue are my friends, I hope to make the blue and yellow my friends also. Let me tell you a little story, but a true one. Some years ago, when boxing was more common in this country than it is at the present time, two celebrated champions met to fight a battle on Moulsey Heath. Their names were GULLY and GREGSON. They fought the most tremendous battle that had been known for many long years, and GREGSON got the worst of it. [Laughter.] As he was lying on his bed some time afterwards, blinded, and his eyes closed up, he asked a friend to give him something to drink. A person in the room handed him some drink and grasped him by the hand. "Whose hand is this?" asked GREGSON. "'Tis JACK GULLY's," was the reply. Now, GREGSON was the man who was beaten and GULLY was the conqueror, and he was the first man to shake him by the hand, to show that he had no animosity against him. [Cheers.] This should be the conduct of all loyal Englishmen, to fight a good fight, and to hold no animosity against the opposite side. [Loud cheers.] With this feeling (proceeded Mr. THACKERAY) I go away from Oxford. With this feeling I shall have redeemed one of the promises I made you yesterday the other I cannot by any possibility answer, because, somehow or other, our side has come out a little below the other side. [Laughter, cheers, and groans.] I wish to shake Mr. CARDWELL by the hand, and to congratulate him on being the representative of this great city. [Cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes," and groans and hisses.] I say it is a victory which you ought to be proud of; it is a battle which you ought to be proud of who have taken part in it; you have done your duty nobly and fought most gallantly. I, a man who was unknown to most of you, and who only came before you with the recommendation of my noble and excellent friend, Mr. NEATE, [cheers,] have met with many friends. You have fought the battle gallantly against great influences, against an immense strength which have been brought against you, and in favor of that honored and respected man, Mr. CARDWELL. [Cheers, hisses and groans.] Stop, exclaimed Mr. THACKERAY, don't hiss. When Lord MONCK came down here and addressed the electors, he was kind enough to say a kind word in favor of me. Now, that being the case, don't let me be outdone in courtesy and generosity, but allow me to say a few words of the respect and cordiality which I entertain for Mr. CARDWELL. As for the party battle which divides you, I am, gentlemen, a stranger, for I never heard the name of certain tradesmen of this city till I came among you. Perhaps I thought my name was a little better known than it is. You, the electors of OXford, know whether I have acted honestly towards you; and you on the other side will say whether I ever solicited a vote when I knew that vote was promised to my opponent; or whether I have not always said—"Sir, keep your word: here is my head on it, let us part good friends." [Loud cheers.] With my opponents I part so. With others, my friends, I part with feelings still more friendly, not only for the fidelity you have shown towards me, but for your noble attachment to the gallent and tried friend whom you did know [loud cheers] and who, I hope, will be your representative at some future time. [Cries of "Bribery!"] Don't cry out bribery; if you know of it prove it; but I am innocent of bribery myself. I do not choose to fancy that other men are not equally loyal and honest. [Cheers.] It matters very little whether I am in the House of Commons or not to prate a little more; but you have shown a great spirit, a great resolution, and great independence, and I trust at some future day, when you are better acquainted with me, when you know me better than you do now, you will be able to carry your cause to a more successful issue. [Loud cheers.] Before I came to Oxford I knew there was a certain question that would go against me, and which I would not blink to be made a Duke or a Marquis tomorrow. In March last, when I was at a dinner in Edinburg, some friends of mine asked me to stand for the representation of their city. My answer was this: "That I was for having the people amused after they had done their worship on a Sunday." [Cheers.] I knew that I was speaking to a people who, of all others, were the most open to scruples on that point, but I did my duty as an honest man, and stated what my opinion was. [Cheers.] I have done my duty honestly to this city, and I believe that that is the reason why I am placed in a minority, but I am contented to bow to that decision. I told you that I was for allowing a man to have harmless pleasures when he had done his worship on Sunday. [Cheers.] I expected to have a hiss, but they have taken a more dangerous shape—the shape of slander. Those gentlemen who will take the trouble to read my books—and I shall be glad to have as many of you for subscribers as will come forward—will be able to say whether there is anything in them that should not be read by any one's children or my own, or by any Christian man. I say on this ground I will retire, and take my place, with my pen and ink, at my desk, and leave to Mr. CARDWELL a business which I am sure he understands better than I do. [Cheers.] Mr. THACKERAY concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Mr. Dallas at Boston, England, on Anglo-American Relations.

On Tuesday, the 21st of July, southwest chapel of Boston Church, which has been restored by the liberality of the citizens of Boston, Mass., as a memorial to JOHN COTTON, was reopened.

The circumstances which led to this restoration are as follows: JOHN COTTON was vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire, from 1612 to 1633. In the latter year he resigned his living, and removed to the colony of New-England, where he was instrumental in establishing the town—now the city of Boston, and where he died, universally respected, in December, 1652. Boston, in Massechusetts, was so called in compliment to Mr. COTTON, and many of the earliest settlers in New-England emigrated from Lincolnshire, and particularly from the neighborhood of Boston.

The day was observed as one of general rejoicing. The Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Kentucky, his Excellency the American Minister, and Hon. J. F. BIGELOW, late Mayor of Boston, Mass., were of those who took port in the celebration. An address was presented to Mr. DALLAS on the occasion, to which his Excellency appropriately replied, and at a banquet in the evening returned thanks for the toast—"The President of the United States."

Mr. DALLAS said: While I may be permitted to acknowledge the toast, I must at the same time remark I do not think you could have drunk a better toast. [Cheers.] I think that the country you have toasted is worthy of being toasted by you and by any assemblage of distinguished and intelligent freemen. She is, perhaps, especially deserving of being toasted by Englishmen. And why? Because there are various points of character in which the United States of America and Great Britain very much resemble each other. You do yourselves honor when you toast a country so like your own as the United States. There are many points of resemblance between the countries to which I have referred. On the other side of the Atlantic we are brave; so are you. On the other side of the Atlantic we are touchy in resenting an insult; so are you. On the other side of the Atlantic we are fond of commercial pursuits, and we do not much relish commercial competition; this is also like you. Now it very often happens, particularly in the pursuit of national objects, and in respect to events which affect the welfare or condition of masses of the people, that resemblances give rise to controversies, disputes and collisions. The merchant who is anxious to make most profit ont of a series of speculations is very apt to quarrel with a man who is going into the same scene of speculation. An excellent orator is apt to quarrel with him who attempts to rival him. And perhaps nothing is more certain—I do not, however, assert it positively, I have only heard of it—that a very beautiful woman is apt to see defects in another beautiful woman. [Laughter.] Now, these resemblances often cause heart-burnings, disquietudes, and collisions. Therefore, the United States of America and Great Britain should not, as prudent nations, rely too much on the existence of resemblances out of which evil may arise. Let us admit, in reference to each other, that we are both high minded, independent, and gallant nations; that we possess great resources of every description, commercial, agricultural, mechanical, and financial; that in one point we are like lustrous stars above in the great firmament of human being. We are at the head of every nation of the earth. All that we have to do, therefore, for the purpose of preserving, and, if possible, of perpetuating the international friendship and regard so eloquently dwelt upon by the gentleman who preceded me—a gentleman whom I recollect a great many years ago—I should shock him, perhaps, if I said in so large a company of ladies, how many years ago in Washington—let us, I say, maintain, and, if possible, perpetuate that international good-will, by recognizing each other as perfectly equal in the possession of the attributes and qualities of human nature. [Cheers.] On that principle, come into collision when we may and how we may, we shall never find a difficulty on account of our differences of opinion and of notions in putting an end to our collisions. [Cheers.] I have gone much further than I intended. The toast is, as I have said, an excellent one, "The President of the United States," and there is but one thing that secures its excellence, and that is the kind and generous manner in which you have received it. I renew my thanks, both on behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN, the President of the United States, and of my own country, for the manner in which you have received my health. [Great cheering.]

Subsequently, in returning thanks on his own behalf, for the toast of "The Minister of the United States," Mr. DALLAS said: There are topics, I confess, I should like to touch on, but the advanced hour of the evening forbids me. There is one, however, I must beg of you to excuse me for introducing. I heard the distinguished gentleman on the opposite side make mention of what is called the Anglo-Saxon race. It is entitled to high praise, for it has accomplished wonders. But I do not think the United States of America, as they now exist, can be considered as confined to the Anglo-Saxon race. It is a matter of fair truth to say to you that there is a very large proportion of the citizens of the United States who are Celts, not Anglo-Saxons. If there be any Irish here they must understand that their fellow countrymen constitute a very large proportion of what may be termed the character of the United States of America. Nay, to go a little further, one of our States is almost exclusively Spanish; another of our States is almost exclusively French; and the very state to which I am proud to belong, a State that is called the Keystone State, has so many of its population of the German race that we are actually obliged to publish our laws in that language to accommodate them. Now all these races blended together constitute the national character of the United States of America. That country, therefore, is not exclusively Anglo-Saxon. Undoubtedly some of its most distinguished sources of origin are Anglo Saxon, but as now organized—as it is now fixed—under its present Constitution and present population, it is a government and a country composed of all peoples and races, and not confined exclusively to the Anglo Saxon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per *Persia*.] LONDON, Friday, July 24—5 P. M.

We have again to notice a dullness during the week in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, as regards most articles.

SUGAR more inquired for, without leading to any extensive business.

INDIGO and SALTPETER firm.

MONEY easier at 5¼@5¾ ₱ cent; Consols 91¾@91¾ for money, 91¾@91¾ for account; Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1¼d.; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.; Doubloons, Spanish 77s. 9d., South American, 75s. 9d.

COCHINEAL—Of 280 bags Honduras at public sale about one-third found buyers at steady rates. Black, 4s. 1d.@4s. 7d. for ordinary to fine, with fair Silver at 3s. 11d.

COCOA has further advanced in value; 18 bags Grenada were taken at 86s. 6d. for fair red; 230 bags Trinided, from 91s. for grey to 98s. for good red, and 160 bags Guayaquil were bought in at 112s.@120s.; also, privately, there has been a good business doing.

COFFEE fist. Of 220 casks, 170 bags at auction, about half were placed from 71s. 6d. for fine ordinary, to 76s. 6d. for low middling.

COPPER in good demand. We quote Tile and Tough Cake £117. Sheathing, 13d.

CORN—On Monday, the fresh supply of English Wheat was small, but owing to the fine weather the trade was very dull, and though a decline of 5s. would have been submitted to, the millers would not come forward. To-day there was more inclination to purchase, holders, however, advanced their limits, and there were hardly any transactions; quotations of Wheat and Flour are unchanged. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 63s. 3d. on 31,704 qrs. returned.

COTTON—2,500 bales have been sold here; ordinary and middling Surat, 4½d.@5¼d. At Liverpool the sales of the week are 79,800 bales; middling Orleans is quoted 8⅜d. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Small business in St. Petersburg at £34 10s. @£35.

SPELTER—Dull at £30 12s. 6d.@£30 15s.

IRON—We quote Rails and Bars £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pigs, 73s.@73s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

The INDIGO sales having throughout maintained the same firmness, were brought to a close yesterday, and have resulted in the withdrawal of 5,186 chests, 1,933 chests being bought in, and the sales amounting to about 7,000 chests, of which latter 4,500 chests are supposed to have been taken for export. Bengal consuming good to fine, 6s. 4d.@6s. 9d.; ordinary and middling, 4s. 10d @5s 5d; Madras good to fine, 3s. 9d.@5s. 9d; middling to good middling, 2s. 10d.@3s. 8d.; Kurpah good middling to fine middling, 6s. 8d. @7s. 1d.

LINSEED has been steady, without alteration in price. On the spot sales have been principally in Calcutta at 66s. 6d.@67s., and Bombay at 69s.; for arrival two cargoes of Taganrog have been sold at 66s., delivered, and one Odessa at 67s. 3d.

LINSEED CAKES move off less rapidly. New-York, in barrels, £10 10s @£10 15s. Boston, in bags, £10 5s.

OILS—Linseed on the spot has declined to 30s. Rape is dull at 1s. decline on last quotations. Cocoa Nut worth 49s. for Cochin, 48s. for Ceylon. Palm £46 @£46 10s.

In MOLASSES no transactions.

RUM lower. 170 puncheons fair common Jamaica have been placed at 4s. 6d.@4s. 8d. ₱ gallon. 100 punchs. Demerara sold at 2s. 8d.

RICE quiet. There have been no public sales. Privately, 1,500 bags middling Rangoon changed hands at 10s., 2 months.

For SALTPETRE an animated demand has prevailed during the week, resulting in the sale of about 10,000 bags Bengal on the spot by private contract, 5 ₱ cent. refraction bringing 44s. 6d.@45s.; 11½ ₱ cent. 42s. About 500 tons wheat have also changed hands at 44s. 6d.@45s.

SPICES—Pepper rather dearer. 1,000 bags Penang and Batavia sold at 5d. Pimento easier. 280 bags were partly sold, ordinary dull shelly 4½d. Mace—61 cases Singapore fetched 1s. 9d.@2s. for middling good red. Ginger—500 bags rough African sold at 32s 6d.@33s. 3¼ bbls. Jamaica realized 80s @?3s. for small to good bold soft bright. Nutmegs—49 cases brown Singapore mostly went from 1s. 9d.@4s. 1d. for small to fine bold.

SUGAR—The market opened very dull on Tuesday, and a forced sale was made at a decline of 1s.@1s. 6d.; subsequently there has been rather more inquiry, and prices are about the same as this day week. The sales of W. India are 1,500 hhds; 150 hhds Porto Rico at auction brought 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d. for brown to low yellow. Privately 3,000 bags Mauritius have been sold at 47s. 6d @51s for brown, and 52s.@55s. for yellow, 3,900 bags Native Madras at 43s.@43s. 6d. for brown, and 44s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for yellow, 300 bags Singapore at 48s. for brown; also 2,200 bags Muscovado Manila at 45s. 6d., and 240 boxes white Havana at 54s. 6d. for export. Afloat a cargo of 1,600 hoxes Havana No. 11 has changed hands at 40s. for an outport, and another cargo No. 10½ at 41s, coming to London. At the Dutch sale the whole 80,794 baskets Java were sold at an average decline of 3 guilders from the last May's rates.

TEA—Fully 10,000 chests common Congou have changed hands at 1s. 2d. ₱ lb; the market is now quiet; other kinds without change.

TIN—The price of English has advanced 10s. ₱ cwt. Banca has been sold at 145s. Straits at 144s., holders firm.

TALLOW—Very quiet. St. Petersburg Y. C. 58s. 9d. on the spot, and 58s. 3d. for the end of the year.

TURPENTINE—A sale of Rough has been made at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull of sale at 42s.@42s. 6d. for American in casks.

WHALEBONE—Polar £450. North West £425, nominal.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per *Persia*.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 24, 1857.

COTTON has been in extensive demand during the entire week, and prices have steadily advanced; the closing rates being ⅛th to 3 16th dearer than on Friday last. The greatest improvement has been in Middling Orleans, which are becoming very scarce. Owing to the free purchases of the trade, they have partially replenished their previously exhausted stocks, and may temporarily withdraw from the market, with a view of producing a reaction. Holders, on the contrary, find their position greatly strengthened by the small quantity coming forward, and the limited stock now here. In Manchester, YARNS are in great demand, at higher prices; but goods do not move up in proportion. We quote—Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.; Mobile, 8¾d.; Boweds, 8 3-16d. Present estimated stock, 513,884 bales, including 423,689 American; against 777,065, including 639,709 American, for corresponding period of last year. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, at very ful prices for all descriptions.

TOBACCO has measurably recovered, the Market having become steady, with small sales at previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The trade has been dull and of limited extent, at irregular and somewhat lower prices than those ruling during the last week. The heaviest concessions have been made on low grades of both Wheat and Flour, say 3d.@5d. on Wheat, and 9d.@1s. on Flour; whilst good to choice qualities, from their scarcity, have been placed, in small parcels, at a decline of 2d.@3d. on Wheat and of 6d. on Flour. The better grades of American Wheat have very little direct competition, and will continue until after harvest in demand for "mixing purposes." The finer descriptions of Flour are subjected to a very trying competition from French, which is being pressed upon the market with eagerness.

INDIAN CORN is in so small a compass that holders have no difficulty in sustaining its value, particularly as there is a manifest disposition to extend its consumption.

At to-day's market, Tuesday's decline in Red WHEAT was recovered. White is firm, and the business, although not extensive, is healthy. FLOUR, unless choice, is difficult to sell, and ordinary grades have declined 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. on the week. INDIAN CORN is still scarce, and White has advanced 1s. ₱ quarter. We quote: WHEAT, Red, 8s.@8s. 10d.; Mixed, 9s. 4d.@9s. 7d.; White, 9s. 8d.@10s. 3d. FLOUR, Western Canal, 30s.@31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s @32s.; Ohio, 31s. 6d @33s. and 35s. INDIAN CORN, Mixed, 38s. 6d.; Yellow, 39s.; White, 42s @43s.

BACON—The improvement noticed at the close of last week has subsided, Southwestern brands, being more or less out of condition, are neglected, or only taken at the extreme inside figures; whilst for Eastern cure, or parcels arriving *via* New-York, (although in fair retail demand,) no advance can be established. We quote: Short, boneless, 52s.@54s; Rib in, 50s. @53s.; Long Middles, boneless, 52s @54s.; Rib in, 49s.@51s.; Cumberland, 46s.@50s. Cumberland are being taken for cutting into barrel Pork.

BEEF AND PORK—For choice Beef there is an active speculative demand, at enhanced values; the common brands also are more salable. India Mess, 160s.@172s. 6d.; Prime Mess, 140s.@150s. All descriptions of Pork are in more favor, but for such as will pass Government Inspection there is a brisk demand. We quote American, 90s.@92s. 6d.; Irish, 96s.; French, 100s.

LARD—We have had another quiet week in Lard, the transactions being of the most retail character—price, nominally, 67s.@67s. 6d.

TALLOW has recovered, and Butchers' Association—either for present or for early delivery—is salable at 60s.

In London prices have advanced, the closing quotation for Petersburg, Y. C., being 59s. on the spot; 58s. 6d. for August and September.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

THE LATEST.

We are indebted to Captain JUDKINS, of the R. M. steamship *Persia*, for the following latest news telegraphed from London to Liverpool, immediately before the sailing of the steamer.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25.

From the Times City Article.

The conviction that no to this afternoon no news has been received from India, and consequently that all the recent reports have thus far been totally without foundation, has been followed by a diminution of excitement in the stock markets. Prices, however, have not experienced any permanent rally, although the first transactions were at an advance of ¼th. Although the absence of animation throughout the day was mainly attributable to the anxiety regarding India, an increased demand in the discount market where there was pressure coupled with slight withdrawals of bullion from the Bank, and the favorable appearance of Foreign Exchanges contributed to the general dullness. About £30,000 in gold bars was taken from the Bank for the purchase of silver on the Continent.

These withdrawals are thought likely to continue, unless some Australia or Californian arrivals soon take place. Notwithstanding the recent further reduction in their stock of bullion, the Bank of France have lowered their rate for advances on stocks and shares from 6 to 5½ ₱ cent. The latter was fixed at the disconnt rate a month back, but the B

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The bogus Burdall Baby was as much a matter of interest yesterday as the day before. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, still a prisoner at her house No. 31 Bond-street, kept up the sham with groans and cries, as if really she was suffering the after-pains of childbirth. Four officers had the house in charge, each party being relieved every six hours. Drs. SMITH and LOCKWOOD were in occasional attendance throughout the day. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, the testimony of Misses HELEN and AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM was taken. Both appeared very much dispirited, and there seemed to be no complicity on their part in the late affair. The most important event of the day was the affidavit of Dr. CATLIN, in which he turned State's evidence, and declared that no birth of a baby had taken place. Drs. BARKER and DEWEES went with Justice DAVISON to make a personal examination of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Of course she refused her assent until she had consulted Judge DEAN. To-day at 10 A. M. she will see the professional gentlemen. The examination in the Court before Justice DAVISON will be resumed to-day.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 25th of July, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later than those by the *Cyde* at Quebec, but as the news received through the latter source was extremely scanty and ill-prepared, we have, in reality, by the *Persia*, one week's later intelligence from Europe. We have some interesting information in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. The shipment of the cable on board the *Agamemnon* was completed on the 23d ult., and the event was celebrated by a grand fete in the Park of Sir CULLEN EARDLEY, near Erith, on the Thames. It is stated that an important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan now, instead of commencing in mid-ocean, is to submerge the cable in a continuous line from the Coast of Ireland to Newfoundland

With regard to the recent discovery of the plot against the French Emperor's life, the *Moniteur*, official print, says that it was arranged in London, and that MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN were among the conspirators. The Spanish Government has at length accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question made by the French and English Ambassadors in the name of their Governments. As France and England are determined to preserve peace between the two belligerent countries, we may look shortly for a favorable termination of the present tedious dispute. At the time the *Persia* left Liverpool, a fortnight's later news from India was anxiously expected. All sorts of rumors as to its purport were current, but none, of course, had any foundation in truth.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. BOGGS, left yesterday at 2 o'clock for Aspinwall, with about 400 passengers for California. Among them was Col. FREMONT, who goes out to look after his business affairs in that State. The British Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 44 passengers, and $917,944 78 in specie. The British screw-steamer *Indiana*, Capt. BAKER, also left for Southampton and Bremen with 45 cabin and 63 steerage passengers. The British screw steamer *Glasgow*, Capt. DUNCAN, departed for Glasgow with 16 cabin and 60 steerage passengers.

A special dispatch from Washington indicates that a treaty arrangement is under consideration between Lord NAPIER and General CASS for the final settlement of the Central American controversy with Great Britain, growing out of British occupation of the Bay Islands. The contemplated plan is similar in its general results to that of the treaty made by Mr. DALLAS, and which failed of ratification, except that the new arrangement will avoid the rock on which the former split, by letting England first conclude her treaty with Honduras, so as not to commit the United States to her stipulation against the introduction of Slavery in the Bay Islands. The country will certainly rejoice if England furnishes evidence of the sincerity of her professed change of policy in regard to the American Continent, by retiring from her untenable position in regard to Central America.

A most disastrous gale, involving, so far as known, the loss of sixty fishing vessels and a great number of lives, occurred on the coast of New-Brunswick, on the 22d ult. It is calculated that two hundred boats were out fishing at the time, and it is thought probable that many more disasters occurred.

The Board of Supervisors received the report of the Committee on the tax levy for 1857, yesterday afternoon, and passed it after an addition of $100,000. The matter how stands as follows:

The value of property on which the tax levy is to be raised.....$513,739,279 94
Amount to be raised by tax.....$8,066,566 52

The rate of taxation is $1 58 and a fraction on every $100. The Board meets again on the first Monday in September.

The Board of Aldermen last evening resolved that the ferry-boats on the Twenty-third-street Ferry should be run every ten minutes. They also directed the Comptroller to pay the old Police force. After a long debate, they resolved to purchase the Gansevort property for $393,000. The Mayor sent in a letter from the Postmaster-General, to the effect that if the City would not cede a site for a P. O. Office, the whole subject must go back to Congress. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman WARNER expended severe vituperation upon the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, upon the plea that he had arbitrarily exceeded his authority. He complained strongly that he had systematically been declared out of order, when agitating this and similar questions. A proposal was introduced to constitute Broadway a special Street District, so as to insure it being kept permanently clean. The question of rewarding the discoverers of murderers led to a debate as to the application of the principle and the amount to be expended. The question of street cleaning was made special for the next meeting, on the amendment of the report.

The Police Commissioners are yet in a deadlock. They met yesterday, and after balloting 260 times, gave up in despair, and adjourned further efforts in that line till to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Republican members voted for General HALL, A. OAKEY HALL, THOS. D. STILLMAN and E. B. MORGAN. Mayors WOOD and POWELL, too, changed their men. They voted for JAMES B. MURRAY, Ex-Judge ULSHOEFFER and JACOB BRUSH. CHOLWELL stuck to ERASTUS BROOKS a long time, but towards the close of the session voted with the Democrats for his father-in-law, Mr. BRUSH. The Commissioners authorized the Clerk employed in the Central Office, to be paid forthwith. The other business done by the Board was unimportant.

The Board of Education failed to hold the regular August meeting last evening for want of a quorum. Considerable important business will have to lie over, until the regular meeting in September, in consequence.

The Committee to make arrangements for a Democratic mass meeting at Tammany Hall, met last evening and adopted a resolution—"That we are willing to unite with any portion of our fellow-citizens in any demonstration in opposition to the obnoxious acts of the last Black Republican Legislature. We therefore call upon the Democracy of the City and County of New-York to meet at Tammany Hall, on Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, and there denounce the tyrannical measures of the Albany oligarchy."

The residence of ALEXANDER BOYD, No. 72 West Eighteenth-street, was entered by two burglars, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They were discovered by Mr. BOYD in his bed-room. He recognized them as parties whom he had often seen in a grocery beneath, kept by his brother. He attacked the ruffians, and drove them from the house but they again returned, when Mr. BOYD again attacked them and attempted to effect their arrest. A desperate fight ensued, and one of the ruffians drew a revolver and fired it at Mr. BOYD four times each with effect. Mr. BOYD fell mortally wounded. He was alive last night, but his death was looked for at any moment. Two men named EDWARD LANDRAGAN and FRANCIS CAMPBELL, are in custody, charged with the burglary and murder.

The funeral of THEODORE L. TOMPKINS, the young man who was fatally injured in an affray in Mulberry-street, last Saturday night, took place, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother in Hoboken. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. V. BRUCE, of St. Paul's Church. A large number of people were in attendance, and the Highwood Guard, of which company deceased was a member, did escort duty on the occasion. The procession moved from the house at 11 o'clock, and crossing the ferry proceeded to the Hudson River Railroad depôt, where the remains were placed upon the 12 o'clock train and taken to Tarrytown for burial.

Some Fifth Ward policemen were attacked in Hudson-street last evening by a party of Irishmen from Greenwich street, with a view of rescuing some prisoners who had just been arrested for fighting. The police were knocked down, and would have been very badly injured had not a number of firemen come to their assistance and attacked the party from Greenwich-street, and beat them badly, but not without much resistance. Other policemen soon arrived, and the riot was quelled finally. Many on both sides were severely hurt, but none, so far as learned, are fatally injured. Three prisoners were taken to the Station-house. The affair caused great excitement.

Yesterday Mr. SLUYTER, counsel for DANIEL D. CONOVER, made application to Justice DAVIES for a writ of *certiorari* to review the proceedings had before Judge INGRAHAM on the *habeas corpus*, which was decided by the latter yesterday. Judge DAVIES denied the application on the ground that he had recently come to the conclusion that he would not grant a writ of *certiorari* in cases of this kind except upon a notice of the application and reasonable time allowed to the counsel on the opposite side, so as to give them an opportunity of being heard. Mr. SLUYTER stated he would notify the other side that he would make the application again on Saturday next.

The case of SMITH, who was convicted of participation in the murder of the Captain and cook of the brig *Gen. Pierce*, has received the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States. Gen. CASS has returned the papers to the Portuguese Minister, stating that there were sufficient grounds, in the opinion of that functionary, for granting a commutation of his punishment. His life will probably be spared, and he will be sent to prison with his companions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday several minor cases, larceny and the like, were disposed of. A man named PRESTON, convicted of robbery in the first degree, was sentenced to twelve years and six months in the States Prison. The young man named ALLEN, convicted on Tuesday of the same crime, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The long-awaited decision of Justice INGRAHAM, in the Devlin *Habeas Corpus* case, was rendered yesterday. The Judge delivered a long opinion, and concluded by ordering Mr. DEVLIN's discharge. Mr. CONOVER immediately applied for a *certiorari*, but it was denied.

The police force at Scguine's Point has been reduced to ten men. The Supervisors of the county of Richmond have refused to place a protective force there, and allege that the change in public opinion rendered that step unnecessary. Capt. WALLING is still in charge.

A native of Ireland, rejoicing in the name of DANIEL O'CONNELL, came yesterday to an inglorious end. He was pitched into a cellar during a fight with a fellow-laborar at a building erecting in Chambers-street. Upon the Coroner's warrant the assailant was arrested.

A stabbing affray occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, in Cherry-street, between three men, named KENZIE, EASTON and LOWRIE, during which the latter was badly beaten and stabbed. His two assailants were committed.

Another child was run over on Tuesday in front of the residence of its parents, named HALLOWELL, in Fifty-First-street. The evidence at the inquest showed that the occurrence was accidental on the part of the driver of a camphene wagon.

The house of Mrs. SARAH MAYO, No. 494 Eighth-avanne, was entered and robbed of property worth $100, while the family were out of town. The the thief was an Irish girl named MARY GROODY. She was committed for trial.

A man named THOMAS POLAND was arrested on Wednesday charged with burglariously entering the store of ELIJAH SHEDDON, in West-street. He stole a bag of flour and was locked up for trial,

A rumor prevails in circles of intelligence that British agents are in town enlisting soldiers for the army in India.

CANGEMI, the man who killed Policeman ANDERSON, was yesterday indicted for murder.

PATRICK MCCARTY, who was so badly stabbed in the affray at the Mount Prospect Hotel, Brooklyn, on the 4th of July, when MELHADO was killed, had his wounded leg amputated a few days since by Dr. COCHRANE, and is now considered out of danger.

The Live Stock markets were not so well supplied with Beeves yesterday, and as these were pretty briskly competed for, especially in view of the improved average quality of the cattle available, prices advanced about 1 cent ₱ lb. The yards were cleared early in the day. A more extensive supply is looked for next week, though drovers think the recent agreement between the New-York Central and the New-York and Erie Railroad Companies, upon a uniform tariff for transporting Cattle, will operate against free receipts. Factors complained bitterly of this combination, and during the afternoon of yesterday a meeting was called for the purpose of remonstrating against such a union of the two roads. Our reporter states that the meeting was held at the Forty-fourth-street yard, and that conspicuous among those interested in its proceedings was an agent of the Erie Railroad, himself a heavy dealar in cattle. These circumstances do not promise to increase the popularity of the said agent with the new administration of the Company, which is thoroughly committed to the reform policy.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The various coincidences which have hitherto marked the movements of the two Mayors and Commissioner CHOLWELL yesterday came to a climax by their union upon a vote. The latter person, after some billing and cooing, made—to use his own phrase—"a brush," and went over to the "enemy" of the Metropolitan Act under glitter of the bribe held out to him, labelled with the name of his own father-in-law. But "a fourth" man was not found to go for the second member of the CHOWELL family—the remaining Commissioners probably thinking that one of the set was enough after the experience they have had, and remembering that the brother-in-law of Mr. CHOLWELL already had a snug sinecure under the new law.

The advice of the great public to the Comissionars would be to drop CHOLWELL and the vacancy, and adjourn over to September, leaving the force to be officered by acting Inspectors, until a new election gives us a new Mayor, and to meet after September only for the purposes of "trials," not of candidates, but—of delinquent Policemen. And it is possible that CHOLWELL may, with the Autumn, get tired of playing dog-in-the-manger.

If the Commissioners had voted for Ex-Judge ULSHOEFFER, they would have caught Mayor WOOD napping, for the ex-Judge is a most bitter personal opponent of the Mayor, and since the latter took his seat at the Board, has not hesitated to publicly express his regret.

Another Bubble Burst.

One of the most stupendous bubbles blown in modern times, was the accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua. When its surface seemed fairest, and its inflation was proceeding with the greatest success, this journal did not fail to caution its readers against the explosion sure to come. A little while, and our anticipations were realized with the accuracy of prophecy. The circumstances constitute a recent history, and its lessons are still vividly before the public eye. But the Accessory Transit Company is not the only bubble engaging the attention of skillful operators in "fancies" during the last few years. A New Orleans Company, also speculating upon the necessity for Isthmian communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, has been long engaged in efforts to put the breath of life into a joint-stock corporation for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. To secure success the most herculean efforts have been essayed. Men distinguished in public life were induced to take hold of it,—the Government at Washington was beseiged to give it currency by becoming its guarantees as against foreign oppression,—or to enhance the value of its stock by awarding it a mail contract, and thus creating the impression that it really was a genuine, tangible affair, with a probability of early and complete success. The Southern Press teemed with notices of its meetings, and dilated upon its extraordinary prospects. And finally, a few days ago the services of the telegraph were freely brought into requisition to advertise all over the country that its triumph was just at hand.

We suspected, then, that these extraordinary movements were the convulsive premonitions of dissolution—and sure enough the telegraph now announces that the Tehuantepec Company has dissolved. Good and honorable men, doubtless, were led into the scheme, and have labored faithfully for its success; but they labored in vain. The project never had any vitality, and—we have no hesitation in predicting it—never will. The causes assigned for a dissolution of the corporation sufficiently establish the fact that there is no hope of resurrection for this Tehuantepec Company.

The project of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, however, is not abandoned. Our dispatch announces that President LA SERE and Messrs. BENJAMIN (United States Senator from Louisiana) and SOULE, have gone to Mexico to "make new arrangements." Other advices have quite recently informed us that instructions had been sent to our Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, to make a treaty with Mexico, by which protection of American capital and other interests acquired in the prosecution of any transit enterprise across Mexico shall be guaranteed. Here, doubtless, is the scheme: LA SERE, SOULE and Co., laying their plans at Washington, have determined to ignore altogether the suspicions Garay Claim, as well as Colonel SLOO's contested grant. That is sensible. Had they begun just here, they would have saved a handsome sum of money and valuable time, to say the least. They next propose to get a new and clean grant from the Government of Mexico, to be accepted and assumed under the guarantees of the new treaty which they will help Mr. FORSYTH to make.

They will succeed, in all probability, in their Mexican designs. But when all that is accomplished—when they come back with an indisputable grant, and a certainty of its protection under all circumstances by the Government of the United States—we question whether they can ever get the capital to construct the work. A Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will cost a sum of money not to be obtained for it except upon careful consideration of the chances of returns; and if it were certain that all the passengers to and from California would take the Tehuantepec route when completed, the income of the road even then could not begin to pay an interest upon its cost. We do not hesitate to pronounce the scheme utterly impracticable, as a paying enterprise, and appeal to the future to vindicate our prediction that it will never be consummated, even though millions are expended in its initiation.

STREET COMMISSIONER DEVLIN DISCHARGED.—Judge INGRAHAM has discharged Mr. DEVLIN from the imprisonment upon paper which for a fortnight past he has "suffered." His opinion is very long, but its rhetoric and legal statements are more creditable than were those of Judge RUSSELL, who led the way in discharges of prisoners committed by other magistrates.

We confess to a disinclination, in this hot weather, to follow the Judge through all his long periods, but the mischiefs they lead to are at all times worth our solicitude. If a Judge of one Court has the right to take up the frailties of a Judge of another Court by way of appeal under cloak of *habeas corpus*, as has been done by Judge INGRAHAM, and on that "appeal" (for such is its effect) decide certain grave questions which the first Judge declined jurisdiction of, then with, the political evils of our elective judiciary every suitor, or prisoner can choose his own Judge and Magistrate. Thus Mr. CONOVER makes his application to a Judge of *his* own party for certain relief, and Mr. DEVLIN rushes to *his* Judge to obtain *his* redress; and the fact that both judicial magnates are to come up for reëlection this Fall, while it may not have the slightest weight with the Judges themselves upon their decisions, undoubtedly has its bearings in determining the choice of tribunals for particular relief.

THE MARIPOSA GRANT.—We learn that a share in this famous estate, which is variously estimated as worth any amount, from ten up to twenty-five millions of dollars, has been purchased from Colonel FREMONT by Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, brother of the Mayor of this City. Colonel FREMONT left for California in the steamer which sailed yesterday, and it is the intention of the parties interested to render the grant in question as productive as possible. It comprises, as is known, the whole of Mariposa County, embracing over 44,000 acres of gold land, and including seven towns within its circumference.

HOW FAR HAS MRS. CUNNINGHAM COMMITTED HERSELF?—A doubt was yesterday expressed as to whether Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had placed herself within the scope of the statute about false heirship. But it would seem from the facts, that she had distinctly represented her child when unborn, and when in her arms, as the child of herself and Doctor BURDELL. Heirship is a conclusion of law, and not an independent fact, and would necessarily result if her representations were true. But, at all events, she is amenable, under the statutes, against attempts at offences which is so broad, that, according to a decision of the old Supreme Court, it covered the case of a man convicted of attempt at arson, who merely handed to another a match, and told him to take it and burn a barn, although the one who took the unlighted match never intended to carry out the proposition. For the attempt, she would be liable to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. But whether her case be one for the long or the short confinement, the punishment is of less value than the discovery. The effect of the latter upon the popular mind will have more weight of example than could be afforded by the retribution of the law. The only legal difficulty in the case would seem to be embraced by the question, "Where can an unbiased jury be obtained?"

Enlisting for the British Army in India.

Rumor has gained currency within a few days that British agents are quietly engaged in the business of enlisting soldiers in this country for the purpose of replenishing the ranks of their army in India, the late defection among the native troops having rendered it necessary to increase their forces in that country with a more loyal class of soldiers. We are not at liberty to state the source of our information, but should the attempt be persevered in, there is every reason to suppose that the parties concerned in the violation of law will be arrested, and there may be a revival of another Crampton affair.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Negotiations with Great Britain—How the Central American Question is to be Settled—The Treaty with New-Granada, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Lord NAPIER has held frequent interviews recently with Gen. CASS, upon the subject of Central American Affairs, and there seems to be a probability of some arrangement at an early day for the final and satisfactory disposition of the Bay Islands question, and Mosquito Protectorate.

It will be remembered that the Dallas Clarendon Treaty upon these points, which fell through in consequence of amendments insisted upon by the American Senate, was deemed objectionable chiefly because it seemed to commit the United States to a treaty arrangement between Honduras and Great Britain, stipulating that Slavery should never exist in the Bay Islands after their retransfer to the former power.

Those who opposed the treaty on that ground disavowed any desire to interfere, even negatively, with respect to Slavery in Central America. They placed their opposition upon the general principle that we ought not become committed in any way to the compacts of foreign powers, in regard to the domestic policy of either—that whatever engagements Great Britain and Honduras might choose to enter into with each other, the United States had nothing whatever to do with them. They held that the only interest the United States had in the question pending, was that Great Britain should relinquish her unrighteous hold upon a certain portion of the American Continent, and so vindicate the spirit of our own Treaty with her of 1850.

The Senate accordingly struck out of the treaty the provision committing us to the British policy in regard to the exclusion of Slavery from the territory in question, and the Convention failed, leaving the interminable Central American question again at sea, and just where PALMERSTON desired it, if we may judge by his mischief-making propensities heretofore.

A new Convention becomes necessary. The British Government claims to have changed its policy in regard to the American Continent, and sees the necessity of closing up this Bay Islands affair satisfactorily before the United States can be expected to put much faith in the sincerity of her new protestations. This is understood to be the chief subject of Lord NAPIER's discussions with Mr. CASS at this time.

There is only one way, apparently, in which the conflicting views of the two countries can be reconciled, or rather, by which collision between them may be evaded, and that is likely to be availed of. This is by the conclusion and ratification of a treaty between England and Honduras, containing whatever stipulations they may choose, as between themselves, with the general understanding that when this has been accomplished, the United States will make a treaty with Great Britain in effect abrogating the Clayton Bulwer Convention, and in its general terms similar to the late Dallas Treaty, excluding the Slavery clause. Thus England will get in her Anti-Slavery guarantee from Honduras, without running athwart the sensibilities of our Southern statesmen. I have little doubt now that some such arrangement as this will be consummated soon.

The negotiations with New-Granada are suspended for the present, but General HERRAN hopes to have a treaty signed in time to send out by the steamer of the 20th inst. J.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Georgia Democracy goes with HOWELL COBB on the Kansas policy of the Administration. Mr. COBB has assurances of this fact.

The Shelton claim upon Venezuela is substantially settled, but it is not paid, as has been stated. The amount of indemnity is not yet fixed.

The cession of an island to the United States by New-Granada will be objected to by Great Britain, unless that Government be placed on the same footing. The conferences on this subject have been suspended. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5,

A patent has just been issued from the General Land Office for the "Johnson Ranche," containing upward of twenty-two thousand acres, and will go out to California by the steamer to-day.

The breaks in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Georgetown, are not as serious as at first supposed. They can be repaired in a few days. No damage is reported in the upper sections.

Dissolution of the Tehuantepec Company.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Tehuantepec Company publishes a card, this morning, announcing its dissolution. The causes stated are inability to arrange with the owners of the Garay Grant, the impossibility of getting the mail contract, and the discovery of the fact that the Sloo title is not in this company. President LASERE and MESSRS. BENJAMIN and SOULE left for Mexico, by the last steamer, to make new arrangements.

Disastrous Gale on the Coast of New-Brunswick.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AMONG THE FISHERMEN—SIXTY BOATS LOST AND FIFTY-ONE DEAD BODIES PICKED UP.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

A disastrous gale on the 22d of July caused great loss of life among the fishermen, on the north shore of the Province of New-Brunswick.

The Miramichi *Gleaner*, of that date, learns that sixty boats have been lost, supposed to be owned by parties living between Negnac and Tarondic, and that fifty-one dead bodies have been picked up between these two places.

It is calculated that two hundred boats were out fishing, and many more disasters it is feared have occurred.

The master of a coaster from Shediac put into Egmont Bay, Prince Edwards Island, during the storm, and he counted one hundred and thirty fishing crafts that had run in for shelter. He states there was great destruction among the fishing boats, a number having floated ashore.

An Insane Mother Attempting to Murder Her Children.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

A shocking affair occurred in Clarkson yesterday. A Mrs. MARSHALL, who has been for some time deranged, being left alone for a time yesterday noon with her children, attempted to murder three of them by pouring hot water into their ears. One is a boy 7 years old, who after the attempt was made upon his life made almost superhuman efforts to escape, and was fortunately successful. He broke away from his mother, forced open the door of the room where he was confined, and made good his escape.

The youngest child was an infant about three months old, and could make no defence. When taken up by its father it appeared to be dead, but it was discovered to exhibit some signs of life. Its recovery is entirely hopeless. We have not heard the age or the sex of the other child. After this shocking attempt to murder three of her own offspring, Mrs. M. went and hung herself, and when discovered was entirely dead.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

MARSHALL (American) is certainly elected to Congress, and UNDERWOOD (American) probably. CLAY, MASON, STEVENSON JEWETT, BURNET, PAYTON and ELLIOTT (Democrats) are, also, certainly elected, and TALOTT (Democrat) probably.

The Democrats have elected their State Treasurer by over 10,000 majority, and have a large majority in the lower House and on joint ballot.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The nearly complete returns of this County give ROLLINS, Independent, for Governor, between eight-een and nineteen hundred majority, and MACRICE, Emancipationist, is elected to the Legislature. In Cooper County ROLLINS majority is 276. Howard County it is reported gives STEWART, Democrat, for Governor, 500 majority. Cole County (official) gives STEWART 255 majority.

Alabama Election.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

DOWDELL, Democrat, is reelected to Congress from the Montgomery (Ala.) District by 100 majority. A. B. MOORE, Democrat, is elected Governor. There was no opposition to him.

Ohio American State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

At the American State Convention held at Dayton to-day, Col. P. VAN TRUMP was nominated for Governor; N. T. ASH for Lieutenant Governor; JONATHAN HARSHMAN for Treasurer; JOHN R. ASTHUR for the Board of Public Works; JOHN DAVENPORT for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Judge C. C. ALLEN for Secretary of State.

Canadian Steamboat Accidents.

STEAMER BURNED ON LAKE SIMCOE, CANADA.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The splendid steamer *J. C. Morrison*, belonging to the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway Company, was burned to the water's edge on Lake Simcoe, at Barrie, last night. No lives were lost.

COLLISION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

A collision occurred on Lake St. Peter last night between the steamboats *Quebec* and *Montmorency*. The latter vessel sunk. She was laded with flour No lives were lost.

Association for the Promotion of Education.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Association for the Promotion of Education was occupied to-day in hearing and debating interesting papers; among others, one from AMOS DEAN, on the proper mode of studying history. Albany was fixed upon as the place for holding the next annual meeting. President TAPPAN's address will be delivered this evening, having been postponed last night

News from Texas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The New-Orleans mail of the 30th ult. has been received.

Heavy rains had fallen in some parts of Texas, and other parts were suffering from drouth.

A man named MOORE, from New-York, jumped into the river Laredo, in a fit of insanity, and was drowned. He was connected with the Custom-House there.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that Gov. WALKER was still encamped at Lawrence. His force had been increased.

The legislative apportionment gives ten members to fifty counties, and forty-two members to seventeen counties.

Heavy Rains at the South—Crops Suffering.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

It has rained in this vicinity continually for twelve days. Much injury has been done to the crops.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The heavy rain of yesterday still continues falling in torrents.

Death of Ex-Secretary Dobbin.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. DOBBIN, died at Fayetteville yesterday.

Gov. King at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gov. KING, of New-York, and family, arrived here last night and will remain for a few days.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at an early hour this morning.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. ULLMAN, the enterprising lessee of the Academy of Music for the coming season, was among the passengers by the *Persia*. He announces that Mme. FREZZOLINI will arrive here in about a week, and that on the 1st of September the new season will open at the Academy. It is probable that Mme. FREZZOLINI will be the principal attraction for the first two or three weeks, after which she will be joined by ROGER, the tenor, GASSIER, FORMES, and other distinguished artists. The musical conductor will be Herr AUGUTZ, who enjoys a favorable reputation. VIEUXTEMPS, the violinist, is also on his way hitherward, and will occasionally wield the *bâton* as well as the bow.

Mr. ULLMAN says that his arrangements with Mr. LUMLEY are complete, and that next year the entire company of Her Majesty's Theatre will cross the Atlantic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The choral concerts organized by Mr. STUART and Mr. BOUCICAULT, commence to-night. The Academy has been magnificently fitted up, and the programme promises a rich treat.

THE DROWNING OF MR. PITCHER.—A gentleman who was on board the steamer *Long Branch*, and saw the accident of the drowning of Mr. EDWIN PITCHER, on Monday last, contradicts most positively the charge of neglect on the part of the officers, which have been published in connection with that circumstance. Mr. PITCHER was sitting upon the rail, forward of the wheel; the boat had reached the middle of the Lower Bay, Mr. P. lost his balance, fell backwards and passed under the wheel. The boat was immediately stopped and backed, life preservers were thrown to him, the boat was got out and three men pulled to the spot where he was seen—but crept—to rise, and make a feeble and confused effort to swim, but he sank, and nothing but his hat was found. This statement fully exonerates the officers from all blame.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE FARCE YESTERDAY.

260 NEW BALLOTS AND NO ELECTION.

A Host of New Candidates—Gen. Hall, James B. Murray, A. Oakey Hall, Thos. B. Stillman, Michael Ulshoeffer, E. D. Morgan, and Moses Taylor Nominated.

The Surgeons' Bills—Clerks to be Paid, &c.

Who the New Candidates are.

The Police Commissioners assembled at their headquarters at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They were all present.

Mr. CHOLWELL, on taking his seat said, by way of explanation, that he was absent on Tuesday, because he understood that when an adjournment was made the previous day that no business was to be done until Wednesday—that the Commissioners would simply meet, and then adjourn over the trial of Deputy CARPENTER.

After Chief Clerk EMBERY had read the minutes, which were adopted, the Commissioners proceeded to the business first in order—the election of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER.

GEN. HALL AND JAMES B. MURRAY ARE VOTED FOR.

The members answered as their names were called, and the first vote resulted as follows:

Gen. Nye	for	William Hall
Mayor Wood	for	William Hall
Mayor Powell	for	Jas. B Murray
Mr. Bowen	for	William Hall
Mr. Stranahan	for	William Hall
Mr. Cholwell	for	Erastus Brooks

Fifty ballots were had with precisely similar result, when Gen. NYE (the Chairman) said, addressing Mayor WOOD: "We are very unfortunate in the men we offer for your acceptance. We have now voted fifty times. We will make a change, and offer you another man. We'll see how you like him.

Mayor WOOD smiled, and the spectators wondered what the change would bring forth

"The Clerk will proceed," said Gen. NYE.

A. OAKEY HALL VOTED FOR.

The Clerk proceeded to call the names, and the 51st ballot stood:

Gen. Nye	for	A. Oakey Hall.
Mayor Wood	for	Jas. B. Murray.
Mayor Powell	for	Jas. B. Murray.
Mr. Bowen	for	A. Oakey Hall.
Mr. Stranahan	for	A. Oakey Hall.
Mr. Cholwell	for	Erastus Brooks.

The result was received with suppressed laughter.

THOS B. STILLMAN VOTED FOR.

Ten additional ballots, with the same result, were had, when Gen NYE said: "Now, then, we'll present you another candidate. The Clerk will proceed to call;" and the result of the 61st vote was as follows:

Gen. Nye	for	Thos. B. Stillman.
Mr. Bowen	for	Thos. B. Stillman.
Mr. Stranahan	for	Thos. B. Stillman.
Mayor Wood	for	Jas. B. Taylor.
Mayor Powell	for	Jas. B. Taylor.
Mr. Cholwell	for	Erastus Brooks.

Mayor WOOD—I will not be behind the General in making propositions. I have already presented the names of ROYAL PHELPS, DAVID BARES, and lastly, Col. JAMES B. MURRAY, all men of upright character, and high standing in the community, and all admirably fitted for the place, but since these names do not appear to meet the approval of a majority of the Board, I will now name as a candidate MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, ex Judge of the Superior Court. His merits, I presume are too well understood to need another word from me."

EX-JUDGE ULSHOEFFER VOTED FOR.

The balloting was continued. The sixty-second was as follows:

Gen. Nye	for	Thomas B. Stillman.
Mayor Wood	for	Michael Ulshoeffer.
Mayor Powell	for	Michael Ulshoeffer.
Mr. Bowen	for	Thomas B Stillman.
Mr. Stranahan	for	Thomas B Stillman.
Mr. Cholwell	for	Erastus Brooks.

The voting then continued thus until after the one hundredth ballot, when Gen. NYE said he had determined on another change.

E. D. MORGAN VOTED FOR.

The one hundred and first ballot resulted thus:

Gen. Nye	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mayor Wood	for	Michael Ulshoeffer.
Mayor Powell	for	Michael Ulshoeffer.
Mr. Bowen	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mr. Stranahan	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mr. Cholwell	for	Erastus Brooks.

MOSES TAYLOR VOTED FOR.

At the one hundred and fifth ballot, Mayors WOOD and POWELL changed their man. This ballot was as follows:

Gen. Nye	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mayor Powell	for	Moses Taylor.
Mayor Wood	for	Moses Taylor.
Mr. Bowen	for	E. D Morgan.
Mr. Stranahan	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mr. Cholwell	for	Erastus Brooks.

Vote after vote was had mechanically, and without change. Every one exhibited signs of fatigue, and a whispering conversation continued throughout the room, which was so crowded that many of the reporters were compelled to stand during the whole time without any conveniences for writing, the seats set apart for them having been taken possession of and retained by curious loungers.

It was generally expected that according to precedent, voting would cease after the 172d ballot. But this ballot was announced, and no motion for adjournment was made.

JACOB BRUSH NOMINATED.

When the 245th ballot was called for, Mayor WOOD said, "We shall again change our candidate, gentlemen, and I hope it will lead to a final decision. I shall vote for JACOB BRUSH."

And he did so vote, as of course did also Mayor POWELL. Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN continued to vote for E. D. MORGAN, and Mr. CHOLWELL still pronounced the name of ERASTUS BROOKS.

Two more ballots were had with the same result.

MR. CHOLWELL CHANGES—THE 2 AND STANDS THREE AND THREE.

On the Two Hundred and forty-eighth ballot, Mr. CHOLWELL changed his vote from ERASTUS BROOKS to JACOB BRUSH, making the vote stand thus:

Gen. Nye	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mayor Wood	for	Jacob Brush.
Mayor Powell	for	Jacob Brush.
Mr. Stranahan	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mr. Bowen	for	E. D. Morgan.
Mr. Cholwell	for	Jacob Brush.

And so it continued for twelve other ballots.

VOTING POSTPONED FOR THE DAY.

After the result of the Two Hundred and sixtieth ballot had been declared by Chairman NYE, Mr. POWELL inquired whether they had not done a fair day's work—at least at voting.

Gen. NYE—O, No; let us go on. We are Brush-ing forth nobly.

Mayor WOOD declared that he was reluctant to interfere. He was as willing as any member to sit, even all day, if there were any probability of an election. He inquired of Mr. BOWEN what he thought of proceeding further.

Mr. BOWEN replied that he was willing to go on.

Mayor WOOD asked whether the Board had not better postpone further voting until Thursday.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he was in favor of such a course.

Mr. BOWEN expressed his desire that business should be proceeded with. The Department was suffering in consequence of these postponements and delays. Men were much needed in the Thirteenth Ward. A number had been selected and reported informally for this district, but they could not be sworn in until a Commissioner had been elected.

After some further remarks, Mayor POWELL moved that the election of a Commissioner be postponed until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and that it be made the first business every morning thereafter until a result had been arrived at. He called for the question on the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

THE COMMISSIONERS FUN.

The Commissioner's seemed greatly pleased with themselves, with each other, and with all the world, during their balloting. They smiled, and laughed, and joked

Mr. CHOLWELL said, "Had you spoken a little louder, Mr. STRANAHAN, your remark would have got into the papers."

Mr. STRANAHAN answered, "I will tell you what I said bye-and-bye, Mr. CHOLWELL."

These are only a few of the witticisms by which the monolonous proceedings were enlivened.

ABOUT SURGEONS AND THEIR PAY.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented bills from Surgeons JONES and KIMBARK, to the amount of $10178 for services rendered, the amount being proportionate to the pay provided for surgeons by the new act. Mr. STRANAHAN thought they ought to be paid.

Mayor WOOD would like to inquire, before these bills were acted on, whether Messrs JONES and KIMBARK had been appointed surgeons by the Board. He remarked that under the old law Messrs JONES and KIMBARK were rated so far as pay was concerned, they were rated as patrolmen, and that they were so paid by the Comptroller.

Mr. BOWEN said that when at a previous meeting the question came up, it was decided that sergeants, acting as inspectors, should receive inspectors' pay. He thought the same course should maintain. These gentlemen had acted as surgeons, and had performed their duties ably and well, and should be paid—the payment in proportion to the salary specified by the Police Act.

Mayor WOOD said there was a legal question involved, and he thought the bills should be inclosed to the Corporation Counsel. He contended that the Corporation Counsel was the proper person to refer the matter to. He believed it was the duty of that officer to examine into the matter, especially as he could not see by the minutes that any counsel had been appointed by the Board. He knew his opinion on this question did not agree with some members of the Board, but the bills could be inclosed to the Corporation Counsel, and he could answer whether he believed it to be his business to give an opinion.

Mr. BOWEN was of opinion that the Corporation Counsel was purely a City officer, and was not expected to give opinions in any but questions involving City matters. This police act applied to other counties beside that of New-York.

After some further discussion, the bills were referred back to the Finance Committee, from which Mr. STRANAHAN reported upon them formally in a moment after.

Some further discussion followed, during which Mr BOWEN suggested that it might be well to empower the Chairman (Mr. NYE) to employ counsel.

Mayor WOOD had confidence in Gen. NYE, and believed him to be an able lawyer.

Mr. STRANAHAN asked Mayor WOOD whether he would be willing to allow Gen. NYE to act as referee of all legal matters appertaining to the Board.

Mayor WOOD said that was another question;—it would be too much power to give any one member of the Board.

The question was finally again referred back to the Finance Committee, who will report on Thursday.

CLERK HIRE.

The next question brought up was the payment of the clerks employed at the central office.

Mayor WOOD thought that payment should be immediately made.

Mr. BOWEN stated that he had refused to pay the clerks out of the funds in his possession, because he did not believe himself warranted in disbursing them for that purpose.

Gen. NYE remarked that the clerks had not yet been sworn in.

Mayor WOOD hoped the Clerks would be paid immediately,

Mr. BOWEN said he was about to move that the Finance Committee report the basis of a plan on which the Clerks should be paid, and the *pro rata* which should be taxed upon each county for such payment.

After some further remarks on the subject, Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the Treasurer should be instructed to pay the employes of the general office forthwith.

This motion was unanimously carried.

FOR FITTING UP THE GENERAL OFFICE.

A bill of expenses for fitting up the White-street or general office was then submitted. Mr. STRANAHAN reported that it had been reported on favorably by Mr. DRAKE.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved for its payment, as it had been twice reported on favorably.

Mayor WOOD remarked that it was a mistake to suppose that the Board had power to expend money *ad infinitum* for police purposes. He referred to the law which he said was explicit as to what moneys should be expended and for what purposes. The Board was empowered to procure new Stationhouses in case the City should refuse to furnish the necessary accommodations, but the cost of fitting up the Station-houses could not be taken from the Police fund.

Mr. BOWEN believed the Mayor was right, and here the matter was dropped.

Mr. BOWEN said he had received a letter or petition from MARTIN BRAN in reference to his appointment or relecition on the Police, and moved that it be referred.

It was so referred, and the Board, on motion of Mayor WOOD, at 12½ o'clock, adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

YESTERDAY'S CANDIDATES.

The new candidates voted for yesterday for Police Commissioner are not all very widely known.

MOSES TAYLOR is President of the City Bank. He made a large fortune in the Havana trade, in which he war, and is now, we believe, engaged. He is an old-fashioned Democrat, and a bitter opponent of Mayor WOOD and his policy. He has never filled any public office, and those who know him best, declare that he would not for a moment think of accepting the position of Police Commissioner. He resides in Fifth avenue, [illegible]

JAMES B MURRAY, another of the candidates, brought forward by Mayor WOOD, is engaged in mercantile pursuits. His place of business is in Nassau-street. He is a Democrat, but bears no love to Mayor WOOD, and is no-ways backward in making his views on this question known. He is an ex-Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward, is "well off," about 60 years of age, and resides in Washington-place. He has not meddled in politics for many years.

E. D. MORGAN is at present a Commissioner of Emigration, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee; is a man of wealth, character and influence. He ably represented a District in the State Senate in 1850. He is a New England man, but has lived in this City for a great many years, and has always been conspicuously identified with politics He appears to be about 45 years of age.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN is generally known as a member of the famous iron firm of STILLMAN, ALLEN & Co. He was formerly a Soft-Shell Democrat, and, at the last election, the Republicans ran him for Congress against JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., when he was defeated. He is President of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, and is a great favorite with the mechanics of the City. He is over 50 years of age.

MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER is an ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He is "down" upon Mayor WOOD, notwithstanding it might appear otherwise, from that gentleman bringing his name forward,) and is understood to be favorable to the new Police Law. He is a man of wealth, about 60 years of age, and has been in office ever since he attained his majority.

General WILLIAM HALL.—Not to know him is to argue oneself almost unknown. Everybody has heard of him, if not as a soldier, why, then, as a music-dealer in Broadway. He is a Republican now, and was never a Democrat. He, too, is about 50 years of age.

To-day, probably, a host of new names will be brought forward.

JACOB BATSH resides in the Ninth Ward, and is father-in-law of Police Commissioner JACOB CHOLWELL. He was formerly a carman, and is described as "tolerably well off." He is a Democrat, and about 60 years of age.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—We understand that the Superior Court of this City has recently rendered a decision in the case of S. G. GOODRICH against J. B. DEXTER & Co., of London, for getting up spurious books under the name of Peter Parley, giving to Mr. GOODRICH about $8,000 damages! The grounds of the action were that the said DEXTER & Co had for some dozen years past published various works, by different authors, and put them forth as by Peter Parley. The name of Peter Parley Mr. GOODRICH claimed as of his invention, that he had given it a commercial value, that it was in fact his trade mark.

This decision of the Court will be a warning to those who have fraudulently used the name of Peter Parley for palming off counterfeit works on the public, as well in this country as in England. Whether the damages granted by the Court here can be availed of by Mr. GOODRICH in England, without litigation there, is a question on which we are not informed.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

Judge Ingraham decides that the Governor has no Right to Appoint One.

DEVELIN DISCHARGED.

Conover Applies ror a Certiorari, but is Denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of CHARLES DEVLIN on *habeas corpus*.—Judge INGRAHAM delivered his opinion in the above case yesterday morning, in which he discussed the whole subject of the Street Commissioner controversy.

After a careful rehearsal of the points in the case, His Honor said:

This brings me to the question of jurisdiction, and upon the views that may be entertained of the construction of the statute under which the prisoner was committed, must rest the decision of the question. It is conceded by all the counsel and the decisions are uniform on the subject, that the proceeding for the delivery of books and papers cannot be used for the purpose of establishing the title of any one to the office to which the books and papers belong. This can only be done on a *quo warranto*—the right of Conover to the office of Street Commissioner cannot be affirmed by any decision made therein, nor would the claims of Devlin as in any manner invalidated by an order to deliver over books and papers in his possession. Nor could the proceeding in my judgment be with any more propriety resorted to, for the purpose of deciding between two claimants for the same office, who shall for the time being hold the books and papers. Until it is decided who is the party legally entitled to the office and its appurtenances the statute is not to be resorted to, to give to one a control which is only to be obtained by taking it from the other. The point must be settled that the applicant is the successor before his petition can be acted upon, and where the complaint of the applicant shows either that his own title to the office is doubtful, or that the person from whom he claims the delivery of the books and papers also claims to hold the same office, neither is in a position by which he can take from the other books and papers under this statute until his right to be such successor is established, much less can one who shows a defective title to the office, claim to take such possession. Such is the decision of Mr. Justice Peabody in this case. He says, "It was never intended by the Legislature to authorize a Justice of this Court setting here to decide in effect the title of an office. If there is a reasonable doubt as to who is entitled, it should be decided in a direct proceeding for the purpose." Such was the opinion of Justice Bronson in the People's Stevens, 5 Hill 615 when he says, "The relator should first establish his title to the office by a direct proceeding for that purpose and then his right to the books and papers would follow as a matter of course, "and again, if the relator is in truth the Clerk, he may apply to a Judge and be put in possession without delay. If his title is clear, he has a complete remedy by applying to a Judge for an order to deliver the books and papers. So also thought Judge Kent in the same case, on a subsequent application to him for the books and papers, when he held the case was not one falling within the summary jurisdiction conferred by this statute." He says, "It is obvious to me that the Legislature never intended the Judge should exercise this power to enforce the delivery of books and papers against an officer *de facto*, where the title of the applicant to the office is questionable. He must have a *prima facie* title to the office, free from reasonable doubt. People *ex rel.* Stevens, 5 Hill, 615, note." An officer acting under the statute in question, *has no right to grant the order prayed for* unless the title of the applicant is clear and free from reasonable doubt, and that learned Judge considered that the fact of their being another claimant for the office, and that the Judges differed in their views of the claimants' title, was sufficient evidence that the claimants' title was not free from doubt, and denied the application. So, also, Judge Willard held in the matter of Carpenter in 7 Barbour S. C. Rep., p. 37, where he says, If the petitioner has no title to the office, other objections are superfluous. Even if a reasonable doubt existed as to the title of the office, a Judge at Chambers ought not in this summary way to dispose of the question.

This proceeding was only intended to provide for cases where the applicant had a *prima facie* title to the office and the defendants were clearly and incontestably wrong, and in the matter of Whiting 2 Barb. S. C. Reo., p. 518, Justice EDMONDS says if it could be made to appear that the Governor and Senate had no right under the Constitution to make an appointment, then the complainant's *prima facie* right to the possession would necessarily fall to the ground and his application be dismissed. I refer to these decisions as being all made by learned Judges of the Supreme Court as to their powers under this statute in all of which they agree that the statute was only intended to be used for a person having a clear and undoubted title to the office, and not where the claimant's title to the office was doubtful, or where more than one claimed a right to the possession of the books and papers by virtue of an appointment to the office.

It is proper to add that when those questions depend upon matters of fact to be proved before the officer, his decision upon them is conclusive, and cannot be reviewed by *Habeas Corpus*. With the decisions of Judge Peabody on matters of fact, I cannot interfere, and over them I possess no power of review. It is only to the papers submitted to him as the foundation of the proceeding that I can look in this inquiry after the jurisdiction necessary to sustain the warrant. If on those proceedings it appears that the claimant is not entitled to maintain them, the jurisdiction fails. It has been urged that color of title was sufficient to sustain jurisdiction, and to some extent I concede that rule to be proper. If it appears by the application that the claimant had been appointed to the office, and was in the possession thereof, and it did not appear that any other person claimed to have a right to the same office, such a state of facts would have been presented to the Justice of the Supreme Court, as to give him authority to institute an inquiry and try the same, if disputed, by taking testimony; his decision thereon, whether erroneous or not, could not be reviewed, except on *certiorari*, and a Judge having the matter before him on *Habeas Corpus*, would be bound to remand the prisoner. But in this case the claimant not only sets out his own title to the office, but also shows that the party in possession of the books and papers claims to hold the office himself, by virtue of an appointment which at least shows as much color of title as that of Conover, and upon the face of the papers presented to the Judge, there appears at once the defect which all the Judges above referred to have pronounced to be fatal, viz.: that the claimant has not a clear title to the office which he claims to hold, and therefore cannot obtain the order for the books and papers demanded. The Judge, in his views of the construction of this statute, seems disposed to exercise the power conferred by it in a case having less right even than color of title, for he says, "I am inclined to go further than those cases and limit the application of this proceeding to cases of possession merely, that the question of title should not be tried at all; and that the abstract right of the applicant is unimportant where possession is clearly shown. Such a view of the act is directly at variance with the decisions of the Judges to whom I have referred, and cannot, in my judgment, be sustained. If it be correct, it would allow any one who obtrudes himself into an office to obtain possession of the books and papers of the office without right or authority, and deprive the public thereof, to the great and manifest injury of the public interests. The successor to an officer who is deceased can only be the person legally entitled to succeed him. The fact of succession does not depend upon possession, but upon title, and the law can only know one legal successor, and that is the man entitled by law to hold the office which he claims. If he has not the right to the office, he is not the successor of the previous officer; he is a mere intruder, and wherever the rights of the party to the office is established the intruder will be ousted, as having no right, and not entitled to any of the emoluments. So far as third persons might suffer if the want of right extended to them, the law for their protection holds the acts of such a person while *de facto* in office valid, but no further, and no right or claim for himself or as between him and the public can ever be made good. As to everything else but the acts performed by him with third persons during the time he was actually in the office the law annuls and renders them of no effect. Such a person can never be called the successor of another. He is not the officer—he does not succeed as officer, and merely succeeding in the possession and not in the right to an office, cannot give any authority to exercise the rights and powers which the law gives to the successor. The question then arises, was Mr. Conover the successor of Taylor as Street Commissioner at the time of this application. I have already stated as my opinion that to be such successor within the meaning of the statute, he must have been legally appointed to the office, and that a mere possession of the office without such right would not entitle him to the granting of his application. The complaint upon which Mr. Justice Peabody acted in granting the order, shews that Mr. Conover claimed the office of Street Commissioner by virtue of an appointment by the Governor of the State of New-York. Having stated in such complaint his title to the office, it becomes necessary to inquire whether the Governor of the State possessed the power to make such appointment. If he did not, then the claimant showed affirmatively that he had no right to the office, but was a mere intruder and was not entitled to the books and papers which he sought to obtain; while, on the other hand, if such appointment was legal, Mr. Conover showed good title to the office, and showed also the possession of it sufficient to give the necessary jurisdiction. The office of Street Commissioner is not a new office. So long ago as 1830 it was recognized by the ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New-York under the title of Street Commissioner. (see Revised Ordinances of the Common Council, 1830, p. 35.) The Street Commissioner was then a mere City officer, established by the local authorities, subject to their control, discharging his duties solely under their direction, limited to the County as to his powers and duties, and deriving his compensation from the City Treasury. This office was not mentioned in the various charters granted previous to that of 1849. In the Charter of 1830 the Common Council was directed to organize and appoint distinct departments to transact the executive business of the City Charter, 1830, sec. 24 Dav. L. of N. Y., p. 202. Shortly thereafter, in pursuance of such provisions, an ordinance was passed organizing the department under the title of the Street Commissioner's Department, and placing at its head the Street Commissioner. See ordinances of Common Council above cited. This department was continued by the ordinance of 1839, May 9, after which the ordinances of the Common Council continued in force without being reenacted triennally, as was formerly necessary. In the charter of 1849, the department is continued with the same title and the same officer at its head, but with enlarged powers. See charter of 1849, sec 19, Davies L. of N. Y., p. 267, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed May 30, 1849, the department was reorganized and the former ordinances were repealed. This office of Street Commissioner as established by the Common Council as a City office, was repeatedly reorganized by the Legislature as in existence under the City Government, although not provided for by any statute. In 1830, see laws of N. Y., chap. 9, the Street Commissioner was authorized to sell lands for assessments, and from that time numerous acts may be found down to 1849, in which the existence of the office is recognized. The laws of New-York, 1840, ch 320; 1841, ch. 170, 230; 1843, ch. 225. After 1849 the office became elective, but the same office was continued with increased powers, and has so remained until this time. It must be apparent from these facts, that the office of Street Commissioner was a purely local office under the City Government, depending for its existence on a corporation ordinance, and for twenty years and longer, having no other source of existence, but as such recognized by various acts of the Legislature, until it was made permanent by the Charter of 1845. To addition to the office of new powers and duties, did not change its character. It still remained a City office as originally established, calling for the performance of the duties originally charged upon it, increased with the growth of the City to its present magnitude and importance, but in other respects resembling the same office. Sustaining such a character, the provisions of the 10th article of the Constitution, section 2, apply, requiring that all City and County officers, not otherwise provided for therein, should be elected or appointed by the local authorities, as the Legislature should direct.

It is urged that the 5th section of the same article, which says that the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, allows a different mode of appointment. That section must be read in connection with the 2d section of the same article that confines the appointment of local officers to the local authorities, and when the Legislature is required to provide for filling vacancies in office, they are required to make such provisions in the mode and by the authorities to whom the appointment of local officers is to be confided.

It is not pretended that down to the year 1849, any power existed by which the Governor of the State could make an appointment of Street Commissioner.

In that year, Laws of '49, ch. 28, an act was passed authorizing the Governor, whenever any vacancies should occur in any of the *offices of this State*, where no provision was made by law for filling the same, to fill such vacancy until the commencement of the year after the next biennial election, at which such officer could be elected. There are two objections to the application of this statute to the Street Commissioner's office. One is, that it is not an office of the State; it is not recognized as a State office in the R. S., 1 vol., R. S., p. 96, which designates and classifies the various offices of the State, although in existence at the time of passing the act, and is not in any statute recognized as a State office. The second objection is, that by the Constitution such an officer can only be appointed by the local authorities, or elected by the people, and the power to make the appointment cannot be vested in the Governor. The opinions of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, in the late case of the Police Commissioners, concedes this to be the case in regard to City officers, without any dissent.

There is, also, force in the objection that the statute only applies to elective officers, as the period for which such appointee can hold office until the commencement of the year, after the first election *at which such officer could be elected.*

If the office is not elective, this provision would be a nullity. But even if a contrary construction might be given to the act of 1849, I am forced to adopt the conclusion that, by the charter of 1857, other provisions are made for the appointment of this officer. By the 19th section it is provided that the Mayor, Comptroller and counsel shall be elected, and that other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. Under any ordinary construction, this clause would rest in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen the power of appointment. But it was urged that this power so confined is only to be exercised by the Mayor and Aldermen elected under that act. I do not consider that charter to be so limited. It must be remembered that by the 54th section all other charters, except the Dongan and Montgomery charters, are repealed. If the powers conferred by the new charter are only to be exercised by the officers who may be elected under it, we are forced to the conclusion that there is no authority for any City Government. It is true, by the 51st section, the present officers are continued in their offices; but, unless under this statute, these officers (the Aldermen and Councilmen) could not pass any ordinances or do any Legislative act. The Board of Councilmen is not included in either of the old charters, and possesses no powers not conferred by this charter, and I am not willing to suppose that the Legislature intended to terminate the City Government or to suspend its operations until the next year. The rational conclusion is that the Legislature intended, when they retained the Mayor and Common Council, and heads of departments in office, also to give them power to discharge their duties not under the charters which were repealed, but under the charter which continued them in office and ratified that continuance down to the time when their successors should be elected and qualified. If the Common Council and heads of department are authorized to act under this Charter, there is nothing which prevents the Mayor and Aldermen from exercising the power conferred upon them. There is nothing in the statute expressly prohibiting the exercise of those powers, except the power of removal, and where the continuance of the powers of Government to the public authorities of the City depend solely upon the new charter of 1857, there can be no other conclusion than that the Legislature intended to confer all the powers provided for therein which are not expressly prohibited, on the officers so continued.

The argument on the part of the respondent is that the power of appointment conferred by section 19 is confined to the Mayor and Aldermen to be elected under the charter, and not to those in office. If this be so, then the argument applies to the Aldermen and Councilmen, as sec. 2 vests the legislative power in the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, and section 3 provides for their election in entirely different districts from those now represented by these officers; no more power to act at this time under the charter is given to these officers than to the Mayor and Aldermen in regard to appointments, and the same section which continues the present Aldermen and Councilmen continues the Mayor in office. Unless they can act under this charter, all legislation during the year is a nullity, and if the Common Council can act and perform the duties provided for in this charter, the same right belongs to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in regard to appointments.

In opinion of Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT on one of these cases, he gives as a reason for refusing to interfere by injunction that the Street Commissioner might be removed by the Common Council, or by the Mayor and Aldermen, and he refers to the 21st section of the new Charter as authority therefor. Although he overlooked the 61st section, which prohibited such removal by the Mayor and Aldermen, still it shows his construction of that charter to be that the present officers exercise all the powers conferred by it, except when otherwise specially provided. By the 20th section the Counsel or Comptroller may be removed by the Governor, and the vacancy is to be filled by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Should such removal be made during the present year the City would be left without any such officers, if the construction contended for by the respondent's counsel is the correct one under this Charter. It was deemed necessary to provide in section 51, of the Charter of 1857, that certain officers there named should not be removed during their present terms of office. All other authority to remove them was expressly repealed by the repeal of the Charter of 1849, and no power of removal existed except that conferred by section 21 of the Charter of 1857; and yet to prevent the Street Commissioner and other officers from being removed under that section, such a provision was thought necessary. It may be said that such removal might be made after the present year, when a new Mayor shall be elected, but the provision is general, and applies as well to the terms for the present year as for the succeeding ones. The 32d section also shows that the business of the departments was intended to be carried on under the new Charter by continuing the existing ordinances in force, and making them to apply to these departments. It has been said that those ordinances provide for filling vacancies therein, and therefore apply to this officer. There may be weight in this suggestion, but I prefer resting my construction of this charter upon the broad ground that the Legislature never intended to scop the Government by repealing the old charters, without conferring new authority; but, on the other hand, they repealed the charters of 1830, 1849 and the amendment thereto of 1851 and 1853, and at the same time continued in office the public authorities, they intended their powers should be exercised in conformity to the new charter of 1857. With these views, therefore, I adopt the conclusion that the Governor not only obtained no power under the act of 1849 to appoint a Street Commissioner, but that the power to make such appointment in case of vacancy was conferred by the new charter upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, who are retained in office by that charter and whose powers can only be exercised in conformity therewith. I have, in the examination of these questions, come to the conclusion that the proceeding under which the prisoner was committed was not one in which the officer had jurisdiction, because the person claiming the office showed upon the face of his papers that his appointment was unauthorized and conferred upon him no authority to take or hold the office, and because he sought on the face of his complaint to take such books and papers from another who claimed to hold the office by a better title than himself. That as the title of the claimant to the office cannot be tried and adjudicated in such a proceeding, the Legislature never intended that it should be used except in a case of a clear and undisputed appointment or election, and that as these facts appear upon the complaint submitted to Mr. Justice PEABODY, for the purpose of giving the jurisdiction necessary to maintain this proceeding, they show the application to be made by a person having no right to institute it, and therefore conferred no jurisdiction. It is, perhaps, not necessary for me to add that I entertain great doubt as to the sufficiency of the demand stated in the complaint and the same words as used in the warrant. The terms used—"The books and papers appertaining to the Street Commissioner's department"—appear to me to be far too general to warrant the commitment and imprisonment of any person who does not comply with the demand or order. The same terms are used in the warrant by which he is committed; and as that imprisonment is to continue until the order is complied with, some more specific description of the books and papers should be given, in order that the prisoner might know what he had to deliver, or might have some means of showing that he had complied with the terms of the order. Where a party is committed to close custody until he performs some act or complies with some order, the act to be performed or the order to be complied with should be sufficiently specific in its requirements. That no general description of the books and papers demanded can not be sufficient, appears more clearly from the fact, that the statute requires the magistrate to issue a warrant to seize the property, to be directed to a Sheriff or other officer. Can an officer be required to assume the responsibility of executing such a warrant, or if he do, can he execute it by taking those things which he thinks belongs to the Street Commissioner's Office. The 11th section of the Bill of Rights expressly provides that no search-warrant can issue unless it particularly describe the place to be searched and the things to be seized. I see no reason why this section is not as applicable to a search-warrant for books and papers belonging to the Street Commissioner's Office as for any other property. The warrant to command the search warrant should be equally specific in describing the property. In these conclusions I may have differed from learned Judges who have expressed opinions on these questions, and if I entertain doubts upon them, and should be disposed to yield my own judgment to theirs, but I feel, also, that in all cases I am called upon to form my own judgment, and especially where a party is deprived of his liberty, I am not permitted to do otherwise than act upon the conclusions to which I have arrived. I have the satisfaction of knowing that any error can be corrected by another tribunal without injury to the public interests, and if it exist, it is in favor of the liberty of the citizen, whose imprisonment might, under the circumstances, be perpetual. The prisoner must be discharged.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUG. 4.
Before Judge BETTS.

THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—THE CASE OF THE PANCHITA.

At the opening of the Court this morning, after some civil processes had been returned, the following valuable property was on motion of Mr. JOACHIMSEN condemned for infractions of the Revenue laws:

CONDEMNATIONS.

Thirty gold lockets, &c.; one package marked W. Patchin, Jr., containing jewelry; fifteen and a half boxes marked C., and 20 mill. cigars; four cases marked John Green, containing cloths; seven packages of corsets; two cases certaining guns, sleigh bells, &c.; one case A. B. C. I, 611 of spectacles.

In the case of one puncheon of rum Judge BETTS made a report that the forfeiture had been innocently incurred. In the cases of two cases of silks and laces and ten puncheons of rum, Messrs. Stoughton and Ridgway, Counsel for the claimants, obtained them to release.

RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED AND DISCHARGED.

The following recognizances were forfeited, the parties not appearing:

Lewis Smovet, charged with smuggling.

Joseph Childs, charged with cruel and unusual punishment.

The following recognizances were extended to the next term on the application of various counsel:

Otto Schloemer, charged with passing false invoices.

Charles Lendsel, same offence.

Felix A. Cane, charged with leaving seamen in a foreign land.

Samuel Bennett, charged with larceny at the Navy-Yard.

Terence Riley, same offence.

James Brennan, same offence.

Wm. Cline, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

Isaac Warren and A. D. Rogers, charged with cruel and unusual punishment.

The following persons were discharged from their recognizances:

George Conway, charged with rape.

Robert Childs, charged with cruel and unusual punishment.

Joseph A. Yates, charged with importing slaves.

Nathan Levy, charged with passing counterfeit money.

THE CASE OF THE PANCHITA.

Mr. Donohue, counsel for Mr. Weeks, claiming as owner of the bark *Panchita* and agent of the charterer, moved that the bark be discharged from custody, his ground being that the manifest had been altered in the return day without leave of the Court.

Mr. Joachimsen, for the Government, was not prepared to argue the motion; no notice of motion had been received until yesterday afternoon, and the paper accompanying it did not appear to be sworn to. He wished to make further inquiries.

The Court ordered the motion to be heard on Thursday next at 11 o'clock at the Judge's room in College-place.

Process against the bark *William G. Lewis* was called, but no proceedings were had thereupon. Mr. Dunning appeared for the claimant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Application for a Certiorari against Judge Ingraham Denied.

The People on the relation of Daniel D. Conover vs. *Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.*—Yesterday Mr Sluyter appeared before Justice DAVIES and applied for a writ of *certiorari* to review the proceedings had before Justice Ingraham on the Devlin *habeas corpus*.

Justice DAVIES said that Justice Birdseye had recently given an opinion, in which the latter had denied a like application, but in another case, on the ground that a reasonable notice had not been given to the opposite side. He accorded with his brother judge in this particular, and would not hereafter grant a writ of *certiorari ex parte*. Some of the Judges of the Court had a consultation in regard to the matter, and they had concluded to adopt the practice of refusing to grant similar applications, unless a notice should be served upon the opposite side. He was therefore under the necessity of denying the motion at present.

Mr. Sluyter said that he would notify the other side that he would renew the application on Saturday next.

Justice DAVIES replied that he thought that would be a reasonable time.

MR. CONOVER'S PETITION.

The petition of Daniel D. Conover respectfully showeth: That he is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, having been duly appointed by the Governor of the State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph S. Taylor, and that he is now in the discharge of the duties of the office, having entered thereupon upon the 15th day of June last, and that certain books and papers belonging to the said office were withheld by Charles Devlin; and that your petitioner thereupon made application to Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of this Court, who granted an order to show cause, and before whom such proceedings were had; that on the 10th day of July last an order was duly made by the said Justice, of which a copy is hereto annexed, and warrants were accordingly issued, one to arrest the said Charles Devlin, and the other to search for and seize the said books and papers; and your petitioner further shows, that the said Devlin was arrested by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, upon the said warrant of arrest, and that upon a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Daniel P. Ingrahnm, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, he has been discharged by the said Judge.

And your petitioner further shows that he is advised by counsel and believes there is error in the said proceedings before the said Judge Ingrahnm, and that the said discharge has been erroneously granted by him, thereupon your petitioner asks for a writ of *certiorari* out of this Court, directed to the said Judge, commanding him to certify to this Court the said writ of *habeas corpus*, with all the proceedings thereon, and the final order made by him, that the same may be examined, corrected and reversed.

D. D. CONOVER.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—Daniel D. Conover being sworn, saith that the foregoing petition is true.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of August, 1857,
W. V. LEGGETT, Com'r of Deeds.

Attached to the petition, is the order made by Judge Peabody, on the 10th of July, and which has been heretofore published.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

The Harmony Fire Insurance Company vs. *George B. Putnam, et al.*—Judgment vacated; defendant to have ten days to answer complaint.

James C. Johnston, et al., vs. *Wm. C. Jenks.*—Motion granted.

Israel Minor vs. *Thaddeus Hyatt, et al.*—Motion granted.

Edmund Terry vs. *George K. Roberts.*—The costs must be readjusted, and if any deductions are made, the amount thereof must be deducted from the execution issued in this case; no costs to either party on this motion.

In the matter of the application of Horatio Judah and others, for sale of real estate.—Order directing sale and confirming report.

REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.—A youth named AUGUST FERLEIGH, pushed a companion named FRANCIS MILLER, into a pile of burning shavings on Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn, Monday evening, when he (MILLER) was so badly burnt that his life is endangered. FERLEIGH was arrested by Inspector MULLEN, of the Fifth Precinct, and committed for examination.

☞ The barkeeper at the Washington Gardens, foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, was arrested on Tuesday, and committed to answer a charge of stealing $80 from his employer.

MORE MURDER.

A Citizen Shot Four Times in His Own Room by a Burglar—Desperate Conflict.

Tragedies are crowding upon us. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the grocery and dwelling No. 72 West Eighteenth street was entered by two burglars, who proceeded to a room occupied by Mr. ALEXANDER BOYD, brother of the proprietor of the grocery, and attempted to light a match. The noise awakened Mr. BOYD, who sprang out of bed, when he recognized by the light of the match the faces of two men whom he had often seen about his brother's place. He rushed upon and grappled with the villains, and ejected them from the house. The fellows it afterwards appeared, effected an entrance to the premises by forcing off the padlock of the front door, soon, however, returned, and BOYD, in finding them again in the house, renewed the attack upon them, and used all his strength to force them into the street. One of the burglars finally drew a revolver and discharged it four times at BOYD, all the bullets taking effect in the right and left breasts of BOYD. The burglars then fled into the street, and were pursued by BOYD for nearly 200 yards, when he fell, exhausted and bleeding, to the pavement, crying out, "I am murdered." Several persons ran to his assistance, and carried him to his house, when a physician was soon in attendance. The wounds were probed, but the bullets could not be traced, and nothing could be done except to endeavor to quench the flowing of blood. The burglars were seen running away, and, unfortunately, escaped. The police were on hand, but too late to effect their capture. Later in the morning, however, two men, named EDWARD LANDREAGAN and FRANCIS CAMPBELL, were arrested, on suspicion of being the burglars, and detained.

Information was sent to Alderman FULMER, of the Sixteenth Ward, that BOYD was likely to die, and the Alderman immediately proceeded to his house and took his *ante mortem* examination. The two men who were arrested were brought into his presence, and he stated that he thought that LANDREAGAN was one of the burglars. He further stated that he believed both of them were engaged in a burglary at his brother's store on the 3d of July last. The rest of his evidence was merely corroborative of the facts as above given.

Immediately after the shooting, two young men were seen by a female running through a lot in the rear of the house, and were observed to throw away a small iron crowbar, which it is supposed, was used to force open the grocery door. Shortly after this, two men, supposed to be the same, approached a private watchman in Eighteenth-street, much excited, and asked permission to secrete themselves in the rear of a bakery, near which he was standing. The watchman refused, and they went off. The Sixteenth Ward Police are at work, endeavoring to obtain information that will lead to the detection of the guilty parties, if those arrested should not prove to be the ones. LANDREAGAN and CAMPBELL have been locked up by Justice DAWSON. BOYD is thought to be fatally wounded, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Later in the day Coroner PERRY called at the house and took the dying man's deposition, as follows:

Alexander Boyd sworn, says: I retired to bed last night about eleven o'clock, and fell into a doze. In a short time I was awoke by the sound of the scratching of a match: I saw a man standing at the door of my room with the match, which was lighted, in his hand. I suppose he was a burglar, and seized my club, which was standing beside my bed, and jumped up. The man ran down stairs, and at the front door, I saw another man trying to get out; one of them seized me, and instantly I was shot. The men then rushed out of the door and ran towards Seventh-avenue. I followed them until I fell. I saw the man distinctly who lit the match. He had on a light drab frock coat—was young, and of middle size; I think I could recognize him, but do not recognize either of the men arrested as the one who lit the match. I have seen the burglars before. They usually loitered across the way. I think, when I was shot that if I had got one of the men down, or partially down. I am a blacksmith, about 30 years of age and unmarried.

his
Signed, ALEX. X BOYD.
mark.

It is said that BOYD is a Protestant, and advocated his religion strongly in opposition to the Catholics, and on this account has received various threats of violence. It is possible that his life may have been sought by the parties who shot him on account of the free expressions of his religious sentiments.

CANGEMI INDICTED.—The Italian CANGEMI, who killed Patrolman ANDERSON, was yesterday indicted for murder. The indictment has two counts—one in the usual form, and one for homicide in the commission of a felony. He will be arraigned to-day and have counsel assigned.

☞ There were in this port yesterday 767 vessels, including 36 steamers, 187 ships, 135 barks, 120 brigs, and 289 schooners.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Singer & Webster machine, for violating their patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

AT HOME AND VISITING CARDS,
Wedding Stationery
and Fancy Goods.
DEMPSEY & FARGIS,
No. 603 Broadway.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

HEYTER—NEMMO.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Ira R. Steward, Mr. EDWARD HEYTER to Mrs. MARIA NEMMO.

ARMSTR

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART

(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Private boxes, to contain 4 persons.....$2.

The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured, for the night, or for the whole series of 36 performances.

Five Dollars.
Season Admission.....Ten Dollars
Reserved seat for the season.....Forty to Eighty Dollars.
Private boxes for season.....
THEODORE MOSS.....Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.

This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. Wagner, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES

From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. Dunn, has undertaken the superintendance of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.

Signorina ANNA SPINOLA,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON,
Sig. ARNOLDI,
M. GUILLEMETTE,
Supported by
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
In the chorus and orchestra.

The Instrumental Battalion will be reinforced by the
GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.

THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM

And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.

THIS, THURSDAY, Aug. 6,
AND
FRIDAY, Aug. 7.

The performance will commence with

I.
OVERTURE.

Chasse du Henry Quatre.....Mehul

NOTE.—This Symphonic Overture, now seldom executed, describes the Royal Hunt of Henry Quatre, of France. It is divided panoramically, thus:

1. The Calm of Night before Sunrise. 2. The approach of Morning. 3. The Distant Huntsmen's Call. 4. The Meeting and the Start. 5. Tally ho! (old Norman French—Talis-hault.) 6 Full cry—the full burst across open ground. 7. The Death of the Stag. 8. Hallali.

II.
IL TROVATORE.
Miserere.

Leonora.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon
Manrico.....Signor Arnoldi
Nuno and Disservants.....By the Chorus

III.
INTERMEDE.
The Hyacinth Waltz.

IV.
LA TRAVIATA.
Brindisi.

Violetta.....Signorina Anna Spinola
Arturo.....Signor Arnoldi
Guests.....The Chorus

V.
INTERMEDE.
"We Met by Chance."

Ballad.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon

VI.
LES HUGUENOTS.
Rataplan.
BY THE CHORUS.

An intermission of 10 minutes will take place.

VII.
QUADRILLE.
Hernani.

VIII.
LEBE WOHL.
A German National Ballad.

Hans Holsteiner.....Miss Agnes Robertson
In Character.

IX.
LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina.....Signorina Anna Spinola
Elvino.....Signor Arnoldi
Peasants.....By the Chorus

X.
SCHNEIDER LEID,
The Tailor's Song, a Comic German Quatuor.

FINALE:
GOODWOOD GALOP.

The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

MISS LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.

Box and Parquette, 50 Cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Balcony Chairs, 75 Cents; Family Circle, 25 Cents. Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8.

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS IN TWO NEW PIECES.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6,
The performance will commence with the
MISER'S DAUGHTER.

Claude d'Arnaud.....Miss Louise
Simon Segal.....Master George
Victorine.....Little Mary Marsh

To conclude with the farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Jonathan Smith.....Master George Marsh

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 6, 1857.
Continued and unequaled success of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

In the great fairy spectacle Pantomime of
BLANCHE, OR THE RIVAL FAIRIES.

Antoine.....Brac (Jerome as. Topsey Turvey
PROMENADE CONCERT to commence at 7 o'clock.
M. DU TOUPET.....L. Espinosa
M. Du Toupet.....L. Espinosa
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
FRIDAY.—Signorina ROLLA in a new Ballet.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6,
The performance will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
ROBERT EMMETT.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

HY YAH!!

THE CELEBRATED CHINESE JUGGLERS,
Will commence
THEIR WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES
at the
CHINESE BUILDINGS, (No. 539 Broadway,)
ON TUESDAY NEXT, Aug. 11.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quasi miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DIE IS CAST!
THE GREAT RACE
for the
GOODWOOD CUP
HAS BEEN RUN
WHAT HORSE WON?
WHAT MAY WE EXPECT?
HAS PRYOR OR PRIORESS
ANY CHANCE
with the
GREAT ODDS AGAINST THEM?
These matters are all discussed in
PORTER'S SPIRIT
FOR THIS WEEK.

The SPIRIT also contains, among many other good things, a
SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF LECOMTE,
One of our Racers, now in England.
Forming, altogether, one of the best SPIRITS ever issued.
It can be had early this morning at all the Depots.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE.

EDITED BY DR. REESE.

CONTENTS of the August No., Vol. viii. No. 8, viz:

1. Washington Endemic; 2. Dr. Weber's Surgical Case; 3. Dr. Guthrie on Quackery; 4. Mr. Cushmen on Sesqui Chloride of Iron; 5. Dr. M'Cormac, of Belfast, on Consumption; 6. Dr. Samis on Marriages of Consanguinity; 7. Homeopathy in London; 8. Hermaphroditism, by Dr. Warren; 9. Letter from the Blue Man in Paris; 10. Letter from Cincinnati; 11. The Philadelphia Doctors, and Dr. McClintock; 12. Scurrility in a Medical Journal; 13. Parsimony of Almshouse Governors; 14. Police Surgeons in Utero; 15. New Books, &c., together with Medical news concerning Colleges, Hospitals, &c.

Single numbers 25 cents. Annual subscription, $4 in advance. Publication office No. 10 Union-square. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED, Nos. 27 AND 28
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF
IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

This edition is profusely illustrated with fine steel engravings, from designs by American artists, engraved in the highest style of the art.

It is published in numbers at 25 cents each. Two numbers are issued every month.

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Agents are wanted to canvass for this Great American Work. Terms and commissions liberal. Apply to C. T. EVANS, General Agent, No. 321 Broadway.

"People kill themselves by eating, by drinking, by labor, by sleep, by want of sleep, by sexual excess, by taxation of brain, by money-making and spending, by extended violation of physical law, in almost every direction. Now THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL contemplates a rectification of the general habits of the people in all cases where correction is needful."—DR. JACKSON.

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MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VALLET will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, return to any person a true picture of their past and future life; also, a likeness of future wife or husband; advice in love affairs from specimen of handwriting. Address, with return postage, EUGENIA VALLET, New-York Post-Office.

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SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS.

Purchasers wishing to effect a saving of
FORTY PER CENT.
on their Fall goods, should avail themselves of an opportunity but seldom offered to them, as (owing to the death of one of the firm,) we are offering our whole stock without reserve at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Strangers visiting this City should not fail to inspect our goods immediately. The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of this month.

LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS,
At very reduced prices.

Large stock of White Shirting Linens.
Also, White Marseilles and Piquas.
Dotted Suisse in great variety.
Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks.
All reduced 25 per cent. in price,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on Monday
the balance of their stock of
Swiss, Jeconet and Mull Bands for Basques,
below cost of importation.
Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each.
No. 473 Broadway.

PARAMATTAS!
PARAMATTAS!
PARAMATTAS!

100 Pieces widest width Paramattas, 18½ cents, worth 31½, all colors. One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway
are in constant receipt
of new styles of Traveling Dusters.
Price from $1 50 upwards.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,
Selling off at a reduction of 35 per cent.
Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS.
DAMAGED SILKS.

3,000 yards India Plaid Silks, slightly imperfect, 3s. 3d., worth 5s.
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Three doors above Monroe
One price only.

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Just received per last steamer,
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No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
A handsome variety, embracing every style.
CLOSING OUT
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of table-cloths and linen damask, towels, toweling, Marseilles quilts, linen sheeting, napkins, &c., at extraordinary low prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY (MEMBER OF THE Episcopal Church,) residing on the Hudson River, in a retired and healthy situation, wishes to take into her family, in September, eight or ten young ladies, of ages 7 or over, who will receive all the attention and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the elementary and higher branches of English, Music, Drawing and the Languages. A line to Mrs. S., box No. 1,968, Post-Office, will meet an immediate reply.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS BERNEY takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. ORILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $190 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—ONE of the Principals will be in town Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 83 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANOFORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES, — MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., have on band a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices: also, new piano-fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, new and second-hand, at lower prices, and the instruments superior in tone, durability and finish, to any other place in the City. All kinds and all prices, from $25 to $400, for sale or to let, low. Dealers, professors and all in pursuit of a piano are solicited to call and examine
L. A. BENJAMIN, No. 388 Bowery.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand Pianos—$25, $30, $100 to $200. New and second hand pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION—BY A YOUNG MAN who has good references from former employers, as coachman and groom. Can care cattle, poultry and pigs, and is willing to make himself useful for the interest of his employer. Also, by a young lad, 18 years of age, who is willing to go in the country to care of a horse or cow, and as driver; knows the City well. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 3 PROTESTANT girls; 2 as cooks, washers and ironers, understand jellies, pastries, &c., are neat in their habits and have always kept tidy kitchens; the other as seamstress and nurse has good recommendations. Apply at St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House. N. B.—Waiting in the office, a few Scotch girls.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer, will make herself generally useful; the other as chambermaid and waitress, fine laundress or nurse. They are smart, and particularly neat, and have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 361 6th-av., near 22d st.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; cuts and fits children's clothes, ladies' dresses, in style, shirts and family sewing. Wages $8 to $9; City or country, by the week $8. If in the City call at No. 316 East 23d street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women—one as cook, or cook, washer and ironer; bakes good bread and pastry—the other would do housework or chamberwork, and assist in washing. Both are well recommended. Call at No. 65 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED.—TWO VERY RESPECTABLE WOmen wish to obtain work by the day. They are first-rate washers and ironers, and thoroughly understand general housework. Persons wanting extra help, or out of help, will call or address, No. 1 Norfolk-st., corner of Division.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, A situation as waiter or chambermaid and seamstress; good City references if required. Call at No. 644 Hudson-st., between Gansevoort and Horatio sts., for two days.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1826, now at No. 6 Bleecker-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS FOR INSURANCE and coal offices, 2 book-keepers, 4 clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 2 brakemen, 3 porters, 2 barkeepers, 4 men for steamers, 3 firemen, 2 express drivers, 2 clerks for shipping and ticket offices, and 4 boys. Apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, No. 766 Broadway, late Kaufman & Garratt.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A COUNtry road, a clerk for a steamer, a young man for an express office, 2 entry clerks, 3 brakemen, 4 porters for stores, 3 coachmen, 1 barkeeper for a Summer hotel, 3 men to drive horse and cart, 1 housekeeper, 1 stewardess, and 4 girls to travel. Apply to
GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress to go into the country. Such a one may apply at No. 54 East 16th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M. None but one with the best City reference from her last employer need apply.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CABINET MANufactory, to go to Matanzas, Cuba. A liberal salary will be paid, and none need apply but those who can give the most satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. Inquire at No. 392 Washington-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, GERMAN, English, or Scotch, to do general housework. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRLS to go a short distance in the country. Constant employment given. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN AS CHIEF SUPERINTENdent of an Iron Manufacturing Establishment. Address, with full particulars, IRON, at this office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; ONE WHO can give the best references as to capability and experience. Address HOTEL, *Times* office.

WANTED—TWO SCOTCH OR ENGLISH TANners. Apply to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 37 Ferry-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER—WANTED FOR A HIGH SCHOOL in this State, a young lady as instructor on the piano and in French. Apply, personally, to the Principal, this day, from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 104 1st-av.

BOARDING.

BRANDRETH HOUSE,
NO CHANGE IN PRICES,
Kept on the European Plan.
Rooms from 75 cents to $2 50 per day.
A Restaurant both for ladies and gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and full or partial board, in a house where only a few select boarders will be received. Dinner at 6 o'clock; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 37 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a pleasant house, with the usual modern conveniences, located two blocks above Madison-square, would place the most eligible part of the same at the disposal of three or four gentlemen; would furnish breakfast and tea, and use every effort to secure a liberal enjoyment of home comforts. References exchanged. Address WALTERS, at the *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 378 4th-av., near 27th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SURF HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday each week. Cheap excursions to leave Booth Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer *Hero* across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

COUNTY BOARD.—Families seeking a cool (?) retreat with all the ingredients of rural life, including a profusion of "skim'd milk" choice vegetables, (when it "don't pay" to send them to New-York,) spacious (?) sleeping rooms (which have been occupied by some of the "biggest bugs" in the country,) and the genuine old original "Jersey Ague"—the "every-day" kind—may hear of a "delightful situation" on the (over) flowing banks of "Saddle River," (navigable for mud scows at all seasons,) and about a mile, mile and a half, or two miles from Hackensack. Reference, which will be exchanged (for board in advance) to one of the first families who were taken (in) and well shaken.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH WARD—Without distinction of party, are requested to meet at No. 79 Leonard-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the condition of affairs in this portion of the City, and to express their views upon the unlawful and dangerous organization proposed to protect the lives and property of our citizens—believing that the laws, justly and promptly executed, are sufficient for the protection and safety of all classes of our citizens; and, if the present Police system should prove ineffectual for that purpose, there are other means within our reach without resorting to associations, which assume to exercise a jurisdiction over the acts of non-st people totally at variance with the spirit of our institutions.

GEORGE BOCK,
CHAS. FLETCHER,
JAMES H. CONNER,
} Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug 6, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec'y.

A TEMPERANCE GATHERING IS PROposed on TUESDAY next, at 10 A. M., at Saratoga Springs, to confer on the promotion of temperance among the children and youth of America. PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., will be present, and some public meetings will be held. An interesting season is anticipated.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGUlar meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at very low prices lots in the City of Independence on the Missouri River, situated on the great route to Kansas, the Plains and California, with an elevated and very healthy position on the river; a steady growth in wealth; $1,300,000 of assessed property; a city population of over 4,000; the seat of justice of Jackson County, which numbers 20,000 inhabitants; a city corporation in operation fifteen years; the Pacific Railroad; three banking houses; forty merchants; the various trades and professions; it is now rapidly increasing and is destined to become one of the large cities of the West, thus offering unusual advantages to capitalists and emigrants. For further information, apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyance waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 3 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 252 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE AND LOT, pleasantly situated in Elizabeth City, N. J.; there is a good stable, and an excellent garden with all kinds of fruit. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¼ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—THE GENTEEL 3-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 171 East 29th-st., one year built, marble mantels, water and gas on all the floors; lot, 17 by 100 feet; house, 17 by 42 feet; title perfect, near 2d-av. cars; genteel healthy residence; price, $4,100; $2,000 can remain. Apply soon to the owner on the premises, 171 East 29th-st.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 52 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The tavern stand now occupied by THEODORE SNEDEKER, in Newtown, L. I. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., for one week.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 141 WEST 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; is 25 feet front, high stoop, and has all the latest improvements. The parlor furniture carpets, and gas fixtures are for sale. To an undoubted good tenant a favorable lease would be given. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 186 feet deep to New-st., 44 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $220 per annum. Apply at No. 152 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is built in the most modern and improved style, and commands a magnificent view of the Croton River for several miles in extent; has good water, choice fruit, with a large yard and garden, beautifully arranged, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the station. A large number of village lots can be sold from the property. A more particular reference can be had at the office of Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. 68 Cedar st., New-York. Apply to or address S. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentlemen's place, about 2 hours' ride *via* New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements, (bath, &c.,) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New York by steamboat or railroad. Title indisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND small farm, which would be exchanged in part for productive real estate, or for an interest in some lucrative mercantile business in the City of New York. The place is pleasantly located about 18 miles from this City, and of convenient access. It is unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. Its estimated value is $16,000. Further particulars may be had by applying of JOHN FLOYD, Nassau corner of Pine st.

TO LET—FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, with privilege of Lease if wanted, a comfortable two story dwelling, with a wing to contain Parlor and Library, now being added. The house is in excellent condition, newly painted inside and out; new and handsome carriage house and stable. The location is healthy and convenient, overlooking the Sound and retired. All supplies brought to the door. Distance 1½ miles to the Mott Haven Depôt. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentlemen's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A FARM OF 25 acres, containing a dwelling, a young orchard and a noble spring of water, good building sites, with a view of the North River and surrounding country, within 2 miles of the depot. Price $300 per acre; one half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. CURTISS, Tarrytown.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near depôt or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR MILES FROM THE city of Newark, consisting of 20 acres; 16 acres cultivated and 4 acres of woodland; the best spring on the ground. For sale either with or without the Stock. Conditions made easy to suit the purchaser. A good bargain for a Gardener, and has a small vineyard. For particulars, inquire at the Drug store, No. 134 Market-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage and farm of 81 acres, in a pleasant village, 70 miles from New-York; choice fruit, pure water, and fine scenery—cost $6,000; will be sold for $3,500. Possession immediately; map and plan at No. 15 John-st.
C. H. OLIVER.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very l

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AUGUST 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Logansport and Indiana Railroad 1st mort. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad special mortgage Bonds.
$900 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$1,140 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$1,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$1,000 Hudson River 7 per cent convertible Bonds.
40 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each
50 shares Phenix Bank.....$30 each
640 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
4 shares Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.....$50 each
120 shares Am. Coal Co. of Allegheny Co., Md.....$25 each
20 shares New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co..$25 each
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
60 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
25 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each
2,050 shares United States Hosiery Company.....$10 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 10.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—BY order of GEN. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 534 lbs. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 195 lbs flour, 100 lbs. butter, 6 bbls. pork, 855 lbs. dried apples, 1,364 lbs. cheese, 900 lbs. pork, 2,231 lbs. bread, 250 gallons beans, 120 lbs. boned pork, 3,681 lbs. rice, 1,200 flour barrels, 540 bags and a lot of empty boxes.

CLOTHING.—10 pea jackets, 73 drawers, 5 blankets, 85 blue cloth pea jackets, 88 linen trowsers, 18 pair calf shoes, 9 blue cloth trousers, 38 linen frocks, 59 pair kip shoes, 3 over shirts, 16¼ yards, dungaree.

SMALL STORES.—58 lbs tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 58 hands grass.

Also, 8 horses and 2 oxen.

P. R. WILKINS Auctioneer.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Gramercy Park, (20th-st.) elegant household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house—consisting of rosewood sofas, chairs, couches, Voltaire and arm chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs, black-walnut chairs, satin damask and tabby, lace and silk do., curtains, Brussels carpets, table extension do., pier and mantel and oval glasses; bureaus, washstands, French bedsteads, chamber furniture; medallion, velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and three ply carpets; oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO.—NO. 55 NASSAU-ST.—WILL sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising in part parlor suites in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, covered in plush, brocatel, hair-cloth, &c.; dining, room, hall and other furniture, chamber suites, &c; also, carpets, beds bedding, mattresses, elegant mirrors, chandeliers, vases, clocks, &c, together with a superior collection of paintings and engravings, silver and silver-plated ware, cutlery, crockery, glass ware, ladies' work boxes, cedar-wood trunks, show-cases, fancy goods, &c, &c

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 15 Lafayette-st, between Hudson-av. and Navy-st., Brooklyn. Household furniture, bedsteads, feather beds, Mattresses, quilts, &c, &c.

FRIDAY, Aug. 7,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sales Rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts, Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture; also a lot of new clothing, coats, pants, vests, &c.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE.—By virtue of a mortgage, BANGS & CO., No. 55 Nassau-st, will sell, TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, six elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in gold and blue, crimson, and maroon brocatel, from one of the first manufacturers in this City. Parties desiring furniture of this description will find this a rare opportunity for supplying themselves at a low figure, as the sale is positive, rain or shine

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 7, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ o'clock, 245 cases boots shoes and brogans. The same being a stock of goods well-adapted to country and City dealers. Sold without reserve.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Hall, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 90—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Bayley-st., Nos. 47, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., Nos. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 274 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 283½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 4, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 131, 133, 135—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 247, 249, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 243, 244 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 240—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No, 250—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 215—Fifteenth-st., Nos. 29, 35, 32, 63, 67, 79, 111, 113, 164, 179—Hudson-st., No. 34, at rear—Houston-st., No. 150—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 235—Liberty-st., 138 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Spring-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 51—Read-st., No. 36, 41—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and Jamesslip, —Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 415—Washington-st., Nos. 5 21, 28, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Worcester st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts., Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth—West Seventh-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 368—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 128, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos 127, 129, 131, 183, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos, 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 513½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 1—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136—Easter Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Jackson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.

WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS, SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to call forthwith, upon him, and liquidate the same. And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same immediately, with vouchers, to said Receiver.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 29 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and reissued to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H WALTON & CO., Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie st., New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THAT BLESSED BABY.—MISSES', BOYS' and childrens' boots and shoes, India rubbers, &c., of all the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

MACHINERY.

ROTARY BLOWERS.—SEVERAL SIZES IN first-rate order will be sold low. Apply to E. HOE & CO., corner Broome and Sheriff-sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middle town and intermediate stations
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

1:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

5:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

7:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 6 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c, and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 13, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON (Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, pier No. 18 N., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT
Thursday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug 8, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 4½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, Aug 6, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug 6, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 8 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 10, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 4 P. M.
	Monday, Aug. 10, 9½ A. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages for all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 8½ A. M., 3½ and 8½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY, Capt. FAOST, will leave New-York, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, AND MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st., daily, at 8½ A. M., returning leaves Union at 4 P. M. Fare to Union 15 cents; Keyport, 20 cents; Middletown Point, 25 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 12 Broadway.

BARABENOES' MEDICATED ROSE CREAM.—This beautiful cosmatique instantly imparts to the complexion a peach-like bloom, and renders it perfectly transparent. Price $1 per bottle, at No. 1,098 Broadway, one door below 32d-st.

MADAME RACHAL, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 29	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 17 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROMWELL & CO'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 2 364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $35; steerage, $30.

The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,262 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Aug. 1	Saturday.....Aug. 22
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons. WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,951 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, Wed'day, July 29 noon.	New-York, July 25
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSY MON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,900 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 5 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR.....Sat'y. Aug. 8	Sat'y. Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL.....Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sept. 5	Sat'y, Oct 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND, $1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO. The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island *via* Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs,

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $35 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 684 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Persons desirous of serving Mexico in the approaching hostilities, or having steamers or other vessels to dispose of, will please address JOHN DIEGO SANCHES, New York Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and start

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Supervisors.

RATE OF TAXATION.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor MONAGHAN in the Chair. There was some debate on the report on the Tax Levy, occasioned by a motion to add $100,000 to the reported tax levy, which was reported:

To be raised for 1857	$7,966,566 52
Add (added by the Board)	100,000 00
Total to be raised for 1857	$8,066,566 52
Increase over 1856	$991,140 80

This report, with an amendment adding the $100,000, to be added to the reported appropriation for Commissioners of Records, included above, was passed.

The value of the property on which the tax levy is to be raised is $513,739,279 94. The amount to be raised is $8,066,566 52. The rate of taxation is $1 53 and a fraction on every $100.

There was a long debate on the bill of Mr. Charles Brown, proprietor of Tammany Hotel, for refreshments furnished for the Police during the excitement in the Park, when the Mayor resisted the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. TUCKER opposed payment by the City, on the ground that the Police were not protecting the City, but aiding in opposing the law.

Mr. COULTER thought the bill should be paid; he appreciated the labors performed that day; he had favored what they did; and if he was able he would pay it himself rather than the bill for refreshments of the old police who acted on that day in the Park should not be paid. They had an efficient police force then, but now they had not. A more haggog looking set than the present police in his Ward (Seventeenth) he had never seen. Finally the bill was ordered to be paid.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The Board of Aldermen.

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY TO BE BOUGHT BACK BY THE CITY—A SITE FOR THE POST-OFFICE.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman TUCKER in the chair. The first matter of interest was a resolution directing the Ferry Company running boats from the foot of Twenty-third-street to Green Point, to run them as often as they are run from the foot of Tenth-street. It was claimed that the people patronizing the ferry required what was asked.

Alderman STEERS made statements to the effect that the company was losing money at present, and therefore could not afford to increase the number of trips.

Alderman FULMER claimed that the Company were making money, and that if they would run oftener they would make more. The boats from Twenty-third-street made ten-minute trips, while from Twenty-third-st. ferry, they made half-hour trips.

Alderman ADAMS, while the subject of ferries was up, thought it well that he should complain of the absence of ferry accommodations in the Seventh Ward. They had ten times the amount of travel in that Ward than passed through Twenty-third-street, and he thought the people of the Seventh were entitled to ferry accommodations equal to what was enjoyed by the upper Ward.

Alderman STEERS moved an amendment that they be directed to run every 20 minutes, which was lost.

Alderman COULTER favored the original resolution.

An amendment was then made that they run every 15 minutes from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

Alderman STEERS wished to speak, but Alderman HEALY objected on the ground that he had spoken too often already.

The fifteen minute amendment was withdrawn.

Alderman DRAKE called the previous question. He said that ferry boat had been sailing more than an hour and a half, without touching the dock, and he was tired. He wanted to take his baggage and go ashore. The original resolution was passed.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the Municipal Policemen, was called up by Alderman STEERS, who moved its adoption.

Alderman JACKSON called for the previous question, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of 14 to 6.

The resolution to purchase the Gansevoort property from those who purchased it from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in 1852, was called up. The Commissioners sold the property to the present holders for $160,000. The resolution proposes to purchase it back again for $393,000.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution on the ground that Judge Mitchell had declared the sale by the Commissioners illegal, and that it should come back to the City, for 160,000. The report of the Committee expressed that the opinion of Judge Mitchell would if the case were carried up, be reversed. That the Alderman doubted very much, and as the case was now in a position to be settled very soon, he hoped the subject would be let alone for the present. In conclusion he moved that the subject be postponed until after the pending decision of the Court shall have been rendered.

Alderman BANTA said, although the Committee was not composed of lawyers, they were business men, and believed the purchase at the price a very good one. If bought by the City, he could find a man who would give $100,000 for the bargain.

Alderman TUCKER asked why it was, if the parties could give a good title, that the gentleman who would give the City $100,000 for the bargain, did not go to them and purchase at first hands, at the price for which it was offered. A vote was taken on his motion to postpone, and it was lost.

A motion making it the special order for the first Monday in September, was then made and lost.

Alderman BLUNT moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, and that was lost. He then moved to strike out the "$393,000," and "$160,000 with interest" inserted. That, too, was lost.

After some further debate, Alderman COULTER moved the previous question.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay that on the table, which was lost.

The previous question was carried and the report was received and the original resolution adopted by a vote of 14 to 6.

The following was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit copies of correspondence with the Postmaster General, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council in May last.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 29. 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a joint resolution, passed by the Common Council of this City, on a subject of importance to the general Government as well as to the people of New-York.

Without any information as to the intentions or wishes of the President or of the Post-Office Department, on the subject, I shall be happy to hear from you at your convenience in relation thereto.

With respect, your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Hon. A. V. BROWN, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 17, 1857.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I had the honor duly to receive your communication of the 29th of May, inclosing a resolution of the Councils of this subject of a Post-Office for the City of New-York. In consideration of my official engagements, and of the troubles existing since that time in your City Government, I thought it best not to respond until a more auspicious moment. In Cabinet consultation, at an early day, it was determined as a settled rule of policy in relation to the erection of Custom-Houses, Post Offices, &c., not to commence any public work of the kind on a scale which the amount appropriated by Congress would not complete; and as it was evident that the sum of $500,000 placed at my disposal for purchasing a site and erecting thereon a Post-Office in New-York, was totally inadequate for these purposes, I had almost concluded to take no further action on the subject than to report the facts to Congress and await the grant of a sufficient appropriation. It occurred to me, however, in my reflections and regrets upon the subject, that if the City would cede or convey, without charge, a suitable portion of any of her public grounds or parks, the sum on hand would be quite sufficient, not only to furnish her with a magnificent Post-Office, but also with a suite of Federal Court-rooms and offices in the same building. Were the building of the Post-Office now abandoned and the subject again referred to Congress, it can hardly be expected that a grant of more than double the present amount could be obtained; and if an appropriation of a million should be obtained, the half of it would be expended in the purchase of a site from some individual proprietor, thus leaving only the present amount to be expended for the use of the city and the convenience of her people. Therefore, I could perceive no advantage to the City in permitting the question to go back to Congress, who might not act upon it for a year to come. The individual who may now possess the site which would be deemed the most suitable for a post office can, doubtless, dispose of his property to other purchasers quite as advantageously as to the United States, so no harm would be done to him.

I am not unmindful, however, that the City authorities may not think it advisable to surrender any portion of her open grounds set apart for the exercise and recreation of her people, even for the convenience of a Post-Office and District Court House; and, if they so determine, I cannot escape the necessity of abandoning the project, and remitting the whole subject back to Congress.

It is not for me to suggest whether the City has any open grounds which she ought to spare for the purposes contemplated; but it seems to me that "the Park," when diminished by the erection of your proposed City buildings, will then be too small to serve one of the purposes originally intended, and that, therefore, the remainder of it might be appropriated to supply a great want of your City—a convenient Post-Office.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that such a building, with suitable provision for the District Court, is practically not for the United States, but for the use, comfort and convenience of the people of New-York.

If it should be deemed expedient to convey to the United States a portion of the Park, such a site should be selected for the Post-Office as would harmonize with the buildings contemplated by the City authorities. I must beg of you, Sir, and of the City Councils, to understand distinctly that the suggestions here made have not been prompted by a sordid desire to drive a good bargain for the United States, but solely as affording a ready means of relieving the department from the embarrassments of an inadequate appropriation, and of enabling it to furnish with the present means, and without loss of time, a building for a Post-Office and the United States worthy of your great city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster-General.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to the law regulating his Department in the matter of street-cleaning. It was laid on the table without reading, and ordered to be printed on the minutes.

Soon after 9 o'clock the Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

Advertisement.

LIGHTNING RODS

VERSUS

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. PINNEO, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-st.

Advertisement.

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

Advertisement.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

AMBROTYPES.

At BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

Advertisement.

GET THE BEST!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. SCHWARTZER & Co.

For sale by FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

Advertisement.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructed in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

Advertisement.

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best Gas Cooking-stove in the world. Call and see it.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

Advertisement.

The "Fast Young Men" has made a decided hit at Purdy's National Theatre. Crowds visit there nightly, and all pronounce the piece the most novel and mirthful ever witnessed. It must have a long run. Go see it to-night, and with it the pantomime of "A School in an Uproar," and drama of "Robert Emmett."

Advertisement.

J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Dinner to Hon. Henry C. Murphy.

A personal testimonial was last night given to Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY of Brooklyn on the occasion of his going out as our representative to the Hague, of a very creditable character to that gentleman. It was a dinner by the leading citizens of Kings County, the greater part of whom were his political opponents. The festival took place at the Mansion House, on the Heights, and about a hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner about 8 o'clock. Mr. DANIEL EMBURY, President of the Atlantic Bank, presided, assisted by Mr. HUNTER, of Clinton-avenue, Mr. HARRIS, Judge JOHNSON, and other well-known citizens of Brooklyn, as Vice-Presidents. Among the guests were Mayor WOOD and Mayor POWELL, who sat facing each other, but we did not see Mr. CHOLWELL with them; GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Collector SCHELL, Surveyor HART, General AARON WARD, of Westchester; General ELIJAH WARD, of New-York; Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. JOHN KELLY, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Judge PARKER and Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR. Long Island was well represented among the company, the Vans mustered in great strength, and it had the appearance of a family party, there were such hearty greetings among them as they met each other. The dinner was a very good one, and the great dining room was brilliantly illuminated. Over the chair of the President the coat of arms of the Netherlands was painted on the wall. A great number of letters from gentlemen who sent their "regrets," were read, among which were replies from President BUCHANAN, Governor KING and Secretary CASS. After the toasts to the President and Governor had been drank, the health of the guest of the evening was proposed.

The Presumed Murder in South Brooklyn.

Coroner REDDING held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of PHILIP CARR, who died Sunday night last, from injuries received by falling from a window in a house on Summit-street, Brooklyn, to the sidewalk.

The following testimony was taken:

Doctor C. H. Murphy being duly sworn testified that he held a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased in company with Dr. Van Dayne, and testifies that deceased came to his death by congestion of the brain.

Fredericka Strohle being sworn, says that she was sitting at her window at the time the deceased was sitting in the window of the house opposite, and he appeared to be asleep, for he was dozing as he sat, and fell out of his own accord; she saw a man sitting in the other window, who appeared to be reading a paper he had in his hand; he was sitting with his back towards deceased.

Mary Moran sworn and testified to residing at No. 104 Hamilton-avenue; the windows of the rear of her residence look out upon those of No. 16 Summit-street; she saw a man in the window who was apparently dozing; he appeared to be in liquor and she made a remark to a friend of hers that he would be likely to fall out of the window, and while she was talking he did fall and witness saw him strike the pavement; no one was near him at the time; she saw a man sitting at the other window and reading a paper; he had his back towards the deceased.

R. J. Short being duly sworn, says that he resides directly opposite No. 16 Summit-street; saw deceased sitting at the window and saw him when he was falling: there was no disturbance in the house; he saw a man with a blue shirt sitting in the other window; he was reading a paper and had his back towards deceased.

The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental causes, and the parties arrested upon suspicion of having pushed the deceased out of the window were then discharged from custody.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening. Considerable routine business was transacted. Judge COPELAND, one of the original members of the Board, tendered his resignation on account of ill health, which was accepted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...AUGUST 5.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90, 84	50	31 So. & N. Ala. R'd...c	49½
5,000 Virginia 6s	90¾	200 do...b30	45
1 000 Missouri State 6s	79½	100 do...s3	49
10,000 do...c	79¾	50 do...c	49¼
20,000 do...b3	79¾	300 Reading R'd...b6	76¼
1,000 City 7s, '76...c	93	200 do...b60	76
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86½	500 do...s3	49½
19,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	90¾	500 do...s3	49½
75 Ill Cen. July Bts	124	250 do...s3	69¾
1,000 T. H. & A 2d Mt.	60	200 do...s30	69¾
2,000 E. R. R. C. B '71	64½	15 Panama Railroad	97½
5,000 E R R 3d M. B. '83	85	50 do...s60	97½
16 National Bank	108½	100 do...s30	97½
28 Metropo. Bank	107	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R...c	90¾
100 Penn. Coal Co	83	500 do...b60	91
150 do...b60	83½	350 Cl. & Tol. R. R	56
50 do...s60	82	500 do...s60	55½
50 do...s3	82	100 do...b60	56½
50 do...s3	83½	200 Mil. & Miss. R. R	50
10 Cum. Coal Co	17	100 do...b30	50¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R...c	89	100 do...b60	50
120 do...opg	89	50 do...s60	49
50 do...opg	81¾	200 La Cr. & Mil. R. R	81
100 do...s60	81¾	100 do...b30	31¾
200 do...c	81¾	50 do...s30	31¾
250 do...p & c	81¾	50 do...s30	30¾
300 Erie Railroad...s30	31¾	25 do	31¼
200 do	32	325 do	31¼
40 do...c	31¾	50 do...b30	31¼
850 do...b60	32	50 do...s10	31
200 do...s30	32	50 do...s30	31
400 do...b60	32	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R. b60	95
25 Harlem Railroad	10	48 do	94¾
200 Cl. & Pitts. R'd. b60	39¾	50 do	94¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. b.	40	25 La Cr. & M. R	31¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	94¾	100 do...b60	32½
312 Erie Railroad	31¾	100 do	8¾
50 do...s30	31¾	100 do...s30	31
100 do...s10	31¾	245 do	32
50 do...b60	32	50 do...s30	23½
300 Reading R'd	76	60 M. S. & N. I. R. R. s10	48
100 do...s30	76¾	200 do...s30	46
100 do...s3	77	300 do	49
45 Panama R'd	98	100 M. S. & N. I. pf. s	75
50 do...s6	97½	100 do...b60	76¼
150 Mil. & Miss. R. b	50	56 Sixth-av. Railroad	90
50 do	50	50 Ill. Cent. Rd	119

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, July 25, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this forenoon. Her market and money accounts are generally encouraging for this side. Cotton is up 3-16ths of a penny, with average sales of 12,000 bales a day, and Grain is reported less depressed than by the previous arrival. The harvests, however, in England and France are turning out fine, and the probability is that while both markets will continue to take, with a fair measure of freedom, Wheat, Indian Corn and the better descriptions of Flour from this country, prices will rule at moderate figures. The stock in Liverpool of American Breadstuffs was light, and full rates were had for prime Wheat and select parcels of Indian Corn. Money is getting cheaper in London and Paris. At the close of the week the steamer sailed, Discounts in London were at 5¼ ₰ cent., and loans upon Stocks at 5@5¼ ₰ cent. There was a prospect of the further reduction of the Bank Discount to 5 ₰ cent. The Bank of France had come down from 6 to 5½ ₰ cent., and the French Funds were steadier at the Bourse The English Funds, on the other hand, are greatly unsettled by the state of things in India, and so sensitive had the Consol market become that every rumor of late news affected the price ¼ to ⅜ ₰ cent. Later telegraphic dispatches were looked for from the East on Monday, 27th, two day's after the *Persia* sailed. There was a little more doing in American Stocks, responsive to the improvement here early in July. The actual transactions noted were in Illinois Central at 116½@117@117¼, closing 119 asked; Michigan Central 8s at 91½; New-York Central 6s at 81; New-York Central shares at 80 ₰ cent. Sterling money and dividend on; New-York and Erie 7s of 1883, at 80½; 1875s at 75; 1862s at 66 ₰ cent; Pennsylvania Central Dollar Bonds at 86½; Sterling 92 ₰ cent. On this subject Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Since the arrival of the *Persia*, with accounts of the rise in prices at New-York, we have to note a strong inquiry for the best descriptions of Stocks and Bonds of American Railroads. There is, however, so little actual Stock on the market, that it is very difficult to meet an active demand."

And Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. say that:

"In American Securities there has been some improvement consequent upon the better accounts received from the United States, and a belief that the lowest point in prices generally have been touched. Of Railroad Bonds, transactions have taken place in Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 86@86½; 2d Mortgage (Sterling) at 92; Michigan Central, 1869, at 91½; New-York Central 6 ₰ cents, at 81, and shares at 80; Erie, 3d Morgage, at 80¾; 1875 Bonds at 75; and 1862 Bonds at 66; Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds at 89@89¾, and the shares at 116¾@117@117¼ premium. In State Stocks there have been few transactions. Some parcels of Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock have changed hands at 91."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 18th of July gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,419,956	....Increase..	£312 034
Other deposits	10,361,098	....Decrease.	57,593
Rest	3,499,707	....Increase..	41,168

On the other side of the account:

Govt. securities	£10,596,581	....Increase..	£377,354
Other securities	19,183,847	....Decrease..	261,320
Notes unemploy	5,637,490	....Increase...	236 31

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,978,000, being an increase of £15,790, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,840,652, showing an increase of £248,492, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 17th July:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.	
July.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest. Closing.
Saturday, 18..	92	92½	92½	92	92½ 92½
Monday, 20..	91¾	92	91⅞	92	92½ 92⅝
Tuesday, 21..	91¾	92	91¾	92	92½ 92⅝
Wed. 22..	91⅝	91⅞	91¾	91¾	92 93
Thursday, 23..	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	91¾ 91¾
Friday, 24..	91⅜	91¾	91½	91⅜	91½ 91¾

The Australian accounts are favorable, and advise that $5,400,000 in Gold is on the way to London. A letter from London thus notices the final decree at Albany, in the case of the English Creditors against the North American Trust Company. The letter appears in the *Commercial*, and is understood to be from the Money writer for the *London Times*, Mr. W. B. SAMPSON:

"The last mail from New-York brought the satisfactory news of the final judgment in the case of the North American Trust and Banking Company. It will remove a blot, which more than anything else, excepting perhaps that of the Dry Dock Bank, has operated unfavorably on public opinion here regarding such matters. It is especially gratifying that Mr HOSMLEY PALMER has lived to see it. He was 61 when the suit commenced, and is now 78. No man ever better deserved honorable treatment, for his name is a guarantee in commercial London for respectability, openness and good faith."

The Official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New York for the calendar month of July were completed this afternoon. They present, of course, the largest entry of Foreign Merchandise ever known in a single month at this port, in consequence of the inauguration of the New Tariff, to which a considerable amount of the shipments from Europe for the United States markets were especially timed:

Import of dutiable goods for consumption direct	$26,142,749
Dutiable goods warehoused	6,796 835
Free goods	2,455,333
Total entries	$35,294,908
Withdrawn from Public Store	$10,470,830
Entered, as above	6,796,835 3,673,995
Total amount marketed	$28,968,893
Entered July, 1856, $25,477,414; marketed	22,757,078
Increased amount marketed	$16,211,815

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $505,298, against $298,918 same month last year.

The exports for the month of July from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce	$4,273,696
Foreign Goods re-exported	989,750
Specie	3 628,377
Total all exports	$8,891,829
Against July, 1856:	
In Produce	$6,901,272
Foreign re-exported	131,040
Specie	5,278,126—12,310,438
Decreased Exports, July, 1857	$3,418,609

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	18,120,000	15,524,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074.000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	25,295,000	25,477,000
Total 7 months	$150,872,000	$133,061,000
Foreign Specie	5,856,000	963,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	4,544.000	5,258,000
February	5,409,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047.000	5,563,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
Total 7 months	$38,725,000	$44,677,000
Foreign re-exported	5,098,000	2,899,000
Together	$43,823,000	$47,576,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,808,000	$165,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175 000	2,584,000
April	3,556,000	3,262,000
May	5,789.000	3,818,000
June	7.939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
Total 7 months	$26,226,000	$20,547,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$38,725,000	$44,677,009
Foreign re-exported	5 098,000	2,899,000
Specie	26,226 000	20,547,000
Total all Exports	$70,049,000	$68,123,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	4,537,378	3,683,656
February	5.117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752.184	4,405,022
April	3,801,607	3,978,375
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
Total 7 months	$26,280,538	$28,079,540

DELIVERIES OF GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	1,269,177	Jan. 12	637.705
Jan. 28	1,108,510	Jan. 14	1,705,301
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,260.196	Jan. 30	861,000
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,989
March 28	1,187,128	Feb. 14	1,023.028
April 14	1,929,388	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,489,060	Feb. 28	859,500
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,588
May 28	1,658,672	March 15	1,719,088
June 16	1,930,376	March 26	1,981,979
June 29	1,822,868	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,521,676	April 16	1,458,502
July 27	1,458.043	April 30	1,869,123
		May 17	1,687,916
		May 30	1,791,187
		June 14	1,951,721
		June 27	2,270,868
		July 14	1,705,301
		July 15	85,000
		July 27	1,649,896
Total	$19,783,307	Total	$23,346,197

Decrease in receipts at N. Y. of Cal. Gold...$3,563,090
Increase in receipts at N.Y. of Foreign Gold 4,893,000

There is little news to report in the Money market here to-day. The steamer *Asia*, for Liverpool, took $917,944 in Specie. Exchange closed with sales at 109⅝ ₰ cent. The range of quotations is 109⅜@109¾, London, and 5.17½@5.16¼, Paris. The Discount Brokers are fairly employed. Street loans on demand are rather dull. The Stock market continues tame, but generally less weak in prices than at the close yesterday. The exceptions are Pennsylvania Coal, Toledo and Reading, which are lower. Both the Wisconsin Roads slightly improved. New-York and Erie, Southern Michigan and New-York Central steady at the close. The whole business of the day was much below the usual average. The English and Continental responses to the improvement in our market early in July, and the cheapening of discounts in London and Paris are considered favorable.

The old New-York Life and Trust Company have made a regular half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., and an extra dividend of 5 ₰ cent.; both payable 10th inst. The New-York Fire and Marine, 10 ₰ cent., half-yearly. St. Marks' Fire, 5 ₰ cent., half yearly. Third Avenue Bank, 3½ ₰ cent., half-yearly. Mr. HENRY L. JACQUES has been made Vice-President of the Metropolitan Bank.

The Sub-Treasury Balance, this afternoon, was $12,157,195,—the day's receipts having been $150,341,—and disbursements, $63,241.

The July earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad, were $189,410 against $176,048 same time last year,—showing an increase in July 1857 of $13,342.

Among the passengers who returned in the *Persia*, this morning, was Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The Weekly Cotton Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT thus sums up the movement of the old crop to the present date.

COTTON CROP SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1850.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P's	2,892,000	3,470,000	3,750,000	2,851,000	3,202,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,407,000	1,919,000	1,490,000	1,536,000	1,716,000
Ex. France	409,000	478,000	407,000	337,000	422,000
Ex. other FP	407,000	519,000	276,000	331,000	351,000
T'al Export	2,223,000	2,916,000	2,163,000	2,204,000	2,488,000
St'k on hand	85,000	63,000	149,000	185,000	125,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P's	3,000	3 000	13,000	12,000	4,000
Ex. to G. B.	10,000	10,000	25,000	16,000	13,000
Ex. to France	4,000	...	1,000	16 000	...
Ex. other F.P	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
T'al Exports	17,000	14,000	39,000	36,000	22,000

London Money Market.

From the Manchester Guardian's Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, July 24—P. M.

The Money market continues favorable, the tone being very easy, and in consequence some hope is beginning to be expressed that the Bank rate may be again lowered next Thursday. At the present moment, with one exception, everything appears to favor the belief in money becoming cheaper, and probably a few days will decide the question. The only drawback is the state of affairs in India, a matter upon which there is an increasing anxiety, apparent more and more the nearer the 26th approaches, when the telegraphic notices of the mail are looked for. The feeling is not a satisfactory one; most persons contemplating adverse news. The question of what the character of the news will be is a momentous one; but the opinion of persons well informed upon the strength of Delhi, is against the supposition that it has been retaken; whilst the fear is prevalent that disorders may have occurred at distant stations of the military, especially in the up districts.

The Australian mails per *Simla* arrived at Marseilles this morning, and will be delivered on Monday next. The steamer brings no news of the Indian mail.

Holders of, and speculators in, Indian produce, are all almost anxiously looking for the Indian news. There is nothing doing, every one pausing for the moment, but prices are very firm. The indigo sales, which closed yesterday, left off with great firmness. Sugar is firmer.

The wheat trade to-day was very dull. The improvement of Wednesday has given way, and prices must be quoted nominally the same as on Monday.

The market for the English Funds has been very quiet throughout the day, the operators waiting the receipt of the India news. Consols opened for the account at 91⅜@91¾; for Money, they have alternately been 91⅜@91¾, and 91½@91¾. India Bonds are 25s dis; ditto Stock, 214½@216½. Exchequer Bills, 8s.@8s. dis.

In the Foreign Securities there has been an exceedingly limited range of dealings, without any noticeable alteration in prices. Turkish Six ₰ cents, 94¾@95.

There is little to notice either in the Share market. Railways are dull, and rather flat in tone, and other Shares about the same as for days past.

P. S.—The Money market closes with great ease, at 5½ ₰ cent., at which rate it is easily obtained, and there is a plentiful supply.

Trade and Crops in France.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

You will readily believe, from the state of the weather and the flourishing condition of the crops, that prices are rapidly declining in Paris and the provinces. The average price of wheat at present does not exceed 25f. the hectolitre. The old grain which the farmers were keeping in reserve is now coming to market in all directions, and at the moment when the new wheat is ready for use the markets are more abundantly supplied than might be expected, as the farmers are desirous of getting rid of their stocks. The accounts from the Southern departments, where the reaping is going on, are excellent. Advices from Castel-Sarrasin, in the Tarnet-Garonne, state that on the last market-day in that town a considerable amount of business was transacted, and the price of wheat varied from 22f. to 25f. the hectolitre, being a fall of from 3f. to 6f. since the last market. The crops continue to be got in under the most favorable circumstances, so far as the weather is concerned. The quality of the wheat is said to be superior to that of former years, and in quantity above a fair average crop. The maize, beans, and potatoes are in the finest condition. In Brittany we are told that the yield is so plentiful that it will not be easy to procure hands to save the harvest. The price of bread has fallen 10 per cent. at Nantes. Flour of the best quality was quoted at the last Paris market at 64f. 50c. the sack of 157 kilogrammes for immediate delivery; 63f. 50c. for the end of the month; and 62f. 50c. for August and September. The price of bread has not altered in Paris for the last 15 days of the month, notwithstanding the fall in the price of wheat, but a great diminution in the price is expected on the 1st of August. The price of rye has fallen gradually to 21f., 19f., and 18f. the weight of 115 kilogrammes. Oats have better maintained their price. The War Department contracted on Wednesday last for 4,000 metrical quintals of oats, to be delivered in Paris at 23f. 98c. the 100 kilogrammes. The rape crop, abundant in many districts, good in others, and inferior in some places—at Caen, for instance, is entirely finished. The quality is good. The manufacturers will commence the extraction of oil this week, and will be in full activity at the end of the month. This is from 15 days to three weeks earlier than last year. The farmers are highly satisfied with the produce, and eager to sell at existing prices. There remain still 20,000 casks of oil of last year's produce at Villette. It is generally believed that the price will be lower next Winter. The temperature continues extremely favorable to the vintage. The grapes are increasing in size, and are three weeks in advance of last year. Wines are falling in price, but slowly, and those only of inferior quality. Business is dull, the merchants waiting the result of the Oldinm, which is said to be making progress in some vineyards in the Bordelais and Languedoc. Under all circumstances it is expected that the vintage will be abundant and the wine of excellent quality.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.

At a meeting of stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held at the Astor House on the 4th day of August, 1857, DAVID E. WHEELER, Esq., of New-York, was called to the chair and ELI PERRY, Esq., of Albany, was appointed Secretary.

The following Committee was appointed, with instructions to submit a report at an adjourned meeting, touching the affairs of the Company, viz:

H. R. SHERMAN, of Poughkeepsie.
H. VALLETTE, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
ELI PERRY, of Albany.
ANDREW LESTER, of New-York.
D. H. MEEKS, of New-York.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned to meet at the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1836 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY AUGUST 7 1857 PRICE TWO CENTS.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Report of the Physicians who were Sent to Examine Her.

HER COUNSEL'S ADVICE.

THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mysterious Demand at Bellevue for a Baby.

Personal History of Some of the Witnesses---Medical Gossip About Dr. Uhl---Church Gossip About Mrs. Barnes---Legal Gossip of the Lawyers.

Professor BARKER and Dr. DEWEES, arrived at No. 31 Bond-street, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. They immediately announced themselves and the object of their visit, and were shown up to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, whom they found in bed in the front room on the second floor, and apparently in great suffering. Shortly afterwards, Judge DAVISON and Captain DILKS entered the house and walked up stairs. The persons in the room were then as follows:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.
HELEN CUNNINGHAM.
GEORGIANA CUNNINGHAM.
Professor BARKER.
Doctor DEWEES.
Judge DAVISON.
Captain DILKS.

During a conversation, which lasted some quarter of an hour, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM said:

"I am quite willing to undergo the examination, Dr. DEWEES, but my counsel will not give his consent."

The two following letters had been forwarded to Capt. DILKS for delivery to their respective addresses.

LETTER FROM MR STAFFORD TO JUDGE DAVISON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

DEAR SIR: As Counsel of Mrs. EMMA A. BURDELL, I am obliged to decline permitting or consenting to her submission to any physical examination under the charge preferred against her, and have accordingly, in accordance with the advice of her attending physician, advised her to refuse so to do.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM R STAFFORD.

Judge DAVISON.

LATTER FROM MR. STAFFORD TO THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

DEAR SIR: As counsel for Mrs. EMMA A. BURDELL I have advised her to decline submitting to any physical examination under the charge preferred against her.

Her physician, Dr. FISK, advises me such an examination is improper in her present condition.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM R. STAFFORD.

A. O. HALL, Esq.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's appearance, was seemingly one of great suffering; this was particularly remarked by different parties present. Drs. DEWEES and BARKER, however, examined her tongue, and felt her pulse, and both of these organs told a widely different tale from her professions. However much she may be acting a part, or suffering mentally, her health is good.

The two medical gentlemen, Judge DAVISON and Captain DILKS, afterwards left for the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, followed by a crowd of reporters, who, however, had not obtained admission to the house; a very strict embargo being laid on those gentlemen.

Professor BARKER and Dr. DEWEES, on arriving at the Station-house, called for the bucket of bull's, lamb's, hog's, or whatever blood it may be, and took a portion of it away with them, as also the afterbirth.

District-Attorney HALL immediately on hearing of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's refusal to undergo the examination, sent advice to Judge Davison, as to the course to be pursued.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Examination Continued.

TESTIMONY OF DRS. DEWEES AND BARKER.

The evidence of these gentleman was taken jointly, to the following effect:

Hardman P. Dewees, of No. 59 Clinton-place, and *Fordyce Barker*, of No. 70 Union place, each being duly sworn, doth depose and say they are practicing physicians in the City of New-York, and that on the morning of the 6th August, 1857, at the request of Justice Davison and District Attorney Hall, they visited the house of Emma A. Cunningham, otherwise Emma A Burdell, at No. 31 Bond-street, for the purpose of making a physical examination of Mrs. Cunningham as regards the evideoce of recent delivery alleged by her to have taken place on the night of Monday last, the 3d inst., and upon stating to her, in the presence of Justice Davison, the object of our visit, and asking her if she was ready to have said physical examination made, she said: "On my own part I do not object to any such examination; but I object to having it made by the advice of my counsel, Mr. Stafford. We further add that no evidences of a recent delivery independent of direct examination were afforded. There were no appearances of late puerperal illness—or of any other symptoms, except those which might be attributed to nervous excitement: and we know no reason, from her physical condition, why she might not now be removed.

And we further testify that we have made a microscopical examination of the blood taken from the nail, and from the placenta, or after-birth, the specimens being given to us by Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth Ward, and that we find them so differing in their globular appearance and size that we pronounce them to be of different origins.

(Signed) H. P. DEWEES, M. D.,
FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1857, WM S. DAVISON.

This completed the evidence which it is proposed to offer on the part of the People.

Justice DAVISON, considering the letter (given above) addressed to him by Mr. STAFFORD, as an official notification that he appeared as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, sent word to him that he would proceed with the preliminary examination of the accused, according to the statute, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and, as she was entitled to the assistance of counsel on that occasion, he requested his attendance.

Mr. STAFFORD, for answer, said he was too sick to attend that day, but hoped to be able to do so this morning.

The matter, therefore, stands adjourned till this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The Justice informed our reporter that no steps would be taken, in the meantime, to remove Mrs. CUNNINGHAM from her present abode in Bond-street—rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

It now remains to be seen what course will be taken by the counsel for the defence; but it is supposed no testimony on their part will be introduced before the Magistrate.

THE BABY AND SOME NEW LIGHT.

Little ELIZABETH ANN (not *alias* Justina) ANDERSON, Jr., continues to thrive, and attracts unabated attention at Bellevue Hospital. The artist of a weekly pictorial has been sketching the lineaments of itself and mother, and in due time the poor little thing will have to suffer the horrors of a wood-cut.

In a conversation with Mrs. FEY, the Matron of Bellevue Hospital, she informs us that, five or six weeks since, a gentleman applied to her for a newborn, unwashed child, stating that he desired it for a widow, and that the child would become heir to a large estate. The gentleman, after further conversation with Mrs. FEY, and having pledged her to strict secrecy, disclosed the fact that the widow in question was Mrs. CUNNINGHAM; that he was a friend of hers, and thought she had been badly used. The matron says she at once informed him that she was well acquainted with Dr. BURDELL in his lifetime, and that, at the period of his death, he was engaged in preparing for her a set of teeth, and, moreover, that he was indebted to her in the sum of $60. And still further, the said gentleman tendered her a large sum, (how much she declined to say, but we have otherwise heard it was $300,) if she would furnish him the infant privately, as desired. This, she says, she refused to do, and the gentleman then inquired the name of the nurse in charge of the lying-in Ward, Mrs AVIS, and made a memorandum of it. It now seems more than ever probable that the letter received by the nurse a few days afterwards was penned by parties in the Cunningham interest.

Mrs. FEY declined giving us the name of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's "friend," or furnishing any description of him whatever, on the ground that she had promised to treat it as a matter of confidence and observe strict silence on the subject.

DR. CATLIN.

The Doctor is still detained at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House, but is allowed all the liberty consistent with propriety. When we called there yesterday afternoon he had gone to take a turn in Washington-square in company with an officer.

DR. CATLIN is—as we have already stated, though sundry letters from physicians denied it to us yesterday—a member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. His name was presented for membership on the 27th of September, 1854, by Drs. C. L. MITCHELL and DAVID SMITH, two respectable Brooklyn physicians. His admission took place on the 25th of October of the same year. Dr. CATLIN then, as now, lived at No. 248 Court-street, Brooklyn. So say the minutes of the Secretary of the Academy. Whether his standing has been affected in the Society by his late brilliant course we shall soon see.

HOW MRS. CUNNINGHAM ATE CUCUMBERS.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, just before going into labor, ate heartily of cucumbers, so as to really get up severe pains, on the principle of the Frenchman in "First Night," pinching his daughter when at rehearsal she was to give an exclamation. But she seems to have overshot the mark, and has really been very unwell, with choleraic symptoms. The dodge undoubtedly was in the first place to be genuine in her groans, and, in the next place, to satisfy physicians, if called in, that her "dragging" pains were really felt.

WAS HER PLAN A STUPID ONE?

Let us suppose that she had found two doctors willing to play together and swear the thing through. A child could easily be obtained and an after-birth, &c. Appearances to Mr. and Mrs. WILT and the daughters of a genuine birth were very strong. Mrs. BARNES and Mrs. BELL were prepared to swear to the fact. The Doctors were regularly summoned and came. Previous appearances had been well feigned. The child was shown to friends and neighbors. In a week's time she would have recovered. All the minutiæ of a real birth had been rehearsed, and nothing remained but to act in a Court of Justice the whole affair before a Jury.

WHAT MR. STAFFORD SAYS.

WM. R. STAFFORD, Esq., has been associated with Mr. CLINTON and Judge DEAN as counsel for Mrs CUNNINGHAM. He was the last of the trio engaged, and promises to be the last to desert his client He still has faith in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and means to fight her battle with all the energy and skill he is master of. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had frequently spoken to him about her pregnancy, but never mentioned the precise time when she expected to be confined. She told him a few days ago that she was going to engage an old nurse of hers to attend upon the expected heir, and wait upon her through her sickness. He did not think that the birth would take place as soon as it did. That there was a birth he has no doubt, he takes the statement of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as sufficient on this point. When he called at Mrs. C.'s house Tuesday forenoon, it was in reference to the suit of HANNAH, the cook, to recover wages alleged to be due her. He found Mrs. C. very sick, and supposing the spoken of event was about to come off, he sent for Drs. UHL and SMITH. As his own professional services were not needed at such a crisis, he gracefully withdrew.

The first knowledge he had of any suspicion or charge against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM of an attempt to palm off somebody else's child as her own, was gathered from reading Tuesday's second edition of the TIMES. He feels confident that the whole matter will be cleared up favorably for his client. Mr. STAFFORD says the publication that he sought to intrude himself as counsel for Dr. CATLIN is erroneous. Mr. STAFFORD was sick all day yesterday, with bilious colic, and did not go out of his house. Judge DEAN, his partner, started, yesterday, for Washington, on business connected with the slaver *Panchita*. To-day, if well enough, Mrs. C.'s counsel will appear for her at the Jefferson Market Court.

MRS. BARNES, THE SISTER OF MRS CUNNINGHAM.

Our readers will remember among the affidavits taken before Justice DAVISON, on Tuesday, was one from Mrs. ANN BARNES. Among other things she testified that she had noticed the appearance of Mrs. C. when undressed, and that it did not differ from that of a woman in the family-way. She said she took the child from Dr. UHL, at his request, to dress it, and the child had the appearance of a new-born infant. Much curiosity has been felt to know more of Mrs. BARNES, as in case the plot had not been interrupted she would have become a most important witness against the heirs of the Burdell estate, and in favor of the new comer. Of herself personally she said in her affidavit:

"I reside at No. 31 Bond-street; have lived at said house since the sale of the household furniture, which I think was about the first of April last. I am the sister of Mrs. Cunningham, and am a widow. My husband has been dead some eleven years. I have scarcely been out of the house, No. 31 Bond street, since I have been there. I am home.

Though Mrs. BARNES has not been named until now in connection with the Burdell mystery, we find no difficulty in tracing her history. She has been twice married, her first husband dying suddenly, leaving four children to her care. Her second husband—Mr. BARNES, resided with her at Newark, N. J., and also died suddenly, leaving his three promising children to her, who are all still alive. In the Summer of 1850 the widow BARNES occupied a small house on "old Gowanus Lane," now a part of Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn. She was a member of, and a Sunday School teacher in, the Dean-street Methodist Church, of which Rev. S. H. CLARK was pastor. Being poor, she was assisted in the support of her family by the Church. In the summer of that year one of the members of Church, a Mr. W., who then resided in Oxford street, and who resides in Brooklyn at the present time, but does business in Broadway in this City, prepared to go into the country with his family. Wishing some one to take charge of his house during his absence, and thinking to do a kindness to a sister in the Church, he applied to Mrs. BARNES, who gladly accepted the offer to make his house her home until the family returned. They were absent about three weeks, and when they returned, found that the house had been robbed of almost all the valuable portable articles in it. Wine, silver, china and glass-ware, table-spreads, napkins, sheets, pillow-cases, bed-sprends, even the beds themselves, had some of them been ripped open and a portion of the feathers taken out and carried off. Mrs. BARNES was in the house when they arrived, and welcomed Mrs. W. as if nothing unusual had happened. She soon left for home, and it was not till after her departure that the robbery was discovered.

When the fact was announced to Mrs. BARNES, she showed the greatest astonishment, and protested that it must have been done by the servant girl.

Complaint was made at the City Hall of the robbery, and an officer named EGAN, accompanied by Mr. W., and the pastor of the Dean street Church, proceeded to search the residence of Mrs. BARNES. They were at first refused admittance, but finally succeeded in entering the house, Mrs. BARNES having, in the meantime, escaped by the back door.

Many of the missing articles were found and identified, and the remainder they were afterwards told were taken to a place designated in New York.

Mrs. BARNES was arrested by officer EGAN and put in the lock-up, but was soon let out on the responsibility of the officer who arrested her. She was expelled from the Dean street Church, and Mr. W. took no further steps in prosecution of the matter. Mrs. BARNES is a woman of small stature, about 40 years of age, has light eyes and hair, the latter inclined to gray. She lately walks very lame.

MR. LAIGHT.

The Mr. LAIGHT referred to in the evidence of Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, as the party upon whom her mother was going to make a call Monday afternoon, has an office at No. 63 Water-street. He is a real estate agent. As to his business transactions with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, he is not communicative.

DOCTOR UHL.

Was he justified in the course he took to expose the felonious intentions of the mother of the bogus heir to Dr. BURDELL? This question the physicians are canvassing all over the town with great earnestness. Dr. UHL is a member of the faculty in "good and regular standing," he has long been before the New-York public, and his professional honors are no less distinguished in medical circles, than is his honesty as a man. But when he graduated, doubtless he swore the Hypocratic Oath—the oath which bound him solemnly not to divulge the secrets confided to him by his patients, except under the most stringent demands of justice. Whether he has violated that oath in this case is the question. One party, and they are of the strictest sect, who hold the code of medical ethics to be of equally binding force with the Ten Commandments—who think, for instance, that for a physician to correct an error or make any statement over his own name in any other newspaper than an exclusively medical one, is a vile quackery, worthy of the severest denunciation—holds that the Doctor has violated the code, and should suffer the penalty of an expulsion from the Academy. The other party say that, not one out of twenty honest men would have been honest enough to do as Dr. UHL did; he deserves a service of plate, a handsome testimonial, a general token of appreciation and approval from honest men in general, and his medical brethren in particular. His betrayal of Mrs CUNNINGHAM was a thing which no professional oath objected to: for, though like the priest, who may not divulge the secrets of the Confessional, the physician must hold his patient's secrets sacred, unlike the priest, whose superior must be in the place of a conscience to him, the physician has no superior to whom he can look for absolution, if he wounds truth and cheats justice by locking in his own breast a secret which the patient had no business to make him a confidant in. This party add that, if the Doctor was justified in imparting his patient's secret to the prosecuting officer, he was only doing an unpleasant duty when he consented to make the intended felony as apparent to the world as it was to his own mind; and so, in his complicity with the District-Attorney, he only did what a particularly upright man, or a great villain, would even consent to do. The following is the sentiment and proposition of one who is decidedly to be numbered in the latter class.

Testimonial to Dr. Uhl.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

May I be permitted to suggest that some method be taken to show the public estimation of the courageous position taken by Dr. UHL in the recent Burdell Cunningham matters. Unquestionably the better proceeding on his part would have been to refuse any coöperation, and to threaten any persistence on her part in the proposed villany with exposure. Still, he did the next best thing, effecting the unveiling of the character of an iniquitous woman, and ultimately, perhaps, of the murderers of Dr. BURDELL: and the furtherance of the ends of justice and humanity.

Dr. UHL may suffer pecuniarily from the loss of patronage of some persons who may consider that his conduct was unprofessional, and may lose the treatment and pay from persons with diseases of which they are ashamed, and who, perhaps, might fear to trust him with their secrets.

Personally knowing Dr. UHL, and that he is a man of honor and integrity, I trust that you will view the matter in this light and will receive subscriptions towards a proper testimonial, and towards which I am confident hundreds will gladly contribute; among whom please place me for the sum of $10

VERITAS.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Voting Continued—No Choice Yet—A Secret Caucus.

The Board of Police Commissioners met again yesterday morning, all the members present. As soon as the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the Board took up the regular order of the day—the election of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy.

The Clerk recorded the 599th vote, which stood as follows:

Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranahan for E. D. Morgan.
Mayor, Wood and Popell for Robert L. Stuart.
Mr. Cholwell for Erastus Brooks.

The result of each vote was the same until the 114th vote, when Mayor WOOD remembered that the voting of the Board appeared to be mechanical. It might be very pleasant amusement for some gentlemen, but it was evident that the persons now in nomination could not unite a majority of the Board. He hoped therefore that they would make an effort to unite a majority of the Board upon some unexceptionable person.

Mr. BOWEN suggested that Mr. MORGAN was unexceptionable.

Mayor WOOD said that while the personal character of both Mr. MORGAN and Mr. WARD were without blemish, yet they were very prominently identified with a political party, and the politics of the other (Mr. STUART) he was really unacquainted with, if he had any at all. He only made the suggestion, whether it would be well for them to continue voting, without the slightest prospect of coming to a conclusion.

Mr. STRANAHAN suggested that to prevent this mechanical voting becoming chronic, they had better adjourn a week or so.

Mayor POWELL said if the vacancy could be filled from Brooklyn he was satisfied he could nominate a gentleman who would be unexceptionable to all.

Mr. BOWEN said it was imperative to elect a man from this City.

Gen. NYE suggested that for the purpose of seeing whether they could unite upon a candidate they take a recess of twenty minutes.

The suggestion was acquiesced in, and the Board retired to consult in private.

When the twenty minutes had elapsed the roll was called and business commenced.

Mr. BOWEN moved to refer all bills against the Board to the Finance Committee, which was carried.

Mr. STRANAHAN, on the general expenses of the Department, reported in favor of a proportionate division, which was carried.

He also reported on the claim of Sergeants acting as Inspectors, for pay as Inspectors. He thought it would be impolitic, and reported against the claim. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Friday at 12½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I propose that a meeting of citizens, *irrespective of party*, be held to express the sense of the community, and to exercise a pressure from the outside which shall bring faction to the bar of public opinion and cause the interests of the community to be respected. VOX GREGIS.

A Policeman Sues Mayor Wood for his Pay.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge ANDERSON.

James Durning, assignee, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The plaintiff in this case sues to recover $72 44, alleged to be due to Samuel T. Wartz, for services rendered as a policeman from May 23 to June 22, 1857.

The minutes of the old Board of Police Commissioners were produced, showing the appointment of Mr. Wartz on May 1, 1855, which were read in evidence. The plaintiff then called witnesses, who proved that Wartz had been a policemen, and served as such up to July 3, 1856, at a salary of $700 per annum. They also proved the assignment of the claim to the plaintiff. The defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint. The motion was denied, and an exception taken. The defendant's counsel then called Azariah C. Flagg, who testified that he was the Comptroller, and had charge of the Finances of the City; that $100,000 had been transferred from the City to the State Treasury to defray the expenses of the police for the year 1857, under the Metropolitan Police Act—that the same was transferred after the decision of the Court of Appeals. Defendant's counsel called James W. Nye, who testified that he was one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and that the first meeting was held on the 23d day of April, 1857; also, that charges had been preferred against all the men who did not come over to the new Board, and they were dismissed.

Defendants' counsel renewed his motion to dismiss the complaint on the grounds—

1. That the plaintiff's assignor was not a public officer under these defendants, during the period for which he claims pay. 2. If he was a member of the old Metropolitan Police, upon the first organization of the new Board, he became a Metropolitan policeman. 3 The Charter of 1857 abolishes the police department of defendants. 4. Metropolitan policemen are State, not City officers. 5. Defendants have no control over the funds raised by the Supervisors to pay policemen. 6. The funds are in the State Treasury, and subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the Police Commissioners. 7. If the plaintiff's assignor had not been legally discharged by the Metropolitan Commissioners, he has a right of action against them for his salary. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, P. F. Smith; for defendants, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Panchita Discharged---Curiously.

CASE OF THE SCHOONER N. HAND.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Relief Vessel to the Cape De Verds turned Slaver.

Another exciting chapter in the history of the Slave-trade has just transpired in the shape of the following official correspondence between the British Consul at St. Vincents, Cape de Verd Islands, Lord CLARENDON and Lord NAPIER. The occasion of the correspondence is the alleged discovery by the British Consul at St. Vincents, of indubitable proofs that the Amer. loan brigantine *N. Hand*, which reached those Islands upon the 11th of July, 1856, laden with corn-meal for the relief of the distressed inhabitants who at that time were suffering the horrors of famine, departed immediately thereafter to the Coast of Africa, and took on board, near Cabaça de Cobra, two hundred Africans for Cuba, or elsewhere, with which she got off without detection. The fact that the *N. Hand* was boarded off the Congo by H. B. M. ship *Teazer* under suspicious circumstances, and that she has never returned to New-York, is given as confirmatory of the suspicion that she was a Slaver. A letter to "Vianna" is referred to by the Consul at St. Vincents, which evidently implicated parties in New-York in connection with the transfer of the vessel. This letter, though transmitted to Lord CLARENDON, is withheld in this published correspondence:

Memorandum by Lord Napier.

By registry at the Custom-House at New-York, the *N. Hana*, at the date of her voyage, June 9, 1856, was owned by GROSOR W. ROOSEVELT, shipwright, of that City.

A portion of her cargo, destined for the relief of the suffering population of the Cape de Verd Islands, was shipped on behalf of the Corn Exchange Company of New-York, by Mr. PETER RICE. Another portion was shipped by JOAN C. ABREA FIGANIERE, and FIGANIERE, REIER & Co.

The vessel has not returned to New-York.

A strong appeal, on behalf of the Cape de Verd people, was made by the Portugese Consul, and the alleged participation of that functionary in the slave-trade prompts the suspicion that he was concealing a nefarious design under the cloak of a charitable office.

Lord Clarendon to Lord Napier.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 19, 1857.

MY LORD: I transmit to your Lordship herewith, copies of a dispatch and of its inclosures from Mr. MILLER, Her Majesty's Consul at St. Vincents, containing information respecting an American vessel called the *N. Hand*, which arrived at the Cape Verd Islands in the month of August last, and was suspected of being about to engage in the slave trade.

I also inclose a dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando, stating that the vessel in question was boarded by Her Majesty's ship *Teazer*, off the Congo River, on the 27th of August, and that she is reported to have shortly afterwards shipped a cargo of slaves from Cabaça de Cobra, with which she got clear off.

Your lordship will learn from Mr. MILLER's dispatch that at the time of the entry of the *N. Hand* at the Custom-House at the Cape Verds she was declared as about to proceed to the neighboring Island of St. Jago, and from thence to the West Indies. But the dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando proves that she was shortly afterwards found on the Coast of Africa by a British cruiser, when the master declared that she was bound for Benguela, at which place, however, she never arrived.

Under these circumstances there can be little doubt that the report of the *N. Hand* having subsequently shipped a cargo of slaves from the Coast, is well founded, and I have to instruct your lordship to bring the above-mentioned information respecting the *N. Hand* to the knowledge of the United States authorities.

I am, with great truth and regard, my Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,
CLARENDON.

BRITISH CONSULATE, ST. VINCENT,
CAPE DE VERDE, July 26, 1856.

MY LORD: I beg to inclose a copy of a correspondence between the military commandant of this Island and myself, relative to the American brigantine *N. Hand*, STEVENSON master; and owned by GROSOR W. ROOSEVELT. This vessel arrived here on the 11th inst. from New-York, bringing a quantity of food, sent to be gratuitously distributed to the poor inhabitants of these Islands. At the time of entering this vessel at the Custom House, it was declared that she would proceed to the neighboring Island of Saint Jago, and from thence to the West Indies.

In consequence of certain expressions used by the master, and which were repeated to me, I consider it my duty to direct the attention of the authorities of this place, to the suspicious nature of the circumstances connected with this vessel. The said master of her had openly declared that he had manacles concealed on board; that the declaration concerning the vessel's destination was a false one, as it was not their intention to touch at the Island of St. Jago, or to proceed to the West Indies; that there was all the water on board for the Slave voyage.

The result of my communication to the military commandant, was the official letter, of which I transmit herewith a translation, wherein that authority states, after searching the vessel, the cargo found on board was in conformity with the manifest signed and sealed by the Consul General of Portugal, at New-York; and that the crew of the said vessel were all American citizens except one.

Notwithstanding, no doubt exists in my mind that this vessel is engaged in a slave trading voyage. She has fifty six pipes of water on board; her crew, with the exception of two persons, do not speak the English language; there is a Portuguese supercargo on board, and the vessel is, evidently, a very swift sailor; and further, she has a very large quantity of provisions—besides those intended for the Islands, taking for granted that the assertion of the master, "that she was not going to St. Jago," as true—proper for feeding negroes.

As I am informed that another vessel, expected shortly, to bring a further quantity of food, as a donation for the distressed inhabitants of these Islands, is intended for a similar expedition in the S. T., I beg to suggest for your Lordship's consideration whether it is not advisable that H. M's ships about to join the W. C. of Africa squadron should be directed to touch at this Island on their way out.

Unfortunately the circumstance concerning the *N. Hand* only came to my knowledge a few hours after the departure from this Port of H M. ship *Merlin*, which vessel sailed from hence on the 18th inst, and therefore that opportunity was lost of sending on the information to H. M.'s cruisers on the coast of Africa.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)
THOMAS MILLER, H B. M. Consul.
To the Earl of CLARENDON, K. G., &c., &c.

The Consul to Major Machado.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
ST. VINCENT, Cape de Verds, July 18, 1856.

SIR: I have just received such information, relative to the American brigantine *N. Hand*, at the present time anchored at this port, as creates a strong suspicion that she is about to proceed hence on a voyage in the Slave-trade.

It is stated to me that the master of the said brigantine, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, boasted that "he had manacles concealed on board where he only could find them; that the vessel was not going to the Island of St. Jago to discharge the rest of the cargo, nor afterward to the West Indies, as had been declared upon entry at the Custom-House; that she had all the water necessary for the Slave voyage on board; that the only persons who could speak English on board were himself and steward."

As the vessel actually has on board a much larger quantity of water than her crew could possibly require, and as I am informed that the crew are Spanish, the supercargo is a Portuguese, and the captain the only American on board, these circumstances tend to strengthen the suspicion excited by the expressions of the captain, and I consider it my duty to convey the foregoing information to you that the necessary measures may be adopted to discover the truth in this case.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS MILLER, H. B. M's Consul.
To Major JOSÉ PAULA MACHADO, Military Comm'd't.

Machado's Rep'y.

At 6 o'clock in the evening of the 19th inst., I received your official letter dated on that day, relative to the American brigantine *N. Hand*, at present at anchor in this port. In reply I have to state, that in consequence of its contents the competent authorities of this Island proceeded to make an examination on board the said brigantine; and the result was that they found that the cargo which remained on board, together with that which had been disembarked into the Custom-House, agreed with the manifest, sealed and signed by the Portuguese Consul at New-York. I have also to inform you that the Vice Consul for the United States of America has declared that the crew of the said brigantine were all American citizens with the exception of one.

(Signed) JOSÉ PAULA MACHADO,
July 19, 1856. Comm'r of Interior.
To Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Cape de Verds.

Report by the officers of the Teazer.

LOANDO, Oct. 28, 1856.

MY LORD: 1. Her Majesty's ship *Teazer*, having met with and boarded, off the Congo, not far from the Cabaca de Cobra, an American brigantine, under very suspicious circumstances, on the 27th of last August, we deem it right to bring them under your Lordship's notice, with a view to any representations which you may think proper to make on the subject to the United States Government.

2. The vessel, which was a very fine one of 284 tons, though rather an indifferent sailer, was called the *N. Hana*, and was commanded by a man named MICHAEL STEVENSON, known on this coast as of no very good character, though not as having been, to our knowledge, engaged in slave traffic. He left this port last year in command of a lawful trading vessel called the *Resolden*, belonging to the house of H. T. INGALLS, of New-York, which has been lately sold, as we hear, to that of Macondo or Reis. The letter to "Vianna," one of the papers inclosed in your Lordship's dispatch, No. 9, shows that it matters not much to which of them.

3. The *N. Hand* had cleared out from New-York for the Cape de Verds, with corn meal for the inhabitants of those islands, and sailed from St. Vincent's on the 8th of August, having stopped there a passenger of the name of ALMEIDA, for Benguela, to which place, when boarded by the *Teazer*, STEVENSON declared himself to be bound. Her cargo entered on the manifest consisted of 350 barrels of corn meal, (the residue of the original stock shipped,) 55 water casks and two tanks. She had a crew of eight sailors, not one of whom could answer to the name when mustered by the crew-list. She was last seen by the *Teazer* in the night, and has never, it is scarcely necessary to add, appeared at Benguela. Report says she took off 200 slaves from Cabaça de Cobra, which agrees with the statement made by H M brig-of-war *Villa Flor*, then cruising off the Congo, whose commander wrote word some weeks ago that a shipment was effected about that time and place.

We have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEORGE JACKSON,
EDMUND GABRIEL.

The Earl of CLARENDON, K. G., &c.

The Case of the Panchita.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUG. 6.

Before Judge BETTS.

The motion to set aside the attachment against the *Panchita* for irregularity and to discharge the vessel from arrest came on this morning.

The facts out of which the motion arose are briefly as follows: The return day of the process was July 28, but the government, from some reason or other, it is said because the Marshal had forgotten to publish the notice, as required by law, desired the date to be altered to Aug. 4, which was done not by the Judge, the clerk, or a deputy, but by some person employed in the clerk's office.

Affidavits setting forth these facts were introduced by the counsel for the claimants, and one by Mr. JOACHIMSEN, stating that the change was made in good faith.

The Court then made the following order:

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1857—Present: The Honorable SAMUEL R. BETTS, District Judge.

The United States vs. *The Bark Panchita.*—This case having been heard on a motion to set aside attachment for irregularity and discharge the vessel from arrest, and argued by the advocates for the respective parties, and due deliberation being had in the premises, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, by the Court, that the motion and attachment issued in this cause be set aside because of an unauthorized alteration of the return day of said process after the same had been duly served on the said vessel.

It seems to be somewhat of a question whether it is the effect of this order to discharge the *Panchita* altogether from custody. Probably it was not intended to have this effect, as it was evidently a mistake on the part of the District-Attorney.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tehuantepec Transit and the New Mexican Treaty—The Venezuelan Difficulty not yet Settled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Le Sere Tehuantepec Company reject the Sloo grant as their basis, and await a new treaty, independent of that. Mexico will no doubt agree to the propositions which Senator BENJAMIN took out for Mr. FORSYTH, and this will invoke the repudiation of the Sloo grant by Mexico.

Another long interview took place yesterday between Gen. HERRAN and Gen. CASS.

The Venezuela affair is settled only on one side. Our Government agrees to make another demand, but Venezuela signifies no purpose of acceding to it.

Mr. MASON requests leave to remain in Paris until he can pay his debts there out of his salary.

Mr. FAY has determined to anticipate his recall from Berne.

Intelligence has been received by the Interior Department confirming the report of hostilities on the part of the Yankton Indians.

The Public Offices are to be closed to-morrow in honor of the memory of Ex Secretary DOBBIN.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the communication of the State Department, written several months ago, relative to Central American affairs, in connection with the rejected treaty.

The claims for consequential damages will not be enforced by our Government against New-Granada, which, however, through its Minister, has expressed its willingness to allow such as were actually sustained by our citizens, owing to the Panama riots. No difficulty is apprehended as to agreeing upon a mutually agreeable basis of settlement of the pending questions between the two Governments. General HERRAN was to have had another interview with Gen CASS to-day.

In no event will the Administration permit Costa Rica or any other Central American State to diminish the geographical boundaries of Nicaragua, or divide or absorb the Territory; and of this fact they are probably by this time aware.

There is no question between this and any other Country that does not promise a quiet and satisfactory settlement.

It is stated to me that the master of the said brigantine, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, boasted that "he had manacles concealed on board where he only could find them; that the vessel was not going to the Island of St. Jago to discharge the rest of the cargo, nor afterward to the West Indies, as had been declared upon entry at the Custom-House; that she had all the water necessary for the Slave voyage on board; that the only persons who could speak English on board were himself and steward."

The Shawnee (Kansas) Indians, having made their selections and locations of the 200,000 acres, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between them and the United States, nothing now remains but the approval of the selections by the President, before the residue of the Shawnee lands will be opened to sale and preëmption. In view of this condition of things, the Commissioner of the General Land Office will shortly issue instructions to the Surveyor-General of Kansas to approve the plats and surveys, and transmit them to the proper Land Offices. The claims of the white settlers who have already gone upon those lands will not be recognized.

The members of the Cabinet, at a meeting this morning, adopted an order to close the Department to-morrow as a token of respect to Mr. DOBBIN.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

From Kansas.

TWO MEN LYNCHED AT LEAVENWORTH—TWO OTHERS BEING TRIED BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Advices from Leavenworth, Kansas, state that much excitement exists there growing out of the robbery and murder of a man named STEPHENS. Two men, named BAINES and QUARLES, were arrested charged with the murder, and their confessions disclosed the existence of a regularly organized band of robbers and murderers. Several apparently respectable citizens are implicated as confidants of the band. BAINES and QUARLES were hung under Lynch law.

Advices from Leavenworth of Monday state that WOODS and KNOWLTON, the companions of the two men hung on Friday, were to be tried by the Judges of the Vigilance Committee. The people were intensely excited, and expressed a determination to lynch the prisoners, at all hazards. Gov. WALKER and Judge LECOMPTE had addressed the people, but failed to pacify them.

From Albany.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Standing Committee of the Association for the Promotion of Education, to-day reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. L. B. WOODWORTH, of New-York.
Secretary—R. L. COOK of New-Jersey.
Treasurer—JNO. WHITEHEAD, of New-Jersey.

For the Standing Committee the following were reported: Hon. Amos Dean, of New-York; Rev. Chas. White, of Indiana; Prof. W. F. Phelps, of New-Jersey; Chas. H. H. Lindsay, of Connecticut; and Chas. J. B. Lindsey, of Tennessee.

To-day's session was mostly passed in debating the suggestions contained in Chancellor TAPPAN's address.

Two lads, sons of Mr. MAYNAR, a liquor merchant of this city, and Mr. FLYNN, were drowned in the river this afternoon while bathing.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. PAULS, MIN.

ST. PAULS, Minnesota, Tuesday, August 4, *via* DUBUQUE, Thursday, August 6.

A destructive fire broke out this morning at 2 o'clock in the store of G. I. CALDWELL, St. Anthony street, and before the flames could be extinguished the entire square, with the exception of the First Presbyterian Church, was consumed. Seventeen buildings in all were burnt, involving a loss of $50,000, on which there is $12,000 insurance.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

A building at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, owned by JAMES LARKIN, was totally destroyed by fire last night. It was undergoing repairs, and the fire originated, it is supposed, in the carelessness of the workmen. The loss is about $50,000.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The official returns from St. Louis County give ROLLINS a majority of 1,545, being a gain of 546 on FILLMORE's vote. In Cape Girardeau County ROLLINS' majority is about 100; in Morgan County STEWART's is 98; and in Lincoln County 800. ROLLINS' gain so far on FILLMORE's vote in the Presidential election is about

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Monument to Bichat—Emigration Abuses in France—Representations of the American Minister—Maritime Law—Berenger's Monument in Pere la Chaise—The Italian Conspiracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Thursday, July 23, 1857.

On Thursday afternoon last, by a sort of coincidence, while BERANGER was bidding adieu to his friends of this life, the last work of his late intimate friend DAVID D'ANGERS was being mounted on its pedestal in the court of the School of Medicine, in the midst of the noisy rejoicings of a crowd of distinguished men of science and letters.

The last work of the eminent sculptor and stern republican, DAVID D'ANGERS, was a statue of BICHAT, the illustrious physiologist and anatomist, in bronze. Thursday last was appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction as the day of Inauguration of this statue. The Minister presided on the occasion and delivered a discourse. Dr. AMADEE LATOUR, for the Medical Congress, by whom the statue was presented to the Faculty of Paris, responded in an eloquent speech, which, by its liberal ideas, and in such an atmosphere as the court of the School of Medicine, the heart of the Latin quarter and of free thought and free speech, excited the loudest and most tumultuous applause. Baron PAUL DUBOIS, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, spoke for the Faculty; Dr. Baron LARREY spoke for the Army and Navy; Professor SERRES for the Institute of France; and, Professor BOUILLAUD delivered the oration on the life and public services of BICHAT.

The name of BICHAT is far from being unknown to the public. His name recalls at once a brilliant and a melancholy destiny. BICHAT was born in 1771, and died in 1802, at the age of 31. Yet in that short time he conquered for himself an imperishable name in the annals of medicine, even at an epoch when the science of medicine numbered among its adepts in France some of the brightest names enrolled on its long catalogue of brilliant illustrations.

It is not the place here to write an obituary notice of BICHAT. But the tragical manner of his death may interest the general reader. Nothing could moderate the laborious ardor of BICHAT. In all seasons, even during the greatest heat of Summer, he was always found occupied in his laboratory, or in the wards of the hospital Hotel Dieu, where he breathed a putrid atmosphere, filled with infected and deleterious elements. In the month of July, 1802, he was occupied in observing the progress of putrefaction of the skin, when an infected odor, which arose from the vase where the anatomical piece was in course of maceration, drove all the assistants away. BICHAT alone had the courage, or rather the temerity, to pursue his investigations, exposed to these dangerous emanations. The same day, by a kind of startling fatality, an accident supervened to develop what otherwise might have passed without serious results. In descending the steps of the Hotel Dieu he fell, and the commotion which followed caused him to lose consciousness for several seconds. He gained his residence with difficulty, passed the night tolerably comfortable, but the next day he suffered from a violent headache. Yet he believed he could continue his labors and make the visit to his hospital patients as usual. The extreme fatigue he experienced caused him to faint, and he was obliged to take to his bed. The symptoms rapidly became more and more alarming, and he died the 21st of July, 1802, after fourteen days' illness.

The two great works which contributed most to immortalize the name of BICHAT were his *General Anatomy* and his *Researches on Life and Death*, both standard works in France to this day, and read by the youth of the schools with enthusiasm and profit.

The work of DAVID D'ANGERS is susceptible of criticism. The greatest admirers of this artist attribute to him one fault, that of placing under a magnificent, a superb head, a ridiculous body. It is precisely this fault that strikes one in the statue of BICHAT. The head is fully up to the best works of the great artist; but the body is a caricature. BICHAT stands with the arms folded on his breast, and behind is extended a *cadaver*, ready for the dissecting knife. The statue is mounted on a marble pedestal at an elevation of four or five feet, and is placed under the peristyle in front of the grand lecture room.

It is thus that France honors her great men!

The American Minister at Paris has, I learn, addressed the French Government on the subject of the abuses practiced in France on emigrants in transit to the United States. This action of the American Minister was, I believe, instigated principally by the representations of Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, of New-York, lately sent out here by the Emigrant Society of New-York, to examine into this subject. I do not know that I am violating any secret in thus placing in print what has only come to my ears in an isolated way; but it seems that a subject of such general interest, and upon which there can be no division of opinion, has no special need of that secrecy which belongs to contested questions. I will venture to repeat, therefore, what I have heard, that the document addressed by our Minister to the French cabinet was a lengthy and able *exposé* of the abuses and the evils of the system that are practiced in France, and reclaimed in the most energetic terms an abolition of these abuses. To this document the French cabinet almost immediately returned an answer to the effect that, not only had some laws already been passed to abate the abuses complained of, but that, fully recognizing the justice of the American Minister's reclamations, they would take pleasure in lending themselves to further reforms in this particular. We may, therefore, soon hope to see a radical reform in this crying abuse.

Mr. MURRAY has gone on to Switzerland and Germany with the view of instigating repressive measures on the part of the other governments in the same sense. His mission ought to have the good wishes of every philanthropist, for there is no more atrocious evil extant than the abuses that are practised upon the poor European emigrants.

It is true that all the governments of Europe to which the amendment of the late Mr. MARCY to the maritime treaty of Paris had been submitted, have been notified that Mr. BUCHANAN does not wish the negotiation carried further. This step of the American Government is to be regretted, since the amendment of Mr. MARCY would soon have been universally accepted, and the United States would have acquired the honor of having introduced into the law of nations the greatest step in the civilization and christianization of mankind which the nineteenth century has yet seen. The present Government at Washington has no doubt yielded to the sentiment of the masses which asserts that the United States can whip all creation, and that a war is necessary somewhere, to establish the national *prestige*. This sentiment is interpreted in a total abnegation of the unjust and semi-barbarous principle upon which privateering is founded; and since the principle of Mr. MARCY's amendment must eventually prevail, it will not redound to the honor of an administration which withdrew the proposition at a moment when all the nations had the pen in hand ready to sign it. It is true that England still withheld her signature; but Lord PALMERSTON had promised an acquiescence a few months ago at Liverpool, and if the American Government had said nothing, would have been forced by the commercial interests of the country to have signed it.

The Government seems to wish to continue to direct public opinion in regard to BERANGER. The Emperor would like to take all the mourning and all the respect out of the people's hands and usurp it for himself. Thus he assumed the funeral ceremonies upon the Government, and now it is announced that he intends to demand from the treasury a sum sufficient to erect at Père la Chaise a magnificent monument to his memory,—a monument designed to perpetuate the fact that the Government did monopolize all the sympathy for the illustrious dead. But this will not be the first stone guilty of perpetuating a base libel to posterity.

Yesterday the *Moniteur* threw the Bourse into agitation by the announcement of the complot against the Emperor's life, lately discovered, with the names of the conspirators. The facts were already known, but an official notice from the Government always adds gravity to the affair, and thus it was in this instance. It looked none the less odd, however, to see the names of MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN, about to be brought before the French tribunals on a trial for a conspiracy, and they both in England.

MALAKOFF.

COLONIAL BOOK POSTAGE.—It appears by a correspondence that has recently taken place between the Post-Office and Sir CUSACK ROBEY, relative to the transmission of newspapers and other printed matter to the Colonies, that on and after the 1st of October next, packages of printed matter, not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight, can be sent free by a payment of 3d. sterling each package. The lowest charge at present by the Colonial book-post is 6d.—*Liverpool Albion.*

State Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

Binghamton is overflowing with teachers. Trains come in from the East, West, North and South heavily freighted with the elect of the schools; and judging from appearances, one would say that the schoolmaster was abroad in every other part of the State and only at home here. And, in truth, a pleasanter village could not have been selected for the meeting of the Teachers' Association, nor one where it would have found a more cordial and generous hospitality. The people open their halls, their hearts and their homes—and they are obliged to open the latter pretty wide, too; together with granting the use of carriages and horses, out of school hours, to the two hundred teachers who have already assembled from various sections of the State.

The Convention was opened at 10 A. M. at Binghamton Hall, by a prayer from Rev. S. N. STIMSON, of Binghamton; after which a cordial welcome was extended to the Association, on behalf of the citizens, by EDWARD TOMPKINS, Esq., in the absence of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who had been deputed to that office. Mr. TOMPKINS pleasantly regretted being called on at a moment's notice to come limping in the shadow of the Ex Secretary of State, but extended a hearty welcome, and pungently reminded the members that the people of Binghamton were exacting in their hospitality, and would not be satisfied with the shreds and tatters of worn-out thoughts, but demanded the fruits of a ripened experience.

The opening address on the *Present Condition and Future Duty of the Association*, was delivered by T. W. VALENTINE, Esq. President of the body. He reviewed the progress of the enterprise from the time when, in 1845, a few teachers traveled up the Erie Canal to attend the first meeting, to the present time, when it had grown into an institution; recapitulated in a long list of statistics, ending with the much quoted "Hazeltine," whom, he averred, notwithstanding his recent garroting, never stood higher in reputation than now by all who knew him, the pecuniary advantages it had obtained for the teachers; and strongly urged the necessity of its speedy incorporation. In respect to the proceedings of the meeting, they must not degenerate into a mutual admiration society, neither should they indulge in personalities only admissible in the halls of Congress. Men, as on Southern plantations, used to absolute sway, were prone to exercise the same disposition here. He praised the prudent middle ground which the Association had preserved in all the vexed questions of the day, and recommended a continuance of the same policy. In conclusion, he made a vigorous onslaught on the inadequate provision made by New-York to her schools, compared with the liberal provision of Massachusetts, Ohio, and other States, and recommended that they should ask an appropriation from the Legislature. There were twenty thousand native-born children in the State who could neither read nor write; there was but one State Normal School for the twenty thousand teachers; and the School Commissioners' were paid salaries about equivalent to the wages of a good mechanic. He also wanted the Department of Public Instruction completely remodeled; half the dudes of the present Chief assigned over to the county Judges, and the other half to Clerks; and himself set free to watch over the state of Schools in general, as well as of the Indian Schools in particular, which alone he was now legally bound to do. New York owed it to herself to aid in perfecting and carrying out a system that should educate all her sons and daughters.

An hour's discussion then ensued on the relative propriety of thanking the speakers before the addresses, to save time and feelings; of thanking them afterwards as a matter of taste; and of not thanking them at all, except by interest and attention, as a common-sense point of view; together with the expediency of leaving the publication of the speeches to the editorial corps of their organ, the New-York *Teacher*. But the knotty points were not unloosed, and the motions were finally laid on the table, after which the meeting adjourned.

At 2 P. M. the Convention assembled again with a considerable accession of numbers, many teachers having come in from the neighboring counties. Rev. A. D. MAYO of Albany, delivered a finely written and interesting address on "New-York and her Common Schools." New-York, he said, was destined to a high rank among the States. Her great territory, manufactures, commerce, her progress during the last sixty-eight years, all pointed to this. Already had a New-Yorker a marked individuality, separating him from other men. Even the excesses of the great cities bespoke a conscious power, a grotesque development of intellect. The children of the State were the heirs to this power—what should it do to train them to receive it? He compared the compulsory education of Prussia—a civilized despotism, which was the best tyranny on the planet—with the education we hoped from our Common Schools. But it was the duty of every friend of education to tell New-York that her star had not yet arisen—even our spunky little sister, Massachusetts, did more to educate every juvenile Yankee within its limits. The State had outgrown nearly all its present institutions, and a great State water-logged with popular ignorance was no pleasant sight either to God or man. There were over 20,000 voters who could neither read nor write, and 20,000 was a large majority; this fact must puzzle a good many who believe that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The two worst paid professions in the country were the teachers and the clergy. The clergy of our State received, on an average, $400 per annum. The male teachers of our Common Schools received an average of $60 per annum above the wages of a mechanic; the female teachers of $10 above the wages of a servant girl in the kitchen. Let no man censure their teaching, then, while the State refuses them adequate means of culture and then affixes the mark of pecuniary inferiority.

He strongly deprecated the unequal educational advantages of women, and the practice of paying them half price salaries. If any educator deserved the best compensation, that educator was the schoolmistress. Neither was it consistent to leave the whole management of School Committees to that sex which was, comparatively, a stranger to childhood.

Mr. MAYO closed by a graphic sketch of a model teacher and an appeal to the teachers present to make their lives the realization of their theories.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, then offered a series of resolutions, condemning the exclusion of colored children from our Public Schools and Colleges; the expulsion of Miss LATIMER, delegate from Saratoga County, from the State Normal School, when, after six months of successful scholarship, it was discovered that colored blood coursed through her veins; the omission of any provision for the attendance of the teachers and pupils of the colored schools at THALBERG's concerts in New-York; and the exclusion of two young lady graduates of the Colored Normal School of New-York, from the Diploma Presentation at the Academy of Music, and affirming that these things were the natural outgrowths of the decision of Judge TANEY, that black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect. These resolutions elicited a most animated and spicy discussion, some moving their immediate adoption and others endeavoring to quash them by laying them on the table, the majority being, apparently, in their favor. After a long debate, which called out some interesting "points of order," the resolutions were finally referred to a Committee, and the meeting adjourned until evening.

Professor HENRY FOWLER, of Rochester University, was the speaker of the evening, and I regret that I am not permitted to give a sketch of his admirable lecture on the *Labor of the Hands, Head and Heart*. It was filled with good points and was well received by a large audience, for the hall was filled to overflowing. After a song from WM. N. REID and others, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning.

LOST RAILROAD TICKETS.—The Court of Cuyahoga County has recently decided that a passenger who loses his ticket cannot require a Railroad Company to pass him over their road without purchasing another. The ground for the decision is that the ticket being negotiable by delivery, any one picking up the lost ticket could ride upon it, and hence the Company would be subjected to frequent impositions. In this case it was held, too, that the Company have a right to make all reasonable rules and regulations for the benefit of the public and their own protection, and that the Ticket Agent, having sold a ticket to the plaintiff, the latter was obliged, if he rode, to give it to the conductor; if not, they had the right to eject him from the cars. Further it was held that passengers are not lessees of the cars, on the purchase and delivery of tickets; but even then may be ejected for non-compliance with the regulations. The Company, in such a case, however, may be liable for breach of duty as common carriers, and for damage resulting from detention or otherwise.

ASSAULT UPON AN EDITOR.—THE ASSAULTER DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—The editor of the Lowell *Trumpet*, a small weekly paper, having recently, says a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, inserted an article attacking the widowed sister of Mr. WM. WAUGH, slater, of that city, Mr. WAUGH undertook to personally chastise the editor at his office. The latter, during the *melee*, drew a dirk and stabbed his opponent twice, once in the leg, and once in the abdomen. The latter wound, it is feared, is dangerous.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Inspector Morton's Report on the Streets.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Under the provisions of the amended Charter of 1857, the performance of the work of street-cleaning came under the authority of this Department, and on the 1st day of May, the time when the new Charter went into effect, entering upon the discharge of the duties thus devolved, I found that upon the 19th day of March prior, Mr. ERLING, then Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, had advertised for proposals for the performance of the work by contract; that he had forwarded the statement of bids received, and returning the lowest bidder to the Common Council for confirmation; that, although no action had been taken by the Common Council, temporary agreements, in my opinion not binding on the parties as a legal obligation, had been entered into by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, with these persons mentioned, as lowest bidders.

The history of these transactions has yet to be written, and will, I think, show a commendable anxiety on the part of his Honor, the Mayor, to complete the arrangements, as his more recent effort embraced in the characteristic, periodical and spasmodical reform message, emanating from the same authority.

These agreements were termed by his Honor, the Mayor, a "permission" to enter upon the work, while, by the Comptroller, they were regarded as contracts to all intents and purposes, and by both appear to have been so treated, a course which I continued in relation to their annulment for non-performance of the work, although the payments, if not regularly made, were certainly more regular on the part of the Corporation, as is usual, than the execution of the work, according to agreement by other parties.

On examination of these "permits," or contracts, it was found that one WILLIAM R. REYNOLDS had obtained the "permission" for thirteen Wards, and was to be paid as follows:

Ward.	Per annum,	or	every two weeks.
First	$10,000		$346 15
Second	7,250		259 94
Third	8,750		302 88
Fourth	8,800		304 69
Fifth	7,500		259 62
Sixth	9,250		320 19
Eighth	8,750		302 88
Ninth	8,250		285 59
Fourteenth	10,500		363 46
Fifteenth	7,900		273 46
Seventeenth	12,000		415 38
Twentieth and 22d	12,500		432 69
Total for 13 Wards	$111,450		$3,857 86

Ten per cent. being deducted from each pay, to be retained.

The remaining wards were given to several other persons, all of whom, while none fully complied with the requirements to clean their wards twice a week, yet their wards were not in a condition to endanger the public health, as was the case in every one of the wards above-mentioned, and for the "cleaning" (?) of which several payments, amounting to over $11,000 had been made, with the assent of his Honor the Mayor, as given by his signature to the drafts.

Every citizen will remember that in the month of May, the filthy condition of the streets, and especially of Wards above referred to, was a cause of universal and just complaint; that the filth had been allowed to accumulate until it was feared that a pestilence would be originated, and yet the drafts were being made on the Treasury for this cleaning, under what I deem may be called the "permission" of his Honor the Mayor. Feeling disposed to give all parties a fair trial, when the first bills for the work, due after the 1st of May was presented to me for approval—it had previously been approved to that date by Mr. ERLING—I gave a sanction to the payment in words to this effect: "I hereby certify that since the work of Street cleaning (May 1, 1857,) has come under my official charge, the weather and the amount of work in arrears has, to an extent, prevented the fulfillment of the specifications, and would be such as to justify the payment of this bill to date."—MAY 9, 1857.

Immediately after, (the Monday following,) urged by the multitude of complaints made in person, by letters and petitions, from almost every section of the City, a communication was addressed to each contractor, giving notice, as follows:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The work of cleaning the streets of certain Wards, and which has been under your charge to perform for some six weeks past, has not been rendered as per specification, and although I am aware of the difficulties of performing the work, and the effect the weather has exerted in prevention of its execution, yet satisfied that more can be effected in the same time than has been at any corresponding period to this date, and believing the necessity to demand greater exertion to be made to place the City in a cleanly condition, I deem it but proper to notify you, at this time, that unless such greater exertion be made to conform to the specifications, I shall not feel justified in approving next and future payments of bills for said work, and which otherwise would be at once a pleasure and a duty, desirous as I am of assisting you in your labors. Yours, &c.

G. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Instead of such increased efforts to all of the Wards mentioned as being under the contract of Mr. REYNOLDS, the filth rapidly accumulated, and even the ash cartmen refused to work for the contractors in consequence of alleged embarrassements, and long rows of boxes, barrels and every description of utensil was strayed along the sidewalks, containing ashes and garbage, while remonstrances, petitions, &c., came in from every direction in regard to the condition of the streets.

Communications were addressed to the Common Council on the subject of enforcing the contracts so that they might be legally enforced, but such action was not taken. Despairing of the work under the "permission," at last, and to stop further demands upon the Treasury, notice was given to Mr. W. R. REYNOLDS that I should no longer recognize his right to perform such work or sanction drafts for the same.

It is proper here to observe that the assertion of his HONOR, "I gave my consent to the cancelation only upon condition that that officer (meaning the City Inspector,) would forthwith advertise for bids, and make new contracts according to law," is incorrect; the consent of the Mayor was not given to the "cancellation," and I much doubt if it would have been given under any consideration; at all events, the papers served on Mr. REYNOLDS contained only the signature of the City Inspector. I did not deem myself empowered to go further than this without directions given by the Common Council, although fearfully apprehensive of danger to the public health, yet aware that any improper action would probably be taken advantage of by interested parties to involve the Corporation in a litigation for damages, &c., and the more so since I could not anticipate support from other branches of the Municipal Government. Events have fully, to my own mind, justified my cautious and careful action.

The Common Council subsequently adopted the following, with other resolutions:

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby direct and authorize the City Inspector to thoroughly clean the streets of the City forthwith.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, the same to be done by contract in such districts and under such specifications as may be directed by the Common Council; the bids to be for one year, and also in separate bids for five years. The Common Council reserving the right to reject any or all the bids or proposals, if deemed for the interests of the Corporation.

Resolved, That a Committee of conference be appointed, to consist of three members from each Board, whose duty it shall be to prepare an ordinance districting the City and preparing the specifications by which the City Inspector shall have the streets hereafter cleaned by contract.

These resolutions received a unanimous vote, over fifty voting in the Board of Councilmen, and twenty of the twenty-two members of the Board of Aldermen in the affirmative, and hence, in my opinion, giving the authority for the performance of the work as provided in section 38 of the Charter, which says:

"Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job or any supply is needful for any particular purposes which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise."

In consequence of his Honor, the Mayor, neither signing nor returning these resolutions to the Board, where they originated, with objections, the work was, to my regret, but doubtless to the satisfaction of other parties, delayed until I could obtain the advice of legal counsel as to my proceedings. In these resolutions the City Inspector was directed to continue the work until the proposed contracts should be "opened, awarded and confirmed," and in reply to the inquiry as to my duty to advertise immediately, or to await the preparation of specifications, the following answer was received from the counsel to the Corporation, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq:

"In answer to that part of your fourth question, which inquires whether you are to delay to advertise until the Common Council shall have prepared specifications, I am of opinion that if you rely for your authority to proceed upon the resolutions submitted to me in your communication of the 20th inst., you must wait."

The 38th section of the Charter quoted above, continues as follows: * * * "And all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel, as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal."

Thus it will be seen that before this department can advertise for proposals, it is required that the Common Council shall prepare the specifications, and that the same shall be perfected by the counsel to the Corporation, as an act of preliminary to the bid or proposal.

The Committee on Conference reported to the Board of Aldermen on the 9th of July last past, and being adopted, the same were sent to the Board of Councilmen, where they have been made a special order for the meeting of this date.

On the 25th of June a communication was sent to both Boards of the Common Council, calling attention to the importance to a systematic execution of the work, and, if to be done by contract, that the specifications be speedily prepared and submitted to the Counsel to the Corporation.

With this statement, I am content to be judged as to my duty to make new contracts.

Citizens reasonably have a right to expect clean streets—and that although the work may be costly, yet that it shall be rendered with a due regard to economy. With reference to the first, I deem it most desirable to have a system of *cleaning*, and not as heretofore, by framing specifications and contracts never intended to be fulfilled, to have the tax-paying community robbed under a pretence of work. The whole contract system, however to the admiration and advantage of a few, I am fully convinced its ons of outrageous fraud, and whatever specifications may be prepared for this department in work of this nature, it shall be my endeavor to enforce to the letter, as that appears to me to be the only way to break up a system of swindling. With this understanding, before making the proposals, it will afford me pleasure to comply with the Ordinances of the Common Council, and, as the law directs, complete contracts with the lowest bidder with adequate security.

It is well for our citizens that his Honor the Mayor can say "It was supposed that we had reached the utmost extent to which official impudence or profligacy could go—and I find there is yet a lower depth," but must regret that such an acknowledgment should be forced from this Chief Magistrate of the great and prosperous City of New-York,—a City in which I feel a native pride and life-abiding interest,—personal as well as from my official station.

To the questions "Are the streets in any better condition, and has the Corporation saved anything by changing the mode of street cleaning?" his Honor, with, I presume, a proper regard to his reputation for truth and veracity, replies "Must be answered in the negative."

To the first I would say, ask the residents of the wards who, in May last, were so loudly complaining and refer to the statement of the work done in these wards, appended to this communication, showing the results from May 29 to July 25, 1857.

LOADS REMOVED FROM THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY SECOND WARDS:

	Dirt.	Manure.	Ashes.	Total.
May 29 to June 13..	3,764	945	14,326	18,293
June 13 to June 27..	5,888	5,969	21,318	31,123
Jooe 27 to July 11..	13,463	7,567	9 955	30,975
July 11 to July 25..	18,494	8,860	5.636	27,990
Total	36,557	20,679	41,145	98,381

It is very evident that these ninety-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-one loads of dirt, ashes and manure, garbage and filth could not have been removed without "improvement," and that if accompanied with a reasonable amount of cost, after "permitting" the filth to accumulate through a period of eight months, to be removed in the Spring and Summer months, that to take the cost of any two weeks to estimate the annual cost is scarcely a fair assumption, and no person who was not an adept at the falsification of figures could arrive at a satisfactory result thereby. The axiom that "figures will not lie," is one old and honored, and even if forced to arrive at a result, it can scarcely ever maintain itself against the developments and test of time, verifying, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Neither, after the lapse of eight months of neglect to clean, is it fair to estimate the cost of cleaning thirteen dangerously filthy Wards, even for two weeks, as a just comparison with others of the twenty-two, which, if not thoroughly, have been partially cleaned, nor yet to make a supposition of expenditure of seventy-five thousand dollars for ashes, dirt, &c., from the City—a work that will cost probably not exceeding $24,000 at the greatest amount.

The whole amount of requisitions, other than for the work approved by Mr. ERLING, as above, to May 9, drawn by this department to date, is $39,693 82, and of all bills due the whole amount for the quarter to Aug. 1, will be less in the amount, including the $12,000 for the work done the two weeks ending July 11, than $60,000, boatage and every item of expense included for the cleaning of the whole City, both Wards under contract and otherwise. If a like ratio be estimated for the year, it will be perceived the cost will not exceed $240,000, against the expenditure heretofore of over $400,000 for work said to have been, and pretended to have been, rendered. How well this work has actually been performed for the past few weeks, and at this cost, I shall leave it for the citizens generally to judge. The amount expended during the first six months of 1854-55-56 and '57, have been, according to the Comptroller's books, as follows:

1854	$121,550 23	1856	$216,612 35
1855	149,977 36	1857	127,597 10

The condition of the City in 1854 was similar in filthiness to the past months of the present year, and the work of street cleaning was for five weeks performed under the direction of the then City Inspector, and the number of loads removed having been 155,542, at a cost of $70,158 61. It will be noticed that the cost for the first six months of that year was less than the two succeeding years, as is also the cost for the half of the present year. It is also noticeable that after the work was resumed by the proper department, in the same year the cholera originated in Baxter-street (then Orange street) during the month of May, and that twenty-five hundred and nine deaths resulted from this disease, most probably originating in the neglect to enforce and maintain the cleanly condition of the City, and especially in the above-mentioned locality. Can any estimate be formed of the pecuniary loss to our City in its trade? Is it important to maintain the present cleanly condition of the City? Let the following important statement answer:

Statement of deaths during the corresponding weeks, from May to August, in the years 1854, '55, 56, '57:

Week ending	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.*
May 9	392	364	431	434
May 16	430	362	457	394
May 23	383	322	394	359
May 30	425	287	399	415
June 6	372	337	356	408
June 13	353	309	353	429
June 20	334	324	322	437
June 27	324	372	341	517
July 4	311	393	347	761
July 11	424	382	497	871
July 18	374	531	591	915
July 25	471	681	669	1,139
Aug. 1	531	746	576	1,148
Total	5,224	5,360	5,933	8,193

From the foregoing, while I shall not assume the reduction of the mortality of the City at the present time, is attributable to the labors of this department during the past few weeks, a proof of such fact might, in part, be found in the fact, that up to the last of May, being the time when this department commenced the work of cleaning the streets, the mortality of each week in 1857 exceeded that of the year previous, and the last of these weeks was the greatest of any corresponding week for four years past. This excess continued during the next three weeks, but slightly during which the work of purification was in active progress, and the week ending June 27 showed a reduction of deaths to a less number than any week for the past four years—a lesser number which has continued for *every week since* for the same period as compared with the past four years, and a total reduction for the past 13 weeks, as follows:

1857 less than 1856	136
1857 less than 1855	709
1857 less than 1845	2,949

These facts speak with force to prove that which is evident to all "who will not see" than an improvement has been effected, not only in the condition of the streets, but in the healthfulness of the City.

Having thus shown the history of the embarrassments of this Department; the obstacles which have operated to delay the success of its labors, and that the work has been done in an economical manner, and that the streets are not only improved, but the health of the City has been maintained, and its trade and prosperity, consequently, increased, I may be pardoned, if, in conclusion, I shall prefer, in the performance of my duties, to seek other legal advice than that which recent events has shown is not always the most reliable, and to disregard, in future, that profound legal talent which fails to apply the statute of limitations in regard for the truth—at all events, ever determined honestly, faithfully and fearlessly to perform my official duties as one of the servants of the public, I shall endeavor, by my zeal, to repel slanders, and merit the confidence of those who have elected me to the discharge of an important trust.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

* The City Inspector discontinued the work of street cleaning on the 8th of April, 1854, and the Cholera first made its appearance in May.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the City Hall yesterday.

The following was received:

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of the consignees of the bark *Clara Windsor*, asking to proceed with the vessel forthwith to the City of New-York, and there to discharge her cargo, respectfully report that as the petition states, the bark recently arrived from Port-au-Prince, with a mixed cargo of coffee and logwood, with all hands on board well, and without having lost any of the crew on the passage, or while in her port of departure.

Considering that yellow fever of a very malignant type, has prevailed for the last two months at Port-au-Prince, the above statement of the sanitary condition of the *Clara Windsor*, and the remarkable escape of her crew from an attack of yellow fever, is very creditable to her Captain as well as her consignees; for the experience of the *Clara Windsor* in respect to the "scourage" is the *exception*, and *not the general rule*, of vessels arriving at Quarantine from Port-au-Prince, and several other West India ports.

As will be seen by the petition, the fact of there having been no sickness on board of the vessel or among the crew, is the principal reason assigned for asking permission to proceed with the vessel and cargo to this City. This reason, when urged in connection with the statement that the crew is perfectly "*acclimated to the poison*" of yellow fever, ought not to weigh with your honorable Board in favor of allowing the vessel and cargo to proceed. If a vessel is lucky enough to obtain an "acclimated crew"—a crew which is proof against yellow fever poison, the fact of her coming into port without the disease and reporting that her men have been entirely well on the passage and while in the port of departure, cannot be taken as testimony that the vessel and her cargo are free from infection, and hence that it is safe to allow her to proceed to the City.

Vessels from Port-au Prince, with cargoes of coffee and wood, bringing with them the infection of yellow fever, which not unfrequently poisons stevedores while engaged in the process of discharging their cargoes. For instance, the brig *John Boynton*, arrived a few days since from the same port from which came the *Clara Windsor*. The *Boynton* was quarantined and ordered to discharge her cargo at Quarantine on lighters. The captain and consignees protested as usual against the order, declaring that the *Boynton* was free from infection; that she had an unexceptionable cargo of coffee and wood, and that in their opinion it was perfectly safe to the public health to allow her at once to proceed to the wharfs of the City.

Your honorable Board did not yield to the appeal; but on the other hand remembering the experience with such vessels last year, persisted in this order. And what was the result? One of the stevedores engaged in the discharge of the *Boynton's* cargo sickened with yellow fever, and now lies in the Marine Hospital almost hopeless with black vomit.

In view of the above facts, the undersigned recommends that the prayer of the petitioners be denied, and that the vessel be ordered to discharge her cargo, and lighters at Quarantine. Respectfully,

R. B. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 5, 1857.
No. 60 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

To the Health Officer, Port of New-York:

SIR: The Captain of the brig *Bonaparte*, from Black River, Jamaica, reports that you have required him to discharge his cargo of logwood at upper Quarantine. The cargo of the vessel, consigned to us, is sold, deliverable alongside of the ship *John Elliott*, Pier No. 20 E. R., for Antwerp, and if you will permit him to discharge it alongside of and into that vessel, you will confer a favor on us, and we really think it will in no wise interfere with the health arrangements of the City under your charge. The vessel could return to Quarantine to be fumigated upon taking cargo again if you judge it desirable.

Yours, respectfully, HENRY & DE CORDSON.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of the owners or consignees of the brig *Bonaparte*, from Black River, Jamaica, asking permission to bring their vessel to the wharves of the City of New-York for the purpose of discharging its cargo into a vessel bound for Antwerp, respectfully reports that the vessel in question took in her cargo from an infected port, where the atmosphere was surcharged with pestilence from yellow fever; that he makes this statement from official accounts received of the sanitary condition of Black River, and also, from the fact that vessels recently coming from said port to the Port of New-York have reported deaths on the passage from yellow fever; and that therefore he deems it unsafe to the public health to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Very respectfully.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 5, 1857.

The above reports were accepted and ordered on file. The recommendation therein contained was adopted.

Schooner *Norman*, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived Aug. 1, having discharged, was allowed a stream permit.

Complaint was made regarding condition of slaughter-house at No. 74 Third-street, between First and Second avenues. Referred to the City Inspector.

Petition of brig *Colonel Pennimann* was laid on the table until to-morrow.

QUARANTINE DODGING.

The following was received by the Board, and, on motion of Dr. ROCKWELL, was ordered on file. The Doctor said that the Board would remember that Capt. ACKLEY, referred to in the communication, appeared a few days since, and asked for a written permit to land his cargo in the City, and that he was told that such permit would or would not be granted, after the cargo had been inspected by the Inspector of Vessels, depending upon its condition.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in the New-York *Herald*, TIMES, and *Tribune* of this day, under the head of "Quarantine Matters," a statement relative to the schooner *Chrysolite*, which is to me most surprising, and which in justice to Capt. ACKLEY, as well as other citizens of this village, demands a prompt contradiction. The *Chrysolite* arrived here, I think, July 28, and with the cargo, (in about ballast trim,) as stated in the communication of PARKS & Co., with the addition, however, of a live green turtle in a water cask, which, by some strange forgetfulness, is not made mention of. The communication also very gravely states that "those who have visited the vessel in question, represent the stench (even with the hatches shut,) as intolerable!" I am not aware of what kind of representations some persons may have made, but I have been on board said vessel several times since her arrival, and never smelt anything at all peculiar, nor heard complaint from others, or even from the turtle himself. Query—What kind of a nose must a man have to smell through a three-inch plank and caulked seams?

The truth is, Captain ACKLEY came here, where his vessel belongs, and his family and relatives reside, with the purpose of overhauling his vessel, in order to go South again as soon as possible, in order to save expense, get quick dispatch, and also to have the privilege of being with his family, he having been absent from home many months. It was the understanding between him and the shippers, and also between him and the consignees that he should re-ship the cargo from here to the port of New-York. Captain ACKLEY has in person advised and consulted with the Board of Health, and intended no wrong or evasion whatever.

He has never been asked by one of the officious personages who endeavored to get up an excitement against him to remove his vessel, and they never remonstrated with him; and they must be aware that the lives of Capt. ACKLEY's family and friends are as dear to him, perhaps, as those of any who signed or circulated such report. No sickness has occurred on board to my knowledge. That is like the other hearsaye. As to the application to the Justices of the Peace and other officers, I do not credit it. So far as the application to the Justice is concerned, I know it to be altogether a mistake, and no such application was made at all as was set forth.

To show how much contagion was to be feared from the vessel, I need only say that I heard our oldest practicing physician offer to go and stay on board of her, and sleep on the hides at that, for $5.

The most charitable construction that can be put on the communication I have referred to is, that it was written by one man, (as appears by its pronoun I,) who was "scared to death" by three hundred and twenty-two dried hides, as dry even as the bones which they once covered are now. The sad looking green turtle, appearing to his imagination like the pestilence, completed the "terror of the threshold," and the others whose names appear may have signed, out of sympathy or from want of thought or proper examination of the subject, as is too often the case in similar matters.

in favor of repairing the house of Hose Company No. 8. Also, concurring with the Board of Aldermen to permit David S. Baker to procure a fireman's badge at his own expense. And upon other special matters.

HARRY HOWARD AND HIS "SHED."

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, relative to building a shed in the Seventh Ward.

The Engineer's note is very brief. He says: "In reply to your resolution of inquiry regarding the temporary erection of the wood shed in the Sevanth Ward, and placing therein an old truck, I most respectfully beg leave to inform your honorable body that said truck and shed were placed there, after consulting with Comptroller Flagg, on my authority."

The communication was read, and sought to be referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman WARNER spoke with unusual earnestness and vociferation, chiefly accusing the President and members as having used him unfairly. He asserted that as the representative of the Fourteenth Ward he had on this and upon other occasions been prevented from the legitimate expression of the opinions of his constituents. "Good God!" said the Councilman, "Who, or what is this Harry Howard!" "The Chief Engineer," (ironically.)

The member proceeded with great warmth and personality to denounce the Engineer, and also his own treatment by the Board.

A member desired the President to maintain the dignity of the Chair, and suppress such language.

After a time Councilman WARNER subsided, and other members argued the matter a little more coolly.

The matter was eventually referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

NEW CITY HALL.

A paper in reference to the New City Hall was soogbt to be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Councilman MCCAHILL said he had the honor to be the Chairman on Public Buildings. Why should it not be referred to his Committee? Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

BURDELL'S MURDERERS.

Upon a proposal to offer rewards for the discovery of murderers, Councilman OTTARSON said the murderers of Burdell ought to be included.

Councilman WAUGH observed that the *murderess* of Burdell had been already tried. She was now in custody, and the baby was born. [A laugh.]

Several members spoke on the subject of the offar of suitable rewards generally. The member for the Fourteenth offered a resolution as an amendment, very inclusive in its relations, but limiting the amount of rewards to $5,000.

Councilman OTTARSON thought $2,500 a convenient sum.

Councilman WARNER claimed he had a right to amend to substitute $100,000 if he thought proper. He wished to adhere to the proposal of $5,000.

Councilman WAUGH charged the last speaker with endeavoring to kill the matter. There was no need to keep members squabbling all night.

Councilman WARNER rose to order and disclaimed all factious opposition. [Cries of adjourn—question, question.]

Councilman OTTARSON embodied a resolution including the murderers of Burdell and Van Liew, and the reward as $2,500. That the Mayor be desired to offer such a reward.

Councilman HUGHES would amend by substituting $1,000. Cries of question. A member moved the adjournment. The motion was lost.

Councilman OTTARSON'S motion was then put and lost for want of a constitutional vote, 29 to 6. Laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to the following day at 5 o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A resolution was offered to compel the Twenty-third street Ferry to run their boats as frequently as the Tenth-street Ferry. Laid on the table.

A resolution was offered to authorize the Comptroller to pay the salaries of the disbanded policemen. Laid on the table.

THE CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

Some explanations were afforded by Councilman JONES as to the Constitution of the Child's Hospital, and it was urged that it was incumbent upon the City to defend the benevolent ladies who had originated that enterprise from the consequences of actions at law instituted by Messrs. Brevoort and Odell in reference to rights connected with the land on which the new Hospital is in course of erection. The managers of such institution state that, relying entirely on the good faith of the Corporation, they have contracted for the erection of buildings—and that the above-named gentlemen deny all ownership on the part of the Corporation. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in their action.

The Committee appointed to award the gold box bequeathed by General JACKSON presented their report, stating that they had decided in favor of Major Garrett W. Dykeman as the most valiant and brave soldier engaged among the New-York Volunteers in the Mexican war, and recommending that the 14th of September be fixed as the day for the public presentation of the bequest.

It was proposed that the hospitalities of the City be extended to Andrew Jackson, Jr., who has manifested a willingness to deliver the box in person, and that $1,500 be appropriated for that purpose, it being the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Rewards for the discovery of murderers and some other unimportant business was laid over, and the Board adjourned, after again taking up at the last moment the question of paying the old police, with which the Board concurred by a vote of 40 to 1.

GAS LIGHT.—The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Lamps and Gas met yesterday, at the City Hall, in reference to the confirmation of the contract with the Harlem Gas Company for lighting the streets with gas above Seventy-ninth street. Councilman CRAWFORD occupied the Chair. Proposals have been advertised for, and certain parties allege that the charges of the Company are too high, both for lighting and for fitting up the posts. Mr. WALTER BRADY, of Harlem, was heard in support of that allegation.

Councilman MCCAHILL urged the propriety of not being too careful as to expense. The City was the receiver. If a man bought a lot, or wished to build a house or occupy one, his first inquiry was: Is the gas there—is the Croton water there? Such things enhanced the value of property not fifty, but 100 per cent. He hoped the Committee would report in favor of the confirmation, and that speedily. It would be a general benefit to the City. After hearing other arguments the Committee adjourned, to report at an early day.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Murphy's Speech at the Complimentary Dinner.

The President read the following, the third toast of the evening:

"*Our distinguished guest, Hon. Henry C. Murphy*—Eminently fitted by education, ability and experience in public affairs for the high duties with which he is intrusted, he carries with him upon his honorable mission to a foreign Court equally the merited confidence of the Government and the affectionate regards of his fellow-citizens."

Mr. MURPHY, in rising to respond, was greeted with deafening peals of applause. In response to the sentiment he spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted with manifestations of approval:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Most sincerely do I acknowledge your kindness. Conscious as I am that it is far beyond my merits, words fail me to express my sense of the obligation which you have imposed. To have the good wishes of my friends and neighbors—of those with whom I have always lived, and to whom, if a merciful Providence spares me, I expect to return to spend the remnant of my life—is my greatest ambition. For the cordial manner in which you have met me on this occasion, I offer you the homage of a grateful heart.

Let me add the expression of the gratification which I experience in meeting the citizens of Brooklyn upon one common platform of social brotherhood, when political differences are forgotten and personal rivalries unknown. With many of you I have myself had warm political contests carried on, upon my part at least with all the zeal and energy of the most determined convictions of right. To meet you under the circumstances of this night affords me the great consolation of believing that in those controversies I have not violated your rights or forgotten the respect due to your character. The asperities of the moment have disappeared with the excitement which gave them birth; they were

——like snow-flakes on the river,
A moment white—then lost forever.

You have made this the most pleasing incident of my life. Companions of my boyhood, friends of my manhood, associates in many private enterprises and public employments, my fellow-citizens, who have given character and importance to our City—for so short is our municipal history; who have framed its institutions, who have established its credit, who have answered to the call of humanity within its limits, who have provided for the education of its youth and the support of its unfortunate and its infirm; in a word, who have cared for both its physical and moral wants—have united in a mark of esteem to me personally, which has sunk deep into my heart, and which I will cherish, not only during my sojourn in the distant land to which I am about to go, but wherever I may be as long as things of earth shall interest my mental sense.

The realities of this scene awaken the memories of the past and open visions of the future. Here were the playgrounds of my youth, and on humble porches, now displaced for grander mansions, set the fathers whose words to me were oracles of wisdom. They have gone—the patriarchs have been gathered to their fathers—and we "in our turn shall follow them." The hamlet of an hundred houses now takes rank among the first cities in the land. The change is marvelous. Its spacious docks and warehouses, its spires and buildings, now challenge the admiration of the stranger as he passes up our noble bay; and it vies in all the elements of material greatness with the great city beside it. It requires no spirit of prophesy to foretell the union of the two at no distant day. The river which divides them will soon cease to be a line of separation; and bestrode by the Colossus of commerce, will form the link which will bind them together.

With you rests in no small degree this destiny. I donht not that the same spirit of advancement, and the same enterprise which has hitherto distinguished the citizens of Brooklyn, will mark their future action. You have established institutions which require your fostering but discriminating care. You have gained a character for public faith and honor which it behooves you to maintain untarnished. You have engaged in a work of great magnitude, and of the utmost importance to your growth and prosperity. Citizens of unblemished reputation and of great intelligence and industry have devoted themselves to its completion.

When done it will not only be a monument of your enterprise and foresight, and a fresh impetus to your progress, but truly a fountain of health to the people.

Let me not, in speaking of the living, omit to do justice to the dead, to whom the honor is due of forming, in a great degree, the character and shaping the destiny of the city. When Brooklyn first assumed the habiliments of a city, like the stripling when he first takes the garb of a man, she imagined that she had the power and ability which belong to mature years. Extravagant projects of public improvement were begun, but they were beyond both the requirements and means of the time. The embarrassments of 1836–37 found her with a depleted treasury and a large floating debt. The depression in trade which followed, and the stagnation in real estate, rendered the most rigid economy necessary to the management of her affairs.

There have passed from among us two and two only of those who have held the Chief Magistracy of the City. They, however, occupied the Mayoral Chair at the crisis to which I have referred, and they were the men for the time. Both were remarkable for their perfect knowledge of our municipal affairs. The first, glorying in his Dutch descent, possessed that strong sense of commercial honor which characterized the people from which he claimed his ancestry. He made his Mayoralty distinguished by satisfying the claims of all the public creditors, and established the credit of the City on a foundation which has never been shaken.

The other coming early in life from New-England, like many others who have added character and wealth to the City, brought with him here the habits of economy and accountability, of which our affairs were then in want. He set the example of a personal supervision of every department of the City Government, and relieved the public burdens by his frugal administration. I need say no more. I could say no less of JEREMIAH JOHNSON and JOSEPH SPRAGUE.

Nor let me pass by the brothers GRAHAM. They have gone to their reward, but their noble charities live after them.

From these scenes I am called to a new career in the country which first sent settlers to this portion of our Republic. It is more perhaps from courtesy to an ancient ally, than to any actual necessity, that Congress has provided for a Minister to the Hague. Time was when the relation between the two countries was very different from what it is at present. We were then a mere dependency of that power—a mere trading post of a commercial company, subject to the government of a Board of Directors and its rapacious agents. The Government at home gave little heed to the complaints of the people here. They were engaged in a strife for the dominion of the seas. Their naval heroes, VAN TROMP and DERUYTER, were engaged in battling the fleets of the Commonwealth of England, and of the ungrateful CHARLES whom they protected. The Belgian lion emblazoned in their geography with his jaws upon the very heart of France, and his tail sweeping the Provinces of the Zuyder Zee, was then a powerful antagonist of the naval power of the world.

By their neglect they lost their dominion over this country forever. The people, chagrined at their abandonment, soon became reconciled to the new dynasty, and even the Governor expatriated himself, and became a subject of the British Crown. But in our Revolution, as if to atone for its former fault, the Dutch Republic was the first to follow France in acknowledging our independence, while yet the contest was undecided. She had failed us when she might have profited by her succor, but she nobly sustained us in our greatest need, when we could no longer be of service to her. She encouraged and supported our drooping cause, and nerved the arms of the patriots to further exertion, until finally we took our position coequal with herself in the family of nations. For three-quarters of a century our relations of peace and friendship have been undisturbed, and nought but the ordinary claims of commerce have engaged the attention of the two countries.

I do not, therefore, expect that the matters with which I will be charged, will be of such interest as to a tract general attention; but I will endeavor so to represent the country as to prove that the confidence of the Government in me has not been misplaced, and that your partiality, my friends and neighbors, has not been unworthily bestowed. While I regard the distinction which I have received at the hands of the President as receiving additional honor from the favor with which you have received it, I will regard his approval of my labors, when I shall have surrendered my trust as a most fortunate event if they shall meet yours also.

I will esteem it a happy circumstance that from here, where first the skipper HUDSON navigated a European bark, and where were laid the foundations of the New-Netherland, I will be able to carry to Fatherland the kind remembrances of the children. I will testimony that the same habits of industry, the same high sense of commercial honor, and the same unconquerable love of liberty which distinguished their fathers, characterize their descendants.

With a heart overflowing with thankfulness for your generous sympathy, and with the most fervent prayers for your individual happiness, I bid you farewell.

Annual Meeting of the Kings' County Board of Supervisors.

The annual meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening. Supervisor LINDSAY was called to preside.

THE PRESIDENT—The first business before the Board was the election of a President, which resulted in the reelection of Mr. DAVID A. LINDSAY, of the Eighteenth Ward, Democrat. The opposing candidates were SAMUEL SMITH, Democrat, and GEORGE W. BLEEKER American, and JOHN DOE, Neutral.

CLERK.—Mr. A. H. OSBORN was unanimously re-elected Clerk for the ensuing year.

JAIL PHYSICIAN.—On motion of Supervisor BERGEN Dr. CHARLES A. VAN ZANDT was unanimously reelected Jail Physician.

COUNTY SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Mr. THOMAS PETIT, on motion of Supervisor WHITE, was unanimously reelected County Sealer of Weights and Measures.

RULES.—On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, the rules of the old Board were adopted for the new.

PENITENTIARY.—The keeper of the Penitentiary reported that on the 1st instant there were 191 prisoners in his custody. Males, 100; females, 91. Committed during the past month—males 49, females 46; total 95. Discharged—males 35, females 33; total 68. Placed on file.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—The County Surrogate sent in a communication in which he says that he received as fees during the year ending August 1, $4364 28. Laid on the table.

Tax-Rolls.—A communication from the Board of Assessors, stating that the assessment rolls for the year 1857 were completed, was placed on file, and the Clerk authorized to receive the same.

The Police.—An "opinion" from Judge LOTT, in relation to the rights, duties, liabilities and powers of the Board under the Metropolitan Police Act, especially as set forth in the twenty-eighth section of the Act, was presented, read and placed on file. The Judge gives his view of the law at some length, and concludes: The result of these views is, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings, on receiving the requisite certificate or resolution of the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, based upon the apportionment of the Board of Police, and approved by a majority vote of the Anditing Committee, certifying or showing what sums of money are requisite and needful for police purposes, are to proceed to raise and collect the sams in the same manner as the sums necessary to defray the contingent and other expenses of the City of Brooklyn are to be raised and collected."

Matron for the Jail.—Some time ago a petition, signed by thirty-seven ladies, was presented to the Board, setting forth the necessity of appointing a Matron for the Female Department in the County Jail. To-day the Committee reported in favor of granting the petition, and ask the petitioners to recommend a suitable person. This report is signed by Supervisors JEROME, CAMPBELL and SCHENCK. Laid on the table, to be referred to the new Jail Committee when appointed.

THE GRAND JURY.—The Supervisors commenced the work of filling up the Grand Jury roll for the ensuing year; but without completing it, deferred the matter till next meeting.

DEFICIENCIES IN TAXES.—The following paper was presented by the County Treasurer, showing deficiency of taxes in the County of Kings, up to and including July 31, 1857:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	$1,958 81	X	$8,616 64
II	1,227 58	XI	8,184 24
III. Surplus	$35 30	XII	6,268 34
IV	2,710 81	XIII	19,254 25
V	3,104 85	XIV	10,555 14
VI	11,519 95	XV	5,642 53
VII	9,095 68	XVI	6,982 45
VIII	8,189 13	XVII	2,963 87
IX	8,111 07	XVIII	3,437 88
Deficiency in the City of Brooklyn			$121,723 78
Deficiency in town of Flatbush			$316 86
Deficiency in town of Flatlands			216 14
Deficiency in town of New-Lotts			416 14
Deficiency in town of New-Utrecht			446 15—$1,394 29
Town of Gravesend, $33 16 surplus.			
Total deficiency on file			$123,117 02

Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The colored people of Brooklyn met in large numbers in and around the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening to celebrate the Seventeenth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Negroes of British West Indies from Slavery. The Church had been decorated for the occasion. A large banner was hung across the building, in the centre of which there were three figures—one clasping the British flag and the other two bearing shackles on their wrists. On one side there was a portrait of WILBERFORCE and on the other a portrait of CLARKSON. The exercises were commenced with prayer and song—the Liberty Anthem. The act of emancipation was then read by a young colored lady, clearly and correctly; and afterwards an effective address was delivered by Rev. Mr. GLOUCESTER, on "The True Glory of a Nation—God and Liberty." The burden of his address was that the United States Government was rotten, and therefore unworthy to be the instrument of God. It was a great nation, but the genius of the Government was wrong. The great principle upon which it acted was out of place and improper; and if a change did not take place in that particular, it must surely fall. After an unfavorable reference to Judge TANEY'S Dred Scott decision, he closed with the expression of his belief that liberty would yet come to the world and all the inhabitants thereof.

Several songs were sung, additional addresses made, and a poem read by Mr. WILSON.

The meeting was apparently one of pleasure to all concerned.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening.

Nuisances.—Complaints were made of the gutters in several of the streets in the Twelfth Ward and the general filthy condition of the streets.

Referred to the Aldermen of the Ward, and clerk directed to notify the Auditor not to audit any more bills of the contractor for cleaning the streets until the streets and gutters are cleaned.

Several vacant lots in the Sixth Ward were complained of as being in a filthy condition. To the Alderman of the Ward to abate.

Cow stables in the Ninth Ward. To Health Warden for examination and report.

Alderman SCHOLE again brought up the nuisance at the foot of Broadway. He had several verbal complaints made to him during the past week; also, of Mr. Corneli's place, at the foot of South Eleventh-street. He had not noticed the latter place until Monday morning, when on a ferry-boat, and then the stench was so strong as to cause several ladies to turn pale; it was very offensive. He moved that Mr. Corneli be directed to abate the nuisance, and remove the offal and carcasses between the hours of 11 P. M. and 4 A. M., each day. Adopted.

Alderman SCHOLS reported several sunken lots, which were referred to the Common Council.

Several bills were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned.

☞ The Seventeenth Ward Police, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, found an orphan girl, ten years old, named MARY JANE RILEY, wandering in the streets. She said that her aunt had turned her into the street, and she was placed in charge of the Superintendents of the Poor.

RELIEF TO THE POOR OF KINGS COUNTY.—From a statement just prepared from the books of the Superintendents of the Poor, of the transactions for the year ending July 31, we gather the following facts: Temporary relief was extended to 9,665 persons at a cost of $9,565 67, viz.:

1856.	Number.	Expense.
August	225	$550 74
September	101	241 02
October	100	158 66
November	230	396 22
December	2,203	2,474 23
1857.		
January	5,078	4,143 06
February	1,154	815 64
March	314	343 80
April	90	103 30
May	67	104 00
June	41	113 00
July	75	183 00
Total	9,665	$9,565 67
Sent to Hosp'l and Alms-House	3,210	
Total	12,875	

Of the remainder "temporarily relieved" there were

of males, over 16 years of age	962
Males under 16	2,871
Females over 16	2,273
Females under 16	3,152
Colored persons	407

1,515 of the relieved represented themselves as widowa.

174 abandoned by husbands.

515 families were supplied with physicians and medicine.

72 Lunatics were sent to the Asylum.

1,025 tune of coal supplied, costing $6 84—$6,498 59	
23 loads of wood, at $2 48	57 04
Expended for coffins and burials	1,240 00
Groceries	1,770 00
Total	$9,565 67

2,294 families were relieved, of which 479 were natives of America, 1,559 of Ireland, 70 of Germany, 122 of England, 2 of Holland, 7 Sweden, 15 Canada, 31 Scotland, 2 Nova Scotia, 3 France, 39 unknown, and 1 each Isle of Man, West Indies, Prussia, Wales and Spain.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Deputy Sheriff HIGGINS, of Brooklyn, has engaged, for several weeks past, in ferreting out the perpetrators of a highway robbery at the foot of Johnson-street, on the 26th of July, 1856, upon the person of JOHN BROWN, from whom they took a gold watch valued at $80. Three parties were concerned in the robbery, and officer HIGGINS has succeeded in arresting two, who give their names as WILLIAM BARNETT and JAMES WILSON, both colored. The former was secured at the Five Points, New-York, where he is the leader of a gang of thieves, and the latter was taken from a hotel at Coney Island, where he was playing waiter.

The watch was pawned by a woman named MOSEY STEWART, for $8. She sold the ticket for $3, to PATRICK DONOHUE, who keeps a grocery-store on High-street, near Jay. He refused to deliver the watch, and was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, when he gave bail in the sum of $500, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen. Miss MARGARET was also locked up for trial.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—ROGER COSTELLO and JOHN MINION were arrested in Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, by Officers FERRY and HARLAN, of the Third Precinct, just as they were about to cross Hamilton avenue ferry with a wagon-load of coffee. The officers yesterday ascertained that the coffee had been stolen from the ship *John Boughton*, at the lower Quarantine ground, and belonged to Messrs. ROLKE, MULVER & Co., No. 96 Pearl-street, New-York. MINION was held in the sum of $1,000, yesterday, by Justice BLATCHLEY, to answer, and COSTELLO was held as a witness.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A man, named HENRY JONES, was committed by Justice CORNWELL, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a charge of grand larceny. It appears that on Saturday last he entered store No. 97 Fulton street, under the pretence of desiring to purchase a gold watch chain. He examined several, and pocketed two. The chains were missed immediately, and the clerk started in pursuit of the thief, and found him on one of the Fulton Ferry-boats. When arrested he threw both chains into the river.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Store No. 505 Grand-street, was damaged by fire, Wednesday evening, to the extent of $20. The fire was communicated by a gas-burner in a show-window, and was extinguished by Officer MARSLAND of the Sixth Precinct.

About the same time, a framé shanty called a school-house, at the corner of Remsen-street and Graham-avenue, caught fire. The fire was extinguished without much loss.

FOUND.—Young SHERMAN and another boy, who floated out to sea in an open boat last week, were picked up by some fishermen, on Sunday, off Sandy Hook. They had been adrift 36 hours when rescued. SHERMAN is a son of Officer SHERMAN, Brooklyn, and his companion was from Rahway, N. J., at which place they embarked, and were driven out to sea by adverse winds.

SUICIDE.—About 12 o'clock Wednesday night last, Mrs. MARTHA ADELIA LITTLE, residing at No. 136 York-street, Brooklyn, was found suspended by the neck in her bedroom. Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. No cause is assigned for the act.

BURGLARY.—A coal office occupied by T. L. TERRY, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Monday night. They carried away the safe containing $30 and some valuable papers.

☞ An owner is wanted for several articles of new clothing at the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, taken from a thief, and supposed to have been stolen from some store in the country on Long Island.

A CANADA BANK ROBBED OF $16,000.—On Thursday night last a daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in the branch office of the Bank of Upper Canada, which is situated in the western wing of Parliament Buildings, and cash to the amount of $16,000 carried off. Since the late removal of the seat of Government to Toronto, the Bank has occupied an apartment in the buildings, fitted it up as an office and placed a Cashier, Mr. CUMMINE, in it, with funds to meet the payment of Government warrants, allowance to M. P. P.'s, salaries of the officials, and other ordinary expenses. This arrangement, which was considered convenient, obviated the necessity of parties receiving checks going to the head Bank, a considerable distance; but that arrangement has turned out a serious loss to the Bank. The officials are paid on the last day of each month, and to meet this expenditure over £4,000 were brought up to the Parliament House on Thursday. The perpetrators of the robbery must have been aware of this, which has led to the suspicion that none but persons well acquainted with the fact have accomplished the deed. It is said that Mr. CUMMINS left the office at the usual hour on Thursday, leaving all, as he believed, secure. Next morning, on returning, he was startled to observe the door of the safe open, the tin box inside rifled of its valuable contents, and all the cash abstracted, save about £2,000 or £3,000 in silver and gold, which lay in a corner, and which, it is probable, escaped the notice of the robbers. Upon further examination it was found that the entrance was effected by breaking a portion of glass next the brass catch of the window, and then raising the latter up. On looking about the window, $500 in $5 bills were found underneath, either dropped or thrown down purposely by the thief.—*Toronto Globe.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—LYSANDER HOWE, a farmer, 43 years of age, left his family in Grove, Allegany County, about the 10th of February last, for the purpose, as he said, of going to Lansing, Michigan, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is a son of AARON HOWE, of Livonia, Livingston County. He had become addicted to the intemperate use of liquor, and it is feared by his family that he is not living. They are exceedingly anxious to hear of him or learn his fate, and will be thankful for any information concerning him, addressed to MRS. SARAH HOWE, Grove Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CASE OF MRS. HOPKINS, AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

In the matter of Mrs. Maria E. B. Hopkins, an alleged lunatic.—A few days since Judge DAVIES granted an order in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, and appointing Dr. Metcalfe, Andrew H. Green and Dr. Scudder to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Mrs. Maria E. B. Hopkins, who had been previously discharged by Recorder Smith, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, from the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum.

The matter came up yesterday, on a motion made by John R. Graham, Esq., to vacate the order *de lunatico inquirendo* previously granted by the Judge.

Mr. Graham argued that there was no cause for the granting of the writ, and that it was obtained by the other side only by suppressing the facts of the case, for he was certain that if his Honor had heard the circumstances of the case he would not have granted the writ.

Numerous affidavits were read on each side, and the Judge concluded not to deliver his decision until he and Dr. Metcalfe should make a personal examination as to the condition of Mrs. Hopkins.

Before Hon. Justice Birdseye

NEGLIGENCE.

Alvah Blaisdell vs. *Henry J. Raymond and others.*—The defendants' answers held to have been properly served and the plaintiff's attorney required to receive them accordingly; defendants' to have $10 costs of motion.

Joseph T. Pickering vs. *Hannah E. Pickering.*—Judgment rendered for an absolute divorce.

Isaac Pye vs. *Edward R Hallam.*—Defendant's motion to dissolve injunction denied; plaintiff's application for leave to file a supplemental complaint against Pomeroy, and for an injunction against him, granted; costs of each motion, $10, to abide the event of the action, and be recovered by the party ultimately successful.

Cangemi, the Murderer of Anderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Shortly after the opening of Court, yesterday morning, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., the District-Attorney, addressed the Recorder, and stated that as Michael Cangemi, the alleged murderer of the patrolman, Eugene Anderson, had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the said Cangemi being too poor to provide counsel for his defence, he would move that counsel should be assigned him by the Court, before he was arraigned to plead. The Recorder accordingly nominated Mr. Ashmead, late District Attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Blankman, and Mr. Franzolini,—the latter to act chiefly as interpreter. The business of the Court then proceeded.

HONORABLE ACQUITTAL.

A genteel young man, named James Campbell, was charged with the serious crime of robbery in the first degree. The prosecutor, John W. Weed, a clerk out of employment, deposed that about midnight on May 27, he was assaulted by the prisoner, at the corner of Hudson and Hammersley streets, and robbed of $17. He identified the prisoner as the man who so attacked and robbed him.

But the evidence of Mr. Weed so completely broke down, upon cross-examination, that the Assistant District-Attorney withdrew the charge, and the Jury, under instructions from the Recorder, returned a formal verdict of "Not guilty." Mr. Campbell was honorably discharged.

ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO ROB, BY A BOY.

John Devine, a mere lad, was charged with assaulting with a dirk-knife, on June 13, about midnight, with intent to rob him, at the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, a German named John Sass. Devine stabbed Sass in the head with a butcher's knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Dr. Barry attended him, and testified that if inflammation had set in, he would certainly have died.

The Jury found Devine guilty, and the Recorder, after remarking that he had been convicted of several larcenies, and was one of the worst boys in the City, sentenced him to seven years in the State Prison.

Francis Smith and Charles Howard, two mere lads, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

John Kennedy pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went for four months to the Penitentiary.

Louisa Schmidt pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and will be found at Blackwell's Island for the next twelve months.

William Young, a boy aged fifteen years, with four boys who were not arrested, attacked a German gentleman, aged 36 years, in Tompkins-square, on the night of July 29. The German gentleman was named Bernard Rudolf. The boys asked him to treat them to lager-bier, and on his declining, they snatched at his watch chain, and the prisoner stabbed him in the shoulder with an open knife. Afterwards the prisoner was arrested, and the other boys ran away. It was not a very clear case. The Jury said "Guilty," however, and the Recorder said "six months," and for that period the boy Young disappears from society.

CANGEMI ARRAIGNED.

Michele Cangemi was then called out to plead. When asked by the Interpreter if he was guilty or not guilty, he replied that he knew nothing about anything at all. To the direct question whether he was guilty, he repeated, with a shrug of the shoulder, that he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Hall asked the Court to instruct him that he had had counsel assigned him by the Recorder, whose duty it would be to confer with him. After the prisoner's plea of "not guilty" had been entered, Mr. Hall remarked:

I will say to the Court and my learned friend (Mr. Ashmead) that I am desirous to try this case as speedily as possible. He would have to apply for an additional panel of jurors, in consequence of the odium attaching to the prisoner, and the difficulty that would be found in even impanneling a jury to try him.

After some discussion, it was determined that Cangemi's trial should commence on Monday, the 17th inst. An order for an additional panel of 250 jurors was issued by the Recorder.

Thomas Ritchel pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sentence deferred.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. A W Bradford.

The Law of Guardianship—Construction of Wills—Lapsed Legacies—Life Tenancy.

In the matter of the Estate of Patrick McLesky, deceased.—THE SURROGATE.—Upon the final accounting of the executors in this case, it becomes necessary to determine what direction shall be given in respect to a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars bequeathed to a minor, residing at Florence. It appears that a guardian has been duly appointed at the place of domicil, and authority been regularly conferred upon the Consul-General of Tuscany to receive the legacy from the executor.

The appointment of a guardian for the person or the property of an infant is an act of jurisdiction dependent upon the situation of the person or the property within the territory of the estate. The exercise of this authority flows from the duty incumbent upon the body politic to afford protection to those who are unable to take care of themselves. It is not limited to the cases of subjects or citizens, but extends to all who, from their tender years, require guardianship of person or estate. This important prerogative has ordinarily been administered through the Court of Chancery, though in this country, at an early period, it was found convenient to confide its administration to tribunals having probate jurisdiction. A guardian may be appointed for the person as for the estate of an infant, or for both. In the case of Johnstone *vs.* Beattie, 10 Cl. & F., 42, the House of Lords decided that it was competent for the Lord Chancellor to appoint a guardian for a minor, whose domicil was in Scotland, where there were testamentary guardians, and who was only temporarily resident in England. The principle was then settled that foreign guardians have no extra territorial authority by virtue of their office, and that the Court of Chancery, when acting in these matters, always "requires that there shall be a guardian appointed within the jurisdiction of the Court, responsible to the Court, and subject to its jurisdiction and authority." In Stephens *vs.* James, 1 My. and R., 627, an infant had been taken by its father to America, and the Court entertained jurisdiction and ordered maintenance out of the infant's estate, though he was residing in a foreign country. I can find no reason for doubting that the situs of assets belonging to a minor has always been considered a sufficient basis for a grant of guardianship.

The rule in this country was definitely settled many years since. In Newell *vs.* Dickey, 1 John. C. R., 153, Chancellor Kent held that letters of foreign guardianship afforded no title within this State, and he placed the doctrine on her serving principles, which prevents a recognition of foreign executors and administrators. This analogy appears to be sound and reasonable, and the decision has never been questioned. Chancellor Walworth decided that a foreign executor or administrator might be sued in equity, and expressed the opinion, also, that a foreign guardian was in like manner amenable to the same jurisdiction, but it is manifest that a capacity or title to one differs widely from a capacity to be sued. In Kraft *vs.* Wickey, 4 Gill and Johns., R. 332, the question was expressly considered, and it was concluded that guardians can sue only in the courts of the country from which they claim their power; although in a Court of Equity, the domestic guardian who has charge of the property, will be compelled to provide for the maintenance and education of his ward resident abroad. The reason upon which a foreign guardian is denied any recognition of his title is substantially this: That all his authority springs out of his official character, and a civil officer as such can of necessity possess no power beyond the limits of the sovereignty by which he is appointed. Such exceptions as may exist have been admitted, not *de jure* but *ex comitate*. The *lex fori* primarily prevails in the form and order of the administration of justice, and foreign law is only received so far as it is found consonant with sound principle and public convenience; it is accepted on the basis of international comity, and not because of any inherent right. The continental jurists go further, and insist upon the absolute right and title the guardian appointed at the place of domicil, wheresoever the ward is to be represented; but both in England and in the United States this doctrine does not prevail. Still, however, we recognize and give effect to those laws of the domicil of a party which constitute the *status*, quality or capacity of the person, and place minors under the authority of tutors or guardians, to such extent as in the discretion of the Court may seem wise and proper. 1 Burge. Com., pp. 5, 14 25, vol. 3, pp. 1, 10; Story, Conf. L., § 492 to § 564, a. In this view it might, perhaps, be competent for a court of equity to permit an administrator or executor to transmit the funds of a minor domiciled in a foreign country to the guardian abroad, on satisfactory evidence being given that adequate security has been afforded for the faithful administration of the property. This, however, would clearly be a matter of discretion, and not of strict right. In the absence of special direction, it might fall within the province of the Surrogate to exercise such a discretionary power, but the statute has expressly provided the mode in which the rights of minors in this respect must be protected, and there is no room, therefore, for any course of procedure resting upon doubtful or implied powers. The revised statutes authorize executors to pay legacies due minors "to the general guardian," "who shall be required to give security to the minor, to be approved by the Surrogate for the faithful application and accounting for such legacy," "and, "if there be no such guardian, or the Surrogate do not direct such payment, the legacy shall be invested with permanent securities, under the direction of the Surrogate, in the name and for the benefit of such minor upon current interest, and the interest may be applied under the direction of the Surrogate to the support and education of such minor." 2 R. S., p. 91, § 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. Even if there be a general guardian deriving his authority under our State law, the Surrogate must see that proper security has been given before requiring the executor to pay the legacy; and if no guardian has been appointed, or security has not been given, the Surrogate must direct the funds to be paid into Court, and invested for the minor's benefit. This course may in some case work a hardship, but the law is designed for the protection of infants; its provisions are precise and special, and it is my duty to see them properly enforced. Unless, then, a guardian be appointed within this State, the legacy due to this infant must be paid into Court, and invested for his benefit. The interest may be transmitted to the place of domicil, from time to time, for the maintenance and education of the legatee, under the direction of the Surrogate.

The testator gave to his neice, wife of one of the executors, the sum of $50,000, and to each of the executors, in lieu of commissions, the sum of $10,000. These legacies were paid soon after the grant of letters testamentary, and the residuary legatees now claim that the executors should be charged with interest for the period intervening between the time of payment and the date when the payment should have been made in the usual course of administration. The term of one year is allowed for the adjustment of an estate, and legacies are not ordinarily payable before, unless the testator has specially directed. On the other hand, residuary legatees are entitled to all the profits and increase. [Pearson *vs* Pearson, 1 Sch. & Lef., 10,) to all the interest and income accruing during the year allowed for settlement. In other words, the property is theirs, subject only to the payment of charges, debts and legacies. If any debt or legacy be claimed before it became due, their rights are affected if the executors withdraw a productive fund, for the purpose of paying the debt or legacy, without compelling a rebate of interest. In such a case, the executors should make good the loss to the parties injured. For example, these legacies of fifty-four thousand dollars, at the time of payment, were worth less than their face by the interest up to the time they fell due, and the effect of anticipating the payment has been to take the interest, or the use of the fund, if productive from the residuary legatees, who are entitled to it, and give it to the general legatees, who are not entitled to it. Suppose a bond or note of the testator payable five years after his death without interest, the injustice of an immediate payment out of the proceeds of productive property, converted into money for that purpose, is too obvious for discussion. The executors must then, in my judgment, place the residuary legatees in the same plight and condition as if the general legacies had not been paid until they become due

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Ericsson*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been superseded by the *Persia*, which brought advices three days later.

The official correspondence between Lord CLARENDON and Lord NAPIER, founded upon dispatches from the British Consul at St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, goes to show that the schooner *N. Hand*, which left this port in July, 1856, with provisions for the starving people of those Islands, made her benevolent mission the cover for engaging in the Slave-trade. After landing her cargo at St. Vincent, her Captain stated that the vessel was bound to the Island of St. Jago, and thence to the West Indies; she was, however, boarded off the Congo in August, by a British cruiser, the *Teazer*, under circumstances that excited suspicion, but having been allowed to depart, it is alleged she took on board 200 slaves from Cabaça de Cobra, with which she escaped. The particulars of this piratical traffic, under cover of philanthropy, are thus brought officially to the notice of our Government.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and nominated H. B. PAYNE for Governor, W. H LYTTLE for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. MORRIS for State Treasurer, and J. RANHART for Secretary of State. The Administration of President BUCHANAN was indorsed.

The examination in the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was continued yesterday, and the evidence closed on the part of the people. The accused, by the advice of her counsel, declined to submit to a physical examination; but the physicians who attended for that purpose, testified that she was apparently in good health, and that no evidence of a recent delivery had been afforded to them. The preliminary examination of the accused, proscribed by the Statute, is appointed to be held this morning, and her counsel has been notified to attend. There was little else talked about yesterday but this affair In another column will be found an abundance of curious information concerning parties whose names have come before the public in this connection, and some very strange facts that are new and important.

The late murder at Navesink has assumed a new and singular phase. he innocence of DONNELLY, to whom MOSES laid his death, is now claimed, and strongly urged by many who heretofore believed him guilty. On Monday last, the body of MOSES was exhumed at Chapel Hill Graveyard, and another autopsy made by Dr. FINNELL, of this City. The wound inflicted on the throat was found not to have been sufficient to cause death, had prompt and proper steps been taken. A wound was found too upon the arm, indicating that a struggle must have taken place. It is claimed that DONNELLY being a medical student, was sufficiently versed in surgery to know where to strike the throat fatally, and the wound in the arm shows that much blood must have been shed, yet no blood was found upon any of DONNELLY'S clothing. The direct accusation of MOSES against DONNELLY is accounted for by supposing the former to be greatly excited, and that seeing DONNELLY first he accused him. It is even claimed that the man may have committed suicide while temporarily deranged, and that under hallucination he laid the deed on DONNELLY.

ALEXANDER BOYD, who was shot by a burglar in West Eighteenth street on Tuesday morning, was alive last evening though it was thought he could not live till morning. A young man, named WM. HENRY MUNDY, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being one of the burglars by whom the murder was committed. On reaching his home a bloody coat was found, corresponding with the one said to have been worn by the murderer. The prisoner says this coat was given him by CAMPBELL, (previously arrested,) who got blood on it while engaged in a fight a few nights since. The prisoners, three in number, are held for an examination.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, it was decided to agree with the Board of Aldermen in defending the benevolent ladies who have originated the Child's Hospital, from actions at law on the part of Messrs. BREVOORT and ODELL, who deny the right of the Corporation to the land on which the new building is in course of erection. A Committee having awarded General JACKSON'S gold box to Major GARRETT W. DYKEMAN, it was proposed to appropriate $1,500 for a festive celebration on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into Mexico. The matter was referred, as a thing of course, to the Committee of Finance, who will report.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met again yesterday, but made no progress towards the election of a new Commissioner. After taking 114 votes they had a private consultation of 20 minutes' duration, but did not come to any satisfactory arrangement. They are to try it again to day.

At the Chamber of Commerce yesterday a communication from the New-York Warehousing Company transmitting a copy of their charter and asking the attention of the Chamber to it, was referred to a special committee. A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to examine into and report the commercial and postal advantages of the new route from this city to New-Orleans and the modes by which it might be still further developed and concentrated upon this City. A letter from a gentleman in Havana, making statements in relation to the yellow fever in that place, and recommending the establishment of an American Hospital there, was laid on the table to be called up at a future meeting.

An additional panel of 250 Jurors was ordered yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, by Recorder SMITH, for the trial of MICHAEL CANGEMI, the Italian charged with the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, the policeman. He was arraigned yesterday, and pleaded "Not Guilty." His trial will commence on Monday, the 17th inst. Messrs. ASHMEAD, late District-Attorney in Pennsylvania, (Eastern District,) BLANKMAN, of this City, and FRANZOLINI, have been assigned by the Court as his counsel.

Six more witnesses were examined yesterday before Coroner CRANE, at Hoboken, in the inquest in the case of young POMPKINE, who was so severely injured at the house of prostitution No. 3 Mulberry-street, on Saturday night last, that he died shortly afterwards. The evidence thus far gives no positive clue to the murderers. The case stands adjourned till Saturday, when probably the evidence will be closed. Meanwhile, the landlady of the house, the barkeeper, and one of the girls, have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers, and held on bail to wait the termination of the inquest.

Mayor WOOD has been sued in the Fourth District Court, before Judge ANDERSON, for a policeman's pay. JAMES DUNNING brings the suit as the assignee of SAMUEL T. MARTY, for services rendered by him as a policeman, from May 23 to June 22, 1857, amounting at $700 a year, to $72 14. Counsel for the defence moved to dismiss the suit, and gave seven different reasons for so doing. Decision reserved.

There was something of an excitement yesterday, at the City Hall, occasioned by the appearance of a constable with an execution against the City, and determined to levy on the City property. His first intention was to take the portrait of Senator SEWARD from the Governor's room, but finally he came down to "old HAYS," the noted thief-catcher, in Mr. VALENTINE'S room, and carried him off to the office of an auctioneer.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, in the matter of the will of PATRICK MCLESKY, a point of law in reference to guardianship of minors was decided. The testator bequeathed a legacy of $15,000 to a minor residing in Italy. The Surrogate decides that the guardian must be appointed in this country. This will was executed in Paris in 1854, without the formalities requisite to a valid disposition of real property in the State of New-York; and it appearing that a previous will, made in 1852, executed according to the forms of our law, is still in existence, the Surrogate reserves decision upon other points until this latter is offered for probate.

The celebrated bark *Panchita*, which has been in the custody of the United States Marshal since she was delivered here by the British prize crew from the coast of Africa, yesterday slipped out of his hands through an informality in the body of the writ under which Judge BETTS was entertaining a motion for her discharge. The return day of the process was July 28, but as the Marshal had forgotten to publish the notice, the counsel for the prosecution caused the date of return to be altered to Aug. 4. As this was not done by consent of the Judge—by a Clerk or Deputy—the motion for the discharge was granted, upon the ground of informality in the body of the writ. This does not prevent a new libel from being filed, which it is probable will be done.

Yesterday, Mr. GRAHAM moved before Judge DAVIES to vacate the writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, which had been granted by the Judge a few days previously for the purpose of inquiring into the alleged lunacy of Mrs. MARIA E. B. HOPKINS. Affidavits were read on each side, and the motion was argued at length. Decision reserved.

Two river thieves, named JOHN MCNICH and ROGER COSTELLO, were held in Brooklyn yesterday to answer a charge of stealing $300 worth of coffee from the ship *John Boughton*, lying at lower Quarantine.

Street-Cleaning by the City Inspector.

City-Inspector MORTON by no means belongs to the Tite Barnacle family. If the Mayor, or the Common Council, or the public, "want to know," it is evident he is perfectly willing to tell them. He is not one of that taciturn school, in the Circumlocution Office, which believes that the best "way not to do it" is to hold one's tongue and look wise, but adopts the more characteristic policy of deluging his interrogators with a flood of words. Day before yesterday Mr. MORTON sent to the Common Council his reply to the question, which has been unceasingly asked since the 1st of June, why he has not advertised for contracts to clean the streets. It was proximately elicited by a communication from Mayor WOOD, calling attention to the renewal of Eolingism in street matters, of which the Mayor says: "It was supposed that we had reached the utmost extent to which official imprudence or profligacy could go; but I find there is yet a lower depth." Mr. EBLING, similarly circumstanced, would have pursued the corrupt tenor of his way, unruffled and undisturbed, so long as plunder on the one hand afforded him compensation for the abuse on the other. Not so his more sagacious successor. He will not hear that patient camel, the tax-paying community, groan under its unprecedented burden, without at least pricking him sharply for daring to make his complaints audible, and, if unable, with entire truth, to plead "Not Guilty" to the charge of violating the law, avails himself of the privilege of abusing somebody equally delinquent with himself.

It is necessary to remark, in order to do the City Inspector full justice, that but a very minute portion of the document, addressed by him to the Common Council, has any other than a very remote relation to the subject of which it professes to treat. What the public want to know is, whether Mr. MORTON has or has not the legal right to clean the streets of the City "on his own hook" at the rate of $60,000 *per annum?* If by any law or want of law this monstrous power really belongs to him, the only remedy which the community have for the abuse is to agitate for ameliorated legislation at the earliest possible moment. If, however, the prerogatives assumed by Mr. MORTON are in distinct violation of the Charter, he ought not to be permitted to pursue his ill-judged course for an hour: nor can we reconcile with their duty the conduct of the Comptroller and Mayor in signing warrants for the sums which he may call for from the City Treasury. The last warrant was for $12,000 for cleaning and removing ashes and garbage from thirteen Wards *for two weeks!* This is at the rate of $528,000, in one year, for the whole twenty-two Wards, exclusive of boat-age. Mr. MORTON answers that it would not *always* cost so much, and that the aggregate expenditure would be less. And not only is there no reason to suppose it would be less, but the probabilities are that, when the season of mud, ice and snow comes, we should have it proved to us that it must inevitably be more.

Something less than the first half of the City Inspector's communication, is devoted to mingled flings at the Mayor, and unqualified and very exaggerated censure of the conduct of the contractors who were authorized to clean the streets, up to the time when Mr. MORTON took them in charge. What on earth has all this mass of verbiage got to do with the matter? How can the misconduct of Messrs. REYNOLDS, and others, justify Mr. MORTON in breaking the law? A little less than the latter half of the communication is equally taken up with details, wholly extraneous to the real issue. Palpably erroneous conclusions are drawn from insufficient premises, and the gist of much of the argument they affect to present is, that the conduct of the City Inspector is irreproachable, because that of Mr. EBLING and others was abominable! Sandwiched into a narrow space, in the middle of the document, is to be found the little which Mr. MORTON really ought to have said, and this little completely overthrows his own case. It may be summed up as follows: That the Common Council passed resolutions some weeks ago, authorizing the City Inspector to clean the streets; but directing him simultaneously to advertise for proposals for contracts; that the Mayor neither signed, nor returned these resolutions: and that the Corporation Counsel thereupon instructed him—the City Inspector—that he had no "authority to proceed" upon them. This is clear enough, and is, doubtless correct, but what then? If these resolutions became of no effect, through the culpable neglect of Mayor WOOD, in not signing them, what was the duty of Mr. MORTON in the premises? Evidently to go on as though they never had existed, and to *advertise for contracts as required by the Charter.* This was the ONLY condition upon which Mr. FLAGG consented to pay for the street cleaning, even in that portion of the City where it was most needed; but this is what Mr. MORTON, for manifest reasons, has incorrigibly persisted in not doing. In no case is it true, as he pretends, that "*before* his Department can advertise for proposals, it is required that the Common Council shall prepare the specifications, and that the same shall be perfected by the Counsel to the Corporation." There is no such "*before*" in the Charter, nor was there in the Common Council resolutions, which fell to the ground through Mayor WOOD'S blameworthy neglect of his duty.

It is only *after the contracts have been awarded* that the specification item requires to be considered at all, and then not by the City Inspector, but by the Corporation Counsel. It is not possible to invent a quibble by which Mr. MORTON can be imagined to have anything to do with the matter, in such a way as to prevent his advertising as here required. This is so plain that the second resolution of the Common Council, to which Mr. MORTON refers, speaks of the specifications for street cleaning as for future consideration, *after* the proposals should have been received. It says: "The same to be done by contract and under such specifications as *may be* directed by the Common Council."

It is not for us to consider how far the City Inspector may be blinded by political or personal interest, in the course he is pursuing, or how far he may labor under a delusion with respect to his duty. To the public it is clear that in not advertising for contracts to clean the streets, he is either "violating or evading the provisions" of the Charter; and the 40th section of that instrument enacts that "any officer of the City Government" who shall do so "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded for ever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Charter." It is to be hoped, however, that prompt resistance on the part of the Mayor and Comptroller will prevent the mischief from going further than it has already extended.

Convenient Orators.

There is a town in Massachusetts called Westfield. This is a piece of intelligence for which we expect our readers to be grateful, for, we venture to say, there is not one in ten of them ever heard it before.

Yet, it is a pleasant town this of Westfield. Westward its fields slope in the sunlight—tall elms shadow its broad walks, its spacious greens, its square, its neat lawns. Whoever travels from Berkshire eastward, rejoices extremely at the sight of Westfield, for it is a godly and goodly place.

But the glory and majesty of Westfield lay in its whips. Whoever had been bodly beaten in all lands added to the glory of Westfield, for Westfield made whips, as Gloucester makes cheese, or as Lynn makes shoes, and Westfield asks no questions after sale.

Nay, a rice crop has been the fuller for the whips of Westfield—nay, a cotton-hand has felt the string of Massachusetts' hide when he loitered in the furrows

So it was but natural that when Westfield invited a distinguished speaker to address it, Westfield should expect an oration of the "regular sort." It is not your men of genius who are popular at once. But your men of whims, caprice, and energy, never lose sight of these qualities—they are the Roman cement of existence.

The occasion of the oration was the triennial meeting of the Westfield Annual Association; and the persons who invited Mr CURTIS to make the address to them were, of course, perfectly well informed as to the political opinions of that gentleman, and from his having done so last year in his orations before several literary associations, they had every reason to believe that he would again improve the opportunity of infusing his opinions into his addresses this year. But he was expected, it seems, to speak after the manner of other men, and to pass with them into the "dusky crypt of darkened things and faces." But Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS objected. He had certain truths to speak, and he spoke them. Possibly he made overstatements. What of that? Was he not asked to say what he thought, and to say it as strongly as he could?

We learn from the Springfield *Argus*, that, when a vote of thanks was offered to the orator for his production and services, Mr. LOOMIS, of Boston, entered his protest against any thanks being offered to him, believing that a portion of the sentiments contained in his oration were unjust, uncalled for, and unworthy of being uttered before an educational association, made up of individuals from various sections of the Union.

The *Argus* volunteers the remark that "Mr. LOOMIS, by his well-timed remarks, administered a well-merited rebuke to the wolf in sheep's clothing, who thus avails himself of opportunities to scatter his higher-law doctrines, and law-defying sentiments." But the force of Mr. LOOMIS' objurgations will be somewhat lessened by the information which we gather from a Boston paper, that he is a Custom-House Officer, and his object was to make himself secure in his place.

Mr. LOOMIS protested—yea, even to the face of the wicked orator himself—against the vote of thanks usually administered to the orators of Westfield on festival occasions. Why should they thank Mr. CURTIS? Had he not outraged the name of the President, and spoken disrespectfully of the Attorney-General? Had he not inconveniently made a disturbance when he ought to have promoted peace, and sent everybody home kind and happy, and with a good digestion? This was the duty Westfield expected him to do. This duty all small towns expect of all considerable men. The Winter's lecture, and the Summer's oration, have become institutions, and all innovators upon them are nonconformists of the worst school.

What Mr. CURTIS said that so outraged the tender sensibilities of the Custom-House Officer, we are not yet informed. Probably the cruel operator means to try his electrical battery on other mortal men and women, before returning to the charge at Westfield. But whatever he may do, or not do—whomsoever he may bamboozle or not bamboozle, we may be sure that his operations will be well combined, and his oration, if he make one, worthy of himself and of the occasion, for to a powerful man, who is prepared for distinction, all events turn a golden side, and wears a splendor of hope that to a saturnine man seems inconceivable.

The New Commander-in-Chief in India.

The man who of all others was the fittest to have undertaken the suppression of the mutiny in India, and who was able to do more with Sepoys than any other General of his time, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the conqueror of Scinde, is now no more. Ten years ago, when great danger threatened the Anglo-Indian Empire, all eyes were turned to him as the last and best card in a desperate game. The Sikh campaign was opened ominously on the bloody field of Chillianwallah, and the prestige the madcap impetuosity of Lord GOUGH had lost, the sterner, though no less brilliant genius of "old CHARLEY" was called on to restore. Broken in health, crippled with wounds, with means impoverished during fifty years of active service, smarting under the ingratitude of the Company whose vast territory he had enormously increased, he, nevertheless, embarked at twenty-four hours notice, and during the short period in which he held the command of the army, though the fighting was over before he reached his post, he did inestimable service by his denunciations of the follies and abuses to which, there is no doubt, much of the present troubles owe their origin. NAPIER'S comments upon the proceedings of many of the Courts-martial held during his last stay in India, and his farewell address to the officers on leaving it, were documents which any one who wants to study the causes of what is now taking place in Bengal, would do well to peruse. Coming from any other living man, those seething denunciations of folly and extravagance, of inattention to military duties, and of other objects of ambition than the comforts and efficiency of the regiment, would have laid the writer open to the charge of presumption, and his lessons to that of hypocrisy or exaggeration; but NAPIER'S career from the day on which he fell with eight wounds in front on the heights of Corunna to that on which he won at Moodkee a battle to rank with Plassy and Inkermann, had been too nobly simple, and too terribly earnest, to make his preaching lack force or point. No man could so well advise a young soldier in active service as he who had seen half a century of war. None could warn a gay ensign of his dangers so effectually as the gray-headed veteran, who had grown great and famous by a life of labor, and hardship, and poverty. When he died, four years ago, in the old manor-house in Hampshire, with the colors of his regiment waving before his closing eyes, England lost the only man whom the public *knew* to be equal to every crisis which needed bravery, skill and judgment.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, we learn by the last mail, has been selected for the duty, for which NAPIER was chosen in the Sikh War. The Government has called on him to save India. Against him, it has been urged that, though he has seen a great deal of fighting, he has never yet had the opportunity of proving himself capable of conducting operations on a great scale, of conceiving wide combinations and leading them to a successful and concentrated issue. The facts are certainly all against him, but the presumptions are all in his favor. He has never commanded anything larger than a division, it is true, but there is not supposed to be a better General of division. He has been fifty years in the army, and has served in all quarters of the globe. So long ago as 1808 he was one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajos in the Peninsular War—an enterprise in which success was won by the loss of two thousand men out of the five thousand of which the storming party was composed, and all this in a breach not more than twenty feet wide. India, China, Australia, have all of them been, since Waterloo, the scene of services which place him among the first soldiers of the age. At Alma he led the Highlanders against the terraced batteries by which the slopes were lined, with a vigor which would have been admirable in a man of thirty, and was astonishing in a veteran of seventy. Dismounting from his horse, he put himself at the head of the brigade, sword in hand, in true Highland fashion, took off his cap and waved on his men to the assault, shouting out in a way that revived a thousand memories of the old glories of the clans, "Follow me, my lads! None but Highland bonnets here!" and climbed the heights amidst a rain of shot, and entered the batteries in a rush. At Inkermann he was not actually engaged, owing to the fact that he was performing the important duty which he was left to discharge during the remainder of the Winter, of protecting the town of Balaklava from all attacks on the side of Baidar, such as that of Gen. LIPRANDI on the 25th of October. On that morning he performed, with one of the Highland Regiments, an exploit which almost rivaled the charge of the Six Hundred, and which, if it was rash, at least proved the pluck of the men, no less than the confidence of the General. He received the first charge of the Russian cavalry—made before the Scots Greys had had time even to saddle their horses—in line, without even attempting to form a square, and repulsed them by three vollies, before they had approached within three hundred yards. Had the manœuvre not succeeded, he would, in all probability, have been tried by Court-martial for breach of the regulations: as it was he was gravely censured: but in war successful boldness is one of the tests of genius.

At the last assault on Sebastopol, after the attack on the Redan on the morning of the 8th of September had failed, his division was mustered to repeat the attempt at daylight on the following morning. It was composed of the flower of the British army, of the veteran troops who had marched up the slopes of the Alma—"*comme des murailles rouges*," as ST. ARNAUD remarked—but who by their position at Balaklava had escaped most of the Winter hardships. The retreat of the Russians during the night deprived them of the glory of the trial, and, in all likelihood, saved Sir COLIN CAMPBELL for a more important duty. A month afterwards he assembled his division in a hollow square on the heights of Camara, rode into the centre and took a last farewell of them, and, as he then thought, of active service, in a simple and manly speech, which moved two-thirds of the men to tears. His fifty years of battle and storm were closed, and they and he, he said, would march and fight no more together. The remainder of his life he intended to spend in retirement, and the next trumpet which should rouse him would be the last that would ever sound.

His promised repose has been rudely broken in upon, and though still a hale and hearty man, it is hard to believe that the responsibilities and labors of the task he has undertaken will not prove too much for him. Of his fitness for it, there can be no doubt. It is of far more importance for all the purposes of his present service, that he should be a man of vigor, energy, determination, and foresight, than that he should have directed operations on a large scale in the field. There will be no elaborate manœuvering between the troops and the mutineers. What is wanted in the General-in-Chief in India at present, most of all, is the art of inspiring confidence in those whom he commands. The importance of this quality in the present position of the European troops and residents, cannot be overrated, and no man possesses it in a higher degree than CAMPBELL. His personal popularity in the Army is immense. He unites the stolid endurance of the Anglo-Saxon with the fire of the Gael. There is no doubt that he would have been appointed to the Command of the Army in the Crimea after Lord RAGLAN'S death, but for his notorious antipathy to the French, which he never sought to disguise, and which, with him, was no doubt a tradition of early life.

He goes out, one of the best of a grand generation, all of them sprung from the people, and risen into eminence in spite of the cold shade of aristocracy. GOUGH and HARDINGE and SMITH and NAPIER, and most of the heroes of the Peninsular war, and of the recent campaigns in India, were men of comparatively obscure origin and small means. They were produced by a great crisis, and after long lives of toil and success, have mostly disappeared CAMPBELL is one of the last, and is, in many respects, the noblest Roman of them all.

A TEN-STRIKE FOR TAX-PAYERS.—Deputy Sheriff VULTEE, with his accustomed suavity, yesterday levied upon certain City property to answer an execution against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, on a judgment of *one hundred and ninety-nine thousand and two dollars.* The lucky suitor is ROBERT W. LOWBER, who sued the City for the price of his alleged sale of a market site. The referee on whose report the judgment was entered, is Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The attorney for the plaintiff is JAMES M. BABBOUR, Esq., and that for the defendant RICHARD BUTEED, Corporation Counsel. That the plaintiff should sue is not astonishing: that the referee should give judgment is not remarkable, because, undoubtedly, the necessary evidence was furnished, but that (as we are informed is the fact) the Corporation Counsel should allow the time for an appeal to absolutely and irrevocably pass, and thus make a Special Term judgment *final* is a matter which, if true, calls for serious investigation.

Death of James C. Dobbin.

The sad forebodings with which the friends of the late Secretary of the Navy hade him farewell on his departure from Washington for home in March last have been realized. JAMES C. DOBBIN is no more. The mournful intelligence will be received with unfeigned sorrow wherever the American flag floats—for the name of the illustrious deceased was honored throughout the Mercantile as well as the National Marine. In the Navy—over whose interests he presided during the Administration of President PIERCE—he was respected and loved by all. It may be doubted whether any other Secretary of the Navy ever became so popular in the service as he, or was followed in his retirement by such sincere regrets. Mr. DOBBIN was little known, in this section of the Union at least, until he entered the Cabinet of President PIERCE, although he had previously served a term in Congress. During his administration of the Navy Department he was distinguished by the boldness of his attacks on long-standing abuses, and the earnestness of his recommendations for reforms calculated to elevate the standard of the American Marine. When he entered upon his duties he found it almost impossible to obtain men to man the national ships. Looking for the cause of this difficulty, and a plan of relief, he soon saw the necessity of holding out to the sailor some encouragement, in the way of more pay, better treatment, and rewards for long and faithful service. His recommendations to that effect were, in part, adopted by Congress, and the result is an abundance of seamen, of a much better class than were found on board our national ships four years ago.

Others of his suggestions remain unacted upon, but the advancing tide of public sentiment is sure, at no distant day, to give them success, and so add to the laurels adorning his tomb. To corporeal punishment he was always decidedly opposed, and to his earnest and unyielding hostility to every effort for its restoration the Navy is indebted for the fair trial which the experiment of its abolition has received. In all his official acts, Mr. DOBBIN was governed by earnest convictions of duty, which no personal considerations could induce him to evade in the slightest degree. Among the noblest marks which he left behind him are the six new steam frigates, authorized upon his suggestion, and constructed under his direction. The fulfillment of the order of Congress in that connection was to him a matter of deep concern, and he gave it the most careful personal attention. No detail of the models or plans proposed escaped his attention. The result of his supervisory labors was the production of vessels which do honor to the American name wherever they are found.

In manner, Mr. DOBBIN was exceedingly affable. His amiability of disposition won all who were brought in contact with him; and even those officers who are most aggrieved by his agency in the establishment of the Naval Retiring Board, never fail to speak of him with profoundest respect. During the last year of his public service, he was troubled much by a bronchial affection, resulting in complete loss of his voice. He was urged by personal friends to retire from labor and seek relief in a more genial clime; but his earnest desire that the Cabinet of which he was a member should remain intact until the expiration of the Administration impelled him, to remain at his post, until, as the result proves, it was too late. He returned to Fayetteville, N. C., after the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN, where he has been rapidly sinking, and on Tuesday last died. If we mistake not, he was about forty years of age. His wife died a number of years ago: but he has left several children—some of them quite young—to mourn their irreparable loss.

I. O. OF O. F.—The annual election of the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York was held last evening. The largest number of votes was polled that has been cast for several years. The result was as follows:

FOR GRAND MASTER:

Abram Lent, of No. 40	305
Robert Adams, of No. 31	110

FOR DEPUTY GRAND MASTER:

C. C. Pinckney, of No. 60	201
H. Bremer, of No. 339	200

FOR GRAND WARDEN:

George Smith, of No. 30	263
J. C. Graham, of No. 35	143

FOR GRAND SECRETARY:

John J. Davies, of No. 1	322
F. W. Harting, of No. 199	57
M. B. Pitts, of No 47	43

FOR GRAND TREASURER:

Jacob Russell, of No. 2	98

FOR GRAND REPRESENTATIVE:

John G Clinton, of No. 1	330

Promenade Concerts.

Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre, (with whom pluck and luck appear to be convertible terms,) initiated a new enterprise for the entertainment of the public last night, assisted by his early associate, Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. This time it is a musical speculation, appealing to a very large class in a very popular way, and at unusually popular prices, I is destined, we fancy, to turn out, like most of Mr. STUART'S undertakings, unequivocally successful. The experiment certainly deserves that result, and was attended with it last night.

The Academy of Music has been fitted up in an effective manner, and those who are disposed to promenade will, on most occasions, have ample opportunities for doing so, although the crowd rendered it a little difficult last night. The problem is not yet solved whether our audiences have yet arrived at a perception of the advantages of listening to music on their legs like the English, or whether an indolent preference for chairs and stools is more in accordance with their tastes. The promenade portion of the floor during JULLIEN'S concerts generally presented a mangey appearance, and was scrupulously avoided. This was to be regretted, for nothing is more pleasing to the eye than the nicely-timed motions of a well-dressed crowd. Several bold dashes were made last night in the right direction, and, notwithstanding JULLIEN'S failure, we believe that Mr. STUART will finally succeed in making the promenade fashionable.

Nothing can be more pictorially beautiful than the appearance of the house as it first strikes the spectator on entering from the lobbies. It is in itself one of those peculiar treats which can be afforded only in a city of wealth and refinement. The magnificent proportions of the Academy, heightened by the perspective afforded by the open stage, ornamented with an orchestra which blazes like a gem in its centre, and rendered radiant by masses of gay millinery and pyramids of happy faces, present a spectacle of peculiar fascination. The decorations of the house have been executed under the direct superintendence of Mr. BOUCICAULT, a gentleman of taste and judgment in such matters. He has certainly been eminently successful in producing a *coup d'œil* of surpassing loveliness, without, in the least degree, sacrificing the practical requirements of this species of entertainment. There is ample room for promenading, resting, taking refreshment, reading the news, and the hundred other things which are somehow expected to be done at promenade concerts.

The orchestra (which is extremely handsome) seats a hundred and twenty performers, and is backed up with a large Cathedral organ from the manufactory of Mr. HENRY ERBEN. The musical forces are divided equally into choristers and instrumentalists, the former being placed below the latter, and presenting a pleasing contrast by reason of their white dresses. The vocal department is intended, we presume, to be the leading feature of these entertainments,—a novelty, if not an improvement on Promenade Concerts in general. Of eleven pieces in the programme last night seven were vocal and four instrumental. This, in our opinion, is more than a fair proportion. The instrumental pieces should predominate, because they alone are useful for promenade purposes. However, novelties must have a fair trial before their merits can be determined, and the "Choral Opera," as interpreted last night, seemed to give general satisfaction. It is certainly a happy idea to give the best *ensemble* pieces from the best operas, and it can be done well with the powerful orchestra and chorus under Mr. STOEPEL'S direction.

The programme opened with MEREL'S somewhat old-fashioned overture to the *Chasse du Henri Quatre*. After which the pieces were executed in the following order: The "Miserere," from the last act of "Trovatore," excellently rendered in every respect, (Soloists Miss SIMON, a very pleasing singer, and Signor ARNOLDI;) 3. The "Hyacinth Waltz," cleanly and gracefully played, and one of KONIG'S best compositions; 4. The Brindisi from the "Zaarista" (Solos by Mlle. SPINOLA and Signor ARNOLDI;) 5. Song: "We met by chance" (sung tamely by Miss SIMON, too slow, and as if she did not understand the words, 6. Rataplan, from "Les Huguenots," a barking composition of Quadrille from "Ernani;" 8. Russian Melody, sung by Miss AGNES ROBERTSON in character, and honored with a double *encore;* 9. Scena from "Somnambula," pleasingly and artistically sung by Miss SPINOLA, with full orchestra and chorus. 10. Comic German Quatuor, capitally rendered and *encored;* 11. Goodwood Galop by the orchestra.

The conductor, M. ROBERT STOEPEL, is a young man who has waited patiently for his opportunity, and seems determined to improve. He displayed some of the very best qualities of a conductor last night, and kept all his forces in complete control. There was not a single hitch in the performance, and some of the operatic *ensembles* were given with a degree of precision that puts to shame some more pretentious efforts of last season. New-York has certainly found a new and valuable conductor in Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

When the doors were opened, there was a rush which completely flooded the house, and swamped the reserved rights of the fifty-cent patrons. During the evening the aisles and balconies became densely crowded, but the motion of the promenaders kept the house cool and comfortable. The experiment of a cheap and good musical entertainment has, we think, resulted in complete success. Nothing has ever been attempted in New York half so good, at double the price. We trust that Messrs. STUART and BOUCICAULT will be amply rewarded for their enterprise.

The Rival Street Commissioners—Present Situation of Affairs.

There is considerable misapprehension as to the hearing of Judge DAVIES' decision in refusing to grant a *certiorari* last Tuesday. The cause of his then action in the matter was in order to afford sufficient time for Mr. DEVLIN to show cause why the *certiorari* should not be granted, and proceedings were thereupon merely postponed until Saturday.

Judge INGRAHAM'S decision in the Devlin Astor *corpus* case does not at all affect Mr. CONOVER or his rights, but simply releases Mr. DEVLIN from arrest. The question of right to the office has not come before Judge INGRAHAM; he had necessarily to assume that the Governor of the State had no power to appoint, and that, in consequence, Mr. CONOVER had no legal title to the office, or he could not have shown that Judge PEABODY possessed no jurisdiction in the premises. The Contempt case will be argued on Saturday before him, and he will probably give then his decision on the Injunction.

As regards the release of Mr. DEVLIN, by Judge INGRAHAM, it is highly probable that the motion for his discharge would have come from Mr. CONOVER'S counsel next week, and the Judge's decision has, consequently, merely hastened matters.

Mr. DEVLIN declines stating anything as to his movements whilst nominally under charge of the Sheriff. He says that he has not passed his nights at home, and thinks it is nobody's business as to where he did pass them. He is emphatically non-committal on the subject, and would give no information to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, while he astonished us by announcing as having "advocated CONOVER'S claim all along." Whilst under the aforesaid nominal custody of the Sheriff, Mr. DEVLIN has merely attended to his own private business, and has not attempted to interfere with anything connected with the Street Commissioner's office.

Mr. CONOVER has transacted the business of the Department without interruption for some time past, having had full access to the books and papers and all other required facility. He has, also, obtained a complete new set of books, and in these all his transactions have been entered from the time of his appointment. He has not, hitherto, done any advertising in connection with the Department.

Mr. FIELD has been out of town for some time, but returned yesterday.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company in Paris, from July 16 to July 28, 1857:

F. Littlejohn, J. A. Van Buskirk, L. W. Kip, Jr., H. Barnard, B. F. Beekman, C. F. Halsey, E. H. Dixey, John C. Hunter, W. B. Allen, W. S. Roberts, E. E. Hall, P. Rector Smith, M. D., S. B. S. Jesup, T. M. Ingraham, M. D., G. L. Trask, J. M. Fiske and lady, G. A. McDonald, L. Pignales and lady, George Dickey, F. A. Abbot and lady, Chas. Roome, C. V. Smith, C. F. Bates, C. L. Sharpsteen, H. T. Hunter, Geo. Opdyke and family, S. D. Stryker, Jr., T. Brooks and lady, New-York; E. Ames, F. B. Miles, C. S. Lee, James M. Sewell, Md.; A. Benson, Jr., C. S. Peaslee, Dr. O. H. Partridge, E. A. Page, H. Lazarus and lady, L. J. Kirk, J. H. Duer, W. Wainwright, Jr., T. Lee, Penn.; W. E. Barker, W. Mackey, Mass; Wm. Lilley, Ohio; Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Dr. M. A. Patten and wife, Mo.; G. B. Cuthbert, S. C.

Rev. MIRON WINSLOW, D. D., the venerable missionary of the American Board from India, returns to his field of labor, embarking in the steamer of the 12th instant.

REPEAL MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD

RESOLUTIONS.

A Rhetorical Letter from Mayor Wood.

A large meeting of the Democrats of the Eleventh Ward and others opposed to the acts recently passed by the late Legislature, and in favor of their repeal, was held last evening in the hall over Union Market, in Houston-street.

JEDIDIAH MILLER, M. D., occupied the chair, and the following list of officers was presented to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Samuel S. Acker,	Jacob Schneider,
Patrick McGuire,	Frederick Seopeil,
Nathan Reed,	John Lasoer,
John Donnelly,	Samuel Reardon,
Gilbert Weeks,	John Hart.

SECRETARIES.

Thomas Hanlin,	Louis Schlamp.

The following letter of apology for being absent was read from Mayor WOOD:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to attend and address a meeting of citizens opposed to the unjust and iniquitous laws recently passed by the Legislature, would be heartily responded to if consistent with the rule established for the government of my conduct in such matters.

I do not deem it in keeping with the dignity of the position of Mayor, for that officer to address the public meetings of a political character; but I should have great pleasure in giving my views upon a subject so intimately connected with the welfare and interests of the people of New-York.

It is therefore that I sympathize with the general indignation against these high-handed enactments which exist not only here but throughout the State, in common with all except the narrow minded party, and wedded to his Black Republican idols. I utterly denounce and condemn these laws, and shall never cease opposition until they are stricken from the statute books and their authors and defenders consigned to an ignominious political death.

Therefore citizens of the Eleventh Ward, so oft distinguished in hard-fought battles for their rights, I implore you to stand firm in your contest.

As your homesteads have been invaded by an incompetent foreign power, so must you not only resist their temptations, but carry the enemies' camp even into the *Black Republican Africa* itself.

Very respectfully, &c.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To Messrs. ROLLINS & others, Committee.

Loud cheers were given for Mayor WOOD.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously accepted:

Whereas, The political and civil rights of the City of New York have been unjustly trampled upon by the Legislature of the State, in the enactment of laws repugnant to the feelings of the citizens, insulting to the position and importance of the Metropolis of this Union, and demanding in freemen, one of all who value and regard their lost and indefeasible rights and privileges; and

Whereas, It has become evident that the various Wards could find in their action, and by expression, vindicate their claims to freedom through foreign people; and, feeling keenly the insult and wrong which the citizens of the Eleventh Ward have received at the hands of the Legislature, and remembering the unscrupulous and treacherous and unconstitutional character of legislation by that treacherous and unprincipled Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Democratic citizens of the Eleventh Ward, do most solemnly protest against the oppressive, unjust and obnoxious laws affecting the local rights of this City, passed by the last corrupt Legislature—more particularly the Metropolitan Police and the Liquor Bill—as contrary to the principles of freedom, to the Constitution of the State, and to the dearest rights and privileges of a City ambulant, obsequious and useless.

Resolved, That we do most heartily endorse the action of HONORABLE WOOD, the Chief Magistrate of this City, in his recent efforts to free us from the citizens from the iron yoke of oppression, and that we hail him as the salvator of our municipal liberties and the guardian of our dearest local rights and privileges.

Resolved, That we most emphatically denounce the Republican Party as a sectional faction, that has heaped all the miseries and oppression upon our people under which this City at present groans, growing out of the infamous local acts passed by the trading general power at Albany.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the Eleventh Ward are hereby instructed to call, with their utmost power, the repeal of the odoriferous laws with which our citizens are now burdened, that the Empire City may once more be hailed as free and equal in its political and civil rights as every other city of the Union.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the approaching State and Municipal Elections, we had hoped that the proposition made by the Democratic Republican General Committees, of which WILSON SMALL is Chairman, to an organization of which one EDWARD COOPER is Chairman, would have been accepted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise. That we believe almost the entire masses recognize the first named Committee as the true representative organization of the Democratic Party of the City, and that the so-called Cooper Committee is kept in existence for the purpose of serving the ends of demagogues and selfish politicians, whose positions have been earned by distracting the party and perpetuating feuds and dissensions therein.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and approve of the acts and policy of our President, JAMES BUCHANAN, especially in the appointment of that Pioneer of the National Democracy, AUGUSTUS SCHELL to the office of Collector of the Port of New-York. In that appointment he has given us an additional earnest of the sincerity of his National Democracy, and an evidence of the fact that as the people in the election rewarded an able and faithful public servant, so with this appointment he has recognized the service of a well tried soldier of the party who has always been found when wanting

Dr. A. J. CHADLAY, of Schenectady, was then introduced to the audience. He said that in meetings like these by the safety and the perpetuity of our free institutions. During the last election, a party calling themselves Republicans, had stricken down with one blow our municipal freedom—taken the control of the police from the Mayor, invaded their rights, increased their taxes, and done other things which they now assembled to denounce. But he rejoiced that the Legislature had not taken from them their elective franchise, and he trusted that at the next election they would use it, and wipe out this dark stain from the history of our City. The Legislature had forced upon the people of this City officers which they would not choose themselves. Would SIMEON DRAPER ever be elected to an office in this City? [Cries of "No."] He wondered not that he (DRAPER) resigned from the police after seeing some of the results of his acts. Would General NYE have been the choice of the people? No. If the choice had been left to the people they would not have elected DANIEL E. CONOVER, but CHARLES DEVLIN for Street Commissioner. And the municipal authority did well in sustaining him. These were facts. These were principles, and principles were eternal. The principles of the Democratic Party were eternal. The Republicans last Fall raised the cry of free speech, free Press and FREMONT. But the first act they did when they came into power was to take the liberty from the citizens. FERNANDO WOOD had used every means—he had spared not his money or influence to rescue them from the injuries which the Republican Legislature had forced upon them. They would, he hoped, sustain FERNANDO WOOD, as he had stood by them in the hour of their greatest need.

Dr. CHADLEY alluded to the poor men, and assured them that his tenderest sympathies were enlisted in their behalf. The Democratic platform, said he, is the one on which every adopted citizen, every person who loves our free institutions and desires their perpetuation, and every person who wishes to see this glorious country grow and flourish, should stand. These are the principles which they had assembled this evening to perpetuate—principles which every boy should learn from his childhood, which every mother should teach to her children, and which every father should bequeath to his sons. [Applause.]

Dr. CHADLEY concluded amid loud applause, after having admonished his audience to do their duty at the next election.

Three cheers were given for Mayor WOOD.

Mr. KELLOGG, of the Nineteenth Ward, then addressed the audience at considerable length, denunciatory of the acts passed by the late Legislature. He answered them with many incredible and mirthful anecdotes, and concluded with an expression of the belief that they would beat their opponents even at the enemy's camp.

Congressman JONES, of the Forty-second District, next spoke. He was followed by Col. ALEXANDER MINOT and others, after which the meeting broke up.

Heavy Robbery of an Express Office.

From the Quincy Republican Aug. 1.

The office of the American Express Company, in this city, was entered last night, and one of the safes rifled of its contents, to the amount of from $3,000 to $10,000. The office is situated in the Kendall buildings, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets. Mr. TOUZALIN, the Agent, was in the office until 11 o'clock in the evening, and left everything secure.

This morning the front door was found locked as usual. The rear door, leading into the trimming shop of WEAVER & MILLER, carriage factory, it is said, was still standing open, and the west window raised. It is supposed that the burglars entered by the window, and from the shop into the office by the rear door; but other parties believe that the entrance was effected at the front door by means of false keys. The safe was rifled of its contents, and the papers scattered over the room. There was another and larger safe, also containing money, which was not entered.

The amount taken is variously estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000—we having been unable to obtain any intelligent information at the office of the company, relative to the matter. The money was put up in packages, and was to have been forwarded this morning by express. We did not learn the names of the parties who made these remittances.

Senator Seward seized for Debt, and a Constable runs away with "Old Hays."

Senator SEWARD was seized for a debt of something over two hundred dollars, while in the Governor's room, in the City Hall, yesterday, by the authorities of the County, and soon afterwards "Old HAYS," the celebrated and highly respected thief-catcher, was pounced upon by a constable, taken away and incarcerated in an auction store, notwithstanding the many appeals on his behalf, and earnest remonstrances of his friends, who happened to be present at the time. It is needless to add that the arrest of two persons, so distinguished, for the trifling sum of a little over two hundred dollars, created considerable feeling wherever it was known. The particulars of the case are as follows: Constable REED held an execution of HAWKINS & GRAHAM against the City for the sum named. The Comptroller refused to pay, and consequently the constable determined to obtain the amount in some way, and if possible create a sensation at the same time. Stirring the Comptroller's favorite desk and chair had been tried too often already, to repeat it would not add to his reputation, so over he goes to the rooms of the clerk of the Common Council, and asks Mr. GALAGHER, the gentlemanly and accommodating Sergeant-at-Arms, to allow him to visit the Governor's room, and "see the pictures." The Sergeant-at-Arms—only too glad of an opportunity to afford pleasure—procured the key and escorted the constable in the room. After looking around for a few moments, the eye of the constable fell upon Senator SEWARD, who was hanging against the wall, and he declared his intention of taking him away.

The Sergeant-at-Arms demurred.

The Constable made known his office, and informed the perplexed Sergeant, that he had an execution against the City—that FLAGG had refused to pay and that he was bound to levy upon BILL SEWARD as the surest way of obtaining the amount of his claim.

The Sergeant still demurred. Senator SEWARD had cost the City one thousand in hard cash, (exclusive of his frame,) and he couldn't think of parting with him for an amount so trifling. He had been informed that Senator SEWARD was a good deal like a favorably located up town lot—rather on the rise; consequently, if he was to go, he (the Sergeant) thought he should bring a considerable advance on his original cost.

The Constable suggested that the best way to ascertain the public estimate of his value would be to sell him at auction.

The Sergeant could not deny that the plan suggested was a very good one to get at his real value; but then he did not think the City would like to part with him at any price; and he could not think of letting him go without the authority of Uncle David.

The Constable, after considerable coaxing, consented to let the Senator remain for the present. He would go below, and see what he could do there.

As soon as the Constable had gone out, the Sergeant-at-Arms followed, locked the door, and held the key with a firmer grasp.

The Constable next proceeded to the Mayor's Office, where he took an observation. But the inmates having obtained information of his business, pleaded with him not to remove the furniture there. He had a strong fancy for the Turkish gentleman who sits over the head of Colonel MING, but finally he yielded to their prayers and spared the Turk.

Leaving the Mayor's Office, he returned to the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, rather out of humor. Waudering about for some time, he finally reached the inner room, where he espied "Old HAYS" perched upon the wall. The heart of the Constable warmed when he beheld the venerable "Thief-Catcher." Here was one after his own heart—a genuine Constable, who had achieved much and become famous. He had an affection for his professional friend so strong that he could not think of leaving him. So up he got upon Uncle DAVID's favorite chair, and down came Old HAYS. True to his instincts, however, in coming down, he leaned over considerably, and in doing so, succeeded in lodging a large quantity of venerable dust in the eyes of his admirer. The old gentleman evidently intended it as a joke, but the more youthful Constable could not (although he had it in his eye,) see it in that light. As soon as he could see, he seized Old HAYS, and with the remark that throwing dust in his eyes was a dirty trick, toted him off to the rooms of an auctioneer, by whose remorseless hammer the venerable Thief-Catcher is destined to be knocked down to the highest bidder, unless Mr. FLAGG's bowels of compassion move for his release.

Alderman BLUNT, who was present at the time, authorized the Constable to bid as high as $250 for him, in case of sale.

That Gold Box.

The Committee appointed to decide upon the evidence adduced as to who is the most fitting person to receive the gold box bequeathed by General JACKSON, have determined that it shall be given to Lieutenant-Colonel GARRETT W. DYCKMAN, formerly Captain of Company K, and subsequently Major of the New-York Volunteers.

The following are the claims upon which the award is based:

For having, from the landing at the Island of Lobos to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

For leading his company, on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz, as skirmishers on the sand plains near its walls, and taking position on the Orizuba road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city, (within hearing of the enemy,) until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

For his having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba road, and judiciously posting picquets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during that night.

For having taken a position with his company of 73 men in ambush, and within half a mile of 600 of the enemy, as before recited, could he distinctly heard giving orders, and for performing constantly with his company scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city.

For engaging and sustaining a charge from 600 lancers, holding the position until relieved by Colonel WADE H. BURNETT, at Nueva Rencho.

For gallant service, equal to any other man or officer, at Sierra Gordo.

For leading his company in the charge at Churubusco, and remaining in advance of his command under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

For devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

In never saying to his men "Go," when there was a chance for a brush with the enemy; but always saying "Come"—as he would never permit either officer or private, of his company to be in advance of him in action, or any other duty where he was in command.

Receiving the indorsement of his brother officers, senior and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier, an officer and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of junior Captain to that of Major."

These statements were all verified before the Committee. The witnesses who were testifying to the merits of other parties incidentally alluded to Major GARRETT W. DYCKMAN. At that time he had made no application, but through his name being brought up in the way just mentioned, the Committee felt called to wait upon him, and begged him not to repudiate his claim. After some reluctance, he was induced not to do so. It is believed that the award will give very general satisfaction. The decision of the Committee was unanimous.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY—RESIGNATION OF DR. SMITH, AND ELECTION OF REV. DR. CUMMINGS.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees and visitors of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday evening, Dr. A. W. SMITH, LL.D., tendered his resignation, his health not being adequate to the onerous duties of the office of President. The friends of the institution will be pleased to learn that he still remains at the head of the Department of Mathematics, a place he has so long and ably filled. Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D.D., of Gouesce College was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

FATAL FALL.—An Inquest was held on Thursday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of TILOTS SLOCUM, a mason by trade, who died from injuries received on the 20th ult. The deceased was engaged in bracing up a ladder to be used as a scaffold, at a new building in West Thirty-third-street, when the brace fell to the pavement and deceased and the ladder followed. He was fatally injured and died on Wednesday night. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of this City, 43 years of age.

FOUND DEAD.—LOUIS DE CHATTEL, a German vagrant, was found dead on Thursday morning in the main hall of No. 5 Broadway. Coroner CONNERY held an Inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that deceased was of very intemperate habits and that death was caused by congestion of the brain arising from intemperance and exposure. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was 43 years of age.

Academy of Medicine—Angnar Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, in the small Chapel of the University, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary of the Section on Theory and Practice, to whom was referred the subject of the National Hotel Epidemic, made a report, which was in the main the reading of the action of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons, as published in their transactions, indorsing the views entertained by the Academy, of the miasmatic origin of the disease in question.

Dr. GRISCOM then read a long report upon the subject of Yellow Fever, in its relations to this City. At previous meetings he had reported upon this subject, and had brought down the statistics to about the year 1850. The papers of this evening took up the subject from this period, and gave an authentic account of the origin, spread and mortality of the last epidemic at and around Fort Hamilton. The total number of cases was not more than 600, and the deaths about one third of that number. He then took up the theory of its origin, and requisitions for its spread, as propounded by Dr. BARTON and the Scientific Commission of New-Orleans. Our readers will remember, from our report of Dr. BARTON's late paper, read before the Academy, that his requisitions are pseudo emanations coincident with a high temperature and a high dew-point. The paper, while highly praising Dr. BARTON and his theory in the main, and not mooting the question of its correctness so far as New-Orleans was concerned, differed with it in some slight degree in its applicability to New-York. The writer did not believe that Yellow Fever could originate in New-York, and stated that in truth it never had as yet. It had been always distinctly traceable to shipping and the last epidemic was no exception to this rule Neither was the alleged requisite of a newly upturned soil a requisite in New-York. We had had an immense amount of cellar-digging, street making, paving, hills cut down and valleys filled, some three hundred miles of excavations for water and gas pipes, one hundred and fifty miles of sewerage within a few years, and all not productive of cholera.

So far, however, as the hygrometric and thermometric requisitions are concerned, the theory of Dr. BARTON stands justified by the observations in this City.

The practical conclusions are these: Yellow Fever does not originate here in New-York, but it spreads when there is a union of high temperature and great moisture in the atmosphere. It can be entirely prevented by a stringent quarantine of all infected vessels. It can be alleviated when present by attention to the dryness of the City, thorough sewerage, pavement such as to prevent collections of standing water, quick lime in the streets, an abolition of cellar and basement residences, sunlight in shops, schools and dwellings. These precautions are available not only against Yellow Fever, but against Cholera, which always originates in basements, and dysentery, which there also in new damp houses became infectious.

Since writing this report, the speaker had received an official report of the rise and progress of the last epidemic of Yellow Fever in Norfolk, which Dr. BARTON stated had originated there, but which is here stated to have been unquestionably brought by the *Ben. Franklin* steamer, heretofore stated to have been clear, but now confessed to have had several cases of Yellow Fever on board, and several deaths before her arrival in Norfolk, a fact denied by her officers.

Dr. WATSON thought it illogical to assume that because it is proved that a disease was imported, it could not be generated in any locality.

Dr. J. M. SMITH said there was some reason in this. It is allowed by all that it generates in New-Orleans, may it not also in Mobile? If so, why not in Charleston? If there, does it at Norfolk? If at Norfolk could it not in New-York? Where is the stopping place?

Dr. GRISCOM said it was easier to ask than answer questions, but the query ought to be continued, and say if in New-York, why not in Greenland and the North Pole? He did not himself believe that it was generated in New Orleans, but was imported from Havana, where it never died out; that it originated in a still hotter climate, and was a visitant from Africa, perhaps the Bulam Fever of the old writers.

The paper and the previous report were referred to the Committee on Publication.

The remainder of the evening was spent in a desultory discussion, in which many members took part, of the state of the Treasury, which forbid further publications of proceedings at present. Dr. SQUIB's paper on sterilization was reported upon by the Section of Chemistry, &c., to which it was referred. A proposal that editors of medical journals may have access to any papers read to the Academy, and permission to extract from, condense, or publish entire such portions as they may choose. No decision upon the questions were once at nearly 11 o'clock, when the Academy adjourned.

Marine Matters.

THE GREAT RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The *Persia*, on her last trip, passed the *Vanderbilt, en route* to Southampton, on the 31 of August, at 8 A. M., in lat. 42° 26', long. 62° 56'; also, passed the *Atlantic, en route* to Liverpool, on the same day, at 9½ A. M., in lat. 43° 15', long. 63° 21'. At the time the *Persia* passed, the *Vanderbilt* was forty-two and the *Atlantic* forty three and a half hours from New-York, and if the above figures are correct, they must have run, on an average, from fourteen to fourteen and a half miles per hour—very good traveling. The *Vanderbilt* was not more than thirty or thirty-five miles ahead of the *Atlantic*, which, considering the *Vanderbilt's* pretensions, is very creditable to the latter steamship.

THE SHIP WILLIAM M. ROGERS, OF BATH.—The following particulars of the foundering of the ship *William M. Rogers*, of Bath, Me, as previously reported, are furnished by Mr. WOODWORTH, of Richmond, Me., third mate of the vessel:

The ship left Liverpool, June 19, bound to New-York, with a cargo of coal for the Brooklyn Gas Company. Nothing particular occurred until the evening of June 20, about 9 o'clock. The wind at that time was blowing a heavy gale from the north, when she lurched heavily to the leeward and shifted cargo. They got the ship before the wind and sent all hands below to trim cargo. Shortly afterwards the ship brooched to and the cargo again shifted so as to bring her lee rail under water. The ship laboring heavily, they cut away her main and mizzen masts, got the head sail and tried to get her before the wind again; but all to no purpose, as she was completely water logged. Soon after she shipped a sea, which carried away the long boat, damaging it so much as to render it entirely useless. They held on to the foremast for fear of destroying the life-boat, which was upon the forward house. They then got the life boat ready to launch, put provision and water into it, when at that moment a sea struck the ship which washed the life-boat overboard.

The men got into the boat and endeavored to get it clear from the main and mizzen masts, which were washing alongside of the ship, in order to get round to the lee water; the boat was badly damaged, one side of the row-locks being knocked off, and it was full of water. Before they could get it hailed out and get up to the ship, she went down, bows foremost. This was about 3 o'clock in the morning. The mainmast had broken in the lee ratlines and plank shears of the ship, filling her with water and bursting up the hatches. This was the cause of her going down so suddenly. Mr. SAWYER, the first mate, had attended to getting the life-boat ready, and no doubt could have jumped into it, but he preferred trying to assist in saving the captain and the remainder of the men, who were all aft. It was impossible to get the boat hailed out and get up to the ship before she went down. The men saved were in the life-boat three days, when they were picked up by a British vessel and carried to St. Johns, N. F., where they were kindly treated. Such of them as chose to go home were forwarded to Portland in the steamship *Circassian*, by the American consul. The following are the names of the survivors: James Woodworth, of Richmond, Maine; Jesse S. Robbins, Plymouth, Mass; Edward Buxton, Wm. Watts, William McAdam, Christien Ernap, Wm. Barnes, James O'Neil, John Brown, Mesbyer Pellinger, Charles Jack, and two boys, names unknown. The first seven arrived in Portland in the *Circassian*. The captain, first and second mates, and nine seamen, went down with the vessel. Not a vestige of the ship could be discovered by those in the life-boat after she went down. Capt. THOMPSON, who commanded the ship, was a highly-respectable citizen of Brunswick, Me. SAWYER, the first mate, belonged to Portland, and was a very estimable young man.

☞ The American Institute, at its regular monthly meeting last evening, General HALL in the Chair, received a communication from Señor M. M. LERDA TEJADA, of Mexico, accompanied by his works on monetery and commercial statistics and the history of Vera Cruz, the latter containing fine portraits of COLUMBUS and CORTES.

A resolution was offered in relation to sending a delegation to the Scientific Convention at Montreal, and another to send delegations to the various County and State Agricultural Fairs. Attention was called to a fine portait, by Mr. BOGLE, of the late THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN, Esq., who was, for eighteen years, the Correspondng Secretary of the Institute. The portrait was ordered by the Institute, and now adorns its rooms.

BURNED TO DEATH.—JOSEPHINE CRAWFORD, an Irish women, 41 years of age, died on Thursday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of burns received a few days since while she was engaged in filling a lighted camphine lamp. An Inquest will be held upon the body.

Bloody Tragedy in Chester County, Pa.

From the Westchester (Pa.) Village Record.

On Saturday morning last, one of the most frightful tragedies occurred in Chester County which it has been our unpleasant duty to record, and which, indeed, we are glad to believe is rarely paralleled.

Early on the morning above mentioned, Constable LYNCH, of Westchester, in company with MILTON LAYMAN, proceeded to execute a warrant which had been placed in their hands for the arrest of a person named WILLIAM BAUGH. Baugh resided at what is called Marksville, on the Conestoga turnpike. Baugh was charged with inflicting wounds upon a colored man with a pitchfork; this was the offence for which the arrest was to be made. The police officers arrived on the spot, at the residence of BAUGH, about 6 o'clock in the morning.

Baugh was at the wood-pile cutting wood, with an axe in his hand, when they drove up in a light wagon. The officers alighted, and went to Baugh, who asked LAYMAN if he was an officer. LAYMAN replied he had some business with him, and LYNCH proceeded to read the warrant. At this moment LAYMAN advanced toward BAUGH, who raised his axe over his head, and with both hands brought it down upon LAYMAN, aiming at his head, but striking the collar of his coat, and penetrating his neck, inflicting a wound of the most ghastly and deadly character. The wound extended clear across the neck, and is described as three inches or more in depth. After inflicting this wound, he again swung his weapon aloft, to deal another blow, and LAYMAN, who sprung back, drew his revolver and fired to disable the right arm of his antagonist. The ball struck the helve of the axe, and glancing, grazed the shoulder of BAUGH, and passed his neck, just missing it, and grazing the chin. BAUGH then rushed on LAYMAN, a struggle ensued, LAYMAN threw him, and jumped upon his body, and held him securely until constable LYNCH furnished a pair of handcuffs.

The struggle was long continued—some ten or fifteen minutes—and was of the most desperate character. Finally his hands were manacled, and he was forced into the wagon. They then drove rapidly toward Lionville—LAYMAN driving, and Constable LYNCH guarding the prisoner. After driving two miles LAYMAN became so much exhausted with the loss of blood as to require assistance—whispered to LYNCH that he must summon aid—as they were in the immediate vicinity of VICKERS' pottery. A colored man who was working in the adjacent field was called to, who came forward, but refused to render assistance when told that BAUGH was in the wagon. Perceiving their helpless condition, BAUGH determined to frustrate their efforts to obtain aid, and, with the desperation of despair, made an attack on LYNCH, who held a loaded pistol in his pocket. He seized LYNCH by the throat, and attempted to force him from the wagon. LYNCH drew his pistol from his pocket—BAUGH got hold of the pistol, but with the aid of LAYMAN it was recovered by LYNCH; BAUGH again seized the arm of LYNCH, making a desperate effort to regain the pistol, and the pistol in the struggle was discharged, and the contents entered the head of the prisoner, at the temple, and the ball lodged near the eye on the opposite side of the head. The wound was mortal—the prisoner was disabled—and the wagon again proceeded forward with all speed.

Constable LYNCH was the only party now not in a disabled condition—and he reached Lionville, covered with blood, with his dying prisoner and desperately wounded companion.

The sensation created in that quiet country village, on the announcement of such an arrival, may be more easily imagined than described. Horror seized the stoutest heart, and quickly the crowd gathered, and the bodies of the wounded men were removed from the vehicle to the hotel. The desperate character of BAUGH was well known to all the citizens; he had defied the local authorities, who had failed of an arrest—he had threatened that an attempt to take him should be sealed with blood; and now he was a captive before them, gasping his last, with his bloody threatenings awfully fulfilled.

Notwithstanding the horror of the ghastly spectacle, there was a mingled satisfaction that the law had been vindicated, and the highest feelings of admiration were displayed on all sides at the self-sacrificing heroism of the men who had perilled their own lives in their inflexible determination to execute their duty. Every one rejoiced that outlawry had not triumphed.

The wounded prisoner, BAUGH, died in about an hour after his arrival at the hotel.

The condition of Mr. LAYMAN yesterday morning (Monday) was as favorable as could be expected. He is entirely calm and collected. The danger is from inflammation in the wounded part and bleeding.

Trouble at Ephrata Springs—Fight between a Southerner and a Waiter.

From the Lancaster Express of Aug. 3.

On Saturday a difficulty occurred at the Ephrata Mountain Springs, which came near having an unpleasant termination. The particulars, as far as we have been able to gather them from the many flying reports in the matter, are about as follows: It appears that at the dinner table, after most of the boarders had retired, a gentleman named WHITE, from Baltimore, got into an altercation with one of the colored servants, who, he alleged, carried away his plate on which he had just ordered meat. The charge was denied by the servant, when high words took place between the two, which ended by the former picking up a tumbler and hurling it at the head of the latter. The servant evaded the flying missile by dodging, and directly made towards Mr. WHITE in a menacing manner, and struck him in the face, urged on, it is said, by the other servants in the room. The noise of the disturbance filled the room with the guests of the house, principally Southerners, who caught the servant and forced him from the room. Considerable confusion followed the fracas, and a meeting was soon afterwards called and attended by nearly all the boarders of the house; the proceedings, however, were conducted altogether by gentlemen from the South, of whom there are several hundreds at the Springs. Speeches were made denouncing the conduct of the servant in very severe terms, and even counseling violence to his person.

From all the statements which were made at the meeting, the sympathies of the crowd seemed very much in favor of Mr. WHITE, not only by the boarders from the South, but also from the North, and things were in a fair way for adjustment when a gentleman from Baltimore, whose name we did not learn, arose and made a violent speech, denouncing "free niggers" in general, and, very indiscreetly, we think, reflected sharply upon Pennsylvania and her laws. Previous to this the Pennsylvanians present said not a word; but for gentlemen from the South to come into the very heart of our State, and denounce its people and its institutions, was more than they were willing to let pass by in silence; and a gentleman from Philadelphia, whose name we were unable to learn, interrupted the speaker, and replied with much animation, vindicating Pennsylvania from the charges made by the "chivalric soul" of the sunny South, and saying in very plain terms the Baltimorean did not tell the truth. The Philadelphian was backed up by others from the North, and then followed a scene of the greatest confusion, which threatened for a little while to lead to very serious consequences. But, fortunately, oil was poured on the troubled waters, and order was somewhat restored.

Since the affair which took place at the table, we learn the servant was wrongly accused. The plate of Mr. WHITE was removed, but by one of the other servants, who supposed he was through with his dinner, and the one accused passing Mr. W.'s chair at the time, was charged with carrying the plate off. We learn, too, on the other side, that the provocation on the part of the servant was almost unbearable, he calling Mr. W. "a liar," who had his place between two ladies at the time.

Much excitement existed, and ill-feeling was felt during the day and evening, the Southerners demanding the expulsion of the servant from the house; and threatened that, if he appeared at the tea-table, he would be severely dealt with. The servants of the house also held a meeting, and resolved, if he was expelled, to leave the establishment in a body.

The matter continued in the same unsettled state until some time yesterday, when the servant left the establishment, in such a way as to satisfy the others, and at last accounts all was quiet at the Springs.

The above account we publish as we have it from a number of persons who were present at the time. As to who is in the wrong, we have no opinion to venture. We believe this is the first difficulty that has ever occurred at this well-conducted place of Summer resort, and will only say that difficulties will sometimes happen "in the best-regulated families."

Remarkable and Horrible Death.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

A man named CARL HAUSS, while felling trees at Knowlton's Mills, on the Berlin Mountain, Rensselaer County, came to his death as follows:

He proceeded to the woods, and, as was shown by the testimony upon the inquest, felled one tree, which stripped clean. He then cut down another, which, in falling, lodged in the branches of a sapling, some thirty-five feet high. This he cut down also, when both fell, and lodged in a still smaller sapling, standing near the trunk which he had felled and stripped. He proceeded to cut this down also, standing as he did so upon the fallen trunk. When the second sapling was nearly cut through it gave way, from the strain upon it, and the three trees together came down upon HAUSS, striking him in the back, and prostrating him at full length upon the fallen trunk. Upon this, protruding for several inches, was a sharp knot, and as HAUSS fell, his head struck upon it, near the centre of the occiput.

So great was the force with which he was pressed down, by the weight of the falling trees, that this knot was thrust through his head from the forehead back, and such was its velocity, that he was pushed upon it until it had cut through the head, which it severed entirely from the scalp to the vetebræ of the spine,—the neck being dislocated. The head was then cut into halves, which lay upon on either side, hanging at the back only by some fragments of the scalp and integuments. The brains and broken scalp had been spattered the trunk of the tree, and the ground in the immediate vicinity. There was no semblance of humanity left in the features of the unfortunate man, so horribly had he been disfigured. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Accidental Death."

WINE TRADE.—A correspondent, writing from Oporto, under date of June 6, informs us that there are no kinds of Port wine, which can be purchased for less than $160 per pipe, even this of miserable quality. Ordinary wines are selling for $130 to $250 per pipe. Old tawney wines are very scarce, and worth from $250 to $500 per pipe. Bottled wines are sold at prices varying from $5 50 to $10 per dozen. There are no wines in the kingdom of any description that can be bought for less than $480 per pipe that will admit of the long voyage to America, and anything under $500 per pipe is of a very poor quality. The disease of the vine is still progressing, and I fear that there will be very little wine made this year. Thousands of vines have died, and have been rooted up. Merchants and farmers in this quarter have lost all hopes of the present vintage. In consequence of this state of things many of the leading houses state in their circulars that they have been obliged to advance the prices of their shipping wines from £50 to £70 per pipe, and are not willing to ship at a lower price.—*Wash. Union.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the money is received.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $5 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the High-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and a bolt without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS AT ROGERS' BAZAAR, No. 499 Broadway, are found in greater variety and sold cheaper than at any other place in this country. Its extensive assortment makes it a desirable resort to all strangers to inspect the curiosities of art, both useful and ornamental, suitable for both old and young as gifts and presents.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SHORT SEASON.

As the Summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact,

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FINE POCKET CUTLER

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at steady rates. Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is pretty brisk, coming, mainly, from Southwestern dealers. Stocks are fair, and factors are free sellers, though there is no anticipation of oppression in prices, in view of the high rates which hides and leather are bringing. At the auction sale of 1,000 cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers occurred to-day. The lots offered were attractive in quality, and were purchased with avidity. The prices realized were quite satisfactory, especially as all the sales were on factory, especially as all the sales were on four months. We make some important changes in our regular quotations: Man's Russett Brogans, $1 12½@$1 50; Man's thick and Kip Brogans, 90c.@$1 50; Boys', 85c.@$1 10; Youths', 60c.@80c.; Men's thick and Kip Boots, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1-Men's thick and Kip Boots, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1-50@$1 90; Youths', $1 12½@$1 60; Ladies' Calf, 50@$1 90; Youths', 90c.@$1 20; Misses', 65c.@ Kip and Split Boots, 90c.@$1 20; Misses', 65c.@ 95c.; Children's, 45c.@65c.; Ladies' Calf, Kid, 92½c.; Children's, 85c.@$1 12½; Misses', Goat and Enamaled Boots, 85c.@$1 12½; Misses', 67½c.@90c.; Children's, 45c @62½c., ₱ pair.

COFFEE—Is rather quiet, yet is stiffly held. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 18c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12½c. @13½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@14c.; Rio, 10½c.@ 12½c.; St. Domingo, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is improving and prices are gradually advancing. The stock on hand is very moderate, and factors offer their supplies somewhat reservedly, as they look for even higher rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16	16¼	16¾	16¾

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade is manifesting increasing activity, arising, mainly, from the execution of early orders from Western and Southern buyers, who are crowding into market, while many local jobbers are leaving the city for short trips to the country, while the warm weather, working against lively business movements, favors these who desire a little recreation. The supplies of desirable goods are very complete, and as most holders display much confidence in the future, the market is partially relieved from the depressive influence of an undue eagerness to secure customers. Prices are generally well supported,—and with the restriction of production, which the rising prices of the raw materials occasion, the prospect is favorable to steadiness, at least, in the value of desirable fabrics. The auctioneers are now pretty busy. We have noticed several public sales during the week. Yesterday, WILMERDING & MOUNT opened the season with a package sale of Cloaks, Linens, Sheetings, &c. The sale was numerously attended, and for nearly all the goods that suited buyers, quite satisfactory prices were realized. To-day, HAGGERTY & Co. sold about 800 cases of Waltham heavy bleached Sheeting. There was a large company in attendance, and the competition was decidedly brisk. The goods were of superior quality and finish, and all the jobbers present at the sale appeared quite eager to secure some of them. Yet the prices realized were not satisfactory, though the sale resulted more advantageously to factors, than that of the Pepperell Company's productions, which occurred a few weeks ago, and which was duly noticed by us. The range to day was 12¾c.@13¼c. for 6x4; 16½c.@ 17¼c. for 8x4, which, probably, would have fared better, had it not been discovered while they were under the hammer, that Mr. PAIGE (one of the firm by whose order the sale occurred) was bidding for them, a course strongly objected to by the jobbers, and defended by Mr. PAIGE, as he stated he was acting on his own account, not as a party interested in working prices up, though he subsequently withdrew from the competition; 18½c.@19¼c. for 9x4; and 22½c.@ 23¼c. for 10x4. These rates fell 1¾c.@4¼c. short of the previous currency in private trade. The new tariff difficulties are being settled, gradually. Several of our importers having claimed that monseline delaines are liable only to 19 ₱ cent. duty, the Secretary of the Treasury decided that they are subject to 24 ₱ cent. *ad valorem* under the new law.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable vigor and buoyancy for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair, chiefly for desirable lots, needed by home dealers, and prices are well sustained, though inferior parcels, not suited to immediate requirements of the trade, are quoted heavy. The arrivals are moderate, as also is the stock on hand here. We hear of some speculation, but there is not much inclination to purchase for export. Sales, 7,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 47@ 6 50
Extra State	6 65@ 6 85
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 6 85
Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 95@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian is doing better. Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$8 75 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is rather more active, at old prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 45@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is in better request at decidedly better prices. Sales: 17,600 bushels, including ordinary old Red Western Club at $1 40@$1 44; good new White Southern at $1 85, and prime new Red do., at $1 75@$1 76 ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal, at $1 07@$1 11 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remains as last noticed. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 62.@ 66c. for Western; 62c.@65c. for State; 61c.@64c. for Jersey; 58c @64c. for Canadian; 58c.@62c. for Pennsylvanian, 54c.@58c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is less active and is rather cheaper. Sales, 28,000 bushels, at 88c. for inferior to prime mixed Western, and 95c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAY—About 500 bales River were purchased at 65c. @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, at from 7c.@11c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—Is reported quiet at old quotations.

LEAD—Appears as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 55c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 65c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in good request, and is now quoted up to 47½c.@48½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and firm, at 77c.@79c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—[For week ending Aug. 3.]—Sperm—We notice a fair demand in the market for Sperm, and quotations are fully sustained. The transactions of the week include sales of parcels amounting to 1,270 bbls., a large part at $1 25, and the balance understood at an advanced price. Whale is in steady demand, and we notice a further advance in prices. We quote sales of 350 bbls the balance of a cargo as in terms, at 74c. ₱ gallon. Whalebone—The transactions of the week include sales of 9,000 lbs. of Ochak, the price of which the parties interested refuse to divulge.—*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request at full rates. Sales: 550 bbls., in lots, at $24 30@$24 35 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 320 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisk and advancing. The transactions since our last consist of 950 bbls., at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $29@$31 ₱ tc.; India Mess, $32 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50@$23 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c @ 21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c @10c. ₱ lb

RICE—Is in fair request and is firm, at $4 75@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand continues pretty brisk, and factors have any existing advantage. Sales since our last: 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 8c.@10¼c., with an invoice of Manilla, (comprising 25,000 bags, to be divided equally among five refiners,) at 9¾c., and 6 months' credit, ₱ lb. For this invoice of Manilla, which was owned in Boston, the factors had refused 10¾c. ₱ lb. before it arrived. Refined Sugars are moderately dealt in at, however, partially reduced prices. STUARTS' varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf, 13¾c.; Crushed, 13¾c.; Ground, 12¾c.; Circle (A) Crushed, 13c., ₱ lb.

STUARTS' varieties of refined Sugar are now quoted, thus: Loaf, 13¾c.; Crushed, 13¾c; Ground, 12¾c.; Circle (A) Crushed, 13c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 8,000 lbs. Prime, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at 31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d @9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 3d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d. ₱ bbl.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Albany Breadstuff Markets,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 5.

FLOUR—This has not been a very busy week with our merchants. The demand has not been active, and buyers refused to operate to any considerable extent, except at a material reduction. This, and the depressing tendency of the news from Europe, has rendered the market more easy, forcing a slight reduction on certain brands. The stock here is not large; but the assortment is very fair. The following were the ruling rates at the close to-day:

Common State	$3 00@$6 50
Extra State	6 25@ 7 00
Common Canada	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Canadian	7 75@ 8 75
Common Ohio	6 87@ 7 12
Extra Ohio	8 00@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 50@ 9 25

WHEAT—But little has been done in Wheat, notwithstanding holders have moderated their views to a marked degree during the past six days. Toe stock here is light. There is no speculative feeling here, and millers buy only in such quantities as may be necessary to keep their mills at work from day to day. The sales have been about 10,000 bush. prime White Canadian, the last cargo sold being taken at $1 80, which is about the ruling rate for that description now. This is a decline of 10c. within ten days.

CORN—Transactions in Corn have been greatly restricted by the Albion "break," which for several days left us without a single arrival, and more recently by a defect in a lock about twenty miles west of the city, which detained eastward bound boats nearly forty-eight hours. The sales of the week do not exceed 45,000 bushels Western mixed, the last sale being at 85c. afloat, and 85¾c.@86c. at the Eastern depôt.

OATS—But little has been done in Oats owing to the limited receipts. The only sales we have to report are 6,000 bushels Canadas at 60c. measure, and 1,500 bushels State at 63c. measure.

MALT—We have but one sale of Malt to report—1,500 bushels, made from Canada barley, a nice article, at $1 90 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—There have been several samples of Barley of this year's growth (one from Canada) shown on 'Change. Some maltsters already evince a disposition to contract for September delivery, but the terms, if any bargains have yet been closed, have not transpired. At present, there is considerable speculation as to what will be toe price paid on the first cargoes. The "Bulls" talk as high as $1 25@$1 30 for good four-rowed, and the "Bears" as low as $1 15@$1 20. We are inclined to believe that the lowest figures are nearest the mark, although much will depend on the time of the first arrivals. If cargoes should be held back until the 10th or 15th of September, and the weather then be favorable for malting, the highest figures may be obtained for the first installment. If, on the contrary, loads should reach here two weeks or so earlier, and the weather be a little too warm, the inside quotations will rule. The crop is larger than usual, but the demand, we think, will be proportionately greater. We understand that in some of the western counties the crops are being bought up at $1 ₱ bushel, deliverable on the canal. Last year, as early as Aug. 14, car-loads were sold bare at $1 27@ $1 28 ₱ bushel; Aug. 28, four-rowed at $1 30; and Sept. 1, 10,000 bushels were sold at $1 31½@$1 32; Sept. 15, $1 28@$1 29; same date in 1855, $1 25; same date in 1854, 98c., and in 1853, 80c.

RYE—We hear of nothing doing in Rye. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at $1 10 ₱ 56 lbs.

Crop Prospects.

The Chicago *Press* of the 3d inst. says: "A gentleman from Southern Illinois, with whom we conversed on Friday last, a man fully competent to judge in such matters, assured us that the average yield of all the grain crops in the Southern half of the State will be much larger this year than ever before. Wheat will range from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre, and barley, rye and corn in about the same proportion above that average. Another gentleman, who resides in Winnebago County, the very highest authority in such matters, assured us at the same time that the yield of wheat in that county this year would average from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. All this corresponds perfectly with our information from other portions of the State. Attempt to disguise the fact as certain croakers may who, in view of their predictions last Spring of an inevitable famine and financial collapse in the West, are exceedingly 'tender footed' just now, the evidence of unusual yield from an unprecedented breadth of ground is incontrovertible."

The Milwaukee paper reports that: "From all that we can learn, both by newspaper intelligence and that derived from conversations with farmers, the crops in this State will go above the general average this Summer. Everything looks magnificently now, with the exception, perhaps, of Corn, and that is coming on rapidly and hopefully. The Wheat crop will soon be garnered, and then will commence a new reign of activity in many of the villages and cities of the State, which are more or less dependant upon the Grain trade, and which are anxiously waiting for the prosperity which is certain to follow a bountiful harvest. In some parts of the State they have already begun to get in the new Wheat, and by next week they will have commenced nearly everywhere.

The cost of sundry new church edifices, now being erected in Philadelphia, is $504,000. This is exclusive of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, going up in Eighteenth-street, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1846.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN OF THIS MORNING.
READ
MADELINE, THE TEMPTRESS,
A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS,
BY HORATIO ALGER, ESQ.
YOU WILL FIND IT THE BEST TALE YOU EVER READ.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.
DR. LARDNER'S GREATEST WORK!
THE INTERVIEW:
OR,
ANSWERS TO EVERYTHING.
Showing How to Learn
MANY HUNDRED USEFUL ARTS.
AND DESIRABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS,
By DR. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, F. R. S,
Price 25 cents

This book of universal interest and absolute usefulness has never been excelled by any work of the celebrated Dr. LARDNER.

There is scarcely a single subject in the WHOLE RANGE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY but what will be found briefly but clearly described in the pages of this admirable work. It is a complete
LIBRARY IN A SINGLE BOOK.

To the poor it teaches not only the necessity of economy, but also explains
HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.

It teaches the young lady all those varied accomplishments, which are so elegant as amusements and often so useful in after life.

It teaches the MAN OF BUSINESS how to increase his stores, and in what manner to invest his gains that they may yield him at once the largest and safest return.

It teaches THOSE IN HEALTH the best way to preserve the invaluable blessing; while it instructs THE SICK in the best methods of curing their various ailments.

It shows the HEALTHY HOW TO RETAIN HEALTH, and the SICKLY HOW TO REGAIN IT.

In fact, a diligent perusal of its pages, and a careful observance of its recipes, will make every one wiser, richer and better.

EVERT D. LONG,
No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.
Copies mailed on receipt of price. Address as above.

NEW HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.

IN THE COUNTING-ROOM,	FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE STORE,	FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE MARKET,	FOR THE FARMER-BOY,
ON THE FARM,	FOR THE BOOK-AGENT,
EVERYWHERE,	FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN,
	FOR EVERYBODY.

"How to Do Business," now ready, closes our first series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Education; How to Buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvass and Get Subscribers: The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, &c. Price, post-free, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. Sent by FIRST MAIL to any Post-Office, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1 75. In one vol., muslin, $1 50.

FRESH LEAVES,
BY FANNY FERN.

FANNY FERN has just completed a book with the above title, which we do not hesitate to announce as the best which has ever come from her pen. It is in press, and will be published by us, as an elegant 18mo volume, in blue and gold—also, fancy cloth and gold—about the 1st September. Price, 75 cents.

MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

NO. 1 OF THE
SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL
Is now Published.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
Subscription $2 50 per annum, including postage.
Office No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. New and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The members of Pri-Patria Lodge No. 1, I. O. S. M. are notified that a meeting of the Lodge will be held THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Lodge Room. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be submitted.
'TIS WELL.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 633 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Persons desirous of serving Mexico in the approaching hostilities, or having steamers or other vessels to dispose of, will please address JOHN DIEGO SANCHES, New York Post-Office.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO VISIT LONG BRANCH.—Bishop BAYLEY will celebrate mass and preach in the new Catholic Church, Long Branch, on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART
(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.
ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Private boxes, to contain 4 persons.....$2.
The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured for the night, or for the whole series of 26 performances.
Season Admission.....Five Dollars.
Reserved seat for the season.....Ten Dollars.
Private boxes for season.....Forty to Eighty Dollars.
THEODORE MOSS.....Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.

This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. Wagner, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES

From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. Dunn, has undertaken the superintendance of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.

Signorina ANNA SPINOLA
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON,
Sig. ARNOLDI, M. GUILLEMETTE.
Supported by
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
In the chorus and orchestra.

The Instrumental Battalion will be reinforced by the
GRAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN.
Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.

THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM
And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.

THIS FRIDAY, Aug. 7,
The performance will commence with
I.
OVERTURE.
Chasse du Henry Quatre.....Mehul
NOTE—This Symphonic Overture, now seldom executed, describes the Royal Hunt of Henry Quatre, of France. It is divided panoremically, thus:
1. The Calm of Night before Sunrise. 2. The approach of Morning. 3. The Distant Huntsmen's Call. 4. The Meeting and the Start. 5. Tally ho! (old Norman French—Talis-haut.) 6 Full cry—the full burst across open ground. 7. The Death of the Stag. 8. Hellali.
II.
IL TROVATORE.
Miserere.
Leonora.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon
Manrico.....Signor Arnoldi
Nuno end Disservants.....By the Chorus
III.
INTERMEDE.
The Hyacinth Waltz.
IV.
LA TRAVIATA.
Brindisi.
Violetta.....Signorina Anna Spinola
Arturo.....Signor Arnoldi
Guests.....The Chorus
V.
INTERMEDE.
"We Met by Chance."
Ballad.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon
VI.
LES HUGUENOTS.
Rataplan.
BY THE CHORUS.
An intermission of 10 minutes will take place.
VII.
QUADRILLE.
Hernani.
VIII.
LEBE VOHL.
A German National Ballad.
Hans Holsteiner.....Miss Agnes Robertson
In Character.
IX.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina.....Signorina Anna Spinola
Elvino.....Signor Arnoldi
Peasants.....By the Chorus
X.
SCHNEIDER LEID,
The Tailor's Song, a Comic Germen Quatuor.
XI
FINALE:
GOODWOOD GALOP.
The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 7, 1857,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH NIGHTLY OF
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.
LA BOUQUETIERE.
Rose de Mai.....Signorina Teresa Rolla.
Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. H. Rnssell, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Miss Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor will also appear in the elegant Comedietta of
PERFECTION, AND A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
PROMENADE CONCERT by the Military Band at 7.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
SATURDAY—The WONDERFUL RAVELS and BLANCHE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

MISS LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
Box and Parquette, 50 Cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Balcony Chairs, 75 Cents; Family Circle, 25 Cents. Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7,
Performance will commence with the Drama of the
INVINCIBLES.
To conclude with PERFECTION.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission—Boxes and Parquette, 50c.; Balcony Seats, 75c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7,
The performance will commence with the celebrated grand, thrilling, pantomimic spectacle entitled the
FRENCH SPY; Or, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
To conclude with a Comedy, in two acts, entitled
KATY O'SHIEL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, of $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.
The performance will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
THE MAGIC ROSE.
PERFECTION.

THE CHILDREN OF THE SUN,
With their far famed Troupe of
NECROMANCERS AND JUGGLERS,
Have arrived, and due notice will be given of their first appearance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quad miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—NOTES LOST OR STOLEN.—ALL persons are cautioned against negotiating the following notes, or either of them, viz: One note drawn by Hadden & Gedney in favor of Luther Morey & Co., dated July 11, at 3 months, for $189 44, payable at the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York; also, one note for $72 50, drawn by J. N. Fronk in favor of Thaddeus Hyatt, dated July 7, (or thereabouts) at 30 days payable at Middletown Bank, N. Y.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A LETter containing a note dated Aug. 4, 1857, for $3,000, and payable on demand—drawn and indorsed by F. L. Johnson, Treasurer. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will confer a favor by returning it to No. 13 Trinity Building.

$25 REWARD.—ON TUESDAY LAST, TAKEN from the stable corner of 2d-av. and 2d-st., New-York, a sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 5 years old, white stripe down the face, white hind legs, long mane, switch tail; also, a sulky gig body and plated harness.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 694 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESSER.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 46 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with
THE LARGEST AND MOST-VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS.

Purchasers wishing to effect a saving of
FORTY PER CENT.
on their Fall goods, should avail themselves of an opportunity but seldom offered to them, as (owing to the death of one of the firm,) we are offering our whole stock without reserve at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
Strangers visiting this City should not fail to inspect our goods immediately. The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of this month.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS,
At very reduced prices.
Large stock of White Shirting Linens.
Also, White Marseilles and Piques.
Dotted Suisse in great variety.
Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks.
All reduced 25 per cent. in price,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on Monday
the balance of their stock of
Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Basques,
below cost of importation.
Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each.
No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway
are in constant receipt
of new styles of Traveling Dusters.
Price from $1 50 upwards.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point end Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,
Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Also, 300 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW STYLES TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
Just received per last steamer,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
A large and elegant assortment of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Also,
CHINA SILKS and BARÈGE DE LAINES,
closing out at great sacrifice, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CHENILLE.
For Artificial Flowers and Head Dresses.
ZEPHYR WOOL,
The largest and best assortment in the City,
For sale at
KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 43 John-st.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in tuition, who has a few hours at her disposal, wishes to obtain a few pupils. She is fully competent to instruct in French, German, music, and the usual branches of English education. She would also be glad to obtain pupils for private lessons in the above-named accomplishments. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M., Box No. 3,422 New-York Post-Office.

HOME INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, He thorough and experienced teacher, will give private lessons to pupils in their own houses, in any or all of the usual scholastic studies; or, he will attend to the instruction of the higher classes in private schools. His recommendations are from gentlemen whose children he has educated. Address P. T., Box No. 2,830, New-York Post-Office.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. ORILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 83 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MISS MARGARET ADRIAN'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 28 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, of one rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel, marble-top washstands, marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, parlor, arm and easy chairs, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, mahogany sofas, mahogany tete-a-tete, mahogany pier table, Egyptian, marble-top, oak, cane seats, dining chairs, &c.

Also, one large pair of scales, enclosed in mahogany case suitable for weighing gold, together with counter, money scoops, &c.

Immediately after the sale of the furniture, the balance of the toys remaining from the sale in Maiden-lane now called for.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

GUNS, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, PLUSHES and Damaged Goods at Auction.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY the 7th: Guns—125 English double-barrelled guns, damaged on the voyage. Clothing—by order of the executors—5,000 garments for Fall and Winter wear. Furniture Plushes—An invoice crimson furniture Plushes. Damaged goods from wreck of the *Samuel Willets*: Alpacas, Blankets, Book and Muslin Muslins, Prints, De Beges, Brown Shirtings. Also, an invoice of Table and Pocket Cutlery.

A. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE.—By virtue of a mortgage, BANGS & CO., No 86 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, six elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in gold and blue, crimson, and maroon brocatel, from one of the first manufacturers in this City. Parties desiring furniture of this description will find this a rare opportunity for supplying themselves at a low figure, as the sale is positive, rain or shine.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 7, at their salerooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ o'clock, 245 cases boots, shoes and brogans. The same being a stock of goods well-adapted to country and City dealers. Sold without reserve.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1868, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863; and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,100 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent per annum. The new Bonds, payable at the option of the holders, will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. B. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent, on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 10s. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened as New York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent, on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the General Bond and Hall fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 251 inclusive, for $214,376 99.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The 25th instalment on the Capital Stock of the above Company will be received by the undersigned, Louisiana, agent at the office of the Company, No. 39 Nassau-st., on and after MONDAY, the 10th day of August instant, and SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
ADRIAN IRELIN,
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the Racine Railroad issued to this Company, due on the 1st inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 32 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums of not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF Knickerbocker Stage Company for the year ending August 1, 1858, will be held at the office, corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The poll will be open from 4½ to 6 o'clock P. M.

GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,500, ON STEAM ENgine, boiler and other machinery, which cost $6,000 a short time ago; or would sell, with an old-established business; would take a partner, or exchange for a farm. Address, for two days, STEAM, *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner of Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LA MATER, Pres. Pro. Tem.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. B. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wrisbe's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE)
MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No 31 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE,
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. will be paid by said Company out of the earnings, on and after the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive,

JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 493 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 53d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SEVEN YEARS' LEASE, TOgether with the good will, furniture, and fixtures of the Carlton House, situated on Broadway, Nos. 4 7 and 429. The house is well arranged, and doing business on the European system, has a large and commodious basement, kitchen, &c. It contains 125 well ventilated rooms, a number of which are large parlors, with bed-rooms attached, suitable for families. The house is very neatly and substantially furnished and fitted up, and at present is one of the best in the City. Sold on account of ill health of the proprietor. Terms of sale made easy. For particulars inquire on the premises of

RICHARD W. FOWLER, Proprietor.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—THE ADVERTISER doing business in Broadway as a merchant tailor, would like to unite his business with another of the same kind. The stand he now has is good, and his business yields about five thousand dollars profits per year, with good ability as a cutter and business capacity, with some capital, is desired. Any communication with real name, stating where an interview can be had, will be strictly confidential. Address ANTONIA, *Times* office.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—FOR sale, the stock and fixtures of a carpenter's shop, in a good location—rent very cheap. Sold in consequence of owner going into other business. Apply at the premises, corner 11th av. and 14th st

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 166 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

38,500 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.

[illegible] cubic yards of puddle.

30,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.

25,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

31,000 cubic yards of backing stone.

17,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.

650 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.

225,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. One notice of this letting will be given

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SHAICK, THEO. R. DE FOREST, A. W. CRAVEN. } Croton Aqueduct Board.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are 3d lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
The Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; and Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
5:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at 12 M. 3:25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:40, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRANE, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M. and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 15 N. R., daily, at 6 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$3 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 88	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNTDOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. E. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND CORANPORT
Friday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 4½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 8 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 10, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 8½ A. M.
	Monday, Aug. 10, 9½ A. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages for all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—LANDING AT HAMILTON AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Canse-st. at 8½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay st. Pier RIVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Cove at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 106 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30...1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 2 364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept 2.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled

N.

THE LATE MURDERS.

Inquest on the Mulberry-Street Case.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT NAVESINK.

Was Moses Murdered? and if so, Was it by Donnelly?

The Body Exhumed, and another Autopsy Made—Singular Facts and Inferences—The Defence that is to be Made.

The community, though full-fed on horrors ately, cannot have forgotten so soon how it was startled the other day by the shocking tragedy at the "Sea View House," Navesink, N. J. About 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, Aug. 1, a female in the house saw ALBERT S. MOSES, one of the barkeepers, running wildly about one of the upper landings, with blood streaming from his throat. She ran screaming through the house in great affright. The inmates were all alarmed, and on learning the cause of the uproar, the greatest excitement prevailed. MOSES was conveyed to his room, when a ghastly wound was found in his throat. The flowing blood was staunched as well as could be, when the wounded man stated that he had set up the previous night, gambling with JAMES P. DONNELLY, the book keeper, of whom he had won nearly $60. This amount, with other sums received at the bar during the day, he had placed between the mattresses of a bed in a room adjoining that in which he slept. Just before daylight he was awakened by a noise in his room, but before he had become entirely conscious he was stabbed in the throat with some sharp instrument. Starting up and turning round, he saw DONNELLY rushing from his room. He then got out of bed, ran into the passage way (as before stated) and gave the alarm. DONNELLY, thus accused, was secured by the boarders.

There was no physician in the house, nor in the Hotel near by, though in both establishments there were several hundred guests. Freehold was a long way off and not easily got to. A gentleman suggested that the City of New York could be easily reached, and that the better way would be to send to it for aid, mentioning at the same time that Coroner CONNERY was an experienced surgeon, and might on his arrival take also the deposition of the wounded man, in case his death was considered probable. This suggestion was acted on, and some hours thereafter Coroner CONNERY was by the bedside of MOSES, whose wound he dressed. Then summoning a volunteer Jury, he took the dying man's affidavit, which corroborated the statement which he had previously given. MOSES sank gradually and died early Sunday morning.

An inquest was held upon the body by a magistrate of Monmouth County, and a verdict rendered that ALBERT S. MOSES came to his death by having his throat cut with a dirk in the hands of JAMES P. DONNELLY. The accused was removed to Freehold jail, where he now awaits trial. No doubt of his guilt was entertained by any one acquainted with the facts of the case as published, notwithstanding from the very first he protested his innocence most strongly.

Within a day or two some singular matters in reference to this alleged murder have transpired, and many curious facts elicited, which tend to throw a doubt on the guilt of DONNELLY.

The friends of DONNELLY, strong in the belief of his innocence, were dissatisfied with the *post-mortem* examination which had been made, and were very anxious that a re-examination should be had by some well-known and competent surgeon, that the real nature and position of the fatal wound should be made manifest. With this view they called on Dr. THOMAS FISNELL, of Grand street, (lately appointed Demonstrator to the N. Y. University College,) and requested that he might make the desired re exhumation. The Doctor explained the obstacles in the way, and besides the body had already been interred, said it was doubtful whether permission for re examination could be obtained. He consented to do all in his power however, and started on Monday morning with the friends to Freehold Jail, where DONNELLY is confined. DONNELLY was very much gladdened by the sight of his friends, and talked very cheerfully. He protested his innocence again and again, and expressed himself sanguine that when the facts of the case had been thoroughly examined before a Jury he would be honorably acquitted.

It may be well to state here that DONNELLY, the prisoner, is an educated, genteel young men, and had so far advanced in the study of medicine and surgery, that he was to have obtained his diploma within a few weeks. He was educated at Georgetown, Maryland, where he studied for the profession which he intended to follow. He studied also in Washington, and in Philadelphia. Being offered a situation as book-keeper at the Sea-View House, he accepted it, his means being limited, but he stuck close to his medical books during his leisure hours, and also attended lectures in this City. His struggles to attain a profession gained him the esteem of those who were conversant with them, and his pleasing and gentlemanly manners made him a general favorite.

DONNELLY states, that he arose, as he was accustomed to, about daylight on the morning of the murder, and proceeded to the office, opened the safe and prepared his account books for the day's business. He was afterwards going up stairs to put on his collar, (it was his custom to do this,) when he was startled by the entries of ANN HARLEY, the servant girl. Looking up he saw MOSES on the landing, bleeding from the throat, upon which he was pressing his hands as if to staunch the blood. Horror-struck by the sight, he retreated down the stairs, where he met Mr. SMITH, the proprietor of the hotel, to whom he told what he had seen. He afterwards went up stairs with others, and when MOSES had been borne back to his bed, assisted as best he could in undressing and making the wounded man comfortable. He looked at the wound, and seeing that none of the larger vessels had been severed, asked for a fork to act as a *tenaculum*, by which to secure the bleeding vessels. But the excitement and throng was so great that no attention was paid to his request. Besides MOSES, who acted like a crazed man, had accused him of inflicting the wound.

Dr. FISNELL next saw District-Attorney PARKER, of Freehold, of whom he obtained permission to examine the body, and hold an autopsy. Immediately afterwards he started for the churchyard at Chapel Hill, some miles distant, in which the body of MOSES was interred. He was accompanied by Drs. TAYLOR, senior and junior, by Dr. COOK, and several officials. Arrived at the burial ground the body was exhumed. It was found only a very little decomposed, notwithstanding it had been in the ground nearly 30 hours. The autopsy was made by Dr. FISNELL in the open churchyard, and under a broiling sun—a not very agreeable task! A complete dissection of the neck was made, and all the vessels thoroughly examined. A wound two inches in length was found on the left side of the neck. It was deep and narrow, and appeared to indicate that it was given while the deceased was lying on his right side. *No large vessels were injured*, the carotid arteries and jugular veins escaping. This fact shows that had proper surgical aid been present soon after the infliction of the wound, his life would have been saved. Had the bleeding vessels been immediately and properly secured, there is no doubt but that a fatal termination would have been prevented. DONNELLY, the alleged murderer, saw this, but his interference was hindered by the excited guests and others in the house, and there was no one else within many miles who possessed the least knowledge of surgery.

Beside the gash in the neck Dr. FISNELL found a wound on the right arm, which appeared to have been recently made.

Now,—it is asked by DONNELLY's friends, and this will be the strong point for the defence on his trial,—is there not a probability—a great probability, that DONNELLY is innocent of the murder? May not MOSES have been murdered by some one else,—some one with whom he had been gambling and from whom he had won money the previous night, (DONNELLY says that others besides himself were gambling with MOSES,) or may he not have taken his own life while laboring under the effects of *delirium tremens*, or some other temporary insanity. DONNELLY was a medical student,—a surgeon,—and would not have inflicted a wound so hunglingly. He would have known where to strike, so that death would have ensued immediately. As to the positiveness with which MOSES spoke of DONNELLY as his murderer, it is argued, that though the wound was given by another, who escaped, yet MOSES, awaking suddenly from his sleep under such shocking circumstances, might lay the deed upon the first man whom he saw, or fancied he saw. And, if he did the deed himself, while temporarily deranged, how usual, it is asked, for the deranged party to imagine the deed to have been done by another, from whom he might have conjured up some fears of violence? The wound found on the arm, it is further asserted, shows that a struggle took place, and that blood must have escaped upon the murderer's clothes. Yet no marks were found upon DONNELLY's clotoes.

This is the theory of the defence. It is certainly a singular affair.

The Mulberry-street Murder.

The inquest in the case of the death of THEODORE L. TOMPKINS, who was injured on Saturday night last in an affray at No. 3 Mulberry-street, was continued before Coroner CRANE, at the Town Hall, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. J. DUNN LITTELL, Prosecuting Attorney for the County, assisted the Coroner in the examination of witnesses.

Walter H Littlefield was the first witness called to the stand. He said: I reside at No. 25 Mulberry-street, New-York; I was at the place No. 3 Mulberry-street in the latter part of last Saturday evening; I think it was between twelve and one o'clock when I went there; I saw Mrs. Mitschell, Mr. Webb and one of the girls of the house when I went up; Webb was standing in the bar-room near the window; he appeared to be wild from the effects of the blows he had received; I did not see Mr. Tompkins that night; I saw Mr. Fraser fall down stairs, after which he crawled across the street, and fell down into a basement; he was pulled out of there by some man; I saw the barkeeper Simon behind the bar; I saw a white hat that night: I carried it down stairs from the bar-room, supposing it to belong to Mr. Webb; he told me that it was not his—that his was a black hat—and I then went back up stairs and got it; I handed the white hat to a man named Rice: when I went into the bar room Mrs. Mitschell told me that some one had been up there beating her brother; I did not see a club there; before Mrs. Mitschell kept the house the last time, I have seen a club there behind the bar; it was similar to a policemen's club; I saw the barkeeper strike Webb that night with his fist; the barkeeper had hold of him in the hall-way, hitting him, and trying to get him down stairs; Webb had hold of an iron railing; I have never noticed a German with light sandy hair and whiskers about the house; I heard a young man say that Tompkins had run away down Chatham-street; I think it was Mr. Rice who made this remark; Mr. Rice, I think was the man who pulled Fraser out of the cellar; I did not see any one there that night carrying a small cane with a round head; my attention was first attracted to the house by hearing hallooing; the first one I saw after getting there was Mr. Fraser, who was just tumbling down stairs; when I went into the bar-room there were appearances of there having been a disturbance.

The white hat which was worn by TOMPKINS that night was here brought into Court and identified by witness as the one he found in the bar room. There were a number of blood-spots upon the hat, and a cut of about an inch in length on the back part of it, nearly behind the ear, and close to the band.

Witness—I found the hat at the bar; Mrs. Mitschell was behind the bar at the time I got it; I did not hear the bar-keeper (Simon) say anything to any one; I have been acquainted with Mr. Webb a number of years; I never saw Fraser before that night to know him; I was slightly acquainted with Mr. Tompkins; I am positive it was Fraser who went across the street and fell down cellar.

James Mulvey, sworn—I reside at No. 62 Mulberry-street; I knew Mr. Tompkins by sight; I also knew Mr. Webb, but had never seen Fraser until last Saturday night; I was at the house of Mr. Mitschell, in Mulberry-street, last Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock; I went there about five minutes after Mr. Littlefield did; I went up to the head of the stairs, but could get no further on account of the crowd; I saw Mr. Tompkins that evening about eight o'clock, but did not see him after that; I saw Webb and Fraser with him; I should think they were all sober at the time; when I went up the staire at Mrs. Mitschell's, I saw Webb; the barkeeper had him by the throat, trying to get him down stairs; I saw the barkeeper strike Webb twice with his fist; I did not notice a club in the hands of the barkeeper; Webb was covered with blood; Mr. Corsair came up and got Mr. Webb down stairs; I saw Fraser first down stairs after Mr. Webb came out; I did not notice Fraser's condition, and did not see any one strike him; I went with Webb and Fraser to Monroe Hall; on Sunday Mr. Rice showed me a white hat, and said he thought it belonged to the young man who came down stairs and ran to Chatham-street; I saw Mrs. Mitschell standing by the bar-room door when I went up stairs; she did not appear to be in a fainting condition; I do not know any one who would be likely to give any information relative to this affray.

Sergeant Nathaniel T. Hicks, sworn—I am in command of the Police of the Sixth Precinct of New-York; I am acquainted with the house kept by Mrs. Mitschell; [the hat shown to witness;] this hat was brought to the Station-house on Monday, and has been in my possession since; I do not know the name of the young man who brought it to the Station-house, but I think Sergeant DIXON knows him; I went to the house No. 3 Mulberry-street on Sunday evening to make the arrests; I have been searching for the German described by witnesses as the man with red hair and whiskers; I have had a half-dozen different descriptions of this man from the inmates of the house; they do not any of them agree, and I have arrived at the conclusion that this is a deception being practiced by those connected with the house, for the purpose of misleading us from the right parties; when I went to make the arrests I found Mrs. Mitschell and several of the girls of the house; I asked Mrs. Mitschell where her bar keeper was, and she told me that he had gone to Hoboken; when I told her what my business was, she said that the young men were not struck up stairs at all, that they received their injuries in the street: I was searching about the house, and when I came to a little room at the head of the stairs, I found it locked; I asked Mrs. Mitschell to open the door, and she told me that it was occupied by a girl that was sick and had gone away with her key; I told her that I did not believe her, and that if she did not furnish the key I should force the door; she still persisting that she had no key, assisted by other officers I then burst open the door, and there found Ferdinand Simon, the bar-keeper, lying upon the bed with his clothes on; I found that the door had been locked on the inside and the key taken out; Simon was in his shirt sleeves; I searched the house for a club or slung shot, but did not find any; Mr. Simon appeared very much frightened when I arrested him; my attention was called to the room in which he was concealed by one of the officers who told me that he noticed the door a little ajar when we went in, and my suspicions were further excited by Mrs. Mitschell refusing to give me this key; Mr. Simon was not asleep when we found him on the bed; I asked Mrs. Mitschell where the club was she kept behind the bar, and she answered that she did not know anything about it; after I had arrested Simon, I went down in Mrs. Mitschell's room, where she was fixing to go with us, and asked her what she wanted to lie to me for; to this she could make no answer and appeared very much confused; the character of Mrs. Mitschell's house is reputed bad; when we arrested Simon, Mr. Fraser was with us and identified him as the man who struck Webb with a club.

The inquest was, at this stage of the proceedings, adjourned to 5 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The inquest was resumed at the Town-Hall at the appointed hour. The Hall was crowded with people, who seemed to manifest much interest in the examination.

Robert Treabel was the first witness. He said: I live at No. 46 Rose-street, New-York; I did not know deceased; I was at Mrs. Mitschill's, No. 3 Mulberry-street, last Saturday evening about 12 o'clock; I went up into the bar room and there saw six men and two women; Mrs. Mitschell was behind the bar as I entered; two of the men were sitting down and four of them were standing in the middle of the room; when I came into the room and called for a drink, the four men were talking very loud and commenced a fight; two or three of them were fighting in the middle of the room; it was the big man who commenced the fight; he went to the man that was sitting on the bench and took him by the shoulders; the man got up and they commenced fighting, when I went into the back, so as not to get into the disturbance; when the men commenced fighting the barkeeper came from behind the bar and told them not to make any disturbance in the house; they were fighting all around the room, and the young man with a black moustache had a chair; the barkeeper interfered, and tried to separate them; there appeared to be two parties, Germans and Americans; one of the Americans, I think it was the big one who had on the white hat—ran down the stairs, and two of the Germans went after him; I then saw the bar-keeper fighting with the two Americans; one of the Americans had him by the neck and the other was behind him; I then went down stairs into the street; one of the Germans who followed the American out had a black cane in his hand; I did not see either of them strike him; when I went out of the bar-room, Mrs. Mitschell was behind the bar; I heard one of the Germans who followed the large man out say, "Catch him!" the German who had the cane was a large man, with light hair, and wore a mustache; he was dressed in dark clothes and a black hat on his head; when I went out, there were no persons standing in the hall; there was a girl at the door down the stairs; I never saw the two Germans before that night, and have never seen them since; I went to Mrs. Mitschell's that night alone; the fight commenced just after I went in; I had a conversation with Mrs. Mitschell this afternoon about the affair; I did not see the barkeeper strike anybody that night—I only tried to separate those who were fighting; I did not see the German with the cane strike the American with the white hat; the man with the stick had hold of it in the middle, and was close enough to the American to reach him with his hand; I followed them down stairs in less than a minute, and saw the fight going on on the other side of the street.

Wm. Beyer, sworn: I live in Meadow street, Hoboken, and am employed on the Barclay-street ferry-boats; I know Tompkins; some time after 12 o'clock, last Saturday night, I saw two men leading him on the ferry boat; he came over on the boat; I did not hear him say anything; I heard him groan; I saw Webb and Fraser come over on the boat afterward; I did not hear them say anything about a difficulty that night; a large man crossed on the boat after daylight; he wore a black cap, and was a man about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had blood on his right hand, and a spot of blood on his left cheek; he came to me and asked if I could give him some water to wash himself in; he had a little blood on the bosom of his shirt; he asked me if there was any blood on his face; the thought did not occur to me that he had been engaged in the fight with the Hoboken boys; I have not seen the man since.

Joseph Read, sworn: I reside at No. 83 Washington-street, Hoboken; I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Tompkins, and in the habit of seeing him almost daily every day; he wore a white felt hat; himself and myself bought our hats together at a hat store in Nassau street, New-York. Witness was here shown the hat in Court, and testified positively that it was the hat worn by Mr. Tompkins.

John F. Dixon, Sergeant of Police in the Sixth Precinct, New-York, was sworn. His evidence was in substance a corroboration of the testimony of Sergeant Hicks relative to the arrest of the parties at No. 3 Mulberry-street, on Sunday night, and as to the denial of Madame Mitschell that she had the key to the room where the bar-keeper was concealed.

The inquest was here adjourned to Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock.

The Shooting of Mr. Boyd by Burglars in West Eighteenth-street—Mr. Boyd Still Alive—Arrests on Suspicion.

Mr. ALEXANDER BOYD, who was shot at his residence on Tuesday morning, by a burglar, was alive last evening, though his ultimate recovery was regarded as hopeless. The four bullets in his breast had not been extracted, all efforts to find them with the probe being unavailing, in consequence of his depressed condition.

The affair has occasioned much excitement in the Sixteenth Ward.

Coroner PERRY and the Sixteenth Ward Police were busy Wednesday night and yesterday in examining into the case, and seeking for suspected parties.

Besides the two young men LANDREGAN and CAMPBELL, a blacksmith named BOYLE, and a young man named JAMES HENRY MUNDAY, were arrested on suspicion of knowing something of the murder. BOYLE was after a brief examination dismissed. The other three are still in custody.

MUNDAY is known to have been a companion or associate of LANDREGAN and CAMPBELL. When his place was searched, by the police, a light drab coat (such as the assassin is said to have worn) was found, stained with blood. He was yesterday taken before the dying man, who, when asked, said: "He looks like the one who lit the match before I was shot, but I cannot positively identify him as such."

MUNDAY denies any participation in the burglary or shooting, and says that he got the coat from CAMPBELL, previously arrested, and that CAMPBELL got some blood on it a few nights ago while fighting. MUNDAY appears not more than 20 or 21 years of age. He is a lathe-maker, and formerly drove a stage.

[Advertisement.]

REV. DR. PRIME AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The inclosed article has been refused a place in the New-York *Observer*. Will you publish it?

"The attention of the Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad has been called to an article in the New-York *Observer*, under the head of 'Railroad Management.' To one part of that article he wishes to reply. Called to answer a 'complaint,' he presents against him in a 'newspaper,' he responds. The editor says:

'Now that the New Haven Railroad has a large and convenient depôt at Twenty seventh street, we would suggest to the President and Directors the expediency of appointing a civil and intelligent Superintendent of the Road. We have experienced personally the rudeness of the man now in charge, and have privately complained to the President, and have received his pledge of redress, but with no result. And we all would compulsive prefer that complaints of their servants should be made to the office, and not the newspapers, but when such complaints are properly made, they ought to be attended to. In this case, the conduct of the Superintendent was such as to warrant a complaint to the Grand Jury. On many of our railroads there is a great neglect of the comfort of passengers, the chief object of the companies being to carry the passengers with the least expense. You should cost nothing more to have civil, attentive and competent persons to serve the company and passengers.'

Men are not agreed upon the conduct that may be called 'rudeness' and 'incivility;' and when travelers demand 'nothing more' than 'to have civil, *attentive* and competent persons to serve the Company and passengers,' tastes may differ about the line of conduct that falls under those very general and convenient forms of expression. A man by much travel in the East and in foreign lands, among serfs and slaves, may get notions on the matter of attention and service that cannot be answered in a land where all who pay their fare must have equal rights. Travel may make a man supercilious, as well as wise. The Editor asserts that he has '*experienced personally the rudeness of the man in charge*' of the road; that he has laid his complaint before the President; that in the instance complained of '*the conduct of the Superintendent was such as to warrant a complaint to the Grand Jury.*' For answer to all this, the Superintendent appeals to the facts in the case, which the Reverend Editor forgot to state. From the sense of personal wrong in the Editor, he appeals to the sense of justice in the readers of the *Observer*. And he will be content to have them pass upon the facts:

Some months ago—nearly six—Rev. Dr. PRIME rode on a train on this road. He had with him a lady. The lady sat on one seat. Dr. PRIME sat on the opposite seat with his face towards the lady—thus two persons held possession of *four* seats. The cars were full—and several persons stood in the cars for want of seats. Some gentlemen went to Mr. PRIME and asked him to give up one seat, which he refused. The persons standing up came to the Superintendent and asked for a seat. They were directed to the vacant seats beside Dr. PRIME and lady. They declined to take them, as they did not want a 'quarrel with the occupant.' A brakeman was called in to make room for the persons who had no seats. He politely requested the occupants to allow him to turn the seat over, that the passengers standing might sit, instead of riding backwards. The occupant declined to yield to him. The Superintendent then went to the gentleman, and made room for the standees, and left the editor in possession of all he was entitled to, viz., two seats for two persons. Such are the facts.

If it was civil for Dr. PRIME to occupy four seats when he paid for but two, while gentlemen were standing in the cars, for want of a seat—if it was civil and manly to refuse to relinquish the same, when requested by gentlemen to do so—if it was proper to hold out when notified, by one of the employes of the road, that two gentlemen wanted the unoccupied seats—then the conduct of the Superintendent was unquestionably 'rude' and uncivil in yielding to the standing passengers their rights, and such conduct may make out such a case '*as to warrant a complaint to the Grand Jury.*' But not otherwise."

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the watermark of the words "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and by druggists, at 25c, 63c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

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At BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies, go see the "Fast Young Men" at Purdy's National Theatre; it is the merriest drama ever beheld, and is attracting crowds to see it nightly. This evening the "Magic Rose" and "Perfection" are to be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see SixthPage.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 6.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	90⅜	
2,000	Missouri State 6s	79⅜	
21,000	do	bd 79⅜	
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	59	
500	Cal. State 7s, '75	59	
5,000	City 5s, '70	93	
1,500	City 5s, '98	93	
1,000	Erie R. 1st mt. bds	103	
900	E. R. R. bonds 1875	79⅜	
8000	E. R. R. 3d m'tg b	1888 86	
100	M. So. & F. bonds	72⅝	
1500	Ill. Cent. R. R bonds	99⅜	
	at Ill. Cen Feb rights	1¾	
38	Ill. Cen. July rights	124	
3000	L. C. & M. L. g. bd	42	
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. b	81⅜	
3,000	do	81	
5	Bank of New-York	108⅜	
14	Bank of America	109⅜	
28	do	109⅜	
10	Metropolitan Bank	106⅜	
10	Bank of Commerce	104⅞	
15	Am. Ex. Bank	111	
5	Bk. of N. America	106	
50	Penn Coal Co.	b60 88	
34	do	92¾	
100	do	88	
76	do	92¾	
130	Pa. Mail St. Co	75	
100	N. Y. Cen. R'd	b30 92⅜	
500	do	s30 92	
200	do	s40 92	
150	do	b30 92⅜	
50	do	opg 92⅜	
735	Erie Railroad	32⅜	
100	do	s10 32½	
150	do	b4 32⅜	
400	do	s3 32⅜	
400	do	s30 32½	
200	do	b30 32⅜	
200	do	32⅜	
100	do	b4 32⅜	
100	do	s30 32½	
400	do	s3 32⅜	
100	Reading R. R.	s3 72⅛	
500	do	s3 72⅛	
500	do	s3 72⅛	
500	do	s5 72⅛	
650	do	s10 72⅛	
200	do	s10 72⅛	
1200	do	b3 73	
400	do	b60 73	
400	do	b60 73⅛	
600	do	c 73⅛	
100	do	b3 73⅛	
200	do	s3 73⅛	
1000	do	s10 73⅛	
43	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	50⅛	
400	M. S. & N. I. R. R	b3 50	
600	do	c 49⅛	
170	do	c 49⅛	
800	do	s3 49	
400	do	s4 49	
300	do	s30 47	
300	do	s20 47	
400	do	c2 49	
100	do	s5 48⅞	
100	do	s30 46⅜	
400	do	s60 46	
25	M. S. & N. I. pref Stk	75⅛	
500	Clev. & Pitts R. R.	b60 40⅜	
10	Clev Col. & Cin. R. R.	96	
100	Galena & Chi. R. R.	91	
85	do	91⅝	
100	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s60 57	
100	do	s3 57	
100	do	57⅛	
100	do	b30 57⅛	
300	do	c 57⅛	
100	La C. & Mil. R.	b30 33⅜	
100	do	s10 33⅜	
10	do	33⅜	
50	do	s30 33⅜	
100	do	b30 33⅜	
200	do	s60 33⅜	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	Mil. and Horicon R. 1st m. Int. ad	52½@53⅜
$1,000	Hudson River R. Con. Bds.	do 51⅜
$900	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	71⅜
$1,140	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	51
$1,090	Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	42
40	shares Nassau Bank	105
50	shares Phenix Bank	108⅜
600	shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad	25
10	shares Sixth Avenue Railroad	90¾
4	shares Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad	10
20	shares New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.	115⅜
40	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	112
5	shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	100
10	shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	98
10	shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	138
60	shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	70
25	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	108

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	90¾	
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	99¾	
10	N. Y. Cen. R'd.	pdcc 83½	
50	do	opg 82¾	
150	do	p & c 83¾	
200	do	s60 81¾	
50	do	opg 82⅞	
250	La Crse. & M. R.	s45 34	
90	do	35	
100	do	b30 35⅜	
100	Erie Railroad	s4 32¾	
100	do	s30 32¾	
100	do	s60 32¾	
1600	do	32¾	
100	do	b4 32¾	
200	do	s30 33¼	
400	do	s3 33⅜	
15	Panama R'd	98	
900	Reading R'd	b60 73	
50	do	s5 71⅝	
100	do	73	
100	do	b60 73⅛	
17	Ill. Cent. Rd.	119½	
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b7 48	
55	do	49⅛	
100	do	49⅜	
250	do	s30 47	
60	do	49⅜	
38	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	75	
200	Gal. & Chic. Rd.	91⅜	
100	do	b60 93¼	
50	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b30 95	
60	Mil. & Miss. R.	53	
200	do	s60 51	

THURSDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

There was a fair employment for Money, at call, in some few quarters to-day, but the demand in this way is by no means general among the Stock Brokers. On the other hand, Discounts are rather active at Bank, and a good selection of paper is offering by the Discount Brokers. There is no change in rates. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $247,915; paid $102,230; and held, at the close, $12,302,881. The accumulation this week over the Government disbursements is, thus far, only $141,000.

The dullness and tendency to decline in prices at the Stock Exchange, in the early part of the week, were succeeded to-day by a strong demand on the Railway list, and a reaction of 2 ₱ cent. on several descriptions, and ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on others. The heaviest dealings were in New-York and Erie and Philadelphia and Reading. The former touched 33⅝ in the afternoon. Reading sold up to 73 ₱ cent., though closing 72@72½ ₱ cent., as against 70½@71 yesterday afternoon. La Crosse further advanced to 35 ₱ cent., and New-York Central was held for 83 ₱ cent. at the close. The cash price of Michigan Southern is held pretty steady at 49¼@49⅝, although the *short* sellers continue their efforts to break the market by offering their options a few days ahead at lower rates. The *Bulls* in the stock are making large profits by accepting these terms and applying, not exactly stock, of which the supply on the Street grows daily scarcer, but *due-bills* for stock, in settlement of account deliveries. This operation, so long continued, is, we believe, without precedent. The *Bears*, thus far, have had much the worst of it, and their opponents see no occasion for a "corner," or even a "combination," while getting from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. on every turn for putting off the day of final account! There was an improved demand on the Bond list, and some considerable parcels of Missouri sixes and Erie seven ₱ cents were taken at full rates. The general list closed firm. The English quotations received yesterday have advanced the Bonds and Shares of the Illinois Central. The latter held for 120 at the close, 119¼ bid, and for the optional rights 124@125 was the quotation.

The warfare made upon even our best railway property and the prejudices engendered by it have undoubtedly contributed more than any other cause to run up the Bank capital in this City the last year $15,000,000. They have also, indirectly, increased the employment of private capital through the Discount Brokers $10,000,000 or $15,000,000. The consequence is that the question is constantly suggested as to the intrinsic safety of using $65,000,000 instead of $50,000,000 Bank Capital. On each recurring weekly Bank Statement, the very parties and presses who have made war upon the New-York Central and other prime Railway Stocks and Bonds, and thus forced capital into other channels of employment, raise the cry of wild expansion and excessive banking. And the same gentlemen also feel, or affect to feel, the utmost alarm at the various facilities afforded through Banks and the Discount Brokers to over importation. That a substantial increase of private capital, notwithstanding the forced depreciation in value on the class of securities referred to, is yearly taking place in this City and all over the country, there is no doubt.

The United States never before knew so prosperous a year as the financial or trade year ending 30th June, 1856. And the probability is that the forthcoming statistics from the Treasury Department, for the year ending 30th June last, will abundantly prove, as our bankers and merchants already feel, that the year 1857 is yet more profitable. Both seasons were marked by an export trade in excess of the imports, and by the most singular and gratifying freedom from great mercantile disasters and currency troubles. The profits of the two years have been enormous, and mostly to our own people. The export lists have returned upon nearly every great staple larger results than are shown on the Treasury tables. In other words, the resulting profits have, in no sense, proved fallacious. They are substantial private wealth, and when taking the form of money capital, must find employment in one of two or three ways. Railway securities may be decried and depreciated, but the business world of the United States will not stand still, nor has it failed to accumulate. The Banks and Discount Brokers are the favored mediums through which much of this accumulation is employed to pay an income to the owners. They have thus far had good success, because they have had the public confidence. Bank integrity has not yet been systematically assailed and so Bank management has been left to make the most out of the Capital and Deposits entrusted to it. Mercantile credit, though occasionally threatened through the cherished organ of the Wall-Street destructives, has kept itself generally sound. It has had every motive and every facility to preserve a good report before the world: so that the Discount Brokers are doing well for their customers, on both sides—for the makers and sellers of the paper entrusted to them, and for the private capitalists, who constantly buy from them, because they have been literally frightened out of another class of securities intrinsically as sound, paying, in most instances, an equal income, and really subject, in times of general trouble in business, to fewer startling contingencies or sudden bankruptcies than mercantile bills. To be sure, the latter have had better success of late years than some of the Railways. They have had greater facilities to uniform punctuality. The makers have at no time been arrested mid-way their enterprizes or adventures, by scandalous assaults through the Stock Exchange, to stop their credit at Bank and in the Discount Offices, or to force them into extraordinary and expensive channels of negotiation to preserve their fair name from the notary, and their future fortunes in business from ruin.

To return to the question of Bank expansion. It is quite certain that the public will soon become accustomed to the line of $120,000,000, or even $130,000,000, in loans and discounts on the enlarged capital of $65,000,000. The safety of the operation is altogether a relative term so long as the capital is real, and the loans are put to a steady, legitimate use by the borrowers. The danger of expansion lies beyond the bank counter. The increased trade of the country, and the concentrated or centralized money transactions in New-York, may better justify $130,000,000 on $65,000,000 than $100,000,000 loaned on $50,000,000 of capital a year or so since. The stopping point is the inquiry of real moment. Perhaps that has now been reached. It is even possible that some few of the old Banks, as well as the new, have ventured beyond it; in which case, the prudence of their managers will suggest a reduction of dividends, rather than a forced increase of business. Conversing with one of toe most experienced of our cashiers, not long since, he candidly expressed the appr

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1837. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Her Health, her Examination and her Family.

Court Proceedings Yesterday Concerning the Burdell Heir.

Affidavits of Mr. Bulen and the Public Administrator.

Mr. Stafford's Points---Dr. Uhl's Defence---The Arrested Parties---Morale of the Detectives' Plot---No Microscopic Examination of the Blood.

IS THE HOUSE HAUNTED?

The Cunningham Baby excitement yesterday, was a little allayed, in the absence of new facts, touching the marriage, the murder and the birth. In a few days,—perhaps in a day or two,—some new developments will startle the public quite as much as did the advent of the baby.

Yesterday morning, Justice DAVISON accompanied Mr. STAFFORD, the Counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, to the house No. 31 Bond-street, where the following affidavit was taken:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S AFFIDAVIT.

At noon, Justice DAVISON, at No. 31 Bond-street, made an examination of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, as follows:

Q.—What is your name?
A.—EMMA AUGUSTA BURDELL.
Q.—How old are you?
A.—Thirty-six.
Q.—Where were you born?
A.—New-York City.
Q.—Where do you live?
A.—No. 31 Bond street.
Q.—What is your occupation?
A.—No occupation except to attend to my family.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you?
I am perfectly innocent and unable now from illness to explain. I trust that time will show it, and by advice of my counsel I decline answering any farther questions at present. Signed,
EMMA A. BURDELL.

Taken before me, Aug. 7, 1857.
WM. L. DAVISON, Police Justice.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, being sick, and the evidence not being fully committed, was not taken yesterday to the Tombs, as was anticipated. In connection with the examination of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Dr. FISK, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S medical attendant, informed our reporter that he had never been acquainted with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM until lately called in. He had attended her because it was the duty of a medical man to attend wherever he was sent for. On being asked by Judge DAVISON as to the condition of his patient's health, he replied that she was suffering physically; and, in answer to the interrogatory from Mr. MURRAY, "For what are you now treating her, Doctor?" he said "Gastritis," (inflammation of the stomach.) He could not pretend to say how that affection had been caused; he had been called upon to visit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and, necessarily, treated her for that from which he found her suffering, and it was not his business to investigate causes.

After Justice DAVISON returned from Bond-street

AFFIDAVIT BY THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

the following affidavits were taken in order to complete, formally, the *prima facie* case for the prosecution.

City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES A. MAY, of said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Public Administrator of the City of New-York; that as such Public Administrator he has charge of the personal estate of the late Harvey Burdell, deceased, under letters of collection, &c., granted to this deponent in the month of February last. Deponent further says that said Burdell left personal and real property of great value; that deponent is informed and verily believes that the accused, Emma A Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, claims a proportion of said estate, both real and personal, under the Statute, as the widow of the said Harvey Burdell, deceased; that the heirs of said Burdell, deceased, if he left no issue, would be the brothers of said Burdell now living, and the children of a deceased brother, as deponent is informed and verily believes. And further deponent saith not. CHARLES A. MAY.

Sworn before me this 7th day of August, 1857.
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

IMPORTANT AFFIDAVIT BY MR. BULEN.

City and County of New-York, ss.: *George D. Bulen*, being duly sworn, deposes and says in the first person—I am a merchant of this City, of the firm of Thompson, Bulen & Valentine, doing business at No. 311 Broadway; I was acquainted with the late Harvey Burdell; I saw him lying dead on the first day of February last at No. 31 Bond street; I know Mrs. Burdell *alias* Mrs. Cunningham; I have heard her name that she was the wife of, and lawfully married to Harvey Burdell in his life-time; she is the same person with the accused; I saw her produce a marriage certificate to that effect, and have read it; and its date was of Oct 23, 1856; the late Harvey Burdell was never otherwise; he has no children; his surviving heirs are Louis Burdell, William Burdell, James Burdell, his full blood brothers; three infants, children of John Burdell, a full blood brother, deceased; infant children of Allan McKee and Esther, his wife, deceased, who was the half sister of the deceased Harvey Burdell, Lester Lamb, a half brother, Mary Ann Fields, a half sister, and my wife, Mrs. Alice Bulen, who is also a half sister. Dr. Harvey Burdell left considerable personal property. There was a controversy about the distribution of the personal estate and the life interest in the real, commenced in the Surrogate's Court, on the 1st day of March last, between the accused, as Mrs. Burdell, and the heirs of Dr. Burdell, which controversy is still pending. Upon the hearing of that controversy, Mrs. Burdell attended. She was present when one of her counsel alluded to her being about to give birth to an heir to the estate of Dr. Burdell.

He used words to the effect that the Surrogate's decision would not only involve her rights as widow, but those of the unborn child. She was seated near enough to him to hear these words. She expressed no dissent.

I have seen her signature affixed to her claim to some of the property, and it is on file in the Surrogate's office. I make all these statements of my full personal knowledge of them. And further, Deponent saith not. (signed) GEO. D. BULEN.

Sworn before me this 7th day of August, 1857.
WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

The case being now closed, as far as the preliminary examination for the prosecution was concerned, Justice DAVISON announced that he should be ready to hear witnesses in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S behalf today, and to determine whether he would admit her to bail, or commit her to the Tombs, and if admitted to bail, to consider what amount of bail should be required. It is believed that Mrs. C will not be admitted to bail, in view of some of the developments already in the possession of the District Attorney.

There are a number of witnesses who will be forthcoming at the trial not necessary in the preliminary stage to examine.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM REALLY ILL.

There can be no doubt respecting Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S present condition. She is really sick, whether from mental or physical causes it is difficult to say, but probably from a combination of both. Her pulse is a little hurried. Her tongue is a little furred. Her nervous system is evidently deranged. But, further than that, she is not laboring under much ailment. During the delivery of her answers to Judge DAVISON she seemed to be suffering much bodily pain, writhing and groaning as though she had partaken freshly of cucumbers.

THE BLOOD IN THE PAIL.

It has been stated that a portion of the blood found in the pail was examined by Professor DOREMUS, but such is not the case. What examination has been made was done by Drs. BARKER and DEWEES. Dr. BARKER states that the blood found in the pail was so far examined by himself and Dr. DEWEES, to enable them to determine that it had a different origin from that found on the *placenta*, but the blood in the pail was so decomposed that it was impossible for them to tell whether it was human or brutes' blood. It was evidently diluted with water. In consequence no other report than that contained in the affidavit already published in the TIMES, has been or can be made.

MR. CAPLIN.

This gentleman continues to enjoy the hospitalities of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he is more narrowly watched perhaps by the reporters than by anybody else. He is permitted to walk out with an officer and taste the freshness of the afternoon air. Inside he has dominoes for recreation during the day, which is much better than a cell on the third corridor of the City Prison. But the Doctor is now detained merely as a witness.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S LAWYER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Mr. STAFFORD gives as his reason for advising Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to refuse to submit to a physical examination, that it was unnecessary, indelicate and preposterous. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was subjected to a most gross and base examination of her person during the Coroner's Inquest, and he considered it his duty, as her legal adviser, to guard her against becoming the victim of a repetition of the former outrage. He desires the law to take its course, and in order that a speedier decision might be arrived at, he waived a cross-examination of the witnesses who have just been examined.

AUGUSTA'S ABSENCE FROM NO. 31 BOND STREET.

It has been hinted that AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM absented herself from No. 31 Bond-street on the night of her mother's alleged *accouchement*, to prevent her being a witness of a fictitious birth which she knew was in preparation. This statement is denied by Mr. STAFFORD. He says that AUGUSTA went to her aunt's house in Lexington-avenue in total ignorance of the fact that her mother expected to be confined so soon. She was intending to return the ensuing morning, but in view of the turn matters had taken, Dr SMITH went to her and told her that she had better stay away from Bond-street. The reason AUGUSTA has remained at her aunt's since the exposure at Bond-street, was not from any hostile feelings towards her mother, but because she could not endure the noise and confusion in her mother's premises. Mr. STAFFORD says that AUGUSTA has been for several years in very delicate health, and that the exciting and trying scenes she has had to undergo during the past few months has tried her constitution severely. He thinks it very doubtful whether she will live to be brought to the witness stand again.

MR. STAFFORD'S LEGAL PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. STAFFORD submitted, last evening, to Justice DAVISON, at the house of the latter, his legal propositions in the CUNNINGHAM case. He declines going into the proposition, first, whether any offence in law has been committed, and second, whether an attempt has been made to commit an offence. He insists, thirdly, that the offence, if such has been committed, is bailable; and that excessive bail ought not to be required. Upon the point of bail, he urges that it should be placed at a low figure, because Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has shewn no attempt, and has no object to escape from trial.

Mr. DAVISON promised to consider the counter proposition of the District Attorney, as previously submitted, and those of Mr. STAFFORD, and render his decision to-day.

THE NOISE AND CONFUSION OF BOND-STREET.

There was a sock and-bull story in the *Post*, last evening, about the haunted house in Bond-street. It said that the people residing in the immediate vicinity of No. 31 complained "that their sleep has been disturbed, their business injured, and their property depreciated in value, by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S presence and conduct." That for some time past Mrs. CUNNINGHAM "has constantly had several women in her house; that she would sit in the front parlor, in company with one or more of them, with the blinds and windows open; and thus exposed to the gaze of the over-curious public, would talk to them in the most violent and boisterous manner, gesticulating and performing various fantastic feats, laughing in triumph, shaking her fists, &c." That the strange woman's presence had depreciated property in the vicinity of her residence to an incredible extent. Several good houses were tenantless in consequence, and those which were rented brought much less than heretofore."

The authority for this terrible story was "a Dentist" of the street—it sounds like the story of a Bear very anxious to buy up property at low rates. But the *Post* goes on to the frightful in its details: "The performances at Mrs. C.'s house, when none but men were there, at midnight and past, were of a most boisterous kind, and generally held in the very room where the fearful tragedy was enacted. There they would dance, shout, sing, halloo, jump, laugh and clap their hands. One of their favorite amusements was said to be the game of ball, which was almost always played in the room where the murder was committed. Often while these revels were in progress, low people would gether about, shouting 'Ha, the murderers! Bring out the woman that killed Dr. BURDELL!' &c., indulging their prejudice in the broadest accusation and the most obscene epithets."

To discover how true all this might be, our reporters yesterday made extensive inquiries among those residents and professional men thereabout, and with the following results:

Many of the families residing in the street are now absent in the country, the houses being in charge of servants. Several of these—the most observing class in such matters—were questioned as to their having seen Mrs. CUNNINGHAM or their daughters paradise themselves at the windows, or hearing unseemly noises in the house, or observing the visits of men at late hours of the night, or hearing complaints of such things among the neighbors; but they all gave a negative answer. The crowds had congregated—mostly women of a low class—and many continued staring at the house from early morning to nightfall, which was a nuisance, but they had witnessed nothing of the unseemly conduct referred to; on the whole, the house appeared to be as quiet as any other in the street.

The occupant of No. 27, a dentist, says during the murder investigation, and while the street was obstructed by inquisitive crowds, their business, which is principally with ladies, fell off somewhat, as they were afraid to come into the neighborhood, but since that time he has noticed no difference in respect to business, and does not think the transactions have had any permanent bad effect upon the neighborhood. The street has always been widely known as one of the most quiet and respectable, and many of the old families still remain in the street.

Since the revival of the excitement, the curious crowds have gathered about the house as before, but the Doctor has not noticed any diminution of his business; in fact, for the present season of the year, which is always dull, he has had rather more to do than usual. He regards the whole affair as a temporary inconvenience, which will soon be remedied, when the business affairs and social intercourse of Bond-street will resume their wonted channels. That any permanent injury to property can result from what is now passing he considers as absurd. The effort to make out a bad case he thinks is decidedly unwise, and calculated to bring about the very consequences deprecated.

The physician living at No. 35, same side of the street, and having an excellent opportunity to know all that has been passing, so far as observation is concerned, says the accounts published are wholly incorrect. He says he has passed the house daily half a dozen times upon the average, and he has never seen anybody at the front parlor windows behaving unladylike; that to his knowledge the parlors have not been in a condition, as regards furniture, to be used as a sitting-room; that in only two instances has any one been seen at those windows by him, and one of those was a servant. Passing often at night, he has observed the lights extinguished by 11 o'clock, and has never heard riotous demonstrations in the house. So far as his opportunities for judging are concerned, he pronounces the stories of the visits of gentlemen in numbers, from ten to twenty, at night, wholly false. He has seen persons at the windows of other houses much oftener than at No. 31. As far as the depreciation of property is concerned, he thinks the opposite is the truth; the landlord has raised their rent $300 for the current year. Their business as physicians had never been better at this season of the year. Another well-known dentist, who objects to being named directly or indirectly, says the circumstances of the last few months have changed the character of the street, so far as the class of people are concerned who pass through it—they are the low and curious, who pass through to look at the house—a class who were never, or seldom, seen in the street prior to these transactions; but, that it has injured business in the least, or depreciated property, is not true. Two or three houses near No 31, and on that side of the street, are vacant, which is the only indication of an unfavorable change. They had taken so little notice of the place, and it had been so quiet, they thought the house had been vacated, and did not know to the contrary until the occurrence of Monday night. They had never heard any allusion to improper conduct of persons in the house. One most Christian lady in this house expressed sincere pity for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, though she had no acquaintance with her.

Our reporter concluded that the *Post*, in its raw-head and bloody-bones account, was badly sold.

DR. UHL'S DEFENCE.

Dr. UHL has been very much blamed by many parties for the share he has had in exposing the wickedness of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and it has been hinted that he will be proceeded against in the Academy of Medicine, at its next regular meeting, for unprofessional conduct. The outline of his defence will be as follows:

That he did not enter into the matter without having first given it his careful consideration, both its medical aspects, and all other points. He does not intend to shirk the matter in the slightest degree, but contends that he was entirely right. He will assume that it is the duty of every physician to keep inviolable the secret of every crime that may be confided to him *after the fact*. Such, for instance, as murder or burglary. In case a burglar enters a house and is wounded, and the next day a physician is called upon to attend him, the patient, in his agony, may disclose the fact of the crime in which he has been engaged, and it is the physician's duty to keep the disclosure within his own breast. But if a patient abuses the physician's confidence by disclosing that he or she is about to enter into a crime, especially one which would endanger the State, or the safety of individuals, and further, one which it was not necessary to disclose in order that the physician might prescribe intelligently, it is then the bounden duty of the physician to make that disclosure known to the authorities. It is his duty to do this as a good citizen, in order to prevent the commission of a crime. In such a case it is the disclosure of a crime before the fact.

He has yet to learn that his being a professional man and a member of the Academy of Medicine absolves him from his duty, as a good citizen, to prevent crime; and, in the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, he believes that other and perhaps more serious crimes were prevented.

Again, he denies emphatically that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM confided to him a medical secret. It was not a necessary confidence to enable him properly to prescribe for her. He will in this quote the Hippocratic oath, which is to be found in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence and in Guy's Forensic Medicine. This oath requires the physician to keep all the secrets of his patients, provided they are innocent, and do not endanger the safety of the State or of individuals.

In regard to inducing the commission of the crime, he will not consider himself responsible, but will leave it entirely with the District-Attorney, under whose direction and advice he acted.

He will also allude to the fact, that he commenced practice in this City some years ago, a poor man, and has always pursued a straight-forward course. He will defy any man to mention a case in which he has acted in an unprofessional manner. He has expected and feared the memorable notoriety resulting from his course, but would not shrink from what he believed to be his duty on that account, especially as many men of high professional standing gave it their unqualified approval.

THE CONDUCT OF DR. UHL—HOW IT APPEARS TO A CLERGYMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There seems to be quite a diversity of sentiment among the editors with reference to the true nature of the plans adopted by the District-Attorney to detect Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S last act of guilt. Some affirm that it is a violation of the command, "Not to do evil that good should come." Others are equally certain that all that was done by his advice—by Dr. UHL and others, was in perfect harmony with the Divine precept above quoted—that the Jesuits' doctrine is in no way involved.

It is admitted by all that her talents were quite equal to the carrying out of her scheme without the assistance of Mr. HALL or Dr. UHL.

It is morally certain, according to the standard we have in revelation, that her crime was complete in all its guilt before Mr. HALL knew a word about the affair. Her acts only gave to men the *evidence* of what had already transpired within her mind.

It is also quite evident that society had a right to complete and overwhelming evidence of the intended fraud. The question is how could society have gotten hold of this evidence to which they had a right without compromising truth either in word or deed. Supposing that Dr. UHL had followed the advice of a cotemporary journal and counselled Mrs. C. of the enormity of her contemplated crime, and warned her of its consequences, and prevented its denouement, by testifying before the Court to these facts, would men have been satisfied of her guilt? Would the testimony of Dr. UHL have ended in sending Mrs. C. to the Penitentiary for ten years?

If the writer is not mistaken, the world would have by no means been unanimous in their verdict against her, whoever might have given his oath. Mr. HALL'S intentions were then correct. He knew nothing short of a complete and ample amount of facts would satisfy the Court and the world that Mrs. C. could ever conceive so stupendous a fraud, and fearlessly enter upon completing so mad a scheme.

How shall this chain of facts be supplied, of a crime completely matured, and only wanting to be enacted? If he adopt the scheme he did, he must cause Dr. UHL to act the part of a deceiver for weeks, and the other agents to be guilty of any number of falsehoods. On the contrary, if he decline doing or saying anything in the matter, then the Doctor may fail in obtaining evidence of the contemplated crime, and a Detective Police must be pronounced an immoral institution.

If we apprehend the true nature of the position of the District-Attorney, his first error was the belief that Mrs. C. needed any assistance by way of suggestion in completing her cherished design. A woman's instincts are true to Nature and fertile in expedients, and we regret that he did not permit her to lay her plan before Dr. UHL, rather than the reverse. It might have afforded a slender thread by which the deep mystery of the murder could have been traced out. This would have left her mind, evidently one of no ordinary stamp, to have moved untrammeled in the career of crime. Some censure her for acting in so haughty a manner. But they forget that Mrs. C.'s plans never had an opportunity of unfolding themselves. Mr. HALL'S scheme, wise or unwise, must not be charged upon Mrs. C.

We are satisfied that while Mr. HALL erred morally in inducing the telling of so many falsehoods, yet the strictest Christian ethics would have demanded of Dr. UHL to have kept silent until Mrs. C. had so far carried out the plan that the evidences of her guilt would have been overwhelming. He could not have satisfied the Court with his mere oath. The best interests of humanity demanded that he say nothing to her of her crime until there were grounds for legal action. Had Mrs. C. had no antecedents, and had society no interests involved—interests of wide and enduring importance to guard—he would have then been justified in pursuing a different course. But when the bonds of human society have received a violent shock, each member of the community ought to become a vigilance committee to discover who it is that has given the blow.

But the very moment when the Doctor had received all the evidence required to silence every doubt, then and there morality required him to stop. All beyond the ends of justice would have been mere wanton curiosity. So far as falsehood and deceit are employed by any detective schemes, whether of police or parents, in society or families, the better rule is *never to do evil that good may come*, since the principle is excessively dangerous in practice, contrary to the revealed will of Heaven, and a kind of distrusting Providence, that while it has the finger on the secret spring of every mind, at the same time watches the sparrow falling to the ground.

It cannot be concealed that during the last six months crime has stalked through our land with an unwonted boldness. If, as one of the public guardians of morals, the writer were permitted to suggest several causes, the following would perhaps embrace the chief: The cruel abuse of the pardoning power on the part of the Governor. *Not one in a thousand criminals sent to the Penitentiary* EXPECTS *to serve out all his time.* Executive clemency has been most shamefully abused by our magistrates in general. The other cause is the throwing upon our society so many of the vilest felons of the Old World. European rulers fondly believe that the *world* is rid of a knave if he quits forever their shores.

Obituary.

Coroner JABEZ PRATT, a well-known citizen of Boston, died in the Lunatic Asylum at South Boston on Thursday, aged 53. Mr. PRATT had been for a long period the chief Coroner of Boston. He held the inquest on the body of Dr. PARKMAN.

The venerable WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua, died in that place on Thursday evening, at the age of 80. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1776, and was for many years a merchant in Boston. For the last quarter of a century he has resided in Canandaigua, occupying a prominent position.

THE LATEST MURDERS.

Death of Alexander Boyd—Proceedings by the Coroner—The Post-Mortem Examination, &c.

Mr. ALEXANDER BOYD, who was shot on Tuesday morning last, by two burglars, who had broken into his residence, at No. 12 West Eighteenth-street, died about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He remained conscious to the last, and by signs made farewell to those who stood by his bedside.

Coroner PERRY was soon present. Convinced that if he began an investigation at once, he would be compelled to close it without ascertaining by whom the murder was perpetrated, he concluded merely to impannel a Jury, and after they had viewed the body, to dismiss them and postpone the examination until Monday week, 17th inst.

THE JURY.

The following named persons were sworn as Jurors:
Ahm. C. Dennis, of No. 142 West Eighteenth street.
Solomon H. Albro, of No. 128 Seventh avenue.
George Quincy, of No. 293 Sixth-avenue.
John Lindsay, of No. 136 Eighth-avenue.
John H Decker, of No. 142 Seventh-avenue.
Pardon White, of No. 198 Eighth avenue.
Christopher Weltje, of No. 347 Broadway.
Chas. S. Hallock, of No. 278 Eighth-avenue.

The Jury afterwards went to the house No. 76 West Eighteenth-street, where the body of deceased was lying, and after viewing it were dismissed, to appear at 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, in West Twentieth-street.

Meantime Policemen SHANGLE, ROACH and others have been detailed to hunt up all possible information in regard to the matter.

THE POST MORTEM.

The *post-mortem* examination of the body was made by Drs. DRAPER, HAYWOOD, COOK and WELTJE. It was very thorough, and lasted over three hours. The official result of the examination was given as follows:

We found four gun-shot wounds in the anterior of the chest—two of which were penetrating, the other superficial. The first one was 4⅞ths inches from the top of the sternum, 3 inches to the right of the left nipple, close to the sternum. This was surrounded by a black circle, burnt by powder, which was 2 inches in diameter. From this wound blood and air were escaping, showing perforation of the lung. The second wound was of the same size, six and a quarter inches from top of sternum, and 3 inches to the left of the right nipple. One of the superficial wounds destroyed the right nipple. The other entered in the immediate vicinity. *Direction of the Balls.*—The first passed obliquely through the anterior mediastinum, entering the left border of the middle lobe of the right lung, passing through the lungs, and fracturing in its exit the sixth rib, lodging in the posterior muscular boundary of the axillary region. The second ball entered to the fourth intercostal space to the right of sternum, and passed through the upper border of the inferior lobe, making its exit through the fifth intercostal space, two inches posterior to the first ball, and lodged in the same region. The right plural cavity contained 3½ pints of blood. These injuries were the cause of death.

(Signed.) WM. H. DRAPER, M. D.
C. F. HAYWOOD, M. D.
J. COOKE, M. D.
CHRISTOPHER WELTJE, M. D.

Much feeling exists in the Sixteenth Ward in reference to this murder and the efforts of the officers to bring the guilty to justice will be warmly seconded by the citizens.

LANDRAGAN, CAMPBELL and MUNDAY are detained in the Jefferson Market Prison. No additional arrests have been made. Information was given to the police yesterday afternoon that a day or two before the murder, LANDRAGAN (one of the parties under arrest) exhibited a revolver to a man who keeps a grocery store in West Eighteenth-street, and that this man thought he would be able to identify the weapon if he saw it again. It will be remembered that the pistol by which BOYD was shot is in charge of the police. It may, possibly, lead to the detection of the murderer.

BOYD, the deceased, was about thirty years of age, and a blacksmith by trade. He bore the reputation of a sober and industrious man. He was not married. He was of very powerful build, and no doubt would have secured one and perhaps both of the burglars, had not the pistol been brought into use. He certainly displayed unusual bravery in facing, unaided, the ruffians, under such circumstances.

BOYD was a Protestant, but it is said that there was no ill will between him and his Catholic neighbors on that account. The body will be interred on Sunday.

Personal History of Albert S. Moses, the Murdered Young Man at Navesink—His Brother's Statement.

Mr. GEORGE A. MOSES, the only brother of the young man who died a violent death at the Seaview House, (Navesink,) on Saturday morning last, called at our office yesterday in reference to our report of the exhuming and second *post-mortem* examination of the body of his brother at Chapel Hill, and communicated important facts concerning him, which will be interesting, not only to those who knew him, but to all those who sympathize with his bereaved friends.

ALBERT S. MOSES was born in Philadelphia, and was at his death about 19 years of age; and he with his widowed mother has resided in New-York for several years past. His father died when he was young, and he, with his brother GEORGE, who is his senior by two and a half years, has been the main support of the family. His mother was married a second time to Mr. L. W. CONKLIN, who has since deceased. ALBERT has tended her, and latterly acted as a canvasser for JOHN S. DYE'S *Bank-Note Delineator*. In the prosecution of this latter business he traveled South, and for over two years has lived in Huntsville, Ala. GEORGE has been employed in the daguerreotype establishment of Messrs. TYLER & Co., in Richmond, Va., and was in that city when he first heard by telegraph of the death of his brother. ALBERT was appointed a delegate from Huntsville to attend the Railroad Convention held in Charleston, in May last, and at the conclusion of that Convention, returned to Philadelphia to see his mother, Mrs. MATILDA CONKLIN, to whom he appears always to have acted the part of a dutiful and affectionate son.

After receiving the stabs which deprived him of life, he frequently referred to his mother, and his last words, uttered in a scarcely audible tone, were, "My mother! my mother! I will soon be with you?" His daguerreotype, now in the possession of his brother GEORGE, has been shown to us. It was taken in Richmond, only two months ago, and is the picture of a good-looking boy, with nothing to indicate the presence of a vicious disposition, and without a trace to suggest that he had led an irregular or intemperate life. His brother assures us that he was never seen intoxicated, and that he was not in the habit of drinking. He was very much beloved by his acquaintances in the city, of whom he had an extensive circle. They intend to place stones suitably inscribed to mark his grave. His brother never knew that ALBERT played cards, except for amusement, and is greatly afflicted by the statement that he was a professional gambler—nothing, he assures us, could be further from the truth. The following letter, written in a plain, business hand by young MOSES, from Huntsville, Alabama, to his mother, speaks well for him:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 28, 1856.

MY DEAR MOTHER: I received your kind letter about three days ago, and would have answered it before, but I have been quite sick, and have not been able to do any work for eight days.

Inclosed you will find fifteen dollars; I did intend to send you twenty, but I had to spend some for medicine. I will have to send it in South Carolina money, I suppose it is just as good there; it is the best money we have here.

Winter has set in in earnest here, and we have had very bad weather for the last week. I have been expecting a letter from George, but I have not heard from him but once since I have been here. I received a letter from CHARLEY ADER and he says GEORGE was in New-York, but did not say what he was doing. If GEORGE is in Philadelphia, tell him to write to me. I have been put behind considerable by being sick; I have had a slight touch of the fever and ague, and it is the first time I have been laid up since I left New-York, but I am all right again, and hope to remain so for some time to come. I hope that you and GEORGE are in better luck, and are both in good health. You say that if I learned bookkeeping I could always get a situation. I should like to do so, but there is but one school here that teaches it, and they charge more than I can earn. I have had an offer of a situation in New-Orleans this Winter, but I do not think that I shall accept of it, as I had enough of that place when I was there before. Write me a long letter as soon as you receive this, and let me know how you are both getting along; tell GEORGE to write also.

I don't know of any more to say now, as I will close by love to GEORGE and every body else.

From your affectionate son,
ALBERT S. MOSES, Huntsville, Alabama.

Upon receiving intelligence of his brother's violent death, which was by telegraph from his mother, GEORGE immediately hastened to Philadelphia. He found his mother entirely prostrated by this sudden and great affliction, and even insane. As soon as he could leave home he came to New-York, and went to Navesink to inquire into the facts of his brother's death. He arrived at the Seaview House on Thursday. His reception by Mr. SMITH, the landlord, was quite different from what he had been led to expect. He was told that Mr. SMITH was a gentleman, and assured that he would do what was honorable, but he had scarcely announced himself, he says, as the brother of the murdered young man, when SMITH began to speak of the *great loss* he had sustained on account of the murder—loss which he estimated at $3 000—and the greater part of his boarders had left;—he spoke with great harshness towards young MOSES, said he would have had both him and DONNELLY arrested for gambling in the house if the murder had not occurred. That he would sue his mother for damages, if he thought she was worth anything, and he could recover, as his brother was a minor. To all these GEORGE replied, vindicating the character of his brother, and setting forth the bereaved situation of his mother and himself. He had heard that Mr. CURTIS, who employed ALBERT, had paid the funeral expenses, and, of course, was surprised to have sundry bills for coffin, undertaker's charges, and the like, presented to him for payment. Upon inquiring for the money, some $60, which his dying brother requested to have sent to his mother, SMITH said that it did not belong to MOSES, and that he had returned it to the owner, alleging that it had been taken by DONNELLY from the safe.

Dr. CONNERY received the money from the hands of MOSES, with a distinct declaration that $61 was his own, and the balance belonged to Mr. CURTIS. This was all handed over to the landlord by Dr. CONNERY, with the expectation that the money would be appropriated according to the last request of the dying youth. GEORGE says there was but a single penny found in his brother's pockets, and he feels certain his brother would not have directed money to be sent to his mother which was not fairly his own. Mr. PETER SCHENCK, he says, acted with great kindness towards him, (GEORGE,) inviting him to his house, and entertaining him as a guest while he was at the Highlands, for which he expresses much gratitude.

He is told that he has wealthy and influential friends of DONNELLY to contend against; but he relies with the fullest assurance upon the high sense of justice and honor which exists in the people of New-Jersey, to see retribution meted out to the guilty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions to Minister Forsyth not yet Gone Out—The Tehuantepec Route, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

The instructions to Minister FORSYTH, respecting the new Treaty with Mexico, have not yet gone out. The Administration became convinced that no time would be afforded for a negotiation under the Comonfort dictatorship. They will not enter into a Convention respecting Tehuantepec, independently of Conventions on other subjects. They intend to make a great Treaty with Mexico, and it must be made with the new Constitutional Government.

The parties to the Tehuantepec grant—GARAY, LE SEER and BENJAMIN—hope to induce COMONFORT to offer a Tehuantepec Treaty at once, sending out a special Minister to conclude it, but it will not be accepted here.

The New Granada negotiation is likely to occupy much time. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

A Medical Board, consisting of Surgeon-General THOMAS LAWSON, and Surgeons S. P. MOORE and C. H. LAUB, of the United States Army, will convene at West Point on the 28th inst., to examine the physical qualifications of candidates previous to their admission into the Military Academy.

Fort Gibson having been abandoned as a military post, the War Department has issued orders to surrender it to the Cherokee Nation, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1836. It is the intention of the Cherokees to lay off a city on that site.

No New-Orleans papers were received here to-day.

The Northern Minnesota Wagon Road—The True Reason of Col. Noble's Delay—Secretary Thompson and Codfish—Luxuries of Life—Artful Dodges of a Cabinet Officer, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.

A practice, more honored in the breach than the observance, has grown up in the administration of our Government during late years, to which public attention should be directed. It is that of sacrificing individuals unjustly, whenever it seems the easiest way to cover up a blunder of a Cabinet officer, or when such a movement promises to accomplish any other selfish end for the benefit of men in power. The late Administration, for instance, did not hesitate to sacrifice Mr. SOULE, when public sentiment pronounced its judgment against the Ostend Conference, which never would have assembled except under advice from Washington. That the present Chief Magistrate was not also retired in disgrace for his participation in that affair, was owing, doubtless, to the fear that such a persecution would react upon its authors, and more certainly transfer the Minister at London from St. James' to the Presidential chair. Other less notable instances of similar conduct might be enumerated, but they will readily occur to the reader.

It was hoped that the new Administration would recognize no necessity for similar discreditable proceedings; but circumstances are transpiring showing that the policy is deemed wise, by at least one of its members. The report has been industriously circulated of late, that Col. NOBLE, commanding the Northern Wagon-Road expedition through Minnesota and to the South Pass, had been compelled to return in consequence of Indian difficulties which threatened the party. This statement of the reason for his delay is untrue. Col. NOBLE returned only because the conduct of the Secretary of the Interior rendered it impossible for him to proceed—conduct that is hardly to be accounted for on any other hypothesis than the determination of the Interior Department—now in the hands of a Mississippi fire-eater—that this Northern Road shall not be made. Mr. THOMPSON has on more than one occasion declared that it was useless to open the Northern Road, and that it could never be made available. Congress, thinking otherwise, ordered the work done, and it does not become "President's chief clerk,"—as JACKSON denominated the Secretaries,—to nullify the will of Congress in deference to his own opinions.

When Col. NOBLE set out upon his duties he was sent from Washington without a dollar in money with which to fit out his expedition. "Buy your supplies and equipment," said the Secretary, "and send the bills to me, when I will settle them." This certainly was a novel way of transacting business. I may answer in Mississippi, where "repudiation" of just obligations is noted the sentiment of the people, —but few men out of her boundaries like the plan. Nevertheless, Col. NOBLE proceeded to his rendezvous, called on the merchants, showed his instructions, and attempted to buy on the terms suggested therein. Of course he received for answer a decided refusal. Parties having merchandise for sale were perfectly willing to let the Colonel have whatever he wanted on his own security,—but they wouldn't think of trusting Uncle Samuel on any such loose terms, justly fearing that if they should venture the speculation, they would have to go to Congress for their pay, and then spend the greater share of their claims in buying votes to secure its allowance. Col NOBLE didn't feel that he could afford such an operation either,—so he wrote back to the Interior Department stating the condition of affairs.

Meantime his party were collected together ready to proceed, and the expenses of their subsistence—necessarily large—were daily accumulating. At last Secretary THOMPSON instructed the Colonel to buy whatever was wanted, send the bills as certified by himself, and the Department would pay them. Under this arrangement he succeeded in completing his preparations, and started his men; but was soon brought to a halt by the news that the Secretary had refused to honor his bills, or a part of them, because he had bought some dried codfish, which the Department esteemed one of "the luxuries of life," and could not therefore authorize it for the use of the poor "critters" who were mean enough to locate a Northern wagon road!

The Colonel—determined not to be caught by such tricks as this, or made responsible privately for public expenses—concluded to await further advices from the Secretary, to whom, it is said in the Department, he wrote some very spicy letters, suggesting among other things that if he thought it sound economy to keep the entire expedition in a state of inactivity for the price of a sardine or a codfish, he was welcome to just as much of the article as he should see fit to appropriate. Of course the *Mississippi* Secretary was not pleased with the suggestion. What impudence in a mere engineer to expose the folly of a President's Clerk!

The next move was to send a disbursing agent out to pay the expenses of the party, and so prevent Col. NOBLE from stepping any of it. The marvelous wisdom of our Secretary in adjusting this check-strap so as to be sure of keeping all parties honest, deserves "emhalming" in your columns. If NOBLE should pay out the money, he might collude with the payees to steal some of it—so the Secretary employed the disbursing agent—utterly useless except as a virtue promoter—at a good round salary, to make all payments "*on the order of* Col. NOBLE." It is difficult to see how the public money was rendered safer, in the least, by this appointment of a *second* individual who might be tempted to steal, and who had no discretion except to fork over what his chief ordered him to pay. When this disbursing agent reached the party, he found it necessary to raise several thousand dollars at once, to pay up the obligations and let the Commission start. Secretary THOMPSON having instructed him that he would place the money to his credit at once, he drew against the funds, his draft was cashed by a banking house, and the main body of the party started for St. Peters, where Col. NOBLE intended to overtake it in a few days. But the very day on which he proposed starting, the draft aforesaid came back protested! Of course he would not and could not proceed in this condition of affairs.

These are the true causes of the failure of the expedition thus far. Col. NOBLE has been for months earnestly endeavoring to get off upon his work; but from the beginning, the Secretary of the Interior has baffled him. Depend upon it, he does not intend that the Northern route shall have any fair chance for competing with the more Southern ones. How also shall we account for his remarkable conduct, equally dishonorable and injurious to the interests of the Government.

Within the last few days it is given out that Col. NOBLE is to be removed. I have no doubt this is true. He has had the manliness to look official delinquency in the party of his superior fairly in the eye. The chances are that he will be sacrificed to appease the wrath of the Secretary, and perhaps with a view of discrediting before the country such a statement of the conduct of Mr. THOMPSON as he ought to justice and the public service. That is the old game, and the House of Representatives played it with a masterly hand last Spring, when they attempted to crush the witnesses who had compelled them to expose a slight inkling of the corruption existing in the body; but the public saw through the trick, as they

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Edinburgh Review on Reform—The Example of the United States no Longer Upheld—Torture in India—Singular Customs of the Order of the Bath—Improvements in Military Weapons—Trade Reports—Interesting Central and South American Statistics—To Australia via Panama—The Great Eastern—Lord Bury on a Pacific Railroad through Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 24, 1857.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, discussing the subject of Reform, endeavors to show that the changes "looming in the future" are not at all required. CHARLES DICKENS is held up to reprehension for having dared to assert, in that chapter of "Little Dorrit" which treats of the "whole science of government," that our administrative system is not the best that could be devised for the welfare of the people; and though Parliamentary Reform is admitted, with an air of regret, to be a political necessity, the present basis of power is held to be sufficiently wide, even for the requirements of the people themselves. Manhood suffrage and the ballot would result, it is contended, in sending to Parliament precisely the same men, or men of the same stamp, as those who, elected by a fifth of the adult male population, are taken, by a constitutional fiction, to be the representatives of the whole. Extensive changes in a democratic direction are, it is asserted, not desired, the example of the United States having sufficed to correct the feeling with which they were once regarded. "The real operation of extreme republican institutions," says the writer, "is far better understood than it was, by the Americans, as well as by ourselves. They used to boast somewhat obtrusively of their unexampled freedom and the glorious success of their great experiment; those tones of triumph are heard no longer. Our Radicals used to hold up the example of the States in season and out of season, for our admiration and imitation, and taunt us with the slow and tardy steps with which we followed in their noble course:—our souls are vexed with few such paeans and exhortations now." All sorts of rocks ahead are seen in the path of the Union, and are ascribed to the predominance of the democratic element in its constitution. The object is to hold them out as warnings against too large a measure of reform to that numerous class who acquired the franchise under the Reform Bill of 1832, and who, "now that they are conscious of their political influence, and have few political objects which they have not attained, or cannot easily attain, are by no means so anxious for the admission of a crowd of voters, who would swamp them as effectually as their superiors, as they were when they were led to believe that it was only by the aid of such reinforcements that they could accomplish their aims." The reviewer here acknowledges the correctness of the principle upon which the advanced reformers of this country have always opposed any extension of the franchise which would exclude any male adult of sane mind; the admission is unintentional, one would imagine, since the contrary policy has always been advocated by the "hit by bit" reformers.

While all the journals are seeking for the causes of the revolt in India, and many are being suggested by their correspondents, a Parliamentary paper has appeared, containing evidence of abuses which constitute sufficient cause in themselves. It is a return, moved for by Mr. SEYMOUR, of official correspondence relating to the practice of torture by the police in India, an iniquity now generally admitted to exist, though at first denied. When it could be denied no longer, it was asserted that the English authorities were not cognizant of the practice, and this assertion was confidently made by Lord DALHOUSIE in September, 1855, notwithstanding the fact that he had in the preceding April written a minute, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. BURTON, magistrate at Loodiana, in having "subjected a large number of British subjects to gross injustice, to arbitrary imprisonment, and cruel torture." The numerous and gross irregularities of this man were passed over while one of his subordinates was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, with hard labor and irons. It is true he was temporarily suspended, but that, it is to be presumed, would have been the case during the inquiry, even had he been innocent, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a punishment. Lord DALHOUSIE is equally at fault in his assertion that torture has never been used as a means of collecting the revenue, for a case is recorded in which several weavers were exposed to the sun, in a stooping posture, and had their thighs pinched, for non-payment of the mutarpha, or loom tax; and, from the public and systematic manner in which these acts of illegal barbarity were committed, it may be inferred that they were of common occurrence. It was alleged at one time that the use of torture was confined to the Madras Presidency, but the correspondence now made public reveals the existence of the iniquity in every part of India, even in Calcutta, under the eye of the Governor-General. Several cases are recorded in which the brutalities resorted to by the police to extort confessions from suspected persons resulted in death. One man had his arms tied behind him, and was suspended from a tree; he had but just recovered from illness, and had eaten nothing that day; he hung six hours, and was taken down dead. Another was so severely beaten that he fainted, and died on his way to prison. One unfortunate, after having his fingers and toes horribly tortured, and boiling oil poured on the palms of his hands, was emasculated, and died during the operation. These disclosures, authenticated by the authorities themselves, form a fit companion-chapter to the exposure by Mr. GLADSTONE of the barbarities enacted in the prisons of Naples; and Mrs. STOWE may reflect on them also with profit, preparatory to her next visit to England, on philanthropic and lion-hunting thoughts intent.

Lord HOTHAM last night brought under the notice of the House of Commons the customs which exist with reference to the Order of the Bath. The fees which those who receive this mark of distinction formerly had to pay for the honor, have been abolished; but the recipient is still a pecuniary sufferer by the Sovereign's appreciation of his valiant and soldierly qualities, since the decoration provided—though it appears from the sum chargod for it in the Civil Contingencies to be a costly article—is described by Lord HOTHAM as being composed of pasteboard, tinsel and spangles; and, as no gentleman could wear such a tawdry ornament, he has to go forthwith to a silversmith and order a star at his own cost, at an outlay of from £7 to £14. He thought a star, such as an officer could wear without bringing ridicule upon both the Government and himself, should be given to those who were thought worthy of being thus decorated, and that it should not be required, as is now the case, to be returned on the death of the recipient. Gen. CODRINGTON supported Lord HOTHAM's appeal, and enforced it admirably by reference to what was done when an investiture of the Bath took place before Sebastopol. The Government found it impossible, with any degree of propriety, to present to French and Sardinian officers the paltry thing that was thought good enough for Englishmen, and ordered silver stars to be manufactured for the occasion. The decorations were sent out, and the investiture was held, in the presence of the allied armies, officers and men. The foreigners received the silver stars, and the English officers had the pasteboard and tinsel gewgaws handed to them, in the presence of their French and Italian brothers in arms. Lord PALMERSTON seemed to be as much ashamed of the meanness thus exposed as it is in his nature to be of anything, and said he thought it might be expedient to take the suggestions of Lord HOTHAM as to the material of the star into consideration, though he saw nothing unseemly in requiring the return of the decorations. The collar, it seems, costs about £200, and as this is worn only on very rare occasions, Lord HOTHAM did not contemplate its retention; but, there seems no reason why the star should be given up any more than the cross of the Order of Valor, or the medals given on account of great victories, which, if any of those for whom they are intended die before receiving them, are given to the nearest relative.

Experience of the past, and future prospects, are causing great interest to be shown by military men on the weapons with which the army is supplied, and two lectures have recently been delivered at the United Service Institution on the rifle, and its probable effects on warfare, the first by Lieutenant-Colonel DIXON, the second, a few days since, by Col. WHITEHOUSE, Chief Instructor in the School of Musketry at Hythe. The British victories of former times are ascribed to the bayonet, as the old musket could not be relied upon to hit a mark the size of a horse at 80 yards; and at the commencement of the Kaffir wars the result of 80,000 rounds fired by the troops under Lord CATHCART was only five killed and wounded. The improved rifles of the present day have changed all that; at 1,800 yards 36 shots out of 100 struck a mark under 16 feet square, the Whitworth still be-

ing used. Any additional range would be useless, as being beyond unaided human vision. The small curve described by WHITWORTH's projectile enables the soldier to aim at the breast at 600 yards. With such a weapon, therefore, infantry can advance unsupported, and artillerymen be shot down at their guns. The art of war will be as effectually revolutionized as it was by the tactics of NAPOLEON. Cavalry will become useless, and the ordinary defences of the engineer will be valueless against a projectile which will penetrate a two-inch steel plate at 200 yards.

The annual abstract of reports received from British ministers and consuls on the trade of various countries and places, which has just been printed, is this year very interesting in a transatlantic point of view, including Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans, besides the principal ports of Central and South America. The report from Costa Rica is encouraging, as, in spite of the cholera and General WALKER, the exports rose from £153,480 to £168,367, and the imports from £141,311 to £188,969. Mr. WALLIS British Consul at San José, states that the unbleached cottons of the United States are better and cheaper than can be obtained from England, and predicts that the bulk of this description of goods, of which there is a large consumption, will in future be imported from the States. He expects that the import trade *viâ* Greytown and Sarapiqui will soon be transferred to the Panama route, owing to the greater facility and security which it affords. The report from Honduras is of much interest, Consul HALL going into geographical and commercial details of the greatest importance. The greater part of the trade is in British goods, and is carried on *viâ* Belize, but Mr. HALL considers that most of it will ultimately seek the Pacific ports, as a necessary consequence of the advantages offered by the Panama railroad. He observes that if a commercial depôt were established on some point of the Pacific coast or on one of the islands in the Bay of Fonseca, it would, in the course of a few years, rise to be a most important commercial place, and attract all the business of Honduras, and a great portion of that of Salvador and Nicaragua. The mineral riches of Honduras appear to be immense, but very little has yet been done to develop them. Still they form, with cattle, mahogany and tobacco, the principal exports of the country, though the estimated value is not more than a tenth of the yield during the Spanish dominion. The tobacco is the best in Central America, and considerable quantities are sent every year to Cuba, where it is manufactured and exported as the growth of the island. From Paraguay we learn that the cultivation of cotton has been almost entirely abandoned in that country, notwithstanding that it grows luxuriantly, and is of excellent quality. The British Consul at Montevideo reports a change there which will diminish the importation of American flour. Notwithstanding a very large increase in the produce of wheat, the export had decreased, there being now three steam-mills at work, which are sufficient to grind all the wheat grown in the country. In former years wheat was exported, and American flour imported, merely because there existed no facilities for grinding on the spot.

Lime is a new article of industry which is being developed in the Bends Oriental. A year or two ago, all the lime consumed was imported from the Argentine Confederation; but limestone has been discovered near Maldonado, and now none is imported, and a little has already been exported. As the lime is cheaper than that formerly used, the exportation may be expected to increase. Mineral wealth of another description and much greater importance has been discovered in a very opposite quarter, namely, in Siam. Mr. MOYLE, a Cornish gentleman, after traveling in South Africa, was attracted to that country by its novelty and the facility of exploration afforded by the late treaty. Having reached Nophburi, about sixty miles from Bangkok, he found the country so rich in minerals that he applied for and obtained permission from the Siamese Government to work the lodes for five years, on peyment of a royalty of 10 per cent. In the hills running north and south for hundreds of miles, he found several valuable veins of copper ore, principally in granwaeke; also lead and silver ores, and enormous bods of magnetic and specular iron ore. The country to the north is carboniferous limestone, with positive indications of the existence of coal, and Mr. HILLIER, British Consul at Bangkok, reports that beds of coal have been discovered near the sea, in the district of Chanthabars, on the eastern coast. Of the productive resources of the Brazilian province of Pernambuco, we have an interesting account in the report of Mr. COWPER. "It would be imagined," says he, "that over so vast an extent of territory, with a soil of unequaled fertility, and a climate whose salubrity is proverbial, the productions would be of extraordinary variety; but this is not the case, as they are limited almost entirely to sugar and cotton. Coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cochineal, and numerous other tropical productions for which this part of Brazil is admirably calculated, are almost entirely neglected. I have, myself, discovered gold, iron, plumbago, copperas, alum, nitrate of potash, carbonate of soda, amber and jet, and am in expectation of finding coal. The natural treasures of the country are neglected for want of labor." He then draws attention to the subject of immigration, and the large amount of British capital employed in the province, estimated at a million sterling, in regular commerce, and upwards of a million in the railway, patent slips, gas and soap works, foundries, &c. An experiment is being made by a British mercantile firm in growing coffee for exportation, for which purpose they have purchased an estate five leagues north of the city of Pernambuco, and planted 24,000 trees, which will be in full bearing in 1859.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Royal West India Mail Company, held on Wednesday, to consider the propriety of amalgamating with the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, a resolution was adopted, affirming the policy of such union, after considerable discussion. There was a minority opposed to the amalgamation, and an amendment to reject the proposal was moved, but the opposition was not strong enough to carry it. The six steamers of the latter company will, therefore, pass to the former, and with them the contract with the Government for the conveyance of the mails between Suez and Australia. Capt. MANGLES, M. P., who was Chairman on the occasion, said that he regarded the amalgamation as desirable for both companies, and that if the transit over the Isthmus of Panama should be decided on as preferable, they would have a continuous stream of traffic between England and the colonies. The amalgamation may be regarded as a step toward the transfer of the Australian mails to the Panama route, the contract passing to a company having a line to Aspinwall, and all the experience of the Suez route so far going to demonstrate its inferiority for all purposes, and especially for the conveyance of mails. Upon this subject a city authority, well known, under the *nom de plume* of "Mercator," remarks, in a letter which has appeared in the morning organ of the Conservative party, that a fortnightly communication might be established for the same subsidy, by means of steamers between Panama and Sydney, in connection with the Royal Mail Company's line. The obvious advantages of this plan are, that half the route is already in complete and efficient operation, and that the remaining distance could be performed more regularly and more economically than by any other route.

The London Directors of the Grand Trunk of Canada, state in their report, that the whole capital on which interest is payable at the present time, exclusive of rent for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence lines, is £5,144,990. To this must be added balance of preference bonds created but not yet issued, calle on preference bonds issued, and balance of shares and debentures issued to Messrs. PARR & Co., making the whole capital £7,165,050, instead of £12,900,000, the amount authorized. The liabilities of the company are £681,605, and the sum required for additional rolling stock, &c., part of which is being made in the United States, is £503,621. At the special meeting to be held on the 25th August, at Toronto, the shareholders will be asked to increase the capital to the extent of £2,000,000. The debentures to be issued will rank immediately after the existing debentures, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent., and are to be repayable by installments of one-third in five, ten and fifteen years respectively. The results of the "through ticket" arrangements are stated to be most satisfactory and encouraging. It has been long announced that this company has chartered the monster steamship *Great Eastern* to convey passengers to Portland for Canada and the Western States; and as she is to remain there for several weeks, it is supposed that many persons will avail of so excellent an opportunity of making the acquaintance of both the Colony and the Republic. The effects of upwards of one thousand men being continuously employed on the vessel, are showing themselves more evidently every day. During the last six weeks great progress has been made in every part. All the heavy parts of the machinery are in their places, and the enormous saddles form very conspicuous objects. The side decks of the forward first-class compartments are laid and caulked, and in several of the state-rooms the carpenters and joiners have completed their work. The dimensions of these superb apartments surpass anything that has ever yet been accomplished in a ship. The arrangements for launching the *Great Eastern* are also rapidly progressing, and it is now confidently expected that this important event will take place during the Spring tides of October. Owing to her great length, she will not be able to take the water in the usual manner, but will be moved diagonally down an inclined plane into the river, an operation which will probably occupy three days. The monster may be looked for in Portland harbor in April next.

The current number of *Fraser* contains the last of a series of "Notes on Canadian Matters," from the pen of Viscount BURY, M. P. for Norwich. The two former papers were anonymous, but now the writer drops his *nom de plume* in order, as he says, to write more freely. Lord BURY is a nephew of the Earl of ALBEMARLE, has been in the army, and served in India as aide-de-camp to Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE; he was at one time private Secretary to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and in 1854 was appointed Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada. There he made the acquaintance of Sir ALLAN MCNAB, one of whose daughters he married after a residence of only a few months in that province. These circumstances seem to have imbued him with a great love of Canada, her people and her institutions. He adduces as proof of the good sense of the Canadians, the high character of the men who hold office, and the public spirit which animates them. "At one time," he says, "party in Canada, impelled by restlessness or ignorance, advocated annexation as a panacea for all grievances. But it is now well understood that, to a man of energy and talent, a wider career, and one of more solid distinction, is open in his own country than in the States. Consequently the best men enter the Provincial Parliament, and contest for its prizes. With the single exception of the office of President, there is no height to which an American can rise that would leave the Canadians behind in position or influence." Lord BURY confirms what has been said of the indifference manifested by the Hudson's Bay Company to the civilization of the Indians, and the unsettled state of the boundary question. According to his lordship, if we rely much longer on the astronomical line which now forms our boundary from Rainy Lake to the Pacific, we must soon expect to see our direct communication cut off. He suggests the construction of a railway, as a speedy and safe road through British territory to the East, independent of all commotions that may agitate the world. The proposed line from New-Orleans he considers impracticable; a more feasible one is that from Chicago to Puget Sound. But the only one which could afford real security for British trade he considers to be a line from Halifax to Nootka Sound, which would not be difficult or expensive, as, after leaving Lake Superior, it would run for three-fourths of the way along the valley of the Saskatchewan. The passage of the Rocky Mountains would present no difficulties greater than those already overcome in the case of the Simplon, and the gradient of the western side presents an easy slope. As regards water communication, the head of Lake Superior can now be reached from the Atlantic, and three miles of canal would obliterate the single rapid of the Saskatchewan, and carry the Atlantic seaboard to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. A distance of 800 miles only would then remain to separate Halifax from Vancouver's Island—the grand wharves of the two oceans. The merits of this proposal of Lord BURY's are thus summed up by himself: "It is one eminently affecting the continuance of English prosperity; it is the shortest route to India, China and Australia, to which it forms the only invulnerable approach. It would give to British trade a national direction; it would increase the demand for our shipping, in both the Atlantic and the Pacific; it would turn the trade of British America, which is now daily tending more and more towards the United States, into national channels; it would raise the empire of England to the proud position of the most self contained, the most invulnerable, and the most glorious confederation which has ever been formed." Panama and Suez are not overlooked by his Lordship, but they do not fulfill the requirements of the case, in a political point of view, from running through foreign States and thus being liable to become, by future complications, closed against us.

The United States Consul at the Bombardment of Canton.

HONG KONG, Monday, May 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I inclose you, by to-day's mail, the "*Friend of China and Hong Kong Gazette*," of the 9th inst., in which you will see a comment upon an article taken from your paper.

I am confident you will be surprised to know that so vague an association of Consul KEENAN's name with a confused transaction of an excited moment, has been made the cause of a precipitate and severe censure of that officer by the State Department; and as your paper was the medium of conveying the information upon which the action of the Department was grounded, I trust you will do Consul KEENAN the justice to give his version of the affair.

He left Hong Kong for Canton on some Consular business connected with the Macao Consulate; and after the English had breached the wall of Canton, and were supposed to be in possession of that locality, Mr. KEENAN, with a very natural curiosity, and being in citizen's clothes, walked, with several other Americans, into the city as far as the Governor's palace or Yamun, smoking, at the time, his usual segar. One of the boats of the United States ship *Levant* was lying near at the time, and one of the men, *by permission of the officer of the boat*, followed the Consul in. After Mr. KEENAN's return from the city he learned that this man was still there, and from a sense of duty, with imminent hazard to his life, he reëntered in search of the man, and found him in the inclosure of the Governor's palace with a small boat ensign in his hand wrapped around a boat-staff. This was the first Mr. KEENAN knew of the presence of the flag, which was not, even then, displayed, and his only agency in the matter was to take the man by the arm and lead him out.

Such appear to be the facts of the case as susceptible of proof. The action of the State Department in reference to an officer so able, so high-toned, chivalric and patriotic, seems the more extraordinary as another Consular functionary was present upon this occasion, in his Consular uniform, enlisted the palace and carried off trophies of his invasion, proudly repeating his conduct to his official superior, and the report being duly forwarded to the State Department. The Department, by its silence in regard to this case, seems to approve of the course, and hence we are naturally driven to the theory that General KEENAN has been visited with the indignation of the Department not for this sin, but because of something in the background.

INDEPENDENCE.

Meeting of the State Democratic Committee.

From the Albany Argus, 6th.

The Democratic State Committee is to meet at Congress Hall, in this city, to day, at 12 M. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee:

First District—John Kelly, Peter B. Sweeney, New-York.

Second District—Wm. H. Ludlow, Sayville, Suffolk County; Sam. Fowler, Port Jervis, Orange County.

Third District—Peter Cagger, Albany, Albany County; George Beach, Hunter, Greene County.

Fourth District—R. G. Stone, Plattsburg, Clinton County; R. H. Cushney, Fonda, Montgomery County.

Fifth District—John M. Jaycox, Syracuse, Onondaga County; Henry Greene, Jr., Henderson, Jefferson County.

Sixth District—Hiram A. Beebe, Owego, Tioga County; Harvey Hubbard, Norwich, Chenango County.

Seventh District—John Porter, Auburn, Cayuga County; John L. Lewis, Jr., Penn Yan, Yates County.

Eighth District—Henry W. Rogers, Buffalo, Erie County; Dean Richmond, Batavia, Genesee County.

Officers—DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman; PETER CAGGER, JOHN M. JAYCOX, Secretaries.

THE CASE OF REV. T. J. SIMPSON—HIS SUSPENSION FROM THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.—The Allegheny Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in Westminster College, Allegheny, (opposite Pittsburgh, Pa.,) on Wednesday, to try the charges against the Rev. T. J. SIMPSON. First, "that he had acted improperly in entering Miss HENDERSON's state-room at an unreasonable hour," and, secondly, "that he had acted improperly in having the names of 'Rev. T. J. SIMPSON and lady' entered upon the register of the *Arctic*." The investigation of the case occupied the Presbytery until 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the accused was found guilty as indicted, and by an unanimous vote indefinitely suspended from the Gospel Ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The investigation was carried on with closed doors, and none but the members of the Presbytery were permitted to be present.

Rev. Mr. MOORE, who prosecuted the case against the accused, was requested by the Presbytery to deliver a sermon before Mr. SIMPSON's congregation next Sabbath, and announce the action of that body in his case.

Miss HENDERSON, we understand, is still stopping at Mr. SIMPSON's house. If he refuses to marry her, it is rumored that he will be proceeded against by her father for seduction.

VIRGINIA.

The Southern Commercial Convention—The Kansas Question—State of Feeling—United States Senatorial Contest—Denunciations of General Walker and his Revolutionary Schemes—Political Intermeddlers—The Weather and the Crops—Great Rush to the Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

STAUNTON, Va., Tuesday, August 4, 1857.

In the portions of the State through which I have traveled, little or no interest seems to be manifested in the forthcoming Southern Commercial Convention to assemble at Knoxville, Tennessee. The farcical character of all previous assemblages of this sort has beget an utter indifference with respect to it. Even Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN's great trans Atlantic steamship scheme, which is the only practical idea embodied in this movement, cannot revive confidence in it. From what I have learned in reference to this matter, I doubt if a single delegate will go to Knoxville, actuated by any higher motive than pleasure. I might, at least, safely assert that such will be the case in the great majority of instances. A free jaunt over a beautiful country, and a good reception at the point of destination, is worth a temporary display of patriotism at any time. And if there is a chance of making a little speech there for buncombe, the trip will certainly be remunerative. It is these advantages that constitute the main attractive phases of Southern Commercial Conventions, and from them is derived all the vitality which seems to animate the people in their regard.

It is believed that the principal question which shall occupy the attention of the Knoxville Convention, will be Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN's steamship scheme. There is another enterprise of a somewhat similar character on foot, the consideration of which will, no doubt, be urged, and I imagine that a serious conflict of opinion will arise in reference to the merits of the two schemes. The latter contemplates an immediate arrangement with some European company, in reference to the establishment, at an early day, of a line of steamships between Norfolk and some suitable point on the other side of the Atlantic; and in furtherance of this scheme, Hon. WM. B. PRESTON has been appointed a Commissioner to proceed to Europe, whither he has already set out, for the purpose of negotiating the terms upon which this line shall be established. The merits of this enterprise, relatively to that of Col. MANN, are such as will be calculated to retard the prospects of the latter, if not supersede it, is a great measure. It offers the hope of more promptness in its consummation, and involves no outlay on the part of those interested in it. The other has none of these merits, and, moreover, it lacks feasibility. The principle upon which it is proposed to raise the funds necessary to carry out this scheme is too vague and diffusive to justify any faith in its practicability. The possibility of raising some millions of dollars by shares of one hundred dollars, which is to be the limit of each individual's interest until all are satisfied, seems at least remote. The advantages which the scheme holds out, even should it be successful, are too circumscribed to command the general interest upon which the success of the plan is based, and which alone could render it feasible, in view of the diffusive and vague principle upon which it is proposed to raise the necessary funds. It is hardly to be supposed that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the other extreme Southern States, will interest themselves in a project calculated to divert the course of trade from the outlets in which they are more immediately interested, and concentrate it at a point too remote from them to offer any superior advantages. The benefits to be derived from increased expedition in the transit of their products by the contemplated line, would not be a sufficient counterbalance for the enormous expenditure which their transmission by railroad to the point of embarkation on the Chesapeake would involve. I take it, therefore, that these States will afford but little aid to such a project.

The location chosen for the next Convention is by no means favorable to its prospects. It is in the very heart of the region more immediately interested in the scheme which formed the object of Mr. PRESTON's mission to Europe. The facility to get there will doubtless induce hundreds in the interest of this scheme to attend; and having secured sufficient numbers to control the Convention, they will probably shape its action in conformity with their views. Such a course is by no means improbable, judging by the active rivalry which seems to have grown up between the respective friends of both schemes.

The excitement about the Kansas question is quieting down considerably. There was, in fact, none at any time in reference to it, save what existed among a few disappointed office-seekers, and editors whose fanaticism upon this subject was the merest affectation. Not an individual among this class whose opposition to the policy of the Administration in reference to Kansas, might not be traced to disappointment in the pursuit of office or some such cause. Be assured, there is very little disinterested patriotism in their so-called vindication of Southern rights. Not a bit of it. Had Mr. BUCHANAN gratified their ambition, they would be found to day as strong advocates of the Administration policy in regard to Kansas as any in the Union, provided, of course, their duty to their country did not demand their presence abroad. The public are at no loss to discover the motives of this opposition, and they will appreciate them at their proper worth. One would suppose from the belligerent tone of some of these fanatical journals, that the people of Virginia were up in arms against the Administration upon this Kansas question; but a true knowledge of the actual state of things here would satisfy them to the contrary. I have taken some pains to ascertain the public feeling upon this subject, and feel warranted in stating that not one out of every thousand citizens in the commonwealth favors the policy of the dis-union, fire-eating journals in their midst. I am of opinion that an early grave will be the doom of the few of those sheets which have staked their fortunes upon this issue.

I have made particular inquiries in reference to the probable result of the contest now going on for the United States Senatorship between Governor WISE and Senator HUNTER. The general sentiment, so far as I could ascertain, leans in favor of WISE. Probably, the best data by which to form anything like a correct opinion as to the issue of this contest, is the positions of the two relatively to the administration. HUNTER is said to be strongly opposed to it, and in view of the popular sentiment, which, as I have already stated, is understood to be favorable to the administration, it is to be presumed that the choice will not fall upon him. WISE has decidedly the advantage of his antagonist in the contest. He is upon the popular side of the question, and is moreover, highly appreciated because of the great victory he achieved over Know-Nothingism in 1855, to which, it is admitted, the salvation of the Democratic party is due. The squabble, I have no doubt, will be a bitter and animated one, and will prove a source of dissension in the party in Virginia for years to come, no matter how it may result.

The people here laugh at the idea of another descent by Gen. WALKER upon Nicaragua. They say if he got his deserts he would get a hempen rope round his neck, and that many far more deserving men had met such a fate. He is denounced as a tyrant and an adventurer, whose only object is plunder, and the accomplishment of mere mercenary aims. His indifference in regard to the unfortunate wretches who have suffered the hardships of that campaign, has excited general contempt for him, and distrust in his professions. It is said, and with considerable consistency, that a man who could be callous to the sufferings of a people circumstanced as they have been with respect to WALKER, is not be trusted when he makes professions of zeal for the cause of civilization and liberty. It is all hypocrisy; for he who acts the tyrant in small matters, and that too when it is his interest to act otherwise, will do so in matters of State or national concern. I imagine his career of fillibusterism is run, for he seems now to be without many followers.

I am informed that there are in this State some few political intermeddlers—fellows connected with the press too—who are using their best influence towards the discharge from office of men of worth and efficiency. To accomplish this every mean intrigue is resorted to, and I have even heard of a man's being removed upon the application of these fellows, on no other ground than that he was a Northerner, though an incumbent of the office from which he was discharged, for ten or twelve years. These chaps are not more culpable than the Administration who would be influenced by them. In fact the latter are more to blame, inasmuch as they know the motives of the parties to be the substitution of some friend or relative for the individual whose ruin they insidiously compass. This is still more surprising in view of the fact that the intriguers have been opposed to the Administration from the beginning. I may, in a few days, furnish you with a more full account of these transactions, giving the names of the parties on both sides.

The weather here has been exceedingly wet for some days, but I imagine it will have no bad effect upon the growing crops. The rush to the Springs continues unabated, notwithstanding. I was informed, to day, that the receipts upon the Central Railroad which passes through this place, for one day last week, for passengers alone, amounted to something over nine hundred dollars.

OLD DOMINION.

State Teachers' Association.

SECOND DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

The teachers met here in council again this morning, and, after listening to a song from WM. N. REID and his choir, proceeded to attack the serious business of the day. Prof. WILLIAM F. PHELPS, Principal of the State Normal School of New-Jersey, delivered a scientific and elaborate, though somewhat misty address, on "*The Republic: its Law of Life and its Highest Duty*," elucidating the theory that, as we have adopted the maxim that all men are entitled to inalienable rights, and as these rights are dependent on the possession of faculties to understand and enjoy them, it is the duty of the Government to educate the people so as to fully possess them. Mr. MCELLIGOTT objected to the plan of laying so much stress on governmental action, without more fully insisting on the individual responsibility of men for man, which was a higher point of view. He also recommended the discussion of the sentiments contained in the speeches.

The turn of the Committees came next. Dr. LAMBERT, Chairman of the Committee appointed last year to procure an Act of Incorporation, reported that the act which they had presented to the Legislature, had been referred by the Senate to a Select Committee, and thence back again to the Senate, after which nothing more was heard or known of it, owing probably to the fact that they had not yet grown to receiving that degree of respect from the said body which was their due. He had, indeed, been assured by one who had not time to attend to it himself, but who had a friend who looked after such matters, that the affair in question might be looked after at a premium of twenty or thirty dollars, but as he had received no instructions to that effect, he had declined the suggestion. He moved the appointment of a new Committee, and the reduction of the original number of twelve to five—all residents of Albany, who, by continual importuning, might weary the Legislature into doing them justice. His motion was adopted.

J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Editors of the New-York *Teacher*, reported that the circulation of the said paper remained in *statu quo*. In respect to its financial condition, the indebtedness at last year's session was $3,400. The Legislature had granted it $1,200 for the last, and the same sum for the ensuing year, on condition that a copy of the paper should be sent to every town in the State.

Mr. MCELLIGOTT, Chairman of the Committee on Time and Place, remarked that they should like to receive some information as to the inducements offered by the various towns who were anxious to enjoy the pleasure of their society in the ensuing Summer. The Chairman of a delegation from Wayne County tendered the hospitalities of the town of Lyons to the Association, but Mr. BARKER, of Niagara Falls, strongly urged the previous claim of Lockport, throwing in an allusion to the near neighborhood of Niagara, and just hinting at the probability of a general ride to the Falls. Some of the teachers looked up at this, as if they would like to vote an acceptance. It is almost needless to say that the Lockport candidate prevailed, and that the said town will probably be the next place of meeting.

JAMES H. FRENCH, Esq., of Buffalo, then read a poem—"The Practical Teacher"—which contained some capital hits, and was well received.

Provision was then made for the appointment of delegations to the meetings of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania, at Chambersburg; the National Teachers' Convention, at Philadelphia; the American Institute of Teachers, at Manchester, N. H.; and the New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

The afternoon session was opened by addresses from the Superintendents of Common Schools of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, giving interesting information in respect to the educational condition of their respective States. Rev. Mr. ROLLO, of Greenbush, followed with a short address, after which H. C. HICKOX, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, took the floor—a man who had never been a practical teacher—but whose whole teaching experience consisted in having been monitor of a class for one afternoon, for the faithful performance of which duty he had been soundly whipped on his way home by one of the boys, since which time he had conceived a violent distaste for the profession. His speech was long, but no one found it tedious, for his reminiscences of his College days in a Southern University, and his descriptions of the way they manage things in general, and the Pennsylvanie Dutchmen in particular, were so amusing, that no one thought much of the lapse of time.

A majority report was then offered in favor of the resolutions offered yesterday by Miss ANTHONY, by the Select Committee appointed to report thereon, and also a minority report against them, and in favor of a resolution simply condemning the exclusion of colored children from any of the rights and privileges of the common schools. The latter was adopted by a very doubtful majority.

Miss ANTHONY, whose especial province it is to stir up the people, offered a resolution providing for the education of the sexes together, and especially providing for the admission of girls to the Free Academy of New-York City, which soe sustained by a spirited speech; claiming that in case of the erection of a new academy for girls, the present pupils will have passed from the schoolroom long ere its completion, and thus be cheated out of their educational rights. This naturally woked up considerable opposition, though the popular feeling seemed about equally divided, and after a warm discussion, the subject was postponed until to-morrow, when it will probably form the exciting topic of the day. The Convention ought to thank Miss ANTHONY for infusing a little healthful agitation among the body, and preventing them from degenerating into the Mutual Admiration Society, against which they have been warned by the President.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.

Mr. VAN DYCK's speech last evening was an able *resumé* of the improvements needed in our common school system. He especially recommended the subdivision of the State into Educational Districts, to be placed under the direction of a competent Board of Education. Twelve thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed in the New-York *Teacher*, at the expense of the Association. The resolution offered by Miss ANTHONY in the afternoon, that women should have equal and identical education with men, was then called for, amid vigorous efforts to force it down. Mr. MCELLIGOTT, though opposed to some portions of the resolution, indignantly declared that every expedient which ingenuity could invent, had been used to stave off this and all the other resolutions offered by Miss ANTHONY, and that as she was a member of the Association, she had just as good a right to a hearing from it as any other member of the body. The resolutions were sustained by speeches from Messrs. CRITTENDEN and ROSS and Miss ANTHONY, and opposed by Messrs. LAMBERT, LEWIS and DAVIS. A *viva voce* vote was taken, and the resolutions lost by a small majority.

At the close of this controversy, which has been the most exciting feature of the Convention, we deem it proper, without entering into the merits of the case, to speak the general sentiment of the meeting in respect to the utter disregard of parliamentary rules and justice which has been shown in it. Votes have been taken by the voice of the Assembly, all persons voting without regard to membership; the majority report of a select committee has been thrown out, and the minority report rushed through by a very doubtful majority, and a strong expression of personal feeling has been evinced by the President while in discharge of his official duties. We have omitted to mention a resolution offered by Dr. WILDER, and adopted by the Association, that an appeal be made to the Legislature of the State for the reënactment of a General Free School Law, and that the State Superintendent be requested to use his influence in procuring the same.

The greater part of the morning was occupied with reports from Committees, etc. Mr. CRITTENDEN offered a resolution that the County Institutes be permitted to be held for one week or two weeks, at the option of the School Commissioners, drawing money for the same in proportion to the time. This was referred to a select committee. Miss JULIA A. WILBUR, of Rochester, offered two resolutions; the first asserting that the practice of paying female teachers less than half the salaries paid to male teachers for performing the same duties was unjust and inconsistent; and the second, that if a woman did the same work as a man, and did it as well, she should receive the same pay for it. Another attempt to apply the gag law was made, but the discussion was loudly insisted on. After a slight storm of words, the first resolution was adopted, and the latter lost by one vote.

The election of officers was the business of the afternoon. GEORGE L. FARNHAM, of Syracuse, was elected President; Messrs. ABBEY, ATWATER, MCMILLAN and PITCHER, Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. CAUKSHANK, Corresponding Secretary; Messrs. WELCH and DANFORTH, Recording Secretaries, and Mr. ADAMS, Treasurer.

The Select Committee on Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions in respect to the County Institutes reported favorably, and a committee was appointed to look after the matter, after which addresses were made by GEORGE W. GREEN, of Newburg, and CHARLES COLBURN, ex-President of the Association.

A Committee was also appointed to consider the expediency of offering prizes in schools, and to report thereon next year.

"THE GRAND HAZELTINE CONTROVERSY."

The Hazeltine controversy was brought up at the eleventh hour, by a motion from Dr. LAMBERT that those sentences of the inaugural relating to Mr. HAZELTINE and Prof. PHELPS, namely: "That Mr. HAZELTINE, notwithstanding his recent garroting, never stood higher in reputation than now by all who know him;" and that Prof. PHELPS "would yet live to write the epitaphs of envious foes in rhetoric of which they will not complain," be enclosed to the said gentlemen as a token of the regard and esteem of the Association. An amendment was offered that the first be also sent to the New York *Tribune*, and the latter to the Albany *Argus*. Mr. VALENTINE regretted that the subject should have been brought at all before the Association. Though he deprecated the most outrageous attack made on Mr. HAZELTINE by the New-York *Tribune*, he did not think it wise to meddle with the matter. Mr. HAZELTINE was well known to be a competent teacher. The letter in question had been hastily written at a late hour at night, under the excitement of a generous impulse, and was no evidence of incompetency, though he did not wish to excuse the carelessness. As to Prof. PHELPS, he was a young man, and quite able to take care of himself. He thought the resolution would remove no blame from Mr. HAZELTINE, but would bring down censure on the whole profession.

Mr. NEWM

A Brown-Stone Front as the Means of Grace.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The following capital article by HENRY WARD BEECHER, on "Modern Conveniences and First Class Houses," we take the liberty of transferring from the *Independent* for the benefit of such of our readers as do not see that paper:

There are many persons who suppose that people who live in first-class houses, with all modern improvements, must of course be much puffed up, and that they become quite grand in their own eyes. It is true, sometimes, thet fine houses have proud people in them. Bnt we anspect the sama of very poor tenements. We can imagine a pride so reluctant of discipline, and so indocile, as to survive in spite of the experience of a first class house.

When we moved into a capacious brown-stone dwelling, our better nature, with great simplicity, whispered, "Beware of temptation." And with an ignorance quite as simple, we supposed that the thieves of grace would be found lurking in large rooms, at ambush behind cornices reproduced from old Rome, or in stately appearances! How little did we suspect that these were harmless, and that very different elements were to moth our patience.

But let a little preliminary exultation of a new men in a new place be forgiven, ye who are now established! Remember your own household fervor on first setting up, while we recount our economio joy, and anticipations of modern conveniences that would take away all human care, and speed life upon a downhill path, where it was to be easier to move than to stand still! Everything was admirable! The attic had within it a tank so large as better to be called a reservoir. Down from it ran the serviceable pipes to every part of the dwelling. Each chamber had its invisible water maid in the wall, ready to spring the floode upon yon by the mere turn of your hand; then the bath-room, with tnb, douche, shower, and indeed various and universal squirt—up, down, and promiscuous. The kitchen, too—the tubs with water waiting to leap into them, the long cylinder by the side of the fire, as if the range had its baby wrapped up, and set perpendicular in the corner to nurse. Bnt, greatest of all admirations was the furnace! This, too was interframed with the attic tank. For it was a hot water furnace. For a time this was our peculiar pride. The water flowed down into a system of coiled tubes, which were connected with the boiler surrounding the furnace fire. The idea was, when the water got as hot as it could well bear, that it should frisk out of one end of the boiler into the pipes, and round through the whole system, and come back into the other end cooled off. Thus a complete arterial system was established—the boiler being the heart, the water the blood, the pipes at the hot end the arteries, and the return pipes at the cool end the veins;—the whole inclosed in a brick chamber, from which the air warmed by this liquid heat was given off to the dwelling. It was a day of great glory when we thought the child in the air required a fire in the furnace. The fact was that we wanted to play with our pet, and were half vexed with the old conservative thermometer, that would not come down and admit that it was cold enough for a fire. However, we do not recollect ever afterwards to have been so eager.

In the first place, we never couldraise enough heat to change the air in the house more than from cold to chill. We piled in the coal, and watched the thermometer; ran down for coal again, and ran back to watch the thermometer. We brought home coal, exchanged glances over the bill with the consulting partner, and made silent estimates of the expenses of the whole Winter, if this was but the beginning. But there was the dragon in the cellar devouring coal remorselessly, with his long iron tail, folded and coiled, in the furnace chamber, without heat. Thus, for a series of weeks, we fired off the furnace in the cellar at the thermometer in the parlor, and never hit. But we did accomplish other things. Once the fire was driven so hard that steam began to form and rumble and blow off, very innocently; but the girls dio not know that, and took to their heels for fear of being blown up. When the cause was discovered the remedy was not easy, for the furnace bottom was immovable, and fire could not be let down. But ore JOAN OF ARC assailed the enemy in his own camp, and threw a bucket of water into the fire. This produced several effects; it put out the fire, it also put ont so much gas, steam and ashes that the maiden was quite pnt ont also. And more than all, it cracked the boiler. But this we did not know till some time afterwards. There were a few days of comparative rest. The weather was mild out of doors, and cold within. It was soon reported that one of the pipes was stopped up in the chamber, for the water would not flow. The plumber was sent for. He was already well acquainted with the way to the house. He brought upon himself a laugh of ridicule by suggesting that the water had given out in the tank! Water given out? We turned inwardly pale behind the outward red of laughing. We thought we had a pocket-ocean up stairs. Up we marched, climbed up the sides, peered down to the dirty bottom of an emptied tank! Alas, the whole house was symmetrically connected. Everything depended upon this tank; the furnace in the cellar, the range in the kitchen, the laundry department, all the washing apparatus of the chambers, the convenient china closet sink, where thiugs were to be washed without going down stairs, the entry closets, and almost everything else, except the door bell, were made to go by water, and now the universal motive power was gone! A new system of conveniences was now developed. We stationed an Irish engine at the force pump to throw up water into the tank from the street cistern. Blessings be on that cistern in the street! No man knew how deep that was. Like the pond in every village, nobody had ever found bottom. And so we limped along for a few days. Meanwhile, the furnace having been examioed, the secret of all this trouole was detected. The life-blood of the house had been oozing and flewing away through this furnace! How much would it cost to repair it? More money than hot-air furnace would cost, and half more than that! So we determined to cast out the pet. Alas, (again,) how we fondled the favorite at first, and how contemptuously we kicked it at last! It is said that no one is a whole man; we have partial gifts. In our own case, the gift of buying was liberally bestowed, bnt the talent for selling was either withheld or lay an undeveloped embryo. How to sell the old furnace and to get a new one! There is a great psychological experience there. We aroused ourselves, gave several days to contemplation, laid aside all other cares, ran from furnace to furnace, saw six or eight patterns, each one of which was better than all the others, and all of them were able to evolve vast quantities of heat, with an imaginary amount of fuel. But fortune, that had so long persecuted us, did not presume to destroy us yet, and, as a cat with a rat, let us out of its pawe for a moment's ease. In other words, we arranged with Messrs. RICHARDSON & BOYNTON to put their furnace in the place of the hot-air gentleman in black. And to this hour we have been glad of it. A Winter and a half on Brooklyn Heights will put any furnace to proof. And we are prepared to defy the north wind, the west, or the boisterous southwest. They may heep Winter as high as they please without, we have Summer within.

But oh, the changing! It was mid-winter. The mild weather took this chance to go South, and got in its place the niggardest fellow that ever stood sentinel in Kamtechatka. The cellar was divided from the kitchen in part by this furnace. For two or three weeks they were chiseling the tubes apart, and getting the rubbish ont of the way;—masons, tenders, iron-men, old iron and new iron, tin pipes, carpenters and then new air boxes, girls and dinner, the Irishman wheezing at the pump—all mixed in such confusion, that language under the tower of Babel was a euphonious literature in comparison. Sometimes, as we walked ont, our good and loving deacons, in a delicate way, would warn us of the danger of being puffed up with the pride of a stylish house!

At length, after nearly six weeks of the coldest weather of the season, the new furnace took charge of the house. Water returned to the attic. The girls no longer dreaded being blown up by the boiler at the range. But the report came up that the sinks were stopped. After investigation, the kitchen floor must be ripped up, the great waste-pipe reached by digging, and laid open. Broken tumblers, plates, and cups stopped up the pipes. Another week for this. Just as we were sitting down to a dangerous peace, we walked to the window one morning, to see that our yard has disappeared! The roof of the store on which it was laid had given way, and carried down all the earth, crashing through the four stories to the ground! Just one thing more was needed—that the house itself should slide off bodily, and dump itself into the East River! Yet the misfortune was not without comfort. The store was used for grinding drugs. Ten thousand pounds of salts, Ipecac, rhubarb, strychnine, and such like delicacies, were hidden beneath a hundred tons of earth—the medicine being, where many people for whom it was destined would have been, buried under ground. For several weeks afterwards, I think the hills of mortality improved in the region around.

There were a great number of other things exceedingly convenient in our house. The water-pipe from the roof to the front cistern was carried down within the wall to the ground. The bitter cold froze it up. Nobody could get at it. We salted it; we poked hot irons into the tap, we took counsel, and finally let it alone. The cornice leaked, the walls were damp, the ceiling threatened to come off; our neighbor's pipe discharged so much of its contents on the ground as to saturate the wall in our basement entry; the area overflowed into the cellar; we dug a cess-pool to let it off, and cut through the cistern pipe leading to the kitchen pump. So we could not be seldered with water in it, and the cistern must be run dry before thet could be fixed. The attic tank gave out again. No water i

"Water, water everywhere,
And not a drop—"

to wash with. Then came on e system of begging. We took the neighborhood in order, and went from house to house, till we exhausted the patience and the cisterns of every friend within reach. Then we betook ourselves to the street pump, and for two months we and the milkmen subsisted upon that.

There was a grand arrangement of bells at our front door, which seldom failed to make everybody outside mad because they would not ring, or everybody mad inside because they rang so furiously. The contrivance was, that two bells should be rung by one wire; a common bell in the servants' entry, and a gong in the upper entry. The bell-train was so heavy to draw, that if never operated till the man got mad and pulled with the strength of an ox. Bnt then, it went off with such a crash and jingle, that one would think a band of music, with all its cymbals, had fallen through the skylight down into the entry. Thus, women, children, and modest men seldom got in, and sturdy beggars had it all their own way. It was quite edifying to see experiments performed on that bell. A man would first give a modest pull—and then reflect what he was about to say. No one coming, he gave a longer pull, and returned to waiting and meditation. A third pull was the preface to stepping back, surveying the windows, looking into the area, when, seeing signs of unquestionable habitation, he returns with flushed face to the bell—now for it! He pulls as if he held a line by the side of a river with a thirty pound salmon on it; while all the bells go off, up and down, till the house seemed full of bells. Things are not mended when he finds the gentleman of the house is not at home! We fear that much grace has been lost at that front door.

In the midst of these luxuries of a first-class house, we sometimes would look wistfully out of the window, tempted to envy the unconscious happiness of our two-story neighbors. They had no *conveniences*, and were at peace, while we had all manner of conveniences, that drove us up and down stairs; now to keep the flood out, and then to bring it in; now to raise a heat, then to keep off a conflagration; so that we were bnt little better off at home than are those innocently insane people who leave home every Summer and go into the country to take care of twenty trunks for two months. Bnt the cruelest thing of all, as we stood at the window, was the pious looks of passers by, who seemed to say with their eyes, "A man cannot expect much grace that lives in such a fine house."

It has certainly been a means of grace to us! Never such a field for patience, such humbling of expectations and high looks. If it would not seem like trifling with serious subjects, when asked how one might attain to perfection, we should advise him to buy a first-class house with modern improvements, and live in it for a year. If that did not fit him for translation he might well despair of any chance.

Ye who envy us, will you exchange with us? Ye who laugh sarcastically at ministerial luxury, will you lend us your sackcloth and take our conveniences? Bnt those who do live in houses full of conveniences will, henceforth, be our fast friends. They will say, What if he is Abolitionist and we Pro-Slavery? What if he is radical and we conservative? The poor fellow lives in a first-class house, and is punished enough without our adding to his misfortunes!

Meanwhile, we practice the same charity. We rail no more at Fifth-avenue, and admire what saintly virtue enables so many to carry cheerful faces who live in house with even more convenience than ours. We are grateful for our heppier lot. Though we are worse off then people in two story houses, how much better are we placed than if we lived in Fifth-avenue!

We bear our burden patiently, knowing that in the very moment of despair persons are at the very point of deliverance. Who knows but he may have a fire as well as his neighbors? One hour would suffice to set a man free from all his troubles, and permit him to walk the streets of liberty, unharrassed by plumbers, carpenters, tinners, glaziers, gas-fixers, carpet-fitters, bell-hangers, and the whole tribe of bell-pullers!

We are now living at peace. We are in a plain two-story country house, without "conveniences." We are recruiting. Nothing gete ont of order. We do not wake to hear water trickling from bursted pipes; we have no chendelier to fall down; the gas never leaks; we are not afraid to use our furniture; our chaire have no linen clothes on; the carpets are without drugget. The children bless the country and a country house, in which they are not alweye scratching something, or hitting something with shoe, or hntton, or finger-nails. And we already feel that a few weeks more will eo far invigorate us that we shall be able to return for e ten months' life in a *modern house with conveniences.*

Moral and Religious Intelligence.

POLYGLOT BIBLES.—The *Journal of Sacred Literature*, in publishing an historical account of the various Polyglot Bibles now in existence, characterizee the London Polyglot as the most complete of them all. It was commenced in 1653, and published in 1657, in six folio volumes, edited by Bishop WALTON, with the aid of POCOCK, LIGHTFOOT, SAMUEL CLARK, and other learned Englishmen. Nine languages are given, though no one book is in as many. The first volume has seven dissertations, by LIGHTFOOT and others. The Prolegomena of WALTON, the Pentateuch in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Syriac, the Samaritan copy and version, with a Latin translation of both. The second volume contains the historical books, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Syriac and Arabic, with Targums. Third volume, Job to Malachi, in the same laoguages, with an Ethiopic version of Solomon's Song and the Psalms. The fourth volume has the Apocryphal booke, in the same languages, with three Targums on the Pentateuch, one in Persian, and two in Chaldee, with Latin versions. The fifth volume gives the New Testament in Greek, Latin, Syriac, Ethiopic and Arabic, and the Gospels in Persian. The sixth volome is made up of dissertations, various readings, lexicons, &c.

THE LONDON TRACT SOCIETY.—This important charitable organization was founded in 1799, for the circulation of religious booke and treatises in foreign countries, as well as throughont the British dominions, and is supported by members of the established Church and by Protestant dissenters. It has printed important tracts and hooks in about one hundred languages, and the total issue during the first fifty years of its organization, amounted to 549,000,000 copies of its publications. As an illuetration of the Society's operations, it is stated that BUNYAN's *Pilgrim's Progress* has been issued in twenty-eight of the principal languages of the earth, spoken probably by more than one half of the human family. In some instances the work has been printed in Roman characters, as in the following example: In Tahitian, for the inhabitants of various islands in the Pacific Ocean, thus: "I to' u hahaere raa na roto i medehara o teie nei ao, haeti atura vau i te hoe vahi, e ana tei tana vahi ra, tapae atura vau i reira e roohia lhora i te taoto i roto i taua ana ra." The original of this translation is the following: "As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place where was a den, and laid me down in that place to sleep, and as I slept I dreamt a dream."

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN BAVARIA.—The Papa nuncio at Munich, and six of the Bavarian Bishops have protested against a decree of the Bavarian Government which forbids Jesuits and foreign priests to hold public missions, and the Archbishop has made arrangements for such a mission, in epite of the ministerial decree. The Archbishop also finds fault with the Government for not hindering two political papers at Munich from criticising certain acts of the Pope and of the Bishops, and for having suppressed several Catholic papers. A professor of philosophy at the University of Munich, Dr. PRANTL, who had been suspended, on demand of the Archbishop, for teaching philosophio doctrines not in conformity with the Catholic Church, has been reinstated by epecial order of the King. The works of another professor, Dr. FROSCHAMMER, who is a priest, and who is praised by the distinguished Dr. HENGSTENBERG as one of the ableat opponente of the recent "materialistic" literature of Germany, have been put in Rome on the "Index."

DECLINE OF THE JESUIT ORDER.—The "Company of Jesus," founded in 1540 by IGNATIVE LOYOLA, and nine associetes, at the close of the Eighteenth Century, numbered 39 hoskee of the class of the professed members, 669 colleges, 61 housee for novices, 196 seminaries for the education of the scholare of the order; 335 residences, and 12,780 members scattered throughout the different countries of the earth. Though restored after some years, during which the Papal See had abolished them, it is stated that the order have never regained their former numbers and influence, though still powerful. In 1855, they numbered 5,510, of whom 1,514 were in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia; 1,697 in France; 463 in Belgium, 364 in Spain; 117 in Germany; and the remainder in England, America and other countries.

CHURCH MOVEMENT IN LONDON.—A meeting of prominent clerical members of the establishment has been held in London, to devise means for incressing the amount of church accommodetions in the East District of that city, whers, it appears from a report made on the subject, only two out of every ten of the population attend pnblio worship. Churchmen of various shades of opinion engage in the undertaking, with the Bishop at their head. Mr. GLADSTONE represented the "High Church" wing; the "Evangelical" element was present in the person of the well-known CANON CHAMPNEYS; while the "Broad Church," and "something more," found e voice in the peculiar theological celebrity, Rev. F. D. MAURICE. Under such auspices, it is believed this important movement in church-extension will result in success.

PREACHING FROM MANUSCRIPT.—It was no uncommon thing, in ancient times, to have two, or even three sermons before the sama assembly. The discourses were free and familiar in their style, and the preachers allowed themselves great latitude in making their expositions of the Scriptures. Only in rare instances did the preacher read from a manuscript; discourses were sometimes composed and committed to memory, but commonly the speaker relied upon the suggestions of the moment. The discourses that have come down to us from these times, were not preserved by the original manuscripts of the preachers, but hy means of short-hand writers, who exercised much skill in taking down entire discourses at the time of their delivery. They were often revised by the preacher, and preserved with great care.

MR. SPURGEON AND FRASER'S MAGAZINE.—An article in a recent number of *Fraser's Magazine* speaks of the great London pulpit celebrity as a youth of scanty education, with a bold and brassy style of speech, action not in good taste and often inappropriate to his matter, who fixes his eye on the ceiling and hollows to the top of his voice. It charges him with bigotry, intolerance, profanity in preaching and prayer, and malignant blasphemy. It cites passages from his sermons to show his vulgarity, his intolerable indecency and his incongruous facetiousness. It charges him with uncharistian bitterness of language, with gloating over the horrors of the lost, and reveling amidst the burning agonies of the non-elect.

BRITISH MISSIONS.—The total income of the various missionary boards in England, for the past year, amounted to over two and a half millions of dollars, being an increase of nearly $200,000. The total income and expenditures of the Baptist Missionary Society was about $110,000, an increase of more than $10,000. The total number of English missionaries in the field is 1,556. The proportion of the Established Church in this work is shown by the following: Church of England—contributions £271,304, and 719 missionaries; others—contributions, £245,533, and 837 missionaries.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—Rev. Dr. HENGSTENBERG, of Berlin, is waging war with the bitternese of a practiced controversialist against the Evangelical Alliance, and charges Evangelical Christians in England with having no churchly feeling, and tending rapidly to Rationalism. He is by some thought to sympathise more warmly with the Catholics than with the Alliance; and, among other things, attributes the Anti-Catholic movement in England, after the organization of the Catholic hierarchy with Cardinal WISEMAN at its head, to the Rationalistic Party in the established Church.

THE UNITED BRETHREN.—The General Conference of the denomination known as "The United Brethren in Christ," was recently held in Cincinnati. The statistics of this growing religious body are as follows: ministers, local and itinerant, 916; preaching places, 3,891; members, 61,400—increase last year, 6,044; Sabbath schools, 1,000; there is a flourishing printing and book establishment at Dayton, Ohio; three denominational periodicals are sustained; missionaries are laboring in Western Africa, and home missions are vigorously prosecuted.

The dividend from the Central or Sustentation Fund of the Scotch Free Church, to which all the congregations contribute weekly, on the principle of JOHN WESLEY's penny-a-week, has been this year, to each minister, £138. Nearly the whole of the larger and wealthier congregations add a supplement to this, making their ministers' stipends to range from £200 to £600 a year. Nevertheless, it is a noble feature in the Free Church, that the poorest congregation is sure of at least an income of £138, or about $700 a year for their minister, besides a manse and garden rent free.

SETTLING CLERGYMEN.—A writer in the *Universalist Trumpet*, speaking of the number of ministers of that denomination in Connecticut, says: "There is not a preacher of our faith in this State preaching to the same people unto whom he preached when we came here nearly five years ago, and there are bnt two in the State who were here then; these would probably have left before this, were they not "settled' upon their farms. The ownership of a good farm seems to give a more permanent residence than the pastorate of a society."

COURT RELIGION IN GERMANY.—Bishop SPENCER has lately confirmed 47 persons in the Palace chapel at Coblentz. The Princess of Prussia, who is a very regular attendant at the English Church, was present to witness the ceremony, and was attended by the pastors of the Reformed Church in their robes. The Bishop and all the chaplains dined with her in the evening at the palace, and the whole occasion is spoken of as one quite notable in a religious point of view.

BISHOPRICS IN INDIA.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other prelates, have presented to her Majesty's government a pressing memorial for the immediate erection of three new bishoprics in India. One at Agra, for the northern provinces, to be formed out of the present diocese of Calcutta; one at Lahore, for the Punjaub, to be formed out of the present diocese of Calcutta; and one for the missionary province of Tinnevelly.

CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—There are 283 churches in Philadelphia, not counting those in an unfinished state. They are divided among 25 sects, the Protestant Episcopalians being the most numerous, having 59 churches. The four different schools of Presbyterians altogether, 57 churches, the Methodists 58, the Baptists 25, the Roman Catholics 27, the Lutherans 15, the Quakers 11.

The London Church Missionary Society has projected new missions in South Africa, Borneo, Mauritius, Ceylon and Vancouver's Island. In one of the Madras districts, Christian congregations have been established in 629 villages, 42,000 men, women and children converted, and ten Hindoos admitted by ordination to the Episcopal ministry. It is contemplated by the Society to make a division of the immense diocese of Calcutta.

Rev. Mr. RYLE, the well-known author, thne describes a modern sermon: "A modern sermon is to open a dull, tame, pointless, religious essay, full of measured, round sentences, Johnsonian English, bald platitudes, timid statements, and elaborately connected milk and water. It is a leaden sword, without edge or point—a heavy weapon, and little likely to do much execution.

There are, at present, more than three millione and a half of Protestants in Russia, in a population of sixty-five millions. The stronghold of Protestantism is in the Province of Finland, with a population of 1,636,000, all of whom belong to the Lutheran Church, with the exception of 45,000 members of the Greek Church, and in the three Baltic Provinces, Estland, Livland and Courland, where the German language still prevails.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON arrived last week from Sidon, Syria. He is widely known as one of the most able, eminent, and useful missionaries of the American Board in that quarter of the world. For some years past he has resided at Sidon, where he has suffered, with great efficiency, an important missionary station.

A correspondent of one of the religious journals, who has been writing a series of sketches of distinguished preachers in London, mentions that he has not heard a sermon in England of less than fifty minutes' duration. He says the congregations in England "have the grace of patience ours would do well to emulate."

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIANS.—It is stated, as a singular fact, thet of the twenty-seven memorials which were sent up to the late Presbyterian General Assembly, on the subject of Slavery, only three were from the State of New-York; and there are more members of that branch of the Presbyterian Church, new school, in the State of New-York, by 10,000, than in the whole counection besides.

A special Synod has been held at Adelaide, Australia, at which Rev. JAMES POLLIT, minister of St. Luke's Church in that city, was severely censured for celebrating marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity acknowledged in the Church of England. Mr. POLLIT was not to attend the Synod till he gave proof of penitence.

There are said to be no less than three hundred and sixty-four Roman Catholic Churches in the city of Rome, while the population is considerably less than two hundred thousand.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending August 4, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Andrew Allen, of Wilmington, Del.—For improvement in power looms.

Levi Bissell, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in trucks for locomotives.

Robert Brayton, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in nut machines.

Ira Buckman, Jr., of New-York, N. Y.—For welking-stick fountain.

D. H. Carpenter, of Wallingford, Conn.—For improvement in vapor burners

Patrick Clark, of Rahway, N. J.—For improvement in machines for making paper.

S. T. J. Coteman & J. W. Sibbett, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improved coupling of thills to vehicles.

J. A. Davis, of Syracuse, N. Y.—For improvement in coal stoves.

Josiah Dodge, of Dummerstown, Vt.—For improved mode of discharging cannon.

John F. W. Erdmann, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improved stock for smoothing planes.

Lucius N. Fay & Wm. Mason, of Warren, Mass.—For improved mode of orening and closing window blinds.

Lucius N. Fay & Wm. Mason, of Warren, Mass.—For improved device for operating slats of window blinds

Robert Ferguson, of New-Orleans, La.—For improvement in steam-boilers.

F. R. Forsyth, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.—For improvement in cultivators' teeth.

W. H. Gray, of Dover, N. H.—For improvement in the let-off motion of power-looms.

Semuel Gumaer, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in harvesters.

Wm. Hallwell & Levi Osborn, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—For improved file-cutting machine.

Isaac Haydeu, of Lawreuce, Mass.—For improvement in bobbins for roving and slubbing.

Ahial C. Herron, of Remsen, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing-machines.

Dr. Ludvig Held, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in factious ivory.

Peter Hoffner, of Rising Sun, Ind.—For improvement in cutting screws.

Peter Holbrook, of Whitinghem, Vt.—For improvement in sugar-boilers.

Ernest L. Kurtz, of New-York, N. Y.—For device for protecting the necks of horses from flies.

Theodore T. S. Laidley, of the United States Army.—For improved projectile for rifled cannon.

O. L. Lawson & A. A. Starr, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved stop-cock gas regulator.

Wm. S Mayo, of New-York, N.Y.—For improved window-blind slat-holder.

James McMackin, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved device for operating window-blinds.

Stuart Perry, of Newport, N. Y.—For improved key.

Charles Perley, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in compound capstans for ships.

Samuel J. Seely, of New-York, N. Y.—(Assignor to John M. Wood, of Brooklyn, N. Y.)—For improved machine for forging nails.

N. C. Sherman & S. Lightcap, of Hazle Green, Wis.—For improvement in harvesters.

Geo. W. Swartz, of Buffelo, N. Y.—For improved propeller-blade.

Geo. C. Talt, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved self-feeding drill.

Chas. Tinker & J. A. Sprague, of Mantua, Ohio.—For improvement in harvesters.

John Trahin and Charles Voebel, of New-Orleans, La.—For improved machine for beveling staves, &c.

Wm. Upfield, of Lancaster, Ohio.—For improvement in hoot trees.

Noah Warlick, of La Fayette, Ala.—For improvement in shower bath apparatus.

Wm. M. Welling, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in factitious ivory.

Chas. Winslow, of Lyun, Mass.—For improved elastic gore cloth.

Thos. D. Worrall, of Lowell, Mass.—For improved joiner's plane.

Anthony Hankey and Francis Stiles, Jr., of Leicester, Mass., assignors to themselves and Frederick S. Taylor, of same place.—For improved machine for grinding knives.

Daniel H. Feger, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Daniel Sheperd, of same place.—For improvement in pedestal for railroad cars.

Louis Bondreaux, of Thibodeaux, La.—For improvement in cleaning and carding moss.

Herman Hihhard, of Henrietta, Ohio.—For improvement in tanning and coloring skins and furs.

REISSUES:

Chas. Parker, of Meriden, Conn., assignor of Wm. Mix, of Prospect, Conn.—For improved method of making wire strengthened spoons.

Alfred T. Clark, of Lancaster, Penn.—For improvement in distributing apparatus of flouring mills.

DESIGNS:

Henry Dexter, of Cambridge, Mass., assignor to Wm. Carleton, of Charleston, Mass.—For design for statues of Gen. Warren.

J. J. Dudley and Russell Mann, of Troy, N. Y., assignors to Geo. W. Eddy, of Waterford, N. Y.—For design for stoves.

S. W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Young & Brother, of same place.—For design for stoves.

Elias Yonng, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For design for cooking stoves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

WERE THE OLD POLICE LEGALLY DISCHARGED?

In the matter of Richard Gambling vs. *Jacob Cholwell and others, Police Commissioners.*—Application for writ of *certiorari* to the Police Commissioners, to review their decision upon the removal of the petitioner, as one of the Police force of the Metropolitan District.

S. Sherwood, for petitioner; A. J. Vanderpoel and W. C. Noyee, for defendants.

DAVIES, J.—On the 13th of April, 1853, the petitioner was appointed by the then Board of Police Commissioners to the office of policemen of said City.

By section 3, of article 3, of the act of April 13, 1853, in force at the time of the petitioner's appointment, it was provided that "the members of the Police Department appointed after this (that) act shall have gone into effect, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall only be removed for cause as hereinefter provided."

By section 4 of said act, it was provided that "in case of suspension and complaint, notice to the accused shall be given to efford him an opportunity to be heard in his defence. The accused party may, in all cases, appear by counsel, and compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf." The Board of Commissioners, after the examination of witnesses under oath or affirmation upon the charges, and in defence might, for cause, remove the accused from office.

A person once appointed a policeman, after this act took effect, could only be removed in the manner therein prescribed.

On the 15th of April, 1857, an act was passed "to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof."

Section 6 of said act declared that the patrol force of the County of New-York, until otherwise provided for, shall be of the number of patrolmen then existing by law in the City of New-York.

By this provision the police force in existence in the City of New-York, at the time of the passage of that act, were thus incorporated with the police force thus organized and accepted as the patrol force for the County of New-York, as authorized by said act.

By force of these provisions the petitioner became one of the patrol force of the County of New-York as organized by this act. The seventh section of this act provides, thet no person shall be removed from office, "except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board of Police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence." The same section decleres that the mode of trial and removal from office of each officer of the said police force shall be particularly defined and prescribed by rules and reguletione of the Board of Police.

In pursuance of the enthority thus couferred, the Board of Police have adopted rules and regulations in reference to the removal of the members of the police force.

The sixth rule requires that charges preferred against any member of the police force must be in writing, and unless presented hy one of the superintendents or Inspectors, must be sworn to; and all charges are to be filed with the Chief Clerk.

The seventh regulation requires thet when charges are filed, the Chief Clerk shall notify the person complained of to call and examine the same. And the person complained of, within two devs thereafter, must answer the same to the clerk, or file his answer thereto with him.

The petitioner allegee that he was removed from office on the 23d day of June last, without any written charges being presented against him, and without any opportunity being afforded to him to be heard in his defence. It appears from the affidavits on the part of the Commissionere that on the 19th day of June last, written charges were preferred against the petitioner by one of the Inspectors. It also appears from said affidavits that the Chief Clerk of the Board prepared a notice to the petitioner that said charges had been preferred against him, with a specification thereof, and notice of the time and place when and where said Gumbling should appear before said Board for trial on said charges, and said Clerk deposes that he directed service to be made of the same on said Gambling.

The Clerk further deposed that hy reference to the minutes of said Board, upon the trial of said Gambling, it appears that proof was made to said Board of the service of said notice on said Gambling.

The Board correctly epprehended their duty in directing notice to be given to the petitioner of the charges preferred against him, that he might have an opportunity of being heard in his defence. If such opportunity has been given him, it puts an end to this application, for this Court has no power to review the adjudication of the Commissioners upon its merits. If they have taken the necessary steps to acquire jurisdiction, their action is final in the matter.

But the petitioner swears positively that he had no notice of the charges preferred against him, nor any opportunity of being heard in his defence, and the affidavit of the chief clerk does not contradict this, except by stating that it appears from the minutes that proof was made that such notice had been given. If the notice was given and the petitioner had an opportunity of being heard in his defence, it ought certainly to be established beyond all controversy.

As it is the only point upon which doubt is thrown by the pepere before me, I think it proper, in view of the rights of the petitioner and the public interests involved, to direct that a reference be ordered to James R. Whiting, Esq., to ascertain and report whether the petitioner had notice of the charges preferred against him, and of the time and place for the trial thereof, and whether an opportunity has been efforded him of being heard in his defence, and that he report with all convenient speed.

THE ELECTION RIOTERS.

The People vs. *Walter Welsh and others.*—Yesterday the counsel for the First Ward election rioters applied to Judge DAVIES to have the indictments found against the defendants transferred from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge DAVIES granted the motion and ordered the cases to be tried at the next session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Yesterday Judge DAVIES granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding John Gray, the Werden of the City Prison, to produce before the Court this morning at 10 o'clock, one Addison Sandford, who, in his petition for the writ, avers that he is illegally detained in the City Prison, on a commitment for embezzlement, but which is founded on insufficient evidence.

DECISIONS.

Philo B. Sherman et al. vs. *The Local Preachers' Association.*—Order of reference to John H. Authon, Esq.

Ferrugia Vincent vs. *Ferdinand S. Matthews.*—Motion for judgment on the ground of frivolousnese of the demurrer denied.

Harriet Scott, by her next friend, vs. *George Scott.*—Decree of divorce granted.

Barman K. Wells et al. vs. *George A. Wendell.*—Motion for a reference denied.

The Late Usury Case.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Seth C. Keyes vs. *William Moultrie and Thomas Palmer.*—Take notice, that I eppeer for the defendants in the above action, and that I demand that a copy of the affidavit of the said plaintiff, upon which Hon. J. S. Bosworth, one of the Justicee of this Court, granted an injunction and order to show cause dated the 2d day of February instant, be served on me at my office, No. 52 William-street, in the City of New-York. WM. MOULTRIE, Defts.' Att'y.

MESSRS. FIELD & SLUYTER, Plffs. Att'ys.

Feb. 4, 1857.

THE LATE USURY CASE.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Seth C. Keyes vs. *William Moultrie and Thomas Palmer.*

To Messrs. Field & Sluyter, Plaintiffs' Attorneys:

GENTLEMEN: Take notice that both the said defendents named above will be examined as witnesses on the trial of this action on all the points at issue in the pleadings herein, pureuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Yours, &c.,
WM. MOULTRIE, Defts.' Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECREES.

Wm. Ullner vs. *Christian Peterson*, &c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Ullner vs. *Haas, impleaded*, &c.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Trial of Henry Beck for Poisoning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Henry Beck was tried yesterday, in this Court, for attempting to poison the family of Mr. Gresko, of No. 156 Second-street. In the May term he was arraigned and pleaded guilty, receiving a sentence of five years' imprisonment. It subsequently was brought to the knowledge of the Court that various members of his family had been confined in lunatic asylums, and that his sister and uncle had died insane. He was allowed, therefore, to withdraw his plea, and undergo a trial.

Beck is a mere youth. His appearance indicates insanity. The son of a very wealthy merchant of Königsward, in Bohemia, he was educated at the University of Prague. He speaks nine languages—at least his counsel, Mr. Harrington, said he does.

On March 1, he went to Mr. Gresko's house, sat down upon a stove, smoked a cigar, and acted very strangely. Mr. Greeko and his family were accustemed to his eccentricities, and did not much heed them. He several times placed his fingers in his vest pocket, as if about to take something therefrom. He was seen to lift up the lid of the pot, in which the dinner was cooking, and shortly afterwards he left the house. The family partook of the dinner, and were immediately seized with all the symptome of poisoning hy arsenic. The physician who attended them so described their sufferings. The chemist, who examined the remains of the dinner, found arsenic enough to have killed several people. When arrested, Beck merely said, incoherently, "I did not have much experience. I did not know what it would do. I did not have any money."

Mr. Greako was the only witness examined by the District Attorney, the Recorder suggesting that the defence should et once produce their witnesses, so as to shorten the case. Seven witnesses were accordingly examined, and the fact of the prisoner's insanity was incontrovertibly clear. The jury, without leaving their seats, found Beck "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity." He was remanded till his friends can arrive from New-Orleans to take care of him.

Joseph Folin *alias* Fogle pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for 3 years.

James Stinson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years.

Thomas Haley pleeded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced for the same term.

ATTEMPT AT BUSGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—A YOUNG VILLAIN DISPOSED OF.

James Williams, aged 21, was indicted with two other young rascals, Apollo Goward, aged 16, and Conrad Goulter, aged 17, for attempting to break into the residence of a Mr. White, of No. 646 Sixth-avenue. They demanded a separate trial, and Williams was first placed at the bar.

The fact of the attempt at hurglary was fully proved. Officer McIntyre, of the Twenty-first Precinct, coming to arrest the villains, Williems presented a pistol at him. The cap did not explode, and McIntyre escaped the fate of Anderson. The Jury, without leaving their seats, in one minute found the prisoner guilty.

The Recorder, in sentencing him, said that he was almost sorry that he was arrested before he had entered the building, because he could have been imprisoned for the term of his natural life, if he had accomplished the burglary. You attempted, added the Recorder, to take the life of an officer, and if the Grand Jury should indict you for that offence, as they have a right to do, and as they will do, if they do their duty, you may yet be properly dealt with. This is the first time in my life that I ever regretted thet I could not impose a heavier sentence. I will give you the full extent of the law. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for five years.

Advised hy their counsel, the other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

G. J. Gilet, a Frenchman, was convicted of stealing a carpet bag from a lawyer in Nassau-street, named Onderdonk. The bag contained deeds, mortgeges, insurances, &c.; valued—as the lawyer said,—at $7,000. The Jury convicted Gilet, and the Recorder deferred sentence.

The Defalcation in the Ohio State Treasury—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the telegraphic dispatches, the Democrats have made a pretty clean sweep in Kentucky, having elected eight certain and probably nine of the ten Coogressmen, a majority of the Legislature and a State Treasurer, the latter by some 8,000 or 10,000 majority. This result also secnres the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON, who claims to be a Whig. In the last Congress the Democrats had only four of the ten members.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM still remains at No. 31 Bond-street. She was not removed to the Tombs as expected, because, upon the representations of her physician, it was deemed humane to let her stay at home, properly guarded, for the present. She really suffered some derangement of nervous and digestive systems yesterday, but is by no means supposed to be dangerously ill. Justice DAVISON attempted to take her examination yesterday; it was very short. She protested herself perfectly innocent of the charges preferred against her, and declined to answer any further questions by advice of her counsel. Some affidavits were taken in Court yesterday, important to the case, but throwing no new light upon the mysteries.

ALEXANDER BOYD, who was shot on Tuesday by burglars, died yesterday about 6 o'clock. He retained his memory to the last moment, and bade adieu by signs to those who were present. A Jury of inquest has been impanneled, but no evidence will be taken until next Monday week, the Coroner believing that, should the investigation be commenced immediately it would probably be closed before any facts implicating the assassins could be procured. After viewing the body the Jury were dismissed until the time specified. The *post mortem* examination showed that two bullets passed through the lungs of deceased. More than three pints of blood were found in the right cavity of the chest. No additional arrests were made yesterday. LANANGAN, CAMPBELL and MUNDAY are detained in the Jefferson Market Prison. The funeral will take place on Sunday. BOYD was 30 years old, a native of Ireland, and a blacksmith by trade.

The brother of the young man MOSES, who was murdered at the Highlands, has come on from Richmond to vindicate the character of his brother from the imputation cast upon him, and to recover his effects. The murdered man had a widowed mother residing in Philadelphia, whose whole reliance was upon her two sons—the burden now falls upon the surviving brother. He complains that he was shabbily treated by Mr. SMITH, the landlord of the Sea-View House; that he was refused the $61 left by his brother to be sent to his mother in Philadelphia.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met informally yesterday, and in secret. The object was to discuss the subject of filling the vacancy, and to, if possible, arrive at a union upon some candidate. They were not successful, but will try again to-day. A communication was received from parties residing on Staten Island, complaining of the number of bad characters who visit that Island, of the deleterious consequences, and asking the Board to do something for their relief.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in forming a quorum yesterday, nor did the Health Commissioners.

There was another excitement about the City Hall yesterday, in consequence of a levy made upon some furniture and fixtures belonging thereto, by a Deputy-sheriff, by virtue of a judgment of Court against the Corporation, in favor of a Mr. LOWBER, who, some time since, sold a market site to the City. The levying officers satisfied themselves with taking an inventory of certain articles which they say will be sold at auction on Thursday, unless Comptroller FLAGG should in the meantime "come down with the stuff." These things are becoming very common.

Yesterday Judge DAVIES rendered an opinion in the case of the Municipal Policeman, GAMBLING, who applied a short time since for a writ of *certiorari*, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Police Commissioners before the Supreme Court. GAMBLING alleged that he had been illegally discharged. The Judge considered it a doubtful point whether GAMBLING had been served with a notice setting forth that there were charges preferred against him, and, therefore, for the purpose of satisfying himself in that particular he ordered a reference to JAMES R. WHITING, to ascertain, and report as soon as convenient, the fact, whether GAMBLING had been properly notified.

HENRY BECK, charged with an attempt to poison the GRESKO family, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and justly acquitted on the ground of insanity. JAMES WILLIAMS, a burglar, also being caught in an attempt at burglary by a police officer, drew forth a pistol and tried to shoot him, the weapon missing fire, was sent to Sing Sing for five years, being the highest penalty of the law. The Recorder said he would have sentenced him for life if he could.

There are no cases of yellow fever at Quarantine, nor have there been any since the case of the stevedore taken from the *John Boynton*, who has recovered. None of the vessels which have lately arrived from West India ports have brought any disease with them. The number of vessels at the lower Quarantine anchorage have dwindled down to two, and these two will soon be permitted to leave.

Judge DAVIES, yesterday, granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable this morning, directing the Warden of the City Prison to produce before him one ADDISON SANFORD, who it is alleged is illegally detained in the Tombs, on a commitment for embezzlement, but which is founded upon insufficient evidence.

The counsel for the First Ward election rioters, applied yesterday to Judge DAVIES to have WELSH and others (indicted for rioting in the First Ward,) tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, instead of the General Sessions. Judge DAVIES granted the application.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of importers a few days ago at the invitation of Mr. Collector SCHELL, took a circuit of observation yesterday through the public storehouses in Broad-street. The result, it is expected, they will embody in a speedy report. Mr. SCHELL accompanied the Committee.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC.—The public are no longer discussing the question, who killed Doctor BURDELL? Nor is the guilt, or innocence of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM any longer a debatable point. The all-absorbing topic now is whether Doctor UHL and the District Attorney acted properly in assisting Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to consummate her foul crime, merely for the sake of exposing the wretched woman to public execration and revealing all the filthy details of her revolting schemes to defraud the heirs of the murdered man. The public are by no means unanimous in their opinions, and those who think that Doctor UHL went greatly beyond the bounds which his duty prescribed, are not an inconsiderable portion of the people. Such an extensive scheme of stool-pigeoning is altogether new in the history of crime in this City: and though Mrs. CUNNINGHAM will find no one to pity her for falling into a pit of her own digging, yet the number of those who think that all the ends of justice might have been answered by Dr. UHL's revealing her first wicked proposal to him, is by no means small. What the duty of the Doctor was as a physician must be determined by the members of his own profession, but what his duty was as a member of society and a Christian, the great public is perfectly competent to decide; and, judging from the tone of the numberless communications we have received upon the subject, we should say that the popular belief is that he immersed himself in a pool of filth to very little purpose, and that all the good likely to result from it might have been obtained with much less trouble, and without any such personal sacrifices as he voluntarily made. But there are differences of opinion on this point.

After all, it would seem that the guilt of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and the chance of her punishment for an attempt to commit a felony, rests entirely upon the decision of the Surrogate as to her marriage with Doctor BURDELL. If it be decided that she was not married, then no crime will have been committed by her in attempting to "produce" a fictitious child as the offspring of Doctor BURDELL; for, even though she had succeeded in her designs, the child would have had no claim upon the doctor's property. So that, after all, she stands a good chance of going free from punishment.

The Case of Mrs. Cunningham.

The astounding disclosures which have been made in the great Burdell case, have, of course, brought about a strong reaction in the public feeling with regard to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Many circumstances connected with her trial and the events which preceded it, tended, after her acquittal, to create a leaning in her favor which facts did not altogether justify, but which was nevertheless most natural. The length of the investigation, the indignities to which she was exposed, the friendless condition in which she found herself, the torrent of indignation and of vituperation which was directed against her from the day of the murder down to that of her acquittal, were all calculated to turn the tide of sympathy, if for no other reason, because she was a woman. The public reasons slowly, but feels quickly. It arrives at its logical conclusions through oceans of discussion, by slow and painful effort, and after a thousand blunders. But its pity is ever ready. The spectacle of weakness assailed by numbers and by strength rouses it into action far sooner than either the love of truth or the desire that guilt be punished. Mr. HALL was right in imagining that his most formidable obstacle in conducting the trial lay not so much in the feebleness of his case, or the skill of his antagonists, as in the Jury's sympathy for an unprotected woman. He was right in bringing his artillery to bear upon this at the very ontset, but wrong, as we then thought him and as we still think him, in using Bullingsgate for ammunition.

That the Jury was in the least influenced by any such feeling as pity in bringing in a verdict of acquittal, we do not mean for a moment to insinuate; but it certainly opened a door for the leading vituperators of the unhappy woman to retreat from the absurd positions in which their red-hot zeal had placed them in the beginning of the investigation. The New-York *Tribune*, for instance, before CONNERY had got half way through his "grand inquisition," long before Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had a chance of saying a word in her defence, and while the public was in a state of the most gullible, and most unreasoning excitement, took upon itself the duties of prosecuting counsel, and against all rule, and all decent precedent, summed up against the prisoner, in a most elaborate article, in which every point that went to show her guilt, was placed in the strongest light, without any modifying reservation.

We confess, that, in spite of what has since occurred, in spite of the damning revelations connected with the sham child-birth, we look back upon the trial with the utmost satisfaction. The great drawback upon the many advantages of trial by Jury in a country in which public opinion is all-powerful, is the liability of the Jury to be converted into mere mouthpieces of the prejudices prevailing out of doors. In spite of all the precautions that can be taken, an impartial Jury is a thing hard to get. Popular passions but too often cloud the minds of the best intentioned, and render both law and facts worthless. In the South, for instance, at this moment, a conviction for murder, arising out of "a difficulty," is all but impossible, owing to the fact that a demoralized population recognises this mode of settling differences. In New-York, few Juries will convict a fillibuster, however strong the evidence against him. We, therefore, say that every verdict rendered in accordance with the evidence, and in the teeth of popular feeling, does honor to our judicial system, and to the country at large. The evidence in the Cunningham case was plainly insufficient; but we fear many people will be led into imagining, in consequence of recent developments, that popular belief and common rumor may occasionally be allowed, without serious detriment, to supply the gaps in sworn testimony. It is against this tendency that we feel called upon now, in the face of the present excitement, to protest, and to warn our readers against the fatal error of endeavoring to break through great principles either of morals or jurisprudence to meet particular and extraordinary cases.

There will arise, also, we do not doubt, out of the last disclosures, a very general desire to abrogate the great rule of common law, which prohibits a second trial for the same offence, after a verdict of acquittal has once been rendered. Nevertheless, though a dozen CUNNINGHAMS appeared every year in our midst, and shrouded their guilt in mystery, until the ordeal was past, and discovery came too late, we would warn the public against meddling with a provision which is founded in the clearest wisdom and humanity, which has saved thousands of the innocent from the persecution, for the one knave whom it has suffered to escape. The possibility, even, of a second trial, no matter how carefully guarded from abuse, would deprive the jury system of half its value. It would be converted into an instrument of the grossest oppression and extortion; would be kept hanging *in terrorem* over honest men's heads, and would put into the hands of envy, hatred and malice, and uncharitableness, a most formidable weapon. Even as a menace, it might be the means of making the lives of thousands miserable. Any charges which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's case suggests in our mode of administering justice, should be improvements in the machinery for detecting guilt. Upright judges, an efficient police and prosecutors, are the things which all our efforts should lead us to secure. Many as are the faults of the common law, the provisions which it creates for the protection of individual life and liberty against the assaults of power, and the schemes of knaves, have played too glorious a part in the civil history of our race to be lightly meddled with.

Chivalry—Old and New.

Names are the last things in the world to change. They hold their place stubbornly long after their significance is gone, and beginning life as truths, they not unfrequently find themselves ending it, without any fault of their own, as disreputable lies. Thus the name King, which was once a fine old symbol of capacity, and meant that the man who bore it had something to do, and knew "how to do" it, has gradually come to be applied to a man whose special attribute it is to have nothing to do, and *not* to know how to do it.

But of all the names that have come to grief and been perverted into shame, what one has suffered more than the grand old name of "Chivalry?" The Chivalry of feudalism were men who were held to be bound to take higher and lordlier views of things than most of their cotemporaries. They looked on themselves as the superiors of their fellow men, and they consequently accepted certain duties, and certain restrictions, as the obligations of that superiority. A member of the Chivalry was bound to respect the attributes of all men, to consider their limitations, and to proportion his own relations to other men on the scale of their qualities and their accidents. Those whom a knight regarded as his inferiors, he was bound to treat with forbearance. If he was abused by a slave or a villain, he could not resent the abuse, because it was just as impossible that a villain or a slave should *insult* a knight, as it was for a man in a ditch to strike with his hand a man on the housetop. Nor could a dishonored knight *insult* a knight without reproach, because to fail in knightly honor was to cease to be a knight. The assumptions of Chivalry, that is in those old days, involved certain restrictions and imposed certain conditions, which were as a law of noble influences over those who made such assumptions.

But the modern "chivalry" of these United States contents itself with the assumptions, shirks the law, and so makes the grand old code a lie.

As for instance. On the 1st of August a member of the modern American chivalry, Mr. WHITE by name, was eating his dinner like other mortals at the Ephalta Springs in the State of Pennsylvania. We all know how painful, how exciting, and how aggravating a process this is, of eating one's dinner at a watering-place hotel—how you never get your soup till your neighbor is eating his peaches—how your soup, when you get it, is not the soup you ordered, blindly believing in the Franco-Irish statements of the bill of fare—how the waiter, whom you arrest with one dollar, is seduced by your *vis-a-vis* with two—how your roast beef is always cold, and your bread never knows a crust—how, in short, your life is made a burden to you by day and an indigestion by night. So we can, all of us, understand that Mr. WHITE, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the first of August, may have been in a very unpropitious state of mind. But then Mr. WHITE was a knight, and true knights are true to suffer as well as to achieve.

Mr. WHITE, probably, after much manœuvering and agitation, had secured a plate full of meat—possibly of boiled mutton, drenched in a mixture of suet and bookbinder's paste—or it may be of sanguinous beef; but that doesn't matter—a plate full of meat it was, and Mr. WHITE had clutched it, we doubt not, with the desperation of famine, and was about to fall on it as UGOLINO in the Tower fell upon his eldest-born.

At that moment came whisking by a waiter. Somebody probably called him, as somebody is *always* calling a waiter at such dinners, and always not getting him. Who the somebody was, the waiter, hardened by habit, never paused to think or see, but, swooping on the nearest plate—which happened to be the hard-won plate of Mr. WHITE—bore it off, intending, no doubt, to deposit it in front of somebody else, who didn't want it, and hadn't asked for anything whatever. But the blood of hungry Mr. WHITE was up, and he seized the waiter by the skirts, as DAVY CROCKETT at the President's table grasped the villain who tried to change his cover. The waiter wouldn't be seized. The waiter resisted—an ignoble waiter struggling with the chivalrous Mr. WHITE. In this crisis what would BAYARD have done? or the Black Prince? Let those who can ask the question leave the City at once, and devote themselves in strict seclusion for three months to a prayerful study of FROISSART.

Suffice it, neither of these heroes would have done what Mr. WHITE did. Mr. WHITE leaped from his seat, and hurled a tumbler at the waiter's head. And thereupon a scuffle ensued—such a scuffle as followed a very similar demonstration on the part of another modern Knight—Mr. HERBERT, at Willard's, in Washington, about a year ago. Luckily, in this case, no blood was spilt—only a great many dreadful words. Mr. WHITE's friends and fellow-chivalry rallied about him, doubtless outdoing the great feats of that English army in Flanders whereof "My Uncle Toby" formed so conspicuous a part.

The chivalry demanded satisfaction — of the waiter! The chivalry held the whole North responsible—for the waiter! The chivalry must have the hide—of the waiter! Now we don't mean to say that *we* consider the waiter to have been the inferior of Mr. WHITE. We dare say that Mr. WHITE and the waiter were very well matched in the affray. We are sure that one was quite as absurd as the other. And we believe in equal rights, and all that sort of thing. But Mr. WHITE does *not*. Mr. WHITE and the chivalry regard the Declaration of Independence as a tissue of "glittering sounding generalities." Mr. WHITE and the chivalry assume to live in the clouds "in a purple sublimity" and "grind down men's bones to a pale unanimity," and particularly servant's bones. And we, therefore, beg Mr. WHITE and the chivalry to consider how droll, not to say how ridiculous, the spectacle must seem to mankind at large—of a vivid battle-royal between a Knight of high degree, and a—waiter at a watering-place table.

Who is Street Commissioner?

According to the decision of Judge INGRAHAM upon the *habeas corpus* discharging Mr. DEVLIN, that gentleman, under his appointment from the City, is Street Commissioner, and unless some other judicial functionary be found to interpose, by injunction or *certiorari*, will, before many days, be duly installed and in full possession of the office, the diploma of his Excellency Gov. KING to the contrary notwithstanding.

His Honor Justice PEABODY will, in all probability, not interfere further. As in duty bound, he entertained the application properly presented before him by the counsel of Mr. CONOVER, for possession of the books and papers of the office, to which he had received an appointment, at least *prima facie*, regular and in due form. After full argument and advisement, his Honor gave his decision, granting the warrant applied for. But in all this, it seems, according to Judge INGRAHAM, Justice PEABODY was acting, not as the Supreme Court, but rather as a Commissioner, under and solely by virtue of a special statute.

If this was the position of Justice PEABODY, then Judge INGRAHAM is quite correct in exercising the right, which he asserts in his opinion, of *reviewing* the decision in favor of CONOVER, and the discharge of DEVLIN is not in conflict with either the authority or dignity of the Supreme Court or its functionaries. So that, probably, Justice PEABODY will not feel at all aggrieved by Judge INGRAHAM's conclusion, but take it with his habitual equanimity.

Not so with Mr. CONOVER and his friends, including, of course, his counsel. They have contended stoutly for what they esteemed his right to the office: but the chances of legal warfare, proverbially uncertain and fickle, are not with them, and they must perforce submit, unless some speedy device is discovered to review the contest, or turn defeat into victory.

As we stated some days since, in anticipation of Judge INGRAHAM's decision upon the *habeas corpus*, the several matters before him, except perhaps the contempt, are virtually decided thereby. It is now a matter of course to render the injunction permanent, and the next move probably will be an application to his Honor, or some other Judge *municipally* disposed, to place Mr. DEVLIN in full possession of the honors and emoluments of Street Commissioner.

Mr. Justice PEABODY, in his opinion, refused to entertain at all the question of CONOVER's or DEVLIN's right to the office, but decided to give the former the books and papers, as being in legal possession of the franchise. Judge INGRAHAM, on the contrary, as careful readers of his decision will have perceived, goes fully into that very question, deciding adversely to the Governor's right of appointment, and his argument on that head, if not altogether sound, is certainly plausible.

He holds Mr. DEVLIN to be the legal "successor" of Commissioner TAYLOR; that the fact of succession does not depend upon possession, but upon title; that the law can know but one legal successor, and that is the man entitled by law to hold the office which he claims. That the Governor of the State had not the power to appoint to the vacancy occasioned by Mr. TAYLOR's decease, but that power became vested, under the new Charter of 1857, in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. That therefore Mr. DEVLIN, as their appointee, is the Street Commissioner.

That the office is not an office of the State, but a *City office*, as originally established. That it comes within section 2, of article 10 of the State Constitution, which requires that all City and County officers, not otherwise provided for therein, shall be elected or appointed by the local authorities. That section 5, of that article, which says that the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, does not allow a different mode of appointment, but is to be read in connection with the said section 2, of the same article, which confines the appointment of local officers to the local authorities; and when the Legislature is required to provide for filling vacancies in offices, they must, as to *local* offices, make such provision in the mode, and by the authorities, provided in section 2.

Down to 1849, no power existed by which the Governor could make an appointment of Street Commissioner. In that year an act was passed authorizing him, whenever a vacancy should occur in any of the *offices of this State*, where no provision was made by law for filling the same, to fill such vacancy until the commencement of the year after the next annual election at which such officer could be elected. Judge INGRAHAM holds there are *two* objections fatal to the application of that statute to the office in controversy: It was not recognized as a State office in the Revised Statutes, which designated and classified (1 R. S. 96) the various offices of the State, although then in existence, and is not in any statute recognized as a State office. And secondly, according to the Constitution, as above, the Street Commissioner, as a City officer, can only be appointed by the local authorities, or elected by the people. That the said act of 1849 applies only to elective officers, and therefore, as to the Street Commissioner's office is a nullity, as it was not elective at the time Mr. CONOVER was taken up by Gov. KING. The new charter was then in force.

But, even if that act applies to offices not elective, other provision is, by the Charter of 1857, made for the appointment of Street Commissioner. By section 10 it provides, that "heads of departments," with two exceptions, shall be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. That the power so confided is not, therefore, confined to the Mayors and Aldermen elected under the new Charter, but may be exercised by those at present in office.

As to this, *the* point of his opinion, Judge INGRAHAM says:

"It must be remembered that by the 54th section all other charters, except the Dongan and Montgomery charters, are repealed. If the powers conferred by the new charter are only to be exercised by the officers who may be elected under it, we are forced to the conclusion that there is no authority for any City Government. It is true, by the 51st section, the present officers are continued in their offices; but, unless under this statute, these officers (the Aldermen and Councilmen) could not pass any ordinances or do any legislative act. The Board of Councilmen is not included in either of the old charters, and possesses no powers not conferred by this charter, and I am not willing to suppose that the Legislature intended to terminate the City Government, or to suspend its operations until the next year. The rational conclusion is, that the Legislature intended, when they retained the Mayor and Common Council, and heads of departments in office, also to give them power to discharge their duties, not under the charters which were repealed, but under the charter which continued them in office and ratified that continuance down to the time when their successors should be elected and qualified."

The preceding statement and synopsis will enable the general reader, without wading through a long opinion, to perceive the grounds upon which Mr. DEVLIN has been discharged from the warrant of arrest.

The Police Certiorari.

The case of the policeman GAMBLING, which was argued and submitted on Saturday last, is one of importance, from the principle it involves, and as it may affect the efficiency of the present police organization. Judge DAVIES has, recently, acquired a degree of experience in the matter of Common Law *Certioraries*, which he will, without doubt, turn to valuable account in rendering his decision upon GAMBLING's application.

That decision involves not alone an exercise of judicial discretion, but likewise a settlement of the question, now first presented, whether or not, the examination of his case upon written charges, with the opportunity of answering them, to which, by the Metropolitan police act, every member of the force is entitled before he can be dismissed, is an executive or judicial act.

If the former, it is conceded a *Certiorari* does not lie to correct, or review a decision of the Police Board. The act of removing a member of the force is, then, to be deemed an exercise simply of executive discretion, similar in character to the power lodged by law in the executive of this State to remove sheriffs, coroners, county clerks; or in the Senate to remove judicial officers, upon charges and after an opportunity to the accused party to be heard in his own defence.

But a decision the other way, namely, that the removal in such cases is a *judicial* act, involves most important consequences,—indeed unsettles the law as it has in this State, for some time, been understood. It is especially of moment to the new police organization under the act of last winter.

If every removal of a policeman for cause, a proceeding which will necessarily be of constant occurrence, is a judicial act—a trial, followed as of course, in judicial discretion, with the right of appeal upon *certiorari* to the Supreme Court, the Board of Police may as well give up all attempts to organize and discipline a suitable force, and at once follow the example of Mr. DRAPER by resigning. It will be their only course; for how absurd it is to imagine that the time of the Board could admit of such waste, or that the course suggested is consistent with a proper authority in the superior, or obedience in subordinates.

In fact, and it also is law as well as common sense, the provision in the Police act for the due investigation of charges for misconduct, was intended to protect the Policeman from abuses of power, not to shield him from, or neutralize, the absolute discretion necessarily invested in the Police Board. Action by that Board is final, without appeal. The person removed is, perhaps, no longer on the force, but he is not without redress if displaced illegally. The members of the Board are officially responsible to the law, as well as individually in damages to the party injured by their act.

It seems to be assumed, and the same idea was acted upon in the late Police Board, that examinations upon charges of misconduct, whether with reference to removal or not, must be by and before the Police Board in full session. This, of itself, is a very onerous duty, and could much better be discharged elsewhere. Then, the act does not require any such thing. The "written charges" are made to the Board, but the examination thereon may be made by delegation, as, for instance, the Superintendant, who (the present incumbent) is every way competent, indeed more so than any member of the Board, for the performance of a duty involving the taking, examination and proper sifting of evidence. It would be to the advantage of the accused that the Superintendant should conduct the examination in every case, hear and note the defence, and then report fully for final action by the Police Board.

It will be found, from experience, that some such course must be adopted. The old Board, even after it became a united duality, although often summary in its action, was oppressed with the above class of business. But what was an impediment to that Board will prove absolutely an obstruction in the way of the new one. It is more numerous and unwieldy, and an element of mischief has recently acceded to it, which will not add to its reputation or improve in the least its tendencies to harmonious action. It has yet a character to gain, and this the two Mayors have already developed a purpose to withhold if they can.

English Literature and English Politics.

The union between literature and politics which has for years been so close and so fruitful in France has never been completely consummated in England.

Though we read and speak of the Press, in Great Britain, as the "Fourth Estate," yet the Press has never yet been formally recognized as a power in the State; and, stronger than the Throne, it nevertheless works behind the Throne, and is rather felt in its tremendous results than seen and honored in the persons of those who control it, while literary men, as a class, in England, have very widely divorced themselves, till of late years, from the active occupations and the prominent places of English public life.

Many English politicians have been literary men, but few English literary men have been politicians. MACAULAY, DISRAELI, BULWER, are rather apparent than real exceptions to this rule, for while there can be no doubt that their literary distinction originally elevated them into public notice, of which they took advantage to achieve for themselves an entrance into public life, they have derived no great additional weight in the world of politics from the consideration afforded them in the world of letters. While in France, under the Constitutional *régime*, literary distinction was almost regarded as imposing upon those who enjoyed it an obligation to enter the arena of politics, in England the entrance into Parliament of a lion of the literary coteries has been looked upon almost as an intrusion, while the doors of the Cabinet have been firmly held by the hereditary red-tapists against the presumptuous knights of the pen. The imagination of man is hardly equal to the conception of the horror which would spread from Club to Club of the West End, and from dinner table to dinner table of all the country, at the bare announcement that a place in Her Majesty's Government had been offered to a DICKENS or a THACKERAY; while FRANCE, in spite of the [illegible] incidents in the life of old BALZAC, notes without surprise that he rejected a ministerial portfolio as composedly as the ribbon of the Legion, or a pension from the Empress. The honor of a baronetcy conferred on him for political services, was thought to add distinction to the greatest of Scottish authors, while the peerage of France was held to need such illuminations as could be shed upon it by the genius of VICTOR HUGO. Of late years the English authors have manifested, however, an increasing disposition to "assert" the power of their order with a new emphasis and a clearer distinction. The wholesome excitement of the Crimean disasters, which did so much to awaken all the thought and feeling of England to a new perception of the defects of English society, and of the political organization of England, brought about a very marked change in this matter. Then it was that Mr. DICKENS came forward to "take the stump," and began on the platform the work which he has since carried out more or less successfully in the pages of *Little Dorrit*. And now we have had Mr. THACKERAY entering the lists as a candidate for Parliament, and protesting, in a strong, manly way, against the practical proscription of cleverness by caste, of the men of intellect and ideas, by the men of blood and acres. In his address to the electors of Oxford, Mr. THACKERAY talked after this very direct fashion:

"There is never any chance for a man of the people to step forward—there seems a sort of absolute necessity, that when Lord PALMERSTON goes out of office, Lord JOHN must come in; and when Lord JOHN jumps out of the boat, Lord PALMERSTON must come in and pull stroke oar again. [Laughter and cheers.] Are there not prudent, intelligent men, whose services the country might profit by, who have no chance to gratify the legitimate object of their ambition, so that an eternal change of the great aristocratic families seems intended to go on forever? Will it be your will and pleasure that this state of things continue? [Loud cries of "No, no."] If so, in reduce into the House of Commons men of popular intelligence—the best men you can bring into it. The popular influence must be brought to bear on the present Government of the country; if they flinch, remind them that the people are outside, and want more and more. If next year they do not give sufficient measure of reform, let us screw them and screw them till we get a larger measure."

There can be no doubt that the anatomist of those ugly subjects the GEORGES, and the analyst of all manner of vanities would be very formidable in the vicinity of the Circumlocution Office, and very useful in discussing "appointments." THACKERAY's manner in speaking, is particularly well calculated, we should say, to catch the ear of Parliament. "Her Majesty's faithful Commons" are very restive under plain prose, and very intolerant of pure poetry, and THACKERAY has a charming talent at talking earnestly, and yet calmly, to the point, which would barely fail to hold such an assembly, while the ripe and sagacious liberalism of his views ought to command for him a positive influence in the actual aspect of English affairs.

But his opponent, Mr. CARDWELL, the Peelite, carried the day against the author of *Pendennis*, who will probably rest satisfied with this attempt in the field of politics and hereafter devote himself to his literary labors. It is well for the world, doubtless, that he did not succeed, for THACKERAY as a member of Parliament could not have done so much good as THACKERAY the novelist.

Getting Goods Through the Custom-House—Visit to the Public Storehouses.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of importers, held at the Exchange on Monday last, to confer with Mr. SCHELL, the Collector, to see if some measures might not be adopted to prevent the present annoyance and delay experienced in obtaining goods from the Custom-House, yesterday visited, in company with the Collector, the public storehouses in Broad-street. Messrs. JOHN H. BROWER, WILSON G. HUNT, GILBERT POST and HENRY KETCHUM, of the Committee, were present.

The storehouses visited comprise Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Broad-street. These buildings are used for storing goods sent for examination by the Custom-House appraisers. The object of the examination is to see if the goods are properly invoiced and the correct duties charged. Mr. SCHELL showed the Committee through all the different apartments of the store-houses, and indicated the many charges, stampings, entries, &c., the goods had to be subjected to before they could be delivered. From the present overcrowded state of the buildings, it was plain to the Committee that quite as much celerity was exercised in getting the goods to the hands of the importers as the circumstances of the case rendered possible. An immense quantity of merchandise compactly crowded together, and scores of clerks, weighers and watchers, were, indeed, all that could be seen. It was stated that last July over 17,000 invoices of goods, averaging three packages each, were sent to the public storehouses mentioned. Subsequent to the visit through the buildings, the Committee and Collector retired to the private office of the latter. The various members of the Committee here expressed their views as to the reforms necessary, in their opinion, to be instituted in order to afford the requisite facility in getting goods speedily through the Custom-House. The general impression was that the Collector was doing all that he could under the present temporary pressure of business to hurry goods through the Customs. The lack of proper buildings was felt to be the principal thing to be complained of. It is expected that the Committee will call a second meeting of Importers in a few days, and submit their report.

They resolved, before adjourning, to recommend that all importers sign the request to the Collector of Port, to send their "passed" packages to them, immediately after examination, in order to relieve the stores of goods as rapidly as possible, and thereby facilitate the business of that department.

This request, written for the signature of merchants, is at the Storekeeper's Office, No. 12 Broad-street.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—A company of thirty children, in age from 7 to 14 years, from the Children's Aid Society, left on Thursday afternoon for the West, under the protection and care of Mr. C. C. TRACY, of the Newsboy's Lodging House. This is that gentleman's eighth expedition Westward. The children were nicely dressed, looked exceedingly happy on leaving the City, and sung their farewell songs to New-York merrily.

Mr. Branch on a New Scent—A Note of Preparation.

To the Public of New-York.

Next week I will expose a robbery unparalleled in our municipal history. Your Supervisors have appropriated $500,000 for which there is not the shadow of return. My revelation will involve the leaders of the three political parties, who will doubtless make superhuman efforts in their respective party journals to suppress my exposition. But the editors of all parties have permitted me to be heard for years, and I think they will be constant now.

I had a long interview with Comptroller FLAGG last evening, who warmly approved of my contemplated exposition, and admitted that the boldness and extent of the plunder in question surpassed any within his knowledge. Mr. FLAGG's hands are as clean as mountain snow, although $600,000 have been extracted from the City Treasury. The robbers cunningly tied his hands and paralyzed his tongue by Legislative enactment in their incipient movements.

And now prepare for the unvarnished narrative of a municipal robbery that will make you stare like an affrighted owl in a midnight storm. And, if it do not arouse you to a man against the robbers, you will richly merit an awful destiny.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

SPIRITUAL PICNIC.—The friends of Spiritualism are to participate in a picnic on Thursday next at Winfield, grounds of Mr. A. HOYT. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents, from foot of Fulton-street. Steamer *Island City*. Spirits admitted free.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Lawrence Still Inactive—Position of Parties—The Ensuing Elections.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday, July 29.

At this present writing I am at an utter loss for news to make up my letter. That assurance, however, is, in itself, a satisfactory one, and therefore deserving of mention. The intense excitement which now pervades the Territory may be regarded as giving grounds for anticipating bad news, if any. Hence I say it is satisfactory to have none.

Lawrence, if its citizens are to be believed, has achieved by the charter movement all that was intended or desired. What that was it may be difficult to ascertain. If to renew the agitation in the Territory, it has been, it must be confessed, in a great measure successful. If to force what I call the "middle party," by which I mean the moderate, law-abiding, Free-State men, into taking sides with the extremists, it has failed egregiously. The conservative sentiment has increased rather than diminished, and that, too, in spite of the most unscrupulous efforts, by inflammatory appeals and gross falsehoods laboriously circulated, to precipitate the Territory again into civil war. But it is alleged by the agitators, who advised and led this movement, that it was only designed to facilitate certain desirable and ary improvements in Lawrence, the principal of which was the removal from the streets and purlieus of the city of dead dogs, horses and oats.

The question as to whether the officers elected under the Charter have yet taken the oath of office, is variously answered. Some say they have and that they meet secretly, deliberate secretly, and pass laws secretly. Others, with whom I am disposed to agree say they have not, and that no ordinance whatever has been enacted by them. At all events, it is certain that no official intimation of their having done so has ever been made public. The moment such an official announcement appears, the Governor declares it to be his unalterable determination to arrest at once, and without delay, the actors in this proceeding. In ordering the troops to Lawrence before the commission of any overt act under the Charter, it is well known that he was animated by the desire to prevent the perfection of the proposed illegal organization, and thus be saved the annoyance and pain of making personal arrests of the ringleaders in the rebellious project. Having frightened them into suspending their operations, he did, I have no doubt, precisely what he wished to do.

Among the many baseless rumors which have been industriously circulated among the Free State men is that which asserts that at the elections in October next, none but the registered voters will have the right of franchise. The law contains no such provision. On the contrary, it expressly declares that every settler shall be entitled to vote who, being a citizen of the United States, was here on the 1st of April last. Knowing that to be the fact, the great mass of Free-State men, if not every one of them, will vote for delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature. That will be the first occasion in the history of Kansas on which the whole people have united to exercise the right of franchise under the provisions of the Territorial laws, and will be tantamount to a universal admission of their validity. The National Democrats—that is, the men who ignoring the Slavery issue as a cause of contention, though not yielding their determination to vote on it according to their respective preferences, are endeavoring to build up, through a union of the Pro-Slavery and Free State Democrats, a party having for its policy the Cincinnati Platform and the submission of the Constitution to be framed in September next to the vote of all the *bona fide* resident settlers—this rising and energetic combination, I say, are hopeful of their success in electing ex-Governor RANSOM, their candidate for Territorial Delegate to Congress, and in obtaining a majority in the Territorial Legislature. I entertain serious doubts, however, whether at the present juncture the union proposed is practicable. There is strong ground for the belief that, until the Slavery question has been settled, the Free State Democrats cannot be brought cordially to unite and cooperate with the Pro Slavery Democrats. If they do not, and a Republican delegate to Congress and Republican majority of the Territorial Legislature be elected, the fire-eating, secession, blood-and-thunder ultraists of the South will be entitled to all the glory of the victory. Their savage assaults upon Governor WALKER and his policy have excited universal indignation among the "National Democrats," and have produced powerful suspicions and serious distrust in the minds of a vast number of Free-State Democrats who, otherwise, would have flocked into the National Democratic ranks. They will soon see what a pretty mess they have made of the matter, and must congratulate themselves on having been the principal agency in the production of the result.

Yesterday, whilst in Lawrence, I heard it stated that an artillery cantingent had been ordered out by Gov. WALKER from Fort Leavenworth, and was now on its way to join the forces encamped near Lawrence. This is another of the fabrications. The additional troops consist of some 150 men, mostly recruits and convalescents, who were unqualified for duty at the time their several companies were ordered out, and are now sent out to fill up the vacancies.

Another subject, which has given rise to more misrepresentation than any single source of agitation in the politics of the Territory, is the matter of collecting the taxes. I could not enumerate in an hour the various well defined, distinct, deliberate falsehoods which have been circulated in regard to it. That the taxes must be collected, sooner or later, is, I apprehend, a point about which there can be no doubt. But that Gov. WALKER is going to act precipitately in regard to them, or that he has called out the troops to aid the civil authorities in collecting them in the event of refusal or resistance, is, I am convinced, a wholesale slander.

P. H. C.

Dreadful Tragedy in Leavenworth.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Mr. ANDREW STEWART, Editor of the Steubenville (Ohio) *Union*, who has lately been traveling through Kansas Territory, arrived at this place on Monday evening, having departed Leavenworth City on Saturday night, the 1st inst., and favored us with particulars of a fearful tragedy enacted on Friday night and Saturday morning at that city.

On Friday night, the 31st ult., a man named STEPHENS, living in Kansas City, came up to Leavenworth City, and, while dressing around, went into a drinking shop called the Ward House. The barkeeper, named BAINES, became very friendly, and after getting STEPHENS quite drunk, proposed a walk up the river, and took him to a spring on the bank of the Missouri River, just above the Planter's House, were they were met and assaulted by two men, who demanded their money or their lives. The barkeeper, BAINES, gave his money up and ran off. When he got to the lower end of town, he gave the alarm that a man was being robbed up the river at the spring. Several parties of citizens immediately went up, and arrived on the spot just in time to find poor STEPHENS crawling out of the river, his body and head all beaten and bruised with stones and clubs, and his chest and shoulders bearing several terrible stabs and cuts. The citizens ran to his assistance, but the unfortunate victim, though struggling to speak, was too far gone, and presently died, without being able to utter a single word about the manner of his death, or the names of his murderers. Suspicion at once alighted upon the barkeeper, BAINES, and so outraged were the people, and so violent the presumptions of his guilt, that a posse of the citizens at once arrested and held him in close custody. The news in the meantime spread like wildfire all over the city, and the excitement grew intense. An immediate trial of BAINES was demanded, and finally it was agreed that he should be hung on the spot, without judge or jury. A rope was procured and put around his neck, and already he was being drawn up to the limb of an overhanging tree, when he expressed a wish to make a confession. The crowd yielded and let him down to the ground.

He said that he and two men, one named JOHN QUARLES, from South Carolina, and the other called KNOWLTON, had laid the plot by which STEPHENS was robbed and murdered, and that the same men had murdered another man a short time before, and thrown the body into the Missouri River. He stated also that he and the men KNOWLTON and QUARLES belonged to an organized body of about twenty-five men, who lived and carried on the business of robbing and murdering in Leavenworth City, on the island opposite the city, and in the towns of Lawrence and Topeka. He then gave the names of as many of the gang as he could remember to the authorities.

As soon as BAINES had finished his revelations he was committed to the calaboose, a one story stone building, about sixteen feet square. The crowd then went off in pursuit of QUARLES and KNOWLTON, and in a short time had them arrested. Among the revealed conspirators was WM. WOODS, the proprietor of the greater part of Leavenworth Island, and regarded by his acquaintances as an honest man and good citizen. A party proceeded at once to arrest him, and after making a thorough search of his house, found *twenty-five hundred dollars in counterfeit money*, a lot of counterfeiting plates and other instruments, *and a knife and pistol belonging to the murdered man, Stephens.* At these conclusive proofs of the correctness of the confessions of BAINES, the people were deeply moved, and held counsel together in large and small parties during the whole night.

We give the narrative of Mr. STEWART. He says: "I went to the Mayor's office on Saturday morning, and found an immense crowd awaiting the result of the examination of WOODS and KNOWLTON. BARNES and QUARLES were in the calaboose. While the examination was going on Judge LECOMPTE was outside making a speech, and expostulating with the angry crowd in favor of law and order. The cry of 'Hang 'em, the d—d murderers!' arose frequently from the mob, but milder counsels seemed to be prevailing, when at once some one shouted, 'To the calaboose! to the calaboose!' and away a crowd of about fifty maddened men started in that direction. The balance of the people followed after in smaller parties, leaving Judge LECOMPTE almost alone, and the Mayor's office relieved of its throng of spectators. They had been gone about fifteen minutes, when I heard a great yell. I started after the crowd, and followed it to the bank of a creek, which divides south and north Leavenworth, where there was a steep bank, and on its edge a large elm tree. I reached the spot in time to see QUARLES suspended from the tree, grasping in the agonies of death at the rope which was around his neck, while several of the mob were swinging on to his arms and legs, to make his death sure. His body had hardly ceased its convulsions when the shout was raised for BAINES.

The rope was placed around his neck, and he was led to the edge of the bank, when some one of the citizens appeared by his side, and with a watch in his hand, demanded five minutes for further confessions. They granted it; when BAINES said, if they would let him, he show would them another man in town who was concerned in the operations of the gang. He was then taken to the caleboose, but for some reason did not give satisfaction to the people, and they demanded his body to be returned to them. Judge LECOMPTE again addressed the people, and with some effect, for they seemed to divide into two parties, the one clamoring for the hanging of the prisoner, and the other demanding a trial for him. Marshal DENIS, of the Territory, was also present, and though he exerted himself with all his power, he could not maintain his position at the door of the calaboose, nor prevail on the crowd to disperse. The wife of BAINES, also, appeared, and, inspired by the dangerous situation of her husband, took a heroic stand on the entrance, and endeavored by frantic threats and entreaties to stay the wrath of the populace. But all efforts were unavailing; the peace party were overpowered. Judge LECOMPTE's voice was drowned by the shrieks of the mob. A large piece of hewn timber, perhaps twenty-five feet long and one foot square, that was lying near, was lifted up by a crowd of men, and plunged with fearful effect against the caleboose door. The sight of the wife's distress, and the sound of her screams, mingled with the ragings and shrieks of the infuriated mob, was too much for me, and I turned my back and walked away. I heard another blow from the piece of timber, and a simultaneous shout from the crowd, which told me that the door had given way, and the prisoner was at the mercy of the people. I walked hastily around the square, for with all its terror there was a fascination in the sight, and reached the spot just in time to see the mob rushing down the street, with the prisoner, toward the creek and the elm tree. I pursued, and when I reached the spot the body of BAINES was already in the air, and his last death struggles were shivering along his limbs. The crowd then appeared to be satisfied. WOODS and KNOWLTEN meanwhile had been placed in an omnibus and hurried off to the fort. The city continued very much excited up to the hour I left, but no further violence was anticipated. All sorts of stories prevailed, and many of the mysterious disappearances and robberies which have occurred in the territory are all being referred to this band of murderers.

Two or more of the gang were at once apprehended and taken into town. One of them, quite a youth, named PAYNE, made a full confession of the deed, and also of the numerous achievements of the gang. The crowd kept QUARLES and PAYNE, for the purpose of finding evidence sufficient to convict them of the crime. After considerable deliberation, and the delivery of a speech by Judge LECOMPTE, who endeavored to quiet the excitement, the crowd, fearing interference from the troops in the fort, took QUARLES to a tree below town and hung him soon after. PAYNE obtained the same fate. On Sunday, as we passed down, the ringleader, whose name is Woon, and one KNIGHT, or KNIGHTON, were in the hands of the enraged people, and were to be hung on Sunday afternoon. Woon was making his will, and his comrade, KNIGHT, was writing a confession. Woon is supposed to be very well off, probably from success in his diabolical undertakings. We did not learn the name of those who were implicated as confederates by the youth who confessed.

It is worthy of remark, however, that some 12 or 13 citizens could not be found when inquired after, on Sunday.

Territorial Legislative Apportionment.

From the Lecompton Democrat.

Annexed will be found the legislative apportionment, made in pursuance of law by the Speaker of the House and President of the Council. If this apportionment was not made by the Governor of the Territory on or before the first of June, 1857, the duty was devolved by law on the above-named officers. This new law, with others, was sent, as required by law, to the city of St. Louis to be printed in pamphlet form, and no copy reached Gov. WALKER until about the middle of June, when his power to make the apportionment had ceased, nor did he know till then of its existence. At the earliest moment he sent a copy of the law to the proper officers, and the result of their action is given below. The apportionment was received by Gov. WALKER on Saturday, the 18th inst.

Apportionment of the Second Territorial Legislature for the Territory of Kansas.

FOR THE COUNCIL.

1st Council District—Leavenworth County, 3 members.
2d Council District—Atchison County, 1 member.
3d Council District—Doniphan County.
4th Council District—Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Potawatomie and Reily, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas which lies west of Marshall, Riley and Davis Counties, 2 members.
5th Council District—Jefferson and Calhoun Counties, 1 member.
6th Council District—Douglas and Johnson Counties, 3 members.
7th Council District—Shawnee, Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckenridge, and 8th Council District—Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn and McGee, and 9th Council District—Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Madison, Weller, Coffey, Woodson, and Allen Counties, 2 members.
10th Council District—Anderson, Lykins, Linn and Franklin, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas which lies west of Wise, Butler and Hunter Counties, 1 member.

Whole number 13. WM. G. MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the House of Reps. at session 1857.
THOS. JOHNSON, President Council.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1st District—Leavenworth County, 8 members.
2d District—Atchison, 3 members.
3d District—Doniphan, 5 members.
4th District—Brown, and
5th District—Nemaha, 1 member.
6th District—Marshall, 1 member.
7th District—Jefferson, 2 members.
8th District—Calhoun, 1 member.
9th District—Potawatomie and Riley, 2 members.
10th District—Douglas and Johnson counties, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas lying west of the counties of Wise, Butler and Hunter, 8 members.
11th District—Shawnee, 1 member.
12th District—Richardson, Davis, Wise and Breckenridge, and
13th District—Weller, Madison, Butler, Hunter and Greenwood, and
14th District—Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn and McGee, and
15th District—Woodson, Coffey and Allen, and
16th District—Anderson and Franklin, 3 members.
17th District—Linn, 2 members.
18th District—Lykins, 2 members.

Whole number, 39 members.

WM. G. MATTHIAS,
Speaker House of Reps., at Session of 1857.
THOS. JOHNSON, President of the Council.

Letter to Gov. Walker.

Some gentlemen in this City, desiring information in reference to the October Territorial election addressed to His Excellency the following letter:

"*To His Excellency, Robert J. Walker:* In your speech at Topeka, as reported in the Kansas *Statesman* of June 9, you hold the following language: 'In October next, not under the act of the Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature.' As there is a difference of opinion in this community with reference to this matter, we would respectfully request that you furnish us at an early day with a certified copy of the laws under which the October election will be held, and also inform us upon what basis the apportionment will be made of members of the Territorial Legislature.

Respectfully your obedient servants,
G. W. DEITZLER, and others."

Kansas Items.

From the Lawrence Herald, Aug. 1

We learn that a large company of Germans is expected to arrive soon in our Territory. They will probably settle in or near the flourishing town of Humboldt.

From the Lawrence County (Mo.) Democrat.

The long drought and excessive heat have seriously injured the crops. In this neighborhood and in the interior of the Territory, at most points, corn is poor, wheat poorer and grass is poorer still. There is very little prospect of getting hay. Under these circumstances the people near the Governor's camp are complaining bitterly that he has quartered his horses—hundreds in number—upon their claims and grass.

Governor ROBINSON spends his time partly at Quindaro and partly at Lawrence. He has offices at both towns. To-day he left Lawrence on an electioneering tour in the neighborhood of Atchison and Leavenworth.

General LANE divides his time between Doniphan and Lawrence. He has also offices and a pecuniary interest in both of these places. He is now stumping in the north part of the Territory.

Messrs. PHILLIPS, CONWAY, DEITZLER, JENKINS, G. W. SMITH, BLOOD and others still live in Lawrence. PHILLIPS is stumping in the vicinity of Atchison; CONWAY in the southern part of the Territory.

Mr. PARROTT, the candidate for Congress, is stumping all over the Territory.

Dr. STEINOFELLOW is speculating near the town of Atchison.

Judge FLORY lives at Tecumseh.

Judge WAKEFIELD is speculating in the southern part of Kansas.

Gen. FOREROY, the agent of the Emigrant Aid Company, is engaged, on his own account, in building up the town of Atchison.

Dr. WYMAN, the Secretary of the same Company, is at present in the Territory on a visit.

Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, late Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is living on a claim at Mapleton, in the southern part of Kansas.

Rev. Mr. NUTE, Jr., is in Lawrence.

Captain ABBOTT, Captain CARPENTER, and nearly all the captains who fought in the KANSAS wars, are living on their claims, or have gone into speculations.

Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, twice a member of the Territorial Legislature, an officer in the Pro-Slavery armies that invaded Kansas, and the author of the celebrated "Black Laws," is living where he has, or has had, his only residence—at Lexington, Mo.

Nearly all the fiery-mouthed Border-Ruffian leaders have been transformed into honey tongued National Democrats. Among them is the wealthy firm of MAJOR & RUSSELL, of Leavenworth, who contributed so liberally of wealth, influence, arms, ammunition, men and time, to annihilate the Free State Party last Summer.

Lawrence has two large churches—the Unitarian and the Congregationalist; but there are several other religious societies, none of which, however, have as yet erected any place of worship.

There are five large hotels in the town, and another, as large as KING's in St. Louis, is in course of erection. Every house is a boarding-house. If there is a house where they don't keep boarders, I have not yet been able to find its locality.

Board and lodging are very high. The hotels charge $10 a week, and private houses from $5 to $7.

House rent is from thirty to one hundred per cent. on the cost of building, and that is enormous, to say the least of it.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The present traveler on the Missouri River finds nothing so deeply interesting as the various points in the Territory of Kansas. By the force of events which have occurred within two years many of them are clothed with historical interest. They have also the additional notoriety of astonishingly rapid growth, which may be traced to natural causes. Towns containing from one to five thousand inhabitants have sprung up, as it were, in the night, and break on the vision of the traveler, where yesterday he could discern nothing but rocky bluffs, crowned by the deep forests, or the rolling prairie stretching away to the horizon, with not a human habitation to be seen. Toe towns in themselves are wonders, but it is more marvelous to behold them crowded with business beyond their capacity, and their inhabitants hurrying about with all the ardor and excitement of city life. There is none of the seclusion and quietness of country villages in the infant cities of Kansas. Levee making, street grading, house building, merchandising and shipping to the interior, are their leading characteristics. Back of them the plow has broken the prairie, and crops are growing in a luxuriance which cannot fail to delight the settler with his new home.

California was a great miracle in our country's history, but its fame has been eclipsed by the more rapid and healthful progress of Kansas. It has been computed that not less than fifty thousand people have become settlers in the Territory during the present season, and the prospect is that double that amount will find home there in the next year.

Some of the bad men in Kansas have gone East, and are now engaged in selling town property in Lawrence and elsewhere, to which they have no earthly title. A man sold several lots in Chicago a short time since, situated in blocks 5, 13, &c., and located on Lawrence and Leavenworth streets. The facts are, our blocks are not numbered, and we have no streets of the name given in the deed. The purchaser was swindled out of $1,600.

The late census of the Free-State party, though not complete, shows a population approximating closely upon 70,000. The number of males over 21 years of age exceeds 25,000. In some districts the disparity between the Pro Slavery party and the Free-State settlers was found to be as great as fifty to one, while in no district was it found to be greater than one in seven for freedom. The average proportion will not vary much from our former figures of twenty Free State voters to one for the Pro-Slavery party.

OHIO POLITICS.

American State Convention at Dayton.

The American State Convention of Ohio met at Dayton on the 5th inst.

The Committee on Permanent Officers then reported the following:

President—J. SCOTT HARRISON.

Vice-Presidents—Judge THATCHER, of Toledo; DANIEL SCOTT, of Highland; A. F. VANCE, of Champaign; SETH ELY, of Summit.

Secretaries—A. MCFARLAND, of Sciota; SMITH, of Fayette.

MR. HARRISON, on taking the Chair, made a brief speech, which was most enthusiastically received.

The Committee on Business reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That any elector in the State of Ohio, who is willing to act with the American Party and maintain its doctrine, shall be entitled to vote in the deliberations of this convention. And any person acting as a member of this convention shall be bound in honor to abide by the nominations this day made.

W. B. PHORADOO, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following

PLATFORM.

The American Party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, deem it proper to announce the following propositions as expressing the principles of the party in Ohio, viz.:

First—The Federal Union must be maintained.

THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES MUST BE RESPECTED.

The union of Church and State must be prevented.
The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
American interests must be promoted.
An American nationality must be cherished.
Sectional agitation must be terminated.
Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
The naturalization laws must be amended.
"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY" and alien suffrage MUST BE REPUDIATED.
Americans must rule America.

Second—The late peculations of the funds of the State call for the greatest security of the people in reference to the character of the public servants to be elected this Fall, and for the enactment of such penal laws as will prevent such outrages in future.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTION.

Third—That we reject as false and unjust the charge against us that we are in favor of the extension of Slavery into Free Territory, and declare that upon that subject, as Americans and citizens of Ohio, we maintain the opinion that is common to the great mass of the Northern States, "opposition to Slavery extension by every Constitutional means," whenever the question shall arise, and we are required to act.

The report was received, and then the resolutions considered one by one, and all passed unanimously except the Anti-Slavery resolution, on which an excited debate sprung up.

It was finally amended by EDMUND PENDLETON, by striking out and adding so as to read as follows:

"That we reject as false and unjust the charges against us that we are in favor of the extension of Slavery into free territory. But we deem it also our duty to condemn the spirit of sectionalism which seeks to array one portion of the country against another, and our unalterable devotion to the interests of the whole country one and indivisible."

In this shape the resolution was finally passed.

Serious Accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, Aug. 3.

A very serious accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad yesterday afternoon, by which several persons were more or less injured—one or two, it is thought, mortally.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as the down train from Weldon got within a short distance of the trestle work over Yellow Marsh, eight miles this side of Goldsboro', the axle of the driving wheel of the locomotive broke. The engineer finding it impossible to stop the cars, before reaching the trestle work, endeavored to rush the train over and reach the embankment on the other side. The trestle work, at this point, is short, but some twenty or twenty-five feet in height. The train passed over, but just as it did so, the cars were thrown over the track and down the embankment, the locomotive, in its disabled state, tearing up a portion of the sleepers and the rail. The engine and the tender remained upon the track. The baggage car rolled down the gully. The smoking car rolled over several times some distance from the road; the passenger cars, containing some twenty-five or thirty passengers, were thrown off, the last one rolling over several times. These cars were all smashed up.

The following persons were injured by this dreadful accident:

Captain C. D. ELLIS, of this town, head cut and leg sprained; E. D BROWNING, conductor of the train, injured in the back, confined to his bed; Mr. LITTLE agent for ADAMS & Co.'s Express, seriously injured; taken to Goldsboro'; THOMAS CROMELIN, of Montgomery, Alabama, head cut and leg bruised. Mr. C. was accompanied by his three sisters, one only of whom was injured, and that slightly; ELIAS BELL, of Johnston County, slightly hurt; Another young man from the same County, name not known, considerably bruised; carried to Goldsboro'; Mrs MCKNIGHT, an elderly lady of Charleston, S. C., was severely injured. It was reported this morning that she was delirious, and tears were entertained for her recovery.

Several other persons, names unknown, were taken to Goldsboro; extent of injuries we could not ascertain.

A negro woman of this place, said to belong to the Langdon estate, was injured seriously. It is thought she will die. Also, a negro woman owned in Augusta, Ga., seriously hurt.

The train, at the time the axle broke, was going at a moderate speed, otherwise it is probable that many lives would have been lost. As it is, however, it is the most painful and terrible accident that has ever happened on the road.

MORE JERSEY PEARLS.—The Trenton *Gazette* of Friday says: "A gentleman from Pennington informed us yesterday that he had some seventy pearls placed in his possession, by persons who had found them in Stony Brook, about one mile from that village. Some of them, he says, are thought to be very valuable. So it appears that Mercer County is likely to become as great a pearl-growing locality as any of the others.

Mother Murdered by Her Children.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 5.

About 1 o'clock yesterday the residents of Griswold-street, between Harrison and Polk, were startled by hearing a great noise and disturbance in the rear of a double frame house which stands a few feet back from the sidewalk. The house is occupied by several German families of the poorer class. Two small rooms in the back part, one of them a sort of outside kitchen, were occupied by an aged German woman named Deidrich, together with her son and daughter and two small grand children—five persons in all, living in two rooms not either of which is more than ten feet square. It was from these rooms that the noise alluded to appeared to proceed. Knowing that the son, GEORGE DEIDRICH, was a drunken and quarrelsome fellow, and that the daughter, ELIZABETH DEIDRICH SHARP, was little better, and also having heard frequent noise and disturbance there previously, the neighbors gave little attention to the matter. An hour or two afterward, a little son of the woman who lives overhead told one of the neighbors that old Mrs. DIEDRICH was dead; that GEORGE DIEDRICH had killed her with a knife. The neighbor started immediately to go to the house, and in the yard met MARY, the daughter of Mrs. SHARP, a girl about eight years old, who made a similar statement in regard to her grandmother's death. The woman entered the house, and found Mrs. DEIDRICH's dead body lying on the miserable bed in the second room. She thereupon proceeded immediately to give information to the police, and Officer DANIEL MCCARTHY proceeded to arrest both the suspected parties, who were taken to jail.

Prior to this, it appears the woman, Mrs. SHARP, had been to Mr. FOOT, the County Superintendent, to whom she stated that her mother was dead, and desired he would give her an order for a coffin, as she was too poor to pay for one. The order was given the coffin was procured, and the brother and sister were making preparations for the funeral when they were arrested.

At 5 o'clock we visited the house where the corpse still remained. It is one of the most filthy and pestiferous localities in this stinking metropolis. The gutters, yards, areas, in fact every foot of ground, are reeking with filth and decaying garbage; every breath of air which finds its way among the miserable tenements is rank with foul and unwholesome odors. It is difficult to remain for many minutes in the neighborhood, so heavily is the atmosphere laden with corruption. The great wonder is, not that the people should die there, but how is it possible for them to live in the midst of so much filth and unwholesome stench.

Several of the neighbors who were present, stated that about a week previous the deceased had been severely beaten by GEORGE, her son, and that since then she had been confined most of the times to her bed. One woman said that three time on attempting to get up she had fallen to the floor. Others stated that GEORGE DEIDRICH had beaten her several times during the past two weeks, and all concurred in saying that both he and his sister had treated her shamefully. In view of all the facts which we were able to learn, it was difficult to conclude that the woman had been murdered, yet not difficult to believe that her death was caused by the inhuman treatment of her offspring, united with the miserable manner in which she existed.

Another Ferocious Attack by the Bear—A Dangerous Animal.

From the Detroit Press of August 2.

We give the particulars of another affair, in which the bear of whose existence our cotemporaries of the daily press in this city are oblivious was actively concerned, and come very near adding another victim of his savage ferocity to the one whose death we recorded a day or two since. The scene of the affair was about six miles east of the city, and about a mile and a half from the steam saw mill owned and operated by Mr. JOHN RUMSEY. A party of men were engaged in the woods on Thursday last in constructing a shanty, when, it being found that a certain stick of timber was needed for use, a German named HEIDAM, took an axe, and went into the swamp to cut it. He was in search of an appropriate piece for the purpose intended, when he was startled by the sudden apparition of a large black bear, standing a few feet from him and eyeing him intently.

A large dog which accompanied him immediately attacked the bear, seizing her by the haunches, and hanging on like grim death. HEIDAM, seeing the bear occupied in defending herself against the dog, thought he had a sure thing of it, and approached to strike her with the axe. The bear, on seeing this movement, raised herself upon her haunches, and as HEIDAM struck at her head with the axe, caught the blow with her fore paw, and sent the axe flying through the air, entirely out of reach. The force of the blow being miscalculated, the consequence was that HEIDAM lost his balance, and the bear caught him in its grasp, and held him in a deadly hug that deprived him of every power of motion. The dog meanwhile worked manfully for his master and kept the bear's teeth in constant action in defending herself from his attacks, thus probably saving his master's life. Fortunately, the party which HEIDAM had just left was not far distant, and his cries for help, together with the loud growlings of the dog, attracted their attention, and one of the party, seizing a broad-axe, hastened in the direction of the noise. Coming in sight of the bear, who still held HEIDAM in a deadly grasp, made a rush at her with his broadaxe.

The animal not liking the looks of this reinforcement, let go the man and made off at full speed, followed by the dog, who soon returned badly wounded. HEIDAM upon being released, dropped upon the ground senseless from the effects of the hug, and was taken up by his companions, and carried to a place of safety, where he was resuscitated. He has not yet recovered from the effects of the desperate struggle, so as to be able to do anything.

The bear was accompanied by her three cubs, and has been seen by dozens of persons in the same neighborhood within the past two or three weeks. We received the particulars of the above affair from Mr. WM. RUMNEY, No. 203 Jefferson-avenue, who learned them on the spot, and is ready with a dozen witnesses to vouch for their accuracy. Our account of the killing of the boy by the same bear, on last Tuesday, is also true in every particular.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Indiana—Plans for Large Operations.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Two or three times of late we have spoken of counterfeiters in Rush, Henry, Decatur and Bartholomew Counties in Indiana, and have been expecting for ten or twelve days past important revelations. Eleven persons have been arrested, it is said, by an official from the city, several of whom profess to be physicians, but have neither standing in their profession or the community.

To Dr. PATTERSON's arrest we have already alluded. His house, it is reported, is fitted up in the most approved style for conducting the counterfeiting business on a grand scale. $2,000 in paper, gold and silver were found upon the premises.

In the house of Dr. ROGERS, of Knightstown, and Dr. ROBESON, of Muncie, counterfeit money was also found. The official tells some large stories of what he saw and did in Indiana, and some larger of what he intends to do. We presume from what we can obtain from different sources, that the talked-of counterfeiting in our neighbor State is greatly exaggerated. All the statements about highly respectable and influential citizens being among the guilty parties is bosh; if we can rely upon what the Rushville *Republican* of the 5th says:

"No 'respectable citizen" of Rush, Decatur or Bartholomew counties has been arrested. In the second place, but five persons in all have been arrested, namely: ROBESON, of Delaware County; ROGERS, of Henry County; PATTERSON, of Rush County; BENNETT, of Decatur County, and FRAZER, of Bartholomew County. These are all notoriously bad characters, and have long been suspected as being connected with the above business. It was this suspicion that first led the people of Carthage to send for policemen to ferret out the facts and to make the arrests, if the evidence warranted it.

HORRID NEGRO MURDERS IN ST. LOUIS.—Another murderous atrocity transpired at St. Louis on the 3d inst., in which two, if not three, victims are included in a violent fate. The scene of the butchery was a negro dwelling on the east side of Tenth-street, inhabited by one JOHNSON, a free mulatto, and his wife and mother-in-law.

The occupation of the murderer has been that of a steamboat steward, and for a short time past he has been off the river passing his time constantly in this city. Soon he became known to the police as a person of desperate character, and was more than once in their hands for violent and disorderly conduct.

About dark the neighbors were summoned to the house by a report of their murder at his hands, and found on entering the door, all three of the parties lying on the floor—the women quite dead and their bodies covered with blood from frightful stabs in the breast inflicted apparently by a huge butcher knife. JOHNSON himself had a fearful wound in the abdomen, self-inflicted, no doubt, and evidently by the same weapon he had used in killing his companions.

After o'clock a posse of policemen assumed guard of the premises, and quieted the excitement existing among the spectators. JOHNSON was still living at that hour, in full possession of his faculties and able to speak. He sullenly refused, however, to tell why he had committed the treble crime which had just been enacted, and declined to converse at all about it. It is thought he cannot probably recover.

We have further heard that there is no doubt of the fact that SMITH was jealous of his wife, for he observed, as our reporter left the house, in substance, "that he feared his wife was not true to him."

A dark story evidently lurks behind this terrible tragedy, viewing for the moment this last expression, and coupling it with the fact that the two murdered females had him brought before the Recorder a short time since for abusing them. They lived in comfortable circumstances. It is asserted that SMITH had been drinking before he committed the murder, and he vomited several times while our reporter was present.

RECOVERED FROM THE SAVAGES.—According to letters received at the Indian Bureau, the Superintendent of the Catholic Mission among the Osages, has recovered from TALLEY, an Osage Chief, a Mexican boy named PEDRO DE CONSOLATION, who was stolen early in 1853, from the neighborhood of Durango, in Mexico, by the Camanches, with nine other boys, all of whom were gathering wood when surprised by the savages. He was sold by the latter to TALLEY, who gave him up to the missionary under his persuasions. Having been soon separated from his young companions he knows nothing of their fate. The missionaries apply to the Bureau to send him back to his native home, which request, we presume, will be complied with.—*Washington Star*

Seduction, Abortion, and Death in Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 2.

Some of the particulars of a dark and wicked transaction, which has recently taken place in this city, have been revealed to us through the medium of legal investigations which are now in progress. It appears that the death of a young woman has been caused by an attempt made upon her to produce abortion, and that parties who have occupied respectable positions in the community are implicated in the dreadful crime.

On Wednesday, July 22, a young Norwegian woman, whose name was given as REGNAT PETERSON, but which it is said was REGNAT LAWSON, was brought to this city from some place in the country, (probably Bureau County) about 120 miles distant. What her condition was when she arrived here does not as yet appear, but not far from the date referred to she was taken to a boarding-house, on State-street, in very ill health, where the person who came with her desired to have her taken care of until she got better. On the same day, the woman who attended her discovered that she was in a very dangerous condition, and the woman of the house sent for Coroner HANSON, (supposing him to be the health officer,) and desired him to look to the case. Mr. HANSON told her to get a physician. Dr. EVANS was then sent for, and on visiting the woman discovered at once that an abortion had been produced. The woman, with great apparent candor, stated to the Doctor that she had lived with a man named TEMPLE, in Calhoun County, Illinois; that by him she had become *enceinte*; that he proposed to her the destruction of the evidence of their intercourse by procuring abortion; that at first she refused, but finally consented, and was brought to Chicago for that purpose; that the operation was performed upon her by Dr SWANSEY, (of some place in Bureau County,) after which she was taken to the house in State-street, as stated above. She remained there several days, nobody visiting her except Dr. BEVAN, who was endeavoring to save her life. On Thursday night last she was removed from that house to the Bull's Head Tavern, where she died on the following Friday morning. The Coroner was then informed of this fact, and he proceeded at once to the place where the body lay, and where preparations for the burial were then making. TEMPLE was arrested, and is now in jail. We understand that Dr. SWANSEY has also been arrested, and is probably by this time in the city.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 8.

I.—THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY—Full and Interesting Particulars of the Latest Developments of the Burdell Affair—A Fraudulent Heir Produced.

II.—CAIRENE LADIES——Our Egyptian Correspondence.

III.—THE GREAT BASIN OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

IV.—CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY.

V.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—Arrival of the *Persia*—The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable Shipped—Preparations for Submersion.

VI.—A SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT NAVESINK, N. J.—A man's throat cut by the victim of a gambling-table.

VII.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Danger to the English Power in India—The Isthmus Again—A Constitutional Question—The last attempt to Reform Seamen—The Death of Beranger—Reported Suicide of Senator Rusk—Another Act of the Burdell Tragedy—How far has Mrs. Cunningham committed herself—Miscellaneous Articles.

IX.—SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

X.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets for the Week—Agricultural Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOC

Destructive Conflagration at Painesville, Ohio —Loss $60,000.

From the Painesville Telegraph, Extra, Aug. 4.

About twenty minutes before 4 o'clock, this morning, a fire, which proved to be of unparalleled destructiveness in the history of Painesville, broke out on the alley running parallel with and on the south of Main-street.

The first building burned was Gray's Block, on the corner of St. Clair and Main streets. Loss $3,000; insured $800 in Stark Mutual. SANGER Brothers had their clothing store in this block; goods mostly saved; insured $1,500 in Farmers Mutual, Athens, Pa. The Messrs. ELIAS had their meat market in the same building; small loss. In the chamber over the printing office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, the proprietor, Mr. DOOLITTLE, losing everything but his books; insured $600 in the Athens Company. FRENCH & SON, harness makers, loss $500; no insurance. Next was the store of R. THOMPSON. No insurance. Loss $3,000.

The store of the Messrs. BAKER. No insurance. Loss $4,000. In the second story was the saloon of Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM, who loses about $500.

Shoe store of J. B. KILLBOURNE; losee $3,000, insured $1,000.

The large furniture establishment of LINES & MORLEY. Loss $6,000 to $7,000. Insured $1,000.

C. S. BARTLETT, book store. Insurance on goods $1,000.

L. W. ACKLEY, jeweller; loss $1,600. No insurance.

Groceries of H. J. BENSON and S. A. TIENEL; barber shop of Mr. I. STANTON; millinery establishment of Miss TEAR, and tailor shop of CAIN & BLACKMAN, occupied two wooden buildings, belonging to Dr. SAYMOUR. The buildings were worth $3,000; insured $1,500.

The brick store belonging to the estate of S. LOCKWOOD, worth $1,600; insured $800.

Mrs. SCOFIELD, millinery establishment; loss $4,000. No insurance.

JOHN. S. MATHEWS, insured for $1,000.

L. S. ABBOTT, loss $2,000; insurance $1,000.

In ABBOTT'S block, on the 3d floor, was the printing office of the *Telegraph*; was saved our books and type, losing presses and all else. We had no insurance—it being nearly a year since we could obtain insurance at any rate, such was the combustible character of our immediate neighborhood. Our loss is about $1,700.

PAIGE CROSWELL had his goods insured in Cleveland Mutual, and Hope, Painesville. Largely saved. Building owned by ROBERT MOONY, worth $1,500. No insurance.

NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER.—The *Republic* is the title of a new Republican paper to be started in Washington, D. C., the first part of next month. The Editor is Mr. WESTON, from Maine, assisted by DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, both able writers. The veteran editor, E. F. BLAIR, heartily indorses the project and the editors. The paper will be issued weekly and semi-weekly at first, but will probably grow into a daily.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **St. Paul's Congregational Church**—Worshipping in Granada Hall, Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE W. LEYERES, the Pastor. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON. (late Pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, New-York) who will also lecture at the same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Present Aspects of American Slavery.* The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **North Dutch Church.**—The North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, will be reopened for Divine service on the next and ensuing SABBATHS, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The services will be conducted by one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Church alternately. Prayer Meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock in the consistory building in the rear of the Church. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **The Church.**—Religious meeting TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Union Hall, opposite Spring st. Lovers of humanity, of "pure religion," and of the apostolic order of conducting religious meetings, (see Romans, xii., 4 to 8; 1 Cor., xii. and xiv., 26; Eph., iv., 1 to 18; St. Peter, iv., 10, 11; Hebrews, x., 24, 25;) and opposed to sectarianism and the one-man system, are invited to attend.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—The monthly meeting of the Young Mens' Association of this Church will be held in the Lecture Room, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. THEODORE BOURNE of Staten Island. The members of the Church and Congregation, and young men especially, are invited to attend. THEO. D. WARREN, Secretary.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Change of services for the month of August. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. SAMUEL B. SWAIM, of Mass., will preech TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Strengers are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. G. A. Peltz, from Lewisburg University,** will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½, at the new Baptist Interest in Concert Hall, corner of 34th-st and 8th av. Friends and strangers are invited to hear this young brother. Seats free.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Duffield-st., between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strengers invited. Seats free.

☞ **First-st Church,** between First and Second avs., R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow, August 9th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor. The Rev. Dr. WISSLER of the Reformed Dutch Church will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **The Central Reformed Dutch Church**—(Rev. Dr. VAN ZANDT'S) on 9th st, will be reopened TO-MORROW, when the usual services will be resumed. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Church of the Covenanters,** corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn. Rev. JAMES M. DICKSON will preach TO MOWROW, (Sabbath,) as above, during the day. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts. as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

☞ **Divine Service**—Will be held in St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. The seats in this church are all free, and the public are cordially invited to attend. Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN, rector.

☞ **First Free Will Baptist Church**—Worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the usual hours. Seats free. Strangers invited

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** John-st. —Preaching here SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. CARLOS E. HARE, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. H. DANA WARD will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner Waverley-place and Hemmond-st., one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th-avs. Services 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Notice to All who Visit Long Branch.**—Bishop BAYLEY will celebrate mass and preach in the new Catholic Church, Long Branch, on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ **St. Mary's Church, Castleton, Staten Island.**—Regular services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. ROBERT B. CROES officiates.

☞ **Rev. W. L. Judd,** Missionary, from Hayti, will preach for the Bethesda Baptist Church TO-MORROW, in their Lecture Room in Clinton Hall, 2d floor, (Astor Place.) Seats free.

☞ **Rev. J. Miles,** of the Albany Bethel, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M; at 3 and 7½ P. M., in the First Congregational Methodist Church, Lawrence-st., corner Tillary, Brooklyn. Seats free.

☞ **Is it so?**—The times of the nations are fulfilled—the seventh trumpet is sounding—the mystery of God is finished—and the great day is here. Preaching, as above, at 3 P. M. TO-MORROW, at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

☞ **Duane-street Methodist E. Church.**—Preaching TO MORROW, 9th, by the Pastor, Rev. B. M. ADAMS, at 10½ A. M., and at 8, EVENING. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free for all.

☞ **Rev. Edward O. Flagg**—From Paterson, N. J., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Seventh Presbyterian Church.**—There will be services in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of this City.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church,** 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. JOHN DEMPSTER, D. D., will preach SABBATH, 9th inst., at 10½ A.M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dowling,** the Pastor, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Grace Chapel,** Astor-place; entrance on Astor-place and on 8th-st. Divine service will be held TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

☞ FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. This invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABREGUETTES VILS & MORRA, Paris.
BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
LIAS FONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART
(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Reserved seats.....50 cents
Private boxes, to contain 4 persons.....$2.

The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured for the night, or for the whole series of 36 performances.

Season Admission.....Five Dollars.
Reserved seat for the season.....Ten Dollers.
Private boxes for season.....Forty to Eighty Dollars.
THEODORE MORS.....Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.

This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. Wagner, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES

From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. Dunn, has undertaken the superintendance of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.

Signorina ANNA SPINOLA,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON,
Sig. ARNOLDI, M. GUILLEMETTE,
Supported by
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
In the chorus and orchestra.

The Instrumental Battalion will be reinforced by the
GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN,
Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.

THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM
And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This EVENING, Aug. 8.
the performances will commence with the
1. Overture.....Janetta
2. IL TROVATORE.....Miserere
Leonora.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon
Manrico.....Signor Arnoldi
Nuno and Diservants.....By the Chorus
3. INTERMEDE.....Echoe de Mont Blanc Waltz
4. LA TRAVIATA.....Brindisi
Violetta.....Sigoorina Anna Spinola
Arturo.....Signor Arnoldi
Guests.....The Chorus
5. "JENNY NETTLES".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(A little Scotch Ballad, in Character.)
6. The GOODWOOD CUP GALOP.
An intermission of 10 minutes will take place.
7. QUADRILLE.....Ermani
8. "LA FANCHONETTE".....Mlle. Simon
(A French Ballad.)
9. "SCHNEIDER LEID".....The Tailor's Song
(A Comic German Quatior.)
10. LA SONNAMBULA.....La Finale
Amina.....Mlle. Henriette Simon
Peasants.....By the Chorus
11. "MOLLY BAWN".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(An Irish Ballad.)
12. GALOP.....Zampa

The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.

Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL
DION BOUCICAULT, General Director.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 8, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
L. ESPINOSA. Mme. MONPLAISIR
The Great Antoine.....Brac
Jerome.....as.....Topsy Turvey
In the Comic Spectacle Pantomime of
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
THE CONTRABANDIST.
The PROMENADE CONCERT commences at 7.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
MONDAY—Signorina TERESA ROLLA in the new Ballet of THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Unequivocal success of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
the young and beautiful American actress.
SATURDAY—
THE FRENCH SPY,
in which Miss Mitchell will sustain
THREE CHARACTERS,
execute a Wild Arab Dance and Broadsword Combat.
Messrs. Mark Smith, Brigge, Moore, Setchell and Miss Miller in the cast.
To conclude with
KATY O'SHIEL.
Kety O'Shiel.....Miss Maggie Mitchell
With the famous Irish Jig.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 8, will commence with an excellent comedy in two acts, entitled the
MARQUIS AND COBBLER.
Crepin, a Cobbler.....Mr. John Wood.
To be followed by a burlesque extravaganza entitled
SHYLOCK.
Shylock....Mr. John Wood. | Portia....Mrs. John Wood, supported by Mr. H Phillips, Mr. Devenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, and a host of talent.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
Box and Parquette, 50 Cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Balcony Chairs, 75 Cents; Family Circle, 25 Cents. Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.
Performance will commence with the Drama of the
INVINCIBLES.
To conclude with the TOODLES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 8,
The performance will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
LIMERICK BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST TIME—SATURDAY, Aug. 8, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Heppy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE GREAT TROUPE OF CHINESE JUGGLERS Together with the THREE ORIENTAL WIZARDS, have arrived and will appear at the Chinese Hall, No. 539 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11. See further announcements.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mantioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A LETter containing a note dated Aug. 4, 1857, for $3,000, and payable on demand—drawn and indorsed by F. L. Johnson, Treasurer. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will confer a favor by returning it to No. 13 Trinity Building.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF TEN shares of the stock of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 2468. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on SAMUEL S SANDS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st. (Issued to THOMAS McCARTY.)

$25 REWARD.—ON TUESDAY LAST, TAKEN from the stable corner of 3d-av. and 24-st., New York, a sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 5 years old, white stripe down the face, white hind legs, long mane, switch tail; also, a sulky gig body and plated harness.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. L. BASSETT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by A. L. BASSETT. A. L. BASSETT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. H. W. LAW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of the Paper, Twine and Cordage business under the firm of BASSETT & OWEN, and will continue the business at No. 48 Vesey-st. A. L. BASSETT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. DAVID OWEN, Late of Montgomery, Ala.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership hitherto existing between MICHAEL A. EGAN and DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, of the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
MICHAEL A. EGAN.
DANIEL CUNNINGHAM.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1857.
N. B.—The business of the firm, in future, will be carried on by M. A. EGAN, to whom all claims may be presented.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESSER.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs, for three weeks, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. The reading-room will be closed for one week only, from Monday, Aug. 31, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. By order, JOS. F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.
DR. LARDNER'S GREATEST WORK!
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Showing How to Learn
MANY HUNDRED USEFUL ARTS,
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It shows the HEALTHY HOW TO REMAIN HEALTH, and the SICKLY HOW TO REGAIN IT.

In fact, a diligent perusal of its pages, and a careful observance of its recipes, will make every one wiser, richer and better.

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Copies mailed on receipt of price. Address as above.

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HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.

IN THE COUNTING-ROOM,	FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE SHOP,	FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE STORE,	FOR THE FARMER-BOY,
IN THE MARKET,	FOR THE BOOK-AGENT,
ON THE FARM,	FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN,
EVERYWHERE,	FOR EVERYBODY.

"How to Do Business," now ready, closes our first series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Execution; How to Buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvass and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, &c. Price, post-free, 60 cents; muslin, 50 cents. Sent by FIRST MAIL to any Post-Office, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1 75. In one vol., muslin, $1 50.

DINSMORE'S STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.

Giving every steamer which leaves New-York, where they start from, when they start, and when they return. Published monthly, on sheets, for offices. Price 5 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

FRESH LEAVES,
BY FANNY FERN.

FANNY FERN has just completed a book with the above title, which we do not hesitate to announce as the best which has ever come from her pen. It is in press, and will be published by us, as an elegant 12mo volume, in blue and gold—also, fancy cloth and gold—about the 1st September. Price, 75 cents.
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK,

The old Pioneer always correct. Price 25 cents.

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This book is having a great sale. Second edition now ready, corrected up to date. Price 12 cents.

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Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
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FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
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WHOLESALE BUYERS
are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
A large and elegant assortment of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Also,
CHINA SILKS and YARD WIDE FOULARDS,
closing out at a great sacrifice, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway.) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern Improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices: also, new piano fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hend pianos taken in exchange.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated sub-bass organs, melodeons, double henk and double reed melodeons, and those of every style at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., sole agent.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand Pianos—$25, $50, $80, $100 to $200. New and second hand pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE FOR sale greatly below its value; has carved legs, scolloped case, round corners, &c.: only two months in use, and fully warranted; those in want of a superior instrument may obtain a bargain; price $335, cost $550. Can be seen at No. 208 Adams-st, near Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Mulberry-st., between Houston and Bleecker, have on hand a large assortment of Pianos, of their own manufacture, which they offer at the lowest cash prices. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange, and rent allowed on purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, as offered by our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

STATIONERY.

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COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
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BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BILL-HEADS BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED AND RULED—Circulars, Price Lists, Check Book, Bills Lading, Receipts, Notices, Cards, and all other kinds of Job Printing elegantly done, at low prices, by THOS. E. SUTTON, Printer, No. 142 Fulton st., between Broadway and Nassau-st

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Will re-open Wednesday, Sept. 16. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be regularly advanced with their Classes, will be expected to be punctually present at the opening, and to continue regularly to the end of the year.

The distinctive studies of the Classes, in the Collegiate course, are, in general:

FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.

THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, History, Astronomy, Languages, Music, the Bible, &c.

Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that MR. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. K. Hinman.

MISS HAVANS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of E. D. HAVENS, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st; and at the book stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY (MEMBER OF THE Episcopal Church,) residing on the Hudson River, in a retired and healthy situation, wishes to take into her family, in September next, eight or ten young ladies, of ages 7 or over, who will receive all the attention and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the elementary and higher branches of English, Music, Drawing and the Languages. A line to Mrs. S., box No. 1,968, Post-Office, will meet an immediate reply.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in tuition, who has a few hours at her disposal, wishes to obtain a few pupils. She is fully competent to instruct in French, German, music, and the usual brenches of English education, she would also be glad to obtain pupils for private lessons in the above-named accomplishments. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M., Box No. 3,422 New-York Post-Office.

HOME INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, a thorough and experienced teacher, will give private lessons to pupils in their own houses, in any or all of the usual scholastic studies; or, he will attend to the instruction of the higher classes in private schools. His recommendations are from gentlemen whose children he has educated. Address P. T., Box No. 2,830, New-York Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 649 Broadway, will have three vacant seats on MONDAY for private pupils wishing to prepare for Fall business. One gentleman's seat, for a full commercial course, vacant this day. Applicants may rely on having practical business instruction, instead of school-boy theories. For cheap seats apply early.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. CAILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $12 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 83 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MISS MARGARET ADRIAN'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the oldest chronometer and watch-makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New

AUCTION SALES.

P. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION—Turning lathes, carved chairs, gold watches, &c., &c. P. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Bank-st. and No. 89 Ann-st., 24 story, the entire stock of a furniture dealer, including about 50 unfinished and unfinished card tables, centre do., with and without marble tops, sofas and sofa bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, French, gothic and plain bedsteads, voltaire and carved rockers, several dozen mahogany chairs, 150 Boston rockers, 200 curl maple and black walnut do., hair mattresses, large French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, carpets, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., also, one or two very superior turning lathes, with all &c.; the tools; also, 3 gold watches, chains, &c., &c. N. B.—All the above-named goods will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. There is also one or two rosewood parlor suites.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, of one rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel, marble-top washstands, marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, parlor, arm and easy chairs, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, mahogany sofas, mahogany tete-a-tetes, mahogany pier table, Egyptian, marble-top, oak cane seats, dining chairs, &c.

Also, one large pair of scales, enclosed in mahogany case, suitable for weighing grain, together with counter, money scoops, &c.

Immediately after the sale of the furniture, the balance of the toys remaining from the sale in Malden-lane uncalled for.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best localities in the city of Brooklyn. Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 252 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 56 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security; balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 12 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FROM 2 TO 3 LOTS OF GROUND to lease as a florist establishment; lease for not less than 5 years. Apply to R. M., Madison square Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 144 WEST 15th-st., between 7th and 8th ave's; is 25 feet front, high stoop, and has all the latest improvements. The parlor furniture carpets, and gas fixtures are for sale. To an undoubted good tenant a favorable lease would be given. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDINGS Nos. 565 and 567, communicating with No. 36 Princeet., entrance on both streets. The location is one of the best for business purposes, or a hotel. The furniture will be sold cheap, or rented. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 203 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., east of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $600 per annum. Apply at No. 152 4th-st. near 6th av., in the grocery.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply on the premises, or to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 8 to 30 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is built in the most modern and improved style, and commands a magnificent view of the Croton River for several miles in extent; has good water, choice fruit, with a large and well-kept garden, beautifully arranged, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the station. A large number of village lots can be sold from the property. A more particular reference can be had at the office of Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. 68 Cedar st., New-York. Apply to or address S. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE.—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—A handsome country seat, with barn, coach-house, stabling, &c., &c., full-grown shade and fruit trees and gardens. The house stands 90 feet back on a beautiful avenue, with a frontage of ground of 135 feet, and 330 feet deep, and a carriage drive up to the house, which has a spacious portico in front. It is within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and 22 miles from New-York. Hempstead is noted for its perfect healthiness, and its numerous and excellent roads, and beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Price, $5,800. If wanted, 50 acres can be had adjoining. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story, front.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange place.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage and farm of 31 acres, in a pleasant village, 70 miles from New-York; choice fruit, pure water, and fine scenery—cost $6,000; will be sold for $3,500. Possession immediately; map and plan at No. 15 John-st. C. H. OLIVER.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 74 ACRES OF HIGHly improved land, situated in Middlesex County, N. J., 4 miles from New-Brunswick and 3 from Bonadorook, adjoining the Raritan River, 2 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. The improvements consist of a large dwelling-house, tenant-house, barn, wagon and cow house and all other outhouses that are necessary. All in good repair. Good water, which is introduced in house. Apply at No. 102 Church-st., in rear, or at the subscriber on the premises. HENRY TEN BROECK.

FOR SALE—PIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR MILES FROM THE city of Newark, consisting of 26 acres; 16 acres cultivated and 4 acres of woodland; the best staging on the ground. For sale either or with or without the Stock. Conditions made easy to suit the purchaser. A good bargain for a Gardener, and has a small vineyard. For particulars, inquire at the Drugstore, No. 134 Market-st.

$20 AN ACRE, PAYABLE IN SMALL monthly instalments, for farms of 5, 15 or 100 acres of productive land at Thompson, 41 miles on Long Island. This land is free from stone or swamps, and is decidedly the cheapest yet offered. Apply to the owner, E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 100 ACRES, within 50 miles of New-York, near depot or landing, well watered, good fruit, and it must be near good schools (select,) good buildings, free from fever and ague; one having a fine prospect of surrounding country. Address SILAS B. CONDICT, Morristown, N. J.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARKINS, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

ROTARY BLOWERS—SEVERAL SIZES IN first-rate order will be sold low. Apply to R. HOE & CO., corner Broome and Sheriff-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

1:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Milbrook Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent,

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York, at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.; 82 at 12 M.; $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:55, 6:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ELOOP DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

All for the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES!				
	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 86	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Room, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 4½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug 8, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 10, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.
	Monday, Aug. 10, 9½ A. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages for all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. GAD DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYHAM, Agent on the Wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Captain J. J. BERGEN, will leave from foot of Jay-st., Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places; also landing at Amos-st. each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. On and after SUNDAY, May 31, 1857, the favorite Steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. PERAY, will leave from foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY, Capt. FROST, will leave New-York, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, AND MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st., daily, at 8½ A. M., returning leaves Union at 4 P. M. Fare to Union, 15 cents; Keyport, 20 cents; Middletown Point, 25 cents.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.—ONE single cylinder Hoe press, bed 32x50, will print a sheet 50x46. Also, 1 double cylinder Hoe press, bed 30x50, will print a sheet 27x46 inches, is in good running order, and will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,21 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 3 364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BERTON, 2,567 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Lackman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Sept. 2

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Aug. 1	Saturday.....Aug. 22
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris free. Freight or passage, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,953 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSS, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

JAMES RAEBURN, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,500 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR.....Sat.	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 19
ARIEL.....Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 103 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND, at 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depot South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON—FARE TEN CENTS.—Excursion to Fort Hamilton via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. (Staten Island Ferry-boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.) The steamer SISTER ISLAND for Fort Hamilton, connects with the Staten Island boats at the first landing on the arrival of the 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock boats from New-York. This sail affords an unsurpassed view of the bay, harbor and Atlantic Ocean—all should enjoy it. Fine fishing at Fort Hamilton.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—To Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island *via* Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

DELIGHTFUL SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FAR ROCKAWAY, STOPPING AT THE SEASIDE HOUSE.—Steamer MAYFLOWER, from 42d-st., E. R., at 7:30; 10th-st., 8; Catharine-st., 8:30; Spring-st., 9; Pier No. 3, N. R., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaving Far Rockaway at 4 P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 190 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BARABENOES' MEDICATED ROSE CREAM.—This beautiful cosmatique instantly imparts to the complexion a peach-like bloom, and renders it perfectly transparent. Price $1 per bottle, at No. 1,098 Broadway, one door below 23d-st.

MADAME RACHAL, Agent.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, grounded on principles as immutable as their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for no sooner is this remedy applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or wea

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

A Voice from Staten Island.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, but not publicly nor formally. The matter of filling the vacancy in the Board was considered until after 1 o'clock, when they separated, without having united upon a candidate. They will meet again to day.

The following was received yesterday:

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Aug. 7, 1857.

To the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I am the proprietor of a public-house, situated at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on what is called "Pavilion Hill," and I take the liberty of addressing your Honorable Board at this time, for the purpose of acquainting you with some of the immoralities of this vicinity, and with the hope that some remedy may be devised for the same.

Staten Island is a part of the suburbs of the City of New-York. It was formerly a favorite resort for ladies and gentlemen of said City during the Summer season, and hundreds of public-houses, and thousands of employes connected therewith, were sustained and supported by their welcomed visitors; and, indirectly, by the ready sale of their products, the laboring population of the Island was alike benefited by the same source of prosperity.

The Island, as a place of Summer resort for ladies and gentlemen, has greatly changed for the worse. The influx of visitors now, and during the past Summer, instead of being an advantage to us, has been unprofitable as well as disgraceful; it is now chiefly composed of "females of bad character," of gamblers, burglars, bullies, rowdies, and other refuse population of the great City of New-York. Such an influx to the Island of such bad characters, on account of the crimes and immoralities which always follow in their wake, has not only nearly ruined the business of hitherto respectable and thriving Summer houses, but it has so disturbed the peace, and otherwise changed the society of Richmond County, that many of her best citizens, for the safety of their lives, and out of respect for the moral bias of their growing families, have fled to less pleasant, but otherwise to more congenial localities.

There is scarcely any part of Staten Island which is exempted from the visitations of these "bad characters," yet the vicinities in the neighborhood of the Ferry Landings are especially the theatres of their obscenity, profanity, murderous assaults, burglary, larceny and other crimes of a similar grade; and it is the general belief of citizens that unless your honorable Board can suggest or render us some relief, our beautiful Island will become the "bear garden" of all manner of crimes, and its inhabitants will be obliged to succumb to the dictates of marauding outlaws.

This state of things in Richmond County is known to its authorities, and has been for years, and yet its officers of justice do not take cognizance of the same so as to protect its citizens; and I do not hesitate to say, in behalf of myself and others, that the inefficient "country Police organization" of Richmond County is such that the present authorities cannot defend the people from the assaults and crimes of New-York outcasts who daily visit the shores of the Island.

Persons on the Island, who are engaged in public-house keeping, know more especially about the truth of these statements. Others, besides myself, are ready to bear testimony in keeping with the above representations. They will tell you, as I now declare, that it is utterly impossible, without the appointment of regular policemen, to prevent it, to keep bullies, rowdies and "bad characters" from visiting and defiling our public lands situated near the ferry landings.

I desire, for the purpose of protecting myself and business from the evils to which I have alluded, the services of special policemen; and inasmuch as the Supervisors of Richmond County have failed to make needful provisions under the Metropolitan Police law, for the police protection of its citizens, I have but one choice left, viz: either to suffer the continuance of these marauding visitations, to the complete destruction of my business and reputation, or else to seek for and maintain a special police force for the protection of myself and premises. I therefore respectfully request of your honorable body the appointment of the following persons, employes of my own house, as special patrolmen for the "Pavilion," at Tompkinsville, viz: GEORGE SCHONFELD, JULIUS RUPPERT, JOST OXX, CHRISTIAN WALTHER and S. RUSS.

I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

SIMON J. SCHONFELD.

The City Churches During the Summer Vacation.

The Madison-avenue Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Pastor, will remain open for two Sabbaths longer, Rev. Dr. Cox officiating, in the absence of the Pastor who, with his family, are stopping at Medford in Mass.; Dr. A. preaches every Sabbath during his absence to fill previous appointments in the country. The church will be renovated and remain closed during the two last Sabbaths in August.

Dr. JOEL PARKER'S Fourth-avenue Church is closed. Dr. P. having retired to his place in the country to pass a short season. Occasional services will be held in the church and chapel.

Calvary Church continues open every Sabbath, Rev. Dr. PRATT officiating, in place of Dr. HAWKS, who is traveling at the South.

All Souls Church, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, will remain open with services in the morning—the congregation of Dr. Osgood's church worshipping with Dr. BELLOWS' people.

Dr. CHEEVER'S Church of the Puritans will have service every Sabbath morning, whether the Pastor is or is not in town.

Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY'S Church, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eight street, is closed. Wings and galleries are being added with a central entrance door-way.

This church will remain closed until the 1st of October.

Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON'S Church of the Transfiguration, on Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth-avenues, is undergoing repairs, but will continue regular services every Sabbath. A chapel for daily service is building adjoining the school room and the church. This church is one of the curiosities of our City architecture, and is also a monument of the industry and perseverance of its Pastor, who has from small beginnings in 1850 built up a large church and society. The building has been enlarged three times, and the original grounds enlarged from three to seven lots. The school numbers about forty pupils, under the care of Mr. EDWARD BURKE, Principal of the school. The Pastor has a large Sunday school and several indigent families on his hands for partial or entire support. He proposes to hire one or two houses this Fall and rent rooms at such rates as his pensioners are able to pay; the original rents being secured on the most favorable terms, will save to families from twenty to thirty per cent., with well arranged and comfortable apartments.

Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel and St. John's Church are open for service, and will remain so. Regular service every morning.

St. Paul's Church is closed and is being repainted and repaired.

The old St. George's Missionary Church in Beekman-street will be open for service every Sabbath. Rector, J. HOBART BROWN, recently appointed, officiates.

St. George's (Dr. TYNG'S) will have service in the morning, closing the two last Sabbaths in August. Dr. TYNG is traveling in Europe.

Grace Church is closed and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR is at his place in the country with his family.

The Church of St. George the Martyr, at the corner of Thompson and Prince-streets, will remain open every Sabbath, with regular service in the morning.

Dr. SEABURY'S Church of the Annunciation will hold regular morning service every Sabbath.

The Church of the Ascension is closed till September.

St. Luke's Church is open.

St. Mark's will also have service Sunday morning.

St. John the Baptist's Church, in Lexington-avenue, will hold morning service.

The three collegiate Churches at the corner of Fulton and William streets, Lafayette place, and at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth-avenue, will all remain open during the season.

All of the Catholic Churches will continue their regular services without change, as usual.

All of the Methodist Churches also remain open and have service morning and afternoon or evening.

Mr. CORRY'S Baptist Church, on Fifth avenue, is closed till the first Sabbath in September, the pastor being out of town.

Rev. S. D. BURCHARD'S Church, on West Thirteenth-street, will hold morning service and evening meetings every Sabbath. Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER, of Greenport, L. I., will officiate in Dr. B.'s pulpit to-morrow on an exchange of pulpits with Dr. BURCHARD. The Sabbath-school and the Bible Class will meet in the morning only.

Rev. Dr. GORDON'S Church, on Seventh avenue, will hold service every Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S new Church will have regular service morning and evening during the season.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH takes his vacation this month, but his Church holds morning, afternoon and evening service.

The Baptist Churches will generally close one Sabbath for the purpose of renovation and repairs. The First Baptist Church, Broome-street near the Bowery, is having a new study added, and will have regular service every Sabbath, except the last one in the present month. This Church is the one so long occupied by Rev. Dr. CONE, who is to be succeeded by a young man just graduated at Rochester, Rev. A. KINEMAN NOTT, who will be ordained, and will enter upon his ministerial labors on the first Sabbath in September next. The First Baptist Church has had since its first organization five pastors, the Revs. JOHN GANO YADKINS, BENJAMIN FOSTER, WILLIAM COLLIER, WILLIAM PARKINSON and SPENCER H. CONE; Mr. NOTT making the sixth pastor since 1762, when the Church was first established.

The Mulberry-street Methodist Church have sold their old house in Mulberry-street to St. Philip's colored church, and the society have removed to the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Their pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, being absent in Europe, Rev. E. L. PRENTISS officiates in the old wooden chapel formerly connected with Calvary Church. This society are erecting a large white marble church edifice, 115 feet long by 74 feet wide, the tower to be 210 feet high. In the rear will be a lecture-room 30 by 90 feet, the grounds being 150 by 97 feet. The parsonage will be on Fourth-avenue. The cost of the edifice is estimated at $130,000, and will seat 1,200 persons. It is to be completed August, 1858. Bishop JANES is in Oregon.

Allen-street Methodist Church, Rev. J. A. ROACH, pastor, will hold morning and evening service every Sunday.

Dr. ARMITAGE'S Norfolk-street Baptist Church is closed until September, the pastor being in Europe since the 13th of June—meanwhile Rev. G. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant-Treasurer of the American Bible Union, has supplied Dr. A.'s place very acceptably.

The colored churches will all remain open morning and evening during the season.

Dr. MULENBERG'S Chapel, at the corner of Twentieth street and Sixth Avenue, will be closed until September; the Pastor is in the country.

Dr. MCLEOD'S Church, in Twelfth-street, near Sixth Avenue, will be closed for two Sabbaths. The Doctor having received a slight accident from slipping on the pavement, which caused a sprain, has gone for a short time to Esopus to recruit himself.

Rev. S. L. FINNEY'S Church, in Mulberry-street, a few doors from Grand, will have regular service by the Pastor every Sabbath.

Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church is closed, the Pastor having received a commission from the U. S. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to represent that body in the Evangelical Conference to be held at Berlin, Prussia, on the 9th of September.

Dr. FERRIE, Chancellor of the New York University, will remain in the City and supply any vacancies in the Reformed Dutch Churches of the City.

EXCITEMENT IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Clerks in the Mayor's Office were disconcerted yesterday morning on the entrance of Deputy-Sheriff VULTE, Mr. VEITCH and his two assistants, who flourished several large size, stiff sheets of paper in their hands, whereon was inscribed a partial inventory of portraits, pictures, furniture, and other chattels heretofore supposed to appertain to the building, and the memorials in the Governor's Room, especially as fixtures thereof. But on inquiry it was ascertained that measures were on foot to displace these time honored relics from the walls of our marble Hall. It was a levy they were about. The Deputy held in his hand a writ of execution against our Municipality, which be in due form presented to his Honor the Mayor, in his private office, worded as follows:

To the People of the State of New York, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New York:

Whereas, Judgment has been rendered on the twelfth day of June, in an action in the Supreme Court, between ROBERT W. LOWBER, plaintiff, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, defendants, in favor of the said ROBERT W. LOWBER, against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of New-York, for the sum of $199,910 71, as appears to us by the judgment roll, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and whereas the said judgment was docketed in your county on the twelfth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest drawn from the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, is now actually due thereon, Therefore we command you, that you easily said judgment out of the personal property of the said judgment debtors within your said County, or if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real property in your County belonging to said judgment debtors on the day when the judgment was so docketed in your County, or at any time thereafter, in whose hands soever the same may be, and return this execution within sixty days after its receipt by you, to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Witness JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Justice of the said Court in the City Hall in the City of New York, the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

This document was countersigned,

Robert W. Lowber vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.—Execution directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, collect as within directed the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-one cents with interest, from 12th June, besides your fees.

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

July 16, 1857.

The levy was understood to have been made on Wednesday, consequently it may even take precedence of the levy on Thursday, as reported in this paper, and claim "old HAYS" in the bargain. The Deputy was on his tour through all the offices of the City Hall, except the Sheriff's and the Keeper's rooms, which are private property. Colonel MING said they might take his desk if they pleased, but if they disturbed his private papers he would make them sweat for it. Dr. HARRIS, Emigrant Clerk, said they should not lay a finger on his office furniture, as he had an individual interest therein. Their mouths seemed to water for the famous Mahommedan, ABNEL KANE, and his dudeen pipe, silently hanging above the Colonel's head, but the latter informed them that they might burn their fingers if they appropriated that, for it was a present to one of our late Mayors. They looked wishfully at the new telegraph regulator which had just been set up in the office, and took it down—on the paper. Finally they left for the other offices in the building, and then for the Court rooms in the new City Hall. The Hall of Records appeared to be exempt, as that had been levied on a year ago.

Our reporter gathered that Mr. LOWBER had sold about a block of ground with water right at Eighteenth-street, East River, to the Corporation, for a market site, they having passed on the question favorably to having a market located there. The City was willing to take it but the Comptroller considered it a fraud. The matter came up in Court, and referees were ordered, one on the part of LOWBER and one for the City. Subsequently Mr. LOWBER withdrew his referee, and declared himself satisfied with Mr. SICKLES, the Corporation umpire. The deeds were tendered, and all the necessary formula gone through with, but the matter stuck with Comptroller FLAGG, when suit was commenced and an execution issued, but not till the expiration of fifty-three days.

The finale of this business will be that if the Comptroller does not come to terms a sale will take place pursuant to the following notice, posted up conspicuously in the City Hall:

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue on Thursday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Governor's Room in the City Hall of the City of New-York, all the paintings, pictures and furniture contained in said room; and at 12 o'clock, all the furniture in the Mayor's Office, Board of Aldermen, Council Chamber, Court of Common Pleas' Room and chambers attached thereto, and all the furniture contained in all the other public offices of the City Hall; and at 2 o'clock the same day, all the furniture in the Courts holden in the new City Hall building and other public offices in said building.

JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

CHAS. W. VULTE, Deputy.

Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

FEMALE IMPOSTOR ARRESTED.—A young married woman named ADONA ALLEN, but calling herself, as occasion required, Turner, Rice, Robertson and West, was yesterday arrested by Officer MEAD, of the Ninth Ward Police, charged with swindling various persons in the City out of money by false representations. It appears that she was in the habit of going to the residences or places of business of gentlemen, and then by telling them a pitiful tale, exciting their sympathies, and thus obtaining their money. Some time ago it appears that she called at the office of Mr. HUGH D. CRAIGIE, in Twentieth-street, to whom she represented that her name was TURNER—that she was a member of a Presbyterian Church in the City—that she kept a small thread and needle store in the Sixth-avenue, and that her landlord was distressing her for rent—that she had been served with a dispossessing warrant, and that constables were coming that day to put her furniture and stock into the street unless the rent due was immediately paid. She further said that she had two children of a deceased sister to support, and was obliged to work far harder than her health would permit, and that without being able to earn support for them and herself. On these representations Mr. CRAIGIE gave her $7, which she promised to return in a week or two. She next visited the dwelling of Mr. HORATIO N. GALLOP, No. 23 Bedford-street, where she told the same pitiful tale, and gave her name as RICE. Mr. G. gave her $10, which sum she promised to return in a week or two. She next called upon Mr. CHRISTY, while he was serving as a petit juror, and repeated the melancholy tale to him, and Mr. C. gave her $4. This same story and others of the same nature, it is believed, she has told a large number of persons in the City, and has thus obtained in the aggregate, a considerable sum of money. It has been ascertained that it is entirely without foundation, and that she has lived for two years past with her husband, who has supported her. The prisoner was taken before Justice DAVISON and committed for further examination.

SERIOUS ROBBERY.—The dry goods store of Mrs. EMMA RIDDELL, No. 348 West Thirty sixth-street, was entered early on Thursday morning by means of false keys, and goods were abstracted worth $800. The occupant was disturbed in her sleep by the robbers; she quietly slipped into the street, and securing a policeman, he returned and captured in the act one of the burglars, an old offender, rejoicing in the name of DENNIS HAGAN. Committed.

The Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to the communication in the TIMES of this morning, headed "Rev. Dr. PRIME and the Superintendent of the New York and New-Haven Railroad," I am able to say that it is untrue in all essential particulars. I was the occupant of the seat by the side of Dr. PRIME, having taken it at the Canal-street station, and left it temporarily, under the printed rule posted up in the same car, stating that a passenger could leave his seat and resume it again before the next station. When my seat was asked for, Dr. PRIME had only to say, as I am assured he did, that it had been taken and the occupant would resume it in a few moments. Dr. PRIME made no claim to the seat, as it was not his, but belonged to me, and my bundle was lying in it. The Superintendent, without inquiry, called in a brakeman and took forcible possession of my seat, as well as Dr. PRIME'S, and gave them to others.

The lady on the other seat was not under Dr. PRIME'S charge, and he had no responsibility for, and made no claim to the seat by her side. The Superintendent asks "if it was civil for Dr. PRIME to occupy four seats when he paid for but *two*." I answer—he paid for but one, and claimed but one. The Superintendent compelled him to relinquish his own seat and mine also, and to stand up or take the seat of another, which was kindly offered him.

A COMMUTER.

The name and address of the writer of this are with the Editors of the TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bixby.

DECISIONS.

Clark Williams vs. *Amelia Willis.*—Motion granted as to judgment, but denied as to alteration of minutes of trial and verdict.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad.*—Motion granted, &c.

The People vs. *Henry Darling.*—Stay of proceedings ordered for four months, to enable surety to produce the principal.

Peter Jackson vs. *Charles Beardsley, &c.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

William Stevens vs. *James B. Brady.*—Motion granted.

Augustus Washington vs. *Caspar Diederick.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Charles Deitz vs. *William H. Blashford, &c.*—Order appointing a receiver.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen in operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS

VERSUS

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING!

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck on the house of H. O. PINNEO, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON,

No. 119 Nassau st.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Of all the entertainments advertised for to-night we know of none more amusing than the new local piece at Purdy's National Theatre, entitled the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn." It has met with decided success, and crowds the house on each successive representation—keeping the audience in a complete roar of laughter from the first to the last scene. It is to be followed to night by the pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and the farce of the "Limerick Boy" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,

Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 148 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood, which creates and sustains Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Leprosy, Scabious Sores, running Ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists. $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

AMBEOTYPES,

At BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address REV. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Room, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Professional prejudice dies hard, but the cures of dyspepsia, bilious disorders and dysentery, wrought by this unapproachable remedy, are breaking it down everywhere. The liberal-minded members of the faculty admit the value of the medicine. Well they may, for it shames the old treatment by its countless cures.

[Advertisement.]

Custom-made Shirts, all sizes and best quality, wholesale and retail. Zephyr Merino under-garments in great variety; also, Cotton, Merino, Silk, Cashmere, half Hose, Gloves, &c., at MCLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 349 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF PROFESSOR WYMAN.—WYMAN, the Wizard, who, for three weeks, has created such a sensation at Barnum's Museum, repeats all his extraordinary and almost miraculous feats in magic and ventriloquism, this afternoon and evening. By no means omit to see him, for he is wonderful.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

GET THE BEST!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. SCHWARTZER & Co.

For sale by FRED. S. COZZENS,

No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DIAPHANEOTYPES! DIAPHANEOTYPES!—A new and beautiful style of colored photograph, made only at ROOT'S, No. 363 Broadway. Must be seen to be appreciated. Daguerreotypes copied (enlarged) and colored true to life. Specimens on exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best Gas Cooking-stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel* and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 Fifth avenue. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—While two young lads, both of them the sons of gentlemen doing business in New-York, were sailing in a sly upon Mattituck Creek, L. I., the boat took a flaw of wind, and was thrown so far over that both fell into the water. Both were good swimmers, but from being entangled, they were unable to recover their boat, which was soon swept out of their reach. The distance from shore was so great that both would have been drowned, without a question, but for the timely services of Mr. YOUNG, who lives at the head of the Creek. This gentleman, while on his sail homeward, judging from the way they handled the boat, their unskillfulness, lay back to render any assistance that might be needed—and so saved two lives.

A COUNTRYMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—On Thursday night, officer WADDY, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, found a man in a state of stupor on Myrtle-avenue, near Adams-street. He took him to the Station-house, where he aroused and gave his name as HENRY WILKINSON, of New-London, Conn. His story is, that he came to New-York to hire laborers for a file factory. He drank two or three times with a stranger, and got on board the Myrtle-avenue cars at the ferry, and that is the last he remembers until aroused by officer WADDY. At the station, Mr. WILKINSON examined his pockets, and found that all his money ($60) had been stolen.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Brooklyn Temperance Union went on a Picnic Excursion Thursday, to Glen Cove, on the steamer *Washington* and barge *Irene*. On their way home the barge struck upon Nigger Point, in Hurl Gate, knocking a large hole in her bottom so that she filled rapidly. Through the exertions of the Captain of the steamer a panic was prevented, and the passengers were safely landed at Hunter's Point, when the barge sunk. There were 1,800 passengers on the two boats.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—A colored woman employed at house No 168 Washington-street, Brooklyn, took an early departure yesterday morning, taking with her about $300 worth of property belonging to the occupants of the house.

The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested ROGER MOFFAT on suspicion of having been concerned in the stealing of coffee from the ship *John Boughton*, at lower Quarantine. He was committed by Justice BLACKLEY to answer.

BURGLARIES.—Store No. 64 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, Thursday night, and property valued at $100 carried away.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHURCH RECOGNITION.—An Ecclesiastical Council convened, on Thursday afternoon, in the Seminary Chapel, at Bergen, for the purpose of formally recognizing the First Baptist Church, recently organized in Hudson City. Rev. H. C. FIST, of Newark, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. W. H. PARMLEY, of Jersey City, officiated as clerk. The prayer of recognition was made by Rev. Mr. PARMLEY, and the charge was made by Rev. Mr. PATTEN, of Hoboken. Rev. Messrs. DUNBAR, of New-York, WILSON and MORRILL, of Newark, and MORSE, of Albany, also participated in the exercises. Public services were held in the evening, and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Newark. The church is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

HUDSON COUNTY JAIL.—The whole number of prisoners in the Hudson County Jail on the 1st of August was 72, confined for the following offences:

Assault and battery	1	Attempt to shoot	1
Drunkenness	16	Intimacy with married women	1
Larceny	14	Adultery	1
Riot	9	Murder	1
Assault and violence	8	Associating with thieves	1
Highway robbery	3	Burglary	7
Vagrancy	2	Pass'g counterf't money	7
Disturbing the peace	4		

Total.....72

Of this number, 26 are between the ages of 10 and 20; 14 between 20 and 30; 14 between 30 and 40; 5 between 40 and 50; and 13 average 60 years old.

The nativity is: Ireland, 36; England, 5; Scotland, 3; Germany, 11; United States, 24.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUGUST 7.

$500	Ohio 6s, '60	99¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R'd	93
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	92	5	do	93
3 000	Missouri State 6s	79¾	800	Clev. & Tol. R. R	57¾
13,000	do	79¾	300	do	57
10,000	do	80	50	do	57
13,000	Virginia 6s	91	100	do	57¾
4,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	1000	do	56
2,000	Erie RR. 1st M. B.	103	300	Chi. & Rk Is. R. R	94¼
3,000	E. R. R. Bds. '75	79½	20	do	94¾
4,000	E. R. R. C. Bds '71	65	50	Harlem Railroad	10¾
11,000	M. S. & G. Fd. Bs '72	13	15	Mich. Cen. R. R	84½
21,000	Erie R. R. 2d M.	92½	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R	50¾
4,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. bd	46¾	315	do	50¾
5,000	Gal & C. 2d m. bds	81	200	do	50
2,000	do	80¾	481	do	51
16	National Bank	110¾	300	do	51
35	Metropolitan Bank	106½	100	do	47¾
10	Continental Bank	106	300	do	51
10	Commonwealth Bk	100½	450	do	51
10	Artisans' Bank	90	150	do	50
50	American Ex. Bank	111	300	do	48
10	Bank of New-York	110	125	do	49
30	Pa. Mail St Co	75¾	100	do	49¾
500	Erie Railroad	83¾	194	do	51¾
200	do	83	50	do	52
200	do	83⅜	600	do	52
200	do	83¾	148	Mil S. & N In p s. c	75
500	do	83¾	100	Ill. Cen R.	119¾
300	do	83¾	100	do	119⅜
100	do	83¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	91
100	do	83¾	10	do	92
550	do	83¾	50	do	92½
250	do	84	363	La. C. & Mil. R	36
350	do	84	100	do	36
100	do	84	50	do	37
100	do	84¾	110	do	36¾
200	Reading R. R	72¾	100	do	35¾
500	do	72¾	250	do	36¾
750	do	72¾	50	do	36¾
200	do	72¾	10	Panama R. R	97½
300	do	72	760	Clv. & Pitts. R	41
300	do	72¾	700	do	40¾
1560	do	72¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R	50
100	do	72	50	do	51

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bs	99¾	240	Clev. & Pitts. R	40¾
5,000	La Ca. & M. L. G. b	52¾	100	do	41
2,000	Erie R. 3d m. b '83	86	10	do	40¾
113	Pacific Mail St. Co.	76	36	Gal. & Chic. Rd	92¾
110	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	17	300	do	93
100	N. Y. Cen. R'd	93¾	47	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	97
80	do	93¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R	56¾
100	do	93¾	200	do	57¼
180	do	93¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R	54
200	Reading R'd	72¾	50	do	53
200	do	72	50	do	54¾
500	do	71¾	5	La Cros. & M. R	36¾
100	Hud. Riv. R'd	21	10	do	36¾
20	M. S. & N. I. R. R	52¾	100	do	37
600	do	53	50	do	35¾
200	do	53	250	Erie Railroad	34
350	do	51	250	do	34
50	do	51	100	do	34
100	do	53	200	do	33¾
100	do	51	100	Ill. Cent. Rd	119¾

FRIDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The Discount Brokers report to-day a more satisfactory state of the market for Money than the activity in business among the merchants, in preparation for the Fall trade, would lead the public to look for, under the most favorable circumstances. Prime lists of paper running 3 to 5 months are in request at 9 ₱ cent., and short bills, first-class signatures, are taken at 8@8½ ₱ cent. The jobbers and grocers are making more paper, of course, as the season advances, but the importers and domestic commission people not offering it freely outside of Bank. The offerings at Bank are pretty full, but by no means pressing. Demand loans are easy at 7 ₱ cent. The employment of Money, as a general thing among the Stock Brokers, is moderate. Most of the active Stocks on the share list keep scarcer on the Street than money itself. This afternoon as much as 3@4 ₱ cent. difference was paid to throw forward the deliveries of Southern Michigan 10 to 20 days. Thirty and sixty day contracts in New-York and Erie, and in Reading, are made at the option of the buyer at the cash price. The *shorts* in Milwaukee and Mississippi sold at 50, seller 60 days, and paid, privately, 54@55 ₱ cent., cash. New-York Central 82¼@82½, seller's option, 30@60 days, and 83¼ ₱ cent. for the 24th of August, when the transfers open. The steamer to-morrow is the *Ariel* for Southampton and Bremen. The mail will not be a large one. The Specie shipment about $250,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $324,258; paid out $222,831, and held at the close $12,404,308.

There was another strong market to-day on the Stock Exchange, the most considerable advance being in Southern Michigan, which went to 53@53¼ ₱ cent., as against 49½@49¾ ₱ cent. yesterday. The time sales were at 48@49@51 ₱ cent., the latest being 49, seller 10 days, and 53 ₱ cent. cash. New-York and Erie was 1@1¼ ₱ cent. up in the forenoon, selling as high as 34½ ₱ cent. After the Second Board, it fell back to Thursday's closing price—33¾ ₱ cent. Reading was 72¼@72@71¾; New-York Central firm for the opening, 83@83¼ ₱ cent. A further advance took place in La Crosse of 2 ₱ cent., and the same in Milwaukee and Mississippi. Galena, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Columbus, and Illinois Central, all firm. Toledo and Panama barely steady. State Stocks and the standard Railway Bonds were again in some request. Galena Second Mortgage, recently awarded to the stockholders at 75 ₱ cent., is retailing at 80¾@81 ₱ cent. There was a recovery of 10 ₱ cent. on the low sales of yesterday in La Crosse Land Grant Bonds. They brought, privately, 52 ₱ cent. City Bank Stock steady. The general market left off firm in Southern Michigan, and otherwise steady. It is stated on the Street that a considerable number of deliveries in Southern Michigan fall in on Saturday or Monday, on contracts 30 days since, at 44 ₱ cent.

The July returns from the Western Railways come in well, showing

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

THE INMATES OF NO. 31 BOND-STREET.

CATLIN IN THE TOMBS.

Dr. Uhl and the Physicians' Oath.

No Comfort for Quidnuncs in the Academy.

MR. STAFFORD'S POINTS.

Material Aid for Mrs. C.'s Family and a Purse for the Blessed Baby.

Personalities and Curiosities of the Case.

The developments of the last two days in the Burdell Baby Case, are not of great importance. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM still remains at No. 31 Bond-street, closely confined to her bed, the latter more from choice than from necessity. She is unfortunately an invalid, suffering from encumbers and cagrin, and to-day will as undoubtedly be able to move, if she is bailed, or compelled to move, if she is not. On Friday night the following points on motion to admit her to bail were submitted to Justice DAVISON, for consideration, by Mr. STAFFORD, her surviving counsel. Justice DAVISON promised to examine them, and give his decision to-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE PEOPLE VS. EMMA A. BURDELL.

I. The presumptions of law are always in favor of the party accused, and without an extended argument upon the precise charge here made we submit it is not proved as matter of law,

1. Either that accused has fraudulently *produced* an infant within the meaning of the statute, 2 R. S., 661, 551,

2. Or made an attempt so to do. 2 R. S., 691, § 3 subdivision 3.

II. It is the duty of the magistrate to admit to bail (unless prohibited by statute) in all cases, unless some very strong reason exist to the contrary

To refuse it in a bailable case is an offence of itself at common law, (4 Blackstone, 297.)

The Justice acts judicially, and not ministerially only. His discretion is swayed by legal considerations and not by private conclusions; and bail should be taken *even after* conviction of misdemeanor of a high grade, provided the appearance of the prisoner be rendered sure, and legal doubt exist as to guilt. (The People vs. Johnson, 2 Barbour, 450.

The Justice has at the present stage of the case, the same power (2 R. S. 693, § 32,) which the Court of Oyer and Terminer, (2 R. S. 896,) and the Court of Sessions (2 R. S. 693, § 33,) would have to bail the prisoner if before them.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer has power in *any* case before indictment and the sessions in all cases there triable. The offence charged not being a capital one, it is submitted the right to bail will not be denied upon the preliminary proofs.

III. The circumstances of the case, as shown by the preliminary affidavits, obviously indicate that no object can exist for any attempt to escape from trial on the part of the prisoner. Her situation, and her interests, combine to the contrary.

She should, therefore, be admitted to bail, in a just and reasonable, but *not excessive* amount. 1 Revised Statutes, 49 and 30 3.

WM. R. STAFFORD, of Counsel.

The house at Bond-street was again the source of great attraction yesterday. It was as much as two Police Officers, detailed for the purpose, could do to disperse the crowd that gathered opposite every few minutes, while the whole day through a throng of pedestrians passed backwards and forwards uninterruptedly. Some attempts were made by the shoeless urchins who peddle poetry about the streets to sell the scurrilous "Cunningham-baby ballads," which have become so notorious within the last day or two, but as Sunday trading is illegal, they were ruthlessly chased away by the officers. On Saturday they drove a thriving business in Bond-street, as well as in every other thoroughfare of the City, and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's ears must have been half deafened with the shouts of the young venders of verse, "Here you are, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's baby, only one cent."

HELEN and GEORGIANA CUNNINGHAM still remain at No. 31. GEORGIANA is very sick, and HELEN, though wearing in her features the evident marks of care and alarm, has assumed the management of the household. She deprecates her sister AUGUSTA's conduct, in leaving the house, and refusing to return to it, and says that she at least will never desert her parent, in prison, or out. There is something noble in the poor girl's devotion, after all.

The Cunningham family have received orders to quit the house in Bond-street, and the tradesmen from whom about two weeks ago the furniture was obtained, (on credit,) which was then moved into it, are preparing to remove it immediately, as they do not anticipate much probability of their being paid for the same. There has been some talk of a subscription being raised for the children, Dr. UHL promises $100, and several other gentlemen have expressed their willingness to contribute. In a few days they will be without a home.

Judgment has been taken against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for the sum of $293, due from her to Mr. PETTELER, the confectioner, who furnished the victuals for the party, given by her two weeks before the murder of Dr. BURDELL, and in which he refused to take any share. The note read as follows:

"$293 35 100. NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

Thirty days after date, I promise to pay to the order of A. PETTELER two hundred and ninety-three 35-100 dollars, value received."

E. A. CUNNINGHAM, at No. 31 Bond-street."

This was duly protested for non payment, on the 21st of February, 1857, by W. DODGE, the notary public of the Pacific Bank.

DR. CATLIN IN THE TOMBS.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. CATLIN was removed from the Fifteenth-Ward Station house to the Tombs, where he was provided with a cell in the Fourth Corridor. As he is detained (as far as the present charge is concerned) as a witness and not as a prisoner, he is allowed every liberty consistent with his position. He walks in the corridor when he pleases, sits in it, smokes in it, and makes himself, under all circumstances, as comfortable as can be expected.

DR. UHL AND THE HIPPOCRATIC OATH.

A great deal has been said about the Hippocratic oath which, or the like of which, is taken by every regularly graduated medical man in Europe and in this country at the time he receives his diploma. The oath which HIPPOCRATES is said to have administered to his disciples, has come down to us in the Latin translation of CELSUS; a few fragments of the Greek original alone are preserved. The oath taken by modern physicians is substantially the same, but varies in some important respects, and of course in the omission of the names of the heathen deities. HIPPOCRATES, the "Father of Medicine," flourished 400 years before Christ. The following is the Hippocratic oath:

"I swear, by Apollo, by Esculapius, by Hygeia, and the other gods and goddesses of medicine, to keep religiously the solemn promise to which I bind myself. I shall look upon that man as my own father who shall have instructed me in the art of healing. I shall bring all my knowledge to bear in aiding his necessities in every respect. I shall consider his children as mine, and shall teach them medicine gratuitously, if they desire to embrace that profession. I shall act in the same way towards those who shall be bound by the oath which I take. Never will I suffer myself to be induced to administer a poisonous medicament, or to produce an abortion. * * * My only aim will be to comfort and heal the sick, to keep inviolate their confidence, and to avoid even the suspicion of having abused it, especially in the case of women. In whatever position I may find myself, I will preserve silence with regard to things which I judge ought to be kept secret. May I be a religious observer of my oath, receive the fruit of my labors, and lead a happy life, constantly attended by the public favor. May the contrary be my fate if I become perjured."

The question whether Dr. UHL has violated this oath is now extensively agitating the community. We receive daily several letters, pro and con., on the subject. One class of writers propose a testimonial of admiration and gratitude to the Doctor, for doing so ample a work as a duty for the sake of bringing so iniquitous a woman to punishment, while the other party do not hesitate to brand him as being himself nothing less than "a moral monster."

The Quidnuncs must not fancy they will be permitted to enjoy very soon the particulars of what the Academy of Medicine may do towards adopting or repudiating the several courses of Doctors UHL and CATLIN, both of whom are members in "good and regular standing." The Academy graciously permits members who are present when they discuss such popular themes as *Phlegmasia dolens*, or *Febris puerperalis*, to detail the proceedings even for the secular papers. But this is only a gratuity, a grace on their part, and if so, is it to be presumed that such delicate matters as the trial of Fellows will be conducted openly? At their last meeting, a proposition was made that the editors of medical journals should be allowed access to the minutes, to copy them. A venerable Father of the Academy objected, urging that the Academy "should be very cautious how their minutes were exposed." It must be remembered that when a member reads a paper, and it is referred to the Publishing Committee, it is tucked away into the archives, and ten to one it never sees the light again.

The author still holds the copyright, but he cannot publish it "as read before the Academy" without incurring the wrath of the academicians—they must give a special permit for the purpose. They have published one thin volume of transactions, and perhaps half a dozen pamphlets beside. The thin Transactions are their only organ. The proposal of Wednesday night named above, after a lucid discussion, and a sensible amendment or two was referred. If the curious will bide their time, they shall know what is done with both the Doctors, whose names are pinned henceforth to the fame of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, when the *Transactions* are published.

Mem.—The reason they do not publish their volumes oftener, is, they are short of funds.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE BABY.

In the meantime, talking of testimonials, it is proposed by certain benevolent people, to get up a testimonial for Mrs. ANDERSON's baby. The ladies, especially, are desirous of thus demonstrating their sympathy for "the little blue eyed girl," as they call the infant that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM hugged to her breast as her "legal baby," saying as she did so, that she had "put her trust in the Lord and he had brought her safely through." And while the ladies are thrusting dollar bills into the infant's tiny fist, or endowing it with lace caps, and frilled and flounced dresses, Mr. GREENWOOD, of Barnum's American Museum, has an eye to the gratification of that large portion of the public who cannot spare time for a visit to the "Lying-in Ward" of Bellevue Hospital. The following is a proof of Mr. GREENWOOD's enterprise and public spirit—the letter is addressed to the Warden of Bellevue:

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Aug. 8, 1857.

T. DALY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just returned from Bellevue Hospital, where I had hoped to have the pleasure of seeing you, as I wished your influence with Mrs. ANDERSON, in procuring her and her babe to be at the Museum for a few weeks after her discharge from your Institution. I could make it an object for her to do so.

I know your time is fully occupied when you are down-town, but I shall despair of seeing you unless you can make it convenient to drop into the Museum for a moment to see me, or to inform me when and where I can see you.

Your kindness and influence in the premises shall be cheerfully and *amply* reciprocated, by

Your obedient servant,
JOHN GREENWOOD, JR., Manager.

The baby continues, as well as its mother, to be the object of curious inquiry and attention. Yesterday, it was a week old. Its fat cheeks testify that it thrives on its popularity. Mrs. ANDERSON still keeps her bed, but is doing well.

Mr. GREENWOOD is not the only party who seeks to gratify the public curiosity. Others are ready to step in when the slightest chance presents itself to "turn an honest penny." Mr. DALY, the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, says that, on Saturday forenoon, a long-faced individual, with Aminidab Sleek accent and demeanor, called upon him and expressed a desire to get the mother and baby as soon as the health of the former would permit, and exhibit them, twenty-five cents admittance. He promised to engage rooms at either the St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel, and insure them the best of comforts and attention. This gentleman urged upon Mr. DALY to accede to his proposition, promising that a good fund could thereby be raised for the future support of the historical babe. Mr. DALY refused "to make a Calvin Edson or Daddy Lambert" of the child.

It is not, indeed, likely that the child will be exhibited, at least for some time to come, notwithstanding these applications. Mr. District-Attorney HALL has instructed Mr. DALY to retain both Mrs. ANDERSON and her child in the Hospital till he consents to their removal, as he wishes to use the mother as a witness in the approaching trial. The mother has consented to this arrangement, and thus will remain dwellers a month or two longer in comfortable quarters.

ABSENCE OF DR. WALTER R. ROBERTS EXPLAINED.

It was stated in one of the papers that Dr. WALTER R. ROBERTS, the special friend of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, had suddenly disappeared from town, at the most important crisis in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's affairs, when his friendship and services were most needed. Dr. E. A. L. ROBERTS explains the absence of his relative in this wise: He says that he left the City with his brother on Monday morning last, to attend the Convention of dentists, at Boston. At the termination of the Convention he came himself back directly to New-York, while his brother stopped at Newport, where he still is sojourning. When his brother left New-York, he says that he firmly believed Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was in the condition that she professed to be in. He knows, moreover, that he has entertained this opinion all along, and considered Dr. BURDELL as the father of the child. His brother has frequently told him so. The news of the alleged accouchement of Mrs. C. reached the ears of his brother and himself while they were in Boston. His brother was sceptical when he first read the newspaper reports, but finding the facts came with such overwhelming and convincing force against her, that he had to believe them, and he confessed that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM must be a bad woman. Dr. E. A. L. ROBERTS says that his brother, upon his return to the City, which is expected in a day or two, will make a full statement of his past connection with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and will publicly denounce her.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1838. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Efforts to Prolong the Agitation—Support of Governor Walker by the Masses—Fugitive Slaves in Lawrence.—A Bloodless Duel—Inaugural Message of the First Mayor of Lawrence.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LECOMPTON, Saturday, August 1, 1857.

The leaders of the Lawrence insurrectionary movement and the agitators throughout the Territory generally, are laboring with all the resources they can muster to extend and perpetuate the partial excitement and irritation which recent events have stirred up in Kansas. With all the unflagging exertion, intense perseverance and unscrupulous zeal which men exhibit when they are conscious that they are laboring for an end fraught with fortune if they succeed and ruin if they fail, these deluded demagogues are devoting night and day to the work of spreading disaffection, heightening party rancor and inflaming partizan hostility. They, themselves, or their emissaries, are now prowling through every inhabited portion of the Territory on their miserable mission of treason and revenge. How far they may be successful I will not pretend to say, but I have a firm reliance on the good sense, the conservative sentiment, the law-abiding spirit the patriotism of the great mass of the people, and am not disposed to entertain unpleasant anticipations as to the course which they will pursue in the pending emergency.

One of the principal points at which all these rebellious efforts have recently been concentrated is Osawkee, where the land sales still continue, and which, from the immense mass of people there congregated from all the surrounding country for several miles, presents unusual inducements to these agitators. Almost every evening for the last fortnight has been devoted by them to haranguing the assembled listeners, but, I am happy to add, with but equivocal success.

In the mean time, from every quarter in the Territory, do deputations and communications come to the Governor, expressive of the thorough concurrence of the people in his acts, and declaratory of their intention to obtain such political redress as their political proclivities prompt them to procure, by the legal, peaceable, and practicable plan, which he has repeatedly recommended them to pursue. These cheering indications are daily accumulating, and afford the best ground on which to base expectations of a happy termination to all our difficulties.

Lawrence, according to the latest intelligence I have had, is still quiet, and the extremists seem to be thoroughly cowed. It is impossible however, to say what their intentions are, inasmuch as they have an unhappy failing of saying one thing and meaning another. The conservative element, I have little doubt, is actually gaining ground, and aided by the judicious counsels and policy of the *Herald of Freedom*, which has exhibited a courageous and highly commendable disregard of fanatical clamor during the late proceedings, will, I would fain hope, eventually win the day.

Lawrence has just been trying her hand at another specimen of praiseworthy devotion to law. A few days ago it became pretty generally known to the initiated, that a couple of runaway or stolen slaves from Missouri were being harbored in one of the Lawrence hotels until an opportunity should offer for their safe removal. Through some weak vessel the secret leaked out, and reached the ears of the Sheriff of the County, who took immediate, and, as he supposed, effective measures for their arrest.

Accordingly, having completed all his plans and perfected all his arrangements, he paid a quiet visit to the hotel in question, but, alas, the birds had flown! He was but a few hours late, but might just as well have been a few years, so far as the result was concerned.

A day or two ago, a gentleman from Lawrence visited the camp and in a very solemn and affecting manner represented to Col. COOKE the ruin which had been perpetrated by some of the soldiers on a bridge that crosses one of the ravines that lie between the encampment and the town, and presented a bill for $80 as the probable cost of repair. The Colonel, who is the embodiment of politeness and integrity, expressed his regret at the occurrence, and promised to look after it. In the course of the day, therefore, he brought a carpenter with him to the scene of devastation, examined the injuries committed, proceeded to town, made certain purchases, returned, and in less than five minutes and by an expenditure of just five cents, invested in nails, made a substantial and efficient repair of all the harm.

A concluding item. You can have but a faint conception of the courage which some of our ultra friends in Lawrence occasionally display. Doubtless you have heard of the projected duel—the most remarkable, I will venture to say, on record—between a young Englishman named REALF, who has very mistaken notions as to his vocation (for he sets up for a revolutionary poet, and thinks he excels BERANGER,) and Mr. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*. Another bloodless affair has just occurred there, which deserves a passing notice.

You are aware that a series of indignation meetings have been held in Lawrence since the arrival of the troops, which have been characterized by harangues teeming with the foulest abuse, not only of Gov. WALKER and the Government, but of every man suspected of entertaining friendly views towards him, or even of holding opinions non concurring in the propriety of the fungus charter movement. At one of these meetings yesterday it seems that a Mr. E. B. WHITMAN, (LANE's Quarter-Master-General, I believe,) publicly charged a Mr. F. A. HUNT, one of the suspected, with having misappropriated certain quantities of clothing sent to him last Fall from the East for distribution among the Free-State Party.

Mr. HUNT, as in duty bound, resented the charge, called on WHITMAN for a retraction, failed, and then retorted by posting handbills, of which following is a copy:

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ONE

E. B. WHITMAN,

In a public speech to the citizens of Lawrence this morning, stated that F. A. HUNT & Co. had come into possession of certain goods fraudulently, and since that I have called on him both privately and before the Committee of gentlemen chosen this day, to show wherein, and make his statement true, and he having failed to do so, and not having retracted the above charge, I hereby denounce him publicly as a malicious liar and wilful slanderer! F. A. HUNT.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 30, 1857.

These being warlike times, Mr. HUNT's notice, I take it, is a fitting *finale* to my letter. P. H. C.

POSTCRIPT.—Since writing the above the subjoined message has been put into my hands, and I hasten to copy it. You will observe how guarded it is:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE FIRST MAYOR OF LAWRENCE.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

I shall enter upon the duties of my office with great distrust of my ability to meet, in a proper manner, the responsibilities of the position, but with an earnest desire to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially, relying mainly on your kind forbearance, cooperation and support, trusting, gentlemen, that we are all here for the single purpose of promoting the public good, and that we are actuated by an earnest desire to achieve the highest moral, social and pecuniary good for the community whose municipal interests it is our duty to subserve.

It will be our duty to give our attention to the wants of our enterprising, prosperous and rapidly increasing community. It should be our aim to give the most inviolable security to property and life; adopt such measures as will best secure the public peace, and to use every precaution to secure health and happiness to the people, so far as these blessings depend upon local institutions. The community look to us for the passage of proper and necessary ordinances, and their firm and impartial enforcement. Let us hope that the reasonable expectations of our constituents may not be disappointed.

I would urge upon your attention, as a matter of importance, the duty of providing at once for the removal of nuisances, as the best means of securing the general health of the inhabitants. I would also recommend that suitable grounds for a cemetery be secured and inclosed at as early a day as practicable. The cemetery should be laid out into suitable lots, which could probably be sold to our citizens for enough to defray the cost of purchasing and inclosing the grounds without resorting to any tax for this purpose.

I would also call your attention to the importance of protecting the public grounds of this city from trespass or injury. By a proper improvement and arrangement of the public grounds, provision will be made for the recreation and enjoyment of all, and the general beauty and health of the town will be promoted.

I would also recommend the speedy erection of suitable bridges across the ravines on Winthrop and Pinckney streets, and opening and improving those streets, from their intersection with Massachusetts street to the western limits of the city.

I would also suggest the propriety of grading and improving Massachusetts-street. These desirable improvements will require considerable outlay. In order to meet this unavoidable expenditure it will be necessary to levy a tax. To this proposition I am confident our fellow-citizens will cheerfully respond.

In consequence of the great exposure of our property to destruction by fire, it becomes necessary to take prompt measures to protect ourselves from its ravages. I would recommend for your favorable consideration the construction of two reservoirs or wells of water, to be located on Massachusetts-street. I would also suggest the propriety of encouraging the formation of fire companies, and, in some manner, procuring suitable ladders, fire hooks and leathern buckets, as well as one or more fire engines, and the erection of suitable buildings for the same; at the same time every precaution should be taken to provide for the prevention of fires.

Whilst adopting such regulations as shall give an air of neatness, cleanliness, and health to our young but rapidly growing city, your attention will doubtless be called, as conservators of the public peace and morals, to that provision of the Charter, that authorizes you to restrain and prohibit tippling and other disorderly houses.

In order to successfully carry out our municipal regulations, I believe it will be found true policy, to pass only such ordinances as are demanded by public necessity, and are clearly proper and just, and to see that they are firmly, impartially, and promptly enforced. J. BLOOD.

LAWRENCE, July 20, 1857.

So much for Mr. BLOOD. The result of all this I hope to be able to furnish you in my next letter.

P. H. C.

Latest Particulars of the Leavenworth Lynching.

TRIAL OF WOODS AND KNIGHTEN.

From the Leavenworth (Aug. 3) Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

The "open sesame" of "the Press" passed me through the guard, and I accompanied the jury. A group of chairs was drawn up in the front room, the windows being wide open, so that the crowd in the street could see all which took place. The jury seated themselves, and listened with the utmost attention while KNIGHTEN's testimony was read. It was quite long, and before the reading was completed, a shout came up from the crowd, "The twenty minutes are over; let's have him!" A juror addressed them from the window, and asked for more time. KNIGHTEN was then subjected in person to a very rigid examination. His story was entirely consistent with that he had previously told; he had no personal knowledge that Woods was aware of the murder, or a receiver of counterfeit money, though he had been assured so by QUARLES, and many minor facts confirmed it. His examination was partly through, when the crowd once more became very impatient. The shouts of "hang him," "hang them both," "time's out," "we'll wait no longer," etc., came up again and again, with a noise like a tempest.

It was an exciting scene. In the room, lighted up only by a single dim candle, the jurors, with anxious, troubled faces, as they were grouped around the prisoners, listened to the shouts from without. The next moment probably the crowd would rush in, and it seemed that no human power could save the doomed men. KNIGHTEN grew pale as death at the immediate prospect of such an end, and the sweat stood in big drops upon his forehead. The great brawny form of Woods had hitherto set erect and apparently unmoved a little back of the group; but now the muscles of the face began to twitch, and his jaws rose and fell with desperate haste, as if he never again expected to enjoy the luxury of his unfeeling soother—tobacco. In the intervals between the shouts, the half-suppressed, painful breathing of the party could be heard.

Without, the moon was shining down from that singular clearness of sky which I have never seen except in this Territory, as calmly and sweetly as if there were no human woe to be pitied and no human guilt to be punished. But her mellow rays fell on a swelling sea of upturned, eager faces—a dense and constantly moving mass of men, who swayed to and fro like waves. Many were without coats, and with many others that garment was thrown open, exposing the belt around the waist with the sheath of the knife or the polished steel of the revolver that glittered in the moonlight.

The crowd was again appealed to from the window, and more time was gained. Other witnesses were examined. Sufficient testimony was introduced to leave the opinion that Woods is a bad man—a receiver of counterfeit money and an intimate companion of BAYS and QUARLES. But there was no evidence that would or ought to convict him of any murder or any other crime before a court. The only thing proved beyond question was that he had counterfeit money in his possession. He was brought up and interrogated, but no satisfaction was obtained from him. His pleadings were very specious; he said he knew the people were eager for his life; that they could take it if they chose, but he could only die once; he would die an innocent man, and the blood would be upon their own heads. He explained all the charges brought against him with great ingenuity, but every man present was convinced from his deportment that he was falsifying.

Judge ECKELS, of Indiana, (the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Utah,) was present, and stated to the Jury that he had just had a conversation with KNIGHTEN; that he gave names and facts correctly about the people of Bellview, Hendricks County, Indiana, where he (KNIGHTEN) said he had formerly lived.

While the Jury were deliberating, Mayor ADAMS mounted the steps of the hotel, opposite his office, and commenced addressing the crowd. Mr. ADAMS is, personally, very popular; his administration thus far has been vigorous, impartial, and creditable to the Free-State men who elected him. The difference between his reception and that of Judge LECOMPTE, yesterday, was most striking. Cries of "Hear Mr. ADAMS," "Listen to the Mayor—we can rely on him," &c., greeted him on all sides.

He commenced by urging the vast importance to the maintenance of justice and the material interests of the town, that the prisoners should not be thus condemned and executed, but should have a fair and impartial trial in the manner prescribed by law.

VOICES—But there is no law; we can't get justice in the Courts.

Mr. ADAMS—Let us give them one more chance. I pledge myself to use every means in my power for the safe keeping of the prisoners, and for their fair and just trial at the proper time. If justice should not be done them then, there will still be time for other remedies; but if they are now punished innocently, there will be no room for atonement. It is our duty as men, as loyal citizens, who have the best good of our town and country at heart, not to resort to violence in such a case, but to let the law take its course.

There were some murmurs of dissent from the crowd, and fresh calls for vengeance upon Woods; but Mr. ADAMS went on at some length, reasoning the case with the people, with candor and moderation that worked wonders. It soon became evident that the tide had turned, and that those who favored lynching, though the most noisy, were by no means the most numerous.

"And now," said Mr. ADAMS, "as the chief officer of this city, I command you all to keep the peace, to abstain from acts of violence and disperse quietly to your homes. You may rest assured that at all hazards I shall do my duty, and maintain the laws; and I expect every good citizen to stand by me in the effort."

This announcement drew forth loud applause; and I did not hear a single manifestation of dissent. "Three cheers for Mayor ADAMS" were called for, and given with a will; "go home," "go home," was heard on all sides; the crowd dispersed, and in five minutes there were not more than a hundred people left on the ground. They were principally the disaffected; but when the members of the Jury, one after the other, came out and addressed them, describing the character of the evidence and assuring them that Woods was not connected with the murder by the testimony, they were satisfied, and retired, save a few unruly spirits, not sufficiently numerous to do harm. Soon after 11 o'clock everything was quiet.

NINE O'CLOCK, MONDAY MORNING.

The night passed away without further demonstrations; and it is probable that no more bloodshed, at present, will grow out of the affair. The prisoners are about to undergo preliminary examination before Mayor ADAMS. No news yet from Gov. WALKER. The election to-day bids fair to pass off quietly.

THE LATEST.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug 6.

The steamer *Alonzo Child*, which arrived here some hours later than the *Hesperian*, passed Leavenworth City on Monday evening. The trial of WOODS and KNOWLTON, owing to the clamor and confusion, had not yet ended. The people seemed very much afraid the prisoners would be acquitted, and expressed themselves determined at all hazards to execute lynch law upon the offenders. Governor WALKER had reached the city, and was endeavoring to pacify the populace, but without effect. The officers of the *Alonzo Child* think the mob has by this time prevailed, and the prisoners have been hung.

The Siege of Lawrence Raised—Governor Walker gone with his Troops to Fort Riley.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Governor WALKER having remained watching the people of Lawrence till on his sober mornings he became heartily ashamed of himself, has been for several days casting about him for some means to get out of his intolerable scrape. Four days ago a messenger was dispatched by him to Fort Riley—for what purpose nobody knew, but last night a courier came from the fort to WALKER's camp with dispatches, and this morning at 8 o'clock WALKER's famous camp near Lawrence was broken up, and his and all his troops started up the river, leaving the people of Lawrence to commit treason unpunished. It is reported that the courier brought news that the commander of the fort was afraid the Cheyenne Indians would attack him, and asked WALKER for aid, but the messenger himself (I saw him this morning,) did not think the fort in any danger.

The whole thing is understood here as an invention to give WALKER an opportunity to withdraw gracefully from Lawrence. Ashamed of his exploit, he is glad to retreat back into the interior of the Territory, away from newspaper reporters, and out of sight and hearing of Lawrence.

Colonel TITUS arrived here last night. He has gone up the river with the Governor.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Meetings of County Commissioners and Apportionment of Representatives—Gross Inequalities in the Suffolk County Apportionment—Mr. Goodrich's Pronunciamento Not Yet Pronounced—Custom-House Removals and Custom-House Reports—Political Items—The "Boston Monthly," &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

The County Commissioners met on Tuesday last in the several counties to district them for the apportionment of representatives. In Suffolk County the Board of Aldermen of Boston are County Commissioners, and they did up their work very promptly, effecting it by a vote of ten to one. The county is divided into 13 Districts. The first 12 are composed of the 12 Boston Wards. Each of these Wards, excepting the Second, Seventh, Eleventh, and Twelfth, has two Representatives. The Seventh has one, and the other three have three each. The Thirteenth District is composed of the towns of Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop, and has two Representatives. Equality has been utterly neglected in their arrangement. For instance, in the Second District, there is a Representative for every 642 voters, while in the Sixth there is one for every 1,165, and in the Seventh, one for 15,731. Inequality, indeed, rules through every detail of the apportionment, and seems to have been expressly aimed at. This goes far to show that the complaints against the old system, based on its unequal operations, had little to do with the change that has been made.

Middlesex, Essex, Bristol, and some other counties have postponed the work of apportionment, which cannot, therefore, be completed for some time. In Barnstable and Hampden it was done at once, without trouble or dispute, and with more regard for equality than was exhibited in Suffolk. In New-Bedford (Bristol) the Wards have been changed since the census of voters was taken, upon which the apportionment is to be based by the Commissioners, and this will add to the difficulties of their labors. They adjourned over until the 10th. Berkshire and Hampshire have made their Districts.

The political world has been looking for Mr. GOODRICH's *pronunciamento* against Mr. BANKS, for nearly three weeks, but it has not come, and some think that it never will come. It never ought to come, unless Mr. GOODRICH is desirous of aiding men to whom he declares himself to be especially hostile. I suspect that Mr. GOODRICH is a little afraid of the fire to which he would be exposed if he were to make war on Mr. BANKS. He expected the gubernational nomination himself, and for him to condemn the action of the very Convention to which he looked for the first step in the line of promotion, would be fatal to him. He would not materially damage Mr. BANKS, but he would destroy himself. It would be, not a case of murder, but of suicide. Cool reflection has probably made him aware of this.

I hear that Mr. PETTES' interest in the *Daily Bee* has been purchased by some one who will support Mr. BANKS for Governor, so that Governor GARDNER will not get any aid from that clever journal. Mr. PETTES owned a fifth of the paper, and sought to purchase two-fifths more of it, but failed. The money to purchase his interest was furnished by two leading Republicans (original Free-Soilers) of the "black" school, and who may be said to be even "red." It is fortunate for Mr. BANKS that he has friends who have both the will and the means to aid his cause. The transaction was perfectly fair and above-board. I Governor GARDNER could have had the paper, I must say that he acted unwisely in not obtaining it, as he now has no organ here. Perhaps he relies upon the Democratic press for support, but he will not be long in discovering his error. The Democrats will not support him. The Custom-House men are willing to do so, but that very fact has set all the rest of the party against him more strongly than ever. The opinion has been so decisively pronounced against a coalition with the Know-Nothings, that even some of those who were most zealous for it are now willing to give it up, and also all idea of confessing with any other party. The plan most favored now by the Democrats is that of putting up a perfectly clean ticket, and securing for it the largest possible vote for Mr. BEACH and Mr. CUSHING, the candidates of last year, are now most commonly talked of, and probably will be nominated. Their friends say that they will get 35,000 votes, but that is placing their figure from 3,000 to 5,000 too high, as the Democratic vote of 1856 was out little over 30,000, in the greatest popular vote ever cast; and all parties must fall off in 1857, and the Democrats in larger proportion than any other.

The Democratic State Convention is expected to be the scene of a bitter fight, in which most of the leading men of that faith in the State will unite against the Boston Custom House, which looks to be sustained by the office-holders generally, some of whom, however, may not "come up to the scratch," as their own terms of service expire in a few months, and they are rather shy of enduring the rotation doctrine. LORING, HILDRETH, BEARD, and others, who used to be Anti-Slavery Democrats, can hardly look to be spared when much more moderate men have been sent in "batches" to the guillotine. The other side are "chock full of fight," though prudence may restrain them from expressing their indignation in public. The State Committee is to have a meeting on Tuesday next, perhaps to take the whole business into consideration, and to make such arrangements as shall prevent an open fight. But some gentlemen will be found hard to govern. There were but two or three changes made in our Custom House on the first of the month. Mr. JOHN C. TUCKER, an Irish gentleman, was deprived of a $1,500 "sit," which was conferred on an American gentleman named BERRITT, who might profit by a close application to the "reading and writing amendment." It is said that Mr. TUCKER is as eccentric in his habits as Mr. BERRITT is in his orthography. Mr. TUCKER is an energetic politician, has talents, works hard, and is a good fellow. It is not very good policy to offend such a man. BERRITT came here a dozen years ago, recommended to Collector MORTON by Secretary WALKER, and received a place. Some years later he was removed by the Whigs, and now he has been restored, so it is reported, through the influence of General (or Senator) JEFF. DAVIE, whose wife is a relative of BERRITT's wife, or something of the kind. Our Democrats think it rather hard that they should have to find places for Southern gentlemen, who ought to be strong enough at home to support themselves.

Mr. WHITING, the first Deputy Surveyor, went out of office on the 1st, which gives countenance to the stories that have been circulated about "bribery and corruption." He is supposed to have been unfairly treated by his superior officer. It is unfortunate for the new incumbent the Custom House that more stories have got into circulation to the discredit of some of its members than were heard during the thirty years previous. Yesterday there were flying reports that some person or persons had been getting money by forging the Collector's name. These reports may be mere *canards*, but they do not stand alone, and there may be some "horrible disclosures" any day. Perhaps it is a more serious matter, considered politically, that the Collector is accused of having appointed to a confidential post a gentleman who used to be a violent Abolitionist, and who is "guilty of being suspected" of having taken an active part in the rescue of the fugitive slave SHADRACH, in this State, in 1850, on which interesting occasion the Union was regularly dissolved. He has also appointed 8 canvassers to office. In all these cases, good Buchanan men have been removed to make way for the appointees. Such doings are not considered likely to increase the strength of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts, where, it must be allowed, it needs strengthening.

The new magazine is to have the name of the *Boston Monthly*, unless it should be thought advisable to have another name substituted for that. The first number is now put down for October or November, the latter month at the latest. Some of its friends think it would be better to have it commence with the year 1858, and there are advantages connected with the plan of beginning the publication with the year, that ought not to be overlooked; but October is a good month to begin with, and it is most likely that it will be selected. Mr. PHILLIPS, senior partner of the house which is to publish the *Monthly*, is expected to have entire and absolute control of the magazine, and, from all that I have heard of him I should say that he would, in that position, be the right man in the right place—an American Blackwood, with more than Blackwood's culture.

There are to be more than twenty County Agricultural Fairs in this State, between the middle of September and the middle of October. Middlesex will have three, and Worcester three. Even Nantucket will have one, to last two days, Oct 13 and 14 though her people are more famous for ploughing the main than the manor. Suffolk and Dukes will have none, though the former might make a fine display of some kinds of cattle.

The Dental Convention finished its labors yesterday. Some useful work was performed, calculated to advance dental science. But what a horrid reflection it is, that we need so much teeth doctoring! If matters shall change as much during the next fifty years as they have during the last fifty, we shall have most people living as RICHARD the Third was not born—without teeth, or with false ones alone.

Opinion here is decidedly against the course pursued to entrap Mrs CUNNINGHAM. It is not unanimous, but the preponderance is very strong in condemnation of the means employed, not to prevent crime, but to mature it.

Our City Treasurer has ordered the sale of no less than 352 lots, on the 28th of August, for arrearages of taxes. The largest demand is for $1,840, demanded of the Boston Steam Engine Co., in East Boston. The lowest is for only $1 60. This, I believe, is something new with us.

The poisoning case at South Boston turns out, like most such cases in these days, to be a piece of humbug. Men have more morality and prudence, yet less sense, than they think they have.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVEGPORT had a good benefit last evening at the Howard, and took farewell of their friends.

The new Democratic paper that was to be started here will be born on the same day with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's baby. The party was big only with a lobster. It won't bear it. Cause: "An unexampled shortness of chips." TREMONT.

The Sixteenth Ward Tragedy—Funeral of the Murdered Man—Address by Rev. Mr. Blair, &c.

ALEXANDER BOYD, who was murdered by burglars in the Sixteenth Ward last week, was buried in Greenwood yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, No. 72 West Eighteenth-street. It was a very large one, and was attended by all classes of citizens. People began to assemble within and about the house as early as 12 o'clock. The grocery store on the first floor was closed, and upon the door was fastened a notice which read:

"Closed on account of the death of one of the family, who was murdered by burglars."

The body lay upon the upper or second floor, in a handsome coffin, and was in a good state of preservation. As many as possible were permitted to enter—the immediate friends and relatives of the deceased taking, of course, the precedence. There were a few policemen present to maintain quiet and keep back the too eager, but in no instance were they called upon to interfere. The utmost decorum was maintained.

About 1½ o'clock, P. M., Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR, pastor of the Associate (Scotch) Presbyterian Church in Charles-street,—by whom deceased had been attended from the infliction of the fatal wounds to the time of his death,—appeared and began the religious exercises by reading a portion of the 6th chapter of Hosea, beginning with the first and ending with the eleventh verse. He then delivered an impressive and appropriate address. He acquaintance with the deceased he said had not been a long one; it began at the death bed, but it was long enough to convince him that the murdered man was a man of noble attributes and manly instincts. He was temperate, thoughtful and economical, and possessed a spirit so chivalric and forgiving, that he never once manifested the least vindictiveness towards his cowardly assassins. On the contrary, he repeatedly said that he forgave them, and prayed that God might forgive them too! He was conscious from the very first that he could not live, and his only anxiety was that he might become fit to die. He awaited his fate calmly, and bade fare well to his friends. He died as HASBROUCK and ANDERSON had died, by the hands of the burglar and assassin, while fighting for the law, and he had a right to be placed along with them.

The reverend gentleman

A Visit to Mount Desert.

We were told, on leaving Boston, that our fare to Portland would be three dollars, and to Rockland, five hours' beyond, only two; that it would be necessary, however, to pay three in the first instance, and the captain of the boat in which we should go from Portland to Rochester would refund one. Accordingly, our party being six, R. said to the captain, "Your boat is a fine one, Sir, and I perceive that we shall have a delightful passage in her, but, nevertheless, I must ask you to be so good as to pay us $6 for going with you," to which he made no objection. All this has to do with rivalry between what are called the out-side and the inside boats, and the over-paying in the first instance, is required, in order to guard against dishonest people taking tickets for Rockland when they intend going only as far as Portland.

We left Boston at 2½ P. M., and on reaching Portland at about 8, I think, went directly on board the boat. At 10 P. M., on the arrival of a later train, we were off, and 4 A. M. found us at Rockland. In the Summer, this arrangement must be very pleasant, for what is more beautiful than the dawn of a Summer's morning, and what is more rarely seen, except by the "working day world?" At 6 A. M., we took the steamer *Rockland*, which conveyed us, in five hours, by a most beautiful passage, to Mount Desert. We crossed one quiet sheltered bay after another, and were ever in the midst of islands.

The first indication of Mount Desert in the distance is a high mountain head. As you approach nearer, a whole series of these is descried, one after another in a connected line—*E Pluribus Unum*—and as they seem to rise from the water's edge in a graceful circular line, the effect is very beautiful and imposing. At present, the boat touches only at Southwest Harbor, the least attractive part of the whole Island so far as we saw it. Here one of the younger members of our party, who has little of that faith applied to earthly matters, which is the "substance of things hoped for," began to inquire whether she might not be permitted to go back alone.

I have so little faith in my powers of description, that I am fain to give you, as it were, a receipt, certain elements and materials for your imagination, to combine together in various proportions, *videlicet*, an island from fifteen to twenty miles in length, with at least nine mountains' heads, one of which is 1,862 feet high; fourteen lakes, some very large, and all that we saw beautifully set; an inlet of the sea setting up seven miles into its very heart, making most of its way between these mountains; fine rocky shores, bold headlands, and a beautiful harbor studded with islands. As my letter is intended to answer, in some degree, the purpose of a guide to future travelers, I shall be somewhat specific. After dining at the Southwest Harbor, we drove to Someeville, which has the advantage of being a convenient, central and radiating point, and is at the head of the inlet I have spoken of. You cannot drive in any direction on this island, so far as our observation went, without the accompaniment of water and woodland, in lovely combination, and our first experiment justified its fame.

The next morning, we went first to see a lake, said to be seven miles long, which at present has no other name than Big Pond, about two miles from our inn; and then drove up Black Hill to look down upon it and other waters, to see lake, woodland, mountain, and sea, in charming variety of arrangement and relative position, and setting off each other to the best possible advantage—woodland fringing the lakes, the mountains fitly framing them and brightly mirrored in their clear bosoms, and the sea so completely inretirement, so quiet, so tranquil, so entirely at home in its inland retreat, that it was necessary to ask which was sea and which lake.

On the afternoon of the second day, we drove to Bar Harbor, by Northeast Harbor and Otter Creek, preferring this to a more direct road leading across the island. They told us that it was "rather rough," and that its length was fourteen miles. Although it was very beautiful as far as to Northeast Harbor, if I were to attempt to describe it, my nominatives would be the same as before, reminding you strongly of my "receipt." But from Northeast Harbor to Otter Creek—road—quotha? It was long beds of stones, washed up by the sea, and uneveuness, and exceedingly steep pitches, and ledges, and a sort of rocky pevement, and stairways, and was indeed "rather rough." I should have enjoyed it, however, extremely, from its vicinity to the sea—its very mildness and solitariness—but that we had an invalid in our party, and were all the time apprehensive for the effect of the fatigue upon him.

Otter Creek is beautifully shaped, and set in the mountains like something precious. From the settlement named from it to Bar Harbor the drive reminded me very much of that from the Profile House to the Flume in the White Mountains. This Bar Harbor was, to us, the most attractive point of the Island, and has a nice little home-like inn situated close upon it. Our first day there was devoted to ascending the highest mountain. It surely deserves a distinctive name, being one of the series denominated "The Newport Mountains." Its height I have already mentioned. I never climbed a mountain with so little fatigue. The path is nowhere steep, nor does it seem long. The ascent, itself, is all pleasant and full of beauty, so that one is unconsciously beguiled, perhaps, of all sense of weariness. One of our party imputed our perpetual freshness of spirit and vigor of limb to the atmosphere, which she declared was the most delicious she had ever breathed.

How can I make you look through my eyes at this huge mountain beck, with neighbors leaning upon and standing around it, bare and rugged, yet handsomely tinted and variegated by the touch of Autumn's hand on its low, scanty growth, the large lake—Eagle Lake—for which it was contrived, Heaven knows how, to furnish a cradle in some hollow of its sides; the wooded ridge, that makes part of the foreground of that lake, and two fine, bare peaks that rise on its opposite side, between the nearly-meeting points of which, much like those of our own dear Saddle Mountain, the sea is seen, graced with an island; how show you all these, and the glimpsee we were continually catching, in different directions, of the blue water, and the adjoining mainland, to say nothing of the island itself.

From the summit, a most fitting stand point, we had on our right the broad ocean, on our left the graceful horizon line, formed by the mountains of Maine, a line of great beauty, blue and waving. Before us was the harbor, full of lovely islands arranged in the most picturesque manner, and just below us, that pretty Otter Creek of which I have spoken before.

The illimitable, the limited, where limitation is an exquisite charm, and the choicely reserved and appropriated—do not these minister together, as nothing else can, by itself, to the love of beauty? Why is it that there is such fascination in a view of the boundless sea? Is it because in gazing at it we beguile ourselves into the belief that we are going to look "into things unseen," that which man is ever longing to do! Is it because it answers better than anything else, to some idea of the infinite, which, in spite of our narrow earthly natures, we ever bear about with us, on account of some affinity that we have with it? Why does not the sight of the heavens have the same effect upon us, for the same reason? Possibly, because they are too remote from us, too intangible; whereas the sea is our neighbor, our familiar acquaintance, our friend; and the ship which we watch until it disappears on that magic line, the distant horizon, has been built by human hands, and is freighted with human destinies.

On the top of this mountain is an Observatory, lately erected, in furtherence of some purposes to be accomplished by the Coast Survey, and also a small house, containing one apartment built by the young man who has been stationed there to attend the Observatory, for the last three or four months. We complimented him upon his housekeeping, which was very neat, and told him we had found in his one room, a bed-room, a kitchen, a China closet, and a library. He has one person with him, a young lad of the Island, and has enjoyed himself very much, but now is getting rather tired of his elevated isolation. His business is to make the Sun an honorary and efficient member of the Coast Survey, and impress his rays into the service of triangular measurements. He has a magic mirror by which, as I was assured, he can send one in any direction he pleases, to the distance of sixty miles. We were told on the island, that, on one occasion the past Summer, when a party of Indies went up the Mountain, their arrival on the top was proclaimed to the friends they had left below, by a beam of light sent down to them, the prettiest mode of signalizing ever hit upon.

Our second day at Bar Harbor was devoted to the Headlands—Schooner Head, and Great Head—about four miles distant. The former is so called because there are white marks upon its rocky face, which look at a distance exactly like a schooner. All the coast here is very bold.

The view from these headlands is, of course, much the same as that from the mountains—nearer and not quite so extended—but it is a great advantage to have the voice as well as the smile of the sea—its tone as well as its look. And there is, to me, an irresistible fascination in watching the play of its waters about a rocky shore, like that of gay, frolicksome children at the feet of honored and revered old age. Schooner Head has its Spouting Horn and Devil's Oven, and doubtless innumerable caverns besides, if one could but explore them. The Devil is so utterly perverse in all things that perhaps a wet oven is exactly what he would choose, but I should think he might better take it for his brew-house. There we saw that curious marine imitation of floral life, the sea-anemone, which looks like floating sea moss until it is touched, when it instantly contracts into a round form resembling, however, more a fungus than a flower, as we saw it. It needs to be partly open, I think, to exhibit itself properly. I spied in the same little ports that fill the hollows of the rocks which form the floor of the oven, a white production of the same species, as I suppose. It looked like a star flower, but being touched, contracted into something very like a white clover.

We were rowed out by a fine-looking old man, between sixty and seventy years of age—our host—at Schooner's Head, to see its front, which is very grand. He had been rowing himself ten miles that day, against the tide and back again, without any apparent fatigue.

We found, too, a very Christie Johnson for beauty, but I doubt whether she does much with the oar.

Great Head is approached by a lovely rural woodland path. He is bald only just above his forehead and about his ears, and for the rest has a fine *chevelure*. The cliff is said to be, I believe, two hundred feet high, but I make no claims to accuracy on this point. R., M. and I., to the discomfort of the rest of our party, who remained on the top, descended its sides until we were quite out of sight. A dog who had followed us from a neighboring height, whined so piteously as he watched our downward course, and seemed so anxious for our safety, that if we had been at all superstitious, we might have desisted from our attempt, in which, however, there was really no danger, due caution being used. There I sat on the rocks with my youth beside me, that youth which our first poet BRYANT describes so beautifully, as awaiting us in the other world, but which, if not frowned, or groaned, or fretted, or gaped away, is forever hovering about us, so that we are never wholly separated from it here. This is the estimony of one who has lived for more than half a century. There we sat, youth and I, together with my two friends, in loving compaionship with rock and sea, and there I should have been content to sit for hours listening to what the sea said to me. Oh! it is a great, great mistake, not to make a friend of nature early in life, and cherish thet friendship and communion to the last.

On our return from the Headland, R. and I took a walk to Bar Island, over a sand bar, bare at low tide, which gives its name to the island and the harbor. It rises abruptly from the sea, is very beautiful in itself and commands most charming views. On our third day I persuaded the two junior members of our party to spend the morning in rowing about the bay with me. This was another species of enchantment upon which I will not dwell. Music, poetry, painting, had each a hand in prodncing it. It was rest in motion, and motion in rest—it was excitement in tranquility, and tranquility in excitement. It was a feast at which the soul cried, perpetually, "give, give," and as constantly "enough, enough." We rowed four hours, stopping half an hour to visit one of the Porcupine Islands of which there were four—all a good deal elevated from the water, resembling each other in shape, and separated by about equal distances in a circular line. Great Porcupine is very high and has steep, rocky sides, with innumerable deep fissures. Every new point of view is, of course, a gain in the midst of such singularly beautiful combinations of scenery. After descending from its top, we were rowed quite round it, almost close to the shore, and had many a peep into its cavernous depths. Then we explored about two miles of the coast towards Schooner Head, which is all of a very striking character. Our two boatmen were exceedingly kind and civil, as indeed, we found all the islanders. Strange to say, they are yet an unmixed race, not a foreigner having settled among them.

The master of the boat, quite a large and heavy one, had furnished it with a sail. I begged him not to use it, pleading that I was a landswoman, and should feel much safer with the oar; and he very good-humoredly yielded to my wishes. Oh, ye who stay at home on account of the discomfort of traveling, and ye travelers who do not use half your opportunities, believe me, ye renounce what is a thousand times better than unalloyed comfort, or uninterrupted regularity of habit, and deny the soul that which was intended to help its soaring, and may have made David exclaim: "Thou renewest my youth like the eagle's." On the afternoon of that third day we returned by a still, new, and beautiful route, to Somesville.

Before I left there for Bar Harbor, I tried to make an arrangement for being rowed, on my return, down the inlet I have spoken of, to Southeed Harbor, where we were to take the boat the following day. Accordingly, one of the first questions I asked was, "Are we to have the boat?"

"Why, yes, I don't know but you are."

"And who are to row us?"

"The boys."

"How old are the boys?"

"One is ten, and the other is thirteen."

We demurred at these young oarsmen.

"Well, another boy that is only eight went down the other day with his father, and rowed back alone."

Although a lad of nineteen was found to take the place of the younger boy, we decided, very reluctantly, to give up the plan, for fear thet having to be rowed seven miles against the tide, we should not be in time for the boat.

What a grand educator is the sea, subserving character as much as commerce! It is a mighty guarantee against [illegible] of Mau. Our landlady, [illegible] of domestic history, informed us that, being once under the necessity of putting the puniest of a pair of twin babies out at board when it was three months old, and, at the end of six months, having it returned to her much stronger than its mate, she asked:

"What have you fed it on, to make it so well and fat?"

"Fish and milk," was the reply.

I smiled as I thought how, in modern times, among the luxurious, no good, old-fashioned food—milk, bread and milk, or potatoes—is thought proper for a child, but he must have a special meal prepared for him, most probably of some foreign grain, three times a day.

We heard the name of an artist who has been in the habit for several years of visiting this island, so mentioned continually wherever we went, that we concluded to set him down as a true missionary of Christ, who had taken up that proclamation of good-will to men, which was first announced by the angels to the listening shepherds on the night of our Saviour's birth. In every position man should surely recognize his brother man, and yet how rare is this recognition, except among kindred, or equals in rank and education, and these fellow-countrymen or townsmen. I remember being much struck with the reply of a woman, in one of our cities, who showed so much agitation in seeing a little child run over in the street, that she was asked, "Is it your child?" "No," she replied, "but it is somebody's child." And are not the men and the women whom we treat as the Levite did the wounded traveler, passing by on the other side, or upon whom we look down as upon our inferiors, and therefore beneath our sympathies, God's children?

Many details were communicated to us of a party given by our artist, to which a hundred guests were invited, and a pretty rural chandelier was shown us as a relic of the same. I shall mention only one incident in connection with it, as characteristic of the manners of the islanders, viz.: that two young ladies drove themselves home at midnight, a distance of seven miles, and arrived safely at their father's house, at 2 A. M. Could a better means have been devised than such a party, for showing "good will" to the islanders?

But we must take our second leave of Mount Desert. The little inns furnish already some of the refinements which modern civilization has converted into necessities. In time, their keepers will provide good mattresses, long thick towels, a convenient washstand apparatus, including large wash bowls, water pails, and last, not least, bread made with leaven, to the exclusion of that bane of all cereal cookery, saleratus. The best that they have, whatever it is, you may be sure they will serve to you with the greatest alacrity and kindness.

Yours, very truly, E. B. S.

The Story of the Resolute.

The long-expected narration of the eventful voyage of the Arctic-exploring ship *Resolute* has at length made its appearence in England, illustrated by a chart of the voyage, several well-executed chromo-lithographs, and a number of wood cuts. It is from the pen of Mr. MCDOUGALL, the Master, and, without any pretensions to literary merit of a high order, is a carefully-written record of every incident of interest in connection with the ship, from the day of her departure until she was restored to Her British Majesty's service by Captain HARTSTEIN, in the name of the United States. The interest which has so long attached to the region lying around the North Pole has not ceased with the discovery of the passage, which was the original motive of the exploring voyages in that direction. Though it is now certain, as was, indeed, to have been expected, that the Northwest passage is impracticable for commercial purposes, scientific ardor, and the promptings of humanity, still combine to invest the frozen seas and snowy hills of the Arctic Circle with the same interest as in times past. How great was the interest felt in the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions, alike in Great Britain and the United States, will appear from Mr. MCDOUGALL'S enumeration of the ships employed in the search for them. He says:

"The number of ships employed during the year 1850, within the Arctic Circle, in search of the missing ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, amounted to no fewer than 16, with 689 men. They were as follows, viz.: Baffin's Bay—H. M. ships *Resolute*, 60 men; *Assistance*, 60; *Pioneer*, 30; *Intrepid*, 30; *North Star*, 49; *Lady Franklin*, 26; *Sophia*, 20. Private ships *Prince Albert*, 15 men; *Felix*, 17. American ships *Advance*, 19 men; *Rescue*, 17. Behring Straits—H. M. ships *Herald*, 150 men; *Plover*, 43; *Enterprize*, 66; *Investigator*, 66; yacht *Nancy Dawson*, 30. Total, 16 ships and 689 men. On the return of Captain AUSTIN'S expedition, an Arctic Committee was appointed to inquire into the many conflicting statements which were made relative to the disposal of the forces under Captains AUSTIN and PENNY; the result was that another expedition was determined on. The same vessels, viz.: *Resolute*, *Assistance*, *Pioneer* and *Intrepid*, with the addition of the *North Star* as a depot ship, were again equipped; the commands for them were two distinct branches, being entrusted to Captain Sir EDWARD BELCHER, C. B., and HENRY KELLETT, C. B.; the tenders were in charge of Commander F. L. MCCLINTOCK and Lieut. (now Captain) OSBORNE; the latter officer was made a Companion of the Bath for his distinguished services in the Sea of Azov. Even whilst I write, Capt. MCCLINTOCK is again preparing to prosecute another voyage in hopes of clearing up the mystery of the fate of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. A screw steamer yacht—the *Fox*—has been pronounced admirably adapted for the service—the *beau ideal* of an Arctic vessel of the present day, with a bow as sharp as a knife, the very reverse of the old school, and is now fitting out at Aberdeen at the expence of Lady FRANKLIN and other promoters of her noble undertaking. May her unparalleled efforts to obtain tidings of her brave husband and his gallant companions be attended with the results so ardently desired; and, if success can be obtained, Capt MCCLINTOCK is, under Providence, the man to command it. The good wishes of every civilized nation will attend the expedition now setting forth from our shores; and may all who comprise it be restored to their homes in unimpaired health, and successfully accomplish the object of their glorious mission.

Every heart will echo such wishes, though it cannot but be felt that every succeeding year must have lessened the chances of any survivors of FRANKLIN'S expedition being found. The variety and abundance of animal life in the Arctic regions has been often insisted upon, as affording good grounds for indulging the hope that FRANKLIN and his party may be yet alive. But the experience of the *Resolute's* crew did not confirm the hypotheses of naturalists on this point. It is true that they found game abundant on Melville Island, but Mr. MCDOUGALL regards their success as exceptional, and thus accounts for it:

In the first place, Melville Island was already known to be the favorite resort of animals, in preference to the lands of Cornwallis, Bathurst, North Devon, including the south shores of Barrow's Straits. We, therefore, on our arrival at our Winter quarters, looked forward with some reason to as successful a result in hunting as was experienced by Sir EDWARD PARRY in his ever-memorable voyage of 1819-20. In this we have not been deceived; on the contrary our efforts have been crowned with unexpected success; and judging from my limited experience, I am induced to believe that a small body of men, well armed, with health and strength sufficient to enable them to range the hills around, to a distance of terror twelve miles from the ship, might if only animal food required, sustain life for a limited period on the produce of the chase. I say a limited period of time, for we have now before our eyes, in the crew of the *Investigator* living proofs of the injurious effects of a prolonged stay in those regions, on the mental as well as the bodily capabilities of the human frame. Game was not wanting in the vicinity of the Bay of Mercy, and during their first Winter there, when the crew were first placed on a limited scale of provisions, numerous deer, hares, ptarmigan, &c., were procured; but with the approach of the second Winter in the bay, (the third within the arctic circle,) an apathetic indifference pervaded the men. With their strength, which had decreased with the continuation of the small allowance of provisions, all their energy seemed to forsake them, and, as symptoms of scurvy were manifested in the system they lost all animation, and allowed feelings of lethargy to master them, which utterly precluded any hope of success in hunting. The small quantity of game that *was* procured during the Winter of 1852-53 is to be chiefly attributed to the energy of the officers, all of whom were of opinion that another Winter would have reduced them so much as to prevent their going any distance from the ship in search of game, which had now become very scarce in the immediate vicinity of their Winter quarters. The above facts, in my opinion, tend to prove that even amidst comparative plenty (so far as animal life is concerned) the approach of a third season brings with it a depression of spirits which few minds are strong enough to bear up against; more particularly when scurvy, one of the most dreadful diseases peculiar to seamen,—and God knows they are subjected to many—appears amongst them; the blood becomes stagnant, teeth loosened, gums and palate black and sore, flesh softened, all animation ceases, and with the sun, as he sinks beneath the horizon, leaving the dark and gloomy night of three months' duration to usurp his throne, the last ray of hope departs.

The impartial reader must also remember that Melville Island forms but a small portion of the Arctic regions, which, by the by, is far too vague and undefined a term to be used when referring to a particular portion. So far as I am enabled to judge from my own experience, as well as that of my predecessors, I think it may with reason be considered as an established fact, that the larger animals, viz.: musk oxen and deer, seldom if ever visit any other land bordering on Barrow's Straits, save Melville Island. In making this assertion I have not lost sight of the few skulls and bones which have been found at various places *out* of Melville Island. But as these localities have been visited and searched effectually, without obtaining any game, I see no reason to modify in any manner my opinion, as expressed above."

Confirmatory evidence in support of these views may be found in the voyages of Sir JAMES ROSS, Sir EDWARD BELCHER, Captain AUSTIN, and Commodore PULLEN; and Mr. MCDOUGALL states that, though he and his companions had plenty of fresh meat, those coöperating with them in the search, obtained scarcely a single pound. He thus goes on to state his views with regard to the probable fate of the lost explorers:

"It must be apparent to the reader that I despair of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his brave companions still existing within these regions, the more so as the graves and other relics on Beechey Island prove that their first Winter was spent in one of the most unproductive places within the Arctic circle. Again, the theory that a more temperate climate, richer vegetation, and abundance of animal life increases as the voyager progresses to the north, fails to the ground for want of support; for although I confess my inability to meet the subtle arguments of its supporters by answers equally abstruse, I am content to rest satisfied with the experience of practical men, assisted by my own observation. Captain PENNY, on his return to England in 1851, reported that animal life existed in great abundance well to the northward in the Wellington channel, and thereby caused many learned men in England to fancy its shores, (like Melville Island) to be clothed with rich vegetation, and the hills and ice with animal life in abundance. Unfortunately, Sir EDWARD BELCHER has spent a winter in the very locality pointed out as the promised land of exuberance, without obtaining, I believe, so much as a single bird. Setting aside the belief of many, that the *Erebus* and *Terror* were lost on their homeward route—a very possible fate to befal any vessel navigating Baffins Bay on dark nights, amidst innumerable icebergs—I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that no body of men could withstand the rigor and privations attending so protracted a stay amidst the dark and dreary solitudes of the frigid zone, under the same circumstances in which Sir JOHN and the officers and crews of the missing ships have, in all probability, been placed."

The last chapter relates the interesting circumstances connected with the recovery and restoration of the *Resolute*, both events being entirely without precedent or parallel, as was the abandonment of the vessel. A New-York journal stated, on the 27th of December, 1855, that it was the opinion of Captain BUDDINGTON that, if the crew had remained in her, with the hope of eventually releasing her, they could not have effected the task any sooner; that it was performed by the natural causes which ultimately set her free. Upon this point, however, Mr. MCDOUGALL says:

"Respecting this last paragraph, however, I must beg to differ from Captain BUDDINGTON, who, nearly one thousand miles from the scene of the ship's abandonment, could form but a vague conjecture respecting the probable extrication of the vessel, and I may be allowed to observe that the above opinion is in direct opposition to the testimony of Captains KELLETT and MCCLINTOCK, as well as myself, at the Court Martial, on our return to England. Our evidence on that occasion is fully borne out by the result.

I may further be permitted to correct the erroneous statement that has gone the round of the papers respecting the locality of the abandonment. It is, I believe, the generally received impression that the vessel was "frozen in amongst icebergs, in latitude 77° N.," whilst the actual fact is that no iceberg were nearer, probably, than 300 miles, the ice around the ship forming one vast plain, whose level was only relieved by occasional masses of packed ice, thrown on its surface by pressure during the previous Autumn. The latitude of the abandonment was 74° 41' N., and not 77°."

It will be recollected that the *Resolute* was abandoned contrary to the opinions and wishes of Captain KELLETT and his officers, and in compliance with the orders of Sir E. BELCHER. A court-martial which investigated the circumstances after the returns of the parties to England, discharged Captain KELLETT from all responsibility on this ground, while Sir E. BELCHER also obtained an acquittal through the large discretion which was necessarily given him. But the Court expressed the opinion, in their finding, that though Sir E. BELCHER had not acted in contravention of orders, he would have done well to have consulted with Captain KELLETT before giving the order for the *Resolute* to be abandoned.

Exclusive of the general interest pertaining to the story of the *Resolute*, there is also, it need not be said, a good deal of special American interest, and for this the present volume very liberally provides. It is stated that the chief danger to be feared whilst navigating the bays and channels of the frozen North is being "nipped" between two masses of floating ice. A vessel so situated is in great danger of having her sides crushed, as in the case of the American whaler *McLellan*, related in this volume. This vessel was one of a fleet of whalers which the *Resolute* joined in Baffin's Bay. On the 7th July, 1852, and again on the following day, she was severely injured in this manner; on the first occasion the leak was stopped by the *Resolute's* carpenters, and she was made sound, but the second nip crushed her sides, and it soon became apparent that she was a doomed ship. The other vessels sustained nips more or less violent, and the crews made preparations to abandon them.

The narrator says:

"It was novel, but interesting, to gaze on so many vessels in a state of utter helplessness, careening and fouling each other in every possible direction, whilst their crews, standing beside their boats and clothes on the ice, smoked their pipes like perfect philosophers, as all who frequent Baffin's Bay should be. The ships which suffered most injury on this occasion were decked together, a process to be avoided, in my opinion, unless circumstances render it unavoidable. Seeing the loss of the vessel to be inevitable, the captain gladly availed himself of the offer of Sir E. BELCHER, to take charge of the ship and her contents, after she was abandoned. The English ensign and pendant were accordingly hoisted, and a few marines, with muskets, as a safeguard, had a wonderful effect on the Baffin's Bay population, who growled not a little at our having prevented their usual privileges of plundering the wreck, and holding a drunken *soirée* on the ice. A part of the crew of each ship of the squadron were now employed every day in clearing the ship of provisions, spare, sails, &c., for all of which bills were given on the English Government. The loss of the *McLellan* took place in lat. 75° 22' N., long. 61° 33' W."

In noticing the banquet given at Portsmouth to the American officers who brought the *Resolute* to England, Mr. MCDOUGALL pays a high tribute of praise to Mr. GRINNELL, whose son, Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, was present, and is mentioned as "the son of a noble-minded and generous man, who, (to his eternal honor be it said,) animated by the spirit of pure philanthropy, at his own risk and cost, fitted out two vessels to assist in attempting the rescue of the subjects of a foreign State, but whom, with the feelings of a true Christian, he regarded as brothers. This disinterested action will never be forgotten. Generations yet unborn, whilst comparing it with those of the HOWARDS, WILBERFORCES and FRYS, will perpetuate the fame of the donor of the princely gift, and contemplate with unfading esteem the revered name of the American citizen and philanthropist, HENRY GRINNELL."

NAVAL.—The trial of the *Colorado's* machinery at the Navy-Yard Wharf was concluded on Saturday. It was fairly and effectually tested, and proved itself to be in all its parts as perfect a specimen of a steam engine as it is possible to construct. It worked to the admiration of all who had charge of it, and they could not discover the slightest fault or blemish throughout. The trial commenced on Monday morning. The ship was chained immovably to the wharf, and the engine set agoing at thirty strokes per minute, increasing at intervals during the week until it finally attained to fifty-four—being, we understand, four more than what the contract calls for.—*Norfolk Herald.*

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Wesleyan University—Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.

Several circumstances have conspired to render the closing exercises of the University of unusual interest. Among the noteworthy may be named the report of the Examining Committee. It is usual for such Committees, both here and elsewhere, to consider themselves honored in their appointment by the College, and they return the compliment by a lenient oversight of the shortcomings of both students and instructors, and in nine out of ten examinations the "report" ends with a general commendation all round. Not so here this year. The Committee, chosen chiefly from the Alumni, and themselves ripe scholars, evinced a very laudable disposition to do their whole duty as *examiners*. With a few exceptions every class was thoroughly overhauled, and the deficiencies were noted down and reported in full. The professors themselves were likewise "put through," their methods and thoroughness of instruction were canvassed, and in the end one of them was advised to more diligence in future, while a second received a broad hint that his place might be better filled. This is striking at the root of the matter, and it is to be hoped that this good work began may be continued. A faithful performance of their duty by examiners generally would do much to elevate the standard of education in our colleges. In the present instance the Trustees showed their appreciation of the course pursued by passing a resolution that the same board of examiners should be chosen for next year.

As stated in a previous note, [see DAILY TIMES of Friday] the late President of the College, Dr. A. W. SMITH, LL D., resigned his office, which he has filled, together with the charge of the department of mathematics, during the past five years. Inadequate health for the double duties imposed upon him was one cause of his resignation. He still occupies his time-honored place as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, filled with so much ability and almost universal satisfaction during more than a quarter of a century. Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D D., was unanimously chosen as the new President of the University. He has for some time past been the presiding officer of the Genesee College, and it is not certain that he will except the new position offered him, though it is generally believed that he will do so.

The University has at no previous period been in so prosperous condition as now. A recent *new* endowment of $100,000 has been raised; the number of students entering the classes is continually increasing; the alumni, numbering nearly six hundred, are exhibiting a growing interest in the prosperity of the Institution; and an unusual feeling of enthusiasm is exhibited by all interested in its affairs.

This week's literary exercises were opened with an address, on Monday afternoon, from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. He commenced by remarking that, while it always gave him pleasure to participate in such exercises, he was especially pleased to be present at an Institution under the fostering care of a Church which, during the last twenty-five or thirty years had done, if not more, at least as much as any other, for the promotion and diffusion of sound education. [An outline of the principal portion of the address has been already published in the DAILY TIMES.]

On Tuesday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, meetings of the Alumni were held. A larger number than usual came together, and much interest was manifested in the character and prosperity of their *alma mater*. The affairs of the University, internal as well as external, were discussed, and a determination was exhibited to stand by and promote its prosperity by every means in their power.

Tuesday afternoon a very finely written address was delivered before the Eclectic Fraternity and the public, by Rev. FALES H. NEWHALL, of Lynn, Mass. He advised to a definite, practical, but noble aim. To be simply a great *scholar* was no higher aim than to be a great *eater*. As the one, aiming to be strong physically, would seek only such food and in *such quantities* as could be digested, and which would yield the highest degree of nourishment, so the scholar should seek that kind of knowledge and that degree of it which would render the mind most efficient for life's struggle in life's battle. The address was throughout replete with similar thoughts and beautiful illustrations.

On Wednesday the essays of the graduating class and the conferment of degrees closed the exercises. The speaking was good, with scarcely a noted exception. We give the names of the class, with the title of their essays:

Salutatory Addresses—J. Peterson, Colerain, Mass.

Conservative Philosophy—W. T. Elmer, Rome, N. Y.

Manhood for the Times—J. W. Cuebiog, Holliston, Mass.

Last Night of the Fire Worshippers—H. A. Budington, Leyden, Mass.

Moral Institutions—A. Roe, Butler, N. Y.

Shelley—J. W. Smith, Warren, R. I.

Origin of Souls—W. N. Reno, Sharon, Penn.

Prince of Orange—A. K. Johnston, Middletown, Conn.

Skepticism—N. F. Nichols, McConnellsville, N. Y.

Hugh Miller—R. Clark, Manchester, N. H.

Study of Truth—L. D. Blanchard, Middletown, Conn.

Inter-dependence of Philosophy and Religion—R. F. Crowell, Fiskdale, Mass.

Elevating Influence of True Poetry—E. A. Winchell, Great Barrington, Mass.

Biography—C. W. Brooks, Steuben, N. Y.

Eloquence of the Child of Freedom—W. H. Sutton, Media, Penn.

Philosophy of Language—H. P. Roberts, Middletown, Conn.

Schiedt—E. W. Virgin, Wilbraham, Mass.

Development of National Character—G. E. Whitney, Fermington, Me.

Golden Age—J. W. Currier, Northfield, N. H.

Communion with Departed Spirits—D. H. Ela, Lowell, Mass.

Massillon—C. H. Sewall, Charlestown, Mass.

Christianity the Civilizer—H. J. Fuller, Mansfield, Mass.

Public Offices—J. O. Longstreet, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.

The Marseillais—W. F. Mallalieu, Millbury, Mass.

Discipline of Sorrow—Q. J. Collin, Hilledale, Mass.

Pherecydes—M. Nichols, Thompson, Conn.

The Esthetical excluded from Education—G. F. Comfort, Ames, N. Y.

Cardinal Richelieu—A. D. Vail, Amenia, N. Y.

Self-Reliance the Scholar's Necessity—W. G. Whipple, Warehouse Point, Conn.

Valedictory Addresses—S. Chapin, Wilbraham, Mass.

The degree of M. A. in course was conferred upon J. Whitbeck Brown, Calvin B. Ford, C. D. Foss, Wm. T. Hill, Fenner E. King, Joseph H. Knowles, Cornelius K. Martin, Augustus L Smith, Riley T. Taylor, Joseph J. Turton, Joseph Vinton, A. Merrill Wheeler, and Prof. W. F. D. Lummis, a graduate of Marietta College, Ohio.

The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon Rev. H. J. Fox, President of Ashland Collegiate Institute; Rev. L. D. Barrows, President of Pittsburg Female College; Rev. Samuel H. Johnson, Principal of Belleville Seminary, Canada: and Rev. J. C. Vandercook, of Black River Conference.

The honorary title of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Humphrey Pickard of Mount Allison Institute, Sackville, New-Brunswick. O. J.

Commencement Exercises at Williams' College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

A sacrilegious friend of mine says that "College commencements begin with a sermon and end with a spree." The former has been true of Williams' this year; of the latter at present I can only speak as a prophet. Yet the sermon was hardly the first thing this year; there was a sort of social foretaste of the literary future which entitles it to be mentioned as a splendid opening of the game. It was the "Biennial Supper." In the road of science at Williams' there is a half-way house, which unlike most places of that nature, is anything but pleasant to stop at—the "Biennial Examination" which the class of '59 have been patiently enduring for the last two weeks. Upon each alternate day the class are marched into the recitation room, placed each before a separate desk, made as small and cheap as possible, and required in the space of the allotted three hours to translate or solve, as the case may be, printed exercises given them. Upon the conclusion of this biennial bore this year, the class celebrated the occasion by a supper at the Mansion House, and a jolly time it was. Among the toasts given were "The College," "The Class of 1859," "Our Absent Members," and "The Ladies of Williamstown." Responsive speeches were made by Messrs. TIBBITS, DAY, BUEL and others. Some capital songs were sung. One of them runs thus:

AIR—"Cocochelunk."

On these shores in safety roaming,
'Neath these skies with gladness bright,
Angry waves behind us foaming,
We are Juniors all to-night.

Dark behind us rolls the river,
Borous, black, Biennial Styx;
Feared by us no more forever,
For we've swum it all like "bricks."

Calculus and Analytical,
Plane Geometry, every line,
Algebra and Trigonometry,
All have died and left no *sine*.

Raise then high the echoing chorus!
With "vivacity" swell the strain!
Sing the death of all that's borous,
Till the mountains ring again!

An adjournment being had, all hands marched with the Bennington Band and serenaded Professors TAPLOOK and LINCOLN. The former made a very witty speech; the latter addressed his friends for fifteen minutes, *all in Latin*. Saturday was the day of arrivals, Sunday of sermons. The latter came off just as I prophesied, and were able discourses.

Monday was a day of amusements. The crowd visited the places of interest in the vicinity, the spring whose water is always at a temperature of 710, Winter and Summer; old Guylock's high peak, the tunnel, &c. In the evening Dodworth's Band of your City—which, allow me to say, has been one of the features of the whole occasion—gave a concert.

On Tuesday morning the Alumni met, and there were some great men present: Hon. David Dudley Field and James R. Whiting, of your City: Dr. Murray, (Kirwan) Ex-Governors Briggs and Washburn of Massachusetts; President Andrews, of Marietta College, Ohio; Dr. Davis, of Westfield; Rev. Dr. Thompson, Hon. A. B. Olin, M. C., from Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Townsend and J. S. Knowlson, Esqrs., of the same place, and many others. Some heavy intellectual sparring took place between Gov. WASHBURN and Mr. OLIN, and the former related his college experiences; how he, now a grave, reverend Alumnus, and President HOPKINS, the honored head of the College, were rusticated for getting up a rebellion. Just think of it!

In the afternoon an oration was delivered before the Alumni, by WILLIS G. LORD, and a poem entitled "Rhymed Sketches of Imaginary Peregrinations," pronounced by W. P. PALMER, of New-York.

In the evening the exhibition of the three lower classes took place. The speaking was very fine; it would have been hard for a mere observer to say to what class they belonged. The orations of the following gentlemen secured them each a prize, consisting of valuable books:

In the Freshman Class, EDWARD HOOKER, Fairfield, Conn. Subject—"The Argo and the Mayflower."

In the Sophomore Class, JOHN C. OLMSTEAD, Yonkers, N. Y. Subject—"Hero worship."

In the Junior Class, ROBERT MORON, Albany, N. Y. Subject—"Paul at Mars Hill."

The Adelphic Union, an ancient literary society, was addressed by E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, in a most able manner on the subject of "intellectual character." I am sorry I cannot give you extracts from it; space forbids.

This concluded Tuesday's performances. The Chi Psi fraternity had a supper in the evening, and at its conclusion, with Dodworth's band, serenaded their friends. They played a beautiful air in front of your correspondent's window, but whether it was that the arrival of that distinguished personage was known, or whether chance had lodged him near the room of some fair favorite of the Chi Psi's, he knows not. He remembers going to sleep on "Home, Sweet Home," and dreaming he was in the Correspondental Attic.

Wednesday morning dawned lowering, but the weather cleared up, and the beauty and fashion, in short the whole of Berkshire County rushed into Williamstown to witness the exercises. While they were filling the street with every species of vehicle, the Alumni met in the Chapel, Judge KITTREDGE, of Vermont, in the chair, and Prof. GRIFFIN acting as Secretary. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presented

laureate sermon by Rev. CALVIN PEASE, D. D, the President; it was a fine effort, and showed the University made a happy selection of a President last year. On the evening of Sunday, the "Society of Religious Inquiry" was addressed by Rev. ISRAEL H. LEVINGS, of Madrid, N. Y. He chose for his subject, "St. Paul as a Christian Preacher." Mr. LEVINGS has not a happy delivery, but his matter atoned for his manner.

The concert of Hall's Boston Band was a fine feature, and came in appropriately to finish Monday, a day of comparative leisure. A considerable portion of "Trovatore" was given, anvil chorus and all. The proceeds went to defray the general expenses of the students.

Professor FISHER, of Yale College, delivered an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on Tuesday morning, upon the subject of "The Origin and Later Developments of Protestantism."

It is only on alternate years that this Society has an address, Rev. E. E. HIGBEE delivered a poem also. Next year it is the turn of the Alumni, and Rev. EBENEZER CUTLER, of Worcester, Mass., has been chosen orator, and ROBERT D. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York, substitute. JONATHAN J. MARVIN poet, and J. H. SCOTT substitute.

The address of Professor UPSON, of Hamilton College, in the afternoon of Tuesday before the Literary Societies was a fine effort. His subject, "The Child-like Spirit," was handled in a chaste and beautiful manner.

The Junior Class gave an exhibition in the evening. Twelve young gentlemen acquitted themselves very well. As for crowds, there were more *ladies* than would fill the whole edifice that tried to get in, but a *few* of the sterner sex were allowed to enter. Your correspondent was nowhere.

Wednesday, the grand day, was cloudy, and did not clear off until afternoon, yet it was cool and comfortable even in the crowded church. The procession formed at the College, and marched to the church to witness the exercises, which occurred in the following order.

MUSIC.

1. Prayer by the President.

MUSIC.

2. True Philosophy as an Aid to Religion—George Orville Robinson, South Reading.
3. Dignity of True Manliness—John Worthington Newton, St. Albans.
4. Silent Influences—Edward Ames Bowles, Swanton Falls.
5. Literature of the American Revolution—Samuel Lycander Bates, Brookfield.

MUSIC.

6. Power of Tragedy—Rollin Marsh Richmond, Barnard.
7. The Machinery of Pseudo-Reform—Oliver Phelps Chandler Billings, Woodstock.
8. Relation of Enthusiasm to Morality—Charles James Stewart Wells, Burlington.
9. The True Critic—Royal Jackson Bancroft, Columbus, Ohio.

MUSIC.

10. The Courage of an Honest Life—Ptolemy O'Meara Edson, North Chester.
11. Harmony of Policy and Principle—Romeo Bush Perry, Shoreham.
12. Morality, the Ground of National Prosperity—Salmon Green, Richmond.
13. Self Reliance—Henry Patardge Cutting—Burlington.

MUSIC.

14. The Mystery of Life—Robert Newton Hill, Stanstead, C. E.
15. The Spirit of true Philosophy, as seen in Socrates—Joseph Walker Marsh, Burlington.
16. Relation of Philosophy to Oratory—George Ingersoll Bard, Derby.
17. Human Feeling, an Indication of the Truth—Thomas Huntington Pease, Albany, N. Y.

MUSIC.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

18. The Spirit of Unselfishness—Charles Wheeler Thompson, Burlington.
19. Domestic Happiness the Source of National Greatness—Winslow Charles Watson, Jr., Keeseville, N. Y.

MUSIC.

20. Degrees conferred.
21. Prayer by the President.

The orations were all good, especially I may notice those of Messrs. Pease and Watson. At the conclusion of the latter the audience *would* applaud in spite of the request by the President that no discrimination should be made between the speakers.

The regular degree of B. A., was conferred upon the sixteen young gentlemen whose named, and that of M. D. upon, Cyrus H. Allen, James H. Bailey, Herman O. Bartlett, Nelson D. Beebe, George Benedict, Benjamin W. Carpenter, Sherman Cooper, Charles Cullis, Henry J. Bassett, Edmund B. P. Kelley, Joseph G. W. Pike, Martin E. Thrasher, A. M. Wilcox, M. F. Lazelle.

The honorary degree of M. A. was given to Alexander D. Stevens, Dunham, C. E; George Gale, Galesville, Wis.; John Tyler, Esq., Boston, and Hon. L. P. Poland, St. Johnsburg, Vt. That of D. D. upon Rev. Andrew Witherspoon, of St. Albans; Prof. Shedd, of Andover, and Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, of Parksville, Cherokee Nation. That of L. L. D. upon Prof. G. W. Benedict, of Burlington, and E. E. Phelps, of Windsor, Vt.

The Literary Societies have selected as their orator next year, Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Cambridge, Mass.; substitute, Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Poet, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, of CAMBRIDGE; substitute, Rev. MOSES COLBURN, of South Dedham, Mass.

The Corporation have made some changes in the corps of instruction in the University, and additions to its present *material*.

Mr. EDWARD HUNGERFORD, of New-Haven, Conn., has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Natural Philosophy.

Dr. LEONARD MARSH has been transferred from the Professorship of Languages to that of Physiology and Natural History.

Prof. N. G. CLARK assumes the chair of Rhetoric and Latin.

Until the appointment of a Greek Professor the President will take charge of that department.

Dr. R. C. STILES has been appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical Department of the University.

Commencement at Bowdoin College.

Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Wednesday, Aug 5, 1857.

The annual exercises of Commencement week were brilliantly inaugurated on Sunday evening by Pres. WOODS, who delivered the annual Baccalaureate address to the members of the Graduating Class.

On Monday evening there was a Prize Declamation of the Junior Class, which was exceedingly creditable, not only to the speakers themselves, but also to Prof. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, who has but recently assumed the duties of Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

The first prize was awarded to C. P. LOSING, of Lewiston; the remaining recipients of Collegiate bounty were C. A. ABBOTT, of Norridgewock, and A. J. THOMPSON, of Brunswick.

Tuesday morning dawned clear and cool, with an air as delicious as the breath of balm. The various trains from Portland and the westward, from the Kennebec and the Penobscot, came in in quick succession with their living freight, until the classic dust of Brunswick was vexed with the tread of an almost innumerable mass of moving humanity. After transacting some business appertaining to matters of internal policy, the members of the Athenean and Peucinian Societies, preceded by Dodworth's Cornet Band, marched to the Congregational Church, where an Oration was pronounced before the united Societies by Rev. Dr. PEABODY, of the *North American Review*, and a Poem delivered by Rev. HENRY W. PARKER, of New-Bedford.

STAMFORD, CONN., FEMALE SEMINARY.—The annual examination at this institution took place the present week, commencing on Monday and ending on Wednesday, when its first graduating class received their diplomas. The various exercises afforded the most gratifying evidence both of thorough teaching and good scholarship. Under the conduct of Miss AIKEN, the principal, with a full and able corps of assistants, this institution, though one of the youngest, is already taking high rank. The closing public exercises were in the Presbyterian Church, with a very large audience, on Wednesday afternoon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. TODD, of the Episcopal Church; an address was delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., of New-York; the Valedictory, by one of the members of the graduating class, was read by Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, of the Presbyterian Church; and the Diplomas were presented by Ex-Governor MINOR, President of the Board of Trustees.

TRIPLETS THREE TIMES IN THREE YEARS.—The wife of MONTGOMERY LANDT, living at Kistatom, Greene Co., not long since presented her husband with three boys at a birth—this being the third occurrence of the kind in three years.

NATHAN NICOLS, of Walton, an inmate of the Delaware County Poor House, committed suicide early Tuesday morning, by hanging himself with a cord thrown over a rafter, in a shed a little distance from the house. Mr. NICHOLS was sent to the County House about a year ago, on account of his insanity. He went deliberately to work, for after passing the cord over the rafter, he put pieces of paper folded up, so that the corners of the rafter should not cut or wear the cord.

United States Mails to China—The Celestial Letter Bag.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an age when facility of communication and the readiness to take advantage of it are among the most prominent evidences of civilization, the great Republic shows itself behind all other nations, behind the common sense of its own individual constituents, behind untrinking stupidity itself, in its mode of communicating with its foreign agents.

If the family of any foremast hand, of any "common sailor," as the phrase is, and that family living in the wilds of the West, were to send his letters to the East Indies and China, in the same way in which the important documents of the Government are sent from the seat of Government, he would be ashamed to let his shipmates know that he had any such stupid relatives.

At a certain day, twice in each month, at the ports of India, at Galle, Pinang, Singapore, at Hong Kong and up the coast of China as far as Shanghae, a mail arrives from Europe and the United States. It sometimes anticipates the day it is due, and is rarely more beyond it than the mail of a northern railroad blocked by Winter's snows. This mail due in Hong Kong the day I am now writing, arrived here two days ago. The postage by this mail is so little, one sees that any merchant's poor clerk on a small salary, who wants to send an embroidered handkerchief to his sweetheart, sends it through the mail, with the certainty that it will reach its destination before the jasmins he drops into its folds have lost their fragrance. The merchant himself will even send by this conveyance specimens of dye and medicinal woods, to ascertain their commercial value.

Now, what does the wisdom of the United States? On the 2d of April, 1857, the American ship *Celestial*, arrived in the harbor of Hong Kong with stores for the United States squadron, and among them a cargo of letter bags, bringing dates from June, 1856, and which ought to have been here in August of last year, two months from their date, instead of eight months later. Some of the documents ceased to have any value at all, although important at the time they were written. One of them was a very earnest and patriotic letter in favor of sending home some Chinese sugar-cane. Had the letter taken the course of the mail the cane might have been home for the last Spring's planting; as it was, all cane was planted two months before the letter reached here.

In the routine red-tapeism into which it seems all departmental energy sinks as in a stagnant pool, it seems to be established that all the duties of official correspondence are closed when a letter has been written, signed and copied. No matter what the interests at stake or what the measures initiated, the duties of the first hands are done. The letter is now, according to routine, handed to some porter or messenger, who knows that in some vault of the Department or cobwebbed chamber, there hangs according to what the Chinese call "ola custom," a letter bag into which all the documents for the Chinese station go, and into that time-honored receptacle the paper falls. This quiet and steady messenger knows that 3 o'clock, P. M., is the time every day to lock up and all hands go home to dinner, to begin another routine day on the morrow, but of the steam and postal communication which belts the globe he knows nothing. The documents lie thus buried until by some chance in the course of the year it is found that a Merchant ship is going with stores around one of the Capes, and then there is a general resurrection of the accumulated dead letters—for dead they now are—to send them on a purgatorial voyage of four or six months around the extremities of the earth. But even official documents, like human beings, if they are worth anything at all, have souls or spirits, and at the moment when the body of the document has been thus entombed its spirit is found living and moving in the public press of Europe and America, and the functionaries who are to be guided by it, learn in that way, and learn without any power to act, as the spirit has no official corporeal agency, what are the intentions of the Government. Others learn it at the same time, and when the mails come in, the functionaries of England and France, or Portugal or Spain, will wait upon their Yankee brethren and say "Is your Government is going to do so and so," or "have you not heard the decision of your Government in relation to such and such a transaction?"

The American knows well that the official papers in relation to these transactions have been written; he feels almost as well assured that they are even now lying in the Department at home, waiting a store-ship, and he feels a little ashamed of the contempt with which he has apparently been treated. He dislikes to admit that he has no official information as to what is already before the public, and he cannot say that he has.

If the United States Government cannot afford to pay the overland postage on its mail matter *viâ* Europe, it might do the next best thing, and that is send it all to California. It would then only be taxed the home postage and ship postage from San Francisco to China. We then would get our official mails in three months instead of ten, and might, as sometimes happens, get them in as little time as the "overland." The arrivals from San Francisco of ships of various nations are almost daily. Whilst upon the subject of mails and postage, I will, in a few words, unburthen my mind of certain disgusts which have dwelt upon it since the passage of the compulsory prepayment law, and I would have done so before, but I have lived in the constant hope that the indignation and censure of the press would have expunged such an act from the laws of the land as one of too much meanness and despotism to have an existence among a humane people. The government usurps the right of carrying letters, of conveying information upon which depends the interests and the happiness of the people, and then claims payment before the work is done, and often it is very kindly done or not done at all. It throws the heart-agonizing interests of individuals and families into the scale with a three-cent piece. If the law was to endure to eternity there would be many, very many, who would never become familiar with it. Those who are not habitual letter-writers, who only write perhaps one or two letters in the course of their lives, then upon subjects of the most painful interest, may well be excused for ignorance of prepayment stamps. Some struggling orphan lad or girl may find it necessary to communicate with a distant relative, and waits with anxious heart and tearful eyes the response, until despair takes the place of hope, while the letter remains unforwarded in the Post-Office.

Great cruelties were inflicted upon emigrants from Europe by the compulsory prepayment of foreign letters, and it was the charitable act of a worthy and fortunately wealthy Irish gentleman in the city of Baltimore, to pay the amount necessary to forward those letters of his countrymen which had been detained for non-payment.

In addition to those who err from ignorance, to how many accidents is the correspondence of the best-informed exposed! The absent minded man forgets to fix the stamp he intended. It drops off in the hotel letter-box, or is stolen by a messenger. Upon one occasion in New-York I had written several letters from my hotel, one to the interior of Pennsylvania, requiring an answer before I left the City. I dropped them into the hotel letter-box, thinking I had prepaid all, and waited the expected reply. In my visits to the office I noticed a letter put up conspicuously in the public eye, but not thinking that I had any interest in it, I did not look at the address for some days, and then only by accident, when I found, to my annoyance, it was the letter to which I expected a reply. The stamp had most likely fallen off in the letter-box.

Is there any great saving to the General Government by the present plan? Is not the expense of examining and looking for owners of unpaid letters, equal to that of letters unclaimed after being transported? But as it is a question of pennies to an overflowing treasury, against the comfort and happiness of the people, it seems as though the Government had no right to be so penny-wise and heart-foolish.

W. W. W.

Andrews & Morris' Philadelphia Monthly Coffee Circulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31, 1851.

Imports since Jan. 1, '57, of Rio, direct, bags...77,073
Other descriptions....19,579
96,652

Same period '56, of Rio.... 69,201
Other descriptions.... 17,115—85,316
Increase of direct imports this year.... 11,336
Increase of Rio, this year.... 8,872
Increase of other descriptions.... 2,464—11,336

Stock in first and second hands this day, of Rio.... 23,474
Of other descriptions.... 1,200—24,674
Same time last year, of Rio.... 25,000
Of other descriptions.... 1,400—26,400
Decline of stock this year, all descriptions... 1,726

Arrivals from Rio, ship *Grey Eagle*.... 6,000
Rio, schooner *Emily Keith*.... 2,728
Rio, bark *Minnesota*.... 4,500
Laguayra, bark *White Wing*.... 1,683
Maracaibo, bark *Irma*.... 967
Port au Pr., bark *Chas. E. Lee*. 40
Total imports this month of all descriptions.. 15,918

Sales of the month, 1 800, at....10¾@11
10,700, at....10¾@11¾
3,600, at....11¾@11¾
1,500, at....11¾@12
17,000 bags Rio,
6,000 bags Laguayra..12¾@13
800 mats Java....16¾

Total.... 23,800 bags, including re-sales.

Market—Rio, Ordinary, 10¾c.@11c.; Fair to Good, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Good to Prime, 11c.¾@12c. Choice, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@14c.; Java, 16¼c.@16¾c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 1st day of August, to the 8th day of August, 1857: Men, 73; women, 79; boys, 216; girls, 184; total, 551.* Adults, 151; children, 400; males, 283; females, 263; colored persons, 19.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Dropsy	3
Alburminuria, and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	3	Dropsy in chest	1
Apoplexy	5	Dropsy in head	19
Asthma	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Bleeding from the Bowels	1	Drowned	7
Bowels, disease of the	1	Dysentery	14
Bronchitis	5	Enlarge't heart	2
Cancer	7	Erysipelas	4
Casualties	6	Fever	1
Cholera	2	Fever, bilious	1
Cholera, Inf'm.	115	Fever, intermittent	1
Cholera morbus	2	Fever, Panama or Chagres	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Compression of the Brain	1	Fever, scarlet	20
Congestion of the Brain	7	Fever, typhoid	4
Congestion of the Lungs	4	Fever, typhus	4
Consumption	44	Fracture of skull	1
Convulsions, infantile	30	Heart, disease of	3
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Hooping cough	3
Croup	7	Infam. of the bowels	16
Debility, adult	3	Infam. of brain	13
Debility, infant	6	Infam of heart	2
Del'm Tremens	2	Infam. of lungs	8
Diarrhœa	27	Infam. of liver	2
		Infam. of stomach	6
		Infam. of throat	1
		Insanity, puerperal	2
		Intemperance	1
		Jeundice	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Loss Vessels	3
		Malformation	1
		Malf. of palate	1
		Malf. of heart	1
		Marasmus, adult	4
		Marasmus, infantile	41
		Measles	4
		Mortification	3
		Old Age	2
		Palsy	3
		Pleurisy	2
		Poison by arsenic	1
		Premature birth	8
		Rheumatism	2
		Rupture of the Womb	1
		Small-pox	4
		Softening of the brain	2
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	23
		Suicide by landanum	1
		Sun Stroke	1
		Teething	9
		Ulceration of the Bowels	4
		Ulceration of the Lungs	1
		Unknown to the Jury	1
Total			551

* Increase this week, 20.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

THE MATHEMATICS MANIA.—Our School authorities are mathematics mad. In the Grammar Schools, in the Normal Schools, in the Free Academy, mathematics is the great test, the great study and the great stumbling-block. If we enter a female department, we find little girls not reading, writing, or sewing—but finishing arithmetic and beginning algebra. If we are taken to the highest class we find the "young ladies" deep in the binomial theorem and "advanced" in plane geometry. If we ascend to the male department, a class of pale, feverish boys tell us that they are candidates for the Free Academy, and their teacher tells us that *fourteen* is the requisite age to age, and the "whole of algebra" and four books of geometry as to study.

If our boys were to be all engineers, and our girls all astronomers—nay, if they were to be merely good mathematicians—this would not be objectionable. But after all this work they stop before they get anywhere, and spend years in getting a smattering of what will be forgotten in months.

As a test for teachers mathematics certainly has its advantages. Whether a girl is well read in history is a matter of opinion, but whether she can go through so many theorems and problems is a matter of mathematical certainty. Thus (the story goes) a few weeks since one of the Hibernian Trustees who preside over the destinies of education in the Metropolis, went down fearfully ruffled to find out why his trans-atlantic niece was not made a cis-atlantic teacher. The Superintendent held up the rule requiring so much algebra as a rock of defence. Whereupon the dignitary, unabashed, responded that he "didn't see the sinse of teaching *algebrar*—no he didn't, divil the bit."

In the Normal Schools, also mathematics is the great absorbent of time and talent. The ambitious student spends her nights over Legendre, and the poor one groans that she cannot comprehend it.

Our Normal Schools profess to teach teachers how to teach. Rarely they do little more than to teach mathematics badly. We teach French in our schools, but we have few teachers who understand it. We are introducing Latin, but no Latin is taught to those who teach. We pay large sums for music, and are to pay larger for pianos, yet we have to employ professional teachers at large salaries for an hour a week as instructors, and the few of our regular teachers who are musicians are not indebted for the art to the Normal School. The public *demand* these studies, but *endure* mathematics, yet our school authorities make no provision for the former, and pertinaciously cling to the latter.

The public schools exist for the public convenience, but this monstrous encouragement of mathematics works every inconvenience. A citizen who pays a large tax towards supporting the school in his neighborhood, wants to take his daughter from the Seminary and send her there. But he cannot, for though she would stand high in any other seminary—In the school her want of quadratics would send her down among the small children. Many a young lady, who among educated men would be thought educated, and among accomplished women accomplished, is "in reduced circumstances" and must teach. The public school needs her for her music and French. But she has no mathematics, and so Monsieur A. must teach the ons, Mr. B. the other, and she go into a private school.

There are no school libraries in New-York and there is no demand for them. Singular as it seems this City is the only portion of the State destitute of school libraries. The State furnishes the funds, but our teachers and scholars have no time for reading, and the books never being wanted, have never been bought. This strikes anybody but a Mathematico-maniac as injudicious and inexpedient—as preventing literary advancement, and as leaving undeveloped all taste for reading. Will not the State-appointed Commissioners consider our case and help us?

Stephen H. Branch to the Public on the Records Act and the Gansevoort Property.

To the Public of New-York: You have all heard of the transfer of fees from the Treasury to the pockets of the Register and County Clerk, amounting to incredible thousands. But you have heard less of the attempt of the last Legislature to authorize the County Clerk to record every civil and criminal suit instituted in the Courts of the City and County of New-York, and to be allowed $2 for the record of each suit, which would have transferred $1,000,000 per annum from your pockets to those of the County Clerk. It safely passed the prolific womb of the Senate, didn't it, Mr. SICKLES? But it was deeply buried in the Capulet of the House, wasn't it MESSRS. CONNOLLY and DRAPER?

Dear Citizens: You have not beheld the keen points of all the magic hooks which thus strove to jerk a million per annum from your pockets, nor will I now further disclose them to your gaze, as I must now dissect the fatal capers of the most cunning little joker of the age, whose baptismal title is:

"An Act for the appointment of Commissioners of of Record for the City and County of New-York, passed April 13, 1855, three fifths being present. The people of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. WM. C. WETMORE, JONATHAN NATHAN, RICHARD BUSTEED, and GEORGE P NELSON, are hereby appointed Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York with full powers to examine into the condition of the records, documents, maps, and indices in the office of the Clerk, Register, and Surrogate of said City and County, and to have the same copied and printed in such form and to such an extent as they may deem proper, and to do such further act for the preservation and convenient examination of the same, as the public interest may require. Said Clerk, (RICHARD B. CONNOLLY) Register, (JOHN J. DOANE,) and Surrogate (ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,) shall be *ex officio* Commissioners in reference to their respective offices.

SEC. 2. The said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services. The necessary expenses incurred by them shall be paid by the County Treasurer upon the certificate of the said Commissioners, and the Supervisors of said City and county are hereby authorized to raise by tax the amount required to defray the same.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

And thus the Bastard Joker was legitimatized.

And do you remember his premature pregnancy in 1851, Messrs. DAVIES and TAYLOR, with other fearful abortions, and did you relish at Congress Hall, the tender honed-turkey, pickled oysters, boiled leg of mutton, with "*caper*" sauce and all gratefully syringed with champagne exhilarations? And did you form his acquaintance in the Board of Supervisors in 1853, Messrs. SMITH and BARR, and afterwards in the Senate, Mr. BARR? And did you ever crack a joke with the little Joker, Messrs. MOSPEDON and BAKER? Did they, Mr. FLAGG? And did you behold his cold, cruel and wicked immersion by the legislative Alhanians, Messrs. CONNOLLY and DRAPER? O, how degenerate are the times! But I must dry my tears, and rally my fortitude.

And now, sweet citizens, open your ears and rivet your eyes on my words, as on your prospective coffin, for if you don't bestir yourselves, the public thieves will soon grab your last penny, and send you to the Almshouse, and thence gallop your pauper carcases through mud and pebbles to the cold, shadee of Potter's Field,

With no pale stone to mark the spot,
Where your poor bones repose and rot.

This pernicious record act studiously avoids FLAGG as a rattlesnake, and permits the Commissioners who hatched the rotten egg to spend an unlimited amount, for which (vast and invisible as it is) they are responsible to no earthly power, and with conscience as doubtless responsible to no Power at all. Comptroller FLAGG informs me that these Commissioners have spent $300,000, and have, or ought to have, $900,000 in their possession, forming a total of $600,000 already appropriated by the Supervisors, for which he has not seen nor heard of the first page of Record printing. The Supervisors appropriated $350,000, last Wednesday, to the Record Commissioners, and presto! transformed themselves into Aldermen, and instantly appropriated, under the previous question gag, nearly $400,000 more, for the ostensible purchase of the famous Gansevoort property, (which already belongs to the Corporation,) forming an aggregate of $750,000 thrown (in one hour's legislation) into the streets, or into the pockets of the worst gang of villains that ever scourged this portion of the globe.

JAMES CONNOR, (late County Clerk, and now type-manufacturer,) tells me that the Commissioners ostensibly employ three or four persons to copy the Records; that he sold contractors MESPEDON & BAKER two or three hundred dollars worth of type with which to print the Records; that when MCSPEDON became an Alderman, he ostensibly sold the contract and type to PUDNEY & RUSSELL; that he once saw some proof sheets of the records, but that he has never seen nor heard that the Commissioners had completed a solitary volume of the Records, although vast appropriations were made by the Supervisors nearly three years since for Record printing. At the close of his startling narrative, he implored Almighty God to soon rescue the tax-payers from their perilous dilemma, or all was lost. And in this connection, let me inquire, for the whereabouts of the "Mayoralty Guard" capital slats? I will give $5 a head for every head of them discovered in the streets beneath the broad glare of a meridian sun. Mayors WOOD and POWELL voted for three of them for Police Commissioners last week in order to coax them to sign another card at the coming election. And now, dear friends, are the enormous Gansevoort and Record appropriations of $750,000 last Wednesday evening directly or remotely connected with recent mysterious resignations and summersets in the Board of Police Commissioners.

O, come, fair spirit, through the air,
And tell us more of this affair;
And tell us, also, for our good,
When Old Nick will grab Mayor WOOD,
And BUSTEED and CONNOLLY,
And aliens generally,
And DRAPER and CHOLWELL,
And send them all to ——.

And now, Commissioners, emerge from your guilty umbush, and hold up to Universal gaze the *Record* of your dark disbursements and monstrous grab of $600,000 from the creatures of famine, on whose poor backs the burden of taxation chiefly falls, and grinds by piecemeal to the dust. O, how many noble hearts are crushed by the public plunderers of this City? and how many purs and lovely females are forced to prostitution for food, shelter and raiment, and the protection of their little orphans, and diseased and superannuated kindred! Legislative plunder creates a vacuum that must instantly be filled by increased taxation of the landlord, tenant, butcher, grocer and tailor, who pile their increased burdens on the backs of the consumers, which fall with a terrible weight on the poor. Think, ye brutes, of your inhuman laceration of the helpless classes, and tremble and halt in your rapid march to the gates of hell. By the Record law, that you cunningly devised, you are responsible to none save God; but outraged Justice demands you to appear before a human tribunal, and be tried with other culprits, or instantly disgorge $600,000. Do it, or I'll haunt you in your midnight orisons, with worms, snakes and alligators curling, hissing and snapping around you, until your eternal departure for the burning realms of Satan!

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Presents for Marrying People.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When I was married to my first wife, Mr. Editor, some fifteen or twenty years ago, we had, according to custom, very many presents made to us, some of which have been in constant use since, but the most of them utterly valueless, except for the sake of the givers. Very many were duplicates, and even quadruplicates of the same thing. My employers, however, gave me their check for $200, and raised my salary in proportion. What I am driving after is this—Why would it not be a better fashion to make up small purses of gold to present to the parties on such an occasion, as used to be the custom among the knights and nobles we read about in Scott's novels, and then let them do with it as seemeth best. Had my friends only given me in money what they spent in useless presents, and had I deposited that money in the Savings' Bank, I would now have had a sufficient sum to give a good education to my eldest son. Now as persons are marrying and giving in marriage every day, and as very much time is wasted in wondering what will please them, and what they hope nobody else will think to give them, and often divers expedients are resorted to find out what will best please the bride, just hearken to what I have to say, and ponder it over well, and let some sensible person begin the fashion and revive the old custom: Stop into a store and procure a handsome purse, and if you have $5 to give, why put it in the purse in one dollar gold pieces, the same with $10. If you think you can go as high as $20, then quarter eagles will be just the very thing, and so on in proportion to your gift. No one will be affronted at it, if done in a proper manner. When I get my second wife, try me, and I will not be in the least indignant. My remarks are not intended to apply when "two rich mountains of Peru come together," nor yet when such careless ones contract marriages, who would spend in a day the earnings of a month; such had better be presented with what they will be compelled to keep; but I am pleading now for those in middling circumstances, who, depend upon a salary for their support, and who, probably, having nothing, yet have very wealthy relatives, who on such occasions are apt to be very generous. If prudent, it may be of very much service at the birth of the first child, when many little extras are required, of which but few except the initiated are apt to know.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., Dr. THOS. COCK presiding, assisted by FRANCIS HALL, Esq.

Seven new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in South Carolina, two in Missouri, in Iowa and Connecticut one each, and one in Washington Territory.

Communications were received from agents and others, showing a general state of prosperity in the home work, and stating an encouraging progress of the work of resupply; a letter from Mr. VAN EMMAN, the Society's Agent in Utah, saying that he was about returning home; from Mr. NESBIT, the Society's Agent at Para, with encouraging report of the prospect of circulating the Scriptures in that region; from Rev. C. F. OSTERLEY, Rotterdam, asking books to supply emigrants to the United States; from Rev. Messrs. GOODALE and BALL, Constantinople, in regard to the death of Mr. RIGHTER, the translation of the Bible into Armeno-Turkish, and the increased demend for it in the East; from Rev. H. A. WILDER, Natal, saying the South African Bible Society are making an effort to get out a complete edition of the Bible in the Kaffir language; from the Librarian of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, Russia, asking specimen copies of certain Bibles published by this Society.

Grants were made to the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; to the American Seaman's Friend Society of books for Havre; to the Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church, Bibles and Testaments for their Scandinavian missions; books for distribution among emigrants from Rotterdam, Holland; books to several feeble or new auxiliaries, to aid in the work of resupply, especially in Kansas, Texas, Tennessee and Missouri, and for the region of Lake Superior: for distribution in Canada West, with many of smaller amount; and fourteen volumes in raised letters for the blind.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday, 764 vessels; including 33 steamers, 187 ships, 132 barks, 113 brigs, and 289 schooners.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—BURT HAGADOR, a sailor, was arrested on Thursday night for attempting the life of Captain REYNOLDS, of the canal boat "*Queen*," of Cayuga Lake, by firing a revolver at him. Fortunately the ball glanced without doing fatal injury.

KILLED BY A FALL.—EMILY J. WINFIELD, a child two years old, fell through the bannisters of the railing of the rear stoop of the house No. 71 Division-street. The bannistere had been broken, and the Coroner's Jury censured the landlord for neglect.

A FRAUDULENT CLERK.—EMILE DIEDRICH, a clerk in the employ of Mr. ROSNER, grocer, corner of White and Elm-streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing his master. Some marked money was found among $80 in silver in his trunk.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—Justice OSBORNE committed a Frenchman named DESMOULINS, charged with stealing a valuable gold watch from SAMPSON ROSENFELT. The partiee were accidentally in contact at an auction store.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.—JOHN STEWART, a boy eight years of age, was drowned on Friday at the foot of Fifty-fourth street, North River. He slipped into the water when amusing himself with a fishing-rod.

ANOTHER CHILD DROWNED.—These cases occur with regularity daily. JOHN EARLE, a child, playing at the pier at the foot of Christopher street, fell in the water and was drowned. Verdict—accidental death.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday, a carpenter, JAMES GUINEE, fell from the third story of a building in Twenty-second-street near Sixth-avenue. His neck was broken. Verdict—accidental death.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request at our quotations; Pearls, $7 25; Pots, $7 75@$7 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is pretty fair; prices are sustained. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12½c. @12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c @14c.; Rio, 10¾c.@ 12¾c.; St. Domingo, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more inquired for and is advancing.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
Middling Fair	16	16	16¼	16¾
Fair	16¼	16¼	16½	16¾

FISH—The demand is pretty brisk for dry cod, mackerel and smoked herring at fall prices. Other kinds are quiet, heavy and somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour are in good request at firmer and rising prices. sales 7,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 40@$6 50
Straight State	6 55@ 6 65
Extra State	6 70@ 6 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 35@ 6 60
Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 70@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 50

Canadian is improving. Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$9 for low superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty active and buoyant. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 45@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4@$5 75 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving very slowly and with a fair inquiry for desirable lots, holders are obtaining better prices. Sales: 9,250 bushels, including new White Southern at $1 90; and new Red do. at $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Sales: 4,700 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt remains as last noticed. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 65c.@66c. for Western; 63c.@65c. for State; 61c.@64c. for Jersey; 59c @64c. for Canadian; 58c.@62c. for Pennsylvanian, 54c.@58c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales 48,000 bushels, at 86c.@86½c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAY—Abont 600 bales River were purchased at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, Broker, says that: "With light receipts, both from foreign and domestic ports, the stock has not accumulated, although sales have been extremely light. There has been less animation manifested in the market this week than for many weeks previous, and prices rather favor buyers. The extreme heavy sales during the past two months, together with the sudden advance in Hides, has had a tendency to check operations, as a greater portion of the Hides bought were for Fall consumption, while those who have not bought in anticipation of their wants are unwilling to do so until compelled by positive orders from their tanners. The trade has now a healthy tone, and it cannot be expected that the activity which has been manifested for two months past would continue for many weeks in succession. Salted Hides are scarce, and bring full prices. But few of either foreign or domestic stock are coming forward. With the exception of a few from coastwise ports, the receipts of Hides have been nominal, amounting to only 4,694 loose and 94 bales, as follows: 4,446 dry Hides from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 94 bales Calcutta Buffalo from Boston, all to dealers, and 248 from Central America. *Sales have been:* 2,500 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 35c., 6 months, usual selection, (in Salem, to come here, delivered there;) 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 36c., 6 months, usual selection, (to go to Canada, in bond, less the duty;) 2

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Indian* at Quebec from Liverpool, yesterday, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The most important of the news is that which relates to China and India. The British forces had destroyed the Chinese fleet, and Canton was in the power of the English. There had been an advance in tea in consequence. The news from India is not satisfactory for Great Britain. Delhi still remained in the hands of the mutineers, and the mutiny among the Bengal troops was spreading. There was a fall in Consols, in consequence. The ex-King of Onde, with some of his ministry, had been arrested for having instigated the rebellion. The markets in England for American produce, were steady. The frigates *Susquehanna* and *Niagara*, with the telegraphic cable on board, had left Liverpool, on the 27th ult., for Cork.

The quiet of a Sabbath in Newark was seriously disturbed by a fire on Sunday. The patent-leather factory of JOHN CHADWICK & Co. accidentally took fire, and the front wall falling, not from the progress of the flames, but from the generation and pressure of inflammable gas, the Ex-Mayor, Mr. QUIMBY, who was present in the street, and two other individuals, were very seriously injured. Damage about $5,000.

There is no new excitement to report touching Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her baby. She still remains at Bond-street, but to-day will decide whether to accept bail for her if bail can be procured, or to commit her to the Tombs. Dr. CATLIN was removed to the Tombs on Saturday. It is the intention of the District-Attorney to indict Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as Mrs. BURDELL, so that to escape the State Prison she will have to prove that she was never married to Dr. BURDELL. Bond-street was crowded yesterday with the curious and the idle, and the policemen were kept fully employed to prevent a complete blockade of the thoroughfare.

The Street Commissioner controversy, is "all alive" again. The arguments in the Conover Contempt case, on the evidence taken before the Referee, were taken up on Saturday, before Judge INGRAHAM. Mr. SICKLES, in a speech of three hours' duration, contended that the defendants had willfully violated the injunction, and then deliberately attempted to swear out of it, and he reviewed the testimony fully to establish the facts. Mr. FIELD had just commenced, when the hearing was adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock. In a few preliminary and somewhat racy remarks the latter gentleman disclaimed all party feeling. He will conclude to-day, and Mr. BRADY will reply. We give the points and a full report elsewhere. In the *habeas corpus* case (DEVLIN'S) application was made to Judge DAVIES, by Mr. FIELD, for a *certiorari*. An argument was had and the decision reserved.

During Saturday and yesterday three vessels arrived at Old Quarantine from infected ports and were sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage. The brig *Truxillo*, from Port-au-Prince, the bark *Indian Queen*, from Hurracao, and schooner *Sam Long*, from Jamaica. Six out of seven of the crew of the *Truxillo*, died from yellow fever in Port-au-Prince. Three of the crew of the *Indian Queen* died of the same disease during the voyage. None of the crews of either of the vessels named were sick on arrival at this port. There are five vessels now at the lower Quarantine and twenty-seven at the upper Quarantine. Two vessels have also lately arrived from the West Indies by the way of ports on Long Island Sound, and have barely escaped the infliction of a heavy penalty by reporting themselves to the Health Officer, and performing quarantine, before attempting to touch at our wharves

The whole number of emigrants arriving at this port during the month of July was 27,192; being ten thousand nine hundred more than arrived in July, 1856. Nearly one-half of the whole number were from Liverpool, and only 415 were first class passengers. All but about five hundred of these have already gone to the West, or will go in a few days. The number of vessels bringing these emigrants was 83, of which 7 were steam-propellers. The cheap passenger business is fast being monopolized by them, and it is predicted, they will, in five years, engross pretty much the whole of that trade. At present they are mostly foreign bottoms.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a large crowd of rowdies was collected in Mulberry-street, appearing disposed to maltreat one of the old Police named EDWARD SHERLOCK, who kept them at bay with a revolver. Sergeant DICKSON was promptly on the spot with a section of men, and on taking the ringleader of the party, who was inclined for fight, the remainder dispersed. It is only a few nights since that EDWARD SHERLOCK was similarly assailed in Baxter-street by a party whose ill-will he had gained while on the Police. NED was noted for being "down upon" the "Knucks," "Speaks," and all manner of thieves that hive about Baxter and the adjoining streets. He showed them no quarters, but "sent them up" as fast as possible, and introduced them to his locust when they evinced any disposition to resist. This they have not forgotten, and now that he is no longer a policeman, they seek every opportunity to insult and assail him. His appearance in certain parts of the Sixth Ward is generally the signal for a grand row. In consequence of this he has been compelled to go armed for self-protection, and the new Police have on more than one occasion been compelled to interfere to protect him from assault, if not from actual death. This shows that it is a very dangerous thing for an officer to perform his duty.

A disturbance took place at an early hour, Sunday morning, in the lager-bier saloon No. 19 North William-street, between the proprietors of the place and a number of young men, claiming to be attached as members or "runners" of Engine Company No. 5. It was rumored that one of the firemen was shot and badly wounded, but this was pronounced by the firemen as untrue, though they were seen bearing a man on their backs towards Ann-street. The only party positively known to be injured, was a boy named WILLIAM DEMPSEY, but he was able to go to his home unaided. This trouble is said to have begun—as nearly all such do—in the refusal of some ruffian to pay for the beer drank. In this refusal he is backed by his associates, who, for "the fun of the thing," "turn the place inside out," as they term it, and "lick" the "Deutchman" who claims his due.

It is not generally known that Frankfort street has been opened across the Park to Broadway. Butchers' carts, tubs of swill, droves of cattle, anything but a private carriage, is permitted to pass through without interruption. This great improvement has been wrought without any tax upon the citizens. Nothing but the Mayor's relaxation from doing his duty, and the neglect of the Police Commissioners to station a shield at either entrance of the Park, was needed to effect it.

The United States District-Attorney, in a letter to the Attorney-General of the United States, suggests as proper the postponement of the execution of JOHN SMITH, (who was to suffer on the 13th inst.) for 90 days, so as to afford ample time for the investigation of the grounds on which application has been made to the President for pardon.

The three highwaymen, named BARNETT, JONES and WM. MOTT, arrested by Deputy Sheriff HIGGINS, of Brooklyn, for knocking down and robbing a man, at the foot of Johnson-street, in July, 1856, were on Saturday last fully committed for trial by Justice CORNWELL. BARNETT, one of the prisoners, acknowledges his guilt.

The City was remarkably quiet yesterday, and the Sunday Liquor Law was apparently more generally observed than on any Sunday since orders were given for its enforcement. A few places—and only a very few—were open publicly, including a hotel in the Fifth Ward, the proprietor of which has from the ontset shown an utter disregard of the law. In the lower part of the City, especially, many of the small three-cent dealers carried on a brisk back-door business. These places were visited by the policemen in plain clothes, and noted, and charges against their proprietors will be made this morning. Over thirty such places were marked on the books at the Fifth Precinct Station yesterday—nearly a dozen more than the number noted the Sunday previous. This, the Sergeant says, does not show an increasing disregard for the law, but only more vigilance on the part of his officers. The large liquor-dealers complain bitterly of the back-door business done by the smaller dealers, and say that they are perfectly willing to obey the law to the very letter, but they want to see its provisions enforced upon all, large and small. The Grand Jury will indict the offenders against the law during the present term.

There were twenty deaths more last week than the week previous. The increase was mostly in the cases of *cholera infantum*, of which there were 115 fatal cases; of dysentery amounted to 14; of diarrhœa to 27; of cholera morbus to 2. The consumption list was 44; 7 were put down as drowned. Of scarlet fever there were 20. The health of the City is quite as good as usual at the season. There was an unusual amount of colics, and of attacks from cholera morbus, but nature, and the extraordinary desire of the people to keep well enough to read the latest news about Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S bogus baby, cured most cases by the time the morning papers were served.

The investigation before Coroner CRANE, at Hoboken, in relation to the death of THEODORE L. TOMPKINS, who was fatally wounded at a house in Mulberry-street on the night of the 1st inst., was concluded on Saturday evening without leading to the discovery of the person who caused his death. The verdict of the Jury was, that the injury which caused the death of the young man was inflicted by a loaded cane, slung-shot, or some other weapon, in the hands of some person to the Jury unknown. All the persons who were arrested on suspicion have been discharged. It is now doubtful whether the murderer will be brought to justice.

The funeral of ALEXANDER BOYD, who was murdered last week by burglars, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 72 West Eighteenth-street. It was a very large cavalcade; more than twenty carriages followed the hearse, which was driven up West Eighteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, down Sixth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the ferry. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. BLAIR, of the Associate (Scotch) Presbyterian Church in Charles-street. No more arrests have been made of parties suspected of the murder.

We have had no rain for several days back. Yesterday a fine southerly breeze, springing up in the forenoon, prevented it from being hot Sunday. The streets are about as dirty as usual, no more so, and not much less. Broadway is the most reputable part of the town for cleanliness. Indeed, each block of the Russ Pavement shows its shining face now—an apparition that for months we were not blessed with.

At the Court of Special Sessions, on Saturday, a few cases of assault were postponed to Tuesday next, and the other cases that were heard, were of no public or general interest.

The Lowber Judgment—How the City Treasury is Depleted.

The judgment of ROBERT W. LOWBER against this City, entered on the 12th June last, very naturally attracts a good deal of attention. We are, fortunately, enabled to add to the public information on the subject. It is certainly a very peculiar transaction, and all particulars connected with it should be clearly and accurately understood. If not too late, a remedy should be applied, and to that end it is desirable that the facts be fully exposed.

About two weeks before the close of the last session of the Legislature, a bill was concocted by parties here and sent up to Albany in a great hurry, providing for an issue by the Corporation of "Market Stock," to the extent of some $200,000. It was at once presented, and referred in the Assembly to the Committee on Cities and Villages. The Chairman of that Committee, a gentleman of character and energy, did not know what to make of the bill; he could obtain no satisfactory information on the subject. It was attended with a peculiar mystery, and the disposition of its immediate promoters seemed to be to press it through too speedily and quietly.

The chairman, although much solicited on the subject, consented only to report it that it might be printed and thus brought before the public. He wrote at once to Mr. FLAGG for information about the proposed "Market Stock," and to obtain the Comptroller's views of the measure. An answer was quickly given, short, and to the effect that he, the Comptroller, was of opinion the bill should not pass. This brief note, being shown to the country members who applied to the chairman of the committee for information, settled the matter in the Assembly, by killing the bill.

A City member, apparently much interested in the proposed "Market Stock," became virtuously indignant at this summary dismissal of his favorite measure, and so expressed himself to the Chairman, Mr. VARNUM. He, the City member, averred that the object of the bill was to enable the Corporation to perform their contract to purchase certain property for a market-site, and the consequence of the rejection of the Bill would be, that the City would be sued on that contract, and thus subjected to additional expense, &c.

Whoever he was, the aforesaid City member has proved a prophet. The suit *was* commenced, and resulted in a judgment against the City, for the very comfortable amount of $199,910 71, in favor of Mr. LOWBER.

But there are some facts, connected with the *modus operandi* in obtaining this judgment, which should be known and clearly understood. The complaint in the action fully set forth the contract with the City. To it a long answer was interposed, and we presume duly followed up by Mr. BUSTEED, as "Counsel to the Corporation." As appears from the judgment record, on file in the County Clerk's office, a reference was agreed upon, and to a sole referee, by written consent. This stipulation is signed by Mr. BUSTEED and the Attorney for Mr. LOWBER, and accompanies the order of reference, which is part of the judgment record.

That order was drawn with the name of JONATHAN MILLER, Esq., as referee, but the name "JONATHAN MILLER" is erased and "DANIEL E. SICKLES" substituted, by interlineation in the handwriting of Mr. BUSTEED, or in the same hand in which "RICHARD BUSTEED" is signed to the stipulation.

Then follows a long referee's report from Mr. SICKLES, and next after that the bill of costs; and the rear is brought up handsomely by the formal judgment entered, *as of course*, upon the referee's report, for the full amount claimed and thereby allowed.

Mr. MILLER is perhaps not aware how much he lost by that simple act of caligraphy on the part of Mr. BUSTEED, in writing "DANIEL E. SICKLES" for "JONATHAN MILLER." If, between the preparation of the order and stipulation, there had happened no change of intention in Mr. BUSTEED, as Corporation Counsel, Mr. MILLER might have been the richer by $500, (!) as that is the exact amount of *referree's fees* allowed in the said bill of costs to Mr. SICKLES for his, no doubt, onerous and very important services. The clerk had but little trouble in settling upon and taxing Mr. SICKLES' little bill for fees, as the amount is liquidated and allowed by the written consent of Mr. BUSTEED, attached in due form to the costs. How the fees of Mr. SICKLES are made up to $500 does not appear by the record, as his account or receipt is not appended thereto.

There appears to have been no reëxamination of, or appeal from, the referee's report. Perhaps, Mr. BUSTEED did not meet with success in his defence, or, in the progress of the elucidation of the case, worked out before the referee, became so thoroughly satisfied that Mr. LOWBER'S demand was legal as well as just, that he concluded the City had no possible chance, and to save the public pocket, in the matter of costs, gave up the idea of further testing the matter.

For our part, however, notwithstanding the views of referee and counsel united, were to the reverse, we should have preferred to know what General Term, and, perhaps, the Court of Appeals, thought of the matter. They might have confirmed the well-matured conclusions of Messrs. BUSTEED and SICKLES, but yet, such a confirmation, we confess, would have been much to our satisfaction, and, perhaps, that of our fellow-citizens generally.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to be decidedly of the opinion that Mr. BUSTEED owes it to himself, and to the public, with whose interests in a legal way he is charged, to offer some explanation of his course in relation to the above action. He is responsible for conducting the litigation in the case for the defence, and if the interests of the City have received harm thereby he alone is responsible. There is no way of redress, if injury has been done, but through him, as the City is comprised, or concluded, by his acts as its responsible legal agent and officer.

The Panama Isthmus in Market.

Notwithstanding so much has been written on the subject, there is wide-spread misunderstanding in regard to the character of the propositions made to New Granada, through Mr. MORSE, by instruction of the late Administration. Many persons, including some usually intelligent writers for the press, labor under the impression that those propositions looked to territorial acquisition of the Isthmus of Panama and of one or more islands in the bay of that name. The error is reproduced and perpetuated by these writers, in discussing our present relations with New Granada; and suggestions in favor of an arrangement on the general basis of Mr. MORSE'S points are denounced, in the mistaken idea that they involve a seizure of the territory and transfer of the sovereignty of a sister Republic. Upon the same erroneous premises arguments are predicated to show the injustice and impolicy of our attempting to assert exclusive control of the Isthmus; and grave statements are made of the solemn protests which England is entering against any such course on our part.

All this is very absurd, and betrays a lamentable ignorance of the facts. Mr. MORSE never proposed a transfer of sovereignty to the United States. The late Administration never entertained any such scheme; nor do we know of anybody who now proposes its consummation, unless it be New-Granada herself—on which point we shall have more to say before we close. It is not the policy of the United States to obtain any exclusive control of the Panama Transit. On the contrary, we have entered into a solemn guarantee of its neutrality—agreed neither to assert such control ourselves, nor let anybody else do it. It is our interest to have that route kept open forever as a great highway for all nations. What we do want there is security for our commerce and our citizens. That was guaranteed to us by New-Granada in reciprocation of our guarantee of neutrality.

On the faith of these reciprocal obligations, entered into by the two nations, American citizens have invested many millions of dollars in capital, and hundreds of our people have settled, temporarily, upon the Transit route. Vested rights have thus been acquired which are comparatively valueless, unless the protection promised is afforded; and if New-Granada fails in that respect, it becomes the duty of our Government to supply the deficiency, by whatever adequate means seem best adapted to the emergency. The proof is abundant that she has undertaken more than she can perform—that the Isthmus is so remote from her seat of Government that its power cannot be exercised with effect. No one will say that, this being so, we should simply release New-Granada from her obligation. That would not accomplish the ends of justice. *The protection must be afforded by some power or other*, for justice and sound policy both forbid the sacrifice of our commercial interests on the Isthmus. The preponderance of American commercial interests, no less than the resulting responsibilities of our own treaty with New-Granada, devolve that duty upon the United States, in the contingency which has arisen.

It was sought, through the propositions submitted by Mr. MORSE, to obtain the means of fulfilling this duty. These involved no change of sovereignty, but simply a concession to the United States of such qualified municipal jurisdiction, for a term of years, as would enable us to provide adequate protection. So far from involving a change of sovereignty, the proposed arrangement, if entered into, would take away all occasion or pretext for territorial acquisition, and bind us anew to preserve the neutrality of the Transit. Such an arrangement could not, in the least, abate the international rights of any other power; while, on the other hand, it would extend the facilities of all in using the inter-oceanic highway. We should get from it no right to build forts or provide, in any other way, means for the ready exclusion of other nations from the Isthmus, should we ever be base enough to violate our obligation of neutrality.

It is not true then, that in seeking qualified municipal jurisdiction over an island or islands in the Bay of Panama, we propose to do what we have expressed our unwillingness to have England do. We do not seek title to these islands, or to make them armed naval stations, but only the privilege—as lessee or trustee of their sovereign—to enforce peace and security on her behalf, so that ourselves and all other nations who choose, may build up marts of commerce, fit out and repair their ships, or do anything else to promote the arts of peace. We can see no valid objection to this, nor any difficulty in thus restricting the use of the territory in question. True, it is against our policy to enter into treaty alliance with England, or any other nation, in regard to our relations with a third power; but each of these will be free to enter into such treaty arrangements with New-Granada, on its own behalf, as would give her the perfect right to interfere at once, should we attempt any abuse of the qualified jurisdiction proposed, to the injury of those parties. We have yet to hear, from any quarter, the first reasonable objection to some arrangement of this character. Vague and indefinite hints of its unconstitutionality are thrown out occasionally, but no one has ventured an attempt to show in what particular either the letter or spirit of the Constitution would be violated by it.

Some of our cotemporaries have suggested the injustice of "forcing" New Granada into any such arrangement. We might answer by asking whether it is unjust, when a man fails to pay his note, to compel him to provide for its settlement in something else than the funds promised, especially if he is possessed of other means of settlement which, while satisfactory to the creditor, are of no practical value to the delinquent debtor. The simile precisely presents the case as between the United States and New-Granada. But there is no necessity to impose a hardship on the latter, for her Government is anxious to sell us out even the sovereignty of the Isthmus. This we have asserted heretofore, upon reliable information, accompanied by the statement of adequate reasons for such a disposition on her part. Of course, in deference to the ignorant prejudice of the uneducated masses, the Government of New-Granada would make a feint of resisting any such demand on our part, yielding at last with apparent reluctance. We have been informed, however, that the Congress of Bogota, prior to its adjournment, *passed a secret law authorizing the unqualified sale of the entire State of Panama*. If we mistake not, the State Department at Washington is fully advised on this point. We have already expressed our own views against a purchase of Isthmian territory; but that the New-Granadian Government is ripe for the sale is further corroborated by the following extract from *El Centinella*, of Panama. *El Tiempo*, should be remembered, is the organ of the Government, and usually speaks by authority:

"The *Tiempo*, of Bogota, says: 'The truth is, that the Isthmians wish to belong to New-Granada as long as she consents to pay for their follies and blunders, gives them a garrison, and exacts from them nothing in return; and *New-Granada begins to perceive all the sacrifices that this duty imposes on her, and the impossibility of submitting to them*,' &c., &c.

Thus they talk of us at Bogota, or, at least, thus talks the editor of *El Tiempo*, as soon as he perceives that the Isthmus is not a mine that will yield large products to New-Granada. When it appeared that, with the privileges which the Republic had reserved for itself in the Railroad undertaking, and with the right of redeeming the work within a certain time, it would be easy to prevent the alienation of the foreign New-Granadian debt, and that the Isthmus of Panama had not contributed to create it, then this Isthmus was the finest flower, the richest jewel of Columbia's eldest offspring. But now 'every one understands that *New-Granada cannot continue to perform the duty* when the Isthmus requires for its armed defence so high a figure.'

Very well; *we suspect that we are beginning to be regarded as a burden by the Republic*, and we take this opportunity to advise New Granada, if she is unable to protect us, to declare it frankly, in order that we may be at liberty to seek protection elsewhere. *El Tiempo* has cause to say that our protest bears another signification, which is that, 'if it be certain that the sale of the Isthmus is wished for, *in accordance with a recent law*,' then *à fortiori* will we protest against such a measure and resist it."

THE POSITION OF DOCTOR UHL IN THE CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL AFFAIR.—There appears to be considerable misapprehension in regard to the position of Dr. UHL in the Burdell business. He has not been censured, that we are aware, for having disclosed the secret of his patient, but for having aided her to consummate her intended crimes, only to betray her. If Doctor UHL should be tried by a court of medical practitioners, he would be acquitted of having acted improperly as a physician, probably, for it was as a man, and not in his professional capacity, that he erred if he erred at all.

THE GREAT FETE IN NEWPORT.—Mr. WILLIAM S. WETMORE, of Newport, gives a grand *fête champêtre* to-day at his Chatean sur Mer, in honor of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq. The *fête* takes place between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., and it is said that twenty-four hundred guests have been invited. A steamboat left here yesterday afternoon to take the New-York guests.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS AND ACCIDENTS.—The occurrence of two rather awkward mishaps to large pleasure parties in the vicinity of Hell Gate during the past week, who were upon steamboat excursions, will be likely to deter others from passing through that dangerous locality, except in good, reliable steamers. The accidents referred to have been caused, it would seem, by the want of power in the steamers having the barges in tow, to control their movements in the whirl and eddying of the tides of Hell Gate. Happily, no lives were lost, though there were evidently some narrow escapes to the two thousand and odd young pleasure-seekers.

The last of these unpleasant occurrences was on Thursday, when the steamboat *Mazeppa*, having in tow the barge *New Baltimore*, started from Harlem with a party of some three or four hundred upon a pleasure trip up the East River, and was returning in the evening, but on reaching the Gate, found they could not get through on account of the strong head tide, with the unwieldy barge alongside. They accordingly ran into a cove near Randall's Island, where they remained, fighting musquitoes until 11 o'clock at night, and then made a second attempt to pass the Gate, in doing which, it is said, the barge struck a rock which knocked a hole in her bottom, causing her to leak badly, and to oblige the captain of the steamer to run her ashore to prevent her from sinking. In accomplishing this feat, the steamboat was also fast stuck in the mud at the foot of One-hundredth-street, half-way between Harlem and Yorkville, where the passengers were compelled to remain, greatly to their own vexation, and to the alarm of many an anxious mother, until about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, when the *Sylvan Shore*, having passed them on her return from an excursion up the Sound with another party, saw their forlorn situation, and came to their relief, landing the party safely on hard ground. They were very much worn out by the fatigues of the day. All landed, the steamboat and barge were once more got afloat.

The other accident was that already published of the picnic excursion of the Brooklyn Temperance Union, upon the steamer *Washington* and barge *Irene*, on Thursday, when, returning, they struck on Nigger Point, in Hell Gate, staving a hole in the barge, by which she filled shortly after the passengers had been landed at Hunter's Point.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Quebec.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

Destruction of the Chinese Fleet.

Canton at the Mercy of the British Forces

THE MUTINY SPREADING IN INDIA.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived at this port to-day.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived out on the 26th ult.

The Collins steamship *Columbia*, from New-York on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 29th.

The mutiny in the Bengal Army had increased. The insurgents still held Delhi. Several of their sorties were repulsed. The British were awaiting reinforcements.

The Chinese fleet had been destroyed after two severe engagements.

The *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* left Liverpool on the 27th ult. for Cork.

Great Britain.

Baron ROTHSCHILD was returned to Parliament for London without opposition.

A spicy debate in the House of Commons, originated by DISRAELI, resulted in an address to the Queen, promising every support to the Government in the Indian difficulty.

J. E. P. GUETMAN, a Greek merchant in London, had suspended. His liabilities were over a quarter of a million sterling.

The yacht *Charter Oak* arrived at Liverpool, from New-York, with only two men on board.

France.

LEDRU ROLLIN and others had indignantly denounced the charges contained in the *Moniteur* that they were engaged in the recent conspiracy.

Continental news is unimportant.

India.

The telegraphic advices from Trieste in anticipation of the Overland Mail reached London on Tuesday night. The dates from Calcutta are to the 21st June; from Madras, 28, and Bombay, 1st July.

The mutiny was spreading among the troops in the Bengal army.

The ex-King of Oude had been arrested and imprisoned, together with his Minister, proofs of their complicity in the revolt having been obtained.

General BARNARD repulsed several sorties from Delhi, with severe loss to the insurgents. He was awaiting reinforcements to storm the city.

From Madras it was positively stated that Delhi was captured, but the intelligence was regarded as premature, not having been confirmed by the advices from Bengal.

The native troops of Calcutta and Barrackpoor were quietly disarmed.

Uneasy feelings prevailed at Madras, but the army in that Presidency and in Bombay was without the slightest sign of disaffection.

An act passed by the Legislature had placed the Indian Press under the license system.

At Calcutta business was at a stand. Money was rather tighter. Exchanges on London was 2s. 2¼d. @2s. 2½d.

At Bombay the Import market was nominally closed. Money was scarce, and the rate of interest had been raised one per cent. Sterling Exchange, 2s. 1¾d.@2s. 2⅛d.

The London *Times* regarded the Indian news as favorable, but daily takes gloomier views.

China.

The dates from Hong Kong were to the 10th of June.

The Chinese fleet was destroyed by the British in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. The British had 83 men killed and wounded, Major KEARNEY being amongst the former.

All was quiet in the Northern part of the Empire.

The price of tea has advanced at both Loo Choo and Shanghai.

Sterling Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s. 11¾d.@5s. ¼d., and at Shanghai, 7s. ¼d.

The London *Times* remarks that "as Canton is now in the power of Britain, there seems no substantial reason why mere proof of this should not obtain for England all the objects of the expedition, without further bloodshed or military operations."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The newspapers report the Cotton Market generally unchanged and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., however, reported advances of 1s 6d. The sales of the three days were 26,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation and 2,500 for export.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was generally steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote WHEAT quiet, with a declining tendency. FLOUR in better demand, at former rates. CORN quiet; Winter advanced 1s. Quotations: Western Canal FLOUR, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.; Ohio, 32s. Red WHEAT, 8s. 3d.@9s.; White, 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d. Yellow and Mixed CORN, 38s. 6d.@39s. 5d.; White, 43s.@45s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally steady. Beef was firm. Corn was quiet. Bacon was firm. Lard was firm at 66s.@67s. Tallow was unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Ashes were quiet. Sugar was buoyant and full prices were obtained. Rosin was steady.

London Markets.

In the London Markets, SUGAR was firm at slightly higher rates. COFFEE was steady. TEA was firm. RICE was quiet. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 73s. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

The State of Trade.

The Manchester Market on Tuesday was quiet, the Indian news being awaited with anxiety.

London Money Market.

In London MONEY was in active demand, and the Bank of England was daily losing specie.

CONSOLS had declined, and were quoted at the close, on Tuesday, 90¾@91 for money, and 91@91⅛ for account. The decline was caused by adverse rumors from India, the hoax that another attempt had been made on LOUIS NAPOLEON'S life, and forced sales on account of the suspension of a Greek firm.

North Carolina Election.

PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 9.

But few returns have been received from North Carolina. The First and Sixth are the only closely contested districts. In the first it is thought that SMITH, American, is elected over SHAW, Democrat.

In the Sixth the returns are favorable for the election of SCALES, Democrat, over PURYEAR, American.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The returns from fifty Counties give Major ROLLINS, for Governor, a majority of 4,721; being a gain on FILLMORE'S vote in the Presidential election of 4,320 votes. In fifty Counties, Messrs. RICHARDSON, SCOTT and NAPTON, for Judges of the Supreme Court, were largely ahead.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The election in the Third Congressional District, is still undetermined, but it is claimed for Mr. UNDERWOOD, (American.) In the Fourth District, Mr. TALBOT, (Democrat,) is elected.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The New-Orleans mail of the 1st inst. is received. The news in the papers is unimportant.

The San Antoni's *Herald* of the 23d ult. says that Capt. POPE'S Artesian Well party had left for the upper country.

Chief-Justice MCLEOD, of Bexar County, died on the 21st ult.

Mobile papers of the 3d inst. are to hand, but contain no news of interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Cass and New-Granada.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 9

Gen. CASS finds himself engaged in a very complicated and delicate negotiation in regard to New-Granada. No treaty will be made before Winter. The sovereignty over any portion of New-Granada is not to be acquired nor asked for.

Col. NOBLE advises the Secretary of the Department of the Interior that he will press on with the work on the wagon road, despite Indian hostilities.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Navy Department this morning received a letter from Flag Officer JAMES ARMSTRONG, dated United States Ship *San Jacinto*, Hong Kong, May 23, in which he says: "From the enormous force the English are collecting at this station, and the arrangements they are making for its permanency, it is clear that China is to be compelled to throw off her exclusiveness." He adds: "There will be a total of 60 vessels, mounting 788 guns. Accompanying this force are several sea-going hospitals and transport-ships, with a large supernumerary medical staff.

Advantages of the Privateer System—Lieutenant Odevaine and the Panchita—The next Speakership—The Corruption Committee, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

No subject is more frequently discussed here in political circles, at the present time, than that relating to the abolition of privateering. It certainly is worthy of careful and deliberate consideration. The late Secretary MARCY succeeded, not without difficulty, in bringing the Administration to acquiescence in his proposition for its abolition. Mr. CUSHING opposed it with much energy, and other members of the Cabinet seriously distrusted its policy, but assented to the Premier's letter in favor of it, in the full conviction that he would not eventually succeed in having the doctrine engrafted upon the international code. The present Administration is decidedly hostile to the new policy, and will not consent to be bound by it under any circumstances. The grand objection to it is that it reduces war between two maritime powers to a simple duel between their respective navies, for which the United States can never be prepared unless we abandon our policy of small standing armies and navies, and vie with England and France in the number of our ships, and the strength of our naval establishment. Nay, more, we could never be safe without maintaining an American navy strong enough to cope with the united navies of England and France,—for the powers which formed an offensive alliance against Russia may find occasion for similar identity of interests against the United States.

Experience teaches that preparation for war is the surest guarantee of peace, for the absence of such preparation invites aggression and makes conflict or humiliating and injurious submission necessary alternative. The whole question would seem to depend on the simple inquiry whether the United States would be prepared for war, should we cut ourselves off from the privateer system? Gallant as our Army and Navy have always proved on trial, our military strength has ever been found to lay in our volunteer armies; and if there is any sound reason for abolishing the Privateer system, it applies with equal force to the volunteer system on the land, and we ought to restrict ourselves as well to our standing army ashore, abstaining in the future from asserting any right which we cannot maintain by aid of the regular army. Without the volunteer system we can never be prepared for war, unless we assume the enormous expenses, and incur the political evils of great standing armies in time of Peace,—and that will never be assented to by the American people, so long as they honor the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence.

The Privateer system, independent of its peculiar advantages in the hands of a people like ours, is the most humane, because it is a war against commerce, more than for the sacrifice of human life. Under it we are always able, in an incredibly brief space of time, to cover the seas with armed vessels, harassing the commerce of our enemy, and so making her people to feel in their pockets the necessity of Peace,—the surest way of bringing a nation to reasonable terms; while a war entirely between national ships, would arouse the pride of the belligerents in favor of war, for the point of honor, without any extended private interests to check it. Thus war would be prolonged indefinitely. The Privateer war upon commerce soon creates a public sentiment in favor of peace which a Government finds difficult to resist, especially when popular instinct, quickened by self-interest, exposes the error of the erring power, and suggests the concessions demanded by common sense. The operation of this moral influence may be made clear by a simple illustration. Two steamers suddenly engage in a race. The passengers of each, timid though they may be at first, soon enter into its spirit, and urge the most dangerous efforts for the mastery. In their collective capacity the danger to their lives is forgotten. Pride is aroused, they do not realize that its gratification costs them anything, and so they urge on in the struggle to the end, or until disaster, and perhaps death, overtake them. Suppose, however, each of these passengers could be made to understand individually, that for every hour of the race he was losing a dollar,—and how soon their remonstrances would compel the officers of the boat to cease the causeless sport. The very men who were entirely insensible to personal danger, would act with effective decision the moment they were approached directly through their pockets. So would it be in war. Privateers, too, always have and always will give us the advantage, by keeping an enemy's cruisers so constantly employed as to leave our commerce comparatively free from their depredations. For one, I confess to the conviction that the Administration evinces much wisdom, and a clear appreciation of true and practical philanthropy, in reserving our right to employ our privateer system of defence both on the land and the sea, believing as I do, that it tends to prevent war, shortens it when actually in progress, is far less destructive of human life, and less costly to ourselves.

Hon. GIL. DEAN, of Nebraska bill and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM memory, has been here on business in connection with the bark *Panchita*, recently libeled on suspicion of having been fitted out for the Slave trade. DEAN, as you are aware, is counsel for the owners of the vessel, and instituted civil suit against Lieut. ODEVAINE, the commander of the British brig *Sappho*, for seizing and bringing the *Panchita* into the port of New-York. The President has been much concerned about the arrest of Lieutenant ODEVAINE, who has, for some time past, I believe, been entertained as a guest on board an American vessel, in indication of the good feeling and sympathy of our Government. It is whispered that a private arrangement is progressing for a settlement of the case. District Attorney MCKEON'S papers, as you are aware, were informally altered the other day, in such way as to furnish opportunities to the United States Court to discharge the vessel, since when I have seen no notice of new proceedings against her. It is difficult to believe that the District Attorney, usually so shrewd and careful, blundered into the stupid error of altering the face of his writ. He must have known that such a proceeding would vitiate the paper and release his vessel. The question suggests itself whether the "accident" was improvised in order to let the vessel out of limbo, with the understanding that no new proceedings would be entered against her, provided the civil writ against ODEVAINE should be withdrawn? Surmises to this effect are floating about, the truth of which ultimate proceedings in your courts will probably determine. Of course, if the *Panchita* goes clear, the question of indemnity against the British Government for her seizure and detention becomes subject of negotiation. Has DEAN consented to trust his client's case to that adjudication, and to abandon the suit?

People begin to talk about the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. The prominent candidates are Colonel ORR, of South Carolina, and Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri. The friends of the former are very sanguine, but it will not be safe for the "trimmers" to rely upon him too surely. South Carolina is not a favorite, even in the South. Some things indicate that there will be bitter hostility to ORR in his own section, although, on the other hand, he will be likely to have the grateful services of some leaders from that quarter, who were saved from disgrace by the Colonel's judicious management of the notorious Corruption Committee—management by which so much more of rascality was covered up than was re-

vealed. Northern Democrats, of course, will run after South Carolina. It will be popular at home to honor the State which glories in the assault upon SUMNER, and leads the van of nullification and disunion. Besides Northern men love to be cheated and betrayed—and how else can they secure the luxury, at so rare a price, as in the elevation of JAS L. ORR to the Speakership. Mr. PHELPS is an experienced member, a frank, out-spoken, and manly politician, whose position can always be definitely ascertained. This will all tell against him with the Northern Democracy, who hold the balance of power, and must decide the issue. Besides, he is from a State in which the Emancipation sentiment is beginning to throb in the public heart,—another reason why he should be overlooked by Northern men in their rush after South Carolina. *Nous verrons.*

By the way, I understand from good authority that Col. KETT of South Carolina, declares his determination to move the expulsion of Hon. O. B. MATTESON from the House next winter, if he resumes his seat without a reelection. This will bring up the whole question of Congressional corruption again, and give opportunity perhaps to explore the mass a little more thoroughly, unless indeed ORR should be Speaker and have the appointing of the Committee of Investigation. J.

Fire at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 9.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon the drying building connected with the Chadwick Patent Leather Manufacturing Company Works, took fire, and together with the adjoining building, containing the office and warerooms, was almost entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance. Several persons were very seriously injured by the falling of a well. Among them are JAMES M. QUIMBY, a large carriage manufacturer, and formerly MAYOR of the city, and PETER PIKER, a fireman, PETER METZELL and CHRISTOPHER MCVOY. The origin of the firm has not been ascertained.

Supreme Court Decision.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 8—1 P. M.

A decision was rendered at the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of the People against the Supervisors of Orange County, to compel the county to levy a tax under the law of 1855 The decision sustains the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax, and gives judgment against the Supervisors for neglect of duty in not levying the tax.

Recovery of the Body of H. C. Thomas.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 9.

A dispatch from Havre de Grace says that the body of H. C. THOMAS, of New-York, was this morning found on the Cecil side of the Susquehanna River, it having floated ashore.

Four Ladies Drowned.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 9.

Four young ladies, two of them daughters of Mr. B. F. SOULE, and the other two of Mr. GRANT, were drowned at Waterville, Me., on Thursday, while bathing.

Burning of a Cotton Factory.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Harris Cotton Factory, on the Lachine Canal, was fired last night, by an incendiary, and totally destroyed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER DIFFICULTY.

The Conover Contempt Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham, F. J.

Mr. Sickles opened the argument in this case Saturday morning. This was, he said, a motion to punish a person for disobeying an injunction of this Court, and it arose upon a notice of motion, which counsel read, together with the original injunction, which, as they contended, Mr. Conover has disobeyed. It will be remembered that by that injunction Mr. Conover was restrained from interfering with the books, papers, or office of the Street Commissioner.

POINTS ON MOTION FOR AN ATTACHMENT FOR DISOBEYING INJUNCTION.

Mr. D. E. Sickles, in moving an attachment in this case, submitted the following points:

I. On the motion to punish for contempt in disobeying an injunction when the disobedience is proven; no question is before the Court except whether the Court had jurisdiction of such a suit and to issue injunctions.

Stureva vs. The People, Kervan, Passmore Williamson's case, reported in the Philadelphia *Law Journal*.

II. The attempt to deny timely service of the injunction is mere evasion, taking the facts which occurred according to any statement which Conover has made of them, or any construction which Conover has attempted to put upon them.

1. It is the every day practice of courts in punishing disobedience to injunctions to set aside pretence of this kind. See cases cited in opinion on the Sturtevant contempt case in the Court of Appeals, pp. 243, 298.

2. The pretence of Conover is that the injunction was served after his law agent, Brewer, and Constable Farrington had left the court room with the process. Assuming this to be true, Conover was promovent of the proceedings on which the search warrant was issued; he had employed those two persons to do the acts inhibited by the injunction, and consequently on receiving the injunction, he was bound at once to recall his instructions to them. Instead of so doing, he, by his counsel, Mr. Field, steadily persisted in urging Judge Peabody to rapid and continued progress; he permitted his constable to bring one parcel of papers before the Judge, and to go again to the office and bring another parcel. In this matter, the maxim *qui facit per alium, facit per se* must be applied. The acts of Mr. Field are the acts of Mr. Conover, especially as they were done in his presence.

3. The proceedings before Judge Peabody were not in the exercise of any legitimate jurisdiction. All persons concerned in them are trespassers. Consequently the whole matter touching the search warrant and its issue may properly be left out of view. It was part of the machinery employed to color the depredations upon the plaintiff's property, which the injunction was designed to prevent. (Burt. vs. Place, 4 Wend., 600)

4. The attempt to screen Conover from responsibility on the ground of want of concert between himself as receiver of the injunction and his various agents, agents acting on his retainer and in his presence, is a striking piece of effrontery.

III. The contemptuous language of Conover's senior counsel, and the contemptuous acts of his junior counsel, harmonize so perfectly, not merely in temper but in actual effect, indicating concert, that were there no proof of the fact that the injunction was known to Brewer before he left the room, the fact would be sufficiently established. But the proof is full, direct and conclusive

IV. On the undisputed facts which appeared before the Referee, a contempt is clearly shown. It is proved by Mr. Vanderpool, that he informed Mr. Field of the injunction before the search-warrant was signed; Brewer also knew of it. Notice to Field or Brewer was notice to and bound Conover. (1 Barbour's Ch. Pr., 633.

V. It was clearly proved before the Referee that the injunction was served, and the announcement of such service made by Mr. Brady before Brewer or Farrington left the room.

On this point conclusive evidence was given by Frederick S Vultee, Aaron J. Vanderpool, Charles O'Connor, Henry Berthalf, Mr. Harnett and others.

VI. The testimony of the gentlemen just named is corroborated by a large number of disinterested witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs, and as to the service of the injunction before Brewer or Farrington left Court, Mr. Pollock, a witness for Conover, confirms distinctly the statements of our witnesses.

VII. Nearly all Conover's witnesses were his friends, fellow partisans, or expectants of office under him, and active participants in his proceedings against Devlin. Their testimony is wholly ineffectual to overcome ours.

VIII. If the Court conclude that the violation of the injunction was as to Conover inadvertent, Conover may be excused on returning the books removed from the Street Commissioner's office, abandoning his present possession of that office, and paying the expenses of this proceeding.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Attorney for Plaintiff.
D. E. SICKLES, of Counsel.

This motion for an attachment was made under 23d Sec., Title 13, Part 3, of the Revised Statutes, relating to contempts, and the proceeding to punish for them.

The authority which had attended every step in this case the public interests involved, the parties to the action, gave as they thought, an unusual importance and gravity to this proceeding, and to the violation of the order and process of the Court, which they brought to his Honor's notice, and which they thought called for the infrocement of those rules and laws which were seldom invoked, but which were necessary to sustain the rights of parties, and the authority and dignity of Courts.

The defendant Conover was duly served with a copy of the injunction, and of the complaint and affidavit upon which it had been granted. This was a public and notorious fact. It was served upon him in the presence of a legal tribunal, when he was surrounded by counsel; at a moment when the subject-matter engrossed his sole and undivided attention: it was upon that subject the attention of himself, his lawyers, agents, associates and friends, one and all of them, was fixed. He violated it instantly, by himself, by his immediate professional assistants and by those officers of the law whom he had employed to do acts which were in utter violation of the language of the injunction. He violated it as they thought they had shown by the evidence in the case, wilfully, deliberately, and systematically. He knew very well that it was applied for. He knew very well that it was about to issue before it had issued. He knew very well that it was granted before it was served, and, of course, he knew very well after it had been served. And it was served upon the defendant now before the Court, an ample time to enable him to prevent those acts which were subsequently done in violation of it. He violated it; he determined to violate it; he did so, and as soon as the proof of that fact was brought before his Honor, he proceeded as deliberately and systematically to swear himself out of it. Having determined to violate it, and having in pursuance of that determination violated it, he and his associates got alarmed at their own act—at their own temerity, and the impending consequences, and when brought up here to answer for a quasi criminal act, they combine as systematically to represent the facts in such a way as to screen them from the consequences of their defiant act.

Counsel thought that they would demonstrate by the testimony taken in the case and the affidavits, that he violated it in interfering with the books and papers, taking possession of them manually by himself and his agents acting in his presence; and in the person of his legal agent, by taking them into his hands, by taking them from the place where they were always rightfully kept; and by taking them out of the custody of the person in whose possession they then were; and, secondly, they contended he interfered constructively, but nevertheless most effectually, with the books and papers by taking possession of the place where they were locked up and kept, and in exercising control over that place, and all the property in it; in expelling from it various officers of the law, especially the Deputy Street Commissioner, and forbidding that officer to touch, or in any manner to interfere with those papers, while he was forbid to exercise any act or control over it. And they said further, that he also interfered with them, constructively, by taking upon himself acts in the exercise and discharge of the office to which the books were pertinent, both in fact and in law; and this immediately, or almost immediately, as the evidence would show, after the service of the injunction

The first proposition of law which he would make was, that on a motion to punish for contempt in disobeying an injunction, when the disobedience is proven, there is no question before the Court, except whether the Court has jurisdiction of such a suit, and authority to issue injunctions.

Two cases had lately occurred, one in this State and another in Pennsylvania, which were both pretty generally known, in which all these points had been looked into, and in which all these points had been discussed. In the case of Passmore Williamson, which he found reported in the Philadelphia *Law Journal*, and would hand to the Court.

Mr. Field—It is also reported in the 5th Seldon.

Mr. Sickles continued: The questions put there were—had the Court jurisdiction and had the injunction been violated? Had the party a right to such a remedy? Had the injunction properly issued, all these questions were excluded on a motion to punish a party for disobeying it. If the injunction had issued, and bound any party not to do any certain act, and that party had notice, and violated the order, there were all the facts and points necessary to enable the Court to administer punishment applicable to the case.

The other case he would mention was well known as the Broadway Railroad case. Sturtevant *vs.* The People, (1 Keinan.) It was there endeavored to excuse the violation by showing that it was not a proper case in which an injunction could issue out of the Superior Court; and it was also said that the injunction restrained the legislative powers of the Corporation; but the Court disregarded all that, and proceeded to define the rule of law as to contempt, as they had embodied it in their first point. Judge Johnson said, "Does the injunction order impose any obligation on any party, and has it been violated?" It was no matter how erroneous the judgment of the Court granting the injunction may be, the remedy was by appeal, and not by disobedience.

A party asserting for a contempt was not to divert to make out that the injunction had issued by an error of the Court. The decision of a Court having jurisdiction and authority to issue injunctions, is binding until it is reversed; but if it issue without any authority, then, of course, it is altogether and absolutely void.

It was not necessary to define the boundaries of the equitable powers of the Court. There could be no doubt here the party was entitled to relief in equity, but if there were any doubt about all or any of these points, the acts done by the Court cannot be questioned. It was not only that they would not be decided but they could not be questioned. The Court will not ask the question, or permit the merits in a case to be questioned collaterally in a proceeding against a party for contempt.

Now, as to what is jurisdiction in the sense in which it is employed in this case, Judge Johnson says, "Jurisdiction is power to hear and judge, &c.," and it is this question of jurisdiction alone, as far as the law is concerned, which can arise.

He would be contented to state in general terms the jurisdiction of that Court.

Judge Ingraham asked whether the other side denied it.

Mr. Field made no reply, and

Mr. Sickles continued—He would be very brief; it had jurisdiction of the persons, at the time, and all of them were duly served with notice, as appears by the papers. Then the subject matter—it was not disputed that the Court had equity jurisdiction, and this case was properly one in which the party had a right particularly to relief in equity. There had been an abundance of authorities cited to sustain this point. It was assumed on the argument for the continuance of the injunction, that it was brought within the cases for equity, and so that the only question which can remain will be has the injunction been violated; the attempt to deny timely service of the injunction was a mere evasion, taking the facts which occurred according to any statement which Conover has made of them, or any construction which Conover has attempted to put upon them.

In Barbour's Chancery practice, vol. 1, page 633, and following would be found a statement of the rules and principles governing Courts of Equity in matters of contempt. It was apparent that the Courts of Equity had set their faces against any pretence to evade by contrivance of all kinds, as pretending that the injunction was served on an agent and not on a party, or on a party and not on the agent too, or that it was a few moments afterwards that the actual service was made. The law or the Courts will not regard with any favor such a subterfuge where it is apparent that the party had notice of the mandate of the Court, and went on intentionally in disobedience to it. Circumstances would even justify a commitment without service of either the writ or of a copy of the minutes of the Court. If the party was in Court and apprised of it he cannot evade the consequences.

In the case of the Bank Commissioners against the City of Buffalo (1 Barbour, Chancery Reports, 636), it appeared that the President had concealed the fact of an injunction from the other officers of the Bank, who had gone on and violated it in ignorance. The President was held guilty of a contempt; and this could only be, says Judge JOHNSON, because his having informed them of it would have bound them and been good service, for if the notice to them by the President would not have imposed any obligation of obedience upon them, the withholding such notice could be no offence.

Conover, as was not disputed, was served with injunction in the presence of his lawyers, constables and sheriff, and that all the long army of associates and auxiliaries which he had retained in his service were all under his immediate command, and within reach of his voice, in half a minute—his voice would reach them, according to the nice mathematical calculation of one of his own witnesses, in eleven seconds. They were all within his immediate reach and control. Upon the authority of the case just cited, where the President was held responsible for the acts of all the agents and servants of the Bank, as much as if he had violated it himself, Conover must be answerable for this contempt, for each and every act done, by every person acting in relation to him in that proceeding.

It was pretended that Brewer and the Constable Farrington had left the Court with the search-warrant before the injunction was served; but even if that was true, Conover was the promovent of the proceedings, and had employed these persons to do the very acts inhibited by the injunction. He had the full and immediate control, and he was bound immediately on receiving the injunction to have exercised that control, and to have recalled his instructions to them.

My third point as to this part of the case is, that Justice Peabody had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Field, in reply to this, made some observations to the effect that he had jurisdiction, and had passed upon the question.

Mr. Sickles—Do you mean that the decision of a Commissioner, sitting out of court, is binding on any other court?

Mr. Field—I mean to argue that your honor had no right to review his decision. It was given as a Judge and not as a Commissioner.

Mr. Sickles—My learned associate (Mr. Brady) will discuss that question after he has had the pleasure of hearing you discuss that extraordinary principle. To continue, I will assume that, as the law in this case, Judge Peabody had no jurisdiction et all—and that all persons concerned were trespassers, and that all acts done in Court, and out of Court, were done contrary to law.

Mr. Field—I shall not argue that point, Sir.

Mr. Sickles—I shall assume it, and for the information of Counsel on the other side I will refer them to the case of Burt *vs.* Place (4 Wendall, page 600) where they will find a judicial opinion expressed on those acts of attempts made sometimes to use the powers of particular tribunals for the purpose of wresting from persons their legal rights. We think this proceeding is just such a one as Justice Mercy there describes. I will assume that it was a proceeding without a color of law, a naked effort to use the powers of a Court to color the depredations upon the plaintiff's property.

The attempt to screen Conover from responsibility on the ground of want of concert between himself, as the receiver of the injunction, and his various agents acting on his retainer, and in his presence, was quite untenable. It had been clearly proved before the referee that the injunction was served, and the announcement of such service was made by Mr. Brady before Brewer or Farrington had left the room.

Mr. Field—There was an injunction on the Sheriff, served——

Mr. Sickles—Will your Honor remind the gentleman of what is customary in legal proceedings—to suspend his reply till the argument of the other side is closed. I will cite several authorities on that point, if necessary, but they are to be found in those legal primers with which the gentleman should be acquainted.

Mr. Field—When you make a statement, make it correctly.

Mr. Sickles continued. He would look at it in the form of a narrative of events from the 10th to the 18th of June. For several days before the service of the injunction, Brewer knew of it. This was shown by his (Brewer's) testimony before the referee, and by his (Mr. Sickles') own.

Judge Ingraham—When was it served?

Mr. Sickles—On the 18th.

Judge Ingraham—When was it signed, and what is the date?

Mr. Sickles—The 17th,

Judge Ingraham—Then how could he know before?

Mr. Field—I should like to know how, myself.

Mr. Sickles—He knew that such an injunction had been applied for; and that the motion was disposed of. It is so in his own testimony. The evidence shows clearly, and conclusively, that they began to prepare for such a state of things—that what they did was consequent upon their knowledge of the fact that the injunction was about to issue.

Counsel here proceeded to read several passages from the evidence taken before Mr Hilton, the referee, of which printed copies had been prepared for the parties and the Court, and all of which has before been published. Counsel analyzed and commented on this at great length, in support of the several propositions given in his points, as above, and which he maintained had been fully proved by some twenty-one witnesses on their side, and not denied except by some interested and comparatively illiterate ones on the other.

It had been most clearly shown that the announcement was simultaneous with the service of the papers on Conover, and that the Deputy Sheriff Vultee heard it before the warrant of arrest was acted upon.

Mr. Field would concede that they were as nearly simultaneous as any two things could be.

Mr. Sickles proceeded: The testimony of Fuller and young Mr. Field corroborated theirs, and marked the order of events. The injunction was served; the announcement by Mr. Brady, the comments by Mr. Field, all preceded the search warrant, leaving the hands of Mr. Berthoff, the officer of the Court, and reaching the hands of their agents.

He thought they had absolutely demonstrated the violation of the injunction, and the whole contrivance to do so, and to screen themselves, giving the search-warrant to a constable, and all the rest. Would his Honor suffer that shallow device to answer the purpose? It was an attempt that ought not to be tolerated.

The injunction had been served on Conover in ample time to prevent the violation of it. It was very different from the case where an injunction was served upon a party not conversant with such matters, or miles away from all professional advice, or at a remote distance from those whose acts he was called upon to control.

The last point was: If the Court can, by any course of reasoning, come to the conclusion that the violation as to Conover was inadvertent, he might be excused, on returning the books removed from the Street Commissioner's Office, abandoning his present possession of that office, and paying the expenses of this proceeding. We think, continued Counsel, if the Court please, that we have shown from the testimony that there has never been a case presented to any Court, in which the client, the counsel, the officers of the law, united and conspired in a more pointed manner to violate an injunction wilfully and deliberately. If in any event, your Honor can reach the conclusion that as to Conover it was inadvertent, he may be excused, if your Honor think it consistent with your duty to enforce the authority of your own Court—if you can reconcile that with any shadow of excuse that can be made, he may escape fine and imprisonment only on the terms and condition of delivering up possession of the books and the possession of the office, and paying the expenses, as the very lowest that your Honor can impose.

When the injunction was served, all the books and papers were in the office; no interference, manual or constructive, had taken place. Councilman Brady tells us he had time to go over and take manual possession. They had not been molested, the possession had not been changed, and it was an hour afterwards that he went over and took possession of the room with his crowd of followers, with the declared motive of taking possession of the room and all the property it contained, and with the avowed object of performing the duties of the office.

Judge Ingraham—Is there any evidence of that?

Mr. Sickles—Certainly; by the affidavit of Turner and of Conover himself. The affidavit of Turner is very full on that point. The narrative is there given. [Refers to printed evidence.] The evidence shows also by Farrington's testimony that Conover keeps Farrington there up to this time.

Mr. Field—He is kept there by the order of Judge Peabody; but, I suppose, that is nothing.

Mr. Sickles—Judge Peabody has done nothing, could do nothing more that any one can know of, by law or otherwise, but what appears on his warrant. He has nothing to do with employing a constable. It is a perfectly gratuitous statement, and one not at all respected by Judge Peabody.

He repudiated altogether Farrington having the custody of the books. He was at the first extremely unwilling to direct the warrant to any Constable—the lowest executive officer known to the law. The evidence shows that Mr. Brewer employed Farrington, and is Mr. Brewer the agent or *altero ego* of Judge Peabody, or of Mr. Conover?

We think we have shown that he was directed not to interfere and that he did interfere, both by manual taking possession and constructively. That he interfered with a deliberate purpose of disregarding the injunction of this Court, and that in the consummation of that purpose he did violate it. And that they then as deliberately resolved to swear out of it. The evidence before the Referee leads to the hopeless conviction of one and all, and their fate is in your Honor's hands.

MR. FIELD OPENS—DISCLAIMS ALL PARTY FEELING

Mr. Field then proceeded to show cause against the motion for an attachment. If (said he) I were to say all I think about this case, I might be thought to say more than is proper in this place, and occasion. There are some topics relating to controversies not proper to be discussed in a Court Room. They do not belong to this place, they belong elsewhere, and should there be met, and I shall therefore meet it so.

I will however here notice a few points that have been alluded to by the other side, which I can better treat now than by and bye. The Broadway Railroad, and the Passmore Williamson cases have been alluded to. In the case of the Broadway Railroad the violation was plain and intended. They were advised that it was void, and that they should not regard it. They did disregard it and were adjudged guilty of a contempt, and the case is matter of history, and well known. With regard to the other case I will only say that rather than be in the position of the Judge who ordered that injunction, I would prefer not to be known. The parallels of that case are only to be met with in the outrages committed by timid and corrupt Judges in England at the period immediately preceding the flight and abdication of James 2nd. But they may perhaps be fit authorities to be cited in this case by the gentlemen.

It has been said that the authority of a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, should not be recognized. I have yet to learn that the Court of Common Pleas has the right to overrule the decision, of a Commissioner or Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Ingraham—I did not say that Judge Peabody was a Commissioner. I said he was a Judge, sitting out of Court, in the discharge of a duty given him by Statute. I don't think I have decided that—there is no such language, or I did not intend to use such.

Mr. Field—I was not in town at the time that your Honor's decision was given, but it has been so stated to me.

Judge Ingraham—I did not so decide. I do not know that there can be a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, since the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. Field—Then I have misunderstood it. Then I say that this Court has no jurisdiction at all. The Supreme Court has decided that the title to an office can only be tried by a *quo warranto*, and that is expressly given to the Supreme Court, and no other Court has a right to inquire into it at all. There have been other topics brought in, that should not have been. It has been said that this was a political prosecution. I don't know how far the gentleman thought he was justified in speaking of a political prosecution in a Court of justice. I think the remark was as ill timed as it will be injurious to the Court and all the parties. I know no party in this matter. It is not a political controversy; but if it were, what is the position in which Counsel on the other side would place this Court. No men can look at all the facts and history of this case and come to any other conclusion than that it is an attempt to match Court again Court in a political question. I repudiate such an idea. I deny it because I don't believe it. I don't think that there is any foundation for it. I do not believe there is any ground for casting such a slur on the judicial character.

There is yet another point. In the course of this case repeated appeals have been made to the prejudices or passions of the Judge who has to decide it. Of all the difficult positions a Judge is placed in, the most difficult is that in which he has to sit to vindicate himself. It is against the maxims and principles of all political science, that the Judge should be a party, and in no case can he be, except from the necessity of the thing, in punishing contempts.

I am sure these appeals are utterly useless. I am confident that the Court will so decide it. That they will fail in their object, for that they are mistaken in the person to whom they are addressed, and so we will find when this argument is over.

With these preliminary observations I will call your Honor's attention to the points of Law. The following are

MR FIELD'S POINTS FOR THE DEFENDANT ON OPPOSING MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT.

First—The idea that there was any violation of the injunction by Mr. Conover's enlering the Street Commissioner's apartments is preposterous. The injunction prohibits only his removing the books and papers, or interfering with them. He did neither by entering the departments or remaining there.

Second—The injunction asked for by the complaint was to prohibit his executing the warrants as well as removing the papers. The former was refused; a clear intimation from the Court that he might proceed with the execution and do anything but remove the books and papers.

Third—An injunction is now an order, and is to be served as other orders are required to be served. There can be no contempt therefore of an injunction, when there would not be a contempt of an order served in the same manner and under the same circumstances. (Code, sec. 218, 220; 4 Sandf. 639; Coddington *vs.* Wells. 9 How. Pr. 436; Watson *vs.* Fuller.)

Fourth—There can be no contempt till the party enjoined knows that he is enjoined, and what he is commanded not to do; nor can there be a contempt until, having such knowledge, he does some act which he was prohibited from doing.

Fifth—The question, then, reduces itself to this: After due service of the injunction, and an opportunity to know its contents, did Mr. Conover remove or disturb the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office?

Sixth—Mr. Conover has never removed or touched a book or paper.

Seventh—He has never directed another to do so, unless the application for a warrant was such a direction. But the injunction is not directed against that. It is aimed only at the removal or use of the books and papers, after the execution of the warrant,

Eighth—The direction of the warrant and its delivery to the office were moreover the acts of the Judge. It was his duty to "issue his warrant." The injunction in this case does not assume to prevent, nor could it prevent Mr. Justice Peabody from "issuing his warrant" to the Constable Harrington.

Ninth—After the issuing of the warrant to the Constable, Mr. Conover had no control over it. He could neither countermand it, nor direct how it should be executed.

Tenth—But suppose Mr. Conover to be, as he certainly is, not responsible for all that was done with the warrant or under it after it left the hands of the Judge, then the inquiry becomes this: what was done with the warrant, or under it, after the due service of the injunction and an opportunity to know its contents?

Eleventh. All that was done at any time before or after the service of the injunction was the constable's receiving the warrant, proceeding with it to the Street Commissioner's rooms and bringing three armfuls of books before the Judge. These acts were not forbidden and could not have been forbidden.

Twelfth. Neither Mr. Conover nor his counsel had any idea of an injunction against him, till it was announced by Mr. Brady in Court.

Thirteenth. The injunction, if it was ever duly served, was not served till the warrant had been delivered to the constable and was in process of execution, and all the books brought into Court actually arrived before Mr. Conover or his counsel could read the paper served, and thus know what the injunction forbade.

The second point appealed on the face of the Injunction, which was stricken out in parts and interlined. They had asked for an injunction, restraining the defendant from executing the search warrant and interfering in any way with the office, but his Honor had restricted it to removing the papers only. It told the whole story on its face, and showed that his Honor expressly refused to interfere further, and that they were not forbid to execute the warrant.

The third point was a perfect answer to all they had heard about the defendant's knowing something about something that was going on in Court. The Injunction could only bind the person named, and him only on service as of any other order, with a copy of the affidavits.

Mr. Field was proceeding on this point when, it being 3 o'clock, the further hearing was adjourned till this day at 11 A. M., when Mr. Field will conclude his argument and Mr. Brady will reply.

The Street Commissioners—Application for a Writ of Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Davies, J.

The People on the relation of Daniel D. Conover vs. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.—The application for a writ of *certiorari*, to review Judge Ingraham's decision upon the Devlin *habeas corpus*, which was denied upon an *ex parte* application, came up upon notice this morning.

Mr. Field read Mr. Conover's petition as follows:

PETITION.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of Daniel D. Conover respectfully showeth that he is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, having been duly appointed by the Governor of the State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph S. Taylor, and that he is now in the discharge of the duties of the office, having entered thereupon upon the 13th day of June last, and that certain books and papers belonging to the said office were withheld by Charles Devlin; and that your petitioner thereupon made application to Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of this Court, who granted an order to show cause, and before whom such proceedings were had; that, on the 10th day of July last, an order was duly made by the said Justice, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked A, and warrents were accordingly issued—one to arrest the said Charles Devlin, and the other to search for and seize the said books and papers.

And your petitioner further shows that the said Devlin was arrested by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York upon the said warrant of arrest, and that upon a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Daniel P. Ingraham, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, he has been discharged by the Judge.

And your petitioner further shows that he is advised by counsel and believes that there is error in the said proceedings before the said Judge Ingraham, and that the said discharge has been erroneously granted by him, thereupon your petitioner asks for a writ of *certiorari* out of this Court, directed to the said Judge, commanding him to certify to this Court the said writ of *habeas corpus*, with all proceedings thereon, and the final order made by him, that the same may be there examined, corrected and reversed.

D. D. CONOVER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel D. Conover being sworn, saith that the foregoing petition is true. D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of August, 1857.

WM. F. LEGGET, Commissioner of Deeds.

This was on application, Mr. Field said, not for a common law, but for a statutory *certiorari*, which the Judge was bound to grant.

Judge DAVIES remarked that that fact was not stated when the application was made the other day.

Mr. Brady said that it was of no consequence to Mr. Devlin whether the writ was granted or not. It was an established principle that the petition for a writ of *certiorari* should point out in what particular the provision sought to be reviewed was erroneous. It was highly important to the profession to know what was to be the practice in regard to writs of *certiorari*. Every Judge of any Court of Record in the state would sustain Judge Ingraham.

Judge DAVIES remarked that it was the practice of the Court to grant the statutory *certiorari* almost as a matter of course. When the application was made the other day, *ex parte*, he had no time to examine the question as to whether this case fell within the statute, and, therefore, in view of the recent decision of Judge Birdseye, refusing such a writ, *ex parte*, has denied the application.

Mr. Field said that the case plainly fell within the statute, and that he (Devlin) could be recommitted even after the case should have reached the Court of Appeals. It was time to make an end of this interference by judges of inferior tribunals with the Supreme Court. If Judge Peabody had the right to express an opinion he had jurisdiction. No judge could be found in the State who would sustain Judge Ingraham's course. It was but yesterday that Judge Ingraham granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Price *vs.* Scott and others, to discharge the defendants, who had been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $25,000, under an order of Judge DAVIES, on the ground that Judge DAVIES had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Brady had yet to learn that Judge DAVIES was sitting as a schoolmaster to correct naughty judges.

Judge DAVIES took the papers and reserved his decision.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

NOTICE.

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the September term, 1857, for which notes of issue must be filed on or before Saturday, the 20th day of August, inst.

All notes of issue, for that and every subsequent term, must state distinctly the nature of the issue.

Such notes of issue, for September term, shall also state whether the cause was on the calendar at the close of June term, 1857, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that calendar; and notes of issue, for other terms, shall state whether the cause is then on the calender, and the number thereof; and if the cause has been marked "down," on the calendar, in 1857, it must be so stated on the note of issue, and the date thereof.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the calender unless the note of issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

And when a cause is placed on the calendar, it will not be necessary to file in it any note of issue for the subsequent terms of the year. Such calendar will be continued for the succeeding terms until the causes thereon are disposed of.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People vs. *James Shaw.*—This was a *habeas corpus*, granted by Justice DAVIES on Friday, and returnable on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. When the return was made, by consent of parties, Justice DAVIES agreed that it should be taken before his Honor the Recorder, and disposed of by the latter.

CORRECTION.—In our report of this case, in Saturday morning's TIMES, the name of Addison Sanford was inadvertently inserted as the person in whose behalf the writ was sued out, instead of James Shaw. Mr. Sanford was the petitioner for the writ.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Yellow Fever—Vessels at Quarantine, &c.

The hints heretofore thrown out of intentions to dodge Quarantine by going to ports on the Sound, were not so far from the truth as some asserted. The following cases show a disposition to adopt that manœuvre when it can be done without incurring too serious penalties.

The bark *Marivel* came from the West Indies to this port, by way of New-Haven, and so through the Sound. The Captain heard when he got to Quarantine that a more rigid Quarantine was kept up than formerly, which induced him to proceed at once to Quarantine anchorage. It is very questionable whether or not he would have discharged at our wharves only or fear of the consequences. The M. rode out her Quarantine and proceeded up to the City.

The bark *N. H. Gaston*, twelve days from Dominica, was boarded by Dr. WALLER, Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine, on Sunday afternoon. The *Gaston*, quite out of the regular course of things, came down the Bay instead of coming up from Sandy Hook. This manœuvre will be explained by the following statement:

It seems the *N. H. Gaston*, mentioned above, went to New-Haven, and while there discharged part of her cargo of malado—a compound of molasses and sugar—which commodity, after being closely confined for a length of time, emits an unwholesome and disagreeable effluvia, which will not only injure a person's health that breathes it, but if one should remain over the hatch a few moments, the subject will reel with intoxication, such is the strength of the fumes. The bark then found it convenient for her purpose to come down to New-York, and haul into dock to discharge the remainder of her cargo, without the Captain having any idea of reporting himself to Dr. THOMPSON. Just after the *G.* arrived, the Captain happened to meet the Captain of the *Marivel*, when he told him about his being obliged to go down the Bay. The Captain of the *Gaston* laid his advice to heart, after the other had expounded the Health Laws to him, and consequently we find the *G.* on Quarantine anchorage ground on Sunday, where she ought to have been some time ago by way of Sandy Hook. By this timely movement he saves himself $1,000 fine probably, for the Health Officer had already understood that her was up to New-York, and was about to send a Quarantine dispatch after him.

Besides the *Gaston*, the following vessels were anchored on the upper ground:

Brig *Truxillo*, MULLIGAN, 16 days from Port-au-Prince, with logwood. Yellow fever attacked every man on this brig while in port, except the Captain.

Bark *Lucy Ann*, CARRIGAN, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molado.

Brig *Louisa*, GREENLAW, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses.

Brig *Charlotte*, SHARP, 19 days from Aux Cayes, with logwood, having called at St. Thomas on the 12th, and left on the 18th June.

Schooner *Carry Sandford*, LOMBARD, 14 days from Truxillo, with hides.

Bark *L. Kellum*, WHITE, 18 days from Falmouth, Jamaica.

Brig *Sarah Peters*, LOAN, from Trinidad, Cuba, with sugar and molasses.

Brig *Mary McRae*, CADCKER, 16 days from Aux Cayes with coffee.

The Brig *Truxillo*, from Port au-Prince, was sent to the lower anchorage. This was about as bad a vessel as we have had this season. All hands but the Captain were disabled and helpless, before starting on the voyage, with yellow fever.

The Schooner *Argus* will be up at Old Quarantine to-day, having been thoroughly cleansed, purified and ventilated. She will there discharge her cargo, and be fumigated.

The *Carry Sandford* will proceed to the City to-day. The *Carry Sandford* brought hides and fruit from Truxillo, and the fruit was spoiling in the hold owing to her detention. She has rode out her Quarantine.

The only vessels on Sunday morning at Sequine's Point were the Bark *Indian Queen*, from Honduras, having lost two man on the passage, and one sick on the voyage home, and the Schooner *Argus*, from St. Domingo City, having lost one man in port of yellow fever.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire at Newark—Serious Injury to Ex-Mayor W. Quimby and two Other Persons.

About 2¼ o'clock on Sunday afternoon the large manufactory of JOHN CHADWICK & Co., in Newark, N. J., was discovered to be on fire. The business conducted there is chiefly the manufacture of patent leather and enamcled cloth. The building is situated in Front street, and is four stories high, with frontage of about 180 feet. A watchman has been ordinarily employed, and we are informed that he was sitting at the entrance gate at the moment of the alarm of fire. Two persons occupying a frame house adjoining the building first detected the fire from the peculiar smell; they gave the alarm to the watchman, who perceived smoke inside on the second floor. He immediately rang the alarm bell, the engines were speedily on the spot, together with the private engine of R. WARD & Co., who are engaged in the same business. One end of the building, spite of a free supply of water from the adjoining river, was speedily burnt down; the remaining two-thirds were saved from the flames by the efforts of the firemen. This is to be more remarkable, from the great quantity of highly inflammable and rapidly combustible materials on the premises, chiefly varnishes composed of spirit, and finished manufactured stock. The loss is estimated at upwards of $5,000. It was not possible to learn in what office the building and stock were insured, or if in any.

The accident to Mr. QUIMBY occurred in consequence of the front of the building falling outwards, not, as ordinarily, from the burning of the rafters or falling of the roof. Before the flames were visible the building was evidently full of smoke, and the front was literally forced out by the expansion of the gaseous matters generated previously to open combustion. The wall fell out into the street and the roof fell with it; thereupon the flames, on the free access of air, began to rise fiercely. Mr. QUIMBY was standing in the street, and the falling rains struck him. It is not as yet accurately known what injuries befel him. He was carried home in a state of partial insensibility. Another individual suffered from fracture of the skull, with depression of the bone. He was taken home and placed under proper surgical treatment. He was sensible soon after the accident, but the case is regarded as critical. A third party sustained serious injury. He also was carried home and placed under medical supervision.

The fire was subdued, so as to allow the engines to be removed about 7 o'clock. This untoward affair, believed to be accidental and occurring on the Sabbath, created an unusual amount of excitement.

Inquest in the Case of the Murder of Young Tompkins—Verdict of the Jury.

The investigation in the case of the death of THEODORE L. TOMPKINS, the young man from Hoboken, who was fatally injured in an affray at No. 3 Mulberry-street on the night of the 1st inst., was resumed at the Town Hall in Hoboken on Saturday evening last, before Coroner CRANE, and concluded without disc

Mr. Peabody's Farewell Speech at Danvers.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives an account of the farewell reception to Mr. PEABODY by the citizens of Danvers on Wednesday last. Rev. Mr. BRAMAN presented an address to Mr. PEABODY, and the latter replied as follows:

Were I to attempt to express my feelings, in reply to the complimentary and eloquent language which my friend, Mr. BRAMAN, has used in reference to me, I should utterly fail. The words he has uttered, the recollection of your magnificent reception of me last Autumn, and the many tokens of your regard by which I am surrounded, completely overpower me.

Mr. BRAMAN has alluded to our universally beloved Queen, that exalted and virtuous lady whose position as sovereign of her proud realm has not been more nobly and honorably sustained than her private duties as wife and mother have been ever faithfully and affectionately performed. In common with all her subjects, I love to hear her name mentioned and to join in their loyal praise.

I have had the opportunity to-day of seeing more of your beautiful town than I have seen for thirty years. In the part through which I rode this afternoon, only some five or six farm-houses were familiar. Everywhere your industry, your thrift, your prosperity have changed the face of the landscape; and the constant evidence of these qualities inspires me with confidence for the future.

In two weeks from to-day I expect to sail from New-York, but I shall bear with me across the ocean the remembrance of all you did to welcome me on the 9th of October; the generous hospitality, and the cordial and heartfelt kindness which everywhere greeted me the 5th of August, and the earnest hope that I may be permitted to meet you again.

A SCOTCH PAPER IN NEW-YORK.—The *Scottish-American Journal* is a new candidate for public favor, which makes its bow in the City this week. It is a weekly quarto, excellent in typography and lively in tone; edited by T. C. LATTO and J. W. ENDLAY. The introduction of the Scottish element into New-York newspaperdom is pleasantly set forth in the salutatory:

"The American soil, we have already discovered, is likely to be favorable to the growth of the 'symbol dear.' We have only to beg of our friends to bear in mind that at the very first planting it can scarcely be expected to look at all points as if its foot was on its native heath, though by and by it may be considerably the better for transplanting, and may branch out with a luxuriance in the clime which is scarcely known at home. But in the meanwhile it need not surprise if a branch should hang down a little here, and a spine be out of joint there. We have propped it up the best way we can for the present, and on the whole we believe it will be found to look tolerably healthy. We are in correspondence with several skillful cultivators of the plant at home, whose communications have not yet come to hand, but will, we expect, before next week. The spines, it may be remarked, do not look very ferocious in the meantime. It is perhaps not desirable that they should. Their function is not like that of the Irish shillelagh—to knock men down without provocation, but the less obtrusive one of pricking sharply to the bone when tampered with by any rash intruder. *'Nemo me impune lacessit,'* is the motto."

A NOVEL CONSPIRACY CASE.—ANNA MEISTER, CAROLINE MUELLER and CAROLINE WERNER were placed on trial, charged with conspiracy to obtain money and valuables from various persons, by deceitful and fraudulent practices. The evil practices consisted in representing that ANNA MEISTER was a prophetess from God. The Commonwealth alleges that the defendants, CAROLINE MUELLER and CAROLINE WERNER, were the agents of ANNA MEISTER.

That the latter held meetings on the Sabbath in the district of Southwark, and there preached that she was a prophetess, speaking with God's voice. That she had absolute power over the life of every individual, and souls were saved or lost, as she directed; that through her only could mortals see God and enjoy the blessings of Heaven. Meetings were regularly held for a period of six months, when Miss MEISTER announced to her followers, numbering nearly one hundred, that the time was drawing near when she must re-ascend to her home in Heaven, and that God, her Father, desired to see her arrayed in particular kinds of silk, a gold watch, chain, &c., and that it was the duty of her followers, under the pains of perdition, to supply all these articles.

The testimony showed that a Mrs. ZIMMERMAN and family had given to ANNA MEISTER a silver goblet and silk dress. She showed a paper to her disciples, which she read to them, with the remark that it was an order from God. The paper directed each one of the Society to give so much money for the purpose of purchasing for ANNA MEISTER a gold watch and chain, in which to go to Heaven. Other witnesses were examined, who testified to attending ANNA MEISTER's meetings and contributing money and goods for her use, under the belief that such contributions were necessary to secure their salvation.—*Philadelphia North American, 6th.*

A NEGRO ASSAILING A WHITE MAN.—An atrocious attempt was made Sunday morning by a free negro named TOM LONG to assassinate E. B. KERR, Esq., of Pittsylvania, a highly respected citizen and one of the Delegates elect to the Legislature. Long, it seems, had formed a plan to take his wife and children who are slaves to a Free State. They belonged to an estate the heirs of which were dispersed through sections of Virginia and North Carolina, and Mr. KERR, at the solicitation of LONG, and with a purely friendly motive, had put himself to the trouble of buying them up and holding them till LONG could make arrangements to pay for them and take them out of the State. Lately the villain returned from Ohio, where, he reported, he had secured a home and completed arrangements for setting with them. Sunday morning, awhile before day, he roused Mr. KERR from his sleep, telling him that one of his children was very sick. Mr. K. immediately arose and taking a decanter of brandy with him, supposing that the nature of the child's attack might require its use, opened the door, when he was fired upon by LONG, who stood near, the charge striking the decanter, and some of the shots entering his body. The wound is painful and serious, though it is not thought dangerous. He immediately closed the door and thus escaped from the hands of the assassin. The decanter probably saved his life. LONG fled, and is doubtless attempting to make his way to a Free State.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN ILLINOIS.—The following statement relates to Iroquois County, Ill., where some 30 Artesian wells are in successful operation: "The water is cool, and, like the highland water of Pennsylvania, is considered by a distinguished chemist in Chicago to be very healthy. In one instance, in consequence of imperfect tubing, a well owned by Mr. HARPER was rendered entirely useless. It discharged with the water a great quantity of sand and stones, some of the stones about the size of a hen's egg. It could not be remedied, and in a few weeks several tons of sand, stones and gravel were vomited from the bottom of this water volcano. The ground was noticed to sink, and from fear of being engulphed, Mr. H. moved his house some 60 yards from the old site. The earth all around, for 20 or 30 yards, has sunk, leaving a large pool of water. The well is not entirely useless, but will afford sufficient water for ordinary purposes. These wells are made at a cost of from $150 to $200; and in view of the fact that our water heretofore was impure and unhealthy, we feel proud to inform your readers that these wells are a success, and we know of several in the south western part of the country, the owners of which could not be deprived of them for three times their cost."

A COMET APPROACHING BOTH TO THE EARTH AND TO THE SUN.—A circular from the editor of the *Astronomical Journal* announces the discovery by D. PETERS, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, of a faint comet in the constellation Camelopardalus, which has neither nucleus or tail, and is without any well defined outline. From his observations of July 25, 26, and 27, Dr. PETERS has computed parabolic elements which show that the comet is approaching both to the earth and to the sun, and has a chance to become of a splendid appearance near the perihelion, at the end of August or beginning of September. By comparing these elements with those computed for the orbits of other comets, and recorded in the catalogues, Dr. PETERS infers that this comet is not identical with any of those expected to return during or about this year, as D'ARREST's, DE VICO's, CHARLES V.'s, or his own thirteen years' comet.

LADIES' FIRE PROOF DRESSES.—Within a very short time two young ladies have been burnt to death, owing to light muslin dresses catching fire from a lucifer match—one in London, the other in Colchester. It ought to be generally known that all ladies' light dresses may be made fire proof at a mere nominal cost, by steeping them, or the linen or cotton used in making them, in a diluted solution of chloride of zinc. We have seen the very finest cambric so prepared held in the flame of a candle, and charred to dust, without the least flame; and we have been informed that since CLARA WEBSTER, a dancer, was burnt to death from her clothes catching fire on the stage, the muslin dresses of all the dancers at the best theatres are made fire proof. Our manufacturers should take the hint.—*Medical Times.*

NEW MODE OF EMBALMING.—M. M NOUALHIER and PREVOST, of Paris, have obtained a patent in this country for the following singular mode of preserving corpses. They first stop all the apertures, such as the mouth, nostrils, &c, with modelers' wax, then place the corpse in a suitable attitude, and spread over the skin a layer of metallic salt, by preference pulverized nitrate of silver, which is very easily applied. The salt penetrates into the pores of the skin, and when a sufficient quantity of it has been applied to the body by means of a brush, the body is put into a vessel of sulphate of copper, and a galvanic current being established, the whole surface becomes covered with a deposit of copper, thus producing a metallic mummy.

THE DIPLOMATISTS.—There are fewer gentlemen in Washington connected with the embassies of foreign Governments than we ever before know. The brief visit of President BUCHANAN to the Bedford Springs, has given most of them who have current business with this Government a corresponding holiday, of which they have availed themselves to seek pleasure in the mountains or at the seashore.—*Star.*

WM. HENRY KENT, a son of the actress Mrs. KENT, committed suicide in Cincinnati on Sunday, by shooting himself with a revolver.

A Waterspout in Lower Canada.

Mr. PROULX, Parish Priest of St. Elizear, in the County of Beauce, writes to the *Journal de Quebec* a very lively description of a waterspout which burst near the village church on the 13th July. He says it made its appearance about half-past ten o'clock on the morning of that day, at first in the form of a cloud of the blackest kind, which was formed in an instant at the height of about forty-five degrees above the church. This cloud appeared to be about an acre and a half in extent, judged by the eye, and was pressed against by other masses of greyish clouds, which rolled in all directions about its flanks, with a sinister noise like the distant murmur of the sea in a tempest.

Shortly the cloud seemed to be torn in two, and a large column was seen to descend from the opening to the earth like an avalanche precipitated from a mountain top. Distended above and sucking the cloud, this column, like an immense serpent, twisted itself about with frightful rapidity, and balancing itself in the water like the tail of a paper kite, rushed to the earth with a hissing noise resembling the escape of steam. It plowed up the ground, swept away everything within reach, and planks, poles, and ruins of buildings mounted into the air like the rubbish out of a volcano.

The house of WILLIAM-GRENIER, at the distance of a few acres from the church, was twisted, broken. the chimney beaten down, and the roof carried off into the air. A barn belonging to the same person was beaten down, and the fragments scattered about. The roof was torn off the house of JOSEPH BOULANGER—situated in a hollow—and then dashed to atoms. The barn and the stable of ELIZEAR BOULAGER were destroyed, and one of the timbers was thrown thirty feet in length, and carried across a ten-acre field. A horse belonging to THOMAS GUERLET was raised to the height of thirty feet from the ground and then, after the ascending force had been exhausted, fell covered with mud, leaving a deep impression on the spot which he struck. Three cows were similarly raised, and were covered with mud when they fell. Two carts were lifted from in front of the demolished house of WILLIAM GRENIER to a prodigious height, and were carried furiously over the neighboring fields into the woods, where they were smashed to atoms. More than one hundred acres of fencing were torn up, together with the pickets, raised to the clouds, and after some time scattered over the neighboring fields and woods; a good number falling straight were buried so deep in the ground that they could not be pulled out by one man. Fields of grain were destroyed as if a heavy harrow had passed and repassed several times. Three sugar bushes were beaten down, and the trees were broken and interlaced like a field of grain which had been beaten down by hail. A maple tree of considerable diameter was plucked up and carried a distance of five acres. An enormous cherry tree was hurled through the air in the same manner.

The Priest adds that he witnessed these ravages of the tempest with his own eyes, and that the facts stated by him can be attested by hundreds of other persons.

ARREST OF A MISSISSIPPI REAL ESTATE OPERATOR—A LARGE SPECULATOR ACCUSED OF SWINDLING.—Gen. T. PROPER, as he is styled, came to this city from Tishomingo County, Mississippi, some four months ago, representing himself as a large owner of land in that State, and during his residence here he has been an extensive operator and speculator in real estate in various ways. The General, who has, we believe, hitherto enjoyed a good reputation, was arrested last week, upon application of Mr. WEST, who alleges that the General obtained from him $1,300 in notes of hand, in consideration of certain specified lands conveyed to him in Mississippi, by the pretending owners. Mr. P., however, discovered that the lands he had obtained were most unsubstantial securities; that the General did not own what he had assumed; whereupon Mr. W. had a warrant issued against the Southern operator.

Gen. P. was taken before Esq. MARCHANT, who held him to hail, and in default thereof, committed him to jail.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

INSTRUCTION.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in tuition, who has a few hours at her disposal, wishes to obtain a few pupils. She is fully competent to instruct in French, German, music, and the usual branches of English education. She would also be glad to obtain pupils for private lessons in the above-named accomplishments. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M., Box No. 3,422 New-York Post-Office.

HOME INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, a thorough and experienced teacher, will give private lessons to pupils in their own houses, in any or all of the usual scholastic studies; or he will attend to the instruction of the higher classes in private schools. His recommendations are from gentlemen whose children he has educated. Address P. T., Box No. 2,820, New-York Post-Office.

$2.50 FOR 16 WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., as usual. Ladies and gentlemen attend at hours suiting their convenience. PAINE'S Academies Nos. 62 and 348 Fulton st., Brooklyn. House of Col. PAINE'S pupils, who made merely scrawls before taking lessons, now write a very handsome hand after only twelve lessons.—*Herald, Examiner.*

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New-Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City via New-Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin Sept. 7. If required, the teacher will call, if the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Prisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOYS WISHING TO PREPARE PRACTICALLY for Fall business, may receive private lessons day or evening at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. One $15 seat, for a full commercial course, vacant. Regular terms, $25. Writing, $5. Apply immediately.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—School families supplied with competent teachers. Schools with pupils. Parents with circulars and complete information concerning the best schools. Teachers wishing engagements should apply immediately to SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELI CHARLIES, of Paris.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROME RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MISS MARGARET ADRIAN'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will assemble at the City Hall, in full uniform, on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, at 1½ o'clock, to attend a concert, ball and picnic by invitation of citizens, in aid of the Veterans' Home Fund. A collation will be provided for the Veterans and passage free, if the weather is favorable; if not, will be postponed. Connell's Band is engaged for the occasion. Let every Veteran attend. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PUYPE, Adjutant.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the City of New-York will meet at No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock. GEO. W. PEARCY, Chairman.
M. N. JONES, Secretary.

LAUNDRY.—THE NEW-ENGLAND LAUNDRY is now in full operation. Orders received daily, at the Office, No. 1,110 Broadway, and No. 1,003, PRESCOTT'S Office in Hotel St. Germain, Broadway and 22d-st.; Nos. 373 and 444 6th-av., and No. 203 7th-av.
MRS. STEVENS, Resident Laundress.

BARABENOES' MEDICATED ROSE CREAM.—This beautiful cosmatique instantly imparts to the complexion a peach-like bloom, and renders it perfectly transparent. Price $1 per bottle, at No. 1,068 Broadway, one door below 32d-st.
MADAME RACHAL, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee.....W. STUART
(Of Wallack's Theatre.)
The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.
ADMISSION.....35 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Private boxes, to contain 4 persons.....$2.
The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured for the night, or for the whole series of 26 performances.
Season Admission.....Five Dollars.
Reserved seat for the season.....Ten Dollars.
Private boxes for season.....Forty to Eighty Dollars.
THEODORE MOSS.....Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.
This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. Wagner, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES
From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. Dunn, has undertaken the superintendence of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.
Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.
Signorina ANNA SPINOLA.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.
Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON. Sig. ARNOLDI.
Supported by
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
in the chorus and orchestra.
The Instrumental Battalion will be reinforced by the
GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN.
Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.
THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM
And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.
the performances will commence with the
1. Overture.....Janetta
2. IL TROVATORE.....Miserere
Leonora.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon
Manrico.....Signor Arnoldi
Nuns and Discervants.....By the Chorus
3. INTERMEDE.....Echoes de Mont Blanc Waltz
4. LA TRAVIATA.....Bridal
Violetta.....Signorina Anna Spinola
Arturo.....Signor Arnoldi
Guests.....The Chorus
5. "JENNY NETTLES".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(A little Scotch Ballad, in Character.)
6. The GOODWOOD CUP GALOP.
An intermission of 16 minutes will take place.
7. QUADRILLE.....Eernani
8. "LA FANCHONETTE".....Mlle. Simon
(A French Ballad.)
9. "SCHNEIDER LEID".....The Tailor's Song
(A Comic German Question.)
10. LA SONNAMBULA.....La Finale
Amina.....Mlle. Henriette Simon
Peasants.....By the Chorus
11. "MOLLY BAWN".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(An Irish Ballad.)
12. GALOP.....Zampa
The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that, in consequence of the necessity of closing the theatre for a few weeks to redecorate and beautify it for the opening of the next season, he is compelled to bring the brilliant engagement of the beautiful and accomplished
MRS. JOHN WOOD
to a close on Saturday next. This will, therefore, be the last week the public will have an opportunity of enjoying her delightful performances for a considerable time. To give additional *eclat* to the parting nights, the Management has prepared, and will produce on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10,
an entirely new, nautical, musical and melodramatic burlesque, of a most piquant character, entitled
THE CORSAIR;
in which Mrs. John Wood will sustain the character of
CONRAD.
The part of Birbanio, his lieutenant, an officer but not a gentleman, by
MR. JOHN WOOD.
The extravaganza will be preceded by the musical piece of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
in which Mr. and Mrs. John Wood will also appear. Both pieces will be cast to the full strength of the Company, including Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Cook, Miss Emily Milton, Miss Manners, Mr. Daveseport, Mr. Phillips, Mr Peters, and a host of talent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, August 9, 1857.
MORE NOVELTIES—ANOTHER NEW BALLET FOR
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,
composed by Paul Brilliant, entitled
SELINA, OR THE ISLE OF NYMPHS,
Selina.....Signorina Teresa Rolla
Mme. MARZETTI.....LINA WINDEL,
M. E. MANGIN.
LAST NIGHT OF THE VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
Mr. W. H. Blake, Mr. Geo Jordan, Mr. T. Placidu,
Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. H. Russell, Mrs. W. R. Blake,
Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor.
who will appear in the elegant comedietta of
PERFECTION,
and the very laughable farce of
THE TWO GREGORIES.
THE PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE MILITARY BAND AT 7.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
TUESDAY—The wonderful RAVELS. Last night but one of BLANCHE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857.
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c., &c.
YOUNG AMERICA in Ballads and Old Bob Ridley.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.
F. BUCKLEY in New Violin Solos.
And
MISS C. JILFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear.
Burlesque on the
HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Banjo Solos, Duetts, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Choruses
The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entire new entertainment in white faces.
Tickets 38 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Second week of the
Young and beautiful actress,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who has nightly been received with the most enthusiastic applause from
Crowded and Discriminating Audiences.
MONDAY—
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
Naramattab, the Indian girl.....Miss Maggie Mitchell
To conclude with
ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Cleopatra.....Miss Maggie Mitchell

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes. Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9,
The performance will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
ROSE OF SHARON.
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

CHINESE HALL, No. 539 BROADWAY.
COOLEST HALL IN THE CITY.
The original troope of
CHINESE JUGGLERS
Will make their first appearance on
TUESDAY EVENING, August 11, 1857,
In all their incomprehensible feats and wonderful performances, with oriental costumes, &c
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8¼. Admission, 25 cents; children under 12 years, 13 cents.

M. VIEUXTEMPS.
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with
M. VIEUXTEMPS
for a professional tour through the United States.
From the great sensation produced twelve years ago by Mr. Vieuxtemps in the artistical world when at the beginning of his brilliant career, Mr. Ullman confidently expects that the announcement of his approaching visit, at a time when he is universally recognized as the greatest living violinist, will be received with unqualified approbation.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE! UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION! MONDAY, Aug 10, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaintmiracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented line of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandums and time books, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 629 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.—ONE single cylinder Hoe press, bed 32x50, will print a sheet 30x46. Also, 1 double cylinder Hoe press, bed 30x50, will print a sheet 27x46 inches, is in good running order, and will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death or one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES SETS AND COLLARS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on Monday
A choice assortment of
Embroidered White and Colored Marseilles Sets,
Received per last steamer. No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES, &C., &C.
We will offer on Monday, the 10th,
The balance of our Summer stock of
Embroideries, Basques and Handkerchiefs,
Below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway are in constant receipt
of new styles of Traveling Dusters.
Price from $1 50 upwards.

NEW SIDE BANDED SILK ROBES.
For the Fall Trade.
Just opened, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT.
LADIES, before purchasing elsewhere, call at No. 551 BROADWAY and examine the following very desirable DRESS GOODS, for deep and second mourning:
10,000 yards beautiful French Muslins, 12½c. per yard.
3,000 yards 4-4 Tissues, 25c. per yard.
5,000 yards Plain and Plaid Berages, 25c. per yard.
1,000 fine French Muslin Robes, $2 per robe.
2,000 the Finest Imported, $3 per robe.
LADIES (especially strangers) will please observe,
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
Opposite Tiffany & Co's.
N. B.—The sale of the above goods must close in 5 days.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
In consequence of the numerous calls which the subscriber has been favored with during the suspension of his business, by the extensive alteration and addition to his premises, he has concluded to open his New Store with a beautiful stock of Parisian novelties, in
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
On MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1857,
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., (old Nos. 45 and 47.)
Near Broadway, west side.
N. B.—All the remaining Summer stock of Mantilles are now reduced to fully 30 per cent. W. B. McK.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.
DR. LARDNER'S GREATEST WORK!
THE INTERVIEW:
OR,
ANSWERS TO EVERYTHING.
Showing How to Learn
MANY HUNDRED USEFUL ARTS,
AND DESIRABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS,
By Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, F. R. S,
Price 25 cents.
This book of universal interest and absolute usefulness has never been excelled by any work of the celebrated Dr. LARDNER.
There is scarcely a single subject in the WHOLE RANGE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY but what will be found briefly but clearly explained in the pages of this admirable work. It is a complete
LIBRARY IN A SINGLE BOOK.
To the poor it teaches not only the necessity of economy, but also explains
HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.
It teaches the young lady all those varied accomplishments, which are so elegant as amusements and often so useful in after life.
It teaches the MAN OF BUSINESS how to increase his stores, and in what manner to invest his gains that they may yield him at once the largest and safest return.
It teaches THOSE IN HEALTH the best way to preserve the invaluable blessing; while it instructs THE SICK in the best methods of curing their various disorders.
It shows the HEALTHY HOW TO REGAIN IT.
HEALTH, and the SICKLY HOW TO REGAIN IT.
In fact, a diligent perusal of its pages, and a careful observance of its recipes, will make every one wiser, richer and better. EVERT D. LONG,
No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.
Copies mailed on receipt of price. Address as above.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT," JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS.
A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.
IN THE COUNTING-ROOM, FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE BUREAU, FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE STORE, FOR THE FARMER-BOY,
IN THE MARKET, FOR THE BOOK AGENT,
ON THE FARM, FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN,
EVERYWHERE, FOR EVERYBODY.
"How to Do Business," now ready, closes our first series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Education; How to Buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvass and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, &c. Price, post-free, 50 cents; muslin, 75 cents. Sent by first mail, by the Post-Office, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.
"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1 75. In one vol., muslin, $1 50.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT," JUST PUBLISHED.

FRESH LEAVES,
BY FANNY FERN.
FANNY FERN has just completed a book with the above title, which we do not hesitate to announce as the best which has ever come from her pen. It is in press, and will be published by us, as an elegant 18mo volume, in blue and gold—also, fancy cloth and gold—about the 1st September. Price, 75 cents.
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Dnane-st., New-York.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT," JUST PUBLISHED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, parlor action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

A FOUR ROUND-CORNERED, HEAVY PEARL KEYED 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all round alike; magnificent carved work on the case, of the most celebrated maker; and the legs are of double carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c.; and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found; and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can be fully tested; plate and front is richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c; the whole finished in the style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated city makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra-magnificent piano; rich stool, cover, &c., to match. Cost $800; price $500. Apply at No. 678 Sixth-av., corner 40th st., four days, from 6 A M till 8 P. M. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping, if necessary.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 3d and 3d avs., have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices; also, new piano fortes to let, and rent

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AUGUST 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Hudson River Railroad convertible Bonds.
$3,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Towanda Coal and Iron Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bond of 1877.
30 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each
87 shares Chatham Bank.....$45 each
10 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
4 shares Firemens' Insurance Co.....$10 each
50 shares Trenton Iron Co.....$5 each
281 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co.....$50 each
170 Fellows' Coal Co., of Pennsylvania.....$10 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD furniture THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, being the contents of house No. 140 West 26th-st., comprising rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; velvet, Brussels and other carpets on house; gas chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, China crockery and glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale peremptory.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 235 West 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top centre table, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpets, China, glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 10 o'clock, No 231 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves a large stock of all kinds of white granite, blue and Common ware, glassware, China, cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive to close consignments. Goods well packed for shipping and catalogues now ready.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, with natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Empire Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and at the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and I have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each case is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 207 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 16 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & Co.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
152,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
85,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
9,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND-RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK,
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. L. BASSETT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by A. L. BASSETT.

A. L. BASSETT.
H. W. LAW.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of the Paper, Twine and Cordage business under the firm of BASSETT & OWEN, and will continue the business at No 48 Vesey-st.

A. L. BASSETT.
DAVID OWEN,
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1857. Late of Montgomery, Ala.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—SEAMAN LOWBERRE, No 367 Spring-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., requests the attention of Builders and others to his large and well assorted stock of Hardware consisting of Clark's bent and other butts, thimbles screws, frame pulleys sash cords and weights, Parker Mills nails, Americus locks, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of goods. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU —All sizes, delivered at Seaman's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—Executed in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No 103 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr.,
No. 103 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT Factory prices.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No 103 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE crockery business carried on at No. 161 Chambers-st. will be disposed of on very favorable terms. The stock is small and well assorted. Rent moderate and location good. The business has a profitable connection in the City and West. Application promptly answered.

SEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL GUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 173 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863 and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $159,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened in New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 13th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, pay Bond No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $214,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine issued to this Company, due on the 15th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders, and a scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE) MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R COMSTOCK. Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 493 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

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To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:20 P. M.—Milerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5:20 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; 81; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 15, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M. for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 11:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 51 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRANE, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M. and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM WEST SIDE PECK-SLIP, E. R.—The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will commence running, in place of steamer *Cataline*, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, (Aug. 12) at 10 o'clock. Days of leaving New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. Leaves Bridgeport TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY mornings, at 7½ o'clock. Passage: Saloon, 75 cents; deck, 50 cents. For information, inquire at steamboat office. No. 286 Pearl-st., Corner of Beekman-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Monday, Aug. 10, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 10, 9½ A. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages for all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M., Coney Island last trip, at 4¾ 10 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND. $1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

RETURNING.—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON—FARE TEN CENTS.—Excursion to Fort Hamilton *via* Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. (Staten Island Ferry-boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.) The steamer SISTER ISLAND for Fort Hamilton, connects with the Staten Island boats at the first landing on the arrival of the 8, 8:10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock boats from New-York. This sail affords an unsurpassed view of the bay, harbor and Atlantic Ocean—all should enjoy it. Fine fishing at Fort Hamilton.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island *via* Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 6 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY —Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 9.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTH, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has a water-tight compartments in closing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The steamship SOUTHERNER, I. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, T. D. EWAN, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 15. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Returns—Coroner's Inquests—Fatal Falls, Drownings and Burns that ended in Death.

Yesterday was a quiet, remarkably quiet Sunday. There was less rum sold than is usual, and pretty generally, the rum-shops had, on their fronts at least, the appearance of being closed. There were a few cases of violence reported by the police in the morning. A row took place at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, at a house in Fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, during which one MATTHEW MCCABE was stabbed five times in the left side as alleged, by a woman of the same name. Officer LEHAN was on on the spot and arrested the woman and her husband, and both were locked up for examination. McCABE, it appears, was fighting with the woman's husband, and had clenched with him, when the woman was seen to approach McCABE and stab him. The wounded man was thought to be fatally injured, and Coroner HILLS was sent for to take his *ante-mortem* examination, but the Coroner ascertained that the wounds were not of a fatal nature and did not proceed. The stabbing was performed so suddenly that McCABE was unable to tell who did it.

We admire the daring of a burglar who robs the house of a policeman. Of such an admirable being, however, Sergeant MCKENNEY, whose house is at No. 24 Suffolk street, was the victim on Saturday morning, when he lost $100 in money and several silk dresses. The thieves entered by a ladder placed by painters against the front of the house. The Sergeant offers a reward of $25 for the arrest of the rascal.

At nine o'clock on Saturday evening the Fifth Ward Police made a descent upon a gambling crib in the basement of No. 7 Thomas-street, where they found nine darkies and three white men engaged gambling for small sums of money. The motley crew extinguished the lights and made an effort to escape, but the Police captured every one of them and carried off in triumph their table, sweat-cloth, dice, cards, &c., and $4 60 in small change. The gamblers were locked up in the Station house for the night, and the following morning were taken before Justice OSBORNE who committed them for examination.

We have not the prize-fight to record that we should have gratified our readers with this morning, if Sergeant COLYER, of the Twenty second Ward, had not received information that one was to come off in his district, Sunday morning. He immediately sent for help from the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, and the force was posted in or near Bloomingdale. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, a crowd of "Short Boys," "Dead Rabbits," and other loafers appeared in sight, and made for Jones' Woods, Sixty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. At the right time, the order was given to charge the gang, which consisted of 600 to 700 persons. The police "went in," and after a desperate fight, succeeded in dispersing the crowd and in capturing 19 of the ringleaders. The prisoners were all taken before Justice DAVISON, and held to await examination. Their names are, Pat. Murray, Joseph Coburn, Hugh Riley, James O'Neil, John Martin, Daniel Tallon, Daniel Kiernan, Patrick Curran, Mike Harrington, John Cunningham, Patrick Dunne, Peter King, Patrick Whalen, James Riley and Martin Quinlan, all Irish; Peter Quigley, Wm. Carroll, John Tregan and John Heyser, Americans.

THOS. SULLIVAN, MICHAEL FORRESTER, and GREGORY LEARY, all young men, were on Sunday arrested, charged with stealing a valuable horse, belonging to MR. JACOB CLAPET, of Sixty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue. It is further charged that they attempted to sell the animal at the horse market. Justice BROWNELL locked them up to answer the charge.

A poor, miserable gin-drinker, one night last week, settled himself down behind a gin cask on the Pier foot of Charlton-street, N. R., and inserting a straw, comforted himself with the liquor till he was drunk, then tarring in his sleep, he rolled into the water. Persons who heard him fall ran and threw a rope, but he was too drunk to catch hold of it, and so he died. His body was not recovered until Saturday, and an inquest was held upon it by Coroner HILLS. Verdict, "Drowned while intoxicated." Deceased was about 35 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, stout built, and had dark hair. He was dressed in a check shirt, linen pants and brogans.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Sunday upon the body of a man whose name is supposed to have been WM. SMITH, who formerly resided at No. 69 or 96 Oliver-street, and who was found drowned in the dock at Pier No. 28, East River. He was dressed in the garb of a longshoreman or rigger, was about 37 years of age, of stout build, five feet eight inches in height, and had heavy sandy whiskers and hair. SMITH, too, was very intemperate.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Sunday upon the body of JOHN J. ALLEN, a boy of 12 years, who on the 6th inst., while at play on the Pier foot of Eighth street, East River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could be extended to him. He resided with his parents at No. 135 Avenue D.

EDWARD SOUTHER, a boy eight years old, while trying to get some molasses from the bung of a hogshead lying upon the pier foot of Market street, on last Thursday night, accidentally fell into the dock, and though efforts were made to rescue him, was drowned. His body was recovered on Sunday.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Sunday at No 46 Trinity-place upon the body of JAMES NASH, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, who, while wrestling for diversion with an acquaintance named QUINLAN, on Pier No. 2 East River, on Saturday night, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. From the evidence adduced, the Jury were led to believe that the occurrence was accidental, and they rendered a verdict to that effect.

JOHN DUOKE, a sailor, while visiting the new iron steamship *Virginia*, on Saturday afternoon, accidentally fell from the upper deck to the hold, a distance of 30 feet, and was taken to the New-York Hospital seriously injured.

WM. ANDERSON, a boy 6 years of age, on Saturday evening, accidentally fell from a second story window of house No. 57 Ludlow-street to the pavement, and was very dangerously injured. A wound, three inches in length and half an inch in depth, was inflicted upon the back of his head, and his left leg was dreadfully lacerated by being caught in one of the iron spikes of the railing in front of the house. He was attended by Drs. WELLS and WATERMAN.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest, on Sunday, at No. 620 Greenwich-street, upon the body of ROBERT BEER, a child 3 years and 4 months old, whose death was caused by scalds received on the 15th ult., at which time the child upset a kettle of boiling water over its person. The sufferer lingered until Saturday evening, and then expired. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

EDWARD J. HASLY, a salesman with GEORGE G MEACHAM, furniture dealer, was instantly killed on Saturday, at the store No. 198 Broome-street. He had got upon a moveable platform for the purpose of being hoisted through the hatches to the top story, and, while on it, endeavored to catch hold of the jack rope to control the velocity of the ascent, missed his aim, and the platform, after reaching the top story with great velocity, suddenly fell, a portion of its fastening having broken. HANLY was precipitated with it to the third floor. When taken up, he was dead. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of death by the accidental fracture of the cervical vertebræ was rendered. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and 25 years old.

JACOB MALL, a German, 34 years of age, was instantly killed at 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, by falling from a third-story window of his house No. 73 Ludlow-street, to the pavement. He was sitting on the window sill at the time, and fell asleep, soon losing his balance. Coroner CONRAD held an inquest upon the body and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased kept a lager beer saloon and boarding-house at the above number.

The Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met, agreeable to adjournment, at 12 o'clock Saturday—all the members being present. The session was secret, and only lasted half an hour, when the Board adjourned to 11½ o'clock Monday morning. No ballots were taken for the vacant Commissionership, nor any other business done—the session being merely a private caucus with reference to a candidate, and resulting as usual in nothing.

☞ The Steam propellers are already challenging attention for the rapidity of their Atlantic passages. The last outward trip of the *Borussia* hence July 1, compared favorably with the average passages of the other European side-wheel steamers. The best day's run was 301 miles, and the least 282; the passage from Sandy Hook to Hamburg was thirteen days and seven hours. With English coal the officers think it could have been made in 12 days. The passengers signed a letter complimenting the ship and her officers.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

The latest and most striking movement in Photographs is illustrated by the Imperial Photograph on exhibition and made only at

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

It is regarded by eminent connoisseurs as faultlessly artistic, complete and perfect.

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AN IMMENSE CAMERA,

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IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

of whom now embellish this Gallery. In addition to the Imperial Mezzotints, his collection contains a great number of specimens in oil and water-color and pastel. Persons possessing

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may obtain copies of any size, colored and finished as perfectly as if taken from life. Duplicate copies are readily produced at a moderate cost.

FAMILIES OF CLUBS

desirous of interchanging Portraits will receive especial attention.

ACADEMY OR UNIVERSITY CLASSES.

Photographed on liberal terms.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VISITORS

in New-York are especially solicited to pay the Gallery a visit. They will find it a repository of Portraits, including those of most of the distinguished men in the country. The

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SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

may be seen at the principal Theatres and Hotels.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation.
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The novel new drama at PURDY'S National Theatre, entitled the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," has caused quite a stir in theatricals. The house is nightly crowded to overflowing and those coming late are disappointed in gaining admittance. The piece abounds with mirthfulness throughout and at the same time presents a good moral.

It is announced for every night this week, together with a pantomime and concluding with a farce.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' catalogue of music will be sold a reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—They contain no mercury, require no mercury to be taken after them, destroy every species of intestinal worms with absolute certainty; are enticing in appearance and extremely palatable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also—5 boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—For all the external injuries to which mechanics and working men, travelers, engineers, and others are liable, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the surest and most rapid remedy. It relieves pain, and reduces outward inflammation when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK.—
Notes on the above Bank
Are taken at Par
For SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1857.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD—Saturday, Aug. 8. Match $500, mile heats, to 250 lbs. wagons.

G. HINTON, b. g. *Thaddeus*	1 1
S. CRAWFORD, g. m. *Fanny Butler*	2 2

No time taken.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Saturday, Aug. 8. Match $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. PEABODY, *Gray Mare*	2	1	2	1	1
H. WOONSUFF, ch. m. *Lady Smith*	1	2	1	2	2

Time 2:37—2:50—2:48¾—2:50—2:51.

The race was contested fiercely throughout, and as it progressed, the betting was as changeable as it was possible to make it. *Lady Smith* was the favorite at the beginning of the trot, but after the second heat her backers began to look for a chance to hedge, but could not get one. The gray mare won, being driven by her owner after the first heat. The attendance was very small, the warm weather deterring our usual throng of sportsmen from attending.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Saturday, Aug. 8. Match $200, mile heats, to road wagons:

J. CONWAY, gray mare	1	1	
J. SOMERINDYKE, bay gelding	2	2	

Time: 3:22—3:21.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Saturday, Aug. 8. Match $200, mile heats, to 250 lbs. wagons:

T. JOHNSON, gray mare	2	1	1
J. SOMERINDYKE, bay gelding	1	2	2

Time: 3:16—3:22—3:23¾.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 10½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable on Atlantic-street, corner of Smith, owned and occupied in part by JAMES B MYERS. From this the fire communicated with JAS. CAMPBELL'S kindling-wood establishment, BRUNE & Co., wheelwrights; WM. DUGAN, blacksmith; DOWD & CONNY, blacksmiths, and a three-story frame dwelling on Atlantic, and another on Smith-street. The dwelling on Atlantic-street was owned by J. C. SANDERS, and was occupied by Ex Policeman WEER, and two other families. The house on South-street was owned by Mrs. WEEKS, of New-York, who also owns the land upon which all of the buildings destroyed by fire stood. The shops were all cheap structures, and of but little value, and were mostly owned by the occupants. A Mr. SMITH had two horses burnt in the stable where the fire originated. The total loss will not exceed $5,000. Insured in the Nassau, Phœnix, City, Atlantic and Brooklyn Insurance Companies.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP.—On Saturday evening a fluid lamp exploded in the house No 47 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, occupied by Mr. DUNN, without, however, doing any serious damage.

SUNDAY FIGHT.—Officer DOUGHERTY, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, last evening arrested a man at the foot of State street for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. While on the way to the Station, a large party of the friends of the prisoner attacked the officer, knocked him down and beat him severely, and set the prisoner free. As soon as officer DOUGHERTY could escape from his assailants, he procured the assistance of a posse of men, under command of Sergeant SMITH, of the First Precinct, when the prisoner was retaken, and also the ringleader in the assault and rescue, both of whom were committed for a hearing.

AN OWNER FOUND.—A few days since, Officer RAYNES, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, arrested a man upon suspicion of having stolen property in his possession. On Saturday last the goods were identified as having been stolen from the store of HENRY C. POTTER, Bath, L. I. Mr. POTTER states that his store was robbed and fired on the night of July 31 last.

Three small negroes, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM DULIN, near Falls Church, Fairfax county, Va., were found dead on Friday night last, in the feed box attached to his barn. It is supposed that the negroes in play got into the chest, which is quite deep, and being too low to reach and open the heavy lid, they suffocated.

A letter from Marion Co., Fla., to the Charleston *Courier* says the corn crop there is good. Cotton was promising, but there has been a deluge of rain for several weeks, which, if it continued, would do material injury.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...AUG 8.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	91	8	Mich. Cen. R. R.	84½
5,000	Missouri State 6s	79½	105	do	b3 84½
1,000	E. R. R. C. B '62	70	10	do	84⅞
4,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	99¾	200	Cl. & Pitts. R.	b60 41
18	National Bank	110½	50	do	c 40¾
17	National Bk. Scrip.	107	15	Gs. & Chi. R. R.	c 92⅜
10	Bank of Commerce.	105	300	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	c 58
26	Am. Ex. Bank	111	300	do	b3 58¼
10	Metropolitan Bank.	107	1154	do	c 58¾
5	Jm. & Trad Bank.	104	600	do	c 58¾
76	Park Bank	108½	900	do	c 59¼
50	Ohio L. & Trust Co.	101	200	do	b30 59¾
25	Canton Company	19¼	100	do	s10 60
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	118	100	do	s5 58
34	Penn. Coal Co	88½	740	do	c 58¾
34	N. Y. C. R. R.	b5 88½	50	do	b60 58¾
100	do	b60 88¾	100	do	b3 58¾
50	do	b60 89¾	200	do	b30 59⅛
100	Erie Railroad	s30 33	100	do	s3 59⅛
550	do	c 33½	100	do	b3 58⅜
100	do	b30 33⅜	10	C. & Toledo R. R.	57
250	do	c 33½	100	do	b60 57
150	do	s10 33½	100	La C. & M. R. R.	b60 36⅜
200	do	s30 33⅝	210	do	s3 35¾
50	do	c 33¾	300	do	b10 36
100	do	s30 33¾	275	do	c 36
18	N. Hav. & Hart. R. R.	119	100	do	s30 36½
50	Reading Railroad	71¾	100	do	b30 36⅜
300	do	b60 71⅝	50	do	b30 36¾
26	do	71⅝	150	do	b30 36⅞
200	do	s10 71⅜	300	do	c 36½
700	do	s3 71¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	c 58⅜
200	do	s9 71⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mo. St. 6s	79½	150	Mich. Central R.	84¾
50	Canton Co.	b60 19¾	5	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	95
80	N. Y. Cen. R'd.	opg 83½	160	La Crse. & M. R. R.	85½
50	do	opg 83¾	50	do	b3 35⅞
50	do	b30 83¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	51¾
50	do	s10 aft opg. 83⅝	50	do	51⅝
300	Reading R'd	s30 71	50	do	s5 50
100	do	b60 71⅜	50	do	c3 51
100	do	s3 71⅜	550	do	b30 50⅝
200	do	b3 71⅜	100	do	b30 50⅜
00	Erie Railroad	3d 33½	50	do	50⅜
900	do	s3 33½	130	Mil. S. & N. I. pf.	s3 75½
100	do	s10 33¾	50	do	s30 76
100	do	b10 33⅞	55	do	75
100	do	s10 33	200	Clev. & P. Rd.	b60 40¾
200	do	33¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 10—A. M.

We stated in our last report that *short* contracts to a large amount, and at low prices, in Michigan Southern would fall due on Saturday and Monday, (to day.) We might have added that in last card against this and other Stocks which have grown inconveniently scarce, was in contemplation through the New-York *Herald*. The card *did* appear on Saturday morning, well-timed, but overwrought. It charged fraud and over-issue specifically, and every other sort of dishonesty upon the thirteen good citizens who direct the Michigan Road. These gentlemen are Messrs. Edwin C. Litchfield, John A. C. Gray, William M. Vermilye, Henry Keep, John H. Ransom, Heman J. Redfield, Charles Butler, and Cleveland Litchfield, of New-York; William B. Wells, of Utica; John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y.; John Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Gov. Barry, of Michigan, and Mr. Morrison, of Northern Indiana. And the paragraph was so bold in mendacity, and offensive in language, that legal proceedings were immediately instituted against the *Herald* for libel. In self-respect the Board could not do less. Beyond this the sensation was of small significance. The contrivers forgot that since the 19th July, on the eve of the new transfers, even if the Directors were all knaves or fools, *the integrity of the Stock register could only be impeached through the United States Trust Company.* There every share, to be a perfect certificate, must be of record, whether the Stock be owned, separately, by the twelve or thirteen hundred stockholders, or by the Company collectively, in pledge to third parties, for money loans, not yet funded. And from *that* quarter the following quietus was administered before the meeting of the Stock Exchange on Saturday morning, and a copy of the correspondence communicated to the Board of Brokers:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

To J. M Hopkins, Treasurer of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company:

It being stated in the *Herald* of to-day that there has been a new, or over issue, in the stock of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, we deem it due to the Company and to ourselves that we should ask you if there has been any issue of stock of said Michigan Southern Railroad Company since the 19th day of July last, the certificate or certificates for which have not been registered and countersigned at this office. The numerous inquiries being made in regard to this matter render it important that we should receive an early reply. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary of the United States Trust Company.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of this morning, I have to say that there has been no issue of the stock of this Company since the 19th day of July last, the certificate or certificates for which have not been registered and countersigned by your Company. *And I wish to add that there is not now, and never has been, to my knowledge, any unauthorized, illegal, fraudulent or improper issue of the stock of this Company.*

With respect, your obedient servant,
J. M. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

JOHN A. STEWART, Esq., Sec'y U. S. Trust Co.

The language of Mr. HOPKINS is certainly comprehensive enough to satisfy the most skeptical. His emphasis cannot be mistaken, nor the motive misinterpreted. Mr. H. has recently been invited to even a higher trust than the one he now vindicates. On the eve of leaving the Michigan Southern for the Illinois Central office, he could have no object but one of truth and common justice in going beyond the simple inquiry to which he was asked to reply, *to place this whole question at rest.* The *Herald*, on this note, is compelled to qualify its own libel, as follows:

"The Company's Charter limits the capital to $12,000,000. *The new stock may not, therefore, be illegal or fraudulent,* AND IT MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED IMPROPER."

Old or new issue, guaranteed or common, the Stock has *all* been placed by Mr. HOPKINS, under the resolution of this Board, with the United States Trust Company. Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, an old, well known citizen, is President of the office, and is generally to be found at its counter, ready to answer any civil question touching the trusts confided to the Company that may be asked by parties interested. Before assailing him for accepting the trust of *Registrar* for a concern which chances to be obnoxious to the *Bears* and the *Herald* office, (as was inconsiderately done in the case of the Ohio Trust for accepting the Toledo registry,) we recommend the *Herald* to look in upon Mr. L. He is one of the pleasantest gentlemen in Wall street, with honesty stamped in every lineament of his face.

But the real truth in all this affair is, that the Stock will not show itself abundant in Wall-street. No one complains of having too much. On the contrary, quite the reverse. No one outside the *Herald* office has discovered imperfect, unregistered or suspicious-looking certificates. It is not unlikely that some of the *Herald's* good friends on the Street would gladly pay, about this time, 5 ₱ cent. a month for the loan of a decent semblance or token of this much abused Stock. We know that due bills have been exchanged at about this rate. Even the money-lenders, whom the *Herald* would frighten out of their wits and the stock pledged to them, at the same time, have not hesitated to negotiate with the Company direct on this security. The private banking-houses and a good many of the Banks, not having the fear of the *Herald* before their imagination, lend on the Stock, when their dealers require it. This is not often the case of late, as the *Bulls* in the Stock are paid the roundest sort of rates for its use, instead of paying for the money advanced upon it. A leading banker on Saturday, probably to manifest his contempt for the *Herald* and its wonderful development, was happy to place $50,000 on call at simple interest, on the pledge of this Stock. And why not? Because that print prates of bogus certificates and impeaches the best men in the country "right and left." Then, June 30, stocks were depressed, having reached very low figures under the bear operations of the previous few months, when operations ceased in nearly all the stocks, very much below the market rates of the day, and Trading a dormer about suspending rules. The figures of that date stated as follows:

[illegible] commencement of work on the Panama Rail Road now [illegible] in every day, [illegible] to points which have not yet been anticipated. The money market is gradually hardening. The demand is daily increasing in activity, and many call loans have been called in. The near approach of the 1st of July, when a very heavy amount of duties will be paid to relieve merchandise in warehouse, induces Bankers and capitalists to look about for means to meet the expected demand. * * * * On the 1st of July we shall have a sudden and violent change in this movement. The Sub-Treasury must rapidly accumulate instead of paying out, and the Banks will find this demand for specie more difficult to meet than that for exportation. The Bank statement on Monday must show an important decrease in the specie reserve. The receipts from private sources have been to some extent and the Sub Treasury paid out last week about half a million, but the shipments have been very heavy and the Banks must have paid out considerably more than they received. We do not look for an aggregate specie reserve of more than eleven millions. In discounts there probably has been no falling off. It is the general impression that we shall have a stringent money market throughout July and August. It is our opinion that from early in July until January next there will be an active demand for money, and at times a severe stringency. *In October and November next we look for a financial revulsion equal to anything realized for years, and after that a limited period of depression and prostration.* [The judgment day since shortened to *August.*]

The amount in bank reported on the day following this publication was $12,887,000 instead of $11,000,000, being an increase of about $2,000,000, instead of an "important decrease." This sort of declamation was not without its effect upon the unthinking; but judicious dealers took all the stock that this bear interest chose to sell, or that it was compelled to sell, in order to keep down prices, taking care, however, to make them put up 10@20 ₱ cent. margin on deposit in the New-York Life and Trust Company. July has now passed, and the prices of the leading stocks were as follows, at opening and close:

	Shares	Cleveland and Pittsburg	Par	Capital.	June 30. Value.	July 31. Value.
Michigan Central	9,000	Cleveland and Toledo	100	$3,000,000	$1,020,000	$1,260,000
Erie	11,000	Chicago and Rock Island	100	3,000,000	1,020,000	1,260,000
Rock Island	4,000	Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	100	3,000,000	1,020,000	1,260,000
Total	24,000	Galena and Chicago	100	3,000,000	1,020,000	1,260,000
Michigan Central	9,000,000	Milwaukee and Mississippi	100	1,000,000	340,000	420,000
Cleveland and Toledo	11,000,000	Panama	100	6,000,000	2,040,000	2,520,000
New-York Central	4,000,000	Reading	50	6,000,000	2,040,000	2,520,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	4,000,000	Michigan Southern	100	6,000,000	2,040,000	2,520,000
Galena and Chicago	4,000,000	New-York Central	100	6,000,000	2,040,000	2,520,000
Reading	4,000,000	Erie	100	10,000,000	3,400,000	4,200,000
Milwaukee and Mississippi	1,000,000	Cleveland and Toledo	100	3,000,000	1,020,000	1,260,000
Panama	6,000,000	Rock Island	100	3,000,000	1,020,000	1,260,000
Total	$69,000,000	Total		$64,000,000	$21,760,000	$26,880,000
Par Capital	$64,000,000					
Value June 30	$21,760,000					
Value July 31	$26,880,000					
Increase	$5,120,000					
Per cent	24½					
Decrease	$43,240,000					
Per cent	61¾					

Thus in the face of the assertion that the supplies of these stocks were increasing in the market—that the money market is "gradually hardening"—that July was to be fraught with much difficulties—these leading stocks have risen $7,300,000 in value—an average of 13 per cent.—inflicting severe losses upon those reckless bears who were the authors of such fulminations as the above, and they are yet by no means out of their difficulties. They have borrowed stocks—thrown their contracts ahead—coaxed—bullied—threatened holders in every possible way, by means as veracious as the above extract, to be able to make deliveries, and the future holds out prospects of a very heavy further rise before they can get out of their difficulties. This course of the market has deprived the bear operators of much of the strength they acquired in the previous few months, while the roads are all improving in value, and the public mind has become disabused of the fears engendered by the constant iteration, during many months, of such statements as that extracted above.

The Stock Market has been well supported during the week, notwithstanding that it is the season when great numbers of people are absent from the city. *The public mind is now reacting in favor of the railroads; the recent speculative depression has served to attract attention and awaken discussion,* being all that was required to produce those salutary reforms which are needed by the stockholders. The quantity of short contracts still outstanding, and which must be got in the longer they are deferred at more ruinous rates of loss for the desperate sellers, will probably carry prices very high, since buyers for investment took the floating stock out of the market at low rates, and are not disposed, in face of the promised prosperity of the coming year, to let go easily—the expense at which the bear interest operate to keep the market down is great, thus thousands of shares of Michigan Southern were sold at the close of June at about 40, seller 30 days. These have matured at 8@10 ₱ cent. against the seller, who has been continually selling at from 2@4 ₱ cent. under the market price to check the rise, which is mostly occasioned by the maturity of these contracts. Most of the stocks that underwent an artificial depression react as a matter of course. The new President of the Erie Railroad has addressed to the stockholders and railroad managers a very able document upon the principles of railroad management. It is well calculated to awaken confidence in the future of that road. The market generally is very firm under the growing abundance of money, and the prospect that for the coming year there will be an abundance of floating means to be attracted to those investments.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Aug. 7, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$284 217	Hides and Skins	43,464
Iron and Steel	65,989	Saltpetre	61,255
Brandy and Gin	44,017	Linseed	25,000
Mackerel and other fish	29,684	Sugar and Molasses	63,841
Pig Lead	48,446	Feathers	19,777
		Other Articles	278,040
Total			$1,623,370
The value of the Imports in the corresponding week in 1856 was			$984,008
Increase in 1857			$639,362

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull—Sales at $6 75 for Indiana, and $6 @$6 50 common to extra State. WHEAT dull and unchanged; very little on way here—sales 8,200 bushels. CORN quiet—Sales 200,000 bushels afloat for this port. *Lake Imports to-day*—16 800 bushels Wheat; 28,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports to day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 4,600 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn. Shipped to Montreal, 1,900 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN lower and in good supply. Sales, 40,000 bushels, at 84c. afloat. BARLEY is selling well for delivery before the 15th of September. The crops of BARLEY in the Western States are said to be very plentiful. *Shipped last evening to New-York*—13,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats; 16,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipped to New-York to-day*—80,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales—1,500 bbls. at $6 50 @$6 62 for superfine Wisconsin, $6 75@7 for extra do.; $6 6?@$6 75 for superfine Ohio and Indiana, and $6 87@$7 25 for extra do. WHEAT favors buyers; sales, 15,000 bushels, at $1 28 for Chicago Spring, and $1 33 for Milwaukee Club. CORN opened steady; sales 30,000 bush. at 75c., closing very dull. OATS, 61c.@62c. WHISKY, dull at 29c. FREIGHTS—Corn, 9c. to Troy and 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—115,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—8,000 bush. Wheat; 83,000 bush Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, August 8—6 P. M.

Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn dull. Sales at 60½c, buyers'. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 30 000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, August 8.

Cotton—No sales to-day. Stock 21,500 bales Coffee advanced ½c. Sales at 10¾c.@11½c. Sales of the week, 6,000 bags. Stock 167,000 bags. Sterling Exchange 10 ₱ cent. premium. Other articles generally unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 7.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The *Journal* reports the market firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of the week 38,000 pieces. COTTON—The demand has been steady, with moderate sales during the week at an advance of ½c. on the prices of last week,—the market closing firm, and with a tendency to higher rates. WOOL—Trade is rather quiet in fleece, and the pulled stock is very light. Sales of the week 68,500 lbs.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ariel, for Bremen and Southampton—Elizabeth Ann Lily, Herman Sieftas, Jas. D. Reiel, L. Korbett, F. Gontlier, Miss Gibeon, Miss Oppenheim, P. Donelan, Mrs. Rollhsus, Miss A Shepherd, L. B. Donelan, Mrs. Donelan, J. H. Drury and lady, Julius Goll man and friend, Max I. Rau, C. T Robinson, Mms. Hyvet, Lieut. Co. D. J. Odevaine, Royal Navy; J. H. Heisch, Dr. Hall Curtis Henry Hett, John M. Conner, Jos. Deblane, Francisco Deblane and lady, John Money, Jr., Henry Bache, Samuel Lane, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. M. A. Wessels and 2 children, Henry Burke, L. J. Salmon, Chas. Buch, A. E. Franklin, L. Cusale, Valentine Schnitkmon, G. Gorre and lady, Andrew Voleo, son and daughter, Geo. Bailey, Dr. Gale, G. Sussmics, G. Luckamith, Jr., L. Sosmiths, J. Vils and lady, Wm. Treweeks, Mms. Devonville, Angelina Deville, Miss Peille, Ellen Davis, Mrs. Maria Meyer and son, G. Girave and lady, Henry Cahis, Wm. Turnbull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder, S. Cherdrels, August Priessly, H. Bull, Louis Fielder,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1839 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY AUGUST 11 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A FAST YOUNG MAN.

How a Barkeeper, Working for One Dollar Per Day, Contrived to Live Like a Prince and Enjoy the Permanent Society of Two Ladies.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENTS—A SINGULAR CASE.

A very extraordinary case of fraud, which had its beginning some seven or eight years ago, and has ever since been continued, has just been brought to light. The particulars are strange and interesting. The name of the alleged delinquent is STEWART B. ADAMS. He is a native of Ireland and only 25 years of age. About eight years ago, when only a lad, he was employed as bell-boy in a hotel in Brooklyn, then kept by Mr. ARTHUR B. LAMB. Soon afterwards Mr. LAMB became proprietor of the bar of the "Howard House" of this City, situated at the corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane. He continued young ADAMS in his employ (at the Howard House) as barkeeper, and this position he continued to retain until within a day or two. During this term of years the business of that place has been extensive, but the receipts as returned by ADAMS, have been comparatively small. Mr. LAMB, the proprietor of the bar, has long been at a loss to account for the smallness of the returns, and was very loth to suspect his bar-tender of dishonesty. At length he determined to set a watch, and for that purpose employed a man to count the number of drinks sold during 12 hours and report to him. The result was that the cash returns made him that day were $40 less than the sum received. The leak was thus discovered, and Mr. LAMB, after consulting his attorney as to the best course to pursue, engaged ex-police Officer SCHILLER to watch ADAMS' movements. The officer soon ascertained that he kept as a mistress a woman named BARTON, who resided in Thompson-street, near Broome, who had recently purchased the house where she lived. The officer further ascertained that ADAMS had procured for her a lawyer to draw up the transfer deeds, &c., and, from other circumstances, he became satisfied that ADAMS furnished the means to pay for the house. He further ascertained that ADAMS' wardrobe was both elegant and extensive; that he sported an elegant watch and an abundance of diamond jewelry; drove out on every fine sunday afternoon, and always had the finest team that could be obtained in the City; also, that he associated with fast young men and visited houses of prostitution, where he spent large amounts of money. He often boasted about his wealth, and told his companions that he was worth more than his employer. A while ago he asked for leave of absence to go a few weeks into the country, and recommended a young man of his acquaintance to take his place.

Mr. LAMB granted his request and also received the young man into his employ. Before leaving, however, ADAMS instructed the young man to appropriate to his own use out of the daily receipts all over a certain sum, and also agreed to give him $2 per day while he was absent. This he did to prevent Mr. LAMB knowing what the receipts actually were, and then took his departure for a fashionable watering place. While he was absent, Mr. LAMB learned the facts of the case from his new bar-tender. It was also ascertained that a young man named SCHILLER, who had for a long time been in the habit of lounging about the bar, knew something of ADAMS' operations. SCHILLER was approached, and at first denied knowing anything about them, but finally found it to his interest to disclose. He then stated that ADAMS had taken him into his confidence, and had paid him a portion of his plunder. The plan of proceeding was as follows: Once or twice a day SCHILLER would walk up to the bar, take a drink, and hand over a $1 bill; this would be returned and some more with it taken from the bar till, and it is presumed that the extra was shared between the two.

The following is the affidavit of Mr. LAMB:

Anslow R. Lamb, being duly sworn, says:—I am the proprietor of the bar at the Howard Hotel. I reside at the Howard Hotel. I commenced there in 1850 or 1851 and have continued to do business there ever since. Stewart B. Adams, the defendant, has been in work for me all that time, except for about six months, and I think he has been robbing me ever since he came. About a year ago I told the proprietors of the hotel that I was being robbed by the defendant, by his taking money out of the drawer; I [illegible] had suspicion of that kind, by counting [illegible] during the day; I have been counting the [illegible] for several weeks past; he had exclusive [illegible] of the cash; I examined the cash during each [illegible] the defendant went to dinner, and it fell short of the drinks from ten to twenty dollars each day; my bar does a very large business comparatively; I have no other bar-keeper; no one else had access to the cash but the defendant; I know this, because I was in the bar-room constantly watching him; the amount taken was from ten to twenty dollars each day for two weeks, being the period of time I watched him.

TESTIMONY OF SCHILLER, THE ACCOMPLICE.

Henry B. Schiller, of the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I know the defendant, Stewart B. Adams; have known him intimately for the last seven years; have been intimate with him during the period he has been barkeeper at the Howard Hotel; he has given me money himself from the drawer; [illegible] time he gave me money he gave me four dollars, two two-dollar bills, and I gave him the money back; he gave it to me and told me to give it back to him; he put the money in his pocket when I gave [illegible]; on one day he gave me thirteen dollars, I [illegible] it; he gave me the wink, and I came to the [illegible]; he gave me thirteen dollars at the Girard House in 1853; I used to go to the bar at the Howard House; I got my drink and paper of tobacco, and when [illegible] my money he handed it back, and sometimes passed fifty cents to me.

[illegible] objects to the questions to the witness, [illegible] of their being leading. Objection sustained by the Court.

Q.—[illegible] of money has this defendant taken from [illegible]'s drawer, to your knowledge, at any one time? A.—That would be a very hard thing to tell, as it is a very hard thing for anybody to tell.

Q.—Can you tell it? A.—I told you the last time it was four dollars—two two-dollar bills.

Q.—How much at any other time? A.—The other times I wasn't there—I was somewhere else!

Q.—How much money altogether has defendant taken from you? Lamb adds he has been barkeeper there—give me the whole amount?

Mr. Nash objects, as the question is leading and hypothetical.

The Court says witness must answer according to his knowledge.

A.—I can't answer; I think from $10,000 to $20,000 any one month? A.—That is a hard thing to tell.

Q.—How much money has he taken from the drawer in any one week? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—How much money did he take from the drawer in 1856? A.—I told you the last time it was $4—two five dollar bills.

Q.—How much money did he take from the drawer at any time before then?

Objected to by Mr. Nash.

Question waived.

Q.—How much money did he acknowledge having taken from the drawer after he gave you the $4? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Did he ever have any money to go to Montreal? A.—He gave me money, but I would not go to Montreal.

Q.—How much money did he give you for that purpose? A.—$2 50, and 50 cents more for me and my friend to get breakfast.

Q.—Did he take that money from the drawer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did he get it? A.—I expect he went down to his brother's store and got it.

Q.—What did he want you to go to Montreal for? A.—He did not want me to go to Montreal; I wanted to go.

Q.—Did he, last Friday, want you to leave the country? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has he wanted you to go to New-Orleans, and offered to pay your way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has he wanted you to go anywhere out of the city within a few days, and offered to pay your way? A.—No, Sir; but I told him I wanted to go.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash.—Q.—Is that letter (marked A) in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that your letter, written in pencil and marked B? A.—It is.

Q.—Is that your letter, written in pencil and marked C? A.—It is.

Q.—How old a man are you? A.—I am 29 years old, going on 30.

Q.—What has been your business this last three years? A.—Barkeeper.

Q.—Where did you keep her the last time? A.—In New-Orleans.

Q.—When was it that you was last keeping bar in New-Orleans? A.—At the Orleans Coffee-House, in March last; I was there about four weeks altogether; the last time I was there about two weeks; I took other men's places before that.

Q.—What time did you leave New-York to go South the last time? A.—I left on the *Black Warrior*, something about the 12th of October.

Q.—Before you left on the *Black Warrior*, what had been your business the last preceding twelve months? A.—Then I had been in Chicago, tending bar at the Sherman House Saloon.

Q.—When did you leave New-York to go to Chicago? A.—It was in the Spring of the year before.

Q.—Before you went to Chicago, where were you employed? A.—Nowhere; I was doing nothing in New-York all the Winter; I worked a couple of weeks in Broadway, but I left that no thing at all.

Q.—Where were you employed in New-York before you went to Chicago? A.—At the St. George Hotel, in Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; it was in 1854.

Q.—At what time in the year 1854 were you employed in the St. George Hotel? A.—It might have been in December.

Q.—That year in December in 1854, where were you employed? A.—Coney Island; I was there three months.

Q.—What did you get that four dollars for? A.—He gave me it to give it back to him; he gave a smile and I understood that he wanted to see me.

Q.—How did you manage when you got the twelve dollars that the defendant got from his brother? A.—I told him I was poor, and all that; he said he did not want me to write him such letters; I said if I did I must have been drunk; he gave me a ten dollar gold piece and I told him that was not enough, and he then gave me a twenty shilling gold piece.

Q.—Have you ever threatened this young man that if he did not give you money you would accuse him? Objected to, and left optional by the Court.

Witness refuses to answer the question.

Q.—Did you not threaten the defendant, or his brothers, or both, or some one of them, that if Stewart would not give you twenty dollars you would accuse him of crimes?

Witness refuses to answer.

Q.—Have you been offered any money to testify in this case? A.—No money was offered to me whatever.

Q.—Does Mr. Lamb keep a rum-shop? A.—I believe he does.

Q.—Who keeps the key of the safe? A.—Mr. Lamb and his cashkeeper.

Q.—Who was the man who kept bar while the defendant was in the country? A.—I believe his name was Fred or Frank.

Q.—Did you make an affidavit here? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was that affidavit drawn, and by whom? A.—At the office of the counsel.

Q.—What time was it drawn? A.—On Saturday afternoon; I can't say what time of day; it was before three; Jeremy Raynor's affidavit was drawn at the same time; I believe it was drawn before two o'clock.

Q.—Who told you to go to the Counsel's office to make an affidavit? A.—I went with Mr. Lamb; Johnny Raynor went along; I made a mistake; I could have said that the affidavit was made at the Florence Hotel, on Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock; we went to the counsel's office, to-day; I was not there before.

Q.—Have you been drinking to day? A.—I took two gin cocktails and four lemon sodas, to day; I drank, yesterday, and drunk every day; I have been drinking ever since I was born.

Q.—Now, Sir, were you discharged from Sharon Springs, and if so, for what? A.—I was, and left; I told them if they were not satisfied, to get some one else; It was, I believe, in 1852.

Here the case adjourned until two o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon.

JOHN SMITH RECEIVES A RESPITE.—JOHN SMITH, the Portuguese sailor, who was found guilty on a charge of murder on board the brig *Gen. Pierce*, was to have been hung on the 13 h inst. Preparations for the execution had been made by United States Marshal RYNDERS, and SMITH had come to consider his execution as certain at that time; but yesterday the Marshal received a telegraphic dispatch from the Attorney-General, dated at Washington, to the effect that SMITH had been respited to the 11th of September, and that he—the United States Marshal—would receive the official orders by mail. As soon as received, the Marshal proceeded to the Tombs, where SMITH is incarcerated, and called him out. SMITH was delighted to see the Marshal and shook hands with him warmly, although he was not aware that his time had been extended.

The Marshal informed him immediately that he had received a respite for him of one month.

The intelligence produced an unexpected effect upon SMITH. He trembled very much and said, "Oh, thank you, Marshal, you have been very kind."

Marshal RYNDERS—Not at all. It is my pleasure and my duty to be kind, and I always endeavor to make everything as agreeable as possible to persons under my charge.

SMITH then reiterated his statement that he knew nothing at all about the Captain's death; that he only stabbed the cook in his own defence, and that at the time the cook had a large knife in his hand, with which he cut him (SMITH) before he stabbed him.

The Marshal remarked, by way of answer, that he was now respited for a month, and that the President would examine his case thoroughly. As the Marshal was about to retire, SMITH asked him whether he might not have the privilege of walking in the corridor occasionally. The Marshal said he had no objection, provided it was not against the rules of the prison. The Deputy Keeper, and Mr. GRAY, the Warden, promised that SMITH's request should be granted. Besides this, it was stated that extra rations had been ordered for him by the Marshal. He appears in better condition than he did when on trial, and is full of gratitude to the Marshal for the kind treatment which he has received. The reason for granting the respite is said to have been, that the time was too short to afford the President an opportunity of examining his case thoroughly. The letter sent to Washington by the U. S. District Attorney, in relation to the matter, is understood to have been pretty strong in favor of SMITH's guilt.

Uncle Sam vouchsafes no explanation of the reason why he gave $200,000 for the fortification site at Sandy's Point, Long Island, just after he had refused to take it for $120,000, at which figure it was offered. We would like to hear the spirit of old BEN FRANKLIN comment upon it at the next Spiritual Convention.

THE "PETER COOPER UNION" gets slowly on toward completion; at the present rate of progress, probably the concluding stroke of the workmen will be heard by April of 1859.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

SHE IS NOT ADMITTED TO BAIL.

A CERTIORARI TO BE MOVED.

Visit to Dr. Catlin—He Denies that he was the Bridegroom who Personated Dr. Burdell.

In the matter of the Cunningham baby excitement, there is again not much to report. Judge DAVISON yesterday refused to admit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to bail, whereupon Mr. STAFFORD, her counsel, gave notice that he should move this morning in the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the papers for review. In the meantime, she remains at No 31 Bond-street, closely confined to her bed. It is anticipated that her removal to the Tombs will be a matter of some difficulty, as she has expressed her determination only to submit to force, and to be borne from her bed to the carriage in the clothes in which she was "confined." Of course she will not be taken to the Tombs, if Mr. STAFFORD's writ of *certiorari* is successful, but the best informed of the legal fraternity do not expect a decision in his favor.

Judge DAVISON, yesterday afternoon, delivered the following opinion and decision in this case:

The defendant in this case is charged with a violation of the statute against the fraudulent producing of a pretended heir. (2 Rev. Stat., §§ 86, 51.)

That the facts proven before me show probable cause of a fraudulent exhibition and possession of a child, there is no doubt.

The accused puts on the appearance of gestation, announces herself with child, by Dr. BRADELL—claims to be his wife—speaks of its being born to take his property, simulates pregnancy and labor, provides all the paraphernalia of childbirth, and is found in possession of an infant, proved conclusively to belong to one her, which she exhibits to the very officers of the law as her lawful legitimate child, and as the child of Dr. BURDELL, her husband.

I do not attach importance to the question whether she is actually with child or not, as being in any way connected with the "*corpus delicti*." A woman might as easily be pregnant and be delivered of a still-born child, and simultaneously produce a fictitious one, as the child of parents under the statute, and yet be amenable to its punishment.

The sham pregnancy and sham delivery are only valuable as strong evidences of felonious intent, and are not of the essence of the crime.

Do these facts come within the statute? I think they make out the crime under the Revised Statutes contemplated for by the District Attorney, and for these reasons. The crime consists of three parts:

1. Fraudulently producing a child.

2. Falsely pretending it to be born of parents whose child would be entitled to any share of personal estate, or to inherit real estate.

3. The interest of thereby intercepting the proper distribution or descent of such property.

1. To produce is defined by WEBSTER.

2 Subdivision. "To exhibit to the public." And he quotes SWIFT: "Your parents did not produce you much into the world." It appears to me the facts in evidence show a fraudulent exhibiting to the public of a child.

3. Falsely pretending it to be born of parents whose child would be entitled to share in property.

The latter part of the sentence is a mere innuendo or explanation of the legal *status* of the child about which the false pretence is made. Whether there was actual marriage or not is not material, as the essence of this part of the crime is *falsely pretending*. It is may be by acts as well as words, as is the familiar doctrine in the law of false pretences; and in my opinion the false pretence is clearly proven by the evidence in this case.

4. With intent to intercept the proper distribution or descent of such property.

This is a pure legal deduction from facts, and I think it may fairly be inferred from the facts in evidence.

In the State of New-York, as to the question of bail, all felonies, including murder, are affected by the same considerations.

The officer before whom the proceeding is pending proceeds on the same legal grounds in all cases; the legal question is the probability of appearance of a trial, as affected by the nature of the punishment and the probability of guilt and of conviction of the crime of appearance for trial is made. In this case the crime is infamous and punishable to the extent of ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in the State's Prison, and I find the probability of guilt overwhelming, from the testimony contained in the depositions before me. Having found that the offence prohibited by the statute had been committed, I can have no legal doubt of the guilt of the defendant, and therefore believe it to be my duty to commit her without bail. In support of this determination I refer to the recent decision in the case of The People vs. Lewis Baker and others, on motion to admit to bail, (Cowles, Justice,) as reported in Howard's Practice Reports, vol. 10, fol. 567, where the power and duty of the Court to admit to bail is set forth as follows:

"It seems to be settled by authority, that the Court will, in all cases, capital or otherwise, exercise its discretionary power, and admit to bail where from the testimony under which the accused is held, it is different whether he is innocent or guilty." In other words, "When upon an examination of the testimony, the presumption of guilt is not strong, and it is particularly called upon to bail, in all cases where the presumptions are decidedly in favor of innocence of the accused;" so again, on folio 571 Justice Cowles says, in delivering the opinion of the Court: "These principles were approved by the Court, in the case of Taylor, (5 Cowen, 39,) which was a case of homicide before indictment, and in that case, after approving of the rule laid down by Chief Justice Spencer in the case above cited, Mr Chief Justice Savage says: 'If the facts in the case now before the Court afford the same presumption of innocence, and it appears to the Court from the depositions that it is quite indifferent whether he is guilty, then, in my opinion, he ought to be bailed.'"

If I have erred in my construction of the law, as applicable to this case, or, in my judgment, as to the guilt and conviction of the defendant, a speedy remedy by review on a writ of *certiorari* may be had.

(Signed,) WILLIAM S DAVISON, Justice.

Mr. STAFFORD, of counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, said who, it appears, has entered the list as unallied on her behalf, made no objection to the judgment, but said that he had before concluded to adopt the course intimated in the last clause of the Justice's opinion—he would move for a *certiorari* at the earliest opportunity. This, it is presumed, will be argued this morning before a Judge of the Supreme Court.

With respect to the custody of the defendant, counsel hoped that no change would be made during the evening and this morning, owing to the state of his client's health and the inclemency of the weather.

The Justice did not consider it necessary to make any order in that matter, and so the matter remains—Mrs. CUNNINGHAM being still in Bond-street.

A VISIT TO DR. CATLIN.

One of our reporters visited Dr. CATLIN in the Tombs yesterday, and found him acting as warden of the third corridor. He professed to be quite comfortable. Touching the rumor, (which good authority assures us to be more than rumor,) that the Doctor personated Dr. BURDELL on the 28th of October, the eventful night of the alleged marriage, he protested that he was ready to contest that point, and was not afraid of the result. He called attention to the fact that he was not so tall as BURDELL. Such is indeed the case, but otherwise Dr. CATLIN does bear no indifferent likeness to the murdered man. He complains that the newspapers have not done him justice—says that he devoutly believed Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's statements until this exposure, but is now convinced that she is a vile woman. Of her unfortunate daughter he cannot be brought to think anything harsh. But for his sympathy with them he says he would not be where he is.

DR. UHL AND THE ACADEMY ONCE MORE.

The absurd statement that appeared in some of the papers that Dr. UHL would be placed upon his trial last night before the Academy of Medicine, was unfounded. There will be no regular meeting of the Academy before Sept. 2, and then it is quite doubtful whether any action will be taken on the subject. The political opponents of the District-Attorney pretend to believe that both that gentleman and Dr. UHL have acted in a manner that deservedly brings reproach upon them. The world, outside of politics, seems to enjoy no such unanimity of sentiment, and the members of the medical profession are far from being agreed in that particular.

THE SURROGATE'S DECISION.

There is considerable curiosity, on the part of those particularly interested in the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, as recently developed, to know what the decision of the Surrogate will be in the matter of her claim upon the property of Dr. BURDELL, on the ground that she was married to him. He has not yet indicated what that decision will be, and it is not probable that it will be made public for several days, at least. If rendered before the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on the matter of the baby, it will effect materially, the course of the District Attorney.

PERJURY.

A correspondent thinks that, if "Mrs. BURDELL" be not Mrs. BURDELL, but only plain Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, then, in the event of the Surrogate's decision being adverse to her claim, she is legally liable to an indictment of a very grave nature for wilful and corrupt perjury, and the whole of the facts as to the production of the supposi tious child would form part of the evidence in proof of such perjury.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—45 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treaty Between Honduras and France—The Tehuantepec Companies—The Wagon Roads—Our Foreign Relations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 20, 1857.

Honduras has concluded a treaty with France, guaranteeing a railway route.

The exploration of the New-Orleans Tehuantepec Company movement is that SLIDELL's interest is covered by it, in favor of FALCONER; that the Le Sere Company have bought the mortgages, and that the Le Sere and Hargous interests are merged.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chief of the Wagon-Road Bureau, has no charges against NOBLES justifying action. Nobles will not be dismissed. Both roads are likely to be a failure for the present.

The brief leading article in the *Intelligencer* this morning, upon foreign affairs, presents precisely the same views which the President and General CASS entertain and move. The Executive Government has very lately had renewed assurances of amicable intentions from the British Government.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 10.

The special agent sent to Minnesota, reports to the Department of the Interior, in a letter received to day, that no further outrages have been perpetrated by the Indians in the Territory. He says local alarm prevails among the frontier settlers, who are daily deserting their improvements, and leaving the Territory, but thinks the arrival of the troops will restore confidence and effectually overawe the Indians.

The Postmaster General has nearly completed the arrangements by which to concentrate at Cincinnati, by the most prompt and expeditious means, the great Northern and Eastern Mails, thence to be distributed to the Western States and Territories, generally. He is also endeavoring to improve the Southern mail service.

Advices to the War Department from Fort Ridgley, to July 30, state that as soon as Major SHERMAN's command repaired to Yellow Stone River, Minnesota, the Sioux were overawed and became submissive. No further information of INGRAHAM DU-TAN's band had been received.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug 10—P. M.

The steamship *Canada*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and about due at this port, has not yet made her appearance.

Row in the Young Men's National American Union Club.

The second annual meeting of this Club for the election of officers took place last evening, in the lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The President, Mr. F. VAN AMBURGH, called the meeting to order, and the Secretary, Mr. J. T. PHILLIPS, read the minutes of the last meeting. After some unimportant business, tellers were appointed and the election was proceeded with. There were two tickets in the field; the ballots of one were entitled "Regular Nominations," and included the following names:

For President—Chas T. Mills.
For Second Vice-President—Stephen E. Hillyer.
For Recording Secretary—John Thomas Phillips.
For Corresponding Secretary—Chas T. Polhamus.
For Treasurer—Edward C Goodwin.
For Sergeant at Arms—Adrian Graff, Jr.

The other ticket was headed "Only Regular Nominations." The names were:

For President—F. Von Amburgh.
For First Vice President—A. C. Hasey.
For Second Vice President—J. C. Weeks.
For Recording Secretary—F. Mead.
For Corresponding Secretary—M. W. Day.
For Treasurer—A. G. Moore.
For Sergeant at Arms—John Harrington.

The voting was soon begun and ended when the tellers announced the following result, 76 votes for President. Mr. VAN AMBURGH, the late President receiving 39 and Mr. MILLS, 37.

The declaration was welcomed with loud cheers and an audible proposition from somebody to adjourn to "JONES'" in a body. But at this moment some confusion arose about the President's Chair. A gentleman came forward and protested against the election, saying that it was characterised by fraudulent voting. When the voting began he counted only 51 persons in the room, and where did the balance of the 76 votes come from! The Secretary, Mr. PHILLIPS, also protested against the result, but Mr. VAN AMBURGH (not the lion tamer) pronounced him out of order, and threatened to put him out of his seat if he didn't "hush up." Finally a motion was made that the counting of the votes for the remaining officers be proceeded with; but declared lost by the President, amid great excitement. A motion made to adjourn now prevailed, and the victorious party prepared to leave the ball, when attention was called to the records of the Club, which the late Secretary Mr. PHILLIPS, had just deposited and locked up in a large tin box. The papers were demanded, but the Secretary refused to give them up, saying the box was his property, while the books containing the records of the Club he had paid for himself. Some one shouted "to the rescue," and the Van Amburgh Party came lumbering back to seize the box. A fearful *melée* now began, which for a time threatened a general fight. The box changed hands several times, now lost to view and soon appearing on another side of the platform. At length a policeman was called in, who seized on the box and bore it off to the Station-House of the Fifteenth Precinct, followed by the whole crowd of members. Arriving at the Station-House, Captain DILKS heard the disputants give their respective versions of the story, and when they had all cooled down a little, the Secretary elect proposed that the late Secretary, Mr. PHILLIPS, should retain the books of the Club until written up, which was unanimously agreed to, and all then went home.

ANOTHER SWINDLER.—A respectable-looking man, about fifty years of age, nearly six feet in height, who stoops a little, and wears specs, gentlemanly and confiding in his manners, styling himself WM. C. COOK, and representing himself from New-Bedford, called yesterday at the dry-goods establishment of CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., and selected three pieces of black silks, satins, figured silk vesting, and silk shawls, amounting to about $340. He ordered the goods to be sent to a large and respectable furniture store in the Bowery, saying that if he was not there they would pay the bill. The goods were packed and sent as per order, and two persons went with them, to avoid a swindle, (if one was intended.) The purchaser made it his business to be there when the goods came. He accordingly received them, and after examining the bill, gave a check on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, for $350, with the remark that it was rather more than the bill, asking if the party had ladies' fine linen handkerchiefs, and if so, he would call up presently and take out the balance on the check. Before the goods were left at the disposal of the purchaser, the check was sent to the Bank, and on presentation it was pronounced worthless—they did not know any person by that name. The goods and check were taken back to the store, without sustaining any loss, with the exception of a little time, which, if by exposure it prevent any further attempt of the same kind upon other parties, was well spent.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE AND ASIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Destruction of the Chinese Fleet at Canton.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph.

Anglo-French Mediation on the Spanish Dispute.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The United States mail steamer *Fulton*, Captain WOTTON, arrived last evening from Havre and Southampton with European advices to the 29th ult. He dates are the same as those brought by the *Indiza* to Quebec, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in our impression of yesterday.

We republish below, from the London *Times*, a more accurate account of the important news from India and China received by telegraph from Trieste. A summary also of the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian mutinies will be found in our issue of to-day.

As the *Agamemnon* was weighing anchor, in the Thames, a serious accident occurred, by the capstern running away with the men at the bars. Fifteen men were more or less injured—some of them badly. The *Agamemnon* left Sheerness for Cork on the 27th, and it was supposed that all the vessels would meet the rendezvous by the time the *Indian* left Liverpool. The greatest confidence was manifested in the successful accomplishment of the enterprise.

The utmost dispatch was being used in the shipment of troops to India.

The General Conference of the Wesleyan Church was in session at Liverpool. The Manchester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society had protested against the reception of Bishop SIMPSON and Dr. MCCLINTOCK, as delegates from the Methodist Church of America, for their alleged complicity with Slavery.

Baron ROTHSCHILD was again reelected for London on the 28th; there was no opposition.

The Queen of the Netherlands was busily engaged in visiting the "lions" of London.

The Provincial States of Holstein are convoked for the 15th August.

The Austrian Government was said to have signed a Convention with various Italian States, the object of which is to resist in future any revolutionary attacks.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

M. LEDRU ROLLIN has addressed a long letter to the *Juge d'Instruction* of Paris, who is charged with preparing the evidence in the case of the Italian conspirators, with the view of clearing himself of any connection with them. It is presumed that M. LEDRU takes advantage of the opportunity to declare his horror of the crime of assassination for any cause and under any pretext, and this he will invite M. MAZZINI to follow his example. The manner in which the English Press has spoken of the plot—for, whoever may prove to be the conspirators, plot there seems to be—and the probability of the conspirators in England being disagreeably interrupted, appear to have elicited the denials of participation which have as yet appeared.

Nearly all the parties charged by the *Moniteur* with being accomplices in the recent conspiracy, have emphatically denied the charges.

Letters from Paris intimate that there is sufficient evidence to convict LEDRU ROLLIN and other parties charged by the *Moniteur*, with complicity in the conspiracy against the Emperor, and that consequently France will be in a position to demand their extradition from England as criminals. It is intimated, however, that the French Government will content itself by simply asking England to transport the parties convicted across the Atlantic.

The marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE, of Belgium, with the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN, of Austria, was celebrated with great pomp at Brussels, on the 27th. Prince ALBERT represented the English Court on the occasion.

The King of Belgium had granted an amnesty to numerous prisoners.

Letters to the London *Times* state that the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid had notified Spain that she could not rely on assistance from their Governments, in the event of a war with Mexico, consequently Spain had acceded to the offers of mediation.

A representative of SANTA ANA had arrived at Madrid.

The trials of the Italian insurgents were progressing at Naples on the 23d July, but up to that date none of the prisoners had been shot. A prisoner named NICOTERA had revealed the whole plan.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Government who are parties to the Zollverein collectively claim from England indemnity for the losses sustained by their subjects at Canton, the bombardment having taken place without previous intimation to their Consuls.

Great consternation prevailed along the Mozella on account of serious conflagrations which had destroyed small towns, villages and forests. It was believed to be the work of incendiaries.

It was stated that negotiations were in progress for a conciliation between the Sardinian and Austrian Governments, and the consequent renewal of diplomatic relations.

The Russian Government had reduced the rate of interest paid by the Imperial Banks from four to three per cent., from the 15th of August next.

Odessa is no longer to be a free port, but is to be subjected to the general tariff.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Continued Spread of the Mutiny—Imprisonment of the Ex-King of Oude—Repulse of Sorties at Delhi—Affairs at Calcutta and Madras, &c., &c.

As the telegraphic dispatch from Quebec, in our yesterday's impression, containing the summary of the Indian news was not very complete, we republish it as follows, from the London *Times*:

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Trieste:

The steamer *America* arrived at Trieste on the 28th of July, at 9 A. M. She left Alexandria on the 23d of July.

The India mails left Alexandria on the morning of the 23d, with advices from Calcutta to the 21st of June, from Madras to the 28th of June, from Ceylon to the 1st of July, from Bombay to the 1st of July, and from Hong Kong to the 10th of June.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army.

The Ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy.

Up to the 17th of June General BARNARD had repulsed several sorties from Delhi with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature.

An act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system.

The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed.

An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the army of that Presidency and of Bombay are both without the slightest sign of disaffection.

At Calcutta, business, both in exports and imports, is almost at a standstill. The money market is rather tighter. Government securities have declined.

Exchange for documentary bills, 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2⅝d.

At Madras the import market had continued brisk; the money market was becoming less easy. Government securities had suffered depreciation.

Exchange, 2s. 2⅜d.

At Bombay the import market may be considered to have closed. Money was becoming scarce, and the rate of interest had been raised 1 ₹ cent. Very little business had been done in Government paper.

Exchange, 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2⅜d.

COMMENTS ON THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

Franklin Times, July 29.

The Mail which left Bombay on the 1st of this month, sixteen days [illegible] is certainly to be considered to report [illegible] unchanged as they could be in that interval. The mutiny had continued to spread in the Bengal army, which was to be foreseen; but it had scarcely not exceeded its original bounds. Delhi had not been captured, but the insurgents had betrayed the weakness of their position by some considerable sorties, and their own want of courage, discipline or generalship, by being beaten with great slaughter. So far as regards the besiegers and the besieged time would be in favor of the former, injurious as the example would be in other parts of India. The peaceful and industrious population of Bengal Proper watch the struggle much as we do, only having much more to lose and much less to do. However, as a measure of precaution, the native regiments at Calcutta and Barrackpore had been quietly disarmed. As far as there was an uneasy feeling, but neither there nor at Bombay was there the slightest sign of disaffection. Nothing is reported of the Punjab. Soon, then, it is evident that the mutiny is confined to the Northwest Provinces, far in the interior and surrounded by a circle of order and loyalty. On every side our bands of operations is undisturbed, and, if the very worst, it is now little more than one of those local wars which a State or confederacy, such as we have had a dozen times over since the beginning of the century. We have no wish whatever to make the best of the matter, but it certainly would cost a little violence to torture more out of it. The worst is told when it is stated that Delhi was still in the hands of the insurgents: but when we know that General BARNARD had only three or four thousand Europeans, while the insurgents were much more numerous, and, in addition to a fanatical population, better provided with artillery and ammunition, we can make allowance for the policy of not bringing the struggle to an immediate issue within the ramparts and streets of the city. Every week is now adding to the European force at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, and by this time he must have diverted a considerable part of the Chinese Expedition to more urgent purposes. As fast as reinforcements arrive at Calcutta, and as the great cities on the Ganges, the mutineers high-up will feel the ground sinking under them, and the toils drawing closer round their lair. Unable to make an impression on any British encampment, short of supplies, and waiting the slow onward march of an irresistible force, they will soon find disunion and treachery in their own ranks, and those who are still in a condition to make terms for themselves will avoid the evil partnership of men whose crimes are past forgiveness.

Those incurable though unsuccessful intriguers, the Ex-King of Oude and his Minister, had been detected in correspondence with the mutineers and put out of harm's way in Fort William. It will be remembered that before the annexation of Oude the weakness of the Royal family and the under-current of principle had drawn it into the habit of intriguing with one faction against another; and Mahomedans and Hindoos were destroying one another, both with the Royal warrant. These intrigues, it was said in those days, necessarily ramified throughout all India, so there was hardly a regiment in our service in which was not to be found both Mahomedans and Hindoos with relations and friends in the kingdom of Oude, and engaged in its quarrels. It was not to be expected that his Ex-Majesty could keep long out of his own element of faction. Whether he had much hand in causing the mutiny is of little importance; but so long as he was at large he probably had no more power in keeping clear of it than the miserable puppet in the Palace of Delhi. However, he is now in good hands; and, as Government has proof of his share in the conspiracy, the stoppage of the allowance will contribute to pay the costs of the war. These measures—the disarming of the natives, and the imprisonment of the Ex-King of Oude, show a sense of things rather new to the quiet population of Calcutta. It had also been considered necessary to pass an act placing the Press under a license system. Of so bare an announcement nothing can be said. No doubt, the Press must acknowledge "a state of siege;" but India has not suffered hitherto from too free a discussion of political questions, or too much knowledge of public affairs.

The news from China would be very important if any news could now be important which did not bear directly on the great struggle going on under the walls of Delhi. But here, as in India, the progress of affairs has been much wider might have been anticipated. The Chinese fight with increasing pertinacity and discipline, and show themselves not only better soldiers than in the last war, but even more successful. In two engagements they have killed and wounded altogether 83 of our men. They have not, however, been able to avert the total destruction of their fleet. Our flotilla of gunboats, having done this service, will now be able to visit all the river forts, and show themselves at Canton without interruption. As that city is thus actually in our power, there seems no substantial reason why the mere proof of this should not obtain for us all the objects of the expedition without further bloodshed or military operations.

The steamer which brought this mail arrived at Trieste at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and there was no mechanical reason why the news should not have been delivered in this metropolis in time for our second edition. It is difficult to say whether the rumor spread in the Stock Exchange yesterday, and preceded by some heavy sales, was a safe guess, or really what was alleged, a dispatch from Trieste via Turin. The particulars of the rumor were either matters of general notoriety or very probable. It was known that the cholera had committed great ravages, that General BARNARD had been delayed by want of supplies, and that some native regiments had been disarmed at Calcutta, while few people were yesterday morning so sanguine as to expect that Delhi had been taken. Yet, on the whole, the rumor is so like the dispatch, that we cannot but suspect it the work of the wire. Why, then, should it produce so much dismay, and send the funds down more than a half per cent.? The answer is, that a mere rumor always is more terrible than an authentic statement, and half a report always worse than a whole one. A rumor professes to be only a fragment of a more important whole, and leaves much to the imagination. It strikes on the ear like the echo or distant booming of a louder report. At all events, in the dispatch before us we see no reason why the funds should fall. It is, then, for the interest of the public and the abatement of unnecessary alarm, that we should have as full news and as early as can be, and that no speculator, or other private person, should be allowed to anticipate us, and pre-engage the public mind with a garbled, and therefore alarming report, dressed up, of course, expressly to influence the market.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 27.

Mr. DIS

the circulation of symbols in the forme of cakes and loose flowers throughout the Bengal army proved the existence of a general conspiracy. He thought it was impossible that the Indian Government could have been ignorant that the Bengal troops were in a state of chronic insubordination, and it was their duty solemnly to impress upon the Government at once, and they must have done so, that the time had come when they must seriously consider the state of our Indian army. The greasing of the cartridges Mr. DISRAELI believed with the remark that nobody believed that was the real cause of the outbreak. In the last place he proceeded to inquire, assuming that the views he had developed were correct, what were the measures which the Government ought to adopt in the emergency. Regarding the revolt as a national movement, military measures were not sufficient, and the measures of the Government were inadequate; there should be an expedition up the Indus: our force in India should be doubled. But, further, the population of India should be told that peace is a future hope; they should be taught at once that the relations between them and their Sovereign, Queen VICTORIA, would be drawn nearer; and a royal commission should be sent from the Queen to India to inquire into the grievances of all classes. He concluded by moving for certain papers.

Mr. V. SMITH could not help asking what was the use of Mr. DISRAELI's three hours' oration, and whether there was not very great mischief in bringing forward this subject in the manner he had done? He had represented the mutiny as a national revolt, and had adduced no evidence to show that it was owing to national discontent. No native opinion had been concerned in it, and there was not a shadow of evidence of any conspiracy among the native princes. The system pursued by Lord DALHOUSIE in regard to adoption might be right or wrong, and until that question was decided, the law of succession in each State must be inquired into; but this subject had no connection whatever with the revolt. With regard to the disturbance of property, there had been a commission to inquire into the lands, some of which had been acquired by fraud and corruption, and this may have created a great deal of discontent among certain classes. The interference with religion was a matter of immense delicacy; and he had no hesitation in saying that it would be the best policy at once to interfere and prevent the exercise of missionary zeal by our civil and military servants. He coincided with Mr. DISRAELI entirely in thinking interference with the religion of the natives of India highly objectionable. On the subject of annexation, he was an enemy to systematic annexation; but the question of Oude was this: the subjects of Oude were kept in subjection by our force, and we made ourselves responsible for everything the King did; Lord DALHOUSIE, therefore, thought it better to annex the territory, which was done with the least possible injury to the parties concerned. The attempt to connect this annexation with the mutiny had completely failed. He denied that the Government had received any warning of the mutiny, or that there was the slightest indication of any disaffection among the native troops. Lord DALHOUSIE and Sir W GOMM had borne testimony to their loyal spirit down to a very late period, and he did not believe that Sir C NAPIER had made any representation to the Indian Government founded upon the criticisms he had left behind. It was premature to say what was the real cause of the mutiny; but he thought there must have been some mismanagement at Meerut, and mismanagement at the beginning often led to serious results in such cases. There had been of late years a severance between the man and their officers in the native regiments, and he was sorry to hear that the latter sometimes spoke of the sepoys at their mess as "niggers." After reviewing other portions of Mr. DISRAELI's speech, Mr. SMITH proceeded to consider the remedies he had proposed. The sending a Royal Commission would, in the first place, supersede the Governor-General, which would be, he thought, one of the most fatal errors that could be committed. Then Mr. DISRAELI would connect the name of the Queen with the whole Administration; but the present machinery of the Indian Government had been deliberately approved by the Legislature. He thought, however, that it might be advisable, with the sanction and authority of the Governor-General of India, to send out a commission, not to supersede him, but to inquire into various matters, and, among others, the reorganization of the native army. certain points connected with which Mr. SMITH indicated as worthy of consideration.

Sir E. PERRY observed that Mr. DISRAELI had treated this question as an Indian question ought to be treated in that House—without any reference to party politics. The grave question was whether this revolt was confined to the army, or was a reflex of the national mind, and his deliberate opinion was that the military revolt was sympathized with throughout the country. He agreed, too, with Mr. DISRAELI as to the causes of this outpouring, especially the new policy of annexation, and the resumption doctrine, which invalidated titles of forty years' standing. He wished, he said, that Mr. DISRAELI had brought forward at an earlier period his views upon a question which had been too much neglected.

Mr. CAMPBELL, on the contrary, declared he had never heard a more unpatriotic and injudicious speech than Mr. DISRAELI's.

Mr. WHITESIDE detailed at some length the opinions of Sir C. NAPIER, who, when commanding the army in India, communicated to the Indian Government, he said, his opinion of the Bengal troops, and distinctly stated that Delhi ought to be defended by 12,000 picked men. He cited other proofs that the Government were aware of the necessity of reorganizing the Bengal army, and of increasing the European force upon that establishment. Mr. DISRAELI, he observed, had raised questions of great interest; one was that a large number of the mutinous Sepoys had been enlisted in Oude, and the petitions of some of them, in reference to land in Oude, were not answered; and this, he contended, must have made an impression upon their minds, and must, of course, have influenced their actions.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no wish that the House should enter upon this discussion, and, in presence of what had been rightly termed an awful calamity, he could not conceive anything less tending to the advantage of this country or of India than such a discussion. If it was to end either in a vote of censure, or a transfer of India to the Crown. Neither of these measures was proposed in the motion, which was only for the production of papers. Mr. DISRAELI, he observed, had never ventured to say that the great mass of the people of India had suffered under oppression. It appeared to him that we had trusted rather too much to Indian troops, and troops of one particular kind, and have had too large an army. He thought that 50,000 Europeans and 100,000 natives would afford a far better security than our present force. The first matter, however, upon which the House of Commons ought to pronounce an opinion was that the Government ought to be superseded; he thought the House ought not to be separated without expressing such opinion, and he accordingly moved, by way of amendment, an address to Her Majesty, to assure Her Majesty that they will support Her Majesty in any efforts necessary to suppress the disturbances in India and in any measures required for the establishment of tranquility.

Mr. MANGLES dwelt upon the universal good-feeling of the princes, landholders, and people of India. In the Punjab, he said, the population were with us to a man. He explained the principle upon which Lord DALHOUSIE had acted in the matter of adoption, and stated the case of the Rajah of Sattara in some detail. He denied that the Indian Government had been warned of the state of the Bengal army, and he read from official reports of Sir C. NAPIER, in which he spoke in the warmest terms of the native troops; "I have never seen," he said in a general order in 1853, "a more obedient or a more honorable army." He noticed a few other points in Mr. DISRAELI's speech.

Mr. LIDDELL observed that the amendment was incongruous with the motion, and inquired of the Chair whether it was not competent to the House, without negativing the amendment, to agree to the original motion calling for information.

No reply was given by the Speaker, and

Mr. AYRTON moved that the debate be adjourned; but this motion was negatived, upon a division, by 208 to 79.

After some remarks by Mr. AYRTON and Mr. HADFIELD, and a spirited and sarcastic reply from Mr. DISRAELI, explanations followed from Mr. MANGLES, Lord J. RUSSELL, and Mr T. BARING, who removed certain misconceptions of Mr. DISRAELI regarding the proceedings of the East India Committee of 1852, and who condemned the course he had taken that night.

Lord PALMERSTON could not but express his regret that Mr. DISRAELI, holding the prominent position he did, should have selected a moment of great difficulty for the expression of the opinions which the House had heard. He should not enter into the question at that late hour; he was satisfied to rest it upon the speeches of Mr. SMITH and Mr. MANGLES, which would serve as an antidote to those opinions.

General THOMPSON observed that no notice had been taken in the debate of a breach of military faith and honor towards the soldiers of the Indian native army.

The original motion was then negatived, and Lord J. RUSSELL's amendment carried without a division.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Destruction of the Chinese Fleet at Canton.

We take the following telegraphic dispatch from Trieste from the London *Times*:

The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements.

The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy.

We have 63 men killed and wounded.

Major KEARNEY was killed in the last engagement.

Commodore KEPPEL and the Master of the *Raleigh* have been tried for the loss of that vessel and acquitted.

All is quiet in the North.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 11¼d.@5s. ¼d.

The prices of tea had advanced both at Foochowfoo and at Shanghai.

Exchange at Shanghai, 7s. 3d.@7s. 4d.

The silk business was limited.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We have just read in an article in the *Times* of this day, headed "Atlantic Submarine Telegraph," the following paragraph:

"We have already explained to our readers how the cable is coated with closely-woven spiral wires, to prevent damage to the core in paying out; but, in consequence of the two halves having been made at different places—one at Birkenhead, by Messrs. NEWALL, and the other at Greenwich, by GLASS & ELLIOTT—a most egregious blunder has been committed. It will scarcely be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half is in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic, they will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist the other to untwist and expose the core. By attaching a solid weight to the centre joining, it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome, but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted. We are informed that Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOTT had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs. NEWALL commenced theirs, and that therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last."

We rely on your sense of fairness to allow this letter a corner in the *Times*, to rebut the charge of our having committed a "most egregious blunder."

1. This conclusion drawn by your correspondent, that we are in the fault, is certainly not warranted. Admitting all the premises, how were we to know anything about Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOTT's work? We have no entry to their premises, and could know nothing of the lay of the cable they had manufactured.

2. We took our contract from the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in December last, and we were supplied by their Engineer with a specimen of the cable to be made. We constructed new machinery specially adapted for the manufacture of this cable of the same lay as the specimen supplied to us.

We began to manufacture the last week of February, and when we began about 200 miles had been made at Greenwich. The engineer of the company then found that the lay of the cable at the two works was in reverse directions, and asked us to alter it in ours. We could not do this without altering the machinery which, as before said, had been specially prepared for the work, and this would have involved a delay of three weeks, so that the engineer decided against the alteration. As it turned out, it would certainly have been better to have altered it, for, although we had not begun our half of the cable till the Greenwich firm had completed about 200 miles, yet we had completed our part when they had upwards of 150 miles still to do, so there would have been ample time to make the necessary alterations in the machinery without delay in the completion of the cable. However, that was no affair of ours; we were bound to complete the cable by a certain day under a penalty of £50 a day, and we did it; and if the engineer expected the same punctuality from the other contractors we think he was right in not risking delay by alterations of our machinery.

3. The specimen of the cable given to us for our guidance in the manufacture was not made by us, but we believe it was made by Messrs GLASS and ELLIOT. At any rate, it is for the engineer to explain how it came to pass that different directions were given to the two contractors; and perhaps the gentleman who gave you the information that we are in fault, can throw some light on the subject as to how the specimen given to us happened to be of a contrary lay to the cable manufactured at Greenwich.

The inconvenience arising from the "blunder" is, we think, overrated by you, and really of small importance. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

R S NEWALL & CO.

No 24 ABINGDON STREET, Westminster, July 24.

Another Great Poisoning Case—Conviction of a Man for Poisoning his Mother.

From the London Times.

THOMAS FULLER BACON has been convicted at last. After escaping the perils of an indictment for arson, and a still more serious charge of murdering his two infant children, he has at length been found guilty of having administered poison to his own mother with the intention of destroying her life. The circumstances of the case are curious, not only from the peculiar history of the prisoner, for he had already been twice accused and twice acquitted upon most weighty charges—not only from the terrible character of the offence for which he stood arraigned, for this was nothing less than the deliberate murder of his own mother, but from the length of time which had elapsed since the perpetration of the offence, and the nature of the evidence by which alone it could be supported. Upwards of two years have passed away since the crime was committed, if the crime was committed at all. It was necessary to exhume the body in order to procure proof of the cause of death, for it does not seem that any suspicion existed even in the mind of the medical gentleman who had attended on the deceased during her last illness that her death was due to the administration of poison. Now, the death occurred on Tuesday night, the 16th of May, 1855. The first question, then, for decision was, did ANN BACON die by poison, and was that poison arsenic? This question must be answered in the affirmative, if we are to place any reliance upon the conclusions of scientific men. The body was exhumed in February of the present year, so that nearly two years had elapsed since the date of the death. The presence of a very small quantity of arsenic was established on the authority of Dr. ALFRED TAYLOR, the Lecturer on Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital. This, however, was not the real point. The conclusion that the deceased had swallowed a large quantity of arsenic rested upon the fact that the viscera were found in such a high state of preservation as to exclude any other hypothesis than that arsenic, or some arsenical preparation, had been administered to her in large quantity during life. "The contents of the abdomen," said Dr TAYLOR, "were well preserved. That is an ordinary effect of arsenic. The parts described by Mr. JACKSON," the surgeon who made the *post-mortem* examination, "were placed in a jar. I have had occasion to observe that copper and antimony will preserve, but I never saw viscera preserved as in this case, save by arsenic." This seems positive enough, but we furthermore find that Dr. TAYLOR, according to the report of his evidence, said: "Considering the length of time between the death and the exhumation, my opinion is, that the preservation of the parts *could only be attributed to arsenic*—arsenic having been found there." More than this, the poison must have been administered during life, for at the time of death there was more in the intestines than in the stomach; the poison was passing out of the body. If, then, any reliance can be placed on scientific testimony and chemical analysis, ANN BACON died, if not from arsenic, at least after having been dosed with arsenic. The symptoms of her last illness, as witnessed at the time and described at the trial by the medical gentlemen in attendance upon her, tally perfectly with this view of the case, although he does not seem to have had any suspicion in May, 1855, that his patient was dying by poison. Still, we say, despite of the slight degree of hesitation which may arise from this circumstance, there can be no reasonable doubt that ANN BACON was poisoned—poisoned by arsenic, although the medical evidence was not sufficiently clear and decided to warrent a conviction for actual murder. There was a gap between the exhibition of the arsenical symptoms and the last throes of the deceased, which was not filled up by the testimony of the medical witness, and consequently the charge of murder was abandoned. The next question is—assuming that ANN BACON was dosed with arsenic just before her death—was this by her own act?—was it the result of accident?—was it by the act of some other person? If so, on whom does the guilt rest? The Lincoln jury on Saturday last found that the guilty man was THOMAS FULLER BACON—that the son poisoned, or endeavored to poison, his own mother.

The hypothesis of suicide is so completely negatived by the facts of the case that it will be unnecessary to dwell on it for a moment. Accident there may possibly have been, though this explanation is very improbable, as the reader may judge after consideration of the case. There remains the suggestion that ANN BACON was poisoned intentionally by a human hand, and the Jury have decided that that hand was the hand of her own son. The ascertained facts are briefly as follows: ANN BACON lived at Stamford; she was possessed of some little property—quite enough to be an inducement to a person in the prisoner's condition of life to wish her out of the way, although it would be in the highest degree unfair and irrational to infer the commission of so heinous a crime from the mere fact that the death of the mother would benefit the son. If reasonable ground, however, can be shown *aliunde* for the supposition that THOMAS BACON did give poison to his mother, there is the motive. It appears that on the 12th of May, 1855, ANN BACON was in her usual state of health. On the following day, Sunday, she dined with the prisoner, and was during the dinner seized with vomitings and purgings. Who was present at this dinner? We do not find this stated. It would surely have been a proceeding of so no risk to administer poison to one out of several at a common repast. The prisoner immediately ran for the medical gentleman—Mr. BARBER—who had attended his mother during an illness in the previous March. He considered the case at the time to be one of English cholera, and administered an astringent and an anodyne. "My view of the case," said Mr. BARBER, "was that ANN BACON had been ill from an attack of brain fever in March, that she had an attack of English cholera on Sunday, and on Tuesday symptoms of a disease of the brain." Still, the symptoms on the Sunday and Monday were consistent with the hypothesis of poisoning by arsenic, and the symptoms on Tuesday might have been the secondary symptoms of arsenic. It is but fair to the convict BACON to add, that his conduct during his mother's illness was such as might have been expected from an innocent man. Immediately she was taken ill he ran for the doctor who had attended her during her previous illness. When she was removed from his house to her own, at about 6 P. M. on the Sunday evening, his sister-in-law was sent for, and found THOMAS BACON in attendance upon his mother. During the Monday and Tuesday he came at intervals, sometimes with his wife, to see her. His wife, it will be remembered, is now in the madhouse, to which she has been consigned for the murder of her two children while under the promptings of insanity. There is no reason to suppose that ANN BACON was again dosed with arsenic after her removal to her own house, although some mention was made of a square bottle—unlike a medicine bottle—containing some whitish liquid, which the sister-in-law imagined to be peppermint water, and which THOMAS BACON removed after his mother's death. No great importance, however, seems to have been attached to this incident. Substantially it would appear, both from the sequence of the symptoms, and from the degree and nature of the surveillance under which she was held, that ANN BACON did not receive any more poison after her removal to her own house on the Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. The question is, had the prisoner given her poison previously at his own house—during the dinner on the Sunday afternoon?

One point that told greatly against him was, that arsenic was clearly traced into his possession just before the time at which the fatal event occurred. About a week before ANN BACON's death the prisoner had sent his apprentice to purchase sixpennyworth of arsenic from a neighboring druggist; but the druggist had very properly refused to supply it. THOMAS BACON told the lad that he wanted the arsenic for the purpose of hardening iron. It does not, however, appear that arsenic is used in that process, neither was there any hardening work forward in his shop at the time; at least, so said the apprentice. Again, on the 8th of May, THOMAS BACON purchased twopennyworth of arsenic from a druggist at Stamford, but he bought it publicly; he signed the book in the presence of a witness whom he himself called in. If he was a murderer, then, in act or in intention, he was a very clumsy one. Arsenic, however, there was, no doubt, in his house, on Sunday, the 13th of May, and it would seem tolerably clear that ANN BACON, at his house on that day, partook of some composition which had been drugged with arsenic. Was the poison inserted by the hand of his son, THOMAS BACON? To this question the jury say "Ay." On the other hand, we must not forget that there was present in this household another person, who has since been found guilty—as far as an insane person can be guilty—of the murder of her two children. The case is one which admits of doubts in favor of the convict, for the circumstance which makes mainly against him—namely, the purchase of the arsenic—was so publicly transacted as to inspire hesitation in the belief that he would use the poison so openly obtained for the murder of his own mother under the eyes of so many witnesses.

Letter from Smith O'Brien about Shirt-studs and Champagne.

From the London Times, July 28.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, with doubtful taste, has written a long letter to a Mr. MARTIN O'FLAHERTY, of Galway, revealing for the first time all the particulars in connection with the celebrated search of Mr. O'BRIEN's portmanteau immediately after his capture, and while under the charge of Major-General JOHN MCDONALD. As the document may be said to belong to the history of the mock rebellion of 1848, it is annexed without curtailment:

"CAHERMOYLE, NEW CASTLE WEST,
Tuesday, July 21.

My dear O'Flaherty: I have no hesitation in complying with your request that I should relate to you the history of my celebrated portmanteau, and you may make any use you think fit of my narrative at the approaching Galway election or elsewhere.

When I was captured at Thurles, in 1848, I was taken into a room in which General M'DONALD, Mr. GORE JONES, and some other persons. General M'DONALD, who appeared to be nearly as much excited on the occasion as I was, though probably under very different influences, immediately proffered to me various civilities, which were tendered, I must admit, in a very incoherent manner. He offered me a bottle of champagne, and he told me that he had been the guest of my father or brother at Dromoland, and that if there was anything that he could do for me that would contribute to my comfort he would be happy to comply with my wishes. I was completely thrown off my guard by this sort of address, and, believing that I was in the hands of a gentleman, I said to him that I declined his proffered hospitalities, but that I had been for some days without a change of dress it would be a great comfort to me to obtain at once a portmanteau which I had left at the house of a friend in Cashel. He declared that I should have it, gave me no intimation that it would be searched, and Mr. GORE JONES, or one of the other officials, received a letter from me authorizing its delivery to the bearer of my note. It did not occur to me at the time that there was in the portmanteau any document that could compromise either myself or any one else; but I confess that, even if there had been in it such a paper, I could not believe it possible that a general officer obtaining possession of it, not by way of capture but upon an honorable understanding, would have allowed it to be rifled by State detectives of any grade whatsoever. On the day after my arrival in Dublin the clothes which the portmanteau contained were delivered to me, and it is due to the officials of the Castle to say that the only articles of wearing apparel that appeared to have been abstracted were a set of cuffs, which I have never seen since my capture.

It will not be forgotten that in consequence of the discovery in my portmanteau of a letter written to me by CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, the indictment against him was changed from a charge of 'Treason Felony' to a charge of 'High Treason.' For several weeks I suffered much pain of mind, not only from indignation against those who had thus kidnapped my letters, but also from self-reproach for having, through my confiding inadvertence, compromised the safety of a friend. Lord CLARENDON and his officials, however, met with the retribution which they deserved, for the charge of indictment against Mr. DUFFY led them into such a succession of blunders and acts of meanness that the public feeling at length revolted against this prosecution, and Mr. DUFFY, who would probably have been transported on the original indictment with as much promptitude as had been shown in the case of Mr. MITCHELL, completely baffled the law officers of the Crown in a succession of trials which, in point of duration, in point of vindictive persecution, in point of unworthy artifices used to procure conviction, were, I believe, unmatched in the annals of British jurisprudence. Mr. DUFFY enjoyed also the triumph of meeting at the hustings of New Ross and of putting to route Sir THOMAS REDINGTON, who was the chief performer in the episode of the portmanteau.

I have been informed and believe that when my portmanteau arrived in Dublin it was carried to the Castle, that its contents were there examined most minutely by Sir THOMAS REDINGTON, and that all the letters which it contained were read by Sir THOMAS REDINGTON in the presence of his private secretary. That there can be no doubt as to the minuteness of this examination is proved by the circumstance that every paper bears the initials of either Sir THOMAS REDINGTON or of his private secretary. The papers contained in the portmanteau were of a most miscellaneous kind. Letters from private friends, scraps of poetry, bills and receipts, political memoranda, visiting cards, registry certificates, medical prescriptions, legal papers, rentals, &c.; in short, they were a collection of papers which had accumulated during my stay in Dublin, and which I had taken with me to the country, with a view to transfer them to Cahermoyle.

To any candid and generous mind the contents of this portmanteau would have afforded sufficient evidence to produce a conviction that I could not have contemplated an immediate insurrection when I left Dublin, for in such a case it was utterly impossible that I should have taken papers of this description with me on my excursion to the county of Wexford. Yet, in spite of this presumption, the agents of "the Castle" made every possible effort on my trial to prove that I had gone down to Wexford and Tipperary with the intention of raising an immediate rebellion. The fact was, that I had long been fully convinced that resistance to the British Parliament was the duty of every Irishman, but I had been extremely anxious to avert, as long as possible, a collision on account of the terrible and uncertain hazards of such a strife, and it was not until the Irish nation had been deprived of the right of trial by jury, by the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, (of which proceeding I first became apprized when I was in the county of Wexford,) that I resolved finally to call upon the people to take up arms in open resistance to misgovernment.

During my imprisonment (I forget the exact date) a large proportion of the papers which my portmanteau had contained were restored to me, but under circumstances which left no doubt on my mind that they had undergone manipulation and close inspection by the subordinate officials of the Castle as well as by Sir THOMAS REDINGTON; and some letters written to me by my wife have never yet been returned to me.

Now, I shall leave to others the task of determining how far the conduct of Sir THOMAS REDINGTON, on this occasion, was or was not consistent with the character of an Irish gentleman. As he had the advantage of being educated at an English University, it is to be presumed that he had learnt there the principles of honor which are in vogue among English statesmen. Had he been a wretched stipendiary of the British Government, whose sole means of existence depended upon his official salary, I should have found some apology for his having undertaken to do the dirty work of England; but he is, I believe, possessed of an independent fortune, and was not compelled by any overruling exigency to act as a detective for England. Not being, I trust, very vindictive in my disposition, I would willingly have forgiven this transaction if my own private feelings alone were concerned, but I still continue to cherish some regard for our national pride and for our national honor, though, alas! the confidence which I once placed in the noble sentiments of my fellow-countrymen is greatly impaired. It therefore seems to me that it would be an eternal disgrace to this Irish nation, if a single constituency could be found in this Island which would confer popular honors as a reward for such conduct, or select as its representative a man who has acted such a part towards one whose chief aim in life has been to vindicate the rights of his oppressed fellow-countrymen, and especially of those who belong to the religious persuasion which is professed by Sir THOMAS REDINGTON.

If Sir THOMAS deserves to be rewarded for his services, I venture to suggest that it is from the English people, not from Irishmen, still less Roman Catholics, that he ought to receive the meed of such deservings. It is possible that there are many constituencies in England to whom he could not recommend himself more effectually than by proclaiming that he had aided in rifling the portmanteau of an Irish rebel who was induced by the allurements of a British General to place it within his grasp.

I send you a few specimens of the sort of documents which the portmanteau contained; you will perceive that they are marked with the initials of Sir THOMAS REDINGTON, or his Private Secretary.

Such are the adventures, so far as I am acquainted with them, of my portmanteau. If from misconception or incorrect information I have misstated them in any respect, I shall be glad to be corrected by Sir THOMAS REDINGTON.

I remain, my dear O'FLAHERTY, with much esteem and regard for you, yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

Mr. MARTIN O'FLAHERTY.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Yield of the Mines—Political Intelligence—Resignation of the Ministry—Debate in the Legislature—The New Administration.

From the Melbourne Argus, May 29.

Since the publication of our last overland summary a steady supply of gold has been received from the mining districts, but the average weekly yield has been below that of the past year. The causes of this are not very difficult to be traced. The employment of larger numbers than at any former period of the mining population in deep sinking and in quartz mining, their consequent withdrawal from the immediate production of gold, and the protracted dryness of the season are sufficient to account for the falling off in the escort returns. When the washer of the deep-sinkers has been consummated and the hoards of the shallow-sinkers have passed through the process of washing, the average of the returns of the current year will be brought up to that of the last.

The following comparative statement of the receipts by escort, and the shipments during the first three months of the past four years, shows that the year 1857 is second only to its predecessor:

	1854. Ounces.	1855 Ounces.	1856. Ounces.	1857. Ounces.
Receipts by escort.	492,991	497,894	743,303	527,154
Shipments.....	627,116	497,173	843,428	682,819

When our last summary was transmitted to England we were, in one respect, in a position precisely similar to that which we now occupy. That is to say, we were at the letter end of a month's Parliament recess consequent upon a change of Ministry then, and we are in a similar position with respect to a second change of Ministry now. But here the similarity ends. As we predicted somewhat more than a month since, Mr. O'SHANASSY's Ministry was one that had no reasonable hope of a permanent existence. There were then already sufficient signs of the times to show that an overwhelming majority, both in Parliament and throughout the country, had no confidence in the new Administration, and that it was doomed to early destruction. So it proved.

The sittings of Parliament were resumed after the last recess on the 15th of April, only four out of the seven Ministers having secured seats, the Attorney-General (Mr. CHAPMAN), the Solicitor-General, (Mr. WOOD), and the Commissioner of Trade and Customs (Mr. GRIEVES), having been rejected by the constituencies to which they severally appealed, although Mr. WOOD subsequently succeeded in securing his election for the Ovens district.

On the first day of meeting of the Assembly, Mr. FELLOWS, who had held for a brief period the office of Attorney-General under Mr. HAINES, gave notice for the following day (Thursday) of a vote of want of confidence in the O'Shanassy Government. Mr. FELLOWS moved the resolution of which he had given notice, declaring that then Executive to be without the confidence of the House, and their continuance in office under these circumstances to be unconstitutional.

The debate commenced by Mr. FELLOWS was adjourned at midnight till the following Tuesday, but was not actually resumed till the day after; the much-lamented death of Lady BARKLY, which had occurred in the meantime, and the fact that her funeral took place on the day appointed for the resumption of the debate, having caused a temporary suspension of Parliamentary business. On the Wednesday, however, the Assembly, after adopting an address of condolence to his Excellency, resumed the debate on Mr. FELLOWS' motion. The debate was prolonged till past 7 o'clock the following morning, when a division occurred, and the Ministry were defeated by 34 votes to 19. Mr. O'SHANASSY tendered the resignation of himself and his colleagues.

On the next day of meeting of Parliament, the following Tuesday, the announcement of the names of the new Ministry was made on their behalf by Mr. SARGOOD: Mr. HAINES, Chief Secretary; Mr. MCCULLOCH, Commissioner of Trade and Customs; Mr. FRASER, Treasurer; Mr. MICHIE, Attorney-General; Mr. MOORE, President of the Board of Land and Works; and Mr. FELLOWS, Solicitor-General.

The only new measure of any importance that has yet been brought before Parliament is one for the imposition of a duty of 10s. per pound on opium—a tax which may be regarded as a sort of supplement to the capitation tax on the Chinese. Mr. MICHIE (the Attorney-General) has given notice of a motion for abolishing State aid to religion.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, July 29.

The funds, which opened to-day at a decline of an eighth from the closing prices of last evening, manifested much steadiness until between 12 and 1 o'clock, when a succession of heavy sales caused great excitement, and rumors of all kinds were current. Consols meanwhile experiencing a fall of five-eighths per cent. Of course, the general supposition was that the speculators were selling upon Indian intelligence; but for a short time a report was actively circulated that a new attempt had been made on the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON. When the telegraphic quotations from the Paris Bourse had shown this to be totally unfounded, attention was concentrated entirely on the possibility of the arrival of the overland mail having become privately known, although up to the close of business nothing had reached the India-house. The statement was that a message had been received *viâ* Turin to the effect that Delhi had not been taken, that the cholera was committing great havoc among the insurgents as well as among the British troops outside of the town, that the latter were short of ammunition, and, finally, that it had been found necessary to disarm the native regiments remaining in Calcutta. Even assuming, however, all this to be true, it is difficult to see why it should cause a panic in Consols. The greatest anxiety hitherto has been lest the mutiny should spread to the Bombay and Madras armies, and in that respect there does not appear to have been an unfavorable word. It may, therefore, be concluded that other causes must here been in operation to produce the severe decline, and, among these, it has been suggested that Mr. GIUSTINIANI, who failed yesterday for £300,000, may have had a large speculative account open in favor of a rise, and that this has been suddenly closed. The fact, also, of a considerable increase in the demand for money having been observable, both in the Stock Exchange and in the discount market, as well as at the Bank, must have contributed to the prevailing distrust, while the steady withdrawals of bullion which now daily take place doubtless operated in the same direction. The first transactions in Consols were at 91¾@92⅜ for money, whence they receded to 90⅝@91. From this there was little recovery, and the last official quotations were 90⅞@91 for money, and 91@91⅛ for the account. After regular hours there was a renewed fall of ⅛. Loans on Government Securities were in request at 5½ per cent., and the amounts offering were small.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25:20 per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 3 10ths per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 422¼ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13:4¼ per £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The final price of the French Three per Cents. on the Perie Bourse this evening, was 66f 60c. for both money and account, showing a decline of not quite an eighth.

A further sum of £45,000 in gold bars was withdrawn from the Bank to-day to pay for silver purchases on the Continent. The total taken since Thursday last has been about £200,000.

The Corn Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 28.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise during the past week have been small. From foreign ports we have received 10,337 quarters of wheat, (chiefly from the Baltic,) 5,244 quarters of barley, 1,410 quarters of beans, 1,250 quarters of peas, 5,176 quarters of Indian corn, and 2,072 bbls. of flour, besides 4,277 quarters of wheat and 382 bbls. of flour from Canada. The exports in the same time comprise 979 quarters of wheat, 2,720 quarters of oats, 8,771 quarters of Indian corn, 1,661 sacks and 773 barrels of flour. Although the weather has been showery, upon the whole it has been favorable for bringing the crops to maturity. Our trade of late has evinced a firm aspect, and in wheat a further slight advance has been established. Since receipt of last advices from Australia a brisk demand has sprung up for fine dried oats suitable for export, and the market has been pretty nearly cleared of such. Indian corn, with a moderate demand, has about maintained its value. Beans, being scarce, have advanced 1s. per quarter. There has been no change in other articles worthy of note.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade; but the weather being fine, the business done in wheat was quite of a retail character at Friday's rates, or 1d.@2d. per 70 lbs. over the currency of this day week. Flour was in good request at fully late rates. Fine Oats were in request for export, and 1d.@2d. per 45 lbs. dearer, but Common and Oatmeal were without alteration in value, although more saleable. Beans and Peas were held for 1s. per quarter over the rates of this day week, and sold in retail at the advance. Barley was in better demand, and the turn dearer. Indian Corn was in moderate request at the prices of this day week, prime old American Mixed being worth 38s. 6d.@39s., and Odessa 39s.@39s. 6d. per quarter.

State of Trade.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, July 28.

The yarn-market continues in the same healthy state as last week. There are no stocks, and spinners are many of them under contract, so that prices move sympathetically with the rise in the cotton market, and buyers have no alternative but to concede the advances demanded. Quotations are generally about ½d. per lb higher upon mule, and ¼d.@½d. upon water-twist, than last week. There is still a fair business for Germany, and the home trade are free buyers both of cops and warps. All numbers from 8's to 24's are in fair request for the Mediterranean, at fully ½d. per lb. advance, but in yarns suitable for India there is nothing doing. In cloth there is now a demand for almost every description of fabric, except those suitable to India, and longcloths, T-cloths, and some kinds of printers are rather dearer. Light muslins suitable to the Glasgow trade are in fair request. Indie shirtings, madapollams and jaconets remain unsalable, and will probably remain so until more encouraging advices from India are in hand. There is great anxiety about the news by the overland mail, now expected, not only on account of the great amount of commercial property in India jeopardized by the revolt of the native troops, but in consequence of the many personal connections of firms here whose lives may have been sacrificed.

Trade in France.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

This being the dead season, there is hardly any change to be noticed in the trade of Paris. The manufacturers are doing little, and the shopkeepers less. The same observations apply to the departments. Manufacturing operations are, moreover, impeded by the continued high price of cotton-wool and silk. Cotton has risen 36 per cent. within the last two years, and the corresponding rise in the manufactured article is not more than from 20 to 25 per cent. The last accounts from the United States do not promise the manufacturers much relief. The production of cotton used in manufactories under the name of "middling" is far from sufficient for the consumption. Similar causes prevent an improvement at Lyons. The silk crop, though less than was apprehended, is inadequate to supply the wants of the manufacturers. High prices are consequently maintained, and on the other hand, the stock of silk goods both in Europe and America is still sufficient for the limited demand which exists. The principal business transacted in silk goods is done by speculators, who not long since purchased at Lyons a large quantity of raw and manufactured silks, without having any immediate demand for them. The accounts from the Fair of Beaucaire are satisfactory. There were many large transactions during the first few days, but they were slightly checked subsequently by the very high prices demanded for almost all the articles exposed for sale. The hawkers and peddlers bought largely; they found a ready sale among the farmers, who have plenty of money to spare, having sold their produce at exorbitant prices during some years past. Colonial produce was looking down last week. The last rise in the price of sugar has caused a reaction, and coffee is less in demand. The fall in the price of corn and wine lately noticed has not been maintained. It is said that the oidium has made rapid progress within the last eight days in the Bordelais, notwithstanding the liberal use of sulphur. Flour has during the same time become more firm, for immediate delivery, but the offers for time bargains are numerous and the terms lower. It is certain that the harvest is nearly three weeks earlier than last year, and new wheat would have been already offered for sale in several markets, but that the gathering of the crops is retarded by the want of hands. The wheat harvest is nearly concluded in the south of France, and the department of the north, always the latest in France, is now occupied with a similar operation. The rye has been stacked in every arrondissement of the department, and the early wheat is being reaped. The harvest is everywhere of the finest description.

The oats, potatoes, beet-root, even those planted two or three times, are most flourishing. There is not much said of the potato blight, although it has appeared in some places. The last country corn markets were less abundantly supplied than those of the preceding week, and prices were more firm. Nevertheless the farmers are unanimous in declaring that for ten years there has not been so abundant a wheat harvest. The produce is estimated at one third more than last year. Notwithstanding the appearance of the oidium in the Bordelais, the sale of inferior wines is difficult. The commission agents at Bercy were never more abundantly supplied, and further consignments arrive by railway. The price of brandy has declined, except that of Cognac, which is still firm. Armagnac, Saintonge, and Marmande have fallen from 12f. to 15f. the hectolitre. Spirit distilled from beet root is quoted at 115f. and 116f. the hectolitre.

European Manufacture of "Old Masters" for the American Market.

From the London Quarterly Review.

The manufacture of pictures has of late years been carried to an extraordinary extent, and is leading to very mischievous results. The demand for a certain class of pictures, as in all articles of commerce, creates the supply. As Raphaels have always been in request, so Raphaels have always been made for sale. A few years ago the Eclectic School was the fashion of the day, and enormous prices were given for the works of its masters. Caraccis, Guidos, Guercinos, and Domenichinos accordingly flooded the market, and are to be found in abundance in almost every collection, small and great, in Europe. Were they all brought together, we should have to account for their number by some such miracle as that which is said to have multiplied the remains of the true cross. The work of forgery had indeed begun before many of those whose works were counterfeited had ceased to live. Some painters seem themselves to have countenanced the fraud, and it is recorded of GU

A HAPPY EMIGRATION.

Letter from John Mitchell.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 20, 1857.

To John Martin, Esq., Directing Irish Exile.

MY DEAR MARTIN: The tide of emigration from Ireland hither keeps flowing, and in a fuller stream. So much the better. In your last letter from Paris, you bid me remark that fact, and add, "as Prosperous" as Ireland now is, the desire to get away from such prosperity seems to be stronger, and to extend itself among the best of the middle classes," which is right and necessary. Let there be Exodus then, and more Exodus.

Until after the final destruction of the British Empire, which I hope cannot now be far, there is an end to all hope of Liberty *there*. But no end of Liberty here—no end of resources. Every landless man, uprooted out of Tipperary or Donegal, may have land here; may root himself and grow; not only grow, but act, vote, live. Instead of craving, and craving in vain, for beggarly "tenant-right," he may establish himself in sovereign landlord right. From the low estate of being subject to a Queen—and of all queens, your Queen—he may promote himself to citizenship of a very fair Republic.

The five years' probation for citizenship has, like Sherris, sack, a two fold operation in it. Probation both for the immigrant and for the Republic. It gives the Americans time to judge whether he is worthy to be their fellow-citizen; and him time to judge whether he shall choose to be their fellow-citizen. His may not suit the country; the country may not suit him; in the former case he will be rejected—in the latter he may, without blame, change his declared "intention," and reject.

In the latter case, to be sure, I would not praise his taste; would infer, indeed, a large deficiency of common sense. For my own part, after a residence of three years and a half, I hold to my intention; I mean, Sir, to be an American; to be active instead of passive—and to begin ruling the land as one of the sovereigns thereof. For you know it is an axiom here, that Americans shall rule America.

Not only does America content me—the South especially delights me. You and I, O'BRIEN and I, are not in accord upon this: the result of your and his unacquaintance (excuse me) with the matter in hand. You remember that before I saw a Southern State, or thought I should ever see it, I did, by way of retort upon a "philanthropic" appeal of Mr. HAUGHTON'S, wish for a plantation of negroes in the State of Alabama. Now that I have seen much of the South and have lived in it eight-and-twenty months, I wish for two plantations in that respectable State.

The South and her institutions are established, strong, impregnable. Amongst civilized communities, none are at this moment to secure as the Southern States of America. Instead of anxiously apologizing for themselves, they can now sit serene and benignantly pity you all. No nobleman or country gentleman, or whatsoever landed and privileged man there be—no baron or squire, or knight of the shire, in England or anywhere else, feels the ground under his feet so firm as the Southern Planter—attempts to discharge so high duties, or has any notion at all of such duties to be discharged, as he 'pauses amidst his game-preservers with awful eye,' and stares hopelessly at the riddle of his own existence, environment and destiny. Poor roull let him fire away while the game is good. The credit funds are still quoted. The Prince ALBERT opens Crystal Palaces still; and no man has yet cut the falcon throat of *Second December*.

I send you for your enlightenment certain numbers of the Charleston *Standard*, (a straight-forward journal, conducted by a straight forward friend of mine,) not as the best sample, perhaps, of Southern journalism, but as the exposition of Southern opinion nearest my hand. You will perceive that the South begins to be *sui juris*, to plead in its own court, to form its own opinion, and to be a law unto itself. Of Exeter Hall, and the great canting British Public, it steadily sets at nought all the counsel, and will none of the reproof. Based on cotton bales and sugar hogsheads, as on a rock and strong tower; its feet washed by the Mississippi and the Gulf; fortified by the Constitution, and content with its own experiences of its own blessings; it seems to me, (Union or no Union,) in the straight way of becoming one of the grandest of all countries, ancient or modern. A glowing anticipation which will not long appear to you extravagant.

Mr. STRATT, of this Charleston *Standard*, claims the merit of having, first in the South, strongly and broadly asserted the genuine Southern principles—that Slavery is a blessing—is a sound moral and beneficent institution and basis of institutions; that it has a right and duty to develop itself, extend itself, and work out its own destinies; that, to attain its maximum of efficiency, it demands more negroes from that storehouse where Providence breeds them for it; and of course that it requires to be disembarrassed of all that fraudulent pretence of philanthropic cruising squadrons—whereof I shall have somewhat to say presently.

With pleasure I tell you that your old *collaborateur*, BERNAN, by his writings in the New-Orleans *Delta* and *Times*, (poor fellow! he has written his last,) gave early and powerful aid in the same direction. You may remember that I also, three years ago, in the *Citizen*, repeatedly advocated the reopening of the African Slave-trade; but then, as I do not reason—only dogmatize—and put everything forward hard, bare, and rigorous, what I say has often a paradoxical, even offensive aspect, which makes the weaker brother turn away from it; for Truth stark naked—you know how indecent she looks.

That which, three years ago, seemed as unfeasible as a project to revive the Crusades, is now at least discussed; whether it shall be adopted or not depends in the long run, solely on the question, whether the Southern States shall judge it on the whole beneficial to themselves.

However, though I prefer the South, most laboring immigrants prefer the North and West. But there is need of them, room for them everywhere, save in the cotton-growing and sugar growing regions. The country is in splendid condition. BUCHANAN is President. Abolitionism and Free-Soilism have been dealt a heavy blow, both by his election, and by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which makes their system of agitation as heretofore conducted, treasonable and revolutionary henceforth—that is to say, crushes them altogether; for it is a law-abiding country, and there are no treasons or revolutions wanted here. Know-Nothingism is chained up; except in East Tennessee, where it still runs loose, though it does not bite. Political excitement, and partisan fury of all sorts have much subsided. New-York is artificially stimulating herself with small riots, which indeed are surprisingly small in a city of almost a million people, where there are as many Irish as in Dublin, and as many Germans as Irish, and only a pretence of a police force. Industrious families are pouring into the grand new territories of the West. The "Nebraska iniquity" is found to hurt nobody; and "bleeding Kansas" bleeds no more. All these circumstances invite your Exodus. As for Know-Nothingism, which did seriously for two years check the immigration, it had but little meaning from the first beyond a blind rage for the most besotted Protestantism, or even a pretence of that, which is almost worse. It has always been weak and pettifogging; and its only public action having taken the form of street riots and arson, just and quiet people of whom there are a majority, have grown tired of it, indignant against it. One Irish-born citizen, with his vote in his hand, is precisely the political equal of one Know-Nothing; no more and no less; and can by no means afford to yield one jot or tittle to the claim of native superiority. We cannot, I say, afford to be humble in the presence of so proud a people; and if my adopted fellow-countrymen will follow precept or example of mine, humility is the very last of the Christian virtues they will cultivate. When they are perfect in all the rest, then let them begin upon that. A few plain and simple rules would suffice for their guidance, in case of Nativism becoming again outrageous. To wit: Repay scorn with scorn. Obey the law, and stand upon your rights. If attacked in the exercise of those rights, then blow for blow, and (if it come to that) bullet for bullet. If a Know-Nothing smite thee on the one cheek, smite him on the other. Vote invariably against every candidate for every office who hints one word of Nativism. So shall you prove yourselves worthy to be of the sovereigns of a free country; so shall legislators be conciliatory, rowdies be bland, and even "Plug Uglies" invite you to take a drink.

These immigrants (and I suppose we may expect many such) who have education, refined tastes, and means to buy Negroes, had better come south for living. Others will probably stay above the latitude of Mason and Dixon's line, flow Westward, and "roll up" there, as usual, sweeping majorities for the Democracy.

Now to return to the South, and her fortunes—you can easily perceive that I attach much consequence to those beginnings of downright Southern sentiment and opinion which are noted above. They are so much resistance to the flood of enlightened modern cant and slang, which otherwise was threatening to spoil all our perceptions of right and wrong, of beautiful and hideous, of true and false;—so many sufficient piles planted down to form a breakwater against the cataclysm of Exeter Hall philanthrophy, which is indeed "one of the worst passions of our nature." Nay, they indicate that America is about to originate a new national literature of her own. Hitherto, as you are aware, this Continent has had no native literature worth naming—and what must have been the effect upon her general health of so much foreign garbage, either fresh as imported from England, or recompiled, echoed, edited and mimicked in New-England, one may with disgust conceive. An unwholesome mistake has been too prevalent—that it is enough to be politically independent of England; enough that she makes no laws for us; but that her literature, criticism, ethics, being manufactured, by dint of cheap labor, lower than we can afford to get up the articles here, may serve our turn, as the Manchester dry goods do, well enough; nay, that we even do ourselves credit, and show our Anglo-Saxon breeding by "appreciating" all that baldercash. But for this grievous mistake, America never would have heard of Abolitionism, nor of Know-Nothingism. It is a mistake which has cost her dear; and which will not, perhaps, be fully set right until after the third, and last, war with the "Mother country."

Northern and Eastern literature, education, and opinion, are a servile copy of the British. And so indolent, so *inaccurant*, is the Southerner, that he has heretofore been content to order all his books from England, or New-York, or Philadelphia, and to send his sons to Yale or Harvard for University education. The [illegible] ant of Abolitionism blatant in all those [illegible] niversities has roused him at last; has [illegible] n to a sense of his rights and his posi- [illegible] say of his danger; but in truth he is in [illegible] anger. Painful it may be, and humiliat- [illegible] sentimental mind,) to reflect that the greatest material interest do come, in the long run, to be the criterion of *your* ethics, *your* religions, *your* social philosophies—that to the scale and measure of a decimal money-table must be brought "the finer sensibilities of the heart"—to see whether they will pay. Yet in all public and national affairs, so it is. For example, do we not see now, over the earth, a touching anxiety about cotton?—a fearful looking for cotton? Without cotton what is man? Has not the human race resolved itself into a Cotton-Supply Organization? If philanthropy end in starving the power-looms, then away with such philanthropy. For we must absolutely have cotton:—*undoubtedly* we must have cotton; and more cotton; and the most cotton possible, or we perish.

This exigency and urgency has become apparent to the Southern planters. They know, too, that they have the spell whereby this grand basis and material of "civilization" can alone be treated. They, with their field-hands, can grow civilization whitest, finest, cheapest—civilization of the longest staple and sleekest fibre. After many frantic trials by the British Government and Manchester millers to get their steam-god supplied with his daily food from other regions—after India has failed, and the Cape of Good Hope and Australia—and the only region which seems to promise much relief (Algeria) is in the hands of a rival—it is now generally admitted in England that slave-labor—and slave-labor, too, under the direction of our own Southern planters—can alone feed the steam-god, who, if once allowed to grow too hungry, will turn into a steam-demon.

So the South, at last—though indeed she is careless and indolent, the soft South!—feeling that so high a mission has been intrusted to her, begins to admit the necessity of rising to the level of the situation. Shall she, who furnishes wherewithal the *Eumenides* of our day spin man's destinies, submit to be called hard names? Submit to the open or covert censure of every magazine scribbler, every college professor—nay, every poor devil of a newspaper editor? Must she pay them all for the invaluable intellectual wealth they deal in, and take their impertinence into the bargain? Or is their mental merchandise so invaluable after all?

Hereby issue is joined. We are like to have an utter revolt here against the conventional platitudes of modern literature, and the "Spirit of the Age:" you may guess how gratifying is the prospect of their revolt to me, who despise the "Spirit of the Age" so cordially and profoundly. In truth, it is now seen to be neither needful nor expedient for Southern men to send their sons to drink at the Castalias of New-England and bring home that unwholesome liquid in bottle, like the Congress water from Saratoga Springs. For two years past the New-England Colleges have been almost abandoned by Southern students, and the University of Virginia (now the best in America) has been crowded. Very lately has commenced a movement for establishing another great University; of which I am now to tell you somewhat.

The occasion, indeed, and chief excitement, to all this disquisition which you are now reading with such attention, was a Convention, which I lately attended (merely as an outside spectator) here in East Tennessee, about a hundred miles from KNOXVILLE. A Convention of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with certain lay delegates also from each diocese, representing ten of the Southern States—to take measures for creating a University upon a grand scale, and with the highest literary aims and pretensions. You may wonder that I take any interest in an institution which will be controlled by the clergy of any sect. But why not? The best schools in the world have been those of the Jesuits. Your own *Alma Mater*, and mine, even old Trinity, is it not a close ecclesiastical corporation of the very sect of these conventioners? In short, all that is immaterial. The thing, if built up according to its idea, will be a great literary institution; and as it will have wealth, and at its head men of independence and high culture, it will be altogether above popular suffrage, and will have no need to court popular sanction—a sad necessity which has heretofore debased and ruined most colleges in this country. With a body of Professors all of the first class, this University can stand on high ground, and offer instruction, which whoso shall reject, the loss will be his.

A vehement Democrat am I: but democracy is not good for everywhere and for everything; not good in the family, for example, nor in the ships at sea, nor in the church, nor in the school. The *psephisma* of the Athenian *agora* was a great matter; a mighty and impregnable power—could make war, found colonies, launch navies, defy kings;—but it never dicteted the *curriculum* of PLATO'S Academy; never regulated the lectures of the Portico; nor laid out the walks of EPICURUS' garden. Now in these United States an imperious "discerning Public" is fain to take cognizance and jurisdiction of what is no way amenable to its court—of things which its interference is sure to corrupt and debase. There are plenty of colleges, so called—some of them endowed by the several States: over these letter State legislature have power; and over State legislators a discerning Public. Of those which are not endowed, the control is generally disputed by the clergy of such sects as may chance to predominate in the neighborhood; and your Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians patronise or starve them, as their respective preachers may get or lose the management. You can imagine the result. Subjected to this sort of treatment, the Portico itself would have become a hustings—the Academic grove a *stump*—the garden of EPICURUS a bear-garden. In short, I hold, that while in a republican government all public and political transactions must be dictated by the people, those influences which elevate and refine the individual must flow from above downwards. Of such influences great and venerable seats of learning are surely not the least potent. Their power is felt in all departments of opinion, through all the organs and oracles of human utterance. From them at least the schoolmaster at his desk, the editor in his chair, the preacher in his pulpit, must take their tone.

But lest I grow didactic, I will change the subject. My intention at first was little more than to give you an account of my agreeable excursion to this same Convention, and of the scene in which it was held.

In the southeastern corner of this State, and close to the borders of Alabama and Georgia, the great river Tennessee, after winding two hundred miles through a luxuriant farming country, turns and bursts through the ridges of the Cumberland mountains, making such gaps and chasms, such cliffs, clefts, caverns, and gorges, as rivers in such cases are wont. On the southern bank, two thousand feet above the river's bed, steep and massive, crested with perpendicular cliffs towards the north, and mantled, belted, hooded with dark forests, rises a mountain known to the Cherokees but eighteen years ago by the name of Chattanooga, but now termed by the "Anglo Saxon" *Look-out*. Towards the south it slopes gently, into Alabama, and its highest point is where it breaks down suddenly over the Tennessee valley. A good road has lately been made to wind up its side, and Summer villas, and a fair hotel, have been built on its shady brow. The whole summit is a mass of sandstone. The trees are in every variety and of goodly stature; and nowhere in all my mountain wandering have I found the splendid scarlet Azalea (queen of the Alleghany flowers) so luxuriant and superb. Here, under oak trees, met the Bishops; Bishops;—whom Doctor WHATELY, indeed, if he had seen them, would not have believed to be Bishops. For without a fire-shovel hat, without a silk apron, what is a Bishop! They appointed their Committees, passed their resolutions; and on the Fourth of July heard read the Declaration of Independence, duly listened to the Star Spangled Banner, gathered flowers, enjoyed the fresh air, some exquisite music, and the rising and setting of the sun over far forests. In three or four days they dispersed, and I, with a Knoxville friend, wended my way home, full of many thoughts.

One morning we sallied forth, with gray dawn, and came out upon the cliffs to see the sun rise—and he rises over this great vale as though he loved it. You know how the thing is done; so I need not tell you the sun's method of getting up. You also have been in the path of the sun as he travels his Zodiac road. Yet to see him on the morning of Independence Day shine out so kindly upon this Arcady of America, is worth rising at 4 o'clock for. All around us lies the great mountain region of the South; the grim peaks of North Carolina, where the untamed panther yet roams and ravens; the gorges and glens of a thousand rivers, where in laurel-thicket crouches the bear; and the long smooth ridges of Tennessee and Alabama, where herds of deer are browsing, secure this blessed morning. Far over the Tennessee valley, and away into the blue distance, corn and wheat are waving in such abundance and luxuriance as Tennessee never saw before. And southward you may get glimpses of the distant plains of Georgia, where the black field-hands are going forth this moment, singing, to hoe long rows of budding Civilization.

Standing on this tabular cliff, I can see in vision the whole beautiful South; and I say unto you that no people possess such elements of power and grandeur. Their climate is matchless; their products of all sorts, varied and exhaustless. Nowhere can you find a higher type of manhood; nowhere does womanhood bloom out into more sovereign beauty. Here Republicanism is in its truest, proudest form. All things that the States of Greece possessed (save one) these States possess. And as all Asia precipitated herself upon those immortal isles and rocky promontories and was dashed to shivers like a wave upon the beak of Sunium—even so one finds it impossible to conceive how these haughty Democrats here could ever by any force be conquered, or so much as cowed. Why, little South Carolina herself has the heart and stomach for a dozen Marathons.

Everything the Greeks possessed, save *one*,—high asthetic culture. With leisure, and spirit, a fertile brain and a voluptuous temperment, the Southerners have yet to begin to make their own Art in Literature. Oh, thou rising sun, breed for their own *Camœnæ!* Smite some rock with thy level eastern ray, and let our own Aganippe gush forth, our own Hippocrene flow! What needs this fair South but a literature "racy of the soil," tinted with the purple glow of the Southern sky, warm with Southern passion and the red Southern blood? Such, I pray God, may be yet vouchsafed us. And meantime long life to the Bishops!

But I must descend from this cliff, which I have used as a sort of pulpit for your behoof in the *rue du Lacepede*—and suddenly break off. "My letter is long, yet I have not half finished. So look out for another.

Adieu, JOHN MITCHEL.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug 8, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total
Remaining on Aug. 1	202	76	27
Admitted to Aug. 8	27	19	4
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	20	50
Died	9	1	10
Remaining at date	190	74	264

Males, 226; females, 38.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Disease and Deformity in our City Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In Miss BECKWITH'S *Letters to the People on Health and Happiness*, it is claimed that the health of the American people is perishing at a fearful ratio, and that while other nations, both in school and at home, train their children to be strong and healthy, we are training ours to be puny, sickly and deformed. In proof of this, facts are exhibited showing that of the American women born in this century and country, probably not two in ten have the vigor and health of their maternal ancestors, while probably *more than one-half* of them are either invalids or very delicate.

The object of this article is to direct the public attention to the prospects of the coming generation as indicated by the health of the children of our City Schools.

From recent investigations there is reason to believe that *more than one-half* of the children of our public schools who were born in this country, and who are *twelve* years old and upward are either *diseased* or *deformed!* Will the public look at this?

Bad air from stoves, rooms without ventilation close sleeping-rooms, crowded school-rooms, improper food, poisonous medicines, want of *proper* exercise and over excitement of the brain by study, have all combined to produce a *debility* of the whole body, especially of the *muscles*. The result is often shown in a pale or sallow complexion, though this sometimes attends good health. But the following are more sure indices of the debility and disease thus induced:

The first is a *sinking of all the intestines*, from want of the support of the muscles of the abdomen—which have become weak and flabby. It is the *tight pressing* of the intestines by these and other muscles that sustain the spine and keep all the interior organs in place. These muscles becoming weak, the whole organism *sinks downward*, sometimes displacing the most important and delicate organs. One symptom of this condition is a *flat chest*, another is a *flatness* or *caving in* near the pit of the stomach with a consequent projecting at the lower part of the abdomen, instead of a *curve outward* from the breast bone to the lowest point of the body, which is seen in a perfectly formed young child. Still another symptom is such a weakness of back and stomach as makes the child sit crooked. This is because the natural aid of tight packing and the supporting muscles are gone.

Another index of disease and decay in schools is *curvature of the spine*. When the spine is curved *forward* it is shown by a projecting neck or by a crooked back that no effort can straighten. If the curve is *sideways* (lateral) it is shown by one shoulder or one hip being higher than the other, or by one shoulder-blade being more prominent than the other. These deformities indicate that decay and debility which sooner or later bring on diseases of various kinds.

Teachers in our City schools say these marks of decay and deformity are constantly increasing, and that the longer the pupils go to school the more these indications increase; that is to say, they are found more in the upper departments than in the primary.

Parents and guardians of our City Schools, will you not look into this matter?

Two remedies for these evils are at command. The first is *knowledge of the evils themselves, and of the causes that produce them.* A small school-book, free from needless scientific technics, containing a short outline of physiology in its practical bearing on physical education, put into our Common Schools, would do more than anything else as a *preventive*.

Next, as both *preventive* and *cure*, the introduction into all our schools, of a system of physical training such as is now introduced into most European schools by order of Government. The people, instead of kings, must do it here, and for this end must be enlightened.

Lastly, there is a method of curing disease and deformity by a scientific use of exercise devised by LING (a Swedish professor,) which is celebrated all over Europe, and patronized by governments. This method is for the first time introduced into this country by a physician (Dr. CHARLES F. TAYLOR,) who went to Europe to acquire the system.

The remarkable success which attends this method, especially in remedying debility and deformities, demands the public attention, especially that of medical men, and of all who have the care of the young.

This method can be inspected by calling any day at No. 650 Sixth-avenue, or Dr. TAYLOR will send by mail a fuller account of it to any who may ask it. Whoever knows any puny or delicate child, or one who has any kind of deformity, would do well to examine into this method. INVESTIGATOR.

The Electric Telegraph for Fishing Purposes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We learn from a European communication this morning, that the Norwegian Government are having a fine submarine cable made, intended to be laid for a distance of about fifty miles along the coast, for the purpose of aiding the fishermen in the catching of herrings. It appears that persons so engaged frequently meet with great losses when shoals *suddenly* make their appearance, spawn and return to the sea again almost immediately. In order to obviate this difficulty, the Government has gone to the expense of laying the cable referred to, which will enable the fishermen to receive electrical communication all along the route at the various land stations. It seems that the shoals of herrings may easily be recognized *in the distance*, by the whales in attendance. This is certainly one among the many novel applications of the electric telegraph. Respectfully yours,

J. PAYNE LOWE.

National Dental Convention at Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 5.

The third Annual Convention of the American Dental Association was commenced at the Meionaon on Tuesday noon. The Association consists of members of the profession throughout the United States. At the hour of meeting, about one hundred gentlemen were in attendance. The Convention was called to order by Dr. CHAPIN A. HARRIS, of Baltimore, President of the Association. Dr. ELISHA TOWNSEND, of Philadelphia, Recording Secretary, read the record of the last Convention.

A letter was read from Dr. J. S. CLARK, of New-Orleans, Chairman of the Business Committee, regretting his inability to be present. The list of members of this Committee was called, and a majority being present, they retired to attend to their appropriate duties.

The President stated that he had received a communication from Dr. J. M. WIEBER, of Paris, setting forth that he had discovered a new and improved method of preparing gold for filling teeth. He forwarded with his communication five drachms of his preparation—"plastic gold," as he calls it—and explains the method of using it. A tooth filled with the preparation, which was contained in the package, was lost at the Custom-House.

A motion was made to refer the subject to a Special Committee, and another to refer the matter to the officers of the Convention. Dr. TOWNSEND favored the last motion, and the first was finally withdrawn. The opposition to referring the matter to a committee, arose from the fact stated by the Secretary, that at former conventions quacks had presented their notions, and afterwards made boasts of the discussions which they had occasioned, and of the notoriety thereby attained.

Dr. FULLER, of Portsmouth, N. H., thought that the best way of getting over the matter would be to appoint a committee to consider the whole subject of dental inventions, and to whom matters of the kind should be referred.

Dr. FREEZE, of New-York, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of that sort annually. A lengthy debate took place, and was finally concluded by laying the matter on the table, a member having discovered that under the rules the debate was entirely out of order.

The second ballot for President resulted in the election of Dr. TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, by a vote of 52 to 26 for Dr. ALLPORT. The remaining ballots were scattered among a large number of candidates.

The third ballot for Vice President resulted in the election of Dr. E. G. TUCKER, of Boston, by a vote of 52 to 34 for Dr. ALLEN, of New-York.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Recording Secretary and Treasurer, and Dr. L. W. ROGERS, of Utica, N. Y., was elected. Dr. JOSIAH FORBES, of St. Louis, was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. TAYLOR thanked the Ex President for the kind allusion he had made to himself.

On motion of Dr. HARRIS, a Committee was appointed to investigate the merits of Dr. WIEBER'S plastic gold. The Committee, which was constituted as follows, was requested to report at the present session of the Association: Drs. Dwinnell, of New-York; Allport, of Chicago; Townsend, of Philadelphia; Tucker, of Boston, and Taft, of Cincinnati.

Dr. FULLER, of Portsmouth, N. H., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That members of the scientific professions, physicians, chemists and metallurgists, be, and are cordially invited to attend the meetings, and take part in the deliberations of this Convention.

The resolution, after being amended by striking out the words, "take part in the deliberations," was adopted.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention, the dentists of Boston were called to order, and, under the Chairmanship of Dr. E. G. WILSON, and with Dr. B. S. GODMAN, as Secretary, made a beginning in the matter of entertaining their friends from abroad. A dinner, or an excursion down the harbor, will, probably, be concluded upon. The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to arrange the affair: Dr. J. A. CUMMINGS, Dr. E. G. TUCKER, and Dr. SHEPARD.

APPLETON OAKESMITH'S DEBT.—In accordance with the notice of application for the discharge of APPLETON OAKESMITH from his debts, on the ground of insolvency, some of his creditors appeared before City Judge RUSSELL on Saturday morning, but the matter was, without any action being taken, postponed until Wednesday morning next. Mr. OAKESMITH, it will be remembered, was the successor of PADRE VIGIL, and the predecessor of Don FERMIN FERRER, as WALKER'S Minister to the United States Government. He is also defendant in a suit for the recovery of a large amount, the value of certain "cannons, guns, pistols, swords, halls, bombshells, grapeshot and powder," which he intended to send to some filibustering quarter. Gen. Don DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA is the plaintiff.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Otherwise reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales small lots at $7 for Pearl and $7 75c. @$7 81½c. for Pot.

COFFEE—The market is entirely nominal, in the absence of business. Only 40 bags Rio changed hands, and so far as we could learn, at 11c., four months.

CORN MEAL—Is nominally the same.

COTTON—The market is very firm with sales 500 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. for Mobile and 15¾c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR, &c—The Flour market is five cents better in common and medium grades with a good demand for the local and Eastern trade. There is also some little speculative demand. Sales 7,000 bbls. at $6 45c.@$6 60c. for common to choice superfine State; $6 80c. @$6 90c. for extra State; $6 40c.@$6 60c. for superfine Western; $6 65c.@$7 05c. for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; $7 30c.@$9 50c. for extra Genesee; $7 45c. @$10 25c. for extra St. Louis, the market closing quiet. In Canadian Flour there is a fair business doing at a slight improvement in prices. Sales 700 bbls at $6 50c.@$6 60c. for superfine and $6 70c.@$6 75c. for fancy and extra. Southern Flour may be quoted a shade easier on the better grades with an increased supply offering. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 45c.@$7 70c. for common to choice superfine, and $7 75c.@$9 90 for fancy to extra

GRAIN—The Wheat market is without important change. The supply is fair, but with a moderate demand for home consumption. Holders are disposed to insist upon full prices. Sales 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 44; 1,200 bushels mixed Winter Western at $1 65; 4,100 new red Southern at $1 70@$1 76, and 5,400 white do. at $1 85@$1 96. Rye is without material alteration in price. Sales 800 bushels new at $1. The range is $1@$1 05. The receipts of Corn aggregate over 200,000, in addition to which about 100,000 bushels were left over from Saturday's market. The demand is moderate and holders are compelled to accept lower prices in order to realize. Sales 110,000 bushels mixed Western at 84c.@85c. opening at the inside and closing firm at the outside price for prime parcels. In Oats there is a moderate business doing at 63c.@65c. for State and 65c.@66c. for Western.

GUANO—The agents of the Peruvian Government, Messrs. BARREDA & BROS., have advanced the price $5 per ton. The quotation is now $65.

HAY—North River is firm and in brisk demand at 70c.@80c., cash.

LIME—Sales of 800 bbls. Common Rockland, at 75c., and 200 bbls. Lump at $1 10, cash.

MOLASSES—The market remains dull, and prices are nominal.

NAVAL STORES—We hear of sales of 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in shipping order, at 48c., cash. Resin and Crude Turpentine are quiet. Tar is dull.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market retained its buoyancy, though the demand is limited to the wants of the local trade. A parcel of some 200 bbls., reshipped from London, has just been received by the ship *G. B. Lamar*, there being no market for it on the other side. The sales to-day add up 280 bbls., at $24 35@$24 40 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime. Other kinds are nominal. A moderate demand prevails for Beef, and the market is buoyant at the late advance. The sales include 200 bbls. at $16 60@$17 50 for repacked Western and $18@$19 for extra Mess. Prime Mess is held firmly at $30@$30 50, and India Mess at $32. Beef Hams are in moderate request, with sales of small parcels at $23 50@$23 75. Cut Meats have become very scarce and prices have advanced to 11¾c. @12c. for Shoulders and Hams. In Bacon there is nothing of moment doing. Western smoked in moderate quantities has been placed at 13½c.@14c. Lard is very firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at 15¾c.@15¾c.; also 500 kegs at 16¼c. In Butter there is a moderate business at the previous figures. Cheese continues dull at 6c. @9¾c.

RICE—Continues firm, with a fair demand. Sales 150 casks at 5¾c.@5¾c., cash.

RYE—Flour steady. Sales 200 bbls. at $4@$6 for common fine to choice superfine.

SUGAR—Is quiet but firm, with sales of 300 hhds. Cuba, Muscovado, at 8¾c.@9¾c., 4 mos., and 200 Melado, on private terms.

TALLOW—A good demand prevails, and prime has advanced to 12c., cash, with sales of 20,000 lbs.

WHISKY—The market is unchanged. Sales 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 31c., closing heavy with a large offering.

FREIGHTS—Remain dull, with no change in rates. Engagements to Liverpool include 10,000 bushels Corn at 2½d., in bulk; 100 bales Cotton at 3a. ⅜ bale; 200 tcs. Beef 9d., and 500 bbls. Resin 6d. To London, 800 bbls. Oil Cake, 1s. 6d.; 700 bags do., 15s. To Hamburg, 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 3c.; 600 bbls. Resin, 2s.; 50 tons measurement goods, 17s. 6d., and 50 hhds. Bark, 25s. An Oldenburg bark, from Philadelphia, with part of a cargo, to come to this port, thence to Trinidad, Cuba, to finish loading. Sugar, Honey and Mahogany, for Hamburg, at £3 17s. 6d., and a ship, 2,800 tons, not yet launched, from China to Cuba, with Coolies, on private terms.

☞ List of the officers, crew, and passengers of the Bark *Monasco*, (wrecked on Newfoundland,) who were brought to this port by the French Brig *Louis Ellis*:

Geo. Wormell, 1st officer; Geo. Staples, 2d officer; John Miller, Erastus Messer, John Luinze, Andrew Wilson, Edward Anderson, Christian Peterson, John Johnson, seamen; Joseph Furis, cook; Chas. Swenson, steward. Passengers saved—Simon Nelson, Alof Anderson, Nils Carlsham, Lors Lirderoth, Pherson, Axel A. Nundstrum.

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TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN,

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The news by the overland mail, as published in the London *Times*, does not materially differ from that which appeared in our impression of yesterday. It was telegraphed, on the 28th ult., from Trieste, so that the mails would probably reach London in time for the *Niagara*, now due at Halifax. It is asserted, very vaguely, that the mutiny in the Bengal army has spread, but no idea is given of the extent. Delhi, however, has not been captured, and there does not seem to be great probability of its speedy fall. General BARNARD has, comparatively speaking, a very small force before Delhi, and it is utterly impossible that European troops can either march or undertake any effective operations with the thermometer at 110° in the shade. Without reinforcements, then, the British will be compelled to go into cantonments, and their temporary abandonment of the seige of Delhi will inspire the mutineers with hope and confidence. Of the final result there can be no question; the Indian will be obliged to give way now as he has done before. Yet, if the mutiny is so far favored by circumstances as to remain unchecked during the present season, it is not at all impossible that England, at an immense cost and sacrifice, may have to reconquer Hindostan. It is stated that the Government has positive evidence against the ex-King of Oude. If such be the case, we do not believe that a Court-martial, especially under the direction of a man like Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, will pay much respect to his Kingship.

On the news from China we have commented in a separate article. It looks now as if the British could bring their war with the Celestials to a speedy and satisfactory close.

There is nothing very new in the European intelligence. A recent letter from SMITH O'BRIEN, which we have transferred to our columns, will be read with interest, as it is a sort of appendix to the Irish rebellion of 1848. Spain has accepted the mediation of France and England in the Mexican dispute, because these two Powers refused her any assistance if she persevered in her determination to go to war.

LEDRU ROLLIN has addressed a letter to the Judge d'Instruction of Paris, denying any complicity in the Italian conspiracies. Correspondents of English journals state, nevertheless, that the proof against him is strong.

We have satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. It was expected that all the vessels destined to assist in laying the cable would have assembled at Cork by the 29th ult.

A treaty, guaranteeing the construction of a railway route, has been concluded between Honduras and France.

It is stated, in explanation of the recent movements of the Tehuantepec company, that the new arrangements merge the interests of the Le Sere and Hargous enterprises.

Judge DAVISON has refused bail for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Her counsel will to-day, move for a writ of *certiorari* in the Supreme Court. Meantime she remains at Bond-street. There were no new developments yesterday. The public excitement is by no means allayed, but is resting a little, for the next step in the proceedings, and for the Surrogate's decision, which will not be much longer postponed.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, but failed to unite upon a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER. After passing upon a number of unimportant bills, and postponing the subject of furnishing ballot-boxes for the next election, they adjourned over until the second Monday in September. The adjournment was not well received by the expectants. They have been waiting anxiously for a long time for appointments; and now to have the surety that no additions will be made to the force until after the date for meeting again, is not agreeable to them. Those who are appointed are satisfied; their money is sure, and their duties at the present time, are not unusually onerous. During the interim, the management of the force will devolve upon General Superintendent TALLMADGE and his deputies, CARPENTER of New-York, and FOLK of Brooklyn. The regrets occasioned by the adjournment are principally with the residents of the Wards for which there is, as yet, but a very small force. It is believed that there will be no election of a Commissioner to fill the vacancy, until one is made by the people—a belief in which the Commissioners are thought to have united before they adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration, with a number of invited guests, yesterday, visited Seguine's Point, with a view of deciding upon the suitableness of that locality as a place for Quarantine. Sundry speeches were made, and a resolution was finally adopted, declaring the place unfit for the purposes required. Only two of the Commissioners, however, were present, and the action is not to be considered as final.

The arguments in the Conover Contempt Case closed yesterday. Rather an unusual degree of excitement was caused by Mr. BRADY's concluding address, in which some complimentary allusions to the sons of Erin elicited loud applause from a numerous audience. This ends the arguments at present, and the decisions in this and the Injunction Case, were reserved for Saturday—but we have not done with the Street Commissioner controversy yet. Mr. BRADY strongly intimated that an action or actions for false imprisonment would be brought by Mr. DEVLIN.

A young man, named STEWART B. ADAMS, who has been for the past seven or eight years employed as bar-keeper of the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, has been arrested, charged with embezzling from his employer, at various times, different sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to many thousand dollars. During the time mentioned, a large business was done at the bar, but yet the receipts were comparatively small. Mr. LAMB, the proprietor, wondered much at this, but could not bring himself to believe that his bar-tender was playing him false. At length, he employed a person to remain one day in the bar room, and keep a record of the number of glasses sold. The result was that a discrepancy of $20 was discovered between the number of drinks sold and the receipts accounted for. Ex-police officer FARLEY was then set to watch ADAMS, and soon ascertained that he associated with sporting men and fast women, and that he frequently spent at houses of ill resort more than his month's salary; that one of his female favorites had recently purchased the house in which she lived in Thompson-street, and that there was reason to believe that the purchase-money was obtained from the gay bar-tender. Further inquiries were made, when a young man, named SCHILLER, who had acted as an accomplice with ADAMS, revealed all he knew of the transaction. ADAMS was thereupon committed to prison. The evidence adduced on the preliminary examination had yesterday afternoon before Justice WELSH will be found very interesting. The accused party is only 23 years of age. He has been in the employ of Mr. LAMB nearly eight years, first serving as bell-boy at a public-house in Brooklyn.

The Board of Councilmen were unable to form a quorum on Monday, and adjourned until next (this) day.

The Young Men's National American Union Club met last evening at Stuyvesant Institute for the second annual election of officers, but got no further than announcing the votes for President. After the adjournment a dispute arose about the possession of the records, and the result was an appeal to the police, one of whom carried the papers to the Station-house where the difficulty was settled.

The public must not suppose from the abundance of puffs and protests about these times that GARRETT DYCKMAN, late Register, is by any means sure of receiving the gold snuff-box that Old Hickory bequeathed to the most valiant son of New-York. The Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen has awarded it to the Captain of Company K., but the report of the Committee has not yet been acted on by either Board.

The proceedings in the Court of General Sessions yesterday were not of unusual interest. Two notorious burglars were sentenced—one who pleaded guilty, to seven years in the State Prison, and the other, who stood a trial and was convicted, to fifteen years.

On Sunday night the Fifth Ward Police arrested twenty-seven disorderly women of all nations and color, charged with improper conduct in the streets. They were sent to the Lower Police Court, and most of them were forwarded to Blackwell's Island on Monday.

JOHN SMITH, the Portuguese sailor who was found guilty of murder on board the brig *General Pierce*, and who was to have been hung on the 13th inst., received a respite to the 11th of September, yesterday.

The War in China.

Daylight at last begins to break upon the darkness of the Chinese question, and it is not wholly unreasonable to hope that we have reached at least the beginning of the end of a question which has been ripening for more than two centuries.

The destruction of the fleet upon which Commissioner YEH relied for the protection of Canton, and the practical consequences of that destruction will leave England mistress of the situation, and will greatly facilitate the diplomatic operations of Lord ELGIN. For the statement with which the foreign defenders of the Celestial Empire have constantly taunted the English Government is, after all, nearer to the truth than those who use it so freely, for the most part imagine.

The present war is a war not with China, but with Canton, and not with Canton so much as with Commissioner YEH.

Commissioner YEH, playing upon the ferocious vanity of the population of Southern China, and particularly of the District of Canton, has used that population as a frail barrier to the virtual achievement of that revolution which the last war with England began in the relations of China with Christendom. Strong and universal as is the feeling of exclusiveness throughout the body of the Chinese people, the Cantonese, and the practical inhabitants of the Southern Coast alone, among those who have been brought into contact with Europeans, have preserved in full vigor and splendor up to the present time, the time-honored tradition of the unapproachable superiority of the Celestial subject over all other mortal men.

This fact is very easily to be accounted for, and, as it is important that our readers should be able to estimate at its full value the news of the fall of Canton, we make no apology for inflicting upon them a brief chapter of Chinese history, with a moral thereto appended. If they find it absolutely necessary to omit the perusal of the one or the other, we beg them to put the history aside, but accept the moral.

The first relations between England and China were, of course, purely commercial. The English traders to the East underwent, at the hands of the Celestial authorities, just such indignities as were inflicted by Japan upon the Dutch. The East India Company made various attempts to obtain more favorable terms of intercourse, and to extend their traffic to other ports beside Canton and Macao, at the latter of which places they appeared as guests of Portugal, to which power the town had been ceded by China, in 1586, in return for services rendered against the Southern pirates. But these attempts, though sometimes very boldly and wisely made, resulted in signal failures.

The English in the China Seas submitted, in common with other foreigners, to constant humiliations, and ate a most unconscionable quantity of dirt, as a condition precedent to the privilege of drinking as much tea as they wished. The Chinese authorities constantly refused to take any steps in the case of injuries inflicted upon foreigners, while English sailors were actually surrendered to the Mandarins and put to death, in return for the accidental killing of Chinese subjects by the premature discharge of salutes from English ships, and English national vessels subjected by the port authorities to the same examination with merchant ships.

In 1793 Lord MACARTNEY was sent from England on a mission to China, which ended in the production of a very readable book, and on the return of the Ambassador another attempt, made by Lord MINTO as Governor-General of India, in 1808, was still more barren of consequences, and was attended with circumstances the most humiliating.

In 1816 Lord AMHERST went out with a fleet and reached Pekin by land. But being required to go through with a degrading ceremonial of presentation, Lord AMHERST refused to do so, unless the chief minister of the Son of Heaven would reciprocate the prostration before a portrait of the Prince Regent of England. The Son of Heaven forbade this condescension, and Lord AMHERST, returning to Canton, found that his ships were forbidden to come up the river to receive him, though the Envoys of Siam and Cochin, China were allowed to disembark in the port itself. The English Envoy and Admiral upon this took a bold stand, and the British fleet, after some parley, bombarded the forts of the Bocca-Tigris, forced a passage and took off Lord AMHERST and his suite. The wholesome effects of this decided conduct are traceable throughout the whole subsequent history of the intercourse of England and of Christendom with China up to the time of the Opium War.

Although a vast deal of nonsense has, in our judgment, been talked on the subject of this Opium War, still we cannot but think that in defending what had become a great contraband traffic, England sacrificed a ground of moral superiority which it was important she should hold in China. The war itself, however, was in the nature of things inevitable. As the relations of Christendom with China grew more extensive, it became more and more impossible for the Western nations to tolerate the mingled dishonesty and insolence of the Chinese officials. The war, in fact, may be defined as a just war, waged on an unjust pretext. But it ended, as all the world knows, in impressing a salutary respect for the arms and the character of the foreign barbarians, not only upon the Pekin Government, but upon the masses of the people on all points of the Empire at which the Chinese and the English were brought into actual contact, excepting at Canton. For at Canton the English having been twice masters of a position from which the city was commanded, twice retired, leaving the city inviolate as the receipt of ransom. Upon both of these occasions the turbulent and piratical militia of the Province were summoned to the city by the Governor, and arrived there just in time to witness the retreat of the red-coats and the blue-jackets to their ships. It needs no ghost come from the dead, nor any China merchant from Hong Kong, to tell us what use was made of these occasions by the astute Mandarins. The population of Canton came out of the war thoroughly convinced that the immunity of their city from sack and slaughter was due to the righteous and reasonable terror which the English entertained of the Cantonese chivalry. This conviction of theirs has been sedulously fostered by their rulers. The Chinese Government never intended to keep its treaties with England, America and France. In the North of China it was not easy to find a lever of difficulty. In Canton one was ready to the Imperial hand. And the provisions of the treaties with regard to Canton have consequently *never been fulfilled*, the ungovernable and dangerous temper of the people being constantly alleged by the authorities in excuse for their own conduct. Of the ingenuity with which a Chinese official can evade, shuffle, palter in a double sense, and elaborately lie, no man not familiar with the Chinese character can adequately conceive. All diplomacy, both foreign and domestic, in China, is of a strictly Spartan tone. Chinese Envoys and Governors are punished for one crime only—and that crime is failure. *How* they do what they are required to do is never the question—but *do it* they must, or be disgraced and die.

And, accordingly, while the Chinese authorities have been ostensibly engaged for the last five years in preparing the way for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations at Canton, they have been really engaged in trying to make such fulfillment impossible. The apologetic and explanatory epistles and proclamations of a Chinese Commissioner are constructed on the principle of the famous letter of introduction which the story-books father upon RICHELIEU, and which told complimentary lies till it was folded down the middle, when it revealed the most explicit and uncomplimentary truths. A slight turn in the phraseology of a sentence, which would escape the foreign interpreter, may be so contrived as to satisfy the Cantonese population that their Commissioner is talking tremendously to the audacious but idiotic foreign devils, who ran away from Canton at the first roar of the invincible tam-tams.

The affair of the lorcha *Arrow* brought the matter suddenly to a crisis. The destruction of the Canton fleet and the overthrow of the city has now struck down the most formidable obstacle in the way of a direct negotiation between the Celestial Government and the English Representatives.

In all probability our Minister, Mr. REED, on arriving at his destination, will find affairs in just such a position as to demand and justify his efficient interference in support of the fair claims of foreigners in general to such honorable and respectable relations with the Chinese Empire as will now be insisted on by England. If the support, particularly of the United States and of France, is not now afforded to England, that Power will probably be left so entirely mistress of the question as to authorize her in demanding and obtaining important territorial cessions at such points along the coast as shall give her control of the great internal arteries of the Empire.

The simple suggestion of the imminent probability that the internal commerce of the Chinese Empire will, at no distant day, be thrown open to the world, must suffice to awaken the very serious attention of our commercial community to the actual posture and the near prospects of affairs in that quarter of the world. The fall of Canton, we repeat, involves the certain fall of that imaginary great wall which has, for two centuries, been found to be more efficacious in keeping out the commercial invaders of Europe from the Central Flowery Land than the substantial Great Wall of the North has been in repelling the predatory hordes of Tartary and of Siberia.

Is Honesty the Best Policy?

Let it come to be understood that, in the service of Government, honesty is *not* the best policy, and Washington will soon swarm with candidates for the Penitentiary. Nothing can be more important to the public service than that its subordinate officers should feel assured of earnest support in every official act suggested by honest considerations of duty. No man can possibly fill any position which compels him to decide between conflicting interests, without making bitter enemies, and drawing upon his own head the anger, suspicion, and oft-times the stealthy revenge of those whom it becomes his duty to disappoint. It is human nature to think ill of anything conflicting with what a man believes to be his own interest,—and to suspect the motives of those who act upon a difference of opinion. The Press affords daily and remarkable evidence of this human frailty. How common is it for Editors whose education and culture should lift them above such petty trifling, to abandon argument, avail themselves of abuse, and assail the motives of cotemporaries who happen to see facts in a different light from their own, or to draw dissimilar deductions therefrom. The same weakness may be observed in any of the private walks of life. Scarce a day passes that we do not witness some sneaking assassin of his neighbor's reputation, jesuitically winking or nodding the slanders he has not the courage to father,—all because he fancies that the object of his malevolence is crossing his path, or for the reason that he dares think and act for himself, and as his own judgment and conscience dictate. The reader who does not readily recognize this character among his acquaintances, is in blissful ignorance of one of the dark spots on humanity's sun.

We are led to these reflections by the statements of our Washington correspondent, published recently, in reference to efforts making for the removal of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. With Mr. MARTIN we have no personal acquaintance. Individually we care nothing for him. But his case affords the text for observations general in their application. He will serve as the representative man of a large class who are constantly kept in hot water because they insist upon doing their duty without fear or favor. He seems to have manfully resisted all the blandishments of political toadies who had schemes of personal aggrandizement to be served through the agency of his chief. He has kept his hands free from bribes. He persisted in giving his professional opinion upon matters within his province, regardless of the wishes or the interests of other parties. He cannot be made a supple tool of scheming speculators, and so a cabal of disappointed men demand his removal. To effect this, charges are preferred against him, the nature of which he is not permitted to know, while his enemies proceed to try him in the Court of his superiors, and press for sentence of dismissal.

Mr. MARTIN's case is that of hundreds who have preceded him. Comptroller WHITTLESEY grew gray in the public service, acknowledged to be one of the most correct and upright officers of the Government. But even *his* motives were assailed time and again, and nothing but his extensive popularity and his supposed political influence in essential quarters, saved him from the headsman's axe on more than one occasion. Men of equal merit but less political power, have repeatedly been turned adrift, without a trial, and with a load of suspicion inferred against them, which it was impossible to throw off, because the secret inquisition which sentenced them kept closely sealed the pretext for their removal.

In no case should the maxim which holds a man innocent until proven guilty be more rigidly applied, than in that of a public officer. The Government has reciprocal duties towards him, which cannot be evaded. His duty places him in a position where he must inevitably become a mark for malice and wickedness. And the more faithful he is, the more certain of encountering active hostility. This should always be remembered. Secret charges against him ought never be entertained for an hour unless to secure further proofs of alleged delinquency; and when these are all in, he is entitled to meet his accusers face to face, to rebut or explain away their charges, if he can. We say he is entitled to this; nay more, it is a duty to the public that this course should be pursued—for any other process must show every officer that his only hope of retaining place, is by trifling with his conscience, sharing the bribes of those who would reach the public Treasury through the door he is sworn to guard, joining in their peculations, and so perjuring his soul.

If the Administration would not offer a high premium for official rascality, if it would not encourage and promote the demoralization which the pending movement against MARTIN seems to involve, let them begin with him, and henceforth guard the reputations of their officers as closely as they watch their conduct. Let it be established, by practical experience, that the ill-will of interested parties is no evidence of official delinquency—that an officer who has served acceptably must be publicly disgraced ere his removal can be accomplished, and more will be done for the elevation of the public service, in its executive departments, than has been accomplished by the "rotation" of twenty years.

Governor Walker's Policy.

If ever a public question has been confused by argument, passion and prejudice, it is that which has arisen in reference to Governor WALKER's administration in Kansas. Controversialists have overlooked, in their recent sharp discussions, the past history of public sentiment in that Territory, as well as the legislation of Congress on the subject, and have been far too much guided by preconceived opinions upon the main point, viz., the establishment of another Slave or Free State.

In order to comprehend the true policy to be pursued by Governor WALKER, it is certainly necessary to regard carefully the issue which had been previously made. For instance, the Government of Kansas is a question *of law*, precisely the same as any which may have been submitted to the judicial tribunals; and it is just as important that an issue should be made in the one case as in the other. The issue in the case of Kansas was defined by Congress. That body, in the organic act of the Territory, conceded to the inhabitants thereof the right to establish their social and political institutions. By this concession, the people became the sole judges of what institutions they would have. Meanwhile, for the time being, the Government of the United States assumed to exercise the faculties of legislation. By the theory of the case, the States of the Union are the proprietors of the Territory; but that proprietorship is made inoperative, in a political sense, when the people thereof assume to establish a State Constitution.

Now we hold it to be quite immaterial, so far as the public is concerned, to inquire what may have been the action upon this subject of the Cincinnati and the Philadelphia Conventions—what may have been the positions occupied by the extreme North and the extreme South—what may be the opinions, indeed, of this man or that man. The question is one of *law*. The issue is no longer to be made; it has already been made. The right to establish a State Government, it has been determined, belongs to the people of Kansas themselves. They are constituted, by act of Congress, the sole judges of what shall be their domestic institutions.

We are aware that, in this respect, the legislation of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was widely different from that which resulted in the admission of Missouri into the Union. The latter reserved the power, or a portion of it, to Congress; the former concedes all power to the people. Except upon the simple question of the admission of Kansas into the Union, Congress has reserved to itself no right whatever to interfere in the organization of a State Government for that Territory. It is not, in this respect, even a question of popular sovereignty, because, in the strict legal sense of the Kansas Act, the people are simply entrusted with the duty of making for themselves a State Constitution.

Congress having conceded to the people this right delegated, it is clearly the duty of that body to see that the trust shall be faithfully executed; and hence we infer that it is the duty of Congress, when Kansas shall apply for admission as a State, to see that the constitution presented shall have been assented to by a majority of the actual *bona fide* inhabitants of the State. Such a supervision and requirement is absolutely necessary to give legal effect to the Kansas-Nebraska act. Had Congress, for instance, reserved supervisory control, by authorizing, in general terms, the people to adopt and present to that body a State Constitution, such a presentation would have been regarded as a mere incipient movement, involving the surrender of no legal rights, and securing none to the Territory. But in the case before us, in order to dispose of the subject, lawful authority was conveyed to the people to form their own constitution, by a *majority* of the inhabitants; and it is, therefore, an imperative necessity that Congress should see to it that any constitution adopted shall receive the sanction of that majority.

This, then, was the issue presented to the country when Gov. WALKER assumed the administration of Kansas. The great question was to be settled by the people, on the popular doctrine that a majority should and must decide the matter in controversy. Undoubtedly the most important difference was that which had divided the North and the South in opinion and action—that is the question of Slavery.

Now, although Kansas has been the point of bitter controversy between the Slaveholding and the non-Slaveholding States—a controversy out of which grew the organic act of that Territory, by which Congress declared that it was not the purpose of the act to legislate Slavery into, or prohibit its establishment therein, but to leave the people perfectly free to establish their own institutions in their own way—it is impossible not to see that, in the rapid movement of immigration on the one side or the other, the question must of necessity be settled by the people themselves.

It is precisely the development of this idea which should be considered as a historical fact, in connection with the Administration of Gov. WALKER. He met in Kansas a popular sentiment, about which there is no dispute. The majority of the people were in favor of making Kansas a Free State; and, so clear and explicit was that sentiment, so calm, rational and considerate, as to command the respect of the Pro-Slavery men, and to induce them to hesitate in their efforts to establish a Slave State. Under such circumstances Gov. WALKER entered upon the duties of his office. It was his legal duty to see that the *bona fide* inhabitants of the State should vote upon the question of the organization of the State Government. He had a right to advocate that line of policy, which it was his duty, as prescribed by the law and his instructions, to see executed. Had he been even favorable to the establishment of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, he must have desisted from efforts to secure one, when he learned that the people were quite unanimous against it. He was called upon to deal with public sentiment, to secure its honest expression, to execute the laws, in fact, in this respect; and hence it was as much his duty to guard the right to vote as it was to oppose and put down usurpation and rebellion. He went there, in fact, with no earthly discretion, but to see the laws enforced; and, however we may differ about the propriety of the laws themselves, we ought not to quarrel with the officer who is honest in their rigid execution.

The secret of the opposition to Governor WALKER, is that he was expected to go to the Territory of Kansas to obey the prejudices, and to execute the secret designs of the extreme men of the South, he having been one of the chief advocates of the annexation of Texas, and other measures which met the strong support of the slaveholding States. From an ultra-Southern point of view, it was extremely unfortunate for Governor WALKER, if such were the expectations of his slaveholding friends, that he found a public sentiment in Kansas, out of which it was as difficult to mould constitutions favorable to Slavery, as it would be in New-York or Pennsylvania. It is unfortunate, because the South have a habit of condemning every one who does not accomplish just what their fire-eaters want. There is, in this respect, upon the question of Slavery, very little difference between inability and infidelity, in the eyes of the ultra men in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. They deride and condemn Governor WALKER, because the people of Kansas do not want Slavery! They condemn him for executing laws which those States helped to make in Congress; but, in truth, they condemn him because he did not spring a snap judgment upon that people, and himself make another Slave State. The secret argument is, that he was incompetent for his work. The real argument, that he is too honest to pervert public sentiment, and thus stands condemned by those whose views are confessedly one-sided. No one can question, under such circumstances, that patriotic and rational men of all sections will uphold Gov. WALKER in the career he is pursuing; and we rejoice to perceive, that there is a conservative party in the slaveholding States themselves are determined to stand by him.

The Manufacture of Great Men.

The Horatian doctrine that "poets are born, and not made," like most other doctrines, is both a truth and a lie. It is a truth, because no artistic training can ever educate a Gradgrind into a Raphael. It is a lie, because "mute inglorious Miltons" do surely die and turn to dust in village churchyards, for want of a world to awaken their hearts and to open their lips.

The material of which poets are made, and the material of which all sorts of great men are made, must be counted among the rarer products of creative power. That particular combination of human qualities which constitutes genius is no more common among men than the peculiar combinations of clay which constitute the opal and the ruby, the emerald and the sapphire, are among the earths. Under what conditions the combinations may be produced in the one case, or in the other, our science fails as yet to inform us. But it is just as idle to deny that certain constitutions of human society and certain circumstances of human life are more favorable than others to the production of genius, or at least that genius is more commonly produced under certain constitutions of society and in certain circumstances of life, as it would be to aver that rubies and opals are just as common in New-England as they are in Eastern Europe, because the earths which constitute these precious stones are to be found in the one region as plentifully as in the other.

But given your gems, the finding and working of them is essential to their appearance in the world which they were intended to illustrate and adorn. And one has a right to criticise the artisans of capacity, in a degree, by the results of their industry, just as he has a right to estimate the skill and the resources of jewelers by the jewels which they produce.

Our colleges and public schools are the workshops in which we expect our great men to be made. They were founded and are maintained with this purpose, that while the average humanity bred in this Western World may be disciplined by them to average usefulness and availability, so, too, the extraordinary abilities which shall from time to time be produced among us may be fairly dealt with and wrought to their exceptional uses.

So, that, when we pass our public academical institutions in review, we are to look at them from two points of observation. We are first to inquire into the tone and quality of their average product—to find out how far they help to supply us with honest, clear-headed, well-trained and capable men to fill the ordinary stations and do the general brain-work of society—and secondly to measure them by the number and the calibre of the superior men, the creative and personally valuable men whom they have given to us. We have a right to expect from them that they will meet our demand in both directions. And if they do not, then is is time for us to set about finding out whether the deficiency in either direction is or is not within their control—whether, that is, the trouble lies in the raw material or in the working up—whether heaven-sent meats have been spoiled by cooks of an antipodal origin, or whether the efforts of the most celestial *chefs* have been brought to nothing by the impracticable nature of the market.

We have been led into these reflections by much and most laborious reading of the multifarious reports with which the press has lately teemed of college exercises, college celebrations, college commencements, and college dinners. Now that the season of these things is rapidly drawing to an end, let us speak the truth about them. They are a frightful bore, and they make one sad for his country and his kind. Such abundance of twaddle, such quantities of fustian and verbiage—such floods of mutual flattery as are annually discharged upon the reading world of these United States from the Ephesian bosom of the universal American "*Alma-Mater*" may justly inspire us with alarm for the future of the Republic.

With every year the tendency of our higher institutions of learning towards what is called by a name as bad as the thing itself, "popularization," gathers strength. The figurative "groves of the academy" are fast becoming thinned out, and we may soon look to see the last plane-tree vanish and the last barrier leveled which still secludes the studious youth of intellect from the competitions, the fever, and the frantic excitements of public life.

Now this tendency we cannot but regard as fatal to the higher influences which collegiate institutions should exert. *Prematurity* of all kinds may almost be called the prevailing curse of our country. We treat our men as the English treat their racers—putting them on the course before their frames are settled—before the nervous organization is balanced with the muscular. And so we get more racing out of them, but less living, and less really productive working. This is true even of the men who are made to do the general labor of society.

But to the rare organizations, which are intended to be the jewels of our society—to the few and priceless capacities which are made for the concentration of light, and born to originate ideas and influences, this treatment is especially perilous. These men lose two-thirds of their value in losing their intense personality. Just in proportion as you impair their natural habit of relying upon themselves, of communing with themselves, of referring to their own standards, do you impair their capacity of usefulness to a world which wants leaders continually, which is, so to speak, stumbling and crying out for leaders, and in which it is becoming ever harder and harder to find leaders. No society on earth can exist and prosper without leaders. Least of all can a Republic so exist and prosper. A Republic does not abrogate natural differences and superiorities. On the contrary, it is the distinctive theory of a Republic to acknowledge and respect natural differences and superiorities, *and no others*. It is just here that Republicanism stands aloof from oligarchies of birth on the one hand and from rampant anarchies on the other.

And the true office of a College in a republic was perfectly well defined by the New-England founders of Harvard, when they instituted their Academy to save the land from any possible failure and lack of teachers and rulers. Nobody expects a college to turn loose each year on the world fifty-six Pericleses or Dantes, sixty Shakespeares or Cromwells, a hundred Franklins or Washingtons. For such men are born, not made, or rather they are born *and* made, and being born unfrequently, are very variously manufactured. But if we are to be at the trouble and expense of building and keeping up a dozen institutions in each State, with the avowed object of affording the highest opportunities of development, of self-culture and of education to the minds which Heaven may send us, it is clear that we never ought to forget the conditions essential to the result we aim at.

Knowing, as we do, that in this country, above all others, the tendencies of actual life are to the dissipation of the emotions and of the intellect—that "late and soon, getting and spending, we lay waste our powers," we ought to be particularly careful that in our "seats of learning" a shelter should be provided for the budding qualities of genius—a shelter favorable to the growth of self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, which are all essential to the highest greatness, and none of which are likely to be fostered by premature, and careless, and slovenly trials of the capacity, by premature excitements of the temper and the heart.

The secret-society system, the throw-bouquets-to-agreeable-young-gentlemen-on-commencement-day system, and the newspaper-report-of-how-they-all-were-graceful-and-impressive-speakers system are three nuisances, as deleterious to the public mental health as they are detestable to the public taste. Perseverance in these systems may multiply the already innumerable host of the "most remarkable men of the country;" it may fecundate all kinds of noisy, obstreperous, pretentious, and self-seeking cleverness; but it will surely kill off more possible "great men" in a year than any other process which could possibly be adopted.

Certainly we in the United States want greatness if any people do. We have a great future before us, threatened by great perils. We have great destinies to prepare, and great questions to settle. Skillful as we have shown ourselves in divers other and simpler [illegible] is it not time that we should set about considering what the actual state among us is for the manufacture of great men?

The Soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph.

Years ago people asked *cui bono?* when thousands were expended on expeditions whose only returns were a handful of shells and a few casts of the deep-sea lead,—yet it is on the accuracy of these returns that the project is now being hazarded. The bottom of the sea has been carefully surveyed and mapped, with all its variety of mountain and prairie land; its Telegraphic Plateau and its deep hollows where no lead has ever found bottom. The soil too from the bottom has been brought up and analyzed, and has revealed many curious phenomena pertaining to these sunless depths. The ocean bed of the North Atlantic is a curious study; in some parts furrowed by currents, in others presenting banks, the accumulation perhaps of the debris of these ocean rivers during countless ages. To the west, the Gulf Stream pours along in a bed from one mile to a mile and a-half in depth. To the east of this, and south of the great banks, is a basin eight or ten degrees square, where the bottom attains a greater depression than perhaps the highest peaks of the Andes or Himalaya,—six miles of line have failed to reach the bottom; but of this more presently. Taking a profile of the Atlantic basin in our own latitude, we find a far greater depression than any mountain elevation on our own continent. Four or five Alleganies would have to be piled on each other, and on them added Fremont's Peak, before their point would show itself above the surface. Between the Azores and the mouth of the Tagus this decreases to about three miles. Further north there is an apparent decrease of depth, with increasing regularity of bottom, though it is problematical whether this is not owing to the greater accuracy with which these observations have been conducted. This apparent rise has been called the "Telegraphic Plateau," or as articles emanating from the Observatory would have it, "Maury's Plateau" (*vacas a nom, &c*). This appears to be the natural route for the Transatlantic Telegraph. Other plans have been proposed—one a northing circuit, between the several points of Scotland, Iceland, Greenland and the Labrador coast, each span being some 500 miles, or to use one or two of the Island groups of the Atlantic. In the route selected we have many advantages—one or two harbors at either terminus. A depth of water at every point sufficient to place the wire beyond the reach of any surface causes, such as ice or the anchor of any ship, yet not at an impracticable depth, being at the shoalest several hundred feet, and in mid-Atlantic not materially over two miles. During a thousand miles of its course, the gradual depression of the ocean-bed does not exceed 500 fathoms. On either side lie Ireland and Newfoundland, the breastworks of either Continent, approaching within seventeen hundred miles, and forming the natural terminus of its route. Trinity Bay is its western head, and Valentia Bay, on the south-western point of Ireland, its eastern. This, then, is the bed on which the telegraphic cable is to lie, an unbroken prairie land extending from Continent to Continent. Let us now see the nature of this bed.

Specimens of the bottom, when subjected to a powerful glass, exhibit delicate shells and infusoria, fragile as if carved in egg-shell, and yet as perfect in all their delicate formation as any of the more durable works of nature. The least attrition would crumble all this to powder. The inference is that all agitation of winds and currents are confined to the surface, and that at these sunless depths the great mass of water remains in almost a quiescent state, and that the telegraphic wire, if once laid in safety, would lie forever beyond the reach of harm, sinking among, and covered by, these fleecy particles. All this may be incorrect, but we have strong reasons for the supposition. If so, can it ever be laid in safety. Some abortive efforts at deep-sea soundings furnish curious data for our belief in its practicability. Miles of a small iron wire, not thicker than a child's little finger, were actually laid at the bottom of the ocean, and recovered unbroken at a considerably greater depth than any found on the plateau. The *modus operandi* of laying the cable was here performed with a wire of but a fractional part of the strength and fitness of that proposed. The wire laid by the British in the Black Sea was, however, not of greater size or strength than this. The experiment of laying the wire is performed in deep-sea sounding whenever a wire is substituted for the ordinary sounding line. With the depth known, with the character of the bottom known, with a cable as plastic as rope, yet with a tenacity capable of sustaining four miles of its length in air, and almost any extent in water, with four of the finest ships in the world for laying it, and aided by the dearly-bought experience gained in the submersion of a half a dozen other lines, we have every reason for our belief that the Atlantic Telegraph will be a success.

Let us now see by whom, and in what manner, were these explorations made, and whether they are worthy of the confidence placed in their accuracy by the Telegraph Company.

Lieut. MAURY has up to this time enjoyed a monopoly of the reputation derivable from them, and his own name has been linked to the Telegraphic Plateau, whose existence was first rendered probable and afterwards certain by the labors of other parties. This rather questionable reputation would now be left undisturbed did he not now essay to knock away the scaffolding by which he has risen and to throw discredit on those very researches, the fruit of which he has so abundantly reaped. Lieut. MAURY has only been the medium by which the labors of other officers have been made public. The only explorations made by our own government at all bearing on this field, are those of Lieut. BERRYMAN in the *Dolphin* in 1853, and in the *Arctic* during the past Autumn—when sent out by the Navy Department to examine the Telegraphic route. That the surveys of the *Dolphin* were as accurate as the imperfect apparatus then in use would permit, is admitted by MAURY, who bestowed on them the highest praise. It only remains then to examine the returns of the *Arctic* which have been questioned by him, both officially, in scientific lectures, and in the public press. Before doing this, the public must understand the several modes of making deep-sea soundings, on the relative merits of which the whole question hinges.

The old system is with a small line, marked at distances of one hundred fathoms, and with a weight at 30 or 50 pounds, the depth being told by the length of line run out. This is, of course, the most natural apparatus that suggests itself, and has been in use from the earliest ages. Experience has given directions for its use, avoiding some of the grosser causes of error from driftage and other causes. Yet its success in immense ocean depths is problematical, and a problem decided in the negative by very many of the first scientific authorities at home and abroad. In the mechanical improvements of the last half century, substitutes for this simple but rather uncertain method began to be devised. It was proposed to ascertain the depth by the amount of pressure, or by explosions under water, with other equally impracticable plans. At last was noticed the perfect regularity of the movements of a spirally-shaped wheel, on being drawn through the water Experiments proved that this regularity, when unaffected by other causes, could be relied on with perfect accuracy, and that an arrangement of cog-wheels would register its revolutions with mathematical precision. Very soon it came in use as a ship's log. So perfect was their precision, that they were even introduced in scientific surveys. Base lines, where the nicest accuracy is required, were run with them, and we have the highest authority of the Royal Navy for believing that they *never failed*. At this point it was proposed to apply them in a perpendicular as well as in a horizontal motion through the water, MASSEY's apparatus promising to solve these problems of submarine geography, left unsolved by the old method of obtaining depth with simple line and sinker, and this more especially as some causes of error, considerable on the surface, disappear in the still water below.

After a more thorough trial of the old method than perhaps any officer in the service, Lieut. BERRYMAN proposed to explore the Telegraphic Plateau with the use of MASSEY's apparatus, in opposition to the opinion of Lieut. MAURY, who, following the traditions of the service, was attached to the old system of line and ball. Many traditions are stubborn things, and the new method has met, of course, with all that opposition unavoidable on the introduction of an improvement which, though known for years abroad, is a novelty among our own people. But though its use was new, its principle was no novelty to Lieut. MAURY, who, years ago, was quite in love with its beautiful simplicity, and copied it as his own invention in a late edition of his *Sailing Directions*, with the assurance that it "works beautifully." This would not be referred to did not MAURY's present attack on the soundings made with MASSEY's apparatus, now make it necessary to quote him among the many authorities in its favor.

The manner of obtaining depth from the *Arctic* was with the two methods used in conjunction. To sound with a simple line and ball, giving an approximation to the depth, but trusting for the nicer shades of accuracy to the readiness of MASSEY's indicator, which sunk appended to the lead, the one being a check on the other so that no error of moment could avoid detection. In no event could the depth be greater than the amount of line out, while owing to deflecting causes affecting the line alone, MASSEY's indicator might with perfect accuracy read considerably less. During the first half of the cruise, care was taken to obtain the precise depth with the line, with the most gratifying agreement of its returns, with the readiness of the self registering sounding apparatus. As in every case, however, the readings of the latter were preferred, it was found convenient to throw out a superabundance of line to assure the descent of the lead to the bottom, the amount of line out was then often in considerable excess of the recorded depth. Two sets of soundings were thus obtained; one with MASSEY's apparatus and the other with the old method of simple line and sinker. That the former is to be preferred, is argued by the fact that specimens from the bottom being obtained every time, the depth could not have been in excess of the length of line out, while it might have been as much less as the readings on MASSEY's apparatus,—the sounding line being deflected from the perpendicular by drift age and currents, and that these causes of error really exist is admitted by MAURY in a dozen places. The imperfections of the system he advises are prodigious, and when overcome are the exceptional cases; not one tenth of the deep-sea soundings obtained under it are considered reliable by MAURY himself. At a depth of one mile or two miles, with no currents or driftings, it may be trusted. These conditions were apparently perfectly obtained by Captain PLATT, of the *Albany*, in the Gulf of Mexico; yet, sounding twice at the same point, the returns differed one-half. But these conditions are hardly ever obtained. The ocean is full of currents which will carry off the sounding line in immense loops; and in the immense ocean depths, where the shock of the sinker striking bottom cannot be conveyed through two or three miles of line, it becomes almost impossible to arrive at an approximation of the true depth. Two soundings at the same spot will differ 50 and 100 per cent. It is this impotent manner of obtaining soundings that has fostered the vulgar belief in the unfathomable depth of the sea. However great are these causes of error, they are not applicable to the little self-registering sounding apparatus used on board of the *Arctic*. It may have errors of its own, but it escapes these; and on the precision of its returns will depend, in no small degree, the success or failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The closing week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD opened last evening with a new burlesque, the "Corsair." This piece is scarcely equal to the "Shylock" which has hitherto been played with great acceptance, failing in the delicate hits, bits of humor and accuracy of appointment for which the latter was famous. The fault, however, was in the piece itself, rather than in the actors who interpreted it. *Conrad*, the pirate chief, is a misanthropic salt-water thief, who finds relief for his sorrows in song. This part was Mrs. WOOD's, and she acted it as she only can act. The representation, so far as this lady was concerned, was perfect; her songs were excellent and were loudly encored, and the burden of the burlesque came upon her able shoulders. Mr WOOD as *Birbanto*, a disreputable Lieutenant of the pirate crew, was conscientiously extravagant. *Conrad* falls in love with *Medora*, (Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS,) who is sold by her uncle, *Yussuf*, (PETERS,) to an amorous Pasha, (PHILLIPS,) and upon the adventures of the pair, aided by good fellies, turns the interest of the plot. The "Corsair" will be repeated this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An entire change of programme is announced for the Academy to-night. Among the favorites are MENDELSSOHN's "Wedding March," the "Inflammatus," airs from "Sonnambula," and Miss AGNES ROBERTSON's Scotch and Irish ballads. These concerts are a great success, and richly deserve a liberal support.

VISIT OF GENTLEMAN FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTIONS.—Several gentlemen connected with the Massachusetts State Almshouse at Tewkesbury, came to this City, on Friday, to visit the institutions under the management of the Board of Ten Governors. They had been to Hartford to see the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and to New Haven to see the Almshouse and Orphan Asylum previous to their coming to New-York. They came to verify the report of the Mayor and Common Council of Boston, who visited these institutions some time ago, and for the purpose of obtaining additional information with a view to adopting the improvements in the management of the New York Institutions. The guests were composed of ISAAC H. MEREVE, Esq., Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Almshouse, Hon. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, of Lowell; JOSIAH G. PEABODY, Esq., of Lowell, and GEORGE FOSTER, Esq., of Andover, who are the three inspectors of the institution. CORNELIUS CORNELIO, Esq., of West Roxbury, accompanied them. Mr. HUNTINGTON for seven years was Mayor of Lowell, and has occupied the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Massachusetts; and Mr. FOSTER edits the Andover *Advertiser*. After going through Bellevue Hospital and looking at the "blessed baby" that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM wanted to make her own, these gentlemen, with C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., President of the Board of Governors, Governor OLIVER, Rev. Mr. Fox, and Dr. JOHNSON, from Bellevue, took a boat and proceeded to Blackwell's Island, where they visited the Penitentiary, the Penitentiary Hospital, the stone quarries, the Croton Reservoir, the Almshouse, Workhouse and Lunatic Asylum. The visitors were exceedingly gratified with the general arrangements of these institutions. They then went to Randall's Island, and examined the various buildings connected with the departments under the charge of the Warden, Mr. ELDRIDGE. The boys marched down to the wharf, and received the company with loud cheers as they approached. A pleasant walk brought them to the residence of Mr. ELDRIDGE, where a fine dinner awaited their arrival. The boys were reviewed in front of the house, when Master RYAN, the Randall's Island Orator, delivered a kind of a Fourth of July oration, somewhat modified so as to suit the occasion. At its conclusion cheers were given for Governor GUNTHER, who thanked them for the same, and then presented Dr. HUNTINGTON, which gentleman, in the few remarks that he made, said that his stay at Randall's Island was the pleasantest part of his visit. Remarks were also made by Governor OLIVER, Rev. Mr. FOX, Mr. FOSTER and Mr. MEREVE. They expressed themselves particularly pleased with the boys on Randall's Island,—what they had seen having greatly surpassed their expectations.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit tens on the Bank of Rhinebeck are now in circulation. The following is a description of the counterfeits: On the lower right hand side is a sailor standing by the windlass of a ship, the denomination ten dollars is all one style of letters—German Text, while the genuine has the word ten in full faced heavy letters, and the word dollars in German Text. On the lower left hand corner of the counterfeit is a woman's head in a medallion, while the genuine is a woman sitting with her right hand resting on a pail, cattle, horse and church in the distance.

QUARANTINE ACCOMMODATIONS

Visit of Commissioners of Emigration to Seguine's Point—Large Delegation of Staten Islanders on the Ground—The Location Condemned as Unsuitable.

The Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine having concluded their labors in providing temporary accommodations for the sick at Seguine's Point, have notified the Commissioners of Emigration that they were ready to surrender the premises to them whenever they were ready to accept and take them under their charge. Accordingly, arrangements were made to pay a visit of inspection to the place, and the Commissioners of Health were invited by the following letter to join the party and give the Commissioners their advice and cooperation in the affair:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1857.

DEAR SIR: You are aware that a law was enacted this year, providing for the establishment of a temporary quarantine, and that the Commissioners, under the law, have selected Seguine's Point for the above purposes.

The Commissioners of Emigration have been notified that the accommodations there are ready for the reception of patients.

As the establishment of Quarantine and its accompaniments specially affect the City of New-York, the Commissioners of Emigration respectfully invite you, as one of the officers to whose care the health of the City is particularly committed, to accompany them on a visit of inspection of the new institution on Monday, Aug. 10.

A steamboat for the Point will leave Castle Garden at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning.

Yours, respectfully,
BERNARD CASSERLY,
Secretary Commissioners of Emigration.

By the following law enacted in 1847, and amended in 1849, the Commissioners of Emigration are made the custodians for the state of all hospital buildings and property, which, of course, includes that at Seguines' Point:

"The Institution belonging to this State now known as the Marine Hospital, and all the lands and buildings thereon, and all lands and buildings which may hereafter be purchased or erected and designated for such Marine Hospital, or lands and buildings used for Quarantine purposes, are hereby vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, to be by them held in trust for the people of this State; and the sole and exclusive control of the same, except in regard to the sanitary treatment of the inmates thereof, is hereby given to the said Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of receiving therein all persons for whom bonds may be required, or for whom any bond or bonds may have been given, required or commuted for under the provisions of this act or the acts hereby amended, suffering under or afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or other diseases, preventing their immediate removal to any more distant hospital, and who shall be sent to such hospital by the discretion of the Health Officer, or under his authority (1847, Ch. 493 §1, as amended 1849, Ch. 350. §6)."

Capt. ALEXANDER SCHULTZ having volunteered the use of his steamtug, the *Dr. Kane*, a party embarked on board of her at Castle Garden yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, consisting of Messrs. COREGAN and GARRIGUE, Commissioners of Emigration; Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer; Dr. ROCKWELL, Resident Physician; Drs. BISSELL, MILLER, STERLING and PHILLIPS; JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., Superintendent of Castle Garden; Captains CHARLES H. MARSHALL, ALEXANDER MARSHALL, DUNHAM and TAYLOR, and several other invited guests.

There was a fresh breeze from the southeast, causing a considerable swell as the boat passed below the Narrows. This circumstance naturally drew attention to the exposed situation of vessels lying at the lower anchorage. Opinions were freely expressed as to the unsuitableness of the anchorage. It was declared to be impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes there, or for lighters to lie alongside of them in that situation; it was so rough on passing the west bank that one of the party became sea-sick, and lost his half swallowed dinner. Capts. MARSHALL and DUNHAM were particularly emphatic in condemning the location. The boat reached the dock at Seguine's Point about 12½ o'clock. Too wharf was pronounced a most substantial and creditable structure; it is built with openings to admit the passage of the tides, with nine feet at low water at at the end of the pier. The steamer drew over six feet, and of course landed without difficulty, though the tide had already been ebbing an hour.

THE ISLAND DELEGATION.

Upon approaching the point it was remarked that there were many carriages about the grounds, and on landing a large delegation met the Commissioners upon the pier, some forty in number, and proceeded with them into the inclosure. Among these were some of the most prominent citizens of the Island, who showed by their manner and their language that they expected something decisive from this visit to the place. The following names, among a large number of others, were given to the Reporter: Capt. JOHN LATOURETTE, ABRAM WOOD, HENRY DEHART, Dr. HUBBARD, ABRAM LATOURETTE, GILBERT A. COLE, Supervisor of the County, ELIAS P. MANEE, HENRY BEDELL, H. VAN NAMEE, and JOHN L. WOOD. These gentlemen mixed with the steamboat party, and freely expressed their opinions against the Quarantine establishment there, in whole and in detail. Mr. DEHART and the Capts. LATOURETTE were particularly forward in denouncing the location as unfit for Quarantine purposes; they did not, however, dwell so much as heretofore upon the inconveniences to themselves and their neighbors. The less talkative followed the Commissioners, encouraging by their manner and by an occasional remark the more outspoken sentiments of their leaders. There were only ten policemen on the ground, and these it was difficult to distinguish from the rest of the party.

The whole business of inspecting the premises did not occupy over twenty minutes or half an hour, during which all kinds of opinions were expressed.

The Hospitals were first visited, and, by pretty general consent, they were declared to be all that could be desired as to arrangement and construction for the accommodation of a limited number of patients. They are set up high from the ground, and the arrangement for light and ventilation were generally approved. The outhouses were too near the main buildings, and their arrangement not the best. The work house, located at the southwest corner of the inclosure, is of two stories, with conveniences for doing the work for as many people as would be likely to occupy the premises at any one time. The water is drawn from the pond, and a long tank is placed in the second story, which is filled by a force pump, to be used as occasion requires. A visit was next paid to the pond west of the grounds, whence is said to issue the malaria that renders the place unhealthy,—which is the home of fever and ague and various other forms of diseases; but it was quite apparent that in its present state it was entirely free from any objection of this kind. The pond had no signs of stagnation; the water appeared to be deep, and was as pure as fresh water ponds generally are. How it might appear in a very dry season could only be known by those familiar with the spot—the neighbors said it was, at such times, stagnant and offensive. The absence of all accommodations for the physician and the *attaches* of the establishment was particularly remarked upon as a great objection. The statement that a large residence upon the main road, some half a mile from the premises, would be leased for this purpose, did not seem to strike the party favorably, as it was considered necessary that the Doctor, as at the old Quarantine, should reside within the inclosure, or at least upon the grounds.

A sudden shower coming on, there was a stampede for the boat, and in half-an-hour from the time of landing the party were on the return trip.

On board the boat once more, a second table was spread, and a meeting was organized *pro formâ*.

Dr. ROCKWELL presided; Captain MARSHALL asked some one to explain the object of the expedition.

Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Castle Garden, said: The object in calling upon the gentlemen present to pay a visit to the Quarantine location, was to see the place provided there for the sick. They had received a notice from the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, that they were ready to deliver the premises over to them, and it was proper they should inspect the accommodations before they took the place off their hands. The anchorage also was of great importance. The mercantile portion of the community considered it an unfortunate selection in all respects, and he agreed with them. In saying this he did not mean to reflect unjustly upon the Commissioners; they acted under a pressure of public opinion; they had made a great mistake in selecting this isolated place for a Quarantine and an anchorage. For the gentlemen of that Commission he entertained a high respect; they were well qualified for the duties that had been laid upon them. Mr. BOWNE knew as well as any other man the views of the people of Staten Island, and Mr. HALL and Mr. BENSON had no doubt each acted from the best of their knowledge and judgment. Capt. MARSHALL said he regretted the mercantile interest was not more fully represented upon the present occasion. The day was unfortunate and many of the merchants were out of town. He was himself at first when invited to join in this visit of inspection.

The occasion was one most important to the mercantile interest, the most so of any that had occurred for many years. We have been invited, said he, to inspect a New Quarantine provided for the sick sailor and the poor emigrant; he professed to feel a deep interest in the welfare of this class of his fellow-men. The object was to change the Quarantine establishment, which had remained in its present location for 50 years. Such a step should not have been undertaken without due consideration, and until a proper place had been procured. We have seen this place, and now let me ask, Is it a fit place for such a purpose? Surrounded by a swamp—a kind of Bengal jungle, where only the tiger and boa constrictor can exist and this is the place for the sick sailor to live. Then, again, there was no way of getting to it, it was out of the way, some five or six miles from the ship channel. Was such a place suitable to transport the sick to? He had had the honor for seven years of being one of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and he had known more patients with yellow fever and cholera to land from one ship than could be accommodated in the two buildings they had seen. He understood the place was to be delivered up to-morrow, and the old ground was to be abandoned, but he hoped the Commissioners would hesitate before they moved in the matter. He was ignorant of the location, but on viewing it he had been astonished, and believed others would be equally astonished when they had seen it. Accustomed, as a sailor and a captain, to understand the wants of seamen, he pronounced the location and accommodations wholly unfit. If the Commissioners took it they would find the sick would die there and the well would get sick; they were not bound to accept it as they now, and he hoped they would pause, and continue to send the patients to the old Quarantine where they would be well cared for, and where they could recover their health.

Capt. DUNHAM indorsed all that Capt. MARSHALL had said, and he would add that he had made over sixty voyages as master out of this port, and had been fifteen years a packet owner, and he considered the place wholly unfitted for the purposes of a Quarantine.

Mr. KENNEDY here announced that we had been sailing forty-two minutes from the point towards the anchorage, and were now in three and a half fathoms of water only.

Capt. MARSHALL said the insurance companies would advance their risks on vessels one per cent., if this was to be the anchorage for vessels.

Mr. KENNEDY said the Commissioners had no control over the health laws of the port. Their duties were specific.

Dr. ROCKWELL said he had no hesitation in saying the place was entirely unfit for the purposes for which it was designed. The land was swampy, and he found places where he could not travel; a high fence cut off ventilation. Only a very few could be provided for. The anchorage was too far from the landing. There was no residence for the Doctor. It was wholly unbroken for the purposes designed. In his opinion the State had better appropriate the proper ty to some other purpose, and he would suggest that it be turned into an Insane Asylum, and that the three Commissioners be the first patients put in it.

Dr. THOMPSON explained that all the location proposed to be was a temporary accommodation for the sick, while gentlemen had confounded it with a permanent establishment.

Dr. WHITING, former Health Officer, entered his disclaimer against some of the sentiments which had been expressed. The present establishment he supposed to be but a compromise between the old and the projected Quarantine, and was only temporary. He held in high esteem the gentlemen of the Commission, and had no doubt they had acted from the purest motives, and we should not in their absence cast unnecessary reflections upon their action. He gave his views at length upon the economy of Hospital management and thought no more than a dozen patients should occupy one room.

Other gentlemen spoke at length, when, to test the sense of the meeting, Capt. MARSHALL moved a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we deem the New Quarantine wholly unfit and inadequate for the requirements and wants of Quarantine, even for a temporary location.

A spirited debate followed upon this resolution. Mr. SWAIN moving, in some pertinent remarks, to lay the resolution on the table. It was, however, finally adopted, nine to three, and the meeting adjourned after passing a vote of thanks to the Commissioners of Emigration, and Captain SCHULTZ, for the use of his boat.

THE MISSING JARBOE.—There is some excitement in the Seventh Ward, caused by the mysterious disappearance and continued absence of Mr. WALTER S. JARBOE, who was formerly a Municipal and subsequently a Metropolitan Policeman. He was on duty on the night of August 1st, when he was induced by a man who was not known to him to proceed some distance from the corner of Henry and Market streets to a place in Hamilton-street, to quiet a disturbance. On arriving there he found all quiet, and asked the man why he had deceived him. He had no sooner asked then he was knocked down and beaten severely. He was afterwards taken to the Station House by some men who said they found him lying on the pavement intoxicated, and finally to his residence, No. 204 Madison-street, where he remained until 5 o'clock on the following Sunday evening, when he left, saying he was going to report for duty. He has not been seen since. It is said that he had been threatened by rowdies in the Ward, by whom it is thought he may have been killed. Another suspicion is that he was induced to drink with his enemies, who first drugged and then shipped him before the mast on some ship then ready to sail. When taken to the Station House after he had been beaten, it was believed that those who had beaten him had also given him chloroform. He has left a wife and nine children to mourn his absence.

THAT SNUFF-BOX AND THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The excitement among the remains of the New-York Regiment of Mexican Volunteers, in relation to the decision of the Committee, awarding Gen. JACKSON's gold snuff-box to Major DICKMAN, is rather on the increase. The Major has his friends among them, and so have nearly all the other officers. The latter are strong in their expressions against the elevation of Major DICKMAN above all others as the bravest and most gallant soldier in the regiment. There is scarcely a man among them who cannot name a brother soldier who was as brave and as gallant as he; and in doing so, they name so many that the question is not at all relieved of its difficulties. From their expressions of opinion it is evident that no selection could be made that would satisfy the regiment. The dissatisfied have determined to bring every possible influence to bear upon the Common Council, to prevent their adoption of the decision of the Committee.

THE BATTERY.—The work of filling in the Battery, which was begun six years ago, is likely to occupy from two to three years longer before it is completed. Mr. H. CONKLIN was the first who took the contract, and he was joined three months afterwards by GEORGE LAW, who filed the necessary Bonds for the fulfillment of contract. The business progressed rapidly for a few months, but was suddenly brought to a halt by the diversion of the City dirt to Jersey City, for filling up the flats between that place and Hoboken. Some portion of the outer wall has settled on account of being laid on unsuitable bottom; the water is, in some places, three fathoms deep, and requires a large amount of material to fill it up. Eleven acres in all have now been filled, and two more remain to be filled. Trees will then be planted, walks laid out, and in the course of time there will be twenty-six acres of fine promenade.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY MEMENTOS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The vein attached to the cupola of Bellevue Hospital was taken down on Saturday, to make some repairs to the cupola. This vane is the identical weathercock that used to ornament the top of the old Federal Hall, which stood on the site of the present Custom House. The date "1700" is on the vane.

It may not be known to some that the iron railing that surrounded the entrance to Federal Hall, from which Gen. WASHINGTON delivered his inaugural address, has for years surrounded the steps leading into the main entrance to Bellevue Hospital. This railing has been torn down for some time, the usual alterations to the old Hospital building having rendered its temporary removal necessary. The same railing will, upon the completion of the repairs, be restored to the place it has so long occupied.

ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.—HENRY C. MERRITT, Esq., of Carmel, while out hunting on Saturday, was seriously injured by the discharge of his own gun. He was hunting near the town of Kent, Putnam County, and while passing through a thicket his gun was accidentally discharged, the contents striking the arm, tearing the flesh and blood vessels in a shocking manner. His clothing was burnt, but the slow combustion was extinguished by throwing himself into a small brook near by. His cries were heard by a son of Mr. COLE, who came to his assistance and conveyed him home.

THE COLD SPRING TRAGEDY.—The affray between MICHAEL TALLEN and JOHN MCKEARBN, resulted, as was feared, in the death of the latter, on Friday. An inquest was held upon the body, the Jury agreeing that the deceased died from the effects of a wound received at the hands of MICHAEL TALLEN, and deciding that the act was justifiable, he having shot MCKEARBN in self-defence. He was buried on Saturday.

Masonic.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

STRENUOUS efforts have been made by the friends of the Order to heal the Masonic difficulties which have existed in this State since 1849. Both bodies claiming to be "regular" appointed Committees, who unanimously agreed upon "Articles of Union." The Grand Lodge of which Hon. MORDECAI MYERS is Grand Master, unanimously adopted them; while the Grand Lodge of which JOHN L. LEWIS, Esq., is Grand Master, registered them; the City members mainly voting for, and the country members against their adoption.

A copy of the "Articles of Union" is inclosed for publication, that the members of the fraternity may see the exact terms as agreed upon by both Committees. The last article was inserted by the particular request of the venerable brother Rev. SALEM TOWN.

ARTICLES OF UNION AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEES FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF MASONIC DIFFERENCES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, Certain evils, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, have produced the existence of two bodies, each claiming to be the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and

Whereas, The honor, usefulness and beneficent objects of the institution have suffered, and are now suffering by reason of the differences and disagreements among the Fraternity of this State;

Now, therefore, the undersigned Committees, appointed by the two bodies hereinafter mentioned, in view of amicably and permanently ending such differences and disagreements, to the end that the harmony which is compatible with the true principles of Freemasonry may prevail, do mutually assent and interchangeably subscribe to the following ARTICLES OF UNION, as a proper and equitable manner of ending such differences and disagreements.

And it is said Articles of Union are adopted and confirmed by the bodies respectively, to wit: The body known as the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of which JOHN L. LEWIS, JR., is Grand Master, and the body known as the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, of which MORDECAI MYERS is Grand Master, then these Articles of Union shall be considered and constituted a fundamental law of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

1. That there shall be but one Grand Lodge in the State of New York.

2. That all proceedings had in relation to suspensions or expulsions, arising out of the transactions known as the "Difficulties of 1849," shall be and are hereby rescinded, and all such persons as may have been so suspended or expelled are hereby restored to full membership, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The proceedings of either body, in their legislative and judicial capacity, where they do not conflict with each other, are hereby confirmed.

3 That all Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers of both bodies shall be considered as Past Grand Officers and recognized as such. For the purpose of existing embarrassments in cases where Lodges in both bodies have the same number, the following plan shall be adopted: If the two Lodges bearing the same number cannot mutually agree to consolidate into one Lodge, then the Lodge having the original warrant, or warrant of senior date, shall retain its number, while the other Lodge shall change its number and pass to the next junior vacant number in the list of Lodges, and its warrant shall be so numbered, indorsed and registered.

4 That all suits at law, of whatever nature and kind, arising out of the aforesaid "Difficulties of 1849," shall be withdrawn and discontinued. The expenses of both parties shall be paid from the fund known as the "Permanent Fund," and the balance of the moneys of the said Permanent Fund, together with all interest accruing thereon, and all other moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge on the 5th of June, A. L. 5849, shall be paid into and become, and are hereby constituted a part of the fund known as the "Hall and Asylum Fund," and the Trustees are hereby authorized to make the transfer. The Hall and Asylum Fund, now held in trust by the Grand Lodge, together with the moneys above-named, shall remain intact, and be applied, with such additions and accumulations as may hereafter be made thereto, to the purposes for which said fund was created.

5. That the Grand Lodge shall be composed of all the Grand Officers, and of all such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Secretaries, and Past Grand Treasurers, as shall have been elected and installed in this jurisdiction prior to June, A. L. 5,849, and of the Masters and Wardens, or the representatives, legally appointed, of all the Lodges under this jurisdiction; and of all such Past Masters of Lodges under this jurisdiction as shall have been elected, installed, and served one year in the chair as Master, prior to Dec. 31, A. L. 5,849.

6. The Constitutions and General Regulations shall be referred to a Committee of three from each body, who shall mutually report, during the annual Session of A. L. 5857, such form of Constitutions and General Regulations as may be deemed best suited to the condition of the Fraternity, and not in violation of these articles; which Constitutions and General Regulations may be adopted at the said Communication of A. L. 5857, and as further provided by the Constitution; until the final adoption of which, the Constitution, as at present in force in this Grand Lodge, shall remain in force, except so far as it may be effected by these articles.

7. Any future amendments to the Constitutions or General Regulations of the Grand Lodge must have a prospective action, and cannot affect the rights, privileges or franchises which any member thereof may have acquired.

8. On the ratification of these Articles of Union by the above named bodies, they and all their several subordinates shall be considered of equally regular masonic standing, and as such are hereby declared united in masonic fellowship, under one common jurisdiction, and entitled to all those rights and privileges pertaining to the fraternity as freely and fully as though no schism had heretofore occurred.

SALEM TOWN, EDWARD COOK,
ROLT. MACOY, HENRY W. TURNER,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, JOHN GRAY,
ANDRES CASSARD, JAMES JENKINSON.

The Cheyennes at Fort Riley.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, Extra.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Official evidence has reached Gov. WALKER, through the commanding officer at Fort Riley, that the Cheyenne Indians, *in force*, have reached that station, where there is an fortification, and only half a company of infantry. The commanding officer at the fort asks for immediate assistance, "*an attack being hourly expected*," and the garrison filled with the wives and children of absent officers and men. The official report represents that "the Indians had driven in all the settlers and committed several murders in sight of the post."

Under these circumstances Gov. WALKER has sent Col. COOKE, with the whole force under his command, to the point of danger. Col. COOKE started with the advance at 8 A. M. to-day, and by forced marches hopes to reach Fort Riley to-morrow evening, accompanied by the Governor. The rest of the troops follow immediately, and will proceed with all possible expedition. It seems to be wisely ordered by Providence that the troops, who are now so much nearer Fort Riley, should thus be enabled to reach that point in so brief a period, to give speedy protection to the garrison and settlers, and, it is hoped, inflict summary chastisement upon this hostile and warlike tribe.

Navy Department.

LETTER FROM THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA SQUADRON—LARGE BRITISH FORCE STATIONED IN THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA SEAS.—The Secretary of the Navy received yesterday morning an interesting letter from Flag officer JAMES ARMSTRONG, dated United States Flag Ship *San Jacinto*, Hong Kong, May 23, 1857. We subjoin the following extracts:

"From the enormous force the English are collecting at this station, and the arrangements they are making for its permanency, it is clear that China is to be compelled to throw off her exclusiveness.

The English squadron now on this station consists of

13 sailing vessels, mounting	278 guns
12 steamers, mounting	171 guns
7 gun-boats, mounting	14 guns
	463 guns

And the following vessels are now on their way to join the squadron:

2 sailing ships, mounting	52 guns
12 steamers, mounting	240 guns
14 gun-boats, mounting	28 guns
18 vessels, mounting	320 guns

Making a total of 60 vessels, mounting 783 guns.

Accompanying this force are several sea going hospitals and transport ships, with a very large supernumerary medical staff, all indicating a continued and permanent purpose on the part of the English Government.—*Union.*

THE PITTSYLVANIA TRAGEDY.—The wife and children of the negro that shot Mr. E. F. KEES, of Pittsylvania County, on Sunday morning, were caught on Monday last about a half mile from their master's house, on their return home, but nothing has been seen of the negro man yet. The woman says that while they were traveling the children commenced caying for water. She sent her husband to get some for them, and during his absence she started back home. A number of persons are still in pursuit of the negro. Mr. KEES continues to improve, and hopes are entertained that he will eventually recover.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing a sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

LARGE NO. 1 MACKEREL, IN BBLS., HALVES, quarters and kits.
New bluefish, in bbls., halves, quarters and kits.
New mess shad, in bbls., halves, quarters and kits.
Natural lard, in tierces, bbls., firkins, cubs and kegs.
For sale by EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 126 Greenwich st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE DISEASE, AS WE HAVE SAID, CONSISTS of bronchitis and consumption, often follows a severe cold, and, while suffering from the effects of Catarrh poison, the patient often imagines that he has merely a cold in the head. Catarrh arises from a diseased state of the pituitary gland, which is situated above the nose, back of the eyes, and near the brain itself. From this gland flows a pure, delicate, imbibating fluid, that performs the same office for the olfactory nerves, the seat of the sense

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND competent Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good cook and a very good laundress; will go in the country; best of references. Also, by a very respectable and well disposed Protestant young girl, who has the best of references, for a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or will assist in fine washing and ironing; is a neat sewer. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, to-day or Wednesday. Will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent young woman to cook, wash and iron, or housework in a small family; is a thorough cook and baker, first rate washer and ironer, neat, smart and willing to work; not fond of company, and willing to please her employers. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is sober and steady; is a good driver; no objection to city or country; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 166 East 2-st., or address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as waiter in a private family; has lived with the best of families in this City. Address No. 180 West 12th-st., front room, or Union-square Post Office, to J. Mc.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, recently from London, first-rate embroideress, would like a situation in some establishment, where her services could be made available. Address, G. E. S., Box No. 2,100, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for a few days, at No. 94 East 19th st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen until engaged at No. 146 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO general housework; one that can cook, wash and iron well. Good wages and a good home will be given. The family are at present 50 miles out on the line New-Haven Railroad; will be until Sept. 10, when they will return to their City residence. Fare will be paid each way. Apply at No. 397 Water, near Catharine-st., after 9½ A. M., and until 3 P. M.

WANTED—THREE CLERKS FOR SHIPPING and ticket offices, 2 book keepers, 4 clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, 2 conductors, 2 baggage men, 3 firemen, 3 brakemen, 3 porters, 2 bar-keepers, 5 men for steamers, 2 express drivers, 2 coachmen, and 4 boys for trades and stores. Apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, No. 766 Broadway, late Kaufman & Garratt.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN RAPID WRITER, as assistant book-keeper in a hardware store. A young man willing to devote his time to the business may address Box No 3,288. Also an errand boy.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN THE DRY goods jobbing business. One who has had experience and is quick and correct. Address R. J. H. *Daily Times* office.

WANTED — FOUR ABLE-BODIED MEN, (Scotch or English preferred) to work in and about a tannery in the Country. Apply to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 37 Ferry-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT wanted, in either surgical or mechanical department Address OPERATOR, Chatham-square Post-Office, giving real name, age how long a dentist, wages required. No notice taken of those not complying with the above requisitions.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF liberal education for department of Methematics, Natural Science, and higher literary branches. A Lady Music Teacher, piano and cultivation of the voice, must be a good vocalist and a gentleman Pianist. A French Protestant Lady or Gentleman, department of Modern Languages, particularly French; if capable of teaching music also, more desirable. All in the same Institution. Salaries all good. Address PRINCIPAL, No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York, by letter, any time during the week, or personally, after Wednesday, 5 P. M.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1857.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A TEACHER OF unexceptionable ability and references, to take charge of pupils in a young ladies' Seminary in the South, in vocal and instrumental music. He must himself be able to sing. An American or Englishman preferred. Salary liberal. Call before the 12th prox. at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FEMALE TEACHER of music and French. Call on Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and full or partial board, in a house where only a few select boarders will be received. Dinner at 6 o'clock; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 143 Madison st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET —With board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn-at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Cheap excursions, to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer *Hero* across the South Bay. Fare each way. $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is built in the most modern and improved style, and commands a magnificent view of the Croton River for several miles in extent; has good water choice fruit, with a large yard and garden, beautifully arranged, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the station. A large number of village lots can be sold from the property. A more particular reference can be had at the office of Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. 68 Cedar st., New-York. Apply to or address S. BREWSTER Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE.—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—A handsome country seat, with barn, coach-house, stabling, &c., &c., full-grown shade and fruit trees and gardens. The house stands 90 feet back on a beautiful avenue, with a frontage of ground of 135 feet, and 230 feet deep, and a carriage drive up to the house, which has a spacious portico in front. It is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and 23 miles from New-York. Hempstead is noted for its perfect healthiness, and its numerous and excellent roads, and beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Price, $5,500. If wanted, 20 acres can be had adjoining. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE ON THE the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, and within five minutes' walk of one of the principal stations, 40, 80 or 100 acres of choice and improved land, containing four sites, one of which is built upon. Neighborhood, in all respects, one of the best on the river. An eligible opportunity for three gentleman desiring country residences in the same vicinity. Bonds and mortgages, or good City property, at its cash value, will be received in exchange. For particulars, apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 19 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUntry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story, front.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In a healthy neighborhood, about ten minutes walk from the depôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing 14 acres of excellent land, a large house, barn, &c., also fruit trees of various kinds. Will be sold cheap. Apply by letter or personally to S. MILES, Hoboken, Bergen County, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

ROTARY BLOWERS—SEVERAL SIZES IN first-rate order will be sold low. Apply to R. HOE & CO., corner Broome and Sheriff sts.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Dushwaw-st.

AUCTION SALES.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 40 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in the house, consisting of superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant rosewood parlor furniture, black walnut dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany chamber do., carpets, mirrors, paintings, cut glass, China and silver ware, table cutlery, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY AND IRORAIN CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.—W. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-room, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, of every description. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, No. 11 Gold st., by order of Assignees, the entire stock of Domestic and Foreign Hardware, &c., contained in said store. Also, stove and office fixtures and one large iron safe Catalogues now ready. Terms four months.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—By PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany sofas; chairs, bureaus, centre-tables, pier and oval glasses; silver-plated ware; tin and wood ware; enameled chamber suits, carpets, bedding, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 275 W. at 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top centre table, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpets, China, glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the above a large stock of all kinds of white granite, blue and commonware, glassware, China, cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive to close consignments. Goods well packed for shipping and catalogues now ready.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their sales room No. 84 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.—Staple and fancy dry goods, fancy goods, dry goods damaged by water, on account of underwriters; large invoice of jewelry, made up carpets, new; one hack carriage, in front of store, at 12 o'clock. 150 000 imported cigars.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Leonard-st., the entire contents therein, consisting in part of iron and other bedsteads, beds, bedding, chairs, dining-tables, crockery, clocks, bureaus, washstands, bar, bar furniture. Deposits required.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. —AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—NOTICE TO BOARDERS OR OTHERS ABOUT CHANGING FOR A HOME OF THEIR OWN,—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, sixteen rooms, with large yard, nice place to keep fowls, in a healthy location, one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the city, improving very fast, convenient to cars and stages, in 49th-st., third house east by south from 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of Mr. LANE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn. Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 30 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 262 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON Elm-street, about ten minutes' walk from the Market-street Depot, a three-story brick dwelling-house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN—Broadway, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 52 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 38 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHT LOTS—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—Sale postponed to FRIDAY, Aug. 14, inst., 12 o'clock noon. JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS NO. 69 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts. The house has been put in thorough repair and the location is unsurpassed. The house is three rooms deep and has all the modern improvements. Apply between 1 and 3½ o'clock to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 137 2D-AV., Between 8th and 9th sts., being 35 feet front and finished with modern improvements. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $220 per annum. Apply at No. 123 4th-st. near 6th-av., in the grocery.

A CHANCE SELDOM FOUND.—TO LET near Union-square, within one block of Broadway, a 3-story modern furnished house, with gas, baths and every convenience. Rent $1,500, of which $1,000 will be boarded out by the owner and family, if suited, leaving the best part of the house to rent. The right sort of a person can do well by this arrangement No one need apply unless they can produce their last landlord's receipt. Address A. H., Union-square Post-Office, with references.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—One large, light room, 65 feet deep, with front office, on third floor; single rooms or rooms in suite, for apartments or offices, to rent, very low, in building No 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Possession at once. Apply in the store to STEPHEN WM. SMITH.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE AND healthy location in Brooklyn from 1st October next to May 1, 1859. Any one having a small house (English basement preferred) suitable for a very small genteel family, can hear of a good tenant by addressing H., Box No. 2,275 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR MILES FROM THE city of Newark, consisting of 20 acres; 16 acres cultivated and 4 acres of woodland; the best spring on the ground. For sale either with or without the Stock. Conditions made easy to suit the purchaser. A good bargain for a Gardener, and has a small vineyard. For particulars inquire at the Drugstore, No. 134 Market-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 100 ACRES, within 50 miles of New-York, near depôt or landing, well watered, good fruit, and it must be near good schools (select,) good buildings, free from fever and ague; one having a fine prospect of surrounding country. Address SILAS B. CONDICT, Morristown, N. J.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—SEAMAN LOWBERRE, No 307 Spring-st., between Hudson and Green wich sts., requests the attention of Builders and others to his large and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting of Clark's best and other butts, gimblet screws, frame pullies, sash cords and weights, Parker Mills nails, American locks in great variety, sliding door and French window trimmings, bar, hoop and rod iron, carriage bolts and rivets, and a general assortment of articles suitable for sportsmen and others.

LIGHTNING RODS.—900,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. fluted twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU —All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXEcuted in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffelo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

1:30 P. M.—Milleton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Milbert's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st-st. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., per No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 88	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Tuesday, Aug 11, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 11, 11 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug 13, 9 A. M.	Thurad'y, Aug 13, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 14, 1½ P. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 15, 8½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 6 A. M.	

Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM WEST SIDE PECK-SLIP, E. R.—The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will commence running, in place of steamer *Cataline*, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, (Aug. 12,) at 10 o'clock. Days of leaving New-York, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Leaves Bridgeport TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 7½ o'clock. Passage: Saloon, 75 cents; deck, 50 cents For information, inquire at steamboat office. GEO. W. CARLILES, No. 286 Pearl-st., Corner of Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00

Fare to Newport..... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND, at 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

Returning—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON—FARE TEN CENTS.—Excursion to Fort Hamilton via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. (Staten Island Ferry-boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.) The steamer SISTER ISLAND for Fort Hamilton, connects with the Staten Island boats at the first landing on the arrival of the 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock boats from New-York. This sail affords an unsurpassed view of the bay, harbor and Atlantic Ocean—all should enjoy it. Fine fishing at Fort Hamilton.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island and Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 23....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons hurth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,487,316 91
Average amount of Loans	784,322 54
Average amount of Specie	968,267 03
Average amount of Circulation	8,435,732 84
Average amount of Deposits	7,104,163 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$831,729 00
Average amount of Specie	50 155 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,0.7 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEARE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEARE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$593,455 00
Average amount of Specie	50,780 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,551 00
Average amount of Deposits	396,468 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,543,331 85
Average amount of Specie	1,066,758 87
Average amount of Circulation	$35,031 58,473 00
Notes of late Bank of America	$33,441
Average amount of Deposits	5,269,455 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,810,348 76
Average amount of Specie	1,071,743 91
Average amount of Circulation	2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,104,163 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD KING, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,615,402 45
Average amount of Specie	66,379 64
Average amount of Circulation	94,518 64
Average amount of Deposits	1,397,105 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE EGLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE EGLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,018,158 74
Average amount of Specie	356,076 30
Average amount of Circulation	360,093 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,994,464 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,662,5 0 86
Average amount of Specie	128,696 40
Average amount of Circulation	86,448 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,479,761 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,055,220 00
Average amount of Specie	728,349 80
Average amount of Circulation	79,220 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,262,230 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,877,355 05
Average amount of Specie	434,223 61
Average amount of Circulation	558,155 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,672,551 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,031,456 99
Average amount of Specie	80,501 51
Average amount of Circulation	176,156 00
Average amount of Deposits	882,815 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,029,809 98
Average amount of Specie	173,478 08
Average amount of Circulation	206,683 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,417,900 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$346,967 35
Average amount of Specie	18,688 76
Average amount of Circulation	129,930 00
Average amount of Deposits	262,181 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,565,723 39
Average amount of Specie	292,843 93
Average amount of Circulation	137,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,108,883 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIME, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$625,976 51
Average amount of Specie	45,474 77
Average amount of Circulation	152,426 00
Average amount of Deposits	384,409 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,440,750 00
Average amount of Specie	207,453 00
Average amount of Circulation	260,461 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,312,025 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$732,892 95
Average amount of Specie	65,065 86
Average amount of Circulation	194,754 00
Average amount of Deposits	610,812 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of August, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,933,230 34
Average amount of Specie	142,112 88
Average amount of Circulation	12,996 26
Average amount of Deposits	1,507,989 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,540,512 83
Average amount of Specie	178,327 25
Average amount of Circulation	104,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,665,420 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,804,974 22
Average amount of Specie	130,576 95
Average amount of Circulation	90,269 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,489,603 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. F. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$497,965 00
Average amount of Specie	52,945 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,199 00
Average amount of Deposits	463,454 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,671,555 26
Average amount of Specie	102,458 64
Average amount of Circulation	139,672 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,337,574 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$753,145 28
Average amount of Specie	112,283 00
Average amount of Circulation	50,471 96
Average amount of Deposits	551,896 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$741,103 04
Average amount of Specie	67,138 59
Average amount of Circulation	94,296 00
Average amount of Deposits	643,493 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,413,384 52
Average amount of Specie	67,415 56
Average amount of Circulation	112,646 00
Average amount of Deposits	860,6 4 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,995,780 01
Average amount of Specie	122,426 86
Average amount of Circulation	209,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,153,042 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$431,407 00
Average amount of Specie	29,598 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,076 00
Average amount of Deposits	251,995 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$954,748 07
Average amount of Specie	76,297 16
Average amount of Circulation	119,050 00
Average amount of Deposits	683,911 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,942,211 54
Average amount of Specie	177,321 53
Average amount of Circulation	250,256 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,688,975 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,574,800 96
Average amount of Specie	398,471 46
Average amount of Circulation	357,736 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,000,335 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$991,411 28
Average amount of Specie	58,551 15
Average amount of Circulation	98,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	966,648 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,814,537 31
Average amount of Specie	119,493
Average amount of Circulation	173,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,309,223 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,662,249 58
Average amount of Specie	259,949 46
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	349,980 26
Average amount of Deposits	3,340,903 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,145,665 03
Average amount of Specie	70,654 61
Average amount of Circulation	207,647 00
Average amount of Deposits	881,170 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$756,817 61
Average amount of Specie	51,779 71
Average amount of Circulation	13,998 26
Average amount of Deposits	469,217 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,399,468 18
Average amount of Specie	192,166 89
Average amount of Circulation	100,380 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,537,989 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,690,804 28
Average amount of Specie *	982,975 76
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	395,399 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,187,301 28

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,837,049 14
Average amount of Specie	142,278 91
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	117,078 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,618,098 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,2 9,064 92
Average amount of Specie	381,445 08
Average amount of Circulation	230,411 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,194,168 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,449,378 60
Average amount of Specie	93,018 00
Average amount of Circulation	118,667 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,316,369 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. M WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,159,379 00
Average amount of Specie	295,022 40
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	185,066 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,383,493 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discount	$408,915 15
Average amount of Specie	11,643 31
Average amount of Circulation	91,729 00
Average amount of Deposits	240,811 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$464,095 24
Average amount of Specie	39,684 53
Average amount of Circulation	133,147 00
Average amount of Deposits	123,899 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$250,295 13
Average amount of Specie	10,169 28
Average amount of Circulation	129,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,850 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,092,900 74
Average amount of Specie	51,066 33
Average amount of Circulation	145,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	853,883 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,8 4,172 08
Average amount of Specie	13 ,775 92
Average amount of Circulation	144,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,540,732 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$613,578 84
Average amount of Specie	37,804 04
Average amount of Circulation	124,152 00
Average amount of Deposits	397,990 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,051,495 82
Average amount of Specie	58,753 87
Average amount of Circulation	116,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	779,370 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,707,849 06
Average amount of Specie	234,692 77
Average amount of Circulation	183,934 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,736,913 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. EACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$750,338 79
Average amount of Specie	59,089 64
Average amount of Circulation	131,057 00
Average amount of Deposits	560,813 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GOURDEN W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,976,965 40
Average amount of Specie	204,142 66
Average amount of Circulation	98,838 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,018,020 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,080,244 52
Average amount of Specie	59,848 18
Average amount of Circulation	96,116 00
Average amount of Deposits	683,642 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABSOM D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857.
JAS BILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STAT

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER DIFFICULTY.

CONOVER CONTEMPT CASE.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENTS.

SPEECH OF MR. BRADY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham, F. J.

At the sitting of the Court yesterday, Mr. Field continued his argument. It appeared by the certified copy served on Mr. Farrington, which counsel then had in Court, as far as he could judge from its appearance, that the injunction was issued on the 10th. The figures had been altered. As it stood originally, it was dated the 10th, and the time for showing cause was the 18th. It had been, at first, so drawn as to forbid them to have the warrants, or either of them, executed.

Judge Ingraham—Yes; but that was stricken out.

Mr. Field—Yes. The papers served on Farrington were confined expressly to removing the books and papers. Then, Sir, the direction to "constables and their deputies" is interlined; it originally ran to Conover, Willet and their deputies and attorneys. These are the original papers as served, which I will hand up to the Court—(the injunction affidavit and complaint.)

The fourth point which I was about to mention at the hour of adjournment yesterday is, there can be no contempt till the party enjoined knows that he is enjoined, and what he is commanded not to do; nor can there be a contempt until, having such knowledge, he does some act which he was prohibited from doing.

I will ask you Honor's attention to the 3d volume Daniel's Chancery practice, pp. 1,908, 1,909, and to the language there as showing that where there is any delay in the service of the injunction order, a party can never proceed for a contempt. He is bound, by his duty to the Court and to the suitor, to proceed to serve the order with all possible dispatch. And this, your Honor will bear in mind, is in England, where the power of Courts to punish for contempt is much more extended and much greater than with us. So much so as to have called for severe animadversion by the Legislature, or rather by the Revisers, when they reported this part of the Revised Statutes. The rule is that the party proceeding shall not be guilty of any laches. As strong and strenuous as the powers of Courts are in England, they will not allow a party to use the process of the Court injuriously or oppressively; and he is bound to make use of what he gets at the earliest possible moment.

It was manifest here that this injunction was granted and it was kept secret. There had been something done with the process and his Honor's order which ought not to have been done. Before taking it as abused, and admitting it was not granted until the 11th, was there any cause or reason that they should wait till the next day, the 18th, at 1 o'clock, to serve it. Was it proper for the counsel who last addressed the Court to say: "Wait, and you will know when it is served. Will you, Sir." Permit a party to come and ask for an attachment, when by their own showing the violation was the consequence of their own act, and done on the instant of the service?

The next point is, did Mr. Conover, after due service of the injunction, and an opportunity to know its contents, remove or disturb the books and papers of the office? He never did. The injunction, as he had already observed, was against removing books and papers only. Did he, after an opportunity of knowing that, did he touch them? This paper does not point out what he is to do. It refers to the complaint, another paper, and he should not be expected, much less required, to do anything till he had full time to read all the papers, and find out what they meant. There are the two papers that were handed to him.

Mr. Sickles—The injunction and complaint—

Mr. Field—Those are the ones that were served. He was not bound to take Mr. Brady's word or mere announcement, and no Court can touch a hair of his head for doing anything, or omitting to do anything, till he had the opportunity of reading the papers.

Counsel here referred to a diagram showing the position of all the parties in the Court at the time of the service. The manner of the service as Mr. Sickles or Mr. Brady, either of them, gave it. Mr. Brady rose and went forward, and handed them to Conover, over Conover's shoulder, and Conover had not got through reading them when the last batch of books from the Street Commissioner's office came into Court. The third or last batch came in before Mr. Noyes, who was as diligent as anybody could be, had made himself acquainted with the contents of the papers served.

I will assume now for the sake of this argument, though it is quite incorrect, that the papers were served before the warrant was signed. The fact is indisputable that before Mr. Conover could read them, or know what was in them, Mr. Brewer and Farrington had left the Court; and if there was any breach of the injunction the fact was done before he could read the paper which they had purposely kept back; and they now ask you to punish him for not knowing by intuition what they would not tell him before.

Now, what had Conover done? Counsel had undertaken to tell us, and give us a classification of his acts, which was certainly very instructive, not to say amusing. He had committed one manual and two constructive violations—first, manually, by taking the books in his hands, and, secondly, two constructively by going to the place where they were kept; and, thirdly, by undertaking to discharge the duties of his office.

Now, Sir, "constructive" contempts are something new to this Court and to this land of freedom. Even the idea of constructive treason has been looked upon very jealously in England where the party was to be punished by a Jury of twelve men; but in a case of contempt where they were to be punished by the Court, which was also the accuser—a "constructive contempt" was never heard of in England, and never can be in this land—and so it is no use to say any more about it.

Mr. Sickles—Manual possession by his agents was my language.

Mr. Field—I understood you, Sir, but I received a sharp answer for making an observation when you were speaking.

Mr. Sickles—When you quote my language do so correctly. I have only made one observation.

Mr. Field—No, Sir—You have the reply. They concede upon the other side that he never touched book or paper after he received notice of the Injunction. No man yet ever better obeyed the order of a Court, not even in those servile and abject nations of the East where they kneel and kiss the bow-string about to be twisted round their devoted heads. Mr. Conover had so scrupulously obeyed it that he would not, when he wanted to write a note, use a half sheet of paper but sent out to purchase it.

To come to my seventh point: Your Honor will please bear in mind that Conover has never given directions to any one. He procured counsel to get an order from a Judge. Counsel moved for that warrant and that warrant was given to the Constable, an officer to whom it was directed. Mr. Conover sat silent and never gave any directions to any one, other than asking Counsel to take legal proceedings. This appears by his own affidavit and that of Mr. Brewer.

Now, he (Counsel) contended that he never gave directions to any one about the books or papers except to ask Counsel to ask for that warrant. But the injunction is not directed to that; and, on the contrary, it intimates strongly that the warrants may be executed, for your Honor has stricken out that part. It does not prohibit books and papers being given over to Mr. Conover.

Judge Ingraham—Not necessarily. The express intention was that I should not make any order which could be construed as in any way to interfere with the action of the Judge making that order.

Mr. Field—But we are entitled to take this; that it is an intimation to Mr. Conover that he might move for the warrants and have them executed. He was not to interfere with them afterwards; but the officer might take them and deliver them to him, but he was not to interfere with them from that moment. In the next place, the direction of the warrant and its delivery to the officer, were, moreover, the acts of the Judge. It was his duty to "issue his warrant," that is the language of the statute. (1 R. S.) What the Judge could do himself, he could direct anybody else to do; he could give, as he did, the warrant to either Bertholf or Brewer to give to Farrington—the conveyance to Farrington was the act of the Court.

My next point is that, after the issuing of the warrant to the constable, Mr. Conover had no control over it. He could neither countermand it, nor direct how it should be executed. And he has no control of it to this day. It was in the hands of the officers of the law who alone have control of it, and had to do with it as directed by law. What did they complain of? They said when Brady made the announcement he should have recalled some one. Recall what? Was he to recall the warrant? Directly we knew of it we, as Counsel, advised Farrington to resist until we could make an application to your Honor to modify the Injunction—which application we did make three weeks ago, but of which, unfortunately no disposition has yet been made. If he had given any order to withdraw the warrant, or about the warrant, it would have been an interference, if what they say would be an interference, would really be so.

The constable is not the agent of Conover but of the law. He could not interfere with him; it was his duty to be silent and acquiescent, and unless he can be punished for being silent and acquiescent he cannot be punished at all.

I have hitherto argued that Mr. Conover is not responsible for the acts of those who acted under the warrant or for anything that was done under it; but I now admit that he was, and I ask attention to this point and fact in the case: At what time was the injunction served? Now, supposing that Mr. Conover had intuition, and he could know on the instant what was in the papers presented to him, and was bound to stop. I shall demonstrate that the injunction was not served till after the warrant was signed and in the hands of the constable for execution. There was, therefore, no violation, either active or constructive. Neither Mr. Conover nor counsel had notice that there was any injunction against them, or either of them—and when the other side had said they had notice of it, the assertion was without any grounds whatever. It certainly had been rumored that there was an injunction against the Sheriff. The precise time at which the injunction was served was the matter which had been referred by the Court, and upon which it was most anxious to determine—and which, in fact, there was any doubt about.

Unfortunately, this had been much disputed, and there was a good deal of conflicting evidence which it was difficult to reconcile, though he did not suppose any one of the witnesses had intended to make a mistake.

Counsel then proceeded to analyze the testimony and to show how all differed. For instance, two witnesses had deposed that the warrant was delivered to him, (Mr. Field,) while thirteen showed that there was no foundation for that statement.

The time that elapsed, too, between the signing of the search-warrant and the announcement of the injunction—Mr. Brady said it was at the moment; Mr. Sickles made it immediately afterwards; and others spoke of conversations and consultations in the interim. It was upon this point of time that the case had been referred, and differing as they did it was impossible to escape the conviction that the warrant was out of the room before the injunction was announced, and all the testimony led to the conclusion that it was utterly impossible to be correct as to minutes, much less as to seconds. The learned counsel here handed in, in writing, an analysis of the testimony upon this point which he had prepared, and concluded: That it was clear that they endeavored to get an order for disobedience against a person from whom the order had been concealed till the last moment. My duty, added he, I trust is done. I do not wish to enlarge upon, or allude to, any topics except such as are legitimately before the Court on this motion. I should have said if there was ever a case perfectly clear this is one, but I have seen so much and heard so much which seems strange to me within the last few months, that I have thought no man can safely neglect saying anything that occurs to him. One of the most eminent Jurists in this State, formerly a Judge of the highest Court, who was in the Court of Appeals during the argument upon the Metropolitan Police Bill, and he said to me he supposed that no respectable argument could be made against its constitutionality I asked him after it had closed what he thought then, and he replied "Why you know I have no doubt but some Judges do very queer things. I should have thought there was no doubt." I have now said all, except that the power of Courts to punish for contempts is a power most liable to be abused, and most delicately to be used, and which no Judge will use it, and I am sure the one I am addressing will not use it, except it be a very clear case. We learn by the history of ourselves and a kindred nation, that there is no power which has been so watched so steadily and so jealously; and none which will be so likely to be curtailed if any attempt be made to stretch it.

When we had the revision of the laws in 1830, the revisers stated in a note that they had endeavored to bring all questions of punishment for contempts before a Jury, rather than before an offended tribunal, because it was a power so liable to abuse. That was as to criminal contempts. Don't go to England for your law of contempts—but I would defy them even there to find any case which comes within a gun-shot of this.

If it was a power which had been branded, The Court would remember when the Senate was considering the case of a Judge—Peck—for having committed a lawyer for having said something about his judgment, which he considered a contempt. He thought it was a contempt to say he had decided wrong, or negligently, or ridiculously. The defendant there escaped, but by a small number; but the result was the act of 1821, declaring that nothing said, no opinion expressed about a Judge, or about his conduct or opinions, could be a contempt. Nothing but what took place in his presence, and tending to interrupt the proceedings of his Court, or the disobedience of a lawful process could be disobedience; and ever since the time of Lansing it has been most jealously watched, and every disposition shown to curtail it.

I would not have it understood that the learned Judge could be prejudiced by any prejudices or by any appeals to his self-love, but some observations had been made for that purpose—for what else the observations about Farrington's taking the injunction in his teeth, omitting to mention, as they should have done, in fairness, that Farrington took the paper in his teeth because he could not prevent it being blown away otherwise. He hands were full, and Carroll laid it on a pile of books. What was it mentioned for, but among other reasons of provocation to punish by an offended tribunal?

I had no doubt of this case at first, and I ought not to say I have any now. I have not any. It can't be possible that at this time and under these circumstances, that anything can be said to Mr. Conover, except that you have made good your case in answer to this charge; it is scattered to the winds and you go free.

MR. BRADY'S HARANGUE—APPLAUSE IN COURT.

Mr. James T. Brady replied to the last gentleman. By the time he rose, the room in the audience part had become densely crowded by an audience in evident expectation of an harangue—nor were they disappointed.

It was very much to be regretted, he said, that in the discussion of this case, so full of interest to the public, involving the highest judicial action, and important rights of individuals, there should have been any exhibition of feeling, the manifestation of which, in Court, was at all times out of taste, if it did not deserve a stronger censure.

His Honor had been amused (perhaps he might say insulted) by reference to topics which had no earthly relation to the motion which he had been called upon to decide. The individual who had just taken his seat had expressed his great distrust of all Judges, and intimated very strongly his doubts whether his Honor's course had been according to law. As to what had passed between him (Mr. Field) and the counsel himself, he would not take up the public time to discuss.

He proceeded, after some further observations in the same strain, to reconsider the evidence in the case, arguing that there was a difference between an order made in Court—there recorded and certified by the Clerk, and an order made at Chambers, which required the Judge's signature to verify it, and which must be immediately served and shown. This was an order in Court, and the other side had ample notice of it to make them liable for contempt. The Court of Common Pleas had all the powers of and was the old Court of Chancery, and all the rules of that practice were applicable to it.

There was a party growing up around us, both in the profession and out of it, who tried to make the acts of Legislature and Judiciary subservient to their own interested views, and who might be, as some men of former times in England were, described by Webster, "above ordinances."

But he supposed judicial opinions were of some weight, and his Honor would pay some respect to them. The learned gentleman, in conclusion, made a spirited reply to those remarks relative to the place of birth of his parents—upbraided the senior counsel with epostacy—eulogized the people of Ireland in general, and some individuals in particular, and thereby called forth much applause from the audience, manifested by stamping of feet and clapping of hands.

In the course of his remarks upon Conover's offence, he intimated that did not call for his imprisonment, as that would be harsh; but not so harsh as the imprisonment of Devlin had been, for which he said redress might hereafter be sought before a proper tribunal.

Mr. Brady spoke at some length, but our want of space compels us to curtail his remarks. He sat down amid loud and long applause—rather an unusual scene in a Court of Justice.

Judge Ingraham reserved his decision till Saturday next, when that in the injunction case will also probably be given.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

It is very rarely that the August Term of the Court of General Sessions is extended beyond one week. Judges wish to go out of town; jurors are impetient of confinement and control; lawyers are few and impertinent, but impertinence is no unusual defect of a lawyer's nature; the Clerk of the Court is impatient for the banks of Lake Mahopac, the brows of the Cattskills, or the falls of Niagara. But the present August bears no relationship to our usual Augusts. The weather is bad and crime is worse, so we have a Recorder vexing out his Summer life upon the bench, and burglars leaving their future address at Sing Sing Prison for ten and fifteen years each.

Yesterday, a young German, named Ernest Honreuth, was convicted of stealing a horse and cart. The indictment was for grand larceny. The Jury found him him guilty of petit larceny. He was sentenced by the Recorder to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

After Henreuth was removed, a rascal well known to the police as an ancient offender, calling himself Edward Brown, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Jones, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree. On the 9th July he broke into the house of a French gentleman, named Pierre Chauncée, in Thirty-second street, and had nearly $300 worth of silver plate ready stowed for carrying away when discovered. He made good his escape, but was subsequently arrested. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The boarding-house at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, occupied by Mrs. Post, was entered by burglars on July 24. The police found three burglars on the premises. They arrested Joan Saunders and George Delmar, but the third man escaped. John Saunders was the first prisoner put upon trial yesterday. He plead guilty of burglary in the second degree, but on being called up for sentence, said that he had been misled into that plea. He now wished to say that he would have pleaded not guilty if he had not been told that he would have escaped a heavier sentence by his plea of guilty. He wished to assure the Court that he was innocent of any crime. The Recorder told him that if he had stood his triel, and been convicted, he would have been heavily sentenced. As it was, he would accept his plea of "guilty," and sentence him only to *seven years* in the State Prison.

George Delmar, the confederate of the last prisoner, was then placed at the bar. He pleaded "not guilty," and underwent a trial. He was clearly found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

[Advertisement.]
LIGHTNING RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. PIENEO, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON,
No. 119 NASSAU-st.

[Advertisement.]
SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—For fifteen years this has been the favorite perfume of the Spanish ladies of South America. They value it highly as a purifier of the complexion as well as a fragrant toilet water. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The new drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," at PURDY'S National Theatre, continues to crowd the house nightly. Go see it this evening and enjoy a good hearty laugh. A pantomime and farce will be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]
☞ GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best Gas Cooking-stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 155, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
J. B. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The Newark *Advertiser* of Saturday reports a death in that city by Asiatic cholera. The death is ascribed to the filthy condition of the onthouses in the vicinity of the man's late residence in River-street.

THE BERRY TRADE.—The Ocean (N. J.) *Emblem* says that Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, of that county, has paid persons employed by him to pick berries since July 1, $2,100, and has realized from the sale $3,100, leaving $900 for expenses and profits. He sent to New-York, last week, 231 bushels of berries. Mr. BENNETT employs eight teams, and several of his neighbors have two and three teams each constantly employed in the business. Each team will average about four loads a week, of from twenty to twenty-five bushels each. The *Emblem* enumerates in all twenty-nine teams, which, at four loads per week, make 116 loads, and at twenty bushels each, 2,430 bushels. The return, at $2 per bushel, amounts to $4,640 per week. Mr. B. thinks there will be good picking for six weeks yet.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUG. 10.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	91	25	Harlem R. R.		10¼
5,000 Missouri State 6s	78¾	200	Reading R. R.	c	71
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90, 85		800	do.		70¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90¾	300	do.	e60	70¾
500 do.	99¾	100	do.	b60	71
8 Ill. Cen. Feb. Rights	124	100	do.	e10	70¾
8 Ill Cen. July Rights	124	100	do.	s30	70¾
60 Bank of New York	110½	300	do.		71
5 Bk. of Commerce	105	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60	84
19 Bank Com. Scrip	104	50	do.	s30	84
13 American Ex. Bank	111	150	do.		84¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	107	50	do.	b30	84¾
20 O. L. & Trust Co	101	550	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	c	80
30 Penn. Coal Co	83	200	do.	b3	50
50 Del. & H. Canal Co.	118¾	100	do.	e12	48
100 Clev. & To. R. R.	b30 55¾	100	do.	s25	46¾
500 do.	55¾	100	do.	s30	46
20 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 83	500	do.	e10	47
100 do.	opg 83	36	co.	c	49½
300 do.	opg 83¾	300	do.	b30	49½
100 do.	b60 83	50	do.	s8	47¾
100 Erie Railroad	s3 32½	100	do.	s30	45½
100 do.	c 33½	75	M. So & N. Ia. p. st.	b3	76
725 do.	s3 32½	20	do.	b30	75½
350 do.	b60 32½	138	do.		75
100 do.	s60 32	50	Clev. & Pitts. R'd		40¼
100 do.	e10 33¾	50	do.		40¼
100 do.	s60 31¾	300	do.	b30	40¾
100 do.	o 32½	5	Chi. & R'k I. R'd		94½
100 do.	s6 32½	50	Ga. Cr. & Mil. R'd		34
150 do.	b30	170	do.		34½
200 do.	32¾	345	do.		33½
50 do.	e10 32¾	25	do.	s10	33½
60 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	91¼	100	do.	s30	33
26 C. B. & Q. R. R.	88				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Sandusky, Mansfi'd and New'k R.	Int. ad 51
$5,000 Towanda C'l & I'n Co. 1st mtg 8s.	Int. ad 69¾
30 shares Nassau Bank	104¾
87 shares Chatham Bank	73@78
10 shares Lafayette Ins. Co	97
40 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	109¾
4 shares Firemen's Ins. Co	162
50 shares Trenton Iron Co	75
1,202 shares Vermont Copper Co	p.s. 5@5c.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Mo. St. 6s	79¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		40
2,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	76	200	do.	b60	40¾
50 do.	s60 32	5	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		42¾
150 do.	s3 32¾	100	M. S. & N. I. pf.	b60	76
200 do.	b60 32¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60	55¾
11 do.	32¾	100	do.	b60	55¾
100 do.	b3 32¾	500	do.		55¼
150 do.	32¾	200	do.	s60	54¾
100 Hud. Riv. R'd	21	300	do.	s60	54
300 Reading R'd	71	200	do.		54¾
100 do.	b60 71	10	La Cros. & M. R.		33¾
100 Mich. Central R.	s60 84	100	do.		33¼
100 do.	b60 85	5	N. Y. Cen. R'd		83

MONDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 8, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Aug. 1:

Increase in Loans	$1,480,202
Decrease in Specie	1,180,647
Increase in Circulation	345,318
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,309,645

The Loans continue to rise on the late addition to Capital Stock. The falling off in Specie is scarcely as large as looked for, after the considerable ontgo of last week, which, as stated this morning, was full $1,800,000. The present reserve is quite equal to the current wants of the market, in view of the early arrival of the California packet of the 20th of July. The export demand for the Boston steamer will be about half a million from this City—or $400,000, exclusive of $100,000 transferred through Sub-Treasury. The decrease in the line of actual deposits is consistent with the Specie loss. The transactions of the week through the Clearing-House were much heavier than the previous week. Including these, and the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 9, 1856.	Aug. 8, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857.
Capital	$56,656,000	$63,430,000	$63,430,000
Loans	112,192,222	123 077,252	120,597,050
Specie	13,270,603	11,737,867	12,918,014
Circulation	8,678,759	6,980,740	6,666,422
Gross Deposits	93,220,379	94,435,910	94,445 966
Exchanged	21,342 499	22,063,476	25,763,578
Undrawn	71,377,871	67,372,443	68,632,088
In Sub-Treasury	12,571,491	12,440,087	12,161,617

The new week opens dull. There is no particular movement in Money to-day, and the rates on paper, as well as the supply of means, on call, show much the same state of things as on Saturday. Sterling Exchange is firmer for the Boston mail, without a large business doing, and the market is pretty much in the hands of the regular standard bankers at 109¾ ₱ cent. France are 5.17½. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $400,997, including $100,000 for transfer to Boston; paid $366,883, and held at the close $12,174,101.

The early telegraphic dispatches from the Quebec steamer from Liverpool, July 29, were construed unfavorably on the Stock Exchange, and the market for stocks yielded generally from Saturday's closing quotation from ⅛ to 1 ₱ cent., and 2 ₱ cent. on La Crosse and Toledo. The business at the early Board in amount was below the usual average of late, and at the afternoon session there was a dull closing, though at steady prices. The fluctuations of the day were, in Erie from 83⅜ as on Saturday, to 82⅝; Reading, 71⅛ to 71; Michigan Southern, 50⅛ to 49⅛; New-York Central, 83 to 82¾; La Crosse, 34⅛ to 33¼, and Toledo 56⅛ to 54⅛. The Bond list inactive. City Bank Stocks firm.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR JULY.

	July, 1857.	July, 1858.
Chicago and Burlington	$187,792	$179 820
Michigan Southern	189,410	176,048
Galena and Chicago	224,517	225,650
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95,000	78,000
Illinois Central	202,861	199,000
Cleveland and Toledo	63,418	57,425
Racine and Mississippi	40,300	new.

☞ The *Fulton* steamer from Havre and Southampton arrived at this port last evening, with the same dates from England as telegraphed from Quebec. But we have given at some length, in another part of the paper, the Money and Market details; the former being of considerable interest, as explaining the fall in the English Funds.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUGUST 8.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank	$7,497,316	$764,822	$968,957	$6,425,382
Am. Exchange Bk	631,729	54,755	97,307	464,017
Atlantic Bank	593,455	50,760	102,651	386,466
Bk. of America	5,543,331	1,066,758	58,472	5,209,455
Bk. of Commerce	12,810,348	1,071,752	2,096	7,104,165
Bk. of Commw'th	1,405,402	68,379	94,518	1,247,101
Bk. of New-York	4,018,758	368,078	359,098	2,698,463
Bk. of N. America	1,563,660	128,696	86,448	1,479,761
Bk. of Republic	4,100,000	738,839	79,737	4,021,230
Bk. St. New-York	5,677,365	444,939	558,151	5,272,851
Bowery Bank	1,031,468	80,501	176,156	823,815
Broadway Bank	2,022,800	175,478	220,683	1,417,900
Bull's Head Bank	346,965	18,686	129,930	262,184
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,505,722	243,842	187,845	1,108,852
Chatham Bank	626,976	45,474	122,428	334,409
Chemical Bank	1,440,760	297,458	260,461	1,312,085
Citizens' Bank	783 842	65,086	194,794	610,873
City Bank	1,893,833	143,113	18,902	1,607,969
Continental Bank	3,340,519	173,337	104,304	2,654,430
Corn Exch. Bank	1,804,974	130,596	90,269	1,649,606
East River Bank	497,955	53,345	96,133	453,454
Fulton Bank	1,671,555	102,458	129,672	1,397,974
Greenwich Bank	752,145	112,383	50,471	581,896
Grocers' Bank	741,108	67,138	94,296	645,493
Hanover Bank	1,418,384	67,415	112,646	860,684
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,995,789	122,436	200,564	1,183,042
Island City Bank	431,407	20,598	99,076	254,995
Irving Bank	864,748	76,397	119,050	698,911
Leather Man. Bk.	2,248,210	177,387	250,250	2,088,975
Manhattan Co	4,574,800	393,471	357,756	3,000,335
Marine Bank	981,411	58,551	98,118	965,646
Market Bank	1,814,587	119,493	173,616	1,309,242
Mechanics' Bank	4,663,249	369,943	349,980	3,240,908
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,145,065	70,654	207,647	881,170
Mech. & Trad. Bk	759,647	51,799	128,159	469,297
Mercantile Bank	2,239,465	193,166	100,280	1,537,289
Merchants' Bank	3,840,804	932,975	296,399	4,187 201
Merch. Exch. Bk	2 337,049	142,378	117,378	1,518,090
Metropolitan Bk	6,236,564	681,445	220,411	5,194,169
Nassau Bank	1,449,352	93,044	118,667	1,016,359
National Bank	2,159,369	295,022	185,066	1,928,498
N. Y. County Bk	408,915	11,648	94,729	210,811
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	464,986	39,684	133,147	133,893
N. Y. Exch. Bank	250,295	10,169	129,798	237,850
North River Bank	1,092,900	51,066	145,483	863,888
Ocean Bank	1,384,172	125,775	144,775	1,500 732
Oriental Bank	613,566	37,804	124,153	397 990
Pacific Bank	1,051,456	58,753	118,965	779,370
Park Bank	3,707,899	254,692	182,956	2,736,913
People's Bank	750,328	59,032	131,067	560,852
Phenix Bank	2,976,865	204,142	93,898	2,216,090
St. Nicholas Bank	1,030,244	59,348	96,116	685,642
Seventh Ward Bk	1,209,973	155,675	237 290	762,736
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,894,833	127.740	116,180	2,243,433
Tradesmen's Bk	1,524,686	66,208	318,691	864,909
Union Bank	2,892.721	288 507	189,356	2,904,638

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$122,077,252	Circulation	$6,980,740
Specie	11,737,867	Deposits	94,435,919

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Since our last advices of the 4th instant, we have had an improving market for shares. The speculative Stocks have fluctuated considerably, while the more solid class of securities have remained heavy. All, however, show an advance upon the closing prices of last week. The market closes weak and inactive. State Stocks are firm and active. Operations have been done chiefly in Missouri 6 ₱ cents. and Virginia 6 ₱ cents. We quote Indiana 5s ¾ lower. City and County Bonds.—We have to mention sales of Milwaukee City 7s, (Sinking Fund,) Louisville City 6s, and St. Louis City 6 ₱ cents. at a decline upon the last quotations. The different issues of the City of New-York have been in demand at better prices for investment. Railroad Bonds continue active, with but little change in prices. The largest transactions have been in Illinois Central Construction, Galena and Chicago Second Mortgage, and New-York Central 6 ₱ cents., and the different issues of the Erie Railroad. At private sale we have to mention sales at former rates of Peoria and Oquawka First Mortgage 8 ₱ cents., Eastern Extension, Galena and Chicago First Mortgage, and Burlington and Missouri First Mortgage 8 ₱ cents. at former rates. Railroad Shares.—There has been about the usual amount of business done in shares. Reading and Michigan Southern show the largest amount of transactions. For the fluctuations, which have been considerable, we refer, as usual, to the annexed bulletin of daily quotations. Money continues easy at 6@7 on call. We quote paper 8@12. DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Since our last weekly report of the 4th inst., our Stock market has shown a fair degree of activity, with a strong upward movement in speculative stocks up to Saturday, when a partial reaction took place; still our quotations show an almost general advance over last week's prices. There has been a good demand for State Stocks, principally Missouri's, of which several large parcels have been taken out of the market. We also notice a better inquiry for some of the leading Railroad Bonds, but without any improvement in prices. The Money market is unchanged, and still shows the same ease which we have noticed for several weeks past. State Stocks more active principally Missouri 6s, at ¼ advance; Californie 1870 and 1875 sold in small amounts, at 3 ₱ cent. advance; Virginia 6s rose ¾; Tennessee 1 ₱ cent; North Carolina declined 2 ₱ cent; Ohio 6s sold former rates. City and County Bonds, except a lot of about 20,000 Milwaukee 7 ₱ cent. Sinking Funds at a slight reduction, nothing worth mentioning has been done. Railroad Bonds—There has been a fair demand; Erie 1st mortgage sold at 103; Erie 3d mortgage at 88; Erie 1875 Bonds at 79½, 1862 Bonds at 70, and 1871 Bonds at 65; all these prices showing no change. Illinois Central Bonds ¼ ₱ cent. higher; New-York Central 6s ½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund declined ½; Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage and Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage without change. Railroad Shares have been active; Erie, Reading and Michigan Southern principally so. Erie has risen ⅞; Reading 1; New-York Central ¾; Michigan Central ½; Michigan Southern ⅜; Illinois Central ½; Galena and Chicago 1; Cleveland and Pittsburg ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 3; La Crosse and Milwaukee 2¾; Michigan Southern preferred Stock declined 1; Panama 1; Cleveland and Toledo 1½; Chicago and Rock Island ¼; Cleveland and Cincinnati ½. Money—The rates for discount are, if anything, slightly firmer, but loans on call remain extremely easy. We quote first-class paper 8@9; names less known 10@12. Exchanges, very firm, with an upward tendency. London 109¾@109¾; Paris 5.17½@5.16¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

The Lake Ports of Wisconsin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the head of "Financial and Commercial, the *Herald* of July 29 has a strong article favorable to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and going to show that that road must eventually have a monopoly of the carrying trade between Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin and the Eastern States.

In the same article, in connection with this subject, appears a statement that there is no

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1840 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

PRYOR AND PRIORESS BEATEN!

Departure of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

Junction of the Cable---Message through 2,500 Miles in One Second.

DEATH OF LABLACHE.

REPORTED FALL OF DELHI.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE WAR.

Cotton Up---Breadstuffs Steady.

CONSOLS 91@91 1-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines---Office, 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, August 11.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 8 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 1, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, and the steamer *Lebanon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

Amongst the passengers by the *Canada* are Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and the Bishop of Kentucky.

The *Canada* reports passing, Aug. 10, lat. 45°, lon. 57°, ship *Queen of the Lakes*, bound West.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, the Government was in a minority of sixty, upon a division for the second reading of the Superannuation bill. A motion for a second reading having been carried on the following evening, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government would offer no further opposition to the bill.

The new Divorce bill was then debated, and strenuous opposition was shown to it, but it was ordered to a second reading.

In the House of Lords, Lord ELLENBOROUGH attacked, and Lord GRANVILLE defended, the present Governor-General of India, the latter stating that Lord CANNING was proving himself quite equal to the emergency.

On Friday, in the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON said that communications had been made to the Venezuelean Commissioners upon the subject of the British schooner *Maria*, at Carracas, and that the British Charge D'Affaires there had been instructed to take such steps in the matter as he might deem convenient.

THE GOODWOOD RACES---PRIOR AND PRIORESS BEATEN.

The American horses *Prior* and *Prioress* made their first appearance on the English Turf, in the race for the Goodwood Cup, on the 10th ult., and were beaten. Fourteen horses ran, and the Americans came in fifth and sixth on the list. The first favorite and two other horses fell off so that the race can scarcely be regarded as a criterion.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH---HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The Royal assent had been given to the bill incorporating the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

All the vessels comprising the expedition for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable had arrived at Cork. It was intended that they should leave that port for Valentia on the 31st of July or the 1st of August, and that, the weather permitting, the shore rope should be landed, and the vessels commence sinking the cable on the 3d or 4th of August. It is intended strictly to avoid giving priority of information, and to afford no facilities for jobbing or speculating during the laying of the cable. A house was being constructed at the terminus, into which would be introduced the end of the cable, and, during the progress o the laying of it, no one will have permission there excepting the Secretary of the Company and his assistants, and they will avoid all communication with persons outside. Progress will be reported daily to all parts of Europe. The paying-out experiments from the *Agamemnon* between Dover and Queenstown were perfectly successful.

The following was the latest telegraphic dispatch received regarding the cable:

QUEENSTOWN, July 31, 1857.

Richard Stuart, Esq., Agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool:

The submarine cable on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, over twenty-five hundred miles long, was joined together last evening, and *messages sent through its entire length in less than a second.* Everything works beautifully, and we are all in high spirits. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is expected to witness the commencement of the proceedings.

(Signed,) CYRUS W. FIELD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince NAPOLEON had visited VICTORIA at the Isle of Wight, and the Emperor and Empress of France were expected there about the 5th of August.

Rumors were current that the Government intended to send 10,000 additional troops to India.

A large and influential deputation from the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON for the purpose of submitting to him certain proposals, by means of which a largely increased supply may be obtained from India. The result of the interview was not stated.

Mr. MOFFIT, the well-known Reformer and Member of Parliament for Birmingham for seventeen years, died on the 30th. There was some talk of putting Mr. JOHN BRIGHT in nomination to fill the vacancy.

There had been a great political demonstration at Rochdale, composed principally of non-electors. Resolutions were passed declaring that it is the right of every man who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years; to have a vote in the election of members of Parliament, and to have the protection of the ballot in the exercise of that right, and that there ought to be a distribution of the constituencies throughout the United Kingdom, equalized in proportion to the population.

The journals from the South and Midlewards districts of Ireland state that the greatest anxiety began to prevail with regard to the safety of the potatoe crop, although the disease, it was generally admitted, had only partially manifested itself.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday---The clipper ship *Lightning* arrived to-day from Australia, with 33,000 ounces o gold.

INDIA.

The details of the Indian news already telegraphed reached London on Friday night.

Rumors were very prevalent that Delhi had been taken, but according to the last authentic accounts, dated June 17, it was still in the possession of the insurgents. It was very generally believed in London, on Friday evening, on the strength of a communication from the East India House, that Delhi had fallen, after the close of official hours, and accordingly an advance took place in Consols.

The Bombay *Times of* July 1, says the rebellion is universal in the Bengal Army, and even the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry which was publicly thanked by the Governor General in person for its loyalty three weeks before, had been disarmed.

Not a symptom of dissatisfaction has as yet appeared in the Madras Army, which manifested perfect loyalty, and repelled indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their allegiance by emissaries from the Bengal troops.

A list is given of the fifty-six regiments, or portions of regiments, which have mutinied, while thirty have been disarmed, and one disbanded. In fact, the Bengal Army has ceased to exist.

The fall of Delhi will do more to quench rebellion than anything else. There is some anxiety about the Nigains country, as the 1st Regiment of Cavalry had mutinied, and there were great atrocities committed at Hansis and Hessar, but many Europeans escaped. No Europeans were killed at Arungbad. The Bhatpoor levies had mutinied, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none of them were injured. At Allahabad 26 Europeans and their families were killed, including 11 officers.

The Ex-King of Ouds and his Minister have been found to be at the bottom of the conspiracy, in conjunction with the pensioned King of Delhi, and it is asserted that discoveries of other Mahometan Princes being concerned in it has led to the disarming of all the native troops at Calcutta and in the neighborhood, with the exception of a body guard, which is composed of picked and well-tried men. Many of the disarmed men have since deserted. The defence of Calcutta had become a subject of great anxiety to the European Government, which had yielded to the pressure, and consented to the enrolment of a corps of volunteer guards, who patrol the streets at night.

In Calcutta and the neighborhood, great excitement existed, owing to the discovery of a conspiracy for a general uprising on the part of the Mussulman population and seizure of the city by them. The inhabitants keep themselves armed, and the public buildings, hotels, and other principal places are garrisoned by sailors belonging to ships in the River. The French Consul at Calcutta called together all the French inhabitants and Captains of French vessels, and desired them to furnish and equip a force of armed men to watch over the safety of the European community. French families were being taken on board vessels.

A letter from BINNEY & Co., (a highly respectable firm,) dated Madras, June 27, states positively that official intelligence had reached Madras on the previous day of the fall of Delhi.

CHINA.

Further details of the naval operations on the Canton River state that on the 27th of May thirteen junks were destroyed, and that on the 28th twenty-seven heavily-armed junks were captured.

On the 6th of June two thousand of the British naval force were engaged, and captured a fort, and took or destroyed one hundred and twenty-seven junks, mounting over nine hundred guns, with nine thousand men. The British lost three officers and eight men, and fifty-six wounded, some mortally.

At Shanghae freights were unaltered.

At Hong Kong the export of Tea from the 1st of July last year, to the 10th of June, was 68,468,000 pounds, and of Silk 42 569 ones.

At Singapore good business was doing in imports. Produce was in good demand, but the supplies were scanty. Sterling Exchange, 4s. 10d.@5s. The new crop of Mankin silk was reported to be fine and abundant, but prices were very high.

At Foo Choo, the supplies of tea were small, and quotations were advancing.

Gen. BURNHAM and Staff arrived at Hong-Kong on the 10th June.

Lord ELGIN was at Singapore.

The U. S. frigate *San Jacinto* remained at Hong Kong.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned to Paris from Plombieres on Wednesday.

The *Journal de Havre* intimates that it has been officially decided that the New-York Line of Transatlantic steamers is to be granted to Havre with a subvention of three million francs; the Antilles line to Nantes with six millions subvention, and the Brazil line to Bordeaux and Marseilles with five millions subvention.

The trial of the Italians and others, for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON, takes place on the 6th or 8th of August.

Letters from France say that the harvest surpasses expectation.

Paris papers report the death of LABLACHE, the famous Italian singer.

It is reported from Paris that the result of the elections had proved so unsatisfactory that a modification of universal suffrage is contemplated.

The Three Per Cents closed on Friday at 66a @65c. The majority of the Directors of the Bank of France on Thursday, rejected the proposition for lowering the rate of discont to five per cent.

HOLLAND.

The *Echo* of Hague says: "We have now before us the three bills for the abolition of slavey in the West Indies, just presented by the Minister of the Colonies to the Chamber. From rapid examination we can affirm they only nominally abolish slavery. According to these projects Government will disburse a sum exceeding twelve millions of florins to purchase slaves, who are afterwards to be allowed to continue to work for their masters as previously or to labor under the direction of the public functionaries, but they are not to regain their liberty un il they shall have reimbursed the expenses of their pretended emancipation, and shall also have gained the consent of the authorities.

SPAIN.

Talavera had been declared in a state of siege, on account of a destructive fire which the Government attributed to the revolutionists.

The Spanish correspondent of the *Times* says that the Spanish Mexican questions will be further discussed in Paris. Lord MOWNEN had arrived there from Madrid, as also had LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy.

PORTUGAL.

The Brazilian Government, through their Minister at Lisbon, are understood to have made urgent representations to the Portuguese Government, regarding the large amounts of forged Brazilian paper currency, which are manufactured in Portugal and sent out for circulation in Rio and elsewhere.

The Duke de SALDANHA had, at his own request, received his dismissal from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese army, and the Count DE SANTA MARIA was appointed *ad interim* to the post.

ITALY.

The grain crops were magnificent. At Genoa, wheat, which sold a month ago at 33f., had fallen to 23f.

A letter from Leghorn states that the twenty individuals arrested for the affair of June 30 had been set at liberty, but that fresh arrests were being made every day.

RUSSIA.

Cholera was prevailing extensively at St. Petersburg on the the 21st ult.; the number of cases was 174.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Russia and France were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the 16th ulto.

TURKEY.

A London paper says: "It is now anticipated, not merely that France will refuse to recognize the validity of the Moldavian elections, but also that she will peremptorily insist at Constantinople, on the recall of the Kaimakan Vorgorides. Should Turkey refuse as is very probable, it is believed that France will propose to call the Paris Conference together to decide the question. The affair altogether looks gloomy.

RESCHID PACHA, the Grand Vizier, had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

PERSIA.

Mr. MURRAY, the British Minister, has consented to make an entry into Teheran, without being attended by a large military escort.

SAILING OF THE CANADA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 5:45 P. M. for Boston. Wind West. Weather stormy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* notes a slight advance on middling qualities of American, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Sales of the week were 62,500 bales including 9,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	6⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	8¼d.
Middling Orleans	8¼d.	Fair Uplands	8¼d.
Fair Mobiles	8⅜d.	Middling Uplands	8¼d.

The stock in port was 496,000 bales, of which 403,000 were American.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.---3 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co quote the market quiet and steady. Estimated sales 5,000 bales.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY'S circulars quote the Provision market generally steady. BEEF closed buoyant, but with less doing. PORK firm, at an advance chiefly on fine qualities, of 2s. BACON quiet. LARD closed buoyant, under an active demand, at 66s.@68s., and 69s. for very choice. TALLOW steady---Butchers' Association, 60s.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday---3 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Provisions steady. LARD firm.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet. The ather had been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were encouraging. Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co quote FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT, an average business, without quotable change in prices. CORN quiet. White had advanced 1s. on the week. Quotations, FLOUR---Western Canal 30s @30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s @31s.; Ohio, 33s. Red WHEAT 8s 3d @8s. 9d.; White, 9s. 3d @9s. 9d. Mixed CORN, 38s. 6d.; Yellow, 39s. 6d @39s. 9d.; White, 45s. Messrs. RICHARDSON BROS. quote WHEAT dull, and declined 1d @2d.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday---3 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Breadstuffs quiet. WHEAT---A declining tendency.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Broker's Circular* quotes Ashes quiet at 43s @43s. 6d for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet. Molasses nominal. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Bengal declined 6d. Tobacco demand an advance, awaiting the mails from China. Resin steady; 4s. 1d @4s. 2d. for common; 5s. 2d. @11s for medium, and 19s 6d. for very fine. Tar 10s. @12s. 3d. Philadelphia Bark advanced to 16s. Linseed Oil dull at 40s. Olive Oil---Average sales without quotable change. Palm Oil quiet; sales at £45@£46. In Cod and Whale Oil nothing doing. Seal Oil £42@£43. Sperm Oil dull and lower. Sales at £88@£90. Spirits Turpentine active and steady. Sales at 37s. 9d. to arrive, and 40s. on the spot.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. quote MONEY in increased demand at 5⅜@5⅝ per cent. Consols for MONEY 91⅛@91⅜, and for account, 90⅞@90⅝. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. EAGLES 76s 2½d. DOLLARS 5s. 1½d. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £168,000.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, 1½ P. M.

Consols for MONEY 91@91⅛.

Manchester Market.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are favorable.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote BREADSTUFFS quiet, with a declining tendency. WHEAT---Tendency downward. White, 9s. 6d@9s. 10d; Red, 8s. 6d@9s. COFFEE dull and heavy. JAVA---Rails had advanced and closed firm at £7 5s.@£7 10s.; Bars are not mentioned; Scotch Pig, 72s. 6d. SUGARS opened firmer, but closed quiet and steady. TEA firmer. Common Congou, 1s. 2¼d @ 1s. 2⅝d. LINSEED OIL, 38s. 6d. @39s. SPERM OIL nominal, at £87@£88. WHALEBONE---Holders demand an advance. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 41s. TALLOW, 45s. 9d for Y. C. SALTPETRE slightly advanced. COPPER---More doing. TIN firm.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & SON quote American Securities dull, and without sales of moment. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote them slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

United States Bonds, buyers at	104
Massachusetts 5s	101
Maryland 6s	90
Pennsylvania Bonds	80@ 82
Illinois Central 7s	88@ 90
Illinois Central (Freeland)	103@106

The *Times* states that no business was done in American Securities on Friday.

Freights.

The Liverpool American Freight Market was generally unchanged. Passengers were dull to Boston, at £4 10s., to New-York, at £3 10s.@£3 15s, and to Philadelphia, at £4 5s. Foreign Charters were stagnant.

Havre Markets

(For the week, ending July 29, inclusive,) COTTON, steady but quiet; sales, 3,000 bales. Stock in port, 102,000 bales. New Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 118f. BREADSTUFFS---A declining tendency. ASHES, dull. PROVISIONS, firm: no American in market. RICE, firm. TALLOW and LARD---Quotations nominal. SUGAR, dull and slightly declined. WHALEBONE, firmer.

Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York---July 27, David H., at Antwerp; 28th, North Star, at Bremerhaven; 26th, Jason, at Bremen.

Sailed for New-York---27th, Wm. Woodbury, from Cardiff; 27th, Crusade, from Sunderland; 26th, Admiral, from Havre; Gerard, from Helvoet; 28th, Leader, from Cardiff; W. Chandler, from Bordeaux; 23d, Masonic, from Holders; 28th, J. C. Humphreys, from Cardiff; Savannah and Calhoun from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston---July 28, Palmyra, from Androssan; 29th, Johana Broens, from Wick.

Sailed for Charleston---July 27, Wanderer, from [illegible]

Sailed for New Orleans---July 28, [illegible]shire, from Liverpool 30th, [illegible]

Loss of the Steamer Hiwee.

By the arrival at this port on Tuesday of the ship *Hiwee*, Captain MAURON, from Rio de Janeiro, we have papers to the 5th of July---two weeks later than previous advices *viâ* England.

The papers state that the city was healthy, no cases of yellow fever being reported among the 849 patients in the Hospital, and but two fatal cases of that disease on the previous day.

The British fleet, consisting of the steam-frigate *Furious*, Commodore OSBORNE, and fifteen steam-transports and gunboats, sailed *en route* for China on the 4th of July.

The American National Anniversary was celebrated by Rio vessels of all nations dressing in their best and the men-of-war saluting the American Flag.

The American bark *Conrad*, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of 2,350 barrels flour, commenced to discharge at 3 o'clock P. M. July 3, and, at the end of twenty-four hours, had taken in 4,000 bags of coffee, and been cleared and made ready for sea. The Rio papers record this fact as an unprecedented one, and say it deserves to be spread far and wide, as an instance of the promptness with which commercial business may be transacted in that port.

The Imperial Parliament was in session. Among the subjects under debate was one to pay the Custom-House and other employes sufficient salaries to support them. At present the stipends of officials in Brazil are little more than nominal, and bribery is considered a matter of course, as all travelers and merchants who have business with the Custom-House, and Consuls, can testify.

Another project contemplates the complete revision of the Commercial Code, and the enactment of more liberal commercial laws.

A contract had been entered into for the construction of an Imperial highway from Rio to the distant Province of Minas Gorses, where all the diamonds come from. A railroad is to follow.

An expensive monied company had just been incorporated. It is called the "Janco Indnstrial e Hypothecaris." Its objects are:

1. To promote the colonization of the country by every practicable means.

2. To promote all railroad projects, the opening of new roads, streets and public squares, the construction of new edifices, and the distribution of the lower orders advantageously.

3. To secure city and country property *à la Credit Mobilier.*

4. To undertake any operations in credit tending to develop the resources of the country.

Sailed July 4, bark *Clara Hasall*, for New York; bark *Meaco*, for New-Orleans; schooner *Amelia*, for Bahia.

COFFEE---No transactions in Coffee had taken place worthy of mention, and there are no quotations in the papers.

VOYAGE OF A YACHT OF TWENTY-THREE TONS FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.---The Liverpool *Post*, in its issue of July 29, says: "The arrival at this port, yesterday, of the yacht *Charter Oak*, from New-York, furnishes a striking proof of what perseverance can accomplish, and show to us English the sort of stuff our transatlantis cousins are made of. The *Charter Oak* is a little vessel, 43 feet long, 13 feet wide, 5 feet 3 inches deep, and measures 23 tons. She was built and rigged by her captain and owner, Mr. WEBB, in Connecticut, and by him and one man brought safely across the stormy Atlantic, in thirty-seven days. She started with the captain and two men, but one of them was unfortunately lost overboard the first day. To most men, this would have been enough to frighten them off their perilous enterprise, but our two undaunted navigators (one of whom had never been at sea before) were not to be frightened. Without a chronometer, (for no one would trust one in so frail a conveyance, and the captain was too poor to buy one,) without a chart of the coast they were steering for, these two men pursued their dangerous way, through several storms, and reached Liverpool in the time mentioned."

HYDROPHOBIA IN THE POUND.---About a dozen of the dogs taken to the pound this season were hydrophobic. One of the men employed in drowning the dogs was bitten several times by dogs undoubtedly mad, but the keeper says he was so full of whisky that the poison could not get in, and he suffered no inconvenience from the bites. The carcasses of the dogs are taken to the offal boats, which convey them to Barren Island, where every part of them is turned to some useful account. The fat is tried out, the skins are sold to glovers, and of the bones DR BURG makes that famous superphosphate of lime which the Williamsburg people think they smell when they whiff the air laden with the fragrance of her offal contractor CORNELL'S dead horses.

QUARANTINE LOCATION.

The Quarantine Commissioners Go Down to Seguine's Point and Find an Eden---The Buildings Prove "Ample Accommodations," the Marsh is a Lovely Loch ---The Fence is Defensible.

THE SUNNY SIDE.

Seguine's Point will be famous in history, if passing events have any influence upon posterity. Selected by "the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine," as a place for the temporary accommodations of Yellow-Fever patients, a storm of opposition naturally arose among the residents in the vicinity, and after the destruction by fire of the innocuous buildings purchased by them, which had stood undisturbed for a half century upon the grounds, the new buildings and other improvements begun upon the premises have only been protected from conflagration by a small standing army of policemen. Bayonets have bristled at the four corners of the old Wolfe farm, and howitzers, loaded to the muzzle, have gaped in warning for months past at the indignant oystermen, who had threatened, and for ought that appears to the contrary, who still persist in their threats to lay the buildings in ashes before they shall be used to shelter a Yellow-Fever patient. Rewards have been offered for incendiaries---arrests have been made, and the suspected parties put under bonds.

The Captain of the Police force has been charged with theft by the alleged incendiary, and held to bail, by way of an offset; and, finally, the leading Commissioner has been sued for libel, and compelled to give recognizances to appear, and be tried for the offence before a Richmond County Justice. The *habeas corpus* has been brought into requisition, and all the paraphernalia of law laid under contribution to add to the perplexity and confusion. Pilgrimages have been made to the spot, by land and by water, by steamers, in carriages, and on foot---on week-days and on Sundays, by crowds of curious inquirers, to see a place which has been the centre of attraction, of so much excitement, and where the oysters are so fat and fine. Affairs now approach a culmination. The arduous labors of the Commissioners are drawing to a close.

The last official pilgrimage to this famous locality by the Commissioners of Quarantine was made yesterday, agreeably to an understanding previously made with the Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of handing over to the custody of that Board the accommodations there provided under the law. The day at first fixed on for this duty was Saturday last, but by request of the Commissioners of Emigration, who urged that they could not be ready to join the party on that day, it was adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th, when Mr. CASSERLY, the Clerk of the Emigration Commissioners, said that Board would be ready, or, if they were not, he would give timely notice to the contrary. Accordingly Messrs. HALL, BOWNE and BENSON, with several invited guests, arranged to start from the Vanderbilt Landing in carriages, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Not having received the promised notice from Mr. CASSERLY they waited some time after the hour appointed for the Commissioners of Emigration, and when it was evident they would not come the party moved on towards the point.

The party consisted of Messrs. Hall, Bowne and Benson, the Commissioners, Drs. Thompson, Bissell and Westervelt, a former Health Officer of the port, Drs. Rowland and Boardman, Ray Tompkins, David Stewart, Rev. Mr. Brett, John D. Snediker, Clerk of the Commissioners of Quarantine; Mr. Van Tassel, editor of the Staten Island *Chronicle*, and---"the Press."

They denounced the mad proceedings on board the storm-driven steamer of Monday as surreptitious, uncourteous and unfair on the part of those gentlemen. The intention had been to consult together upon what had been done---to compare views---and, if any alterations were required, to adopt them. But the whole design had been defeated by this unexpected and *ex parte* visit of a portion of the Commissioners and several interested and prejudiced persons to the grounds, for the evident purpose of creating opposition, and casting odium upon their labors. They considered the language of some of the speakers on board the steamboat on Monday as extremely ungentlemanly and uncourteous.

The party reached the new Quarantine at 12 o'clock, and made a careful survey of the grounds, the buildings, the "accommodations." Unlike the party who went down on Monday, they are not greeted by any gathering of the oystermen, and so far as could be observed, there was not a solitary Staten Islander on the premises during the hours spent there.

Everybody was pleased with the location, the grounds were delightful, the surroundings all that could be wished for the purpose intended. The fine view of the Bay, and the pure and bracing air which swept across its surface were declared to be sufficient of themselves to raise a sick man to health. There were no marshy grounds discovered---the high fence did not either obstruct the circulation of air, or intercept the view, as the top of it, on three sides, was upon a level with the floors of the two hospital buildings, the ground upon these three sides falling away from the higher ridges on which the buildings are situated.

They visited the pond west of the location but searched in vain for any signs of stagnation in its limpid waters; the jungles inhabited by the boa constrictors and tigers could not be found, and the olfactories of the physicians, professionally keen-scented, and of the clergymen constituting the party, were taxed in vain to detect any unwholesome odors floating in the breeze. Commissioner HALL asserted that the pond might be made the most ornamental, as it was the most useful feature of the whole establishment; the lower part should have a dam across it, and the portion next to the shore be drained, thus converting the shoal part into a lovely piece of meadow; the remainder should then be dredged, the bank terraced and the bottom strewed with white pebbles or sand from the beach; here the convalescing yellow fever patients could beguile the weary hours by angling for front among the shady trees which overhang its banks. The hospital buildings were pronounced perfect, and not to be improved; these were the sentiments of the whole party.

The policemen, who are now reduced to ten in number, accompanied the visitors over the grounds, pointing out the historic points---where the De Wolfe buildings stood, which were burned, describing the attack of the midnight party some weeks since, and showing the hole in the fence that was cut through by the attacking party, and the chance bullet holes near by. The howitzers had crept quietly under the building, as if to conceal themselves from the public gaze---their occupation was gone. A few straggling muskets were observed in the police quarters, but it was evident the bayonets upon them had seen but little pumice-stone since they had come into such close contact with the salt water air, for they were very much rusted.

Having fully inspected the establishment, the company adjourned *en masse* to the house of Mr. VOANNE, about half a mile off, upon the main road, where a bounteous repast had been provided. All sat down with sharpened appetites to dinner, after which a meeting was organized, Ex-Mayor HALL presiding. Another hour was occupied in remarks from the company, upon the absorbing topic which had brought them together.

Mr. HALL gave as a sentiment, "The Commissioners of Emigration---their absence is accounted for---they were overcome by their severe labors of yesterday."

The company rose and drank the toast in profound silence.

The health of Dr. THOMPSON was next proposed, but he declined to speak, (the day before he escaped a speech also, with great wisdom,) and gave the health of Dr. WESTERVELT. Dr. W. would have been better pleased to hear from the present health officer, in whose honor the toast had been given, but since he had been pressed to speak, he would say a few words. The day had been most auspicious, and what they had witnessed was most gratifying to him, and he was certain it was equally pleasing to all present. They had carefully inspected what the Commissioners had done, and for himself he considered the whole as reflecting much credit upon them; there was nothing now required but the necessary beds and bedding, to fit the place for the reception of patients, and complete the accommodations.

Mr. BOWNE toasted the press, which was replied to by Mr. VAN TASSEL, the editor of the Staten Island *Chronicle*. He considered the objections to the place unfounded---he saw no marsh, no stagnant pond, no miasmatic swamp. He thought the location admirable, as well as the provisions for the sick. He proposed the health of Mr. HALL, who spoke at length in defence of the course of the Commissioners, eulogising the selection as the most suitable for the purposes required, and deprecating the hasty and inconsiderate action of the Commissioners of Emigration and their friends in the wholesale condemnation they had pronounced upon their labors. He believed a careful inspection of the place, and the arrangements provided for the temporary accommodation of the sick, would vindicate the propriety of the location, and sustain them in the course they had pursued; they had acted with a strict regard to the public health, and with a view to protect the lives and business interests of the City of New-York and the surrounding inhabitants; these had demanded that the Quarantine should be removed, and as a temporary measure that those suffering from epidemic diseases, and particularly yellow fever, should be placed beyond the influence of the City. It was now objected that they had selected a place *too far* from the City. He thought after all the opposition and difficulty they had encountered in the discharge of their duties these objections were puerile, and unbecoming men. The public would sustain them, and their own consciences would acquit them. Commissioners BOWNE and BENSON and others followed in the same strain, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approves the action and conduct of the Quarantine Commissioners and declare their course entitled to the approbation of the public at large.

The meeting then adjourned, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

The Case of the Fast Young Man.

The case of the young man, named STEWART B. ADAMS, charged with embezzlement, by Mr. ARTHUR R. LAMB, proprietor of the drinking saloon of the Howard Hotel, and who employed ADAMS as a barkeeper, was to have been examined yesterday before Justice Welch. Messrs. CLINTON and BANKS appeared for the prosecution, and Judge BEBEE and Mr. NASH for the defendant. There was quite a large number of friends of the prisoner present, who took a lively interest in the matter. It was to have been heard at 2 o'clock, but was not called up until 3 o'clock, when Judge BEBEE, asked for a postponement, on the ground that he was engaged in another cause. The examination was consequently postponed until Thursday at 3 o'clock. The friends of the prisoner expected that he would have been admitted to bail, and they were prepared with it, to the extent of ten or twenty thousand dollars, but the magistrate could not take bail in the criminal suit, unless an examination were waived; and besides that, one of the Sheriff's deputies was present, in case of his discharge, to hold him, in a civil suit, to recover $10,000, and he would take no less than that amount of bail. The examination, however, was not waived and the young man was locked up. He is said to be quite a favorite among a number of the merchants doing business in the vicinity, who are in the habit of taking an occasional tod at the Howard. They believe him innocent of any extensive embezzlement, and are willing to aid him in any way they can in his present troubles. He will, probably, have additional counsel when the case comes up again.

BROADWAY WINE MERCHANTS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGES OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.---Sergeant S. J. SMITH and Officer WEBB, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday, took into custody JULIAN LE GOUPIL and J. S. JOSEUZ, of the firm of LE GOUPIL, JOSEUZ & Co., wine merchants, doing business at No 343 Broadway, charged with having feloniously received quantities of goods which had been stolen or surreptitiously obtained from various firms in the City. Some weeks ago, it appears, one EUGENE DESCAZES was arrested for swindling various firms out of large amounts of goods by means of forged orders and worthless checks. He now makes affidavit that LE GOUPIL & JOSEUZ employed him at this business, and have done so for nearly two years. The plan of operation was for DESCAZES to call upon various wine and other importers, buy goods of them on forged orders of respectable firms, or worthless checks have the goods taken to different parts of the City and there deposited on the sidewalk. These goods would, soon after, be taken up by the carman of LE GOUPIL & JOSEUZ and conveyed to their store, the unfortunate sellers of the goods finding out, too late, that they had been swindled, but not knowing where to look for their goods. DESCAZES enumerates among the firms thus swindled, BERMINGER & Co., of 2 baskets of champagne, 3 boxes of claret and 2,500 cigars. W. STILES, of 4 barrels of spirits. HUFFMAN & CURTIS, of Murray-street, of 3 barrels of spirits. JOHN BROXHAM, 2 barrels of spirits. JOHN FERRAL, 4 barrels. BARNARD & Co., 1 pipe. SOHUCHARD & GERHARD, 1 pipe worth $180. DAYTON & SPRAGUE, of No. 21 Robinson street, of 1 pipe. CROLDOR & YOUNG, No. 108 Sheriff street, 3 barrels $92 36. COOK & Co., a quantity of furniture, some of which has been found at their store. Finally DESCAZES was arrested and now makes the above *exposé*. How far his statements can be substantiated remains to be shown. The accused were taken before justice WELSH and held to bail in $1,000 each to answer. LE GOUPIL, it is stated, was arrested a year or more ago, charged with seducing a German girl and afterwards procuring an abortion upon her. He is now, it is further stated, under bonds to answer that complaint.

THE WRECK OF THE BARK BYRON---DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION IN THE SHIP CHANNEL.---It will be remembered that the bark *Byron*, from Cuba, was sunk by the ice in the lower bay, between the Middle and the West bank, in main ship channel, last January. It is now ascertained, from good authority, that this sunken wreck is likely to create a formidable obstruction to navigation into the port of New-York. The effect, as all experienced persons are aware, of sunken wrecks, especially in two ways, is to accumulate shoals by the constant deposit of sand around them by the currents. This is already beginning to manifest itself in the case of the *Byron*. The vessel having already become "sanded" to a great extent, water is fast shoaling and is threatening to leave one of the worst obstructions we have ever had in the ship channel of our harbor.

We are told that the expense of removing this wreck will be great, but if it is not taken out of the way soon it will be impossible to remove it at all, and great losses will be occasioned to shipping interests. If the merchants and underwriters would call the attention of the Government to the subject, and the importance of the matter were fairly stated, it is believed that measures would be at once adopted to get rid of the obstruction.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.---A poor man named PATRICK MARMION, who has been employed by the Commissioners in cleaning the streets, has had a horse for three months in the stables belonging to JAMES FARRELL, No. 223 Elizabeth-street. Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, MARMION being employed to clean Broadway, went for his horse. FARRELL would not let him have it, as he owed a month's rent. This caused some angry words between them, when FARRELL seized a heavy hammer and struck MARMION several dangerous blows on the head. FARRELL has not been arrested.

CHILD FOUND DROWNED.---Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body of a male infant found in the dock foot of Twenty-seventh street, North River, and the Jury believing that it had designedly been thrown into the water, rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning, by being thrown into the river by some person or persons to them unknown."

The Great Fete Champetre at Newport.

A Brilliant Crowd---Distinguished Guests---No End of Things to Wear, to Eat and to Do---A Sumptuous Spread---Dowaing in his Glory---Three Live Lords and a London Banker---Plenty of Music and Merriment, but very little Sunshine---The Chateau sur Mer and the Mermaids.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

The great *Fete Champêtre*, given by Mr. WETMORE in honor of Mr. PEABODY, the London banker, is just over. It was altogether unprecedented, in Newport at least, for its magnificence, and was a brilliant success. Invitations to some three thousand persons had been issued, and the number present was not less than twenty-five hundred. If it had been given on any other day but Monday, there would have been two or three hundred more; for it was extremely inconvenient for many who had received invitations to spend Sunday at Newport, which it was necessary to do, as there is no way of reaching this out-of-the-way place on Monday. The little steamboat *Governor* left New-York on Sunday afternoon, and a few guests came in her; but as it is not generally known that there is such a convenience as a Sunday boat from New-York, many who would have been glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of coming in her were unable to do so.

The Chateau Surmeir, Mr. WETMORE'S villa, in the grounds of which the *fête* took place, is one of the largest and most magnificent houses in Newport. It stands on the ocean side of Bellevue-avenue, about half a mile from the Ocean House; the entrance to the grounds is through an arched gateway of brown free-stone, and the Chateau, which is built of a yellowish kind of granite, stands in the centre of about forty acres of a fine y cultivated lawn. Though the house has many spacious and splendidly decorated apartments, yet there are none capable of accomodating the immense throng of visitors whom the liberal owner had invited in honor of his guest, and he had erected a pavilion for the purpose of a dancing saloon in the rear of the house. This superb pavilion was a hundred feet square; it was covered with canvas, and the floor was admirably laid for dancing. In the rear of the dancing pavilion was another nearly as large, in which the refreshment tables were spread, under the supervision of that accomplished Colored *Chef* DOWNING, who seemed to regard the whole affair as his apotheosis. The tables, it is needless to say, were set out with all possible brilliances in the shape of glasses of all hues, crystal, porcelain, and silver, and a fabulous wealth of flowers. Flags of all kinds were suspended from the roof, and wreaths and boquets of choice flowers were flung about in the wildest profusion. An army of servants, under the command of DOWNING, the generalissimo, each with a silver salver in his hand, were scattered over the grounds to furnish ices, punches, fruits and other refreshments. The carpenter, who came from Boston to construct the temporary pavilions, used up 32,000 feet of lumber, and the tent-maker used up two thousand dollars worth of canvass.

The weather was not sunny, but there was neither fog nor mist, and the general hilarity gave as much glow to the scene as a tropical sky could have shed upon it. The invitations had been issued more than a fortnight, so that there was abundant time for

THE NILE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ON THE NILE.

Lying under a bank on which grow magnificent palm trees, the moon this instant rising ont the very waters of the Nile, from the bend of the river opens a long reach to the eastward, the sounds of a village on the bank a hnndred rods above mingling with the soft flow of the river and making pleasant music, the stars above us in unveiled glory and beauty—all these make np the the scenery in which I write this letter.

Before sunset we saw the minarets of Osiout gleaming across the fields to the northward, hnt we have had no wind to-day, and we shall not be likely to reach the capital city of Upper Egypt before noon to-morrow. It is there that I propose to mail this letter, for the Viceroy of Egypt has a post established along the Nile on a somewhat remarkable plan; the mail is carried in the hands of a swift runner, who carries it three miles, and there exchanges it for one which he receives from another, who has brought one a similar distance, and the two run back to the other ends of their routes, where they deliver their packages to others. In this manner a daily mail is conveyed from Alexandria to Assouan, the first cataract of the Nile, and even into Nubia. It will not be necessary to establish cross lines of mails, since Egypt is hnt ten miles wide at the widest point, and this longitudinal mail is sufficient for all its purposes. It passes through every town, city or village in all the land from Nubia to Cairo.

By this mail I propose to send this, my first letter from the Nile, and I am somewhat puzzled where to commence it. Every day since we left Cairo has been full of incident, every hour has furnished material for a volume. The Nile boat itself has been often enough described, and yet I fancy no one has a very perfect idea of its style of accommodation. Since we have embarked, it has changed in appearance even to us, and now that we have been ten days on board we begin to feel so perfectly at home, that it will be hard to part from it when the time comes.

Never was there a more glorious night than that on which we left Cairo. All of the last day was occupied in sending down baggage and stores of every sort, provisions and furniture, and floally our own precious selves, to the boat, which lay at the bank among a thousand others, under the windows of the house of SAIDE EFFENDI, its owner. We reached it at sunset. We and the boat were of course on the East bank of the Nile, and the sun of course went down beyond the Western side, and beyond the pyramids of Ghizeh. But the sunset was not darkness, nor yet the night; a moon, clear and glorious as a child's dream of heaven, stood in the sky and smiled on our commencing voyage. The light was soft and pure and almost like our cold Western days in November. I have seen many a darker noonday than was that night, till midnight.

A gentle breeze stole np the Nile, ruffling the surface, and inviting us to be away. Some things had been forgotten, as usual, and we waited to send back for them. Our hotel servants, donkey boys, and other daily attendants, waited for their final backsheesh. The last box was on board, the last basket of pomegranates safely stowed on deck, and we cast off the solitary fast, fired a gnn, another and two more, gave three hearty cheers, the crew joining as if they were Yankees, and the *Phantom* slipped out of the shadow of the houses into the golden light that flashed on the rippling surface of the Nile.

I stood on the cabin deck; my black Syrian coat wrapped around me, for it was chilly, though so clear—and I will not deny that a quick thrill of delight passed over my frame as I felt the water rushing below me, and saw the white sails filled with the north wind. I was at length on the father of rivers—at length the voyage was commenced—at length I saw Beni Hassan, Karnak, Philae, Abon Simbel before me. I too, shouted, but only once. The second cheer was hoarse and indistinct in my throat, the third died away nnheard and unuttered.

I have felt the exoltation that every man must feel when the Atlantic lifts him on its waves. That other gallant boat, the *Phantom* of western memory, has carried me over the sea on many a moonlit night, and with me the fair and gentle, the beautiful and beloved of my western home. In some dark nights, when the North wind was abroad in wrath, I have weathered the gale in that same gallant boat, and gloried in the tossing up to the clonds, and the swift breathless rush down into the chasm, and the dark blue flood pouring over us, and the white foam, white in the bleckest night, shaken from her ropes, and spars, and decks.

This *Phantom*, named for her memory, is not like that. No, not at all. This is an Egyptian boat, rough built, and curious to onr eyes, hut trimmest and best in appearance of all those now lying at Cairo; and with the aid of paint, and curtains, and flags, has been made to look right gay and sancy. Bnt I never felt on that other boat such a thrill as this. I shall never feel it again. The desire of boyhood, the longing of years, the dream of my nights and object of my days is realized, and I am away for the city of Rameses and the palaces of the Pharaohs.

We ran np the river two miles, and then crossed to the Ghizeh side, and made fast under the Lebhek trees, which everywhere about Cairo overhang the Nile, where we waited the return of onr last messenger to the hotel for the articles which we had left. Meantime we busied onrselves with the arrangements of the cahios, and the numerous preparations for comfort which are necessary for a life of three months in a small craft not more than seventy feet long. The ladies worked steadily till midnight, and then we slept. Thus commenced onr voyage.

From day to day we became more at home, and a thousand comforts exhibited themselves around us which we had not dreamed of.

Before leaving America we made every possible effort to escertein whether the comforts of Nile voyaging were such as to admit of our taking with us ladies of delicate health. It was impossible to obtain more than a general assurance that we should be safe in doing so, but we could not learn any minute particulare of the style and manner of living, especially for ladies, on the Nile. I beg leave, therefore, to be allowed to devote a brief space to describing onr mode of living, to the end that any American ladies who see this letter, and who may have had doubts of their ability to undergo the fatigue, may know what to expect.

Our sleeping arrangements, I believe, I described in a former letter. We have one large sleeping room, occupied by the two ladies, and two smaller rooms, one for JACQUES and one for myself. These rooms are furnished much more comfortably in all respects than an ordioary steamer etate-room in America. The beds are better, two thick mattresses on each bed place, and the linen and coverings ample, while mosquito nets are arraoged over each. Our dining and general cabin is thirteen feet by eleven, with divans ruooing the entireength on each side and ao extension table in the middle. We have two large arm-chairs and a half dozen of the ordinary kind. The cabio is, of course, in the after part of the boat. This makes it necessary to have a higher deck over it, and on this deck we have a large sofa, made of pioe, stained, and comfortably cnshioned, and here we pass most of our time, day and evening. The entire arrangement is comfortable and home-like, nor is there an ordinary luxury of travel, of any kiod whatever, that we have not found snpplied in on instant after demanding it.

MOHAMMED AB DEL-ATTI is the best of dragomen. There is a vast deal of twaddle in the book about dragomen. We have, of course, seen the usual crowds of them everywhere, as we have gone along, bnt we have had no more difficulty in judging of their character and capacities, than we should have in America in judging of a servant by a few days' trial. There are some good, and some indifferent, and some bad; but no intelligent traveler needs snything in hie dragoman bnt intelligence. Men who wish their thinking done for them—who want to be carried abont the world as a sort of visit to a panorama, and have it move before them in the same way, may need something more in a dragoman. Bnt we travel for ourselves and need a dragoman as guide, informant, and interpreter. A month's constant experience with ABD-EL-ATTI has confirmed my first impression of the man, and I find him all that I was informed I shonld. Activc, intelligent, thoroughly informed, and, without exception, the most highly-connected of the dragomen in Egypt, we have had nothing but praises for him from the first day we met him, and his peculiar facilities for obtaining assistance from the Government, arising from his near relationship to Government officials, has heen of great assistance to us already.

We intrusted the entire outfit of the boat to him, and not nnwisely. He endeavored to persuade me into the stores in Cairo, to make selections for him, and occasionally snceeeded, hnt it was only to make some emall purchases, while he made the principal arrangements himself.

Of his manner of doing it, and of the comforts of a Nile voyage, I cannot give a bettter idea than by giving our hill of fare for dinner to-day. I give you my solemn assurance that this is a correct list of the articles on our dinner table to-day, and this on a Nile boat, ten days ont from Cairo: Macaroni Sonp, boiled chicken, boiled neck and tongue of lamh, with ceper ssnce, fried hraios, roast lamh, roast pigeon, roast wild goose, fricasseed chickens, macaroni *au gratin*, potatoes, plain and mashed, native beans, and the usual pickles and other small articles. For the last conrse, custards in cnps, plum pndding, *patés* of sweet preserves, calf's-foot jelly, with pomegranate, and then fruit, oranges, apples, pomegranates, figs, dates, and finally a delicate conserve of citron, rose flavored, and *rahat-lo-koom*, know in America as fig-paste, though there is no more fig in it than there is fine-cut.

Nor is this an unusnal affair. I have given to-day's bill of fare because I can remember it more easily. Bnt yesterday, and every day, it was the same, and it will be the same, I doubt not, so long as we are on the river.

It is, therefore, with confidence that I assure my fair friends in America that a Nile voyage may be nndertaken hy the most delicate of them without epprehension. The climate is delicious. It is a great country for invalid travelers, that in which it is never necessary to prepare for a rainy day. We have not seen a clondy day since we left Malta, the 1st of October. The skies are beautiful, the air invigorating. To-day, we have called it warm for the first time since we left Cairo. Nor has it been unpleasantly so, but there has been less air stirring than usnal.

The north wind blew steadily for the first three days, and we flew before it. After that we had it fitfully, and for four days past we have advanced slowly, mile hy mile, the men tracking the boat up against the current.

You may walk from Cairo to Assonan along the bank of the Nile. Fences are unknown in Egypt, and the river shore has a beaten path like a canal tow-path all along it. We have a crew of stout men, and eue fully up to the average quality of crews on the Nile, I think a little in advance of them. REIS HASSENEIN is a tolerably good sort of fellow in his way, and has sufficient brains to know that he will fare well so long as we are well pleased. HASSAN, the pilot, is a noble-looking fellow, black as ebony, with an eye like an eagle. He is from the borders of Nubia, near the first cataract, and he looks forward as if he saw his home before him. The men are of all shades of color, twelve dark Arabs, end besides these we have a cook, a capitol one, too, a Heggi, for he has been to Mecca, and a namesake of the prophet, and two cabin servants, under the constant supervision of ABD-EL-ATTI. We have therefore eighteen persons nnder our direction, and we are in all twenty-two who sail in this *Phantom* craft; no phantom, could you hut see her with her white wings spread to the north wind.

Thus much, then, by way of description, that you may know the manner of our voyaging. Shall I attempt to sketch the scene on the boat at any hour of the day, that you may more fully appreciate the life we lead on this old river?

Imagine, then, the breakfast over. It is always delicious; coffee of Mocha, and eggs whitened with lemons before the water touches them, and a broiled hird and chop. It is seasoned, too, with a capital appetite, for JACQUES and myself have risen with the daylight, and having taken the cup of coffee that HAGGI MOHAMMED has ready for us, we have heen away three hours over the fields after pigeons and plover, or in the small boat, loading it with geese and dncks. The ladies are at the table when we return, and breakfast finished, we all go up on deck. Our dress is of the loosest sort. In the daytime we wear thin clothing. In the evening we pnt on thicker. Tarbouche and sash, and other Eastern articles which we can adopt with increase of comfort and without cockneyism, we wear. The men—their breakfast of bread and onions being finished on deck—return to the towrope, each man calling ont "Good morning," in very respectable English tonee, as he passes the ladies.

The rocking chairs are bronght up on deck. The chibouks for the gentlemen come with them. The boat swings from the bank, and the men, as they walk slowly np, hanling on their tow-rope, break ont in the unvarying chorus which all Nile boatmen sing when towing, "*Yah Allah, yah M'hammed.*" We talk of the palm trees, of the hills, of the fields of maize and millet, of the indigo, and rice, and sugar-cane. Slowly the chibonk operates soothingly, and we relapse into silence and deep thonght. The hank grows highsr. It is an npright wall of hlack clay, worn hy the current which runs furiously just here. The boatmen are toiling heavily, leaning to their ropes, and we watch them, when—crack—the rope parts, the current sweeps us back, and qnick as lightning ten naked men are springing through the air from the bank, twenty feet into the rushing flood, seizing the rope and swimming shoreward. It is oll over in an instant; they resume their loose clothes, which disappeared so suddenly, and we relapse into the dreams which chibonks end Egyptian sunshine engender.

But the ecene changes. The *Phantom* spreads her snow-white wings, two lofty wing-shaped sails, and the breeze comes. She sweeps on with the foam around her bow, and the flag of the stars floats splendidly. The relieved boatmen lie in a gronp on deck, some sleeping, some chatting merrily, some droning quaint airs, and songs that sound as if they might have heen excavated at Hebes from the tombs of the kings.

The evening alone changes these two scenes. One or the other continues until the sun goes down, and the boat is laid np at the shore and the guard set.

The men have finished their evening meal, and are comfortahle and happy. Then they make the air ring with their merry or sad songs, and we sit and listen till they fall asleep on deck, and there they lie until the morning.

I am writing now at midnight, sitting alone in the principal cabin. The door is open and I look directly over the entire deck to the bow of the boat, for the cabio door opens forward, and only a few inches below the level of the main dèck, so that from our seats in the cabin we see and hear all that is going on. The men are all asleep, snoring prodigiously. About the kitchen, which is at the extreme bow, a dim light prevails in the moonshine, and when I listen attentively I can hear ABD-EL-ATTI and HAGGI MOHAMMED, assisted by FERRAG, the Nnbian cabin servant, discussing the best bill of fare for to-morrow's breakfast. The mconlight lies on the water with indescribable glory, and the swift stream rushes by me as it rushed upon the palace doors of Sesostris three thousend years ego. Faithfnlly,

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

A Trip to Osawkee—A Squatter's Court—Free State Meeting—Speeches of Gen. Lane and others—Col. Titus Again—The Elections.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LECOMPTON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

On Saturday morning last I paid a second visit to Osawkee, where the land sales are now progressing under the direction of DR. NORMAN EDDY, the Commissioner, aided by Gen. WHITFIELD and Col. WOODSON, the Registrar and Receiver of the Land Office.

Osawkee is a little town with a gigantic hotel. It is situated on the high western bank of the Grasshopper Creek, a lively stream which, taking its rise in the beantiful prairies of the Kickapoo Reserve in Brown County, pursues its way southward through Brown, Atchison and Jefferson Counties, united it empties itself into the Kansas River just opposite Lecompton. Osawkee was originally a trading post, for which it is peculiarly adapted, being located on the great military road from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé. It is almost due north of Lecompton, from which it is distant abont 16 miles.

Its founders were two brothers named DYER, who still live there. They speedily amassed considerable wealth, and hnt for the tronhles which prevailed in the Territory last year and the year preceding, would now, doubtless, be men of large fortune. During the war, however, a troop of Free-State marauders under the command of Gen. LANE, (for we cannot conceal the fact that the ruffianism was not confined exclnsively to Missouri) made a raid on their farm and household stock, and of goods and cattle plundered them, they say, to the extent of some eight thousand dollars worth.

The route from Lecompton to Osawkee is one of the most picturesque through which I have passed, though exceedingly difficult for wagons at the three several points where it crosses the Grasshopper Creek. After passing by a rope ferry over the nigh half of the Kansas River at Lecompton, we land on a sand-bar, whence we wade over to the opposite side, and ascend a steep and dangerous path from the water's edge to the level of the farther bank. Our way for the first mile and a half lies through the magnificent old woods of the half breed Kaw lands—thence through a beautiful level prairie for some three or four miles, until we reach the house of a rich Indian widow, whose farm and stock are worth many thousands of dollars, and would he immensely valuable if only properly cared for. These Kaw Indians, however, (to which she belongs,) are the meanest, most good-for-nothing, most lying, drunken, treacherous, cowardly, lazy tribe in the whole of Kansas. They are perfectly incorrigible, and, but for the rapidity with which they die off by disease, and drink themselves to death, would be a serious impediment to the future progress and prosperity of this portion of the Territory. The house of the widow to whom I refer stands on the brink of the Grasshopper, at the base of a high and stony bluff, which stretches down to the river. Opposite the door is a small patch of corn, which, utterly neglected since it was planted, is stunted and choked, and overtopped by weeds. Behind the house is a dirty coral, in a corner of which lies a large pile of wood, sodden by the rains, and rotting in the sun. A few paces from the gable of the house, which faces the river, is an excellent saw-mill, moved by water-power, but perfectly useless. Last fall a tremendous freshet broke up the dam, and, though the damage might have been thoroughly repaired at a cost of less than $100, the dam, frame-work and machinery have been permitted to go to utter wreck and ruin, without an effort at restoration.

We entered the house. A few logs were blazing on the hearth—the first fire I had seen since I entered Kansas. A rough table in the corner was covered with the *debris* of the morning meal. A few shelves above were filled with empty pickle bottles, dirty plates and dishes, and lumps of lard and salt beef. Several young children, fat and healthy-looking, and in all the unembarrassed dignity of naked pelts, rolled through the floor in the enjoyment, apparently, of the utmost happiness. A couple of elder ones, tumbling over a bed in one of the corners, wound up the fon by boxing each others' ears about an old illustrated newspaper. Two girls sat, one at each of the doors which gave ingress and egress on either side of the house; they were busily occupied in sewing. They exhibited no concern at our entrance, neither moved nor stirred, and it was not without some difficulty that one of them, who understands English thoroughly, and speaks it fluently when she pleases, could be got to answer our slightest questions.

These were the sisters of the widow. Their dress exhibited very little elaboration. It was the perfection of simplicity, and *decolleté* in the extreme. The widow herself (who appeared to be about 30) was in a little bed-room, planked off, one end of the cabin where she was performing her unpretending toilet. Though directly facing us, as we stood opposite the open door, her taciturnity and indifference never for an instant abandened her. She rarely vouchsafed us a word. One of the party offered her some whisky out of his flask, but, to her credit be it said, she peremptorily refused. It is hnt seldom that an Indian exhibits so much self-denial. They can drink whisky in pints at a draught.

From the Indian woman's house the road skirts the creek for about half-a-mile, when it crosses the stream for the first time. The bank, on either side, is so slippery, and the declivities so abrupt, as to render the crossing a task of great hazard for vehicles. This is true, also, of the other fording points between that and Osawkee. From the landing on the opposite bank the road led through the thickly wooded river edge into an open prairie, varied at first by high bluffs, whose summits are crowned by stone monnments, bearing a rude resemblance to the human figure, and erected, it is said, at a time beyond the scope of living memory, to mark some Indian trail. The route then proceeds through a level prairie for several miles, until we come to another crossing, when we pass again to the left side of the river, traverse a finely timbered hottom as before, and emerge into a level prairie, forming part of an Indian reserve, the dead monotony of which is unrelieved by house or hill; until we come in sight of the high ridge on which stands Osawkee. The Grasshopper Creek winds round the base of the ridge, and must again and finally be crossed ere we reach the town. The nearer bank is studded with tents devoted to eating, drinking and gambling of every description.

The town, which is on the opposite bank, contains hardly over twenty houses, of which the hotel already spoken of, and the largest in the Territory, is the most prominent. An immense number of tents had been erected by enterprising grocers and harkeepers, as necessary accompaniments of the sale, so that the place looked to me very much like an Irish country fair, or an English race course. The privilege of erecting tents within the town was purchased, in many instances, for sums almost fabulous in their amount. I know of one spot, twenty-five feet square, which was let for $1,000 a month. But the extent of business done hy these saloons is almost incredible.

We arrived at Osawkee about half an hour before noon. The sales had just closed for the day. An hour or two later the land office was to open to receive payment from the purchasers.

In the course of my stroll through the place I found myself in a ravine which runs across the town, and on looking through it I observed a number of people seated on logs and planks in the form of a hollow square, the centre of which was occupied by a couple of gentlemen whose appearance immediately struck me as being somewhat familiar. One of them was stroking his beard with indulgent complacency, whilst his fixed stare indicated that he was immersed in profound cogitation. His companion, a sober, steady, "sound and reliable" looking personage, as my friend Brown says—(I mean Brown, of New-York, of course)—appeared to be absorbed beyond hope of recovery in the entries on the sheet of letter paper which lay before him. On advancing, I was saluted in a most friendly and unexpected manner by these gentlemen and found that they were the Judges of the Squatters' Court for the trial of contested claims, a tribunal of extraordinary jurisdiction where neither Judges, officers nor witnesses are sworn, and from whose decision there is no appeal. It may, perhaps, be proper to state that these judicial functionaries were named respectively E. D. PERRIN, late of Tennessee, and R. L. STEVENS, late of New-York. Unlike the court rooms of your own City, their's lacked nothing in the shape of ventilation. It was rather hot, however. The thermometer, if there had been one, would certainly have shown 105 in the shade. An effort had been made to place the Court on the shady side of a horse-shed, but failed lamentably, so that parties, witnesses, counsel and spectators were all exposed to the burning rays of a vertical sun. As to the Judges there seemed to be a mysterious and indissoluble connection between their position and their decisions. Both were clear, brilliant, searching, and, so far as the losing party was concerned, exhausting, for the litigants in every case heard had to pay $10 a piece to the Court, for which they received an attentive hearing and a written decision. Some of the cases tried at this Squatters' Court were exceedingly peculiar. A few days before my arrival the Judges were occupied for several hours in hearing a very odd one, the substance of which was this:

The plaintiff alleged that he had made a claim—that is, that he had squatted on a quarter-section, with the intention to preëmpt, and that he had built a cabin on a sheltered slope near the boundary line of the quarter-section. The cabin being put up in a hurry, and of unhewn logs, was not, of course, endowed with extraordinary stability. Still he regarded it as qolte sufficient for his purpose. One evening that he had nothing to do, and felt inclined for a little pleasing relaxation, he determined to have a party. Accordingly he went to the nearest grocery, made an extensive purchase of corn-whisky, invited one or two friends, (one of them of the fair sex, I believe,) and spent the night in his cabin in a highly agreeable, though rather boisterous, manner. He was unfortunate enough, however, to exceed the bounds of an allowable indulgence. At an early hour in the morning he and his visitors retired to bed, and sank, we are to suppose, into profound slumber. They did not awake until it was tolerably late in the day, and to their great astonishment found, that whilst asleep, the cabin, themselves included, had rolled down the hill into the adjoining claim, and that a passing emigrant, seeing such a favorable chance for obtaining a good quarter-section, had that morning squatted on the vacant claim, and was busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to his cabin. The question for the Court was, whether the original occupant, or the squatter who took advantage of the rambling disposition of the plaintiff's cabin, was entitled to the claim. After a vast expenditure of argument on the subject by the respective counsel, the case was decided in favor of the plaintiff, which, I have no donbt, was perfectly proper.

Whilst listening to a case in which the witness got into a passion, and was threatening to lick both the counsel and the court, we were all startled by an immense ringing of cow-bells, accompanied by stentorian calls from the bell-man to attend the Free-State meeting, which was to be held at 4 o'clock. The court rushed through the case on hand, and adjourned immediately thereafter, for the purpose of giving everybody a chance to attend the meeting. Soon a crowd was observed gathering near the land office, in the centre of which I noticed that redonbtable hero, Gen. JIM LANE. JIM mounted a wagon, drove over to a spacious clearing, the crowd following, and there organized the

FREE-STATE MEETING,

of which a Mr. PIERSON was appointed President, and WM. MCAFEE Secretary.

General LANE announced that the first speaker would be Mr. JOSEPH SPEERS of Lawrence, and that if any of their Pro-Slavery brethren present desired to participate in the discussion, they might occupy as much time as Mr. SPEERS, and then he (LANE) would come in afterwards and make the closing speech.

After some delay Mr. SPEERS made his appearance and ascended the wagon. He spoke for half an hour. His remarks were confined almost exclusively to a review of the comparative material advantages of Free Labor over Slavery. After characterising Slavery in terms of unlimited rebuke, he labored to show that the National Democratic party in Kansas, was simply the Pro-Slavery party with its name changed, and that the action of the people of Lawrence, which had elicited Governor WALKER'S proclamation and the ordering out of the military, was not so illegal as the usurpation of judicial functions, under the very nose of the United States authorities, by PERRIN and his colleague, who assumed to preside over the Squatters' Court, in direct violation, not only of the law, but of the United States statutes. The most extraordinary portion of Mr. SPEERS' speech, was the following, which I reproduce *verbatim*.

Speaking of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the strictures that had been passed on it by the Pro-Slavery men, he said:

"I never had anything to do with the Emigrant Aid Society. I came in here independently. I came in here on my own account, and paid my way. So far as the Emigrant Aid Society is concerned, I have nothing to say, either in favor of or against it. But I have very serious objections to a certain class of individuals running down that Emigrant Aid Society and speaking disrespectfully of the men who brought it in, for I believe that I have the very best kind of proof that ROBERT J. WALKER, the present Governor of the Territory of Kansas, came in on one of the Emigrant Aid Society's tickets,—[laughter]—and for your satisfaction I will read to you a copy taken from SIMMONS & LEADBETTER'S book at St. Louis, where those tickets are sold:

"SIMMONS & LEADBETTER, St. Louis; R. J. WALKER, L. MCFERRAN, P. H. CAREY, E. O. PERRIN, and one servant."

It does not say whether this servant was black or white, but if the Emigrant Aid Society is going to import niggers into this Territory, I have some serious objections to it on that account. Now, I have no objections, I say, to Mr. PERRIN, Gov. WALKER, and all that class of men coming in and availing themselves of these arrangements that the Emigrant Aid Society has made, but I have very serious objections to those men running down that Emigrant Aid Society. I think that kind of ingratitude does not sound very well, and that kind of talk coming from those men who come into this Territory by the assistance and on the tickets that this Emigrant Aid Society have made arrangements for—I think that those men should say very little about that Emigrant Aid Society."

As this statement might be believed to Gov. WALKER'S injury, is permitted to pass without contradiction, I think it necessary to state the facts of the case precisely as they occurred. My information is derived from a gentleman personally familiar with all the circumstances. The Governor, and the gentlemen who accompanied him on his way to Kansas, stopped at the American Hotel in Buffalo. On the morning of their departure thence, they were asked by the landlord of that establishment, if they had procured through tickets for the journey. The reply was that they had not. He immediately volnnteered his services in procuring them, and the offer was accepted. The tickets were furnished by him accordingly and paid for—the price given, as was subsequently ascertained, being just 40 cents more than they might have been purchased for at the window of the Railroad office. On reaching Chicago it was found that those tickets furnished by the landlord at Buffalo, would be accepted only on the Illinois Central Railroad to St. Louis, a road on which the journey is seven or eight hours longer than on the Chicago and Alton route. Gov. WALKER being anxious to reach his destination with the least possible delay, inquired of the clerk of the Tremont Hotel, where he made a temporary stoppage, if the tickets could not be changed from the longer to the shorter route. The clerk was of opinion that they could, and at the request of the Governor, he did go and have them changed at a further expense to Mr. WALKER of $10. No tickets were purchased in St. Louis. On the contrary, the officers of the Pacific Railroad, and of the Missouri steamer which conveyed the Governor from the Railroad terminus to Leavenworth City, very kindly requested him to accept passage for himself and suite gratuitously, but he was unable to avail himself of the offer, because he had already provided himself with tickets for the entire route.

At the conclusion of Mr. SPEERS' speech, General LANE was loudly called for.

GENERAL LANE'S SPEECH.

He rose, threw of his coat and neck-tie, looked round complacently on the crowd and said:

A few days ago there was a funeral meetiog at Doniphan of the Pro-Slavery party. Some of my friends went over there and proposed that they add some buoyant, Free-State man in the meeting to instil life into the thing, and that I might divide the time with the speaker or speakers. They sent word back that the Pro-Slavery men did not hear Free State men speak. We won't follow in the footsteps of those men. And now, I say to every Pro-Slavery man here, or who is in the town, that I will most cheerfully give way for him now, and let him occupy as much time as Mr. SPEERS has occupied, or at any time while I am speaking—(the probability is that I will speak until nigh')—that at any time during my speech that they will suggest that they want the floor, I will cheerfully give it to them. Let us not be subject to the charge that we are unwilling to hear our opponents. We believe that the infants of the Free State party can confuse all our opponents, of whatever position, or whatever ability they may have—that we have a cause that God has so indorsed, that our infants can vindicate it. We not only invite, but we press our Pro-Slavery opponents to come forward and discuss this question. You have in this town men of ability—men of eloquence. Bring them forward and let us have a full and fair discussion of this question. It is interesting to us all, and it goes to the dearest interests not only of the Free-State men of Kansas, but of the Pro-Slavery men of Kansas. That which is to us important, is important to you. That which is interesting to us is interesting to you. We desire nothing else than to advance the interests—the whole interests, of every man, of every woman, of every child in Kansas, of the Free State party, of the Pro-Slavery party, of all.

And let me say here that I can see no excuse now for any ill-feeling between the two parties of Kansas; that there is no excuse now. The Free-State Party claim, and we claim it with e knowledge, that 18 out of every 20 men in Kansas are in favor of making Kansas a Free State. It is a duty we owe to ourselves—it is a duty that we owe to manhood, to treat our opponents, weak and feeble as they are, with kindness and with courtesy; not to be governed by the same rules which govern them. When we were weak and they were strong they trampled us under foot, they insulted us, they murdered us; but let us show the magnanimity of manhood; not forget the past,—no, not forget the past, but forgive them, treat them kindly and courteously.

We have met here to-day for the purpose of reasoning together. We have met here with the purpose of consulting one with another as to what it is best for us to do. On such an occasion did I attempt to rouse the passions of my hearers, did I attempt to mislead their judgments, I would consider that I was committing a great crime before God as well as before the country. We have met here for the purpose of reasoning together, talking about that which is past, the present, and the future, that we may come to just conclusions; that our action may result beneficially to ourselves, to Kansas, and to the country. Let me say here now that when I hear of a man getting up before the people of Kansas and talking about saving the Union, talking about the Stars and Stripes and stepping to the music of the Union, I feel like just spanking him—just spanking him! And why? Why, because I know, that if he had brains he would know, that the people of Kansas love the Union as they love their own souls. Think of it. When the Free-State Party of Kansas was organized at Big Springs, what did they write upon their banner in letters of gold that all might read and understand? What was it? "This Union must and shall be preserved." Those words are there yet; and yet we hear these little penny or two-penny fellows get up before the country and appeal to the people of Kansas to march to the music of the Union. I feel just like spanking them. [Laughter.] I will tell you what it reminds me of. I'll just tell you what it reminds me of—this high-faintin, spread-eagle speechifying. Why don't men get up and talk sense? We love the Union better than these men who talk about it. Don't you know the old French doctrine is that a man always talks most about that which he has the least of. When you hear a man talking about his courage set him down as a coward. When you hear a man talk about his honesty set him down as a scoundrel. When you hear a woman continually prating about her virtue, set her down as a strumpet. [Laughter.] These fellows who are now appealing to the people of Kansas to rally for the stars and stripes, and march to the tune of the Union—if I wanted a traitor—if I wan'ed to find a man who would desert the Union and trample its flag underfoot—that very man I would select from these fellows. When I hear one of them kind of speeches it reminds me of a little thing that happened in the olden time with old TRISTRAM BURGESS. You have all heard it. He was invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration once on a time. He could not speak without having it written out. All the difference between him and some of these beautiful orators that you have going through the country is that he wrote his out while these fellows commit theirs to memory. Old BURGESS started to the meeting to deliver his oration and left his manuscript at home. He got to the meeting. They tossed him. He got up; said he, "Ladies and gentleman, the Eagle, that bird of Jove, [laughter, excited by the speaker's imitation of a person nervously feeling for something in his coat pocket] —Ladies and gentlemen.—Ladies and gentlemen, the Eagle, that bird of Jove [searches again]—Ladies and gentlemen, the American Eagle, that bird of Jove, [he renews the search]—Ladies and gentleman, the American Eagle, that bird of Jove, spread its wings [he looks anxiously into the crown of his hat]—Ladies and gentlemen, the American Eagle, that bird of Jove, spread its wings and soared aloft, and [feeling his pockets again]—God d—n the thing, where is it? Ladies and gentlemen, the American Eagle, that bird of Jove, spread its wings and soared aloft, and [groping in both pockets despairingly]—it is gone, by God. [Great laughter.]

When I hear a man get up before an audience of patriots, each man ready to die for the Union, each man ready to rally beneath the stars and stripes—when I see such a man get up and make spread-eagle speeches—why it reminds me of the Tristram Burgess affair. Let him come and talk sense to men. We are the Union men. At Big Springs we said and wrote it upon our banner: "The Union must, and shall be preserved." What more did we say? That we would not under any circumstances interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. Isn't that right? Non-interference with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. And more we said. We said that we would not permit the extension of Slavery by force into Kansas. Isn't that right? Where is the Pro Slavery man in Kansas but who can indorse that platform? The Union and nothing but the Union; non-interference with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists; opposition to its extension by force into Kansas. I ask all thinking men what can be more national than that platform? Is there anything sectional in that? I have talked with a National Democrat here, and I want him to see one thing—I want him to see one thing if he is here now. He was a Free State Democrat, and he was going to vote for RANSOM. He is the only man I have found in Kansas who would do so; the only man that I have found, either Pro-Slavery or Free-State, who talked about voting for RANSOM. I am going to tell you the reason why he talked about voting for him. But to him I want to read one single word. Here is the Kansas *National Democrat*, published at Lecompton. Here are the proceedings of the Democratic meeting that nominated RANSOM for Congress. I find, on looking over it, this: "Nominations were then declared in order." Now, where is that National Democrat till I read this, and if he votes for RANSOM I am willing to give him my head, if he is an honest man—if he is an honest man, I don't care whether he be Pro-Slavery or Free State. I say none bnt a murderer can vote for RANSOM. A murderer. That is a strong expression, but I say none bnt a murderer in his heart can vote for RANSOM, the candidate of this Convention. And here is my reason for it:

"Nominations were then declared in order; whereupon O. H. BROWN, Esq., in a very felicitous address, placed in nomination Hon. ELY MOORE."

A claver man is that ELY MOORE, a gentleman from Lecompton.

"Col. J. D. HENDERSON placed in nomination the name of J. P. CARR, of Atchison."

That will do very well.

"Gen. G. W. CLARK nominated Hon. R. RAMSON."

Who is General G. W. CLARK that brought out Mr. RANSOM in that Convention? The man who, in connection with thirty others, overlook, a year ago, an unarmed man by the name of BARBER, who was going to his wife upon the prairie to furnish her some wood, and murdered him. He went to Franklin and boasted that he had sent one Abolitionist to his Winter quarters—he saw the dust fly from his garments where the bullet struck him.

RANSOM, the candidate of the National Democratic Party, is nominated by the murderer of BARBER—the man who, within six months from to-day—remember I am no prophet, or a son of a prophet—but I say to you that GEORGE W. CLARK will be arraigned before a Free-State Court in Kansas before six months are over, and will be convicted and hanged for the murder of BARBER. Did you know that? [Applause.]

There is a day of retribution coming for these murderers. Within six months the people of Kansas will have their own Courts. Within six months the people of Kansas will have their own subordinate Judges. Within six months these murderers and cut-throats will be arraigned before Free-State Judges. Now, remember, I want the patriotic, the intelligent, the honest, the working Pro-Slavery men of Kansas to remain in Kansas, but I tell the murderers, I tell the housebnrners, I tell the women-outragers that a day of retribution is coming, and that every man who has been engaged in the outrages of Kansas will be punished, and no mistake, as sure as the sun will shine to-morrow morning. GEORGE W. CLARK is the base, the cowardly murderer of BARBER, and he brought forward and nominated RANSOM, and yet Free-State Democrats talk about voting for his nominee.

While upon this subject, let me say another thing. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and particularly FRANKLIN, MADISON, MONROE, and all our great men, said to the people of the United States, "Beware of centralism; keep the power of this great Government in the State and in the People." We have not any great love for FRANK PIERCE, I reckon. FRANK PIERCE lived long enough to receive and deserve the contempt of both his friends and his enemies. FRANK PIERCE sent RANSOM out here. What for? Did he think that the squatters of Kansas hadn't anybody that could represent them in Congress? He sent RANSOM out here that you might send him back to Congress, and thereby admit that you had not anybody in your own ranks, that there was no squatter in Kansas qualified to sit as a delegate, and gave him the Land Office to support him while he was doing it. Now, don't it look nice to hear a Pro-Slavery man talk about voting for RANSOM, when, only a few years ago, he ran as the Abolition candidate against LEWIS CASS, in Michigan. And here are the Pro Slavery men talking about voting for him! Don't it look nice? You see another thing. If you send the delegate that FRANK PIERCE sent out—if you send him back, why you will set a sort of example, and directly FRANK PIERCE or JIM BUCHANAN will be sending out Senators for you to send back, and Representatives; and directly he will be sending out to you members of the Legislature; and directly he will be sending out squires and constables, and he will have a central Government. You see what that means now. You send RANSOM back as a delegate, and you say to the United States and the world, that there is no squatter qualified for a delegate to Congress. How does it look on the other hand? The squatters of Kansas got together and nominated MARK PARROTT. Isn't he qualified? Isn't he a squatter? "Bnt," says one, "why, MARK PARROTT is not a Democrat?" He was a Democrat. He came to Kansas a Democrat. He does not indorse the Dred Scott decision, nor does he indorse the Cincinnati platform; hnt he is a Democrat of the Old School. He is none of your newfangled Democrats, who have been taken by the ears and led South, who have been chained to the car of slavery, and driven hither and thither, at the slave-master's pleasure. Not that sort of a Democrat; but he has more sense in him in a minute than old RANSOM will ever have in his life.

* * * * * * *

I am very sorry that WALKER so put his foot into it at Lawrence. I am very sorry that WALKER so got his foot in it there. I guess that I will have to go there on Tuesday to help him to get it out. [Laughter.] I am told that WALKER sent over to the fort this week and said, "send me all the troops you can spare. JIM LANE is marching towards Lawrence with three or four thousand men." [Laughter.] Do I look like it? Think of this first mistake. When a man, you know, makes one mistake, he has to make a dozen to get ont of it. It is like a man telling a lie. If he tells a lie he has to tell a dozen before he can get out of it. There was one mistake he made at first. Now, WALKER comes here and BUCHANAN says, "We must obey the law," and WALKER says, "We must obey the law." The people of Lawrence got up a squatters' association there. Instead of telling them to stop—instead of going into the Court, as he was bound to do, and have a writ served upon the people of Lawrence, summoning them to show cause why they exercised that authority—instead doing that, instead of waiting till that Court made an order on the people of Lawrence to cease, he jumps at it, and says, "Great God! leave the way! Let the troops go in!"

* * * * * * *

We have had so many of these Governors that the carrion of them has actually infested the atmosphere. I was in hop

places of temporary abode, to meet on Monday morning at the polls, [illegible] to the speakers of the opposing party, and declared that no gentleman would, under the circumstances, take advantage of him by depriving him of his right to close.

Mr. Phelps and Judge Hutchins, (of Missouri,) disclaimed, in the most emphatic terms, any intention of thrusting themselves on the assemblage after he had concluded, but stated that during the evening they would call another meeting at which any gentleman of Lane's party who wished to speak would have unlimited opportunity of doing so.

Thereupon Mr. Lane stated that W. A. Phillips would avail himself of the offer and make a few remarks.

Mr. Lane continued his speech, which was again interrupted by a Mr. Cox, who catechised him as to his connection with the affair at Hickory Point, where one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war occurred. Lane entered into an elaborate explanation, with which he closed.

Mr. Perrin, pursuant to his announcement, had a meeting convened during the night, at which he made two admirable speeches, in reply to addresses by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Speer.

Of Lane's speech I have nothing whatever to say. Comment is beyond my province. I may be allowed to state, however, that in the interval since its delivery, I have seen Gen. Geo. W. Clark, in regard to whom Lane made frequent threatening allusions, as the portions of his speech which I have reported will sufficiently show.

The General is a stout, pursy little man, frank and friendly in his address, lively in his manners, and brave as a lion.

In reply to Lane's reiterated charge of the murder of Barber, he states that in the indictment which the Free-State Party caused to be found against him, he was accused simply as an accomplice, and not as a principal; and further vindicates himself by asseverating that when Barber was killed he (Clark) was accompanied by only a single individual; that they had been empowered by the then Governor to arrest every suspicious character whom they met and who refused to state his business; that Barber, who was one of a company of three, did refuse to state his business; and that he, in conjunction with his two comrades, fired upon Clark and his associate five times; that the latter fired but twice, one of the bullets taking effect in Barber's body, though by which of them fired Clark could never positively state.

So much for that.

By the way, whilst on this subject I am reminded that Col. Titus has returned to Kansas. He came to Lecompton a few days ago, and still resides there. He looks to be in admirable health and excellent spirits.

We have had to-day the elections for Free-State Legislature and officers, and a vote on the Topeka Constitution. In Lawrence I am told that the vote numbered but 200 out of 550, whilst in Franklin it was but 40. If this be proportionate to the voting elsewhere the Free-State Party will not show an aggregate of over 5,000 votes. The day passed off quietly. No polls were opened in Lecompton. P. H. C.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Kansas advices, of the 8th instant, state that Governor Walker had returned to Lawrence with troops, the apprehension of an attack upon Fort Riley by the Indians proving groundless.

The officers of the city government met on the 7th instant, and were perfecting ordinances.

The election returns indicate a nearly unanimous vote favorable to the Topeka Constitution.

THE HUDSON BAY QUESTION.

Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Red River and Saskatchewan Districts to be Annexed to Canada—Cessation of the Company's Connection with Vancouver's Island—Continuation of Exclusive Control over Rupert's Land and the Indian Territory, &c.

Our London correspondent, writing under date July 27, furnishes us with the annexed report of the Parliamentary Committee, which had been sitting for many weeks previously, under the presidency of Mr. Labouchere, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. We understand that the report was not expected to be made public in England for some time after the dispatch of our correspondent's letter:

REPORT.

The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade, granted in 1838, for twenty-one years, to the Hudson's Bay Company, over that northwestern portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian Territory, must expire, would alone make it necessary that the condition of the whole of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances which, in the opinion of your Committee, would have rendered such a course the duty of the Parliament and Government of this country.

Among these, your Committee would specially enumerate,—the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this Territory; the necessity of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's Island, and the present condition of the settlement which has been formed on the Red River.

Your Committee have received much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the inquiry which has been intrusted to them, and especially have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Province of Canada to attend the Committee on behalf of that important Colony whose interests and feelings are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

Your Committee have had also the opinion of the law officers of the Crown communicated to them on various points connected with the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Territory over which the Company now exercise rights is of three descriptions: 1. The land held by charter, or the Rupert's Land. 2. The land held by license, or the Indian Territory. 3. Vancouver's Island. For the nature of the tenure by which these countries are severally connected with the Company, your Committee would refer to the evidence they have received and the documents appended to their report.

With regard to Rupert's Land, which is held by charter, it might be very desirable to ascertain precisely what is the force of the powers claimed and exercised under it, and of the extent of the country over which those powers exist. But from the experience of a long series of years, during which there has been, from time to time, much controversy on these questions, as well as from the tenor of the opinions which they have received from the law officers of the Crown, your Committee are apprehensive that there may be great difficulty and delay in arriving, by the ordinary forms of the law, at any certain conclusions upon them.

On the other hand, prompt measures are very desirable; and your Committee hope that it may be found practicable to effect such arrangements as are required for the satisfaction and benefit of those concerned, without waiting for the result of proceedings of so doubtful and dilatory a character as may appertain to the complete investigation of this ancient charter.

The Law Officers, however, suggest a course by which with the united consent of Canada and the Company, the question of the actual boundary, which appears at present to be in a state of uncertainty in some respects, may be determined through the instrumentality of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and your Committee have been assured, by the Hudson's Bay Company, in a letter which is appended to this report, that they are willing to accede to this proposal. In the event of this course being adopted, it is impossible for your Committee now to form an opinion how far the award given by the Judicial Committee may modify the recommendations which it will subsequently be the duty of your Committee to make, by circumscribing the extent of country to which those recommendations may apply.

Your Committee entertain the strongest conviction that the Crown and people of this country can have no other interest in the Territory now administered by the Company, except that it should be dealt with in whatever manner is most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of our North American fellow subjects; and especially in the mode which is best calculated to add to the strength of the great colony of Canada. It is on these principles alone that the recommendations of your Committee will be founded, so far as is consistent with equity and good faith.

In the first place, therefore, your Committee consider that it is essential to meet fully the just and reasonable wishes of Canada, to be enabled to annex to her Territory any portion of the land in her neighborhood which can be made available to her for the purposes of settlement, with which she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your Committee apprehend that the districts on the Red River and the Saskatchewan are the most likely to be desired by Canada for early occupation. It is also of great importance that the peace and good order of those districts should be effectually secured. *We believe that some simple machinery could be devised, by the aid of which, these districts could be ceded to Canada*, and a convenient boundary line laid down, upon substantial proof being given of her willingness and ability to administer them.

In like manner *the boundary of the Colony in other directions might be thrown back* wherever, by so doing, any purpose useful to Canada could be obtained within the districts thus annexed to her, *the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease.*

Your Committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to the Government to consider its details more maturely before the act of Parliament is prepared, which will probably be necessary to carry it into effect.

In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the Government of the Red River District, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable.

Your Committee are of opinion that it *will be proper to terminate the connection of the Company with Vancouver's Island* as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favoring the development of the great natural advantages of that important island. Means should also be provided for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to the West of the Rocky Mountains.

As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's Land or in the Indian Territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement by the European race for any purpose except that of the fur trade, the opinion at which your Committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained there. 2. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population if a system of open competition in the trade of peltry, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present. And, 3. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the fur-bearing animals in the course of a few years.

For these reasons your Committee would recommend that *the privilege of exclusive trade should be continued to the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years*—without, however, thereby giving to the chartered rights thus claimed by the Company any further sanction or validity than what they may already possess. Your Committee consider that it would be of the utmost consequence that the best understanding should be cultivated between the local Government of Canada and the Company, which, indeed, there seems no reason to doubt has generally existed between them up to a very recent period.

Your Committee have now specified the principal objects which they think it would be desirable to attain. How far the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to so doing they are not able, with any certainty, to say. If this difficulty is to be solved, not by adverse litigation, but by amicable adjustment, such a course will be best promoted by the Government, after communication with the Company, as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this Committee.

Your Committee cannot doubt but that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties concerned will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they, therefore, indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled, in the next session of Parliament, to present a bill which shall lay the foundation of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement, in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

How to Make Salad—Cozzens against Sydney Smith

From Cozzens' Wine Press.

"My dear, learned friend," said the Doctor, "A bowl of lettuce is the Venus of the dinner-table! It rises upon the sight cool, moist, and beautiful, like that very imprudent lady coming out of the water, Sir! And, to complete the image, Sir, neither should be dressed too much!"

When Dr. Bushwhacker had issued this observation, he drew himself up in a very portly manner, as if he felt called upon to defend himself as well as his image. Then, after a short pause, he broke—silence.

"*Lactuca*, or lettuce, is one of the most common vegetables in the world; it has been known from time immemorial; it was as common, Sir, on the tables of the ancients as it is now, and was eaten in the same way, Sir, dressed with oil and vinegar.

"Now, Sir, there was one thing the ancients did with lettuce which we do not do. They boiled it, Sir, and served it up with asparagus; so, too, did they with cucumbers—a couple of indigestible dishes they were no doubt. Lettuce, my dear friend, should have a quick growth; in the first place, to be good, it should have a rich mould, Sir, that it may spring up quickly, so as to be tender and crisp. Then, Sir, it should be *new plucked*, carried from the garden a few minutes before it is placed upon the table. I would suggest a parasol, Sir, to keep the leaves cool until it reaches the shadow of within doors. Then, Sir, it must be washed—mind you, ice water! Then place it upon the table—what Corinthian ornament more perfect and symmetrical! Now, Sir, comes the important part—*the dressing*. 'To dress a salad,' says the learned Petrus Petronius, 'you must have a prodigal to furnish the oil, a counselor to dispense the salt, a miser to dole out the vinegar, and a madman to stir it.' Commit that to memory, my learned friend."

"It is down, Doctor." (*Tablets.*)

"Let me show you," continued Dr. Bushwhacker, "how to dress a salad. Take a small spoonful of salt, thus: thrice the quantity of mustard—'Durham'—thus: incorporate; pour a slender stream of oil from the cruet, so; gently mix and increase the action by degrees" (head of hair in commotion, and face brilliant in color); "dear me! it is very warm—now, Sir, oil in abundance, so; a dash of vinegar, very light, like the last touches of the artist; and, Sir, we have the dressing. Now, take up the lettuce by the stalk! Break off the leaves—leaf by leaf—shake off the water, replace in the salad bowl, pepper it slightly, pour on the dressing, and there you have it, Sir."

"Doctor, is that orthodox?"

"Sir," replied Dr. Bushwhacker, holding the boxwood spoon in one hand and the boxwood fork in the other, "the eyes of thirty centuries are looking down upon me. I know that Frenchmen will sprinkle the lettuce with oil until it is thoroughly saturated; then, Sir, a little pepper; then, Sir, salt or not, as it happens; then, Sir, *vinegre* by the drop—all very well. Our people, Sir, in the State of New-Jersey will dress it with salt, vinegar and pepper—perfectly barbarous, my learned friend. Then comes the elaborate Englishman; and our Pennsylvania friend, Rev. Sydney Smith, Sir, gives us a recipe in verse, that shows how they do it there, and at the same time exhibits the deplorable ignorance of that very peculiar people. I quote from memory, Sir:

"'Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;
Of mordent mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon,
But deem it not, Lady, of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Four times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And twice with vinegar procured from town;
True flavor needs it, and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs.
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole.
Then, lastly, in the flavored compound toss
One magic spoonful of anchovy sauce.
O great and glorious! O herbaceous treat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;
Back to the world he'd turn his weary soul,
And plunge his fingers in the Salad bowl!'"

"Now, Sir, I have *tried* that, and a compound more execrable is not to be thought of. No, Sir! Take some of my salad, and see if you do not dream afterwards of the Greek mythology."

☞ The Newport, R. I., post-marks bear the year as well as the month of their date upon them. A capital notion.

Death of a Veteran.—Benjamin Bowles, of Fluvanna Co., Va., died on the 30th ult., at the advanced age of 93 years. He had voted for every Democratic President from Washington to Buchanan.

Dr. Horace Green on the Matters at Issue between M. Trousseau and himself.

The following letter, on the introduction of the sponge-armed probang into the larynx and trachea, appears in the current number of the *American Medical Monthly*. The first paragraph explains the circumstances that called it out.

There appeared a few days ago, in the New-York Daily Times, over the signature of "Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of that paper, a letter, which, among other things contained the following declaration:

"A few days ago, Dr. Trousseau while lecturing on an operation of tracheotomy, (his two hundred and fifth operation of the same kind!) for the relief of croup, referred to the operation of Dr. Green, and spoke in the following words in regard to that operation:"

"The learned Professor denied that *any body anywhere*, ever introduced, after Dr. Green's method, the sponge probang into the larynx. A student of Dr. Green's, said M. Trousseau, who was here two years ago, a gentleman who professed to understand perfectly Dr. Green's method, who had himself practised the operation under Dr. G.'s eyes, attempted to perform the operation here, in this hospital, at my request. He failed entirely; his probang arrived on the opening into the larynx, was pressed there, and then passed on into the œsophagus, (the canal leading into the stomach.) I convinced him of the fact. I have tried this operation, very often, continued M. Trousseau, after the direction of Dr Green's Treatise on the subject. I had tried it long before the appearance of that Treatise, both on the living and on the dead subject. I have put all the good will possible into my experiments, and I have never been able to succeed. More than this, I have convinced myself that the operation after this method is IMPOSSIBLE, *and that it has never been accomplished by Dr. Green or any one else.*"

The writer furthermore avers, that "the words of Trousseau quoted above, are the declarations of the profession of France, thrown out to the faculty of New-York;" and that "Dr. Green himself, and the faculty of New-York as well, owe it to themselves, after this speech of M. Trousseau, to endeavor to put this dispute once for all at rest. Either Dr. Green ought to be discarded from the profession and from his high position, or he ought to be declared *and proved* to be entitled to the honor of this important discovery."

This, then, is the *issue*, put in strong and emphatic language, on the question of the practicability or the impracticability of the operation! Admitting these to be the words of M. Trousseau, and the above negative opinions those of himself, and of his *confreres*—then myself and my colleagues, take the affirmative—*we accept the issue.*

But, before we proceed any further, I must protest against the apparent effort on the part of "Malakoff," (who, from his language employed, appears to be a medical man,) to make this matter of opinions, only, a question of *veracity.*

Dr. Trousseau, I have the honor to claim as a professional friend. At our interviews in Paris, we have exchanged opinions freely, but in the kindest manner. He has sent patients to my care in New-York, and I have frequently advised them to his. When Professor Trousseau, and his distinguished colleagues affirm that the introduction of the sponge-armed probang into the larynx, is impossible, they believe what they affirm—they are only *simply mistaken in this opinion.* For myself, and my friends, I claim the same consideration.

The ground and origin of the present controversy are briefly these: The air-passages are lined by a mucous membrane, similar in its nature to mucous membranes of other parts of the system, and liable to the same diseases—inflammation, ulceration, hypertrophy, etc.

In the treatment of many of the diseases of the mucous membrane, it has long been known to the profession that the topical, or direct application of nitrate of silver to the affected parts constitutes one of the most valuable measures that can be employed. Consequently, attempts were early made by such men as M. M. Bretonneau, and Trousseau, of France, and Sir Charles Bell, and others in England, to reach directly, with this remedy, the mucous lining of the air-passages, whenever this membrane became affected by any of those serious diseases to which, as a mucous surface, it is liable—it being well known that the same topical remedy, if it can be employed, is equally appropriate to the membrane of these passages, when diseased, as to that of any others.

"As early as the year 1818," writes Prof. Trousseau, in a letter which I received from him two years since, "M. Bretonneau carried over the arytenoepiglottic ligaments, several times a day, a sponge fastened to the extremity of a piece of whalebone, and charged either with pure chlorohydric acid, or with a saturated solution of nitrate of silver. He expressed (the fluid from) the sponge at the entrance to the larynx, and the patient, in the convulsive movements of respiration, caused a certain quantity of the caustic solution to enter therein." * * *

"When he performed the operation of tracheotomy, in the last stage of croup, he carried with a small sponge a caustic solution into the trachea, and into the larynx, and penetrated into the trachea by the wound he had made."

In 1830, M. Trousseau repeated the experiments of Bretonneau, in Paris, on a large scale, and treated with great success many cases of chronic diseases of the larynx, and of croup also, by caustic applications made to the superior portion of the organ, with the sponge-probang, and by expressing the solution into the cavity of the larynx, but without attempting, as he states, "the direct introduction of the sponge, saturated with a caustic solution into the larynx."

Successful as this practice had been—and it is well-known to the profession that practical medicine was greatly advanced by the labors of M. Trousseau in this field, yet it was found that when chronic inflammation or ulceration had extended into the larynx or trachea, the disease was not so certainly reached by applications to the opening of those passages only. Hence attempts were frequently made to introduce the remedy still deeper into these cavities.

In 1838, I returned to New-York, from Europe, where I had been to obtain, in the Hospitals and schools, all the information I could; more especially, with regard to the treatment of diseases of the air passages. Soon after my return, a strongly marked case of chronic laryngitis, or laryngeal phthisis, attended with ulcerations of the epiglottis, and of the larynx and trachea, came under my care. The patient was much emaciated, had severe cough, with expectoration of purulent matter. In the same manner as practised by Bretonneau, and Trousseau, I made applications of a solution of the crystals of nitrate of silver to the ulcerated epiglottis, and to the opening of the glottis. The ulcerations of the epiglottis were healed, but the cough, and the expectoration of purulent matter from the larynx and trachea continued, and the patient was evidently sinking under the local disease. I proposed to reach the ulcerations in the larynx and trachea with the local remedy, and received the consent of the patient to perform tracheotomy for this purpose. In making repeated applications of the caustic solution to the opening of the glottis, I observed that the acute organic sensibility peculiar to the glottis, which is limited to the narrow zone of mucous membrane that covers the supra-glottic space, became daily more tolerant to the applications, and I determined to make the attempt to pass this point, and push the medicated sponge into the larynx. The *attempt was made, and was successful.* The instrument passed between the vocal chords, and penetroted the larynx. A spasmodic cough for a few minutes followed the operation. But the patient subsequently expressed himself greatly relieved. The operations were repeated daily for a week or more, proving less and less initiative each time—then every second or third day, for several successive weeks. The patient improved rapidly after the introduction of the sponge-probang into the larynx, and ultimately quite recovered. He is alive at this day.

During the following year many other similar cases were treated after this manner, with the like success, for it was found that by properly preparing the parts, by repeated applications of the nitrate of silver solution, first to the fauces and pharynx, and then to the epiglottis and glottic opening—in some cases for many successive days, to the supra-glottic space—that this acute sensibility of this part could be greatly diminished, and thus be made to tolerate the passage of the instrument.

In September, 1840, I brought before the New-York Medical and Surgical Society, the subject of the treatment of the disease of the larynx by means of the direct application of therapeutical agents to the lining membrane of this cavity, exhibiting to the Society the instruments by means of which the topical remedies were applied, and reported fifteen cases of severe laryngual and bronchial disease, in which permanent cures had been effected by this mode of treatment. Since that time, during a period of nearly eighteen years, I have been almost constantly employed in the treatment of that class of diseases, in which topical medication has been conjoined with general remedies, and during that period I have introduced the sponge-armed probang into the larynges and trachea of my patients, many hundred times, every year. Within the past ten years nearly five hundred physicians have been treated by topical medication, for diseases of the air passages; and more than half this number have, in the most positive manner, declared their conviction that the instrument was passed below the vocal chords into the larynx. Many eminent physicians, since this controversy commenced, have volunteered their testimony on this point.

I shall now proceed to give a series of proofs that cannot be set aside to establish most conclusively the positive performance of this operation.

In 1854, I saw Professor Erichsen's valuable work, "The Science and Art of Surgery," published in London, in 1853. In his work, this distinguished surgeon takes up this question, and declares it to be, in his opinion, "utterly impossible to pass a whalebone, whether curved or straight, armed with a sponge beyond, or even between, the true vocal chords." Mr. Erichsen has frequently endeavored to do this in cases of cut-throat, "but in no one instance," says he, "have I succeeded in passing the sponge so as to make it appear at the external wound." After seeing this statement, and having learned also, about the same time, that Professor Trousseau had at the Hotel-Dieu, in the presence of several medical gentlemen, expressed his conviction that the passage of a sponge-armed probang into the larynx cannot be effected, I determined to institute a series of experiments that I should prove unanswerably its positive performance; although, during all these years in which I had employed topical medication, I had never for a moment doubted its practicability. As, in the investigation of this subject, almost every experiment which could in any way establish the affirmative of the question, has, at one time or another, been instituted by myself or my friends, I will, in as brief a manner as possible, particularise a few of them:

1. In the presence of medical men, I have repeatedly performed the following: Selecting some person from among my patients who was well prepared by previous operations, I have introduced a sponge-probang into the larynx, and letting go the handle for a moment, have quickly passed a second probang up and down the œsophagus, passing the former without disturbing it in the least degree. This, any one may prove cannot be done when both instruments are in the œsophagus.

2. In cases where stricture of the œsophagus has been present, through which the sponge-probang *could not be passed*, I have repeatedly, in the presence of surgeons—who had previously pushed the sponge-probang as far down the œsophagus as it could be carried—introduced the same instrument into the trachea, four or five inches *below the stricture.*

3. In the presence of many physicians and surgeons—among them, Dr. Sims, Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Sayre, and my colleagues; Professors Barker, Davis and Peaslee, of New-York; Dr. Bowditch, of Boston; Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia; Crawford, of New Orleans; Smith, formerly surgeon in the army of Mexico, and others, whose names I cannot recall; (all of whom will testify to their having seen some one or more of the experiments;) the following operations were performed:

4. To the extremity of a flexible tube, of the size of No. 11 or 12 catheter, was attached a sponge of the same dimensions with those which are used with the ordinary throat probang, but in such a manner as to preserve the opening in the side, and near the end of the tube, free. Wetting the sponge in a strong solution of nitrate of silver, and selecting a patient who had been some weeks under treatment for disease of the windpipe, into whose larynx and trachea I had introduced, many times, (as I believed,) the sponge armed probang, I passed this instrument, in the presence of several of these gentlemen, down to the vocal chords, through the rima-glottidis, and several inches into the trachea; then withdrawing the wire from the tube the patient was directed to close his lips, and breathe through the tube. This he did for several moments, filling and emptying the chest of air repeatedly. A lighted lamp was then extinguished by the patient, several times, *by blowing through the tube.*

5. Into the trachea of another patient, the organic sensibility of whose glottis had been reduced by repeated applications, the sponge-armed tube was introduced, in the same manner, and then, one of the physicians present, closed, completely, the anterior nares, and compelled the patient to breathe *only* through the tube. This he did for several minutes, respiration being performed freely, through the inserted tube. With regard to this case, Dr. Sayre, an eminent surgeon of this City, thus testified before the Academy of Medicine, when the discussion on this subject took place, in that body, sometime ago. "The instrument was introduced," said Dr. Sayre," without producing any of the alarming symptoms, stated in the majority report." Dr. Sayre then closed the mouth and held the nostrils shut; so that no air could in any manner enter the lungs except through the tube. "I was determined," said he, "to test this case thoroughly." The patient breathed thus for several minutes. He then showed signs of suffocation, and Dr. Sayre was on the point of opening his nose and mouth, but Dr. Green said that the trouble arose from the tube becoming stopped with mucus. Dr. Sayre then blew forcibly into the tube—the patient was instantly relieved and remained a considerable time longer in this condition, breathing without trouble through the catheter."

The above experiment was repeated subsequently, over and over again, always with similar results, and in each instance in the presence of several medical men—care being always taken (and this has been insisted upon from the beginning of this treatment) that the glottis be thoroughly prepared before the attempt was made to introduce the instrument below the vocal chords. But we have testimony still more positive to prove the affirmative of this question.

6. Soon after the discussion in the New-York Academy commenced, to which "Malakoff" refers, my colleague, Professor Carnochan called on me, and stated that there was then in his office a patient who, a twelvemonth before, in a fit of insanity, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. The wound had never perfectly healed; and that this case would afford me an opportunity of demonstrating positively that the disputed operation can be performed, as a small permanent opening into the trachea still remained. Taking with me an ordinary sponge-probang, such as I am accustomed to use daily in the treatment of my patients, I accompanied Dr. Carnochan to his rooms, and in his presence, at the second attempt, and without much difficulty, I introduced this instrument, through the rima-glottidis, into the larynx, until the sponge made its appearance, and was seen by Prof. Carnochan *at the opening in the trachea.*

7. I have had recently under my care a young woman, upon whom the operation of tracheotomy was performed several years ago. An opening, into the trachea, just above the top of the sternum has remained ever since. But the opening being quite small, and passing obliquely into the trachea, it is impossible to see into this tube. This patient was under my care for chronic pharyngo laryngeal inflammation, for which she was successfully treated by topical medication.

As this appeared to be an excellent case to prove the practicability of the operation in question, for the patient breathed much of the time through the larynx, I determined to make the attempt to pass the sponge-probang through the trachea to the opening. To prove its presence at this point, (for it could not be seen through the small oblique opening) my assistant, Dr. Richards, bent a small wire of German silver, and passing the bent wire into the opening, sufficient to have it just penetrate into the tracoea, retained it there, while I passed the spooge-probang, wet with the nitrate of silver solution, quickly down the trachea upon the bent wire. The meeting of the sponge with the wire was plainly felt, and on withdrawing the latter, it was blackened by its contact with the caustic. This operation was repeated a number of times, in the presence of several physicians, and with the same result.

It would seem as if the above experiments were sufficient to prove to any candid member of the profession that the introduction of the spooge-probang into the larynx *is possible* But I shall take the liberty of appealing to my own, the direct testimony of a few distinguished members of the profession, who have repeatedly performed this operation themselves, or into whose own larynxes the sponge-probang has been introduced, and then submit to the profession in France and America, whether, as M. Trousseau affirms, the operation "*is impossible*, and that *it has never been accomplished by Dr. Green or any one else.*"

* * * * *

Dr. Conant, of this City, and Professor of Surgery in University of Vermont, testifies as follows:

New-York, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

Dr. Green—*My Dear Sir*: In 1854, soon after Prof. Erichsen's work was published, I was appointed Physician in the Mott-street Cholera Hospital; and, at that time, the question of the practicability of introducing the sponge-probang into the larynx was much agitated, I made many experiments *upon the* cadavre. In more than one hundred cases I succeeded in passing the sponge probang into the trachea. In more than fifty of these cases I performed tracheotomy, and in every instance found the sponge in the trachea. Many of these operations were witnessed by members of the profession in this City. I have also operated many times since before my class in the dissecting room, and before the public classes in the University of Tremont, and always with the same result. Never, in any of the operations I have performed, have I experienced the difficulty spoken of by Prof. Erichsen; nor have I, in a single instance, found the probang distorted into those "extraordinary curves" which he has represented in the article on this subject, published in the London *Lancet* for December, 1855. The operation on the cadavre is so perfectly easy that students are as readily taught its performance as the introduction of the catheter into the bladder. Upon the living the operation is more difficult, but perfectly practicable. I have seen Prof. Carnochan pass the sponge armed probang down to the opening made in the trachea of a cut throat. By the kindness of Dr. Turner, of the Kings County Hospital, I had an opportunity, on the 22d inst., to try the operation upon an adult, and also upon a young child, in both of whom tracheotomy had been performed, and was successful in both cases in passing the sponge probang into the trachea. Yours truly.

D. S. CONANT.

From Dr. Barker, Professor of Midwifery in the New-York Medical College.

My Dear Doctor: In reply to your note, I am most happy to say that I have had conclusive evidence that the sponge-probang has been passed through the larynx into the trachea in repeated instances.

1. In a patient of Dr. Carnochan, who in a fit of delirium during illness had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, there remained a permanent opening into the trachea. I saw Dr. Carnochan pass the sponge probang down through the larynx until the sponge made its appearance at the opening of the trachea.

2. In another patient, that I saw at your office, there was a stricture of the œsophagus from malignant disease, about four inches below the pharynx, through which a tube could not be passed; yet I saw you, in the presence of several other medical men, pass the sponge-probang down at least ten inches.

3. In some few patients of my own I have distinctly seen and felt the sponge externally about an inch above the sternum. When passed down the œsophagus, it can neither be seen or felt externally.

4. I have heard intelligent patients—many of them medical men, and able to determine the point by their own sensations—affirm the passage of the sponge into the trachea. I see no reason for discrediting their statements.

5. I regard the *positive* testimony of such men as Prof. Bennett and Dr. Scott, of Edinburg; Dr. Watson, of Glasgow; Dr. Colton, of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton; Dr. Hastings, of London, and many others distinguished in this department of practical medicine, that they have, in numerous instances, performed this operation, as far outweighing any amount of *negative* testimony from "anybody anywhere." *Negative testimony*, under these circumstances, is simply a confession of individual incompetency and inability.

6. That there is no anatomical impossibility in passing the sponge through the larynx, into the trachea, is proved from the fact that the operation can be easily, and has been repeatedly, demonstrated on the cadavre. Very sincerely yours

FORDYCE BARKER.

No. 70 Union place, July 25, 1857.

From Dr. Carnochan, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c.

No. 45 Lafayette-place,
Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

My Dear Sir: As the possibility of passing the tracheal probang, armed with the sponge, has been recently discussed, I beg leave to contribute the following observation, which in connection with your exposition of the entire question, is sufficient to convince me that the operation can be performed.

About 10 months ago I was waited upon by a young man who had attempted self destruction by cutting his throat. The line of the incision when seen by me about 12 months after the attempt, extended across the anterior portion of throat, and the trachea had been divided through three-fourths of its calibre, immediately below the cricoid cartilage. The patient used a tracheal tube through the aperture made by the wound, and thus performed the function of respiration with great ease. Nevertheless, he was very desirous of having the aperture closed, and of getting rid of the use of the tube.

Upon withdrawing the tube and closing, for the moment, the aperture in the trachea, respiration became exceedingly difficult, owing to the falling forward of the larynx, and to a partial construction of the respiratory tube above the wound. This, of course, prevented me from performing any autoplastic operation for the purpose of closing the aperture. Proceeding, however, to try and effect a dilatation of the interior of the larynx, I began by passing flexible bougies through the aperture, from below upwards into the larynx.

The first trials were attended with violent spasmodic action, during which the patient seemed threatened with asphyxia. After a time, however, the paroxysms ceased to manifest themselves, and the patient became enabled to pass the bougies with his own unaided hand, so that the beak could be seen in the cavity of the mouth.

Seeing the possibility of passing an instrument from below upwards through the rima glotidis, I was induced to make the experiment of passing the sponge-probang in the contrary direction, by the mouth from above downwards, and succeeded in doing so. Subsequently, at my request, and in my presence, you performed the same operation, upon the same patient, using a probang with a sponge measuring between five and six lines in diameter when expanded.

To conclude, it is my opinion that the muscles called constrictors of the larynx were not in any way paralyzed. I am, dear Sir, with much respect

Very truly yours,
J. M. CARNOCHAN.

Prof. Horace Green.

We do not deny the difficulties which attend the operation for the direct medication of the air-passages—or rather those which are met with in preparing our patients for its employment. These, however, in most cases may be overcome; and, happily, in the treatment of several mortal diseases, as membraneous croup and œdema glottidis, these preparatory measures are not necessary.

I have in my possession the written testimony of a large number of intelligent physicians, from different parts of the United States, who have been under my care for the treatment of laryngeal or bronchial disease, who affirm in the most positive manner that they have had, in their own cases, *the sponge-armed-probang introduced repeatedly into the trachea.* But this testimony I must omit for the present, and shall close this long communication by a reference to an opinion expressed by Prof. Trousseau himself, in his writings in 1837, and to an interesting fact in the history of medicine. "The entire generation of medical men," say MM. Trousseau and Pidoux, in their system of medicine, "turns its back on truth, and will have to march, perhaps for some time yet, in error, until they shall fall by its own consequences." The historical fact to be remembered is this, that the immortal Harvey himself opposed to the last Asselli's important discovery of the lacteals and lymphatics, vessels which are absolutely necessary to complete his own theory!

HORACE GREEN.

Letter from Long Branch—The Hotels—Amusements—Sack-Races—Hops—Quaker Girls—Other Kinds of Company—The Surf—Moonlight on the Ocean.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

Long Branch, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Long Branch has at least one undeniable advantage over every other American Sea-side watering-place, and that is, that its hotels, while standing within a few rods of the Ocean, and having a full view of its boundless waste, are not surrounded by sand, but have green grass all about them. For, as many of your readers will know, for the distance of a few miles along here, the green fields come down within a few feet of the water, and then there is a sudden descent of from 10 to 30 feet forming a steep clay bank. Every year this bank washes away more or less, and it is to be hoped that in the course of a few years the whole State of Camden and Amboy will thus be crumbled away. The edge of the bank is used for walking and for the location of bowers for persons to sit in and look upon the Sea.

The hotels here, most of them, are mere collections of shanties, of various forms and sizes. The new houses, this, the United States and the Metropolitan, are of a different style. We have here three piazzas, completely surrounding the large edifice, and of course, commanding on three sides magnificent views of the Sea. Every room has a window and a door on to the piazza, and a door opening on to the hall, thus making ventilation quite easy.

The amusements are, of course, of the same species as at other watering places. Riding, walking, fishing, boating, dancing, flirting, bowling and billiards, interspersed with concerts, shows, horse races, sack races, &c., form the staple of our dissipations. The latter afford the greatest fun of all. Each of the participants is enveloped in a sack, tied around his neck, and, in this condition, he runs, falls, leaps, &c., till some one of the party reaches the desired goal.

Almost every evening there is a hop at some one of the hotels, at which the boarders from the other houses are generally present. Last Thursday evening we had one here which went off finely. I have hardly ever seen such a display of beauty together, and Philadelphia and New-York had a hard struggle for the supremacy.

Quite a party of illustrious Sixth Warders have been down at the National. Alderman Clancy has been there for about a week, and last Saturday he was reinforced by Chief-Engineer Harry Howard, Ex-Captain Jon Dowling, Constable Nesbitt, and as the Representative of the Second Ward and of the Republican Party, Justice James H. Welsh. At our hotel of New-Yorkers we have Peter B. Sweeney, Esq., late Public Administrator, and woom es many persons believe to be the "Bird in the Bush" of your columns. His brother, James M. Sweeney, is also here. Prof. Woon, the eminent physician of Philadelphia, is likewise at this house. On Saturday evening I saw Henry A. Clinton at the hop at the Mansion House, acting as Master of Ceremonies, evidently entirely forgetful of Mrs. Cunningham and her "dear, murdered Doctor's baby."

The hotels, although generally not crowded, are well filled. On Saturday night, however, there was not a room left at any of them. But those who filled them were mostly transient visitors.

The bathing, as ever, is glorious. The surf is the finest on the Atlantic coast, and no safer bathing can be found. No person has ever been drowned here who was not an excellent swimmer. Those, venturing far from the land, have been taken with a cramp and thus been lost. That the place is pleasant, you can see from the fact that those who come once are sure to come again. There are families here who have been here every year for 15 or 20 years, and others for a less time. In fact, nine persons out of ten you meet have been here before, as I myself have almost yearly for twelve years.

For the last few nights we have had the moonlight on the ocean. The moon, rising blood-red from the sea, forms really a gorgeous sight, and then, as it throws a silvery track across the water, it forms a spectacle which no one has enjoyed more, or in better company, than your correspondent. ROB.

Curious Breach of Promise Case.—Quite an interest has recently existed in South-eastern Indiana, says the New Albany *Tribune*, on account of an alleged breach of promise charged against the Rev. T. B. Geary, of Liberty Circuit, by a respectable young lady of Madison. According to the Indiana *American*, the circumstances of the case were about as follows:

Mr. Geary was entertained during the late session of Conference by the family of which this young lady was a part. As an acknowledgment of the kindness shown him during his sojourn, he sent her the *Ladies' Repository* for the current year. On its receipt, she wrote him a letter, inclosing him a book-mark, which letter was answered, with thanks for the token, *and there he thought the correspondence ended.* Not so the young lady. She alleges she received some fourteen letters from him, all which she answered in due time, in which, on his part, proposals of matrimony were made, which were accepted by her, and the time of the marriage fixed at about the middle of April. A few days before the time fixed, she alleges that she received another from

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1857

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing three days' later news from Europe. The intelligence is very interesting. The preparations for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable were complete. All the vessels of the Expedition had arrived at Cork, and were to leave for Valentia on the 31st July or 1st August, with the intention of commencing operations at that point on the 3d or 4th inst. A telegraphic dispatch from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, dated at Queenstown, July 31, announces the junction of the two portions of the telegraph cable, with the result of the first experiment in the transmission of messages through the entire length of twenty-five hundred miles. The time required for the passage of the electric current through the cable was *less than one second*. This experiment was regarded as a triumphant success, and all parties concerned in the enterprise were in the highest spirits. The Goodwood Races had taken place, ending *in the defeat of the American horses, Pryor and Prioress*. Fourteen horses ran, *Pryor* and *Prioress* coming in fifth and sixth. The result was not considered conclusive, some of the first favorites having fallen off in the race. Among recent deaths are noticed those of LABLACHE the singer, and Mr. MUNTZ, M. P. for Birmingham, the well-known reformer: JOHN BRIGHT was spoken of as a successor to Mr MUNTZ.

The news from India indicates a troublesome state of affairs. Calcutta was in a ferment, in consequence of the alleged discovery of a conspiracy among the Mussulman population. The capture of Delhi was reported, and that news had caused great rejoicings in England, but no definite tidings of the event had been received.

In China the British fleet had destroyed and captured a large number of war junks, and active operations were on foot at last advices.

The commercial news by the *Canada* is favorable. Cotton was tending upwards. Breadstuffs were steady. Consols, 91@91¼.

Our London correspondent sends us, in advance of publication, the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Hudson's Bay question—a document of considerable interest to many persons on this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, as it affects the future government of that immense expanse of territory lying to the north of Canada. The Committee of the House of Commons are in favor of annexing the Red River and Saskatchewan districts to Canada, and of extending the boundaries of the Province wherever it may be found advantageous to do so.

The screw Steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Fulton*.

The Charter of the Tehuantepec Company, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus, under the Garay and Sloo grants, is published in the New-Orleans papers. The capital of the Company is $10,000,000, of which one-fifth will be issued as full-paid stock, to be delivered to the Trustees who now hold the titles to the two grants. Messrs. LE SERE and BENJAMIN are made joint agents to undertake negotiations with the Government of Mexico and the United States.

We have advices from Kansas to the 8th inst. Gov. WALKER had returned to Lawrence with the troops under his command, the rumor of an attack by the Indians upon Fort Riley having proved groundless. The city government of Lawrence was being perfected despite the presence of the Governor. Our special correspondent sends us a full account of a Free-State meeting held at Osawkee, at which Gen. LANE made a speech defining his position.

Returns of the elections in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska reach us in part. In Missouri, ROLLINS (Independent) is believed to be elected Governor by a majority of 1,500. In Iowa, so far as heard from, there is a majority of 4,500 for the New Constitution. In Nebraska, FERGUSON (Dem.) is probably elected delegate to Congress by a small majority over THAYER.

The Indians in New-Mexico threaten hostilities, refusing to receive presents from the Government Agent, or to enter into a treaty. The Cheyennes and Pawnees are pugnacious.

A final decree of perpetual injunction in the famous India Rubber Case has been given by the United States Circuit Court at Boston, in favor of the Congress Rubber Company.

It is reported that JOHN HARTNESS, late Comptroller of St. Louis has received the appointment of Secretary for Utah Territory.

Ex-Mayor TOWERS, of Washington, died in that city, Tuesday after a protonged illness.

The most important business transacted in the Board of Councilmen yesterday, was the reception of a lengthy communication from the Comptroller, in refereece to the late seizure of City property under legal process, at the suit of ROBT W. B. LOWBER. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance. Councilman MCCAHILL made a dead set against the purchase by the City of 23 acres of land on Ward's Island, worth two years ago nearly $100,000. He thought that the property was not needed, and that as the City Treasury was not gorged with cash, they could afford to wait. The report, recommending further inquiry, was adopted. The Battery Enlargement contract was declared void, the parties not completing the work.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to July 5. Projects were on foot for the construction of a National highway to the diamond region, and for promoting the colonization of the country.

Justice DAVISON has refused to take bail for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, otherwise BUSDELL, and states his reasons in an opinion which is elsewhere given. A writ of *certiorari* was granted by the Court of Common Pleas, under which all the papers in the case will be brought up and the whole matter reviewed. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM remains for the meantime in the same place, safely watched, and to all intents in custody.

The case of STEWART B. ADAMS, the "fast young man," who stands charged with a series of heavy larcenies, perpetrated during the past seven years, on his employer, Mr. LAMB, proprietor of the bar at the Howard Hotel, came up yesterday for examination, but counsel for the prisoner not being able to attend the matter was adjourned to 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. While the parties concerned and their numerous friends were in Court, a Deputy Sheriff came in with a civil process to serve upon ADAMS, but waived for the present the service of it. The prisoner was strongly backed by his friends, who it is said were willing to go his bail, if necessary, in the sum of $20,000.

Ground was broken for the laying out of the Central Park yesterday, and the work may now be considered under way. For some time to come the neighborhood will be in the possession of the engineers and surveyors; this corps is divided into four sections, each of which has charge of a special district portion of the ground. EGBERT L. VIELE is the engineer-in-chief. A considerable body of men were yesterday employed in clearing away bushes and other impediments to surveying; and the squatters of that distant part of Manhattan Island began to think that the Central Park may after all, become a reality, and not mere fiction.

Yesterday Justice PEABODY granted an alternative mandamus directed to the Police Commissioners, to compel them to restore one PATRICK MURPHY, who was formerly a policeman in the Fourteenth Ward, to his old situation in the police, or to show cause to the contrary on the 14th inst. Murphy alleges that he was legally appointed to the police, qualified to do the duties of a policeman, and was discharged by the Commissioners without any notice of charges having been preferred against him.

Sequine's Point matters are coming to a head. On Monday two of the Emigration Commissioners went down to see whether the temporary Yellow-Fever Hospitals would do,—whether the Emigration Board could honestly refuse to accept them under their supervision, and be responsible henceforth for them. With a leading merchant for their adviser, Commerce got to the windward of the Public Health, and the accommodations, provided at so much peril, annoyance, police employment and lawing were pronounced utterly unfit for the purposes intended. The visit was a stolen march of the party—they having been invited by the Quarantine Commissioners to make the visit jointly, and by the appointment of the invited party—Tuesday (not Monday) being the day fixed for the jaunt. The Quarantine Commissioners waited yesterday for their guests, but in vain, and at last went without them; but not otherwise than largely and most imposingly attended. Of course they saw the sky over Prince's Bay rose colored, the buildings all that could be desired. The company concluded its examination by formally resolving that everything was right, and that Commissioners HALL, BENSON and BOWNE deserve well of their fellow-men in this matter.

The reorganization of the Police of the City was completed yesterday. We give this morning a full list of the force, including every policeman's name and number, and the Precinct to which he is attached.

Justice PEABODY was to have decided yesterday as to the further disposition of the books of the Street Commissioner's office, which are now in the custody of HARRY BERTHOLF; but upon the application of Mr. FIELD he postponed proceeding any further in the matter until a week from Friday next, at 12 o'clock M.

Mr. BLANKMAN, one of the counsel for MICHAEL CANCEMI, who is indicted for the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, applied to Justice PEABODY to have CANCEMI's indictment transferred from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Judge granted the application.

Abuses in the Post-Office Department.

These constitute a standing subject of complaint. For some reason or other—the unwieldiness of this great public engine, its usual subjection to partisan service, the want of practical business men at its head, or something more than all these—the Department is constantly in hot water, because it furnishes continual provocation for the maledictions which the public, somewhere, is always pouring upon it. We suspect that partisan influences have a large share in inducing this result. Postmasters are appointed because Hon. Mr. Somebody insists upon it, and they are retained when incompetent, or guilty of positive malfeasance, too often, simply because that Hon. Somebody will take offence at any change. The *National Intelligencer*, not long since—referring to complaints copied from a Boston journal—came to the rescue of the Post-Office Department, when the latter had been assailed for the insolence of its subordinates in local offices. It said, as by authority, "We understand that all cases of dereliction on the part of Postmasters is (?) severely rebuked by the Department. It (the Department) emphatically denies that the above assertions can be established. They therefore are to be discredited unless especially proven."

It is to be hoped that this emphatic defence from so respectable a quarter, indicates a recent decided improvement in the administration of the Department in question, over which the public will heartily rejoice. We propose to give the *Intelligencer* a specific case illustrating past practice, and shall expect it to furnish the indication, if it can, that the new Postmaster-General will retrieve the manifest injustice, not to say criminality, of his predecessor. Public experience shows that it is one of the most difficult of tasks to secure the correction of abuses committed by Postmasters who are disposed to play the petty tyrant. Sustain the charge of political delinquency—show a man to have the slightest leaning towards Republicanism, or the least association with the "Know-Nothing" Party, and he is sure of repudiation at once, as unfit to be intrusted with the sealed correspondence of his fellow-citizens, no matter how upright he may be in all other respects. But let charges anything short of a legal conviction of crime be brought against a Postmaster of the right partisan stripe, who has local influence as a politician, and those who are at the trouble of collating the evidence and bringing it to the attention of the Department have their labor for their pains; or, if anything is added, it is insult from the Departmental officers in addition to injury at the hands of their subordinates. The offender will be retained, no matter how conclusive the evidence that he has violated the letter or the spirit of the Post-Office laws and regulations. Emboldened by official connivance at his wrong-doing, what wonder if his abuses become greater than before.

That was the Post-Office Department under the administration of Mr. CAMPBELL; and we shall be able to judge in due season whether it has improved any under Mr. BROWN. In August, 1855, the attention of the Postmaster-General was called to the course pursued by Postmaster WELLER, of San Francisco, a brother of the late Senator and future Governor of California. The complainants were the proprietors of a San Francisco Penny Post Company, who sought to receive pre-paid letters through the Post-Office for the purpose of more prompt delivery to parties for whom intended—such letters being addressed "to the care" of said Company. The effect of this enterprise was to serve the public better, but to reduce the perquisites of the Postmaster from box rents,—and so he set about to render the successful conduct of the proposed enterprise impossible, by refusing to deliver the Company's letters when called for, retaining them for hours, days, and weeks, after they were in the office. Undisputed and undisputable evidence of this refusal accompanied a letter to the Postmaster-General, complaining of the outrage. At different times, and at intervals of a fortnight or so, other letters were forwarded to the Department on the same subject, submitting complaints of further malfeasance, accompanied by further evidence in the shape of letters which had been detained by the Postmaster.

Now for the "severe rebuke" which was administered by the Department. Unless it was to approve the tyrannical act complained of, the Department took no notice, whatever, of the subject until October, as its own records will show. On the 1st of that month, the beginning of a new quarter, Postmaster WELLER, to punish the parties who had dared appeal from his injustice, refused to rent them a box any longer, and thereafter regularly withheld their letters for an hour or an hour and a half each day, after letters were delivered to the box-holders. Why not? Was he not brother to a Democratic Senator, and had not the Department, by its silence, encouraged him to work his will upon a mere citizen?

In September, these abuses were a third time brought to the attention of the Department, with earnest request for an investigation. On the 17th of October a reply was received from the First Assistant Postmaster-General, stating that the subject had been referred to a special agent of the Post-Office Department for investigation and report. The special agent of the Department was immediately called upon, and informed "that whenever he wished to proceed with the investigation, witnesses should be in attendance." He stated in reply, that "he had already made his investigation and report."

The First Assistant Postmaster-General was then informed of the manner in which the investigation had been made, and of its utter inefficiency; and it was intimated that unless the Department should see that the laws were enforced, it might become necessary to lay the matter before a United States Grand Jury. A letter was, at the same time, addressed to the Postmaster-General, making inquiries as to the duties of Deputy Postmasters, in certain cases named.

The following was received in reply:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1855.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ult., to my address, and that of the 20th, to the Postmaster General, are received.

In reply, I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to say, that, as a general rule, it is expected that Postmasters will arrange the details of their respective offices, without any direct interference from the Department—taking the laws and standing regulations for their guide.

I am to add, that the Postmaster-General regards your course, with reference to the San Francisco office, as very irregular, if not absolutely illegal: and he will sustain the Postmaster in all reasonable measures adopted to discountenance your interference with the operations of that office.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

The "severe rebuke" it will be seen was administered to the citizen who believed himself aggrieved, and whose request for information as to his rights was treated with insolent contempt.

Complaint against Postmaster WELLER was then brought before a United States Commissioner at San Francisco, charging him with criminal violations of the Post-Office laws—offences punishable by fine and imprisonment, and conviction of which renders an offender "forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster in the United States." During the examination, which continued through three days, the accused offered in defence neither any general regulation of the Department, nor any special instructions from the Postmaster General, authorizing or justifying his proceedings. At the close of the examination the Postmaster was not discharged at once, but held under bonds for ten days. Finally, on the 2d January, the Commissioner rendered a decision even less favorable than a verdict of "not proven." It was as follows:

"The evidence shows that the Postmaster at San Francisco has acted throughout under the instruction and sanction of the Postmaster-General. I am unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the remedy in this matter, if any exists, should be sought through a civil action and not a criminal prosecution. The accused is discharged."

This, in face of the fact that not a particle of such "evidence" had been submitted at the examination, or was pretended to be submitted! The journal which first announced the "honorable discharge" of the Postmaster, stated in the same paragraph that "we also understand that a letter received by Mr. WELLER by the last mail, was submitted to the Commissioner as approving in the fullest manner his conduct in the premises." If any such letter was submitted, it was not given in evidence at the public examination. We think it clear, that by persistent combination of Federal influences, gross injustice has been done to a citizen, from which he has suffered greatly in business and feeling; and charges of penal offences alleged to have been committed by a partisan officer, have been smothered without the judicial or official investigation which the importance of the case, no less than common justice and the public good, demands. Will the *Intelligencer* assure us that in this case, still pending before the Administration, the scale of the blind goddess will be evenly poised, and the right permitted to triumph despite the partisan interests involved?

Foreign Recruiting in the United States.

Our neighbors of the *Herald* need a little posting in a first rudiment of international law. In the course of some remarks upon the rumor that Great Britain is engaged in attempts to recruit soldiers in the United States for service in India, that journal holds the following language:

"The law under which enlistments of troops here for foreign service are illegal, is the Neutrality law, which binds us not to allow our people, or our ships, or our arms, to be openly used against a friendly Power in time of war.

It only applies to the case of hostilities between Powers with which we have treaties of amity. It does not apply to a case where Englishmen, Frenchmen, or Russians enlisted men here to serve against a nation or a race with which we have no treaties, and whose national existence we do not even recognise. That, however, is the position of the Indians in Hindostan, against whom Great Britain is now carrying on war. They have no national existence. They are not known to our State Department. We have not, and never had, a treaty with them of any kind. The Neutrality law, therefore, could not be invoked in the case of our allowing men to be enlisted to serve against them."

The argument is erroneous, and based upon a misconception of the principle upon which our neutrality law is based. True, the recruiting agents in question, if detected within our borders, might possibly escape under the technical plea that Hindostan is not a "friendly power," against which our citizens are forbidden to fit out armed enterprises. But it is by no means certain that the plea would avail, for we certainly are not *at war* with Hindostan, and it would be forcibly argued that the spirit of the neutrality law is against *any* "fitting out," &c., by private enterprise, against a power or people with whom we are at peace. This is the more apparent when it is remembered that one of the reasons for enacting this law was to prevent our citizens from involving the country continually in difficulties with other nations.

Admitting, however, that the quibble would be successful in the case of the recruiting agent, still, as we shall show, it could have no bearing whatever upon the question as between his principal, the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States. The writers on international law are unanimous in the declaration that the right to raise recruits is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, and can be exercised by the sovereign only. The argument in brief is, that as the right to make war is an exclusive right of sovereignty, and soldiers are a first necessity for the purposes of war, it is the highest grade of offence for one power to attempt to draw recruits from another, without its previous consent. It matters not, therefore, whether England recruits within our territory for a war against France, Hindostan, or the wildest tribes of interior Africa, if she attempts to recruit our men at all, she violates our sovereignty, and is thus guilty of the gravest offence against our national dignity.

It was upon this ground that we demanded an explanation or apology from England in the Crampton affair. Had the British Minister acted without instructions, upon his own responsibility, we could only have insisted on his recall, or subjected him to dismissal. The offence would have been personal, in that case, and not national. It was for presuming to violate our sovereignty, by their instructions to their representative in the United States, that the Government of Great Britain became responsible to us.

The Troubles in India.

The military insurrection in the Bengal Presidency having been allowed to assume the proportions of a rebellion, is now, it seems, to be crushed with a display of force which might well have been spared had the Indian Government manifested a little more energy in the course of the first weeks of the disturbances.

A formidable European force is already far on its way towards India, and the latest telegraphic accounts received in England before the sailing of the *Fulton* announced the investiture of Delhi by Gen. BARNARD, who was waiting for reinforcements before attempting to storm the place in which he had, however, very satisfactorily shut up the insurgent Sepoys.

So much of the American public as depends for information, with regard to the state of the world, upon the columns of the New-York *Herald*, will naturally be amazed by the notion of an army blockaded in a town, which is described by that veracious and intelligent journal as a "great straggling mass of ruins, palaces and old dwellings, without walls or military inclosures." But the astonishment of these excellent persons will, probably, be mitigated when they understand that Delhi is not only a walled city, but a city very strongly walled with embattled fortifications of red granite, about seven miles in circumference, with a moat and glacis. These fortifications are well mounted, the Indian Government having recently bestowed pains upon the armament of the place.

The fidelity of the native forces in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras remains unshaken, and there is not the shadow of a reason for supposing that the British power in India, which has triumphed again and again over the organized opposition of great native monarchies, is likely to be seriously endangered by an outbreak which has taken no definite shape, and still waits for its leader.

The natives of India, as well Mohammedan as Hindostanee, have always shown themselves utterly incapable of anything like united and national action. Neither the caste system of the Hindoos, nor the despotic system of the Mohammedan States, is favorable to the growth of that interdependence, and of those habits of mutual reliance, which are essential to the existence of a vigorous nationality; and the powers successively overthrown in India by the British arms have vanished like unsubstantial dreams, leaving no wreck of sovereignty behind, about which a successful revolt against the new dominion could be gathered.

The mistaken policy of the East India Company alone, has perpetuated in some instances, as in the case of the puppet Mogul, a mockery of the former things, equally without intrinsic dignity, and without useful influence over the native population.

And it is one of the most consoling circumstances which we find in the actual aspect of Indian affairs, that the atrocious nature of the present insurrection must inevitably awaken the people of England to a new sense of their duties in the East, and lead to a new Indian policy, which shall result in erecting the Indian dominion into a true and integral Empire. It is time that England should appear in India as England, and not as a trading Company. The prospect of such a consummation must be hailed with satisfaction by every man who takes an enlightened interest in the progress of the race—for its consequences will be good, and only good, not to India alone, but to England and to the world. The secondary question of the immediate causes which led to the disaffection, and finally to the armed mutiny of the Bengal Army, is already under discussion in England, and enough of light has been elicited to warrant the conclusion that this crisis is directly attributable to the mistakes and incompetency of the same East India Company, which has in so many ways impeded the advance and blighted the fruits of the British rule in India.

The enormous acquisitions of territory which have of late years been made by the Indian Government, have not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the force of the Indian, and, particularly, of the Bengal army, which has been called upon to perform duties to which neither by its organization nor its numbers was it adequate. A consequent demoralization and disloyalty have gradually pervaded the body of the Bengal Sepoys, against which no corrective has been provided, although the tendency of things in this direction was clearly foreseen several years ago by men like Lord MELVILLE and the late Sir CHARLES NAPIER.

Lord MELVILLE was snubbed for his pains, and Sir C. NAPIER unceremoniously kicked out, the Indian Government preferring to deal with its difficulties as good housewives complain that "the men" always deal with scraps and waste paper, by huddling them anywhere out of sight.

Now that the day of reckoning has come at last, we cannot permit ourselves, for a moment, to doubt that England will vindicate her imperial authority in the East as becomes a great Christian power—first by repressing the madness of the moment, and then by facing all the exigencies of her position, retrieving the great errors, repairing the many wrongs, and correcting the many blunders of the past.

A New Crime.

The Roman Emperor who offered a reward for the discovery of a new pleasure seems to be fairly matched, in an inverse sense, by some of our modern philanthropists.

These excellent persons, infatuated with a morbid passion for doing good, which no amount of indulgence in the recognized and legitimate stimulants of benevolence can appease, are perpetually on the look-out for a new iniquity to be repressed, a new vice to be chastised, a new intemperance to be discouraged.

With the usual inconstancy of people whose constitutional foue has been injured by excess, they do not wait to be off with the old love before they are on with the new. The use of intoxicating drinks was for a long time their leading horror. They could neither sleep nor eat while one decent Christian man was to be found on earth capable of deliberately emptying a glass of pale sherry with the meridian biscuit of his lunch. Believing every man who ever quenched his thirst with anything stronger than black tea to be personally responsible for all the murders that have ever been committed by drunken vagabonds, and for all the misery which senseless inebriates have bred in this poor world, these enthusiastic citizens naturally were determined to make port-wine negus a felony, and iced-champagne a capital offence.

For the good they might possibly move others to do, the community was disposed to put up with much of the nonsense which they did most undeniably utter, and even with the mischief for which they must be held responsible. But, *est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines*. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, because it ceases to be possible. Men can't be allowed to go on inventing crimes forever. We have quite as many now as we can dispose of, and it is time that this well-intentioned but deplorable industry should be arrested before morality becomes an impossibility, and the discharge of our duties is made hopeless by their limitless multiplication.

It is now seriously proposed that the use of tobacco should be put upon the list of punishable crimes, and the students of our colleges, it seems, are to be the first "vile bodies" upon whom this new ethical experiment is to be tried.

Now, we are ready to admit that the use of tobacco is injurious to a great many people who indulge in it to excess. About this point we make no question whatever.

But what then?

The inordinate use of peaches and milk by the juvenile members has been frequently known to interfere seriously with the peace of a household—a reckless revelry in a cherry tree has been sometimes followed by the exhibition of all male heirs in a respectable family, an orgie of ginger beer cannot always be ventured upon with impunity even by adults. Are we therefore to proscribe peaches and milk, cherry trees and ginger beer?

If those sins against a man's own stomach and brain, for which Nature herself has provided a police in the nerves, and a penalty in the blood, are to be made statutable and cognizable by great or little Courts, we may as well resign ourselves at once to such an insufferable tyranny as never was imagined even by the Greek teetotalers of Tarentum, or by the helpless subjects of the Puritanic AKBAR.

And we devoutly trust that no considerable body of American youths can be found, capable of comic sections, or even of the Rule of Three, who will submit for an instant to such a petty dictatorship as is proposed to be instituted by the Hon. HORACE MANN over "pipes and tobacco" at the College of Antioch, and in the State of Ohio.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON THE HUDSON'S BAY QUESTION.—We publish in another part of to-day's impression this important document, received from our London correspondent in advance of its appearance in the English journals. In the government of that immense expanse of American territory lying to the North of Canada we are interested as well as our Canadian neighbors, and it is satisfactory that we can congratulate them upon the conclusion at which the Commons' Committee, after a close and laborious investigation of the subject, have arrived. The theory upon which the Committee have drawn up their report is, that the British Sovereign and people have no other interest in the region now administered by the Hudson's Bay Company except that it should be dealt with in the manner most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of the North American Colonies. Acting, then, on this democratic principle, and believing that the Red River and Saskatchewan countries are those which will be desired by Canada for early occupation, the Committee recommend the immediate annexation of these districts to that Province, and the extension of its boundaries in all other directions where any useful purpose can be obtained. Over this territory the Hudson's Bay Company's jurisdiction will of course cease directly the annexation is declared, and the termination of the Company's connection with Vancouver's Island is also urged by the Committee. For various reasons the Committee believe it advisable to continue the Company's privileges of exclusive trade in Rupert's Land and the Indian territory where there is no prospect of settlement. On the whole the report is fair and impartial, doing justice to all parties, and we fully expect that, on its recommendations, Parliament will pass a bill for the arrangement of the question.

Personal.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY made a farewell visit to his native town of Danvers, Mass., on Thursday last. He visited the Peabody Library, the High School, and other places of interest. In the evening, at the Town Hall, which had been finely decorated for the occasion, an opportunity was afforded to the people of the town to take a farewell of Mr. PEABODY, who, in reply to some remarks of Rev. Dr. BEAMAN, President of the evening, made a brief but eloquent address. Mr PEABODY in a few weeks returns to England.

The *Independiente*, a Spanish journal, published in New-Orleans, states, in its issue of the 28th ult., that on the departure of the Steamship *Texas* from Vera Cruz, rumors were in circulation there that Ex-President SANTA ANA had died. No particulars are given, and the *Independiente* adds that these rumors probably sprung from the same source with similar ones it had received a few days previously from Havana.

ANDREW WALLACE, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., has contributed $500 to the Endowment Fund of the "Columbia Female College," and is thus entitled to a scholarship of twenty years.

Senator DAVIS has accepted the invitation of the Democracy of Marshall County, Mississippi, to address them upon political topics.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 821 Broadway

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Orders have been issued for the transfer of the Fort Snelling property to FRANCIS STEELE, the purchaser under the recent sale by the Government. The President left Bedford this morning, and will arrive in Washington to-morrow.

The Tehuantepec Company's Charter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The New-Orleans papers of the 6th inst. contain the charter of the Tehuantepec Company, for the construction of a railroad and other communications across the Isthmus, under the Garay and Sloo grants. The Company's capital stock is $10,000,000, $2,000,000 of which will be issued as full paid stock, and delivered to the trustees who now hold the title to these grants. As it will be necessary to enter into some arrangements with the Governments of Mexico and the United States, EMILE LE SERE and Senator BENJAMIN are made the joint agents of the Company, with full power to agree with either or both Governments, for such modifications, amendments, and changes in said grants as may seem most judicious for securing the full and perfect protection of the rights and interests of the Company.

EX-Mayor TOWERS, of this city, died to day, after an illness of seven weeks' duration.

Election Returns.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Ninety counties give ROLLINS (Independent) about 3,000 majority, but the returns are so conflicting that the figures cannot be given. ROLLINS is probably elected by about 1,500 majority.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The *Tribune* has returns from thirty-four counties in Iowa, which give a majority of 4,565 for the Constitution.

NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The following footings have been received of the result of the recent election in Nebraska, for delegate to Congress; one county remains to be heard from.

FERGUSON, (Dem.) 1470.
THAYER, (Opposition,) 1309.
CHAPMAN, (Dem. and present incumbent,) 1114.
RANKIN, (Dem.) 1090.

State Inebriate Asylum.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The locating Committee of the State Inebriate Asylum met at the residence of Chancellor WALWORTH, in this village, to-day. The following are the names of the gentlemen who were present: R. H. WALWORTH, Chairman; Hon. RANSOM BALOOM, of Binghampton; Hon. Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, of Brooklyn, and Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER, of New-York. Ex-Governor HUNT was necessarily absent. Proposals for the site were read and reported from various places in this State. These proposals will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Committee, which will take place at the call of the Chairman. A resolution was adopted that proposals to insure consideration must contain an offer of a free donation of at least five hundred acres of land.

India Rubber Injunction.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a final decree of perpetual injunction was entered in favor of the Congress Rubber Company against some dozen importing houses, dealers and manufacturers of elastic webs. This one finally disposes of all question of the title in this class of litigation which has occupied the Court so much during the last six months. By these decisions the right to all elastic webs is established in the Company, and no goods can hereafter be imported having vulcanized rubber in them.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Santa Fé mail reached Independence with advices to the 7th instant. The news is unimportant. The Cheyenne Indians had refused to receive presents from the Government Agent or make a treaty with him, saying they can make more by stealing. The Pawnees also threaten hostilities.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., with dates from the City of Mexico to the 3d.

The news is unimportant.

President COMONFORT has been almost unanimously reelected.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Capt. JOHN POPE has been ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., vice NEWTON, deceased.

Capt. MCKEAN has been appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, to relieve Commodore STORER on the 20th inst.

The Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 10.

The receipts of the Pacific Railway for the seven months ending the 31st July, were $356,714, being an increase over the receipts in the same months last year of $180,359.

Movements of the President.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The President arrived here, this morning, from Bedford Springs. He starts for Washington in the morning.

Secretary for Utah Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The *Republican* learns that JOHN HARTNESS, late Comptroller of the city, has been appointed Secretary of Utah.

Balloon Ascension.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Mr. S. A. KING, aeronaut, made an ascension from the public square, in this city, this afternoon. He was accompanied by Messrs. P. A. PECKHAM and C. F. TUTTLE, of this city. They landed safely at Indian Neck, Branford.

Health of New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 10.

The number of the deaths which have occurred in this city in the past week is 98. The weather is very wet.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The United States Mail steamer *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 4 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The United States Mail steamer *Augusta* arrived here this morning in sixty hours from New-York.

The Indian's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 10.

The *Indian's* news was received last night, and published exclusively in this morning's editions of the Associated Press.

Obituary.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* announces the death of Madame CECILLE ROY, the widow of JEAN BAPTISTE ROY, of St. Joseph. She was 70 years of age. Her history is intimately connected with that of Missouri. During the war of 1812 her husband and herself made a noble resistance to the attack of the Indians against a block-house occupied by them at Cote Sans Dessein, in Callaway County. A large number of the Indians attacked them. Three times were they repulsed, ROY and his wife keeping up an incessant fire upon them. Madame ROY not only loaded the guns used for their defence by ROY, but she used the rifle herself, and the Indians, when they did retreat, left thirteen of their warriors dead within the stockade of the fort.

BEATEN BY ROWDIES.—A sailor named JOHN M'ANALLY, was found early yesterday morning in Hamilton-street, suffering from a severe beating which had been inflicted upon him by two rowdies. He was attended by a physician, and then taken to the New-York Hospital. Wounds not of a dangerous character.

☞ There were numerous cases of black tongue last week in this City—there will be more this week, if blackberries continue to fall in price.

WHO PROTECT THE CITY.

The Name and Number of Every Man of Our Police Force.

The Registration for the City Complete.

News of the Departments—Fresh Uniforms—Improved Regulations.

The registration of the Police force of the City, as far as organized, will be completed to-day by Mr. SAMUEL BERTOODT. The undetermined condition of things under the Board since the two Mayors joined in its sessions has kept the matter of further appointments in a state of uncertainty. With the accession of the new force to the old Station-houses their number should have been increased by some three or four hundred additional men, but as there can be no new appointments for some time, the formula of numbering and of registration has been brought to a close for the present.

Last evening the delivery of shields was completed at the Station houses of the upper Wards, the returns to be sent to White-street to-day. There had already been a distribution of the shields which were got up cheaply and hastily before the decisions of the Courts on the NEW POLICE LAW. All such have been taken back, and a very neatly executed shield replaces the old one. Its significant design, and the more tasteful material—silver—gives it a ready welcome. An important improvement is the addition of distinct numerals on each shield, laid in in black upon a separate brass relief standing out from the silver ground of the shield, and separate from the arms of the State, &c. The number, which may be seen at a glance, will enable the Superintendent to refer, even a year afterwards, to the name of the officer and the beat to which he was at any time detailed.

The details of uniform and the other formula of the discipline of the force, including their active drill, will soon present the new force in a model condition. As included in the detailed list below, the force now stands:

THE FORCE.

Patrolmen	568	Sergeants	21
Special duty	196	Captains	7
Roundsmen	64		
Total			851

FIRST PRECINCT.

No.		No.	
Laurence Riley	1	John Winkingham	14
Geo. Rowand	2	Geo. F. Tracy	15
James A. Croft	3	Reuben Phillips	16
John Anderson	4	Francis H Fay	17
Jacob Binder	5	Stephen O'Kief	18
Patrick Ryan	6	Chas. N. Ladd	19
Thos Cherry	7	Geo W. Peed	20
Valentine Hinton	8	Elijah Curtis	21
Michael Bregan	9	Richard Orpheus	22
Mich. Gilgeather	10	Jos. M. Watson	23
Robert Kearns	11	Jos E Kelly	24
Patrick Raven	12	John B. Knapp	25
Jacob Ahrens	13		

SECOND PRECINCT.

William Scott	26	Wm H. Brooks	54
A. H. Williamson	27	John Understiller	55
James Cettar	28	Henry S. Holley	56
Alfred Birney	29	James Murry	57
Thad. Ferris	30	Daniel Davenport	58
William Kline	31	Wm Carrington	59
Wm Ludwice	32	J L Oldo	60
Jos. A. Perkins	33	Geo W Knight	61
Thos. Black	34	S. d. Blackwo d	62
Wm. L. Michaels	35	Daniel Kennedy	63
Smith S Parker	36	Richard Lush	64
Thos. Huggins	37	as H. Fuller	65
James F. Carter	38	dorne D. Comp	66
Hugh F. Dean	39	obert P. Wintringham	67
John Pool	40	John Shipton	68
N. J. Simmons	41	John B. Wilson	69
J. E. Spence	42	John F. Flynn	70
Thos. Hoyle	43	Ahasuid Van Veckten	71
W. H. Van Arsdale	44	David Van Winkle	72
J. N. Reynolds	45	Horace Lockwood	73
Geo. Keyser	46	Charles Bostwick	74
Jos. T. Williams	47	John Tummy	75
Carmille L. De Ge	4	Charles Conant	76
Geo. W. Fently	49	William Hilliard	77
E. H Widdifield	50	Wm H. Morgan	78
Geo. Armstrong	51	James Blackwell	79
Jos. Bryar	52	Frederick Husteed	80
Benj. F. Denton	53		

THIRD PRECINCT.

Capt. James A. P Hopkins		John D Arthur	112
Serg. John Cropsey	186	Samuel J Lyat	113
Robert Brown	81	Christopher R. Darling	114
Robert Gilcar	82	Wm. Barker	115
M P. Henry	83	Jac. S Utt	116
David Pettington	81	Thos. H. Lease	117
Charles Van Dewzer	85	John Hamblin	118
James Ward	86	Donalson R. Parker	119
Charles Hendrick	88	John Hendrick	120
Thomas Wallace	89	Samuel Ellis	121
James Felwell	90	Geo Quackenbush	122
Samuel Mackay	9.	Chas Wyvill	123
Solomon Worthemire	92	James Cropsey	124
Garret Toolsay	93	Chas Wood	125
Edwin Baldwin	94	Robert Cambell	126
Gideon Rice	9	Samuel Perry	127
James Byrne	96	J. D Gillmore	128
Charles Woodward	97	Isaac Randall	129
Jas. Birdsall	98	Chas. S Smith	130
John Cox	99	Henry Giraud	131
Milton Swapec	100	A. M. Crawford	132
John Sweeny	101	Jas. H. Gardner	133
John McKeage	102	William Chamberlain	135
Parnell Bodermond	103	Andrew Ayres	136
Lorenzo Place	104	Ab Van Winkle	137
James Farrington	105	John Mead	138
M. C. Anderson	106	Jas pulvey	139
John Hays	107	Snodgrass	140
Michael McLaughlin	108	Richard Powell	141
C rnelius Wynkoop	109	Geo W. Haviland	142
George Burns	110	Michael Wegar	143
Bolkman Bower	111	Alex Crosett	144

DOORMEN.—Michael Martin, Daniel Fordham, William Packett.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

Swain Lindley	149	Thos. O Gorman	158
John A Denning	150	Chas. Fiery	152
John Wilson	151	Thos. J. Folger	157
John Murphy	156		

FIFTH PRECINCT.

Sergeant H. Hutchings		Robert Latty	209
Daniel Bramiff	314	James H Hayden	190
Thos. H. Bonner	176	John McCord	186
Thos P. Ellis	183	John McConnell	181
Thos. Bigley	216	W. W. Martin	165
Peter Bodine	164	Thomas Moneypenny	220
John M. Bennett	16	Stephen W. Maynard	216
H. W. Cole	180	Andrew Muller	175
Howell Clarke	171	Andrew Nesbitt	170
Henry S Cook	188	Stephen Parett	174
Ira Dubois	211	John Read	218
John F. B. Dagett	167	Saply M. Rollins	168
Joseph Dagett	17	Stephen E Smith	202
Abram V. Dervis	208	Samuel S. Sister	192
Richard Eldridge	173	Theodore W. Storey	185
Richard Field	161	John Stillwell	184
Henry Green	186	Alexander Thompson	210
John Gilvin	208	Wm. Van Tessel	202
J. G. Goodell	201	Jacob Webb	219
James Geer	173	Wm. Westcott	204
Moses Hunt	206	Edward Whevlen	197
Thos. Howell	204	Samuel A. White	200
Wm. H Isaacs	217	Samuel Truex	213
Wm S. Kizer	162	Cornelius Alison	212
Jeremiah S. Kemp	182	Doormen.	
H. C. King	198	William Monday,	
Aug. Kunzer	177	Henry Rial.	
Wm. H. Kidney	208	James Murmin.	

SIXTH PRECINCT.

Sergeant N. P. Hicks	221	Wm. Bailey	235
Joseph Conder	222	Peter Carr	227
John F. Dickson	223	John Donoghy	236
Joseph Knight	224		

SEVENTH PRECINCT.

Wm. Montross	238	Elen. S Butterfield	243
Hen. B Pask	229	Jesse P. Paul	241
Chris. Fisher	238	Wm. M. Howell	255
Mich. Nevelinson	23	Wm. A. Hagerty	269
Barnes Bennett	239	John Parsons Sen	245
John B. Lockwood	232	Israel Smith	242
Wm. B Kellerson	224	Sergt. John Cameron	257
David Stephenson	244	Chas. Lentz	233
Edward Hass	266	J C. Andre	234
Pen. L Buckman	229	Thos. McDougal	235
Geo. Ilwin	250	Wm Olmstead	236
Theron Copeland	240	H. F. Jones	237
Jacob Jacobs	248	Isaac Johnson	238
B. B Snaphoff	235	J. S Warlow	230
Thos. Walsh	256	Henry Godfrey	231
Thos. Williams	253	Harvey Myers	232
R. G. Secor	254	John McKissen	261
Rob. Walther	247	Nath. Stillwell	204
Jas. Valentine	252	Thos S. Green	235
Wait. S. Jarboe	251	Jas M. Spear	206
Ezra Higgins	244	alex C Pearey	207
Chas Lepper	249	Howard A. Baldwin	208
Hugh McKinnen	226	Lorenzo D. Lighton	209
J W. Peerey	246	H. P Gleaney	210
J. H. Wier	262	J. R. Travers	211

EIGHTH PRECINCT.

Capt. S. Turnbull	299	Charles Van Varick	277
Isaac L. Lent	261	Hugh Barclay	278
John J. Monat	262	Wm. Roberts	279
Aug. Crosby	263	Joseph Halstead	280
John Reynolds	264	Frederick Spear	281
Wm. West	266	James McKay	283
James Miller	266	Thomas Reed	283
Geo. Wiseburn	267	H. M Quin	284
Aug. Goodrich	268	James Z. Bogart	285
Theodore Winchell	269	George H. Tyler	286
John Cannon	270	Wm. Lyons	287
Ezra Beach	271	Gilbert Dugan	288
J. S. Van Buren	273	Samuel Davidson	289
F. S. Palmer	273	Bern Nels	290
Nathaniel Sperbeck	274	James Chasiner	291
Joseph Rogers	275	John Quin	292
Joseph Wark	276		

NINTH PRECINCT.

Sergt Jacob L. Sebring.		Wm. H. Lefferts	344
Sergt. Clark Knapp		R. L Colfax	316
Sergt. Sam. Carpenter.		Stephen christopher	345
Benj. Garthwait	318	W. H Du Bois	347
H P. Wolf	319	Geo. W Rulon	348
J. W. Edsall	320	Temole Lord	349
Thos. B. Curry	321	Timothy G. Clark	350
Jas. L Tower	322	Jos Bateman	351
Josh. H. Hyatt	313	Peter Smith	352
Ralph Blakelock	327	John Washburn	353
Henry Mead	326	Jerar iah Sherwood	354
William Sharrott	327	Braddock D. Albertson	355
John F Standish	328	John F. Gerard	356
Wm. C. Lufberry	329	James Ferdon	357
Stephen L. Cook	330	Wm. A. Van Duzen	358
Jas. B. Mead	331	Geo. Bradford	359
Wm. W. Le Roy	332	John Seaman	360
Alex D. Smith	333	Arthur S Chalwell	361
Algernon Keiffin	334	J. B. McDougal	362
Hermie Sanger	33	John Hanifan	363
W. J. Simms	336	Ignatius T. Chutrowski	361
Alex. Fraser	337	Fredk Maralons	365
Alex. Fergusson	338	C. B. Albertson	366
Geo. Young	339	Jas. P. Bennett	367
Chauncey Mason	340	*Doormen.*	
John Harrison	341	Nathaniel Crawford.	
John Brown	342	Ezekiel Maynard.	
Jas. C. Pell	343		

TENTH PRECINCT.

Wm. Williams	371	Jeremiah T. Brook	398
John Blowey	372	Jacob C. Banstead	394
Horace A. Bliss	373	Samuel Ryatt	395
Ignsel W. Little	374	Jos. Ackerman	396
Franklin Roemire	375	James S. Smith	397
Henry Fooe	376	Edward Hoyt	398
Chas. Humphrey	377	Charles Gardner	399
Charles Taylor	410	Leop. Wolf	400
Charles E. Freeman	379	Wm. Davis	401
Charles James	380	Peter Bogert	402
John H. Turner	381	James Anderson	403
Samuel Frazier	382	Cornelius Robertson	404
Malbias Bruen	383	John J. Smith	405
Charles N. Little	384	James A Lucas	443
Dewit C. Smith	385	Jeremiah Petty	412
Jeremiah Wood	396	Richard Latty	411
J. M. Marchay	387	Josiah McCord	406
J. W. Holmes	388	John R Weed	409
Thomas Slowery	389	Richard Ring	408
Henry Miner	390	Henry Otten	417
Robert S. Brown	391	Sergeant T. C. Davis	414
James H. Bradley	392		

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. Peter Squires.		J. Eustace	441
G. Tegett	418	Isaac H. Albin	442
W. Willis	416	Julius Hawks	443
Josiah Carter	417	James McClond	444
A. H. Lake	41	J W Elliott	445
J. Brown	419	James Alexander	446
Z. Croswell	420	O. Van Tassell	448
S. M. Dycman	431	Samuel Osborn	449
Peyton Elerbert	422	T. H. Abott	447
E Palmer	423	Enoch Jones	450
A. Johnston	424	G. Hase	451
J. Romaine	425	J. W. Wells	452
P. R. Orean	426	Peter Duffy	453
A. F. Ballett	427	J Reeves	454
D. V. Tilden	428	J. Waterbury	455
J. Vermilyea	429	Wm. L Miller	456
Thos McGowan	430	A. F. Hunt	457
Robert Stinson	431	Robert Smyth	458
Thomas Beatly	432	Thos. Wilson	459
J. F. Hack	433	Henry Woolfolt	460
Edw. Church	434	Oliver Laflin	461
Alexander Marston	435	J A. Lyon	462
F. J. Banfield	436	Wesley Lyon	463
Z. C. Smith	437	J. Coon	464
A. Van Arsdale	438	O. D Sutton	159
George Gould	439	E. Procter (Doorman)	465
C. E. Wilson	440		

TWELFTH PRECINCT

Galen T. Porter, Inspector.		James K Phillips	478
Wm. G. Graham, Sergeant.		Joseph Thayer	491
Nathaniel Holmes	471	Patrick Hallaran	480
Abraham G. Berthollf	472	Joseph F. Lisomb	486
William Read	473	Henry C. Van Orden	483
Sylvester Osborne	476	James B. Pettit	490
Henry Sickels	477	Samuel Pabor	515
Joseph Whiteman	474	George W. Majory	484
Edward V. Graham	467	George Lavender	516
Christopher Pabor	475	James W O'Conner	493
Watson H. Wagner	506	John J. Willetts	466
Daniel B. Harlon	500	Joseph Desmond	509
Alexander H. Harlon	503	Wm. H. Smith	517
John H. Porter	468	Edward Genet	469
Lorenzo Treadwell	508	William P. Cushing	489
John Eadie	519	Nathaniel Skinner	519
Wm Stubblebine	507	Peter Frank	488
Benjamin Bates	501	Peter C Bensel	495
Albert G Hayden	513	Jacob Wallers	494
David Golden	505	Edward Houston	486
Alanson Finch	519	Henry Ten Eyck	502
Alonzo Forbes	511	Andrew J. Miner	482
Oscar D. Fisher	497	Wm H Aldis, Jr	498
Thomas N. Gay	520	Alexander Williamson	514
Archimides Bell	479	Edward W. Struck	510
Charles Miner	481		

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT

Sergeant, Thos. Steers	536	James Parrish	533
Act. Serg't, R. Cornwell	537	John C. Ahlt	540
Act. Sergt., T. W. Thorne	529	William Jenkins	534
Daniel Acker	525	Jonathan Osborne	535
Daniel Folles	526	George Bickner	538
Enoch Lewis	527	Albert Van Tassell	531
John Nelson	523	Thomas Miner	525
David E. Carpenter	529	John J. Phillips	537
Henry Bedell	524		

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.

J. J. Williamson	573	H. Lloyd	558
Charles Usman	539	W. H Oliver	557
Edward Johnson	540	H Waters	558
Daniel Underhill	541	J Dunn	559
C. Jarvis	542	B. L Phillips	560
G. W. Caylor	543	A. B. Simonson	561
J. Keogh	544	G. Tuman	562
R. N. Webb	545	P. Voursney	563
F. Wemyss	545	B Orchard	564
J. Montgomery	546	G. S. Lnces	565
P. Jollic	54	G. White	566
J. M. Reunie	547	M. Dymond	567
G. Senior	548	A. Swift	568
G. Shearer	5	S. Gale	569
G. T. Lawson	551	I. Williams	57
J. F. Bowell	552	H. Hitchcock	571
F. W Wolf	553	G E. Luck	572
J. L Matthews	55	M. Chivvis	573
A. W. Oliver	55	L. W. Foster. (Suspended.)	

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.

Capt Geo. W. Ditka.		Wm. Delamater	605
Sergt, Peter A Banta.		Edward Foster	603
Sergt Amos Urham.		John Demarest	604
William W. Dilke	579	Wm. Wilson	605
John W. Williams	580	John W. Tisdale	606
John W. Bliven	581	Carlisle N. Roe	607
John Littell	582	Edmund Bodine	608
Samuel C. Helms	583	Edward Bowman	609
Gustavus G. Bowker	584	Joseph P. Sandford	610
Charles C. Tucker	585	Thomas Mercein	611
John T. Wells	586	Henry Duncan	612
Joseph S. Miller	587	Samuel S. Davis	613
Wm McDonald	588	Wm. Groot	614
Edgar Davis	589	Jacob Acker	615
Hector Moore	590	Wm. Little	616
Harmon B. Lyng	591	Joseph P. Bull	617
James Speir	592	Chas. T. B. Homan	618
John McPherson	594	Wm Smeri	619
Thomas Van Cott	594	Stephen Rockwell	620
Wm Coburn	595	Ralph Patterson	621
Wm. Rob	596	Robt B Montgomery	622
Stewart J. Smith	591	P A. Denis	623
Wm. B. Walsh	598	A. W. Johan	624
Jackson Corse	599	G. W. Dilks	625
John K. Scott	600	Louis Kaziuski, Doorman.	
Wm. B. Willis	60		

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.

William Sutherland, Jr.		Special Aid to Dep Supt	626
David Roach	627	Joseph D Apgar	637
Thomas Cumming	628	John Thompson	634
Geo. C. Robertson	629	Isaac T. Purdy	635
E. Q. Patterson	630	Isaac B. Smith	635
Christian Miller	63	Mathew Buttler	63
John Jackson	632	John J. Terhune	64
Martin Fischer	633	James Bird	641
Andrew McConnell	634	Andrew Southerland	643

SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.

Captain J. W. Hartt.		J. H. Daily	694
Edward S. Lockwood	664	Robert Degruche	661
Robert B. Gilmore	666	W. H. Vanaickle	651
John Pousson	669	U. B. Cooper	646
Wm. H. McConnell	668	G. C. Hewer	696
Dewit C. Ward	663	Thomas H. Carle	679
Charles McMillen	687	George Hyde	651
Lyman Crotut	672	Robert Lumey	689
J. M. Robbins	673	George Cook	647
Wm. Raynor	648	Hugh Lindely	645
Francis Spicer	658	John Conklin	644
Thomas Wacob	676	John Thomas Kincaid	659
Lewis Zeigler	169	Francis B Harper	652
Edwin K. Robinson	186	David C Davis	677
Chauncy Edwards	674	David G. M. Kelog	686
Henry Hedden	643	Conrad Kreutzel	658
W. G Alder	684	Dominick Conlan	660
W. Parliman	671	George Dickinson	670
Richard Freshman	681	Harry Hitchcock	653
John T. Underhill	645	John Thomas	668
Arton Gillett	693	Frederick Prosa	678
Jacob Briggs	681	Wm. D. Purdy	683
Thomas Egan	644	Oliver B Stoul	697
Wm. McGowan	890	Nelson Mott	660
David Gregory	656	Joe. Van Velsor	676
Joshua Gutton	688	Jacob Feast	677
Wm. F. Fountain	692		

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.

Henry Burden	696	John Y. Shaw	711
Isaac W. Potter	699	James H. Farrington	712
Samuel Burden	700	Wm J. Loudon	713
John Monroe	701	Silas F. Sherwood	714
Austin Peterbrook	702	Jos. H. Sprague	715
I avid Heath	703	William Young	716
Samuel Arson	704	Michael Wallace	717
John H. Arnoux	705	Frederick Kinnersay	718
Solomon Birdsall	706	Samuel Mortimer	719
Philip Marks	707	Antone Greublestien	721
Robert Shaw	708	William Beinkhampen	721
Henry C. Carey	709	Patrick F. Preandergast	722
John C. Tiemen	710		

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.

James Bryan, Sergeant	779	John D. Rockwell	746
Moses J. Decker, Act. S't	778	Andrew Houston	730
Wm. Fulmer, Act. S't	777	James Tennant	776
Peter Jones	766	John H. Polley	773
Aaron W. Wyatt	728	James P Mulford	726
Theodore Bumstead	770	Albert Bogart	763
Elias Ellis	760	Jesse Fortner	764
George W. Rockwell	761	Benjamin Vanbryck	727
Marvin M. Green	764	John W. Decatur	762
John Clemens	749	John C. Brewer	729
Michael Burk	763	Jasper Suling	741
Ira C. Gardner	738	James R. Lawrence	739
William H. Watson	737	George Van Brunt	750
Richard Lydecker	747	James H Many	758
John B. Peters	758	Daniel Hallock	731
William M. Frese	746	John W. Johnson	766
William P. Stewart	725	Thomas McKnight	732
William B. Lowery	733	James S. Kisley	774
Stephen Shangle	76	Henry Treen	734
George W. Delahunt	768	Richard Duncourt	751
William A. Russell	748	John Van Tassell	736
Hewlett Smith	735	Thomas L Maxwell	772
Jason Mills	719	C. Kelly Acker	721
Edwin R. Wright	775	George W. Barrett	739
Martin Snyder	745	DOORMEN.	
William Clinton	754	Edward Irving	780
Alexander Jones	765	Adam Stagger	781
John W. Merrill	7 7		

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.

Chas. Roff	782	Benjamin Bonnell	803
Robert Dennison	783	Wm Z. Rowland	804
Daniel Smith	784	Henry M. Hyatt	805
Lambert S. Beck	7-5	Wm Miller	806
Geo. L. Hall	786	Isaac Van Wart	807
George A. Phister	787	John Brady, Jr	808
Benjamin Lawrence	788	John Russell	809
Ferdinand Van Hagan	789	H. Brayton	810
Andrew Clow	790	David Wylie	811
Robert J. Anderson	791	Joseph Lloyd	812
William Cummings	792	Henry Wright	813
Alexander Linehack	793	Burrill Lamson	814
Phillip Stickle	794	Samuel Winters	815
Charles C. Fisher	795	Wm. H. Cornwell	816
Thomas Steele	796	Theodore Frude	817
Jacob Moore	797	Henry Newman	819
Abraham Allen	798	James Bloomer	818
John R. Richardson	799	Samuel W. Hastings	820
Robert Castle	800	James Hurley	821
John T. Harold	801	Francis M. Curry	822
Harvey T. Mailine	802	Daniel D. Bailey	823

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.

Capt. F. C. Speight		E. Johnson	836
W. L. Sandford	844	R. Myers	833
A. S. Relay	829	P. Fowler	846
F. McIntire	843	D. Doland	827
J. B. Perkins	831	J. Pallister	832
R. Quidon	825	A. Stoddard	834
A. Manold	848	S. Davies	824
C. R. Jump	830	A. Stephens	841
C. Cornell	854	R. Stephens	847
R. Jennee	826	J. Rockwell	843
R. Tucker	825	N. B. Abbot	850
F. Welp	842	P. Hadden	829
J. Finck	840	E. Matthews	845
W. S. Tayler	827	Abel Wares	853
J. J. Ward	835	T. Gleasore	874
A. M. Palmer	827	P. Kniffin	905

Wm. Peck ..... 852 | J. Gasherin 856
W. Weeks ..... 857 | J. C. Barker 859
J. Forbes ..... 886 | J. Kittrige 863
E. Earle ..... 849 | A. Leberierce 861
Joseph Geillard 861

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Wm. Van Norden	875	Jacob Piles	903
John Murphy	876	John Stuart	904
Michael Schneider	877	Geo. Whitman	905
Thomas McCracken	878	Lawrence Austin	906
Thomas Lear	929	Ralph P Barker	907
Geo. L Chin	880	Lewis Sermholz	90
Jas. E. Coulter	88	Thos. Bowles	909
Elijah Tompkins	892	Wm. Walkley	910
Wm. P. Smith	893	Wm Ure	911
John Templeton	884	James Dark	912
Thos Green	885	Isc H. Beaver	9 3
Francis Martin	886	Alonzo Durfee	9 4
Thos. Magher	887	Stephen Lilliendall	915
Jas Bowley	888	Isaac W. Richards	916
Edward M'Carty	889	Jos. Cottrell	917
Richard Marlin	890	Isaac Simonson	918
Jonathan Wilson	891	S. Phillips	919
Henry Schuck	892	H. W. Stephens	9 0
Thos Eastburn	893	Nehemiah Holt	921
John H Thomas	894	Henry Parlin	923
Elisha Stoker	895	Bernard Decker	923
Johannes C. Slot	896	Jas. S. Odell	924
Anthony Bruder	897	Thos Whitmore	926
Wm. C. Jewett	898	John N. Hare	946
John P. Casey	899	DOORMEN.	
Archibald Taylor	900	Walter Horsford	927
John McDongal	901	Wm. C. B Armstrong	928
John White	902	Ezekiel Palmer	879

AT OLD QUARANTINE.

George Stoddart	21	James O'Rourke	307
David McLyon	881	Michael McCabe	281
George W. Decker	241	Francis Finnerty	496
Edward Cantloghan	287	Geo. W. F. Randolph	259
Alfred Van Clief	231		

POLICE OF SEGUINE'S POINT
(now detailed to various Precincts of this City).

Joseph Lenton	869	D. H. Rockot	699
Wm. Seaman	891	C. F. Bunt	642
Robert King	888	James T. Twaddle	612
Thomas Hoarte	888	Henry Jacobett	644
Thomas Maxwell	871	C. K Acker	569
Timothy Armstrong	886	Samuel Soladay	592
Charles Albertson	876	James Eldridge	836
Joseph Quick	585	James Hunter	592
Christopher E. Ryder	611	Abraham C. Barrett	545
Alex. Thonson	643	Solomon Squatt	617
George W. Petty	666	Wm Z. Rowland	573
Jonathan A. Lyons	598	Wm. Quinn	619

DETAILED MEN, PAID BY PARTIES OTHER THAN THE CITY.

Levy Peck, Hudson River Railroad			588
Charles J. Adams, Commissioners Emigration			833
John Jackson, Camden and Amboy Railroad			721
L. N. Pease, Five Points House of Industry			665
Simon W. Scott, Pier No. 16 North River			424

STATION-HOUSES.

The following are the locations of the Station-houses of the force in the several Precincts:

Precinct No. 1—Franklin Market.
Precinct No. 2—No. 49 Beekman-street.
Precinct No. 3—No. 79 Warren street.
Precinct No. 4—No. 9 Oak-street.
Precinct No. 5—No. 49 Leonard-street.
Precinct No. 6—No. 65 Franklin-street.
Precinct No. 7—Governeur-slip.
Precinct No. 8—Corner Prince and Wooster streets.
Precinct No. 9—No. 94 Charles-street.
Precinct No. 10—Corner Lndlow and Grand streets.
Precinct No. 11—Union Market, Houston-street.
Precinct No. 12—One-hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Precinct No. 13—Cor. Attorney and Delancey sts.
Precinct No. 14—Corner Spring and Marion streets.
Precinct No. 15—No. 220 Mercer-street.
Precinct No. 16—Twentieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Precinct No. 17—First-avenue and Fifth street.
Precinct No. 18—Twenty-second-st., between First and Second avenues.
Precinct No. 19—Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.
Precinct No. 20—Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Precinct No. 21—Twenty-ninth-st., between Fourth-avenue and Madison-avenue.
Precinct No. 22—Eighth-avenue, cor. Forty-eighth-street.
Central Park, Eighty-eighth-street. No force.

The Lowber Judgment—Communication from Mr. Lowber.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your edition of yesterday there is an editorial headed, "The Lowber Judgment—How the City Treasury is Depleted," in which you say, "All particulars connected with it should be clearly and accurately understood."

Coinciding in this expression, and being familiar with the facts, I must request the privilege of laying them before you and the public.

For over three years the citizens of New-York had been petitioning the Common Council for a large general market on the East River, in the vicinity of Fourteenth-street—petitions being signed by over ten thousand persons, including over three hundred farmers and producers on Long Island. On the 18th of August, 1856, a resolution was passed by the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to advertise for sealed proposals to sell to the City a block of ground containing from fifty five to sixty-five full lots, with a water front, suitable for a market location. The Comptroller did advertise, fixing the 6th day of November as the day upon which the bids should be opened. Three proposals were submitted—one by the Dry Dock Bank, another by ELIJAH F. PURDY and others, and the third by myself. On the 10th day of November these proposals were transmitted to the Common Council by the Comptroller, who, in his letter, uses the following language: "The Comptroller respectfully calls the attention of the Common Council to some suggestions in regard to the management of a market-property contained in a report made by him in answer to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, (Dec. 31,) in the year 1854."

This communication, with the proposals attached, was referred to the Market Committee, and while under examination by them, I called upon the Comptroller to inquire what were the "suggestions" referred to by him. Hearing his explanation, I requested him to draft such resolutions as would carry out his views with respect to any market property purchased, pledging myself that if my offer was selected by the Common Council I would insist upon his resolution being made a part of the conditions of purchase. With this understanding I was furnished by the Comptroller with the following:

Resolved, That the said premises, when purchased, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

My offer being selected by the Committee, I urged them to accept the Comptroller's suggestion, and to adopt them in any resolutions passed. The report of the Committee was fully discussed and the resolutions, passed by a large vote, were then sent to the Board of Aldermen, reported upon by their Committee, called up, referred back again, and again reported, but was not reached again before the year expired. In January, 1857, numerous petitions for an up-town market having been presented to the Common Council, the subject was again taken up and referred to the Market Committee, who reported, recommending the passage of resolutions providing for the purchase of the property and appropriating $196,000 therefor, directing the Comptroller to pay the sum to me upon the title being approved by the Corporation Counsel; which were again, after much discussion, passed with but eight Councilmen voting against them. The action of the Councilmen was concurred in by the Aldermen, with but five dissenting votes. Immediately upon the passage of the resolutions a certified copy thereof was sent to the Corporation

Attempted Suicide by taking Arsenic—A Desperate Wife.

From the Rochester American.

Considerable excitement existed to-day on Edinburgh street, in the vicinity of High-street, in consequence of the attempt of a woman, the wife of a respectable mechanic, and who has herself always borne a good character, to destroy her own life by mixing a quantity of arsenic with water and swallowing it.

The woman is the wife of Mr. LUKE KINSEY, a pattern-maker by trade, who has been in the employ of Mr. CALVIN FELTON, on Exchange street, for some two or three years past. They reside at No. 48 Edinburgh-street, but recently Mr. KINSEY's business has been rather slack, and, as we understand, he has been peddling hooks in the country, until it should revive, so that he was only occasionally at home.

It is said that Mrs. KINSEY has been in the habit of going out a good deal while he was absent, and has, on various occasions, visited places of public amusement, in company with a young man named WM. MORGAN. On Wednesday night last Mrs. K. and MORGAN went to the theatre together, and when they returned Mrs. K. invited him to stay all night instead of going at so late an hour to his boarding house. He accepted the invitation, and Mrs. K. says she gave him a room up stairs, and herself occupied the room in which her children (two little girls of 10 and 12 years of age) slept. About daylight, Thursday morning, and while MORGAN was still in the house, Mr. KINSEY came home, and was not very well pleased on learning that MORGAN was there.

He lectured his wife with some severity about her intimacy with MORGAN, and, it is said, expressed a suspicion of her fidelity to the conjugal vow. She repelled the idea, and warned him against repeating such a suspicion, declaring that she would destroy herself rather than live under an imputation of the kind.

Mr. KINSEY was not inclined to fear such an event, however, and subsequently made further inquiries of his children, which resulted in strengthening his suspicions. He then renewed his accusations, which so worked up the feelings of Mrs. KINSEY, that she made the attempt upon her life mentioned above.

How much of the poison Mrs. KINSLEY took is not known exactly, but from the quantity vomited up it is surmised that it was enough to kill three or four men at least.

Mrs. KINSLEY is said to be a woman of considerable personal attractions, quite gay and fond of company, though we do not learn that she has ever before been accused or suspected of guilt. She still denies the existence of criminality, though it is certain that her conduct has not been exactly prudent. She is about thirty years of age.

ANOTHER SUICIDE—SELF-DESTRUCTION OF A YOUNG MAN BY A PISTOL.—WM. HENRY KENT, a son of the late Mrs. KENT, the well-known and popular actress, entered SHIRES' Exchange about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, and meeting Mr. S., who is his brother-in-law, at the door said, "I am drunk," when S. told him very kindly that it would be well then to go and lie down up stairs. Instead of doing so, however, KENT went into the back parlor of the house, where he had often seen a revolver under a pillow of the bed, obtained the weapon, and throwing himself upon a lounge in the apartment, placed the pistol at his ear and fired.

The report brought his sister, Mrs. SHIRES, to the spot, who, when she saw what had been done, instantly fainted, and fell insensible to the floor. KENT was found in the agonies of death—the ball having lodged in the brain—and breathed his last in a few minutes.

KENT was just twenty-one years of age, and a warm-hearted, impulsive and very sensitive youth. He had been living with SHIRES for some weeks, and had seemed quite hopeful and cheerful. It is thought, by some, that an attachment he had formed for a girl in the house, and which he had perceived was not mutual, had impelled him to self-destruction.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for N Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Market steady; sales 40 bbls. at $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, and $7 75@$7 81½ for Pots.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, but there is no yielding in prices. Sales 500 bags Rio at 11½c.@12c., 4 months.

COTTON—The market is quiet, and transactions much restricted by the firmness of holders. Sales, 600 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands, 15½c. for Mobile, and 15¾c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is without important change in prices, but the demand both for the Eastern and local trade is less active. Receipts are increasing, but the stock is very small, and holders generally are not disposed to sell unless full prices are realized. Sales 8,100 bbls. at $6 45@$6 60 for common to choice Superfine; $6 50@$6 90 for extra State; $6 40@$6 60 for Superfine Western; $6 65@$7 05 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; $7 30@$9 50 for extra Genesee; and $7 40@$10 25 for extra St. Louis. The market closing quiet. The market for Southern Flour rules in favor of the purchaser, with only a moderate demand. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 35@$7 70 for common to choice Superfine; and $7 75@$9 25 for fancy to extra. In Canadian Flour there is a moderate business doing without change in prices. Sales 400 bbls. at $6 50@$6 60 for Superfine; and $6 90@$8 75 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is dull; 150 bbls. sold at $4@$6 25 for common fine to choice Superfine. Corn Meal steady; sales trifling.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is dull and heavy for Old, and decidedly lower for New. The receipts of the latter are rapidly increasing. Sales—2,000 bushels new White Southern, at $1 30@$1 55; 8,600 red do., at $1 70@$1 73; 500 unsound do., at $1 60@$1 67; 4,400 red Winter Indiana, at $1 62½; and 3,800 Chicago Spring, at $1 40. The Rye market is dull and lower, with trifling sales at $1@$1 03 ₱ bushel. The Corn market is better, with a fair demand for the eastern and local trade. Sales—83,000 bushels, at 85c. @86c. for mixed Western, (closing dull at 85c.@85½c.); 88c. for Southern Yellow; and 94½c. for Mixed Southern. White Southern is nominal at 95c. @$1 ₱ bushal. In Oats there is a moderate business doing, at 63c.@65c. for State, and 65c.@66c. for Western.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 450 bales Gunny Cloth at 14c.

GUNNY BAGS—30,000 bdls. changed hands at 12c.

MOLASSES—Remains inactive, and prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork remains quiet, without change in prices. The stock continues moderate, and there is no desire on the part of holders to realize, except at very full prices. The sales are 500 bbls., closing firm, at $24 40 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime. Other kinds continue nominal. The demand for Beef is very moderate, mainly for the shipping and local trade, but the market is unchanged. The sales are only 170 bbls. at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra. Prime Mess, though inactive, remains its buoyancy, $30 50@$31 being the ruling figures, from which holders will make no abatement at present. Beef Hams are inactive, and prices nominally as last quoted. Cut Meats are scarce and prices have slightly advanced. Sales 21 hhds. Hams and Shoulders, at 12½c. for the former, and 11½c. for the latter. Bacon remains quiet, with small sales Western smoked at 14c. Lard is ¼c. better, with a good inquiry. Sales 250 bbls. at 15¾c.@15¾c. Butter is selling to a moderate extent at 16c @20c. for Ohio, and 18c.@23c. for State. Cheese is dull.

RICE—Continues dull, but without change in price. Sales 75 tcs. at 5¼c.@5¾c. cash.

SALT—A sale of 4,945 sacks Ashton's was made, supposed at $1 40, 4 months. The market is dull.

SUGAR—The market is firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 900 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c.@9¼c., 4 months, the inside price for low grade; 300 boxes No. 2 Havana, 8¾c. cash in bond for export.

TALLOW—The market is firmer. Sales—28,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is firm and in fair request; 113 hhds. Kentucky, 10¾c.@18c.; 139 bales Havana, 40c. @43c.; 33 bales Yara, private terms; 110 cases Seedleaf, 15c.@42c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—We note a sale of 10,000 lbs. Fair Ochotsk New-Bedford, at about $1 20.

WHISKY—The market is dull, and prices tend downward. Sales—200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 31c., closing with buyers refusing to pay over 30c.

FREIGHTS—Are extremely dull, with engagements to Liverpool of 8,500 bushels Corn in bulk; 2,000 bbls. Common Rosin, 6d.; small parcels Cotton 3s ₱ bale; and tierce Beef, 9d. To London—1,000 bbls. Resin, 2s.; and 100 tons Oil Cake, 15s. A bark, 400 tons, was chartered to load Flour at City Point for Rio at $1 ₱ bbl., thence to San Francisco, Coffee, about 1c. ₱ lb.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SORREL thorough-bred mare between 7 and 8 years old, sired by old Trustee, and representing him very closely in appearance; is a fine traveler, spirited, yet kind and gentle. Is not highly well broke, and of great endurance, is not afraid of rail cars, and safe for almost any one to drive. She is sound and without blemish. This mare is really a treasure, and in the possession of a dealer would probably bring $600. Price $300. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

THE CELEBRATED FLY TRAP THAT goes by clock work.—The most curious and effectual machine for clearing offices and mosquitoes. Who wants to get rid of the flies can do so by the use of one of these traps. For sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring st.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 179 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART
(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Private boxes, to contain 4 persons.....$2.

The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured for the night, or for the whole series of 26 performances.

Season Admission.....Five Dollars
Reserved seat for the season.....Ten Dollars
Private boxes for season.....Forty to Eighty Dollars.
THEODORE MOSS.....Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.

This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. WAGNER, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES

From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. DUNN, has undertaken the superintendance of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
M. GUILMETTE.
Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON,
Sig. ARNOLDI,
Supported by
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS,
In the chorus and orchestra.

The Instrumental Battalion will be reinforced by the GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.

THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM

And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 12,

the performances will commence with the

1. Overture.....The Bronze Horse
2. HERNANI.....
3. LA SONNAMBULA.....Chorus
Count Rodolfo.....Scena
Amina.....M. Guilmette
Theresa.....Mlle. Henriette Simon
Peasants.....Mme. Dare
4. SLEIGH POLKA.....The Chorus
5. "MOLLY BAWN".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(An Irish Ballad.)
6. WEDDING MARCH.....Mendelssohn
An intermission of ten minutes will take place.
7. QUADRILLE.....North Star.
8. STABAT MATER INFLAMMATUS.....Mlle. Simon and Chorus
9. "SCHNEIDER LEID"
(Comic German Chorus)
10. "TAK' YOUR AULD CLOAK ABOUT YE."
(Scotch Ballad)..... M. Guilmette
11. ECHOS DE MONT BLANC.
12. LIED WOHL.....Miss Agnes Robertson
13. GALOP.....Hernani

The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.

Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.

The management begs to announce that on this evening

MR. A. H. DAVENPORT

Takes his benefit at this Theatre, on which occasion the beautiful and brilliant

MRS. JOHN WOOD

Will appear as Portia in the successful burlesque of

SHYLOCK.

Which will be performed positively for the last time.

MR. JOHN WOOD

Will sustain his inimitable personation of the Jew. Before the burlesque the laughable comedietta of

THE MARQUIS AND COSBLER,

In which Mr. Wood will also appear.

MR. DAVENPORT

Will appear in both pieces. The other characters by Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Cook, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, &c.

To-morrow evening—THE CORSAIR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1857,

Another triumph of the charming and beautiful

Signorina TERESA ROLLA,

In SELINA; OR, THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.

Last night but one of the Talented Vandeville Company.

PROMENADE CONCERT to commence at 7.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

SELINA; OR, THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.

THE TWO GEEGORIES.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents

THURSDAY—THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. Last night of BLANCHE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857,

R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c., &c.

YOUNG AMERICA in Ballads and Old Bob Ridley.

G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.

F. BUCKLEY in New Violin Solos,

And

MISS C. HIFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear.

Burlesque on the

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

Banjo Solos, Duetts, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Chorusses

The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entire new entertainment in white faces.

Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

New Hall No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden. Immense success of this talented Troupe of Artists.

FOUR NIGHTS MORE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1857.

R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo.

YOUNG AMERICA in "Old Bob Ridley."

G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.

F. BUCKLEY in new Violin Solos, and

Miss C. HIFFERT will appear, together with the whole Troupe.

Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents. Commences at 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. Buckleys respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entirely new entertainment in White Faces.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12,

The performance will commence with

THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.

PADDY THE PIPER.

CHINESE HALL,

No. 539 Broadway.

Second appearance of the wonderful

CHINESE JUGGLERS,

In all their great feats and astonishing performances, including the great feats of

THE IMPALEMENT.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 13 cents.

DOR MING, Proprietor.

MISS JULIANA MAY.

The friends of Miss JULIANA MAY, Prima Donna, are respectfully informed that she will make her first appearance in her native country after an absence of six years in Europe, early in September next.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 191 West 35th-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York will be held at the Committee Room, No. 659 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, at 7 o'clock.

GEORGE W. PEARCY, Chairman.
M. N JONES, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—DRIVERS, PORTERS AND EXPRESSMEN.—Lost, a small sewad leather portmanteau, or trunk, somewhat worn, and marked on each end C. E. N. It was taken (by mistake, probably) from the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, on the arrival of the steamship *Persia*. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the EVERETT HOUSE, Union-square.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvant therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.

JOHN H. WHITE.
Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

FOUND—AUGUST 11, 1857, NEAR PECK SLIP, a lady's Brooch Pin. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement at No. 107 South-st., first floor.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer this largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.

No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES SETS AND COLLARS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY

Will open on Monday

A choice assortment of
Embroidered White and Colored Marseilles Sets,
Received per last steamer. No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES, &C., &C.

We will offer on Monday, the 10th,

The balance of our Summer stock of
Embroideries, Basques and Handkerchiefs,
Below cost of importation.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway

are in constant receipt
of new styles of Traveling Dusters.
Price from $1 50 upwards.

NEW SIDE BARDED SILK ROBES.

For the Fall Trade.

Just opened, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY

FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

We shall open the largest and most fashionable assortment of

LADIES AND MISSES' PATTERN BONNETS

ever offered for sale.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway.) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 423 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices: also, new piano fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the nicest proomeuers and watchmakers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & PELLIWS, No. 21 Maiden-lane
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane,
and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIER. T. D. LANDER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

$800.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PERMANENT, surpaying business, long established, and netting from $10,000 to $12,000 per annum. It is highly respectable, light and pleasant, and requires the attention of two persons but a few hours daily.

WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Office No. 13.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE CLOTHING business, with cash; the object is to increase the business. A note addressed to CLOTHING, *Times* office, will receive attention. Agents need not apply. Apply for two days.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. L. BASSETT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by A. L. BASSETT.

A. L. BASSETT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. H. W. LAW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of the Paper, Twine and Cordage business under the firm of BASSETT & OWEN, and will continue the business at No. 48 Vesey-st.

A. L. BASSETT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. DAVID OWEN,
Late of Montgomery, Ala.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 839 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

NEW VOLUME.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

VOLUME XIII

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth edition, revised, enlarged, and brought up to the present time. Edited by THOMAS STEWART TRAILL, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh. With upwards of five hundred engravings on steel, and many thousands on wood. To be comprised in 21 vols. 4to. Cloth, $5 50 per vol.

This edition has undergone careful revision and extensive alterations, so as to accommodate it to the improved taste and advanced intelligence of the times. The editor has secured the cooperation of the most eminent living authors, who have contributed treatises in the various departments of Science, Literature, the Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Statistics, and General Knowledge, to supersede those now rendered obsolete by the progress of discovery, improvements in the arts, or the general advancement of society.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF VOL. XIII.

KAPRARIA. By Sir BENJAMIN PINE.
KANT. By Rev. JOHN CAIRNS, M.A.
KARS. Revised by Dr. SANDWITH, K.B.
KNIGHTS, KNIGHTHOOD, LIVERY, and LORRAINE. By Dr. DORAN.
LABRADOR and LAPLAND. Revised by AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, F.R.G.S., &c.
LAGRANGE and LALANDE. By THOMAS YOUNG, M.D.
LANGUAGE. Revised by R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., &c.
LAW. By J. F. M'LENNAN, M.A., Advocate.
LAW OF NATIONS and LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. By JAMES MILL.
LEAD, LEATHER and LIFE PRESERVERS. By CHARLES TOMLINSON.
LEPROSY. By J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburg.
LIBRARIES. By EDWARD EDWARDS, Free Library, Manchester.
LIGHT. By T. S. TRAILL, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburg.
LIGHTHOUSES. By ALVAN STEVENSON, C.E.
LOCK. By E. B. DENISON, M.A., Q.C.
LOGIC. By WILLIAM SPALDING, M.A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews.
LOMBARDS and LOMBARDY. By the Author of the Article "Italy."
LONDON. By H. G. REID.
LUTHER. By C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.D., D.C.L., D. Ph. &c.
MADAGASCAR. By Rev. W. ELLIS, Author of "Polynesian Researches," &c.
MADEIRA. By J. Y. JOHNSON, Author of a "Handbook for Madeira."

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT," JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.

IN THE COUNTING-ROOM, FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE SHOP, FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE STORE, FOR THE FARMER-BOY,
IN THE MARKET, FOR THE BOOK AGENT,
ON THE FARM, FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.
EVERYWHERE, FOR EVERYBODY.

"How to Do Business," now ready, closes our first series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Education; How to Buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvass and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, &c. Price, post-free, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. Sent by FIRST MAIL to any Post-Office, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1 75. In one vol., muslin, $1 50.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT," JUST PUBLISHED.

JUST PUBLISHED,
JEANNETTE,

The Heroine of the Providence Plantations. Her life, loves and lunacy. Octavo neatly bound, containing three exact portraits in lithography of the heroine, price $1. Address F. N. VAN TASSEL, publisher, New-Brunswick, New Jersey.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT," JUST PUBLISHED.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued, and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are received to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.

Rev JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Clarkman	Wm. K. Illingman.

MISS HAYNES WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 28 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with this school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 13 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. This above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE FALL TERM OF THE POLYTECHNIC Institute, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., New-York, will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 1.

Parents are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, and inspect the literary, scientific and artistic productions of the pupils. A. T. DEANE, Principal.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME SERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MRS. CRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $28 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept

AUCTION SALES.

B. B BANGS, Auctioneer, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO-MORROW, AUG. 13, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO., No. 85 Nassau st., will sell a very large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand parlor furniture, consisting in part of four elegantly carved and richly covered rosewood parlor suits, but little used; four do. do., entirely new, splendid sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, divans, reception, easy, rocking and other chairs; etageres, (richly carved, with mirror back and front,) side-boards, book-cases, book and corner stands, &c., &c.

Also, bedroom enameled suits in various colors bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, beds, bedding, mattresses, pallasses, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, elegant mirrors, mantel, square and oval, pier, top and plain chamber do. Carpets—Velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, &c., &c.

Vases, knicks, cutlery, crockery, silver and silver-plated ware, glassware, &c.

Also, a splendid collection of paintings, by eminent artists, superior engravings, &c.

A portion of the above is the property of a gentleman recently deceased, and removed for convenience of sale, and is in every respect well deserving the attention of buyers. Sale positive

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, No. 11 Gold st., by order of Assignees, the entire stock of Domestic and Foreign Hardware, &c., contained in said store. Also, stove and office fixtures and one large iron safe Catalogues now ready. Terms four months.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—By PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte rosewood and mahogany sofas; chairs, bureaus, centre-tables, pier and oval glasses; silver plated ware; in and wood ware; enameled chamber suits, carpets, bedding, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis, No. 56 Beekman st., seasonable fresh goods direct from the manufactory, adapted to city and country trade, without reserve for cash.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 20 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner of Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. FENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividend of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIPS OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. R. Wells,	Jos. Gallaudet, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving in the port of New-York, are hereby cautioned not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.
WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and reissued to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H. WALTON & CO., Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 17th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 150 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,856 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks
70,000 cubic yards of puddle.
678,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
286,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
67,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
860 cubic yards of concrete
560 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
224,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE Engineer in charge of the work.

N. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge or any Court of Record in this county.

M. VAN SCHAICK, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th st. and 9th av., corner Governeur st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at short notice delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 91 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer,
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau st.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered in London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda the most important part of the interior, at the Magadalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA GONGORA ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 251 inclusive, for $214,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine issued to this Company, due on the 15th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 128 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE,
MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 34 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE TO-DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R COMSTOCK Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Antwerp County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'55-1aw2yW* Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 493 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $300; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—BRIDGEPORT, Aug 16, 1857.—The bills of this Bank are redeemed at par at our Banking House, in Bridgeport. GEO. KEELER, President.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $35 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase some first quality second-hand furniture, carpets, window curtains and gas fixtures. Any one wishing to dispose of such articles low for cash can hear of a purchaser by addressing G. A. C., at this office.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufacturers and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S below case warerooms, No 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis Rock Island, St Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, founding the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
The Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for bufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Dover Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, the above trains end at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 42d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 9:45, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 51 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been improved by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER, from the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 35
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 35	3 35
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st. and North River:

Leave New-York. Leave Red Bank.

Wed'day, Aug. 12,	8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12	11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 13,	9 A. M.	Thured'y, Aug 13,	12½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 14,	10 A. M	Friday, Aug. 14,	1½ P. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 15,	3½ P. M	Satur'y, Aug 15,	6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16,	6 A. M.		

Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM WEST SIDE PECK-SLIP, E. R.—The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt CHARLES WEEKS, will commence running, in place of steamer *Catalina*, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, (Aug. 12,) at 10 o'clock. Days of leaving New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. Leaves Bridgeport TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY mornings, at 7½ o'clock. Passage: Saloon, 75 cents; deck, 50 cents For information, inquire at steamboat office. GEO. W. GORHES,
No. 288 Pearl-st., Corner of Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND. LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNINO SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BURDEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND.—$1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to E. W. WILSON, No. 190 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 2.....1857	Wednesday, June 21...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 55 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 87 Austin Friars, London.
G. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,321 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $35; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct 3
Saturday.....Oct 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Writ of Certiorari Granted by the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. STAFFORD, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM appeared yesterday morning before Judge DALY, sitting at Chambers, and applied for a writ of *certiorari* to test the question of the legality of the commitment of his client.

The commitment be read as follows:

Second District Police Court.—By WILLIAM S. DAVISON, Esq., one of the Police Justices for the City of New York: To the policemen and constables of the said City, and every of them: and to the keeper of the City Prison of the State of New-York, to command of the people of the State of New-York, greeting: Emma A. Burdell, otherwise Cunningham, and detain her in the keeper thereof, and you, the said keeper, are hereby commanded to receive into your custody, in the said prison, the body of the said Emma A Burdell, otherwise Cunningham, who stands charged before me, on the oath of Samuel H. Cattin and others with having, on the 2d day of August, 1857, at the City of New York, in the County of New-York, feloniously and fraudulently produced an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child would have been entitled to a share of the personal estate, and to inherit the real estate, of Harvey Burdell, deceased, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of such said estate or the distribution of such personal property from the persons lawfully entitled thereto; and that you safely keep the said Emma A Burdell, otherwise Cunningham, in your custody in the said prison, without bail, or shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Second District Police Court, in the said City, this 10 h day of August, 1857. WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

His Honor Judge DALY expressed some doubt as to his power of granting the writ applied for, and thought the application ought to have been made to the Supreme Court; but after some discussion he considered that he had all the powers of a Supreme Court Commissioner under the old practice and of a Judge of that Court, at Chambers, under the new—

Mr. STAFFORD then handed in the following petition, on which he moved:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S PETITION FOR A CERTIORARI.

The petition of Emma Augusta Cunningham shows that she is now a prisoner, confined in the custody of George W. Dilks, Police Inspector and agent for that purpose, of John Gray, Esq., Warden of the City Prison of the City of New York, at No. 31 Bondstreet, in the said City of New-York; and that she is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof; nor is she committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is some supposed criminal offence wherewith the petitioner stands charged, and that such imprisonment is by virtue of a warrant; a copy of which is hereto annexed. Your petitioner further shows that she is advised by her counsel and verily believes that her imprisonment is illegal in this, to wit: that the proceedings before the Committing Magistrate, Wm. S. Davison, Esq., do not, by the laws of the land, authorize any such commitment or imprisonment of your petitioner, wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of *certiorari* issue directed to the said William S. Davison, Esq., one of the Police Justices of the City of New-York, commanding him to certify and return to your honor the proceedings had by or before him on said charge against your petitioner, and his action thereon.

Dated the 10th day of August, 1857.

(Signed) EMMA A. BURDELL.

WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Attorney for petitioner.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Emma A. Burdell, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by her, are true. EMMA A. BURDELL.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of August, 1857, ASA BEERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

Judge Daly thereupon granted the following writ:

The People of the State of New-York, by George W. Dilks, Police Inspector and Agent, for that purpose, of John Gray, Esquire, Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, greeting: We command you, that you certify, fully and at large, to me, Charles P. Daly, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the said City of New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the day and cause of the imprisonment of Emma A. Burdell, by you detained, as is said, by whatsoever name the said Emma A Burdell shall be called or charged; and have you then this writ.

Witness, Charles P. Daly, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, the 11th day of August, 1857. BENJ. H. JARVIS, Clerk.

WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Attorney for Petitioner.

The effect of this writ will be to bring up the papers for review by the Court of Common Pleas, to the end that the Judge of that Court may pass upon the question whether Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is in fact guilty of any crime under the statute.

The accused, by her petition, does not (as she might have done) ask that she herself may be brought before the Court, but only the papers. She remains, in the meantime, until the decision on this application, in the house in Bond street.

Mr. STAFFORD, upon obtaining the writ, caused it to be served upon Justice DAVISON. But it was too late. Justice DAVISON had transferred the records to Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney. It was then discovered that Mr. HALL, in turn, had passed the papers over to Mr. VANDERVOORT, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. Shortly after discovering this state of facts, Mr. STAFFORD reappeared before Judge DALY, and applied for a second writ of *certiorari*, to be directed to Mr. VANDERVOORT. He read the following:

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S SECOND PETITION.

To the Honorable CHARLES P. DALY, *one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York*:

The petition of Emma A. Burdell shows that she is restrained of her liberty at No. 31 Bond street in the City of New-York, by George W. Dilks, Inspector of Police, as agent of the Keeper of the City Prison; and that she is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States or by any Judge thereof, nor is she committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon said judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is some supposed criminal offence wherewith your petitioner stands charged, and nader and by virtue of a warrant, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Your petitioner further shows that, as she is advised and verily believes, her said imprisonment is illegal in this, to wit: that the proceedings of the said committing magistrate do not, by the laws of this State, authorize such imprisonment.

Your petitioner further shows that, as she is informed and believes, that a writ of *certiorari* was granted by your Honor upon her petition in this same matter at or about 10½ o'clock on the 11th day of August, 1857, directed to said committing Magistrate. That the same was duly served on said magistrate at or about the hour of 11 o'clock on the same day. That said magistrate thereupon declared that he had delivered the papers used before him to A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney, upon a demand by said Hall. That upon a request being made of said Hall in relation thereto, on behalf of your petitioner, said Hall declared that the preliminary papers upon said charge had been delivered by him to and were then in the possession of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, and declined to have them produced on said former writ. And your petitioner fears that unless a new writ be issued, returnable forthwith, some further disposition of said papers will be made, in order to deprive your petitioner of the benefit of said writ.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of *certiorari* issue, directed to Henry Vandervoort, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New York, commanding him, immediately after the receipt of said writ, to certify and return fully and at large to your Honor, the proceedings had upon said charge against your petitioner by said Davison, the proofs taken by him, and his action thereon. EMMA A. BURDELL.

Dated the 11th day of August, 1857.

WM. R. STAFFORD, Attorney for Petitioner.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Emma A. Burdell being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition subscribed by her are true. EMMA A. BURDELL

Sworn before me this 11th day of August, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

A second writ, also returnable like the first at 10 o'clock this morning, was immediately granted, of which the following is a copy:

WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

The People of the State of New-York to Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of Sessions in and for the City and County of New York:

We command you that you certify fully and at large to Honorable Charles P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the day and cause of the imprisonment of Emma A. Burdell, by you detained, as is alleged, by whatever name the said Emma A. Burdell shall be called or charged, and the preliminary affidavits, proceedings and judgment of Wm. S. Davison, Esquire, one of the Police Justices of the City and County of New-York, now filed with you upon any and all charges against said Emma.

And have you then and there this writ.

Witness Charles A. Peabody, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 11th day of August, 1857.

WM. R. STAFFORD, Attorney.

By the Court,

RICHARD B CONSOLLY, Clerk.

Supposed Suicide of a Young Woman.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Tuesday, at the foot of Charlton street, upon the body of an unknown female, about 30 years of age, who, it is supposed, committed suicide by drowing herself. The body was of the medium size, and dressed in a buff colored gown, white skirts, brown gaiters, and appeared to have been about 48 hours in the water. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by supposed drowning." In a pocket of the dress of the deceased, a letter from a person, supposed to be her brother, was found, and it indicates that she had been the victim of seduction. The letter was directed to "Miss JOANNA DONAHOE, Broadway Post-Office, New-York," and reads as follows:

FAIRBURY, RICH COUNTY, M. T.,
Thursday, July 23, 1857.

DEAR SISTER: Yours of the 3d was received by me this morning. Owing to the directions on the envelope being incorrectly inscribed, it was necessarily delayed. I received a letter from home stating that you intended visiting home again. I promptly answered, and gave as my advice to father to prevent anything of the kind taking place. Sisters LIZZY and MAGGIE are yet young, and you must admit that your conduct has been so bad that your influence on them could certainly work no good effect. You are about forgotten in Albany; none ask for you. Were you to return home, it would only be opening old sores. This Western country is a good place for girls, they get good wages. It would certainly not make me feel very good to have you attending balls at any of the hotels, and also to be the laughing stock of a crowd of country Greeks. Write me a long letter. Let me know where you have been since I was in New York; also, whether you went to Chicago, as you supposed you would. At what house in New-York are you stopping? Do not, I beg of you, as you value the reputation of your younger sisters, see too many from Albany. How did you fall in with CUATIN? What did he have to say to you? BILL WELLER, I do not, to my knowledge, know. I do not like the western country too well. I will go home in a month or two. I am sorry that I am by necessity driven to write to a sister in the manner I've written this. Take yourself up and get married. Get a fellow possessed of any talent, and I will get him a good situation to support you both. But, for heaven's sake, do not make money as very many poor creatures are compelled by necessity to do—to be called a ——. I won't name it, it is too humiliating. Were I to be called a thief, and I knew the party had reason to call me such, it would break my heart. While in Chicago I saw five or six hundred poor, lost creatures—lost beyond all redemption. During my stay here I have been with the Indians considerably, and am slightly familiar with their habits. They consider it a disgrace to treat their squaws with respect, and they are used more like brutes than human beings. Now, it would not be surprising were the daughters and wives of the Indians to turn out and live on the town, but with one who had a good home, who was respected, well cared for, there is no excuse.

JOANNA, I do not wish to turn the adviser or moralist, but when I see bright, intelligent girls prostituting themselves, I cannot but exclaim, "God help them."

Write to me soon et length and let me know just what you have been doing; who from Albany have you seen?

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Your affectionate brother, ED.

To Miss JOANNA DONOHOE, Broadway Post Office, New-York.

☞ THE NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH edifice, at the corner of Fulton and William streets, is, next to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Broadway the oldest now existing in this City. St. Paul's was opened for divine service in 1766, and the North Dutch in 1769. At that time it received the name of the *North*, as being built in the most northern confines of the City, and so became distinguished from the *South* Dutch Church in Garden-Street, now Exchange place, and the *Middle* Dutch Church, now the Post Office, in Nassau-street. For a number of years past the tide of removal from the lower part of the City, in connection with its conversion for commercial business, has increased rapidly until new but few families, brought up within the Church, and under pastoral care, remain in the vicinity. Still, a population equally numerous but of a different and more fluctuating character, is found within the lower Wards, whose spiritual wants need to be investigated, and supplied.

Successively the church edifices in this part of the City have been taken down, while the members of the congregation have removed to, and their places been supplied by new edifices in, the upper part of the City, the North Dutch Church, one of the most substantial and beautiful houses of worship in the City, remains, linked as a memorial to generations past; and in what is now a mission field it is thrown open to the surrounding population, to bring them under the influence of the truth. The ministerial services are conducted alternately by the four ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church—Drs. KNOX, DE WITT, VERMILYE and CHAMBERS. The Consistory have lately obtained the services of a layman, Mr. J. C. LANPHIER, and who devotes his time and efforts to explore this lower part of the City, and to attract those whom he visits to the church, and to place parents and children under auspices favorable to their welfare. Although a number of pews are held by individuals and families, yet far the larger number of those in the body of the church, as well as all in the gallery, are entirely free, and all are invited to occupy them freely.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body of MICHAEL MCMAHON, a native of Ireland, 36 years of age, who died at the New York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on the 2d ult., in Lewis street, when he fell from his cart, the wheel of which passed over him. Verdict, "Accidental death."

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.

S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
as well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c. Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART"—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in the City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBEOTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every atom of mercury, iron, or other mineral, introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts; they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

☞ Go see the new novel drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," the most interesting, most laughable, and most instructive piece ever produced in New-York. It is attracting crowded houses nightly, and all appear highly pleased with it. This evening it will be performed for the ninth time, and with it the comic pantomime of the "Schoolmaster," and farce of "Paddy the Piper." Go early.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
Beware of imitations manufactured from coarse essential oils; they are unwholesome. This is the only toilet water prepared from newly-gathered flowers. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

TERMS REASONABLE.
Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 75 Liberty-street.
ALL RISKS TAKEN.
S. G. WALKER, Agent of the old-established American Fire Insurance Company.
Capital and surplus $500,000.
Not a claim unsettled.

☞ EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Sentinel* and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 43 Fifth avenue. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 28. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

GAS OIL IMPROVED.
WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11.

Present—Supervisor LINDSAY, President of the Board, and a quorum of members.

The minutes were read and approved, when the Chair appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1857-'58.

On Account of Superintendents of the Poor—Bleecker, Lindsay, Ryder.

On Accounts of County Treasurer—Bell, Campbell, Wall.

On United States Deposit Fund—Sindwell, Hinman, Adams.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Smith, Schenck, McLaughlin, Wall, Bontelle.

On Accounts—Bergen, Woodworth, Bell.

On Jail—Cummings, Schenck, Jerome.

On Penitentiary—Hamilton, Bergen, Cross.

On Almshouse—White, McClosky, Ryder.

On Special and Local Taxes—Schoonmaker, Bleecker, Adams.

On General Taxes—Campbell, Smith, Bontelle.

On Laws and Applications to the Legislature—McLaughlin, Hamilton, Cross.

On Salaries—Woodworth, Delsney, Stryker.

On County—Hinman, Cummings, Stryker.

On Lunatic Asylum—Jerome, White, Schoonmaker.

On Grades—Delaney, McCloskey, Studwell.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, Gilbert Hicks was appointed storekeeper.

The Grand Jury list was handed in, read and adopted.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

Peter Milller, $340; James Sickles, $255 75.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

DEATH OF THE LAST SLAVE IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—MARGARET PINE, a slave belonging to the family of WYNANT VAN ZANDT, deceased, formerly of Little Neck, L. I., departed this life on the 4th inst., aged 79 years. She was born in Westchester County, in the year 1778. She was presented to Mr. VAN ZANDT by his father, in her comparative infancy. She remained in the family until the year 1813, at which period, she not being willing to remain in the country, Mr. VAN ZANDT gave her a release to the following effect:

"The bearer, MARGARET PINE, is my servant. She has lived in my family from her infancy. She is sober, honest and faithful, but is averse to living in the country. She has my permission to go to New-York, for the purpose of going out to service and to receive her wages until this permission is revoked by me, of which due notice will be given to any person or persons in whose employ she may be. I further declare that it is my wish, and I am now willing to manumit her according to law.

Given under my hand at Little Neck Farm, this 16th day of September, 1813.

WYNANT VAN ZANDT."

To all whom it may concern."

She had acted in the capacity of nurse to the whole family of sons, there having been born eleven of them, and six of whom are now living, the eldest being 69 years of age. It is a singular fact, that having so many children, Mrs. VAN ZANDT never had a daughter. MARGARET refused to be manumitted. She told her master when he proposed to do so, that he had her services for the best part of her life, and that she wished him to take care of her as long as she lived, and he willingly consented.

DR. CHARLES A. VAN ZANDT, of our city, superintended the whole arrangements of the funeral, and buried her in his family burial ground at Greenwood, as the Doctor says she had a black skin but a pure soul. When she was asked if she would have a physician, she replied no, that Jesus was her physician. She was also asked if she had any particular place that she wished her body to be placed; she replied no, it was but of little consequence about the body if the soul was safe; said she was tired of travelling, and if it was the will of her heavenly Master to take her home, she was ready and willing to go. She lived like a sincere Christian, and died like one, cheerful and without a struggle to the last.—*Brooklyn Star.*

NEW FERRY BOAT.—The new ferry boat *Atlantic*, for the Union Company, was launched yesterday afternoon from Burtle' Yard, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. Her dimensions are, length of keel, 177 feet; gross length, 190 feet; beam, 32 feet 6 inches; width of deck 56 feet; hold, 12 feet 6 inches; burthen 700 tons. Her engine will be put in at the Neptune Works. Beam engine 11 feet stroke and 44 inch cylinder. This boat is larger than any other now in use, and was built with a view to keep open a passage through the ice. When complete, her cost to her owners will be about $53,000.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH—TUESDAY, Aug. 11.—The Board met at 5 P. M. Present—Aldermen ROWE (in the Chair,) and SCHELLS and FITHIAN.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. S. C. HILLS made complaint of cow stables between Skillman-street and Franklin-avenue. He said the stench from the stables was so bad that at his residence, 1,000 feet off, he was compelled to close his windows.

Alderman VAN BRUNT moved that the whole subject of cow stables be made the special order for next Tuesday. Agreed to.

Mr. Cornell, the offal contractor appeared in the Board, and stated that it was impossible for him to comply with the order of the Board of Health, as to shipping the offal and dead carcasses at night, on account of the tide, which would render it impossible to run into Barren Island.

Alderman VAN BRUNT moved to reconsider the former resolution in reference to Mr. Cornell, and that the same be laid upon the table until the Mayor reports relative thereto. Agreed to.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

BROOKLYN HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors have put $5,000 into the taxes of the present year for the proposed House of Refuge. This, with the $10,000 appropriated last year, will give the Committee having the matter in charge sufficient means to open the Institution, which they will probably do about the 1st of October next.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made Monday night by burglars to enter house No. 76 Clinton street, Brooklyn, occupied by MRS. SARAH OAKLEY. The burglars broke in the fan lights to the basement door, and also the door panels, when Sergeant SMITH, of the First Precinct, arrived on the ground, but too late to arrest the burglars.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman named CATHARINE MITCHELL, residing in the rear of No. 81 North Sixth street, East District of Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking an enormous dose of laudanum. Cause, her lover, who is a black man, deserted her. Dr. BRADY arrived with a stomach pump in season to save life.

COMMISSIONER STRANAHAN.—The Kings County Republican General Committee, at a meeting held Monday evening, indorsed the course of Commissioner STRANAHAN, and also the Police Law.

An Indignant Democrat.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: I find by your paper of Wednesday that in the balloting for President of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County you affix to my name "American." In one sense of the word I am an American, having been born here, as were my ancestors for several generations, but politically as being associated with the so-called American Party I have not the least particle of sympathy with the name. Ever since I first had the privilege I have voted the Democratic ticket, and I am so ultra on this point that next to training my sons to be good Christians I feel it an imperative duty to teach them to be Democrats. I would further state that after having been nominated by every vote in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, I was elected Supervisor by a large majority as a national Democrat, and my principles as such I mean never to yield.

With respect your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BLEECKER, Supervisor,
Seventh Ward, Brooklyn.

POTATOES DOWN.—There is no use of asking the price of potatoes now, for no one knows. They had been bringing a dollar or thereabout until Saturday, when they began to go down with a run. The village has been overstocked with them, and farmers have been under the necessity of taking what they could get. The bears have it now all their own way. We saw a farmer carrying home a floe lot on Monday because he was not willing to sell for three shillings a bushel, which was all he was offered. This gint and decline are owing partly to the prospect of rot and partly to the fact that the ground is wanted for turnips and wheat.

Potatoes are good eating, and we can all afford to eat them abundantly. They are the cheapest food we eat. Let us use them while we can and be thankful.—*Flushing (L. I.) Times.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

GUSTAVUS BROWN, employed as porter at the Washington Hotel, Easton, Penn., was agreeably surprised, on Friday last, by having placed in his hands, by the agent of one of the Express Companies, the sum of $900, as part of a fortune of $3,000, which had been left by an uncle in Vaterland. GUSTAVUS of course was overjoyed at this "turn up," and in the evening gave a supper to his friends. He expects to receive the balance of his fortune in the course of a week or two.

The tribe of street-musicians who daily grind that endless barcarole of "Poor Dog Trey," although often receiving more maledictions than pennies, contrive to make a saving. The Sicilian Consul at Boston, Mr. BRELO has now upwards of $15,000 intrusted to him by that portion of his countrymen resident in Boston who gain their livelihood by street music—and for which he allows them interest at the legal rate.

Mr. QUINCY, Ex-Mayor of Newark, who was injured at the fire in that city on Sunday, is improving with everything indicating a favorable result and a speedy recovery. The loss by the fire has not yet been definitely determined, but will not be far from $20,000, which is fully insured.

The Providence *Journal* says, on what authority we do not know, that the first message sent by the Atlantic submarine telegraph will be the Scripture paragraph, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will toward men," and that nothing could be found more sublime and appropriate.

A seamstress in York, Pa., partook very freely of ice cream a few days since, became sick and delirious, except at brief intervals, until the following day, when she died.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see SixthPage.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 11.

$2,000	N. Car State 6s.	92	540	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30 49½
10,000	Ohio State 5s '65.	91	440	do	c 49
5,000	Cal St 7s, 1 5	b60 60½	100	do	b30 49¾
5,000	Tenn St 6s, '90	85	200	do	s30 46
2,000	Erie RR 1stm. bs.	101	750	do	s10 47
4,000	E. R. R. C. B '62	71	300	do	48¾
2,000	N Ia. 1st m G. L.	80	100	do	s5 48¾
6,000	Ill Cent. R R bs	99¾	100	do	s5 49
1,000	T. H. & A. M. bs.	48	100	do	c 48
9,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	48	400	do	s45 45
1,000	G. & C. 2d M. Bs	81	100	do	c 48¼
10	Bank of N. Y.	111	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90¾
25	Bank of America	110	50	do	b60 90¾
27	Metropolitan Bank.	107	7	do	90¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	111¾	3d 6	Mich. So & N. I. R. S.	74
5	Imp. & Tr. Bank	104	100	do	b50 74½
10	Park Bank	113	300	do	b60 74¾
100	Canton Co.	19¾	300	do	74
35	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	185	100	do	s60 73
10	Penn Coal Co.	s60 84	100	Panama R. R.	s6 95¼
300	do	b60 82	100	do	b60 96
100	do	81¾	200	do	s30 95
200	do	b60 82¾	50	do	s3 95
94	do	82	100	Illinois Central R.	119¾
45	Pacific M. Stmp. Co	93	250	do	s60 117¾
50	N. Y. Gen R'd. Corp	93¾	50	do	118
100	do	62¾	62	do	119¾
100	do	s60 82¾	50	Cleveland & Pitts. R	89¾
100	do	s60 81¾	200	do	s90 89
1150	Erie Railroad	c 32¾	400	do	s60 89
50	do	s3 33¼	100	do	b60 89¾
100	do	h15 32¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	54
200	do	s5 32¾	140	do	53¾
300	do	s60 32	250	do	53¾
100	do	32¾	800	do	53
200	do	32¾	300	do	h10 53¼
350	Reading R. R.	70¾	200	do	b60 53¾
800	do	s30 70¾	800	do	b60 53¾
250	do	s3 70¾	500	do	s60 52¾
400	do	c 70¾	85	Chi & Rk Isl. R. R.	90¾
900	do	70¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60 54
300	do	h10 70¾	50	do	54
200	do	s10 70¾	190	LaC & Mil. R. R.	34¾
100	do	b30 71¾	100	do	b10 32¾
100	do	b3 72¾	100	do	33¼
300	do	45 70¾	10	do	33
100	do	s60 70	50	do	s60 31
50	do	s45 70½	100	do	33
50	do	s6m 69	50	do	s10 32
300	Mich. Cen R. R.	h90 85	95	C. B. & Quincy R. R.	89
150	do	s60 84			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Ill Cent R. Bs.	99¾	45	N. Y. Cen. R'd	92¾
1,000	Erie RR. bds. '75	79½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s15 53
90	Erie Railroad	32¾	200	do	s50 53
250	do	s30 33	33	do	53
50	do	s10 33¼	200	do	b60 53¾
50	do	33½	100	do	53¾
100	Harlem P. R.	10	800	do	b60 53¾
100	Reading R'd	s10 70¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R.	53¾
200	do	twk 70½	40	do	54
100	do	b6 70½	100	La Cros. & M. R.	s60 3½
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	49¾	34	do	3½
500	do	49¾	200	do	3½
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	78	50	do	32¾
12	do	73¾	26	Mich. Central R.	84¾
24	Gal. & Chic. Rd.	90	50	do	s30 84
25	do	90¾			

TUESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer was again firm to-day, and the supply of bills entside the standard drawers quite moderate. The bankers added $250,000 to their Gold remittances by this opportunity, making the sum which went over by express, this afternoon, $650,000. The Discount market is without alteration. Lenders are asking 9 ₱ cent. on prime lists of paper, three to four months to run, and 8@8½ on shorter bills. The offerings at Bank are full, for the season, at most of the large Banks doing business with the importers and jobbers, but not pressing. The Street inquiry for money to-day was a little more active, some demond—loans having been called in by the bankers. The Sub Treasury received $884,881; paid out $309,465; and held at the close $12,519,518.

On the Stock Exchange the speculative sellers operated, to some extent, as they did yesterday, on the India news *viâ* London, and also construed adversely the Bank averages and Specie shipment to-day. But the falling off in prices brought forward a steadier demand at the Second Board, and the general market left off at much the same prices as on Monday. Michigan Southern, 49 cash; Reading, 70¾@71; Erie, 32¾@33⅛; New-York Central, 82⅝; Toledo, 53¼; and La Crosse, 32½ ₱ cent. The Street is pretty free from excitements on either side the Stock List. The *Bears* risk a few sales on each unfavorable sign in the financial world, as they construe current events at home or abroad, and the *Bulls* are not afraid to increase their purchases when prices fall back 1 or 2 ₱ cent.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Receipts at Ports	2,895,000	2,462,000	2,763,000	2,883,000	2,165,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,413,000	1,239,000	1,502,000	1,561,000	1,725,000
Ex. to France	412 000	478,000	408,000	339,000	422,000
Ex. other For. P.	468,000	520,000	280,000	335,000	256,000
Total Exports	2,292,000	2,237,000	2,191,000	2,235,000	2,503,000
Stock on hand	76,000	57,000	127,000	156,000	112,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	3,000	12,000	12,000	3,000
Ex. to G. Britain	5,000	20,000	23,000	10,000
Ex. to France	3,000		2,000	
Ex. other For. P.	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000
Total Exports	9,000	21,000	28,000	15,000

Mr. WRIGHT'S Circular of to-day remarks:

The accounts from the cotton-growing region are very conflicting. Complaints of too much rain are very general, and in some sections fears of serious damage to the plant are entertained. At other points, however, it is reported as being in a flourishing condition.

The Bank Statement.

This is a beautiful exhibit. We have in this a specimen of banking seldom met with, *even in this City.* A careful examination of the returns must satisfy any one that the banks are placing themselves *in a position of great danger.*—*Herald.*

The Bank Statement of the present week cannot be considered as a favorable one, or as indicating a permanence of the present easy condition of the money market. The line of loans continues to be largely expanded, while both specie and deposits show a decrease. The loans have been expanded $3,200,000 in two weeks, during which time the specie reserve has decreased over $1,200,000. The undrawn deposits have fallen off £1,300,000.—*Tribune.*

Why the Bank Statement is "unfavorable" it is difficult, upon any rational comperison, to discover. Since last week the Banks have discounted $1,480,000 on their new Capital. Their line is now $122,000,000 to $65,400,000 capital, or 187 ₱ cent. This time last season it stood $112,000,000 to $58 600,000, or 210 ₱ cent. *The expansion is, therefore, less.* Again, since last week they have paid off $1,300,000 of their Deposits. They are this much *less*, and hold $1,480,000 *more* in Discounted paper. The loss of Specie is $1,180,000, leaving $11,667,000 as against a line of $67,300,000 in Deposits, or 17½ cents to the dollar. This time last year they held $13,270,000 in Specie against $71,300,000 Deposits, or 18½ cents to the dollar. If this difference be worth counting, it is the only point against the present statement. But the line of Loans is the bugbear. As we had occasion to remark last week, the surplus money capital of the community, which is constantly accumulating, has been fairly frightened out of the very best of our Railways into Bank Stocks. The latter have increased with this increasing demand. They have gone up twelve millions in the year, of which five millions were called for last month. Before this sum is fairly paid in, certainly before it can be prudently discounted out—as it must be to pay an income—the stockholders, and possibly the public, are to be frightened by the weekly cry of "expansion!" According to the *Herald* the position of the Banks is growing precarious. They are verging upon an explosion. A stoppage of specie payments in August is inevitable! Perhaps this new raid upon money-capital will prove as mischievous as the one so recently played out against the Railways. A few allies from the reputable press, joining the *Herald* standard, may do the business.

Canadian Trade.

From the Montreal Herald.

The proprietors of the Montreal *Herald*, desirous of having before their advertising friends in the United States the progress of trade between Canada and the United States, have much pleasure in transmitting the following statistics, which have been compiled with care from the official documents issued by the Government of this country:

In 1853 the total imports into Canada from all sources amounted to	$31,981,496
Of which was imported:	
From Great Britain	$18,489 120
From United States	11,782.144
The balance of imports were taken from foreign to the British ports.	
In 1854 the total imports into Canada amounted to	$40,529,384
Of which was imported:	
From Great Britain	$22 963.328
From United States	15,433,096
Balance of imports as above.	
In 1855 the total imports into Canada amounted to	$36,036,168
Of which was imported:	
From Great Britain	$18 303,460
From United States	20,828,676
Balance of imports as above.	
For the year

ARRIVAL OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

$1,241,055 IN TREASURE.

Political Conventions in California.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

AWARD OF THE TRANSIT GRANT.

The Mysterious Voyage of the Tennessee Explained.

The New-Granadian Question.

Another Attempt at Revolution in Peru.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1841 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY AUGUST 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Central America*, Wm L. Herndon, U. S. N, Commander, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., with the mails and passengers and treasure brought down from San Francisco by the *John L. Stephens*, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock last evening.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed from San Francisco July 20 10¾ A. M., with 440 passengers, the U. S. mails, and $1,062,058 53 in treasure, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,241,055 11; for England, $543,103 85; for Panama, $12,899 57. Arrived at Manzanilla July 27, 19 o'clock M., and sailed thence 4:45 P. M. same day. Arrived at Acapulco 28th July, 9½ P. M., and sailed thence for Panama, 4 o'clock A. M., 29th.

Aug. 2.—At 9½ A. M. exchanged signals with steamer *Sonora*, from Panama for San Francisco, with mails and passengers from New-York and New Orleans June 20.

Same date, off Puntamala, passed a ship showing American colors, supposed to be the sloop-of-war *Decatur*.

Capt. Garland, of the Marine Guard of the United States ship *Independence*, is a passenger on board the *Central America*, having in his charge 101 of the crew of that ship whose time has expired.

Edward McGuire, seaman from United States ship *Independence*, fell overboard on the night of the 9th inst., and was drowned.

The steamer *Golden Age*, with the mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans, July 6, sailed from Manzanilla, 26th July, for San Francisco. All well on board.

The United States Mail steamer *Granada*, S. P. Griffin Commander, sailed from Aspinwall Aug. 3 6 o'clock P. M., for Havana, with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 2, from San Juan del Norte. All well on board.

H. B. M.'s steam sloop *Tartar* off Aspinwall.

Royal Mail steamer *Trent* arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 3, from San Juan del Norte.

The United States ships *Independence* and *John Adams*, lying off Panama. The *Independence* was to sail on the 4th inst. for San Francisco.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Central America* for special favors, and to the enterprising Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List of the Steamer Central America.

Amer. Ex. Bank...	$260,000	Order	$119,662
W. Appleton & Co.	10,428	Scholle & Bro.....	18,00
W. T. Coleman & Co	48,000	James Patrick.....	49,000
Comroy & Conner..	20,000	Robb, Hallett & Co	113,000
Duncan Sherman & Co.....	120,162	Ross, Falconer & Co.....	20,3?3
F. Th. Drexel.....	17,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld..	4,000
Freeman & Co....	28,800	Wm. Seligman & Co.....	30,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co.....	14,000	Slate & Co.....	8,000
Thos. J. Bend & Co	3,000	Henry Stryking....	2,300
Eugene Kelly & Co.	68,000	Treadwell & Co....	10,000
Reuben Mosher....	6,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	257,000
Newhouse, Spata & Co.....	15,000		
Total from San Francisco.....			$1,241,055

FROM ASPINWALL.

Jos. F. Joy.....	$2,480
Geo. N. Williams.....	1,350
Everett & Brown.....	440
Total.....	$1,245,80

CALIFORNIA.

Fortnight's Summary of News.

From the Alta California, July 20.

Since the departure of the steamer of the 4th events of more than ordinary interest have transpired The eighty first National Anniversary of our country' independence was observed more generally, and with far greater enthusiasm, than ever before. San Francisco alone, of the principal towns of the State, celebrated the day with no official demonstrations.

Agricultural prospects are good, and the crops of grain are being harvested in excellent condition in most of the counties, despite the unprecedented drouth which has prevailed. Much attention has been paid to gardening in the interior counties, and already many of the mining precincts are supplied with fruit and vegetables, grown in the immediate vicinity. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, apples, grapes and berries, all of California growth, are to be had at reasonable rates.

Some disturbances are reported as having taken place among the Pitt River Indians in Siskiyou County, but they can be traced to no reliable source.

The Supreme Court has rendered several important decisions, one in the suit of Adams vs. Haskill & Wood, which involves two propositions: First, whether a creditor of the firm could pursue his remedy at law, after the bill was filed and the Receiver appointed, but before a decree of dissolution. And second, whether a creditor could attack the whole proceeding on the ground of fraud and collusion between the parties. The Court, after elaborate argument, concluded that the intervenors having acquired a lien upon the property of Adams & Co., by attachment and judgment prior to their decree of dissolution, are entitled to the fruits of their judgment, and must be first paid. The Court further decides that the bill of the intervenors shows a state of facts which, if true, would vitiate the whole proceeding in the Court below, under the provisions of the 20th section of the act concerning fraudulent conveyances.

The magnetic telegraph is about to be extended from Marysville to the principal places in the Northern part of the State.

In San Francisco, one West had sued out an injunction against the Board of Supervisors, to restrain them from removing any patients infected with smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or loathsome diseases to the new pest house.

Joseph Finley, Justice of the Second District, in San Francisco, committed suicide about 12 o'clock M., on the 14th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

The steamer *Constitution*, which left San Francisco for Puget Sound on the 8th instant, encountered heavy gales and great stress of weather when off Mendocino, and sprung a leak. The pumps were manned and worked, but the water gained on them. A large portion of a valuable cargo was thrown overboard, and the ship put back in distress.

A handsome service of silver plate was presented to Hon. Milton S. Latham, by his numerous personal and political friends, and the attaches of the Custom-House during his collectorship. The gift was made through L. Q. Washington. An honorable testimonial was also tendered to Mr. Latham by a large number of prominent merchants.

"Lady Mac," the celebrated pacing nag, was killed on the 4th inst., by falling and breaking her neck, while being driven to the Mission. She was valued at $2,000, and owned by Pat. Hunt.

John L. and Daniel Green had filed a complaint in the Twelfth District Court in San Francisco against Wm. T. Coleman and others, who are described as being members of the "Executive Commitee of Vigilance," charging them with assault and battery, and false imprisonment, and claiming damages in the sum of $50,000. It is understood that the complainants were in the custody of the Committee for a short time during their active organization; and this fact they make the basis of their suit.

Political Movements.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Sacramento July 8, and nominated Hon. Edward Stanley, for Governor; D. L. Cerseman, for Lieutenant Governor; Nathaniel Bennett, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Dr. L. C. Green for Comptroller. The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

That we hear ily welcome to our shores the honest and industrious emigrant, who seeks our country to escape from European despotism, and we deprecat all attempts to embitter their feelings against our free institutions by political persecution on account of their foreign birth.

That the opinion rendered by Chief Justice Taney, and concurred in by other Judges, in the late Dred Scott case, is a palpable violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, a falsification of the history of our country, subversive of State rights, and a flagrant injustice to a large portion of the people of the United States, and as such, merits the reprobation of every freeman.

That as citizens of California, we deprecate the institution of Slavery on the Pacific coast, and we therefore extend to the freemen of Oregon an earnest desire for their success in the establishing of free principles as the basis of their State Government.

The Republican candidate, Mr. Stanley, had already opened the campaign in a speech delivered in San Francisco, before an immense audience. He fully defined his position, and took strong grounds in favor of the principles of Republicanism.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 14th, and adjourned *sine die* on the following day, after a boisterous session. As was anticipated, the Administration, or anti-Broderick Party, were greatly in the ascendant, and bore down all opposition. There was a desperate effort made to adopt stringent resolutions condemnatory of the Vigilance Committee, but the majority were evidently indisposed to renew the agitation on that exciting subject. The following nominations were made, and afterwards declared unanimous: For Governor, John B. Weller; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Walknp; Comptroller, J. W. Mandeville; Treasurer, Thomas Findley; Judge of the Supreme Court, Stephen J. Field; Surveyor General, H. A. Higley.

A State nominating Convention of the American party has been called to convene at the capital. It is surmised that no nomination for Governor will be made, but, by others, that a full Know-Nothing ticket will be presented to the people.

Mining Intelligence.

Mining matters possess much interest. New discoveries of placer claims and quartz veins are constantly being made in all parts of the mining regions. Fluming operations on the streams are progressing rapidly and favorably, as the waters are nearly down to the Summer level, thus enabling the miner to easily drain the bed of the river.

There are 390 men at work on the south branch of the North Yuba, above Downieville, 53 of whom are quartz miners. Two mills at the Buttes are crushing 50 tons per week.

From *El Clamor Publico* we translate the following letter from Lower California:

"Some days since I read in the columns of your journal that several mines had been discovered in San Antonia, in Lower California. I have visited the country, and have seen several veins. One French company has explored a number of them, and among them is ours, called San Guillermo, worked by a capitalist of San Diego, which gives a very good prospect, and I have been informed that the latest assays have shown from 30 to 35 per cent., without counting a small quantity of precious metal contained within the copper. There is also a mine, called Jesus Maria, which produces very rich metal. The vein is very abundant, and I have no doubt that very soon other rich mines will be discovered.

Within a few miles of Santa Tomas, there are several mines which are being explored, but which I have not seen, but I have been shown some of the ores taken from there, and it has appeared to me, as it has to several other persons to whom they have been shown, that they may contain from 30 to 40 per cent. of copper.

The population is insignificant, but is augmented day by day, by the arrival of families, and several Americans have also come."

OREGON.

Oregon dates ere to July 9. The official majority for Lane is 2,000, and in favor of a Convention 5,938. A lead mine had been discovered, and the Colville gold mines were flattering.

The principal exciting topic in Oregon seems to be the question of the introduction of Slavery. A paper, called the *Occidental Messenger*, has been started at Corvallis, as the avowed organ of the Pro Slavery Party. The *Oregonian* has come out against the introduction of Slavery into Oregon.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sandwich Island dates to June 30 had been received at San Francisco.

A mild epidemic was prevailing amongst all classes, the symptoms of which are diarrhœa, vomiting, soreness in chest and ribs, &c. No deaths are reported.

The telegraph four miles out of Honolulu had been completed.

Two new and extensive sugar plantations are about being commenced, both of them to be located in or near Hilo, on Hawaii. One estate will consist of 2,500 acres, owned by Samsing & Co.; the other is 400 acres, owned by Utai & Co. Both these firms have long been resident Chinese merchants, and are possessed of ample capital.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong delivered an address, in the vestry of the Fort-street Church, on Thursday evening, in reference to his contemplated mission to the United States. He stated his object to be solely to promote the interests of the Oahu College, in seeking for it an endowment of $50,000, and also additional professors, library and apparatus.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Revolution Among the Saints—Massacre of Apostates.

The *Sacramento Union* contains important news from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. It will be seen that the Mormons are not only waging war against peaceful and unoffending citizens, but that serious dissensions are rapidly thinning their own ranks, and that many of them have already left for the Atlantic States. The *Union* says:

Crandall's pioneer coach arrived in our city at one o'clock this afternoon, from Carson Valley, with the express matter, the mails and passengers—traveling time 15 hours. Dates from Salt Lake are to May 30.

Mr. Wilkins, who came passenger, is direct from Salt Lake, where he has been residing for nine months, having had to flee with his family to California.

Brigham Young (as heretofore reported) had gone North with his expedition, fully equipped, with three months' provisions, and a train of 80 wagons. Various rumors were afloat as to its object. The most important and conclusive is, that he has gone in search of a locality to defend the faithful against the expected troops from the East. He exhorts all the Saints, if it comes to a fight, to kill each his man, and his salvation is secured.

The destroying angels are busily engaged at their hellish work, murdering and robbing those who are apostates.

Wilkins and party is composed of twenty-six persons, eight of whom are women. After leaving Salt Lake they were arrested by a large body of Mormons, and taken back on a charge of horse-stealing. As no evidence, even for a Mormon court, was offered against them, they were discharged, at the request of one Mesiok, who knew three of them in San Francisco—he being the Clerk of the Court. After that they were hunted like wolves, night and day, until they reached Goose Creek mountains, over one hundred miles from Salt Lake, when the Mormons made a charge on them, and killed six of their animals.

One half of the population would leave, and will do so, if the Government sends a sufficient force to protect them.

Brigham declares that if the Saints will stand by him and the Church, he will be President of the United States in less than ten years.

Williams, the lawyer, had fled. The destroying angels were on his track, and it was not known if he escaped them. Open and avowed murder of all who have and are becoming obnoxious, is advocated in public assemblages; in fact, an offer was publicly made in a meeting, by one of the faithful, to murder two Gentile traders at Box Elder, near the city, who had incurred the displeasure of Elder Lorenzo Snow, if they did not leave by June 1.

A train of one hundred wagons had left Salt Lake, bound for the States, all of which belonged to Apostates.

New dissensions are continually arising. That which causes the most ill-feeling is Brigham sealing young girls to old men. Several heads of families have been put out of the way, as they call it, on suspicion of their being apostates, by which means they prevent the family from leaving. Several who heretofore have been in the confidence of the high priests are known to have been murdered in attempting to leave secretly.

Seven ladies, with their families, whose husbands had made their escape, begged to be taken away by Wilkins' party, expecting daily to see some of their number dragged away to the harem of some of the anointed.

Brigham preaches open rebellion to all attempts on the part of the Government to establish a foothold in his territory. He has inaugurated a new law, by which he governs disobedient wives, by degrading and making menials of them, depriving them of the right to marry or have a protector. It is called an "Earthly Hell."

Commercial Summary.

From the Alta California, July 20.

As far as trade from the hands of importers is concerned, the accounts to be sent forward by this mail to the East are not a whit more flattering than they have been for months past. All the operations which have transpired since the sailing of the steamer of the 4th of July have, with one or two exceptions, been forced, and continued sales of staple goods by auction has conclusively demonstrated the light demand for goods to repair deficiencies in jobbing stocks. And yet there has been an improvement with respect to this last branch of business. All through the fortnight, although the country trade has not been in excess, there has been a good demand for goods, and some of the principal jobbers report a better demand for goods than they have had before during the season. Nearly all of the speculations which for a time thrived so prosperously have fallen to the ground, and rates are fast assimilating to the scale from which they started at the beginning of the speculative season. News received from the East relative to a partial cessation of shipments, arrivals of clippers—all of these things seem to be without effect on the general activity of the market; and until the jobbers have contrived to work off the heavy surplussage of stocks which they have laid so long, it is scarcely probable that accounts will improve, or that any inducements will be held forth to shippers at the East.

With respect to financial matters, the *Prices Current and Shipping List* says:

"Financially but little change has taken place in this city since our last. The money market remains in about the same position, but the demand is not so active as it was a short time since. The receipts of gold dust continue to fall off gradually, for reasons which we have frequently explained heretofore; but, as it is understood that the Branch Mint will resume operations on or about the 1st proximo, we have but little doubt that much of the gold, which ought to be making its way to this city, is held back, and will not come down until after that period. The miners, however, have every reason to be satisfied with their success, and extensive preparations are now being made to work the river bottoms, as soon as the water reaches its lowest stages.

The Supreme Court, in a recent decision, has virtually put an end to the litigation in the Adams & Co.'s cases, by confirming the rights of the attaching creditors. This of course deprives the general creditors of any hope of a dividend, and as soon as the priorities are determined the whole affair, which has engrossed the attention of the Courts for nearly two and a half years, will probably stop.

The shipment by this steamer does not promise to be a very large one, but it will probably equal the last. There is a fair demand for bars as we write, and sales have been made at 880, par. At last advices there was a premium of ¾ @ cent. on this class, in New-York.

The supply of Dollars in market is at present very short, and 13 @ cent. could be readily obtained. A parcel of about $160,000 is expected on the *Lord Raglan*, but it will be shipped to China on Mexican account.

The following ships are now in port: Chas. Carroll, Cygnet, Caribbean, (Br.,) Cowper, Golden Fleece, Joseph Peabody, Leonore, Lookout, Mameluke, Nabob, (Fr.,) Ringleader, Red Rover, Race Hound, Star of Hope, Wizard, Winged Arrow, Wild Hunter, Lizzie Thompson, Mary Weinholt, Jacatra, Eli Whitney. The barks in the harbor are: Adelaide, (Mex.,) Corrido, (Br.,) Creole, (Brem.,) Friendship, Georgianna, Iwsnowna, Jenny Ford, Jose Guaymasens, (Chil.,) Madonna, Mallory, Rebekah, Robt. Passenger, (Br.,) Samuel Merritt, Santa Cruz, (stmr.,) Sultan, (Tahiti.)

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

News from Chile—Election in Bolivia—Another Attempted Revolution in Peru—Battles between Vivanco and the Government Troops.

By the arrival at Panama, on the 21st of July, of the steamer *Valparaiso*, we receive a fortnight's later news from Chile and Peru.

There has been a large fire in Valparaiso, destroying a great amount of property.

In Chile, considerable excitement had been caused by an attempt to enact an amnesty for all political offences since '51—the measure had not, but it was believed would, pass.

The conspirators had been condemned, but the expectation was that the Government would commute the sentence of death.

A decree opening the coasting trade to foreign flags was passed on the 13th of June.

In Bolivia, the election had terminated for the Government.

An attempt at revolution at Callao among the troops has been made, and matters look stormy again.

There has been a fight near Arequipa between Vivanco's forces and those of Castilla; both parties claim the victory.

This battle was attended with very little bloodshed, and the "victory" of Vivanco was only valuable because it disarranged the plans of Castilla for connection with San Roman at Arequipa. The papers state that on the 27th of June a battle was fought, with Gen. San Roman in command of Castilla's forces, and again another engagement on the 3d, in which San Roman was driven from his position.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of Fillibusters at San Juan—The Mystery of the Tennessee Explained—The Transit Contract given to Webster and Harris—Nature of Carey Jones' Mission—Number of Fillibusters Brought to Nicaragua in two Years—Nicaragua Tranquil—Movements of Gen. Canas, &c., &c.

The British mail steamer *Trent*, with dates from San Juan del Norte of the 2d, reached Aspinwall on the 3d inst.

In Nicaragua quiet is the order of the day, and affaire are assuming a healthy tone. The two Dictators, Martinez and Jerez, called the Senate together on the 5th ult., which assembled at "Managua." The affairs appertaining to the Transit and the boundary question with Costa Rica met with a happy and satisfactory adjustment, the Senate giving its cordial adhesion to the Transit Contract and Treaty proposed by President Mora on behalf of his Government.

Gen. Canas visited Greytown on the 18th ult., and was received with all honors by the United States sloop *Saratoga*. Canas returned to Nicaragua.

Mr. Carey Jones' mission to Costa Rica, proves of a most friendly character. He was still at San José on the 25th ult. Capt. Cauty in return is accredited by President Mora to Washington, and goes to New-York by steamer *Central America*.

Three hundred and fifty of Walker's men are now in Greytown, in a very destitute condition—they having been brought from Costa Rica, in expectation of finding the steamer *Tennessee* in readiness to convey them to New-York.

Col. Cauty remains at Greytown with a force of 256 Costa Ricans.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

San Juan del Norte, Friday, July 31, 1857.

Messrs. W. R. C. Webster and J. C. Harris, who reached here on the 25th inst. from San José, capital of Costa Rica, in charge of some *three hundred and fifty fillibusters*, have succeeded in influencing the British mail steamer *Trent* to convey them to Aspinwall, in order to catch the *Central America* for New-York. These two gentlemen expected to find the steamer *Tennessee* awaiting their arrival here, to take them and the remaining batch of Walker's men to New-York. The *Tennessee's* non-arrival placed them in sad difficulties; but before their leaving, we must do them the justice in saying that they made every and all provision for the maintenance of the *three hundred and fifty fillibusters*, until a steamer should arrive to convey them away. Colonel Cauty, of the Costa Rican Army, has charge of the fillibusters, and if we refer to the previous humane conduct of this officer to the sick, wounded and distressed men of General Walker's army, we entertain no misgivings for the comfort and waste of the fillibusters.

Col. Cauty does all in his power to provide for the wants of the fillibusters, and from all I can learn no one but Morgan & Sons are to blame for their detention here. Mr. J. N. Scott received a letter dated New-York, of the 5th July, signed by Mr. Morgan himself, stating that the *Tennessee* would leave New-York on the 17th for Greytown to convey to New-York Messrs. Harris and Webster and the remaining fillibusters.

Greytown is rejoiced in learning that Vanderbilt has, this time, been defeated in not having secured the Nicaragua Transit Grant. It has been awarded to Messrs. Webster and Harris, and we now hope to see the line soon started. It was a bold move on the part of Webster to take along with him to Costa Rica one of Central America's greatest enemies, Mr. Harris, son-in-law of Charles Morgan; but this Webster knows what he is about. He enjoys a multitude of enemies, but somehow or other he slays them, one and all, and comes out victorious. It is supposed that the new Transit Company will be established on a firm and solid basis, and the welfare and peace of this portion of the Globe thus secured.

I have learned that Mr. Carey Jones' commission on behalf of the Government of the United States to Costa Rica is of the most friendly nature. President Buchanan refuses to interfere in any claims regarding Nicaragua, the wisest policy he could adopt, when we take into consideration the humane manner in which Costa Rica has treated the American citizens, who had the *pluck* to desert so imbecile a captain as Walker has indubitably proved himself to be. I have spoken personally to most of the fillibusters here and without an exception I find they all denounce him in the most unmeasured terms.

I have taken great pains to ascertain the actual quantity of men conveyed to Nicaragua from the States and California, to the flag of General Walker during the last two years, and J. N. Scott assures me that the books of the old Accessory Transit Company of Charles Morgan & Sons, prove that no less than 7,000 men have been shipped up the San Juan River, and 2,500 received from California. Mr. Bostwick, late Secretary of State to General Walker, now here, tells me that he can prove by documentary evidence that no less than 5,700 fillibusters have found their graves in Nicaragua.

What will General Henningsen say to this statement? If he repudiates it, I refer him to Mr. J. N. Scott, who has been agent to the Nicaraguan line of steamers since the date of the Walker advent in Nicaragua.

All is quiet in Nicaragua, and so long as General Canas remains there we have no misgivings. He visited Greytown on the 18th inst. and was received with all honors, and received a salute from the United States sloop of war *Saratoga*. General Canas has found many admirers, but during his stay amongst us we found him to be the admired of all admirers. He is a fine, humane old fellow, and stated publicly that the late fillibustering attempt in Central America had pushed the country some twenty years forward in civilization.

Mr. J. N. Scott still remains in possession of the late Company's property at Punta Arenas. What are the intentions of Messrs. Webster and Harris we have not ascertained. We, in Greytown, hope that they may prove successful, and the route opened immediately. Costa Rica places much confidence in the management of Mr. Webster, and although your Washington correspondent *hits him very hard*, he is looked upon as an able and very astute person, equal to any difficulty and task he may undertake. N.

NEW-GRANADA.

Lord Palmerston's Views on the New-Granadian Question—Excitement at Bogota—Isthmian Affairs—The New-Granadian Press on Relations with the United States.

Advices from Bogota are to July 9. The papers of that city were discussing Lord Palmerston's views on the New-Granadian question, as recently expressed in a speech in Parliament.

The papers say that Lord Palmerston's sentiments are not the views of the English Press; and if the English Government had been better informed, those would not have been their opinions; but after this expression it cannot be expected that Lord Palmerston will decide the cause in favor of New-Granada, the other party being the United States, whom it is necessary for him to please and flatter. The New-Granadians are indignant "at receiving from the Prime Minister of a nation for whom they have always had the liveliest sympathies, the appellation of swindlers, especially when they omit no sacrifice to pay their debts."

El Neo Grenadino quotes from Lord Palmerston's speech, and says that the character of the New-Granadian representatives at the Court of St. James is the cause of the Republic being held in so dishonorable a light.

With regard to the present aspect of the dispute with the United States, *El Neo Grenadino* of July 3 says:

"The clouds have been somewhat cleared from the horizon of our foreign relations. The Cabinet of Washington, on account of whose elevated position we hope that they will never treat us as barbarians solely because we are weak, will reopen negotiations upon the Panama question, and this time, their minds more tranquil, the facts more clear to them, and the opinion of the press of other nations interested in the security of the Isthmus Transit being heard, New-Granada will occupy a better position for the satisfactory arrangement of these questions. And this position we owe chiefly to the unquestionable superiority of our Commissioners in the controversy, and to the energy and dignity of the Mallarino Administration, in denying absolutely the pretensions for indemnity and the sale of the territory. Thanks to this, we have deserved the honor of being treated as a free people, and of being respected notwithstanding our weakness. Let this serve as a lesson that all fear should be discarded, and that the Government knows how to preserve this position in such negotiations."

The following is from *El Neo Granadino* of July 9:

We promised in our last number to give our especial attention to the examination of the Isthmenian questions, that demand much study, that are very important and for whose proper settlement it is necessary that the press should seriously aid the Government, contributing to combat the prejudices, to do away with the stupid antipathies of race to race, and to maintain the good relations that exist between the two people, stimulating a spirit of justice and high-toned impartiality.

It is certain that our leading political and commercial relations with the North Americans have not brought us under very favorable auspices, but we ought not to judge the American people by the passengers that cross the Isthmus, for the most part adventurers of the lowest class, nor their steamsmen by Messrs. Bowlin and Morgan. No; whatever may have been the trouble that the aggressive spirit of the passengers has caused us, it is necessary to be just, and to acknowledge that the colored population of the Isthmus have not been much influenced by good intentions towards them; that the backwardness, the bad habits and the vices of this fanatic and indolent Spanish breed, keeps up continually in the midst of our population an unconquerable antipathy and ill-will against every foreigner that comes to our ports; and, finally that the authority has not always been held by men capable of surmounting and overcoming difficulties, nor of determining the course that should be adopted in an emergency, in order to avoid a conflict. We are confident that if, instead of Sr. Fabrega, on the unfortunate 15th of April, Sr. Camacho Roldan, or Sr. Arosemena, or Sr. Calvo had been Governor, we would not to-day be involved in these reclamations, because the affair would have been nothing more than a street fray that would have ended in the punishment of the aggressor, native or foreigner. How many individual robberies and assassinations have not been committed on the Isthmus since the commencement of the California emigration! And, nevertheless, it has never occurred to the Government of the United States to ask indemnity, because no Government can ever pretend that the country through which its citizens or subjects travel is converted into an insurance company that guarantees their lives or their properties.

From Carthagena, we learn that it is rumored there that three hundred soldiers are to be sent to the Isthmus by next steamer, part for Aspinwall and part for Panama.

Interesting from the River Plate.

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY—NAVIGATION OF THE SALADO—THE YELLOW FEVER AT MONTEVIDEO.

We have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 6th of June.

The interpretation of the recent treaty, as to the formalities to be observed by Brazilian vessels in navigating the River Paraguay, threatens a rupture between the two Cabinets. It appears that the Imperial Envoy is rather more exacting than the spirit or letter of the treaty will bear out; and having retired in the meantime to the Paraná, the Paraguayan papers comment on his conduct and of course the policy of his Government, in rather acrimonious terms.

An exclusive privilege for the term of ten years has been granted to Messrs. Aspiazu Honsal & Co., for the steam navigation of the river Salado, throughout its entire course.

The Minister of Finance has submitted a bill recognizing as current money of the realm, the British sovereign, the French Napoleon, and the United States eagle.

We take the following paragraphs from the British Packet of July 6:

The news respecting the epidemic are more contradictory than ever, but we suspect a good many cases still remain; even that, however, we cannot admit as any reason for prolonging the Quarantine. Look after the butchers and bakers, take good care of the destitute immigrants that arrive, and shut up the "Academias" and other low haunts of vice and dissipation, and you do more to prevent the spread of disease generally, than all the Quarantines and fumigations that can be enjoined.

An *outre* story has been going the rounds, of a projected revolt, headed by Gens. Ortbe and Flores. We suspect it is a romance, or a dooge intended to disguise a sore feeling, arising out of the announced theory of annexation.

The sums remitted hence, for the relief of the victims of the epidemic, amount to about 16,000 silver dollars—an act of genuine fraternity, that deserves to be recorded.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, July 1st, by Archbishop Alemany, in the Church of St. Francis, Mr. Wm. Hamill to Mrs. Amelia H. Auston, both of this city.

In San Francisco, July 1st, by Rev. J. B. Saxton, Mr. L. M. Cutting, of Stockton, to Catherine S. Howland, of Lowell, Mass.

At New-York Flat, June 24th, Mr. E. Couzens, of Oroville, to Miss Mary Jane Poage, of New-York Flat.

In San Jose, June 17th, Mr. Wm C. Greenleaf to Mrs. Sarah G. Pinkham, both of Santa Cruz.

At Placerville, June 18th, Mr. John C. Smith, of North Carolina, to Miss Elizabeth Gardiner, of New-Bedford, Mass.

In San Francisco, at the residence of A. F. Bond, July 2d, by Rev. R. P. Cutler Mr. William L. Smith, formerly of Michigan, to Mrs. Rosina Bertrand, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Woodside, San Mateo County, July 3d, by D Jagger, Esq., Mr. J. C. Hayoes, formerly of Summit County, Ohio, to Miss Lois A Hall, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Hall, formerly of Oneida County, N. Y.

In Sonora, July 2, by Rev. I. B Fish, Mr. Joseph L. Wells to Miss Celia E. Martin, both of Stevens' Bar, Tuolumne County.

In San Francisco, July 5, by Rev. A. Bahn, Mr. George Frederick Bening to Miss Anna Koester, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Mr. Charles Schroth to Martha Gilman, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 7, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Dr. Atkinson to Annie Meers, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 6, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Eliphaz Maginnis to Miss Lydia Chevalia, both of San Francisco.

In Scott Valley, June 21, Mr. Charles Edwards, of Long Gulch, formerly of Rochester, Ind., to Miss Catherine Woolford.

In San Francisco, July 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. Brierly, Henry Critcher, Esq., of Pine Grove, Sierra County, to Miss N. Cornelia, only daughter of Madison Hawes, Esq.

In San Francisco, July 9, by Rev. B. Brierly, in the Washington-street Church, Johnson W. Reser to Louisa M. Honeywell, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 9, by Rev. F. Moashake, Mr. John Werner to Miss Johanna Zollar.

In Sacramento, July 4, Seth Martin to Amanda Thompson, both of that city.

In Soasta, June —, Mr. James Lynch to Miss Salena Riley.

In French Gulch, June —, Mr. Friedmann Liebercept to Miss Barbara Weiger.

In San Francisco, July 8, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William Taylor to Miss Mary Jane Oden.

In San Francisco, July 11, by Rev. E. P. Cutler, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry A. Sountag, Esq., Mr. John P. H. Wentworth to Miss Maria M. Sountag.

In San Francisco, in Trinity Church, July 13, by Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, Mr. William Ingraham to Miss Mary Jane Jamison.

In Benton County, June 25, Mr. John Vanderpool to Mrs. Eliza O'Bara, late of Marion County.

In Marion County, June 25, Mr. George S. Downing to Miss Missouri Ann Evans.

In Columbia, July 4, by Rev. Mr. Hemilton, Mr. Wm. Mansfield, formerly of Slatersville, Smithfield, R. I., to Miss Sallie Ann, daughter of J. P. Burt, Esq., formerly of North Dighton, Mass.

In San Francisco, July 16, at the residence of Mr. H. B. Hawkins, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. George D. White, of Stockton, to Miss Fannie E. Rodgers, of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, July 16, at the International Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Lewis Whittingham, of New-York City, to Miss Mary Antoinette Conger, of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, July 12, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Josieh F Fairfield to Mrs Minnie Bliffin.

In San Francisco, July 17, by Rev. Wm. Urmy, Mr. Wm. H. Moore, of Santa Cruz, to Elizabeth Winn, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, July 15, by Rev. Mr. Hill, James R. Laurie, of Santa Clara, to Elizabeth Dale, of the former place.

DIED.

In San Francisco, July 1, Chas. E. S. Younger, aged 5 years and 9 months.

In Stockton, June 29, Mrs. Sarah Aylesworth, aged 64 years.

In Stockton, June 26, Charles Beal, aged 22 years.

In Shasta, June 24, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of G. T. and M. A. Longee, aged 11 years.

In San Francisco, July 2, Carrie Smith Bunker, aged 2 months and 6 days.

In Placerville, June 23, Maria Emeline, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Pitchford, aged 15 years.

In Mariposa, June 30, William H. Leper, aged 30 years.

In Sacramento, July 1, Chas. Botts, infant son and only child of Dr. W. D. Aylett.

In Petalnma Township, May 30, Catharine, daughter of Ann F. Rhodes.

In Stockton, July 4, Hsman N. Munson, of Maine, aged 32 years.

Near the Half-way House, between Sacramento and Sutter, July 6, John Aurran, aged 49 years, a native of France.

In Carneros, Napa County, July 4, of erysipelas, Charles Glover, son of William and Dorinda Clarke, aged 13 years.

In Marion County, June 14, of typhoid fever, Capt. Binford Miller.

In Lane County, June 14, consumption, Mary Jane, wife of Thomas Weger.

In Jacksonville, June 7, George Lycurgus, only son of W. G. and R. F. Valt.

In San Francisco, at his residence, July 14, Colonel James W. Finley, formerly of Baltimore, aged 53.

In San Francisco, at the residence of Jules David, Esq., July 14, J. F. H. Byrne, a native of New Orleans, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, at the What Cheer House, July 15, Wm. Cory Smith, formerly of Islip, Suffolk County, Long Island, aged 36 years.

Democratic Meeting in Topkins-Square.

Last evening the meeting of the Democracy, unnecessarily postponed from Monday night in consequence of the rain, was held in Tompkins-square. The object of the meeting, like that of similar meetings recently held in various parts of the City, was to protest against the recent acts of the Legislature in reference to municipal matters. There were two stands, at one of which the speaking was done in German.

At the principal stand Mr. Robert B. Born was called to preside, and in a neat speech expressed his sense of the honor.

Alderman Coulter then read the usual resolutions and letters from Mayor Woon, T. F. Meagher and Gideon J. Tucker. We print two of these;

From Hon. Fernando Wood.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 8, 1857.

Dear Sir: Your invitation to attend the meeting to be held on the 10th of August, "for the purpose of expressing condemnation of the late unwarrantable interference by the Legislature in our municipal affairs," is received. The frequent gatherings of the people for the same object indicate that public sentiment is aroused, that the sovereign voters of New-York are not indifferent to the wrongs which have been put upon them. It is singular that the immediate causes of the Revolutionary War were acts of the British Government not unlike those you now meet to denounce and resist. Eighty-five years ago the people of this City were similarly excited and indignant at the unjust interference of the Crown in their local and domestic rights; and their conduct upon those occasions fired the whole American Colonies with a determination to throw off kingly rule, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must. Are we not under kingly rule now? and do not the oppressions of to-day bear a painful parallel to those of that dark and gloomy period? But the oppressor, like the remedy, is now of another character. He holds power by our suffrages, and his acts can be ignored without resort to armed resistance. Thanks be to the Constitution, and institutions of government which flowed from the wisdom, patriotism and sacrifices of our fathers, we can drive our present enemy to the wall, with no other weapon than the ballot. These I know you will use; and in this battle count me as a volunteer. Feeling deeply the injuries which the City of my affections is now enduring from these causes. I am ready to take my part in the struggle, and fight it out to the bitter end.

I shall not be able to attend the meeting, and send this hasty letter as my representative upon that occasion. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

From T. F. Meagher.

Irish News Office, No. 29 Ann-street, near Nassau, New-York, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 6th of this month, and in reply beg to assure you that it would give me sincere pleasure to meet the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward on Monday evening, were it in my power to accept the very complimentary invitation with which you have honored me.

Previous engagements, however, will prevent me being with you. Nevertheless, you must give the fullest credit for my good feelings and intentions in your regard, and rest assured that in your patriotic condemnation of the enactments you have justly stigmatized as oppressive and insulting, no one more thoroughly concurs with

NEWPORT GOSSIP.

Fudgers at the Watering Places—A Quiet Season—Fish and Fishing—The Yacht Fleet—Mer-maids and Mer-men—Contrast between a Hooped Belle and a Water-Nymph—The Grand Fete Champetre, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

Some six months have passed, I believe, since my last "jottings" for the TIMES, on the other side of—not Jordan, but the Rocky Mountains, and I now find myself no longer "floating on the surface of circumstances," but quietly at anchor in this much-talked-of fashionable watering place. But *fishing*, not *fashion*, attracts me here, and it is owing to the fact that there is no bass-bait to be had to-day, that you are indebted for this valuable episde.

The season has been rather a quiet one, and from some cause, unknown to the subscriber, there has been a scarcity of visitors. The hotels have not been full, but the last few days has shown an addition to the pleasure-seekers, and the hotels are fast filling up. Unfortunately for the hotel-keepers, the month of July was made up of series and successions of rainy, cloudy, cold, gloomy days. The sun seemed out of humor, and couldn't be coaxed to shine,—people would not come here and shiver, or if they came, staid but a day or two, packed up and fled to places where they imagined the sun was shining. For ten days past we have had delightful weather, and no occasion for grumbling. New faces, new equipages, and new feminine dry goods are arriving by the New-York and Boston boats every day, and there is every prospect that the last of August will show nearly the usual number of visitors,—too late for the hotel keepers to retrieve lost ground, but it will be a great deal better than the prophesy of one of your cotemporaries. The great number of cottages inhabited by visitors during the Summer, detracts infinitely from the prosperity of the hotels. Except for these outside accommodations the hotels would all be full.

Since my last visit to this place some three years ago, the cost of living has advanced considerably—at least one-third. The hotel-keepers complain that they cannot supply their tables at former rates. The farmers are continually advancing their prices for the products of the soil—keep adding a few cents a dozen for eggs, chickens, &c., and take for their tariff whatever they can manage to force the hotels to pay. Newport is celebrated for its fishing and its fish, yet it is very difficult to supply the tables with this article, owing to the fact that there are several parties here who make a business of buying up, every day, the fish brought in, and shipping them by the evening boat to New-York. They give a higher price than residents will, consequently they get them all. The price of Bass formerly was 3 cents per pound; it is now ten, and the confounded fish have made up their minds not to bite even at that price. I flatter myself I am "some" on fishing, and in times past, have dragged some rousers from the surf on Scituate Point and Price's Neck; but I stood on that same old rock the other day, with one of Conroy's best poles and a Reel that sped out a hundred and fifty feet of silk line, every time—for five hours drenched with the spray—resulting in one solitary bite, and the loss of pole, line, &c., at one fell swoop. I had by my five hours' brought casting a line to such a state of perfection that in a brilliant effort to out-Herod Herod, I threw myself, pole and all; the former article I saved, the pole, &c., I didn't. I am going to try them once more, and if they don't bite then, I shall retire from the contest until Tom T—— arrives, who is, on Bass fishing, what Capt. Scott was on Coon-hunting.

We have had the Yacht squadron with us for two or three days, and a splendid appearance they made at anchor in the harbor. Of course there was no lack of visitors. Among so many beautiful craft it is almost an impossibility to say which particular vessel bore the palm for beauty of model and finish. The *Favorite*, *Mystery*, and *Wanderer*, were the favorites with the old Salts here. The latter would answer for any commercial purpose. An old sea dog standing on the wharf by my side as I was admiring her fair proportions, in answer to my question what he thought of her, replied: "I'd jist like to be on that craft's decks with 300 niggers under the hatchway, and the wind four points free, they might chase and be ——."

In coming into the harbor and "rounding to," one of the sloops, I forget which, poked her jiboom into the kitchen of the little steamboat *Water Lily*, and created a commotion among the colored persuasion and the crockery. The *Effis* got up anchor yesterday and dashed about among the other yachts in fine style, until she "brought up all standing" in shallow water, hard and fast aground, giving lookers-on a fine opportunity of admiring her model, as she was high and dry at low tide. She got off next tide, however, without damage. I understand that 600 ladies and gentlemen visited the *Wanderer*. Not such a sad and lonely fate for a "Wandarar." The other vessels were also thronged with visitors, and the hostmen reaped a harvest. The whole fleet at a signal from Commodore EDGAR'S yacht, got under way at 9 o'clock this morning, with a fine fresh Northwest breeze, stood out to sea, and rounded the light-ship in gallant style. I watched them as they passed the "Boat house," where the long rollers were tumbling in from seaward, and I could not but help notice how slightly they rolled, going dead before the wind. The sloops were ahead, and a white sloop, said to be the *Ella* or *Effie*, was showing her heels to the fleet, and bid fair to reach New Bedford first.

I strolled down to the Beach this morning, and amused myself in watching the beauties of Nature, unadorned with red flannel bathing dresses. There were mer-maids and mer-men—the former shorn of their expansions and rednced to painful reality, and a sad exhibition of the deficiencies to which physical humanity is subject. There were bells that yesterday, at the Bellevue Hop, blushed at the praise of their own loveliness. I know now why they blushed; they had consciences, and knew that all charms in these days, are hoops, cotton and gammon. They rode down to the beach in the vastness of expanded dry goods—two filling a carriage completely. Ten minutes later it would have taken a dozen. It's a painful fact that an angel of last evening's hop is a positive fright in the surf this morning. I advise any young gent in love, to follow his inamorata to the beach, just once. Perhaps it is fancy, but it strikes me all tha women at Newport, this year, are wonderfully. thin; as the jockeys say of horses, "wery low in flesh." There is a strong delegation of the Bony-partes. I frequently stop these windy days and watch the progress of some of these frail forms surmounted with most enormous "flats," expecting to see the tops of their heads come off, or else the whole affair, body and all, rise and be wafted off balloon fashion. It's the agony of fashion here to wear immense flats fantastically ornamented, with a fringe of lace, or a string in front with the end in the mouth, which depresses the front *ad libitum*, the scale of depression being regulated by the length of string swallowed; for full particulars and the very latest fashions see—not small bills—but the feminine colored population that promenade Touro-street between the Ocean House and the Bellevue.

The Grand affair of the season was the "*Fête Champêtre*," given by Mr. W. S. WETMORE, which came off, yesterday, at his splendid mansion near the Ocean House. It would eke out my letter to too great a length to attempt giving you anything like a faithful account of this elegant affair. I can only say that it was a magnificent entertainment, and everything that money could buy, or create, to add to the comfort of his guests, was in profusion. The mansion itself, although plain in its exterior, is a perfect palace within: the walls are adorned with the rarest frescoes and gems of art are on all sides, and yet amid the profusion there is a quiet elegance and taste that harmonizes the whole. It's not much in my style to express great admiration for men, whatever I may say and think of the other sex, but I was struck with the ease and courtly grace with which Mr. WETMORE received his guests. It was such a luxury, that I wanted to go out and come in again just to enjoy a repetition of such a reception. I could not but think what a splendid President he would make, and how gracefully he could do the honors of the White House. It is the custom of newspaper correspondents and reporters of such doings to make young men who were not fortunate enough to be there very unhappy, by their extravagant descriptions of the lovely females and beautiful women present. I am a great admirer of beauty, and liken a pretty woman unto nothing in this world, unless it be another one quite as pretty, but my conscience will not permit me to say that all the handsome or pretty women in the world were there. I knew of one or two that were not. If any reader says "Do you?" I will say "I do that." Not that the same ladies are not at times handsome. I have seen many of those same ones at the hops when I thought them beautiful. The whole secret of their plainness on this occasion was the fact that they were in a tent, and the intense glare of the light, heightened by the white cloth, was more than poor human complexion could bear. The fairest couldn't stand the test, and might, as they looked at each other, exclaim, "to what complexion have we come at last." I noticed that when they passed out into the lawn they were themselves again, and looked much better by clear daylight. "There's no use in talking," daylight and a tent are too much for even the fairest and clearest complexion, and the "Feet Shams-Peter," as a lady at our house calls it, will never become the fashion hereabouts, for reasons aforesaid, unless canvass can be shaded by a more becoming color than unbecoming white. I noticed the effect upon a great many of the Yacht Club present. It might, however, have been the rays of the sun and salt water, but it struck me that they looked very rosy around the gills, and I heard one of them murmuring "brandy and water." There's nothing like having a good time and going in, lemons.

I must close my letter, as it is "Fort day," when everybody who owns a carriage, can beg, borrow or hire one, (if they fail in the other efforts,) drives over to Fort Adams and around the circle inside, listening to the music, criticising, turning up noses, bowing and smiling—in short, Fort day is a sort of "Vanity Fair," where fashion parades its votaries and benefits livery stables. The most prominent man in the ring last Fort day was "Boquet John;" he was out in kids and a spanking "turn-out." John has a weakness for horse-flesh. The Astor steps must seem deserted without him. "John is one of 'em. Why fore why not? More anon. PODGERS.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Amherst College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

AMHERST, MASS., Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon President STEARNS delivered the Baccalaureate address to the members of the Graduating Class. His text was taken from the twentieth verse of the second chapter of Galatians, and the discourse was devoted to the consideration of the influence which the spirit of Christ exerted upon the learned professions when it becomes the governing principle of those engaged in the practice of them.

After arguing the vital necessity of having men of earnest piety in the pulpit, the speaker addressed a few words of earnest advice and kind farewell to the members of the Graduating Class, exhorting them to be reconciled to God, to act some noble part in life, and promising them a hearty grasp of welcome whenever they should return to this their Alma Mater.

This evening five members of the Freshman and the same number of the Sophomore class, displayed their oratorical powers in the Village Church. The Swertzer Declamation Prizes were the incitements to these exertions; two prizes being offered to each of the before-mentioned classes. In the Freshman class, EDWARD O. SHEPARD, of Nashua, New-Hampshire obtained the first prize, and LEVERETT S. GRIGGS, of Bristol, Connecticut, the second.

Messrs. SANFORD W. BILLINGS, of Sharon, Massachusetts, and LUTHER KERR, Jr., of Atkinson, Maine, were declared the successful competitors in the Sophomore class; the former receiving the first prize and the latter the second.

The audience indorsed the award to the Freshman class unanimously. Hisses were mingled with the applause which greeted that made to the Sophomores. Many seeming to think that the gentleman who received the second prize should have changed places, with the recipient of the first. It is seldom, however, that judges on such occasions succeed in satisfying all.

After the conclusion of these exercises, the Sophomores partook of a class supper at the "American," by way of celebrating the completion of the first two years of their college course; speeches and songs prolonging the festivities until long past midnight.

The remainder of the week will be crowded with events of interest. First and foremost, there is the Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, with which Amherst is favored the present year. Delegates from the different Chapters of this Society have been pouring in to-day, and a goodly number met this afternoon in the elegant hall this Chapter has just completed. As yet, business only has been transacted, but to-morrow afternoon Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Schonectady, N. Y., delivers an oration before the Society, and JOHN G. SAXE, a poem.

To-morrow morning Rev. E. B. FOSTER, of Lowell, addresses the Society of Inquiry.

Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Alumni meeting is to be held. It will be followed by an address by Hon. G. A. GROW, of Glenwood, Penn. In the afternoon Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Boston, delivers an oration before the Social Union, and Thursday the Commencement exercises take place.

Mr. TOBY, a delegate from Brown University to the Psi Upsilon Convention, was unfortunately, but not seriously injured, by a fall from the balcony of the "American" last evening. W——G.

Psi Upsilon Convention, and Supper Oration by J. H. Seelye—Poem by J. G. Saxe.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AMHERST, MASS., Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The Psi Upsilon Convention has been in full blast to-day. Delegates have been present from Yale, Hamilton, Dartmouth and Columbia Colleges, and from the New-York, Brown, and Wesleyan Universities. Of the jolly times the new and elegant hall has seen, or of that hall itself, we may not speak. Passers-by have wondered as they heard happy echoes ringing out above their heads what the unaccustomed sound portended, but they have been permitted to continue their wondering, for the mysteries of Psi Upsilon are too sacred for the uninitiated public to gaze upon. Shortly before three o'clock this afternoon the members of the Society, accompanied by the Germania Band of Boston, proceeded from their hall to the village church to be instructed and amused by two of their members, Rev. J. H. SEELE, of Schenectady, N. Y., and JOHN G. SAXE, whose name has but to be mentioned to make one's sides ache. After prayer by Prof. VOSE, Wm. G. HAMMOND, Esq., Chairman of the Convention, introduced Rev. Mr. SEELYE to the audience. PYTHAGORAS, he said, when asked by King HIERO his object in attending the Olympian Games, replied that he found his exaltation in beholding; so in the theatre of human life, many would stand aloof from action satisfied with being merely lookers on. We often hear the idea advanced that a man should develop himself independently of others, and the question is asked why should I overlook my own development for society's good? The object of the address was to examine this plea for individual development; to expose its fallacy and present arguments to show that society has its claims. In history we look in vain to find anything to support it. These sands on which we stand and which have no apparent connection, are found in reality to be effected by a common movement. Each age is immortal, each man throws his existence beyond himself. ARISTOTLE walks the earth to-day, though the graves of the Academy no longer cast their shadows and the influence of ALEXANDER is felt, though twenty centuries rest upon his tomb. Nothing is isolated. This fact it is which enables us to speak not of the history of men, but of the history of mankind and of the human race. Nations do not live for themselves any more than individuals do. As soon as a nation has produced its fruits it departs. If it was to enjoy them itself it would continue to flourish, but they are plucked and borne away that the seeds contained may spring up elsewhere. This fact is illustrated in the history of Rome and Greece. The latter had not the soil necessary for the nourishment of the imperishable seeds of art. Who does not see that the perfect development, the state reached in art during the time of PERICLES, was not intended for the benefit of itself alone, but for that of others. Rome worked out a different problem, proving the same great truth. She made the State preëminent, and brought all into subjection to it, and to her struggles for this end we owe our civil law. So we find throughout history that nothing is individual or for itself, but for all.

We rise to a still higher view in noticing that these relations are not only real, but that they constitute the highest perfection of the individual. This may be seen in art. The "Apollo Belvidere" or the "Dying Gladiator" would lose all their interest were they representations of individual peculiarities instead of incarnations of characteristics belonging to universal nature. Poetry also pleases only when the sentiments expressed find a responsive chord in the great heart of humanity. When it becomes the expression of merely individual sentiment or passion it loses all its power. On this principle it is explained that SCHILLER is greater than CORNEILLE, and SHAKESPEARE greater than either. CORNEILLE could not pass out of his nation, SCHILLER at times rises above nationality to universal expression, but SHAKESPEARE'S characters find their counterparts among every people.

Looking, in the third place, at the general sentiments of the race, we find all this corroborated. With the Greek the final aim of all culture was the State. He never lost the idea of cultivating the individual for the citizen and not for the man. In all things the State was beyond and embraced the individual. A sentiment so general as this must be founded in a principle.

Hence, in the fourth place, we come to the inquiry, why is it so? The difference between man and the brute is not animal, nor does it consist in development. It is one of substance, not of form. The spiritual nature, that which makes a man a man, reaches beyond himself and binds him to his kind. Here is the foundation of society and the principle which renders it and the individual inseparable. The problem then is, how can the individual maintain his dignity and yield to the claims of the State? Each must work for each and for all, and labor for a brother with a brother's love. This truth will yet have its full development evolving from the chaos of our individual State, a creation over which the morning stars will sing together for joy. This leads to the second principal division of the subject: What is the educated man to do for society? Let him be an educator. Each age demands this in general terms; our own demands it with peculiar force, for the problem now being solved is the true relation of man to his fellow. How can the rights of the individual and of the whole be reconciled? History will record the answer. All demand that every one should have his due, and as it is the peculiar sphere of law to bring this about, the educated man must become an educator in point of law, if the judge forgets the universal principles of right, making him and those whom he judges hear the law. In the second place, he must become an educator in point of liberty. The idea that liberty is the universal birthright of man, is pressing itself on the minds of men as it never has before. Call the principle dead and place it in a tomb, it will rise again to-morrow. Let a man be taught his own excellence, and you elevate him; impress him with the idea he is but a higher development of the animal, and he is necessarily debased. In the former case, he cannot be depressed, nor can he become a despot, for he will naturally respect the rights of others.

The demands of the age are for an educator in respect of liberty and law, but let no one dare attempt to put them asunder, for God has joined them together. We want them not as they destroy, but as they complete one another.

The sentiments of the address received the warm indorsement of all who heard it.

JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., followed with his poem on the "Press." This poem was delivered some three years since in New-York, and copious extracts from it were published at the time. Its wit was as pungent, and its sarcasm as keen as ever. If laughter and applause are criterions of the success of such performances Mr. SAXE has reason to feel gratified with his reception by his Amherst audience.

In the evening Rev. E. B. FOSTER, of Lowell, delivered an address before the Society of Inquiry. His theme was the "Hope of the Christian Scholar."

PSI UPSILON SUPPER.

Excellent as the address was, we fear members of the Psi Upsilon fraternity who were present were indulging other hopes for the moment, since they knew that in a hall expressly provided for the occasion, not a thousand miles away, an excellent supper was awaiting their discussion. Assembling at their hall shortly after 9 o'clock, the delegates completed their yet unfinished business, and then, with the graduates and under graduate members of the Society, proceeded to the before-mentioned hall. Here, after something a little more substantial than a feast of reason, the flow of soul commenced. The President of the Convention, WM. G. HAMMOND, Esq., in reply to a toast, made a neat address, and proposed, "The Orator of the Day—Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE." Mr. S. declared that he felt an unmitigated contempt for the President. He had come there with the express understanding that he should, on no pretence, be inveigled into making a speech. The President probably claimed to be but the representative of the Society, and Mr. S. hardly dared abnegate the principles he had advocated in the afternoon, by refusing entirely to sacrifice individual interests to those of the many, so he compromised the matter by proposing the health of the Representative from the Wilmot District, Hon. G. A. Grow. Cheer after cheer made the hall ring again, as Mr. G. rose to reply. He made a beautiful reference to a custom of the tribe of the Lenni Lenape. Before the young members of the tribe were admitted to the war-councils, they were sent off on a hunting expedition alone. If they returned safely and honorably, they were permitted to take their seats with the elder braves. He had returned, not from a bloody war-path, but from the struggle with error, and had hoped that he might be permitted, like the young Indian, to listen to the elder braves. The council fires of the Dacotahs were but seven in number, ours are eleven. The members of the Fraternity are called in from the battle-field of life, covered not with blood, but bearing the prize of truth. The great watch-fires of national liberty are in danger, and each individual has his duty to perform in guarding against their being extinguished. Accident merely placed men in prominent positions in this struggle, but they owed it to their country to maintain its cause against every hazard. The sympathy men so much needed they found in the bosom of the Fraternity.

The poet of the occasion, J. G. SAXE, was then called upon, and replied in the language of rhymes, reading the following pleasing impromptu.

POET PRANDIAL POEM.

Mr. Chairman and Brothers: Allow me to say
A few simple words in my own rhyming way,
To express the deep pleasure, as well as I may,
Which gladdens my heart at our meeting to-day.

To a stately "Convention" the tribute I bring
Is not, I'm aware, the conventional thing;
And yet let me hope, at this festival season,
My rhyme is not wholly repugnant to reason;
At least I may say, for your genial relief,
'Tis simple and honest, and hearty and brief.

I can't be circular, and, if I could,
At a season like this I'm not sure that I would;
For as Romans and Greeks very rarely could find
Much pleasure at best in the Delphian kind,
So oracles now—and you know them by scores—
Like the old-fashioned augurs, are terrible bores!

To be open and honest in all that you do;
To every high trust to be faithful and true;
In aught that concerns a morality's scheme,
To be more ambitious *to be* than to *seem*;
To cultivate honor as higher in worth
Than favor of fortune or genius or birth;
To treat with respect all the lowliest ones
That keep us at peace with Society's fools,
But to face every canon that ever was made
By Policy's cunning, or Mars' trade,
Ere you yield to the Moloch that Fashion has reared
One jot of your freedom, or hair of your beard!

All this and much more I would venture to teach
Had I only a "call," and a "license to preach,"—
But since I have not to my modesty true,
I'll lay it all by, as a layman should do.

Success to PSI UPSILON!—beautiful name!
To the eye and the ear it is pleasant the same.
Many thanks to old Cadmus who made us his debtors
By inventing, one day, those Capital Letters
Which still from the heart we shall know how to speak
When we've lazily forgotten the rest of our Greek.
If we lose all the rest, as perchance we may do,
We'll ever remember the glorious *Two*,
Which pregnant with meaning beyond all the others,
Shall everywhere serve in the language of brothers,
As an alphabet equal in every part
To the sweetest, completest, best tongue of the heart!

May our characters be as rounded and fair
As those of the beautiful symbols we wear;
Till gathered at last in the choir of the blest,
The symbols he lost in the love they expressed!

Mr. SAXE added a few words in reply to the sentiment, "The Saxon tongue the best of all," and called up J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., of the Springfield *Republican*. Mr. H. made an exceedingly amusing speech, seeming somewhat disposed to contest the palm for punning with the veteran punster himself, the redoubtable SAXE.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Esq., of New-York, made a few remarks, and then speeches followed from the delegates representing the different chapters. All the speeches overflowed with the spirit of brotherly love, and earnest attachment to this favorite and favored Fraternity.

The Germania Band discoursed most eloquent and appropriate music through the entire proceedings, and, as I lay aside my pen, sweet strains, mingled with hearty huzzas, are borne to me upon the night, or rather morning sir, for the hour of twelve is long since passed, and the joyous festivities are still being prolonged. W——G.

Perilous Descent of Aeronants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SHELDON HOUSE, PINE ORCHARD, BRANFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The quiet of this retired watering-place was greatly disturbed, this afternoon, by the cry of "A balloon!" On rushing to the piazza we noticed that a large and beautiful balloon was in sight, apparently bound towards the Long-Island House. Soon we saw that, instead of progressing, it seemed to be descending. Our impressions were confirmed as we saw distinctly showers of sand falling from the car. All was in vain, however, for suddenly it rapidly descended, and, to our horror, the car and its three inmates were plunged in the sea, completely out of sight, the car, which was a large wicker basket, being completely submerged.

The greatest excitement, as may be imagined, prevailed. We at once started our favorite yacht, the *Active*, under command of Captain BALDWIN, for the rescue. The beautiful little sloop almost flew through the waves, and soon was by the side of the car, which was being dragged at a furious rate through the water. The unfortunate aeronants, who seemed in excellent spirits, in spite of their mishap, gave the boat a hearty cheer, and requested the Captain to lie near so as to afford all needed assistance. They had thrown out their anchor, but were drifting before the wind towards Governor's Island—one of the Thimbls Islands. The yacht hastened to the shore, and the party were on hand to seize the car as it struck the rock. It required the force of a dozen men to keep it from ascending, its passengers not daring to leave the car until the gas escaped.

We found that the aeronaut, Mr. KING, ascended from New-Haven at 3 P. M., accompanied by two passengers, Mr. C. F. TUTTLE and Mr. P. A. PINKERMAN, who went up on a wager. The car was well provisioned, but, in the excitement of their descent, their supplies were thrown overboard. The car, when discovered, was filled with a chaos of barometers, opera-glasses, champagne bottles, and bouquets.

The barometer indicated a height of two miles. They described the view of the country, particularly of Salstonstall Lake as being magnificent. It was truly unfortunate that such a promising ascension should have had so unfortunate a termination. It, however, has furnished quite an event to us who are domiciled at PINE ORCHARD.

Charter of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

The preamble of this document sets forth that the undersigned, having agreed to unite for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under the Mexican grants of GARAY and SLOO, have determined, for that purpose, to form a corporation, under the act of the Louisiana Legislature of 14th March, 1855, entitled, "An Act for the organization of Corporations for works of public improvement and utility."

ARTICLE 1.—The Corporation shall be called the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, and by that name shall have the usual corporate power and authority, for twenty-five years.

ART. 2.—The said Corporation is established for the purpose of constructing a carriage-road from the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos River, to some point on the Bay of Ventosa, in the Pacific Ocean, and of constructing also a railroad from said Coatzacoalcos River to the Bay of Ventosa, according to the conditions of the Garay and Sloo grants, and enjoying and conducting the navigation of said Coatzacoalcos River, according to the terms and conditions of said grants.

ART. 3.—The capital stock of said Company shall be $10,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, which shall be appropriated as follows, viz:

80,000 shares, or $8,000,000, shall be subscribed and paid for as hereinafter provided.

20,000 shares, or $2,000,000, shall be issued as full paid stock, and delivered to the Trustees who now hold the title to said Garay and Sloo grants, under the deed of trust executed by P. A. HARCOUS, for himself, and as representing the rights of F. P. FALCONNET, now holder of the Sloo grant under the decree of the Mexican Government.

100,000 shares.

ART. 4.—Provides for the opening of subscription lists, as required by terms of the said grants.

ART. 5.—The payments to be made on the cash stock subscribed and to be subscribed as aforesaid, are as follows; ten per cent. at the time of subscribing; ten per cent. in sixty days thereafter; ten per cent. in ninety days thereafter; and the remainder as called for by the direction, in instalments not exceeding ten per cent. each, nor at intervals less than sixty days. Calls for stock payments shall be made by advertisements of not less than sixty days, in at least two newspapers published in New-Orleans.

ART. 6.—On the conveyance to this Company by Trustees of the rights in Garay and Sloo grants, in accordance with deed of trust, the Board of Directors shall issue to Trustees the aforesaid two millions of dollars of full paid stock for the purposes of said trust, and said stock shall be considered, in all respects, as if paid in cash; and on the execution of said conveyance, said Board of Directors shall further issue to said Trustees for the purposes of said trust, the eight per cent. bonds of the Company for one million of dollars, payable ——. That portion of said bonds which, under the provisions of said trust, is to be used for the payment of the debts and liabilities contracted under the Sloo grant, shall be appropriated to the satisfaction of such debts and liabilities as to the parties to whom said Trustees are, by the terms of said trust, required to convey the same, in the exercise of their sole and uncontrolled discretion may think proper to pay; it being distinctly understood that this Company assumes the payment of no debt whatsoever contracted by any Company, person or persons, under either the said Sloo or Garay grant, except as is provided in the 8th article of this Charter.

ART. 7.—No dividend shall be declared before the railroad is completed. The Company shall not derive a net revenue greater than 15 per cent. from its tolls; and whenever the receipts from tolls shall exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the road, the payment of running expenses, and a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, there shall be a ratable diminution of the tolls, so as to keep the dividends down to 15 per cent. per annum at most.

This article shall not impose any limitation on the amount of dividends that the Company may declare from sales or leases of its lands, or any source of revenue other than tolls for the transportation of freight and passengers.

ART. 8.—The six hundred thousand dollars advanced by F. P. FALCONNET to the Mexican Government for the Sloo Grant shall be paid by the Company in its bonds, on such terms as may be agreed on, and the Company will reimburse itself out of the share of the Mexican Government in the net profits, as provided in said Sloo grant.

ART. 9.—The Company's business to be conducted at New-Orleans by nine Directors, of which seven shall be residents of that city, and four shall form a quorum.

ART. 10.—Emile LaSère, John M. Bell, Alfred Penn, W. E. Starke, Lionel C. Levy, J. L. Warner, J. W. Burbridge, P. O. Hebert and Duncan F. Kenner shall compose the first Board of Directors until the first Monday in May, 1858. The elections shall be annual, and each subsequent Board shall be elected on the third Monday of April in each year, and enter on the discharge of its duties on the first Monday of May following. No one shall be eligible as Director unless he owns twenty-five shares of stock.

ART. 11.—A failure to elect Directors shall not dissolve the corporation, but the Board in office shall continue the exercise of its functions until a new Board can be elected.

ARTS. 12 AND 13.—Contain the customary provisions for the meetings of stockholders and the making of by-laws, &c.

ART. 14.—Defines the power of the President and Directors, which includes—to do anything necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of the roads hereinbefore described, with as many tracks as they may deem necessary; to determine the line and location of the roads, and to make all necessary contracts for the purposes aforesaid; to purchase all materials, machines, vehicles, teams, ships, vessels and steamboats, and all equipments deemed by them necessary or useful for the purposes of the Company, and in general to do everything necessary and proper to effect the objects of this charter, including the fixing and collecting of tolls for transportation of passengers, freight and mails.

ART. 15.—Directors may borrow money and mortgage the property of the Company in security for the payment thereof.

ART. 16.—Provides for a stated annual meeting of stockholders, to be held one week before the election of Directors, to receive the report of the last year's operations.

ART. 17.—Stock books shall be kept in the offices of the Company. Certificates of stock shall be issued to the shareholders, and no transfer of stock shall be binding on the Company until made on its stock books.

ART. 18.—Board of Directors authorized to contract specially for work, materials, lands, &c.

ART. 19.—As it will be necessary to enter into some arrangements with the Government of Mexico, and that of the United States, Messrs. EMILE LA SERE, and J. P. BENJAMIN are made the joint agents of the Company, with full power to agree with either or both of said Governments for such modifications, amendments, and charges in said grants as may seem most judicious for securing full and perfect protection for the rights and interests of this Company.

ART. 20.—At the expiration of the Charter, or whenever the dissolution of the corporation shall render its liquidation necessary, three commissioners shall be elected by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to take possession of the property of the Company, and conduct its business to a final liquidation, on such terms and in such manner as shall be determined by a meeting of stockholders, regularly convened for that purpose; and if, at the expiration of the present Charter, a majority of the stockholders, in amount and number, shall desire to renew the same for a further term, the stockholders dissenting from such a renewal shall be bound to transfer their stock to those desiring the renewal, at its fair value, to be affixed by appraisers mutually chosen for that purpose.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30, 1857.

Emile LaSère	Fifty shares.
John M. Bell	Fifty shares.
J. W. Burbridge	Fifty shares.
J. L. Warner	Fifty shares.
Lionel C. Levy	Fifty shares.
W. E. Starke	Fifty shares.
Duncan F. Kenner	Fifty shares.
Alfred Penn, Per pro Emile LaSère	Fifty shares.
John Slidell, Per pro Emile LaSère	Fifty shares.
P. A. Hargous, Per pro J. P. Benjamin	One hundred shares.
J. P. Benjamin	Fifty shares.
J. D. Denegre	Fifty shares.
P. O. Hebert	Fifty shares.

SUCCESSFUL AERONAUTIC EXCURSION FROM NEW-HAVEN.—Shortly after three, Mr. KING, the aeronant, entered the balloon, with Messrs. P. A. PINKERMAN and CHAS. F. TUTTLE, of this city. The cords were gradually payed out; the weights which had kept the balloon down were gradually removed under the direction of Mr. KING, and at 3 o'clock and 33 minutes the word "Let go" was given—the men abandoned the ropes, and the balloon rose quickly and beautifully, amid the cheers of the crowd, the music of the Band, and a generous shower of bouquets from the ascending trio. The westerly wind carried the balloon nearly direct to the eastward, it rising rapidly until it attained an apparent altitude of two miles or more. A parachute, containing a live rabbit, was let down about fifteen minutes after the balloon started—where it landed we cannot now say. The balloon was in sight from the tops of houses in the city until it sank below the range of hills between East Haven and Branford.

We have but little room this morning to give an account of the voyage of the aeronants. They had the good fortune to land safely on an island about three miles from Branford, from which point they were conveyed to the main land in a boat. The balloon first alighted in the water, and the car sank to the depth of 20 feet or more, and immediately rose to the surface. All the provisions, ballast, &c., were then thrown overboard, which enabled the car to keep on the surface until it reached the land, when everything was secured safely, the passengers escaping with only a thorough drenching, and the loss of Messrs. PINKERMAN'S and TUTTLE'S caps.

Mr. KING informs us that he could have made a successful landing in the center of Branford, but he considered it perfectly safe to proceed further, and following the wishes of his passengers, kept on, with the intention of landing on Long Island, but the current of air afterwards was such as to make it impossible to do so, and it became necessary either to proceed seaward, or land where he did. Before he commenced his descent, Montauk Point was plainly visible.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier*, 12th.

The Anna Meister Delusion.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 11th

The jury in the case of ANNA MEISTER, CAROLINE MUELLER and CAROLINE WARNER, tried for conspiracy to defraud various persons, came into Court yesterday after having been out two days, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty," but the defendants to pay the costs. This is a virtual conviction of criminal practices, though the particular offence of conspiracy was not proved. At the time of the first arrest of ANNA MEISTER, we gave an account of her extraordinary practices, and the proceedings of the trial have been reported from day to day in our columns. But the case is such a remarkable one, that, now that she is again discharged and at liberty to resume her former course, it deserves to be presented again to the public.

ANNA MEISTER is a young German woman, who has lived in Philadelphia for several years. A year or two ago she represented herself to be inspired, gathered followers of both sexes around her and began to preach to them. She declared herself, at different times, to be the daughter of God, the sister of Jesus Christ and the Holy Ghost. She succeeded in getting quite a number of persons to believe in her, and she preached to them that the end of the world was at hand. They believed that it was the Almighty that spoke through her, and when she told them that they must give her money, jewelry, plate, finery and other valuables, they did not hesitate to comply with her demands. She wanted a blue satin dress to ascend in, when the end of the world should arrive, and the money to procure it was contributed. In the course of the trial it was ascertained that one woman had given her about $300 in money and presents, another over one hundred; one a ring worth $2500, another a gold watch, another a silver pitcher, others dresses, and indeed every whim of this remarkable impostor was instantly and cheerfully gratified by her deluded followers. She wanted a silver crown, set with jewels, and promised that those who contributed to it should be the first to go to heaven; the money was given and the crown procured. She wanted a gold watch and chain, and those who contributed should be carried up by the chain to heaven; the watch and chain were purchased. She did not, in her quasi divine character, scorn such little gifts as ribbons, collars, undersleeves, silk stockings, baskets and other trifles, all of which were generously supplied to her. She always disavowed accepting or using these things for her own pleasure, but said it was in compliance with the command of God.

The woman, clever as she was in obtaining proselytes, and in getting money and valuables from them, does not appear to have presented any particular doctrine or well-defined creed. Beyond declaring that she was the sister of the Saviour, and that she was sent to warn and prepare the people for the end of the world, there is no appearance of any pretension to a distinctive theology. The various witnesses do not all agree on minor points, and it is quite possible that, having no very clear notions of doctrine herself, she contradicted herself at times. Occasionally she pretended to have miraculous power, and attempted to cure diseases; but again she would say she had not yet this power, but would have it shortly. At one time she would say that she was the sister of the Saviour, and at another, the Holy Ghost, and she frequently declared that it was the Holy Ghost that spoke through her. At one time she declared that it was Adam, not Eve, that brought sin into the world. To one person she gave a string of commandments, and, mingled grotesquely among those of a religious character, was one forbidding the use of coffee, tobacco, and onions! On one occasion she baptized a child after death, saying it was necessary for its salvation. On another, she made four young girls kneel down and swear before her to serve God forever, and then she gave each of them three swallows of lemonade, which they drank in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. She generally said that the destruction of the world would begin at Philadelphia, and that only those would be saved who attached themselves to her.

These are a few illustrations of this marvelous imposture, which, strange to say, created a great excitement in a portion of our German population; for the victims of the delusion were, we believe, all Germans, and ANNA MEISTER preached in her own language. The effects of it in the families of her followers were often distressing. The women who were deceived by her had to deceive their husbands, in order to get money to satisfy her importunate demands. Some families were reduced to poverty, and in all there was a certain amount of distress arising from the credulity of wife or daughter. It is said that separations of man and wife, and parent and child, were caused by the delusion, while some of the victims have been brought to a condition little short of insanity. There are some who still persist in believing all that she says, and, now that she has been delivered from the hands of justice, they will probably ascribe it to miraculous agency, and rally around her more devotedly than ever.

When an ignorant and unlettered woman like ANNA MEISTER, in an enlightened and wealthy city of 600,000 inhabitants like Philadelphia, where schools and churches abound, can gather around her a congregation of disciples, it is not surprising that an imposture like Mormonism should succeed. In this case, we are not shocked at the infamy of ANNA MEISTER, so much as we are shocked at the blind ignorance of her infatuated followers. This surpasses belief and weakens our confidence in the progress of enlightenment in the nineteenth century. No Middle Age fanaticism ever surpassed this, and when we consider also the other delusions of the age—Mormonism, Wakemanism and others that have been developed lately—we cannot but feel uneasy at the prospect before us. In this case it is especially to be regretted that the law could not reach and punish the wretched author of the imposture.

The Minnesota Indian Difficulties.—Letter from the Special Agent of the Department.

From the Union.

Subjoined is a copy of the letter received yesterday morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Mr. K. PRITCHETTE, who was recently sent to Minnesota as the special agent of the Indian Department:

MANKATO, (Blue Earth Co.,) Minn., July 31, 1857.

SIR: Upon an interview with the Governor at this place, I am informed that no further outrages have been perpetrated by the Indians. Great alarm, however, still prevails among the frontier settlers, who are daily deserting their improvements, and many leaving the Territory. The arrival of the troops will correct this, restore confidence, and, it is believed, effectually overawe the Indians.

To-morrow I shall proceed to the lower Sioux agency to join Superintendent CUTLER, from which point an early communication more at length will be made of such facts as I have been able to ascertain explanatory of the origin and present condition of the existing difficulties.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, K. PRITCH

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday, the President, J. R. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

CARRIAGE-HIRE OF MEMBERS.

Councilman Waugh offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed and authorized to pay bills for carriage hire of members of the Common Council for 1856 and 1857, used in the discharge of their official duties, provided that the said bills do not exceed in the aggregate for each member the sum of $100 per annum.

The matter was laid over.

FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

The following resolution was offered by Councilman Franklin:

Whereas, the sale of the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to be invalid; and whereas, the conclusion of the said Supreme Court determined the fact that the title to the property was and is in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for which see case of C. V. S. Roosevelt vs. Mayor. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to advertise for suitable plans for a Market House, to be erected on the said property, and that he send such plans, when prepared, to the Common Council for further action thereon.

He urged the reference of the matter to the Committee on Markets.

Councilman McCahill wished to know whether the Corporation had the property now in possession. The President said, in reply, that the motion to refer to a standing Committee took precedence of any other inquiry. The Councilman persisted, but again received the same answer.

Councilman Ottarson asked if it were in order to amend the resolution. He had prepared an amended resolution.

Councilman Hemphill stated that the Comptroller had ventured some opinions in the matter

Councilman Waugh observed that the Board had nothing to do with the opinions of the Comptroller. That was not the question.

Councilman Ottarson called for and obtained the reading of his resolution in connection with the petition, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to advertise the grounds known as the Fort Gansevoort property, to be let for a term of 21 years to the highest bidder, for the purpose of establishing a public market thereon, the said market to be of such plan and construction as may be approved by the Common Council.

It was moved that the papers and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Councilman Franklin indorsed that recommendation.

Councilman McCahill said there was a question as to the title.

Councilman Ottarson called the member to order. The title had been affirmed by the Supreme Court, and was indisputable.

After some further discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Markets.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY—THE LOWBER SEIZURE.

A communication was received and read from the Comptroller, stating that the personal property and effects of the City had been seized by the Sheriff, under execution against the City, in favor of Robert W. Lowber, on the sale for $199,000 of the Market-site on the East River, foot of Fourteenth-street. The communication gives a history of the legal proceedings in virtue of which the City is deprived of its right of appeal from the decision of the Referee, Hon. D. E. Sickles, and is as follows;

THE LOWBER EXECUTION—LETTER FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1857.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL: All the personal property of the Corporation of the City of New-York has been levied on by the Sheriff of the County, and is subject to be sold for the payment of a judgment for the sum of about $200,000, in favor of Robert W. Lowber.

The origin of Mr. Lowber's claim on the City, and the considerations which influence the Common Council in giving their sanction to it, may be more familiar to the Common Council than to the Comptroller; but the peculiar condition of the Treasury, and the pressing claims on its funds, and the embarrassment incident to a sudden call for the payment of so large a sum, without any act of the Legislature authorizing stock to be issued, or a tax to be levied to provide the means, cannot be fully appreciated without a particular knowledge of the resources and wants of the Finance Department.

On the 2d of March last, the Common Council passed a resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase a plot of ground at the foot of Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and intermediate between those streets on the East River, and to pay for the same the sum of $196,000. This the Comptroller declined to do, for reasons assigned in a communication to the Common Council on the 23d of April last, as follows:

"Mr. Lowber was informed that the Charter of 1849 contained an ex, ress prohibition applicable to the head of each Executive Department against incurring any expense, whether the object of the expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense; and that without an act of the Legislature authorizing a loan to be made or a tax to be levied, the Comptroller could not give effect to the appropriation contained in the resolution, and that he had no legal authority to obtain the means to pay Mr. Lowber. Within a few days Mr. Lowber commenced legal proceedings, the object of which probably is to compel the Comptroller to receive the deed and pay for the land the sum of $196,000, subject to back taxes, assessments, &c.

In the preceding part of this communication, that portion of the Charter is alluded to which limits the power of the Comptroller in regard to incurring debts against the Corporation, when no legal means are previously provided for discharging these liabilities. By referring to the 19th section of the Charter of 1830. It will be seen that the Common Council is itself prohibited from incurring liabilities, unless there exists at the time legal provisions for discharging these liabilities. That section declares as follows, viz:

"The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature."

The Counsel to the Corporation expressed an opinion that the City had no valid defence to the claim of Mr. Lowber. The Comptroller, however, insisted that the provisions of the Charter prohibiting him from increasing any liability without a previous appropriation enabling him to pay, and prohibiting the Common Council from borrowing on the Credit of the Corporation except in anticipation of the revenues of the year in which the loan is made, furnished a perfect defence; and that if the Common Council could incur a legal debt by a mere resolution, and if judgment could be obtained on this claim, and the City property be sacrificed to pay the judgment, the prohibitions on the Common Council and the Departments, in the Charter, were a nullity; and I urged upon him the great importance of having this question settled by the full bench of the Supreme Court, if not by the Court of Appeals, and that if the prohibitions in the Charter did not apply to the creation of debt a combination of desperate jobbers might get possession of the Common Council and bankrupt the City in a single year.

In the progress of the suit, the matter was placed in the hands of Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., as referee.

As the Counsel to the Corporation held opinions in favor of the claimant, I suggested the propriety of selecting additional counsel. This he consented to, and Mr. Evarts was accordingly retained, who made an argument before the referee, and my understanding was, that in case the report of the referee was in favor of the claimant, Mr. Busteed would appeal the case, and afford Mr. Evarts an opportunity to argue the case at length before the full Bench of the Supreme Court.

I rested under this expectation until about the 20th or 25th of July, when the transcript of a judgment in favor of Mr. Lowber for $199,000 was handed to me by Mr. Dikeman, who received it from Mr. Stratton.

Mr. Busteed was out of the City, and on his return he was urged to appeal the case, but on examination it appeared that the right to appeal was lost by lapse of time. The counsel suggested that to get an appeal or a stay of the judgment it would be necessary for me to procure bail to the amount of $400,000. I prepared a paper, of which a copy is annexed, marked A, and signed it myself for $200,000, and placed it in the hands of Alderman Tucker; but in about 48 hours the Sheriff presented an execution for $196,000, and assured me that any effort to get an appeal, was labor lost.

It now appears that judgment was entered on the 12th of June; yet this important fact was not communicated to the Comptroller until after the expiration of the 30 days for appealing, although he was expected to provide the means for paying the $200,000 without any law authorizing him to get the money by loan or tax. The property embraced in the resolution I have had surveyed and a map of the premises made.

If a stay of proceedings on the execution cannot be had until legislative authority can be obtained to procure the necessary means to pay Mr. Lowber, how is the Comptroller to get along with his duties as the law now stands? In regard to that large portion of the revenue of the City appropriated to the ordinary expenses of the Government, and which is represented by the tax levy of $8,000,000. The second section of the tax law declares that:

"No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named, shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid."

Under this section, which is a part of the Tax law itself, can the Comptroller legally draw his warrant on any portion of the tax levy of 1857 and apply it to pay the claim of Mr. Lowber? The Comptroller has recently borrowed $200,000, as provided by an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of paying for the State Arsenal, which is situated within the limits of the Central Park. The 3d section of the act for the sale of the Arsenal provides that the sum of $275,000 shall be paid into the State Treasury, if the city elects to purchase the property, which has been done. Can the Comptroller properly draw upon this fund to pay the claim of Mr. Lowber? The effect of such an operation would be to defeat the purchase of the Arsenal lot and compel the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell it. We then turn to the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City Debt.

In regard to this fund, if we had an act of the Legislature authorizing a tax to be levied, or stock to be issued, a temporary loan might be made from this fund to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the tax or stock. But this is not the case, and more than this, this fund is chargeable with a debt of $8,000,000 which is payable on the 1st of January. This is one of the worst loan debts contracted many years ago, and as it is a five per cent. stock, no portion of it can be considered in the present state of the money market. We have a large accumulation in the Sinking Fund applicable to the payment of this debt, but it consists mainly of five per cent. long stock, and hence is unavailable in the present state of the money market. The payment of $8,000,000 on the 1st of January, will, therefore, require all the money belonging to the fund in the Treasury, and all the available means in the hands of the Commissioners.

Can the Comptroller, therefore, put at hazard the amount of this debt, by using any of the available portion of the Sinking Fund for the payment of Mr. Lowber's claim?

If the mandate issued out of the Supreme Court cannot be stayed until the meeting of the Legislature, it is difficult to perceive how the Comptroller can legally prevent the Sheriff from selling the property of the Corporation. The Comptroller, in the absence of the Corporation counsel, submitted the question of a stay of proceedings to other counsel; but his action may depend on the willingness of the Attorney of Record to coöperate with him.

The counsel of Mr. Lowber seems to suppose that I have paid executions under circumstances similar to those connected with the present execution.

In reviewing the operations of the Treasury for the last seven years, no case of similar character occurs to me. In the case of renting grounds to carry out the contract of Wm. B. Reynolds in 1853–4, the Common Council passed a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay a bonus of $7,000 for the lease. This he declined to do. The lessee commenced a suit against the Corporation, to recover the bonus under the resolution, but soon after discontinued the suit, and the Common Council passed another resolution, directing the counsel to the Corporation to procure a *mandamus* against the Comptroller, to compel him to pay the bonus of $7,000 to the original lessee. Mr. Dillon declined to apply for a *mandamus* against the Comptroller, and assigned his reason for taking this course in a report to the Common Council. This ended that case, and the $7,000 remained in the Treasury.

In the case of the execution paid to certain contractors, as set forth in the last annual report of the Comptroller, it is shown that these judgments were obtained on contracts, originally based on assessments of the property benefited, which property was afterwards taken for the Central Park; and it is worthy of special remark, that the drain from the Treasury to pay these executions, at this moment constitutes a portion of the arrearages on account of assessments, which has prevented any cash payments for several months to contractors for work actually done on assessment contracts.

In the case of the $208,000 which the Board of Supervisors resolved to put into the tax levy to improve the Central Park, without any act of the Legislature authorizing it to be done, Mr. Shepard applied to the Supreme Court in his own name, as a tax-payer, and obtained an injunction from Judge Whiting, which prevented the illegal proceeding, and saved the Treasury from the overwhelming embarrassment which might have followed the attempt to add $200,000 to the tax levy without the authority of law.

As far as I can ascertain, the case of Mr. Lowber stands alone, without a precedent, and without a parallel.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Councilman Smith moved that the communication just read be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Councilman Ottarson moved to amend by referring to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman Jones appealed, in a most impassioned and emphatic manner, to the Board, urging that they should arrest, by prompt inquiry, proceedings that were a shame to this great City. The Finance Committee ought to have the examination of this matter, and tell how, in what sense, and why it was, that the City was bankrupt.

Councilman McCahill was opposed to the reference to the Committee on Markets. He would prefer the Finance Committee. The whole subject would undergo there a better sifting.

Councilman Ottarson observed that the Chairman of the Committee on Finance had expressed himself very properly, this was purely a financial matter, and he had no doubt the Chairman of that Committee would do his duty. He strongly recommended that reference, though he had no doubt of the integrity of the gentlemen composing the Committee on Markets. In his opinion the whole transaction was a fraud. It was a direct violation of the Charter, and in any aspect was no better than highway robbery. To say the least, the Counsel to the Corporation had betrayed great carelessness and indifference in the matter. He had sacrificed thereby the interests of the City. This was not the only existing swindle in progress through the Courts, and it was surely high time that the people were more efficiently protected.

On vote the matter was referred, almost unanimously, to the Committee on Finance.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the regular calendar.

A NEW DUMPING GROUND.

A very animated and savory discussion took place in reference to the proposed establishment of a new dumping ground in the Fifth Ward. Councilmen Crane and Underhill were the chief speakers. The Committee resolved to recommend that the matter be passed over.

WARD'S ISLAND.

Councilman McCahill became particularly forcible respecting the proposed purchase of about 23 acres of land on Ward's Island, worth two years ago $98,000. "Where," said the member, "where the h—l is the money to draw the warrant to come from? [Laughter.] I am as cool as a cucumber, but this is enough to excite a man."

Councilman Waugh thought there was no fraud, and that if the land was wanted this was the time to buy it. The land on the Long Island side was worth $2,500 per acre, that on the New-York side was worth $6,000 per acre. But if the present holders could not give a proper title, it would be well to proceed cautiously.

Councilman McCahill could not imagine at whose instigation this resolution had been proposed, at a time when the City was notoriously bankrupt.

Councilman Franklin thought the City might judiciously decline or defer this purchase at the present.

A motion to refer was lost. Then, upon the question of accepting the report of the Committee on Lands and Places, and adopting their resolution of further inquiry, 17 voted in the affirmative and 12 in the negative.

The House resumed and the Committee of the Whole reported.

The purchase of a new Engine for Fire Company No. 31, was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

THE STREETS.

Councilman Ottarson desired information as to what had been done by the Conference Committee in reference to street cleaning.

The Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee stated through the President, that from the circumstance of some of its members being out of town, they were not yet prepared to report.

BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The contract for the Battery enlargement was declared void, in consequence of the parties not completing the work in accordance with the specification.

Presently the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the chair.

CORPORATION PRINTING.

It was moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Whereupon Councilman Ottarson complained of the carelessness of the Corporation printers. If the recess occupied a month, the printed papers were always produced only at the last moment. It was no excuse to say, as the President had in their behalf, that the proceedings of the last meeting were unusually heavy. He knew something about printing, and of the merits of this question; the absence of the minutes was inexcusable. The Corporation printers were paid 50 per cent. too much for their work, and they took their own time to do it.

CENTRAL PARK.

It was moved by Councilman Waugh that when the Board adjourn it adjourn until next day at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration a paper from the Board of Aldermen appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the Central Park.

The President was of opinion that the paper might possibly be acted on upon that night. However, for the sake of strict accordance with the charter and complying with the requirement as to advertisement, he would willingly attend the next evening, and hoped there would be no difficulty then in concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the grant.

Councilman McCahill moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from further consideration of this matter.

Councilman Warner explained. It was impossible to get any paper through this Board in less than a week, however momentous the thing might be. It would be right, in his opinion, to proceed.

Councilman Jones argued that the ground had been covered. There had been two advertisements of the report received by the Committee.

Councilman Boole urged that the present aspect of the report constituted it a new matter.

Councilman Warner argued that the report had been already advertised four times.

Councilman Ottarson said the intention of the clause was very plain. It provided that a matter should be advertised two days before it was fully committed. But there was no specification as to whether it were necessary for the Board of Councilmen to advertise a matter already half enacted, and which had already been advertised by the Board of Aldermen. Such advertisement, whether by one board or the other, if official, was enough.

Councilman Franklin contended that there was new matter rendering an advertisement necessary.

Councilman Warner wished to appeal from the opinion of the Chair as narrow and illiberal. The paper had been advertised quite sufficiently.

Councilman Birdsall evidently differed from Councilman Ottarson. He thought that each Board should act independently and advertise for itself its own proceedings.

Councilman Ottarson argued that by waiting one day any paper might be taken from the Board of Aldermen as a Joint Board, and acted on. A business already half completed might be taken up by the Councilmen irrespective of any question about advertisements. That which is half enacted is not new business.

Councilman McCahill would like to hear the report, and then he "would give his 'largest' opinion right away."

Councilman Waugh withdrew his resolution.

The President then proposed to refer to the Counsel for the Corporation for an opinion as to whether it be requisite and necessary that each Board composing the Common Council shall advertise the same subject in relation to an expenditure of money two days before final action thereon by the respective Boards; or, whether the advertisement by one Board is all that is essential under the 7th section of the Charter of 1857.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Councilman Dohrety moved an ordinance relative to issuing bonds upon contracts, payable by assessments, passed Oct. 18, 1852, amending such ordinance so as to read thus: "§ 4. For the purpose of making such payments it shall be lawful for the Comptroller to borrow, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of April 16, 1852, upon bonds, to be known as assessment bonds, at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, and for the payment of said bonds the moneys to be collected from such assessments are hereby specifically pledged." Referred to the Committee on Finance.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.

On the question of concurring with the action of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the Twenty-third-street Ferry, compelling the Directors to run their boats as often as the Tenth-street Ferry.

Councilman McCahill spoke long, loud and fast, denouncing Councilman Franklin for favoring the Company. He would give $10,000 for the ferry. It was not possible to catch more than one-half the words the worthy Councilman uttered.

Councilman Franklin defended his own views.

Councilman Riley was in favor of the proposed concurrence.

Councilman Noyes thought the ferry proprietors were or would be subjected to great hardship. He could not concur in this matter.

Councilman Ottarson having again spoken at length—

Councilman Warner said that the franchise was originally granted for little or nothing. The terminus had been altered at the request of the company. A ferry was wanted to accommodate the citizens of New-York, not those of Brooklyn. He hoped the matter would be referred to a Committee, so as to get at full information.

Councilman Bultekl did not like this matter. It was a Union Ferry affair. If they intended to do their business better, why could they not put their boats on. For two years they had been running their boats at hap hazard, just as they pleased. None of the ferries were profitable, unless perhaps the Fulton Ferry. He wished to see the ferry in operation immediately.

Councilman Ottarson wished to know if there was any stipulation as to how often ferry companies shall run their boats. If so, and the Company did not forego that stipulation, where was the trouble? He thought there was something personal and private in all this.

On the question of reference to the Committee on Ferries, the vote was in the negative. As to concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, Councilman Franklin wished to amend by adding the words "as often as necessary."

Councilman Warner said it was wrong to compel the boats to be run as often as the boats at Tenth-street, if manifestly unnecessary. He hoped the Company would have the opportunity of arguing the matter before a committee.

The debate on this subject had already occupied more than an hour.

After many conflicting suggestions had been offered, the tediousness of the discussion was relieved by the gauze on one of the large chandeliers taking fire. The blaze for a moment was very brilliant, but it was harmless. The argument proceeded. It was not susceptible of a report. Ultimately, the motion to concur was lost for want of a constitutional vote—39 to 16. Laid on the table.

CENTRAL PARK AGAIN.

After a protracted debate, Councilman Jones moved that the report on page 341 in reference to the Central Park appropriation be referred back to the Committee; which was agreed to; also that the Committee be discharged.

The report was then called up and read, in reference to the concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman Ottarson hoped no scruples would hinder action that night.

The Board voted 36 to 7—and the President declared the motion lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was afterwards reconsidered and laid upon the table.

THE LATE SEIZURE.

The report of the Committee on Finance in reference to the Lowber judgment was brought up. It states that legal opinion has been obtained to the effect that the only way to prevent the sale of the City property seized, will be to pay the money. It also empowers the Comptroller to furnish the cash.

LAID OVER.

Councilman Jones (the chairman of the Committee) said the Committee had inquired only as to how the effect of the seizure could be averted, no way appeared but payment. They had entered into no investigation as to other matters. They asked to introduce a supplementary report as to the merits of the question between the Comptroller and Corporation counsel, as there was evident falsification somewhere.

The papers were laid over under the rules. Adjourned to the first Monday in September.

MR. LOWBER AND COUNCILMAN OTTARSON WRESTLE.

The flare-up of the burning gauze on the chandelier was ominous. After adjournment, Mr. Lowber and the Councilman of the Fourteenth, (Mr. Ottarson,) who still remained in the Chamber, were heard exchanging civilities as to the value of the property for which an executitn has been levied in payment upon the City. Mr. Ottarson freely communicated to Mr. Lowber his opinion that the "whole transaction was a swindle upon the City." Mr. Lowber as emphatically avowed his opinion that Mr. Ottarson was a "liar." He dared his opponent to "put his finger upon anything about it that was like a swindle."

Mr. Ottarson declared that the property "was very dear at the price, and besides) the City did not need it, and but for advantages that had been unfairly taken, the right of appeal would not have been impossible. It was a parallel case to that of the Gansevoort property; the City was equally swindled in both cases."

Mr. Lowber repeated the offensive word "liar" several times, upon which Mr. Ottarson retorted with the words "scoundrel" and "coward."

Whereupon Mr. Lowber, whose physical capabilities are herculean as compared with Mr. Ottarson, seized him by the throat, and both went to the floor, neither being seriously hurt. They were separated by the bystanders.

Councilman Riley, who is a much less powerful man than even Mr. Ottarson, then took the matter up, and told the assailant that he "wished he had styled him (Mr. Riley) a liar, and that in his opinion the transaction was notoriously a *most arrant and barefaced swindle*." But Mr. Lowber did not seem inclined to tackle Mr. Riley.

A Phrenologist's Examination of Cancemi.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having heard, while "up country," of the prisoner Cancemi as a "desperate-looking case," I was anxious to see him; and, if he should possess any striking peculiarities, to canvass them for the good of science. Through the kindness of Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick, I was permitted to visit the prisoner in his cell. Instead of finding a hard-looking specimen of humanity—a natural murderer—I found quite the reverse: a man naturally peaceable mild, and, in nature, a physical coward. The only striking peculiarity he shows at first is an utter simplicity, innocence and harmlessness of expression. What! this the "chafed tiger?" the "daring burglar and murderer?" Any one would soon make up his mind that he could face ten just such men. He is of small stature, well proportioned and built: has a dark, bilious complexion, dark crisp hair, moustache and whiskers; a large, pleasant, blue eye, having at present a rather wondering, inquiring and vacant expression. He has good features, and very good phrenology, as a whole. His moral region is well developed; but his animal nature is decidedly below par. He would have made a good artist, musician or scholar. The faculty of combativeness in him is almost wholly wanting, and only the forward, or the energy part of destructiveness, is developed, and this deficiency, with his large cantion, makes him the coward. His murder was not bold, but cowardly, and arose from the quick instinct of self-preservation, through which all cowards show rashness. Cangemi probably imagined an American policeman a terrible monster. The answer may arise that his was a wilful, premeditated murder, because he carried the pistol murderously charged to the muzzle. He might have carried it for a feeling of security, as all cowards would do, intending to use it to frighten his pursuers. At his arrest, when courage was most needed, he submitted without much resistance to unarmed men. I would predicate that his character has always been harmless in a belligerent sense.

He is a *natural thief*, however—the faculties of Acquisition and Secretiveness or Cunning being strikingly prominent. His moral nature being large, leads one to believe that he has always been in circumstances fostering the causes which have brought him to his end. The striking predominance of the last two qualities mentioned would make it seem that he had followed thieving all his life. His cunning also leads him to feign innocence, simplicity and even idiocy. He most certainly succeeds. On the least interrogation he is anxious to have it understood that he "knows nothing." Phrenology knows better. W. H.

☞ In a report a few days since, we spoke of Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Albany, as a teacher of a select school in Saratoga. Rev. Dr. Beecher is the proprietor of a Female Seminary at Saratoga. He is pastor of a Church and does not himself teach.

That "Cursed" Drink.—The following tale of guilt and misery was told at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. A young American woman, named Mrs. Harriet Wiley, deposed that in the year 1853 she was married to Wm. Wiley, in this City, and they had lived together very happily until the middle of last February, when he took to drinking quite freely. Wiley is a machinist by trade, and being a good workman, had won the good will and esteem of all who knew him, so much so that he commanded a salary of $14 per week.

His employers in Reade street spoke to him several times about the course of life he was pursuing, and the importance of his reforming. But he continued to drink and neglect his work and family, and finally his employers were compelled to discharge him. They, however, informed him that as soon as he reformed a place was open for him. This had no effect upon him whatever, and at last he became a loafer about the low grog shops in the Sixth Ward. He continued to lead this sort of life up to the middle of July, making his wife support the family. Finally, he obtained a situation, through the influence of a friend, at one of the model artist establishments in this City, as carpenter and scene shifter. He had not been there a week before he became acquainted with a woman who performed there nightly, and who was noted for her beauty.

By degrees their acquaintance ripened into illicit attachment, and they took up rooms in the upper part of a house where they were not known, he wholly deserting his faithful wife and children—a fine boy and girl. Mrs. Wiley managed to support herself and child run for some time by taking in washing, but was finally obliged to give it up, owing to failing health. Having rent to pay and provisions being high, it was impossible for her to get along. Wiley, however, allowed her the paltry sum of $3 per week, but soon this small pittance was stopped, and she was obliged to beg for bread. The neighbors hearing how she was situated supplied her for a time with food and clothing. Last week she discovered where her husband was living, and on Wednesday she procured the assistance of an officer, and had him arrested for desertion. He was locked up in the Tombs. On Friday he wrote a letter to his wife, stating if she would get him released from his gloomy quarters he would do better in future. The same day his wife called upon him, and told him all she had suffered, when he wept bitterly. His wife thinking that a change had taken place, had him released on Saturday morning, and he went home to his family in King-street. The same night he returned to his paramour, stole a valuable watch and chain and $30 in money from her, and left for parts unknown. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 11, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2011	2211	27	550	1063	1263
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	58	60	54	6111	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	71	50	114	4621	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	64	122	130	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	2704	257	848	11796	1263
Last week	2100	2500	208	739	11818	618

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ..... 3,548.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	843	.....	.....	.....	824
Hudson River Railroad	316	.....	.....	.....	297
Hudson River Boats	775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	261	27	550	1063	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	16	.....	.....	142

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	1204	Hogs	588
Sheep	2217	Horses	14
Calves	232	Lambs	65

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	616	Massachusetts	—
New-York	604	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	424	Texas	—
Kentucky	139	Connecticut	38
Indiana	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1¼c. higher.

We quote:

PRICE OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	13¾c. @14c.	12¾c. @13c.
First quality	12¾c. @13c.	11¾c. @12c.
Medium quality	11¾c. @12c.	11c. @11¾c.
Poor quality	10¾c. @11c.	10c. @11c.
Poorest quality	10c. @10½c.	8¾c. @ 9¼c.
General selling prices	11c. @13c.	10c. @11¾c.
Average of all sales	11¾c. @12c.	10¾c. @10¾c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 9c. @13c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 9¾c. @11¾c. Browning reports Beeves at 10c. @12c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Seldom have we had occasion to report a market as high as the present one. Good judges who have been weekly attendants at the sales for twenty-five years, say they have not known prices rule as high as to-day, during this season of the year. A. M. Allerton himself says they *never* have been as high heretofore, during late Summer and early Fall, when the supply is expected to be good. Taking the light weights of partially fed grass cattle into the account, together with the fact that hides and tallow are both low, and there have been very few markets at *any season* when butchers have bought with less prospect of profit. The short supply of last week and a deficiency in the present receipts account for the advance of to-day, which we call a little more than 1c. Under the impression that the supply at Forty-fourth-street was less than was actually the case, free purchases were made yesterday at a greater advance even, but some 200 head coming in from Albany this morning, and one or two lots arriving from over the river during the forenoon, prices declined in the latter part of the day, and only those purchasers remained who were compelled to buy. These took the smallest number that would suffice for their present wants, so that 2,011 cattle offered at Allerton's for yesterday and to-day were barely cleared out at night....With about 300 retailed at Bergen, the footings at all the markets for the week were 2,704, against 2,508 of last week, and a yearly average last year of 3,548....The quality of the cattle continues to improve, and several lots were ranked as prime quality, or even "premiums." Some of them were sufficiently large and fat for cool weather, but in a short market like the present they found quick sales....We have frequently alluded to the fact, that at a full market, cattle could be bought and taken to grazing grounds, and at a suitable time returned at a handsome advance over cost and expenses. Several lots purchased in this way last Spring, and others bought within a few weeks, were sold to-day at prices quite satisfactory to their owners. We strongly urge more extensive operations in this way, and it will be of real service to the consumer to have the surplus of an overstocked market gathered up, and returned to the yards at some future day, when the supply is short, even with this addition....About 600 cattle left Albany *en route* for the Eastern cities, and we believe no cattle were held back, but on the contrary many State cattle were hurried in, or the supply would have been quite short. The table of States gives 616 from New-York, more than this State has furnished of late for any one previous market.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of this evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
58	Ohio	C. Boerum	E. H. Shepard.
15	New-York	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
67	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	C. G. Teed.
21	New-York	T. Pfeiffer	Owner.
10	New-York	A. Gilderslove	Owner.
70	Mixed	Vail & Carey	Owners.
90	Ohio	W. R. Wheaton	Owner.
67	Ohio	S. M. Baker	Merritt & Bertram
150	Illinois	Baker & Barnes	D. Barnes.
84	Indiana	Prottsman & Petty	Beach & Bray.
26	New-York	O. Duncan	Beach & Bray.
69	Kentucky	A. K. Nicholson	T. White & Son.
15	New-York	T. White & Son	Owners.
75	New-York	W. A. Belden	Owner.
26	Ohio	McPherson & Wood	W. H. Harris.
51	Ky. & Ohio	Geo. Avrault	Owner.
113	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
143	Ill. & N. Y.	A. M. Allerton	Allerton & Conger.
50	Illinois	J. Budlong	Allerton & Conger.
88	Ohio	Purchase, Burd & Co.	Allerton & Conger.
81	New-York	E. D. Welling	Allerton & Conger.
84	Illinois	Wm. Bygenstoth	M. Dalton.
90	Illinois	J. Fisher	Owner.
88	Illinois	Stanwick Sannels	Owner.
53	New-York	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
70	Illinois	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
18	New-York	George Mitchell	C. W. Conger.
29	Illinois	Robbins & McPherson	O. Hurd.
16	New-York	E. Kelley	Owner.
36	Illinois	H. Felt	D. L. Belden.
91	Ohio	Charles & Longhram	J. H. Williams.
127	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
63	Ohio	E. Lockman	George Martin.
83	Kentucky	H. Eisner	Owner.
81	Illinois	W. H. Harris	Owner.
65	Illinois	D. Barnes	Owner.
27	Conn	L. Beers	H. Myers.
24	New-York	A. B. Mead	Owner.
49	Illinois	D. Barnes	Owner.
90	New-York	M. Dalton	Owner.
17	New-York	T. Bloomer	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

A. R. Nicholson forwarded one of the finest lots of cattle on sale to-day. They were 59 Kentucky Bucklocks, fat and heavy, weighing, by estimate, 900 lbs. net. T. White & Son sold them at 13c. @14c. The same parties sold, in addition, 15 of their own fat Dutchess County cattle, at 13c. @14c. They were rated 900 lbs.

Vail & Carey bought 70 cattle of various parties upon the grounds, which they retailed at 10c. @13c. In their own language, "We paid dear for them and are selling them dearer." They were of various grades, from fine Heifers, bringing $93 50 each, or 13c., to coarse Oxen at 10c. One pair fine Bullocks were taken by Chris. Gwyer, at $260 each, or 13c.

A. Gildersleve had 10 good Dutchess County cattle, rated 600 lbs., which he sold at $97 each, or over 12c.

T. Bloomer brought in 21 cattle which he bought three weeks ago, and took to his farm in Westchester County. They were purchased at a cheap market, and having improved by good keep, brought 13c. to-day.

The owner may well feel satisfied with the investment, as he makes near $15 ₰ head *over expenses*.

Wm. Snyder contributed 67 rather common Ohio cattle, estimated at 650 lbs @675 lbs, which C. G. Teed sold for 11¾c. @11¾c.

S. Smith sold, at Bergen, 69 common, 525 lbs steers, for J. Boyden, of Indiana, for $57 each, or a little more than 10¾c.

E. H. Shepard sold 53 more of C. Boerum's cattle at about 12c. They were very fair steers, estimated at 625 lbs. net.

S. M. Baker had 167 Ohio cattle, which he divided between B. Bartram and J. A. Merritt as salesmen. Estimated weight 725 lbs. They brought about 12¾c. ₰ lb., and were of fair quality. Baker & Barnes had another lot which D. Barnes sold at 12c. They were scarcely as good as the former lot.

W. E. Wheaton bought 20 Ohio cattle at Buffalo, which he sold here to-day at 11c. @12¾c. C. Gwyer took six of the largest, estimated 1,000 lbs. net, at $115 each, or 11½c. They were rather coarse oxen.

Wm. H. Belden brought in 75 good heavy bullocks, which he bought about the middle of April and took to his farm in Dutchess County. They were rated to-day at 850 lbs. net, and brought $110 each, or about 13c. ₰ lb,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received, by telegraph from Halifax, a few further particulars of the great English race for the Goodwood Cup. The French horse *Monarque* won by a head. It is not stated how far *Pryor* and *Prioress* were behind; they are simply placed fifth and sixth on the list; but from the fact that the horse placed third was three lengths behind the horse placed second, and the horse placed fourth was an equal distance behind the one placed third, we infer that the American horses were badly beaten.

The mail steamship *Central America*, with the California mail of July 20 and $1,241,055 in treasure, arrived at this port last night. We receive, by this arrival, two weeks' later news from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Central America and the onth Pacific. The news from California is interesting chiefly in regard to State politics. The Republican and Democratic Conventions, for the nomination of State officers, had been held. The Republicans nominated Hon. EDWARD STANLEY for Governor. The Democratic nominee for the same office is Senator WALLER. The Republican Convention passed resolutions deprecating the introduction of Slavery on the Pacific coast, declaring the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and urging the necessity of a speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad. In the Democratic Convention, a desperate effort was made to condemn the action of the Vigilance Committee, bnt it failed to meet a response. The proceedings of the Democratic body were entirely in the hands of the anti-Broderick party. The intelligence from the mines is encouraging. Suits had been commenced against members of the Vigilance Committee by the GREEKS, who laid their damages at $50,000.

We have received advices from San Juan del Norte to the 2d inst. Our correspondent, in an interesting letter that we pnblish this morning, states that the Transit Grant has been awarded to Messrs. WEBSTER and HARRIS. The mission of Mr. CASEY JONES to Costa Rica proves to be of a very friendly nature, and we learn that, through him, the President of the United States refuses to interfere in any claims regarding Nicaragua. There was profound tranquility throughont the whole Republic. Two hundred and fifty of WALKER'S men had arrived in Greytown from Costa Rica in a destitute condition. It was to bring them home that the last mysterious voyage of the *Tennessee* was undertaken.

Our New-Granadian intelligence is not important. Nothing new is reported in relation to the dispute with this country, but, to jndge from divers extracts that we pnblish elsewhere, the papers have adopted a more moderate tone. The Bogota journals are much concerned at the opinion of Lord PALMERSTON on the New-Granadian question, as lately expressed in a speech in Parliament. They attribute his lordship's sentiments to the character of New Granadian representatives at the Court of St. James.

From Peru we learn that there had been another attempted revolntion. Several battles are reported to have taken place between the Government troops and those of VIVANCO. The latter claim victory on what appears to us very slender grounds. From Chili there is no news of importance. In Bolivia the elections had terminated in favor of the Government.

We have news from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to June 6. Contradictory stories were afloat respecting the yellow fever at the latter place. It has not yet disappeared. A ruptnre between Brazil and Paraguay is apprehended, from difficulties relating to the navigation of the Paraguay River.

Late and important intelligence from Utah reaches us by way of California. New dissensions were arising among the Mormons, and BRIGHAM YOUNG assures the "Saints" that if they will stand by him, he will be President of the United States in less than ten years. An unrelenting warfare was being waged against the apostate Mormons, and scenes of violence were of daily occurrence.

From Washington we receive full confirmation of the melancholy suicide of Senator RUSK.

Lord NAPIER and General CASS are in consultation on the *Panchita* Slaver case.

In the Minnesota Constitutional Convention troubles, an effort has been made to effect such a union of the opposing bodies as that one Constitution only shall be submitted to the people, but the attempt was unavailing.

Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, has been unanimously renominated by the Republican State Convention.

Considerable interest attaches to the developments in the Burdell Baby case yesterday. Judge DALY refused to admit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to bail. As a *dernier ressort*, her counsel, Mr. STAFFORD, applied to Recorder SMITH in the Court of General Sessions, but he refused as decidedly as Jndge DALY had done. So Mrs. CUNNINGHAM goes to the Tombs, and will probably be removed to day to her old cell. The Grand Jury were discharged yesterday without taking her case into consideration. That body will consider her case in September.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday. For an August term, when usually so little is done, it has been a very heavy session. Serious cases—and not a few of them—have been disposed of. Yet only one of the rioters was tried, and the great case of CANGEMI is gone over to the Oyer and Terminer. Yesterday LUKE KERRIGAN, the keeper of a junk shop, was, after a long trial, convicted of buying valuable stolen goods from two little boys His case is a bad one, and his sentence is postponed till next term. The colored man, STEPHEN PINKETT, pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering PATRICK SHEEHAN. The Recordsr suspended judgment. PINKETT was desperately, and in the most unprovoked manner, assanlted by SHEEHAN and his confederates, and had every reason to believe that his life was in danger. It was abundantly shown that he stabbed SHEEHAN in self defence. The Grand Jury did not indict Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as was expected. They had not time to examine the witnesses. But Mr. STAFFORD, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, moved before Recorder SMITH that she should be admitted to bail, which the Recorder refused to consent to. So she goes ont of the Court of Sessions, as she has gone ont of the Court of Common Pleas, and out of Jndge DAVIS'S Court, with the presiding authority against her.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Finance, to whom was referred the Lowber seizure case, met in the City Hall yesterdsy, Councilman JONES in the Chair. Mr. LOWBER was present, and made a lengthy statement, substantially the same as over his signature we published yesterday. Mr. BUSTEED then stated his connection with the case. He told the Committee that he had written to the Comptroller, informing him that no defence could be set up in bar of payment for the purchase. The Comptroller had stated to him that the affair was a "swindle upon the tax-payers," and that "the whole Common Council were thieves." Mr. FLAGG would not agree to the proposal that Mr. BUSTEED should assume the truth of such allegations as the basis of a defence. Finally, a referee had been appointed, (Mr. SICKLES,) and Mr. BUSTEED had no further connection with the case. The Committee reported these proceedings to the Board last night.

The President of the Board of Port Wardens of the Port of New-York, MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Esq., addressed a communication, dated the 1st of June, to the Underwriters of Liverpool, explaining the existing regulations here, under the new act, for settling claims for damage to vessels and cargoes surveyed in this port. The Secretary of the Liverpool Underwriters has replied, promising their acquiescence in the Port Warden regulations, and saying they shall instruct their New-York agent accordingly.

Mayor WOOD received a dispatch from his parents in Auburn, Tnesday evening, stating that his mother was lying at the point of death, and requesting his presence immediately. The Mayor left yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Hudson River Railroad, to be absent ten days. The President of the Board of Aldermen (Alderman CLANCY) will act as Mayor during Mr. WOOD'S absence.

Three or four persons, who allege that they have been robbed at a Broadway hotel, met last evening, in one of the private parlors, and talked over the course they had better take, since the proprietor very naturally declined to reimburse them for the loss. One proposed a card in the newspapers, another a removal forthwith to some other tavern, while a third person (and he proved to be the majority) advised a qniet waiting for further developments.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen last evening, Mr. LOWBER, irritated by the declaration of Councilman OTTARSON that the transaction in which he figures so conspicuously is a "swindle," called him a "liar." Mr. OTTARSON retorted, and friends separated them after Mr. LOWBER had seized Mr. OTTARSON by the throst. Councilman RILEY then indorsed every word Mr. OTTARSON had said.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday. Their proceedings were not calculated to gratify the Quarantine Commissioners. The report of a Committee was presented and adopted, completely ignoring the arrangement at Seguine's Point as altogether inefficisnt and incomplete, and refusing on that ground to take charge of the establishment.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Wednesday, a discnssion arose as to the formal propriety of entering upon ths qnestion of concurrence with the Board of Aldermsn in the appropriation of $50,000 for improvements in the Central Park. Ultimately snch concurrence was agreed to. It was determined to institnte inquiries as to the necessity of advertising previons to action in such cases.

Two vessels arrived yesterday from infected ports, and were sent to the Lower Quarantine anchorage—the bark *Express*, from Havana, and the bark *Myra H. Colt*, from Trinidad de Cuba. Nsither of the vessels had any sickness on board. There are now five vessels at the Lower-Qnarantine anchorage, and twenty-six vessels at the Upper Qnarantine.

Ths Lowber claim had been submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and it was reported to the Board that his opinion was that the only way to get out of it was by paying the money. At the same time the Committee promise some revelations as to discrepancies between Counsel and the Comptroller.

The document granting JOHN SMITH, the murderer of the cook of the *General Pierce*, a reprisve, arrived at the United States Marshal's office yesterday. They order a "respite of the execntion of the sentence until the 11th day of September, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M."

The famous bogus Burdell baby, and its mother, Mrs. ANDERSON, were last svening taken from the Bellevue Hospital to Barnum's Musenm, where they will be exhibited until public curiosity is satisfied. Both mothsr and child are doing well.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening, and made the preliminary arrangements for the election of Delegates, from the different Wards, to the Republican State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 23d September.

Yesterday was the time set down for the sale of the painting of the celebrated thief-catcher, "Old Hays." A small audience attended, but the sale was postponed.

The Twenty-third-street ferry occupied the rest of the evening, after which the Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The Cattle Markets have been poorly snpplied the past week, only 2,704 bullocks being received at all the Markets, against a weekly average, last year, of 3,548. The receipts for two weeks past have only been 5,212, or about a thousand less than a fair average. Prices took a very upward turn at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday morning, the advance being about 1¼c. per pound upon the net weight. At this advance the sales were brisk in the morning, but slower after midday, and the yards were barely cleared, last evening, by a considerable concession on the part of sellers.

Good Crops and Sonnd Credit.

The season is one of universal abundance, and, in most sections of the country, superabundnnce, in the greatest of all material blessings, good crops. There remains no peg to hang a donbt npon on this subject. The croakers of the Spring and early Snmmer months have been completely silenced. They never had the slightest rational ground to prejudge the grain crop, as they did with such unqualified and mischievous emphasis. Least of all had they reason to snppose or proclaim the opinion that the Great West would not be able to harvest more than sufficient for its own snpport. In this they only proved themselves greatsr pests to the community thnn the backward Spring and unseasonable rains were to the agriculturist. They have now to take back all their predictions, and one of the number has the folly to qualify his defeat by asserting that the crops prove so generally abnndant that they will bring no money in the markets! The farmer can afford to take the chances on this point, but he is not the party designed to be annoyed. The false theory is supported for mischief in other quarters. The hopes and credit of the merchant and banker, and the transportation prospects of the railway proprietor, are to be blighted hy agricultural abundance. In one word, financial confidence is, if possible, to be disturbed all ronnd, as it has already been shaken in one or two particular interests. It is full time, in the estimation of these sagacious and panic-making journalists, that a "crisis" should come. The country is too prosperous to be sound. It has been prosperous too long not to render the general convulsion said to be approaching a neccssity. Snch is the reasoning resorted to in the midst of the greatest grain harvests this country has ever known, and on the eve of one of the largest nnd most valuable cotton crops our Southern plantations have ever yielded. The argument has no support in what *has occurred*, except in the single circumstance that railway credit is depreciated. How, or by what means, or for what intrinsic cause, we shall not now stop to wrangle over; thongh we have our own opinion that the depreciation owes as mnch, if not more, to the character of the warfare recently made npon these securities, than to a just or generous discussion of the errors of the railway system. The argument has still less plausibility in what *is to occur*.

It would be folly to spend words on this point. We are quite sure our readers, whether in town or country, will excuse a recapitulation of the proofs that our good crops must find, if not good, at least fair markets, *both at home and abroad*. They are neither blind to what is going on at our own Corn Exchange, where, for the present, the home demand monopolises, and at round prices, everything that is brought forward in the shape of breadstuffs, nor ignorant of the immense wants of Europe. They neither overlook the fact of abundance in Great Britain and France this year, nor the absence of old stocks in their granaries from last year's yield. The manufacturing activity of these two States, and the almost universal prosperity and contentedness of their people, will make their consumers far beyond their home snpplies of wheat, while for Indian corn, which is every year growing into a staple of prime necessity to Great Britain, the reliance must, of course, be exclusively on the United States, as much so as for the more important prodnct of cotton.

We assnme, therefore, that good crops and sound credit must, in the ordinary course, go together. Such will be their course this year. If the country were already embarrassed in its internal trade or currency, or greatly behind in its foreign commercial exchanges, the case might admit of question. But we start fair, and we have confidence in the material ability, as we have all along had in the mercantile and banking prudence of the country, to stand fair and sound at home and abroad.

Frands in a New Shape.

The pnblic have heretofore imagined that all fraudnlent transactions were monopolized by Government officials, lobby agents, railroad speculators, and the chevaliers of the Stock Exchange. But there has recently been discovered a series of stnpendous frands in a direction altogether nnlooked for. The locality of the transactions, of all places in the world, is "Down East," and the operator a ship-bnilder of great eminence. Frands in the noble art of ship-building have never been looked npon as possible; bnt, if one-half the reports be true, of the villanies in question, there have been frauds practiced on a most stupendous scale and of the most reprehensible nature. The information that has been furnished to us is of a very particular kind, and it comes from a qnarter that we cannot qnestion. In a few days, it is said, the infamous affair will be made public.

The ship-bnilder in qnestion, it seems, has been in the habit of over-measuring his ships, whereby he defranded the purchasers of them of large sums of money. His method was a very simple one. When the Custom-House Surveyor, or his Deputy, came on board to measure a ship, the hnilder's foreman was always on hand to hold one end of the measuring tape, while the measurer held the other. The latter suspecting no foul play, did not watch the foreman, who, having received instructions from the builder, made the vessel measure as he was directed. Snrprising as it may appear this system of fraud was carried on successfully many years without detection. Abont three years since the builder was accnsed of defrauding his best friend and patron of $12,000, and an angry correspondence ensued, in which some of the private babits of the merchants were commented on, and to save his own character he permitted the builder to escape. But recently another merchant purchased a ship from the dishonest builder, and, finding that she could not carry as much cotton as he had a right to expect from her registry, had her remeasured, when it was discovered that she had been overmeasured nearly 200 tons, which, at $60 a ton, amounted to $12,000. A few weeks since one of the same builder's ships took ont a new register at our Cnstom-house, when the difference between the New-York and the original register was found to be 440 tons, making a fraud in the cost of the vessel of $26,400. A ship he bnilt for a foreign house was found to have been over-measured 240 tons, and on exsmination it was discovered that there had been great frauds in her fastenings, which amounted to the large sum of $40,000, which was awarded by arbitrators. It is said that in the ships he built for one house there was an over-measurement of 1,800 tons.

It may appear strange that snch enormous frauds should have so long remained undetected; but a ship-owner cannot afford to undervalue his own property, for the reason that she would be rated down a letter by insurance compauies, and he would be compelled to pay a higher rate of insurance, while he would not obtain so high a rate of freight. Last Fall one of the ships of this builder was repaired in this port, when it was discovered, on taking out some of the hanging knees between decks, that only four or five bolts in them went through the timbers, though the heads of sixteen bolts were visible on the outside of each knee. The owner being fearful that she would be rated down by our offices, had her towed back to the place where she was built, and the repairs finished there.

These are bnt a part of the frands which have been reported, but they are sufficient to show the very grave nature of the offences committed by the person accused. The overmeasurement of vessels is a pecuniary fraud only, the result of which would be of limited extent; but the imperfect construction of a ship, and the saving of a few dollars by a deceptive method of fastenings, are offences of a very different character; they involve the safety of human lives, and are fraught with the most terrible consequences. There is no language too strong for the condemnation of snch villanies, nor any punishment too severe for their perpetrators.

THE INTERMINABLE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CONTROVERSY.—We have no doubt that our readers are heartily tired of this protracted litigation, and that they would like a respite, at least during the dog days. We desire, however, to call attention to a matter connected with these proceedings, which seems to merit much more than a passing notice. Mr. BRADY, in the conrse of his argument on Monday, stated a fact—which had been vagnely hinted at by the opposite counsel—in reference to the injunction for contemning which Mr. CONOVER was arraigned. He said that the injunction was originally applied for and granted on the 10th instant. Of course, the complaint and affidavits must have been of anterior date. Now, the injunction which was contemned was issued on the 17th, npon papers sworn to on the 18th. Bearing in mind these dates, a few qnestions naturally suggest themselves. What became of the *first* injnnction? What was it? Where is it? and why the suppression and substitution? These queries should be answered by somebody. It is due to Judge INGRAHAM'S position, and to the judicial character, which should be above all suspicion of having been used for any "legal pettifogging and thimble-rigging." This is the exact language, we believe, used by the very counsel who have shifted this "little-joker" injunction in so dexterous a manner. The pnblic have a right to know the cause of this legal or jndicial shuffling.

A Mahommedan Conspiracy for the Sovereignty of India.

We ventured the opinion, the other day, that the mutiny of the native army in Bengal is not a sudden impulse, occasioned by any superstitious feeling among the Sepoys; bnt the result of a deeply organized conspiracy to overthrow the English power in India. The news by the last steamer tends to strengthen this opinion, especially as we find that the popular theory abont "greased cartridges," by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained the mntiny to the British House of Commons, has been effectually destroyed by a proclamation from the Military Department of the Government of India, issned early in Jnne, which says: "It is a fact that not a single one of these cartridges has been issued to a native soldier, and no cartridges made of a new kind of paper have at any time been issued to any regiment of the army, nor is it the intention of the Government that any should be issned."

But, without this official affidavit, (which betrays a remarkable stnpidity in the India Government,) it is easy for any one, whose eyes are not bleared by English prejudices, to discover that the cry about cartridges, or insults to caste, was a mere pretence—a *buhana*, as the Hindoo would say—especially when uttered by both Brahmins and Mohammedans, to whom bullocks' fat is not equally offensive. To nnderstand this mutiny, we must look in another direction.

It will be remembered that the ruling power in India, which the English dethroned, was Mahommedan, whose seat of empire was the city of Delhi. The Mahommedans are still nnmerous in Upper India, particularly along the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries, where, in some places, they constitute one-half, and in other places one-fourth of the population. Abont half of them are descended from the old conqnerors and immigrants from Persia and Arabia, and the other half are proselytes from the better class of Hindoos. They are the royal race of India. Their language, a compownd of Hindee and Persian, called *Hindustanee*, is the military language of the Peninsula, and the medium of all colloquial intercourse between Europeans and the natives. The native army of Bengal, which is now in open mutiny, is composed in a large part of Mahommedans and other races holding a political affinity to them. An analysis of an infantry regiment in this army, which we have recently seen, and which is stated to present a fair representation of the entire native army of Bengal, gives the following composition: Mahommedans, 25 per cent.; Rajpoots, 38 per cent.; Brahmins, 17 per cent.; Hindoos, of good caste, 10 per cent.: Sikhs and others, 10 per cent.

Of these five castes, the first two are closely allied by both religious and politiical ties; and the first four, or ninety per cent. of the regiment and of the entire army, are virtually men of one interest, between whom, as the dominant races in India for a thousand years before the English came, a thousand sympathies exist.

Every one who has traveled through Upper India, and made himself familiar with the character and prejndices of the native population, has discovered in all the Mahommedans a secret hope that the day will come when they shall again raise their standard as the sovereign power in Hindostan. And not the Mahommedans only, but the Hindoos cling to the same hope. To both, the beantiful city of Delhi, which has been in every age the capital of those Hindoo and Mahommedan monarchs who have held, in turn, the scepter of India, is a venerated city. To both, the "*Delhi-raj*" is a venerated remembrance of their former nationality, investing their minds with a constant longing for the day of his return to his former power and dignity. To both, the English are *foreigners*, who have conquered India with the bayonet, and who hold it by the same instrumentality. It is true that they are good paymasters, and their three or four dollars a month given to the Sepoy, with a pension for his old age, is a reward for servility that is valuable to 250,000 men and their families, in a country where manual labor yields but a very slight return in rupees. Bnt to both, the Government of the English is selfish and nnsatisfactory. It has seized their landed estates, and made tenants instead of landlords. It has trenched upon the religious liberty which they enjoyed under the *Delhi-raj*, and has trampled upon many of their sacred rites and ceremonies. Instead of protecting, sustaining, and perpetuating their royal princes, as it promised to do—the English Government has degraded them to the common people, seized their treasures, annexed their dominions, and annihilated their dynasties. The fate of Berar, Sattarah and Oude is not forgotten.

Feelings like these animate a very large number of the middling and higher classes of both Mahommedans and Brahmins, outside the capitals of India. Every act of the English Government makes them feel that they are a conquered people—conquered, degraded, and dependent. And the last recent iniquity of that Government—dethroning the Mahommedan King of Oude, seizing upon his revenues, amounting to £1,500,000 sterling, and annexing his territory to the British dominion—more than ever strengthened their conviction of British treachery, under whatever profession it may be concealed.

The arrest of the ex-King of Onde, who has been living on pension in Calcutta, is one of the important items of intelligence just received from India. It indicates that the Government begins at last to realise the nature of that danger which now threatens its empire. It is well known that this dethroned and disgraced Mahommedan monarch sympathises in all those feelings which we have just spoken of, as predominant in the Mahommedans of Bengal. He is, doubtless, at the bottom of this mntiny, which is, in reality, a deliberate and well-planned conspiracy *to overthrow the English rule in India, and to reëstablish the old Mahommedan dynasty at Delhi*. The time for such a conspiracy was opportune—when a war with Persia, and a war with China, and a new Administration in India, were all occupying the attention and care of the Government at once. The day, too, for the general revolt of the Bengal army was well chosen. It was, doubtless, the Queen's birth-day—the 24th of May—when all the regiments, at the different stations throughout India, are under arms, and the appearance of the troops can cause no alarm. Bnt, by an accident, the event was precipitated a few days by the native garrison at Meerut; and that general and sndden uprising of the Sepoys, which had, doubtless, been preconcerted, was frustrated. By this piece of good fortune the Governor-General was saved a surprise which might have cost him his empire.

The first act of this startling tragedy has now been played. The *Delhi-raj* is on his throne, and the Mahommedans are defending his citadel. Now, the English are commencing the re-conquest of India, before the walls of Delhi, and in the centre of a country where a hatred of their power is the ruling passion of the people. The progress of this war, in which Russia, doubtless, is playing a secret part, will be watched with interest in every part of the world.

The Goodwood Race.

We have sent our American horses to England; they have arrived; they have been seen; they have run; and—they have been beaten!

Had this result been first achieved at the York Races we should have received it with distrust, for the reasons set forth by us some time since. But the management of the Goodwood Races is beyond suspicion. There our horses have been fairly treated, and every opportunity has been afforded them and their owner to bring out their best qualities. Doubtless these opportunities have been improved, and the consequence is, that we have been fairly, handsomely, and thoroughly beaten. And the best thing we can do now is, to acknowledge the fact, and, if we like, try again!

A great many rumors, of course, are already in circulation as to the vile devices employed on this occasion, to deprive us of our natural prerogative of superiority over everybody in everything. It is already darkly hinted in the *Herald* office that Lord PALMERSTON was seen to emerge from the stables of *Pryor and Pryoress* on the evening before the race, with a dark lantern in one hand and a hammer in the other. We all know the determined hostility borne by Lord PALMERSTON to this country, and we cannot doubt that there may be some foundation for the story. At all events, it deserves to be looked into; and now that we have three—yes, four live Lords in this country, it becomes a qnestion whether we ought not to seize and imprison Lord NAPIER, Lord ALTHORP, Lord JOHN or GEORGE HERVEY, and the Earl of LISTOWEL, till we hear of the result of the Ebor Handicap.

If Britons never will be slaves, neither will Americans consent to be distanced. All nonsense apart, it is really of some importance that we should not make fools of ourselves, because two of our horses have been outrun by four horses of British breeding on the British turf, and a Gallic *Monarque*. We can only regret the circumstance, and hope for better luck next time. Meanwhile, we have thought it might interest our readers to peruse a letter, which we give in another column, written at Goodwood last year, which has been kindly handed to us, and from which they will gather a notion of the character of the most "aristocratic" of the English meetings.

If we must be beaten, it is a satisfaction that we have been beaten fairly, and in good company, and before an honorable assembly of spectators!

Jndge Daly and the Burdell Certiorari.

"The Conrt may be presumed to know some law," said a Chief Justice (in the time when JOSEPH MILLER, Esq., reported law cases,) to a young attorney who was reading "Blackstone" to the Bench. Bnt from the patience with which our Jndges in this State permit hour after hour to be consumed by Counsellors in arguments of cases abnndantly covered by elementary principles, it may be supposed that the presumption just alluded to no longer exists. The reports which are monthly spawned forth from all our Conrts, contain volume after volnme of cases which are simple readjndications. In Great Britain the Justices promptly interfere when attempts are made to reargue settled law, or to spin refinements at which judicial common seuse revolts. Very often, upon an opening of the plaintiff, the Jndge will say to the defendant: "If these facts be true how can you succeed;" and sometimes, when the latter has opened, the Bench will remark, "conceding all which you say, how can you prevail on the law." The prompt decisions of the English Judges during a hearing appear on almost every page of the reports.

It would seem from yesterday's proceedings before Mr. Justice DALY, in the Burdell *certiorari*, that he is very much of the English Judge. He met the refinements of the relator at the outset, and showed that the Bench knew some law. Indeed, his interlocntory remarks are worth a great deal to the law of the case in the view taken by the People, and showed that his resources of learning were equal to emergencies. He held that on the uncontroverted facts before him, a strong case, within the statute, of false heirship has been made out.

During the argument, allusion was made by the District-Attorney to the English case of DAY *vs.* DAY, reported in CRAIG'S *Cause's Celèbres*, and by Jndge DALY to the equally celebrated continental case of the pretended delivery by a Baroness, reported in WHARTON'S *Medical Jurisprudence*, page 242. The former will be recognized by many as the action in which Lord ERSKINE made great forensic efforts, and expressed so much chagrin at his defeat—an action wherein it was alleged a workhouse child had been taken just after delivery and made heir. In that case the mother was guilty of similar circumstances which are alleged against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Ths case cited by Judge DALY is highly romantic and interesting, but hardly suitable for publication, and they both exceed the celebrated Douglass case in dramatic detail.

THE NEW QUARANTINE SURRENDERED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Quarantine, at their office, No. 23 William street, this forenoon, the temporary Quarantine station, with the buildings thereon erected, were formally surrendered to the Commissioners of Emigration by letter. No action was taken on the subject of the withdrawal of the Police force from the Point.

Thackeray.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from this distinguished author and humorist, written to a New-York friend after the Oxford election. He writes in the best possible spirits, and takes his defeat like a philosopher. He made a capital run, though second best in the race. He says he was beaten by the Sebastopolitan city, on which he knows that 50 voters went over to his opponent, (Mr. CARDWELL,) who would otherwise have voted for him and won his election. As it is, he is prouder of having shown his colors than he would have been made happy by success. He says he is not rich enough for Parliament yet, but means to be. He may be too radical to suit all tastes, but this he esteems the only mark for a man in his position. He "could be nobody as a Whig dependent: may be somebody as a *Free-Speaker and actor*." Perhaps, he adds, he "shall never try again. But it was *rare good fun*; the exercise and excitement made me young again, and having tasted blood, dare say I shall go on."

From the tenor of another portion of this pleasant epistle, we infer that Mr. THACKERAY contemplates another and no distant visit to this country. He is about writing a new novel, the *Virginians*, and thinks not at all unlikely that he will run over to "the States" while the work is incubating. He is much tempted to rush off to Liverpool, press into a steamer, and straightway find himself smoking in the bachelor quarters of his correspondent. He says he "gets *gusts* of good feeling" from this side the Atlantic. We are quite sure he is not mistaken in the warm welcome he would meet here on his third visit.

The literary success of Mr. THACKERAY, for the last year, at home, we have all heard of. The *prestige* of American favor, gave an additional *éclat* to the lecturer on the "Four Georges" all over the kingdom. He writes that he has had a busy, rattling year of it, and gathered a little more (*Anglice*, L. S. D.,) in spite of all his rolling. "It would have done you good," he says to his friend, "to hear how the fellows cheered in London, when I came back and lectured after the defeat at Oxford."

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER WEB.—Judges SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, PITMAN, of Rhode Island, NELSON, of New-York, and GRIER, of Pennsylvania, United States Judges, have granted injunctions (in all about fifty cases) against importers and users of Elastic Web, made in violation of the rights of the Congress Rubber Company. The article enjoined by those several Courts is made of vulcanized rubber cords or strips, and covered with fibrous material, and used in shoes, belts, suspenders, &c. Most of the parties enjoined were importing or using articles of foreign manufacture. In twelve suits in Boston—after repeated hearings and decisions—last week, a perpetual injunction was entered up restraining the further importation or sale of all shirred, woven or crimped web or fabrics, in which the patent rubber is used. By these decisions the entire business of making and selling these elastic fabrics is confirmed in the Congress Rubber Company of New-York.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican Central Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening, at their head-quarters, No. 659 Broadway, JOHN P. KENNEDY, Esq., the Chairman, presiding.

The only important business transacted was the presentation of a report by Judge PEABODY, Chairman of the Central Committee, relative to the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 23d of September.

The report called out a lengthy debate, but finally passed, directing that the Republican Ward Associations in the Wards South of Fourteenth-street, meet on the evening of the 8th of September in their respective Wards, and choose by ballot three delegates to a Convention to be held on the 10th of September, at No. 659 Broadway, such Convention to select two delegates and two alternates from each Assembly District South of Fourteenth street, to the State Convention. It was provided that in the Wards above Fourteenth-street, the Associations meet at the same time and choose their own delegates and alternates.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.—For the first time in the history of American chess, we are soon to have a grand Convention of all the principal players in the States. This convention will come off in New-York City next October. The first object aimed at is the formation of a code of laws and regulations; the second, a Chess Tournament. The entrance fee for this trial of skill is ten dollars, and only those are to be admitted who never receive odds from any player. The contestants are to meet on Monday, October the fifth. Should the number of champions amount to any even and easily divisable number, they will be paired off by lot, and commence their game simultaneously; the winners will then be paired afresh, and so on, until only two remain. The winner of the last game will carry off the chief prize, and be considered the United States Chess Champion.

Eminent players from every State in the Union have announced their intention of being present. One gentleman, in particular, is looked for with much curiosity; he is stated to be able to play four games simultaneously with his eyes blindfolded. He hails from Iowa. However, he will find knights here ready to break a lance with him.

CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS.—Mr. Collector SCHELL is occasionally striking off the head of a new victim. Yesterday four Weigh Inspectors were requested to send in their resignations. Among them are THOMAS MCCOY and ROBERT PORTER, of the Twenty first Ward. It is expected that several will be removed on the 15th inst. If parties are fortunate enough to hold over the 15th, they feel safe for the residne of the month. It is doubtful whether the large removals anticipated for the 1st of August will not be put off till after the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, on the 13th of September.

The paper left by the Committee of Importers at No. 12 Broad-street, one of the Appraiser's warehouses, for the signature of importers requesting goods consigned to them to be sent to their respective places of business, at their own expense, directly after having been appraised, had been signed on Saturday, at 3 P. M., by 1,063 importers. The Collector and Committee had a second conference upon the matter, Saturday, at 3 P. M., at the Committee's private office. It was agreed to continue the present plan for time enough to give it a fair trial before any changes should be introduced.

THE ASSAULT ON MARMION.—Mr. JAMES FARRELL, the stable-keeper at No. 223 Elizabeth-street, who refused to let PATRICK MARMION take his horse out of the stables because he owed a month's rent, and who beat him on the head with a hammer, on Tuesday evening, was arrested soon afterward by Sergeant WILLIAMS, acting Inspector of the Fourteenth Ward. He had secreted himself in his house, and barred the door, but the officer threatening to break in, the door was opened, and FARRELL was taken to the Station-house. MARMION is suffering very much from the bruises received.

ANOTHER BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.—A large carpet firm in this City that has lately been compelled to make an assignment, charges their greatest loss to the gradual absorption of a large amount of their receipts during the past six years by their head manager and confidential book-keeper. There is no remedy for the defrauded firm, as their dishonest clerk has gone the way of all flesh.

UNITED STATES STORESHIP SUPPLY.—The following is a list of officers of this ship, which has just arrived in 41 days from Rio Janeiro: Andrew T. V. Gray, Lieutenant Commanding; John S. Gulick, Purser; Wm. E. Hopkins, John B. Steward, Robert Selden, Edward E. Stone, George Bowen, Lieutenants; Wm. J. Hord, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. J. Bennett, Purser's Clerk.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, and U. S. sloop-of-war *Bainbridge*, was at Rio Janeiro, July 5, and would sail in three days for the United States.

☞ The body of a female was found on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, floating at the foot of Charlton-street, Pier No. 45 North River. Her name has not yet come out.

☞ Two boys were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for passing a $50 counterfeit bill on the Hartford Bank, Conn.

The Goodwood Course.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As it has occurred to me that you might like to give your readers some idea of the place which has just witnessed the defeat of our racing champions, and of the company in whose presence the hippic contest takes place, I take the liberty of sending you the inclosed extract from a letter written on the spot last year by a friend of mine, who, though rather a man of the world than of the turf, was yet, as you will observe, by no means indifferent to the noble sport. M. Y. T.

——— House, Sussex, July 28, 1856.

"This morning, my dear ——— we had a great informal breakfast at ——— House, which would have been pleasant enough but for the British customs of the side-table, a custom which is sufficiently agreeable with servants, but without them (and it is the thing to omit the servants at breakfast) is simply an odious bore. After breakfast we set off with a four in hand for the races. You can't imagine anything lovelier than the country—rolling—luxuriant, hedged with abundant green, and broken with clumps of trees and the most picturesque possible cottages. The road was alive with drags, flies, coaches, dog carts and all imaginable things on wheels. I declined the company of the ladies and rode with ——— on the dickey, he under cover of a hopeless passion for the notorious weed, and I under pretense of a love of the picturesque. The breezy downs of Sussex are glorious indeed and the swift motion was delightful. We bowled up to Goodwood House in fine style. The Duke's house is a very nice house with towers, but not in the least imposing. It stands in the midst of a Park, which only lacks trees to make it a very fine Park indeed. The Race Course is the private property of the Duke, who has been unlucky with his sons, (the cleverest of them, you will remember, was in America in '42, and was lost in the *President*,) and has put down his hunters, his hounds, and his dears, which, I suppose, to be the ducal British way of rending his garments and casting ashes on his head. But he still keeps up the races, and his nephew, Lord Anglesea, was steward of the day.

We were asked up to the stand, which is a substantial edifice of stone, and commands a fine view over miles of the Down country. There we found a large and sufficiently brilliant party—the Prince of Prussia (whose son is understood to be betrothed to the Princess Royal of England,) and a pair of attendant Barons, white-haired, white-whiskered British staff officers, and any number of young Lords and ladies. But though brilliant by position these good people were by no means brilliant in appearance. By far the finest woman of the company was the Duchess of Richmond, who is splendidly preserved, and has a fine, though not absolutely amiable face. Her daughters, the Princess of ——— and Lady ———, who are leaders of a certain set in London, have not the least notion of costume. Fancy Lady ———, who is a young, decidedly pretty, rather high-bred looking girl, with chestnut hair and clear dark eyes, "got up" for the morning in a *barége* dress, of just the color of melting strawberry ice, with a hat of the same hue, and violent *violet* gloves! The Princess, who is stouter, and more after the pattern of a dairymaid, in color and form, was arrayed in a wonderful robe, which I should say must have been designed by the confectioner Gunter. It was so stuck over with paltry bits of parti-colored ribbon as to look precisely like a *bonbonnière*. Lady Mahon, the heiress of the strawberry leaves, will ere long be as grandly corpulent as Madame ———, and that day is not very far off.

By far the most elegant woman of the party was Lady B———, who was charmingly dressed in blue, and whose air, complexion and carriage are thoroughly American. She is decidedly clever, and was married at seventeen to the heir of Lord W———, who thought proper to become an idiot in two years, and thereupon dying, left her a lively widow of nineteen. She has since married an Italian Count something, who does not appear, and seems to have been hushed up in the family. With her was the Viscountess M———, who is a trifle insipid in style, but was prettily enough dressed, and is a great belle. The men of the party were very ordinary. The Duke, himself, interesting as a relic of Waterloo, is a small, polite and rather insignificant gentleman—but there was nothing of any note in the style or talk of the rest. The Prince of Prussia was the *man* of the *set*—his keen, quick eye, and fine bearing, his gray moustache, crisp hair, gave him an appearance of heeding force and pith quite pleasant to look upon. I could have wished that he had *not* worn an orange-tawny waistcoat, however, and that he *had* worn a shirt-collar! All over the terraces were scattered groups of well-dressed, lively people. Nothing could be prettier than the course—the clean-limbed shining horses walked and galloped about by the diminutive jockeys for exercise, the lounging betters in cut-aways and tops, the course-keeper's, Colonel Wyndham's, buntsmen in scarlet and white, riding rapidly back and forth, and over all, the softest blue sky, almost cloudless, yet not intense with light.

The running began at 1 o'clock, and was very exciting; the splendid creatures straining over the turf to the utmost, under the whips and spurs of the little creatures on their backs. The parti-colored dwarves rose and fell in their saddles, and plied their whips like small demons. I betted on Lord Derby's *Fazzoletto*, for the sake of his Italian name, and on another horse for a similar reason. Neither of these was a favorite, and *both* of them came in winners. Of course, this gave me a great reputation, and I was requested to name a third winner, which I prudently declined doing. It was pleasant to see how the races roused the sluggish British dames. As *Fazzoletto* came plunging in ahead of his competitors, the Princess of ——— woke up, and waved her handkerchief to the jockey, and cried out in a kind of rapture, "Oh, that darling Johnnie Scott!"

The men, however, took it all as a matter of business. We lunched (badly enough) in the stand, and drove back in the pleasant evening, racing with and beating the "Guards' Drag," which was loaded with young fellows in a state of great exultation.

The Goodwood Beat.

Staten Island, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The remarks of the *Herald*, this morning on the result of the Goodwood Races, are characteristic of that reckless and unprincipled journal.

If the editor was in possession of information "that there were considerations other than that of a desire to win, operating upon the persons having control of *Pryor* and *Prioress*," why does he wait until these horses have been beaten before he says anything about it? Surely, as the "leading journal of America," as he styles his paper, he should be more watchful of the interests of her citizens than to allow them to stake their money under such circumstances, on a "national matter." I think, Mr. Editor, it is they who have a right to "demand, in the name of the American people, a full explanation."

The dogmatic assertion that American horses "are superior to those trained for the turf in England," is too absurd to waste argument on—in fact the whole article betrays an utter absence of that grace and manliness which distinguished the English when they cheerfully yielded the palm of superiority to an American yacht. J. H. P.

A $30,000,000 Book.—Last Saturday evening the New York Typographical Society received a rare and curious geographical work, accompanied by the following note:

To the Librarian of the Free Library, of the New-York Typographical Society:

Respected Sir: I have had in my possession for years past these four volumes—bound in two—of Pitt's English Atlas, printed in London in 1683, being 174 years ago.

We can with great ease surpass the workmanship, but still, as a herculean work of that time, it is well worth the examination of the letter-press and copper-plate printers of the present generation, I therefore present it to the institution of which you are librarian, believing it will be a better place for usefulness than my own library.

As a book of reference for ancient boundaries of nations, &c., it is valuable.

The work was probably furnished to the subscriber at two or three hundred dollars; but that the present cost may not be considered extravagant, I have set down the original price at the low sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and added 7 per cent per annum as interest for the past 174 years—interest due every six months. At this rate money doubles in 10 years and 37 days. Our banks make it double in 10 years; and as this is the most ready way of calculation I have adopted it, and find that the work now stands at the cost of more than thirty millions of dollars. Yet I have no idea of your giving me credit for anything like that amount for the two books. Your obedient servant,

New-York, July, 1857. DANIEL FANSHAW.

N. B.—If the young printers of the present time will bear in mind that one dollar, at seven per cent., will become one thousand in a hundred years, many of them, before they are stiffened by age, will become Franklins, so far as relates to the accumulation of wealth. It will then be an easy affair to furnish a retreat for all worn-out respectable typos.

QUARANTINE.

The Seguine's Point Accommodations Rejected

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday afternoon, the President, Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., in the Chair. Present—Commissioners Purdy, Wilson G. Hunt, Cummings, Curtis, Carrigan and Garrigue.

Documents were received from the Quarantine Commissioners of an interesting and important character.

Office of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, No. 28 William-street, New-York.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, held the 6th day of August inst., the following preamble and resolution was adopted, and I was directed to furnish your honorable Board with a copy of the same, which said preamble and resolution are as follows, viz.:

Whereas, The buildings, wharf, &c., on the property of the State near Seguine's Point, erected by this Board for the temporary accommodation of the sick with the yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, are now complete and ready for occupation; and they believing inadvisable, under the circumstances of this being a temporary Quarantine, to erect further buildings, and as very convenient dwellings, barns, &c., in the immediate vicinity, can and will be leased by them, if required by the Commissioners of Emigration, on being notified of the necessity of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be notified of the same and that the said premises will be delivered up to their use on Monday next, the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board furnish to the Commissioners of Emigration a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

The foregoing are true copies of the preamble and resolution as contained in the minutes of the Board of Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, held this day. Yours,

JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Secretary.

Office of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, No. 23 William-street, Aug. 12, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen: The Board of Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, beg leave to call the attention of the Commissioners to the proceedings of this Board on the 6th inst., a copy of which was furnished you by their Secretary on that day. Not having heard from your Board on the subject of those proceedings, this Board deem it their duty to notify you, that having fulfilled so much of the trust confided to them as is prescribed in the 21st section of the Act entitled "An act for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," that the said temporary accommodations and place for the detention of vessels, alluded to in said proceedings, are now subject to the present laws and regulations of the Quarantine station in the port of New-York, and, therefore, now in your possession in trust for the people of this State. The Board would also add, that if further accommodations are required for the residence of a physician, or other persons employed, the dwelling house of Mr. R. C. Voorhis, with its out-buildings near the hospital buildings, are now provided and ready for the Commissioners of Emigration, and at the expense of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station. Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE HALL, Chairman.

John S. Snedeker, Secretary.

Office of Commissioners of Health, City of New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

Having received, on Saturday last, your very polite invitation to make an official inspection of the premises, buildings, and dock selected and erected by the Quarantine Commissioners, at Seguine's Point, as temporary accommodations for the sick under quarantine; and having, on the 10th inst., in company with sundry other citizens of the port, made such inspection, we deem it our duty to comply with your request, by stating our conclusions. We are of opinion that the accommodations which we observed at Seguine's Point are defective and incomplete, even for temporary Quarantine purposes.

Respectfully yours,

JONAS N. PHILLIPS,
WM. ROCKWELL,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, } Com. of Health.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

The Committee in regard to the removal of Quarantine respectfully report:

That on Thursday afternoon last about 3 o'clock a note was received from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners, inviting your body to proceed to Seguine's Point, on the then next Saturday, to inspect the buildings erected there, preparatory to delivering them to you on Monday, Aug. 10th inst.

That the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Cassebly, was directed to notify the Quarantine Commissioners that, owing to absence from the City of a majority of your body, it was impossible to obtain a quorum for the time fixed in their note, and requesting a postponement to some future day. That Mr. Cassebly gave such notice personally, when Wednesday of this week was fixed by the Quarantine Commissioners for such visit. Mr. C. therefore informed them that he doubted if a quorum of Commissioners of Emigration would be present in the City on that day, but that if there was he would so inform them. To which one of the Quarantine Commissioners replied that he didn't care whether the Commissioners of Emigration went or not, for, after having incurred an expense of $500, he didn't think that the Quarantine Commissioners should, for the accommodation of the Commissioners of Emigration, postpone their visit, to the disappointment of their other guests, of whom they had invited quite a number, and be for one was ready to notify the Commissioners to take the buildings at once, whether they saw them or not. That your Committee, for the purpose of being enabled to report to your body at the regular meeting, to-day, the condition of the Institution at Seguine's Point, and their sufficiency for the purposes intended by the law, invited the Commissioners of Health of this City, consisting of the President of the Board of Councilmen, President of the Board of Aldermen, the City Inspector, Resident Physician, Health Officer and the Mayor, and some of the prominent shipping merchants and Underwriters, to visit the Point on Monday last.

That on that day your Committee proceeded with the parties invited to Seguine's Point and made a careful examination of the buildings and arrangements prepared by the Quarantine Commissioners.

By the act authorizing the establishment of a temporary Quarantine, the Quarantine Commissioners are directed to provide accommodations for the reception of persons, &c.

Your Committee respectfully submit, that the Legislature directed the Quarantine Commissioners to provide physicians, nurses and orderlies, medicine and food, and such like matters for the daily necessities, and support of the diseased.

This view is strengthened by the fact that the Legislature, for the preparation of these temporary accommodations, put the large sum of $50,000 at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners, and that your body are prohibited by law from using any of its funds for any purpose other than the care and support of emigrants, whose contributions created and sustain it, and by the consideration that your body is authorized to collect $3 per week for each patient, not an emigrant, treated in any of the Quarantine establishments, that sum being about the actual cost of the care and treatment of a patient per week. In all conferences with the Quarantine Commissioners that view of the case was conceded to be correct, and on it your Committee have acted throughout.

Your Committee on their visit found that the Quarantine Committee had caused to be erected a dock, which, in so far as appeared, would answer all the necessary purposes.

That two Hospital buildings of one story, and calculated for thirty-two beds each, had been erected, as also a washhouse and a privy.

In the washhouse no machinery whatsoever has been put up, although it is an ascertained fact that the clothes from yellow fever patients cannot be washed by hand without certain danger to the employes.

These are all the buildings prepared by the Quarantine Committee.

Of furniture suitable for the purposes of the establishment, except in defensive operations, there is scarce any.

Your Committee found there in one of the hospitals nine bedsteads, and in the other a large number of muskets, and on the ground two brass field pieces, and besides these enumerated articles, nothing else whatever, in the way of furniture, or for the accommodation of physicians and employes, has been provided.

The law directs the temporary establishment to be used for the reception of persons arriving at the port of New-York sick of yellow fever, or other pestilential diseases; now, there are times when cholera, ship-fever, and, perhaps, small-pox, are included under the head of pestilential diseases, and if the Commissioners of Emigration should put persons sick of these various diseases in the same hospitals, they would be justly condemned for murderous inhumanity.

There have been occasions (and no doubt there will occur again) when the Commissioners of Emigration have had in the two institutions 400 patients, and yet here is only provision for 64.

Entertaining the above views, and aware of the exigencies of this service, your Committee have no hesitation in concluding that no accommodations such as are required by the law have been provided by the Quarantine Committee. Nevertheless, since the visit your Committee addressed a note to the Health Committee, Dr. Bissell, Physician of the Maine Hospital, and Dr. Thompson, Health Officer, requesting their opinion in regard to the sufficiency of the provision made at Seguine's Point. Answers have been received from all the above gentlemen, except the Health Officer. These answers are annexed to this report, and your body, on referring to them, will find that these officers, to whom the care of the health of the City of New-York has been specially committed by law, concur in the conclusion of your Committee.

Your Committee, concluding, would respectfully submit:

1. That the Hospitals provided at Seguine's Point are entirely inadequate in capacity.
2. That the Hospitals are unfurnished.
3. That there are no accommodations for the physicians and employes required in the institution.
4. That there are no horses or carriages for the conveyance of the sick, nor stables, coal bins, or other conveniences indispensable to a Hospital.

And your Committee therefore present the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Quarantine Commissioners have not provided the accommodations contemplated by the law authorizing the selection of a site for a temporary Quarantine and the provision of accommodation

The Commissioners of Emigration respectfully decline to take charge of the temporary Hospital at Seguine's Point, until the requirements of the law shall have been complied with,

ANDREW CARRIGAN,
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

The following opinion of the Marine Hospital Physician was read in this connection:

Marine Hospital, Quarantine, Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1857.

Andrew Carrigan, Chairman Committee on Seguine's Point—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, requesting my opinion of the "temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York, sick with Yellow Fever, or other pestilential disease," which have recently been constructed at Seguine's Point by the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

In reply, I beg leave to state, that I have examined the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point, and while I believe for the most part, they are suitable to the purposes for which they were intended, nevertheless, in several respects in my opinion, they are deficient, and incomplete for the reception, treatment, and general care of patients, laboring under malignant disease. Very Respectfully Yours,

D. H. BISSELL.

The reading of the report and resolution being concluded,

The President remarked that there was nothing in the law that would compel the Board to take the Hospital in its present state.

Commissioner Carrigan was disposed to act in a kind spirit towards the Quarantine Commissioners. He felt no repugnance to adopting the new Hospital when it was in a fit state for the purposes intended, and he thought the law was compulsory upon that matter. The Commissioners had acted foolishly and he felt very sorry for them. A small dock, a building, a privy, and about fifty acres of ground, formed the entire provision. He had been informed that the site of a village had been marked out in the neighborhood and building lots were on sale.

Commissioner Purdy moved the adoption of the report and resolution.

Commissioner Curtis thought it would be well to interweave in the resolution the words "acting under legal and medical advice." But the suggestion was not deemed imperative by the Board.

The report and resolution were then adopted.

Commissioner Carrigan moved that a copy of the resolution appended to the report be forwarded to the Quarantine Commissioners. Adopted.

After some other business, but of little importance, the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number of Emigrants arrived to Aug. 5, 1857	118,359
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 12	3,792
Total	117,151
To same date in 1856	82,038

Number of Inmates in Institutions:

	1857.	1856.
Ward's Island	1,287	1,312
Marine Hospital	165	147
Total	1,452	1,459

Overdraft on bank Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to Aug. 5, 1857	$232,016 99	
Receipts since to Aug. 12, for commutation of alien passengers	8,662 90	241,279 89
		$232,077 14
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Aug. 5, 1857	$158,896 45	
Sundry expenses of July 29 and Aug. 5	13,866 31	172,764 76
Balance		$59,312 38

The American Regeneratofs.—This body, which is composed of the American of the eastern Wards, held a meeting on Tuesday evening at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand-street.—Mr. Andrew Lawie presiding.

The Secretary read the third article of the Constitution, which fully explains the object of the meeting.

Art. 3. The objects of this meeting are:

1. To endeavor to restore the purity of the American Party, by discountenancing and excluding from membership all known political corruptionists and demagogues.
2. To renew the positive vigor and healthful action of its early days.
3. To preserve and disseminate the true principles of American patriotism.

Several gentlemen spoke at great length upon the article, and during their remarks they denounced the Association to be a humbug in both principle and intention.

Mr. Petit during the course of his argument said that "every American is an American while he is a private citizen, but when he takes a public office then he is a Republican, a Democrat, or anything that may meet his views. So Police Commissioner Chilwell, previous to his appointment, was as firm an American as could be found—but now, being a public officer, he sides with the corrupt Mayors."

The meeting adjourned (in great confusion) until the 18th inst.

The Police Force.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An omission has been made in your publication of the names of the officers in the Eighth Precinct viz.:

Charles Lintz	293	John McKiernon	308
John C. Andre	294	Nethaniel Stilwell	304
Thomas McDongal	295	Thomas S. Green	305
Wm. Olmstead	296	James M. Spear	306
Henry F. Jones	297	Alexander C. Pearcy	307
Isaac Johnson	298	Howard A. Beldwin	308
C. S. Turnhull	299	Lorenz D. Leighton	309
Jacob B. Warlow	300	H. B. Glenney	310
Henry Godfry	301	J. R. Travus	311
Harvey Horr	302		

Yours truly,

SAMUEL BREVORT.

Murderous Affray.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Hope, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

Our usually quiet village was the scene of considerable excitement, yesterday morning, (Friday,) growing out of a desperate affray between two of the citizens, one of whom was badly shot during the affray. The circumstances are briefly as follows:

Mr. John Lambert, a quiet, orderly man, is a tenant in the house owned by Horatio G. Seelbs, where he has been living since the 1st of April last. There are also three other tenants in the same house, Seelbs had a difficulty only a short time ago with one of his tenants, and was prosecuted for defiling said tenant's door with tar, and committing other abuse, and a judgment of $55 was rendered against him since that time he has borne enmity against Lambert, who was the principal witness against him on the trial. Lambert, not wishing to provoke an assault, kept out of his way as much as possible, fearing personal violence. On Friday morning he was in the hotel, when Seelbs came in and immediately commenced an attack. Several blows were exchanged, when they were separated, Seelbs all the time swearing vengeance, and eager for fight. Lambert managed to get out soon after, and started for home, (only a short distance,) but was shortly followed by Seelbs, who, watching his opportunity as Lambert came to the door to go out to his work, set upon him again, with the evident intention of killing him. He struck him a severe blow on the head with a large stone, which felled him to the ground, and then was about to rush on him, when he was prevented by the neighbors. Lambert was dragged into the house by his wife. He then seized a loaded gun which stood in the room, and as Seelbs came to the door, shot him; the shot taking effect in the fleshy part of the thigh. A physician was immediately called in, who probed the wound, but was unable to extract the shot. Seelbs is badly wounded.

Nothing was done with Lambert, public opinion being in his favor, and many regrets were expressed that the shot had not taken better effect. Seelbs is a notorious bad character, and the citizens are anxious to get rid of him. B.

Decisions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham and Brady

DECISIONS.

Nafew vs. *Franklyn.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Goodspeed vs. *Robinson.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Clark vs. *Richard.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Mead vs. *Darrah.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

De Leyer vs. *Michaels.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Andrews vs. *Oberth.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Young vs. *Sellers.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ryan vs. *Bartlett.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Green.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hollingsworth vs. *Lacy.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Harding vs. *Pinner.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Whelpley vs. *Holmes.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Wolf vs. *Roberts.*—Appeal dismissed.

Raigual vs. *Louis.*—Order modified, &c.

Craig vs. *Delmore.*—Judgment reversed as to Dubuns, and affirmed as to Doody.

Marsh vs. *Bloomer.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Sinclair vs. *Fitch.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and judgment on demurrer for defendant, with leave to plaintiff to amend in payment of costs.

Carlisle vs. *McCull.*—Judgment of Justice reversed with costs.

Stead vs. *Doty.*—Judgment reduced to $82 78, and affirmed for that sum, without costs.

Badger vs. *Benedict.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Betts vs. *Carr.*—Order appealed from affirmed.

Wood vs. *Clapp.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Fredericks vs. *Lester.*—Judgment reduced to $33 50, and affirmed for that amount with costs.

Ferris vs. *Seaman.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bloomer vs. *Marsh.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Dean vs. *Reesler.*—Judgment reversed, and case referred back to referee; costs to abide event.

The Wreck of Bark Menasco.—The surviving passengers and crew of the bark *Menasco*, Capt. Dailey, of Warren, Me., which was lost on the coast of Newfoundland on the 21st of July, arrived at this port on Monday, on the brig *Louis Gillies*, from St. Pierre.

We give below a list of the lost and saved of the passengers and crew.

Captain Dailey and wife went to Halifax. The remainder were brought to this port, and are—

Geo. Wormell, 1st Officer, and Geo. Staples, 2d Officer.

Passengers.—Swen Nelson, Olof Anderson, Nils Carson, Lars Linderoth, Peter Pherson, Axel A. Nundstrum. *Seamen.*—John Miller, Ernstus Messer, John Spinze, Andrew Wilson, Edward Anderson, Christian Petersen, John Johnson. *Cooks.*—Joseph Feris and Charles Swenson.

List of passengers lost.

Fran Chnsted, Augueste Leveer, Christianstadt.

Bengt Bondersson, Pernilla Bondersson, his wife, Eine Bondersson, their daughter, Botille Bondersson Nille, mother-in-law of Bengt Bondersson, Sissa, daughter of Nilla, Nille Anders, Nils Anders, Carl Johnasson. Per Manason, Pernilla, wife of above, Nils and Ingrid, their children, of Fjelkestad's.

Sisar Mans, Anna Lars, (husband in Galesburg, Ill.,) Masse Persson, her son, of Oppmanna.

Ingred Mansdotter, Sissa, her daughter; Karna Mansdotter, sister to Ingred; Kerrtie Jonedotter, and her three children, Per, Nils and Anna, (coming to her husband in America,) of Wanga.

Mons Truedsson, Malena Mettsson, Per Persson, Ingred Nils, his wife, Son Per, son of Persson and Ingred; Harna, the sister of Per Persson; Per Nilsson, Johanna, his wife; Hanna, their daughter; Sisse Svensdottor, Sven, her son; Else Persdotter, Eins Truls, his wife, of Hejerssa.

Sven Bengtsson, Jons Svensson, Glimakra.

Sissa Trulsdotter, Arkened.

Lars Mansson, Bengta, his wife, and Mons, Martine and Anguste, their children; Malina Manadotter, sister to Lars Mansson; Anna, daughter to Malina; Bengta Mansdotter, another sister to Lars; Heetveda.

Per Nilsson, Hanna Paulsdotter, his wife, Nils, their son: Garrod.

Sven Nilsson, Pernilla and Anne, his sisters, (have relations in Galesburg, Ill.,) Winslof.

The Slaver N. Hand.—It is now positively stated, by those who profess to know the facts, that the brig *N. Hand*, which left this port in July, 1856, with provisions for the famishing people of the Cepe de Verd Islands, and afterwards went to Africa on a slave voyage, actually landed a cargo of slaves on the south side of Cuba, near the port of Santa Cruz, in the month of October, 1856.

The *N. Hand* was not burned, as is usual with slavers, but was saved and taken to an English island, called by Spaniards "El Gran Cayman," where, after being repaired, she proceeded to fill up with guano from the adjacent islands, and finally arrived safely in Charleston toward the end of November.

She may have changed her name, but the fact here stated is said to be susceptible of proof.

C. H. S. De LaFiganiere, the Portuguese Minister, who had a hand in sending her away on the occasion referred to, protests against being held responsible for the villainous traffic in which she was engaged after she landed her corn meal at St. Vincent's. He says:

As President of the Portuguese Relief Committee, I chartered the *N. Hand*, paying a round sum down in New-York, to convey the provisions purchased with the funds collected; and space was offered, free of freight, to the Corn Exchange Relief Committee for what they had collected for the same object.

The *N. Hand* performed her contract. After that neither I nor my house had anything more to do with her than the said Corn Exchange Committee.

Revolting—Rape, Incest, and Preparations for Murder.

From the Newburyport Herald.

On Monday morning the court opened with an examination of one of the greatest, most terrible, most revolting crimes that was ever committed in this neighborhood—an offence so against nature and decency—so blasphemous of God, and so odious to man, that in three quarters of the States of the Union the man never would have come to a legal investigation, but the people would have hanged him to the first tree or lamp-post. Joshua Goodrich, a native of Alfred, Me., for some years a resident of Topsfield, and now of Newbury, was charged by his daughter with incest, and with rape, though the latter was not alleged in the official complaint.

Goodrich is a good looking man, of large size, and strong, powerful limbs, 37 years of age, with a wife, who was by his side, disbelieving the charge, though she admitted to the officers that she had suspected him, and for charging the offence had been personally abused by him—much harder looking, and some years his senior. They are said to be industrious, and well-to-do in the world, though both are of the lowest caste of mind, and did not seem to realize the enormity of the offence and the disgrace of the affair. The girl is seventeen years old, of pretty appearance, and delicate health, suffering, it is said, through the father's abuse. She testified in a straight-forward manner, alleging that the criminal intercourse has been at various times for three years, and had been concealed through threats of death if revealed. She had been almost a prisoner, kept under constant watch, and it is somewhat singular that preparations of strychine were kept in the house, though the object of course is not admitted to have been murderous.

Goodrich was committed to jail on the partial, but sufficient testimony of his daughter, in default of $2,500 bail, to take his trial at the Court of Common Pleas, at Lawrence, in October next. In her evidence, the girl asserted that criminal intercourse had also been had by her father, in his own house, and within her knowledge, with another girl of fifteen years; and there was in court a child of about twelve years, upon whom he had made a recent attempt.

Were it not that we are informed by the officers that plenty of corroborative evidence is at hand, we could hardly believe this story. It is inconceivable that such a wretch could live and breathe in human shape; and for such wickedness a life long punishment is not half his deserts. A small part of what is charged would prove him to be the embodiment of total depravity.

Tobacco in Virginia.—There are fifty-six manufacturers of this staple in Richmond, whose united capital amounts to four or five millions of dollars. More tobacco is raised in Virginia, and opened, inspected and sold in this city, than perhaps any one place in the United States. It is here that the choicest specimens of the weed assume the shape which commends it to the regard of devoted chewers everywhere. Tobacco is put up in as many different ways almost as there are chewers. There is as much difference between the ideas of the Yankee and the Southerner on this question of taste, as there are on any other matter.

The former likes his "pig-tail" plentifully sweetened, and liquoriced to a degree; the letter, the less sweetening you put in the better the tobacco. Buyers congregate here, who purchase for all parts of the globe. Foreign Governments are supplied by agents who reside here for that purpose. With many citizen here, the road to wealth has been *via* Tobacco. Some of the richest men in the city have made their "pile" this way. Success in the trade is followed by a plethoric pulse and a healthy pecuniary condition, but fortunes from over-speculation have often been lost as soon.—*Richmond South.*

LONG ISLAND.

Union Ferry Company.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of the business of this Company in the fact that they own twenty-one boats, fifteen of which are run on the ferries all the time, employ 420 men, and consume annually on their boats an average of 25,000 tons of coal, which, at $6 per ton, would be $150,000.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found on the beach at Rockaway, Tuesday evening last. Coroner Nichols, who held the inquest, furnishes the following description: 5 feet 6 inches high, stout built, from 25 to 30 years of age; dressed in black cloth dress coat; linen shirt, marked E. P.; on one finger was a ring marked E. P., 1852; also two gold watches, pocket knife, night key, and a purse containing a small sum of money. Also, a receipt from S. B. Van Antwerp, dentist, to Edward Felgrin, for a set of teeth for his wife, dated July 13, 1857. The body was decently interred by Coroner Nichols, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

☞ The funeral of the late Nicholas G. Ogden took place yesterday, from his residence, No. 10 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, and was largely attended by the friends and relatives of the deceased. His remains were inclosed in a rich mahogany coffin. The order for the burial of the dead was said at the house by the Rev. Mr. Stanford. The remains were then conveyed to the family vault in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, New-York, when the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle read that part of the burial service appointed to be said at the grave, after which the coffin was placed in the vault.

Burglars Arrested.—Within the last week officer Maddy, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, has succeeded in capturing four members of a band of youthful burglars, who have infested the Seventh and Eleventh Wards for more than a year past. They were yesterday committed by Justice Moarhouse for examination.

Fluid Accident.—On Tuesday night a servant girl named Bridget Donohoe, residing with a family at the corner of Pacific and Smith streets, Brooklyn, was seriously injured by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She was taken to the Hospital.

Potatoe Rot.—The Potatoe rot has made its appearance on Long Island, and threatens to be very destructive. So says the Jamaica *Farmer* and Greenport *Watchman.*

Starved to Death.—Wm. S. Hughes, a boy 14 years of age, died at the Kings County Hospital a few days since, from disease superinduced by hunger and exposure. On Monday last he was picked up in the street by the Police as a vagrant, much emaciated. He was taken before Justice Cornwell, when he said that he came from New-York two weeks ago with two other boys, who had deserted him, and that he had no money to get back; slept out doors at night and begged for something to eat, but for a day or two before arrested he did not obtain any food. He was taken to the Hospital and died the following day.

Advertisements.

LIGHTNING RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods.* In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "Quimby's" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. Pinneo, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually. A. M. Quimby & Son,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Empire Spring Water.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. Waston & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. Goodale's Office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, Catarrh. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TERMS REASONABLE.
Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 75 Liberty-street.
ALL RISKS TAKEN.
S. G. WALKER, Agent of the old established American Fire Insurance Company.
Capital and surplus $500,000.
Not a claim unsettled.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water—Imparts an exhilarating freshness to the air in crowded rooms, and thus

RELIEVES FAINTNESS.

Of all known perfumes it is the most healthful. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Hudson River Institute—Male and Female.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentleman instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogue address Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn" continues to attract large audiences to Purdy's National Theatre nightly. It is a merry affair, and will most undoubtedly have a long and profitable run. To night it is to be repeated with a pantomime and concluding farce.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The fable that scrofula or king's evil could be cured by a monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

Astor Fire Insurance Company.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Aug. 12, 1857, Hon. Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port, and Dr. Henry Senff, were unanimously elected Directors of this Company, to fill vacancies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas, Gas, Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 189 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 25; Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces,

THE LOTTERY-POLICY BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Those persons who are conversant with the lower Wards, and some of the most active business portions of the city, are perfectly well aware of the existence of known and recognized offices for the sale of lottery policies, and it is somewhat singular that the eyes of the police are not more frequently turned to the matter. The commitments before our Courts for the offence have not averaged three a year, for the last four years. Some of the operations of the vending fraternity are conducted in the most secret manner. It is even customary for a few of them to bring a small desk, and remain for certain hours of the day in front entries, disposing of the policies, or shares, to such persons as may be cognizant of the place. These are about as low a class, generally, as could be imagined; but it is useless to conceal the fact that there *are* individuals belonging to the better orders who so far degrade themselves as to invest sums in the same chances as their colored brethren, with whom the lottery dealers are great favorites. One reason why complaints are not oftener instituted against these violators of the law is too evident, and that is, that the aggrieved parties, if desirous of causing trouble, are "bought up" by the culprits by hush money.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON,
and of the engagement of the brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and
MR. JOHN WOOD
They will both appear
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Aug. 13,
in the musical piece of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and in the successful burlesque of
THE CORSAIR,
THE LAST GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
Supported by Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr A. H. Devenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1857,
BENEFIT OF Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
and last appearance prior to their departure for the South-west and California, on which occasion will be enacted, by particular request, the great burlesque by Talfourd, Jr., entitled
SHYLOCK; OR, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
PORTIA.....by.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
SHYLOCK.....by.....Mr. JOHN WOOD.
During the evening, by most urgent entreaties, Mr. John Wood will sing the great Hymn of Liberty,
LA MARSEILLAISE.
Also, for the first time at this Theatre, the new burletta, portraying the fashionable female folly of the day, entitled
CRINOLINE; OR, HOOPS.
Nancy Bitters, (his original part in America,) by Mr. John Wood.
See bills of the day.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857.
B. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c., &c.
YOUNG AMERICA in Ballads and Old Boh Ridley.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.
F. BUCKLEY in New Violin Solos,
And
MISS C. HIFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear.
Burlesque on the
HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Banjo Solos, Duetts, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Choruses.
The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entire new entertainment in white faces.
Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. BURTON is happy to announce an engagement with that distinguished Artist and Superior Contralto,
SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI,
acknowledged as
THE QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE,
who will appear in
GRAND OPERA
for a
SHORT SEASON,
at this theatre, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Aug 17, 1857.
supported by a number of artists well known to the New-York public, in addition to others of eminence from the Opera Houses of
MEXICO,
HAVANA, and
NEW-ORLEANS, together with a full and complete
OPERATIC ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
For further particulars see future announcements.
Box-Book open on Saturday morning.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 13, 1857.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
The Comic Fairy Spectacle Pantomime of
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE DOUBLE COMPANY.
The Great Antoine.....in.....Two comic characters.
The Promenade Concert at 7 o'clock.
THE SECRET MARRIAGE; OR, WHOSE CHILD IS IT?
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
FRIDAY—Signorina THERESA ROLLA in a new Ballet, and last appearance of the talented Vaudeville Company.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.
THE NAIAD QUEEN.

Sir Rupert.....Miss Carrie	Sparkle.....Miss Jeannie
Schnappa.....G. W. Marsh	Dew Drop.....Miss Selme
Rinaldo.....Miss Georgiana	Brilliant.....Miss Secord
Carell.....Miss Francis	Spray.....Miss Anna
Rodolphe.....Master Ames	Coral Shell.....Miss Matilde
Romaldo.....Miss Amelia	Sprinkle.....Miss Proler
Manfredi.....Miss Adelaide	Limpid.....Miss Rahsuz
Alamo.....Miss Lelia	Amphibeo..Mr. R. G. Marsh
The Naiad Queen.....Lonisa	Finback.....Master Charles
Idex.....Little Mary Marsh	Goggle Eye..Master Henry
Fulvia.....Miss Melville	Phantom Face..M. Frederick

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday,) AUGUST 13, 1857.
AUGUST FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.
ADMISSION.....35 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
received nightly with raptures of applause.
Signor ARNOLDI, M. GUILMETTE,
THE GERMANIA QUARTETTE AND FULL CHORUS.
Mrs JOHN WOOD will appear on Monday night.
On Sunday evening next preparations are making for a
GREAT SACRED CONCERT,
on a scale surpassing anything yet attempted in this country.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Re-Engagement of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
the young and beautiful American actress, who will sustain on THIS EVENING
FOUR FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
THURSDAY, THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul, the Pet of the Petticoats.....Miss Maggie Mitchell
To conclude with the thrilling drama of
THE FRENCH SPY,
in which Miss Mitchell will appear in three characters, execute a wild Arab dance and fight a broadsword combat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13.
The performance will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
PADDY THE PIPER.

CHINESE HALL,
No. 539 Broadway.
Third appearance of the wonderful
CHINESE JUGGLERS,
In all their great feats and astonishing performances, including the great feats of
THE IMPALEMENT.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 13 cents.
DOR MING, Proprietor.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

F. WIDDOWS, LATE MANAGER OF Ole Bull's Concert Troupe, having returned from his second successful tour through the Eastern and Western States and the Canadas, with the above distinguished artists, will be happy to make arrangements with artists who contemplate making a tour of the States. Letters addressed No. 138 Thompson-st., or to NOVELLO'S Music store, will be promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 191 West 35th-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD. Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
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FARM FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 2 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

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NEW HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS.
A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the Various Pursuits of Life.

IN THE COUNTING-ROOM,	FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE SHOP,	FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE STORE,	FOR THE FARMER-BOY,
IN THE MARKET,	FOR THE BOOK-AGENT,
ON THE FARM,	FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN.
EVERYWHERE,	FOR EVERYBODY.

"How to Do Business," now ready, closes our first series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Education; How to Buy and Sell; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvass and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, &c. Price, post-free, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. Sent by FIRST MAIL to any Post-Office, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.
"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1 75. In one vol., muslin, $1 50.

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A GIFT will be delivered with every book sold for One Dollar or more. Although no book or article will be sold for more than the usual retail price many will be sold for *less*. Persons wishing any particular book, can order at once and it will be forwarded with a Gift. Persons ordering Books with Gifts, should forward the amount of postage, as it must invariably be paid in advance. The average postage for $1 and $1 25 books is 18 cents; and for $1 50 and $2 books, 21 cents.
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This method of forming Clubs saves postage, as the Package goes by express.
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Second edition for August now ready.
CORRECTED UP TO DATE.
288 pages. Price with large map, 25 cents.
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JUST PUBLISHED,
JEANNETTE,
The Heroine of the Providence Plantations. Her life, loves and lunacy. Octavo neatly bound, containing three exact portraits in lithography of the heroine, price $1. Address E. N. VAN TASSEL, publisher, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Complete set, 19 volumes. For sale for $40. R. G. PARDEE, No. 375 Broadway.

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AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch-makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and be all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.
We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.
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Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane,
and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past 20 years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.
Beautiful enameled watches for ladies.
Splendid enameled and diamond watches for ladies.
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All watches warranted to keep correct time; watches exchanged.
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Gold fob keys and seals, studs and sleeve buttons.
Finger rings, with stones; seal rings.
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Gold spectacles, gold eye-glasses, gold thimbles, gold pens and pencils.
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Silver spoons and forks; silver portemonnaies and fruit knives. GEO. C. ALLEN,
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We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
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FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
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A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENT-ly finished 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, richly finished with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy mouldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warranty. Both are truly superb pianos, and must be seen to be described, and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 each—price $265. Can be seen at the furniture-packing establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night. Will be made an object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply for three days.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

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WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable PIANO, to call at the ware rooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal, and examine their Pianos, before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED Sub-Bass ORGAN MELODEONS. Double Bank and Double Reed Melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent; rent allowed on purchase.
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Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with
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WHOLESALE BUYERS
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
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LAWNS,
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TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
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SOLOMON & HART,
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Curtain materials,
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Window shades,
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SHIRTING AND SHEETING,
For family use, at 15 per cent below the usual prices.
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Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
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WHITE BRILLIANTE,
Superior Quality.
3 cases of choice patterns,
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Black Italian Silk at 75 cents per yard.
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OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY
FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13.
We shall open the largest and most fashionable assortment of
LADIES AND MISSES PATTERN BONNETS
ever offered for sale.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
Cor. St. Nicholas Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS SCHENKEL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE FALL TERM OF THE POLYTECHNIC Institute, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., New-York, will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Parents are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, and inspect the literary, scientific and artistic productions of the pupils. A. T. DEANE, Principal.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

$15. BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC—20 private lessons in each branch. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, will receive two more pupils this day or evening at $15 for a full commercial course, to prepare for Fall business. Regular terms $25. Ladies writing lessons, to remove stiffness or trembling, $10.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had,
Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 38 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $180 per year, male and female. Students received any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 379 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 83 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1 East 33d-st, first house from 5th-av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of the Library are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed proper in reference to the decease of WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua. The attendance of ex-officers and old members is especially desired.
ALEX. P. FISKE, Vice-President.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

YOUNG MENS' REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Committee, will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 13, 1857, at Stuyvesant Institute, (rear-room, 2d-floor,) at 8 o'clock. C. C. MOFT, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
G. G. BUTLER, }

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Mercer House, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JAS. W. SIMONTON, President.
W. C. MONKEYPENNY, } Secretaries.
W. H. BURR, }

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs, for three weeks, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. The reading-room will be closed for one week only, from Monday, Aug. 31, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. By order. JOS. F. HANFORD, Rec Sec'y.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GENTEEL girls with excellent references; one does plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family, wages $5 to $6 a month; the other a smart girl 16 years of age; can do light chamberwork and washing; can mind a baby or wait on a lady; wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED.—COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE and competent young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; has the best of City references; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART young Protestant girls, sisters, together or separate, as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses and seamstresses. They have the best of City reference, and will go at moderate wages. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER, ACCUSTOMED to build all kinds of furnace work, wants a situation, or would arrange with boiler-makers to set their boilers, &c. No objection to going in the country. Address BRICKLAYER, this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age, a situation in an encion house as auctioneer and clerk. Can bring the best references as to capability and integrity. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. D. S., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, or go out by the day, can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN—A SITUATION as book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent in every particular. Address H. A. J., *Times* office,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, warehouseman, or clerk, by a young man 24 years of age. The highest references given. Address C. S., *Daily Times* Office.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN who is a practical distiller, rectifyer and manufacturer of syrups, cordials, &c., wants a situation in a wholesale liquor business. The best references can be given. Apply at No. 438 Broadway, in the drug store.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS SILK SALESmen; must have City experience. Also, two first-class fashion men; one must have thorough knowledge of linens and white goods, the other is wanted to take charge of our retail delivery-room, and must be acquainted with dry goods as well as book keeping. Apply between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

WANTED—THREE CLERKS FOR DRY GOODS and grocery stores; 2 clerks for shipping and ticket offices; 2 bookkeepers, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 2 barkeepers, 3 porters, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 4 men for steamers, 2 express drivers, and 3 boys for trades end stores. Apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, 766 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, in a clothing store; one acquainted with figures and a good penman may apply, with references, to No. 78 Chatham st. C. M. CHURCH.

WANTED—A TIMEKEEPER FOR A SAW MILL, a clerk for a steamer, and one conductor and four brakemen. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—RETAIL DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG man thoroughly acquainted with the business. Good references required. Address Box No. 2,218 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

DRESSMAKER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—One who is competent and experienced in her business. A permanent situation and good wages guaranteed. None but the best need apply at MOLYNEUX BELL'S, No. 58 Canal-st

TO DENTISTS.—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT wanted, in either surgical or mechanical department. Address OPERATOR, Chetham-square Post-Office, giving real name, age, how long a dentist, wages required. No notice taken of those not complying with the above requisitions.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience; competent to teach the English branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Drawing and Music, if required, desires an engagement in a private family or school as daily governess. Can give the best City references. Address F. H. H., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and full or partial board, in a house where only a few select boarders will be received. Dinner at 6 o'clock; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN AGREEABLE home, with every requisite comfort, is offered to two or three gentlemen of respectability, in a private American family, residing in a pleasant situation in South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentlemen, wife, child fifteen months old, and servant, with two rooms on second floor, in a family where there are no other boarders preferred, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address S. G., *Times* Office, giving location, description of rooms, price, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN INTENDing to pass the Winter in the City, wishes board for himself and family, with three sleeping rooms, end parlor on the second floor, with private table. Location either Brooklyn Heights, or pleasant part of New-York. Address S., box No. 316 P. O.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ON Livingston, Schermerhorn, or State sts., between Boerum-st. and Flatbush-av., for a gentlemen, wife, child and servant. A good price paid for good accommodations. Address, with particulars, C. B. J., box No. 2,195 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

A SMALL FAMILY IN HOUSTON-STREET have a very nicely furnished front room, on the second floor, to let to one or two single gentlemen, with or without partial board; has gas, baths, &c., and location very pleasant and convenient. Address W., box No. 655 Post-Office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MILITARY.—COTTAGE ON THE CLIFF—PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.—This beautiful and romantic place is now open for the reception of military and target companies. These grounds are unsurpassed for picnic or military companies. Walks and flower beds are most artistically laid out, the reservoir (which supplies the city of Paterson with water) has a beautiful promenade around it, which intersects the other walks at different angles, and gives every facility for all kinds of military evolutions. The shooting ground in the Valley of the Rocks) being shaded from the rays of the sun by tall forest trees, is without doubt the best in this country. Dinners provided for large or small parties in the best style and at moderate rates. Committees are respectfully invited to examine these grounds before engaging elsewhere. Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, can be procured at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Duane-st., New-York. For further particulars apply to JOHN BRADY, Museum Hotel, Paterson, or of the subscriber on the Cliff, Passaic Falls.

SURF HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Cheap excursions, to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer *Hero* across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent, on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of £1 to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened as New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior, on the Magdalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of agency, and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 417 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage 6 and income bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst., after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. E FISHER, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due 1st September, on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail Fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 281 inclusive, for $214,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.} No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to this Company, due on the 15th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run. Interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $250, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORELLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE} MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent, payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R COMSTOCK Cashier.

OFFICE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on demand. G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,} NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company No. 67 Wall-st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 489 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK.—BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 10, 1857.—The bills of this bank are redeemed at par at our Banking House, in Bridgeport. GEO. KEELER, President.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 54 Pine-st., (Saucer Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Haley,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Haight,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis.	John D. Warren,
Henry Barlow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Bly,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

Hugh Laing,	D Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R Swords,	Silas Bronson.	A. R. Eno.
John Compton,	Joseph W Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll.
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward.
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve. E. Laing.
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend.	J. H. Holcomb.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Personal attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest. *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 5:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Way for those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Milerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
12 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, foot of JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES				
	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 25		New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on Board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank:
Wednesday, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 12, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug 13, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug 13, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 14, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 15, 6 A. M.	

Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston $3 00
Fare to Newport 2 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 9 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, Thos. D. EWAN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The elegant and fast-going steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PAERISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 23 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 34 1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BINSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	66

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9
Berths not secured unpaid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 9.	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17
WEDNESDAY....Nov. 14	SATURDAY.....Dec 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. Freight or passage, apply to C. LAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,262 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce. (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 4 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LAND AT NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL.....Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,964 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES KERBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND, $1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 100 ACRES, within 50 miles of New-York, near depôt or landing, well watered, good fruit, and it must be near good schools (select,) good buildings, free from fever and ague: one having a fine prospect of surrounding country. Address SILAS B. CONDICT, Morristown, N. J.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED: THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to *disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and bad in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation are over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all unpleasantness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps,

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

JUDGE DALY REFUSES BAIL.

Proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas.

RECORDER SMITH REFUSES BAIL

Proceedings in the Court of General Sessions.

Mrs. Cunningham to be Removed to the Tombs.

A Mysterious Old Woman in Bond-st.

THE BABY ON EXHIBITION.

The Cunningham baby case made a decided movement yesterday, and it is now certain that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM will not be admitted to bail. Mr. STAFFORD, her sole surviving counsel, failed in the writ of *certiorari* yesterday before Judge DALY, and later in the day he failed equally before Recorder SMITH. It is expected that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM will be removed to the City Prison to day. The Grand Jury, who were discharged yesterday for the term, have no: had time to examine the witnesses in the matter, consequently she will not be indicted till next month.

The proceedings before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas, were as follows:

In the Matter of Emma Augusta Burdell.—Yesterday morning Justice DAVISON made the following return to the writ of *certiorari*, served upon him on Tuesday, commanding him to return the proceedings, &c., in the case of Mrs. Cunningham:

I, William S. Davison, a Police Justice, respectfully return, that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., appeared before me, and made his complaint, under oath, in writing, against Emma A. Burdell, for a willful and felonious violation of sec. 51, article 4, chap. 1, part 4 of the Revised Statutes; that thereupon, in due course of law, I proceeded to examine the witnesses produced in support of the prosecution, and reduce the testimony to writing, and thereupon made, in pursuance of the statute, the examination of the prisoner; that the prisoner waived her right to cross-examine the witnesses for the People, or introduce witnesses on her own benalf; that upon the said proceeding I considered, and so decided, that an offence against the said statute had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty thereof; and, thereupon, I made a warrant of commitment in due form of law, a copy of which said warrant is hereto returned, marked scoedule A; that in due course of law I have sent to the office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions the depositions so, as above, taken by me. WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Police Court, Second District, New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

The warrant of commitment, already published, is attached.

This return District-Attorney Hall presented to Judge DALY, and said it was superceded, except so far as related to the cause of detention, by the return of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, which is as follows:

I, Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, in the peace and for the City and County of New York, do return to the annexed writ of *certiorari*, that I have no personal or official knowledge of the day and cause of imprisonment of the said Emma Augusta Burdell, if imprisoned she be; that I do not detain and have not detained her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, either by that name, or by any other, nor have any personal or official knowledge of her detention.

I return herewith the certain original affidavits against her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, and her examination under the charge of felony, which have been, under the statute in such case made and provided, certified to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace by the magistrate taking the same, who is named therein, and which are now of record in said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, whereof I am Clerk. HENRY VANDERVOORT.

Aug. 12, 1857.

The District-Attorney then handed up the original depositions which have already been published, and said that he was happy to recognize his Honor as a Justice of the Court from whence the record was brought, and, therefore, waiving any technical objections which otherwise he might make to a review or to hearing in regard to bail, he moved in behalf of the people that the writ may be dismissed, on the ground that the judge below has not erred in his decision.

Judge Daly remarked that the District-Attorney was perhaps unaware that the Judges of the Common Pleas had lately refused to longer act as Justices of the Sessions, when requested by both the City Judge and Recorder for a certain very proper case, on the ground that the act creating the City Judge (1859) allowed them to act *only* when that office was vacant, and therefore he would merely sit as Judge of Common Pleas.

Mr. Stafford said that he would now raise the whole merits of the subject. The questions were, first, whether there had been an offence committed; and second, whether there was probable cause to believe that his client had committed the offence. He referred to the statute defining the offence, and contended upon the affidavits that no offence had been committed under the statute.

Judge DALY remarked that the word production or produce was not so limited in its meaning as the counsel argued, and inquired what could be the presumption of intent in this case, under the circumstances set forth in the affidavits, other than that raised by the statute. Mr. Stafford thought that could only be conjectured.

The Court said that there was a pretence that the child was born of her, and that it was the legitimate child of Harvey Burdell, and he thought one part of the statute was met; it only remained to show what must in law be regarded as the intent of the production. She must have had some object, and would not the conclusion of the law be that she intended to violate the statute in some way? Besides, the moment the child was born, the law clothed it with heirship. If she exhibited the child as the child of herself and of Dr. Burdell, claiming to be his widow, and he left property, the *law* acted on *her* acts and declarations.

Mr. Stafford contended that such intent could not legally be inferred from her mere declarations, but the Court said there were acts calculated to give color to the declarations. There was the pretence of recent child-birth.

Mr. Hall remarked, from his seat, that all the paraphernalia of confinement was there by her immediate sanction, which could be taken as acts following previous acts of pregnancy, and prior declarations of her being *enciente* by Dr. Burdell, and referred to Mrs. Barnes' affidavit.

Mr. Stafford thought that the doctrine of the Court would deprive Mrs. Cunningham of the space for repentance, which the law always allowed.

The Court said she had proceeded far enough to furnish evidence that she gave birth to the child, and that coupled with proof of marriage to Dr. Burdell, would suffice to make good a claim to the estate.

Mr. Stafford said that showed the necessity of proof of the marriage.

The Court remarked that he was assuming the marriage to be established beyond a peradventure.

Mr. Stafford said that positive proof of the marriage did not exist in the case.

The Court said it amounted to the same thing whether she was married to Burdell or not. He referred to a remarkable case of simulated parturition in France (reported in Wharton's Medical Jurisprudence) by the contrivance of a lawful wife and husband, who desired to have an heir. The child was born of another woman, lying beneath the pretended mother. In after years the fraud was discovered and the woman punished.

Mr. Stafford said there was still the difference, that the marriage there was undoubted, while here it was not established.

Mr. Hall called the counsel's attention to the fact that a witness was in court when she produced her marriage certificate, as the affidavits disclosed.

The Court thought she had laid the foundation of a crime, and even in the light in which Mr. Stafford presented the case, it was the duty of the committing magistrate to commit her. If the case were before him as a committing magistrate, he would have felt it his duty to commit, even on the parts of affidavits the counsel had just read, and apply all of the provisions of the statute. It was a very full statute.

Mr. Stafford then passed to the question of bail.

Mr. Hall called attention to the statute providing that in criminal cases in the County of New-York the amount of bail shall be altered only by the tribunal having jurisdiction of the offence, after it has been *originally* adjudicated upon.

Judge DALY said "I remember it; it is in the police law of 1844."

Mr. Stafford quoted other statutes contained in Revised Statutes, claiming that it was only on *habeas corpus* this applied, and not on *certiorari*.

Mr. Hall said that the provisions of *certiorari* and of *habeas corpus*, by virtue of another section, were to be taken *part passu*.

Judge DALY said that there might be some question as to this; but, however, it was a question of discretion, and, if he had the right to take bail, he would agree with the magistrate in his action. Even before this statute was passed, it was not customary for judges on *certiorari* to interfere with bail once adjudicated upon.

Mr. Stafford said he would make the motion *de novo* that she be admitted to bail, in the same way as if an indictment had been handed in to the Court of Sessions. He quoted the statutes under which he believed the Court had a right to admit her to bail. The Judge conceived that no argument was necessary on this motion, as he was of opinion that under the circumstances it would have been improper for the committing magistrate to allow bail. The following order discharging the *certiorari*, was made:

ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

Upon the return to the within writ, and the depositions and commitment being produced by virtue thereof, and being inspected and considered, after argument for the prisoner, ordered that the writ be discharged. CHAS. P. DALY, J. C. P.

August 12, 1857.

The following is an abstract of the points prepared by District-Attorney HALL, in anticipation of an argument on the writ:

POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The committing magistrate has after reviewing the evidence adjudged that a felony has been committed, and that as no reasonable donbt of the defendant's guilt arises upon facts uncontroverted by her, bail should be refused.

The officer who is called upon to review the commitment and the papers embodying the evidence now brought up by *certiorari*, should dismiss the writ, and leave the custody as it now is and without bail.

"The commitment being on a charge of felony, the rule is general, not to say universal, that unless the case appear on the depositions to be a very doubtful one, the prisoner cannot be let to bail, though the crime be not capital." (Hill's Essay on Hab. Corp. 3 Hill, 672.) (5 Cow., 39. *Ex parte* Tayloe for manslaughter, where imprisonment was less than for the felony now alleged against Mrs. Burdell.) Says Mr. Hill in his invaluable essay: "The rule in Tayloe's case is in full accordance with the spirit in which punishments have been mitigated by our criminal code. The principle undoubtedly was that while the amount of punishment was reduced, the certainty of its infliction, at least, should not be diminished.

The crime there charged and the punishment, though not capital, were still infamous; and in such cases, where no reasonable doubt of guilt arises upon the evidence, it is impossible for the Court to say what pecuniary forfeiture will compensate the consequences of impunity.

The speculation comprehends not only the individual case, but the interests which a large community have in the faithful execution of the criminal law. Vigilance and certainty in this respect can alone insure public safety and tranquility. Lastly, while it brings the administration of justice into contempt, it is sure to result in the greatest of social evils—the indiscriminate punishment of guilt and innocence at the hands of the infuriated multitude."

These latter words of Mr. Nicholas Hill deserve to be written in tablets of gold and placed in the office of every magistrate in this City. They were written in 1849 and prophetic of 1857.

It has been a very curious popular error, that in all cases of felony below murder bail was a matter of course.

Now did the magistrate err in his estimate of the strong probabilities of guilt.

The accused for months past feigned pregnancy.

At first received Uhl and Catlin, her doctors.

She forges probable heirship before Surrogate.—Testimony of Bulen.

She prepares baby clothes.—Testimony of her daughters.

Pretends actual delivery; and

Testimony of Dr. Catlin, Mrs. Barnes and Wilt, and exhibits child as her own to them.

Now these are evidences of her own, and not shared by the authorities.

The inference of law is that in this production of an infant to her own set after feigned gestation, and after claim to heirship in a public court she had an intent of a fraudulent nature.

The statute makes this, which would have been a fraud at common law, a felony, if the alleged parents had property and the child was entitled to intercept an inheritance, and she had *such* an intent to accomplish.

Then take the other evidences which were shared by the authorities.

It is idle to say she was led into crime. She had resolved upon it, and taken many overt acts (as it now appears) long before the authorities knew of it. From her character, and still persistence in her innocence, (see her examination—not in a silence, which the law allows, but in a direct assertion,) it is fair to presume that she would have obtained her evidences of crime elsewhere, and have left the authorities with suspicious circumstances only, and not *certainties*.

She sends after a marked child—as a clerk is seen to take a marked bill after suspicion points to him—and produces it as her own. Falsely pretends by a thousand little acts, as well as a few strong words, that it is the child of Burdell and of herself.

Now, if it was, the law, without her assertion, instantly on its birth, invests it with heirship. It is formally proven the putative father left property, &c. (Tes. of Bulen and pub. adm.) Intent is an inference of the law from the facts, and it is proper to infer from all the facts that she went to all this personal inconvenience for some pecuniary object, to wit: heirship. If she had killed the child, *she* herself would have been its heir.

Thus, here is a woman taken *in flagrante delicto*, giving no explanation of her strange conduct, and the circumstances exist so as to allow the law first cited to be applied, and to entitle the people to ask that the writ of review be discharged and the action of the magistrate thus practically affirmed.

Later in the day Mr. Stafford made application to the Court of General Sessions for bail.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS—THE RECORDER REFUSES TO ADMIT HER TO BAIL.

Just as the Court was about to adjourn for the term, Mr. Stafford rose and addressed the Court. He desired, he said, to make a motion.

The Recorder asked him what motion he desired to make.

Mr. Stafford replied that he moved that Mrs. Emma Augusta Burdell should be admitted to bail. An application to the same effect had been made that morning in the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, but that learned Judge had doubted his right to interfere with the ruling of the Court below.

The Recorder remarked that Judge Daly had a most undoubted right to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail, if he thought that bail could be properly accepted. But it was a matter of discretion, and not of right.

Mr. Stafford rejoined that the Judge had declined to admit Mrs. Burdell to bail because he had not the power.

The Recorder insisted that Judge Daly clearly had the power.

Mr. Hall briefly stated Judge Daly's position, as defined by himself, when the application was made to him that morning. He (the Judge) not only expressed doubts as to whether he had jurisdiction in the matter, but he said that even if he had power to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail, he would not do so. She had at least laid the foundation of a crime, and in the light in which her own counsel had presented her case, it was the duty of the magistrate before whom she was first examined, to commit her. If the case were before him (the Judge) as a committing magistrate, he would have felt it his duty to commit her, even on the tenor of affidavits read to him by her counsel (Mr. Stafford) himself. I am fully prepared, added the District-Attorney, to argue that your Honor ought not to disturb the decision of the Court below. It has been the ruling of this Court, always, that decisions of other Courts should not be disturbed, and I call upon your Honor, in view of that precedent, to sustain the previous ruling of this Court.

Mr. Stafford replied, that he differed with Mr. Hall in respect to the terms in which Judge Daly's decision was given. He claimed that the adjudication of Justice Davison ought not to bind this Court, and that Mrs. Burdell should not be compelled to go to the Tombs, if bail could be procured for her, and the Public Prosecutor could be assured that she would be in attendance to meet her trial. He submitted that this was a case where the law was in such doubt that the magistrate's discretion might be rightfully exercised. There was even a doubt whether, as a matter of law, the unfortunate accused could be held for the alleged crime. It was truly an exceptional case, and as such demanded his Honor's attention. His Honor's ruling would not only affect Mrs. Burdell, but would affect also others nearly and dearly connected with her. If she were prevented from making necessary family arrangements, her children would be thrown upon the world.

The Recorder remarked that that consideration could not affect his course. The magistrate who had refused to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail had heard all the testimony, while he (the Recorder) was indebted for his knowledge of it to the newspaper reports. That magistrate, with his better and abundant opportunity of understanding all the merits of the case, had passed upon it. And, continued the Recorder, as I have made it a rule never to distrust the decision of the Courts below, in other and less notorious cases, I must refuse to do so on the present application. It would not be right, under any circumstances, to do so, unless you could show acts of oppression on the part of the magistrate. Except in such case, this Court, at least, can never interfere. And I will say that it would be useless to raise questions of law before me. I have carefully examined the statutes—perhaps as much out of curiosity as anything—and read the arguments of counsel to be hidden in this case, and I am frank to say that my views would not be changed if I were to go at length into the testimony. Such is the peculiar nature of this case, that for the sake of all parties, a speedy trial is desirable; and in order to expedite, it will be best now to leave it where it is. The admitting of parties to bail is much too frequently resorted to. I am satisfied that in three fourths of the instances where criminals are bailed, one-half of them escape punishment altogether, and a large number of respectable persons are ruined, or at least, dispossessed in business by becoming bail for suspected parties who do not appear to stand a trial.

Mr. Stafford contended that no offence had been shown to be committed by Mrs. Burdell, even if it were attempted.

The Recorder replied that it might, with equal propriety, be said that if a man discharged a pistol at another, and the ball missed its aim, no offence had been committed, although one had been attempted.

Or, added Mr. Hall, if a man were caught in a store, with goods ready for removal, if they were not removed, he has committed no offence.

Then, said Mr. Stafford, I understand that your Honor refuses the motion.

The Recorder—I do, most decidedly.

And so, neither in the Court of Common Pleas, nor in the Court of General Sessions, is there any possibility of Mrs. Cunningham's being admitted to bail.

The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday, and in consequence of the late hour at which the preliminary proceedings closed were not able to complete the Burdell case, in its new phase, for an indictment. It will come up in September.

It will have been observed that Mrs. Cunningham's counsel, on the *certiorari*, argued that there was no evidence of marriage. It is not impossible that issue may be taken on this point on the trial, and if Mrs. Cunningham be driven to produce the man she did marry, she will have to retreat into the meshes of the net for perjury.

Some parties pretend to say that she has already concocted her defence, which is that she was actually confined with a child, but that the Burdell heirs have conspired with Drs. Uhl and Catlin to destroy it, and exchange it for the Almshouse child, seemingly to draw her into a trap. And that being in great agony when her own child was born, she could not recognize it, but believed the babe produced by Catlin and Uhl really was her child, and hence her strong protestations when it was taken from her. But where is the *real* baby?—perhaps it is with the basket.

THE DOUBLE BURDELL BABY AT BARNUM'S.

BARNUM is in town. The famous baby, of which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was *not* the mother, is now at "Barnum's Museum," with its mother, both doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. GREENWOOD, on renewing his application yesterday, was told by District Attorney HALL that he (Mr HALL) had no objections to the removal of the baby or its mother to the Museum, knowing that they would be perfectly safe while there, and that Mrs. ANDERSON, the mother, would gain what she much needed by the exhibition—funds.

Under these circumstances, Mr. KELLOGG, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, made no objections, but gave at once a note to Warden DALY for the delivery of the mother and baby into the care of Mr. GREENWOOD'S agent.

And this, of course, Warden DALY did.

The mother and baby were taken at once from the Lying-in Ward, placed in a carriage and driven to the Museum, where they arrived about 6 o'clock last evening.

Mrs. ANDERSON was "quite agreeable" to the change. The baby didn't cry while in the carriage, nor did it shed a tear, nor create any uproar whatever since its removal. It seems determined to behave itself, as such a great baby should. A baby that is not yet two weeks old—it was born last Saturday week, at dinner time—has already made more noise in the world than even that famous one of "Fair Eugenie."

It wears yet the little dress that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM gave it and wears it right prondly, though it has badly "chawed up" one portion of the embroidery on its outer garment.

The famous little one looks much like most babies of a similar age, being pink of color and very lively of tongue.

For size she is rather short. She enjoys already a fine growth of brown hair on her head. Her eyes are blue, like her mother's, and her mouth, like HENRY CLAY'S, is somewhat large.

A few particular friends were permitted to see it in its new quarters yesterday, but the public at large can see it to day "without extra charge," see it in the arms of its mother, who will sit on a raised platform, ready to answer (if able) all the curious questions that may be asked.

Mrs. ANDERSON is not yet wholly recovered from her indisposition, but she is quite strong.

She has at length been persuaded to forego her first intention to name her baby Eliza Ann. She will, as has been romantically suggested to her, call it JUSTITIA ANDERSON! It is already a famous name, and will become more so. It has already been made famous in courts of law and the newspapers, but now its name will be emblazoned in type and ink of all sorts, sizes and colors, on every dead wall in the City, and the region round about. "Some are born great, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

COOLING DOWN.

If it were not for the proceedings in the Courts the public mind would await some new development in the career of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM before it would be further disturbed. The refusal of Judge DALY to release her or admit her to bail, caused no excitement, because, having become familiar with the facts, such a decision was anticipated. The only matters in which the public is yet curious, is the decision of the Surrogate in relation to her claim to a share of the property of BURDELL; and the then term of her imprisonment for producing a bogus heir to his estate. That settled, and the history about No. 31 Bond street and its inmates will be left for lawyers to quote and for nursery-maids to frighten children with.

THE PRISON-HOME OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Public curiosity, so far as No. 31 Bond-street is concerned, is entirely satisfied. There is no need of policemen, for there are no lingering, listless gazers now—but one. The people pass and repass without so much as a passing recognition of the house in which Dr. BURDELL was murdered, and in which the fiend wooer of his property so strangely produced a baby-heir to his estate. They don't even ask the policeman to show them the room in which the bogus child was born. They have ceased to ask whether at midnight the ghost of the man she claims to have been her husband appears in that same room, and remind her of the fearful death-struggle of the night of the 30th of January, or whether her nerves have been shaken by the tick of death watches. And they seem careless as to whether he appears often to harrow the soul of the deceiver with mock-serious inquiries relative to the health and comfort of "that blessed baby" whose father she declared him to be.

MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

In the hurry of forming and expressing opinions in relation to those connected in any manner with the last act at No. 31 Bond-street, AUGUSTA, the eldest daughter of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, has, we believe, been misrepresented. It is believed now that the cause of her leaving her mother's residence was not disgust for the conduct of her mother. It is positively denied that she expressed any such feeling, or that she would never set her foot inside the house again. The latter denial receives additional weight from the fact, that since she is said to have made the declaration, she has called upon her mother. The true reason for her leaving the house, is said to be one of a very grave character. She has suffered much from physical disease for several years. Her disease has baffled the skill of her physicians. It is said to be incurable, and of such a nature that excitement aggravates her sufferings and hastens the anticipated end.

The anxiety consequent upon the trial of her mother for the murder of Dr. BURDELL, had well nigh proved fatal to her, when the verdict of acquittal and the dying away of the excitement, together with careful treatment, partially restored her shattered nerves, and it was with a hope of saving so desirable an end, under circumstances the most unfavorable, that she was induced to retire from Bond-street previous to the sham accouchement. But the story of the sham and of her mother's crime reached her in her retirement, and when she was brought out again to testify in relation to her mother, it was apparent to all that her sufferings had been great, and that this last disgrace had increased and intensified them. Those who should know, say she must die soon, and those who know what causes have so greatly aggravated her disease, wonder that her mother, bad as they believed her to be, could, for the chance of securing a little property, voluntarily hazard the life of her eldest daughter, and cover her entire family with shame and disgrace.

THE MYSTERIOUS OLD LADY AND HER KNIFE AND LAMB.

The production of the bogus heir to the Burdell estate, at No 31 Bond-street, has developed another mystery, that has for several days taken the form and other appurtenances of an old woman with a long and dangerous knife, a basket, and in the basket a quantity of bread and cold meat, and one small pickle. The mystery appears every morning in Bond-street, and sits itself down on the steps leading to the house that is situated directly opposite No. 31. It is by so doing that it becomes a mystery. The form of an old woman with the necessary appurtenances, and a long knife, and cold meat, and a small pickle, would not be a mystery anywhere else than in, or in front of No. 31 Bond street. There she sits from morning until night, like Meg Merriles, in a change of raiment, looking anxiously, not for the hour and the man, but for the Policeman and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM passing to the Tombs. There she sits with her eyes riveted upon No. 31, and in her right hand the knife, with which at noon she makes frightful incisions in the hind quarter of a lamb, and with the long, bony fingers of her left, conveys the pieces of flesh to her extensive mouth, and as her almost toothless jaws close upon the emblem of innocence, she continues her unremitting gaze upon No. 31. There she sits, and like Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, never winks at all, or at most, she has winked but once, when she took a bite of the small pickle, the sharpness of which puckered her mouth slightly and caused her to wink (the policemen at No. 31 says he saw the wink, and that it was caused by the pungency of the pickle.) There she sits, gazing always, gazing ever upon No. 31. If the Police bid her move on, she answers not, but still gazing on No. 31, she proceeds to the next door-step, and gazes as before. If ordered to move again she utters no word of complaint, but, still gazing upon No. 31, she returns to the door-step she occupied before, and gazes still at No. 31. Who she is nobody knows, but there she is from morning until night, with her knife in one hand and a piece of the emblem of innocence in the other gazing still at 31. Where she comes from no one can tell. All they know is that there she sits gazing still at 31. Where she goes at nightfall no one has discovered. All they know is that she returns to her favorite doorstep in the morning and gazes on at 31. It's no ghost, for the policeman says the lamb is real, and must cost in the neighborhood of eighteen cents a pound. No ghost nor goblin damned would stand a price like that. But whatever it is, there it sits gazing at 31. It was there yesterday, and it will be a mystery if it is not there to-day, with its knife and its lamb and its little pickle, gazing still at 31.

HISTORY OF DR. BURDELL'S HOUSE.

The property known as No. 31 Bond street, originally formed a part of the old Herring Farm. Taence it passed into the hands of SAMUEL JONES, who married a daughter of Mr. HERRING. From him it descended to his son, DAVID S. JONES, who sold a portion of his land along Bond-street, to WILLIAM ISRAEL. Mr. ISRAEL sold a portion of his purchase, including the lot No. 31 Bond-street to RUSSELL H. NEVINS, the deed bearing date, April 30, 1825, and being recorded May 3, 1825. The lot has a front of 25 feet, with a rear of 25 feet 5½ inches. The northwesterly line is 124 feet, and the northeasterly line is 119 feet 4 inches.

Mr. NEVINS sold a portion of his purchase to his partner in the building line, Mr. ELIHU TOWNSEND, who afterward sold the lots on Bond-street, of which No. 31 is one, to Mr. TIMOTHY WOODRUFF, a builder, for the sum of $10,000. Mr WOODRUFF erected the house now standing, which has become so famous as the scene of Dr. BURDELL'S murder and the sham accouchement of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. WOODRUFF mortgaged No. 31 to the East River Fire Insurance Company. After a series of years he made an assignment, when the mortgage was foreclosed by the Insurance Company, who sold it to Dr. BURDELL for the sum of $15,500, the deed bearing date May 1, 1852.

Can Mrs. Cunningham be Indicted as Mrs. Burdell?

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In yesterday's TIMES, under the "News of the Day," it is thus written:

"It is the intention of the District-Attorney to indict Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as Mrs. BURDELL, so that to escape the State Prison she will have to prove that she was never married to Dr. BURDELL."

But, Mr. Editor, under what other name could he indict her? As Mrs. CUNNINGHAM she has been guilty of no crime; every person has a right to adopt what children it may please them, and if she chose the method she did, so as to make her adopted child appear to be more her own, she is not producing a false heir, nor attempting to do so, and it is nobody's business save her own.

Should she then be indicted otherwise than Mrs. BURDELL she would very properly refuse to plead to the indictment, as no one but Mrs. BURDELL has produced a false heir or attempted to do so. The question also arises whether she can legally be indicted for a crime, which, until the decision of the Surrogate, the law will presume she has not committed, where the essential point is yet undecided—and there is in reality not sufficient to put her on her trial. If she is Mrs. CUNNINGHAM she has been illegally imprisoned, for she merely adopted a child, although she chose a curious method of so doing; yet I hold that she cannot be indicted as Mrs. BURDELL, as the law presumes a person innocent until proved guilty, and to prove her guilty, (before the decision of the Surrogate) the prosecution will have to prove her marriage with Dr. BURDELL—this is admitting that they could prove the *facts* at the trial.

There is a question I wish to ask older heads than my own: In the second volume of the Revised Statutes page 159, section 15, it is provided that "Relatives of the half blood shall inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree; and the descendants of such relatives shall inherit in the same manner as the descendants of such whole blood, &c."

Now I wish to ask what that section means, and (if never repealed) why does it not apply to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her children? If repealed, I wish to know when. Will any one take the trouble to answer me? A VERY YOUNG LAWYER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—AUG. 12.

$4,000 Mo. State 6s	79¼	100 Cleve&Toledo R.R.	53
1,466 Indiana St. 5s	84½	510 do	b30 53
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	92½	1100 do	s15 53
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	75	100 do	s30 53⅛
1,000 Te.lle.&A.2d m.	50½	50 do	c 53⅛
2,000 do	59½	600 do	s30 52⅝
2,000 do	59	1750 do	53⅛
2,000 La C.&M.L G.B. 4s	51	500 do	b60 53⅞
5 Am. Ex. Bank	111½	75 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	53⅜
21 Commonw. Bank	100½	34 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	49⅞
5 Park Bank	103½	20 do	49¾
10 do	103⅝	26 do	49
20 Artisans Bank	90	500 do	b30 49¼
50 N. J. Zinc	6½	430 do	c 49½
20 Pacific M. S. Co	7⅜	50 do	48⅝
50 Canton Co	19½	50 do	s3 48⅝
44 Ill. Cent. R.R.	117⅜	50 do	b30 48⅜
50 Panama R.R.	95	50 do	s10 47¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 82¾	50 do	c10 47
330 do	p. & c 82½	5 do	49¼
50 do	s30 81¾	100 do	c 48⅜
400 do	b'0 82⅜	100 do	48¾
150 Erie Railroad	33⅜	400 do	b30 48⅝
150 do	b30 33¾	50 do	s6 m 40
5 do	33¾	50 do	s30 45
100 Harlem R. R.	b60 10	100 Mil. S. & N. I prf. s.	b60 74
15 Stonington R'd	50	37 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90⅝
100 Reading R'd	71	5 do	91
500 do	s10 70¾	5 do	91¼
600 do	b30 70⅞	50 do	91⅛
50 do	b60 71	150 do	b60 93
900 do	70⅞	160 La Crosse & Mil. R.R.	33
300 do	s60 70½	200 do	b30 33
100 do	b30 70⅝	400 do	32⅝
50 Clevc. & P. R.	h60 39¾	150 do	s10 32⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Indiana St. 5s	55½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	
14 Imp & Traders' Bk.	104½	s6m 20 per ct. dep.	40
14 Am. Exchange Bk.	111	100 do	s30 45
150 Penn. Coal Co	82	150 do	b3 47
20 Pacific Mail St. Co.	79	10 do	47¾
200 Erie Railroad	h3 32¼	100 do	b30 47
200 do	s3 32⅛	100 do	s6m 40
50 do	b30 32½	50 do	b3 46½
250 do	s3 32½	100 do	b30 46⅜
100 do	b'yr 33⅜	50 do	s30 44½
10 Mich. Central R.	84½	200 do	46⅝
600 Reading R'd	s3 70¾	100 do	b60 46⅜
20 Mich. S. & N. I.	72¾	50 do	s6m 39
650 Clev. & Pitts. R.	39	100 Clev. & Tol R.	52¾
100 do	b30 39½	100 do	s10 52¾
10 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	94	300 do	52½
111 Gal. & Chic. Rd.	91¾	100 do	b3 52⅜
150 do	b60 91¾	400 do	s30 52
50 do	b8 91⅝	250 do	b3 52¼
200 La Cro. & M. R.	b30 33½	300 do	b60 52⅜
250 do	s30 33⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R'd.	b30 82¾
160 do	32	100 do	b'yr 82½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

As a general report, the Street was better supplied with Money than yesterday. The Bankers were paid for the Exchange sold for the Boston mail, and were disposed to relend what they called in on Monday and Tuesday. The Stock Brokers, in particular quarters, are employing more means than last week. The Discount Brokers, on the other hand, are quite easy; there being no excess of strictly prime paper at the going rates, 8½@9 ₱ cent. Second choice lists are 10@12 ₱ cent. The classification is quite strict, lenders showing preference, even when the dates are long, to the prime names at the lowest quotation. Exchange is firm at 109¾ ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $284,828; paid out, $497,630; and held at the close, $12,286,715. The disbursements to-day are thus made upwards of a quarter of a million over the receipts.

On the Stock Exchange, the speculative sellers had the advantage, particularly in Michigan Southern, the supply of cash Stock coming out more freely, and thus tempting time contracts at lower prices. This advantage influenced the general list at the Second Board, and prices closed weaker than yesterday all round. Erie left off 32⅜; Reading, 70⅞: New-York Central, 82½; Toledo, 52; Michigan Southern, 46⅛; La Crosse, 32, and Milwaukee. There was not much change on the Bond list. The whole business of the day was scarcely up to the usual average, except in Southern Michigan and Cleveland and Toledo.

The suspension of the well-known firm of N. H. WOLFE & Co., in the Flour trade, was announced to day. It is stated that some of the Western millers and speculators failed to cover their bills upon the house, to a considerable amount, and Mr. WOLFE, though tendered assistance, refused to involve his friends on their account.

The Boston Banks have replenished their Specie reserve, and the Money market in that city is reported a little easier. The *Morning Post* reports:

"As might be inferred from gain in coin, credit has been more abundant in the banks, and, consequently, less prime paper has been thrown upon the street. Rates, however, have not declined much, and the banks find no difficulty in lending all they have, at their established rates at 6 ₱ cent., on call, and to small customers on time, and to such people as keep "good accounts," or who, for any other reason, are among the "most favored nations"—and 7⅛@8 ₱ cent. to large houses on foreign paper. Nine ₱ cent. is the lowest street rate for anything, but within a week the number of names taken at 9@10 has somewhat increased. Very good notes can yet be had at 12, and we should quote 10@12 ₱ cent. as a fair outside rate for prime bankable paper, with two names."

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You are requested to state that no new negotiation is in contemplation in this Company either on Preferred Stock, as stated in the *Express*, or on Bonds.

There appears to be an idea prevailing to some extent that a rivalry and hostility exists between the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Companies. But such is not the case. Through the acts of a single individual connected with the arrangement of one of the Companies there was at one time some feeling between these Companies, but the cause being removed it has since died away. It is well known that the Milwaukee and Mississippi managers did all they could in good faith to aid, and did materially aid, the La Crosse Road in obtaining the benefit of the Land Grant from the Wisconsin Legislature. So far as it may be thought that the completion of the La Crosse Road to the Mississippi river will be injurious to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road by creating a competition for the through freight and passenger business, it is proper to say that the latter Road does not place its main reliance upon the through business, but upon its local traffic and the business of Iowa directly west of Prairie Du Chien. It is a fact worthy of note that any railroad which has not a *local* business to sustain it, cannot be sustained at all. In a great majority of cases the through business, by which is meant the business that can be competed for by other lines, costs the companies, in various ways, all the net earnings arising therefrom, and is often done at a great loss and inconvenience to the local business. If the La Crosse Company were possessed of ample means to prosecute their work vigorously, the Road could not reach La Crosse in a shorter time than from 18 to 24 months, as there is a *tunnel to be constructed* along their line which cannot be completed with any reasonable amount of force short of that time. For two years, therefore, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company must have almost the entire Upper Mississippi business, at the expiration of which time its local business will become so far developed as to tax its single track to its full capacity.

But while the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company place their main dependence on *local business*, it is obvious that their connections and local advantages at Milwaukee give them at least an equal chance with any other road now completed, or in progress, for at least a fair share of the Upper Mississippi trade. Their advantages over the Galena and Chicago Road for such trade the public are already acquainted with, and are becoming daily more and more plain by showing a saving of about ten hours of time in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi route from Chicago to any point on the Upper Mississippi above Prairie du Chien.

The local advantages of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company at Milwaukee, are to be found in the superior location of their dépôt grounds, vastly more convenient and accessible than those now possessed, or that can ever be possessed by any other Company. Their dépôt-grounds occupy about 50 acres of land in the heart of the business part of the city, situate at the confluence of the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers, all completely docked for nearly three-quarters of a mile, and of sufficient depth of water to accommodate all classes of vessels engaged in the lake trade. This great convenience for transhipment of freight certainly gives the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company a decided advantage over the La Crosse Road, which is not as well situated in this respect, and will have a weighty influence in diverting at least a fair share of the through business, even after the completion of the latter road.

But Chicago will ever be an important starting point for the Northwestern transportation trade—and from this point the Milwaukee and Mississippi possesses superior advantages over the La Crosse. The distance to La Crosse *via* Janesville, over the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and *via* Milwaukee and the La Crosse Road, is precisely the same, viz., 280 miles. But by the Milwaukee and Mississippi route there will be 53 miles of river navigation from Prairie du Chien to La Crosse—whilst by the La Crosse route this distance will be done over the rails. The transportation by river can be done at less cost than by rail, and there will be but little, if any, difference in time, because there is about one and a half miles of cartage and hauling between the dépôts of the Lake Shore and the La Crosse Road, and this break will always cause such delays and inconveniences in the transhipment of passengers and freight, as will more than overbalance the difference in speed between the 53 miles of river navigation and the like distance by railroad transit.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and firm. Sales at $6 50@$6 75 for superfine Illinois and Wisconsin, and $7@$7

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1842 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY AUGUST 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MASS MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

THE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCED.

Mayor Wood Held Responsible for the Discharge of the Old Police.

MR. SICKLES DEFENDS HIS POSITION.

Hon. John Cochrane's Address.

Three Free Fights in Old Tammany Fashion.

The Democrats of the City assembled in mass-meeting last night at Tammany Hall, in obedience to the following call:

Resistance to Legislative oppression. Repeal! Repeal!! Repeal!!! Mass meeting of the Democracy. The Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, friendly to regular nominations and the usages of the party are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, August 13, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the usurpations by the "Republican" Legislature of the Municipal rights and chartered privileges of our citizens.

The following eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Wm B. Maclay, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. Elijah Ward, Hon. Erastus W. Glover, Rev. James M. Smith, Jr., Robert J. Dillon, Hon. John B. Haskin, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Horace F. Clark, Gen. Joan McKeon, John Anthon, John Doheny. By order of the Democratic Republican General Committee EDWARD COOPER, Chairman. B. S. HART, ROBERT J. WALKLEY, Secretaries.

Long before the hour named for the commencement of this meeting a large crowd assembled. Shelton's Band played lively tunes from the balcony, and GRANT'S Calcium light dazzled the eyes of the cheering throng below.

The proceedings of the evening commenced with the nomination of a Chairman Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED was honored with that office. He briefly addressed the seeming multitude, with which the room was filled, (the heat of the weather making the jam perfectly awful,) and said, by thus assembling in their strength and magnitude, to denounce the municipal acts passed by the last Legislature, the tyranical Albany oligarchy, they would emphatically show to their friends all over the State, that they utterly disapproved of and renounced those acts, and were determined never to rest until repealed. [Loud cheers.]

The list of Vice-Presidents and Secreteries was then read. The Vice-Presidents comprised two gentleman from each Ward.

A preamble and fourteen long resolutions were then read by JONAS B. PHILLIPS. In these resolutions the policy of President BUCHANAN was enthusiastically endorsed; the decision of Judge TANEY in the Dred Scott case commended, the attempts of the "Black Republicans to impose a government upon the City." and the Metropolitan Police act were emphatically denounced. Also, the Port Warden law, the Excise act and the claim of Gov. KING to appoint a Street Commissioner on the ground that it was a "State office." Other resolutions were highly complimentary to the Democratic party, as pre-eminently a "law and order" party, and that only by their adhering to the faith of JEFFERSON and JACKSON would the Union be cleansed from the taint of fanaticism.

After the reading of the resolutions loud calls were made for JAMES T. BRADY. Three tumultuous cheers were given for FERNANDO WOOD. BRADY was again called for. The Chairman said that he had been unexpectedly called out of town in the afternoon, and therefore could not attend. Then equally loud cries arose for SICKLES. The Chairman said he had letters to read from gentlemen who could not attend, but so deafening were the cries for SICKLES, that the letters could not then be read, and Mr. SICKLES, in order to quiet the meeting, had to present himself. He was greeted with a tnnnder of cheers, after which, and before he could commence his address, cries were raised of "RINGERS." These were drowned in fresh thunders for SICKLES. When silence was at length restored, Mr. SICKLES proceeded:

MR. SICKLES' ADDRESS AND ITS INTERRUPTION.

It is impossible, he said, to wi ness this great assemblage, gathered together on this even ful occasion at Tammany Hall, without congratulating ourselves on the vast triumph which was achieved by our party at the last general election. If he remembered rightly, this was the first occasion since that victory that any great meeting of the Democracy, for any vital cause, had been held in that building. And, in view of that circumstance, I ought we not take this opportunity to call with all justice and all truth, upon our fellow-Democrats, our friends of the common cause, not only in this State but over the whole country, East West North and South, to bear as witness, that the commerce, mechanics, manufactures of the country were never in a more glorious position than they are under the present glorious Administration. [Loud cheers] Are we not in enjoyment of more prosperity and peace at home, and is not our nation more honored and prosperous abroad [cheers] than would have been the case if the candidate of the fanatical party—[The rest of the sentence was lost in the noise that ensued, which was compounded of ironical cheers and very genuine hoes.] Imagine, continued the speaker—imagine, if you can, what would have been the effect, if that extreme fanatical party, bearing the name of JOHN C. FREMONT on their banner had succeeded at the last Presidential Election. Instead of fraternal relations with all nations, and unexampled prosperity at home and abroad, we should have intestine feuds and external discord. Danger would have surrounded us on every side. We would have been on the midst of traps and pitfalls. But thanks to the Democracy,—that evil was spared us. But although triumphant in the great national contest; owing to circumstances that ruled the hour we were not successful in the State of New York.

Here a man in the crowd interrupted Mr. SICKLES with words to this effect: "And won't he successful while we have such traitors among us as you are." Immediately a thousand cries of "Turn him out" arose, and a general rush was made for him. He appeared to have many backers, for a free fight commenced,—a regular Tammany fight that in her old consecrated days she could not have surpassed. Around and around the room went the combatants, amid yelling and hooting that drowned every syllable which Mr. SICKLES, the Chairman and 20 or 30 of the Vice-Presidents endeavored to make audible. They went again around and around the room in a *melee* that from the platform was truly magnificent. "Let him alone" vociferated Mr. SICKLES. "Turn him out," yelled the crowd. "Gentlemen, it's too hot to speak, and I am sure it's too hot to fight," screamed Mr. SICKLES. "Turn him out," responded the crowd, and at length ont he went, whether with whole or broken bones could not be known. Mr. SICKLES resumed:

If that party had obtained the control of affairs in Washington they would have shown the same reckless disregard—

Here another fight broke out, caused by some intemperate allusion on the part of a friend of the individual who had just been put out, and whom the crowd determined should not lie put out himself. Mr. SICKLES gesticulated, but whether he uttered a word can only be matter of conjecture, for not a sound was audible. The combatants took the whole room for their arena, and circled about and about, many blows being struck, but, apparently, no very severe injuries received. At length, comparative quiet was again restored, when Mr. SICKLES once more essayed:

That party, if successful at Washington would have exhibited the same disregard of the rights of the people at large, as they did at Albany, where circumstances have given them a temporary triumph.

A third fight now began, and quite a frantic exhibition was made by several persons in defence of Mr. SICKLES, and in denunciation of any body who attacked his motives and character, that for some minutes it seemed likely that the meeting would prematurely come to an end. However quiet was once more restored, and Mr. SICKLES began again.

In respect of national politics he would say that an American, whether abroad or at home, could not but feel that we have never had such a strong, efficient and able administration of affairs at Washington, as that which had been exhibited to the country since the inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN. We were not, he added, going to peril that Administration, or seem to throw distrust upon it, by lending countenance for one moment to the treasonable acts of the Albany oligarchy.

Mr. SICKLES proceeded to speak of KANSAS, and said that on that one subject all the vexed questions in the late Presidential contest had been grouped together. What had Mr. BUCHANAN done? He had sent to that distracted Territory as profound a statesman as we had ever known. [Loud cheers for ROBT. J. WALKER.] And we could now look confidently forward to a fair and peaceful solution of the many difficult questions that had grown out of the Kansas imbroglio. It was a matchless act of the President to send to Kansas the stalwart arm of WALKER, to cut off the hydra-headed monster that had so long disturbed us, and thus to leave the country in peace and repose. But how could we think of Kansas, without thinking of the Black Republicans also? It was the Black Republican argument that the settlers in Kansas should be allowed to govern themselves. They were not to be invaded by people from a distance. But who these same Black Republicans got into power, what did they do? Their recent conduct at Albany was a monument of inconsistency. Buffalo, Rochester, New-York, Brooklyn, lay like prey before them, and they remodeled the Charters of those cities. They took from the Mayors and from the corporate authorities the power that they had ever exercised, and claimed to legislate for those cities themselves. They had altered the time when the Charter elections should take place, pretending that municipal officers should not be chosen in the heat of party strife, but really intending to set aside all former modes of election, and to inaugurate a new order of things after their own heart.

In conclusion, he asked the attention of the audience while he referred briefly to charges which he understood had been made against his course, as a Democratic member of the late Legislature. He had been charged with having aided in the perfection and passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, and of having in consequence of private injuries and private griefs, forgotten, for the moment, his allegiance to the Democratic Party. Such charges were unfounded in the facts, and he challenged any living man to point to one word or one act of his, that even in the shadow of a degree, went to substantiate such a charge. Concerning the Police bill, he would say that successful efforts had been made to have it so drawn that in any case—whether constitutional or not—the Police force existing before its passage, should continue in office. That course had been recommended by the officers of the Department, and such a result was anticipated by the Democratic members of the Legislature. The law allowed the existing force to continue in office during good behavior, and it was anticipated that some one of the force would test its constitutionality, while the others gave it tacit obedience. But unfortunately, as the result has proved, that course had not been pursued. Those who undertook the management of the police interest in the City, deemed resistance before a decision as to the constitutionality of the bill had been had, the most politic, and the result was that a large number of good men had been thrown out of employment. With reference to the other obnoxious laws his course had been consistent. Proceeding further, he reviewed the conduct of the Republican and American members of the Legislature; saying that it seemed to him that their action during the whole of the session indicated a belief that the days of their power were few. They appeared very much like a man who is about to be hanged, who knowing he will never have another chance at a good dinner, devours all he possibly can of what is before him.

At this point Mr. MICHAEL MURRAY appeared in front of the platform and inquired whether it was true that he (Mr. SICKLES) sat perfectly silent while the Police Bill was under consideration.

Mr. SICKLES replied, that he had explained that matter, and regretted the absence of Mr. MURRAY, as he was sure the explanation would have been satisfactory.

Mr. MURRAY was satisfied, but soon desired to inquire in relation to that Peter Cooper affair.

Mr. SICKLES was about to reply, when the larger THOMAS BURNS ejected him from the room.

While on his way to the door, Mr. MURRAY turned to the Speaker and said he was overcome by physical force.

Mr. SICKLES thought not. He believed he was overcome by a superabundance of good nature. He then closed his remarks with an expression of his belief that the next election would result in the entire overthrow of their enemies. Three cheers announced his retirement, and three more the appearance of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who spoke nearly as follows:

This is not the first meeting that has ever been called for the denunciation of the systematised oppression of legal freedom, and of the attempted subjugation of municipal privileges, by the fell demon of party spirit. The history of the world is crowded with similar instances. From earliest time, since light has been recognized and wrongs chronicled, the same recurring spectacle of privilege invaded by power, and of popular protest against the usurpation, has been witnessed. By the age whose examples admonishes, and whose experience guides us, are we taught that the possession of power without patriotism to direct it, is the certain precursor of its perversion to injurious purposes, whether by the avowed tyrant or his effigy in the guise of a political party. The swords which in the capitol dripped with CÆSAR'S blood; which, at Runnemede, were held at CÆSAR'S throat; the religious indignation, which at Wittemberg armed the tongue of LUTHER against Papal despotism; and treasures which forced from the feudal lord the freedom of the cities of mediæval Europe, are familiar exhibitions of civil liberty in resistance of oppression, of religious liberty in combat with superstition, and of popular right in vindication of its indefeasible title. And as history grows in years will other scenes of similar struggle be enacted. Always, while the world stands, will proceed the interminable contest between the liberal and the absolute principle—between the effort to individualize power, and the effort to popularize it. And they who sympathise with the conflict, and would partake of it, must engage for a sleepless vigil and a ceaseless war. The sentry on the tower will ever report of approaches made against the citadel, and the liberties of the people will be maintained, as they ever have been, at the expense of unremitting labor, exposure and alarm. [Applause.] The events which have called upon us to man the walls of Tammany tonight are akin to those which have always announced an attack upon constituted rights. The decent garb of laws has been used as the pretext of flagitious outrage. The device of conservative legislation has been employed for the subversion of privilege. So far from the general good having been consulted, a passionate desire for revenge upon political opponents seems to have suggested measures, which, if suffered, would doubtless gratify the rancor of political malignity, and secure to their authors the utmost political power. [Applause.] In the month of April last a Republican Legislature, after a Winter of bitter incubation, succeeded in producing a series of enactments, violating all law and all justice. Their aim was the denuding of the population of New-York City of the means of governing themselves, and of reducing them, in their corporate capacity, to State servitude. The method proposed was the overturow of the fundamental law of municipal franchises and of personal liberty. Accordingly, the representatives of other districts than those embraced within our corporate bounds were invoked to the legislative experiment. Several acts were reported and passed, composing essential parts of the scheme of City subjugation. Of these, the act "to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," was the most oppressive and detrimental. Hardly had it received the Executive approval before men's minds were stung to madness. The consecrated fabric of constitutional liberty had been ruthlessly assailed, and fundamental and chartered rights lay slaughtered by a political party which proposed its own aggrandizement at the expense of its Democratic opponent. An organized police, matured by experience, of approved discipline, and in whose custody property and personal rights were secure, was ordered to be dispersed, and its superior officers to be discarded. A new body, the creation of a foreign authority, and virtually amenable to it, offered to patrol our streets and to supervise our domiciles. In a word, in blow was struck at municipal liberty by the Republican Party at Albany, which had not been dared since the British were forced from Boston, and evacuated New-York. This consisted of the withdrawal from the Mayor, Corporation and Commonalty of New-York of the right of local self-government; of the merger of the City topography in a Metropolitan Police District of the State, composed of the counties of Kings, Richmond and New-York; and of the transfer from the municipal to the State authorities, of the appointment of local magistrates. The Constitution we cited against this revolutionary measure. Fundamental principles, which sustain the constitutional fabric, were applied to. Both citation and appeal were unavailing. Not even delay was vouchsafed for an opportunity of receiving the decision of the supreme judicial tribunal of the State upon a question, at the least, admitting of great doubt, and with an indecent haste, those to whom was committed the execution of this execrable law applied themselves to the work. From that time to the present, the usual consequences of arbitrary procedure have been of daily occurrence in our City. The attempt to replace a veteran police corps with an untried, undisciplined force would, in itself, have deranged, by retaking, the public peace. If to this he added the demoralization usually attendant on a successful attack upon vested rights, the general recklessness sure to be thereby generated, and the license which ordinarily inspires the profligate on every occasion of public excitement, I may be excused an expression of surprise that a vestige of order survives. [Applause.] As it is, however, riots have abounded and affrays have been of frequent occurrence. Insubordination has naturally flowed from official inofficiency, and seditious practices spread through large masses of people; local offices suddenly becoming vacant, have had State incumbents thrust upon them, in violation of the plainest statutory provisions; and the act has been justified by the same arbitrary assumptions which claimed constitutionality for the Metropolitan Police law. But it is claimed that this law having been pronounced constitutional by the high Court of Appeals, it should be submitted to. Undoubtedly the law should be recognized to the extent required by the exigencies of a law-abiding community—that is, obligatory as a present rule of social conduct, and no more. We must reject as unfounded all claims that the motives of its authors are justified by the decision, and we must refuse to the decision itself any other confidence or respect than can be predicated on the obedience we tender to it. [Great applause.] Neither the principle nor the logic of the opinion of the Court can in my humble judgment, be sustained; and were it not that it stands recorded, the law is constitutional—thus the Court holds—no better evidence of its unconstitutionality would be needed than the insufficiency of the reasons offered to uphold it. [Applause.] There can be no possible benefit derived from an extended exposure of the fallacies of the Court. The argument which legitimately appertains to the subject, is now of large compass. It is comprehended, in fact, within the mere statement of the question. That the territory of New-York County can be neither limited, enlarged, nor merged by the enactment of a statutory district, composed of two additional counties, admits of no dispute. That the same supervisory direction, and the same mechanical applications, are requisite to a police organization for the City, whether controlled by Metropolitan or Municipal authority, is equally clear. The offensive law is in full operation, and still New-York City and County has the same local identity it heretofore has had, and the Metropolitan Police exercise the same local functions which appertained to their predecessors, the Municipal Police. [Great applause.] The effort, therefore, to absorb geographic l, civil and political New-York in a bastard civil, political and geographical district, begotten of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, was but a weak and impotent device. The locality of New-York City remains, and would remain, though such a district were extended to Lake Erie; and the Government of the City is still, in each and all its parts, necessarily local, and ever will be local, though the power which administers it be within the Capitol at Albany. [Great applause.] But, though New-York City may not have been swallowed up in Richmond and Kings Counties, yet it is confidently asserted that the offices of Metropolitan Police Commissioners having been created by law, after the adoption of the State Constitution, these officers were properly appointed by the State Executive, under the provisions of the second section of the tenth article of that instrument. The language of the section refutes the assertion. The section reads thus:

All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

The assumed power of the executive to appoint is derived from the last sentence of the section, wherein it is declared that "all officers whose offices shall be hereafter created by law shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct." Now it is very certain that both classes of officers separately contemplated in each of the two foregoing sentences, as not provided for by the constitution, are to be either elected by the people of the counties, cities, towns or villages, or to be appointed by the local authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall direct. When, therefore, a third class of officers is referred to, in the sentence immediately succeeding, coupled with directions for their creation, contained in the language, "shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct," the rules of composition and grammatical construction instruct us that the word "people" is here referred to the people of the cities, counties, towns and villages, and the word "appointed" to the authorities thereof, as both words had just previously been limited and applied in the context. If the word "appointed" is not to be thus referred, it can have but one other application, viz: that which supplying to it the words "by the people" furnishes; so that the constitutional direction would then stand, "shall be elected by the people or appointed by the people, as the Legislature may direct." [Applause.] It follows, therefore, that the very letter of the constitution has suffered violence by a Gubernatorial appointment of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Were anything, however, wanting to substantiate these appointments, as an usurpation of the rights of the people of the City of New-York, I would invoke the address of the Convention when proposing the constitution for the ratification of the people of the State, they, in their last words say, "If the Constitution now proposed be adopted, the happiness and progress of the people of this State, will, under God, be in their own hands"—not in the hands of a Governor at Albany. [Great applause and cheering.] If the Constitutional letter has suffered, it may be thought superfluous, perhaps, to inquire about the injuries done to its spirit. But, in my estimation, it is precisely in this in which consists the enormity of the outrage. Constitutions may be violated—their sanctions can be disfirmed; laws may be disregarded—their dignity may be vindicated. But what redress is there for the ruthless overthrow of a body of rights, the slow growth of ages, the accumulated wisdom of popular experience, and the basis of all that gives power to laws or support to Constitutions? None—none whatever, save that to be found in hurling from the direction of affairs those who have trifled with their official obligations and triumphed over the vital principles of municipal freedom. [Applause.] Before revolutions, before constitutions, before liberties were, the charters of municipal privilege existed. They embodied the earliest concessions of an iron rule, to the popular principle. They were wrung by the vassal from the necessities of the paramount tyrant. Amid the convulsions of mideval Europe, the shocks of principalities, and the disorders of feudal anarchy, here and there emerged these fortresses of civil liberty. The requisitions of the Crusades imparted the first considerable impetus to commerce as a potential agent of civilization and freedom. The Italian cities were the first to feel the beneficial effects. Venice, Verona, and Genoa arose to power; others followed, some erecting themselves into sovereignties and some into independent communities. Through all mankind the spirit of industry, which, as it accumulated property, sought, in laws, the means of protecting it. Thus, the power of wealth triumphed over the sword, forcing from the tenacious grasp of feudalism the liberty of the vassal, and replacing the servitude of the people with municipal immunities. The cities of Lombardy followed in train, and composed a powerful association of free communities, the fruits of their industry. Many German cities about the same time erected a municipal form of government, and which continues even to the present day. Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick and Dantzic, united in that celebrated association, called the Hanseatic League; which having been joined by eighty other cities of different States, extended through Europe a commercial republic. Thus were the first steps of liberty planted in municipal freedom. Personal liberty was the necessary incident. To secure these, local jurisdiction was assorted and maintained—civil liberty and political power were the inevitable consequences [Applause.] So we see the principle of mercantile association extending its protection over human freedom at its infancy. Its continuance depended on the developement of the municipal element, the true expansion of which ultimately engrafted upon the civic fabric the spirit of local self-government. Thus the liberty to which the man of the middle ages was first awakened, was that which was to be found in the charters alone of local communities. These formed the steps of the infant giant and they prepared the path of his further progress. The united Netherlands succeeded to the inheritance thus laboriously prepared. The fruits of their industry were secured to them by their local powers; while their enterprise covered and enjoyed municipal freedom. Upon this basis was erected that vast superstructure of the liberties of the United Provinces, which has repelled the waters in which it was founded and defied the despotisms by which it was surrounded. The very vitality of freedom is the right of local self-government. If this is attacked or impaired personal rights proportionably suffer; and the liberty of the race will come to be despaired of when the chartered rights of an incorporate City can be invaded with impunity. When England was struggling against the encroachments of absolutism, one of the principal clauses of the Great Charter ordained that "London, and all cities and burghs, shall preserve their ancient liberties, immunities and free customs." [Applause.] And since then every succeeding attempt of the paramount power at dominion has been primarily aimed at the suppression of the local privileges of municipal corporations. The force that longest withstood the invasion of these privileges were the train bands of London; and that all England to-day is not the heritage of despotism, is because of their successful resistance to attempts upon the sacred right of local self government. [Cheers.] The memorable contest for constitutional liberty, in the seventeenth century, was precipitated by the attack of the Stuarts on the charters of the free cities of England. Abject servility impressed the courtly throng that crowded the ante chamber of CHARLES the Second. The blight of corruption pervaded all the offices of a Government, the administration of which had fallen into the hands of favorites and courtezans. Judges and juries listened to the performances of the will of the tyrant; fortunes were swept away and estates were sequestered to supply a needy exchequer. Indeed, it seemed that the national subjection was complete when RUSSELL and SYDNEY were beheaded. But the citizens of London still retained their spirit of independence; they refused to be directed by the king in the election of their local magistrates. The obstacle was serious; but that it should no longer oppose the royal efforts for absolute sway, a quo warranto was issued against the corporation of London; and an obsequious Court of King's Bench pronounced, for frivolous reasons, that the franchises of the city were forfeited to the crown. Crushed by this dreadful blow, the Aldermen and Common Council supplicated the king for a return of their charter. The tyrant's purpose having been attained, the charter was accordingly restored, but with the reservation to the throne of the appointment of the City magistrates. City after city was then successively attacked, and their charters seized were subsequently returned upon similar conditions. Thus were the liberties of the people crushed by the suppression of their right of self government. Every corporate city and every borough in the interest of the popular party was forced to surrender its privileges; and new charters were granted, which secured everywhere to the court a Tory ascendency. History pronounces this to have been despotism. And yet, two centuries later, among a people whose boast is the exaltation of humanity, and whose distinction is free institutions, has the despotism of the tyrant Stuarts been renewed. [Cheering.] The right of the citizens of New-York to elect their own magistrates has been torn away from them; not indeed, by the minions of a king for the purpose of subjecting a people to tory rule, but by a Republican Legislature, for the purpose of subjugating a free city to worse than tory rule—to the rule of a party whose machinations against civil liberty the veriest despot dare not resort to at this advanced period of the world. [Cheers.] It cannot be necessary to trace upon this continent the same growth of constitutional liberty which we have remarked upon European soil. The events which declare the various stages of its progress compose our fireside histories; yet would it be well to revert to the fact that the patriotism which germinated into our Revolution sprang from that root of local rights planted deeply in the municipal constitutions of the large colonial cities. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities were secured in the right of enacting their own laws, and chosing their own magistrates by their charters. These were very properly considered the guaranty of colonial liberty and the muniments of its title. [Cheers.] When they were attacked, resistance was resolved, and among the facts submitted to "a candid world" by the Declaration of Independence, in justification of the act which absolved the colonies from all allegiance to Great Britain, are these charged against GEORGE III, viz: "He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws: giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation * * * * For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our government." Among the causes, therefore, which justified the resistance of the colonies to Great Britain in 1776 are to be found the very causes which justify resistance to the usurpations of the Republican Legislature of New York in 1857. Were there no hope that the popular strength would rescue freedom at the ballot-boxes—no reason to believe that a temporary submission will be compensated by continuing order and ultimate relief, it were far better that revolution should come than this tyranny should be longer endured. [Immense cheering.] What charter next shall be seized—what Democratic city shall next fall before the rapacity of a Republican Legislature, is with the people to decide. They have witnessed a more serious assault upon constitutional freedom than any since the time of CHARLES II.; they have beheld the judgment of a high judicial tribunal in its support, and have heard the triumphant note of a partisan press. Can the temper of the country endure this calmly? Can its patriotism contemplate all this undismayed? Wherever a mind thought upon the hideous crime—upon the obvious and execrable motive of its authors—upon all its dreadful consequences, if unopposed to notional liberty, the cry of resistance was heard; and resistance is still the cry. [Cheers.] Not that the decision of the Court shall be defied, but that the law shall be annulled and its very record expunged. Not that we will resist here the judgment which upholds the law, but that we will reverse, at the ballot-boxes, both the judgment and the law. [Loud cheering.] We will send representatives to the coming Legislature charged with the duty of repealing this infamous statute, and of obliterating from the State archives the last trace of its existence. [Tremendous cheering.]

Citizens of New-York, your dearest rights have been invaded. The corporate immunities of the proudest City of the Western hemisphere are endangered; and the inhabitants of the most patriotic City in the world are oppressed. No Democratic heart is there that does not respond to the call upon its affections; no Democratic arm that is not prepared for emancipation. Let the struggles of faction, then, cease for the occasion, and in a common union of the whole Democratic Party, let the calumnies of panders and the detraction of malice pass unheeded. I, myself, (you will pardon the allusion,) have been the mark of the manifold misrepresentations of meandering and anonymous scribblers for the press. Consign all such to the doom of their native insignificance. Nor be misled by the personal cries which are declaimed to divide you. He who would descend to personal aggrandizement in the struggle for the freedom of millions, would adhere to his selfish purposes, though that freedom should perish. Let no such man be trusted. Your chartered liberties have been taken away. Your magistracy has been changed. Your power of self-government has been restrained. Republican functionaries have been imposed on you, and Democratic functionaries have been displaced; and though superior in numbers, in intelligence, and in wealth, to your opponents, it is sought to exclude you from the dignities of office. Mortifying as this must be to those accustomed to self-government, they have no time now for vain regrets. The coming elections are to decide whether the marauders on the people's rights shall be cheered on in their career, or whether they shall be arrested by the stern rebuke of the popular voice. In these elections, you, fellow-democrats, will have an important part. Let us hope that your action will redeem your favored City from disgrace, and guard the country from its threatened danger. [Applause.]

Mr. COCHRANE'S speech was listened to with marked attention. There was no material disturbance while he was on the floor, and when he had concluded the meeting adjourned, the noisy Democrats having departed some time before.

Interesting from Mexico.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION—PEACE IN YUCATAN.

In the *Prensa* of Havana, we find dates from Mexico to the 28th of July.

The revolutionists in the neighborhood of Lake Chalapa, who were intended for service in Lower California, rebelled against the military leaders of that country. Considerable skirmishing had resulted, and the mutineers were still at large on the 6th.

The revolutionist MIGUEL CORREA BRAVO, who was captured by the troops of General ALVAREZ was shot in Chilpancingo.

The elections had all gone in favor of COMONFORT, and the result was rejoiced at greatly, salutes of 21 guns being fired at all the principal cities and towns. Scandalous rumors had been circulated against COMONFORT, and among other accusations it was said that he intended to sell the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Americans.

It is thought that some additional light will soon be thrown upon the Sonora filibustering expedition. All CRABB'S correspondence had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, and is soon to be published.

The Diligence was robbed on the 14th in broad daylight, in the centre of the city of Puebla, and no arrests were made.

The papers speak with much satisfaction of the peaceful manner in which the elections in Yucatan had all been effected. The oration pronounced by the Chief of the Executive and the reply of the President of the Legislature, the *Prensa* says, warrant the conclusion that the officials who are now in power are men who have had enough of theories, and who expect to promote the public happiness by material reforms, turning the people to a love of labor, and the preservation of the peace and tranquility which that outraged country stands so much in need of. The war of castes which has devoured Yucatan, will at last consume her, if all her inhabitants do not hasten to assist in the realization of the principles which these documents unfold. The address of the President says:

It is not impossible that mistakes, the excitement of the passions, or other accidental causes may surround the Government with embarrassments and difficulties. * * * * If any faction should attempt to disturb the public order, the Government will not accumb, until it shall have done the utmost in defence of law and order. The situation of the country demands instant attention, and the Government will attend to it. Experience indicates the necessity of certain administrative reforms; the Government will immediately undertake them. Tranquility and public peace are indispensable for social advancement; the Government will watch over such precious objects.

Obituary.

WALTER COCHRANE, Esq., father of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 133 East Twelfth-street, at the advanced age of 86 years. Mr. COCHRANE was born in this State, and resided in New-York City nearly all his life. He was educated as a lawyer, but being possessed of ample means, never practiced his profession. He was of Irish descent. The body will be taken to Albany this afternoon, where it will be interred in the family vault.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—The St. Jhons (Canada) *News* says: "A freight train of cars, arriving from Montreal on Monday evening last, was propelled violently against some stationary cars, at one end of which stood a nurse of Mr. WALMESLEY, mail conductor, who had charge of an infant child, belonging to that gentleman. The child was in a small hand-carriage, and the nurse was leaning against a post set in the ground which the cars struck and dislodged. The girl was flung to some distance, and the child caught by its clothing and carried for several yards by the wheels of the car; but both escaped with scarcely any injury but the extreme fright and shock."

Justice STEWART, of Monticello, Sullivan Co., has imposed a fine of $100 on a man named SCHARER, for violation of the Excise Law, by selling both as a grocer and tavern keeper.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Highly Interesting Details of News.

The Great Race for the Goodwood Cup.

Victory of "Monarque" Over the English and American Horses.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

DELHI NOT YET FALLEN.

Fifty Regiments of Sepoys in Rebellion.

THE CHINA WAR.

Description of the Recent Battles Between the British and the Chinese.

The *Canada's* mails reached this City from Boston at 5 o'ock yesterday afternoon. We publish below extended details of the important and highly interesting news, of which a telegraphic summary has been received.

When within 60 miles of Boston the *Canada*, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, passed the *Europa*, outward bound. The steamships saluted each other with rockets in splendid style.

Respecting the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph, we find the following paragraph in the London *Times* of Aug. 1;

The two steam frigates, *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with their portions of the cable on board, arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday. It was expected that the steamers engaged in the expedition would proceed to Valentia on Thursday, that the shore rope will be landed on Monday, and the work of sinking the cable commence on Tuesday next. The terminus, it is understood, will not be on the Island of Valentia, but in a small bay in the neighborhood, on the main land, where the bottom is smooth, free from sunken rocks, and protected from the Atlantic storms. A house is being constructed at the terminus, into which will be introduced the end of the cable, and during the process of laying no person will have admission there except the Secretary of the company and his assistants, and they also will avoid all communication with persons who may be attracted there by curiosity. The machinery on board the *Niagara* has been satisfactorily tested. It appears that the telegraph between Valentia and Killarney, about 40 miles, is in progress, but will not be completed for about a fortnight; so that, for the present, all intelligence respecting the progress of this mighty work will be sent by mail car once a day to Killarney, and thence, by way of Dublin and Belfast, to all parts of Europe [illegible]

The London Post says that the belief that Russia has for the three last years been endeavoring—and successfully endeavoring—to sow discontent in India, becomes more and more prevalent among the best informed persons in Europe.

A telegraph from Paris of July 31 states that LA FRAGUA, the Envoy of the Mexican Republic to the Court of Spain, had arrived in Paris, where the conferences for the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico are immediately to take place, under the mediation of the French and English Governments.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 31st ult., says:

The interest taken in the United States in the destination of the monster steamship *Great Eastern*, renders of some consequence everything connected with her. In a couple of months, in all probability, she will be afloat, as she is progressing very rapidly towards completion. Mr. H. HOPE, Chairman of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the leviathan; Mr. R. J. R. CAMPBELL, M. P., Mr. E. BETTS and Mr. P. W. MILES, Directors; Mr. YATES, Secretary; Capt. HARRISON, and Sir GIBBON P. ROMEY, Secretary to the General Trunk Company of Canada, are going down to Liverpool on Thursday next, and thence will proceed to Holyhead, to make arrangements respecting the first voyage of the *Great Eastern* to Portland.

We have received from our special correspondent on board the *Niagara*, a detailed account of the progress of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, up to the 1st inst. The letter will appear to-morrow.

THE GREAT RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Victory of the French Horse Monarque—Defeat of the American Horses, Pryor and Prioress—Full and Very Interesting Particulars.

From Bell's Life in London, Aug 2.

Whatever shortcomings elsewhere we may have had to chronicle during the present season, of which by-the-bye, the greater half has passed away,—Goodwood is still the "glorious Goodwood" it was even in what are termed its palmy days, when, as was correctly "observed" in our last, the "sky-blue and white" of the late Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and the "yellow and scarlet" of the Duke of RICHMOND were the popular colors unfurled in almost every race run for at the meeting. Occupying nearly two pages—12 columns—of the *Calendar*, the programme embraced engagements of every class and description—welter races alone excepted—amounting in the aggregate to thirty two items—a decided increase over last year—which distributed in the following proportion;—seven to Tuesday, seven to Wednesday, ten to Thursday, and eight to Friday. Of what *materiel* this magnificent bill of fare was composed will appear from our report of each day's proceedings, to introduce which with the discussion of surmises is quite unnecessary, considering the length to which this report is likely to extend before our week's labors are completed. It may not be out of place, however, to notice a suggestion or two which have been made to us by several owners of horses respecting the arrangement of the races, viz, to bring forward one of the large handicaps—the Steward's Cup for instance—to Tuesday, and to replace it on the Wednesday by one of the two large two year old races now appropriated to Thursday; by which alteration the interests of those owners having horses engaged in both the Findon and Bontinck Memorial Stakes would be materially augmented.

THE AMERICAN HORSES.

Of all the brilliant meetings that have been held in the Duke of RICHMOND'S princely domain, we are unable to recall any anniversary upon which so much genuine interest has been manifested respecting the Cup race as the present, from the circumstance of Brother Jonathan entering the lists with the French (who may be considered annual competitors) to dispute the palm with our English "cracks." The entry, likewise, was the largest ever known for that prize, and embraced, with a few exceptions—*Black Bonny, Saunterer, Skirmisher, Drumor, Ignoramus, Black Tommy* and *Adamas*—all the best horses in the country, so that, in every respect, the encounter may be termed a national one, and the triumph thereby rendered more memorably glorious. The chief interest, of course, attached to the *début* of the American horses, whose "time," in their own country has been so remarkable as to suggest the idea of a difference in the "measured miles" of the New and the Old Worlds—with what reason will hereafter appear. In this country the time test has ever been regarded as a fallacy, whilst American sportsmen, on the other hand, swear by it, and in proof of their confidence in its accuracy, and of the superiority of their "trials" over the English, we may state that our sporting brethren in the United States backed their opinion by their dollars with the spirit that invariably distinguishes their speculating transactions. Since Mr. TEN BROECK'S arrival in the country with his horses their appearance on the English turf has been anticipated with feverish anxiety by our Trans Atlantic brethren, and when it was known "for sure" that Goodwood would be the scene of their *début*, large commissions were entrusted to ourselves and many Americans in England, to be invested on the "stripes and stars." An immense number of American sportsmen, likewise, took this opportunity of visiting the mother country to witness those beauties of a "glorious Goodwood" which they have so often read of, and to assist at what has been aptly termed an "Exhibition of the horses of all nations."

THE FRENCH HORSE MONARQUE.

At the eleventh hour, another foreigner appeared upon the scene in Monarque, who, after cantering over for the principal prize at Bologne races on Saturday, was forthwith shipped for Folkestone, and on Monday last reached Singleton, under the care of TOM JENNINGS, his trainer, who left Chantilly on 6th with the sanguine expectation of beating *Florin* and *Potsckt*. Mons. LUPIN'S horses had been located for nearly three weeks at Goodwood, under RICHARD CHIFFINCH'S care, and on the Saturday previous to the meeting, we are informed, were tried over the Cup course, when *Florin* ran up to his old form and beat *Potsckt* a long way.

THE DAY—ROYAL VISITORS.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.—The Goodwood Cup is preeminently the aristocratic *fête* day of the south, and for many years past Mayfair, Belgravia, Brighton, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, have contributed the *élite* of their aristocracy and beauty to swell the att

was greatly dissatisfied with the riding of GILPATRICK, who seemed to be all abroad. He "squared accounts" with the jockey next morning, and the latter's next mount, we take it, will be in America. Both horses are certain of "seeing a better day," for the manner in which *Fryer* struggled to the end is a proof that no journey is too long for him; and we must do Brother Jonathan the justice to state that he was by no means so disgraced as his opponents reckoned upon.

THE RACE—AN EXCITING STRUGGLE.

The race, which was unfortunately attended by an accident, whereby the favorite and two others were placed *hors de combat* about half a mile from home, produced a magnificent struggle between *Monarque* and *Risober*, recalling the contests of *Charles XII.* and *Rhône*, *The Hero* and *Eryx*, *Nancy* and *Cossack*, &c., and resulted in the triumph of the French horse by a head. This makes the fourth Goodwood Cup that has been carried off by our Continental neighbors, three of them within the last five years having been won by French bred horses; and if ASHMALL had been "up" on *Monarque*, *vice* SPRIOTT, last year, no *Rogerthorpe* would have won. As a populer nobleman, and an honorable supporter of the French turf, however, everybody must rejoice at Dame Fortune's caprice in reserving so distinguished a trophy for the present owner of *Monarque*, Count DE LA GRANGE, who, acting on the judgment of THOMAS JENNINGS, his trainer, backed the old horse with the confident expectation of beating Mons. LUPIN's "crack," *Fiorin*, of whose form they had the true line through *Mademoiselle de Chantilly*. Most of the French money, however, was on *Fiorin*, who ran respectably, and his owner's investments alone, we are informed, amounted to upwards of £2,000. *Fisherman* confirmed the opinion Mr. T. PARR expressed beforehand—that he would improve upon his performance in the Stakes; and though FLATMAN succeeded in obtaining a "situation" for *Anton*, the unfortunate accident that occurred at the last turn, which is fully detailed in the account of the race, so completely extinguished the chances of *Anton* and *Arsenal* as to nullify their efforts afterwards *in toto*. *Gemma di Vergy* was pulling as hard when he fell that ALDCROFT made certain of winning, and judging from his Chester Cup running with *Risober*, "Jimmy" must have been "there or thereabouts." Though fortunately unattended by the serious consequences which attended to the frightful accident in the Stakes last year, ROGERS and ALDCROFT were both severely shaken by their fall, while DAVID HUGHES received a slight concussion of the brain, from which, however, he recovered sufficiently to be removed to the infirmary shortly afterwards. The horses escaped unhurt, we believe.

A more detailed account of this exciting contest is given in the following:

The GOODWOOD CUP, value 300 sovs., (the surplus in specie,) by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added from the Racing Fund, for three year olds and upwards; the winner to pay 10 sovs. to the judge; two miles and a half; 40 subs.		
Count Frederick de Lagrange's Monarque, by the Baron, Sting, or The Emperor, (bred in France,) 6 yrs, 8st. 9lb.....Ashmall		1
Mr. J. Merry's Risober. 3 yrs., 7st. 2lb.....Gray		2
Mr. J. R. Starkey's Fisherman, 4 yrs., 9st. 1lb Wells		3
Mr. P. Robinson's Anton, 3 yrs., 7st. 7lb. .Flatman		4
Mr. Saxon's Mary, 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb.....Dales		0
Mr R Ten Broeck's ch. h. Pryor, (bred in America,) 5 yrs., 8st. 9lb.....Littlefield		0
Capt. Christie's Kestrel, 4 yrs., 8st. 6lb.. S Rogers		0
Lord Clifden's Melissa, 4 yrs., 8st. 6lb.. J. Osborne		0
Mr. Grazebrooke's Viscount, 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. .Kendall		0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's b f Prioress, (bred in America,) 4 yrs., 7st. 11lb.....Gilpatrick		0
Mr. J. Robson's Gemma di Vergy, 3 yrs., 7st. 9lb.....Aldcroft		0
Mr Howard's Arsenal, 3 yrs., 7st. 2lb. G. Fordham		0
Mr. Hawkins' Gunboat, 3 yrs., 6st. 13lb, (car. 7st. 7lbs.....D. Hughes		0
Mons. Lupin's Florin, by Surplice out of Payment, by Slane, (bred in France, 3 yrs., 6st. 7lb.....Plumb		0

Betting: 5 to 2 against *Gemma di Vergy*, 11 to 2 against *Risober*, 6 to 1 against *Anton*, 10 to 1 against *Arsenal*, 12 to 1 against *Fisherman*, 100 to 6 each against *Monarque*, *Melissa*, *Gunboat* and *Florin*, 25 to 1 against *Viscount*, and 100 to 3 against *Mary*. The start, which took place at 10 minutes to 3, was preceded by two slight failures, the first caused by the eagerness of *Pryor*, *Viscount* and *Arsenal*, and the second by *Viscount*, *Risober* and *Gunboat*, breaking away. When the signal was given *Viscount* showed in advance, but being pulled back, and all the jockeys having apparently waiting orders," there was no decided leader until turning out of the straight, (nearly half a mile after starting,) when *Prioress* bore the "stripes" in front, and took no commanding lead at anything but a cripping pace, *Florin* going on second, *Gunboat* third, *Viscount* fourth, and *Melissa* fifth; *Monarque*, *Arsenal*, *Fisherman* and *Pryor* comprising the next lot, whilst in the rear laid *Kestrel*, *Gemma di Vergy*, *Anton* and *Mary*. Along the hill-side the American mare increased her lead considerably, but her jockey taking an angle of his own, and bearing towards the lower ground, which caused us to think he had mistaken the course. *Prioress* lost her forward position at the commencement of the far turn, where, instead of benefiting by these tactics GILPATRICK found four or five others before him, *Gunboat* having possession of the lead. Behind the hill, however, the Yankee put on the steam again, and reappeared in sight half a dozen lengths in advance of *Gunboat*, who was soon afterwards joined by *Florin* and *Risober*, and this lot closing with *Prioress* as they rose the hill came round the last turn nearly side by side. At an interval of two or three length from them laid *Monarque* and *Viscount*, and at their heels succeeded *Fisherman* and *Arsenal*, who gave *Melissa* the go by after passing the mile post, at which point the lot may be said to have been all together, so very moderate was the pace. After turning into the straight *Risober* took up the running, and *Gunboat* again became second for a few strides, when striking into the grey's heels he fell a burster, and caused a great deal of confusion amongst those behind him. *Florin* and *Fisherman*, being on his left, escaped him, as did the American mare, who laid wide of them, whilst *Monarque*, who was running nearly in *Risober*'s track, on the inside, struck the horse with his hind legs and turned his completely round, but without meeting with the slightest disappointment himself! *Arsenal*, less fortunate, blundered over *Gunboat*, on to his head and heels, but was quickly recovered; *Gemma di Vergy*, who pulled so tremendously that ALDCROFT was about to indulge him by going to the front at the very moment, rolled over the fallen horse; and *Kestrel*, being close behind, was likewise upset. HUGHES laid on the ground quite insensible, but ROGERS and ALDCROFT were soon on their feet again, though both subsequently suffered a good deal from the severe shaking they received. *Anton*, who had been "most attentive" to *Gemma di Vergy* throughout the race, was right in the track of the latter when the scrimmage occurred, and, before FLATMAN had time to pull him either to the right or left, *Anton* jumped over both horses and jockeys as they laid on the ground, but, as a matter-of-course, his chance was by no means benefited by this hunting performance. *Viscount*, *Melissa* and *Pryor*, who, like his stable companion, ran the outside circle, were beaten at the time of the accident, after the occurrence of which little remains to be described. *Risober* was followed to the commencement of the rails by *Florin* and *Prioress*, the latter still running by herself in the centre of the course, when *Florin* was beaten, and his place was taken by the other Frenchman, *Monarque*, between whom and the American mare WALLS now brought up *Fisherman*. Just before reaching the distance, the Yankee's fate was sealed, and the weight telling upon *Fisherman* in the next fifty yards, the issue was left to *Risober* and *Monarque*, ASHMALL waiting with the latter at the gray's girths until opposite the lower corner of the stand, when he challenged, and won a splendid race by a head. *Fisherman* finished three lengths off, and *Anton* (who passed several of the beaten ones inside the distance) nearly twice as far from him, *Florin* being fifth, (separated by one of the loose horses from *Anton*,) *Prioress* sixth, *Pryor* seventh, and *Melissa* next; the others were stopped a long way from home. Run in 5 min. 16 sec.

RACES AFTER THE CUP.

Our remarks upon the remainder of the racing must be brief. The Cup was succeeded by the new two year old race, the Findon Stakes, which, singularly enough, was carried off by its projector, whose horses are trained at the place from whence the race takes its title. A field of 11 started, minus *The Lord of Lorn*, whose stable was represented by the Liverpool winner, *Sunbeam*. *Perfection* and *Deceiver* were the favorites in the ring, but they were separated in the race by *Sunbeam*, who failed however to rob *Perfection* of her chance, just the "pot" on the latter was landed by a neck, *Deceiver* being beaten three-quarters of a length by *Mr. Master's* filly. The winner is most appropriately named, and if we mistake not, one or two of the unplaced lot will be heard of hereafter. The Racing Stakes afforded another rattling set-to between J. GOATER and WELLS, on *Schiedam* and *Bird in the Hand*, and fortune again smiled upon Mr. HOWARD. *Melissa*, who cut up badly in the Cup, was again brought out to run against *Aleppo* for the Fifth Bentick Memorial, but being in Mr. F. VILLIERS' name she was objected to by Captain WHITE, and the Stewards deciding in the latter's favor, *Aleppo* walked over. JOHN SCOTT introduced a third two-year old winner to day in *Longrange*—another of the running *Longbow* family—who disposed of his opponents in the Seventh Bentinck Memorial in such style that he forthwith became first favorite for the Derby at 1,000 to 70, (bakers,) a good deal of money having previously been invested on him at 20 and 18 to 1. *Chevalier d'Industrie* had the hardihood to oppose *Bonny Black* for the Sixth Bentick Memorial, but she made a pretty example of him, and with but little bids fair to carry off the Memorial itself next year. 450 to 200 was taken twice about her winning this race, and the Leger, and 700 to 400 about the latter outright. *Longrange* was backed for £400 at 8 to 1, and 5,000 to 100 was taken about *Bashi Dazouk*, the backers of the latter, being anxious to go on at the price.

DISTINGUISHED SPECTATORS.

The following comprised the "House party" at Goodwood: Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and suite, the Comte de Paris, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Beaufort and Lady E. Somerset; the Earl and Countess of Wilton and Lady K. Egerton, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady E Stanley, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Allesbury, the Earl of Sefton, Baron Bentinck, Lord Cavendish, Earl Cowper, Lord Bingham, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Grey de Wilton, Mr and Lady E. de Vesux, Col. the Hon Jas. Macdonald, Lord Clifden, Lord Enfield, Lord Ellston, Gen. Peel, Sir Lydston Newman, Lord Geo. Lennox, Lord Arthur Lennox, Lord Alexander Lennox, Lord William Lennox, Lord Henry Lennox, Mons. Lupin, Hon. Admiral Rous, Col. Maitland, Capt. Saville, Messrs. Payne, Greville, A. Lmuley, and Vivian.

Lord March's visitors at Molecomb included the Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Villiers, Sir R. Brownrigg, Major Greville, Miss Greville.

The general company, our list of which is by no means so complete as we could wish, included the Duke of Beaufort, Duc de Cadorosse Gremonont; Marquis de Talou, Marquis of Anglesey, Marquis of Bath; Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Annesley, Earl Ducie, Earl of Delkeith, Earl of Howth, Earl of Uxbridge; Viscount Curzon, Viscount Exmouth; Lord Dacre, Lord W. Ponsbt, Lord Londesborough, Lord de Mauley, Lord H. Thynne, Lord Adolphus V. Tempest, Lord E. Russell, Baron M. Rothschild; Count F. de Lagrange, Count Daru, Count Schickler; Sir Robert Peel, Sir W. Codrington, Sir J. B. Mill, Sir Joseph Hawley, Sir G. Armitage, Sir W. Booth, Sir R. King, Sir F. Pottinger; Gen. Charrière; Col. Smythe, Col. Ferguson, Hon. Col. Forester, Col. Archdall, G. Vaughan, G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. Harbord, Major Stuart Wortley, Major Mansel, Major De Hersey; Capt. Little, Capt. Hogg, Capt. Ives, Capt. White, Capt. Christie, Capt. Lane, Capt. W. Peel, Capt. Baillie, Capt. Cooper; Mr. Gerard and Lady A. Sturt, Mr. D. W. Peck Beresford, Mr. W. Wynne, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. C. Barnard, Mr. Drinkald, Mr. J. H. C. Wyndham, Mr. J. Merry, Mr. Gordon, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. R. M. Jaques, Mr. H. Lowther, Mr. A. Newman, Mr. R. Reads, Mr. Osbaldeston, Mr. L. Stanhope, Mr. E. E. Coopar, Mr. Hives, Mr. Gratwicke, Mr. F. Heathcote, Mr. Delmé Radcliff, Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. C. P. Leslie, Mr. Megennis, Mr. Sloane Stanley, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Bacon, Mr. W. M. Redfern, Mr. Etwall.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Operations at Delhi—The Rumors of its Fall—Letter from General Barnard—Extent of the Mutinies—Description of the State of Affairs in India.

The following letter, dated July 1, from the Bombay Correspondent of the London *Times*, gives an admirable description of the state of affairs in India at that date. It will well repay perusal:

OPERATIONS AT DELHI—ITS RUMORED FALL.

We have had further news from Delhi—news corroborative of my doubts of truth of the rumor of the fall of Delhi. Whatever else may be uncertain, that Delhi was not taken on the 12th of last month is perfectly certain. It was still in possession of the mutineers on the 16th, the date of our latest accounts from the army. On the 13th or 14th a second *sortie* was made from the city, in which the mutinied 60th, late of the Umballah garrison, took a leading part. Like that of the 9th, it was repulsed with severe loss, and on this, as on the former occasion, the gallantry and conduct of the Corps of Guides was eminent. I find that not only, as I supposed, the cavalry of the corps, but also the infantry, are with the army, the latter having been brought down from the Punjab on camels. The cavalry made the astonishing march of 750 miles in 28 days.

It were well if the General commanding could get a few thousand men like these, for of reinforcements he is sorely in need, and for want of them he was, on the 16th, pausing in his attack. By the 21st, however, he would, it is thought, receive a considerable addition to his strength in the European troops of the Jullundur Brigade, set free to act beyond the limits of the station by the mutiny and flight of the native portion of the brigade, the 6th Cavalry, and the 36th and 61st Infantry, who rose on the night of the 8th, and were chased out of cantonments till they dispersed. The 8th Foot, Major OLPHERTS' troop of Horse Artillery (first of the last Brigade), and the head-quarters of the 1st Bertalion of Foot Artillery, are thus rendered available in whole or in part, and from Ferozepore, since the mutinies and the disarming, Her Majesty's 61st is able to spare a wing for Delhi, and two companies, I believe, of artillery. It is in the latter arm that the besieging force is especially weak, while the rebels are actually said to have no less than 150 guns in position. True, they have very few artillerymen, only one company, to work them, but even in the hands of Sepoys the great guns may do a good deal of mischief. Their number may be exaggerated, but it is to be remembered that the rebels have the great arsenal of Delhi in their possession. You will be anxious to know what number of the insurgent soldiery has collected in Delhi, while Generals REED and BARNARD were waiting for reinforcements. On the 16th, according to the Judicial Commissioner of Lahore (the best authority now-a-days, for the telegraph is in working order between his city and the camp before Delhi), 3,000 of the rebels were encamped outside the Ajmere-gate, and the force of the mutineers lo Delhi appears not to exceed a few thousands, even with the addition of the 60th Native Infantry and some others who have lately joined them.' There is a vagueness in this account which, though perhaps inevitable, is unsatisfactory. The phrase 'some others' is, it may be feared, an elastic one. Allowing that the mutineers of Jullundur and Phillour (where the 3d Native Infantry has risen) are unable to reach the revolted capital, still from Allahabad and even Benares, in the south (of which more presently), and from the Rohilound station in the east, there is nothing to prevent the rebellious Sepoys arriving at the point to which it is known they were tending. Not that I think this consideration a discouraging one. On the contrary, I regard it as highly satisfactory that the revolt has chosen for itself but one centre, for, that annihilated, it is utterly broken. Only knowing the vital importance of the conflict to which our generals are committed, the smallness of the force under their command—which, even with reinforcements, will hardly, I imagine, reach 6,000 men—the great extent of the city, (five or six miles from north to south,) its populousness, and the fact that on the eastern or river side it is now entirely open to the mutineers to receive men or supplies from the Doab—we must not murmur against our chiefs if some days yet elapse before we hear that the place is taken. Already have appeared symptoms of this hasty and ignorant criticism. Poor General ANSON was accused of culpable inaction till it was found that he had been waiting, and of course wost wisely, for the seige-train from Phillour, having nothing but field pieces with him. Doubtless the delay in the capture of Delhi has been unfortunate. It has led to the open mutiny of several rotten-hearted regiments, a fact in itself, perhaps, causing no great loss to the State, saving where European life was taken. But let it be remembered that the game to be played out at Delhi is one of which it is impossible to overestimate the value of the stakes, and one, therefore, not to be lightly taken in hand, nor to be conducted otherwise than in a cautious, if also in an alert and vigorous mood. I have no fear but that the blow will be struck soon enough for the security of the empire. And when the retribution has come, as come it surely will, when the puppet King of Delhi is taken or slain, when the streets of his capital are choked with dead, and every English bayonet is bent and bloody with the stain, then you will read the ghastly tale of the atrocities perpetrated in the accursed city, unsurpassed in kind, as will I think appear, by anything recorded in history of the cruelest sack of a captured town, and will rejoice that your murdered countrymen and countrywomen are fully if fearfully avenged.

SPREAD OF THE MUTINIES IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

But to complete the catalogue of mutinies and disarmings known up to the present moment. When I closed my last I calculated that, in one way or another, some 28 regiments of regular infantry had ceased to carry arms for the Company. I now count upwards of 40,—perhaps as high as 46. In Rohilcund probably all the four regiments are gone, certainly the two at Bareilly—the 18th and 68th, with the 8th Irregular Cavalry and a company of Native Foot Artillery. Most of the officers have escaped, it is believed, to the hill station of Nynee Tal or elsewhere, but the Brigadier, SIBBALD, is said to have fallen, and many civilians are missing. Cawnpore, we believe, has been saved by the arrival of the 84th and of the 64th, the latter from Bombay, but the 12th Native Infantry has mutinied in Bundelcund, and at Allahabad the 6th Native Infantry, which had been loud in its protestations of loyalty, and of its desire to be led against Delhi, rose and murdered Capt. BIAN, the Fort Adjutant, and all the Europeans they could lay hands upon. The rest took refuge in the fort, where they are still in safety, the mutineers having marched for Delhi. At Benares the 37th Native Infantry mutinied on an attempt being made to disarm them. Joined by the 13th Irregular Cavalry and the Sikh Regiment of Loodhiana, they killed Captain GUBAS, of the Cavalry, and attacked the guns of the European Company of Artillery, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape, and by the resolute attitude of a handful of the Queen's 13th of the Madras Fusileers. At Azimghur the 19th mutinied and shot their Adjutant, Lieutenant HUTCHINSON. At Ghazeepoore the 65th has been disarmed. At Juanpore the detachment of the Loodhiana Regiment followed the example of the head quarters at Benares, killed Mr. CUPPAGE, the civilian, and badly wounded Lieutenant MARA, their commanding officer. All this in the Benares District. The rest of the Dinapore Division has been quiet, with the exception of one deplorable occurrence at Robnee. Major MACDONALD, Sir NORMAN LESLIE, and Dr. GRANT, three officers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, were attacked one evening when sitting in the verandah of the Major's house. Sir NORMAN was killed on the spot, and the other two severely wounded. The assassins, at first supposed to be disbanded Sepoys, belonged, it now appears, to their own regiment, and have been given up for execution by their comrades. The Barrackpore or Presidency division, as you will hear more fully from Calcutta, was so much agitated as to render it advisable to disarm all the troops at head-quarters, consisting of the 2d, the remaining three companies of the 34th, the 43d, and—the Loyal 70th, which the authorities, with the treachery of the 6th before their eyes, probably thought "doth protest too much." Our 78th Highlanders, so lately facing Persian guns at Khooshab, and the companies of the 37th, brought up from Ceylon, superintended the proceedings. At Calcutta the native militia was disarmed and volunteer corps raised. The King of Oude was arrested, and his alleged complicity with the rebels may, if proved, somewhat affect the case which is being pressed at home by the august lady in the New-road.

Turning back to the North-West we pursue for an instant in Oude to see the gallant and able Sir HENRY LAWRENCE grimly busy in hanging the mutineers at Lucknow, with loaded field-pieces and lighted portfires on either side the scaffold, and the hope that there is no truth in the report that he has been forced to abandon the capital, and fall back upon Cawnpore. Pass rapidly through the Doab, nothing new has happened to detain us, though it will take an army from Allahabad or Cawnpore one of these days to restore it to tranquility. Crossing the Sutlaj we find, as I have already intimated, Jullunder deserted by its native forces, the 6th Light Cavalry and the 36th and 61st Native Infantry; and Phillour vacated by the 3d. Throughout the Punjab, the flying columns, of which the nucleus and main strength are the 52d Light Infantry, has been doing its work well. No further outbreaks have taken place. Many mutineers have been hanged or blown from guns at Peshawur, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Mooltan. Meet the first of these stations the 64th Native Infantry have been disarmed; at the last the 62d, 69th, and a native troop of Horse Artillery. Of the march of the Bombay Fusileers I shall speak presently.

"It remains to consider the position of the great tract of Central India to the southward and westward of Delhi, with his numerous independent chiefs. Approaching this district from the north, I have first to note that the contingent of the Jheend Rajah has been doing true and loyal service under the walls of Delhi. In his neighboorhood are the British stations of Hansi and Hissar. Here the Hurrianh Light Infantry battalion has mutinied, killing, it is feared, Lieutenant BARWELL, and other Europeans. The levies of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, to whom was committed the charge of keeping open the road between Delhi and Agra, proved faithless, and their officers, Captains NIXON and MUNRO, of the Bombay army, scarcely regained Bhurtpore with their lives. The Ulwar Horse are, it is feared, equally false. The Kotah contingent was at the latest dates still loyal, posted between Agra and Muttra with two guns. Of the United Malwa Contingent the Cavalry regiment has gone. Despatched, the head-quarters of it, from Mahidpore to follow up and attack the Neemuch mutineers, itself mutinied, slew its officers—BEONIE and HUME—and, returning to camp, endeavored, but in vain, to induce the infantry and artillery to follow their example. The other wing stationed at Indore abandoned their quarters, but without committing any act of violence. Ajmere is safe, garrisoned partly by the flying Bombay column from Deesa, partly by the Mhairwarra battalions. The deserted station of Nusseerabad has been reoccupied by the Bombay Lancers. But what is Scindia doing? There is a question of grave moment, and one not readily to be answered at present. We knew that the 7th Infantry Regiment of his contingent mutinied at Neemuch. We know that the telegraph wire has been cut near Seepree, and all regular communication with Agra, beyond Indore, interrupted; and we have reason to believe that both at Seepree and at Augur the regiments of the contingent have risen. Indeed, I know that fears are entertained in the best informed quarters that the whole of the contingent (which consists of four companies of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and seven of infantry) have turned against us, with the exception of three companies which garrison the isolated fort of Asseeghur in this presidency. Then, what will SCINDIA do? Will he not be allured into believing that our power is on the wane, and into declaring against us, or will he, at the head of such troops as may remain faithful, resist the strong temptation, and oppose disloyalty even to the death? Like his fathers before him, he is a sturdy little Mahratta; he is young and active, riding his 50 or 60 miles a day when necessary; and energetic, too, as he showed on one occasion, when his then newly raised Artillery hesitated to fire upon a body of the old levies who had refused to disbend. SCINDIA jumped off his horse, seized a lighted portfire from the hand of a gunner, and himself discharged the first gun. Such a man, with the command, moreover, of considerable treasures, has the stuff in him to work us much good or ill. Indore, the seat of his rivel, Holkar, is perfectly tranquil, and is likely to remain so. The British station of Mhow, in its immediate neighborhood, is garrisoned in part by the head-quarter wing of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, of which the other wing mutinied at Neemuch. It is, however, safe at present and the approach of the Bombay column from Poonah will probably keep it so.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

With this sketch—hasty, indeed, but I think tolerably complete, and I hope, with the aid of a map, intelligible—I quit the Bengal Presidency, and turn to those of Madras and Bombay. The chief, perhaps the only danger to be anticipated by the Government of Fort St. George is a rising in the Nizam's country. One regiment of that sovereign's contingent, as we shall presently see, has shown itself disaffected, and been punished accordingly—but one only; and the Nizam himself is, in all probability, too much overawed by the powerful force cantoned at Secunderabad, close to his capital, to entertain a thought of revolt. At Kamptee, in Nagpore, a regiment of the newly-raised contingent showed unpleasant symptoms, but the regular Madras troops are there in force, and are thoroughly to be depended upon. Indeed the want of sympathy between the Bengal and the Madras armies amounts to positive hatred. I read the other day in an English paper of eminence that the division of the whole force in India into three distinct armies is a "clumsy anomaly." That may be so—but the clumsy anomaly had the strenuous support of no less able a man than Sir THOMAS MUNRO, and I much question whether it has not in this emergency saved India. The separate army of Madras remains perfectly staunch, so does the separate army of Bombay. The latter, indeed, from its position in regard to the disturbed provinces, is able to give something more than a mere passive display of loyalty. Not only have Lord ELPHINSTONE and his councillors had the prudent temerity to dispatch to Calcutta two out of the four English regiments on the Bombay establishment, but on three several points in Central India and the Punjab Bombay columns, each comprising a portion of native troops, have marched, and with the best effect. The 1st Fusileers and the 1st Belooch battalion have proceeded up the Indus from Kurrachee to Hooltan, portions of the Queen's 83d and the 12th Native Infantry, with three Horse Artillery guns, have reached Ajmere from Deesa, and General WOODBURN's column from Poonah is advancing upon Mhow. The progress of this latter corps up to this time may be traced in some detail. MALLIGAUM, on the great high road from Bombay to Indore, was the rendezvous for the troops of this column. There is stationed the 10th Native Infantry, and thither proceeded the 3d Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent from Aurungabad by a bad cross-road of 100 miles, which, however, they got over in a couple of days. So far all was well, and Gen. WOODBURN, with his dragoons, 25th Native Infantry and artillery, had reached Ahmednugger from Poonah, on their way across country to Malligaum, when he heard that the First Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, which had succeeded the Third at Aurungabad, was in a state of mutiny. So, instead of turning off to Malligaum, he took his troops straight to Aurungabad, attacked the mutinous part of the regiment, some 150 in number, dispersed them, and captured about 60. The ringleader, a noted native officer, was hanged at once. Whether any others were executed, I never not yet heard. From Aurungabad I imagine the General will proceed to Mhow by the Ajunta Ghaut and Burhampoor, calling the troops at Malligaum across the country to join him before leaving.

We have not been without our little alarms either in Bombay, or in Poonah or elsewhere. But no outbreak has taken place (for the Mahomedan riots at Broach some time back, though ending in bloodshed, arose only out of a local quarrel between that people and the Parsees,) nor did any sensible person doubt the fidelity of the native troops, but only the temper of the loose population of the bazaars. At Poonah, the station was patrolled nightly by parties of the 14th and 12th Lancers. At Sattara, a man employed as a peon or chuprassie in Government employ was apprehended and handed over to the authorities by a party of the 22d Native Infantry, with whose loyalty he was endeavoring to tamper. He was hanged, "game" to the last, and uttering passionate curses of disaffection. A troop of the 14th and a company or two of the 3d Europeans went down from Poonah to aid the 22d in case of a rising in this important and so lately independent Mahratta city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Bombay Times of July 1.

It is extremely difficult to compress within the limits of our summary the details which have reached us in the last fortnight concerning the mutiny of the Bengal army. It must suffice to say that the rebellion is universal in that division of the Indian forces, and that it has been thought necessary to disarm the very corps (the 7th Native Infantry) which was publicly thanked by the Governor-General in person for its loyalty only three weeks ago, while the 6th Regiment Native Infantry at Allahabad, which had rivalled it in its expressions of attachment to the Government, has risen upon its officers, and foully murdered them.

It is with deep gratification that we turn for a moment from the consideration of these painful events to notice the fact that not a symptom of disaffection has appeared as yet in the armies either of Madras or Bombay, which manifest the most perfect loyalty in the presence of this dangerous example, and which repel indignantly every attempt that has been made to seduce them from their allegiance by emissaries from the Bengal troops. A statement found its way into the Calcutta papers some time ago to the effect that the 10th Madras Native Infantry had refused to receive the cartridges in Burmah, but we have looked in vain for any confirmation of the news.

The Bengal native army has ceased to exist. The regiments which have not openly mutinied have ceased to be trusted and are watched with much anxiety. The fall of Delhi, which is still delayed, and which we await with intense desire, will doubtless do more to quench the spirit of this rebellion than any measure that can be adopted by Government. The Delhi Raj has a powerful hold upon the memory of India still; and while the city remains in the hands of the rebels the country will be unsettled from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. We are looking with much anxiety towards the Nizam's country, the 1st Regiment of Cavalry having revolted at Aurungabad, and a rising occurred at Hyderabad.

The following are the stations at which the troops have broken out into open violence up to the date of our advices:

*Meerut,	*Nusseerabad,	Jullundur,
*Delhi,	*Neemuch,	Azimghur,
Ferozepore,	Benares,	Futtehghur.
Allyghur,	*Hansi,	Jaunpore,
Roorkee,	*Hissar,	*Bareilly,
Murdaun,	*Jhansi,	*Shahjehanpore.
Lucknow,	Mehidpore,	

We have indicated by an asterisk those stations at which the women and children of our countrymen have fallen into the hands of the soldiery, and it is better to draw a veil over the barbarities they have endured from these merciless fiends. At the remainder of these stations the officers were murderously assaulted, the bungalows fired, and at most of them the treasuries looted. * * * *

We are informed that Lord ELGIN has determined to direct all the troops for China to proceed to Calcutta. On the 7th inst. his Lordship and General ASHBURNHAM were at Penang. The dispatch of a considerable force to China from home at this juncture is truly providential; and, as no difficulty will be experienced in intercepting it, we hope to have the force soon in Bengal.

Our Government (Bombay) has dispatched a mission to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, under Captain JENKINS, to bring up as large a force as can be spared from those colonies to our assistance, and it is thought probable he may succeed in getting us a reinforcement of 4,000 or 5,000 men.

We have intelligense that our 1st Fusileers have arrived at Mooltan, and so secured the quiet of that part of the Punjab, and her Majesty's 64th and 78th, which left this a month ago, at Calcutta; as also the battery of Madras Horse Artillery which sailed in their company. Sir PATRICK GRANT, who has been appointed to the command in Bengal, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th ult.

Our latest advices from Delhi are not encouraging. Gen. BARNARD was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 17th, having repelled several sorties with success, and inflicted severe loss upon the rebels. The following dispatch has been received from the General, relating the success on the 8th ult:

DELHI CANTONMENTS, June 8.

"To Sir: The forces under my command marched from Alipore at 1 A. M this morning, and on reaching Baldee Seraee found the enemy strongly posted in an intrenched position, which I have the satisfaction to inform you we carried after an engagement of about three-quarters of an hour, and proceeded to take up our present position, which we found to be over disputed ground the whole way, and finally a well-defended line of defence from the signal tower to the Hindoo Rao house. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry and persevering endurance, and after a very determined resistance, drove the enemy within the walls of Delhi. All this was accomplished by 9 o'clock in the morning. Our loss has been comparatively trifling, only one officer being killed; but I regret to say that officer is Colonel CHESTER, Adjutant-General to the Army, who was esteemed by all for every qualification that could adorn the soldier. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of our loss, or capture of guns, but I fear I cannot estimate the former under from 40 to 50 killed; the number of guns taken to be about 16 or 18.

"I do not in this hurried dispatch attempt to recommend any one, but I cannot pass over the assistance I received from Brigadier WILSON, whose cool judgment entitles him to an equal share of any merit that may be given to the officer in command. From the Brigadier-General and staff of the army attached to me, and from the division staff, I received every support, and from my personal staff, Captain BARNARD and Lieutenant TURNBULL, the most daring devotion. The conduct of the Ghoorka Battalion, the Sappers and other native troops employed, was most praiseworthy. They vied with their European comrades in forwarding the darling; that of the native contingents did equally good service, including those of the Jheend Rajah; and I cannot conclude this without especial notice of many gentlemen attached to the army in civil capacities, who not only accompanied us into the field, but did every service the extended nature of our position rendered particularly important in keeping up mutual communications.

"I hope to send you a fuller detail to-morrow. Our siege train is up, and I hope to open on the town without a moment's delay.

"I have, &c.,

H. BARNARD,

"Major-General Commanding Field Forces.

"To the Commander-in-Chief."

COMMENTS ON THE INDIAN NEWS.

From the London Times, Aug. 1.

The letter of our Bombay correspondent will be quickly searched by many an anxious eye, in quest of places and names, or of anything that may indicate the end of the Indian struggle. No doubt, to such an eye it will read gloomy enough. A vast region of peace and security, hitherto known to most of us as the golden soil where young gentlemen rise rapidly into fortune and honor, where beardless civilians rule provinces, and youngsters get the pay of Generals, is seen under a sudden cloud of revolt. All at once the cohesion which bound a great empire in loyalty to a far distant name has ceased, and the mass is resolved into its first elements. Station after station is infected; regiment after regiment rises under a common feeling, rather than a common design, and happily with no plan of future operations. A strange distemper rages through the native army, and it loses its allegiance as it might its color or its health. In one place the regiment mutinies at once; in another it wavers and is disarmed; in another it acts the hypocrite, vows fidelity, demands to be led against the Insurgents, and then itself revolts; in another it is led against the mutineers, and joins them; in some places the mutiny is only partial, and the sound portion pute down the unsound; some half-dozen places will acquire an evil name for the atrocities there committed; in as many the European officers have escaped, either by the kindness or by the carelessness of their own insurgent soldier. Such is the checkered story of a revolt throughout a vast region, more than a thousand miles from one end to another, running up into a newly-acquired country, traversed by rivers in the hands of the natives, and hoidered light and left by States that will be true only as long as they feel it their interest to be so. In many districts the communications are interrupted, the wire cut, and the means of conveyance everywhere dependent on natives. Thus the horrors, such as there are—and there are not a few—are aggravated by obscurity. The storm is terrible, but its darkness is even more awful than its lightning. Intelligence must arrive but slowly. We must submit to what many feel an agonizing suspense, in which everything is horrible which is unknown.

Yet the greater part of this horror disappears when we come to contemplate the matter—we will not say calmly, but with a simple view to ascertain the real state of things. Why is it all so dark and uncertain? Why has the Bengal Army "disappeared?" Why this collapse—this crumbling of the fabric, this trance of authority? If it reflects blame upon us, it proves no less the weakness of that which we have to deal with. There is only one idea in the mutiny, and that is to run off to Delhi, the traditional seat of Indian empire. From the most remote and opposite points there is still a flight to Delhi. Plan or no plan, what is the result? It is at least just what we should desire. It is the old Indian story—an immense accumulation of men easily dealt with, and finally disposed of. Yet, if Delhi is such a trap, we may possibly pay for it. We have made it ourselves a sort of Indian Sebastopol, strengthened it, and filled it with cannon and ammunition. Why we ever did this with a place of high Mahomedan fame, and then assigned it to the keeping of an excessively native force, we need not now inquire. We now hear further that several thousands of the defenders are encamped under the guns outside the walls, and, what is worse, that this "Sebastopol" can be supplied to any extent by the Jumna, which flows under its palace, and which is in the hands of the natives. But, if it is to these circumstances that we owe this flight to Delhi, we must not quarrel with them, or even with the policy of leaving a "queen bee" in the hive. Nowhere else in any stand made against us, even where one might have been expected. At Allahabad a handful of European invalids defended the fort and one of the chief arsenals in India against several native regiments. At Benares, even with the aid of Irregulars and a Sikh Regiment, the mutineers were beaten off and driven towards Delhi by a company of Artillery and a handful of the Queen's 13th and the Madras Fusileers. In fact, whatever there was an European force, the superiority of the European has been established against the greatest odds, and under circumstances of much discouragement. So, in the midst of fighting in Oude, at Aurungabad, and other places, authority has been sternly and fearlessly vindicated by public executions, with the best results.

There have been many lamentable assassinations,—some of them mere surprises, and amply avenged. That they should be noted as exceptions, and that any of the officers should escape from a general Mutiny in the heart of a sympathizing population, indicate either a want of plan or of earnestness, or, what would be better still, the want of a real quarrel with the officer. In actual fighting we have hitherto beaten the natives thoroughly, with very little loss. The only officer lost under the walls of Delhi has been Colonel CHESTER, Adjutant-General of the

were many which the enemy could not enter, and perhaps these also had their victims.

We have been looking down upon the junks which lay across the Fatshan branch, and also along the winding creek that stretches away at right angles to the left. Our view of those which lay along the creek that bears to the right was not quite so near. But here the contest ceased about the same time. Right and left, covering an immense extent of narrow water, the junks lie, prizes either to us or the flames. We have leisure now to count them—they are 73.

For the first time I appreciate the far-sighted wisdom of the Admiral's plan of attack. By leading up his ships at dead low water, he not only obtained the advantage of a rising tide when his steamers grounded upon the shoals and unknown impediments, but he also made sure of finding the junks all aground, knowing, as he did, that they were moored along each shore, to leave the channel clear for ordinary traffic. Thus the crews were obliged either to fight or run. Had he taken them at even a quarter flood, they had been afloat. Some of the hindermost would have been destroyed, and, by fire or by sinking, would have choked the channel, while the rest would have escaped up the numberless creeks, which the Chinamen only know.

While some are plundering and some are thinking of breakfast, there is heavy firing in the distance. People ask where is KEPPEL? We must follow his fortunes; for all is not over yet, and there is much to tell.

When Commodore KEPPEL passed us at dawn he steamed away up the channel to the right of Hyacinth Island, until he came under the six-gun battery, and within fire of the junks. Here his vessel run aground, and the *Plover* coming up, the Commodore transferred him to her; but as she could not get up, he got into his own galley, and, followed by the rowboats of the *Calcutta*, the *Bittern*, and the *Niger*, pulled straight away through the fire. The big junk that lay across the channel was boarded in her own smoke. As usual when the assailants grew very near the Chinaman fired a broadside and also a train, and slipped into the water on the other side. The boats were scarcely free of her when she blew up. Eight in among the 36 junks dashed KEPPEL and his cheering dare-devils, receiving their fire and driving the crews away as they approached. Vain were the Chinamen's stinkpots, their three-pronged spears, and their ingenious devices so contrived as to fall over a boat's crew, and catch them like herrings, while they spear them through the meshes. To utilize such ingenious inventions John Chinaman must wait till the boats come alongside, and this he has not yet tutored his nerves to accomplish.

"Never wait, lads," cried the Commodore; "leave these rascals to the gunboats and the fellows behind; push on ahead!"

Through this wilderness of junks they pulled, driving out their crews by sheer audacity, and leaving little to be done by those who should come after. They shot through the lines up into the vacant channel. Some of his boats had been hulled by the junks; perhaps some lingered to pay a visit to a deserted Chinaman, or to stop his mouth; but KEPPEL still pressed onward, and where he goes he always gets some to follow. Where could he be going? Was it information or was it intuition? or has he resolved to attack with his seven boats the city of Fatshan and its population of 200,000 people? I have not asked him, and he has not said, but I suspect the city was his object.

With four galleys and three boomboats, carrying a gun each in their bows, they sped away from the conquered junks and held on for nearly four miles; but now there are junk-masts in sight, and every one knows that a fight is coming. A little further on and they come upon their prey, and also upon one of those strong positions which the Chinese have now learned how to take.

At the part of the Fatshan Branch—which they had now reached there is an island shaped like a leg of mutton placed lengthway in the river. The broad part is towards the British boats, and across the knuckle end 20 large junks lie moored to the shore and aground. The consequence of this position is, that to attack them the British boats must pass through one of two passages, both of which narrow to a funnel; and upon that narrow neck of water the whole fire of the 20 junks will be concentrated. One of these funnel passages has been staked and is impassable. The other has not water to carry two boats abreast. At this perilous passage KEPPEL and his crew now dashed. The three boomboats took the ground in attempting to follow. The base of this triangular island consists of high land, which the grounded boomboats could not fire over, so their guns were useless; the apex, or, to use my more familiar illustration, the knuckle part, was low paddy fields, which the junks' guns could not sweep across. It was a position worthy of a Carthaginian—*locus insidiis natus*.

No sooner did the boats appear in the narrow passage than twenty 32-pounders sent twenty round shot, and a hundred smaller guns sent their full charges of grape and canister at a range of 500 yards right among them. The effect was terrible. KEPPEL was sounding with the boat-hook for water for the boomboats, and went back amid the storm to get them up. They start afresh, and make another effort to get through. The *Commodore* pushes on ahead. There was Captain LEACHIN in his galley, with Major KEARNEY by his side. There was Captain ROLLAND in the launch of the *Calcutta*, and Lieut. SEYMOUR in the barge of the same ship. The *Tribune's* cutter was in among them. The *Hong Kong*, who had worked herself up through the mud to within 500 yards of the scene of action, had sent her gig. Perhaps there were others, but amid so much smoke and fire even those who were in it cannot agree as to minute details. If the gunners of the *Excellent* had been in those Chinese junks, and had worked those 32-pounder guns, they could hardly have thrown the round shot straighter. Keppel's galley, not a large mark, is hit three times in two minutes; a 32 pounder shot strikes Major KEARNEY in the breast tearing him to pieces. He must have died without a sensation. Young BARNES, a midshipman of the *Tribune*, who wore upon his finger a ring bequeathed to him by his brother, who was killed at Inkermann, is down, mortally wounded. The Commodore's coxswain is killed, and every man of his crew is wounded. But the miracle is not that the men are falling, but that any escape. The God of Battles is there, and wonderful are the instances of His merciful protection. Captain COCHRANE has the sleeve of his coat torn away by a shot, which leaves him unharmed. A round shot enters the *Tribune's* boat and passes along her line of keel, from stem to stern, without touching a man. "That was close, VICTOR," said KEPPEL to his flag lieutenant, as as cannon shot passed between their heads. Fortunately for himself VICTOR (Prince VICTOR of Hohenlohe, as thorough and unpretending a British seaman as if his name were Drake or Jervis) was leaning forwards, and using his handkerchief as a tourniquet to stop the bleeding of a seaman whose hand had just been shot off, otherwise that ball must have taken VICTOR's head off. At this time the galley was disabled, and she was drifting down under the guns of the junks. Even KEPPEL saw that it would not do. The matter was, however, settled for him, for the next shot tore away the steam sheets of his galley while he was fortunately standing up with the tiller rope in his hand, "SAVEQUOS, you naus' take me in," and he stepped from his sinking galley into the barge of the *Calcutta*. All the other occupants of the galley were also removed into the barge; all except the mangled corsse of the coxswain and the favorite dog of the Commodore, who had been accustomed to be tended by that man, and would not leave his body. With this freight the wreck of the galley drifted with the rising tide up towards the junks.

Now the boats retired amid a sounding of gongs, strange shouts of triumph and a redoubled fire. They retired to the *Hona-Kong*, which was aground astern; but, supported by the *Startling*, threw shot and shell up among the junks, and received from them a full equivalent for their fire.

The Commodore was waiting for reinforcements and for more water in the river; and meanwhile he piped to dinner. The men were getting their rations, and were devouring them when the fire from the junks slackened. "Three cheers for the Blue," cried a Raleigh boat that now came up. "Man the boats, lads; those rascals are getting afloat." Off they go again dinnerless, but in high spirits, and under a fire so hot that the *Calcutta's* launch is sunk, and Capt. HALLAND has to scramble into another boat.

This time they find water enough in the narrow passage, and, dashing through the shot, find the enemy afloat and in movement. These junks, manned by from 60 to 100 rowers, go faster than our heavy boom boats can follow. But shrapnell shell go faster than even a snake junk; there are twistings in the creek that are not shewn in the chart, and in following these windings pursuers and pursued often find themselves side by side with an interval of land between them. They fire at each other across these peninsulas, and the guns are so well served, and the shells are so terrifying, that every now and then the crews leap out and the junk is deserted. Spike the guns and push on. Six miles this hot chase lasts, and these are now but eight junks unexplored; when rounding a sharp point pursued and pursuers rush almost together into the city of Fatshan. A Chinese town is not seen afar off; the pagoda and the pawnbroker's warehouse are the only high buildings. Three of the junks escape, the other five are headed and are abandoned. But the braves of Fatshan would think it a shame that their five junks should be taken from under their eyes. They turn out in martial array; they bring mats and bent guns, they come filing down a fosse, so covered from view that only their waving banners and their brandished swords and shields are visible. "We are terrible; fire before us!" they are supposed to sing or cry. KEPPEL has his own way of settling these matters. He turned his Marines out of his boats, drew them up on the margin, of the suburb and poured into the Fatshan militia such a volley of Minié balls that the Chinese army went quickly back up its fosse again. He proposed to land his howitzers and pass the night in the city—a daring scheme which might have produced a ransom of half a million of dollars or utter destruction, as the fortune of war might incline. A message from the Admiral, however, recalled him. He had his five junks towed out before him, and as he left the city he stood up in the stern-sheets of his boat and shook his fist good-humouredly saying, "You rascals, I'll come back again to you soon;" and those extraordinary Chinese, they, too, laughed—a broad, good-humoured grin—and so they parted.

It was 3 o'clock when Commodore KEPPEL returned to the flagship, which was now anchored where the Chinese Admiral's junks had been moored at the commencement of the engagement. As he came down his lost dog recognized the yellow Raleigh boat, and swam off to his master.

Not a junk was preserved. Their materials are so inflammable that they readily ignite one another, and as we can make no use of them, they were not worth saving at the price of danger to the men. As it was, the shot from their heated guns rushed about in a most unpleasant manner. At sundown the view from the deck of the flagship was a mixture of the grotesque and the sublime. The boats were all adorned with barbaric spoils; banners of every latitude, some of them adorned with colossal pictures of the fat god Fo, flaunted upon the breeze. Mandarins coats and Mandarins' breeches were freely worn. Commodore ELLIOT's crew were equipped each with a Mandarin's hat and foxes' tails. They had dutifully reserved one for the Commodore, but I must confess I did not see him put it on. Around, far as the eye could reach, following the windings of this maze of creeks, 89 warjunks were smouldering or blazing, and every five minutes an explosion shook the air. The Cantonese had said that Commodore ELLIOTT's expedition in Escape-creek only captured a few deserted fishing boats. From their own verandahs they could see and hear what had been done it Fatshan branch. It was bruited in Hang Kong that a mandarin of high rank, one greater than YEH, had come down from Pelin to Canton. If so, he now gained his first experience. Then came Dr. ANDERSON's sad labor of marshaling the wounded for transport and collecting the reports of the assistant-surgeons. But the public dispatches will tell all this; enough for me to state that in these two battles of Tung-koon and Fatshan 84 men have been killed or wounded. That night the two Commodores slept, side by side, the sleep of the weary on the deck of the *Coromandel*, and so ended the 1st of June.

Next morning, as we passed down the river, two war junks appeared three miles astern, and fired a gun. They were chasing the barbarian fleet!

NEW-GRANADA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Passage of a Law Annulling the Sovereignty of Panama—A Separation of the State from New-Granada Advocated—The United States Government and Central American Affairs—Costa Rica's right in the Transit—Our Minister to Guatemala—Movements of United States War Vessels—Expected Resistance by England to the New-Granadian Tonnage Tax—A National Bank in San Jose, Costa Rica—The Panama Railroad—Departure of the United States Flag-Ship—Interesting Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Advices have been received here from Bogota to the 8th ult. Congress had adjourned.

Before adjourning, however, the bill that had passed to a third reading in both branches of Congress, providing for the establishment of certain national privileges in this State, a translation of which you received per last steamer, after some unimportant modifications, finally passed and become a law.

The law, as you will perceive, virtually annuls the sovereignty of the State of Panama, and by redtablishing the tonnage-tax, the capitation tax, and the Custom-House system on the Isthmus, sets at defiance both the Treaty between the United States and New-Granada, and the Panama Railroad Contract, which is acknowledged by a clause in that very law, providing for an arrangement with the Railroad Company, granting them certain privileges and compensations, in order to obtain their consent to the levying of the capitation tax on passengers crossing the Isthmus.

The native population of the Isthmus are as much opposed to the provisions of the law as the American residents, not that it unjustly taxes us and our commerce, but that it takes the administration of the affairs of the State out of *their* hands. They are most vehement in their denunciations of both the law and its authors. Had they the courage to put their threats into execution, you might expect soon to hear of a forcible resistance to it on their part, but as they possess not that necessary requisite, after *carajoing* awhile. I predict they will tamely submit.

The *Centinela*, the avowed organ of the native *Panamenos*, contains an editorial article against the law, and recommends a separation from New-Granada. So look out for stirring times on the Isthmus. If Gen. MOSQUERA, the New-York bankrupt merchant, and the Granadian bankrupt politician, should receive the appointment of General-Intendente—and it is supposed here that it will be conferred upon him—I would not answer for his personal safety when he arrives on the Isthmus, so deep is the feeling of hatred against him on account of his instrumentality in projecting the measure.

A law has just passed Congress authorizing the Governor of the State of Panama to raise a force of 200 men to protect the Isthmus.

The statements recently published in the New-York papers to the effect that the President of the United States would not recognize the right of Costa Rica to any part of the territory through which the Nicaragua Transit route passes, has excited no little astonishment here and elsewhere on this coast.

It is well understood in the United States that Costa Rica has always contended for the right of navigating the San Juan River, which constitutes a part of her boundary line, and Punta Arenas, at the mouth of the river, she has always claimed as being within her territorial jurisdiction. This right was acknowledged by DANIEL WEBSTER while he was Secretary of State under President FILLMORE. He should there have been any doubt on the subject hitherto, certainly there should be none now, as the whole of the river, from its source to its mouth, is Costa Rica's by right of conquest and actual occupancy. This will hardly be disputed by any one; no even, it is presumed, by the defunct WALKER, who still audaciously claims to be President of Nicaragua and when it is known that President BUCHANAN has dispatched a secret agent to Costa Rica to treat with her in reference to the Transit, it is not at all likely that President B. entertains the views ascribed to him by the Washington correspondents with regard to Costa Rica's rights in the transit.

The new Transit route, over which Costa Rica asserts exclusive control, does not enter the territory of Nicaragua, but terminates at Salinas Bay, on the Pacific side, in her undisputed territory, which is said to be a much larger and safer harbor than San Juan del Sur, the terminus of the Nicaragua route.

It is understood that Costa Rica is anxious to throw open the Transit through her territory to the whole world, without granting any exclusive privilege to any company, provided the United States or any other great power guarantee the sovereignty of the territory through which the Transit runs. This is a very nice precautionary measure against any future invasion of the country by fillibusters.

Costa Rica is most friendly disposed toward the United States. In fact, she looks to the fostering care of our Government, above all others, and will cocede more to it than to any other power. President MORA has been heard to declare that, whilst he was opposed to fillibusterism, he would not be unwilling to have the United States exercise jurisdiction over Costa Rica, and that he believed the day was not far distant when such would be the case, and I am convinced from what I have heard from a reliable source, that President BUCHANAN is anxious to encourage the most cordial relations between the United States and Costa Rica, for he is a statesman of too great sagacity to overlook the importance of such policy.

Hon. WM. E. VENABLE, of Tennessee, recently appointed United States Resident Minister to Guatemala, left here in the steamship *Columbus* on the 20th ult., to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office. During his brief stay here, he made a very favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and pleasing manners, and no doubt will make a good representative of the United States in Central America. I was gratified to learn that he did not sympathize with fillibusterism, but on the contrary regards WALKER's expedition to Nicaragua as exceedingly unfortunate, reflecting discredit upon the American character, and producing a prejudice against us as a nation, which will take a long time to remove.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* sailed from Aspinwall on the 21st inst., with some hundred and fifty of WALKER's unfortunate followers. Her destination is supposed to be Boston.

The United States frigate *Independence*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore MERVINE, is under orders to sail hence for San Francisco, and she will leave in a few days. She is to be permanently stationed at Mare Island, and used as a receiving ship. After the departure of the *Independence*, the *John Adams* will be the only American vessel of war left in this harbor. But the *Decatur* and *Massachusetts* are expected soon, and it is said that the steam-frigates *Merrimac* and *Saranac* are ordered here.

In view of the contemplated departure of Commodore MERVINE, letters of thanks were addressed him by Mr. CORWINE, United States Consul, and several prominent American residents, copies of which will be found below.

The British ship-of-war *Alarm* arrived here on the 19th instant, to relieve the *Havannah*, which sailed for San Francisco the same day.

It is rumored that the Commander of the *Havannah*, whilst here, had an interview with the Governor of the State, on the subject of the tonnage tax, the result of which is not known. As the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. has always been opposed to the payment of this tax, it is presumed that its opposition was made a subject of complaint against this Government. The probability, therefore, is that John Bull, as soon as he is furnished with a *true* statement as to the illegality of this law, will resist its provisions, as Brother Jonathan has done and continues to do.

The British steamer has arrived at Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte since the departure of the last mail for the United States; but she brought no news from Nicaragua affecting in any way the political condition of things in that country. The new Administration appears to be getting along smoothly.

The *Cronica de Costa Rica* of July 8th, has been received here *via* San Juan del Norte, but the only item of interest it contains is a decree of the Government of Costa Rica, authorizing the establishment of a National Bank with a capital of $1,000,000, which privilege has been granted to Señor GREGANTA MEDINA for the period of twenty years. This will afford an excellent opportunity for some of your Wall-street operators to display their financial skill by offering their assistance to initiate a system of banking in Costa Rica.

The natives of Panama have lately been indulging in their favorite amusements of bull baiting and horse racing. They commenced on the 24th of July and continued till Sunday, 26th, inclusive. During the time, they had a fight amongst themselves, in which clubs were freely used, resulting in the *Obarrios*, of 15th of April notoriety, having their heads severely cracked. Your esteemed correspondent "F. W. R." will doubtless be gratified to hear of this feature of the *sports*.

The health of the Isthmus continues good,—indeed I know of no country that is freer from disease than this. As an evidence of the healthiness of the climate it may be mentioned that the three ships of war that have been here nearly a year, have lost but one man by death, and he died of a chronic disease contracted before he came here; and the "sick lists" of all the ships, so I am informed by their surgeons, have greatly decreased since their arrival in these waters. Aspinwall, too, I am told, is quite healthy at present.

The Panama Railroad is in most excellent order, considerable improvements having been made of late along the whole line of the road. The track has been widened, and iron bridges have taken the place of wooden ones, secured by most substantial masonry work.

This road is certainly *the* great undertaking of the age, and is an honor to American enterprise, and it is really disgusting to hear the flings that are made at it by certain jeter writers at Washington, who, doubtless, are interested in some one of the rival interoceanic routes. People may write as much as they please against the Panama route,—it is now, in view of its railroad facilities, the only practicable one to our Pacific possessions—California and Oregon; and it is idle to talk about any other transit competing with it, until railroads are built there. The trip can easily be made from New-York to San Francisco, *viâ* Panama, within twenty days. All that is now required to do this is to place a good line of steamers between New York and Aspinwall, instead of the miserable tubs that are now employed. The distance is only 1,900 miles, and ought to be run in seven days, instead of ten and eleven, as is now the case. The *Central America*—late *George Law*—on her last voyage out was actually *eleven days and ten hours* from port to port!

I wonder the United States Government does not *require* the company to make better time with their steamers.

DEPARTURE OF COMMODORE MERVINE IN THE FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, July 29, 1857.

Commodore Mervine, U. S. Flag ship Independence:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, your fellow-countrymen, residing on this Isthmus, are pained to learn that official duties call you hence. They had hoped to have had, for some months to come, the pleasure of continuing to applaud your noble efforts to protect the transit and to guarantee its safety against the outbreaks of a lawless people; and of still feeling what great security had been given, by the presence of yourself and squadron, to the lives and property of your countrymen.

The withdrawal of the flag-ship at the present juncture, when American commerce and American citizens, resident in, and passing through, this highway of nations, are about again to be assailed with unjust demands for taxes levied in violation of sacred compacts and treaty stipulations, cannot but be depicted by the undersigned, who know and feel the great importance of having a strong naval force in these waters, if it be only to hold in check the avidious designs of an unscrupulous Government. And well knowing the patriotic manner in which you have heretofore upheld the honor of your country, and the zeal with which you afforded protection to the lives and property of your countrymen would be a certain guarantee for future security; and, whilst they are satisfied that the best efforts of the sterling officer in command of the force you leave behind, will be ably devoted to the protection of their rights and interests, the undersigned feel more than an ordinary degree of regret in the circumstances which call you to another sphere of action. But they cannot permit you to depart without expressing, though in a feeble manner, their high appreciation of your worth as an officer, and integrity as a man: and will beg you to be assured that they will ever cherish a heartfelt pleasure in the remembrance of the services you rendered in the protection of American lives and property on the Isthmus in times of imminent danger.

The undersigned acknowledge their obligations to the officers of your command for their kind and gentlemanly deportment, and for their great patience manifested in so long a sojourn in a climate uncongenial to their tastes and feelings, and would beg to tender to them, through you, their thanks, with wishes for a life of prosperity and usefulness to each of them.

In the hope that your voyage to the port of your destination may be safe and speedy, and that at the close of your present official duties, you may receive a just meed of approbation from the Government, and find a happy welcome awaiting you at your fireside, the undersigned beg to subscribe themselves, most respectfully, your well wishers.

(Signed by the leading American residents of Panama.)

PANAMA, July 30, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In view of your contemplated departure from this port, I beg that you will allow me to offer you my grateful acknowledgments for the valuable services you have rendered American interests on this Isthmus. You have discharged the arduous duties that have devolved upon you as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in these waters, at a most critical time, in a manner that has won for you the respect and gratitude of every American citizen residing here.

Nearly a year has elapsed since you arrived at this port. Without referring to the unfortunate circumstances that induced you to come hither, and which have prolonged your stay almost, if not quite, to the end of the cruise,—suffice to say that you have during this period most zealously and unremittingly discharged your duties at all times, exercising a watchful care over American rights and interests,—upholding the honor of our country and its flag; and in your official intercourse with the Government, exacting nothing that was not strictly right and just, under treaty guarantees and submitting to nothing that was wrong.

It also affords me great pleasure to bear willing testimony to the efficiency and gentlemanly bearing of the officers attached to the flag-ship.

My official and social intercourse with yourself and officers has been most agreeable and pleasant, and whilst I sincerely regret to have you leave Panama, where your presence has been so useful and desirable, I willingly forego the pleasure it would afford me to have you remain, in view of the fact that the claims those *at home* have upon you, and from whom you have been so long separated, are paramount to those of your countrymen residing in a foreign land.

I have only to add that I wish you and all that portion of your command attached to the good old ship *Independence* a safe and pleasant voyage hence to San Francisco and thence to the Atlantic States, where the warm heartfelt welcome of your families and friends awaits you.

I remain, dear Sir, very truly,
Your friend and countryman,
(Signed.) AMOS B. CORWINE.

To Commodore WILLIAM MERVINE, Commander in-Chief U. S. Naval Forces, Pacific Ocean, on board U. S. flag ship *Independence*, Bay of Panama.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
BAY OF PANAMA, Aug. 1, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter of the 30th ult. has found me too much occupied with the preparations for a long voyage, to admit of so delicate a reply as would be congenial to my feelings.

I am happy to find my official course here fully approved by one whose opinions I highly esteem. My duties, though delicate and frequently perplexing, have been materially lightened by the discreet and firm support of yourself and my other fellow-citizens residing at Panama.

Your arrival here but a short time preceded my own, and your official duties have required you to mingle largely in the acrimonious controversies that grew out of one of the most unjustifiable massacres that ever occurred, and the adjustment of questions of the highest interest connected with the Isthmus transit, already so important in the commerce of the world.

The present security here to life and property, and the unusual tranquility that now for several months has prevailed in this city, are the results of efforts judiciously adapted to the exigency of the occasion.

Our official intercourse, I believe, has been mutually agreeable, and it is with much regret that, in obedience to the call of duty, I am obliged to interrupt daily associations that have proved so pleasant.

In Commander H. K. HOFF, who, on my leave, as senior Naval officer, will succeed to the duties that have occupied me here, you will find a faithful and efficient coadjutor in your future labors. He will sustain the confidence of his countrymen resident here.

To the officers attached to my command, I am much indebted for the able and efficient support they have afforded me in my arduous labors.

With great regard, &c.,
Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. MERVINE,
Commanding United States Pacific Squadron.

N. B. CORWINE, Esq., United States Consul, Panama.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP INDEPENDENCE,
BAY OF PANAMA, Aug. 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor of the 29th ult., in which you are pleased to speak in complimentary terms of my official course during the eleven months I have remained at this post.

I found here circumstances peculiarly embarrassing in the character of the responsibilities devolved upon me as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces.

Across the Isthmus a Railway had recently been constructed at an enormous outlay of capital, furnished principally by my own countrymen. Over it were passing semi-monthly in each direction nearly a thousand persons who were usually accompanied by about two millions of treasure. The travel was confined to no nation or class, and it had already come to be considered as a highway of nations. The people of the country had neither the capital nor the enterprise to construct the road, nor the moral force to give security to the lives of travelers, nor those of my countrymen who were residing here, and engaged in the management of this great interest. At this terminus was a population heterogeneous in race, language and sympathies, and the institutions of the country afforded but little protection against the lawlessness likely to arise from so conflicting national characteristics.

A few months prior to my arrival there had occurred a scene, growing out of national antipathies, which had shocked the world with its barbarous pillage of travelers and ruthless assassination of defenceless women and children; and even five months afterward I found the community still excited and a feverish condition of public sentiment and much solicitude lest some untoward event, some rude touch of a brutal hand, should again rouse the populace, and rapine and bloodshed devastate the city. It became necessary to keep the forces under my command in a constant state of preparation to suppress apprehended violence, and for weeks we literally slept on our arms. The local authorities were powerless for the prevention of public disorder, and they even appealed to me for protection against their own citizens. Thus I had not only the property and lives of my countrymen to protect against lawless violence from a foreign people, but to preserve the peace among that people also.

There were other and delicate duties that met me at the threshold, and which could not so readily be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword—grave questions of State requiring prompt action, and upon which I was without official instructions, until I had inaugurated and established a policy that has now become the settled one of my Government. I allude to the claim of right by the Government of New Granada to levy and collect from our citizens mail and tonnage duties. The amount of which American citizens were to be deepoiled was large, and the exaction was to be made against solemn compact and treaty stipulations, and would have been enforced but for my interpoeition of military authority. It was a high responsibility for an individual to assume, and the more delicate for the reason that sufficient time had been afforded for instructions from my Government if it desired me, by the exhibition of military force to stay the exercise of civil authority by a people whose nationality we recognized, or if it wished its citizens to be protected from heavy and unjust taxations by a party from whom it was difficult to obtain a remedy by the ordinary channel of diplomacy.

But my course has received the unqualified approbation of my Government and, in your kind letter, that of my countrymen who have been present, participating in and fully acquainted with all the responsibilities assumed. Be assured, I shall bear hence the pleasantest recollections of the kindness that has ever characterized your intercourse with me, even to the hour of parting.

Much commendation is due to yourselves, gentlemen, for the manner in which, being almost the only commercial representatives of our country at this point, you have sustained its honor and character, and I have to express my grateful acknowledgments for the unflinching support you have ever given me in my official conflicts with the local authorities.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
(Signed,) WM. MARVINE,
Commanding U. S. Pacific Squadron.

Messrs. D. M. CORWINE, WM. NELSON, and others.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Amnesty to Political Offenders in Chili—Differences between the Executive and the People—Result of the Political Trials—Fire in Valparaiso—The Bolivian Elections—Battles in Peru, between the Government and Revolutionary Troops—Movements of Castilla—Burning of an English Bark.]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Valparaiso* arrived at this port on the 21st ult., with dates from Valparaiso to June 30, Iquique, July 1; Callao, July 12, and Paita, July 16. She brings $400,000 in specie, principally in silver bars, for England.

CHILI.

Congress was in session. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the introduction and passage in the Senate, of a project granting a complete and general amnesty to all political offenders from the year 1851 to the present time. Although the people and press sustain the measure, the Executive is known to be opposed to it, and his opposition to the project procured its defeat in the Lower House, by a decisive majority. It passed the Senate by the unanimous vote of every Senator present—13. The Cabinet, as soon as it was known the measure had passed the Senate, set to work to defeat it in the Chamber of Representatives, and after an animated debate in that branch of Congress, the bill was lost, the vote being 16 in the affirmative and 30 in the negative. In this proceeding the President has arrayed himself against the Conservatives—the party that has hitherto sustained his Administration, and, inasmuch as the press and people sustain the measure, it is fair to infer that a strong opposition will spring up against the Administration, and Chili, which has been so free from political agitation, may soon become the theatre for angry party strife and civil revolution. During the discussion in the Chamber of Representatives, the Conservatives were charged by the Government Party with resorting to underhanded means to impair or overthrow the Administration. The measure was further opposed on the ground that it was impracticable and inopportune, and was regarded as an arm turned against the Administration by its old political friends, who now desired to quarrel with the Government and throw obstacles in its way.

On the other hand the friends of the project contended that the fears of the Administration were unfounded; that the object of the measure was to consolidate legal order, and by forgetting the past to bind more securely the ties that unite all Chileans.

The Chamber of Deputies has not met again since that session, and therefore the project has not been returned to the Senate for a reconsideration. According to the Constitution, this body has the right of insisting on the adoption of the measures it proposes, should two-thirds of its members vote favorably to the project; and in this case the Chamber of Deputies require the vote of two-thirds of its members to reject the measure anew. Should this Chamber not reject it a second time, it passes to the Executive, who, according to the provisions of the Constitution, has the right to give or withhold his sanction; in the last case, it is left for reconsideration next year.

The question remains at present in this state; It is rumored that the Senate will insist, and therefore the Chamber of Deputies delays returning the project, awaiting the results of government combinations, in order to obtain a majority in the other House. In the meantime, all legislative business is paralyzed, and general attention is absorbed by politics.

The Conservative party has organized itself and intends publishing a paper in support of its ideas; the Liberal party labors toward the same end, and efforts are made to establish a coalition against the Cabinet and join interests in the next elections. The clergy do not appear in these events, but it is believed it has a hand in them.

The political trials which have continued so long and which have contributed so much to the Cabinet's unpopularity, have at length terminated. The Court martial has absolved Señors LARRAIN and URIZAR GARFIAS and condemned to death the officers Don FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ, Don NARCISCO ROJERS, Don J. J. GUEZADA and Don S. MERINO; ordering the continuation of the trial of the absent offenders, Don FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ and Don MANUEL EYZAGUIRRE. The sentence is to be submitted to the Supreme Court and its confirmation is expected,—but it is believed that the Executive will commute the sentence of death.

The Government has presented a project regulating banking establishments, institutions which are much required in Chili. I have not seen the project, but it is said to be very liberal in its provisions,—providing for only such restrictions as to guarantee the public against abuses.

The project for alienating entailed estates has been approved in both Chambers, and will probably be approved by the Executive.

A decree has been published permitting foreign vessels to engage in the coasting trade in all ports to the north of Caldera, allowing them to carry there provisions, implements, and all articles connected with mining industry, &c., &c. I inclose the decree.

Orders have been issued to deliver the sum of $50,000 to the Directors of the Southern Railroad, being the dividend corresponding to Government's shares.

The civil Engineer, Mr. CHEVALIER, commissioned by Government to raise the plan and estimate the cost of a dock in Valparaiso, has presented his report on the subject, and it is said he does not estimate the cost of the work at more than $200,000.

The Executive has asked for authority for granting a subsidy to the English Steam Navigation Company, for maintaining a monthly communication between Valparaiso and ports South as far as Chiloe, the former contract respecting the subject having expired.

On the 24th of June Valparaiso was visited by a destructive fire, which destroyed property to the amount of some $200,000—one-fourth of which only was insured. The fire was the result of carelessness on the part of a cook.

BOLIVIA.

The only news from this republic is that the elections have resulted in favor of the Government, owing it is said to the intimidation by the military.

The President was shortly about to leave for Sucre, with his escort of 2,000 troops.

PERU.

The only news of importance from Peru are the unsatisfactory accounts received here of a battle said to have been fought near Arequipa, on the 26th of June, between the revolutionary forces, under VIVANCO, and those of the Government, under General SAN ROMAN—resulting in favor of the former. The published as well as the private accounts of this engagement are very contradictory. The most reliable accounts state that VIVANCO left Arequipa on the 27th of June, with some 2,000 troops, and met the forces of General SAN ROMAN on the morning of the 29th. VIVANCO was reinforced by about 2,000 of the peasantry, which increased his command to 4,000. The number of the Government forces is not stated. The action commenced at about 11 o'clock A. M., and continued until 6 P. M., resulting in 40 being killed and 100 wounded, and a large number of the Government troops being made prisoners.

Hostilities were renewed on 3d ult., during which General SAN ROMAN's military chest fell into the hands of the Revolutionists. No casualties are given. By the next steamer from the South I will probably be placed in possession of full details. President CASTILLA has left Lima at the head of twelve hundred men, to oppose VIVANCO at Arequipa, and had arrived at Arica when the steamer left. No doubt he will meet with strong resistance, as the Revolutionists, being flushed with victory, will, it is presumed, give him a warm reception. You may, therefore, expect to receive, per next mail, exciting news from Peru.

President CASTILLA and his forces sailed from Callao, on 5th July, in the Government steamers *Ucayali* and *Huanes*, his object, it is said, having been to form a junction with General CANSECO, and to attack Arequipa simultaneously with General SAN ROMAN, and force VIVANCO to surrender. But the defeat of the forces under SAN ROMAN, of which fact CASTILLA was ignorant when he left, will greatly disconcert his plans, if not entirely frustrate them.

Matters have again assumed a threatening aspect in Callao. After CASTILLA left, it was discovered on the evening of the 7th July that the only military corps in Callao had determined to pronounce in favor of VIVANCO that night. With the view of frustrating the contemplated revolutionary movement, troops were ordered from Bella Vista and Lima, and the town placed under a military patrol. The officers at the head of the insurgents were arrested and placed in close confinement.

The National Guard (militia) have been disbanded, and it was thought they would refuse to serve the Government, if again called on. An intelligent correspondent at Callao writes that "as matters now stand, CASTILLA must defeat VIVANCO in his stronghold, or the battle field will once more be Callao, and then it will be a contest of blacks against whites. This is inevitable."

The English bark, *British Merchant*, took fire on the morning of the 30th June in the harbor of Callao, and had to be scuttled in shallow water, to save her total destruction. She had only a small quantity of coal and wood on board.

Business continues dull in Callao. Several vessels have recently been chartered to load with guano for ports in the United States, at exceedingly low rates. The ship *Flying Eagle* was chartered at $15 per ton, The American ship *Miles Standish*, owned in Boston, in consequence of her leaky condition, has been surveyed at the Chincha Islands and ordered to Callao to be overhauled. It is strange that some enterprising ship owners in the United States, do not establish a line of sailing vessels between Panama and the Chincha Islands to carry guano to be sent home *viâ* the Panama Railroad, and to connect with a line between Aspinwall and New York. I have no doubt if the experiment was once tried it would prove highly advantageous.

The British ship *Henry Weare*, KENNEDY, Master, bound from Panama to Callao, sprung a leak and had to be run ashore at Punta Aguja on 4th July—the ship is a total loss. The crew reached Paita in an open boat.

The following is a copy of the convention celebrated between Great Britain, France and Peru, relative to the Guano Islands:

SPECIAL CONVENTION.

The Government of the Republic of Peru, desirous of extending the relations and good feelings with her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and with the view of sustaining the national credit abroad, contributing at the same time to insure and facilitate the legal exportation and consumption of the Peruvian guano manure, free from adulterations and mixtures, for the benefit of the agriculture of all nations, have resolved to draw up, in a special convention, the rights, rules and principles on which the exportation and consumption of the said manure of the Chincha Islands and other places of deposit within the said dominion is based, with the view of preventing its usurpation, defraudation and consequent adulteration, securing thus the punctual payment of the dividends, and the rendering the public debt inalienable to the settlement of which its proceeds are especially destined.

With this intention, the Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. DON MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS, being sufficiently impowered by the Council of Ministers charged with the Executive Power, in virtue of the resolution of the National Convention of the 13th inst.; the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Her British Majesty, DON HENRY STEPHEN SULLIVAN, and the *Chargé d'Affaires* of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, DON ALVERTO HUET, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1.—The Republic of Peru declares that it does not authorize, consent to or allow any one to explore, ship, export, transport or extract any guano from said deposits, except in virtue of contracts lawfully celebrated which actually are in force, or those that hereafter may be made, the national Government recognizing those existing; it neither authorizes, permits, nor allows any merchant vessels to be stationed, to ship and export guano from the Chincha and Lobos Islee or from the ports, bays or coves of any guano islands that should be afterwards explored, without especial license from the recognized government, which the laws and the regulations in force demand.

ART. 2. In view of the free products of the guano being especially subject, according to the respective contracts, to guarantee the reduction of the external debt, which embraces the primitive and the deferred Anglo Peruvian debt, that proceeding from the Urriaren and Began contracts, the French, Peruvian, the New Granadian and the Ecuadorian, belonging all to French and English creditors, whose interests are united with those of Peru in the preservation of the said products, which would be reduced in value, or destroyed by the usurpation, defraudation; adulteration or depreciation of the said security; the representatives of England and France, acting for the protection of those creditors' interests, recognize in the name of their respective governments the rights assigned, and the rules established in the first article of this Convention, and they oblige themselves to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Canada* arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and her mails, dispatched south by the morning train, reached this City yesterday afternoon. When within sixty miles of Boston, at about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the *Canada* passed the *Europa* outward bound. The two steamships saluted each other, and there was a brilliant interchange of sky-rockets.

From the London papers by the *Canada* we obtain most interesting and important news, and devote a large portion of our space this morning to the details. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* gives a graphic and very intelligent account of the state of affairs in India. He discredits the rumors of the fall of Delhi, and, from other sources, we can find no authority for the supposition that such an event had taken place. The mutiny in the Bengal Presidency has extended to over fifty regiments, or rather, as a local journal says, the Bengal Army has ceased to exist. In Calcutta, and its neighborhood, there had been great excitement. A conspiracy for a general rising on the part of the Musselman population had been discovered, and a regular plan for the capture of the city seized.

We also publish in full a very interesting letter from the special China correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the recent engagements near Canton. The British made three expeditions. In the first ten junks were taken and seventeen destroyed; in the second twenty junks were taken and destroyed; and in the third Commodore ELLIOT and Admiral SEYMOUR stormed a fort, and a boat expedition attacked a fleet of junks. This was a sharp engagement, and the British suffered heavily.

Perhaps that portion of the foreign news which will most interest our readers, is the account, from *Bell's Life*, of the late exciting race for the Goodwood Cup. It is by far the best and most minute account of the celebrated race that has been published; the appearance and powers of the different horses, including the victor *Monarque* and the American *Prior* and *Prioress*, are elaborately described.

The President has returned to Washington. An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday. The affairs of Venezuela, New-Granada, &c. will receive immediate attention.

The Secretary of the Navy is arranging his affairs for a tour of visits to the Navy-Yards in the coming Fall.

The frigate *Mississippi* is ordered to the Pacific, and the *Merrimac* is ready to sail for China.

Advices from Kansas report that Gov. WALKER has received peaceable proposals from the people of Lawrence, and a reconciliation is confidently anticipated. The military force now before Lawrence consists of 600 men.

Later intelligence from the seat of the Indian troubles in Minnesota, received from the Indian Superintendency, points to the necessity of new treaties with the Sioux, before the difficulties can be finally adjusted. INK-PA-DU-TAH and his band have been captured.

The Southern Convention, in session at Knoxville, has adopted resolutions indorsing DUDLEY MANN's steamship scheme, and advocating Government patronage for Southern steamers.

The Democracy met last evening, in Tammany Hall, and listened to speeches from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, on what they termed the obnoxious laws passed by the late Legislature. While Mr. SICKLES was speaking some one charged him with having been a traitor to the Democratic Party. Whereupon several fights ensued, and the disturbers were ejected without ceremony. There were no bones broken, although several received severe bruises.

The Spiritualists went out to Winfield, L. I., to hold a Picnic. They had a very fair time as Picnicers—a very poor time as Spiritualists. Some speeches were attempted, but they were very dull, and the young folks drew off in a body for a dance. There was only one manifestation upon the ground during the whole day. One poor fellow got cramped by the spirit of an Indian who lived in those woods two hundred years before but was relieved when he had given vent to a most unearthly and Indian-like series of yells.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was taken, literally carried, for she refused to assist at all in the movement, to the Tombs yesterday noon, very quietly, and without exciting any great suspicion in the street. AUGUSTA fainted as they removed her mother from her home. HELEN accompanied her mother, but was not permitted to remain in the Tombs after dark. Some strange stories are told, in another part of our paper, from authority which seems to be good, as to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's promises to Dr. UHL, in case he would swear to a false and slanderous statement concerning Dr. WOODWARD. The Little JUSTITIA drew a moderate house at Barnum's, and among the crowd we noticed the mysterious old lady who had been occupying a step of the house opposite No. 31 Bond-street, but this time without the long knife and roast lamb or little pickle. District-Attorney Hall denies that he consented to the exhibition of JUSTITIA and her mother.

A libel suit has been commenced against the New-York *Leader*, based upon items which charged a present Deputy Sheriff with complicity in playing the panel game at No. 39 Thomas-street.

The sale of property seized at the City Hall on the Lowber judgment, advertised for yesterday, was postponed for one week.

The Quarantine Commissioners will continue the small police force that has guarded the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point, though they insist that hereafter the Commissioners of Emigration are alone responsible for their safe keeping.

The body of JARBOE, the missing policeman, was found washed ashore at Fort Hamilton a week ago. The family, however, were not notified of it until Wednesday.

The managers of the American Institute have erected their three new boilers in the Crystal Palace, and got in a new line of shafting, preparatory to the opening of their Fair.

Several members of the Mercantile Library Association, met last evening at Clinton Hall,) and organized by calling Mr. GEO. WOOD to the Chair,) to honor by resolutions the memory of the founder of the Association in 1820, Mr. WM. WOOD, who lately died at Canandaigua, at the age of 84 years.

Thirty-five vessels arrived, yesterday, at upper Quarantine—an unusual number—out of which eleven were detained. Of these eleven three were from infected ports. The *Lamplighter*, from Trinidad; the *C. D. Casey*, from Macayo, and the *Volante*, from St. Thomas. They, of course, were sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the *Empire City* we have intelligence from Havana to the 8th inst. The stoppage of some of the Banks recently established in Havana had created a panic, but prompt assistance from the Government had partially restored confidence. It was rumored that the Spanish ship-of-war *Guadalquivir* had captured a Slaver off the east end of Cuba.

The Young Men's Republican Committee held their regular monthly meeting at Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The proceedings were very spicy. Two sets of delegates appeared for the Eighth Ward, and their differences were referred to a Committee of three who were instructed to report at the next meeting. The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. SMITH, of the Sixth Ward, gave rise to a long and warm debate, and the matter was finally referred to a Committee of three to report:

Whereas, SIMEON DRAPER, by resigning his position as one of the Commissioners of Police, has put it in the power of a corrupt political gambler, and a despicable trimmer, to check the other Commissioners, thereby destroying the hope we had of having a fair and not a partisan police.

Resolved, That to betray and desert a party from personal pique, is as base as to betray for thirty pieces of silver; and as the Country had a traitor to the days of the Revolution, so the Republican Party has its BENEDICT ARNOLD in the person of SIMEON DRAPER.

Mr. SMITH said the political gambler he allnded to was JACOB CHOLWELL, who was "pirated" into the office of the Commission by a corrupt bargain with Senator PETTY. No other business of general interest was transacted.

A case of yellow fever has occurred at St. Mary's, Florida.

WALKER and HENNINGSEN have arrived at Savannah, unheralded by any popular display.

A spirited TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE was held on Tuesday morning at Saratoga Springs, relative to temperance organizations among the children and youths of the country. Mr. DELAVAN presided.

The Yacht Regatta at New-Bedford, yesterday, resulted as follows: 1st class, Mr. GRINNELL's *Haze*, first prize; 2d class, the *Minnie*, first prize; 3d class, *Richmond*, first prize.

The Future of California Trade and Travel.

An intelligent and practical survey of tangible facts, and careful estimate of future probabilities, would lessen the zeal and check the enterprise of those who have been for a year or two past engaged in a desperate struggle for possession of the Nicaragua Transit Route, or the establishment of additional overland communications between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A few days since we expressed our views of the impracticability of the Tehuantepec route. There is no doubt that a road could be constructed in that region, so far as physical obstacles are concerned,—for the engineering difficulties are not formidable. The insurmountable objection to the enterprise is, that it will cost an amount of money which cannot be raised without the exhibition of much larger promise of returns than any just estimate of probabilities will warrant.

The same is true of the Nicaragua Transit route, and the proposed Honduras railroad. All of these must rely chiefly upon the California trade and travel for support. Honduras, in time, would probably add something to the income of a railroad company by the development of her internal resources, but the amount would be inconsiderable compared with the extraordinary cost of constructing and working a road in that climate. Nicaragua can furnish very little local business for her transit, and Tehuantepec none at all. Each of these routes, then, must look to the California trade and travel almost exclusively for support. Neither of them can be availed of to any considerable extent for commercial purposes, because their length, or the necessity of repeated handling of merchandise transported by them will render the cost of freighting too great for profit.

These considerations reduce the reliable support of the projected roads to the single resource of passenger travel. We throw out of view compensation to be derived from carrying the mails,—for that is a secondary item of comparatively small importance in estimating the profits of the roads. The most superficial observer must have noticed that the emigration of gold hunters to California has nearly or quite ceased. Mining has been reduced to a science, and is chiefly carried on now-a-days as a regular, steady, permanent business, by men of capital, or combinations of laboring men, who thus obtain many of the advantages of capital. Property of all kinds has reached a reasonable level, and all industrial or producing interests in the State, bear about the same relations there that they do here. The result is that the population is becoming steady and settled, instead of being constantly migratory, as a few years ago, when they poured their easily acquired gold dust into the pockets of steamer companies with unstinting hand.

To-day, a large proportion of the emigration to California is from the west, and composed of agriculturists or persons who go out content to make moderate gains and with no anticipation of rapid fortune and quick return to the Eastern slope. At no distant day the wagon roads over the plains will be completed, and then the tide of emigration from the west will again pour across the plains, and through the mountain passes, towards the Pacific. This result is inevitable. When the road is thus made easy and safe, the man in Missouri or Arkansas or Iowa, for instance, who proposes a journey to California, will see the economy of taking his team and going overland, instead of selling his little property to pay for tickets from New-York by sea. The cost of getting to New-York will nearly fit a man out for the trip overland; and when he arrives at his destination he will then have his mules or oxen, and whatever stock he chooses to carry with him, all ready to go to work. The advantages will be so largely in favor of the overland route, that few persons west of the Lakes will think of any other.

The causes we have thus enumerated will reduce the aggregate travel between the two oceans, by all the Isthmus routes, to such an extent that five hundred passengers each way per month will prove a high figure. Give all of this to one route, and calculate the price of the transit at $25 per man—the rate charged by the Panama Railroad Company,—and the following is the result:

1000 passengers per month, at $25	$25,000
Gross receipts for one year	300,000
Deducting expenses, 50 per cent	150,000
Balance for dividends	$150,000

This would give an interest of six per cent. only on the sum of two and a half millions of dollars,—a very moderate capital, and one which will not construct a quarter of either the Honduras or Tehuantepec roads. These are the details which prudent capitalists will consider when called upon to embark in interoceanic enterprises, and every man can judge for himself the value of the argument against multiplying them. We do not hesitate to say that these considerations will effectually prevent the consummation of the various projects we have been discussing.

There are only two interoceanic routes, in our judgment, which can ever be made permanently profitable. These are the Panama route and the route across Mexico from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. The latter, because of the large interior business and travel it would accommodate, could be made profitable as a local road, and any California business attracted to it would be incidental mercly. The Panama route must always be valuable as a commercial route, because it is very short, and merchandize transported over it requires no handling between ports. Take from it, a year hence, all the California travel, if that were possible, and the prospect is that the deficiency would be more than made up by the rapidly increasing trade of the South Pacific and Central America, to say nothing of the concentration in that direction of the travel and trade between Great Britain and her Australian colonies, which will be effected within a few months. If a shorter sea route to California must be had, Central Mexico alone affords the transit route by use of which it can be sustained; and for commercial purposes Panama can never have a rival. Such are our convictions and such the basis of them, which we present to parties interested for whatever they may find them worth. If we are not greatly mistaken, they furnish abundant reasons why no considerable sum should be wasted by the United States in purchasing a Tehuantepec grant from Mexico.

Transported Irish Patriotism.

The great Irish patriot, JOHN MITCHELL, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has been favoring the world with his views upon Southern prospects, through the medium of a couple of letters, one of which, the shortest, we published on Tuesday, to his "dear MARTIN," late another Irish patriot, temporarily sojourning in Australia, now a barrister, waiting for briefs in Her Majesty's Four Courts, in Dublin. As this is the second or third time that Mr. MITCHELL has inflicted his views *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* upon the said MARTIN, we presume the latter is becoming to him what "My dear RAY" was to the late lamented DANIEL O'CONNELL—a sort of spout or gutter through which to pour the floods of his wisdom into the gaping lips of the Irish people. The fortunate RAY, however, got a good living by the receipts and publication of his patron's epistles, and has long since been safely docked in snug harbor of "base, brutal and bloody English Whiggism." The unlucky MARTIN, we fear, will hardly fare so well. The days are gone by in Ireland in which the confidences of an avowed traitor were the best passport to ministerial favor.

In the documents before us, Mr. MITCHELL draws a glowing picture in his own rampant style of the glories or delights of the great region in which he has fixed his home. As if to mock the unhappy MARTIN and impose bitterness into his briefless musings, as he passes the old hall in Dublin, he sings to him of the South of which he is now a denizen—of its "beauty," its "power," its "grandeur," its "matchless climate," its "varied and exhaustless products." "Nowhere," says he, "can you find a higher type of manhood; nowhere does womanhood bloom out into more sovereign beauty. Here Republicanism is in its finest, proudest form." The South is great and strong, is the queen of the future, wants more negroes, must have them and will have them, whatever Exeter Hall may say to the contrary, and whatever the Free States of this Union may do or devise.

As there is a general disposition, even in Ireland, to forgive the antics which this unfortunate gentleman has been playing ever since his arrival in this country, in consideration of the fact, generally believed, that the divers vicissitudes of his political career have had an unhappy effect upon his mind, we hardly like to criticize the piece of blatant bombast in which this illustrious exile crawls and grovels at the feet of the slaveholders. No craven "chiboukji"—no clumsy "cavégi," guilty of having spilt coffee on the Sultan's knee—no eunuch, found napping at his post by the Kislar Aga, ever howled for life in baser accents, ever poured forth flattery in more fulsome strains at the Padishah's feet, than this bold demagogue at the feet of "the chivalry." If he had openly declared himself a Southern tool and nothing more; if he had said to the fire-eaters, as anything with more manliness would have said—I abjure all my past teachings; I abjure all I ever said or wrote in defence of Freedom; I abjure my belief in the great destiny and great dignity of manhood; I abjure my devotion to weakness and degradation; I disclaim all partiality for Hindoo cavaliers and patriotic Arabs, and all other colored tribes for whose independence I formerly uttered so many aspirations; I detest and despise every race which is trampled on by another and deprived of the fruits of its toil by tyrants, and principally my own countrymen of the province of Connaught. I adore hominy, and cotton, and corn. I worship bales and niggers. I am no longer an outlawed Irishman, a martyr for liberty. I am, or desire to be, a cotton producer;—and my highest ambition is to make sixteen bales to the hand. Should I ever so work my fat niggers as to extract twenty bales to the hand, I shall exclaim, in the same words as my great countryman JOHN PHILPOTT CURRAN in his last forensic effort,—he who wasted his life and his eloquence in defending the desolate and oppressed, in vindicating the cause of slaves in the teeth of iron-souled masters—"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation,"—if he had said all this, possibly we might not have withheld our pity, but we should certainly have refrained from comment. But this man still professes to be, and in the eyes of many still is, a leader amongst his countrymen in America, in the United States. Their position is already somewhat uncomfortable. They are forever defending themselves against taunts, and jeers, and slights. They have been in one way or other, most unjustly we believe, established in something very like a position of social inferiority. Now we are anxious to protect the masses of industrious Irish emigrants, who yearly pour Westward in a golden tide, and prove in their selection of homes for them and their posterity in the Free States, that their hearts are still true to the "good old cause," as SYDNEY called it, from the imputations to which MITCHELL's course lays them open in the eyes of those who are not forced into as close an inspection of his vagaries as we are. He has so patently sold himself as a hack politician to the Pro-Slavery Party in the South, and is so confessedly bidding for a seat in Congress, as soon as he gets naturalized, that as far as the Northern public is concerned, we may safely let him rave. We are anxious, however, that "foreign nations and the next age" should know that the Irish who come to this country, so far from sympathizing in MITCHELL's admiration of the great "institution," prove the contrary, by settling as far away from it as ever they can. The only place for a race so long enslaved and outraged, is a land where oppression meets the eye no more, where no mortal crouches before another, where tortures such as Mayor SIRR inflicted in Dublin Castle on MITCHELL's countrymen, are unknown, where all distinctions—all those fell distinctions of race and creed, from which no people in the world has suffered so much as the Irish—are no longer felt. We cordially bid them welcome, all the more cordially because we feel the future is ours, a future rich in arms, and arts, and literature. We can well afford to pity the whinings of MITCHELL and his friends for niggers. We have but to sit at our desks, and behind our looms, to walk at the handles of our plows, uttering no cry and giving no sign, and laborers come in crowds, in millions, to join us in our work, read our poets, sit by our firesides, and sympathise with our "mandlin philanthropy."

A "Good Authority" Abroad.

We find the following passage in a leading article of the London *Chronicle*, received by the *Canada*:

"Last, but not least in importance, are the reports from America. The New-York *Herald*, always a good authority on commercial and agricultural subjects, whatever we must think of its political manifestations, promises to its readers the blessing of cheap bread during the coming twelvemonth."

If the London *Chronicle* were a young and lively journal—an offshoot of *Punch*, for instance—we might suppose this indorsement of the New-York *Herald* as a "good authority on commercial and agricultural subjects" to have been intended as a piece of delicate satire, in which case everybody would admit that nothing could be more agreeably sarcastic. But the *Morning Chronicle* is a very solemn and steady old stager, and its columns are rather the refuge of superannuated facts and arguments out of place than the home of audacious and enterprising fancies. So that we are compelled to suppose that the *Chronicle* really imagines itself to be stating the ridiculous truth in regard to the Parker Vein organ. And we therefore think it worth while to make the word of the said *Chronicle* our text for a brief sermon, which we beg all parties interested, or intending to be interested in American affairs, commercial, agricultural, or political, to lay to heart, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, lest, in some unlucky hour they buy or sell upon the faith of the *Herald*, and so a worse thing happen to them.

Imprimus, then, let the *Chronicle* be informed that, in respect of matters commercial, the New-York *Herald* is in so far forth a good authority, that its information is usually original with the office of publication. The financial world of New-York is exclusively indebted for instance, to the New-York *Herald*, for all the intelligence which it ever enjoyed of the rise and progress of two great enterprises, now familiarly known as the "Parker Vein" and the "Potosi Lead" enterprises, which were conceived as boldly as the celebrated project for utilizing the South American Condor, and converting his great physical powers to the uses of commerce, but of which the termination was, on the whole, less satisfactory to the stockholders than to the New-York *Herald* itself. Equally exclusive was the information which, but the other day, enabled the New-York *Herald* to make such statements in regard to the Michigan Southern Railroad, as have resulted in a suit for libel, commenced by the managers of that Company against the journal in question. Secondly—and in regard to the interests of agriculture it may be instructive for the London *Chronicle*, and for other parties equally in arrear of the actual state of parties and newspapers, to peruse the series of lugubrious articles in which the New-York *Herald* has been chanting the coming deluge throughout all the Spring and early Summer of this current year. The same journal which now "promises its readers the blessing of cheap bread," has been doing its utmost to convince the world that the Great West had fallen through, that the crops were dying in the ground, and the farmers famishing in their homes. And the actual harvest now staring it quite out of countenance, it takes up the old song on a new tune, and prophecies the same disasters from repletion which it denounced before as impending over us through deficiency! Like the Irish lady in the ballad, the "good authority" of the *Morning Chronicle* "*will* be ruined, and nobody *shall* save it."

PROSPECTS OF A QUIET TIME.—After the two months of excitement we have just passed through, there is at last a prospect of a very decided calm. Mayor WOOD has left the City for a fortnight; Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has been taken to the Tombs; the two Street Commissioners are in a state of dead lock, without the chance of another *certiorari*, *quo warranto*, or *habeas corpus*; the Police Commissioners have adjourned until next month, and the Dead Rabbits are as quiet as mice. There has never before been so healthy a season, and all fears of yellow fever or cholera have vanished. Everybody is on the point of going into the country, and no one, except a turbulent Connecticut, manifests the slightest disposition for a row of any kind. There is a pretty general desire for a few weeks of repose and quiet during the hot weather of August, and to gather new strength and vigor for a brisk campaign in the Fall. With September will come bracing weather, cooler nights, flocks of strangers, and the return of our citizens who have been seeking health and refreshment in the rural districts.

Important from St. Domingo.

REVOLUTION—SANGUINARY BATTLE.

Captain LORD, of schooner *Castillian*, arrived yesterday from Port-au-Platt, reports that a revolution broke out at Santiago, south side of St. Domingo, on the 10th of July, against President BIAZ, and that a battle had taken place in the interior, between the insurgents and President BIAZ, during which, 150 men had been killed. The President had 1,000 men before the city of St. Domingo.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF THE FIXTURES OF THE CITY HALL.—The Sheriff's or Mr. LOWBER's bowels of compassion so yearned yesterday over the furniture and "pickers" of the City Hall, that consent was given to spare them yet a little while longer. Before the hour advertised for the sale, Sheriff WILLETT and the Corporation Counsel appeared in Mr. FLAGG's office and asked the Comptroller if he was prepared to shell out on the Lowber judgment. The amiable but relentless City guardian glanced at the gentlemen, and then casting one of his quizzical, significant looks at the ceiling, remarked drily that he knew of no funds he could lawfully take for that purpose. Both the Sheriff and Mr. BUSTEED wanted the sale adjourned for a week, but Mr. FLAGG said he didn't care a pin about it—they might go on and sell at once if they thought fit. He had no idea that he would be any more able to pay one week or one month hence than now. Finally the Sheriff determined to postpone the sale one week longer, at the same hours as already advertised.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 11 Wall st.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President at Home—Cabinet Meeting—Naval—Frigates to Sail—Kansas—Indian Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The President arrived home, yesterday, in remarkable health. In consequence of the great accumulation of affairs since his absence, an informal meeting of the Cabinet was held immediately. Domestic affairs only were considered. In regular meeting of the Cabinet, to-morrow, the affairs of Granada, Venezuela, and the Mexican Tehuantepec Transit will come up and be acted on.

The Secretary of the Navy is preparing his official business so as to make a tour of visits to the Navy Yards this Fall.

The steam frigate *Mississippi*, now at New-York, is ordered to sail for the Pacific sometime during next week.

The *Merrimac* at Boston, destined for China, is nearly ready for sea.

Advices from Kansas state that Governor WALKER had received peaceful overtures from the people of Lawrence, and that a reconciliation was confidently expected. Governor WALKER's force consists of six companies of dragoons, one company of infantry, and one company of flying-artillery—in all about 600 men.

The office of Indian Affairs has received news of the capture of INK-PA-DU-TAH and his band. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Minnesota Indian Troubles—Trial of Breech-Loading Rifles—Troops—The President.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

A letter received to-day, from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northwestern Superintendency of Minnesota, states that the Yanktons had driven all the settlers from the neighborhood east of Big Sioux River, and that a portion of them had expressed themselves favorable to making a treaty. The Superintendent is inclined to believe that before all the troubles with the Sioux can be permanently settled it will be necessary to make new treaties with them, holding them by stipulations, of a strong and binding character, to the observance of peaceful relations with the United States, and responsible for all depredations.

Col. BEALL, of the First Dragoons; Major HILL, Paymaster; Capt. DUNCAN, of the Mounted Rifles; Capt. HAZE, of the Tenth Infantry; Capt. BARRETON, of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. GIBSON, of the Fourth Artillery, comprise the Board, to assemble at West Point on the 17th inst., to make trial of the breech-loading rifles, with the view to ascertain the best for military service.

The Bureau of Construction will advertise to-morrow for the transportation of 4,000 tons of anthracite coal from Philadelphia to China.

The Regiment of Mounted Rifles and the Third Regiment of Infantry serving in New Mexico, are to be reinforced early next month by 450 recruits from Fort Leavenworth.

The President having returned to Washington, the members of the Cabinet, to-day, paid him a visit of respect.

The Yacht Regatta at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The grand yacht regatta took place in our harbor to-day.

The day was pretty generally observed as a holiday in this city, and the race was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The harbor was full of excursion parties attracted hither by the regatta.

The following is the result:

First Class—The *Haze*, owned by M. H. GRINNELL, took the first prize, and the *Juliet*, owned by N. B. PALMER, the second.

Second Class—The *Minnie* took the first prize, and the *Madgie* the second.

Third Class—The *Richmond* took the first prize, and the *Bonita* the second.

Marine Affairs.

GLOUCESTER, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The schooner *Montezuma* of Troy, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, arrived here to-day with 240 barrels of Mackerel.

On the 11th inst., when ninety miles east of Cape Ann, she fell in with the schooner *Texan*, from New-York for Eastport. She had been capsized, and was bottom up. The *Montezuma* succeeded in rescuing the crew, and brought them to Gloucester. The *Texan* had a cargo of flour, beef, etc.

RECOVERY OF AN ABANDONED VESSEL.

SYDNEY, C. B., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The French war steamer *Ardent*, on the 7th inst., fell in with, and towed into St. Pierre, a brigantine, timber laden, having the British flag at half mast. She had no boats, and no papers were found in her. Her name appeared to be *Workington*.

Southern Commercial Convention.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Convention adopted resolutions urging the Government to withdraw the squadron from the coast of Africa, to fortify the harbors of Port Royal, S. C., and Mobile.

Resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee, indorsing DUDLEY MANN's scheme, advocating Government patronage for Southern steamers, and the repeal of the fishery bounties.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL'S, Min., Monday, Aug. 10.

The Republican Constitutional Convention today passed unanimously Judge SHERBURNE's resolution for the appointment of a Conference Committee, to agree upon a Constitution to be submitted to the people. This resolution was rejected by the Democratic Convention on Saturday, but they will probably pass it to-morrow.

Fires at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

This morning the stables of HART & THOMAS, in this city, were destroyed by fire. Seventy mules perished in the flames, and fourteen omnibusses were destroyed. Loss $30,000. Insurance $10,000.

A fire also broke out in White-street, at which the loss was $8,000.

Yellow Fever in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 13.

A case of yellow fever occurred lately at St. Mary's, Fla. A boarding-house keeper died of the disease, which he contracted from the crew of a Spanish ship.

Generals Walker and Henningsen at Savannah

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Gens. WALKER and HENNINGSEN arrived at Savannah last Saturday, but there was no public demonstration on the occasion.

The Panama Railway and the Royal West India Mail—The Isthmus Route from England to Australia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

Some time ago the particulars were given here of the arrangement in virtue of which the Royal West India Mail, whose boats already ply between England and Aspinwall, agreed to amalgamate with or otherwise absorb, the newly chartered Royal Australian Mail, whose vessels were to have performed the Anglo-Australian postal service *viâ* Suez, but lamentably failed to do so. It was stated that the effect of this arrangement would be highly advantageous to the Panama Railway, inasmuch as it would enable the Royal Mail Company, no longer opposed by any other powerful corporation, to mature their long-contemplated project for continuing this line from Aspinwall to Sydney, of course across the Panama Isthmus, while, at the same time, there would also be a monthly departure hence for Australia by way of Suez. It is well known that a confidential agent of the Royal Mail, having been last year in personal communication with the Panama Directorate at New-York, proceeded by way of the Isthmus to New-Zealand, and thence to Sydney, with what object and with what success you will gather from the annexed letter, which has been published here to-day, under date Sydney, May 26, and received by the Steam, which arrived yesterday, viz.:

"The liability which would ensue by attempts at establishing steam communication between the Colonies and England without the concurrence of the European and American Governments. By the mails which left this place on the 11th March, you will have learned the mishap which befell the pioneer steamship, and she had well lost sight of the Australian shore, and her subsequent detention for the space of one month at King George's Sound. Of course, the matter will be thoroughly sifted by the proper authorities at home, but the general feeling here is that the *Omeda* could not to have been sent out in a state which rendered an accident such as that which occurred a not improbable contingency.

The second ship, the *Sirula*, was due at this port on the 9th inst., but did not arrive till the morning of the 19th, being ten days over her contract time, which will make the delivery of her homeward mails very uncertain. The losses, therefore, which the Company sustains at the outset are very heavy, and the opinion is almost universal that the penalties incurred should be exacted, in strict accordance with the terms of the contract. [They have been.]

Somewhat remarkably, at a time when the *Omeda's* disaster had shaken our faith in the European and Australian Company, Mr. CHAMPION WETTON, the Agent of the Royal West India Mail Company, made his appearance with a proposal to run a monthly line of steamers between Sidney and Panama, calling at Auckland on the outward, and at Wellington on the homeward voyage, for a subsidy of £50,000 a year, for seven years, and £60,000 if for five only, of which sum the New-Zealand Company offers to contribute £15,000.

Several public meetings were held in this colony, and a deputation waited upon Sir WILLIAM DENISON to pray the Executive Government to take the necessary initiatory measures during the recess of our Parliament. The Government is now in communication with those of the adjacent colonies on the subject, with a view to secure their cooperation, and I am inclined to believe that an arrangement will be effected with Mr. WETTON. I think I may venture to affirm that the Parker Cabinet does not relish the scheme, and only defers to public opinion and a fear that the opposition might make it a party measure next session. This sounds almost incredible, as the country cannot but benefit by the adoption of this route; and the only reason I can assign for the repugnance of the Government for the proposition, is their dread of too close a connection with the United States, and consequent importation of democratic notions.

The advantages which Sydney as a terminus would derive from the establishment of this line are too obvious to need comment, and the impetus it will give to our commercial relations with North and South America cannot be questioned. It is stated that in the transit between Sydney and Southampton, 52 days only will be occupied during eight months of the year, and 55 during the remaining four. When the telegraphic connection is completed between England and America, we shall be brought within from 30 to 35 days of you. The Royal West India Mail Company also propose to run a steamer monthly between Auckland and Melbourne for £15,000 a year.

It would appear that an Anglo-Australian Company is projected for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between Australia and England *viâ* the Indian Archipelago. The matter will be brought forward when the Legislature reassembles."

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Explosion of the Bank Bubble—Assistance from the Government and Prominent Capitalists—Spanish Fleet still in the Harbor—Rumored Capture of a Slaver, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

The predictions of the American Press and of some of our most influential capitalists have been fully realized, and the grand bubble of Cuban Bank operations has burst, and ruined hundreds of people who were considered to be in affluent circumstances a few months ago. The worst feature in the thing is that nearly all the Banks are involved in the general ruin. They have speculated as heavily in the new and unorganized companies as all the rest, and have made themselves responsible for the payment of instalments in companies that bear on their faces the impress of certain failure. The consequence has been a constant drain on their specie for paper that cannot be quoted, and which they would gladly dispose of at par. Some of them have paid as high as 150 per centum premium for the "*Credito Mobiliario*." The fact of the weak state of the banks became generally known last Monday morning, and there was a general rush made by the depositors for their funds. Imagine their surprise on finding a notice that, with the consent of the Captain-General, payments had been suspended until further advice. Some were frantic with rage and despair. I never saw in my whole life such a collection of sad visages. The Spanish Bank was sustained by the Government with about $1,500,000 in specie and stood the run bravely. The crowd of people holding the notes for which they loudly demanded gold, was so great and noisy that the guard of soldiers stationed below had to drive them off. It is a remarkable fact that whilst the Spanish houses were drawing out their deposits, all the foreign houses without a single exception, helped the bank in every possible way. On Monday the Captain General called several meetings of the merchants and rich planters to devise some speedy means of affording relief to the banks and restoring confidence to the panic-stricken Habaneros; the most prominent was one unanimously adopted for the capitalists of Havana to guarantee the Spanish Bank in its operations of loaning money to the other banks for six months, by mortgages on their property or cash. About $6,000,000 were raised in less than half an hour, some of the merchants giving their signatures for $500,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in this meeting and all our moneyed men were present. After addressing the audience on the necessity of adopting some important measure for the salvation of the Island, General CONCHA retired from the room, so that his presence might not be an obstacle to the voluntary subscription that each one was expected to make. The result of the meeting was extremely satisfactory, and had he called for $20,000,000 it would have been forthcoming. His Excellency was as much frightened at the critical situation of the island as any one else,—probably more so, as he is accused of having contributed largely to the rapid development of this new kind of gambling in the island. The best Banks in the City had to stop payments for three days, and many doubt whether the Habaneros will ever be caught trusting their funds again in the Banks. The merchants have gotten up a petition to the Captain-General, asking for the admission of American gold into our circulation *at par* for the term of twelve months.

A great many of the stock-brokers have fled to parts unknown, fearful of being obliged to disgorge. I have heard of several parties who are known to have sold the same stock *twenty times* to as many different parties. Business was transacted in such a loose manner that it is strange that the "*safe game*" was not more generally practised.

The excitement in the money market has been so great that politics are not even thought of, and, though the Spanish and Mexican mail boats have arrived, no news has transpired. The Spanish squadron continues in our harbor, offering fresh victims to the yellow fever, and, from all appearances, it would seem that they would remain until after the equinoctial gales have passed. The new Admiral does not appear to be so warlike as his predecessor, and several of the ships look like they were laid up in ordinary.

A Spanish brig took fire at the wharf last week, and notwithstanding the efforts of the sailors who went to her assistance, the flames spread so rapidly that the authorities abandoned all hopes of saving her, and ran her ashore on the bar in the centre of the harbor, and fired eight balls into her hull for the purpose of sinking her. Talk of an Irish bull after this! The vessel and cargo were insured.

We have had some five or six arrivals of Africans lately and they have all been duly registered and sent to the sugar estates. The vessels were Americans and have been burnt. Three left lately for the Coast.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana and Key West dates to the 10th inst.

The Banks at Havana resumed payment on the 10th inst., and confidence was restored.

There had been no more failures.

LOOK OUT FOR MAD DOGS.—A mad dog running down Wall-street just about noon yesterday, produced terrible panic among the Brokers. One woman on the sidewalk narrowly escaped being bitten. A crowd followed him, but at a very respectable distance, hooting, howling, and yelling. A Metropolitan Policeman applied his full force on the rabid animal's head—the Metropolitan's locust being the medium of its communication. The poor brute died instantly, without doing any injury to any one. Of course, the law requiring that dogs shall be muzzled at this time of year was violated—the dog wore no muzzle.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Messrs. S. P. & G. H. ELY, well-known millers of Rochester, have suspended, not because of any losses in their legitimate business, but because of large investments in the Lake Superior Mineral Regions. Among other investments was $250,000 in a Railroad from Marquette to the Mines. They had sold this road for $300,000, but the purchasers have failed to meet their engagements. The high credit of the firm, and the cause of their embarrassments, will make their creditors hopeful and lenient.

Real Estate in New-York City.

ALL BUSINESS MEN OUGHT TO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT REAL ESTATE.

One of the most remarkable and important phenomena attending the growth of cities, and which is hardly noticed by political economists, is the steady and persistent rise in the value of ground occupied by stores and dwelling-houses. The largest and safest investments are in this kind of property. The knowledge which should guide purchasers of City lots ought to be more interesting than any other; and yet there are few who have given it an hour's thought. With vast labor we accumulate money, and leave it to be invested for us by some person who is generally much more solicitous about the terms of a bartor than the real merit of the investment. Every man in business ought to know as much about real estate as he does about imports, railroads, or bank-stock; while in point of fact the ignorance is universal, and its consequences deplorable. It is the last and surest use of a fortune made in business; to know how to invest this fortune in permanent property, is to have the grand secret of "keeping money after you have made it."

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE IN VALUE OF CITY LOTS.

The ground over which trade or manufacture is carried on in a great city, acquires a value which increases or diminishes with the business carried on above it. The ground of the whole city and vicinity, sustaining upon its surface so large a portion of the commerce of the world, has a value proportioned to that commerce. Spread the same business without increasing it, over twice the surface, and city lots would fall one-half in value. Increase of population does not increase the value of real estate, unless business increases in the same ratio. London, with twice the population, is not as valuable, acre for acre, as New-York. Rents and mortgages are less profitable.

WHICH ARE THE MOST VALUABLE LOTS IN THE CITY?

The most valuable lots will be those over which the largest and most frequent transactions are made daily and constantly. Two millionaires riding down to business may make a bargain involving a million; this does not communicate value to the car in which they were seated—they might have done the same in a dog cart or seated on two donkeys; it is the *concourse* of business, the tide and vortex of exchange, that give the value. That concourse, tide and vortex is just now in the middle and upper part of Wall-street, which is consequently the most valuable part of the City. All the merchants, manufacturers and bankers of the world assist in giving value to Wall street and its vicinity, because here the greatest values are daily exchanged. That part of Wall-street which lies between Broadway and Pearl street is certainly the most profitable piece of ground at present on the continent, perhaps on the globe, not excepting any gold placer of equal extent.

VALUE OF THE GREAT THOROUGHFARES.

The stores, offices, dwelling houses, workshops and manufactories, lying out in all directions and distances about the grand focus of exchange, connect with it by certain avenues, such as Broad. street, Nassau-street, and the grand thoroughfare of Broadway. Lawyers, agents, retail dealers, and all kinds of intermediary people, place themselves along the path of the merchant, between his home and his place of business; while the banker or broker wishes to be near the store, and the store comes as near as it can to the ship, the dwelling house, on the contrary, contemptuously turns its back upon the store, and gets as far away as railroads and omnibuses will permit. The money made in Wall-street, and in the stores that encircle it, is spent on the great thoroughfares where the retail dealers and intermediary people have located themselves for the convenience of the speculator. The men of business make the thoroughfare by making it a pathway to their dwellings. The household go to places accessible to husbands and fathers.

Thoroughfares of a less valuable order are made by workmen passing between their homes and places of business. Such, for instance, are the Bowery and several of the great avenues.

DIFFERENT SIDES HAVE DIFFERENT VALUES,

And that too for a good and sufficient reason. The man of business going to and from his store and his dwelling-house, finds the west side of Broadway cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. His wife and daughters make the same discovery. The retail stores get as near as they can to the customer. Consequently lots on the west side of a thoroughfare are more valuable than those on the east side. There is said to be a difference of one-third in favor of the west side. So much for atmospherical causes.

LAND OCCUPIED BY DWELLING-HOUSES.

The family of the merchant ignore the business that maintains them. They wish to "sink the shop." They get as far away from it as railroads, steamboats and omnibuses will permit. Great wealth is proud and repulsive; it seeks to isolate itself. An English Duke, with a million income, will not have a house or cottage visible from the windows of his country seat. In cities the value of land makes this lordly exclusiveness impossible. The city is more democratic than the country; men are crowded and rubbed together. As a defence against social democracy, entire neighborhoods are occupied and exclusively held by the rich. The older families repel the newly rich, who struggle to get into these neighborhoods. This struggle communicates a steady and persistent value to such property as that of Fifth-avenue.

These two *foci* of wealth, the social and commercial, Fifth-avenue and Wall-street, represent, also, the two highest values of City lots; over one set of lots the values are made, over the other they are consumed. They are respectively the dark and dirty roots, and the bright golden fruit, of commercial industry and talents. But as the branches and foliage of the tree are larger and more spreading than the roots, so the spending is done over a larger spaces than the making.

THE FUTURE OF FIFTH-AVENUE.

As Broadway is the grand thoroughfare, Fifth-avenue is at present the grand promenade and social center of the City. The poorer class of people who find it convenient to use Broadway as a thoroughfare, turn off to the right; only a small number go above Fourteenth-street. The rich in general turn off to the left, seeking the left side of the City. Broadway, above Fourteenth-street, leans to the left, and finally intersects Fifth-avenue. This inclination establishes a peculiar and permanent relation between the two streets.

If there were two Wall-streets there would be also two Fifth-avenues. But there is only one Wall-street, and consequently there can be but one Fifth-avenue.

Fifth-avenue is not a thoroughfare; it bears no resemblance to Bleecker-street or Broadway; it does not connect one part of the City with another; it is cut off at Washington-square from the City, and leads out through the centre of the island too far from the East and North Rivers to be a commercial street or a focus of exchange. The grand thoroughfares intersect it, or run parallel on either side of it. It is by nature and position exclusive and has the start, socially, of all other streets. It will, therefore, continue for an unknown period of time to be the centre of fashion, the palace avenue of New-York; and its building lots will have values in proportion.

MOVEMENT OF FASHIONABLE CENTERS.

Sixty years since the vicinity of the Bowling-Green and Battery was the social and fashionable centre of the City. Park-Place and St. John's Park were the successors of the Bowling-Green. Bleecker and Bond streets succeeded Park-Place. The next move was to Washington-square. Fifth-avenue grew naturally out of Washington-square, and is, in fact, its prolongation. The movement of private wealth is northward, on the line of the Fifth-avenue. The opening of Eighth-avenue, second only to Broadway as a thoroughfare, and connected with it by Bleecker-street, destroyed the social prestige of the latter street, and sent the fashionable world into the neighborhood of Washington-square. Other parts of the City claim equal respectability, and doubtless more desirable for persons of moderate means; we are not discussing the morals but the prices of City lots. Wall-street and Fifth-avenue take the lead.

THE FUTURE OF WALL-STREET.

The banking and exchange business places itself between the store and the dwelling, as near as possible to the store. If Wall-street moves up, as it is already threatening to do, and in part is doing, it will still keep as near as possible to the grand thoroughfare. A part of it will get in advance of the new wholesale interests of Warren, Murray, Chambers, and Park-place; to do that it must go upon Broadway. Park-row, lately built up with stores, appears to be one of the best locations of the banking and exchange interest; but the best of all is, or soon must be, following the principles we have adopted, Broadway above Chambers; and succeeding this, Canal-street, the next grand centre, and undoubted successor of Wall-street. During the next 20 years we shall see the entire Island between and around the Park occupied by wholesale stores. Canal street is indicated by nature as the intermediate point between the wholesale and retail quarters, and will consequently become the grand street of exchange. It communicates with all parts of the City by wide avenues.

MOVEMENT OF THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

Yielding to this movement, the great retail business of the City will retire up Broadway to the vicinity of Bleecker and Washington-square. It will of necessity locate itself at the outlets of Fifth-avenue, and encroach so impudently upon the lower vicinity of that street. Fashion will tuck up her desecrated skirts and move haughtily up beyond Murray Hill, still following the natural line of Fifth-avenue.

HOTELS.

Hotels place themselves midway between the dwelling-house and the store, on the grand thoroughfares. The nearer they are to the centres of fashion, the more exclusive they become. Witness the Brevoort and the New-York Hotels—notoriously *clique* houses. There are no first-class hotels east of Broadway.

A class of hotels superior in social character, more quiet and more select than those of Broadway, may be expected to spring up, before long, on or near the south end of Fifth-avenue. The upward movement is inevitable, and we think it may be looked for in that direction. These new family hotels will place themselves midway between business and residence, nearer to residence.

BOARDING-HOUSES, DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.

A fashionable or respectable street deserted by respectability and fashion is immediately occupied by doctors, dentists, artists, boarding-houses, tailors, and—the *demi monde*. These keep possession until they are expelled, as they were from Park-place, Chamber and Murray streets, by the stores. During this interregnum the value of the lots increases, while that of the houses diminishes in an equal ratio. The ground-rents are high, but the brick and mortar are doomed, and consequently neglected. In a very few seasons we shall see a row of magnificent retail stores extending along Bleecker-street, now held by boarding-houses, from Broadway to Carmine. These will connect with Fifth-avenue and University-place, through Wooster-street, a portion of which will thus be converted into a fashionable thoroughfare.

PRICES OF LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

It is seldom we hear of lots for sale on Fifth-avenue below Thirtieth-street. The owners of this property can sell it at any time for enormous prices, but they entertain a just conviction of the steady and increasing value of their property, which, for persons of large means and expensive habits, is by far the most desirable on the Island. The row along the north side of Washington-square begins already to look antiquated; they threaten to become boarding houses, and will be so at no very distant period. Physicians, hotel-keepers and fashionable tailors inquire frequently for lower floors and basements to let in the south end of Fifth-avenue. Fashion is angrily moving up, making a stout resistance. She has entrenched herself behind a strong barricade of palaces below Fourteenth-street. Such by such she will dispute the ground of her grand promenade. But the fates have willed it. She will be compelled to recede, and finally make a long and desperate stand on Murray Hill. On this elevated and truly magnificent locality the water of the Croton will not ascend above the second story. Notwithstanding this domestic disadvantage, lots at the intersection of Broadway with Fortieth and Thirty-ninth streets bear extraordinary prices. For three of these lots, owned by a butcher, $35,000 is demanded. The two highest points, and which overlook the entire Island, are the intersections of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, and of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. Both are, also, locations of reservoirs, and for both enormous prices are demanded, because of their elevation.

Lots in these remote neighborhoods, the new centres of the already projected palaces of wealth, as far out as Ninetieth to Ninety-fifth streets, have risen, in the few past years, from two hundred to three thousand dollars a piece, and hardly obtainable even at those prices. They are tossed rapidly from hand to hand, in the market, making each time a profit for the seller, and insuring a quick return to the purchaser. Lots on Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street already command $10,000. In five years they will have doubled in value.

From Murray Hill to Forty-ninth-street the value of lots diminishes regularly, by sensible gradations, to about $5,000. At Fiftieth street, opposite the College grounds, they rise again, because of the vicinity of an open park. Along the whole of this interspace the lots are unoccupied and the value prospective.

Another rise begins opposite Central Park, Fifty-ninth-street, where lots are again worth $5,000. From that point the values decline a little until you reach Seventy-ninth-street, when, in consequence of a slight elevation in the ground and a fine prospect, $5,000 is again demanded and obtained.

The decided preference given to high ground has imparted again an extraordinary value to the elevated plateau at the intersection of Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third-streets with Third-avenue. On this highest ground of the Island, overlooking the whole of Central Park, the beautiful town of Harlem, the East and North Rivers, and the hills beyond, there will be a group of palaces, in all probability the most splendid in the world, except those of royalty. This is the true "West End" of New-York; and here the land bears a prospective value equal to the grandeur of its future destiny. Before the projection of the Park, lots in that vicinity were taken only for debt by grumbling creditors, who were happy if any portion would support a hod-carrier or a market-garden.

GENERAL RISE OF VALUE.

The property of the Messrs. APPLETON, for which they gave only $110,000, a few years ago, is now valued at $210,000. Fifth-avenue and Madison-square lots, twelve years ago worth only $3,000, are now held at $30,000, and more, and rarely offered. We hear men lamenting opportunities with: "Five years ago," they will tell you, "a lot was offered to me on the west side of the City for a few hundred dollars, now worth as many thousands." The opportunity is lost." It is folly to indulge in such talk, and tedious to be compelled to listen to it. The same "chances," which are no chances at all to intelligent purchasers, are to be found further out in the unoccupied regions of the City. The same causes that have increased the value of the land ten-fold below Fourteenth-street are operating higher up. Prices supposed by ignorant persons to be merely speculative are the natural values; and the values of unoccupied land are almost invariably underrated. The increase keeps pace with the commerce of the City, and that is rapidly becoming the commerce of the world.

KANSAS.

The Border Ruffians at it Again—New Military Organization.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

A good deal of local excitement and inflammatory feeling toward Quindaro has recently been excited, and now exists in the adjacent portions of Missouri. Reports are circulated and have obtained belief that the slaves across the river are enticed to come here by the citizens of this town, and when pursued and identified, are still kept from their owners in defiance of law. These rumors naturally produce great excitement in Missouri; some of the newspapers are beginning to make inflammatory appeals, and in two instances projects have been set on foot for an organized band to come over here with hostile purposes. I am assured by a perfectly reliable gentleman, who resides in Missouri, that the Blue Lodge is again in operation in Platte County, and that a few violent men are endeavoring to inflame the people against this town.

I hope that the affair will not produce serious trouble. Quindaro is distinctively and radically a Free-State town, and its citizens almost without exception are opposed to the extension of Slavery a single foot beyond its present limits. The head and front of our offending hath this extent—no more.

The reports that slaves are enticed to come here, or detained when found and identified, are utterly false. They are set on foot by parties interested in two rival towns on the river, and whose jealousy is so excited by the rapid growth of Quindaro, that they are seeking to injure it in this slanderous and unmanly way.

The two prisoners at Leavenworth are held over to wait trial for murder. They are in the Delaware jail.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

The most extensive and formidable military organization, that ever existed in a Territory of the United States, has been formed, within the last three weeks, in Kansas. Its purpose is to protect the ballot box at the October election, and forever afterwards, until our admission into the Union *as a Free State*. If, by fraud and bribery, Kansas is admitted as a Slave State, this organization *will not be dissolved*. The Free-State men have an overwhelming majority in Kansas, and if their rights are not respected, a civil war will be instantly inaugurated. I speak from knowledge, not from belief. Over five thousand men have already been enrolled, and five thousand more, at the lowest calculation, will be under military orders before October next. If Missouri attempts to interfere with Kansas affairs, the slaves in the Platte Region will be liberated at the point of the bayonet. BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS, ATCHISON & Co will find that they will rouse up a tiger, instead of a worm, if they attempt to force their favorite organized crime on the people here. The Free State men are too strong now to care for the troops or Missouri either.

I will give a brief history of the organization:

Governor WALKER promised, in his speech at Topeka, that the people—the whole people—should have the right of voting at the October election, not under the Territorial enactment, but by virtue of a law of Congress.

In consequence of this assertion the Free State Party resolved, at their Convention, of the 15th of July, to vote at the October election, provided that the Governor fulfilled his promise.

Knowing that the present Congress is Democratic, the people expected a law which would enable the Missourians to vote as they have done at other Territorial elections. They thought it expedient, therefore, to provide some security against another invasion.

Judge CONWAY offered this resolution:

Resolved, That General JAMES H. LANE be appointed by this Convention, and authorized to organize the people in the several districts to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Gen. LANE immediately began his operations. He issued an order requesting the people to form Companies in their various neighborhoods, towns and settlements, and every man to enroll himself in some one of the same; that when each Company should contain not less than 30 nor more than 80 men, it elect a Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, two sergeants and two corporals; and that it make a perfect and complete roll of its officers and men, in accordance with the printed forms which would be transmitted from head-quarters. He requested also that the captain of each company should direct a registry to be made of all persons in his neighborhood, town, or settlement, if any such there be, who should refuse to enroll himself in said company, and transmit the same, with his Company's roll, to head-quarters.

When the aforesaid rolls should be received, certificates for the officers would be promptly forwarded, after which requisitions for arms, signed by the company's officers, might be sent to the office of the Quarter-Master General.

The General Staff, as organized, consisted of M. F. CONWAY, Adjutant-General; E. B. WHITMAN, Quarter-Master General, and WILLIAM A. PHILLIP, Commissary-General, each with an office in this city.

This order was widely circulated, and companies were enrolled in every district. Many of them have not yet officially reported their strength, but reliable information already puts the number of volunteers at five thousand men. "They are all dreadfully in earnest."

The Blackwood Murder Case in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, 6th.

The examination of GEORGE G. BLACKWOOD before Assistant Recorder HOLLAND on a charge of murder, in stabbing C. WILTZIE A. WRIGHT through the heart last Saturday evening, at the corner of Dauphin and Canal-streets, was fixed for this morning at 11 o'clock. The excitement which existed on the facts of the case being made known, has increased excessively, and the feeling of indignation against the perpetrator of a crime that, so far as known, was one of the most unjustifiable, deliberately cold-blooded and brutal occurrences that could well be imagined, has become violently intense. Under such circumstances, the investigation expected to have commenced today, was waited for eagerly, so that a full and impartial statement of all the circumstances might be obtained. This expectation, however, as will be perceived, will not be realized. The feelings that may be engendered by this course, we rather think, will not be favorable to the accused.

Long before the hour named, the neighborhood of the Recorder's Court, and the Court itself, began to wear an aspect that informed a person at once that something of unusual importance and absorbing interest was about to be transacted. The rumors that we had heard in regard to anticipated violence to the prisoner, we perceived had reached the authorities, as the chief of police, the special officers, and a large body of the rank and file, were posted around the building.

The action of Assistant Recorder HOLLAND, we presume, was influenced by the well-grounded apprehension that measures would have been taken to mark the detestation which has now been excited in the city against the perpetrators of wanton deeds of blood, and that some violence would have been committed on BLACKWOOD, as he is considered to be in the blackest category of offenders.

When we left the precincts of the Court the crowd were eagerly learning the result, but we had no time to ascertain what the feeling about the matter was.

Heavy Arrival of Wheat from Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Aug. 11.

From Mr. R. STRADER, Conductor on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, we learn that twenty-five cars, containing each three hundred bushels of wheat, arrived at Covington depôt, last evening, from the interior of Kentucky. Thirteen full cars were on the side tracks along the line of the Railroad waiting for a locomotive to bring them down. From two farmers who came down with the wheat abovementioned, we learn that the crops through middle Kentucky are immense—the yield exceeding that of any previous year.

On Friday the shipment of wheat commenced, and fifteen car loads were brought down to this market. On Saturday seventeen car loads more arrived, together with about two thousand bushels of oats and barley.

On yesterday wheat was deliverable at any station on the line of the Railroad at $1 10@$1 15. The Railway company this year charging 14c. per bushels for its transportation from Lexington to Covington. Last year 13c. was demanded.

On Friday and Saturday last seventy car loads of cattle arrived in this City from the interior of Kentucky, *viâ* the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

MILLS STOPPED.—The number of cotton loom that have been stopped in New-England, in consequence of the high price of cotton and the low price of goods, is about six thousand, and orders have been given to stop many more, as fast as the yarn runs out. We heard, yesterday, of two large mills that will run only till the cotton now in process of manufacture is exhausted. This is the only remedy. We talk of the short supply of cotton. The evil is not there; it is the over supply of cotton machinery. The looms now in operation are not only too many for the supply of cotton—they are too many for the demand for cotton goods at anything like the prices which alone, at the present cost of the raw material, can return a new dollar for an old one. In England thirty thousand looms have been stopped, and prices have quickly responded to this judicious curtailment of production.—*Providence Journal.*

Another Mysterious and Horrible Affair in Cincinnati.

From the Gazette, 10th.

Night before last, at the hour of midnight, Officers HANSELMAN and RIGGS, of the Third Ward, heard the shrill and agonizing screams of what seemed to be a female voice, and loud cries of murder, proceeding from a figure in a skiff in the middle of the river, just above the Licking, and a moment afterwards the wild cries were suppressed, and they beheld in the rather dim distance what appeared to be the form of a man in the bow of the boat, plunging something into the water.

A splash was heard, and all was still, while the skiff rowed swiftly away, and was soon invisible through the darkness.

The inference, of course, was and is, that a woman had been cruelly murdered by being thrown into the water and drowned.

The officers were exceedingly anxious, it is said, to get a boat or some kind of conveyance to follow the supposed murderers, who, as if fearing pursuit, pulled stoutly at the oars, and were soon out of sight. This is certainly a very mysterious and horrible affair, and needs probing to the bottom.

What gives not only coloring to the story, but probability to the opinion that the woman was murdered, is a similar alleged fact, related by officer HAZEN, as well as SPENCER and GILL of the Third Ward, that a night or two ago, a woman was seized by two men, on Water-street, and borne to a skiff (which was pulled into the river, the woman, meanwhile, making resistance, and screaming all she could, with the hands of the ruffians over her mouth,) and then cast into the water, from which, as her clothes sustained her upon the surface, she was soon rescued by persons on the Newport ferry.

THE JOINT FISHERY COMMISSION.—The Toronto *Colonist* states that the members of the Joint Fishery Commission, under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, consisting of Gen. G. CREEHAN, of Bangor, the United States Commissioner, and R. D. CUTTS, Esq., of Washington, his Surveyor, with M. H. PERLEY, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner, and GEORGE H. PERLEY, Esq., his Secretary and Surveyor, have differed respecting the settlement of some differences as to the rivers of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and have appointed Hon. J. H. GRAY, of St. John, New-Brunswick, as umpire to decide between them.

AN ARRESTED MURDERER IDENTIFIED.—Marshal BUTTS, of Covington, arrested, some days ago, a person for some petty offence in that city, and afterward had reason to believe him one JOHN FLY, who murdered, on the 29th of June last, a young man named DAVID M. THOMPSON, in Murfreesborough, Tenn., and for whom the young man's father, JOHN THOMPSON, of Octobeha County, in Miss., had offered a reward of two thousand dollars. FLY had been minutely described, and the Marshal wrote to Tennessee requesting his arrest, and has received, within a day or two, such intelligence as leads him to feel almost certain that his present prisoner is FLY, and no one else. The arrested party admits that he left Tennessee on account of a young man having been killed by lightning and the body half consumed by the house taking fire from the fluid, and of a fear in consequence of the accident, that such strong suspicion of murder would attach to him as to cause him to be lynched. The affair, regarded as a whole, renders it highly probable that FLY has at last been brought to justice, and will be made to pay the penalty of his crime.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

POET WARDEN AFFAIRS.—The following letter furnishes valuable information for Shipowners, Merchants, and others doing business with English Underwriters:

[COPY.]

UNDERWRITERS' ROOMS, Liverpool, July 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st of June, enclosing copy of Law regulating the Warden's office of the Port of New-York, requesting instructions to be given to the agent of that port to aid to the best of his ability in carrying its provisions into full and complete effect, having been laid before the Committee for managing the affairs of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, I am directed to state in reply, that fully impressed with the advantage which merchants, shipowners, and underwriters must derive from an efficient and authorized Board of Surveyors, this Association will most heartily support the Port Wardens of New-York, by instructing their agent at that port, ROBERT MACKIE, Esq., to assist in carrying the new act into full effect; and further, by requiring the Port Wardens' certificate before settling claims for damage to vessels or cargoes surveyed in New-York.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS COURT, Secretary.

To MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Esq., President; S. AUSTEN SMITH, Esq., Secretary, Port Wardens, New-York.

TWO men, named PATRICK WARD and JAMES GALLAGHAN, got into a fight on Sunday, at Rondout. WARD being stabbed in two or three places. It is feared that his wounds will prove fatal. GALLAGHAN was a boatman, and has since made his escape. The fight was caused by a dog which belonged to WARD, and as GALLAGHAN was passing the latter's grocery, the dog came at him, but was received by a kick which sent him yelling away. WARD came to join in the fight, when he was stabbed as stated above.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURTS.

Charles Hawkins vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—HOFFMAN, Justice.—The application is to stay a sale of property seized upon an execution issued on a judgment in the District Court for the Third Judicial District, against the defendants.

Judgment was recovered in such Court before Mr. Justice Meecker, on the 27th of July, 1857, in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $73 75. Notice of appeal to this Court was thereupon given, and the provisions of the 35th section of the code, as amended in 1857, appear to have been fully complied with.

The appeal then being perfected, the cause may be treated as in this Court for the purpose of being here reviewed, if this Court possesses any jurisdiction.

But the requirements of the statutes have not been complied with, so as to make the appeal a stay of proceedings.

The 356th, 356 and 357th sections of the code are in force. In order to stay the issuing of an execution, or proceedings under it if issued, the undertaking therein prescribed must be approved by the court below, and a copy must be certified by the court below.

It appears from the papers before me that the Justice refuses or avoids approving the undertaking. A mandamus has been obtained commanding him to show cause why he should not approve it.

The mode of obtaining a stay of proceedings is regulated by statute, and must be strictly pursued. The subject in connection with appeals of this nature is fully discussed in Smith *vs.* Allen. (2, E. D. Smith. Rep. 260.)

This Court, even if it has jurisdiction of the appeal, cannot be justified in staying proceedings upon any other grounds than those prescribed by the statute. But if this was not a sufficient answer to the application, I should be compelled to deny it upon the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction of appeals from the District Courts of this City.

I shall not attempt to state the course of reasoning which has led me to this result, because the point has been argued before the General Term at the July Session, and will receive there a full investigation, as well as an authoritative decision. If I am right, my reason will be unimportant; and if wrong, the present appeal will be heard.

Motion denied.

☞ JOHN SMITH, a laborer, died in Spruce-street, yesterday, from sunstroke.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 15.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN MAIL—Spread of the Indian Mutinies—Bloody engagement at Canton—The American horses beaten at the Goodwood race in England, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL—Two weeks later from California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Central America and the South Pacific—Massacre of apostate Mormons in Utah—Award of Transit Grant by Costa Rica.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON THE HUDSON'S BAY QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE NILE.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

NEWPORT GOSSIP—Letter from Podgers—The great Fête Champetre.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY.

COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

EDITORIALS—The War in China—Governor Walker's Policy—Good Crops and Sound Credit—The Panama Isthmus in the Market—Death of James C. Dobbin.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

KILLED BY A SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CAR—An old man, NICHOLAS HUSSEY, a native of Ireland died yesterday at his house, Oliver-street, (No. 21. On the 21st of July he was run over by a Second-avenue car, at the corner of Eighth-street. Mr. HUSSEY was in his 64th year. Yesterday, Coroner CONNERY proceeded to the late residence of deceased, and commenced holding an inquest upon the body. The evidence thus far adduced shows that deceased was riding in the car, and as it reached the corner of Eighth-street he rang the bell for it to stop, as he wished to get out. The rear part of the car was full of passengers, and so crowded that he could not press through them. He then went to the front platform and stepped off, the driver having only checked the speed of his team, but not brought it to a full stop. Mr. HUSSEY, in stepping off, lost his balance, owing to the moving of the car, and was run over by its wheels. He was immediately conveyed to a drug store, and attended by Dr. HENRY SHEPPARD, who ascertained that his hip had been fractured. Several of the passengers followed Mr. HUSSEY into the store, and all blamed the driver for not stopping the car when the bell rang. Dr. SHEPPARD in giving his evidence, stated that considering the manner in which the cars are crowded, and the reckless conduct of the drivers, it was surprising that the loss of life and limb was not much greater than it is. Mr. H., after being attended at the drug store, was conveyed to his residence, where he lingered, most of the time in great agony, until Wednesday morning. The Coroner did not close the case, wishing more testimony. He will resume it to-day. The deceased formerly belonged to the British Ordnance Department, and for 15 years past has been connected with the shipping firm of WILLIAMS & GUION.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWILTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have set them have our brick office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWILTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Grace Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

UNEQUALED REDUCTION

in prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery. White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8 34; Gilt Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; White Toilet Sets, $1; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut-glass Wines, the dozen, 75 cents; Three-light chandeliers, for gas, $7; Four light do., $8 50; Hall lights, $3; Bed-room folding brackets, two lights, 75 cents; silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4; Silver-Plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $4 75; Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50; Silver-Plated Castors, six cut Bottles, $4 75; Silver-Plated Cake Baskets, $5 50; Silver Plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $30.

CUT OUT

this list and bring it with you—it will aid you materially in making your selections.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Old stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
West side.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No 364 Broadway to
Nos 13 and 15 Park-row.

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at end below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway New-York.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES—THE LARGE and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 9 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of handages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

LADIES FOR SARATOGA, NEWPORT, LONG Branch and other Watering Places, call at MILLER'S in Canal-st., before going, and get a supply of Gaiters, from 12s to 20s. Also, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Good articles and moderate prices at J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK,

Read Messrs. DAILEY & CO'S Advertisement of today, headed "Unequaled Reduction." These gentlemen have the largest stock in New-York, and we speak from personal observation when we say that we believe it is the cheapest.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

COLMAN—CALKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 10, by Rev. Mr. Quackenboss, Mr. JOS. COLMAN, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss MELISSA E. CALKIN, of this City.

DIED

WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug 13, after a lingering illness, LUCY WOOD, relict of the late John Wood, aged 78 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at the house of S. D. TYRELL, No 110 East 59th-st., this day, (Friday,) 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, GAZENA AUGUSTA, daughter of Glenn and Letitia Putnam, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 230 West 31st-st.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, DANIEL U., son of Charles E. and Elizabeth Y. Anderson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 Hammond-st., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

GILMARTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13 Mrs ANNE GILMARTIN, relict of the late John Gilmartin, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons Daniel, Thomas and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Transfiguration Church, Mott-st, at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

HIBBEN.—At No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS MONTAGUE HIBBEN, infant son of Mrs. Henrietta E. Hibben, (widow of the late Dr. James Hibben, of the former place,) aged 15 months and 21 days.

His remains have been taken to Northampton, Mass., for interment.

WALLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug 13,

Plagiarism in the Pulpit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed, with much regret, in your journal of Wednesday, the 5th of August, an article copied from the Boston Transcript, and headed "Plagiarism in the Pulpit," in which a "clergyman stationed over an Episcopal Society in one of the most flourishing towns in Massachusetts," is accused of preaching as his own some sermons of Mr. SPURGEON and of ROBT. MCCHEYNE. As a personal friend of the reverend gentlemen thus accused, (for there must be many who know well at whom the remarks are aimed,) I desire through your paper to contradict the statement, which, like its antecedents of a similar nature, is either a willful fabrication or a gross and unpardonable mistake.

As to the sermons of Mr. SPURGEON, they are, no doubt, very good in *their* way, but had this "clergyman of another denomination," who "unfortunately" heard this "Admirable Crichton," only had the good fortune to possess a better memory, he would have perceived even "some months after," the great difference in both *style* and language, between Mr. SPURGEON and this truly eminent divine, to whom this censorious article was applied. I had before this heard a similar statement made; and when speaking to the clergyman about it, asked him to read me certain parts of one of these "six sermons," that I might compare it with Mr. SPURGEON. This he did, and I immediately perceived the difference—the only resemblance being in some of the illustrations; now Mr. SPURGEON probably took these very parts as this clergyman did, and as all ministers are wont to do, from the writings of some of the most celebrated of the old divines—thus they invariably agreed in some parts, in sense, not in *language*. All will allow that "literary plagiarism" is contemptible, as the article truly states, and the man who does so is a swindler and a hypocrite; but it is, also, as true that he who falsely accuses another of doing so, and that from mean and revengeful feelings, be he clergyman or layman, is a poor-spirited, contemptible slanderer, and "neither the social influence, the age, the titles of honor, or the position of the man should save such conduct from the contempt of the community, or shield the offender from the severity and mortification of a public rebuke." JUSTICE.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—From representations made by responsible parties, Justice COLE was induced to issue a warrant for the arrest of one JOHN S. LOOMIS, of Brooklyn, on a charge of false pretences. Friday afternoon the warrant was placed in the hands of Constable MALOY, who left in the night boat. Saturday morning he reached Brooklyn, and went immediately to LOOMIS' place of business, and to his residence, but failed to secure him. He was given to understand that L. had been out of town for some days. Finally the constable went to the office of a gentleman named HUNGERFORD, to whom he was referred as a person who would be most likely to know the whereabouts of L. Mr. H., however, could give him no information, but at the moment the constable was leaving the office, in walked the man sought for, who, drawing out his watch, remarked that he had intended starting for Pennsylvania that morning, but was five minutes too late to take the train. By the description furnished by the Albany parties, the Constable recognized L., and informed him that he would be delighted with his company to Albany via Hudson River Railroad. Mr. L. demurred, and wished to give bail there, but before his friends could accomplish the arrangements necessary to that disposition of the case, MALOY, with his prisoner, were coming towards Albany at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Bail to the amount of $10,000 was given, and Mr. L. was bailed, but Justice COLE concluded to commit, and so he passed Sunday in the Malden lane jail. He is, or was, the proprietor of a lumber-yard and saw-mill in Brooklyn, and it is charged that he has defrauded, by false pretences, several of our lumber dealers to the extent stated below:

C. P. Williams & Co., $4,656; L. Thompson & Co., $2,300; Arnold, Folsom & Co., $1,995 60; Towner & Hoyt, $1,276 58; Jas. Towner & Co., $1,348 24; Clark, Sumner & Co., $961 16; Chas. P. Easton, $486 21; Fassett & Washburn, $380 05; Romaine & Dunscomb, $331 82. Total, $14,251 60.—*Albany Argus.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 13—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market is better, with a firm demend. Sales, 60 bbls. at $7 31½ for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots.

COTTON—The market continues very firm, and with a fair demand. Prices have advanced one-eighth. Sales, 700 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands, 16¼ for Mobile, and 15½c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The transactions in the Flour market are to a fair extent, and with a limited supply. Prices of common and medium grades have advanced 5c. ₰ bbl. Sales, 7,000 bbls. at $6 45@$6 60 for common to choice Superfine State; $6 80@$6 90 for extra State; $6 40@$6 60 for common to good superfine Western; $6 65@$7 05 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; $7 30@$9 50 for extra Genesee; and $7 50@$10 for extra St. Louis. The market closing quiet and firm. In Canadian Flour there is only a moderate business doing, and prices are a shade better. Sales, 150 bbls. at $6 50@$6 60 for common to good superfine; and $6 90@$8 75 for extra. Southern Flour is, and common grades, decidedly lower. Sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7@$7 60 for superfine, and $7 65@$9 25 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour held at $4@$6 75. Corn Meal is firmer. Sales, 150 bbls. at $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 56½ for Brandywine. Puncheons are nominal, at $20.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good supply and with only a moderate demand, chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of millers; prices tend downward. New Wheat may be quoted 1c.@2c. lower. Sales, 4,200 bush. Racine at $1 42; 4,400 Milwaukee Club at $1 43; 4,900 good White Indiana at $1 74½; 5,300 new Red Southern at $1 70, small lots at $1 72½, and 5,000 White Southern at $1 75@$1 82½, and a small parcel at $1 86. Rye is in fair supply and dull at $1 ₰ bush. The receipts of new are increasing, and the tendency is downward. The Corn market is a shade firmer, with a pretty good demand for the Eastern and local trade. Sales, 94,000 bush. Mixed Western at 85½c @86c., including one cargo not quite sound at 85c. Included in the sales are 10,000 bush. White Western on shipboard for Liverpool, 2½d. freight, at 86c., there and thereabout. In Oats a moderate business doing at rather easier prices. Sales at 62c.@64c. for State, and 64c.@65½c. for Western.

WHISKY—The market is a shade easier. Sales, 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 30c., and trifling lots at 29½c.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is about 10c. better, with a good demand, in part speculative, based upon light receipts and a comparative small stock. The transactions of the week add up 2,300 bbls., at $24 50@$24 75 for Mess, $19 50@$19 60 for Prime, and $21 for Prime Mess. For Beef only a moderate demand prevails, and the market is steady. Sales—170 bbls., at $16 50@$8 7 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra Mess. There is nothing doing in Prime Mess, and quotations are unchanged. Beef Hams are buoyant, but the business is extremely light. Sales of small parcels at $23 50@$24. Smoked Bacon has advanced, with sales of 16 hhds., at 14½c. In Cut Meats there is nothing of moment doing, and prices are nominal. Butter is selling at 18c.@20c. for Ohio, and 18c.@23c. for State. Cheese continues dull.

NAVAL STORES—Sales 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 45c. cash, in shipping order. Rosin is nominally $1 85@$1 90.

FREIGHTS—Remain extremely dull and rates are without material alteration. Engagements to Liverpool include 250 bales Cotton at 3s.; 800 bags Oil Cake 6s. 6d.; 90 Shocks 1s. 6s.; some Heade 5s.; 4,000 bus. Grain 2s. 2d.; and 10,000 light Pipe Staves 24s. To London—100 Shooks 1s. 9d.; and by the steamer Arpo 650 bbls. Rosin 2s. To Hong Kong—300 tons weight and measurement goods on private terms; a bark to Celte and back, light Pipe Staves, out covering the round voyage $50; a schooner from Wilmington to Roanoke River, Lumber $6.

SUGAR—Is active but at lower prices. The decline is fully ½c. ₰ lb. within the last three days and Melado has declined at a corresponding rate. The sales are 1,310 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¼c.@10c. and 2,000 Melado, supposed at 5¾c.@6c., usual terms.

COFFEE—The business is extremely dull, and in the absence of sales, prices are nominal.

RICE—Is quiet, but firm, without sales.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 191 West 35th-st., New-York.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth Park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devoushire, a palace adorned with *chefs d'oeuvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distances of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.

The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, and a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.

N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

BITES OF MOSQUITOES AND OTHER INSECTS.—A very valuable prescription for the remedy of these most annoying inflictions, will be sent conveniently by return of post, on receipt of a letter containing three dimes and stamp for reply, addressed to Dr. ABBOTT, box No. 106 Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

OAK FILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS

ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT LANE & PORTER'S,
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN

SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELINO CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, of some experience, as cook, understands all kinds of meats, game, fish, poultry, jellies, preserves, &c., &c.; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having lived in the highest families; willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 238 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED.—A BRICKLAYER, ACCUSTOMED to build all kinds of furnace work, wants a situation, or would arrange with boiler-makers to set their boilers, &c. No objection to going in the country. Address BRICKLAYER, this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age, a situation in an auction house as auctioneer and clerk. Can bring the best references as to capability and integrity. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. D. S., Washington, D. C.

WANTED.—CHILDREN'S OR INVALID NURSE —A respectable English woman, of cleanly and active habits, is desirous to procure a situation in either of the above capacities. Address NURSE, box No. 2,805 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN—A SITUATION as book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent in every particular. Address H. A. J., *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF A religious newspaper; must be about 18 years of age, write a good hand, sustain a good moral and religious character, and reside with his parents. Address VERNON, Box No. 2,787, New-York, stating full particulars, age, name of last employer, and salary expected.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER, who thoroughly understands keeping books by double entry; can hear of a situation by answering immediately. Address U., at this office, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, &c.

WANTED—IN AN UMBRELLA STORE, A BOY about 15 years old, who can come well recommended. Apply at No 58 Cedar st., third story.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

DRESSMAKER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—One who is competent and experienced in her business. A permanent situation and good wages guaranteed. None but the best need apply at MOLYNEUX BELL'S, No. 58 Canal-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN AGREEABLE home, with every requisite comfort, is offered to two or three gentlemen of respectability, in a private American family, residing in a pleasant situation in South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board in a small family, five minutes' walk from Wall st. or South Ferries. Address S. A., Box No. 3,902 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman, wife, child fifteen months old, and servant, with two rooms on second floor, in a family where there are no other boarders preferred, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address B. G., *Times* Office, giving location, description of rooms, price, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN INTENDing to pass the Winter in the City, wishes board for himself and family, with three sleeping rooms, and parlor on the second floor, with private table. Location either Brooklyn Heights, or pleasant part of New-York. Address S., box No. 315 P. O.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman and his wife; in a private family, with but few or no boarders, preferred. Must be within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged. Address D. S. F., at the *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Broadway, and between Bleecker and 14th sts. Address W., box No. 1,967 Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD.—EXCELLENT Grooms, water and accommodations; plenty of milk, fruits, meats and vegetables; location healthy, and everything comfortable, at $5 and $6. Inquire at No. 25 Amity-st. till Saturday noon.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful, healthy, easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 12TH inst., in a Broadway and Bleecker-st. stage, a GREEN VELVET BAG, containing a Jersey City commutation ticket, an enameled watch, and a small amount of money. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving it with GRINNELL & SONS, No. 23 Maiden lane.

LOST—$15 REWARD.—LEFT ON WASHstand of Phalon's Dressing Rooms, St. Nicholas Hotel, a DIAMOND CLUSTER RING, (set with 8 or 9 stones) on Thursday night, at about 9 o'clock. The above reward will be paid on its delivery to Mr. PHALON.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER, J.-Hall, Nos. 194 and 196 Pearl-st., New-York, importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, intrands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....(Of Wallack's Theatre.) W. STUART
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
Whose National Ballads and Characters are nightly received with raptures of applause.
M. GUILMETTE
AND THE GERMANIA QUARTETTE,
Supported by the great Orchestra, to which is added the Cathedral Organ of the Universalist Church of Chicago.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 14.
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

1. FRA DIAVOLO.....Overture
2. SLEIGH POLKA.....Intermede
3. AIR, "My Boyhood's Home."..... M. Guilmette
4. THE GERMAN STUDENT'S WELCOME. The Germania Quartette
5. QUADRILLE.....Semiramide
6. LEBE WOHL, A National German Ballad.

An interval of ten minutes will take place.

7. DOMINO NOIR.....Overture
8. BALLAD.....M. Guilmette
9. VALSE D'AMOUR.
10. BALLAD, "Sally in our Alley." Miss Agnes Robertson
11. ECHOS DE MONT BLANC.....Polka
12. SCHNEIDER LIED, the Tailor's Song. By the Germania Quartette.
13. GALOP.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD has been engaged and will appear on Monday night.
On Sunday Evening, Aug. 16,
A GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
With one Hundred and Fifty Performers, on a scale of magnificence never hitherto attempted in this country.
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) AUGUST 14, 1857.
AUGUST FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.

Admission.....25 cents
Reserved seats.....50 cents
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
received nightly with raptures of applause.
Signor ARNOLDI, M. GUILMETTE,
THE GERMANIA QUARTETTE AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Mrs JOHN WOOD will appear on MONDAY night.
On SUNDAY evening next preparations are making for a
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
on a scale surpassing anything yet attempted in this country.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART
AFTERNOON CONCERT.
SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock.
This beautiful and capacious theatre will be thrown open on Saturday afternoon for a vocal and instrumental concert. The performance will conclude at 4½ o'clock.
Mr. W. A. King will perform on the great cathedral organ.
A variety of pleasing entertainments, ballads, quartettes and solos, the particulars of which will appear in the bills and advertisements of the day.
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART.
ON SUNDAY next, Aug. 16,
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
ELDER HYDE,
late "one of the seventies" of Salt Lake city, will relate his personal and religious experiences of
THE PROPHET, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and THE MORMONS IN UTAH.
Previous to this deeply interesting subject a sacred piece of music will be performed, and subsequent to it an anthem will be given by the Germania Chorus.
Mr. W. A. King will preside at the organ.
Admission as usual.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART.
ON SUNDAY NIGHT NEXT, Aug. 16
The preparations having been completed for the great series of Oratorios to be given at this theatre, the Management begs to announce the
STABAT MATER,
BY ROSSINI.
This great sacred work will be sustained by
FIVE PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS
and the immense chorus of these concerts.
Mr. W. A. King will preside at the organ.
Admission.....25 cents.
Reserved seats.....50 cents.
In rehearsal, THE CREATION, by Haydn.
A GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL
will be given.
The MESSIAH is in active rehearsal.

PRICES.

Balcony, parquette and first circle.....One dollar
Upper circle.....50 cents
Private boxes...$10 and $15, Orchestra chairs.....$1 50
SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Box office open on Saturday and Monday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON,
and of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and MR. JOHN WOOD
Who will appear
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Aug. 14,
in the successful burlesque of
THE CORSAIR,
and Mrs. John Wood will, as Fanny Gribbles, make herself AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
in the excellent farce of that name, supported by Mr. H. B. Phillips, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, and other favorite members of the company.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 14
The entertainment will commence with that
BLESSED BABY,
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,
FRISKY COBBLER—IRISH LION.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857.
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c., &c.
YOUNG AMERICA in Ballads and Old Bob Ridley.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.
F. BUCKLEY in New Violin Solos,
And
MISS C. HIFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear.
Burlesque on the
HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Banjo Solos, Duetts, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Choruses.
The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entire new entertainment in white faces.
Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

CHINESE HALL, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, August 13. Fourth appearance of the wonderful
CHINESE JUGGLERS,
In all their great performances, including the
IMPALEMENT FEAT.
A grand performance on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 13 cents. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY is now to be seen at this Museum, having just arrived from Bellevue Hospital, and with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, been placed at this establishment to gratify, for A FEW DAYS ONLY, the public curiosity. This is the genuine BORROWED BABY which was the valuable instrument, through District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, Esq., and Dr. Uhl, of exposing the stupendous Bond-st. fraud and which was pronounced by Mrs. Cunningham to have the "exact nose and chin" of the late DR. BURDELL. The EMBROIDERED BABY'S DRESS, provided by Mrs. Cunningham, is also at the Museum, together with a correct photographic likeness, by Meade Brothers, of Mrs. Cunningham, alias Mrs. Burdell. The whole may be seen on the first floor of the Museum, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, at all the usual hours of exhibition. NO EXTRA CHARGE for admittance to the Museum, notwithstanding this additional attraction.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 14, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, optical illusions, mechanical deceptions, innocent diablerie and eight-voiced ventriloquism, of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN. The grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO is still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, the Waxworks, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

A CARD.
THE BORROWED BABY.

Numerous solicitations from respectable families to that effect have induced me to procure this child and its mother for exhibition, and the public generally appears to be anxious to reward poor little "Josefia" as the innocent means of preventing cruel injustice and exposing a monstrous fraud.

Mrs. Anderson, the mother of the "Burdell heir," is of full age, and able to judge of her own proceedings. She is not in custody, and has not been. She is not under control of the authorities. Their permission, one way or the other, in regard to her movements, is simply absurd. Mr. Daly admitted that she was at liberty to go where she pleased, provided the District-Attorney did not demand her detention. The latter replied, he had no authority in the premises—that if the woman chose to exhibit herself it was not his privilege either to allow or prevent it—that she was not a witness, and he presumed the child to be rather too young for the "box." What, then, is there to restrain Mrs. Anderson from exhibiting her baby if she thinks fit, and so availing herself of the public curiosity to improve her pecuniary condition?

A morning paper asserts that Mrs. Anderson has not yet fully recovered her health. Her physician and Mrs. A. herself, both declare the contrary. Who is the best judge? The public will smile at the absurdity of the editorial remark that the exhibition of the "bogus baby" is an "outrageous proceeding," and especially should it be remembered that the same editor has disposed of thousands of "extras" on the strength of his publication of the elaborate details of the pretended childbirth.
JOHN GREENWOOD, JR., Manager.
American Museum, August 13th, 1857.

MISS JULIANA MAY.—THE FRIENDS OF MISS JULIANA MAY, prima donna, are respectfully informed that she will make her first appearance in her native country, after an absence of six years in Europe, early in September next.

WIDDOWS, LATE MANAGER OF Ole Bull's Concert Troupe, having returned from his second successful tour through the Eastern and Western States and the Canadas, with the above distinguished artiste, will be happy to make arrangements with artists who contemplate making a tour of the States. Letters addressed No 188 Thompson-st., or to NOVELLO'S Music store, will be promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1857,
BENEFIT OF MR. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
and last appearance prior to their departure for the South-west and California, on which occasion will be enacted, by particular request, the great burlesque by Talfourd, entitled
SHYLOCK; OR, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.

PORTIA.....by.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
SHYLOCK.....by.....Mr. JOHN WOOD.

During the evening, by most urgent entreaties, Mr. John Wood will sing the great Hymn of Liberty,
THE MARSEILLAISE.
Also for the first time at this Theatre, the new burletta, portraying the fashionable female folly of the day, entitled
CRINOLINE; OR, HOOPS.
Nancy Bitters, (his original part in America,) by Mr. John Wood.
See bills of the day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1857.
Crowded houses to witness the nightly triumphs of the graceful and beautiful
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,
who will appear this evening in Brillant's ballet of
LA BOUQUETIERE.
Rose de Mai.....Signorina Teresa Rolla
Last appearance of the Vaudeville Company.
Promenade Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.
FORTY AND FIFTY and LIVING TOO FAST.
Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Miss E. Taylor.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NAIAD QUEEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1857,
will be presented for the fifth time this season,
THE NAIAD QUEEN:
OR, THE NYMPHS OF THE RHINE.
Saturday afternoon performance at 3 o'clock for ladies and children.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Last appearance but one of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
IN HER FAVORITE ROLE OF
COMEDY, PANTOMIME AND FARCE,
MISS MITCHELL IN SIX POPULAR CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Cleopatra.....Miss Maggie Mitchell
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
Naramattah, an Indian girl.....Miss Maggie Mitchell
THE FOUR SISTERS.
Emma, Eugenia, Caroline and Ellen, Miss Maggie Mitchell

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.
NEW VOLUME.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.
VOLUME XIII.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth edition, revised, enlarged, and brought up to the present time. Edited by THOMAS STEWART TRAILL, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburg. With upwards of five hundred engravings on steel, and many thousands on wood. To be comprised in 21 vols. 4to. Cloth, $5 50 per vol.

This edition has undergone careful revision and extensive alterations, so as to accommodate it to the improved taste and advanced intelligence of the times. The editor has secured the coöperation of the most eminent living authors, who have contributed treatises in the various departments of Science, Literature, the Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Statistics, and General Knowledge, to supersede those now rendered obsolete by the progress of discovery, improvements in the arts, or the general advancement of society.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF VOL. XIII.

KAFRARIA. By Sir BENJAMIN PINE.
KANT. By Rev. JOHN CAIRNES, M.A.
KARS. Revised by Dr. SANDWITH, K.B.
KNIGHTS, KNIGHTHOOD, LIVERY, and LORRAINE. By Dr. DORAN.
LABRADOR and LAPLAND. Revised by AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, F.R.G.S., &c.
LAGRANGE and LALANDE. By THOMAS YOUNG, M.D.
LANGUAGE. Revised by R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., &c.
LAW. By J. F. M'LENNAN, M.A., Advocate.
LAW OF NATIONS and LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. By JAMES MILL.
LEAD, LEATHER and LIFE PRESERVERS. By CHARLES TOMLINSON.
LEPROSY. By J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburg.
LIBRARIES. By EDWARD EDWARDS, Free Library, Manchester.
LIGHT. By T. S. TRAILL, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburg.
LIGHTHOUSES. By ALAN STEVENSON, C.E.
LOCK. By E. B. DENISON, M.A., Q.C.
LOGIC. By WILLIAM SPALDING, M.A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews.
LOMBARDS and LOMBARDY. By the Author of the Article "Italy."
LONDON. By H. G. REID.
LUTHER. By C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.D., D.C.L., D. Ph. &c.
MADAGASCAR. By Rev. W. ELLIS, Author of "Polynesian Researches," &c.
MADEIRA. By J. Y. JOHNSON, Author of a "Handbook for Madeira."

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

IN PRESS.

MEMOIR OF PERTHES, abridged, 12mo.
MIA AND CHARLIE.
SYDNEY GREY.
TALES FROM THE HISTORY OF ITALY.
ANNA; or, Passages from the Life of a Daughter.
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No. 530 Broadway.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
OF THIS MORNING,
Will contain a Full and Special Report, by our own Reporter, in England, of the Great Race in England, between France, England and America, with a clear explanation of the loss of the Race by the American Horses Read it; it is important to the pride of every American.

JUST PUBLISHED,
JEANNETTE,
The Heroine of the Providence Plantations. Her life, loves and lunacy. Octavo neatly bound, containing three fine portraits in lithography of the heroine, price $1.
Address F. N. VAN TASSEL, publisher, New-Brunswick, New Jersey.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch-makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWES, No 11 Maiden-lane and Messrs. FELLOWES & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No 30 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st July, 1857:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$239,197 35
For Interest	13,740 55
For Annuities	1,150 00
Total	$368,087 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death and dividends on the same	$91,728 33	
Paid for Surrendered Policies and Dividends applied to redoction of Premiums	7,073 86	
Paid Annuities	946 09	
Paid Commissions	9,279 96	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postages, Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Salaries, Stationery, Rent, &c.	18,493 88	$127,522 17
Total		$323,565 78
Add: Net Assets on hand, per Report of 30th April, 1857		$3,903,373 79
Total		$4,140,939 52

ASSETTS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$294,396 19	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,095,587 85	
Bills Receivable and due for Fire Insurance	1,820 64	
Cash deposit for Taxes	4,187 41	
Amount due from Agents	15,087 43	$4,140,959 52
Policies in force 1st May, 1857		10,166
Policies issued during this quarter		586
Total		10,752
Deduct: Forfeited, expired by deaths and term of limitation, cancelled and surrendered		265
Policies in force 1st August, 1857		10,487

of which 9,479 are for life.

Increase of Policies during the quarter 221

Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of increase $3,895 33

I have examined the above statement, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
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FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ARRATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office
or the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Janncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner of Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

WM. TOPPING & CO., NO. 92 BROADWAY, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, an invoice of ready-made clothing, comprising a full assortment of garments for men and boys' wear of fashionable shapes, well made and adapted to the coming season. Also, 100 doz. white and colored muslin and linen shirts. Also, an invoice of furniture plushes to be sold without reserve.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, will sell THIS DAY, at their sales room, No. 83 Cedar-st., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a stock of fancy goods, dry goods, &c. MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of assignee, on the premises, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a stock of fancy goods and house-furnishing goods.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE BEARING date the 27th day of October, 1855, made and executed by WILLIAM H. LOBDELL to EMELINE WHITING to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest on all and singular the scow *Grampus*, of West Troy, together with her tackle apparel and furniture, upon which defenit has been made, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Collector's office at the port of Troy, in the District of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1855, in Book of Mortgages No. 1, pages 150 and 151, and now held and owned by the subscribers; the said *Grampus*, with her tackle apparel and furniture, will be sold at public auction on the dock at the foot of Jnnestreet, North River, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, to satisfy said mortgage.—Dated Aug. 7, 1857.

GILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.
By GEO. DAY, their Attorney, Troy, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE.—BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The premises No. 513 Broadway will be sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 18, Terms—Ten per cent. down and the balance in 30 days.

LEGAL NOTICE.—THE PREMISES, NO. 513 Broadway, measuring 25x100 feet, will be sold at Sheriff's sale by order of the Supreme Court, at 12 o'clock at noon Aug. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av and 59th st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.
WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and reissued to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H. WALTON & CO., Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., New-York.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 626 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, ornamental and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most eminent artists are engaged, and persons can depend upon every order will be executed in that style of elegance which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau st.

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior, on the Magadalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 417 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug 12, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage and income bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst.; after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. R FISHER, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the County-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 281 inclusive, for $214,375 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to this Company, due on the 15th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct 2. The first instalment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 29, 104, 110, 125, 147, 164, 200, 208, 233, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 337, 391, 510, 450, 454, 489, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 824, 807, 881, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,324, 1,342—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be paused on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VOS HOFFMAN,
Trustees.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORELLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1857.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnunual dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—BRIDGEPORT, Aug 10, 1857.—The bills of this Bank are redeemed at par at our Banking House, in Bridgeport. GEO. KEELER, President.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet, the quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

68,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
224,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Asst's Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK,
THEO. R. DE FOREST,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 5:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Horseellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chathem Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M. Cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 5 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FISHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording no abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FROM:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nassau	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	2 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junction	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOGNER, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Aug 14, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 14, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug 15, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 5 A. M.	

Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. C. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 5½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 9 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMer BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FAR ROCKAWAY—Stopping at the "Sea Side" House.—By steamer MAYFLOWER, from 42d-st., East River, at 7¾ A. M.; 16th-st. 8; Catharine-st. 8½; Spring-st. 9; Pier No. 3, North River, 9½ A. M. Returning, leaving Far Rockaway at 4 P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. Affording a delightful sail on the ocean, and ample time for fishing and bathing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 190 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 173 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 90 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. PETERSEN, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19
CANADA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ROSEN HEIR TO DR. BURDELL.

Mrs. Cunningham Removed to the Tombs.

On several applications of Mr. STAFFORD to Justice DAVISON, JUDGE DALY and Recorder SMITH, for the admission of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to bail having failed, and there being no other means of prolonging her detention at No. 31 Bond-street, yesterday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Capt. DILKS and Patrolmen SMITH and VAN COLT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were instructed to convey her to the Tombs. They accordingly proceeded to the house, where they found her, still in bed, keeping up the sham. Capt. DILKS told her that all applications in her favor having been denied, she must prepare to go to prison. She requested permission to dress herself. The officers quitted the room to allow her the necessary privacy, leaving her daughters, AUGUSTA, HELEN and GEORGIANA, to assist her. AUGUSTA has left her aunt and been an attendant upon her mother since Sunday. On hearing, yesterday, that her parent had to go to prison, she fell senseless to the floor. Dr. SMITH was immediately called in, and had her taken to another room, where he prescribed for her. She did not again see her mother. It is the belief of those best able to judge that she is fast sinking to the grave.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM refused to "stir a peg," as the officers phrased it, and she had to be carried down stairs upon a mattress, and so placed in the carriage. She kept up the character of her assumed situation with great adroitness. She was dressed in black, and wore a thick veil; she was wrapped in shawls, as if in the last stage of sickness. She often moaned, but did not attempt to move, not even by a wave of the hand. The crowd in the street had barely time to gather around the carriage before it was driven away, but they sent after her a parting salute of "There goes the woman that murdered Burdell," "Where is my darling baby?" And in this way Mrs. CUNNINGHAM quitted No. 31 Bond-street, for the last time. It is scarcely possible that she will ever enter its doors again.

The carriage drove rapidly to the Tombs, but on its arrival there about fifty or sixty people were assembled, who again saluted her in a similar manner to the crowd in Bond-street. She was lifted out of the carriage and borne to the matron's room, where she—so those said that took her in—shammed insensibility, and was laid prostrate on the floor. Her forehead was bathed with vinegar and water, her daughter HELEN, who had accompanied her, assisting the attendants. HELEN thought her mother had really fainted, and cried bitterly. At length some person proposed that Dr. COVIL, the physician of the City prison, should be sent for. At the mention of his name Mrs. CUNNINGHAM sat up, and said she did not want a doctor. During her former confinement in the Tombs, she endeavored to convince Dr. COVIL that she was *enciente*, but that gentleman placed no faith in her statement, and would not listen to it. Accordingly she took a dislike to him, and the prospect of being placed under his care, evidently affords her no pleasure. The doctor was sent for, yesterday, notwithstanding her objections, and on feeling her pulse pronounced her to be "all right." She had the appearance of a person who had been temporarily overcome by the heat of the weather, but otherwise she was better than when he last saw her, after her trial in the Oyer and Terminer.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, having been carried up stairs to the second corridor in the female department, was placed in the same cell she occupied before. HELEN accompanied her and spent the afternoon with her, but was not allowed to remain with her last night. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM will not be permitted so many indulgences as on her former incarceration, and as her "troops of friends" have nearly all deserted her, the matron of the prison will not be troubled with a crowd of visitors. Immediately she reached her cell, she went to bed and began to groan. If she really suffered no pain she would make no bad actress,—she simulates suffering so respectably.

It was not the intention of the District-Attorney to order her removal yesterday, but the following letter from Mr. EDWARDS decided his action:

LETTER FROM MR. EDWARDS.

Dear Sir—As counsel and attorney for some of the heirs of HARVEY BURDELL, I have long been desirous to secure possession of the house No. 31 Bond-street.

As I gather, Justice DAVISON has issued his warrant of commitment against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and, therefore, as the house referred to cannot rightfully, and, as I think, not legally, be made a prison, and, as it appears to me, that the matter of the safe and proper disposition of the accused is with you more than with any one else, I claim that the house, the property of my clients, be freed from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S presence. Always respectfully,

CHARLES EDWARDS.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

Strange Statements—Dr. Uhl and Dr. Fisk.

We are told concerning Dr. UHL and his connexion with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM—and the proof is promised as forthcoming with the trial—that when the production of a bogus heir was first proposed to him, he refused peremptorily to be a partner to any such crime. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM said: "Well, you can do as you please, if you won't, others can be found who will assist me, and if you expose me, as you threaten, it will be of no use, and I will follow you up to the end of your days." Nothing of this sort appeared in Dr. Uhl's affidavit, it is true, though Justice DAVISON was informed that there were important statements corroborative and explanatory of what was taken, that had been communicated to his counsel.

The same authority says that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM proposed to Dr. UHL that he should make affidavit to the effect that, in the examination of the person of Miss HELEN, in order to authenticate her statement before Coroner CONNERY, Dr. WOONWARD had taken unwarrantable liberties with her. If Dr. UHL would make such an affidavit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM promised to bring a suit against Dr. WOONWARD, laying the damages at $20,000, one-half of which she would give to Dr. UHL.

Dr. UHL formerly lived in Bond-street—near the world-renowned No. 31. This nearness on the street probably first suggested to the smart widow his employment as her physical counselor.

Dr. FISK, who has been attending Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for gastritis ever since the sham accouchement—a gastritis caused, it is now said, by repeated doses of tartar-emetic—knew nothing of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM until he was summoned one day last week to attend her at the suggestion of Mr. STAFFORD, whose family physician he is. He at once proposed personal examination to her, but she sturdily refused it, though the Doctor urged it as essential for a proper diagnosis and safe treatment.

It is a curious fact, that while Dr. UHL carried in his breast the secret of the coming bogus baby, Judge DEAN, the bogus mother's counsel, was a lodger in the same house, and the two were in daily intercourse with each other, shewing that the Doctor can keep a secret when he chooses.

Commissioners of Quarantine, Concerning the Behavior of the Emigration Commissioners.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday morning for the transaction of business. The unfavorable response of the Commissioners of Emigration to their notice of Wednesday, that the Seguine's Point Hospitals were ready for them, did not create any surprise, considering the previous course of that body, and it was, therefore, taken very coolly. The ground assumed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, as near as could be learned, is, that the Emigration Commissioners have wholly mistaken their prerogatives in assuming to decide as to the sufficiency of the accommodations provided for the sick at the new location. That matter is not for them to decide at all, but is to be settled by others. They acknowledge no responsibility to the Emigration Commissioners for what they have done. They were appointed by the people of the State for a specific duty, deeply affecting the public health, which they claim to have discharged, and having equal powers within their prescribed sphere with the Emigration Commissioners themselves, what they have done cannot be called in question by them, or pronounced unfit for the purposes designed. Knowing this to be the case, they considered it courteous to that body to make the custodians of all the hospital property of the State, they considered it courteous to that body to jointly inspect the accommodations there provided, and they intended to be guided, by any suggestions made in good faith concerning the arrangements in question, but since they (the Emigration Commissioners) have refused to co-operate with them, the case is clear under the statute, and that course they will pursue. Their duties being done, the property, upon notice of that fact, passes into the hands of its legal custodians, the Emigration Commissioners, who have no alternative but to accept, and use the premises for the purposes for which they are designed.

The Quarantine Commissioners do not, however, intend that the property of the State shall suffer for any remissness on the part of the Emigrant Commissioners; they will continue for the present the Police force on the ground for the protection of the buildings, leaving it for the future to decide as to who shall pay the expense.

A response will be made to the Emigrant Commissioners' statements at their next meeting, exposing the inaccuracy of many of them, and fully defining their own position. They say the controversy is not one as to the fitness of the location, or the completeness of the accommodations, but really as to the removal of quarantine at all.

Such, as nearly as can be gathered, are the views of the Board.

A SWINDLER CAPTURED.—HENRY REED, *alias* BAISH, *alias* SPENCER, a smart looking young man, was yesterday arrested, charged with coming the "confidence game" over two Broadway firms. It appears that on the 6th inst. he called at the store of HALL & SONS, and purchased an elegant flute, worth $60, which he ordered sent to his hotel, (Earle's,) and on receipt of it promised to pay the bill. The porter was sent with the flute, and met REED at the hotel, and was asked by him to step up to his room. Arriving there REED took the flute, and said that he wished to show it to his mother, who was in the next room. The porter, suspecting nothing wrong, made no objection, and REED went off, but failed to return, and the porter was obliged to go home and report himself "sold." The day following this transaction REED called at the dry goods store of GRAY & Co., No 729 Broadway, and under the name of SPENCER purchased two $50 dress patterns, which he ordered sent to the Metropolitan Hotel. Here he practiced precisely the same game on the porter who brought him the dresses, and the latter was finally compelled to return to his employers without money or dresses. How many other merchants the fellow swindled is not known. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, who locked him up for examination.

[Advertisement.]

THERE IS GLORY IN THE SETTING SUN.—The stars shine in glory, and the rays of the moon, silvering the calm bosom of the river, are glorious in the extreme. But a more sublime glory is to be seen in the gradual rise of the emaciated and enfeebled invalid under the magnetic influence of old Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica. Since the old gentleman was prevailed upon to make of the East India discovery of his known, deaths by consumption have decreased thirty per cent., and nervous afflictions are diminished one-half. The operations of the Cannabis Indica are truly magical. It seems to lay hold of a malady by the roots, and gently, though firmly, eradicate it and all its taints, without any delay, from the system. There can be no mistake as to its great virtues. No patient has ever taken a single bottle of it without showing a marked improvement in condition and appearance.

Its good effects are permanent. It includes no reaction in its results. The benefits it bestows remain, no matter how soon you stop taking it. It is a panacea for all ailments of the lungs, liver, brain, heart, stomach and nerves, as people who have tried it will testify, in all parts of the United States and the Canadas. The recipe for making and using the Extract of Cannabis Indica can be obtained by sending four postage stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, retired physician, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., or the medicine, already prepared, can be procured from the same place, at $2 a bottle.

N. B.—Dr. H. JAMES has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. Beware of spurious medicines and stolen circulars copied from the old Doctor's. The recipe, take notice, is sent from no place but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., where Dr H. JAMES may be personally consulted (Sunday excepted) every day, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company,
by E. B. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
as well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

MISS FANNY HERRING'S BENEFIT.—This talented and favorite actress takes her benefit at Purdy's National Theatre to night and presents a perfect torrent of amusement, almost too numerous to particularize. First comes a new comedietta called "That Blessed Baby," in which a young amateur of Brooklyn will imitate the original cry of the "darling" with the Doctor's "nose." After which will be performed the great novel drama of the "Fast Young Mee," to be followed by the Bedouin Arabs by the Brothers DERBIES. After which the pantomime of the "Frisky Cobler." Concluding with the "Irish Lion." Dancing by Miss PRICE and Messrs. W. SEXTON and S. WEED. Singing by the Female Minstrels and German Glob, &c, &c.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART"—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in the City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerella, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Persian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBEOTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the fame, while it purifies the animal fluids. Sold at the Manufactory, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. GOODALE'S Office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TERMS REASONABLE.
Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 75 Liberty-street.
ALL RISKS TAKEN.
S. G. WALKER, Agent of the old established American Fire Insurance Company.
Capital and surplus $500,000.
Not a claim unsettled.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, sprinkled in the chambers of the sick, promotes sleep and produces a most delightful effect upon the nervous system. Its aroma is more wholesome and refreshing than that of living flowers. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY.—This famous curiosity is attracting all the town to see it and its mother at Barnum's Museum. Such crowds never before were seen there, except at the Baby Show. This new Baby-Show, however, is destined to excel all comparison. The "borrowed baby" is the cynosure of all eyes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS,
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Wednesday the body of a man—evidently a seaman—was found on the beach upon the farm of HENRY LUDLUM, Esq., Centre Island, nearly opposite Lloyd's Dock. The deceased was dressed in a blue shirt and check pants, with a belt and new sheath knife. The latter is in possession of the Coroner. He was between 25 and 30 years of age, had dark hair, a light complexion, and was about 5 feet 10 inches in height. There were no papers or marks upon the body by which it could be identified. An inquest was held by Coroner HAWKSHURST, of Oyster Bay, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The body had been in the water 10 or 12 days, and was considerably disfigured.

Soils for the Growth of Cotton.
From the Washington Union.

Subjoined is the copy of a letter addressed by the Commissioner of Patents to Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, of Boston, who has been engaged to analyze the ashes of plants, soils, etc.:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, July 29, 1857.

SIR: In accordance with the letter addressed to you by this office on the 21st inst., in reference to making analyses of the ashes of plants, soils, &c., you are hereby authorized to execute the following, the compensation for which is affixed to each class of analysis, to be paid quarterly in proportion to the amount of work done:

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES OF THE COTTON PLANT AND COTTON SOILS.—The number of soils to be analyzed is six, from three distinct localities—namely, two from Georgia, on which is grown the Sea Island cotton, the subsoil and surface soil; two from Mississippi, taken from near the coast, or where the Sea Island cotton grows, subsoil and surface soil; and two samples of soil from South Carolina or Georgia, on which the short staple cotton grows, subsoil and surface soil. The ingredients to be ascertained of each of the above-named soils, to be determined to the nearest hundredth part of the amount of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, peroxide of iron and manganese, ammonia, cranic acid, apocranic acid, hemic acid, extract of humus, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine, nitric acid, carbonic acid, carbonaceous matter, and oxalic acid contained therein. The organic matters—namely, cranic, apocranic, and humic acids, and extract humus—may be determined collectively or separately, as you may deem it expedient.

In determining the ingredients of the acids of each of the cotton plants taken from the soils as above—namely, Sea Island from some island on the coast of Georgia; long staple, or Sea Island, from near the coast of Mississippi; and the short staple, from South Carolina or Georgia—you will ascertain the proportion of silica, phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, peroxide of iron and manganese, potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid, and carbonic acid contained in the leaves, seeds and fibres separately, and ingredients of the acids of the entire perfect plant collectively.

Researches on the Chinese and African Sugar Canes, (Sorghum Saccharatum.)—You will determine the per centage of saccharine matter contained in the juice of four varieties of the African sugar cane, (*Imphee*) and that of the Chinese cane, at two stages of its growth—namely when the seed is in its milk and when it is fully matured; also, the amount per cent. of alcohol that the juice of each of said plants will produce.

In determining the ingredients of the ashes of the entire ripened plant of the Chinese sugar cane you will ascertain the proportion of silica, phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, peroxide of iron and manganese, potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid, and carbonic acid contained in the seeds, and of the entire perfect plant, separately, when the seed is fully matured.

Investigations of the Chinese Yam, Common Potato, Chufas, and Indian Corn.—You will determine the per centage of the starch contained in the common Irish potato and in the Chinese yam, as well as the amount of nutritive matter contained in the tubers of the chufa; also, the amount per cent. of starch, dextrine, gluten, and oil contained in the grain of the Kleg Philip, Tuscarawra, Wyandott, and white gourd seed or horse-tooth corn. Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, Boston, Mass.

The department has been making arrangements to collect and send for analysis to Dr. JACKSON the different varieties of the sugar-cane as soon as practicable.

Destructive Fire in Troy.
From the Troy Budget.

About 12 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in one of the upper stories of the liquor and commission store of EDWIN BOWMAN, No 235 River-street. The building occupied by Mr. B. was entirely destroyed; so also was the building adjoining south, No. 323, occupied by C & E WARNER, wholesale provision dealers, and No. 321, occuoied by WILSON & CHURCH, druggists. The upper stories of No. 327, occupied by VAN RENSSELAER & HAYWARD, hardware merchants, with the stock therein, were materially damaged. Although some of the goods were saved by removal, the principal portion of the stock is damaged by water.

Mr BOWMAN saved little or nothing from his store. His loss is estimated at $6,000; insured.

Messrs. WARNER had a heavy stock of provisions in store No. 253, in addition to which they occupied the cellar floor of No. 325, which they also had filled with pork, &c. Their stock was valued at from $10,000 to $15,000, nearly all of which is a complete loss. Their smoke-house in the rear narrowly escaped destruction. They are insured as follows on stock: $3 000 in the Liverpool and London; $1,000 in the Western Massachusetts; $2,800 in the Pacific; $1,000 in the Springfield, Mass., and $1,000 in the Phenix New-York.

The buildings occupied by Messrs. BOWMAN & WARNER were owned by Messrs. SMITH & BROTHER, New-York.

WILSON & CHURCH are insured to the extent of their loss in the following companies: $3,000 in the Howard; $3,000 in the Poughkeepsie; $2,000 in the Ætna and $2,000 in the North Western. Building owned by JOHN G. BUSHWELL; fully insured in the Manhattan and other companies.

VAN RENSSELAER & HAYWARD'S loss on stock is covered by a policy of $4,000 in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company, and another of $3,000 in the Merchants', New-York. Building owned by Mr. H.; insured in too same companies—$1,000 in each—which will cover his loss.

Building No. 329, occupied and owned by N. HUB BELL, was also slightly damaged in the roof; insured.

The buildings destroyed were all substantial brick structures, four stories high from River-street, with two cellar floors underneath. The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The alarm of fire this forenoon was caused by the rekindling of the flames at the store of WILSON & CHURCH.

The total loss is estimated at about $50,000, nearly two thirds of which is covered by insurance.

ATTACK ON A NEWSPAPER OFFICE—A MAN SHOT DEAD BY THE EDITOR.—We learn from a gentleman of Oskaloosa, that 12 o'clock on election night, Aug 9, a lamentable affair occurred in that city. The particulars of the case, as gathered from eye-witnesses, are as follows:

The editor of the *Herald*, Mr. J. M. BROWN, with Mr. D W. RICE, was sitting at the window of Mr. S. A RICE'S office, which is in the second story, and in the same building, and just across the hall from the editorial room of the *Herald*. The moon was shining brightly, and there was no light burning in Mr. RICE'S office. At this time, Mr. BOWEN, who has kept a saloon in the city for the last twelve months, came along, and with a number of others, stopped on the steps beneath the window where BROWN and RICE were sitting.

Some one in the crowd said to Mr. BOWEN that Mr. BROWN was in the window above. At this, Mr. BOWEN commenced cursing Mr. BROWN, swearing, if he came down he would "cut out his heart," "take his life's blood," "stamp him into the earth," and other threats of violence, made with the most fearful and bitter profanity. To all these threats Mr. BROWN made no reply. BOWEN, getting more exasperated, said, "I will head a mob to clear out the *Herald* of dice," and rushed up the stairs, followed by one or two others. Mr. BROWN drew a revolver, and as BOWEN was trying to force open the door, fired, the ball striking the casement at the side of the door. BROWN then said to him to try the door again at his peril. BOWEN made another effort to get in, when BROWN fired the second time, the ball passing through a panel of the door, striking BOWEN in the breast, and lodging in the right lung. BOWEN made his way down stairs, sunk upon the pavement, and in about twenty minutes, was a corpse.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, 5th.*

Death of Senator Rusk.

We have intelligence of this sad event (says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 4th instant) by gentlemen who left Nacogdoches, the late residence of General RUSK, on the 30th ult. He arrived on the *Joseph Holden*, from Alexandria, yesterday, and has called in to tell us that he was present at the funeral of General RUSK on that day. It is more painful to add that General RUSK committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle on the 29th. The event caused great consternation and grief. The town was clothed in mourning for the loss of this distinguished man under such terrible circumstances. No cause is assigned for the dreadful deed, and we shall wait with intense anxiety for a development of the causes which overthrew so fine a mind, and broke down so lofty a courage as have through life made THOMAS J. RUSK a man of mark and promise. There are few men in the whole Union more widely esteemed or with fairer prospects of advancement to the highest posts of ambition. To the South and Southwest he was a true, outspoken, earnest, indefatigable, laboring friend, and his death will be their great loss. We have neither words nor space to enlarge upon this theme. The news is too sudden and startling, and there is no hope that it is not too sadly true.

L'ANGELIER, THE GLASGOW LOVER.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness*, says that a person of the name and description of L'ANGELIER, poisoned at Glasgow, was in this country in 1849. He professed to be a son of Mr. L'ANGELIER, of Jersey, the raiser of the celebrated Beurre L'Angelier pear; he spoke good English, and said his father had sent him to Scotland to be educated, and learn the nursery business, and had placed him with DICKSON & Co., nurserymen, of Edinburg. He went into partnership with a Mr. MIXER, in Detroit, as nurserymen, under the firm of L'ANGELIER & MIXER. For a while every person liked him, but he was soon seen through, and MIXER got rid of him in 1850 or 1851. He then went to Rochester, and hung about EDWARDS & BARRY'S nurseries, got suits of clothes from different tailors, boots from shoemakers, &c., and then cleared out, leaving them in the lurch. The writer thinks it is the same person, as it is not likely there would be two young L'ANGELIERS, sons of L'ANGELIER, of Jersey, who had been with DICKSON & Co., Edinburg.

A JERSEY FARMER.—JAMES BUCKELEW, Esq., of Jamesburg, Monroe Township, Middlesex County, owns 2,500 acres, 1,200 of which are under cultivation, and is now, the rest being woodland. He has also pressed season, in grass, 350 acres; corn, 600; oats, 300; wheat, 150; rye, 50; total, 1,000. Besides this, there are 500 acres in pasture. The above are open to the observation of every one who is in search of the facts. The value of the crops this season will probably approximate $30,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 13.

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	99¾	250	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R..	47⅝
6,000	Mo. State 6s	78¾	50	do	46¾
500	Ohio St. 6s, '70..100		100	do	s10 45¾
1,000	Erie R 2d mt. bs. 95		100	do	s10 45
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st m.b. 46		200	do	b3 46¾
75	Manhattan Bank...134		100	do	b60 46¾
20	Bank Com. Scrip...104½		50	do	s3 47
5	Hanover Bank..... 93		50	Panama R. R.....	93½
10	Ocean Bank.....	93½	100	do	b3 93½
5	Park Bank.....	102¾	50	M. S. & N. I. pr St'k	72½
200	Clv. & Tol. R. R..s10	51	15	do	73¾
300	do.....s7	51	20	do	75
100	do.....b30	51¾	100	do	s40 73
100	do.....s30	51¾	200	Cl & Pitts R R..	b60 99
100	do.....b60	51¾	100	do	b60 98¾
1300	do.....b60	52	25	do	99½
200	N. Y. Cen. R'd.....opg	92	36	do	95
150	do.....opg	81¾	20	Gal. & Chic. R R..	91
100	do.....s30	81¾	100	do	b60 93
100	do.....b30	81¾	55	Ch. & R. I R R..	93½
200	do.....opg	81¾	200	do	b60 94
100	do.....s60	81	50	do	s60 93½
300	do.....s30	81¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	53
200	do...s3 alt opg	81¾	150	do	s60 51
200	Erie R'ilroad.....b60	82	50	do	b60 53
200	do.....s3	81¾	100	La Cr. & Mil. R.R..	32
975	do.....s3	81¾	175	do	32½
400	do.....e	81¾	100	do	s60 31¾
200	do.....s30	81½	300	do	b10 32¾
100	do.....s60	81¾	100	do	b10 33¾
200	do.....s10	81¾	5	do	32
100	do.....	81¾	100	do	s60 31
2000	Reading Railroad.	70½	5	do	33½
1400	do.....b30	70¾	70	Penn. Coal Com...	82
1200	do.....s3	70	50	Cum. Coal Coh.	b60 17

SECOND BOARD.

$1,400	Mo. St. 6s	79	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	45½
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75...	60	100	do	b3 45
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	78¼	29	do	45
50	do	78¾	100	do	b3 44¾
100	Reading R'd	b3 70¾	150	do	44¾
250	do	70¾	200	do	44¾
400	do	s60 69¾	50	do	b3 43¾
900	do	b10 70¾	380	Erie Railroad	31¾
50	Hod. Riv. R'd	s30 21	200	do	s30 3 ⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R'd	opg 91¾	8	do	32
185	La Cros. & M. R.	33¼	600	Clev. & Tol R	b60 52
100	do	b3 32¾	300	do	s60 51¾
200	Gal. & Chic. Rd	b60 92			

THURSDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The changes in Money affairs were not important to-day. There is a more active business in demand loans among part of the Stock Brokers, though the change in the ease of supply is by no means general. The Discount Brokers report substantially the same terms for holders, 8½@9 ₱ cent. for strictly prime lists, and 10@12 ₱ cent. for fair names. The offerings at some of the heavy mercantile Banks this week are quite full, owing to the activity among the Importers and Jobbers for the Fall trade.

The Stock Exchange closed dull again this afternoon, and most of the Railway list was lower by a fraction than at the close on Wednesday. In Michigan Southern the decline was more important, say to 43½ ₱ cent. as against 46½ yesterday. The *Bears*, this week, have turned the rather freer supply of cash stock to their advantage, and the leading *Bulls* appeared less disposed to support the market to-day. The general market was weak at the close of the Second Board, bot, with the exception referred to, prices left off about the same as on the previous sales: Erie, 31⅞. Sales: Central, 81¾ for the opening; Reading, 70⅝@⅞; Toledo, 51¾@⅝ ₱ cent., and La Crosse 32¼ ₱ cent. After the Board there were sales of Michigan Southern at 41 ₱ cent.

The California arrival of $1,245,905 in Gold by the *Central America* is $225,000 less than the corresponding mail last Summer, while the shipment to England direct is $100,000 more. The whole remittance from San Francisco, on 20th July, was $1,802,000, exclusive of Government drafts upon the Sub-Treasory here, which will be making their appearance to a day or two. About $100,000 presented to-day. Against that portion of the remittance sent direct to England by the West Indian steamer from Panama, the Sterling Exchange is mostly to be drawn here by Mr. BELMONT. The business of mining goes on regularly, and the accounts are satisfactory. The San Francisco papers report poorly of the general market for merchandise.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for the month of July, ult., are.....$90,017
Corresponding month last year.....63,060
Increase.....$26,957

The Capital Stock of the Marine Bank of Chicago has been increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The Cashier is Mr. B. F. CARVER, formerly of Mohawk Valley in this State.

Important Foreign Financial News.

EFFECT OF THE INDIAN NEWS ON THE FUNDS—DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

From the Times, (City Article,) July 31.

There has been great agitation in the funds today, and the market has closed more heavily than at any period since the first news of the Indian insurrection. Consols for money opened at the final prices of last evening—90⅞ to 91, but soon manifested weakness, and ultimately, under the influence of a succession of large speculative sales, declined to 90⅝ to ½, from which there was no recovery. For the 6th of August the last quotation was 90⅜. Early in the day private telegraphic dispatches were again received, with further details of the spread of the mutiny, and of the completeness of the original plot, which had involved the seizure of Calcutta, and when these were subsequently published they greatly stimulated the general feeling of anxiety. The announcement that 3,000 rebels were encamped outside Delhi was especially regarded as a disagreeable feature, but it is to be presumed they were able to occupy that situation simply from being protected by the guns on the outworks. The tendency, however, in the Stock Exchange was to take a gloomy view of the entire position, and late in the day it was reported that 10,000 additional troops would forthwith be ordered out. On the other hand, many persons acquainted with India seem disposed to place increased confidence in the statement from Madras that some days before the 26th of June Delhi had fallen. The firm from whom it proceeds, Messrs. BINNY & Co., are highly respectable, and they seem to make it upon official authority. This point will most probably be cleared up with the delivery of the letters on Saturday. Bank Stock left off at 215@217; Reduced, 90⅝@⅞; New Three ₱ Cents., 90¾@⅞; India Stock, 214@216; India Bonds, 25s. @15s. discount; and Exchequer Bills, 6s @1p. discount.

The flow of gold from the Bank is uninterrupted, a further sum of £47,000 having been withdrawn to day. The pressure for money has consequently increased, and the supply in the open market being altogether inadequate the applications at the Bank have been extraordinarily heavy. Should the demand continue with equal force for a few days longer an advance in the rate must be expected.

Foreign securities have been in little demand throughout the day, and prices are a sonde flatter. In Turkish, however, there was a slight recovery. No transactions took place in the 4 ₱ cents. guaranteed. Dutch 2½ ₱ cents were negotiated at 64; Mexican, for the account, 22¾@23; Sardinian, 89½; Spanish, 40@39½; do. New Deferred, for the account, 25; Turkish 6 ₱ cents., 94½@¾@94; and for the account, 94¾@⅞.

In the foreign exchanges, the rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were a shade lower; Paris was about the same as last post.

The Corn-market was dull this morning, but the prices of Monday were maintained. The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week shows a good business at full quotations.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 65c. for money and 66f. 80c. for the present account, showing a recovery of an eighth.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co., No. 13 William-street,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

Messrs. David Grossbeck, H. A. Johnson and A. Campbell, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday, stating that you have been appointed a Committee in behalf of the New-York Stock Exchange to confer with this Company "on the subject of issues of its stock, which, it is alleged, have been made informally," has been received and submitted to the Board of Directors.

We have seen with regret the charges which have been made in the public papers of the "over issues," or supposed improper issues of stock of this Company. The facts of the case are not such, we do not justify such charges.

The authorized capital of the Company is $12,000,000. The amount actually issued and sold, as shown by our books, is:

Of old stock	$7,000,000
Guaranteed stock	3,611,900
Total	$10,611,900

In addition to the amount actually issued to the public, the Company has occasionally, as is well-known, used a limited amount of its unissued capital stock, in the same manner as it uses its unsold bonds, as collateral security for temporary loans. In all such cases regular accounts have been kept upon the books of such hypothecated securities—whether stock or bonds—but the securities themselves have not been considered or reported as outstanding liabilities of the Company for the reason that they were merely collateral to other obligations, which were stated under the head of "Bills Payable" or "Other Loans." To have reported in addition to bills payable the stock or bonds belonging to the Company and lodged with them as collateral, and to have classed both as outstanding obligations, would have been in that respect to have overstated the actual liabilities of the Company to the full amount of the collaterals in question.

When the present Board came into office, Committees were appointed who made full examinations of the Bond and Stock accounts. Their report, dated 5th May last, said then duly entered upon the Directors minutes, shows that they fully understood the amount of Bonds and Stock hypothecated for the Company, and that they found the account of them to be correct.

Messrs. KNEP, WELLES and VERMILYE, the Committee upon the Stock Account, after stating the amount of Stock issued and held by stockholders, added:

"In addition to this sum, certificates for 5 500 shares ($550,000) have been executed by the officers of the Company, under authority of resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, and hypothecated as collateral security for temporary loans for the use of the Company.

These certificates are duly entered in a special account of 'Collateral Stock' upon the General Ledger of the Company, and will be returned and cancelled, and the account balanced whenever the debts for which they are pledged shall be paid."

Subsequently, both under Mr. GRAY'S and Mr. HOPKINS'S administration of the office of Treasurer, collateral stock has been used; but, as from time to time debts matured, certificates were returned to the office, and the balance of the account has varied accordingly.

The Treasurer's statement shows that the total amount of old stock issued (including stock issued by the Company as collateral as aforesaid) was, on August 1.....$7,735,500
Of which there has since been canceled..... 170,000
Total.....$7,565,500

But some of this stock is owned by the Company, for which it has certificates in possession, and some of the stock which had been used as collateral has been returned to the Company, which now holds the certificates. The total of the certificates thus in possession of the Company is $265,000.

The total amount, therefore, of all the old stock of the Company now outstanding, including all that has been used as collateral, after deducting the certificates now in possession of the Company, as aforesaid, is.....$7,300,500
The Guaranteed Stock, as before stated..... 3,017,250
Total.....$10,317,750

By the terms of the issue of guaranteed stock in May last each stockholder was awarded four shares of the new stock upon every ten shares of the old stock held by him. If each stockholder had applied for the amount to which he was entitled, it would have required the issue of $3,380,000 of the guaranteed stock. The actual amount claimed by stockholders and issued to them has been, as stated above, $3,017,250. It has been the intention of the Directors to limit this guaranteed stock to $3,

New-York Daily Times.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Progress and Prospects of the Enterprise—A General Summary of the Proceedings thus far.

HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATORY.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE "NIAGARA,"
COVE OF CORK, Ireland, Tuesday, July 30, 1857.

The several vessels of the Telegraphic fleet have assembled here; the cable is all shipped; the preliminary investigations and experiments have all been made: to-morrow we sail from Valentia Bay, and on Monday next the European end of the great Cable will be made fast to the Irish shore. It has been decided, as you already know, that the *Niagara* is to commence laying down the cable from this coast westward,—that she will be accompanied by all the vessels of the fleet, and that upon reaching mid-ocean the *Agamemnon* will "take up the wondrous tale," join her cable to that of the *Niagara* and complete the connection by proceeding to the coast of Newfoundland. This seems to me a far better arrangement than the one originally proposed,—which was that both vessels should go to the middle of their route, join ends and then proceed in opposite directions, laying out the cable towards either coast:—and I am a little surprised to learn that the change was not resolved upon without some considerable difference of opinion in the Board of Directors. One end of the cable will now be fast, so that in any contingency this cannot be lost:—there will be much less weight of cable to be sustained at any one time:—all the vessels of the fleet will now be together to give each other aid in any emergency:—the progress of the enterprise can be reported from day to day to the European station, and the whole will go forward as *one* work, having all the evident advantages of unity of purpose and of detail, instead of being substantially two—as it would have been upon the plan first proposed. The superiority of the new plan over the old one in the judgment of business men, is shown by the fact that insurances have now been effected upon portions at least of the cable, which it was found impossible to do before the change:—though the rate even now charged is *twenty* per cent.

Of course all of us who are in the work are sanguine of its success. But it is impossible not to see that the same feeling of confidence does not pervade the business community at large upon this side of the water. The magnitude of the undertaking and the peculiar and novel character of the difficulties which attend it, very naturally create great doubt in the minds of cautious people,—and I think the prevailing impression in the English mind is, that the enterprise will fail. At the same time the feeling is universal that the failure, if it occurs, will be only temporary,—that the effort will be at once renewed and will be prosecuted, under whatever difficulties and against whatever obstacles, to final and complete success. For my own part I confess my surprise at the extent and perfection of the precautions which have been taken against perils of every kind. There has been one very serious and singular blunder, certainly, in the construction of the wire,—one-half of it being twisted from right to left and the other half from left to right. The consequence of this must be that when the two are united any strain upon the cable must tend to *untwist* the whole. There has been a little newspaper controversy as to the responsibility for this curious mistake,—each of the manufacturing establishments concerned alleging its own innocence, on the ground that it was entirely ignorant of the proceedings of the other. In such a work the Directors or Superintendent of the Company ought to have taken care that there should be no such ignorance, but that both should have labored with a perfect knowledge of each other's plans and modes of proceeding. All, however, now concur in saying that the mistake is one of slight importance,—as it is evidently their interest to do. I hope it may prove so, but I have my fears. It is suggested that by placing a heavy piece of metal between the two ends,—by joining each in other words to a solid mass,—both will be kept in their places and the untwisting prevented,—inasmuch as the untwisting of one would turn the metal in one direction, while that of the other would turn it in the opposite direction,—and the two tendencies would thus neutralize each other. Whether it has been decided, however, to resort to this mode of obviating the difficulty, I am not aware.

You have already received ample and abundant descriptions of the various processes of the manufacture of the cable, its transfer to the holds of the two ships, and the machinery arranged for paying it out over their sterns. I shall say nothing, therefore, of all this, except as may be necessary in connection with the several sources from which danger may be apprehended. The cable is to be sunk, as the vessel proceeds, solely *by its own weight*, and its size has therefore been very carefully adapted to meet the several conditions which this implies. It must be heavy enough not to be swayed to and fro by the various currents and counter-currents which it will encounter in its descent, for the existence of such currents has been very clearly demonstrated by the deep-sea soundings which have been so carefully and diligently prosecuted during the last few years. In the next place it must not be *too* heavy, or the weight of that portion of it which must be suspended from the stern of the ship, before it can reach the bottom, would render it utterly unmanageable. It was this defect which occasioned the loss of the cable in the Mediterranean. It had been made very heavy, in order to be very strong. It broke, upon a violent plunge of the vessel, and was found to have parted at a distance of about half a mile. And it was indispensable, in the third place, that the cable should be *flexible*, as it must be coiled, wound around drums, and handled in a variety of ways. And yet it must also be stiff enough to lie rigidly in a straight line, when once laid down. The weight of the cable, as finally decided upon, after a great variety of very carefully-conducted experiments, is from *nineteen* hundred weight to one ton; and every part of it has been proved, by actual test, to be capable of bearing, with impunity, a direct strain of *four tons*. When it is immersed in salt water its relative weight will be considerably diminished, its downward pressure being somewhat under 14 cwt. per mile. The greatest depth of the sea along the line where the cable is to be laid is 12,420 feet, or a little over two miles; consequently, if enough of the rope were suffered to hang motionless from one of the vessels to reach the bottom in this depth, the strain to be borne by it would be less than a ton and a half. This will be still further reduced by the fact that while the vessel is in motion, the cable will be buoyed up by its friction upon the water. The strain put upon it will not be like that put upon a rope by a depending weight, but like that put upon the thread of the silkworm as it is reeled off rapidly from the cocoon. There seems, therefore, no reason to apprehend any danger to the cable from its own weight. It is strong enough to sustain a strain far greater than is likely to be put upon it, at all events, in good weather and under ordinary circumstances.

Great care had been taken in selecting, for the work of laying the cable, that season of the year which promised to be freest from the three dangers to which the sea in this latitude is subject,—fog, ice and storms. Lieut. MAURY collated observations made in the Atlantic during 260,000 days, in order to ascertain the precise time of the year most favorable for the prosecution of the work. The result of the inquiry was that if *fogs* were the only obstacles, the Winter months would be better than the Summer months; if ice were the chief danger, August would be the best month; and if storms were most dreaded, then the month of June. Taking ice, fogs and storms all into consideration together, Lieut. MAURY came to the conclusion that "between *the 20th of July and the 10th of August* both sea and air are usually in the most favorable condition for the laying down of the wire." All the contracts and appointments of the Company were accordingly made, with a view to the completion of the work within the period named. But they have not been wholly successful. It will be the 3d of August before the work of laying the cable will be commenced. The line over which the vessels will proceed while dropping the cable will be, as nearly as possible, the arc of the great circle which lies between the mid-entrance of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and the mid-entrance of Valentia Harbor in Ireland. The length of the arc is 1834 miles, and its central point is in latitude 52° 4′ N., and in longitude 32° 32′ W. The maximum speed of the vessels, while paying out the cable, is estimated at *five* miles per hour,—but probably 100 miles a day is quite as much as they will be able to accomplish. The 20th of August, therefore, is quite as early a day as their arrival on the Western Coast can be anticipated, even if they should suffer no detention from storms. As you already know, the cable is 600 miles longer than the route upon which it is to be laid; this provision has been made purely as a precautionary measure,—in case the vessels should be driven out of the direct and shortest route,—in case any portion of the cable should require to be cut away, &c. It is undoubtedly ample for all contingencies which are at all likely to arise.

The machinery for paying out the cable has been very carefully adapted to meet all the service that may be required of it,—in calm and in storm,—and is intended to give the most complete control and mastery of the cable under all circumstances. The *controlling machine*, as it is styled, stands behind the mizen-mast, and occupies the whole deck. Four cast-iron sheaves, or cylinders, about five feet in diameter, are ranged in line with one another, fore and aft. The first, commencing forward, is single-grooved; the second and third are double-grooved, and the fourth is single-grooved. The cable, as it comes up from the hold of the ship, passes over one of the grooves in the second drum,—then under it backwards and over and around the first single drum,—thence it returns over the remaining groove in the second,—then it goes directly across to one groove in the third, following but a small arc in its periphery,—thence to the last single drum, and downward around this back to the preceding double one, and, finally, over the unoccupied groove in that to a *fifth* grooved drum standing out upon rigid arms over the stern, from which it is dropped into the sea. The grooves in all these drums are exactly adapted, in size and form, to the cable. The passing and repassing of the cable over them serves to afford friction-surface for controlling the velocity of the rope in passing out. But additional checks for this purpose are provided. The four drums are so connected by gearing that their motions are exactly coincident—the motion of any one of them involving corresponding motion in all the rest. Upon two of the shafts, moreover, friction-brakes—the same in principle as those used upon railroads—are applied, to control the velocity of the drums; and to these, which are worked by a screw, is attached a balance, which will indicate the precise amount of strain thrown upon the cable at any moment. The screw is worked by a crank, at which will be stationed an officer whose duty it will be to watch the balance and regulate the friction of the brakes accordingly. In the electrician's department, there will be signals every second, by electrical currents, passed through the *entire length* of the cable, from the ship to the shore. At the side of the vessels, there are also patent logs, hanging down into the water, with vanes and wheels, turning faster or slower, according to the velocity with which the ship drags them through the water. One of these wheels has been so arranged as to make and break an electric circuit at every revolution, and record upon the deck of the ship, by apparatus provided for the purpose, the speed of the vessel. A bell will also sound upon every passage of the electric current through the cable. The brakesman, therefore, will watch the balance which indicates the strain upon the cable, and tighten or relax it, as occasion may require. He will also listen for the bell, and, if at any time its sound ceases—indicating an interruption in the circuit, he will stop the machinery, the vessel will be backed, and a *winding machine*, provided for the purpose, and worked by a horizontal steam-engine of about 20 horse-power, will be at once set to work, gathering up the slack rope as the vessel moves astern—the electrician all the while testing the insulating continuity of the cable yard by yard, until the defective portion has been discovered. This will then be cut out and the gap supplied by joining up the ends of the uninjured parts, when the paying out and testing will be resumed as at the first.

Special provision, too, has been made for storms. In ordinary weather, or even with brisk, strong winds, either ahead or astern, the work can go on without interruption, as the motion will not be so great as to prevent the machinery from retaining complete control of the cable. But, if the wind should blow astern so heavily as to make it necessary for the vessel to come up head to the wind, an apparatus has been prepared for paying out over the bow, similar to that already described. And in case a regular gale should arise, strong enough to render it impossible for the vessel safely to retain hold of the cable at all, preparations have been made for abandoning it temporarily. Upon the deck stand two large reels, each wound round with a very strong auxiliary cable, composed of iron wire only, and capable of resisting a strain of ten or twelve tons. Of this there are about two miles and a half on each reel. In case of a heavy storm, rendering necessary the abandonment of the cable, it would be *cut*, and the sea end attached to the end of one of these strong iron cords wound upon the reel. This would then be rapidly let out, and the Telegraph cable lowered to the quiet bottom of the sea, leaving the entire strain of the tempest to be borne by the iron cord. As soon as possible, moreover, the end of this cord would be attached to immense buoys, shaped like the quill float of the angler's line, and provided with reflectors, so as to be easily seen, which would be tossed overboard, and left to sustain the cable until the storm should subside, when they would again be picked up, the cable recovered and rejoined to the part remaining upon the ship, and the work proceed as before.

It will be seen from this statement, that nothing which prudence and intelligent foresight could suggest, has been left undone to provide against contingencies, and insure the successful accomplishment of this great work. So far as the *mechanical* part of it is concerned—the laying down of the cable—I see no room to doubt its success. It seems to me probable, to say the least, that within a month from the present time, the telegraphic cable will be safely deposited upon the bed of the Atlantic,—its two ends firmly secured to the Irish and the American Coasts respectively. Nor is there any apparent difficulty in its remaining there undisturbed by any of the ordinary agencies that vex the ocean. Storms cannot reach it. The bed upon which it will lie is, as you know from the published surveys, almost level,—lying from 9,000 to 12,000 feet below the surface, entirely free from those sudden elevations and depressions which mark other portions of the bed of the ocean, and composed of what seems to be fine sand, but which proves, upon microscopic examination, to be the shells and outside skeletons of myriads of creatures which live in the tropical waters, and have been swept up into these northern latitudes by the gulf-stream. The presence of these shells here proves the calm and undisturbed character of the water in which they are found. The cable once deposited upon this bed, is almost certain to be covered by the accumulation of these shells, which, moreover, have a tendency to agglutinate themselves round masses of metal, and preserve them from rust. There are many men of science who express the opinion that, if a telegraph cable were once deposited in this submarine burial-ground of the Diatoms, it would not only be in a tranquil and undisturbed retreat, but that after a few years, it would actually be built in there by a flinty pavement, which no trifling exertion could manage to penetrate,—that it would not only be at the bottom of the ocean, but would become an integral and permanent part of the ocean bed. Nor is the cable in this latitude exposed to interference from the anchors of ships,—for it is not a region where ships ever anchor. The only danger which, so far as I see, the cable is exposed to, is that of icebergs drifting southward and getting aground,—or grinding along upon the bottom of the sea as they are known sometimes to do, for scores and even hundreds of miles.

It has been feared, and with much apparent reason, that the *copper wire*, which runs along the centre of the cable, and which is the only conducting and useful part of it, might be broken,—or so stretched and attenuated as no longer to answer the purpose of a conductor. Very complete precautions have been taken against both these dangers. In the first place, the central copper wire, instead of being a *single* wire, is a *strand of seven*,—six wires being twisted, side by side, around a seventh. It is not likely that the conducting wire will be subjected to any strain severe enough to break all the seven at one and the same spot. Some one or more of them may break,—but scarcely any two of them would be likely to break in the same place. Now it has been demonstrated that *all of the seven wires* might be broken at *different parts* of the strand,—and even hundreds of times, without destroying or essentially impairing the capacity of the wire for the transmission of the electric current. In regard to the second ground of apprehension, that the *stretching* of the copper wire,—in consequence of the weight it may be required to sustain while the cable is being laid down,—may impair its conducting power, the result of precautionary experiments is equally satisfactory. To begin with, there will be no such strain upon it, from the causes I have already mentioned, as would stretch it much. It was supposed that a weight of six tons would stretch it *one foot in every mile*. But the weight, as I have already stated, will not, in all probability, exceed *a ton and a half* upon any part of the cord,—which will not be sufficient to attenuate the copper wire to any appreciable degree. And, furthermore, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the electrician of the Company has shown, by a series of experiments instituted for the purpose, that if the entire copper strand of the cable were stretched 96 *feet in every mile*, the loss of its conducting capability would amount to no more than a *thirty-seventh* part! He connected three 200 mile lengths of the cable into a continuous line and then passed a current through the 600 miles to the magneto electrometer. The weight of 745 grains was raised on the end of the steelyard and was thus the measure of the acting force of the current after transmission through the cable. He next made a break in the cable at the distance of 400 miles from the nearer end, and introduced into the gap there one mile of fine insulated wire, which possessed only *one-eleventh* of the capacity of the copper strand:—the proportion being ascertained by weighing equal lengths of the wire and the strand,—the wire weighing 3 grains and the strand 33½ grains. A current from the same battery was now passed through the 600 miles length of cable, with the one mile of fine wire interpolated in its course, and 725 grains were lifted on the steelyard. This experiment was quite conclusive,—for the effect of introducing the mile of fine wire was practically identical with that of stretching the copper wire 96 feet in every mile. Indeed it has also been shown, in the same series of experiments, that the copper strand bears stretching to 20 per cent of elongation, that is, it may be stretched 1,000 feet in a mile, without being broken or its telegraphic utility materially impaired. It has never broken, indeed, until it was stretched to an extent of from 25 to 30 per cent. All chance of failure from this source, therefore, would seem to be removed.

It has been feared, too, that the *insulation* of the conducting wire might be destroyed or seriously diminished. The insulating substance, as you know, is *gutta percha*, and the coating put on is unusually thick, in order to render the insulation as perfect as possible. This object is also promoted by several layers of gutta percha being laid on in succession, so that if there should prove to be a flaw in any one coat, the imperfection is sure to be removed when the next one is added. The efficacy of this proceeding has been tested by making a great number of holes, near together, in the first coating of a fragment of the wire, and then applying the second coating in the usual way. The insulation of the strand was found to be perfect under these circumstances and so continued, even when the covered wire was subjected to a hydraulic pressure amounting to *five tons on the square inch*. The utmost care has been taken in the preparation of the gutta percha, which is used as an insulator. It was first rasped from lumps of the crude substance, then rolled and macerated in hot water, then washed in cold water and driven through wire-gauze sieves, and afterwards squeezed and kneaded for hours by interrupted screws revolving in hollow cylinders, to get the water out and render the substance of the gutta percha sound and homogeneous.

After its texture had thus been perfected it was placed in horizontal cylinders, heated by steam and squeezed through them by screw pistons driven down very slowly. It emerged through a die which had a strand of the copper wire moving along through its centre. The strands are well drawn by revolving drums between the cylinders and through the die: they entered the die bright copper wire, and emerged from it completely coated with gutta-percha. Three distinct coats were given to the wire—and during the whole process a constant series of experiments tested the perfection with which the insulation was effected. So far, therefore, as any precautions can insure a successful result, there seems every reason to hope that the insulation, as well as the continuity and integrity of the conducting wire in the Telegraphic Cable will be preserved.

But supposing all these difficulties to have been surmounted, and all these sources of danger to have been obviated, there are many who still doubt *whether it has yet been satisfactorily shown that an electric current can be transmitted through a submarine wire, by the power of a single battery, with sufficient force to be made available in recording messages for so great a distance.* I have heard scientific men here in England say that they were of the opinion that this cannot be done—that the longest submarine wires hitherto laid down are only two or three hundred miles in length, and that even over these communication by Telegraph is subject to constant interruptions. However this may prove to be in the end, the matter has certainly received the most careful attention of the scientific gentlemen connected with the enterprise. I should be glad if the limits of a letter, and the popular character of such a correspondence would allow, to give somewhat in detail the history of the experiments which have been made and the results which they are believed to have established. But I can only indicate, in a general way, some of the leading conclusions which have been reached, leaving the more full account of the matter to be given in the Official History of the Telegraphic enterprise which will soon be issued under the authority of the Company.

In the ordinary arrangement of the wires of the electric telegraph, where they are stretched upon posts and insulated by glass and the surrounding air, the current of electricity runs along as a simple stream and with a velocity that is almost inappreciable for ordinary distances. But when the wires are inclosed in a sheath of insulating substance, like gutta percha, and placed in a moist medium or a metallic envelope, the case is very different. The influence of induction then comes into play as a retarding power. As soon as the insulated central wire is electrically excited, that excitement operates upon the adjoining layer of metal or moisture, and calls up in it an electrical force of an opposite kind. Each of these forces *disguises*, or holds fast, an equivalent portion of the other,—and the electricity of the central wire is thus prevented from moving freely onward as it otherwise would. It is found, in short, that the submarine telegraph cable is virtually a *lengthened out Leyden jar*, and transmits signals *while being charged and discharged*, instead of merely by allowing a stream of the electrical influence to flow dynamically and evenly along it. And every time it is used it has first to be filled and then emptied. In the case of a long submarine wire this was found to be a task requiring considerable time,—and this was found, moreover, to be very much *increased* with an increase in the length of the wire. And when experiments came to be made in 1851, upon telegraphic lines running underground between London, Manchester and Glasgow, and upon other partly underground and partly submarine between London, Paris and Brussels, it was found that the speed of the current did not exceed 1,000 miles per second. In that year Mr. WHITEHOUSE invented a very ingenious method of determining with precision the force of currents thus transmitted; and the result of his investigations was to show that, in submarine telegraphs the wires act as *reservoirs* and not as mere *channels*,—that the larger reservoir receives and holds a larger quantity than the smaller one, and that this naturally produces the most powerful effects when allowed to escape from its imprisonment. By 1855 the scientific *corps* had provided themselves with much more complete and perfect instruments for pursuing these inquiries; and the construction of new telegraph lines had also furnished them with better opportunities of making their experiments. It was soon found that a magneto-electrical current took a *second and a half* to discharge itself, when it moved through 1,146 miles of wire, in consequence of the retarding power of induction in this extended medium. This was a rate of speed not at all compatible with any profitable employment of a transatlantic telegraph for commercial purposes,—and the next step was to devise some remedy for this inductive obstacle. The first thing done was to send *different kinds* of electricity along the wire in succession, in the hope that each transmission of one kind would clear away the residue of the other which had immediately preceded it. The result was a complete success. Although the same wire and the same magneto-electric combination were employed which had before demanded a *second and a-half* for the completion of a single discharge, *seven and eight currents now readily recorded themselves in a single second.* When positive followed negative, and negative followed positive, in exactly equal proportions, the electrical equilibrium of the wire was continually restored as fast as it was disturbed,—each current clearing away the inductive influence which the other had left behind it. It was proved, moreover, in the course of these experiments that successive charges of electrical influence,—either of the same kind or of alternate opposite kinds,—may be traveling along lengthened conducting wires *simultaneously*,—the one following the other like successive waves upon the sea. Alternate positive and negative signals were sent along 900 miles of wire, at the rate of *eight* signals in each second,—and two signals arrived at the end of the wire after the acts of transmission had been discontinued. In another experiment by the use of a wire 1,020 miles long, three signals of a single-stroke bell were distinctly heard after the movement of the hand which originated the current had ceased. This, therefore, indicated a way in which the *rapidity* of transmitting electrical currents along a sub-marine wire could be increased; it was necessary only to employ *opposite kinds*,—positive and negative alternately.

The next point to be investigated was the ratio which increase of *distance* in a gutta-percha covered telegraph wire augments the difficulties of rapid transmission. It had been supposed that the available force was diminished in the ratio of the square of the distance traversed,—that is, that a current which has traversed 600 miles has only a *thirty-sixth* part of the working force of a precisely similar current which has traveled only 100 miles. In experimenting upon this point they had to consider: First—the diminution of the current's power to produce *mechanical* effects; and, Second—its *loss of speed.* A voltaic battery of 72 pairs of plates, each with a surface of 16 inches, was set to work, and it was ascertained how many grains the current would raise upon being transmitted through a wire just long enough to effect the connection. The number of grains lifted was 25,000. The experiment being repeated with the same current through 200 miles of wire, the number of grains lifted was 10,650; with 400 miles of wire it was 3,250; and with 600 miles it was 1,400. Clearly the loss of mechanical power in this case was not diminished in so large a ratio as had been supposed. In regard to loss of speed, nearly five thousand observations were made, with wires varying in length from 83 to 1,020 miles, to determine its ratio; and from these it appeared that with a wire 83 miles long the transmission was effected in .08 of a second; with 166 miles in .14 of a second; with 249 miles in .36 of a second; with 498 miles in .79 of a second; and with 1,020 miles in 1.42 of a second. This ratio was far less than had been supposed. The result of the experiments was to establish, with tolerable accuracy, the fact that the velocity of movement of a magneto-electric current, through a gutta percha covered wire, is 300 miles in from *one-twelfth* to *one-sixteenth* of a second; 600 miles in from *one sixth* to *one-ninth* of a second; and 900 miles in from *one fifth* to *one-fourth* of a second. Still further experiments proved that a rate of transmission could be obtained by the employment of magneto-electric currents from *two and a half to three* times as great as that of any simple voltaic impulse which can be used. The maximum speed attained by voltaic electricity was 1,800 miles per second; the maximum for the magneto-electric current was 6,000 miles per second. This shows conclusively that this is the current which must be employed. And it was also established that *large* coated wires, used beneath the water or the earth, are worse conductors, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, than small ones; and it was this which led to the adoption of the small-sized copper wire, which was finally decided on as the conductor.

After these points had been established by experiment—rendering it theoretically probable that there would be no difficulty in *using* a wire, if it could once be laid down across the Atlantic—the next point was actually to record a signal by a current sent through a circuit of 2,000 miles. For this purpose last year the various lines of telegraph under charge of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company were used, and they are so extensive, have so many ramifications, and each line contains so many separate wires, that a continuous length of nearly 5,000 miles could be made up among them. The experiments were made with great care, under the supervision of Mr. BRIGHT, the Engineer, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the Electrician of the Company. On the night of the 9th of October, 1856, ten gutta-percha covered wires, each measuring over 200 miles, were connected, so that a continuous circuit was formed of above 2,000 miles, and signals were distinctly and satisfactorily telegraphed through the whole length, at the rate of 210, 241, and upon one occasion 270 per minute. Experiment having shown that the conditions present in insulated wires placed *under the ground* and *beneath the sea*, are strictly analogous, this result was regarded as establishing, beyond all reasonable doubt, the practicability of working the Transatlantic Telegraph.

A still further experiment will be made to-morrow, when the ends of the cables upon the two ships will be joined, and the attempt will be made to send an electric current through the *entire length of 2,500 miles.* The result you will probably learn by telegraph through the London or Liverpool papers. [A dispatch received from the Liverpool correspondent of the Associated Press, which has already been published in the DAILY TIMES, states that this experiment was entirely successful—the current passing through the whole length of the cable in less than a second.]

This rapid summary will give you a general notion of the precautions which have been taken to secure success to this great enterprise. The Company which has undertaken it has a capital of £350,000,—which is divided into 350 shares of a thousand pounds each. The charter of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which had been procured two years ago, mainly through the exertions of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, was at once made over to the new Company, and Messrs. WHITEHOUSE and BRIGHT also secured to it the patents of all instruments which would be needed for working it. The agreement with these three gentlemen and Mr. BRETT is that, in consideration of their grants, upon attaining success, a half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent. per annum shall first be paid to shareholders,—and that then *one-half* of any further profit shall be given to them,—the other half being retained by the Company. The Prospectus was issued on the 6th of November, 1856, and in the first week of December the whole capital of $1,750,000 was subscribed for, and a first installment of $350,000 paid up. Since that time the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States have agreed for twenty-five years to pay to the Company, up to the time when its dividends shall have reached 6 per cent., a subsidy of $70,000 a year, and of $50,000 a year after that time,—besides affording valuable assistance in laying down the cable.

The cost of the Telegraph Cable, as I have ascertained it from entirely reliable data, has been as follows:

Contract price of deep sea wire per mile	$200
Price of spun-yarn and iron wire per mile	265
Price of outside tar per mile	20
Total per mile	$485
For 2,500 miles	$1,212,500
Ten miles of deep sea wire, with steel covering for mid-ocean connection at $1,450 per mile	145,000
Twenty-five miles of shore ends at $1,250 per mile	31,250
Total cost	$1,388,750

This is the cost of the cable only, and takes no account of the cost of electrical apparatus, various machinery on board the ships, &c., &c. The furnishing of ships by the two Governments, with officers, crews, provisions, &c., has saved a very large sum to the Company,—but it is not at all unlikely that the entire capital will be required to meet the other expenses of the enterprise. There has been some discussion as to the rate of charges to be adopted for the line when completed. It cannot, however, exceed $5 for a single message between London and New-York.

I shall send this letter by the *Canada*, which leaves Liverpool to-morrow. The subsequent steamers will bring you reports of our progress, as sent from the ships by telegraph to London, and, unless we are all greatly mistaken, you may expect within ten days after receiving this to hear by telegraph from Newfoundland, of the safe arrival there of the Western end of the Telegraphic Cable, and in due course of time I shall furnish you a detailed account of whatever may occur, of general interest, during this novel and remarkable expedition. All on board the ships are very confident of success, and every one will certainly do everything in his power which may contribute, however slightly, to its attainment.

A CHILD SLAVE SET FREE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A little Slave girl named ELLEN, about six years of age, has been in the custody of Miss LOUISA T. KEBE, at Sing Sing, for a few weeks past, the family who claim her as a Slave being at the North upon a visit. It seems the little girl is a grandchild of JOHN BULL *alias* DIMMOCK, who came to this City from Savannah a short time since, and who claims to be a British subject, having been a cabin boy on board the *Peacock*, when she was taken by the *Hornet*. Learning that his grandchild was with Miss KEBE at Sing Sing, a petition for her freedom was made to Judge WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, who, upon a hearing of the case, (the child having been brought into this State by the claimants,) gave her her freedom. Miss KEBE, attended by Dr. GRIFFIN, at whose house she is staying, testified that the child was owned by her brother, who could not afford to emancipate it without compensation, and fixed its value at $400, but he would sell her for $350.

Miss KEBE said she was attached to the child, and was employed in its education. The child's mother, who is a daughter of DIMMOCK, has been sold. It was given in charge to a constable. The Court will appoint a guardian for the child.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Webster Grant—The New-Granada Question Settled—The Rotation System at Work.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The Government is again disappointed by the non-reception of advices from WM. CAREY JONES. Not a word has been received from him since he left.

The Administration has received no information of the reported grant of the right of way on the Isthmus by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, to Messrs. WINDSOR & HARRIS. No claims of Costa Rica, founded on right of conquest, will be admitted.

The New-Granada question is substantially settled. The details are not yet published, but there is no disagreement as to principle.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Auditors, are to go out, under the system of rotation. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Transit Grant—No Diplomatic Appointments—Kansas—Utah—The Wagon-Road Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

If it be true, as stated, that Costa Rica has disposed of the Nicaragua Transit Route and has acquired part of the Territory of the latter, our Government will unquestionably object to the arrangement, it being known that Mr. CAREY JONES was especially instructed to represent the views of the Administration on that subject as adverse to such a course of policy.

Until the meeting of Congress no Diplomatic appointments will be made, excepting such as may be demanded by the public exigencies, as it is desired that successors to the present incumbents shall not go abroad until their appointments shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

General DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will shortly repair to Nebraska for the purpose of making treaties with the Ponca and Pawnee Indians.

A letter is now on the way to Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of the State of Kansas, tendering him the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in place of Gov. CUMMING, but the appointment not to take effect until the meeting of Congress.

The troops and civil officers for Utah are not expected to reach that Territory until about the 1st of November.

Satisfactory accounts have been received of all the Wagon Road Expeditions, excepting that of Col. NOBLE, which has disappointed the expectations of the Government.

Surgeon ROBERT J. BARRY, of the navy, a native of Pennsylvania, died here this afternoon.

Kansas News.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that Judge CAMP has published an opinion, stating that the payment of taxes is essential to the preliminary rights of voting.

The Sheriff of Douglas County has given notice of his intention to collect the taxes.

Rumor says that Gens. LANE and ROBINSON, and Messrs. PHILLIPS, CONWAY, BLOOD, and others, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Lecompton.

In a speech on the 5th inst., General LANE announced the organization of eleven thousand men to protect the polls at the election in October, and stated that the number would be increased to twenty-five thousand.

Fight With the Indians—General Rusk—Southern Items.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

New-Orleans papers of the 8th inst. say [illegible] Lieut. Hood, of the Second Cavalry, [illegible] men, had a desperate encounter with a band of forty-five Lipans and Comanches, on the 28th of July, at the head of Devil River. The fight was a hand-to-hand one. Nine Indians were killed and ten wounded. Lieut. Hood had one killed and one missing, and he and three of his men were wounded. The Indians enticed him into an ambush by a flag of truce.

The death of General RUSK produced a profound sensation in Texas. The Galveston, Houston and Indianola papers were dressed in mourning on account of it.

The Galveston *News* complains of drouth, saying the like has never been known before.

The health of the towns on the coast of Texas was unusually good.

The Victoria *Advocate* says the planters on the river were exultant at the prospect of a large cotton crop.

At Washington the Brazos River had risen 15 feet.

The accounts of the crop from the back country were generally good.

The Southern Convention.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Business Committee reported, to-day, against Free-trade and direct taxation; against the South receiving goods from States not upholding the Fugitive Slave Law; against any discrimination of the Government in favor of foreign mail lines from Northern ports; in favor of the exemption of one slave to each slaveholder from seizure for debt; in favor of erecting Arizona into a territory; in favor of recovering certain lands lost by recent treaty with Mexico; also, reported that the time had not yet arrived for the calling of a Convention in reference to the African Slave-trade.

Resolutions in favor of Montgomery as the next place of meeting for the Convention, and in favor of the withdrawal of the squadron from the African coast, were adopted.

The Heat of Yesterday.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The thermometer at noon to-day marked 92 degrees.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 14.

To-day was the warmest of the season. The thermometer stood at 94° in the shade, at noon. This evening it stands at 89°.

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 14.

The thermometer here stood this afternoon at 97° in the shade.

AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Friday, Aug. 14.

This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury marking at noon 106° in the shade. This evening it marks 96°.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here from Boston at 10½ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at midnight. A light south wind is blowing.

DEPARTURE OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Portland, on the 8th, *via* Halifax, arrived here last night, and left at noon, to-day, for Liverpool.

Death of Hon. Franklin Dexter.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER, of Boston, and one of the most prominent citizens of Massachusetts, died this morning at his Summer residence at Beverly.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke*, from New-York, arrived and anchored in the President Roads this morning.

THE GOODWOOD RACE.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times* attributes the defeat of the American horses, in the Goodwood contest, to the incapacity of their trainer, PALMER, who is celebrated for bringing his horses to the ground so fat that they cannot do themselves justice. It predicts that they will still win the day, after running unsuccessfully long enough to get themselves in good condition. *Bell's Life in London*, whose full report of this exciting race was published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, attributes their defeat mainly to the wretched riding of the jockey, GILPATRICK. It is compelling to see that authorities on both sides of the water agree that it was in the American horses to win if they had been properly trained and ridden.

THE NILE.

NUMBER TWO.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

OSSIOUT, (Upper Egypt.)

We reached Ossiout, the chief city of Upper Egypt, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and before mailing our letters I propose to write again, if but briefly, of our adventures on the Nile.

Game is abundant. I have never seen such flocks of geese and ducks. Cranes and pelicans are abundant, and, by way of novelty, we have devoted ourselves, with some assiduity, to shooting the pelicans, as decidedly the largest flying game we have ever encountered.

It was the fifth morning out from Cairo, and I was, as usual, awake before daylight. The breeze had died away at sunset the previous evening, and we lay all night under an overhanging bank, the massee of Indian corn overshadowing us and shutting out the starlight on the eastern side. The profound stillness of the night was broken by the faint cry of the water-fowl, sometimes rising to a shrill scream, as they flew over us, but more steadily sounding indistinctly across the river, as they chattered one to another, nestling by thousands on the sand-banks opposite to us. Throwing my clothes on hastily, I roused HALIFA and MAHMOUD, two of the boatmen, and taking the small boat, the *Saudal* as they call it, I pulled off into the gloom which was as yet unbroken by the coming dawn, and in an instant the swift current of the river swept us away, and I was more utterly alone than I have been at any moment since leaving America. I had taken care not to wake any one on the boat, and none knew that I was gone. I was afloat on the Nile with two Arab boatmen, and five thousand Bedouins were within five miles of me, any one of whom would have counted my life much cheaper than my gun and powder.

True, LATIF PACHA, the Governor of Upper Egypt, has to-day assured me that he has fully subjected the insurgent Bedouins, but we happen to be wiser than he in knowing that they are more furious than ever, and that the present Government of Egypt cannot possibly control them or keep them in bonds.

Rowing on the Nile is an easy matter down stream, but a very different affair against the current. We were half an hour in working our way across the stream, and we knew that we had succeeded only when the boat grounded, five hundred feet from the bank. For the Nile, like all rivers of swift current, makes shoals and sand-bars, and frequently it is impossible to approach within a quarter of a mile of the shore.

But I was where I wished to be, and backing off from the bank, I let the boat drift slowly down on the current which was here but slow and feeble, while I looked out for game and up at the sky and stars.

Shall I say that I forgot the game and remembered only the stars? I have done even so before in American forests. I have heard the wind in the lofty hemlocks, and have even slept on my stand, lulled by that glorious music, while the deer went unharmed by me. I have stood on the shore of the Delaware and forgotten the game while I heard the gush of the waters over the rocks and the ripple in the eddies below them. Even so it was here, I lay down in the boat and looked up at the stars. Orion was in the west, and Taurus going down on the horizon. The old folly,—nay, I will not call it folly,—the old joy came over me. I am a slave to memory. Is it not grand, this power of bringing back the swift forms of the vanishing past times, the shapes and shadows that are disappearing in the gloom? I say I lay in the boat. HALIFA had thrown his oar in and was lying asleep on the thwart. MAHMOUD was dreaming, if an Arab ever dreams, and I could see smiles sometimes flitting over his swarthy visage. I drew my cloak around me, for I had thrown it into the boat, and let the flood go over me.

It was just such a morning as this in the long gone years; the sky was just as clear. The moon lay even thus on the western horizon, Orion and Taurus blazed even thus their splendor on my eyes. But it was a cold morning in a northern climate. It was not like this—mild, soft and Summer-like, for November in the forest was cold and sometimes stormy, and the wind wailed among the pines for the departed Summer. But my friend, the friend of my boyhood and of later years, was by my side, and as we lay together on the dead leaves of the forest, our blankets wound around us, and the fire smouldering at our feet, I woke with the heavy pressure of his hand on my breast. I spoke to him, but he did not wake. He was sleeping, and had grasped me with his stout hand I lay and listened to his breathing. Did I not love him? I looked into his face, and he was smiling, and then he spoke in low tones, indistinct, disconnected words, but I heard him say "*Munfuloot, Aboufayda Elephantina*," and he was traveling in dreams over his old journeys. Then he woke and we talked of it, and he told me of shooting a pelican on the Nile under the very heights of Aboufayda. Oh, JOE WILLIS, my friend, I was under the hills myself, whereof you told me in that November dawn, and I recalled all that you told me. It seemed to me as if I had been there before. It seemed to me that I was in some way at home, and the dark faces of my Arabs had familler expressions, as if I had seen them years ago beyond the Atlantic.

And so it happened on that same morning that the boat drifted downward to another sand-bank, and the dawn came in the east, and the sun, just lifting his head above the hills of Aboufayda, saw in the bow of the boat the dark faces of two sleeping Arabs, and in the stern the white face of a sleeping American, for we were all dreaming together. And we should have slept till midday but for the sharp whiz of a hundred geese, that went over us, within a dozen yards of my head.

"Wiz!" shouted HALIFA, springing to his feet in astonishment.

Wiz is Arabic for goose. I fully appreciated the name as they went over me. Two barrels emptied themselves into the flock. My old gun has a way of shooting itself. I am inclined to believe it would have shot some of those geese if I had slept on. As it was, with my assistance at the trigger, it brought down three of them, and the Arabs plunged in after them and brought them into the boat.

But geese were not what I had started for that morning. I wanted a pelican, for his skin and feathers—and a pelican I must have. So, rubbing my eyes, and looking around me, I caught sight of two on the end of a sand-spit, a mile up the river. The best way to approach them was by the boat. The pelican does not wake very early in the morning. He prefers to keep quiet till 10 or 11 o'clock, and it requires something of a provocation to induce him to lift his huge form out of the water. A boat seldom disturbs him, so long as it does not come too near.

The men laid themselves down to the oars for some distance, and then went ashore and took the small rope which I provided for the boat, and tracked a mile up the river, passing some three hundred yards from the pelicans, without disturbing them. Then we took to the oars again, pulled out into the river, and drifted down on the current, all of us lying below the thwarts, and out of sight till within fifty yards of the game. Then I gave it to them. The first barrel was loaded with small bullets, and I fired at the head of the bird, and he fell instantly. The second barrel was loaded with geese shot, and I sent this after the other one as he rose heavily on his huge wings, but it only scattered his feathers and did not disturb his flying. He went up the river—I followed him. He went down half a mile off. The men tracked my boat to within two hundred and fifty yards of him and I then saw that he was wide awake, so I tried the depth of the water and finding it not too much, I let myself down into it, and stooping so as to leave my head and right arm with my gun alone above the surface, I directed the men to row as if crossing the river, while I slowly and cautiously approached the bird. This plan succeeded to admiration. I was within eighty yards of him before he recognized me as a man, and I think that even then he was a little bothered to know my nationality. While he was considering I was rising and lifting my gun. It was tronblesome, too, for I was under water to my armpits, and it was difficult to hold the gun out of the water and get a fair sight over it. But as the bird arose I threw the load at him. A child could not miss a flying pelican; the mark is like the side of a house; and at the first shot he fell into the river with a tremendous plash. But my game was not yet caught. He swam like a steamboat, and my second load was necessary to stop this. Still he was not dead, and on my approaching him he made a gallant resistance. He swept his great pinions, and attacked me furiously with his strong beak—nor was it without a long and severe struggle that I mastered him, and got him into the boat, which now came to my aid. When I returned to the *Phantom* the ladies were not awake, and we had—upon my word we had—a slice of pelican, a delicious steak, for breakfast. One of them measured nine feet three inches from tip to tip of his wings, and the other eight feet six. (I mean the pelicans, not the steak.)

The heights of Aboufayda are celebrated in song and story. Every traveler on the Nile has recorded his experience in passing their tempestuous cliffs. But for us there was dead calm, and as the men tracked the boat slowly by them JACQUES and myself went ashore and climbed the rocks and looked into the hundreds of open tombs that gape from their sides. We found bones and mummy cloths and broken boards in all of them. When, or or by whom they were robbed, no one knows.

That was a lordly idea of the old Egyptians that led them to select such heights for the burial-places of their dead. Gorgeous carvings and stately adornments there were enough, but these were as nothing in their sight, if they might not stand on some hill looking out on the Nile or the sea.

It was not to be lulled to slumber by the sound of the waves. It was not to be remembered by the millions of after generations who should pass up and down the mighty river. It was not pride nor vanity nor weak superstition that made them select such spots for royal slumber; but it was a far looking into the future, and a dim but glorious vision of immortality; and they buried the dead not for the long sleep, but for the hour of resurrection. "They will be gods when they awake," was the Egyptian creed, "and they must not then look back with shame to the place of their repose."

It was a kingly thought that, "that when the voice should call them from slumber they should throw off the grave-clothes, burst open the marble doors, and stand on hills from which their eyes would behold Egypt new-born and glorious, a kingdom worthy of gods." Alas for their sublime creed. Their dead sleep well in the nameless graves that are on the level of the plain. The catacombs where the millions lie are unknown and undisturbed and when the voice calls them they will start to life and light on the plains of their birth and trials and death. But their kings, their princes, their men of might! The Romans and the Saracens have scattered their dust in the Nile, and the Nile has borne it to the sea, and the restless oceans have thrown in on every shore. Where will the Pharaobs stand in the resurrection? Where will bone find its bone, and Sesostris stretch out his mighty hand to God?

It is again nearly midnight. Our boat lies in front of the Governor's palace at Ossoot. We have been in the city and on the hills all the afternoon, having devoted the morning to receiving the Governor, LATIF PACHA, and his suite, who paid us a formal visit on our boat. He is just now leaving here in his steamer to go down the river to meet SAID PACHA, the Viceroy, who is expected up in a few days; and while I have been writing he has passed the boat, preceded by torch bearers and attended by a large *cortege*. He is a noble-looking man, and we are indebted to him for as much attention as he could crowd into one day. He greeted us instantly on our arrival, having learned that we had letters to him from the Viceroy, and he sent us donkeys and attendants from his Palace to remain at our service so long as we are here. We are likely, therefore, to be well cared for while here. As we only wait long enough to procure a supply of bread and provisions, we shall doubtless be away by to-morrow night, and you will next hear of us at Luxor and Thebes.

Our City Public School Houses.

Mr. MCVEY, the Superintendent of School Buildings, has his hands pretty full, as will be seen by the following statement of the amount of work now being performed under his direction.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

One new school building is erecting in the Twelfth Ward, near King's Bridge. The amount of contract for the building, exclusive of grounds and furniture, is $14,000.

One new first-class house in the Twentieth Ward, on Twenty-eighth-street near Tenth-avenue. The amount of contract, exclusive of grounds and furniture, is $33,000. This house is to be used as a girls' school, and is the third first-class, new school building that has been erected in this Ward within the last three years, two of them cost not less than $65,000 each, and both on one street. This work has been mainly due to the exertions and Ward policy of NELSON J. WATERBURY.

One new building for a primary school on Fourth street, in the Eleventh Ward. The amount of contract for building, exclusive of grounds and furniture, is $17,000. Also,

One new building for a Primary School on Mott-street, in the Sixth Ward. This school-house, with other improvements in the houses in City Hall-place and on Elm street, have originated with WILLIAM SINCLAIR. The amount of contract for building is $17,000, to which must be added as much more for grounds and furniture.

The finishing of new No. 20, on Corycltie-street, in the Tenth Ward, is slowly being carried on, the contract originally requiring that the house should have been furnished and ready for use in December last, and a penalty of $50 a day for every day's delay was attached as a part of the contract. The work is not completed yet, and probably will not be before the 1st of October, if so soon. This building, when completed, however, will be one of the most perfect in all respects that has been erected under the authority of the Board of Education. The furniture alone cost $7,500, and is of the kind known as Ross' Diagonal single feet and desk, such as was ordered by the Swedish Government for its schools some time ago.

SCHOOL HOUSES REPAIRING.

No. 31 on Monroe-street, in the Seventh Ward, is being repaired, and enlarged with wings at a contract cost of $17,000, this being the third similar improvement in the school-buildings of the Ward in two years past.

The Harlem School building on One hundred and Twenty-fifth street, in the Twelfth Ward, is being enlarged and improved at a cost of $9,000.

No. 62 on Baxter-street, in the Fourteenth Ward, is being improved and enlarged at a cost of $5,000.

No. 41 on Greenwich avenue, in the Ninth Ward, is being improved at a cost of $2,000.

No. 35 on West Thirteenth street, in the Fifteenth Ward, is being improved at a cost of $2,200.

Old No. 8 on Grand-street, in the Eighth Ward, is to have some alterations and improvements, and has been talked of for a large Colored School, to accommodate the pupils that now are scattered in small schools in various parts of the City down town. This movement is one heretofore urged by the DAILY TIMES, and one that will, if carried into effect, liberally and wisely, add greatly to the importance and usefulness of our Colored Schools.

All of the above named buildings are to be furnished with the new improved school furniture. The cost of furnishing ranges will be from three to seven thousand dollars. All of the other school buildings are being thoroughly cleaned and put in order for the reassembling of the schools after vacation.

The Fourth Ward, by the destruction of No. 26 on James-street, has now but one school building, old No. 1 on William-street. This fact, with some others of a similar character, show the working of our Ward School policy, in which every Ward is supposed to go to for its schools irrespective of the wants of the City at large.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT MONTREAL.

Commencement of the Session—Distinguished Members—Prayer by the Lord Bishop of Montreal—Committees.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was opened this morning. The day was a beautiful one, clear and bright, and not oppressively warm—just such weather as tends to put every one into good humor, and prepare them for either labor or enjoyment. On making inquiries as to the place of meeting, I found that the authorities of Montreal had thrown open their Court House for the use of the Association, and thither I betook myself, some time before the appointed hour of ten o'clock. The room in which the general meeting was to take place is that of the Circuit Court—a room much larger and finer than any of our Court rooms in New-York, though devoted exclusively to the trial of causes of less than sixty dollars in amount—with a lofty ceiling, well lighted, and occupying a situation away from noise. The room was well filled, the chairs devoted to the bar being now occupied by the members of the Association, between whom and the raised seats of the Secretary and Presiding Officer were placed the reporters' tables.

Among the gentlemen present, the most notable was his Excellency Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B., Administrator of the Government and Commander of the Forces, attended by his staff. His Excellency was attended by Mr. Pennefather, Governor's Secretary; Lt. Col. Thackwell, Military Secretary; Lt. Col. Hon. R. Rollo, Assist. Adj.-Gen.; Lt. Col. Holsworth, Dep. Q'mr. Gen.; Lt. Col. Irvine, Prov. A.D.G.; and Major Robertson, A.D.C. He wore an undress uniform, with the star of Knight Commander of the Bath, and his collar and decoration as Commander of the Legion of Honor. At his left, upon the bench, the Anglican Lord Bishop of Montreal, the retiring President of the Association, (Professor Hall, of Albany,) and the President of the Local Committee (Sir W. E. Logan) on his right.

Among the gentlemen within the bar were the Hon. R. Spence, P. M. General; Hon. Attorney-General Cartier, Hon. Mr. Justice Day, Hon. Mr. Justice Mondelet, Hon Peter McGill, Hon. Colonel Moffatt, Hon. W. B. Robinson, M.P.P.; Mr. Holton, M.P.P.; Mr. Lorenger, M.P.P.; Mr. Papin, M.P.P.; Mr. Morin, M.P.P.; Lieut.-Col. Munro, 89th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Ord, R.E.; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

Among the members and guests of the Association were Professors Lovering, Dewey, Hare, Bache, Henry, Silliman and Olmsted, from the U. S.; Prof. Dawson and Prof. Howe, McGill College; Prof. Hincks, Toronto; Mr. Ramsay, of the British Geological Survey; Prof. Kelland, Edinburg; Mr. Woodall, Oxford University; Prof. Thompson and Miles, Bishops' College, Lennoxville, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

The spectators' seats and all the space around the door were filled with ladies and gentlemen of Montreal, desirous of seeing all the savans and hearing and being mystified by their abstruse speeches, and all manifestly deeply interested in all that was going on, and not a little sensible that the Association had done a good thing in coming to Montreal, and that the citizens of Montreal must not fail to do the right right thing by the Association and its members.

Programmes were scattered throughout the room, containing a list of the officers of the Association and of the Local Committee; the rules of membership; a notice that there was a register in the Hall, where members were requested to record their names &c., and a programme of the proceedings of the morning, upon which the meeting entered about half-past ten.

Professor HALL, of Albany, introduced to the Convention the Vice President for the year, Professor CASWELL, who stated that the proceedings would be begun by a prayer by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

His Lordship accordingly offered up a prayer as follows:

"O Lord our God, who by thy Almighty word hast created the world, and now upholdest and governest all things in heaven and earth, receive, we beseech thee, these our humble prayers, which we offer to thy divine Majesty; and as thou didst at the first teach the hearts of thy faithful people by sending to them the light of thy Holy Spirit, and hast graciously promised to continue his presence with them that ask for it, grant us by the same spirit to have a right judgment in all things; and specially direct and guide the deliberations and actions of this Association, in connection with which we are assembled here this day. May all our works be begun, continued, and ended in thee; and while in the eager pursuit of knowledge and the deep investigations of science, we may be led to exclaim, that 'The heavens declare the *glory* of God,' let us never rest satisfied, O Lord God Almighty, unless from thy word, which thou hast given us, we can also learn *thy will*, and grow in grace, as well as knowledge, and in meetness for enjoying thy presence afterwards,—when we may hope to see thee face to face, and know even as we are known. Let neither the splendor of anything that is great, nor the conceit of anything that is good in us, withdraw our eyes from looking upon ourselves as sinful dust and ashes. And then clothed with humility, may we be meek, charitable, and courteous towards each other, so that no evil spirit of anger, jealousy, or vain glory, may find place in the midst of us to disturb our unity and peace.

These petitions we offer up in the all-prevailing name of Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Redeemer, with whose most perfect form of words we conclude our imperfect address to the Throne of Grace:

'Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name—thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.'"

Professor CASWELL then addressed the Convention. He said: Gentlemen of this Association, I have to congratulate you on the attendance of so large a number of members at the opening of this your eleventh annual meeting. It augurs well for the interests of science that so many have come to this gathering to place their choicest contributions on her altar, and to welcome to her fellowship the humblest laborer in her causes. I think also that it is a matter of congratulation that we are met without the limits of the United States. However it may have been in former times, it is not now the case that mountains or seas interposed make enemies of nations. In the onward march of science, it is one of the felicities of our time, that little account is taken of the boundaries that separate states and kingdoms. The discoverer of a new law, or principle in nature, of a new process in the arts, or a new instrument of research, of beneficial tendency, is speedily heralded over land and ocean; is welcomed as the benefactor of his race, and is immediately put into communication with the whole civilized world. We have before us a practical illustration of the amenities of science. We of the United States are here convened on British soil, little thinking that we have passed the boundary of the protection of American law, or that amidst the generous hospitality of this enterprising commercial capital of a noble Province of Great Britain we are aliens to the British Constitution. We have left the American eagle, but we assure the gentlemen of Canada that we feel in no danger of being harmed by the British lion. I have said that we are aliens to the British Constitution; but that must of course be taken in the narrowest and most technical sense, for I am proud to say, on deliberate conviction, that nothing is alien to the British Constitution that looks to the perfection of knowledge, to the furtherance of the arts, or the amelioration of the condition of humanity. I further say, and (turning to Gen. EYRE) I here speak by permission, that the proudest achievements of British arms, and they have been proud enough for the highest desires of ambition or of glory, have been less glorious than the patronage of science, that success in the arts, and those attempts to improve the condition of our race, which have placed Old England in the van of nations. At no period of time has that patronage been more wisely directed or those noble efforts more earnestly persevered in than under the reign of the present illustrious Queen, whose virtues are alike the ornament of her sex and Crown. There is something of special fitness in our assembling here at this time—at a moment when England and America are shaking hands with each other across the broad bosom of the Atlantic, when that electric chain which is to bind them in perpetual friendship, is being placed securely in the depths of the ocean far out of reach of any temporary storms which may impair its repose or lessen its efficiency. But our congratulations are not unmixed with sadness. It is a melancholy event which has called me to preside at this time. You last year elected to your Presidency a gentleman distinguished for amenity of manner, philosophical research, and laborious diligence in the cause of science. That gentleman is no longer among the living. JACOB WHITNEY BAILEY died on the 26th February, in the 46th year of his age. I hope that before the close of this meeting a fitting tribute will be paid to his memory and services in scientific research. I will only say now that he was born in Massachusetts in 1810; but spent the greatest part of his youth in Providence, which is the place I represent here. He early gave indications of that love of study and research which afterwards distinguished him. At a period when most boys are engrossed with the sports and occupations of their age, he was sedulously employed in making collections in natural history, and in the examination of their propensities and scientific classifications. He afterwards graduated at West Point, and though not of a strong constitution, passed with credit through the arduous studies of that institution, and landed his studies as fifth in a class of forty five. He left in 1833. In 1834 he was recalled to give instructions in chemistry, geology and mineralogy, and in 1838 he had his full appointment to that Department. The official order announcing his death stated that for more than eighteen years he had held that chair with ability and success; and it further states, and states truly, that distinguished for his attainments in science, his loss would be felt not only there, but by the friends of science throughout the world. All the friends of science acquainted with his labors will concur in this tribute to his memory. In his private life Professor BAILEY was exceedingly retiring, listening to the opinions of others, but reluctant to attract attention to his own. In the midst of domestic endearments, he was called to suffer a bitter sorrow and bereavement. In 1852, almost within sight of his own dwelling, his wife and daughter perished from the burning of a steamboat. He never fully recovered from the shock of that heart-rending event. In sorrow so profound, he found relief of spirit in the precious blessings of the gospel. The crowning excellency of his character was that to the severe inductions of philosophy, he added the humble faith of a Christian. Such was the man whom friendship and science deplores. In presiding over you, I must ask your indulgence and cooperation. We are met to advance the cause of science, and to encourage each other, and to promote the great interests of humanity; for science was always to be held tributary to that higher interest—the interest of the human race.

Sir WILLIAM E. LOGAN then rose to bid the association welcome, in behalf of the Local Committee and the citizens of Montreal, which he did very heartily. He said, however, that he could only do so in behalf of Montreal, but the head of the Government recognizing the importance and interest of the meeting, was present to give the association a welcome which would be the welcome not only of Montreal, but of the whole of Canada, and indeed of the whole of British America besides.

Sir WM. EYRE, K.C.B., the Administrator of the Government, accordingly rose to speak; a tall, soldierly-looking man, evidently more accustomed to addressing soldiers than savans. He said he should only detain them a few minutes in extending a hearty welcome to all who had honored the City of Montreal with their presence. The time had been when so large an influx of visitors from the other side of the line might have awakened other emotions, not unmixed perhaps with apprehensions, and the assembly laughed good-naturedly at the suggestion. But those feelings, he said, had now passed away and there can be no rivalship now but that of a noble and manly emulation. We have received the hospitality of our neighbors in times past. I do not desire to praise ourselves, but I trust that we shall not be found wanting now that we have the opportunity to show to those who have benefited the world that we are sensible of our indebtedness to them. He concluded by alluding to the death of Prof. BAILEY, who had established a European reputation for himself, and to his place as presiding officer being filled by so worthy a successor.

In behalf of the Natural History Society, Dr. DAWSON, its President, also welcomed the Association very agreeably by saying that the Society hoped to have an opportunity to-morrow evening to express its feelings, as they intended to invite the members of the Association to a soiree on that evening. They rejoiced to see so large a delegation of American Scientific men, and could not but hope that the meeting would be a most profitable one, and would impart a healthy stimulus to science in Canada.

The welcoming speeches being thus concluded, the Chairman said that as the Secretary was not yet prepared with the list of papers that had been submitted to the Association, the next business would be the election of six members of the Standing Committee, which must be by ballot. Tellers were appointed and nominations called for. The following gentlemen were nominated by various members: Prof. OLMSTED, of New-Haven; Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge; Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey; Prof. DAWSON, Prof. WILSON, Prof. HENRY, Prof. HUBBARD, Prof. SWALLOW, Dr. DEWEY, Dr. LYNCH, Dr. SNELL and Dr. RADELL.

The Chairman said it would be the best way for the members to vote for six members upon one ballot. Prof. BACHE declined positively the nomination, to which the chair said members would pay such attention as they thought fit.

The whole number of ballots cast proved to be 68. The following gentlemen received the highest number of votes, and were declared elected:

Prof. Dawson	68	Prof. Peirce	43
Prof. Wilson	68	Prof. Olmsted	42
Prof. Henry	53	Dr. Lynch	40

The Secretary then read the list of papers which had been handed in—*only* 38 in number—as follows:

1—On the division of the Azoic Rocks of Canada into Huronian and Laurentian. By Sir W. E. LOGAN.
2—The Laws of descent among the Iroquois. 1st—Descent in the Female Line. 2d—Degrees of Consanguinity. By B. H. MORGAN.
3—On the probable subdivision of the Laurentian Series of Canadian Rocks. By Sir W. E. LOGAN.
4—On the relative duties of the various intrusive Rocks, cutting Laurentian Series in Canada. By Sir W. E. LOGAN.
5—On a Quantitative Assay of Chromium by the Blow-Pipe process. By E. W. HILGARD. [10 min.]
6—Notes on the determination of the longitude of Fernandina, Amelia Island, Florida, by many chronometer exchanges from Savannah, Ga. By A. D. BACHE and CHARLEY A. SCHOTT.
7—On Tongued Flexures in the Broad-Top Coal. By J. P. LESLEY. [10 min.]
8—The Secular Variation which Tidal action produces on Lunar and Terrestrial motion. By DANIEL VAUGHAN. [10 min.]
9—Comparison of the Religious System of the Iroquois with that of the Ancient Peruvians. By L. H. MORGAN.
10—On the Heights of the Tides of the Atlantic Coast of the United States. By A. D. BACHE.
11—On Comparative Sections in Western Kentucky, Western and Eastern Pennsylvania. By J. P. LESLEY. [5 min.]
12—The Cause of the Existence of one or more Tails attending Comets. By DANIEL VAUGHAN. [10 min.]
13—On some Mineral Waters, and on the origin of Magnesian Rocks. By T. STERRY HUNT.
14—General Considerations on the Metamorphoses of Sedimentary Rocks. By T. STERRY HUNT.
15—On the Parrallelism between the Crystalline Rocks of the Laurentian and Silurian formations. By T. STERRY HUNT.
16—On some Intrusive Rocks of the District of Montreal. By T. STERRY HUNT.
17—Notes of a new system of Dressing Metalic Ores by Mechanical means. By Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., Yale College.
18—The Light of the Suns, Meteors, and Temporary Stars. By DANIEL VAUGHAN. [12 to 15 min.]
19—On the Ethnological Bearings of certain Architectural forms. By J. P. LESLEY. [15 min.]
20—On the word "Oolite." By J. P. LESLEY [5 min.]
21—On the Variety and State of Preservation of the Fossils known as "Sternbergine." By J. W. DAWSON. [30 min.]
22—On the Newer Pliocene Fossils of the St. Lawrence Valley. By J. W. DAWSON.
23—On a Universal Language. By HUGO REID.
24—On Parthenogenesis of Animals and Plants. By BERTHOLD SEEMAN.
25—Passages of the Electric Vortices near the longitude of Montreal, between the 12th and 20th of August, 1857. By THOMAS BASSNETT. [5 min.]
26—On Bank Notes, and the means adopted for prevention of counterfeiting. By B. SILLIMAN, Jr., Yale College.
27—Paper upon certain Ternary Compounds recently discovered. By Prof. A. K. EATON, Brooklyn.
28—On a subsidence of the Coast of New-Jersey and of some of the adjoining States. Prof. GEO. H. COOK, Rutgers College.
29—On the application of a New Arrangement of Locomotive Boiler, to the Combustion of Coal. Dr. WYNNE.
30—On the Physical conditions determinate of the climate of the United States. By Prof. JOSEPH HENRY.
31—On some Phenomena of Ice. By Prof. JOSEPH HENRY.
32—On the Influence of the Gulf Stream upon the Climate of the Atlantic Coast of the United States. By Dr. WYNNE.
33—On the warped surfaces occurring in Road Excavations and Embankments. By W. M. GILLESPIE.
34—Preliminary Researches on the alleged Influence of Polar Light on the Process of Combustion. By Prof. JOHN LE CONTE, of the South Caroline College.
35—Thoughts on Species. By JAMES D. DANA.
36—Species of Trilobite from the Potsdam Sandstone, of Keeseville, N. Y. By JAMES D. DANA.
37—On the Fluctuations of Level in the North American Lakes. By Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Cleveland.
38—On the occurrence of Masses of Native Copper in the mineral veins of Point Keweenaw. By Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Cleveland.
39—On the Origin of Mineral Coal. By Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Cleveland.

Professor HARE, of Philadelphia, desired to know when it would be convenient for the Association to give him a little time, that he might present some matters to them in general meeting, but no response was offered by the Chair.

The President introduced Professor RAMSEY, of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, who was present as a delegate from the London Geographical Society.

Professor RAMSEY arose, expressed his pleasure in meeting his scientific friends on this occasion, eulogized the amity and perfect brotherhood which he claimed for the votaries of science, regretted that Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, who was originally elected as the delegate to this meeting, had been prevented by failing health from accepting the agreeable duties of the position, and took his seat.

The President stated, on authority of a letter from THOMAS BELL, President of the Linnean Society of London, that Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMAN, who was now present, had been delegated to represent that Society on this occasion.

Dr. SEEMAN, in behalf of the London Linnean Society, presented its congratulations to the American Scientific Association, which he and they believed would, at its present meeting, add another chapter to the volume of its past services to science.

Dr. STEINER of Baltimore, reminded the meeting that he last year had the honor of presenting from the Maryland Institute, of Baltimore, an invitation to the Association to hold its session of 1857 in that city. The Association then, for reasons, the weight of which he was now more willing to admit than at that time, decided in favor of Montreal. That invitation be renewed on the present occasion for 1858, through a distinguished gentleman now present. But his purpose was to present an invitation from the Maryland Historical Society also, and to say that if accepted the hospitalities of the city would be freely extended to the members.

Professor BACHE, as an honorary member of the Maryland Institute, presented the invitation of that body already referred to, and wished it considered as part of the invitation of the City of Baltimore. The subject was referred to the Standing Committee without discussion.

The Standing Committee reported favorably the nominations of twenty-four gentlemen as members of the Association, all of whom were elected without question.

Prof. HARE again desired to know when he could have the attention of the Association for a short time, to bring before them some views on the subject of certain curves, &c.

The President replied that all business should come through the Standing Committee, and suggested that the Professor should confer with them.

An invitation from the Mercantile Library Association tendering the freedom of the Reading Room and Library to all strangers attending the meetings of the Scientific Association was read and accepted with thanks.

The President announced that an entertainment would be given to the Association and their ladies at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening the 13th inst., by the Natural History Society of Montreal.

After some discussion as to when the Association should meet again on adjournment and &c.—whether in general meeting or in sections—a recess was taken of an hour.

EVENING SESSION.

At 1 P. M. the Association was again called to order by the Vice President. Members had scattered as well as lookers-on, and there were but a few persons present. The Chairman announced that the Standing Committee had divided the papers offered as follows:

To Section A that of Mathematics, &c. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 25.

To Section B that of Natural History, &c. Nos. 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

No. 26 was referred for examination.

For the present there would be but two sections, but the Committee had authorized Section B to form a third section on Ethnology, Technology, &c., whenever ten papers on those subjects had been received.

The general meeting then adjourned to to-morrow morning. The Sections immediately met for organization.

THE PHYSICAL SECTION.

Professor PEIRCE called the meeting to order, and on his nomination Professor A. D. BACHE was elected Chairman, and Professor ROGERS was elected President *pro tem.*

Messrs. GILLESPIE, JOHNSON and F. ROGERS were elected the Standing Committee, and Messrs. HASKINS, STEINER, ROBE and SMITH, a Nominating Committee to confer with the Standing Committee of the Association to nominate its officers for the ensuing year.

The Business Committee reporting that no gentlemen were present with papers to read, the section adjourned until to-morrow.

NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

In section B. Professor DANA was appointed Chairman, and THOS. S. HUNT, of Montreal, Secretary. A Business Committee was then, on motion, appointed by the Chair, composed of Mr. WHITTLESEY, Prof. LAPHAM and Dr. DEWEY.

On like motion a Nominating Committee was appointed, composed of Prof. HITCHCOCK, Sir WM. LOGAN, Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr.; and the Chairman then called off the list of papers assigned to this section. Some of the papers were laid aside to await the formation of the third section. Other papers were not read on account of the absence of the members who were to read them. The only one disposed of was No. 5. Mr. HILGARD spoke for a few minutes about Chromium and the blow-pipe, but what he said could be of no interest to the public to read, and did not seem to interest the members of the Association to hear, nor even Mr. HILGARD very much to speak. He occupied but a very few minutes, and no one having anything else ready to read, Section B. also adjourned till to-morrow.

The indications are that the meeting will be one of considerable interest. It is understood that there are numerous papers to be read which have not yet been offered and registered. Wednesday of next week is the day contemplated for the adjournment, but it is very doubtful whether it can be consummated so early as that.

The Local Committee are endeavoring to effect arrangements for an excursion to the Saguenay River for the benefit of the city's guests immediately on final adjournment of the session.

Amherst College Commencement—Additions to the Museum—State of the College, Mr. Buslingame's Oration, &c.

AMHERST, Mass, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

Every lover of sound learning will of course be rejoiced to hear of the increasing prosperity of Amherst. The collection of a fund for the improvement of the library, and the erection of a building for the use of the Alumni in their annual meetings, and of the two literary societies, was agitated several years since. Finally it was determined to attempt the improvement of the library first. While this was being prosecuted one of the college buildings was burned, and arrested further collections for the original object—for even in colleges, at times, physical wants take precedence of mental. By a Phœnix-like arrangement a new building, much larger than the old dormitory, and more elegant and costly, began to arise, as if by magic, from the smouldering ruins. Who furnished the means, and to what purpose was this edifice to be devoted, were questions which were asked with interest. The first of the two interrogatories no one who knows the history of Amherst would hesitate to answer.

Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON, of East Hompton, pledged himself to put up a building for the use of the Alumni at an expense of $15,000, provided the Alumni would raise an equal amount for the improvement of the Library. Prof. W. S. CLARK, to whose energetic efforts the advanced state of the work is entirely due, immediately took the matter in hand, and up to the present time has succeeded in obtaining pledges to the Library Fund to the amount of nearly $11,000, leaving $4,000 yet to be made up. The amount above mentioned has been subscribed by 143 of the Alumni, Dr. GEO. C. SHEPARD of Boston giving $1,500 and HENRY WARD BEECHER $1,000. Five dollars spliced from the remaining nine hundred of the Alumni would complete the amount and secure the whole. Some of the larger subscriptions were made on the condition that the $15,000 were completed at this commencement. All the Alumni who could be reached have been addressed, but only 143 have answered the appeal. Graduates of Amherst please walk up to the captain's office and settle. The lower part of this new building is occupied by Prof. CLARK, who has charge of the chemical department. The second story contains the halls of the two literary societies, Athenis and Alexandria, and the Alumni Hall occupies the whole of the third story. "Every rose has its thorn," and Sophomores begin to see the point of the one on this rose sticking out in the shape of Biennial Examinations. Alumni Halls are so convenient for such purposes. A new dormitory, in the place of the old one, is being erected to the east of the present college buildings. Mr. WILLISTON has also presented $500 for the purpose of renovating the exterior of the college buildings, erecting fences, &c., so that Amherst is dressed out in her best "bib and tucker" for this, their anniversary week. Other noteworthy improvements are the decorations on the interior walls of the Zoological Hall, in the shape of paintings of elephants, ourang outangs, buffalo hunts, &c., by F. A. LYDSTON, Esq., of Springfield, and the addition of the Dickinson Ninevah Cabinet. This Cabinet consists of six slabs of the Ninevah marbles, collected and presented to the College by Rev. HENRY LORNELL, who died a few months since at Mosul. We have no room for a description of these specimens, and barely enough for specification.

1. Eagle-headed Divinity—Nisrock of Scripture.
2. Two-horned Divinity, with cens and basket; blessings for men.
3. Horned Divinity plucking a cone from the Sacred Tree.
4. King Sardanapalus I. returning from war and offering incense.
5. Filleted Divinity, with branch of Sacred Tree.
6. Eagle-headed Divinity—Nisrock of Scripture.

Dr. HITCHCOCK'S collection of foot-prints which occupy the lower part of the Appleton building, has received some very important additions during the past year. This is by far the finest ichnological collection in the world.

The Alumni at their meeting this morning, appointed as their orator for the ensuing year GEO. F. HOMER, Esq., of Boston; Substitute, Dr. J. H. BOCOCK, of Georgetown, D. C. The principal business transacted was the appointment of a Committee of one from each class to correspond with the different members of the class and insure the immediate payment of the arrears of the Library Fund. Obituary notices were also read of the following individuals deceased during the last collegiate year:

Class of
1824.—Rev. Jas. Burt, died at Canton, Conn., January 15, 1857. Age 61.
1838.—Chas

NEWPORT GOSSIP.

Pedigrees among the Ladies—The Hotels Filling up—Bellevue-avenue—Brignoli and his Striped Wagon—Basques and Monkey Jackets—Bloise Bridges and Mr. Brown—La Grange—Dinner Dresses, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.

It's a dull, rainy morning; one of those "dampers" upon the watering place community, when the men pore over newspapers, and the femininee, in stunning morning toilet, mope about the halls and parlor, astonishing the newly-arrived Browns with their abhorritiveness and own this housecitiveness manner—the aforesaid Browns sidling into the grand parlors with a half-scared and cat-in-a-strange-garret suspiciousness of look, expecting to be pounced upon and immediately gorged and made mince-meat of by some of those rapacious landlords that the *Herald* has so terrified timid people with. Wait a day or two and you will see the Browns gradually expand and multiply in their flounciness and magnify in their magnificence, and be no longer simple lookers-on, and all agape in their newness, hut, in their consciousness of being rated as old boarders on the hotel books, assume the same nonchalance and airs that stunned them on *their* arrival, and look on the newly-arrived with supercilious pity. It is as good as a play to sit in a quiet corner and observe hotel tactics and watering-place parade. It's the "thing" to do certain things in a certain way. To lounge, to yawn, to flirt a fan, to appear ennuied, on the part of the ladies, and on the part of the gentlemen to be blasé all Sir CHARLES COLDSTREAMS, and to seem to see "nothing in it." All a "d'emd bore." I would not take money for the amusement these sort of people afford me. I am not efficiantly "*au fait*" on "feminine boggery" to attempt a description of the watering-place toilets. They are too complicated in names, kinds and styles. The height of ambition seems to be to wear the most expansive "spreaders," the most stunning basques and "monkey-jackets," and the most enormous of all enormous "fists." It strikes me that the "fists" are particularly abundant, and preponderate this year—the "sharps" are not in the ascendancy. The ladies take shelter under the said fists of a morning, and come down from uppertendom to astonish the poor simple-minded townsfolk in Thames street with their "gallus" airs and native graces. They parade in carriages and on foot through this narrow thoroughfare, purchasing trifles with the most patronizing aire, and transacting a negotistion for a peper of pins with a *hauteur* quite stunning to the modest young gentlemen venders, who, however, seem seldom to lose their presence of mind in the vicinity of such grandeur, hut have very correct ideas on Daboll, and make change with scrupulous exactness. I have noticed the horrified expression of sundry old-style Quaker ladies as they encounter one of these fast young ladies in the street with the Chinese umbrella fists on their heads, both hands full of flounces, an elaborate display of dry goods generally, and a "Get-off the-track, old lady, or I'll-run-you down" air. It's enough to make one greet grandmas rise and shake their crutches at us. I could not but wonder and speculate at the Bellevue Hop the other evening upon the fastness of this age, and the passion for *display* so decidedly manifested in fashionable dress o the present day. Somebody said something once about the "mystery of clothes." He chonld be "aronnd" in these days. There is no *longer* any mystery. Skirts and their accompaniments are palpable facts, and are kept before the people who are behind the *scenes* or anywhere in the vicinity. A man with a fair optical endowment (before dinner) can count distinctly the drapery and "surroundings" with ease. These hoops, oh these hoops! I wonder if ladies never get an idea of their own appearance from seeing others. I thought of it the evening aforesaid, when the gyrations of the waltz and polka very considerably *heightened* one's interest in the study of feminine anatomy. They were very *elastic*, toosnd, thanks to a little information from a friend in the hosiery line, I was able to distinguish who were so unpatriotic as to patronize foreign manufactures. A man learns a great deal by looking on what is passing before his eyes. I see your "tother" correpondent from here, whom I *don't* know, says of the ladies at the "Peabody Testimonial," that they wore morning costumes and bonnets. Some did, and a great many were in full dress, which we all nnderstand to be a misnomer, and approximating somewhat to that of the Queen of the Fejee Islands, one of which I have, by the way—a genuine article, and at the service of any ambitious young lady. There were a great many very elegant toilet sets at the Wetmore Fête, and cost, oh, dear! the value of a three minute nag and accompanimente, et lesst. There were also any quantity of young geots elegantly done up in herring-bone bosomed shirts, the faintest of collars, and the mildest of mustachies, which gum arabic and the greatest exertions could not coax into becoming fierceness. And there were some mighty ginntons and guzziers there, people who put their hats on that they might have both hands to fill themselves the sooner; people who grabbed the elegant grapes and took them off one side to munch in security, as a dog does a bone; people who seemed never to have eaten or drunk before, and never expected to again. It is said that it takes a sea voyage to show selfishness; the inquiring mind can get experience by a shorter process. Give a supper, then stand back and see the scramble.

Speaking of three-minute nags (higher up the colnmn) reminds me that I am disgusted with the clowness of the people hereabonts. I have not seen "a stag on the road" since I came here. The drives are elegant, and roads almost equal to a "race track," yet there is no fun, no trots. There are some half dozen fast horses here, bnt the owners drive them as though their feet were made of egg-shells, and pass and repass each other, eyeing the turn-out of the other, hnt "one is afraid and the otherjdare not."

Last evening, on the "Second Beach," there were at least 250 "turn-outs," where n trot could be indnlged in without danger from stones or "ruts." The sand was smooth and hard for a mile and a half, and there were some half-dozen "turn-onts" apparently denoting speed, but we didn't see any. The nearest to anything of the sort was a demonstration a colored individual, on a coach-box, made towards running over a dog-tail, by dashing for it as it was spread out on the ground, while "Nero" was looking the other way, deeply absorbed in the contemplation of the scene, and wondering what amusement those people saw in riding up and down, passing and repassing each other, apparently deeply intent on trying to imagine there was nobody there hnt themselves. "Beach Day" is another "Vanity Fair" parade, second only to "First Day."

To all those who have never been at Newport I say: "Come," and have a little quiet fun. The rides and drives are beautiful. They have the best boats, the most skillful boatmen, and the finest harbor in the world for sailing. The bathing is fine—the fodder is first-rate, whatever it may have been heretofore; and if yon like dancing, there is a hop at some one of the hotels every evening, and there is a strong probability that the yachts will return here for a regatta, as our enterprising Mayor, and citizen NEWTON, have got up a "paper" to the Commodore, which was dispatchsd to him to-day at New-Bedford, proposing that the yachts return here, and sail for sundry prizes, amounting to some six hundred dollars, which is being raised by subscription. In the way of amusements, musical and otherwise, we have had Miss ELOISE BRIDGES and Mr. BROWN, who gave readings to sems three hundred chairs and two dozen people at the "Atlantic," the other evening. I had a front seat ontside the window, on the piazza, and took an observation throngh a pane of glase for a longnette. A stout, rosy, good-looking young woman, whom I presumed to be Miss BRINGS, was standing on a platform, with a book in her hand, addressing the fourteen people aforesaid, (three being asleep,) saying something very high flown, and requesting somebody to "bring her flowers." Nobody seemed gallant enough to comply, I walked around the corner, where "Bonqnet Jons" was vending bouquets, and informed him that a young lady in the room was calling for his commodities, and JOHN, being lively for a trade, rushed around to the door, and the last I saw of him was in an altercation with the door-keeper. Miss BRIDGE, not being able to get what she wanted, sat down, whereupon Mr. BROWN started up from his chair so energetically that I really thought he had accidentally encountered a pin in his chair: but it was a false alarm. He said he was going to read a poem by Edgar A. Pooh!—all about the "Bells." Mr. BROWN's style is peculiar, and decidedly energetic—t may say spasmodic—and strongly reminded me of the gyrations of a little invention of some ingenious mechanic for the amusement of children, the motive power being a string pendant amid-ships. RUCKEL, I see, advises the public in a large poster that he will give a concert to-night. I don't snppose he will "spare that tree," and in his politeness will drag forward "that old arm chair." Besides these entertainments we have numerous hand-organs that grind poor "old dog Tray" all to pieces, and the three Signors Smuttifaces, harpists, from the Royal Theatre of Milan, a half or more. We have numerous Notables, several live Lords, sundry Counts, and lots of no so-Counts. Madam LA GRANGE graces the parlor of the Ocean House, and Signor BRIGNOLI, the gent who does *Maurico* in tin stockings in "Trovatore," drives a pair of "bays" in a streaked wagon on Bellevue-avenue daily. Madam FRIVOLITE is here with the late modes from Paris, and Hyppolite Whiskerundos, the great Barber de not-Seville, but Boston Rev. Mr. Creamcheese is here, (with his bronchitis no better,) and so is Pat Hearne, in short, everybody is here now except Ned B. and John Phœnix. John appears to be down about Nahant, watching for the sea-serpent. Never mind him, John! come down here and see the elephant; don't say "tush," but do it. But its clearing off, and here is the sun out. There will be a great rush for the beach; I must go down and pursue my study of belles unadorned in bombazine and red flannel. It's such a luxury to see a woman without hoops in these days. PODGERS.

Moral and Religious.

ABOUT BISHOPS.—The London *Times* has been devoting its skill to an analysis of the character of Bishops. Young Bishops, it says, start with the idea, prevalent in nurseries and around ladies' workstands, that Bishops can "do" things; that they can manage to reform abuses, set things right, make the clergy do their duty, and so forth. But a Bishop—that is, a young one—commonly spends the first five years of his reign in slowly discovering that he can do nothing but what any other influential man can do; that he can only refer his clergy to the prayer-book, to the Canons and to Acts of Parliament; and that even with regard to the enforcement of law and discipline, his position is only that of public prosecutor, and even in that capacity he can only act at the cost of thousands of pounds. Then Bishops, of all schools, are apt to settle into certain types that signify but little, one way or another, for polemical purposes. Some are preeminently domestic characters, and devote themselves to their sons or daughters; some lay up money; some get into hot water, and publish quarrelsome pamphlets; some write books, and even preach sermons, about everything but the articles of the Christian faith; and some are, and continue to be, confirmed invalids.

FUSION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.—A new idea has been advanced for the fusion of theological schools, bnt the religious world is evidently unprepared to entertain it as yet. Nine-tenths of the theological seminaries a e, it is asserted, poor affairs, feebly sustained, with few students, and live only by constant appeals to public charity. It is suggested that all the Protestant theological schools of the country might be united into one. In such a school the studies into which sectarian differenceoo not enter, could be pursued by all the students together, and in the strictly doctrinal departments each sect should be represented by an able Professor of Theology, the attendance on their lectures being optional with the students. Some of the advantages would be, large classes, more incitements to study, wider Christian sympathies, a fuller survey of the entire field of theology from different points of view, a better trained ministry, and less expense.

GREAT RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION.—There is in Germany a vast organization known by the simple designation of the "Inner Mission," which is without any parallel in the variety and extent of its religious objects. It engages in printing books and tracts; it circulates the Bible; sends forth colporteurs; takes orphan asylums, prisoners and other great institutions under its direction, so far as relates to their religious wants; trains young men to become chaplains in public establishments and to become visitors of the poor and the like; looks after emigrants and immigrants; charges itself with befriending the interests of German Christians at Paris on the one hand and at Constantinople on the other; provides religious preaching and instruction for those nomadic companies that are engaged in railroad building away from any village; starts and sustains monthly concerts of prayer in all parts of Germany—and, in short, designs to advance religion throughout the whole kingdom, without any sectarian propagandism.

BIBLE REVISION.—The question of a new revision of the Sacred Scriptures is now exciting great attention in England. That an authorized revision must come eventually, appears to be the opinion on all sides. A recent writer says: Even this giant nance of King JAMES' translators are insufficient to avert this. It may be entered upon without any disparagement to their honesty, their employment of all the means of obtaining a pure text, and accurately interpreting it, which existed in their day. And, if there are expressions in the Authorized Version, which are at present obscure, or not according to our view consistent with refinement, we may be certain that, as these were not intended to be such, it would be according to the translator's mind to have them amended.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN BOMBAY.—Two Missionaries at Bombay, Mr. ROBERTSON, of the Church Missionary Society, and Mr. HAZEN, of the American Board, are engaged in preparing and carrying through the press a new edition of the Bible in Marathi; the edition is to be of 5,000 copies, and they expect to have it in circulation at the close of the present year. The Missionaries of this place hold weekly controversies with one BRAMACHARI BAWA; and it is stated that after the discussion, on their way home, the Missionaries suffer the greatest abuse, and are pelted with stones. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, who has just been made a Baronet of the United Kingdom, is understood to have distributed £110,000 among the members of his faith in India, and a like sum among persons of all sects, for charitable purposes.

CLERGYMEN DEPOSED.—The following official notices of Episcopal clergymen deposed from the ministry, have been made by several of the Bishops: From the Bishop of Maryland, of Rev. Messrs. JOHN FURNELL ROBINS and EDWARD WAYLAND, the former under the canon of 1853, and the latter of 1850; from the Provisional Bishop of New-York, of Rev. GEORGE W. TINLOW, under the canon of 1857; from the Bishop of Virginia, of Rev. W. H. COFFIN, under the canon of 1850; from the Bishop of Indiana, of Rev. HIRAM M. ROBERTS, under the canon of 1850; and from the Bishop of Georgia, of Rev. JOHN H. LINEBAUGH, under canon of 1850.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.—The King of Naples has issued some additional decrees and rescripts, restoring to the Roman Catholic Church vast powers and immunities taken away from it in the eighteenth century, placing the church in the uncontrolled possession of power to receive gifts and legacies, to hold synods at pleasure, to superintend education and the importation of books, to enforce the sentences of ecclesiastical courts with the civil arm, to have its clergy tried in private, to marry persons without the assent of the civil power—hitherto indispensable, to dispense with the assent of the Crown to a variety of acts, in short, to place the Church in a position almost independent of the Crown, and in some respects superior.

CATHOLIC STRENGTH IN THIS COUNTRY.—The *Christian Inquirer* exposes the groundlessness of any apprehension that the Catholic Church can become dominant in the United States. It says: "The Catholics have 1,245 churches, and the Protestants 36,919. The Catholics have 1,203 ministers, and the Protestants 28,797. The Catholics have $9,250,759 worth of church property, and the Protestants $78,774,018. As to property, there are five Protestant sects which have each a greater number of church edifices than have the Catholics, the Baptists possessing over eight times as many, and the Methodists possessing nearly eleven times as many.

THEODORE PARKER.—It is reported that Rev. THEODORE PARKER, the Boston heresiarch, will be obliged to leave his pulpit soon, on account of failing health. Mr. PARKER recently preached a sermon at Musical Hall, his subject being the "Progress of Despotism," in which he said, among other things, "that the Government had become so degenerate that the rulers had stricken the figure of Liberty from the coins of the country, and have put in its place on the new coin an ugly-looking vulture." Mr. PARKER is, we believe, one of the few wealthy clergymen in Boston, and, we presume, has a well practiced eye in respect to "coins."

PRAYER BOOK TRANSLATED.—Translations of portions of the Liturgy, and some of the Homilies, have been printed at Smyrna, in Armenian, Armeno-Turkish and modern Greek. The Chinese publications in this line now comprise two editions of the prayer book,—almost entire,—one in a colloquial and the other in a literary style, and two of the morning and evening service printed as a tract. The Bishop of Victoria speaks in the highest terms of the accuracy and suitableness of these translations. It is calculated that they can be intelligibly read by 400,000,000 persons—of whom all but a very few are now immersed in the most debasing idolatry.

JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE'S FOLLOWERS.—It appears that the peculiar delusion of the followers of JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE is not yet at an end. Melbourne House, near Wakefield, the property of Mr. JOHN WROE—better known as Prophet WROE—the acknowledged successor of JOHANNA, was recently opened at break of day on the Sabbath. The attendants numbered about two hundred and fifty, males and females, and consisted of delegates from various parts of the world—the United States, Germany, Australia, and the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. They were all dressed in white, and after parading the ground, entered the "Temple," followed by the Prophet, who, at the termination of the religious ceremonies, supplied them with a repast.

WORD-PAINTING.—The *American Baptist*, of this City, makes a public acknowledgment of four compliments which it received for one editorial article. The following are the flattering notices which speak for themselves: "Relentless Defamer"—*Christian Era*—"Rancorous Hostility"—The *Examiner*—"Foul Slander"—*Zion's Advocate*—"Utter Libel"—ditto. The editor thus flattered intimates that he feels greatly encouraged by these exhibitions of popular favor, and hopes by a steady continnance in his past course to merit continned favor!

A SINGULAR POSITION.—A pamphlet has been written by Rev. R. DUNNING of Belle Isle, in which the writer aims to prove that "it is wrong for Christians to form matrimonial connections with those who are not considered Christians." The argument is based on the Old and New Testament. The passages from the New Testament mainly relied upon are 1 Cor., 7:39, and 2 Cor., 6:14; and their application to the subject is sustained by references to the writings of SCOTT, JAY, BARNES, HICKOK, and others. The position assumed by the writer is certainly a novel one.

MODERN PULPIT ELOQUENCE.—A correspondent of one of the Boston newspapers gives the following extract from a sermon recently delivered by a Professor at Harvard University: "Viewing the subject from the esoteric stand-point of Christian exegetical analysis, and agglutinating the polysynthetical ectoblasts of homogeneous asceticism, we perceive at once the absolute individuality of this entity; while from that other stand-point of incredulous synthesis, which characterizes the xenocratic hierarchy of the Jews, we are constantly impressed with the precisely antiperistatic quality thereof."

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN LONDON.—Cardinal WISEMAN, in a lately-issued pastoral to the Roman Catholic congregations in London, announces that within the last twelve months no less than seven religious edifices have been opened in his diocese, and others are now in course of building. In addition to this, various institutions have been founded, and at present a building is being erected, at an immense cost, for the establishment of "Schools of Compassion."

REV. DR. PUSEY.—DR. PUSEY is said to be in very weak health, and serious apprehensions are entertained of a fatal termination of his malady. His life has been an eventful one, and he has been one of the most influential leaders in organizing the Trinitarian party, whose influence on the Established Church has been so disastrous. Most of the leaders originally associated with him are now in the Church of Rome, and the *Union*, the new organ of the party, is pronounced by the *Dublin Review* to be to all intents and purposes a Catholic paper.

AN ANTI-RACING APOSTLE.—The Carlisle journals say that, in the course of his sermon in the cathedral on Sunday afternoon, the Dean of Carlisle expatiated on the evils of horse-racing. He said that for ten years he had preached against races at Cheltenham, and he had lived there twenty years after they had been put down. He declared that, so long as he could speak, he would never cease to raise his voice against them.

MORALITY OF ARABIC WRITINGS.—Rev. Mr. CALHOUN, who has charge of a Mission Seminary at Abeih, in Syria, where Arabian young men are educated, says that, in the compass of Arabic literature, it is difficult finding pieces sufficiently pure for the students to deliver before a Christian and moral audience.

CHANGE IN BAPTIST VEWS.—A great change is said to be taking place in England among the Baptist denomination, in favor of welcoming to their communion all professed Christians, in whatever way they may have been baptized. Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, of London, is one of those who have come out on the side of open communion.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Lowber Market Property—Mr. Flagg's Position.

Comptroller FLAGG says that he resists the Lowber purchase because it is unquestionably a fraud, and for other reasons. In various communications to the Common Council he has uniformly given his advice against the purchase of additional market property, until the principle is settled of leasing all public markets to the highest bidder, thus placing them beyond the control of the Corporation. And further, that no matter what real or fictitious value Mr. LOWBER may attach to his celebrated East River property which was a gift from the City, it would not, in Mr. FLAGG's opinion, be worth $50,000 to the City, at the outside.

The Comptroller also suspects that the resolution to purchase this property was carried through the Common Council by corrupt means.

The proposition of Mr. FLAGG, that wealthy taxpayers should give bonds in $400,000, himself heading the list with $20,000, to enable the Corporation to appeal the suit, has failed of success, in consequence of the execution having been issued before any steps could be taken to this end. Most of the good that the $400,000 could now do would be to procure a stay of proceedings. The failure to appeal from the decision of the referee seems to be chargeable to the Counsel to the Corporation, who allowed the time for appeal to pass without taking the necessary legal steps in the matter, or even notifying the Comptroller.

The Lowber Market property is in the form of a long strip lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenne C and the East River. Tompkins-street intersects it diagonally in the direction of north west and southeast, leaving about one-third of the area between that street and Avenue C. The remaining two-thirds, Mr. FLAGG firmly believes, was never granted by the City at all, and that Mr. LOWBER will not be able to furnish a good title. The Comptroller procured a map of the premises some little time ago, and the following letter, accompanying the map, throws some light on the situation and nature of the property:

No. 82 NASSAU STREET, May 11, 1857.

To A. C. Flagg, Esq., Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR—As requested by yon I have made a survey of the land above high-water mark, bounded westerly by Avenne C, easterly by the present bulkhead, northerly by Seventeenth-street, and southerly by Sixteenth street, described in the resolution adopted by the Common Council, directing you to purchase the same of ROBERT LOWBER, for the use and purpose of a market, and return herewith a map of the same, dated this date and signed by me.

I have designated on the map, by pink color, that portion of the land lying westerly of Tompkins-street, as recognized by act of the Legislature passed April 13, 1826, and as granted by the Mayor, &c., of this City to HEZEKIAH BRADFORD; and that portion lying easterly of the easterly line of said Tompkins-street by brown color.

The dimensions, you will perceive, show that the present bulkhead is 474 feet 3 inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins street, on the line of the north erly side of Sixteenth-street, and 594 feet east of the same line of Tompkins-street, on the line of the south erly side of Seventeenth-street.

The resolution of the Common Council referred to above, designates the property as "a block and part of a block of ground;" and in Mr. LOWBER's offer to sell the property, as presented in the minutes of the Board of Councilmen, under date Jan. 19, 1857, he separates his offers and bounds the property between Sixteenth and Seventeeth streets by Avenne D; but as I am not aware of any act of the Legislature, altering the map of that part of the City since April 13, 1826, except one passed May 11, 1835, which authorized a change of the line of Tompkins-street, on certain conditions which have never been complied with, and Avenue D, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, never having been legally laid out, to my knowledge, I have no shown it.

The present bulkhead on the easterly line of the land to be conveyed does not extend north as far as the line of Seventeenth-street continued, by about 6 feet.

In regard to the elevation of the filling on the property, most of it is of a suitable height for the erection of buildings, but Sixteenth-street is not regulated to a sufficient height for setting curb and gutter and paving, and Seventeenth-street is only partially filled for a width on an average of about 25 feet.

There is a gap in the bnlkhead on the line of Seventeenth-street, easterly about 200 feet, through which high tides flow to about 40 feet south of Seventeenth-street, and the action of the tides and storms is to wash out the filling behind the gap.

The foregoing, I believe, is an answer to your request, but if any further information is desired from me it will be cheerfully and promptly given, if within the command of

Yours, most respectfully,
JOHN J. SERRELL, City Surveyor.

The $600,000 Job at the Hall of Records.

While looking after the big job of copying and printing the General Index of Titles at the Hall of Records, for the payment of which $600,000 have been appropriated, we stumbled upon a printed volume, in the Public Administrator's office, entitled "An Essay toward an Improved Register of Deeds for the City and County of New-York from 1665, when the first record of a deed was entered in the City of New-York, to Dec. 31, 1799, prepared by CHARLES FREDERICK GEIM, Esq., and dedicated to HUGH SWEENY, M. D." This GEIM in his preface states that he commenced to make a thorough revisal of all titles in the City and County of New-York, and that he has carefully verified his work by a laborious comparison of the titles with the corresponding revisal; the whole to be brought down to the year 1830, and printed at his own cost. Mr. GEIM's plan contains all the valuable matter of the new $600,000 work, with some improvement in the chronological arrangement. The new work is much longer, and more beautifully printed than Mr. GEIM's production, which was arrested by a perpetual injunction at the instance of the Registrar. Had Mr. GEIM been permitted to go on, we should never have been called on to chronicle this $600,000 job. Bnt, when the work is complete, it will be of considerable service to lawyers, and will be creditable to the gentleman who has the business in charge. As printed thus far, it has been corrected from A to G, and the manuscript of all the conveyances for grantors and grantees, extending over 702 libers, has been arranged from the originals.

The letter A will make one vol. of index.
The letter B will make two vols. of index.
The letter C will make two vols. of index.
The letter D will make one vol. of index.
The letters E and F will make one vol. of index.
The letter G will make one vol. of index.

One thousand copies of each letter are printed and bound, and are to be put on sale. This will return a portion, at least, of the outlay to the Treasury of the City. The Commissioners do not appear to have any means of using the funds, except for the legitimate purpose for which they were set apart by law.

☞ If we may rely upon the report of a very "reliable" gentleman who accompanied them, the Sixth Annual Excursion of the Empire Lodge No. 1, Protestant Association, was spiced with more "knock downs," hits of rows and the like, than is quite common for a company not composed of Irishmen.

CRICKET.—STATES VS. CANADA.—This, the most important match of the season, will be played at Toronto, Canada. The game will commence on Wednesday next, and is expected to last three days. The States eleven start this morning for Niagara Falls, where they intend to stay over to-morrow, and then proceed to Toronto.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Devlin Habeas Corpus to be Reviewed by a Judge of the Supreme Court—A Certiorari Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The People, ex rel. Daniel D. Conover vs. *Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices, &c.*—The application made before Judge DAVIES several days ago, for a writ of *certiorari* to review the proceedings had before Judge Ingraham on the Devlin *habeas corpus*, was granted by Judge DAVIES, and his decision allowing the writ was entered this morning.

The following is the

ORDER.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1857, present Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, Justice. The People, *ex rel.*, Daniel D. Conover, vs. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.

On reading the petition of Daniel D. Conover, and on hearing his counsel, *Ordered*, that Daniel P. Ingraham, therein named, certify and send under his hand, together with the writ hereby allowed before one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 21 day of September, A D., 1857, a certain writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by Richard Busteed, to inquire into the cause of the detention of Charlee Devlin, and the proceedings had before him, and the order made by him thereon, and all things touching and concerning the same, and that a writ of *certiorari* issue for that purpose. [Entered.]

Aug. 8, 1857. HENRY E. DAVIES.

THE CERTIORARI.

The People of the State of New-York to Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, greeting:—We being willing for certain causes to be certified of certain proceedings had before you and of our order made by you on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1857, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by Richard Busteed to inquire into the cause and detention of Charles Devlin. Do command you that you send the said writ of *habeas corpus* and your proceedings and the orders which you have made thereon, with all things touching and concerning the same, before our justices of our Supreme Court of the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the second day of September, A. D. 1857, under your hand, together with this writ, that our said Court may thereupon cause to be done therein, whatever ought of right to be done.

Witness ——————, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 5th dey of August, A. D. 1857.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Attorneys.

The Street Commission—Another Injunction—Both Sides Restrained From Meddling with the Street Commissioner's Books.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Daniel D. Conover vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York, Charles Devlin, Henry Berthoff and John R. Farrington.*—This case was an application, made on Wednesday, for an *ex parte* injunction, to restrain the Mayor, &c., Charles Devlin, Henry Berthoff and Constable Farrington from meddling or interfering with the Street Commissioner's books and papers.

The Judge granted the application, and an order requiring the defendants to show cause, on the 25th inst., why they should not be restrained as above.

The following is the

THE SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT.

Daniel D. Conover, plaintiff, by way of supplement to his original complaint, herein complains and alleges:

First—That on the 19th day of June, 1857, upon the complaint of this plaintiff, Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of this Court, made the order to show cause upon which the proceedings were had, mentioned in the original complaint in this action, and not only the said Chas. Devlin, but the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, were parties to the said proceedings, having appeared therein by counsel.

Second—That the action was commenced against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the said Charles Devlin, on the 14th day of July, 1857, by the serving of the summons and complaint on them; to which complaint this plaintiff refers, as if the same were herein repeated, and as part of the supplemental complaint.

Third—That since the commencement of the said action, the said Justice, pursuant to the order therein referred to, has issued his warrant of arrest, and his warrant of search, which warrant of search was directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, or any constable of the said City, and was delivered to John R. Farrington, a constable of the said City, for execution.

Fourth—That the said Farrington proceeded to the execution of the said warrant of search, and took possession of the books, maps, papers, and documents in the said warrant mentioned, and brought twenty-three of the said books before the said Justice, when he was prevented from bringing more of them before the said Justice, by the interference of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the said Charles Devlin, their attorneys, counsellors and agents.

Fifth—That the said twenty-three books being so brought before the said Justice, he directed them to be placed in the custody of Henry Berthoff, an officer of this Court, till further order, and they were so placed and there remain.

Sixth—That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and the said Charles Devlin, and their counsellors, attorneys and agents, are endeavoring to prevent the enforcement of the said order and the execution of the said warrants; and they have hitherto, by their interference, prevented the plaintiff from obtaining the possession or use of the said books, maps, papers and documents; and the plaintiff is apprehensive that, unless restrained by this Court, they will continue to prevent him from obtaining the possession or use thereof, and will throw such obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the said order and of the said search warrants, that neither of them can be executed.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment that the said order or warrants may be carried into effect, that all obstacles to the enforcement and execution thereof may be removed; that, if necessary, a receiver of the said books, maps, papers and documents, may be appointed, and such receiver directed to let the plaintiff have the use thereof in the execution of his said office; that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the said Charles Devlin, their attorneys, counsellors and agents, may, by an injunction, be restrained from in erfering with the said books, maps, papers and documents, and from doing anything to prevent the delivery thereof to this plaintiff and his use of the same, and from taking any measures other than by a review in this Court upon *certiorari*, to prevent the enforcement and execution of this said order and warrant of search, and that the said John R. Farrington and Henry Berthoff be restrained by injunction, from delivering the said books, maps, papers and documents, to any person or persons whomsoever, except pursuant to the order of the said Justice, or the order of this Court in this action.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Plaintiff's Attorney's.

City and County of New-York.—Daniel D. Conover, plaintiff, being sworn, saith, that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn, Aug. 13, 1857, before me.
G. T. ROOKS, Com. of Deeds.

THE INJUNCTION.

On reading the complaint in this action supplemental to the original complaint of the same plaintiff against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and Charles Devlin above named, together with the affidavit of Daniel D. Conover duly verifying the same, and on motion of Field & Sluyter, attorneys for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that the said plaintiff have leave to file and prosecute the said supplemental complaint against all the above-named defendants.

And upon the said original and supplemental complaints and affidavits it is further ordered that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and Charles Devlin, show cause before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall at the City of New York, on the 25th day of August, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, why they and their counsellors, attorneys and agents, should not be enjoined and restrained from interfering with the books, maps, papers and documents belonging or appertaining to the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and from doing anything to prevent the delivery thereof to the plaintiff in this action, and his use of the same, and from taking any measures other than by a review in this Court upon *certiorari* to prevent the enforcement and execution of the order mentioned in the complaint and the search warrant therein mentioned; and that the said John B. Farrington and Henry Berthoff, also show cause before this Court, at the same time and place, why they should not be enjoined and restrained from delivering the said maps, papers and documents to any person or persons whomsoever, except pursuant to the order of the said Justice PEABODY, or the order of this Court in this action.

And it is further ordered that until the time for showing cause as aforesaid, and the argument, decision and order thereon, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Charles Devlin, Henry Berthoff and John R. Farrington, be, and they are, each and all of them, hereby severally and respectively restrained and enjoined as aforesaid; that is to say, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the said Chas. Devlin, are hereby commanded and enjoined wholly to desist and refrain from interfering with the books, maps, papers and documents, belonging or appertaining to the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and from doing anything to prevent the delivering thereof to the plaintiff in this action, and his use of the same, and from taking any measures other than by a review of this Court upon *certiorari*, to prevent the enforcement and execution of the order mentioned in the complaint, and, the search-warrant therein mentioned, and the said John R. Farrington and Henry Berthoff are hereby also commanded and enjoined wholly to desist and refrain from delivering the said books, maps, papers and documents to any person or persons whomsoever, except pursuant to the order of the said Justice PEABODY, or the order of this Court in this action.

And it is further ordered that all the said defendants show cause before this court, at the same time and place, why a receiver of the said books, maps, papers and documents should not be appointed.

(A copy.)
R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

Is Mayor Wood a Police Commissioner?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 14.

Before Hon Justice Peabody.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The People in the relation of Patrick Murphy vs. *James W. Nye, et al, Police Commissioners.*—This was an alternative *mandamus* granted by Justice PEABODY a few days ago, and directed to the Police Commissioners to compel them to restore Patrick Murphy to his office as policeman, which he formerly held in the Fourteenth Ward, or to show cause to the contrary.

The *mandamus* was returnable this morning.

Mr. Dyett appeared for the relator, and Mr. Jennings, who was plaintiff's counsel in the injunction case of Fitzgerald *et al.* vs. The Mayor, &c., restraining the pay of the Metropolitan Police, appeared for Mayor Wood.

Mr. Vanderpoel, who was present, stated, as *amici curiæ*, that the Police Commissioners had not been served with a copy of the *mandamus*.

Mr. Jennings said that Mayor Wood had been served with one.

Mr. Vanderpoel—Mayor Wood is not a Police Commissioner. He is only an *ex officio* member of the Board of Police.

Mr. Dyett said that he was in favor of postponing the matter until next Monday. He certainly had no desire to keep from the knowledge of the Police Commissioners the fact that the writ of *mandamus* had been applied for and obtained. The newspapers had published it and, surely there was nothing secret in relation to it.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that not one of the Police Commissioners had been served with a copy of the writ, and the gentleman's professional knowledge was sufficient to teach him that a copy should be served upon each of the respondents. He simply made these suggestions as *amici curiæ*. He could not attend next Monday.

Mr. Dyett then proposed to postpone the matter until the first Monday in September, which was agreed to and so ordered.

Robbery of Mail Bags.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

This morning an important case came up for examination at the office of the United States Commissioner—a man named Timothy Leary, the keeper of a junk shop at No. 11 Cedar-street, being the defendant. It seems that the United States Government is a loser to the amount of about $10,000 a year in mail bags, which are stolen from them, without reference to their contents.

The robbery with which Leary is charged appears to have taken place in this fashion: The newsboys of the various newspaper offices are entrusted with the mail bags to convey from the Post-Office to their respective newspaper offices the letters and exchange papers addressed to the editors. They then carry away in these bags the waste newspapers gathered from the offices, and convey them for sale to the junk shop keepers, leaving the bags till the next day, for their contents to be emptied and weighed. In this way, from our City Post Office, hundreds of bags are lost every year, and so numerous have been the depredations that it was determined to make some investigation into the matter. Accordingly, several officials connected with the department went through the City on a tour of inspection, and yesterday, Mr. Thomas Clark, Superintendent of the Newspaper Department, found at the door of Leary's junk shop, in Cedar-street, four mail bags exposed. Mr. Clark asked Leary if those were for sale; he said they were. Mr. Clark then asked if he had any more for sale. Leary, taking a survey of his interlocutor, and imagining that no good was intended by the inquiry, said, that he had not. However, Mr. Clark was skeptical on that point, and commenced an examination of the store. Under some old sacking he found five other mail bags filled with rags and other junk shop rubbish. He again asked Leary if he had any more of these bags. Leary protested that that was all he had and that he had bought these bags from somebody on the other side of town.

Mr. Clark prosecuted the search further, and under a pile of rubbish found *one hundred and four* additional bags. It was then admitted by Leary that he had obtained these bags from newsboys connected with the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and the *Commercial Advertiser*. He was arrested this morning at 8 o'clock by Officer O'Keefe, of the United States Marshal's office. Shortly after 10 o'clock Leary was brought before Commissioner Stillwell for examination. Mr. Joachimsen, the United States assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the pr

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1857

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further particulars of the revolutionary attempt in Peru are received. A battle had been fought at Yomina between the revolutionists and the forces of Gen. SAN ROMAN; the conflict lasting for seven hours without any definite result. The total loss was 40 killed and 100 wounded.

From Porto Rico, we learn that the Government had determined to abolish the milled coin of the Island. It is to be replaced by Spanish coin, a large amount of which had been received from Seville.

Revolutionary movements are in progress in St. Domingo. A battle has taken place between the insurgents and the Government forces under Gen. BIAZ. The difficulty between the American Consul and the Government, concerning the case of the *Charles Hall*, was still unsettled.

Advices from Matanzas announce the prevalence of the yellow fever at that port.

Fights have occurred in Texas between Government troops and the Lipan and Camanche Indians. A number of the Indians were killed in a skirmish at Devil's River.

The Southern Convention, in session at Knoxville, has adopted resolutions in opposition to Free-Trade and direct taxation, and remonstrating against Governmental favoritism to Northern steamship mail lines. Montgomery is urged as a suitable locality for the next session.

A bad drouth is prevailing in Texas, to the detriment of the crops.

The Administration has received no confirmation of the reported grant of the Transit route to WEBSTER and HARRIS; nor have any dispatches yet been received from CAREY JONES.

The New-Granada question is believed to be virtually settled, although the particulars are not divulged.

Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of Kansas, has been offered the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that Territory.

We have later Kansas dates, advising of the organization of a large force to protect the polls at elections. The Sheriff of Douglas County had given notice of his intention to collect the taxes, and an opinion has been given by the Courts to the effect that the payment of tax is a preliminary essential to the right of voting.

The remains of Policeman JARBOE, who was recently found in the River, at Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton, were yesterday brought to this City and placed in a receiving-vault in Second-street. His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 204 Madison-street.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its Eleventh Annual Session at Montreal on Wednesday. The letter from our correspondent in another part of this morning's issue, gives a record of the proceedings.

A dreadful tornado passed over Reading, Mass., on Thursday night, destroying considerable amounts of property and injuring two or three persons severely.

There was a very interesting development, yesterday, of the way in which the Post-Office Department is robbed of mail bags. TIMOTHY LEARY, a junk dealer in Cedar-street, was examined before Mr. Commissioner STILLWELL, charged with having in his possession more than a hundred of these bags. His defence was that the boys who are employed to carry to the various news offices the letters and exchanges had left them with him, and had not yet fetched them away. The accused was admitted to bail in $500.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Friday, a communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolutions granting to the Justices of the District Courts power to appoint two attendants each, at $800 per annum, and for the increase of the salary of the officers of the Marine Court. Alderman OWENS moved to take up the Mayor's message vetoing a resolution authorizing the TAX Commissioners to fit up their office, and spite of His Honor's objection the resolution was adopted. The Board then adjourned to first Monday in September.

On Wednesday Mr. CONOVER'S counsel obtained an *ex parte* injunction from Justice PEABODY, restraining the Mayor, CHARLES DEVLIN, HENRY BERTHOLF and JOHN R. FARRINGTON from interfering with the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office. The Judge granted an order requiring the defendants to show cause, on the 25th inst., why they should not be restrained according to the prayer of the complaint.

Justice CONOLLY hearing that PAT MATTHEWS and JEM HUGHES had been arrested as they were about to engage in a scientific fight yesterday morning, went to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house and ordered the liberation of both of them. PAT, declining to accept the boon of liberty, his honor Justice CONOLLY sat down to it and labored with him like a father, until his consent was gained when both drove off together.

ISAIAH SLOVER, who keeps a place in Liberty-street where strangers are taken in and done for in the way of passage-tickets, was yesterday arrested by Officer BOSTWICK, and locked up in the First Ward Station-House, for having, as was alleged, taken a $50 bill from a poor Irishman, who handed it over by mistake for a five. SLOVER afterwards refused to disgorge. There was a witness to the transaction, and the case will come before Justice WELSH this forenoon.

The *mandamus* to compel the Police Commissioners to restore one PATRICK MURPHY, formerly a policeman in the Fourteenth Ward, to his old situation, was returnable yesterday, but the argument on it was postponed until the first Monday in September next.

Yesterday Judge PEABODY granted an injunction restraining the late firm of MILLER & CURTIS (Howadji) from making any assignment of their effects, &c. The suit was brought by a firm of paper manufacturers in Boston, for a claim of $20,000, incurred by a purchase of paper for *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* and other books.

The *certiorari* applied for a few days ago by Mr. CONOVER, to have the proceedings that took place before Judge INGRAHAM on the Devlin *habeas corpus* reviewed by the Supreme Court, was granted yesterday by Justice DAVIES. The hearing will take place on the 2d of September.

The extreme heat of the last two days tells upon out-door laborers badly. Several inquests were held yesterday upon persons who died of sunstroke.

The special mission at the Brooklyn Board of Health, to visit, pitching into the nuisances on one night, and ordering them abated, and on the next backing out of their action—the Board faithfully follows up. Mr. DE BERG last night being refused permission to reopen his guano manufactory, assured them that he should do it without their permission, whereupon they at once gave it. The Seventh Ward stable nuisance they came fairly up to last night, but did not venture fairly to grapple with it.

THE COSTA RICAN AND NICARAGUAN TRANSIT ROUTE.—We publish, in another part of our paper, this morning, a letter from Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER, partly in relation to certain slanders which have been circulated about him by his enemies during his absence on the Isthmus, but mainly in reference to the Costa Rican Transit Route, the grant of which, he states, he has secured from the Central American Governments. He states, with great apparent confidence, the route will very soon be open once more to the travelling public. We trust that it may. It will be a boon to both Europe and America. Our Washington correspondent, in his telegraphic dispatch, says that the Government had not yet received any information in respect to the new grant. But there had not been time for any dispatches by the *Central America* to reach Washington.

The Voice of Missouri.

The people of Missouri have just preached the most eloquent sermon on the Slavery question which has yet been heard in these United States. A sermon we call it, for deliberate utterance of a great popular conviction, by a body of independent citizens, has a solemnity beyond the average solemnity of mere discourses from the sacred desk, and when the ballot becomes, as in this case, the instrument of a great pacific revolution in the social condition of a State, its verdict rises, in the eyes of all honghtful men, out of the sphere of ordinary political conflicts, into a higher region, and assumes a moral dignity, which must grow with the flight of years, and be recognized at last in the records of national history.

The great debate between Free and Slave labor in this country, however it may be degraded for a time by partisan passions, is secular in its importance and in its consequences. It cannot be disposed of by angry speeches, by inflammatory leaders, by violence, or by popular clamors. Petty politicians cannot forever continue to make it the vehicle of their own paltry and personal desires. Headstrong sectionalists cannot forever continue to lash themselves and these about them into senseless fury over its difficulties and its excitements. It involves the welfare of vast and organized communities—the life and the mutual relations of mighty commonwealths are concerned in its issues. In one word, it is a question, not of politics, but of statesmanship, and like all questions of statesmanship, in must be finally disposed of on the arena of practical action and of material interests.

The truth which all judicious thinkers, who sincerely love their country, have for years been endeavoring to impress upon the parties most nearly and most intensely involved—upon the slaveholding communities, that is, of the Southern States. All efforts in this direction have, up to the present time, been fruitless. The Southern States have grown constantly less and less willing to believe that the Northern opposition to the extension of Slavery, and the Northern condemnation of the institution itself, could possibly have originated in, and been maintained by, any feelings but those of sectional jealousy, or a Pharisaic pride of superior philanthropy.

The skepticism of the South, which is in every aspect of the matter so deplorable, has not, as we are ready to admit, been without a certain extenuation in the language and the tone of many Northern men conspicuously prominent among the leaders of Northern sentiment. This, however, though a most unfortunate, was an inevitable condition of the controversy. For while on the one hand the intrinsic injustice of the system of Slavery could not fail to crop out all over the system into acts of individual outrage and forms of isolated oppression, which, in the nature of things, must attract the attention and kindle the indignation of parties foreign to the system. On the other hand, honorable and right-minded Slaveholders, educated within the circle of the system, and personally conscious of a sincere desire to do their duty in life, as that duty appeared to them, unavoidably revolted from the assaults made upon them and theirs, by men in whom they recognize no apostolic superiority of personal character. So long, therefore, as opposition to the extension of Slavery proceeded almost exclusively from the Northern States, it really was difficult for the patriotic observer to see in what way an appeal to the rational intelligence of the Slaveholding States could possibly be made, and not less difficult for him to conceive in what way the matter could ultimately be brought, without such an appeal to a peaceful and permanent settlement.

In this posture of affairs, Missouri, herself a slaveholding State, and the Northern outpost of slavery, in the defence of which the angry slaveholding interest had made the most reckless demonstrations, comes forward to declare herself in favor of a statesmanlike and practical discussion of the whole question. Two years ago the name of Missourian was a synonyme throughout the country for illegal violence and striped face propagandism in behalf of slavery. Mobs of Missourian borderers, led on by an ex-Senator of the State, poured across her frontier to impose the institution of slavery by force, upon a neighboring Territory. Two years ago the action of men claiming to represent Missouri, and in representing Missouri to represent the South, almost convinced the civilized world that slavery in the United States had become a religion, a fanaticism, a passion—that it was to be planted all over the continent by armed mon, and that its banners, like those of Ismail, were to be heralded by the sword and shielded by the flame.

Out of this state of things arose the most tremendous agitation which this country has ever known. The coldest and the most sage trembled in looking upon the storm, and the calm which followed it has been rather welcomed as a lull than hailed as a pacification.

But the first violence of the Pro-Slavery tempest had hardly subsided along the borders of Missouri before a reaction began within that State herself, of which the first great step has just now been victoriously taken. The city of St. Louis was the first to discern the danger which dwells in such blindness as ruled the counsels of ATCHISON and of the Southern invaders of Kansas. Her representative in the Legislature of the State, Mr. GRATZ BROWN, delivered a speech in the Capitol, during the last Winter, to which we allnded at the time, with earnest satisfaction. In that speech he declared that Missouri had been aroused by the recent proceedings on her border to consider what that Institution was for which she was called upon to sacrifice her self-respect, her love of liberty, and her reverence for law. He, for himself, had examined it. He had studied the question of the Institution of Slavery, both on its abstract merits and as it affected the welfare of Missouri, and he had come to the conclusion that Slavery was neither in itself a sound and profitable Institution, nor to Missouri a blessing and a strength. He demonstrated, with the eloquence of facts, that Missouri, with all her magnificent natural endowments, had fallen behind her neighbor States in the great race of progress; and he further proved, by a comparison of county with county, that this melancholy result was clearly due to the existence of Slavery. And he therefore pronounced himself fearlessly and openly the advocate of emancipation in Missouri, and the enemy "of the monstrous doctrine of the extension of Slavery over the patrimony of the free white laborers of this country." The speech of Mr. BROWN was indorsed with emphasis by the City for which he spoke. St. Louis elected a Mayor of the same faith, and, after a spirited contest, named as her representative in the National Congress Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr.,—a young and able Southern man—the open and resolute friend of the same manly and sensible doctrines. What was then done by St. Louis has been ratified by Missouri. The death-warrant of Slavery in Missouri, signed by the city, has now been countersigned by the State. The people, who, in November last, voted by a majority of 10,000 for Mr. BUCHANAN and a truce, have voted now, by a majority of 2,000, for Mr. ROLLINS and a peace. In the election of a Governor, pledged against the blind propagandism of Slavery, and supported by the advocates of Emancipation, Missouri has warned the whole South that it is time for Southern men to retrace their recent steps, and to accept the great National necessity of a fair, and calm, and honorable examination of the question of Slavery in its economical and statesmanlike aspects. Most earnestly do we hope that the voice of this great State may be heeded by her sister States of the South. When the very borderers of Missouri brand "Border Ruffianism" by the election of a man who denounced it from the first—when ATCHISON'S own County sets the seal of condemnation upon his brow by a triumphant majority given to one of his most uncompromising opponents, is it too much for us to hope that Mississippi may yet learn patience, and Carolina become amenable to reason?

The future of this country lies hidden in this hope. And we, for our part, can safely promise our Southern brethren that the intemperance of the North will be put down whenever the South will show itself quietly equal to the arguments and the self-control demanded by the exigencies of our National condition.

The Record Commissioners and their Labors.

Occasionally, slight attention is given to the Commission of Records, now in active execution of its duties, by some one, curious or discontented, who desires information as to the character and results, so far, of its labors, or imagines a "mare's nest" in the large outlay which the Commission has necessarily incurred. The subject of that Commission is attracting some attention from the Press, but not nearly so much as its importance would justify.

Persons of experience, experts from other countries and States, are struck with our comparative freedom in this State, and particularly in this City, from controversies connected with the titles to real property. The amount of general litigation in the Courts of the State of New-York is great, perhaps beyond example. It was stated, some years since, from a competent source, and as an estimate based on reliable returns, that more suits are commenced in the Courts of the "Empire State" annually, than in all England. Justice, with us, if not swift, is cheap; in England, it is neither swift nor cheap. In this respect we have, certainly, an advantage in favor of the multiplicity of law-suits.

But the proportion of our litigation bringing into controversy, by way of actions to eject or otherwise, the title to real estate, is quite small, very much less relatively than that of the mother country. This is owing to our admirable and uniform system of recording. It commenced under the Colonial Government, and has continued to this time, without substantial change, exempt from the vicissitudes and "reforms" to which almost every other one of our "institutions" has been, at one time or another, exposed.

The security of titles, however, in this City depends not only upon our records and keeping them safely, but also upon the perfection of the facilities provided for their investigation. "Examining titles" is here a principal, and, perhaps, the most important branch of professional business. It engrosses much of the best legal talent of the City, while every attorney in practice has more or less to do with it. The lawyers then, as a class, are pretty competent to decide upon the course, with reference to our records, most desirable and for the interest of owners and purchasers of real property.

The appointment of the Commissioners of Records was justified by the united sentiments of our professional men. They, for years, have felt a want, increasing with the City, of the appliances for investigating titles with greater certainty, accuracy and dispatch.

Some of the searchers in the office of Register are experienced men; have been searchers for a generation, while the rest are comparatively new hands. But all are liable to be *ins* or *outs*, as the heads of the office change, in the fluctuations of elections and politics. Then, apart from the liability to mistakes, which constantly happen, there is no official responsibility, worth the name, for any inaccuracy, however gross, which may occur in the certified returns to searchers. The consequences fall, in nearly every case, upon the party acquiring the title.

There are other results of this mode of obtaining searches attended with great disadvantage. It adds very considerably—in many cases enormously—to the expense of obtaining proper deductions of title. The aggregate of sums paid the Register and clerks, under the existing system, forms no inconsiderable proportion of the whole outlay in passing a title. Then, a still greater evil is the serious delay which it occasions. The Register, among others, is overwhelmed with that class of business, the force at his command is never equal to it. In consequence, examinations of title take weeks, or even months, when they would occupy but days, were proper facilities granted to the profession for making them.

To afford such very possible facilities, the Commission of Records was instituted. They propose to print, *in extenso*, the Indexes of the Register's office, in volumes as convenient in size for use as law books, and with elaborate care and accuracy. These, when published, will be for sale, on account of the City, to the profession or public, as wanted. A set will not consist of many volumes, or be very expensive. They will be found in the public libraries, and in every considerable private collection of law books, and can be consulted readily and at all times.

The most beneficial result from this will be that it must dispense at once and entirely with Register's searches, and all the risk, delay and expense attending them. The lawyer, who has a title under examination, can then, almost within the hour, make his own searches, and will necessarily visit the office of Register only to verify their accuracy from the records at large—a labor, by comparison with what is at present required, slight and inexpensive. In the outlay of money alone, the facility of consulting printed indexes will be a saving of many dollars to each person who has occasion to put a title under examination; to say nothing of the super-added certainty, accuracy and safety of the method.

The extent of labor which has devolved upon the Commissioners of Records is not generally appreciated. The preliminary verification of every record and index in the office was required; a work in itself of immense labor, requiring the most competent assistance. This, we are informed, is nearly completed.

The work in the Register's office completed, much still remains to be done in order to carry out the original plan. The records of the County Clerk's office are in importance next to those of the Register. And then, there still remain for attention, the valuable dockets and papers of the Clerk's offices, of both our Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas.

And, connected with the verification of records and printing of Indices, already in successful progress, are the plans, of even greater importance, for their due preservation. The Hall of Records is supposed to be fire-proof. The building itself, perhaps, is so; but wood, to such an extent and in so many ways, has been employed in fitting up and furnishing the offices within it, particularly the Register's, that once on fire, books and records would stand but little chance amid the conflagration of *wooden* floors, shelves, racks, desks, tables, railings, &c., &c.

As to the County Clerk's office, it is a veritable tinder-box. Once well on fire, no exertions could save its priceless contents. All the accumulated records of Chancery and of the Supreme Court are there, stowed away in wooden receptacles and pigeon-holes without number, at the mercy of the next fire which may chance at municipal head-quarters. Those records are indispensable, not only to the investigation, but to the validity of titles. Scarce a title is passed without consulting some portion of them minutely. Consume them, and nine out of every ten properties in the City would be without an ownership susceptible, in emergency, of proof or vindication. Mr. ASTOR, so great, as a holder of real estate, is his interest in the safety of archives in the office of our County Clerk, could alone, as a simple measure of safety or insurance to himself, well afford to erect a fire-proof building suitable for their reception and safe-keeping.

License of the Bar.

The Conover case has been marked from beginning to end by all sorts of singularities and indecorums, from the Mayor's riot down to Mr. BRADY'S harangue. We think the most objectionable feature in the proceedings has, however, decidedly been the demeanor of counsel—demeanor which reflects no credit either on the manners of New-York gentlemen, or on the tone of the New-York bar. Mr. BRADY displayed considerable acrimony on the very first day in which he appeared in the case, and it was soon very evident that there does not remain enough *esprit de corps* amongst the members of the legal profession in the Metropolis, no matter what their standing, to save the courts from being contaminated by the political broils which disgrace the City. No Judge can sit on the bench in New-York, nor in any proceeding of the smallest political hearing, without being treated to an exhibition of at least two pairs of gladiators hntchering each other for the entertainment of an audience of admiring partisans.

Mr. DEVLIN'S Counsel, in the case of the contesting Street Commissioners, clearly became the aggressors by making Mr. FIELD a party in the injunction obtained from Judge INGRAHAM. This was a course most unprofessional, and most uncalled for, and a course, we are glad to say, uncommon even here. In no other bar, we believe, would such a thing pass without marked censure. In England the weight of the judicial character prevents all gross violations of decency in court, and the bar itself generally takes care that any one who wants to practice his profession, shall behave like a gentleman out of court. Here things have got into such a state that every man, in a body of which any man may become a member, and whose integrity and polish are matters of deep concern to the public welfare, draws up a code of forensic *conveniences* for his own private use.

Mr. FIELD'S allusion to the birth-place of Mr. BRADY'S parents was certainly in bad taste, but it was something that no Irishman, who felt that Ireland was a country to be proud of, need have been the least nettled by. No Englishman flies into indignation because somebody insinuates that his father was a Yorkshireman, nor does any Frenchman look wrathful because some one reminds him of the fact that his progenitors first saw the light in Tourraine. More harm, we venture to say, has been done to Ireland, and more humiliation brought down upon Irishmen, by splurges like Mr. BRADY'S in her defence than were ever wrought by the sneers of her enemies. Men are rarely wounded by either taunts or scoffs directed against things of which they feel themselves justified in being proud beyond all doubt or question. Touchiness of this sort always betrays doubt. There is a grandeur in the "*Orgueil Britannique*" which we sincerely wish Irishmen, as well as our own countrymen, could be got to see in a proper light. The thing in which the world believes Irishmen to be most wanting—dignity and sobriety of demeanor and of language—are just the things which all patriotic Irishmen, here and elsewhere, would do well to exhibit. Everybody knows that most Irishmen of education are capable of doing what Mr. BRADY did on Monday—delivering a great speech in glorification of the Emerald Isle. This has been done a million of times since the days of BRIAN BOROIHME. What everybody does well know, or believes, is, that Irishmen are famous for saying the right thing at the right time; for being moderate, dignified, and remarkable for tact. Consequently, Mr. BRADY would, in our humble opinion, have done far more for the reputation of the great race to which he is proud of belonging by confining himself to his legal business, and refusing to handy personalities, than by insulting the crowd with a political harangue, amidst the cheers of an exultant mob.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO GET RID OF A NUISANCE.—As the creditors of the City are levying on the ornamental furniture of the City Hall to satisfy their judgments, a capital opportunity presents itself to get rid of some of the trumpery which may be found in the Governor's Room. One creditor has taken the portrait of that City worthy, known traditionally to the present generation as "Old HAYS," and advertised it at auction. Old HAYS was a terror to evil doers in his time, and we should imagine that the likeness of his grim visage in the City Hall would make a good many of the *habitués* of the offices there feel rather uncomfortable. We do not wonder, therefore, that there should have been no disposition shown to rescue the portrait of the famous thief-taker from the clutches of the City creditor. But why does not Mr. LOWBER, or somebody else, seize upon that huge piece of spoiled canvas which Monsieur ETEX presented to us, and which now fills up one side of the Governor's Room with its nightmarish groups of ghastly visages. If the gift must be kept because it was a gift, there will never be a better chance of getting it out of the way, than by permitting it to be sold to pay a public creditor. The only difficulty we can see in the way of disposing of it, is that of finding any one reckless enough to purchase it. M. ETEX, finding he could not dispose of the picture in any other manner, to save himself the expense of storage, presented it to the City; and, to enhance the value of his gift, he erased one of the heads in it, and added to somebody's shoulders the head of Mayor WOOD. Still, notwithstanding this valuable addition, we think it would be doing the City a great favor, if somebody would seize the picture on an execution and remove it from the Governor's Room to the auction room.

RIGORS OF THE SEASON.—The heat yesterday was excessive; though the thermometer ran up under its influence, everything else ran down, particularly fancy stocks in Wall-street. It was altogether the hottest day we have experienced during the Summer, and a few more like it will nearly deplete the City, while the hotels at the watering places will be crowded. Yet, notwithstanding the heat, the City was never in a healther condition at this season; the atmosphere is clear and pure, and a lively western breeze rendered all the elevated parts very comfortable and endurable. If the Central Park were open, the Battery completed and in order, and the streets tolerably clean, New-York would be quite as pleasant a Summer residence as Newport or Saratoga. In a few years New-York will be a favorite place of resort in Summer for people from the interior, while none of our own citizens, except invalids, to whom a change of air may be necessary for the restoration of health, will think of quitting their comfortable homes during the hot months to herd in hotels at watering places, or to suffer the miseries of country board in miscellaneous farm houses. If pure air, pleasant prospects, agreeable drives, and salt-water bathing are desired, they will all be attainable without a quitting the City limits, while there will be thousand minor comforts and conveniences which cannot be attained elsewhere.

COLORED CITIZENSHIP IN THE STATE OF MAINE.—The Senate of the State of Maine, on the decision of the Dred Scott case being made, propounded a question to the Supreme Court of that State, in March last, whether the free colored residents of the State were citizens or not. The opinion of the Court has been rendered unanimously in the affirmative, with the exception of JUDGE HATHAWAY, whose opinion is in favor of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which he regards as of higher authority than any State Constitution. At the time of the adoption of the first Constitution of Massachusetts, Maine was a Province of that State, and, of course, was bound by its laws, which recognized the citizenship of its colored inhabitants. As the first Constitution of Maine, when she became a State, extended the right of citizenship to its inhabitants of African descent; the same privileges are continued to them in spite of the decision of Judge TANEY.

A GENTLE HIT AT MAYOR WOOD.—Mr. SICKLES improved the opportunity afforded him on Thursday night, in his anti-Albany speech at Tammany Hall, of doing his friend Mayor WOOD a good turn by reminding the unfortunate members of the old Police, that they were indebted to his Honor for being now out of employment. But this was quite unnecessary. The members of the old Police force understand perfectly well the peculiarity of their position. They are perfectly well aware that they might have retained their places if they had not blindly followed the advice of the Mayor, and trusted in his promises. Mr. SICKLES made a very adroit allusion to the matter, and very modestly touched upon his own exertions to make the Metropolitan Police Bill as little obnoxious as possible to his own party.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The series of Promenade Concerts, under the direction of Messrs. STUART & BOUCICAULT, attract large and fashionable audiences at this best of all places for lounging in the hot Summer nights. There is a feast for the eye, the ear and the palate for those who choose to partake. This afternoon an additional performance will be given, commencing at three and ending at half past four. In the evening the Concert as usual.

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be a grand sacred Concert, at which one hundred and fifty performers will assist in rendering ROSINI'S "Stabat Mater." Previous to this (in the afternoon at 3) Elder HYDE, late of Salt Lake City, will deliver an exposition on the subject of Mormonism, relating his experience of that new revelation, and its social and moral effects on the times. Altogether there will be busy work at the Academy to day and to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD, two of the very best comic artists we have ever had in our City, take their benefit to-night. The burlesque of "Shylock," and a new *piece de circonstance*, called "Crinoline or Hoops," will be played, and Mr. JOHN WOOD will recite the "Marseillaise."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Signora VESTVALI, one of the most beautiful of prime donne, commences an operatic season at this house on Monday night, assisted by Messrs. BRIGNOLI, AMONIO, COLLETI, &c. The price of admission has been fixed at $1, with no extra charge for reserved seats.

The news of the death of LABLACHE is authoritatively contradicted. LABLACHE is at this moment at Kissingen, with his daughter, Mme. SINGER, and he has derived much benefit from the waters.

THE COSTA RICAN MINISTER.

His Views of Nicaragua Matters—Mission—Mr. Carey Jones and the Tennessee.

Captain CANTY, the newly appointed Minister from the Costa Rican Government, arrived in this City by the *Central America* on Wednesday last. One of our reporters called upon him, at the Clarendon Hotel, the morning succeeding his arrival, and gathered from him some interesting facts connected with Nicaragua matters that have never been published.

Captain CANTY first went to Central America eight years ago. He was then a Captain in the British service, but from having become attached to Central America, and having purchased a large quantity of land, he threw up his commission and settled down like a native. He regards himself as good as an original inhabitant. The past attempts of General WALKER to gain a foothold in Nicaragua he regards as the bold and unscrupulous enterprise of an arrogant adventurer, who met with a fate that he richly deserved. As for any further efforts on his part to invade the country, he cannot think he will be so foolish. If he is raising money ostensibly for this purpose, he does not believe it is his object ever to put the money to such a use. One thing, he says, is certain, that if General WALKER does venture to land with an armed force on Nicaraguan territory, he will be firmly met by a force that will utterly annihilate him and his men.

The Government have no apprehension of his troubling them again with his presence. A sharp eye is kept upon him, however, lest his evil spirit should tempt him again; and if it should, that he may meet a warm reception.

The Costa Rican Government, the Captain says, has been compelled to pay from its Treasury—expenses incurred by the reception, care, and sending home of deserters from General WALKER'S Army—over $150,000.

General CONGE, Commanding General of the Costa Rican Army, has his present head-quarters at Rivas. He has only some 600 men stationed there at the present time. The General paid a visit of inspection to Greytown in the latter part of last month. He was received with distinguished favor wherever he went. He remained two days at Greytown with Col. CANTY, a son of the Captain, who, at the present time, has command of the San Juan river from Greytown to San Carlos. Col. CANTY, too, was the brave officer who manfully defended the fort of Castille Rapids against Col. TITUS and his 300.

Mr. CAREY JONES, recently sent to Costa Rica by Mr. BUCHANAN, arrived at San Jose about a month ago. He had not presented his credentials when Capt. CANTY left, but was to do so in a day or two. Mr. JONES' mission was understood to be one of inquiry into the general condition and resources of Costa Rica and the countries contiguous. Mr. JONES had the misfortune to fall in with a notorious sharper, named TOM EDWARDS on his journey, and was robbed of his loose change—$600 in gold. EDWARDS had been arrested, and locked up in the jail at San Jose, to await his examination.

The steamer *Tennessee* was expected to arrive at Greytown a day or two after the departure of Capt CANTY. This steamer, he had been informed from good authority, went to Greytown purposely to bring back the remainder of General WALKER'S filibusters, 150 in number remaining there. The contract made with Messrs. MORGAN & SONS, relative to the opening of the Transit Route, compelled them to bring their filibusters to the United States. When this batch have left the country, all the filibusters will have been removed, except a few who have agreed to take land and settle in the country.

Capt. CANTY will remain in the City a few days and then go to Washington. He has an infirmity of the eyes, from which he is nearly blind. He caught cold a few months since, and since which the eyes have been much inflamed. He proposes to have them treated while at the North. The Captain is a solid man and very affable. He wears military whiskers and has a thick growth of sandy hair, which he keeps cropped short.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Canada*, at Boston, was Miss H. G. HOSMER, a young lady of that city, who has resided in Rome for the past five years, pursuing the study of the art of sculpture. A specimen of the production of her chisel is on the way to this country.

The New-York correspondent of the Washington *Union* says that Ex-Governor CLARK has removed from his residence in Canandaigua and become a resident of this City. It is stated that the Ex-Governor has opened a law office in Wall-street.

Judge HYATT, United States Consul at Amoy, China, has recently arrived, upon leave of absence, in his City.

Justice Connolly Coaxes Pat Matthews to Accept his Discharge from Arrest.

PAT MATTHEWS and JEM HUGHES, both men of celebrity in fighting circles, laid out for a fight in the public house of GEORGE W. WALTERS, (corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street,) about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain DILKS hearing of it, ordered a couple of Sergeants over, who, with their men, captured the belligerents, and took them to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house.

Here the inevitable Justice CONNOLLY soon made his appearance, and ordered them both to be instantly discharged. But PAT MATTHEWS is a gentleman, and would not be discharged by any back-door process. Then the ermine fairly fell to coaxing PAT to accept the discharge. What sweet arguments the philanthropic Justice used, we do not know—perhaps he set before PAT'S mind, in hideous array, the dismal loneliness of a cell in the Station-house, or portrayed the horrors of a night spent on a prison bed. His efforts were at last crowned with success, and PAT and his Honor mounting the carriage, drove off together.

It is evident that bloody work and the loss of one or two lives was intended when the fight began, for two revolvers, loaded and capped, belonging to MATTHEWS and HUGHES, were found on the floor of the porter-house soon after they were separated.

TICKET SWINDLING AND ROBBERY.—A poor Irishman from Elizabethtown, N. J., who had gathered up all his little means, designing to start for the West to improve his worldly condition, arrived in New-York yesterday, intending to purchase a ticket for Milwaukee. He fell into the hands of a runner, who conducted him to a bogus ticket office in Liberty-street, kept, as is alleged, by ISAIAH SLOVER, who is said to have arrived lately in town after a five years' residence at Sing Sing.

In payment for a ticket the ignorant Irishman handed SLOVER a fifty dollar bill by mistake for a five, which, with a knowing wink to a bystander who noticed the blunder, SLOVER placed in his drawer. After the man had gone out, the person who saw the transaction ran after and informed him of the loss he had unconsciously sustained, when he went back and demanded to have the money returned. SLOVER, however, denied that he knew anything about it, and gruffly ordered him out of the place. He then went and found officer BOSTWICK, who went to SLOVER and endeavored to make him disgorge. This he peremptorily refused to do, and after offering to divide with the officer, in hopes of getting off, but he found it wouldn't work, he drew a revolver, and twice attempted to intimidate him. The officer, with the aid of two other Policemen, arrested and locked him up in the First Ward Station-house. He will be brought before Justice WELSH this forenoon.

ADVANCE WAGES IN BATH.—The ship-owners of Bath, Maine, held a meeting on Saturday evening, the 8th inst., to consider the subject of Advance Wages to Seamen, the result of which was an agreement to pay no advance wages after the first of September, but, in lieu thereof, to put on board the ship warm clothing, &c., at least one suit per man, and other necessary articles, which will be furnished to the sailor as he may need them, at cost; that, instead of the usual advance, they allow to each sailor who performs his voyage to the end of his contract a bounty of ten per cent; and they agree that if the ship is lost on the outward passage, the sailor shall receive his wages up to the time of the loss. They also recommend the passage of a law exempting sailors from arrest for debt during the voyage they have agreed to perform, where they have signed the articles—said exemption to take place forty-eight hours before the sailing of the ship. They also agree to pay the orders of sailors for an amount not exceeding four weeks' board, when shipped for an Atlantic voyage, and six weeks board for a Pacific voyage—said amount to be paid ten days after the departure of the vessel.

One of the clerks in GREEN'S linen store was overhauled yesterday on the charge of embezzling the funds of his employers.

The Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Transit Company.

Letter from Mr. W. R. C. Webster.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Returning from Central America, on Wednesday evening last, the 12th inst., I find that during my absence, under the head of correspondence from Washington, some of the New-York papers have been publishing foul libels against me, charging, among other and numerous falsehoods, that I have been a convict in a penitentiary at Baton Rouge; that I have forged letters of credit on Commodore VANDERBILT, and used the same in Central America to accomplish successfully my negotiations there; that I am in general and detail a most vile character, and guilty of a multitude of crimes. The cool audacity with which these specifications have been made, would certainly have excited my astonishment, had I not learned, before my recent hasty departure for Costa Rica, that no means, however base, would gladly be used by certain parties to defeat my efforts in reopening the Nicaraguan Transit Route under the auspices of the Government of Costa Rica.

First—In reply, I have to say that each and all of the charges thus put forth from day to day in my absence are in general and detail *false, base and malicious libels*, wholly destitute of truth. The concoctors and retailers have been guilty of a base crime against myself and the public.

With reference to my character, it may be proper to say, it is quite probable I am not free from the faults, follies and vices which are too commonly associated with humanity; it has not been set up as an example for others, and no claims have been made before the public on account of excellency and virtue—neither is there any matters before the public where the excellency of my virtue or its deficiency is involved as a necessary subject of inquiry. In vindicating myself from these false and infamous assaults it becomes proper for me to say that my character and antecedents will bear an equal if not more creditable analysis than those who in high station cause these libels, the criminal production of which others are guilty. To explain these libelous attacks, some few facts relative to myself must be stated. These facts will disclose the cause, while the justification which they extend to my revilers is, that of an assassin, who for mercenary purposes under the concealment of a mask would stab his victim.

First, then, in the order of time, but not of inducement, may be stated the exasperation of filibuster leaders, who have found in me one who undertook and saw successfully carried out, pursuant to a plan and agreement between JUAN A. MORA, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, and myself, under the flag of that Republic, the taking of the River San Juan, Lake of Nicaragua steamers and forts thereon, during the months of December and January last.

By this signal success the filibusters were deprived of the means of transport communication and supplies, thus leading to the inglorious end of their piratical schemes for conquest and plunder, and the final disgraceful evacuation of General. WM. WALKER therefrom.

The result of this success was further—the possession by Costa Rica of the Transit route, together with the lake and river steamers—the latter by the laws of nations legal prizes of war. Further came as a consequent, or, at least, an event following, the concession to me of the exclusive privileges of the Transit, with the property thus captured.

Second, after these events in Central America came negotiations in this City, having reference to the acquired privileges concaded to me in grant of the Transit—the necessity of obtaining from the Government of Costa Rica certain modifications of this concession, with a new guarantee from the Government of Nicaragua, and its adhesion to the Transit contract.

Pending these negotiations which are now satisfactorily concluded, great rival interests were seeking possession of the Transit with all the "*arts of diplomacy*." Among these arts may be mentioned the abstraction, or at least failure to reach their destination of all letters and communications written either by myself or associates to the Government of Costa Rica, and failure on our part to receive those sent from that Government to us. The unvenary betrayal by my Secretary, of my service, interest and fullest confidence and his most strenuous efforts under the guidance of cunning and able men of this City, supplied with their money, he returned to Central America, under the further patronage of CERTAIN DIPLOMATIC GENTLEMEN at Washington, to promulgate, if possible, still greater libels against me in that country. The mails were charged heavily with these libelous missiles, and no impediment was found to their safe and speedy delivery to the hands of President MORA.

Thus with battery, extending from the diplomatist down to the lowest service, libel from low obscenity and filth, to fraud, forgery, and even the charge of an attempt to murder by poison, have the reward of my labors in Central America been sought to be wrested from me, with the hope of obtaining a new concession of the Transit to others. This has been attempted by parties "*who claimed to know no defeat*"—why, because any means, however base, were ready to be used for the accomplishment of their ends. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that so much hard labor has resulted in so much little veine to the employers and employes in this business.

As for the filibusters, may I not suggest the propriety of their regarding my proceeding as a favor to them? Costa Rica has treated them with great kindness, and they have had my humble but most zealous service (which the return of the *Tennessee*, in a few days, will crown with complete success,) of returning all those who have not perished, to their homes and friends, which, unaided, they would have been unable to accomplish. And again, is it not a service to have contributed to the more speedy determination of an enterprise which, however long continued, must have been fraught with ruin and defeat?

As to the principals and their agents, *diplomatic* and others, who have labored so zealously to defeat my control of the Transit, to the end of obtaining it themselves, I will suggest that there yet remain opportunities where their "inexhaustible" means and "never-defeated" purposes may yet find ample investments and use. Indeed, it can hardly be supposed that the crime and baseness which have marked their tracks, both here and in Central America, can long remain without their existence.

To the public, in conclusion, allow me to address a few words. In a few weeks the Nicaraguan Transit will be opened. It will be done under the auspices of gentlemen whose high character and solid integrity will be a satisfactory guarantee that it is to subserve no other purpose than to facilitate the commerce and intercourse of the American people between their homes on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It will be opening one of the great tracks of commerce for the nations of the world, the advantages of which are to be especially reaped by the United States.

It will be opened under the guarantees of the Governments of Central America—with a cordial invitation from the Governments of Central America to those of the United States, Great Britain and France, to join in the protectorate of this national highway, which we doubt not will be cordially given—thus securing the prosperity, tranquility, and peace of Central America and saving the American name from censure, from further unauthorized proceedings of her people in that quarter.

Respectfully, I am, W. R. C. WEBSTER.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, Aug. 14, 1857.

The New Bedford Regatta.

From the Boston Traveller.

New-BEDFORD, Thursday, Aug 13.

The great Yacht Regatta has just ended. The vessels started from Butler's Flats, about half-past eleven. Seventeen vessels went around the antire course, which is thirty-three miles; allowing for tacking, the distance passed over was fully forty-four miles

The *Minnie*, sloop, of the 2d class, rounded the outer stake boat first, and made the shortest time for entire distance—forty-four miles, in four hours fifty-one minutes three seconds. The average time of the squadron is about five and one-half hours. The winning boats are: First-class—*Haze*, Moses H. Grinnell, first prize; *Juliet's*, N. B. Palmer, second prize. Second-class—*Minnie*, W. H. Thomas, first; *Maigie*, R. F. Soper, second. Third class—*Richmond*, C. H. Malley, first; *Bonita*, Geo. H. Brown, second.

The sail was made in the finest style. No accidents occurred worth mentioning, except to BENNETT's yacht *Rebecca*, which lost her jib. Every accessible point was occupied by spectators, and vessels of all sorts crowded the harbor as the yachts sailed up on the return. All arrived between quarter past four and half-past five. The *Una* and *Rowena* put back early in the race, through a misunderstanding, but will not protest against the result.

The yachtmen are all loud in their praise of JOSEPH GARNELL's *dejeuner a la fourchette*, given to the squadron this morning, at about 11½ o'clock. Nearly all the Club were present, together with the brother of the host, MOSES H. GRINNELL of New-York, who is here in his yacht *Haze*—"hazing around"—(as the phrase is) I have no doubt to his heart's content. Mr. GRINNELL's residence is one of the finest about the city, and the surrounding grounds were thrown open to his guests in the most liberal style. MOSES H. GRINNELL also gave a fine levee this afternoon. The abundant hospitality with which the yachtmen were treated last year, and which lent its influence in bringing them again to New Bedford, is more than equaled this year.

The correspondent of the Boston *Post* says:

The *Julia*, always successful heretofore, and the *Wanderer*, the new boat that has attracted so much attention, did not compete for the prizes, but they appeared upon the water, and the latter, particularly, excited much admiration. The money for the prizes was raised by subscription on Wednesday, among the clubs of the squadron.

From Peru.

PARTICULARS OF THE LAST ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION—BATTLE AT YUMINA.

We have full files of *El Comercio*, of Lima, in which we find the particulars of the attempted revolution there, mentioned in our summary yesterday.

It appears from the *Comercio* that the so-called "regenerating forces" to the number of 2,000 men, and with eight pieces of artillery, sailed ont of Arequipa on June 26, with the intention of occupying Pacarpata. and Gen. SAN ROMAN, the leader of the opposing troops, being at Yumina, the two armies came in sight of each other on the morning of the 29th. The fighting commenced at 11 o'clock A. M., and continued till 6 in the afternoon, the Arequipa partythaving received a reinforcement of more than 2,000 armed peasants. Three corps of the line only were engaged. There were about 40 killed and 100 wounded, among whom were several officers.

On the night of the 29th the Arequipan soldiers descended from Pancarpata, and SAN ROMAN occupied that point on the 30th, extending his line to the baths of Jesus. The same afternoon VIVANCO detached a party of his cavalry to provoke SAN ROMAN, who accepted the challenge—but the skirmish only lasted half an hour, for lack of daylight.

On the 3d of July the army of SAN ROMAN defiled on the heights of Jesus, and continued on to Chiquata, in number about 3,000 men. The same night the regulating army returned to Arequipa, to occupy their barracks.

On the 30th they made an attempt upon Chiquata, to the number of 1,500 men—when in the encounter SAN ROMAN took the greater part of their cavalry, and they prepared to return to the attack with artillery on the 4th, but the orders were countermanded.

From Porto Rico.

We have dates from Porto Rico to July 27. The Government had determined to abolish the milled coin of the Island, and a decree had been issued, in conformity with orders from Spain, to do away with it in eight days time. It is to be replaced by Spanish hard money, and the war-steamer *Pizzaro* brought out for that purpose $1,350,000, lately coined in Seville for this change in the currency. The people appear to be highly delighted with the measure, and the papers are loud in their praise of the Government.

From St. Domingo.

By an arrival at this port from St. Domingo, we learn the particulars of a revolution which had broken ont at Santiago, South side of St. Domingo, on the 10th of July against President BIAZ, and that a battle had taken place in the interior between the insurgents and President BIAZ, during which 150 men had been killed. The president had 1,000 men before the city of St. Domingo.

The *Gaceta Official* publishes a table, showing a balance in the Republican treasury of $225,000. The President had recommenced the adoption of the principle proclaimed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress of Paris, and the Senate had acted accordingly.

The difficulty between the American Consul and the Government, in regard to the condemnation of the American schooner *Charles Hall*, for damages which she caused the Dominican packet *Diez of Nuevo de Marzo*, in a collision between the two ships, is unsettled. The Government had, after the exchange of various communications, determined to write no more upon the subject.

From Cuba.

We learn from the Matanzas *Aurora* that a rich mine of silver and another of copper had been discovered in the neighborhood of Corral-Nuevo. There was a great deal of yellow fever at Metanzas.

Tragical Affair in Cincinnati—A Man Stabbed by his Wife.

From the Times, Aug. 12.

Again we are called upon to recount a tale of blood, which may result in the death of one of our citizens, JOHN ELLIS, formerly watchman of the First Ward. The circumstance occurring but a short time before our going to press prevents our giving the matter in detail, or ascertaining the correctness of various rumors which have come to us. We give the facts as narrated to us.

ELLIS and his wife have been married for several years, but latterly have not lived together as peaceably as husband and wife should. Whose fault this is we do not pretend to say. We have also heard they have been once or twice separated. Some time since Mr. ELLIS took his wife a short distance in the country to board. He retained a room in the old Post-office building, in which he lodged, and where, it is said, Mrs. ELLIS frequently visited him, sometimes remaining all night. The distance in the country where she is boarding is so short that she is enabled to come to town at almost any hour. It is reported that she has taken advantage of this to watch the movements of her husband, and frequently been in town when he supposed she was in the country.

From some reason she became very jealous of Mr. E., and accused him of infidality. This morning, about 12 o'clock, a young woman, whose name is said to be ANDERSON, was seen to go up the steps of the old Post-Office building, corner of Fourth and Sycamore, and a short time thereafter, Mrs. ELLIS stepped in to the doorway, and pulling off her shoes, also ascended the stairs. A few minutes thereafter Miss ANDERSON came down, followed very shortly by Mrs. ELLIS, who appeared to be greatly excited.

During the absence of the brother of ELLIS for a Doctor, Mrs. ELLIS and Miss ANDERSON went to the residence of the brother, and another attack was made on ELLIS by his wife, with the knife. He succeeded in getting it from her before she inflicted any injury.

Mr. ELLIS has a severe and deep wound in the back, near the centre of the shoulders. His physicians say he must be kept very quiet to insure recovery. He has been sleeping almost constantly since the wound was dressed.

We understand that ELLIS requested that his wife should not be arrested.

Mr. George Peabody's Farewell to Danvers

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 14.

Yesterday was decidedly a gala-day with the inhabitants of South Danvers, who held a social picnic, for the purpose of having a parting interview with GEORGE PEABODY, the great London American banker, and their former fellow townsman, previous to his embarkation for England. A meeting of the citizens of South Danvers was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of devising some way in which they could get the inhabitants generally together, to give a farewell to their noble townsman.

At 2½ o'clock Mr. P. was received at the residence of Mr. DANIELS, by the Reception Committee, and escorted to the grove, being accompanied by two of his sisters and a niece, and also by Mr. DANIELS and family. They arrived at the pic-nic grounds at 3 o'clock, where a large assemblage of citizens (probably upwards of 4,000) had gathered, eager to participate in the testimonial to Mr. PEABODY. He was received with three cheers and passed down the line of tables to a marquee, and after resting a few moments, went around amongst the large concourse of people present, shaking hands with all within range, and bidding them all good-bye.

Mr. PEABODY was conducted to Mr. DANIEL's house, and in the evening attended a levee given by Mr. EBEN. SUTTON at his residence, in honor of the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. PEABODY returns to Georgetown to-day; on Saturday he leaves that place for New-York, and on Wednesday next embarks in the steamer *Persia* for England.

HOW JARBOE'S BODY WAS RECOGNIZED.—On Wednesday afternoon a Mrs. ROMAINE, residing on the corner of Henry and Montgomery streets, in this City, went on a visit to Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton, where she met Mr. W. E. BENNETT, Coroner of that place, who commenced telling her of the circumstance of his finding the body of a drowned man, who was washed ashore at that place, on Friday last, and on whom he had held an inquest, and buried his remains, the same day. She made inquiries as to his appearance and description of his dress, &c., and procured a copy of a paper containing the account of the disappearance of Mr. JARBOE, when it was found that every article of clothing worn by the drowned man compared exactly with the description given in the paper. She then at once pronounced the body of the deceased to be that of Mr. JARBOE, and made further inquiries as to what articles, if any, he had in his pockets when found, when the Coroner produced an oval shaped brass tobacco box, with the initials "C. R." engraved on the lid. This satisfied her that she was correct, as she had before seen the box in Mr. JARBOE's possession.

It further appeared from the Coroner's statement, that the body of deceased had been in the water about four days, he having been missing since Sunday evening, Aug. 2, and was found on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 7. When found, he had a large bruise on the side of his head, near the right temple, but whether it had been received before or after death he was unable to say, as it bore somewhat the marks of having been received by being washed against a rock or sharp substance. Mrs. ROMAINE accordingly at once started for the City with the tobacco box in her possession, and proceeded immediately to Mr. JARBOE's family, whom she acquainted with the facts, and ended by producing the box, which put all conjecture as to the truthfulness of her statement beyond a doubt. The family intend having the body exhumed to-day and brought home, where another inquest will in all probability be held on it. The funeral will take place from No. 204 Madison-street, to-morrow morning.

THE "FAST" BAR-TENDER.—The examination of STEWART B. ADAMS, the "fast" bar-tender of the Howard Hotel, which was to have been resumed at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, did not come off as anticipated. It seems that the young man LANG, who first informed the proprietor of the embezzlement of his bar-tender, and who was to be the principal witness against him, has suddenly left for parts unknown. After the arrest of Adams, LANG was employed to take his place in the bar, and having served in that capacity for two days, he failed to appear at the usual hour on Wednesday morning, and has not been seen since.

Movements of Mrs. Cunningham and her Children.

The celebrated house, No. 31 Bond-street, is still occupied by the Misses CUNNINGHAM. On Thursday night GEORGIANA, by tears and petitions, prevailed upon Mr. GRAY, the Warden, and Mrs. FOSTER, the Matron of the City Prison, to be allowed to sleep with her mother. Last night AUGUSTA slept with her. The furniture will perhaps be partly removed to-day, but it is understood that the girls will be allowed to occupy the premises, if they choose, till Monday. HELEN, GEORGIANA and Mrs. BARKER, with her two daughters and son, were the occupants of the house last night. The usual number of policemen are still in superintendence.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM took an airing in the corridor of the Female Department of the prison yesterday, and appeared as if she had made up her mind to throw off the sham. But Dr. COVELL, who attended her on Thursday, by direction of the District Attorney, found so many evidences of simulation in her conduct, that he refused yesterday to have anying further to do with her, and by his advice Dr. FISK was sent for.

The two little boys of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM have been for some time at Mr. WRIGHT's school at Goshen, in this State. They have been kept in ignorance of the new disgrace that has fallen upon their mother. They are truly to be pitied. Even those who condemn the daughters must have compassion for their little brothers.

The fictitious baby at Barnum's did not prove attractive yesterday. The weather was excessively hot, and people also began to think, as one lady visitor remarked, that there was no difference between Mrs CUNNINGHAM's bogus baby and other babies.

City Items, Accidents and Arrests.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer FIELD, of the Sixth Precinct Police, observed a young butcher, named JOHN TILTON, and another man, attempting to break into a store on the corner of Duane and Steple-streets. The officer hid behind a pile of lumber for a short time, and then staggered as if intoxicated, before the store. The burglers kept on working with their jimmy, trying to force open the door. But, suddenly, the officer sprang upon them, and secured both. One of them, however, struggled and escaped from his grasp, but the other was secured and committed for trial.

LEGOUPIL, JOSUEZ & Co., write us a note saying that the charges against them of receiving stolen goods, which we have published from the Police records are malicious and false, and they are prepared to refute them at the proper time and place.

The "The Fast Young Man," the bar-keeper of the Howard Hotel, didn't get his examination yesterday afternoon, because the Justice was sick.

THE LARYNX OF MOSES.—At the meeting of the Pathological Society, Wednesday evening, the larynx of MOSES, the man who lost his life in the late Navesink tragedy, was exhibited by Dr. FINWELL. The same gentleman exhibited, too, the larynx of ANDERSON, the murdered policeman. The wounds in the two persons were almost identical, although one was caused by an edged instrument, and the other by a bullet. The question was raised—what killed these persons? In neither case was there much hemorrhage, and none of the great vessels were severed; the blood, it was thought, must have come from the small thyroid arteries. In the case of MOSES, it was thought that the wound could scarcely have been made by an assassin, particularly by one who knew how to cut a throat. It is upon such opinions as these that the defence lean for the exculpation of DONNELLY, the medical student who stands charged with the murder of MOSES.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST A PUBLISHING HOUSE—"MILLER AND CURTIS"

Alexander H. Rice, Charles S. Kendall and J. J. Willara Rice, vs. Joshua A. Dix, Arthur T. Edwards, George William Curtis, Frederick Olmsted, John W. Miller, Thomas Holman and Francis Shaw.—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from assigning or disposing of the property transferred by the firms of Dix, Edwards & Co. and Miller & Holman to the firm of Miller & Co., and afterwards transferred by Millar & Co. to the firm of Miller & Curtis. The latter firm dissolved partnership yesterday.

The suit is brought by a firm of paper manufacturers in Boston, and of which the Mayor of Bostoa is a chief partner, for a claim of $20,000, incurred by a purchase of paper for *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* and other publications.

The following is a copy of the complaint:

Alexander H. Rice, Charles S. Kendall, and J. Willard Rice, plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the different firms hereinafter mentioned, who may be entitled to share in the assets hereinafter referred to, and who may come in and contribute to the expenses of this action, complain and allege:

First—That, previous to the 25th day of April, 1857, Joshua A. Dix, Arthur T. Edwards, George William Curtis, and Frederick Law Olmsted, were co-partners, as booksellers and publishers, in the City of New-York, under the firm of Dix, Edwards & Co.

Second—That at the same time John W. Miller and Thomas Holman were also copartners as printers, in the said City, under the firm of Miller & Holman.

Third—That the said two firms had various transactions and liabilities together, and both became embarrassed, and for the purpose of extricating themselves from their embarrassments, and with the consent of their creditors, they dissolved their said firms on the said 25th day of April, 1857, and transferred all their property, valued at $30,000 and upward, to a new copartnership then formed, consisting of the said John W. Miller, George William Curtis and Frederick Law Olmsted, and about to commence business in the said City, under the firm of Miller & Co., and the said Miller & Co., in consideration thereof, assumed and agreed to pay all the debts of the said two firms of Dix, Edwards & Co., and Miller & Holman.

Fourth—That the said firm of Miller & Co. continued in business until the 1st day of June, 1857, or thereabouts, and was then dissolved by agreement between the partners, and all the property of the said firm was thereupon transferred to a new copartnership then formed, consisting of the said John W. Miller, George William Curtis and Francis G. Shaw, and about to commence business in the said City, under the firm of Miller & Curtis, and the said Miller & Curtis, in consideration thereof, did, as the plaintiffs are informed and believe, assume and agree to pay all the debts of the said three firms of Dix, Edwards & Co., Miller & Holman, and Miller & Co., and have actually paid or given their own notes for a part of such debts.

Fifth—That the said Miller & Curtis have failed in business, owing debts in addition to those assumed as aforesaid, and having on hand a large amount of property, including the property so as aforesaid transferred by Dix, Edwards & Co., and Miller & Holman, or the greater part thereof.

Sixth—That the said Miller & Curtis are about making, or are endeavoring to make, an assignment or transfer of all the said property to a trustee, in trust for the payment of their debts, excluding, however, the debts so assumed as aforesaid, for which they have not given their own notes.

Seventh—That the plaintiffs were creditors of Dix, Edwards & Co., on the said 29th day of April, 1857, to the amount of $14,000 or thereabouts, no part of which has been paid, and for which they now hold the notes of Miller & Co. to the amount of $14,000 or thereabouts, and they besides hold the notes of the said Miller & Curtis to the amount of $4,000 or thereabouts.

Wherefore, the plaintiffs demand judgment, that the said defendants be restrained by injunction from assigning or disposing of the said property, or any part thereof; that the said property be distributed, or applied ratably, among all the creditors entitled thereto; that a receiver thereof be appointed; and that the said John W. Miller, George William Curtis and Francis G. Shaw, pay any deficiency that may then remain. FIELD & SLUYTER, Pltffs. Attys

City and County of New-York,—John F. Zebley, being affirmed, saith: That the said plaintiffs all reside in Boston, Mass., and are now absent from this State; that this deponent is the agent in New-York of the said plaintiffs, to prosecute this action; that he has personal knowledge of the facts alleged in the foregoing complaint, and that the said complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to these matters he believes it to be true.

J. F. ZEBLEY.

Affirmed before me this 13th day of August, 1857.

JOHN BISSELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

The following is a copy of the

INJUNCTION.

It appearing satisfactorily to me by the complaint and the affidavit of John F. Zebley, that sufficient grounds for an injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants show cause before me at the Chambers of this Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 25th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., why they and each of them should not be enjoined and restrained from assigning or disposing of the property transferred by the firms of Dix, Edwards & Co., and Miller & Holman, to the firm of Miller & Co., and afterwards transferred by the said firm of Miller & Co. to the firm of Miller & Curtis, or any part thereof, and in the meantime and until the argument, decision and order thereon, they and each of them are so enjoined and restrained until the further order of this Court, and in case of disobedience to this order, the said defendants will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law. Dated August 14, 1857. C. A. PEABODY.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Orders have been issued for a body of 450 recruits to march from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, on the 5th proximo, to reinforce the regiment of Mounted Riflemen, and the Third Regiment of Infantry, serving in New Mexico. Several officers of this regiment, now on leave of absence, will avail themselves of this escort to return to their posts.

Destructive Tornado in Reading, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

Last night a tornado passed through the town of Reading and vicinity. It was nearly half a mile in width. Several dwellings and out-buildings were damaged, orchards were uprooted, and considerable damage done to the crops, etc. No loss of life is reported.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following additional particulars:

"The house of Deacon THOMAS H. SWEETSER, where our informant was stopping at the time of the tornado, was very much damaged. An "L," about 30 feet long by 20 feet in width, and two stories high, occupied as a shoe manufactory, with the exception of one room, used as a sleeping room, was blown down and crushed to "impalpable powder." The main part of the building was raised from the foundation about a foot, and let down again, resting in its old quarters after frocking about ten minnies. All the lights were, of course, extinguished, chairs and tables performed fantastic tricks, as though under the influence of the inhabitants of the spirit-land, and the nine persons who occupied the house at the time were filled with consternation. A young man had almost at the instant when the tornado struck the house, stepped from the "L" into the adjoining room where the family were, and thus probably was saved from death.

In Stoneham, which is southeast of our informant's point of observation, but little, if any, damage was done. This is the second violent tornado which has visited Middlesex county this season—the first, it will be recollected, occurred in Tewksbury a few weeks since.

Death of Senator Rusk.

We have intelligence of this sad event (says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 4th instant) by a gentleman who left Neosgdoches, the late residence of General RUSK, on the 30th ult. He arrived on the *Joseph Holden*, from Alexandria, yesterday, and has called in to tell us that he was present at the funeral of General RUSK on that day. It is more painful to add that General RUSK committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle on the 29th. The event caused great consternation and grief. The town was clothed in mourning for the loss of this distinguished man under such terrible circumstances. No cause is assigned for the dreadful deed, and we shall wait with intense anxiety for a development of the causes which overthrew so fine a mind, and broke down so lofty a courage as have through life made THOMAS J. RUSK a man of mark and promise. There are few men in the whole Union more widely esteemed or with fairer prospects of advancement to the highest posts of ambition. To the South and Southwest he was a true, outspoken, earnest, indefatigable, laboring friend, and his death will be their great loss. We have neither words nor space to enlarge upon the theme. The news is too sudden and startling, and there is no hope that it is not too sadly true.

L'ANGELIER, THE GLASGOW LOVER.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness*, says that a person of the name and description of L'ANGELIER, poisoned at Glasgow, was in this country in 1849. He professed to be a son of Mr. L'ANGELIER, of Jersey, the raiser of the celebrated Beurre L'Angelier pear; he spoke good English, and said his father had sent him to Scotland to be educated, and learn the nursery business, and had placed him with DICKSON & Co. nurserymen, of Edinburg. He went into partnership with a Mr MIXER, in Detroit, as nurserymen, under the firm of L'ANGELIER & MIXER. For a while every person liked him, but he was soon seen through, and MIXER got rid of him in 1850 or 1851. He then went to Rochester, and hung about ELLWANGER & BARRY's nurseries, got suits of clothes from different tailors, boots from shoemakers, &c., and then cleared out, leaving them in the lurch. The writer thinks it is the same person, as it is not likely there would be two young L'ANGELIERS, sons of L'ANGELIER, of Jersey, who had been with DICKSON & Co., Edinburg.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board met at noon yesterday, at the City Library Room. Present President PHILLIPS, in the Chair; Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON and ROCKWELL; WALTER P. CONCKLIN, Secretary. The following business was transacted: Schoonar *Lane* was permitted to retain metals and iron on board as ballast, the remainder to be discharged on lighters. On motion the Board adjourned.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 15.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN MAIL—Spread of the Indian Mutinies—Bloody engagement at Canton—The American horses beaten at the Goodwood race in England, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL—Two weeks later from California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Central America and the South Pacific—Massacre of apostate Mormons in Utah—Award of Transit Grant by Costa Rica.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON THE HUDSON'S BAY QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE NILE.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

NEWPORT GOSSIP—Letter from Podgers—The great Fête Chimpetre

SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY.

COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

EDITORIALS—The War in China—Governor Walker's Policy—Good Crops and Sound Credit—The Panama Isthmus in the Market—Death of James C. Dobbin.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

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Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESents should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWILTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWILTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by L. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

L. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of L. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE LARGE and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED BY DR. Sanford, for Bilious attacks and bowel derangements, is sold by SANFORD & CO., 345 Broadway, and all good druggists. See advertisement in another column.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 3 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best HAIR DYE in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy this address.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By MOEN's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

$3,000 WORTH OF LADIES' FRENCH IMPORTED boots at $1 50, double-soles $2 50. Boots of all colors, kid slippers, from Este's, in Paris, at HILL'S, No 571 Broadway the only French shoes Importer in the City.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES JUST RECEIVED, per *Fulton*, from Forr and Mâhés, Paris. Also, a large assortment of our own manufacture, constantly on hand. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, No. 62 Nassau-st., between Malden Lane and John-st.

MARRIED.

REITMEYER—MORIARTY.—In this City, on Monday Aug. 10, by Rev. Mr. Dunbar, C. A. W. REITMEYER to Miss MARY L. MORIARTY, eldest daughter of A. P. Moriarty, Esq.

GILLIE—JAMISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. A. H. Wright, DANIEL GILLIE, Esq., to Miss JANE JAMISON, both of New-York.

ROBINSON—KITCHING.—At Bay Ridge, on Thursday, Aug. 13, at Christ Church, by Rev. Theo. Irving, LL.D., JAMES A. ROBINSON, Esq., to SARAH FRANCES, second daughter of Jno. B. Kitching, Esq.

DIED.

DANA.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, RUTH F., daughter of Agnes A and the late William F. Dana, aged 11 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 West 33d st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, SAMMETTE ELIZABETH, only child of Wells and Debbie Hutchinson, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The friends and relations of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, James Reddell, No. 427 2d-av., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BURCHARD.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, after a short illness, JENNETT WHEELOCK, youngest daughter of Gordon and Adeline Burchard, aged 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of its parents No. 92 West 43d st, on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLENDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug 13, ADELAIDE ORANGE, daughter of Henry C. and Adelaide Flender. Aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 North Moore st.

SEBRELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, MARGARET ANN, daughter of James E and Margaret Ann Serrell, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 West 26th st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

HAY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, JOHN HAY, aged 90 years.

His friends and acquaintances

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
LAURA KEENE'S.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. BURTON is happy to announce an engagement, for a short season, with the distinguished artist and suitable contralto,
SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI,
acknowledged as
THE QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE,
who will appear in
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
supported by
SIGNORA LUIGIA CARANTI,
the eminent prima donna from Havana, Mexico and New-Orleans, her first appearance in New-York,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLETTI,
the justly distinguished trio from the Academy of Music, New-York, aided by a full and efficient
OPERATIC ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS,
under the direction of .....Conductor.
Signor TORRIANA.....
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, August 17, 1857,
will be presented the grand opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Principal characters by
FELICITA VESTVALI,
LUIGIA CARANTI,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO and
COLETTI.
PRICES:
Balcony, Parquette and First Circle.....One Dollar.
Upper Circle.....Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes...$10 and $15 | Orchestra Chairs.....$1 50
SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Box Office open on Saturday and Monday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
LAURA KEENE'S.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Positively last night of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear in Seven Favorite Characters.
SATURDAY,
SATAN IN PARIS.
Miss Mitchell sustaining.....Six Different Characters
KATY O'SHIEL.
Katy O'Shiel (with song and Irish jig).....Maggie Mitchell
Monday—VESTVALI in Grand Opera.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
LAURA KEENE'S.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
AND FAREWELL BENEFIT
of Mr. and Mrs.
JOHN WOOD,
prior to their departure for California, on which occasion they will terminate their most brilliant engagement by appearing to night, SATURDAY, August 15, in the successful burlesque of
SHYLOCK.
In which Mr. John Wood will sustain his great character of the Jew, and Mrs. John Wood will render her charming impersonation of Portia. She will also, for the first time, sing in character, the celebrated
MARSEILLAISE.
And Mr. John Wood will appear as Nancy Bitters in an original farce entitled
CRINOLINE,
which will commence the evening's entertainments. Supported by Mrs Vernon, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Miss Manners, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Miss Emily Milton, Mr. Peters, Mrs. Cook, &c.
MONDAY.—A Complimentary Benefit will be given by the members of the company, the orchestra and attaches of the theatre generally, to
MR. H. B. PHILLIPS,
when a bill of great attraction will be offered.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1857,
BENEFIT OF Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
and last appearance prior to their departure for the South-west and California, on which occasion will be enacted, by particular request, the great burlesque by Talfourd, Jr., entitled,
SHYLOCK; Or, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
PORTIA.....by.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
SHYLOCK.....by.....Mr. JOHN WOOD.
During the evening, by most urgent entreaties, Mr. John Wood will sing the great Hymn of Liberty,
LA MARSEILLAISE.
Also, for the first time at this Theatre, the new burlesque, portraying the fashionable female folly of the day, entitled
CRINOLINE; Or, HOOPS.
Nancy Bitters, (his original part in America,) by Mr. John Wood.
Fee bills of the day.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
LAURA KEENE'S.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Positively last night of
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SATURDAY,
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KATY O'SHIEL.
Katy O'Shiel (with song and Irish jig).....Maggie Mitchell
Monday—VESTVALI in Grand Opera.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
LAURA KEENE'S.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
AND FAREWELL BENEFIT
of Mr. and Mrs.
JOHN WOOD,
prior to their departure for California, on which occasion they will terminate their most brilliant engagement by appearing to night, SATURDAY, August 15, in the successful burlesque of
SHYLOCK.
In which Mr. John Wood will sustain his great character of the Jew, and Mrs. John Wood will render her charming impersonation of Portia. She will also, for the first time, sing in character, the celebrated
MARSEILLAISE.
And Mr. John Wood will appear as Nancy Bitters in an original farce entitled
CRINOLINE,
which will commence the evening's entertainments. Supported by Mrs Vernon, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Miss Manners, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Miss Emily Milton, Mr. Peters, Mrs. Cook, &c.
MONDAY.—A Complimentary Benefit will be given by the members of the company, the orchestra and attaches of the theatre generally, to
MR. H. B. PHILLIPS,
when a bill of great attraction will be offered.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1857,
BENEFIT OF Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
and last appearance prior to their departure for the South-west and California, on which occasion will be enacted, by particular request, the great burlesque by Talfourd, Jr., entitled,
SHYLOCK; Or, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
PORTIA.....by.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
SHYLOCK.....by.....Mr. JOHN WOOD.
During the evening, by most urgent entreaties, Mr. John Wood will sing the great Hymn of Liberty,
LA MARSEILLAISE.
Also, for the first time at this Theatre, the new burlesque, portraying the fashionable female folly of the day, entitled
CRINOLINE; Or, HOOPS.
Nancy Bitters, (his original part in America,) by Mr. John Wood.
Fee bills of the day.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
LAURA KEENE'S.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) AUGUST 15, 1857.
AUGUST FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.
Admission.....25 cents
Reserved seats.....50 cents
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
received nightly with raptures of applause.
Signor ARNOLDI, and M. GUILMETTE,
THE GERMANIA QUARTETTE AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear on MONDAY night.
On SUNDAY evening next preparations are making for a
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
on a scale surpassing anything yet attempted in this country.
The Management begs to announce that an engagement has been made with the celebrated artists,
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the solo violinist, of the Philharmonic Society, London, and
MISS MILNER,
Prima Donna of the Royal Academy of Music of London, who will appear on Monday next, Aug. 17.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
LAURA KEENE'S.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NAIAD QUEEN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
Will be presented, for the last time,
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
Or, THE NYMPHS OF THE RHINE.
Evening performance will commence with the Drama of
JEMMY TWITCHER IN ENGLAND.
Jemmy Twitcher.....Master G. W. Marsh
George.....Miss Louise
Elizabeth.....Miss Mary Marsh
DANCING AND SINGING.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
NAN.
THE GOON FOR NOTHING.
Nan.....Little Mary Marsh
Harry Johnson.....Miss Louise

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.
MARSH CHILDREN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 15, 1857.
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS and the DOUBLE COMPANY.
Mme. MONPLAISIR and the BALLET COMPANY.
Promenade Concert by the Military Band at 7.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
L. ALMEE
THE COOPERS.
Sawney Box.....Antoine Ravel
Doors open at 7; to commence at No'clock.
MONDAY—Signorina ROLLA in a new Ballet, and a variety of entertainments.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
MARSH CHILDREN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857,
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c., &c.
YOUNG AMERICA in Ballads and Old Boh Ridley.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.
F. BUCKLEY in New Violin Solos,
And
MISS C. HIFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear.
Burlesque on the
HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Banjo Solos, Duette, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Choruses.
The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entire new entertainment in white faces.
Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK
MARSH CHILDREN.

PORDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.
The entertainment will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by THE MAGIC ROSE.
Concluding with THAT BLESSED BABY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
MARSH CHILDREN.

CHINESE HALL, No. 539 BROADWAY.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Aug. 15,
At 3 o'clock, (doors open at 2,) and EVENING at 8 o'clock, (doors open at 7½,) for the accommodation of ladies and families.
Last appearance of the wonderful
CHINESE JUGGLERS,
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
MARSH CHILDREN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE FEEGUS BURDELL BABY is now attracting crowds of people, having just arrived from Bellevue Hospital, and with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, been placed at this establishment to gratify, for a FEW DAYS ONLY, the public curiosity. This is the genuine BORROWED BABY, which was the valuable instrument, through Drs. De La Montaine and Uhl, of exposing the stupendous Bond-st. fraud. The EMBROIDERED BABY'S DRESS, provided by Mrs. Cunningham, is also at the Museum, together with a correct photographic likeness, by Meade Brothers, of Mrs. Cunningham. The whole may be seen on the first floor of the Museum, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, at all the usual hours of exhibition, together with WYMAN, the Wizard, whose physical transformations, optical illusions, mechanical deceptions, &c., will be repeated AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. The grand CYCLORAMA OF PANOPTICON STUDIO is still open. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK,
MARSH CHILDREN.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and an liberal terms.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 Broadway,
Are now opening their Fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, near Bond-st., has Pineapple Goods Silks, Shawls, Grapes, Seersucker, China, Fans, and thousands of scarce, curious and ornamental articles, which are only to be found as above. Also, a fine assortment of American Indian work.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rents applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room.
A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 428 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway.) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable Piano to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and examine their pianos before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices; also, new piano fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED SUB-BASS ORGAN MELODEONS. Double bank and double reed Melodeons, and those of every style at wholesale and retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A SPECULATION OF MILLIONS.—The President of the Jefferson City Land Company is at the St. Nicholas, No. 49, and will remain until the 20th inst., (save a few days absence in Boston,) prepared to show capitalists, who may visit him, how a speculation of millions may be made on a small capital. His associates are five—some of them among the first men in the West. They desire to add to the Company a limited number of capitalists in New-York and Boston. Address JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, at this office.

COUNTRY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Now doing a good cash business in Mott Haven, 7½ miles from City Hall, New-York. Reason for wanting to sell: the owner has an appointment in a public office, and cannot attend to it. Inquire at GEORGE MAVER'S, Mott Haven, near the Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stalls for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY STORE, with the goods and fixtures; said store has been occupied by the subscribers for the last twenty years. Any one wishing to engage in said business will find it a very desirable location. RAYNOR & POSTS, Sellport, Suffolk County, L. I.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a stock of desirable merchandise, about $7,000 and some cash if required—well suited to city or country trade. A snug place, a few hours' out, preferred. Apply from 10 till 2, at No. 3½ William-st., to
CHARLES CARTER.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FENCE

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch-makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass., and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.
We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.
Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane,
and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watchee to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIER. T. D. LANDER.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 293 Fulton-st., basement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.
MEMOIR OF PEETHES, abridged, 12mo.
MIA AND CHARLIE.
by DNEY GREY.
TALES FROM THE HISTORY OF ITALY.
ANNA, or Passages from the Life of a Daughter.
JOB, Illustrated by Gilbert.
BROWN ON ROMANS.
EALIE ON PHILIPPIANS.
MEMOIR OF GALLAUDET, by Dr. Humphrey.
THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD, by Dr. Breckinridge.
LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, 1857.
HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH MILITANT.
LEIGHTON ON THE LORD'S PRAYER, &c.
TAYLOR'S LIFE OF CHRIST
DR. SPRAGUE'S ANNALS AMERICAN PULPIT, Vols. 3 and 4, Presbyterians
ON THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.
RYLE ON MARK, 12mo.
FLAVEL ON THE ASSEMBLY'S CATECHISM.
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!—A. RANNEY, Publisher, No. 293 Broadway, New-York, offers for sale 50,000 Books and Maps, of all kinds, at publishers' prices, to be accompanied with 500,000 Gifts worth from 25 cents to $200 each; consisting of gold and silver watches, gold lockets, gold chains, cameo pins and drops, gold bracelets, gold pencils, sewing birds, in short jewelry of every description, reticules, ladies' purses, portemonnaies, &c. $150 worth of Gifts distributed with every 500 books.
A GIFT will be delivered with every book sold for One Dollar or more. Although no book or article will be sold for more than the usual retail price, many will be sold for *less*. Persons wishing any particular book, can order at once and it will be forwarded with a Gift. Persons ordering Books with Gifts, should forward the amount of postage, as it must invariably be paid in advance. The average postage for $1 and $1 25 books is 16 cents; and for $1 50 and $2 books, 21 cents.
INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND AGENTS.
A BOOK AND GIFT WITHOUT MONEY.—Any person, by forwarding an order for Books, (with money inclosed,) will receive an EXTRA BOOK AND GIFT with every Ten Books to be sent to one address
This method of forming Clubs saves postage, as the Package goes by express
Full information respecting this GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE, together with a complete List of Books, and GIFTS will be furnished in our Catalogue, which is sent post-paid to any address on application. Address,
A. RANNEY, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Will re-open Wednesday, Sept. 16. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be regularly advanced with their Classes, will be expected to be punctually present at the opening, and to continue regularly to the end of the year.
The distinctive studies of the Classes, in the Collegiate course, are, in general:
FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.
THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.
JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.
SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, History, Astronomy, Language, Music, the Bible, &c.
Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be issued at the location. And any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie.	D. B. Keeler.	Samuel Milbank.
Thompson Price.	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp.
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray.	Samuel Raynor.
James Horn.	Geo. M. Clearman.	Wm. K. Hinman.

MLLE. OSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND English school, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will open on Tuesday, September 15, 1857. References in New-York: Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D., Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Rev. Atel Stevens, L. L. D., Amos R. Eno, Thomas Tileston, Erastus Merle, Wit-on G. Hoit, John S. Dunbrow, Edwin Hoyt, Philip Tillinghast, Jackson Schon, M. D. Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., John Allen, Ezra P. Davis, Eli Kelley, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Daniel Drew.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 9th st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st; and at the book stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of M. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—TO PREPARE STUdents practically for Fall business. Mr DOLBEER, No. 689 Broadway, has two private seats, which may be secured this day, at only $5 for a full commercial course in Book keeping, Writing, &c. Regular terms, $25. N. B.—This is the time to commute for cheap season tickets.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 25th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MISS HAINES INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy park, (East 20th-st.,) New-York, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. CKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $125 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, calisthenics and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall Term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their Engglish and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st, first house from 5th-av.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable and well recommended young women, one as cook was her and ironer; is a good cook, and a very good laundress; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best of references; both will go in the country. Apply to-day or Monday, at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as teacher of Latin, Greek and all the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED.—A BRICKLAYER, ACCUSTOMED to build all kinds of furnace work, wants a situation, or would arrange with boiler-makers to set their boilers, &c. No objection to going in the country. Address BRICKLAYER, this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age, a situation in an auction house as auctioneer and clerk. Can bring the best references as to capability and integrity. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. D. S., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN.—A SITUATION as book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent in every particular. Address H. A. J., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, warehouseman, or clerk, by a young man 24 years of age. The highest references given. Address C. S., *Daily Times* Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS.—Established in Chambers-st., 1835, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 23 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN FOR A FIRST class cloak and mantilla work-room; she must fully understand the cutting; also display good taste in designing. To one who is qualified as above, a liberal salary will be given. Address a note, to L. D., with references, *Times* office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH or German girl, to go a short distance in the country, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply to No. 123 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A READING BOY. ONE WHO CAN read manuscript well may obtain a permanent situation by applying at J. F. TROW'S, No. 379 Broadway, in fifth story.

WANTED—IN AN UMBRELLA STORE, A BOY about 15 years old, who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Cedar st., third story.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate silver chaser and modeler; also, a plate-maker on flat work, and a plate-finisher and polisher. Steady employment for first-rate workmen. Apply at No. 277 Spring-st. WM. FORBES.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS EXPErienced in teaching the ancient and modern languages, mathematics and English branches, and who has the best references in this city as to his competency, is open to a suitable engagement. Address P. Q., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st, near Union Square. Also a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN AGREEABLE home, with every requisite comfort, is offered to two or three gentlemen of respectability, in a private American family, residing in a pleasant situation in South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, lor one week.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Wall-st and Fulton Ferries. A private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea. The house is delightfully situated, with every modern convenience. References required. Address C. A., Box No. 3,071, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, EAST of Court-st., by a gentlemen, in a plain family of few or no boarders, on very moderate terms. Reference exchanged. Address E. S. E., for two days, stating terms, &c., at Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD.—EXCELLENT income, water and accommodations; plenty of milk, fruits, meats and vegetables; location healthy, and everything comfortable, at $6 and $6. Inquire at No. 35 Amity-st. till

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st July, 1857:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$239,197 35
For Interest	125,740 65
For Annuities	1,150 00
Total	$366,087 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death and dividends on the same	$31,728 38	
Paid for Surrendered Policies and Dividends applied to reduction of Premiums	7,073 86	
Paid Annuities	946 09	
Paid Commissions	9,279 96	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postages, Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Salaries, Stationery, Rent, &c.	18,493 88	$127,523 17
		$239,565 73
Add:		
Net Assets on hand, per Report of 30th April, 1857		$3,962,393 79
		$4,141,959 52

ASSETTS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$94,326 19	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,025,537 85	
Bills Receivable and due for Fire Insurance	1,820 64	
Cash deposit for Taxes	4,187 41	
Amount due from Agents	15,087 43	$4,140,959 52
Policies in force 1st May, 1857		10,166
Policies issued during this quarter		586
Total		10,752
Deduct: Forfeited, expired by deaths and term of limitation, cancelled and surrendered		265
Policies in force 1st August, 1857		10,487
of which 9,479 are for life.		
Increase of Policies during the quarter		321
Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of increase		2,895 32

I have examined the above statement, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	W. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scilo Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Augusta*. The attention of agriculturists is called to analysis and statement of Dr. OAKE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company corner William and Cedar sts.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT.
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau st.

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior of the Magdalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO BOLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE No. 417 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug 12, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage and income bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst.; after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. B FISHER, Treasurer.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—WANTED, on Bond and Mortgage, at seven per cent., fifteen to twenty thousand dollars on property worth more than double the amount. Very desirable Insurance business will also be given to the extent of fifty to seventy thousand dollars. Bonds first class. Address G. D. & L., care VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL Bankers, No. 37 Wall-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 241 inclusive, for $214,378 93

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to this Company, due on the 1st inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 14 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE NASSAU COAL COMPANY, NO. 7 BEEKMAN-STREET NEW-YORK, AUG 13, 1857.—An election for Directors and officers of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on productive real estate in this City, in sums, say $5,000 to $10,000. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No 25 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAIL ROAD BONDS.—The subscribers will purchase twenty-five of the 8 per cent first Mortgage Bonds of this Road. W. & M. H. WARD, No. 47 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Broad-st
NEW YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent, payable on demend. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R COMSTOCK Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company No 67 Wall-st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st, corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Bufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 8:15 M. and 2:25 P. M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A M and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 51 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A M, and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M, and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE John BORDEN, Commander will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:		Leave Red Bank:	
Saturday, Aug. 15,	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 15,	6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16,	6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 16,	3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 16,	6½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 17,	5½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 17,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug 18,	5½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 18,	3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 19,	7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 19,	3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 20,	7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug 20,	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 21,	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 21,	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 22,	8½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 22,	4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug 22,	8 P. M.
Sunday, Aug 23,	8 A M		

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 86		New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport..... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL and Sing Sing, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Captain J. J. REGEN, will leave foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places; also landing at Amos-st. each way.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. REGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 109 Wall-st., or to
GODFREE ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 106 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 80 and 90 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,271 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15 at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N B—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug 19
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept 9
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship LEOPOLD I, A. MICHEL, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Aug 22, from Pier No. 39, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE INCLUDING PROVISIONS

In First Cabin	$80
In Second Cabin	50
In Steerage	30

This steamship has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following rates:

In First Cabin	$100
In Second Cabin	60
In Steerage, Main Deck	40
In Steerage, Orlop Deck	35

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. R. LOWREE, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BREMEN.	
WEDNESDAY	Sept 9.	SATURDAY	Oct. 17.
WEDNESDAY	Nov. 14	SATURDAY	Dec 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st. or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday..... Sept. 12	Saturday..... Oct 3
Saturday..... Oct. 24	Saturday..... Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37. North River, foot of Beach-st

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	$130 Second Cabin..... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments in closing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 5 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for	Bremen for	Havre and Southampton for New York.
SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Southampton	
ARIEL.....	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL..... Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, HOSKEN CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 12 and 1 o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on the 2d of September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FAR ROCKAWAY—Stopping at the "Sea Side" House.—By steamer MAYFLOWER, from 42d-st., East River, at 7½ A. M.; 10th-st. 8; Catharine-st. 8¼; Spring-st. 9; Pier No. 3, North River, 9¼ A. M. Returning, leaving Far Rockaway at 4 P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. Affording a delightful sail on the ocean, and ample time for fishing and bathing.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Laxative Pills, given by the regular Medical Faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the *system* debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, lessen or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hyg

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sudden Deaths Yesterday—Sun-strokes, Drowning, &c.

It was a very hot day yesterday. The mercury in the thermometer was standing at 86 F. in the shade, while in favored localities it went ten or dozen degrees higher. Still there was a fine breeze on the water, and suburbans were not aware of the fact that it was so terribly hot after all. It will surprise no one if we have several cases of sun-stroke to report.

JOHN HAYS, a laborer, while at work, in the afternoon, on a new building in Chambers-street, belonging to A. T. STEWART & Co., was prostrated by sun stroke, and died soon after at the New-York Hospital.

Inquests were held by Coroner HILL upon the body of BASSAR THASE, a native of Germany, 39 years of age, who was prostrated on Thursday by a sun-stroke, while at work in the yard of a distillery up town, and died yesterday, at the Twelfth Ward Police Station.

Also, upon the body of JOHN SMITH, a German, 41 years of age, who, while at work opposite No. 36 Spruce-street, on Thursday afternoon, was prostrated by the excessive heat, and died the same night at the New-York Hospital. In each case a verdict of "Death by *a casu de Soleil*" was rendered by the jury.

The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Hospital on Ward's Island, upon the body of JOHN BAUMFELD, a native of Holland, aged 23 years, who, while bathing on Thursday evening, ventured too near Hurigate, and was swept away by the tide and drowned. Deceased recently arrived in this country and was a patient at the Hospital. Verdict "Accidental drowning."

THOS. CRANG, a laborer, was instantly killed yesterday morning while at work in the cellar of a building going up at No. 2 College-place. It appears that deceased was in the cellar mixing materials to make mortar, when a piece of timber, weighing about 40 pounds, which had been thrown from the roof down the well-hole, struck him upon the head and instantly killed him. His remains were taken to the Third Ward Station-house, where Coroner CORNERY held an inquest upon them. The evidence showed that CORNELIUS BEGLEY, a fellow laborer, with whom deceased was on intimate and friendly terms, was the person who threw the timber down the well hole. There was no intimation that he threw the timber for the purpose of striking the deceased, and the presumption was that he did not, but it was very unusual for the laborers to throw anything down the hole, and in fact it was prohibited, as a bucket connected with a hoistway had been prepared for hoisting or lowering brick, timber and other articles. The deceased at the time was preparing a bed of mortar and when he heard the cry of BEGLEY, "Stand from under," in attempting to get out of the way, ran directly to the spot which he intended to avoid. The block struck him upon the head, fractured his skull and broke his neck The Jury deeming BEGLEY culpably careless, rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by a block of wood being carelessly thrown down through the well hole of the building No. 2 College-place, by CORNELIUS BEGLEY. We therefore censure said BEGLEY for his carelessness, but attribute to him no criminal intent."

The Coroner, after making some remarks to BEGLEY in regard to the distress of the family of deceased, which his carelessness had occasioned, discharged him. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 46 years of age. He leaves a family residing at No. 161 Laurens-street.

JOHN QUIN and JOHN MAHONEY, both half tipsy, entered No. 102 Church-street, a house of ill-fame, and commenced table tipping, crockery smashing and that sort of thing. They were arrested, and put under bonds to keep the peace—Councilman CLARK, of the Ninth District, going bail for them.

GEORGE FORD stole three gold watches and chains, valued at $200, from JAMES MAHONEY, of No 71 Catharine-street. Being arrested, he confessed, said that he had already put them in pawn, and was committed.

Strange way of showing respect for the dead some strange women have! MARY ANN SMITH, an abandoned woman, died on Wednesday evening at No. 304 Water-street. Yesterday a gang of her associates, imagining that proper respect had not been shown to the corpse, entered the house and smashed the furniture, the bottles and the windows. Later in the day they returned with threats of burning the premises, when the Police interfered and restored peace.

MICHAEL NUGENT went before the Police and charged JAMES WILLIAMS, a young fellow, of having choked him while lying in a doorway in South-street, near Peck-slip, and not letting up his hold until an accomplice robbed him of $5. Two citizens passing by frightened the garroters off, but as they ran they drew their revolvers and threatened to blow slugs into the chasing officer. They were both captured, however, but one of them escaped again. WILLIAMS was committed by Justice OSBORNE for examination.

Board of Supervisors.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on Friday evening. Alderman STEERS in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1857.

To the Hon. the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, resolutions granting to the Justices of the District Courts power to appoint two attendants each at $800 per year, and for the increase of the salary of the officers of the Marine Court. The authority under which it is sought to give this power, is the act passed April 18, 1857, entitled "An act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts in the City of New-York in one act."

In my opinion this is not sufficient and does not warrant the Supervisors in the proposed proceedings.

The Constitution of 1846 (Art. 3, Sec. 6) prohibits the Legislature from passing any local bill which embraces more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title. The act of April 13, 1857, under which the Justices assumed to appoint, comprises many subjects other than what is referred to in its title.

It is evident that under this restriction of the Constitution, an act entitled an act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts of New-York into one act, cannot grant additional powers to the Justices of said Courts, or increase the salaries of public officers, or prolong the terms of existing officers, all of which it proposes to do.

But it is questionable whether, admitting the act valid under the Constitution, that section 65 does not give to the Corporation of the City of New-York the power to make the appointments in question and not to the Supervisors.

The officers to be appointed are attendants, and are so denominated in the applications of the Justices to the Supervisors, and as such can only be appointed by the Corporation. If this view is correct, no action has been had by the Corporation on this subject, and until then the Supervisors cannot fix the salaries.

The act referred to is obnoxious to many other objections. It seeks to do covertly what its author and defenders in the Legislature had not the boldness to attempt openly. Like the bill of a similar character to amend the laws relating to the collection of taxes it aims to keep in office the friends of the dominant party in the State, and to place their tenure and appointment beyond the rule of the local authorities of this county.

In my judgment the Corporation and the Board of Supervisors should not become parties in this effort to repudiate their own authority.

We should resist by every legal means such palpable evasions, if not violations, of the Constitution, and of our own local rights. We should refuse all recognition of the bills (I will not call them laws) which are so clearly repugnant to the Constitution.

Sections 68 and 71, under pretence of establishing the fees to be paid by suitors, increases the compensation of the Justices and clerks to an amount exceeding $10,000 per annum, and legislates certain favorites of the Anti New-York Municipal-Rights party into office for six years from the 1st of January, 1858.

Indeed, it is only sufficient to include this bill in the category of odious and tyrannical measures concocted at the late session of the Legislature.

This fact will sufficiently designate its character, and let us treat it accordingly.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was ordered to be printed on the minutes.

The following communication from the City Chamberlain was referred to a committee:

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 14, 1857.

To the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to call the attention of the Board to the necessity of having the tax books sent in to the Comptroller, on or before the 28th inst., in order that the requisite time may be allowed for calculating and entering the arrears of assessments and preparing the books for the Receiver of Taxes.

As a large amount of revenue bonds mature early in September, permit me to urge the importance of having the tax books sent into the Receiver's office by the 1st proximo, so that the serious results which a delay might occasion may be avoided.

I am honored to be your obedient servant,

A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.

The Committee on Annual Taxes submitted a report on the change in the Tax Commissioner's Office by a recent act of the Legislature, and in favor of reorganizing that Department. They appropriate the salaries as follows:

Deputy Tax Commissioner	$3,000
City Surveyor	2 000
Three Clerks, each	1 200
Three Clerks, each	1,000
Three Clerks, each	800

The Commissioners are authorized to employ extra Clerks, at $3 per day, during the busy months of the year.

Alderman WILSON moved to lay the paper on the table, as he considered the bill objectionable.

Alderman TUCKER considered the law a good one, and one that was much needed in order to the dispatch of public business

Alderman FULMER said that he did not like the law, but in this case the Board were committed under the new charter, and they were obliged to provide the accommodations required for the Commissioners. If the Supervisors did not the Commissioners could compel them by an order of the Supreme Court.

A communication was here received nominating for City Surveyor in the Tax Department JOSEPH H. TOOKE.

Alderman WILSON moved a reference to a Committee, which was lost, and the nomination was confirmed by a vote of 14 to 4.

Alderman OWENS moved to take up the Mayor's Message, vetoing a resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Taxes to fit up their office and moved that, notwithstanding the Mayor's objection, the said resolution be adopted.

The resolution was re-adopted, after which the Board adjourned until the first Monday in September.

[Advertisement.]

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—This is the name of a new and elegant preparation for dressing the hair, just introduced into the market by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. It combines all the properties which have long been desired in an article of the kind, and is the result of a careful research, and reiterated experiment on the part of the proprietors. It contains a very large proportion of the famous Cocoa-nut Oil, the use of which is so universal among the inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago. The luxuriance and abundance of hair which adorn the natives of those remote regions, are attested by all travelers, and are mainly to be attributed to the use of this oil. The aim of Messrs. BURNETT & Co. has been to free it from the peculiar odor which it has in this condition, and to unite with it some approved tonics which stimulate the hair to a healthy and vigorous growth. It will be found on trial to be the blandest, cleanest and most desirable preparation for this purpose ever offered to the public. The *Cocoaine* has also the great merit of cheapness, as it is put up in large bottles holding half a pint each, and is sold at 50 cents per bottle by HEDDEN, CLARK & Co., and by Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
as well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen in operation,
and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O PINNEO, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, AUG. 15, 1857.

NOTICE.—The balance of Summer Clothing at this extensive establishment is now offered at, and under cost of manufacture.

White Duck Coats	$2 00 to $4 50
White Duck Pants	1 00 to 2 50
Thin Coats	50 to 3 00
Thin Pants	75 to 2 50
Thin Vests	50 to 2 50

EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

South Royalton taken at par for the above.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. GOODALE'S Office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM.—The certain, safe and permanent remedy for this disease, in its most painful stages, is HYATT'S Life Balsam. It is also the most infallible purifier of the blood. Scrofula, king's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in the City alone, can be seen at the principal depôt, No. 240 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE "BURDELL HEIR."—This little infant, JUSTITIA ANDERSON; the "borrowed baby," is the great talked-of the time, and is visited by crowds of people now at Barnum's Museum. Everybody makes it a present. The women kiss and caress it warmly. Its mother, MRS. ANDERSON, seems quite joyous and strong, and her eyes sparkle with delight as people praise her baby. BARNUM is the wonder, after all.

[Advertisement.]

THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN (C. W. TAYLOR'S new Drama) continues its unabated success. It will be repeated this evening, to be followed by the Comic Pantomime of the Magic Rose," and concluding with a very laughable Farce, which, judging from its title, it had some allusion to a certain "Fast woman." It is called that "Blessed Baby, with the Doctor's Nose." It is very funny no doubt.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The ladies of South America have evinced a poetic taste in preferring this perfume to Eau de Cologne. In this country it has acquired a reputation as indestructible as its own delicious fragrance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano, and other modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address REV. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MEMMING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 3. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is offered to the victim of inflammatory rheumatism as a certain means of assuaging the pain, and radically curing the complaint, when all other treatment has utterly failed. The flesh should be fomented with warm water, and then the ointment applied with such a degree of friction as the patient may be able to bear. Sold at the manufactory No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 63 cts. and $1 per pot.

LONG ISLAND.

Churches and Pastors.

Mr. BEECHER'S Church is shut up until the second Sunday in September, the pastor being in the country fishing and studying birds, delivering addresses to the Alumni of Andover, and considering the comparative merits of brown-stone fronts and old-fashioned farm-houses as a means of grace. The carpenters, painters and whitewashers occupy his Church for six days in the week.

Dr. VANDYKE'S Church (O. S. Pres.) is open through the vacation morning and evening, Prof. GREEN, of Princeton, occupying the pulpit until the Doctor returns from Europe.

The Lee-avenue Church, Mr. HALLOWAY'S, is closed during August. The Sabbath School (Mr. JOHNSON'S) never closes. Six, seven, or eight hundred scholars are in attendance every Sunday.

Dr. BETHUNE is rusticating, but his church remains open.

Rev. Mr. GREENLEAF is in Maine visiting his children. There is preaching in his church, however, morning and afternoon.

The Methodist churches are all open, and most of the clergy, excepting, perhaps, a few of the older D. D.'s, stick by their pulpits.

The Church of the Restoration, on Clark-street, is closed. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the new Pastor, will commence his labors there on the first Saturday in September.

The Church in Williamsburg, (Brooklyn,) Rev. B PETTIS, will be open for morning service every Sunday. The Pastor is absent, and his place is supplied by Rev. PORTER THOMAS, of the Greenpoint Church, where regular service is held by the same gentleman in the evening.

The two Unitarian churches in Brooklyn unite and have morning service in Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S church.

As for the New-York pulpits our clergy we are requested to say that the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth-street corner of Sixth-avenue, is not closed during the Summer, as was incorrectly reported.

Rev. RALSTON SMITH is taking Pennsylvania air,—his pulpit is supplied by different persons, favorites in the congregation.

The Orchard-street Church, Rev. Dr. SAWYER'S; the Bleecker street Church, Rev. W. S. BALCH'S; the Broadway Church, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S; the Twenty fourth street Church, Rev. ASHER MOORE'S, (all Universalist) are closed till September. Dr SAWYER is in the country sick; Dr. CHAPIN tarries in Massachusetts.

Brooklyn News of Yesterday.

The Police nabbed JOHN PIERSON and THOMAS HOGG, at the Atlantic Railroad station, for stealing a pocket-book and $50.

ALBERT YAM, of Lawrence, Mass., was chonsed out of a hundred dollars by the patent safe game; GEORGE LEE, alias CUNNINGHAM, and JAMES MULLIGAN, being the friends who played the game at his expence. ALBERT'S sense coming to him suddenly, he seized his false friends as they were about to escape, and held them until the police took them in charge. Justice BLACHLEY committed them.

Some enterprising villains stole a Safe from PETER BRYAN'S office on Wednesday night.

Surrogate DAWSON decided, on Wednesday, that the claims of CATHARINE D NORRIS to be the second wife of the late THOMAS NORRIS are without foundation; and, therefore, that letters of administration must be issued to HESTER E. MILLEPAUGH, daughter of the first wife, who is also deceased.

FERDINANDO LYONS, a boy whose parents live at No. 406 Fulton Avenue, was run over by a loaded wagon and instantly killed. The Coroner's Inquest found that the driver wasn't to blame.

MAD DOGS IN BROOKLYN.—A foolhardy person was seen, yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, near Kent avenue, Brooklyn, carrying in his arms a rabid dog, which was yelping, foaming at the mouth, and snapping at every object near it. The man was trying to smother the dog's yelps by holding his jaws together. A half dozen sympathetic curs, without muzzles, were running after him to see what was the matter.

This part of Brooklyn is over-run with dogs, which run at large, unmuzzled, by day, to the great danger of the inhabitants, young and old, and keep up a canine concert throughout the night. For every inhabitant of Jackson's Hollow, in the Seventh Ward, it is estimated there are three dogs and several cats. A large crop of hydrophobia cases is confidently anticipated, unless the Police give their attention to the subject, and see the dog-laws better enforced.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 14.

$6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	85	10 Am Ex Bank	111
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	78¾	75 Mich. Cent. R R	84
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	60	1791 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	40
4,000 Illinois Interest.	96	50 do	s30 39½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. S. bs.	80	100 do	s60 38
3,000 Erie R'way 6s, '83	71	150 do	38
5,000 Ill Cent R. Bds.	99¼	950 do	38¾
10 Bank of Commerce	165	850 do	39½
400 Penn. Coal Co.	s80 81	150 Panama R. R.	s60 93½
66 do	c 81	100 do	93
250 do	s30 80	100 M. S. & N. I. R. pr. st.	70
14 do	80¾	528 do	68
21 do	80	12 do	c 64½
15 Pa M. Steam. Co.	78	96 Ill. Cen. R'd	117½
60 N. J. Zinc	6	79 do	117
50 N. H. & H. R. R.	120	150 do	s30 110½
5 La C. & Mil. R. R.	81½	125 Clev. & Pitts. R'd.	38
100 do	s30 32	100 do	c 38¼
410 N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 81½	16 Gal. & Chi. R'd	91
300 do	b60 81¼	200 do	b30 91¾
5 do	81½	50 do	91¾
100 do	opg 81	50 do	b60 92
50 do	s10 81	50 do	b60 91¾
100 do	s11 81	300 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	51
1,061 Erie R.	s3 81½	100 do	s10 51
50 do	s15 81½	200 do	s5 50¾
50 do	b30 81¾	200 do	s30 50¾
100 do	s60 81	350 do	50¾
100 Harlem R.	c 93¾	400 do	s10 50¾
400 Reading R.	c 70	100 do	b60 51
200 do	s3 70	50 C. & R. I. Rd.	s20 92¾
100 do	s10 69¾	100 do	b60 91¾
400 do	b30 70	50 do	93
200 do	b6 70	65 Mil & Miss. Rd.	52
300 do	c 69¾	27 New-Jersey Rd.	120
200 do	s3 69¼		

SECOND BOARD.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	opg 81	500 Reading R'd	b60 70
100 do	b30 81	100 La Cros. & M. R.	31¾
100 do	opg 80¾	10 do	31
150 do	s30 80	50 do	s68 30
100 do	opg 80¾	50 do	b30 31½
300 do	s3 aft opg 80¾	50 Chic. & Gal. Rd	90¾
100 do	b30 80¾	20 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	93
215 Erie Railroad	31¾	100 M. So & N. I.	b17 Nov. 39
100 do	b15 31½	75 do	37
50 do	s30 30¾	50 do	s30 34
50 do	31½	200 do	b15 36½
200 do	s30 31	500 do	b3 36½
100 do	s30 31	100 do	36¾
500 do	b30 31¾	400 do	b15 36¼
100 do	b60 31½	160 do	b30 36¾
500 Clev. & Pitts R	b60 38	100 do	36¼
500 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 50	100 do	s30 35
7000 do	50	100 do	36
100 do	b60 50¾	100 do	b7 34
200 Reading R'd	69	300 do	35¼
200 do	b30 69	100 do	b3 35½
300 do	b30 69¼	150 do	35
200 do	s3 69¼	500 do	b3 35
200 do	69¾	100 do	s10 35

FRIDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The steamer *Canada's* mails from Liverpool, to Saturday, Aug. 1, were delivered from Boston at the New-York Post-Office last evening. The mercantile letters and circulars represent a very firm market for Cotton, with sales for the week of 62,400 bales. Orleans Fair is quoted 8⅞d., and Middlings, 8⅝d. The market for goods and yerns at Manchester continues to respond to the advoncing rates for the raw material. The Breadstuff market at Liverpool is steady, with a slight advance in fine parcels of Wheat. Financially the letters are not so satisfactory, as the London Money Market had become somewhat unsettled, and the applications at the Bank both for discounts and for gold and for remittance to the Continent had increased. With better news from India this unfavorable change would probably cease to be felt. In American Stocks the business was not important. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Transactions in American Securities in London during the past week have been on a limited scale. We note a moderate inquiry for the Shares and Bonds of the Erie Railroad—Illinois Central Shares have also been done to some extent, from 17 to 17¼ premium. Construction Bonds, which are reported as very scarce in New-York, are offered here at 90, but only in small quantities."

The condition of our own Money Market today is much the same as yesterday. The demand for Gold for the steamer *Baltic*, which resumes her regular place in the Collins' line to-morrow, is about $700,000. There is an inclination among private money-lenders to higher rates of discount, looking to the movement of Foreign Exchange and the adverse reaction in the condition of the market for money abroad. But this feeling is not yet shown in strictly prime paper, lists of which having 3 to 4 months to run are taken at 8½@9 ₱ cent.; and very short bills at 8@8½ ₱ cent. Single names, as well as second choice lists of indorsed paper are less easy of sale than early in the month, and rates take a wider range, say 10 to 14 ₱ cent. Exchange closes steady at 109¼ on London; 5.17½ on Paris.

The suspension of Messrs. GRIGGS & LOTHROP, of the Stock Exchange, whose customers were *Bull* operators in Southern Michigan sbares, was made public in the Street early this morning, and was evidently impending late yesterday afternoon, when the break-down in the Stock to 41 ₱ cent. first took place. The liabilities of the house are not stated. The sales of the Stock in which they were prominently interested were quite large at the early Board to day, opening at 40 ₱ cent. and closing 38½ ₱ cent. In the afternoon the sales were of a panic character, partly perhaps in foreclosure of contracts against the suspended firm, at 36¾@36@35¾@35. The general market sympathized in this break-down, and prices were ⅝@1 ₱ cent lower than on Thursday on nearly the entire list, with heavy sales in the afternoon. At the close of the Second Board, Erie stood at 31; New-York Central, 80¾; Reading, 69¼; Toledo, 50, and La Crosse, 31¾.

Mr. GEORGE H. FORD, long Secretary of the Michigan Southern Railway, has been made Treasurer, in place of Mr. J. M. HOPKINS, who goes into the Illinois Central office in the course of a few days.

The July earnings of the New-York and Erie Road settle up $473,388, as against $172,105 the same month last year. Gain, $1,283.

The State Treasurer of Florida, CHARLES H. AUSTEN, Esq., has recently arrived in the City, and deposited with Bank of the Republic the necessary funds to pay the coupons due 1st proximo of the Internal Improvement 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of that State.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, in July, 1857, were.....$55,880 32
In July, 1856.....27,927 19
Increase.....$27 953 13

The receipts of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for July, 1857, were:

Eastern Division.		
Passengers	$24 724 21	
Freight	29 839 83	
Mails and Express	953 45	$55,517 47
Watertown Division.		
Passengers	$4 159 32	
Freight	5,006 48	
Express	117 23	$9 283 02

The receipts of the Harlem Railroad for the first ten days of August, we hear, are a little ahead of the corresponding period last year, while the number of miles run by trains is 650 miles service a day less.

The business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for the week ending Aug. 13 was as follows: Total receipts, $299,677 82; total payments, $272,483 68; California drafts, $89,000; total balance, $12,313,909 24.

The new experiment of banking in Cuba, on the Industrial Association of *Credit Mobilier* system of France and Germany, has already had a severe repulse in Havana. The last arrival brings news of a wide-spread panic among both Stockholders and Depositors, which however was calmed after a few days run, mainly through the influence of the "Spanish Bank" and the voluntary private guarantee of a number of rich citizens. The latter amounted, at one last date, to $10,053,700. A mercantile correspondent writes under date of August 5:

"A simultaneous call for the payments of dividends towards the capital subscribed to many of the new Companies, created so general a demand for money that the Spanish Bank raised its rate of interest from 4@5 ₱ cent. to 7@8 ₱ cent., and the sudden measure caused so much alarm that confidence gave way and a rush was made upon all of the private Banks. None of them were prepared to pay off all at the balances of account currents, and thus they had to stop cash payments. The Banking system being new here, it was not astonishing that the people became alarmed. The news spread like wildfire, and hundreds rushed to exchange even their bank bills. The shock was tremendous, but the Spanish Bank, assisted by the Government, stood it, and thus confidence is gradually being re-established, and, to strengthen it, proprietors and merchants have signed a guarantee for the operations of the Spanish Bank for six months from date, which already reaches $7,500,000. The balance sheet of the private Banks is very favorable, and, as it is probable that they will now receive assistance, they will, doubtlessly, resume cash payments shortly; in fact, the Credits Industrial and the Bank of Commerce have already done so, on the small accounts, and we think that the ultimate result of this panic will be favorable, as it will clear away many Societies which were established for the only purpose of speculating in Shares, and will strengthen existing institutions."

A financial correspondent, who goes more into the particulars of the system and its difficulties, and who holds to the opinion that the excitement will pass over without permanent damage to the well-deserving Banks, writes as follows:

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

Within a few months this city has passed through wonderful changes in its business system. Bank credit and association for all manner of enterprise have been carried to an extent which puzzles belief. The stock jobbing has exceeded the wildest dreams of speculators. Several associated companies have in a few days gone up in the market to 120 per cent. premium. Purchases on credit to the amount of millions of bank stock and stock of other companies have brought to the market millions of notes, which have fed the easy discount of so many rival institutions. The rapid rise of stock of all kinds turned the thoughts of speculators from the main object of the companies formed to the mere premiume on their prospective stock, whether already legally authorized or merely projected. These contracts have, in most cases, been made conditionally to the realization or approval of the schemes by Government. The Captain General has considered it advisable to stop this headless course by refusing, or referring to the decision of Madrid, the grants for new companies whose stock had been sold and resold largely. While the best banks had disposed freely of their deposits to make discounts, and some invested in shares of other institutions, the attempt of Mr. FRASER to try the condition of his rivals by sudden calls on deposits; and the anxiety from the immense engagements pending and undefined for premiums to be returned contingently, and the vast amount of contributions on stock subscribed which might be demanded at any moment, brought on the most uneasy feeling, followed by general mistrust. The want of confidence this last week has increased to the point that millions of deposits and balances have been drawn from the Banks, and even the notes of the Spanish Bank have been refused in some instances, notwithstanding the stringent course of its Director, whose timidity has perhaps contributed to the general confusion. The system of credit new in the country, and not generally understood by the community, already pouring forth blessings on old to this island, was momentarily shaken, and all the banks have been subjected to a stringent test. Amidst this scene of alarm two classes of wealthy men have appeared, one of intelligence and liberal minds, endeavoring to convince, or rather persuade, through their influence and example, that there existed no real cause of alarm; that instead of drawing their funds, they should pour into the prudent and safe banks, all their resources, and aid them with their individual credit to sustain the crisis, and on the other hand, the class whose education, ignorance, short-sightedness or cowardly spirit, made them tenacious in their fear, and whose influence would have killed public credit with all its advantages. Among the former we cannot pass unheeded the names of Messrs. GONZALO ALFONSO, ALDAMAS, father and son, whose influence, wealth and liberality in this emergency have been the instrument of much good. It is pleasant to be able to add that these gentlemen were sustained by many others. The state of anxiety is passing off rapidly; people begin to perceive the absurdity of asking to enjoy the advantages of confidence without granting their confidence, the absurdity of expecting that every deposit or banknote can be converted into cash at once in a large business place like Havana. Measures have been adopted, with the concurrence of the Captain-General, to guarantee during six months, with private subscription, the engagements of the Spanish Bank, charged with the mission of aiding private banks whose safe situation evince anterior prudence in their management.

Whatever the precise course of relief to be adopted

by the Spanish Bank, the publication of the guarantee subscription in this day's official paper, embodying the wealth of the land, already opens the mind to a more reasonable feeling, and confidence begins to be restored. The prosperity of the country, and the abundance of unencumbered capital, which are the same, and the gradual understanding of the machinery of credit, are the grounds of our confident expectation of the happiest results. When personal responsibilities and mortgages are being secured to the amount of over ten millions on the first day of subscription, for the purpose of restoring confidence in the existing institutions, it may well be supposed that no real danger has existed, and that the commerce and trade of Havana will not suffer in the least from this passing embarrassment.

On the contrary, there will be decided improvement, and where deposits are used it will now be understood that discounts can be made only for short periods, and under strict requisitions, while these anxious days have made known to the public which are the institutions deserving confidence and support. The bank of San Jose, under the able guidance of PEDRO MENDIVIL, with its comparatively small capital, has passed through the ordeal without even a temporary suspension of payments sustained, it is true, by the strong arm of its friends, Messrs. GONZALO ALFONSO, ALDAMAS, EDWARDO ECHARTE, FRANCISCO CESPANSE and ANTONIO BENITES, whose confidence was never shaken.

The bank of Fesser, by an unanimous vote, obtained from its creditors four instead of three months asked to reimburse its debts. The bank of Mr. ILLAS a gentleman of undoubted ability and worth, has been nobly sustained by the Pedroso family; and the support which, though the preferred guarantee of individuals, the Spanish Bank is now enabled to render to the private institutions of the kind, and to the public in general, will at once reëstablish ease and confidence where it never ought to have been withdrawn. In less than a week the regular course of banking operations will be resumed. From this apparent crisis and confusion the public credit of Havana will emerge solid in its basis and the partial losses in stockjobbing (the only positive evil sustained) will be soon obliterated, amid the uninterrupted prosperity of the country.

Lastly, it is grateful here to notice the fact that the patriotic devotion of influential men found in this emergency a willing, ardent, and all-powerful leader in Gen. CONCHA. It is alleged that those who purchased rejected though unauthorised stock, were guaranteed by the laws prescribing the requisitions for all anonymous companies; but the expediency of checking exaggerated speculation and the simultaneous calls on account of subscribed stock, cannot be doubted. Had General JACKSON shrunk before complaining multitudes, the vicious system of banking would have increased, instead of being cut off suddenly, in the United States. Besides, it is to be hoped that once the impending evil averted, the Governor-General will authorize, after due and individual examination, those companies whose organization would be advantageous and properly sustained by their own stockholders.

The following additional correspondence was reported to-day to the Stock Exchange, by the Committee on the case of the Michigan Southern:

No. 3 HANOVER-STREET, Aug. 13, 1857.

John A. Stewart, Esq., Secretary of the United States Trust Company:

SIR: The Committee appointed on the part of the New York Stock Exchange to ascertain the amount of stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company now outstanding, beg leave to ask your Company, acting as registers for the above named, whether or not 70,000 shares of old stock, and 30,000 of new or guaranteed stock, comprise the whole number of shares of the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company now outstanding? If not, please state the number of shares in excess of the above.

Does your Company hold itself responsible for the correctness of the transfers of this Company, and does it hold itself liable to the public for any issue of stock beyond the number above stated, viz: 100,000 shares in all of both kinds, which number of shares the Company has stated as the amount of its capital issued as per their last report?

(Signed) DAVID GROESBECK,
H. A. JOHNSON,
A. CAMPBELL,

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 Wall-street, Aug. 13 1857.

To Messrs. Groesbeck, Johnson and Campbell, Committee of the New York Stock Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of this date, I state that the number of shares of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's stock reported to us by the officers of the Company is thirty thousand one hundred and seven, whereof of preferred, and seventy-five thousand six hundred and fifty-five shares of the other stock.

The arrangement of registration between the Railroad Company and this institution is, that the Railroad Company have certified to us the above number of shares as the stock of the Company, and on that as the basis, the registration of certificates by us takes place, this institution holding itself responsible to the Railroad Company and its stock holders, and the dealers in faith of our certificates, that no stock shall be certified by us beyond the amount of shares so reported by the Railroad Company, nor without the cancellation of the outstanding certificates for stock surrendered to us, and that in case of the creation and issue of new stock by the Railroad Company they will report to us their act in this respect, which will be published, and then the same system of registration by this Company will apply

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1844 NEW-YORK, MONDAY AUGUST 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Terrible Disaster on Long Island Sound.

Propeller J. N. Harris run down by the Steamer Metropolis, and Sunk.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

Statements of Capt. Smith, of the Propeller, Capt. Brown, of the Metropolis, and of Many Others.

NAMES OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

Contradictory Evidence on Important Points.

HAD THE PROPELLER A LIGHT?

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE LOST.

Sudden Death on Board the Steamer.

There was a collision on Long Island Sound last Saturday morning, which had an exceedingly unfortunate result. The Sound steamer *Metropolis*, Capt Brown, that left Fall River Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, ran between Falkland Island and New Haven at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, came in contact with the propeller *J. N Harris*, Capt. Smith, on her way from New-York to New London. The propeller sunk in less than five minutes, having on board at the time 25 souls, (crew and passengers,) of which but 12 were saved, among whom are Capt. Smith, of the *J. N. Harris*, his engineer and four of the crew. The collision arose from the pilot of the *Metropolis* having mistaken the propellar for a schooner. This mistake was a serious one—since the law requires that steamers must give sailing vessels their way, while for steamers the provision is that each must turn to the right. The *Metropolis*, supposing the craft to be a schooner, then, at helm to starboard as the easiest method of avoiding her, intending, as is safest, to pass to windward, while the propeller, as law directs, put helm to port. But this moment, it was perceived, would bring them in collision, whereupon the propeller put helm to starboard, as the only way by any possibility to escape it. At this instant the *Metropolis*, discovering that it was a steam vessel, put helm to port. The propeller had now stopped her engine to permit the steamer to change her track. The steamer, also, had stopped her engine, but it was too late, and, seeing the collision must take place, she struck the propeller about midships. The bow of the steamer cut the propeller in two, and sunk her so that the steamer passed completely over her. Most of the passengers of the propeller were in the cabin, (which was on deck,) asleep. Some of them awaked in time to attempt their escape, but the collision had so twisted the top-work of the vessel that the cabin door could not be opened. Three persons succeeded in breaking through the sky-light, the rest were carried to the bottom.

The Captain of the propeller, as was his custom every night, was on deck and in the pilot-house, which was crushed together, considerably but not fatally bruising him.

Upon one point the statements of the captains of the propeller and of the steamer essentially differ; upon all others they agree. Captain Brown, on the authority of Capt. Lewis, his pilot, and his own, (for at the moment of the collision he saw the propeller,) asserts that there was no light forward. Capt. Smith, of the propeller, says that she had her head light hoisted, as also the customary one on the mizenmast.

Of the two deck-hands who were on duty on the propeller, one, by his own admission (whose lookout was forward), was asleep. From the pilot of the *Metropolis*, Capt. Lewis, we have no satisfactory account, he declining, by advice, to say anything further at present than what we have published, as furnished by Capt. Brown. It will be exceedingly important to learn whether he was entirely watchful or not, and how long before the collision he discovered the supposed sailing vessel. The officers of the *Metropolis* unite in giving him the best of reputations.

If the propeller had her head light hoisted it could hardly have been obscured by any sail, since the jib was the only sail that could obscure it, and that judging from Graves' testimony, could not have been up. If the light were there and unobscured the pilot of the *Metropolis* ought to have prevented the calamity. The impression on board the *Metropolis* during the collision was that the fault lay on board their own boat and it was proposed when the sufferers had been cared for to appoint a committee of investigation into the affair. But, concluding that they would arrive only at *ex parte*, and perhaps unjust decisions, the project was abandoned.

The *Metropolis* lay by until daylight, but could no see anything of the remaining passengers or crew. She received no damage except to her cutwater, which was carried away. Geo. Tappan, of New Bedford, a passenger on board the *Metropolis*, died of apoplexy soon after the collision.

Below we have given, with abundant particulars, the several versions of the affair. We annex here the names of the lost and saved:

The Lost.

PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers lost the following nemee are ascertained:

Wife and child of A. L. Smith, of Brooklyn.

Miss Louisa Robinson, step-daughter of George Gordon, New-York.

John, Elizabeth and Mary Smith, children of the Captain of the propeller.

CREW.

Stephen Prentice, of New-London, mate of the propeller.

George Allen, deck hand.

Mary Withers, chambermeid.

Ann Willis, cook.

Gentleman, wife and child, names and residence unknown.

The Recovered.

PASSENGERS.

John P. Dunn,
W. H. Oen,
James Cahill,
Samuel Newman,
J. L. Smith,
James Manney,
John Ayres.

CREW.

Capt. Leonard Smith.
Geo. M. Thompson, First Engineer.
K. H. Ward, Second Engineer.
Wm. Graves, Deck hand.
Jerry Flanigan, Deck-hand.

Statement of Capt. Smith of the Propeller.

The propellor *J. N. Harris* was about 225 tons burthen, built in New-London, and about four years old. There was no insurance on the vessel, the Company making it a practice to insure themselves. Capt. Smith had an interest of $2,500 in her. She was one of the line of New-London and Norwich propellers. She left her pier, No. 12 North River, Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, on her weekly trip for New-London. She had on board 14 passengers, including three of the Captain's children, and a crew of eleven, all told. She was very heavily laden with an assorted cargo of merchandise, consisting of groceries, provisions, dry goods, thirty tons of pig iron, cotton in bales, bar iron, &c., &c., valued in all at about $50,000, and consigned to various parties throughout New England.

Things went on as usual until the propeller, at 2 o'clock, Saturday morning, was 65 miles west of New-York, about midway between Falkland Island and New-Haven. The Captain was himself at the wheel and another person with him. Two others were on deck—one on the look-out forward, and the other aft. *The propeller had her head light hoisted, and also the customary one on the mizzenmast.* He saw the *Metropolis* coming, heading west half south her usual course at this point. The propeller at this moment was heading east half north. Captain Smith put the propeller's helm to port to pass to the southward, but observing that the *Metropolis* steered the same way he stopped his engine and blowed an alarm on his steam whistle, the propeller lying perfectly still, with her head swung partly to the northward. While in this position, and within two minutes after the bell was struck, the propeller was struck obliquely by the cutwater of the *Metropolis* just forward of the pilot-house, which is nearly amidships, on the starboard side. It was bright moonlight. Every movement was perfectly discernible from the deck.

Instantly Captain Smith found the vessel sinking under him. He endeavored to spring clear of her, but found himself in the water struggling among the loose materials of his cargo and vessel. The propeller herself had disappeared. He looked hoping to see his children clinging to some fragment, but in vain. In a very few minutes he was picked up by one of the small boats of the *Metropolis*.

Captain Smith's children were named John Elizabeth and Mary Smith, and aged five, seven and nine years. They had accompanied him on a pleasure trip to the City, leaving their mother at home in New-London. The children, as most of the passengers, and the crew, were in their berths at the time.

Captain Smith says he has sailed on the Sound ever since he was nine years old. For several years he has been in command of vessels, but never until the present time met with any accident of importance.

The First Engineer's Statement.

George M. Thompson, the Chief Engineer of the propeller, who was not on duty at the time of the collision, makes the following brief statement of the affair: The first indication I had of anything wrong was the ringing of the bell in the engine-room, to shut her off. The second engineer was in charge of the engines at the time, as I had left him but a few minutes before. I was just in the act of lying down on my bed when the bell struck the first bell, and when the second bell was struck, I was in the engine-room. The second engineer had stopped one engine, and I stopped the other. It was but a very short time after this, almost immediately after the bell struck for the engines to be stopped, that the collision took place. The engines were both stopped at that time. The propeller went down immediately after the collision. The engine-room was on the main deck, and as soon as she struck I went through a window, and got overboard as soon as possible. I was very badly scalded by an escape of steam from the boiler, on the back of the neck. While in the water I was badly bruised about the head and body, by coming in contact with floating rubbish.

I was not aware that I had received any personal injury until my attention was afterwards directed to the marks and blood upon my face.

Captain Smith was severely injured on his right leg, so much so that the leg is blank and bloe the whole length of it.

Mr. Thompson makes assertion of the circumstance that on Saturday, after the arrival of the *Metropolis* at New-York, Capt. Brown, of the steamer, took Capt. Smith, myself, the second engineer, Jerry Flannigan, Wm. Groves, Mr. Orr, Mr. Newman and Mr. Cahill to a clothing store and furnished each of us with a suit of clothes.

Statement of the Second Engineer of the Harris.

Mr. K. H. Ward, the second engineer of the propeller, gave the following statement to our reporter:

I had been on duty in the engine-room about ten minutes, (Mr. Thompson, the first engineer, having left the room a few minutes before and left me in charge,) when the engine bell was rung, directing the engines to be stopped and to shut off the steam. I had stopped the starboard engine and was on the point of stopping the larboard engine when Mr. Thompson returned to the engine room. I did not know any vessel was near us, but as in duty bound obeyed the direction of the bell. A moment or two after the engines were stopped I heard a crash. I stood by the lever ready to back the engine if needed. The first engineer stood close by me, and the force of it threw him back against the head of the boiler. I saw, from my position, that the forward part of the boat began to settle fast, and ran up on dack; as fast as the fore part of the propeller went under water I went aft. I then raised the safety-valve of the boiler, and kept it up until the water came up to my waist, when I was compelled to leave. I caught hold of the lanyard of the boat, from above me, and held on until the water came up to me. I then ran aft under the awning. As the boat went down head first, I was washed out from under the awning. I struck out and swam out from the vessel, but before I got clear of her I was under the water some distance, and had several hard struggles. I caught at one of the topmasts of the propeller, but it drew out of my hands. After struggling four or five times I reached the surface of the water, when I succeeded in grasping the wheel of the steamboat. Fearing that the wheels would turn and injure me, I let go and clung to a piece of a mast which was floating in the water, until I was picked up by a small boat. I had nothing on me when I got on board of the steamer but my shirt, pants and boots. My head was hurt some and my legs bruised.

Everything was done by the officers and passengers of the *Metropolis* to recover the missing passengers and crew of the propeller, and to comfort the rescued.

Statement of William Graves.

I was a deck hand on board of the propeller *J. N. Harris*, and had left the wheel only about twenty minutes before the collision, and had gone forward, where I laid down on the forecastle deck, in the jib sheets, and was asleep at the time I heard the crash. When I heard it I first thought about going to the wheels of the steamer and clinging fast, but immediately I thought if I did I should get hurt. I gave up the idea, and thought I would take to a mast of the propeller, but at that moment I saw both masts falling. I then jumped overboard and swam to the stern of the *Metropolis*, on the port side, when some one from her deck threw overboard a swab, which I caught hold of, and was thus hauled on board and saved.

The Story as told by Capt. Brown of the Metropolis.

The story of the dreadful accident, as told by Capt. Brown, of the *Metropolis*, differs materially from the account as given by others, only on one point. He says that the propeller had no light forward. He was not at the wheel, however, at the time the signal to stop the engine was given, but was in his berth, just abaft the wheel-house. Captain William H. Lewis, the first pilot of the *Metropolis*, was on duty at the time of the collision. He has been on the line ever since it was established, and there is not, says Captain Brown, a more reliable pilot on the Sound. The Metropolis left Fall River about seven o'clock on Friday evening, for New York, with some two or three hundred passengers. About five minutes before two o'clock Saturday morning, between Falkland island and New Haven, the pilot saw a vessel about a point and a half on the starboard bow, which he supposed to be a schooner; she showed a very little light aft, but no head light whatever; she was heading east half north while the *Metropolitan* was going west half south. When steamers meet head to head the rule is for both to put their helms to port and pass to the right, but sailing vessels must be allowed to keep their course. So supposing this to be a schooner on a free wind, the steamer's pilot kept off to the left, trying to pass on the south side, but seeing our misapprehension, tried to avoid us by changing her course to the northward. But she was too late to avoid a collision. The bell of the *Metropolis* was rung to stop the engines, but in about a minute we struck between her masts. I had got out of my berth and got to the window when she struck. The foremast of the propeller went on our larboard bow, and her mainmast on our starboard bow. We were probably at the time running at the rate of twelve miles an hour. I do not think we were going at a greater rate of speed than that, and must have cut a hole through the side of the propeller. It was a bright starlight night, with a light haze on the water; *but if there had been headlights on the propeller, we could easily have seen her.* I think our engines were reversed at the time of the collision, but am not positive as to that. The collision did not shake our boat much, and persons sleeping aft might not have been awakened by it. The only damage done to the *Metropolis* by the collision is the loss of her cutwater and the flag staff on her bow. She does not leak a drop on account of it, and we shall run back to Fall River to-night as usual. The live oak stem of the steamer is hardly scratched, but we may have to go on the ways for repairs when it is convenient for us to do so, because the damage to the cutwater extends under water. Immediately after the collision there was some confusion on board the steamer about getting the boats over, but we had a little dinkey boat, which hung ready on our quarter, in the water in about two minutes, and two others in five minutes more. The crew of the steamer threw ropes to the propeller, and saved all they could in that way; and the passengers threw over life preservers and whatever else they could lay hands on that would float. We have ten boats on board of the steamer all told. We could hear men crying and struggling in the water the moment the collision took place, and we hauled three men in over the bows; one saved himself by climbing up the wheel, and Capt. Smith clung to the braces of the wheel. The propeller immediately sunk in about fourteen or sixteen fathom of water. After the collision we kept the steamer lying still till after daylight, with small boats out all the time looking for persons in the water. During the time the steamer drifted some distance from the place of the collision, but the boats remained hovering around the place all the time in hopes of discovering some person clinging to a floating barrel, spar, board, bale or something from the wreck, but without avail. As soon as we could see clearly we brought the steamer again to the place, which we did not dare do before for fear if we moved the wheels that we might strike and injure some one who might be in the water, or else by the ripple which it would cause, wash them from whatever they might be clinging to. We could clearly see the oil on the water as it rose from the cabin in the wreck.

The Statement of a Passenger on the Governor.

A passenger by the steamer *Governor* called at our office Saturday morning, and gave us the following statement of the catastrophe, the first that was published:

I was a passenger by the steamer *Governor* from Providence to New-York, leaving Providence at 5 o'clock P. M. Friday. At 4½ this morning I was awakened by the stopping of the steamer. I went immediately on deck to ascertain the cause, when I saw we were lying near a large steamer, which proved to be the *Metropolis*. Her engine was also stopped. There were floating about us what were evidently materials of some wreck which had disappeared under the water—pillows and bedding, boats' oars, lumber, and broken fragments of the vessel. On the *Metropolis* the officers and passengers were running about as if greatly excited, and on getting near enough to speak the steamer, the Captain of the *Governor* inquired of Captain Brown, of the *Metropolis*, what had happened. Captain Brown informed us that about 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, while opposite New-Haven, the *Metropolis* had run down a propeller, sinking her immediately, and that some thirteen persons had been drowned, among whom were five lady passengers. Seven persons only had been saved; he had his boat immediately lowered away, and every exertion had been made to rescue the crew and passengers. They were still searching about in the neighborhood of the disaster, and among the floating materials of the wreck, to discover, if possible, any other persons who might be still alive. The propeller was ascertained to be the *J. N. Harris*, Captain Smith, running between New-York and New-London. The night was perfectly clear, the moon shining brightly, and there was no haze or fog to interrupt observation. The propeller was bound to New-London, and the *Metropolis* to New-York, they met off New-Haven, and from some (at present unexplained) cause came into collision, the *Metropolis* striking bow on, and passing completely over the propeller fore and aft. The passengers were, of course, all asleep below, and were instantly crushed by the concussion or drowned without a moment's warning. Those saved, as near as I could learn, were mostly the crew, who were on deck at the time. The yawl boat of the *Metropolis* was lowered away, and the seven persons, (all that survived,) picked up. I did not learn the names of those saved, nor the number of passengers there were on board.

Death from Excitement on the Metropolis.

Among the passengers on the *Metropolis* was Mr. George Tappan, a merchant of New Bedford, and a man of considerable property. He has been subject to fits, and was on his way with his wife to visit the South for his health. When the disaster occurred he was very much excited, and, while making some inquiries, he fell backwards in an apoplectic fit and expired almost instantly. Dr. Mowbray, of Islip, L. I., was on board, and was called immediately. He examined the man and gave the following certificate:

STEAMER METROPOLIS, LONG ISLAND SOUND,
Saturday, Aug. 15, 1857.

This is to certify that George Tappan, of New-Bedford, Mass, died on board the steamer *Metropolis*, on the 15th of August, 1857. Disease, apoplexy.

J. W. MOWBRAY, M. D., of Islip, L. I.

The body was kept on board of the steamer during the day (yesterday), and placed in a handsome coffin, which was inclosed in a pine box, and in this manner taken back to New-Bedford by the same boat Saturday evening by his wife.

Meeting of Passengers of the Metropolis.

After the first alarm of the accident had somewhat subsided on board the steamer, the shock of course having awakened all the sleepers and brought every one on deck, a meeting was extemporized, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, being called to the chair, and a Committee appointed to collect funds to relieve, in some measure, the more pressing wants of the sufferers who were saved from the wreck, and also for the benefit of the families of those who were lost.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the Committee: Lowell Mason, Jr., New-York; Rev. R. W. Clark, Brooklyn; W. P. Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. K. Frothingham, Boston.

These gentlemen at once proceeded to the duties imposed upon them by their fellow passengers, and collected by subscription the sum of *Four Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars*—a very handsome sum to be realized from the persons on board the steamer.

The Committee will take charge of any further donations that the citizens of New-York or other benevolent persons may be disposed to forward them for the purpose of affording relief to these very distressing cases of suffering.

Interesting Incidents.

CAPT. SMITH OF THE PROPELLER.

Captain Brown, of the *Metropolis*, and Smith, of the *J. N. Harris*, have been intimate friends since boyhood.

Captain Smith has been particulary unfortunate. The lost propeller was commanded about two years since by his father, Jonathan, who was then nearly 70 years of age. While proceeding to New-London she grounded on Norwich Bar, and was got off only after great difficulty. Captain Smith so overworked himself on the occasion, and was so troubled with anxiety that he fell sick and died in a day or two afterwards, by what was termed to be cholera.

His son, the present Captain Smith, then took charge of the propeller, in which he had an interest of $2,500. We learn that within a few years past he has lost nine children,—six by sickness, and three by the accident yesterday. One yet survives, an infant, who is in New-London with its mother, who is not in good health. Capt. Smith is about 45 years of age. He wrote the following card to be published:

The subscriber takes this opportunity to express to the passengers on board the steamer *Metropolis*, his sincere thanks for their kindness, sympathy and aid extended to him and his fellow-sufferers on the night of the loss of the propeller *J. N. Harris*. Also, to the captain and crew of the *Metropolis*, for their exertions to save life at the time of the collision, and kindness to the survivors. LEONARD SMITH,
Master Propellor *J. N. Harris*.

MR. A. W. SMITH'S FAMILY.

Mr. A. W. Smith, whose wife and little daughter were lost, lives at No 181 Concord-street, Brooklyn, and does business at No. 65 Chatham-street, New York. He has five children still living, three girls and two boys. The eldest is a daughter 19 years of age. Harriet Amelia, who was with her mother, was eleven years of age and was a very intelligent and interesting child. Mrs. Smith was 42 years of age, and, with her husband, was a member of Rev. H. W. Beecher's Church, and was very much esteemed. She was going on a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Naylor, of Cincinnati, who is temporarily sojourning at New-London. They passed the evening very pleasantly, the party enjoying themselves in conversation, while the children amused themselves with play until about 9 o'clock. The night was clear and starlight, and there was not wind enough to produce any sea or cause any perceptible motion to the vessel. The passengers had all retired before 11 o'clock, and were sleeping soundly when the fatal collision occurred. None of the children, so far as was known were roused from their slumbers, and must have passed almost unconsciously through death. When the crash roused Mr. Smith, he heard his wife, who was in an opposite berth, inquiring "what was the matter?" He replied he "did not know," and at the instant was on the cabin floor, looking for a way to get out on deck; the door had been firmly jammed by the concussion, and was fast; a man had already broken out the skylight, and was crawling up through it; he was followed by another, whom Mr. Smith was obliged to assist up; he then sprang up through the same opening, and found the vessel settling stern foremost under water—he was already up to his neck in water, and had to struggle hard to escape from under the awning which was carrying him down. Had the vessel remained two minutes longer above water he says he could have rescued his family. He swam about among the floating rubbish until he found his strength failing him, when he called out to the steamer, and in another moment he was picked up and taken on board of her. The boiler and machinery of the propeller are all aft, which caused her to sink stern first, thus the cabin was the first part submerged, which, together with the doors being fast, made it impossible to escape. Their object in going by the propeller, Mr. Smith says, was to afford his family a night's rest on the Sound, and to save his friends the inconvenience of receiving them at midnight, which is the hour of the steamer's arrival at New-London.

Mr. Smith went to New-London with the Captain of the propeller, to relate the sad event to his friends, and also with the forlorn hope of hearing that his children may have been found floating upon pieces of the wreck, or that he might hear something concerning them.

A thrilling incident is related by an eye-witness of the disaster. A woman holding an infant in her arms, was seen struggling in the water. A rope was thrown to her, which she could have easily clinched and saved her life, by releasing her hold of her infant; the almost frantic crowd upon the steamer cried out to her to save herself by laying hold of the rope—she saw it—felt it within her reach, but her mother's heart triumphed over the instinct of self-preservation; she would not relinquish the child, but pressing it closer to her breast, they sank together.

The clerk of the propeller heard that his wife was sick, and went to New-London yesterday in the steamer *Connecticut*, by which means his life was probably saved. He is supposed to have the freight list in his possession—hence it is impossible to publish it complete at present.

Mr. Stephen Prentice, the pilot of the propeller, saves a wife and son in New-London.

THE DAUGHTER OF MR. GORDON.

The young lady passenger referred to as Miss Gordon, was Miss Louisa Robinson, a step-daughter of Mr. George Gordon, of No. 37 Catherine-street, and was a little over 24 years of age. She was a member of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, and was a most accomplished and beautiful young lady. She was the principal soprano singer in the choir of the Episcopal Church in Jersey-City, and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom she was held in the highest esteem. This family have lost five out of seven children, and are in the greatest affliction at this last and heaviest bereavement.

The church being closed Miss Robinson was employing her vacation in visiting her friends. She had just returned from week's sojourn at Troy, and was going to see her sisters in New-London.

Captain Smith being an acquaintance of Mr. Gordon's, (who by the way is a native of New-London, and very well known there,) preferred to entrust his daughter to Capt. Smith's keeping, and for the reason, also, that she would arrive at a seasonable hour in the morning to meet her friends. Mr. Gordon is employed in the Warehouse Department of the Custom House. The first intimation he had that his daughter was lost, was a messenger calling at his place of business, and informing him that there had been an accident on the Sound, that a propeller had been run down, and many lives lost. On learning that it was a New-London propeller, the startling thought occurred to him that his daughter was drowned, and he hastened down to the *Metropolis* to learn the facts. Here he met Capt. Smith, who was giving his statement of the events. Mr. Gordon walked into the cabin of the *Metropolis*, and approached with an agitated manner. "How do you do, Mr. Gordon?" said the Captain extending his hand, and at the same time averting his face. The old gentleman took the proffered hand, and said in a tremulous voice: "I came to ask about my daughter—is she alive or not?" "She is gone," said the Captain. "Oh! my God!" he exclaimed, as he burst into tears. There were no dry eyes in that cabin.

Afterwards the Captain said to our reporter: "She was a beautiful girl, a noble woman. Mr. Gordon gave her into my charge only yesterday afternoon, to take her to her friends in New London, but now she has gone with my children."

The scene at the house of Mr. Gordon, when the sad intelligence reached the bereaved mother, was most affecting. This daughter, so suddenly snatched away, was the pride of the family circle, and was greatly beloved. The mother was inconsolable, and gave vent to her grief in most bitter cries and lamentations; the father also wept like a child, and said it was the greatest affliction that he had ever suffered.

No immediate preparations will be made for the funeral, as Mr. Gordon is in hopes that by the efforts of Mr. E. H. Rockwell, the Agent, who has gone to New-London for the purpose, arrangements will be soon made to ascertain the position of the wreck, and that the bodies of the lost will then be discovered. It is understood a diving bell will be employed for this purpose.

Funeral of Policeman Jarboe.

The funeral of Walter S. Jarboe, the Seventh Ward policeman, who so suddenly disappeared about a week since, and whose body was found a few days afterwards in the Bay, near Fort Hamilton, took place at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, from his residence, No. 204 Madison-street. The occasion drew together an immense number of people. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Charles J. Jones, of the Mariners' Church in Madison-street, Rev. Mr. Hatfield, of whose church Mr. Jarboe was for more than twenty years a member, being unable to attend from indisposition. Rev. Mr. Jones then began by reading the 9th chapter of Ecclesiastes, dwelling especially on the 12th verse—"For man also knoweth not his time: as the fishes are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare; so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them"—upon which he based his address—a brief one. He set forth the lesson which such an event should teach—the lesson of life's uncertainty—but all such events were in the hands of God, in whose presence the mourners and the mourned would be trust meet, never be trusted to be again seperated. Before closing, the reverend gentleman signified his intention to deliver a funeral sermon on the deceased at his church in Madison street on Sunday evening next.

The coffin was then conveyed to the hearse—a large open one drawn by four black horses. The hearse and the horses were heavily plumed. Members of the present and old Police force of the Seventh Ward, with both of whom Mr. Jarboe had been associated, formed in front. The "Oceanic Guard," a military organization of young men, of which the eldest son of deceased is captain, followed after, and next a large number of citizens. Members of an Odd Fellow's Lodge, to which Mr. Jarboe belonged, also took part in the obsequies. This procession on foot was followed by 54 vehicles, all filled. The route taken was down Madison to Market street, up Market-street to East Broadway, down East Broadway to Chatham-street, through Chatham-street to Park-row, to Broadway, and through Broadway to the Hamilton-ferry and thence across to Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was interred. The cortege attracted great attention, being one of the largest seen in the City for a long time.

Mr. Jarboe was about 45 years of age. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and followed the sea for many years. He settled down in the Seventh Ward of this City many years since, working as a rigger. He subsequently served as a member of the old Police Department, but resigned this position not long before its disbandment. Not many weeks since he was appointed on the new Police, and served thereon until a few days previous to his sudden disappearance, when he was assailed on his beat in the vicinity of Catharine-street, and terribly beaten about the head by a gang of ruffians, who had previously threatened to "fix him off" for serving upon the Black Republican Police. He was confined to his house for many days thereafter, and acted afterwards most strangely. On the day of his disappearance he left his house, saying that as he had recovered he would go to the Station-house to report himself for duty. But he did not go to the Station and was never seen alive again by his friends. The body when found at Bay Ridge was not recognized, and after an inquest had been held upon it, was interred as that of an unknown man. But from certain articles found in his pockets and from the clothing, which was kept by the Coroner for identification, it was recognized as that of Mr. Jarboe. It was thereupon disinterred and taken to this City.

Mr. Jarboe was, for a time, detailed at the Essex Market Police Court. He was extremely popular with his brother officers, as well as with all who knew him. He was a man of very steady habits, and (as already stated) was, for upwards of twenty years, a member of Dr. Hatfield's Church, where, also, his wife worshipped. He leaves a wife and three sons.

It is only a few weeks since that the body of another Policeman of the Seventh Ward was found in the river, and the manner of his death has never been learned.

FROM CHILI.

Affairs in Valparaiso—Commercial and Political Relations of Chili.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, June 30, 1857.

The semi-monthly steamers from the Isthmus bring you perchance an occasional line from this distant coast, informing you of the opening of the Chilian Congress, or of the quiescence of Peru, but I imagin few are aware of the true extent and importance of our commercial and political relations with our sister republics of the southern continent. We are accustomed to speak of Chili and Peru as distant and disregarded nations, whose politics scarcely interest us, and whose commerce is too limited to attract the attention of our merchants, and it will surprise many to learn that the commercial movements of this republic amount to some $70,000,000 per annum.

Chili, a republic of some one and a half millions of inhabitants, is making gigantic strides in the path of progress, and her railroads, telegraphs, municipal improvements and public works are worthy an older and wealthier nation. Some forty miles of the railroad between the port of Valparaiso and the Capital, Santiago, are in profitable operation, and the humanizing and progressive influence of the magnetic wire and the rail, is daily more evident in the history of the country.

Valparaiso, its commercial capital and chief port, a city of some eighty thousand souls, is situated upon the borders of a semi circular bay of two and a half miles in diameter, presenting to the approaching visitor one of the most striking panoramic views of the American coast. The chain of hills, forming its background, rise in graceful curves, broken here and there by huge quebradas, cleaving them to their very centres. Between the bases of these almost perpendicular rocks and the sea, at the west end of the city lies a narrow belt of ground, every foot of which has been economized for building purposes, the very sidewalks being taxed to add to the scanty territory. Hills, quebrada and plain are covered thickly with dwellings, dotting the landscape with a variety of effect at once novel and picturesque. Here, upon the margin of the sea, are the Custom House, with its eight blocks of massive public stores, the Post-Office, the "Palace" or Intendencia, the Telegraph Office, the Exchange, and the wholesale and importing houses, substantial, well-built edifices, that would do honor even to Wall-street. This is "*par excellence*" the "*Port*." Turning eastward, threading the crowded and narrow street that follows the curve of the Bay, and passing the *Cuevas de Chivato* or *Cape Horn*, where the primitive has thrust man and his constructiveness aside, and planted its foot almost within the surf, we come to the *Almendral*, a broad, triangular plain of sand, a few years since the ocean's bed, whereon now rest a thousand houses, almost exclusively private dwellings, with here and there a church or a monastery, lifting its spire or belfry above general uniformity of corrugated roof of tile. This portion of Valparaiso, which some sixty years ago was sold for two thousand dollers, could not now be purchased for millions. The streets are well paved, gas-lighted, and a numerous and efficient police force of mounted and foot-soldiers renders it one of the safest and pleasantest cities of this part of the world.

The press of Valparaiso is most worthily represented by the *Mercurio* and the *Diario*, the former the opposition sheet; the latter semi-official, and although edited with ability, somewhat non committal and wanting in independence. The *Mercurio*, edited by Señor Nadal, is a frank, independent and liberal peper, opposed to the centralizing teadencies of the Government—to the union of Church and State—to the growing infinence of the Jesuits, and to all that may retard for a single day the forward movement of Chili among nations. At once feared and respected by the Government, which, to speak truly, is less Republican in nature than in name, this one paper has done more for the political progress of Chili in the three years of its present editorship than her legislators in ten. Nor has this been accomplished without toil and prejudice. Prosecution, fine and imprisonment have more than once been the reward of bold opinion, too freely uttered for the refined ear of power; but *magna est veritas*, and the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso may be said to have conquered the proud position of the first paper in South America. I regret, however, to remark in its columns occasional letters from New-York, over the signature of *P. P. Ortiz*, giving one-sided and unjust, not to say injurious impressions of our national character and manners. The evident ignorance of the writer is his best apology, yet he at times permits his pen most unwarrantable license. His last letter, published in the *Mercurio* of June 12, treating of the lately appointed Minister to Chili, Ex Governor Bigler, of California, is guilty of the following language * * * "What may we say of the tigers and wolves charged with missions to South America—of the Badies and the Peytons? According to reliable authority, Hon. Mr. Bigler, who is about to replace Mr. Starkweather at Santiago, (who has perhaps been an honorable exception,) is not precisely one of those persons who is called, in American parlance, a political *rowdy*, one who makes his fortune at the public hustings, not so much by eloquence and character, as by strength of lung and muscle; but his antecedents, if not dishonorable, at least show him to be a man of little culture or social standing." This gratuitous slander upon a very worthy and amiable gentleman, printed and indorsed by so high authority, but a few weeks prior to his arrival at his post, is calculated to produce a most unfavorable impression regarding our representative.

The inefficient mail service of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company cries out to our Government for relief. The British mail steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, bringing the English mails with unfailing regularity, make the connection with the American (California) line from New-York so irregularly that it is a common occurrence for the semi-monthly steamer to arrive without a solitary letter or peper from the United States; while the English merchants receive their correspondence punctually the 8th and 23d of each month. To the traveler or the man of leisure this is sufficiently annoying, to the man of business it is an incalculable disadvantage. The evil is too self-evident to need extended comment. It has always received the earnest attention of the Home Government, and we little band of Americans are awaiting with indescribable eagerness for the establishment of the contemplated American Line. Lest I be accused of exaggeration I will mention that since the middle of May we have received but *one* American mail in place of *three* due. Let me illustrate the effects of this uncertainty. In advance of the Government statistics I have been favored with the following table of exports for 1856, which I have reduced to dollars for more facile comprehension, using Custom House valuation:

EXPORTATION OF CHILI DURING 1856, TO

	England.	France.	Germ'y.	Un'd Sta's.
Coin.....	$662,245	$62,152		
Silver Bars.....	1,964,156	422,565	63,820	
Crude Silver....	887,194	11,542	83,223	
Silver mix'd with Copper.....	126,506	297	2,804	
Copper Bars.....	665,522	829,311	57,414	1,784,188
Impure Copper..	2,399,377	37,644	43,924	510,784
Copper Ore.....	1,117,499	43,091	201,430	375,808
Totals.....	$7,821,138	$1,436,108	$450,974	$2,630,680
Total Exports.....				$16,382,710

From whence it will be seen that while England, France and Germany received, thanks to a reliable and punctual steam communication, $3,309,000 in precious metals alone from Chili, not one dollar of coin nor one bar of silver reached the United States, almost the only exports to which being in copper and its ores, which were taken to the amount of some 12,000 tons, rather than return home in ballast. Besides copper, were sent to the United States 1,876,600 pounds of wool, valued at $206,426, and 1,544 packages of rags valued at $3,[illegible] for nature receipts from Chili in 1856 amounted to $2,849,194, less than one-fifth of her exports, more than half the balance going to swell the ride of British commerce. What argument more powerful is needed to prove the necessity of a regular, swift and reliable line of American steamers upon this coast. Our geographical position gives us the right, and our eagerness for trade the disposition, for more closely knit commercial ties with our sister Republics of the Western Coast of South America. An energetic opposition to the British monopoly is alone wanting, and with the new mail line once established, not only would our steamers divert the direct trade in precious metals to the United States, but by timing their departure from New-York with the arrival of the Collins Line, your City would enjoy the indirect advantage of being the entrepôt of our commerce with the old world, whose very *correspondence* would soon flow into the swiftest channel of communication.

On the evening of the 24th inst. a severe fire occurred in the Port, destroying the entire row of warehouses known as the Cifuentes block, and situated between Cochrane-street and the sea. The entire Fire Department of Valparaiso, consisting of six companies, including one Hook and Ladder company, were promptly upon the ground, and after many hours of unremitting exertion, succeeded in mastering the flames and saving the surrounding buildings. Had the day not been been absolutely without wind, the fire being in the heart of the commercial portion of the city, the loss would have been fearful. The foreign men-of war in port and the national steam-frigate, *Esmeralda*, sent each a launch with fire-engine and crew, which, from the water side, rendered efficient service. The total loss amounts to some $300,000 about one-half of which is insured in London and Liverpool.

On the 11th inst., the Senate of Chili, to whom be all honor for the act, passed, unanimously, a bill, affording entire amnesty for all political offences. The announcement was hailed with enthusiasm by the liberal party throughout the nation, and the friends of the banished and the incarcerated rejoiced in the fond hope of promised freedom of thought and expression; but upon its reaching the House, on the 20th, a fierce debate ensued between the Ministerial and Liberal members, resulting in the defeat of the bill by a vote of 30 to 16, the four Cabinet Ministers present being members of the House and voting against the measure. C. S. E.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—48 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Boundaries Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua—The New-Granada Difficulty—The New Russian Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

Mr. Cottrell, United States Commercial Agent at San Juan, has communicated to the Government important particulars as to the treaty of boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It is an adjustment which this Government tried in vain to effect. No objection can be made to it, or to the new grant of the Transit Route, unless it is based on the right of conquest.

Everything is settled as to New-Granada, except the cession of territory to the United States. This Government will only ask for a qualified jurisdiction over the Island of Taboga. Gen. Herran does not object, nor does the British Minister. The tonnage and tax questions are settled. The Treaty will abrogate these impositions. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Chief Engineer Zellers, and Assistant Engineers Potts, Ramsey, Hunt, Lettig, Duplaine and Schley, are ordered to the steamer *Saranac*, now preparing for the Pacific Squadron at Philadelphia.

Commander Pinkney has been detached from Portmouth, N. H., and Commander Berrien is appointed as his successor.

Official dispatches received at the State Department speak in favorable terms of the ameliorating influences of the new Russian Tariff, saying the commencement of its operations affords evidence that the present Emperor entertains views different from his predecessor and affords hope that other important reforms may follow. Books in all languages are duty free, subject only to the usual censorship.

Russian subjects living in foreign countries can now travel for five years with a reduction in the passport fees.

Fatal Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

HALIFAX

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

Zodiacal Light—The Holyoke Dam—Coast Survey—The Gyroscope—Troy Weight in Coinage and Commerce—Remarkable Fossils—Coal Fields—Mineral Springs—Coast Subsidence—Observations in New-Jersey—Entertainments.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.

SECOND DAY.

Tempora mutantur. The weather has changed to-day; we have all "seen better days," as CHARLES LAMB had. The rain comes down in torrents, but there is no postponement on account of the weather, and at 10 o'clock the meeting is opened by the Vice-President. The first business was the election of 56 new members proposed by the Standing Committee, which was done at a blow. The Chairman then gave notice that the address of the retiring President, Professor HALL, would be given this evening at Concert Hall, where the *soirees* of the Natural History Society is also to be. A further notice was given that twenty minutes had been assigned to Dr. HARE at the beginning of the next general meeting, to enable him to present his views in relation to the curves of which he spoke yesterday, which proved to have some connection with the laws of traveling whirlwinds.

The Association then adopted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the sections should meet from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and that there should be a general meeting of the Association at 4 P. M.

The Chairman suggested to the reporters the propriety of submitting their reports of papers on scientific subjects to some member of the Association for revision, but as he did not announce who of them would be always ready to look over reports, his suggestion may not be universally acted upon.

The general meeting then adjourned to to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Ex-President FILLMORE was present at the meeting to-day. So distinguished a fossil ought, perhaps, to have excited the attention of the Association' but he appeared only in the character of an observer'

SECTION A.

The section on Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry was called to order soon afterwards in the Superior Court-room, by Professor BACHE, when Professor ALEXANDER, of Princeton, was chosen temporary chairman for the day.

The Chairman announced as the first paper to be read this morning, one by Capt. CHAS WILKES, U. S. N., "On the Zodiacal Light." The Captain, in the absence of printed diagrams—which had not arrived as expected—had drawn rough substitutes for them upon the black-board, which served to illustrate the subject much more clearly to the spectator than can be done by mere verbal explanations. In the outset he stated that the suggestions he had to present were the result of numerous observations taken during the prosecution of the United States Exploring Expedition to the South Seas several years ago, and that the conclusions to which he had arrived then were abundantly confirmed by more recent observations. I proceed with a very brief synopsis of the Captain's statements of fact and theory.

All the observations made on the Zodiacal Light, since it first attracted attention, (nearly two centuries ago,) prove that its phases and general appearance have not changed. The theories which have been entertained of this light are various. Some derive it from the atmosphere of the sun—holding that it is illuminated matter thrown off from the equator, revolving with immense velocity, which takes a particular shape. Others have held that it is a nebulous ring, with the sun for its centre, extending near to or beyond the earth's orbit. Another hypothesis supposes that this nebulous ring has the Earth for its centre; and still others surmise that this phenomena is nebulous matter floating in space, to which the periodical showers of stars may be traced, as the Earth happens in its orbit to pass through or encounter them. It seems impossible to reconcile any of these hypotheses or surmises with the facts which close observation have developed. They fail to satisfy us of their correctness, as they are soon perceived to be inconsistent with well-ascertained facts.

The Zodiacal Light, when first visible on a clear horizon, appears as a semi circular arc, with 60 or 100 base, well-defined and distinct to the eye, though no two persons could trace the same outline of it. As darkness progresses, this semi-circular arc elongates upwards, in successive altitudes, sometimes to the altitude of 60°. When it has attained its highest point, the diffused light becomes visible, extending on each side over a large area, until lost in the obscurity of night. It is totally different from the extended light of sunset, with crepuscular rays, or the diffused light of twilight. When it becomes visible, it continues so, gradually lessening in height, until the whole is lost beneath the horizon. Its apex is always observed in the ecliptic, to the east or west of the sun, usually at the distance of 60° to 80°, but at times, under favorable circumstances, it is seen to extend as far as 110 degrees.

The evening and morning Zodiacal Light is the same latitude do not correspond in phase or azimuth. This, though among the remarkable facts it exhibits, has never been taken into consideration in any of the theories hitherto advanced. Its peculiar phase and the constant change of azimuth and inclination, whether the observer remains stationary for any time or varies his position in latitude, should satisfy every one that it cannot be far removed from the earth. Attentive and close observation shows that its variations in azimuth correspond to the regular changes of the plane of the ecliptic with the observer's horizon or with the vertical line passing through his zenith. Its phases will be seen to be dependent upon the latitude. The vividness of the light and its extent are in like manner to be ascribed to the observer's position on the earth. Within the tropics, and when the ecliptic is perpendicular to the horizon, the zodiacal light is confined to a slender column having its diffused light widely extended. Without the tropics it is always seen very much inclined to the horizon. It then assumes the appearance of a cone, cut more or less obliquely by the horizon. By reference to the diagrams the Captain showed the appearance of the morning and the evening zodiacal light on the same day in corresponding North and South latitudes, though not in the same meridian, from which it was apparent that the cones exhibit an opposite inclination. These diagrams prove most conclusively that it must be the same object seen from positions to the North and South of the ecliptic, and that the phenomenon must have its locality within the tropics.

After some further statements showing the marked difference between the morning and evening Zodiacal Light, Captain WILKES thus condensed his statement of the facts derived from his observations.

1. The Zodiacal Light occupies a constant relative position in the plane of the ecliptic, preceding or following the sun.

2. Its central line is parallel with and coincides with the ecliptic.

3. Its apex varies in distance 60° to 110° from the sun. Its height above the horizon seldom exceeds 60°.

4. Its azimuth changes with the sun, and with the observer's position on the earth.

5. Its inclination alters with the position of the observer in latitude, from the vertical down to an acute angle with the horizon.

6. The morning and evening Zodiacal Light are different in phase, color, altitude, and inclination, depending upon the angle subtended between the observer's horizon and the plane of the ecliptic.

7. Its apex lies always *south* of the zenith when the observer is north of the ecliptic, and *north* of the zenith when he is to the south of the ecliptic.

8. When the ecliptic passes through the zenith of the observer, the column of light is vertical to the horizon; it then assumes the appearance of a narrow belt, with a well defined apex.

9. North or south of the ecliptic, the Zodiacal Light exhibits a broader phase, but less in altitude than when under it.

10. The Zodiacal Light is never seen until the sun has set and twilight ended, or until all reflected light is cut off; therefore, visibility depends upon the continuance of twilight.

11. Owing to the length of twilight, the Zodiacal Light is seldom ever near the limiting parallel. The limiting parallels vary with the sun's declination.

12. The sun's rays falling perpendicularly on the atmosphere within the tropics, are not reflected; consequently, after sunset there is little or no twilight.

These facts go to prove that this phenomenon is the result of the illumination of that portion or section of the earth's atmosphere on which the rays of the sun fall perpendicularly. It will readily be conceived that rays of light will illuminate a column or portion of atmosphere on which they may fall, when no reflected or diffusive light interferes to prevent its being visible. To illustrate: if the direct rays of the sun are admitted through a hole in a shutter into a darkened room, the atmosphere and the particles floating in it become as visible and distinct when all reflected light is cut off, as any well-defined object. It is this which we believe takes place when the rays of the sun fall perpendicularly on our atmosphere, and produce such an effect which becomes visible upon the earth's surface when this column is above the horizon, within the limiting parallels, and after the twilight has ceased. The whole earth is constantly exposed to and revolves in the sun's rays. A part of these rays only fall perpendicularly on our atmosphere, while all others strike it obliquely, are reflected and refracted by it. As the earth revolves, this column or section of the atmosphere which lies in the ecliptic or earth's orbit becomes illuminated in successioo, and thus appears permanently attendant on the sun. It is this section or cone which is visible when all reflected light is cut off, and has been named the Zodiacal Light. This theory seems to account for all the phenomenon which the Zodiacal Light exhibits.

As the column or cone of illuminated atmosphere has apparently a visible extent in the heavens, along a parallel with the ecliptic, both preceding and following the sun, it has produced the delusion that it belongs to or is connected with the Heavens. A moment's reflection satisfies us that this phenomenon as seen projected in the heavens with the starry host twinkling through it may produce the same effect, and we are only able to overcome this ocular deception by proving, as we have done by attentive observation, that it is of this Earth, or closely *connected* with it, from its constantly undergoing great changes in azimuth, phase, inclination and altitude, as well to a stationary observer as to one who is passing over the Earth's surface from North to South, and *vice versa*. If it were distant or of heavenly origin, this would not be the case, as these rapid changes could not then take place. Therefore we are compelled to admit that we are deceived, and that its locality must be *in the atmosphere surrounding this globe*, and be an illuminated section of it which becomes visible as soon as twilight ceases and darkness ensues. That it lies between us and the milky way is evident—for when bright it nearly eclipses that starry nebulæ. This theory is in strict accordance with all the observations yet made.

Now it may be understood how all bodies giving sufficient light to illuminate the atmosphere by perpendicular rays may produce an effect similar to the Zodiacal Light, though in a much less degree. A corresponding appearance has been seen to accompany the moon and the larger planets, and to this cause Capt. WILKES attributes the phenomenon noticed by the observers of the Japan Expedition, leading him to suppose that they were produced by the morning and evening Zodiacal Lights visible at the same moment.

This paper was listened to with profound attention, interesting the non-scientifics, as well as the Association—its interesting statements and theories being so illustrated as to be quite simple to all. Professor OLMSTEAD followed with a few remarks upon the importance of the observations on the same subject made by Rev. Mr. JONES, of the Japan Expedition, who during the last year had been upon the peaks of the Andes, gathering new facts and taking still additional observations, the results of which, he understood, would be presented soon.

The President announced that Mr. JONES' paper would be the first in order to-morrow morning.

The next paper read was "On the vibrations of the fall over the dam at Holyoke, Mass.," by E. S. SNELL, consisting of notes of the rapidity of these vibrations under different circumstances, and suggestions as to their manner of production. The technicalities in which the simple facts were clothed rendered it impossible to take sufficient notes for an intelligent presentation of the author's views,—the general idea of which seemed to be that the vibrations were created by the column of air between the dam and the street being acted upon by the falling body of water so as to produce something the effect of air forced through an organ pipe.

Dr. WOODY, of Albany, deemed the paper one of much interest. A number of years ago he lived in a house distant an eighth of a mile from a fall in Catskill Creek, and had noticed that at times the vibrations were so great as to shake the earth, and make everything loose in the house to rattle. He had attempted no scientific examination of the subject, but thought it presented opportunity for valuable and interesting investigation. His own idea had been that the phenomenon was the effect of the body of water falling upon the strata of rocks.

Professor HITCHCOCK, of Amherst, described the appearance of the Holyoke dam in the early morning, when the sun falls upon it, as very beautiful; the alternating vibrations in its different sections having the effect of changing the light of the sun as it flashed across it, at one instant appearing, another disappearing, and again returning in all its glory. The effect he described as similar to that presented by the lights of a city suddenly extinguished, and as suddenly reproduced.

The next paper was entitled, "Notes on the Measurement of a Base for the Primary Triangulation of the Eastern Section of the Coast of the United States on Epping Plains, Maine, by A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of Coast Survey." The following is an abstract, given in the first person for convenience. The reconnoissance for a base of verification at the eastern extremity of the primary triangulation in Section 1 of the Coast, was commenced by CHARLES O. BOUTELLE, Esq., and Major HENRY PRINCE, U. S. A.,—Assistants in the Coast Survey, in 1853, and continued through 1854 and 1855.

The absence of long and straight beaches on this coast rendered it absolutely necessary to look for an interior site. The reconnoissance resulted in the selection of Epping Plains, Penobscot County, Maine, as the most suitable site for the purpose, considering the character of the ground itself, and the facility of connecting the ends of the base with the primary triangulation.

In 1856 I examined the site and took steps to obtain the necessary estimate of the cost of preparing it for measurement. The whole length of the line is about 8719 metres or 5·4 miles. Its general direction is E. 41°, N. (*true bearing.*) From the eastern end for about four miles the plain is quite level, rising in the first mile pretty regularly about fifteen feet, descending nearly as much in the next, to rise by the same quantity in the third mile. It then runs along an elevated level for a fourth of a mile, and descends gradually to the rougher parts of the base; which is included between the ¾ mile from the east end and western end of the base.

This line was skilfully graded by Mr. BOUTELLE, so as to follow the natural surface where the grade did not run above three degrees, and to give as long slopes as possible of the same grade for the convenience of measuring.

The grading party consisted of the farmers and lumbermen of the district who served with great cheerfulness and skill in the use of the heavy implements for rough grading. One of the greatest difficulties was the removal of such boulders as were in the line, many of them being of such size as to require blasting to break them up, and some being actually removed to the required distance from the line by heavy blasts.

The measurement was begun at the west end of the line on Saturday, the 18th July, but the next week proved so rainy that it was only resumed in earnest on Monday, the 27th. The work of the first Saturday (24 tubes) was measured on the following Monday, with precisely the same result as to length, the second measurement falling precisely on the marks which had been placed as terminating the first, and which were fine dots upon the head of a copper nail placed in a stake some 18 inches in length, driven into the ground until its head just projected above the surface. The mark was placed and verified, as all others of the same sort, in one measurement, by a transit placed at right angles to the line, and at a moderate distance from it.

This was a descending slope of the strongest grade adopted, and there was a difference of temperature of some 50° in the two measurements. On Tuesday a length of 13 tubes, which had been measured with an identical result. This was on an ascending slope.

On Monday the work was in part interrupted by the arrangements for photographing the apparatus, on Tuesday by a fog, and on Wednesday by showers in the beginning of the day; we made, however, half a mile on both days.

On Wednesday began a series of four unbroken days, during the first of which we measured about seven-eighths of a mile, and on the three others, a mile, or more than a mile, each day, reaching the east end of the base on Monday evening; thus counting in the broken days, 5.4 miles were measured in eight days.

By the kindness of Prof. FAIRMAN ROGERS, I have been enabled to collect approximately some of the statistics of the measurement in a tabular form.

Whole length of base 28,507 feet, or about 5.4 miles.

Mean level of base above mean tide, 257 feet.

Approximate level for reduction to the level of the sea, 4 inches nearly.

Number of tubes inclined, 643.

Number of tubes level, 810.

Correction for versed line for whole base, 2·3 feet to be subtracted.

Maximum inclination 3° 14'.

Greatest day's work, 281 tubes 1.05 miles in 11h. 10m. working time, averaging 1 tube in 2' 37".

Rev. THOMAS HILL occupied one minute in exhibiting a map to show the appearance and progress of the solar eclipse of March 14 and 15, 1858, and two and a half minutes more in presenting "A Note on Arithmetical Complements," and eleven minutes in reading a paper "On a System of Coördinates in Analytic Geometry," to illustrate a mode of defining and representing mathematical problems by algebraic signs.

Professor PIERCE complimented the latter paper as one of much value, and Dr. CASWELL inquired whether the author, in his computations by the new system, ever encountered the difficulty of finding results for which he could not account; to which Professor HILL curtly replied, that he never had any difficulty in accounting for his own results, but did not know how much he might encounter in attempting to account for those of other gentlemen.

Professor PEIRCE followed with an elaborate dissertation on the Gyroscope, promising by stating that he could only present the subject in technical forms, and therefore that it would only be interesting to the technical hearer. Certain it is that he did not advance a single idea not completely befogged in algebraic and geometrical terms, repeated with lightning rapidity.

The last paper read was one by J. B. GIBBON, Esq., Assayer of the United States Mint in North Carolina, on the rise and gradual discontinuance of Troy weight in coinage and commerce. This document possesses more of popular interest than either of those which preceded it.

He began by stating that about 1,960 years ago, or about 52 years before the Christian Era, JULIUS CÆSAR had described the inhabitants of Great Britain and Gaul as making use of brass and iron rings by weight for money. Gold ring money of the Celts was also annually dug up in Ireland, and similar money was employed by the Scandinavians on the shores of the Baltic. They were multiples of one certain ounce, or integers of its proportions, the word for ounce being claimed as a purely Celtic one. Recently an ambassador wrote from Antwerp that he had purchased a gold chain of RUBENS with the links stamped by the goldsmiths of the day to mark their weight and fineness. In South Africa, at the present day, there was a similar employment of metal rings. And a civilized country of antiquity, as opposed from paintings still remaining on walls, employed rings which were carried to Cush or Ethiopa. Another nation had pieces of coin stamped with the likenesses of idols for the same purpose. The old pound of the Anglo-Saxons was called Easterling, from which came the modern "sterling." In France there was a pound called the pound of Rochelle, and the Germans named it the pound of Cologne. A new system by which the pound of silver in tale was also made the pound in gross was arranged by CHARLEMAGNE, in the eighth century. In England under William the Conqueror, it was decreed that measures, weights, &c., should remain as they had been under his predecessors. In 1126, by consent of the whole Realm, it was determined that the silver penny, called sterling, should be round, and that it should be of the weight of 32 grains of wheat taken from the middle of the ear. Twenty of these penny weights were to make an ounce, 20 ounces one pound; 8 lbs. of silver a gallon of wine; and 8 gallons of wine a hushel, the eighth part of a quarter. Troy weight was supposed to have been derived from the Eastern nations, and transmitted first to Troyes in France from Cairo, during the crusades. From Troyes it was carried into England by the goldsmiths, and found favor there under Henry 8th, who began to debase the standard fineness of silver coins and to reduce their weight. Before this a statute established a common standard by which silver and wheat were assumed to be the natural tests, the one of the other. Unfortunately, neither was exactly suited for the purpose. It had been found by experiment with white and red wheat from North Carolina—North Carolina flour having been reported the finest specimen at the great exhibition in London—that of red wheat 40 to 43 grains were required to balance a grain of silver, and from 28 to 35 or 36 grains of white wheat effected the same thing. In short, grains were not intended to serve as a just measure for perfect comparison, multiplication nor division. Again there was no such thing naturally as pure silver. It was produced only by art, and imperfectly reduced silver could not offer any just rule for the adjustment of weights and coinage. Attempts had been made to ascertain the purity of a silver penny of WILLIAM the Conqueror, intended to be pure, and it turned out that there were in it 40–1000 of some base alloy. Now, in the United States Mint at present 8–1000 of alloy was all that was allowed for casual impurities. It was now never intended to make the metal perfectly pure; but whatever its purity the rule adopted must be exactly followed out both with respect to the proportion of the precious metal and of the alloy. The old silver penny was a coin, a weight, and a measure, and as its character of quality changed, the character of all monies, weights and measures deduced from it were changed in the same proportion, for they did not depend upon the one element of weight or of fineness, but on the products of both. The key-stone was a penny sterling; but an error in this key-stone made the whole arch fall because the metallurgical inaccuracy was not checked by any metrical exactness. Tee hasee being inaccurate, no truth could be ellcited from calculations founded upon them. Some of the silver pennies were nearly divided by a cross through the middle, so that they could be divided into halfpennies or fourth-things, from which we have farthing. Halfpennies were coined first in Ireland. Its trusted his English friends would pardon a referee to some points of this social condition of early times. Then the houses in London were thatched with straw; chimnies had not been built; coal had not yet been carried to the capital; wheat flour was not in very common use; splints of light wood were employed for tallow candles; wine might sometimes be procured at apothecaries' shops; printing was not invented; gardening was unknown in Great Britain; so coaches ran; and ladies wore neither plee nor silk stockings. Mr. GIBBONS went on to derive the word penny from the latin *denarius*, which became *denier* in French, and being pronounced *denny*, was easily corrupted into penny by the English. He also gave some explanations of the *agneau d'or*, and *mouton d'or*, titles given to French coins from the circumstance that the figure of a lamb was stamped upon them; of the origin of the "rose noble," "guinea," &c. In the time of Richard the 2d, there was great complaint of the clipping and exportation of the coin, and it was advised that all money should have one weight, and that such as were not weight should be taken at the value of gold, and pass only by weight. The fineness was to be regulated according to a standard; but the moneyers alone possessed the secret of the art, and when it was intended to debase the coin, they advised the monarch to great secrecy. As the grain was taken as the unit, all degradation of that weight led to the proportionate degradation of every higher denomination in money, weights and measures. The coins of Great Britain were long struck with a hammer on an anvil, till a machine called a *balancier*, acting with a lever, was introduced from France. Among the earliest laws for the British Colonies, was one introducing into them British assizes, weights and measures. Under Queen ELIZABETH, the people and Parliament, in addresses to that lady, frequently mentioned the reformation of the coinage as one of the most desirable changes, and chief glories of her reign, and it is recorded on her monument as one of her chief achievements. Acting upon the opinion that the laws of physical nature operate uniformly, and that the Heavenly bodies are governed by fixed rules alike applicable to all matter, while Sir ISAAC NEWTON was Master of the Mint in the reign of GEORGE I., the vibration of a pendulum in the latitude of London, on a level with the sea, was measured, and the length made to serve as the standard of the Imperial yard of Great Britain. Weights have been deduced from a standard arising from a quantity of distilled water at a certain temperature, and having a certain cubic content. Upon the advice of the House of Commons, and afterwards of a Committee of the Royal Society addressed to the Prince Regent, it was determined under the GEORGES IV., that the standard made by BIRD, in 1760, should be the legal standard of length in Great Britain; that the pound Troy should be still continued; and that 7,000 grains should be the pound *avoirdupois* in the British Empire. By act of Congress of 1828, it was determined that the Troy pound procured by the Minister to London, in 1827, should be the standard in the United States to regulate the coinage. Yet there were three standards still in use in the United States coinage—the standard for quantities from Great Britain, the standard for purity from France, and the standard for proportion from Spain. Mr. GIBBONS then quoted some English authorities to show the anomalous condition of the system of weights and measures existing at present in Great Britain, and mentioned that when the Bank of England desired to use weights the decimal part of an ounce they could not get their new weights stamped as required by law until a new Act had been passed making such decimal weights legal. In 1853 Sir JOHN HERSCHELL expressed an opinion that some legislation must speedily take place on weights and measures, and a commission appointed on the subject reported that the old standard yard of 1760, and standard pound weight of 1758, had been injured or destroyed by the burning of the Parliament House. Several copies of these standards, however, remained, but no commission appointed by the Lord Chancellor, on the subject, reported that they were not prepared to recommend that the old plan should be restored; for since the former law had been passed many elements of reduction then employed had become doubtful or had been discovered to be founded in error. They recommended, too, that the old Troy scale should be done away with, as its elements had been perverted by arbitrary changes and hasty legislation, and had become almost useless. A few trades employed it, but the mass of the people knew nothing of it, and for one set of Troy weights in Great Britain there were several thousand sets of *avoirdupois*; the inconvenience being increased by the identity of names in the different scales, for very different weights. Nothing, however, was instituted so much to practical reform as the establishment of a decimal coinage founded on some common unit to be used in calculations in every department. The law of GEORGE IV., fixing the metal to be employed in the standard weight—yellow brass—as well as the modes of adjustment, were objected to, and in practice many discrepancies were found to exist. In illustration of this, he mentioned the case of a wager as to the weight of a remarkable animal, in which the three persons who had estimated it had all missed a different standard. A grazier had reckoned in ounces of twenty pounds; a butcher in stones of fourteen pounds, and a stock dealer in stones of eight pounds each, so that it was long before it could be ascertained who had really won the bet, or who had estimated the ox at the greatest weight. Each calculated in his own way, and neither way was that of his neighbor. The defect in all the systems was that the connection between weights and measures had been broken. The Master of the Mint in England declared that the scale of the money system was not founded on scientific principles; but that it had three diverse elements derived from as many unknown or doubtful sources. These were employed in the several processes of the Mint as follows: The first by which to receive the bullion and decide on its quantity, which was done by the pound Troy, of 12 oz., divided into decits, the second for quality by twenty-four carat grains; and their eighths; the third to designate proportions by sterling pounds, shillings and pence. In the United States system many changes had been effected in the system in force at the Mint. The Troy ounce was divided decimally, and the other proportions were discarded. The French *gramme* used for silver, and the half *grammes* for gold, with their thousandth parts, had replaced the old carat grains; and, third, the proportion was based upon the dollar, a credited but erroneous ounce of silver, the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois divided decimally for account. The act of 1792, which established the United States Mint, was founded on the report of the first Secretary, and notwithstanding many changes in the United States, the system there was still subject to the same objections as that of England, being copied from erroneous models, and not founded with scientific accuracy, on systematic, uniform and intelligible views, such as are required for the purposes of coinage, of commerce, of the arts and professions of life, as well in Great Britain as for her colonies, and by the United States.

One or two gentlemen expressed their sense of the importance of the subject, and their desire that it should come up again and be fully discussed. They at the same time paid a high compliment to the comprehensive manner in which the topic had been treated.

The Section then adjourned.

SECTION OF GEOLOGY.

The Chairman having called the section to order, announced that as ten papers had been received on entymology, &c., a sub-section might be formed upon those subjects as suggested by the standing committee. Such a section was accordingly formed, to meet to-morrow morning.

Prof. DAWSON then proceeded to read his paper on the Variety and Preservation of the Sternbergia, which are remarkable fossils, appearing to be a fossil stem marked with very distinct tranverse wrinklee, and to define whose position had puzzled geologists; at last, however, it had been suggested that they might be casts of the pith of some fossil trees, from which the wood and bark had perished, and from some specimens which he himself had found, he had concluded that some of them at least bore a connection with the cone-bearing trees. This idea of his had been followed up by Prof. WILKINSON, who had found some specimens bearing a distinct woody structure, that of elongated cells with distinct medullary rays.

The Professor exhibited to the members some very fine specimens of the fossils, and went on to speak of his act being able to find anything similar in the pith of trees existing where these fossils were found, the pith seeming to have been condensed into partitions running across the fossil, which must have been of a tough, firm structure. He found, however, in an exotic plant a species of Cecropes, a structure of the stem which might answer to it—having first the bark, then the woody stem, then the pith, represented by a cavity crossed by strong partitions. Other plants he found where the cavity was filled with loose cellular pith, but still with these partitions; and others again with a cavity, but with no partitions, but only strong markings opposite the leaves where the partitions should come, a similar formation to which would perhaps give the strange wrinkles of the Sternbergia. It is probable that they had a thick pith and a thin woody structure, though one specimen has been discovered which would probably give a plant of a foot in thickness, compressed into a thin piece of coal, in the centre of which was the pith converted into a Sternbergia—nothing can be known of the foliage which the plants bore. The difference observed in different specimens may not be generic, but caused only by the more or less rapid growth of the plant, which would bring the nodes and consequently the pith partitions nearer together, or the contrary. In some specimens, also, we find the partitions going clear across, while in others they cut the fossil only in part,—answering to the arrangement of the pith in the Cecropes and other plants. The preservation of the specimens was very various, some of them having nothing but the pith, the wood and bark being entirely decayed away, while some had coaly fragments of the wood still adhering to them.

These facts the Professor thought strengthened the conclusion that large bodies of the coal consisted of the pith and bark of cone-bearing trees. The most abundant localities of these fossils are in Nova Scotia, where they are found along with beds of coal-mines, presenting an appearance which would seem to indicate that a shallow bottom of red mud, had on it a surface of sand on which the calamites grew, and the water floating past, probably brought by the pith of trees already decayed, to be caught there and thus preserved. He closed by drawing the inference that there were in the coal beds a larger portion of bodies capable of resisting the action of decay than had been supposed.

Professor DAWSON was not at all confined to his written paper, but spoke freely, illustrating what he said on the black-board.

Professor LESLIE then spoke for a few minutes on the Flexures of the Strata in the Broadtop Coal-field in Pennsylvania, apologizing for the briefness and imperfection of his remarks, by saying that it came to his observation but a few days ago. This field, he said, was about seven or eight feet thick on the average, and it was supposed that it would be worked without difficulty, but it presented some very great difficulties, one of the greatest of which was these so-called *flexures*, of which isolated instances had been found before, but here they were in consecutive series. The gangway would suddenly grow narrower and at last the coal would run out. The top and bottom slate coming together, the one curving back upon the other with a perfect bending, so as to leave no trace whatever of where the coal has gone; but driving right through the bottom slate, the coal is found again.

The Professor proceeded to parallel this by the fact, that if cloth is folded and then subjected to pressure, there will be apt to be more than one fold, and some of them pointing backwards rather than forwards, and these flexures, he thought, might have been produced by some such pressure, which must have been a side pressure, of course, there being softer rocks between the harder ones which would not slide upon themselves. And the coal has sand-stone above and below it, and under that, also, the fire-clay, some 30 or 40 feet thick. The upper surface of the coal is very regular, while the under one is very irregular, and that of the fire-clay yet more so.

A member asked if there was any correspondence between the flexures of the coal and the irregularities of the fire clay below. Professor LESLIE answered, that the under beds had never been laid open or studied at all, so that that fact could not be known.

Sir WM. LOGAN then read a paper upon the division of the *Azoic Rocks of Canada* into *Huronian* and *Laurentian*. He gave that former name to those mineral bearing rocks which were abundant near the north shore of Lake Huron and from there running northeast, and found for some hundreds of miles, to distinguish them from the Gilurian rocks which then stretched along Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence clear to Labrador. He said he had ceased to give descriptive names to rocks, from finding rocks of similar character in very different situations, and used now only the local names.

Quite a discussion followed, in which Mr. RAMSAY Prof. LESLIE and Mr. WHITTELSAY took part, as to the thickness of strata which were tilted up, Mr. RAMSAY inclining to think that their thickness was likely to be greatly over-estimated, by their being possibly carved over and the upper portions denuded and worn away, and the others arguing for the entirety of the strata as one thickness of rock.

Mr. T. S. HUNT then read a paper on some Mineral Springs and the origin of Magnesian Rocks. He referred to a statement of LIEBIG that probably all the limestone in the earth has passed through organic life, and referred to the mineral springs of Karlsbad, among others, which deposit immense masses of carbonate of lime every year. He proceeded to give a hypothesis in relation to some of the limestones, that they were formed by the presence of shallow lagoons of sea-water, into which the waters from mineral springs were discharged, the chemical effects being such as would be expected, and the presence of corals also in some of the rocks giving weight to the hypothesis.

The chairman raised a difficulty in the existence of such limestones as a coral island where there did not seem to be any chance for any such mineral springs.

The subject was discussed at some length, and will probably come up again when another paper of Mr. HUNT's shall be read.

Prof. COOK, of Rutgers College, then read a paper upon a Subsidence of the Coast of New-Jersey and some of the adjoining States, which was listened to with great interest. The Professor said that the occurrence of timber in salt marshes below tide level, is noticed all along the Atlantic coast. It is plain that the trees grew where their remains are found; their stumps remain upright, the bark on them in some cases, and the roots buried in the earth in which they grew. This timber is most abundant on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey, where they are protected from violent surf action by the existence of sand-bars and inlets between the marshes and the sea. Here thousands of acres of the marshes can be found covered as thickly with stumps as if it were the site of an original forest. I have examined more closely along the coast of New-Jersey, on the sea, and on Delaware Bay. In the ditches and marshes near the head of the Bay, stumps are frequently found below the level of the marsh, and thus below the level of tide-water. The same thing is observed all down the Bay, especially in Cape May County, and all along the Atlantic coast up to Sandy Hook. Great numbers of these trees are in the sand banks here, lying so that they are only exposed at extreme low water. Near Cape May, in digging a canal through a marsh four or five feet below the surface, they struck sand which was entirely covered with roots and stumps of the yellow pine. At another place it is covered with the roots of the white cedar. At Staten Island the same sorts of things exist, and also along the shore of Long Island. In many places where the oak, the gum, and other deciduous trees stood, no trace can be found of them, as they decay so much faster, but the pine and the cedars still remain. I have seen stumps of them standing in water which had been there no one knows how long, which had all the texture and even the smell of fresh cut wood. A considerable business even is carried on in digging out this timber from the marshes on the Bay, and splitting it for use. In some places the trees appear above ground, while in others the only way they can be found is by probing for them.

At Deanisville there is a large meadow where the workmen dig this timber. They probe the turf until they find the trees, then clearing away the thickest of the mud, they cut off the log in the mud and water. The log rises to the surface, and is then easily disposed of. And when a part of the meadow has been gone over, and one crop gathered, another will rise from the depths of the mud near the surface, so that there is one place which has been worked in this way for 50 years. How long these have been lying there no one can tell, but on one tree there were counted over 1,000 concentric rings, and under that was one on which were counted over 500. At Dennis Creek there are vast stumps over which there is eight feet of water at low-tide. And these facts are not confined to New Jersey and Long Island. Instances have been before made known on Cape Cod, and as far North as the Bay of Fundy. And these facts are to be distinguished from other cases where the upland has worn away, and in wearing away has left trees uncovered. Along with these are often found deposits of shells similar to those in the waters now. These are often found also in digging wells—deposits of clam and oyster shells. At one place where the bank was washed away, I noticed such a deposit some 18 inches thick, and some 8 or 10 feet above high water mark. I call attention to these facts as indicating a period of subsidence, and then of elevation, preceding the subsidence of which I speak.

Some of these submerged trees have been growing trees within the memory of man. All along the Delaware Bay there is a salt marsh from a mile to five miles back, and back of it the land is low and almost level. At a point near Salem, a portion of what is now salt marsh was within the memory of man a maple grove on this upland, and an island in the middle of it is still so. In another place, land which has been cultivated is now salt marsh. In another place, land is salt marsh which is mapped in the earlier maps as timber; an owner of an extensive tract there, told me he had lost of least 1,000 acres of timber land by the advance of the tide upon it. This advance is marked every year by its cutting off a small fringe of the timber which dies, and the process seems to go on more and more rapidly—and the timber which is killed is never replaced by timber but by salt marsh. I found old men who had seen timber growing where now it was marsh, and in some places I found long rows of the red cedar standing in the marsh, a foot deep or more in the mud of the marsh.

The lower part of New-Jersey is exceedingly favorable for observations of this character, from its being so flat that on a railroad line running through Cape May County the highest point was not more than eight feet above tide. People there receive these facts and make allowance for them. I suggested that these cedar stumps did not seem to grow down to the firm soil, and they told me that they had noticed that cedar which struck its roots into this hard land would not split, its fibres interlacing, and that as they took out layer after layer of this marsh timber they knew when they arrived at the timber which grew on the hard soil, because it also would not split. They had accounted for this change by changes in the bars at Delaware Bay, which threw the tide higher. But the tide at Cape May only rises about five feet, and these changes are in many cases equal to all that.

The Pilots of New-York have not observed any change in the depth of the channels, but they say they would not be likely to have noticed it. But two intelligent Pilots in the Raritan River say there is a greater depth of water in that river than there was thirty years ago, judging by certain reefs.

No hypothesis has seemed to me to explain these facts but that of a gradual subsidence of the coast. The wearing away of the shore is entirely distinct from it.

As to the rapidity with which this subsidence is going on, we have no very certain data. There are some stumps of trees probably cut within the last 150 years which are now run over by high tide, so that the person who pointed them out to me was confident that there must have been a change of three feet in the tide. At a mill dam one person was confident that the tides rose higher than they did 20 years ago, though how much he could not tell, for a mark which he had made had become obliterated. At another place a miller told me he could not run his mill as long as he used to be able to, because the tide backed up against his wheel. He thought he had lost 8 inches in 25 years. At another mill the tide rose some 12 or 15 inches higher, and its woodwork and foundation were placed on the solid upland. Another mill, built 100 years ago, has lost so much that the tides come up half way on the dam, and they can only run that mill by having built a dam below it to keep out the tide.

Another mill had been watched for twenty years, and my informant was confident it had sunk 18 inches, and he thought more.

From these facts we may set down the subsidence at perhaps two feet in a century. One observer thought the water had deepened in the Raritan not more than six inches, the other not at all.

I believe that the subject has been written on, and some papers laid before the Association, but they have not been printed, and I have not seen them. But the facts were so conclusive to my mind, that I thought best to lay them before the Association.

Remarks being then in order upon Professor COOK's paper, Professor GUYOT said that the question was one of very great interest. The facts, however, are not settled, and two feet to a century seems a large amount. On the coast of Sweden there was a subsidence of a few inches only in a century, but even that was thought well worthy of notice. The matter might be easily settled by means of the Coast Survey arranging a system of marks. These facts bear upon the formation of continents, and this makes them of interest, as anything is which shows that we do not live on *terra firma* as we have claimed, but that the ocean is the only constant.

Dr. LYNCH said he could not agree with the conclusions of the paper. Similar facts are well known in South Carolina, but we cannot attribute them to anything but local causes. We find, for instance, that between places whose position has changed, there are other places which remain the same, which ought to have changed if there had been any general subsidence. In some places there is a bed of quicksand on which the soil rests, which may be cut off by streams and let the soil sink. Then again we have sand drives which are shifting, now covering objects, and now uncovering them again, and to such cases he would attribute the facts, rather than to any general subsidence.

Prof. FORSHEY, of the Texas Military Institute, spoke of the unchanging character of the alluvial beds of the delta of the Mississippi, as shown by the channel of the river, which was carefully watched there, because so much of the land lay below the level of the river. This, however, he said, was not antagonistic to the views of Prof. COOK, which might be entirely correct for the section of country of which he spoke.

Mr. RAMSAY said the instances alleged against the conclusions of the paper did not, in his mind, shake them at all. Setting aside the trees, the mills seemed conclusive. This theory throws a good deal of light on many geological questions—as, for instance, on the formation of coal. We have evidence that the great areas of coal have not been formed at once, and such a slow submergence would account for it, by which process the portion of the area might be already consolidated while another was yet in a state of transformation.

Professor COOK said he had also received light from this investigation, in reference to the formation of coal. Those marshes in which these trees were found, were almost all vegetable matter, giving when dried and burned, but little more ash than coal gives. He showed, also, that the soil in these portions of the country was not alluvial. Boulders were frequent in it, and hence it was not liable to the difficulties which were met with in the alluvial soils of the Mississippi or the Carolinas.

Judge CUSHMAN, of Albany, thought something might be due to the gradual silting up of the ocean, by the immense masses of matter carried into it by the rivers which would tend to bring it back again upon its shores.

It being now half past two, the section adjourned till to-morrow.

This evening the Natural History Society of Montreal gave an entertainment to the Association and its guests, in Concert Hall, an immense room, in which a thousand persons had abundant room for promenading. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and decorated with the flags of England, France and the United States gracefully disposed. At one end of the hall was erected a platform, occupied by the large band of the 39th Regiment, whose return hitherto from the

made to my partner, Mr. ARELL, or to any STRINGFELLOW, a base and wilful falsehood.

Without recognizing the right of WARREN WOODSON, his leader, ROLLINS, or their confederates, to select my partner or associates, or to question the propriety of my selection, for my own gratification I will say, that instead of "STRINGFELLOW, ARELL and LANE lying down together," "being hail-fellows-well-met and partners in trade," *I never saw LANE in my life!* If ARELL ever SAW, he certainly never spoke to him; while Dr. STRINGFELLOW, who knew him some years since, has seen him but one time since the disturbances in KANSAS during the past year!

To gratify the anxious interest evinced by WOODSON, ROLLINS and their associates, in the *private* as well as public acts of the "STRINGFELLOWS," I will give the occasion and result of that interview.

Some time in March or April last, LANE, with several companions, called at the residence of Dr. STRINGFELLOW, near the town of Atchison, about the usual hour for dinner, and the Doctor being in town, they requested that he should be sent for. On his arrival, he jestingly asked LANE if he were not afraid that he would be hung if found there? LANE replied that he always felt safe when under the protection of a gentleman. LANE then stated that he was seeking a location on the Missouri River, and intimated that he could make it to the advantage of any town to let him have an interest. Dr. S. at once informed him that he could get an interest in Atchison in but one way, the only way in which any one could acquire an interest in the town, *by purchasing the property with money!* These terms did not suit him, and he went his way; and instead of being a "partner in trade" with ARELL or any STRINGFELLOW, he does not to this day, nor has he ever owned a dollar's worth of property in Atchison, or any other town in which Mr. ARELL or any STRINGFELLOW was interested, so far as I can ascertain.

I should add that Dr. STRINGFELLOW did not drive LANE and his companions from his house, but invited them to stay and get their dinner as any gentleman would have done, strange as it may seem to WOODSON and ROLLINS. So much for this class of charges. In making the foregoing expose, I must not be regarded as admitting the right of any man, for political or other purpose, to dictate who shall be my associates, or to whom I shall sell my property. Such a pretence would be simply ridiculous and impertinent. I have more at stake to show "how this world is addicted to lying."

But WARREN WOONSON prefers another charge of a different character. It is, "that STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON, ARELL and the notorious LANE," are growing fat in their purses and persons by speculating in town sites, eating roasted turkeys and drinking champagne with the money sent there from Missouri and elsewhere to make Kansas a Slave State, and refusing to render an account, although demanded, as to how they have disbursed the funds."

I have no defence to make for LANE, but doubt not he can satisfy this associate of his friends BLAIR, BROWN, and REDPATH, that he has never misapplied the "funds sent from Missouri and elsewhere, to make Kansas a Slave State." I confess this is the first intimation I had received that any such funds had ever been sent to LANE! It must be that WOODSON and his associates, who are so actively cooperating to effect LANE's boasted purpose to abolish Slavery in Missouri, have forwarded their contributions to him, as I have never heard of their sending any fund to any one else. If so, it is not unlikely that LANE has not applied them to making Kansas a Slave State!

I leave Gen. ATCHISON, too, to notice this charge in his own way. So far, however, as it relates to ARELL or any STRINGFELLOW, I denounce it, in every particular, a wilful, deliberate, and unmitigated falsehood.

Without the folly of pretending that my account of the expenditures of the money "sent to make Kansas a Slave State," could be given which would be satisfactory to those who never contributed a dollar, but who heretofore were and now are with BLAIR and BROWN, associated in denouncing every act of those who have labored so hard to make Kansas a Slave State, I will say it is a lie, that ARELL or any STRINGFELLOW ever appropriated a dollar of any such money to their private use. *It is a lie* that ARELL or any STRINGFELLOW ever refused to render an account of their expenditures of any such money to any one who has any right to call for such an account.

While I deny the right of WARREN WOODSON to demand any explanation or account, I will make a statement to gratify the curiosity of all such anxious inquirers, and will then submit him a proposition. Of the enormous sums sent from Missouri and elsewhere, to make Kansas a Slave state, on which ARELL and the STRINGFELLOWS have grown fat in purse and person, Dr. STRINGFELLOW has received not *one cent*.

I have received about one hundred and thirty dollars, and Mr. ARELL the sum of eighteen hundred dollars. I now make to WOODSON a proposition I agree to pay him five times the amount contributed by him towards making Kansas a Slave State, if I do not prove that my partner ARELL and myself, though poor when compared with the official if not illgotten gains of WARREN WOONSON, have paid out and expended towards that purpose three times the amount received by us "to aid in making Kansas a Slave State." And if I do not further prove that we have each expended ten times the amount contributed by him, or JAS. S. ROLLINS, provided that I make such proof, he shall refund to us the amount paid over by us! He must, however, give good security, for I would not trust a man who has shown himself so utterly destitute of truth. I pledge myself further, that our witnesses shall all be Americans in good standing in the border, and his equally so, JAS H. MOSS, who is a gentleman, shall be the first called to the stand.

What I have said I intend to apply, not only to WARREN WOONSON, but to each and every other who has made or circulated like charges.

I make no apology for calling a lie a lie, because I do not hold its author entitled to the courtesy of a milder term. I have extended this to the full and final; it is the first and will be the last notice I shall take in this way of any such miserable falsehoods.

I have solicited the use of your columns, Mr. Editor, not only because of your widely extended circulation, but because here, where we are known, no notice of these infamous slanderers is necessary. It would, I fear, be too much to ask other papers, disposed to do justice, to give this a place in their columns.

Yours truly, B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

KANSAS AND SLAVERY.

Movements and Sentiments of the Pro-Slavery Propaganda.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the following letter from Col. ALFRED BAKER, inclosing others from D R. ATCHISON, upon the subject of making KANSAS a Slave State. They are interesting from the light they throw upon political movements in Kansas —the action of Gov. WALKER, &c.:

EUFAULA, Ala., August 8, 1857.

To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury:

GENTLEMEN: I received, this morning, from Gen ATCHISON, letters from which I make for publication the following extracts, shedding light upon the real position and hopes of Southern men in Kansas, refuting the slander now widely circulated that our leaders there have abandoned the struggle for the rights of the South, and properly characterizing the base suspicions which have been whispered in some quarters, even against the Executive Committee whom I had the honor lately to represent before the people of the South, and South Carolina especially, in their appeal for pecuniary aid.

Very truly and respectfully,

ALFRED BAKER.

CLINTON CO., Monday, July 27, 1857.

COL. A. BAKER—*Dear Sir:* A week or ten days since I received a letter from you to Col Buford's Bourbon and Boone. You have nobly discharged the trust we have imposed on you. You have addressed efficiently and energetically, done your duty to the South; all this you have done, and every sane and honest southern man must, sooner or later, acknowledge it and thank you in his heart for it. Your mission was a difficult one, and you have been misconstrued by some, and wantonly slandered by others. Yet, if it is any consolation to you, you must know that in this you stand not alone. Indeed, every man who has taken an open and manly part in defence of Southern rights has encountered the abuse of the North, and, what is still worse, the sneers and detraction of Southern men. The most ready weapon which comes to the hand of a *mean man* in the South is that the end we have in view in all the rights and interests of the Slave States, but our own. They insinuate that the money raised in the South will be appropriated to the use of ATCHISON, BENTON, ROWELL, BOONE, STRINGFELLOW, &c. But, every intelligent man who uses such weapons is a liar—and is conscious of being so when he thrusts it or publishes such a charge; and try him in any emergency, when the South shall stand in need of all her sons, and he will prove himself a coward, or a traitor.

I see that not even thunder and lightning will arouse the South. *I doubt whether an earthquake*—a *mineral and political earthquake, shaking the institutions of Slavery to the earth, and bringing ruin upon the whole South, would arouse her to action.* In a word, my only hope for KANSAS are in the border counties of Missouri and, by the by, any of the gentlemen I could mention have expended more money than any one State of the whole South in the case. The Executive Committee for Kansas territory will have a meeting on the 15th of this month, for consultation, when you shall hear from us.

If the Storm would but burst over the head of KANSAS would be a Slave State; and I hope we will be able to effect that object, notwithstanding the apathy of the Slave States and the enemy of the Free States, and all the open or secret efforts of the officers of the General Government. Yours, truly,

(Signed.) D. R. ATCHISON.

In a letter to one of the South Side, dishearted by the indifference of the South to their appeals for assistance, and more deeply wounded by the detraction against some of the best citizens of communities in Kansas who have risked themselves in defence of their rights, he says:

At times I have made some to the conclusion to leave Kansas and quit the fight in despair. It is hard for a man to labor as we have done, and spend money to a large amount, encountering hardships and danger in return for those who stand at home and comfortable with ease and luxury, and who see even in your success more than all. Yet, in defiance of all this I will not abandon the cause so long as there is the shadow of a chance for success. And this is the determination of most of our friends in Kansas and Missouri. Our cause is a righteous one. We always have had, up to the last March last, a majority of friends in Kansas, and I believe we still have. I will give you my reasons for still thinking so: The registered voters amount to near ten thousand, and this registry was made last Winter and Spring, and at least *nine tenths of these voters are Pro-Slavery men*, for the Abolitionists refused, as a general thing, to register their names, and the reason for their refusal was, in my opinion, that they were in a small minority. *It was not to preserve their consistency*, for Abolitionists are consistent in nothing except villainy. Now, if our delegates to the Convention shall refer the Constitution to the registered voters for ratification or rejection, then we will ratify the Constitution. If it is to be referred, as Governor WALKER says, to all the people who shall be in the Territory on the day of voting, then we *must and will* have a majority at the polls on that day. If the South would but make one speedy and *united* effort, all would be safe. If WALKER's plan, however, prevails, it will give us infinite trouble, but it will also give the Abolitionists more. WALKER has done us and our cause more injury than HALE, CHASE or any other Abolitionist could have done; yet, I repeat, I do not despair. ONE MORE EFFORT! It is the last we can make, and we will succeed.

I am happy to find that WALKER is fully understood at the South. A great many Southern men have gone to Kansas this Summer, and many more will go from this region. We do not give it up. I regret that I cannot devote my whole time to our Kansas affairs in this crisis. Now is the time for the South to act.

Yours, truly,

(Signed) D. R ATCHISON.

PROSPECTS OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY—THEIR ONLY REMAINING CHANCE.

From the (Richmond, Va.) South.

ATCHISON, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1857.

To the Editor of The South:

The apparent want of accurate information on the part of such reliable Southern journals as *The South*, in reference to the position of the Pro-Slavery Party in this Territory, makes me presume to furnish you with a statement of their situation. * * *

The Convention to form a State Constitution will meet in September next. They are unanimously Pro-Slavery. The question at issue is, shall the Constitution be submitted? *I hope not.* I believe not. Nothing save official patronage brought to bear on the week-backed members can make a submission pass. The talent of the Convention, and I am satisfied the members, too, is against a submission.

If so decided, the question will come up in Congress, shall Kansas be admitted with a Slave Constitution without reference? *It is the best we can do: it is all we can do.* Will the South stand up to us, or will the Union-Saving Compromisers send it back for ratification? Let the South prepare herself for that question. *If she backs down, Kansas is lost—and the doom of the South is written fearfully distinct in letters of blood upon the wall. Missouri thus encompassed, would hold out but a few years in a continuous struggle—Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Texas will have the battle on their own borders.*

Admit us, and we have no fear but that it will for all time to come, remain a Slave State. Missouri will be strengthened, Utah and New-Mexico, and perhaps Oregon, will apply for admission and be Slave States. Northern Texas will be safe; the equilibrium of the North and South restored.

Assuredly, should the Democratic party (who in this Territory are almost to a man, Pro-Slavery,) carry the October elections, there can be no reasonable objection to our admission, North or South. In any event, let public opinion be prepared, for the issue is at hand.

Nothing that I can see ahead can prevent it. The Abolitionists have contemptuously spurned WALKER's proposals for a compromise party. He is now engaged in a feint to regain Southern confidence, with United States troops quibbling about the enforcement of some town ordinances in Lawrence, whilst traitors and a treasonable State Government stalk throughout the land. The fight will be transferred from us. We have borne it long enough. Let the battle be in the halls of the Congress of the United States. Let it be decided this Congress. Delay is death to us. If our friends in Congress do not do their part, it is folly for us to contend.

I have written this as a private letter, *not to be published*, to give you the feeling of the party identified with you in Kansas. I have written thus unreservedly because I have an abiding faith that when the great battle comes on to be fought, your sword will not be sheathed, but ready as ever to do service for the right.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, X Y. Z.

RELATION OF PARTY NECESSITIES TO THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

From the South, (Editorial,) Aug. 14.

* * * Gov. WALKER's deliberate purpose *is to make Kansas a Free State.* To that end all his official acts have tended. He has openly declared the object and pretext of his policy. The adoption of a Slavery Constitution, and the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, he says, will jeopardize the success of the Democratic Party in 1860. The South must, therefore, relinquish all hope of Kansas, in order to prevent the election of a Black Republican President. To fortify against the remote possibility of such an event, *Kansas must be sacrificed to propitiate the Anti-Slavery wrath of the North.* Who would have dared to preach that doctrine to Southern ears six months ago? If it were really so—if the admission of Kansas as a Slave State would undoubtedly insure the election of WILLIAM H SEWARD, *or any other Abolitionist*, yet what Southern man would hesitate an instant in determining his course? If Abolitionism cannot be appeased in any other way than by a full satisfaction of its demands in regard to the territories of the Union, then let the worst come. The South will not surrender a single practical advantage for the empty glory of a miserable party triumph. Of tenfold more importance to us is the possession of Kansas, than the election to the Presidency of such a *National Democrat* as Robert J. Walker.

It is time the people of the South were looking this subject fully in the face. Already it is a settled conviction that no man of any party south of Mason and Dixon can be elected President. Now we are told, that Black Republicanism must triumph, unless the South quits all claim upon the territories. If this be so, *what have we gained by the repeal of the Missouri restriction?* The necessity of "preserving the Union" is stronger than the necessity of preserving the equality of the South. Concession is still the cry, and the South, it seems, is ready to yield everything for Union.

From New-Mexico.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican

INDEPENDENCE, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

The semi-monthly Santa-Fé mail reached here this morning bringing us but little news of interest. BAIRD and OTERO, candidates for Delegates to Congress, are busily at work, each endeavoring to place themselves in a favorable light before the people. The impression seems to be that OTERO will be returned. Mr. LABRIN, of St. Louis; and ALEXANDER and wife, HUMPHREYS and wife, of Kentucky; COLLIER and wife, of St. Louis; and T. S. BARCROFT, of Natchitoches, reached the country in safety and good health. Many of the trains also had arrived with no recorded last despatch. Everything favored their travel —plenty of grass and water.

Col. JOHN WALKER, Indian Agent for Southern Apaches and others in Garrison's purchase, left for his place of destination, accompanied by CARSON as interpreter.

At a special term of the District Court, Judge BACHUS, presiding, JAS. B. SUMNER was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung on the 17th.

From a reliable source I learn that the Cheyenne Indians are about to be troublesome. They would not receive their presents from the Agent, but said they intended to have them at any rate. The Agent remained, despite of Mr. BENT's advice, hoping to make a treaty, but he says there is no hope of that, as they assert they can make more by stealing, and have now a large lot of mules and oxen taken from Arkansas. BENT leaves his fort with all his stock, intending to abandon the post. BOONE and ALLISON are trading successfully with the Camanches, Arrapahoes and other tribes. The Pawness threaten them with vengeance and intend to practice hostilities also, to take revenge for one of their number killed by the Osmanches last winter near ALLISON & BOONE's trading post.

THE BOSTON RELIEF AND SUBMARINE WRECKING COMPANY.—This Boston Company, which has sent two great expeditions out; one at Sebastopol to raise sunken vessels of war, has lately had two special meetings at their office, Kilby-street. Reporters were not admitted, but a correspondent of the *Ledger* says that the chief subject of discourse was the project to raise a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the wants of the Company, pledging its assets, and 50 per cent. of the net profits of the two expeditions now abroad. Votes sanctioning the project were passed at a meeting held August 6, when only two-fifths of the stock were represented, on which about $17,000 was raised. At an adjourned meeting on the 12th there was no quorum present, but a strong opposition was manifested to the borrowing plan, on the ground that the pressing wants of the Company can be overcome in a much more economical manner than by giving away their vitals. Finally a motion to adjourn to Monday next was carried, when the subject will again come up for consideration.—*Boston Post.*

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG'S SUCCESSOR IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Church of the Epiphany at Philadelphia has procured a new pastor, Rev. W. O. PARDEE, of South Carolina, in the room of Dr TYNG, who was dismissed last Fall, for preaching against Slavery. The Rev. gentleman who takes the place of Dr. TYNG, according to one of our exchanges, is a slaveholder from a district which, by the census of 1850, contains a white population of 7,403, and a slave population of 21,771. Among the whites there are 728 who cannot read or write.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MISS MITCHELL.—The fame of our talented country-woman, Miss MARIA MITCHELL of Nantucket, has spread far and wide. It is proposed to present her a testimonial. An observatory on Nantucket Island is for sale on favorable terms, and a project is on foot for its purchase, to be presented to her. The sum needed is $3,000, of which more than a third has been raised by ladies in Philadelphia and its neighborhood. Miss MITCHELL is now in Europe.

ACCIDENT.—A carman, named OWEN WARD, was thrown from his cart on Hodson-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, when one wheel passed over his body, inflicting serious injuries. He was taken to the Hospital.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

Conover Decided to be Guilty of Contempt.

His Punishment to be Appointed To-Day.

The Injunction Continued Against all the Parties Except D. D. Field.

TWO DECISIONS FROM JUDGE INGRAHAM.

In the matter of the injunction against Conover and others, the Judge proceeded to deliver the following decision:

The Mayor, &c., of New York vs. *Conover and others*—The plaintiffs on filing their complaint, obtained an order for a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants, Cooover and Willet, from removing the books and papers from the Street Commissioner's office, and from interfering therewith, and Devlin from delivering the same to Conover, or any one on his behalf, and an order for the defendants to show cause why such injunction should not be continued. The complaint showed that the books and papers referred to were the exclusive property of the plaintiffs. That Taylor, who was Street Commissioner, died, and that upon his death the Deputy Street Commissioner, Turner, acted in his place, and while so acting had the charge of such books and papers. That Devlin was appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and entered upon the duties of the office, and was in possession of such books and papers, and as such officer was recognized by the plaintiffs. That the defendant, Conover, claiming to be Street Commissioner, had commenced proceedings against Devlin to obtain possession of such books, &c., and that the Judge before whom the proceedings were pending had made an order that Devlin deliver over the same to Conover; that warrants were about to be issued to enforce such order. That the seizure and removal of such books, &c., would be a serious interruption of the business of the department, and greatly impede the performance of its duties by the Corporation to the public, and might involve the plaintiffs in liabilities and litigation. That the books, &c., were valuable, and the plaintiffs required the constant use of them to enable them to perform their corporate duties, and that no damage could be assessed which would form an adequate compensation for the injury occasioned by the taking. The complaint asks for an injunction restraining the defendants from taking the said books, &c. Considerable discussion has taken place as to the time when this injunction was allowed. A previous injunction had been applied for and obtained during the previous week, which was returned to me and cancelled on the supposition as the counsel stated, that the allowance of the *certiorari* rendered its use unnecessary. Afterward the second complaint was submitted to me and a new injunction asked for, which was signed on the day on which it bears date. The complaint contains the statement in regard to the *certiorari* which rendered the injunction necessary for the protection of the plaintiff's interests. That statement was, that the warrants were about to be issued and the property delivered to Conover, notwithstanding the allowance of the *certiorari*. Upon such application everything contained in the injunction which could be construed as relating to the proceedings before the Court or Mr. Justice Peabody was stricken out and the order of injunction solely directed to the defendant for the express purpose of avoiding any order which could in any way be construed as applying to the Judge, or to his jurisdiction, in the proceeding before him. It has, however, been the custom of Courts of equity, both in England and this country, to stay proceedings in another Court by injunction. The books are full of cases of this character, and the right to do so has never been questioned. With much more propriety might such an order be made in regard to proceedings pending before a magistrate out of Court, who, in the capacity in which he was acting, had no equity powers and could not grant the relief which was asked for. The right of the plaintiffs, upon the state of facts disclosed in the complaint, appeared to me to be clear, and entitling them to the relief sought. Is there anything in the defendant's affidavits changing that view of the plaintiffs' claims? The property is averred to be the exclusive property of the plaintiffs, and this is not denied, other than by an allegation of the defendant that he is advised and believes the books, &c., are not the exclusive property of the plaintiffs, but are public records, which the plaintiffs have no right to take from the custody of the Street Commissioner. The defendant also asserts the right to the office, and he denies any right on the part of Devlin to execute the duties of the office. I am bound, on these papers, to assume that the books are the property of the plaintiffs. This fact is positively sworn to on their behalf, while the denial of it is merely on advice and belief. If I am allowed to inquire beyond the papers, I think there can be no doubt that very many of the books and papers in the Street Commissioner's office are the exclusive property of the plaintiffs paid out of the Treasury, and not by assessment, while a great mass of the books and papers are necessary for the collection of moneys due to the City, the loss of which would occasion great, if not irreparable pecuniary damage to the public interests. The views I entertain of defendant Conover's claim to hold the office have been fully stated by me in the matter of Devlin on *habeas corpus*, and I refer to the opinion delivered therein, with the bare statement that the appointment under which he claimed to hold the office was not, in my judgment, valid, and conferred no right thereto. It is said that the contemplated act of taking possession of the books by Conover was a mere act of trespass, and as such equity did not interfere, but that the party in possession had a right to resist by force and protect that right. In ordinary cases of trespass such a rule is correct. Equity does not, and ought not, to interfere to prevent every trespass in regard to personal property between individuals, when the matter in controversy is small in amount, or can be paid for by damages in an action for that trespass. But I do not consider that rule as applicable to a case of a contemplated trespass where the injury would be great, where the property was of peculiar value and the damages such that they could not be compensated for by any remedy at law. In Jerome vs. Ross, 7 John., ch. Rep., p. 315, the Chancellor says: "In ordinary cases the remedy of trespass has been found amply sufficient for the protection of property, and I do not think it advisable to introduce the chancery remedy as its substitute, except in strong and aggravated instances, where the mischief is remediless." Again, he says, "I do not know of a case where an injunction has been granted merely because the defendant was a trespasser, without showing that the property was of peculiar value and could not admit of due recompense. In ordinary cases the damages assessed by a Jury will be adequate for a check and for a recompense." In Erpstein vs. Berg and others, 13 Howard, p. 91, Judge Davies granted an injunction merely to restrain the sale of some furniture in the defendant's possession, and upon an argument refused to vacate it. We are told that this being a mere trespass the plaintiffs should be left to a remedy by law or to defend their possession by force. I have already suggested one reason why an action at law is no remedy. The value of these books and papers to the City cannot be estimated. The large amounts due on the assessments, the evidence for which is only to be found in them, the heirs which exist on real estate for assessments and the evidence of sales of land for a long period back, the records of which are to be found only here; the regulations of the streets in the City and various other matters to which it is now unnecessary to refer, conclusively establish the great value of these books and papers to the plaintiffs pecuniarily as well as to the public as containing evidence affecting the real estate of this City to a very great extent. The complaint also shows that the removal of them from the office would greatly impede the public business, and that no adequate compensation could be obtained for their loss or destruction. That the plaintiffs are called upon under such circumstances, either to resort to an action at law for damages, or to resist the taking of them by force, I cannot concede to. It is apparent, from what has already been stated, that an action at law would give no adequate remedy. As to the propriety of compelling the plaintiffs to resort to force to defend their possession, instead of asking the aid of the Court, I think there can be no hesitation. Judge Roosevelt says, in the opinion delivered by him, "The plaintiffs being, as they allege, in possession, can defend themselves in the ordinary course of law against any illegal disturbance. They can resort to the criminal magistrate, or to the Sheriff or his deputies, if they are right. Again, if the books are the private property of the plaintiffs, they must be protected by the same means, remedial or preventive, as apply to cases of assault and battery, and other threatened trespasses of a like nature." I can hardly suppose that learned Justice intended to be understood as recommending the plaintiffs to resort to open violence in order to retain the possession of this property. Redress by the ordinary forms of law would be inadequate, and I cannot be very unwilling to hold that the public authorities would be justified in involving the City in disturbances such as have already taken place in regard to the possession of this office. We have already seen the effects of such attempted employment of force in the maintenance of rights, either supposed or real; and where the evils complained of can be remedied by the simple mandate of a Court, quietly and peaceably issued and enforced, in a case involving interests as important as are embraced in this property, I think there should be no hesitation as to the course to be adopted. It is also objected that this injunction is an interference with the decision of another tribunal. That decision was made between other parties. The plaintiffs had no right to defend their possession there. It could not have been brought in issue. They not being parties, have no right of reviewing the decision of the magistrate, and they are in no wise bound by that decision. It would be injustice to say to a party claiming property which is conceded to belong to him the right of a third person to that property has been decided by a magistrate in a proceeding between him and others, and therefore you can have no protection from the courts. The case presents this state of facts:—The plaintiffs claiming to be the owners of property of great value, the loss or destruction of which could not be repaired, and for which no adequate remedy can be obtained, seek from a Court of Equity an order of injunction to prevent the defendant from taking that property from the place in which they have been deposited and from their possession and control. I see no reason why such relief should not be granted under the circumstances stated in the complaint. There is no question yet remaining to which I have not yet referred. It is to the answer which the defendants set up to the granting of this motion by reason of the alleged adjudication of Judge ROOSEVELT of the same question before him on the complaint filed in the Supreme Court praying for a similar injunction. That motion, a petition of renewing an application to one Court after it has been denied in another is wrong, and should not be sanctioned, is undoubtedly correct even if the first action is subsequently discontinued, although in the ordinary conducting of legal proceedings, such a rule does not always prevail. A party may bring an action in one Court and may fail in making out a case to entitle him to judgment, and such failure is not of course a bar to a second suit. But on motions for injunctions, if the complaint in the second action bears other facts not in existence at the time the first motion was made, the decision on the first motion forms no bar to the subsequent one.

The complaint submitted to Judge Roosevelt only set forth the title to the books and papers. The application of Devlin as Street Commissioner, and the threats of defendant Conover to remove the books from the office—under such a state of facts without reference to extrinsic matters the application might well have been denied and the supposition entertained that the Street Commissioner was perfectly able to protect the books and papers in the office, without the aid of a court of law or equity. In the complaint submitted to me, the plaintiffs show in addition that Conover is claiming to be Street Commissioner under an appointment which they have refused to recognize. That he has commenced proceedings for obtaining from Devlin the possession of this property, and that the magistrate before whom such proceeding is pending, has made an order for the delivery of the books to the defendant, that the warrant therefore is about to be delivered to the defendant, without the Sheriff execution, and that such seizure would expose them to being involved in liabilities and litigations. The rule as to second applications of this character is, that where new facts are stated in a supplemental bill, a fresh injunction might be awarded even though a former injunction had been dissolved upon the merits—and the same rule applies to a new action if the former one is discontinued. Travers vs. Sanford, 200, 19, Lingham vs. Twole, 1 Aug., 189—. Fanning vs. Dunham, 4 J. Ch. R 55. In Livingston vs. Gibbons, 4 J. Ch. rep. 257, the chancellor denied a motion to renew an injunction which had been dissolved because the plaintiff had consented thereto, at the same time he says, "I mean only to say that upon this motion without any new and special reasons not existing when the injunction was dissolved, I shall not consent to renew the injunction." In Cummins vs. Bennett, 8 p. 75, Chancellor Walworth says, "If the complainant had any grounds to justify the issuing of a new writ, he should have discontinued the first suit and paid the costs, and then have applied to the court before which the second bill was filed for such new injunction." A case very much in point may be found in 9 Gill and Johnson, p. 215, Wood vs. Bruce. In this case a bill had been filed, and an injunction obtained, which was afterwards dissolved by the Chancellor. Some time afterwards an application was made to another Court, on a new bill, and a new injunction obtained. On motion the Chancellor dissolved the second injunction, on the ground that the cause of action was the same. The plaintiff appealed, and on such appeal the order of the Chancellor dissolving the second injunction was reversed. The Court, in their opinion, say, "The question is whether the case made by the first and by the second bills are identical. Between the dismissal of the first and the institution of the second suit a litigation had commenced in a Court of law which in its event might deprive the complainant of his property. For anything which appeared in the first bill, the complainant might never have been in any manner disturbed in his possession. The claims there set up might never be attempted to be enforced in the proper tribunal." The reasoning in that case is very appropriate to the one under consideration. The complaint submitted to Judge Roosevelt only suggested as the reason for the injunction the threat of the defendant to take the books, &c. For aught that appeared therein, that threat might never have been carried into execution. Since the institution of that action a litigation before a magistrate has sprung up, which was about to deprive the plaintiffs of their property against their will and to which they were not even parties. They have no adequate means to prevent the injury but by a resort to a court of equity. Another reason given for the dismissal of that complaint was, that Conover if Street Commissioner, could be removed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Such removal, however, can only be for cause, if that section is applicable to the present tenure of office, and affords no answer in a case where the plaintiffs refuse to recognize the right of the defendant at all to the office. The reasons given for continuing the injunction against Conover apply to those defendants who have since been made parties by a supplemental complaint, and have interfered with the property. Mr. Field, the counsel for Conover, is included as a defendant. Of the propriety of such a course, where nothing else is alleged against him than the prosecution of the business of his clients, I entertain much doubt. It is not necessary to the protection of the plaintiff's rights, and its effect is to make advocates or parties where they should have no personal interest. I have looked over the evidence in this case, but do not find that the defendant Field has done anything except what falls strictly within his province as counsel. His course in regard to the injunction was not to be approved; but that furnishes no reason for continuing the injunction against him. The injunction is continued against all of the defendants except the defendant Field, and as to him it is dissolved.

Decision in the Conover Contempt Case.

INGRAHAM, F. J.—The plaintiffs move for an attachment against the defendant, Conover, for a contempt in disobeying an injunction issued out of this Court. The plaintiffs filed their complaint originally against Conover, Willett, and Devlin, and obtained an injunction against them, restraining the defendants, Conover and Willett, from removing, or causing to be removed, the books, maps, reports, documents, and other papers in the complaint mentioned, from the places where they were, and from interfering with the same in any matter or way whatever, and restraining Devlin from delivering the said property to Conover or any person claiming the same for him. The complaint averred that the property referred to was the books, maps, records, documents, and other papers connected with the Street Commissioner's Department, and are the exclusive property of the plaintiffs. That Devlin had been appointed Street Commissioner by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and had possession of such books and papers in the Street Commissioner's office. It also sets out the claim of Conover to the office, and the contemplated seizure of the books and papers, by means of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Peabody. At the time of serving the injunction, the parties and their counsel were in attendance before that judge, who was about to issue the warrant for the arrest of Devlin and the search-warrant for the books and papers under the proceedings before him. These proceedings were founded on the petition of Conover, and were conducted for the purpose of obtaining for him the possession of the books and papers. Immediately after the warrants were signed by the judge, the injunction was served upon the defendant Conover with the piece of the papers on which it was obtained. At the same time the warrant was placed in the hands of one of the defendant's counsel, and then delivered to the constable who proceeded forthwith to execute it. In so doing, a part of the books and papers were brought from the Street Commissioner's office, and, placed in the room of the Supreme Court. Conover immediately thereafter proceed to the Street Commissioner's office, and according to the testimony of Turner, with violence, but, as stated in his own affidavit, without any violence, took possession of the rooms where the residue of the books and papers were, and kept the possession and control of such rooms to the present time. The plaintiffs contend that the defendant violated the injunction both in causing the portion of the books to be brought from the Street Commissioner's office, and also in taking possession and control of the office where the books were hid, excluding therefrom the deputy of Devlin, after Devlin had been arrested and taken to prison. A serious difference has taken place between the witnesses as to the precise time when the injunction and other paper were served on the defendants. That difference does not at most extend a period of more than two or three minutes, but was considered of importance as embracing that particular moment when Mr. Brewer, one of the counsel of Mr. Conover, took the warrant and leaving the court room delivered it to the Constable Farrington for execution. The defendant's counsel insist that the injunction was not served until after Mr Brewer left the court room. There are other matters, however, disclosed in the investigation which, from the view I entertain of the defendant's conduct, happily relieves me from the necessity of deciding this point. It is conceded that the injunction had been served on the Sheriff some hours; that the defendant, Conover, knew for some days previous that an application had been made for an injunction and was disposed of; that the injunction was served upon Conover in Court after the warrant was issued and before the officer had brought the first parcel of books which he removed; that no measures were taken by him after the service of the injunction to prevent the removal of the books, although it appears from the affidavit of Farrington that after he took one armful of the books to the Supreme Court room, he returned and procured a second armful with which he again returned to the Court. Whatever doubt might exist as to the time of serving the injunction on Conover, there can be no doubt but that it was served and understood before Farrington returned with the second load of books from the office. The obligation of obedience to the order was precisely the same whether it had been served before or after Mr. Brewer had left the court room with the warrant when it was signed by Judge Peabody. In either event it is conceded that it had been signed by the Judge, and Mr. Conover could just as well have stopped the execution of it after the first load of books had been received as he could, if the injunction had been served before Messrs. Brewer and Farrington first left the court-room. That such was his duty I have no doubt. The proceeding was one instituted by him self for the delivery of the books by himself, and was subject to his control. The Judge before whom it was pending could not have proceeded therein except on the application of his counsel, and the execution of the search warrant could have been suspended by him as easily before the second load of books was brought as afterwards. The fact shows that he had entire control over the execution of the warrant, because he did stay proceedings after the return of Farrington the second time from the Street Commissioner's office, I think, therefore, the evidence shows a clear violation of the injunction after the admitted service on Conover, and that it therefore becomes necessary for me to pass upon the question as to the exact point of time at which such injunction was served. There are facts also in this case which very strongly mark the conduct of the defendant, although they are connected with the conduct of the defendant's agents and counsel rather than himself. The fact of an injunction having been allowed was known to the counsel for some days. The haste with which the warrant was placed in execution after it was signed, the speed used in obtaining the books; the remarks of the counsel in regard to the time in which the books would be brought to the court room, the remarks made in court relative to the injunction, the advice to the officer to disobey the order, because he was not a party to the action, the change in the officer who was to execute the warrant—all show a predetermined course of action to execute the search warrant in evasion of that injunction. Instead of taking measures to delay the execution of the process, as was his duty, both Conover and his counsel were evidently endeavoring to have the warrant executed, and they used for that purpose all the means in their power, until after the officer returned a second time with books from the Street Commissioner's office. Such was not the course which would have been adopted by a party disposed to submit to the order of the courts. Nor was the conduct of Mr. Conover subsequently free from an interference with these books and papers. They were in the custody of Devlin, who had been appointed Street Commissioner by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Whether that appointment was rightfully made or not, is immaterial on this motion. When Devlin was arrested, Turner, his deputy, was rightfully in possession. Mr. Conover expelled Turner from the office, and consequently from the possession of the books and papers, which his duty required him to guard. From that time the defendant kept the entire control of the office, and with it of the books and papers therein. It is no answer to say he has not touched the books or permitted others to do so. He has assumed the control of them by excluding from the care of them those to whom the constituted authorities committed them. I can see no difference between this interference with them and that of taking possession of the rooms in which they were stacking them up from everybody. Such an act in regard to the property of individuals would be a trespass, for which the owner could recover the full value of the property in damages, and if the law considers such an act to be an interference with another's property, so as to charge the aggressor with its full value, surely it is no harsh construction to say that it violates an order of the Court which prohibited the defendant from any manner of interference with the books and papers of that office. I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the defendant, Conover, has violated the order of injunction served upon him, after its service, and that he should be adjudged guilty of contempt. The defendant's counsel objects to these proceedings that the order of injunction was not properly served. This copy of the papers were served with the order which was certified by the clerk. This is the proper and only mode in which an order made by a Court could be served. The original order was a part of the records of the Court, and no other service could be made than a copy certified by the clerk as a copy of an original order made by the Court. The Code, sec. — provides that the order may be made by the Court or by a Judge. The plaintiffs selected the former mode of proceeding, and their proceedings were regular. Even if there was a technical error in serving the order, the case of The People vs. Shurtevant (5 Seldee, p. 278) decides "that with actual notice of the injunction, although there might have occurred some slip in the formal method of bringing it home to the defendant, the defendant had no right to disobey or evade it." The case referred to by the defendant's counsel in G Howard P. r., p. 428, was on a motion against jurors not parties to the action, and is in no case applicable to this motion. Of the propriety of obedience to the orders of a court, there can be no doubt, and it is not for a party to decide whether such orders should or should not be obeyed; so long as the order remains in force it is his duty to comply with it, and when he assumes to act in disobedience of it, or exercise his power by causing acts to be done by his agents, which he is prohibited from doing directly, he is exposed in either case to punishments. And for this purpose it is equally immaterial whether the injunction was properly issued or not. So long as it remained in force the defendant was bound to recognize it as the order of the court which he was bound to respect and obey. Such is the language of the Vice Chancellor in Mott vs Holbsiu, 2 Edwards ch. r p. 186. And in Sullivan vs. Judah, 3 page 447, the Chancellor says, although a party is not to be permitted to violate an injunction with impunity, even if it had been erroneously issued and without any sufficient cause to sustain it, yet the Court may take that into consideration in determining the extent of punishments. And in the People vs Spalding, 2, page 329, the Chancellor says: In no case can a defendant be permitted to disobey an injunction regularly issued, whatever may be the final decision of the Court upon the merits of the cause. See also 5 Selden, 278. In the present case, I shall take it for granted that the defendant, acting under the advice of his counsel, might have supposed that he was not actually violating the injunction served upon him; but I cannot except any other conclusion than that both he and his couns

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A serious and fatal collision occurred on Long Island Sound, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, between the steamer *Metropolis*, Captain BROWN, of the Fall River line of steamers, which was coming up the Sound, and the propeller *J. N. Harris*, Capt. LEONARD SMITH, bound from New-York to New-London. The latter had a crew of eleven persons, all told, and fourteen passengers, including three children belonging to Captain SMITH. The collision occurred about half way between Falkland Island and New-Haven. The propeller was struck nearly amidships by the long sharp bow of the steamer, cut in two, and sunk in about three minutes. Three of the passengers only escaped by climbing through the cabin skylight, the doors being closed tight by the wrenching of the topwork of the vessel. These, with nine others of the crew, including the Captain were picked up by the boats of the steamer.

The total of the lost were thirteen and of the saved twelve. The names of the lost and saved are given elsewhere. The collision was caused, according to the account of the Pilot of the *Metropolis*, by his mistaking the propeller for a schooner sailing down Sound with a free wind. Governing himself by this idea, he attempted to pass to the left instead of the right of the supposed sailing vessel, while the propeller acted upon the general rule, ported his helm and sheered his vessel the same way—that is; to the southward. As soon as the mistake was discovered by the Pilot of the *Metropolis* he changed his course, Capt. SMITH, of the propeller, doing the same, and simultaneously stopping his engine to allow the steamer to take which side she pleased. The consequence was a collision, which happily is of very infrequent occurrence on that crowded marine thoroughfare. The pilot of the steamer alleges that he saw no head light displayed on board the propeller, which confirmed his impressions, in connexion with the hoisted sails, that she was a schooner. On this latter point the statement of Capt. SMITH is at variance with that of the pilot, for he says a head light was hoisted.

Miss LOUISA ROBINSON, daughter of Mr. GEORGE GORDON, one of the lost, was a young lady of fine accomplishments, and was the leading soprano singer in the Episcopal Church in Jersey City. Mrs. SMITH, who, with her daughter, was also lost, was the wife of A. L. SMITH, of Brooklyn, and a member of Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S Church. The *Harris* was valued at about $22,500, no marine insurance. The passengers of the *Metropolis*, some 200 or 300 in number, formed themselves into a committee, to relieve the immediate suffering of the wrecked passengers and crew who were saved, and raised $495, which was distributed among them. An invalid on the *Metropolis*, GEORGE TAPPAN, from New-Bedford, Mass., on his way with his wife South for his health, became so excited in consequence of the accident that he went into a paralytic state and immediately died.

There have been no arrivals at Quarantine of vessels from infected ports since Thursday. The *Trevilo* and *Indian Queen* were permitted yesterday to come up from the lower Quarantine anchorages to discharge their cargoes. Permission has been given to the *Union* to come up to day. The brig *Milton* arrived yesterday at Quarantine from Jacmel, via New Haven. She went up to New-Haven with a view to evade Quarantine—the report ran—but upon second sober thought, concluded it best to come on to New-York before unloading her cargo, and so save $1,000 fine for nonconformity to the Quarantine regulations.

A supposed case of yellow fever was taken yesterday from the brig *Express*, lying at the lower Quarantine anchorage, and brought to the Marine Hospital at upper Quarantine. The party died shortly after being brought to the hospital. It was afterwards discovered that the deceased fell from a spar to the deck a day or two ago, and the fever from which he died was superinduced by this fall. At the present time there is not a single case of yellow fever at the Quarantine Hospital.

The law concerning the sale of liquor on Sunday was more generally observed yesterday than on any previous Sunday since the law was ordered to be enforced, owing to the decisive steps taken by the Grand Jury, with respect to those who violate. In the first six Wards all the larger places were closed, and in those which remained open, nothing but "temperance drinks" was announced as on sale. Yet, a few of the smaller places, especially those in the Fourth Ward, sold openly, and to all who applied; others sold only to those known to be "all right" while a still larger number in this and all the other Wards carried on a back or side door business. In the Seventh Ward the Police report a general clearing, and an improved observance. Still, one disposed can, as yet, get drunk on Sunday, and can do so without leaving the City, if he knows the ropes.

On Saturday quite a scene occurred at the New-York Hotel, a gentleman residing in the neighborhood being discovered by a wealthy down-town merchant on terms of too great intimacy with his wife. The offending party made his escape almost *in puris naturalibus*, and was taken, by those who saw him, to be a lunatic. He ran pretty fast, for the injured husband had a revolver. All the parties belong to "our first society."

Judge INGRAHAM of the Common Pleas rendered two long and pregnant decisions Saturday in the Street Commission matter. He pronounced CONOVER guilty of contempt, and is to pronounce the punishment to-day unless Mr. CONOVER hastens to purge himself by restoring the missing books to the Street Commissioner's Office. The injunct on restraining CONOVER, DEVLIN, FIELD and the Sheriff from touching any of the books now in the office he removed from Mr. FIELD but continued toward all the others named. This partiality toward Mr. FIELD is owing to the fact that Mr. F. acted only as the Counsel of one of the other officers.

Two Fourth Ward policemen were attacked yesterday afternoon in James street by a gang of ruffians, who rescued from them a prisoner whom they had just arrested for disorderly conduct. The officers were not seriously injured, and succeeded in bringing one of the disorderlies to the Station house, where they detained him all day, fearing that an attempt to rescue would be made if they attempted to bring him before a magistrate.

A discourse was delivered on Sunday evening, at Bleecker-street Church, by Rev. C. SPEAR, of Boston, who has recently visited many prisons in the United States. As the result of his investigations he recommended that the clergy should pay more attention to the inmates of prisons. He was followed by the pastor of the Church, who denounced the character of not only the Sunday, but the daily Press. He thought that minute details of criminal attempts were very injurious to the morals of the young.

The funeral of WALTER S. JARDOT, the Seventh Ward policeman who came to his death under circumstances so mysterious, a few days since, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 204 Madison-street. It was very largely attended. The body was interred in Greenwood.

A young man named JAMES GRIFFIN, employed in the Press Department of the TIMES, was assaulted about 10 o'clock last evening, in front of the TIMES Office, by two men, one of whom struck him on the head with a club and knocked him down. A policeman arriving, the assailants fled. GRIFFIN was badly cut.

There were 636 deaths in the City last week,—53 more than the week preceding, the increase being caused by diseases of the bowels, cholera infantum and sun-strokes. It is just the weather to take children into the country, and for hard working men to save themselves by resting during the heat of the day.

A Crisis Deferred.

We were several times last winter taken severely to task by some of our contemporaries for steadfastly refusing to believe in the "approaching revulsion," so pertinaciously prophesied now for many years by both the *Herald* and the *Tribune*. We denied then, as we still deny, that the country would be ruined either by the excessive importations of foreign products, by large exportations of specie, or by large foreign loans on railway bonds. The "revulsion" has, as we expected, been at last postponed *sine die*. It and the comet have both vanished for the present.

Those who remember the terrible notes of warning sounded a few months ago by the *Tribune* in those racy articles on commercial affairs, in which National ruin was prognosticated as something very closely impending, were no doubt surprised by the appearance of an essay in the same journal, last week, commencing as follows:

> Results prove beyond a question that the people of this country have a decided talent for business. From all the numerous speculations and enterprises set on foot among us during the last twenty or thirty years, the profits on the whole must have considerably exceeded the losses. This is evident by the undeniable fact that the wealth and income of the country have increased at a decidedly greater rate than the increase of the population.

This is and has been exactly our opinion. We have more than once entreated our contemporary to believe that no one understands their business so well as the merchants and bankers themselves, and that all advice to them as to the quantity of goods they may safely order, or the amount of their savings they may safely invest in a house or office, is simply a waste of material. We advocated the letting of the commercial world alone in all matters the facts of which were fully before it. The business of a newspaper is to supply merchants with facts which they cannot conveniently learn in any other way, not to tell them to lodge money to meet their bills when they fall due, or to be sure not to order more goods than they think they can sell. This sort of admonition may do very well in Liberia, but in New-York it is certain to be unheeded. We maintained that "excessive speculation was only the foam on the surface of the wholesome and invigorating tap called Enterprise," and that, however numerous individual mistakes might be, the general result was sure to be favorable. When the *Tribune* was bewailing the multiplicity of railroads, and the fact that they were mostly made with foreign capital, we protested against placing our railways in the same category with those of either France, or England, or Germany. In the Old World they are, to a great extent, luxuries; with us they are necessities. They are our high roads; without them we have no markets and little intercommunication. In England, where, with all its wealth, the returns on capital are slow, and the field for investment limited, it is very easy for the country to draw too largely on present means for future profits. A railroad, in England, simply shortens the distance between two places already connected by a capital road, by a day or a day and a half. In America it opens up millions of acres of arable land, adds millions to the gross amount of our produce, and hundreds of thousands to the ranks of our producing classes. Our means of investing capital profitably are so numerous, and the returns on it so rapid, that no rules based on commercial operations in the past can serve as a guide in the future. Nothing can test our capabilities but self-interest, and to self-interest the task had better be left.

A great many of our railroads (and in saying this, our readers will remember that we are but repeating former observations on the same subject) will, no doubt, prove utterly ruinous to the original projectors. A great many foreign holders of their bonds may possibly find them so much waste paper, and we are sorry for it. But, to the public, except in a humanitarian point of view, this makes little difference. The country gains on the general result. Individuals are ruined, but the nation has got roads, the mass of which will always pay for the working of them, and eventually, no doubt, pay a dividend as well. This is sound doctrine. In this as well as in other matters, we can only watch the operation of general laws, and be guided by them in our action. It is by general laws that commerce, as well as the universe, is governed. We may safely lay down propositions with regard to men in masses, which we cannot apply to men in detail. Out of a thousand of any particular class a little experience enables us to calculate with tolerable accuracy the per centage which, inside a year, will commit thefts, though we could not say of any one man, individually, that he will become a thief. Out of a thousand engaged in business, it is easy to approximate to the per centage which will fail; but it is useless to try and find a rule which will mark out the particular individuals who will become bankrupts. If the general result of their labors proves successful, it is all the public needs to know, or the journalist need trouble himself about. We heartily congratulate the *Tribune* on having arrived at the following result:

> It is an undoubted fact that the building of our railroads has gone to verify the substantial truth of the old proverb that "Fools build houses;" but we are also strongly inclined to suspect that every transfer of the stock of a large proportion of our finished railroads, at the present prices, will go to verify the other half of the same proverb, which asserts not merely that fools build houses, but that wise men live in them. We can hardly imagine a greater absurdity than the suggestion that the railroads of this country are destined to remain an unproductive property. Railroads have become a necessity. People can no more get along without them than they can get along without shoes, or hats or suspenders. Some $700,000,000 are thus invested, and invested for the purpose of rendering a service which the public needs and must have. To suppose that the use of railroads is to be suspended, that steam-whistles are no longer to be heard, and that stage-coaches and baggage-wagons are to reappear, is ridiculous; but it is no less ridiculous to suppose that the cars are to continue to run for the convenience of the public merely, without any return to those who own the roads.

In another place, speaking of the various commercial enterprises of the day, our contemporary remarks,—"the history of these enterprises, looked at individually, is not calculated to lead to a very high estimate of the sound judgment and real power of foresight and calculation brought into play by our business." In this proposition it seems to us, there lurks a fallacy. To produce a favorable general result, the majority of these enterprises, even looked at individually, must have been well conducted. In no other way is a favorable result possible. Consequently the majority of the persons engaged in them must have displayed "sound judgment, power of foresight and calculation." To base any rule upon the failures of the minority is absurd; and to expect that in a vast number of very varied transactions there should be no errors, is ridiculous. We are but stating, in other words, one of the simplest rules of evidence.

The Echo of South Carolina.

On Saturday morning we called attention to the voice of MISSOURI, as uttered in her recent election. That voice is a voice of manly and intelligent protest against the extravagances of Pro-Slavery fanaticism; it is an emphatic declaration that the Slaveholders of Missouri are neither Mormons nor Mohammedans, who have surrendered their souls and their common sense to the sway of an unreasoning organism, but American republicans, capable of self-government, and as fearless in the examination of vital questions as men should be who are resolute in action upon the conclusions to which they come. We publish, to-day, what must be taken, we suppose, as the antiphonal echo of South Carolina to the voice of Missouri, since it comes to us indorsed by the press of the Palmetto State.

Colonel LAWRENCE M. KEITT of South Carolina, already known to the United States and to more of the rest of mankind than it is pleasant for us as American citizens to think of, for his participation in the infamous assault upon a Senator in the Senate Chamber of the nation, is now, it appears, sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. To him, there delectating himself in such Arcadian pleasures as that celebrated place may afford, his impassioned admirers, the "State-Rights" men of Marion C. H., S. C., address a brief but expressive letter, requesting him to come and eat with them a "public dinner," in honor of himself. With singular modesty they refrain from specifying the bill of fare, in which, however, we presume that fire figured largely in all its forms. We can only hope that cannibalism was not practiced upon so extensive a scale as appears to have been adopted by the people of another Southern State, of whom we are informed, by the Washington *Union*, that they recently invited a distinguished Senator to a "barbecue composed of *nearly two thousand ladies and gentlemen*."

But whatever the banquet may have been, Col. L. M. KEITT, tempted by the scent of Southern fire, or by the dearer smell of Northern blood, was obliged to stay at the White Sulpher Springs, and could not take pot-luck with his valiant friends. So he wrote them a letter descriptive of his views and feelings.

And this letter it is which we publish to-day, and which we beg our readers to compare with the tone and temper of Missouri, as manifested in her recent action, and in the language of her leading presses and her leading men. Missouri asserts, like Carolina, her right to manage her own affairs, but she does not think like Carolina, that in order to vindicate her faith in that right, and her determination to maintain it, it is necessary for her either to bite off her own nose, or to kick her neighbors down stairs in their own houses. Missouri repudiates, like Carolina, the interference of men or parties, who propose to philanthropize her institutions out of her borders, but she does not hold, like Carolina, that her institutions are beyond the necessity of investigation, or the possibility of reform, and so she does not repudiate the assistance of the economical and moral science of the age in conducting all necessary investigations, and in accomplishing all possible reform.

Standing at the very doors of Kansas, Missouri declares that the Pro-Slavery Party organized the invasions and aggravated the conflicts which disgraced that Territory. Beholding Kansas from afar, South Carolina can see in all the events of the last eighteen months only "a spurious and lachrymose philanthropy, synonymous with pauperism and riot, tilting down upon the pointed spears of Southern Slavery." Why South Carolina, remembering the proverbial fate of beggars on horseback, should be so much alarmed at this vision of "tilting pauperism," it is needless to inquire. Suffice it that she is alarmed, and, if incoherence of imagery be any fair test of intellectual condition, fairly frightened out of her wits. While the first thought of Missouri is to put her house in order, and make herself an honest power in the Union, South Carolina is resolved to "wheel into line with Georgia and Mississippi," regardless of the "shrieks of shivering Cabinets, hysterical Presidents and dissolving parties," for the purpose of doing some dreadful thing and exploding so much of the Universe as her gunpowder can reach. We are not, we hope, very sentimental, nor superfluously tender of heart. But if we should hear "the shrieks of a shivering Cabinet, of a hysterical President, and of dissolving parties," we think that our first impulse would be rather medical than military. We shouldn't be much terrified, we think, and we hope we should be generously moved to works of mercy.

That Col. L. M. KEITT and the "States-Right" Men of South Carolina in this emergency should be so very bellicose and uproarious seriously grieves us, and somewhat shakes our faith in the possibility of bringing South Carolina to reason. Yet we do not choose to despair even of Colonel L. M. KEITT and the States Right Men, and we beg them, as they love themselves and their public dinners, not to speak of their county, to reconsider this their first echo of the voice of Missouri, and to sit awhile at the feet of St. Louis before they again lift up their voice in the land.

The Privacy of Public Men.

The old adage that a prophet lacks honor in his own country is less applicable, perhaps, to such prophets as we in America possess, than it ever has been to any set of great men in any other land whatever. It is not to be counted among our national faults that we overlook our great men, or clap the extinguishing bushel of neglect upon our bright and shining lights. On the contrary, we are only too happy to do anybody honor, and we so delight in ovations of all sorts that anybody who will afford us a good excuse for one is sure of our "eternal gratitude" for at least nine days.

But it is odd enough to find, as in the casual revelations of life one constantly does, how imperfectly we know the circumstances and the character of those who are supposed to fill a large space in the public eye. Either the interest which our people take in conspicuous men is a singularly impersonal interest, or the multitude of our heroes makes it impossible for us to recollect much about any one of them. It is not very long, for instance, since a journal published in this City took occasion to preach an affecting sermon of filial piety and parental affection upon the text of a visit to WASHINGTON IRVING, whom the writer had found in the bosom of his family, surrounded by his three charming daughters, who made up with their accomplished parents a picture which reminded one of the home of MILTON, less the parental blindness and the filial ill-temper. And but last week a prominent bachelor of politics was quite as suddenly invested with similar honors. An insidious youth, with little luggage and less principle, appeared at Buffalo and announced himself the son of Senator SUMNER, in which capacity he was received without question, and succeeded in "doing" quite a considerable number of people in that very "Republican" city, before anybody seems to have been found who could explode the imposture.

Inquisitive as our people are commonly considered to be, their curiosity after all seems to find its own antidote in the infidelity of the public memory, and the private life of our public men would appear to be practically more sacred than it has usually been reckoned to be.

Custom-House Conveniences.

The Custom-House of New-York City is an institution important, not to this community alone, but to the whole country. As the actual centre of the most extensive circle of commercial exchanges in the Western world, New-York controls very largely for good or ill the movement of the life-blood of national enterprise. How business is transacted in New-York is a question which vitally concerns myriads of American citizens, and how business shall be transacted in New-York depends very materially, and in relation to a very considerable portion of our traffic, upon the management of the Custom-House and of its auxiliary offices. The Collector of this Port, therefore, is not merely a Federal officer, but in a very real sense a National officer, and his actions cannot fail to affect very seriously the popular feeling, both within and without the limits of his visible agency, either for or against the Administration which he represents. The nomination of the gentleman who actually fills this office was hailed with satisfaction by practical men of various parties in this City, because it was believed that in the discharge of his duties he would show himself as free from merely partisan ties, and as sincerely anxious to fulfill his important executive trust to the advantage of the great interests involved as was to be expected in this era of political chaos and of public demoralization. We do not mean to say that this comfortable belief has yet been seriously shaken, or that the public confidence in the capacity of Mr. SCHELL, and in his disposition rightly to employ that capacity for the public service, has as yet been seriously affected. But we have received from sundry different quarters such complaints of new complications and of fresh mistakes in the Administration of a public office which has never been very satisfactorily conducted, that we think it right to warn our new Collector, in time, of blunders which may grow, if not at once corrected, into very serious consequences. While we were looking for such practical improvements and reforms in the management of the Custom-House as should render that necessary evil as endurable as in the nature of things it can be, and should liberate the commerce of New-York from annoyances as superfluous as they are vexatious, we own that we are both surprised and concerned to hear that additional burdens of discomfort and perplexity are actually imposing upon a community which is the worst-used, probably, because it is the most long-suffering community in the civilized world.

We are informed, for instance, that the "general order" business, which is of the first importance to the great and growing steam commerce of the metropolis, has been confided to some party or parties unknown to the mercantile world, and transferred from the safe and commodious stores in which it was previously transacted, to establishments so inferior that the merchants interested are not only compelled to pay an additional fifteen cents on the rate of insurance upon their goods, but are also subjected to an unnecessary tax of superfluous cartage, amounting to an increase of fully *two-thirds* on that not inconsiderable item of commercial costs, while to these adventitious expenses and increased delay in the transaction of their business, the unfortunate victims of the United States Government are obliged to submit without even obtaining the poor satisfaction of adequate security for the goods thus stored.

To these complaints it is added that a perfectly incompetent person from one of the inland States, having been sent to this City on a mission of Custom-House supervision at the solicitation of his friends, has been suffered to draw up plans for the modification of the management of our Custom-House, which have received the sanction of the Department at Washington, and so are fastened upon our mercantile community without the approval or even the advice of those who should have been consulted in the matter.

In a word, it is beginning to be quite too commonly alleged that those chronic disorders of the "effete Governments of the Old World," Barnacleism and "circumlocution," have broken out in an acute form in our Custom-House. These disorders must be dealt with at once and emphatically, for it should be remembered that the American citizen, however patient, cannot be expected to surpass the camel in that quality, and it will be well that his burden should be lightened before the last hair brings on the dangerous reactions of indignation.

A VERY SMALL PARTY.—The Richmond *Enquirer* makes the following classification of parties in the next Congress:

FOR THE ADMINISTRATION:	
National Democrats	125
AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION:	
Black Republicans and Know-Nothings	109
Hon. Mr. KEITT	1
Democratic majority	15

over Black Republicans, Know-Nothings and KEITT.

The *Enquirer* further compliments the chivalric KEITT by calling him "Guy Fawks," probably from the propensity to blow up people indiscriminately which he manifests in his letter which we publish this morning.

The Disaster on the Sound.

The infrequency of accidents from collisions, or other causes, on Long Island Sound, causes a degree of alarm and excitement, when a disaster occurs to steamers on that crowded avenue of navigation, which are not experienced when much more terrible disasters happen on the great Lakes or the Western rivers. The rarity of disasters on the Sound is a proof of the extreme caution and good management which prevail on board the large steamers which are continually rushing through its waters. The terrible disaster of Saturday morning, by which the propeller *J. N. Harris* was instantly sunk and thirteen lives were sacrificed, appears from all the evidence furnished by the officers of the ill-fated vessel and of the steamer *Metropolis* with which she came in collision, to have been the result of an accident which no foresight could have guarded against. There will, we presume, be a legal investigation into the causes of the disaster, which may lead to the development of some facts now known to the public, which may give the melancholy affair a different aspect than it now wears. But, judging from the statements of the captains of the two boats the collision was purely accidental; the pilot of the *Metropolis* mistook the propeller for a sailing vessel, she having her sails set, and steering at an angle that prevented the smoke-pipe from being seen, he attempted to get out of her way according to the custom when a steamer meets a sailing vessel, while the pilot of the propeller put his helm a-port in conformity with the rules of steamers in passing each other, and thus they were brought in contact. The pilot of the *Metropolis* further states that there was no light, or at least not a sufficiently bright one on the forward part of the propeller to enable him to distinguish her from a sailing vessel, in time to prevent the disaster. We suspect that this latter cause was the one which mainly led to the accident, and it is a matter of wonder that more disasters from a similar cause do not occur in the Sound. There is a culpable neglect on board of the innumerable sailing craft in the Sound and on our coast, in not displaying a sufficiently bright light to prevent collisions, and even on board of our large steamboats, which are generally illuminated fore and aft, the lights are not always so bright as they should be. In the case of the unfortunate propeller, there must either have been great carelessness in displaying a light, or else a most culpable remissness of duty on the part of the pilot of the *Metropolis*. But we have no doubt that further investigation will clearly place the blame of the sad disaster where it belongs. In the present state of the matter it would be very unjust to censure either side, and it is well to guard against the very natural tendency to cast the blame, in an event of this kind, on the party that escapes unharmed.

The disaster, however, should be productive of good to the traveling public, by arousing the managers of the Sound steamers to greater vigilance, and making the captains and owners of the smaller craft sensible of the necessity of displaying better and more lights than they have been in the habit of doing at night.

Amusements.

The Summer season at the various places of theatrical amusement is now at an end. For many it has been a trying one,—WALLACK'S being, we believe, the only theatre that has been sustained with profit during the warm weather. The RAVELS, with their special entertainment, form, of course, an exception to this remark. They possess the secret of perpetual success, and never fail to play to crowded benches. A great deal of energy and enterprise have been displayed by Mr. NIBLO this season, in spite of this fact, and he has, we hope, reaped the benefit thereof.

For the present, the only Broadway Temple of the drama is at LAURA KEENE'S, where the marsh juveniles are prosecuting a successful campaign. There is something remarkably startling, and to maternal instincts measurably pleasing in the extraordinary precocity which is displayed by the infantile members of this troupe. Their impersonations are spirited and exact, and evince unusual mental quickness. The selection of pieces is not always good, but during the week the fairy spectacle of the "Naiad Queen" has afforded a very suitable opportunity for the display of the ability of this very remarkable little company. In such pieces they are entertaining and correct. So far they have more than satisfied expectation, and fill Laura Keene's Theatre in a very satisfactory manner.

There is a solitary event in the dramatic world this week which deserves to be remembered. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, towards whom every one's thoughts flow cordially, receives a complimentary benefit on Saturday at Niblo's Garden. It is a kindly little affair between the public and a very worthy artist, and it is hard to say who will feel most flattered by the occasion. The stage needs a few more men of Mr. BROUGHAM'S capacity and bearing.

Everything seems to promise a tremendous time next season in theatrical, as in musical matters. The enterprize of managers has never been so conspicuously displayed as in the engagements which have already been effected. Musical and dramatic attractions will be offered by the various establishments sufficient to tempt the most rigid to a liberal outlay. It is probable that the Opera will obtain, as it usually does, the major share of the public patronage, and it will deserve it, for, from all we can gather of the arrangements for the season, it will be the most complete and satisfactory we have yet had. Mr. ULLMAN'S principal engagements, up to the present time, are FREZZOLINI, LA GRANGE, FORMES, ROCKE, and ANCHUTZ, (Conductor.) For the sterling it is probable that some other tenor than ROCKE will assist, but the engagement of this celebrated artist is, we believe, almost a certainty. Of FERZZOLINI, enough has been said for the present. FORMES, the basso, is known by reputation in this country, and will certainly satisfy a very large class of auditors. He possesses the nine requisitions of a first-rate artist, which, according to ROSSINI, are eight of them, voice, and the ninth, more voice. He is a very useful man, not only in opera, but in oratorio and concert. Of ANCHUTZ, the conductor, we hear the most favorable reports. He has had much experience in his vocation, and can, it is said, conduct sixty operas without looking at a note of the scores. Let us hope that he will not fall into any of the numerous narrow German cliques that infest this goodly City, and bring disgrace on a profession which, under no circumstance, they are able to adorn. Mr. ULLMAN expects to have all in readiness for opening by the 7th of September. It is probable, however, that the second Monday in the month will be the opening night, and that "Somnambula" will be one operas selected.

In the meantime we are to have a brief musical season at Mr. BURTON'S Theatre, with the peerless VESTVALI as the principal attraction, supported by the best accepted talent of the Metropolis. The personal popularity of the lady, added to the real merits of the enterprise, insures it a successful issue. The campaign commences to-night, with "Lucretia Borgia," in which Signora VESTVALI, Signora LOUISA CARANDI, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor AMODEO, Signor COLLETTI, and others, will appear. The orchestra is under the direction of Signor TORRIANI.

A musical entertainment of a different but equally excellent kind is provided by Messrs. STUART and BOURICAULT at the Academy of Music. The promenade concerts which these gentlemen have undertaken at great risk, and which they support with remarkable courage, do—so far as public patronage is concerned—not fulfil the healthy promise of the first night. They are so excellent, so much superior to anything of the kind we have had before that it is a little disgraceful there should be anything wanting to contribute to their complete success. The attendance during the past week however was not bad, and and at ordinary prices would satisfy a management. But Messrs. STUART and BOURICAULT aimed for a popular entertainment at popular prices, and required very extensive audiences to reimburse them for their liberal outlays. During the present week they add new features to their attractive programme, and we trust there will be a generous response. Mr. H. C. COOPER, one of the best living violinists, has been engaged and will make his *début* before an American audience to-night. He is esteemed by English critics as the most chaste and classical of all soloists. Miss MILNER, a soprano vocalist of merit, also makes her *début*, and, in addition to these interesting events, that deservedly popular woman, Mrs. Jenny Wood, will delight the house with some of her extraordinary efforts. With these multiplied attractions, we shall be disappointed if there is not henceforth a succession of crowded houses. We may mention, by the way, that there is a concert in the afternoon for the benefit of those who live in the country.

At Wallack's Theatre Mr. PHILLIPS, a palse-taking and deserving artist, takes his benefit to-night. "Don Cæsar de Bazan;" and "Shylock," are on the bill for the occasion. In the former Mr. C. W. CLARKE appears, and in the latter Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

At Niblo's Garden "the graceful and beautiful Signorina THERESA ROLLA" is still the reigning star. She appears to-night in four characters, and is variously assisted by the military band and the tight-rope dancers.

At Purdy's National Theatre three pieces are up—"The Fast Young Men of New York and Brooklyn," "O'Neal the Great," and "Sudden Thoughts."

And at Barnum's Museum the Rogue Burdell Baby assists the Wizard WYMAN in conjuring quarters out of the willing pockets of the public. We are happy to say that the Wizard is the more popular of the two attractions.

Obituary.

Mr. BEVERLY ROBINSON, Sr., a member of the New-York bar, and an old and most exemplary citizen, died at his residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday last, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. R., though a grandson of Col. BEVERLY ROBINSON, of the British Army in the American Revolution, was a native of this City, born in 1778. He was removed, with his father's family, after the peace of 1783, to the province of New-Brunswick, where his younger brother, the late MORRIS ROBINSON, was born. The two brothers in after life returned to New-York, where the subject of the present notice settled himself as an Attorney and Conveyancer, and married the daughter of Col. WILLIAM DUER, (and granddaughter of Lord STIRLING, one of Gen. WASHINGTON'S aids,) who survives him, with two sons and two daughters. Mr. ROBINSON was highly and warmly esteemed by his acquaintances and neighbors, as well for his varied intelligence and sterling worth, as for his kind and unobtrusive manners.

Death of Judge Lee at Honolulu.

From the Polynesian, May 30.

Hon. WILLIAM L. LEE died at his residence in Honolulu on Thursday, 28th inst. The name of the late Chief Justice is so inseparably connected with the history of these Islands for the last ten or twelve years that it would prove a difficult task to point to any important measure of the Government, or any worthy social effort in which he did not take a part. Wherever the Sandwich Islands are known, Mr. LEE has been heard of as a pillar of the State, and through his efforts rather than those of any other individual, and the honest tendency of his public acts, the Government has acquired a reputation and prestige which give it strength beyond its proportions. In undertaking to reduce the Judiciary Department to order, and put our Courts of law into a position to command respect, he succeeded well indeed; and the principal tribunal over which he presided acquired such a name for wisdom, combined with probity not to be questioned, that parties often left their cases with the Court as an umpire of their own choice.

Mr. LEE was born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, in the State of New York, on the 26th of February, 1831. He was therefore at the time of his death only 26 years old, another instance of how much may be accomplished by patient industry, even during a short life. At a period of existence when many public men are only coming upon the stage, Mr. LEE has gone to rest from his labors. At the age of 18 he entered the Norwich University in the State of Vermont, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he left the institution and engaged in the business of a Civil Engineer in the service of his native State. In this profession he rose so rapidly that at the end of only three years he left it, having already filled the post of Resident Engineer. He next returned to Norwich University, where he graduated at the age of 20, taking the first honors.

On leaving the University the subject of this notice received the appointment of Superintendent of the Military Academy of Portsmouth, Virginia, in which position he remained one year. Having at this time of his maturity decided upon adopting the law as his permanent profession, he entered Harvard University, where he remained till he had finished the course of study under those eminent jurists, Judge STORY and Professor GREENLEAF. While he was about to establish himself as a practitioner, he was attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and his case was for some months considered to be a hopeless one, but a naturally strong constitution triumphed over the disease, and in the year 1844 he was able to commence the practice of law in the City of Troy, New-York. Here he remained only a short time before the recurrence of pulmonary symptoms warned him to seek a more genial climate. At that time the public attention was strongly directed towards the new Territory of Oregon, which was supposed to offer unusual inducements to settlers, as well in the salubrity of its climate as the fertility of its soil and its prospect of a speedy growth. Deciding then to cast his fortunes in that young country, Mr. LEE embarked with a company of fourteen besides himself, on board the brig *Henry*, bound for Columbia River, by way of the Sandwich Islands, and after a tempestuous voyage of about eight months arrived at Honolulu on the 12th of October, 1846.

Through the influence of JOHN ROGERS, Esq., and others, Mr. LEE was invited by his late Majesty and the Chiefs to take up his abode here, and accept the office of Presiding Judge of the old Court of Oyer. As a more particular allusion to his many subsequent labors cannot be out of place here, we will state that after the passage of the "Act to Organize the Judiciary," in 1847, Mr. LEE was appointed Chief Justice of the late Superior Court of Law and Equity, and upon the reorganization of the Judiciary, consequent upon the adoption of the new Constitution of 1852, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chancellor of the Kingdom, which office he held up to the time of his death. Upon the death of the late Mr. RICHARDS, he was appointed President of the Board of Land Commissioners, and continued to preside over that body until the final close of its labors in 1855. When, in 1845, he resolved to visit the United States for the benefit of his health, his Majesty appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, in which capacity he negotiated with the Cabinet of President PIERCE a treaty of commercial reciprocity, which was calculated to have given a great impulse to our agriculture and commerce, had it been sanctioned by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. LEE was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the session of 1851, at the close of which he was appointed as one of the three Commissioners charged with the duty of framing a new Constitution, the original draft of which was prepared by him for subdivision to the King and the Legislative Body. The Penal Code, and many of the most important laws to be found upon our statute books subsequent to the year 1847, were drawn up by him; and he was one of the three Commissioners appointed in 1856 to revise the existing laws and prepare an entire Civil Code. During last summer, while the guest of the Hon. R. MOFFITT, at Kaahu, Judge LEE, with the assistance of Judge ROBERTSON, was engaged upon the last named work, which, on account of his subsequent severe illness, still remains unfinished.

Up to the time of his visit to the United States he had, in addition to his other duties, to maintain an extensive correspondence with persons, both foreigners and natives, resident in other parts of the Kingdom; with the latter he corresponded in their own language, in which, amidst all his cares, he succeeded in acquiring a fair degree of proficiency.

Mr. LEE took a lively interest in all the public institutions and benevolent associations of the day, of most of which he was an ever-ready and efficient member. For several years he was President of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, for whose success and usefulness he labored with great zeal.

Such are some of the services rendered to the Hawaiian nation by this eminent man, whose death, at the early age of thirty-six, will be sincerely deplored by this entire people, high and low, foreign and native, from Hilo to Niihau.

Mr. LEE married in 1849, KATE E. NEWTON, of Albany, State of New-York, but leaves no issue.

The late General Rusk, of Texas.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 6.

These compose all the circumstances that have reached us of Gen. RUSK'S death. They betoken premeditation, and show a disturbed and disordered condition of mind. Great indeed must have been the afflictions, and sore the trials, which could drive in on such a state of despair a man of head so brave and understanding so solid, and temper so serene, as were those of Senator Rusk.

We have not at hand materials for an extended notice of his life and career. These will doubtless be fully commemorated by those who have access to authentic documents, and it is not likely that a name which has grown up so steadily into such wide and well merited popularity, and was increasing in greatness and influence, will be permitted to fade away for the want of a record.

We may, however, state in brief, from memory,

that Senator RUSK was a native of South Carolina, and an early emigrant to Texas. He was there before independence, and was one of the early patriots who took up arms to resist the Mexican oppressions. He held the rank of colonel in the revolutionary army, and the declarations of independence, and the constitution of the Republic of Texas, was the first Secretary of War. His energy in the management of that department was of infinite value to the infant State, and is spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy, by men of all parties, who were engaged in the great conflic ; and it must be noted that there is no theme upon which partisanship has been more fiercely manifested than the history of the Texas revolution. All men, of all sides, however, have conceded the most unflinching courage and patriotism, and the most zealous and successful labors, to Gen. RUSK.

He was with the army at San Jacinto, and Houston's opponents aver that to RUSK is due the greater credit as the hero of the day. Be that as it may, his fame continued to grow, unsullied by reproach. He had subsequently temporary command of the army, from which he was transferred to a seat in the Cabinet of President HOUSTON. This place he resigned, in order to attend to his private affairs, but was not long permitted to remain in retirement. He was called out to suppress the Mexican revolt at Nacogdoches, in 1838; led a regiment from Eastern Texas against the Cherokees, in 1839. In 1843, when the law was passed for the protection of the Western frontier, creating the office of Major General for that special purpose, it was voted by the President as unconstitutional, because the command of the army was made independent of the Executive. The Legislature passed the law over the veto, and elected Gen. RUSK to the high office.

On the annexation of Texas to the United States and her admission into the Union, Gen. RUSK was chosen one of the first Senators; and in the drawing for terms with his colleague, Gen. HOUSTON, he drew the long term, which expired in 1851. He was re-elected—unanimously, we believe—and had been just re-elected again, without opposition, for a third term.

What has been Gen. RUSK's career in the Senate is well known to the whole country. It has not been marked by detached acts of high statesmanship, or by brilliant oratory on special occasions, so much as the steady performance of his whole duty, with an ability fully up to the mark, and a directness and integrity of purpose, which won for him frequent admiration and universal confidence. In the Senate of the United States there has been no Senator, for years, to whom more unswerving respect was paid on all sides, for the solidity of his judgment, the purity of his patriotism and the strength of will and of capacity with which he adhered to his convictions. He was a trusted leader of his own party—one they delighted to honor; yet its adversaries honored him, and never vented upon him the reproaches which they heaped upon his party.

He was Southern born—true to his section, and even fiery in the zeal with which he resented and repelled aggressions upon the rights of the South, yet he labored with energy, with hope and with faith, for the preservation of the Union.

There has been, indeed, a growing conviction throughout the Southwest, and not confined to that region, but widely spread in other sections, that in these troublous times for our country, which are apprehended to be so nigh, we might find a capable, wise, brave and honest leader in Thomas J. RUSK. We know that during the late Presidential contest, when it was doubtful whether a union of conservative force could be effected on any man strong enough to defeat the combination which at last centred about FREMONT—there was many an anxious thought turned upon RUSK as the man for the times; and in leadership for the coming struggle his name had already begun to present the nucleus of a powerful organization.

These hopes are suddenly darkened. The strong mind is shattered—the strong heart has been broken. Some fatal grief, inscrutable in its workings, crushing out hope, has driven to the desperate refuge of suicide one in whom the heroic qualities were so manifest that the world would have invited him to grapple with the deadlies foes without fear that he would give back an inch. Alas! for the weakness of human nature, even in the strongest—for the uncertainty of all human calculations and the fallibility of human judgment—that the friends who so much admired him, and had such brilliant hopes for him, should gather round his new made grave, and while they mingle their tears for his loss, crave charity for the madness which wrecked his brain and drove him to self-destruction.

The Grasshopper Plague.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ANOKA, Friday, July 31, 1857.

At just about the time you copied the accounts of the "Grasshopper Plague" in Minnesota, July 18, they began to migrate in myriads southeastward, and though they are now frequently visible in the air far above us, none, except a few whose wings are not yet fully grown, are seen on the ground, and all fear of further injury from them is past.

Our wheat will probably be full a quarter of a crop, while corn and potatoes bid fair for more than an average yield, as the weather for the last month has been more favorable than either of the past two seasons. Some few residents on the Mississippi, above Anoke, left last Fall, and some had intended to do so this Summer; but the exodus of the grasshoppers, and their depredations in other parts of the country have shown that going from where the pest was deposited last year, to where it is likely to be this, is like "out of the frying pan into the fire."

One curious feature in their performances is the fact, that on the north bank of streams to which they had traveled on foot, almost every thing green was destroyed, while for some distance immediately south of the stream hardly any damage is done. In other localities adjoining fields show the same difference, one being entirely stripped and its neighbor entirely spared. The grass crop has suffered far less than it was, at one time, supposed, and as the apprehensions of a short crop of fodder have led to the careful harvesting of nearly every available ton of hay, there is prospect of a better supply of cattle feed this Winter than last, especially as our loss of hay by prairie fires last Fall will lead to greater care and watchfulness this season.

Previous to the departure of our winged guests many farmers felt disinclined to making any preparation for cultivation next year; since that time, however, they have commenced "breaking" with renewed energy and confidence, so that our prospects, aside from what our railroads promise, have never been so good as now. K.

Custom House Forms.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to suggest, through your valuable paper, a few ideas as to the formation of a perfect Custom-House. In the first place, the present forms, &c., now in practice, are far from facilitating the merchant or clerk in a speedy delivery of the goods. Let us go back to the forms in use during Mr. LAWRENCE's Collectorship. At that time merchants were able to get their goods out of the Public Store two or three days after their landing from the vessel:

1. The merchant prepared his entry; said entry was passed by the clerk in the Collector's Office.
2. Entry clerk in the Naval Office.
3. Swear to the entry before a Deputy Collector.
4. Bond Clerk.
5. Entry checked in Naval Office to pay duty.
6. Cashier's Office. Pay duty. (I would suggest that when the duty is paid, that the Cashier keep the invoices, and send them over to the Appraiser's Office.)
7. Papers rechecked in Naval Office.
8. Permit signed by Naval Officer and Deputy Collector.
9. Take permit on board of vessel.

During Mr. LAWRENCE's Collectorship, parties obtained their invoices (after being examined) from the examiners, and then obtained the signature of one of the appraisers. Finding that this interfered greatly with the pressure of business, in many ways, said examiners were trenched and annoyed by this party and that party for their invoices; their time was thus taken up in looking for invoices and answering questions. Well, in place of this old form, let the invoices after examination be sent to the appraisers; they will then look them over and sign them. If anything is wrong, for of course many things may turn up that the merchant is not aware of—for instance, his goods may be considered by the appraisers, as not being entered at the correct market value, or they may be passed at a higher rate than entered per entry—I would suggest that the merchant be notified of said fact. By this means much time can be saved by the merchants and Custom-House officers. Time is valuable to both parties. It would be well for the appraisers to have a Clerk at their disposal, so that when the merchant called for his invoice, said Clerk would deliver the same, or state if anything therein was wrong.

10. Obtain invoice from Appraiser's Office.
11. Entry liquidated by Entry Clerk in Collector's Office.
12. The same in Naval Office.
13. Order Desk, &c.

It is needless to mention the other forms, as every Custom House Clerk is familiar with them.

The great drawback has been this invoice system. At the present time the merchant does not see his invoice after the payment of duties. I should like to know how the merchant can procure his goods without an order. Let him get one at the *Order Desk* as formerly. The Collector retains the invoice, and by so doing, he undertakes double duty for his clerks. The merchants would much prefer the old routine, that was in practice years ago. There is no occasion for a merchant's clerk, to enter the examining room,—but I say let him get his invoice from the Appraiser's Department, and go through the old forms to procure his order for the goods. Merchants in a general thing cannot be familiar with the Custom House routine, as it is customary for them simply to sign their bond and swear to their entry, not taking turns at any desk, leaving their entries to their clerks to finish—therefore, they should consult with their clerks as to the best and quickest forms to be suggested to the Committee. The New-Yorkers know much better than outsiders do, as to the proper forms of Custom House business. When a Clerk once knows them he seldom forgets them.

☞ Under the present forms, it takes at least one or two weeks to get your goods from public store, and in many cases longer. It costs the merchant more time and money, for this reason: Say for instance, he has four or more invoices to one entry, said entries are numbered by the Custom-House Clerk, 1, 2, 3 and 4, &c. A list is made of these invoices, they are confused with those belonging to other merchents, sent over to the Appraiser's office, and then distributed to the respective examiners. The examiner gets invoice No. 1, examines the respective case *ordered* on said invoice, sends it back to the Appraiser, and thence it goes to the Invoice Clerk, then, *I might say*, to some half a dozen clerks, before it gets to the order desk. About an hour after, invoice No. 1 is complete, invoice No. 2 is sent to the Appraiser, and goes through the same form, consequently the merchant throws away sixty cents, whereas, if he could obtain all these four invoices in the first place from the Appraiser, he could have his own order made out for his four cases at a cost of twenty cents, saying he has one case to each invoice, and thus save time. I have been all through these forms, and know them too well. The twenty cents have been paid so often on each additional order that, in fact, it may be called robbery. I would suggest the calling of a meeting of the merchants' clerks—they know best how to make a perfect Custom-House system. TONY.

BLIND JUSTICE.—Justice is nowhere more blind and unequal in her mandates than at the Police Courts. A man named EDWARD KENNEDY, an Irish tailor, was brought yesterday afternoon before Justice BRENNAN, at Essex Market Police Court, by Officer JONES, of the Seventh Precinct, who preferred a charge against him. "I arrested this man at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in Cherry-street," said the officer, "for disorderly conduct. He was standing on the sidewalk with two men, and as I and my partner, Officer BUTTERFIELD, passed them, they hallooed after us, using opprobrious epithets and vile language, with a view to excite us. We passed slowly on, paying no heed to them. This encouraged them, and they continued to taunt us and halloo after us the more. A crowd beginning to collect, we turned about and desired the three men to enter their houses, or else we would be compelled to arrest them. Two of them, after a little perleying, did as we desired, but this man, the prisoner, refused to move, but grew more insolent and told us to take him in if we dare. We thereupon arrested him."

KENNEDY explained affairs a little different, and, of course, in his own behalf.

The magistrate dismissed the case, after assuring KENNEDY that if he was again brought before him on a like charge he would be dealt with severely.

The officer gave open expression to his discontent at the magistrate's action. "It is no use, your Honor, for a policeman to make an arrest. It is extremely dangerous to take a man into custody in some parts of our Precinct, especially in Cherry and Water streets. We are pretty sure of being assailed most violently, and are generally lucky if we escape without a broken head, and when, after great personal risk, we do make an arrest, which always causes us much extra labor, our prisoner is dismissed. It is really too bad—it's no use in our doing our duty."

"In this instance," replied the magistrate, "I think a reprimand will be sufficient. You know the man. If you catch him again in any such affair, bring him before me and he will not get off so easily."

KENNEDY hereupon retired from the Court, and on meeting officer JONES on the sidewalk said to him, in a threatening manner,—"Now you have done your most. Remember I will remember you for this, dead or alive!"

The policeman was prompted to rearrest the unforgiving KENNEDY, but to use his own language, "he knew it would be no use, as he let him slide," and returned back to his Ward to report the case "dismissed of course, Sergeant."

A few days ago two little boys were arrested in the Seventh Ward for fighting in the street. They were taken before Justice BRENNAN who sentenced them each to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. WM. TRAVIS, a gentleman residing at No. 249 West Forty-ninth-street was attacked, at a late hour on Saturday night, in the Tenth-avenue, by five men. They knocked him down and robbed him of $5, which was all the money he had about him. Officer STEWART, of the Twenty-first Precinct, came to his assistance, and arrested one of the robbers, an Irishman, named JOHN HENNIGAN. The others escaped. HENNIGAN was taken before Justice FLANDREAU and committed for examination.

☞ A North American Temperance Convention is to be held at Chicago on the 10th of November next. Its object is to secure unity of action among all Temperance organizations. Dr. JESSE C. PECK, E. C. DELAVAN and PETER SINCLAIR will be present.

Why a Minister Left his Church—Brutal Outrages on Slaves.

The Rev. SAMUEL SAWYER, a graduate of the New-York Union Theological Seminary, and for the last nine years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rogersville, East Tennessee, was recently driven from his Church in consequence of his course in regard to the beating of a slave named ANTHONY by his master, one Col. NETHERLAND, an elder in his Church. Mr. SAWYER has published nothing in regard to the affair until driven to it by slanderous reports; prejudicial to his character as a minister, have been circulated and forced him to his own defence. He therefore publishes a long statement in a supplement to the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Presbyterian Witness*, the truth of which is vouched for by Messrs. JOSEPH HOFFMASTER and J. M. JOHNSON, elders of the Rogersville Church. The Col. NETHERLAND, whose brutality is so disgustingly shown, was been elected a delegate to the Secession Convention called by the Pro-Slavery ministers of the New School Presbyterian Church, to meet at Richmond on the 27th inst.

It appears that a slave, formerly belonging to the children of Dr. REA, was owned by Col. NETHERLAND, and was sold in 1856 to be sent to Mississippi. Rather than go "down South," the negro ran off to the woods, and remained concealed for more than a year, until found and brought back by some hunters. He was then handed over by Col. N., with his cousins on, to the trader who bought him, who took him back of the church, in a field, and there, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, beat him with over three hundred and thirty blows, laid on with a leather strap nailed to a board, while the slave was tied down on his back, naked and blindfolded. The trader whipped him to make him confess who had harbored him, and probably would have "beaten him till Saturday night," if such an excitement had not been caused by the first instalment of scourging.

But this was not the worst. Col. NETHERLAND owned an old gray-haired slave who had nursed him in infancy, and suspecting that he knew more about the runaway and who had harbored him than he chose to tell, he handed him over to the same negro trader, to be taken on a neighboring county and there beaten at discretion, to make him confess.

The trader took the old man to a place called Bean's Station, in the next County, (Grainger,) and there, on Sunday morning, in a stable, on the public highway, stripped and tied him naked on a plank, strapped his feet to a post, and tied his head forward to a brace, and then whipped him by striking with a carpenter's handsaw—Mississippi way—which raised large blisters and bursts them, cutting the hide in pieces. He whipped him that Sunday till all the neighbors closed their doors—whipped him till the neighbors put down their windows and closed the curtains—whipped him till the women, driven wild by hearing the blows and the negro's agonizing cries for mercy, cried out against it—till one man declared if he did not stop he would return him to court—till the landlord of the tavern, after hearing in silence the infliction of at least three hundred blows with the saw, went to him and told him that he must put an end to it—that he himself was liable to indictment for suffering such things on his premises, and that he was unwilling to hear it any longer. The trader became very angry at this interference, and told the landlord that he had sent a boy to get him a bundle of whips to scourge the negro's back when the flesh should be too much cut up by the saw; and, finally, finding he could not go on, he tumbled the negro into his wagon in disgust at the Bean Station people, and went to Rutledge. The slave had two fits in consequence of the beating, but notwithstanding, the trader tied him up again in Rutledge jail, while the jailor (who would hardly have allowed it) was away, and beat him with three sticks from a loom over the raw flesh, until he was tired, and then told him he would try it again the next day. The Inspectore, however, refused to let the jail be used for such purpose, and the negro was sent home in a week, no information having been obtained from him.

Thereupon a great excitement arose at Rogersville, and the Church Session mildly requested Col. NETHERLAND to come forward and show he was not responsible for the outrage. He refused to do this—declared he had a right to beat his negroes as much as he chose, or have it done—that churches had nothing to do with politics—and finally wound up by declaring Mr. SAWYER an Abolitionist, and that he must leave. Mr. SAWYER, thinking that the church would be divided if he stayed, and his friends being too much afraid of being called Abolitionists if they stood up for him, resigned the charge of this church, with its most righteous elder, and came away.

Letter from Hon. L. M. Keitt.

To Hon. L. M. Keitt:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of "State Rights Democrats," including a number of your personal friends, the undersigned were appointed a committee to tender you an invitation to sojourn with us, and partake of a public dinner, as a mark of the high appreciation we have of your distinguished talents, high-toned political character, and manly defence of Southern Rights.

We have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,

N. Phillips,	J. Hamilton Heuegan,
C. W. Miller,	A. L. Evans,
E. B. Wheeler,	A. Turpin Harllee,
N. C. McDuffie,	Duncan McIntyre,
W. H. Crawford,	Thomas E. Stanley,

MARION C. H., S. C., July 33, 1857.

WHITE SULPHUR, VA., Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 23d ult., in which you tender me a public dinner on behalf of the States Right Democracy of Marion. I regret my inability to accept it, as I would most cheerfully counsel with you, both as to the circumstances which surround the cause of the South, and the policy which she should adopt in the present exigency of affairs.

Events, in my judgment are hurrying to a crisis in which the South will have to stake her rights and safety upon her own union, and vindicate her existence by her own resources.

The day is past when treacherous concession, and huckstering compromises can stay back fanaticism and I trust that the day will never come when unmeaning or insulting hosannahs to the Union will be able to bind her arm when made bare to strike her foe. The rival forms of society at the North and at the South are about to face each other, and shivering Cebinets, nor convulsive Administrations, nor dying parties, can avoid the conflict or mitigate the shock. A spurious and lachrymose philanthropy, synonymous with pauperism and riot, is now tilting down upon the pointed spears of Southern Slavery, and either Northern license or Southern law must triumph. Never before have they fairly faced each other, but all artificial obstacles are now rapidly disappearing, and the contest is beginning in earnest. Hopeful and patriotic men believe that this coatest would be mitigated into rivalry, and restrained within due bounds by the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. Under its sheltering provisions they believe that the different forms of society, North and South, could expand and develop side by side, and that the machinery of government might hence move on without being broken in pieces or jostled from its track. The hill itself was founded upon the fact that the forms of society and labor at the North and at the South were different, and its provisions were intended to secure an honorable and amicable rivalry between them. The federal government, as the agent of both, was pledged to an inflexible neutrality, while the champions of each struggled to advance their respective causes. This neutrality of the government, it was believed would allow legitimate expansion and development to the institutions of each section, and thereby arrest all improper collisions. During Mr. PIERCE's administration this neutrality was maintained by the President, though perjured Governors, basely betraying their trusts, violated it. They were removed, and it is well known that the administration did not sympathize with their treachery.

Has the present Administration fairly carried out the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Have they secured fair play between the North and the South? The first act was the appointment as Governor of Kansas, of a man of broken fortunes and sullied name; a needy adventurer, who traded upon the sincerity of the South, and stole into her confidence, through deceitful professions. What was his first act? To debauch Kansas from allegiance to the South, and deliver her into the hands of Free-Soil fanatics. To say that the cause of the South was lost in Kansas prior to the appointment of WALKER, is to palliate fraud by falsehood. A plain statement of facts will show the truth in this particular. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, an effort was immediately made by both sections, the South to establish, the North to prohibit, Slavery. This issue absorbed all others, and constituted the grievance of every contest in that Territory. Companies were organized at the North, and money freely contributed by Legislatures and individuals, to colonize Kansas with Free-Soil incendiaries, and expel Slavery from its limits. The South was roused by the fierce and plunging propagandism of the North, and her sons went to champion her cause in the new Territory: and her money was given to maintain them in the struggle. At the very beginning of its Territorial existence, Kansas became the battle-ground, where the forms of society and labor, North and South, strove for the mastery. This was the only question agitated in the Territory. Contest succeeded contest, the South won each; triumph followed triumph, and each was emblazoned upon her banner. Three times was General WALKER elected the Delegate from the Territory, and each time he was elected as the pro-Slavery representative. A large majority of the members of the Territorial Legislature have always been pro Slavery men, and the Constitution, which is expected to close the Territorial career of Kansas, and inaugurate her a State, is absolutely in the hands of the same party. Public law makes this Convention the absolute architect of the Constitution of Kansas, and usage in many similar cases, dispenses with the submission of the Constitution to popular ratification.

Why were companies organized and money levied at the North but to make Kansas a free State? Why were efforts made at the South to colonize Kansas, and money given to accomplish this, but to make her a slave State? Every effort, every struggle, every movement on either side, was made to make Kansas a free or slave State. The Federal Government, as the agent of both parties, was pledged to absolute impartiality between the contending parties. The South won on every phase of the issue, and every step of the fight; and now, when the sceptre of control is in her very grasp, it is suddenly and rudely torn away from her. How comes it that this change has so suddenly happened? How comes it that the cause of the South has so suddenly gone down? Perjured Governors have broken faith to blast her cause, and yet she bravely struggles and wins the victory against all odds. Prostituted patronage insinuates its debauchery, and yet the nerves of the South are unshacked and her energy unquelled. Year after year her territory is shaken with revolt, is stained with blood and wrapped in flames, and yet the cause of the South prospers and her banner is triumphant. The last and closing struggle is made, and the victory is here! when lo! its fruits turn to ashes in her hands, and despair settles upon her cause. Why this so sudden change? Is it not the nefarious and fraudulent intervention of the Federal Government? There were perjured Governors in Kansas before WALKER stained its soil with fraud and tyranny; but their crimes were fruitless, because the Administration was known not to sympathize with or connive at the fraud and wrong. How happens it that WALKER's dishonest intrigues too have not been bootless also? Is it not because the Administration is believed to sympathize with and abet the fraud and wrong? Is it not because he is believed to be clothed with the sanctions of the Federal Government that he has succeeded in his foul and recited machinations? If the cause of the South is lost in Kansas, it is lost through the base betrayal of a perjured minion of federal appointment. If the cause of the South be lost in Kansas, it is lost because a federal official, with the tarnished tinsel of office around him, has traveled through the Territory as a vagrant orator, strolling player, and political mountebank, corrupting and debauching, tricking and bullying wherever Free-Soil objects could be accomplished by these base appliances.

The loss of Kansas to the South is a great loss. And does it become the minions of the party in the losing section to stigmatize those who have shed their blood, and given their money to avert this calamity, by saying that the struggle was a foolish one in the beginning, for that the cause of the South was long ago hopeless? No—the sacrifices were patriotic, and the efforts made to save Kansas to the South were noble. Nor were they bootless, until the Federal Government fraudulently interfered. Is it honest, is it manly, is it decent, for the Administration to gather the spoils of the fraud committed by its minion, and then shuffle off the responsibility? To do so is despicable cowardice and vulgar meanness. I will not strike the minion and bend the knee to the master. I will not have gauntlets for the former and velvet for the latter.

With treachery and fraud tricking us out of Kansas, what is our policy? I answer, that it is the duty as well as the policy of the State to take her stand by the side of Georgia and Mississippi. These patriotic States have promptly rebuked the dishonest intrigues which have affected us in Kansas, and have put forth a high vindication of Southern rights. Let us cooperate with them. If the South is ejected from Kansas, it is done to consolidate and strengthen the Free-Soil Democracy of the North. The various fragments and factions of Democracy are all more or less Free-Soil, are each ringing its "log-roll" to prevent collision, and are all ready to be soldered together again by Free-Soil cement. To accomplish this foul Union, the South is to be sacrificed in Kansas. What hoofs is whether the South is sacrificed through Free Soil Democracy or Black Republicanism!

That which chiefly recommended the Nebraska bill to the South was its committal of the Democratic party to a clearer vindication of her rights. This has been defeated by the intrigues of those in power. Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated by the North and elected by the South, and any act of perfidy on his part is and will be doubly damned. Democracy at the North is hopelessly prostrated, unless it can be revived by some Free-Soil application. In any issue between Slavery and Abolitionism, the North will accept the latter; and as that is the main issue before the people, the North cannot be relied upon. The only chance that remained, viz: that of allowing each section to legitimately develop its institutions through fair rivalry, has been destroyed by the fraudulent intervention of the Federal Government. The contest is rapidly coming, and the South must rely upon herself. Though her efforts be stigmatized by federal minions, and the resolutions of sovereign States denouncing fraud and wrong, be pronounced "ungracious" by an executive of her own creation, yet she must achieve her safety, though her arm should fall heavily upon a cabinet of mutes and a paralytic Administration. In 1850, the Whig party of the South, which had elected Gen. TAYLOR, trampled him from power when his treachery was made manifest; and will the Democratic party of the South be less true to our rights and honor, or less haughty and indignant against fraud and wrong? The democratic party owes the same duty to the South, and every act of treachery should be met by consuming unrest. No leader is anointed against the vengeance of an outraged people, and no official is so high that popular justice cannot reach him. The South must maintain her rights, though she turn a deaf ear to the appealing shrieks of shivering Cebinets, of hysterical Presidents, and dissolving parties. Her safety is in her union, and Georgia and Mississippi have gloriously led the way. Let South Carolina wheel into line with them, and march with steady step along the same bright track of constitutional integrity. Let her be no laggard in that contest in which the rights and honor of the South are to be vindicated. There should be no dissension in the Southern camp, and I trust there will be none, when the hour arrives in which loyalty to party will be treason to the South.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

To Messrs. PHILLIPS, MILLER, WHEELER, EVANS, and others, Marion C. H., S. C.

Indian Fighting in Texas.

The *Picayune* is indebted to Lieut WOOD, U. S. A., who arrived here, last evening, from Texas, *en route* for Washington, for the following facts, which were received by him from Lieut Hoon, of the 2d Artillery, just as he was leaving Texas:

Lieut. Hoon, Company G, 2d Cavalry, reports an engagement, on the 20th July, at the head of Devil River, with forty-five Indians.

He had twenty-four men on a scouting party; was informed at Fort Mason, from which he was detached, that a band of Lipans had obtained permission to bring in their families, and if they encountered any of the scouting parties, they were to hoist a white flag. On the 30th, he discovered ten Indians, who raised a white flag. He kept seven men with his pack mules and started towards them, and when he approached within about thirty yards, they immediately lowered their flag, and some thirty Indians sprang up and commenced firing rifles and arrows.

These shots were forthwith returned, and a close combat ensued. Lieutenant Hoon's men were armed with yagers and one revolver each. The melée became so close that one of the men, after firing his gun, hung it over the pommel of his saddle, and an Indian took it off!

He killed nine Indians and wounded ten or twelve. Lost two men, one killed and one missing; one dangerously wounded; himself and three men were wounded; and one horse was killed and three wounded.

Lieut. Hoon had seventeen fighting men in the engagement. His guides counted forty-five Indians, and stated them to be Lipans and Comanches.

If Lieut. HOON's men had been armed with two revolvers each, it is thought he would have destroyed the whole party.

A Bad Woman—Murdered Children.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A sexton, who has been for several years acting as such in one of our city graveyards, called at the Mayor's office to-day, and solicited the Mayor to give him a permit to see Mrs. GARDNER, now awaiting trial, in the County Jail, on a charge of murder.

The Mayor very naturally inquired why he wished to see her, and in reply the sexton told him that he had certain suspicions floating in his mind, and that he wished to see her that he might know whether or not he was justified in entertaining them.

After some further conversation the Mayor learned from the man that, in his capacity of sexton, he had been called on frequently by an undertaker in the city, who brought him children to bury. For some he had permits, and for others he had not, and they were all interred in neat coffins, in his (the undertaker's) lot.

About two years ago the undertaker brought here another child in a wagon. There was a woman with him at the time, and when he was about interring the child, she asked him why he did not bury it where he had buried the others for her, namely, by the fence. He did not recollect her at the time, but it subsequently came to his memory, that he had, within the space of a year, buried some five children for this woman. The matter dropped here, and when the child was buried, the parties left the grave-yard.

The sexton was not paid for his services in this last case, and he applied to the undertaker for the money, but he referred him to a woman on Tunnel street, whose name he had forgotten, and told him she would settle with him. He saw her and got the money, and thinking, from what he had seen in the papers lately in relation to the abortion case, that Mrs. GARDNER might be the woman who had these children buried, he wanted the permit to see her, and satisfy himself on this point.

The Mayor gave the sexton the permit, and from a number of women, he recognized Mrs. GARDNER as the woman. She pretended not to know him when she saw him, and looked a great deal confused, but he was satisfied as to her identity, and declared himself ready at any time to swear to it.

The children which Mrs. GARDNER had interred, he thought from the weight and size of the coffins, might be about a year old. He asked the undertaker at one time if they were all her own, but he only winked his eye in reply, as much as to say "don't you know all about."

The Mayor is actively investigating the matter, and if more evidence be not found against this fiend in human form it will not be for want of activity on the part of our Chief Magistrate.

A Man Barbarously Beaten to Death.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 15.

Evening before last, two Germans, named JACOB GEIGER and LUDWIG BRIDENBAUGH, were driving to their home, (some 2½ miles east of Mount Pleasant,) in a wagon, when they quarreled, just beyond the Brighton House, and BRIDENBAUGH struck GEIGER with the butt of his heavily loaded whip, and knocked him from the vehicle. He then leaped out, and continued to beat GEIGER upon the head most unmercifully, although he lay senseless, bleeding, and apparently lifeless on the road, until two persons, residing at Mount Pleasant, drove up, and remonstrated with BRIDENBAUGH for his cruelty, who, however, paid them no attention, but continued his savage blows upon the poor victim at his feet. One of the persons, a young man named HOFFNER, then jumped out of the buggy in which he was, and picking up a large stone, struck BRIDENBAUGH upon the head and knocked him down, causing him to desist from further brutality. The two then drove on, and BRIDENBAUGH, it seems, soon after followed them, leaving GEIGER lying on the public road.

Shortly afterwards, two carmen came by, and seeing G. lying there, picked him up and carried him to the residence of Dr. REMINGTON, near the toll-gate. The Doctor not being at home, the carmen, very carelessly, not to say inhumanly, left the wounded man, then still alive, upon the portico, and continued their route. GEIGER was found there dead about an hour after.

The Coroner held an inquest upon the body yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts we have narrated. GEIGER's principal wound was just back of his left ear, apparently from a dull, heavy, blunt weapon, fracturing the skull, and likely of itself to produce death.

BRIDENBAUGH, said to be much larger than GEIGER, has a wife and two children. He was arrested and taken before Esquire JOSEPH, of Mill-creek township, who, after examining into the case, refused to receive bail, and ordered his commitment to the county jail. The wife fainted when he was arrested, and some tears were entertained for her life, as she is soon to become again a mother.

BRIDENBAUGH declares, in extenuation of his crime, that GEIGER drew a knife upon him in the wagon, at the commencement of the disagreement.

A MUSICAL PEOPLE.—The Bostonians have music in their souls was fully proved last evening, by the large attendance upon the various musical entertainments in different parts of the city. The Music Hall contained an immense throng, at the enjoyable affair there, in which music and sociality were agreeably blended. The Tremont Temple concert was fairly attended from the great attraction of the splendid organ-playing of Mr. MORGAN. Out-of-door concerts in front of the Parker House (where the Brigade Serenade Band discoursed most delicious music) and at other points, particularly in Howard-street, attracted large crowds of delighted listeners. Who will have the hardihood to assert, after this, that the people of Boston cannot appreciate the elevating influences of harmony, and the coocord of sweet sounds? Would that they had a city government as willing to spend the public money to raise the taste of the community to a still higher standard, as to expend it for their own physical enjoyment.—*Boston Transcript.*

MOBE SLAVES MANUMITTED.—WM. H. SMARR, of Warren County, Miss., manumitted in the Probate Court, yesterday, by attorneys JOLLIFFE and GITCHELL, ELLEN SMARR, a mulatto woman, aged 22, and EDWARD, her son, aged 2 years. Both, as manumitted, had more Caucasian than African blood.

GEORGE W. WESTBROOK, of Lafourche Parish, La., liberated CATHARINE, a mulatto woman, about three-quarters white, aged 45 years. Mr. W. came to this city in person, for the purpose of giving CATHARINE freedom, as he could not emancipate her in Louisiana when a prohibitory law has been recently passed by the Legislature.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

BOYLSTON MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.—A premium of *sixty dollars*, or a gold medal of that value, has been awarded, by the Boylston Medical Prize Committee, to Dr. W. W. MORLAND, of Boston, for a dissertation on "The Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of the Urinary Organs." Another premium of similar value was awarded to Dr. EPHRAIM CUTTER, of Woburn, for a dissertation on "Under what circumstances do the usual Signs furnished by Auscultation and Percussion prove fallacious?"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

In prices for French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES!

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $18; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8 75; Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; White Toilet Sets, $1; Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets, $5 75; Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut Glass Wines, the dozen 75 cents; Three-light Gas Chandeliers, $7; Four-light do., $8 50; Hall Lights, $3; Bedroom, Folding Brackets two joints, 75 cents; Silver plated Casters, six cut bottles $4 75; Silver-plated Cake Baskets, $5 50; Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $30; Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen, $3 75; Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen, $1 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $15 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

THE DAUGHTER'S CONFESSION.

BY JULIA CAREY RHINEHARDT.

"Mamma," said Laura, softly
Laying down the open book,
And throwing at the prim old dame
A fond, beseeching look;
"I can never wed but Harry,
So urge on me no more
To wed the rich old Spiutterfuz,
Whose years must be three score.

"Though Harry is not wealthy,
He has youth and health and hope;
And to genius such as he commands
The world gives ample scope.
And to prove his taste and wisdom,
And that love is not a myth—
He has chosen me for his sweetheart,
And he buys his clothes of SMITH!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No 204 Broadway to
Nos. 38 and 15 Park row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FOR HOTELS AND STEAMSHIPS.

A large assortment of double thick French China and English Iron-stone Ware. Also, cut and pressed Table Glass, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. For sale at a handsome commission below the market rates.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating the patent of Mr. Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT of a letter from New-Orleans to W. T. TWILTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our book office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWILTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily

The August Elections.

KENTUCKY.—The result stated a week ago has not been altered by subsequent returns. There have been eight Democrats and two Americans elected to Congress, viz:

H. C. Burnett, Dem.	J. M. Elliott, Dem.
S. O. Peyton, Dem.	H. Marshall, Amer.
W. L. Underwood, Amer.	J. B. Clay, Dem.
A. G. Talbot, Dem.	John C. Mason, Dem.
J. H. Jewett, Dem.	John W. Stevenson, D.

The majority of JAMES H. GARRARD, Democrat, for State Treasurer, over THOMAS L. JONES, American, is above ten thousand.

In the State Legislature the Democrats will have a majority of sixteen on joint ballot, which will enable them to elect a United States Senator. Twenty States of the Senate, including one to fill a vacancy were elected on the 3d inst., and of these the Democrats obtained thirteen and the Americans seven. But there are eighteen Senators holding over, of whom only five are Democrats. This will give the Americans a majority of two in the Senate. In the House of Representatives, all elected this year, the Democrats will have a majority of eighteen or twenty.

TENNESSEE.—In this State the Democrats have elected Mr. SMITH in the Third District, Mr. ETHERIDGE in the Fourth District, Mr. JONES in the Fifth, Mr. WRIGHT in the Seventh, Mr. ATKINS in the Ninth, and Mr. AVERY in the Tenth. The Americans elect Mr. HEADY in the Sixth District, and Mr. ZOLLICOFFER in the Eighth. The First and Second Districts to be heard from.

There will be a Democratic majority in both branches of the State Legislature, and this will give them two United States Senators. ISHAM G. HARRIS, Democrat, is elected Governor of the State by a majority of ten thousand over ROBERT HATTON, American.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Here the Democrats have been victorious. They have gained two members of Congress, and in several districts they had no opposition. The following members appear to have been elected: THOMAS RUFFIN, Burton Craige, Thomas L. Clingman, Warren Winslow, L. O. E. Branch, Henry M. Shaw (over H. W. Smith,) and Alfred M. Scales, (over R. C. Puryear.) In the Fifth District the contest is close, between JOHN A. GILMER, American, and STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, Democrat.

TEXAS.—The returns are sufficient to show that Hon. H. G. RUNNELS, Democrat, is elected Governor of Texas by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority over Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON. There was no real contest for Lieutenant Governor, and both the Democratic candidates for Congress have been chosen by large majorities.

Ohio Politics.

The Republican Convention, lately in session at Columbus, after renominating Gov. CHASE by acclamation, passed, among others, the following resolutions:

We insist that the lawful process by the State Courts for the maintenance of right, and the prosecution and punishment of crime committed within the limits of Ohio and against her sovereignty, shall be executed without let or hindrance by Federal officials.

We deny the right of the Federal authorities under the color of a Fugitive Slave act or any other act, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or defeat its due execution and operation in this State.

We condemn the doctrines of the majority of the Federal Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as anti-constitutional, anti-Republican, anti-Democratic, incompatible with State Rights and destructive of personal security.

We regard Slavery as a great evil and wrong, ever aggressive, constantly mischievous, and prospectively fatal both to the Union and Liberty; and we therefore earnestly oppose its extension or encouragement by the Federal Government.

We concur with a vast majority of the people of the Free States, and with a respectable portion of the people of Slave States, in reprobation of the action of the Federal Government, under the control of the Slave power, in breaking down the barriers against Slavery extension provided by the wisdom of our fathers, and in forcing Slavery into Free Territory, under the fraudulent pretences of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, in disregard of settled national policy and plain Constitutional provisions.

Gov. CHASE, in accepting the re-nomination, said:

You will not expect from me a profession of my political faith. I have no new one to make every twelve months. In the United States Senate, in my communications to the Legislature, in other places, are recorded an enumeration of my principles, where all men may read. I am ashamed of none of them. I have stood where I expect to stand until the great end for which we labor is achieved.

I ask your co-operation, until, as I have formerly said, Slavery is *de* nationalized—until it is deprived of the protection and support of the National Government—until it ceases to subject State Sovereignty to its demands. I stand, as I have ever stood, the avowed and determined advocate of the cause of liberty and human rights, wherever, and by whomsoever assailed.

I do this, however, within the limits of the Constitution—within its scope and verge there is energy enough for the utmost efforts for the final eradication of this evil.

I come here to announce no new platform, or other topics. I rely on my past declarations of opinion from which I have seen no cause to swerve.

California Politics.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Republican candidate for Governor of California, has written a letter defining his position. He says:

"When in Congress, as well as in the Legislature of my well-beloved native State, my opinions were not concealed from my constituents. Though in common with all Southern men, I condemned the attempts of Abolitionists to interfere with the rights of the Southern States, I never hesitated to say in public speeches, as in private, that Slavery was an evil; I never was guilty of the folly of decrying what seven Presidents—beginning with the Father of his country and coming down to the time of POLK—had admitted, that Congress had the power to prohibit the extension of Slavery to free Territory. By these declarations opposition was stimulated, and sometimes unmeasured denunciation followed. But upon appealing to CÆSAR from the politicians, to patriotic Whigs and Democrats—to the people, I was triumphantly sustained. When I advocated the right of the people of California to enter the Union as a free State, I was threatened with the loss of the confidence of my constituents; but against furious opposition I was sustained. * * California has suffered by adherence to party discipline. The question has not been, what is best for her honor and welfare, but who shall take this office, or who will buy that? The Moloch of party has greatly oppressed her people, and almost destroyed her prosperity. She will never attain that rank among her sister States to which she is entitled, until her people, forgetting what is past, shall unite in the common purpose of emancipating her from the slavery of mind—from the despotism of party spirit. We are in a new and commanding position before the world. We have a State unlike any other in our Union—her laws not settled, her finances disordered, her credit impaired; defalcations common and numerous; with a population of citizens, by birth or choice, generally strangers to each other, and too much engrossed by their own affairs to pay much attention to public interests. Our State debt, and duties of higher character than those we owe to party.

Senator WELLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, proposes to stump the State. He tells the people what he has done, by way of preparing them for what he is to do:

"When I returned to this State some three months since, it was my honest determination to go where your Representatives in the Legislature had sent me, into the walks of private life. My pecuniary circumstances and my personal feelings demanded this course. I never desired of course, to serve the people of California, unless I enjoyed their confidence and esteem. I felt that in the public station in which I had been placed, I had not forfeited my pledges or lost your regard. [Great applause.] But friends, to whom I was under personal obligations in various sections of this State, demanded that I should once more present myself before the people of California. I did not feel at liberty to disregard their call. I consented to the use of my name, and after the extraordinary scenes enacted at the primary elections, I could not, I dared not, refuse the nomination which you have this day tendered me. [Prolonged applause.] I have said that I could have been perfectly content to remain in private life. I required no indorsement from the people of California. [Great applause.] I am willing that they should go and examine the record of my legislative life in both branches of the National Legislature. I have been six years in the House of Representatives and six years in the United States Senate, and I refer any man who desires to know where I stand on the public matters of the day, to that record as made up."

CASE OF THE BARK N. H. JASTON.—Captain D. T. MAXWELL, of the above named bark, denies the statement, published in some of the papers on the 10th, to the effect that he had entered this port from the West Indies, by the way of New Haven, with the intention to evade Quarantine regulations. Captain MAXWELL says he landed a small portion of his cargo and passengers in New-Haven, and then came to New-York, not to the dock, however, but proceeded directly to Quarantine, where he remained the required time. Capt. W. says he was fully acquainted with the port regulations, and had no idea of evading them.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market is firm, with sales of 30 bbls at $7 25@$7 31½ for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots.

COFFEE.—Sales 500 mats Java, at 16½c., and 350 bags Rio, 11½c.@12c.—4 months.

COTTON—The market continues very firm, with sales of 600 bales at $15¾c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. for Mobile, and 15¾c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for all grades of flour except superfine State, which is scarce, is dull, and the tendency of prices downward. The receipts are large, yet there is no appreciation of stock. Sales at $6 50@$6 60 for common to choice extra Western; $6 60@$7 05 for Superfine Western; and $6 65@$7 05 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. The high grades of extra have declined 15c @25c. A bbl. within a few days, and are too unsettled to quote at present. In Canadian Flour there is a moderate business doing, and the market is without change of moment. Sales, 450 bbls. at $6 50@$6 60 for common to good superfine, and $6 90@$6 75 for fancy and extra. Southern Flour is dull and decidedly lower. The receipts are increasing, while the demand is falling off. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $6 75@$7 30 for common to choice Superfine; and $7 35@$9 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is in moderate supply and dull, at $4@$5 60 for common fine to choice superfine. Corn Meal is dull, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 50 for Brandywine; and $20 for Puncheons.

GRAIN—The transactions in old Wheat are only to a limited extent, and the market is heavy, while in new there is a moderate business doing at a decline of 2c. ₰ bushel. The demand is chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of local millers, with trifling sales for export. Sales 4,400 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 42; 850 bushels good new white Ohio (the first of the season) at $1 82½; 3,700 new white Southern at $1 50 for unsound; $1 80@$1 82 for good to prime, and 3,100 new red ditto, at $1 70, closing dull and heavy. In Rye there is only a limited business reported at 95c.@$1 ₰ bushel for old and new, including one small lot of prime old at $1 05, an outside price. The demand for Corn is chiefly for the local trade, and with a fair supply offering, holders are compelled to submit to lower prices in order to realize. Sales 21,000 bushels mixed Western at 85½c.@86c. for prime, afloat, and delivered. Small lots of white and yellow Southern were sold at about previous quotations. The market for Oats is dull and heavy at 59c @63c. for State and Western. New-Jersey is selling all the way from 45c.@62c., as in quality.

MOLASSES.—Sales of 75 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 48c.@52c.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is buoyant, with a fair demand. The sales amount in the aggregate, to 1,850 bbls., at $24 75 for Mess; $31 for Prime; $23 for Prime Mess, and $26@$26 50 for Clear, including 1,000 bbls. Mess, for Canada, at the quotation. The market for Beef remains firm, and the demand is fair. Sales—260 bbls. at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western, and $18@$19 for extra Mess. Prime Mess is held at $30@$31, without sales. Beef Hams are inactive, and prices are nominal, at $23@$23 75. Cut Meats are buoyant, with sales of 100 bbds. Shoulders, in arrive, at 11½c., and small parcels Hams at 12½c. Bacon is firm, with sales of 27 bbds. Western Smoked at 14½c.@14¾c. Lard remains firm, with sales of 200 bbls., at 15½c.@15¾c. Butter is selling at 16c.@20c. for Ohio, and 18c.@23c. for State. Cheese is dull at 8c.@10c.

RICE.—Is quiet, with sales of 120 tierces at 5¼c.@5¾c. cash.

SUGAR.—A quiet but firm market, with sales of 750 bbds. Cuba Muscovado, at 8c.@10c., and 20 Porto Rico, 10c.—4 months.

WHISKY—The market is dull and heavy—sales 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 29c.@29½c. The latter price for small parcels.

FREIGHTS.—Continue dull, with engagements to Liverpool of 200 bales of Cotton at 3s.; 200 tons Logwood 7s. 6d.; 100 tons Fustic 6s; 300 bbls. Resin 5s; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2s; and 7,000 bbds. Staves 30s. To Rotterdam—2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine 3s.; 20 tons Copper Ore 22s. 6d.; 27,000 light Pipe Staves $16. To Bremen—130 bales Cotton ¾c. To Marseilles—50,000 light Pipe Staves to fill up, $33; a barque 400 tons to Tarragona, light Pipe Staves, $30; a brig from Wilmington to Trinidad, P. S. Lumber, $13; one 260 tons hence to Jamaica and back, $1,800

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Owing to the death or one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.

No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES SETS AND COLLARS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY

Will open on Monday

A choice assortment of
Embroidered White and Colored Marseilles Sets,
Received per last steamer. No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES, &C., &C.

We will offer on Monday, the 10th,

The balance of our Summer stock of
Embroideries, Basques and Handkerchiefs,
Below cost of importation.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL SILKS! FALL SILKS!

NEW AND RECHERCHE STYLES,
Just received and opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS,

JUST OPENED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Beautiful Merinoes at $1 per yard.
Worth $1 25.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 360 Canal-st., (late) No. 51,

Has now ready a full assortment of Clarke & Co.'s imported, and of his own well-known make.

FALL DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a choice assortment of
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
DELAINES AND DELAINE ROBES,
And other new and fashionable Dress Goods.
ALSO,
Real Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, &c.

Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

THE GREAT SALE

of Summer
DRY GOODS
will continue
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
at Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

LYONS & JONES.

N. B.—Ladies will do well to avail themselves of this last chance to get the greatest bargains ever offered in New York.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR SEPTEMBER.

A matchless steel plate, "Heel and Toe;" a superb colored fashion-plate, four figures, caps, mantillas, &c. printed in colors, showing how they will look when made up. New style of bonnet, 6 patterns. A beaded mat. A cambric morning dress; braided cigar case, baby's shoe, young lady's stomacher, point lace cape for an infant, embroidered collars and embroidery patterns in abundance.

The manufacture of silk, with numerous engravings. "How to Dress With Taste." Embossed glass and how to make it. A farm-house of stone rough cast, with plans. Patch-work. Novelties for September, containing 9 engravings. Doyley. Sun-bonnet with diagram. Full instructions in needle-work of all kinds. Embroidery pattern on the robe of the young Prince of France. Receipts in abundance.

The Tallow Family in America and the Lost Diamonds are included in this number, and in addition to which are some of the best stories ever published in "The Book." Music two pages.

Twenty five cents for the best number of the Lady's Book ever issued.

For sale by all the dealers.

LEADING CRIMINAL CASES, VOL. II.

A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES IN CRIMINAL LAW. With notes by E. H. BENNETT and F. F. HEARD. Vol. II. 8vo. $5 Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent and rent allowed on purchase.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 191 West 35th-st., New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CHRIS. BROWNING, formerly lived in Arundel County, Md., by his wife, who has not heard of him since he left. She has been at the Girard House, Chambers-st., for several days, but goes home to-day. She is very anxious respecting him. Will any acquaintance of his notice this.

C. S. M. LEWIS BROWNING.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment including fresco, encaustic and house painting; also graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

FARM FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD office No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Mr. BURTON is happy to announce an engagement, for a short season, with the distinguished artist and superb contralto,

SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI,

acknowledged as
THE QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE,
who will appear in
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
supported by
SIGNORA LUIGIA CARANTI,
the eminent prima donna from Havana, Mexico and New-Orleans, her first appearance in New-York,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO,
COLETTI,
the justly distinguished trio from the Academy of Music New-York, aided by a full and efficient
OPERATIC ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS,
under the direction of
Signor TORRIANI.....Conductor.

OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1857;
will be presented the grand opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
with the following unprecedented cast:

Lucretia Borgia	Signora Luigia Caranti
Maffio Orsini	Signorina Vestvali
Gennaro	Signor Brignoli
Duke Alphonsa	Signor Amodio
Gunetta	Signor Coletti

PRICES:
Balcony, parquette and dress circles.....One Dollar
Private boxes...$10 and $15 | Orchestra chairs.....$1 50

SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

For office open on Monday, from 10 A. M to 5 P. M. Seats may be secured and tickets had at HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
Afternoon Concert commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert commencing at 8 o'clock.
First appearance in America of
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the solo violinist, of the Philharmonic Society of London.
MISS MILNER,
the English Prima Donna of the Royal Academy of Music, London.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
the unrivaled Dramatic Vocalist.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
who is received nightly with rapturous applause.
Signor ARNOLDI, Dr. GUILMETTE,
Signor QUINTO and the Double Quartette Chorus, the Germania Sangerbund.
Admission.....50 cents
to all parts of the house.

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 17,
AN AMUSING CONCERT.
Solos, Glees, Choruses.
To commence at 3 o'clock.
Admission.....25 cents

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. H. B. PHILLIPS,
On MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1857,
Positively the last night of
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and
MR. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear in the great burlesque of
SHYLOCK,
being their last appearance in New-York prior to their departure for California.
Mr. C. W. CLARKE
will appear in his celebrated character of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
In the drama of that name, supported by Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Bland, Mr. J. Canoll, Mr. Peters, Miss Manners, Mrs. T. S. Nims, Miss Josephine Orton, Miss Milton, &c., all of whom have kindly volunteered.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
LAST WEEK
OF THE
WONDERFUL MARSH JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY Evening, August 17 and 18, will be presented the Fairy Extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

Beauty	Little Mary Marsh
The Beast	Miss Louie
John Quill	Master George Marsh

Spider dance, by La Petite Angelina.
To conclude with
BRIAN O'LINN.
Brian O'Linn.....Master Stewart
Wednesday evening, benefit of Our Louie.
Performance SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Children.....Half price.
MONDAY Aug. 17, 1857.
GRAND BALLET NIGHT!
THE GRACEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
In four characters
IN BELLA LA PAQUERETTE
GRAND EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,
The Promenade Concert to commence at 7.
TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels in a variety of entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive of $1 for each person.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17,
The entertainments will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by O'NEAL THE GREAT.
Concluding with the Farce of SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

M. VIEUXTEMPS.

Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with
M. VIEUXTEMPS
for a professional tour through the United States.

From the great sensation produced twelve years ago by Mr. Vieuxtemps in the artistical world when at the beginning of his brilliant career, Mr. Ullman confidently expects that the announcement of his approaching visit, at a time when he is universally recognized as the greatest living violinist, will be received with unqualified approbation.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

CARL FORMES.

The Directors of the Academy of Music respectfully announce that an engagement has been concluded with this celebrated Basso. The established reputation of Mr. Formes as the greatest living singer of Grand Opera and of the highest class of Opera, renders any further comment superfluous.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—Those who desire to see the decidedly greatest curiosity of the age, THE "BOGUS BURDELL BABY," now attracting, with its mother, Mrs. Anderson, such extraordinary crowds of people, are informed that it will remain for only A FEW DAYS THIS WEEK, Monday, 17th August, to Saturday, 22d August, 1857, and may be seen on the first floor of the Museum, convenient of access to every visitor, at all proper hours, day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard, will remain another week, and will repeat, every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy and ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE LOVERS OF THE OPERA ARE INVITED to take advantage of the splendid opportunity now afforded of assisting at the best representations of first-class
ITALIAN OPERAS,
sustained by the highest talent ever put together in a beautiful theatre, (universally acknowledged to be the best house for sound,) with full and complete chorus and orchestra, in
SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI,
at the conclusion of this engagement, will not again appear in the United States.
One dollar admittance to all parts of the house.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch makers to be faultless in principle and finish, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROSPECT HILL VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held at the Westchester House, corner Broome and Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, August 17, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be brought before the members. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN HASBURT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—400 TONS SOMBRERO GUANO, ground and in bags, for sale by WOOD & GRANT, No. 80 Front-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant German girls; one is a first rate cook and a good baker; the other a good chamber-maid, and an excellent washer and ironer; are highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a good home; would go to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as teacher of Latin, Greek and all the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PLEASANT, TIDY AND agreeable girl a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid, willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 198 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age, a situation in an auction house as auctioneer and clerk. Can bring the best references as to capability and integrity. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. D. S., Washington, D. C.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, TO attend a first-class bakery and confectionery; she must be quick at figures, and write a good hand; one that has lived with her parents preferred, and must bring undoubted testimonials as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, W. H. W., this Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take the entire charge of an Infant. One who thoroughly understands the business, is a good seamstress and can be well recommended, may apply at No. 46 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 Monday morning.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, TWO book-keepers, 3 conductors, 5 clerks for railroad and shipping offices, 2 express drivers, 3 porters, 2 baggagemen, 5 brakemen, 1 barkeeper, and 4 girls to travel with private families. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH breast of milk. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, AT FRENCH'S Hotel, apply early, laundry ironers and washers, or good family ironers and washers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A grocery store. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 Clinton-st.; Prof. OSGOOD, University of New York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—TWO SISTERS DESIRE SITUAtions as teachers—one of music, or drawing and painting; the other of the usual course of English study. They would prefer such engagement in the same institution, but would take places separately in schools or families. The South preferred. They are members of an Evangelical Church, and can furnish the requisite testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post Office.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been engaged in teaching in Seminaries for several years, wishes to meet with another engagement for next Fall. She teaches Music, French and German. Inquire in the Music Store of S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS FOR TWO CHILdren (girls). A young lady of good education, having a knowledge of music and French, can find a desirable and pleasant home in the family of the subscriber. Address, with reference, MADISON-AV., office of the *Daily Times*.

SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED with competent teachers and tutors. Parents with circulars of the best schools. Teachers with desirable situations in the Southern, Middle, and Western States. Wanted, a lady to teach music, piano, and melodeon. Must be a vocalist. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut; having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-office, Box No. 363.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN AGREEABLE home, with every requisite comfort, is offered to two or three gentlemen of respectability, in a private American family, residing in a pleasant situation in South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea. The house is delightfully situated, with every modern convenience. References required. Address C A., Box No 3,071, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—With or without board, can be obtained at No. 143 Madison-st. Gas, bath, and all conveniences in the house. Also, a seamstress wanted. Apply as above.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av and 79th st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of MESSRS. JOHN LOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Wall-st and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.

WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREby cautioned not to negotiate or receive three certain promissory notes dated July 10, 1857, for one thousand dollars each, made by the subscriber to L. P. BRESS or bearer—one payable in six and the other two in nine months, as the payment of each and all of them will be contested. A. W. SQUAW.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs, for three weeks, from Monday, Aug. 17 to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. The reading room will be closed for one week only, from Monday, Aug. 24, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. By order. JOB F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will keep on the gold pen sold at the lowest prices and repair pens, wholesale and retail.

INSTRUCTION.

MARLBOROUGH FOR YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for consulting. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MLLE. ROSTA

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AUGUST 17, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Rutland and Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.

$14,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company's Bonds.....$500 each

$3,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds

$6,000 Lackawanna Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 Lackawanna Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$500 each

10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each

50 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

10 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each

30 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.....$100 each

100 shares West Branch Bituminous Coal Co.....$10 each

20 shares Accelerating Fire-Arms Co.....$100 each

70 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 184 West 43d st, near 7th-av.—Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany tête-a-tête in hair-cloth; mahogany chairs in do; mahogany marble-top centre table; Voltaire chairs in do.; lace window curtains and cornices; elegant rosewood 7½-octave piano, made by Chambers; bronze group, the Huntsman; easy chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany rockers, gilt frame mantel glasses, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, &c.; black walnut dining table, oak cane chairs, &c.; together with a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Allen st. Being the property of a family breaking up housekeeping—consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpet, mahogany tête à-tête, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, mahogany parlor chairs to do., carved mahogany marble top centre table, lace window curtains and cornices, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood marble-top washstand, hair mat resses, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets &c.

Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY (TO-MORROW), at 10½ o'clock, the entire ELEGANT FURNITURE of house No. 20 West 20th-st, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, in velvet, plush and hair cloth, fine rosewood pianoforte, velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, superior chamber furniture, with and without marble tops, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rich gas chandeliers and fixtures, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, pier and oval mirrors, extension tables, oak dining chairs, nursery, China dinner and tea sets, refrigerator, cooking stoves, and in a word everything requisite for house-keeping, and required in a well-furnished house. Catalogues at house at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 20 East 31st, near Madison-av., the GENTEEL FURNITURE of a family, viz: mahogany tete-a-tetes, easy rockings and parlor chairs, Brussels and Imperial carpets, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, curtains, centre, pier and loo tables, French plate mirrors, bureaus, bookcase, oil cloths, cooking stoves, refrigerator, washtubs, kitchen furniture, dining tables, &c

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10 A. M., on the premises No 154 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, the entire stock of a dealer in fancy goods and house furnishing goods.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, office No 248 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, mirrors, &c., on MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, comprising sofas, chairs, pier and oval glasses, bar and fixtures, glass ware, marble-top tables, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. H.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the proprietor is on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE Aug 3, 1857.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE BEARING date the 27th day of October, 1855, made and executed by WILLIAM B. LORDLEY to the subscribers hereINO to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest on all and singular the scow *Grampus*, of West Troy, together with her tackle apparel and furniture, upon which defasit has been made, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Collector's office at the port of Troy, in the District of New-York, on the first day of November, 1855, in Book of Mortgages No. 1, pages 150 and 151, and now held and owned by the subscribers; the said *Grampus*, with her tackle apparel and furniture, will be sold at public auction on the dock at the foot of Jane-street, North River, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 18 7, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, to satisfy said mortgage.—Lated Aug. 7, 1857.

PILLINAN MATTHEWS & CO.,
By GEO. DAY, their Attorney, Troy, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE—MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—The premises No. 512 Broadway, (opposite the St Nicholas Hotel,) 25x100 feet, will be sold on auction on TUESDAY, Aug 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The attention of capitalists is invited, as the above will probably be sold low for cash.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE.—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, not being considered sufficiently explicit, the Board have concluded to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby readvertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

792,519 cubic yards of excavation, composed as follows, viz.: 68,254 cubic yards of soil and other material not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the space mentioned in specification (1); of which 17,562 cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and 25,000 cubic yards of excavation in the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; 704,215 cubic yards of excavation for puddle and embankments.

284,894 cubic yards of rock excavation

78,968 cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

625,589 cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

20,938 cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes

47,111 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

2,069 cubic yards of paving laid in cement.

555 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

535 cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

34,000 square feet (superficial measure) of sheet pilings.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after the omission of the award the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and relet.

Plans and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gatehouses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

Amended specifications are now ready for delivery.

For further information apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Asst Com'r, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, } Board.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No 39, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS,
D. SADLIER,
H. H. GREGORY, } Committee.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge or any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK,
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct Board.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

HANDSOME FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A large suite of new parlor furniture, made to order, together with other furniture, will be sold at a reduced price, if applied for immediately, at No. 144 West 15th-st.

N. B.—The house three-story, high stoop, with all modern improvements, is to let.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 232 Fulton-st., basement.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st July, 1857:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$339,197 35
For Interest	125,740 85
For Annuities	1,150 00
Total	$366,087 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death and dividends on the same	$91,738 38	
Paid for Surrendered Policies and Dividends applied to reduction of Premiums	7,073 86	
Paid Annuities	946 09	
Paid Commissions	9,279 96	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postages, Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Salaries, Stationery, Rent, &c.	18,493 88	$127,522 17
		$238,565 73
Add:		
Net Assets on hand, per Report of 30th April, 1857		$3,902,393 79
		$4,140,959 52

ASSETTS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$94,326 19	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,025,537 85	
Bills Receivable and due for Fire Insurance	1,820 64	
Cash deposit for Taxes	4,187 41	
Amount due from Agents	15,087 43	$4,140,959 52
Policies in force 1st May, 1857	10,166	
Policies issued during this quarter	586	
Total	10,752	
Deduct:		
Forfeited, expired by deaths and term of limitation, cancelled and surrendered	265	
Policies in force 1st August, 1857, of which 9,479 are for life	10,487	
Increase of Policies during the quarter	321	
Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of Increase	2,995 32	

I have examined the above statement, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BSADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. MCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BATTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN.
W. E. DODGE.	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	W. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ERASTUS LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.
ISAAC ABBATT,
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW YORK, Aug 13, 1857.

FOR SALE.—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW YORK, Aug 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
To whom they refer,
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau st.

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important port of the interior, on the Magdalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE No. 417 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug 12, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage and income bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst.; after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. E FISHER, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $214,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOOE & CO., No 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less then $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS.—The subscribers will purchase twenty-five of the 8 per cent first Mortgage Bonds of this Road. W. & M. H. WAFD, No. 47 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Broad-st.
NEW YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. OLCVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No 31 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent, payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1857.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R COMSTOCK Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 452 Grand-st, corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 3 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

ATTRACTIVE TO LAWYERS.—AN EXCELlent law library, embracing over 100 volumes of the State Reports and standard text books, entirely new, and of the last editions, may be purchased upon reasonable terms upon immediate application at No. 16 Broadway, room No. 27.

RAILROADS.

GREAT ARKANSAW ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above Express trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Milverton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, the above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains of the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at 12 M. 12 P. M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold to Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 P. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 8 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 5 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and safety.

CAL'B L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN View House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st, North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Satur'y, Aug 15, 3½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 15, 6½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 6 A.M.	Sunday, Aug 16, 3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 6½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 17, 5½ A.M.
Mond'y, Aug. 17, 3 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug 18, 5½ A.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 18, 3 P.M.	Wed'y, Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Wed'y, Aug. 19, 3 P.M.	Thurs'y, Aug 20, 7 A.M.
Thurs'y, Aug 20, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug 21, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 21, 3½ P.M.	Saturd'y, Aug 22, 8½ A.M.
Satur'y, Aug. 22, 4½ P.M.	Saturd'y, Aug 22, 8 P.M.
Sunday, Aug 23, 8 A.M.	

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, per No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; 23d-st. at 9¾ A. M. and 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. For Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 12 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMer BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUERRAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 106 Pearl-st.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

THE ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30...1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BETTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept 12 at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; enclosures to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this

NEW-YORK CITY.

Accidents, Violence and Sudden Deaths.

A JEALOUS WOMAN STABS AN UNFAITHFUL MAN.—MARY JOHNSON, an Irishwoman, was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of stabbing an oysterman named STEPHEN JOHNSON. The parties are not married. JOHNSON has an oyster store near Catherine Market. The cause of this conduct on the part of the woman appears to have been jealousy. The parties have been living together as man and wife for some time, and recently, the oysterman getting tired of the connection, proposed a separation. The woman positively declined, whereupon the man said no more on the subject, but deserted her. For several days and nights the woman had been [illegible] of him, armed with a knife. Yesterday morning at the corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, she met him and rushed on him, and attempted to carry out her threat. A bystander seized her arm, and prevented her from fully accomplishing her purpose, but she still managed to inflict a severe, though not dangerous wound. She was immediately arrested, and the man was taken to the City Hospital.

HOUSE SCUFFLING.—A colored sailor was stabbed on Saturday night, at a sailors' boarding-house, in the Five Points, kept by POMP FRANCIS. Several colored seamen were drinking together, when a row broke out among them, and one, named JAMES JACKSON was stabbed twice in the left arm, and once in the abdomen, by a youth named ROBBINS. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where the wound in the abdomen was pronounced to be of a serious nature. The young fellow who inflicted the wound is not arrested.

FIGHT.—At No. 126 Greenwich-street two young men named JOHN MACDONALD and CORNELIUS BRENNAN got into a fight on Saturday, when MACDONALD drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the breast. The wound was a severe one, but is not considered dangerous. BRENNAN was arrested and locked up.

FIGHT AMONG THE FIREMEN.—A feud has long existed between the members of Engine Companies 6 and 41. On Saturday evening, during the alarm of fire, they encountered each other at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets, when the members of 41 originated a disturbance by purposely running their engine against that of No. 6. Of course, a desperate fight instantly ensued, and every available weapon, including the pipes and the wrenches of the engine, was put in requisition. A great many persons were knocked down and severely injured,—black eyes, bruised jaws, and bloody noses were very numerous, and at a body of police and the Chief Engineer of the department had not repaired to the scene of the conflict, we should probably have had some deaths to record.

The police interfered with a good will, compelling No. 6 to withdraw their engine along Fulton street, and No. 41 to make the best of their way up Nassau street, so as to prevent any further collision. Several arrests were made by the Second Ward Police.

The fight was evidently anticipated. A larger number than usual attended the rival engines, and when the disturbance began, stones and pieces of brick were showered plentifully. These missiles were not taken from the street when the fight began, but were carried in the pockets of the belligerents. One ruffian wrecked an axe end had it upraised to strike an opponent, when Officer SHANGLIS, of the Coroner's Office, interfered and took the axe away.

Some decisive steps should be taken at once with these Companies, who, whenever they meet, are almost sure to fight. They should either be disbanded or made to run in different districts.

THE LATE ROW AT THE NATIONAL GARDEN.—The three City Fathers, Councilmen MANSFIELD, of the Fourth Ward, FORSTER, of the Twenty-sixth District, ROHNER, of the Twenty-fifth, and WARNER, of the Fourteenth, charged with creating a disturbance on Friday evening, at the lager-bier garden, No. 84 Bowery, appeared on Saturday at the Third Precinct Police Court, and entered a complaint against the proprietors of the Garden for assault and battery. The magistrate, Justice BARNUM, appointed a time for the investigation, and the lager-bier sellers attended. The Councilmen, however, not being forthcoming, the charge was dismissed.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy named GEORGE B. BLANT, 7½ years old, was found drowned on Saturday, near the bathing house at Harlem. He left the residence of his parents at Mott Haven for the purpose of bathing. The Coroner held an Inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning."

DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE.—CHARLES REYNOLDS residing at No. 24 Leonard-street, while at work on a sugar house on Saturday, was prostrated by the heat and died soon after. He was a native of England 39 years old, and leaves a wife and family.

JAMES MCCARTHAY, an Irishman, died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday from the same cause.

BRIAN KELLY also died at the same hospital on Saturday from the same cause.

On Friday, JOHN HAYS, while at work on the new building of STEWART & Co., in Chambers-street, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the City Hospital, and died on Saturday.

FLEMING CARR, an Irish laborer, was sun-struck on Friday while at work, and died at his residence No 564 Second avenue on Saturday. He leaves a wife and family.

An unknown man, apparently an Irishman, was found on Friday night, lying insensible at the corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-sixth-street. He was taken to the station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct, where he died soon afterwards. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by sun-stroke.

BRIDGET MEAGHER died at No. 38 Thomas-street of sun-stroke on Saturday. She was prostrated by the peculiar day, while hanging out clothes upon the roof of the house.

Mr. AUGUSTE MONTINOT was found on Saturday night dead on the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street. His body was taken to the Station-house of the Fifteenth Precinct. He resided at No. 144 Sixth-avenue, and left home with the intention of paying a visit to a friend, but was overcome by the heat, and died as aforesaid. Deceased was a Frenchman.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—MATTHEW MONTGOMERY was run over by fire engine No. 17 on Saturday night, while he was accompanying it to a fire in the Fifth District. He was taken home, and found to be seriously hurt.

RUN OVER BY AN ICE WAGON.—A child aged 2½ years was knocked down on Saturday by an ice-wagon, at the corner of Third-avenue and Fortieth-street. The mother had left it in charge of a neighbor, whose attention was temporarily drawn away from it. It died an hour after the injury. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon it.

More Rowdyism—Fourth Ward Policemen Attacked and a Prisoner Rescued.

A very serious disturbance took place in the Fourth Ward between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some policemen were interfered with by a mob composed of several hundred persons, who took from the officers a prisoner who was being taken to the Station-house

Two men named WELSH and MARTIN MCNALLY were behaving in a most disorderly manner in James street, throwing stones at the passers, and creating a crowd and general disturbance. Officers WHITE and LYONS interfered and attempted to clear the sidewalk and indnce the disorderly men to move on. But their peaceful efforts were met with taunts and resistance. The officers then arrested WELSH and MCNALLY, and were proceeding with them to the Station-house, when they were set upon by a large crowd, (many of them, it is said, being members and runners of an engine company near by,) who after a brief struggle succeeded in rescuing WELSH. MCNALLY, however, was taken to the Station-house, followed by the mob, who tried several times to rescue him also. The crowd even showed a disposition to storm the Station-house, but finally retired in groups to the neighboring corners, where they remained many hours, awaiting the bringing out of the prisoner to be taken to the Tombs. But the prisoner was not taken from the Station-house all day, the police knowing well that he would be rescued if any attempt were made to bring him before a magistrate. The police, though roughly handled, were not much hurt. This escape was a lucky one.

[illegible] continuances will be requested until the police vacancies are all filled. The Fourth, the very worst Ward in the City, has at the present time only twenty-seven available men—a number entirely too [illegible] to maintain the peace or protect people [illegible]

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A CLERK.—An iron safe in the store of MESSRS. LAMPSON, GOODENOUGH & Co., No. 79 Beekman-street, was opened and robbed of $1,400 in bills of the Shelburne Falls Bank, Mass., on the 11th inst. A false key appeared to have been [illegible] open the safe, [illegible] assistant Tellers' office, were [illegible] and took measures to arrest the thief. They received information on Saturday afternoon that a $5 bill on the bank in question had been passed at a Broadway store by a clerk in the employ of the plundered firm named ROBERT LAWRENCE. He was arrested, and at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but at length confessed that he had opened the safe with a key that had been some time missing, and had appropriated the contents. He then led the officers to the top loft of the store and restored to them not only the missing money but $650 in addition, which at various times he had stolen from his employers. He was taken before Justice GILBERT, and committed for examination. He is a well educated young man, and very respectably connected.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY AND ARRESTED.—Thirty-five liquor dealers, charged with violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday, were indicted by the late Grand Jury and arrested on Saturday. Some of them were taken before Justice BRENNAN, and held to bail to answer at the Court of Sessions, while others were held to be at the District Attorney's office this morning at 10 o'clock, prepared with bail, or else to be committed in default. The following is the list of those indicted, with the places of their nativity:

John S. Nelson, Mike Mahoney, John McFadden, James Comand, Thomas Mulray, Patrick McGuire, Daniel Delany, Miles McCormick, Thomas Callen, John Riley, James O'Donnell, Ireland; Albert Kotle, William Cronin, Jacob Borden, Frank Ingelsmen, Hoy. Meyerdnck, J. Scurling, J. Herold, C. Martin, John Beder, John A. Beckerman, G. Kester, John Bruecker, Peter Merringer, Martin Brunjis, William Beckbertz, W. & T. Kilgest, John Hauber, Joseph Bansard, Germany; Isaac H. Dubois, Jacob Tilton, Andrew Merritt, Perry Betten, C. Burns, America; Ann Kemp, England.

CENTRAL DEPOT FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District have directed Mr. C. J. WARREN, *Property Clerk*, to address a circular to the clerks of the various Police Courts explaining that the 13th section of the "Act to establish the Metropolitan Police District" repeals all former provisions of law which constituted the Clerks of Police Courts, Property Clerks, and authorized them to keep stolen property. The law now provides that such property shall be kept, not in the different Police Courts, but in *one place*, and that the duty hereto fore discharged by the clerks of those Courts, shall now be devolved upon *one person* to be designated by the Commissioners.

He says that it seems to be the intention of the law to concentrate the responsibility, and simplify the operation of taking care of stolen property, in order to facilitate its recovery and restoration to its owners.

When property is brought into court with an arrested person, and proof is presented that it belongs to the prisoner or to some other claimant, the Justice will be authorized to give up such property at once to such prisoner or claimant, unless the *circumstances* forbid him to give full credit to the testimony. But if the Justice is unable to decide who is the rightful owner, if the decision is deferred and the accused is held for examination, then the law does not allow the clerks of the police courts, as they have been authorized, to retain such property in custody.

As a general rule: All property or money which the Magistrate does not immediately restore to the lawful owners, either the arrested persons, or some other claimants, must be sent forthwith, by an officer, to the Property Clerk of the Metropolitan Police District, and must be delivered to him on his giving a receipt for the same; which receipt should be placed on file in the court from which the said property was sent.

The Inspectors are requested to send to the office, by some proper officer, suitably marked or numbered to correspond with their records, whatever property or money they may have in possession. For all such property so sent to this office, a receipt will be duly returned, which will be a complete discharge of all personal responsibility in relation to such property.

The Police Clerks are also requested to furnish an inventory of all the property and money that has been brought into each Court with persons arrested, or taken from such persons upon examination, since July 1, 1857, and as much farther back as they please, and the distribution made of such property.

They are also to forward every Monday morning, a certified record of all the property, money, etc., that shall have been brought into Court, or taken from persons accused, during the preceding week, with such a description of the articles as the law requires, to facilitate their identification, and a full statement of the disposition made of each article, and its estimated value. All such property, money, etc., will be sent by the officers, from day to day, to the Property Clerk's office.

☞ The portrait of JACOB HAYS, the celebrated thief-catcher, was, Saturday, restored to its old place in Mr. VALENTINE'S office. Old HAYS was seized by a City creditor on execution, and was bought by Alderman BLUNT for $250, and by him tendered as a gift to the City.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 14, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 7	190	74	264
Admitted to Aug. 14	31	23	54
Discharged, cured or relieved	49	15	55
Died	2	4	6
Remaining at date	179	78	257

Males, 222; females, 35.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—Some days ago a complaint for swindling was preferred against Mr. THADDEUS BELL, which, upon investigation, proved to have been entirely groundless.

Stephen H. Branch Propounds Hard Questions about the $600,000 Record-Book.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The jaws of my Alligator seem to have severely lacerated the Record Commissioners, who bellow loudly, in the public journals, of their herculean labors and integrity. But Commissioners CONNOLLY, BUSTEED, DOANE, NELSON, BRADFORD, WETMORE, and NATHAN, please tell the public why (after Mr. BARR failed, in the Board of Supervisors, to consummate the job, through FLAGG's inveterate hostility) did you help send Mr. BARR to the Senate, to put through a special law authorizing the Commissioners to draw, on their own certificate, all the money they desired, from the Chamberlain, until Doomsday, without the supervision of Mr. FLAGG, in his annual estimate to the Supervisors? Was it because Mr. FLAGG was reared a printer, and would have allowed you no more for record printing than BENJAMIN FRANKLIN? Did not GOULD & BANKS offer to print all the Records for $59,000, and yet did not the Supervisors of 1853 adopt the famous Report of SMITH & BARR, awarding the contract to MOSPERDON & BAKER at four times as much as GOULD & BANKS proposed to print them for, when Comptroller FLAGG stepped in and broke up the plundering contract? Alderman BARR, then, as I have said, is elected Senator, and effects the passage of a law infinitely more obnoxious, giving the contract again to MOSPERDON & BAKER, which has already cost the City $600,000, for which it is *reported* they have printed a few volumes, whose actual cost has diminished the $600,000, how much is not yet *reported*. But why does not Surrogate BRADFORD respond to the call of the Press, and justify the Commissioners for their solicited appropriation of $600,000 for record printing, which is a more prodigious haul than that of the national vultures for their Congressional printing and plundering book jobs. The truth is, this record printing is a political grab, and much of this $600 000 is doubtless devoted to the election of County Clerks, Surrogates, Registers, Mayors, Supervisors and others, and it is in this way that the people are gulled and robbed of their public rights. The political gamesters are mostly elected by money cunningly extracted from the treasury, which falls chiefly on the miserable wretches packed like pork in the attics and cellars. The demagogues of all parties unite in the principles of public plunder.

Who must die by sand by,
And in corruption lie,
And take the chances
Of Heaven's lances!

when they may receive their merited retribution. The Joseph Walker, Gansevoort, Lowber, and other grabs, are mere flea nibbles compared with this monstrous grab, for which may old Nick have mercy on what is left of the consciences of the grabbers.

The Record-book will have no run,
As few buy books that have no fun;
So all that's grabbed is gone to pot,
For which the rogues should all be shot.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
J. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, clerks, book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read, at once, those new pocket hand-books, entitled, "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and especially "How to do Business." A new Pocket Guide to success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price 30c.; muslin, 50c. One dollar will pay for the four works in paper, or four in one large volume. Sent to subscribers by mail, postage prepaid, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—For preserving and beautifying the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It a Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa nut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It softens the hair when hard and dry, it soothes the irritated scalp when, it affords the richest lustre, it restrains longest in effect, and it is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston. For sale by HIGGMAN, CLARK & Co., and by druggists generally, at 50 cents for half-pint bottles.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. GOODALE'S Office, No. 365 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART"—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in the City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.—A famous bill of amusement is announced for this evening at PURDY'S National Theatre. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, the favorite young tragedian, having returned, will appear in the great drama of "O'Neal the Great," previous to which will be repeated the new novel and local drama of the "Four Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn;" the entertainment to conclude with the farce of "Sudden Thoughts."

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT have been counterfeited! There is a sure test, however, whereby to tell the genuine, viz: the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are semi-transparent in the paper, and visible by looking through the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 195 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Used as a tooth wash, sprinkled on the garments, applied as a cosmetic. This delightful toilet water perfumes the breath and the person, and beautifies the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 49 Water street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOM PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1857.

The Board met at 5 o'clock P. M. Present: Mayor POWELL, (presiding,) and Aldermen SCHOLS, VAN BRUNT and FITHIAN.

The minutes were read and approved. The nuisance at the corner of Columbia-street and Hamilton-avenue, complained of by Wm. FERGUSON, was referred to the Aldermen of the Ward to abate.

The Health Officer reported that cow stables in Lafayette, near Tompkins-avenue, had been declared a nuisance, but not abated. The Corporation Counsel was directed to prosecute.

Alderman VAN BRUNT presented a communication relative to low lots and stagnant ponds in Clove-road and Underhill avenue. Referred to the Alderman of the Ninth Ward, with power to abate it at an expense of $50.

The Health Officer stated that the cow stable on Carlton avenue, declared a nuisance, had not been removed. As this was a verbal report it was referred back.

The Health Warden was directed to fill a pond in the rear of No. 319 Broadway, in which CHRISTINA LUND was recently drowned.

Privies at No. 100 South Eighth-street ordered cleaned.

On motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT the subject of cow-stables was postponed till Tuesday next.

The varnish factory of LYDEN & YEUNA, in Furman-street, near the foot of Poplar, was declared a nuisance and ordered abated.

Mr. DEBURG appeared before the Board to complain of the action of the Board in stopping his business, which has been complied with at a great pecuniary loss. He has not manufactured anything for two weeks past, and does not consider his business deleterious to public health, and asks permission to keep and grind guano.

Alderman SCHOLS was opposed to granting this request, when Mr. DEBURG said it was a personal matter with Alderman SCHOLS and he would bring guano upon his premises whether the Board permitted him to do it or not, and risk the consequences.

The Board finally consented that Mr. DEBURG should carry on the guano branch of his business as usual.

Adjourned to Tuesday next.

BOAT SUNK.—A row-boat, containing five boys, was run into and sunk by the Peck-slip ferry-boat *Niagara* Saturday morning. The boys were all rescued. On the *Niagara* there was neither a boat nor life-preserver, and had not the boys been good swimmers they would have been drowned before assistance could have reached them.

A HEARTLESS PARENT.—On Friday evening last, a boy standing in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was asked by a well dressed woman to hold a child for a few minutes while she could go into a store. That was the last heard of her, and he delivered the child over to the Police. The child is a little girl four months old.

THE HEAT.—On Friday last, Michael Hollio was prostrated by the heat while at work on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officers CONWAY and CARR of the 4th Precinct, where he died the same evening.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Thursday evening Mr. JOHN PLACE, residing at No 232 First street, Brooklyn, was drowned in Newtown Creek while bathing. Deceased was a chair maker by trade, and worked in New-York. He leaves a wife and two children.

SUSPICIOUS.—Engine House No. 9, on Vanderbilt-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning—the fourth time within one year. The fire was discovered in time to prevent much damage.

INTERESTING.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has some important documents at his office for MARY CARRELL, whose brother WILLIAM recently died in Matamoras, Mexico.

☞ ROBERT ATWATER, Esq., a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died suddenly at Flatbush on Friday last, of disease of the heart. His age was 65.

THE HEAT.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat on Friday in Brooklyn, but no instance resulted fatally.

NEW-JERSEY.

OFFICIAL SQUABBLE.—The Fire Department of the City of Hoboken was thrown into great excitement, during the letter part of the past week, in consequence of the conflict of authority between ARTHUR POPE, Chief Engineer of the Department, and Councilman CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Common Council Committee on Fire and Water. Engine No. 2 being out of order, the Chief directed Messrs. PIKE & HARTSHORNE, of New-York, the builders of the machine, to take it to their shop in New-York and repair it. When in the act of removing it, the Councilman intercepted them with orders to halt. The Chief coming up directed them to go on. The Councilman commenced cutting the ropes, whereupon the Chief choked the Councilman, and the machine was taken to the ferry. The Councilman here came up, and another scene occurred, the Councilman receiving a blow from the Chief. The engine was then taken on board of the boat, and was removed to New-York. The firemen contemplate holding an indignation meeting, to uphold the authority of their Chief as superior to that of the Chairman of the Committee on the Fire and Water Department.

BURIAL LOT FOR STRANGERS.—The purchase of four lots in the Cemetery at Bergen Point has been directed by the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders for County purposes. The bodies which are found on the shore of New-York and Newark bays, and of the Kills, will be interred in these lots when not identified and taken away by their friends.

THE NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The new ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, commenced her regular trip on the [illegible] Railroad, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Morris Canal, 66½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 66¼.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown man was found on Friday afternoon, in the grass upon the meadow west of Hoboken by two men who were mowing. Coroner CRANE being notified of the fact, has taken charge of the corpse. He will keep it a day or two before holding an inquest, in the hope that it will be identified. There are no marks of violence upon the body. He is apparently an Irishman, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. There is a scar two inches long over the right eyebrow. He wore no coat, but had on a silk hat, black pants, light vest and striped shirt. His general appearance is that of a laborer.

JAIL REGULATIONS.—The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders have directed that no person shall be allowed to visit the Jail without the consent of a member of that Board, and no person shall be allowed to convey any article to a prisoner in Jail without it is examined by the keeper. The reason of this order being issued is owing to the discovery of several slungshots in the possession of the prisoners at the time of the recent plot to escape.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...AUGUST 15

5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90,	85	50	Reading R. R.	69¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	91½	50	do	b60 69¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	78¾	1050	do	c 69¾
9,000	do	78	200	do	b30 69¾
2,000	Erie R. 2d mt bs.	85	500	do	s10 69
4,000	Huc. Riv. R. 2d m	89	200	do	s20 69
2,000	Gen. R. bds	89	700	do	s30 69
2,000	La C. & M. L. G.	45	1000	do	c 69¼
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d m b	86	200	do	c60 68¾
13	Bank of America	119	800	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	33¾
20	Ocean Bank	98	450	do	34
188	Metro. Bank	107	301	do	34¾
20	Park Bank	102¾	240	do	35
10	Artisans' Bank	91¾	100	do	s30 35
200	Canton Co	b30 19	160	do	34¾
10	Penn. Coal Co	80	100	do	b30 36
60	do	79	185	do	b3 35¾
300	do	s30 78	40	do	s 0 35¾
20	do	78¾	300	do	b30 36
100	do	b30 78¾	100	do	b30 35¾
50	do	c 78¾	74	M. S. & N. Ia. pr.	85
10	do	79		do	56
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	80	150	do	57
220	do	s 40	45	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	90½
120	N. Y. Cen. R. opg	80¾	300	do	s30 89¾
50	do opg	80¾	205	do	90
450	do p & c	90¼	50	do	90¼
10	do opg	80¾	50	do	s60 89
200	do	s30 79¾	300	Clev. & Tol R. R.	49
50	do	s30 80	1449	do	c 48¾
300	do	s60 80¾	100	do	48
300	do	s19 79¾	300	do	s30 47¾
200	do	s60 78¾	450	do	s10 48
4143	Erie Railroad	31	100	do	b30 48¾
850	do	s10 31	100	do	s10 48¾
200	do	s60 30¾	300	do	s60 48
100	do	c 31¾	100	do	s30 48¼
150	do	b60 31¾	900	do	48¾
600	do	c 31¾	75	Chi & R. Isl. R. R.	93
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	116	50	do	92¾
117	do	116¾	50	do	b60 93
100	do	s30 116¾	150	do	93
10	Cl. & Pitts R. R.	37	280	La C. & Mil. R. R.	31¾
200	do	b60 38	125	do	31
200	do	37¾	50	do	b30 31¾
50	New-Jersey Zinc	6			

SECOND BOARD

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	78¾	
1,000	Ill Cent R. Bs.	99	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	h60. 17	
130	Penn. Coal Co	79	
850	Erie Railroad	31¾	
200	do	b10 31¾	
250	do	s8 31¾	
300	do	b30 31¾	
50	do	b30 31¾	
10	Mich. Central R.	82¾	
168	Mich. S. & N Ia R.	35	
350	do	34¾	
9	Mich. S. & N. I pf.	67	
200	Clev. & Pitts R.	s30 37½	
856	Clev. & Tol R. R.	43¾	
5	do	b60 49	
100	do	h4 48¾	
5	Chi & R I R R.	93	
220	La Crosse & Mil R.	31	
150	do	31¾	
200	do	s30 30	
200	do	b60 31	
100	N. Y. Cen. R'd.	91	
100	do	b60 30¾	
50	do	opg 30¾	
50	Mil. & Miss. R.	s20 48	

MONDAY, Aug. 17—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows an Import entry of Dry Goods and General Merchandise of $5,436,432, as against $6,974,911 the week ending Aug. 16, last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $1,211,111, as against $2,374,678 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie, including $840,000 by the steamer *Baltic* for Liverpool on Saturday, was $930,470, against $234,753 same week last year. There was also sent to Boston by express for shipment by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday last $650,000, against $503,000 same week in 1856. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $12,322,308, against $12,440,087 at the close of the previous week. The California steamer delivered on Thursday $1,245,905 in Gold. The apparent difference in the various movements of Gold for the week, is, according to the foregoing, $216,786, against the Bank reserve, and this being deducted from the last average of $11,737,367 ought to leave about eleven and a half millions on the statement to be made up this afternoon.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the Calendar Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import entries at this Port since Jan. 1 to the 31st July.....$150 872,000
Add two weeks in August..... 10,515,424
Total to date.....$161,387,424
Against same time last year..... 144,102,405
Increase in 1857.....$17,285 019

The same tables make the Export of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported.....$13,823,000
Add two weeks in August..... 2,338,390
Total to date.....$16,161,390
Against same time in 1856..... 51,233 672
Decrease this year.....$5,072,282

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st July.....$26,226 000
Add two weeks in August..... 2,989,903
Total to date.....$29,215,903
Against same time in 1856..... 22,652,082
Increase to date.....$6,563,821

The following is the Dry Goods statement of the week included in the above Import account. The entries in this line are $3,318,981 against $4,239,506 same week last year:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT	WAREHOUSED	WITHDRAWN
Manufact. of Wool.	$1,021,621	$80 421	$284 709
Manufact of Cot'n.	492,470	42,664	75 5 9
Manufact. of Silk..	1,156,926	52,339	115,237
Manufact. of Flax.	292,177	15,700	49,557
Miscellaneous.....	229,721	12,512	9,034
Total.....	$3,112 325	$206,656	$6,334,654
	206,656		3,112,325
Total entered.....	$3,318,981	Total marketed.	$3,647,0

The following is the statement of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods shipped during the week, and included in the foregoing Export amount:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales...	1,954	$163,265	1 661	$77,140
Flour, bbls.....	58,809	472 952	16,349	102,674
Rye Flour*.....	—	—	—	—
Corn Meal, bbls..	1,700	12,448	409	1.175
Wheat, bushels.	408,583	668,250	31,163	52,603
Corn, bushels....	23,738	17,360	12,000	12,023
Barley, * kegs.....	—	—	—	—
Pork, bbls & tcs..	1,687	31,700	979	21.356
Beef, bbls. & tcs..	659	9,430	1,720	44,718
Bacon,* lbs.....	—	—	—	—
Game,* lbs.....	—	—	16,895	2,148
Lard,* lbs.....	—	—	157,401	22,536
Butter,* lbs.....	—	—	14 207	4,173
Cheese,* lbs.....	—	—	99,353	9,065
Total Produce.....		$1,315 415		$349,630
Miscellaneous.....		1,059,263		861,481
Total for the week...		$2,374,678		$1,211,111

* Those items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	83¼	@ 80½	@ 79½	@ 81½
New-York and Erie	33½	@ 32	@ 31	@ 31¾
Reading	71½	@ 70	@ 69	@ 69½
Michigan Southern	50½	@ 41	@ 38¾	@ 39
Rock Island	95	@ 93	@ 92	@ 92½
Toledo	57	@ 52	@ 50	@ 48½
Illinois Central	119½	@ 118	@ 116	@ 115¾
Illinois Central Bonds	99½	@ 99	@ 99	@ 99
Pittsburg	40	@ 38	@ 37½	@ 37½
Panama	97	@ 96	@ 94	@ 93
Milwaukee	53½	@ 51	@ 49	@ 48½
Pennsylvania Coal	93½	@ 92	@ 89	@ 79
Galena	92½	@ 90	@ 90½	@ 90
La Crosse	35½	@ 33	@ 31½	@ 31¾

The course of the market through the week was almost uniformly downward, and the decline from 2½ to 4 ₹ cent. on nearly the entire speculative list, exclusive of Michigan Southern, in which the fall was fifteen ₹ cent. in about three days, owing to the embarrassment of a Stock firm, largely interested in the cash Stock. Their failure was made generally public on Friday morning, soon after which the lowest sales were made. On Saturday forenoon the Stock assumed some degree of steadiness, and, after the Second Board left off at about 35 ₹ cent., having previously been done as low as 33¾ and as high as 34¾ ₹ cent. The influence of this break down was undoubtedly the main cause of the decline in other Shares, and fairly turned the market against the *Bull* operators, by imparting fresh courage to the sellers for a decline to put out free contracts ahead at lower prices. The changes in the Money Market through the week were not important in the actual rates paid either on call loans or in the negotiation of paper. The tendency, however, if anything, is to dearer terms on second-class securities, while strictly prime lists within reasonable date continue relatively scarce at the previous quotations of 8½@9 per cent. The export demand for Gold is somewhat in advance of the same period last summer, though the increase is not such as to create concern, much less to justify the absurd, as well as premature calculation, indulged by the Street speculators against the market, that the Banks are to be brought very low in a week or two by this pressure upon their resources.

The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury since the arrival of the California mail on Thursday, include $164,000 on Government drafts made from that quarter. The Treasury Department has drawn down its balance at San Francisco, and the probability is that nearly all the expenditures this fall on the Pacific side, will be made by draft on New-York.

The July traffic on the Railways, as far as it has been audited and published, is better than was anticipated earlier in the Summer, and compares more favorably with last season, than any month since April. Of the four great lines, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Erie, show a small increase. The fourth, the New-York Central, has not yet reported. The change in this instance, from July 1856, will not, we understand, be important either way.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR JULY.

	July, 1857.	July, 1856.
Chicago and Burlington	$187,792	$179,590
Michigan Southern	189,410	175,048
Galena and Chicago	224,517	235,650
Cleveland and Pitts

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1845 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

OUR DAILY INJUNCTION.

The Punishment of Conover for Contempt Restrained by an Injunction from Judge Peabody.

Monday's Proceedings Before Judge Ingraham.

NEW INJUNCTIONS.

Devlin and his Counsel Enjoined from Interfering with the Street Commissioner's Books, by Judge Peabody.

Long before the opening of Court yesterday morning, a great crowd of persons had assembled in the vestibule of the City Hall, and in the passage way leading to the Court of Common Pleas. The vicinity of the Street Commissioner's office, in the Hall of Records, was fairly blockaded with people, friends of Conover and Devlin, but mostly of the latter gentleman, who anticipated quite a scene in the contemplated restoration of the books, removed from the office on the 15th of July, by Messrs. Brewer and Farrington. But the chief point of interest was the Common Pleas Court-room, where the presence of Messrs. Brady and Field assured the spectators of a rich forensic treat. They were, however, partly disappointed, Mr. Brady not getting an opportunity to speak.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Ingraham

THE MAYOR, &c., vs. D. D. CONOVER.

Judge INGRAHAM took his seat at 10¾ A. M. of Monday. Of the parties in interest only Mr. Busteed was present.

Judge Ingraham—Mr. Busteed, are your orders prepared?

Mr. Busteed—They are not, Sir. They are prepared, I should say, but Mr. Sickles has them in his possession, and I expect him in every moment.

Mr. Sickles came in immediately thereafter, and was followed by Mr. Fuller, of the office of Field & Snyder, defendant's attorneys.

Mr. Fuller—If your Honor please Mr. Field desired me to state to the Court that he was inevitably and unavoidably detained for a few moments. He is on his way and will be here soon.

Mr. Field soon after entered and handed a document to the counsel for plaintiffs, remarking that it would amount to a checkmate.

TWO MORE INJUNCTIONS.

The document read as follows:

At a special term of the Supreme Court held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of August, 1857; present—CHARLES A. PEABODY, Esq., Justice:

Daniel D. Conover vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Charles Devlin and James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.—On reading and filing the complaint with the affidavit of the plaintiff, and it appearing to the Court that sufficient grounds for an injunction exist, it is hereby ordered that the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, show cause before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 29th day of August, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., why they and their attorneys, counselors and agents should not be restrained and enjoined from any further proceedings in the action commenced by them as plaintiffs in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, against the said Daniel D. Conover and others, defendants, and now pending; or in any matter or proceeding supplemental or incidental thereto, or intended to enforce obedience to any order or process in said action, or to punish disobedience of any such order or process. And it is further ordered that the defendant, James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, show cause before this Court at the same time and place, why he, his deputies and agents should not be restrained and enjoined from executing or acting under or by virtue of any writ, warrant, order or process in such action, matter or proceeding; and that Charles Devlin show cause before this Court, at the same time and place, why he and his agents and persons acting under him, should not be restrained and enjoined from performing or attempting to perform any of the duties of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, or from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of his duties as such Street Commissioner, or any property under his charge, until some right in the said Devlin be established by the proper action in the nature of *quo warranto* brought in this Court for that purpose.

And until the time for showing cause as aforesaid, and the hearing, decision and order thereon, it is ordered that the said defendants be, and they are hereby, each and all of them, severally and respectively restrained and enjoined as aforesaid; that is to say, the said defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their attorneys, counsellors and agents, are hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the action in the complaint mentioned, which was commenced by them as plaintiffs in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York against the said Daniel D. Conover and others, defendants, and is now pending, or in any matter or proceeding supplemental or incidental thereto, or intended to inforce obedience to any order or process in said action, or to punish disobedience of any such order or process. And the defendant, James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, his deputies and agents, are hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from executing or acting under or by virtue of any writ, warrant, order or process, in such action, matter or proceeding. And the defendant, Charles Devlin, and his agents and persons acting under him, are hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from performing or attempting to perform any of the duties of Street Commissioner of the City of New York, and from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of duties as such Street Commissioner, or any property under his charge, until some right in the said Devlin be established by the proper action in the nature of *quo warranto* brought for that purpose.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

Counsel for plaintiffs read over the documents attentively, and held a short consultation.

Mr. Sickles then addressed the Court, announcing that they had been served with two injunctions, which he read. The cry was "Still they come."

The first injunction was served on Saturday, and this morning they had been favored with another, as if the first one would spoil in this hot weather. The second one was made returnable on the 29th inst., four days after the first one, and was in his judgment entirely unnecessary, as they had entertained the opinion all along, that any injunction from any court should be respected and obeyed while in force. They could not, therefore, appear before this Court as movers in this proceeding, and had only to state that they proposed to take immediate steps for the dissolution of both injunctions. In the meantime, it would, perhaps, be better that further proceedings in this case be suspended.

Mr. Field was very glad they had come to this law-abiding conclusion, and very sorry they had not reached the same conclusion on Saturday, so that he could have left town. The first injunction was served on Friday night, yet they proceeded to move in this case on Saturday.

Mr. Sickles said this proceeding was one by the Court, to maintain its own dignity—a proceeding in which counsel had little to do, and he presumed no one would attempt to interfere.

Mr. Field—I hold that this whole proceeding has been, from beginning to end, an interference with the Supreme Court.

Judge Ingraham—That is not before me.

Mr. Sickles—That was a reflection on the Court.

Mr. Field—By no means.

Judge Ingraham—If there is no further suggestion to be made, I shall enter the orders in this case upon the minutes of the Court in form as indicated on Saturday. Then, if I should not happen to be here there can be no dispute as to the nature of the orders, and either party can move upon them.

Mr. Field addressed the Court, contending that no order could be made in this proceeding for anything more than an attachment to bring Mr. Conover into court to answer for the alleged contempt, and that then the only course was for the court to cause interrogatories to be filed. In support of this position he quoted 3d Rev. Stat., page 686, sec. 5 and 19; People vs. Rogers, Ch. Reports, page 135; Macready *vs.* Senior, &c., page 278, and Albany City Bank *vs.* Schemerhorn, page 372.

Interrogations must be filed in order to a complete understanding of the case. He could not tell, for instance, from the decision on Saturday, the precise nature of the contempt with which Conover was charged, whether it is charged that he knew of the injunction against the Sheriff in the morning, or whether his offence was taking possession of the Street Commissioner's Office.

Mr. Field recited the proceedings in the Broadway contempt case, where there was first an order to show cause, their voluminous affidavits were produced, and arguments made before five Judges, (the Chief Justice declining to take part;) then the attachment was issued, the parties brought into court, interrogatories filed and answered, and upon these the court adjudged. That was the only course, according to the statutes.

Mr. Brady—We are in this matter merely making suggestions, because we are not here to take any step whatever on our part as counsel.

Judge Ingraham—What I propose to do is merely to enter upon the minutes the decision I made on Saturday. Were it is necessary to reduce that to form it can be done by my brethren in case I am absent. If I should neglect to do so, in case of my absence, there might be a difficulty to know precisely what the order was. The Court then read the orders, which contained no provision in regard to the costs, and said he should enter them upon the minutes of the Special Term.

Mr. Busteed—Your Honor said something on Friday or Saturday respecting the matter of costs. Costs have already been procured against the City upon the suit brought by Mr. Conover upon the dissolution of its injunction. I beg your Honor's attention to the fact, and solicit that the minutes of the order be amended in that respect in both cases.

Mr. Field—That is a motion.

Mr. Busteed—No, Sir; no motion.

Mr. Field—"I solicit" was the language you used—I have had it taken down.

Mr. Busteed—You can't show it, Mr. Field.

Mr. Field—We don't want to show it; we want to know just how we stand.

Judge Ingraham—(reading)—"That the motion be granted with costs." That is the only motion made on either order.

The orders were then entered as follows:

The Mayor, &c., vs. Conover, &c.—A motion having been made that an attachment issue against the defendant, Daniel D. Conover, for a contempt of this Court, after hearing counsel for the respective parties ordered that such motion be granted.

The same vs. The same.—A motion having been made in this cause, that the order heretofore granted, restraining the defendants from interfering with the books and papers belonging to the Street Commissioner's office be continued.

Ordered that said order of injunction be continued as to all the defendants, except David D. Field, and as to that defendant the injunction be dissolved.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Fort Snelling—British Dominion in India—Decision relative to Custom Duties—Departure of Gen. Walker, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The War Department triumphantly vindicates the sale of Fort Snelling at private sale to FRANKLIN STOLE.

Gen. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has gone to the Northwest on a tour of official duty.

The American Consul at Calcutta, lately here, has not expressed an opinion that the British dominion in India would be subverted. Hard fighting for two years might, he said, be required to secure it.

The Administration dislike the reported propositions of Costa Rica. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, confirmed the decision of the Collector of Philadelphia, that cotton fabrics, cords or corduroy, velveteen, moleskins, dreadnoughts, repellant moleskins, and cotton fabric gingham were properly charged 24 per centum: also confirmed the decision of the Collector of New-York, that velnuts were properly charged 24, and almonds 30 per centum.

SUMNER B. CHASE has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Osage, and RONEAR BROWN Register at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Although the Jury in the case of the dozen alleged election-rioters were confined in their room four days, they were this morning discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The Court then adjourned for the term.

It is reported that Mr. SHERMAN, of Michigan, has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Patents.

General WALKER left here this afternoon for Nashville.

STEPHENS, of Georgia, announces himself a candidate for Congress, and decidedly but courteously condemns Gov. WALKER'S course in Kansas, and thinks he should be recalled.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

New-Orleans papers of the 9th have been received, but contain nothing important.

A letter from Plaquines says that the sugar-cane was growing rapidly, and that the new crop of sugar would be in the market by the middle of October—three weeks earlier than usual. The corn crop was larger than it has ever been before. Rice was abundant, and the harvest would commence in two weeks.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says the Cotton crop in that vicinity has been seriously injured by rain, and confirms the report of the forward state of the Sugar crop.

The Caddo *Gazette* says that Cotton promised well in their region.

The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that the bark *Pacific* hilged on the 26th ult. Two thirds of the cargo was damaged, but brought high prices at the Marshal's office.

The schooner *American*, Captain WATERS, arrived at Key West from New-York, on the 1st inst. The crew were in a mutinous state, and were recruited from the bark *Pacific*.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 17.

The Telegraph Company's steamer *Victoria* left this port, yesterday, for the east ward, and will cruise off Trinity Bay until the arrival of the telegraph-cable fleet, which will, doubtless, reach that point on or about Thursday or Friday next.

The mail steamship *Merlin*, from Halifax, the 14th inst., arrived here to-day, with Boston papers of Wednesday last.

Shooting Affair at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Monday, Aug. 17.

Quite an excitement was created here this morning by an attempt of Mr. MULLEKEN, prosecuting attorney, to shoot Mr. DORR, editor of the *Express and Herald*. The cause of the difficulty was the refusal of Mr. DORR to make a retraction for an offensive article published in his paper on Saturday. Mr. MULLEKEN fired twice at Mr. DORR, neither shot taking effect.

Mrs. Cunningham.

The District-Attorney has taken efficient measures to prevent any person from visiting either Dr. CATLIN or Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, during their confinement in the City Prison, for reasons that are abundantly evident. During Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S previous imprisonment it is known that messages were continually passing from her cell to that occupied by Mr. ECKEL. As no person is now allowed to see her without a special order from Mr. HALL, she cannot place herself in communication with any person so as to defeat or impair the ends of justice.

It has been said a week from the effects of cucumbers, and tartar emetic, but is so much improved that her physician, Dr. FISK, says that she is nearly all right. She walks on the corridor frequently, accompanied by one of her daughters, and expresses on all occasions her sense of the kindness of Mrs FOSTER, the Matron. One circumstance gives her great trouble. She thinks it very hard that the door of her cell should be closed at seven o'clock in the evening, and not opened till the same hour in the morning. But as all the other prisoners are subjected to the same restraint, her complaint would seem to be unreasonable.

Of her acquittal on this new charge she expresses entire confidence. Her character, she says, will show forth white as the drifted snow, and if all persons' sins were written on their forehead, her brow would be as white as anybody's in the City. She decries the newspapers, and says that their statements in reference to her have uniformly been false. Dr. UTE'S statement that she told him she had Dr. CATLIN under her thumb she pronounces unqualifiedly false. The theory that Dr. CATLIN personated Dr. BURDELL, at the time of the marriage, will, she says, be thoroughly exploded when she is put upon her trial. She insists that she married BURDELL and no other person.

Respecting what has been said of Dr. ROBERTS' offer to take care of her children, she does not, in her allusions to that gentleman, speak in complimentary terms. She has never asked anybody to take care of them. Whatever happens to her, they, as she maintains, will be well provided for.

In the meantime, they still occupy the house in Bond-street.

Note from Justice Brennan.

NEW-YORK, Aug., 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR:—The paper of this days date, contains a matter in relation to me, headed, "Blind Justice." I now inform you that no such thing occurred, so you will please correct the mistake that is in relation to the two little boys.

And oblige yours,

M. Y. BRENNAN,

The Sound Catastrophe.

We are able to give the names of two of the persons that perished when the *J. N. Harris* was sunk last Saturday morning, in addition to those heretofore published. The woman who sank with a child in her arms, as seen from the deck of the *Metropolis*, was a Mrs. WILKINSON, probably of this City. It is more than probable that the three persons missing, reported by Capt. SMITH, as a gentleman, wife and daughter, whose names he could not recall, were Mr. and Mrs. WILKINSON and their child.

The boy, whose name was not given in the first accounts was JOHN LEWIS BUNCE of this City. He resided with two sisters at No. 157 Madison-street, and was nearly 12 years of age. His father and mother have been dead several years. The boy was employed in the grocery store of Mr. SWEEZY, his brother in law, in Brooklyn. He had started for New-London to visit his grandmother. He was a most worthy lad. This enables us to give the nearly accurate

LIST OF THOSE THAT PERISHED.

1. John Lewis Bunce, aged 12 years, of No. 157 Madison street, New-York City.
2. Mrs. Wilkinson, probably of New-York.
3. Her infant child.
4. A gentleman still unknown, but probably the husband of Mrs. Wilkinson.
5. Jane L. Smith, wife of Mr. A. W. Smith, of Brooklyn, No. 181 Concord street.
6. Harried Smith, her daughter, aged 11.
7. Miss Louisa Robinson, step-daughter of George Gordon, of New-York City.
8, 9, and 10, John, (aged 9,) Eliza, (aged 7,) and Mary, (aged 5,) children of Capt. Leonard Smith, (of the Propeller,) and all of New-London.
11. Stephen Prentice, mate of the propeller, American. Leaves a wife and one son in New-Orleans.
12. George Allen, 16 years of age, American, deckhand, New-London.
13, Daniel Daley, 30 years of age, Irish, deck-hand, New-London.
14. James ——, 23 years of age, Irish, deck hand, New-London.
15. Ann Willis, cook, Irish, New-York.
16. Mary Withers, chambermaid, Irish, New-York.

THE J. N. HARRIS.

The *J. N. Harris* was one of five steam propellers in the service of the "Norwich and New-London Transportation Co." She was owned in New-London, and was built to run in opposition to the boats in the above Company, but an arrangement was effected by which she was taken into the regular line, and shared equally with the other boats in the profits, although she had separate owners and otherwise had no connection with the Company. She was the only one of the five boats that carried passengers, the other boats having ceased to carry passengers after the enactment of the law requiring boats carrying passengers to provide themselves with life-boats, life-preservers, force-pumps, &c. She had a smaller number of passengers on the night of the accident than usual, having frequently carried as many as fifty.

LEGAL ACTION IN THE CASE.

Mr. JOACHIMSEN (Assistant United States District Attorney) sent, yesterday, for Captain BROWN, of the *Metropolis*, to take his statement relative to the collision. Captain BROWN sent back word that he would give it to-day. Catastrophes of this character occurring upon waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, come under the cognizance of the United States District-Attorney. The question in the present case is whether Captain BROWN was careless in the navigation of his vessel, and hence indictable for manslaughter. This was the course taken by the authorities after the loss of the *Arctic*, commanded by Captain LUCE.

Seguine's Point "Accommodations"—An Appeal to the Higher Powers.

Inasmuch as the Commissioners of Emigration have seen fit to reject the temporary Quarantine, at Seguine's Point, declaring its location unhealthy, and its accomodations insufficient for the purpose intended, the Quarantine Commissioners have inquired of the Attorney General of the State, whether the Commissioners of Emigration possess any legal right to approve or disapprove of the suitableness of the accommodations at the temporary Quarantine. The Attorney-General replies that the action of the Quarantine Commissioners in this matter can only be gainsaid by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Comptroller. These three officials have not, as yet, signified their approval or disapproval of the accommodations at Seguine's Point. They have been officially notified by the Commissioners that the new Quarantine is completed, and invited to inspect it in person. It is expected that they will most for the purpose to-morrow, in which case their decision may be looked for on Thursday.

The following is a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between the Quarantine Commissioners and the Attorney-General:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1857,

Hon. S. B. Cushing, Attorney-General:

DEAR SIR: I have been directed by the Commissioners to obtain your opinion upon the following question, to wit:

"Under the act providing for the removal of the Quarantine Station, in whom is vested the power of determining the sufficiency or insufficiency of the buildings, &c., recently erected for temporary Quarantine purposes?"

An early answer to the above inquiry is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1857.

Jno. S. Snedeker, Esq., Secretary Quarantine Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: You ask, in behalf of the Commissioners, "in whom is vested the power of determining the sufficiency or insufficiency of the buildings, &c., recently erected for temporary quarantine purposes, under the 31st section of the Act creating the Commission?"

I answer, unquestionably, in the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station primarily, subject to "be approved" by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Comptroller.

No other persons have any right to approve or disapprove, accept or reject those buildings.

Any suggestions or alterations made by the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Comptroller, the Commissioners *must* regard. Those of any other persons or bodies are not binding, but if from those competent to advise, I respectfully suggest a compliance with such advice, if not inconsistent with the settled views of the Commissioners.

Very respectfully yours,
S. B. CUSHING,
Attorney-General.

HOW THE STEAMER BALTIC WAS DETAINED—A FALSE IMPRESSION.—The steamship *Baltic*, which was to have sailed at 12 o'clock on Saturday, did not take her departure until 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday. Handbills were posted about the City on Saturday, assigning as the reason for the detention, the "lowness of the tide," thereby creating an impression not very favorable to our harbor. For if a steamer of the size of the *Baltic* could not get to sea owing to the lowness of the tides, we might as well withdraw our invitation to the *Great Eastern* to visit this port. The facts of the case are that the *Baltic* could not get out of her slip at the Novelty Works, where she has been for the last three months undergoing repairs. She made an attempt at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and stuck fast in the mud, where she was obliged to wait until 5 o'clock in the afternoon before she could proceed to her dock at the foot of Canal-street. It being then so late it was thought best to defer her departure until Sunday. It was, therefore, the *deepness of the mud* at the Novelty Works, and not the "lowness of the tide in the harbor" that caused her detention. We are informed that she has undergone thorough repairs, during her stay at the Novelty Works, and it is expected she will maintain and perhaps increase her reputation as the fastest steamer of her line. She was saluted by the battery attached to the 70th Regiment, Col GRAHAM, as she passed Red Hook Point on Sunday afternoon—13 guns being fired in honor of the departure of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, U. S. Minister to the Hague, who with his family was on board. Mr. MURPHY was escorted to the steamer by numerous friends and officials, among whom were Collector SCHELL, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Alderman SHAW, General WARD and others, who bade him adieu with the customary regrets and good wishes.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA

Seizure of the Island of Formosa.

INDEMNITY TO AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CHINA.

Departure of the Telegraph Expedition.

Successful Experiments on board the Agamemnon.

DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.

Partial Confirmation of the News of the Fall of Delhi.

REPORTED SLAUGHTER OF 7,000 INSURGENTS

OVERTHROW OF THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

Redschid Pasha Driven from Office—A Rupture with France Averted.

Cotton FIRM.—Grain Lower—Further Decline in Funds—Consols 90 1-2.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The screw-steamship *Jason* was to leave Southampton for New-York on the same day that the *Columbia* left Liverpool.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived out at Liverpool at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, Aug. 2.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington* was reported off the port of Liverpool on Wednesday morning, 5th instant.

There is but little news of importance by this arrival.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

Seizure of the Island of Formosa by the United States Naval Force—Indemnity for American Citizens.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SAN JACINTO, HONG KONG, Saturday, June 9, 1857.

I stated in my letter of May 25 that there was a project on foot for the seizure of the rich island of Formosa. By a letter received yesterday by an official, to which es yet very little publicity has been given, I learn the following additional facts. They are perfectly reliable.

Some three months since Capt. J. D. SIMMS, of the United States Marine Corps—attached to the *San Jacinto*—was mysteriously missing, gone nobody but our executives knew where. It was understood after a few weeks that he had been detailed for duty; where and for what kind, was known only to the elect. It is now ascertained that *his instructions were to proceed to Formosa, and in the city of Fung shan hoist the American flag and take formal possession of the island.* It is to be held as an indemnity for the losses sustained by American citizens during the present war. Oure being the prior claim will o course be respected by the contending parties, b they English, French or Spanish, all of which Power may have a finger in this pie.

This step has given the English authorities in China huge satisfaction, as every successive step towards further collision with the Chinese does. This, in my opinion, is a wise step towards securing our rights in China, and a safe way of making sure of remuneration for our losses. Should we seek territorial acquisitions in the part of the world, no more desirable portion of the Chinese Empire could be seized upon than Formosa—rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, its valuable coal mines, make it a coveted spot with the maratime nations of the world. It is only within a few years that its resources have become known, owing to the hostility and exclusiveness of its people who are Chinamen. Already there is a profitable trade carried on between foreigners in China and its people, and it only needs developing to make it invaluable. Of this matter, more anon.

From Shanghae we have newe up to the 16th of May. The principal items of interest is concerning the Rebel movements in the Northern part of the Empire—a record of their successes everywhere. They have captured the cities of Shaon woo and Gen-ping, in the interior; both cities of importance, and are advancing on Ho-how.

The Imperial forces in the vicinity of the Chinese Paris, Su Chan, have revolted, driving the Governor of the province and his officials from the city, and have taken possession of and robbed the military chest of 50,000 tales of silver.

Two thousand starving refugees from Nankin had sought and obtained relief at Shanghae, their countrymen providing for them generously, according to the Chinese standard of generosity.

Very little interest is felt by the natives of Shanghae in the troubles at Canton. With that measure of brotherly love so characteristic of the Chinese, they sympathise with them so far as to hope that they may get a good chastening at the hands of the foreigners. So long as the evil is kept from their own doors it is immaterial to them how their brethren fare. It should be borne in mind that there is not that hostile feeling toward foreigners in the northern part of the Empire that there is in the southern. This present war will, no doubt, be carried on entirely in the south.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWE, anthor of that reliable work, *The Chinese and their Rebellion*, has received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary, Lord ELGIN. A more fit selection could not have been made. Mr. PARKES, he who has figured so conspicuously in kicking up this rumpus with the Celestials, takes Mr. MEADOW'A place as Consul at Ningpo.

The American vessels *Channing, Jacob Bell* and *North Wind* were in harbor. The United States sloop *Levant* was still there.

At Hong Kong, we have the American vessels *R. R. Wilson, Carbon, Celestial, Challenge, Contest, Galatea, Good Hope, Kremlin, Malay, Matilda, Penguin, Spitfire and Skylark.* The last named ship made the passage from Boston to Hong Kong in ninety-one days. Yours, DANI.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 3, Lord PANMURE introduced a bill empowering Government to embody and call out the militia at any time before the 25th of March next without having to call Parliament together again. He said that the state of things existed in India which caused as great a drain upon the Queen's forces as if the country was engaged in a foreign war, and to meet this drain ten new batallions were to be raised and the regiments were to be increased from 840 to 1,000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1,000 to 1,200. All this could be done without going beyond existing acts, and the charge would mainly fall on the East India Company, but as time would be necessary to provide this increase in the army, and the country would, in the interim, be drained of troops, the embodiment of the militia might become necessary—hence the proposition.

After some remarks from the Opposition that the measure ought to have been brought forward earlier, the bill was read a first time.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for a return of the number of electors at the last Parliamentary contest, and spoke at length in favor of an enlargement of the franchise. He protested, at the same time, against any alteration in the Parliamentary Constitution of the country with a view to making it more democratic, as he thought enough had been done in that direction by the Reform bill of 1832.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON referred to the bill introduced in the Lords by Lord PANMURE, and presented supplementary estimates for the expenses of the militia.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for a Select Committee to inquire how far a certain act of Parliament dispensed with the use of the words in the oath which excluded Jews from the House, was agreed to.

On Tuesday, the proceedings in both Houses were devoid of interest.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 31st July, Thirty-one of the miners were killed.

"Christy's Minstrels" made their first appearance at the St. James' Theatre, London, on the 3rd, and met with great success.

The clipper ships *James Baines* and *Champion of the Seas* were at Portsmouth taking in troops for India. Their splendid proportions attracted great attention, and the Queen had inspected them.

True bills had been found against SPOLLEN, the alleged murderer of Mr. LITTLE, in Dublin.

The Queen of the Netherlands was on a visit to Liverpool.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French was hourly expected. They were to arrive at Spithead, at which point the receiving squadron was collecting.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Departure of the Expedition from Queenstown—Successful Experiments in Paying-out the Cable from the Agamemnon.

From the London Times, August 3.

The *Agamemnon* arrived at Queenstown on the 30th ult., having been engaged during the trip from Greenwich in the very valuable service of testing practically the form and suitability of the machinery to be used for paying out the cable.

Mr. Charles Tilston Bright, the engineer in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, having joined her at that place, she bore away for the Irish coast at half-past 3 o'clock on Monday morning last.

To Mr. C. T. Bright is committed the entire control and responsibility of depositing safely in its ocean bed this wondrous example of the united power of science and industry.

During the progress of the *Agamemnon* to the Downs the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea, were kept continually in motion by the small engine on board which is connected with them; the sheaves and gearing worked with great facility and precision, and so quietly that at a short distance from them their motion could scarcely be heard.

The strength of the girders which carry the bearing of the entire apparatus, and which to the eye of a person unskilled in the practical working of this description of machinery may seem at first to be unduly ponderous, was found to contribute greatly to the easy motion and satisfactory steadiness of this most important agent in the success of the undertaking.

So soon as the *Agamemnon* had passed the track of the Submerine Company's cable between Dover and Calais, in order to avoid the possibility of its being injured by the laying or hauling up of another line at right angles to it, the experiments commenced. A 13 inch chell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic cable, for the purpose of sinking it rapidly with a strain upon it to the bottom, and was then cast into the sea, drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the ground and so set the machinery in motion.

The paying out then commenced at the rate of two, three, and four knots an hour respectively. The ship was then stopped and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility, by connecting the small engine to the driving pinion geared to the sheaves.

When the end was brought up to the surface it was found that the chell had broken away from the loop, by which it had been fastened for the purpose of lowering it.

The cable, when recovered, was found to have been cleaned as bright as the specimens which have been so freely distributed among the friends of the enterprise, and which are so generally known.

The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea, and attached to the iron coating of the cable were some weeds and several small crabs which came up with it to the surface.

On the following day a length of cable was run out and hauled in with perfect success opposite the Isle of Wight, attached to an anchor.

The speed was increased in this case to five knots.

During the afternoon of the same day a length was run out, having fastened to the end of it a log of timber, and after having been towed with a mile and a half of cable, was coiled in again with success.

On Wednesday, about half-way between the Land's End and the coast of Ireland, another length was run out at the rate of six and a half knots per hour, and subsequently hauled in. The *Agamemnon* then steered for Cork, and reached Queenstown Harbor at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, all on board being more than ever satisfied at the success of the enterprise.

Some highly successful experiments were also at the same time performed with an electrical log, invented by Mr. CHAS. BRIGHT for the purpose of continuously ascertaining with accuracy the rate at which the ships are sailing, and thereby of enabling him to give corresponding directions as to the rate of paying the cable, so as to prevent the possibility of any unnecessary strain being put upon it. The log is suspended in the sea from the ship's quarter by a line, carrying within it a wire insulated by gutta percha, which is in connection with a battery and electro-magnet contained within an indicating instrument on deck. This is so arranged that, at each revolution of the wheel below, an electric current is broken, and, by the deflection of a magnet which forms part of the circuit, a step by step movement is communicated to a register which indicates the distance run and rate made by the vessel.

The following Directors of the Company, accompanied by Mr. GEORGE SAWARD, the Secretary, have arrived at Queenstown to be present at the sailing of the squadron: Mr. T. H. BROOKING, Mr. SAMPSON, and Mr. J. W. BETTS, of London; Mr. CROSBIE and Mr. PICKERING, of Liverpool, and Mr. LOGIE and Prof. THOMPSON, of Glasgow.

The most kindly interest has been evinced on all sides for the success of the undertaking. The Chairman and Directors of the Southern and Western Railway have shown the greatest attention to the representatives, and will accompany them from Cork to Valentia.

A deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Cork, the High Sheriff and authorities of the city, waited upon the Directors on Wednesday to invite them to a grand banquet, which the latter were, however, under the necessity of declining, in consequence of the pressure of important business requiring their constant attention until the sailing of the squadron.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

AUG. 1.—The electrical experiments through the Atlantic cable will be completed to-day. The signals have passed through the 2,500 miles in the most satisfactory manner.

CAHIRCIVEEN, Monday Morning.—The *Niagara* will this day finish taking in the heavy portion of the cable intended to be attached to the Valentia Coast, which has to be unshipped from the *Agamemnon* and transferred to the *Niagara*, in consequence of the starting points of the expedition being now from the Irish shore instead of from mid-ocean. The entire squadron will sail from Queenstown at 6 o'clock this evening, and is expected to reach Douglas Bay in readiness to commence operations to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and staff, arrived at Killarney at 1½, on their way to be present at the starting of the Atlantic Cable Expedition to-morrow. The Directors and Secretary of the Company were in attendance to receive his Excellency.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3—6½ P. M.—All the ships are now steaming out of the harbor for Valentia.

Cheerful View of the Troubles in the East.

From the London Times.

A conceseful nation, like a succesful man, does not expect universal sympathy and condolence in its difficulties. We know quite well how we stand in that respect. Nor do we complain at all. It is perfectly natural that our neighbors in Europe and America should be looking on now upon the great Asiatic conflicts in which we are now engaged with an interest not wholly unpleasurable. We will not quote the maxim about the misfortunes of our best friends, because it does not quite suit the case. Our neighbors cannot exactly indulge in the luxury of pity, because our case is not bad enough for that. We are too vulgarly prosperous as yet. No, but there is such an attitude as that of standing by watching with a general idea on the part of the spectator that we may possibly get the worst of it, and that he will not be particularly sorry if we do. Dominant nations, just like public men, are accustomed to these friendly expectations. They are aware that many eyes around them are watching their course, especially if a cloud is overhead, with a somewhat unsympathetic curiosity. We know that we are now forming a pleasing subject of conjecture to a wide circle. "Now, then, what will Great Britain do? How will she get out of this mess? How will her Indian prestige stand?" &c. Prophecy is proverbially interesting. Religious prophecy is the most fascinating part of theology. Hundreds of divines become quite indifferent to the existing condition of the world or the church, so absorbed are they in imagining and guessing what it will be. Social prophecy also is very interesting. Half our gossip is prophecy. We discuss the destinies of our friends with great hilarity—their aims in life, abilities, tempers, connexions, their pecuniary resources, and what will be the probable result of the whole. Nor is prophecy the less light-hearted for making out that the prospect is a gloomy one. This kind of talk is pleasant enough; it ranks by the side of ghost stories, dreams, marvellous coincidences, and the gossip of the supernatural world. And where a great nation is concerned the dignity of the moralist comes in. It is quite safe to say that we are a wicked nation, because upon the old proverb, that the "majority are wicked," a nation cannot easily avoid being so. Well, then, our great national faults have to be punished, and a solemn judicial vista opens before the censor's eye. A great many people never feel so comfortable as when they are talking about "judgments." It is the cheapest form of virtue there is. It costs absolutely nothing, at the very time that the virtuous enthusiasm of the judge is at its greatest height.

Now, we have no wish to rob our friends and neighbors of so many interesting subjects. It would be cruel to do so. Let them prophesy as much as they please. Let them gossip about us; let them judge us with all solemnity. We like virtuous enthusiasm, and would not suppress it on any account. But we must remind them of one feature in our case which they ought to know. It appears very certain that we have no quarrel with any nation in the East—i. e., with the mass of people either in India or China. Why, our fleet steamed up the Canton River amid an attendant and friendly navy of "sampans and junks." The invasion—if we are to call it so—seemed quite a popular step. "The boats came about us with bamboos, lemon syrup and sweet potatoes." "A Chinaman contracted for supplying us with fresh meat and vegetables, charging us hardly more than the market price." "The husbandmen upon the banks pursued their labors in their paddy-fields under the protection of our guns, which for the time shielded them from the violence of the Mandarin sailors." This does not look like popular hatred or distrust. It is true that a fanatical party keeps us out of Canton, but everybody knows the power of even a small fanatical minority to overawe the mass, especially if, as in the present case, the interests of the Government go along with the claims of superstition. It remains to be seen what it is which has shut us out of Canton; whether it really is the popular feeling against the stranger, as the Chinese Government pretends, or whether that is only a pretext for the Government to disguise its own reluctance to fulfill the treaty. If we are to interpret naturally the behavior of the Chinese thronging round our fleet as it went up the river, the people appear to have no feeling against us. We are at war with a Court, and not with a nation. It will be said that the Chinese will do anything for money, and that they know the English have money. Well, we do not inquire into the motive—we simply state the fact. For some reason or other they seem to have no objection to us. If money is their object, that only shows that the objection to the society of the foreigner yields to that motive, and that what brings them into contact with us is stronger than what keeps them aloof from us. A Chinaman is a selfish animal, but that does not interfere with the fact that he trusts us, believ

cane cultivation. In Indian corn, the difference is 21 bushels to 20; in oats, 37 bushels to 17; in Irish potatoes, 125 to 112; in rye, 18 bushels to 11; in other words, free acres produce 213 bushels under free labor to 170 under slave labor. The difference appears to be quite as great in the case of the distinctive products of the South, such as cotton, tobacco and rice, as is proved more indisputably every season by the success of the Germans in Texas, and European immigration in the frontier Slave States over their slave holding neighbors.

Mr. HELPER's conclusion is an unavoidable one, that the Southern proprietors must free their laborers or be ruined; and he believes that they have no time to lose in deciding on their alternative. We need not point out to our readers the bearing of these facts on our great question of Cotton supply. They can judge for themselves whether we can safely rely on the existing cotton plantations for an undiminished—to say nothing of an increased supply. We shall be hearing before this month is out what the Southern planters themselves think of their affairs, as the Commercial Convention, in which they vent their complaints of diminishing capital, declining profits, deteriorating commerce, and the ruinous expense of labor—grievances aggravated by the growing prosperity of the North—is to take place on the 10th inst., at Knoxville, Tenn. Meantime, there are indications from various quarters of the highest importance to inquirers into our prospects of Cotton supply.

A schism among the Southern States has been for some time advancing, on account of the rickety character of "the peculiar institution" in the frontier States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The States which lie south of these have long been growing irritable and suspicious, from their own serious losses by the evasion of slaves, and the rapid increase of free laborers in the frontier States. The controversy is how to treat these border States—some proposing to forbid their exporting slaves at all—thus forcing on them the defence of the institution, and others declaring it impossible to grow cotton without such supplies from the slave-breeding States as will more or less kept down the cost of labor. It will be easily imagined that *such a contest, if protracted, must cause these irritated and depressed border States to join themselves to the Northern section.* It is a matter of opinion how such an issue would in the first instance, affect the supply of cotton. On the one hand, the secession of those States would narrow the area of slave production; and, on the other, the establishment of free labor on their soil must increase the production, within a longer or shorter time. Their foreign customers should provide for an interval, long or short, of agitation and transition, during which their products (of which, however, cotton does not form the largest proportion) must fall off. While this is speculated on throughout the South, proclamation is made by observers from point to point that "the course of trade" and "the nature of industry" will settle the emancipation question before political and moral controversy can reach any practical result. The "droves of negroes passing daily through the interior" of—not only these frontier States, or even the next tier, but South Carolina itself—are a portentous sign in the eyes of residents. If there was an unlimited range to the southwest, this would be no great matter; the same hands would simply raise cotton from a new soil. But there is a barrier of free labor (as well as of dry desert) to the southwest; and thus is slave labor brought face to face with ameliorant labor and mechanical improvement, both in an area where both must work together till one has established the superiority over the other. The practical question for us is whether we shall allow the subsistence of our people and our chief manufacturers to hang on the chances and changes of this conflict, or without delay provide ourselves from other quarters with the raw material we want. We have hitherto bought the prime necessary of our manufacturing life from a producer who has let his estate go down, and his affairs sink into embarrassment. It is a question whether or not he will exert himself to retrieve his affairs, and restore the quality of his land. Can it be a question whether we should take a little trouble to find another seller, or take the chance of dearth or by using to carry our custom elsewhere? Few people, in fact, dispute the prudence of active precaution; but we should be glad to see a more general and effectual zeal put forth in sustaining such efforts as have been already made. The deputation which waited on Lord PALMERSTON last week look well, however; and we wish its efforts all success.

FRANCE.

EUGENE SUE, the novelist, died at Paris at 6 o'clock on the morning of Aug 3.

A rumor having been circulated that at the approaching *fêtes* on the 15th August the capture of the Malakoff was to be represented, the Russian Ambassador waited on the Government, for the purpose of taking exception to the arrangement, when he was told that it was never intended to represent such a picture, the chosen subject for representation being the conquest of Kabylia.

The departure of the Emperor and Empress for Osborne had been fixed for the 5th of August. It was said that they would only be accompanied by Count WALEWSKI, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. ROLLIN.

M. ANDOUILLE, Director of the General Movement of Funds at the Ministry of Finance, had been appointed Sub-Governor of the Bank of France, *vice* M. VERNES, resigned.

Letters from France say that the silk harvest there is from one third to one-fourth under a fair ordinary crop.

The new wheat was proving of excellent quality and bulk, and realized one to two francs per hectolitre upon old.

A good early vintage is expected.

The Emperor has declared that MICHEL NEY, Duke of Elchingen, a Second Lieutenant in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, shall assume the title of Prince de la Moskowa.

ITALY.

Accounts from Naples state that the Neapolitan Government has authorized the establishment of two lines of submarine telegraph uniting Sicily to Malta and Tunis.

An *emeute* has taken place at Isernia, arising out of the octroi question.

A body of 2,000 peasants invaded the municipality with cries of "Long live the King!" The authorities very soon restored order, and the ringleaders were arrested.

The Genoa *Gazette* contains a short abstract of MAZZINI's article, the publication of which caused the seizure of the *Italia del popolo* on the 29th July. MAZZINI denies there having been any intention of pillaging or blowing up public edifices, and says that at Genoa the movement was not directed against the Piedmontese Government, but that it was intended to turn the means of action which Genoa possesses to account, and to draw Piedmont into a revolutionary war. MAZZINI concludes by declaring that he will not cease until he has obtained his object.

It is intimated that the Pope is determined to extend his journey to Tuscany, where, it is predicted, an unpleasant reception awaits him.

The latest advices received in Berlin from Italy are clear in stating that the late events there will bring about a reconciliation between Sardinia and Austria, and between Naples and the Western Powers.

SPAIN.

A letter from a Ministerial source says: Although it appears positive that our Government has accepted the mediation of France and England in the Mexican question, that mediation is not to be of such a nature as completely to bind Spain to accept what those Powers may propose. In accepting the friendly offices of the two Powers, the Spanish Government particularly desired to give them a proof of its moderation; but at the same time it neglects nothing to be ready to act in the event of that mediation not being successful.

The *Epoca*, a semi-official organ, quotes from a Provincial paper a statement to the effect that the Pope had sent a bull to the Queen, declaring that monks and nuns should no longer be allowed to take the vows before the age of 25.

A dispatch to the London *Post* says Marshal SERRANO was expected to leave for Cuba to take the post of captain general.

PORTUGAL.

Considerable sensation had been created by the discovery of extensive frauds in the wine trade. Government had seized a large quantity of mixture brought from England to Oporto, and intended to be taken back as veritable port wine. About 3,000 pipes of these mixtures, which comprise bad alcohol, molasses and the essence of tar, are said to be now in London.

A fire broke out at Tarifa on the 19th July, and was still raging on the 20th, having spread over an immense district of agricultural country, consuming vast quantities of standing grain, country houses, barns, &c.

GERMANY.

It is understood that the feeling of the Prussian Cabinet is that the question of union or non-union of the Principalities should be postponed till after the internal administration of Moldavia and Wallachia has received a better organization.

The Emperor of Austria had officiated at the inauguration of the Trieste Railway, which unites the Adriatic to the North Sea. Baron BRUCK, the Austrian Minister of Finance, in a speech upon the occasion, expressed the cordial wishes of the Government for the realisation of the Suez Canal, and declared that the opposition of a single Government (England) would not check that grand conception.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Abolition of West-India Slavery.

The Netherlands government has presented to the States General a *projet de soi*, having for its object the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. The basis of the *projet* will be an indemnity, which is calculated at 34,000,000 guilders, to be paid to the proprietors of slaves.

TURKEY.

Overthrow of the Ministry.

The catastrophe at Constantinople, which all the latest intelligence thence led us to anticipate, has at length occurred. The French Ambassador has suspended relations with the Porte, and threatened to leave Constantinople. By this step M. DE THOUVENEL has at once destroyed Lord DE REDCLIFFE's and Baron PROKESCH's carefully established predominance at Constantinople; for we are informed that the Sultan, to prevent the rupture with France, has suddenly hastened to modify his Ministry, so as to deprive REGHID PACHA of all influence in foreign affairs, in which consists the import of the whole proceeding. There can be no doubt that the question of the Principalities has now entered upon a perfectly new course.

REGHID PACHA is overthrown, and the whole Ministry is changed.

ALI, the former Grand Vizier, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. MUSTAPHA PACHA is appointed Grand Vizier; REGHID PACHA, President of the Tanzimat.

The *Presse d'Orient* was suspended for the space of a week, for publishing with the blanks made by the censorship left vacant

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE is stated to have received leave of absence from the English Government, which is thought to indicate a change of attitude in regard to the Principalities.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Paris *Pays* says: "The English Government have decided that the fortifications of Corfu shall be immediately strengthened; £10,000 have been allotted for that purpose, and a Colonel of Engineers has been appointed to proceed to the Ionian Islands. This measure is significant in the presence of the warm contest between the Ionian Parliament and the British authorities."

INDIA.

Partial Confirmation of the News of the Fall of Delhi—Reported Slaughter of 7,000 Insurgents—Bloody Scenes.

The Intelligence of the Capture of Delhi is stated as a fact in the overland summary of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, which says under date of July 1

"Since the publication of our last summary, great events have transpired. Delhi has fallen, and upwards of 7,000 mutineers have been put to the edge of the sword. The army of retribution, under Gen. BARNARD, arrived before Delhi on the 8th inst. On reaching Cisidee Serace, the English general found the mutineers strongly posted in an entrenched position, completely protected by a strong park of artillery. After reconnoitering the position of the enemy, General BARNARD at once brought up his columns to the attack. The insurgents fought with the most determined bravery, their guns were well served, and they seemed to be under the guidance of leaders well versed in the science of war. All their efforts, however, to maintain their position, were unavailing; it was carried at the point of the bayonet, and they were ultimately driven within the walls of Delhi with great slaughter, and the loss of twenty six guns. The loss on our side was, comparatively speaking, trifling—only some forty or fifty of our men having fallen. Amongst this number was Colonel CHESTER, the adjutant general of the army, an officer of whom General BARNARD said that "he was esteemed by all for every qualification which could adorn a soldier." Peace be with his manes. The conduct of the troops, European and Native, was most praiseworthy. They vied with each other in daring, and they seemed to be actuated by but one feeling—a thirst for vengeance.

The interval between the 8th and 12th—the day upon which the city was stormed—seemed to have been occupied by General BARNARD in cannonading and shelling the city. As soon as practicable, breaches had been made in the walls, the town was carried by assault. Full particulars, however, have not yet been received; but it must have been a gallant affair. From news which we have received from a private source we learn that the mutineers fought like fiends. *The streets were blocked up with their dead and dying, but they still maintained an unbroken front until a miserable remnant took refuge in the Palace.* This, however, offered them but a momentary refuge; guns were brought to bear upon its massive walls, and the miscreants *were driven out to meet death on the points of thousands of avenging bayonets. The slaughter was terrible; upwards of 7,000 of the mutineers are said to have perished.* Our loss is, no doubt, great; and England may expect to hear that many of her sons have fallen; but the turning point of the revolt has been gained; and its entire suppression will be surely and speedily accomplished. With the fall of Delhi, all hopes of eventual success must have been extinguished in the bosom of the most sanguine.

There is said to be in London a letter from an official of the East Indian Government, dated from Agra, on the 17th of June, which mentions the capture of Delhi, after a severe slaughter of the mutineers, and but a comparatively slight loss to the Europeans. The letter adds that the fortress or citadel of Delhi still held out. It will be observed that the last of the foregoing rather corroborates than otherwise, the idea that Delhi might have been stormed on the 12th, the day mentioned in all the rumors. The writer states that at the time of his dispatching his communication, the guns had arrived for which General BARNARD was said all along to have been waiting, and that three batteries were "pitching shot and shell into the city very fast."

The *Daily News* Southampton correspondent says: "The passengers from India, by the *Colombo*, firmly believe that Delhi has fallen. They state that bazaar intelligence outstrips government news; and that, according to bazaar intelligence, Delhi had fallen when the Madras passengers left."

LATEST FROM DELHI.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS,
DELHI CANTONMENTS, June 12.

We are now encamped on the Flagstaff Hill, *having dislodged the insurgents on the 8th.* They fought most obstinately, and disputed the ground inch by inch; but British courage—and I may add ferocity—forced all before them. In the enemy's camp was found an European actually laying the guns! He was literally cut to pieces by the enraged soldiery. It is suspected that there are others in the city. Three hundred of the mutineers tried to escape by getting into a Serasee, but they were seen by some of our fellows, and a party went to dislodge them. They fired from the windows, when our fellows burst open the doors, and rushing in, killed every one. Not one was left alive.

Seditious Proclamation from Delhi.

The following proclamation from Delhi has been republished at Calcutta:—"Be it known to all the Hindoos and Mahomedans, the subjects and servants on the part of the officers of the English forces stationed at Delhi and Meerut, that all the Europeans are united on this point—first, to deprive the army of their religion, and then by the force of strong measures to Christianize all the subjects. In fact it is the absolute orders of the Governor-General to serve out cartridges made up with swine and beef fat; if there be 10,000 who resist this, to blow them up; if 50,000 to disband them. For this reason we have merely for the sake of the faith concerted with all the subjects, and have not left one infidel of this place alive, and have constituted the Emperor of Delhi upon this engagement, that whichever of the troops will slaughter all the European officers and pledge alliance to him, shall always receive double salary. Hundreds of cannon and immense treasure have come to hand; it is therefore requisite that all who find it difficult to become Christians, and all subjects will unite cordially with the army, take courage and not leave the seed of these devils in any place. All the expenditure that may be incurred by the subjects in furnishing supplies to the army, they will take receipts for the same from the officers of the army, and retain them by themselves; they will receive double price from the Emperor. Whoever will at this time give way to pusillanimity, and allow himself to be overreached by these deceivers, and depend upon their word, will experience the fruits of their submission like the inhabitants of Lucknow. It is, therefore, necessary that all Hindoos and Mahomedans should be of one mind in the struggle, and make arrangements for their preservation, with the advice of some creditable persons. Wherever the arrangement shall be good, and with whomsoever the subjects shall be pleased, those individuals shall be placed in high office in those places. And to circulate copies of this day's proclamation in every place, as far as it may be possible, be not understood to be less than a stroke of the sword. That this proclamation be stuck up at a conspicuous place, in order that all Hindoos and Mahomedans may become apprised and be prepared. If the infidels now become mild, it is merely an expedient to save their lives. Whoever will be deluded by their frauds, he will repent. Our reign continues. Thirty rupees to a mounted and ten rupees to a foot soldier will be the salary of the new servants of Delhi."

A Death-Penalty Speech.

The following is Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN's address to the 35th Regiment Native Light Infantry, on the occasion of the punishment of death being inflicted on two sepoys of that Regiment, on the morning of the 9th of June, 1857:

"Native officers and soldiers of the 35th Light Infantry. You have just seen two men of your regiment blown from guns. This is the punishment I will inflict on all traitors and mutineers, and your conscience will tell you what punishment they may expect hereafter. These men have been blown from a gun, and not hung, because they were Brahmins, and I wished to save them from the pollution of the hangman's (sweeper's) touch, and thus prove to you that the British Government does not wish to injure your caste and religion. I call upon you to remember that each one of you has sworn to be obedient and faithful to your salt. Fulfill this sacred oath, and not a hair of your heads shall be hurt. God forbid that I should have to take the life of another soldier, but like you I have sworn to be faithful and do my duty; and I will fulfill my vow by blowing away every man guilty of sedition and mutiny as I have done to day. Listen to no evil counsels, but do your duty as good soldiers. You all know full well that the reports about the cartridges are lies, propagated by traitors, whose only desire is to rob and murder. These scoundrels who profess to find cows' and pigs' fat in the cartridges, no longer think them forbidden when they break into mutiny and shoot down women and children. SUBEDAR GAJADEEN PALNEE, SUBEDAR ROGETEM SING, and HAVELDAR GUNGA DEEN CHOWBY, you have done well. I will bring your conduct to the notice of the Governor-General of India, who will reward your loyalty. Private RUSUPHUL SOOK, you heard the mutinous and seditious language which was spoken by the two sepoys; and on the court martial you would not give evidence. You are false to your salt, and shall be punished."

The Plot to Seize Calcutta.

In Calcutta and its neighborhood there has been great excitement. A conspiracy for a general rising on the part of the Mussulman population has been discovered, and a regular plan for the capture of the city was found among the papers seized. It is fortunate that this discovery has enabled the Government to go to the root of the evil, and to take measures which must speedily have the effect of restoring public tranquility. The Ex-King of Oude and his minister (ALLY NUCKEE KHAN) have been found to be at the bottom of the conspiracy for the subversion of our rule, in conjunction with the pensioned King of Delhi, and it is asserted other Mahometan princes. The Oude people have been accordingly arrested, and are safely lodged in Fort William. The discoveries which led to this measure were nearly simultaneous with others which led to the disarming of all the native troops in Calcutta and its neighborhood, with the exception of the body guard, which, being composed of picked and well tried men, may probably be trusted with safety. Many of the disarmed men have since deserted, considering it *infra dig.* to do duty with ramrods alone. Some of these have been captured, and have been punished, by being ordered to return to their duty, to desert again whenever they please.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June 19.*

PERSIA.

The *Globe* believes that no authentic statement of the refusal of the Persians to evacuate Herat has been received from any trustworthy quarter.

The *News* correspondent writes: The Russian Ambassador, ANITCHKOFF, is on the most intimate terms with the Sadrazam; the sentiments of the latter are quite Russian; he is stealing millions and sending them into Russia, where he is preparing a place of refuge, of which it is thought he will soon stand in need.

The peace concluded with Persia possesses this material advantage, that Afghanistan will form a kind of rampart to protect India; but, on the other hand, there is this disadvantage, that Russian influence has not merely been maintained, but increased in Persia, by the very fact that England has failed to procure the deposition of the Sadrazam.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Indian Affairs—A Financial View.

From the London Times, (City column,) Aug. 3.

The doubt and excitement to-day regarding the capture of Delhi has been almost equal to that which attended the first false report of the fall of Sebastopol. All the operations in the funds have turned upon the degree of credit attached to the rumor, and although nothing approaching to a positive confirmation of it could be traced in any quarter, there was a wide impression it will prove true. The chief facts cited in favor of it are, that up to the latest date of the commercial advices from Bombay, the native merchants were confident upon the point, and were freely acting upon it, while from Agra private letters have been received from an officer of rank, dated the 17th of June, stating that our forces had occupied the city, but had yet to take the fort; and also mentioning that the troops in possession were those from Meerut and Umballah, that great havoc had been executed upon the insurgents, and that the loss on the British side had been inconsiderable. As the native merchants at Bombay are extremely keen in getting early possession of news, frequently contriving, like the Greeks in London, to anticipate the Government by several days, and as the Agra letter gives details, and that station is only 100 miles from Delhi, there would apparently be reason to hope that the whole might be considered probable, or, at all events, possible. But the Bombay *Times* of the 1st of July furnishes a statement which seems to dispel it entirely. Referring to the last advices from Delhi, they say, "General BARNARD was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 17th, after having repelled several sorties." This is the same date as that of the letter from Agra, and the latter, therefore, is shown to have been written under the influence of one of those rumors of the capture of the city which had evidently been in circulation throughout the country during the whole of the preceding week. The only surmise that can be raised after this to favor the slightest conjecture of the tale not being a delusion is that there may have been a mistake in stating that the news from Delhi reached so late as the 17th. The fact that the last dispatch published from Gen. BARNARD is only of June 8, and that his closing paragraph promises "fuller details to-morrow," as the siege train was up and he hoped to open on the town without a moment's delay, gives some countenance to this view; but, at the same time, there are a variety of incidents which make strongly against it, such as the official notification issued at Lahore on the 19th of June, to the effect that up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th all was quiet before Delhi, while it also appears that reinforcements were to be waited for which did not leave Umballah till 17th. When, in addition to these circumstances, it is mentioned that the dispatches received at the India House are understood to contain nothing to warrant faith in the report, and that the Madras advices, from which it first gained circulation here, appear to contain only a repetition of what had been heard at Bombay, it is to be feared that the confidence manifested to day must be regarded as premature.

The India Company have given notice to-day of a further rise of 2 per cent. in their rate for bills on India. On Bengal and Madras it will now be 2s. 1d., and on Bombay 2s. 1¼d. This will completely check the purchase of bills, and proportionably augment the demand for silver. The drain of bullion from the Bank is therefore likely to go on. The large sum of £64,000 was withdrawn to day, making a total absorption of about £410,000 within little more than a week. The *Lightning*, from Melbourne, has been announced with 35,866 ounces of gold, valued at £135,484; but, as the shipments by the Indus and China mail of the 4th are now likely to be increased to £1,000,000, and preparations are already in progress for sending fully as much by the succeeding packet, there is little probability that this arrival will stop the outflow from the Bank for more than a day or two.

From the step just adopted to check their drawings on India it is evident that the India Company feel that in the present crisis they must not trench further on the resources of the local Government. The heavy payments in the shape of two-thirds of the freight money that will have to be made at Calcutta on the arrival of the steam transports now in course of dispatch will be a sufficiently large liability. There is reason, moreover, to believe that the home authorities are supplied with funds for all immediate wants. The announcement to-day, however, of the alteration in their rates will doubtless lead to a revival of the recent reports that the Government will be compelled to raise a loan for them. Indeed, in various quarters the amount is stated. Some fix it at £8,000,000, and others at £10,000,000. That the true policy is to make India provide for her own wants, and happily the accounts even by the present mail do not indicate that there would be any difficulty in that respect. The public treasuries have doubtless suffered heavily, and the estimated loss of £700,000, mentioned by the *Times* on the arrival of the previous mail is more likely to prove accurate than the smaller sum stated in other quarters. Still, the last 5 per cent. loan was at only 1¾ per cent. discount, and it was consequently probable that any moderate amount could be raised at a slight advance upon that rate. The fact of even the 5 per cent. loan being at a discount is explained in the Bombay letters as having been caused by an expectation that a new and large loan will be required and that 6 per cent. will probably be offered.

It is remarkable that almost all the mercantile letters from India received by this mail express perfect confidence in the ultimate course of events. In fact, their tone seems much less anxious than that of the communications from the military or civil officers, whose cognizance of the real nature of such a crisis is of course more acute. They state, however, that business is completely at a stand, the transit of produce being rendered difficult by the plunder carried on in all the disturbed districts, while with regard to European goods the importers, even if they could find buyers, would be indisposed to extend their credits to the native dealers until order had been to a certain degree restored. The advance of 2 per cent. just made in the rates of the Bank of Bengal was consequent upon large sums having been obtained from it by speculators for the purpose of buying up Company's paper, which at Lucknow and some other places was selling at 40 per cent. discount. The stock of Specie held by the Bank was still £1,560,000. Owing to the check likely to be given to the production of all the most important articles of export, coupled with the difficulty in getting them from the interior, an opinion appears to have prevailed, both at Bombay and Calcutta, that the existing adverse rates of exchange for England would not long be maintained.

Liverpool Markets.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 5—A. M.

COTTON.—The market has become very quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. The sales of the three business days were restricted to about 13,000 bales, including 3,000 equally divided between speculators and exporters. The sales on Tuesday were only 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather was very fine and harvesting quite general in the southern and midland Counties of England. The Breadstuff Market was very dull and a decline of 1d.@6d. ₱ bushel on Wheat; 6d. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 6d. ₱ bushel on mixed and yellow Corn, is variously reported in the Liverpool Circulars. White Corn had undergone no change.

PROVISIONS—BEEF and PORK were quiet at former rates. Lard had advanced to 70s., but closed quiet. BACON dull. A large quantity had been offered at auction, but nearly the whole of it was withdrawn on account of the low prices bid. TALLOW steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull and slightly lower; 42s. 6d. @43s. paid for both descriptions. Common Resin selling at 4s. 4d., ex Store. Spirits of Turpentine heavy, at 39s. Rice quiet.

AT MANCHESTER—Trade was quiet, but prices were quite firm.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Aug. 3, 1857.

The general doubt as to the truth of the fall of Delhi caused the funds to open this morning at a decline of an eighth, and the market subsequently showed increased heaviness. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 90¾ @ ⅞, and the failure of a dealer having then led to a few sales, a further fall took place to 90⅝. From this there was a slight recovery, the last official price being 90⅝@¾; but after regular hours there were again sellers at 90⅝. For the September account the final quotation was 91¼. The extent to which the estimate of the cost of the insurrection is augmented by all the details received by the last mail—the plunder of the treasuries having according to one statement reached nearly 2,000,000l.—was among the causes of the increased heaviness, and the news of the modification of the Turkish Ministry, looking at the influences from which it has arisen, also operated unfavorably. *Late in the day* it transpired that the India Company have made a requisition upon the Government for 6,000 additional troops of all arms, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with the view of strengthening the forces in Madras and Bombay, which have been weakened by draughts for Bengal.

The preparations for to-morrow, the 4th of the month, have been attended with less pressure than had been anticipated, although the payments will be heavy. The supply in the discount market was in a great degree adequate, and the applications at the Bank were therefore comparatively moderate. In the Stock Exchange the rate for advances on Government securities were still 5¼ ₱ cent., but they were not much in demand.

The corn market this morning was without alteration.

The final quotations of the French three per cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. for money, and 67f. 25c for the new account at the end of the month, showing a fractional advance.

The specie receipts to-day have amounted to £863,000. Of this total, £484,000, (including £327,000 of silver) is from the West Indies, £295,000 from New-York, and £4,000 from the Peninsula

The gold taken from the Bank to-day was only £5,000.

Further news from India may now be expected at any moment by the Australian mail, which was to leave Sydney on the 15th of June. She would touch at Point-de-Galle about the 11th of July, where later intelligence may have arrived from Madras, or she might fall in at Aden with any steamer despatched to that place by the Bombay authorities. The *Cavadoc*, it appears, is waiting at Alexandria to bring any dispatches that may arrive to Cagliari to be transmitted to London by the Sardinian telegraph.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, 1857.

Consols opened rather lower than the reduced price reached late last evening, and experienced a further decline, owing to the failure of a speculator for the rise, together with the continued absence of authentic news of the fall of Delhi, and the apprehended calling out of the militia. Continuation on Consols rather higher. Railway Shares do not show much variation; Great Western, and Great Western of Canada are heavier.

American Stocks in London.

Railways	Closing Prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 p. c. 1875	86 to 88	
Do. 7 per cent., 1875.....	89 to 91	89½
Do. do. Free Land, 1860.	103 to 106	
Do @100 shares, $80 paid.	16 to 18 pm.	
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. con. '60...	89 to 91	
Do. do 1869.....	90 to 93	
Do. do 1869 (sterling).....	101 to 103	
Do @100 shares.....	80 to 82	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana (sink fund) 7 p c., 1885...	66 to 68	
Do. @100 shares.....	40 to 45	
New-York Central 6 per cent. (sinking fund), 1883	80 to 82	
Do. 7 per ct., con. 1864....	89 to 91	
Do. @100 shares.....	74 to 76 x. div, 76 x. div.	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 p ct. 1883.....	78 to 82	
Do. (sink. fund) do 1875..	73 to 77	
Do bonds, con. 1862.....	63 to 66	
Do. do. 1871.....	62 to 65	
Do. do. @100 shares.....	27 to 29	
Ohio & Penn. 7 per cent. income bonds, con. 1872.....	66 to 68	
Penoylvania Cen. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 p. c..	86 to 89	
Do. 2d mort. 6 p. c. stg....	91 to 93	91½

THE LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 5,

Visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Osborne.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Emperor and Empress will quit the Chateau of St. Cloud to-morrow on their way to Osborne, the residence of the Queen of England. Their Majesties will sat ont on their return on Monday next.

The *Times*, in a leader on the visit of the Emperor NAPOLEON, says: "Just now that the sovereigns of Northern and Eastern Europe have been meeting at Berlin to discuss the maintenance of their own interests, a visit from a great ally who has so much in common with ourselves, is specially opportune. A meeting between the two great Western Sovereigns is doubly welcome. It will show the European world that an alliance which has been distinguished by such glorious success is as strong as ever, and that France and England will still preserve by their union the stability of Europe."

Her Majesty, yesterday, reviewed the 34th and 42d Regiments, previous to their departure for India. The Royal party also visited each troop-ship.

It is stated that all the members of the East India Company's civil service, at present on leave of absence, have, with the exception of the sick, been ordered to return forthwith.

AUSTRALIA.

DARTMOUTH, Tuesday.

The passengers and mails have been landed here from the *Swiftsure*, Capt. PRICE, which has made a passage of 96 days from Melbourne, and brings 60,000 ounces of gold.

Commercial.

Yesterday being the fourth of the month, the demand for money, both in the discount market and at the Bank, was exceedingly great. In the Stock Exchange, the sale on Government Securities remained at about 5¾ ₱ cent. The announcement of the demand for six thousand more troops for India, and of the intended arrangements with regard to the militia, were the chief causes of the general depression in Consols; but the operations in connection with the approaching settlements likewise exercised an unfavorable influence.

The suspension was announced yesterday, of FOSTER, RUTTY, HALL & Co, Scotch and Manchester warehousemen. Their liabilities are supposed to be rather considerable, probably over £50,000, and the impression seems to prevail that the liquidation will be very unfavorable.

The Admiralty has issued a circular, directing the commanders of Her Majesty's ships to make periodical returns of all merchant vessels they may meet at sea, signalizing their names by means of the new commercial code of signals authorized by the Board of Trade.

In Paris, on Tuesday, the funds closed at 67f. for money, and 67f. 20c. for account.

Letters from Lisbon mention the capture of a set of coiners of English sovereigns and other foreign pieces at Braza, about thirty miles from Oporto. The number of the party was seven, and among them was a priest. Another priest, who appears to have been the leader, escaped.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

A Light Controversy—Savans in Disagreement—What is Zodiacal Light?—A Paper by a Lady—Climatology—Influence of the Gulf Stream—Winds of our Western Coast—"Celt" Not an Ethnological Word, and What it is—Professor Dana on Species—Geology—Sir Roderick Murchison on the Silurian Rocks of Scotland—Dr. Hare on Whirlwinds—The Late Professor Bailey.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THIRD DAY.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 14, 1857.

The storm, of yesterday, passed away in the early hours of this morning, and the sun came out, to-day, clear and bright, much to the gratification of the many visitors and guests, whose numbers increase by every train.

ZODIACAL LIGHT—A SCIENTIFIC DISPUTATION.

Section A, in which the papers relating to Mathematics and Physics are read and discussed.—was called to order at the usual hour, and Dr. SMITH, of Middletown, Conn., was chosen temporary Chairman for the day.

Rev. GEO. JONES, U. S. N., read the first paper, entitled "Observations on the Zodiacal Light at Quito, Ecuador, with Deductions," of which the following is an abstract. After the publication of his Japan Observations, on this subject, Mr. JONES felt the want of still further data, and determined to go to Quito, Ecuador, as the most eligible spot for this purpose. The advantages of this place are that it is near the equator, is freer from clouds than lower altitudes in equatorial latitudes usually are, and the transparency of the atmosphere at so great an elevation—so valuable in celestial observations. So perfect is this transparency that HUMBOLDT was able to see his friend BOUPLAND at a distance of seventeen miles. The sky there when clear is at night surpassingly beautiful. The smaller stars come out so as fairly to crowd the firmament, and the Milky Way seems to be let down close to the spectator. Mr. JONES was able to see the Zodiacal Light not only at the horizon, but forming a complete arc across the sky, reaching quite from the Eastern to the Western horizon, and this at every hour of the night. It was sometimes so bright as to resemble another Milky Way stretched across the heavens. He brought back with him 115 drawings exhibiting the luminous arch, giving its boundaries as seen among the stars, and also the centre line—the brightness at the central part being always decidedly greatest—thence diminishing towards the edges. The deductions drawn by Mr. JONES from these observations at the summit of the Andes are the following;

First—The substance giving the Zodiacal Light forms a complete circle. *Secondly*, it is a great circle in the heavens forming an angle of 25° 20' with the ecliptic. *Thirdly*, it is a geocentric circle. If it were heliocentric, then the portions in the direction of the sun would have to be 170 or 190 millions of miles from the spectator, and the opposite side comparatively near to him. Consequently this ring, by the rules of perspective, would be made at the nearest part, and greatly narrowed near the sun, where it would terminate almost in a point.

The facts are not so, for the ring has the same width in its whole extent. Again, if heliocentric, the laws of optics for reflected light would require the portion nearest to a line with the sun to give less reflected light than towards the spectator's zenith; but the fact is that the light nearest the horizon is always much brighter than it is higher up. Again, the brightest portion of the Zodiacal Light showed an affinity to the spectator's motion as his zenith approached or receded from the ring, which can belong only to an object not very far off. The following is the conclusion of Mr. JONES's paper:

"I cannot refrain, in closing these remarks, from dwelling for a moment on the spectacle which, if these deductions be correct, the combination of this great nebulous circle with our earth affords. We have here as our abode, a sphere now covered over with beauty and teeming everywhere with animal life, but showing indubitable proofs of periods when its surface was torn with convulsions, upheaved, shattered into fragments, and those fragments worn and changed into the soil which now gives to us the beautiful carpeting of the globe. Going back still further in the history of our world's formation, we reach times when life here had not yet begun, when no vegetable form existed, and there was nothing but desolation, uncheered by any living thing; the world a blank, a seemingly useless mass in the great work of creation, hung in space apparently without any purpose or end. But the fiat of the Creator was upon it, and it has advanced, through many changes, to that which our eyes now behold.

Yet, looking up at the moon, we see a sphere, still, as our earth once was; a globe as if only part way progressed in this history of creations, where myriads of ages are but as a day, and time is eternity itself.

Passing still further on, in this series of evolutions, we seem in this great nebulous ring hung around our earth, to have reached one further stage back in the work of world formations all displayed to our eye; and, while gazing and wondering, we ask whether the creative work is to rest here, and thus to end? An answer appears to come to us from all the universe; that there is to be no rest, no end; for the wonderful, the great law of CHANGE, PROGRESS, seems to be universal—laid by the Almighty Creator on matter and on mind."

In the course of his observations and criticisms, Mr. JONES was interrupted by Capt. WILKES, who objected to his attempting to apply his (WILKES's) theory to his own facts and observations.

Mr. JONES disclaimed any intention of transgressing the rules of propriety, and desisted from further criticism of the views upon the Zodiacal Light presented yesterday by the Captain. When the reading of Mr. JONES's paper had been completed,

Professor PIERCE inquired how the brightness of the Zodiacal Light compared in degree with that of the Milky Way, and also whether the inhabitants of Quito had noticed the phenomenon.

Mr. JONES replied to the first query that the brightness of the Zodiacal Light, as compared with that of the Milky Way, was about as 7 is to 20. To the second inquiry he replied in the negative, stating that even HUMBOLDT failed to notice the phenomenon during his long residence in the Cordillera region. After some further questions and answers on minor details,

Professor PIERCE took the stand and discussed the subject at some length and with considerable nervousness. His chief argument was directed to the point of showing that, from dynamical considerations, Mr. JONES' theory is the only one which can have possible foundation, and that it is utterly impossible that the Zodiacal Light can be a ring around the sun, and must be one around the earth. The atmospheric theory (Capt. WILKES') he repudiated as unworthy of consideration.

Capt. WILKES returned to the charge in answer to objections raised against the theory which he contended was presented by the facts of his observations as presented yesterday. He claimed that it was yet to be shown that there was any ring at all in the case. An examination of Mr. JONES' book did not show that there was any ring around the earth to which the Zodiacal Light could be attributed. It was impossible to draw that deduction from that gentleman's own observations. Nor did the gentleman's theory account in the least for the changes of azimuth, phase, color and indications of the Zodiacal Light. He (Capt. W.) showed that the inclinations of the cones of light, as seen from north and south latitudes, simultaneously, were towards each other. How was this to be accounted for upon the ring theory. If the ring theory was true, how would the difference in the appearance of the morning and the evening light be accounted for? If produced by a circle, why was not its effect continually the same?

Professor OLMSTEAD remarked upon the fact that the visible termination of the Zodiacal Light travels eastward, going to the very point whence the November meteors are supposed to emanate, from which I understood him to draw the conclusion that the latter may emanate from the same nebulous material of which the former is composed. He maintained that the Zodiacal Light is a traveling body in the heavens, and favored the ring theory of Dr. JONES. In conclusion he expressed his deep interest in this subject, one to which he, twenty years ago, alone first called public attention, and with reference to which he had devoted much research.

Captain FORSHEY submitted some suggestions, in the course of which he, too, informed Professor OLMSTEAD that he (the latter) was not alone in the observations and research which he had devoted to this important subject, as he, (the Captain,) from 1837 to the present time, had been similarly engaged.

Professor OLMSTEAD [interposing] asked the gentleman to say when and where he had given anything to the public on the subject. The Captain said he had not made any general

mation of diphthongs just mentioned was a Sanscript rule, and not a general one. There were a great many facts the other way.

Professor ANDERSON believed the word "Celt" was only used to designate the people who spoke the Celtic language.

Mr. LESLIE said the Celts were said to have come from Asia Minor, because St. Jerome stated that the Galatoi—a people who spoke the Celtic language—resided there. His reasoning went to show that the word Galatoi did not necessarily indicate any particular nationality.

Professor WILSON asked whether the word Celt applied to the hammers might not have a signification like that of "gael"—stranger,—and whether it might not be applied as "Welsh" was in England and Italy to indicate strangers! In that case the word Celt applied to the hammers, would probably be only equivalent to the names "elf pipe," and so forth, given to objects whose origin is not known.

Mr. LESLIE believed that might be so,—but was not prepared to admit that "gael" or "Welsh" meant strangers primarily.

A gentleman whose name was not given, thought the subject might be illustrated by the fact that in the Sandwich Islands—the people of which came originally from Tahiti—they called all foreign things Tahiti, because Tahiti was the foreign place best known to them. Thus, Irish potatoes were called Tahiti, though it was well known that they did not come from hence.

SPECIES.

The next paper was entitled "Thoughts on Species," by Professor JAMES D. DANA.

Prof. DANA said it might be well perhaps to examine the question of species synthetically, comparing the results of observations with the utterings of science, and he proposed the three following questions: 1. What is a species? 2. Are species permanent? 3. What is the basis of variations in species?

And first, he said that the idea of a group which is in the common definition, is not essential, but tends to confusion. Looking first at inorganic nature, we learn that each element is represented by a specific amount or law of force. Thus taking the lightest element as a unit, we find oxygen to be represented by 8, and of the same value in all its compounds; and in combinations, as of oxygen and hydrogen, the resultant molecule is still equivalent to a fixed amount. Hence the essential idea of a species is that it corresponds to a specific amount or condition of concentered force, defined in the act or law of creation.

In the organic world the individual is involved in the germ cell which possesses powers of development to a completed result, and this also corresponds to a measured quota or specific law of force, though we have no unit by which to measure it; and though there may be different kinds of force,—and the same definition of a species will apply here,—and this species is in the potential value of the individual, whether one or many exist, and the precise nature of the potentiality in each is expressed by its whole progress from the germ to its full expansion.

2. As to permanence of species we find in the inorganic world that the element is always the same. Oxygen is always 8, and all nature is characterized by fixed numbers; and this being so far inorganic, nature must be so everywhere, for the ideas that pervade all nature are not of contrariety, but of unity and and universality. If the kingdoms of life were not made from the units, which exhibit themselves in their simplest condition in the germinal state, if they were capable of blending they would not be units, and life would be but a system of perplexities. And we see, too, that the purity of species is guarded in nature—both in the animal and vegetable world; hybrids are her aversion as far as yet observed. And least of all should we expect that the law of permanence, which is so rigid among plants and the lower animals, should have its main exceptions in man. For if there are more than one species of man, they have become in the main indefinite by intermixture. It would have been a clumsy mode of giving man the control of all the zones, to have made him of many species, capable of hybridization in opposition to the general law of nature. It would have been using a process, which produces impotence among animals, for the perpetuation of the human race.

It is true that different inorganic species combine and form new units, but it is not by indefinite blendings, but by a definite law, and if such a law existed in organic nature, it would also be general, and an essential part of the system, and easily discovered.

But there are variations in species, though, as we have seen, they can never extend to the obliteration of the fundamental characteristics of the species. No substance can be independent of any other. The law of mutual sympathy is one of the most universal laws in nature. The planets are modified by each other, and one chemical substance by another. Each body, then, has its own fundamental law, and the relations of this to others and this law of relation is a part of the idea of the species as well as the fundamental force. Liability to variation is part of the law of the species. And this process of variation is a law of universal nature acting on the law of a special nature, and compelling the latter to reveal its qualities. And this is one of the richest sources of truth open to search, and hence we should not regard the individuals which are conspecific, as constituting the species, but each as an expression of the species in its potentiality under some one phase of its variables. And we must conceive of the system of nature as as a system of units at the basis of all things, and these units continually adding to their number of representative individuals, by self-reproduction, and all adding to their varieties by mutual sympathy and reaction.

Prof. GUYOT thought this variation in man ought to be greater than in any other animal, because man alone was a free agent and had an individual soul.

Quite a discussion about variations and unity of species arose, but the opinions which seemed to meet with most favor was that we are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the facts to arrive at correct generalization on the question, and that men of science should rather turn their attention to the collection of materials, leaving their collation to later times.

Prof. WILSON then resigned the chair to Prof. DEWEY, that he might give to the Section an abstract of the paper which he had prepared on the supposed uniformity of Cranial type throughout all varieties of the American Race. His paper, he said, was so full of statistics and measurements that it would be more useful to be studied hereafter than to be read now. Its object was to overthrow the idea, advanced by Dr. MORTON and since almost universally held, that all the crania of the American race indicated one type. This he showed from the examination by him of twenty eight different skulls from tumuli between the Ottawa River and Lakes Erie and Ontario, finding twenty-five of them to differ materially from the type given by Dr. MORTON.

Prof. M. B. ANDERSON next addressed the Section on the "Classification of the Varieties of Man." His object was to show the importance of some comprehensible classification of the varieties of the human race, in order to the correct observation of those facts upon which our school of ethnologists founded their opinion that the Men kind consisted of several species, or of one species planted in several centres of creation.

When the reading of this paper was concluded, the Section adjourned.

GEOLOGICAL.

In this section Mr. RAMSAY took the Chair, and commenced calling the papers which were on the list, but for some time there was no one ready to proceed. At last, however, Mr. T. STERRY HUNT took up his paper, in relation to the metamorphism of the Sedimentary Rocks—their conversion into crystalline rocks, the discoveries in reference to which have raised to the rank of silurian, or even cretaceous, those rocks which were the primitive gneiss, consists of the last century. He discussed the conditions under which this metamorphism took place, saying that the strata of these rocks are always disturbed. Great basins of similar rocks, which are undisturbed, are never metamorphosed. Yet they may be disturbed without this change. They are not affected by intrusive rocks, for there are intrusions without metamorphism, and *vice versa*. They have not been affected by intense heat, for it is impossible to conceive of a heat intense enough to penetrate through masses of rock of so great thickness, and, moreover, their chemical elements would have been entirely changed by such an intense heat. He considered that water must have intervened in this metamorphosis, yet not pure water alone, which would require a great heat, for we find scales not altered in the midst of metamorphosed rocks, whereas water would have acted upon all alike. But if we suppose water, with some chemical agent embodied in it, the difficulties clear up. A small portion of alkali in the water would effect the result of the metamorphosis at a low temperature, which might be absorbed from the water in some strata and not in others and thus account for there not being an entire metamorphism. The absence of iron is explained by the presence of organic matter in the sedimentary deposits, by which the iron is absorbed, as in all the coal fields it is from the fire-clays which Sir WM. LOGAN has shown to be the soil in which the coal vegetation stood.

Mr. HUNT closed by saying that these alkaline waters might well come from mineral springs, and that he had not left the matter to mere speculation, but had verified it by processes in his own laboratory, showing that the hypothesis was a possible one.

Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., said he had heard Mr. HUNT with great interest because his views coincided with his own observations in New-England, and if a higher degree of heat was necessary he did not see any reason for not assuming it.

Some other discussion was had on springs carrying silica in solution as an agency in the matter. The talk upon the paper was closed by Mr. RAMSAY, who said his mind had run over something of the history of metamorphism in which he considered Mr. HUNT to have advanced farther than any of his predecessors. It was his own opinion that this metamorphosis took place at a great depth. In one instance he had been able to fix the depth as at least 15,000 feet, if indeed the gneissic rocks had not come up from yet greater depths, and this would give at the same increase of heat which we observe now, as one goes into the earth, a temperature of about 300 degrees, amply sufficient for the change.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Mr. BERTHOLD SEEMAN, of the Linnæan Society of London, then read his paper on the Parthenogenesis of Plants and Animals, the production of new individuals of the species by the female alone without the aid of the male. This, as he said, was no new idea. In early ages such cases have been spoken of, though there is no such account of any scientific value. We have no settled instances in any of the higher animals, but as regards insects the matter has been set at rest—one observer not having found a single male among a large number of species of moths, &c.

In vegetables the cases are more abundant. SPALLANZANI was the first one who pointed out the fact that the female flower of the hemp would produce ripe seeds without the aid of pollen. This at first excited great opposition, being at variance with all preconceived notions on the subject. The discussion was dying away, when Mr. JOHN SMITH announced that there existed in the Royal Gardens at London a plant from New-Holland, which yearly produced ripe seeds without the aid of pollen. This case was carefully examined, and found to be an actual one. Since then another plant has been found in Germany producing fruit all the time, while there is not a male plant in all Germany. And now it is established in no less than nine instances of dioccious plants. And the commoner mode of explanation of this reproduction as being germination, as in some of the molluscs, will not answer; for in some cases the plant produced is not a female plant, but a male.

He closed by saying that this indicated that the origin of the embryo was not in the pollen of plants or the semen of animals, but rather in the ova of the female themselves.

A PAPER FROM SIR RODERICK MURCHISON.

Sir WM. LOGAN then read a paper which had been sent on by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, as he could not be present himself, announcing the settlement, by reason of some more perfect fossils which had been found, and their comparison with fossils in this country, of the locality of certain stratified rocks in Scotland in the silurian age, concerning which he had formerly had a discussion with HUGH MILLER and others, who held that they might be metamorphic in their character. He expressed great pleasure that his views, as then expressed, had been by these later discoveries fully established.

Mr. RAMSAY said that every such determination brought us nearer to the time which would come yet, perhaps, when we should be able to produce the physical geography of the world in all the geologic ages. So it has been lately ascertained that an isthmus must have, at some early date, run across Europe through Bohemia, giving on each side of it shells of different species, the same as was found to be the case at the Isthmus of Panama.

DRESSING METALLIC ORE.

Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., then read a paper upon a new method of dressing metallic ores.

The object of this communication was to describe the general principles of a system of ore-dressing devised and put in practice at the copper mines of the Bristol Mining Company, in Connecticut, under the author's direction.

The main features of it are: I. The perfect separation of the finer portions of the product of stamping and crushing (commonly known as *slime ores*) from the coarser portions, without the aid of sieves or screens; 2. The application of the well-known system of "jigging" (by the use of BRADFORD'S patent continuous acting jiggs) directly to the stamped ore, which hitherto has been incapable of this mode of treatment; 3. The adoption of such mechanical means as have rendered the whole process of ore-dressing one continuous and self-sustaining system, in which human labor bears an exceedingly small ratio to the results obtained, compared with any system hitherto devised. In this system the waste or refuse material is disposed of exclusively by gravity and moving water, without handling, while the ore is brought up to the highest mercantile per centage, however poor the original ore may be, no appreciable quantity of it escaping in the waste.

The first of these results is accomplished by the use of a new and exceedingly ingenious hydrostatic apparatus, devised by Mr. L. STRATMULLER, Mining Engineer to the Company. A model and sectional drawing of it were shown to the Section. The efficient cause of its success is the movement of a current of water in an inverted cone of iron, having an annular space surrounding an inner cone. The ore is admitted at the top, and distributed over a conical surface to meet the ascending current of water which is so adjusted in volume and force by a proper valve and by a nice proportioning of the parts that all the finer and more unddy parts of the ore are carried over the upper lip of the apparatus, while at the bottom escape with a more forcible current of water through an adjustible orifice all the coarser and metallic particles. These are entirely free from all slime and are dressed upon a continuous arrangement of self-acting jiggs and are carried immediately to a per centage suitable for market. The proportion of the ore (about ⅓) which escapes at the upper portion of the hydrostatic cone is treated by alternate subsidence in large conical vats, the denser portions from the bottom of which are dressed upon Bradford's Ore Separator (a pan of copper having the reciprocating action of the miner's dressing-shovel,) which have been found when served with only the class of ores properly adapted to them, admirably successful and economical. The ores too fine or small in size for the separation are treated upon large conical tables of circular form, where a very gentle current of water spreads in a thin sheet over the table cleanses the last traces of the ore from the finer particles of mud with which they are mingled.

This communication was illustrated by models and drawings, and by samples of the ore thus dressed.

It was followed by an announcement from Prof. DANA that an addition had recently been made to the fossils of the Potsdam Sandstone, confined hitherto to two species of little shells, by Mr. BRADLEY, of New-Haven, who had discovered in it a species of trilobite, an encrinite and another small shell.

The work of this section was closed for the day by a paper on masses of native copper and their formation, which called forth considerable discussion, and another arguing that the main end of the saltness of the sea was to prevent evaporation, both read by Mr. CHAPMAN.

The section adjourned.

GENERAL SESSION.

The Association assembled in general meeting at 4½ o'clock, when forty-eight gentlemen were elected members, making an aggregate of 127 new member made during the week.

Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia, addressed the Association at some length, to show the impossibility of a traveling whirlwind, maintaining that neither it nor a whirlpool can be generated by anything else than centripetal force. In illustration of his views he exhibited a series of beautiful copper-plate diagrams, evidently prepared with great care.

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING—GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Associations was held this evening, to hear an address by Prof. AUG. A. GOULD, of Boston, upon the life of Prof. BAILEY, the deceased President of the Association; and one by Prof. OLMSTEAD, upon the life of Mr. REDFIELD, who was its first President. The audience was reasonably large and very attentive. Prof. GOULD gave a hearty tribute to Prof. BAILEY for his great services to science, especially those branches of it which are developed by the aid of the microscope, and in improving the manufacture of microscopes, saying he might well be called the Ehrenberg of America; that his microscopic collection, which he bequeathed with other things to the Boston Society of Natural History, comprised more than 3,000 objects, arranged on slides, and noted by his Indicator in such a manner as to be readily available; works which were not to be despised because they were in relation to little things, for they were also the work of the same hand which set the planets in their courses.

Prof. OLMSTEAD'S discourse about Mr. REDFIELD was a longer and more elaborate one. He spoke of his early life, and the difficulties under which he labored, having but a common school education in Middletown, Conn., where he was born in 1789, and such an education at that time did not even include geography and grammar, much less any of the higher branches. Then, when apprenticed, he had no time to devote to study, except a portion of the evenings, and then was without a candle, but had only the light of a wood fire.

He spoke at length of REDFIELD'S assistance to science in matters relating to steam navigation, and expressed it as remarkable that he could so well combine the man of business with the man of science. This part of his life is not so generally known, he said, as his meteorological labors are, he having been the first to establish the great law of the storms on the Atlantic as being progressive whirlwinds, rising in the tropics, coming nearly to about latitude 30°, and then wheeling off northeast, along the coast, until finally they are lost in the ocean. Of the manner and extent of his labors in this direction, Professor OLMSTEAD gave a very interesting account, and praised him highly for the rules which he had put forth for the guidance of navigators to escape the force of these storms.

Professor OLMSTEAD referred to the opposition which these views excited, and spoke also of the friendship which sprang out of them between REDFIELD and Gen. REID, of the Royal engineers, his most able coadjutor—"an intimacy," said the Professor, "which lasted unbroken, except by death, to the end of their lives." The discourse closed with a description of REDFIELD'S character, as a man in his family, and in society, and as an earnest philosopher of originality of invention, and patience of thought and investigation.

Both of the papers were desired for publication by the Association.

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow.

To-morrow afternoon excursions are proposed to St. Helen's Island, opposite the City, and the faculty of McGill College have invited the Association to a *soirée* to be given on Monday evening next.

Probable Disaster.

MATTITUCK, Long Island, Aug. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some fishermen on the Sound shore at Mattitnck Creek, on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, heard a loud report, and immediately saw flames from what appeared to be a vessel. They supposed a steamer of some kind had burst her boiler, and then burned. Yesterday a quantity of broken timber, window-frames, doors, &c., which has the appearance of being part of a steamboat, also twenty-six barrels of flour, a lot of oars, and other articles, came ashore.

Yours, &c., JOHN SHIRLEY.

FOR CAMP MEETING, OR PLEASURE PARTIES.—A Colt Duck tent, nearly new, has been made to order and will be sold very cheap, if taken immediately; size, 15x30. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

YACHT FANNY—BURTHEN 25 TONS, AND in complete order, for sale or to charter. Apply on board, at Hoboken Ferry, N. J.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway corner of Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Great success of the English prima donna,
MISS MILNER.
Triumphant success of
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the solo violinist.
Enthusiastic reception of the brilliant
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
who, for the first time on any stage, sings a duet with
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
thus combining the only two unrivaled ballad vocalists of the age.
SIGNOR ARNOLDI,
DR GUILMETTE.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Conductor.....Mr. Robert Stopel.
Admission.....50 cents
Doors open at 7½; performance begins at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY Aug 18, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
in the inimitable Comic Pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET,
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
The Great Antoine.....as.....Clown.
Jerome.....in.....Two Characters.
THE PROMENADE CONCERT by the MILITARY BAND at 7.
The Comic Ballet of
FIGARO.
Rosina....Mme. Monplaisir | Figaro.... M. Paul Brillant
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown....Antoine Ravel | Don Cassandra...Jerome Ravel
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
LAST WEEK
OF THE
WONDERFUL MARSH JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY Evening, August 17 and 18, will be presented the Fairy Extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Beauty.....Little Mary Marsh
The Beast.....Miss Louise
John Quill.....Master George Marsh
Spider dance, by La Petite Angelina.
To conclude with
BRIAN O'LINN.
Brian O'Linn.....Master Stewart
Wednesday evening, benefit of Our Louise.
Performance SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MARSH'S CHILDREN.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Dance by La Petite Angelina.
BRIAN O'LINN.
LAST WEEK.
Saturday afternoon 3 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY, August 19,
Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of
IL TROVATORE. VESTVALI
In her great original rôle of
AZUCENA.
Leonora.....Signora Luigia Caranti
Azucena, (her original part).....Signorina Vestvali
Ines.....Signora Avogadro
Manrico, (his original part).....Signor Brignoli
Count di Luna, (his original part).....Signor Amodio
Ferrando, (his original part).....Signor Coletti
Ruiz.....Signor Barattibi
Conductor.....Signor Torrini
Tickets to all parts of the house.....One dollar
Seats can be secured at the box office and at Hall & Son's No. 389 Broadway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 18,
The entertainments will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by BRIAN BOROIHME.
Concluding with the Farce of SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—Those who desire to see the decidedly greatest curiosity of the age, THE "BOGUS BURDELL BABY," now attracting, with its mother, Mrs. Anderson, such extraordinary crowds of people, are informed that it will remain for only A FEW DAYS, and may be seen on the first floor of the Museum TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 17, day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard, will remain another week, and will repeat, every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy and ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

AN EXTRA-FINISHED FOUR ROUND cornered 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale cheap, finished all round alike; grand scale magnificently finished in every way; rich brilliant tone; made to order by a prominent City maker, and cost the owner $600; must be seen to be appreciated; has rich carved legs, pearl work, &c., with two years warrantee from May last, and is perfect in every respect; price $350, including rich velvet stool and packing-case for shipping. Can be seen at residence No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st. N. B.—A reduction for cash, and is well worth the attention of those in search of a truly superb piano. Apply for three days.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—Three 7¼ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at $225, $250 and $320. Also, 6 fine-toned piano-fortes at $40, $80, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Upright pianos at $125 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable Piano to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and examine their pianos before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 191 West 35th-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. Regular meeting TUESDAY, August 18, at noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Extracts from last works received will be read. Subjects—"*The Potato*," "*Small Fruits*," and "*Irrigation*." Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—THERE ARE few, if any personal attractions which require so much care and judgment in prescription and management as the human hair; in order to preserve the quantity and quality, as well as restore when lost through long illness or other causes.

Ladies desiring an elegant dressing, as well as an invigorator and restorative for the hair, by enclosing their address, will be called upon and the highest satisfaction given. No fee, positively, until satisfied.

Those residing at a distance, and suffering with any irritation of the scalp, causing the hair to fall or have a harsh, dry appearance, by remitting $3 will receive a package with full directions for applying. Address K. B. H., care of P. C. Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.
THE THANES OF THE MEMBERS OF RINGGOLD HOSE COMPANY, No. 7, are hereby respectfully tendered to Mrs JAMES MORRIS, for the bounteous collation provided for us at the fire in 18th-st., on Sunday morning, Aug. 16. By order of the Company.
J. H. WELLS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs, for three weeks, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. The reading-room will be closed for one week only, from Monday, Aug. 24, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. By order.
JOS. F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND SAILBoat; must be warranted. Address, stating price, terms, and where it may be seen, F. E., box No. 149 Post-Office, New-York.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 8 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—400 TONS SOMBRERO GUANO, ground and in bags, for sale by WOOD & GRANT, No. 90 Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES SETS AND COLLARS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on Monday
A choice assortment of
Embroidered White and Colored Marseilles Sets,
Received per last steamer. No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES, &C., &C.
We will offer on Monday, the 10th,
The balance of our Summer stock of
Embroideries, Basques and Handkerchiefs,
Below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL SILKS! FALL SILKS!
NEW AND RECHERCHE STYLES,
Just received and opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
JUST OPENED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Beautiful Merinoes at $1 per yard.
Worth $1 25.

FALL DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a choice assortment of
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
DELAINES AND DELAINE ROBES,
And other new and fashionable Dress Goods.
ALSO,
Real Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, &c.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway.
Are now opening their Fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades.
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, near Bond-st., has Pineapple Goods, Silks, Shawls, Crapes, Seersucker, China Fans, and thousands of scarce, curious and ornamental articles, which are only to be found as above. Also, a fine assortment of American Indian work.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
A DICTIONARY
OF
GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY;
Intended as a Companion Work to the Dictionaries of "Greek and Roman Antiquities," and of "Greek and Roman Mythology," and uniform with those Works. By Dr. WILLIAM SMITH. Illustrated by numerous engravings on wood. Complete in two thick vols., 8vo. cloth....$7 00.
The "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography" forms a companion volume to the Dictionary of Antiquities and the Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. Although, for the sake of uniformity, it is called a Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, it is, in reality, a Dictionary of Ancient Geography, not even excluding Scriptural names. The materials of such a work are very extensive, and have been for many years accumulating. It has been the aim of the editor to present, in a form adapted to the use of students, the researches of modern scholars, and discoveries of modern travelers, in this important branch of classical antiquity. The work is, of course, not confined to a barren description of the geography of countries and of the sites of places; but it also includes an account of the political history, both of countries and of cities.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR SEPTEMBER.
A matchless steel plate, "Heel and Toe;" a superb colored fashion-plate, four figures, cape, mantillas, &c., printed in colors, showing how they will look when made up. New style of bonnet, 6 patterns. A beaded net. A cambric morning-dress; braided cigar case, baby's shoe, young lady's stomacher, point lace caps for an infant, embroidered collars and embroidery patterns in abundance.
The manufacture of silk, with numerous engravings "How to Dress With Taste." Embossed glass and how to make it. A farm-house of stone rough cast, with plans. Patch-work. Novelties for September, containing 9 engravings. Doyley. Sun-bonnet with diagram. Full instructions in needle-work of all kinds. Embroidery pattern on the robe of the young Prince of France. Receipts in abundance.
The Tallow Family in America and the Lost Diamonds are included in this number, and in addition to which are some of the best stories ever published in "The Book." Music two pages.
Twenty-five cents for the best number of the Lady's Book ever issued.
For sale by all the dealers.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!—A. RANNEY, Publisher, No. 293 Broadway, New-York, offers for sale 500,000 Books and Maps, of all kinds, at publishers' prices, to be accompanied with 500,000 Gifts, worth from 25 cents to $200 each; consisting of gold and silver watches, gold lockets, gold chains, cameo pins and drops, gold bracelets, gold pencils, sewing birds, in short jewelry of every description, reticules, ladies' purses, portemonnaies, &c. $150 worth of Gifts distributed with every 500 books.
A GIFT will be delivered with every book sold for One Dollar or more. Although no book or article will be sold for more than the usual retail price many will be sold for *less*. Persons wishing any particular book, can order it once and it will be forwarded with a Gift. Persons ordering Books with Gifts, should forward the amount of postage, as it must invariably be paid in advance. The average postage for $1 and $1 25 books is 18 cents; and for $1 50 and $2 books, 21 cents.
INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND AGENTS.
A BOOK AND A GIFT WITHOUT MONEY.
Any person, by forwarding an order for Books, (with money inclosed,) will receive an EXTRA BOOK AND GIFT with every Ten Books to be sent to one address.
This method of forming Clubs saves postage, as the Package goes by express.
Full information respecting this GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE, together with a complete List of Books, and GIFTS will be furnished in our Catalogue, which is sent post-paid to any address on application. Address,
A. RANNEY, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

VERY IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Just ready, the Twelfth Thousand of the "American Lady's Cookery Book." Revised and enlarged, with many valuable receipts, not found in any other book; that point for making preserves so well more than the price of the book to every housewife. Price $1.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway,
And of Booksellers generally.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MILITARY.—COTTAGE ON THE CLIFF—PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.—This beautiful and romantic place is now open for the reception of military and target companies. These grounds are unsurpassed for picnic or military companies. Walks and flower-beds are most artistically laid out, the reservoir (which supplies the city of Paterson with water) has a beautiful promenade around it, which intersects the other walks at different angles, and gives every facility for all kinds of military evolutions. The shooting ground in the Valley of the Rocks) being shaded from the rays of the sun by tall forest trees, is without doubt the best in this country. Dinners provided for large or small parties in the best style and at moderate rates. Committees are respectfully invited to examine these grounds before engaging elsewhere. Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, can be procured at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Duane-st., New York. For further particulars apply to JOHN BRADY, Museum Hotel, Paterson, or of the subscriber on the Cliff, Passaic Falls.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 23 Beekman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a Protestant; is a careful driver, understands the care of horses, the breeding and feeding of cattle, farming, draining and reclaiming land, or will take a situation as coachman in the City. Can give the best of City reference by calling or addressing the office of this paper, or Mr. ALFRED BRIDGMAN'S seed store, No. 576 Broadway, for E. E.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG English woman. Protestant, to do chamber-work and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress; is neat in dress, kind and obliging, and can do fine washing and ironing. Also, a German woman to cook, wash and iron or would do housework. Both are well recommended and are perfectly competent. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and seamstress; as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant, 16 years old, an American, as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good seamstress, neat, willing, and respectful. Highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FARMER AND GARDENER—A RESpectable German Protestant young man desires a situation; is a good practical farmer and vegetable gardener, understands the care, management and driving of horses and oxen, is willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework; the best City reference if required. Call at No. 234 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to taking care of children; can be seen for two days at No. 156 East 24th-st.

WAN

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive in the letter of our Chinese correspondent the rather startling intelligence that the Government of the United States has decided to take possession of the Island of *Formosa*, as security for the payment by the Chinese Government of the indemnity demanded for damages done to American interests during the disturbances at Canton. While it comes from a source likely to be well informed, we hesitate about giving full credence to it. It seems improbable that such a step should be resorted to without a previous demand for indemnity, followed by a refusal to give it. The seizure of a portion of Chinese territory can be regarded by the Chinese in no other light than as an act of war: and it is hardly conceivable that our Government should have resolved upon war, without a preliminary effort to obtain satisfaction by other means. The Island of Formosa lies about ninety miles off the southeast coast of China, embraces an area of about 15,000 square miles, and contains over two millions of Chinese inhabitants, besides an unknown number of natives, who inhabit principally the eastern portion of the Island. The Chinese who live on the Island are generally of a bad character, as Formosa has for a long time been used as a sort of penal colony for the Chinese Empire; the natives are half civilized and cruel. The country is well watered and fertile, and produces great quantities of cotton, rice, sugar, with wheat, maize, and various tropical fruits.

By the arrival of the *Columbia*, we have later dates from Europe. The steamer left Liverpool on the 5th. A telegraphic dispatch from Queenstown, dated on Monday, 3d inst., announces the departure of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet from that port for Valentia. The expedition was expected to sail immediately from the latter port, and as no delays or interruptions had occurred up to the period of our latest advices, it is probable that the work of laying the cable was at once commenced. Very successful experiments in paying-out a portion of the cable had been made on board the *Agamemnon*. No difficulty was experienced, and the experiment had sufficed to confirm the sanguine hopes entertained of the success of the enterprise. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present at the starting of the expedition from Queenstown. A bill had been introduced in the House of Lords to provide for the enrollment of the militia of the Kingdom at such time prior to March next, as their services may be required. Lord PANMURE, in presenting the bill explaining the necessity for its passage in view of the complicated condition of affairs in the East. The motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for a Select Committee on the Oaths Bill, had been agreed to. The visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French was hourly expected, and a fleet to receive the royal guests was rendezvousing at Spithead.

The news from India by this arrival is partially confirmatory of the intelligence formerly received of the fall of Delhi and the defeat of the insurgents. No later advices had been received by the Government, but positive tidings of the rout of the rebels is furnished by the Bombay papers, and appears to be fully confirmed by the statements of passengers who had arrived at Southampton by the Indian packet. Letters from Delhi, under date of June 12, announce the capture of the city, with a slaughter of upwards of seven thousand of the rebels. The final assault seems to have been made on the 8th. The rebels, it is stated, fought most desperately, but were driven back inch by inch, with frightful carnage, until they were forced to take refuge in the Palace. From this retreat, they were speedily dislodged, and the city remained in the hands of the British forces, whose loss was comparatively slight. This intelligence was firmly believed both in India and England, but, in the absence of official accounts, it is as yet impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion: there is, however, apparently little reason to doubt the statements which bear so strong a semblance of truth. Of course, if the fall of Delhi is a fact beyond dispute, the rebellion is virtually crushed, the insurgents having no other rallying-point. It will be seen, by an article from the London *Times*, which we copy in another column, that the troubles in India and China are not regarded in a very serious light in England.

In Turkey, the Ministry of REDSCHID PASHA has become overthrown, as a means of averting the wrath of France. The French Minister having threatened to demand his passport, the Sultan had consented to a change in the Ministry, and AALI, formerly Grand Visier, is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had received leave of absence, and the turn which affairs had taken indicated the possibility of a new complication of the question of the Principalities.

EUGENE SUE, the novelist, died at Paris on the morning of the 3d inst. Dr. THOMAS DICK, the author, died at Dundee shortly before the sailing of the *Columbia*. M. CZERNY, the composer and pianist, had also died at Vienna, at the age of 66. LABLACHE is *not* dead.

There now seems to be no doubt that the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has been settled. The boundary is to run from Castillo, on the San Juan River, to the Bay of Salinas, on the Pacific Coast, giving to Costa Rica all the South Bank of the San Juan from Castillo to San Juan del Norte, including Punta Arenas, where are all the buildings of the Transit Company. Fort San Carlos and Castillo Viejo have been restored to Nicaragua. Costa Rica, it is said, is desirous of throwing open the transit through her territory to the whole world, provided the United States or any other great Power guarantees the sovereignty of the territory through which the transit runs. It is also asserted positively that the transit route is to be opened in a few weeks by MORGAN & SONS, under the guarantee of the Central American States. The governments of England, France and the United States are to be invited to unite in its protection.

By the arrival of the British schooner *Reindeer*, we have files of the *Bermudian* to the 5th inst. They however contain nothing of interest. The screw frigate *Termagant* left on the 5th for England.

The woman who was seen sinking with her child, when the propeller *J. N. Harris* was sunk by collision with the *Metropolis*, proves to have been a Mrs. WILKINSON, probably of this city. It is thought that the gentleman lost at the time, whose name has not been hitherto reported, was her husband. Another of the lost was a boy, JOHN LEWIS BUNCE, of this city. He was some twelve years old. The addition of these names to the list of the lost makes the total of lost by the sinking of the vessel, sixteen; it shows, too, that Capt. SMITH was inaccurate in giving the number of passengers and crew on his vessel as twenty-five all told. The true number, doubtless, was twenty-eight. The United States District Attorney commences the investigation of this case to-day.

The Representatives of the Fire Department held a meeting last evening, and passed some important resolutions in relation to severing the Department from the Common Council. The retiring Commissioners were requested to withdraw their resignations. The Chief Engineer, HENRY HOWARD, was censured for his conduct relative to a concert given by the Pyne and Harrison troupe, but the thanks of the Department were tendered to the artistes.

The City Hall is coming to be one great injunction shop. A new one was issued yesterday by Judge PEABODY, or rather the one served on Friday, but which was not heeded by the parties to whom it was directed, in their proceedings of Saturday, was substantially duplicated yesterday, but made returnable four days later than the first, to wit, on the 29th. The effect of the new injunction was to spoil a day of excitement at the City Hall. Judge INGRAHAM had announced that unless Street Commissioner CONOVER should purge himself early of his contempt of the Court of Common Pleas by returning to the office of the Street Commissioner all the books he had removed by proxy, his punishment would be determined that day—Monday. The new injunction which Mr. FIELD brought into Court, among other things enjoined the other party (DAVLIN, his counsel, &c.) to desist from any further proceeding to *punish disobedience*, &c. Of course, unless the injunction were disregarded, nothing more could be done. The field has been so well gleaned now, that it becomes a great marvel what will be the next prohibition of our daily injunction.

The Quarantine Commissioners have addressed Hon. S. R. CUSHING, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, asking an opinion in the following words: "Under the act providing for the removing of the Quarantine Station, in whom is vested the power of determining the sufficiency or insufficiency of the buildings recently erected for temporary quarantine purposes." To which the Attorney-General promptly replies: "I answer unquestionably in the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station primarily, *subject* to be approved by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller. No other persons have any right to approve or disapprove, accept or reject those buildings." So it appears the Commissioners of Emigration went outside their province to decline receiving the "accommodations" provided at Seguine's Point.

On Monday, about 10 o'clock, nearly 360 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, by the ship *Liverpool*, from London, and in less than three hours nine-tenths of them were on the cars and safely on their way to the West. The new arrangements of the baggage-room are very good, and work well.

The adjourned inquest into the causes of the death of Mr. ALEXANDER BOYD, shot by burglars in 18th street on the night of the 5th inst., was commenced yesterday at the 16th Ward Station House. A large number of witnesses were examined by Coroner PERRY, and evidence adduced which implicates an Irishman named WILLIAM FARLEY to a serious extent. Mr. and Mrs. MCGLOME were committed by the Coroner, they being suspected cognizant of circumstances which they did not choose to mention, and FARLEY was also locked up. The pistol which was used in effecting the deed was recognized by several parties last week, but it now appears that the weapon has disappeared from the Station House since Friday.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, for the purpose of protesting against the recent acts of the Legislature. The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. MCGOWAN, who was afterwards chosen President. The Vice-Presidents were NORMAN MCCLOUD, G. LEWECK, A. H. BOGART, JOHN VAN TINE, S. E. MOLATER, RICHARD NORRIS, HORATIO N. PARKER and GEORGE F. CLARK. The Secretaries were PETER BANKS, LOUIS BURGER and SAMUEL JACKSON. The usual "lond" resolutions were adopted, after speeches from Hon. JOHN J. REILLY, CHARLES NATZ, J. M. FARRINGTON, and others.

An "irregular Doctor," well known along Broadway, was detected a few days since while at a New-Jersey watering place in such relations to a lady that her husband, inflamed with jealousy, consented that his friends should punish summarily the offender. The friends took the doctor from the bedroom he occupied at night to the beach, daubed him with tar, and then sprinkled him over with sand. Some of his fellow-boarders found him in the plight, and, more considerately than gently, came to his relief with soft soap and scrubbing brushes. All the parties have since returned to town.

LUDWIG FIELDING, of William-street, New-York, while on a visit to Brooklyn on Sunday with his family, was prostrated by the heat near Peck-slip Ferry, and died within an hour. On the same day a carman named BERNARD MULLEN died in Brooklyn from the same cause.

The Comptroller has completed the purchase of the Arsenal Property in the Central Park. The price was $275,000. Mr. STOUT is in possession of the check, and the Corporation Counsel has the deed for examination.

The slave case in Westchester County was ended yesterday, Judge ROBERTSON delivering the child over to her grandfather, JOHN BULL, *alias* DIMMOCK, the famous "Enslaved British Subject."

Mr. WM. H. PECK has been appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn; *vice* DANIEL VOORHIES, whose term of office expires September 30.

A NEW SUPERSTRUCTURE FOR RAILROADS.—The depreciation of railroad property, by what is called the "*wear and tear*" of materials has always been an obstacle to the complete success of our railroad system. It is because our railroads, as at present constructed, are *perishable*, that the stockholders complain that they are not as profitable as they ought to be. The entire superstructure of a railroad like the Erie wears out, on an average, every seven years. The cost of the annual repairs on the roadway, during the same period, averages from six hundred to eight hundred dollars per mile; while the natural wear and deterioration of the rails, engines and cars is about eight per cent. of their original cost every year. The Report of the Erie Railroad for 1855 states that the cost of repairs on the track, during that year, was $416,000, and the cost of repairs on engines and cars was $350,000;—all which results from the perishable nature of the materials of which our railroads are constructed.

Several attempts have been made to render the superstructure of railroads permanent and durable. The most successful attempt of this kind, that we know of, has just been made on the track of the Erie Railroad, about twelve miles west of Jersey City, where an *iron superstructure*, or roadway, has been made, and the heavy trains of the road are now daily passing over it. The peculiarities of this structure are worth noting, as they promise to inaugurate a new era in the history of railroads. It is composed entirely of *cast iron*, and includes everything pertaining to the roadway, except the rails. It requires no bolts or spikes of any kind; and we are informed that it may be taken from the furnace and adjusted upon the road, with less labor and expense than is usually required to lay the ordinary wooden sleepers. This iron casting is embedded in the ground on stone, or a similar solid foundation, where it is secure from frost and other disturbing causes. The rails rest upon India Rubber springs, which deaden the noise of a train, and at the same time ease off those heavy blows and shocks of the engines and cars while running, thus diminishing their wear and tear.

The peculiar merit of this new structure seems to be its *durability*. When it is once built there can be no occasion for disturbing it, as it is not perishable like our present railway structures, and has nothing of a decaying nature connected with it. This fact, doubtless, adds to the safety of a railroad built in this manner. The wooden sleepers that are constantly decaying, and the heavy spikes that are constantly working loose and drawing out, have always been sources of danger to trains passing over our roads. The absence of all these in this new structure is a merit, though not the only merit it possesses. And we consider that this, and every other new system of construction that tends to render our railroads more profitable to stockholders and safer to travelers, deserves to be commended.

The Indian War.

The anticipated overthrow of the British Empire in India seems likely to be indefinitely postponed. The tone of our latest advices is much more hopeful, and although the actual gravity of the position of affairs in India seems to be just beginning to be adequately appreciated in England, the confidence of the English in their power to control the situation, and to compel the restoration of tranquility in Bengal, without compromising the quiet of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, is rising rapidly. There was a rumor current among the Madras passengers by the last overland mail that Delhi had fallen, but although this rumor was circulated upon the strength of "Bazaar news," which is held in India to be as much superior in authenticity and velocity to "Government news" as private expresses in America are known to surpass the national mails, yet it does not come to us in a shape which demands belief.

That Delhi should have been carried by assault is not in itself improbable. The place is defended by walls, which, though formidable enough, when properly defended, are not calculated to resist heavy artillery, and might be breached with no great difficulty. Such is their construction, too, that if the insurgent Sepoys should have risked a battle outside of their fortifications, and have been therein defeated, it would be a very natural consequence that they should have been followed up in their flight, and so have been taken within the very palace of their projected Empire.

But the probability of these things is contingent upon the display by General BARNARD, the English Commander, of just those audacious qualities which won India for England a century ago, but which have not been very conspicuous in the recent history of English generalship.

The most important feature of the news continues to be the apparently unorganized character of the revolt. Although there can be no doubt that a certain concert of action existed among the disaffected Sepoys of the Bengal army, and extended even to the population—Hindoo and Mohammedan—of the disturbed districts, there still appears to be no efficient leader of the enterprise, and, as we have before observed, any rising in India, however vast may be its proportions, must end as a mere mob unless it gathers consistency and coherence around one strong and supreme central will. The King of Delhi has evidently had his "ancestral greatness" thrust upon him much against his will, and it is already known that he has displayed as strong a desire to repress the violence of his Praetorian supporters, as was compatible with his own safety. An Eastern King, who rides on an English saddle and dotes upon pale ale, is hardly the man to take the place of NADIR SHAH or HYDER ALLY. The King of Oude is a prisoner in Calcutta, and if he were at large, is quite too imbecile a person to be seriously feared—and the Rajah of Gwalior, in whose dominions the fever of rebellion had first manifested itself, seems to have shown no disposition to accept the chances of a distinction so dangerous as would be conferred upon the active head of a general Indian war against Britain.

Very exciting and very perilous the situation of the English in Bengal undoubtedly is. The practical truth is that they are contending there for an empire with a vast conspiracy, the right arm of which they have themselves made strong and swift to smite. But they are contending with the *prestige* of a hundred years of victory behind them, and under the pressure of an absolute necessity of success. For it is essential to the position of England, and to her policy throughout the world, that she should put down the insurrection of the Sepoys at whatever cost of men and money. The resolution introduced by Lord JOHN RUSSELL into the House of Commons, and immediately cast by that somewhat intolerant body as a wet blanket upon the zeal of Mr. DISRAELI, embodies the determination of the English people. "Her Majesty's Government will be supported in any measures which it may adopt for the suppression of disturbances in India." There is the first point settled. Lord PANMURE has received the earnest of this resolution in the inauguration of measures for calling out the militia at home, and thus increasing the force of regular troops at the disposal of the War Office. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL will have the whole English army at his command, if necessary, and the final result of the actual contest is merely a question of time.

But the contest over—a more solemn, if a less sanguinary conflict, must determine the fate of British India—a conflict between the prejudices and the petty interests of a knot of commercial politicians who have heretofore controlled that mighty empire, and the common sense and civilized instincts of the people, who are really responsible in the last resort for the peace and the welfare of the millions whom England has taken under her dominion in the East.

What the military service of the East India Company in Bengal was, has been shown to the world in the pages of *Oakfield*, a narrative of life in that service within three or four years ago by a son of Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby, and republished at the time in this country. EDWIN ARNOLD, though not always the most discreet of writers, and of men, is acknowledged to be a worthy heir of his father's great qualities of truth and honor, and his revelations of the utter demoralization and debasement of the English officers in the Company's service should be perused now by every one who would understand how empires may be lost in the hour of their greatest apparent consolidation, and thunder-storms of vengeance break from skies seemingly without a cloud. If anything, excepting justice and common sense, could be astonishing in the proceedings of a close corporation, we might be astonished that the publication of that book should have produced an effect upon the management of a Company which gave to its author a virtual indorsement by continuing to employ him in its service! The civil service of the Company has not been much more respectably conducted than the army, and in fact the ranks of the civil service have been largely recruited from among the inferior officers of the army—the one arm being thereby weakened, that the other might be more thoroughly paralyzed, when the excesses of the Sepoy insurrection shall have been curbed and its victims avenged, it is certainly to be hoped that the government of India may be taken in hand seriously, and in the imperial spirit which becomes a great Christian nation, dealing with the resources of a magnificent continent, and swaying the destinies of a race of men.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Every body understands that it is not always the noisiest demonstration which is the most important. It often happens that the eyes of the world are fastened, with intense and absorbing interest, upon movements of trifling consequence, while the events which are to signalize the age and make famous through all time the generation which marked their birth, pass with but little note and are almost unheeded in the rush and noise of inferior incidents. The world rings just now with the clash of arms in the East, with the mutiny in the army of British India and the bombardment of barbarians who refuse to trade upon Christian principles with the Christian nations of the West. But while fleets go forth to vex the China seas with hostile keels, and while armies are poured into India attended by all the murderous enginery of war and followed by the gaze and shouts of millions, *five* ships have sailed westward from the Coast of Europe upon a mission of more permanent importance to the world at large than the present generation has hitherto seen. The *Columbia*, which arrived yesterday, brings us advices of the departure of the Telegraphic Squadron from the Coast of Ireland, on Monday, the 3d of August. On Tuesday the eastern end of the Telegraphic Cable was to be fastened to the shores of the Old World, and the vessels which carry it in their holds were to start westward, laying it upon the bed of the Ocean and uniting its other end to the shores of the Western Continent. The success of this great work will be the important event of the Nineteenth Century. Its effect upon commerce, upon international relations and upon the general advancement of civilization will be greater than that of any other enterprise of the present day.

Whether it will succeed or not is as yet a matter of conjecture; but the conjecture is one which will soon be solved. The vessels have now been engaged *twelve* days in their work; it is believed that they can easily accomplish, under ordinarily favorable circumstances, an hundred miles a day; so that they are now, without much doubt, *two thirds* of the way towards their destination. The steamer *Canada*, however, which for a great part of the way across followed very nearly the track they will pursue, and was only three days ahead of them, encountered very strong head winds all the way; and it is not impossible, therefore, that the telegraphic fleet may be somewhat delayed in its progress by the same cause. The delay, however, could scarcely in any case amount to more than three or four days;—so that within eight or ten days from the present time we may expect to receive intelligence by telegraph of its arrival at Trinity Bay on the Coast of Newfoundland. Those who prefer exercising their ingenuity in conjecturing the result, rather than await the report of it, will have found in the letter of our Special Correspondent, published in the TIMES of Saturday last, a very full and interesting statement of the precautions which have been adopted by the Company to insure success. We are free to confess that hitherto we have not been very sanguine upon the subject. There were so many sources and occasions of danger, which it seemed impossible to foresee, and against which it was, therefore, impossible to provide, and so many attempts, similar in purpose though far less extensive and therefore less difficult, had proved abortive, that we were inclined to anticipate a similar result in this case. But a more intimate knowledge of the preparations made and of the precautions taken against every possible danger, has changed our opinion; and we are now inclined to believe that the expedition will be successful,—that by the 25th of the present month this cable will be safely deposited upon the bed of the Ocean connecting the two Continents together, and that from that time forward, so far as the transmission of intelligence and the interchange of thought are concerned, London and Paris will be as near New-York as Brooklyn or Jersey City. What those preparations and precautions are, the letter of our correspondent, already referred to, states in detail. The Cable has been made heavy enough to sink, light enough to be carried, small enough and flexible enough to be easily handled, and yet strong enough to withstand a strain *five* times as great as will, in any event, be put upon it. Machinery has been fitted up on board the ships which will give the most perfect control and mastery of the Cable as it is passing out;—delicate instruments have been provided to detect instantly the slightest flaw or failure in the conducting property of the wire, and all appliances needful to remedy the defect have been provided. If a storm should arise, which will make it impossible to pay out the Cable over the stern, an apparatus has been furnished for coming up head to the wind and paying it out over the bows, and, if it should become necessary, on account of weather or any other cause to abandon the Cable, provision has been made for securing it by buoys, which can afterwards be picked up and the work resumed when the subsidence of the storm will permit. In fact, every possible source and occasion of danger seems to have been studied and provided against with the utmost care. The resources of science, of art, and of human ingenuity, have been exhausted in the effort to carry this great work forward to a successful issue. And nothing, we are confident, but some catastrophe of unusual magnitude—something quite out of the ordinary experience of Atlantic Summer navigation—can prevent the attainment of this end.

While this Telegraph, if established, will influence very largely all branches and all departments of social and political activity, its effect upon the *business* transactions of the two countries will be, perhaps, the most marked. Whatever is done now on either side, is done in ignorance of everything that has happened on the other for the last ten days. Prices on one side are kept up, or down, ten days longer than upon the other. This interval of ignorance is interposed between all transactions upon the two sides of the Atlantic,—and it offers an inviting field for conjecture and speculation. With the Telegraph at work each side can know every day precisely what is doing upon the other. Cotton will be shipped with a full knowledge of its present price. The state of the London money market every day will be known in Wall-street before 'Change is over. Insurances can be ordered when the vessel sails. And the tendency of business will be towards greater certainty and stability than have hitherto prevailed. Whatever introduces or fortifies these elements in our business affairs, confers essential and permanent benefit upon the world.

The Disaster on the Sound—Clear Culpability of the Metropolis.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I judge from your remarks this morning, that you are disposed to excuse the steamboat *Metropolis* for running down the propeller *J. N. Harris*, on Saturday morning in the Sound. I have no doubt that your opinion is sincere. But I hold that a disaster of this kind ought not to be treated as an unavoidable *accident*, without the strongest proof that it was so; for the very fact of the disaster is *prima facie* evidence of a gross culpability on the part of one of the two parties who precipitated it. Look at the facts of this collision as they are reported in the TIMES of this morning. It was a clear starlight night on the Sound. Capt. SMITH, of the propeller, was at the helm of his vessel, and saw the *Metropolis* approaching him. He had two lights up—one forward, and the other on his mizzenmast. His foresail was set; but there is no statement in regard to the direction of the wind. As soon as Capt. SMITH discovered that the *Metropolis* was coming down upon him, and was trying to head him off from his proper course, he *stopped engines and blew his whistle*. While the propeller was thus lying motionless (in order to let the *Metropolis* pass on either side) she was struck right square amid ships by the *Metropolis* and sent to the bottom with a loss of fifteen lives!

LEWIS, the Pilot of the *Metropolis*, says (through Capt. BROWN, for he declines to make any statement himself,) that he saw the propeller, *saw the small light in her mizzen rigging*, took her to be a schooner, and under the idea that she was a schooner, was attempting to give way to her when he ran her down! This is all the explanation which the Captain (who was asleep at the time of the collision) and the Pilot (who is supposed to have been awake) have furnished to the public.

Now, what is the explanation worth? You have heard of the man who mistook a horse for an alligator. But LEWIS, the Pilot of the *Metropolis*, mistook the propeller for a schooner! Did she look like a schooner? She had *three* light masts; she had no bowsprit, jib-boom, or heavy head-rigging. She had a large smoke stack, and a large poop deck. LEWIS says he saw the light in the *mizzen* rigging of the propeller. Then he must have seen the smoke stack and the three masts, especially as he stood, while at the steering-wheel of the *Metropolis*, some thirty feet above the level of the propeller's deck, and the propeller must have been running on a course which opened to his view the whole length of her larboard side, else how could he have seen the light in the mizzen rigging, and not seen the forward light? It is certainly very marvellous.

And is nobody to blame? If anybody—can it be poor Captain SMITH, who is noted as one of the most prudent and careful navigators on the Sound? I consider that the *Metropolis* is entirely responsible for this disaster, and I hope it will be investigated by a legal tribunal. These Boston steamers, all of them, are regular bullies on the Sound. They are big and strong, and are too much inclined to claim the whole road, leaving the smaller boats to get out of the way as they can, or be run over. Let the causes which led to this disaster be investigated, and we shall then know how these boats are navigated between midnight and morning—whether the "pilot" is always at the wheel, or often in an arm chair asleep, and a deck-hand at the wheel! It was this *Metropolis* which ran down a Brooklyn ferry-boat in the East River one morning about eighteen months ago. Nobody was to blame, as usual; but it was not stated whether the pilot mistook the ferry-boat for a schooner or not. There have been lives enough lost by these Fall River steamers during the past few years, to warrant the public in demanding a vigorous investigation of this last disaster, which has consigned fifteen lives to a watery grave. W. R. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1857.

We concur in the opinion of our correspondent that so far as the facts hitherto disclosed warrant an opinion upon the subject, the officers of the *Metropolis* are guilty of the deaths of those who perished on board the propeller. The most glaring negligence is apparent on the very face of the transaction. The pilot of the *Metropolis* acknowledges that he saw a light, but supposed the vessel carrying it to be a schooner. This cannot be true, for no pilot on the Sound is ignorant of the fact that neither schooners nor sailing vessels of any kind, as a general thing, are allowed to carry lights. It is found by experience to be much safer to trust to the sight of the sail alone, than to attempt to judge of the position and direction of a sailing vessel by a single light. The universal usage, therefore, is to confine lights to steamers; and it is scarcely possible that the pilot of the *Metropolis* should have supposed the light which he saw to be upon any other kind of craft.

But even if the pilot's statement were true, it amounts to a full confession of his entire and exclusive responsibility for the accident. He acknowledges that he saw the light—this shows conclusively that the propeller did *her* duty in exhibiting a light, and it was the pilot's business to know what it meant. If he could tell a steamer from a schooner when he confesses that he saw the light, he never should have been intrusted to steer a vessel of any kind.

It is probably idle to express the hope that this matter will be subjected to a rigid investigation, and that the guilty parties will be held legally accountable for their criminal and disastrous negligence. Past experience shows what such investigations usually amount to, and what a farce the doctrine of legal responsibility for such catastrophes has become. Still we hope the inquiry will be had. If it answer no other purpose, it will, at least, afford the public and the press the material for a clear and conclusive judgment on the merits of the case.

SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—The Government of the Netherlands, it appears by the advices of the *Columbia*, is taking steps to secure the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch Colonial possessions. The project of a law has been submitted to the States General, proposing to emancipate the slaves in the Dutch West Indies, paying their owners an indemnity of about thirty-four million guilders, —equivalent to very nearly thirteen millions of dollars. The number of slaves in the Colonies cannot be very great, as their entire population is not much more than a hundred thousand. The project of emancipation has not been very much agitated, either in Holland or the Colonies,—but it is the general desire of most of the owners to have their slaves made free, provided they can be indemnified for the loss of their services.

DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.

EUGENE SUE died in Paris early in the morning of Aug. 3. The bare fact of his decease is stated in the London papers, of the 4th instant. Whether he died suddenly, or had fallen under prolonged disease, we are not informed. Thus, in little more than a fortnight, France loses two of her distinguished men. BERANGER died July 16. The Poet and the Novelist, though their claims were not dissimilar, are scarcely to be compared. It may be long before SUE is forgotten, but the good BERANGER will always live.

SUE was born in Paris in 1808. His father was a physician, and a celebrated anatomist. In connection with that science, he published some startling theories, and among other things, attempted to prove that a person guillotined, did not expire with the loss of his head, but that the brain continued active for some minutes after decapitation, and that all the faculties of the mind were as vigorous as ever. EUGENE SUE, in one of his novels, *De Rohan*, or *La Barbe Bleue*, we forget which, makes effective use of this theory of his father. Unlike BERANGER, unlike most poets, novelists or other "sons of genius," SUE enjoyed from his childhood all the advantages which wealth could bestow. He was educated for the medical profession, but rather toyed with it than studied it in earnest. His acquaintances were rich young men, connected with some of the first families of Paris; and in their society he dissipated the estate which his father left at his decease. Before he was twenty five years of age his patrimony was so much diminished that he had to fall back upon his own resources for the means of living respectably, and having no position as a physician he took to writing novels. His earlier works were far from making a sensation, and gave but little promise of the powerful romances that ten years afterwards were to issue from his pen. *Arthur*, *Therese Denoyer*, *The Commander of Malta*, and *Latreaumont*, will not repay a perusal. In *The Salamander*, published in 1837, the genius of SUE begins to appear. It is a naval story, and contains an account of a shipwreck, the sufferings of the passengers upon a raft, a ship appearing in sight, the consequent excitement of the sufferers, and their awful and maddening collapse when the vessel sails away without affording them assistance. The description is French and melodramatic, and all that, but it is intensely powerful, and once read will haunt the memory for years.

His romances at this time affording him little popularity, and adding even less to his banker's account, SUE left France as a naval surgeon, and in that capacity made many voyages, sailing twice round the globe. When he again became stationary in Paris, he wrote *The Female Bluebeard*, as it is called in our American translations, a tale of the West Indies, founded upon a mysterious and an exciting event in English history. This was a considerable advance upon his former works, both in literary merit, and in that strange power of fascinating the interest of the reader, which SUE possessed above all his contemporaries, not excepting ALEXANDRE DUMAS or PAUL DE KOCK. He undertook about this time a History of the French Navy, which he published in five volumes. It was quite unsuccessful, but its failure was not the only annoyance which its author had to endure. He received one day a parcel from Toulon, through the Foreign office. It consisted of a small box containing a silver medal, with this following inscription in conspicuous letters: "To M. EUGENE SUE, a token of gratitude from the French Navy." In very small letters, underneath, was added: "For the History of the French Navy which he did *not* write."

De Rohan, and *Matilda, or Memoirs of a Young Woman*, were among the next of his most successful romances. The subject of the former is historical, and in execution will not compare unfavorably with some of Sir WALTER SCOTT's later works. *Matilda*, though it met with more success than any of his previous productions, is an immoral book. It was highly relished, however, by all classes of readers, and shortly after its publication SUE found himself sharing with BALZAC, GEORGE SAND, DE KOCK and DUMAS the favor of the romance-devouring public.

In 1843 the celebrated *Mysteries of Paris* was commenced as a *feuilleton* of the leading daily journal published in that city. The success of this work as it proceeded, was unprecedented in the history of romance literature. It created a perfect furor. Nothing else was talked of in all societies—in the cabaret of the *proletaire*, in the parlor of the *bourgeois*, in the salon of the great. The Socialists, the Fourierites, and the whole genus of radicals, whatever their designation, hailed SUE as a new apostle of liberty. The excessive ardor with which he made himself the champion of the oppressed laboring classes, exposing their wrongs in words that almost seemed to scorch the printed page, attracted to him the attention of the Government, and marked him out as a writer dangerous to its well-being. LOUIS PHILLIPE is said to have remarked that if "that man" were allowed to go on writing, he would bring about a revolution. Allowed to write he was, perhaps for the simple reason, that it would have been more dangerous to proscribe him. The *Mysteries of Paris* flags towards its denouement but as a "sensational romance" it is the greatest in the world. It is the parent of a whole progeny of romances, very inferior in merit, and of equally dubious morality. The effect of such works is unwholesome. They vitiate the reader's taste, just as the indulgence in highly-seasoned condiments impairs the digestive organs. BERANGER, also, in noble songs that "refuse to be forgotten," advocated the rights of the poor and oppressed, fought for them in divine psalms, and made the nations echo with his denunciation of tyrants and rogues in high places. From his pages, the student rises a better man. The reader of SUE will reel with mental intoxication, and when the first fever of excitement is allayed, the honor of man and the virtue of woman, will, in his estimation, have lost somewhat of their sanctity.

The *Mysteries of Paris* made SUE wealthy. It was printed in large type, and for each line, after its success had made it everywhere the rage, he received nearly one dollar, the line averaging about six words. It was translated into nearly every civilized language. Of course it was placed on the list of prohibited works in the Papal Territories, but thousands of copies were smuggled into Italy, while over the rest of Europe, and in this country its circulation was enormous. Sir WALTER SCOTT or DICKENS never had so many readers.

His next work was the ever-memorable *Wandering Jew*. Who does not remember the excitement which this romance produced? It was published, like the *Mysteries of Paris*, in numbers, and the appetite, whetted to very gluttony by the last installment, waited with feverish impatience the arrival of three or four new chapters by the next steamer. Sir CHARLES LYELL, then making his second journey in this country, could, as he says, barely prosecute his geological studies, owing to his interest in the fortunes of the seven heirs, and his eagerness to see the wonderful schemes of the Jesuit RODIN defeated. The plot of this work is certainly immense, but its chief interest lies in the

ruthless exposure of the machinations of the Jesuits. It is highly colored, terribly melo-dramatic, but it holds the reader enchained and breathless. Passages of great eloquence and intense pathos are scattered freely through it, but it is, to say the best of it, quite as objectionable on the score of morality as the *Mysteries of Paris*. Observe, SUE's works may be read by women—thousands upon thousands of women in all countries have read them—while PAUL DE KOCK's works cannot be touched by youth or female, without leaving the stain of their pollution behind them. SUE's immorality has nothing in common with that of the author of *Le Barbier de Paris* and *Zisine*. HUGO, BALZAC, and Madame DUDEVANT need not be named in the same category.

The effect of the *Mysteries of Paris* and the *Wandering Jew* was to make SUE an immense favorite with the working-classes. After the revolution of 1848 he was more popular than ever, and in 1850 he was elected a member of the National Assembly, to the great consternation of the Conservative Party. However, he gave them no trouble, being as much of a cypher in the halls of legislation as was GIBBON or Lord BYRON.

His works, subsequent to the *Wandering Jew* declined in popularity. They were *Martin the Foundling*, *The Seven Capital Sins*, and the *Mysteries of the People*. They are, like the others, impregnated with communism, and teeming with sympathy for the *proletaires*. And while writing these works, from which his pecuniary gains were enormous, how did SUE, the champion of the poor, the laureate of labor, the friend of the over-toiled, live? His residence was a palace which a prince might envy, adorned with costly sculptures and paintings, and all the luxuries which modern art could furnish. His hair dresser waited on him twice a day. He sat down to his writing table to depict the miseries of the poor, with his hands encased in a pair of JOUVIN's best fitting and most exquisite gloves. His apparel was without a speck, and choicely scented. Something of the same kind is told of other writers—of BUFFON and BULWER, for instance; but SUE's effeminacy and foppery surpassed that of any author of whom we have any record.

In person he was unattractive. He had a heavy, beetle-browed countenance, a thick, or, as it is sometimes called, a bull-neck, and a pair of brawny shoulders. Notwithstanding all the efforts of his tailor, valet and hairdresser he did not "look the gentleman." How much his loss is felt by the Parisians, and whether the Emperor will give him a public funeral, as was awarded less than two weeks ago to BERANGER, we shall learn on the arrival of the next steamer.

DEATH OF MR DELANE.—M. F. A DELANE, formerly managing editor of the London *Times*, who visited and extended his travels largely in the United States last year, died on the 29th ult., at the house of his son, near Norwich, England, in the 64th year of his age.—*Express.*

Mr. DELANE, whose decease is thus announced, was the *father* of JOHN T. DELANE, Esq., who has been for fifteen years, and still is, the Editor of the London *Times*. Mr. DELANE, Sen., never had anything to do with the *Times*, but was for a short time the financial manager of the *Daily News*. For the last few years he has held an office in connection with some of the County Courts. It was the son, and not the father, who visited this country last year.

A "Reader of the TIMES" inquires if a landlord can eject a tenant for refusing to pay an increased amount of rent for a past month, upon premises rented at a certain rate per month for an undefined period. Clearly not,—unless he can show a previous agreement on the part of the tenant to pay such increased amount. But either party can terminate the lease at discretion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Signorina VESTVALI commenced a short season of Italian Opera at Burton's Theatre last night, under favorable auspices, and was received with great applause by her numerous admirers and old friends. The opera selected for the occasion was "Lucretia Borgia," and the cast embraced the names of VESTVALI, LOUISA CARANTI BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and COLLETI. Of the beautiful VESTVALI we have only to say that her *Orsini* was as plucky as ever, and musically better than usual. During her stay in the South the Signorina's voice has gained in smoothness, and her person in voluptuous roundness. She is now delightful to look on and to hear. Of the gentlemen we need only say that they were equal to their former efforts and seemed to give satisfaction to the audience. The *rôle* of the heroine was intrusted to Signorina LUIGIA CARANTI, a prima donna who is unknown to our public, but who has, we are informed, a reputation in Mexico and Havana. Signorina CARANTI possesses a desirable dramatic style, and a soprano voice which is fresh and agreeable, although occasionally thin and shrill. Combining the two best qualities, with much tact, she gives us a fair medium of good acting and singing. A want of vocal skill is a noticeable defect in this lady's performance. Like Madame GAZZANIGA, her organization appears to be incapable of great elasticity, and passages that require it are very apt to become dilapidated and battered. Still she is a valuable member of the Company, and will, we think, improve on acquaintance.

The orchestra, under the direction of Signor TOMASINI and the chorus were not fairly up to the mark. They will be better as the season advances. It is not easy to get artists together at this season of the year, and every allowance has to be made for the anxieties and troubles of the distracted *chef*.

Commenced with fair prospects, let us hope that this short season will end with brilliant triumphs for the fair speculator.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Promenade Concerts at this establishment received a valuable accession to their attractive strength, last evening, in the persons of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, the delightful actress from WALLACK'S, and Miss MILNER and Mr. H. C. COOPER, of the London Philharmonic Society's Concerts. The latter artists made their *debuts* on this occasion, and were eminently successful. Miss MILNER possesses a light soprano voice of very delightful quality, and sings with the simple grace of a well-bred lady, and the skill of a thorough *artiste*. Her voice has been exquisite'y trained, and is thoroughly obedient to her will, which is mild, polished and graceful. With more power Miss MILNER would unquestionably be a great singer; as it is she is one of the best we have heard in the Concert room; thoroughly *artiste* and thoroughly good in all she does.

Mr. H. C. COOPER ranks with the great violinists of the day, and as a performer of classical music has, we believe, no superior. His tone is smooth and melodious, and his mechanism perfect. There was a little too much mechanism in the pieces we heard last night, as there usually is in violin solos. It was executed so well, however, that the audience was completely taken by storm. Mr. COOPER has a career before him in the United States.

The attendance, we are sorry to say, was not at all commensurate with the merits of the entertainment.

Dramatic.

The arrangements for the coming season, as we hinted yes erday, are beginning to assume a definite form, and evince on all sides a spirit of unusual enterprise. It will not be the fault of our managers if the season is a dull one. All that energy and capital can command has been brought to this market, and we doubt if a richer dramatic feast can be spread before the dainty Londoners than that which has been provided for the denizens of the Atlantic Metropolis.

During the Summer there have been rumors of various changes in the lesseeship of our several theatres, but so far as we can ascertain they are entirely unfounded. All the old managers will remain at their posts, and struggle once more in friendly rivalry for the palm of public appreciation. Mr. STUART, it is confidently stated, will renew his lesseeship of Wallack's Theatre, not alone from inclination, but from a combination of circumstances which bear favorably on his assuming that responsibility. Foremost among these is the continued indisposition of Mr. WALLACK, Sr. For some weeks this gentleman has been the victim of a painful and tedious disease which has for the time utterly prostrated him. With careful nursing and quiet, it is expected he will recover his wonted health and strength, but as these are not to be obtained in connection with the management of a theatre, it is scarcely likely that he will endanger his life for the sake of the latter when such a brilliant substitute as Mr. STUART can be found ready to pay a bonus for the privilege, and assumes all its risks and liabilities. We believe that Mr. STUART had made, or was in process of making, other arrangements for the coming season, but as some of his most kindly recollections are associated with Wallack's Theatre, and as, moreover, he is one of the most obliging fellows in the world, his plans were easily diverted. The result will be a prodigious accession to the acting strength of the company, for Mr. STUART has not neglected some favorable opportunities of making desirable engagements with a view to another house. The regular company will consist, as heretofore, of Messrs. LESTER, WALCOT, BLAKE, WHITING, DAVENPORT and GROSVENOR, and Mesdames HOEY, VERNON, ALLEN and MARY GANNON. The stars will be MATILDA HERON, who opens the campaign in September; BOURCICAULT and his wife will succeed in several new pieces towards Christmas; Mr. ROBSON (of the Olympic Theatre, London) will play early in the Spring; and Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD will follow. Of Mr. ROBSON we have heard such extraordinary reports that we are unwilling to believe any. He made his first appearance on the London boards some four or five years since, and immediately overwhelmed the public with the singular force and eccentricity of his genius. His range of characterisations is prodigious and admirable throughout. There has been no stint of praise, and no unwillingness in assigning him the highest position on the English stage. If he is not a second GARRICK, he ought to be to justify the high eulogiums which have been bestowed on his various impersonations. One thing is certain, he will be a great card for the management, and a winning one we hope. The season at WALLACK'S, as we have before remarked, will open in the first week of September. Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, the very able conductor of the Promenade Concerts at the Academy of Music, is to be the Musical Director, and his orchestra will be composed of the best players in the country.

Miss LAURA KEENE has been making a tour of the provinces partly on pleasure and partly on business. If she has been as successful in pursuit of the former as of the latter she will return to us rich in health as in purse. No one deserves relaxation more than the fair manageress of the Varieties, for no one has worked harder in the appointed time. Miss KEENE's arrangements are, we believe, nearly completed. Several important changes have been made in her company, foremost amongst which is the substitution of Mr. H LORRAINE, late of the Broadway Theatre, for Mr. GEORGE JORDAN (who it is rumored will attach himself to Burton's Theatre). Mr. BURNETT is retained as the first old man, and Mr. C WHEATLEIGH as the eccentric comedian. The other additions to the company are Mr. JEFFERSON, first low comedian; Mr. PATERS, second do.; and in the female department Miss POLLY MARSHALL (late of Burton's) and Mrs. and Miss THOMPSON (late of Wallack's) The star system will not prevail at Miss KEENE's establishment. She trusts to the merits of her company (which is much stronger than last season) and the attractive power of new pieces.

Of Mr. BURTON's arrangements we have but limited information. Mr. BRIGGS of Baltimore is to be his first light comedian, and will be found a valuable acquisition to the profession of New-York. Messrs. FISHER, MARK SMITH, SETCHELL and Mrs. HUGHES retain their former positions. Much attention will be paid to the management of stars, and amongst those engaged are Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN and Mr. MURDOCH. Miss BLANCHE FANE, a charming and versatile actress from the London theatres, is now in this country, and will probably be added to the company. The season opens in the first week of September, with Mr. BURTON as the attraction. Early in October Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN will commence a two months' engagement, and will be succeeded by Mr. MURDOCH. A rumor still prevails that MAX MARETZEK and a powerful opera company, composed of GAZZANIGA, ROSCONI, TAMAGLIK and TAGLIAFICO, will play on alternate nights with Miss CUSHMAN; but as Mr. BURTON has denied that such is to be the case, we presume the wish is father to the thought

The Broadway Theatre will commence operations about the same time as the others, and in all probability with the new ballet company from Turin, recently engaged by MARETZEK. During the season Mr. FORREST will play an engagement, and there will probably be a short operatic campaign. There is an arrangement existing between Mr. BARRY, of the Boston Theatre, and the MARSHALLS of the Broadway Theatre, and the Philadelphia Academy of Music, by which a very desirable interchange of artists between the three cities will be effected, so that in all probability the quickest succession of novelties will be at the down town place of amusement. It is quite certain that Mr. MARSHALL intends to make a hard fight of it, as indeed, do all the other managers. In such a warm scramble the hindmost will certainly be overtaken by the gentleman in black.

Concerning Mr. NIBLO's arrangements we can learn but little, although there is every reason to believe that Mr. COBDEN, in his recent trip to Europe, made suitable engagements for carrying on the season with vigor. It was announced for a time that Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS, the most eminent of light comedians, and the best actor living, was engaged at this theatre, but we are informed that such is not the case. Mr. MATTHEWS will visit us this Winter, and is now fulfilling his last English engagement with a view thereto, but where he is to appear is yet undecided.

Benefit.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. LEWIS KATEN, a gentleman who was formerly a member of the histrionic profession, but who was compelled to abandon it in consequence of a severe accident, takes a benefit at this establishment to-night, and will play *Shylock* in SHAKESPEARE's "Merchant of Venice." A number of artists have volunteered for the occasion, among others Mr. T. D. RICE, who will give his comic version of *Othello*.

A PRECOCIOUS FORGER.—On Monday, officer GILBERT HAYE, of the Independent Police, arrested a youth named ISADORE ADLER *alias* Wolfingger, charged with forging the indorsement of his employers, SIEGMAN, BROS. & Co., to a check on the Hanover Bank, drawn by H. M. COHEN & Co., for $500, and with obtaining the money for the same at the bank. It appears that on the 8th inst. he called upon COHEN & Co, and stated that his employers had sent him there to borrow $500. The firm being aware that he was in the employ of SIEGMAN, BROS. & Co. drew a check for the amount on the Hanover Bank, and gave it to him. ADLER took the check, indorsed it, presented it at the bank, requesting bills for it. The paying teller, Mr. EDWARD C. COBB, recognized him as being in the employ of the firm, whose indorsement appeared to be upon the check, and paid its amount without hesitation, in bills, ADLER having represented that his employers had instructed him to get them. A few days afterwards the forgery was discovered. ADLER, on being questioned by the officer who arrested him, confessed his guilt and was then taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him in default of $9,000 bail for trial. He is but 15 years of age, a native of Austria, and lives at No. 90 Clinton-street.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Some of the liquor-dealers are wondering what is the law under which they are adjudged bad citizens if they sell liquor on Sundays, and what the penalty is. The following is all; it is part of Section 21, of the Metropolitan Police Act, passed April 15, 1857:

"It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election within the said "Metropolitan District," under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York by the District-Attorney of the County wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section, by its proper orders in respect thereto."

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR DEALERS HELD TO BAIL.—The 35 liquor dealers who were arrested on Saturday, under an indictment for violating the Sunday Liquor Law, yesterday appeared before Justice OSBORNE, and were held to bail each in the sum of $200, to answer the charge at the next term of the Court of Sessions.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—It is stated that over 100,000 acres of land in the United States have been planted with the *Sorgho*, or Chinese Sugar Cane. This is a wonderful result, when it is considered that only two or three years have elapsed since it was first introduced in the country. Mr. H. S. OLCOTT, who has given a great deal of attention to the subject, has in press a treatise upon it which cannot fail to be interesting and valuable.

The Streets.

The City Inspector is of opinion that the expense during the quarter of cleaning the thirteen Wards under his management, will not exceed $60,000; and that the entire cost for the whole City ought to be $160,000 less than each past year it has been. The thirteen Wards left under his care comprise some of the most densely populated and filthy districts of the City. From Wards One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Nine, Fourteen, Fifteen, Seventeen, Twenty and Twenty-two, between the latter part of June and the 1st of August, there were removed 39,944 loads of dirt, 18,976 of material serviceable as manure, and of ashes and garbage 48,600 loads—the expense of such removal being $34,077 97.

Of course, when this enormous accumulation was removed, the expense of the Department would naturally become lighter. The reduction has been speedily decreasing. Upon the fortnightly pay-roll of August 8, the reduction of expense upon the collection of ashes and garbage is no less than $250; while, on the work of actual street-cleaning, including pay of laborers and carmen, which had previously cost nearly $8,000 each fortnight, the amount paid on the roll, terminating August 8, is $4,600, or a reduction upon the previous fortnight of not less than $3,500.

During the week ending August 1, there had been removed from these thirteen Wards 3,504 loads of dirt, 1,123 of manure, and 4,000 of ashes, or for the fortnight ending August 8, not less than 18,000 loads of dirt, ashes and manure. As to Broadway, the City Inspector thinks twice a week quite often enough to clean that thoroughfare, at least during the present season and weather. He believes that the public money is as imperiously demanded for the purposes of the prevention of pestilence in maintaining cleanliness in localities like Baxter and Mulberry streets, and that to gratify the tastes of the Broadway shopkeepers and promenaders by over nice attention to their delicacy will not be fair either to the public or those who live in low and foul localities. If the *habitués* of Broadway are not satisfied with a clean street twice a week while many of their neighbors fare worse, he thinks they ought to pay for it. At present the City Inspector is paying Mr. SMITH $120 per week for thoroughly cleansing Broadway twice a week. Mr. MORTON complains that so soon as this is done, the servants at the St. Nicholas during the night, bestrew the clean street with the hotel sweepings and any indefinite amount of garbage. Others do the same.

The Wards under the Inspector's care comprise the filthiest in the City. Conspicuous is the Seventeenth, the largest, and by way of a bad eminence the most dirty. It is inhabited by 60,000 persons who of all others have a most strongly marked natural aversion to cleanliness. The Fourteenth is a dirty Ward. Indeed it would be difficult at some seasons to say to which of the two ought the palm of excessive nastiness to be given. Several of the Wards are under contract—the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first. Of these the Thirteenth and Sixteenth are cleanest. The Nineteenth and Twenty-first form one District. Much dirt is removed thence, owing to the rapid increase of buildings, but of filth no great quantity, the Nineteenth Ward not having many paved streets. Whenever the proper specifications are authenticated for the due performance of the work, the Thirteenth Ward, now under direct control of the Inspector, will be subjected to the action of contract.

Dimmock's Grandchild—The Slave Girl Set Free by Judge Robertson.

The little grandchild of DIMMOCK, "the enslaved British subject," has at last been surrendered to her grandfather. Our readers must remember the interesting case. BELEN was adjudged free last week by Judge ROBERTSON, at Katonah, Westchester County, but he reserved the question of guardianship for yesterday's decision—meanwhile leaving her in care of a constable.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. JAY stated, in a few words, that he was persuaded the only power that lay with the Judge of the County Court was to order the delivery of the child to its natural guardian, its grandfather, JOHN BULL. (Dimmock; who was then present, and he therefore moved the Court to that effect. On the other hand, a note was handed to the Judge from Miss KEEE, begging that, while she resigned all power over the child, Mr. AARON RIDER, of Sing Sing, might be appointed its guardian. The Court, however, decided that such a motion could not be received. The Judge furthermore declared that he had made a careful examination of the powers of a County Judge in such a case, and was convinced that no power of appointing a guardian rested with him. He therefore delivered the child to its natural guardian and grandfather, JOHN BULL, as suggested by Mr. JAY. The following is a copy of the order issued by the Judge:

At a Term of the County Court of Westchester County, held at Katonah, in the said county, on the 15th day of August, 1857. Present, Hon WM. H. ROBERTSON, County Judge.

In the matter of the petition of John Bull, touching his grandchild Ellen, and of a motion by Louisa J. Keee, praying to be appointed the guardian of said child—The motion heretofore made by Miss LOUISA J. KEEE to be appointed the guardian of the said child ELLEN, having come on to be heard before me, pursuant to the order of adjournment made in the said matter on the 12th day of August, inst., and the said LOUISA J. KEEE, appearing by her friend, Mr. JESSE HYDE, and praying by a written petition that Mr. AARON RIDER, of Sing Sing, be appointed the guardian of said child; and JOHN BULL, the grandfather of the said child, having appeared by his counsel, Mr. JOHN JAY, and objected to the authority of the County Judge to appoint any guardian in the said case, and having demanded the delivery of the said child to him, the said grandfather, as her natural guardian; and it appearing to the said Court, after due deliberation, that the County Judge has no authority under the laws of this State to grant the motion of the said LOUISA J. KEEE, for the appointment of a guardian to the said child, it is hereby ordered that the said motion be and the same is hereby denied; and it is further ordered that the said child ELLEN be forthwith delivered into the hands of her grandfather, JOHN BULL, as her natural guardian and protector, justly entitled to the possession and charge of the said granddaughter.

W. H. ROBERTSON, Westchester County Judge.

The little one was soon reconciled to the attentions of her new friends, and by them brought to this City. The grandfather has already put her into the hands of a guardian amply able and willing to care for her as she should be.

STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A mysterious affair took place on Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, about half a mile below the Ocean House, Shrewsbury, N. J. As two gentlemen, Messrs. BAUN and BRADWAY, were strolling along the shore, they noticed a small sail boat throw out her anchor, and land four passengers, one of whom carried a shovel. As there was something singular about their movements, they were closely watched. They proceeded to a spot about fifty rods from the shore, where the one who carried a shovel commenced to dig. Two of the party returning to the boat took thence a mahogany coffin, handsomely mounted, and bore it to the spot where the others were digging. Of course the curiosity of those on the watch was not diminished by these operations. Out of the hole which was dug the four men raised a human body, wrapped in blankets, and placed it in the coffin. At this point Mr. BAUN came forward, and addressed the man who seemed to take the lead in the business, and whom the others called "Doctor." This "Doctor" stated that the body was that of a young American girl, who had been a domestic in his family; that she had been for some time sick, and that a few days before he had taken her out for a sail, but that she died on board the boat, and having his family with him, he would not take the remains back, but gave them a temporary resting place in the sand, until he could make the necessary preparation for her decent interment. Mr. BAUN desired him to stop at the Ocean House and report what had transpired, which he readily promised to do. The promise, however, was not kept. Superintendent TALLMADGE, who was stopping at the Ocean House, being informed of the facts, repaired to the spot and found that the grave, which was not more than a foot deep, emitted a most offensive smell, showing that the body was far gone in decomposition. Two of the parties in the boat are recognized, and possibly some arrests will be made. At present there seems to be evident reason for suspecting foul play of some kind.

SUPPOSED DROWNING.—Some clothing, consisting of a brown cloth pair of pants, blue overalls, palm leaf hat, gingham handkerchief, &c., was found by a number of citizens lying on the pier foot of Forty-First-street, East River, who conveyed the same to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station. The clothes are supposed to belong to a man who went in bathing on Saturday evening, and was drowned No body has yet been recovered. In one of the pockets of the clothes was found an envelope endorsed "WM. C. BENJAMIN, No. 227 East Twenty-first-street.

The New-York Camp-Meeting commenced yesterday, near Turner's, on the Erie Railroad.

Fire Department Meeting—Important Action —Harry Howard's Enemies Prevail.

The Representatives of the New-York Fire Department held a special meeting at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, last evening. There was a very full attendance. The meeting was called to order about 8¾ o'clock by the President, who stated that he had convened the meeting in consequence of a communication from the Commissioners of the Fire Department, which communication would be read by the Secretary. The Secretary then read the following:

To David Milliken, President of the New York Fire Department:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Fire Commissioners, do hereby tender our resignation, the same to take effect from the 1st September, 1857. You will please present this matter to the Representatives, in order that the vacancies can be filled in due season according to law.

Respectfully yours,
WM. WRIGHT,
EDWARD BROWN,
ANDREW CRAFT,
JNO. W. SCHENCK.

On motion of JNO. R. CREIGER the communication was received.

The same gentleman then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the law ordaining the Board of Fire Commissioners was passed upon the urgent demand of the firemen, for the purpose of maintaining the character and efficiency of the Fire Department, and rescuing it from that degradation to which the acts of political gamblers were fast hurrying it.

Resolved, That the experience of the past few months has demonstrated that there are defects in the law by which the spirit and intent are defeated through the devices and strategems of those who are intrusted with the administration of our Municipal affairs.

Resolved, That we have a full confidence in the integrity, judgment and efficiency of the Board of Fire Commissioners; we appreciate in the highest degree their untiring devotion to the interests of the Department, the unwearied patience and attention which they have given night after night to the almost overwhelming mass of business which has been brought before them, and in the name of the great body of our firemen, the friends of law and order, and of our citizens in general, we hereby tender to them our cordial, sincere and grateful thanks for the services which they have rendered and the benefits they have conferred upon the Fire Department.

Resolved, That while we do not claim infallibility of judgment for the Fire Commissioners, we believe that they are better capable of governing the Fire Department and administering its laws, than men whose only aim is political advancement.

Resolved, That Commissioners WRIGHT, SCHENCK, BROWN and CRAFT, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to withdraw their resignations.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to have the law in reference to the Fire Commissioners amended so as to divorce the discipline of the Department entirely from the Common Council.

Resolved, That the course of the Common Council in embarrassing the action of the Commissioners and in throwing obstacles and delays in their way is deserving of the severest censure.

Resolved, That obedience to law is the first duty of every Fireman, and it is alike incumbent upon every member of the Department, from its chief officer to the humblest individual in it, not only to respect the laws but to cooperate with the Commissioners in enforcing them; a failure to do this will only tend to break up our institution and scatter our charitable fund, which it is now the pride and pleasure of every Fireman to dispense to those depending upon it for support.

A motion was made to lay the above resolutions on the table. *Lost*—ayes, 55; nays, 171.

After some discussion the resolutions were adopted *viva voce*, with a large preponderance of *ayes*.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, announcing the net proceeds of the Fyne and Harrison Concert, given May 1, 1857, to be $2,063 53, subject to the order of the Treasurer.

Objection was made to the reception of the communication, on the ground that it was out of place—that Mr. HOWARD had any moneys belonging to the Department it was his business to hand it over to the Treasurer; that he had no business with the money, and had no right to give the concert; that he encroached upon the duties of the Trustees. The communication was finally received, and a motion to present the thanks of the Department to Mr. HOWARD for his services, after some discussion, in which Mr. CREIGER advocated Mr. HOWARD's claims to gratitude, was lost, by a vote of 102 to 121. The Committee to whom was referred the Communication of the Trustees relative to the above concert, presented a report, which, after expressing the opinion that the Chief Engineer, in getting up and superintending said concert, had trespassed upon the powers and duties of the Trustees, concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after this date any Concert or other entertainment for the benefit of this Fire Department, and other than the Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, given by the Committee, of which Mr. HENRY A. BABB is now Chairman, shall be under the exclusive charge and control of the Board of Trustees, or of persons duly authorized by them.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

A motion to return the thanks of the Department to the artists who assisted in the Concert was carried.

The President announced the appointment of the following gentlemen as a Committee, (authorized by the fifth resolution, presented by Mr. CREIGER,) to confer with the Commissioners relative to an amendment of the law so as to divorce the discipline of the Fire Department from the Common Council: JNO. A. CREIGER, Engineer; CHAS M. DOUGALL, Engine No. 38; Mr. THOMPSON, Hose No. 53; JOHN KENNARD, Hose No. 17. Adjourned.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT RESERVOIR IN THE PARK.—Sealed proposals for the construction of the new grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, in Central Park, were to have been opened on Saturday, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Owing to the magnitude of the proposed work, and the fact that several parties have presented themselves during the past few days from other cities desiring to put in bids for the job, the Croton Aqueduct Board have postponed the opening of the proposals till the 26th inst., and will allow further bids.

The new reservoir will cover 106 acres of land, and is to be 36 feet deep. Its location is north of the present receiving reservoir, and nearly in the centre of the Central Park grounds. Originally it was designed to have the reservoir in the shape of a parallelogram, but by a recent arrangement with the Central Park Commissioners, it has been decided to have it constructed in such an irregular form as to give it the appearance of a natural lake.

The importance of the undertaking may be gathered from the following estimate of the work to be done, viz: 792,519 cubic yards of soil excavation; 642,589 cubic yards of embankment; 284,394 cubic yards of rock excavation; 47,111 cubic yards of stone paving or slop wall; 20,938 cubic yards of broken-stone lining of inner slopes; 2,009 cubic yards of paving laid in cement; 833 cubic yards of concrete; 555 cubic yards of brick wall laid in cement; 54,000 square feet of sheet piling. The capacity of the reservoir when completed will be 640,000,000 gallons water. The expense of the entire construction, it is estimated, will not fall much short of $1,000,000. To bring the work to completion will take from three to four years.

Upon the completion of this new reservoir a supply of water sufficient for the City's use a month can be kept in store against any failure in the supply at the lower, or accident to the water mains shutting off the water. The present average daily consumption of water in the City is 27,000,000 of gallons. The upper reservoir, already constructed, holds 150,000,000 gallons of water, and the receiving reservoir 20,000,000 gallons. Both are found insufficient to afford an unfailing supply for the City. A company of engineers are at the present time engaged in making surveys at the head of Croton River and vicinity, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact supply of water that can be drawn with safety from the river. The necessity of further basins at the head has been urged upon the Croton Aqueduct Board, and it is proposed by the present engineers to examine into the extent and character of the basins required. The water mains across High Bridge have been found, for some time, of insufficient size, to convey the requisite supply of water. Attention will be given to this latter matter also by the engineers.

GREAT CRICKET MATCH.—CANADA VS. THE STATES.—This match, which commences to-morrow morning, at Toronto, Canada, attracts great attention from cricketers throughout the Union, hundreds of whom go up to witness it. A match of this kind is played but once a year. The Canadians last year assembled at Hoboken, and though their playing throughout was good, that on the opposite side, who were mostly New-Yorkers, was better. This year our New-York players, accompanied by the best cricketers of the States, in their turn, visit the Canadians, and play them upon their own ground. A man surrounded by perhaps hundreds of his towns-people as well as hundreds more from other parts, witnessing his play, has a surer eye, a firmer hold upon his bat, and a quicker motion, than if upon a strange ground and his playing witnessed by strangers. New Yorkers must look out there, particularly as they are not as strong as last year. GIBBS and BINGHAM our best batsmen, are now in England; and the Canadians are the firmer and stronger for their hitter pill of last year.

We give the names of the players on each side below. They are exceedingly close matched:

THE STATES ELEVEN.			
Barker,	Crossley,	Lang,	S. Wright
Bury,	Comery,	Sharp,	Wilby.
Barlow,	Higham,	Senior.	
CANADA.			
Bradbury,	Head,	Pickering,	Parsons,
Dykes,	Hoare,	Phillips,	Sutton,
Howard,	Hardinge,	Phillips,	

Obituary.

The *Dundee Advertiser* records the demise of THOMAS DICK, the well known author of the *Christian Philosopher*, and other kindred works. Dr. DICK, who was in the 83rd year of his age, expired at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, on Wednesday last. He was born in the Hilltown, Dundee, on the 24th of November, 1774, his father being MUNGO DICK, a small linen manufacturer. For ten years he taught at Perth, where he wrote the *Christian Philosopher*, which became a favorite work, and it ran through several editions. The success of that work induced him to resign his position as a teacher and retire to Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, where, in 1827, and in the 53d year of his age, he established himself in a neat little cottage on the hill, to the astonishment of the villagers at the time, who looked with wonder upon his observatory, and speculated greatly on his reasons for dwelling so much above them. From that time until within the last few years, when the chill of age stayed his hand, his pen was ever busy preparing the numerous works in which, under different forms and by various methods, he not only, as an American divine has said, brought down philosophy from heaven to earth, but raised it from earth to heaven. About eight years ago he was prostrated by a severe illness, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. In the year 1850, a number of gentlemen in Dundee subscribed a small fund, from which between £20 and £30 a year have since been paid him, and about £70 remains unexhausted. An effort was made at the same time to procure a pension for the Doctor from the Literary Fund, which did not succeed. It was renewed, however, successfully two years ago, and £50 per annum—a sum far less than it should have been, seeing that £300 per annum was allotted in the same year to the widow of a Judge of the Court of Sessions—was awarded.

M. CZERNY, the well-known composer and pianist, lately died at Vienna, aged 66. The number of his published pieces is 840, and he leaves a greater number of others behind. Not having any family, he has bequeathed his fortune, which is considerable, to the Conservatory of Music of that city and to charitable societies.

BOAT CAPSIZED IN THE NORTH RIVER—A LADY DROWNED.—About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening a lady was drowned in the dock foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, in consequence of the upsetting of a sail-boat in which her husband and two of her sisters had been out sailing on the Hudson. While leaving the boat and in the act of stepping to the Pier, owing to some mismanagement and a strong wind which prevailed at the time, the boat was overturned, thereby precipitating the occupants into the water. By the prompt assistance of some gentlemen then on the wharf, three of the persons struggling in the water were rescued, but unfortunately the lady afterwards was drowned. Search was made for the body, but it has not yet been recovered. The deceased, Mrs. MARY ANNA DONNELLY, was only 17 years of age, had been married but a few weeks.

LONG ISLAND.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—On Sunday night, engine companies Nos. 6 and 7, E. D. of Brooklyn, had another disgraceful fight, during which clubs, stones and other dangerous missiles were used indiscriminately. No person was seriously injured. The Police of the Sixth Precinct succeeded in arresting three of the offenders, all members of No. 7, viz: WM. MITCHELL, Assistant Foreman; WM. TUCKER, Jr., and JAMES FERRYTONE. The latter was rescued by his associates before reaching the cells.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night, a fellow supposed to be one DIKE, entered Mr. E. B. OVELLEY's house on the Post-road between Smithtown and Huntington, and stole $504 from under Mr. O.'s pillow, but left a gold watch that was also lying there. The thief was traced to Hicksville by Officer TEAL, but there he dodged. A person, supposed to be an accomplice, was arrested and lodged last night in the Third Ward Station-house. Mr. OVELLEY offers a reward of $100 for the thief's capture.

THE HEAT.—A Brooklyn German, named BERNARD MULLEN, was prostrated by the heat on Saturday last, and died on Sunday.

LUDWIG FIELDING, of William-street, New York, crossed the Peck-slip Ferry to the Eastern District of Brooklyn on Sunday, and was prostrated by the heat. He died in a saloon near the ferry-house.

DARING BURGLARS.—On Sunday night the office of JOHN MUMBY, in Harrison-street, near Columbia, Brooklyn, and also the office of WM. WILSON, on Columbia-street, were entered by thieves, and in both places the safes were forced open with gunpowder. Fortunately there were no valuables in either office.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—A man named MICHAEL MCCAFFERY was committed yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on Thomas Holmes on Saturday night, in Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn. He struck Holmes on the back of the head, fracturing his skull in such a manner that his life is despaired of.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday on the body of WM. RUTHERFORD, who was drowned at the foot of Van Dyke street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, while bathing.

BROOKLYN POSTMASTER.—Mr. WM. H. PECK has been appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn, to take effect September 30. The present incumbent, Mr. Daniel Van Voorhies has given very general satisfaction.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIGHTING.—A large party of men employed upon the tunnel got into a row in Jersey City early on Sunday morning, while intoxicated. The police attempted to stop the row, when the Irishmen turned upon them. The police being reinforced, rallied and drove off the rioters, but not until after firing two or three shots at them. Two of the rioters named JOHN HANLEY and MICHAEL SULLIVAN were arrested, and were brought before Recorder BEDFORD, who held them to bail, in the sum of $300, for their appearance for trial if indicted.

ESCAPES FROM JAIL.—Yesterday morning five prisoners who were confined in the Hudson County Jail, walked out of that institution while the door was left unlocked by one SHAUGNESSY, a prisoner, who was acting temporarily as turnkey. They made good their escapes. The names of three of them were ADAMS, STACY, and MASON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT tract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BARGE, Auctioneer.

BARGE & CO. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st, a large lot of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

(Belonging to a family breaking up housekeeping, and removed from 194th-st.) consisting of one suit comprising 10 velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, China and silver-plated ware, feather beds, mattresses, pa llasses, pillows, bedding, magnificent rosewood etageres, bureaus, bedsteads, library book-cases and secretaries, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegantly carved pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, gilt cornices and fixtures, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut corner and bookstands, wardrobes &c; rich, rare and original oil paintings by Boese, Fglaw and others; fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, 10 elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocatel, blush and hair cloth. Sale without reserve. Catalogues can be had early on Wednesday morning

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, (THIS DAY) at 10½ o'clock, the entire ELEGANT FURNITURE of house No. 144 West 26th-st., consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, in velvet, plush and hair cloth, fine rosewood pianoforte, velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, superior chamber furniture, with and without marble tops, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rich gas chandeliers and fixtures, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, pier and oval mirrors, extension tables, oak dining chairs, cutlery, China dinner and tea sets, refrigerator, cooking stoves, and in a word everything requisite for house-keeping, and required in a well-furnished house. Catalogues at house at sale.

HENRY H. LEDDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEDDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Allen st. Being the property of a family breaking up housekeeping—consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpet, mahogany tête-à-tête, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, mahogany parlor chairs in do, carved mahogany marble top centre-table, lace window curtains and cornices, carved rosewood ensemble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood marble-top washstand, hair mat resses, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, &c.

Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 193 Dean, near Bond-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, mahogany bureaux, chairs, mahogany sofas, centre and card tables, pier glass, white granite dinner set, glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, comprising sofas, chairs, tables, pier and oval mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, &c.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE BEARING date the 27th day of October, 1855, made and executed by WILLIAM H. LOBDELL to EMELINE WHITING to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest on all and singular the scow *Grampus*, of West Troy, together with her tackle apparel and furniture, upon which default has been made, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Collector's office at the port of Troy, in the District of New-York, on the first day of November, 1855, in Book of Mortgages No. 1, pages 150 and 151, and now held and owned by the subscribers; the said *Grampus*, with her tackle apparel and furniture, will be sold at public auction on the dock at the foot of Jane-street, North River, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, to satisfy said mortgage. Dated Aug. 7, 1857

GILLIMAN MATTHEWS & CO.,
By GEO. DAY, their Attorney, Troy, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE.—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, not being considered sufficiently explicit, the Board have concluded to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby read vertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

129,519 cubic yards of excavation, contained as follows, viz.: 63,304 cubic yards of soil and other material, not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the space mentioned in specification (1 c) of which 17,362 cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and 25,000 cubic yards of excavation from the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; and 21,215 cubic yards of excavation for puddle and embankments.

284,594 cubic yards of rock excavation.

78,888 cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

2,642,589 cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

20,933 cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes.

47,111 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

2,949 cubic yards of hand laid pavement.

155 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

333 cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

54,000 square feet (superficial measure) of sheet pilings.

If the lowest bidder refuse or emit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after writ en notice of the award, the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and relet.

Plans and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

Amended specifications are now ready for delivery.

For further information apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, } Board.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS, }
D. BADGER, } Committee.
H. H. GREGORY, }

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK, }
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN. } Aqueduct Board.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 37 Atlantic-st. are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William st, corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLing his best Gray-ash Coal, double screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered on any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 58 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, No 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The elegant fast-going steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 39 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The favorite steamer CAROLINE makes regular trips to Fernandina, and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room to Norfolk, $6; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN P. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

1:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
2:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
5:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON *via* NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	3 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:		Leave Red Bank:	
Tuesd'y, Aug. 18,	3 P.M.	Wedn'y, Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Wedn'y, Aug. 19,	3 P.M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 20,	7 A.M.
Thurs'y, Aug 20,	3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 21,	7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 21,	3½ P.M.	Satur'y, Aug. 22,	6½ A.M.
Satur'y, Aug. 22,	4½ P.M.	Satur'y, Aug. 22,	8 P.M.
Sunday, Aug 23,	8 A.M.		

KEEK'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 5 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

No freight taken on this boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—ARRIVING IN TIME to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. Fare 50 cents. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River steamboat place, Peck slip, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Freight taken. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7:45, on the arrival of the New-Haven cars. For further information, inquire of GEO. W. CORLIES, No. 286 Pearl-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. J. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. A. J. BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMer BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUERRAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(States Island Ferry.—Seven miles, for six cents. The States Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $180; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIBLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. EYRSON, 2,275 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. HARTSON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rate of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart from the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....78

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 39, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In First Cabin.....$80
In Second Cabin.....50
In Steerage.....30

This steamship has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following rates:

In First Cabin.....$100
In Second Cabin.....60
In Steerage, Main Deck.....40
In Steerage, Orlop Deck.....35

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASsage: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWERS, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be;

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept 9	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17.
WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 14	SATURDAY.....Dec 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.; or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 35 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WUTTON, Commander, will leave for HAVRE, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 3,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON	HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9	
NORTH STAR	Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL	Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8.
Edinburg, Sat'd'y, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 12, and 1 o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on the 2d of September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ARGO FOR BREMEN, VIA Southampton and London, sails from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY. C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Chatham Hall.

Nos. 194 and 196 Pearl-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Leaks made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 239 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle* and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principles to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular facul

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,616,905 39
Average amount of Specie	204,753 81
Average amount of Circulation	249,342 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,848,679 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$792,761 00
Average amount of Specie	43,857 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,704 00
Average amount of Deposits	438,93 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$584,047 00
Average amount of Specie	60,698 00
Average amount of Circulation	101,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	373,519 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,332,733 41
Average amount of Specie	800,950 03
Notes of late Bank of America	$35,013
Average amount of Circulation	284,773 59,785 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,755,034 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,579,178 83
Average amount of Specie	1,091,3-8 34
Average amount of Circulation	2,098 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,216,905 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,383,853 48
Average amount of Specie	91,581 87
Average amount of Circulation	91,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,277,152 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,031,725 75
Average amount of Specie	407,303 86
Average amount of Circulation	343,468 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,713,906 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM G. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. G. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,650,065 90
Average amount of Specie	117,249 20
Average amount of Circulation	79,559 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,419,659 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,974,873 29
Average amount of Specie	610,334 80
Average amount of Circulation	78,595 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,241,537 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,990,566 82
Average amount of Specie	374,210 71
Average amount of Circulation	561,835 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,346,259 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN WITHERS, President of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,035,410 06
Average amount of Specie	65,816 65
Average amount of Circulation	174,582 00
Average amount of Deposits	875,391 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,015,837 75
Average amount of Specie	148,379 74
Average amount of Circulation	330,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,296,33 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

MATTHIAS BAWTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$857,109 08
Average amount of Specie	16,419 58
Average amount of Circulation	138,308 00
Average amount of Deposits	264,833 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,520,375 04
Average amount of Specie	105,438 70
Average amount of Circulation	138,113 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,082,730 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$638,385 62
Average amount of Specie	22,348 33
Average amount of Circulation	136,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	330,991 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

CHAS. E. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	275,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,343,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$733,723 76
Average amount of Specie	119,133 86
Average amount of Circulation	192,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	646,717 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of August, 1857.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,898,859 83
Average amount of Specie	153,506 59
Average amount of Circulation	18,993 35
Average amount of Deposits	1,432,278 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,420,631 72
Average amount of Specie	268,875 78
Average amount of Circulation	98,[illegible]47 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,535,391 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,635,614 29
Average amount of Specie	62,538 59
Average amount of Circulation	89,617 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,407,506 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$491,604 00
Average amount of Specie	29,230 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,686 00
Average amount of Deposits	413,163 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,645,737 72
Average amount of Specie	96,644 30
Average amount of Circulation	124,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,302,288 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant-Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$906,055 01
Average amount of Specie	37,474 69
Average amount of Circulation	114,902 00
Average amount of Deposits	571,158 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$730,533 72
Average amount of Specie	58,856 83
Average amount of Circulation	89,761 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,623 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day or August, 1857.

JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,412,245 16
Average amount of Specie	63,678 87
Average amount of Circulation	111,341 00
Average amount of Deposits	814,516 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,055,728 20
Average amount of Specie	127,830 95
Average amount of Circulation	195,496 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,212,179 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$420,273 00
Average amount of Specie	18,398 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	345,026 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$647,373 75
Average amount of Specie	53,378 65
Average amount of Circulation	118,597 00
Average amount of Deposits	454,360 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,181,718 39
Average amount of Specie	170,498 53
Average amount of Circulation	228,966 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,791,935 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,441,273 25
Average amount of Specie	414,299 21
Average amount of Circulation	338,437 83
Average amount of Deposits	2,881,589 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$981,856 98
Average amount of Specie	73,311 13
Average amount of Circulation	96,920 00
Average amount of Deposits	967,146 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. WILDIANS, JR., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, JR., President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,767,986 41
Average amount of Specie	190,414 57
Average amount of Circulation	166,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,376,659 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,050,565 69
Average amount of Specie	416,087 44
Average of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	843,198 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,203,964 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,144,175 94
Average amount of Specie	61,790 75
Average amount of Circulation	208,154 60
Average amount of Deposits	847,908 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN, F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,119 68
Average amount of Specie	50,677 41
Average amount of Circulation	136,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	462,454 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,983,876 23
Average amount of Specie	237,405 70
Average amount of Circulation	102,273 00
Average amount of Deposits	714,769 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. ARNOLD, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,472,158 41
Average amount of Specie*	637,191 43
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	385,469 50
Average amount of Deposits	2,931,449 83

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,332,167 36
Average amount of Specie	186,868 04
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	116,027 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,632,809 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,451,467 09
Average amount of Specie	622,436 87
Average amount of Circulation	208,929 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,346,965 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,449,454 66
Average amount of Specie	54,659 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,336 00
Average amount of Deposits	933,923 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,176,773 81
Average amount of Specie	251,102 41
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	172,250 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,339,422 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$409,393 45
Average amount of Specie	11,379 93
Average amount of Circulation	94,332 00
Average amount of Deposits	242,867 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MACKERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MACKERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$458,174 62
Average amount of Specie	43,299 60
Average amount of Circulation	118,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	124,234 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr. Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$260,553 95
Average amount of Specie	10,703 45
Average amount of Circulation	138,707 00
Average amount of Deposits	344,837 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,085,541 81
Average amount of Specie	61,339 68
Average amount of Circulation	143,615 00
Average amount of Deposits	874,511 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,975,631 20
Average amount of Specie	121,595 01
Average amount of Circulation	142,938 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,553,3 5 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$613,876 82
Average amount of Specie	86,582 83
Average amount of Circulation	122,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	397,121 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,074,002 40
Average amount of Specie	57,229 71
Average amount of Circulation	113,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	791,827 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JOHN HOOPE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,661,618 84
Average amount of Specie	393,093 34
Average amount of Circulation	183,071 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,741,704 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$747,019 71
Average amount of Specie	36,006 69
Average amount of Circulation	194,581 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,902 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,967,600 54
Average amount of Specie	150,427 76
Average amount of Circulation	91,494 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,994,710 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

THOS. BOWDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$668,204 19
Average amount of Specie	21,722 17
Average amount of Circulation	26,241 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,641,536 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON D. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of August, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of De

NEW-YORK CITY.

Inquest on the Body of Alexander Boyd.

The inquest on the body of Mr. ALEXANDER BOYD, who was shot by burglars in West Eighteenth-street, on Wednesday, 5th inst., opened this morning at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house—Coroner PERRY being in charge of the investigation. The following Jurymen were sworn on Friday, 7th inst., but the case was adjourned until this day:

Abraham C. Dennis, No. 143 West Eighteenth-street; John Lindsey, No. 196 Eighth-avenue; Pargen White, No. 198 Eighth-avenue; S. W. Abrahams, No. 198 Seventh-avenue; Christopher Weible, No. 847 Broadway; John H. Decker, Twentieth-street, corner Eighth-avenue; Charles S. Hallock, No. 978 Eighth-avenue; George Quincey, No. 998 Sixth avenue.

Mrs. Ann Boyd, being sworn, deposed to residing in No. 23 Eighteenth-street; was aroused by the noise on the night of the 15th August, about one and half past one P. M., by noise like falling of a box in the store; got up and looked out of bedroom window; saw two men come out of the store, and Alexander after them; they were close together and ran towards Seventh-avenue, on the same side of the way; I watched them, and gave the alarm of murder, and I heard Alexander give the same cry, as he came out of the store; Alexander fell opposite the blacksmith's store; I and my husband came down stairs and saw deceased on the ground; I called on somebody to help me to carry him in; the two men were low-sized, slim boys, both wearing drab coats and without caps; could not speak of their other dress; thinks she could recognize them if she saw them, but does not know how old they were; did not see anybody like them till this morning; this was an individual named Munday whom she saw leave the store last; does not live opposite her house, at Mr. Waters' porter house; is positive that he was one of the men; has not since seen any one else whom she recognizes, and never saw Munday until the 3d of July, when their store was attempted to be robbed; person that entered the store; Mr. Campbell, a young man now detained at Jefferson Market Prison, gave them the alarm at the time, saying their store was open; witness and her husband came down and found it so; she then asked the young man how he came to know it, when he replied, "I did I accuse him of it?" recognized this young man as being one of the two engaged in the murder; had no other suspicions as to who broke into the store on the 3d July.

By a Juryman.—Saw Munday when he went before Boyd for recognition, and recognized him then; did not find any pistol in the store, but found two boys' caps; a revolver was fired outside; Campbell and Boyd were a good deal about the store previous to the murder, and they did not appear to be employed, but they were frequently drunk.

By a Juryman.—Did not see the men's faces as they ran from the house under my bedroom window; there was a lamp near, and much light was refracted from the wet side walk.

Mrs. Ann Goodwin being in the family way, pertinaciously refused to take any oath; she therefore affirmed as follows: She lives at No. 83 Eighteenth-street, and was in her own room on the night of the 5th August; was in that room all night till pretty near one P. M., when she heard a man halloo; the noise came from the street; looked out and then went to the door; saw nothing, but came and awakened her husband; afterwards went with him to the door, but observed nothing; two men came into her house when she supposed to be M. P.'s. [The witness gave her testimony very unwillingly, and Dr. Weltje examined her pulse, but found her in a fit state to continue her evidence.] Saw nobody in the street the second time she went there; does not suppose any stranger came into her house besides the two M. P.s, except a colored boy and girl, but others might have come in; a couple of women, perhaps, but no man or boy came in; went to the door with a light in her hand; two policemen came into the store about ten minutes after the noise; one of them asked me if I knew there Frankey Campbell stopped; I said I knew nothing about him; they did not search the store; no young man or strange man came into the store after the shout up; perhaps Mr. Farley and Mr. Callahan came in a little while after the thing happened; they do not live in the house; they came into the store to talk over the affair; no others came in that I know of; went to bed again about a quarter of an hour after she went to the door the second time; Farley and Callahan stood chatting about the man that shouted murder.

[The witness was here removed temporarily.]

Owen Geoghis, husband of preceding witness, swore to being at home on the night of the 5th inst. Heard an alarm about 1 o'clock in the night; first alarm I got was my wife waking me up, and saying there was some hollooing in the street. Got up and went into the street, saw the man lying on the side-walk; didn't know him, but waited near him about ten minutes. Cannot precisely say that any men came into my house that night after the alarm, except the police; don't know how many of them; don't know what they came for, and had but little talk with them. No other persons came in as I know, and I didn't go to bed for an hour, and I didn't go to bed then. No persons came in after the man was taken up and carried to his bed. FARLEY came with me into my house from the street; he was on the side walk when I got there. Nobody lives at my house besides myself and family, and no one remained in my house after the murder so long as half an hour; knows a young man named CAMPBELL, but does not know MUNDAY at all. LANNERGAN frequents my store.

By a Juryman. Never heard any threat made against Mr. BOYD; did not know him myself. My wife stayed up as long as I did after the alarm; she had a lighted candle at first; I don't know whether it went out; perhaps it was blown out by the wind. I do not know anything about the putting out of the candle.

Ann Wellstein, of No. 70 West Eighteenth-street, sworn, says—On the night of the 5th inst., I was awakened by the noise of fire-arms in Mr. Boyd's store, and on looking out of the window saw two men running and another pursuing them; I do not know who the two men were.

William Wellstein, of No. 70 West Eighteenth-street, testified the same as the last witness, but knew nothing more.

Barney J. Goodwin, of No. 83 West Eighteenth-street, testified that he came home at half past twelve o'clock on the night of the murder, and soon went to a dance-house near by; while there a colored man ran in and said some one was murdered; witness ran out and saw deceased lying in an alley; does not know who killed him.

George Rogers, residing at No. 444½ Pearl-street, sworn, says—I am a dealer in fire-arms, and keep in Tryon-row; on Thursday night week three rough looking young men came into my place with a six-barrelled revolver for which they wanted caps, bullets, and powder; one of the nipples of the revolver, I noticed, was gone; they seemed not to be aware of this fact, and I pointed it out to them; they were very rude and I took them to be suspicious characters; I have been to see the prisoners confined on this charge at Jefferson Market, but do not recognize any of them as being of the party above referred to; the pistol now shown me I feel positive is the one that the three young men had at my store.

Wm. H. Gerde, of No. 265 Seventh-avenue, sworn, says—I was shewn at the Station-house last week, the pistol used to kill Boyd; I recognize it as one I formerly owned, but was robbed of on the 21st of July; on that night my grocery was broken into and robbed of this pistol, $12 in good money, and $3 in bad money; a lady living across the street told me that on the night I was robbed, she saw two men about two o'clock, come out of my store; one had a cap on and dressed in light clothes; the other had on a hat.

James L. Coe, a blacksmith, residing at No. 67 Fourth-street, sworn says: Thomas Farley occasionally works for me, and usually went on a spree every ten or twelve days; he associated with Campbell, Lanagan, and others in the neighborhood; he last worked for me on the Saturday previous to the murder; I saw him on the morning after the murder; he had on an old black hat, and I think a pilot coat; I asked him what had become of his cap, and he replied that he had the night before lost it; he said at the time of the murder he was at home in Thirteenth-street; a few moments afterwards he told me that he, at that time, was with a family that lived over my place and heard the noise, and I think he said he went into the street.

Mary McLane, of No. 82 West Eighteenth-street, sworn, says: I know Farley; he boarded with me for more than a week; the night of the murder he stopped in my house; he came in about 11½ o'clock very drunk and went to bed; he remained in until 6 o'clock in the morning and then went out with my husband, who is a blacksmith; he then wore a check cap; I saw him about during the forenoon and saw no hat or pilot coat on him; at the time of the murder I was out into the street and returned in about fifteen minutes and tried to awake Farley, but he was so drunk I could not.

Thomas Farley, sworn, says: I reside at No. 42 West Thirteenth-street; During the day of the 5th of August I was in Eighteenth-street, and was intoxicated most of the day; I remained about there until about ten o'clock, when I went home, got supper, and then came back; at about eleven o'clock I went to McLane's house; I got up at half-past six o'clock, and then heard of the murder; Mrs. McLane told me of it; I lost my cap on Tuesday morning, and wore, for about two hours, a black hat; after that I wore a black cap; the night of that day I found my cap; I supposed that one of the boarders had taken it.

The case will be resumed this morning.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and Loodon," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 63 cts. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is as remarkable for its effect for allaying nervous headache when applied to the forehead as for its exquisite perfume. Its aroma is the very "breathing of the flowers," and seems to refresh all who inhale it. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, &c., can be cured, unless the diseased organ has become so exhausted, as to be incapable of performing its functions. For satisfactory illustrations on the subject call on Dr. KELLEY, No. 3 Bible House, Fourth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

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The latest and most striking improvement in Photographs is illustrated by the Imperial Photograph on exhibition and made only at

BRADY'S GALLERY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

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are those of unusual size, elaborate finish, absolute accuracy of form and likeness, and entire durability. It is produced by means of

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one of the largest in the world; a few minutes only are required to complete the sitting. Since its introduction Mr. BRADY has received visits from many of the distinguished men of the country,

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SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

may be seen at the principal theatres and hotels.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS

VERSUS

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. PIERCE, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON,
No. 119 Nassau st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by MESSRS. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOMAS H. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector, Second District.

ALLEN E. SIMONS, Deputy Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KANE, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMBREE, Sealer, Second District.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Persons about to procure lightning rods should investigate the subject with a view of getting the rods best adapted to the purpose. The subscribers do not employ peddlers or agents to solicit orders, but are always ready to impart information upon the matter to those who may call at their office, No. 119 Nassau street.

The undersigned have had great experience, and they do not know of any instance of the failure of their lightning rods to afford complete protection from lightning.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand books, entitled, *How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave*, and especially *How to do Business*. A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 30 cents; Muslin, 50 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, clerks, book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read, at once, those new pocket hand-books, entitled, "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and especially "How to do Business." A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price 30c.; muslin, 50c. One dollar will pay for the four works in paper, or $1 50 in one large volume. Sent to subscribers by first mail, postage prepaid, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. GOODALE'S Office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," "Brian Bororibeme," and "Snddsn Thoughts," are the pieces selected for this evening's performances Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mrs. RADINSKI, Miss FANNY HERRING, and the whole force of this excellent company appearing. This is the last week of the new drama of "The Fast Young Men."

[Advertisement.]

TO MARRIED LADIES.—Mrs. LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., No. 50 Morton street, offers her services to those of her own sex who may need medical aid and advice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...AUG. 17.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91½	260	M. So. & N.Is s.	1 66
10	000 Missouri State 6s	78½	350	do	65
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86½	50	do	b60 68
2,000	N.Y.Cn.R.Bd.E 6s	80	350	do	b60 64½
4,000	Erie R. Bds '75..	79½	100	do	b8 63
8,000	L.S.& W.2d m.b.	85	10	Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	92
30	Shoe & Leather Bk.	112½	100	do	b30 92
100	Penn. Coal Co	78	50	do	91½
10	Cum Coal Co	17½	100	do	b30 91
100	N. Y. Cen. R. rgs	79	100	do	b30 91
560	do	opg 79½	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	b56 82½
100	do	c 79½	150	do	81¾
100	do	b60 79¾	300	Reading R. R.	b60 69¾
150	do	b60 79¾	1300	do	s10 69
100	do	s30 79¾	100	do	s3 69
200	do	s30 79¾	1000	do	b30 69¾
100	do	c 79¾	100	do	s5 69½
350	do	opg 79¾	1100	do	b30 69¾
1,000	Erie R.	b60 31	1700	do	s30 68¾
750	do	s3 30¾	200	do	s30 68¾
800	do	s30 30½	100	do	69¼
450	do	30¾	200	do	c 69¼
400	do	30¾	600	do	69
100	do	b10 30¾	200	do	b30 69½
150	do	30¾	100	Panama Railroad	93½
10	Third Av. R. R.	92	50	Ill. C. R. R.	s6 115¾
10	N. Haven & Hart. R.	120	100	do	s28 114¾
50	Mich Cen. R.	b60 89	600	Clev. & P. R. R.	b60 87
5	do	89¼	900	do	s15 87¾
50	do	b30 81¾	150	Gal. & C. R. R.	b30 90
50	do	c 81	31	do	89¾
240	Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	34½	200	Cle. & Tol. R. R.	47½
1555	do	34	400	do	47¼
100	do	b40 36	50	do	47¼
160	do	b60 36	800	do	b60 47½
160	do	34¼	300	do	s5 47
50	do	33¾	200	do	s10 47
1150	do	s3 33	100	do	47
75	do	33¾	100	do	b60 47½
50	do	33½	100	do	46¾
200	do	b10 33½	1000	do	o 46½
250	do	33	50	do	b60 47

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	99	5	Gal. & Chic. Rd.	90
50	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	99¾	20	do	89¾
150	Penn. Coal Co	77	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾
10	Erie Railroad	30¾	300	do	opg 79¾
760	do	30¾	100	do	s60 79¾
200	Reading R'd	s60 69¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 47
100	do	s30 69	100	do	46
150	do	69¼	400	do	46¼
200	do	s3 69¾	300	do	s30 45
300	La Cros. & M. R.	81¾	400	do	s3 46
175	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	33¾	100	do	b3 46¼
975	do	33¾	100	do	b60 46¼
100	do	33½	500	do	s5 46
100	do	b60 33¾	700	do	s10 46
100	do	b30 33¾	500	do	s3 46¼
15	Mich. S. & N. I. pf.	63	50	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	90¾
100	do	b60 63¼	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	36
10	do	63½	500	do	s30 35½

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment, or to the creation of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, August 17, 1857.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road—Letter from the President of the Company.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, August, 1857.

To the Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: The inquiries made by some of you lead me to think that the repeated attacks and unfounded statements against this Company contained in some of the newspapers of this City, are either wholly or in part believed, and thus acted upon, which may fairly be inferred from the sale of the stock at the present low prices. I am, therefore, induced to make a few brief statements, in rather a general manner—I say general, because of the distance from the office of the Company, where the books and papers are kept, so that you may (if you choose) be governed by them, rather than by the statements and rumors put forth from day to day by parties, whose object should be apparent, and thus avoid sacrificing your property, which sacrifice is the object aimed to be accomplished in most cases by these attacks.

The article to which I allude more particularly at this time appeared in the money article of the New York *Herald*, of the 14th inst. This states that the Company have a floating debt of $900,000; that the Company will require a further expenditure of $1,500,000 to complete the old and new roads—$1,000,000 to complete the Southern Wisconsin line—$170,000 to ballast and fence the old line—$200,000 for bridges on the old line—$90,000 for wharfs at Prairie du Chien, and an issue of $1,000,000 of preferred stock.

Here is an array of figures and a detail of objects to which they belong that would lead almost any one to suppose there is, at least, some truth in them; yet I pronounce each and every one of them false; and shall now give the facts touching each item as near as I can, not being able to give the precise figures for reasons before stated.

In a circular on behalf of the Company, dated the 17th of of March, 1857, and signed by some of the Directors and the Register, the floating debt of the Company is put down at $312,155 68. This sum has not been materially changed since that time, but by applying the net earnings of the road to its payment, which is now being done, it will be very much reduced by the 1st of February, 1858, the close of the fiscal year.

About the first of this month the Company made a *final settlement* with COOKE & LOCKWOOD for the building of that portion of the main line extending from Madison to Prairie du Chien, a distance of ninety-six miles. This contract embraced all the work—grading, hallasting, bridging, masonry, right of way, fencing, superstructure, dépôt-buildings, indeed everything necessary to be done to complete a first-class road ready for the running of the cars. I, therefore, can state positively and distinctly the amount still required to complete the main line from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, to wit: $30,000 for fencing, $20,000 for hallasting, and about $20,000 for further dépôt accommodations, in all $70,000, and no more, which sums were deducted, in the final settlement, from the amount the contractors were to receive, because they were embraced in the contract, but were not fully performed and, therefore, no *extra* amount for hallasting or fencing is required.

As to the Southern Wisconsin line, the charges are equally false. That portion of this line, *under contract*, extends from Janesville to Monroe, a distance of thirty-five miles, of which twenty miles will be completed and opened for use on or about the 1st of September, and the remainder, to Monroe, between the 1st and the 15th of October. The whole amount still to be paid for work done and to be done to complete the Company's obligations on this line, will not exceed $40,000 or $50,000.

The raising of the two bridges over the Wisconsin River, to admit of a more easy and uninterrupted passage of rafts, was proposed to be done by responsible parties for less than $5,000, and will not cost more than that sum.

The last and most ridiculous statement is that of $90,000 for wharfing at Prairie du Chien. *Wharfs* on the Mississippi River would, indeed, be something new, and quite useless, except at one *particular* stage of the water. At Prairie du Chien, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company have a natural levee for 2,000 feet in extent on the river, requiring no artificial means to make it unsurpassed for all needful purposes.

As an answer to the falsehood, in reference to preferred stock, I here insert this following communication, which was sent to the *Express*, this paper in which that statement first made its appearance:

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Co., No. 37 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

I beg leave to advise you that the idea of this Company's issuing preferred stock to the amount of a million of dollars, or to any amount whatever, has never been suggested or thought of by the Board of Directors, and that no necessity for such course exists, as the Company have control of all the funds needed for present purposes.

It would be quite satisfactory to the managers of the Company, as well as to the Stockholders, if you would state where you procured the suggestion contained in your yesterday's edition, in reference to the issue of such preferred stock, particularly as I now assert that such suggestions must have emanated from a party or parties wishing to injure the Road and to depress the marked value of our securities.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, President.

Having replied to the items, in detail, I now add that before the close of this year, unless the pressure of business upon the road shall delay it, the Company will beve completed its main line to Prairie du Chien, 192 miles; and its Southern Wisconsin line to Monroe, 44 miles, an aggregate distance of 236 miles, for less than $7,200,000, which sum I can now state, from the near completion of the entire work, will cover all the expenditures of every name and nature connected with the building, and furnishing the 236 miles of road, which is less, too, than the same number of miles, equally well constructed, have ever before been built in the West. If it be necessary to increase that sum hereafter, it will be for additional equipments, and additional facilities to do the increasing business.

This sum will be represented by $3,400,000 of stock, the Bonds of the Company, $3,700,000 less $122,000 paid by sinking fund, and the residue by so much of the floating debt as may remain unliquidated at the close of the fiscal year.

To provide for the interest on the Bonds will require.....$282,000
Sinking Fund.....53,500
10 ₱ cent. dividends on the Stock.....340,000
Total.....$675,500

To accomplish the above result and allow 45 ₱ cent. for mining expenses, (which will cover also the wear and tear and depreciation for some time to come, owing to the cheapness with which wood can be purchased, which is one of the largest items in the running expense account,) will require that the gross amount earned in one year shall be $1,225,000, which, taking as a standard what the Company has earned per month from May 1, when the road may be said to have been in operation to Prairie du Chien, and making no allowance for an increase from the completion of the Southern Wisconsin line, although its cost is included in the sum stated, nor from the completion of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, will undoubtedly be earned.

I have only to add that I have been connected with the management of the Milwaukee and Mississippi road, as its Chief Engineer and Superintendent, for nearly six years past, and have been familiar with all of the important transactions of the Company, and therefore can state, from my own knowledge, that the legislation of its Directors has been uniformly of the most careful and correct character, and that the true financial condition of the Company has always been given in the Directors annual report.

In presenting these statements, my duty to the stockholders is performed. They must also determine whether they will believe them and thus save the sacrifice of their property, or whether they will be governed by the gross libels which are daily spread broadcast, and take the opposite course.

As the Company have never made semi-annual reports, it is, perhaps, proper for me under the present circumstances to state in this communication that the semi-annual dividend which, according to the former custom of the Company would have been paid on the 1st of July past, has been deferred on what the officers of the Company believe to be sound financial principles, to wit, that of paying the debts of the Company from the money earned, rather than to borrow or sell securities at enormous sacrifices for that purpose, which must be done by any Railroad Company who attempt the latter course in the present disordered and unhealthy state of the Money market in reference to the value of such securities. The ability of the Company to pay its regular half yearly dividends, as soon as the floating debt is sufficiently provided for, is fully set forth in this communication. Stockholders in considering this subject must bear in mind that the deferred dividend, when applied to the payment of the debts of the Company, goes directly to their credit and benefit.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, President.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUGUST 15.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circ'l'n.	Ave. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,616,905	$502,738	$849,843	$6,695,679
Artisans' Bank	792,761	43,647	91,704	423,192
Atlantic Bank	585,047	60,896	101,972	373,519
Bk. of America	5,383,738	850,989	85,785	4,746,654
Bk. of Commerce	12,579,178	1,991,363	2,930	7,716,905
Bk. of Commw'th	1,388,658	91,561	91,694	1,277,163
Bk. of New-York	4,081,735	407,808	343,468	2,712,306
Bk. of N. America	1,650,065	117,349	79,589	1,410,659
Bk. of Republic	3,974,878	610,284	78,495	3,241,627
Bk. St. New-York	3,986,586	375,310	561,885	3,845,389
Bowery Bank	1,496,410	68,646	174,592	875,811
Broadway Bank	2,015,837	148,679	120,223	1,398,993
Bull's Head Bank	357,109	16,419	129,308	264,523
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,530,358	195,438	188,119	1,093,720
Chatham Bank	638,895	27,946	128,564	388,092
Chemical Bank	1,518,105	275,165	244,954	1,342,770
Citizens' Bank	732,723	119,138	183,576	646,717
City Bank	1,868,258	183,508	18,998	1,421,279
Continental Bank	3,490,311	290,575	95,047	2,531,301
Corn Exch. Bank	1,896,614	62,588	89,917	1,407,646
East River Bank	491,604	29,230	94,645	413,163
Fulton Bank	1,645,787	95,644	134,442	1,302,388
Greenwich Bank	806,065	27,479	114,903	671,158
Grocers' Bank	780,543	46,656	89,761	606,622
Hanover Bank	1,419,988	98,678	111,341	814,516
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,653,723	127,584	198,496	1,312,179
Island City Bank	429,278	18,398	99,096	245,036
Irving Bank	847,273	58,578	118,197	654,965
Leather Man. Bk.	2,161,716	170,486	238,956	1,721,935
Manhattan Co	4,441,978	414,999	338,471	2,881,589
Marine Bank	981,856	73,311	96,920	967,145
Market Bank	1,567,966	120,414	166,149	1,278,638
Mechanics' Bank	4,050,666	416,087	343,198	3,204,964
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,141,775	61,720	208,154	847,904
Mech. & Trad. Bk	774,119	50,577	125,936	462,554
Mercantile Bank	2,288,876	237,406	102,278	1,587,912
Merchants' Bank	3,472,158	337,191	285,469	3,261,448
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,383,167	186,868	116,027	1,623,600
Metropolitan Bk	6,451,467	628,436	304,929	5,346,966
Nassau Bank	440,454	54,662	117,536	932,924
National Bank	2,176,772	251,109	172,250	1,239 423
N. Y. County Bk.	409,892	11,879	94,832	242,957
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	45,174	42,290	118,790	124,324
N. Y. Exch. Bank	290,568	10,768	138,707	214,089
North River Bank	1,088,541	61,339	143,615	874,511
Ocean Bank	1,975,631	121,595	149,936	1,558,355
Oriental Bank	613,876	35,582	122,998	397,191
Pacific Bank	1,074,092	57,239	115,331	791,827
Park Bank	3,661,315	288,098	182,071	2,741,704
People's Bank	747,019	43,006	124,581	430,926
Phenix Bank	2,967,670	190,427	91,494	1,994,910
St. Nicholas Bank	999,044	51,773	93,581	641,836
Seventh Ward Bk	1,205,075	146,824	353,407	714,769
Shoe & Leather Bk	2,801,560	256,781	119,346	2,223,600
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,502,370	129,979	345,679	876,937
Union Bank	2,821,117	216,945	187,796	2,678,958

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$121,241,472	Circulation	$3,780,012
Specie	11,360,645	Deposits	92,356,338

Markets...*Carefully reported for the N.Y. Daily Times*

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug 17—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market is quiet, with small sales, at $7 25@$7 31½ for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots.

COFFEE—Receipts quiet with sales of 300 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¼c.

COTTON—The market is ¼ better, and quiet; small sales are reported at 15¾ for Middling Uplands; 15¾ for Mobile, and 16 for New Orleans. On Saturday a line of 500 bales Middling Orleans sold at 16¼.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is heavy and the tendency of prices downward for all grades except State Superfine and extra, which are scarce and wanted. The receipts are moderate, but with only a limited demand for the immediate supply of the wants of the local and Eastern trade; the stock begins to accumulate. Sales 4,800 bbls. at $5 50@$5 60 for common to choice superfine State; $5 80@$6 90 for extra State (with the bulk of the sales at $6 55 for the former, and $6 85 for the letter); $6 40@$6 60 for common to choice superfine Western, and $6 65@$7 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. The market closed dull. Southern Flour is lower, particularly the better grades, of which the supply is rapidly increasing. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $6 75@$7 25 for common to choice superfine, and $7 30@$8 85 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is without change to notice, and the demand is moderate. Sales 5,000 bbls. at $6 50@$6 60 for common to choice superfine, and $6 90@$8 75 for extra. Rye Flour is in moderate supply and dull at $4@$6 60 for common fine to choice superfine. Corn Meal is quiet. A sale of 400 bbls. "Tatnall's" was made at $4 60, deliverable in Baltimore. Jersey is quoted at $4 20. Brandywine at $4 40@$4 56½, and Punchеons at $20.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is dull; there is no change in Old, and only very limited transactions reported at previous rates. New is in moderate supply, and prices tend downward. Sales: 400 bushels Red Southern, at $1 70@$1 71; 4,500 White do., at $1 80@$1 82; and a small lot at $1 84; and 3,500 Red and White Southern, out of condition, at $1 50. Rye is in moderate supply, and dull at 90c.@$1 05 for New and Old, as in quality. The transactions in Corn are only to a very moderate extent, and, with a fair supply, prices rule in favor of the purchasers. The sales include 21,000 bushels mixed Western, at 85c.@86c. for common to prime, delivered (closing with no buyers of prime at over 85c.); and 7,000 bushels White Southern, at 98c., delivered. Oats rule dull. The new crop of Jersey is coming in freely, but are nearly all stained, and out of condition, and sell at prices ranging from 40c.@52c.; Old is selling at 57c @61c., and State and Western at 60c.@63c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is scarce and the market is very stiff. Sales of Northern at 75c.@90c., cash.

INDIGO—A sale of 7 chests Mexican at 76c., usual terms.

MOLASSES—Continues dull but without change in quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Sales 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@48¾c. cash, and 1,150 Resin afloat, $1 92½ for Com mon.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is 10c. better, and active at the improvement, the stock being light and the arrivals small. The day's business adds up 1,450 bbls. at $24 75@$24 85 for Mess; $21@$21 50 for Prime, and $26@$26 25 for clear. Included in the sales are small parcels only at the inside price. The Beef market is buoyant with sales of 210 bbls. at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra Mess. At the close there was none to be had at the inside price. There is nothing of moment doing either in Prime Mess Beef or Beef Hams, and prices are nominal. Cut Meats are also inactive, and prices are without quotable change. Bacon is scarce and wanted at full prices. The sales are 15 hhds. Western Smoked at 14½c.@15c. Lard is buoyant with sales of 1,400 bbls. at 15¾c.@16c., which is an advance. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls. Strictly at the inside quotation. Butter is moving to a fair extent at 16c.@20c. for Ohio, and 18c.@ 23c. for State, as to quality. Cheese is dull at 8c.@ 9¾c.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs. at 5¼c.@5¾c., cash.

SUGAR—The market is unchanged with a fair inquiry. Sales 1,865 hhds. and bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 9c.@9¾c., including 350 hhds. to go to Baltimore for refining, and 50 Melado, 6c.—4 mos.

WHISKEY—The market is a shade firmer, but prices, however, are unchanged. Sales: 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 29c.@29¾c., chiefly at the latter price.

FREIGHTS—Are without important change and the business is light. Engagements to Liverpool include 575 tons Logwood at 7s. 6d. ₱ 2,000 lbs. Flour

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

LATE NEWS FROM COSTA RICA.

Two Hundred and Sixty Deserters from Walker's Army in Town.

Their Wanderings from the Day of Leaving Walker until now.

THE DESERTERS' MANIFESTO.

A STORY OF SUFFERING AND ADVENTURE.

Relief Meetings in New-York.

A SPICY SPEECH FROM ONE OF THEM.

THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1846 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived yesterday morning from San Juan del Norte with 275 passengers, 260 of whom were fillibusters, the last installment of the deserters from WALKER's army who took refuge in the State of Costa Rica. They had left San José on the 14th of July under the auspices of the Costa Rican Government and made a foot journey to the head waters of the Serapiqui River, a distance of 60 miles, which they accomplished after a painful and tedious travel of seven days. From this point about half of them descended the rapid and crooked river on little rafts, the rest, for lack of lumber to construct rafts, making their tedious way down by land. Two of the latter company perished on the road, and several others have never since been heard from.

On arriving at San Juan, the deserters were quartered in the lower part of the town, and there remained until the departure of the *Tennessee*. That steamer arrived on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, having left New-York on the 31st of July, and sailed on the following Monday. She left in the harbor of San Juan H. B. M. steamer *Tartar*. On the 12th of August, DAVID JONES, a fireman on board, was struck by the air-pump cross-head, which broke his back, from the effect of which he died the same day. August 14 she touched at Key West, and was detained six hours to take in coal, and made the passage to New-York in 7¼ days. The passengers by the *Tennessee* not fillibusters, were J. WOLF, J. RUDLER, M. LENTON, J. MESSING, Col. CAREY, VALDIZ, JOHN GAGE, F. PARRAGA and JOHN YOUNG.

The following are the names of the

DESERTERS BROUGHT BY THE TENNESSEE:

A. Anderson, J. Ariel, M. Bailey, J. Brown, R. Blower, P. Bulton, C. R. Brown, S. Clewbaker, J. Cushman, T. Clinker, C. Cardwell, G. R. Corey, Jas. Callagan, J. H. Cox, B. Downs, Jas. Dixon, Geo. Elliott, W. Edmonson, P. Frally, F. Juley, G. C. Gilpatrick, W. Pierley, Jno. Fotts, T. Quinley, P. Ryan, T. Robinson, C. Ralsley, W. F. Roundtree, C. Sewell, Jno. Sweeney, Jacob Stiles, C. M. Lewis, A. Snedaker, G. L. Smith, A. Faymaran, F. Uckers, T. F. Wright, R. L. Williams, Geo. Warren, D. Watts, D. Walter, H. B. Williams, H. Wilson, J. Zimmerman, A. Polland, B. Ware, W. Curtis, Mr. Beecher, D. F. Dyer, J. Lang, D. C. Robinson, S. A. Smith, P. A. Dodd, P. Herring, Jno. Doge, J. Hartman, J. D. Clark, T. Kearney, H. Bell, Jno. Long, N. Anderson, Jno. Art. Geo. Blair, D. Barnes, J. M. Bolton, L. W. Boggs, W. Benson, J. Coobrane, James Curan, George Cross, R. Carlton, W. Carpenter, P. Clark, W. Carson, M. Dolan, W. Dallas, James Ellington, M. Flaharty, W. Flag, John Flimm, J. Goat, H. Price, T. G. Pilger, J. P. Reams, W. Ruehon, S. Razson, H. Rice, W. Spires, John Sherridan, E. Sliney, A. Sullivan, M. Fagan, W. Trublood, W. Vantine, John Wetherspoon, John Wil son, George Williams, J. Webbar, S. Watts, S. White, George Wolf, M. Page, P. Strobell, S. Robertson, J. Yank, George Caswell, J. Daniels, A. North, B. Lynch, John Brady, J. Vickers, F. Hopkins, Robert Moore, H. Kerr, P. W. Steware, F. Bank, C. Mayfield, Robert Young, J. Attinell, B. Bradly, P. Branagorn, W. Bailey. B. Braman, F. Burcher, B. Barr, J. Clinker, R. Crestland, J. Cunningham, J. Carrell, M. Cerwin, George Grove, A. Cline, J. Dobbins, P. Dood, F. Dixon, C. Earl, Jno. Furlen, B Frankman, W. George, P. Gallager, R. Phelps, W. Powers, Geo. Rice, P. Reynolds, J. Roach, A Rzancher, McSarwell, R. C. Slaughter, J. Shunks, W. L Lanford, W. T. Limon, R. H. Smyth, R. Terril, C. Victor, W. Wall, A. Wardell, Jno. Warren, W. Walker, W. J. Whight, S. Walker, L. M Woosley, J. C. Whitesill, B. Williams, J. McCutchson, R. B. Baker, E. Dee, Jno. Cooper, E. Harney, B. Gustwick, J. Circlar, J. Wright, Geo. Prentis, W. Short, J. Dumpsey, E. Lastner, C. Winter, C. Lucas, J. Rodgers, E. Spies.

ADVENTURES OF THE DESERTERS AFTER LEAVING GEN. WALKER.

Among the deserters were several Commissioned Officers in WALKER's army. We have had interviews with most of these gentlemen. We find them telling one straight story, and not at all ashamed of having deserted a cause twenty-eight days before its "chosen man of destiny" himself deserted it, though after all reasonable hope had deserted him. That they should be obliged to desert they say does mortify them, but for the reasons that they elsewhere set forth, there was no other way unless they consented to be sacrificed—not for the cause, but to the stubborn vanity of a leader who already foresaw that he had lost all.

Captain WM. NILES WALKER, and 51 men, left WALKER at Rivas on the 5th of April. Some 250 others left within three days afterwards, and joined Capt. WALKER's Company. These constitute most of the party that the *Tennessee* brought to port yesterday.

Capt. WALKER, with his 74 men, had left San Francisco on the 20th of February. They landed on the 7th of March at Rivas, and were joyfully welcomed by the Fillibuster Chief, who named them the Red Star Guard. They were in the battles of Rivas and San Jorge, and were reported at the time as doing good service, but before they had been there a month it was evident that all was lost. Official circulars from the Government of Costa Rica had been issued, inviting the disaffected to leave, and offering them tempting inducements. It was on the morning of the 5th of April, Captain WALKER sent a note to General WALKER by the hand of Major TUCKER, requesting that sufficient rations be furnished his men; that if they were not fed they could not fight—in short, unless they were better rationed they must leave. Gen. WALKER read the note, but made no reply to it. The same night 10 men were sent from the company to see the Costa Rican General, MORA, proposing to desert on condition that the Costa Rican Government would forward them to the States. Gen. MORA pledged his word that the terms should be kept. That night the whole company, excepting 11 men, went over to the enemy. Of the 11 that were left, some were sick in the hospitals, a few badly wounded and unable to travel, and three or four said they would stay by their General—die with him, if that were his fate. Gen. MORA, on their arrival in his camp, gave to Capt. WALKER $25, to his Lieutenant $10, and to each of the men $1 and rations. They all agree in confessing the kindness of the Costa Rican authorities, who kept their faith perfectly. Joined by other deserters, some 300 of them were ordered to take up their line of march to San José, the capital of Costa Rico, and accordingly embarked at San Jorge, (two miles from camp, on Lake Nicaragua,) on board the enemy's steamer—the same which had previously been captured from WALKER—and disembarked at a small town called Tortugas, about 40 miles distant. Thence, being provided with two plaintains apiece for their subsistence, they started on foot, without a guide, many of them crippled, wounded and sore, over a wild, rugged, mountainous region of country, fit only to be trodden by goats and mules, to Punta Arenas, a distance of about 90 miles. Here they were quartered in a dirty barracks, guarded by soldiers, for several days, and allowed a *reale* (12½ cents) a day for their subsistence. The inhabitants of Punta Arenas, fearing an outbreak from so formidable a party, complained to the authorities, and all the well men were, at the end of three weeks, pressed forward, over a tolerable road for Costa Rican enterprise, to the capital, distant about 75 miles—the sick and wounded only remaining.

Their *reale* a day had done them tolerable service while at Punta Arenas, though scarcely furnishing as decent a subsistence as a shilling would furnish a stranger in New-York. Still, by messing, buying up their rice and plaintains by the quantity, they did not suffer from hunger. A few of the boys had got work there in the harbor, repairing old hulks, painting on shipboard, assisting in stowing and discharging cargoes. On the route to the capital the men were allowed soldier's fare, a scanty allowance, but complained of nothing except that they were guarded at every step by a file of soldiers. At San José they were quartered in a building used jointly as a hospital and a prison, fed on worm-eaten beans and a sort of hard bread, called *buiscoche*, and lodging upon the brick floors, half naked, with the thermometer down almost to the freezing point. Their food and shelter gave rise to universal complaint, and as a palliation for this treatment, two reales a day were allowed each man, to be used as he saw proper. Some poor inducements were held out for them to remain in the country. They were offered labor enough of the most menial sort—at the customary rate of the country—two *reales* (25 cents) a day. The prison or hospital was so lonesy, indeed the whole town were such a languishing appearance, that many of the more spirited proposed to the Government that if they were provided with passports they would renounce all claim upon it, and wend their way the best they could to San Juan del Norte or Greytown, taking their chances for a passage home on the first vessel that might arrive. But no greater punishment, they say, could be inflicted upon man than to pass over this route, especially without money. The road is not only rough and mountainous, but in the low grounds the mud is knee-deep at every step, and the houses or stations from ten to fifteen miles apart. Rain was falling in torrents almost every day. Nothing disturbs the monotony of the scene but the chattering of Congo monkeys, the bellowing of mountain cows, and the croaking of macaws.

But few had assumed the risks of this gloomy journey. More than 250 of them remained at San José and, during the two months they remained there, other deserters had arrived, swelling the number to 300. Two *reales* a day were furnished each man. There was but one restaurant in town, and there the charge was a dollar a meal. But, at the windows of the poor Spanish housekeepers, for their two *reales* they could get a piece of pork, a cup of coffee and a slice of bread—two scant meals a day. Half a mile outside of the town, they might have lived like princes, for nothing—bananas, plantains, cocoanuts, being plenty for the picking; but they were under guard, and, as a matter of course, could not be allowed the privilege of straying.

While here, news came on that the Transit Route had been given to Messrs. HARRIS (who represented the MORGANS) and WEBSTER; and that one of the conditions of the grant was, that all of WALKER's men who desired it should be taken to New-York, at the expense of the New-York Company—that the *Tennessee* would be at Greytown on the 25th to receive them.

General MORA appointed Captain WALKER Captain over the company of deserters, a post to which he was soon after elected by the men themselves, and gave him orders immediately to conduct them to Greytown. They left San José on the 13th of July. A half, at least, of every day, while they were on the route, it rained. The mud was from two to three feet deep in everything that pretended to be a road, while frequently they came upon swamps, so deep submerged, that they had to swim across. They had no baggage but what they carried on their backs—a package for each man of hard bread and jerked beef, as much as he would consent to take.

Reaching Serapiqui they were disappointed at not finding either a steamer or a fleet of bungoes, to take them down the river. There was nothing to do but to construct rafts. But they had no hatchets or axes, they had only their *machetes* to fell trees with. Out of such cork-wood trees as they cut, and the timber of some deserted shanties, as they arrived in parties, they built rafts that would carry each from two to ten men, and launched them. About half the company, however, unable to find the lumber for the purpose, pushed on along the bank. Two of these died, exhausted with their tedious journey, six others were never heard from again—whether they perished in the forest or at some lower point on the river, constructed a raft, and lost ing the way, were carried down the Colorado to the ocean, the survivors never knew. But those who had taken to the rafts at Serapiqui, had a dangerous journey 185 miles to make down a tortuous, rapid stream, and without guides. Arrived at Greytown, a small steamer was provided to push up the river and pick up the stragglers. It would have been a hard time with them at Greytown but for the presence of an American sloop-of-war in the harbor. Col. CAUTY, the distinguished commandant of the Costa Ricans at that point, they say, showed no disposition to provide supplies for them. A few got work, chopping wood, gardening, fishing, or building fences. The Mayor of the city, did what he could to aid them, and severs speak of S. S. WOOD, Esq., a New-York merchant at Greytown, as having furnished material aid to those who most needed it. But to the officers of the *Saratoga* all unite in expressing the most hearty thanks. Salt pork, beef, beans, molasses, &c., were sent on shore in abundance, and a suit of comfortable clothing for every men. It was two weeks that the Company were detained here.

The *Tennessee* arrived at Greytown on Saturday the 8th of August, and in two days after left for New-York, bringing all the deserters from WALKER's army, and some four or five others who had been taken prisoners by the Costa Ricans during the war. There was a good deal of complaint on board of short provisions, but no more than they were disposed to excuse when told how suddenly the *Tennessee* had been ordered off.

Most of the deserters are, perhaps a third of them, Western men; another third Southerners. Capt. WALKER was originally from Indiana. He bears his siege well, looking tough and hearty, as if he had just come from a victory. He is a small man with blue eyes, black hair, and a frank and open countenance. He was, though only 17 years old, with Col. FREMONT for eight months, in 1848, in the Rocky Mountains, but went off with KIT CARSON when KIT and the Colonel separated. He left home for California in 1850, and was Inspector in the Custom House, but was removed and out of business when he took charge of the fillibustering company, which he led from California.

Captain WRIGHT, another of those who arrived yesterday, has a father who is a colonel in the United States army. Lieutenant KAPP, a rugged, tough-looking specimen of the fillibuster, was a printer in New-Orleans, and we should judge from the talk of the men, a sort of pen for the company—the literary man. The late Lieutenant CLARK had deserted earlier than most of them. He was captured by WALKER's men, and was expecting to be shot when at San Jorge. WALKER being very short of help, dispatched him to take a piece of artillery from the enemy. He took the piece, but was wiser than to return with it to WALKER. He was one of ADAMS & Co.'s express agents in California.

Capt. EDWARD BROWN, whose speech we give below, is only 24 years of age. He is a native of Michigan, where his parents now reside. He left for California when 15 years of age, and was quite successful in his gold seeking. Much of his earnings he sent to his parents, with whom it is safe. So much of it as he brought to Nicaragua took unto itself wings most speedily. He left Sacramento for Nicaragua in February last, in command of a company of young men, and since that time his life has been one of great hardship.

He is fearless and outspoken, and seems a general favorite with his poor companions. He will leave for the home of his parents to-day.

P. BOSTWICK, WALKER's Secretary of State, who, because he left before the treaty was signed, was reckoned among the deserters, embarked on the *Tennessee*, but left her at Key West.

Few who arrived yesterday are sick, though some still limp and are sore with their old wounds.

While on their voyage homeward, the men talked over their hardships and their wrongs a good deal, as might be supposed. The toughest of their trials, they agree, is that they must hereafter bear the stigma of having deserted, though they say before they left their chieftain had deserted them. They point to those who remained and to their utter neglect upon their arrival in New-York, by Gen. WALKER who was the lion of the theatres at the time, in justification of their obedience to the instinct of self-preservation.

The following paper was drawn up at the request of the company, and signed by the Captain in their name, as the Manifesto of their indignation:

THE DESERTERS' MANIFESTO.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE,
Aug. 10, 1857.

There are always "two sides to a question"—"one story is good until the other is told." Nothing could better illustrate these trite maxims than "a plain, unvarnished tale" setting forth to the country and to the world, the true causes of WALKER's defeat and downfall in Nicaragua. This modern HECTOR, in his stereotyped speech at New-Orleans, immediately after his arrival from Central America, says:

"I challenge my enemies to stand and point to a single act of mine which has been in violation of either civil, national or international rights. I challenge any one present to name any act of mine in Nicaragua, which has not been stamped with the seal of justice."

A brief recapitulation of only a few of the incidents which led to his defeat will suffice to show how "promises made to the ear are broken to the sense," and what a garbled homily he has cunningly concocted to draw the public mind from his shortcomings and monstrosities, by interweaving and interlarding other interests irrelevant to the questions at issue:

1. In the exercise of *his* prerogatives by virtue of his position as usurper and dictator, *he has frequently had men shot without the forms of a court martial!* So egotistical, vain and blood-thirsty was he, that all the usages of civilization and christianity were a dead letter when they came in conflict with the wrath of his adamantine heart and iron will. No despot or tyrant of the darkest ages of the world ever cursed the earth with more dire malignity. There is "no flesh in his obdurate heart; it does not feel for man." Were he to hang himself—

"The smallest thread that ever spider twisted from hemp
Would serve to strangle him."
Or would he drown himself, he has only to put:
"A little water in a spoon,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up."
"Upon his very eye-balls murderous tyranny
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world!"

2. His utter incapacity, military, civil, political, as well as social and religious, to carry out the pretended objects of his mission, viz.: "The Americanization of Central America."

It requires more stamina than can be found in the brain of a jack-leg lawyer, a disappointed son of Aesculapius, a broken down editor, or vitiated and depraved buccaneer and land pirate, to give proper direction and effectuation to a project so commendable and of such magnitude. And it augurs ill of the American people, who have been so often humbugged by mountebanks and charlatans, to entertain for a single moment the idea that this man is anything more than an ordinary fussy little "Puss in Boots."

3. The incompetency of his officers and agents, their hopeless profligacy and lack of moral character, composed chiefly as they were of bipeds of every shade and grade of human depravity—convicted criminals of capital offences, whose necks were saved from the halter by the timely interposition of corrupt executive clemency; malefactors of every degree, thieves, robbers and discharged convicts; fugitives from justice of burnt steamer *Martha Washington* notoriety; blacklegs, blackguards and prize-fighters from the lowest walks of life; rapscallions and brothel-house bullies; men discharged from the United States service for drunkenness; dismissed and disappointed office-holders and seekers, and Costa Rican petty defaulters, together with a smart sprinkling of "Plug Uglies" and Baltimore broker-robbers. These are the men to whom he once allnded, in an enthusiastic speech at Rivas, as "capable of founding empires!"

"Heaven stops the nose and the moon winks;
The bawdy wind that kisses all it meets,
Is hushed within the hollow mine of earth
And will not hear it!"

4. His failure to provide funds, notwithstanding every species of knavery and roguery was resorted to. His robbery of natives and Americans, and American merchants, whose goods he obtained under false pretences, and the unlawful disposition of every valuable that fell in his way. The rifling of mail-bags and their contents, and the system of espionage kept up in his Post-Office Department, to prevent the dissemination of facts representing him in his true light, and cutting off all correspondence between his soldiery and their friends.

5. His sacrilege in destroying churches and church property; burning the dwellings of needy individuals merely suspected of giving countenance and support to the allies; overawing and frightening, as well as imprisoning in a lonely guard-house timid females, and the priests of this superstitious race, exacting from them heavy sums to secure their liberty; outraging the feelings of the native population by burning their ancient cities, Masaya, Granada, and Rivas, and confiscating all their property, real and personal, and bestowing princely haciendas upon his worthless officers with a view to establish an oligarchy, and secure by bribery their services as pliant tools to effect his unhallowed purposes.

6. Allowing his trashy officers money to have their clothes washed, when for this purpose privates were denied even a piece of soap; permitting them to draw from the Commissary Department its most savory food, and compelling the private soldier to live on half rations.

7. By denying *all* the liberty of speech, or of questioning his motives; holding them in awe of punishment of "buck and gag," of being "oiled by the thumbs," or of being "shot," when a simple charge against a private by any officer, however degraded would at any time have caused the infliction of either penalty.

8. Permitting his officers to curse, kick, cuff, and abuse, and knock down soldiers, publicly and privately, and turning a deaf ear to all complainants, knowing that it was unmanly in an officer to strike a private, who had not the power to resent it. The foremost in these acts of cowardice were Major BELLDAN LATEBOY, and Col. O'NEIL—the latter having actually shot several men, and inckily fell himself by the hands of an avenger.

9. Alienating that portion of his supporters who had negro blood in their veins, by re-establishing slavery, not by constitutional means, but by dictatorial decree, thereby hoping to tickle the fancy of Southern fanatics, and to carry out the suggestions of his worthy, overt compeer, and compatriot, PIERRE SOULE, the man "who doesn't own" the Cacao estate he *purchased!*

10. Withdrawing the sale of commissions in the army, especially at his head-quarters in New-Orleans, under the auspices of his fast and sure friend, Lake-Steamer-Steward, Field-Marshal, Lieutenant-General MONSEGOS.

11. Withdrawing his troops from Masaya when he had the place strongly fortified, suffering the enemy to come in and take possession of these advantages, and afterwards attacking the same town with half the forces withdrawn. Recalling his garrisons from Managua and Leon—or permitting it to be done without cashiering those in command—when either place might have been successfully defended, as the troops had abundant supplies of provisions and arms, and were eager to remain and repel the assaults of the enemy.

12. Want of prudence and foresight in allowing the enemy to capture the steamers, thereby cutting off all his communication with the Atlantic States, and then obstinately refusing to heed the counsel of his best officers, to burn Rivas or evacuate the town, and consolidate his whole force on the San Juan River, so as to defeat the Costa Ricans before the Allies of the North could come to their aid.

13. Failing to provide supplies when the interior of the country was open to him, and standing with his arms folded while the enemy, anaconda-like, were wrapping their coils around him to crush him; so that, when the investment of Rivas was completed, his *sole disant*, defaulting, Costa Rican Commissary-General, Dutch Don Baron BRUNO NATZMAR, had but two days' provisions on hand.

14. His abuse of power; his great desire to draw broad lines of distinction between himself and his soldiers; his failure to visit the sick and wounded in the hospitals; to witness the appaling sight of funerals, where he might have had an opportunity to open his sealed ears to the funeral dirge, and to see those dear friends for whom, since his return to the United States, he laments so much, carried to their graves upon a plank or old door, borne upon the shoulders of greasers, their ghostly forms slightly covered over with shreds of rags, dirty and lousy, oftentimes heaped into graves without coffins; for frequently leaving his gallant dead on the field to be devoured by carrion, when their bodies could have been easily buried, and suffering an American soldier of the artillery corps to be interred indiscriminately in a hole with 17 of the mongrel enemy.

15. His compelling all American citizens, visitors or travelers through Nicaragua, to do him gratuitous service, civil or military, and forcing soldiers to remain in his army after their term of enlistment had expired, which he did by proclaiming martial law, and making it necessary for every free born white man, when going beyond the lines of the army, to carry in his pocket—like a Southern Slave—the pass of this modern RHODERICK DHU!

16. Allowing his officers and men to shoot down, in cool blood, their fellow soldiers, and suffering them to go unpunished, while poor, deluded ESTRELLE, for the same offence, was cruelly slaughtered.

17. For authorizing Major DELANY, Captain MCKITCHEN & Co. to shoot men in the act of deserting, to rob them of everything found upon their persons, and to divide among themselves the spoils as a reward for their summary atrocities.

So much for the challenges of Nicaragua's would-be President. He may endeavor to arouse the sympathies of the South on the Slave question, and denounce the Abolitionists of the North, and ex-President PIERCE and Mr. MARCY, throw all his vituperation and abuse upon Capt. DAVIS, who saved his body from being riddled with bullets, or his neck from the halter; by innuendo assail the motives of English officers for effecting his downfall, but the true causes of the disaster which has overtaken him may be traced solely to his own corrupt nature, his tyranny and ignorance, his lust for power, and his fraudulent election to the Presidency of Nicaragua. He may now be regarded as the "disinherited child of modern civilization," whipped into submission like a refractory cur, instead of the head of a stratocracy or military despotism.

As some of the leading New-York papers remarked, "The fools are not all dead yet;" but, whenever WALKER or his friends, with the sad experience of the past before us, can raise men and money enough to give him a tithe of the footing he once had in Central America, we will readily believe that some modern Joshua will appear on the earth, to command the sun to stand still.

In behalf of the company,
Capt. WM. NILES WALKER.

RECEPTION OF THE DESERTERS IN THE CITY.

As the "deserters" were leaving the steamer, a gentlemen, unknown to any of them, directed them to go to the City Hall Park, where something would be done for their relief. From their past experience they were not too sanguine that the promises of relief, would be fulfilled, but having no settled plan of procedure, in view, they mechanically obeyed his directions, hoping that perhaps something would "turn up." By eleven o'clock over one hundred had collected on the south steps of the Hall of Records. Of course their tattered clothes and sorry looks soon drew a crowd, and a meeting was improvised, which was addressed by Messrs. J. T. BARNES, CHARLES SMITH, (the bill-poster,) IRA BUCKMAN, and others, who made repeated appeals to the bystanders to aid the poor fellows, who were destitute of every necessary of life, to reech their friends and homes. Mean while some two or three of the fillibusters themselves went through the crowd with hats extended, to receive the contributions which, considering the character of the assembly, were exceedingly liberal. After an hour spent in this manner, it was agreed that they adjourn to the City Hall steps, where the men could be seated in rows, counted, and the money apportioned. When this had been accomplished, it was found that there were 191 men, and a more melancholy array never was seen in the Park before, and but $61 54 cents to divide among them.

"Now," said Mr. BUCKMAN, "nothing less than a dollar for each man will do, and we must take up another subscription." This appeared to be the general sentiment, so the same speakers made the same appeals again, and the same hats which had done service before were again put in requisition, and after repeated circulation in the crowd some few dollars more were added to the fund.

It was getting hard on to 1 o'clock, and the collectors were finding it dull work—and the speakers, too, were getting used up—when new spirit was infused into the meeting by the appearance of Mr. JAMES W. BARKER in the crowd, who was invited by Mr. BUCKMAN to ascend the steps and make a speech. Mr BARKER said he preferred to buy himself off—passing over a ten-dollar piece, which, when announced, brought down the crowd. Mr. BARKER, regarding the applause as an *encore*, passed over another half eagle, which brought down the crowd again with redoubled energy. Then some one else passed over a five, and another a two, and several handed in single dollars, quarters, dimes and half dimes. When it was counted up the total amounted to $70.

Several of the men who were anxious to leave town had a dollar given them and a free pass on the Railroad, and so went off.

Mr. KELLOGG, the Superintendent of Out door Poor was applied to in relation to some of the most destitute and sick. He disposed of such as follows:

SENT TO ALMSHOUSE.

Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.
Julius Miocletto	20	Greece.
Leon McKeevey	16	France.
Alfred Newton	20	Texas.
Heinrich Otte	30	Germany.
Wens Schnbert	33	Germany.
Patrick Reynolds	30	Ireland.
Robert McGinty	21	Ireland.
Benj. B. Downes	53	Maine.

The last-named is an old sailor, and completely worn out.

TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—(Fever and ague.)

James Sbanks	24	Ireland.
Carl Muller	21	Germany.

FORWARDED TO PHILADELPHIA.

Christian M. Sands	30	Pennsylvania.
Major R. Warnsch	18	Louisiana.
William P. Thompson	19	Louisiana.

The rest marched down to Fulton Market, followed by the crowd. There they partook of such a dinner as they had not tasted for a long time before, they said. They were divided into three squads, each party taking a separate saloon; and after they had eaten till their stomachs craved no more the bill of $44 63 was paid, and the line of march taken up for Wall-street, and another meeting was held on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange.

The same orators that spoke in the Park essayed to empty the pockets of the moneyed men in Wall-street by appeals to their patriotism, but with poor success. Two of the fillibusters—CARSON and WOOLSEY—next applied for aid, not directly, but by detailing the "battles they had fought," and after much effort $16 was collected, chiefly in pennies and three-cent pieces.

A Mr. LOCKLIN, an aged man, next spoke. While he discoursed the crowd became impatient, and Mr. L. was cut short by a proposition to adjourn to the Park, which was assented to.

To the Park they went and were seated in rows on the City Hall steps. The afternoon was spent till 6 o'clock in the same way as the morning, but not with so much pecuniary success. After a while many of the poor fellows began to feel that they were on exhibition like wild beasts in a menagerie. So they vacated their seats and gathered in little knots around. But they had little peace. The crowd surrounded them, and a recital of their adventures was asked and in most cases given. One man had a Costa Rican monkey in a bag, which he allowed occasionally to peep out, and with its antics it afforded infinite amusement to the ragged urchins who abounded in the vicinity.

During the day the crowd were interested in the attempts of several to find among the deserters some relative who had gone a long time ago to seek his fortune under WALKER in Nicaragua. They scrutinized every face, but no loved one of theirs was to be found. A poor old widow, who resides at No. 349 Greenwich-street, and whose name is ISABELLA CHARTERS, came up and addressed officer BROOKS; she was weeping bitterly; a son of hers had joined the Nicaraguan army last year; he was her only support, and with three other boys was seduced away; she said he was a good boy, and behaved well to his poor mother. When WALKER was here she applied to him for information concerning her son; he of course knew nothing of him, but directed her to write to New-Orleans; she did so, and received the following telegraphic dispatch:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 25.
To J. CHARTERS: PATRICK G. CHARTERS died at Rivas, Feb. 3, 1857. JOHN V. HAFF.

In answer to a question from Officer BROOKS, she said she was now earning her living by washing; but "I'm alone as these," said she, "I'm alone, the branch is withered, darlin', and the ould thrunk left." Mr. BROOKS says he has known her for a number of years, and that she is an honest, industrious woman, though very poor. She used formerly to scrape up a livelihood by selling apples.

THE EVENING MEETING OF RELIEF.

At six o'clock the meeting that had been announced in the morning (the only regular one of the lot) was organized, with the appointment of Mr. IRA BUCKMAN as chairman. He said that in the morning on the arrival of the *Tennessee*, they had cast on their shores the remnant of the men who had volunteered to fight in Nicaragua for the liberty of that down-trodden country. They were strangers and destitute, and needed friends to care for them. Many were sick, maimed and crippled for life. This meeting was called that the citizens of New-York might relieve them, and provide them lodgings for the night. It was their privilege to relieve these unfortunates who had been worn out, beaten out, and starved out in a foreign land. There were among them Scotch, Germans, Irish and Americans, but no matter what country they claimed as their birth-place each of them was entitled to sympathy. He spoke feelingly on this subject, for in 1850 he landed on the shores of New-York from California as destitute as those before him. After thanking the meeting for the honor done him in appointing him Chairman, he said he would introduce Councilman WARNER. The Councilman was not forthcoming, so

Mr. CHAS. SMITH once more made some remarks. He said he had spoken so much in the cause before that day that his lungs were most worn out, but he must still speak in behalf of these men—fillibusters if they would—but men whose cases were parallel with those of LAFAYETTE, KOSCIUSKO and PULASKI, who, when this country was in her hour of need tendered their aid, and helped to establish liberty among her down-trodden people. Rich men had contributed freely of money to fit out WALKER's expedition to plant the stars and stripes in Nicaragua, but now, that his poor victims had returned penniless and unsuccessful, these rich men in Wall-street had shown the cold shoulder, and all that they could collect in that moneyed mart was $16, while the poor workingmen in the Park had contributed $130. If black men instead of white had appealed for aid in Wall street, he was certain without difficulty $20,000 would have been forthcoming. These poor men had been misguided, but they were none the less deserving of aid. He closed with the request that they would give $5 if they could, if not one's would be acceptable, and even half-dimes would not be rejected.

Capt. NEWTON, who said he was a soldier and teacher for seven years past of military tactics, and consequently could feel for military men, made an address in which many Scriptural extracts referring to charity were quoted. He concluded by saying if they could not give gold, to give silver, and if that could not be spared to give coppers. Suiting the action to the word he handed to the Chairman two coppers and retired.

Mr. STEPHENS then made a short appeal to the sympathies of the audience, and the hats were passed as he did so.

Capt. RYNDERS was now called for, and was received with tremendous applause, which an enthusiastic and drunken Irishman was inclined to keep up indefinitely, but the Captain with the voice of a stentor, addressed him with "keep quiet, SULLIVAN," and SULLIVAN calmed himself.

SPEECH OF MARSHALL RYNDERS.

"I have little to say," said the Captain. "It will hardly be necessary for me to make an appeal to the citizens of New-York, while these people are before them. Their forlorn condition speaks more than words could. They went to Nicaragua with good motives—to carry the stars and stripes into that oppressed land—though great and wise men differed as to the means they employed for that end. They had failed in the fight, and they were here needy and destitute, unable to get to their homes. They appealed to their sympathies, and I feel it my duty to assist them. They look like men who would stand by a friend in the hour of danger. They were men of courage, and courage was an inherent quality of man's nature, that he should be proud of, and whose possessor should be respected. I met a man a short time ago who said to me that it did not become me in my position to address a meeting of this character. Now, I have yet to learn that it was degrading to any man, however high or humble his position, to speak in the cause of humanity. [Applause.] Wall-street had given sixteen whole dollars, and some of it not bankable at that. Wall street, where men are worth millions, has contributed sixteen whole dollars to these poor fellows, far from their homes, without a shoe to cover their feet. Now, I will contribute the same sum that Wall-street did, and although I am poor I will show myself as rich in humanity as they.

VOICE—Give it in bankable money.

SULLIVAN, who before interrupted the Captain, became so uproarious in his praise of the Captain's liberality that he had to be taken off the ground. As he was carried off he flagellated several of the boys with a rope that he held.

The Captain resumed: "Now, some $200 were collected on this spot from poor men, and that will do as much good as the sixteen whole dollars of Wall-street, or the $16 which I have given. But I suppose there are men in Wall-street, who, if properly appealed to, would have given more, and if some competent persons who are well known had applied, such as his friend Mr. BUCKMAN, they would have got more. Not that the men who collected the money were unreliable; I would trust them with untold gold, but they were not sufficiently known. Some men had given clothes to these sufferers—so have I, and I have given more than I can well spare. These are, fellow-citizens, human beings in distress; they need your aid—give it them." The Captain retired amid prolonged applause, and immediately counted out sixteen dollars, and handed it to Mr. BUCKMAN, saying "I give as much as Wall-street, in hopes that Wall-street will be ashamed to-morrow, and make her sixteen whole dollars, six hundred."

Mr. BUCKMAN stated that those willing to give, and not having the money with them, by directing a line to his residence, No. 95 Bank-street, New-York, he would call to receive it.

A collection was again taken up, and as the hats were circulating, addresses by WILLIAM TRUEBLOOD and SAMUEL A. WOOLSEY—two of the fillibusters—were made. They described the battles in which they participated, criticized WALKER's course in no measured terms—both asserting that they had joined after inducements had been offered, which had proved gross deceptions.

CAPT. BROWN'S SPICY SPEECH.

Capt. EDWARD BROWN, who had previously spoken, here again rose. He began by narrating his first connexion with the army of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, and the battles in which he had taken part. He left California, he said, on the 20th day of last February in command of a small company of young men, varying in age from 18 to 23 years, and landed at San Juan del Sur and proceeded at once to Rivas under the direction of the famous Col. CAREY, upon whose conduct and fitness he animadverted very severely. CAREY, he said, was like nearly all the men who were high in WALKER's army, totally incompetent to direct. In deed, there were only three real military men in the whole army, viz.: General HENNINGSEN, Colonel HENRY and Colonel TUCKER. HENNINGSEN's capabilities were well known. He was a thoroughly educated soldier and a gentleman, and his tactics when besieged in Rivas were unrivaled. Many in the service expressed a dislike to him because he was above them, intellectually—but with the sober and appreciating he was beloved and respected. Col. HENRY's name was familiar. He it was who first placed the American flag on the ramparts of Chapultepec during the Mexican war,—but besides his never-doubted bravery, he was a good soldier, ever ready for an emergency. Col. TUCKER was a thorough disciplinarian and was cashiered from the United States Army for cruelty to his men. He was very severe in the camp, perhaps too severe, and was disliked while in the camp. But in the field he was great. "I know of no man," said the Captain, "whom I would sooner follow on the field. And even his own men, who might have reason to complain of him for strictness in the camp, would follow him with the utmost confidence in the field, and admire him. They would say 'TUCKER leads, boys; it's all right; let's follow him.'"

Of the rest of the officers, the speaker desired to say but little. They were, for the most part, a set of low, brutal and cowardly blackguards. If on a march a private, faded out should attempt to get into a baggage wagon, one of these officers would come up to him and blow out his brains with a revolver, without ado, and for such barbarity the perpetrator was generally sure to be promoted for the "decision" which he had displayed. No one with the least spark of manhood could serve under such with efficiency. They repulsed all the brave and chivalrous. No true American could act with them. They were fit only to associate with, or rule rapscallions and ragamuffins, the vilest, the degraded and the outcasts from decent society. [Cries of "you're right!"]

Captain BROWN continued: I had gradually come to learn the character of our Commander-in-Chief, General WILLIAM WALKER, "the man of destiny and the grey-eyed man," as the newspapers and his flatterers used to term him. And I assure you my estimation of the man was not enlarged by my greater acquaintance with him. I soon became convinced that he was not the man for the place and time. (A VOICE—"You're right.") And even if he had all the necessary qualifications his officers would swamp him. He called me to him one day, and desired me to take 20 chosen men and recapture the steamer *San Carlos*, the largest boat on the lake, and one that a short time before had been taken by the Costa Ricans under SPENCER. To begin it was necessary that I should enter the enemy's camp as a spy. The task was a difficult and dangerous one, and one that I had no inclination to undertake, because it was sure defeat and death. But I knew that if I refused I would be taken out in the Plaza and shot. I had my choice. I resolved to undertake the job. My instructions were, in case I took the vessel, to repair with her at once to Virgin Bay. The General sat down and wrote me a draft for $10,000 on a Mr. MCDONALD, who would honor it at Virgin Bay. I had had experience, and I doubted whether the draft would be honored. "Will this draft be honored?" I asked. "C-er-ta-in-ly," drawled out the Commander-in Chief. "C-er-ta in-ly, Cap-tain Brown. [Laughter.] Well, I had to go to the enemy's camp, and I knew it. So I went. But the moment I was greeted with the remarks, "Oh, here he comes—here is the man come to kill Gen. MORA, to spike the guns and capture the *San Carlos!* This is the fellow!" You may well believe I was astonished at this unexpected reception. But I soon learned how they had learned my mission. The sentry stationed at the door of Gen. WALKER's head-quarters had deserted to the enemy the night before. He

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Accumulation of Disaster in the East—Lord Dalhousie Extinguished—Causes of the Indian Mutiny—The King of Oude—Debate in Parliament—Disraeli and Palmerston—Bulwer and the Edinburgh Review—National Expenditure—Board of Trade—Decrease of Business, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, July 31, 1857.

If, at the dispatch of last mail, India was uppermost in most British thoughts, it absorbs and monopolizes all thought in the United Kingdom now. A catalogue of appalling disasters from the East has accumulated, and is daily accumulating; for though intelligence only arrives once a fortnight, it is now being dribbled and doled out piecemeal in the most extraordinary and unaccountable manner, so that the communications by the steamer that was at Trieste on Tuesday morning have been spun over three entire days, and we are only to get full particulars to-morrow. As for Government, they say they know nothing, and certainly appearances fully substantiate that declaration. Higgledy-piggledy rules supreme once more, through all the realms of red-tapery and routine; and stultified truculence in office browbeats all inquiry, just as in the crisis of the Crimean chaos—Lord PANMURE, the War Minister, snubbing Lord ELLENBOROUGH last night, in the Peers, because of complaints about some monstrous blunders in the publication of Indian dispatches, just as the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT used to do this time three years, when reproached with sending out shot without powder, blankets without beds, but tons without coats, and everything without something else necessary to render it good for anything.

Enough, and more than enough, though not half the whole, is known to have created consternation here which is but inadequately indeed typified in the alarming fact that consols touched 90 yesterday, and are little better to-day. It is not that Delhi still laughs the assailants to scorn; that the revolt is spreading among the Sikhs and Oudeans all through our service; that the conspiracy is shown to have been long and elaborately prepared, and was only prevented by a miracle from overwhelming Calcutta itself. It is not this nor these, that beget trepidation so much as the consciousness of our total destitution of men here or in India fit to grapple with the difficulty either in its military, political or social bearings. Without trenching on the province of the general intelligencers, from which you will draw all the needful data elucidatory of the startling, shocking condition the Eastern portion of the British empire is now in, your correspondent solicits your attention to a professional military view of the military aspect of the matter. This view, which will command great respect in every grade of our army, from the high character of the organ expressing it, will be given in to-morrow's (1st of August) number of the *United Service Magazine*, and it will be well to make yon acquainted with it thus early. The writer, who is understood to be an Indian officer now in this country, who came home a few weeks ago, wounded, from Meerut, in the outbreak there, and was pooh-poohed at the India House as an alarmist, when he spoke of what was coming, and what has come, says thus:

"The movement is proved to be a national one by the complicity of the ex-King of Oude and his late Prime Minister, who are now confined in Fort William. The revolted army still holds Delhi, while General BARNARD has made no attempt to carry it by assault; and the mutineers evince their strength, and, at the same time, display their military knowledge, by repeated sorties, which are, in this case, the best tactics that could be pursued, the great point for their commander being to make an impression before the besiegers are reinforced. The bubble of Lord DALHOUSIE's fame has at length burst. Things have come to such a pass—the blunders of the late Indian Administration are now so patent—that he has not a voice raised in his favor; even the *Times* hastens to decry him. Of all the torpedoes we have [illegible] from VANSITTART to CANNING, Lord DALHOUSIE surpassed them all in explosives; and the [illegible] upon us half the ruin fabricated by his reckless policy was [illegible] of the Directors, into whose hands the [illegible] of the leading Journal of Europe. Continued mistakes, failures at every point, in the Punjaub, in Scinde, in Burmah, made no impression on this sturdy phalanx: in their eyes, DALHOUSIE combined WELLESLEY, MONK, CLIVE and HASTINGS, or elegant extracts from each, in one vigorous whole. The Directors trusted him, the Government believed in him, the *Times* swore by him. Such extraordinary fanaticism would have been the less amazing if the Indian satrap had originated a single measure worthy of a statesman; but it would be impossible to name one. Dalhousie more than NAPIER penetrated the shallow mass of DALRYMPLE, and presumed to give him good counsel, pounding out the rocks on which he was shipping. But we begin now perilously to get well bitter against to an Oriental despot. He was pandered, petted, borne down by misrepresentations, and cajoled by the influence and intrigues of authority. He left his cause to the judgment of history, and by that he has been completely vindicated. All that, before old has come to pass, and we have the satisfaction of discovering that the measure he recommended would have rendered the present catastrophe impossible. We no longer live in days of senatorial greatness, when a BURKE, a FOX, and a SHERIDAN can thunder, with one voice, to accuse a guilty Governor-General; nor have we any idea that there is a member with the courage, let alone the eloquence of those memorable triumvirs, so that negligence, whatever culpability, may attach to Lord DALHOUSIE, and be fully brought home to him, he will be in no danger of impeachment. Besides, our system in the present day, when a great man is in the case, is to let bygones be bygones, and give the delinquent a better post on the first opportunity."

There is only one point in the foregoing to which it is necessary to make special allusion, namely, the imprisonment of the ex-king of Oude. You are aware that the wife, son, brother and other members of his majesty's family have been over here for a considerable time, getting ready their case for Parliament against the East India Company, and, to all appearances very successfully awakening public opinion to that end. To do so, the employment of lavish pecuniary means was not indispensable; and the king, though deprived of his proper revenues by DALHOUSIE's annexation of his kingdom, has yet a sufficiently liberal allowance to sustain the agitation, of which the East India Company here were becoming greatly alarmed, for the question at issue involved a matter of some three quarters of a million sterling. It would, therefore, be a movement of the highest consequence if his majesty could be implicated in practices that would not only warrant the seizure of his person, but the stoppage of his allowance. Seized he has [illegible] but his vakeel, [illegible] writes to some of the papers here today, and only some put in his letter, to such a degree has our boasted spirit of fair play amongst us descended, asking the public to suspend their judgment for a while, and pretty broadly insinuating that the "conspiracy" has been got up in the manner a certain potentate is now manufacturing attempts on his own life, by men in London whose principal strategy is expended in keeping the wolf from the door, and have no time for thinking of crowned or uncrowned monarchs, save the sovereign that is worth four crowns, otherwise two brace of five-shilling piece.

Before passing from these Indian matters it is needful to note two more items. The Roman Senate letting out in farms the field of Cannæ, while Hannibal lay encamped there over the remains of forty thousand citizens, is generally held to be a pretty substantial proof of the coolness of the conscript fathers in not despairing of the republic. But that is nothing to the British House of Commons, who although knowing that awful news was in yesterday, never said a word about it, or asked the Government to say a word, but kept on debating till close on four o'clock this morning. What about? Adultery! All the pedants, all the rusty, musty, fusty, crusty old bachelors barked dog-latin by the hour in proof of the propriety of putting away wives who misbehaved improperly, while all the still more musty, fusty, crusty Benedicts growled Greek as to the unbecomingness of the worser half of the animal *homo* getting rid of his worser half, however bad she might be. Greek and Latin in an English deliberative Debating Assembly! Surely, you jest, you will exclaim. By no means. It is perfectly true; and so you'll say, if you look at the reports in this morning's leading journal. There you will find long quotations from the opinions of St. Augustine and the fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the Church as to the impolicy of a man marrying his grandmother, and what it is advisable to do if he should have fallen into that consanguineous embarrassment; and you will find a very erudite black-letter leading article in the fine Roman hand of the Jupiter Tonans of Thunderbolt square, upon the former debate. You will also find a leader from your own columns as to what you suppose to have been the primary cause of the mutiny; and a very reasonable surmise it was on your part, considering that you knew nothing about it, which was just twice as much as our Solomons here know, or as nineteen-twentieths of them ever know. But, wonderful to tell, you won't find one word of comment on yesterday's news, nor one word of that news itself in an original form, only a quotation from the Premier's own organ, only that quotation huddled up in a corner, with the one word "India" over it, as though it were a price current of indigo and Patna rice, intended only for a few stray commercial readers. Significant phenomenon this? But what does it signify? Who knows?

The second item is this. On Monday night there was a prodigious debate on Mr. DISRAELI's motion for two documents about India. One was an alleged report from General ANSON, which Lord PALMERSTON declared didn't exist, and, therefore, could not be produced. The other was a dispatch to the Duke of WELLINGTON by General NAPIER, laying bare the whole *rationale* of India discontent, and suggesting the remedies. This, PALMERSTON declared, it was quite impossible to produce in its entirety. He had no objection to give extracts bearing on discipline, duty and that sort of thing; but there were other portions, as to the defensive requirements of India, which were of the most confidential, state-secret character, and to divulge them would be out of all reason. Accordingly the leader of her Majesty's opposition had to be content with the promise of the extracts, and to-day they appear, covering a single leaf of foolscap. Well, what will you say when you hear that every word of the original dispatch, from the first line to the last, has not only been in public print these four years, but it is in every military and general library in the three kingdoms, to wit, in Sir W. NAPIER's volume of his brother's posthumous *Indian Misgovernment*, of which four editions have been issued, reviewed in every periodical of the least pretensions, and drawn upon over and over again in all manner of publications and by all manner of journalists, within the last half dozen weeks especially! Thus it is that the affairs of the British Empire are administered; and then, when a frightful catastrophe occurs like that in India, Government, and opposition, and all, burst out in the fool's chorus: "Who'd have thought it?"

In the last number of the *Edinburg Review* was an article which, under the title of "The License of Modern Novelists," contained a severe attack upon CHARLES DICKENS on the score of his showing up of the "Circumlocution Office," and the Government art of "How not to do it," in *Little Dorrit*. In the current number of his own magazine, Mr. DICKENS replies to the reviewer in his own happy vein, and with commendable temperance and triumphant reasoning. Setting aside the scope for the popular novelist's vindication afforded by (to use his own words in his reply) "the wonderfully exact and vigorous Government, which is always ready for any emergency, and which, as everybody knows, has never shown itself to be at all feeble at a pinch within the memory of man," the reviewer had given ample ground by going out of his way to charge him with plagiarising the catastrophe of his story from a fall of houses, attended with loss of life, which had just then occurred, but not before the last number of Mr. DICKENS' tale had been printed, as the reviewer might have easily ascertained; and by selecting Mr. ROWLAND HILL, the author of the penny-postage scheme, as an instance of the injustice of the novelist's attack upon the administration of public business by the Barnacles and Stiltstalkings. The selection was most unfortunate. DICKENS replies to the reviewer's questions, how he accounts for the carreer of Mr. ROWLAND HILL, by showing that the gentleman in question possessed such impertnrbable steadiness and strength of purpose that the Circumlocution Office, "by its utmost endeavors, very freely tried, could not weaken his determination, sharpen his razor, or break his heart;" and that, so far from his having been taken by the hand by the Barnacles of the day, and his project cordially adopted, he had to make his way, from first to last, with the Circumlocution Office dead against him as its natural enemy.

In a late communication referring to the debate on the Greytown claims, the name of Mr. BELL, which was brought so prominently before the public twenty years ago, in connection with the seizure of the British schooner *Vixen* by the Russian Admiral commanding on the coast of Circassia, was introduced as the instigator of Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON to bring the matter before Parliament. There was in this a slight mistake, the gentleman alluded to being the brother of Mr. J. S. BELL, of the *Vixen* and *Circassia*, as we learn from a letter from the latter in the Liberal organs of yesterday, with reference to the old affair and the late destruction of Circassian property by a Russian vessel under cover of the British flag. It appears that Mr. H. A. BELL addressed a letter to Lord CLARENDON on the subject of the *Vixen* about eighteen months ago, and received for reply that the Foreign Secretary could hold out no expectation of the case of the *Vixen* being reopened by Her Majesty's Government. More recently Mr. J. S. BELL has written to his lordship on the subject, showing, by the debates in the House of Commons in 1838 and 1854, that even such statesmen as Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir J. GRAHAM have never given themselves the trouble of making themselves acquainted with questions intimately connected, and to be decided by the true construction and validity of the Treaty of Adrianople; and, by the debate of last year, how complacently the Premier and the Foreign Secretary abandoned Circassia to her fate! The revolt in India may, perhaps, have the effect of drawing public attention closer to the machinations of Russia in that direction; especially as it is rumored that the hand of the Czar can be traced in the outbreaks at Delhi and other places, and that evidence exists of the foreknowledge of the Russian Government of those events. Mr. BELL says—and the same views have been over and over again expressed by the leaders and organs of the anti-Palmerston party—that those who will take the trouble to inform themselves of the manner in which Lord PALMERSTON and his agents have managed all matters relating to Circassia, may readily see how little cause we have for astonishment at anything the Russians may attempt with a view of surmounting the great Caucasian barrier, which alone defers their further conquests in Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and thus arrests their progress towards the frontiers of India. That the aim of the Czar is the domination of all Asia there can be no doubt, the efforts of Russia being so persistently directed towards the Caucasus and the Caspian, and her intrigues in Persia, Bokhara and Affghanistan being so notorious.

The morning organ of the Government, which has for two or three years enunciated views of Russian aggression similar to those of the party just mentioned, but without associating with them the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON, yesterday had a leader upon the implication of Russia in the Indian mutinies, in which those intrigues were referred to, and the reasons stated which render such implication probable. The political agents of the Czar are everywhere; there are Russian subjects in India, ostensibly for commercial purposes, and there are Hindoos and Persians at Moscow and St. Petersburg. Again, if it "pays" the Russian Government, in a political sense, to maintain newspapers to support its interests at Brussels, Frankfort, and other places on the European continent, how much more would it be worth a subsidy to have advocates of its policy among the journals of India? These have become numerous during the last twenty years, and the conductors of many of them are men not of the highest character. Some of them are conducted by, and have their chief circulation amongst natives, and that they have given the Indian Government reason to suspect their loyalty, is proved by the intelligence received by the last mail, that Lord CANNING has found it necessary to place the Press under certain restrictions.

A memorandum on the state and prospects of railways in India, which has been laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, shows that 3,648 miles of railway have been sanctioned and are in course of construction in that country. The capital already issued amounts to £20,314,300, and the outlay required to complete the lines is estimated at £30,231,000. The Company guarantees the interest, and grants the land for the railways and their termini, the value of which may be reckoned at more than a million. The lines have been chosen quite as much for commercial as for military and political objects, the existing channels of trade having been followed, and the chief cotton-producing districts provided with ready means of communication with the nearest ports. In one or two instances—such as the line connecting the great cotton-fields of Berer with Bombay, and the railway through Surat and Guzerat—the principal object is to develop the agricultural resources of those districts, and to bring them into communication with the coast. At present only a small section is open in each Presidency, making about 300 miles in all, and laid only with a single track, with the exception of the open portion of the East Indian line, namely, from Calcutta to Burdwan, where it has been found necessary, in consequence of the extent of the traffic, to make a double line. The cost per mile was £12,000, including terminal stations; and that of the Madras line, single, has been about £5,500. The results of the lines now open are regarded as very satisfactory, the Calcutta line earning profits equivalent to the rate of guaranteed interest, viz: 5 per cent.

A short time ago some details were given of the national expenditure for miscellaneous, special and temporary objects during last year; and some particulars of estimates for like purposes in the current twelve months may not be uninteresting. We find that the residences of our ambassadors at Paris, Constantinople and Madrid are, as usual, in a state of dilapidation, and that £6,679 will be required for repairs. The furniture appears to be in the same state, charges for repairs, both at Paris and Constantinople, being included. The charges on account of lighthouses abroad includes £600 for the maintenance of the light at Cape Race, and a like sum for that at Stanley, West Falkland, with £12,500 for new works (Great Isaac and Cay Lobos) in the Bahamas, and £2,460 for maintenance of the existing lights there. A modest vote of only £1,000 is asked for to defray salaries of the officers lately employed in "settling" the Orange River Territory, in South Africa, a settlement the duration of which is very dubious, and the value of which does not warrant the payment of salaries to officers who now, at least, are doing nothing. Then follows the annual vote of £40,000 for the civilization of the Kaffirs, the results of which will probably be seen in the increased difficulty of overcoming them whenever SANDILLI shall deem his dark-skinned followers numerous enough to oppose our power; and, in the meantime, in the increasing importation of muskets and ammunition for their use. The next African item is a more satisfactory one; a sum of £19,325 is proposed to be voted for the expenses of an expedition to ascend the Niger and other rivers of that continent under the charge of Dr. BARTH. Another exploring expedition, and of more immediate American interest, is that to the region between 49° and 53° N., and from 100° to 115° W., for which £5,000 is asked. The plan of this expedition originated with the Geographical Society, and is supported by Mr. LABOUCHERE for reasons which will be obvious. As the information respecting the region lying between the limits named is very scanty, and rests for the most part upon imperfect authority, he considers that there may be some advantage in obtaining trustworthy information through an expedition which, although countenanced and assisted by the Government, would not bear a political or commercial character, being mainly directed to scientific objects, and the leader of which will be personally uninterested in the discussions which have arisen with respect to a large portion of the territory to be traversed by the expedition. It is probable that the opportunity afforded by this expedition will be availed of for acquiring further knowledge of the district lying west of Lake Superior, and between it and the Lake of the Woods. It appears to be a matter of considerable doubt whether the route usually taken by the officers and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company does not lie through a more difficult country than that near the line of frontier between Canada and the United States; and that route and some other line to the southward will be surveyed for the purpose of ascertaining this point. The last estimate to be noticed is one of £10,300, "to enable the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands to carry out a plan by which the fortifications at Corfu will be placed in a perfect state, and the old and useless portions cleared away, to the great benefit and sanitary improvement of the town." The Ionians will probably regard this great benefit in much the same way as the good people of Paris did the fortifications within which it was the object of King LOUIS PHILIPPE to hem them, but which did not prevent his downfall when his last hour of power had struck. Should the disaffection of which the late scene in the House of Assembly was a manifestation make head as rapidly as the revolt in India has done, the fortifications of Corfu will be another illustration of the moral conveyed in the old saw about locking the stable after the steed has been stolen.

The Report of the Hudson's Bay Committee was laid on the table of the House of Commons this afternoon. With two or three exceptions, it does not differ, as finally agreed to, from the draft forwarded by last mail, when its ultimate form had not definitely determined. A paragraph has been introduced, acknowledging receipt of the evidence taken by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, which is said to contain much valuable information in reference to the interests and feelings of that country. The paragraphs embodying the suggestion of Chief Justice DRAPER, that the question of boundary should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have been struck out; as also the recommendation that the privilege of exclusive trade should be continued to the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years. With these exceptions, the report as adopted and presented to the House is identical with the draft proposed by the Chairman in the first instance, the two principal recommendations being the erection of Vancouver's Island into a separate colony, and the annexation of the Red River and Saskatchewan districts to Canada.

The Board of Trade accounts for the month of June, show for the first time for a considerable period, a diminution of both exports and imports, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The amount of the decrease is not large, but it may be, as some are disposed to regard it, the turn of the tide of commercial prosperity which England has so long enjoyed. The manufactures which the reverse has effected are chiefly those of cotton, linen, and some descriptions of iron. The declared value of the cotton exports fell from £2,728,105 to £2,351,711, extending to nearly every country; in the case of the United States, the value was £854,493, against £401,044 in the same period of 1856. That this falling off was not a result of inability to meet the demand, is shown by the fact, that the importation of raw cotton increased from 1,168,564 lbs. to 1,287,588 lbs. As regards American Cotton, however, there was a decline from 1,013,244 lbs. to 1,108,677 lbs., the increase having come from Brazil, Egypt, and India. The exportation of cotton goods to China fell from £149,481 to £96,665, and to India from £578,214 to £515,850. The principal imports which show a decrease are cocoa, coffee, rice, silk, tea, tobacco, and wool—all articles of large consumption; as regards silk and tea, the decline is very considerable, showing that the hostilities with the Chinese are beginning to tell upon British trade. In the case of silk, the diminution is entirely in the supply from China, the importation from Egypt, India, and the South of Europe having increased, though not sufficiently to counterbalance the enormous falling off in the supply received from the Celestials. On the other hand, as regards the manufactures which still show an augmented exportation, such as hardware and cutlery, steam engines, and other machinery, wrought iron, copper sheathing, and silk goods, the increase is almost limited to India and Australia; so, that should the demand from the former country fall off, as it may naturally be expected to do should the present critical state of affairs there be prolonged, a further diminution in the value of British exports may be looked for when the Board of Trade issues its next monthly statement. The shipping returns show a considerable falling off of American tonnage at British ports, and also of the tonnage entered and cleared from and to the United States, irrespective of the flag. This is the more deserving of attention as, notwithstanding the diminished imports and exports of the month, the shipping returns show a considerable increase generally.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Trial of the Conspirators—Disclosures of the Accused—Beranger—The French Press on American Affairs.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Thursday, July 30, 1857.

The first hearing of the Italians implicated in the conspiracy against the Emperor's life, took place yesterday, and from this hearing or "interrogatory," as it is called, we are enabled for the first time to form a sort of appreciation of the evidence upon which the charge is based.

In the first days of June it appears that the Paris police discovered that several Italians had arrived at Paris from London, who, before leaving the latter city had had frequent interviews with MAZZINI and other members of the Revolutionary Committee of that city; (a fact which proves that the secret police of Paris has active members in London as well as at home.) The 10th of June three letters from Genoa were seized and opened in the Paris Post Office, (which proves further that the "black room" still exists there;) these letters were from MAZZINI. One of these letters was addressed to CAMPANELLA, the associate editor with MAZZINI, on the journal *d'Italia del Popolo*; another was addressed to MASSARENTI, and the third, which was but a note of a few lines, was addressed to TIBALDI, the principal of the three conspirators now confined in the prison of Mazas.

In the letter to CAMPANELLA, MAZZINI, after giving instructions which seemed to concern the attempted revolution in Italy, added that it was especially necessary to keep in mind *the affair of Pavia*, that that was the decisive affair, and that all the urgency was there. He announced to CAMPANELLA that MASSARENTI had told him that two men had presented themselves; that, if they were good and sure, they must have money to live a month at Paris, and that he must apply to the banker. MAZZINI added that there were two others at this moment at Paris, but that each of these groups must act separately, without having any communication one with the other. In conclusion, the letter terminated by a word of recommendation "for the Rue Neuve-Menilmontent, where they would find the material."

The individual to whom was addressed this word of recommendation was TIBALDI, who lived in the Rue de Menilmontent. He was arrested, and in his house were found five poniards and twenty charged pistols.

The letter of MAZZINI to MASSARENTI contained similar instructions to those contained in the letter to CAMPANELLA. The letter to TIBALDI recommended the two men who were its bearers, and assured him that he could have confidence in them. These two men were BARTOLOTTI and GRILLI, (now in prison,) who had recently arrived from London, where they had had frequent interviews with MAZZINI before his departure to Italy.

The day that TIBALDI was arrested, BARTOLOTTI and GRILLI presented themselves at his residence and were received by the police, who were there waiting for that purpose.

The authorities have been enabled to seize by the aid of confessions made by the prisoners, an extensive correspondence, which confirms the indications contained in the letters seized the 10th of June, and referred to above. In these letters one of the prisoners reproaches one of his accomplices with negligence, saying that *the old man* was dissatisfied and complaining

In the course of the interrogatory BARTOLOTTI made avowals; he declared that in London he had had two interviews with MAZZINI and with LEDRU ROLLIN. At the end of these interviews he had been sent to Paris with his compatriot GRILLI. His duty, he said, was not to attempt the life of the Emperor, but to hold himself constantly on guard around the Tuileries, so as to know when NAPOLEON went out.

After energetic denials GRILLI declared that since BARTOLOTTI had confessed he was absolved from his oath, and that he would tell all. He then said that he had received the order to assassinate the Emperor, and that that was the object of his visit to Paris. To prove the truth of his statements he indicated the spot where he had concealed two poniards for this object, which TIBALDI had given him for himself and for BARTOLOTTI. These arms were, in effect, found at the place indicated by GRILLI.

TIBALDI, on the contrary, continues to deny energetically the charges brought against him. He is a machinist who has resided some time in Paris.

The prisoners have been sent to the Court of Assizes of the Seine, and will be tried about the 8th or 10th of August. The four tried by contumacy will not be judged before September. These details, drawn principally from the law journals, are no doubt correct.

Society in France, as well as in England, was not prepared to believe that MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN had consented to engage in a scheme of assassination against the Emperor of France. So far as LEDRU ROLLIN is implicated, it may be that if permitted to defend himself he might disprove the charge; but in his absence he will certainly be condemned, since the French Government is exasperated and determined to go to the full extent of the law. They wish to break up the revolutionary committee if possible. The disclaimers of those gentlemen in the London *Times* will produce no effect on the course of justice here.

For the last two weeks the press is surcharged with necrological notices of BERANGER. It must be a rare thing in any country or in any age to see a man who has arrived at the age of 77 escape from those reactions of public opinion so common where life is greatly prolonged beyond the period at which reputation was made. It is not alone the press that has given itself up to this paroxysm of necrologic desolation. Since the body of the illustrious poet was placed in the tomb, the neighborhood of Père la Chaise has undergone a complete change in its general physiognomy. The immense crowds that now flock thither to pay a last tribute to the poet of their hearts, fill the small restaurants, the beer houses, and the streets outside the gates to such a point, that the quarter of La Roquette is in a perpetual *fête*. Whole families make this pious pilgrimage together to the gates of the new Mecca; and as fatigue overcomes them they rest at the hotels of the neighborhood, and thus pain and gayety, mourning and enjoyment, are strangely mixed up. The number of crowns of immortelles thrown on the deceased poet's tomb is so great, that they are removed at the end of each day. Many of them are sent from the distant departments of France, and even from foreign countries.

BERANGER has left about a hundred songs which have never been seen by but one or two intimate friends. He has also left an autobiography which will be published under the title of "Memoirs of BERANGER," a work that is said to contain appreciations upon the men and the works that were contemporaneous with him. His complete works, embracing the new songs and a numerous and interesting correspondence, will be published in September by M. PERROTIN.

M. PERROTIN was the friend of BERANGER and his publisher. You will recollect that in the proclamation of the Prefect of the Seine, announcing to the public the death of BERANGER, and, at the same time, the manner in which the funeral was to take place, the Prefect quoted some words of the poet, beginning with "My dear PERROTIN," and declaring that he wished a private burial, without the noise and confusion of the crowd, &c. Well: the public never believed in this pretended speech of BERANGER: they believe that it was concocted at the Prefecture of Police; and, in consequence, one may now see on all the dead walls of the Faubourg St. Antoine, written in chalk and in charcoal, the words "My dear PERROTIN!" These words suffice to demonstrate the public sentiment

It appears to be true that all the secret societies of the Departments sent deputations to Paris on the occasion of the death of BERANGER, ostensibly to attend his funeral, but in reality to take a hand in any events that might arise.

The *Constitutionnel*, of yesterday, contains another leader on American affairs, which is not just, and is very far from being amiable. It is the old song of disorganized society and republican anarchy. I send you the article herewith, because your readers ought not to be deprived of its perusal. Its closing hit at General JESUP's opinion of the French army, is a *tour de force* in the way of punning, which one does not often encounter in the columns of that journal. The *Débats* in reply to this hit of M. DUNOIS, says, in derision, that "It is to be hoped that these lessons of urbanity will serve to accomplish the civilization of the United States."

But the reply of the *Débats* to the *Constitutionnel* article, contained principally in one paragraph of this morning's issue, ought to find its place here: "A correspondence of the *Times*, which we give in another column," says the *Débats*, "adds new and interesting details on the sequel of the troubles of which New-York has been the theatre. The reader will remark that, as is always the case, the perturbators of that great City belonged generally to the class of foreigners, and, principally, to the German and Irish races. These troubles, limited, moreover, to the quarter inhabited by the turbulent population, were, unfortunately, little favored by the support of the new police of the City. It is cited in proof (by the *Constitutionnel*) that they did not suffice themselves to repress the *émeute*, and that they were obliged, in order to succeed, to have recourse to the armed force, as that invariably happens in Europe, but rarely in the United States."

All that is very kind of the *Débats*, which, on more than one occasion lately, has defended the United States against the insensate attacks of the ministerial journal. But the *Débats* could not refuse to agree with its cotemporary that the reproaches of General JESUP against the French army were unjust and exaggerated.

The *Débats* published, a few days ago, a letter of the Colonel PISACANE, who was one of the active leaders in the late Italian insurrection. The impropriety of publishing a letter written by one of the leaders of the conspiracy, that comprised as one of its features the assassination of the Emperor, was so mal-apropos, that the public, no less than the authorities, expressed a lively surprise. The editors of the journal were called to the Minister's to give an explanation, and got off with that; any journal with a less reputation than the *Débats*, would have received a warning.

The opinion is generally accredited at Paris that Col. PISACANE was killed in the late struggle at Leghorn.

But I have not done with the *Constitutionnel's* attacks on the United States. I find in my note-book a reference to an article of that journal, published a week or more ago, in which the return of PAROT, and the venality that presided at his trial, are made the text on which to base the remark, "that everything is bought and sold in the United States—justice, honor, governments, tribunals, public virtue, and public honesty." In the article of M. DUBOIS, reference is again made to this trial; but these gentlemen forget that all the venality was on the side of the plaintiffs, and that the actors were Frenchmen.

M. SAVAGE, just deceased, is vaunted by the French press as the inventor of steamboats, to the total exclusion of the invention of FULTON. He died in poverty, and the Emperor, who had already allowed him a small pension, will continue the pension to his family, and intends, besides, to erect to his memory a handsome monument, designed to transmit to posterity the name of the inventor of steamboats.

General MACMAHON, who, you will recollect, led the charge on the Malakoff, expects to be made a Marshal of France on the occasion of the Fête Napoleon, the 15th of August. Marshal CANROBERT, who, with the Marshals PELISSIER and BOSQUET, is now at the Springs of Vichy, is soon to be married to the widow of Count ESTERHAZY, who was formerly a Mademoiselle de ROHAN.

MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

THE TEHUANTEPEC QUESTION.

The Spanish Trouble—Insult to an American Consul—Presidential Election—Letter from Gen. Santa Ana.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

At the present time we are all suspense here for the arrival of the mail from the United States and the dispatches said to be on their way to the American Minister from Washington. By letters received here, *viâ* Havana, from Mr. ROBLES, the Mexican Minister at Washington, I learn that the first grand object of the forthcoming instructions is the settlement of the Tehuantepec question,—to confirm to actual and legal grant-holders the right to the transit, and to secure for that transit such guarantees and protection as will place it forever beyond the caprices of a few penniless schemers here and elsewhere. If the Tehuantepec route be not much overvalued, this tardy step to a just course will be of the utmost importance to the commerce of the world. From the amount of interest which has been taken in the Tehuantepec Isthmus by all classes of men, from the calculating commercial man down to the merest adventurer, I cannot but infer it must really be of great importance—a fine country, and just the place for the transit from one ocean to the other. However, I shall speak of Tehuantepec more at length hereafter, when it is positively known that its destinies are firmly fixed in the hands of men who can do something with it. I shall then take pleasure in laying before the commercial men of New-York some facts that will be interesting to them with regard to the trade of this country—what it is, or rather what it is not, and what it might be.

The talk here about the Spanish difficulty fills a large void that otherwise would be a stale monotony. About ten days since General ALVAREZ, who has been made to bear the burden of the blame of the present trouble with Spain, according to the representations of Spaniards in Mexico, and the Press of Cuba and Spain, came out with a stunning manifesto to the "Enlightened People of Europe and America." General ALVAREZ does not, in this case, indulge in Mexican politeness, but deals some upon the Spaniards with the fierceness of a tiger. With a bound he covers them, and then falls to work upon them until he has entirely used them up. All of their representations he denies, and rebuts with documentary proof. This done, he calls the Spaniards all manner of bad names; says they are constantly meddling with the affairs of the country; lending aid to reactionists, and in some cases taking a hand in revolutions themselves; they are robbers of the natives of the *tierra caliente*, and, furthermore, they are most cruel and inhuman taskmasters over their poor victims. General ALVAREZ does not stop yet. He asks President COMONFORT to send some of the Spaniards out of the country. This manifesto has created considerable talk, and may yet work great ruin to Spaniards who have large interests in Mexico. This class justly feels the danger of their present position. They may be stripped of all at a day's notice, and the good, in such a case, must suffer equally with those who have attained their wealth by questionable means.

Whilst the Spanish affair is exciting attention, persons are offering schemes to the President to save the nation. Conspicuous amongst those who frequent the palace for this purpose is General GONZALEZ, who, as you know, is always rife for things of the kind. He has offered to this Government $500,000, five ships, (steamers, I believe, of less than the *Great Eastern* size,) men and arms. This gentleman has had many interviews with COMONFORT, but rumor says it will not be the policy of Mexico, in the event of a war, to trust much to Cubans, or, in fact, any people that have had the misfortune of a Spanish education. Spanish blood is naturally bad enough, and I believe COMONFORT knows enough of his people to be convinced that, in case of a war, the Anglo-Saxon blood will have to be called upon to save him and his nation. He now wants proof that such a class of men could be had.

With all the signs of the times one cannot fail to come to the conclusion that something grand is about to occur on the soil of Mexico. For the past two years little has occurred but outrages, assassinations, robberies, revolutions, &c., &c. Americans have been abused, sometimes justly, but frequently outrageously. Americans have been murdered, sometimes with a show of justice, but frequently barbarously. The Star-spangled banner has been insulted, American Consulates have been closed by the actions of local officials, and as our Government should blush at such an occurrence, if she did not ask some explanation, I am forced to class them as outrages to our nation. These things have been going on whilst the United States seems to have laid it down as her policy to wait for a long score before she urged a day of reckoning. How stupid and disastrous to individual interests is this course of our Government, and how different from the course always taken by John Bull. Look but for a moment at the affair of Tepic. Two Consulates were there closed by the order of a State Governor—one an American Consulate, the other a British. The English Government has forced this Government to apologise for the madness of her State Governor; has forced this Government to salute the crescent of the British flag over the Consulate; has forced the acknowledgment of a responsibility for indemnity for closing a Consulate, and, in fact, has done all in her power to show Mexico what is the deference due to her flag. What has the United States done? Nothing. With shame I say it. Her agents here, moved by other interests than that of patriotic pride, have allowed Mr. FORBES to remain an exile and still bear the stigma that Mexico has withdrawn from the British Consul *per force*.

Another case similar to that of Mr. FORBES' has just come off. Mr. SMITH, United States Vice Consul at Mazatlan, has been *imprisoned*. From a reliable source I am informed that this outrage upon a United States agent was brought about in this way: A vessel arrived at Mazatlan from San Francisco, with her papers in regular order. A short time after her arrival a person claimed to have loaned $1000 on her in San Francisco. As this loan was not noticed in the vessel's papers, the American Consul refused to have anything to do with it. The claimant then went to a judge of the place and succeeded in getting judgment against and having the vessel sold. At the sale the Captain came forward and claimed to be owner, a claim that was denied by the vessel's papers, which gave her to a person resident in Boston. The vessel (the *Ada*) was then sold for a price much below her value, and subsequent developements go to show that a regular conspiracy had been concocted by the Captain and the person under whose judgment she was sold, from which the judge cannot altogether be cleared. Mr. SMITH, after the sale, entered his protest, which, not being of a flattering nature to the judge, this dignitary had Mr. S. hauled up before him, and on his acknowledging the authorship of the protest, had him marched off to jail as a common criminal.

COMONFORT is undoubtedly elected by an overwhelming majority. At present, he has within a few of 2,000 of the votes of the electoral college. The next candidate to him has but 62.

In this valley there is now one road running and another on which the track is nearly all laid down. You cannot imagine the enthusiasm that prevails amongst the people here to travel behind the locomotive. The rush and jam for seats in Broadway omnibuses, after 4 o'clock of a rainy day, cannot give you a correct notion; nor can a recollection of the days of jingling-bells and good sleighing furnish a picture of animation so lively as some of our trains afford when they are leaving the dépôt in this city for Guadalupe Hidalgo. I have just learned from a reliable source that Mr. BARRON and the wealthy ESCANDON have succeeded in closing a bargain with the Government of Mexico for the building of the road between this city and Vera Cruz. There is nothing remaining now but the closing up of the papers. The fact of these two gentlemen having taken hold of this important work is a positive guarantee that a few years more will see the cars whizzing away from this valley to the sea.

On the 2d Dr. NAPHEGYI had an inauguration of the Gas-works of Mexico. The usual amount of flummery and show was gone through with that characterises Mexican celebrations. The gas does not yet run in the streets, and it is hard to say when it will, although the contractor is doing the best he can according to his means.

LETTER FROM GEN. SANTA ANA.

Gen. SANTA ANA, in a letter published in the *Trait d'Union* of July 31, distinctly repudiates the publication pretending to be "The Public Manifesto of ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA," which was made over the date of April 5, at Carthagena. He writes from Turbaco, in New-Granada, on the 30th of June, and declares that his promised view of his own relations to Mexican history, and his criticism upon the recent events which have taken place since "by unfortunate circumstances he has been compelled to sever himself from his country," is still in process of preparation. He thinks the false document (which certainly was not very creditable to the modesty or the sense of its imputed author) was composed in Havana, and requests the *Prensa* and *Diario* of that city to publish his disavowal of the authorship.

Mexican Items.

From the Mexican Extraordinary.

Gen. URAGA, who is now in exile, and whom we noticed not long since as having received a conditional permit to return to his country, has addressed a letter to a friend in this city, who has given a portion of it to the *Siglo* for publication. In this he says that he is bound to serve his country in some shape, in the event of a war with Spain. He will willingly be a soldier or sailor to combat the enemies of his country. His letter is dated New-York, July 7th.

The *Diario de Avisos* questions how such a report, as we published regarding SANTA ANA's death, could have come to our possession, and endeavors to discredit it. All we know about it is that letters have been received in this city containing such a report as having come from Havana. For the gratification of the *Diario*, however we will state that we entirely agree

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

Road Excavations—Solar Light and Combustion—Achromatic Telescopes—Coinage—Climate of Texas—Phenomena of Winds—"Northers" not Unhealthful—Periodicity of Atlantic Storms—Longitudes—Curious Ice Crystals—Fossils of the St Lawrence—Lake Levels—Remarkable Phenomena—Arrow-Headed Inscriptions—Shall There be a Universal Language?

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1857.

The Association resumed its Sessions this morning. Dr. B. A. GOULD was appointed temporary Chairman, and Prof. W. M. GILLESPIE opened the day with a paper "on the Warped Surfaces occurring in Road Excavations and Embankments," said to possess great practical interest to engineers. I give a condensed statement of its contents.

To determine the amount of earth necessary to be moved in making the "cuts" and "fills" of roads engineers take "cross-sections," or "profiles," of the ground at right angles to the line of road, at convenient intervals, and then calculate by various methods, usually near approximations, the volume included between each pair of these cross-sections. The distances apart at which these cross-sections are taken are determined by the engineer according to the nature of the ground; his aim being that there shall not merely be no abrupt change of height between each pair of these cross sections, but that the *surface* from one to the other shall *vary uniformly*, gradually passing, for example, from a small to a great degree of slope, or from a slope to the right into a slope to the left, without any sudden variation at any one place.

The surface fulfilling this condition, since it is everywhere *straight* in some direction, is evidently a *ruled surface*; and since the extreme profiles are seldom parallel, it will be a *warped* or *twisted* surface. Our engineers have been accustomed to consider these surfaces as *not admitting of precise calculation*, but only of a degree of approximation varying with the nearness of the cross-sections. The object of this paper was to examine the correctness of this position; first, by a discussion of the precise nature of the surface; and second, an investigation of a formula applying to it.

The Professor arrived at the conclusion that *the familiar "Prismoidal formula" can be applied with perfect accuracy to such solids, having one of their faces a warped surface generated as in our first, or third, hypothesis.* The practical effect of the adoption of these views would be a great saving of labor to agencies, since they could take sections as far apart as the ground varied uniformly, *no matter how great the variation*; while at present they endeavor to get them so near together that the ground between may be sensibly plane.

INFLUENCE OF SOLAR LIGHT ON THE PROCESS OF COMBUSTION.

The next paper read, by JOHN LE CONTE, M. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the South Carolina College, was one of great interest, and presented in an exceedingly agreeable manner. It was entitled "Preliminary Researches on the alleged influence of Solar Light on the Process of Combustion," and exposes a popular fallacy, hitherto sustained by the results of careless "scientific" examination. A popular opinion has long prevailed in England and this country that the admission of the light of the sun to an ordinary fire, tends to *retard* the process of combustion. In some instances, the practice of placing screens before the fire-place, or of closing the shutters of the apartment, may be traced to the prevalent belief, that the access of sunlight to the burning materials is unfavorable to the continuance of the phenomenon of combustion. Most physical philosophers, very naturally, regard this opinion as a mere popular prejudice; probably originating in the well-known apparent dulling of flames, which takes place when they are exposed to strong light. The flame of a jet of burning hydrogen is scarcely visible in the diffused light of a clear day; that of an ordinary alcohol lamp is barely appreciable to the eye when exposed to the direct sunshine; while a portion of ignited charcoal which glows in the dark, appears to be extinguished when placed in the sunlight. These familiar phenomena, attributable to well-established physico-physiological laws, seem to afford a much more rational explanation of the origin of the popular opinion, than to suppose it to be based upon accurate observations relating to the actual rapidity of burning.

In the year 1825 Dr. THOMAS MCKENVER, of England, published a series of experiments in the *Annals of Philosophy*, which seemed to show that there is a real foundation for the popular opinion, and that solar light does actually retard the process of combustion. These results were copied by the contemporary scientific journals, and were considered as proving beyond a doubt, that what had previously been esteemed a "vulgar error," was, in reality, an instinctive popular induction based upon experience and observation. Even the great German chemist, LEOPOLD GMELIN, in his *Hand-book of Chemistry*, announces Dr. M'KENVER'S conclusions, without expressing any misgivings in relation to their accuracy. No one thought it worth while to repeat these remarkable experiments, and to subject the inferences to the rigorous tests which the physical sciences demand. For, it should not be forgotten, that in physics (unlike Mesmerism, Spiritualism, *et hoc genus omne*,) nothing is admitted into the domains of acknowledged truth, which is not capable of verification by any skillful experimentalist.

The important bearing which these results seem to have on the influence of solar light on chemical processes, as well as on certain modern theories, induced Professor LE CONTE during the months of May and June last, to undertake a series of experiments with the view of testing the validity of Dr. MCKENVER'S conclusions. In order to understand what follows, it is necessary to state that Dr. MCKENVER made his experiments by determining the rate of burning of tapers and candles, when the combustion took place alternately in a darkened room, and in the sunshine in the open air. In every case he found the combustion was more rapid in the dark than in the sunshine; the excess in the former varying from 5 to 11 per cent. He supposed that the chemical rays exercise a deoxidizing power which, to some extent, interferes with the rapid oxidation of the combustible matter. In confirmation of this view, he made an experiment, which appeared to indicate that a taper burns more rapidly in the red than in the violet extremity of the solar spectrum.

In attempting a repetition of these experiments, Professor LE CONTE found it impossible to secure that freedom from agitation in the atmosphere which the investigation demanded, so long as he pursued Dr. MCKENVER'S plan of exposing the burning body to the sunshine in the open air. There were, likewise, other considerations which urged him to modify the method of investigation; and among others, it occurred to him, that, as in Dr. MCKENVER'S experiments, the temperature of the air which supplied oxygen for combustion in the sunshine, was about 120 above that in the darkened room, the rarefaction produced by heat might exercise some influence in retarding the rate of burning in the sunlight. He also desired to exaggerate the supposed influence, by using a concentrated pencil of solar light instead of ordinary sunshine.

In conducting his experiments Prof. LE CONTE endeavored to secure two conditions, viz:

1. Absolute calmness in the atmosphere.

2. Exposure of the flame to the influence of intense solar light, without heating the surrounding air.

The first condition was secured by performing all of the experiments in a large lecture room, with all of the doors and windows closed. To secure the second condition, he employed a portion of the apparatus belonging to a large solar microscope, consisting of the reflecting mirror, the condensing lens and tube, together with the mechanical arrangements for adjusting the direction of the light. As the condensing lens was upwards of four inches in diameter, the intensity of the light could be increased nearly tenfold: so that its effects ought to be enormously exaggerated. This arrangement cut off all of the influence of exterior agitations of the atmosphere; while he concentrated pencil of light, thus thrown on the flame, traversed it, as well as the surrounding air, without imparting a sensible amount of heat to the latter.

In his experiments, Prof. LE CONTE used the best wax-candles. These were found to burn with remarkable uniformity, provided the air is calm, and they be allowed to continue burning a sufficient length of time to form a well-defined cup for the melted wax, and to establish regularity in the process of combustion. The rate of burning was determined by measuring a portion of the wax-candle to the bottom of one of the scale-pans of a tall balance, and accurately noting the time it required to consume a given weight, say 60 or 100 grains. It will be observed that his arrangements enabled him to ascertain the rapidity of consumption of the candle alternately in the darkened room, and with a pencil of concentrated sun light directed on the flame, without moving any portion of the apparatus, and therefore tested its influence under the same external conditions. It is unnecessary to go into details; suffice it to say, that under these circumstances, Prof. LE CONTE found the rate of combustion to be sensibly the same in the dark and in the sunshine: the slight variations not exceeding the limits of experimental inaccuracies. These negative results are considered more significant, from the fact that if light exercised any decided retarding influence on the rate of combustion which Dr. M'KENVER'S experiments seemed to indicate, we might reasonably anticipate a much more striking effect when its intensity was increased tenfold by the action of a lens. Professor LE C. thinks that the results obtained by Dr. M'KENVER were not produced by the influence of solar light, but by want of identity in the external conditions, and particularly by the higher temperature of the air which supplied the combustion in the sunshine, and the irregular agitations to which it was subjected in his mode of experimenting. Prof. LE C.'s own experiments afford a striking illustration of the effects produced by comparatively slight alterations in the external conditions, on the rate of combustion. For, although he found the rate of burning to be the same in the dark and in the sunshine, on any given day, yet it varied from day to day, according to the barometric pressure and temperature of the air. This fact led him to investigate the probable effects of the three external conditions, which may be supposed to influence the process of combustion.

1. Inasmuch as an increase or diminution of barometric pressure, *ceteris paribus*, necessarily augments or lessens the density of the air, and consequently influences the amount of oxygen contained in a given volume, we should *a priori* expect that it must exercise a corresponding effect on the rate of combustion. But we are not left to mere conjecture on this point. The experiments of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY prove that combustion is accelerated in condensed, while it is retarded in rarefied air. But the most striking and satisfactory experiment on the effects of condensed air in accelerating the process of burning, were those furnished incidentally, by Mr. TRIGER, a French Civil Engineer, in the year 1841, during the operations necessary for working a bed of coal underlying the alluvium bordering the river Loire, in the Department of Maine-et-Loire. For the purpose of excluding the semi-fluid quicksand and water, this Engineer employed large sheet iron cylinders more than three feet in diameter, closed at the top, in which air was condensed by a forcing pump incessantly worked by a steam engine. The contrivance succeeded admirably; the elasticity of the dense air within the cylinders, completely counteracting the exterior by hydrostatic pressure. But the workmen were compelled to labor in air condensed under a pressure of three atmospheres. Among other curious results noticed by M. TRIGER, were the remarkable effects of condensed air on combustion. They were very much annoyed by the extraordinary rapidity with which their candle burnt; a difficulty which was only obviated by substituting flax for cotton-threads in the wicks. Precisely analogous phenomena were observed a few years ago by the Engineers of the Wilmington and Manchester Railway, who employed a similar apparatus for securing the foundations for the piers of the Railroad bridge across the Great Pee Dee river in South Carolina. They afford a striking confirmation of the influence of condensed air in accelerating the process of combustion.

On the contrary, the observations of MR. J. MITCHELL, Quartermaster of Artillery in the English Army, at Bangalore, in India, prove conclusively that the "Fuses of Shells" burn more slowly at elevated stations, where the atmosphere is rarefied. At altitudes of 3,000, 6,500 and 7,300 feet, the rates of burning were found to be respectively 10, 20 and 27 per cent slower than at the artillery depôt. These facts seem to render it certain that any increase in the density of the air must accelerate combustion, while rarefaction must have an opposite effect.

2. In relation to the influence of the temperature of the air on the process of combustion, Prof. LE CONTE admitted that our information was very meagre. He showed that the experiments of DAVY and others do not touch the question, inasmuch as they do not refer to the effect of temperature on the rate of burning. He contended, however, that so far as increase of temperature influences the density of the air, it is sufficiently evident, *ceteris paribus*, that its effect must be equivalent to a diminution of barometric pressure, and consequently, must tend to retard combustion. In like manner, assuming the temperature of the flame to be constant, it was shown that the draught created by it must be diminished in a warm atmosphere, and thereby tend to retard the rate of burning in hot weather. On the other hand, an augmentation of temperature might tend to accelerate the combustion by favoring the liquefaction of the wax, and facilitating the oxidation of the combustible matter. The last two effects were considered comparatively insignificant; and hence the conclusion was drawn, that the principle influence which temperature exercises on the rate of combustion is connected with its effects on the density of the air; and that, consequently, an increase of temperature should, *ceteris paribus*, retard the process.

3. In relation to the influence of the hygrometric condition of the air on combustion, it was shown that experiment as well as reason alike concur, in proving, that the only effect of the presence of aqueous vapor, is to retard the process of combustion: First, because, it diminishes the amount of oxygen in a given volume of air; and secondly, because, the experiments of DAVY and others, show that the admixture of steam with air, tends to retard the process.

Having illustrated the influence of these three external conditions, Prof. LE C., next proceeded to investigate whether these were adequate to explain the variations in the rates of burning as indicated by observation. The observations requisite for testing the effects of aqueous vapor were wanting; but the effects of barometric pressure and temperature, were subjected to a quantitative test, on the assumption that the rapidity of combustion varies directly as the density of the air. By the application of a mathematical formula, he was enabled to apply this test to his own experiments, as well as to those of Mr. MITCHELL. The ratios between the rates of combustion, were thus compared with the ratios between the corresponding densities of the air under different circumstances. The general result of this comparison was, that the variations in the density of the air are not adequate to explain the whole of the differences in the rates of burning; they explain the greater part of these differences, but there is a small per centage of excess in the rates of combustion, which he thinks attributable to the influence of aqueous vapor, and, perhaps, other causes not yet considered.

This paper is regarded as merely preliminary to a more thorough experimental investigation, which he proposes to undertake during the next twelve months. It is obvious that these researches have a practical bearing, inasmuch as they touch upon the influence of seasons and the state of the weather on the process of combustion.

In the present stage of the investigation, Prof. LE CONTE thinks that two deductions are warranted. 1. That solar light does not seem to exercise any sensible influence on the process of combustion. 2. That variation in the density of the air does exercise a very decided influence on the rapidity of the process: the rate of burning increasing with every increment of density, and vice versa; but the exact ratio between them remains to be determined.

TELESCOPES—COINAGE—THE PECULIARITIES OF TEXAN "NORTHERS."

Professor H. L. SMITH, of Kenyon College, Ohio, submitted an explanation of his "Improvement in the Construction of the Achromatic Telescope," by use of which, he alleged, these instruments could be afforded for a sum much less than heretofore. As well as the reporter could understand, the improvement consisted in the use of a series of lenses of different curvatures, arranged in the barrel of the instrument on a new principle.

Professor ALEXANDER, of Princeton, followed with an abstruse mathematical paper upon Some Special Relations of the Straight Line and the Various Orders of Curves," of no general interest.

Professor J. H. GIBBON presented Part II of his paper on the Diverse Weights Employed in Modern Coinage; the especial subject of the present paper being a history of "karat grain weights." The paper was a labored and thorough compilation of facts as to the origin of the weights in question, and its history to the present time, but presented no new ideas for future adaptation,—although the author came to the conclusion that the day was not distant when the karat grain weights would become obsolete.

"Remarks of the Phenomena of the Texas Norther and Climatology" was the subject of an unwritten "paper" by Col. G. C. FORSHEY, of Texas. He said the phenomena of the Texas "Norther" had been little observed and noted that he had little more than a general description of its character to offer, together with the suggestions of a hypothesis which it had occurred to him might afford a satisfactory explanation. The meteorological phenomena change gradually about the meridian of the Sabine, and further and more exact observations were indispensable, and the subject of their origin could be discussed with certainty.

The prevailing sea-breeze is from the south during the entire Summer. It originates only a few miles from the coast, but extends far inland. It is a constant and reliable mitigation of the extreme drouth of these, and never dies, except occasionally, from 6 to 9 o'clock A. M. The Trade-winds never reach Texas, as they originate at 20 to 23 degrees North latitude; but the reflux furnishes, from above, all the refrigerating air of the Mississippi Valley. It flows from above the inward bound trades, sinks to the earth north of them, and laden with vapors from the Gulf of Mexico, travels north-eastwardly over Texas and the Mississippi Valley, and perhaps the Northern and North-eastern United States. A high stratum lies over it, whose course is rarely disturbed, and its track is marked by the Cirrus clouds. It comes from N. E. W. to S. W. This stratum having crossed the Cordilleras, and discharged its vapors on the western slope, is perfectly dry, and, from its height of several three miles, must be colder than surface-air by nearly 40 degrees. From this stratum the western portion of Texas and all the rainless region of the Rocky, receive their supply, and hence the general barrenness in that quarter, without irrigation. This air has no water to irrigate, and hence the American Desert.

The boundary between these two characters of climate every traveler recognizes at once, as it is marked by the growth of the cactus, as well as by the dryness of the air he breathes. It lies near Gilla drawn northwardly, tangent to the western bends of the Gulf of Mexico, and San Antonio and Austin, Texas, lie very near it. Westwardly of this line cultivation of the great staples are not reliable except by irrigation. The line may be regarded as a belt of country an hundred miles wide, which sometimes reaches the Colorado river in latitude 30°—on the least ance, within the last two years, during which there not two feet of water per annum has fallen at Austin, whereas full five feet is the average due. Somewhat, as during the two preceding years, the line is much further West, when the natural ground had pretty good seasons East of the Colorado; so the long-run 98° to 99° the seasons are similar to those of the Mississippi Valley, and the inexhaustible and unthe fertility of Texas must forever, in future, deny to separate itself by its annual productions.

The Norther is a name given by Texans to a class of storms, occasionally occurring in Summer, but generally in Winter or early Spring. They usually commence in the morning, though they may not reach the observer's position till late in the day. The sky suddenly grows BLACK in the North, the birds seek cover, and in a few minutes a North wind strikes you, "but and foremost," to use a Texan phrase. Generally there is a dash of rain, and afterwards a dry wind which sinks the thermometer very rapidly, in some instances one degree per minute for twenty minutes, but more generally 200 in an hour or two. It blows at the rate of 30 to 45 miles per hour, and lasts 24 to 36 hours. It is much deprecated by the inhabitants, who are compelled to provide Winter clothing as much as for a latitude ten degrees further North. Its exceeding dryness exaggerates the cooling effect experienced, by evaporating all the moisture in the skin. Everything dries at once under its influence, books warp their backs, papers curl, furniture cracks, boards split and the whole surface of the ground yields its dust to fill the air.

The Professor having thus described this phenomenon, asked, What can be the cause of this sudden and long-continued rush of air or winds off to the South? How is its sudden coldness and extreme dryness to be explained? An ordinary storm, fed by currents from all directions, and with an upward discharge in the focus, on the Espyan principle, was perfectly rational; but this sudden rush of the air of Texas, out to sea, was certainly anomalous. The Professor had a hypothesis to offer, simply with the view of attracting the attention and inviting the criticism of men of science. The theory was this: Suppose the whole air of Texas, or the region of the Northern, covered by the stratum of air derived, as ascribed from above, by the reflux of the Trades; this air, having a temperature of about 70° at the south, and with a high dew point and nearly at rest, would be overlaid by a stratum of air two or three miles above, some 300 or 400 colder, and almost perfectly dry. Contrary to the common impression, dry air is heavier than moist air, and consequently there must be a tendency of the superstratum to descend, and return to feed the Trades, no longer supplied from the warm and saturated margins. Suppose, then, a plunge or cataract of the higher, cold, dry air, to take place, and to discharge itself southwardly upon the earth and sea. After the jet first broke through the stratum and pushed its way beneath it, the current would enlarge on both sides, and assume, perhaps, the form of a wedge, widening and sweeping over a large space. The temperature would be somewhat raised by coming under greater pressure, but still it would be much colder than surrounding air, and exhibit all the dry characteristics named. Another of the consequences would be that the storm would first be felt at the point of discharge, and commence later at points both north and south of the initial point. This has been verified in one instance, and requires further observation to test its universality.

The current from the north lifting up the humid, warm air, the latter would have its vapor condensed, and a sudden shower of rain would be the consequence, and in some instances the fall through the cold stratum of air would freeze the rain drops into sleet or snow. This condensation always happens south of the original plunge. North of that point, rain and sleet sometimes occur, but the Norther often sets in perfectly dry and cold.

In response to some inquiries made by Professors CASWELL, ALEXANDER and OLMSTEAD, Professor FORSHAY remarked that the Norther was not considered particularly unhealthful, but was very disagreeable, as there was no escape from its effects. Patients ill of yellow fever were always worse after a Norther, and those in a dangerous condition all died, notwithstanding fires were lighted on the approach of the storm, and the temperature of the hospitals was thus preserved. He further remarked that the Northers seemed to have a weekly periodicity,—that of 12 which he noted last Winter, 11 recovered Saturday or Sunday or both. In answer to an inquiry by Professor CASWELL, he stated that it was always very warm just before the appearance of a Norther.

The periodicity of storms, on the Atlantic coast, was also remarked by several gentlemen. Professor HENRY accounted for it, by supposing that the phenomenon, a given storm, required about a certain period of time to go through its various stages, and reform itself for repetition,—taking, of course, about the same amount of time in each case to go through its several stages.

Professor CASWELL cited the cold Friday, of November, 1810, as presenting some analogy, in its phenomenon, to the "Norther" of Texas. A farmer, who related his experience of that date, told the Professor that the day preceding the remarkable cold snap was warm and sultry. At about 9 o'clock in the evening he went into his barn. Soon after he entered he heard the door rattle, as if shaken by the wind; and when he left the barn, within ten minutes after entering it, the intense cold struck him instantly, and was so severe that he nearly perished in making the short run from the barn to his house. The commencement of that storm, and its peculiar phenomenon, thus described, had always been an unrevealed mystery. Professor CASWELL suggested to Professor FORSHAY, that if he could ascertain the cause of the increased heat just before the Norther commences, he would probably find an easy solution of the storm also.

CURIOUS PHENOMENA IN ICE.

Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, submitted a curious and interesting paper on "Some Phenomena of Ice." If anything strange or curious occurs in any part of the country, the Smithsonian Institution was quite sure to hear of it, and in this way more questions were propounded to its officers than wise men could always answer. A year ago last Winter, on a very cold day, a countryman called upon him and stated that he had come 20 miles to show him something which he thought very extraordinary. The article was a common tin milk pan filled with frozen water. On the top of the ice, rising in its centre was a strange formation, created without apparent cause, consisting of a crystal of ice protruding in a direction oblique to the general surface, in shape something like an isosceles triangle, with its sides slightly curved and corrugated, and its centre hollow. The countryman stated that the pan of water had stood in a cold entry way over night, where it had not been disturbed or agitated in the least, and he desired to know what had caused it to assume this remarkable form, shooting out a pyramid from its centre.

Professor HENRY was unable at the time to answer satisfactorily, but had a drawing made of the object, and laid it aside for future investigation. Last Winter he received another communication, making inquiries in relation to extraordinary workings of ice and the ground which took place at that time. Reflecting upon the latter phenomenon, an explanation of the milk-pan curiosity also occurred to him. It was well known that, in the process of the solidification of melted metals, and the freezing of water, the crystals are produced in the direction of the surface from which the heat escapes. In the freezing of the water in a vessel of the milk-pan shape, the crystals ran across in nearly horizontal lines, crossing each other at an angle of 60 degrees. The water freezing first from the sides and bottom of the vessel, left in the centre and top a triangular space, which the yet unfrozen but still expanding water found too small for it. This unfrozen water was forced up, by hydrostatic pressure, above the frozen surface surrounding it, and held by capillary attraction in this position, until its edges became a ring, or rather a corrugated base section of the future triangular pyramid. When this became frozen, the process of solidifying, still progressing below, continued to force up the water, until another and another section was raised, and the column entirely completed.

Water in the act of congealing expands; but after it has once been frozen ice, it follows the law of all solids, contracting with cold and expanding with heat. Indeed it has been proven to shrink even more than any other solid. This explains the cracking of ice on the lakes, with loud explosions, in very cold weather—the ice shrinking and parting. These cracks always occur in the place of least resistance,—as, for instance, in the narrowest part of the body of water frozen over. The Professor stated further, that the crystals formed on the surface of large bodies of water in the process of freezing were nearly perpendicular,—the coating surface being that exposed to the cold winds. This was easily seen as the ice decayed from exposure to the sun or south wind,—when it breaks to pieces in small columns, the crystals separating each from the other. When ice shrinks and cracks the edges fall down upon the water, forcing the latter up between them. This water, in freezing, expands, and then finds the fissure too small to accommodate its increased bulk,—the consequence of which is, that a ridge is thrown up. The same effect is increased by the subsequent expansion consequent on the recurrence of warm weather—crushing the newly formed ice to heaps or mounds. Remarkable explosions and cracks in the frozen ground occurred from similar causes in various places last Winter, greatly damaging the people in their vicinity.

Some discussion ensued as to the hollowness of the crystal, which was not satisfactorily accounted for. It was suggested, however, that the inclosed water must have found some means of escape ere the solidification was complete.

After choosing Professor SNELL to fill the vacancy in the Sectional Committee, the Section adjourned.

GEOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL—PLIOCENE FOSSILS—LAKE PHENOMENA.

In the Geological Section, Prof. HOSKORD took the Chair this morning, and the business of the day was commenced by Prof. DAWSON, who read a paper on the newer pliocene fossils of the St. Lawrence Valley. The Professor had before him a large number of specimens of these fossils, mostly shells, which he took up one after another and described and exhibited to the members of the Section. He then proceeded to draw some conclusions as to the circumstances under which they were deposited. He did not find reason to think there was any very great difference in climate between their time and the present. They were found at different heights. Here on Montreal Island there was a deposit of them about 470 feet above the level of the sea. The place where they are found seems to have been a sea beach, formed at a time when a strait ran between the new elevations of Montreal Mountain. Another locality of them has been discovered by Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, at Beauport, which are but about 400 feet above the sea level. The limits of the sea at these times must have been very different from the present. If the levels of the shores were the same, the sea in which beach the bed first spoken of was deposited, must have extended up as far as Niagara Falls in the West. In the north, owing to the greater height of the intervening hills, it could only have connected with the Arctic Sea by the eastward, as at present. Then we have these shells again at about 120 feet above the sea level. Here we have beds of sand resting upon beds of stiff clay, on the surface of which is a sandy clay, which is full of these shells—and this sandy clay is pretty clearly a littoral deposit—but could not have been contemporaneous with the shore first spoken of, from the great difference of level—and as soon as we get into the stiff clay, we lose all traces of these shore shells. Hence, Professor D. inferred that the clay was deposited in deep water, probably when the sea stood at the level of the first bed, and was then elevated so as to receive the latter bed of shells, thus decreasing the extent of the sea from the great extent which it had at first.

After some discussion upon the paper of Prof. DAWSON, the second paper was read by Mr. G. WHITTEMORE, on the fluctuations of level in the American Lakes.

Mr. WHITTEMORE said the observations which he had made and collected of the fluctuations of the water in Lakes Erie and Superior, went back as far as 1810. The results were in process of publication by the Smithsonian Institute, and he would only therefore speak of one phase of these phenomena. He had had access to observations on the stage of the water at Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Detroit, Rochester, and the Sault Ste. Marie's Canal. From these he found three kinds of fluctuations, a general rise and fall extending through long periods, but without regularity; a general fluctuation occurring within each year without reference to the stage of the water; and an irregular oscillation of from a few inches to a few feet, continuing from one to 24 hours.

The general rise and fall no doubt arose, he said, from the changes of the seasons, the lakes being merely the reservoirs of the drainage of large areas. On short streams rains produce high water in a short time, but on the Mississippi, the Orinoco, the Ganges, &c., it is months before the rise is perceived in the lower parts of the river—and the same result would be perceived in the St. Lawrence, the outlet of all the lakes, which receives its waters from as far as the Mesabi range and the prairies of Wisconsin, especially in consequence of the checks which the water meets with at the various lakes.

As to the changes in the height of the water from one year to another, the average in Lake Erie from the highest in 1838 to the lowest in 1819 is about seven feet. On Lakes Huron and Michigan there are evidences of a change of twelve feet in the life of trees now living. The fluctuation on Lake Superior since 1845 has been about three feet. In Lake Ontario from 1838 to 1854 the greatest range was four feet nine inches. The yearly changes are not more than a foot and a half. The highest water does not come at the same time of the year in all the lakes, occurring in Lake Superior in September or October, and the lowest water in February or March, while in Erie June is the high water month, the low water months being the same, and nearly the same with Ontario. They are lower in the Winter because their streams bring in less water then. The late climate of Lake Superior tends to make high water in Superior later, though low water is about the same. Toe thaw on Lake Superior comes some four or six weeks behind that of Erie, and its greater size and smaller streams require more time to fill it up.

The irregular fluctuations have been noticed ever since the times of the Jesuit explorers. They have been attributed to sudden atmospheric changes. Mr. WHITTLESEY had noticed none of more than two feet high in stormy weather, and a foot and a half in calm weather, during ten years' exploration on Lake Superior, and two years' residence at Eagle River. He found the average of a complete oscillation about 4½ minutes; the vertical range of the wave being about four inches, and coming in a line parallel to the above. The pulsations are less regular in stormy than in windy weather; but they occur in all conditions of the atmosphere, and at all times of the day. They are not confined to the great lakes, but are also in the smaller lakes of New-York, and perhaps might be found in the ocean. Mr. WHITTLESEY found no connection between them and any barometric change, but was inclined to look to electro magnetic influences. If there is such a barometric wave, it would, he thought, be due to causes seated on the land.

Mr. FILLMORE said, being from Buffalo, he had taken a great interest in the paper, and asked if the rise of water was the same in all the lakes? Mr. WHITTLESEY said it was not.

Dr. DEWEY said the amount of fluctuation on Lake Ontario, measured at the mouth of Genesee River, had not exceeded four feet and five or six inches, during the eleven years that he had been able to have recorded observations. At Buffalo the change was evidently greater. He desired to call special attention to the great amount of fluctuation noticed at Buffalo, which was 15 feet, and to inquire if there were not local causes there for so great a rise, which did not exist elsewhere along the coast. There is manifestly a rise there which is not heard of elsewhere, as if that place were a kind of funnel, which caused such rises of water, as it did the high tides in the Bay of Fundy. He thought such a rise would not take place unless the spot was so situated that the winds brought in upon it the waters from a wide extended area. There was also a notion among the Indians, which they gave to the French and the English, and which was now firmly rooted among the sailors on the lakes, that there was a regular fluctuation in the water every seven or nine years, and it was argued that it must be so, because the Indians had observed it. He did not desire to do battle for the accuracy of Indian observation, but we all know, that with even the educated part of our community, their impressions upon such a point are worth absolutely nothing. Actual measurement is necessary. So some years ago it was announced that Ontario was lower than it had been for fifteen years, which was proved by a vessel becoming visible which had sunk in fifteen feet of water, and in another place there was a stream which came into the lake with two or three feet fall, which never had been known before. But the measurements showed that the water was actually not so low by six inches as the year before.

With the fitful fluctuations he was not so much acquainted, and he did not think they were as frequent in Ontario as in the upper lakes, but when they do come they are generally startling. At the port of Genesee they were sometimes three or four feet. The first that is known of it, the water will be so much lower, and in a few minutes it all comes back again. Such a thing occurred at Rochester about two years ago, and at Oswego on the same day. There there was timber kept in in large quantities by a boom, and the outward flow of water was so strong that it broke the boom and carried the timber into the lake. Toe owners were, of course, in great trepidation, but before they could get out their boats, the wave came back, bringing the timber with it, where it staid after several fluctuations.

Prof. D. went on to say that these phenomena had been satisfactorily accounted for six or seven times in the last ten years, by supposing volcanic action in the bed of the Lake, which would account for it very well if there were the slightest proof of the fact; as it was it must be classed with that hypothesis of a certain philosopher about the Bay of Fundy, who thought there was a large crack in the earth there, and when the tide rushed in and became heavy on the bay the land sunk and let the water rush in upon it in such powerful tides, and when the tides fell again the land rose up to its place. He had noticed such fluctuations occurring after heavy storms, and thought storms were one cause of them.

Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, said, in confirmation of that view, that at Mackinac the common people would foretell the wind by these fluctuations.

Mr. FILLMORE said that as to the 15 feet of change in Lake Erie there was a heavy gale from the southwest, in 1844, for several days, which, it was said, raised the water 9 feet, the highest ever known; and, at another time, under a strong East wind, the bottom of the Canal was laid bare, and these two instances he supposed made up the 15 feet.

Mr. HUNT then read a paper upon the Parallelism between the Crystalline rocks of the Laurentian and Silurian formations, arguing that both were metamorphic in their characters. His views called forth several strong compliments to his chemical knowledge, though the members did not all appear to fall in with his conclusions.

Mr. RAMSAY then addressed the Section at some length on the Physical Breaks and the Breaks in the succession of Life in the British rocks. What he said was in the highest degree instructive and interesting, and was delivered so clearly as plainly to show the speaker to be a master of his subject. It is impossible, in this letter, to give anything like a report of Mr. RAMSAY'S remarks. His idea was to notice the remarkable breaks in the succession of life, in passing from one geologic age to another—the species and genera of one becoming almost entirely extinct at the commencement of another, and being followed by new orders of creation. The reason of this he would not, of course, undertake to give, but he desired to bring before so large an assembly of scientific men the facts of these changes, and to point out that there were at the same time remarkable changes in the physical condition of the world, which were, perhaps, the immediate cause of the destruction of the species which had previously existed.

Mr. RAMSAY exemplified the changes in organic life by a map which he had prepared, showing the geologic series one after the other, and representing the number of species and genera in each by curves in red and blue ink running from one limit of each system to the other, and carried bigger in proportion to their number in each age, giving their number also by figures underneath the number of species and genera which passed from one age into another. He also displayed some beautiful photos of fossil shells. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the proofs that the climate of Great Britain was much colder than at present in the Pleistocene period, though there was then a subsidence of two or three thousand feet. There were manifestly glaciers then. The moraines were as perfect in form as those formed by glaciers now. The moraines now often form dams across valleys. Just such dams are to be found in Wales, and the moraines are composed of precisely similar stones, and with the same markings as those of the present age. And there are exhibited drawings of stones from the ancient and modern moraines, to show the similarity of the markings.

He spoke also of the probability of the permian period being also a period of glacial action, and thought that there was the same connection between the great change from the organic life of the carboniferous period, so very rich, to the comparative poverty of the permian period, and the similar change in passing from the pliocene to the pleistocene period, that there was between a change from a warm to a cold climate in both cases.

He also alluded to the fact that almost all the forms which are proposed for us from the earlier ages are species, but thought we must not argue from this that there were not continents and land formations then. In his opinion there were both, but their traces had passed away, being more easily destroyed.

Prof. DANA asked of Mr. RAMSAY had taken into account in his map the fact that the ages were not of equal duration; that the carboniferous rocks, for instance, were four or five times as thick as the permian, and should have taken up four or five times as long a period.

Mr. RAMSAY reminded Prof. DANA that almost all the formations of the carboniferous period were confined to the carboniferous limestones, and they were not so thick as the permian rocks.

Prof. HITCHCOCK reminded upon the marshes in Wales, which were so remarkable that they struck him before he had been two days there, though he was there unaware of the views of British geologists on the point.

Prof. GUYOT spoke of the excellence of Mr. RAMSAY'S map, and said we ought to have a similar one for all parts of the earth. He was inclined to think that we need not have so low a temperature during the glacial periods as Mr. RAMSAY imagined, and thought Mr. R. could not do better than to give up that idea at once.

Prof. DAWSON said the paper was a very interesting one, and one which clearly called for a longer discussion than could be given to it this afternoon, and he moved that the matter be postponed until Monday, which was done, and the Section adjourned.

REMARKABLE ARROW-HEADED INSCRIPTIONS—ARE THEY SANSCRIT?

Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE read a long and interesting paper on "Arrow-head or wedge inscriptions." Dr. MCILVAINE stated that the inscriptions which formed the subject of his lecture were the work of that Assyrian people who settled on the plains of Shinar, and who erected vast buildings chiefly of sun-burnt clay, which material was frequently piled up to an almost incredible height. When these buildings became ruins the upper compartments fell down and crumbled to dust on their substructure, making a mound covered with verdure on which the shepherds now fed their flocks. Under these mounds were preserved those inscriptions and monuments, with which the lower compartments had been filled. Such mounds were very numerous; but few had yet been opened without yielding important discoveries. Thus a large amount of reading matter had been collected. One room had been discovered which contained so many of these inscribed cylinders of brick that it had been called the House of the Rolls, like that mentioned by Ezra the prophet. This people were remarkable for the boldness with which they impressed the record of their exploits upon the most imperishable natural objects. The proposal to carve Mount Athos into the statue of ALEXANDER, which seemed at first sight to be nothing but the product of oriental flattery, was in exact accordance with the views of the Persians, who sculptured their great deeds on the sides of the mountains. All the letters in the inscriptions of the mounds were composed of one element, the arrow-headed character. The people who had invented this mode of commemorating events seemed conscious of the importance of their discovery; for the instrument by which the impression was made upon the clay had been found laid up on an altar like a religious object. From the use of these inscriptions on clay, the use of the character passed to stone, for which the simplicity of its form was well adapted. By various combinations this element was employed for the phonetic purposes of different tongues. At least seven such applications of it had been made out. In some of these the letter A was formed by one combination; in another by another one; and in another by one differing from both. In some of the oldest the signs were not letters at all, but ideographs. These were found on rock tables in their natural positions, and were commonly trilingual; the three tongues being distributed among the three great families, into which comparative philology and ethnology lead to the belief that mankind was then divided. It would seem that some of the modern conclusions of science might have been known to those ancient people, for one of the kings, who boasted he was conquering, began his inscription by saying, "I am an Arian," or as we would now be said, I am Caucasian; but the explanation was to be found in the fact that these three families were largely diffused over the whole Persian territory, and these were called the Persians, Babylonians, and Tartars. Beginning with the last of the languages found on these tablets, he would observe that it had formerly been supposed to be the language of the Medes; but it had now come to be acknowledged that the language of the Medes and Persians were identical, as was indeed stated by Strabo, and as might be supposed from the proverb derived from the scriptures respecting the permanence of the laws of the Medes and the Persians, which proverb made it plain, that their most important institutions were the same. The language, then, of this column had been found to be Tartar or Scythian, modified by the influence of the Sanscrit and Arabic. This had been suspected by RAWLINSON and demonstrated by NORRIS. The modern Tartar languages which it most resembled were extremely rude. Its alphabet or syllabarium, for many of the signs indicated syllables rather than letters, had no genders, and all the inflexions of the nouns were made by additions. It had two forms of the dative, that indicated in English by the preposition *to*, and that indicated by the preposition *for*. It had cases to indicate the falling of a body—toe coming of a person to a place—the times of the day, etc. There were many imperfections also, which were supplied by Persian words, without which the translation could not take place. The names of the Mooth were not translated, but the Persian name transferred; so were the names of the several countries and the numerals; and while in the Persian column the name of the deity of the Persians was given without explanation—Hormas, in the Tartar column the word Hormas was followed by an explanation that he was the God of the Arian people. From these facts he deduced these conclusions, that the people to whom this language belonged were uncivilized

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1857

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The great excitement of yesterday was the sudden arrival of the steamer *Tennessee*, from Greytown, having on board 260 deserters from the army of Gen. WALKER. These poor fellows accepted the invitation of the Costa Rican government, and took refuge in its camp when WALKER'S cass had become hopeless. Fulfilling their promise, the Costa Ricans provided for them, until the arrival of the *Tennessee*, which by a stipulation with the parties to whom the Transit Contract was awarded, left this port on the 1st of August, for the purpose of bringing them home. The story of their adventures and suffering, from the day of leaving WALKER at Rivas until now, we have detailed at length this morning. How they were received in town yesterday—were marched up to the City Hall, and paraded, a melancholy spectacle, on its steps, while sundry politicians pleaded charity for them; how they were promenaded through Wall-street, where they collected $16 (!)—were fed in a Fulton Market eating-house, and the hill $61 planked down from the collections, and the spicy speech of one of the deserters in the Park at dusk, together with the manifesto of the deserters—we also publish in full. Eight of the deserters were sent to the Almshouse, two to Bellevue Hospital, three forwarded to Philadelphia, and the rest quartered for the night at the Police Stations—except a few whose credit was good enough to secure their beds and board at the hotels.

Dates from Mexico to the 4th inst. bring accounts of an insult offered to the United States Vice-Consul at Mazatlan. A vessel which arrived at that port from San Francisco, was sold in satisfaction of the claim of a private party in Mazatlan, whereupon Mr. SMITH, the Consul, entered a protest against the sale. This protest being deemed a contempt of the judicial authorities, Mr. SMITH was locked up in jail, and so remained at last advices. The election returns indicate the election of President COMONFORT by an overwhelming majority. Much anxiety was manifested to know the result of the imbroglio with Spain. Gen. ALVAREZ had issued a manifesto in relation to the Spanish-Mexican question, which is fiercely antagonistic to Spain. The Tehuantepec transit route was the subject of much comment in the country. SANTA ANA has written a letter denying the authorship of the bombastic proclamation lately put forward under his name.

Our Kansas correspondent transmits interesting intelligence up to the 8th inst. The troops which had returned to Lawrence accomplished nothing in their search for the Indians, who were reported to have committed outrages at Fort Riley. The telegraph states that a great number of indictments have been found by Judge CATO'S Court against persons in and about Topeka. Gov. ROBINSON, it is said, is to be tried upon the old charge of usurpation of office.

At the Board of Governors yesterday it was proposed that Dr. SANGER'S "monograph on syphilis and prostitution in New-York, which had been prepared at the suggestion of the Board, should be referred to a special Committee, with power to subscribe for 1,000 copies so, as to insure its publication." Gov. M. T. PINCKNEY was the only opposing member of the Board. It was argued that the production was the result of official direction, and that it would prove of great public benefit [illegible] indirectly to diminish the future burdens of the Department. For the sake of perfect [illegible] was laid over for a week.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, at the City Hall. All vessels, hereafter, from Trinidad de Cuba, will be allowed to come up to the City in fifteen days, the yellow fever at that place having abated.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Eleven applications for licenses were received. They meet again on Tuesday.

The difficulties that have stood in the way of the thorough organization of the Metropolitan Police force, we are assured, will immediately be removed. Every Precinct will have its proper complement of men, and the utmost vigilance will be observed. Indeed, we are promised a more numerous and better disciplined Police than the City has ever yet seen.

The Young Men's National American Club held a meeting last night, or rather a part of it did, for after the grand row they had at their last election, (August 10,) when their archives for safety were taken to the Station-House of the Fifteenth Precinct, one portion of the Club, comprising the friends of CHAS. T. MILLS, met and elected him President, by a vote of 37 out of 40. Another portion of the Club, who deemed Mr. FREDERICK VAN AMBURGH to have been reelected President, would not of course recognize this election, and therefore did not attend this meeting, the call for which was signed by CHAS. T. MILLS as President. A statement of the difficulties was read, and then resolutions were passed censuring and suspending from membership the absent Mr. VAN A. and several of his friends. GEORGE COPWAY and others then spoke.

The Americans of the eastern Wards of the City, classed as the "Regenerators" of the American Party, held their second meeting last evening at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 315 Grand-street. Mr. ANDREW LEWIS was appointed Chairman, and T. B. SANDFORD Secretary. The Chairman announced that the Committee on proposition (for membership) would consist of Messrs. PETTY, FLOYD and AMAN. The Association, after some unimportant business, adjourned until the 25th instant.

The Twentieth Ward Republicans held a regular meeting at No. 446 Eighth-avenue last evening, the President, Mr. W. R. STEWART in the chair, and Mr. CHARLES MISSING, secretary. Nearly 100 new members were enrolled, and altogether it was a very large and spirited primary meeting. A Committee was appointed to procure a hall for the election of delegates to the Central Committee to be held on the 10th of September. The meeting adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

We are never, about these times, wanting in new excitements. The latest was briefly alluded to in Monday evening's TIMES under the head of a "strange and mysterious affair." It referred to the disinterment of the corpse of a female from the beach, near the Ocean House, at Shrewsbury, N. J. Investigations, undertaken yesterday, resulted in some remarkable revelations, which will probably fasten the guilt of the affair—if any crime has been committed—on the guilty party. The present aspect of the mystery is, as a humorist might say, more undecided than ever, but the end is not yet.

Steps have already been taken to recover the submerged bodies from the sunken propeller in the Sound. Capt. SMITH left New-London yesterday with a small steam-tug, and will indicate the position of the wreck by a floating buoy. The owners have engaged a skillful submarine contractor to get up the wreck.

A regatta came off at Harlem, yesterday, for purses of $200 and $100. The *Marianna* took the first prize, and the *Bobtail* carried off the second. The weather was very propitious, and everything passed off pleasantly.

The inquest in the case of BOYD, the man murdered by burglars, in Eighteenth-street, was resumed yesterday, and again adjourned. It will probably be concluded to-day, without any evidence being elicited that will be sufficient to indicate the guilty party.

The family of Mr. JOHN DONNELLY, corner of State and Boerum streets, Brooklyn, were poisoned on Monday last by eating cheese purchased at a German grocery. Eating of the cheese was attended by vomiting and other indications of poison. One of the sufferers is considered dangerously ill.

A servant girl, named ANNA BOOKROH, employed at No. 20 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, was arrested, yesterday, for destroying her child, born on Saturday last. It was found in a privy vault, and medical men say that it was born alive.

There were 172 deaths in Brooklyn last week—a large increase over the preceding week.

The South and the Slave-Trade.

The Southern States are very proud of their hospitality. They have long vaunted that virtue in themselves, quite as loudly perhaps as was consistent with the magnanimous modesty of conscious excellence. And we do not mean to question their right to great praise upon this score. We have only to regret that they should insist upon constantly narrowing the circle of human beings who may expect to partake of their courtesies and their good cheer. Cherishing as we do no sort of animosity to our Southern fellow-citizens, and decidedly preferring, as we do, warm weather to cold, and sunshine to snow, we most sincerely lament that our neighbors, beyond the line of Mason and Dixon, should manifest such a rampant disposition to draw the sword upon the larger half of the civilized world, and to cut the acquaintance of their best customers and their truest friends.

From the moment when the Slavery Question in this country assumed the aspect of a passionate controversy, up to this time, the North has steadily maintained one position, which we still believe to be the only position compatible at once with our duty to ourselves and with our duty to the nation of which we are members. We have declared ourselves to be irreconcileably hostile alike to the propagandism of Slavery, and to the illegal extravagances of a philanthropy which in all its extravagance has been far more sincere than our angry neighbors are yet willing to believe. We have strenuously denied the claim of the South to extend Slavery into all the Territories of this Union, as of right, and we have as strenuously asserted the right of all citizens of this country to discuss the intrinsic merits of the Institution from all points of view, economical, moral and political. But we have sturdily maintained the inviolability of the Institution where it exists, by foreign interference, and we have urged it upon our Southern fellow-citizens to take this stand upon this tenable ground, and to rally thereon all the calm, and earnest and natural sentiment of the North to their support against the casual fury of fanaticism.

Everything in our past history goes to prove that the disposition of the North, as a body, toward the South, has always been friendly and forbearing. If the North, in common with other non-Slaveholding communities throughout the world, has given birth to strong, and sometimes to violent advocates of emancipation, to impassioned and sometimes to implacable enemies of Slavery; this fact must be recognized as an inevitable consequence of free institutions and free thought. Intelligent men at the South can never have expected that the inquiring intellect of the age was to be held back from investigating the nature and the possible consequences of an institution planted under the shadow of the national flag, and affecting for good or ill, the whole national life in the present and the future. On the contrary, we had always hoped that the South would at no distant day perceive the necessity of taking up the investigation of the Slavery Question for herself. This hope has not been wholly unfulfilled. In Kentucky, for some years past, symptoms have been observed of a tendency in this direction, and Missouri has just given emphatic utterance to her determination to look the matter fairly in the face.

But from the further South we receive intimations of a very different kind. One of these "Southern Conventions," which occur as frequently, are quite as imposing, and in their ripe results, as grave, as Mr. MANTILINI'S repeated suicides, has just been held at Knoxville, in Tennessee. Twelve Southern States were then represented, and a vast number of resolutions and recommendations were, as usual, adopted. A gentlemanly cotton-planter from South Carolina avowed himself to be in favor of direct trade with France. Several Virginian editors sternly set their faces against the admission of Northern reporters to the use of the Northern pens, ink and paper of the Convention; and Mr. DUDLEY MANN'S magnificent scheme of a steam ferry from Norfolk, which has nothing to sell, over to Milford Haven, which has no money to buy it, was warmly commended—the patriotism of the munificent parties who had already *subscribed* for eight thousand dollars out of the seven millions required, being also earnestly landed.

But the most significant proceeding of the Convention was the adoption by a vote of eleven Southern States, (Kentucky having left the Convention, and neither Missouri nor Texas being represented,) of a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to terminate the treaty for the suppression of the Slave-Trade.

We call this a significant proceeding,—not because it is likely to have any practical consequences of the kind apparently contemplated, for, as Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, justly observed, the "reopening of the Slave-trade is simply impracticable,"—but because it indicates a disposition on the part of the South to invite a fierce political conflict over the institution of Slavery, and to force the question upon the arena of discussion between the Slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States. The time has gone by when it could be even plausibly charged upon the North that the "agitation" of the question proceeded from the North. It is the South which now draws about herself a Chinese wall, and mans it with theoretical cannon, and explodes philosophical shrapnell, and philanthropical shell in the face of the ontside barbarians of the North. It is the South which repudiates our society, and defies our instincts, and, in the language of the Richmond *Inquirer*, "favor the extension of Slavery as a political and social necessity to every Republican country." The consequences of this position, thus taken up by the South, it is not for us to foretell. We have simply to note the important fact, and we refer our Southern friends to the State of Missouri for comments more eloquent than it is at all worth while for us to attempt.

The War of Injunctions.

For some time past the Courts of law have been *enjoining* nearly every other department of our Government. All branches of authority, legislative and executive—Mayors, Common Councils, Heads of Departments, Sheriffs, Constables and all sorts of officers of high and of low degree, found themselves summarily commanded to *stop* action in their respective spheres, by some one or more of our somewhat numerous legal tribunals. How far this business of injunctions was, or is, likely to be carried—and what limit may be found or put to this summary assumption by the Courts of law of supreme authority over the whole framework of Government, must for the present be left to conjecture, though the problem seems likely ere long to be solved by the light of experience. But the injunction movement seems to be taking a new turn. The Courts are not only enjoining everybody else, but they have now entered upon the more delicate, but perhaps quite as serviceable duty, of enjoining *each other*. The Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas are at loggerheads. The detailed proceedings which we published yesterday show that Judge INGRAHAM, of the latter Court, refuses to recognize in any way the injunctions and orders of Judge PEABODY, and proceeds to punish others who are inclined to treat the Supreme Court with more respect. Unluckily for him, however, the counsel for the parties on whose behalf this action is had decline to follow the adventurous Judge into his novel crusade against the Supreme Court.

In order that the precise character of this proceeding may be better understood, it may be well to restate briefly the history of the contest out of which it grows:

Mr. CONOVER, holding an appointment to the office of Street Commissioner from Gov. KINO, under the broad seal of the State, makes application, through his counsel, to Justice PEABODY, in regular and due form, under a special statute, for possession of the books and papers of the office, in order to be in the position to fulfill his appropriate duties. Justice PEABODY, after argument, and upon deliberate consideration, sees fit to grant the application and issues his warrants accordingly. But, in the very act of executing these warrants, an *ex parte* injunction, from the Common Pleas, suddenly intervenes and interrupts all action under them. We have heretofore described the peculiar character of that injunction, and the mode of obtaining it; and how, after it was granted, the order was held several days *in petto*, ready at any moment to be sprung upon the obnoxious parties.

It is recognized as the part of comity among Courts of Justice, that one shall in no case interfere with the process, or the orders of another. If such a rule did not prevail, there would evidently be no harmony among those who are appointed to administer the law. In this country, there is scarcely an instance on record of Courts coming into opposition by action adverse to each other. Judge INGRAHAM would probably deny that any such collision has now arisen. His decision upon the *habeas corpus*, proceeded on the assumption that Justice PEABODY, in granting the warrants in question, acted, not as the Supreme Court, but as Judge, or *quasi* Commissioner, out of Court, under a special statute. But Counsel for Mr. CONOVER took decided ground in opposition to this position. They contended that his Honor acted as the Court in granting the warrants; that there was now no such thing as a Supreme Court Commissioner, and that a Judge of the Supreme Court was capable, in his official capacity, of acting simply as a Judge of his Court, and not otherwise. Judge INGRAHAM, in his opinion upon the *habeas corpus*, admitted, in terms, that there was no such officer now as a Supreme Court Commissioner, but, notwithstanding, asserted his right to sit in review upon the direction of Justice PEABODY, as that of a Judge at Chambers, acting by authority of a special statute.

This was *the* point upon which Judge INGRAHAM'S claim to jurisdiction turned; but it was the point in dispute, and avowedly a new one, as yet undetermined by the Courts. Were his view extended, in effect, to all cases of action by Judges sitting at Chambers, under any special statute, it would produce at once a condition of anarchy in our Courts. But, upon this, his unsupported opinion, Judge INGRAHAM acted, by reviewing, in a manner summary, and not very respectful, the deliberate decision of the Judge of another, certainly not inferior, Court. Not only does he discharge DEVLIN from arrest, and enjoin disobedience to Justice PEABODY'S warrants, but also directs an attachment against Mr. CONOVER for his offence in not manifesting more implicit deference to the injunction of Common Pleas.

It is not at all surprising, under the circumstances, that Mr. Justice PEABODY should make some efforts to maintain his position as a Justice of the Supreme Court, in opposition to measures so sweeping and high-handed. Nor does it come with a good grace from those who have been playing at injunction for weeks past, in the course of these municipal controversies, to join the hue-and-cry against injunctions, which they, themselves, had occasioned, just as they are made to suffer from those instruments of annoyance and delay. We admit it is provoking, in the extreme, thus to encounter a surprise, almost defeat, just at the moment of fruition of their well-concerted plans. That is the usual fate of legal warfare. We shall be very glad if the whole proceeding shall result in making all parties, and the public at large, somewhat more distrustful of injunctions than they have been hitherto. It will require, now, a new course of law to restore things as they were on Saturday last, by disposing of these new injunctions from the Supreme Court. This will about consume the balance of the hot weather. In November next there will be another rally for the archives of the Street Commissioner's office.

Spain and Mexico.

General ALVAREZ, who has been charged with instigating the violent measures adopted in various parts of Mexico against Spanish residents of that Republic, and alleged by Spain as her just provocation to the hostile demonstrations which she has been making against Mexico, has just published a long, wordy and elaborate defence of himself in the *Heraldo* of July 29th. This document is quite too long and deals too much with details to be worth the trouble of reproduction in an English dress, but its leading points deserve to be noticed.

General ALVAREZ fires his artillery (which is very heavily and very miscellaneously charged), against one Señor BERMEZILLO, a Spaniard, whose original complaint, addressed to the Chargé d' Affaires of Her Catholic Majesty, the General republishes in full. BERMEZILLO declares that the bandits who committed all sorts of outrages at his hacienda of Chiconqueque, spared the lives of all but Spaniards; that they cheered in the name of ALVAREZ, and that their leader, one BARRETO, was recognized by General HARO as entitled to protection by ALVAREZ. BERMEZILLO alleges, in fact, that the massacres in question were a new Sicilian Vespers planned in the middle of the Nineteenth Century against the subjects of a nation friendly with Mexico, and that ALVAREZ was at the bottom of the business. ALVAREZ enters into an interminable examination of BERMEZILLO'S statements—flatly controverts them, storms against the "unworthy and undignified writers of the Spanish Press," regrets the great days of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, wants to know how the wickedness of BARRETO can be imputed to ALVAREZ unless BERMEZILLO chooses to regard himself "as a new Creator and BARRETO as his Adam,"—and begs to be informed why the fact that the bandits cheered the name of ALVAREZ proves ALVAREZ to have been the soul of their sinning, "since they might have cheered the Emperor of China without thereby implicating his Celestial Majesty."

To such topic as this we leave Señor BERMEZILLO to find what reply he can. If we find as many words for his rejoinder as ALVAREZ has found for the reply, we shall give the Spanish language precedence over our own, enriched as it has recently been, by the ten thousand new words of Dr. NOAH WEBSTER.

The upshot of the protest of ALVAREZ is, that the crimes in question had nothing to do with politics; that as soon as he heard of these outrages, he, ALVAREZ, gave orders to pursue the perpetrators—that these perpetrators were not soldiers of his—*that the haciendas in question were centres of the reactionary party, providing said party with arms, munitions and comfort of all kinds, to the great indignation of the Mexican population*—that the Spaniards generally, in Mexico, are a nuisance—that the Spanish Chargé, Don PEDRO SAELE, was a noodle—and that the Spanish journalists who have been abusing Mexico, COMONFORT, and ALVAREZ, are fit to be exposed to the civilized world. From all which we gather that the excesses which have given rise to all this difficulty, were in all probability an effervescence of Mexican "Know-Nothingism"—the Spanish inhabitants having busied themselves in behalf of the Church Party, and individual Spaniards having, no doubt, treated the Mexican population as men of a colonizing race are very apt to treat colonists even of their own blood, and quite sure to treat those of an inferior race who are, or have been, their dependents. That in the prosecution of a quarrel originating in such a position of affairs, Spain should be encouraged by England and France to active reprisals upon Mexico, is in the last degree improbable; and we find the chief importance of this verbose indication of General ALVAREZ to consist in the light which it thus throws upon the probable future of the Hispano-Mexican imbroglio.

Frauds upon Emigrants.

It is a rare thing to find honesty a fair match for villainy:—and it is still rarer to find public virtue successfully contending against the energy and restless resolution of private scoundrelism. But we believe the unprincipled ingenuity of the Emigrant Runners has found its match, and is in a fair way to be foiled and defeated by the steady and intelligent efforts of the Emigration Commissioners. There may be hope for our City after all, if it should finally appear that any one of the departments into which its authority is divided, has proved competent to the task for which it was created.

The establishment of Castle Garden as a *dépôt* for the reception of Emigrants, struck the first blow at the infamous system by which this class of strangers had been so remorselessly plundered. The enactment of the stringent law of last Winter, punishing with marked severity the fraudulent sale of railroad and steamboat tickets, very nearly rooted out from our midst this flourishing branch of a nefarious system. But the class of persons interested in its perpetuation was too numerous, too reckless and too sharp to be thus summarily defeated in its aims. They accordingly transferred the scene of their operations to the other side of the Atlantic, and every country of Europe from which any considerable stream of emigration flows towards America, speedily swarmed with the agents of this desperate and unprincipled crew. All through Germany, Switzerland, France and Great Britain, tickets were sold to parties intending to emigrate, professing to secure their transportation from New-York to the West at prices far lower than they would be compelled to pay, if they postponed their purchase until their arrival here. Utterly ignorant of this country, of the routes over which they would travel and of the amount they would be required to pay, these people naturally embraced with eagerness offers which informed them precisely what the cost of emigration would be, and promised to reduce it to the lowest figure. Upon reaching this City and attempting to use the tickets thus purchased, they made the unpleasant discovery that they were worthless and that they had been robbed of their money.

The Commissioners of Emigration resolved to deprive the swindlers of this resource also—and for that purpose sent to Europe some weeks since a special agent, whose mission was to apply to the governments of each of the countries mainly interested, for a law forbidding the sale, within its dominions, of tickets over any [roads, upon any steamboats or between any points *away from the seaboard ports* of the United States,—and restricting, under heavy penalties, the operations of emigrant agents to the sale of tickets to the American cities at which they would be landed from the ships. Such a law would effectually secure the object sought: and we are glad to know that there is good ground for expecting its speedy enactment and enforcement wherever it may be needed. Mr. MURRAY, the agent of the Commission, had no difficulty in at once engaging the earnest coöperation of our resident Ministers. Mr. FAY addressed to the Swiss Government on his behalf a very clear statement of the manner in which these frauds are carried out, and of the extent to which Swiss emigrants suffer from them. It was promptly responded to by the adoption of the measures desired; and in each one of the sev-

[illegible] last in the [illegible] Minister at Paris, addressed the French Government upon the subject, urging ably and forcibly not only the inherent justice and humanity of the proposed plan, but also its importance to the commercial interests of France, since emigration would inevitably seek those ports from which it could be sure of protection against imposition and fraud. The French Government promptly replied, reminding Mr. [illegible] that it had already taken [illegible] months since, precisely the course suggested so far as emigration to California is concerned, and assuring him that the whole subject should receive immediate attention, and such further action as the case might require. In England Mr. MURRAY has found considerably greater difficulty in engaging the attention of the government; but there is reason to hope that the delay will be only temporary, and that effectual steps will ere long be taken to break up this system of swindling, from which Great Britain suffers quite as severely as any other country in Europe. The need of action on the part of Great Britain is all the more urgent from the fact that government officials,—or, at least, persons holding licenses from the British Government, are, in some instances, known to be acting as agents of this unprincipled fraud.

If the object sought by the Commissioners in sending this agent to Europe shall be finally secured, the Emigrant who comes to this country to advance his fortunes will be effectually delivered from the most formidable of the perils which have thus far beset his path.

Slavery in Kansas.

We have from time to time submitted to our readers the opinion of men in various sections of the country, in support of our own, that Kansas was reasonably certain to come into the Union as a Free State. We find a strong corroboration of this belief in the following extract of a letter written by Col. JAMES L. ORR, member of Congress from South Carolina, written soon after his return from Kansas, which he visited for the purpose of personal observation:

"The Southern States have contributed large amounts of money in support of their cause, but their Emigrant Aid Societies and other proselyting agencies have not succeeded in throwing into Kenesa more than 5,000 voters, while the Northern Free State vote is 17,000, or more than three to one."

This is very properly styled by the Albany *Evening Journal* "an important admission from a high quarter." We find, in the denunciations of the ultra pro-Slavery press of the South, additional evidence of Col. ORR'S inclination to regard as fruitless and absurd the attempt that is waged to force Slavery upon Kansas. The Charleston *Mercury* of the 15th inst., publishes extracts from letters received from Kansas, which warranted its suspicion that Col. ORR was no longer to be ranked among the reliable propagandists, at all hazards, of the peculiar institution. Of these letters, the *Mercury* says that one of them contains the following paragraph:

WYANDOTTE CITY, Aug. 3, 1857.

"Mr. WALKER has bullied some State Rights Democrats into his ranks, and is trying to bully others. Mr. ORR is a National Democrat, or rather gone with that party, though off now railroad building."

Another, from a South Carolinian, and a member of the Kansas Legislature, contains the following:

ATCHISON, K. T., July 31.

"I saw Col. ORR at Leavenworth, and he stated, in a conversation which I did not understand to be at all confidential, that, in his opinion, Kansas would not be admitted into the Union unless the Constitution was submitted to the people. He thought that the qualification of voters upon it should be so defined as to submit the vote to the *bona fide inhabitants*. He did not seem to think that a submission to the registered voters under the Convention Act would suffice—but thought there ought to be provision made to exclude from the polls mere transient persons. WALKER'S Inaugural had not yet appeared, and no one knew what would be his policy. If I am not mistaken, he left Kansas before it reached the Missouri River."

The *Mercury* attributes this position of Colonel ORR to his desire for the support of the "National Democratic" party in his canvass for the Speakership; for it concedes, that "the whole National Democracy North, and God knows how many South," are in favor of submitting the Constitution to a fair popular vote, and of abiding the issue. We trust its anticipations will be justified by the event.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?—The Charleston *Mercury*, as our readers know, is an ultra pro-Slavery paper; and its ultraism in this direction has gone so far of late as to provoke some of its partisan colaborers to deny its claims to be considered a Democratic journal. The *Mercury* resents the imputation that it is *not* faithful to the party, and thus sets forth the two classes of persons who constitute its leaders and supporters:

Some people have an idea that *Democracy* means a *certain political combination to get offices or power*. With such people those are not Democrats who do not aid in obtaining the end of such a combination. We, of course, who have more than once opposed the Democratic Party when it abandoned its principles, are not Democrats. But if the Democratic Party is a political combination to support and enforce certain great principles, we contend that South Carolina and the *Mercury* have been more truly Democratic—more faithful to the principles of the Democratic Party—than any State in the Union.

We fear the *Mercury's* definition of Democracy will be fatal to its party pretensions. All parties are now mainly governed by a set of wire-pullers who call themselves party *leaders*:—and we suspect *their* definition of Democracy, which is the one most likely to prevail, would be precisely the one which the *Mercury* concedes would exclude it from the party ranks. We apprehend that with nine-tenths of the active leaders of the party, Democracy does mean "a certain political combination to *get offices or power*"—and nothing else; and all who decline to aid in this endeavor are shot as deserters and traitors.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERIES AT ROME.—Every day brings to light in the nooks and corners of the old world, something new. Winged lions, gigantic hulls with claws upon their feet, and griffins with human heads, are among the wonders which the prying curiosity of modern explorers has brought to the knowledge of the present age. The era of discovery, it seems, is not yet over. Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, has a correspondent who is spending the summer at Rome, and enlightening the readers of that sheet with disclosures quite as startling as those of LAYARD, or Col. RAWLINSON. For example, he says:

"We drove up the ostriches on to their long legs, sent sixteen years ago as a present to a former Pope, whose feathers, with the aid of peacock's-tail eyes, make the significant fans that attend his Holiness on solemn festal occasions."

Sixteen years is not a very long time ago;—yet who knew before this writer revealed the fact, that the "long legs" of ostrichee were sent as a present to the Pope,—or that the Popes of that day had growing on them *feathers* long and large enough to make a fan?—But going a little farther this same explorer tells us that he found

"Tied to a tree, beside the still, a white goat, feasting on a heap of *endive*, that repays *his* master with five pints of milk per day:—and this we made a note of in our own Domestic Economy."

And very properly: for it is not often that a heap of endive can be found that gives five pints of milk per day,—or a *he* goat that gives any milk at all. We hope this discoverer will keep at work.

A LITTLE BOY KILLED.—An inquest was held on Monday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 233 Fifteenth-avenue, upon the body of JOHN KEARNAN, a little fellow, 7 years of age, who died in consequence of injuries received in being run over by a wagon at the corner of Tenth-street. Verdict—Accidental death.

By Telegraph to the N.Y. Daily T[illegible]

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Postal Conventions with Hamburg, &c.

[illegible] Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

Capt. Hudson's [illegible] report states that the speed of the Niagara under steam can be reduced to one and a quarter knots for laying the cable. DE LA MARCHE, hydrographic engineer of the French Navy, will be permitted to witness the submerging of the cable on board the *Niagara*. The vessels were to leave Valentia Bay on the 3d of August, the anniversary of the day when COLUMBUS left port for his Western discovery, three hundred and sixty-five years ago.

K. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Hamburg. The mails are to be exchanged by means of United States or Hamburg mail steamers, running direct between New-York and Hamburg. The postage between the United States and Hamburg, under this arrangement, is ten cents the single letter of half ounce or under, prepayment optional, and two cents on newspapers, prepayment required. The rates to all countries and places beyond Hamburg, whether upon letter or printed matter, are identically the same in all respects as the rates charged *via* Bremen, under the United States and Bremen Postal Convention.

Interesting by the Southern Mail.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT—PREPARATIONS OF MEXICO FOR DEFENCE—TEXAS ITEMS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

We have New-Orleans papers of the 12th inst. They contain articles from the Vera Cruz papers of the 29th ult. and 2d inst. in relation to the Tehuantepec route. They urge the Government to make suitable provision for the opening of business which is to take place in October, and they say that everything is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The papers also notice in terms of congratulation the recent arrangement between the different claimants of the grant, and express their confidence in the happy issue of the mission of Messrs. BENJAMIN and LA SERE.

A favorable issue of the negotiations with Spain was much doubted.

The defences of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan, were being pushed forward with remarkable activity.

Troops from distant provinces were concentrating at the City of Mexico, and at Vera Cruz.

The intelligence of instructions to Mr. FORSYTH for a new treaty, was received in Mexico with lively interest.

The TEXAS news is unimportant. The papers abound with contradictory statements in regard to the crop.

Colonels WATERS and LOCKRIDGE were in Galveston on the 8th inst. They were bound for the western part of the State.

The election of RUNNELS, Democratic candidate for Governor, was regarded as certain.

Eleven Democrats and five Americans had been elected to the State Senate.

There had been partial showers in the interior of the State, but the drouth still continued.

Cotton picking had commenced.

The road from Goliad to San Antonio was infested with a band of outlaws, and murders and robberies were almost of daily occurrence.

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

By the arrival of the bark [illegible], from Cape Town, we have [illegible]

From the 6th to the 14th [illegible] meadows gales on the coast. [illegible] larger number of small vessels were wrecked. The whaling bark *North America*, of New-London, lost two cables and anchors.

Letters from Kaffirland mention the extreme distress to which the Kaffir tribes have been reduced by the cattle-killing mania to which they have lately fallen victims.

The *Japan*, a man of war steamer of 680 tons, built in the most approved manner by the Dutch government for the Emperor of Japan, was lying in Simon's Bay, June 25. She is one of three steamers ordered by the Japanese Emperor. The other two are building in Holland.

Branch of Promise Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A suit, claiming $25,000 damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, is causing considerable excitement in the fashionable circles of this city. The parties to the suit are MOSES INGLE, of New York, plaintiff, and Dr. GEORGE HAYWARD and wife, defendants. Mr. INGLE met Mrs. HAYWARD in Europe as the youthful, beautiful and wealthy widow of the late AMOS BENNEY, where, he says, she promised to marry him. The defendants are now abroad. RUFUS CHOATE and PELEG W. CHANDLER are retained for the defence. It is thought the case will be pressed to trial.

Suicide of an Unknown Girl in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

An unknown girl, about 20 years of age, threw herself on the track of the Germantown Road, in advance of the train, this morning, and was torn to pieces. She stepped off the track as the train approached, and then on it again, when the train was too near her to be stopped. It was an evident case of suicide.

The Weather and the Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Aug. 18.

As the fate of the enterprise for connecting this Island with Ireland will much depend upon the character of the weather, we shall report the same daily until the Telegraph fleet arrive at Trinity Bay. Yesterday the weather was cool, with but little wind from the Northwest. To-day it is pleasant and a gentle wind from the West.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, August 17.

The official returns from eighty counties have been received. The reported vote of the twenty-three other counties reduces ROLLINS' majority to such an extent as to make the official returns therefrom necessary to determine the result.

Nebraska Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, August 17.

Hon. BIRD B. CHAPMAN, the Delegate of Nebraska in the last Congress has been reelected.

Judicial Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN, of this city, was nominated by the Americans to-day for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Non-Arrival of the Khersonese.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Tuesday, Aug 18—P. M.

The screw steamship *Khersonese* is now about due, with Liverpool advices of the 6th inst., three days later than received by the *Columbia*, at New York, but has not yet made her appearance. She sailed on the same day with the Cunard steamer *Arabia* for New-York, which vessel may anticipate her arrival.

Fire in Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The furniture store of THOMAS SCOTT, in this place, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. Loss $6,000. The store was uninsured.

The Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 17.

The deaths in this city during the last week were 74.

THE ARSENAL PURCHASE.—Comptroller FLAGG has paid the purchase money, or, which is the same thing, issued the check to Mr. STOUT for the Arsenal property in the Central Park. The amount was $275,000, with a stipulation that an assessment of $6,904 14, now due by the State, should be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court as to its legality. The deed is now in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, to whom it has been submitted for examination.

FROM KANSAS.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS TO LAWRENCE.

The Murder and Lynching at Leavenworth—Arrest of O. C. Brown on a Charge of Conspiracy and Charles Moffatt for Robbery—Another Osawkee Meeting—Vote for the Topeka Constitution and State Officers—Gov. Walker's Champagne-Bill, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

On Wednesday night the troops which had been despatched by forced marches to Fort Riley, with the hope of surprising and overwhelming the Cheyennes, who were reported to have attacked the settlers in that neighborhood, and killed several, returned to the encampment at Lawrence. The alarm which prompted the expedition, proved to have been in some measure unfounded. It appears that the commanding officer at Fort Riley, aroused by the exaggerated reports of the bands of flying settlers, who rushed into that place for protection, and fearing an attack by the Indians on the Fort itself, hurried off a special messenger to Fort Leavenworth, on the first indications of danger, requesting an immediate reinforcement. The messenger, on his way, learned that the troops were encamped at Lawrence. This he regarded as a fortunate event, inasmuch as it would save him half-a-day's travel. To Lawrence, accordingly, he repaired, delivered his despatch, and the troops were ordered out forthwith. That was on Monday morning. On Tuesday morning the main body of troops, under command of Major HOYT, were met at Silver Lake about twelve hours' journey from Fort Riley, by another express, announcing that the officer in charge of the post, had in the interval, since he forwarded his despatch for troops, sent out the company under his orders to hunt up the Indians; that they had scoured the country round, without finding a solitary Cheyenne; that they had ascertained that the Cheyennes and Pottawatomies were at war, and the latter were in pursuit of the invaders; that there was no imminent danger of an attack, and little prospect of an engagement, and that there was, therefore, no apparent necessity for an augmentation of force for the purpose either of defending the settlers, or of maintaining the post against the hostile tribe.

On receiving this intelligence, the officer in command determined to pursue the journey no further. The troops wheeled on the road, and retraced the route to Lawrence.

Col. COOKE who had not left the encampment simultaneously with the main body of troops, instead of taking the same road, turned off at Smith's Ferry, which is about five miles on this side of Silver Lake, and, under the guidance of an Indian, followed the Southern route.

Gov. WALKER was detained in Lecompton until a late hour, on Monday evening, but when he left he hoped soon to overtake the small force which accompanied Colonel COOKE. It is probable, therefore, that on coming up with the Colonel they agreed on taking the southern road as the shortest. Acting on this supposition, Major HOYT, before leaving Silver Lake, hired a couple of Indians as messengers, to whom extra payment was given by General FRANK, MARSHALL, and others owning property in or near the locality threatened by the Cheyennes. These Indians were sent back to Smith's Ferry, with orders to proceed with all haste over the Southern route, so as to overtake the Governor and the Colonel, communicate the news from the Fort, and thus save them the necessity of performing the whole journey. It is very probable that the Indians, the moment they got out of sight, started off home, and left the Governor and the Colonel to find out the news for themselves, or, if they did keep faith with their employers, that they failed in their errand.

Up to this moment neither the Governor nor the Colonel has been heard of here, but their return is momentarily expected.

Communication between Leavenworth and Lecompton is so uncertain and unfrequent, that I have not been able to gather much additional information in regard to the dastardly murder and terrible retaliation which have been keeping the good people of the former place in ferment during the past week. I have learned, however, that a fellow named WOODS, one of the four persons made prisoners by the mob, was aided by some friends to escape from confinement after the execution of QUARLES and BAISE, his wretched confederates, but that he was subsequently recaptured, and confessed to having a sum of $10,000 in bank, intrusted to his keeping by the murderous gang to which he and the other prisoners belonged. His revelations were so important as to suggest to those to whom they were made the propriety of retaining him in custody, as evidence for the people, until the other members of the band were within the grasp of the law. KNIGHTSON, the remaining confederate, who, it is alleged, held poor STEVENS while BAISE and QUARLES butchered him, was to have been tried for his life yesterday before a Committee of Vigilance appointed by the citizens for the purpose. The result of the trial has not yet reached us, but it is highly probable that he has been hung.

On Friday, a Mr. O. C. BROWN, of Ossawatomie—but not the "Ossawatomie *Brown*" *par excellence* mind you—was arrested here in Lecompton on a charge of conspiracy, for that he, sometime last year, was one of a number of disaffected persons who met in conclave and there solemnly, deliberately, wilfully, and with treasonable intent, did pass resolutions declaratory of their opposition to the Legislature of the Territory, of their intention to pay no regard to its enactments and of their determination to resist their execution by force.

I attach no importance whatever to this proceeding. The writ on which the arrest was made is an old one, and was drawn up in Ossawatomie, where Mr. BROWN resides. It has been stated to me that the Deputy to whom was intrusted the task of making the arrest, abstained from taking any trouble in the premises, on the simple ground that most of the officers here—especially the Sheriff's officers—being obliged to foot their own bills, do not feel warranted in going to serious expense in the discharge of their duty. As Mr. BROWN, however, happened just at this time to come along and be recognized, the Deputy apprehended him in a sort of formal but friendly way, and told him to accompany him to a Justice there, to give security for his appearance when called on.

Mr. BROWN complied with the polite request, got Judge WILLIAMS, the new appointee of the Administration to the Supreme Court Judgeship for the Third District, to go bail for him in $300, and was thereupon set at liberty. The law officers here have not the remotest idea that he will ever be tried.

Yesterday evening, another arrest was made of a much more serious nature. Just as the Topeka stage was about to start from the door of the hotel here, some person among the crowd of idlers who were standing around, recognized in one of the passengers who had come up from Lawrence, a fellow named CHARLEY MOFFAT, who had for some time been under indictment for attacking and plundering a Santa Fe train belonging to a trader named MCKINNEY, who lives near Westport. CHARLIE, on that celebrated occasion, which happened sometime last year, was aided by a detachment of LANE's army, and it is alleged, not only plundered the train, which consisted of ten wagons and as many horses, but ran off with it bodily. More recently he has been distinguishing himself as a captain in one of LANE's volunteer military associations up at Topeka.

One of the latest of his exploits was an attempt which he made about a fortnight since, at the head of his company, to throw one of his townsmen, a very respectable man, named GARNEY, into the river. GARNEY was the editor and proprietor of the Topeka *Statesman*, an unflinching Free-State paper, and, as long as it existed, one of the recognized organs of the party. He, himself, has ever been a most decided Free-State man, and, as a practical illustration of his devotion to the cause, refers his friends to the fact that in money lent to the leaders of the Free-State movement last year, in boarding furnished JIM LANE and the members of the Free-State Legislature which met at Topeka, and in printing the proceedings of their meetings and Conventions, he is their creditor to the amount of Lord knows how many thousand dollars, and has an abiding confidence that he will long continue to be so. Being a peaceably disposed man, however, as well as a sensible man, he has avowed himself an ardent supporter of Governor WALKER's plan of pacification and measures generally. This was enough to condemn him beyond hope of redemption in the eyes of all the extremists of his party, of whom there are a considerable number in Topeka. Accordingly, the other day, immediately after driving his sick wife into town from his claim, he was surrounded in the street by Capt. MOFFAT's Company, which had just been discharged from drill, seized by the neck by MOFFAT himself, run down towards the river brink—the mob hooting at and mocking him all the while—and would have been doused in over head and ears, as quite be fate—perhaps drowned—had not a number of the respectable citizens, hearing of the assault, hurried down and rescued him. This outrage, GARNEY's friends assert, was perpetrated without a shadow of provocation, and excited the utmost indignation of every decent man of every party in Topeka.

CHARLIE, himself, is now comfortably housed under the eye of the Sheriff, and trembling like an aspen.

On Wednesday last, pursuant to appointment, another stump discussion occurred at Osawkee, which lasted from 3½ o'clock in the afternoon until about 11 o'clock at night. The speakers were LANE and PARROT on one side, and PERRIN and STEVENS on the other. The proceedings are reported to me as having been unusually interesting. One of the features of the occasion was the presentation of a bill by GEO. DYER, (of whom I have spoken in a previous letter,) to LANE, for several thousand dollars, being the amount of property of which he was spoliated by LANE and his army during the difficulties of last year. LANE was profuse in his promises to use every effort to have a bill of indemnification passed by the Government to meet the demand and compensate for all losses.

In my last letter I stated that a rumor had gained circulation here to the effect that the vote at Lawrence on Monday last for the Topeka Constitution was not over 200, and that at Franklin it was but 40. That rumor was untrue. The vote, so far as heard from, was as follows: At Lawrence, 652; at Washington Creek, 59: at Palmyra, 108; at Fish's, 69; at Franklin, 69, Quindaro, 197; Wyandott, 199; Leavenworth, 721; Centropolis, 62; Prairie City, 145—making an aggregate, thus far, of 2,281 votes. On the question as to the probable amount of votes cast for the Topeka Constitution throughout the entire Territory the *Herald of Freedom* says:

"The election, under the Topeka State Constitution, passed off quietly on Monday last. No opposition was shown to it anywhere, nor to the regular nominations for State officers under it. Those of us who thought the constitutional movement impracticable, gave it a silent vote to make the numerical strength of the party appear as large as possible. We presume there were cast not less than 8,000 votes that day."

Later advices from well informed sources in Lawrence, do not estimate the vote at over 6,000. I still incline to the belief expressed in my last letter that it will hardly exceed 5,000, and of these I will venture to say that from the loose manner of taking the vote, almost a thousand would be held inadmissable under the Topeka Constitution itself, which prescribes a six month's residence as a qualification for the suffrage.

The vote of Monday, however, must not be taken as an exhibition of the entire strength of the Free-State Party in the Territory. The grand and decisive struggle comes on in October, when both parties will put their strength to the test, for then it is do or die with one or other of them. The October election, as you are doubtless aware, is an election for members of the Territorial Legislature, for minor executive and judiciary officers, and for a delegate to Congress. If the Free-State Party elect a majority of members of the Legislature the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas is dead as a red herring.

Gen. LANE continues the task of organizing his volunteer military associations. The movement is said to be progressing with great rapidity and unhoped-for success.

I have been considering with myself as to the propriety of alluding to the contemptible malignity of the following report, which I extract from the *Lawrence Republican*:

WALKER'S BRANDY BILL—AND WHO SHALL PAY IT FOR HIM?

A correspondent at Leavenworth favors us with the following report of the Committee of the City Council, in regard to the payment of WALKER's liquor bill:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.
Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

"The Committe to whom was referred the bill presented to the Council against the City of Leavenworth, for the entertainment of Governor WALKER and suite, ask leave to make the following report:

We find on examination, that upon the arrival of his Excellency, ROBERT J. WALKER, in our city on the 25th of May last, that the City Council passed a resolution tendering the hospitality of the city to the new Governor, believing that the then acting Council contemplated giving his Excellency an entertainment suitable to the occasion and creditable to our young city. At two o'clock of the same day, the Governor was requested to address the citizens who had gathered in large numbers in front of the Planter's House: he refused to address them, but in lieu thereof, had bottles of brandy and champagne to the value of two hundred and ten (210) dollars, distributed among the crowd that were present, and this bill is now presented by the proprietors of said Planter's House for payment.

We are, first, opposed to the allowance of this bill because it was not contemplated by the City Council that the hospitality of this city, so generously tendered his Excellency, should be thus abused.

And in the second place, tha it would establish a dangerous and pernicious precedent.

And in the third place, we will not give our influence nor open the city treasury for the encouragement of intemperance, the mother of crime.

We therefore recommend that the bill be laid on the table. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. N. LATTA,
HENRY FOOT,
N. M. SATTING.

As the matter has already obtained publicity it may be proper for me to say, simply for Truth's sake, that Gov. WALKER never meant that his bill at the Planter's House should be paid by anybody but himself; that on the morning he left he called for his bill and was informed that it had been paid; that he insisted on paying, but was met by a decided denial on the part of the book-keeper or landlord to take any money from him whatever; that one of his suite subsequently called for the bill and desired to pay it, but was answered likewise with a persistent refusal to receive any payment, as the account had been already settled; that the Governor afterwards expressed, in the most emphatic terms, his entire dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the Common Council in refusing to permit him to settle his own bill, and his regret that he had ever accepted the hospitalities of the city. These facts are based on information derived from a gentlemen having personal and complete knowledge of the whole matter, and are, therefore, entirely reliable.

That is about the tenth falsehood published in Lawrence within the past two weeks which a sense of justice and fair play has obliged me to contradict.

Mr. BUCHER, the Sheriff of Douglas County, has been for several days past collecting taxes. He has met with no opposition, has resorted to no violence, and has met with considerable success. P. H. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that nearly two hundred indictments had been found against persons residing in the neighborhood of Topeka, and that six men had been arrested in Franklin County by dragoons, and taken to the camp.

Rumor says that Gov. WALKER is indignant at Judge CATO's decision that payment of taxes is the requisite qualification for voters.

Ex-Governor ROBINSON had been notified to appear at Lecompton on the 6th inst., for trial on the old charge of usurpation of office.

The Wreck of the J. N. Harris—Attempts to Recover the Bodies.

Capt. SMITH, of the propeller *J. N. Harris*, left New-London yesterday with a small steam-tug, in search of the wreck of the sunken vessel. When found he will set a buoy over it, and proceed to New Haven, where he will meet the parties who have been engaged to recover the wreck. The owners of the propeller have engaged for that purpose the services of Mr. STEPHEN HAFF, of this City, who, with the submarine armor and other apparatus, will proceed to New-Haven this morning. Mr. HAFF was engaged yesterday in examining the cabins of the propeller *Chas. Osgood*, lying at pier No. 12 North River, which are similarly constructed to those of the *J. N. Harris*, and he expressed great confidence in being able to recover the bodies from the wreck, although he is not so sanguine of success in raising the wreck itself. The water where she went down is supposed to abont be one hundred feet deep, and Mr. HAFF is of the opinion that she sunk bow foremost, in which case it will be very difficult to raise her. Her owners are of opinion that she will prove a total loss, and that the wreck will hardly pay the expense of raising, in case the experiment succeeds.

Capt. HARRIS now inclines to the belief that he was mistaken in thinking that there was a gentleman, name unknown, sunk with the propeller. The JAMES ——, heretofore reported among the drowned, proves to have been JAMES BAULCH, a deckhand, from New-London.

CAPT. BROWN AT THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Mr. JOACHIMSEN, the Assistant United States District Attorney, called on Capt. BROWN, of the *Metropolis*, yesterday, and received his statement of the accident, which did not differ materially from that published in the TIMES of Monday. Capt. BROWN states that he had the usual number of men on the lookout, and he attributes the accident to the want of a head-light on the *J. N. Harris*, which caused the pilot of the *Metropolis* to mistake it for a schooner, and also to a want of judgment on the part of the pilot of the propeller, who failed to steer his boat in the usual and proper manner under the circumstances, either for a steamer or a sailing vessel. Capt. BROWN expressed his readiness, at any time, to answer whatever charges might be preferred, in case it should be proved that any of the officers of the *Metropolis* were guilty of carelessness.

The Mysterious Disinterment at Sandy Hook.

Strange Revelations—The Identity of the Female Ascertained.

A CLUE TO THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

The "strange and mysterious affair" which we announced on Monday as having occurred in the neighborhood of the Ocean House, Shrewsbury, N. J., and which consisted in the disinterment of the corpse of a female from the beach, is likely to turn out a "new excitement" if the Newark authorities do their duty.

We stated that Superintendent TALLMADGE had taken the matter in hand. Yesterday Mr. BERVOORT, his first aid, assisted by officers of the Metropolitan Police, succeeded in dissipating much of the mist that was suspended over the whole transaction.

The corpse of a female was interred on the beach, as we stated. It was also exhumed on Sunday, just as we reported. Yesterday the officers discovered in their first investigations that the boat in which the remains were taken away belonged either to Keyport or to Newark. They afterwards were informed on reliable authority that she proceeded to Newark. Mr BERVOORT thus instructed went to Newark and sought the aid of the Chief of Police, at whose office he learnt that the Coroner had recently granted a certificate for the burial of the body of a female named MARGARET DALL, who was said to have died at Shrewsbury.

The Chief being absent at a German festival, Mr. BERVOORT went in search of him. They returned together to the railroad dépôt, where the corpse was said to be awaiting transportation. They were not found there, however, but after further inquiries, it was ascertained that they had been placed on board the sail-boat *Delight*, which was then making her way up the Passaic River, and was at least three miles from the City. The representation that they had been left at Newark, it appeared, was false. The woman was last seen there alive, on the evening of the 4th instant.

Further inquisition before the Mayor of Newark, and the Chief of Police, of the party in whose name the certificate of interment had been granted, resulted in the following statement: He is a dentist in Newark, a man of position and wealth. On the 4th inst. he purchased the yacht *Delight*, (a little thing of ten tons, or thereabouts.) He started from Hoboken with his family on board, intending to cruise about the rivers, and the lower bay for a month. A very pleasant, but not a very sea-going excursion was contemplated. The members of his family were eight in number. There was likewise a lady-neighbor of his aboard, with her two children. Starting on the 4th, on the 5th they stopped at Red Bank, and on the 6th lay to in the cove at Sandy-Hook. On the 7th and 8th they beached their boat near the Highlands; on the 9th they laid off the Ocean House; on the 10th Parson's Dock sheltered them, and on the 11th Parson's Creek. On the 12th they put back again to the neighborhood of the Ocean House, where, just before dusk, a heavy storm came on. It so thundered and lightened that the wife of the deponent, and obtainer of the burial certificate, was afraid to stay on board the yacht, and, with her babe and the next youngest child, took refuge at the Ocean House. Of the rest of the party, three had returned home. Thus the deponent and head of the party was left on that night in the boat with three of his young children and MARGARET DALE, whose body was so mysteriously disinterred. MARGARET was a native of Pittsburg, and was engaged by the deponent about nine years since as a companion to his wife. After living with them between five and six years, she went to New-Orleans, whence she returned about three years ago, and has since resided in deponent's family.

Deponent and owner of the boat proceeded to state that his wife returned from the Ocean House about midnight, as soon as the storm had cleared off, and that MARGARET DALE, who had eaten her supper as usual, and appeared in perfect health, died suddenly about two o'clock in the morning. They could not account for the cause of her death, and it would seem that they did not take much trouble to inquire about it. The parties on board wrapped a blanket around her, without removing her apparel, conveyed the body to a spot about fifty rods from the shore, where they dug a hole in the sand about two feet deep, in which they deposited her. They then embarked and sailed to Thompson's dock, whence the deponent sent all on board, with the exception of his two sons, home. Having business at Keyport he proceeded thither, and in consequence of pressing engagements was not able to disinter the remains until Saturday last, when he proceeded to procure them in the manner already narrated. He first proceeded to Keyport, but thinking he might be involved in difficulty there, if he attempted to bring the body, he again set sail with it, and halted three miles below Newark, where he left the body in the boat while he made a visit to the city. Having obtained a certificate of burial from the Coroner, he returned for the remains, and conveyed them to the cemetery of the Evergreens, near Elizabethtown, where he buried them.

This was the singular deposition of the Newark dentist in whose boat, while off the Ocean House, MARGARET DALE died. Mr. S. BERVOORT accompanied him to his residence, where his wife corroborated his statement. As it was evident that the police authorities of New York had no jurisdiction in the matter, Mr. BERVOORT consulted with the Newark police, who promised to investigate the matter thoroughly.

There is much in the Newark dentist's deposition that will strike the reader as very improbable. According to his own account the woman, MARGARET DALE, had lived in his family for years. On the night in question he was left alone with her in the boat during the absence of his wife—his two young children not being taken into account—and without any previous sickness she died soon after midnight. There were scores of people at the Ocean House, not half a mile distant. Why was not some assistance obtained? Or, if her death was so sudden that no assistance could have been of avail, why were not the tidings of her decease communicated to other parties? why were not her remains brought to town by one of the steamboats, or conveyed away in the yacht itself? If the death of this unfortunate woman was perfectly natural, and not the result of violence, why was she so mysteriously buried in the sand of the beach; and why was her corpse so furtively disinterred? Up to the present time it is not known where she was a second time buried. We have no authority but that of the Newark dentist himself for stating that she was buried in the Cemetry of the Evergreens. Coroner BALDWIN, on the application of that individual furnished, without any inquiry, a certificate of the cause of death. The Coroner states that he was very busy at the time holding an inquest, and that the party making the application was well known to him as a respectable man. The following is a copy of the certificate:

This certifies that MARGARET DALE, born in Pennsylvania, aged 38 years, — months, — days, died at Surewsbury, N. J., on the 13th day of August, 1857. Cause of death: Congestion of lungs.
Occupation—(Erased.)
Color: White.
Married or Single—(Erased.)
Sex: Female.
To be Interred: Evergreens—(In pencil.)
MILTON BALDWIN, Coroner.
Dated NEWARK, Aug. 17, 1857.

The Newark dentist further states that the sexton in charge of the cemetery was absent at the time of the interment and that one of his men buried the body.

Another suspicious circumstance is hinted at in the fact that while, according to his own statement, the Newark dentist was engaged in burying the body in the Cemetery, he was called upon by a party at his own residence, and that his wife and children said he had gone out riding, but they did not know in what direction. The Newark Police authorities have promised to investigate the matter thoroughly, and we have to await the result.

Naval.

The United States ship *St. Louis*, Capt. J. W LIVINGSTON, Commander, arrived at Madeira on the 21st July, from the Coast of Africa. She was bound to the Canary and Cape de Verde Islands.

The following is a list of officers of the *St. Louis*:

George W. Doty, Lieutenant; Egbert Thompson, Lieutenant; Edward C. Stout, Lieutenant; Robert C. Duvall, Lieutenant; Bush B. Taylor, Acting Master; Charles C. Upham, Purser; Samuel Jackson, Surgeon; John S. Kitchen, Assistant Surgeon; Julius E. Muire, 2d Lieutenant Marines; Moses A. Law, Gunner; John F. Rustie, Carpenter; Samuel H. Boutwell, Sail-maker; Thomas Smith, Boatswain.

The United States ship *Cumberland* had arrived a Madeira from Norfolk.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—RICHARD SULLIVAN *alias* MICHAEL KELLY, an Irish exile, died at the Kings County Hospital yesterday, from the effect of injuries received Sunday last while skylarking. Deceased was 35 years of age.

Personal.

Dr. LYDIA SAYER HASBROUCK, the Apostle of Dress Reform, who lectured some time since in New-York, is building a curiosity of architecture in the shape of a "mud house" at Middletown, N. Y., which is designed to solve the problem how every man can be his own landlord. The house, which is pleasantly located on a hill near the village, is octagonal, and resembles brown stone at a little distance, and is certainly an improvement on the square, formal-looking, red or yellow houses so much the fashion in country towns. The materials are stone and rough mortar—cheap enough, certainly.

Judge AMASA J. PARKER, late Democratic candidate for Governor of New-York, is spending the hot days at Fire Island.

Ex-President FILLMORE is at Montreal, attending the meeting of the Scientific Association.

Mr. PEABODY, the London banker, returns to England in the *Persia*, which leaves to day.

Rev. WM. JARVIS, a well-known, learned and wealthy divine, of Connecticut, has recently failed, in consequence of unsuccessful speculations.

The editor of the New-York *Observer*, traveling in Kentucky, thus describes the personal appearance of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE:

"His form is tall, erect and commanding; his countenance thoughtful; his manners smooth and graceful, and his conversation indicates a sober, intelligent and thinking man. With a lovely and accomplished wife, and sweet children, he resides in a modest cottage, but one story high, shaded deeply with old trees, a little way out of town."

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Professor ROMME, of the New-York Free Academy, by the Norwich University, Norwich, Vt., at its last Annual Commencement, the 13th inst.

Mrs. AMELIA BLOOMER, the well-known originator of the Bloomer costume, has taken up her abode at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mrs. SWISSHELM, formerly editor of the *Pittsburg Saturday Visitor*, is now residing at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

The Police Department.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER is now engaged in apportioning the police force in this city, so as to give a proper number of men to each precinct. This work will be completed during the week, and probably on Friday orders will be issued to the officers in charge of the various precincts. Those who have now more than their allotted number of men will be allowed to choose the proper number, and those remaining will be sent to the precincts having less than their allotted force. Although the force is now about 300 less than it was under the old system, Deputy CARPENTER is of opinion that there will be more available men on duty than there ever were before.

Mr. MACKELLAR still keeps the sign "OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE" over the door of his office in the City Hall. Several ex officers are constantly about the premises, and, it is said, do a great deal of private police business for strangers who see the sign and naturally think it indicates the head-quarters.

Quite a number of complaints have been made to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER by parties about to sail for California by the steamer of the 20th, against persons who had swindled them in the sale of fraudulent tickets, or by overcharging for good ones. In every case the officers who have been sent to look after these swindlers have obliged them to refund the money thus obtained.

Yesterday, Superintendent TALLMADGE detailed two special policemen to make a thorough examination of all the ferry-boats and other passenger boats in the harbor, to ascertain whether or not they comply with the law in respect to carrying small boats, life-preservers, &c. They will commence with the ferry-boats in the East River, one of which, a few nights ago, ran down a small boat with several persons in it, but had no boat to lower or life-preservers to throw overboard for their assistance. All delinquents will be reported to the District-Attorney for prosecution.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE—ROBBERY OF SEAMEN.—JOHN BURNS, the keeper of a sailors' boarding-house at the corner of Water and Oliver streets, was on Tuesday arrested by Officer GARDNER, charged with robbing JOHN NAIN and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, two sailors, recently arrived in the ship *Henry Clay*, from Liverpool, who took lodgings at his house. NAIN staid one day and fairly paid his bill, but when about to leave, was told that he could not remove his trunk. While he and MCLAUGHLIN were discussing the subject in the bar-room with Mrs. BURNS, her husband and another man came in. The latter represented himself to be a policeman, and he and BURNS called NAIN a thief. He was then partially stripped by the two men, and the little money he had ($1 62) was taken from him and deposited in BURNS' money-drawer. MCLAUGHLIN was also subjected to the same treatment, which was enforced by threats of violence and arrest.

The two sailors were then shown to an upper room where NAIN was made to open his chest, and most of his clothes were taken from him, upon the allegation that he had stolen them from his shipmates on the *Henry Clay*. He and MCLAUGHLIN were then further stripped and locked up in the room, where they remained all night nearly naked. The following morning NAIN hailed a shipmate from the window of his room, told him the treatment he had been subjected to, and asked for help. His comrade got a Policeman, who released the two men and arrested BURNS. The other fellow could not be found. BURNS was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday afternoon in the Common Pleas Court-room, to receive applications for licenses. Present—Commissioners HOLMES and HASKETT. Applications were received from the following persons:

Beekman & Van Sickles, No. 134 Third-avenue.
Thomas J. W. Gladding, No. 62 Cortlandt-street.
Sageman & Frinck, No. 53 Avenue B.
William C. Donnell, No. 222 Third-avenue.
James McTeague, One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.
Napoleon Bonaparte Gosling, No. 347 Broadway.
Charles Vieny, No. 357 Bowery.
Edward A. Montauze, No. 64 John-street.
Samuel Ellison, No. 61 Fulton-street.
Sebastian Eibell, Manhattanville.
Abram Thacker, No. 249 Sixth-avenue.

Commissioner HOLMES stated that a majority of the Board had decided that when they met in September to grant licenses, they would sit out the balance of the fifty days, which will be thirty-four, as they have thus far sat but sixteen days for that purpose. The design is to contrive daily sessions, probably five days out of the week, until the remaining number is exhausted. Such persons as were left at the close of he sittings, with their papers not acted upon, Commissioner HOLMES said would have nobody to blame but themselves.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S POSITION RECOGNIZED IN THE TOMBS.—It is hot weather. The thermometer touches the nineties. People in the City feel it, and wish they were out of town. Prisoners in the Tombs feel it, and wish they were out of town also. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who is a prisoner in the Tombs, feels it. The cells of the Tombs are not large, and confinement in one of them, as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has discovered, is not a pleasant confinement.

Yesterday the door of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's cell was removed, and a grated door put in its place. Why Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was so favored, we are not informed. She is a distinguished prisoner undoubtedly, and therefore may be entitled to a larger airing than other prisoners. The grated door being supplied, she now complains of bed-bugs. The authorities will, perhaps, free her from that nuisance.

Mr. BULEN will immediately take possession of the house No. 31 Bond-street. The girls AUGUSTA, HALEN and GEORGIANA will repair to their aunt's residence in Lexington-avenue. Public curiosity will not pursue them further.

FIRE.—A cabinet-maker's shop at No. 102 West Twenty-fourth-street, owned by J. W. CORNELL, was burned about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with most of its contents. Loss about $1,000. The fire was caused by heating glue.

CAPTURED—A COUNTERFEIT PASSER.—At 9 o'clock last evening Captain TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward Police, arrested a woman for attempting to pass a $5 counterfeit bill on the Lee Bank, of Lee, Mass. Word was received by the Captain about 8 o'clock, that counterfeit bills on this Bank had been passed, and that several merchants on Canal-street had been thus defrauded. He accordingly went in search of the offender, and, with the assistance of Officer MOUNT, succeeded in making the arrest. Thirty dollars of the money was found upon the person of the prisoner.

ANOTHER BATHER DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday recovered from the water at the foot of Forty-second-street, East River. He had been drowned while bathing. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA—JEALOUSY—AN UNCLE AND NEPHEW MARRYING THE SAME WOMAN.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives particulars of a tragical affair in that city. A very deliberate and apparently premeditated murder was committed on Monday afternoon in the neighborhood of Fourth and Cherry streets. The murdered man was a young Englishman, named WILLIAM L. SMITH, and the perpetrator of the act was his uncle, GEORGE FERETH, who, meeting his nephew in the street, attempted to shoot him, but the pistol being knocked from his hand, the desperate man pursued his nephew into a tavern, the Washington Hotel, No. 282 Cherry-street, kept by JOSEPH WRIGLEY, and before he could be prevented, fired three shots from a revolver into the body of the nephew.

FERETH, it appears, is also an Englishman. He came to this country about 11 years since with his wife, and commenced work as a jeweler. After becoming settled he returned to England, and on his return brought his nephew, SMITH, also a jeweler, with him. Soon after the arrival of SMITH a difficulty occurred between FERETH and his wife, in consequence of its being insinuated that FERETH had another wife living. Mrs. FERETH, though a mother of seven children, applied for a divorce about four years since, and after a hearing before Judge KELLEY, obtained it.

Two years after this SMITH married his divorced aunt, Mrs. FERETH, and one child has been the result of this union. This state of things led to ill feelings and threats between the uncle and nephew, FERETH alleging that the deceased had threatened to take the former's life several times.

SMITH and his wife moved into Fourth-street, between Coates and Brown, and yesterday SMITH started down town to attend to some business. When at Fourth and Cherry streets, he stopped to talk to a friend named HENRY HARRISON, and, while thus engaged, FERETH passed up Fourth street in an omnibus. As soon as FERETH saw SMITH he got out of the omnibus and approached SMITH, at the same time saying, "SMITH, you are going on fine about me." SMITH replied by saying, "that he was not doing anything against him."

FERETH made some reply to this, and said, "Did I not pay your passage to this country?" SMITH denied this. FERETH then replied, "I will show you," at the same time pulling from a side pocket a paper and a six barrelled revolver. FERETH pointed the pistol and said, "SMITH, you are a dead man;" but before he could pull the trigger, Mr. HARRISON, who was talking with SMITH, knocked the pistol out of FERETH's hand.

SMITH then ran down Cherry-street, and FERETH picked up his pistol and ran after him. When SMITH reached the Washington Hotel, he ran in, followed by FERETH. Both of them ran through the bar-room, a small, low-ceiling room, towards a back room; just as SMITH got into a small vestibule between the bar and kitchen, FERETH fired three times, two balls entering SMITH's breast, killing him in about two minutes.

The report of the pistol brought the landlord down stairs, and, on reaching the scene, found SMITH partially doubled up on the floor, with his head in a position indicating that he designed running up stairs. FERETH was standing near by, and he at once said to the landlord, "I have done what I wanted to, and you may send for an officer to arrest me." Word was sent to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Sergeant SHUMAN went to the place and took FERETH in charge. The prisoner made the same statement to the officer that he had made to the landlord; but before and after getting to the Station-house, he became somewhat difficult to manage.

ARREST OF COLORED PICKPOCKETS.—On Monday morning Mrs. JANE B. LOWNDS, an elderly lady, was walking in Hudson-street, when two colored persons named JACOB MAYERS and JOHN WILLIAMS rudely snatched her reticule, which she carried on her arm, and ran off. The thieves were promptly pursued by the police and arrested with the property in their possession. They were taken before Justice FLANDREAU and locked up for trial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive BAZAAR of H. S ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

SELLING OFF!!
NEW GOODS AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!
VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
Imported since the reduction of tariff on wool and carpets.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!
On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT of a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:
The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.
S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $4,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.—A great variety of new styles and colors, black, red, pink, white, blue, lilac and gilt, just received at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

ASSIGNEE'S

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY, August 19,
Second night of the grand Italian Opera, inaugurated (for a short season of six nights only) with splendid success on Monday evening. A full and fashionable audience greeted the distinguished artistes with gratifying plaudits at every scene.
Signorina FELICITA VESTVALI
this evening, in her original role of Azucena, the Gipsey, in Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Signora Luigia Caranti
Azucena, (her original part).....Signorina Vestvali
Ines.....Signora Avogadro
Manrico, (his original part).....Signor Brignoli
Conte di Luna, (his original part).....Signor Amodio
Ferrando, (his original part).....Signor Colletti
Ruiz.....Signor Barattini
Conductor.....Signor Torriani
Tickets to all parts of the house.....One dollar
Seats can be secured at the box office and at Hall & Son's No. 429 Broadway.
No performance on Thursday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Great success of the English prima donna,
MISS MILNER.
Triumphant success of
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the solo violinist.
Enthusiastic reception of the brilliant
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
who, for the first time on any stage, sings a duet with
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
thus combining the only two unrivaled ballad vocalists of the age.
SIGNOR ARNOLDI,
DR. GUILMETTE,
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Conductor.....Mr. Robert Stopel.
Admission.....50 cents
Doors open at 7½; performance begins at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY Aug. 19.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
POOLE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.
The charming and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
as Rose-de-Mai.....in.....La Bouquetiere
THE GREAT MARZETTI
As the Ape.
PROMENADE CONCERT at 7. OVERTURE at 8.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
LA BOUQUETIERE.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE
Doors open at 7, to commence at ½ o'clock. Tickets, 50c.
THURSDAY.—The Wonderful Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MISS LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 19.
BENEFIT OF LOUISE.
SERIOUS FAMILY.
Capt. Murphy Maguire.....Miss Louise
Aminadab Sleek.....Master George Marsh
Dance, by Infant Angelina and Jeremie
Chant du Soldat and une Fantasie on the piano (Gottschalk's latest) by Mr. S. Bassford, who has kindly volunteered.
An Irish song by the young Irish comedian and vocalist Master Stewart.
To conclude with
PERFECTION.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON performance at 3 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, 25 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.
The entertainments will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by THE WILD KNIGHT.
To conclude with A HOLE IN THE WALL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—Those who desire to see the decidedly greatest curiosity of the age, THE "BOGUS BURDELL BABY," now attracting, with its mother, Mrs. Anderson, such extraordinary crowds of people, are informed that it will remain for only A FEW DAYS, and may be seen on the first floor of the Museum TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 19, day and evening, together with a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM: WYMAN, the Wizard, will remain another week, and will repeat, every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy and ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room.
A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—Three 7¼ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at $225, $250 and $300. Also 6 fine-toned piano-fortes at $40, $60, $100, $125, $150 and $200 Upright pianos at $150 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable Piano to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and examine their pianos before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand pianos; $25, $50, $80, $100, to $300. New and second-hand pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, very little used, and warranted superior in tone and workmanship, will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

SPLENDID GRAND DIAGONAL 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, used a short time, will be sold for $270. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The male members of this Society are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, to be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Bodworth's Academy. A important business having reference to the coming season will be brought forward, the attendance of every member is earnestly desired. By order
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Sec.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to enter into positions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREQUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—THERE ARE few, if any personal attractions which requires so much care and judgment in prescription and management as the human hair; in order to preserve the quantity and quality, as well as restore when lost through long illness or other causes.
Ladies desiring an elegant dressing, as well as an invigorator and restorative for the hair, by enclosing their address, will be called upon and the highest satisfaction given. No fee, positively until satisfied.
Those residing at a distance, and suffering with any irritation of the scalp, causing the hair to fall or have a harsh, dry appearance, by remitting three dollars will receive a package with full directions for applying. Address K. B. H., care of P. C. Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.
We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VALLET will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent, in postage stamps, return to any person a true picture of their past and future life, also a likeness of future wife or husband; advice in love affairs, or specimen of handwriting. Address, with return postage, EUGENIA VALLET, New-York Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. WILSON, WHO HAS been so eagerly sought after since the sale of his effects may be found at No. 90 Broome-st., having taken suitable rooms for the reception of those in love affairs or information, may find it there.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—40 PAIRS FANCY PIGEONS, including tumblers, ruffnecks, fantails, carriers, turbits, magpies &c. Address, store southwest corner of Twelfth and Green sts., Philadelphia.

YACHT FANNY—BURTHEN 35 TONS, AND in complete order, for sale or to charter. Apply on board, at Hoboken Ferry, N. J.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Astor-pl., near the Museum.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT LANE & PORTER'S,
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES SETS AND COLLARS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will open on Monday
A choice assortment of
Embroidered White and Colored Marseilles Sets,
Received per last steamer. No. 473 Broadway

EMBROIDERIES. LACES, BASQUES, &c., &c.
We will offer on Monday, the 10th,
The balance of our Summer stock of
Embroideries, Basques and Handkerchiefs,
Below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS,
DAMAGED SILKS,
7000 yards India Silks, slightly imperfect, at 38. 3d. per yard, worth 5s., will be offered this morning, at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe-st.

FALL SILKS! FALL SILKS!
NEW AND RECHERCHE STYLES,
Just received and opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS.
JUST OPENED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Beautiful Merinoes at $1 per yard.
Worth $1 25.

FALL DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a choice assortment of
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
DELAINES AND DELAINE ROBES,
And other new and fashionable Dress Goods.
ALSO,
Real Lace, Embroideries, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, &c.
Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

BOMBAZINES—BOMBAZINES!
FROM AUCTION.—No. 551 Broadway.
2 cases Lupins, 94 cents; worth $1 25. 2 cases Lupins, $1 25; worth $1 75.
N. B.—The above are a very great bargain.
Please observe, W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
A DICTIONARY
OF
GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY;
Intended as a Companion Work to the Dictionaries of "Greek and Roman Antiquities," and of "Greek and Roman Mythology," and uniform with those
Works. By Dr. WILLIAM SMITH. Illustrated by numerous engravings on wood. Complete in two thick vols., 8vo cloth....$7 00
The "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography" forms a companion volume to the Dictionary of Antiquities and the Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. Although, for the sake of uniformity, it is called a Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, it is, in reality, a Dictionary of Ancient Geography, not even excluding Scriptural names. The materials of such a work are very extensive, and have been for many years accumulating. It has been the aim of the editor to present, in a form adapted to the use of students, the researches of modern scholars, and discoveries of modern travelers, in this important branch of classical antiquity. The work is, of course, not confined to a barren description of the geography of countries and of the sites of places; but it also includes an account of the political history, both of countries and of cities.

A CARD.
A VERY FULL AND PARTICULAR ACCOUNT
OF THE
GOODWOOD CUP RACE,
together with the
CAUSE OF DEFEAT EXPLAINED,
BY
GILPATRICK,
THE JOCKEY OF PROFESS,
Will be published in
PORTER'S SPIRIT
THIS WEEK.
For sale everywhere. Price Six Cents.

LEADING CRIMINAL CASES, VOL. II.
A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES IN CRIMINAL LAW. With notes by E. H. BENNETT and F. F. HEARD. Vol. II. 8vo. $5 Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

VERY IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Just ready, the Twelfth Thousand of the "American Lady's Cookery Book." Revised and enlarged, with many valuable receipts, not found in any other book; that part on making preserves is worth more than the price of the book to every housewife. Price 5s.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway,
And of Booksellers generally.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent and rent allowed on purchase.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER, Hall, Nos. 194 and 196 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low prices. cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books, our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & DOTTRELL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. tinned twisted rod, with glass ring insulators, points wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

IRON STOOLS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND iron stools, swivel tops, for sale cheap, at No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer st.

OLD IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, WEDGES OR PEB—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—Executed in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr.,
No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, At the lowest prices
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand, from two-horse up to thirty-five horse power. Also, several new and second-hand steam engines from one horse up to twenty. Apply at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, No. 187 Water street, between Bridge and Jay-sts., Brooklyn. WM. FINNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, 1 pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSONS, Assignee, No. 50 Water st.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Desbrosses-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st and No. 5 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated brass rods and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of game, poultry, preserves, &c.; is also a first-class washer and ironer; is a person to be trusted, having served in first-class families and always gave satisfaction. Can be seen at No. 226 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS WITH EXCELlent City references situations, one to do general housework; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; wages, $6; the other as chambermaid and waitress, who understands her business; can do plain sewing and mind children, or wait on a lady; wages, $5 to $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, IN destitute circumstances, a home in the country, for herself and two children, a boy 11 and girl 8 years of age. The boy is capable of doing errands, and the mother general housework. She would only expect a home for her services, and can be well recommended. Full particulars will be given by addressing JAMES N., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, can make pasties and jellies; is a very good laundress. Also, by an English Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; would do housework. Best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO IS not afraid of work, a place to mind and drive horses, take care of cattle, and make himself generally useful; understands the management of horses; no objection to go any distance in the country. Apply for 2 days at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING in Brooklyn, two respectable Scotch or English girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waiter. The best of City references required. Apply at No. 18 and 20 Vesey-st. New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as teacher of Latin, Greek and the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT, AS COPYIST, IS desired by a lady, who writes a beautiful and plain hand, and who has had experience both as a teacher and amanuensis. Address J. P. E., office of *Daily Times*.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS.—Established in Chambers-st., 1826, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—WANTED—A first rate wheelwright, accustomed to heavy work, such as wagon and carts, to go to a healthy city in South America. He must be an American and without a family, and be able to furnish unqualified testimonials as to character and capacity. The opportunity is a good one for a man of the right stamp. Inquire of ISAAC ODELL, Pier No. 11 North River, or address S. T. WILLIAMS, Box No. 2,959 Post Office, New-York City.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, TO attend a first class bakery and confectionery; she must be quick at figures, and write a good hand; one that has lived with her parents preferred, and must bring undoubted testimonials as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, W. H. W., this Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, on the Hudson river. Good city references required. Wages $8 to $9 per month. Apply at No. 106 Chambers st. Wednesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CITY-EXPERIENCED FIRST-class salesman for the retail ribbon department. None others need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer sts.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH breast of milk; apply at No. 56 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, with good references American, Germeo, or Scotch preferred.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GOLD PEN GRINDers. Apply to C. BARD, No. 21 Maiden-lane, this day.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. If permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 8th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS PLEASE READ.—THE OWNER of a very inviting boarding school property, situated in the valley of the Housatonic five hours' ride from New York, will dispose of said property with the goodwill of the school, on very reasonable terms. The annual income of the school is over $4,000. The buildings were erected expressly for the purpose; are convenient and large, affording good accommodations for 40 pupils. Possession given the 1st of October. Address P. W. L., Cornwall, Conn.

TEACHERS.—TWO SISTERS DESIRE SITUAtions as teachers—one of music, or drawing and painting; the other in the usual course of English study. They would prefer an engagement in the same institution, but would take places separately in schools or families. The South preferred. They are members of an Evangelical Church, and can furnish the requisite testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post Office.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been engaged in teaching in Seminaries for several years, wishes to meet with another engagement for next Fall. She teaches Music, French and German. Inquire in the Music Store of S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL TEACHER.—I can teach French his native language, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Geography and some other English branches. Has taught successfully in and near New York, and has the best recommendations from all his employers. Would give instruction in schools or families. Address GALLIA, *Daily Times* office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS FOR several years taught successfully his native language in this City is desirous of finding some genteel family, (or school,) in the upper part of the City, where he could have his board and lodging in return for French lessons. Unquestionable references will be given. Address Mr. X., care of Rev. A. VERREN, Post Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR A SELECT school, a clerk for a steamboat, 2 conductors, 3 baggagemen, and 4 firemen; 2 brakemen, 2 express drivers, 3 porters for stores, 1 housekeeper for a first-class hotel, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, 4 chambermaids for a hotel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FIRST-CLASS Seminary, near the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French. Personal application to Mrs. JONES, at Ravenswood, L. I., per Tenth-street Ferry to Green Point.

SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED with competent teachers and tutors. Parents with circulars of the best schools. Teachers with desirable situations in the Southern, Middle, and Western States. Wanted, a lady to teach music piano, and melodeon. Must be a vocalist. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Benson and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD WANTED—A PARLOR AND THREE bedrooms, for a family of four or five persons, including a boy of six and his nurse; location preferred between 3d and 9th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address G. L. C., *Times* office, with terms and location.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman—full board—west side of 6th-av., between 34th and 44th sts. Address H. G. M., *Times* Office.

A LAD, AGED 17 YEARS, ENGAGED IN A down town store, of good habits, and whose parents reside in the country, wants a small room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family; would prefer a place where he could have the use of a piano for one hour in the evening or the morning; references given and required. Address, stating terms, F. A. P., this office.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.—With or without board, can be obtained at No. 148 Madison st. Gas, bath, and all conveniences in the house. Also, a seamstress wanted. Apply as above.

TO LET—THREE PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board, suitable for families or a party of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bed bugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of pedlars. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

EDUCATION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 66 and 68 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Samesl Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Rayner,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Clevrman	Wm. K. Hibbard.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. W. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND English school, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will open on Tuesday, September 15, 1857. References in New-York: Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D., Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, L. L. D., Amos R. Eno, Thomas Tileston, Guillaume Merle, Wilson G. Hunt, John B. Dunbar, Edwin Hoyt, Philip Tillinghast, Jackson Boling, M. D., Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., John Adams, Laura P. Devis, Eli Kelley, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Daniel Drew.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MC-CULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 322 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVARD WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS'S SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New-Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City *via* New Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin on Sept. 7. If requested, the teacher will call. If the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 19 East 14th st., near Union square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

$10.—ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—DOLSEAR'S system of hand-writing, No. 689 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, and gives more "command of hand" in one month than can be gained by the old methods in a year. Students entering now will have extra advantages. Four $10 seats vacant.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10. [See Advertisement.]
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 16th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHE-MATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 132 West 22d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The Fall Term of this School will commence on the 7th of September. The terms are moderate, and location pleasant.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS HAINES INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) New-York, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. ORILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAV-ERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $28 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 3d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau-st., 61 Maiden.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 31st-st.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUN

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., a large lot of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

(Belonging to a family breaking up housekeeping and removed from 16th-st. for convenience of sale.) comprising 16 velvet, tapestry, Brussels, fograin and other carpets, oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, China and silver-plated ware, feather beds, mattresses, pa Basses, pillows, bedding, magnificent rosewood etagares, bureaus, bedsteads, library book-cases and secretaries, rosewood mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegantly carved pier and mantel mirrors, bracatel and tete window curtains, gilt cornices and fixtures, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut corner and bookstands, wardrobes &c; rich, rare and original oil paintings by Beese, Eglaw and others; fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, 10 elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk bracatel, plush and hair cloth. Sale without reserve. Catalogues can be had early this morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Allen-st. Being the property of a family breaking up housekeeping—consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpet, mahogany tete-a-tete, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, mahogany parlor chairs in do, carved mahogany marble top centre-table, lace window curtains and cornices, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood marble-top washstand, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, &c.

Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN R. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TRADE SALE—JOHN R. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., at 4 mo., 400 packages and lots assorted hardware. Also, 1 cask Biggin's saws, 6 casks locks, and steples and rivets, assorted sizes, 2 casks table cutlery, 200 doz brass butts, 2 casks files, 11 double and single iron bedsteads; also, part of a stock shelf goods; also, on underwriter's account, 3 casks files, damaged on the voyage, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 6 Liberty-st., from the shelves to suit the trade, a large assortment of first quality white granite and common ware, glass ware, French china, plated and Britannia ware, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

E. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at our store No. 23 Nassau-st., 20 cases genuine Hungarian hock, of a superior quality, and warranted as per sample. Must be sold without reserve to close an invoice.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, August 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., seasonable, fresh goods, without reserve for cash. Also, a large assortment of stock goods.

HENRY H LEEDS Auctioneer

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light wagon, perfectly new, suitable for two persons. Sold for want of use.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug 3, 1857.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—One of the oldest Family Newspaper Establishments, outside New-York city, (not denominational) in this State, is offered for sale, with or without the Accounts, together with the Jobbing and other materials attached to the same. It has connected with it perquisites of large yearly value, sufficient of themselves to pay for the entire investment in less than four years, and will be sold at so low a figure as to ensure several hundred per cent profit on outlay. A chance like this occurs but once in an age. Reason for selling: intended removal from the State. Address immediately, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, care Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York city.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a very desirable carpenter shop on the west side of the City, convenient to the lumber yards, planing and molding mills. Will be sold very cheap in consequence of owner going into other business. This will be a great bargain to a young man just starting in business. Apply at the Lumber yard corner 14th-st. and 11th-av., immediately.

ASSIGNEE'S STOCK FOR SALE.—THE Entire stock of the store No. 321 Hudson-st., corner Vendam, will be sold a bargain. It consists of hosiery, embroidery, lace and fancy goods; also, gentlemen's furnishing goods. It is all in first-rate order, quite fresh, and together with the fixtures at present in the store, offers an excellent opportunity to parties about entering business, who have available cash or substantial security to offer. Apply at the store, No. 321 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY STORE with the goods and fixtures; said store has been occupied by the subscribers for the last twenty years. Any one wishing to engage in said business will find it a very desirable location. RAYNOR & POSTS, Sellport, Suffolk County, L. I.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a stock of desirable merchandise, about $7,000 and some cash if required—well suited to city or country trade. A snug place, a few hoors' out, preferred. Apply from 10 till 2, at No. 9½ William-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a Ladies' Shoe Store, with a good run of custom; it will be sold low. Possession given immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 875 Broadway.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable imperformance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane and Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 16 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jewaled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $500.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of GABAUDAN & HILL, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. GABAUDAN is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm and to use the firm name for that purpose. ARTHUR W. GABAUDAN.
JOHN. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1857.

The business of the late firm of GABAUDAN & HILL will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.

A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and plain painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 31st July, 1857:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$339,197 35
For Interest	165,740 55
For Annulties	1,150 00
Total	$366,087 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death and dividends on the same	$91,738 38	
Paid for Surrendered Policies and Dividends applied to reduction of Premiums	7,073 86	
Paid Annulties	946 09	
Paid Commissions	9,279 96	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postages, Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Salaries, Stationery, Rent, &c.	18,493 88	$127,522 17
		$238,565 73
Add: Net Assets on hend, per Report of 30th April, 1857		$3,902,393 79
		$4,140,959 52

ASSETTS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$94,326 19	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,026,537 85	
Bills Receivable and due for Fire Insurance	1,820 64	
Cash deposit for Taxes	4,187 41	
Amount due from Agents	15,087 43	$4,140,959 52
Policies in force 1st May, 1857	10,166	
Policies issued during this quarter	586	
Total	10,752	
Deduct: Forfeited, expired by deaths and term of limitation, cancelled and surrendered	265	
Policies in force 1st August, 1857, of which 9,479 are for life.	10,487	
Increase of Policies during the quarter	321	
Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of increase	2,896 32	

I have examined the above statement, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
LEVI A. SMYTHE.	JOHN M. STUART.
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN.
W. E. DODGE.	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	W. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
SECRETARY, ISAAC ABBATT.
ACTUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,
LATE WITH MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cents. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 129, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 233, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 510, 450, 454, 489, 491, 436, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,083, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,161, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, }
J. M. FORBES, } Trustees.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, }

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior, on the Magadalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 417 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage and income bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst.; after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. R FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Vogue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 9 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—$3,400 TO LOAN IN ONE amount, on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to G. C. BARNEY, No. 4 Wall-st.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUstees of the Rockland Cemetery will be held at the City Hall, New-York, on FRIDAY, August 21, at 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. E. LORD, Superintendent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

HUMBOLDT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
DIRECTORS.

John Rankin,	Samuel P. Holmes,	Anson G. Phelps,
Charles Christmas,	George H. Ellery,	Alfred Large,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Lowell Holbrook,
Robert Boorman,	Samuel Sloan,	Joshua H. Bates,
A. B. Strange,	C. B. Caldwell,	W. H. McConnell,
James McKaye,	S. Nelson Davis,	Geo. W. Parsons,
William L. King,	William A. Kohbe,	George Bulpin,
Nathan Lane,	Solomon Freeman,	Eben. Beadleston,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William C. Bowers,	Willard M. Newell,
Henry J. Baker,	George Barnes,	William Allen,
John Armstrong,	Edward Bridge,	Henry L. Burr,
D. R. Stanford,	Andrew Comstock.	W. D. Thompson.

JOHN RANKIN, President.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.
ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denniss Dner,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Bates,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,	John A. O. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUBBY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and Third-av., Harlem, Aug. 18, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 493 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. OONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.

WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREby cautioned not to negotiate or receive three certain promissory notes dated July 1st, 1857, for one thousand dollars each, made by the subscriber to L. P. BEERS or bearer—one payable in six and the other two in nine months, as the payment of each and all of them will be contested. A. W. SHAW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES having WAGONS, and GOODS on storage at No. 54 West 19th-st., that unless called for before the 25th day of August, they will be sold at public auction to pay expenses by WM. H. MILES, No. 54 West 19th-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, not being considered sufficiently explicit, the Board have concluded to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby readvertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

792,519 cubic yards of excavation, composed as follows, viz: 63,804 cubic yards of soil and other material, not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the space mentioned in specification (1); of which 17,362 cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and 25,000 cubic yards of excavation from the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; 704,215 cubic yards of excavation for puddle and embankments.

284,894 cubic yards of rock excavation.

78,988 cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

2,642,589 cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

20,938 cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes.

47,111 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

2,069 cubic yards of paving laid in cement.

555 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

833 cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

54,000 square feet (superficial measure) of sheet pilings.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after writ on notice of the award, the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and relet.

Plans and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. One notice of this letting will be given.

Amended specifications are now ready for delivery.

For further information apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, } Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 1st day of September next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1857, will be considered.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, }
DANIEL SLOTE, }
THOMAS BOESE, } Committee.
TERRENCE FARLEY, }
GEORGE WHITE, }

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS, }
D. SADLIER, } Committee.
H. H. GREGORY, }

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK, }
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $6 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLing his best Gray-ash Coal, double-screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 58 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnaces and range size. Also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, Ft. Paul, Minneapolis, Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee, Racine West and Southwest and New-York Railroad, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroad, Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 165 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:40 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for hufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave Depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:00 P. M.—Milleton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GENERAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, Aug 17, 1857.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.—The late obstruction to the track of this road at Broad Tree Tunnel, 40 miles from Wheeling, having interrupted the passage of freight cars on that part of the line, a new and solid railroad track has been built over the Tunnel Hill, upon which freights of all kinds will from this day be promptly carried, without change of cars, whenever the track in the tunnel may be impassable, during the work of arching, which is now being rapidly done.

W. S. WOODSIDE, Master of Transportation.
L. S. GORDON, General Freight Agent.

For information regarding freight and passengers from New-York to all points, South, West and Southwest, call at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

C. W. PERVEIL, General Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The afternoon train connects at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, viâ JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; at 3 M., at 2:25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JUL

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

[Continued from First Page.]

important aid furnished by Costa Rica in the late Walker struggle. It is said that the contract which Señor Irisarri, the Guatemala Minister, claims to have made with parties in New-York, is bogus; or, in other words, no such contract is in existence. The latter is thought to be in the pay of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Captain Cauty, Envoy from Costa Rica, who is now staying at the Clarendon Hotel, in this City, received a letter per *Tennessee*, from his son, Colonel Cauty, of the Costa Rican Army, dated at San Juan. The letter contains no intelligence of general interest beyond announcing the fact that no mails from Costa Rica had arrived at Greytown since the last previous steamer sailed for New-York.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Appeal to the People of Central America.

The *Tennessee* brings dates from San Juan to the 10th inst., but no news.

The *Centro-Americano*, of Granada, of Aug. 1, contains a violent appeal to the people of Central America to unite in opposition to further fillibustering schemes. Walker is denounced in unmeasured terms. We translate:

PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA!

Be on the alert! Fillibusterism, that has devastated the rich towns of Nicaragua by fire and pillage; that brought us the desolating plague which caused such loss in Costa Rica, cutting off worthy citizens, whose loss we shall long deplore, and which is even now raging in the sister State of Salvador, again raises its horrid head on the northern shores, more impertinent than ever, threatening destruction and death to our harvests, our cities and our race.

Central Americans, be united; Nicaraguans, be wise; let the costly sacrifice you have made not prove abortive. Establish a strong and sympathetic Government, so that the 100,000 inhabitants who people the flowery fields of Chontales, Matagalpa and Segovia, united with the populous departments of Leon, Granada and Rivas, may rise as one man, at their chief's call, to dispute their soil with the foreign usurper. Walker, the iniquitous Walker, the disgrace of humanity, and the shame of the American Union, has found sympathisers in the South and North of that great Republic; he has been feasted, he has been forced to harangue in public places, his daguerreotype portrait circulates freely, and he is favored with serenades and applauses, approving his conduct in Nicaragua. All this is done to keep up a lively effervescence in the enterprising spirit of the North American nation. Walker, the insolent Walker, writes a long letter to President Buchanan, in which he gives his version of the events in Nicaragua, and, in complaining of the conduct of Captain Davis, he quotes as a proof of the brilliant position he held in Rivas the fact of his having left it with guarantees and with honor.

The American Press considers it as certain that the Government of the Union will interfere in the Central American question.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan wants to oppose Costa Rica in favor of Nicaragua, as regards the boundary question; hnt that Nicaragua means Walker, and Walker means Slavery!

Let us unite with Costa Rica, whose interests are very intimately connected with our own in the present time. Let us form of the two one State, whose centre may be either Rivas or Guanacaste—that rich section of Central America—although the smallest in territorial area and population, and powerfully stimulate Nicaragua with its increasing industry, its morality, and, more than all, by the clearness of its provision and good judgment in the management of its affairs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Two Heavy Smuggling Cases.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Aug. 17.

Geo. W. Morton, Commissioner.

Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of Wm. H. Lewis, and —— Highlander, charged with smuggling 50,000 cigars into this port, and of —— Hadmann, charged with smuggling jewelry and silks. Subsequently the parties were arrested. The following are the affidavits on which the Commissioner proceeded:

THE AFFIDAVITS.

Southern District of New York, ss:—John Quinn, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is an Inspector of Customs for the port of New-York; that on or about the 15th day of August, 1857, at the Southern District of New-York, one William H. Lewis and —— Highlander, did then and there, knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud the revenne of the United States, smuggle and clandestinely introduce into the United States, to wit the port of New-York, certain goods, wares and merchandise, to wit: fifty-nine thousand cigars, or thereabont, without having paid or accounted for the duties payable thereon.

JOHN QUINN.

Sworn to this 17th day of August, 1857, before me, Geo. W. Morton, U. S. Commissioner.

Southern District of New York, ss.—Thomas J. Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is an Inspector of Customs for the port of New-York; that on or about the 15th day of August, 1857, at the Southern District of New-York, one —— Hadmann did then and there, knowingly and willfully, and with intent to defraud the revenne of the United States, smuggle, and clandestinely introdnce in the United States, to wit, the said port of New-York, certain goods, wares and merchandise, subject to duty by law, to wit, jewelry and silk, without paying or accounting for the duties chargeable thereon.

THOMAS J. BROWN.

Sworn to before ma this 17th day of August, 1857. Geo. W. Marton, United States Commissioner.

The California Land-Speculating Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Daly, J.

Price vs *Scott et al.*—The defendant, Scott, who was brought up on *habeas corpus* before Judge Daly on Saturday, after Judge Davies had refused to discharge him from arrest, was this morning remanded to custody. No opinion has yet been drawn up. The particulars of the case were given Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody

Mahlon Mattison et al vs. *Winthrop W. Gilman.*—Motion for costs denied.

Chas. A. L. Blanchard et al vs. *Thos. H. O'Brien.*—Injunction dissolved.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Brennan and Connolly

Thomas Kruse, of No. 421 First-avenue, complained that Terence McKenna did seriously interfere with his bodily comfort on the 30th of July last, by striking him with a stone upon the head. Terence pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary.

One cotton mattress, valuation $7, was appropriated without the consent of the owner, Edwin H. Johnson, No. 372 Broadway, by Mary Shea. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

John Reegan was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, on complaint of Mrs. Merion Downie, residing at No. 277 West Forty-second-street. Mrs. Downie deposed that on the 13th instant Reegan came to her residence during her absence and attempted to violate her idiot daughter, a girl of eighteen years of age. When Mrs. D. returned to the house, she found Reegan on the bed with her daughter, whom he had clutched by the throat, in the act of violating her person.

Thomas Monnahan, charged with stealing some copper coins, value $2, from Richard Robinson, No. 81 West Twenty-eighth-street, was sent to the House of Refuge.

James Larkin struck Horatio B. Park several times Aug. 16, tore his clothes, and received a *quid pro quo* from the Court in the shape of a $25 fine.

John Fraser, doing business as the corner of Stanton and Columbia streets, complained of John O'Hare, who on the 15th instant stole a firkin of butter from him, value $8 45. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Martha Belchin was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months for stealing a dress, "value one dollar or more, from Catharine Dempsey, of Willow Place, Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Catharine Murray received three months each, for attempting to carry off a piece of oil-cloth, valued at one dollar or more, the property of Elizaqeth Hickbroom, who canght them in the act.

William Smith was sent np six months, for stealing a pail of butter from No. 73 Vesey-st.

John Quinn complained that one Alfred Harris took from him a coat, vest, pair of pantaloons, and an unfinished pair of patent leather boots on the 15th inst. He left Harris asleep in the room with the articles, and locked him in: on his return he found both gone. The prisoner was discharged by request of the complainant.

Elizabeth Condon complained that George B. Williams, on August 15th, committed an indecent assault upon her in the street. The complainant did not appear, and Williams was permitted to retire.

A well-known offender, Mary M'Elvey, was sent to the island for six months. Mary had committed an assault npon Dennis Galvin, in open Court.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most extraordinary attraction of the day is the "bogus Burdell Baby" at Barnum's Museum. Five thousand people caressed it yesterday. The curiosity on the subject is as intense as ever. The crowd almost devours the infant.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders.

See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

A Few Words to Consumptives.—"We have recently," says the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, "come upon the lax and drooping figures of several acquaintances, who, finding themselves at various stages of consumption, have sat down, sad-eyed and sallow-visaged, and with despairing equanimity, have torpidly and tranquilly made up their minds to die. The awakening words of cheer and counsel which we found it in our mind to speak on those occasions, we now publish in substance for the benefit of those sad-eyed and sallow-visaged people who undoubtedly sit everywhere with unstrung bodies and dejected souls, desperately endeavoring to kill themselves with depression, before they can be killed by consumption. Consumption being in nearly, if not quite all cases, strictly a curable disease, it is morally wrong for persons to allow themselves to become indifferent to earthly life, and to accelerate the processes of dissolution by yearnings for the life beyoad the grave. Resignation is a very good thing—in its place. When one is going over the cataract of Niagara, we think the virtue may be commendably exercised, and that it shows to great advantage. Bnt when one falls into a simple pond or running stream, we think resignation contemptible compared to vigorous and instantaneous swimming. The fountain springs which feed Consumption, are undonbtedly an imperfect digestion and a sluggish state of the blood, often indnced by sedentary employments or habits, and the breathing an impure atmosphere, or, at least, sustained by these. To obtain a keen appetite for food, a perfect digestion, and an aroused circulation of the vital fluid, should be the aims of every consumptive person. "Here is the entire secret of the curative power and restorative potency of the retired physician's marvellous East India discovery, known the world over as "Dr. H. James' Extract of Cannabis Indica." This great medicine operates at once upon the stomach, liver and nerves. It is acknowledged to be the best nervine, tonic and exhilarant ever prescribed, and besides these qualities, it is proven to be a balsam for all internal sores and inflammations, a purifier of the blood and secretions, and a supplier of loet magnetic forces. It is impossible that it fail of curing the most severe and so-called hopeless cases. The recipe for making and nsing it can be obtained hy sending fonr postage stamps to Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J. Or a bottle of the medicine can be had by sending $2 to the same address.

N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. Beware of counterfeit circulars and parodied recipes. Dr. H. James' recipe is sent from no place but his private residence, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., where he may be seen daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

The latest and most striking movement in Photographs is illustrated by the Imperial Photograph on exhibition and made only at

BRADY'S GALLERY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

It is regarded by eminent connoisseurs as faultlessly artistic, complete and perfect.

ITS PRINCIPAL EXCELLENCIES

are those of unusual size, elaborate finish, absolute accuracy of form and likeness, and entire durability. It is produced by means of

AN IMMENSE CAMERA,

one of the largest in the world; a few minntes only are required to complete the sitting. Since its introduction Mr. Brady has received visits from many of the distinguished men of the country,

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS,

of whom now embellish this Gallery. In addition to the Imperial Mezzotin's, his collection contains a great number of specimens in oil and water-color and pastel. Persons possessing

DAGUERREOTYPES OF DECEASED FRIENDS,

may obtain copies of any size, colored and finished as perfectly as if taken from life. Duplicate copies are readily produced at a moderate cost.

FAMILIES OR CLUBS

desirous of interchanging portraits will receive especial attention

ACADEMY OR UNIVERSITY CLASSES

Photographed on liberal terms.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VISITORS

in New-York are especially solicited to pay the Gallery a visit. They will find it a repository of Portraits including those of most of the distinguished men in the country. The

AMBEOTYPE

is offered to those who desire portraits at a moderate price. It is made instantaneously, and may be completed and delivered in a few minutes. The

AMBEOTYPE

is made at both Mr. Brady's Galleries—No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's saloon, and No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton street. The lower Gallery will be found conveniently accessible by business man and persons at down-town hotels.

SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

may be seen at the principal theatres and hotels.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. Woonworth & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished By applying in person letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand books, entitled, *How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave,* and especially *How to do Business.* A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 50 cents; 75 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. Goodale's Office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, Catarrh. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Adams' Blood Regenerator.—This great remedy is now admitted to be the most speedy, safe and infallible cure for all chronic diseases of the blood and organs in the world. It quickly purges the blood of all humors, foul virus, and mercurial affections. As an alterative, dinretic and tonic, it has no equal. Upon the liver, kidneys and urinary organs, its effects are perfectly magical. Sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Another very attractive programme is offered at this popular place of amusement this evening, viz: the immensely successful drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," the beautiful drama of "The Wild Knights," and the farce of the "Hole in the Wall." Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Fanny Herring, Mrs. Radinski, and the whole company appearing. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Scrofula, Saltrheum, Rheumatism, in fact its most painful forms, &c., &c. Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancer, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

Wadsworth's Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

Daniel Wadsworth & Co., Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 169 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Where are their Vouchers?—The reply is, Where are they not? The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared. All races, in all climes, are subject to liver disease, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhœa, asthma, and general debility, and wherever these exists the pills have proved infallible.

[Advertisement.]

Sleep in Peace.—Patent improved Portable Mosquite Canopy and Net, for protection against insects, with the least possible obstruction to the air. Delivered and put np on bedsteads, cribs and cradles, anywhere in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

C. B. & W. Stratton, Agents, No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Building, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The fragrance now gushing from the floral groves of the South, under a tropical sun, exhales from this concentrated essence of their perfume leaves and blossoms. Its odor is alike lasting and exquisite. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 9. Send for catalogue to F. W. Fowler, President.

[Advertisement.]

To Married Ladies.—Mrs. Lydia F. Fowler, M. D., No. 50 Morton street, offers her services to those of her own sex who may need medical aid and advice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..August 18.

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	99¾	65	Mich. Cent. R. R..	81
1,000	Missouri State 6s	78½	50	do.....s60	80¾
7,000	do.....	78¼	100	do.....b60	81½
4,800	Virginia 6s.....	91¾	100	do.....b60	81¾
4,000	Indiana State 5s.	81	100	do.....	81½
5,000	Mich So. & N. I. 6s	65	300	do.....b60	82
6,000	Ill Cent R. Bds.	99	50	M. So & N. I. R. R.	32¾
1,000	Te He & Al 2d m.	58	60	do.....	32½
9,000	do.....	50	470	do.....b60	33
20	Atlantic Bank.....	81	1520	do.....	33
25	do.....	80	200	do.....s30	32
10	Ocean Bank.....	98	100	do.....b60	32¾
5	do.....	97½	500	do.....	31
50	Penn. Coal Co..b60	77	300	do.....	30½
167	do.....	75	350	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s..	60
20	do.....	76	33	do.....	59
10	Pacific M. Stmp Co.	78½	40	do.....	59½
100	Cum. Coal Co.....	16	50	do.....	59¾
100	do.....	16¾	50	Panama R. R...s30	92
100	Canton Co.....	18	100	do.....b30	92¼
50	Del & H. C. Co.b60	117	50	do.....	92½
50	Ill. Cen. R.R....s30	114	300	C. & Pitts. R. R....	35
125	do.....b10	114½	500	do.....c	35½
50	do.....c	114½	100	do.....s60	34½
50	Hud R. R.....	20	200	do.....b60	35¾
343	N. Y. Cen. R.R.opg	79¾	400	do.....b60	36
50	do.....s60	78½	300	Gal. & Chi. R.R. b60	90
100	do.....s24	78¾	200	do.....	89¾
50	do.....s30	78¾	37	do.....	89
25	do.....	79½	300	Cl. & Tol R.R..b60	46
100	do.....s20	78¾	100	do.....	45¼
287	do.....opg	79	300	do.....s60	45
100	do.....c	79	200	do.....s10	45⅝
100	Erie Railroad...b30	31	1650	do.....	45¾
394	do.....s3	31	1000	do.....b60	46⅛
50	do.....s3	31½	50	do.....b60	46⅜
200	do.....s30	31	150	do.....b60	46½
100	do.....b3	31½	250	Ch. & Rk Isl. R.R. b60	90¾
550	do.....c	31¾	221	do.....	90½
100	do.....s10	31¾	137	do.....	90¼
150	do.....b4	31¾	80	Mil. & Miss. Rail...	51¾
150	do.....s10	31	100	do.....s60	49¾
75	do.....b30	31½	185	La Crosse & M. R. R.	32
1200	Reading Railroad	69½	415	do.....	31¾
540	do.....s30	69¾	100	do.....s10	31¾
130	do.....	69⅞	300	do.....b10	32
20	do.....	69¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.1 0		10	Mich. S. & N. I. pf. sk.	50
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	90½	100	do.....b60	50
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	15¾	150	Gal. & Chic. Rd....	83¾
26	Penn. Coal Co.....	75	50	do.....s15	89½
5	Del. & Hd Can. Co.	116	100	Harlem R. R.....	9½
100	Erie Railroad....b3	31½	300	Mich. So & N. I. R.	30
100	do.....b3	31½	100	do.....	29½
250	do.....s3	31	200	do.....	29
700	do.....s3	30¾	275	do.....	28½
300	N. Y. Cen. R...p&c	79	100	do.....	28
50	La Crse. & M R....	31¾	100	do.....	27
50	do. do.	31½	25	do.....	26
800	Reading R'd.....	10¾	700	do.....	25
300	do.....b30	70½	300	Clev. & Tol. R.....	44
100	do.....s10	70	100	do.....	43¼
500	do.....s30	89⅞	100	do.....b60	44
500	do.....s20	70	500	do.....b3	43½
100	do.....s3	70	500	do.....	42⅝
100	do.....b60	70¼	100	do.....s3	42
500	do.....s3	70¼	25	Chi. & Rk. Is. R....	90
300	do.....	70½	50	do.....b10	89¼
100	do.....s30	69¾	100	do.....b60	90½
100	do.....s60	69½			

TUESDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The market for Exchange for the *Persia* to-morrow closed at 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent. on London; 5.17½ on Paris. The engagements of Bullion for this opportunity, as far as known, at 4 o'clock, amount to $1,645,000. The market for Money is ½ ℔ cent. dearer on prime paper than last week, and a little more active in demand loans. The whole turn is in favor of the lender, though unaccompanied by any evidence of early pressure among borrowers. The leading Stock Brokers are fairly supplied with means, on call, at 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Exchange was excited and irregular to-day. The shares of the Reading, New-York and Erie, Milwaukee and Mississippi, La Crosse, and one or two others showed much steadiness throughout the day, while the Western list, and particularly Michigan Southern, both common and guaranteed Stock, was greatly depressed. The dealings in the Michigan Road, at the second session of the brokers amounted to a complete panic, the price falling, on the sale of only 1,500 shares, from 30 to 24 ℔ cent. Various rumors as to the financial and other difficulties in the Board of Management grew ont of this rapid, or rather, we should say, precipitons decline, the most anthentic of which turned ont to be *the resignation of the President of the Company*, for reasons which he will give to the stockholders and the public in the morning, through a card. As it was against this gentleman, more if possible than the general credit of the Company, that the constant stream of prejudice and persecntion for the last few months has been turned, there would seem to be no good reason why the Stock should further decline upon his voluntary resignation. It is quite notorious in the street that his administration of the finances of the concern has been clogged by a small though mischievons minority of his own Board, hostile to or jealous of his personal ascendancy. Encountering this influence at every turn, and finding more difficulty in carrying an unfunded debt of a million or a million and a half of dollars, than other companies with like resources, bnt permitted to enjoy a fair measure of credit, have in managing double the sum, because of this continned detraction from within and without, he acts a proper part in thus snrrendering his executive trust. It is now hoped, and it is every way right, that the whole public interested in our railway system should by every just influence encourage the expectation—that his successor, whoever he may be, will be placed in position *of once* to restore unanimity and confidence, and at no distant day to place the property where, from its great and undoubted value, it rightly belongs in point of credit and productiveness. Less than this would be a heedless sacrifice of an immense interest—about $18,000,000—of the bond and stockholders. The Guaranteed Shares of the Company fell this afternoon to 50 ℔ cent. The whole decline within ten days is 20 ℔ cent. on the Gnaranteed and, 25 ℔ cent. on the Common Stock. The latter left off 25 bid, 27½ asked, after the Second Board. Cleveland and Toledo shares declined to 40½@41 ℔ cent., closing 42 ℔ cent The President of this Road is here from Cleveland, and on his advice the October dividend has been deferred by the Board of Directors, (the earnings to be applied to the small outstanding debt, instead of funding it,) and they have also, on his recommendation, directed the closing np of the office in New-York as early as practicable, leaving instead the less expensive machinery of a mere transfer egency at one of the Banks. As these may be deemed conservative measures, both, and the old Treasurer of the Company, who is a resident of New-York, willingly resigns, by way of carrying ont the purpose of retrenching expenses. The financial programme of the New-York and Erie Company, published this morning, was favorably construed, and the Stock was firmer under circumstances otherwise depressing to the general list. The active demand for Philadelphia and Reading shares continned, and as high as 70⅝ ℔ cent. was paid to make deliveries to-day. Rock Island, Galena and Chicago, Michigan Central, New-York Central, and Illinois Central were all weak, thongh not heavily pressed by sellers.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $226,329; paid out $181,165, and held at the close a balance of of $12,340,227.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of July, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the preceding year:

Years.	Earnings.
1857	$565,619 57
1856	624,605 09
Decrease	$58,985 52

The following is a statement of the transportation earnings of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Rail Road, for the month of July 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the preceding year:—

1857	$133,063,28
1856	82,271,87
Increase	$50,811,41

The *Tribune* of this morning says of the business on the Illinois Central:

Wheat from Southern Illinois is making its way to Chicago by the Illinois Central—from 20 to 30 car-loads daily last week, and on Saturday 77 car-loads, about 25,000 bushels. The earnings of the Illinois Central Road for the first six months of this year were $1,068,010 62, against $972,328 60 for corresponding months of last year. Cash received from Land Department applicable to Interest Fund for first six months, $191,288 89. Up to the 1st inst. there were $516,000 of Bonds canceled. The land sales in the aggregate exceed $14,000,000; to the 1st of August the figures were $13,937,343 42, and over $200,000 worth have been sold this month. With the enormous crop of Wheat, which all parties concur in estimating as the largest ever known, this road is likely to have a large local business this Autumn; yet against these figures, with only two or three thousand shares of stock in the Street, there are sellers of the stock at 4@5 ℔ cent. less than the rates of last week. The contest is mainly between Bull and Bear, as the number of shares in the Street has not varied hnt a few hundred shares at any time for several months.

The receipts at tide-water of the principa articles of Prodnce, from the opening of the Canal to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open.	1855. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	473,665	474,900	268,081
Wheat, bush.	855,631	3,938,516	1,549,530
Corn	4,771,582	3,567,708	2,486,411
Barley	54,077	152,841	126,384
Oats	1,730,442	2,700,934	1,458,943
Rye	——	1,148,500	101,545
Pork, bbls	63,904	76,145	10,335
Beef, bbls	9,698	32,329	2,910
Cheese, lbs	104,300	156,700	138,600
Butter, lbs	289,600	339,500	112,700
Lard, lbs	8,578,500	5,945,700	503,300
Bacon	8,189,700	6,063,600	1,941,700
Wool	2,584,700	1,436,100	996,400

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS—AUG 8.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4 555,936	$1,644,678	$2,848,085	$3,864,312
Canal Bank	2 236,314	832,499	1,068,130	718,536
Louisiana	2,410,565	1,304,403	748,729	2,204,994
Louisiana State	3,811,722	1,939,840	1,769,565	3,062,542
Mech. & Traders	513,619	168,185	363,110	429,188
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,885,107	287,178	723,140	599,204
Southern Bank	360,569	53,883	231,315	105,126
Union Bank	1,281,153	233,646	680,450	829,781
Bk. of J. Robb	459,731	180,852	304,195	321,823
Total	$17,303,826	$6,735,544	$8,723,719	$10,630,188

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens' Bank	$598,877	$97,909
Canal Bank	383,798	169,658
Louisiana	690,643	296,690
Louisiana State	369,944	41,976
Mech. & Traders'	58,504	11,545
Bank of New-Orleans	159,580	25,557
Southern Bank	328,051	....
Union Bank	408,230	213,543
Bank of J. Robb	....	....
Total	$2,975,627	$836,618

Increase in short loans	$345,660
Decreasc in specie	304,889
Decrease in circulation	148,390
Decrease in depoelts	333,230
Decrease in exchange	36,064
Decrease in amount due distant banks	28,318
Decrease in deposits proper	204,917

Money Circular for Europe.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

Since our last advices of 10th inst., we have had a week of declining prices. The fall in all the speculative shares has been large, particularly so in Michigan Southern, which we quote at a decline of 25¼ ℔ cent. State Stocks and Shares, that are bought mostly for investment, have varied but little in price. The decline may be attributed partly to the uneasiness felt in relation to affairs in British India, but the chief cause of the great decline in one or two of the fancy stocks, has been the large amounts of hypothecated shares sold in the market to pay off the loans made npon them. The effect of these burried sales was to depress more or less the whole list. In State Stocks there has been bnt little done, prices generally remaining steady. Missouri 6s we quote 1 ℔ cent lower. City and County Bonds have been neglected. A few sales of Milwaukee City Sinking Fund Bonds, St. Louis 6 ℔ cent and Sacramento 10, at a reduction in price are all we have to mention. Railroad Bonds—At the Stock Board the sales have been light, with but little or no change in rates. At private sale a few Burlington and Missouri 1st mortgage 8 ℔ cent, Milwaukee and Mississippi 3d Sinking Fund and Galena and Chicago 2d, have changed hands at about former rates. Railroad Shares—The movement has been large, and the decline in prices general. The largest transactions were in Reading, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern and Erie, for the variations in which we refer to the annexed bulletin of daily quotations. Money in more demand, 7 ℔ cent call. Paper, 9@14, according to length and class.

DE COPPET & CO.

Michigan Southern—Resignation of the President.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1857.

To the Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

Gentlemen: From the early history of this Company I have been connected with it as a Director, and for most of tha time since 1850 as an officer. I am about to terminate this relation, and I submit to you as the responsible guardians of the interests of the Company, my reasons for so doing.

My original connection with this Company was made when the Michigan Southern Road consisted of 68 miles of strap-bar railway, from Monroe to Hillsdale. At that time the total number of shareholders was less than 40, and the total gross earnings of the line about $70,000 per annum. In conjunction with a few other gentlemen, including Hon. Geo. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; Gov. Hunt, of Lockport; Hon. Hugh White, of Cohoes, and three of the present Directors of this Company, Messrs. Charles Butler, John Steyker, and Elisha C. Litchfield, I undertook the work of extending the line across the State of Michigan to Chicago.

In this work, encouraged and sustained by the intelligent support of an increasing body of stockholders, we were eminently successful. The enterprise was prosperous beyond our most sanguine hopes; the line soon became one of importance, and took rank amongst the leading railways of the Western States; the stockholders, from a small band of 40 men, have increased to 1,400, and the earnings from $71,580 in 1848, have grown to over $2,700,000, in 1856. The Company has now ready for operation about 530 miles of railway, besides several steamers upon Lake Erie.

From January, 1850, to October, 1855, I held the office of Treasurer of this Company, and was engaged in the active discharge of its duties. At the latter date I left the country, and was absent nearly eighteen months in Europe, during which time I had no control over, or connection with, the management of the Company's affairs here.

When I left, the direction was composed of a highly respectable body of gentlemen, including Messrs. Wilkinson, Butler, Barry, Morrison, Stryker and Elisha C. Litchfield of the present Board, together with Messrs. John B. Tewis, E. D. Morgan, Hugh White, Hamilten White, Thomas Barron and D. B. St. John. I desired then to resign the office of Treasurer, hnt as I did not expect to be absent many months, the Board declined to accept it, and devolved the duties of the office upon the Assistant Treasurer, under the direction of a Special Committee consisting of Mr. Hamilton White, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Stryker, Mr. Elisha C. Litchfield and Mr. Hugh White, who were charged with the full supervision and management of the Treasury and all the fingncial operations of the Company in the absence of the Board." The Board at the same time passed a vote that "during the proposed absence of the Treasurer in Europe his liability to the Company in his official capacity shall be limited to snch cases only as he may actually direct and control, and as to transactions by him on behalf of this Company in Europe."

At the Company's reqnest I negotiated some of its securities in Europe. This was the only connection that I had with its affairs from October, 1855, until my return to this country in April, 1857, during which time, although my name was used here as Treasurer I did not act in that capacity, nor receive compensation as such. Finding, in the Summer of 1856, that my stay in Europe would be prolonged beyond the time that I had originally intended, I resigned the office of Treasurer, and also my place as a member of the Board, in letters addressed to the Executive Committee, which I requested should be laid before the Directors.

Upon my arrival here, in April, 1857, I found that my resignation had not been acted npon, hnt that my name had been, without my knowledge, continued before the public as an officer of the Company. I found, also, that the Company had a large floating debt, created during my absence, and increased by the fact that $500,000 of its bonds matured on the 1st day of April last.

While willing to render such assistance as was in my power consistent with a reasonable degree of attention to my own affairs, rendered more necessary by a prolonged absence from home, I was very reluctant to take office again in the Company. At the instance of others, who seemed to think my services for the time being desirable, I consented to be chosen one of the Directors. But upon full reflection, and after Mr. Wilkinson, who had been intrusted with the proxies by the Board, had left the City to attend the Stockholders' meeting in Michigan, I addressed to him an earnest letter, requesting him to leave my name off the ticket. This, however, in the exercise of his discretion, he omitted to do, and having been chosen a member of the Board, I consented to serve.

The new Board met for the first time the 28th of April, and waited until the 6th of May for the result of the examinations made by the Committees appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company. Then the Board organized. I desired not to take office, but it was represented to me that the Directors deemed it important that I should, at least temporarily, accept the office which I now hold; and that upon that condition only could the Company secure the services of the gentleman who was at the same time elected Treasurer.

Yielding to these considerations I consented for the time to take the office. Mr. Wilkinson made the nomination in the Board, and I was chosen, and I accepted the position with more reluctance than I ever felt at accepting any other post. From that time to this I have discharged the duties thrown upon me under very trying circumstances, with all the fidelity and capacity with which I am gifted.

I suggested a plan which met the approval of the Board, in pursuance of which we have received $1,500,000 from our stockholders in cash, upon an issue of guaranteed stock, which has enabled us to reduce essentially the floating debt of the Company. Under most violent assaults from a portion of the public press, frequently doing great injustice to this Company, and to individnal managers, the operations of the Road have been carried on to the present time—the Goshen Line is now in operation—the Detroit Road completed—the Jackson Branch nearly so—the great drain for construction is almost closed—and the Road, having passed in common with other Western lines, through a season of temporary diminished earnings, is just ready to begin to show the capacity of its now completed system. At our present meeting I have proposed a plan for funding the balance of the floating debt of the Company. With this plan successfully carried through, the finances of the Company will be placed in a perfectly impregnable position. With the c

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Progress of the Telegraphic Expedition.

The Shore-Cable Landed at Valentia.

The Fleet Under Way for Newfoundland.

Arrival of the Emperor and Empress of France in England.

NOTHING NEW FROM INDIA OR TURKEY.

Rise in Consols, 90 5-8—Money Market Easier—Cotton Steady.

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool, at about 11 o'clock morning of Saturday, the 8th August, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the morning of Thursday, the 6th.

The steamship *Kaiserenese*, which was to have left Liverpool for Newfoundland simultaneously with the *Arabia*, had been withdrawn, having been chartered by Government for the conveyance of troops to India. Her place in the Newfoundland line was to be filled, in a few days, by the steamship *Crimean*, which would be got ready with all dispatch.

The old transatlantic steamer *Sarah Sands*, also the Cunard screw-steamer *Lebanon*, had likewise been taken up for India.

Dr. BLOMFIELD, the late Bishop of London, is dead.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SHORE CABLE LANDED AT VALENCIA

Parting Banquet at Valentia—Interesting Proceedings—The Telegraphic Fleet under Way.

The shore-cable of the Atlantic Telegraph was successfully landed at Valentia on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland received it formally from the officers and men of the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, amidst general enthusiasm.

The following is a correct list of the eight steamvessels employed in connection with the laying down of the cable.

1. The U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, to lay the half of the cable from Ireland.

2. The U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain SANDS, to attend upon the *Niagara*.

3. The U. S. steamer *Arctic*, Captain BEHAYMAN, to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland.

4. The U. S. steamer *Victoria*, Captain SLUYTER, to assist in landing the cable at Newfoundland.

5. H. M. steamer *Agamemnon*, Captain NORDAL, to lay the half of the cable on the American side.

6. H. M. steamer *Leopard*, WAINWRIGHT, to attend upon the *Agamemnon*.

7.—H. M. steamer *Cyclops*, Captain DAYMAN, to go ahead of the steamers and keep the course.

8.—H. M. steamer *Advice*, Captain RAYMOND, to assist in landing the cable at Valentia.

A letter from Valentia, dated Aug. 3, says: "The machinery for paying-out the cable works perfectly, and we can telegraph through the whole cable without the least difficulty. We expect to arrive at Newfoundland in about twenty days after leaving this place."

The Expedition is said to have put to sea shortly after the landing of the cable, but as the telegraph line to Valentia was not completed, we are without information as to its progress. The weather in England had become rough and stormy, but was rather more settled on Saturday.

BANQUET AT VALENTIA.

SPEECH OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

From the Liverpool Post, 8th.

VALENTIA, THURSDAY.—The nearest perish to America, as the people of this remote part of the Kingdom of Kerry delight to designate the romantic little island of Valentia, has been alive with joy and excitement for the past few days. The distinction which its natural situation has secured to it—of being the depository of the first part of the great link which is to bind in instantaneous intercommunion the old world and the new—is looked upon, not improosbly, as the beginning of a new era in the prosperity of the southwest coast of Ireland. Beyond this, however, the people have a keen appreciation of the other important results likely to spring from this new achievement of science; and they already begin to perceive that considerations—moral as well as material, political, and national, as well as social—cluster round the "wedding of the Nations in the bonds of Peace." The presence on the island of the representative of royalty in Ireland, has, doubtless, contributed in no small degree to the popular idea of the importance of the occasion; and the idea has found development in bonfires, pyrotechnic displays, music of every class and quality, feasting and dancing and cheering, and all the characteristic attributes of an Irish merry-making.

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, attended by his suite, and accompanied by Sir EDWARD M'DONNELL, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway, several of the Directors of the Company, and Mr. G. E. IBLERY, the courteous and efficient Superintendent of the line, proceeded by special train on Monday morning to Killarney. The Vice-regal party were received at the King's Bridge Station by Mr. IBLERY, and conducted to the state carriage.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, the Knight of KERRY entertained his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and a number of dis ingnished gentlemen connected with the great undertaking and the County of Kerry to an elegant *dejeuner*, which took place in a large storehouse adjoining the hotel of Valentia. The storehouse was flagged specially for this occasion, with splendid slabs of slate from the extensive quarries on the estates of the Knight of the Island; and the tables at which the company sat were formed of the same materials. The room was very handsomely decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, flags, and appropriate mottoes, and presented a very tasteful and brilliant appearance. At the end of the room, the words of the Irish welcome, "*Ceud Mille Failthe*," were prominently displayed, and at either side of the wall, immediately over the Chairman, were placed the national flags of the United States and the United Kingdom, with the letters "J. B." (James Buchanan) and "V. R." (Victoria), inclosed in handsome wreaths, and placed under the respective flags, the staffs of which were united. The following were amongst the company. It was impossible for us to procure a full list of the names: The Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Russborough aide-de-camp in waiting, Frederick Howard (private secretary), the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry; Sir E. M'Donnell, Sir Wm. O'Shaughnessy, Wm. Brooking, —Pickering, C. Bright, E. T. Bright, — Moore (America), Dr. Palmer, of the *Niagara*; E Saward, Secretary to the Electric Telegraph Company; William Haughton, Val. O'B. O'Connor, G. Roe, D.L.; S. Hardy, E. G. Ilbery, General Stokes, Commander Chads, the High Sheriff of Kerry, J. O'Connell, Lakeview; Dean Irwin, Sir W. D. Godfrey, John M'Carthy, Denis S Lalor, Ed. Mahony, &c., &c.

The Knight of Kerry presided, the vice-chairs being occupied by STEPHEN FITZGERALD and WILLIAM T. CROSBIE, Esqrs.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, adding that the toast was one which was received by Irishmen with enthusiasm,

The toast having been duly honored,

The Chairman again rose, and gave the health of "The Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland."

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm,

HIS EXCELLENCY, on rising to respond, was loudly cheered. He said, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to return you my very hearty thanks for the honor you have done me in so kindly drinking my health. I believe, as your worthy chairman has already hinted, that I am probably the first Lieutenant of Ireland who ever appeared upon this lovely strand. At all events, no Lord Lieutenant could have come amongst you on an occasion like the present. Amidst all the pride and the stirring hopes which cluster around the work of this week, we ought still to remember that we must speak with the modesty of those who toil, and not of those who close an experiment [hear it] and it behoves us to remember that the pathway to great achievements has frequently to be hewn out amidst risks and difficulties, and that preliminary failure is even the law and condition of the ultimate success. [Loud cheers.] Therefore, whatever disappointments may possibly be in store, I must yet insinuate to you that in a cause like this it would be criminal to feel discouragement. [Cheers.] In the very design and endeavor to establish the Atlantic telegraph there is almost enough of glory. It is true if it only be an attempt there would not be quite enough of profit. I hope that will come, too; but there is enough of public spirit, of love for science, for our country, for the human race, almost to suffice in themselves. However, upon this rocky frontlet of Ireland, at all events, to-day we will presume upon success. [Cheers.] We are about, either by this sundown or by to-morrow's dawn, to establish a new material link between the Old World and the New. [Hear, hear.] Moral links there have been—links of race, links of commerce, links of friendship, links of literature, links of glory; but this, our new link, instead of superseding and supplanting the old ones, is to give a life and an intensity which they never had before [Loud cheers.] Highly as I value the reputations of those who have conceived, and those who have contributed to carry out this bright design—and I wish that so many of them had not been unavoidably prevented from being amongst us at this moment—highly as I estimate their reputation, yet I do not compliment them with the idea that they are to efface or dim the glory of that Columbus, who, when the large vessels in the harbor of Cork yesterday weighed their anchors, did so on that very day 365 years ago—it would have been called in Hebrew writ a year of years—and set sail upon his glorious enterprise of discovery. They, I say, will not dim or efface his glory, but they are now giving the last finish and consummation to his work. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Hitherto the inhabitants of the two worlds have associated perhaps in the chilling atmosphere of distance with each other—a sort of bowing distance; but now we can be hand to hand, grasp to grasp, pulse to pulse. [Cheers.] The link, which is now to connect us, like the insect in the immortal couplet of our poet: "While exquisitely fine, feels at each thread and lives along the line." And we may feel, gentlemen of Ireland, of England, and of America, who may happen to be present, that we may take our stand here upon the extreme rocky edge of our beloved Ireland; we may, as it were, leave in our rear behind us the wars, the strifes, and the bloodshed of the older Europe, and I fear I may say, of the older Asia; and we may pledge ourselves, weak as our agency may be, imperfect as our powers may be, inadequate in strict diplomatic form as our credentials may be, yet, in the face of the unparalleled circumstances, of the place and the hour, in the immediate neighborhood of the mighty vessels whose appearance may be beautiful upon the waters, even as are the feet upon the mountains of those who preach the Gospel of peace—as a homage due to that serene science which often adorns higher and holier lessons of harmony and good will than the wayward passions of man are always apt to learn—in the face and in the strength of such circumstances, let us pledge ourselves to eternal peace between the Old World and the New. [Loud cheers.] Why, gentlemen, what excuse would there be for misunderstanding? what justification could there be for war, when the disarming message, when the full explanation, when the genial and healing counsel may be wafted even across the mighty Atlantic, quicker than the sunbeam's path and the lightning's flash. [Cheers.] I feel, gentlemen, that I shall best embody the sentiments which I am sure pervade this entire meeting—the sentiments most akin to this company and this hour, if, after having drunk the health of the gentle mistress of the British Islands, I now call upon you to drink, with congenial honors, to the lasting friendship of the British Islands and of America, and to the health and welfare of the President of the United States. [Loud and protracted cheering.]

The toast having been duly honored,

DR. PALMER, of the *Niagara*, having been loudly called on, returned thanks for the manner in which the toast had been drunk. He observed that the great work which they were inaugurating would form a bond of union between this country and America, and he believed every American was most sincerely anxious that that union should be firm and lasting. Every message that passed along the Atlantic telegraph would serve to cement the union between the two countries. He could assure them, on behalf of Captain HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*, that they took the greatest interest in the undertaking—that nothing would be left undone on their part to promote it, and that they were sincerely anxious for the success and prosperity of the Companies. [Hear.] He trusted he would at least be permitted to say, that not the least interesting feature in the day's proceedings to him was, the presence of the nobleman who now administered the affairs of Ireland, and who, he might say, was the very first English gentleman who spoke and wrote of the United States of America with the fidelity of a philosopher, and the benevolence of a philanthroplst. [Hear, hear.]

The Chairman then gave the toast of "The Churches of both Persuasions," which was cordially received.

The Chairman again rose, and said that the next toast on his list was one which they would all drink with enthusiasm—"Success to the Cable." [Loud cheers.] He would couple with that toast the name of Mr. BROOKING, one of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and at the same time he must express the regret which they all felt at the unavoidable absence of Mr. CYRUS FIELD, and other gentlemen connected with the great work which they had met to inaugurate. [Cheers.] It was one time not so easy to drink success to the Cable. Its friends not long ago were hoping against hope, and laboring against enormous difficulties. Now they were happy to say that the task—they accepted the wise sentiment of his Excellency, that they must not be too sure of success—was rapidly approaching completion. Temporary disappointments might occur, yet nobody who considered this question could doubt of its ultimate success. [Hear.] When they remembered that for a temporary purpose—to facilitate the operations of the war with Russia—a submarine telegraph was laid from Varna to the Crimea, a distance about one-fourth of that which is now about being attempted—could any one doubt when the magnitude of the interests at stake were concerned, that this project too would be successfully carried out. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of this great work from whatever point they regarded it; and its value and wonderful character were so fully appreciated that it was unnecessary for him to dwell at any length upon it. There was one consideration, however, to which he wished to allude. The gentlemen who had undertaken this work had done so in no vile, selfish spirit of money-making. They seemed to have undertaken it with a nobler motive. They had looked to those considerations so well pointed out by his Excellency, and had sought the blessing of Providence on their labors. When this question was discussed amongst its promoters it was properly laid down that the first message between the two countries should be a message of kindness and amity between the Queen of this country and the President of the United States; but one of those who had been most active in promoting the undertaking said, "The first message conveyed by this telegraph ought to be 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will to men.'" [Loud cheering.] He gave them "Success to the Cable, and may it be an enduring symbol of peace and friendship between the Old World and the New." [Cheers.]

MR. BROCKING, in returning thanks, expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. CYRUS FIELD, of their worthy chairman, Mr. BROWN, member for Lancashire, who was prevented from being present by the illness of his wife, and of their deputy chairman, Mr. GURNEY, who was himself unwell. He (Mr. BROOKING) had the honor to preside over the Finance Committee of the Company; and up to the present period they had proceeded full of trust and hope that they would succeed in the great work which they had taken in hand. The consummation of that work would bring about a new era in science. The Governments of the two countries, whose love of liberty and zeal for religion are proverbial, were united to assist in carrying out this great enterprise, and, supported as they would be by all the great and good in the world, he felt emboldened to speak with some degree of confidence in hoping that the undertaking would be crowned with success. [Cheers.] They were more than encouraged by the sympathies of Ireland. They had the honor of the presence of the Lord Lieutenant of this great country. They had assembled around them the ladies and gentlemen of Ireland, stimulating them in that glorious work. It had been said that the promoters of this great enterprise had not embarked in it from any selfish or sinister motive; but in the hope that they would establish an honorable fame in endeavoring to bring together the two greatest countries in the world, by a rope made with the magnitude of strength and the minimum of weight. It was exceedingly encouraging to himself to find their motives were thus appreciated; and he was sure he spoke the sentiments of his colleagues, of whom there were five or six present, who had come there from a desire to visit Ireland, and pay honor and respect to their distinguished host. The possibility of failure has been intimated; but he thought they had every reason to anticipate a successful result to their labors. All persons engaged in the work were exerting themselves with the utmost zeal; and on board the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* it was gratifying to perceive that every one, from the highest officer to the lowest boy, seemed to be actuated by but one desire—to do everything in his power to carry out this great enterprise to completion. [Hear, hear.] Since they came to Ireland they had received at the hands of many of the gentlemen of Ireland the extension of a measure of hospitality which he never before had experienced. The Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway had placed at their disposal carriages and horses, and done everything to promote their comfort and convenience. The Chairman of the junction from Mallow to Killarney had also given them his support, and he was bound to return to those gentlemen his cordial acknowledgments. They were overcome by Irish hospitality, and he assured them they had a very serious task to perform in endeavoring to work through it. [Laughter.] It would ill become to pass unnoticed the name of a man who, whether they succeeded or not, must ever be mentioned with the greatest esteem and gratitude by all connected with that Company—he alluded to Sir CHARLES WOOD, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose spirit had animated them from the first day until their departure from London. It had even crossed the channel, and entered into the heart of Admiral CHADS, who had stimulated them to further action, and offered them every assistance in his power. In conclusion, he would express a hope that the new world would be bound to the old with the cords of love and the bonds of love. [Cheers.] Mr. BROOKING again rose and proposed the "Kingdom of Kerry," which was drunk with great applause and laughter.

In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks in front of the hotel, which appeared to afford great enjoyment to the large crowds assembled.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with their consort vessels, appeared in the offing at Valentia, and it was matter of regret to the Knight of Kerry that the officers had not arrived in time to partake of the hospitalities of the Island. A ball in the evening, however, compensated to some extent; and many who were unable to procure beds of any class were glad to avail themselves of so pleasant a substitute.

ATTACHING THE CABLE.

The ships were visited in the course of the evening by the Directors and others interested in the great undertaking, and arrangements were immediately commenced on board the *Niagara* for paying out the shore rops for conveyance to the mainland. These arrangements were fully perfected by Wednesday morning, but for some hours the state of the weather rendered it doubtful whether operations could be safely proceeded with. Towards the afternoon the breeze calmed down, and at 2 o'clock it was decided that an effort should be made to land the cable at once. The process of uncoiling into the small boats commenced at 2½, and the scene at this period was grand and exciting in the highest degree.

Valentia Bay was studded with innumerable small craft, decked with the gayest hunting—small boats flitted hither and thither, their occupants cheering enthusiastically as the work successfully progressed. The cable-boats were managed by the sailors of the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, and it was a well-designed compliment, and indicative of the future fraternization of the nations that the shore-rope was arranged to be presented at this side the Atlantic to the representative of the Queen, by the officers and men of the United States navy, and that at the other side British officers and sailors should make a similar presentation to the President of the great Republic.

From the main land the operations were watched with intense interest. For several hours the Lord Lieutenant stood on the beach, surrounded by his staff and the directors of the railway and telegraph companies, awaiting the arrival of the cable, and when at length the American sailors jumped through the surf with the hawser to which it was attached, his Excellency was among the first to lay hold of it and pull it lustily to the shore. Indeed every one present seemed desirous of having a hand in the great work; and never before perhaps were there so many willing assistants at "the long pull, the strong pull and the pull altogether."

At 7½ o'clock the cable was hauled on shore, and formal presentation was made of it to the Lord Lieutenant by Captain PENNOCK, of the *Susquehanna*; his Excellency expressing a hope that the work so well begun would be carried to a satisfactory completion.

Rev. Mr. DAY, of Kenmore, then advanced, and pronounced a prayer, saying:

* * * Overrule, we pray Thee, every obstacle, and remove every difficult, which would prevent us from succeeding in this important undertaking. Control the winds and the seas by Thy Almighty power, and grant us such favorable weather that we may be enabled to lay the cable safely and effectually. And may Thy hand of power and mercy be so acknowledged by all, that the language of every heart may be, "Not unto us, Oh Lord, not to us, but unto Thy name give glory," that so Thy name may be hallowed and magnified in us and by us.

A PARTING WORD FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency then addressed the assemblage. He said: My American, English and Irish friends, I feel at such a moment as this that no language of mine can be becoming except that of prayer and praise. However, it is allowable to any human lips, though they have not been specially qualified for the office, to raise the ascription of "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men." [Cheers.] That, I believe, is the spirit in which this great work has been undertaken; and it is this reflection that encourages me to feel confident hopes in its final success. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] I believe that the great work now so happily begun will accomplish many great and noble purposes of trade, of national policy and of empire. [Hear.] But there is only one one view in which I will present it to those whom I have the pleasure to address. You are aware—you must know, some of you, from your own experience—that many of your dear friends and near relatives have left their native land to receive hospitable shelter in America. Well, then, I do not expect that all of you can understand the wondrous mechanism by which this great undertaking is to be carried on. But this, I think, you all of you understand. If you wished to communicate some piece of intelligence straightway to your relatives across the wide world of waters—if you wished to tell those whom you know it would interest in their heart of hearts, of a birth, or a marriage, or, alas, a death, among you, the little cord, which we have now hauled up to shore, will impart that tidings quicker than the flash of the lightning. [Loud cheers.] Let us indeed hope, let us pray that the hopes of those who have set on foot this great design, may be rewarded by its entire success [cheers;] and let us hope, further, that this Atlantic cable will also in all future time, serve as an emblem of that strong cord of love which I trust will always unite the British islands to the great continent of America. [Hear.] And you will join me in my fervent wish that the Giver of all Good, who has enabled some of his servants to discern so much of the working of the mighty laws by which he fills the universe, will further so bless this wonderful work, as to make it even more to serve the high purpose of the good of man and tend to His great glory. [Cheers.] And now, all my friends, as there can be no project or undertaking which ought more to receive the approbation and applause of the people, will you join with me in giving three hearty cheers for it. [Loud cheering.] Three cheers are not enough for me—they are what we give on common occasions—and as it is for the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, I must have at least one dozen cheers. [Loud and protracted cheering.]

MR. BROOKING, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, then presented himself. He said: After the eloquent and spirit stirring address of his Excellency, I will not delay you longer than to acknowledge, on the part of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, our sense of the kindness of his Excellency, not only for the great compliment paid to us by his approval and countenance, but for the trouble and inconvenience he put himself to in coming here to day to render to us the great and important service of inaugurating the Cable. I beg to propose that three cheers be given for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The proposal was heartily responded to.

Mr. CYRUS FIELD, the projector of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was called upon. He said, I have no words to express the feelings while fill my heart to night—it beats with love and affection for every man, woman and child who hears me. [Cheers.] I may say, however, that, if ever at the other side of the waters now before us, any one of you shall present yourselves at my door and say that you took hand or part, even by an approaching smile, in our work here to day, you shall have a true American welcome. [Cheers.] I cannot hind myself to more, and shall merely say. "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder." [Loud cheers.]

The Lord Lieutenant and suite, the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and several other gentlemen by whom they were accompanied, then posted to Killarney, where they arrived about three A. M. on Thursday morning. His Excellency returned by special train, leaving Killarney at a quarter to nine o'clock, and arriving in Dublin a few minutes after two.

We cannot close our notice without making acknowledgment of the kindness and courtesy of the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, by whom our reporters were afforded conveyance to and from Killarney and Valentia in the special train, and by the other means provided for his Excellency's accommodation. Mr. IBLERY, the traffic superintendent of the line, was also most obliging in his attentions; and much of the adventitious success of the proceedings is due to the admirable arrangements of that gentleman.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS ON BOARD THE AGAMEMNON.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

On Thursday morning at daybreak the *Agamemnon* came to moorings in Queenstown Harbor at a distance of about a third of a mile from the United States frigate *Niagara*. Before noon one end of each cable was carried to the opposite ship, and so joined up as to form a continuous length of 2,500 miles, both ends of which were on board the *Agamemnon*. One end was then connected with the apparatus for transmitting the electric current, and on a sensitive galvanometer being attached to the other end the whole cable was tested from end to end, and found to be perfect.

As these operations had worn far into the night, the arrangements for attaching the recording instruments to indicate signals were left to be completed in the morning. The amount of electric power developed at the further end, and exhibited by Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S magneto-electrometer, amounted to an attractive force of 25 grains. As three grains are a sufficient force to record intelligible signals upon the receiving apparatus, it will be perceived that a considerable surplus of electric power remains, a convincing proof, if any were needed, at once of the perfect integrity of the cable, and no less of the careful adaptation of scientific means to the desired object.

On resuming the operations on Friday morning it was found that all communication was cut off, and after underrunning the portions of cable laid out between the two ships it was ascertained that one had been completely severed by entanglement with the mooring chains during the time the *Agamemnon* was swinging with the tide, and that the other portion was so injured from the same cause as to be unfit for use.

During Friday the officers of the Company were engaged in releasing the broken wires and re-connecting the conductors.

On re-establishing communication between ship and ship the transmission of electric telegraph messages through the entire length of 2,500 miles was immediately commenced, and proceeded satisfactorily during the whole of Saturday.

In carrying this out each terminal station or end of the cable was separately connected with the earth, as is usual in lines laid out in actual length, and the electrician noted that a considerable interval of time elapsed during the passage of the current, the amount of retardation being equal to nearly a second and three-quarters upon each electrical wave or signal. Yet, notwithstanding this, it was found that three signals could be practically and intelligibly transmitted in two seconds. This confirms the accuracy of the previous experiment made upon shorter circuits of wire, by which it had been demonstrated that several waves of electric force can coexist in a long unbroken length of completely insulated conducting wire, and yet reach their terminal destination with sufficient intervals between them to record intelligibly the indications they are intended to convey.

The battery employed by Mr. WHITEHOUSE consist of a voltaic series of 40 cells, the plates of which are formed alternately of zinc and platinized silver, each about nine inches square. The exciting fluid or medium is simply diluted sulphuric acid, the troughs containing which are swung upon a gimbalsd frame, to prevent the fluid from being washed over the connections between cell and cell by the motion of the ship.

The force developed by this battery in its direct action is so great that a piece of iron three inches long and three eighths of an inch in diameter, can be entirely consumed in a few minutes by the heat developed on retaining the two poles of the battery simultaneously in contact with it.

The battery current thus generated is, however, only the primary agent in the act of telegraphing through the cable, and is solely used as a means of inducing, through the aid of electro-magnetic electricity, a current of a suitable character for being transmitted through such long distances. The electro-magnetic electricity actually employed is obtained from large induction coils, which are constructed in the following manner:—Around a hollow cylinder of soft iron nearly five feet long is wound with great regularity a length of several thousand yards of thin copper wire, insulated with silk wrapped by means of machinery round every portion of the metal, and much less in diameter than the conductor constituting the centre of the cable, to the end of which it is joined up, and of which it forms a continuous part when required for use.

Each layer of this insulated wire is covered with thin waxed paper previously to the application of the succeeding layer, and the whole, when completed, is surrounded with sheet gutta percha applied so as to fit equally on all sides. Over the intervening gutta percha is then wound a shorter length of copper wire many times larger in diameter than the previous length of thin wire, but insulated in the same manner.

The extremity of this latter wire is brought into connection with the battery by means of a key used by the operator for the transmission of signals in such a manner that not only can the circuit be made and broken at pleasure, but that in signaling a distant station by the simple process of raising and depressing the handle of this key, the operator never sends two currents successively from the same pole of the battery, but transmits alternately negative and positive electricity. The following phenomena are developed in the apparatus thus described when set in motion. The currents generated in the voltaic series pass simply through the thick wire between pole and pole of the battery, and in their passage temporarily convert the hollow cylinder of iron into a powerful electro-magnet, the position of the poles of which may be reserved with each alteration in the direction of the current through the thick wire.

The electro-magnet thus formed reacts upon the great length of thin wire wound round the cylinder, inducing in it a current of electro-magnetic electricity possessed of an energy adequate to the length of cable it is required to pass through.

It will be seen that the nature of this secondary current may be varied at will by the employment of batteries differing in character (as may be found most suited to the occasion,) attached to the thicker or primary wire of the coil: and that further, as the current which passes into the cable is originally generated in a wire of only one-seventh the area of the main conductor no ill effect can occur to the conductor, which might result if the battery itself were in direct connection with it.

Provision having been made in this manner for the through transmission of the electric current, the adaptation of an instrument suitable to this indication or recording of signals is simply a matter of mechanical ingenuity, and any of the sensitive indicating or recording instruments now in use may be employed for the purpose.

The form of instrument at present used for developing signals by the Atlantic Telegraph Company is a modification of the well known marking instrument invented by Professor MORSE.

Mr. BROOKING, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. CROSBIE, Mr. LOCKE, Mr. BRETT, Directors, accompanied by Mr. SAWARD, the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Mr. E. BRIGHT, the Secretary of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company; Dr. PALMER, of the United States frigate *Niagara*, and other gentlemen interested in the success of the undertaking, reached Killarney on Saturday night *en route* for Valentia.

His Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who intends to be present at the starting of the expedition from Valentia, arrived at the Railway Hotel, Killarney, this day, (Monday,) and after partaking of an entertainment given to his Lordship and the representatives of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, by the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, proceeded immediately on his journey.

He will remain the guest of the Knight of Kerry during the operation of attaching the shore end of the cable to the Irish coast. Mr. JOB, lately an influential member of the Council of Newfoundland, (in the absence of the Attorney-General of that Province, who is unavoidably prevented from attending,) was also present, and will await the commencement of the great work.

The British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company are progressing very rapidly with the erection of an overground line of telegraph along the highway between Killarney and Valentia for the purpose of connecting the existing telegraphic system with the Atlantic cable at the latter place, by means of which, under an arrangement entered into between the Magnetic and Electric Companies, the whole of the lines in the three kingdoms, 10,000 miles in extent, will be available for the rapid transmission of intelligence between Europe and the American continent.

The line is already completed beyond Killorglin, where the magnetic Company have established a temporary station.

The entire through communication to Valentia is expected to be completed by the middle of next week, when intelligence as to the progress made in the paying out of the cable will be daily received and sent forward by Mr. SAWARD, the Secretary of the Company, who will remain there with the staff of manipulators until the completion of the undertaking.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

From the London Times, Aug. 7.

Yesterday morning, at a much earlier hour than was generally anticipated by the public at large, the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at Osborne. The visit is beyond all doubt a strictly private one, and such precautions have been taken to insure its being kept so that literally nothing whatever is known of the intended movements of the Imperial visitors, and but for the royal salnting this morning very few would have known that they had come at all. Osborne presents unrivaled facilities for such strict seclusion, not the nominal seclusion of Emperors, but the undisturbed quiet of a private family. The illustrious individuals, whoever they may be, arrive and step out of their yachts almost at the door of Osborne House, departing in the same quiet and perfectly unrestricted manner. Such a *chef d'œuvre* of privacy was the visit of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, that to this hour a respectable minority believe he never came at all. The same opinion cannot obtain with regard to the Emperor and Empress, though previous precautions have been redoubled to keep all relating to their movements strictly secret. A most vigilant surveillance is kept up in the neighborhood of Osborne, and, indeed, all over the island, by a strong force of the police specially brought down from London for the purpose, assisted in their labors by some members of the French police. Boats have been appointed to keep guard off the beach at Osborne, and to allow no shore or strange boat under any pretence whatever to approach it; so that, in the present instance, the Imperial visiters may congratulate themselves in having, indeed, affected a really private visit to the Queen on the ordinary cordial terms on which one family of rank may entertain another.

The intention will be most rigidly carried into effect throughout the brief period during which the illustrious guests are expected to remain.

The Empress was attired in the plainest description of traveling dress, and leaned upon the arm of His Majesty, who also were a simple walking costume, without order or decoration of any kind. Standing with their Majesties, were the Count and Countess WALEWSKI, the Princess EMELINE, and General the Baron ROLAND, Chief of the Staff. When the yacht had approached within about a mile of Osborne, Prince ALBERT and Prince ALFRED entered the Royal barge. The men-of-war boats formed in double lines on each side of it, and the *Fairy* and *Elfin* Royal yachts steamed close outside all. This little water procession was headed by the Royal barge, in the stern of which was a large silk banner, emblazoned with the arms of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

In order to set at rest the numerous rumors which are at present current as to its being the intention of the Imperial visitors to visit the Manchester Exhibition, we can state most positively that nothing whatever in relation to the intended movements of the Court has been allowed to transpire as yet beyond the mere fact that, except for short excursions in the royal yachts, neither the Emperor or Empress are likely to quit the island. It is considered by those who have the best opportunities of obtaining correct information on these matters, that it is just probable the Emperor may pay a private visit to the dockyard, and also to the *James Baines*, on Saturday morning, before her sailing with the troops for India. Beyond this and the fact that there is to be an early *soirée dansante* at Osborne House, on Saturday, nothing is known. These seems little doubt that the visit will terminate on Monday next.

Petition of the Princes of Oude to the Queen—An Affecting Appeal.

The following is the petition of the Princes of Oude, which was presented to the House of Lords yesterday by Lord CAMPBELL:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:

The Petition of the undersigned, Jenabi Aaliah Tajara Begum, the Queen-Mother of Oude; Mirza Mohummud Hamid Allie, eldest son and heir-apparent of his Majesty the King of Oude; and Mirza Mohummud Jowaad Allie Sekunder Hushmut Baha door, next bro her of his Majesty the King of Oude.

Showeth, That your petitioners have heard with sincere regret the tidings which have reached the British kingdom of disaffection prevailing amongst the native troops in India, and that they desire at the earliest opportunity to give public expression to that solemn assurance which they some time since conveyed to your Majesty and Government, that the fidelity and attachment to Great Britain which has ever characterized the royal family of Oude continues unchanged and unaffected by these deplorable events, and that they remain, as Lord DALHOUSIE, the late Governor General of India, emphatically declared them, a "royal race, ever faithful and true to their friendship with the British nation."

That in the midst of this great public calamity your petitioners have sustained their own peculiar cause of pain and sorrow in the intelligence which has reached them, through the public papers, that his Majesty, the King of Oude, has been subjected to restraint at Calcutta, and deprived of the means of communicating even with your petitioners—his mother, son, and brother.

That your petitioners desire unequivocally and solemnly to assure your Majesty that if His Majesty the King of Oude has been suspected of any complicity in the recent disastrous occurrences, such suspicion is not only wholly and absolutely unfounded, but is directed against one, the whole tenor of whose life, character and conduct directly negatives all such imputations. Your petitioners recall to the recollection of your Majesty the facts relating to the dethronement of the King of Oude, as set forth in the petition presented to the House of Commons by Sir FITZROY KELLY on the 25th of May last—that when resistance might have been made, and was even anticipated by the British general, the King of Oude directed his guards and troops to lay aside their arms; and that when it was announced to him that the territories of Oude were to be vested for ever in the Hon. East India Company, the King, instead of offering resistance to the British Government, after giving vent to his feelings in a burst of grief, descended from his throne, declaring his determination to seek for justice at your Majesty's throne and Parliament of England.

That since their resort to this country, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, your petitioners have received communication from him which set forth the hopes and aspirations of his heart; that those communications not only negative all supposition of his Majesty's personal complicity in any intrigues, but fill the minds of your petitioners with the profound conviction that his Majesty would feel, with your petitioners, the greatest grief and pain at the events which have occurred. And your petitioners desire to declare to your Majesty, and to assure the British nation that—although suffering in common with his heart-broken family from the wrongs inflicted on them, from the humiliations of a state of exile, and their loss of home, authority, and country—the King of Oude relies only on the justice of his cause, appeals only to your Majesty's throne and to the Parliament of Great Britain, and disdains to use the arm of the rebel and the traitor to maintain the right he seeks to vindicate.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray of your most gracious Majesty that, in the exercise of your royal authority, you will cause justice to be done to his Majesty the King of Oude; and that it may be forthwith explicitly made known to his Majesty, and to your petitioners, wherewith he is charged, and by whom, and on what authority, so that the King of Oude may have full opportunity of refuting and disproving the unjust suspicions and calumnies of which he is now the helpless victim.

And your petitioners further pray, that the King of Oude may be permitted to freely correspond with your petitioners in this country, so that they may also have opportunity of vindicating here the character and conduct of their sovereign and relative, of establishing his innocence of any offense against the crown of England, or the British Government, or people, and of showing that, under every varying phase of circumstance, the royal family of Oude have continued steadfast and true to their friendship with the British nation.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

Miscellaneous News.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from the Queen and Princes of Oude residing in England, expressing great regret at the revolt in India, and the suspicion attached to their relative the ex King. The petitioners stated that they had received assurances from the King that he was entirely innocent of all complicity in the outbreak, and they prayed that the charges against him might be made known so that he might establish his innocence.

Objections were raised to the reception of the petition on merely technical grounds, and it was withdrawn.

The bill authorizing the employment of the militia was read a second time, after a brief debate, in the course of which Lord PANMURE and Duke of CAMBRIDGE stated that efforts should be made to induce the requisite number of militia men to volunteer for the regular army.

The proceedings on Friday were wholly devoid of interest.

Bishop BLOMFIELD, late Bishop of London, died on the 5th inst., from an epileptic attack.

A petition, calling on Parliament to send out a much larger military force to India than was contemplated, was receiving numerous signatures in Liverpool.

The house of CARR, BROTHER & Co., of Newcastle, extensive colliery owners, had temporarily suspended payment. Their liabilities were very large, but the assets were said to be ample.

The London correspondent of the Paris *Presse* says that LAMEN ROLLIN has brought an action against the London *Times*, for an article alluding to him in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy.

France.

The weather had been intensely hot in Paris and throughout France; and a serious drought had prevailed. The Loire, however, had moderated and copious rains had fallen.

The trial of the three Italians accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, took place on the 6th and 7th, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of BARTOLOTTI and GRILLI. The Court sentenced TIBALDI to transportation for life, and BARTOLOTTI and GRILLI to fifteen years imprisonment. The trial excited very little interest.

The Minister of War has decided that Kabylia, recently conquered, shall form a new military subdivision.

Spain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter upon the Spanish-Mexican question, says: "From 40,000 to 50,000 Americans were ready to march into the Mexican Territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards. If any difficulty on the score of nationality had been raised they would have assumed the Mexican flag and enrolled themselves as Mexican citizens or soldiers. The Mexican Government seemed to have no objection to a war with Spain." The same letter says: "It appears that the Spanish Government goes on with its military preparations as if no mediation had been accepted. The effective strength of the army is expected soon to be 120,000 men, and there was a rumor in Madrid that

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

New Theory of the Formation of Continents

Ruhmkorff's Induction Apparatus—The Aurora Borealis—Professor Alexander on the Solar System—Possible Explanations of Certain of Nature's Mysteries—Next Place of Meeting of the Association Fixed at Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Subsection of Geology, this morning, listened to remarks from Professor PIERCE with regard to his late discovery, which has excited interest in the scientific world, with relation to the Formation of Continents. Setting a large terrestrial globe upon the table, and placing the artificial horizon so as to be tangent to the polar circles, he proceeded to shew that the great lines of the continents coincided with great circles drawn so tangential to the polar circles. This is obvious enough in reference to the great Eastern line of Africa and the east line of North America; and reversing the globe, we have the same parallelism in the western line of Hindostan, the line of Sumatra, and also that of the Red Sea, the great line of America on the Pacific, &c. Africa on the east, if standing alone, would hardly be taken as an example; but with the rest, it may also be included. Two or three lines of the South Sea Islands are also to be taken.

Then there are three lines perpendicular to these great circles, being tangential not to the polar circles, but to the tropics. One of them is the northern line of South America, then the principal Islands of the Pacific, and then one of the lines of Asia.

These lines, Prof. PIERCE said, would seem to indicate some connection between the sun and their formation. The temperature of the side of the earth exposed to the sun is very different from the other. Probably this difference was sufficient when the earth was hardening into the solid state to make the upper side melted, while the lower one would be cold. There would be going round the earth, therefore, a frozen line, which would be nearly a tangential line to the polar circles while the sun was between the tropics. It might be expected, therefore, that it would produce tendencies to form continents along these lines. And as soon as the earth hardened along these lines, the separation must take place there, and they would be the natural lines of continents. And afterwards there would not be any tendency to change, because the bottoms of the oceans would always be kept coolest by the circulation of water, and the tops of the continents by the circulation of air.

The Professor proceeded to trace a connection between the trade winds and the currents of the ocean, which carry the warm water away from the tropics. From this Gulf Stream it would result that Europe would cool last; and as it always happens with a piece of water which freezes over after the general area has frozen, it cooled very irregularly and is much broken up. The great line of the Pacific would have been one of the first to form. We find, however, that it is one of the latest geologically. But the first action would be very slight, just enough to give the currents a direction, and it would also be a spot subject to volcanic action, because it would always be weak, being the first ground of breakage. So that this hypothesis did not conflict with the recentness of these mountains.

Professor PIERCE closed his remarks by saying that there had been a claim put forth to this discovery as not being his own. He would only say that as to the facts, the writer for whom it is claimed has made no allusion to great circles or the polar circles in what he said. Whatever he did say has been printed, and as to one can take from him the benefit, and as to the speculations, if there was any such in those of that writer, has (Prof. PIERCE's) were all wrong.

Prof GUYOT said that the direction of the continents was not new to him, but it was new that these lines cut the Polar circles. He proceeded to speak of the lines of separation between the Continents North and South; the great zones of fracture between North and South America, Europe and Africa, Asia and Australia, which he called the secondary system of sinking, the great oceans being places which sinking had pushed up the continents on either side. The lines of this secondary system he thought ran around a pole placed in the Polar circles, although by no means with mathematical exactness. These two systems of lines also, he said, give us the means of systematizing almost all the volcanoes of the earth, which are ranged along them. Whether the fact that these great lines were tangent to the Polar circles was connected with astronomical laws, or had some as yet simply terrestrial cause, he was not prepared to say.

These remarks of Prof. PIERCE went to confirm another view of his own, viz., that the continents as now existing were not new formations but the original ones, which, though they may have sunk and risen again, yet have only been modified and not destroyed. He thought geologists should give up thinking that the bed of the ocean would give the key to all the ancient history of the earth, for as he thought the present continents contained all the materials necessary for it.

Prof. DANA called attention to the fact that the lines of the Pacific Islands did not agree with these great circles, but must be considered rather as forming great curves upon the surface, these further from the coast lines running at a greater angle with them. He spoke also of the necessity of taking into view contraction as we see it as cleavage, when we come to speak of the elevation of the land.

The question was asked of Prof. PIERCE whether what he had said threw any light upon the great preponderance of land in the Northern Hemisphere.

Prof PIERCE said it showed that there must be a preponderance in one hemisphere, but in which one it would be might arise from other causes of which we know nothing. He expressed himself greatly gratified at the little opposition which his views had called forth.

RHUNKORFF'S INDUCTION APPARATUS—THE AURORA BOREALIS.

In the section of Mathematics and Physics, the first subject presented to day was an explanation of "An Improved Construction of Ruuokorff's Induction Apparatus," by E. S. RITCHIE. His remarks were illustrated by use of the apparatus, without which it would be difficult to present an intelligible statement, in detail, of the speaker's propositions. His improvement consists, first, in making the strata of the wire in the secondary helix perpendicular instead of parallel with the axis of helix, by which the insulation is far more perfect, and the danger of a discharge by a spark from one stratum to the next is rendered very much less, and that from the extremes of the coil, impossible. In this interrupter that of Dr. LA RIVE is discarded, and one is devised in which the breaks are instantaneously made and which is entirely under the control of the operator, instead of depending upon the force, for the time being, of the electrical current. The length of wire is 60,000 feet or nearly twelve miles; and the lecturer stated that he had obtained 10½ inches of electric spark, with a battery of 4 elements, while the longest yet reported from Europe is 4½ inches The coil is capable of bearing a battery of much larger size—(he used BUNSEN's of twice the ordinary size)—the quantity being proportional to the surface of the zinc and carbon. This instrument is a result of the researches of FARADAY, of HENRY, and of FOUCAN, and enables us to obtain a current of high intensity with a quantity immensely greater than by the electrical machine.

On motion of Professor OLMSTEAD, Mr RITCHIE was invited to exhibit his machine before the Association in the darkness of night. It was subsequently arranged that the exhibition should take place this evening at the room to be given by the Faculty of McGill College.

Professor OLMSTEAD next read a highly interesting paper on "The Electrical Hypothesis of the Aurora Borealis." In a paper heretofore published by the Smithsonian Institution, he discovered the question of the Origin and Cause of the Aurora Borealis." Contrary to the opinion which ascribes it to terrestrial agents, as electricity or magnetism, he argued that the origin of the Aurora was cosmical, the matter of which it was composed being derived from the planetary spaces. He inferred this cosmical origin, from the following reasons; First—From the great *extent* of the exhibitions, sometimes spreading from east to west, for many thousand miles, and rushing to a height of a hundred miles and more, quite above the region of atmospheric precipitation. Secondly, from the fact that in places differing many degrees of longitude, the different stages of the Aurora (beginning, maximum and end) occur at the same hour of the night, indicating that a place on the earth, in its diurnal revolution, comes successively under the nearest point of the Auroral body situated in space. Thirdly, from the *velocity* of the motions, being too small for light itself, but too great to result from any known terrestrial force, as magnetic or electrical reactions, occasioning a translation of the matter of the Aurora; fourthly, from the *periodicity* of the Aurora, especially its secular periodicity, appearing at long but nearly definite intervals in a grand series of exhibitions, which increase to a maximum and then diminish in number and intensity, until the phenomenon, in its grandest forms, vanishes from our nocturnal heavens,—a fact which appears to remove it from the pale of terrestrial, and to bring it clearly within the domain of astronomical causes, implying a nebulous body in the planetary spaces, from which the material of the Aurora is derived, having a revolution around the Sun, and a period in a nearly simple ratio to the Earth's periodic.

JAMES E. NICHOLS related the facts "respecting a steam boiler explosion at Haverhill, Mass.," which exhibited an extraordinary demonstration of force, for which there was no apparent cause. The boiler was [illegible] in a saw-mill and the explosion occurred while the workmen were all absent, the fires low, an abundance of water in the boiler, and the safety valve in perfect order. Mr. N. submitted the case for investigation.

Professor BACHE stated that experiments made by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, had clearly demonstrated that explosions might be produced by the gradual accumulation of steam.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM—PHYSICAL HYPOTHESIS.

Professor ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., read a voluminous paper on the subject "Of the Special Harmonies of the Distances and Periodic Times of the Bodies composing the Solar System, and the Physical Hypothesis to which this state of things seems to be referable." His hypothesis was that, in the progress of creation, the large masses of the nebulous material surrounding the sun separated before the formation of the rings indicated by LA PLACE, in his nebular hypothesis. After presenting his arguments and illustrations, the Professor claimed that his propositions and demonstrations—1. Shows how the division into great masses might occur. 2. Indicates a conservative force by which such large masses were kept together. 3. Shows how the peculiarities of Saturn and the Asteroids could have taken place, and how rings were formed. 4. Indicates where the large planets of the system should be found, and the similar destitution of the satellites. 5. The ratio of the periodic times indicates the mode of division which the hypothesis supposes, and we have the resisting medium indicated by LA PLACE in the case of the satellites of Jupiter. 6. The same ratio furnishes some indications of a shrinking of the masses, as should happen. 7. The contraction of Saturn's rings (if real) is a fact in place. 8. The ratio of the masses of the planets, and of the satellites, affords special confirmation of the hypothesis. 9. Three very consistent values of the mass of Asteroid planets may be declared from these relations. 10. The connection of these relations indicates a foundation for KIRKWOOD's Analogy. 11. We are furnished with a reason why some of the quantities, determined by KIRKWOOD's Analogy, should not be absolutely constant. 12. We see why the moon's orbit is not more nearly in the plane of the Earth's equator. 13. The peculiar form of the moon is a fact in place. 14 We see how the belts of Jupiter and Saturn may have originated. 15. The inclination of the axis of the planets to the planes of their orbits, and the approximation of that ultimatum to a mean value in many cases is also accounted for. 16. This may account for the extreme inclination and retrograds system of Uranus. 17. The slow rotation of Uranus—indicated by KIRKWOOD's Analogy—would also be the result of what has just been stated. 18 The Zodiacal Light will, in this hypothesis, have the form and position which recent observations (JAMES') of that phenomena require. 19. We may also be furnished with a plausible explanation of the Aurora Borealis. 20. All this is confirmed by the similarity of relation in the primary and satellite systems, and the special similarity in the relations of the masses of the ring of Saturn and the satellites of Jupiter. 21. The state of the nebulous mass which the hypothesis supposes seems actually to have occurred in the instance of the comet in 1680. 22. The like is true of some of the nebula.

The savans manifested their appreciation of the paper of Prof. ALEXANDER by demonstrations of applause.

BALTIMORE THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING—TIME, APRIL, 1858.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. the Association assembled in general meeting, Prof. CASWELL, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Standing Committee recommended that the next annual meeting be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on the last Wednesday of April, 1858. A division of the question being called for, it was stated first upon the proposition as to the place of meeting.

A St. Louis gentleman proposed to amend by substituting that city for Baltimore. After discussion, in the course of which a suggestion that the claims of St. Louis should be favorably considered for the meeting of 1859. The motion fixing the next meeting at Baltimore was adopted without amendment. The question was then put upon the motion fixing the time of meeting as above, and was unanimously carried. So the next meeting of the Association will be held in the City of Baltimore on the last Wednesday of April, 1858.

Prof. STEINER, of Baltimore, returned thanks to the Association for its gracious acceptance of the invitation of that city, and promised them such an exhibition of hospitality as should sustain the well-known reputation of her citizens.

The Standing Committee having reported the following candidates for officers of the Association during the ensuing year. They were unanimously elected, viz:

President—Prof. JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.

Vice-President—Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

General Secretary—Prof. WM. CHAUVENET, M. D., Annapolis, Md.

Treasurer—Dr. A. L. ELWYN, Philadelphia, Penn.

Several new members of the Association were elected, and the meeting adjourned.

This evening the expected entertainment by the Faculty of the McGill College came off in a fine and spacious building known as Burnside Hall. Two entire floors, each containing several rooms, were thrown open on the lower floor; in a large hall or school-room tables were spread with abundant refreshments. On the second were rooms for promenading—one containing a fine array of philosophical apparatus, still others in which were arranged geological, mineralogical, and ornithological specimens—and a lecture-room and gallery in which those who were so inclined listened to some short dissertations on geology.

After these were disposed of, and the company had freely discussed the refreshments, Mr. E. S. RITCHIE exhibited his improved Ruhm Korff Induction apparatus, already referred to in the report of section A, presenting a great variety of most beautiful electrical experiments, in which the flashes of "heaven's artillery" were produced in miniature, with a brilliancy of color, and vividness and length of flash, truly wonderful. The audience frequently manifested their delight by rounds of applause. Towards midnight the guests dispersed, well pleased with the evening's proceedings, and so ended the Fifth Day.

Our Minister to Chili—Note from Pedro P. Ortiz, Esq.

NEW-BRITAIN, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a letter from Chili published in yesterday's TIMES, signed C. C. P., there is an unwarranted attack upon me, because of certain opinions I expressed in a correspondence to the Valparaiso *Mercuria*, in regard to Hon. Mr. BIGLER, the newly-appointed minister to Chili. I hardly need to justify before the readers of the TIMES the grounds for my opinion towards that gentleman, whose appointment was not long since declared in the columns of your paper to be "unfortunate." Having some months ago presented to you personally a letter of introduction from highly respectable gentlemen of your City, I feel as though I must say two words to you and the public on the subject—specially when the author of the article in question makes use of my full name, loading it with qualifications of very questionable propriety. I could rely for my assertion on the repeated statements of Washington correspondents to the press of New York at the time of the appointment. But my authority comes from more positive sources, as you will see by the memes herein included, which I trust to you confidentially. All this is only to prove that the honorable BIGLER, of California, is not a *polished* gentleman—the most I have said of him, to deserve the mark of a *slanderer*. I much suspect, however, that your correspondent is not better acquainted with his own classics than with the Spanish language. Witness the blunderone translation he has furnished you of my writing.

I remain, my dear, Sir,
Your humble servant and friend,
PEDRO P. ORTIZ.

Sailing Vessels Carrying Lights to Save the Trouble of a Lookout.

GREENWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your edition of to-day you say in reference to the sinking of the *J. N. Harris*, "It cannot be true that the pilot of the *Metropolis* supposed the *J. N. Harris* to be a schooner, for no pilot on the Sound is ignorant of the fact that neither schooners nor sailing vessels of any kind, as a general thing, are allowed to carry lights." This should be the case, but the public want the facts.

Now, on the night following the catastrophe I was returning to this port from an excursion to Block Island, and we met this side of Faulkner's Island no less than half-a-dozen lights, which were so near that we could be positive that they belonged to sloops and schooners. And one of these, a large schooner, sailing before the wind, nearly ran us down, and would have done so but for the great exertions made on board our sloop, though we were sailing on the wind and they directly before it. And it is becoming quite customary for these heavy down east sailing vessels to put out a light forward and one man at the wheel, and thus sail before the wind without any lookout whatever, leaving those who cross their path to lookout for themselves. There is no doubt but that sailing vessels ought not to carry lights, but it is equally certain that many of them do carry lights to take the place of lookouts. M. M. D.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. MARY'S.—The Savannah *Georgian*, of 12th inst., says: "A report was rife in this city on yesterday that a case of yellow fever had occurred at St. Mary's, and proved fatal. The man who died was a sailor boarding-house keeper, and contracted the disease from the crew of a Spanish ship which had been discharging at that port.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A Remonstrance from Geneva against Slavery.

A Vindication of Slavery in Reply to the Remonstrance.

The following documents will be read with interest:

TO THE EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Dearly beloved Brethren in Christ, our all-sufficient Saviour and Common Head:

The Evangelical Christians of Geneva frequently return thanks to God for having, in the days of CALVIN, lighted that torch in their city, whose salutary light has spread throughout Europe, and reached your far-distant shores. They also give thanks to the Lord, that in these latter days, when the word of truth is penetrating into all nations of the earth, He has placed a powerful focus in North America, and sent the children of God from your churches, both to enlighten the ancient countries of the East, where the Apostles themselves preached the Gospel, and to bring many souls out of heathen darkness to the Lord and Saviour. The work of propagating Christianity in all the world, is, in our opinion, dear brethren, the principal vocation which has been allotted to you from on high. Thus everything which can strengthen the hands of American Christians is, we think, an advantage to the whole world; whilst anything which would weaken them is a real loss, a matter of grief, not to you alone, but to us, and to all mankind.

Now, dear brethren, we desire to express to you a thought which often presses itself upon our hearts. We fear that the laws which establish and regulate Slavery in several of your States, are a source of weakness, not only in your own dear country, but to her legitimate influence over other nations. We know that there are Christians in the United States who possess slaves, and we would not offend them. "Honor all men," says the Scripture, (1 Peter, ii. 17,) and above all, we wish to do so "to them that have obtained a like precious faith with us." (2 Peter, i. 1.) We would assure them that we come not to speak with them as enemies, but as brethren. We do not claim the right of imposing our opinion with authority upon them—the Pope of Rome alone believes that he has that power—and we do not doubt that those among you who differ from us on this subject, are sincere and upright in their opinions. However, if we would speak in love, we must also do so in truth, and with that precious liberty which belongs to Christians. We know, moreover, that the city of Calvin is an object of deep and brotherly sympathy in America. Your citizens who visit us are continually giving us fresh proofs of this, and this circumstance excites a hope that our request will find some favor in your eyes. But, we repeat, we do not pretend to teach you, but to give you a cordial token of our brotherly love.

Beloved brethren, if it is true, not only that Slavery is established in several of your States, but that in many places it is unlawful to instruct the children of slaves, or even for the parents to attend public worship; if it is true that the ties of husband and wife, parent and child, are often violently severed; if it is true that a master acquires the property and possession of a woman as if she were his own wife; if either facts, which we prefer not to describe here are true—we ask ourselves, and we would also ask you, if such laws are compatible with the eternal principles of Christianity, which we are all bound to obey?

We might doubtless bring forward other arguments. We might remind you that Slavery is contrary to natural rights, and that all men, having freedom alike, cannot be deprived of that liberty, unless forfeited by some criminal act; that the rights of property in men and in things are widely different, and that no man is allowed to sell a human being as he would a material object. We might say, with MONTESQUIEU, that Slavery is hurtful alike to the slave and to the master; to the master, especially, because he acquires all sorts of vices with his slaves. He becomes proud, hasty, passionate, hard, unpitying, cruel. We might add, with that illustrious author, that in every country, however severe the toll which society exacts, the results may be obtained from freemen, by encouraging them with rewards and privileges, adopting the labor to their strength, by bringing to their aid machinery which art invents, and which, we might add, art has invented abundantly since the days of that great writer. But we prefer waving such material considerations, and dwelling upon our argument in a Christian point of view. We acknowledge, dear brethren, that Slavery is not explicitly abolished in the New Testament; we see that Christian masters are not prohibited from having slaves, (Col. iv. 1; Eph. vi. 9;) and that slaves are exhorted to submission and fidelity, (Eph. vi 5. 8; Col. iii 22, 25; Titus iii. 9, 10; 1 Peter ii. 5, 18) Yes, slaves ought to be obedient and faithful, and nothing should be said which could drive them to revolt—that is certain; and yet it is as certain that Slavery is opposed to the true spirit of Christianity.

There are many texts in the New Testament which make this plain. Does not St. Paul say to the Christian slave, that if he can *obtain his freedom* he is to take advantage of it? (1 Cor. vii. 21.) "The Apostle thus demonstrates that liberty is not only good, but also more advantageous than Slavery," says CALVIN. Is it not also evident that slaves who have become Christians should be regarded by their masters *as brethren*, according to the Epistle of Philemon? Does not the same Apostle, in another place, say that before the Lord in heaven *the slave is as the free?* (Eph. vi. 9.) Do not the Scriptures elsewhere declare that the slave and the free share in the same blessings of God in Christ Jesus, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, one God blessed forever? Is *He* not the true and living God of the black as well as of the white man? If the Eternal Son, who is God for ever and ever, became man, was it not for the Greek as well as the Jew, for the slave as well as the free? Does not the righteousness which was acquired on the cross by the atoning blood of the Lamb, cover the sins of the one as well as of the other? Does the Holy Spirit, which changes the hearts of all in whom he dwells into temples of the Holy Ghost, make any distinction of color? Ought we not to exclaim now with the primitive Christians, "By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be bond or free?" (1 Cor. xii. 13.) "There is neither bond nor free, but Christ is all and in all." (Col. iii. 11.) Such being the teaching of the Scriptures, do you not think with us, beloved brethren, that these principles suppress the spirit of Slavery, and only leave its name and appearance? Do you not believe that since God, our common Father, bestows the tender sympathies of his love equally upon the slave and the free, we their brethren cannot refuse the precious boon of liberty to those who are deprived of it? If Christ has made them free, shall not *we* free them also? Christianity, in general, did not lay violent or imprudent hands on civil institutions, but spread its principles everywhere, and gave precepts to all men, the application of which was gradually to bring about the suppression of all abuses.

These contradictions are important; but, we repeat, what particularly induces us to make an appeal to your consciences, is the system of laws unanimously opposed to the precepts of Christianity, with which several of your States have been obliged to burden their legislation, in order to maintain Slavery in the midst of you. It is not needful to enumerate these laws; we know them from official documents, published in Europe, and which have caused both astonishment and grief to the friends of religion, morality and liberty. We are aware these laws do not exist in a good many of your States; we know that, with the exception of one or two laws, legislation on Slavery is local, instituted in their sovereign power by those States alone which practice Slavery. But that in no way prevents us from freely expressing the sentiments which animate us, either to just and moderate men, who doubtless are to be found in abundance in the Southern States, or to all the Christians of the American Union.

If we mistake not, there are three classes of opinions and of persons in the United States, as to the present subject; one is decidedly against Slavery, the other is decidedly in its favor; but there is a medium class which hesitates, and we think the moment has arrived when all those who belong to that class ought to decide before God and their conscience, wisely, but with courage and firmness. Between Christianity on one side, and utilitarianism on the other, we do not think that Christians should hesitate.

The two great features which characterize the United States, and which form the essence of your people, are they not, honored friends—the Gospel and Liberty? And are you not called upon both to enjoy these two blessings for yourselves, and to testify to others how happy are those nations who possess them, and thus to be the means of spreading them in the world? Now it is precisely the Gospel and Liberty which are implicated in this question. The maintenance of Slavery might hinder the growth of these two great principles. The most eminent writers have shown that if Slavery may be excused in despotic States, it is in conflict with the essence of Democracy, and that if it is more or less natural amidst Mahommedans and Pagans, it is impossible to justify it amongst Christians, and above all amongst Protestants? Yes, it is now in our power, dear American friends, to render the most brilliant homage, the most signal service, to the cause of the Gospel of Protestantism and of true liberty. Will you hesitate?

How often we have mourned to see Roman Catholics and partisans of arbitrary Governments triumph in pointing to the existence of Slavery in the United States! How often have we been tempted to exclaim, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice." 2 Sam. i 20.

Dear brethren, listen to these voices, which come from a far distant land at the foot of the Alps, from the town of the Reformation, and are raised in concert with those in France and other countries. We would entreat you by the most precious interests—in the name of the prosperity of the Union of the peace, of the glory of your country—in the name of the cause of true liberty; and, above all, of the holy and great cause of Christianity, to do all in your power, with an unflinching fidelity, to bring about the suppression of slavery and the establishment of social liberty in your country. Let it be done with wisdom, with kindness, with justice, without disturbing the public peace, but notwithstanding, as promptly and as universally as possible.

Should this step offend you, dear brethren, we pray you to forgive us. We conjure you to bear with us. We say with St. Paul to the Corinthians, "If we are foolish, it is for the love of you;" it is, we believe, for the glory of Jesus Christ; it is because we thought that God had called us to do so in a special manner.

We live in solemn times. A new era is dawning on this question, not only in your country but in the whole civilized world. Universal attention is aroused. Everywhere public opinion pronounces with decision on this subject. The time is certainly come when America must give satisfaction to the claims of Christianity. We know that it is not easy to find means of attaining that end. There will be many shoals and difficulties, but we know that your people have more courage than any others to surmount all these obstacles, and that "the Lord will give the victory to those who are on his side. Let nothing stop your progress; combat Slavery in the spirit of the Gospel, and not in a mere worldly spirit. Seek, above all, the means of attaining this excellent end in a spirit of prayer. Look to the Word of God, to the spirit of Christianity, to the requirements of morality and liberty, and to Jesus the Redeemer, and thus go forward in the Lord's name. May God be your strength in this great, salutary, just, and Christian work. Let us assure you that such shall be our constant prayer!

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all—Amen!

MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D.,	COULIN, Pasteur.
L. GAUSSEN, D. D.,	ALBERT FREUNDLER,
H. LAHARPE,	P. F. ANDERSEN,
C. MALAN, D. D.,	D'ESPINE, Père.
H. TRONCHIN,	LE COMTE AGENOR DE GASPARIN.
ADRIEN NAVILLE,	MAXIMILIEN PERROT,
LS. BROCHER.	CH. GALOPIN.
Dr. D'ESPINE,	F. BERTHOLET,
Dr. LOMBARD.	EMILE GUERS,
EMILE DEMOLE,	TH. LHUILLIER,
S. PILET,	CH. SALADIN,
E. BINDER.	E. BIELER.
A. LE FORT,	A. LOUP, Ancien.
Dr. PANCHAUD,	T. A. GLARDON, Ancien,
C. CREMIEUX,	H. DANSSE,
F. CRAMER,	M. BRIQUET,
WM. TURRETTINI,	T. L. WILLIBOURG.
FR. DE MORSIER,	L. ZIMMERLI,
G. NAVILLE,	E. MARTINE, Professeur.
H. SERMENT,	PERCEVAL DE LORIOL.
CH. HAHN,	WM. REY,
F. CRAMER.	III. MARET, V. D. M.
E. GAUTIER,	
CHARLES BARDE,	
H. LASSERRE.	

I declare the foregoing to be an accurate copy of the signatures of the Presidents, Vice Presidents, and members of the Presbytery of the Evangelical Church, of the Church of the Temoignage, of the Theological College, of the Committee of the Evangelical Society, of the Italian Committee, of the Committee of Missions, of the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, of the Committee of the Young Man's Christian Association, &c. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D.

GENEVA, Monday, March 31, 1857.

A Vindication of Slavery.

ANSWER TO A LETTER FROM GENEVA,

ADDRESSED TO THE EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The historian of the Reformation, MERLE D'AUBIGNE, with forty-six others, Presidents, Professors and Members of Evangelical Churches and other Societies in Geneva, Switzerland, addressed a letter, on the 31st of March, 1857, to the Evangelical Christians of the United States, on the subject of Slavery. It has been published and widely circulated. We propose to give it a respectful answer.

We begin by objecting to the whole purpose of the letter, independently of its argument, as unauthorized, injudicious, and productive of evil. The writers profess to be induced by zeal only in the *cause of truth*; by a desire to see the great American Republic relieved from every *impediment in diffusing religious truth among all nations*; by a conviction that Providence has *fixed a great focus of light in the United States*. They wish to increase it. They fear that Slavery *is a cause of weakness and they are anxious to remove it*. The thought presses on their hearts. They invoke *us by the peace and glory of our country, by true liberty, and the cause of Christianity*, to bring about *a suppression of Slavery*. "They do not claim the right to impose opinions by authority—the Pope of Rome alone believes that he has that power." They would exercise the right only of Christian liberty, and send us their advice as a token of Christian love. They believe that those who differ from them in opinion on the subject at issue, are sincere and upright men. They do not wish to offend their brethren, but to do them good.

If everything claimed for the intention of the writers be freely and fully conceded, their proceeding will make no exception to the truth that goodness of intention alone, in any important action, is not enough. Its purity is no justification or excuse for interfering—we will not say intermeddling—in the affairs or a distant and independent community—still less, in a difficult and disputed question of social policy, which divides and inflames the minds of its people.

They address themselves to prejudiced and angry partizans. Their letter is welcomed on the one side as a support; it is resented on the other as an attack. It is not sufficient to say that nothing of the sort is intended. We know it is not intended. But, we repeat, goodness of intention is no defence for causing mischief. If it be the Christian's duty to do good, it is his duty also to refrain from the appearance of evil. If he must impart benefits, he must beware lest his intended benefits prove fire-brands of discord and death. To intervene in the affairs or dissentes of others, promotes dissension, not peace. The maxim needs no illustration. It applies alike to individuals, families, societies and nations.

At all times, States and communities are the best judges of their own business. Neither governors nor counselors a long way off are safe and sufficient guides. Our whole American history is an assertion and vindication of this truth. No government abroad, proprietary or royal, satisfied our people. They never ceased to contend, until they had established the right to manage their affairs in their own way. Our country's great maxim is not to interfere with others, and not to permit interference with herself. This is the best security for peace among nations. Let the lovers of peace be cautious how they infringe the spirit of the rule in the least important particular.

But our friends of Geneva are not interfering as a State with a State; they intermeddle only as a Society of Christians with other Christian Societies. They are for that reason the more subject to the application of the rule. If interference be indefensible, it is the more indefensible when forced or attempted by Christian communities, the advocates of forbearance and peace.

They are governed, as they think, by a principle of conscience. Alas, Christian friends! this opinion only increases the probability of mischief by concealing the danger. We never do evil, says the incomparable PASCAL, so cheerfully and effectually as when we do it on a false principle of conscience. Can you be sure that your uninvited interference in the domestic policy of a distant people is resting on a true one? You believe that God has called you "in a special manner," to interpose on this occasion. Where is the evidence? You tell us that you will say to us, as St Paul said to the Corinthians, in advising them, "If we are foolish, it is for the love of you." But St. Paul had charge of the Church at Corinth; he had proof of being called in a special manner. You have no charge in this matter, and no proof of a special calling. If, nevertheless, the Apostle apologised in advising, what shall we say of your venturing to do what he excused himself for doing?

You do not claim "*the right to impose opinions by authority—the Pope alone believes that he has that power.*" Yet the Pope of Rome is silent when you assume to speak. You charge him with arrogating the power which you substantially though quietly exercise, but which, in this matter, he has never undertaken to assert.

You do not impose opinions—very true; but there is a small interval only between imposing opinions and imposing advice. How easy to pass from one to the other! The invitation of a monarch is a command. The counsel of authority implies submission. The temper that volunteers advice is the temper that exacts obedience. The power may be wanting, but not the will. The man who denounces one creed will enforce another by violent means. You who now volunteer counsel on our principles and practice, under different circumstances, from similar views with equal intentions, would compel obedience to what you believe to be the will of God and the good of the Church. Is there no lamentable fact in the history of Geneva itself which may serve, in reference to this truth, as an illustration and a warning?

It is the duty of Christians, you think, to feel a warm sympathy in the condition and character of other Christians: to be active in giving effect to their sympathy; to be ready not only with their prayers but with counsel and other aid. All this is true, but all within just limits only. They may advise, but the advice must be sought; it must be founded on a thorough knowledge of the facts; of the temper of the party advised; of the limits of his means and power to act; of the effects direct and indirect of the measure suggested for adoption. Do you stand within these limits? Have you the necessary knowledge for judicious counsel? You say to us *if* your custom is this, *if* your practice is that—*if the slave is not allowed by law to attend public worship; if it is unlawful to instruct the children of slaves;* " *if* the master acquires possession of a woman as if she were his own wife;" *if* these and other facts are true, can your laws, you ask us, be compatible with the eternal principles of Christianity? You thus grope about, on hands and knees, to seek what ground you stand upon, or whether you stand on any. You go on blindly to give counsel as though your *ifs* were facts, while, in truth, they are slanders only, on your American brethren. Are they not founded on hearsay, on the inventions of a fictitious story? We greatly fear that you have no better authority for your opinions than the incidents of a popular tale. Have you been cautious and considerate in this matter? Have you borne in mind the proneness that besets us all to assume the office of supervising our brother's affairs and teaching him his duties—the ease with which we decide what it becomes others to do or bear, or suffer; the equanimity with which we support another's pains or losses; the generosity with which we do liberal deeds at another's cost—have these things been sufficiently before your eyes?

You admit that there are, in the Southern States of North America, "just and moderate men in abundance." There is more than this. There are well educated, wise, devout and holy men, laborious teachers and ministers of Christian truth, men who traverse interminable forests, crossing mighty rivers, braving the malaria of deadly regions, not unworthy followers and fellow-laborers of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in deaths often, in perils of the wilderness, in hunger, in cold, in nakedness, perseveringly and successfully preaching the whole gospel of Christ. Are you acquainted, as they are, with the negro character—his need of subjection, his inability to sustain any competition with the white man, his dullness, his idleness, his improvidence? It is easy to say that all this is the delusion of the slaveholder. But can you know it to be so? What are your opportunities for knowing? You make no investigation. You take the opinions of those ready like yourselves to interfere without knowledge. Is this Christian humility or candor, or just respect for the character of Christian men, as wise and good as yourselves, and infinitely better informed on the question which you undertake to decide? Never has there been a stronger illustration of the truth that it is a small thing to be judged of man's judgment. Who are ye that judge these devout and laborious men? Have you stood face to face as they do, with the social condition of which you speak? Have you searched it as they search it? Can you understand it as they do? Have you been engaged, as slaveholding Christians have been for a century, in caring for the negro race, in feeding, clothing, training to useful labor, restraining, instructing, civilizing, Christianizing the African? The Christian masters and ministers of the Southern States have done and are doing all this. What have you done? What labors have you performed? What sacrifice have you made? By what right do you assume that you are the negro's friend, and his master's foe? Let us be understood—we make no boast, we claim no merit. We have done only what Providence appointed us to do—very imperfectly, it may be, without sufficient devotion to the divine will of which we are the instruments and agents! But all that has been done, the Slaveholders have done. It has been done with immense benefit to the African race. Where else do you find them, as you find them here, efficient laborers, living in peace, bestowing blessings on the whole world, civilized man, compared with the natives of Africa? Who supplies your manufactories with cotton? Who furnishes your laborers the soothing influences of their indispensable narcotic? Who produces the sugar and rice that add to your comforts and luxuries? Is it the African in Africa? Do you obtain these great commercial products from Guinea and Angola? And where else, except among the slaves of the Southern States of America, are seen, in hundreds of thousands, negroes composing Christian Churches in whole or in part? Where else will you find multitudes of negroes able to read the Gospel? In what other region has the African increased, in a century, from 300,000 to 800,000,000? And now when the negro has been converted from a savage to a man, to a prosperous and intelligent peasant, artisan and Christian, by those who have lived with him, and guided and governed him, you stand afar off, and undertake to reprove their remissness, and direct their proceedings. You call across the Atlantic to the laborers in this remote Christian vineyard, who are diligently and faithfully preaching and teaching, by precept and example, every moral and religious duty, and administering from day to day the Christian sacraments to thousands of churches composed of Christian negroes, and you say to them, my Christian brethren, *if your slaves are not allowed to attend on public worship, if you never teach them, if you have as many wives as you have negro women slaves*, we exhort you to hear our counsel, offered with Christian liberty, in Christian love.

As it has been the lot of the Christian slaveholder to do all that has been done, it will be for him and him alone to do all that is to be done for the negro race in North America. It is not the task of a day, or a century, to change a barbarous to a civilized race. It needs time, patience, perseverance. The present civilization of Europe is the work of more than two thousand years. You are impatient; you would anticipate the labor of ages—you who have no portion in the toil, no part of the responsibility, no share in the risk arising from injudicious or hurried proceedings—you are unwilling to leave the business to Providence and to the agencies chosen for it by Providence. We are as willing to do what is right as you are; we alone are able to do anything in this matter; we ask you, with all Christian frankness, to stand aside and let us do the work. It is ours, not yours. You may embarrass, but you cannot help us. You may trouble us, but you cannot share our task.

You advise us to abolish Slavery—are you prepared to offer us a plan for effecting it with safety and advantage to all parties? The physician who is content to tell his patients that they are sick and suggests no practicable cure, or who prescribes medicine and knows nothing of its virtues, will command no confidence in his skill. You tell us we are suffering under an evil; you call upon us to remove it; can you devise any mode of doing so with that regard for the general safety which ought, you think, to be carefully considered? What is to be done with the blacks when manumitted? The race, although improved in North America, is still a barbarous one. They are sluggish and sensual. They are inferior to the white not only in actual progress, but in ability to advance. They cannot, like the freed men of Greece or Rome, melt into the mass of freemen. People of the same type, English and Irish, German and French, are easily moulded into one American mass, but there is no possible compounding of white and black. This may seem very unreasonable and wrong to you who know nothing of the difficulty, but it is not the less true. If the two races remain together in the same country, the destruction of the inferior becomes inevitable. We ask you to be taught by history. The great tribes of red men who formerly inhabited North America, have all perished from between the Mississippi and the ocean. The black millions would be equally unfortunate if removed from the control and care of the white race. They could not sustain a competition for bread with a more intelligent rival. This is seen to be true in Canada and in the Northern States. From this cause, with no wars to precipitate it, the extirpation of the blacks must follow manumission. Even where climate protects him from white competition and its consequences, the black deteriorates in freedom. Eye witnesses in the English West India Possessions declare that he is more idle, vicious and ignorant than when a slave. His progress in civilization seems to be conditional on his subjection to a more intelligent and energetic people. Suppose, then, that as the necessary consequence of manumission, the black race should waste away and perish; or, that they should become more idle, vicious, improvident and miserable. What then? Will you still say to us

Gospel. Was he indirect, whose peculiar excellence it was to be plain and straightforward; and not as one beating the air. Was he fearful of consequences, who traveled through perils and sufferings innumerable to final martyrdom? Was he backward to incur responsibility, who condemned every sin and social evil, who omitted to notice no abuse even in dress or manners? If Slavery is what you represent it to be, an offence among Christians *not to be told in Gath nor published in the streets of Ascalon*, it is as certain as truth, that the Apostle has explicitly denounced it. He has not been content with a side-wind condemnation of it. It was part of the gospel ministry to reprove it. If he neglected to reprove it openly and fearlessly, he has incurred the woe which he invoked on himself, if he preached not the gospel. He has the subject repeatedly before him. He enjoined on masters their duties to their slaves. And yet, you say, he omitted the most important of them all. Either the Apostle shrunk from his duty, or you, my good friends, are mis taken in yours.

You feel this difficulty. It is indeed not to be escaped. Therefore, to meet it, you say, "Christianity did not lay violent or imprudent hands on civil institutions." This is the reason assigned why the Apostle has not performed the duty which you are now performing for him. But, to enjoin masters to manumit their slaves, would in no wise have laid violent hands on civil institutions. It was no infringement of civil institutions in the Roman Empire to manumit a slave. Nothing was more common. The Apostle would have affronted no law, custom or prejudice, by enjoining it. He might have said to his converts, manumit your slaves as heathen masters continually manumit theirs. It is of daily occurrence among them. Do not allow their benevolence to exceed yours. Was it assailing civil institutions to advise Christians to do what all the world were doing? It was more easy to manumit the slave then than now. The slave of Greek, Roman or Hebrew, was of no inferior race. The freedman easily amalgamated with the mass of freemen. The slave was often the equal of his master in learning, accomplishments and manners. A generation removed all distinctions. There was no insuperable barrier of color or inferior capacity. There was no question then, as now, what is to become of the manumitted slaves.

But if to manumit a slave was to lay violent hands on civil institutions, the Apostle nevertheless, as we believe, would not have hesitated to enjoin the manumission of slaves, had he believed Slavery to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity. He would have reproved it with as little scruple as he reproved the worship of idols. Idolatry made a part of the civil government. To refuse attendance in the national temples was an offence to the laws. Did the Apostle hesitate to denounce idolatry? We are commanded to render unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S—tribute to whom tribute is due. But it is not due to CÆSAR to commit sin. In forbearing to reprove it, through his whole ministry, the Apostle was grievously neglecting his duty. But he could not have disregarded the duties of his ministry, or failed in fighting the good fight to which he had devoted his whole life. The only alternative conclusion is, that the opinion which makes Slavery inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity is a dogma of modern invention, and a corruption of Coristian doctrine. It is false, or the Apostles were unfaithful.

You say that the Apostles did not lay imprudent hands on civil institutions, but gave precepts that would bring about the suppression of all abuses, and yet intimate that for this cause they laid no injunction on masters to manumit their slaves. Why then have you not followed the apostle's example? His silence is full of meaning. It means that his disciples are not to say what he refrained from saying. In teaching what he has not taught, are you not incurring the anathema of those who preach any other gospel than he preached? Why do you advise where he forbore? If to advise manumission is laying violent hands on civil institutions, why do you lay violent hands on civil institutions—on those, too, of a distant people with whom you have no immediate concern? Are you not doing more? Are you not laying imprudent hands on the orderings of God's Providence? Is it not probable, fellow Christians, that God's overruling will has brought to North America these millions of Africans for some good purpose? May you not safely trust the event to his wisdom and to the precepts that you say are to bring about the suppression of all abuses? Will your interference quicken their operation or give shape to God's purposes? When you go a long way off to do the work of others, may you not be neglecting your own? We think this consideration has some weight and is entitled to your serious consideration.

We did it not be wiser then to leave this whole social question of negro slavery in North America to those who are most deeply concerned, to whom Providence has assigned it, who know it best, woo are, in all respects, better fitted than you can be, for meeting its difficulties? Your American brethren, we venture to assure you, are as sincere Christians, as zealous to perform their duty, as quick to see it, as those who have given them counsel. We say it with no lack of respect, or kindness, or just appreciation of the friendly intentions that have prompted your letter. But we fear, nevertheless, that you have only added another illustration to the truth of the admonitory phrase, "*Ne accesseris in concilium antiquum vocaris.*"

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday—the President, J. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

The usual requisitions were read.

DAMAGED GUNPOWDER.

Sixty kegs of Hazard's gunpowder were found to be damp and useless. The powder-house on the island is perfectly dry. Directions were given to expostulate with Mr. Hazard, seking for explanation and allowance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A number of formal communications were referred to appropriate committees.

MR. CORNELL'S BILL FOR BEEF.

The bill, amounting to $993, for beef furnished by the deceased contractor, Mr. W. H. Cornell, was ordered to be paid. Measures were arranged to cancel the contract as binding upon his legal representatives

DR. SANGER'S MONOGRAPH ON SYPHILIS.

Governor TOWNSEND moved that the work of Dr. Sanger, resident Physician at Blackwell's Island, upon Prostitution and Syphilis, which has been prepared at the suggestion of the Board of Governors, be referred to a Special Committee, with power to subscribe for 1,000 copies, so as to insure its publication.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY objected.

Governor TOWNSEND defended the proposal. If the Board could check the progress through every institution under their care of syphilitic disease, it would be a great public benefit. The information contained on the subject of prostitution was very valuable, and no publishers would undertake the publication without the indorsement of this Board.

Governor OLIVER supported the views of Governor TOWNSEND. In the end the Department would find the advantage of such publication. Dr. Sanger could not produce a useless document, and he had opportunities of doing immense good. The expense would be about $1,500. He seconded the resolution with pleasure.

Governor TITMARSH said it was the work of the Board rather than of an individual. It was the production of one of their own officials.

Governor TOWNSEND was willing to wait. No doubt Governor PINCKNEY would see the propriety of uniting with the Board in their opinion.

Governor PINCKNEY said it was out of place for the the Board to turn publishers of a work of any kind. Dr. Kelly had prepared a similar work. To publish a work of 500 pages was a serious matter. A simple report might be useful. He hoped the Board would not consent to the publication at their own expense, or appropriate money for that purpose. The law would not countenance it.

Governor MOLONY thought every tax-payer would approve the expenditure. He had read the production. It was invaluable. It was to be hoped it would pass into the hands of the people, seeing that there were 10,000 prostitutes in the City. It was not a question of dollars and cents. He thought the instance was peculiar and would form no precedent.

Governor OLIVER said the objection of Governor PINCKNEY would apply to the publication of their annual reports.

Governor TOWNSEND was willing to let it lie over for the sake of future unanimity. Ultimately the matter was laid over till next meeting.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the Board shall take place at the City Prison next Tuesday.

Governor OLIVER hoped the Committee on Salaries would report at that meeting, and not neglect the matter week after week.

Governor TITMARSH explained.

The Board then adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining, week ending Aug. 15, at the

Bellevue Hospital	598
Lunatic Asylum	631
Almshouse	1,374
Penitentiary	618
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	4
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	316
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	26
Workhouse	468
Small-Pox Hospital	3
Randall's Island	919
Randall's Island Hospital	221
City Prison	373
Second District Prison	13
Third District Prison	25
Colored Home	257
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	194
Total	6,410
Increase, 65.	
Number remaining Aug. 1, 1857	6,845
Admitted from 1st to 15th	2,745
Total	9,090
Died	62
Discharged	2,369
Sent to Penitentiary	221
Sent to State Prison	18—2,680
Total	6,410

LIQUOR DEALERS ARRESTED.—Eight individuals in the Sixth Ward and eight in the Seventeenth Ward, were Tuesday arrested, charged with violating the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday—all of them have recently been indicted by the Grand Jury. They were each held to bail to answer at the Court of Sessions.

Farmers' Club: American Institute

The Farmers' Club held one of their ordinary meetings at the American Institute on Tuesday, the 18th inst., WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., in the chair.

FISH-BREEDING—SALMON.

From the *Journal of Agriculture*, and from the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Secretary read some interesting and valuable notices in relation to fish-breading, especially the Salmon. It is observed that "Salmon-fry leaving a river in April or May, will certainly return to it in myriads in about from fifty to sixty days, and so astonishingly grown as to be then a cavated article of human food. The result of the experiment at Stormontfield has proved that Salmon, fit for market, can be artificially raised within *twenty months* after the deposition of the ova, that it will prove a remunerating speculation to the English Salmon Fishery Company, on the beautiful little river Dart, in Devonshire,

The experiment in Perthshire, Scotland, is demonstration. Mr. SHAW'S experiments show on the seatront the following results. He cut off the adipose fin of 824 of them in the Summer of 1834. In the year 1835 he recaptured 68 of these fish averaging 2½ pounds weight. On these he placed a second distinctive mark and returned them to the river. In 1836 he recaptured about 1 in 20 of them, and they averaged about 4 pounds weight. Marking these the third time, he returned them to the river. On the 23d of August, 1837, he recaptured one of them, weighing 6 pounds. Of the marked Salmon at the Stormontfield pond, 4 per cent. were recaptured either as Grisle or as Salmon. More than 300,000 were reared and liberated, and 40 out of every 1,000 were recaptured. Hence 12,000 Salmon taken in the river Tay were the pond-bred fish. The annual average of Salmon and Grisle taken in the Tay is 70,000, so that during the last two years nearly a tenth part were artificially bred. By transporting the ova of fish, any canal, lake or running stream may easily be peopled.

At Stormontfield the apparatus for breeding is rather cumbrous. But the one patented by BOCCIUS, which will contain 25,000 salmon ova, is only two feet long by one foot broad, and requires but four inches depth of water. Dr. ESDAILE suggests dispensing with both boxes and gravel, depositing each egg in a little cup punched in a plate of zinc or in a slab of coarse stone ware. Why not of strong coarse glass, cheap, in which small hallows can be easily made, one for each ovum? He calculates that 20,000 ova can, at a small expense, be deposited in about three feet square.

The question of the day was then taken up, the growth of Potatoes and more especially with relation to the

POTATOE ROT.

Mr. BERGEN said there was something very mysterious in the nature of the potatoe rot. The lighter the soil, and the more sandy, the disease is then not so observable. Strong, unfermented manure tends rather to produce it than otherwise. The plan of raising potatoes in alternating rows with Indian corn, had not been tried in his locality. He was aware that it had been strongly recommended.

Doctor UNDERHILL observed that much depended on the soil and the mode of its treatment. Potatoes did not rot upon his land, it is sandy, he used "alluvium" very freely; swamp muck or mud from the Croton. He had noticed that some potatoes seemed to feel atmospheric changes sooner than others The leaves are apt to be killed suddenly by the hot raine in July. The "Western Reds" show little of this effect on the leaves. They look remarkably well; this variety is a good one.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON observed it was the same potato as is imported from Bermuda.

Dr. UNDERHILL, in continuation, expressed an opinion that swamp muck contained sulphate of iron and tannic acid. He had laid about 30,000 loads of this material upon his farm which was under 100 acres. He had found that other persons using the "alluvium" expressed the same fact, namely, that it saves the potato from rot. The "Mercer" and the "Kidneys" are soon injured; the "Western Reds" are stronger.

The Chairman had never been able to discover either a remedy or the cause for the potato rot. Five or six years ago the disease prevailed on his farm, since that time there had been none—though within a short distance it was still destructive. The same mysterious influence is destroying the sycamore tree in various localities. He had generally changed his potato seed every year, making single eyes in order to get large potatoes. They are fine and healthy. But that does not account for the disease or for exemption. The soil on his farm undoubtedly contains sulphate of iron, also bog iron, geodes of iron.

Mr. PARDEE alluded to the production of new potatoes from the potato apple. He spoke of a new variety, the Mexican potato, with a great number of eyes. Its peculiarity was said to be that it was free against rot. There are now plenty of them in Wayne County. He was not aware whether it had ever rotted in Western New-York. Undeveloped buds, immature organs of generation may have run down the vital power of the plant. This specimen, however, was an exception, both as to its history and results, so far as he knew. Not one that his brother had experimented upon had falsified their seemingly undecaying character. He would ascertain from the farmers who during the last ten years had used them, whether they were permanently deserving of so high an encomium.

Mr. ROBINSON said that sixteen years ago the Carter variety was considered new. In Indiana at that time the rot was much feared. To guard against it, the Carter potatoe which had been so vaunted was tried. Every plant became rotten.

Mr. PARDEE said that possibly it might be that in time the Mexican potatoe would also rot, though it had not yet been observable. The Mercer potatoe did not rot at first, certainly.

The Secretary said cholera had been studied until nothing was known about it. He traced its progress from the Delta of the Ganges. It jumped over Moorshedabad, a crowded, filthy place, and killed some thousands upon a hill where the requirements of health were very obvious. It was so with the potatoe rot, The mischief and its source were individual. Each plant, like each man, has the exciting cause within him. Spots which seem in large cities most obnoxious to cholera escape its development, and so it is in reference to the prevalence of the potatoe rot upon particular patches of land.

Dr. WATERBURY thought no specific for the rot had been noticed like brimstone for the itch or quinine for intermittent fever.

Dr. UNDERHILL spoke of the predisposition. It existed in all potatoes more or less. Most strongly in those varieties which were farthest removed from the original type. Some lands are too rich, and in that case the rotting of the potate is attributable to an overdose of rank fresh manure.

Dr. WATERBURY said there was an idea more or less true that the potato was "running out." The potato is propagated by a succession of buds, not from seed; he would ask does the time period of the original plant hold on through all its successors? It is commonly believed that it may. Yet the parent plant may, undoubtedly, suffer old age,—may lose its vital activity.

The Secretary did not quite agree with the idea of the extinction of varieties of plants.

A member called attention to the fact that the potate is a plant in an artificial state.

Mr. ROBINSON said the Western Reds were the oldest variety of cultivated potato. Time in its course would show that the potato plant was subject to a form of epidemic disease, which, in a few years at most, would pass away.

The Chairman said that, in his experience, many fruit trees supposed to have become worthless and "run out," had aftermards manifested great productiveness.

The discussion proceeded, but no positive deductions were reached.

The Society soon after adjourned.

DRUNKEN FROLIC.—MICHAEL FLANNIGAN, a dirt carman, was driving his horse and cart yesterday afternoon through Broadway, when two men named JAS. MCDONALD and CHARLES MURRAY jumped upon the cart and attempted to dump the load into the street. The carman fell from his cart behind the heels of the horse, had one of his legs broken and was otherwise shockingly injured. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. It is thought his wounds will prove fatal. MURRAY and MCDONALD were arrested and committed by Justice FLANDREAU for examination.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—Mr. C. S. BUCKMAN residing in Milton, Saratoga County, in this State while coming down the river on the steamboat *Commodore*, had his pocket picked of $90 in bills, mostly of small denominations on the Pittsfield Bank. Mr BUCKMAN is at present stopping at No. 80 Beekman-street. The thief escaped with the money.

MAN MISSING.—GEORGE SHAFFNER left his home, No. 162 West Thirty-fifth-street, last Monday morning, to go to his work in STEINBACH'S piano manufactory, Marion-street, since which time his relatives have not seen or heard from him.

LONG ISLAND.

THE COW-STABLES IN BROOKLYN.

Evidence Taken by the Board of Health—The Distillery Business—Is Swill Milk Healthful?—Inoculation of Cows.

This matter, which had been made the special order for Tuesday evening, came up in due course.

Mayor POWELL presided on the occasion, and there were present, besides, Aldermen FITHIAN, SCHOLS, VAN BRUNT and ROWE.

The attendance was not numerous, but a good deal of feeling was shown on both sides. The parties interested in the maintenance or restoration of these stables appear to take the ground that the attempt to do away with them is an effort of some of the temperance party directed against the distillery in connection with which the stables, or some of them, have been erected.

The matter came up upon a report of the officer of the Board, that he found on examining the cow-stables near Carleton-avenue, between Bergen and Dean streets, that there were six stables located on about one acre of ground, on the East side of Carlton-avenue, containing in all about 65 cows, and that the filth overflowed the adjoining sidewalk, &c., contrary to the ordinances.

The President proposed it be referred to the Counsel of the Board to take necessary steps to prosecute the parties.

Alderman SCHOLS said, if it were referred to the Counsel, that would be the last of it.

It was then moved that it be referred to the Health Warden to have the cows removed.

Alderman VAN BRUNT asked whether that would be the proper course. If the Corporation Counsel did not do his duty, then let them employ somebody else.

Alderman SCHOLS would withdraw his motion in that case.

Alderman VAN BRUNT did not say so. Let it be referred to Counsel,

Alderman SCHOLS would only say that there were already twenty or thirty cases which had been referred to be prosecuted! and none of them had been heard of yet, but he would so move.

Alderman VAN BRUNT moved an amendment that the Counsel also forthwith report to this Board the state in which the various suits are, in which he has been directed by this Board to prosecute,

Carried unanimously.

DE BERG'S COUNTER COMPLAINT.

At a former meeting of the Board, Mr. DeBerg had presented a petition in which he alleged that there were many worse nuisances than his factory suffered to exist, and instanced that of the discharge of refuse matter from the factory of Mr. Jesner, foot of Clymer-street.

Alderman SCHOLS, who had been appointed a special Committee to examine the premises, now reported that he had done so, and that there was no nuisance there. That further, there could not have been at the time complained of, as there was then no business carried on there.

This report was adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Alderman ROWE called up the order of the day as to rebuilding the cow-stables on Franklin-avenue.

Alderman SCHOLS moved that any statements made should be taken as evidence under oath.

This being carried,

The Clerk read the petition, (before published,) in which it is alleged generally that cow-stables are a nuisance; and that the petitioners had heard that the ordinance forbidding the erection of them had been suspended, to authorize the rebuilding of those on Franklin-avenue, destroyed by fire in July last; that they could show that it would be a nuisance and detrimental to health, in consequence of the number of dead carcases removed and other causes; that the milk was, also, from the large number of cows crowded together, and the mode in which they were fed, unfit for food and detrimental to health; and they prayed the Board would reconsider their vote.

This petition was numerously signed.

Mr. Hills here stepped forward and said that he knew a good deal about this matter. If it is not a bad smell, said he, and a bad nuisance, I don't know what is. If the gentlemen of the Committee don't know what a bad smell is, I would advise them to go there. That is all it is necessary to say.

The Mayor—The resolution is that if you have any evidence to give you should be sworn.

Mr. Hills did not swear, but was affirmed and deposed—My name is S. C. Hills; I reside in Skillman-street, about 110 feet south of these stables; whenever the wind is south, the smell from these stables is shocking; we are obliged to keep the windows aunt to keep out the stench.

Mayor—What is the character of the smells?

Witness—A smell of cow-dung, and the odor of the cattle, and all together.

Mayor—Is the smell always so, or only occasional?

Witness—It is only when the wind is in that quarter that I smell it; living so far off as I do, I don't say so much about *always*, but it is always so when it is a hot wind, and we require air for ventilation the more it is continuous while the wind remains so.

Q.—Is that dangerous to health?

A.—We believe that the want of ventilation is.

To Ald. Rowe—I don't know that there are any other stables near.

To the Mayor—I don't know that I ever smelt "a whiskey smell." [Laughter.] It is a very different smell from that of a country cow-house or stable; the dung is liquid, and the smell quite overpowering.

John S Lech, sworn.—I reside one hundred and twenty five feet from the stable, in Franklin-avenue; have been obliged to shut my windows to keep out the smell; the smell is continuous; it injures me in my health, and that of my family; we have to shut our windows, and it has made us fall sick; there are other smells from the distillery, I presume from the hops, and so forth; there are about seven hundred cows; I never saw any dead cows come from there; I have lived there since May last.

To Alderman Schols—I saw the stables burnt down; saw some dead cows lying there then; I saw the stables while they were being rebuilt; I don't know what portion is occupied now.

To the Mayor—There was no case of sickness there caused by these stables that I know of.

To Mr. Husted, (owner of the stables)—I was lately in the employment of the City Railroad Car Company, of which you are the Superintendent, and was discharged; but that has nothing to do with it; I have no ill-feeling towards you.

Mr. Husted—I only asked the question, and you have answered it.

Alfred Smith sworn—I have lived in that neighborhood nearly seven years; occasionally passed with cart from Williamsburg, sometimes through Franklin-avenue; it is astonishing to me how any man who goes by the stables can refuse to call them a nuisance; I always get past them as soon as I can; I would not live anywhere around there, for I never knew any one to say such a crowding of cows was not a nuisance; the smell is very offensive, whether it comes from the cows or the distillery; I don't know how any man can say he would live near them; there are 700 or 800 cows, not owned by a very nice sort of men, or men who care to keep them nice, or know how to be nice; I have taken very little interest in the matter; I have no interest in them; I am a property holder there; I am connected with Mr. Husted in business, and don't wish to injure him.

To Alderman Rowe—The general opinion is that the stables are a nuisance; it is as notorious as that the sun shines; I would be surprised if any one said they were not a nuisance, or if any one could be found to say so, who were not interested, or did not own the property; I think it is certainly injurious to the public health, and for my part a very disagreeable smell.

Mayor—Do you think it dangerous to health?

Witness—Certainly, and as to the milk, a gentleman called upon me—(objected to and ruled out.)

Alderman Fithian—Do you know anything about the drainage—how is that carried away?

Witness—In swill carts.

Mayor—How much of it?

Witness—As much as the stables can use.

Mr. Husted here remarked, if he might say a few words, he knew that a good many persons were influenced in this matter by the opinions that they entertained of the business he carried on; some thought it was not respectable.

Witness—It is true I have said I would no sooner sell rum than I would poison, but that has nothing to do with the cow stables; I am a temperance man, but that has nothing to do with it; it is only surprising, Mr. Husted, that you don't see it so.

W. Mitchell, sworn—I live five or six lots away from the stables, about 150 feet; I can't say 'tis not 900; have lived there since last March; when the wind is from that quarter we have to close our windows; the smell is from these stables and the fermentation of the swill; this brings a lot of flies, cock roaches and other insects around, quite insufferable; I have to go round sometimes by Kent-avenue to avoid them; many times I would rather go so and across Myrtle-avenue.

To the Mayor—I would rather not say it is unhealthy, except from the fermentation of the swill; the manure I don't think is; I have seen several cows lying out there dead—two on a Sabbath morning as I passed to church.

To Alderman Rowe—I don't know where they came from; if don't know they came from this stable; they must have come from some of these, I supposed they were turned out to the field to recruit and died there; every man who has seen them complains of them but the man who work there; most men but they consider these swill-stables and swill-milk a curse, and they consider them a blessing.

Mr. R. T. Williams was next sworn—He owned property there which was let at exceedingly low rents in consequence of these objectionable smells; the question had been asked whether it was deleterious; he did not know that it was, or that the dumping of night-soil would be deleterious, but it was a great nuisance; his property was on Bedford avenue, about 400 feet away from the stables; it was great subject of complaint, and he found it difficult to get respectable tenants, though he had now; he had been obliged to take this property; he would never have bought it with that nuisance close to it; he had looked into the stables and wondered how people could take the milk if they knew it.

Frederick Glover—Lived on Franklin-avenue near De Kalb; owned property 400 feet from the stables; his tenants complained of it; lived there himself eleven years ago, and thought it bad enough then since them it had been increasing; tenants said the could not live there, and he was obliged to let the houses at very low rents on that account.

To the Mayor—The stables had been built since he bought the property; he would not have bought it if they had been there then; could not sell there now at all.

To Alderman Rowe—Did not know of any sales now in that portion of the city; the stables were objected to, as he would like to see them removed, as he thought they ought to be.

To the Mayor—Rents are lower there than anywhere else, but tenants would stay at low rents; the general impression was they were a great nuisance.

William Freeland testified to same effect—It cost him more to keep property in order than it was worth, and he wished it had been sunk in the East River; he could not say it was unhealthy at all; he considered it was a healthy place, but it cost more to keep the houses in repair than they were worth.

The testimony closed here for the petitioners.

TESTIMONY ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Alderman Rowe read a petition in favor of the stables, signed by 184 persons, and Mr. Husted, in a few words, wished to introduce the evidence of two or three.

William H. Van Voorhees, sworn—Had lived for one year within 100 feet of the stable, and his dining-room opened on to them; had lived for five years within 100 feet of them, in one of Mr. Glover's houses; the smell was never very disagreeable, and they slept with their windows open; there was nothing more than the ordinary city smells; had lived from his boyhood within 700 feet of the stables, and had used the swill-milk, and had always been very healthy; his wife had also lived there from infancy, and used the milk, and had always been very healthy.

Cross-examined by Alderman Schols—Was an Inspector for an insurance office; had no interest in the property; had had property there and sold at a profit; his wife had never had ill health there, nor any of his children, except from scarlet fever when it was an epidemic a year ago, and they recovered; had sold his lots for $800, and did not know they would sell for less now.

To Alderman Rowe—There was a general depression in the value of property; he was Inspector of the Lafayette Insurance Company; Mr. Husted was a Director, but he did not get his appointment through him; the end of the avenue near the fish stalls, and the colony houses, were much worse than the neighborhood of the stables; they were not half so bad as the smell from dirty streets; in the vicinity of the stables the streets were clean from the quantity of water used; had been through Husted's stables, and there were between three and four hundred cows there; did not know how many Wilson had; saw them take out at the fire about 750; some were held up, for they could not stand. (Laughter.)

E. T. O'Brien, sworn—Lived in Schermerhorn-street, between Myrtle and Park avenues; never found any difficulty from the stables; had a great many men living with him in his employ; never heard them complain; he was a builder; built part of the new stables; some dung was left there when the new stables were built; it was dry; never did much work for Mr. Husted; drank the swill-milk; never thought it otherwise than healthy; had several respectable tenants—one in a mercantile employment in New-York; one only worked in the distillery; never felt in better health; never felt any annoyance from insects; did not know what depth of manure was left or what depth of it was taken away; that was not his business.

Mr. Husted offered himself to be sworn, but Alderman Van Brunt objected.

The Mayor thought they should hear his statements of facts but not his opinions.

Mr. Husted then said he had attended as invited by advertisement. There were complaints against many stables, and he thought there might be some against his; he remarked that as to the names in the petition, if he went through them, he could point out many which would withdraw; some had called upon him and wished to do so; he would only say of some that now complained of swill milk, they had served his family with it for 18 years [laughter] and they and all, he thanked God, escaped from its poisonous effects; It was deleterious to health, but they had not so found it for 21 years; he had lived till very lately, for 20 years, within a thousand feet of it, and has known property that within that time had sold for $700, that had since sold for $800 he regretted the hour of meeting kept away many working men, or he could have brought 150 witnesses—property owners—who would bear him out; he was only astonished to hear the gentlemen living on the south side of Franklin-avenue speak as they have done.

Alderman Van Brunt—When you lived there, how many cows were kept there?

Mr. Husted—From three to five hundred.

Alderman Van Brunt—How many now?

Mr. Husted—As to ourselves, five hundred and seventy-five to eighty—that is the last account.

Alderman Van Brunt—How many by Wilson?

Mr. Husted—I have been informed between six and seven hundred. I never, to my knowledge, felt any smell; and I only left because Mr. Glover wanted to put fifty per cent. on the rent.

Mr. Glover made some denial of this.

Mr. Husted—I paid you $200, and you asked me $300, and I thought that too great a lift

The Mayor said this was all irrelevant. Would Mr. Husted answer some questions?

Mr. Husted did so to this effect—I purchased the stables two or three days after they were burned, with the intention of building stables, which were always part of the distillery; the distillery could not be carried on with any profit without them; have had the distillery from the beginning of this month in connection with Mr. Underoll, who built part of the distillery; a cow uses about a barrel of swill a day; never heard of any sickness; we use nothing in the distillery but corn, rye and barley; never heard of anything else; never paid for anything else to be used.

Mr. Cochran, sworn—There were but 538 stalls in these stables; there were not that number of cows; had only seen one dead one; that was carried away.

To Alderman Schols—He was under the impression that they had "inoculate" the cow when first taken in; did not know how it was done or when, whether they milked them during the time, or what was the effect of it; it was to save them from disease, he supposed, as we did for small pox; they used nothing in the distillery but what he would give on—corn, rye and barley—no chemicals unless it be to the yeast, which they used a little of as in bread, to start the fermentation.

Alderman SCHOLS then alluded to the petition, the signers of which he said were three-fourths interested in the business.

Mr. Husted said it would be found that not one-twentieth part were interested as carmen or in any way, and they were nearly all property owners.

Alderman Rowe—Were you a Director, Mr. Husted, when Mr. Van Voorhees was appointed?

Mr. Husted—I was not, Sir; I believe he is a very good officer—as good as if I had had part in electing him; I believe that there are many persons who think that a distillery is not a respectable business; but be that as it may, they may enjoy their own opinions; all this arose in a quarrel one night in an oyster saloon in Myrtle-avenue, between Mr. Schols and Mr Underbill, when you threatened you would have those stables down, and bet a hat——

Alderman Schols—I will explain. I paid the bet——[Laughter.]

The Mayor—Order!—Order!—and in the midst of the gentlemen's explanations,

The Board adjourned till Friday next, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

JOINT BOARD.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, of Brookly, held an adjourned meeting, Monday evening, when considerable progress was made in the business before them.

The following communication from the Police Commissioners will be presented to the Board when the subject is reached;

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
No. 88 White street, N. Y., Aug 6, 1857.

To the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn:

The undersigned Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York respectfully submit to the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn a revision of the estimates furnished on the 1st of June last of the sums of money which the said Commissioners do apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by the city of Brooklyn to defray the expenses of Police within said city for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,
J. S T. STRANAHAN,
JAS. W. NYE,
JAMES BOWEN,
JACOB CHOLWELL.

Apportionment of money made by the Commissioners of Police, in pursuance of section 96 of the Act, entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c.," to be raised by the City of Brooklyn, to defray the expenses of Police within the said City.

Pay of Deputy-Superintendent	$3,000 00
Pay of 56 Sergeants, $2860 each	17,000 00
Pay of 198 Patrolmen, $800 each	158,400 00
Pay of 15 Doormen, $760 each	10,800 00
Pay of 1 Surgeon	1,500 00
Pay of 6 Inspectors, $1,200 each	7,200 00
Proportion of General Expenses	3,833 69
Deficiency of 1857	45,561 18
Total	$255,344 87

We hereby certify that the above amounts have been determined upon and approved by a majority vote of the Auditing Committee, as provided in section 96 of the act, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c.," passed April 15, 1857, as the amounts requisite and needful to be raised by that portion of the Metropolitan Police District embraced within the City of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. C. FLAGG, Chairman,
WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary,
DAVID LINDSAY,
JAMES B. STEERS.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Rent of General Office	$2,500
Fuel $350—Light $350	500
Four Commissioners	6,400
Treasurer	3,000
General Superintendent	3,000
Chief Clerk	2,000
Six clerks, $1,000 each	6,000
Contingent expenses, stationery, &c	3,000
Total	$26,400

Apportioned as follows:

New York County	$20,478 60
Brooklyn—$3,833 69	
County Towns of Kings County. 228 44—	4,062 13
Westchester County	1,503 95
Richmond County	355 32
Total	$26,400 00

Statement of the amount required for the Police of the City of Brooklyn, under the Metropolitan Police Act, and showing the deficiency to be provided for by the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, from April 24 to December 31, 1857:

Pay of Deputy Superintendent, $2,000 per annum—8 months and 7 days	$1,373 23
7 Inspectors	5,763 31
16 Sergeants	9,880 00
198 Patrolmen	108,690 22
1 Surgeon	500 00
Proportion of expenses of General Office on the basis of taxable property in the respective Counties	2,555 80
Total	$128,761 56
Balance of Police Fund in the Treasury of the City of Brooklyn, on the 24th of April, 1857	83,190 33
Total	$45,561 18
Apportioonment of Geoeral Expenses for Kings County for the present year:	
Brooklyn	$2,555 80
Towns of Kings County	153 29
Total	$2,708 09

POISONED CHEESE.—On Monday last the family of JOHN DONNELLY, corner of State and Boerum streets, Brooklyn, were all poisoned by eating cheese purchased at a German grocery, corner of Pacific and Boerum streets. Mr. and Mrs. DONNELLY and two children partook of the cheese, and immediately thereafter they commenced vomiting. Dr. DOTY was called in, and yesterday all of the patients were considered out of danger excepting one of the children, a daughter, 14 years old. Some of the cheese was given to a cat, and it at once sickened and went into spasms. It is stated that several other families in the neighborhood are ill from eating of the same kind of cheese.

MARKET REPORTS

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Our quotations for this week for vegetables give a still further decline in prices. Potatoes are fast falling to moderate figures, and if the disease, which we hope is being checked by the cool weather, does not prove formidable, a still greater decline may be anticipated.

Sweet Potatoes from Virginia have made their appearence in limited quantities, and another cargo of fine West India Potatoes has arrived. The former are wholesaled at $5, and the latter at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

Apples and Pears are still scarce and high.

Peaches are improving in quality, and those from New-Jersey are quoted higher than last week in consequence. Some very fair Delawares are now in market, at $2 50@$3 ₩ basket. Jerseys bring $1 50@$2.

Tomatoes are abundant and cheap.

Lima Beans and Egg Plants are quoted for the first time, and from their scarcity are still high.

Butter is more active, with a light demand for Southern trade.

The Poultry market is more brisk and better supplied.

Eggs arrive quite freely from Philadelphia and Ohio. Many of the latter are received in poor order.

Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl	1 87	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round, ₩ bush	58	@	62
Potatoes—Mercer, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, W. I., ₩ bbl	4 50	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₩ bbl	5 00	@	—
Onions—₩ 100 bunches	4 00	@	4 50
Onions—Esreripes, ₩ 100 stringe	4 25	@	4 50
Onions—Potato, ₩ bushel	88	@	1 00
Onions—Bermuda, ₩ lb	1½	@	2
Beets—Round, ₩ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Beets—Long, ₩ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Carrots—₩ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Blackberries—₩ bushel	4 50	@	5 00
Blackberries—₩ 100 quart-boxes	14 00	@	18 00
Blackberries—Lawton, ₩ 100 q. boxes	25 00	@	30 00
Whortleberries—₩ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Lettuce—₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chicory—₩ 100	1 00	@	—
Cucumbers—₩ 100	37	@	50
Tomatoes—₩ basket	50	@	—
Apples—Common, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Apples—Harvest and Bough—₩ bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Pears—₩ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Peaches—Jersey, ₩ basket	1 50	@	2 50
Peaches—Delaware, ₩ basket	2 50	@	3 00
Watermelons, ₩ 100	10 00	@	20 00
Nutmeg Melons—₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Nutmeg Melons—N. J	5 00	@	5 25
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1857.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles purporting to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Central America* Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arabia*, at this port last evening, brings three days' later news from Europe. No later intelligence is received from India. The English papers are filled with detailed accounts of the atrocities committed by the insurgents, but no particulars of importance are furnished in addition to those already published. The mutiny continued to create anxiety, and the Government had chartered vessels for the conveyance of troops to India. Among the steamships taken up for this purpose was the *Khersonese*, whose arrival at Halifax was looked for yesterday. The shore-cable of the Atlantic Telegraph was safely landed at Valentia on the evening of Wednesday, 5th inst. On the following day the entire telegraphic fleet, consisting of eight steam vessels, set sail for Newfoundland. No intelligence of the subsequent movements had been received up to the sailing of the *Arabia*, in consequence of the want of telegraphic communication with Valentia. Prior to the departure of the Expedition, a Grand Banquet was given at Valentia, in honor of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who had arrived to witness the sailing of the fleet. His Excellency made a handsome speech, which we publish elsewhere; and the proceedings, generally, seem to have been characterized by great good feeling. The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at Osborne on the 6th, on a visit to the Queen, the nature of which is announced to be strictly private. Among the recent deaths is noted that of Bishop BLOMFIELD, of London.

The news from the Continent by this arrival is unimportant. It was reported that the Spanish-Mexican difficulty, supposed to be in the way of adjustment, had become freshly complicated. News from Russia report a victory of the Imperial forces over those of SCHAMYL, whose loss was 400 killed. In Persia, the English minister had been received with public honors.

The American Association for the advancement of Science has resolved to meet at Baltimore on the last Wednesday of April, 1858.

The Brig *Marshfield*, BROWNE, from New-York to Santa Cruz, was wrecked near Bishop's Shoal, Turk's Island, on the 28th of July. The crew were saved, with part of the materials.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday Mr. GARRIGUE read an elaborate and careful paper on behalf of the Committee on the removal of Quarantine, in which he explained the position and reasons of the Board for refusing to accept from the Quarantine Commissioners the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point. The alleged discourtesy of the Emigrant Commissioners in failing to visit Seguine's Point when invited, he justified by a detailed statement of the circumstances under which the invitation was given. The accommodations, he says, were entirely unfit for the purposes to which they must be put if accepted. But the Emigrant Commissioners are, by law, forbidden to expend a dollar toward making them complete. He referred to the late opinion of the Attorney-General, hinting that such opinion is not the end of the law, but assents to the Attorney-General's suggestion that the Quarantine Commissioners would do well to comply with advice that comes from persons competent to "advise." The Commissioner reckons that the Health Officer, the Physician of Marine Hospital, and the Commissioners of Health, are competent to "advise," and he leaves it to be inferred that upon such advice the Commissioners of Emigration are already acting.

The Quarantine Commissioners are getting plans, specifications and estimates of the cost of creating a site for a permanent Quarantine on the Orchard Shoals which lie a short distance off the coast of Staten Island, some five miles nearer to the City than Seguine's Point. If the cost should not be too startling it is thought that the Orchard Shoals and Seguine's Point together will fit us out with a permanent Quarantine, ample for all the purposes demanded for the public health. The "Orchard Shoals" are not laid down on the maps of the Coast Survey, but being situated near the main ship channel, it is thought the situation will not be so objectionable to the commercial interests as Seguine's Point. The original sum appropriated by the late Legislature for the removal of Quarantine was $150,000 all told. Of this, $50,000 were subsequently destined to the construction of a temporary accommodation. Out of the remaining $100,000 it is understood the Commissioners have been obliged to draw largely their current and daily expenses. Unless the Legislature come to their relief with an additional appropriation, the island to be constructed upon "Orchard Shoals" will not, we suspect, be a large one.

It was stated yesterday at the Quarantine Commissioners' office that Governor KING, the Lieut.-Governor and Comptroller would convene in a day or two at Albany, and agree upon a day when they would visit Seguine's Point, and render an official opinion as to the character of the "temporary accommodations" at that place. It is not known whether the Emigration Commissioners will be invited to attend.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday. Among other matters a nuisance was presented in new Bowery, between Roosevelt and Pearl streets. Four vessels were ordered to thirty days Quarantine.

One Sergeant and ten men are to be withdrawn from the Fifteenth Ward and elsewhere employed.

The Park was again the head-quarters of WALKER'S returned deserters yesterday. They drew a crowd, and many knots of a dozen or so were formed with a fillibuster in the centre reciting his adventures. Although there was no appeals made for charity, a considerable sum was collected during the day in the Park and elsewhere for their relief. Six or eight were forwarded to Buffalo by Mr. KELLOCK, of the Almshouse Department, and others accepted the offer of a free passage to Albany by the Hudson River boats. In a day or two all will probably be taken care of.

A meeting of the male members of the New-York Harmonic Society was held last evening at Dodworth's Academy. The business transacted was of a conventional nature, and related to the basis of the Society's action for the coming season, as also the approaching annual election of officers, which will take place on the 1st Monday in September. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. THALBERG and ULLMANN, to give eight grand oratorios at the Academy of Music next Winter, including the Messiah, Creation, Seasons, Elijah and Mozart's Requium. The Harmonic Society was incorporated last Winter by act of the Legislature, and is in a flourishing condition, numbering about 250 members.

A very bold and successful uttering of counterfeit money took place on Tuesday night in this City, when about $10,000 worth of spurious bills, all of the denomination of five dollars, on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts, was circulated in every possible place where bills could be changed. The large hotels were among the sufferers; the theatres suffered; every grocery, liquor store and segar shop was inundated with them, until at last a suspicion was aroused, and several arrests were made. The Police are still chasing up the culprits, and it is believed that about forty persons in all will be held to answer. The bills are on red paper, and well calculated to deceive.

Quite a novel meeting was held last evening at a lager-bier saloon in Chambers-street. It was composed of men who had been enlisted in this country by British agents during the war in the Crimea. Their object in this meeting was to prevent any more men being deceived by the fallacious promises of the British Government. Many were the deceptions which had been practiced upon them, and many were the hardships which they had suffered, and they were resolved to put a stop to the enlistments now going on in this City for the British service in India.

The decision of the "Gold Box" Committee does not please everybody. A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Mercer House, Major DUCKMAN in the Chair, ostensibly for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the entrance of the New-York Volunteers into Mexico. After the adjournment, Lieutenant GAINES expressed his determination to petition the Common Council to reconsider their award. The document, signed by three officers and thirty privates, was read to the assemblage.

The investigation before the Coroner has left the question still open as to who were the murderers of ALEXANDER BOYD. The inquest terminated yesterday. Two men are implicated in the verdict as *strongly suspected*, and it is recommended that a reward be offered for the discovery of the assassins.

Coroner REDDING has investigated the case relative to ANNA BOSHCT, of Brooklyn, charged with infanticide. The Jury rendered a verdict, upon which the defendant was held for trial. Dr. VAN DUYNE, who made the *post-mortem* examination, swore positively that the child was born alive.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn City Water Works Company commenced laying their mains yesterday in South Seventh-street. The work will proceed very rapidly.

Between the 8th and 18th inst., 150 dogs were placed in the Brooklyn pound, and 147 of the number were killed.

A sad case of seduction and suicide has just occurred in Newark, which has caused more commotion in that city, than even the singular conduct of the Newark Dentist, in the burial and disinterment of the female at Sandy Hook. A girl named ANNA MARSHALL, aged about 23 years, a member and Sunday school teacher of the Methodist Church in that city, was seduced a few weeks ago by a man named WARD, a communicant of the Baptist Church in Newark. Terrified at her position, she took arsenic on Friday last and died. She was interred on Sunday by her relatives, but her body was exhumed on Monday, and an inquest held before Coroner SCHOCK, when the Jury returned the following verdict: "We find that ANN MARSHALL came to her death by poison in the shape of arsenic, administered by her own hand, in a melancholy state of mind, brought about by an improper intimacy with one WILLIAM WARD."

The Cattle Markets, which were so bare last week have been largely supplied again. The receipts for a week, ending yesterday, number 4,332 Cattle against 2,704 the previous week, and a weekly average of 3,548 for 1856. Considerable sales have been made, during the several days past, at a gradual decline, with a more marked falling off in price at Forty-fourth-street, where 3,686 Cattle have been yarded. A decline of 1¼c @1¾c ₱ lb., has occurred since last general market day. This is equal to 12@15 *per cent.*, a fact which will, doubtless, be noted and acted upon by those who retail our steaks and roasting pieces.

Some of the Newark authorities yesterday proceeded to the Evergreen Cemetery, where they caused the body of MARGARET DALE to be for a second time disinterred. The dentist with whom she lived at the time of her death was also present. His name is WM. H. CONOVER. A Coroner was summoned, who proceeded to hold an inquest. Nothing new, however, was elicited.

American Slavery Abroad

When any individual reaches the point at which he can say he does not care what the world thinks of him, his case is hopeless. The same thing is true of communities:—and it is, therefore, a good symptom that our people are sensitive to the comments of foreigners upon the defects of our institutions, and especially upon the subject of Slavery. Even Slaveholders, themselves, in spite of their affected indifference, are keenly alive to the censures which the whole civilized world unites to express, not so much against the existence of Slavery itself as against the apparent determination of the South to fortify and defend it, as a permanent institution, against all the influences, economical, political and moral, which are gradually but certainly working its extinction. They indicate this sensitiveness by passionate protests, by fierce and absurd menaces, and at times by tolerably calm and rational remonstrance.

In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish a correspondence upon this subject which has more than a passing interest. A letter was not long since addressed by *forty-seven* of the most illustrious representatives of Protestantism in Europe, with the distinguished historian of the Reformation, Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE at their head, to the Evangelical Christians of the United States, remonstrating against their continued toleration of Slavery in America, and calling upon them, as fellow Christians, to take immediate measures for its abolition. That the letter is able, earnest and entirely fraternal in its tone we need not say:—the source from which it emanates gives sufficient guarantee of the temper and spirit in which it is written. It has been answered,—not by any accredited representative of the body to which it is addressed, (as it deserves and as we trust it may be,) but by a distinguished citizen of Charleston, S. C., through the pages of a Southern magazine from which we transfer the reply to our columns. It is able and interesting. That it will satisfy those to whom it is addressed, probably the writer himself did not anticipate; if he did he will certainly be mistaken. There is in it much that is true,—much that Dr. MERLE and his associates probably do not know, and without which they are utterly incompetent to form opinions or give advice upon this subject. The truth is, the most intelligent people in Europe are very ignorant of the *facts* of American Slavery. They know in a general way that three millions of blacks are deprived of all social and civil rights, and held in abject servitude, within the limits of a Republic which rests upon the doctrine that "all men are created free and equal." Upon this single conviction they base all their opinions, fulminate all their censures, and issue their advice. Beyond this single fact, they know little of the gigantic evil which they seek to cure;—and they are especially ignorant of the difficulties which surround the question and of the obstacles which render the instant abolition which they urge utterly and hopelessly impossible. Many of these considerations are properly and forcibly urged upon their attention in this Reply of the Citizens of South Carolina. So far as they are concerned the letter will do good,—for these European philanthropists should have learned, long ere this, what experience will certainly teach them,—that no great evil was ever cured or even alleviated by the intermeddling of outsiders ignorant of its character and incapable of devising remedies or of pointing out methods of relief.

But the Reply is shorn of its strength, and deprived of all weight in the quarter to which it is addressed, by what the writer of it undoubtedly considers its strongest feature. Not content with making a full and conclusive rejoinder to the exhortation of the doctors of Geneva, and showing how impossible is the action which they propose, this Charleston polemic proceeds to a vindication of American Slavery *per se*, and makes a very long and very laboured argument to prove the divine authority of the institution, the necessity of its existence, and the consequent impropriety of taking any steps towards its removal. Sensible men in the South ought to be aware that all their logic upon this subject is worse than wasted. If they know anything of public sentiment, they must know that, sound or unsound, cogent or sophistical, right or wrong, the civilized and Christian world will not listen to an argument in defence of the abstract rightfulness of human Slavery. The public mind of all Christendom is thoroughly and immutably made up on this point,—and any further assault in this direction can only exasperate,—it can never convince, or command respect. This may seem very unreasonable, and very unjust to the advocates of Slavery. It may seem to them very hard that they cannot be allowed to plead their cause in the Courts of Christendom, and be heard at least with respect. But the world was not made for logicians. Its great movements are not regulated by dialectics, nor can the nations pause in their march to ponder the phrases of rhetoric or the syllogisms of scholastic lore. The fact remains that Slavery stands condemned by the moral sense of the Christian world,—and every civilized nation on the face of the earth except our own is moving, more or less rapidly, towards its abolition.

We can join the South in remonstrances and earnest protests against the ignorant and reckless zeal which pretends to deal with this great evil without taking account of the circumstances which embarrass action upon it:—and such remonstrances, patiently and steadily urged, could not fail to command audience and respect from all in every quarter who consult judgment rather than passion in regard to great and important public affairs. But the attempts to vindicate and defend Slavery, which of late we frequently meet in the Southern Press, serve merely to alienate those to whom they are addressed. Until this line of argument is abandoned, and one adopted in its stead which shall evince more respect for the great tribunal in which the cause is to be heard, not the slightest progress will ever be made towards conciliating that public favor which is quite as essential to the respectability of governments and nations as of individuals.

Courts Enjoining one Another.

We have already spoken of the rare and extraordinary character of the action of Judge INGRAHAM in interfering with the proceedings of the Supreme Court. His Honor professes, somewhat to our surprise, to regard his course as quite within the ordinary practice and comity of Courts of law. In his opinion, rendering permanent the injunction against CONOVER, he says:

"It has, however, been the custom of Courts of Equity, both in England and this country, *to stay proceedings in another Court* by injunction. The books are full of cases of this character, and the right to do so has *never been questioned*."

This position of his Honor surprises us. It is manifestly a very imperfect statement, as made in entire misapprehension of the practice and the disposition of our Courts with regard to it. The very point, in March, 1852, was the subject of express adjudication in the Superior Court, and its judgment was subsequently ratified by all the Judges of this district, in joint meeting, including those of the Common Pleas.

When our Court of Chancery was in existence, it was the practice to apply to it as a Court of Equity, to restrain the proceedings in Courts of Common Law, in actions where the more strict and technical rule of evidence there recognized, might deprive the defendant of some just and valid defence. Chancery, however, enjoined *the suitors*, not the Court or its officers. The Court of law, to whose proceedings, in any such case, the injunction applied, was not itself thereby restrained from continuing the litigation. Any judgment it should render, even after the injunction took effect, was valid in all respects. Its subsequent proceedings were not, in consequence of the writ, deemed even irregular. The Court of law might, however, and, as a general thing, did decline trying the action, which the plaintiff had been enjoined, by the Court of Chancery, from prosecuting without its permission. The consequences of violating the injunction fall only upon the parties to the litigation, who were liable to punishment, as for contempt of the Court of Equity. Although the Court of law was not itself enjoined, the injunction was, at the option of the parties to it, deemed a suspension of the litigation.

To this extent, an injunction, of the description stated, out of Chancery, was held in respect by the Court of Common Law to which it happened to be directed. But with the abolition here, in this State, of the Court of Chancery, and the union therenpon of legal and equity jurisdiction in the remaining Courts, previously of Common Law exclusively, a modification of the practice in question, as to injunctions, became not only desirable, but necessary.

Under the existing State Constitution and Judiciary system, any Court of Record is competent to grant the plaintiff or defendant any relief, legal or equitable, to which the facts may entitle him. All Courts of Record are now equally Courts of Equity. Thus, the parties defendant to a litigation, in any Court, are now in no case compelled to seek relief elsewhere, as they were when equity and common law were administered by separate tribunals. Nor is there occasion for one Court, even if it has the power, to enjoin proceedings in another Court of coördinate jurisdiction, and compel one, who has brought an action in the latter, to litigate his case before a different Court.

Even if the right continues, as it was before the change in our judiciary system, in each Court, to interfere with other Courts, as the Court of Chancery exercised it, still it is a power which, if employed at all, should, for obvious reasons, be used with prudence and the greatest forbearance. A proper comity among the Courts, suggested doubtless the mutual tacit understanding, which, for years, was sufficient to restrain the inconveniences likely to arise from Courts enjoining each others proceedings. That understanding was, however, some years since, reduced to a positive agreement among the Courts. In 1852, in the case of GRANT *vs.* QUICK, before the Superior Court, Mr. Justice DUER held that "no Court in this State can rightfully enjoin a defendant from proceeding in a suit *in another Court* of this State, having equal power to grant the relief sought by the complaint." At a joint meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Superior Court, and of the Common Pleas, which was held shortly after the above decision, it was communicated by Justice DUER, and *unanimously approved*. It has since been recognized as a rule, so far regulating and restraining the Courts as to the granting of Injunctions;—has been as such ratified by repeated adjudications, and is considered as established law. In the recent case of *Bennett* vs. *Le Roy*, in the Superior Court, Mr. Justice BOSWORTH, after recapitulating the original decision of Justice DUER, and its adoption by the assembled Judges, reaffirms it.

It is scarcely possible that Judge INGRAHAM can have forgotten the above proceedings, or be ignorant of them; and yet, as the reader will perceive, his words are inconsistent with the recollection of an agreement, so fully ratified for years by the Bench, and which has been acted upon, for years, in the Court of Common Pleas, while he himself has been one of its Judges.

Gagging the East India Press.

When, in 1811, the freedom of the East Indian Press was a subject of discussion in the British House of Commons, Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER, an old Chief Justice of India, tauntingly asked, "Whether the Press was intended to illuminate the people of India? Is this exactly desirable?" said he, "Is it expedient to inform the people of India of the peculiar tenure by which the British Government hold their power?" The answer was, "No!"

Lord WELLESLEY, the "Tippoo" Governor-General of India, had, ten years before, established an arbitrary censorship of the Indian Press, and had even shipped one refractory editor to England. But Lord HASTINGS, ten years after, being a man of more liberal spirit than WELLESLEY or ANSTRUTHER, abolished the office of censor, and relieved the Press of some of its restraints, though its freedom was yet circumscribed by defined limits. Very soon after this act (about 1821) the Calcutta *Journal* was established, of which the celebrated JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, who resided in India by a special license, was the editor and proprietor. BUCKINGHAM boldly advocated reform in the management of the East India Company. But this was considered treasonable, and the bold editor was officially notified that, unless he conformed to the regulations established for the guidance of the Press, he would be unceremoniously shipped off to England. Still, however, the Calcutta *Journal* preached reform in spite of official hints; and when, in January, 1823, HASTINGS left Calcutta for England he left BUCKINGHAM and his Press behind him.

The historians of those times—all of whom from MILL and WILSON to THORTON and AUBER, are in the interest of the East India Company—consider the freedom of the India Press a matter of very little moment. They think, like ANSTRUTHER, that to "illuminate" the people of India is to endanger the British power in that country. Lord HASTINGS himself understood the value of a free Press everywhere but in India. In answer to an address presented by the inhabitants of Madras, July 24, 1819, he states that the great advantages of a free Press are—the salutary control which its scrutiny exercises over supreme authority, and the cheerfulness and zeal with which all ranks of society coöperate in measures, the motives of which they understand. But HASTINGS left the Indian Press under fetters, where it remained until the illustrious administration of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, who was Governor-General from 1827 to 1835. BENTINCK made the Press in India essentially free; and it has been a free Press now, nearly twenty-five years. But it is a free Press no longer. Our India papers received by the *Columbia* inform us that Lord CANNING, the enlightened English statesman who governs India, has suddenly recalled the barbarous policy of WELLESLEY and ANSTRUTHER, and has put thumb-screws and fetters upon the whole East Indian Press—both English and native! In these tronblous times, Lord CANNING thinks that a free Press is a dangerous light to the people of India; that it will discover to them the fickle tenure by which they are connected to their foreign rulers, and that it must, therefore, be throttled. So, throttled it is! In the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of 13th June, 1857, we find "An act to regulate the establishment of printing presses, and to restrain, in certain cases, the circulation of printed books and papers"—an act which might be honorable to the Government of Austria, or of Russia, but which is a disgrace to the Government of England. It declares that no printing-press of any kind shall exist in India without a license from the Governor-General; that this license may be revoked at pleasure; that any press existing without a license, or after a revocation of its license, shall be seized and confiscated; that a magistrate shall be located near every press to supervise and control its issues. The act also prohibits the circulation of any papers or books printed in foreign countries, and containing anything offensive to Lord CANNING, under a penalty of 5,000 rupees, ($2,500,) and two years' imprisonment for every offence. Under this section of the law the NEW-YORK TIMES, which has not a few readers in India, will, probably, prove an offence to the Governor-General, on account of the very article which we are now writing. The law applies to all presses in India—not only to newspaper and book presses, but [illegible] Mission presses.

We have before us a [illegible] of Lord CANNING'S speech at the meeting of the Legislative Councils, urging the immediate passage of this act. The enlightened Governor-General trembles like a culprit before the power of the Press, and blubbers like a boy over its universal influences. It villifies [illegible] and odiously foments the evil passions of the people. It creates disorder and discord among the [illegible] less population—it attacks and ridicules the Government—it sows distrust between the ruler and the subject, "leading to disaffection, outbreak and, I fear, *permanent alienation!*" There is no distinction between the European and the native Press of India. "And while," said he, "I give credit to the very able and intelligent men who conduct the newspaper Press in India, for the feelings they have shown at this period, yet I must state that I have seen articles appear, from time to time, which, however innocuous to European readers, *might* prove very injurious when dressed up for the native ear by designing persons! [Hear, hear.] The measure is, therefore, intended to apply to all the printing presses in India. It is a measure of which I am ready to take the responsibility myself!"

And the eight right honorable, free, and independent English gentlemen, who sat in the Legislative Council, said *Amen* to the Governor-General's gag law! All this is in the Nineteenth Century and under the Government of Great Britain. Truly, the times have changed, and we have changed with them, if we sit easily in our editorial chair while our enlightened English neighbors are endeavoring to reduce the public Press to that state of servility and ignorance which characterized it in its darker days.

We know that Lord CANNING is a stranger in India, and on that account he may have been induced to believe that the Indian Press is very much like the Indian tiger, in its natural tastes and instincts. But he is needlessly alarmed. The Press of India, both English and native, has long held a respectable position in the world. Since 1822, when the first Bengal newspaper, called the *Sambád Chandriká*, or "Moon of Intelligence," was started—down to the present time, the Indian Press has supported law and good morals. It is stated that the present Government of India was first attracted to the mutinous state of the Bengal army, by an article published in the *Doorbin*, a Persian newspaper in Calcutta, whose editor is a loyal native attached to the Sudder Court. There are now nearly a dozen newspapers published in the Hindee or Persian dialects at Calcutta alone; all of which have been respectable, independent, and loyal to the English. And of the English Press in India, which is now chained by Lord CANNING, we might mention the Bombay *Times*, the Bengal *Hurkaru*, the Calcutta *Englishman*, the Madras *Spectator*, the Poonah *Observer*, the Lahore *Chronicle*, the Delhi *Gazette*, (now published at Agra,) the *Friend of India*, the *Mofussilite*, and many others with which we are familiar; not excepting the periodical Press, including such magazines as the Calcutta *Review*, which ranks in India as *Blackwood* ranks in England—all of which have shed lustre upon the English Administration in India. But Lord CANNING, in a nightmare of affright, has put them all in fetters; and, like a man ronsed suddenly from sleep, has thus struck down both friend and foe alike.

With few exceptions, the papers from India conveying this intelligence abstain from comment upon it. They seem disposed to surrender their liberty without a word of remonstrance. And the London papers, brought to us by the same mail, are significantly silent. Doubtless both the Indian and the English Press regard the measure as exceptional, and on that ground excuse it. But it sets a dangerous precedent and should not be passed over without an emphatic protest.

Death of the Ex-Bishop of London.

The *Arabia* brings the news of the death of Dr. BLOMFIELD, late Lord Bishop of London. The prelate who has now died as a man, died as a Bishop last year, when a great commotion was excited by the simultaneous demand made by himself and the Bishop of Durham for liberty to retire upon pensions of which their Lordships calmly dictated the amount and the duration. Bishop BLOMFIELD thought that he might manage to support existence upon a trifle of £6,000 per annum with the use of the Episcopal Palace at Fulham. And to the no small scandal of the nation he was finally allowed to carry out the arrangements which he had contrived for himself. Bishop BLOMFIELD was a more than respectable scholar, and won, by his editions of "Æschylus", and by his articles in the *Museum Criticum*, a distinction to which as a theologian he seems never to have aspired.

In matters of theological opinion he was neither liberal, intelligent nor influential, while in the exercise of his Episcopal functions he neither won the confidence of his clergy nor the respect of the public. The signature of "C. J. LONDON" was tolerably familiar to the British reading world, but the sight of it never excited any enthusiastic expectations of a wise or charitable protection. Dr. BLOMFIELD'S successor, Dr. TAIT, elevated to the Episcopal throne from the Deanery of Carlisle, is one of the youngest, most liberal and useful of the English Bishops. He has already distinguished himself by his discreet and decisive activity in his diocese, and in the recent debates on the Divorce Bill in the House of Lords, he made himself honorably remarkable by the bold and energetic stand which he took against the majority of his brethren, and in favor of a wholesome legislative reform of the British laws in relation to marriage.

MR. JOHN MARTIN.—We have received a letter from a correspondent signing himself "W. K. H.," in reference to our article headed "A Transported Irish Patriot," which appeared in our columns on Friday last. He takes us to task for stating that Mr. JOHN MITCHELL'S "dear MARTIN" is a barrister waiting for briefs in Her Majesty's Four Courts. He informs us that so far from this being the case, Mr. MARTIN regards the profession of the law "with loathing." Whether "W. K. H." knows anything about the matter or not, or whether his authority is of the smallest value, we have, of course, no means of determining. We only know that shortly after Mr. MARTIN'S pardon, he was represented in a large number of the Irish papers of the day as being engaged in the way mentioned in our article. If he is a briefless barrister there is nothing discreditable in it, and whether he is or is not, neither we nor our readers care one straw. It is enough for us to know that he is JOHN MITCHELL'S "dear MARTIN," the chosen vessel into which that great apostle of Freedom pours his eulogies on Slavery—the great god of his idolatry. This being well ascertained, the mode in which he gains his livelihood, if obliged to gain it at all, has no practical bearing upon the subject matter of our comments.

W. K. H. is of course very indignant that [illegible]

[illegible]

A POLITICAL PICTURE [illegible] GIDEON J. TUCKER, Esq., well known as one of the most active and zealous Democrats in the State, has written a letter to a political friend in the interior, concerning the division which prevails in the ranks of the City Democracy just at present. He says that the old distinctions of Hard and Soft, Hunker and Barnburner, have entirely disappeared, and that the dissensions which now exist are due to the infamous corruptions of the primary election system. What these corruptions are in *all* parties is pretty generally understood; what they are in the *Democratic* party is thus set forth by Mr. TUCKER:—

"That our 'primary election' system here was abominably and infamously corrupt—that the delegates and committeemen chosen under it to nominate our candidates and manage our party affairs were in no sense the representatives of the masses—that terrorism, fraud and rascality had infected the whole party, and polluted even the ballot box—all this is known to you of the interior, and too well known. Without stopping to consider who have been principally to blame for all this, (and some of them are perhaps now the loudest for Reform,) we need recall nothing of it but its actual results, which were fearful. The services of gangs of bullies and rowdies have been at a premium, in the political market, for years past. A private in the ranks of pugilism was a man of mark and position; and as for the leader of a gang of desperadoes, office awaited him—glory poured in upon him—honors fell upon his brow. There was a competition among the vainly ambitious, who should be first to secure his services. There were orators—and good ones—who would not, and could not mount the tribune at Tammany Hall, unless protected by the presence of their muscular cicerones. Our Ward meetings—our elections for delegates—our Committee meetings—(held under surveillance of a mob and under apprehension of being violently attacked and dispersed at any moment)—our Conventions, packed and purchased—all had become a farce and a fraud."

Mr. TUCKER thinks that the cause of the present party dissensions is a difference of opinion as to the proper mode of *reforming* these glaring and acknowledged abuses. Mr. T. has had experience enough as a politician to be aware that quarreling about *modes* of reform is the surest possible way of defeating reform altogether, and that it is very frequently resorted to for that express purpose. We have very little hope of any reform in the system of primary elections, which depends upon the leaders of political parties. They profit too largely by the present system. They are the men who hire the bullies, who stuff the ballot-boxes, and who secure for themselves and their friends the spoils of office, by that machinery—and they are not likely to kick down the ladder until they have done their climbing. We shall have no reform in our primary election system, by any party, until the honest *masses of all* parties break the party yoke, and refuse to be any longer used as tools by party leaders.

Judge Ingraham's Interference with the Supreme Court—Legal Aspects of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If the ancient law maxim is true, that it is a good Judge who seeks to amplify and extend his jurisdiction, the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas is certainly entitled to the merit of being a good Judge. Certainly no Judge of that or of any other inferior tribunal, in this State, has hitherto exhibited more increpidity in amplifying his powers. The history of his *habeas corpus* to bring up Street Commissioner DEVLIN, is a rich page in judicial annals. A bird's-eye view of it is sufficient to show the Judge, at least, *fortiter in re*, when occasion offers.

By 1 Revised Statutes, page 125, sec. 56, it is provided:

"If any person appointed or elected to any office shall die, or his office shall in any way become vacant, and any books or papers belonging or appertaining to such office shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to such office may **** demand such books or papers from the person having the same in his possession; and on the same being withheld, an order may be obtained, and the person charged may **** make oath of the delivery of all such books and papers that ever came to his possession; and in case of omission to make such oath, such person may be committed to jail, and a search-warrant may be issued, and the property seized, by virtue thereof may be delivered to the complainant **** ."

The power to entertain the proceeding is given to "any Justice of the Supreme Court or County Judge of the county where the person proceeded against shall reside." It has been authoritatively decided that it is to be exercised in favor of one who is a successor *de facto* to the office, and irrespective of his absolute right to it.

Under this provision of law, CONOVER, claiming to be Street Commissioner, applied to Justice PEABODY of the Supreme Court to compel DEVLIN to deliver to him the papers belonging to the office. Upon this application it became Justice PEABODY'S duty to inquire, 1, whether CONOVER was in the office under color of an appointment, and if he were, 2, whether the papers were withheld from him by DEVLIN. He had jurisdiction of the two questions. If he erred in deciding either, his decision might be reviewed by the Supreme Court on a *certiorari* to bring all the proceedings before him into that Court. He decided that CONOVER was in the office, in fact, and with color of title to it, and that the papers were unlawfully withheld from him by DEVLIN, and following the direction of the statute just quoted, he committed DAVLIN to jail.

Here Judge INGRAHAM is applied to for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the Sheriff, to bring DEVLIN, and show cause why he was detained. By law, the Judge was bound to issue this on application; and the statute provides that the person to whom it was directed should return "the true authority and cause of such imprisonment or restraint, setting forth the same at large." This was done. It was returned that DEVLIN was held under an order made by Justice PEABODY, committing him for the omission to make oath of the delivery of the papers in Common

[illegible]

Now, the statute (2 R. S., 568, sec. 44,) provides that:

"If it appear upon the return that the party is detained by virtue of civil process from [illegible] authorized, or issued by any officer in the course of judicial proceedings before him, or that [illegible] such prisoner can only be discharged in case [illegible] may cause;

1. Where the jurisdiction of such court, officer [illegible] has been exceeded, either as to matter, place, [illegible] person.

2. Where, though the original imprisonment was lawful, yet by some act, omission, or event which has taken place afterwards, the party has become entitled to be discharged.

3. Where the process is defective in some matter of substance required by law, rendering such process void.

4. Where the process though in proper form, has been issued in a case not allowed by law.

5. Where the person having the custody of the prisoner under such process is not the person empowered by law to detain him; or,

6. Where the process is not authorized by any judgment, order, or decree of any Court, nor by any provision of law."

It did not appear by the return that the [illegible] comment was one coming within either of these six cases.

Justice PEABODY had jurisdiction of the [illegible] before him; he acted within the place of his jurisdiction; there was no question as to sum, and had jurisdiction of the person of DEVLIN by virtue of the service of the order upon him. There was no pretence that the case was one under either the second or third subdivisions of the section, or that the warrant was issued in a case not allowed

by law, nor that the Sheriff having the custody of DEVLIN was not the person to retain him, and it cannot be pretended that the process was not authorized "*by any provision of law.*" It clearly was the process required by the provision of law in the proceeding before Justice PEABODY.

Now Mr. Justice PEABODY may have erred in deciding that CONOVER was the person entitled to the papers as officer *de facto*. But if he did so err, the error is a judicial one. Judge INGRAHAM in a cause tried before him may erroneously decide that the defendant is guilty of a wrong committed against a plaintiff, and give him a judgment and execution against the defeudant's body; and it may ultimately appear that his decision was wrong and the judgment be reversed; and yet the defendant, while imprisoned on the execution, until the judgment was reversed, could not on *habeas corpus* be discharged by another Judge who saw clearly that Judge INGRAHAM had committed an error. No one was surprised at Judge RUSSELL'S decisions upon *habeas corpus*, but it struck a great many persons strangely that there could be found two Judges in the City whose very liberal views in relation to the demands of personal liberty should so sympathize together. LEX.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Vacant Consulates—Commissioner of Patents—Claims of American Merchants in China, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The vacant consulates at Antwerp, Basle and Shanghae are to be filled this week.

The President has taken into his own hands the appointment of a Commissioner of Patents. At present the leading candidates are FRANCIS W. SHERMAN, of Michigan, a lawyer, and Judge PALMER, of Connecticut.

The American merchants in China are prepared to present claims upon the British Government for losses at the bombardment of Canton. They have claims upon China, but this Government has taken no steps towards their adjustment yet. This Government is precluded from pressing any demand upon England, by the decision in the Greytown case. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The President, a short time ago, received a letter from Professor SILLIMAN and others, including several Doctors of Divinity, objecting to the employment, by him, of the United States Military forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas, and assuring him that they would not cease to pray that he might have the proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to this effect. To this letter the President has just replied, briefly but pointedly denying their premises, questioning their knowledge of those laws, and after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that, by the help of God, he will inforce them in accordance with his oath of office.

The principal officers ordered to the steamer *Merrimac* to take the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron are Commander WAINWRIGHT, Lieutenants CROSSON, ARNOLD, SHARP and BREESE; Surgeon of the Fleet EDWARDS; Passed Assistant Surgeon SCHLEY; Assistant Surgeon BLOODGOOD; Purser ELTENAY; and Chief Engineer LONG. Passed Midshipman RAMSAY has been ordered to this ship as her Master.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and appointments to several of the Auditorships, and Comptrollerships, and Commissioner of Patents, were considered. A number of gentlemen have been designated for these posts, but their names have not yet transpired.

The President has appointed CHARLES LINDLEY, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, that State, *vice* RUST, resigned.

Continuous Rainy Weather at New-Orleans

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

A private letter from New-Orleans states that up to the 13th inst. it had rained there every day for 38 days consecutively, and was still raining. The city, however, was remarkably healthy—never more so at this season of the year.

Tremendous Storm on James River.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

There was a tremendous storm at City Point, James River, to-day. The ships *Rigo* and *Wieland*, and the schooners *Jamestown*, *Susan* and *Fanny Beech* were badly damaged. The loss is about $5,000.

Robbery and Probable Murder.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

S. M. HOLDEN, a lumberman, formerly of Saginaw, was shot and robbed of $500, at Ann Arbor last night. He was on his way from the Railroad dépôt to his residence. His wounds are considered mortal.

Supposed Shipwreck.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

A vessel's stern, with the name of "*John Murray, of Brooklyn,*" came ashore near Black Rock, Cohasset, yesterday.

Burning of a Hemp Factory.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Hemp factory of MCGREW BROTHERS, at Lexington, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000; insured.

The Burglar Cancemi—The Jewelry, &c., found in his Apartments, proved to have been his in Palermo.

Yesterday, Mr. BLANKMAN, the counsel associated with Mr. ASHMEAD in the defence of MICHELE CANCEMI, charged with the murder of Policeman EUGENE ANDERSON, repaired to the office of Mr. C. J. WARREN, the property clerk, at No. 86 Franklin-street, with several parties, all Italians, for the purpose of examining the articles found in the apartments occupied by CANCEMI. If the evidence of these countrymen of the accused is to be relied upon, and there seems to be no reason why it should be discredited, the majority of the articles were not the proceeds of burglary committed, at least in this country. All the jewelry, and many pieces of clothing, were shown to have been in his possession in Palermo, where he was a person of some standing in society, and where, in 1848, after the revolutionary outbreak, he was appointed Captain of the Municipal Guard. His commission to that appointment is among the documents found in his chamber, and is regularly signed by the Palerman authorities. The letters from his brother, found with the jewelry, have been translated by Mr. CRISTADORO, the Broadway *perruquier*. They are marked by strong fraternal affection, and in no way indicate any improper conduct on the part of the accused. CANCEMI occupies a cell on the lower corridor of the Tombs, adjoining that at present tenanted by SMITH, sentenced to death for the murder of the cook of the brig *General Pierce*. By strict orders from the District-Attorney nobody whatever, except his counsel, is permitted to converse with him. He keeps up his spirits, eats heartily, and does not appear to be in the least apprehensive as to his ultimate fate.

THE NEW-YORK GOLD MEDAL TO DR. KANE.—The gold medal awarded to Dr. KANE by the Legislature of this State, for his services in the prosecution of his renowned search after Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, has just been finished, and is now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., in Broadway. It is of solid gold, three inches and a half in diameter, and weighs fifteen ounces. Its cost was $1,000. The execution is of the most perfect description. The obverse presents the arms of the State, in relief, while on the reverse is beautifully presented, of course also in relief, the great discovery of the open Polar Sea by MORTON and HANS. These intrepid adventurers, with their Esquimaux dogs at their feet, are gazing from the "ultimate cape," beyond which, as Dr. KANE said, "all is sunrise," into that mysterious sea in whose waves no keel has ever floated, and which never before was beheld by the eye of man. The setting sun is seen in the far horizon, and numerous birds are dipping their wings in the golden ripple of the waters.

Our honored countryman, for whom this testimonial was executed, has unhappily passed from among us. It will be presented to his father, Judge KANE, of Philadelphia, as a token of the appreciation of the State of New-York of the gallant services of his illustrious son. To prevent it from being tarnished, it is inclosed in a rim of gold, with convex glasses on each side. The inscription on the rim is as follows:

PRESENTED TO
DR. E. K KANE, U. S. N.,
FOR HIS GALLANT SERVICES IN SEARCH OF
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1857.

Immense Circulation of Counterfeit Money—$10,000 in Bogus Notes on the Lee Bank, Mass., Flooded on the City—Several Parties Arrested.

The most startling attempt known of late years to circulate counterfeit money took place on Tuesday night, and was attended with remarkable success. About forty or fifty persons, as near as can be ascertained, were engaged in flooding the City with counterfeit $5 bills on the Lee Bank of Messachusetts, and last night it was supposed, from inquiries which had been instituted, that nearly or quite $10,000 had been thus circulated.

A slip attached to a late edition of *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, issued yesterday afternoon, (19th,) gives the following description of the counterfeit:

"Fivee on the Lee Bank, Mass. Vig. a star inside a circle in the centre—canel lock, man and two horses and 5 on the right—canal, cars, village and 5 on the left. A red tint printed over the note."

This description is not very full, and is not correct as far as it goes, unless there is more than one specimen afloat. The following is a representation of the counterfeit seen by our reporter at the Tombs:

5 State of Massachusetts. 5
The President, Directors & Co of
THE LEE BANK
FIVE
(Vig.) will (Star) pay (Vig.)
to the bearer, on demand,
DOLLARS.
FIVE DOLLARS.
A. No. 545.
LEE, July 1st, 1857.
F. A. Bliss, Cash. Thos. P. Sedgwick, Pres.

The vignette on the right hand represents a canal lock, with a man and two horses just below it, the man being in the act of watering one of the horses from a pail. The left hand vignette has no "canal, cars," or "village," but represents a single house and a small lake fronting it, in the foreground, and in the background, a distant view, a harbor, with masts of vessels and a steamer. The paper is of a faint reddish tint. The general appearance of the bill is good, and well calculated to deceive, although a closer inspection will detect defects in the execution, particularly in the words "The Lee Bank," the letters of which are not evenly formed. The word Lee, below letter A, is also poorly done. In fact, those parts of the bill which it would seem ought to be the least difficult of execution, such as the large, plain printed letters, are the most poorly done. The bill is a counterfeit of a new issue of the bank which has not yet got into general circulation, and which is unlike the old bills of that denomination; otherwise it would probably be easy of detection.

The first arrests were made by Inspector TUNBULL, of the Eighth Precinct, aided by Officer MOUNT. A woman named RACHEL MILLER, and one FRANKLIN KNAPP, entered the fancy store of Mr. COOK, No. 325 Canal-street, and offered one of the bills in payment for a bottle of Cologne. Mr. COOK suspected its character and went out, under the pretense of getting it changed. He soon met Inspector TURNBULL and Officer MOUNT, and they proceeded to the store and took the parties into custody. On searching the woman six of the counterfeits were found on her person. The different Police Stations were then notified by telegraph to be on the watch, and word was sent to several of the morning papers to request those who had taken the bills on the night previous to appear at the Courts the following morning and identify such persons as had been arrested. A colored man named JOSEPH WEBSTER, was next arrested. He attempted to pass one of the counterfeits to HENRY HELDEBRAND, of No. 83 West Broadway. $97 15 in good money was found on his person.

JAMES BADES and RICHARD SHEBIN, were next arrested for passing one of the bills to Mr. J. V. N. SMITH, of No. 212 Broadway.

DAVID JONES and HONORA KILLEN were, about the same time, arrested for passing two of the bills on H. A. STEINLER, of No. 1,072 Broadway, and to JOHN H. ALLEN, of No 397 Third-avenue.

HENRY LOVEJOY, a baker, was arrested, late at night, for passing one of them in the Eighteenth Ward.

AGNES MOORE and another woman were arrested for attempting to pass one of the bills at a store in Third-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, and another at a grocery on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. When the first attempt was made the storekeeper detected the character of the bill, and went into the street to look for an officer. He met Justice FLANDREAU, and that gentleman told him to mark the bill and return it to the women. He did so; and they left, and immediately proceeded to the second store, where they again offered it. Justice FLANDREAU had, in the meantime, procured an officer to watch their operations, and he arrested them as they were leaving the store.

DAVID HILL was arrested for passing one of the bills at the dry goods store No. 1,084 Broadway; also, for attempting to pass one of them at the grocery corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-street.

JAMES THOMAS was arrested for attempting to pass one of the bills at the shoe store No. 529 Eighth-avenue, kept by JAS. L. ADAMS.

JOHN THOMAS was arrested for passing one of the counterfeits at the shoe store of H. J. HENECHEIT, in Eighth-avenue.

All the prisoners, except two, were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, also, the parties upon whom they had passed or attempted to pass the bills appeared and made affidavits against them. They were all committed by Justice FLANDREAU to await further examination.

About $40 of the spurious money was taken at the bar of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and many other hotels in all parts of the City suffered in like manner. It is believed that not one fourth of this gang of counterfeiters have yet been arrested, and the police are using every effort to get more of them.

The Jefferson Market Court was actually besieged all day on Wednesday, with persons who had been thus swindled, and had called to identify the parties who were under arrest.

It was rumored that the party who originally furnished the bills to the witness, lives at Greenpoint, L. I., and officers were dispatched there to search his residence, but they found there no traces of counterfeit money, nor could they discover the whereabouts of the occupants of the house, as they had left the premises. The affair will be more fully investigated to-day.

Walker's Deserters in Town.

The fillibusters made the Park their head-quarters all day yesterday. Some lounged about the Hall of Records, and rested on the chains which surround the grass plats. Others were the centre of a knot of a dozen listenere, to whom they detailed their adventures in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These recitals in the main substantiated the accounts published in the TIMES yesterday, only varied with little incidents of personal history. One man described how the Costa Ricans punished them if they were at all refractory, which his hearers confessed was rather a novel mode. They stand two muskets upright on their butts, two feet apart, and place the offender between them. Then his two fore fingers are thrust into the barrels of the guns, which are seized at the top by two strong men, and pulled outwards till the victim's arms are stretched to the utmost. He is held in this position till the allotted number of blows are inflicted, which are given with an instrument similar to a stout walking cane.

The personal appearance of most of the fillibusters was as pitiable as that presented the day before, though a few, more fortunate than the rest, had obtained some good clothes. Tuesday's contributions furnished each of them with one dollar and fifty cents. This they received, with directions to go to the Station-houses for lodgings. The Sixth Ward Station accommodated twenty-five of them. Their bunks, they said, though nothing but planks, were rather better than they had been accustomed to in Nicaragua.

One brawny-looking fellow, a blacksmith, related how, yesterday morning, he had spent several hours in calling at blacksmith shops in search of employment, but without success. In many of them the workmen laughed at the recital of his hardships, and finally, discouraged but not disheartened, he relinquished his purpose and applied to Mr. GEO. KELLOGG for assistance to reach his home in Missouri. Many others, also, applied to Mr. KELLOGG, who furnished free passages to six or eight of the more destitute as far as Buffalo. Mr. NEWTON, agent of the People's Line of steam boats to Albany, also furnished free passages to all of them who chose to go to Albany, which several availed themselves of.

An old lady, Mrs. COWLEY, attired in black, and accompanied by her daughter, eagerly scrutinized each fillibuster's face in search of an absent son. The last she heard of him was that he was taken prisoner at the battle of Santa Rosa. No encouragement was given her of his safety—for all taken prisoners at that time were shot. The suspense, she said, was hard to be borne. When she left the group of filibusters with whom she conversed, she with much feeling wished them a safe and speedy return to their homes. A young man named ELLIOT was also looking for his brother, whose name he had seen published yesterday morning in the list in the TIMES. But he did not find him, and it is presumed he had started for home. One poor fellow named KERR, who has been in Nicaragua eleven months, lay shaking with ague on the Hall of Records steps. A bystander procured him a warm drink, and his comrade went to Mr. KELLOCK, who had him sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The crowds during the day were nearly as benevolent as they were the day before. Several voluntary contributions were tendered. One old gentleman, after listening to the story of an emaciated fellow, took out his pocket-book and handed him a $20 bill. The filibuster, of course, was elated, and said he would start immediately for his home in Missouri. About $40, too, were collected from the boarders in the Astor House for their relief. It is probable in a few days that all will be sent to their homes or be otherwise cared for.

THE INVALIDS AT THE ALMSHOUSE AND BELLEVUE.

Yesterday several more of the deserters by the *Tennessee* were taken to Bellevue, nearly all suffering from sore feet, but a few also laboring under fevers and general debility consequent on their exposures and fatigues in Central America. The following are the names and condition of those remaining at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island:

BENJAMIN B. DORMIS, of Calais, Me., afflicted with general debility, and lungs also affected with a cold. He will probably leave the Island in a few days.

ROBERT MCGANNITY has chills and fever, together with lightness of head. He is likely to recover soon.

JAMES HOTT, of Toronto, Canada, is troubled with rheumatism in his legs, contracted after leaving San José. He went to Nicaragua from California, in February last.

ALFRED NEWTON, of Texas, had a fever in Greytown, which has not yet left him. His case is not serious. He went to Nicaragua from California a year ago, and has not seen his friends since 1851.

PATRICK REYNOLDS, of New-Orleans, has a touch of rheumatism in his limbs, which he contracted before leaving Walker's army.

There are three Germans in the hospital on the Island, two of whom have sore feet, and are unable to walk, but are otherwise well. The other has a gunshot wound in the arm, which is not yet healed.

At Bellevue there are ten of the Fillibusters, some having been taken there yesterday, and others the day before. They are all in a worse condition than those at the Almshouse, but with the exception of one or two, will probably recover. Their names are as follows:

Richard Burns, Charles Obemeyer, Henry Rice, James O'Brien, Henry Zimmermann, Robert Jackson, Wm. Boundiree, Walter Delestatius, Thomas Jones, James Shanks.

A Querist in Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

The querist is a true Republican, friendly to all projects which have in view the better condition of all grades of humanity.

He wants to know why the influential people of our City, and throughout the North, knowing that the greater part of the degradation of the negroes among us results from our almost invincible prejudices against them, do not take some earnest and well-advised measures to set them right before the world.

This prejudice is a part of our Western depravity, and so needs to be understood.

I ask why our Republican merchants and others do not seek out some intelligence among the negroes and set it to work—why they do not give them employment, counsel and encouragement, and so help them to a better position, character and reputation in the eyes of the world.

It is useless for us to hold forth against the "Peculiar Institution," so long as it has to be acknowledged that the negroes have always *appeared* to the best advantage in a state of Slavery.

Yours very truly,
HENRY W. OSBORNE.

The Exceeding Vitality of Mormonism—An Indignant Editor.

Mr. APPLEBY, Editor of the *Mormon*, and President of the Mormon Church in the Atlantic States, indulges in the following flight in the last *Mormon*. Mormonism, it appears, is a faith of seventeen years standing with the editor. He says:

"We are heartily tired at being compelled every week to have to answer or notice some ridiculous article against Gov. YOUNG and the Mormons. Indeed, to answer all would require a standing army of writers, and keep in operation all the printing presses in New-York. We know that Mormonism is a "thorn in the side" of this apostate generation, and something new to cope with. The devil has not had anything like it to contend with since the days of Jesus, and this generation never had. Hate it, despise it, kick it, or drive it, spurn it, or love it, still Mormonism is just the same—upward, onward, and eternal. In the short space of twenty-seven years it has gone almost to every country and clime, with all the combined powers of hell and earth arrayed against it, because God is its author, upholder, and protector, and this generation will yet have to acknowledge it, and that by the potent arm of Almighty power. It is known by millions of holy beings in the eternal worlds, and by hundreds of thousands on the earth, that Mormonism (so-called, is true; we know it, and dare testify of it, and have known it for almost seventeen long years, and all the slander, mobbing, or murdering, of our enemies, cannot dispossess us of this fact. Our Elders are nearly all over the world, and Mormonism is still forward."

CROPS IN ALABAMA AND EASTERN MISSISSIPPI.—The Mobile *Mercury* has received discouraging accounts of the cotton crops from almost every section of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi; but the crop of wheat and oats is extraordinary, and a great yield of corn is promised.

FROM PORTO RICO.—By the arrival of the Danish brig *Restaurateur*, Capt. JANSEN, we have dates from Porto Rico to the 4th of August. On the 2d, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. PORIS BROTHERS, which, together with the six adjoining houses, were destroyed.

Bloody Row in Cincinnati—Police overpowered by a Mob.

From the Commercial, 18th.

A disgraceful and somewhat bloody riot and outrage was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, by the riotous Irish population inhabiting the vicinity of Sixth and Culver streets, upon two police officers while they were discharging their duty.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Day Policeman KIMBALL, of the First, and GARDNER, of the Thirteenth Wards, arrested JOHN O'BRIEN, for assaulting and beating the keeper of an Irish doggery on Sixth near Culvert street. While they were conducting their prisoner towards the Hammond street Station-house, they were beset by a gang of the riotous inhabitants of that vicinity, who hurled bricks and stones at them, some of the missiles taking painful effect, and then rushed upon the officers in a body and knocked them down with slung-shots and other dangerous weapons. Mr. GARDNER meantime drew his revolver and fired two shots at the ruffians, bringing down one of the number, as he thinks, but has not yet been able to determine the fact. The rowdies, however, who had possession of Mr. KIMBALL, kept him down by force of numbers and stunning blows, until they had beaten him nearly to death. The cry of "police," however, caused them to desist from completing the murder they had half executed, and the savage scoundrels mingled with the dense crowd of spectators of their own class which had assembled to witness the fray, so that they could not be identified. Intense excitement, however, prevailed, and such tremendous uproar agitated the swaying mass that had collected that mere idle spectators were not able for some time to discover the cause of the assemblage. Officer KIMBALL was finally gotten out of the *melée* in an insensible condition. His head and brows were a mass of gore, and his body seemed to have been submerged in blood.

During the entire evening considerable excitement agitated the people in the vicinity of the locality where the onslaught was made, and new outrages were anticipated, but a strong police force awed the turbulent elements into subjection.

INFANTICIDE.—Miss ANNA BOOKLCH, residing with a family as servant at No. 20 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, was delivered of a child on Saturday last, which she threw into the privy vault, where it was found yesterday. ANNA says it was born dead, but the doctors tell a different story, and she is now under surveillance to answer.

The New Tariff—Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Washington Union.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Aug. 12, 1857.

SIR: An appeal has been taken by Mr. GEORGE D. PARISH, of Philadelphia, from the decision of the Collector at that port, as to the rate of duty to be charged on certain fabrics, composed wholly of cotton, and known in trade as "cords or cordroy," "velveteens," "moleskins," "dreadnaughts," and "repellent moleskins."

The Collector assessed the duties upon these several fabrics at 24 per cent., under schedule C of the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, as "manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed." The importer contends that duty should be assessed at the rate of 15 per cent, as "velvet in the piece, composed wholly of cotton," under schedule E of that tariff.

The fabrics in question do not appear to be now, nor ever to have been, known in commerce as "cotton velvets," nor are they specifically designated, under their commercial names, in any schedule of the tariff. Being composed wholly of cotton, and dyed, they fall within schedule C of the tariff of 1857, as "manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted or dyed," and were properly charged by the Collector with a duty of 24 per cent.

The decision of the Collector is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
J. B. BAKER, Esq., Collector, Philadelphia, Penn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 11, 1857.

SIR: This Department has had under consideration an appeal under the fifth section of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, of Messrs. STUART & BROTHER, of Philadelphia, from the decision of the Collector of that port, as to the rate of duty to be assessed on a fabric composed wholly of cotton, and known in commerce as "gingham."

The Collector has assessed the duty on the article in question at the rate of 24 per cent., as embraced within the classification of "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed," in schedule C of the tariff of 1857.

The appellants contend that the processes of bleaching and dyeing are performed before the "gingham" is manufactured, and that the fabric does not, therefore, fall within the description of schedule C of the tariff of 1857, but should be classed as a "manufacture composed wholly of cotton not otherwise provided for," in schedule D of that tariff, and be charged with a duty of 19 per cent.

"Ginghams" are not specially named in any schedule of the tariff of 1857.

The terms in schedule C, "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted or dyed," refer to the character of the article at the date of importation into the United States. It is immaterial at what time or in what order, in the course of manufacturing the fabric from the raw material, the processes of bleaching and dying were performed. If, on importation, the article is a bleached, printed, painted or dyed manufacture, consisting wholly of cotton, and not designated in any other schedule of the tariff, it is liable in that classification in schedule C to duty at the rate of 24 per cent.

"Ginghams" being clearly embraced within that description, your decision, charging them with a duty of 24 per cent., under schedule C, is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.
J. B. BAKER, Esq., Collector, Philadelphia, Penn.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending August 18, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Zachariah Allen, of Providence, R. I.—For improvement in tubular shafting for mills, &c.

H. H. Baker, of New-Market, N. J.—For improved rotary planing cutters.

Jno. H. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in gas regulators.

Israel Dodenhoff, of Bloomington, Ill.—For improved raking apparatus for harvesters.

Edwd. Dugdale, of Burlington, N. J.—For improvement in grate bars of furnaces.

E. L. Geylord, of Terryville, Conn.—For improved machine for bending metal plates.

Sloney Godley, of Lockport, N. Y.—For improvement in cooking stoves.

Chas. S. Goodman, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in hoops for ladies skirts.

Jared O. M. Ingersoll, of Ithaca, N. Y.—For improvement in manufacturing metal buttons.

Francee H. Jones, of Fedaralsburg, Md.—For improvement in eye-shading apparatus.

Magnus Kling, of Reading, Penn.—For improvement in percussion powder.

Philo Maltby, of Dayton, O.—For improved machine for dressing oxen.

James Mitchell, of Osceola, Iowa.—For improvement in railroad car-brake.

Julius Perry, of Plymouth Hollow, Conn.—For improved machine for bending metal plates.

Jno. C. Schooley, of Cincinnati, O.—For improvement in inhaling apparatus.

Wm. Selpho, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in the construction in artificial hands.

Jno. E. Smith, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in telegraphic repeaters.

Edwd. W. Stephens and Richard Jenkins, of Covington, Ky.—For improvement in railroad rail.

P. P. Stewart, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in bakers for cooking stoves.

Timothy F. Tatt, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved shears for cutting metal.

Jos. V. Tibbetts, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in hot-air registers.

Lauriston Towne, of Providence, R. I.—For improved machine for twisting curb chains.

Daniel Woodbury, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in portable horse powers.

Geo. Wright, of Grafton, Mass.—For improvement in self-acting mules for spinning.

Leo de La Peyronse, of Paris, France, assignor to Michael J. A. Guiet, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in tanning liquids.

REISSUE.

Jeremish Carhart, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in reed musical instruments.

Railroad Accident in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A sad and fearful accident occurred on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, half a mile east of Bunker Hill, on Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, caused by the washing away of a heavy culvert at the place indicated. The train, consisting of locomotive, baggage-car, one second-class car, and two passenger cars, left Terre Haute at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, and proceeded without interruption until the hour named, when, the cars going at the usual speed, and the night being pitchy dark, the engine pitched over the void (where the culvert works had afforded a safe crossing shortly before,) and struck the opposite side with such tremendous force, that the boiler broke in two halves, and the engine, baggage car, and the second class car were thrown upon each other, and shivered into innumerable pieces. The fireman was instantly killed. He was named EDWARD WARDEN, twenty-two years of age, and has relatives living in Lawrenceburg, N. Y. His body was carried to Bunker Hill and left there. The engineer, WM. WILCOX, was scalded, but not dangerously. He was carried to Litchfield. The baggagemen, JAMES KING, and conductor GEORGE GANTLEY, both belonging to St. Louis, were slightly injured, and were taken on to St. Louis. A number of the passengers were injured more or less severely, and some of them remained at Bunker Hill, while others were able to proceed to this city, by the next train, which left Terre Haute, at 3:30 on the same day, Saturday. The officers on this train were horrified to discover the awful catastrophe that occurred, and we are told exerted themselves with praiseworthy disregard of their own comfort, for the welfare of the unfortunate sufferers.

NEW PRINCIPLE IN GUNNERY AND PROJECTILES.—We learn that a patent has just been issued to Capt. J. L. MCCONNELL, of Illinois, for an improved new shaped ball, suited to every species of firearms, from a pistol to a cannon of the largest size.

The discovery consists in the peculiar formation of the ball, being so made as to give it a spiral motion when fired from a smooth-bored gun, the same as it would take if fired from a spiral grooved or rifled barrel.

The inventor discovered that a ball of the exact shape of an egg, thrown with the large end foremost, would keep that position, and would not revolve or turn over in its flight, as the Minié ball, thrown with the small or lightest end forward, is liable to do. He also discovered that, by putting upon a ball of that shape spiral grooves of a peculiar shape and angle, the force of the atmosphere, acting through those spiral grooves when the projectile is put in motion, gives the same a spiral or twisting motion, like a rifle ball thrown from a twisting-grooved barrel. The result is that the ball flies upon a straight line, and does not oscillate from side to side, as an ordinary round ball is know to do when thrown from a smooth-bored gun. Thus the certainty of the rifle is attained, at a far greater distance, and with less force applied, than can be attained with a round ball when thrown either from a rifled or smooth-bored gun, of either small arms or cannon.

In this invention the rifle-grooving is upon the ball, and not in the gun, and the spiral motion is communicated to the ball by atmospheric pressure upon its surface, and not by the gun from which it is thrown, as in the ordinary rifle.—*National Intelligencer.*

END OF A FAST YOUNG KENTUCKIAN.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* contains the following sad story:

"We mentioned, about a week ago, that a young man named PERSLEY MOFALL, stabbed himself in a house of evil repute on Dryades street, and had to be taken to Charity Hospital. He died on Saturday, not from the effects of the wound, but from the effects of hard drinking, under the influence of which he inflicted it. His story is a brief one, but a moral might be drawn from it. He was a Kentuckian, only 20 years of age, and came to this city last Winter, full of the youthful appetite for excitement, and with a pocket full of money. He gave himself up to fast living, two items of which, wine and women, brought him down. It is said that from the time of his arrival here to his death he squandered upwards of $20,000. At last, when he became bloated with drink and his money failed, the painted bawd who had helped him on to destruction deserted him, and refused to smile on him more. Exasperated, he drew his knife and attempted to kill her—did wound her slightly—and then attempted to kill himself. The *finale* we gave at the beginning of this report. Though he exhausted his means here, the luckless young man is said to have still owned property amounting to a fortune in his native State."

Dreadful Suicide of a Young Girl.

From the Philadelphia Eve. Journal, Aug. 18

Between seven and eight o'clock this morning, a girl about eighteen years of age committed suicide by throwing herself upon the track of the Germantown Railroad just before the passage of a train. The scene of the tragedy was a few hundred yards below Tioga Station, and near the junction of the Germantown and Norristown branches of the Road.

Our reporter visited the spot just after the occurrence, and made inquiries as to the affair. From the switch-tender at the junction, he ascertained that the girl, about six o'clock in the morning, had come from the direction of the Rising Sun village, and that she had proceeded up the track towards Tioga-street, walking very slowly and deliberately. She was about four feet eight inches in height, and dressed in a frock of chocolate color; she wore a green gingham bonnet, and had on heavy shoes.

From JAMES HUTCHINS, employed in the neighborhood, further particulars were ascertained. Shortly before seven o'clock he had met the girl at the junction of the two tracks, and had walked beside her for perhaps fifty yards. She appeared thoughtful and quiet, and had evinced but little disposition to converse.

"When will the cars come along?" she asked.

"In a few moments," was the reply, "but you had better go up to Tioga station to get on, as they do not stop here. Are you going to town?"

The girl made no answer, but muttered some words to herself, whose purport the hearer could not understand. He then left her, to pursue his own business, and noticed that she walked up and down the track several times. He saw her no more.

The engineer of the down train which left Germantown at 35 minutes past 7 o'clock, just after the cars had started from Tioga street Station, noticed the girl walking on the rails ahead. He sounded his whistle repeatedly, and she at length passed over to the left hand side of the track apparently to avoid the train. Thinking that all was right, the signal to loosen the brakes was given, and the speed was accelerated. Just before the engine had reached the place where the girl was standing, she either threw or laid herself, with a very quick motion, on the left hand rail, with her face towards the coming train. In an instant she was struck and partly carried upon the cow-catcher, and partly drawn along, she was borne to the distance of one hundred yards towards the city.

She was then thrown off, and the cars passed by, stopping, however, as soon as possible. There is no doubt but that after the first blow she received she died. For one hundred yards the left rail of the track bears portions of the brains and the body of the unfortunate. Who she is, or what was the cause of the dead, are matters which the Coroner will probably determine in his investigation now about to take place. She was of handsome features and form. The corpse was covered with a quilt, and arranged as decently as possible, to await the arrival of the Coroner.

From the Bulletin, Wednesday Evening.

Last evening a man named MILLER, residing at Germantown, called upon the Coroner, and identified the body as the remains of his sister, ANN GRACE MILLER, 22 years of age. She resided with her mother, at Washington-lane and the township line, Germantown. For some time past she had been laboring under a depression of mind, and had left her place of residence yesterday morning, as is supposed, between the hours of two and four o'clock. From a statement previously made, it was evident that suicide had been premeditated, and in the manner in which it occurred.

A Dull Season on the Lakes.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

This has, thus far, been a bad season for Buffalo, because it has been a bad season for the profits of lake vessels. We run no hazard of overstating the truth when we say that it has, as yet, been the worst season for those interested in lake navigation that has been known since commerce-bearing vessels were first put afloat on these inland seas. A most intelligent gentleman, intimately connected for the last thirty years with this great interest and the father of steam navigation on the lakes, told us a few days since that in his opinion the lake shipping this year has not paid running expenses; and, to say nothing of profits, there are no earnings to pay either the interest of the enormous capital invested in lake shipping, or to make good the wear and tear of vessels. Under ordinary circumstances, this would be a proof that too much money had been invested in this branch of business, that the increase of shipping on the lakes had outgrown the development of the West. But this is not so. A condition of things has existed for the last six months which probably will not be repeated within the lifetime of the present generation. We have seen provisions selling at the West, in the heart of the most fertile agricultural region on the globe, at prices nearly as high as they bore in the great cities on the seaboard. In this state of scarcity there could be little movement of freight eastward, for there was but a small surplus to spare—and while the cost of the necessaries of life was so high, the Western farmers were in no condition to buy many goods of the merchant, who, in turn, if a man of prudence, would not bring large stocks from the Atlantic cities. It is easy to understand then why the shipping of the lakes has not thus far, this season, done a remunerative business, and why Buffalo, the principal lake port, has suffered by this depression of the navigation interest.

LAND SURVEYS IN KANSAS AND OREGON.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska plats of the retracement of a part of the south boundary of the Shawnee Indian lands from the point on that line two miles east of the southwest corner of the Shawnee reservation westward to the northwest corner of the Sac and Fox lands, situated in township 15 south, range 13 east, of the sixth principal meridian in Kansas.

Also plats of the resurvey of the southern boundary of the Pottawatomie lands, and the survey of the northern boundary of the Shawnee cession lands in Kansas, beginning from the southeastern corner of the Pottawatomie reservation, and running westward to the northwestern corner of the Shawnee lands on the Smoky Hill Fork, making about sixty miles.

Returns of a diagram of surveys of the public lands in Oregon Territory have been received at the General Land Office, showing the extension of the coast meridian in Oregon through townships twenty and twenty-five south, on the range line between ranges twelve and thirteen west of the Willamette meridian, crossing Umpqua and Coos rivers.—*Union.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THIRD WARD DINING SALOON.—NEIGHBOR, how are the folks? All off this afternoon to restocate. Ah, where will you board? That's what I was thinking of. Well, you just come with me and I'll show you the very best place in this City. And he took him to J. H. CROOK & CO.'S, No. 195 Washington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No 2¼ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 9 Vesey street, Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By MOEN'S Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.—A great variety of new styles and colors; black, red, pink, white, blue, lilac and gilt, just received at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 537 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.
Signorina FELICITA VESTVALI
In her great role of
ROMEO.
First appearance in New-York of Signor GIANNONI.
Signorina Luigia Caranti as.....Giulietta
First time in five years of Bellini's opera of
GIULIETTA E ROMEO.
Romeo.....Signorina Luigia Caranti
Giulietta.....Signorina Vestvali
Tebaldo.....Signor Giannoni
Capello.....Signor Coletti
Lorenzo.....Signor Barattini
Torriani.....Conductor.
Box office open Thursday morning, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Seats can be secured at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Private Boxes, $10 and $15.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
LAST WEEK OF MARSH'S JUVENILES.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 20,
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude, with song.....Little Mary Marsh
Peter Spike, with song.....Master G. W. Marsh
Dance, by Jennie.
After which,
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy.....Master Stewart
Dance, by La Petite Angeline.
To conclude with the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Bags.....Master G. W. Marsh
With song of "Vilikins and His Dinah"
Herbert Carroll, with song.....Miss Louise
Mrs. Crincum.....Miss Mary Marsh
A GRAND PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY Aug. 20,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The inimitable Comic Pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
With the Great ANTOINE as the Clown.
Mme. MONPLAISIER as Genevieve.
PROMENADE CONCERT at 7. OVERTURE at 8.
GENEVIEVE the SOMNAMBULE.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c.
FRIDAY—Signorina Rolla in Grand Ballet.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.
The entertainments will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by WALLACE.
To conclude with A HOLE IN THE WALL

M. VIEUXTEMPS.
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with
M. VIEUXTEMPS
for a professional tour through the United States.
From the great sensation produced twelve years ago by Mr. Vieuxtemps in the artistical world when at the beginning of his brilliant career, Mr. Ullman confidently expects that the announcement of his approaching visit, at a time when he is universally recognized as the greatest living violinist, will be received with unqualified approbation.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TRE-MENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—Those who desire to see the decidedly greatest curiosity of the age, THE "BOGUS BERDELL BABY," now attracting, with its mother, Mrs. Anderson, such extraordinary crowds of people, are informed that it will remain for only A FEW DAYS, and may be seen an the first floor of the Museum TO-DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 20, day and evening, together with a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will remain another week, and will repeat, every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy and ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 539 Broadway, will open for a regular dramatic Fall season. All persons wishing engagements will please apply immediately at the box-office of the theatre, from 10 till 3 o'clock. T. B. JOHNSON, Stage Manager.
W. B. MOORE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WOOD.—A meeting of the members of the Library, called by invitation of the Board of Direction, was held at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on Thursday evening, August 13, 1857, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the recent bereavement the Institution has sustained in the death of WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua, its founder and devoted friend.
Ex-President George C. Wood was called to the chair, and after the usual preliminaries, Messrs. H. L. Pierson, Jr., T. H. Bailey, and R. H. Channing, were appointed a Committee to report suitable resolutions, which they did as follows:
Resolved, That the death of WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua, in whose unlimitarian and far-reaching mind, the project of founding the Mercantile Library Association of New-York was originally conceived, and who has been, during the thirty-seven years of its existence, one of its most faithful and steadfast friends, is an event calculated to awaken in our hearts emotions of profound sorrow.
Resolved, That we cherish the warmest respect and affection for the memory of the venerable deceased, and recognize in the probity and usefulness which characterized his long and benevolent life, an example worthy the emulation of us, the Merchants' Clerks of New-York, to whom he has been a true friend and benefactor.
After appropriate and feeling remarks from Ex-President R. H. Brown and Isaac H. Bailey, and others, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.
The Board of Direction was requested to have the rooms of the Association draped in mourning. The meeting then adjourned.
GEORGE C. WOOD, Chairman.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE XIIITH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order of President.
EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJAMIN E. DEAN, HENRY S. JENNINGS, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock. By order.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted for no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room.
A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway.) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in the country.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—Three 7¼ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at $238, $250 and $300. Also, 6 fine-toned piano-fortes at $40, $60, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Upright pianos at $125 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable Piano to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and examine their pianos before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 12 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand pianos at $90, $95, $100, to $200. New and second-hand pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway
corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

BAKER, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACKETT, BAKER) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 105 Fulton-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, very little used, and warranted superior in tone and in every respect, will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is going for the West. Apply to A. WEBBE, No. 166 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAK will be served up THIS DAY at No. 73 Nassau-st. Delicacies supplied by the quart. A superior lunch will be served daily at 12 o'clock, in MONTGOMERY'S saloon, R. C. MONTGOMERY & N. FERRELL, No. 73 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. E. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. E. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND English school, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will open on Tuesday, September 15, 1857. References in New-York: Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D., Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, L. L. D., Amos R. Eno, Thomas Tileston, Guillaume Merle, Wilson G. Hunt, John B. Durbrow, Edwin Hoyt, Philip Tillinghast, Jackson Bolton, M. D., Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., John Allen, Esq., Ezra P. Davis, Eli Kelley, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Daniel Drew.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 929 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstore of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 59 and 41 Aun-st.

$1.00.—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO BECOME magnificent business penmen are advised to procure a copy of the "patented self-instructing process," to which a course of Digital Gymnastics has just been added. The means now offered make the acquisition of a splendid command of the pen as simple a transaction as the purchase of one of Genin's hats. Private instruction from 5 to 9 o'clock, P. M. W. S. MACLAURIN, No 345 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

A LADY, A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, residing in a delightful and very healthy situation on the Hudson River, desires to take into her family from the middle of September, 8 or 10 young ladies, over 7, who shall receive the care and comforts of a home, with a thorough education in English, Music, Drawing and the Languages. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 1,568 Post-Office.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English classical and commercial Boarding and Day School with large playground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. MR. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City *via* New-Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin on Sept. 7. If requested, the teacher will call, if the lad is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies at No. 19 East 14th-st., (Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, systems of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Mansion, corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. No. 8 Fifth-av. At SE will be at home on and after MONDAY, 24th. The school will leave Rockaway for New-York, and resume the classes the 1st Sept,

MRS. G. B. DURRENS FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 113 Willoughby, Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, September 1. Mrs. DURRENS will be at home on and after August 20, to receive parents and guardians who may desire an interview.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 21 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PBEVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MISS HAINES INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy park, (East 20th-st.) New-York, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. CHILLS BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $130 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had
Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTANT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 270 4th-av., corner of 31st-st.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROSS & RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MME. F. REICHARDT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14 at No. 32 East 20th-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 31st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st, first house from 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 446 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS PLEASE READ.—THE OWNER of a very inviting boarding school property, situated in the valley of the Housatonic, five hours' ride from New-York, will dispose of said property with the good-will of the school, on very reasonable terms. The annual income of the school is over $4,000. The buildings were erected expressly for the purpose; are convenient and ample, affording good accommodations for 40 pupils. Possession given the 1st of October. Address P. W. L., Cornwall, Conn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS FOR several years taught successfully his native language in this City, is desirous of finding some genteel family, (or school) in the upper part of the City, where he could have his board and lodging in return for French lessons. Unquestionable references will be given. Address Mr. X., care of Rev. A. VERREN, Post Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as teacher of Latin, Greek and all the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED.—A TEACHER FOR A SELECT school in this City, a clerk for a grocery, a clerk for a coal office, 4 porters for stores, 1 housekeeper, 1 steward-ess, 4 girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FIRST-CLASS Seminary, near the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French. Personal application to Mrs. ——, at Ravenswood, L. I., per Teath-street Ferry to Green Point.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations one as chamberm-id and waitress who understands her business, will assist with the washing and ironing wages $6; the other a tidy girl of 15, can do light chamber-work and waiting, mind a baby, or wait on lady and run of errands, wages $4 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL RECommended, steady young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread and plain pies, and is kind, industrious and obliging. Wages, $6 a month. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent and respectable Protestant young man; also as groom, and vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses well; is willing to make himself useful about a place; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 24 Columbia-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at their last employer's, No. 53 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing. Good reference if required. Call at No. 372 2d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion, who understands his business thoroughly in that capacity, laying out ground-, attending green-house and grapery &c.; well acquainted with raising vegetables. Address P. McKENNEY, No. 377 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 15 years of age, in a hardware house; has been one year in the business; good penman and quick at figures. The best references given. Address G. W. S., Box No. 536 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as seamstress; would be willing to assist in chamber-work and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNtry is desirous of getting a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Salary not so much an object as to become acquainted with the business. Good reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and can take care of a horse and carriage if required, and can produce good reference. Address D. L., office of this paper.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT, AS COPYIST, IS desired by a lady, who writes a beautiful and plain hand, and who has had experience both as a teacher and amanuensis. Address J. P. E., office of *Daily Times*.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A FINE INDEPENDENT Corean singer will fill a situation in some church in Brooklyn or Williamsburg at a moderate salary, or are moving to Brooklyn; has received $500 salary; can furnish a fine second voice if desired. Address or call on JAMES & Co., No. 113 William st., New-York.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av. has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, TO attend a first class bakery and confectionery; she must be quick at figures, and write a good hand; one that has lived with her parents preferred, and must bring undoubted testimonials as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, W. H. W., this Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office Box No. 353.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A small family can hear of a desirable opportunity to obtain board in a private family, by addressing E. HAZEN, Box No. 2 285, Post-Office. The house is near Madison square, and has all conveniences.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 17 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. In some pleasant locality up town. A comfortable, permanent home is desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address N. E., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fruiton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.—With or without board, can be obtained at No. 148 Madison st. Gas, bath, and all conveniences in the house. Also, a seamstress wanted. Apply as above.

TO LET—THREE PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board, suitable for families or a party of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; location desired near Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts. References unexceptionable. Address J. L., office *Daily Times*.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family residing near University-place, for a gentleman and wife. A liberal price will be paid for suitable accommodations. Address B B., office *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, at No. 113 Forsyth-st. References given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD Home" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts N. H. GILBERT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York.—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—One of the oldest Family Newspaper Establishments, out-side New-York city, (not denominational) in this State, is offered for sale, with or without the Accounts, together with the Jobbing and other materials attached to the same. It has connected with it perquisites of large yearly value, sufficient of themselves to pay for the entire investment in less than four years, and will be sold at so low a figure as to ensure several hundred per cent profit on outlay. A chance like this occurs but once in an age. Reason for selling: intended removal from the State. Address immediately, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, care Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York city.

THE CAPITALIST.—A SPECULATION OF MILLIONS.—The President of the Jefferson City Land Company is at the St. Nicholas, No. 49, and will remain until the 20th inst., (save a few days absence in Boston,) prepared to show capitalists, who may wish him, how a speculation of millions may be made on a small capital. His associates are five—some of them among the first men in the West. They desire to add to the Company a limited number of capitalists in New-York and Boston. Address JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, at this office.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 1094 av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY STORE with the goods and fixtures; said store has been occupied by the subscribers for the last twenty years. Any one wishing to engage in said business will find it a very desirable location. RAYNOR & POSTS, Saltford, Suffolk County, L. I.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a stock of desirable merchandise, about $7,000 and some cash if required—well suited to city or country trade. A small place, a few hours' out, preferred. Apply from 10 till 2, at No. 234 William-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a Ladies' Shoe Store, with a good run of custom; it will be sold low. Possession given immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 875 Broadway.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 32 Beekman-st.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., BRUCE & IVES Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including frescoing, oil, encaustic and bronze painting; also graining paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and across a counter that every order will be executed in the most skillful manner with confirmed dispatch and punctuality.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

THE GREAT WEST.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at very low prices lots in the City of Independence on the Missouri River. Situated on the great route to Kansas, the Platte and California, with an elevated and very healthy position on the river; a steady growth in wealth; $1,300,000 of assessed property; a city population of over 4,000; the seat of justice of Jackson County, which numbers 20,000 inhabitants; a city corporation in operation fifteen years; the Pacific Railroad; three banking houses; forty merchants; the various trades and professions; it is now rapidly increasing and is destined to become one of the large cities of the West, thus offering unusual advantages to capitalists and emigrants. For further information, apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; to be built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; in one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

$3,300 OF VALUABLE IMPROVED and productive real estate, in Brooklyn, E. D., will be exchanged for good Western railroad bonds, stocks, or Western lands. Address D., this office, naming the bonds, stock, &c.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN—Broadway, only three squares from the Ferry; only $500 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 89 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 22 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 20x66, lot 25x120. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A 3-STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brick house, corner South 5th and 9th sts., has an excellent coach house attached. The building is new and fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete; only 5 minutes' walk from either of the ferries. Inquire of O. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZED THREE-STORY and basement stone front dwelling-house, eligibly situated on 23d-st. Has all the improved modern conveniences and is in perfect order. Possession may be had immediately, and, if the lessee wishes, the furniture may be purchased. Inquire of SIMONSON & DILLINGHAM, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, room No. 9.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, full front house, No. 144 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with modern conveniences, or leased to a first-rate tenant.
A portion of the Furniture—some new and made to order—may be had at a reduced price. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, in a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Apply to Dr. ELOIN, at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 339 BROOME-ST., IN good order, with all the modern improvements; any part or the whole of the furniture for sale. Can be seen any day after 10 A. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $200 per annum. Apply at No. 1-2 4th-st. near 6th-av., in the grocery.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—The building is 40x62 feet, will stall 60 horses, carriage and feed stories full size of the building, and each story is well lighted and ventilated, and is not surpassed by any building of the kind in the City. It is located on 32d-st., near 4th-av and Murray Hill, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad depot, and is believed to be one of the best stands for a first-class stable in the City. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY a dwelling, situated between 7th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., west of Broadway preferred. Rent not to exceed $1 200. Address Box No. 1,658, New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 24 miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BECKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND capital location for a piece of entertainment at Union Hill, Weehawken, N. J., 2 miles from Hoboken, double 2-story frame house, filled in, with piazza, marble mantles, range, &c.; one kitchen, coachshop, carriage and ice-houses, &c., and about 4 acres in lawn, with noble shade trees and garden, with choice shrubbery, flowers and fruit in great variety. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn—a place in Wilbraham, Mass., consisting of a good house, barn and outhouses, with 17 acres of land, well fenced and under cultivation, free from encumbrance. The premises are in the centre of the town directly opposite the Post-Office, and in the immediate neighborhood of two churches, the Wesleyan Academy. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON EAST SIDE of Hudson. House contains 13 rooms, bath, furnaces, &c.; good stable; three-fourths of an acre of land; splendid view, and situation very desirable; 12 miles from City Hall. Price $6,500. J. C. SIDNEY, Rural Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHITSTER, Steamer office, No. 86 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE LOW AND ON ACCOMMOdating terms. It contains 105 acres 15 of it wood; a thrifty peach orchard of 1,000 trees and upwards; an apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, quinces, cherries, &c.; a good farm house, barn and out buildings. It is well watered; the soil is a clay loam, well adapted to market gardening or any crops. It is convenient to New-York by steamboat or railroad. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A Farm containing 67 acres, about one mile from the Depot. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and is a very desirable place for a country residence. Inquire of D. B. LOGAN, No. 11 Gold st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 100 ACRES, within 50 miles of New-York, near depot or landing, well watered, good fruit, and it must be near good school (select) good buildings, free from fever and ague; one having a fine prospect of surrounding country. Address SILAS B. CONDICT, Morristown, N. J.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN HARDWARE WANTED—IN exchange for a neat, well-built frame house, with brick

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AUGUST 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$4,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
87 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$35 each
50 shares Chatham Bank.....$ 0 6 each
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....$ 60 each
5 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$35 each
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
16 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
160 shares East River Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
250 shares Eureka Mining Co.....$10 each
50 shares Compound Metallic Car-spring Co.....$100 each
600 shares Manchester Mining and Manuf'g Co.$100 each
1,100 shares United States Hosiery Co.....$10 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the bal. ance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on same before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, AUG. 21, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, extensive sale of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS &c., &c.

BANGS & CO., No. 85 Nassau st., will sell a very large assortment of new and second-hand parlor furniture, consisting in part of eight elegantly carved and richly covered rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, splendid sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, divans, reception, easy, rocking and other chairs, etageres, (richly carved, with mirror back and fronts,) sideboards, bookcases, book and corner stands, &c., &c.

Also, bedroom enameled suites in various colors, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, beds, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, elegant mirrors, mantels, square and oval, pier, top and plain chamber do.

Vases, clocks, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, glass ware, &c., &c.

Also, a splendid collection of paintings, by eminent artists, engravings, &c., &c.

A portion of the above is the property of a gentleman recently deceased, and removed for convenience of sale, and is in every respect deserving the attention of buyers.

Sale positive. Catalogues can be had early on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman and No 89 Ann sts., a very large assortment of new and second hand furniture of various kinds and qualities, comprising, in part, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in brocatel; sofas and sofa bedsteads, marble-top centre, card and oval tables, large and small French plate mirrors, suitable for parlors and large halls; bookcases and bureaus in rosewood and mahogany; hair and other mattresses, carpets and oil cloths, 100 Boston rockers, 150 maple chairs, mahogany Voltaire do., couches, several office desks, two second hand clam forces, crockery &c. Also, one superior power press. Sale will be a holute, rain or shine.

JOHN S. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TRADE SALE—JOHN S. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl st, at 4 m., 100 packages and lots assorted hardware. Also, 1 cask Elgin's saws, 5 casks books, and staples and rivets, assorted sizes, 2 casks table cutlery, 200 doz brass butts, 2 cask files, 11 double and single iron bedsteads; also, part of a stock shelf goods; also, on underwriter's account, 3 casks files, damaged on the voyage, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salerooms, corner of Widoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, tables, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, crockery, mantle clocks, &c.

Also, the balance of stock of a fancy store, show cases, &c.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF BLACK HAWK horses, well matched, and 4 years old, sound and kind, and great travelers, will be sold at auction, by E. SCHENCK, corner Nassau and Liberty sts. on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. Also, a good rockaway and double set harness.

H. H. LANE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LANE & CO.—ON THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at our store No. 23 Nassau st., 20 cases genuine Hungarian hock, of a superior quality, and warranted as per sample. Must be sold without reserve to close an invoice.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 8, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE.—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, not being considered sufficiently explicit, the Board have concluded to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby readvertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

792,519 cubic yards of excavation, composed as follows, viz.: 83,564 cubic yards of soil and other material, not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the space mentioned in specification (1); of which 17,362 cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and 25,000 cubic yards of excavation from the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; 704,215 cubic yards of excavation for puddle and embankments.

284,594 cubic yards of rock excavation.

78,988 cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

1,642,589 cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

30,988 cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes.

47,111 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

2,069 cubic yards of paving laid in cement.

555 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

833 cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

54,000 square feet (superficial measure) of sheet pilings.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and relet.

Plans and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to the Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

Amended specifications are now ready for delivery.

For further information apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer. } Board.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS,
D. SADLIER,
H. H. GREGORY, } Committee.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of GABAUDAN & HILL, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. GABAUDAN is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm and to use the firm name for that purpose.

ARTHUR W. GABAUDAN.
JOHN. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1857.

The business of the late firm of GABAUDAN & HILL will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.

A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of NOYES & ALLEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by M. G. NOYES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1857. MOSES G. NOYES, WM. B. ALLEN.

M. G. NOYES will continue the Produce Commission business upon his own account at No. 3 South-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1857. M. G. NOYES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 106 Pearl-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 12 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave Depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

5:20 A. M.—Milton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
3:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GENERAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1857.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.—The late obstruction to the track of this road at Broad Tree Tunnel, 40 miles from Wheeling, having interrupted the passage of freight cars on that part of the line, a new and solid railroad track has been built over the Tunnel Hill, upon which the last of all kinds will from this day be promptly carried, without change of cars, whenever the track in the tunnel may be impassable, during the work of arching, which is now being rapidly done.

W. S. WOODSIDE, Master of Transportation.
L. S. GORDON, General Freight Agent.

For information regarding freight and passengers from New-York to the Ohio River, and the West, call at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

C. W. PARVEIL, General Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:55, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND BELLE, at 8:45, 9 and 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	2 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PIKE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:		Leave Red Bank:	
Wedn'y, Aug. 19,	8 P. M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 20,	7 A. M.
Thurs'y, Aug. 20,	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 21,	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 21,	3½ P. M.	Saturd'y, Aug. 22,	6½ A. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 22,	4½ P. M.	Saturd'y, Aug. 29,	8 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 23,	8 A. M.		

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children. No freight taken on this boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—ARRIVING IN TIME to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare 50 cents. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WHEELER, will leave from East River steamboat place, Peck slip, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Freight taken. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7:45, on the arrival of the New-Haven cars. For further information, inquire of GEO. W. CORLIES, No. 386 Pearl-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMer BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 23.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 0.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BRAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BARRE, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,345 tons burthen;

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

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Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
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Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
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The magnificent British steamships
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INDIANA, Capt. BARRE, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,345 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 1 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship LEOPOLD I., A. MITCHELL, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 39, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS

In First Cabin.....$80
In Second Cabin.....50
In Steerage.....30

This steamship has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following rates:

In First Cabin.....$100
In Second Cabin.....60
In Steerage, Main Deck.....40
In Steerage, Orlop Deck.....35

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASsage: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the easiest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 9	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17
WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 14	SATURDAY.....Dec 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.; or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beaver-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$130 Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 5 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL.....Sat'y, Sept. 5	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR.Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 2	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL.....Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION:—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 59 Broadway. The steamship SOUTHERNER, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway corner of Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:

THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of the subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the popular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up

ENLISTING FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Indignation Meeting of the British German Legion.

Hardships at the Hands of Perfidious Albion.

An interesting meeting was held last evening in a lager bier saloon at No. 12 Chambers-street. It was a meeting of the German residents of this City who had served in the British German Legion during the war with Russia, and who having been at that time, as they alleged, grossly deceived, wished to put a stop to the enlistments now going on in this City for the British Army. At the hour appointed for the meeting 50 persons were assembled, man in the prime of life, whose stalwart forms and sunburnt faces told of service. They appeared to be men of intelligence. Several wore the uniform of the United States Infantry, a large number of the returned Legionaries having subsequently enlisted in the American Army. The meeting was called to order soon after 8 o'clock by Mr. GUSTAVE S. HAYNOLD, formerly drill instructor in the Legion.

He spoke in strong language of the conduct of England, and of the deceptions practiced upon the men who had been enlisted.

The meeting having thus been opened, Mr. RUDOLPH LEBERENFELDT was chosen President, and Mr. FRANCIS FOLDVARY Secretary. Mr. HAYNOLD continued his address. He stated that the agents and officials, and even the Consols and Ministers of the British Government, had held out promises of $30 per month pay, and all provisions and clothes to be furnished free. But this liberal pay had not induced all of them to enlist. Many did so from hatred to Russia, especially the many Hungarians who had already fought against that country.

They were enlisted in New-York, Philadelphia and other cities, and were thence taken to Boston. There already the promised pay was reduced to $12, and when they got to Halifax, this was further reduced to $8. And finally when they reached Melville Island, they were told that out of these miserable wages they must pay for their own clothes. Even the six pounds sterling which had been promised them as bounty money, was here reduced to three, and in some cases to one. Some of the Germans wrote to the authorities at Washington, claiming their protection. An English sergeant, named CROLLIN, who had since fallen fighting for WALKER in Nicaragua, translated the appeal, and it was safely sent. But General PIERCE's Government took no notice of it.

Finally they were taken to England, where they were treated in a still more brutal manner. He (Mr. H.) had seen the main body of the German Legion before the others, for he had been taken to it, bound hand and foot, to be tried by a court martial for mutiny. When Corporal SCHULTZ collected signatures to a complaint against their treatment, what did he receive? Fifty lashes on the bare back! And the color sergeant who complained openly, was transported for four years. Their Colonel was triumphantly acquitted, when almost every man in the regiment had complained against him. In the Fourth Regiment, a Captain BUSCHENHAGEN was complained of by his men for embezzling the funds of the Company. He was acquitted, but the complainants had their heads shaved and then sent to the treadmill.

He himself had heard one of their captains, KRONFELD, tell the corporal who was whipping some of the men, "Lay on hard, you s—n of a b—h, or I'll give you tan yourself." The men themselves were good, they were experienced sololers, but the English whom they met were cowards. At Aldershot, when the German Legion mutinied, a British regiment fled from a hundred of the legionaries.

It had become his object in life to defeat the British Government in its plans in deceiving any more of his countrymen, and he begged those who had experienced like him its cruelties, to aid him in this endeavor. Wherever they found an English enlisting agent, they must denounce him to the officers of the law; and if this did not avail, they must take his punishment into their own hands. Two agents were already at work in this City, and another one had applied for employment. These they must keep a watch on.

Mr. MEYER (whom those present said had been the poet or rhymster of the legion) said that he had been enlisted by a Major WEISS. He had been promised high pay, and when he reached Nova Scotia, they were informed that for six weeks they were recruits, and would not receive the promised pay until the end of that period.

The time having elapsed, and they unanimously having demanded the fulfillment of their engagements, Major WEISS ran to the Governor and told him that there was a mutiny on Melville Island. The Governor, taking with him the 76th Regiment, repaired thither, and told the men that they must take whatever pay was given them, or he would decimate them as he had already done one mutinous regiment. In England, their complaints were likewise without avail, their Colonel, KISLOCK, their General, LAPORTE, refused to hear them. These facts should be stated everywhere, and the Germans should be prevented from enlisting under a Government which was guilty of such atrocities.

Mr. BAULCH advocated the formation of an association of those who had served in the Legion. He also thought that if any men were now enlisting for the British Army, the vigilant Marshal RYNDERS should be informed of the fact.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Whereas, We, German adopted citizens of the United States, entered, as members of the German Legion, into the British service, by reason of the promise by the British Government of an honorable position and pay; and because we had reason to hope, through the subjugation of Russia, to see Liberty prosper in Europe; and

Whereas, England, by the most scandalous treatment and non-fulfillment of its contract with us, has in every way deceived us; and

Whereas, It is against the honor and dignity of every German to assist in the subjugation of any people struggling for Liberty—

Resolved, That we request our German brethren in the United States who served with us in the Legion during the war, to brand as far as possible the conduct of England toward us, by circulating a true account of the wrongs and insults which we have suffered.

And *Secondly*, To extend to all Germans in the United States, a warning not to trust to any inducements which may be held out to enter into the service of Great Britain.

And *Thirdly*, To warn all Germans against enlisting as mercenaries in the armies of England, for service in India, for the purpose of suppressing the efforts of a people struggling for Liberty.

Thereupon the meeting, which was very enthusiastic, adjourned until Monday next. It was stated that one of the soldiers present, Mr. F. MEYER, who was sergeant in the German Legion, received, while at Thorncliff, permission for his family to follow him from America; they arrived while they were stationed in Aldershot. Notwithstanding there were several empty barracks, permission was not accorded to the woman and her children to occupy one of them. They passed forty-two hours with Mr. M. in the watch-room; at last he resolved to appeal to the general of the brigade. He did so, and for an answer was put under arrest, while his wife and children wandered about without any shelter. Afterwards, when he was free again, by the benevolence of the keeper of a reading-room, permission was granted to the family to stay in it over night. MEYER furnishing his own straw-bed for them to sleep on. In the day time they still had no shelter. In the English army fifteen privates of every company are allowed to have their wives with them. MEYER was the only one to whom this permission was accorded in his company, and although holy promises had been made to them all that they should have all the privileges of British soldiers, he and his wife were treated in this shameful manner.

A ROW-BOAT RUN OVER—A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—A small row-boat was run over by a barge, Tuesday evening, on the Hudson River, between Carmansville and Fort Lee, and one of two young men who were in the row-boat is supposed to be drowned. Two young men named HENRY ROLLINSON and JACOB PENTZ started from Carmansville, it appears, about 9 o'clock last evening, in a row-boat, intending to proceed to Fort Lee on the opposite side of the river, for the purpose of attending a party. Having reached nearly the middle of the river, they saw a steamboat approaching, headed for New-York, and endeavored to pass in front of it, but seeing the steamboat too close upon them they gave up the attempt. As soon as the steamboat had passed they resumed rowing, when suddenly they heard a voice calling to them to look out or they would get run over. They now discovered, it being too dark to see it before, that the steamboat had a barge in tow, which was attached by a hawser full fifty feet in length. When the voice called to them from the barge, the young men were about ten feet in front of the barge's bow. Instantly the barge came upon them. Mr. PENTZ succeeded in grasping the rudder as she passed, and was taken on board and brought on to New York. The steamboat did not stop, but as Mr. ROLLINSON has not since reported himself either at Fort Lee or Carmansville, his friends feel assured that he must have been drowned. The discovery of his hat this morning in the river, and some oars belonging to the row-boat confirm this conviction.

ROLLINSON belongs to this City, where his friends reside. He was head clerk in the sugar establishment of PLUMES & LAMONT. He was boarding at the Carman House, Carmansville. He was a great favorite with those that knew him.

UNRECLAIMED PROPERTY.—The following is a catalogue of the unreclaimed property which has been recently received by Mr. WARREN, the Property Clerk: One galvanized watch, one wallet and cash, six bars of railroad iron, two vests, a lot of brass castors, a roll of sheet lead, one bag of child's clothing, a large cabin and tow line, four vests, and three pair of pants. The following articles have come from the Essex Market Police Court: A cloak, a bag of coffee, a roll of sheet brass, one box of shoes, two hats, a bag of wheat, two brass kettles, a trunk of clothing, three mantillas, one bag of wool, six Croton-water castings, one unmade Raglan coat, a very large quantity of old rope, iron, old clothes, bedding, &c., &c. The above articles, or any of them, may be had by any person who can establish ownership.

Correction of a Current Report.

NEW-YORK, No. 102 Broadway,
Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your issue of this morning repeats a rumor that has been circulating for the past week, viz.: the failure of Rev. WM. JARVIS.

It is not true. He has not failed, nor has he met with any loss through "unsuccessful operations." The rumor grew out of his having been used as indorser on a note of the Fond du Lac Railroad Company for $5,000.

The Company withheld payment of the note for good reasons, which will in time be made public, and as Mr. JARVIS is indorser behind three other wealthy gentlemen, you will readily perceive the exaggerated character of the rumor, and will I dare say take pleasure in correcting a statement so unjust and injurious to a highly esteemed gentleman.

Respectfully yours,

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Judge Peabody.
DECISIONS.

Moses H. Ogden vs. *Robert B. Russell and another*—Injunction dissolved, and motion for liberty to amend allowed on payment by plaintiff of all the costs hitherto made.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

The latest and most striking movement in Photographs is illustrated by the Imperial Photograph on exhibition and made only at

BRADY'S GALLERY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

It is regarded by eminent connoisseurs as faultlessly artistic, complete and perfect.

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are those of unusual size, elaborate finish, absolute accuracy of form and likeness, and entire durability. It is produced by one of

AN IMMENSER CAMERA,

one of the largest in the world; a few minutes only are required to complete the sitting. Since its introduction Mr. BRADY has received visits from many of the distinguished men of the country,

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS,

of whom now embellish this Gallery. In addition to the Imperial Mr. BRADY has his collection contains a great number of specimens in oil and water-color and pastel. Persons possessing

DAGUERREOTYPES OF DECEASED FRIENDS,

may obtain copies of any size, colored and finished as perfectly as if taken from life. Duplicate copies are readily produced at a moderate cost.

FAMILIES OR CLUBS

desirous of interchanging portraits will receive especial attention

ACADEMY OR UNIVERSITY CLASSES

Photographed on liberal terms.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VISITORS

in New-York are especially solicited to pay the Gallery a visit. They will find it a repository of Portraits, including those of most of the distinguished men in the country. The

AMBROTYPE

is made at both Mr. BRADY'S Galleries—No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S saloon, and No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton street. The lower Gallery will be found conveniently accessible by business men and persons at down-town hotels.

SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS

may be seen at the principal theatres and hotels.

[Advertisement.]

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.

We sneeze; a slight, thin, sharp, ichorous matter comes from the nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death be with us before we are aware.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Say two, four or six, according to age, sex and constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely: drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and, as a diet, eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day, the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhœa—but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have BRANDRETH'S PILLS where they can be easily laid hold on.

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-street; sold also by CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street; No. 82 Division-street, and by MRS HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOMAS H. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector, Second District.
ALLEN E. SIMONS, Deputy Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KANE, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMERY, Sealer, Second District.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Persons about to procure lightning rods should investigate the subject with a view of getting the rods best adapted to the purpose. The subscribers do not employ peddlers or agents to solicit orders, but are always ready to impart information upon the matter to those who may call at their office, No. 119 Nassau street.

The undersigned have had great experience, and they do not know of any instance of the failure of their lightning rods to afford complete protection from lightning.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand books, entitled, *How to Write*, *How to Talk*, *How to Behave*, and especially *How to do Business*. A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 30 cents; Muslin, 50 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.—At Purdy's National Theatre again to-night, the merry local Drama of the "Fast Young Men of New York and Brooklyn;" the Scottish Drama of "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," and Farce of "Hole in the Wall." Mr. J. H. Allan, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. F. E. Aiken, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Radinski, Miss Fanny Herring, the Danier Brothers, Messrs. S. Weed, and M. Sexton, Lobin's German Glee Club, the Female Serenaders, &c., &c., together with the whole Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dispepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle but thorough and irresistible remedies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER embalms and perpetuates in its delightful aroma the purified essences of the rarest tropical flowers. It is the most spiritual of perfumes. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Warren-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Disinterment—The Body Disinterred—New Statements.

The name of the dentist, who so mysteriously disinterred the body of a female at Sandy Hook, last Sunday, is WILLIAM H. CONOVER. He occupies, as an office and residence, the upper part of the house No. 322 Broad-street, near Market-street, Newark. His standing, both as a professional man and as a citizen, has always been good, yet even those who believe his statement entirely, think it strange that he should have acted in such a singular manner.

It now seems that the deceased woman, MARGARET DALE, was a sister of Mrs. CONOVER, and that she was at times subject to seasons of imbecility. Her standing in the family was between that of a domestic and that of a companion to Mrs. C. To their visitors she was sometimes introduced as such, and at other times she was not seen at all.

It seems from the further statements of Dr. C. that Miss DALE, on the night after their arrival in Shrewsbury, attempted to pass from the boat to the shore, and is so doing fell into the water. She was rescued by Dr. C., but the fright and the wetting so aggravated an old affection of the lungs, she became ill, although she partook of her meals as usual.

Dr. C. explains his singular conduct in waiting until Sunday, before returning for the body, by the fact that his partner in the boat, who understood its management better than he did, could not spare time to accompany him till then, and that he waited for him His partner, on the return voyage, Dr. C. says, wished to stop at Keyport for a chest of tools which he had there, and for that reason they put into Keyport, and not for the purpose of burying the body, as has been stated.

Yesterday morning, Coroner BALDWIN, Chief of Police H. A. WHITING, and Justice YOUNG, all of Newark, proceeded in company with Dr. CONOVER and his son, a lad of 16, to the Cemetery of the Evergreens where they caused the body of Miss DALE to be disinterred. It was found buried as had been stated by Dr. C., but was so considerably decayed that it probably would be impossible to ascertain the cause of death by a *post mortem* examination. Elizabethtown being in Union County, Coroner BALDWIN could not officiate, and therefore a County Coroner was sent for, who proceeded to take the statements of Dr. C. and his son. Nothing new, however, was elicited.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 19.

$3,000	Indiana St. 5s...	82	500	Reading R. R.	b5 70
1,000	Missouri State 6s	78	100	do	69⅛
10,000	do	b30 78⅛	100	do	c69⅛
5,000	Ohio 5s '65	91¾	100	do	b30 69⅛
13,500	Erie R. Bds. '75..	79	500	do	s3 69⅛
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	95	100	M. & N. I. R. R	24
4,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	76	350	do	28
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	64¾	100	do	27½
15,000	Ten. & Al. 2d m	50	300	do	26¾
1,000	L. I. & W. 1st m.	b5 45	300	do	26¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	91	100	do	s30 26¾
9	Ill. Cen. R.	s30 118	250	do	44
50	Ill. Central R.	s60 114¾	100	do	b60 44½
200	do	113¾	100	do	43¾
150	do	c60 112	100	do	s30 43¾
100	Mich. Central R.	80¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s20 48
50	do	c60 79	50	do	c15 44¾
83	Mich. S. & N. I. pf.	58	25	do	44¾
750	Panama R'd	91¾	50	do	s30 48
400	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	33¾	100	La Cross & M. R.	34
100	Erie Railroad	30¼	25	C. B. & Quincey R.	86
400	Reading R'd	s3 69¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	45	10	Mich. So & N. I. R	27
1,000	Mic. S. S. Fd. 8s.	59	40	do	29
400	Penn. Coal Co.	s30 73	20	do	2½
100	do	c60 73	100	do	s10 28
365	do	74	100	do	28
21	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	115	250	do	27¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 77¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 45
300	do	opg 78¾	200	do	s10 44
100	do	s30 78	250	do	44
50	Ill. Central R.	s60 114¾	100	do	b60 44½
200	do	113¾	100	do	43¾
150	do	c60 112	100	do	s30 43¾
100	Mich. Central R.	80¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s20 48
50	do	c60 79	50	do	c15 44¾
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400	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	33¾	100	La Cross & M. R.	34
100	Erie Railroad	30¼	25	C. B. & Quincey R.	86
400	Reading R'd	s3 69¾			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 8, arrived at this port this afternoon. The English Money accounts are better. The Funds had recovered ⅛ ₰ cent. The Discount Market was free from pressure. The Continental Exchanges improving. Consols closed 90⅜@⅝ for Money. The English Bank return to the 1st August shows as follows:

Public Deposits	£5,365,317	Increase.. £1,145,445
Other Deposits	10,464,168	Increase... 273,079
Rest	3,536,903	Increase... 27,164
Government securities	10,596,151	Decrease .. 5 00
Other securities	13,217,524	Increase .. 2,165,960
Notes unemployed	5,229,400	Decrease.. 695,585

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,995,953, being an increase of £327,585; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,302,152; showing a decrease of £370,826 when compared with the preceding return.

There was less animation in Cotton at Liverpool, but prices left off firm. All Breadstuffs are quoted slightly off. BARING quotes more business in some of the American State Stocks. The Railway list is quoted much the same as by the previous steamer.

The Money Market to-day was quite active with the Discount Brokers on time negotiations, while the demand from the Stock Brokers was comparatively moderate. Dearer rates obtain by ⅛@1 ₰ cent. on first class paper than last week, and the applications at Bank are generally pretty full. But there is no feeling of distrust in financial circles outside the Stock Exchange, and the Bank movement, though necessarily cautious, while the export demand for Gold continues active, is confident and wholly free from excitement or pressure. The difference from last season is that the managers have more capital of their own, and fewer heavy balances of the country banks to employ, and this will be found no mean advantage in moving the crops this Fall. The Gold shipment by the *Persia* was $1,732,507. Among her passengers, returning to England after a year's visit to the United States, is Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the American Banker in London, who has been afforded the opportunity of personally witnessing the progress and appreciating the resources of twenty-six of the thirty-one States of our Union. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $207,323; paid out $239,533, and held at the close $12,308,017.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange were less excited than yesterday, and in some instances, where the depression was marked by undue panic on Tuesday afternoon, prices were better, though still much unsettled. Southern Michigan, which sold down to 24 yesterday, opened as high as 29, than went to 26½, again returned to 29, and closed about 27¾. The guaranteed Stocks were in request at the close at 53⅛ ₰ cent. The Board of Directors, after receiving Mr. LITCHFIELD's resignation, made Mr. JOHN H. RANSOM, merchant of this City, and one of their number, President *pro tem*, and also constituted a Committee of Finance to act with him. They thus passed a unanimous resolution to resign their trust to the common constituency, the shareholders, in general meeting, to assemble on the expiration of thirty days' notice, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter. This step was deemed best under all circumstances, to insure entire future harmony; and it is made the more acceptable to the Stock and Bondholders, and to all other parties interested, by the selection of Mr. RANSOM, in whom the Board find a gentleman, not only of the highest integrity, but wholly unexceptionable to his colleagues on all sides. And, also, by the appointment of a Finance Committee, so constituted as to make it incumbent on the whole Board, as a unit, to stand by the credit of the Company, and carefully watch over the working of the Road, until the proprietary can be called together. Not content with these measures, the Board have invited a Committee of Stockholders to examine and report the condition of the resources and liabilities of the Company as they will stand on the 1st of September—the Committee to consist of Judge A. J. PARKER, of Albany, Judge WRIGHT, of Schauectady, Mr. MCGHEE, of Steuben, and Judge BRONSON and Mr. DEHON, of this City. Most of these gentlemen are old stockholders, and all of them man of unquestioned standing. The proceedings of the day would seem to leave no apology for the further indulgence of personal rancor and discrediting jealousies within the Board, and ought to insure the respectful consideration of the financial public until the great body of the proprietors of this large property can have time to meet and determine for themselves its future management.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is hereby called to be held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, at 12 o'clock M., on the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, of this Company, in place of the present Directors and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

And the undersigned do, and each for himself does, hereby resign the office of a Director of this Company, to take effect from said 25th day of September next, or from the time that such new election shall be held. Stockholders are requested to attend said meeting in person or by proxy. (Signed,)

JOHN WILKINSON,
HEMAN J. REDFIELD,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
JOHN STRYKER,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
ELISHA C LITCHFIELD,
E. MORRISON,
J. H. RANSOM,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
WILLIAM B WELLES,
CHARLES BUTLER,
JOHN S. BARRY,
HENRY KEEP.

There was a reaction of 2@3 ₰ cent. in Toledo, closing 43¾ ₰ cent. Erie fluctuated from 30¾@30⅜, and Reading 70@69¾@70@69¾. New-York Central left off 78⅛ for the opening. The two Wisconsin Roads were ¾@1 ₰ cent. lower on the cash sales; Illinois Central ½ ₰ cent. lower; and Rock Island, Galena and Michigan Southern ⅛@1 ₰ cent. dearer. The general market left off steady. The foreign news was not telegraphed until after the Brokers had nearly all dispersed.

Semi-Monthly Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

The course of the Stock market, since the issue of our last report of the 4th inst., has been irregular. In the early part of the fortnight there was a general improvement, but during the last few days speculative stocks have had a decided downward tendency. In investment securities business has been moderately active, without important changes in prices, but in railroad shares the transactions have been large, and the fluctuations, in some cases, sudden and violent. The present quotations for this class of stocks show a general and, in a few instances, material decline from those given in our last prices current, and the market is dull and rather heavy at the close. In money matters there is no material change. The demand is slightly more active, and the supply less abundant, but there are no symptoms of immediate stringency. The increase of bank loans and continued loss of specie, shown by the reports of the last three weeks, however, lead to more or less apprehension which a considerable contraction may shortly be deemed necessary, which is strengthened by the recent unfavorable financial advices from London.

For State Stock the market is generally firm. The demand during the fortnight has been rather active and the supply limited, and, except for Missouri 6's, which have declined 1 ₰ cent., prices have had a slight upward tendency. There have been sales of Tennessee 6's at 84@85; Virginia 6's at 90¾@91⅛; Missouri 6's at 79¾@78@79¾; North Carolina 6's at 92@92½; Kentucky 6's at 99¾@100; Ohio 6's, 1860, at 99¾, and 5's, 1865, at 94; Illinois Interest Stock at 93; Indiana 5's at 81, and 2½'s at 54½; and California 7's at 59@60.

In Railroad Bonds the transactions have been to a fair extent. The principal sales have been of Illinois Central construction bonds, at 99½@99¼@99; New York Central 6s, at 86¾@86½; Erie, 1st mortgage, at 103@101; 2d mortgage, at 95; 3d mortgage, at 86; 1875s, at 79¾; 1862s, at 70@71; and 1871s, at 64¾@65. Galena and Chicago, 2d mortgage, at 81¾@80¾@81; Terra Haute and Alton, 2d mortgage, at 60@50; Hudson River, 2d mortgage, at 82½; Michigan Southern, sinking fund, at 72½@65; Harlem, 1st mortgage, at 75; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 1st mortgage, at 46½@46; La Crosse and Milwaukee, land grant bonds, at 40@52¾@45. Prices are generally steady, but Michigan Southern Sinking Fund and Terre Haute and Alton Bonds have both fallen considerably.

Although the supply is not quite so full, money continues easy at 6@7 ₰ cent. on call, and 8@9 for first class paper.

CAMMANN & CO.

Cotton Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

The tenor of the advices received during the past week respecting the growing crop is considered as more encouraging. In Alabama, however, reports of injury to the plant from recent rains are very prevalent, and by latest mail dates we learn that the weather there continued unsettled.

At New-Orleans, on 15th instant, five bales of new cotton were received from Texas. Last year the first bale from Texas reached New-Orleans on 15th of July.

An error of 7,500 bales in the amount of cotton on hand at New-Orleans was discovered on taking stock in that city, and this quantity is included in the receipts of the week, as given below

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st Sept. last, as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,904,000	3,455,000	2,772,000	2,874,000	3,515,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,413,000	1,945,000	1,515,000	1,573,000	1,732,000
Ex. to France	412,000	478,000	409,000	349,000	429,000
Ex. other For. P.	410,000	520,000	281,000	339,000	359,000
Total Exports	2,235,000	2,943,000	2,205,000	2,261,000	2,513,000
Stock on hand	76,000	51,000	121,000	138,000	99,000

W. P. WRIGHT.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

Thursday Evening.

This has been settling day in the English funds, and the market generally has shown a tendency to recover. Consols for money opened at the closing price of last evening, and ultimately experienced an improvement of a quarter per cent. The first transactions were at 90⅛@⅜; they then receded to 90@⅛, but the public continued to make investments, and a rally occurred until there were buyers at 90⅝. The final quotations were 90⅜@⅝ for money, and 90⅞ for the ninth of September. Although the arrangements in connexion with the account were numerous, and many large loan transactions had to be adjusted, the supply of money at 5⅓ per cent. was fully equal to the demand. There was no news of any kind, but the belief in the fall of Delhi continued to gain strength, principally from the stress laid in the latest commercial letters upon the transactions of the native bankers, who, just before the departure of the mail, were readily buying up Company's paper at an advance of 2 ₰ cent. on the prices of the preceding day, and of 7 ₰ cent. on those current during the heaviest period of depression. On the other hand it is said there is no doubt that the Persians have taken advantage of the state of affairs in India to resist the surrender of Herat.

The discount market to-day has been comparatively free from pressure, and in some exceptional cases foreign bills have been negotiated at a fraction below the Bank rate.

In the foreign stock-market greater activity prevailed, and in some cases a slight advance has taken place.

The foreign exchanges exhibit general signs of improvement.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

The money market is easier again. The demand has subsided, and the supply of capital has become relatively more abundant. Accommodation is obtainable at 5¾ to 5⅔ ₰ cent. for good bills, and will probably now remain so for a little while.

The statement of accounts presented by the several joint-stock banks of the metropolis, furnish some interesting statistics illustrating the course of trade. The united capital of the nine establishments, namely, the London and Westminster, the Joint Stock, the Union, the Commercial, the City, the London, Unity and the Western, is £3 907,635, while their united current and deposit accounts show a total of £43,100,734, or about eleven times greater than their capital. The total amount of capital, therefore, they have worked with, including capital deposits, and reserved fund of £681,161, is £47,689,130. Their total united liabilities are £47,007,969, and their assests (after payment of dividends) £47,789,580. The amount of capital placed with them as "deposit" account is £35,990,000, and is £6,743,543 more than last year. These figures show a considerable increase over previous years. The market for the English funds has been firm to-day, at a further advance. Consols are up to 90¾@90⅞ for money, and 91@90⅞ for account; reduced Three Per Cents, 90⅝@90¾; New Three Per Cents, 91@91⅛; India Stock, 218@216; India Bonds, 22s. @1fe. dis; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par.

American Stocks in London.

Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 p. c. 1875	86 to 88
Do. 7 per cent. 1875	89 to 91
Do. 6 p. c. Free Land, 1860	103 to 106
Do. 100 shares, $30 paid	15 to 17 pm.
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. con. '60	89 to 91
do 1869	90 to 92
do 1869 (sterling)	101 to 103
[illegible]	80 to 82
[illegible]	66 to 68
[illegible]	40 to 45
[illegible]	82 to 83
[illegible]	90 to 91
[illegible]	94 to 76 x. div.
New-York and Erie 2d mortgage, 7 p. c.	84 to 86
[illegible]	74 to 78
[illegible]	62 to 63
[illegible]	60 to 65
[illegible]	28 to 32
Ohio & Penn. 7 per cent. income bonds, con. 1872	65 to 68
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds 1st mortgage, con. 6 p. c.	86 to 88
Do. 2d mort. 6 p. c. stg.	91 to 93

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been mostly quiet. SALTPETRE and RICE firm. SUGAR lower. MONEY is in fair demand at 6¾ ₰ cent. CONSOLS leave off 90¾@90⅞ for Money, 90¾@91 for account. BAR SILVER 5s. 2d. American EAGLES 76s. 3½d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 78s., South American 76s. Mexican DOLLARS, price not fixed. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Shanghae 28th May; Hong Kong 9th; Calcutta 19th June. EXCHANGE at Shanghae 7s. 8d @7s. 4d., Hong Kong 5s. 9d., Calcutta 2s. 2d. @2s. 2¼d. The East India Company have raised their rate on Bills to 2s. ½d. on Bengal and Madras, and 2s. 1d. on Bombay.

COCHINEAL—Is easier. At auction 250 bags have been placed Honduras Silver, 3s. 11d. @4s 1d. for fair to good bold; 3s. 9d @3s. 10d. for mid.; ord to mid. Black, 3s. 10d. @4s. 1d.; Teneriffe Black held from 4s. 2d @4s. 3d.

COCOA—Firm. A fair business done in Trinidad at 95s; 13 bags Grenada fetches 87s @89s. for mid. to good Red.

COTTON—The sales of the week are 2,400 bales, with a steady demand; Surat mid. to good fair, 5¼d @5¾d; Madras do, 5¾d @6d.

COFFEE—Foreign Slab, £107; English Tile and Tough Cake, £117.

COFFEE—Remains dull. 200 casks 274 bbls Plantation Ceylon, publicly offered, brought 77s @83s. for low mid. Fair to good bold Ilmer, 86s @88s. for Pea-berry. A floating cargo of Rio, Domingo, 2,800 bags Aug. Can., inspected free of 10 ₰ cent., has been sold at 59s. for a near Continental port.

CORN—The fresh supply of English Wheat on Monday was small, with a limited demand, but good quality brought the prices of that day week; other sorts neglected; the highest price paid for new was 72s.; for Foreign there was hardly any inquiry. To-day the value of new Wheat was about 2s. lower, and the selling at previous prices, with a languid trade. Last week's average of English Wheat was 59s. 8d. on 64,667 qrs returned. Sales have been made afloat of a cargo of Tagenrog Girka wheat arrived at 56s. 6d., and two cargoes Odessa Indian Corn sold for shipment at 34s. 6d. @34s 9d.

HEMP quiet. 147 bales Manila at public sale were placed at £29 5s @£33 for inferior kinds, and 200 bales Sisal at £31@£35 5s for ordinary to middling quality.

JUTE—Of 1,332 bales half changed hands from £21@£24 5s., for low to good common quality; £26 15s @£27 10s. for good to fine.

INDIGO is held for stiff rates, and to purchase 6d. advance would have to be paid on last sales.

IRON firm at £7 15s @£7 10s. for Rails and Bars. Scotch Pigs 71s. @71s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

OIL—Linseed has been in steady demand at 37s. 6d. decline of 6d. on last week's rates; for Bombay, on the spot, 36s. 6d. has been paid, and for arrival, two small cargoes Tagenrog hate brought 65s., and Calcutta, fine sample, 67s.

LINSEED CAKES—Are inquired for. New-York, in barrels, £10 15s.; Boston, in bags, £10 5s.

MOLASSES—Lower; 80 puncheons Antigua brought 26s. for common, 27s. for good quality.

OILS—Linseed difficult of sale at 38s. 6d. Rape is declining; Brown, 42s; good foreign Retined, 52s 6d @53s. Cocoa Nut—47s 6d @48s. 3d. for Ceylon, and 49s. @49s. 6d. for Cochin. Palm 47s. 6d.

For RICE there was an active inquiry on speculation early in the week, but the market has since become quiet. By private sale about 3,000 bags have changed hands on the spot

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1848 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM KANSAS.

The Exaggerated Rumors of Indian Troubles—Gov. Walker at Manhattan—Speeches, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The incident which gave rise to the rumor that Fort Riley was about to be attacked by a powerful band of Cheyennes, and which, in its exaggerated form, led Governor WALKER, and the troops under command of Col. COOKE to proceed to that post by forced marches, to avert the threatened assault, is one singular enough in itself to call for a brief description. I am indebted for the details to Capt. WALKER, the Governor's senior aid-de-camp, and a most capable and highly-intelligent officer.

It appears that for some time past the Pottowatomie tribe, as is their usual custom, have been out on a hunting expedition in the Buffalo country, about sixty miles beyond Fort Riley. One day three of their men, with a woman and child, thoughtlessly wandered off from the main body of their companions. A party of Cheyennes, between whom and the Pottowatomies a feud has long existed, got sight of the little detachment, and gave chase. The Pottowatomies ran towards the Smoky Hill Creek, in whose vicinity they were when first observed by the hostile Indians, and the three men leaped the stream, leaving the poor woman and her child behind. These were seized by the pursuers, but, whether killed on the spot, or taken prisoners, is not yet known.

The fugitives were hotly pursued by three Cheyennes over the creek. One of them, whilst attempting to gain the further bank, was slightly wounded in the back by an arrow. In climbing up the slippery declivity he lost his foothold, fell on his back, and the arrow, which was still sticking in the wound, was thrust through his body by the force of the fall. The other two succeeded in concealing themselves. Whilst the Cheyennes were intent in searching for them one of them crept from his hiding place, attacked the nearest Cheyenne from behind and tomahawked him. He then rushed on the next and, after a severe struggle during which he received a severe wound in the thigh, overpowered him and tomahawked him also. The third Cheyenne took to flight and escaped. The victorious Pottawatomies then made all the haste possible to rejoin the other members of the tribe, and stated what had befallen them. An express was immediately dispatched to Fort Riley for aid. The news spread by the way and alarmed the settlers. Accumulating as it progressed, the report eventually reached the Fort in the shape of a positive declaration that thousands of hostile Indians were encamped on the plains ready at any moment to make an assault on the post. Acting on this information the officer in command forwarded the express for reinforcements, which led to the expeditious movement of the troops from Lawreuce.

The Governor returned to Lecompton on Saturday, reporting that the Cheyennes were 65 miles distant from Fort Riley, and that the commanding officer at that place apprehended no danger which the force under his orders was not adequate to meet. Gov. WALKER improved his late Cheyenne stampede by a speech at Manhattan. Manhattan is a flourishing town containing about 40 houses, at the junction of the Blue River with the Kansas, of which it is one of the principal tributaries, and is 18 miles from Fort Riley. There was quite a gathering to hear him. He opened his speech by saying he was requested by the officers of the Fort to return their thanks to the inhabitants of Manhattan and the neighboring settlements of Ogden and Waubonse, for the promptness with which they turned out for the assistance of the Fort when it was supposed to be in danger. His attention had just been attracted to their town by finding, upon an examination with a scientific friend, that the site of their town was in the centre of the United States, and also in the centre of North America After this introduction, he went into an examination of the present political disturbances of Kansas, and recommended the great Democratic remedy of the ballot-box; assured them that the vote of the *bona fide* settler would be undisputed, and that they could then have a peaceful, constitutional method of electing their own rulers and framing their own laws. The method by the Topeka Constitution was unconstitutional and revolutionary. That Constitution had been already rejected by Congress, and could only be carried into effect by forcible and successful resistance to the Government of the United States. If not intended to be carried into effect, it were a farce and should not engage the attention of sober and reflecting men. He urged them to vote upon the Constitution to be framed in September, and to vote for members of the Territorial Legislature in October. If they had the majority of voters in the Territory as they contended, then would be the time to give it effective proof. The earnest sincerity and effectual logic with which the Governor presses this argument, is the secret of his success with the conservative Free-State men. There is a candor of air and manner about him which, united with the force of reasoning and high reputation for statesmanship and ability, wins the faith and hope of the people. He produces a conviction that he at least is anxious to do the right and determined to pursue it.

The Governor's speech was well received, and, after its close, General HALL was called out. Dressed in workmen's style, without coat or waistcoat, the General took the stand. His speech was rather in the stereotype style, a *resumé* of all the injuries of the past—Missouri at the ballot box—Missouri in the Legislature—odious laws—sack of Lawrence—massacre of Free-State men—cries for vengeance—"hateful and diabolical" Kansas and Nebraska bill—and, as a climax, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS sent to h——l. All this was uttered with revolutionary emphasis and was loudly applauded. After he sat down, Rev. Mr. BLOOD was called out. His tone was somewhat milder, and his address more logical, but the burden of his remarks was still "Bleeding Kansas." He made two pretty good points. The Governor had characterized the Topeka movement as violent and revolutionary. The sacking of Lawrence, done under the sanction and lead of the officers and members of the Democratic Party, the Rev. gentleman considered as more violent and revolutionary than the Topeka Constitution. Again. The Governor said he was not responsible for the past. We say, replied Mr. BLOOD, that he assumes the responsibility of that Past by supporting the Legislature and laws which were the product of it. The past is bound up in the present. We cannot seperate them. After quite a telling speech he sat down, and the Governor was again forced out by repeated calls.

He began by saying he was not anxious to respond, but would do so if they wished. He said that he had heard substantially the same speeches before. That the staple of every Republican orator was the same—to reopen the wounde of "Bleeding Kansas;" like MARC ANTONY in the market-place to expose CÆSAR'S dead body and point to its gaping wounds. To rouse the evil and maliguant passions of men by dwelling upon past wrongs and iniquities now beyond remedy. By evoking the ghosts of the Past; dragging its buried dead bodies to the light of day, and pointing with maliguant pleasure to their festering wounds. Even ministers of the Gospel, forgetful of their mission of peace and charity, joined in the howl for vengeance and retaliation.

But they pointed out no method to staunch the bleeding wounds. They have no plan, he continued, for the future, unless it be the Topeka Constitution, which, if carried out, would bring violence, bloodshed, and revolution in its train—would devastate your fields, depopulate your Territory, and rend the Union asunder! The Kansas Nebraska Bill has been assailed. Do you know what was the principal provision of that bill? Let me ask you, do you wish Congress to dictate your institutions and laws? [Cries of "No! no!"] Do you wish to form your own laws and institutions by your own votes? [Emphatic cries of "Yes! yes!"] Then you are the friends of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, which the speaker who preceded me has denounced. Previous to the passage of that bill Congress made laws for you. By the rights secured under that bill, and by it alone, the people of this Territory are enabled to make their own laws and determine their own institutions. But one of the preceding speakers accused me of supporting the Legislature and laws of Kansas. What does he expect of me? To oppose them? Oppose the laws recognized by Congress as clearly valid and binding as any other laws of the United States! The Governor of the Territory oppose the laws he was sent here to administer! Should I follow the line of action intimated by that gentleman, I, who have been sent here to put down insurrection and revolution, would myself become an insurrectionist and revolutionist. Concluding, with the hope that Kansas would soon be admitted as a sister State of the great Confederacy, the Governor sat down amid a round of hearty cheers.

The weather here, for the past ten days, has been exceedingly and most gratefully variable. The oppressive heat has been interrupted by a series of heavy showers which have done immense service to the crops, and would have been immensely useful if they had only occurred a month ago. As it is, however, the farmers have been greatly encouraged, and hope for some return for their toil. The agricultural prospects of Kansas a fortnight ago were depressing in the extreme.

From Leavenworth I have had intelligence up till yesterday morning. WOON and KNIGHTON had not been convicted by the Vigilance Committee, many of whom, it is alleged here, yielded to the seductions of the extensive funds at WOON'S disposal. General HARNEY having refused to keep the accused as prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, they were sent down to the jail at Delaware, where they are now confined, awaiting trial by due process of law. P. H. C.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision Against the Pre-emption Claims of Colored Men—Dispatches from Governor Walker—The Treaty with Persia, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The General Land Office to-day decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to 360 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that "a free negro of American race whose ancesters were brought to this country and sold as slaves is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States." This decision of the Land Office applies to all the other similar cases now pending.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, in official dispatches recently received, says that on one point he has been grossly misrepresented, namely, as desiring that every man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of the election for the ratification of the Constitution. This, he remarks, would be desirable, if there were "conclusive" evidence that all such persons were actual "*bona fide*" settlers; but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact would be some previous residence. On this point, which is one of detail, he had never proposed to make suggestions to the Convention, although when asked his opinion by members of that body, he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months, and that the same qualification should be adopted in the Constitution, in regard not only to that, but to all future elections, and, in his judgment, one or other of these terms will be adopted by the Convention, from whom he anticipates cordial coöperation.

"It is somewhat extraordinary," he adds, "that while this accusation of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of election, has been preferred in the South, as indicating a desire on my part to let in abolition vagrants and interlopers to control the result, the Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: that I designed in this manner to bring many thousand Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest."

The President has by proclamation declared the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Persia, of binding force. In addition to the ambassador or diplomatic agent near each Government, it provides for Persian Consuls at Washington, New York and New-Orleans and U. S. Consuls at Teheran, Berder, Bushire and Teuris. The treaty is to continue in force ten years.

JOHN HAVERTY is appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Western Agency, *vice* Governor CUMMING. On the assembling of Congress, FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of State of Kansas, will succeed him.

HENRY F. WENDELL has been appointed Navy Agent at Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* NEHEMIAH MOSES

JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, was to-day tendered, but declined, the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

New-Orleans papers of the 14th inst. are to hand, by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

A letter in the *Picayune*, dated Choctaw County Miss., 7th inst., says that throughout that region there would not be over two thirds the average cotton crop. Oats and corn were abundant, and of wheat there would be a fine harvest.

The fire in the stables of HART, THOMAS & Co., on Magazine-street, New-Orleans, before reported by telegraph, is rumored to have destroyed the lives of three or four men.

Daring Burglary in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, Thursday, Aug. 20.

A bold and daring burglary was committed last night at the office of the Mutual Insurance Company, in the store of Mr. SAMUEL PIERCE, in this place. A large iron safe was blown open by gunpowder and about $250 stolen therefrom. The room was bespattered with blood, and traces of it were found in the street near the store. It is supposed that the explosion was premature and that the thief was severely injured.

From Boston.

AMERICAN COLORED CONVENTION—MARINE DISASTER—STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE.

The American Convention of Colored Baptists continued its sessions yesterday in this city. Sermons were preached by Rev. MOSES CLAYTON, of Baltimore, and Rev. EDMUND KELLY, of Philadelphia. The Convention adjourns to-day, and will hold a *levee* in Faneuil Hall this evening.

A ship of about 800 tons was fallen in with on the 14th inst., in latitude 43° 50', longitude 62°, bottom upward, with a new round stern. Her masts and bowsprit were gone. She was full of lumber, about eight feet out of water, and at anchor, about fifty miles west of Sable Island, and in the track of vessels.

The United States Steam Frigate *Roanoke* goes into the Dry Dock in this city to-day.

Railroad Opening in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Railroad from Shediac to Moncton, a part of the great road to connect the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was opened yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies.

Another Indian War.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Thursday, Aug. 20.

Hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas. On the 1st of August a band of Chippewas attacked a detached party of Sioux near Lacroixsre, and took 30 scalps, and then retreated down Red River.

Arrest of a Bank Defaulter.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 20.

S. BRONSON, Jr., formerly Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, in this city, was arrested at St. Pauls, Minnesota, on Sunday, at the instance of Mr. WOODWORTH, the President, on the charge of larceny to the amount of $50,000 of the funds of the Bank.

Death of a Newspaper Proprietor.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 20.

JOHN H. STRAUSS, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Commercial*, of this city, died suddenly to-day.

Death of a Celebrated Auctioneer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, August 20.

Major BEARD, the celebrated auctioneer, died here to-day.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

We have received the following from the President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1857.

To the Members of the Associated Press:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the national importance of the great work about to be consummated by the laying of the transatlantic cable, and the deep interest taken by the public in the success of the enterprise, I have the pleasure, as President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and also as President of the American Telegraph Company, of tendering to you the free use of our lines on the arrival of the steamer at Newfoundland, for any communications you may desire to transmit, having reference to the laying or landing of the cable and the incidents connected therewith.

PETER COOPER, President.

GENERAL RECEIVING OFFICE, No. 21 Wall-street.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISINTERMENT.

The Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of Mrs. Conover—An Anonymous Letter.

The inquest on the body of MARGARET DALE was resumed yesterday at 2 P. M., by Coroner BRAUN and his jury at the City Hotel, Elizabethtown. The first witness called was *Henry R. Bradway*, who, being sworn, testified that he resided at No. 15 Jay-street, New-York. On Sunday last he was at the Ocean House with his wife and Mr. BAUM and his lady. About 8 or 9 o'clock they rowed along the beach, and during the morning saw a party of four or five exhuming a body. This was about 11½ o'clock. They had at that time crossed the river to the Highland side, and seeing some men bearing a coffin on the beach, they recrossed the river and went to the party.

The rest of Mr. BRADWAY'S testimony was substantially the same as the statement published in Tuesday's TIMES. Mr. B. was positive that they (the party) had inquired whether they should report at the Ocean House, and that Mr. BAUM had replied, "Certainly," a fact which Dr. C., in his testimony yesterday, denied.

The next witness sworn was

John G. Baum, of No. 27 Dominick-street, New-York, the Clerk of Washington Market. His testimony was entirely corroborative of that of Mr. Bradway, and contained no new facts.

Mrs. Ann Conover was the next witness. She testified that she was the wife of William H. Conover; that she started on the 4th of this month on a pleasure excursion; on the boat were Dr. Conover, Mrs. Conover, and six children, Mrs. McNETT and two children, and Margaret Dale; we started, said she, about 8 o'clock in the morning, and at the plank-road ferry we took in Capt. Douglass, who piloted us to Union and left us there. Next day, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Griffin piloted us to Red Bank and left us there; that night, I, my babe, and Mrs. McNETT and her children, went on shore, while the others remained on the boat; in the morning my husband sent for me to come down, and when I came he told me that Margaret had got up during the night and had fallen overboard; I found that she was quite ill, and asked her how she came to go out and fall overboard; she said that Dr. C had been asleep, and she had not wished to awake him; when she stepped one foot on the dock the boat which she was leaving pushed off and she fell in between; the water there was about two feet deep; she didn't know how long she staid in the water; Margaret said that she felt very much oppressed in breathing, and that she was sore all over; she would not take any breakfast; she had no cough then; I dressed her and Mrs. MONETT and I walked her up on to the promenade, upon the bank; she could not walk alone; we staid on the bank about two hours; we got her some tea and breakfast while there she walked back alone; during the day she only complained of being stiff and sore; Margaret was always weak-minded, but perfectly harmless; the same day we left Red Bank and sailed to the Horseshoe, where we beached the boat and went on shore; on the afternoon of the day that Margaret died, on Wednesday, she complained to me very much of a headache; she had been sitting in the sun, and I thought the headache was in consequence of that; this was on the boat; she was also very feverish; her pulse was fast and her skin hot and dry; her breathing was short and she coughed with a short, hacking cough; she said she had a fire in her breast; she raised some dark matter; for supper that evening she ate some bread and butter and drank two cups of tea; she walked about the boat during the evening and went to bed about eight; about eleven o'clock at night she called me and asked me for a drink; she said she felt bad, but didn't say how; she breathed very short and was in a cold sweat; I gave her some water and vinegar to drink, which she swallowed with difficulty; subsequently, as she was so weak, I gave her some brandy and water, and after about ten minutes she complained of her head swimming; she previously rested her head on my lap, in which position she remained until she died; she died very easily; when she first called me she said, "I feel as if I were most gone;" when she was dead (about half past one) I closed her eyes and bandaged her face and then laid her on the seat; I left her in the clothes in which she then was and wrapped her blanket around her; we thought at first of taking her to Red Bank and burying her there, but the tide did not serve; our boat was from half to three quarters of a mile from the Ocean House; I had been there that night and returned about 9 o'clock; we didn't know what to do, and at last concluded to leave her in the sand until we could return and get her; we didn't think they would receive the body at the Ocean House; there were about a dozen fishermen near when we buried her; the hour was about six o'clock A. M.; her body was then cold and stiff; the grave was ten or fifteen rods from the boat; Mr. C. dug it with a broken oar; that day I and my four younger children came from Thompson's Landing to the city, by the steamboat; I know nothing about any subsequent circumstances; my husband and sons left home Sunday about four o'clock A. M., to go for the body, and returned on Monday about nine o'clock; my husband told me about the party who had hailed them; my sister was 38 years old; she was my own sister; she was with us, attending to the children and doing light work; she and my husband were always on the best of terms; after she had been absent from me, in New-Orleans, she returned without my asking her to do so; she was high tempered, and at times was very desponding; when she returned from New Orleans, she talked incessantly to herself; *she seemed devoid of all religious feelings*; every one who saw her believed her to be consumptive; she thought so herself.

To a Juror—She seemed affected by the salt air, and wished much to return home; she complained much, and we intended to go home the morning after the one on which she died.

John Douglass was the next witness. He testified that he was keeper of the Plank Road ferry near Newark. His testimony was merely in relation to the exhumation of the body, in which he corroborated the statements already made.

James Amm, one of the Jury, and keeper of the cemetery was examined. He said Dr. Conover came to him on Monday afternoon, and demanded the price of graves in the public lots. He was informed that some cost $5, and others were as low as $2. Finding a grave, from which a body had been disinterred, which he thought would suit, if enlarged, and which could get cheap, he ordered his wife's sister to be buried in that. When asked for his certificate of death, he said that a Coroner's inquest had been held on the body in Newark, and the man who would bring the body, in about half an hour, would also bring the certificate of Coroner Baldwin. This was done, and the body thereupon buried. On disinterring it on Wednesday, it was found in an offensive condition. It had no clothes on but a calico gown, while the feet were tied up in some rough canvess. The stench arising from the body was very disgusting.

The inquest was here adjourned until to-day.

Coroner BALDWIN, of Newark, received the following letter yesterday, post-marked New-York, Aug. 20, and directed to the Coroner of Newark, N. J., *in haste*:

AUG. 19, 1857.

CORONER—*Sir:* I perhaps can inform you of something that can be of service to you concerning the mystery of the Newark deutist and MARGARET DALE. After he started from the Highlands he stopped at a landing just below Port Monmouth dock, where a market sloop was lying. He put the box on board the sloop, and wanted to ship the box as freight. The Captain thought it rather suspicious, and would not receive it. The Captain's name is CHARLES MILLS, of Port Monmouth, N. J. He then took it from the sloop and put it in his small vessel, and went up as far as Union, two miles below Keyport. There he wanted to hire a man by the name of DANIEL CAMPBELL to take the body and bury it, and told him that he would pay him well for it. Previous to that day he came up the bay from the Highlands, fell in with a man by the name of COURT PATTERSON off of Union, fishing. He went alongside of him, and told PATTERSON he was not a waterman, and did not know how to sail a boat, and hired him to take him to Elizabethtown, which he did. (*No signature.*)

Dr. CONOVER denies the actions attributed to him in the above letter.

The Wreck of the J. N. Harris—Attempts to Recover the Bodies.

From the New Haven Journal.

The steam-tug *George W. Geer*, Capt. R. W. SAUNDERS, arrived here yesterday from New London, having visited the spot where the late disaster on the Sound took place. Captain SMITH, of the *Harris*, and the engineer were on board the tug, and they cruised about for hours, but were unable to find the slightest trace of the place where the propeller went down. Capt. COMSTOCK, of New London, came up from New-York yesterday morning. The services of Mr. STEPHEN HAFF, a submarine diver, have been procured, and we understand another search will be at once made, and that the steamer *Champion*, of this port, will probably accompany the tug in the undertaking. Mr. HAFF has examined the cabins of the propeller *Charles Osgood*, which are similarly constructed to those of the *J. N Harris*, and he expresses great confidence in being able to recover the bodies from the wreck, although he is not so sanguine of success in raising the wreck itself. The water where she went down is supposed to be about 100 feet deep, and Mr. HAFF is of the opinion that she sunk bow foremost, in which case it will be very difficult to raise her. Her owners are of opinion that she will prove a total loss, and that the wreck will hardly pay the expense of raising, in case the experiment succeeds. Capt. SMITH has given up all hope of raising the vessel, but is anxious to secure the bodies of his children. He says that the water was covered with floating articles on the morning of the disaster, but that the wind probably drove them ashore on Long Island. Quantities of the cargo have been found near Horton's Point, and along the shore towards Greenport.

The Contest for the Street Commissioner's Office.

We present below a summary, and the date of each of the different legal steps taken in the protracted legal contest for the office of Street Commissioner. Passing over the death of Mr. TAYLOR, the appointments of the two Commissioners severally by the Governor and the Mayor, the ejection of Mr. CONOVER, the collision of the Police, &c., &c., we commence where the first proceeding was established in Court, as follows:

Saturday, June 9.—Mr. CONOVER obtained from Judge PEABODY, of the Supreme Court, an order for Mr. DEVLIN to show cause why the books and papers of the office should not be delivered up to him.

[The argument on this order occupied four days from the 24th to the 29th of June.]

Friday, July 3d—JUDGE ROOSEVELT granted Injunction (No. 1,) restraining Mr. CONOVER from taking possession of the books, &c.

Tuesday, July 7th—JUDGE PEABODY decided in favor of Mr. CONOVER'S right to the possession of the office, &c.

Thursday, July 9th—The order on Judge PEABODY'S decision was applied for, and the Injunction granted by Judge ROOSEVELT was argued.

Friday, July 10th—Judge PEABODY was about to settle the order when a writ of *certiorari* from Judge DAVIES, and which Judge P. considered a stay of proceedings, was served upon the latter.

Saturday, July 11th—A motion was made before Judge DAVIES to quash the *certiorari* issued by Him. Judge ROOSEVELT dissolves his Injunction.

Tuesday, July 14.—Judge PEABODY granted an injunction (No. 2) restraining the Board of Councilmen from transferring the Street Commissioner's property to RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Corporation Council.

Friday, July 17.—Judge PEABODY decided the *certiorari* was binding to him. Judge DAVIES heard the argument on the *certiorari*.

Saturday, July 18.—Judge DAVIES granted his *certiorari* and Judge PEABODY signed the search and imprisonment warrants. Judge INGRAHAM granted an injunction (No. 3) restraining CONOVER and any Sheriff from interfering with the Street Commissioner's books, &c.

Monday, July 20.—Judge INGRAHAM issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Mr. DEVLIN, and granted another injunction (No. 4) on a supplemental complaint, and in which Messrs. FIELD, BERTHOLF and FABBINGTON were co-obstituted defendants.

Wednesday, July 22.—Judge INGRAHAM ordered a reference to HENRY HILTON to inquire into alleged contempt on the part of CONOVER who was charged with disobeying Judge L's injunction.

Thursday, Aug. 5.—Judge INGRAHAM discharged Mr. DEVLIN from imprisonment.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—An application to Judge DAVIES for a *certiorari* to review Judge INGRAHAM'S proceedings in the Devlin *habeas corpus*, was denied by Judge D.

Friday, Aug. 14.—Judge PEABODY granted an injunction, (No. 5,) restraining the Corporation, DEVLIN, BERTHOLF and FABBINGTON, from interfering with the books and papers.

Saturday, Aug. 15.—Judge INGRAHAM adjuged CONOVER guilty of contempt, and continues his injunctions against all the defendants excepting Mr. FIELD.

Monday, Aug. 16.—Judge INGRAHAM attached Mr. CONOVER for contempt, for not delivering up the Street Commissioner's property and vacating the office.

Tuesday, Aug. 17.—Judge PEABODY granted another injunction, (sixth and last,) restraining the Corporation, DEVLIN, his attorneys, agents, &c., from any further proceedings in the premises.

[*To be continued.*]

The Ticket Swindle—Departure of the Central America.

The bogus ticket-sellers did not drive as thriving a trade as usual yesterday, previous to the departure of the steamship *Central America*, for California. Travelers are evidently becoming enlightened from the stories which heretofore have been published in the TIMES of the swindling practiced in the sale of passage tickets. The craft, nevertheless, are not lacking in industry in the pursuit of fresh victims. The only case of swindling of any account that happened yesterday was fleecing Miss MARY DOUGHERTY, of Detroit, Mich., out of $90. Miss DOUGHERTY said she arrived in the City by the late train of the Hudson River Railroad on Tuesday evening. At the dépôt she was beset by a couple of hotel runners, who solicited her to put up at the Northern Railroad House, in Liberty-street. They told her that the hotel was a first-class one, although the chargee were but one dollar a day. She remained a the hotel until an hour or two before the steame sailed yesterday afternoon. She informed the landlord that it was her intention to proceed in the *Central America* to California, and asked him where she could procure a ticket. She spoke to the landlord about her ticket as soon as she had taken breakfast on Wednesday morning, and he said he would get one for her. There would be no difficulty about it, as his brother was head clerk in the California ticket office. Yesterday, after dinner, the landlord told her she might pay her hotel bill, and he would accompany her to the ticket office, and leave directions to have her baggage sent to the steamer. Her hotel bill she was informed, was *six dollars and eighty-three cents*. She thought the price exorbitant for less than two days, and mentioned that she had been positively informed that she would be charged only one dollar a day. The landlord said that it was no such thing The hotel was first-class and he charged first-class price. Besides this, she had occupied the best room in the house, a carriage had been provided to take her to and from the house, and only the ordinary charges had been made. She had paid the cabman herself, she said, a dollar. The landlord replied that the cabman had fleeced her then, that was all. Time was short, so without further words she paid the bill.

The above matter settled, Miss DOUGHERTY was taken by the landlord to an office but a block or two from the hotel. He told the clerk behind the railing that he wanted a first-class ticket, and asked the price. He replied one hundred and eighty dollars. Miss DOUGHERTY said that was a much larger sum than the advertised rates. The clerk answered that price of the tickets had recently been increased, and turning to one of the clerks, told him to bring a paper containing the advertisement of the increased prices. After a few minutes search the clerk said the paper had been taken away. The lady, believing it all right, paid the amount and received her ticket, saying that she was left with only about $5. From the office she went to the steamship, and to her surprise discovered that instead of a first-class cabin passage she only held a ticket for a steerage berth, and that one of the most exposed and inconvenient on the vessel. Upon stating the facts to a gentleman on board, she was directed to Mr. RAYMOND'S office, and there she related the circumstances of the swindle. All the consolation they could offer was to give her a better steerage berth than the one she had paid so largely for, and for which the regular price was only $100. The lady went on board the steamer weeping bitterly at the impossition which she had been the victim. A little romance is connected with Miss DOUGHERTY'S story, for she confessed that all her means had been furnished by her lover in California, whom she was hurrying to meet and be united with him in marriage.

Police Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Deputy's Office, went on board the *Central America* with three or four Policemen to preserve order, and upon hearing the above story, said if he had been apprised of it in season, he would have recovered the money.

The *Central America* carried off about 400 passengers. As usual, the pier and steamer were densely crowded prior to her departure. A conspicuous visitor on board was PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., the late notable Envoy Extraordinary from Nicaragua.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.—Yesterday evening some officers of the Sixth Ward were conducting two prisoners who had been drunk and disorderly at the Five Pointe to the Station-house, when they were assailed by a party who attempted to rescue them. Men and women struck at the officers, who found it necessary to use their clubs in self defence. They succeeded in arresting four of the principals, named PATRICK RYAN, BRIDGET RYAN, DENNIS MADDEN and MARY MADDEN, but one of the first prisoners escaped. MADDEN, one of the principal assailants, was severely handled.

Walker's Deserters Yesterday.

About 70 of the filibusters lounged about the Park, in the vicinity of the City Hall, yesterday. They spent the day much in the same way as they did the preceding. A similar crowd hedged them round, and the men told their stories over again, after receiving alms from the bystanders, when the recital was finished. One man convinced his benevolence by purchasing a quarter's worth of cream cakes from a woman who was peddling, and dividing the lot among the nearest filibusters. These cheap luxuries were evidently appreciated. About 12 o'clock the men were told to assemble in the rear of the City Hall, where about 60 of them were seated in rows on the steps, and the money which had been collected on Wednesday was apportioned. It amounted to 8 cents per man. With this most of them started off to procure some dinner, but shortly returned to the Park and resumed their former positions. Several about 4 o'clock, applied to Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, for a free passage to their homes. He said he would do all he could for them but could not help them further than Buffalo, where abundant opportunities would offer for them to go West and South. A good many, too, left for Albany on the steamer *Hero*, at 6 o'clock—free passages being given them.

We append the names, ages, nativity and destination of these who have been cared for by Mr. KELLOCK:

Sent to Buffalo—Benjamin F. Dolan, aged 23, Missouri; Henry Price, 30, Missouri; Thomas Eaken, 26, Missouri; Henry Q. Seaman, 24, Missouri; Francis Dixon, 24, Mexico; Alfred McCann, 20, Mississippi; John Keiseer, 21, New-York; Orleude Ellis, 21, Indiana; George Saunders, 25, Ohio; John R. Crumbs, 50, New-York; Theodore Bartell, 18, Germany; Geo. H. Steel, 21, Illinois; Robert Bowles, 25, Indiana; Wm. M. Hill, 22, Tennessee; Wm. Walls, 21, Michigan; James Galway, 18, New York; Melton Baily, 22, Kentucky; Levi McDonnld, 23, Kentucky; Harvey Curtis, 18, Tennessee.

Sent to Goshen, N. Y.—Thomas Potts, aged 19, New-York; John Charles, 21, New-York; John Woakes, 32, New York.

Sent to Albany—Charles R. Brown, aged 32, Ohio; Fielding Inman, 28, Alabama.

Sent to Bellevue Hospital—M. Bolton, aged 24, Tennessee; Charles Harney, 20, Buffalo. Both were suffering with fever.

Some gentleman from Texas took charge of three of the deserters who hailed from that State, promising to pay their expenses home. As near as can be ascertained there are about 50 of the fillibusters remaining now in the City nearly if not quite all in the most destitute condition Posters are up in the streets announcing that another meeting will be held this afternoon in the Park, to raise money to send them all home.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, who took such an active part in Tuesday's proceedings in the Park, begs to say that it was an error designating him as the "bill-poster." Mr. SMITH says that by profession he is a "poet and a writer."

Personal.

Mr. Collector SCHELL is at present at Washington. Mr. CLINCH, his oldest Deputy, is Acting Collector during his absence.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from July 29th to August 6, 1857:

Dr. E. H. Gibbs, C. H. Mitchell, L. Blackstone, A. Greenleaf, J. P. Wallace and family, J. H. Baldwin, H. A. Ward, J. P. Howard, Rev. Dr. Cummings, S. P. Dewey and lady, Miss Hardenburg, Dr. D. Ayres, W. S. McMaster, W. H. Brewer, J. B. Y. Sommers, Geo. Stevenson, J. R. Myers, E. P. Griffin, New York; Rev. H. V. Rankin, New-Jersey; S. A. Green, W. E. Baker, C. H. Lincoln, Mass.; W. C. Johnston, Ohio; J. S. Broadbent, Dr. W. E. Woodward, Maryland; J. F. Slater, D. Clark and family, Conn.; W. Whitlock and family, C. S. Spence, J. R. Young, J. Hays, A. B. Commack, F. G. Gasgnet, La.; S. J. G. Naraedo and lady, W. Wainwright, Jr., J. W. Grigg, F. G. McCauley and family, Penn.; J. G. Brown, Me.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting, at the City Hall in this city, this forenoon, the number in attendance being very good. Many prominent educators from all parts of the country are present, among whom are Father BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, of Bradford, Hon. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark, N. J., Professor GREENE, of Providence, Professor CAMP, of New-Britain, Conn., and others.

The forenoon session was wholly occupied in preliminary business, the appointment of Committees, &c., and the Institute adjourned to 2 o'clock. The Institute met again at 8 o'clock in the evening, and was addressed by Hon. GEORGE H. CALVERT, of Newport, R. I.

Interview with McKim, the Altoona Murderer.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, I paid a visit to McKIM. Less than two days now remain between him and eternity, and, as the time approaches, the morbid appetite to see the man, as well as the gallows upon which he is to be executed, increases. On my way to the prison I noticed a continuous stream of people going and coming, and when I reached the vestibule it was with much difficulty that I crowded into the room occupied by the criminal. Quite a number of persons were in the room—among them several ladies—all gazing intently upon the doomed man, and a painful silence prevailed. The condemned wretch sat at a table, with a pen in his hand and a number of pages of foolscap paper before him, on one of which some three or four lines were written. He received me in an easy and affable manner, as in fact he did every person who called during the time I remained. The conversation first turned upon the subject of publishing his life. He assured me that he had given no one any information to write anything about him, and he was anxious that your readers should know that any publication, purporting to be either his life or confession, will be a humbug and a swindle upon the public.

"The only thing that I will leave for the public," said he, "I am writing now, and will deliver on the gallows, where all can hear it. It is for publication, and all of you may take it down, and publish it. I have suffered enough while on earth, and I hope not to be slandered when I am dead. I had intended to write my life; it would have been funny, but would not have contained what would have been expected. My friends persuaded me not to write it. My sister is here now, and she will see justice done my memory. If my life or confession, except this before me, is published, my friends will suppress them by legal means."

The prisoner is not reduced in flesh, although his face is pale. He talks with ease and animation, and at times his restless blue eyes flash with more than usual brilliancy. The cool self-possession he displayed while a dozen visitors were intently gazing upon him, struck me as most remarkable.

The most persevering efforts have been made to extort a confession from him, but all have so far proved futile. The person he had reference to as one with whom he had fault to find, I have reason to believe is one who importuned him for a confession in rather a rough and uncouth manner. A day or two ago several letters to McKIM'S address were dropped into the Post-Office. They purported to be written by Mrs. NORCROSS, and were filled with scriptural quotations, heavily underscored, and questions calculated to entrap McKIM into a confession, if he answered them, so the Sheriff, after he saw the drift of the document, consigned them to the flames.

A man named S——, from the neighborhood of Chester, was here this week. He came avowedly for the purpose of ascertaining if McKIM knew anything about certain horses stolen from him last Summer. Of course McKIM knew nothing about them. S——, failing to obtain a clue, as he expected, by which he could recover his horses, became highly indignant—told McKIM was "a —— rascal"—that he helped to steal all the horses that were stolen in the neighborhood of Chester last Summer, and that as soon as he left all thieving in the vicinity stopped. This for what it is worth.

I am informed that two of McKIM'S counsel and his spiritual adviser called upon him yesterday, in order, probably, to make a final effort to induce him to tell all about the murder. Dr. JUNKIN prayed for him, and spoke to him an hour in such a way as few criminals ever were talked to, yet all failed to make an impression. He said he believed NORCROSS was murdered, but he knew nothing about it. It is also common street conversation that he acknowledged to one of his counsel that he had NORCROSS' money—that he did not rob him of it, but gave him other money in exchange for it.

His coffin has been made, and placed in the cell adjoining the one occupied by him, and the gallows has been erected in the yard. He looks at all these preparations with apparent stolid indifference, so that those who do not know the man are strongly tempted to believe that he does not realize, in its full extent, the awful doom that awaits him. J.

THE LOWBER CLAIM.

Postponement of the Sale of City Property.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

They Would Compel Comptroller Flagg to Pay.

The Corporation Counsel's Reasons for Refusing to Defend the City.

**Judge Pe

my judgment unprofessional, indelicate and personally offensive. My convictions of truth require that I should not pass it by in entire silence, and my self-respect forbids any other reply to it than this.

Your obt. servt., RICHD. BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Rec. 20 min. before 1 P. M., Aug. 19, 1857.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Special Meeting—The Lowber Claim—The Comptroller to be Forced to Pay—Communication from the Corporation Counsel—Pleasant Compliments to the Comptroller.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, at the City Hall, to consider the matter of the recent legal judgment of Robert W. Lowber against the City of New York, Alderman CLANCY in the chair. The *Call* for the meeting was read by the Clerk as follows:

THE CALL FOR A SPECIAL MEETING.

To the Honorable the Mayor of the City of New York.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Aldermen, hereby respectfully request your Honor to convene the said Board on Thursday, the 20th day of August, 1857, to take such action in the matter of the judgment which has been recovered against the City by Robert W. Lowber, as may be necessary and proper, and to prevent, if possible, the sale by the Sheriff of the City property to satisfy said judgment.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1857.

[Signed by the requisite number of members.]

Alderman BLUNT offered a resolution, stating that as there was a general conviction that the City could make a successful defence against the Lowber claim, if the case could be fairly got before a proper Court, and as the present Counsel to the Corporation had refused to take the necessary measures for this purpose, that other counsel be empowered in behalf of the City to make a defence against Mr. Lowber's claim.

Whereas, ROBERT W. LOWBER has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court of this State against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City for the sum of $196,353 77, upon which an execution has been issued, and the property of the City levied upon; and,

Whereas, It is fully believed that the City has a good and proper defence to make against the said claim, provided the same can be properly presented to the said Court; and,

Whereas, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, refuses to take any measures to relieve the City from the said judgment, and Messrs. WHITING and CLARK have obtained an order staying the proceedings of the said plaintiff, with the approbation and concurrence of the Comptroller, and intend to move the said Court for relief in the premises. Now, an order to remove any embarrassment that may arise from any objection that may be made that the said WHITING and CLARK, not being the attorneys or counselors to this Corporation, therefore not authorized by law to appear for the City on that behalf; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Whiting & Clark be and are hereby authorized and empowered to appear in the said cause for the defendants, and to represent the City in the said suit, and to take such and all necessary steps in said cause to set aside said prosecution and judgment, and be let into a defence or any other step therein that they may deem fit and proper; and thereafter to conduct the proceedings therein to its final termination in that or any appellate Court, provided the same is no expense whatever to the City.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. This motion was carried:—the vote standing 11 for and 3 against. The Yeas and Nays were taken as follows: Yeas, Aldermen Wilson, Harris, Healy, Clancy, Adams, Banta, McConnell, Meehan, Coulter and McSpedon. Noes, Aldermen Tucker, Blunt and Owens.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A communication from Richard Busteed' Counsel to the Corporation, was read by the Clerk, as follows:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 237 Broadway, Aug 19, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

On the 10th of the present month the Comptroller of the City of New-York sent a communication to you respecting a judgment recovered against the City by Robert W. Lowber, under which, upon the refusal of the financial agent of the Corporation to pay the amount, an execution was issued, and a levy made by the Sheriff upon all the personal property belonging to the City. Inasmuch as in this communication the Comptroller refers to me and to the legal proceedings in the action, and because he misstates facts in connection with the use of my name, I deem it my duty to correct his errors in that regard, and to present to you briefly and succinctly the facts of the case so far as this department is concerned.

On or about the 2d day of March, 1857, this department received a resolution of the Common Council, in these words:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to purchase without delay for the use and purpose of a market, the property of Robert W. Lowber, comprising a block and part of a block of ground lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward, and bounded by Sixteenth street and Seventh-street, Avenue C and the East River, together with the bulkhead in front thereof extending from the centre line of Sixteenth-street to the centre line of Seventeenth-street, and the water front between the centre lines of said streets as continued, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, ($196,000,) the Corporation assuming the taxes and assessments unpaid thereon in accordance with the proposition submitted to the Comptroller by Robert W. Lowber under date of Nov. 6, 1856, the property to be conveyed by good and sufficient warranty deed free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, except taxes and assessments upon the title to the said premises, being approved by the Counsel to the Corporation, and the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, and provided the said taxes and assessments to be assumed by the Corporation, shall not exceed the sum of twenty five hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the said premises when purchased, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Jan. 21, 1857. Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 18, 1857. Received March 2, 1857 from his Honor the Mayor, without his approval or his objection thereto, therefore under the provisions of the Amended Charter the same became adopted. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

I was then, as I had for some weeks previously been, in a low state of health, not recovered from a severe attack of scarlet fever, and unable to give to the business of my office any personal supervision or assistance.

The title to property acquired by the City is not personally examined into by me. I select for this responsible and onerous labor, a professional clerk, and give to litigation proper my own immediate attention.

In the regular course of the duties of this office, the title to the property purchased by the Corporation from Mr. Lowber, was examined by one of my assistants. Some weeks were devoted to its examination, and it was reported to me as free from objections. The judgment of the gentleman who examined it was indorsed by the written opinions of some of the best lawyers in the County—Charles O'Conor and William Curtis Noyes, Esqrs., severally pronounced the title to be perfect. Thus fortified, I gave to it my official approval, and subsequent examination has satisfied me of the correctness of the views of the eminent gentlemen whom I have named.

Shortly afterward a deed, duly executed, was presented to me and its form approved of.

The next knowledge of, or connection I had with the matter, was a summons and complaint which had been served upon the Mayor in an action in which Robert W. Lowber was plaintiff, and the Corporation defendants, were received at this office on the 13th of April, 1857, and upon the same day a consent for further time to answer it was obtained.

The complaint is in these words:

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—*Robert W. Lowber vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*

[Then follows the complaint.]

On the 20th day of April, 1857, I addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the Comptroller:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 51 Chambers-street, April 20, 1857.

Hon. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, &c.—DEAR SIR: Robert W. Lowber has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the City, growing out of a resolution of the Common Council to purchase a site for a market on the East River.

You are doubtless familiar with the history of the transaction. I find that a resolution appropriating $196,000 for the purchase of the site from Lowber passed the Board of Councilmen on the 21st of January, 1857, and passed the Board of Aldermen on the 18th of February, 1857, and this resolution was not vetoed or returned by the Mayor.

I caused the title to the premises mentioned in the resolution to be examined, and have heretofore approved the form of the deeds executed by Lowber and Wife to the Corporation.

The title was approved of by this Department. In the complaint of Mr. Lowber he recites the following facts, and also avers that he tendered the deed so approved as to form to you and to the Mayor for acceptance, and that you severally refused to accept it. He now prays the aid of the Court, and demands that, by its judgment, the Corporation be made to accept and receive the deed, and pay the said sum of $196,000, with interest on the 16th day of March, 1857, and specifically execute the contract.

I desire to know whether such tender and refusal to accept, as I have above stated, were made, and, if they were, I desire them to know upon what ground the refusal to accept the deed proceeded.

The time to answer in the case expires to-morrow, and I solicit the favor of your immediate reply in writing. I cannot discover upon the face of the complaint, or in the action of the Common Council, anything illegal, and I will be very glad to have you point out what section or part of the charter or ordinances of any you suppose to have been violated in the premises. I am truly, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Receiving no answer to this communication, I called upon the Comptroller and asked him if there was any and what defence to the action. He stated to me in reply that the suit must be defended—that the transaction was a gross fraud—that the Common Council and the Mayor were parties to the fraud—that the City did not want a market site located upon the lands, and that the members of the Common Council were a set of swindlers and thieves, and that this purchase was a nefarious transaction originating in, and consummated by, the fraudulent complicity of the members with the plaintiff Lowber.

He stated to the Comptroller that the alleged fraud would be a conclusive legal bar to the recovery by Mr. Lowber, and asked him if he would verify such an answer as he indicated.

To my surprise he refused to do so. I then asked him to give me the names of persons whom I could call as witnesses in proof of the fraud. This he did to a few of none. I asked him if the fraud was known to his own personal knowledge, and if he could himself establish it. He replied it was not, but that he was perfectly satisfied that it existed. I then told the Comptroller that I would not place upon the records of the Court such grave charges against any person unless I could be reasonably assured that they were true, and could be proven; and unless he was willing to swear to their truth, I would not become the defamer of my own clients.

The Comptroller then insisted that the suit must be defended at all cost and hazard, and claimed that the Corporation had no right to purchase real estate without an act of the Legislature authorizing it, and referred me to the 19th section of the Charter of 1853, as prohibiting the incurring any such liability as that to Lowber. That section is in these words: "The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature." I endeavored to explain to him the distinction between borrowing money and purchasing property, but I failed to convince him that there was any. He then stated that the Common Council had not made the previous appropriation rendered imperative by the Charter. I read to him the resolution of appropriation itself, and informed him again that there was no legal defence that I could interpose to the action, and that judgment must follow unless he could substantiate the allegations of fraud. That I could not set up his views of the law, and adopt them as my own when they were wholly repugnant to well-conceived legal ideas.

The Comptroller earnestly and warmly reiterated that the action must be defended, and said that he would employ counsel to do so if I would give my consent to the use of my official name by the person selected. I consented to this upon condition that the lawyer to be chosen was of character and ability sufficient to represent the City. He named Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and I readily acquiesced in the nomination. The subject of referring the case was matter of a previous conversation with the Comptroller. I informed him that plaintiff's attorney had named Jonathan Miller, Esq. as sole Referee, and that I had entire confidence in him, but the Comptroller was unwilling to accept any gentleman named by the plaintiff or his attorney, and out of a list of half a dozen persons whose names I suggested, the Comptroller selected Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., and assigned as a reason the familiarity of that gentleman with Corporation affairs growing out of the official relation which he formerly sustained to the City.

The Referee and the Counsel of the Comptroller were both known to me as good lawyers, and gentlemen of social and personal position, and I cheerfully *pro hac vice*, resigned my honors and responsibilities.

The answer which was put in was prepared under the personal direction and supervision of the Comptroller. It was read to him before it was put in. It was sworn to by him. Every one of its statements was of his own suggestion, and it nowhere alleges any fraud against any of the parties to the action! Comment on this would seem to be superfluous.

The answer is as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*Robert W. Lowber vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.* For defendants for answer to the complaint herein respectfully show to the Court: That by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 7, 1830, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 19. The Common Council of the City of New-York shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made unless authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature. That by an Act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1849, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 19. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said City to establish such other departments and bureaus as they may deem the public interest may require and to assign to them and to those herein created such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this Act, but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense. * * * * * * *

That under the laws of the State of New-York, and the Charters of the City of New-York, the Common Council of said City have no legal right to incur any expense, or to contract any debt, unless they have funds in their Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or the means of procuring such funds by borrowing, and unless, prior to incurring such expense, or contracting such debt, they appropriate the specific amount necessary to meet and satisfy such expense or debt out of such an appropriated balance and residue of funds in their Treasury.

That the resolution set forth in the complaint as having been passed by the Board of Councilmen on the 21st day of January, 1857, and which purports to appropriate $196,000 for the purposes therein stated, is illegal and void.

That at the time of the passage of said resolution, and at all times thereafter, the said defendants have not had any moneys at all in their Treasury, to meet such an appropriation, or out of which the same could be paid.

That all the moneys in their Treasury are devoted, under special acts of the Legislature, to other specific purposes, which acts forbid the appropriation of said moneys to any other uses than the uses authorized and allowed by said acts.

That said defendants have no private revenues of their own that could be used to meet said appropriation. Their entire revenue being pledged under an ordinance of the defendants, sanctioned and ratified by an act of the Legislature, to the sinking fund of the City of New-York.

That shortly after the passage of said resolution the defendants applied to the Legislature of the State for authority to borrow a sum sufficient to meet the appropriation made in and by said resolution, and to pay for the land therein referred to. That the Legislature has adjourned without passing any act to give the defendants such authority.

That the appropriation attempted to be made in and by said resolution, is wholly ineffectual and void, because at the time it was made, and ever since, there were no funds in the treasury of the defendants to meet the same, and no power to the defendants or otherwise to raise such funds, and no revenue accruing to the defendants out of which the same could be taken; and that until an act of the Legislature is passed authorizing them to borrow the funds referred to in the said resolution, that they have absolutely no means of obtaining the same.

They therefore submit that until such appropriation is rendered effectual by an act of the Legislature authorizing the defendants to borrow the amount thereof or to procure the same through the Board of Supervisors of the City and County, by levying a tax on the People of the City of New-York therefor, said resolution is ineffectual and inoperative and the plaintiff has no right to enforce the contract therein alleged to be contained and set forth in the complaint against these defendants, or to have a decree for a specific performance of said contract.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Defendants' Attorney.

City and County of New York, ss: Azariah C. Flagg of said City being duly sworn, says that he is Comptroller of the City of New-York and Chief Financial Officer of these defendants, that he has heard read the foregoing answer and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters which are therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

A. C. FLAGG.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of April, 1857.
JAMES SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

The cause being thus confided to the Comptroller and the lawyer of his own selection, the fees of the referee and of the counsel fixed by himself, his views of the law nominally adopted by the Attorney of record for the defendants, I gave myself no more anxiety in the premises. All the papers in the suit were then transferred to Mr. Evarts, from whom I received them back this 19th day of August, 1857, and with whom I have not had the pleasure of conversing since the 30th day of May last. No notice was ever sent to me by him, as to the result of the suit, or any intimation of his own views in regard to the result, and no request from him, through any source whatever, to take any steps to appeal from the decision of the referee, and up to this hour I have no knowledge whether he coincides with, or dissents from, the very able and learned opinion of the gentlemen to whom the action was referred.

The following is a copy of the decision of the referee:

SUPREME COURT.—*Robert W. Lowber vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—The undersigned, duly appointed by the Supreme Court a referee to hear and determine this action and the issues therein having duly considered the allegations and proofs of the parties, and having heard John M. Barbour and Charles O'Conor, Esqs., for the plaintiff, and Richard Busteed and Wm. M. Evarts, Esqs., for the defendants, reports to the Court as follows:

I find as matters of fact:

First—That the resolution set forth in the complaint upon the first page thereof, duly passed by the Board of Councilmen and Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor as therein stated on the 16th day of August, 1856.

Second—That under and in pursuance of the directions contained in the said resolutions the Comptroller of the City of New-York, duly caused the advertisement set forth in the complaint to be published as therein stated.

Third—That under and in pursuance of the said advertisement the plaintiff on the sixth of November, 1856, and before two o'clock P. M., of that day, duly signed and executed, inclosed (with the map therein referred to) in a sealed envelope properly endorsed, "Proposals for a block of ground for a market," and directed and delivered to the said Comptroller a proposal and offer of the plaintiff in writing subscribed by him in the words and figures set forth in the complaint in this action.

Fourth—That on the same sixth day of November a bid or proposal was also presented to the said Comptroller by D. Palmer, President, under the said advertisement, which said last-mentioned bid is also set forth in the complaint; that except the said bids of the plaintiff and D. Palmer, no bid or proposal was made or presented to the Comptroller under or in pursuance of the said advertisement, and that the plaintiff was the lowest bidder under the said advertisement.

Fifth—That on the tenth of November, 1856, the said Comptroller transmitted to the said Common Council of the City of New-York, the said proposal, together with a letter of that date, which is also set forth in the complaint.

Sixth—That the said bid or proposal of the plaintiff was duly accepted by the said defendants; that on 21st of January, 1857, the further resolutions set forth in the said complaint were duly adopted and passed by the Board of Councilmen of the defendants; that afterwards and on the 18th of February, 1857, the said last-mentioned resolutions were duly adopted and passed by the Board of Aldermen of the defendants, and were according to the statute in that behalf made and provided immediately thereafter, and on the 18th of February, 1857, presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the said City for his approbation; and the said Mayor did not in any manner return the said resolutions so presented to him, or any of them, to the said Board of Councilmen, either within ten days (Sundays excepted) after they were so presented to him, or at any time after the expiration of five days after the commencement of the then next or March session of the said Common Council for the year 1857, and has never returned the same with his objections thereto, and that by means thereof the said resolutions took effect in the same manner as if he the said Mayor had approved and signed the same, and became and were valid, operative and effectual.

Seventh—That afterwards and on the 9th of March, 1857, the defendants by their proper officer duly transmitted to the plaintiff a copy of the said last mentioned resolutions duly signed and certified, and that the plaintiff duly accepted the same.

Eighth—That afterwards and on the 10th of March, 1857, the plaintiff duly executed to the defendants and acknowledged and caused to be duly executed and acknowledged the deed of conveyance which is set forth in the complaint.

Ninth—That afterwards and on the same 10th of March, the plaintiff presented the said deed to Richard Busteed, Esq., the counsel to the said Corporation, and requested him to approve of the said deed and of the title to the lands and premises thereby conveyed; that on the 16th of the same March the said Corporation Counsel duly indorsed upon the said deed the words "Approved as to form, Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation," and delivered the same to the plaintiff, and that at the same time the said Counsel to the Corporation approved of the title to the said premises, and delivered to the plaintiff a copy of the last above mentioned resolutions, together with an instrument in writing, duly signed and executed by him, immediately following the said resolutions upon the same paper and referring thereto in the words and figures in that regard set forth in the complaint.

Tenth—That afterwards and on the same 16th day of March, 1857, the plaintiff duly tendered, offered and delivered the said copy resolutions, the said instrument in writing, and the said deed (so indorsed) to the said defendants, the said Mayor and the said Comptroller of the City of New-York, but that the said Mayor and the said Comptroller wholly refused to accept such deed or in any way to recognize or complete the said purchase.

Eleventh—That at the time the said deed was executed as aforesaid, and when the said deed and the said resolution and approval were so tendered and delivered as aforesaid, the plaintiff was the owner in fee simple of the lands and property described in the said deed, and conveyed thereby with the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, and that at those several times there was no lien nor incumbrance upon the same or any part thereof, with the exception of liens for taxes, and that such liens did not exceed the sum of $2,500 in the aggregate.

Twelfth—That the defendants are a Corporation duly incorporated and organized by and under various charters and laws of the State of New-York, and that at the time of and during all the acts and proceedings herein mentioned, the defendants had power under the said charters and laws to contract for and purchase the lands and property described in the said deed, and to pay the plaintiff therefor in accordance with the terms and provisions of the said last mentioned resolutions.

Thirteenth—That the sum of $196,000, being the purchase price of the premises described in the said deed, has not, nor has any part thereof, been paid to the plaintiff by the defendants, and that the whole of the sum, together with the interest thereon from the 16th of March, 1857, is now due and owing by and from the defendants to the plaintiff, and is unpaid.

Fourteenth—And I find generally, that each and all of the several facts set forth in the complaint are true as herein stated.

And upon the facts so found by me my conclusions at law are:

First—That by and in consequence of the several resolutions, letters, acts and doings of the plaintiff and defendants, and the affairs of the latter respectively, the plaintiff became and was previous to the tender and delivery of the said deed as aforesaid, legally and equitably bound and liable to the defendants to execute, tender, and deliver to them the deed mentioned in the complaint, and thereby to convey to them the premises which are described therein, in the manner and form in which the said deed was in fact tendered and delivered.

Second—That by and in consequence of the several resolutions, letters, acts, and doings of the plaintiff and defendants, and the officers of the latter respectively, and of the said execution, tender, and delivery of the said deed as aforesaid, the defendants became and were previous to, and at the time of the commencement of this action legally and equitably bound, and liable to the plaintiff, to receive and accept the said deed from him, and to pay to the plaintiff the sum of $196,000 with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1857.

Third—That the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment in this action against the defendants for the said sum of $196,000 with interest thereon, from the 16th day of March, 1857, amounting in all to the sum of $199,253 77, together with his costs and disbursements in this action. All which is respectfully submitted to the Court. (Signed,)

D. E. SICKLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, June 12th, 1857.

I have deemed it my duty to the Common Council, whose servant I am, in all that may be legally required from me, to make this communication in defence of allowing a claim to be contested which my own clerks did not seek to avoid.

Aside from the statements of the Comptroller, I had no direction or warrant to seek to set aside the contract which you made with Mr. Lowber. If there has been no fraud practiced by yourselves against your constituents, it is your duty and Lowber's right to have your contract with him carried out in good faith. As matter of law, I advise you that you are bound to its performance, and that the misconduct of a refractory agent of yours, or the clamors of disappointed competitors and their sympathizers will not justify the attempt to avoid its execution, or delay its benefits to the City.

I regret that I yielded to the unmanageable caprices of the Comptroller, because the City must be a loser by the litigation some thousands of dollars. I had before this instance interposed answers in actions against the City, where there was no legal defence, in deference to his position, character and age. I did so in this case upon the same grounds, and perhaps because I cowardly shrank from the censure which opposition to his wishes and views would probably bring upon me from that portion of the public who consider him infallible. I shall do so no more, unless, in the language of the charter of 1857, "so ordered by the Corporation."

I was elected by the people of the City the legal adviser to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and I do not understand this to mean that I am the slave of a fellow servant. Very respectfully,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

After the reading of the above communication,

Alderman WILSON moved its acceptance, and the printing of 5,000 copies.

Alderman TUCKER was opposed to its acceptance, or, if accepted, to the printing of an unusual number of copies, on the ground that it did not relate to public business. Its subject matter, he said, was simply a difference of opinion between the Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller. What is in that document whereby the City ought to be put to the expense of 5,000 copies? It is not worth, he said, the paper it is printed on. You had better set up a *printing-press* here in the Board of Aldermen! There has been more printing done this year by this Common Council than by any Common Council of any previous year. There has been useless printing, and a useless waste of the public money. Why print this document? It is simply a war of words on the part of the Counsel to the Corporation against the Comptroller of the City. It states that Mr. FLAGG characterized the Common Council as a "set of thieves and scoundrels." But Mr. FLAGG has denied to me that he ever said so. In a conversation with him to-day, I asked him if he had said so; for I had seen the statement made in some of the public prints. He denied it. I asked him again if he had ever, on any occasion, used such language. He told me that "upon his honor, he had not." He said he would "take his oath upon it." But the Counsel to the Corporation insists that he *did* say it. Now, who are to be believed? For my part I think the Comptroller's word is as good as the Counsel to the Corporation's. I think it is worth as much. I think it will go as far. He is an honest man, well known, and greatly respected.

To print this document, casting, as it does, injurious reflections upon him, is to commit a wrong. The Comptroller may have used strong language, in speaking of some of the acts of the Common Council; and he may have had just occasion to speak strong words. But he has never made such an indiscriminate remark as is here attributed to him. The Counsel to the Corporation *excuses* himself, in this communication. I think there is *no* excuse for him. The entire communication is but the record of a personal difference between Mr. BUSTEED and the Comptroller. As to the amputations, on the part of Mr. FLAGG, that the Common Council are "thieves and scoundrels," he has certainly never even hinted such a thing, in any of his official papers addressed to this body. They have been always marked with great respect and courtesy toward the Board. But a motion is here made to print and put before the public, a communication containing a remark of Mr. Flagg's which he denies ever having made. The printing, while it will do the public no good, will do an honest and fearless public officer a great injury. A gentleman near me has said, "print it, and let it go *broadcast*." But I think if it should be printed, even to the extent of five thousand copies, it would not go broadcast. It would not be sought after extensively. It is not a leading literature which people are eager to read. The five thousand copies would be left to lie in the City Hall until they would be covered with dust, and finally, perhaps, sold below cost for wrapping paper. I shall vote against the acceptance and the printing of Mr. Busteed's communication.

ALDERMAN ADAMS MAKES A FREE USE OF EPITHETS

Alderman ADAMS, who rose to reply to Alderman TUCKER, made a brief speech, which we preserve entire. He said that perhaps the Board would now like to hear some reasons why the paper *ought* to be printed, and sent broadcast. The member was speaking of Mr. Flagg. Now, I don't believe old Flagg knows so much after all. He is an old, weak, imbecile ante-deluvian. He hasn't put his own house in order, and yet he set himself up as the leader and director of the whole City government,—Mayor, Aldermen, and all! I don't believe he is any more honest than other men. I voted for him because I thought he was an honest man. But, Sir, I believe he is a —— liar. I would tell him so to his face. I don't care for the Lowber matter that much! [Alderman ADAMS here made an emphatic snapping of his thumb and finger, the effect of which cannot be adequately conveyed without the help of the reader's imagination.]

I believe the property is good, and I believe that the title is good. The Corporation Counsel says it is good. I voted for it on condition that the title should be examined and proved. But old Flagg must set up his opinion! Why, that old fellow, he has'nt got a check-book in his office. If you sent a bill there you could'nt find it again—you could'nt get your money. A friend of mine went there with a bill and tried to get his lawful. What did the Comptroller do? Why, old Flagg told him "to go to the soup-house to get soup." And the old fellow himself sat there eating crackers and cheese like a squirrel! [Confusion.] "I hope," continued the Alderman, "that the communication *will* be printed, and *will* be sent broadcast. For if we print it, we shall only be taking pattern after the Black Republicans, who printed and sent tracts broadcast, in railroad cars, steamboats, and everywhere else.

The question of printing, on being put to vote, was decided in the affirmative, by 9 against 3; and 5,000 copies are to be printed. The yeas and nays, which were taken, were precisely the same as in the vote above recorded.

ALDERMAN MCSPEDON'S RESOLUTION.

Alderman MCSPEDON now introduced a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation institute such proceedings as may be necessary to enforce the payment of the said judgment and execution by the comptroller. That the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and empowered, in case he shall deem the same expedient to enter into a stipulation or agreement with the plaintiff on the said, or his attorney and the sheriff, for the sale of the personal property of the City, from the levy already made, or which might be made, by virtue of the execution issued upon the said judgment, without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiff therein, and for the levy of the same upon and sale of the real estate of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. That the Counsel to the Corporation appear and defend the rights of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in any action or proceeding touching or arising from said judgment.

Alderman TUCKER took the floor. He thought that if matters were all right and proper, they would not suffer by being brought to the light. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. It could do no harm. He did not know why any one should be afraid of it. He would rather have 5,000 copies of that printed, than of the other communication. He would stake his reputation that the City would save $199,000 if this matter could be investigated. He was willing to give, as a private citizen and a tax-payer, $500 to have the investigation go on.

Alderman TUCKER was at this point interrupted by Alderman BLUNT, who told him that he was speaking to the wrong resolution, and was therefore saying what he did not mean. [Laughter.]

Alderman TUCKER apologised. He thought he was speaking to Alderman BLUNT'S resolution. He did not pay attention to the reading of the last resolution, supposing it was Alderman BLUNT'S being reread. He then proceeded to speak against Alderman MCSPEDON'S resolution. He hoped that resolution would not pass. He was astonished that the Counsel to the Corporation should have sent such a communication to the Board. Mr. Busteed wanted the Board to *compel* the Comptroller to do something which he has no legal right to do. Why don't Mr. Busteed try to compel the Comptroller? He dare not. He is a lawyer, and he knows that the case would then necessarily come before a Court of Justice. He dare not. Why don't he *mandamus* the Comptroller? He dare not.

VOICE—May'be he will.

Alderman TUCKER—No, he dare not.

Alderman TUCKER said he would like to see Alderman BLUNT'S resolution passed. A gentleman had spoken of "old Flagg." He believed that there was as much integrity and common sense in "old Flagg," as in any member of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman COULTER said that the title to the property was good. There could be no doubt of that. It had come all the way down from old Stuyvesant himself. It would not admit of any cavil.

The member who had just taken his seat had done little more than indulge himself in egotistical remarks. He had offered to give $500 to see this thing put through. But the gentleman, though he is a large tax-payer, and though he can afford $500 for such a purpose, yet has no more dignity in the Board than the humblest member.

Alderman COULTER believed this was a special meeting. He hoped it would not adjourn until it had saved the City from degradation and disrepute, and from the loss of its pictures and other beautiful emanations of the artisans that adorn its walls. This was a shame to New-York—to the whole country—and to any other continent.

Alderman MCSPEDON said a few words in defence of his resolution. The Corporation, he believed, had already purchased the property. It had proved the title and lagreed upon the price. It had concluded the bargain. All therefore, that remained was for Mr. LOWBER to go to the Comptroller and to get his money. But the Comptroller refused to pay it. The Comptroller had no right to refuse. He said he had no money; but since then he had paid out a far greater amount—$275,000—for the purchase of the Arsenal property.

Alderman BLUNT said that the Comptroller had just paid out $275,000, but how had he paid it? It was by a special law of the Legislature. That's how.

The vote was then taken, with the same result as in the former instances, viz.: 9 to 3. The majority voted in the affirmative, and Alderman MCSPEDON'S resolution was passed.

A motion to adjourn was immediately made and carried.

THE LOWBER INJUNCTION.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 19.

Before Hon Justice Peabody.

R. W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.*—Mr. J. R. Whiting appeared on the part of the Corporation, as well as on behalf of himself and others, as tax-payers, to move for an order to stay the proceedings against the defendants, and to show cause why the judgment should not be set aside.

The affidavits of John J. Serrell, James R. Whiting and A. C. Flagg were put in, stating that they are tax-payers of the City, and that they made the application as such to save the City from fraud.

ORDER OF THE COURT.

On the annexed affidavits let all further proceedings be stayed, under the execution issued on the above cause, until the further order of this Court, and on motion of Whiting and Clark, Attorneys of this Court, on behalf of Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of said City, who is a citizen and tax-payer of said City, (the Counsel of the Corporation having declined further to interfere in the case, on behalf of the defendants,)—it is further ordered that they have leave to prepare such further papers in this case as they may deem necessary, and upon the annexed affidavits, and such as they may serve upon the plaintiff or his attorney, within five days after the making this order. Let the plaintiff show cause before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held in the said City of New-York on the 7th September next, at the opening of the Court on that day, why the judgment in this cause and execution issued thereon should not be set aside and the defendants let in to a further defence in said cause, and to amend their answer therein, as they shall be advised, upon such terms or conditions as the Court may deem proper to impose; and let a copy of these papers and such others as may be served upon the plaintiff be also served upon Richard Busteed, Esq., the attorney and counsel to the defendants. And let the attorney and counsel show cause, before this Court, at the same time and place above mentioned, why leave should not be given by this Court, to said Whiting & Clark, to appear for the future, in said cause, and act therein as attorneys and counselors for the defendants, either in their own name or in the name of the said Richard Busteed.

C. A. PEABODY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1857.

THE AFFIDAVITS IN THE CASE.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Azariah C. Flagg, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That, on information and belief, and from records and minutes of proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of said City, sometime in the month of February, 1856, a petition, purporting to be signed by a number of persons, was presented to the Board of this City by one of the Councilmen thereof, praying the Common Council to establish and erect a market at some place on the East River, and near Fourteenth-street, as might in their wisdom seem most advisable; that said petition was referred to the Committee on Markets, which Committee, on the 5th day of May thereafter, made a report thereon, and appended to such report a resolution, as follows:

Resolved: That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a block of ground containing from fifty to sixty-five lots twenty-five feet front each, with the water front, situated between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth streets, for the use and purpose of a market, and that he report the same to the Common Council, within thirty days from the passage of the Common Council within thirty days from the passage of this resolution for further action."

This resolution was amended by adding, after Twenty-fourth-street, the words "East River," and as so amended laid on the table. On the 12th day of August following, that report and resolution were taken up and adopted by a vote of ten in the affirmative and five in the negative. On the next day, the 13th day of August, the said report and resolutions were received in the Board of Councilmen, and concurred in. On the 18th day of August the Mayor approved the said resolution. That deponent, in pursuance of and under said resolution, on the 22d day of October, advertised for sealed proposals for such a block of ground, to be sent in by the 6th day of November, at two o'clock. That sealed proposals were received from different persons, but only two of them containing the number of lots required. Deponent communicated the same to the Board of Councilmen on the 10th day of November following. That Board met on 12th day of November, and referred this deponent's communtcation with the proposals to the Committee on Markets, which Committee, on the 3d day of December following, made a report and appended thereto a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to purchase, without delay, for the use and purpose of a market, the property of Robert W. Lowber, comprising a block and part of a block of ground, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward, and bounded by Sixteenth-street, Avenue C and the East River, together with the bulkhead in front thereof, extending from the centre line of Sixteenth-street, Avenue C and the East River, to the water front between the centre lines of said streets as continued, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, ($196,000,) the Corporation assuming the taxes and assessments unpaid thereon, in accordance with the proposition submitted to the Comptroller by Robert W. Lowber, under date of Nov. 6, 1856, the property to be conveyed by good and sufficient warranty deed free and clear of all liens and incumbrances except taxes and assessments, upon the title to the said premises being approved by the Counsel to the Corporation, and the sum of $196,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, and provided the said taxes and assessments to be assumed by the Corporation shall not exceed the sum of $2,500.

Resolved, That the said premises when purchased shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Which report and resolution were referred to the Committee of the Whole. On the 6th day of December this said Board directed that the said report and resolutions should be made the special order for the next Wednesday evening, immediately after the resolutions. On the following Wednesday, the 12th day of December, the said resolutions were adopted by the said Board, by a vote of 29 in the affirmative and 22 in the negative. On the 26th day of December the said report, resolutions and papers were received in the Board of Aldermen, laid on the table and directed to be printed with the minutes. On the 29th of December they were taken up and lost. A motion for reconsideration was made and carried, and the papers then laid on the table. That no further action was taken thereon until the 15th day of January following, when, under a general resolution or order of the respective Boards, the same papers were referred back by the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Councilmen. That Board referred the same to their Committee on Markets, which Committee afterwards reported in favor of the adoption of said resolutions, and the same were adopted. The papers were afterward sent to the Board of Aldermen, which Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen, and adopted said resolutions on or about the 18th day of February last. That the said resolutions were sent to the Mayor (it is alleged) on the same day, who neither approved or disapproved thereof, but permitted the same to become operative by mere lapse of time. That afterward, and some time in March, some papers were presented to this deponent, alleged to be a deed from the plaintiff in this action, to the Corporation, with the approval of the Counsel of the Corporation indorsed thereon and a statement that he had approved of the title, and a demand made on the said purchase money, which deed this deponent declined to receive. That soon after this action was commenced to recover the said sum of $196,000, the consideration money for the said property. The cause was referred to Daniel E. Sickles, who, by a report dated the 4th day of June last, reported in favor of the plaintiff the sum of $199,353 77, upon which a judgment was entered upon the same day. That an execution has been issued upon the said judgment against the defendants, and is now in the hands of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, under which he threatens to sell the property of the said defendants. Deponent further saith that he never purchased or agreed to

[illegible] SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

[illegible] of Human Mortality—Modern Coinage [illegible]—Eternity and Prof. Alexander, [illegible] Lieut. Hunt—Coal-Burning Locomotives—Weights and Measures—A Universal Standard—Molecular Structures—Geology of the Gadsden Purchase—A Geological Discovery—Fossils—Rocks—A New System of Political Economy—Paul Kane on the Northwest Indians—Protection against Counterfeiting—A Member Thinks Banks an Unconstitutional Nuisance—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

[illegible] papers were read before the Association [illegible], but many of them were too abstruse for the general reader.

The Section of Mathematics and Physics, Professor [illegible] was appointed Chairman for the day.

Prof. BACHE presented a bound volume of [illegible] tables of the tables prepared by the United States Coast Survey, which was referred, for examination, to a Committee appointed for that purpose.

LAWS OF HUMAN MORTALITY.

R. S. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, presented some observations on the law of human mortality in Massachusetts, and the comparative intensity of mortality at different ages in Massachusetts, England, Sweden, Belgium and other communities. This would be valuable to Life Insurance Companies of little popular interest. In Massachusetts it appears that the greatest vitality is found between the ages of 10 and 15,—a vitality greater than that of any European country. Between the ages of [illegible] the vitality in Massachusetts was shown to be less than that of any European country. The average vitality is higher in England than either of the other countries named. A comparison between England and Massachusetts deduced mathematically, presents the following result:

	Deaths to 100 Persons Living.	One Death to Persons Living.
England	2.19	46.
Massachusetts	2.14	47.

Dr. WYMAN submitted a few remarks upon the fact that certain carefully prepared tables of mortality, to which he referred, had shown the average mortality to be greater among the wealthy and luxurious [illegible] than among the poorer classes. A brief conversation ensued upon this point, in the course of which Prof. OLMSTEAD called attention to the fact that Philosophers, and especially Astronomers, attain a maximum of longevity.

Mr. REDFIELD stated that a carefully prepared report of comparative mortality of different classes showed the butchers and inn keepers were subject to the minimum of vitality in mature life.

Dr. HARE said he had a little work some time since, in which the writer recorded his reflections on witnessing the profuse and rich viands passing from the kitchen to the parlor of some nobleman. The author moralized at first upon the sufferings and privations of poverty, and the superiority of position held by the rich man, who was able to provide such luxuries as this. But, when he thought of the diseases engendered by such rich living, he concluded that, after all, the poor man was the best off. Dr. HARE, however, was of opinion that poor food, want of food, and the deleterious effects of the employments to which the poor are compelled to resort for the means of existence, after all, are quite as injurious to health, and promotive of mortality, as the luxuries of the rich man's table.

Dr. WYMAN rejoined by saying that the well-ascertained facts as deduced from tables of mortality show, generally, that, notwithstanding the disadvantages to which the poor were subjected, they have the advantage in longevity—their privations, cares [illegible] and exposures being less injurious to their health than the luxurious life of the wealthy.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SYSTEMS OF COINAGE.

Mr. J. H. GIBBON read the third part of his paper "On the Diverse Weights employed in Modern Coinage," being that in relation to avoirdupois weights. This weight, he said, was an ancient measure intended to proportion the values of coined moneys for Spain and the American States colonized by her. They had their origin, some say, in Babylon, "a City of Merchants." They are presumed to have been transported to Atlantic Spain by colonists from Tyre, who settled Cadiz, in Andalusia, about 3,056 years ago. In the ninth century of the modern era, the Incas invaded Granada, and during the tenth century the revenue of their caliphs is stated to have exceeded a sum fifteen fold greater than that which WILLIAM the Conqueror was able to obtain by feudal contributions in Britain. The mines of Spain produced large quantities of gold, and the Royal mint of the Arabs was noted for the purity and elegance of its coins.

The avoirdupois measure of valuation has been claimed as the most ancient weight traceable in human history. The older Hebrew writings offer evidence of the employment of silver and gold as moneys of various denominations, regulated by a standard taken from avoirdupois weights. A trade by Abraham for a field, the circumstances of the sale of Joseph by his brethren, and various other cases, are cited to show the early use of coin. It is a strange fact that the common word "cash," introduced into our English vocabulary from the East, was the title given by Portuguese navigators and merchants to the lowest description of Chinese coins, which now bear upon their obverse two symbolic words which plainly signify "current money" —"money of the market," or "of the merchant." The author continued to trace the history of avoirdupois weights from their earliest known history to the present time. It is supposed they did not reach England until the year 1350. By a statute of EDWARD III, 1353, an objection was made to some merchants, who purchase by one weight and sell by another. A difference in the ounces of the distinct pound's weight offered temptation and opportunity to impose upon the people. Thus observation and experience may have dictated one law of an ancient code which forbid the use of "diverse weights and measures," as subjects of national importance and propriety.

On the establishment of the United States Mint, in 1792, the Pound Sterling of the British Mint for moneys of account, with its irregular divisions, were dropped, and an arbitrary base for calculation of values and proportions assumed from the modern Spanish standard—an accredited "ounce" of silver, the decimal sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois subdivided and multiplied decimally—for the moneys of account. Coins were first coined from the temples of Greece and Rome, where the standard weights and measures are deposited. Moneys of the precious metals being considered the measures of the value of [illegible] of every description, the impression or device placed upon them served as a guarantee for correct values and full weight. The image was designed as an indorsement or security for the worth of the metal, strictly estimated by weight and purity. It has been denied that coins were known to the early Hebrews; but the words "image," "idols" and "gods"—all successively applied by translators to the treasure concealed by Rachel in her camels furniture—indicate the use of such "money" at the time of that writing.

To show that the Ancients had a system of coinage designed to encourage the prompt settlement of accounts, the author cited various Scripture incidents—such, for instance, as the money returned to the sons of Jacob, "of full weight each man's *bundle* of money in the mouth of his *sack*;" and the fact that Jonah paid his fare as a passenger in a Spanish vessel bound for Tarshish.

Mr. G. narrated the successive modifications of coinage in the United States Mints. In 1843 the gold decline was authorized, which suspended the coinage of silver dollars, now seldom stamped, except by special deposit for exportation to China, as a well-known measure there.

To the student of antiquities strong reasons exist to credit that the several arrangements for measures and weights throughout Europe and America are compounds of shreds and patches of some former civilization, hidden in the primitive researches of an almost forgotten people, whose measures and usages were imitated without a general appreciation of the exact principles of physical law, upon which they were undoubtedly founded, until the advance of modern explorations discover them to us. The recorded coinages of antiquity among the islands and along the borders of the Mediterranean Sea were necessarily an accumulation of arts, with science superadded, requiring metallurgical, metrical and mathematical gradations. Like the Alpha Beta letters of modern civilization, the arts of coinage can be tracked along a distant line of periods and nations. The varied processes of each must have been contrived by an intelligent people as conveniences for a distant commerce by ships and by caravans. The liberal arts and sciences, including geometry, were well known, we have the best practical reasons to believe, from remains of canals, roads, mounds, mines, temples, pyramids, and other monuments, with their accurately defined embellishments, which have outlasted the languages of several ancient peoples.

To Rome, after her subjection by the Greeks, was accorded the singular privilege of issuing "autonomous coins"—that is to say, moneys adjusted according to her own ancient or common law, and "accustomed measures," which obviously preceded similar practices among the Greeks. Some ancient processes of striking must have been comparatively easy and inexpensive, for wherever there was a Greek colony, there was also a Greek coinage, promptly regulated by Greek arts, with weights devised from measures.

The [illegible] command is impressed in a rational, practical, moral and useful sense, plainly expressed in Deuteronomy XXV. 16: "Thou shalt have a just weight, a perfect and a just measure shalt thou have, that thy days may be long in the land which the Master, thy God, giveth thee."

That *precision* existed in the arrangements for weights and moneys, deduced from some exact measure, we finally conclude from distinct, but simple allusions made by some Syrian Arabian, or other Eastern author, who, in a sacred drama, and the Book of Job, ascribes to a *character* of that name a physical comparison, elucidating natural phenomena in a distant age, but recently comprehended in our own. "To make the weight for the winds, God weighed the waters, by measure, when He made a law for rain, and a path for the lightning of thunder," Job XXVIII. 25, 26. We daily witness the wonderful results of a studied application of "The Laws of Fluids," commenced upon a small scale, though now applied to the navigation of oceans, and the prompt interchange of far-off thought and knowledge. By a familiar image of speech such devices are ascribed to "a Master-God," as if to prove by whose example and prompting such acts were primarily attained by man.

ABSTRUSE PAPERS AND A SCIENTIFIC TILT.

"Note on the Conservation of Force" was the title of an incomprehensibly abstruse mathematical disquisition, by Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

Lieut. E. B. HUNT, of the U. S. Engineers, read a paper on "The Physical and Metaphysical Infinity" —entirely *too* metaphysical for general interest. When his author retired from the stand, Professor ALEXANDER "mourned" one of his propositions with a forcible declaration of dissent, expressed in most eloquent terms. He understood the result to which Mr. HUNT arrived to be the proposition that we should not entertain any incomprehensible idea, but dismiss it as unworthy of acceptation. In reply Prof. ALEXANDER cited eternity—an incomprehensible idea—one which man cannot grasp, and yet the veriest atheist cannot escape the admission of an eternity past.

Mr. HUNT thought the Professor attributed to him a proposition which never entered his (Mr. H.'s) mind, but he did not essay an explanation to show what his proposition was, if not that which Professor ALEXANDER had understood it to be.

COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.

Dr. JAS. WYMAN, of Baltimore, desired briefly to call the attention of the association to a new form of locomotive boiler, for the combustion of coal. As the time of the association was now fully occupied, he would merely remark that the model which he held in his hand, represented a section of a locomotive boiler known as the Boardman boiler. The chief peculiarity of this boiler consisted in the arrangement of its tubes which were placed in vertical rather than in a horizontal position. The arrangement of the tubes and the mode of admission of air, had in actual practice resulted in a much more perfect combustion than had yet been attained, and a large economy of fuel. In an experiment made upon the Providence and Worcester Road, nineteen tons of coal had performed the same duty as forty-six cords of wood in an ordinary locomotive. He merely desired at this stage to direct the attention of the association to this great advance in locomotive building, and would hereafter be enabled to furnish a series of experiments which would show the relative value of this and wood-burning locomotives.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—THE ASTEROIDS—MISCELLANEOUS.

A "paper on Weights and Measures" was next read by G. M. DEXTER. After setting forth the necessity of employing some universal standard of weights and measures, in order to avoid the inconvenience of the diverse systems of measurement now in use, Mr. D. proceeded to suggest a remedy. For a new system he proposes to assume as a standard for measure the inch, being a division of the standard brass rod called a yard—from that inch as a standard to deduce *all weights* and *measures*—to make a table for long, square and cubic measures with terms expressive of the multiplication and division of said inch —a similar table for standard weights, making the ounce the standard comparable with and derived from the inch; also, one for liquid and one for dry measure—which, together with a table of specific gravities, would be all that could be required to compute and compare everything having weight or requiring measure.

The inch, then, as a subdivision of the foot and yard, being assumed as the standard, it is proposed to make this subdivision of the foot, called the inch, one tenth of a foot instead of one-twelfth, as now in use, and make the table for Long Measure

10 lines	1 inch.
10 inches	1 foot.
3 feet	1 yard.
5,000 feet	1 mile.

The table for Square Measure would consequently be:

100 square inches	1 square foot.
9 square feet	1 square yard.
40,000 square feet	1 square acre.

The table for Cubic Measure would be:

1,000 cubic inches	1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	1 yard.
40 cubic feet	1 ton timber.
40 cubic feet	1 ton shipping.

The operation of these tables in their application was discussed by the author.

Water at 55° Fahrenheit, 10° Reaumer.

STANDARD MEASURE.

100 grains	1 drachm.
100 drachms	1 ounce.
100 ounces	1 pound.
100 pounds	1 ton.
1 ton	40 cubic feet water.
10 pounds	1 cubic foot.

LIQUID MEASURE.

100 grains	1 drachm.
100 drachms	1 ounce.
100 ounces	1 gallon.
100 gallons	1 barrel.
100 gallons	1 hogshead.
1 pound	1 gallon.

DRY MEASURE.

100 grains	1 drachm.
100 drachms	1 ounce.
100 ounces	1 gallon.
10 gallons	1 bushel.
10 pounds	1 bushel.
1,000 ounces	1 bushel.
1,000 cubic inches	1 bushel.
1 cubic foot	1 bushel.

In conclusion, the author claimed that "we have in the above tables, by merely changing the subdivision of the foot into 10 parts instead of 12, a uniform system of weight and measures, having a known familiar standard for verification, capable of all the subdivisions and multiplications necessary for practical or scientific uses, expressed decimally and without altering essentially the terms or the value of either as now known."

A "Some Further Statistics and Inquiries with respect to the Form, Magnitudes, &c., of the Asteroid Planets," was the title of a paper by Professor ALEXANDER,—very interesting to astronomers, doubtless, but impossible of presentation in a report of this character. Prof. HENRY read, by its title only, a paper on "A New Electro-Magnetic Governor for Uniform Action—by J. H. LANE."

F. S. HOUGH presented a "Sketch of a Plan proposed for Reducing Observations upon Periodical Phenomena to a series of Mean Dates, and the advantages of this method of developing the Laws of Climate." The object of the author was to establish a series of observations of the periods in different years in which vegetation commenced in various climates, with a view of aiding in developing the laws of climate.

The proceedings of the day in this Section closed with some remarks upon "the Lateral Pressure of Running Water," by THOMAS GUPPIN; and a "Memoir on the Molecular Constitution of Material Masses," by E. H. HUNT. The latter paper was an exceedingly curious document, the result evidently of deep original research, and was listened to with evident interest by the scientifics.

GEOLOGY OF THE GADSDEN PURCHASE—COAL.

Prof. LAPHAM, of Wisconsin, was called to the Chair of the Geological Section this morning.

Mr. WOODALL had prepared an abstract, which he read. Of two papers prepared by Dr. ANTISELL, in relation to the Geology of the Gadsden Purchase and of California. The former was a geological description of the country between the Rio Grande and the Colorado. No abstract could be made of it which would be available unless with the aid of the charts which accompanied the paper.

It was mentioned in the paper on California that the Coast range along Southern California, instead of being, as has been supposed, a continuous range, was composed of four different ranges. There are in it great quantities of bitumen, both liquid and asphaltic. It is found from the Santa Cruz Mountains south to Los Angelos, about 400 miles, in no less than twelve places. It is more abundant in a liquid state, in which state also it escapes into the ocean in Santa Barbara channel, from the submarine strata. The information contained in this latter paper was derived from a United States Survey, while the paper on the Gadsden Purchase was a summary of the report of the Survey of the Pacific Railroad, which will soon be published.

Mr. WHITTLESEY read a paper setting forth his theory that coal instead of being of vegetable origin, as generally supposed, was as much a mineral as the shales and sandstones which inclose it. He said he had held such views 20 years ago, and published them, and for all that he had seen since, he must still retain them. He was encouraged to present them by noticing that, although it was said that the question was entirely settled, yet new proof was being continually brought forward in the vegetable side which implied that it was a question yet open, at least on one side. He then spoke of the difference among geologists in their views of the manner in which the coal was transformed from vegetable matter, so that that question is yet admitted to be open. Carbon, Mr. W. said, is generally admitted to be of mineral origin, and the anthracite coals are composed almost wholly of carbon. Of this material there is an abundance in the mineral world, and the question of its formation would be simply one of separation, while there are no plants of any vegetation, ancient or present, which are composed wholly of carbon. There are other gases in them which are not in coal, and it follows therefore that if anthracite is derived from plants there must have been an entire destruction of the plant.

It has been said that the mineral world cannot furnish the bitumen which enters into the formation of coal; but it is yet more difficult still to procure it from the vegetable world. Mr. WHITTLESEY then produced a tabulated statement, showing that bitumen exists in almost all the rocks in quantities sufficient to supply all the coal fields. His statement embraced 68 cases—21 of them above the lias; 8 in the carboniferous rocks; 18 in the devonian; 12 in the silurian; and 6 in the metamorphic and magnesian slates, and 3 unknown. More than half of them being below the carboniferous rocks, and though there is vegetation below them, yet there is not that abundance which led to the idea that the coal was derived from it. And we are hardly justified in surmising that there may have been vegetation which has disappeared.

It is supposed that the bituminization of peat bogs is the result not of decay and decomposition, but of heat and vitality. But all Mr. W.'s examinations of specimens of buried timber gave him no odor nor smoke of bitumen, but of rotten wood. Nor did he know of any instance in any mook bed where any carbonization or bituminization had taken place.

He proceeded to give extended statistics of the bitumen furnished by the older rocks, which is found, as he says, in immense quantities both in a liquid and solid state, and showed that it has the same ancient associations, which are regarded as conclusive of the extreme antiquity of the sulphates and oxides of iron and other minerals.

To his mind, it seemed more simple to admit that it formed a constituent part of all rocks. There were great difficulties in either view, and he was satisfied that it was safer to allow inferences to follow the facts than to precede them. But, at present, he was inclined to place the mode of formation, deposition and stratification of coal in the same category as the rocks by which it is surrounded, and to hold that the materials existed in nature in the older rocks, and if the carboniferous strata of limestone, sandstone, iron ore and shale are derived from precisely such systems; so are the coal beds. The coal strata, and the bitumen of the rocks are of different ages, like other strata, and they have been subject to the same laws of deposition, aggregation and depression as the other material of the rocks.

Mr. WHITTLESEY's paper, as was to be expected, called forth an animated discussion. Mr. HUNT said that the true way to explain the formations of the older rocks was to look for causes which were producing like effects in the present days; and we should find the origin of the shales in the beds of mud, and in the peat bogs that of the coal fields. We have in the peat a substance analogous to bitumen, so much so that it is soluble in mineral oils, and in France it is a business to dissolve the mere resinous parts of peat in naptha, thereby making a bituminous varnish. So, too, take some of the molluscs, and, breaking them with caustic potash, the tissues that remain were almost exactly like the tissues of plants—so that bitumen might be formed equally from animal or vegetable materials.

Mr. HUNT felt as if he ought to protest against Mr. WHITTLESEY's views, because they seemed to him to bring us back in geologic science. We have no more knowledge of the deposition of primary carbon, than we have of that of primary limestone.

Mr. HYATT thanked Mr. WHITTLESEY for bringing the matter up again. The people, he said, knew that scientific men gave coal a vegetable origin, but they were not yet prepared to believe it, and he was, therefore, glad to have the question brought up, because he thought it would lead to a speedy final settlement of it. There was one thing which Mr. WHITTLESEY had admitted, viz: that bitumen might have a vegetable origin—could be produced from plants. He would ask if Mr. W. knew any other way in which it could be produced. He was not prepared either to admit that there were no animals living at the time of the ezoic rocks, and if there were animals there must have been plants, for animals depended upon plants.

Judge OSBORNE said the paper had gratified him much, for he had once prepared a paper upon this subject, with others, for the Association, but it was considered entirely heterodox. He did not complain of that, but it made him the more gratified now to hear this paper. Every one says coal is of vegetable origin. But what is coal but carbon, and the plant was not the origin of carbon. The facts of the constitution of coal show that it is not vegetable. The plants found in it show that they plainly could not have grown where they are found, but had been preserved by the coal, which inclosed them in a liquid state. Plants, too, never contained sulphur. Whence, then, did coal derive its sulphur? And another fact, still more decisive to him, was, that if coal was vegetable in its nature, it ought to assist in the formation of plants now, as other vegetable substances did. But put coal on your fields and you kill the plants entirely.

Prof. SWALLOW asked if he understood the gentleman to say that the existence of stems and leaves in coal was proof that it was not of vegetable origin.

Judge O. said no. He had said it was proof that the plants did not grow in the position in which they were found—proof of transport.

Mr. HUNT asked if the gentleman was aware, of what he certainly should be aware of, that there was no mass of coal anywhere which was not permeated with vegetable matter. That fact seemed to him to be conclusive of the discussion.

Judge O. said the gentleman could not stifle discussion in that way.

Prof. SWALLOW proceeded to speak of lakes in the West in which there was a very rank vegetable growth, and from which there came to be at last at the bottom a great depth of decomposed vegetable matter. In which trunks and twigs and leaves were preserved almost precisely as the vegetable substances are in the coal beds.

Judge OSBORNE asked if the gentleman believed that carbon existed before the plants or not.

Prof. S. answered that he did not believe anything about it. He was taught to look for facts in Geology. It was for young men like himself to find facts, and leave it for old men to make theories. The gentleman was old enough to make theories, and he had no objection to his making them, but he (Prof. S.) must not be called upon to make them.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, in reply to what had been said, said he had omitted all discussion of the fossils in the coal and he was not going into it now, though he had no difficulty in following all the arguments brought against him, and giving them an answer satisfactory at least to himself. He desired to say nothing which should raise a laugh, (there had been some smiling during remarks of Mr. HUNT and Prof. SWALLOW,) and had nothing to say about the age or youth of any one. All he desired was to bring the matter up as a philosophical proposition and then leave it. He had noticed that there was a sub-division of the scientific mind, and that those who confined themselves to laboratories were apt to take a more technical view of the operations of nature than those who were abroad more, as was indeed but natural. All he would say was that there was something more in nature than we could arrive at with an acid and a glass in a laboratory. It was said that we had not been able to combine anything to make bitumen. So we had not been able to combine anything to make chyle, but the combination existed nevertheless.

Then as to the wood found in the coal. His idea was that the bitumen was there just as the lime is in the lime-rock, and that the wood which is there is a fossil as truly as any other. When we find silicified wood it is not wood but silex—so of all these preservations of wood. Their substance was, now silex, now lime, and now carbon. Then again, there is no vegetable substance that will form coal. The materials of it are not there, and if you leave the vegetable world where will you go but to the mineral. Peat also was never stratified and exists upon the rocks of all formations. Coal is stratified and rests upon one formation alone.

FOSSILS, SANDSTONES, &c.

Mr. RAMSAY then read a paper, forwarded by Mr. SALTER, of England, upon Graptoporæ, a new genus of fossil corals, allied to the Graptolites, giving a description of their peculiarities, and the reasons for giving them that name.

Dr. EMMONS followed him in some remarks about the fossils and slates of North Carolina. He produced for examination a large number of specimens of fossil bones, teeth, scales and plates of fish and saurians, one bone of a mammal, probably, he said, the oldest one yet discovered, and one bone of a bird, the only one which he had found, besides some plants. Some of these fossils were very beautiful, in a high state of preservation, and manifestly what they were represented to be; but some of them needed a scientific eye to discover any degradation in them, much more to tell whether the fossil were a stick or a jawbone.

Dr. EMMONS said that this coal field in which many of these were found, was subsequent in age to the carbouferous period, contrary to the notions of geologists.

Prof. HITCHCOCK then read a paper upon the Age and Dip of the Connecticut River Sandstone and the Intercalation of the associated Trap. One conclusion to which he came was that coal-beds might possibly be discovered in the valley of the Connecticut. In the course of his paper he argued that the sandstones had been thrown up to their present angle, because there had been found upon the strata, bird tracks, which showed from the evenness of the impression that the bird must have walked upon a level instead of an inclined surface.

Mr. LESLIE said that question of the dip of the new red sandstones there had given him a great deal of difficulty. It was difficult to conceive how a mass fifteen to twenty miles long and two or three thousand feet thick could be tilted up to an angle of nearly 45° without making a mountain of 8 or 10 miles high.

Mr. RAMSAY said that in England they accounted for it by a denudation or wearing away of the strata, so that the edges we now see are not the original edges.

Mr. LESLIE said that might account for the mountain of 8 to 10 miles high that was elevated, but how account for the abyss of equal depth that was depressed? Fill it in with other rocks? But where were the other rocks? The difficulty could not be removed in that way.

Mr. CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK then read a paper on Fractured Ledges of Slate in Vermont. Mr. H. is a young man, but he had an interesting and ingenious paper which he read in a very unaffected way, and produced a very pleasant impression. He described, first, the appearance of the ledges. The strata being nearly or quite perpendicular in the hills, are broken over on the side of the hills at an increasing angle until the lower ones lay nearly horizontal. These he had noticed in twelve instances in Vermont. The fractures is as if one were to take a pack of cards, stand them on end, and then break the tops over towards the faces.

He then proceeded to give the various hypotheses by which it had been accounted for, that of water freezing in the fissures, that of icebergs settling upon them, that of glaciers and drifts, and showed briefly and clearly the difficulties attending each, and he concluded by giving his view of the formation, which occurred to him by seeing a land-slide at one of the quarries, viz: That where the strata are loosened by water freezing them, then a heavy collection of ice and snow, with the soil and the timber upon it, must be too weighty for the strata on the side of the hill, and break them over in the manner he described.

Mr. RAMSAY's paper on the "General Plan and Mode of Conducting the Geological Survey of Great Britain" was next in order. He was entirely ready to go on with it, but the members of the Section seemed to think that the importance and interest of the subject would hardly allow of bringing it in at the end of a day's work, as it was already past the hour of adjournment—so it was postponed until the morning, for which reporters were thoroughly grateful.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—ARE BANKS A NUISANCE?

Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT read a singular paper under the title of "The Universal Science." It presented a reformatory system of political economy, embracing a new monetary system. A great evil existed at the present time, in his view, in consequence of the fact that there was so much less money proportionably than of other articles—the effect of which was that when manufacturers found their stocks in excess of demand they stopped their works, and their operatives were thrown out of work until the world had consumed the excess of the articles. He thought there should be a new kind of banks and of money, under the operation of which any man might take any quantity of any goods to a certain place, in return for which he should receive a kind of bill of exchange, representing the amount of labor he had put into his goods so deposited. This new kind of money, or bill of exchange, was then to be current in the same, or any similar magazines for any other goods, to be also valued according to the labor put into their production. In the course of his paper, Mr. ROOSEVELT, who said he had gained political honors before he had a beard, made some very severe strictures on the present race of politicians, and the mode in which public opinion was made or purchased. In this connection he gave his description of the Albany Regency, who had a number of writers at the *Argus* office, where editorial articles were manufactured and sent all over the State, and being printed and returned by post in the various papers, were copied into the *Argus* as the spontaneous unbiased opinion of the great Democratic Party. He desidered a Government where the wise and good would rule, instead of the grog seller, and wealthy and scheming politicians, who now contrived to govern, where the absurdity of the monarchial system was replaced by the equal absurdity of the elective system. Some of these attacks upon the politicians excited a great deal of amusement. He illustrated his ideas, too, by a diagram, showing how human science had its basis in the physical wants of humanity, ascending to those arising from the necessity of defence against men of prey, who coveted the stores accumulated to supply physical wants and thence to the arts of refinement. Then, making use of the same diagram, and going downwards, instead of upwards, he made the apex of the pyramid stand for a University, where all knowledge should be taught, descending thence through Colleges adapted to a larger number than the University, down gradually to high and common schools spreading through the whole population. By means of this educational system he would educate statesmen, as other men were now educated for their trades.

INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. PAUL KANE interested the audience for an hour in some observations on the manners and customs of the Indians of the Northwest, illustrated by paintings executed by the author during his travels. The paintings were well executed, and the scenes exceedingly spirited. Among them was

A landscape illustrating the method of decoying ducks by a dog. The dog was taught to run backwards and forward among the bushes, which induced the ducks to come into the shore, probably to see what was going on, when they were shot by the dog's master, who was hidden in the bushes. The dog was taught this practice by running about with a piece of meat, and he was always rewarded by a piece of meat. He had known an Indian to kill forty ducks at two shots by this method.

A Party of Half Breeds Running Buffaloes.—These hunts took place once a year, when large numbers of people went out for a month or six weeks and killed a great many of these animals. He had seen five hundred buffalo killed in about an hour and a half. It frequently happened that hundreds of families, with as many carts, went out on these expeditions, many of them consisting of women and children.

Two Buffalo Bulls Fighting.—A very lively representation of a genuine bull fight, where both the combatants belong to the same bovine race. One of the herd-headed, short-necked fellows is down upon his knees making a violent effort to overthrow his antagonist. This scene Mr. KANE watched for about two hours from the opposite bank of a river. He said that in spite of their passions these bulls rarely injured each other much, as their horns were so turned back as to be not very dangerous weapons.

A painting corresponding in an Indian gallery to that common exhibition in European countries denominated the "portrait of a gentleman." The Indian gentleman is in full military costume, abounding with feathers, and has his rank distinguished by the title of the "man who gives the war whoop." He was the Chief of the Cree, residing on the Saskatchewan, and when Mr. KANE saw him was traveling for the purpose of giving the war cry. The chief had with him some eleven medicine pipes, which he opened with a great deal of ceremony. It was only with a great deal of trouble that Mr. KANE could get private information to show them. He stopped at all the lodges where he knew that the people had lost their relatives in war and called them out.

Driving Buffaloes into the Pound.—There was a kind of pound leading to the pound, made of posts which were called dead men, and behind these posts or between them, the Indians stationed themselves, and shook buffalo skins, &c. Into these pounds the buffaloes were driven or rather were led, by a single man who rode till he fell in with a herd and then if they would run. If they would not, he lighted some hay and they started at once, trying constantly to head his horse, which he directed towards the pound. The herd always had a leader, and the Indian keeping close to him, thus continued to lead them all to the pound.

The Head of the Salmon Chief among the Indians of the Columbia River.—Among those Indians there was a chief for the land and one for the water, who had charge of the Salmon, and possessed all the power that any men could have over them; that was the power of preventing fishing. He had a weir erected into which the fish fell in attempting to leap the falls, and into this kind of basket there sometimes came as many as seventeen hundred salmon in a single day. He permitted no one to fish till he had done, in order that there might fish enough to go up the river for the tribes above. Those fish which went up never returned alive—he knew not on what account. Thousands of them were to be seen floating down, and he had paddled all night to get some place where the effluvia from their dead bodies would not prevent him from sleeping.

Mr. KANE also exhibited a large number of specimens of articles manufactured by Indians, many of them showing great artistic taste and ingenuity. Among others was the summer dress of an Indian belle, which consisted of a deep fringe, about eighteen inches or two feet long, suspended round the waist by a belt. This, during the summer, served for body, skirt, dress, crinoline and all, and must be particularly airy. Blankets very beautifully worked into patterns, were also exhibited.

NEW-HEBRIDIAN ETHNOLOGY.

Professor DAWSON communicated a paper "on some Ethnological Specimens from the Island of Aneiteum, one of the New Hebrides." The race of people occupying this island was probably one of the most degraded on the globe. The gods believed in by the Islanders was one supreme being, and many inferior ones—a kind of genii or demigods, and they were worshiped in the shape of symbols, which were nothing else than stones of an ancient rock formation found on the beach, and having in them hollows, in which, it was supposed, the spiritual essence resided. The same idea seemed to attach itself to an old tree trunk, which had curious holes in it, and which were doubtless considered as the residences of these spirits. He concluded by mentioning that these islanders, apparently so degraded, had already received a considerable amount of civilization, under missionary instructions, and he had a copy of the Gospel according to St. John, which was printed from type set by them alone.

PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEITING.

The paper of the day in this Section was one by Professor B. SILLIMAN, Jr., "on Bank-notes and the means adapted for the Prevention of Counterfeiting." Formerly the chief security against counterfeiting was found in the employment of engravers of high artistic skill; but the invention of photography had given such new and increased facilities for obtaining *fac similes* of genuine notes, that it became necessary to provide some new and more perfect method of guarding against these frauds. Mr. STROBRAN, an American gentlemen, [born in Greece, however, if the reporter mistakes not,] had proposed a plan which render a bank-note incapable of being photographed. His plan was to print his note in colors, between which there was no photographic contrast. He therefore used for the print a blue of a light bright color, and a buff, covering the whole ground, except where there were white spots left for beauty or for the figures representing value. This prevented photographic imitations. To guard against the amateur or lithographic artist, he covered the whole face with an oleaginous matter which left no chemical contrast. The great objection to the plan was its want of beauty and its liability to spoil by finger marks and dust upon the oily material. In fact, nothing was so good in an artistic point of view as carbon ink on white paper. Mr. STROBRAN, therefore, next attempted to make use of cycloidal lines drawn over the whole surface of the note, and printed in red, using for the design a black ink, which was fugitive in its character. The patent was for the use of two fugitive inks, the black being more fugitive than the red. He could not praise very highly this second experiment, for, on holding one of the notes to the window, the black was found to be transparent. A photograph made from this note was fair, but not, however, good enough to answer the purpose of a counterfeit; but the great objection to it was the black could be removed without removing the red, and the red without injury to the black, which opened the way at once to the counterfeiter. This Mr. SILLIMAN illustrated by a great many changes which he had produced on one of these notes. In this difficulty, then, what was to be done? He held in his hand a note printed on a green tint, produced by sesqui-oxyde of chromium—an invention which originated in this Province; both colors here were unchangeable by anything which the chemist has at present at his disposal. At least, in practice neither could be decomposed without destroying the paper as well. The usual plan of altering bills was to wash out the figures and insert others; but here were two colors both alike unmanageable. They were not so beautiful as white and black; but beauty must be sacrificed to safety. While these notes were protected, therefore, against photographic imitations by the means he had mentioned, the fact that both inks were oleaginous, and that they presented no chemical contrast, made it impossible to subject them either to the anastatic or the lithographic process.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

"A Description of several new Ternary Compounds," by A. E. EATON, was read by Prof. HAMMOND. The paper was not intelligible except to chemists, but was a description of experiments on chromium and its modifications, with a view apparently to results such as had been obtained by production of the green tint in bank-notes, as described by Mr. SILLIMAN.

Mr. T. STERRY HUNT, of Montreal, Chemist to the Provincial Survey, submitted some observations with reference to the properties of the sesqui-oxyde of chromium, and its use in bank-note printing. Mr. H. was the inventor of the valuable improvement explained by Prof. SILLIMAN.

Prof. HORSFORD had carried his investigations to a stage where he thought he had added one more to the difficulties of the counterfeiter—by forcing him to make his own paper. This he effected by printing within the body of the paper. This overcame all difficulty. The red color might be used inside the paper because it could not be discharged from thence, and it was impossible to employ the lithographic or anastatic process for the same reason. He had forgotten to mention when speaking before that Mr. EATON had given him a note stating his belief that he had succeeded in producing a red which could not be discharged from the paper. He also mentioned that many of the plans adopted to make notes difficult of imitation, served the turn of the forger, by making some features so prominent as to accustom the eyes of the public to them, so that if they were only imitated, due attention was not paid to other features. After all, there was no perfect security, because what one man had made, another could make.

Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT entered his protest against Banks altogether, as unconstitutional in the United States, and a nuisance worthy of indictment everywhere. Paper money was the surest means ever invented by the rich man to irrigate his fields with the poor man's sweat. He thought that no man who issued bank paper could consistently complain of the dishonesty of the man who forged it. Mr. R.'s remarks elicited serious question as to his sanity,—until it was stated by a friend that he had in his possession a considerable sum in the notes of the Valley Bank of Maryland, when that bubble exploded. The fact was thought quite sufficient to account for the milk in the cocoa-nut.

"An inquiry into the causes of a peculiar discoloration of coffee, which had been stored in the same building with guano," by Dr. LEWIS H. STEINER, and a paper "on certain peculiarities of the Languages of Southern Africa," by J. CONSTANTINE ADAMSON, closed the day's proceedings, and the sub section adjourned.

GENERAL MEETING—COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

A general meeting of the Association was held at 4½ P. M.

Dr. WYMAN submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of — members be appointed by the Chair to memorialize Congress to pass a law for a uniform registration of births, deaths and marriages.

Ex-President FILLMORE thought that such a petition would be entirely unavailing, as the powers of the General Government confided to Congress are very limited, and the proposition of the resolution involved the exercise of a power belonging exclusively to the States.

The resolution was subsequently modified so as to substitute "State Legislatures" for "Congress," and in that shape was adopted.

Prof. HALL, of Albany, the retiring President, then occupied an hour in the delivery of the annual address. His subject was the formation of the American Continent as indicated by its geology. From a voluminous statement of geological facts, and an interesting discussion of their teachings, he deduced the conclusion that the mountains, instead of having been heaved up by convulsions of nature, are the results of deposition by great ocean currents which at some remote period covered that which is now the Continent, and that the latter was a process of the work of gradual formation—gradual accession of land and emergence from the sea. Climate, he maintained, had nothing to do with the development of Fauna, (which he had already presented as the chief agency for tracing out his theory) at least from the Silurian to the Cretaceous periods.

It was announced that the Local Committee had been unable to arrange for the contemplated trip to the Saguenay, but that an excursion to St. Ann's, the tubular bridge, Lachine Rapids, and other points of interest, had been provided for Thursday next.

Professor DEWEY requested to hear from the Committee appointed by the Association last year to make inquiry in regard to the "big trees" of California.

The Professor said that at time had expressed some concern lest those enormous specimens of forest trees should all be cut down and destroyed, and wanted a correspondence opened with the Governor of California to prevent such a catastrophe.

Professor HENRY, the Committee appointed as aforesaid, said he had written to California on the subject but had received no answer. He had received a letter, however, from a gentleman in Ohio on the subject, from which he read the following extract, which excited considerable merriment:

"When I was there in 1854, but one tree had been cut down, the mere felling of which cost the proprietor $500. Now there are about 80 of these large specimens standing, which at the same rate would cost only the slug little sum of $44,000. It occurs to me that the "Young Americ

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1857.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday a decision was rendered by the General Land Office, adverse to the preëmption claim of a colored man to a tract of land in Wisconsin—the ground taken being that of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that a free negro whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves is not a citizen. This decision applies to all other similar cases.

The correspondence of the War Department confirms the report from Fort Kearny that a party of drovers with eight hundred head of beef cattle in charge, destined for the Utah expedition, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians, and the cattle run off. The same correspondence shows that California wagon-road parties have been delayed by Indian hostilities and sickness.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, in his official dispatches, denies that he has ever expressed a desire that every man should vote on the day of the election for the ratification of the Constitution who happened to be in the Territory at the time. He thinks that a previous residence of three or six months should constitute a qualification.

Advices from Iowa state that hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, called for the consideration of the Lowber claim, and how to get it paid. Alderman BLUNT offered a resolution, that as it was thought that the City could make a good defence against the claim, but as the Corporation Counsel had refused to take measures for such a defence, therefore other counsel should be employed who would properly attend to the case. This resolution was lost. The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication on the subject, excusing himself and reflecting upon the Comptroller. Alderman MCSPEDON offered a resolution to force the Comptroller to pay the claim. Aldermen TUCKER and BLUNT insisted that the claim was not a just one; that the Comptroller ought not to pay it if he could, and that he could not because he had no money. This resolution was finally carried by a vote of 9 to 3. A full report is given in another column.

WALKER's deserters, who arrived by the *Tennessee* last Tuesday,—at least all who have not been fortunate enough to start on their way home,—gathered again in the Park yesterday, and occupied themselves, as they did the day before, in relating their adventures to the crowd. Several were forwarded, in the evening, by the Albany boats, *en route* to Buffalo, whence they hope to find opportunities of reaching their homes in the West and South.

Every citizen will be indignant as he reads the account in the TIMES this morning of the swindling of an intelligent young lady, who started yesterday by the *Central America* for California. Miss DOUGHTY was going to meet her lover in California—and immediately be married. Her landlord, she avers, overcharged her for her board, and took her to a swindling ticket office, where she paid $80 more for a steerage berth than the price of a first-class berth in the cabin. Cannot the villains be punished?

The Coroner's inquest on the body of MARGARET DALE was yesterday continued at Elizabethtown. Several witnesses were examined who were present at the disinterment, and Mrs. CONOVER (the wife of the Dentist) testified more minutely as to the circumstances which it is alleged occasioned MARGARET's death. The opinion of the inhabitants of Newark and Elizabethtown seems by no means favorable to the innocence of the Doctor, and even those who deem him guiltless of any criminal action, are severe in their denunciations of his conduct in leaving the body of his wife's sister to rot like a dog's without decent burial.

The Cunningham bogus baby affair has been turned into a farce, a positive acting farce—rumor said by Coroner CONNERY, and as it was published in his paper, the authorship was generally attributed to him. The Coroner is not so disgraced, though he committed himself somewhat by its publication. The author was Mr. THOMAS POWELL. The thing was performed last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, to an audience of about 300 rowdies, and 20 decent females. Coroner CONNERY would have blushed if he had been present.

The "Seventeenth Ward Democratic Republican Enrolled Association" had a special meeting last evening at the corner of Eleventh-street and First-avenue. Nearly 300 persons were in attendance. SMITH ELY, Jr., presided. PATSY BURNS resigned his position as Sergeant-at-arms, "kase he didn't like the carryings on, and was a square and rough-fisted Dimocrat," and somebody else was chosen in his place after a good deal of wrangling. Resolutions in favor of the "maintenance of Democratic principles and perpetuation of municipal rights" were adopted, after speeches by Councilmen L. RILEY, MANSFIELD and others. "PADDY BURNS" maintained his indignation throughout, and left stontly asserting that he would do no more "dirty work, and that all the boys should have a square show."

A Democratic mass-meeting was held last night in the Sixteenth Ward. The assemblage, which was numerous, consisted almost wholly of our Irish adopted citizens. Letters were read from T. F. MEAGHER, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND and JOHN KELLY. The speeches all denounced the late Legislature, and the usual denunciatory resolutions were adopted.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Association met last evening, and after some discussion relative to a reorganization, in accordance with the new Aldermanic Districts, they protested against the appointment of delegates to the State Convention by the Central Committee.

We give in another column an account of the poor precautions for life-saving in case of accidents on our numerous ferries. The law in reference to this matter is now attracting attention, and Superintendent TALLMADGE has taken steps for its enforcement.

The trial of ADAMS, the fast young barkeeper of the Howard Hotel, is postponed until September. ADAMS is out on bail of $10,000 in the civil suit, and $2,000 in the criminal. Mr. JOHN BOYD, of Vesey-street, and Mr. JOHN HARRISON BREWER, of Sullivan-street, are the bondsmen.

Deputy Sheriff PERRY, of Brooklyn, yesterday proceeded, with a strong body-guard, to eject the squatters on F. B. CUTTING's property in the Twelfth Ward. A row was anticipated, but the squatters seeing the formidable force with the Deputy, concluded to pursue the wiser course, and succumbed without attempting any violence. The shanties were leveled to the ground.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS.—A new daily, the *Evening News Letter*, is added to the Boston list of papers. It is a Study 16's sheet, very independent and not political, but family. In Mobile, also, there is a new daily, the *Mercury*, which is moderately free eating but with more sense in it than most Southern papers generally possess. The Ohio *Statesman* passes into the hands of JOHN HANCOCK FRYER, successor to Col. FRY dead. His political character remains tolerably [illegible].

Kansas Politics.

We have received from our Kansas correspondent quite a detailed account of certain proceedings by which the National Democracy of that Territory finds itself in an embarrassing and slightly ridiculous position. It seems that when the leaders of that party were casting about for a nominee to Congress, they fixed upon ELY MOORE, formerly of this City, as eminently a fit and proper person for the post; and as these matters are usually arranged,—in Kansas as in other sections of our common Republic,—by outsiders in advance of the organized action of the party, it was assumed that the Convention would register the decrees of the party with all due deference and dispatch. When the Convention met, however, two persons who had been candidates, Mr. CARR, of South Carolina, and Dr. STRINGFELLOW, of Missouri, both withdrew in favor of EX-Governor RANSOM, of Michigan, Colonel MOORE's competitor, who thereby secured the nomination and became the regular nominee of the Democratic Party,—having received upon the third ballot the votes of two-thirds of the members of the Convention. Upon being informed of the result, Governor RANSOM made a speech accepting the nomination and asserting his devotion to the principles of the Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform.

The next act in the drama was of a different character. Governor RANSOM had been nominated by the ultra Pro-Slavery element in the Convention. But it was soon discovered that, while Governor of Michigan, his political position had been decidedly and openly Free-Soil. In a Message sent to the Legislature, Jan. 1, 1849, he canvassed the whole subject of Slavery—referring to its injurious effect upon the communities where it exists—citing the opinions of JEFFERSON and others against it, and declaring:

"If, then, such be the acknowledged character and tendencies of Slavery, should it be suffered to extend a single line in Territory now free? The deep and abiding sentiment of my heart—the deliberate and settled conviction of my judgment—alike respond, no, *never*."

What is to be done in this extremity Gov. RANSOM's friends are puzzled to conjecture. Some are for a new nomination—while others expect Governor RANSOM to "explain" his position—alleging that these sentiments were expressed solely out of deference to a local prejudice and for party ends, and that the same reasons of policy will warrant him now in repudiating them entirely. We have very little doubt that he will promptly comply with this requisition, make the confession and retraction required at his hands, and thus purge himself of all suspicion of heterodoxy on this vital point. The exactions of partisanship have become so extreme, and are so promptly responded to by aspirants to office, that we are quite prepared for any exhibition of this sort.

The telegraph not long since reported that Governor WALKER had handed over to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Council, the duty of making the new apportionment for members of the Legislature. We have awaited further advices before making this report a matter of comment. Our correspondent admits that the apportionment has been badly made, and sends the following paragraph from the *National Democrat*, by way of explanation and apology:

"This apportionment was made in pursuance of law by the Speaker of the House and President of the Council. If this apportionment was not made by the Governor of the Territory, *on or before the first of June*, 1857, the duty was devolved by law on the above named officers. This new law with others, was sent, as required by law, to the city of St. Louis to be printed in pamphlet form, *and no copy reached Governor Walker until about the middle of June, when his power to make the apportionment had ceased, nor did he know till then of its existence.* At the earliest moment he rent a copy of the law to the proper officers. The apportionment was received by Gov. WALKER on Saturday, the 18th inst."

Ignorance of his official powers under the law is thus pleaded on Gov. WALKER's behalf, as an excuse for his neglect of this most important and vital duty. It is one which we cannot for a moment admit. Gov. WALKER has given the most emphatic and satisfactory assurances to the people of Kansas that their right of sovereignty should be secured to them—that every voter should have a fair chance to deposit his ballot—and that the whole people should be fairly represented in the Legislature. Thousands of his political opponents trusted to his promises, and gave him their support. They now find themselves betrayed and virtually stripped of their power by an unfair and unjust apportionment. They will naturally charge upon Gov. WALKER a violation of his pledge and the betrayal of their rights. Nor will they be content with the excuse that he was not aware that he had the power to fulfill the promises which he had made. Ignorance of the law is never allowed as a valid excuse to any person charged with its violation:—least of all can it be received as a sufficient apology from a high official, for a neglect of duty in so important a matter as this.

What the World Thinks of Us.

The American people worship the Diana of Democracy. We have built a noble temple to this Virgin Goddess and reared therein a goodly image of her prolific beauty; and it is but natural, perhaps, that we should make the heavens and the earth ring with our salvos of jubilation in her honor. It is but natural that we should hold our divinity to be the fairest and the mightiest that ever ruled the thoughts and cheered the hopes of mortal man. It is but natural that we should call upon all the nations of the earth to come and see what we worship, and how, in the service of our goddess, freedom thrives and virtue, private happiness and public peace—how much wiser and better and nobler and stronger we are than any other people now are or ever have been. We repudiate the propagandism of force. We frown upon such frantic missionaries of our faith as rush out upon neighboring regions with tongues of fire and persuasive sermons of steel; we call such rash individuals fillibusters, and devote them to the infernal gods of ill-luck. Our theory of conversion, and it is a very sound one too, is, that the world should come to us, not that we should go to the world. And the world has shown a very good will to come to us. For some sixty years the institutions of this country have been the study—the condition of this country has been the cheering example of all who loved liberty, and toiled for the establishment of righteous order throughout the world. From the mad republicanism of France, French republicans appealed with passionate faith to the sage republicanism of the United States. From the clumsy and creaking machinery of British Constitutionalism, English reformers appealed with scornful emphasis to the well-oiled grooves and silently whirling wheels of the state engine in America. As our strength and our wealth grew—as our borders were made broader, and the pyramid of our national prosperity rose upon the sight of men—the confidence of the enthusiasts of democracy in all nations grew deeper, and their efforts more resolute. We were winning the world, it was thought, without a battery or a broadside. But within the last few years a change has been rapidly coming over this dream of peaceful and beneficent conquest. We shout as loudly as ever about the temple-gates of our divinity, but the echoes from afar grow yearly fainter and fainter. The skeptics of freedom, the bigots of tyranny, are growing yearly more and more energetic in their protests against the truth of which we had regarded ourselves as the chosen people. While democrats quote our sempiternal shouts with less of exultant delight, the friends of oligarchy chronicle the facts of our actual national life as a gathering cloud of witnesses against the doctrines we profess, and the ritual we have established. And the calm, the rational, the impartial observers of human affairs, the practical philosophers of political economy and of social science, have begun to question pretty loudly the stability of our society and the value of our example.

That we believe there exists no sound reason for this reaction of skepticism in regard to the institutions of this country, we need hardly say. Our faith in the principles which assure the cohesion of our American world deepens with experience, and with that faith our desire that the scope of our great experiment should be constantly extended. But it would be idle for us to deny that we have given and are giving abundant superficial justification, or at least ample excuse to the world for all the doubts which it is expressing of our real success, and for the many and more profound doubts which agitate the minds, but have not yet found expression upon the lips of our well-wishers everywhere. The apparent growth of violence and lawlessness throughout the Union, indicated to foreign observers by sporadic cases of riot, outrage and civil commotion, as well as by the habitual recklessness of individual life, which is almost as much a characteristic of American as it is of Corsican society, is of itself a sufficiently alarming feature of our actual experience to startle theorists from their theories, and make practical men cautious in their inferences and their action.

No small share of responsibility for the gradual degradation of the American ideal in the eyes of mankind rests upon the citizens of this City. We, upon the spot, may perfectly well understand the actual relations of New-York to the rest of the nation; and we may quite comprehend how it is that a "civil war" may rage over barricades in the Bowery without disturbing the after-dinner nap of a single comfortable citizen in twenty wards of the capital. But New-York appears, in the eyes of Europe, as the American metropolis. She is regarded as the typical and representative centre of the American nationality. And when Europeans read of storming parties at the Quarantine, of Germans, with field-pieces, ranging the Fourteenth Ward, of slaughtered policemen, and City Halls girdled with bristling bayonets, it is the most natural thing in the world that they should suppose New-York to have become a social chaos, and should regard the American idea as a calamitous failure. "To find"—as was recently said in an English liberal journal of the highest ability—"to find in a country where a standing army hardly exists—where there are no game laws, no lords, not even a baronet, where the head of the State appears on great occasions in a round hat, a state of things which could hardly be produced in England by a war of classes"—is naturally enough a phenomenon as disconcerting to the friends of republican simplicity as it is delightful to the believers in "strong" Government and the organized solemnities of impressive imposture. To quiet the extravagances and to subdue the intemperances of our civic life, then, is a duty which we owe, not to ourselves alone, but to the nation, and to the great cause of which our country is the incarnate symbol. And the discharge of this duty is the more imperative upon us, that it can only be fulfilled in a way which is the way of safety for the whole nation out of its present perplexities and perils.

The curse of our municipal life is the curse of the national existence. It is the tyranny of parties which has brought the name of New-York into disgrace, and endangered the harmony of the Union. It is because municipal interests, like national interests, have been held subservient to the triumphs and the ends of party organization, and of partisan ambition, that New-York can neither be cleaned nor controlled, nor the distracted house of the nation put in order.

From the Senator who jobs for a Cabinet office at Washington, down to the cartman who jobs for a dirt-contract at Harlem, the leaders and the men of party, the wire-pullers and the wires that are pulled, the makers of speeches and the voters of votes, the men who nominate the speech-makers, and the men who buy up, bully or beset the voters, are the true bane and blight of our Democratic institutions. Call them by what name you may, it matters not one whit, their offence still smells as rank to heaven. Somewhere a beginning of the remedy for this state of things must be made, and nowhere can it be more efficiently made, as nowhere is it more needed, than just here in the Empire City of the Empire State. Here is the most conspicuous temple of our national divinity—the most conspicuous, and assuredly not the cleanest or the fairest. Let the work of purification be begun here, and that right speedily.

The Philosophy of Cooking.

We hope and believe it is a good sign that the question of Cookery is so often brought before the attention of the readers of newspapers of late. A question which is brought home to all of us, as we trust, two or three times every day, is one that will bear discussion, and a discussion that should bear fruit. The New-York *Tribune*, a while ago, brought about its ears a world of waspish house-keepers, especially in the rural districts, for its imputations upon the character of their cookery. But we doubt whether any really good house-keeper took offence at strictures which were aimed only at the bad ones. No one who has traveled through the Western country—and we might include a good deal of the Eastern country, and the country lying between the two—can lay his hand on his heart, or his stomach, and affirm that the bounties of Providence have always received from the hand of man, or of woman, the treatment they justly merited. We have heard long graces pronounced over tables groaning under the weight of various kinds of food, in which we could hardly join with unmixed thanksgiving. For though the meat unquestionably came from God, we could not but look in an opposite direction for the mission of the cooks.

Now cookery is a mixed question of morality and science. It is a moral question, because it is intimately concerned with the health of the body and the temper of the mind. The cook is the priestess who prepares the meat-offering which is designed to edify and preserve the temples of God, which he has appointed unto us during our sojourn on earth to dwell in and to keep. Every day we are renewed in the texture of our bodies, if not in the spirit of our minds. We create ourselves anew daily, and the physiologists tell us we make ourselves over entirely new every seven years. The materials of this marvellous manufacture are furnished us by the goodness of God, and the success of the workmanship depends greatly on the way in which we prepare and in which we use them. The cook is the minister who comes between man and his Creator, and undertakes to prepare the gifts of the Father for the uses of the child. According as this office is performed well or ill, does the blessing implored over meat rest upon it or depart from it. No formula, however pious, will make an ill-dressed dinner wholesome or toothsome. The days of miracles are past, and it would have called for a special one to make healthy or pleasant a good many meals we have sat down to. Perhaps it were more rational to ask the blessing in the kitchen before the culinary process begins. It is too often past praying for after it is finished.

Now, an operation that so immediately affects the well-being of our bodies and minds is surely one of the most important that is performed about us. The interdependence of the mind and the body is too obvious to need any expounding. None but a fool will deny that the condition of the former is most materially affected by that of the latter—though there are a great many persons who would resent the imputation of folly, who do daily act as if there was no kind of business connection between the two. But they are general partners, and not special ones, and the ruin, total or partial, of the one must involve the other in it. How much of the ill temper, peevishness and bad manners, which make up so large a part of domestic unhappiness, arise from this single cause? And most of the distempers that embitter and shorten life, and nearly all the ill-health and low spirits which make it a burden to such multitudes of men and women, arise from no more mysterious source than an ill-organized kitchen. The issues of the kettle and the spit reach unto all the conditions of the body and the mind—of health, of cheerfulness, of activity, of sanity, of longevity, of offspring; and they are, indeed, the issues of life and of death. Surely, then, they are of no importance to engage the attention, and enlist the co-operation, of all who have sense and principle enough to see what ought to be done, and to make, at least, an attempt to do it.

We have said that it is a question involving science as well as morality,—and one of the most curious and delicate of sciences, too. Every kitchen is a laboratory, every cook a chemist, and every cookery a chemical experiment. And we expect wild Irish girls, with their bare feet scarcely extricated from their native bogs, to perform processes demanding the nicest accuracy of sight, touch, scent and judgment! They have their revenge upon us, it is true; but that is no consolation to us. We think it is as unreasonable to expect the high degree of skill required by what is called Plain Cooking, from an untaught peasant, as to ask a course of Chemical Lectures of a clown who had never seen a retort or a blow-pipe.

A dignified clergyman of the English Establishment, famous for the goodness of his living in the world as well as in the Church, used to ask first, when a new cook appeared for a vacant place in his kitchen, "*Can you boil a potato?*" How few of our *soi-disant* cooks could religiously answer the just demand of this ecclesiastical dignitary? Now, we hold that the science of cookery,—this branch of vital chemistry,—is one not beneath the dignity of the matrons of our Republic. If the Homeric princesses and the dames of chivalry did not disdain to perform offices now deemed menial, our American princesses,—the sovereigns of the sovereign people,—need esteem it no degradation to condescend to an occupation which science herself has dignified and exalted.

We do not demand that all shall perform, or even daily superintend in person, the manipulations of the laboratory of life below-stairs. But we think it not unworthy of the most delicate lady of the land, to know the principles and understand the processes of this vital alchemy. It is but a small proportion, however, of the women of the country that are exempted from the entire or partial duties of the kitchen, and it depends upon them whether the natural and necessary connection between good living and living well be maintained. A wicked Frenchman once defined happiness as consisting of a good stomach and a bad heart. We repudiate the idea in its entirety, but we are anatomists enough to know that these two organs are situated close to each other and necessarily act reciprocally the one upon the other. If a bad digestion does not always make a bad heart, it very often produces an excellent imitation of one. It was of the ornament of the Church just quoted, we believe, that the late eccentric Lord DUDLEY exclaimed, when told of his death, "He was a good man! an excellent man! He had the best *melted butter* in all London!" Why should not this fine philosophy be pursued and our virtues improved with our dishes? Let us hope that the march of mind will not leave the *batterie de cuisine* behind it. Special schools to teach this application of science to art have been suggested. And why not? We have theological schools, and medical, and law, and normal schools for the imparting of all kinds of knowledge; why not have Culinary Schools to teach the science on which they all depend for power to do their several offices? Or, better still, why not make it an elementary branch of Common School education, with a graduated elevation of instruction till it culminates in the full-blown dignity of a University? With which practical suggestion we leave the subject for the present.

THE COMMON PLEAS AN INFERIOR COURT.—In close relation to the pending war of injunctions, has occurred the inquiry—whether the New-York Common Pleas as a Court, is *inferior* to the "Supreme Court" of the State, or not? It has been always so regarded by the profession. In many respects, indeed, the two Courts have concurrent jurisdiction. Appeal, as formerly, no longer lies from the Common Pleas to the Supreme Court, but is taken direct to the Court of Appeals.

But one consideration, or fact, seems to determine the point in dispute, and it is this: Any final determination of the Court of Common Pleas, in certain actions, which are specified in the Revised Statutes, may, as a matter of course, be removed by *certiorari* into the Supreme Court. This is expressly provided by Statute. Now, any Court empowered by law to review, or correct, the determinations, or judgments, of another Court, is certainly the superior of that other Court. This conclusion seems to us not to admit of question. The Common Pleas, then, is an *inferior Court.*

The Chinese in War—Mistaken Notion of Americans and English upon this Subject.

CHINA, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of the most mischievous errors committed by the Press of the United States, is in the self-complacent ignorance with which it speaks of the warlike means and abilities of the Chinese. A Chinese fort is spoken of as though it were a mud wall to be kicked down, a war junk as though it were as fragile as a Chinese lantern, and the Chinese are considered as capable of little other warfare than that of "making faces," or beating gongs and "tom-toms."

A part of this misconception undoubtedly arises from the vulgar contempt which one people has for another of different usages; and a part from our extreme and profound ignorance of the Chinese. Those who have the longest and most familiar experience with them are compelled to admit how little they know; and if we outsiders indulge the idea that any of our letter-learned, book-taught notions of the Chinese are correct, we may be sure we are sitting in the shadow of a delusion.

The contempt we entertain for the Chinese, is returned with interest by them, and I do not think that we can determine with truth that their's is more unreasonable than ours.

The London *Times* opened its eyes with astonishment—for as a "Thunderer" it must have eyes—at Admiral SEYMOUR's description of the Barrier Forts, taken by the United States Naval forces. Instead of meeting the popular contemptuous notion of a Chinese fort, "These," it exclaims, "are the fortresses of a Sebastopol." A war junk is a heavy mass of timber carrying a large armament, as many as twenty heavy guns, and these junks can be gathered together by hundreds, forming very formidable fleets. The long familiarity of the Chinese with gunpowder, and skill in pyrotechnics, their resources and facilities for casting the heaviest guns in immense numbers, ought to have opened our eyes to their warlike abilities; and the bloody nature of their contest with each other, their habitual disregard of life, should have disabused us of our doubts of their personal courage.

Such erroneous notions have led to great mistakes in this war, and yet with the propensity which unthinking people have to stereotype ideas which are put into their heads by others, we find letter writers repeating the same false notions in the face of facts.

When the English first attacked Canton it was thought a few shots would bring the Governor to terms, and a few shells empty the city. The Governor and people stood the shotting and shelling through the Fall and Winter, the breach of the wall, the sack of the palace, and, finally, expelled the English and all foreigners from the city and its neighborhood. In their various devices to blow up the English steamers they showed both skill and courage. The men in charge of the machines knew that success must involve the sacrifice of their lives, and some did lose their lives in the attempt. They retook a fort which had been captured by the English. They have maintained a capital and steady fire from these forts under the heaviest and most skillful shelling of their antagonists. They have also shown skill as gunners, and made too many accurate shots to permit their being attributed to accident. In the fire upon so small an object as the *Portsmouth's* gig, the shot fell around the boat and among the oars. In the next fire upon a small boat one shot cut off the head of the leadman. When the *Portsmouth* came up her spring and lost her broadside bearing upon the fort, one shot was fired exactly into the centre of her stern. In the first firing of the forts upon the *Portsmouth*, the guns seemed to be trained accurately on the fore and aft range of the ship, but fortunately, or, providentially, they were trained a little too high, otherwise the first discharge of round shot and grape would have swept the poop. So persistent was their fire that a little more skill in the elevation of their guns, as a better device for managing it, would have sunk the *Portsmouth*. And yet the first intention was to attack the forts with that ship alone, until it was suggested by one who knew something of the forts, that they might be more than one ship could manage.

Whilst I endeavor to correct some of the errors relative to the Chinese in war, I do not mean to say they are equal to the Western nations in warlike character and resources, or that there can be any doubt as to the final result of a contest between them and the English.

Whilst they stand to their guns under a heavy fire when the enemy is at a distance, they have a mystical dread of personal conflict with the outside barbarians, or "foreign devils," which may arrive from some supposed real demoniac relations of those "devils," not yet got rid of, but which will very much change the relations of the parties when it is.

They want the knowledge of shells too, which is an essential thing. It is extraordinary that they have not the knowledge of this missile, for they have hollow shot, and a shell rocket—a rocket carrying a small explosive ball, one of which burst in the heart of an English seaman.

They have also a formidable weapon which seems to be the "fiery dart" of Scripture—a dart or arrow propelled by a rocket. A marine of the *Portsmouth* lost his life by one of these. Before it struck him, it seemed to have passed over a [illegible] field and plunged into the mud, as the chaff [illegible] the dirt were carried into the wound.

Within the last week the English have [illegible] their war by attacks upon the fleets of [illegible] junks in the Canton River. They have destroyed about one hundred junks, but we see the melancholy cost in the detachments of killed and wounded brought down to the hospital ships—nine killed and twenty-five wounded. Among the former, Major KEARNEY, Assistant Quartermaster-General. Commodore KEPPEL, of the late *Raleigh*, had his boat knocked to pieces and every one in it killed or wounded but himself.

Chinamen can be conquered—Chinese forts and junks taken and destroyed—but those who sit at home and fancy it to be an easy, pleasant and safe business, are somewhat ignorant of the facts of the matter, and every day's experience renders the occupation of opening the Chinese Empire one of increasing difficulty.

YEH.

Benefit.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, one of the few men who are deservedly popular in this City, is to be the recipient of a complimentary Benefit on Saturday night, to which we desire to call kindly attention. It comes off at Niblo's Garden, and will be an occasion of rare entertainment. The leading dramatic feature is BOUCICAULT's comedy of "London Assurance"—a comedy which is always acceptable to the New York taste. It will be performed by the best talent in the country, as will be seen by this array of names: Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Mr. [illegible] GAULT, (the author,) Mr. BURTON, Mr. LESTER, Mr. [illegible] WALCOT, Mr. J. WOOD, &c.

Mr. BROUGHAM is so well known and so keenly appreciated by our cultivated audiences, that it would be superfluous and impertinent to rehearse any brief praise here. But this much we may say—he is, and always has been, a reliable servant of the public, in the various capacities of actor and author, and facts of this kind should be remembered on occasions like the present. Those of our country friends who have not seen this eminent comedian should avail themselves of the present unusual opportunity.

After the comedy, Mr. BROUGHAM will deliver a farewell address, which we venture to say will not be the least attractive part of the entertainment, although the saddest.

What Provisions for Saving Life the Ferry Boats Make.

Superintendent TALLMADGE has started two of his men to look after the steam ferry-boats on our rivers, to see whether they conform to those provisions of the Revised Statutes, which were enacted for the preservation of human life. The couple of shrewd men will find that even those poor inadequate requirements are not half heeded—that very many ferry-boats carry no row-boat or life-boat at all, and that those which are carried are very generally worm-eaten—useless pretences merely. Anticipating this tardy report of the Policemen, we looked in yesterday upon each of the running boats of each of our ferries, and found so general disregard of the law as to suggest the most gloomy anticipations, should any serious accident occur to any of them when mid-river. The best provisions made by any seemed only to concern the recovery of but two or three at the most of persons who might be lost overboard. Perhaps the best provided of any were those belonging to

THE UNION FERRY.

This ferry, which embraces the Fulton, South, Hamilton, Wall-street, Catherine, and Roosevelt-street Ferries, has 21 boats. Of these 16 run daily. Upon every one of them a small boat is kept ready for immediate use, and upon some of the more recently-built there are two. These are all of PEARSON'S build. These boats and their gearing are examined every morning, it is said, and can at any time be lowered in less than two minutes. These life-saving apparatus are thoroughly overhauled whenever a boat is sent from the general repairing shop, which is at the South Ferry. Besides, there are upon each boat life preservers of different kinds, and at each landing ladders and corks attached to ropes.

THE PECK SLIP FERRY

boats are not so well provided with life-saving apparatus as those of the Union, though they are compelled to make a much longer and more dangerous passage. All of the boats have one old and diminutive yawl (of wood) somewhere upon the upper deck. Still, the officers of the line say they are now provided according to the requirements of the law. The landings of this Ferry are illy supplied with the usual means of rescue from the water. This statement is true also of the Grand-street Ferry, which is under the management of the same Company. We could see but one little box, that looked like a boat, on this Ferry, and nothing at all that looked like a life-preserver, or buoy, at either landing. The passage across is, to be sure, very short, but the law makes no distinction in this respect.

THE NEW BROOKLYN FERRY.

Upon the new (GEORGE LAW'S) Ferry, from James-street, in this City, to South Tenth street, Williamsburg, there are two boats, both new. Each has a life-boat, and is pretty liberally supplied with corks, ladders and life-preservers, though, at the Williamsburg landing, we could see nothing but a cork attached to a rope. This, however, is regarded as sufficient for all ordinary emergencies. As yet no accident has occurred. This is curious, too, for every day, and every running hour of the day, the boats are racing with the Peck-slip boats. We look for a great catastrophe here at an early day.

JERSEY CITY FERRY.

The boats on the Jersey City Ferry are large, roomy, commodious and admirably arranged, and the landings finely constructed. But they are badly provided with apparatus for the saving of even a single life in case of accident. The *John S. Darcy*, the newest boat on this line, and one capable of crowding 1,000 passengers on board, has but one little wooden boat, scarcely big enough to bear up six persons, if, as is very doubtful, it could be launched in time to do any kind of sudden service. And, after a thorough inspection, we were unable to discover anything that looked as if intended to bear up a body in the water, save a piece of India-rubber coil on the upper deck. An officer of the boat acknowledged that the arrangements were very bad, but there would be an improvement in a day or two, as a Francis' life-boat was being built. "But," we asked, "in case of a collision or an explosion, what could be done?" "God only knows," was the reply; "I would rather be ashore. But you all," he added—"it would be impossible to save all. To be sure of the safety of every passenger on board, especially at night, when people are coming from work in the City, we would have to load ourselves down with life-boats, buoys, casks, and such like." And he was not far wrong. The Jersey City Ferry crossing is less liable to accident than those on the East River, because there is a greater expanse of water, and fewer craft in constant motion.

HOBOKEN FERRY.

The arrangments for life-saving on the Hoboken Ferry are excessively bad. The passage is long and the boats are nearly always crowded, yet we were unable to discover a single cork or buoy of any kind about either boat or landing, and but one little wooden boat, which would be almost sure to capsize in case an attempt were made to lower it. Not the least of the dangers of this ferry is the liability of the bridges to give way. Such a casualty has twice occurred within a year or two.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

The evils and grievances of the Staten Island Ferry have been too often spoken of, and are too well known, to need repetition. Why more accidents do not occur on this ferry is really surprising. The landings, both at the Island and this City, are miserable in the extreme, and are always reached with more or less risk, even when arrived at. Life buoys, corks, ropes, &c., are very scantily supplied. Each of the ferry-boats carry one or more boats, but they seem so clewed down and bound up, that to remove them must be a serious undertaking.

BLOODY AFFAIR ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—A DEPUTY-KEEPER DANGEROUSLY STABBED AT A VAGRANT.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a desperate and bloody affair occurred on Blackwell's Island, which may result fatally to one man. The victim in this case is RICHARD BRAINARD, Esq., Keeper of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. He was dangerously stabbed by JAMES COLLINS, a vagrant who had just been sent up. COLLINS, who has been a sailor—a stout built and athletic man—was ordered to work with other men, when he sullenly refused to obey orders. He was placed in a dark cell for his disobedience. Mr. BRAINARD, endeavoring to manage the [illegible] cell, after him, and then showed [illegible] Mr. BRAINARD very so[illegible] drew out a sailor's sheath-[illegible] and stabbed him in the breast, shoul[illegible] and arms, in a very dangerous manner. The wounds may prove fatal. Another keeper came to the assistance of BRAINARD, and, with a club, knocked the [illegible] down, and, after a severe struggle with the desperado, succeeded in overpowering him. COLLINS was arrested by Officer DOWNING, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and taken before Justice [illegible], who sent him to the Tombs, to await the result of the keeper's injuries. COLLINS was bleeding freely when taken to the prison.

THE YOUNG MAN DROWNED OFF CARMANSVILLE.—The efforts to find the body of young HENRY ROLLINSON, who was drowned on Tuesday night in the Hudson River, between Carmansville and Fort Lee, by being run over by a barge while in a row-boat, have proved unsuccessful. Handbills have been issued describing his dress and general appearance, and offering a reward for the recovery of the body. The steamboat which had the barge in tow was the *Bella*, belonging to Albany. It appears that ROLLINSON came to the top of the water after the barge passed over the boat. His cries for assistance were heard by parties on board the steamboat *Flora*, lying at the Fort Lee dock. A small boat was lowered from the *Flora*, and several persons went in search of him, but they found nothing. ROLLINSON is 24 years of age, and unmarried. It was erroneously stated that he was head clerk of the sugar-house of PHOENIX & LANGUE. He was one of the clerks, but not chief clerk. Mr. PHOENIX who was in the boat with ROLLINSON says that there was no light upon the barge.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Letter from John R. Bartlett, Esq., Concerning the Overland Route.

From the Providence Journal.

The recent decision of the Postmaster-General, in adopting the Southern Route as the one over which the United States Mail shall be carried between the valley of the Mississippi River and San Francisco, in California, having attracted much attention, I have deemed it a duty to submit a few remarks on the subject. In doing this, I do not purpose to discuss the geographical question of a Northern, a Central, or a Southern route, or the advantages or disadvantages which may accrue to any particular section of the country from the selection of a route; but simply to speak of the advantages which I believe this route adopted to possess, and of the facility with which a wagon-road may be constructed over it. My conclusions are based, not upon the reports of the explorations of others, but upon my own observations while employed upon the survey of the Mexican boundary line. The Government has, doubtless, made its choice from the reports of the examinations made by the several parties which crossed the country with a view to collect such facts as would enable it to decide upon a route for a railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

It is well known that the surveys and explorations of the United States Boundary Commission, with which I was connected from the year 1850 to 1853, were near the parallel of 32°, both east and west of the Rio Grande. Our journey in Texas commenced near the 97th meridian of longitude, whence we passed to the table-lands at the North, and traversed the country a distance of nearly six hundred miles, between the 31st and 32d parallels. From the woodless nature of the country here, one is enabled, from any hill or eminence, to cast his eye over a vast surface, as though looking at a map, and notice all the mountains, elevations and depressions; the rivers and small water courses, the water-sheds and the timbered lands; in fact, over so open a district as here exists, an observer may obtain a most exact idea of the face of the country for fifty or a hundred miles from his point of observation; particularly if that point is on the summit of an isolated hill, of which there are many in the district in question.

For a large portion of this journey we traveled with seven loaded wagons, where no travelers had been before, following no track, and directed by no guide. Water was found in the various tributaries of the Colorado, which river was in sight at the north, and until we reached the sources of the Concho. Here came the first desert, and here begins the vast desert region which extends to the Rio Grande. This line of desert reaches far to the north, and includes the well known Llano Estacedo, which was crossed by our party at its shortest angle, about 65 miles across. This plain is level and hard the entire the distance, and would require no labor to make a road across it available. It is without wood and water, yet in several depressions water is often found, and there is little doubt that by sinking wells it might be procured at all times. In the passes of Castle Mountain, ten miles east of the Pecos, there were traces of water, where it might be found by digging. We followed the Pecos and its tributary, Delaware Creek, for more than a hundred miles, the country being quite level its entire distance to the Guadalupe Mountains and Pass. From this the country is comparatively level to the Rio Grande. There are no mountains to cross except the Hueco range, twenty-eight miles from El Paso; and these are attended with trifling difficulties. In water there is the greatest deficiency, there being no running streams between the Guadalupe mountains and El Paso, a distance of about one hundred and ten miles. The first water is a spring called Ojo del Cuerpo, about fifteen miles northwest of the pass, and ten miles farther a pond, where there is water and grass at all times. Next, at the Cornudos del Alamo, and again at the Sierro Hueco, where there are springs and natural wash-water tanks or basins. These, by being dug out and properly opened, could be made to furnish the necessary water for the stations. This district, between the Guadalupe mountains and the Rio Grande, is the largest and most difficult to cross of any east of that river, on account of the deficiency of water; yet, reckoning two springs at the Cornudos del Alamo, ten miles apart, and there are five watering places in the one hundred and ten miles. Of this distance eighty-two miles is over a hard rolling country, where we ran our teams without danger; the remaining twenty-eight miles, from the Hueco mountains, is sandy. At the several watering-places there is an abundance of grama grass.

The route thus far described, lies a little to the south of that selected by the Postmaster-General for the California mail, though the western portion of it for nearly three hundred miles (presuming that of Captain MARCY to be followed) will be the same. From this point on the Pecos, to the 99th meridian, the character of the country is much the same. The Llano Estacado is crossed farther north, after which the route is intersected by the northern tributaries of the Colorado, while the Boundary Commission crossed the southern ones. Thence he follows the Brazos and Washita Rivers. The country here from the Pecos to the Red River, except across the plain referred to, is well watered, with timber bordering most of the streams, many of which have valleys or bottoms well adapted for cultivation. This belt of country, which is watered by the Colorado, the Upper Brazos and the Red River, projects three hundred miles or more beyond the generally acknowledged limit of population west of the Mississippi, thereby lessening the distance of desert to be crossed in order to reach the Rio Grande. For this reason, therefore, the southern route along the line traced, has advantages over the central one in having a much narrower belt of woodless and waterless country to pass over, while the whole distance is about the same.

The next advantage of the Southern line, and a most important one is, that the summit level of El Paso is from 3,900 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while that of the Central or Albuquerque route, near the 35th parallel is, according to the Pacific Railroad reports, not far from 7,000 feet. The temperature at these two points corresponds with the difference in elevation. At Albuquerque the mercury sinks below zero, and the Rio Grande is sometimes frozen over, so that persons may cross on the ice. At El Paso it has never been known to sink as low as zero. The Boundary Commission Winter Fleere in 1850-51, which was pronounced the coldest ever known there. Snow fell once or twice at night, but disappeared the day following before noon, and the mercury sank on a single occasion to 30°.

These conclusions are not new, as the same opinion was expressed in my "Personal Narrative," a report of explorations connected with the Boundary Commission, published immediately on the return of that body from the survey of the line. In volume I., of that work, page 139, in speaking of the district east of the Rio Grande, it is stated that

"The country is well adapted for a wagon road, and equally so for a railway. From Fredericksburg, in Texas, all the way to the Rio Grande, there is a natural road, which, as a whole, is better than one-half the roads in the United States west of the Mississippi. Very little has been done to this road, of nearly 600 miles, to render it what it is; and a little labor where the streams are crossed, with a bridge across the Pecos, which could be constructed with ease and at a small expense would make the whole of it equal to our best turnpikes."

In continuation of my remarks on the practicability of constructing a great wagon road near the parallel of 32°, I suggested the necessity of sinking wells at certain points, and further stated, as my belief, from what I had heard from Mexicans who had traveled the country between the Pecos and the Rio Grande, that water could be found in other places, not then known to travelers, thereby removing one of the greatest obstacles in crossing this arid region.

The district of country bordering on the Rio Grande at El Paso is the widest and richest portion of the bottom lands along that stream, and hence capable of sustaining a larger population than at any other point. The strip of bottom land known as the "Mesilla Valley," though not one-half the extent of that south of El Paso, is also valuable; and at Dona Ana, as well as a few miles to the north, the bottom lands again expand into a broad plain, admirably adapted to artificial irrigation and agriculture; and consequently to the sustaining of a larger population than is elsewhere to be found in that vicinity. Indeed it may with truth be asserted, that the richest portion of the valley of the Rio Grande lies between the parallels of 31° 30' and 33 degrees. El Paso lies in 31° 45'. Of the extent of the culturable valley near the parallel of 32°, I am not prepared to speak with confidence.

I will now speak of the country west of the Rio Grande near the parallel of 32 degrees, near which the contemplated mail route is to run. This district was frequently crossed and re crossed by myself personally, as well as by various engineering parties of the Boundary Commission. To avail ourselves of the few watering places then known we followed the Rio Grande to Santa Barbara, thence west nearly to Cooke's Spring. Our surveying parties, which followed the line of 32° 22', found springs at several places between Dona Ana and Cooke's Spring, and in their various reconnoissances discovered water in many places not marked on the maps or known to travelers. Proceeding west, the Rio Mimbres and a copious spring called Ojo de Vaca follow at intervals of 10 and 12 miles.

Westward from Ojo de Vaca the vast region extending to Tucson was entirely unknown, and I am not aware was ever traversed by any party of white men previous to 1851, when it became necessary that our Commission should penetrate it. When Col. COOKE was here in 1847, with his battalion, and his march to California, his guide, LEROUX, was afraid to cross it, not knowing of the existence of water there. He therefore advised the Colonel to take a southwesterly course to the Guadalupe Pass in Sonora, thence to the San Pedro River, Tucson, and the Gila. Col. COOKE took this route and opened a way, which has since been laid down on the maps as Cooke's Road, while the district avoided by him is designated "as an open prairie and a good route, if water can be found." Such was simply the "belief" of LEROUX. In entering upon this unknown district we had many fears, yet, with a train of both heavily-laden wagons and pack-mules, we took a course due west from Ojo de Vaca, and found in the Barro mountains, 15 miles distant, an abundance of water and a small stream, which I think extended to the Gila. We had followed a ravine for five miles through the mountains, and supposed we should be obliged to retrace our steps; yet, after searching an hour or two, we found a passage through the mountains for our wagons, without using a spade or encountering any steep ascent or descent.

Thus the whole party for the survey of the line to its western extremity, and that for the survey of the Gila, as well as one of the Rio Grande division, with their [illegible] wagons, pack-mules, a herd of 50 oxen and 150 sheep, traversed this unknown region, crossing mountains, ridges, open plains, and desert wastes, without losing or crippling a wagon; without suffering for the want of water, which was always found at convenient distances, until the River San Pedro and Gila was reached. In some cases where no water was seen, we dug for it, and in every instance found it near the surface. In every mountain range, defiles easy of access, with gradual ascents and descents, were everywhere found by diverging a little to the right or left. Grass, too, for our large train of mules, horses, cattle and sheep, was always found in abundance. When encamping on the woodless plains there was a deficiency in firewood, but when near the mountains or streams there was plenty. Sometimes we were put to a little inconvenience to find wood, water and grass at once; but I saw enough to satisfy me that a party exploring for the purpose, and not confined to a particular line, could find all these necessaries in abundance, and at convenient distances from the Rio Grande to the valley of the Santa Cruz.

The valley of the Santa Cruz is the richest, and, though quite limited in breadth, contains more land suitable for agricultural purposes, than any between the Rio Grande and the Pacific, within the belt between the 31st parallel and the Gila. Here, too, near Santa Cruz, Tubac, Tumscacovi and Tucson, are forests of mesquit, and the only considerable tracts of woodland (the mountains excepted) in this large district. In this valley are some of the oldest Missionary establishments in America, MARCO DE NIZA and COADONADO having traversed this valley and made known its advantages before the year 1550. Such is the superior excellence of this valley as compared with the other portions of the so-called "Gadsden Purchase," lying west of the Rio Grande valley, that it should be made available for as many stations as possible on the contemplated mail route. It contains the chief population of the district; is traversed by an excellent road; it opens the most direct and best route to Sonora, and is bounded on the east by the Santa Rita and other mountains known to abound in iron as well as the precious metals. The valley of San Pedro is admirably adapted for grazing, but not for agricultural purposes.

It will thus appear that this entire district, from the Rio Grande to the Colorado, with its broad, open gravelly plains, is admirably adapted for either a great wagon road or a railway. From Tucson to the Gila is a desert of ninety miles without water. This desert is as hard as marble and perfectly level. Midway, at the Picacho, is a depression where water is often found, and where it would be advisable to sink wells. Twelve miles south of the Gila are similar cavities.

At the Pimo villages, on the Gila, is a fine agricultural district, consisting of a plain more than twenty miles in length by four in width, which for ages has been cultivated by the semi-civilized Indians. Immediately to the north of this is another large and excellent agricultural district, bordering on the Salinas, which enters the Gila seven miles below the Pimo villages. The river is much larger than the Gila. I traced its course for about forty miles, and found its bottom lands intersected in all directions by ancient irrigating canals; while the numerous tumuli, mounds and crumbling edifices of a race now passed away, show that it once sustained a large population.

The Gila would be followed by a road for about 180 miles, to Fort Yuma, at the junction with the Colorado, chiefly on the adjacent plateau, which is hard and level. The bottom varies in width, and in many places bears a heavy growth of cotton wood. The Colorado, which is crossed by ferries, might easily be bridged. Here, again, is a wide valley or bottom susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. This, too, is marked by the remains of irrigating canals, first dug by the aboriginal tribes, and subsequently by the old Spaniards, who had a mission here.

We now reach the California desert, about one hundred miles across. This is very hard and level, with occasional spots of sand. It is entirely destitute of wood and nearly so of grass. Water, in the dry season, is only to be obtained by digging. This is found at Cooke's Wells, Alamo Mucho and Sackette's Wells. By sinking large wells, it could, doubtless, be found in any quantity desirable. In seasons when the Colorado overflows its banks, its waters fill large basins in the desert, where it sometimes remains two or three years before it is entirely absorbed by the sands or evaporated by the sun. Carisa Creek, a small stream, which, after flowing a few miles, is lost in the sands, furnished water in the dryest seasons. From this point to San Diego there is not only water at convenient distances, but an abundance of grass.

The route here described from Eastern Texas is taken by numbers of emigrant trains, except that portion of it from the Rio Grande to the Santa Cruz valley, which, until the Boundary Commission followed it, was unknown. The emigrants took Cooke's road, which was a hundred miles longer. On my return from California, we met emigrant parties every day after leaving the Gila, and, in one instance a drove of 17,000 sheep, all bound to San Francisco.

As these remarks have already been too much extended, I forbear mentioning other and more minute particulars of the advantages which may be claimed for the Southern route. From what has been stated, it is evident that the region over which it is to pass is not the paradise which some have claimed for it; but poor as it is in many respects, it is infinitely better, and presents more advantages for a great national highway, than any yet discovered to California.

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BY THE ARABIA.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER AGAINST A COUNTESS.—Action had been brought, at the Derby Assizes, by Rev. Mr. HIGHMORE, against the Earl and Countess of HARRINGTON, for slander. The circumstances of the case were as follows: Plaintiff was appointed by the late Lord HARRINGTON to the living of Elvaston. In 1851 he was obliged through ill health to leave home; he came back in 1854, when he met with such abuse and scandal from the defendant, which obliged him to come before the Jury on that occasion—rumors, accusations and charges of all descriptions being made against him, all of which he traced to the castle. A system of persecution, violence and slander was commenced and continued against him for several years, and the particular offences charged were committed the first year that a clergyman of the name of JONES came to assist Mr. HIGHMORE; this gentleman was frequently invited to the castle, and there Lady HARRINGTON made a slanderous statement contained in the declaration. Mr. JONES testified that Lady HARRINGTON asked him, one day, who was likely to administer sacrament on Sunday, and he replied that he had no knowledge. Her ladyship then went on to say:

"We never take the Sacrament from that man HIGHMORE, because he is so wicked a man; whenever I take it I go to London, or have it administered to me at Gawsworth. I never take the Sacrament here, because of that man HIGHMORE. He keeps the Sacrament-money and never gives anything to the poor, and took the money which the Duke of LEINSTER gave for repairing the church." Her ladyship also added: "He is such a low and drunken and bad character that Lord HARRINGTON cannot receive him. He is always playing at cards and gambling, and encouraging the people of the village in all kinds of gambling, card playing, and debauchery; he and his wife are constantly rolling drunk on the floor. He is always telling lies. He never speaks the truth." Several statements of this kind had been made previously.

The Jury thought it a hard case, and gave the reverend gentleman a verdict of £750 ($3,750.)

WHAT A JEW MAY DO, AND WHAT A JEW MAY NOT DO.—*Lloyd's Weekly* sums it up: He may be a magistrate, but he may not be a member.

He may help in administering the laws of the country, but he may not assist in making them.

He may be received at Court, but he may not be admitted into Parliament.

He may serve on a jury, but he may not sit on a Committee.

He may practice at the bar, but he may not appear, unless summoned as a witness, at the bar of the House of Commons.

He may vote to return representatives of the Collective Wisdom, but he may not, clever and qualified as he may be, be a representative of that Collective Wisdom himself.

He may take an oath in any court of law, and his oath is received and respected, but he may not take an oath such as would allow him to sit by the side of STOCKDALE, BOWYER, or DRUMMOND in the old hall of St. Stephen's.

He may be the lord mayor of the wealthiest city in the world, but he may not take a seat in the House of Commons as the representative of the same place.

He may lend the Government as many millions as it wants, but he may not, though duly elected, vote, under a penalty of £500, for each vote, on any committee of supply.

He may be made a peer, but still he may not, in the right and title of that peerage, sit in the same house as Christian lords.

And, lastly, granting (for the absurdity of the thing) the justice of the cry that the Jew, if admitted, will unchristianize Parliament, such an admission naturally resolves itself into this:

A Jew may unchristianize the army, the bench, the bar, the mayoralty, the vestry, all our courts of justice, our prisons, our police-offices, our penitentiaries, our hospitals, our charities, our banks, our exchanges, our largest commercial companies; but—so please the contracted pigs!—he may not so long as England has reason to thank Heaven that there is a House of Lords, unchristianize the Houses of Legislature!

FATE OF MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.—At a special meeting held in the school-room of George-street Chapel, Hull, Rev. R. HALL, B. A., communicated some painful intelligence that had been received from several of the missionaries in India, and particularly from Agra and Benares. From these it appeared that many of the missionaries of the Baptist and other denominations had been, and were still, in the most imminent danger from the Sepoy mutineers, and that eight or ten at least, including four Baptists, had been cruelly massacred, namely, Mr. MACKAY, Mrs. THOMPSON, (widow of a late missionary,) and her two daughters; WAYLAYAT ALI, a native Christian, who was with Mr. MACKAY, had been cruelly murdered, as had also Mr. ROBERTS and his family, members of the Baptist Church in Delhi. Rev. Mr. GREGSON, of Benares, (late of Beverley,) had been in imminent danger, but it was hoped his life had been spared. The only details of these atrocities were from SILAS CURTIS, a native teacher employed by Mr. MACKAY, who had himself narrowly escaped and fled to Agra. He said he saw the dead body of WAYLAYAT ALI lying on the roadside, hacked and mangled. His furious murderers hacked him leisurely with their swords, saying between each cut, "Now preach to us." His two sons were also murdered. Mr. MACKAY, it appears, on the outbreak of the mutiny, fled for refuge to a large house near his own, and he and several other Europeans defended themselves for some time in the cellar. Their enraged enemies not being able to get at them obtained artillery, and battered the house to the ground. One of Mr. MACKAY'S servants reported that Mrs. THOMPSON and her eldest daughters were dead, and GRACE, the youngest, was dying. The names of Rev. Messrs. HUBBARD and SAUNDS, of the Propagation Society, and of Rev. N. JENNINGS, Government chaplain at Delhi, and his daughters, are also among the dead.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The *Court Journal* says: Among the presentations to her Majesty at one of the Drawing Rooms this season, was a young lady upon her marriage, and about whose nuptials a story is current of more than usual interest in these unromantic times. She is the daughter of a heroest holding a distinguished position. Among the suitors of this young lady, who is as pretty as accomplished, was one of very advanced years; but it was in vain that all the allurements consequent upon the possession of riches were set forth. The fair maiden showed herself completely indifferent to the golden prize that lay at her feet, and, in spite of the strong recommendation of "pepa," it was unhesitatingly rejected. So far, therefore, everything was perfectly natural and very unromantic. But it seems that the gentleman, after his proposals had been declined, (of course with the usual protestations of respect and esteem,) again sought an interview, and assured the lady that his attachment was not selfish—that he was ready, at any sacrifice, to do anything that could contribute to her happiness; and that, if her affections were fixed on any one whose wealth might not be adequate to his good fortune, he was ready, by a settlement even to the extent of £100,000, to place her happiness in her own power. Such a proof of disinterested attachment was perfectly undeniable, and it is said the young lady pondered so much over it that, like the recital of *Othello's* dangers, it wrought a complete revulsion of feeling. We do not pretend to know on what kind of "hint" the venerable gentleman spoke again, but speak again he did, and with so much effect that the happy day was soon named, and the nuptials in due course solemnised, when the fair bride presented on her marriage to the Queen. The world gives, with its usual generosity, an almost fabulous amount to Mr. ——'s fortune, but it is very well known that one item in it is £150,000 railway stock, more than half of which is paying six per cent.

MR. MAYHEW'S CURIOUS CONVERSAZIONES.—*Lloyd's Weekly* says: A very decided success in the provinces has induced Mr. HENRY MAYHEW to establish his "Curious Conversazione with London Odd Characters," &c., at St. Martin's Hall. We need not enlarge on Mr. MAYHEW'S acquaintance with his subject; he is not merely A 1 at it, but the only one former occasions he has given us verbal accounts of the lives and fortunes of those classes, from contact with which most people shrank; but now it would seem that a London audience has been led on step by step, until they can face and enjoy the society of the very "Odd Characters" themselves. In fact, Mr. MAYHEW now acts some of the curiosities which he has described. His selection has been well made, being principally amusing characters who have plenty to say for themselves. Mr. MAYHEW, of course, does not clutch the rags from his shoulders, and chalk "I am starving." Nor does he well-known sympathy with art induce him to draw correct likenesses of strongly marked mackerel, or the Emperor NAPOLEON. The characters selected are those who have some tricks of trade to disclose, some explanation of their way of life, to give. After a few words of introduction, Mr. MAYHEW withdraws, re-entering almost immediately as a Costermonger with a barrow of carrots, turnips, &c. The costume is rigidly correct, corduroy and velveteen being the elements; the short pipe, the saveloy and bread, the pitch and toss with half-pence, &c., are all introduced in the most natural (and consequently artistic) manner; and it is so good that people might wonder way on earth they came, when they might see the original any night in the New-cut.

ANTI-MORMON RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. BRINDLEY, of Leamington, formerly well known from his crusade against socialist doctrines, has for some months past devoted himself to the exposure of Mormonism in Birmingham. The result has been that for several weeks the chapels of the sect have been the scene of disturbances of a very disgraceful character. On Sunday afternoon a man named HORSLEY, on leaving Allison-street chapel, was chased through the streets by more than a thousand men and women. His coat was torn to shreds, and having taken refuge in a cab, he and the cabman were pelted with stones. Later in the evening a more serious affair occurred in Thorp street, where the Mormons have another chapel. Dr. BRINDLEY had been preaching opposite the place of meeting to a crowd of two thousand persons; the crowd rushed into the chapel and began a running fire of comments on the sermon, some of the language used being of not a very edifying character. President ADDEY, who was preaching, was compelled to close his discourse abruptly and dismiss the flock. A most disorderly scene then occurred; the women were hustled, insulted, and bespattered with mud; the men had their hats knocked off, and were pushed about from side to side; and hootings, oaths, tin-kettle harmonies, &c., lent completeness to a scene not often witnessed in Birmingham on a Sunday evening. Quiet was temporarily restored by the police. On Monday morning the chapel doors were again broken open, lock fast closets were ransacked, and a large number of music and school books were torn and strewn about the yard. The police are now in charge of the premises. Threats of an intention to burn them were freely circulated amongst the crowd on Sunday evening.

SEA SICKNESS CURABLE.—Dr. W. P. HARRIS, surgeon to the Chersonese steamship, writes to the *Lancet*: "I am much surprised at the opinion which is so prevalent of the utter incurability of sea-sickness. I believe the opinion to exist among the non-medical part of the community from the ignorance and among sea-going surgeons from a supineness in applying remedies, a fault to which they are rather too subject. As surgeon to one of the first class American steamships, which each voyage carries over to Portland at least 400 emigrants, I think I may venture to state my experience. In the greater number of instances I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give five drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in four or six hours. The almost constant effect of this treatment, if conjoined with a few simple precautions mentioned below, is to cause an immediate sensation as if were of warm h in the stomach, accompanied by almost a total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep, from which the passenger awakes quite well.

CORSICA RENOVATED.—A very interesting notice is given in the *Constitutionnel*, of the improvements that by the Imperial care have been introduced into Corsica during the last five years. So little is known in England of that romantic island, that the following extract from the facts adduced by your contemporary is worthy of notice:

In 1852, out of 354 Corsican parishes, only 57 possessed carriage roads. In 1853, 32 roads were constructed, and 51 parishes were placed in connection by means of bye-roads. During that period the agricultural societies spread healthy agricultural ideas over the country. The production of silk was doubled by the development given to the mulberry plantations. Cattle breeding was improved. Madder, rice, and arachide were introduced with success. In 1854, 41 other roads were constructed, while the magnificent forests that covered the island were rendered accessible by the formation of forest paths. Two agricultural penitentiary institutions were put into operation; one contained 600 young prisoners, the other 2,000 adults. Such was the success of these institutions, that vast domains have since been offered to Government, in the hope that similar establishments may be founded.

HORRORS OF THE MEAT PIE TRADE.—The Paris police having received information that of late great numbers of cats had been killed in the Faubourg St. Martin, St. Denis, and Poissonniere, and in the adjacent streets, resolved to capture the destroyers of the animals. Some of them on duty in the Rue St. Martin, in the night of Sunday, perceived a man throw large pieces of meat about, and when, as generally happened, some cat hastened to take a morsel, another man who was somewhat in the rear set on a dog to attack the cat, and soon was able to thrust it dead into a sack. The police succeeded in arresting the man with the sack, but the others got off. From the prisoner's confession, it appears that the slaughtered cats were sold to keepers of low eating-house at the barriers, who passed them off as rabbits.

MORE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.—Several eminent archæologists have suspected that a series of vast subterranean galleries communicated between the Palais des Thermes and the Seine. In 1819 a staircase was discovered in the palace, which had evidently communicated with these galleries. Later it was discovered that the latter formed two stories, one built over the other. Each story contained three parallel passages, supported by walls 4½ feet thick. The passages communicated with each other by means of doors. The works at present going on at the palace have resulted in the discovery of a subterranean gallery in the Rue des Noyers, which is fresh indication in favor of the opinion respecting a communication between the palace and the river.

THE HEAT OF DEBATE.—Here is a curious error from an English paper, which we attribute either to the heat of debate, or the heat of the weather:

Erratum.—In the report of the Attorney-General's speech, in Saturday's paper, Sir R. BETHELL is represented as having said, speaking of Mr. GLADSTONE, that "perspiration was exuding from every pore;" what he did say was, "eloquence bursting from every pore."

From Sebastopol—Raising the Sunken Fleets.

From the Boston Journal.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from one of our fellow-citizens who is engaged in raising the Russian fleet at Sebastopol. Messrs. GOWEN & COPELAND arrived at that place early in June, and found the expedition dispatched from Boston was ahead of them, and had been interceding with the Governor for employment. The Governor informed these persons that the *whole contract* was in the hands of Col. GOWEN and his company, and he could do nothing for them, and as Messrs. GOWEN & Co. did not wish for their services, their expedition to Sebastopol came to a sudden termination. There are some Turkish ships sunk in the Bosphorus, however, and it may be that the Submarine Company will get leave to try their skill upon them. We hope they may, and that success will crown their enterprise. The writer says:

"We are getting on here faster than I supposed we should, as we have every difficulty to encounter. The bark *Simon Jane* arrived here in forty five days from Philadelphia, the quickest passage on record. She, however, has only a portion of the machinery, so that we cannot commence on the heavy work—raising the hulls—for some time yet, but there is an abundance of work to be done. We are now engaged in taking out guns, and clearing the ships of their chains and anchors, preparatory to lifting them, and we cannot leave better property. We have had one gang at work four days, but only partially equipped, and have raised one long sixty-four pounder, four forty-two pounders, one anchor and chain, and to day shall get up about $2,000 worth of property. The work will be finished certainly in two years. The climate of Sebastopol is the finest in the world; the best in the middle of the day is intense, enough not to oppressive as hot weather at home; about 3 P. M. the sea breeze springs up and it cools off finely. We have delightful nights for rest and sleep; the air is perfectly dry, and coughs and colds are things entirely unknown."

The writer speaks of the Russian Governor as a man of great ability, honor and integrity, cheerfully rendering the Company all the aid in his power to overcome the difficulties which necessarily lie in the way of strangers, speaking a foreign language.

Why the Commissioners of Emigration refused the Seguine's Point Accommodations.

At the last meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, Mr. GARRIGUE reads the following exposition of the reason, why the Board declined to receive from the Quaranline Commissioners the temporary Hospital accommodations at Seguine's Point:

Mr. PRESIDENT.—I rise on behalf of the Committee on the Removal of Quarantine, to a question of privilege. The *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday morning contained an article relative to the new Quarantine and the action of the Commissioners of Emigration in regard to the accommodations provided for the sick, which is calculated to mislead the public unless answered, and I deem it most in accordance with the dignity of the Board to answer it publicly in this place.

The article alluded to has, no doubt, been published under a misapprehension of fact, as the *Courier* has always shown a fair disposition towards this Board, states that "the Commissioners of Emigration have ventured so far beyond their legitimate function as to disapprove of the course pursued by the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine Station."

The facts of the matter, plainly told, will show what foundation there is for this statement. On Tuesday afternoon, the 6th of August instant, there was left at the office of this Board a communication from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners, which contained in substance the following information: That certain buildings at Seguine's Point had been completed, and that inasmuch as the premises were to be used only for a temporary Quarantine, the Quarantine Commissioners deemed it inadvisable to erect further buildings: and as a very convenient dwelling, barn, &c., in the vicinity would be leased by them if required by the Commissioners of Emigration, they resolved that the Commissioners of Emigration be notified of the same, and that the said premises would be delivered up to this Commission, and subject to its use, on the then Monday next, the 10th inst.

At the same time a note was received from the Quarantine Commissioners inviting this Board to accompany them to inspect the buildings, &c., at Seguine's Point, on Saturday then next, Aug. 8.

These letters, it is important to observe, were received on Thursday, and the buildings, so it was stated, would be delivered up on the then next Monday, August 10. It was not unknown to the Quarantine Commissioners—one of whom was formerly a member of this Board—that Wednesday was the day on which the regular meetings of this body are held. At an early hour on Friday it was ascertained that a quorum of this Board was not in this City, and could not be obtained for the excursion on Saturday. The Quarantine Commissioners were notified of this fact, and when they designated the then next Tuesday as the day for the excursion they were told that it was probable that a majority would not even then be in town; but if there were such a majority present the Quarantine Commissioners should be notified of the fact. This statement afforded occasion to one of these gentlemen to remark "that he did not care about this Board going at all, for, after making a considerable outlay for the excursion, it was rather hard to disappoint other guests on account of the non attendance of this Board." These remarks, when communicated by our Secretary to Mr. CARRIGAN and myself, the only two members in the City of your Committee on Seguine's Point, seemed to us to justify the suspicion that the Quarantine Commissioners were inclined to push matters and force delivery of the buildings upon this body without opportunity of investigation. In order to be ready and sufficiently informed to present the facts and reliable information to you at your next meeting on Wednesday, the 12th inst., we determined to proceed to Seguine's Point without delay, and made arrangements to that effect for Monday, August 10th inst. It is unnecessary to say that we went there with a sincere desire to arrive at correct conclusions, and as matter of assistance and prudence we invited the Health Officer and the physician of Marine Hospital, on whom we are by law obliged to rely in regard to the persons sent to the Hospital, and for their care and treatment therein, and also the Commissioners of Health, who are the special guardians of the sanitary condition of the city, to accompany us and aid in the inspection. After a careful examination and consultation with those officers we concluded that accommodations for "persons sick with yellow fever and other pestilential diseases" had not been provided, and so reported to the Board. We submitted to you at the same time the opinions of the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital and of the Health Commissioners, fully corroborating our views. Our report and these opinions led you to declare, at the last meeting of this Board, that you declined to take charge of the lands purchased and buildings erected, for the reason that they do not answer the requirements of the law, and were not accommodations.

The article of the *Courier and Enquirer* contains also insinuations about flying visits paid by this Board to the new Quarantine, about foregone conclusions and discourtesy of this Board towards the Quarantine Commissioners. These, untrue in fact, are as illtimed and as much out of place as was the gratification that the buildings, &c., would be delivered up to this Board by the Quarantine Commissioners.

This direction of the law for the expenditure of these moneys is a prohibition of their use for any other purpose; and, even were the Commissioners of Emigration in funds, they could not, without violation of law and their duties, as expressed in section 5 of the law passed July 11, 1851, which says: "But the moneys received under any of the provisions of this act, as commutation money or upon bonds given for or on account of any persons or passengers, shall not be applied or appropriated to any other purpose or use then to defray the expenses incurred for the care, support or maintenance of such persons or passengers"—expend any portion of them in providing the accommodations which the Legislature has directed the Quarantine Commissioners to furnish.

This notification having taken place before they had obtained, or even asked for, the approval of the Governor, Lieuteuant-Governor and Comptroller, which within a few days they have, by the kind aid of Attorney-General, discovered to be necessary before they are relieved from their trust and custody of the temporary Quarantine.

The health and emigrant laws provide, as reason also suggests, that the physicians and employes of the hospital in which infectious diseases are treated, shall reside within the Quarantine inclosure. There is no provision whatever made by the Quarantine Commissioners for the residence of either physicians or employes. The proposal to lease, if the Commissioners should require it, a building some distance off, as above stated, whilst it amounts to an admission by the Quarantine Commissioners that the Commissioners of Emigration have some privileges of judging allowed them in regard to the accommodations, would, if carried into practice, be violative of the above law, and tend but little to the contraction of the area of disease, and less to the alleyment of the apprehensions of the residents in the vicinity of the grounds.

The above laws also declare that the moneys received by the Commissioners of Emigration shall be applied to the support and maintenance of the emigrants, on whose account the same is paid, and to the reimbursement of the counties upon which any such emigrants may become chargeable. If the moneys received be not sufficient for that purpose, a ratable division is to be made among the counties in proportion to the number of emigrants supported by them respectively.

The funds of the Commissioners have proved insufficient for the reimbursement of the counties, and the deficiency exceeds $70,000. Consequently the Commissioners are without funds to furnish the buildings at Seguine's Point, to erect which and to provide accommodations the Legislature had placed $50,000 at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners.

The Attorney-General having, as was his duty when called upon, given an opinion in regard to the persons authorized by law to approve or disapprove, accept or reject of the accommodations," states that this duty has been confided to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller, and no other person. Counsel might possibly differ with the learned law officer of the State in his expressed exposition of the statute, but there is a portion of his letter to which all will agree, and which may be commended to the special attention of the Quarantine Commissioners. He says that "if advice come from those competent to advise, I respectfully suggest a compliance with such advice, if not inconsistent with the settled views of the Commissioners." I will humbly venture the opinion that the Health Officer, Physician of Marine Hospital and Commissioners of Health, officers designated by law either to guard against the introduction of disease into the State, or to take care of and treat the unfortunate sick suffering from "yellow fever or other pestilential disease" who may become inmates of the hospital, come within the category of competent advisers referred to by the Attorney-General. The same competency I claim for this Board as regards accommodation in hospitals which are to be administered from funds over which we are guardians by law. And you will remember that your Committee have carefully abstained from reporting to you about any other subject connected with the Quarantine at Seguine's Point than that of accommodation. On our report you have based your action in the matter. And the assertion of the *Courier and Enquirer* that this Board "have ventured so far ont of their legitimate function as to disapprove of the course pursued by the Quarantine Commissioners," has no foundation in fact. We have simply performed a duty which we were bound to perform by our oath of office, and we have left every question for which we were not competent to be disposed of by those who are.

THE NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR.—On the 24th of this month the Naval Bureau of Construction will receive proposals for building the steam-propeller sloop of-war authorized by the act of Congress approved 3d of March this year. It is expected that all the enterprise and skill of our shipbuilding cities will be brought into competition when the proper time arrives for the reception of specifications and plans.—*Washington Union.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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The Mormons.

THE WANDERINGS OF A MORMON ELDER—THE MORMON CATECHISM—MORE MORMONS COMING.

Elder A. M. MUSSER writes to the *Mormon*, from the Plains, July 16, of his wanderings to and fro on the face of the earth and of the Saints now on the Plains. The Elder has done some traveling; he says:

"Five years have nearly elapsed since I bade you adieu in our own mountain home beyond the craggy ridge which divides the waters that flow into the great Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the noble Pacific. How many changes have taken place with Gentiles and Jews since then! How many myriads of human beings have at the bidding of the Great Author of our existence, come into and departed from this world of sorrow, pain, and degeneracy! How varied have been our own individual circumstances, situations, callings and duties. While I have been circumscribing the earth, twice in distance and once in reality—*preaching to Asiatics, Anglicans, Welsh, Irish, Scotch, &c., forming a religious medley of Hindoos, Pagans, Mahommedans, Parsees, Jews, Gentiles*, and a heterogeneous mass of discordant elements under the appellation of Protestants, your time has been occupied very differently.

I now beg to submit, for the satisfaction of your readers, a brief statement concerning the emigration of 1857. Captain WILLIAM WALKER'S Company was the first that left Florence for the mountains. I succeeded in organizing it on the 13th ult., while encamped on the Little Papeon. It numbered 86 souls, 26 wagons, 15 horses, 3 mules, 141 head of oxen, 26 cows, 19 loose cattle, and 1 hand-cart. Before they left, about 27 of the emigrants were baptized—a number for to be first time.

Sister NANCY KENT, President BRIGHAM YOUNG'S eldest sister, is accompanying us to Zion; she is 71 years old.

By recapitulating we find that there are now on the plains 1,414 souls, 557 wagons, 646 oxen, 20 horses, 18 mules, 75 cows, 19 loose cattle and 97 hand-carts; add to these the isolated emigrants in company with Bro. TAYLOR and others, and you will have the sum total of our this year's emigration, which, I believe, have been as well fitted out, and are under as prosperous circumstances, as our emigrants have been in any preceding year. Our united desire is to see all things pertaining to the emigration brought to a successful conclusion, and satisfactory to all parties concerned. May the Lord assist us all in bringing about these results is my prayer. Amen.

President APPLEBY has appointed Elders JOHN N. WARELY, WM. CARTER, WM. H. LEE, WM. H. SMITH, WM. F. BULL and RICHARD HILL to travel and preach in the Canadas. All the Elders on missions there will counsel and correspond together. They will act under the direction of the Presidency at New-York, and report their labors.

Another company of "Saints" left Liverpool for Philadelphia on board the ship *Wyoming*, on the 17th July, under the Presidency of Elder CHAS. HARMAN.

The *Mormon* publishes the Mormon Catechism, by way of showing what holy things are prayed for among the elect:

"Have you committed murder, by shedding innocent blood or consenting thereto?

Have you betrayed your brother or sister in anything?

Have you committed adultery by having any connection with a woman that was not your wife, [or man that was not your husband?]

Have you cut hay where you have no right to, or turned animals into another person's field without his consent?

Have you lied about or maliciously misrepresented any person?

Have you borne false witness against your neighbor?

Have you taken the name of the Deity in vain?

Have you coveted anything not your own?

Have you been intoxicated with strong drinks?

Have you found lost property, and not returned it to the owner or used all diligence to do so?

Have you fulfilled your promises in paying your debts, or run into debt without the intention of paying the same?

Do you pay your tithing promptly?

Do you teach your family the gospel of salvation?

Do you speak against your superiors in the Church or against any principle taught in the Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrines and Covenants, or against the revelations given through Joseph SMITH, the Prophet, and the Presidency of the Church as now organized?

Do you pray in your family, night and morning, and attend to secret prayer?

Do you labor six days, and rest, or go to work on the Sabbath?

Do you and your family attend the ward meetings?

Do you preside over your household as a servant of God? and is your family subject to you?

Have you labored diligently and earned faithfully the wages paid you by your employers?

Do you oppress the hireling in his wages?

Southern Pacific Road

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 13.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company are prosecuting their enterprise with an indefatigable energy which promises auspicious results. We have already mentioned the arrival at Shreveport of the locomotive shipped from this port. It has since been transported to the road, is now safe and sound, in running order. The contract for the first twenty-eight miles, just in from Lake Caddo, in this State, to Marshall, in Texas, was taken, as our readers know, by the firm of JOHN T. GRANT & Co., with the engagement to complete it by the 1st day of April next. Dr. GRANT, of that firm, is now on the ground, actively at work, and he expects, as we learn, to have this section completed by the 1st of January next; thus anticipating the time of contract three months. The chairs, splices, and platform cars have already reached this city from New York, and will soon be on the road. When they reach there the laying of the track will commence immediately, and there is no doubt of the completion of the road by the period last named. During the next business season, we shall have a railroad in full operation between Lake Caddo and Marshall, and it will bring fifty thousand bales of cotton to this market. This will be the first practical benefit growing out of the new auspices under which the Southern Pacific Railroad is now placed. It is a most encouraging omen for the future. The contractors have agreed to grade and prepare for the iron forty-two miles further by the 1st of January, 1849. The ship *Lebanon*, which left New-York on the 17th ult., will bring another first-class locomotive and other materials, and these shipments will be diligently followed by others.

President Buchanan vs. Prof. Silliman and Others.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

The President, a short time ago, received a letter from Professor SILLIMAN and others, including several Doctors of Divinity, of New-Haven, objecting to the employment by him of the United States military forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas, and assuring him they will cease not to pray that he may have the proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to that effect.

To this letter the President has just replied, briefly, but pointedly, denying their premises, questioning their knowledge of those laws, and, after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that, by the help of God, he will inforce them, in accordance with his oath of office.

MARKET REPORTS

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market is firmer with sales of 50 bbls. at $7 81¼ for Pearls, and $7 94@$8 for Pots.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds continues quiet but prices remain firm; the only sale we could learn of is 250 mats, and 100 bags Java, at 15½c., 4 mos.

COTTON—The market is quiet and somewhat irregular. The following quotations are somewhat nominal: Middling Uplands, 15½c.; Mobile, 15½c., and 16c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The flour market continues dull, and holders are compelled to submit to lower prices in order to realize. The demand is confined to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade. Sales 4,900 bbls. at $6 40@$6 50 for common to choice superfine State; $6 25@$6 30 for bogus State; $6 70@$6 80 for extra State; $6 90@$6 50 for common to good Superfine Western; $6 55@$7 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; $7 20@$9, for extra Genesee, and $7 30@$10 25 for extra St. Louis. The latter price for "Lone Star," one of the best, if not the very best brand of flour received in this market from St. Louis. Southern Flour is lower, with a moderate business doing. Sales, 3,100 bbls. at $6 50@$7 for common to choice superfine, and $7 10@$8 50 for fancy and extra. Very good family extras, made from new Wheat, can be bought at $8. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls Baltimore City Mills, at $6 75. Canadian Flour is dull, and may be quoted a trifle lower. Sales 450 bbls. at $6 65@$6 50 for common to good Superfine, and $6 80@$7 50 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is quiet with small sales at $4@$5 60. Corn Meal remains without change to notice. Sales, 100 bbls. Brandywine at $4. 40. Puncheons are held at $19@$20.

GRAIN—The Wheat market continues depressed, there is only a very moderate export inquiry. The receipts of new Wheat are pretty large, and the stock is accumulating. Sales include 4,900 bush. new Red Southern at $1 48@$1 60; 1,500 White do. at $1 70@$1 75; 4,700 Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 42; including 1,000 bushels very choice at $1 44½; 2,500 damaged White Southern at $1 30@$1 40; 3,800 unsound White Illinois $1 50; 2,500 Northern Wisconsin $1 45; 4,000 prime White Michigan at $1 70, and 3,500 Red Winter Indiana at $1 52½, in the slip, the market closing heavy, and the tendency downward. Rye is in moderate supply and dull at 90c.@95c. for new, and $1@$1 05 for old. The Corn market is easier, with a fair business reported. Sales of 59,000 bush. at 85c.@86c. for mixed Western, closing at the inside price, and 90c. for Southern Yellow. White Southern is nominal at 95c.@98c. A contract for 50,000 bushels Mixed Western, deliverable in all August, was settled to-day at 85½c. In Oats there is only a moderate business doing at 46c@47c. for Southern; 49c@50c. for new crop Jersey; 56c@58c. for old do., and 57c.@58c. for old State and Western.

MOLASSES—Continues dull, but prices show no important change. Sales—350 hhds Cuba Muscovado, for export, on private terms, and 20 bbls. for, 59c., 4 months.

PROVISIONS—The market for both Mess and Prime Pork is firmer, and the demand is good, mainly to supply the wants of the local trade. The receipts are small and the stock is light; sales 1,900 bbls. at $25 50@$25 75 for Mess; $21 50@$21 75 for Prime; $24@$24 25 for Train Mess, and $22 50 for Prime Mess. Beef is in moderate demand, and prices are advancing. The sales amount in the aggregate to 400 bbls at $16 50@$17 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 25@$19 for extra do. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and prices are nominal at $30@$31. Beef Hams remain dull. A sale of 37 bbls. was made at $33. The range is $23 50@$24. Bacon is firmly held with small sales of Western smoked at 14¾c @15½c. Cut Meats continue scarce and are wanted at very full prices. No sales of magnitude are reported. Lard is brought with only a moderate demand, sales 170 bbls. at 16c.@16¾c. Butter is in fair demand at 15c.@20c for Ohio, and 18c @22c. for State. Cheese is dull at 6c.@10c.

RICE—Holders are very firm and the business is small—sales 120 tcs. at 5¾c.@5¾c. cash, for common to prime.

SUGAR—The market is dull, and prices have a downward tendency, caused by the unfavorable accounts from Europe. The sales amount to 410 hhds Cuba Muscovado, at 8¼c.@9¾c.; 75 hhds. low grade Porto Rico, for refining, 8¾c.; and 50 boxes Havana, at 10¾c., 4 months.

WHISKY—The market is easier, with only a moderate demand. Sales 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 23½c., and small lots at 29c., short time.

FREIGHTS—The market is without important change. We notice engagements 10,000 bushels grain to Liverpool at 3½ shipe bags; 10,000 staves at 32s 6d. for hhds., and 40s for pipes; 100 bales Cotton at 3s.; 100 bales Hemp at 2s.; 800 bbls. Resin at 3½@6d. To Hamburg 300 tons Heavy Goods at a private bargain. The Charters include 2 barks to Marseilles with light pipe staves, one at $22 50 and the other at $2,250 for the voyage. A schooner of 245 tons from Minatitlan to New-York with mahogany at $10 for 40 feet under and $8 on deck. Another schooner from Baltimore to Fernandina with Flour at the round sum of $600 and back from Pilatka to Newburg, N. Y., with flooring lumber, at $9 50. A ship from James River to Havre with 1,250 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ₱ hhd.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

FRIDAY, Aug. 21.
MORE ATTRACTION AND NOVELTY.
The charming and beautiful
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,
In a new Ballet.
MARZETTI in his great character of the Ape.
PROMENADE CONCERT and the Military Band at 7.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Zephyr.....Signorina Teresa Rolla.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.
SATURDAY.—Farewell Benefit to Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

On SATURDAY next, the 22d,
the many thousand friends of
JOHN BROUGHAM,
the brilliant author, the accomplished actor, the generous man, are invited to be present at the grand
FAREWELL BENEFIT
to be tendered to him on his departure from a City where he has been so long held in affection and respect.
It may be said that all the artists of position in this country have already placed their services at the disposal of the Committee; but it being impossible to combine them all in one evening's entertainment, the Committee begs to tender many expressions of gratitude to all who have so kindly come forward and announce as the selection for their night, Mr. Boucicault's great comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
with the following cast, which it is believed will mark an era in the annals of the drama:

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. Charles Walcot
Charles Courtly.....Mr. Lester
Mark Meddle.....Mr. W. E. Burton
Dazzle (by the author).....Mr. Dion Boucicault
Dolly Spanker.....Mr. John Wood
Cool (on this occasion).....Mr. Davenport
AND
Max Harkaway (for the first time).....Mr. Brougham
Lady Gay Spanker (at the request of the
Author).....Mrs. J. Wood
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Agnes Robertson
After the Comedy Mr. Brougham will deliver a farewell address. Tickets to all parts of the house, price $1, may be had at Niblo's, the Academy of Music, and at all the hotels in town.
W. STUART, Manager.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.
Signorina FELICITA VESTVALI
In her great role of
ROMEO.
First appearance in New-York of Signor GIANNONI.
Signorina Luigia Caracciolo as.....Guilletta
First time in five years of Bellini's opera of
GUILLIETTA E ROMEO.

Romeo.....Signorina Vestvali
Gulietta.....Signorina Luigia Caracciolo
Tebaldo.....Signor Giannoni
Capellio.....Signor Colleoli
Lorenzo.....Signor Scarattini
Terriani.....Conductor.

Box office open Thursday morning, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Seats can be secured at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Private Boxes, $10 and $15.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
LAST WEEK OF MARSH'S JUVENILES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 21,
INGOMAR AND PARTHENIA.
Ingomar.....Miss Louise Poisdor.....Master Geo. W. Marsh
Parthenia.....Little Mary Marsh.
Dance by Jennie and La Petite Angeline.
To conclude with the laughable piece of
HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy.....Master Stewart
In preparation, the FORTY THIEVES, for
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
Saturday Evening—BENEFIT OF MASTER GEO. W. MARSH.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, 25 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.
The entertainments will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by CARMEL THE SCOUT.
To conclude with the farce of PADDY THE PIPER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY, now attracting such extraordinary crowds of people, will remain only A FEW DAYS, and may be seen TO-DAY, (Friday) Aug. 21, together with a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will repeat, this AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy, ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 539 Broadway, will open for a regular dramatic Fall season. All persons wishing engagements will please apply immediately at the box-office of the theatre, from 12 till 2 o'clock.
T. B. JOHNSON, Stage Manager.
W. B. MOORE, Treasurer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that first trial not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 5 Maiden-lane and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 5 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & Co.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $65 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches from $50 to $60.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
E. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE XIIITH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order of President.
EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJAMIN E. DEAN, } Secretaries.
HENRY S. JENNINGS. }

TOP DRESSING FOR GRASS, &c.
Mapes' Nitrogenized Super Phos. Lime, $40. per pound
Mapes' Potash super Phos. Lime 12c. per pound.
FREDERICK McCREADY,
No. 141 Fulton-st.

FRANS MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING, for boots, shoes, harness, carriage tops, &c. The genuine article for sale by E. R. DURKEE & CO., 181 Pearl-st.

STEPHEN GILLMORE HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

GAS FILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 20 Commerce-st., Jersey City.

SAVE YOUR MONEY—$3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $5 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Park-pl., near the Museum.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT SARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 340 Canal-st., (late No. 51.)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large size canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WISCONSIN AND ITS RESOURCES; WITH LAKE SUPERIOR, ITS COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Including a Trip up the Mississippi, and a Canoe Voyage on the St. Croix and Brulé Rivers to Lake Superior; to which are appended the Constitution of the State, with the Routes of the Principal Railroads, List of Post Offices, &c., with Illustrations and authentic Map of Wisconsin; also, Map of Lake Superior, showing the Mineral Region, Routes of Steamboats on the Lake, &c. By JAMES S. BUTCHER. 1 vol. 12mo. Price in cloth, gilt, sent prepaid by first mail, $1 25. Address
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

LEADING CRIMINAL CASES, VOL. II.
A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES IN CRIMINAL LAW. With Notes by E. H. BENNETT and F. F. HEARD. Vol. II. 8vo. $5. Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A small family can hear of a desirable opportunity to obtain board in a private family, by addressing A. HAZEN Box No. 2,285, Post-Office. The house is near Madison square, and has all conveniences.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st. near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT to Hudson and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. Reference exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

ROOMS.—A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM TO Let to one or two single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family, where the comforts of a good and pleasant home may be secured. Good references given and required. Apply at No. 131 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

TO LET—THREE PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board, suitable for families or a party of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; location desired near Broadway, between 8th and 23d sts. References unexceptionable. Address I. L., office *Daily Times*.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family residing near University place, for a gentleman and wife. A liberal price will be paid for comfortable accommodations. Address B. B., office *Daily Times*.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'œuvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distance of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.

The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare 1s per fare.

N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access by fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.
N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York.—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—One of the oldest Family Newspaper Establishments, out-side New-York city, (not democratic,) in this State, is offered for sale, with or without the Accounts, together with the Jobbing and other materials attached to the same. It has connected with it perquisites of large yearly value, sufficient of themselves to pay for the entire investment in less than four years, and will be sold at so low a figure as to insure several hundred per cent profit on outlay. A chance like this occurs but once in an age. Reason for selling: intended removal from the State. Address immediately, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, care Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York city.

STAGE LINE FOR SALE.—THE LINE known as the Spring-st., Catherine and Fulton Ferry line, running from Hudson River Railroad Depot at 9th-st. to Fulton Ferry, consisting of 20 stages, with stables, 11-month stop, and everything pertaining to a stage line, complete, and doing a good business. Inquire of JAS. APPLEBY, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 164 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease, 5 years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY STORE with the goods and fixtures; said store has been occupied by the subscribers for the last twenty years. Any one wishing to engage in said business will find it a very desirable location. RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, Suffolk County, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a Ladies' Shoe Store, with a good run of custom; will be sold low. Possession given immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 875 Broadway.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHment, corner of Broadway and Murray sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap.
WOODBUFF & PINCH

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th-av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOSEPH LOND & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms: cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.
WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.
WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those of these who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARties that I have WAGONS and GOODS on storage at No. 54 West 19th-st., that unless called for before the 23th day of August, they will be sold at public auction to pay expenses by WM. H. MILES, No. 54 West 19th-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are 3% lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of some experience, both in the Commission and Dry Goods business, and who has considerable acquaintance, through North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Address 3000, N. R. MENDENHALL, Wilmington, N. C. A traveling agency, with stated salary preferred. Any recommendation required can be given.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE. A clerk for a shipping office, two men to drive express wagons, three porters for stores, six men for steamers, a stewardess for a steamer, two boys for to learn trades, one housekeeper, and two girls to travel with a family to Washington. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXcellent woman, to cook, wash and iron, or house work in a small family. Is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress, neat, obliging and willing to work. Highly recommended from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen at No. 201 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years of age, in a hardware house; has been one year in the business; good penman and quick at figures. The best references given. Address G. W. S., Box No. 226 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNtry is desirous of getting a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Salary not so much an object as to become acquainted with the business. Good reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid, in a private family, and will assist in whatever duty required; has the best City reference. Call at No. 293 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. The best of reference. Address T. C., *Times* office.

TO EMPLOYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO has just arrived from England, desires a situation for himself, or for his son aged 14 years, in any respectable trade. He has been employed as a grocer and butcher, and can write a good hand. Can give ship reference. Address H. H., *Times* office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A WIDOW LADY about 40 years of age, of amiable disposition and pleasing manners, wishes a situation as housekeeper or to attend bakery or fancy store; would go South or West. For particulars, address Mrs. N., Tarrytown, New-York.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
A Man well skilled in
EMBOSSED CHASING,
For Bronze Metal.
Inquire at No. 490 Broadway.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—WANTED—A first rate wheelwright, accustomed to heavy work, such as wagons and carts, to go to a healthy city in South America. He must be an American and without a family, and be able to furnish unqualified testimonials as to character and capacity. The opportunity is a good one for a man of the right stamp. Inquire of ISAAC PETEL, Pier No. 11 North River, or address S. T. WILLIAMS, Box No. 3,959 Post Office, New-York City.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, TO attend a first-class bakery and confectionery; she must be quick at figures, and write a good hand; one that has lived with her parents preferred, and must bring undoubted testimonials as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, W. H. W., this Office.

TO MARBLE CUTTERS.—WANTED, TWO first-class sculptors to work on small bas relief figures; none but competent hands need apply—to such the best wages will be paid.
MURPHY & DIWOND, No. 1,052 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR TO ONE OF GROVER & Baker's sewing machines. None but those experienced need apply. Call at MARSH'S, No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House.

AGENTS WANTED—EDUCATED MEN OF good address and character, and of good address, are wanted to canvass this City and Brooklyn, in relation to a respectable and important business. To persons possessing the needed qualifications immediate employment will be given, and liberal compensation paid. Inquire at No. 5 N. W.-st., in the office in fourth story, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting the incomes. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st; Prof. CASSIN, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Cedar-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS PLEASE READ.—THE OWNER of a very inviting boarding school property, situated in the valley of the Housatonic, five hours' ride from New-York, will dispose of said property with the good will of the school, on very reasonable terms. The annual income of the school is over $4,000. The buildings were erected expressly for the purpose; are convenient and ample, affording good accommodations for 40 pupils. Possession given the 1st of October. Address P. W. L., Cornwall, Conn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS FOR several years taught successfully his native language in the City, is desirous of finding some genteel family, (or school) in the upper part of the City, where he could have his board and lodging in return for French lessons. Unquestionable references will be given. Address M. X., care of Rev. A. VERREN, Post Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY HIGHLY QUALified to teach the English branches, mathematics and Latin, would like to find a pleasant home in some family in New-York or Brooklyn where instruction would be received as an equivalent. Highest reference given and required. Address L., Box No. 47 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been engaged in teaching in Seminaries for several years, wishes to meet with another engagement for next Fall. She teaches Music, French and German. Inquire in the Music Store of S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as teacher of Latin, Greek and all the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FIRST-CLASS Seminary near the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French. Personal application to Mrs. JONES, at Ravenswood, L. I., per Tenth-street Ferry to Green Point.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION (357) BY E. H. WILCOX & SONS, NO. 293 BROADWAY.—A perpetual corporation, sharing equal dividends with stockholders, with many orders constantly on hand, negotiating forever at one or two per cent on the compensation. Filling all orders gratuitous and changes for those who keep a full check—$5, $10, $15, $25, &c., being renewable and transferable. No charge to pupils. Teachers and parents meeting and correspondence daily, from 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room.
A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—Three 7¼ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at $225, $250 and $300. Also, 6 fine-toned piano-fortes at $40, $50, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Upright pianos at $125 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. EIGHTEN, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the first already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand pianos; $25, $30, $60, $100, to $200

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AUG. 21, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, extensive sale at
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS &c., &c.

BANGS & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., will sell a very large assortment of new and second-hand parlor furniture, consisting in part of eight elegantly carved and richly covered rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, splendid sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, divans, reception, easy, rocking and other chairs, etageres, richly carved, with mirror back and front,) sideboards, book cases, book and corner stands, &c., &c.

Also, bedroom furniture in various colors, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, beds, bedding, mattresses, palliasses, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at he same time and place, elegant mirrors, mantels, square and oval, plain, top and plain chamber do.

Vases, clocks, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, glassware, &c., &c.

Also, a splendid collection of paintings, by eminent artists, engravings, &c., &c.

A portion of the above is the property of a gentleman recently deceased, and removed for convenience of sale, and is in every respect deserving the attention of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues can be had early this morning.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Broadway, STOCK OF CLOTHING, &c., of the best manufacture and latest styles, consisting of

OVERCOATS—Frock, dress and office coats, cassimere and satinet pantaloons, vests in variety; also, cloths, cassimeres, linings, trimmings, &c., scarlet trilled flannels, &c.

FROCK AND DRESS COATS—105 frock and dress coats, of very fine cloths, silk linings, and manufactured for the best City trade.

SHIRTS—250 doz white and colored muslin and linen shirts, of various qualities, to be sold without reserve.

100 doz wool knit, white and gray shirts and drawers.

INDIA RUBBER COATS—500 India rubber coats, tarmas and poncho; also, black gros de Rhines, Italian silk cravats, silk and satin neck ties, black and colored moire antiques, bonnet ribbons, &c., &c.

For account of Underwriters:

BLANKETS—Six bales, 360 pairs gray and blue mixed, and white blankets, of various qualities, slightly damaged.

BURLAPS—Five bales, 50 pieces, 40, 42 and 47 inch Burlaps.

BRILLIANTES—One bale 300 pieces white brilliantes.

TOWELLING—One bale 900 doz., all linen, towelling.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, &c., &c.—WILLIAM H. KNOX will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising in part mahogany and marble-top dress bureaus, do. washstands, centre, side and card tables, fancy tables mahogany Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, black walnut and oak extension and dining tables, mahogany and common bedsteads, hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany spring-seat chairs, cane-do in short everything necessary for housekeeping. Also, a large assortment of silver plated ware, consisting of plated forks, spoons, &c., &c. Also, a fine lot of jewelry, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive rain or shine, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale, or early Saturday morning. Catalogues at 8 o'clock. By order of B. WOODS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

B. SILVAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock the entire furniture of house No. 141 West 26th-st near 8th av., viz. Brussels 3-ply, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and arm chairs, centre, pier and card tables; dressing and plain bureaus; mahogany bedsteads, washstands, toilet set, feather beds, bedding, hair mattresses, blankets, quilts, China crockery, clocks, kitchen utensils, refrigerator, oil cloths, wire safes, stoves, &c. Sale peremptory and deposits required. Catalogues at house.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made koown at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, not being considered sufficiently explicit, the Board have concluded to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby readvertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

792,519 cubic yards of excavation, composed as follows, viz.: 63,304 cubic yards of soil and other material, not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the space mentioned in specification (1); of which 17,562 cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and 25,000 cubic yards of excavation from the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; 704,215 cubic yards of excavation for puddle and embankments.

284,594 cubic yards of rock excavation

78,988 cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

642,589 cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

30,528 cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes.

47,111 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

2,079 cubic yards of paving laid in cement.

555 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

823 cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

54,000 square feet (superficial measure) of sheet pilings.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after writ an notice of the award, the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and relet.

Plans and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

Amended specifications are now ready for delivery.

For further information apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, } Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 1st day of September next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1857, will be considered.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS BOESE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE,
} Committee.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS,
D. SADLIER,
H. H. GREGORY,
} Committee.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK,
THEO. R. DE FOREST,
A. W. CRAVEN.
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of GABAUDAN & HILL is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. GABAUDAN is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm and to use the firm name for that purpose. ARTHUR W. GABAUDAN.
JOHN. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1857.

The business of the late firm of GABAUDAN & HILL will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.
A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONERS Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & BOUTELL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second instalment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Lapsasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,
LATE WITH MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer,

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July to each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, at Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorised to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 122, 157, 164, 175, 181, 205, 233, 266, 272, 281, 355, 3 3, 387, 391, 410, 460, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,297, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 635, 659, 662, 745, 775, 778, 824, 857, 851, 949, 974, 999, 965, 950, 961, 1,003, 1,071, 1,091, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,140, 1,145, 1,147, 1,149, 1,151, 1,161, 1,196, 1,212, 1,218, 1,224, 1,232—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as an agreement stipulate l in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN.
} Trustees.

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda the most important part of the interior, on the Magadalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 2-1 inclusive, for $314,376 98.
Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10 000, $8,000, $6 000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for aiterm of years, on first class New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Rockland Cemetery will be held at the City Hall, New-York, on FRIDAY, August 21, at 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. E. LORD, Superintendent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will terminate on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 31st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened as New York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. P. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept 1a prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

HUMBOLDT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200.000.
Office No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
DIRECTORS.

John Rankin,	Samuel P. Holmes,	Anson G Phelps,	
Charles Christmas,	George H. Ellery,	Alfred Large,	
Walter S. Griffith,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Lowell Holbrook,	
Robert Boorman,	Samuel Sloan,	Joshua H Bates,	
A. B. Strange,	C. B Caldwell,	W. H. McCouned,	
James McKaye,	S. Nelson Davis,	Geo. W. Parsons,	
William L. King,	William A. Kobbe,	George Bulpin,	
Nathan Lane,	Solomon Freeman,	Eben. Beadleston,	
Moses A. Hoppock,	William C. Bowers,	Willard M. Newell,	
Henry J. Baker,	George Barnes,	William Allen,	
John Armstrong,	Edward Bridge,	Henry L. Burr,	
D. R. Stanford,	Andrew Comstock.	W. D. Thompson.	

JOHN RANKIN, President.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.
ALEX WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second Installment of $25 per share, on the new or additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of September next, when the scrip certificates of the first installment must be surrendered and cancelled. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st, as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GENERAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1857.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.—The late obstruction to the track of this road at Broad Tree Tunnel, 40 miles from Wheeling, having interrupted the passage of freight cars on that part of the line, a new and solid railroad track has been built over the Tunnel Hill, upon which freight of all kinds will from this day be promptly carried, without change of cars, whenever the track in the tunnel may be impassable during the work of arching, which is now being rapidly done.

W. S. WOODSIDE, Master of Transportation
L. S. GORDON, General Freight Agent.

For information regarding freight and passengers from New-York to all points South, West and Southwest, call at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

C. W. PERVEIL, General Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Summer Arrangement—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st, at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 8:; 12 M., 3:25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:55, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 75
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 50	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Aug. 21, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 21, 7 A.M.
Satur'y, Aug. 22, 4¾ P.M.	Saturd'y, Aug 22, 6½ A.M.
Sunday, Aug 23, 8 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 23, 4 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 24, 6½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug 25, 7 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 25, 10½ A.M.
Wedn'y, Aug. 26, 7 A.M.	Wedn'y, Aug. 26, 10½ A.M.
Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 8 A.M.	Thurs'y, Aug 27, 11½ A.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

No freight taken on this boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—ARRIVING IN TIME to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare 50 cents. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River steamboat place, Peck-slip, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Freight taken. Leaving Bridgeport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7:45, on the arrival of the New-Haven cars. For further information, inquire of GEO. W. CORLIES, No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat IRELAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BYRNES, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMer BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 623 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

ROSEWIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway corner of Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their cuisines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $150; in second do, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22...1857
Saturday, Aug 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19...1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 9....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 23...1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....185:	Wednesday, Oct. 14...185?
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11...1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24...1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Sept 12 at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 54 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The HALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Aug 29, from Pier No. 39, North River

RATES OF PASSAGE INCLUDING PROVISIONS

In First Cabin	$80
In Second Cabin	50
In Steerage	30

The steamship has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon For freight o passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARSENAL SALE AGAIN POSTPONED.—At 12 o'clock, yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, Mr. A. J. BLEECKER announced that the Arsenal sale would not then take place pursuant to advertisement. He read the following dispatch received by him, this morning, from Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 19, 1857.

To A. J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-street, N. Y.:

Please adjourn the sale of the State Arsenal property to the 11th day of September.

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

Mr. BLEECKER stated that the sale would, therefore, be adjourned to the 17th of next month.

The rumor that an injunction has been procured, restraining the Commissioners of the Land Office from selling, was not true. At all events, Mr. FLAGG knows nothing of it, nor Mr. BLEECKER, the auctioneer.

A day or two ago the Comptroller drew a check for $275,000, to pay for the Arsenal property, and Mr. GROVER, the City Chamberlain, promised to deposit that amount in the Manhattan Bank, where the money would be subject to the draft of the State Treasurer. Subsequently Mr. STOUT informed Mr. FLAGG, by note, that for certain reasons he should not place the money in the Manhattan Bank as agreed; soon after which he left town. This conduct on the part of the City Chamberlain seems rather unaccountable, as the Arsenal property was advertised to be sold positively to-day, and in the event of sale would probably have fallen into the hands of speculators, a certain loss to the City of several hundred thousands. Yesterday, Mr. FLAGG sent over to the Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, asking him to pay the $275,000 check, but that gentleman replied that he had no power to do so.

The assessment difficulty has been temporarily disposed of by compromise. The Corporation Counsel and Attorney-General have consented to submit the case to a Supreme Court Judge, who shall decide whether the seller or purchaser stands the assessment tax on the Arsenal, amounting to about $7,000.

A CHILD DESTROYED BY ITS MOTHER.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of a newly-born male infant, found dead in the sink at the rear of the dwelling No. 510 Canal-street. A medical examination showed that the child was born alive, and that death resulted from its being thrown into the sink. The mother of the child was ascertained to be EMMA SCHEPPNER, an unmarried German domestic, employed by the family of JACOB BUEHLNER, living at the above number. It was ascertained that this girl had a few days before given birth to the child, and then thrown it into the sink. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by being thrown into the privy of No. 510 Canal-street, by its mother, EMMA SCHEPPNER, within the last six days, and that said child was born alive." On the rendition of the verdict the unnatural girl was arrested and consigned to the Tombs.

MEETING OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association was held last evening at Bohemia Hall, Bowery. Dr. BENINGHAUSEN was called to the chair, and A. GOODELL was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Central Committee reported that they had issued a call for a special meeting of the General Committee to elect three delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

Mr. LOFAIGNE moved that the subject be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. PECKHAM thought that the Central Committee ought to direct the various Associations to disband and reorganize, according to the new Aldermanic Districts, so as not to be confused with the matter just before the election takes place.

Mr. LOFAIGNE said a great difficulty would present itself in reorganizing the Associations, as the Wards and Assembly Districts are very much cut up by the new charter, so they ought to let every thing stand as it was.

Mr. ERASTUS thought they should protest against the action of the Central Committee in their appointment of delegates to the State Convention, as they had no right in so doing, and that the election should rest with the different associations.

Mr. BROWN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association acquiesce in the call by the General Committee for the election of delegates to the State Convention, they are of the opinion that all the nominations for delegates to any Convention, and also nominations of officers should be made direct from the constituencies represented, and that in future we protest against any other course of proceeding.

The resignation of Mr. SAMUEL HENDEN, as Secretary, was received, and a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. TRAVERS was then elected Secretary, after which the Association adjourned.

SWINDLING A COUNTRYMAN.—Mr. CHESTER SWAN, a resident of Jefferson County, this State, arrived in New-York on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of taking the first steamer to California. He started for the genuine office to purchase a ticket, but on the way was accosted by a man who introduced himself as THOMAS SPRIGGINS, who asked many questions touching his place of destination. SPRIGGINS, on hearing that the countryman was bound for San Francisco, said that he was going to California where he lived, that he was taking some cattle to the diggings, and wanted to employ a man. SWAN wishing employment, entered the service of SPRIGGINS, with whom he easily closed a bargain. The latter also said he had purchased a few sets of fine harness for the California market, which he expected was ready, and desired SWAN to go to the shop with him for the harness. After going a block or two a third man came up and said the harness was all ready to ship, and at the same time presented a bill of $86 to SPRIGGINS for payment. The latter remarked that he had nothing short of a $100 bill, and asked Mr. SWAN to give him the money to pay the bill, at the same time handing him a $100 bill on the City Trust and Banking Company, a worthless concern. SPRIGGINS and his confederate then stepped into a porter-house and left SWAN in the street, but were not seen again. SWAN learning that he had been defrauded, entered complaint to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, who dispatched two of his Officers, (ROSA and PATTERSON,) to look after the swindlers. SPRIGGINS was arrested by the officers, and fully identified by the victim as the man who cheated him out of his money. The accused was held for further examination by Justice FLANDREAU. SPRIGGINS denies his guilt, and expects to be able to prove an *alibi*.

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on Thursday at No. 488 Grand-street, upon the body of a child nearly 3 years old, named JANE ELIZA DAVIS, whose death was caused by a needle having been thrust into her heart. It appears from the testimony of the mother that on Tuesday evening the child took a needle from the cushion and said she was going to sew: she played with it a while and then stuck it into her dress; a few moments after, the fatal end the needle entered the right oracle of the heart. The child immediately complained of pain in that organ and a physician was sent for, but he could discover no trace of the needle and went away. The child was very restless during the night and the following day, and on that evening died. After death, a post mortem examination of the body was made and a portion of the needle was found as above stated. At every pulsation of the heart, the needle had caused laceration, and when the examination was made the wound was found to be about the size of a half dollar. The pain at each pulsation was evidently very great and the distress of the parents of the little sufferer can scarcely be described. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by internal hemorrhage caused by the accidental puncture of a needle received by a fall and penetrating the heart."

CHARGE OF PERJURY—A CASE OF STRAW BAIL.—A man named JOHN BROWN was arrested on Thursday, charged with perjury committed on the 17th inst., at the Jefferson Market Police Court. It appears that on that day, one THOMAS BAKER was arrested on a charge of bastardy, and that BROWN appeared in Court and offered himself as bail for the accused. When questioned, he swore that he owned two houses and lot No. 161 East-Twenty-fourth-street, and this being deemed satisfactory, he was accepted. It subsequently appeared that he did not own that property and never had owned it, and that Mr. GEO. A. RENOUD, of No. 328 Bowery owned it, and had done so for 10 years. The accused was promptly committed to prison to answer a charge of perjury.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—MARGARET GILLEN, an Irish woman, was Wednesday arrested, charged with stealing a carpet bag, containing clothing and a gold watch, from the house of Mr. J. J. ROSS, corner of Dusne and Hudson streets. The property was owned by Mr. JOHN MCKEOWN, of South Carolina, who left it in the hall of Mr. ROSS' house, whence it was stolen by the prisoner. On her arrest, the property, with the exception of the watch, was found in her possession. The watch she had passed to a confederate, but it was recovered. The accused was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

FOUND DEAD.—A Mrs. STEWART was found dead on Thursday morning, in bed, at her residence, corner of Fourteenth street and First-avenue. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

THE RIOT OF THE 16TH OF JUNE.—EUGENE SULLIVAN, a fighting man, residing at No. 40 Madison-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer SLATER, of the Fifth Ward Police, charged with a felonious assault upon that officer, on the 16th of June last, during the riot at the City Hall. During the riot SLATER was a member of the Metropolitan Police, and was engaged with others in endeavoring to restore order. While thus engaged, SULLIVAN, as is alleged, pointed a loaded pistol at him and threatened to shoot him. The officer, undaunted by the threat, walked up to the fellow and knocked the pistol out of his hand. Previous to this, the same day, he had threatened the officer's life, and the officer being within hearing, promptly collared him. A scuffle ensued, but neither were much damaged. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom the prisoner was brought, deeming that a felonious assault had been made, held him to bail in $500 to answer. RICHARD BARRY, of No. 488 Pearl street, became his bondsman.

CHURCH ORGAN.—A large and magnificent organ, intended for the new First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill., was yesterday afternoon exhibited at the manufactory of the builders, Messrs. HALL & LANAGH, No. 88 Wooster-st., and elicited the admiration of a large audience. Mr. WM. A. KING performed upon the instrument in his usual style. The organ contains 40 stops, distributed among three manuals and pedals, and has all the modern improvements. We are informed that the same firm have nearly completed another large instrument, for the new Episcopal church (St. Paul's) now in process of erection in the same city.

☞ A notice was sent to Sergeant SEABRING, Ninth Precinct, yesterday, by Superintendent TALLMADGE, to select 28 patrolmen from his present force on Friday next, the remainder are to call to the Deputy Superintendent's Office, equipped with their shields and clubs, to be permanently transferred to do duty in some other Precinct. Sergeant SAMUEL CARPENTER, of Ninth Precinct, also got notice to take command of the force in the Sixteenth Precinct, until further orders.

BIGAMY.—Officer DAVIS, of the Second District Police Court, on Wednesday arrested a man named GEO. GOULD, charged with bigamy. It appears that he recently married a Miss EMMA FARMER, of this City, his first wife being alive. He confessed to marrying Miss FARMER, but said he was not aware of having violated any law. He was held for examination.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A youth, sixteen years of age, named —— PARIS, was drowned on Wednesday, while bathing in the North River, between Piers Nos. 1 and 2. His body was recovered, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 20.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.
DECISIONS.

Michael J. Gilhooley vs. *Joseph J. P. Delvecchio.*—Motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.
DECISIONS.

David Wood vs. *Martin Waters.*—Motion for an order directing security for costs to be filed, granted.

Benjamin Moore vs. *August Foby and wife.*—Motion granted.

William Halpin vs. *John Garvey.*—Attachment ordered.

Francis Cottinet vs. *Albert Granger.*—Motion granted, and settlement of decree deferred.

George Pearce vs. *Nathaniel A. Bishop.*—Motion granted.

Horace B. Tuthill vs. *John D. Williamson.*—Motion dismissed.

David S. Mills vs. *The Enterprise Insurance Company.*—Referred to Greene C. Bronson, Esq.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Gas apparatus after the patent of the
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G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the offices of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
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C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Persons about to procure lightning rods should investigate the subject with a view of getting the rods best adapted to the purpose. The subscribers do not employ peddlers or agents to solicit orders, but are always ready to impart information upon the matter to those who may call at their office, No. 119 Nassau street.

The undersigned have had great experience, and they do not know of any instance of the failure of their lightning rods to afford complete protection from lightning.

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[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand books, entitled, *How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave*, and especially *How to do Business*. A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 30 cents; Muslin, 50 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most superb programme of entertainment is announced at this house for this evening, for the benefit of the *danseuse* of the establishment, Miss ADELAIDE PRICE. C. W. TAYLOR'S new local drama, "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," COSS'S "Karmel the Scout," and "Paddy the Piper," are the pieces. New dances by Miss PRICE, new songs by the Female Serenaders and German Glee Club, new feats of posturing by the DENIER BROTHERS. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, G. L. FOX, and all the excellent Company appearing

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMANS' FLORIDA WATER.—The Havana *Diario* remarking on the sudden popularity of this perfume in the United States says: "Our Northern neighbors are for once behind the age; the Cubanos and South Americans knew and appreciated the article 12 years ago." Sold by D. C. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CHURCH MUSIC.—A fine independent soprano singer would like a situation in some church in Brooklyn or Williamsburg, at a moderate salary, before moving to Brooklyn; has received $600 salary; can furnish a fine second voice if desired. Address or call on JARVIS & Co., No. 113 William-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner MURRAY-street, New-York.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN HOPPER and JOHN BROWN, carpenters at work putting cornice upon a house in the city of Hudson, on Wednesday, fell, and were severely injured,—HOPPER probably fatally.

LONG ISLAND.

ONE CLAIMING TO BE A JUSTICE ON A BENDER.—On Tuesday night last, while Officer BISSELL, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, was passing through Tillary-street, he came across a man much intoxicated, who staggered up to him and inquired the way to a certain avenue. Officer BISSELL told him that the avenue was in New-York. "Where am I, then?" he asked. "You are in Brooklyn, and I will show you the right avenue," and he was conveyed to the Station-house. When brought before Captain SMITH he begged hard to be let off, and claimed that he was Justice FLORENCE MCCARTHY, of the Marine Court, New-York. Captain SMITH said that there was no alternative for him if he was President of the United States—he should perform his duty, and so the gentleman was locked up in a cell, where he remained until Wednesday morning. He was then taken before Justice CORNWELL and fined $11 50. This he refused to pay, and was sentenced by the Court to imprisonment for one day. The Clerk of the Court took the distinguished prisoner in charge and left the Court-room. As he returned in a very short time, it is surmised that the prisoner escaped, and is supposed now to be at large somewhere in New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY.—A daring burglary was committed on Wednesday evening last, on the premises of a Mrs. PRICE, on the main street in Elizabethtown. The burglars entered the store and finding the valuables secured in an iron safe, blowed off the lock without alarming any one, and thereupon, they robbed the safe of two or three hundred dollars. One of the rascals must have been severely injured by the explosion, for blood was traced from the premises through several streets, and at last through a garden and over a fence to the railroad track. It is supposed that the burglars then took the "owl train," and came to this City.

GIRLS GONE TO SEA.—Two girls about 18 years of age, who have been employed in the Confectionery and Fruit Store of Mr. CAFFREY, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, eloped yesterday morning. They purchased suits of male attire to fit themselves the day previously, pretending that it was for lads "in the country" of about their size. They also had their hair cut short off. It is believed that they left with the Captain of a schooner, with whom they were somewhat acquainted. The schooner sailed yesterday.

GAS IN RAILROAD CARS.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company has successfully tried the experiment of lighting a car by gas. The experiment was tried on a car of a Newark train from Jersey City on Wednesday night, and last night one of the cars of the train to Philadelphia was lighted in the same manner. The gas is taken from the pipes of the Gas Light Company and pressed into an apparatus to which machinery is attached which affords force to make the gas flow steadily for several hours.

HOBOKEN.—Those firemen of Hoboken who sustain the Chief of the Department in his rivalry with the Chairman of the Common Council Committee on Fire and Water, held an indignation meeting at the Town Hall, on Wednesday night. They passed resolutions and made speeches in his support, and appointed a Committee to draft resolutions in favor of legislative action, severing the dependence of the Fire Department upon the Council.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN WEBSTER fell off a loaded cart in York-street, yesterday, and was run over and badly injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

RUN OVER.—A little girl was run over by an omnibus in Montgomery-street, on Wednesday evening, and had an arm and a leg fractured.

Marine Items.

THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Liverpool, says:

"I learn on authority that cannot be denied, that the *Persia*, on her last trip to this port, was condemned—having thirteen feet of water in her hold, and two of her compartments filled with water. The remaining compartments were all that saved the vessel from being wrecked; but the passengers were kept in blessed ignorance of any such fact. On the arrival of the steamer she was immediately placed upon the dry dock—fenced entirely in from the public gaze, and completely encased in a new suit of iron; from plates of an inch in thickness, together with knees of enormous size, were also used in strengthening the vessel on the inside, and many other repairs undergone before she was fit for sea. This sad state of affairs is the result of forcing and straining the ship, in the hopes of gaining a few hours in the run, and the lives of hundreds of innocent travelers are jeopardized to effect it! This is a melancholy admission, but the fact of the steamer (almost a new vessel) being knocked to pieces so soon is an ample confirmation of its truth.

"The reports current for a year past in the United States with reference to the *Scotia*, (a vessel intended to beat the *Persia*, and said to have been neatly completed,) are wholly destitute of foundation, as I understand the keel of the vessel has not even been laid."

NEWLY DISCOVERED SHOALS.—The Bremen bark *Creole*, at San Francisco, July 10, reports that in the passage from Calcutta, on the 7th of June, in the North Pacific, fell in with a cluster of rocks not laid down in any of the charts, although they had the latest. In the middle they are only a few feet above water, and at each end rose a sharp rock about fifty feet; the sea was breaking on them very high, they say. By good observation and good chronometer we made them in lat. 31 50 N., and long. 129 56 E. On the same afternoon passed an island laid down on the chart as doubtful, its position on the chart is nearly correct by my calculation, although we were too far off to ascertain positively.

Minnesota.

There is some prospect that the two fractions of the Minnesota Convention for framing a State Constitution will soon agree upon a "plan of union." The following resolutions, which were originally offered in the Democratic branch of the Convention and voted down in that body by three majority, were afterwards adopted by the Republican branch, and it was thought would yet be assented to by the Democrats:

Whereas, The persons who were elected by the people of this Territory to represent them in a Constitutional Convention, having met at this Capitol on the day appointed by law for such meeting, and having disagreed upon some immaterial questions which arose in the course of forming a temporary organization, separated, and formed two distinct Conventions, in numbers nearly equal, and are now forming two separate and distinct Conventions to be presented to the people; and whereas, proceedings so extraordinary in their character will have a tendency to injure the reputation of our people, to lessen the confidence of the other States in their integrity, stability, and position, and place us in a false position before the world; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Convention, to confer with a Committee of an equal number, if appointed, of the duly elected members of that portion of them who are acting separately from us; and that it shall be the duty of such Committee to consider and agree upon, if practicable, and report some plan by which the two bodies can unite upon a single Constitution to be submitted to the people.

EXTRAORDINARY FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—A young man in Mercer County, Pa., named DAVIES has for some time manifested symptoms of insanity. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

He imagines himself to be a second DAN RICE, engaged in getting up a circus. On the 8th inst. he caught a snake, which he took to Bell's schoolhouse, in the neighborhood, where, he says, he had a grand performance: after getting through which, he swept the house, and broke all the windows with the broomstick. He then proceeded to the residence of Mr. WILLIAM CURRY, a mile or two from town, in the absence of the family, and destroyed nearly everything in the house. He says he went there "to have some fun; broke a gun, with the barrel of which he smashed the crockery, dishes, glassware and windows; took to pieces a clock and two watches, grinding up the works in a cider press. It then struck him that the ground where the house stood would be an admirable location for a circus, whereupon he built a fire on the floor, and it was soon in flames," from which he narrowly escaped by jumping from a window, cutting his arms and hands in getting out, and leaving a broadcloth coat, which the heat induced him to throw off, a prey to the flames. Considering the best appropriate performers in his new circus, he upset several hives, and undertook to put sleigh bells on the insects, in which "performance" he was very badly stung. When the neighbors came running to the fire, they found him under a shade-tree, congratulating himself that this was the "best performance he had had yet—it brought the largest audience!" The house was entirely destroyed, and the poor lunatic secured and taken to Mercer jail.

THE AFRICAN SUGAR CANE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Acting Commissioner of Patents received recently a letter from Mr. WRAY, dated Peach Bottom, South Carolina. Mr. WRAY states that Gov. HAMMOND has planted a large quantity of African sugar cane, (*Imphee,*) but, owing to the amount of wet weather they have had there, it has grown so large and so thick that it is a perfect jungle. He had not seen the sun for a good many days, but at the date of his letter it was burning hot, and he expected the *Imphee* would head off well and make a good crop. Two sugar mills were ready—one large mill working by steam, and a horse power. Mr. WRAY had taken up one cane that measured two inches in diameter and fourteen feet in height. This cane was remarkably sweet to the taste. The Chinese sugar cane does not seem to do as well in South Carolina as the *Imphee.* —*Washington Union.*

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN ALBANY.—A German, who writes his name LEOPOLD LOV, was arrested in Troy last evening upon a warrant for forgery. He had been residing upon the Delaware Turnpike near the Penitentiary, but had recently deserted his wife and left for parts unknown. Officer WHALEN went to Troy, where he learned that he had left for Batestown, whither the officer went, but not finding him there, returned to Troy, when he found him standing in the doorway of a lager-bier saloon on Sixth-street. He is a painter by trade, but too lazy to earn a living. On Saturday morning last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he called at the meat stall of JOHN POWERS, at the corner of Franklin and Herkimer streets, and made a bargain with Mrs. P. for that property. Her husband being sick at the time, LOV waited until he came down stairs, when he (LOV) informed POWERS that his mother had sent him $3,000 from the old country, (Germany,) that he was desirous of making good use of it by buying a place where he could earn a living, and had accordingly made a bargain with his wife for that house and lot. He would call in the evening and pay him $1,200 down, and on Monday, when the deed was given, he would give a mortgage on the place for $1,800.

According to promise, he called with a blank check upon the Bank of Albany, from which he desired to draw $1,400. The two went to CLASSIN'S store, where a man filled the check for that amount, and LOV signed it. They returned to POWERS' place for the purpose of getting the balance, $200, which he (LOV) wanted for use that evening. His wife having but $34, he took that and left. On Monday morning, POWERS went to the Bank, where he ascertained that there was no money belonging to any person by that name.

Various other forgeries were committed by him. The forged check upon which he was arrested was for $41 87 on the Bank of Albany, and purporting to have been signed by WILLIAM MUNSIE. Mr. MUNSIE did not recognize LOV at the Police Office, and did not remember ever seeing him before.—*Albany Journal, Aug. 20.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUGUST 20

$11,000	Missouri St. 6s.	78	
10,000	do.	b30	78½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s		86
3,000	Erie R. Bds. '75.		79
2,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.		95
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.		83
2,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.		59
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. Cons.		83
5,000	Erie R. 1st mt.		75
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		90
1,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d m.		52
5,000	do.		50¾
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs		42
7,000	do.		40
500	Cle. & P. Div. Bs		50
20	Mechanics' Bank		116¾
20	Park Bank		102
13	National Bank		111
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s60	73
100	do.	s30	73
200	do.	s60	72¾
20	do.		74
200	do.		73
150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s30	48¾
5	do.		49
8	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		114¾
100	do.		115
100	do.	b60	116
150	Cumb. Coal Co.		15
600	N. Y. Cen. R'd. opg		78
150	do.	b30	78
50	do.	b60	78
100	do.	b60	78½
30	do.	p60	78
400	do.	s15	77¾
200	do.	s30	77¾
9	do.		78¾
100	do.	s10	78
100	do.	s10	77¾
200	Ch. & R. I. RR.		89
50	do.	b60	90¾
100	do.	s60	89¾
300	La Cr. & M. R. R.	b60	39
100	do.		28
50	do.		27¾
100	do.		27¼
300	do.		27½
400	Erie Railroad.		30¾
400	do.	b3	30¾
500	do.	s30	29¾
100	do.	s30	29¾
300	do.	s3	30
100	do.	s5	30
100	do.	b60	30½
300	do.	b30	30¾
500	do.	b60	30¾
200	do.		30¾
100	do.	b90	30¾
50	do.	s30	30
100	do.	e	30¾
100	do.	b90	30¾
400	Reading R. R.	h10	69¾
120	do.	b60	70
1970	do.	s30	69¾
100	do.	b30	69¾
300	do.	e	69¾
60	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		88½
150	do.		89¾
35	Hud. Riv. R. R.		19
236	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		29
875	do.		28¾
100	do.		27¾
300	do.	s5	28¾
100	do.	b90	30
50	do.	b30	29¾
50	do.	b3	29¾
100	M. S. & N. I. prf. stk.		55
15	do.		56
150	do.		57
200	Ill. Cen. R. R.		113¼
60	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	s10	33
200	do.	s30	33¾
200	do.	b30	33
100	do.	b60	33
900	do.		33¾
6	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.		91¾
22	do.		94½
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		41¾
2200	do.		41
300	do.	s10	41
500	do.	s10	41¾
100	do.	b30	42

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000	Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, int. add.		96¾
9,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, int. add.		65
7	shares St Nicholas Bank		96
50	shares St. Nicholas Bank		96¾
50	shares Chatham Bank		70¾@71
5	shares Shoe and Leather Bank		112
10	shares Bank Commerce		104¾
40	shares St. Marks Fire Insurance Co.		101½
50	shares East River Fire Insurance Co.		96½
40	shares Hermony Fire Insurance Co.		104

SECOND BOARD.

$2,600	Mo. St. 6s.		78
5,800	La Ce & St. L. G. b.		39
10	Bank of Commerce		105¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.		15
200	do.	b30	15
100	do.	b60	15
7	N. Y. Cen. R.		77¾
200	do.	opg	77¾
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		32
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		41¾
100	do.		41¾
10	do.		43
300	do.	s10	43
900	do.	s30	42
100	do.		42¾
250	Erie Railroad.		30½
100	do.	s10	30
25	Gal. & Chic. Rd.		88¾
100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.		90
50	Mich. Central R.		79¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R.	s30	48¾
50	do.	s60	49
20	Mich. S. & N. I. prf. stk.		57¾
200	Mich. So & N. I. R.		29¾
140	do.		29¾
100	Reading R'd.	s10	69¾
100	do.		69¾
150	La Cro. & M. R.		27
150	do.	s60	26¾
50	do.	b60	28¾
20	Mich. S. & N. I. prf. stk.		57¾
200	Mich. So & N. I. R.		29¾
100	do.		29¾
100	Reading R'd.	s10	69¾
100	do.		69¾

MONDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The private business letters by the *Arabia* are quite cheerful, both from England and France. The abundant crops in France afford great satisfaction to financial as well as political circles in Paris, where the tendency is to firmness in the Funds and to cheaper Discounts. The premium on Gold, however, continues about ⅛ ₱ cent. The Australian and West India arrivals in England had checked the demand for Bullion on the Bank. A London postscript quotes Consols a fraction higher than the newspaper report.

Our own Money Market, to-day, is active in particular quarters, but not generally so. The Stock Brokers are doing a comparatively moderate business. The inquiry for demand loans is mainly on the hypothecation of mercantile paper, too long for bank discount, and on negotiations for out of town parties, contractors, railway companies, &c. The Discount Brokers are placing 3 to 4 months strictly prime paper, select names, at 9 ₱ cent., and lists of bills, indorsed by first-rate parties, at 10 ₱ cent. Second choice or fair names go at 12@14 ₱ cent. Exchange is steady, without activity for the French steamer on Saturday. As far as known the Specie shipment will be a moderate one. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $149,931; paid out $171,975; balance at the close $12,285,974.

The Stock Exchange is somewhat active to-day, and the speculators a little more equally divided than earlier in the week. At the Second Board, there was a steady tone in the dealings at much the same prices as yesterday. The low figure for Michigan Southern has brought in some outside orders for cash, and a further improvement of 1 ₱ cent. was established on the common, and 4½ ₱ cent. on the guaranteed shares. Reading and Erie left off at Wednesday's rates. The *Bears* are disposed to run out contracts in New-York Central, the transfers of which reopen next Monday; and also on some of the higher priced Western Roads. Of the latter, Rock Island advanced 2 ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales, and Illinois Central was steady; Galena 88 ₱ cent, and Michigan Central 79¾ ₱ cent. Toledo fluctuated 41⅛@41@42¼@42@42½. LaCrosse fell suddenly to 27¼ ₱ cent., and Pittsburg declined to 32 ₱ cent. The La Crosse Land Grant Bonds were done as low as 39¾ ₱ cent. Mr. TALBOT OLYPHANT, of OLYPHANT & SONS, was made a Director of the Michigan Southern, in place of Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, who, on account of other engagements, made his resignation immediate.

A London banking house, interested in the American business, writes as follows by the *Arabia*:

"The absence of any regulations at the Stock Board of New-York, framed so as to check, as far as possible, reckless competition and dishonest collusion, or fictitious sales and quotations, still attracts attention. As respects Railroad Bonds and Shares in particular, much greater confidence in the security of such property would be felt if it were the general practice with Railroad Companies to establish and maintain a continuous credit, independent of the directors, and also to publish, half yearly, such audited accounts, *making their final adoption subject to the approval of the respective stockholders, duly convened for the purpose.*"

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, the London Broker in American Stocks, writes to his English constituents as follows, in regard to Western lands and the Illinois Central Road:

"A little more than 18 months ago, these Bonds stood about par: but, since that period, the influence of the operations of the Illinois Central Railroad has become very marked, and the credit and position of the whole State entirely altered. We have recently had a good deal of idle talk about the over speculation in lands in some of the Western States; but it is evident that the land scheme of the Illinois Central Railroad has very mainly aided in placing the credit of Illinois in the very highest rank."

A correspondent in the interior of the State sends us the following in regard to the Buffalo and Corning Road, recently foreclosed:

We understand that the Trustees of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company are about organizing a new Company, to purchase the railroad from Attica to Batavia, eleven miles in length, now owned and run by the New-York Central, and to connect Railroad between Attica and Buffalo. The Trustees have issued a circular to the bondholders of the Corning Road, inviting them

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

All the Appointments Agreed Upon—Decisions of the Naval Courts—Brigham Young Preparing to Resist Gen. Harney—The Case of the Bark Henrietta Maria, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

It is believed that all the appointments intended to be made were agreed upon in Cabinet meeting to-day.

The New-Granada negotiation is progressing slowly. The Government has not determined upon the acquisition of territory for indemnity.

The President will take up the decisions of the Naval Courts as soon as these matters are disposed of, and make the sentences public.

Governor WALKER complains bitterly of the misconstruction of his Inaugural in regard to the elective franchise. The President has said, that until Governor WALKER violates his instructions he can have no cause for his removal.

Mr. OGDEN, of New-York, had a long interview, this morning, with Secretary CASS in relation to Mr. VANDERBILT's interest in the Nicaragua Transit.

Messrs. DAN SICKLES, Gen. WARD, JOHN COCHRAN, Geo. N. SANDERS, JOHN WHEELER, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and DOMINGO GOICOUERIA were all up at the Departments to-day.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th of August has been received. The first bale of new cotton had been received from TEXAS.

The Creek Council had allowed ALBERT PIKE $130,000 for his services in prosecuting their claim.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Interior Department has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen and fugitive Mormons that BRIGHAM YOUNG is preparing to resist General HARNEY; that he has relapsed into the grossest infidelity and atheism, and that he continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the supreme contempt of the Mormons.

Among despatches just received by the Government is the correspondence between one of our Naval Officers and the Governor of Singapore relative to his ordering our flag to be hauled down by a British officer from the Dutch bark *Henrietta Maria*, which had been abandoned by her officers and most of her crew and taken possession of by the master of an American ship.

Governor BLUNDELL earnestly disclaims any want of disrespect to the American Flag or to the rights of American citizens in the steps he felt it to be his duty to take; but the matter does not here terminate. The bark was delivered to the Government of the Netherlands, in India, on the ground that the vessel being Dutch, the Chinese Coolies found on board of her, if innocent of mutiny, had a claim on the owners, and if guilty, were punishable only by the Dutch Criminal Court.

The sale of the Delaware (Kansas) Indian Trust Lands yielded over $587,000.

The *States* learns on the best authority that about two years since an American merchant, named ROBINET, residing at Formosa, had a vessel seized by the Chinese authorities, and the same act was subsequently repeated, although he had permission from the Chinese officially to keep the American flag flying over the establishment. This being reported to Commodore ARMSTRONG, he dispatched Capt. SIMMS with directions that he should remain there and keep the American colors flying until further orders. This occurrence was not thought by the Navy Department to be a matter of consequence, nor can it be construed as an adoption by this Government of a system of reprisals or a departure from the neutrality we have endeavored to maintain in the Chinese case.

New-Orleans papers of the 15th inst. are to hand.

The accounts concerning the appearance of the cotton crop in various parts of Louisiana continue bad.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 13th inst. gives full returns from forty eight counties in Texas, showing RUNNELS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 4,500 ahead.

The Galveston *News* of the 11th inst. says that the majority for RUNNELS will be nine or ten thousand, and that the Legislature will be more largely Democratic than ever before.

HENRY E. LAWRENCE, late Purser of the steamship *Daniel Webster*, died at Galveston on the 9th inst.

A bale of new Florida cotton was received at Savannah on Wednesday, and 210,000 bushels of new wheat has been received at Augusta within the last twenty days.

From Boston.

REPORTED FAILURES—COUNTERFEITS ON THE LEE BANK—SCHOONER TEXAN CAPSIZED.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Messrs. EDWARD C. BATES & Co., merchants, of this city, are reported as suspended, with liabilities to the amount of half a million of dollars, and assets of nearly the same amount. They have been interested largely in the sugar trade. The failure will not affect the Cunard Steamship Company, for whom they are the Boston agents.

It is reported that Messrs. BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co., commission merchants and ship owners of this city, have suspended payment in consequence of the failure of E. C. BATES & Co. Their liabilities are said to be half a million of dollars and their assets about a quarter of a million.

Counterfeit bills on the Lee Bank were extensively circulated here yesterday, and two men named ANDERSON and PHILLIPS were arrested with a quantity in their possession.

The schooner *Texan*, from New-York for Eastport, was capsized on the 11th inst. She was towed into Gloucester last night.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Aug. 19, *via* DUBUQUE, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Democratic Convention, to-day, passed a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Republican Convention for the purpose of arranging for the submission of but one Constitution to the people. It is not probable that the members of the two bodies will meet in one Convention, but the great obstacle to the immediate settlement of the difficulties is removed.

The rumored collision between the Sioux and Chippewas, is without foundation.

Fall of a House in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Last evening, a four-story brick building in this city, occupied by CHARLES BOHMAN, tobacconist, fell with a tremendous crash, under the pressure of 1,600 barrels of whisky which had been stored in its second and third stories by CALVIN FLETCHER. The east wall fell against a building owned by J. A. SKIFF, and forced in the entire side of it. Two other buildings were damaged by the falling walls. The loss is about $30,000.

Melancholy Casualty.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Aug. 21.

Mrs. HARRIET THOMAS, aged 56 years, a respectable farmer's wife of the neighboring town of Bethany, was killed this morning in Dwight-place. She was standing between the wheels of her carriage, when the horse started, and she was drawn by her dress some rods. She was lifted up by her husband, but soon expired from her injuries.

Large Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21—9:30 P. M.

A fire broke out in TOWNSEND's livery stables, in the city, at 8½ o'clock, this evening, and is still raging. Before it can be subdued it will probably consume a large amount of property, it being in close proximity to the City Blues armory, GARRISON's carpenter establishment, and several stores and private dwellings. The origin of the fire is not yet ascertained.

From Fort Kearney—Desertion of 500 United States Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

A letter in the *Republican* dated Fort Kearney, 7th inst., says that the 5th and 10th Regiments of Infantry and PHELPS' Battery had arrived there. Captain VAN VLEET has gone in advance on important business. The troops were much dissatisfied, and the two infantry regiments had lost nearly 500 men by desertion.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Friday, Aug. 21.

The Canal is again in complete order, so that coal is arriving in large quantities. Vessels are very scarce and much in demand. Rates of freight are tending upward.

Arrest for Robbery.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21.

J. O. BRAYMAN, editor of the *Democrat*, of this city, was arrested this morning, for robbing the post-office drawer of money letters, which were found in his possession. He waived a preliminary examination, and was held to bail in $2,000, to await a trial.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived here to-day, with Havana dates of the 16th inst. The news she brings, however, is unimportant.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cow Stables and Distilleries—Resolutions against them—Horrible Revelations—Inoculation of Cows, and how it is done—The Mysteries of City Milk—Bone-boiling.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall, Mayor POWELL in the Chair.

After several communications were received, complaining of sunken lots, factories, etc., in various parts of the city, as nuisances which ought to be removed,

Alderman SCHOLS moved to take up the matter of the distilleries and cow-stables, between Park and Flushing avenues, belonging to S. L Husted & Co.

These distilleries and stables had been previously reported as nuisances, not only detrimental to the properly but to the health of people who reside in their vicinity, and testimony taken. A short time ago the stables were burned down, but are now being rebuilt—the Common Council having excepted Mr. Husted's case from the general ordinance.

Alderman ROWE didn't think the matter was one that belonged to the Board of Health, but should be left to the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman SCHOLS replied that it was a subject which came properly before the Board of Health, and that they had already had it up before them.

Alderman ROWE hoped it might come up in the form of a resolution, and not by way of random talk.

The Mayor thought the matter, as it affected the Board of Health, was the question whether the stables and distilleries complained of were a sufficient nuisance to warrant proper steps for their removal.

Alderman SCHOLS said that the stables, whether they were offensive or not, violated an existing ordinance, and ought, therefore, be removed.

Alderman ROWE objected to taking up the subject at all. He did not think the Board of Health had anything to do with it.

Alderman SCHOLS thought the Board had a great deal to do with it; and in order that the Board might begin to do something with it, he would offer a resolution, bringing up the whole case for decided action one way or another.

The following was the resolution:

ALDERMAN SCHOLS' RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That upon competent testimony this Health Committee are of the opinion that it is impolitic to rescind any part or portion of the ordinances in relation to cow-stables.

Resolved, That the proper officers be and are hereby authorized and directed to prosecute any and every violation of the same.

Alderman SCHOLS, after offering the above resolution, gave a detailed account of the Franklin avenue nuisance, showing the operations carried on in the distilleries and the stables, and giving a graphic picture of the lives and deaths of the cows that live and die there, and whose milk is sold in large quantities in the City of Brooklyn.

HISTORY OF THE COW STABLES.

Some twenty-two years ago, he said, a Mr. WILSON purchased a barn near these premises, which he turned into a distillery. Shortly after that, the Messrs. UNDERHILL purchased ground in the neighborhood and built stables. At that time, there were nothing but farms in the vicinity—no houses being near. The manure from the stables was carted out, in a wet state from the stables, and carted upon the vacant lots, where it was thrown out and left to dry. It was afterwards used for agricultural purposes. Ten years ago the Messrs. UNDERHILL built a distillery of their own. It then became necessary for Mr. WILSON to build stables of his own to consume his own swill. The parties who built the new distillery owned at that time the stables that were recently burned down. Before that time the distilleries and stables were owned by two distinct parties. A stable was not then considered to be a necessary appendage to a distillery. About two years ago the parties who built the distillery wanted to run a sewer from the distillery to the creek. An injunction was obtained against any such operation, and that injunction is still in force. That was not, and never can be, run to the Creek, to fill the Creek with its foulness. Being thus retained, they used a small drain and discharged the filth from the stables into some adjoining land. Thus the stables emptied themselves, in spite of the injunction. A year or more ago, Mr. HUSTED, together with CLARK and UNDERHILL, purchased this distillery from the owner, JOHN WOODS, so that it and the stables then passed into one ownership. There was a dispute between Mr. HUSTED and Mr. UNDERHILL, and the latter was compelled to withdraw from the partnership. But he did so in such a manner as still to hold the stables in his own right. Thus the distillery and the stables belonged again to separate parties.

Shortly afterwards the stables were purchased by other parties, who occupied them partly and partly rented them, and continued to do so till the buildings were burned down. At the time the stables were burned, Mr. HUSTED had no interest in them, or control over them. Some three days after the fire he purchased the ground in which the stables had stood, for the purpose of *rebuilding* them. Mr. HUSTED knew when he purchased the ground that he could not build those stables over again without violating an ordinance. The parties who sold out, sold for less than the real value, because they knew they would not be permitted to rebuild. But Mr. HUSTED, having influence with the Common Council, bought the ground, began to build, and then set to work in the Common Council to get the ordinance altered so that he might, with impunity, redirect the buildings! This is the *history* of this case.

HOW THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS INFECTED.

Now for the last ten years these stables have been a nuisance to that whole section of the City. Their filth runs into Wallabout creek. The fall of that creek is very slight, so that the rottenness that goes into it stands there stagnant. At the present time, when the tide is down, the whole bed of it seems to ferment. It can be compared to nothing but a yeast-tub. Spots can be seen where manure has collected in quantities, filthy enough almost to sicken one. The noxious effluvia, arising from the creek, fills the air with poison, to such a degree that white fences, near by, when newly white-washed, will change their color by reason of it. It tinges dwelling-houses and offices, and pollutes everything. It is especially bad in the night. Policemen on that beat will not go near the Creek. They regard the vicinity as an infected district. They are afraid of it. It would be as much as their lives are worth to stay there night after night in that foul air. The only protection the people have who live anywhere near there is to close their windows and doors and keep them shut. I have been told by numbers of gentlemen who, in going to New-York to business find their straighter road lying through that vicinity, that they always turn aside, and give it a wide berth. Milkmen who ride to New-York early in the morning with their milk—and who of all other persons in the world ought to be interested in cow-stables—will not drive through by that way; and they complain incessantly of the nuisance. They seek in every possible way to avoid that part of Kent-avenue.

The stench that fills the whole neighborhood proceeds alone from the distilleries. It has been suffered to exist now for four or five years, and is growing worse every year. But the nuisance does not affect that part of the city alone. It is a nuisance to the whole of Brooklyn.

THE COWS ARE INOCULATED.

I once stated to the Board that the keepers of the stables were in the habit of inoculating their cows when the distemper prevails, and I was laughed at for hinting the idea. It was thought to be preposterous and impossible. It was too extravagant to be believed, yet it is too true to be denied. One gentleman, who laughed at the idea, took the pains to go and make a visit to the stables, to examine for himself. When I next saw him, he told me that every word which I had said was true; that he had become satisfied, by his own observation, that the cows were thus inoculated. "For" said he, "not one cow in twenty has a whole tail! The tails have *rotted off!*" This is a fact.

THE MODE OF INOCULATION.

I will explain to the Board how this inoculation is performed, and what the matter is that is used in performing it. One of the proprietors of the stables confessed the whole thing. One of these cows may be milked in the morning, and the milk taken into the City and sold, and at noon the cow be *dead*. A great many head of cattle die in the course of a year. A cow drops down dead in her stall. She is immediately cut open. They die of a kind of consumption, *and no lungs are found after death*. The lungs are entirely rotted away, and in their place are lumps of *black matter*. This matter is taken from the dead cow, and with it the others—all that are new and fresh—are *inoculated*. The inoculation is performed in the tail, which is cut so that the black matter can be inserted. This is a process through which all the cows are made to go. Fresh cows, that have never been in such stables before, are inoculated as soon as they are brought in, before they can have a chance to die suddenly by disemper! As a consequence, the *tails rot off*. Hardly a cow is to be seen with a whole tail! The cows thus become thoroughly diseased. I have known a man to lose 40 cows in a year, who kept 25 at a time! As soon as a cow died it was replaced by another; and yet in keeping only 25 cows, he lost 40 in a year!

REWARD OF DISTILLERY MILK.

No man who has any regard for his own health, or the health of his family, would buy the milk that is made in these distilleries, if he only knew the diseased sources from which it comes. It is horrible to think of such an infected article, coming into the household, to be used at the family table.

There is another nuisance connected with the stables. The manure, which is very thin, is carted about the streets in cart-bodies which are not tight; so that the stench and filthiness arising from this cause is often a matter of great complaint. One of these carts is often as offensive as a night scavenger's.

Then also, as the cows are continually dying, their carcasses must be carted away; and this is another nuisance. Removing the dead cows from the stables, and taking them through the city, is a nuisance which no man who has got a nose can deny.

There is every reason in the world why the ordinance should be enforced in every case—making no exception for Mr. HUSTED—and why the rebuilding of these stables should be interdicted. When this distillery was built, three-fourths of the inhabitants in the neighborhood protested, and no one protested more strongly than Mr. WILSON, who was himself the *owner of a distillery*. He said that to have *two* distilleries in the place would be a nuisance which nobody could endure.

The evidence is abundant as to the deleterious effects of these stables and distilleries upon the public health and the value of property; and the Board of Health should immediately make every effort in their power to secure the removal by forbidding their extension.

Alderman SCHOLS hoped that this resolution might be adopted.

Alderman ROWE said that some people called a coal yard a nuisance. Others called a blacksmith-shop a nuisance, and others a distillery. He thought they were all necessary evils.

Alderman VAN BRUNT said that the Creek is complained of by everybody as a nuisance, and that the distillery stood at the head of the Creek. To go to the fountain-head of the evil, the distillery and stables ought to be done away with. He said, also, that since Mr. HUSTED was exempted from the ordinance, other parties had taken advantage of his scheme, and that other and similar stables, in another part of the city, were soon to be built. He hoped prompt measures would be taken to put a stop to the whole nuisance at once.

The Resolution was then put to vote and adopted—only Alderman ROWE voting against it.

BONE-BOILING A NUISANCE.

Alderman VAN BRUNT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Health Committee upon competent testimony, do decide and declare that the boiling, burning and grinding of bones for manure, or otherwise, a *nuisance*; and direct that the same shall be ceased within the limits of the City.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to give five days notice of the above resolution in the Corporation newspapers.

The Board then adjourned.

Parcelling out the Police.

As there is no immediate prospect that the many vacancies in the Police Department will be speedily filled, the General and Deputy Superintendents have considered it expedient to reapportion the force, which now numbers about 800 men, and yesterday they set about the task. Heretofore the patrolmen have been very unequally distributed, some of the Wards having their full quota, while others—and those, too, where the services of the police are most in demand—did not begin to have the needed number, making it necessary that the small force employed in them should do almost double duty. A few days since orders were issued to the commanding officers of the Precincts that had their complement, permitting them to choose a stated number of men, and directing them to order the remainder to report yesterday at the Deputy Superintendent's office. Of course great anxiety was manifested by many of those who reported themselves yesterday to the Deputy Superintendent, for some among them had families, and consequently were anxious to remain in the Wards to which they were primarily appointed and where they reside. The Deputy, however, in a short speech did much to reassure them, by stating that in making the apportionment he should, as far as possible, station the men in the Precincts closest to their residences. About 2 o'clock the men had all assembled, and the reapportioning began. Commencing at the First Ward, forty names were called, and the men were directed to report themselves at 6½ o'clock, at the Franklin Market Station, to Sergeant CROPSEY, of the Third Ward, who has been detailed to command there for the present. The same proceeding was enacted with all the other Wards where an increased force was requisite, and the men generally seemed satisfied with the positions assigned, though one, when he left the office grumbled a little at being stationed in the First Ward, and another resigned his shield and club to the Deputy for assigning him to the Fourth. The new apportionment is as follows:

Precinct.	Commander.	No. of men.
I.	Sergeant Cropsey	40
II.	Sergeant Weed	40
III.	Inspector Hopkins	40
IV.	Inspector Walling	40
V.	Sergeant Hutchings	38
VI.	Sergeant Hicks	40
VII.	Sergeant Cameron	40
VIII.	Inspector Turnbull	38
IX.	Sergeant Seabring	38
X.	Sergeant Davis	34
XI.	Inspector Squires	40
XII.	Inspector Porter	38
XIII.	Sergeant Steers	38
XIV.	Sergeant Williamson	40
XV.	Inspector Dilks	36
XVI.	Sergeant Carpenter	36
XVII.	Inspector Hartt	40
XVIII.	Sergeant Bennett	36
XIX.	Sergeant Bryan	38
XX.	Sergeant Curry	38
XXI.	Inspector Speight	40
XXII.	Sergeant Van Orden	36

To effect this new arrangement the number of men on special duty has been materially reduced. Each commander of a Precinct will have three Sergeants acting under him—selecting acting Sergeants from his command, if necessary. He has the power also of selecting two roundsmen.

The Brain and Muscle Market.

Raw Muscle.—The tide of unemployed labor flows Westward from crowded lands. Every hamlet in New-England has felt the ebbing of its strength, but there the depleting process goes on so silently that only its effects are seen in the scarcity of sinewy youth, and the consequent stranding of marriageable damsels. But, at Castle Garden, this Westward stream of labor is a visible torrent, fed from the inexhaustible fountains of Europe, and scarcely touching the shore as it sweeps away into the bosom of the Promised Land. The larger part of the 150,000 emigrants who arrived at the landing dépôt last year, including nearly all those from Northern Germany, went directly West after a few hours stay in the City.

This Westward stream has reduced the superfluity of raw muscle in our market, and there is, consequently, some improvement in the rates of wages over those of a year or two since. There is still, however, some accummulation in this City, while an active demand from the country is not fully met. For this state of things it is not difficult to account. The cosmopolitan character of New-York renders it a home for the exiles of all nations. Cathedrals and Hibernian clubs, lager-bier and Volks' theatres are luxuries of which the emigrants to the rural districts are wholly deprived. It will be noticed, therefore, in the items given below, that all kinds of City employments are crowded, while, out of town, there is a decided scarcity of some descriptions of labor.

Male Muscle.—Porters are in large supply, with light demand at $1@$1 50 per diem. Stevedores, owing to the depression of the freighting business, are not much inquired for at present, and there is good stock offering at $1 25 per day of 11 hours.

The demand for farm laborers, at $5@$14 per month, with board, has been in advance of the supply, and will increase until corn harvest is past. Railroad and canal hands are much wanted at $1@$1 12½ per day of 11 hours. From the brick-yards in New Jersey and elsewhere, there is an active inquiry for laborers, at $14 per month with board. Very few men who have tried it once can be induced to go again into the brick-yards, as the labor required is of the hardest kind, and the days are 14 hours long.

Female Muscle.—Wages of house-servants have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. over the rates of last year. It is just now the dull season for city house-servants, but there is a good demand from the country at $5@$8 per month; average rate $6 for chamber-maids, maids of all work, and very ordinary cooks. From the records of the intelligence offices and other data, it has been estimated that about 40,000 female house-servants are employed in the City, who change their places, on the average, once every ten weeks. This latter fact is demonstrated by the books of the large employment offices. It appears, then, that from 4,000 to 5,000 females of this class are constantly out of employment. It has been proposed that this large amount of now unproductive labor should be utilized, by the conversion of the waiting-rooms of intelligence offices into workshops, which could be furnished with constant employment by the large clothiers. Unemployed servants would thus be enabled to pay their expenses while waiting for places, which is frequently a process of several days' duration. Five thousand women, employed at 31 cents a day, which is a fair figure for shop-work done by hand, would earn about $470,000 in the year.

Emigrant women, of able bodies, but encumbered with young children, find it difficult, and often impossible, to obtain employment as house-servants. Thirty or forty of this class are now supported as paupers by the City, who are, nevertheless, able and willing to work, if they had the opportunity. One of the benevolent societies is now making arrangements to take a number of these women off the hands of the City, and send them to the Southwest, where female domestics are urgently wanted, and babies are not objected to.

Heavy Defalcation at the St. Nicholas Hotel—$30,000 Missing—The Book-keeper in Custody.

For some time past the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel have suspected the honesty of one or more of the most responsible clerks in their employment. They have lost large sums of money for which they could not account. Their receipts should have been much greater than they were, but in vain they watched and watched. If their chief book-keeper and entry clerk, Mr. JOHN M. LAWLER, had not assisted them to watch, they would have continued to lose from $30 to $50 a week, which an assistant book-keeper was in the habit of appropriating. The delinquent's false entries in the cash book were detected by Mr. LAWLER, who promptly notified Messrs. TREADWELL & ACKER of the fact. Mr. LAWLER, of course, rose high in the estimation of Messrs. TREADWELL & ACKER, and he became one of the important men of the establishment.

But very large sums were still unaccounted for in the gross receipts of the Hotel. Mr. LAWLER pondered how the deficiency could be explained. The explanation was on Wednesday reached in this wise: About six weeks ago, an English gentleman was stopping at the St. Nicholas, who desired to leave the city for the West by the earliest possible train, and unnecessarily rose before daylight to accomplish his object. Estimating the amount of his bill by English currency, he paid the night watchman eight sovereigns, bidding him retain the balance for his own use. The watchman gave the eight sovereigns to Mr. LAWLER, and subsequently asked for the balance. The book was not made up, so the watchman waited and waited, (at least so goes the story,) and finding his previous suspicions of the book keeper's conduct confirmed, he informed Mr. TREADWELL, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, of the circumstance. Mr. TREADWELL told him to say nothing about it, but to leave it in his hands, that he might see how it would work.

It continued to work very badly for Messrs. TREADWELL and ACKER until Wednesday last, when Mr. LAWLER himself was accused of causing the deficiency in the receipts of the establishment. His room and trunks were searched, but nothing was found to inculpate him. The amount of the deficiency is variously stated, and ranges from $30,000 to $100,000. The latter figure is evidently made too large, even for the St. Nicholas. The accused himself confesses, it is said, to $5,000, and at that sum limits his transgressions. He still occupies his desk at the Hotel, in custody of a specially detailed Police officer, and there is an evident desire on the part of the employes of the Hotel to keep his delinquency secret. Our reporter, last night, when seeking information, was treated with marked uncourtesy by all the underlings of the establishment, the proprietors being temporarily absent. The affair has caused considerable excitement among hotel keepers, saloon-tenders, &c. throughout the City. Yet it is the opinion of most persons that nothing will be made of it, and that Mr. LAWLER will be able to prove his innocence. His popularity with the patrons of the St. Nicholas has always been very great, and we trust he will find no difficulty in clearing himself of this charge.

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING-HOUSE—FIVE NEGROES ARRESTED.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday night Officer COFFANT, of the Sixth Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling house No. 87 Park-street, kept by one SAMUEL MCCONNELL, a Hibernian, and there arrested JOHN DEPEYSTER, JOSEPH FRANCIS, G. WILLIAMS CARMAN, JOHN NILES, and CELESTIAL JEFFERSON, all colored, who were caught in the act of gambling for money, with cards, at a game called "Faro." MCCONNELL and another man acting, one as banker and the other as dealer, were present at the time, but escaped through some rear windows when the officer made his appearance. At the time the arrests were made the gamblers had on a table before them $4 07 for which they were apparently playing. After securing the premises, the officers seized upon the cards and Faro board, which they had been using at their game. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and fully committed to the Tombs for trial in default of bail.

TICKET SWINDLE.—CHARLES WILLIAMS, keeping an office for the sale of passage tickets at No. 155 South-street, was on Friday arrested, charged with defrauding THOMAS PARK, an Englishman, out of $12, by charging him $30 for a passage to Liverpool, when the regular price is but $18. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and held to bail to answer the charge.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Friday upon the body of JOHN JONES, late cook of the ship *Bright*, who, on Thursday evening, accidentally fell off the string-piece at Pier No. 27 East River, into the dock, and was drowned before assistance could be extended to him. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Wales, 28 years of age.

☞ In the matter of PAT. MATTHEWS and JIM HUGHES, the fighting men who were recently discharged from the Fifteenth Ward Station-House by Justice CONNOLLY, that Magistrate denies having gone to the cell of HUGHES to solicit him to leave, or having left the Station house arm in arm with him, as published the day following their arrest. Those men had been locked up for fighting in the bar-room of a public house.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—PHILIP MERVINE, a lad 13 years of age, while gathering chips in BELL's shipyard, had his skull badly fractured, in consequence of a large iron screw falling upon him. He was taken up and conveyed to the Eleventh Precinct Station, where a doctor was in attendance. The boy was removed to his residence, No. 249 Third street. His recovery is considered almost hopeless.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

After the close of the lecture by Mr. CALVERT last evening, several gentlemen expressed their views in regard to its doctrines, and a very general dissent was manifested to some of them.

The number of persons presented this morning was quite large. In the absence of the President, who had been called away from the city, Hon. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark, N. J., was called on to preside.

A discussion arose upon the "Importance of Primary Schools, and the best Methods of Conducting them."

J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Boston Schools, was first called out. He spoke of the latter branch of the question only, as all agreed that Primary Schools were important.

ZALMON P. RICHARDS, Esq., of Washington City, referred to the great defects which are so common as the result of early bad habits acquired in the Primary Schools. In reading, particularly, all these bad habits are seen. He had just come from the meeting of the wise and scientific men of the country, at Montreal, for the improvement of science; and there he had felt the great want of better training to read in the Primary School. For though the audience listened to a painful degree to hear the essays on scientific subjects, not half of them could hear even the words used, and so, though diagrams and plates were employed for illustration, but little good was secured to the audience, in consequence of the poor and indistinct articulation of the readers. Mr. RICHARDS spoke at length on this topic, and showed himself well acquainted with it, suggesting many important methods for remedying the evils complained of.

The next topic considered was: "*What Assistance should be rendered to Scholars in their Studies?*"

At two o'clock the Institute met, and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, of Boston, was elected President.

At eight o'clock the Institute again met, and was addressed by R. P. DUNN, of Brown University, on "*The Study of English in an Elementary Course of Education.*" Its aim was to show that the English language should have in our grammar schools an etymological and rhetorical study, as thorough and as extended a course as that given to the Latin and the Greek.

All Red $5's on the Lee Bank Are Counterfeits.

LEE, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In giving a description of the late counterfeit $5 Bill on this Bank, in your edition of this morning, you remark that "the bill is a counterfeit of a new issue of the bank, which has not yet got into general circulation," &c. This is a mistake, as the bank has never issued any $5 bills with *red tint*, and, therefore, the counterfeit is totally unlike the genuine in this respect, and also unlike in its vignette and general design. We have no bills in circulation with red tint except a recent issue of Ones and Twos.

E. A. BLISS, Cashier.

The Transit Route—Reply to the Letter of Mr. W. R. C. Webster.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

DEAR SIR:—In many of the newspapers of New-York, yours among the number, I have observed statements to the effect that the "Transit Route is shortly to be opened under a grant from Costa Rica, confirmed by the government of Nicaragua." A Mr. WEBSTER has also recently informed the public that this "Nicaraguan Transit" is to be opened under the protection of all the Central American powers. Either statement is devoid of truth.

The government of Nicaragua, the 15th day of June last, by a new convention, *affirmed and amended* the only grant she has ever made, and during the present month has finally ratified and confirmed it.

So far as she is concerned, therefore, the opening and ownership of the Transit Route is definitely settled, but not in favor of Messrs. WEBSTER and HARRIS.

If Costa Rica has made a new grant, it is the fourth time that she has attempted to dispose of that to which she never had a just claim, and under no grant from her has any person yet been found with the foolhardiness to attempt to open a route. No sane man, out of Costa Rica, has ventured before the recent Filibuster war to uphold the pretensions of the latter State to protection over the River San Juan and Lake of Nicaragua. And certainly no superior right has accrued to her from any participation of hers in the late war.

It is true, that since then a new pretension has been set up for her, which has found new advocates, and among them the DAILY TIMES. This pretension is a "right by conquest and possession." The assumption of such right is an *admission of title in Nicaragua before the War*, and the pretension is disposed of by a new statement of the fact, that during the late war, Costa Rica was the ally and not the enemy of Nicaragua! She was invited to enter the latter State to aid her in waging a war of extermination against the common enemies of all Central America. On this invitation she came. Between the two powers there has been no war, no enmity—not even a difficulty. What an amount, therefore, of folly or falsehood, is betrayed by this miserable pretension of a "right by conquest." I will do Costa Rica and her Minister to the United States the justice to say, that from neither has this pretension ever been heard.

From such international lawyers as WEBSTER and Captain (?) CAPTY, I am not surprised to hear it.

The difficulties in the way of establishing a Transit route under the authority of Costa Rica, are these:

First—Costa Rica has not been in possession of any part of the River or Lake for 26 years, and during this period Nicaragua has exercised jurisdiction over both.

Second—Nicaragua has never sold, or otherwise conceded to Costa Rica any right of jurisdiction.

Third—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain each and both ignore the Costa Rican pretensions, and this same Mr. WEBSTER was so informed by General CASS and Lord NAPIER upon his recent departure to Costa Rica.

Under such a claim of title, thus denied by Nicaragua, the United States, and England, who will invest a dollar?

But to strengthen the validity and give semblance of value to this Costa Rican Grant, we are informed by the letter of WEBSTER that *all the Central American States* are to protect it. How does WEBSTER learn this? He has, since his departure, seen only the officials of Costa Rica. By what authority does he speak, he, of all other men, for "all Central America?"

Now it so happens that three of the five Central American States are represented at Washington by Señor Don ANTONIO, JOSE DE IRIGARRI, the most able diplomat by common consent from either Central or South America.

To him it is altogether new *and incredible*, that Guatemala, San Salvador, or Nicaragua, have either undertaken, or agreed to do, what Mr. WEBSTER assures us they will do. And he modestly thinks that, as their diplomatic representative, he would be quite as likely to be intrusted with the views of these States as Mr. WEBSTER, of whom they know nothing.

The above statement has been made with a view to inform the public correctly as to the position and final action of Nicaragua on the "Transit question."

I do not wish my name to be published, but you are at liberty to use it should any statement herein contained be questioned in any responsible quarter.

Yours, &c., &c.

ARREST OF MR. WEBSTER OF THE TRANSIT ROUTE.—Mr. R. C. WEBSTER, so well known in connection with Costa Rican affairs and the new Transit route, of which he is one of the proprietors, was arrested on Thursday night, and conveyed immediately to Eldridge-street Jail, on a suit brought against him by Messrs. JAMES LEE & Co., who charge him with improper proceedings in regard to a certain storage receipt in 1855,—the amount involved being for some $2,850. The defendant contends that the receipt was good, and hence that there was no justifiable cause of action against him. The warrant of arrest was issued by Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court.

Great efforts were made to keep the affair quiet, but it soon leaked out.

Mr. WEBSTER was not in the Eldridge-street Jail a 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The keeper deigned to inform an inquirer that he "was out;" but refused to say by what process, because he was not on the "witness stand," and referred to Mr. WEBSTER for further particulars. But no further particulars could be learned from that source, because Mr. WEBSTER was "not in" at his hotel—the Clarendon—at 5 o'clock, nor several hours afterwards, if at all during the night.

It is currently said that other troubles of a similar nature await Mr. WEBSTER. His friends say he is persecuted by those who wish to take the Transit great away from him.

SHOCKING MURDER IN BROADWAY.

A Lawyer Shot Dead by an Actor.

A murder was committed at 12¼ o'clock this morning in Broadway. It occurred in the "Shaw House," a dining saloon, on the east side of the street, between Grand and Broome streets.

The parties to the affray were an actor named NYMMS, lately engaged at Wallack's theatre, and a Tombs Lawyer named WAGGSTAFF. They met in the bar-room and soon quarreled, about a woman, it is said, and, after many hard epithets, WAGGSTAFF struck NYMMS a powerful blow.

NYMMS recovering in a moment, drew a revolver and fired twice in quick succession at WAGGSTAFF. The first ball hit WAGGSTAFF's arm, and passed into the breast, injuring the lungs. The second ball passed through the mouth, and upwards through the head, a part of which was shot off. WAGGSTAFF fell to the floor a corpse! NYMMS retreated immediately to the street, and had not been arrested up to the hour of our going to press.

The news soon spread and the wildest excitement prevailed, among a large crowd who were almost immediately present. The Police arriving, they conveyed the body of the murdered man to the Eighth Ward Station House, corner of Wooster and Prince streets. They also arrested a boy who was behind the bar when the killing was done. NYMMS will be arrested, it is thought, before many hours.

WAGGSTAFF was well known about the town, as is also NYMMS. They moved among the crowd both male and female generally, denominated as "fast."

NYMMS is about 25 years of age. WAGGSTAFF was a few years older.

LATER.—2 O'CLOCK, A.M.—One of our reporters has just returned from the scene of the homicide. The crowd is becoming larger every moment. A large force of policemen are present, and can with difficulty restrain the impetuous throng.

Officers have been dispatched in all directions in search of NYMMS, who has so far eluded pursuit.

Arrival of the Jason.

The European and American Steamshipping Company's steamer *Jason*, JOHN BRITTON, Commander, arrived last night with 200 cabin and 180 steerage passengers. Her advices are not so late as those brought by the *Arabia*.

August 6, when off the Lands End passed the European and American Steamshipping Company's steamer *Queen of the South*.

August 16, when in lat. 45° 59', lon. 50° 10' exchanged signals with the British ship *John McMorris*.

August 17, when in lat. 44° 35', lon. 52°, exchanged signals with the ship *Acadia*, standing to the eastward.

August 19, when in lat. 42° 30', lon. 61° 30' passed a Collins' steamer, standing to the eastward.

August 20, when in lat. 40° 58', lon. 67° 40, passed and exchanged signals with the Mail steamship *Persia*, standing to the Eastward.

The *Jason* took the Northern route and encountered heavy Westerly weather.

Cricket—Canada vs. the United States.

This great match was commenced at Toronto on Wednesday, United States taking the bat. The following is the result, as far as known by mail:

United States—1st innings 108; 2d do.—with eight wickets down—87.

Canada—1st innings 145.

The batting and bowling of the Canadians was much admired.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

TORONTO, Can., Friday, Aug. 21.

In the return Cricket Match between the United States and Canada elevens, the Canadians won, with seven wickets to go down.

Execution of McKim, the Murderer of Norcross.

*

THE NILE.

Shooting at a Crocodile.

NUMBER THREE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

NEAR THEBES.

It was a glorious morning. What need to write it. Since we left Cairo there has not dawned on us a morning that was not worthy of the first Sabbath in Eden. The valley wakes after each last night's repose with a smile that makes one believe that Eden was somewhere here away, and that we daily approach it, and shall see, ere long, the flashing sword.

The stars shrink back reluctantly. Theirs has been a long, steadfast, may it not well be called a loving vigil over this ancient land. The dust of the Nile valley, the dust of the Libyan desert, the dust of Araby the Blessed, is all dear to the stars. No cloud intercepts their calm communion. No wailing storm disturbs the harmony of their nightly meetings. A thousand years, nay, thousands of years, the silver light has slept on the sand each night, and gone home in the morning to the radiance that dwells beyond our vision in the glaring sunlight; and sand and plain, mountain and river, sun and stars, are here as of old—are here even when the first footsteps of weak men tottered along the river bank—as when, for the first time, the rock opened to receive into its embrace the dead dust of humanity. Could the morning dawn coldly, or otherwise than gloriously, in such a country?

We have not seen a cloud since we set sail from Cairo—except only in the evenings, when a few light fleecy clouds have gathered to mantle the descending grandeur of the sun, and disappear when he is gone.

We never sleep while it is light. We wake at the earliest dawn, open all our windows, and see the day approach. Profound stillness reigns everywhere. The flow of the Nile is swift and strong, but silent. Our voices echo from the opposite bank, though it is a mile away and we speak to each other in ordinary tones. Occasionally a heavy plunge is heard, as a part of the undermined bank falls into the stream, but this is a momentary sound, serving to make the silence appear more solemn. There is but a brief morning twilight. It is dark, the stars shine steadily and brilliantly, the horizon is invisible, but the river gleams in their light. Suddenly the stars recede, swiftly but as if sorrowfully, and you think they have but veiled their faces for a moment. You have grown accustomed in Egypt to see bright and star-like eyes disappear coyly, and you have learned to look for their reappearance more clearly and brighter than before, and so you look. But no. They are gone, and now you see that the horizon is no longer invisible. On the contrary, the sharp, clear line on the Eastern sky surprises you, and while you are wondering that you had not before observed its exquisite delicacy and beauty, out starts the mountain, and every ragged rock and broken hill, and lofty precipice stands up to meet the coming sun, and he comes. Then palms and villages are suddenly before you, and green fields flash in the light and waving corn and grain, and cane-fields carpet the valley, and the yellow river rushes on through all. So comes the day. From every hollow in the bank of the river, from the front of every village, from small side branches of the stream, the boats that have been lying by for the night push out and come down cheerily with the current, the boatmen filling the air with their one long chorus, which they always sing when at the oars.

On deck the scene is changed. Forward of the cabin twelve men have been lying rolled up in their black camel's hair cloaks, sleeping profoundly all night. On the deck above the cabin the Reis and the pilot, the only officers of a Nile boat, are guiding swift boats down all the rivers of a dream. Below deck, in the shallow hold of the vessel, FERRAGH, the Nubian, and HASSAN, the Egyptian the two cabin servants, are (greatest wonder of all!) in perfect silence, and the cook—on my word I don't know where he sleeps—I must inquire to morrow, for he is the soul of the ship—the cook is somewhere. On shore—for we are lying at the bank of the river—four swarthy guards, sent by the Sheikh of the neighboring village to watch over our slumbers, for each village is responsible for every boat that lies near it during the night, are dreaming magnificent dreams. They watched till the cabin lights were all out, and then, folding their mantles around them, they followed the example of nature, and waited in silent repose for the coming of the dawn, stretched on the top of the bank overlooking the boat. So all things sleep.

This is no fancy picture. I am writing now at midnight in the cabin, and the picture is sketched accurately from the appearance of our boat at this moment. The guard have gotten tired of waiting for my light to disappear, and have taken to sleeping while I watch. Wait a moment. FERRAGH wakes at a whisper. I will call him, and we will arouse the guard.

It is done! and splendidly. FERRAGH and HASSAN came, and each armed himself with a bucket of water, while I took my gun. Two discharges of the gun, ringing in the silent night, and half a bucket of water over each man at the same instant, made the four watchmen think that the Bedouins were on them, and had commenced by throwing them into the Nile. One of them began to strike out vigorously. Two looked for their clubs, and the fourth for his long-barreled Turkish gun, which I had previously removed to avoid accidents. Now to return to my writing. I shall probably have the whole of them in the cabin before morning, begging to be saved the thrashing they deserve and will get from the Sheikh, unless I beg them off.

I described the scene before dawn. As the light comes, HASSABO, the pilot, a fine-looking fellow, rouses himself and shakes the day into the sleepy eyes and mind of Reis HASSANEIN. At a word the men spring to their feet, and each man takes off his turban and adjusts it. HASSABO is the most decidedly religious man on board. He instantly remembers the call of the muezzin, and prays with his face toward Mecca. Four or five of the men follow his example. The others are Infidel scamps, as nine-tenths of the Mussulmen are, and go prayerless to work. The cook makes his appearance on deck, and ten minutes later, as I make my exit from the cabin door for my morning bath, HASSAN stands ready for me with bucket and towels, and FERRAGH holds, on a small Cairene salver, my cup of Mocha.

Then down the river come floating cheerily the boats which had been laid up for the night along the banks, the men singing their choruses with magnificent voices. Every one sings at his work in Egypt, and there are songs for every branch of every employment. The men sing one song when tracking, another when poling, another when rowing, and sometimes a half dozen boats will be together on a reach of the river engaged in the same work, and the chorus will be taken up by all of them together. Thus the morning songs are a great feature of Nile days.

But in all this I have neglected entirely the object of my letter, and must go back to the commencement and begin again,

It was a glorious morning. As we were finishing breakfast I caught sight of a large grotto or cavern in the side of the eastern mountain, something like a hundred and fifty feet above the river, and immediately ordered the small boat and made ready to go and examine it. There was no wind; the men were tracking, and it is at such times easy to go on shore and pass an hour, and then walk on and overtake them. As we were in the neighborhood of the disturbed Bedouin district, we thought it safe to take extra arms with us, and ABDELATTI and myself took our pistols, as well as our fowling-pieces, and with two of the men to row, pushed off into the stream. The boat was on the western shore. We rowed across, below the foot of an island, which divided the river, and struck the eastern shore two hundred feet below the grotto, to which I climbed by a path of my own finding, and a very slippery and doubtful path it was. The cavern was one of those grand old quarries which show the power of ancient ingenuity. How many men wasted their lives in cutting out here the stone for palaces and temples I could not guess. Here were their chisel marks, the blows of their heavy hammers, the blocks which they left here when they died. It was a grand chamber, a hundred feet by one hundred and fifty, the walls thirty feet high, support ed by great square pillars of rock, and the floor uneven, rough-hewn, sometimes rising to the roof in steps that had not been cut away. Owls and bats crowded it. They fairly drove me out, fluttering in my face and dashing their filth over me. Turning and coming into the air the view was grand beyond words to describe. How frequently I am forced to make use of that expression. I dare not attempt a description of these magnificent scenes. Think of the Nile, like an army clothed in gold, stretching away as far as your vision extends through fields of rich green, guarded on both sides by rocks three hundred feet high, in which lie the millions dead of Egypt.

I turned around the corner of the hill, thinking to find another path to descend. I found myself standing on the verge of the precipice which overhung the Nile, and I could have leaped into the boat which lay nearly two hundred feet below me. At this moment ABDELATTI shot at a flock of pigeons, and two of them fell at my back and fluttered into a fissure of the rock which was thirty feet deep, and not more than three wide. We got them out in the simplest way, by climbing down for them, and I am obliged to confess that as I looked up at the narrow rift of sky above me, I shuddered as I thought how near I was to being in the tombs of the Pharaohs. If those huge jaws of rock should but close, not all the crumblings of the hills, nor all the explorings of antiquarians would open my prison.

But I climbed out again, a very flat ending to my apprehensions, and the next moment was rolling fifty feet down a heap of broken stone and desert sand, that were in my way to the boat. We shot a dozen pigeons at the foot of the mountain, and when we had driven the rest away, I sat down on the bank, which was not twenty feet wide between the perpendicular wall of rock and the river.

It was still and silent as in a forest in the great West. A plash in the water disturbed me. I looked across at the foot of the island, and saw two crocodiles lifting themselves lazily out of the water. I lay quiet till they were up on the bank and sound asleep in the sun, and then I returned to the boat, muffled the oars and pushed off. I let the current take us down, and pulled across the river till I had the lower point of the island between them and us, and then turned up stream and pulled up to the island, striking the bank just above the point. I had my shoes off and my pantaloons up above my knees, and I walked up the shore far enough to be sure of reaching the first crocodile. The second lay ten rods higher up stream. Then I lay down and worked, snake fashion, across the island, never raising my head.

There is a bird called the zic-zac, which is known to most readers as the toothpick of the crocodile—it being supposed to perform that useful office for him. Another and a better authenticated service which the zic zac is said to perform is that of alarming his large friend at the approach of a stranger or enemy. Whether the stories of this sagacity in the bird be true, I am not yet prepared to say. The zic-zac always flies away before a stranger, uttering his sharp cry at every point of alighting, and thus would be likely to alarm any animal of ordinary brains. Two of them rose before me, and flew across to the place where the crocodile lay, crying sharply and shrilly. When I raised my head and my rifle pistol within thirty feet of the spot where he had been lying he was not there, and his fat friend further up stream was waddling into the current so fast, and with such a splashing, that I could not tell whether the ball which I sent after him hit his scaly back or not. I did shoot at him, and in so doing I performed what is the duty of every traveler on the Nile. I may have an opportunity to make a better shot hereafter. We have seen plenty of them, and this evening, in the dusk, while I was sitting quietly smoking my chibouk, before the cabin-door, the men sprang to their feet simultaneously, and shouted "*Timsa, timsa;*" (Crocodile, crocodile)—pointing to a black head that was going rapidly through the water within twenty feet of the boat. My gun stands always at the door, and I seized it instantly and sent a load of extra large goose-shot into the black head. There was a tremendous lashing of the water as it vanished, and it appeared again in time to receive the contents of the second barrel, and then vanished in the darkness. The men insist that it was a crocodile, and that it was badly hurt. My own opinion is, that it was two wild fowl of a very large size, which abound here, and which are as tough as wolves. No shot disturbs them. But I shall doubtless see many more, as we have already seen many, and I may be able to make a better report of them.

At sunset of this evening the hills of Thebes were visible. We expect to be there to-morrow, and I shall mail this letter there with the aid of MUSTAPHA AGA, the American Consular Agent. An American Consul at Thebes!

By-the by, I trust before you receive this, you will have received my last mailed at *Osioot*. It went by government express in place of going by the foot mail. The Governor was just dispatching a letter to Cairo, and politely offered to send mine with it. It went by dromedary, crossing the bends of the river and sometimes going through the desert, day and night pushing on to Cairo. This must go by slower conveyance, along the bank of the river, and it will be a week or more before it reaches the city of Victory. I don't know how long it will be before it reaches you in America, but doubtless from one to two months.

Possibly you may expect me, with the hills before me which guard the ruins of Thebes, the Magnificent, to say somewhat of the emotion that I feel on approaching them. But I shall say nothing of the sort. The realization of the dreams of my whole life which I see before me, is not to be described in the passing words of a letter like this.

When you will hear from me again, who can say? I press on, pausing nowhere, until I see the glory of ABOU-SIMBUL, and hear the voice of the second cataract. There is no post office at Wady Halfeh, and I do not know that I shall be able to mail letters again until I reach Thebes on my return a month hence.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS — STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—CHAS. LEWIS, *alias* "Bounce," a reputed thief, ROBERT ELLIS and GEORGE SAUNDERS were arrested by Private Watchman MEAD and Officers SMITH and BROOKS, of the Tenth Precinct, while entering the premises No. 71 Division-street, under suspicious circumstances, they all having hundles with them. On searching the house the officers found four pieces of flannel, an unmade coat, with trimmings; a carpet-bag containing four portemonnaies, two pawn tickets for a silver watch and a coat, two daguerreotypes, vests, &c., &c., together with a complete set of burglars tools, consisting of saws, chisels, nippers, picks, skeleton end other keys of all sizes and shapes, &c. The goods mentioned seemed to have been the proceeds of a burglary committed upon the premises of MOSES FRANK, No. 71 Mulberry-street at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The prisoners were locked up by Justice Welch.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Gen. Jessup's Letter Creating a Breeze—Louis Napoleon and Rev. Mr. Stewart—Mr. Crawford's Health and his Physicians—Robin, the Microscopist—His Devotion to Science—Rachel's Furniture Sold.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

The letter of Gen. JESSUP on the faults of the Crimean Campaign, perhaps to the astonishment of its author, has made a certain sensation in France among military men. It is a piece of bold presumption in presence of a Frenchman to call in question the military grandeur of the siege of Sebastopol. This feat of arms has passed into the minds and the hearts of the nation as the greatest of modern times, and as one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the world. Moreover, the French nation subsists on military glory, and it is therefore a grave charge, that of the American General. Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, is particularly offended at Gen. JESSUP's criticisms. It was the Marshal's report on the results of the Eastern war, and on the men and material employed, that provoked the letter of General JESSUP. The American Minister sent the Count VAILLANT's report to Gen. JESSUP; the General, after reading the report, wrote a letter to Mr. MASON in reply, which is the letter in question. It was published by the General himself, at the suggestion of friends in the United States. An English journal finds Gen. JESSUP's letter just in every line, and asserts, what even Marshal VAILLANT must know, that from the beginning to the end of the war there were not half the beasts of burden required for the service—the *Constitutionnel's* melancholy attempt at a pun to the contrary notwithstanding. Moreover, according to disinterested military authorities, the siege of Sebastopol was only grand by contrast: by contrast with the resistance offered; and when it is recollected that the Russians admit that at various periods, commencing with the battle of the Alma, Sebastopol was not in a state to offer any serious resistance whatever, if the French had had the courage to make a vigorous assault, this grandeur by contrast sinks into thin nothingness.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has just performed an act towards an American citizen which gives one a better opinion of his heart. You will recollect that some time ago, when it was the fashion in the United States for seekers after a questionable kind of reputation to relate how many times they had seen LOUIS NAPOLEON drunk, or in equivocal positions at New-York, or how often they had chinked glasses with him, or lent him money, (that was sure to be yet owing,) Rev. Mr. STEWART, a Chaplain in the United States Navy, published a long letter, in which he disproved entirely these reports, and showed from incontestible evidence that the Prince's conduct while in the United States was that of a well-bred gentleman, and such as became a man in his position of life. Mr. STEWART is now in Paris, and a few days ago the Emperor, learning his presence here through a member of the Imperial family to whom Mr. STEWART was known, sent word to him from Plombières that he would be glad to see him. Mr. STEWART accordingly repaired to Plombières, was most affectionately received by his Majesty, warmly thanked for his disinterested defence of his character, and retained in his society during all of one day. Mr. S. returned to Paris delighted with his reception, and telling wonders of his Majesty's hospitality and kindness. According to Mr. STEWART's report of his interview, LOUIS NAPOLEON still entertains a lively *souvenir* of his visit to the United States, predicts the most magnificent destiny for the American people, hopes to remain in peace with them and to be more and more connected in commercial relations, and (let the office seekers take notice) expressed great admiration for the present American Minister at Paris, and hoped that no change would take place.

A lengthy printed document has just been put in circulation here by Dr. GIBSON, Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, in regard to the indisposition of Mr. CRAWFORD, the sculptor. While on a visit at Rome, in December last, Dr. GIBSON was asked to see the diseased eye; at that time the malady was obscure, and, in order to satisfy himself as to its intimate nature, he punctured it with an ordinary exploring needle. To this operation, which was perfectly proper, inoffensive and in common usage among the best of surgeons, Mrs. CRAWFORD attributed (in a letter published in the *Times*, among other journals) the subsequent aggravation of the disease. Professor GIBSON, whose long services and brilliant reputation in the profession ought to have placed him above a public notice of a laical remark, is unfortunately given to the *toquade*, as the French say, of lying controversy; and with a view of disproving the remark of Mrs. CRAWFORD, has collected, in his circular, the written opinions of the four distinguished surgeons who attended Mr. C. in Paris: Messrs. VELPEAU, NELATON, DESMARRES and SICHEL. These opinions, as might have been premised, triumphantly sustain Professor GIBSON, and, at the same time, reveal to the world the lamentable fact that the disease of our distinguished countryman is incurable, and was incurable from the first; and from the opinions of the Messrs. NELATON and VELPEAU, at least, there is no appeal. It is melancholy thus to make the misfortunes of another, and especially the misfortunes of a man deplored by a whole nation, the subject of a printed controversy. To say nothing of its impropriety, it is in exceeding bad taste. But since the journals in the United States are repeating week after week that Mr. CRAWFORD is improving and will soon be in a state of convalescence, I must ask your indulgence while I recall to you the fact, in my own justification, that as long as four months ago I told you in this place that the disease of Mr. CRAWFORD was a cancer of the most malignant species, and utterly incurable, an opinion which I obtained from M. NELATON in person, and which I did not give you by any means at hazard. I ought to add that the reports now published in the United States of Mr. CRAWFORD's improved condition are evidently advertisements, and that since he has abandoned the scientific men above named, and placed himself under the care of the London cancer-curer, he has been rapidly growing worse. Dr. FELL is vaunting himself on the cure of the cancer, but not on the cure of his patient—a most lamentable distinction, which does not seem to enter sufficiently into his appreciation of orthodox therapeutics. And yet any body can cure cancer, by excision or caustic; but nobody has ever yet been found who could cure the patient or prevent the inevitable reproduction of the disease. In other words, it is not difficult (in all other parts than the neighborhood of the brain) to cure for a time the local manifestation of the disease, but it is impossible to cure the predisposition which exists in the system for the reproduction of the disease. It is pitiable to see men who have made such diseases the study of a whole life, who study science conscientiously, and often in poverty, for the sake of science, and whose facilities are beyond those of all other men,—it is pitiable to see men such as these abandoned in an hour of danger for men whose whole study is to vary their daily advertisements so as to entrap the public.

There is a young physician at Paris whose example is well worthy a notice here. His is a name which is heard hundreds of times daily from one end of Europe to the other in the months of the most distinguished men of science of all countries. And yet he is a poor man, who dines at a cheap restaurant in the Latin quarter with students, and who lives upon a patrimony that would scarcely pay the servant fine of many of his colleagues in science. This is ROBIN, the microscopist. He is a deathly pale, thin, serious-looking young man, of about thirty-four years of age. His whole life is devoted, by means of the microscope, to the study, the demonstration and classification of morbid tissues. There is scarcely a cancer excised at Paris, nor a doubtful *post-mortem* examination made, that ROBIN and his microscope are not consulted, and his word is authority. His whole life is spent in the exploration of the dead body in order to benefit the living. And all this he does modestly, in poverty, and to the sacrifice of his health, for the promotion of pure science and correct opinions. He has, it is true, the gratification of being adored by his colleagues, old and young, of never having his name pronounced but with veneration; but it is such men as these that are neglected by the public.

In the case of the conspiracy against the Emperor, it is said that the Government has abandoned the count which charged that the attempt was commenced—a count which is punished with death. The prisoners will, if this be true, be tried only for conspiracy against the Emperor's life, but not yet technically under way of execution, and they will thus get off with the galleys for life.

Mademoiselle RACHEL sold her furniture last week in her residence, in the Rue Trudon, at public auction. The sale ran through three days, and embraced an immense catalogue of objects of art, theatrical trappings, presents, household furniture, etc. But this habit of celebrated actresses and ladies of the *demi-monde* selling out their museums of presents and rich playthings gathered upon the battle-field of love, is growing obnoxious by a too frequent repetition; so that the first day Mlle. RACHEL's house was only filled by the owners of curiosity shops and general speculators in second-hand odds and ends. The second and third days, however, were a little better attended, and most of the articles attained a very fair curiosity price—by which is meant, of course, a price much above the intrinsic value of the article. Her bed, for example, sold for two hundred dollars. Many complaints were made by RACHEL's friends, in order to excite sympathy for the benefit of this sale; her American trip was spoken of as her Waterloo, and her position was represented as really needy. But, if she did have her Waterloo, she has now had her Three Days of July, and ought to be satisfied.

Death has, this week, been practising on the most magnificent heads of France; Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE, the Naturalist, and the Prince of Moscow, eldest son of Marshal NEY, are among the dead, neither of them old men.

MALAKOFF.

Americans in Europe—Ascent of Mont Blanc—Accidents, &c.

Extract from a Private Letter dated

VERNEX, (Lake Geneva,) Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Quite an excitement has been occasioned in this region by the ascent of Mont Blanc, (the second time it has been made this year,) by two Americans,—Messrs. A. M. MORRISON and JAMES KENT STONE, both sons of Rev. Dr. STONE, of Brookline, Mass. They reached the top at 8 o'clock in the morning and descended the same day. Upon their arrival at Chamounix they were welcomed by the firing of cannon and the strains of music,—the effect of which was greatly aided by some heavy peals of thunder from a storm which occurred very opportunely. People who have made the ascent say that its perils and difficulties are greatly exaggerated,—but the inhabitants of the valley take good care that every exploit of the kind shall be duly celebrated as among the most heroic of modern achievements. They do this with the same object which prompted the French General to hang his cowards—*pour encourager les autres*.

An Englishman lost his life a few weeks since in the neighborhood of the Mer de Glace. He attempted to reach by climbing some point not usually visited;—seeing his danger his friend went to his assistance, but only involved himself in the same peril. The guide saved one, but the other fell from a considerable height upon the rocks and was killed.

I may as well mention, too, that not long ago the driver of the omnibus from St. Maurice to Villeneuve, being intoxicated, allowed the horses to throw the vehicle down a steep bank, over twenty feet in height. Some of the passengers leaped out and escaped unhurt. All who remained in the coach were severely bruised, one was killed, and another, an English lady, was so seriously injured that she died within a week. I will finish my chapter of accidents by mentioning what you may have seen in the Lausanne *Gazette*,—that a little boat, containing a pleasure party, was upset, by the steamboat from Geneva on her way to Vevay a few weeks since, and three of the party, two ladies and a gentleman, were drowned. The accident was the result of their own imprudence, as they were endeavoring to get as near the paddle wheels of the boat as possible, in order to get the rocking of her waves.

Several New-York families are spending the season in this neighborhood. Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER and his family passed through here yesterday from Geneva. Rev. Dr. TYNG is in Geneva, on his return from Jerusalem. Rev. Dr. BAIRD passed through here a few days since on his way to Russia.

The weather for a fortnight past has been excessively hot.

The Coming "Accident" on the Tenth-street Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The TIMES of this morning says that a great catastrophy is probable from the racing of the Williamsburg ferry-boats. This proves to be not quite correct, as little or no racing has occurred since the establishment of the South Tenth-street Ferry, when its boats at once exhibited their great superiority of speed. But a great and actual danger threatens from the recklessness of one of the pilots of the Tenth-street Ferry. On the establishment of the South Tenth-street Ferry a pilot was employed whose tactics in the management of his boat has created very considerable alarm among the regular crossers of the ferries. He not unfrequently starts from the slip on the approach of the Peck-slip boat, and instead of crossing to his natural course, keeps the New-York side and runs parallel with the Peck-slip boat for some time, and then crosses her bows so closely as to oblige the latter to stop her engines. Several times he has struck the Peck-slip boat, and once, two or three weeks since, so severely as to damage the boat very considerably. If managers of boats will employ such men, are they not sharers in the guilt of murder, when fatal consequences ensue?

X. X.

The Steamer Persia—Rumor Corrected.

No. 4 BOWLING GREEN, Friday, Aug. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You have copied in your paper of this morning, a letter from the New-Orleans *Picayune*. I will feel obliged by your publishing the following reply to it, which I addressed to the Editor of that paper:

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Picayune:

SIR: My attention has been called to a letter published in your paper, in which the writer says: "I learn on authority that cannot be denied, that the *Persia*, on her last trip to this port, was condemned, having 13 feet of water in her hold, and two of her compartments filled with water, the remaining compartments were all that saved the vessel from being wrecked, but the passengers were kept in blessed ignorance of any such fact."

I will feel obliged by your giving me space in your columns to deny these statements. They are false. The *Persia* has not been condemned, never had 13 feet, nor as many inches of water in her hold, never had any compartments filled with water, and never been in the slightest danger of being wrecked. The passengers, therefore, were not kept in more ignorance than the owners and Captain.

I remain, your obedient servant,

E. CUNARD.

A NOVEL GUNPOWDER PLOT.—An old man, named WILLIAM EVANS, was before Alderman ENEU, last evening, on the charge of attempting to blow up the Exchange generally, but more particularly the office of OUTERBRIDGE, HARVEY & Co., No. 20 in that building, and the persons who were therein, including the prisoner himself. It seems from EVANS' own statement that he is the inventor of a machine for making cigars, and that he had associated himself with OUTERBRIDGE & Co., in the business. The firm, he alleges, has not treated him well.

Yesterday afternoon, EVANS went to the office of OUTERBRIDGE & Co., in the Exchange, and after an angry discussion on business matters he unbuttoned his coat and revealed a stone jug, which he uncorked, and into the mouth of which he thrust a lighted cigar. The jug contained about half a gallon of gunpowder, but fortunately it did not ignite, and the amateur Guy Fawkes was finally captured before he had time to consummate his design of blowing up himself and the persons who were in the office with him.

This morning the jug was emptied, and found to contain three pounds five ounces of gunpowder, through which were scattered twelve or fifteen marbles. The whole was rammed into the jug, forming a complete infernal machine.

EVANS is an Englishman; he is respectable in appearance and easy in his address. The probability is that he is somewhat demented. Had the powder exploded the result would have been disastrous. The offender was committed to answer.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug.* 19.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Thermometrical—Coinage No. 4—The Metrical System of France—What is Ozone?—Geological Survey of Great Britain—Interesting Particulars—How the Work is Done—American Surveys—Sir Roderick Murchison Settling a Geological Problem—The Convention Adjourns to meet in Baltimore in the Spring of 1858.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

There is a sensible thinning out of the *savans*, numbers of whom have already left for their homes; and there was, in consequence, a slim attendance at the various Sections this morning.

In this Section the papers to-day were most of them interesting only to the higher orders of scientific circles, and would have no value to most readers. Such was the case with the first paper read—"On the resemblance between the arrangements of the Solar System and the Phyllotaxis in Planets," by Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

"Critical Review of the Different Measurements of Mount Washington, in the White Mountains of New-Hampshire," by Professor GUYOT, seemed to have for its object to show that barometic measurements of mountains are very unreliable, and that measurements of altitude may be made much more closely than heretofore.

How this was to be done I confess I did not understand, not having a dictionary of scientific terms at hand by which to learn the meaning of words new to me, but essential to the slightest idea of what the Professor was conveying to his brother *savans*—who evidently considered his paper of much interest and importance.

Lieutenant HUNT asked Professor GUYOT if he had ever tried the aneroid barometer,—and if so, whether he would recommend its use.

Prof. GUYOT said he would not recommend it. It was very sensitive, it was true, but would not keep its zero. His experience was that it is unfit for such purposes as he had described, although for some other purposes it might be a good instrument.

"A new Maximum thermometer," invented by THOMAS GREEN, was explained by Professor GUYOT. This mechanical contrivance would be difficult to elucidate here without diagrams. Suffice it to say, that it differs from other instruments for the same purpose, chiefly by the introduction into the bulb of a needle of glass floating in the liquid, and having at its higher end a valve working in a sort of throat in the tube,—so that when the needle has been pressed forward by the expansion of the spirit or mercury, it *remains* at the maximum point, while the liquid is permitted to flow readily back upon contraction.

COINAGE—THE METRICAL SYSTEM OF FRANCE

Dr. J. H. GIBBON read his fourth and last paper "On the Diverse Weights employed in Modern Coinage." The paper of to-day was addressed to the "Metrical System of France." Among the interesting and curious statements of the history of this system were the following. In the year 987 throughout the kingdom of France, 300 Peers, Bishops, Abbes, Chapters, Barons and other Seigneries, enjoyed the right to stamp their peculiar coinages, each differing in alloy, weight and values. At earlier periods of the monarchy, three kinds of gold money existed in France, namely: pieces of fine metal, differing in their values, called *sols d'or*—the Suns of Gold—the same in character and proportion as those employed by the Romans from the reign of CONSTANTINE the Great. There were also coined pennies of pure silver at first of 24 grains or thereabouts. PHILIPPE the First, in 1060, was the earliest French King who intentionally altered the degree of purity in silver money, to a composition of ½d copper and ½d fine silver. In 1812 LOUIS the Sixth, coined silver pennies, half-and-half—equal portions of fine silver and pure copper. Soon, all kinds of excuses were made for debasing the coinage. Under the plea of necessity, some monarchs were *forced* to employ pieces of plated metal, until the reign of HENRY the Third, in France, in 1574, when no silver at all existed in these coins, and pennies became nothing but pure copper. In 1548, "the effigy" of the king, HENRY the Second, was first ordered on French coins, instead of a cross, a former sign, which was considered to be more easily counterfeited.

After some other remarks upon the want of consistence in the earlier standards of weights and measures, the author states that the fancy of the Seignour sometimes inflicted the length of his cane as a measure of extent, or the size of his glass (drinking cup) as a measure of capacity. Thus the feudal system maintained lines of demarcation, by diversities in customs. In 1771 the distinct sovereignties of Germany were enumerated to be 68 in number, each possessing and employing the right to coin their own moneys required. Several attempts were made to simplify and equalize their currency, especially that of silver pieces. Some extravagant traveler asserted that with a pound of silver in his pocket he had spent the whole sum for exchanges, in passing from one end of Germany to the other, without dispensing any portion of the amount for his personal convenience or comfort. Three mint Conventions, to regulate a general standard among the German States, were held within the last century and a half. The first, which assembled at Leipsic in 1690, distinguished the Leipsic foot as the unitary measure for all. Every German sovereignty possessed the doubtful convenience of a distinct foot measure. Some were so careful as to have different moneys for different professions and trades;—surveyors, architects, stone-masons, bricklayers, carpenters, smiths, grocers, ship-builders, apothecaries and merchants, when they required to intercommunicate, were embarrassed by incessant changes and arithmetical calculations of quantities, in work, for trade and in moneys. Original units had been continued by the sovereign lord or lady presenting his or her foot, boot, shoe, slipper or last, as a rule or measure for quantities. The diversities incident to these *natural* measures of length, duly varied the weights and values deduced from such standards. No measures of proportion taken from the human structure are found to be uniform. The thumb, the hand, the arm or the foot vary quite as much among different individuals as vegetable grains from the same capsules are known to differ. Unitary measures taken from either, prove equally diversified according to numerous trials. The yard stick, or three-foot measure of the SAXONS, had been adjusted by the arm of King HENRY the First, and made a multiple of his foot. Throughout Sweden there was but one measure, last established in 1739. This measure was also taken from the human foot, the width of some manly thumb being employed for the inches. The Leipsic *common* foot—for that differed from other uncommon ones in the same city—has been valued at 20-283 parts of a yard stick, containing 26 inches English measure. The Leipsic foot is one of the shortest of German feet.

If every merchant in a country town attempted to buy and sell by the measure of his own foot, we may approach an idea of the difficulties which become multiplied and divided by attempts to convert quantities of extent into money values by weights, deduced from such a rule. Amidst general confusion upon these subjects in Europe endeavors had been made to obtain a certain uniform natural standard by admeasurement of degrees of the earth's surface.

The French mathematicians credit the ancients as the originators of a project for a universal standard drawn from the measure of the circumference of the earth. The length of the meridianal line had been calculated by geographers and geometers among different nations of antiquity, who varied in their computations from 38 to 45 millions of metres. Subsequently exact computations were made and proved, and from them was derived a universal unit for the quantity, quality and proportions of coins. The principles of decimal arithmetic were then applied to all the weights and measures. These multiples were all ten-fold, and their subdivisions all tenth parts. The application of the new metrology to the moneys and coins of France was *separately* pursued. The franc was made "the unit" *both* of coins and of moneys of account. The adaptation of all the French coins to the weights was made in such manner as to be exact checks upon and true tests of each other. It was suggested to regulate the diameters of coins severally, in order to produce the unitary measure. Very slight allowances are made for deficiencies of weight, and every deviation in purity is regarded an error under strict trials by law.

An acceptance of the entire metrical system of France into *every* department of the Mints would advantageously disembarrass them of the complications dependent upon the simultaneous employment of *perverted* Troy and avoirdupois weights, which are admitted to be an annoyance in the coinage of the United States. With a nomenclature adapted to differences in language and customs, there need be no change in the titles, devices, or "moneys of account," nor any in the fineness of the coins of the United States. Slight adjustment of the weights alone will assimilate the values of the new approximating silver pieces of the United States with those of France, and of other nations, who have already, or who may hereafter adopt, the same exact system—now the only scientific one known to the world—the term "science" being strictly understood as "knowledge reduced to order."

A conference with the mints of France and other nations disposed to accept the French scale, may suggest various facilities for a conformity in the respective values of distinct gold coins, in order to meet the general accord proposed to exist in all silver currencies. The arrangements for any differences in the commercial values of former contracts can be as readily and justly decided as present differences of exchange. Consultations at National Mints may tend to establish several useful arrangements by which Bankers in bars of regulated qualities, may be prepared for various coins, which retain the precious metals among us, but constantly destroy the coinage, to the prejudice of all nations that possess mints. Some ten millions of finely adjusted coins are annually wasted and destroyed in the United States alone, to form articles of plate, jewelry ornaments, implements and drugs, proper supplies for which can be provided in other forms with much greater economy at mints.

After the metrical system of France had been perfected, THOS. JEFFERSON, in his correspondence in Nov., 1817, consented that "of the only two things to measure which can furnish an invariable standard to wit: The dimensions of the earth itself, and the time of its diurnal rotations on its axis, it is not, perhaps, of much importance which we adopt." The French mathematicians employed both measures as perfect checks and natural scales of comparison with each other. In a report dated in February, 1821, another Secretary of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, thought not to favor the French, conceded "the metrical system of modern France to be one of those attempts to improve the condition of human kind which, should it even fail, would deserve little less commendation than in its success." The system proves eminently successful, having been accepted by Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, besides several German and Italian States. The French weights have received a partial introduction into the Mints of the United States, where the adoption of the complete decimal system is strongly coveted. Its employment for calculations of assay was advocated by the highest authority in the British Mint. Sir JOHN HERSCHEL frankly acknowledged it to be a good one, because it is thoroughly decimal.

Mr. J. A. FRANKLIN, a professional Auditor and Public Accountant in London, stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, that "the decimal system of France having been introduced to other countries on the Continent of Europe, and obtained so tenacious a hold, it is preferred to other national standards even where they exist uncurrently." Numerous authorities from various professions and ranks of life in Great Britain, agree in one common desire to change their arrangements for money accounts. Architects and astronomers, brewers and bar keepers, drapers and dukes, grocers and geographers, mathematicians and merchants, coincide in opinion, with respect to the advantages of the exact metrical system, not only for the purpose of coinage, but to advance the arts of life, to relieve the toil of Education, and to promote a common language of arithmetical conformity throughout the commercial world. Notwithstanding the immense supplies of gold and silver provided for the arts, and the commerce of all nations, it is certainly important that such valuable material should be subject to small waste and slight charges for manufacture or distribution.

Weights and moneys were original and coeval equivalents to each other. These affinities prevailed from the earliest uses of metals in exchanges. The precious metals formed the primitive standard weights. Moneys thus became regulated measures of values. A character of exactness anciently regarded "sacred" was given to such objects by the contrivance of a coinage connected with temples and monasteries, where moneys were fabricated, plate and valuables deposited for safety in time of war and disorder, as in banks and mints at the present day. The custody of the standard weights and measures was claimed by the priesthood among the Romans, who called Juno "*Moneta*"—"The Moneyer"—because a mint was first attached to her temple. Those who observed and studied natural and physical phenomena were called wise men. Thus, priests formed the scientific corps of antiquity. Their influence increased by attention to such knowledge. At the mint of Athens, attached to a temple, were kept the standard weights of Greece, which had the same names as their coins.

Such arts originated, evidently, from the practice of weighing "pieces" of the precious metals for exchanges, before bullion was "stamped" for money, or formed into rings of certain weight and purity, to provide means of greater diffusion, circulation and credit, as commerce extended itself abroad. During the Middle Ages the monasteries of France supplied some famous goldsmiths and mint-masters. One of them, St. ELOY, was promoted a patron for all the smiths. The most renowned temples of antiquity were on the routes of trade, or in rich commercial cities, as now.

To effect an intelligent, uniform adjustment of gold and silver moneys among commercial nations, would prodigiously reduce the expenses of coinage to all, at d everywhere supply due portions of mint currency necessary to the daily transactions and conveniences of social and civil life. By existing diversities, incessant and unnecessary remeltings and recoinages prevail to the mutual detriment and waste of expensive arts, which require intricate calculations, producing loss and inconvenience in exchange, entirely at variance with the requirements and the knowledge of the age.

The ease with which the introduction of the French decimal scale was effected in Bavaria, is exhibited by Dr. LAMONT, Director of the Observatory at Munich, who said it was thought prudent after what had been experienced in France, of difficulty from new titles, to retain the old divisions and the old denominations, though the *magnitudes* of measures, weights and moneys were changed. The Bavarian Government took care that all the new weights should be used in all public business and all public transactions. Copies could be had in every district and without difficulty. No compulsory measures whatever were employed

winds, from which rain and snow usually came, were generally accompanied by indications of the presence of ozone, while northerly or westerly winds seldom led to its development. During its presence there was no special condition of the atmosphere appreciable by instruments, except the existence of moisture. Schönbein thought it depended on the electrical condition of the atmosphere; but from 6,000 observations, he had not been able to establish that fact. Nor was its presence always simultaneous with the Aurora Borealis, as had been supposed. The fact that a moist atmosphere was necessary for its development might account for its being developed in greater quantities near the sea than elsewhere. With respect to the potato rot, it was almost certain that the cause of it must be either in the air or in the soil. If the disease attacked the plant by the leaves and soil, it must be dependant chiefly on the atmosphere. If it seized it by the root, through the soil, many circumstances might determine what took place. Here the disease occurred after rain, during the shining of a bright sun, and in an atmosphere charged with moisture, in precisely those circumstances proper for the generation of the ozone. The disease attacked the plants on clay soils more than on sandy ones. It was probable that an agent so powerful as ozone must affect many kinds of vegetable life, and he again recommended widely-extended and systematic observations in order to give the knowledge of this principle a proper place in the department of physical science.

Professor HARE said that chlorine would color the paper, and might be elaborated from muriatic acid, which always existed in the air in large quantities near the sea. He had noticed the peculiar smell of ozone, not only accompanying the development of electricity and the presence of phosphorus, but also the friction of two pieces of quartz. He had, however made a machine for grinding two pieces of quartz, and had not succeeded in obtaining the indications of ozone, though the smell was present. He thus came to the conclusion that the odor and the principle were not the same thing. It was doubtful, too, whether the light produced by the friction of the quartz was igneous or electrical; but he had directed a stream of hydrogen through the stones, and caused it to take fire. However, according to the impressions which he had received of opinions which he was prepared to support anywhere, there were another set of elements, differing from those which mortals were able to detect, though they had some idea of that which they called by the name of ozone or odic force, and he believed that it was wisdom for those who had not discovered these things not to pronounces upon those who had. [The Doctor was understood to refer here to Spiritualism, and to rebuke Professor PIERCE and other *savans* of the Boston Investigating Committee.]

METEOROLOGY OF MONTREAL.

The next paper was also read by CHARLES SMALLWOON, on the Meteorology of Montreal. After some preliminary observations Dr. SMALLWOON proceeded to give the result of a series of observations carried on by him during a period of seven years, the most important of which are as follows: The geographical coordinates being 45.32. Lat., 75° 56', W. Long., instruments used being standard instruments. The means were reduced from three daily observations taken at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., and 10 P. M. The mean height of the barometer during the period of 7 years was 29.676 inches. The highest reading was on the 8 h of January, 1855, at 4 P. M., when it reached 30.97 inches, and the lowest in December, 1855, when it reached 26.689 inches. The mean yearly range was 1.093 inches. The temperature exhibits a yearly mean of 41.56, the highest range observed being 100° in the shade and the lowest 36° 9' below zero, giving an absolute range of 136° 9. degrees. The hottest month is July, and the coldest month is February, and the warmest part of the day in Winter is 2 P. M., and in Summer 3 P. M. The mean number of days on which rain fell was 73 per annum, and the days on which snow fell 43, leaving 249 days fair. The yearly mean amount of rain was 43 inches on the surface, and the depth of snow 93.76 inches. The greatest amount fell in 24 hours was in September 1853. The greatest amount of snow falls in February and January, in the former month the amount being 25 inches and in the latter 22. The prevailing wind is the westerly, the greatest velocity being 60 miles per hour. There appears to be a disposition to a change of wind at 3 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily. With regard to the time of appearance of birds, &c., Dr. SMALLWOON remarked that the sparrow makes its first appearance in the first week in April—and the Swallow about the 18th April. Frogs are first heard on or about the 23d of April. Shad came in the last week in May. Fish-flies are first seen about the 24th of June. The snow-bird about the 20th November. Dr. SMALLWOON's paper, which concluded with an accurate description of the phenomena attending snow and thunder-storms, was received with applause.

Prof. OLMSTEAD said that these results were better than any they had previously obtained from this quarter, and were valuable.

Prof. HENRY complimented Mr. SMALLWOON very highly for his volunteer contributions to science. He had had the pleasure of visiting that gentleman's observatory, and was surprised and gratified in witnessing what he had accomplished. The results of his observations were not only better than any hitherto received from this Section, but superior to anything we have had in the States,—going over a larger period of time, and having been recorded with care and accuracy. Dr. SMALLWOON had done all this alone—the instruments used by him, even, having many of them been constructed with his own hands. He considered that Dr. S. deserved the highest credit for his observations, which were of importance to the meteorology not only of this place, but of the whole Continent and of the world, and he trusted that means would be afforded him of continuing a work of so much importance, and publishing his results widely.

Prof. GUYOT explained some ingenious tables for rendering Meteorological and Physical observations, prepared for the Smithsonian Institute, which were highly complimented by various gentlemen. The same gentleman read a paper "On the Barometric formulæ for the measurement of differences of level by the Barometer and a proposed Modification of LAPLACE's Constant," and the Section adjourned.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS—GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

In this Section Prof. DAWSON was called to the Chair this morning, and Mr. RAMSAY proceeded to give his very interesting and instructive account of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. He said it had been thought by his friends that some account of it would be interesting in this country, where there were so many important Geological Surveys in progress in the United States, as well as the one now in progress in Canada, and the important one to be commenced in Nova Scotia, as those connected with these surveys might get some valuable hints, as he had no doubt the Surveys on the other side of the water would also derive advantage from a similar account of the surveys here.

The Survey of Great Britain, now more than 20 years in progress, was commenced by the offer of Sir H. T. DE LA BECHE, to commence it at his own expense. For some years he carried it on at his own expense, beginning with the Land's End, in Cornwall, and extending eastward through Cornwall and Devon—beginning in that region on account of the large metalliferous regions there. After some time he received a little assistance from the Government. One or two of the civilians from the Ordnance Survey were permitted to give him a little aid. This, however, was found to be very insufficient, and when having finished Devon and Cornwall he was commencing on the coal fields of South Wales, he received permission to appoint one or two Assistant Geologists, especially such as would be supposed to be able to trace coal fields. The next step was that he obtained a small grant, and very soon after this he made the acquaintance of Sir WM. LOGAN—then Mr. LOGAN—who had been then living there several years examining the country on his own account, and had already made a Geological Map of a large district; and so admirable was that work which Sir WILLIAM had made as an amateur, in its plan and execution, that to this day, said Mr. RAMSAY, we use that map as a model when we are conducting any examination of a coal field. All this work which Sir WM. LOGAN had done, he gave to the Survey as a present, and he himself worked with them during a year according as he could find time.

After this time the Survey gradually increased. Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE was too prudent to ask for any great increase at once, but asked for a little more every year, until at last he had a large corps of assistants laboring with him. His rule was not to take those men who had already distinguished themselves, but to search out young men who had a decided taste for the science, and to train them with himself for a year or so, then send them into the field for a while, themselves, correcting their work where it was wrong, and thus educating them until they became as accomplished as himself in tracing Geological lines. The grant that the Survey now has from the Government is six thousand pounds sterling annually. In 1845 the work was divided into two portions. A director was appointed to oversee the portion belonging to Ireland, Col. JAMES. Mr. RAMSAY himself was appointed director for Great Britain. Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE deputed them with sufficient corps of assistants to conduct all the field operations, while he oversaw the results, and was the Director of the whole.

Some years before, the Houses of Parliament had been burned down, and a Committee had been appointed to report as to the proper stone of which to build anew. Sir HENRY was one of this Committee. To this Committee were sent ones of building-stone from almost all the quarries in the country, and the Committee also went from place to place, making inquiries and investigations, and examining houses built of the various stones. Sir HENRY had, also, while in Cornwall, collected large quantities of specimens of the mineral ores and rocks of that region, and it occurred to him that all these materials were too valuable to be lost or scattered. So at first he asked Government for a small building to put them in, and then for cases in which to arrange them. The collection increased until the house was too small to hold them. He applied again to the Government, and from this sprang the Museum in St. Germain-street, which now contains so large a collection of the mineral ores, building stones, &c., of Great Britain, all stratigraphically arranged. The building itself is all constructed of British materials, and it would surprise one to see the beauty and variety of the various materials, all from the rocks of the British Islands.

It then occurred to Sir HENRY that the establishment of a Mining College would be of great advantage. He proposes, therefore, the establishment of several chairs in connection with the Museum and the Survey, and the consequence is that a large theatre is attached to the Museum, where lectures are given by various professors—and from those who gathered to listen to them have been already brought out a number of young men who are already beginning to distinguish themselves. From this School young men are appointed upon the Survey. Three of Mr. RAMSAY's own young men were appointed to it last year.

Mr. RAMSAY himself is Director of the Survey for Great Britain. He has 13 assistants, three of them being Senior Geologists, who have served from eight to sixteen years to arrive at that rank. He has eight assistant geologists, younger men, who are striving to come up to it; and he has two assistants whose duty it is to arrange, classify and label the fossils, under his direction.

When a young man comes upon the Survey, he is first put to work on the Secondary strata, the Tertiary are too obscure for beginners. After he becomes experienced, he is transferred to the Palæozoic rocks, which have more contorted lines.

Nearly the same plan is pursued in Ireland, but they have only eight assistants there. These are all the field officers connected with the survey, but there are in addition two Palæontologists at the Museum, whose duty it is to classify and arrange the fossils, and also to come out into the field and help the others, when they are puzzled, for, of course, they do not all arrive at an equal skill in all the departments.

The maps that the surveyors work upon are the Ordnance Maps, which are extended over England, and a considerable distance into the North. These maps are published, and are drawn on a scale of an inch to a mile. They are given to the Geological Survey, and each Surveyor takes one or two with him, and traces his geological lines upon them. The lines are run with the greatest accuracy and minuteness, and the strata marked, and even every fault that is possible to discover being put down.

Mr. RAMSAY exhibited to the members a series of these maps, pointing out the lines. One of them which he showed, he said, there were as much as a dozen geologic lines to be run, some of them one or two hundred miles in length. Then the maps were to be colored, and there are no less than 125 colors and modifications of color in the index.

The next duty is to construct horizontal sections for the illustration of the maps—all the sections are constructed on the same scale as the maps—now six inches to the mile. The levels are all run with the theodolite. Some of the hills were so steep that it would take a bold man to climb them, and in some instances the drain men refused to do it on account of the danger, saying it was no use. But his colleague, Mr. SELWYN, completed them himself, having, perhaps, to climb them several times in the operation.

The coal measures on these maps are protracted a thousand feet below the level of the sea, that they may be more assistance to miners. On maps of coal sections, also, no lines are put on except the coal lines, that proprietors of the land may not be deceived by speculators or others. Vertical sections of the coal fields are also made on the scale of forty feet to the inch.

In the north of England, in Ireland and Scotland a different scale has been adopted for these ordnance maps from that taken at first. They are drawn now on a scale of six inches to the mile, and in Scotland three countries are mapped on that scale. It is found to give opportunity for great accuracy in the lines, especially in mining countries. The maps are also drawn now so as to give the contour, so that in this geological survey they now have no occasion to use the level at all.

This survey, Mr. RAMSAY said, has already been the means of bringing up scholars for the world. He supposed they could hardly claim Sir WM. LOGAN, whose maps, made before he joined the survey, he had already spoken of. But he could mention among others his colleage, Prof. OLDHAM; Mr. SELWYN, the director of the Geological Survey of the colony of Victoria, and Mr. WILEY, who was at the Cape of Good Hope.

This minute style of surveying it was of course impossible to follow in a new country like this. But the time would come, he said, when in all the United States and in Canada, and in all civilized countries, it would be seen to be of the greatest possible advantage to have all of their geologic formations mapped out in the most careful and accurate manner. The Government of Great Britain, and the people also, are so well aware of this that it would be impossible to stop the survey now. An idea of the value given to it can be obtained from the fact that about five thousand sheets of these expensive maps are sold every year, and the number is continually increasing. They are under the control of the Stationery Department, and are sold by Messrs. LONGMANS, and the profits, if any there were, Mr. RAMSAY supposed went to the Stationery Department; but they were continually lowering the price as fast as the increased demand forthem would warrant. And it is not only the maps of the coal measures that are sold, but of the other formations in about one proportion.

"We are fully aware in England," said he, "that the importance and rank of Great Britain among the nations of the earth, depends upon her mineral wealth, and we are ready to take all needful means to examine and bring it forth. We have now as many men upon the survey as we need, to work to advantage. But I believe if we were to ask for twice as many, the number would be given. We have published 56 sheets of these maps, covering an area of 5,000 miles or thereabouts. We shall go on with the work as fast as possible. It will probably take many years to complete it, but I think that as we get along, and our men get more familiar and the Government makes it more and more their interest to continue attached to it, we shall proceed with increased rapidity.

I ought to have mentioned that after all these things were established on a firm basis, the museum and the school of mines in successful operation, Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, worn out in body and in mind, died, and Sir RODERICK MURCHISON was appointed in his place, and has most worthily succeeded him. His monument it is to have established that museum and school—a monument which will stand as long as geology shall endure."

Mr. RAMSAY took his seat amid general applause. Mr. LESLIE then expressed the great satisfaction with which he had listened to the statement. He spoke of the topographical survey as so great an assistance to the geological survey. The only State in the United States in which there had been such a thing, as he believed, was in Massachusetts. A member suggested New-Jersey also. Mr. LESLIE said he was aware of that. It would be a very interesting fact if it were so, but so far as he knew Massachusetts stood alone on that point.

Prof. HITCHCOCK said he was sorry to say that Massachusetts did not stand there at all. The trigonometric survey of Massachusetts was not finished until after the geological survey was done. He had met the same difficulties in that survey which Mr. LESLIE had alluded to. It was very disheartening to come in after a week's work and sit down eagerly to transcribe upon the map and to find no such mountains or streams on it as you have been laboring among. He suggested the trigonometric survey to the Governor of Massachusetts in connection with the geological survey. But he had to publish his first Report before the trigonometric survey was complete, because he knew the people would not wait for it. Then he was appointed again, and thought surely he should have the aid of the trigonometric survey this time. But on the contrary, he had to publish his second Report before that was done. And all they could do then was to take the map and put in the colors after it was all done, as best they could.

Prof. SWALLOW said that those who, as in Missouri, were surveying over large areas with only a few dimes to help them on, could hardly appreciate the luxury of conducting a Geological Survey with the aid of complete topographic maps. He would ask Prof. H. if he had any such thing to help him in the survey of Vermont, which he was now conducting.

Prof. H. said he had not.

Prof. S. hoped then that he would have the audacity to ask the Legislature of Vermont for one. If young men like himself were to tell a Legislature that they could not get along without a topographical survey, they would be apt to tell them to clear out and make way for those that could; but if an old man, like Prof. H. told them so, they might believe it.

Mr. HAGAR spoke of the assistance furnished in the Survey of Vermont by the County maps, which were being and had been prepared on the scale of six inches to the mile.

Mr. WOODALL said it would give an idea of the completeness and accuracy of the British Survey to say, that one of the railroads in Yorkshire was laid out by the help of the maps of the survey alone, the estimates drawn and the contracts made, *and the first instrument that was put on the ground anywhere was the contractor's theodolite.*

Mr. LESLIE spoke of the survey of Pennsylvania, and detailed one fact which exemplified, he said, how we continually go about similar things in the same way on both sides of the ocean, viz.: that when he first came into the survey, Mr. WILKELPLEY, who shortly after left it, put into his hands some splendid maps almost precisely corresponding with that one of Sir WM. LOGAN's. He gave it as his testimony that all their work on that survey was but an extension and completion of that begun by Mr. WHELPLEY.

Prof. HALL spoke of the importance of these topographical surveys to geological labors, and showed how they would save all surveying for railroads, &c., and that it would be economy for all the States to have them made as soon as possible. He moved that if Mr. RAMSAY had not intended to publish his paper a Committee be appointed to request him to prepare it for publication, and that it be printed and scattered in quantities through the United States.

Mr. RAMSAY said he had only a few rough notes in pencil and had not intended to write it out. He hated writing and should never write a book unless he was compelled to. He would write this out, however, with great pleasure. He proceeded to make a few remarks upon the importance of a topographical survey to every country, and said that in Great Britain £30,000 were voted for the ordnance survey last year, and the survey was never stopped, though in some exigencies, they might cut down the estimates a little. He further stated that the ordnance maps were engraved on copper plate and electrotype copies were given to the Geological Survey, on which they could put what lines they liked, and which remained their own. This was a great assistance.

Mr. LESLIE spoke of our own Coast Survey, and said one of the objects of the Association should be to spur up the United States Government to enlarge that organization and prolong it inwards to meet the systems of surveys that were going on in some of the States.

Prof. HITCHCOCK said that at Albany last year, he brought before the Association the subject of stirring up Congress to order an entire topographical survey of the United States. If Mr. RAMSAY would give this abstract it would help, and we would send over to Austria and get an account of what they were doing, and one or two such things would tend to spur up the national pride.

Mr. RAMSAY wanted to know how long the Association would give him to prepare his paper.

The Chair said the rule was within a month, and Mr. RAMSAY said he would do it in that time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prof. SWALLOW then read his paper on the geological map of Missouri and a section of its rocks. There was much in it that was of interest in reference to the survey of Missouri, although, as he said, it was a great disadvantage to him to follow Mr. RAMSAY. In relation to the South-Eastern part of Missouri, the new Madrid country which was supposed to be ruined by the great earthquakes of 1811, he said they had found the facts to be just the reverse. The country had been raised and made more fit to live in. There was more water there for a while after the earthquakes, because the courses of the streams were chocked up, but now there is more dry land than there was before the earthquakes. In St. Mary Lake, where before the water was 15 feet deep, now were some of the best cornfields in the world, and in large places of that country where it was supposed that there was so much water that people could not live, the surveyors had to get water by digging wells or cutting the cottonwood trees, for there the frost would make fissures in those trees in which the sap would collect, and a few blows of the axe would give one from one to three pints of good water.

He proceeded to speak of the immense coal fields of that region, about 2,300 square miles of it in Missouri alone, and the whole basin, including about 100,000 square miles, 10,000 of which was in Nebraska and over 20,000 in the eastern part of Kansas.

There were several other papers on the programme for to-day, but some of them were connected with what had been already gone over, so that their authors did not desire to take up the time of the Section at the late hour, and the authors of others were not present, and so the Section adjourned until the general meeting in the afternoon.

Mr. HILLGARD, in the sub-section of Ethnology and Physics, read a paper written by his brother, "On the Structure of the Head in Vertebrata."

Dr. RAE, of Arctic fame, having been introduced by Dr. WYNNE, of Baltimore, exhibited a number of the relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party, collected from the Esquimaux. The Doctor's description of these people is quite different from that given by Dr. KANE. The latter describes them as uncleanly,—but Dr. RAE maintains that they are quite the reverse.

The Section then adjourned.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON'S PAPER.

A GEOLOGICAL PROBLEM SETTLED—ORGANIC REMAINS.

The following is the paper prepared to be read before the Association, by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the distinguished English geologist. In consequence of his unavoidable detention at home, it was transmitted to Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, of Montreal, and was by him presented at the meeting in Montreal:

LONDON, Monday, July 27, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM: Being unable, to my great regret, to attend the Montreal meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, where my distinguished friend, Professor RAMSAY, will represent British Geologists and our Survey, I beg to communicate to you and any geological cotemporaries who may be present, the final determination of a question which has been agitated in this country, and which has just been settled by a comparison with North American typical fossils of Lower Silurian age. The question is: What is the true place in the geological series of those great masses of crystalline or sub-crystalline stratified rocks, in the North Highlands of Scotland, in some of which organic remains were discovered by Mr. CHARLES PEACH, in 1855?

This discovery induced me, in the same year, to revisit the localities in the northwest part of Sutherlandshire, to the east of Cape Wrath (Durness,) in which the fossils had been detected; my chief object being to ascertain if the views of former explorers of that region, including SEDGWICK and myself, in 1827, were correct, viz: that these quartz rocks and limestones, associated with mica schist and a sort of gneiss, are of a more ancient date than the great series of Old Red Sandstone, or Devonian deposits, that occupy so large a portion of the northeast of Scotland, and are particularly developed in Caithness and the Orkney Islands.

The results I arrived at in that excursion, in which I was accompanied by Prof. JAMES NICOL, were communicated at the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, in September, 1855, and published in the volume of that year. (See Transactions of the Sections, 1855, p. 85.)* I then reaffirmed the opinions I had formed in the year 1827, in company with Prof. SEDGWICK, as to the anteriority of all such quartz rocks with intercalated limestones, to the old red sandstone, or Devonian system; and judging from the facts that such crystalline and sub crystalline strata reposed unconformably upon an ancient granitorial gneiss, and were flanked and surmounted transgressively by the ichthyolitic deposits of Caithness, I expressed my belief that, although very imperfect and difficult of absolute determination, the fossils there found by Mr. PEACH were of Lower Silurian age.

At that time, my eminent and lamented friend, the late HUGH MILLER, had suggested theoretically that the quartzites and limestones of the Northwestern Highlands might prove to be the metamorphosed equivalents of the Old Red Series of the East Coast; and, subsequently, Prof. NICOL has even endeavored to show that these rocks may be the metamorphosed representatives of the Carboniferous Series of the South of Scotland! Both these suggestions were, of course, opposed to my own belief, and as they have been put forth by distinguished cotemporaries, I have now to show how my own views have been sustained.

Within these few weeks, Mr. C. PEACH has found, in the same locality, (Durness,) other and better preserved fossils, which have, I rejoice to say, set the *questio vexata* at rest, as will be seen by the annexed note of Mr. SALTER, who unhesitatingly compares these remains with those known to Mr. JAMES HALL, yourself and other North American Geologists, as occupying the true Silurian position of the calciferous Sand Rocks and base of the Trenton Limestones.

It is, of course, most gratifying to me to find, that the general views of succession of the rocks of my native Highlands indicated so far back as the years 1826-7,—opinions thus formed irrespective of zoological evidences, and simply from the physical relations of the rock masses, should have been thus supported by fossil discoveries.

North American geologists, will, of course, have no difficulty in understanding and admitting the conversion of lower silurian sediments into quartz rocks, crystalline limestones, mica schists, chloritic slates, &c., since their own eastern coast ranges exhibit such phenomena, some of which have been described and mapped by yourself.

To the geologists of the Old Country, this determination is of the deepest interest; for it gives them a key to unravel the real age of large masses of the quartzites limestones, chloritic and clay slates, mica schists and quasic gneissic rocks, (sometimes more sometimes less metamorphosed,) which occupy vast wild tracts of the Highlands of Scotland.

The general order of the Scottish Rock is, therefore, pretty well ascertained. The lowest known rocks are masses of granitoid gneiss, on the upturned edges of which repose certain hard gritty beds, and conglomerates often of a red color, which, in the early days of our Science, were confounded with the Old Red Sandstone. Now, however, that the existence of conglomerates at the different levels in the Lower Silurian Rocks of the South of Scotland has been demonstrated, (See Siluria, pp. 158-160.) the old errata as dependent on mineral characters only have been swept away. The lowest, indeed, of the conglomerates on that on the North West Coast of the Highlands may pass for the Cambrian Rocks of the geological survey. Then follows in an ascending order, the series of quartzites, mica and chloritic schists, &c., with incinded limestones, reoresenting in a metamorphic condition the Lower Silurian sediments.

It is highly probable that the upper Silurian rocks which exist partially in the South of Scotland have no real equivalent in the Highlands; since the metamorphic rocks above adverted to, are unconformably overlapped by those conglomerates and sandstones which form the very base of the Devonian Rocks or Old Red Sandstone.

That great series is clearly exhibited on the North-East coast of the Highlands, and is made up of three subdivisions, viz.: (a) lower conglomerates and sandstones, (b) middle flagstones and schists with abundance of the well-known ichthyolites, and (c) overlaying sandstones—the latter constituting the northern headlands of Caithness, and the chief hills of the Orkney Islands.

I feel confident that this triple series represents in full, as I have endeavored to show in my work Siluria, the Devonian Rocks of Devonshire, as well as the slaty rocks of the Rheoish Provinces (including the Terrian Rhenan of Dumont.)

The *experimentum crucis* as respects Russia, was, in fact, settled by the discoveries of my colleagues DE VERNEUIL, KEYSERLING and myself, when we found the fossil shells of Devonshire and of the gorges of the Rhine, in the same beds with the ichthyolites of the Scottish Old Red; many species being identical.

In turning to Ireland we have there obtained evidences illustrative of the conversion of Lower Silurian rocks, as shown by sections across the Connemarra Mountains, where a great succession of crystalline limestone and quartzites, including the green Connemarra marble, having been observed to lie directly beneath strata with fossils of the Llandovery Rocks (Middle Silurian.) I have had no hesitation in considering these altered masses to be representatives of the Lower Silurian of other tracks. (See Siluria, p. 108.)†

Again adverting to Ireland the Survey under our friend Mr. BERTE JAMES has ascertained, that in the Dingle Promontory true Upper Silurian Rocks with both Wenlock and Ludlon fossils are conformably surmounted by many thousand feet of hard chloritic and siliceous grits and schists (Glengariff Grits,) which represent in my opinion the great mass of the Devonian Rocks. The peculiarity, however, of the Irish Section is, that between these Glengariff Grits and that which has hitherto been exclusively called the Old Red Sandstone of Ireland, there is a great hiatus; for the latter exposes on the edges of the former, and passes conformably under the Carboniferous Deposits.

This phenomena, however, simply shows, that a great break on local change in the sediments took place in the southwest of Ireland, which had no existence in the northeast of Scotland, where the Old Red on Devonian series is continuous.

I cannot on this occasion enter into questions of detail concerning the localities where the Upper Silurian strata pass upwards with perfect conformity into the Old Red or Devonian rocks, or indicate other tracts in Europe, (notably in France and Spain,) where, on the contrary the Upper Silurian is almost entirely omitted. In regard to local dislocations, I particularly refer you to my comparison of the Old Rocks of the Thoringerwald and the Harz†. I will simply conclude this letter by calling your attention to that which is now seen to be the true method of comparing the Older Paleozoic or Silurian Rocks of distant regions.

When that skilful and profound Geologist Mr. BARRANDE, published in the course of last year his most instructive essay, entitled "*Parallèle entre les Depôts Siluriens de Bohême et de Scandinavie*," he showed how with an agreement in generic characters of the fossils of each Silurian zone, thus indicating a general harmony, there was a great contrast in the species of marine animals in each of the countries compared. By applying this method in a different sense, I may now say that when the Silurian rocks are viewed in their extension through the same latitudes, a remarkable specific agreement is clearly traceable. On the other hand the Silurian Fossils of Bohemia are in accordance with those of France and Spain, or along another and distinct broad southern zone of the same age.

The Silurians of Scandinavia are of the British and American type. In making known the description of the Silurian rocks of Norway by Mr. KJERRULF, I have recently shown how remarkable is the persistable of the Lower Silurian types, (even in species) when these rocks are followed from Scandinavia into the British Isles, and to how great an extent this resemblance of type is preserved, even when the Atlantic is traversed, and that the same strata in the crust of the globe are again met with in North America. The occurrence in the south of Scotland of the Maclurea magna of HALL, of the Isotelus gigas Derkey in Ireland, of the fossils of your Calciferous, Sand Rock in our Scottish Highlands, are all most satisfactory proofs that the order in Canada and the country of our kinsmen is, with certain modifications, the same as in the ancient realm of Caractacus.

Excuse this hurried letter, and wishing you as successful a meeting as your labors and those of my other eminent friends in the United States deserve,

Believe me to be, yours very sincerely,

RODERICK J. MURCHISON.

To Sir W. LOGAN.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Association met in General Meeting at 5 o'clock P. M., Prof. CASWELL in the Chair.

A Committee to examine and report upon the work of the Coast Survey Office, as presented in their published tables of results, was appointed, consisting of Judge KANE, Gen. J. G. PATTON, U. S. A., Professors PIERCE, TORREY, HENRY, FRAZER, CHAUVENET, and fourteen others.

The President announced the Committee to memorialize the Legislatures of the several States, in behalf of a uniform system of registrations of births, marriages and deaths, as follows: Dr. WYNNE, of Baltimore; E. B. ELLIOTT, of Boston; and Mr. HOUGH, of Albany.

The Standing Committee recommended some additional rules for the government of the Association, which were adopted, including one authorizing the permenent Secretary to put the publication of proceedings to press in one month after the annual session, and that any papers not handed in within that time should not be entitled to publication, except by title. Another rule provided that no notice of articles not approved shall be taken in the publication, even by announcement of their titles. This latter, it is privately suggested, is intended to legalize the suppression of papers—such as seems to have been the fact in the case of Dr. WISSLOW's paper of last year, on the formation of continents.

The business of a "Mutual Admiration Society" now commenced, and numerous resolutions of thanks to everybody, for everything, were adopted. Professor HENRY offered a resolution, reciprocating the friendly sentiments with which the Association had been welcomed to Montreal.

Mr. FILLMORE proposed a resolution of thanks to Montreal and its citizens, for their hospitality. In the course of his remarks, he glorified the Anglo-Saxons, forgetfully ignoring altogether the French element in the population of this section, a fault for which this numerous class will never forgive him—nor ought they. He complimented Montreal for her wonderful progress during the last ten years.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, of New-York, took this occasion to tell the people of Montreal that there was in the St. Lawrence, running past their city,—the currents and rapids of the mighty river—an element of wealth which within a hundred years would make her the greatest city on the globe. Nobody responded, assuring the gentleman from New-York of the gratitude of Montreal for bringing to the attention of its citizens the fact that the currents of the St. Lawrence are rapid, and contain valuable water privileges suitable for mills, &c., a fact to which they had hitherto been oblivious, notwithstanding the enterprising example of their Yankee neighbors. Nor did any one suggest to him that an hundred years was a long time to wait in these fast days.

Dr. STRINER moved a resolution of thanks to the Local Committee, which was responded to by Colonel MOFFAT, of Montreal. The Mayor of Montreal also responded to the resolution of Professor HENRY.

Professor SWALLOW proposed a resolution of thanks to the Natural History Society of Montreal for its attentions. Responded to by Mr. KENT.

Dr. ANDERSON, of Rochester, made a fine speech in offering a resolution of thanks to the Governors, Principal and Fellows of the McGill College for the banquet at Burnside Hall, and several other similar resolutions were adopted.

A resolution of thanks to Vice President CASWELL was adopted on motion of Prof. OLMSTEAD. The Chairman briefly returned his thanks, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the last Wednesday of April next.

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*NOTE.—I examined this tract last year in company with Mr. JAMES, Mr. GEIKIE and Mr. SALTER. Mr. DE NOYER has ably mapped and delineated the country.

†Quarterly Journal, Geological Society, November, 1855.

‡Journal Geological Society, about to be published.

Visit of an Englishman to the U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara.

From the Warrington (Eng.) Guardian, Aug. 1.

We sailed close up to the *Niagara*, boarding her that we might see the American leviathan, and also that wonderful cable which is to bind nations together. On reaching her deck we found her captain repeating to Lord TALBOT a part of a speech by our premier on the cable being likely to dispense with diplomacy. With a true seaman's politeness he begged us to follow him—to be for once like a flock of sheep, and he would show us all worth being seen, only the ladies must not run away with any of his tar. His state-cabin was the first place we entered, and that we found he had all but given up to the scientific gentlemen who were to go with him to see the cable laid. From thence we were taken through the midshipmen's mess room to the compartment fitted up for the coil, or rather for a part of it. On the captain introducing to the young gentlemen, "My Lord TALBOT and the members of the Archæological Society," a few of them rose and returned our salute; but most, with true American politeness, would not rise for either lord or ladies.

The immense quantity of rope, the beautiful way in which it was coiled, and the smallness of its size, were especial objects of interest. Can it be that that rope, not thicker than your thumb, is to be under the Atlantic and convey messages from the one Continent to the other? Yes; that is its intention, and our readers may see a part of it in our local museum. An inspection of the three mighty engines which move the monstrous screw of the *Niagara* was our next work. Then came the cooking apparatus for 600 sailors and marines; after that the lower decks of the vessel, and finally the construction of the cable was explained to us by Captain HUDSON in his own cabin, and the machinery for paying out the cable on deck. On deck every thing had the appearance of a machine-making establishment. An engine was being erected upon it, and a series of drums and pulleys to prevent the cable running out too fast in case of an accident. We found that it was perfectly true, as the *Times* had said, that one part of the cable was spun left handed, and the other right—a thing the Captain said which no sailor would have done. Another curious mistake we learned. The receptacles in his vessel were made to hold 1,250 miles of the cable, but 500 miles had to be stowed on deck, owing to his half of it being spun the eighth of an inch thicker than the other half. During our tour through the noble vessel, Captain HUDSON enlivened the company with his genuine wit, delighted us all by his gentlemanly bearing, and made us personally feel in shaking hands, and wishing him a successful voyage, that, in the words of an officer of his sister ship, the *Susquehannah*, we were parting with a man who was "every inch of his flesh, and every drop of his blood, a sailor and a gentleman." It will please many of our readers to know that with a crew of 500 he stowed the cable at double the prescribed speed, by relays, without trenching upon the Sabbath, which he refuses to violate. On leaving the *Niagara* our band played "Yankee Doodle," and hearty and loog were the cheers we gave, returned with equal warmth by the sailors who manned the yards. There was one thing, remarked by all, to the disparagement of the American crew. On our nearing the *Niagara* her decks swarmed with sailors in a most dirty and idle condition. The dirt we might have overlooked as the result of the cable stowing; but to see the seamen of a government ship lolling over the sides, hands in their pockets, or under their chins, some half-shaved, others who never had been; some with one kind of clothes, and some with another, badly contrasted with the remarkably clean condition of the men of the *Hastings*, lying not far off.

A PROVINCIAL CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN THE FIFTH-AVENUE.—A correspondent vouches for the truth of the following story of a well-known clergyman from the city of Boston. Having come to this city a few weeks since, to supply the pulpit of a rusticating brother, he was strolling about town on Saturday afternoon, and in the course of his rambles, naturally took a glance at Fifth-avenue. Seeing one of the churches open, and the sexton making it ready for the services of the next day, curiosity tempted him to look into it. He was about gratifying that propensity, when the sexton called out to him, in a gruff voice, "You can't go in there, Sir."

"I merely desire to look at the church a moment," replied the clergyman, advancing toward the inner door.

"Stop, Sir!" cried the sexton, in a rage at the visitor's audacity, "we don't allow that, Sir."

The clergyman, surprised at the man's violence, meekly rejoined, "Don't you allow any one to see your church?"

"No, Sir! Those are my orders, Sir. Not to admit anybody."

"Oh! very well, if those are your orders," said the clerical gentleman, looking blandly through his spectacles, "of course I will go. But any time when any of your people are in Boston, and desire to look at my church, they are always welcome to do so."

The sexton, with most profuse and humble apologies, for having mistaken him for a layman, was now equally anxious to *chaperon* him through the church as he had before been to drive him away. But the clergyman declined the civility, expressing himself entirely satisfied with what he had already seen.

[Evening Post.

Judge Brownell—Or have him chained.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE.—Ordered, that a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York be holden at the United States Court Room, in the City of New York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of September next, at 12 o'clock M. of the same day, in pursuance of power conferred by Act of Congress. Motions for injunctions will be first heard.

S. NELSON.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Charles J. Henshaw vs. *Dwight Montgomery, impleaded, &c.*—Injunction dissolved.

In the matter of the opening of the Central Park.—Report of referee on the application of Celia Wallace, confirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Aug. 20.

Before Justices Connolly and Brownell.

The crier did not open the Court until 12 o'clock—three hours later than usual. Justices Osborne and Brennan should have presided, but Justice Osborne, although he appeared in Court about 9 o'clock, was too unwell to remain, and Justice Brennan is at Long Branch, having made arrangements with Justice Connolly to take his place during his absence. On the departure of Justice Osborne, his associate, finding himself alone on the Bench, and the rules requiring that two Justices should preside over the Sessions of this Court, hesitated whether to adjourn the Court, or send for some one of his associates to supply Justice Osborne's place. Justice Flandreau was on duty at the Jefferson Market Police Court; Justice Davison was confined to his house by a carbuncle on the side of his neck. Justice Brownell was at a boat-race at Weehawken; Justice Welsh was engaged elsewhere; Justice Wood was holding Court at Essex Market, and Justice Brennan was at Long Branch.

It was finally decided at 10 o'clock to dispatch a messenger to Yorkville, where Justice Brownell resides, and if possible obtain his attendance. A horse and wagon were procured at a stable in Franklin-street, and at 12 o'clock Justices Brownell and Connolly opened the Court. The Calendar was large. There were 47 Prison cases and 22 bail cases.

Patrick Burke and William Anderson were the first prisoners brought to the bar. They were aged 16 and 17 respectively, and were charged with stealing sundry bags of guano at different times, in all worth $80, from Frederick Furich, corner of Twenty-third street and Avenue A. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say to this charge, boys? *Prisoners*—We didn't do it, Sir. The mother of one of them, with tears in her eyes, pleaded for their discharge. "Madam," said Judge CONNOLLY, "if you had paid proper attention to the morals of this boy he would not have been here to-day. We find them guilty and sentence them to the House of Refuge."

John Moran, Michael McGilharney and Frank Hart, all boys, stole $1 84 in copper coins from Patrick Gerry's milk wagon, Aug. 18. They were well-known thieves. *Justice Connolly*—Boys,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1857.

☞ We have received a reply from Mr. H. J. RAYMOND to the letters of Archbishop HUGHES published in July last, which will appear in the TIMES of Monday morning. Its length prevents its publication to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives a professedly authoritative explanation of the rumor received a few days since from our China correspondent, that Captain SIMMS, of the United States Marine Corps, had been sent to take formal possession of the island of Formosa. It seems from this statement, he has gone thither to inquire into the circumstances of the alleged ill-treatment, by the authorities of that island, of the officers and crew of two American vessels that were some little time since wrecked in that vicinity; and that he was to remain at Formosa until the matter could be arranged, for the purpose of rendering "legitimate a prior American *foothold*, in case our Government should look to future reprisals and occupancy." It seems from this, that the statement of our correspondent was substantially correct, and that our Government is at least looking forward to the seizure of that island as a possible contingency. We shall probably hear more of this matter by the next mail from China.

Intelligence, which is considered reliable, has been received at the Interior Department at Washington, to the effect that BRIGHAM YOUNG is preparing to resist General HARNEY, on his entry into Utah, and that he continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the contempt of the Mormons. General HARNEY will, probably, teach him better manners.

The Telegraph reports two failures in Boston—EDWARD C. BATES & Co, with liabilities to the amount of half a million, and BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co., liabilities also half a million. The latter failure is said to be in consequence of the former. BATES & Co., are the Boston agents of the Cunard line, but their failure will not affect the Cunard Company.

DAVID STRINGER MCKIM, the murderer of young NORCROSS, at Altoona, was executed yesterday at Hollidaysburg, Pa. He died protesting his innocence, in a speech two hours in length. He made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in the morning, by opening a vein in his arm.

It is stated that about five hundred desertions have taken place from the Fifth and Tenth regiments of U. S. Infantry, lately arrived at Fort Kearney.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science adjourned at Montreal on Wednesday evening.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of MARGARET DALE was continued yesterday. Medical evidence was given, and Mrs. MACKNET, who accompanied the excursion party to Shrewsbury, testified to the usage which MARGARET had met with at the hands of Dr. and Mrs. CONOVER, which Mrs. M. considered rather cruel. The testimony was soon after closed, and the Coroner briefly charged the Jury, who then retired. They had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held on Friday. The papers from the Board of Aldermen, relative to the pending dispute about the Lowber purchase, were received, and laid on the table. The time of the sitting was almost entirely occupied in attempt to place under arrest a number of members who had signed the call for this special meeting, but who were not present. The Board adjourned to Monday.

There was a general reapportionment of the Police force yesterday. Those Wards where the appointments had all been made had to transfer to those that—owing to the snarl that the Police Commissioners are in—lacked a requisite force. Under the new arrangement it is believed that the laws will be enforced, at least with as much effect as under the old Police organization that numbered 1,200 men.

Mr. R. C. WEBSTER, late of Costa Rica, and one of the proprietors of the new Transit Route, was arrested on Thursday evening and detained all night at the Eldridge-street Jail, on a suit brought against him by JAMES LEE & Co., who charge him with improper proceedings in reference to a certain strange receipt. The alleged offence was committed in 1855. The sum involved amounts to about $3,000. Mr. WEBSTER denies the charge. He was not in the Eldridge street Jail at 5 o'clock last evening.

The noted house, No. 31 Bond-street, is vacated. The Misses CUNNINGHAM are no longer occupants of it; the furniture has been removed by the tradesmen who supplied it; and not a sound at present disturbs the solitude of the premises where Dr. BURDELL was murdered,—from which the marriage party repaired to Rev. Mr. MARVINE's—and where the Bellevue baby was a second time born. There is no such other house in the City, and may many centuries elapse before there is one like it. The Misses CUNNINGHAM, it is understood, are in Lexington-avenue with their aunt.

An immense defalcation is said to have been discovered at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the chief book keeper of that establishment is under arrest. A great effort is being made to suppress the facts of the case, but it is confidently stated that from $30,000 to $50,000 have been appropriated by the accused, who has long been well-known and highly esteemed by the guests of the Hotel.

Alderman CLANCY, now, and until Tuesday next, acting Mayor, was arrested yesterday morning, on complaint of Mr. WALTER WILLIAMS, who has brought a suit for libel against the editors of the *Leader*, in charging him with participating in the "panel robbery game." The Alderman gave bail in the sum of $5,000, and was discharged.

There was another meeting in the Park last evening, the object of which was to raise more money for the Fillibusters. Several speeches were made, and nearly $8 collected, which added to $8 sent by Hon. F. B. CUTTING, made $11 collected during the day. There is to be another meeting at 5 o'clock this evening at the same place.

The Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday passed a strong resolution, in favor of interdicting the further re-building of the distillery-stables on Franklin-avenue, which were recently burned down, and are now rebuilding. The disgusting revelations made before the Board must interest all who are poisoning their families with "Pure Orange County Milk," that is manufactured in the Distillery Yards of the City and its suburbs.

Two steamboats, the *Splendid* and the *Moses Taylor*, lying near the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, were burned at an early hour yesterday morning. The damage to the *Splendid* amounts to about $13,000, and to the *Moses Taylor*, $6,000.

GOVERNOR WISE ON EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes an authorized denial of a current rumor, that Gov. WISE favors the plan of the "Homestead Aid Society,"—to purchase large tracts of land, and settle free laborers upon them. It is confident that "he that reprobates the formation of organized societies whose object is immediately or remotely to interfere with, or to weaken or destroy our slave institutions." But it proceeds to say, that

"If emigrants come into this State, with lawful intent, to settle our waste places, to increase our population and to develope our resources, *he would welcome them with all his heart.* Every lover of the State must desire to see her population increased, and when honest, hard-working, energetic laborers come among us they will be greeted and cheered. Let the agriculturist, the mechanic, the manufacturer with or without capital come, with a determination to stand by our institutions, sustain our laws, and share our fortunes, for weal or woe, and the Governor and every good citizen will cherish and sustain them."

This is sensible. If the officials, the Press, and the people of Virginia, will act steadily and practically upon this principle for twenty-five years, the Old Dominion will no longer decline in all the elements of natural strength and respectability, but will resume its proper position as a prosperous, powerful and advancing State. But its people must not permit politicians to delude them any longer with the bugbear of Abolition. If the introduction of free labor should weaken Slavery, and finally supplant it, this can only be because it is more profitable. And what is there in the "institution" of Slavery which should render it desirable to perpetuate it at a heavy *loss?* If the people of Virginia will refuse to be hoodwinked and humbugged by their political leaders, take their own affairs into their own hands, cease blindly to worship the institution of negroes, develope their material resources, invite, encourage and secure a steady stream of immigration into their State, and thus add constantly to the *labor* which is the strength of every State, they will soon cease to care anything about Slavery, and become perfectly content to let it take care of itself. The sooner they set about the experiment the better for them. Why will not Governor WISE set this ball in motion?

Honesty Versus Honor.

A case is pending in our Courts of law which merits the attention of those who would understand the difference between simple *honesty*, as defined by law, and the *honor* which rests upon moral principle and the instinct of justice as its basis. A sketch of its leading features will readily call it to the public recollection, without the mention of specific names.

A special partnership was formed, to which the special partner contributed ten thousand dollars. The papers were properly drawn,—all the essential requirements of the law were complied with, every one who transacted any business with the firm was advised that the special partner had been admitted, and was apprised of the amount which he contributed to the common stock. In process of time the firm failed. Not a shadow of suspicion of anything wrong rested upon the concern, and their failure was attributed to unavoidable misfortune. But it was discovered after the failure that the partnership had not been advertised in strict conformity with the law,—the clerk who had been instructed to carry the advertisement to the papers having, through inadvertence, neglected to do so; and this trifling omission, which in no manner affected the affairs of the concern, or was of the slightest importance to any one, made the special partner liable for all the debts of the firm. He was the first to discover the accident, which was likely to be so serious a matter for himself, and the first to make it known, because he was too honorable a man to suppress a fact, though it might be used to his own harm.

Now here arises a new case in the code of Mercantile honor. This special partner was perhaps legally bound to pay the debts of the bankrupt firm, by a mere accident. It was strictly "honest" to hold him accountable. But, was it honorable to do so? The creditors, we believe, decided that honor and morality were out of the question. They were content to be as honest as the law required, and demanded the pound of flesh. They do not pretend that when they became the creditors of the firm, they supposed that the special partner was held for anything more than the amount which he had contributed to the concern:—but as an accident,—the error of a careless clerk,—had *made* him legally responsible for the whole, they avail themselves of that circumstance to transfer his money into their pockets.

This transaction shows very clearly that there is a decided difference between honor and honesty,—and that what the poet meant by the "noblest work of God," was an honorable, and not simply an honest man. It is possible to be strictly honest and yet not be strictly honorable.

There is a code of honor which varies according to climate and circumstances, but the code of honesty is defined by statute. Every profession has its own code of honor, and if we can believe the old adage, which is a rather difficult thing to do, there is honor even among thieves; but there is no old adage that attributes the quality of honesty to them. There is, probably, such a thing as honor among merchants, who, in old times, in the days of the heathen deities, shared with the thieves the interlary protection of the same god. But all that is now changed, and merchants are now the most honest of all classes. They conform to the Law; but, whether there be such a thing in existence as a recognized code of honor in the mercantile community, we do not know. If there be not there should be, as there must be daily occurrences among men of trade for which the law makes no specific provision, and there must be continually serious collisions between honor and honesty which sorely try the nerves of conscientious men. Attempts have been made to organize Boards of Arbitration; but we are not aware that any have been successfully established. We believe the Chamber of Commerce has had the subject under consideration, and we should say that that respectable body could not employ itself better than by organizing a Chamber of Arbitration, whose functions should enable it to settle points of questionable morality in mercantile transactions, where the functions of the law cease to operate. It is a safe rule, in general cases, that what is lawful is honorable as well as honest. Men who go into business must expect to abide by the ethics of the business community. They who live by the sword must perish by the sword. If *Antonio* sells a pound of his flesh to *Shylock*, he must conform to his agreement. It would lead to chaos if any other system were adopted in the business world.

But, there will, now and then, a case occur, in which an honorable business man might well doubt whether honesty, according to the strict letter of the law, be the best policy. And the case to which we have alluded is precisely of that description. If in that case the creditors in question succeed in forcing from the special partner forty or fifty thousand dollars, to which they know they have no legal or equitable claim, through the legal operation of the accidental blunder of a clerk, they will unquestionably be still regarded as honest men. But we should be very glad if there were some proper tribunal competent and authorized to say whether their standing as *honorable* men will be in the least affected thereby.

The Accumulation of Silver in India.

Two hundred and fifty-seven years ago, Queen ELIZABETH of England gave a charter to "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies." The business of this Company—which was the original of the present East India Company—was to send ships to India loaded with such merchandise as was likely to have a "ready vent" among the Indians; taking also a supply of bullion, with which to purchase those rich productions of the Eastern world which could not be obtained in exchange for English merchandise. But these adventures soon involved the Directors of the Company in perplexities. It was easy enough to buy in India; not so easy to sell. English goods would not "vent" among the Gentiles, and it therefore became necessary to export large quantities of silver—a necessity that nearly proved fatal to the Company, as it roused to hostility the whole town of London. The cry was that the Company was draining England of all its wealth. The loyal Londoners waxed wroth about it, as they met in the places of public resort. Wordy pamphlets were published about it and circulated in all the taverns and ale-houses of the Kingdom. The Honorable Company was frightened about it, and the Directors wrote to their factors in India how they made doubt of continuing trade, "being daily murmured at and scandalized for shipping away so much money yearly for India.

Two hundred and fifty years have wrought but little change in those old channels of commerce, which still verge to the Eastern world. It is true that European and American goods have now some "vent" among those half-naked Gentiles of India. But it is now just as necessary to export silver to that luxuriant peninsula, as it was in those doleful days when the East India Company was in its swaddling clothes. As the vast resources of India have been developed, and her commercial relations with all parts of the world have been extended, her demand for silver has steadily increased; until now she has become the great depository of the precious metals,—absorbing from commerce, every year, large quantities of bullion which she hoards away and never returns.

We have before us a tabular statement of the amount of silver imported into and exported from India, during the 22 years from July 31, 1834, to July 31, 1856. This table has been compiled from the Custom-House returns of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and represents accurately the whole amount of silver received and sent away by India, except the small sum that has passed the Northern frontier, of which there is no account. Up to 1850, as this table shows, the imports of silver exceeded the exports by an average of nearly £2,000,000 sterling annually. The following figures, which we transfer from this table, show the annual accumulations of silver since July 31, 1830:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1850–51.....	£3,811,809	£541,289	£3,270,520
1851–52.....	4,628,617	701,326	3,918,351
1852–53.....	6,282 318	206.936	6,075 381
1853–54.....	4,905,873	1,087,469	3 818 403
1854–55.....	1,965,360	969 905	996 654
1855–56.....	11,280.317	1,559,510	9,720,807

The excess of these imports in 1856-57 is estimated to be $12,000,000 sterling. Thus India, during the last seven years, has drained the world of $40,000,000 sterling, or about $200,000,000, in silver!

The cause of this is obvious. It is the same that existed two hundred and fifty years ago, when the East India Company was "daily murmured at and scandalized" by the Londoners, for shipping silver to the East. There is no country in the world so independent of commerce as India, while there is no country on which commerce itself is more dependent. India produces every comfort, luxury and convenience of life; and, as her wants are few, she easily supplies herself and always has left a large surplus for the rest of the world, which she is ready to exchange for silver only,—gold not being a currency with her. While India is thus enriching others, she is growing more and more wealthy herself. She is wealthier to day by £40,000,000, sterling, in silver coin alone, than she was in 1850.

But this great accumulation of silver has had no effect upon the value of produce in India. Prices have remained stationary during the past twenty years, although the amount of silver accumulated in the country, during the period, has doubled. The reason is, that this silver never seeks a general investment. It is all hoarded away, or converted into personal ornaments. For centuries the people of India have hoarded silver. When CLIVE had, by his treachery and valor, humbled the rich and powerful Nabob of Bengal, he entered the royal treasury of Moorshedabad to help himself to the spoils. Here he found piled up, after the usage of Indian princes, immense masses of coin—silver and gold, crowned with rubies and diamonds. Among these might be detected, says the historian, "florins and byzants with which, before any European ship had turned the Cape of Good Hope, the Venetians purchased the stuffs and spices of the East."

But a large part of the silver accumulated in India is converted into the ornaments with which Indian parents delight to adorn their children. This adornment has become so extravagant of late years, that young Indian children have frequently been murdered by villains for the sake of the silver ornaments attached to their persons. These ornaments are very skillfully wrought by native artists, at a trifling expense; and if we suppose that out of the two hundred millions who inhabit India, twenty-five millions are workingmen, earning wages; and that each man saves from his wages only two rupees, or one dollar, annually, which he converts into a bangle for the wrist or ankle of his child—we have £5,000,000 sterling accounted for; or the whole average amount of the silver, which India has annually absorbed from the commerce of the world, during the past seven years!

It must not, however, be concluded that this accumulating wealth of India is diffused so equally among the people as the supposition we have made would indicate. There are vast centres of wealth everywhere in India, and there are also vast centres of poverty. But when the great system of public works, now inaugurated there, is fully developed; when the vast interlacing of canals, railroads and telegraphic wires, now projected over the peninsula, is completed, this accumulated wealth will be radiated in all directions, it will permeate all classes, it will make new wants, and introduce new expenses of living; it will create a demand for European and American productions, in exchange for those native products which all the world is eager to possess, and which silver only has purchased heretofore. Then that "vent," which the disconsolate Directors of the East India Company sighed for two hundred and fifty years ago, but never saw, will be easily found by every trader.

This is certainly a pleasing picture. If India were now at peace with herself and with all the world, we might expect soon to see that commercial millenium which it foretells. But Peace has never been her natural state, since CLIVE defeated Surajah DOWLAH at Plassey, one hundred years ago. We fear that Peace never will be either her natural or habitual state until the successors of CLIVE, who hold the destinies of India, are actuated by some nobler ambition than the confiscation of treasures and the annexation of territories.

MORE DEFALCATIONS—INCREASE OF CRIME.—We have another "defalcation," as it is styled, to record to-day. These affairs used to be called *robberies*, when they were rarer, and the English language was in its purity. The thing signified by the new term, as well as the old one, is generally understood. Some "gentleman," who has been holding a position of trust and responsibility,—who passes in the world for an honorable and liberal person,—is suddenly discovered to have been, perhaps for months, stealing money from the chest of his employers or his partners. The practice is becoming quite common in our community. Scarcely a week passes which does not witness at least one or two incidents of this kind. The latest, thus far, is the case of a confidential clerk in the St. Nicholas Hotel, who was detected yesterday morning in stealing eight sovereigns, and who is supposed to have stolen, at various times, a great deal more.

We believe this form of crime is much more common in the United States than elsewhere,—and there must be some reason for it. It may be that our merchants and business-men adopt fewer and less effective precautions against fraud on the part of their *employees* than are common elsewhere. There may be fewer checks upon clerks and agents with us than in other countries,—so that the opportunities for fraud are much greater. Everywhere opportunity is of itself a great temptation. If men so arrange their business as to make it easy for their clerks to defraud them they must not be surprised if they are defrauded.

But the *style of living* which has become common and almost necessary among young men in this City, is the direct cause of much of the swindling of the day. So long as business men and the public at large value a man according to the display he makes,—the horses he drives, the fashionable society he frequents, the opera seats at his disposal, and the general dash and show of his daily walk, so long may they expect to be defrauded and robbed. Nothing is easier than for a merchant to ascertain to his own satisfaction whether his clerk is living beyond his means; and if he is, it is reasonably certain that he is resorting to dishonest practices to make up the deficiency. If men of business would give a little more attention to the manners, and check promptly the first indication of a departure from the path of integrity, they would confer an essential service upon all parties concerned. They would save their own money, and rescue men for whom they are to some extent responsible from ruin. Quite too often they are content with an apparent attentiveness to business during business hours,—and give themselves no concern whatever about anything further. Many a clerk who is thus supposed to be perfectly reliable and trustworthy, because he is always at his desk in business hours, may be spending his evenings in gambling rooms or other places equally certain at once to drain his purse and destroy his character. So flagrant and so ruinous an evil demands a remedy.

Adventures of a Sequestered Bucolic.

Was it the Countess GUICCIOLI that exclaimed, on being introduced to BYRON, "He is my fate!" or was it BYRON, who, on being introduced to the Countess GUICCIOLI, exclaimed, "She is my fate?" It is no matter—the illustration is just as good one way as the other.

Only the other day, as I was walking in Union-square, I thought I encountered my fate, in hoops and flounces.

It had eyes of sapphire, hair dark as the wing of the night raven, teeth that outshine ivory—a neck more graceful, if not so long, as the swan's, and lips that outblushed the coral. This description I do not borrow from any novel, but I daguerreotype the features faithfully.

I will only say further, for I do not seek to excite envy at my superior fortune, that her beauty was no common-place beauty, as might have been the case even with such features. No! there was a grandeur and elevation in it—there was a soft and serene repose in her deeply-fringed eyes, an unpretending, yet noble character in her step, that justified the admiration they challenged. I threw away the cigar I had half-smoked—it was a *flor de Regalia*, and cost one shilling—lest it might be profanation to her presence. She walked down Broadway, and I walked after her.

I felt as if I belonged to her—as if she had established rights over me, which it would be worse than treason to dispute, as if by some secret, mysterious sympathy I acknowledged an absolute sovereign. There was something in her that controlled me in spite of myself; the power to attract that resides in the magnet, irresistible and inexplicable.

I was in continual fear lest she would perceive I followed her. Beautiful as she was, a frown or sneer would have been to me Medusa's head, turned me into stone. It seemed to me as if the circle of steel or gutta-percha which enveloped her was a kind of *chevaux de frise*, which neither the desire nor the imagination would dare to think of passing. I should have been more than astonished if the wind had presumed to raise her dress high enough to give me even a symptom of her ankle.

As she passed the raking artillery from the embrasures of the New-York Club, she seemed wholly unconscious of any danger incurred. The shafts intended for her were like those, which,

"——— aimed at duck or plover,
Recoil, and kick their owner over."

She stopped a minute or two at one of the windows where they displayed such tempting dresses, and poetic underclothes. I watched her eye, for how much of female character this window of the soul reveals when opened upon a woman's dearest longings! Not to my surprise surely, but to my greatest delectation, her eye only reposed upon the simplest materials of exquisite taste. The second time in my life, I regretted that I was not rich; the first time was when, after having fared sumptuously at DELMONICO's, I found I was too short to meet "l'addition," and the host, to do him justice, seemed as much chagrined as myself. I would have given her a *carte blanche*, even to the buying out of the sordid huckster.

And then I thought of all the priceless jewels which men seek in the entrails of the earth and at the bottom of the sea; of Bokhara's vaunted gold and all the wealth of Samarcand, particularly, and enviously of that great Lahore diamond of which the British troops robbed the legitimate sovereign to transfer to their own. How much more brilliantly, I thought to myself, it would sparkle upon this superb brow than upon the forehead of that "fat, frowsy woman," (I quote an English writer.) To give her the most costly pearls, to encircle her head with the richest diamonds, seemed to me like rendering to the Bird of Paradise its natural plumage.

I meditated how and when I should see her again, whether in society or elsewhere. Then it occurred to me that I had not dressed myself with sufficient care in the morning, and I launched some terrible, though suppressed maledictions at WATSON, for not having sent me my black frock-coat the night before as he had promised. I regretted for the first time that I had not achieved some enviable distinction, that I had not consecrated my life to the emblazonment of a name which would have struck her with an overwhelming sense of admiration, when she heard it pronounced.

I thought of Robinson Crusoe and his island without his man Friday. I dreamt that I would like to carry her into such solitude; for love desires and seeks solitude, and whatever takes mystery from love takes more than it leaves; there all day long I would do nothing, think of nothing, but to look at her, and love, one after the other, each particular hair of her beautiful head.

But still she walked on, without having seemingly noticed me, unembarrassed, but yet without boldness; caring nothing for the many glances of admiration she attracted, but, as it were, enveloped in her dignity and serious grace.

And I followed her, unable to break from my enthrallment. I conjured up in my mind all that men of every epoch had done for the objects of their love. I thought of tournaments and wars, of subjugated kingdoms, and empires won; and then by a natural transition, of him who lost a world, and was content to lose it, for the royal brunette of Egypt. I did not contest the probability of any of these things, or find, indeed, in them anything absurd or exaggerated. In the meantime, as a provisional exploit, and from the fact of nothing more heroic being possible, I struck a man a violent dig in the ribs, who had carelessly rubbed her dress in passing her.

She loitered a moment near a perfumery—and I, who have such an exquisite sensibility in regard to perfumes, that I can never separate the recollection of a woman from the odor, whatever it may, that surrounds her the first time I have seen her, would have succumbed now had I not before fallen! For she threw a perfume around the atmosphere of the shop, sweeter and richer far than the concentrated essence of its multifarious odors! My senses were wrapped in Elysium, and I dared hardly breathe for fear of exhaling a portion of the grateful sense!

She stopped at Taylor's, and was seemingly on the point of entering. But consideration, like an angel, came and moved her beyond his provoking windows. Walking on then, in maiden meditation, she began to quicken her steps as the day declined, but without affectation of timidity. She soon after turned rather suddenly to the right, and walking down the street, stopped at a house three stories or more in height, and of a somewhat pretending appearance. She waited till I came up, imagining some pretext to accost her, and then in a voice that had survived its melody, she rather curtly exclaimed, "Are you coming in?"

I was thunder-struck! I was more: I was extinguished. The wretch that drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night, to tell him one-half his Troy was sacked, could not have looked so dull, so spiritless, so pale, so woe begone. I devoured the way, so soon as I had recovered locomotion, with long strides, as if I would put entire oblivion between us. It took me sometime before I recovered from my stupor; then I called philosophy to my aid, and determined that there was much of falsehood in a woman's beauty—that, generally, a haughty or soft expression does not denote pride or amiability in a woman, but only a particular way of showing her beauty, and nothing more. "They have angels' faces, but heaven knows their hearts," and, with this reflection, I console myself for being duped. Many a wild man has been more so. What, indeed, is the boasted wisdom of a man in woman's presence? A rushlight to the sun!

But, then, how *can* a stranger to the fashions of the City distinguish between a proper woman and one no better than she should be? By the amplitude of the crinoline? By the richness of the shawl? By the sparkle of the diamonds? By the *chaussure?* What is the critical test?

RUS.

Italian Opera.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The opera of "Romeo e Giulietta" is one that seems to possess unusual attractions for *contralti*, all of whom insist on its production, as though the public really cared to see it; which we fancy is not strictly the case. There are several reasons why American and English audiences cannot warm to this opera, foremost among which is a lingering veneration for the name of SHAKESPEARE, and a wholesome horror of operatic versions of his works. There is also a distaste for operas, which by reason of their dramatic pretensions are necessarily heavy. Still "Romeo" affords a fine opportunity for the display of a dashing contralto like VESTVALI, and the large and fashionable attendance of last night was owing, we believe, as much to the fact of her presence in the cast as to the performance of the opera itself, which under any circumstances is a dull affair.

The music of the leading *rôle* makes demands on the flexibility and compass of the voice, and requires also an unusual amount of declamatory skill. Some of these requisites Signora VESTVALI possesses to a satisfactory degree; she is, moreover, a gallant impersonator of the hero. But the cultivated connection of the registers, which we have so recently commended, was less apparent last night than in either of her previous performances, and *Romeo* languished in two or three voices somewhat equivocally. With every disposition to admire all this lady does—having, we do, a sincere desire to do everything well—we cannot candidly place this performance on a level with her *Orsini* or *Azucena*.

Signor CARRANTI was the *Giulietta*, and tried earnestly to do her best, without, however, accomplishing more than a useful result. Signor GIANNONI, a robust tenor, known to our concert goers, made his New-York *début* in the *rôle* of *Tebaldo*. The Signor has a good voice, more than usually sympathetic of its kind, but last night he sang distressingly out of tune. We hope to hear him to better advantage. He is evidently an artist, who can be used to advantage. Signor COLLETTI did all that he had to do well. The orchestra and chorus do not exhibit any decided improvement.

To-night (Saturday) there will be a performance of the "Trovatore." It is one of the most popular of operas, and affords the best opportunity of seeing VESTVALI to decided advantage.

MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT.—Our readers must not forget that to-night Mr. BROUGHAM takes his farewell benefit at Niblo's Garden. The comedy of "London Assurance" will be played with the greatest array of talent ever witnessed in New-York.

THE LEE BANK COUNTERFEIT.—MARIA MATTERSON, a bar-tender in a lager-bier saloon in Eighth-avenue, was on Friday arrested, charged with passing three of the $5 counterfeit bills on the Lee Bank, of Lee, Mass., to as many different storekeepers. She was committed by Justice FLANDREAU for trial. In her examination, she states that she got the money from a man named STEWART SHEPHERD, who made her a present of one of the bills, and asked her to buy some things with the others, bringing him back the change, and she did so, not knowing their character.

Walker's Deserters in the Park Again—Another Aid Meeting.

During the earlier portion of yesterday there were not so many of the last of Gen. WALKER's fillibusters in the City Hall Park as there had been for several days before. Those of them who were there, however, did not lack opportunity of telling their tales of hardships, miseries and woes, for there was at any time a sufficient number of the curious at hand to ask questions and to listen to their various recitals. Towards evening they gathered in greater force, in consequence of an announcement that another meeting would be held for the purpose of soliciting means to enable them to return to their homes. Of the seventy who still remain in the City, including those in the Hospital, about forty were present, looking very little, if any, better than when they first arrived. They were seated in a row on the upper steps in front of the City Hall, where they awaited with becoming patience the result. The hour named for commencing proceedings was 4 o'clock, but at that time there was no audience, and consequently the organization was postponed until near 5 o'clock, when there was about one hundred present.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, who is a poet and writer, by profession, and not a bill-poster, as was stated erroneously in some former reports, mounted a chair, and after calling the meeting to order, and appointing Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG President, Mr. SMITH then descended from the chair and Mr. YOUNG, taking his place, read the call and stated the object for which the meeting had been called. It was to raise funds to enable the poor miserable men before him in silence to reach their homes, which were mostly in distant States. He hoped the meeting would come forward liberally in such a cause, and asked them how they would like it if they were in a foreign country sick and penniless, and the people should refuse to aid them to return to their homes? It was impossible for them to tell when they might be called to the service of their country, or to know how unfortunate they might be, and therefore it would be well for them to set a good example in the way of material sympathy. The President concluded, and there were now loud calls for SMITH—Mr. SMITH, the poet and writer, but he did not respond. After a few moments' search, he was found inside the Hall trying to push the people out into the sun's rays where he could speak to them. But he was unsuccessful, and finally gave up the attempt, and again mounted the Chair. Here he made another appeal to the people to pass out to the front advised them not to be afraid to face the sun, because if they were they could not face the enemy. If he could stand it beating straight down upon his bare head, while he was addressing them, he thought they might stand it with their hats on. He liked, when he was going to face an enemy, to meet them in front, face to face, and therefore he wished his audience in front. But they preferred remaining under the shadow of his rear. He then informed them, that if, while speaking, he should say anything incongruous to their feelings, they were at liberty to contradict him, when, if he should not answer them, they would have the best of the argument. After that, he remarked that many of the fillibusters had been sent to their homes, but there were still many remaining who were anxious to get away, and he hoped the means to do so would be given them. Their homes were in far distant States, and their wives and families were waiting anxiously for their return. It was said by some that these men had been fighting in a bad cause and were not entitled to sympathy. But it should be remembered that many of them were not as intelligent as citizens of New-York, and that they supposed they were fighting their country's battles. They had been misled by Gen. WALKER, and owing to his incapacity, they had failed. It was his fault if he could not induce his men to follow him—all good Generals could get their men to follow wherever they went. Gen. WALKER could take his men into the field but he could not take them out again. Any man could do that,—it was in taking them out that generalship was shown. In his opinion, and in the opinion of the ancients, the General who could make the best retreat was the greatest. Why, look at WASHINGTON. He was obliged to retreat before the foe. Then look at him again at Monmouth, when his men were retreating, how he turned them on the foe. Then there was NAPOLEON at the Bridge of Lodi—who believed he would not have won that battle if he had not seized a flag and requested his men to follow their leader. But as for Gen. WALKER, he had no capacity for a General at all.

A voice on the right of the speaker cried, "You lie, d—n you—you lie!"

Then, continued Mr. SMITH, (who was not at all discomposed by the voice,) he gave them nothing to eat but mule meat.

THE SAME VOICE—Too good meat for you. You look as if you needed it more than they did. (Mr SMITH's physical condition is not what is commonly termed "too fat.")

Without stopping to notice the remark, Mr. SMITH said, although the Fillibusters present were called deserters, he had no doubt they would fight bravely if called into their country's service. Mr. SMITH did not know exactly what sort of a general he would make himself, but he was tolerably sure he would not turn his back.

Mr. STEPHENS, the next speaker, called upon the audience to give all they could—anything, from five cents upward.

REMARKS OF MR. TRUEBLOOD.

Mr. TRUEBLOOD, one of the deserters, was now forced to mount the chair. He said: Well, gents, this is the third time I have been forced to make a speech, and I have very little to say. WALKER got us into a tight place; that I know. We had plenty of mule meat for a while, and ate it until we all looked like mules. I lived on mule meat for 27 days, and some of the time I only had half rations at that. I don't want to run WALKER down any more. The papers give him enough, and nothing can be said of him that's too bad. I don't think he'll get any more to go out with him. If he does, they'll learn how to enjoy a good square meal when they get back, if they live long enough. He did not consider they were there as beggars—they were simply in a tight place. The men on the plains often got into a tight place, when they lost their wagons. As for himself, he was willing to work. There was nothing the matter with him but fever and ague, and if any man would offer him work he would follow him.

Mr. WOLLAHAN followed, and called upon all Americans, whether by birth or adoption, to come forward and aid the miserable men they saw before them. While Mr. WOLLAHAN was talking, Mr. SMITH passed round the hat, and after awhile, he returned, and reported that he had collected nearly $8, which added to $8 sent by Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING, made a sum of nearly $11.

After sometime it was thought best to adjourn; and finally they did adjourn until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. S. M. WOOLSEY, Mr. E. D. BROWN and Captain WALKER will, it is said, address the meeting which will be held at the same place. During the day private subscription papers will be circulated.

A POLICEMAN AND A COUNCILMAN IN CONFLICT.—THE LATTER OVERPOWERED AND ARRESTED.—Considerable excitement was created on Thursday night in Prince-street, near Marion, in consequence of a conflict between one of the Fourteenth Ward Police and HUGH O'BRIEN, or as he is familiarly called, "Dutchy O'Brien," a member of the Common Council of the City. Dutchy had insulted and beaten a female; the officer had been called upon to arrest him. He thought proper to resist the officer, and swore he would not budge a foot. The officer then attempted to take him by force. A scuffle ensued, in which the Councilman was thrown to the pavement and rolled in the dirt; but it was not until the officer had pretty well punished him that he was sufficiently subdued to allow being taken to the Station-house. The woman who had been beaten followed the crowd to the Station-house, but did not enter in consequence of the opposition of Dutchy's friends, who, it is said, collected around her, and either persuaded her not to make a complaint against him or compelled her to leave without doing so. This saved Dutchy from the cells, and no one appearing to make a complaint against him he was soon afterwards discharged.

Appointments by Mr. Conover in the Street Commissioner's Department.

Mr. CONOVER, Street Commissioner, made the following appointments yesterday:

JOHN KEYSON, of the Ninth Ward, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

JAMES W. BARKER, Superintendent of Street Improvements.

WM. ALLEN, Contract Clerk.

JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, First General Clerk.

The new appointees have filed their oaths of office, and will file their bonds to-morrow.

☞ Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is now able to take occasional drives in the corridor of the City Prison.

THE PERSIAN TREATY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the Shah of Persia, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople, on the 13th day of December last, which Treaty, being in the English and Persian languages, is word for word as follows:

In the name of God, the clement and the merciful!—The President of the United States of North America, and His Majesty, as exalted as the planet Saturn: the sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard: whose splendor and magnificence are equal to those of the skies: the sublime sovereign, the monarch whose armies are as numerous as the stars: whose greatness calls to mind that of JEMSHID; whose magnificence equals that of DARIUS; the heir of the crown and throne of the Kayanians, the sublime Emperor of all Persia, being both equally and sincerely desirous of establishing relations of friendship between the two Governments, which they wish to strengthen by a treaty of friendship and commerce, reciprocally advantageous and useful to the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties, have, for this purpose, named for their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of North America, CARROLL SPENCE, Minister Resident of the United States near the sublime Porte; and His Majesty the Emperor of all Persia, His Excellency EMIN UL MOLK FARHUKH KHAN, Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Shah, decorated with the portrait of the Shah, with the great cordon blue, and bearer of the girdle of diamonds, &c., &c., &c.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be hereafter a sincere and constant good understanding between the Government and citizens of the United States of North America and the Persian Empire and all Persian subjects.

ARTICLE II.

The ambassadors or diplomatic agents whom it may please either of the two high contracting parties to send and maintain near the other shall be received and treated, they and all those composing their missions, as the ambassadors and diplomatic agents of the most favored nations are received and treated in the two respective countries; and they shall enjoy there in all respects the same prerogatives and immunities.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties, travelers, merchants, manufacturers and others, who may reside in the territory of either country, shall be respected and efficiently protected by the authorities of the country and their agents, and treated in all respects as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nations are treated.

They may reciprocally bring by land or by sea into either country, and export from it, all kinds of merchandise and products, and sell, exchange, or buy, and transport them to all places in the territories of either of the high contracting parties. It being, however, understood that the merchants of either nation who shall engage in the internal commerce of either country shall be governed, in respect to such commerce, by the laws of the country in which such commerce is carried on; and in case either of the high contracting powers shall hereafter grant other privileges concerning such internal commerce to the citizens or subjects of other governments, the same shall be equally granted to the merchants of either na ion engaged in such internal commerce within the territories of the other.

ARTICLE IV.

The merchandise imported or exported by the respective citizens or subjects of the two high contracting parties shall not pay in either country, on their arrival or departure, other duties than those which are charged in either of the countries on the merchandise or products imported or exported by the merchants and subjects of the most favored nation, and no exceptional tax, under any name or pretext whatever, shall be collected on them in either of the two countries.

ARTICLE V.

All suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States shall be carried before the Persian tribunal to which such matters are usually referred at the place where a Consul or agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity in the presence of an employe of the consul or agent of the United States.

All suits and disputes which may arise in the Empire of Persia, between citizens of the United States, shall be referred entirely for trial and for adjudication to the Consul or agent of the United States residing in the province wherein such suits and disputes may have arisen, or in the province nearest to it, who shall decide them according to the laws of the United States.

All suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediation of their respective consuls or agents.

In the United States Persian subjects in all disputes arising between themselves, or between them and citizens of the United States or foreigners, shall be judged according to the rules adopted in the United States respecting the subjects of the most favored nation.

Persian subjects residing in the United States, and citizens of the United States residing in Persia, shall, when charged with criminal offences, be tried and judged in Persia and the United States in the same manner as are the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation residing in either of the above-mentioned countries.

ARTICLE VI.

In case of a citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties dying within the territories of the other, his effects shall be delivered up integrally to the family or partners in business of the deceased; and in case he has no relative or partners, his effects in either country shall be delivered up to the consul or agent of the nation of which the deceased was a subject or citizen, so that he may dispose of them in accordance with the laws of his country.

ARTICLE VII.

For the protection of their citizens or subjects and their commerce respectively, and in order to facilitate good and equitable relations between the citizens and subjects of the two countries, the two high contracting parties reserve the right to maintain a diplomatic agent at either seat of government, and to name each three consuls in either country; those of the United States shall reside at Teheran, Bender, Bushir, and Tauris; those of Persia at Washington, New-York, and New-Orleans.

The consuls of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the other, where their residences shall be established, the respect, privileges, and immunities granted in the country to the consuls of the most favored nation. The diplomatic agent or consuls of the United States shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the subjects of the Persian government, and they shall never suffer a departure from the principles here laid down and agreed to by mutual consent.

And it is further understood that if any of those consuls shall engage in trade they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation engaged in commercial pursuits, in the same place, are subjected.

And it is also understood by the high contracting parties that the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States shall not employ a greater number of domestics than is allowed by treaty to those of Russia residing in Persia.

ARTICLE VIII.

And the high contracting parties agree that the present treaty of friendship and commerce, consisting by the sincere good feeling and confidence which exist between the governments of the United States and Persia, shall be in force for the term of ten years from the exchange of its ratification; and if, before the expiration of the first ten years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced by official notification to the other its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on until the expiration of twelve months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time may be at which it may take place; and the plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties further agree to exchange the ratifications of their respective governments at Constantinople in the space of six months, or earlier, if practicable.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties have signed the present treaty, and have attached their seals to it.

Done in duplicate in Persian and English, the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the Hijereh the fifteenth day of the month of Rebiul Sany, one thousand two hundred and seventy-three, at Constantinople.

CARROLL SPENCE. [L. S.]
EMIN UL MOLK FARRUKH KHAN, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Constantinople on the 13th of June last:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one [SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

LONG LIFE OF MEDICAL MEN.—According to the *English Medical Times* there are now living—and with three exceptions, still residing in one of the eastern counties—ten members of the medical profession, whose united ages amount to 810 years, averaging eighty years. And within the last sixteen months four have died whose united ages have amounted to 389 years, or an average of nearly 86 years.

SMUGGLING CIGARS.—G. F. ENDRIS and CHAS. ANDRE, who were charged with attempting to pass, at the Custom-House, a false invoice of 210,000 cigars, gave bail yesterday in the sum of $5,000 each.

The Rumored Seizure by the United States of the Island of Formosa.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

The mission of Capt. J. D. SIMMS, of the United States Marine Corps, to the Island of Formosa, lying off the coast of China, is to a great extent misunderstood, and that it may appear in its true character, I will state the facts as I have learned them from the highest authority. Commodore ARMSTRONG, commanding the East India Squadron, received a letter from Mr. ROBINET, an enterprising American merchant, who, for more than a year, has been carrying on the mercantile and shipping business at Ape's Hill, Island of Formosa, with the information that the American ship *Highflyer*, wrecked upon that island, had been plundered, and its officers and crew murdered by the natives. Some time after, another American vessel, the *Progressive*, was seized by the Chinese authorities, and the officers and crew imprisoned. They were only released on the payment of a heavy ransom. All these proceedings were contrary to the express understanding with the authorities of the island, that Mr. ROBINET should carry on his business unmolested, and under which he had been acting, with the American flag flying from his house for at least twelve months.

Commodore ARMSTRONG dispatched Captain SIMMS to inquire into and ascertain the correctness of Mr. ROBINET's report. The Commodore instructed him in a cautious, prudent, and friendly manner, to learn from the authorities all that could be ascertained on the subject, reporting to him, by every opportunity, such information as he should obtain. His headquarters were directed to be at Mr ROBINET's, Ape's Hill, where the American flag had been flying, as stated by Mr. ROBINET, by permission of the authorities, for more than a year. He was to abstain from hostilities as far as possible, but, in case of necessity, he was to call upon the American ship *Science*.

All these facts were communicated to Dr. PARKER, our Commissioner to China, with the further statement that Captain SIMMS would be kept at Formosa until the Government could be heard from, and *that this step might be necessary to legitimate a prior American foothold, in case our Government should look to future reprisals and occupancy.* Dr. PARKER approved what had been done. The last communication to the Government was dated April 10, 1857, at which time nothing had been heard from Captain SIMMS.

The India Mutiny and the American Missionaries—Interesting Letters.

From the Boston Traveller.

By the last India mail, letters were received at the office of the Baptist Missionary Board, in this city, from the various stations in India, which contain some items of interest from that portion of the world. One missionary, whose letter is dated from Madras, the middle of June, says:

"Great anxiety has spread through Madras, but, it is thought, without grounds. Nothing but fear lest the English Government should prove too strong to cope with, prevents us all, every foreigner in India, from falling by the hand of violence."

A missionary at Assam writes:

"The troops are quiet in Assam, but how long they will remain it is impossible to tell. We hope for the best."

A lady connected with the Missionary house at Calcutta, writes under date of June 22:

"The natives assign the greased cartridges as the ground of the mutiny, but the real cause is thought to be of a political character. The disaffected classes among which the sedition most abounds, are the Mahomedans, the ex Princes and the Brahmins."

In writing further upon the causes of the outbreak, she says:

"The 23d of June marks the era of one hundred years since the battle of Plassy, and the Mussulmen teach the poor deluded ones that they are then to reign. The English, they say, are then to be driven out and they are to hold the empire. The native Princes have tried to stimulate in the natives this hope, and Government has, in consequence, closed their offices and announced the right of control."

She alludes to the attempt to burn and plunder Calcutta, as follows:

"Last Sunday night Calcutta was to have been plundered and burned, but a spy was caught, and Government, taking the alarm, at once guarded the city. The spy under a threat of hanging, confessed that the Ex-King of Oude had agreed to help in the awful work of death and plunder. At 12 o'clock the Governor-General's body guard, the high officers of state, and several European regiments, with a steamer, went down to the King's palace, caught him in bed, disarmed all his troops, who were taken by surprise, and brought him to Calcutta. During the hours of their absence, however, the spy *escaped (!)* and it is feared will not be captured again. Many of the ladies go into the fort every night for protection, and local companies of gentlemen have been armed about the city. All the sailors from the ships are here to guard the Banks and the stores of the large mercantile firms. Last Sabbath, many of the churches were closed, and Government gave out word to every respectable person who applied. The reports from Delhi, Meerut and Benares are dreadful. The men of the native regiments delight in the most shocking murders, cutting up some of their victims with window-glass or dull knives. The poor missionaries (English) have many of them lost their houses, and have barely escaped with their lives, some of them having fallen. Bengal will never be safe in the hands of so many native regiments, seems now to be the prevailing opinion amongst Europeans."

A returned missionary, who has some considerable experience of that country, expresses the opinion that this mutiny will not be thoroughly put down without considerable trouble, and if it should become more general before assistance arrives, may prove a much more serious matter than the English Government is now willing to acknowledge.

Another missionary writes that only fear of the result prevents a general insurrection.

Another Destructive Fire at Bloomington, Ill.—Loss $50,000

By an extra from the office of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, we learn that that place was visited by another disastrous conflagration on Saturday morning, by which eight buildings were consumed in the business part of the town.

The fire broke out in a two story brick building on Front-street, between Main and Centre, owned by WM MCKEOWN, and occupied by P. C. HAUGHEY as a dry goods store. This building, worth $3,000 and uninsured, was entirely consumed, as also was the stock of goods.

The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, destroying eight of them before the flames could be checked, as follows: A two story brick block owned and occupied by R. O. WARNER, dry goods' merchant; loss $3,000, insured. The two-story brick eating-saloon and bakery of J. C. OWENS; loss $8,000, no insurance.

Two frame buildings owned by WARNER, and occupied as a butcher shop by RANKIN & ALLIN, and as a shoe store by GROSOA W. ALEXANDER, were torn down; loss $700. Two two-story brick buildings owned by Judge DAVIS, and occupied by ALTLIN & LANDER and D. B. ROBINSON, dry goods; loss $9,000 on buildings; partly insured; stock mostly saved. A two-story brick block, owned by ROBERT WILSON, and occupied by JOHN BOND's dry goods store and JAMES D. CORVILLE's harness shop; loss about $2,500; partly insured. Two other brick buildings were much damaged, but fortunately saved. Many of the merchants and others in other buildings removed their goods at considerable damage.

The *Pantagraph* places the total amount of the loss at $50,000. The fire is attributed to incendiarism, by which Bloomington has been sorely troubled and damaged for a month or two past.

MAIL ROBBERY NEAR CENTREVILLE, MD.—The mail from Easton, (Md.) for the Wilmington distribution, including many letters for Baltimore, was found in the woods near Centreville, Md., on Tuesday morning last. The mail was the one which left Easton on the 8th inst. Too mail-carrier between Easton and Greenshoro', it is alleged, was intoxicated, and did not miss the mail until he arrived at the latter place on the following day, when Mr. Woodward, the conductor, hastened to Easton in search of it. It was, however, found by Mr. JOSEPH SHARP, of Baltimore, who was on a visit to Centreville, and at the time of its discovery was in the woods looking for berries. Most of the letters were rifled of their contents. A large amount of checks were found on the ground. The mail contained packages for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Anapolis, and several other points in Maryland. The Easton Bank had determined to send $15,000 to Baltimore that day, but from some slight cause the cashier deferred it, and thereby saved the money. Mr. SHARP handed the whole mass over to Mr. T. J. KEATING, assistant postmaster at Centreville, who holds the packages for further orders.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WELL WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

We have reduced the prices of French China, English Iron-stone China cut and pressed table glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware, to the following low standard.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White dinner sets, 154 pieces, $16; white ten sets, 44 pieces $3 25; gilt tea sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; white toilet sets $1; gilt and fancy toilet sets $5 75 & cut glass goblets, the dozen, $1 75; cut glass wines, the dozen, 75 cents; three-light chandeliers, $7; four-light do., $8 50; hall lights $3; bedroom folding brackets, two joints, 75 cents; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver plated cake baskets, $5 50; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $30; silver-plated table forks, the dozen, $4; silver-plated tablespoons, the dozen, $3 75; silver plated teaspoons, the dozen, $1 50

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.

Old stand Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, West side

GENIN TO HIS WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS AND MERCHANTS GENERALLY.

The undersigned will on Saturday, August 22d, introduce his FALL and WINTER STYLES of SOFT HATS, and begs leave most respectfully, to place conspicuously before them, his new and *exclusive* PARIS BEAVER FELT OR SOFT HAT, made of the choicest materials in the French market, and trimmed with the most exquisite neatness.

Merchants will be supplied with this issue of the PARIS BEAVER FELT, by the Case or single dozen. For sale only, at my establishment, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

JOHN N. GENIN, Sole Importer.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1.00 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION AND CANCER

Extract from the Monthly Visitor.

The reason why some diseases are considered incurable is, that their nature is not understood. The large number of curable diseases, that occupy the time and attention of the Medical Faculty, leaves but little for the study and insight in what are considered the incurable. When a case of this kind presents itself, being considered a hopeless one, very little is done, further than relieving the painful symptoms, and smooth the pathway of the patient to the grave. We are happy to state that there is one exception to this rule. We allude to Dr. VAN ALEN, who having applied himself to the study and cure of this class of disease, and traveled over the greater portion of the globe, has, by the immense success that has attended his treatment of the above class of diseases, has proved to our satisfaction the curative virtues of his treatment. We advise the suffering and afflicted to try the healing powers of his remedies.

Principal office No. 191 First-av., 3 doors from 13th-st. where the remedies are prepared.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESents should visit the extensive BAZAAR of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases, Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 281 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 20th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 31 day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or soverting for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAgantly dear, is the cry all over the City. Now to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon a economical and honorable dealing.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES JUST RECEIVED per *Columbia*, from celebrated makers—"J. FOY," Modes Ville and others. Also, a large assortment of our own manufacture

EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Boot Makers,
No. 62 Nassau-st, between Malden-lane and John-st.

THIRD WARD DINING SALOON.—NEIGHBOR, how are the folks? All off this afternoon to rusticate. Ah, where will you board? That's what I was thinking of. Well, you just come with me and I'll show you the very best place in this City. And he took him to J. H. CROOK & CO.'S, No. 195 Washington-st.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

CAMPBELL'S TURKISH HAIR TONIC.—THE best hair restorer in use; imparting a rich glossy and curling appearance to the hair. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared only by SAMUEL CAMPBELL, chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG & JAY NE'S store, No. 264 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains for cash.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No 7 Astor House.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.—A great variety of new styles and colors, black, red, pink, white, blue, lilac and gilt, just received at OSBORNE, BROADMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY—Strict personal attention to the business of my profession, pure medicines, and polite attention.

SAML. CAMPBELL, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

FINE CUTLERY—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

$3.00 WORTH OF LADIES' FRENCH IMPORTED boots at $1 50, double-soles $2 50. Boots of all colors, kid slippers, from Este's, in Paris, at BILL'S, No. 671 Broadway the only French shoes Importer in the City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug 20 JEMIMA C., wife of Moses Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 43 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

HAFF.—In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 21, of the house of her grandfather, Wm. Hibbard, Esq. President of Bowery Insurance Co., CHRISTINA BEEKMAN HAFF, second daughter of Maj. Wm. Hays, U. S. Army, Second Artillery, aged 2 years and 8 months.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 21, MARGARET, wife of H. H. Morgan, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from No. 117 Norfolk st, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to proceed to Greenwood Cemetery.

MOSES.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 20, ALEXANDER W., only child of Wm. H. Morse, aged 11 months.

MCCRACKEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, Mrs. SAMUEL MCCRACKEN, daughter of Matthew V. Brown, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 27 Vandewater st, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Interment at Greenwood.

DELNOCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, VINCENT DELNOCE, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of Mrs. Higgins and Mr. Hall, and his brother, Lewis Delnoce, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 8 Lafayette place, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock.

GATFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, JOHN H. GATFIELD, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his father, Alexander Stewart, Sr., and his son, John Gatfield, Jr., and his brothers-in-law, William S. and Samuel J. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 163 Allen st, New York.

GUION.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 21, ISAAC GUION, in his 50th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 23d inst, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park ave, Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 20, GEORGE L. HALL in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 100 Adelphi st, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

HEEGE.—At his residence, in North Salem, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, Dr. JACOB HEEGE, in the 55th year of his age.

CRAFT.—At Milton, Ulster County, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, of consumption, LEWIS CLARK, eldest son of Isaac L. Craft, aged 30 years, with the full assurance of a blessed immortality.

COLEY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 20, SANFORD COLEY, in the 55th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 3½ P. M., at the residence of Samuel Lyon, Norwalk, Conn.

BUILDING HARDWARE.
A FULL STOCK, IN EVERY VARIETY.
AT
LOW PRICES,
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st,
Corner of Dutch.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS,
New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for
LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS.
CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS.
Pure WHITE RAPE SEED OIL for sale by
H. PARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
Patented Feb. 10, 1856. Salesrooms No. 730 and 732 Broadway. Manufactory, Nos. 63 Anger-st, New York.

A WHOLE FAMILY BETRAYED!—A DEADLY AND TERRIBLE REVENGE!

An awful scene of vengeance, prosecuted to its successful consummation under the eyes of the officials of the city of New-York—crushing, with the iron heel of retribution, one of the wealthiest of our merchant princes, and overwhelming his family with a ruin at which the stoutest heart recoils with horror—is unveiled in the following story of real life. It also paints, in vivid colors, the struggles and temptations of a working girl, who was robbed of her lawful inheritance by the affluent but villainous merchant, and shows how the undying revenge of one still more deeply wronged, together with her heroic daring, enabled her to pass in triumph through the trying ordeal!

ALLELA;
OR, THE
THE WORKING GIRL'S TRIUMPH
A STARTLING ROMANCE
OF
LOVE, PASSION, AND REVENGE.

BY T. HAMILTON VANANDA,
AUTHOR OF THE "SIGNET RING," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

THE STUDENTS' QUARREL.

"Allela!" cried Walter Carson, as he raised his glass in his face beaming with hilarity and mirth, "Drink to the health of Allela, the book-folder, of Nassau-street!"

"I drink," said his companion, drily, as he swallowed the contents of his glass.

The first speaker was a young man, evidently flushed with wine, but of handsome appearance, displaying the *hauteur* and profligate air of one educated under the influence of wealth and aristocracy.

The other was a young man, tall in stature, with a sharp mould of features, and black, piercing eyes, that were small and ever twinkling with a shrewd cunning. The scene was a fashionable restaurant, where, in a private box, they were using their best endeavors to destroy a bottle of wine.

"And who, pray, is this paragon, who has so won your heart?" asked the young man with the small twinkling eyes, whose name was Whortley.

"I do not know," replied Walter Carson; "all I know is, that her name is Allela—a pretty name, is it not?—and that she works in a certain book-bindery on Nassau-street. I found this out by following her to and from her place of employment, and her boarding-house on Franklin-street."

"Is she handsome?"

"The paragon of beauty!"

"And how did you learn her name?"

"In following her a few evenings since, she dropped her handkerchief, which I picked up. In one corner of it was written the simple word "Allela."

"Humph!" uttered Whortley, musingly, as he fastened his small, piercing eyes upon his companion. "And, pray, what do you intend to do with this beautiful girl—marry her?"

"Marry her!" echoed Carson, in amazement. "I—the son of one of the richest men in New-York, marry a working girl! Pshaw! Why, what do you mean?"

"Then, you do not love her!"

"No; but I am pleased, fascinated with her form, and will make her mine. You must know that the great mass of shop girls of this City are considered but little better than the regular *nymphs du pave*. They are brought in contact with the world, and there is a peculiar attractive element in the power of woman, which grasps every contaminating influence within its reach."

"I do not know," said Whortley, "but it strikes me that the woman who is brave enough to earn her livelihood by toil, has courage enough to maintain her virtue."

"Pshaw! you do not understand them. They have generally limited education, and are attracted more by the prospect of a new dress, or a handsome beau, than by all the sermons on virtue which you could preach to them in a month."

"I want your opinion; and so you intend to ruin this girl, eh?" said Whortley, looking him keenly in the eyes.

"Well—not ruin her exactly—that is—O—a little! You know what I mean to do!"

"Perfectly," said Whortley, with a deliberate air. "That which you shall *not* do, if I can help it!"

"What mean you, sir," asked Carson, coloring with indignation.

"That if you are plotting against the peace and happiness of this poor girl, I shall use every means in my power to thwart you in your purpose."

"What! this to me!" cried Carson, springing to his feet, and lifting the wine-bottle in a threatening manner.

"Keep your seat Walter Carson," cried Whortley, drawing a revolver from his pocket. "Move your hand one hair's-breadth to strike, and you are a dead man!"

But Walter Carson was infuriated with wine and rage, and knew not what he did.

"Contemptible spy!" he cried, "I will show you what it is to attempt to thwart my designs! Take that!" and he buried the bottle at Whortley's head, as he sprang from the box.

But the bottle missed its mark. Whortley's keen eyes were on him, and dodging aside, the bottle smashed into a thousand atoms against the partition behind him. The next instant the report of his pistol reverberated through the room. But he, too, missed his aim, for Carson retreated from the saloon as rapidly as his courageous legs could carry him.

Whortley followed him as far as the stoop, and gazed after him as he rushed up the street. The light that sparkled in his eye told plainly that he was a desperate man when aroused, and that Walter Carson had made a dangerous enemy.

"You are here on villainy, Walter Carson," he muttered. "But if I do not thwart you, may I never win the destiny I hope for!"

He stepped from the stoop, and followed in the wake of his fellow student. The sun had not yet set, and he could easily distinguish him in the crowd.

CHAPTER II.

ALLELA—AN UNLOOKED-FOR PROFFOFOR

"Curses on the treacherous scoundrel!" exclaimed Walter Carson, as he hastened along the street. "He would have put a bullet through me if I had not left! Thwart me! By heavens! this is the base ingratitude he returns for my introducing him into the first circles, and making him a favorite in society! He shall pay severely for this!"

Mr Walter Carson was evidently in a bad humor. He was unaccustomed to have his plans thwarted, and this one seemed to be an especial treasure in his estimation. It was in a nervous step, therefore, that he turned down Franklin-street to Centre, and paused at the corner, looking up at the desolate, blank-stone pile of the Tombs—with something of a prophetic air, as the prisoner contemplating the probability of his ever becoming a denizen of its gloomy walls.

Presently he started from his reverie, as a beautiful girl, plainly, but warmly clad, passed him rather hurriedly, and turned into Franklin-street. She was of medium height, with an elegant bust, and her face was of the finest symmetrical mould. Her dark hair was glossy and luxuriant, falling in massy curls around her neck, and her eyes were of that piercing blackness which scintillates with the least emotion of the soul. She was, indeed, a woman to attract, to love, and be loved.

"'Tis she," muttered Carson to himself, starting after her. "And now, by heaven! I will play no longer the fapping ape, following in her wake from morn to night, but shall, and will win her at once!"

He came up to the girl, just as she reached the corner of Elm street.

"I beg your pardon, Miss, but I have a word to speak in your ear."

What can you have to speak in my ear, Walter Carson?" said she, turning quickly upon him, her face glowing with indignation. "Why do you follow me, day after day about the street, as though I were a shop lifter, and you a detective of the police?"

Walter Carson started back, somewhat astonished; he could not conceive how she could know his name.

"It seems I am known to you," he said, with an obsequious smile; "I trust you have more confidence in me than believe me capable of doing you any harm."

"I am not sure of that, Sir," said the girl, turning to go.

"Not so fast," he cried seizing her hand; "you shall not leave me so hastily."

"Unhand me sir!" cried the girl, struggling to get free; "unhand me, I say!"

"I will not, by heaven! until you tell me your name, and grant me permission to call and see you!" Walter Carson was still under the influence of wine, and knew not the exact position he was assuming.

"Shall I call for help, sir, or will you release my hand!" she said, in a calm, determined tone, drawing herself up to her fullest height.

"Not until you comply with my request," answered the infatuated Waiter.

"Release her!" cried a deep, manly voice beside him, and ere he could turn, a heavy blow on the temple, sent him reeling in the gutter.

The girl looked up, and beheld, beside her, a tall, handsome young man, of apparently twenty-two, with a frank, open countenance, which at once won her sympathies. His face was somewhat bronzed with the sun of a southern clime, and his air and manner were those of an accomplished gentleman.

"O, Sir, how can I thank you for this kindly interference!" cried the girl, in a tone speaking her gratitude.

"Do not mention it," he said kindly, gazing intently upon her face. "Pass on quickly, out of the reach of this villain."

She lifted up her eyes to his with a look of unspeakable gratitude, and bowing, passed hurriedly up the street.

"You shall pay dearly for this, Sir!" gasped Walter Carson, choking with rage, as he rose from his prostate position.

The stranger cast on him a look of unutterable contempt, and passed on up the street.

Within sight of the dismal looking Tombs—why should it look so dismal—that sepulchre of crime?—sat Allela, alone. She had just entered her apartment, and drawing her chair up to the window, she rested her arm on the sill, and looked out.

"How shall I avoid him!" she exclaimed, nervously. "He follows me from street to street, from my boarding house to my place of business, and has now even attempted violence in the street. That stranger! how much he resembled Frank! I could have almost thrown myself in his arms, he looked so generous and noble!"

She paused for a moment and then continued: "Three years! yes, it is three years since I launched myself upon the world to battle with its troublous sea, and earn with my own hands an honest livelihood. It is hard that I, who was nursed in luxury and educated in opulence, should thus be forced to toil and struggle for my bread! To be thus bowed down by the swindling power of the villain who, which robbed me of my fortune and cast me out upon the world to be a heartless, 'The packet!'"

She started up, and striking a match, lit the lamp which stood upon the bureau. Then going to her trunk, she produced a package of papers, and approaching the lamp, she gazed upon it with an anxious look.

"Poor mother!" she exclaimed, sorrowfully, "you placed this in my trunk but a few days before your mysterious departure! for three years I have been tempted to break the seal, and yet I dare not. Something tells me that it contains a secret that will bring me good, yet whispers that this is not the time to open it. Perchance there is some future hour, when it will accomplish more! Ah, thou sacred relic! I will not open you yet!"

She replaced the packet in the trunk, and was at that moment startled by a rap at the door!

CHAPTER III.

[illegible]

A STARTLING ROMANCE

LOVE, PASSION, AND REVENGE.

BY T. HAMILTON VANANDA,
AUTHOR OF THE "SIGNET RING," ETC., ETC.

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"And how did you learn her name?"

"In following her a few evenings since, she dropped her handkerchief, which I picked up. In one corner of it was written the simple word "Allela."

"Humph!" uttered Whortley, musingly, as he fastened

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **North Reformed Dutch Church.**—There will be Divine service held in the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, by the morning, and at 4 in the afternoon. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock in the morning. Prayer Meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS, in the Lecture room, in the rear of the Church, at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Funeral Sermon.**—Rev. CHAS J. JONES, of the Mariner's church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., will preach a sermon on the death of WALTER R. JARMON, Ex Policeman of the Seventh Ward, on SABBATH EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. The Riggers' Association, Odd Fellows and friends of the deceased generally, are invited to attend.

☞ **"Dominus Noster Venit?"—**
He comes. He comes—the Judge severe;
The Seventh Trumpet speaks Him near.

Those who love Christ and his glorious appearing, are affectionately invited to meet at the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, at 8 o'clock P. M., to listen to a sermon on the above all-important theme.

☞ **First Free-Will Baptist Church**—Worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Prof. HENRY E. WHIPPLE, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Discourse in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM. Seats free. The public invited.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church**—Dufield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

☞ **South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, pastor of this church, corner of Court and President sts., will preach next SABBATH, morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Having been ordained the *Metropolis* on the night of the collision, he will preach in the evening on the disaster.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and Rev. Geo. C. ROBINSON at 7½ P M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

N. B.—This Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton Ferry.

☞ **Rev. Eugenio Baicadi**, Missionary to Burmah, will preach at the new Baptist interest, Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th av., TO-MORROW, at 11¾ A.M. A collection will be taken on behalf of the Burmese Mission. Rev. Geo. A. PELTZ will preach in the same place at 7½ P. M

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church.**—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Divine Service** is held in St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., every Sunday at 10½ and 4 o'clock. J. B. HOBART BROWN, Rector. The seats are all free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **United Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.**—Regular service EVERY SABBATH, in Classic Hall, Washington-st., nearly opposite the Brooklyn Institute, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Services by Rev. A. C. JENNING

☞ **Oliver Street Baptist Church.**—The Rev. T. R. HOWLETT, of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., will preach TO-MORNING MORNING 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. J. Treadwell Walden,** Rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING. Services in this Church at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Divine Service** will be celebrated every SUNDAY. Divine Providence permitting, in Grace Chapel (Protestant Episcopal,) Astor-place, Clinton Hall, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to all.

☞ **The Reformed Dutch Church** in 7th-av. will be opened for Divine Service, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. GORDON, will officiate.

☞ **Westminster Church,** 32d-st. near 7th av., will be opened TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Aug 23, Rev. Dr. MCCARTER, the pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. W. C. ROBINSON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church** will be opened for public service on SABBATH, the 30th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, Pastor, in Mutberry st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours.

☞ **Church of the Covenanters,** corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn. Rev. JAMES M. DICKSON, of Vermont, will preach TO MORROW. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Seventh Presbyterian Church,** corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church,** Union Hall, corner Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching SUNDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ A. M., as usual, and by Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, 7½ o'clock evening.

☞ **The Westminster Presbyterian Church** in 32d-st., between 6th and 7th ave., will be opened next LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. MCCARTER is expected to preach.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office, Box No. 353.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, two single rooms; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

ROOMS.—A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM TO rent to one or two single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family, where the comforts of a good and pleasant home may be secured. Good references given and required. Apply at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

80 FRANKLIN-STREET.—FIVE DOORS FROM Taylor's saloon, to let by the week, month or year furnished or unfurnished; a parlor, two bedrooms and bath room. Will be kept in the best order.
J. WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, at the Powelton Hotel, No. 62 Varick-st, opposite St John's Park.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.
N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $5 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 3½ P. M. Hudson R. R. R. train, Aug 20, to Verplanck's Point, a wallet containing a sum of money and papers. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 14 Barclay-st., 1st floor.

FOUND—IN AN OMNIBUS, ABOUT THE 1ST of this month, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by calling upon Mr. KINGSLAND, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records

LOST—A CARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUAble papers, taken from area of the Astor House, marked H. L. F. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK.
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.
WITH COPPER FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c., 9 MAIDEN LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and [illegible] 9 Maiden-lane.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Aug. 22, 1857,
the many thousand friends of JOHN BROUGHAM,
the brilliant author, the accomplished artist, the generous man, are invited to be present at the grand
FAREWELL BENEFIT
to be tendered to him on his departure from a City where he has been so long held in affection and respect.

It may be said that all the artists of position in this country have already placed their services at the disposal of the Committee; but it being impossible to combine them all in one evening's entertainment, the Committee begs to tender many expressions of gratitude to all who have so kindly come forward, and to announce as the selection for the night, Mr. Bourcicault's great comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE,
with the following cast, which it is believed will mark an era in the annals of the drama:

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. Charles Walcot
Charles Courtly.....Mr. Lester
Mark Meddle.....Mr. W. E. Burton
Dazzle (by the author).....Mr. Dion Bourcicault
Dolly Spanker.....Mr John Wood
Cool (on this occasion).....Mr. Davenport
AND
Max Harkaway (for the first time).....Mr. Brougham
Lady Gay Spanker (at the request of the author).....Mrs. J. Wood
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Agnes Robertson

After the Comedy Mr. Brougham will deliver a farewell address. Tickets to all parts of the house, price $1, may be had at Niblo's, the Academy of Music, and at all the hotels in town.
W. STUART, Manager.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—Repetition of
IL TROVATORE,
with its unprecedented distribution of the highest talent, received on Wednesday with great acclamation, by one of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled.

The hundreds of patrons who were unable to obtain seats are requested to observe that this favorite Opera cannot again be repeated with the same powerful assistance.

IL TROVATORE.
Signorina FELICITA VESTVALI
In her original rôle of
AZUCENA.
Leonora.....Signora Luigi Caranti
Manrico, (his original part).....Signor Brignoli
Conte di Luna, (his original part,).....Signor Amodio
Ferrando, (his original part,).....Signor Colleti
Ruiz.....Signor Sarattini
Conductor.....Signor Torriani.

Tickets to all parts of the house.....One Dollar
Seats can be secured at the box office and at Hall & Son's, No. 389 Broadway.

On MONDAY, Donizetti's Grand Opera of LINDA DI CHAMOUNI, with a great distribution.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
Positively the last Day and Night of
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
BENEFIT OF
MASTER GEORGE W. MARSH.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 22,
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
FORTY THIEVES.
Dance, by Jennie and La Petite Angeline.
To conclude with the
HAPPY MAN.
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 7½ o'clock.
FORTY THIEVES, DANCING AND TOODLES.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 22
The entertainments will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
To be followed by NICK OF THE WOODS.
To conclude with the Drama of ROBERT EMMETT.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG 24,
WITH A TALENTED COMPANY.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged will meet in the Green Room at 12 o'clock, precisely, this day, Saturday.
T. B. JOHNSTON, Stage Manager.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE "BOGUS BURDELL BABY," now attracting such extraordinary crowds of people, will remain only A FEW DAYS, and may be seen TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 22, together with a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will repeat, this AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy, ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

IL TROVATORE FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, and the last, at BURTON'S, THIS EVENING with its brilliant and unequaled success. Vestvali, Carranti, Brignoli, Amodio, Colleti, etc.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

PARAMATTAS.
PARAMATTAS.
PARAMATTAS.
180 pieces widest width Paramattas, all colors, fine quality, at 18¾ cents. Great bargains.
7 cases Fall styles calicoes 6¼ cents. Now open at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
No. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door above Monroe.
One price only.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 360 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., Imported, and of his own well-known make.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 Broadway,
Are now opening their Fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, (near Bond-st) has pineapple goods, silks, shawls, crapes, seersucker, China, fans, and thousands of scarce, curious and ornamental articles, which are only to be found as above; also, a fine assortment of American Indian work.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between 8t. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—Three 7⅓ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at $228, $250 and $300. Also 6 fine-toned piano-fortes at $40, $80, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Upright pianos at $125 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS, HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand pianos; $25, $50, $60, $100, to $300. New and second-hand pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. These instruments are equal to any manufactured. Pianos to rent. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons. Several second-hand Pianos for sale cheap.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte Manufacturers, ware room, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

BUTLER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who composes the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge
Rev JOHN M. REID, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Foxie,	D. B Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor,
James Horn.	Geo. M. Clearman.	Wm. K. Hinman.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York. All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON ROLLINS,
NATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROGER,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs TYLER and ANDREW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR,
J. R. BOYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. Emory Washburn, Massachusetts; Hon. E. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The next term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st; and at the book stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECTION of Prof. E. MARTINEZ, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 99 and 41 Ann-st.

A LADY, A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, residing in a delightful and very healthy situation on the Hudson River, desires to take into her family from the middle of September, 8 or 10 young ladies, over 7, who shall receive the care and comforts of a home, with a thorough education in English, Music, Drawing and the Languages. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 1,568 Post-Office.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 13 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New-Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City *viâ* New-Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin on Sept. 7. If requested, the teacher will call, if the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, prepares students practically for business. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Pupils wishing to commute for seats at the cheap August terms must apply immediately. One $10 seat for book keeping vacant.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Mr. LESPINASSE will be at home on and after MONDAY, 23d. The school will leave Rockaway for New-York, and resume the classes the 1st Sept,

MRS. G. H. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 118 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, September 1. Mrs. DUREN will be at home on and after August 20, to receive parents and guardians who may desire an interview.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 31st-st.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DELAUNAY OF Paris, No. 521 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Will re-open Wednesday, Sept. 16. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be regularly advanced with their Classes, will be expected to be punctually present at the opening, and to continue regularly to the end of the year.

The distinctive studies of the Classes, in the Collegiate course, are, in general:

FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, Synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Compositions, the Bible, &c.

THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Languages, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England, of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, History, Astronomy, Languages, Music, the Bible, &c.

Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received to any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE WAGELING FEMALE SEMINARY, VIRGINIA—Will commence the 2d of September, under the management of Mrs. HANNA. Terms for boarders, $300 per annum, which sum entitles the pupil to all the advantages the School affords, viz: A regular and scientific course of English studies, French, Piano, Guitar, Singing, Drawing and Painting. Teachers and Professors of known ability are employed in all the branches. For Catalogues apply to FIRTH & POND, Music Sellers, No. 547 Broadway, or SMITH & ENGLISH, No. 36 North-st., Philadelphia.

MESDAMES M'GEE & SHEPHERD'S PIANO-FORTE CLASSES—No. 106 East 26th-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS; No. 244 Grand-st., New-York, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS; and Rose-st., fourth door from Division-av., Williamsburg, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. The system of instruction embraces exercises on the scales, the reading and playing of music at first sight, and select portions to be learned with correctness, expression and execution. Terms $5 per quarter. Apply as above at class hours, 3 o'clock P. M.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, President, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 21st-st

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st, first house from 5th-av.

DO YOU WISH FOR SCHOOLS FOR your children? Do you wish for competent teachers and governesses? Do you wish pupils? Do you wish desirable engagements as teachers? Then apply at the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE. Apple on Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. SMITH & BOYD. Send for a circular.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour uniting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS PLEASE READ.—THE OWNER of a very inviting boarding school property, situated in the valley of the Housatonic, five hours' ride from New-York, will dispose of said property with the goodwill of the school, on very reasonable terms. The annual income of the school is over $4,000. The buildings were erected expressly for the purpose; are convenient and ample, affording good accommodations for 40 pupils. Possession given the 1st of October. Address P. W. L., Cornwall, Conn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS FOR several years taught successfully his native language in this City, a Boarding School, and genteel family, (or school,) in the upper part of the City, where he could have his board and lodging in return for French lessons. Unquestionable references will be given. Address Mr. X., care of Rev. A. VERREN, Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as teacher of Latin, Greek and all the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A FIRST-CLASS Seminary, near the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French. Personal application to Mrs. JONES, at Ravenswood, L. I., per Tenth-street Ferry to Green Point.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of some experience, both in the Commission and Dry Goods business, and who has considerable acquaintance, through North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Address soon, N. R. MENDENHALL, Wilmington, N. C. A traveling agency, with stated salary preferred. Any recommendation required can be given.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNtry is desirous of getting a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Salary not so much an object as to become acquainted with the business. Good reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR TO cook, wash and iron, for a small family; would go in the country; bakes good bread, &c.; or would do housework; good references given. Call at No. 65 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKER'S, broker's or mercantile office by a person who is thoroughly competent. Address V. E. G., at the *Times* office.

TO EMPLOYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO has just arrived from England, desires a situation for himself, or for his son aged 14 years, in any respectable trade. He has been employed as a grocer and butcher, and can write a good hand. Can give City reference. Address H. H., *Times* office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A WIDOW LADY about 30 years of age, of amiable disposition and pleasing manners, wishes a situation as housekeeper or to attend bakery or fancy store; would go South or West For particulars, address Mrs. N., Tarrytown, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WHO IS AT LEISURE evenings, would like to employ them in copying. Best references given. Address A. L. M., New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EDUCATED MEN OF unquestioned character, and of good address, are wanted to canvass this City and Brooklyn, in relation to a respectable and important business. To persons possessing the needed qualifications immediate employment will be given, and liberal compensation paid. Inquire at No. 5 New-st., in the office in fourth story, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family, at Jamaica, L. I.; she must thoroughly understand her business in all its branches, and bring the best testimonials for character and capacity. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TO ADOPT IN THE FAMILY, some young American girl, 7 or 10 years old, of respectable parentage. She is wanted as a companion to 2 young children, to take partial care of them. She will be treated as a daughter, and will receive an excellent education. Apply immediately at No. 138 East Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO IN the country, as nurse and chambermaid. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No 53 West 17th-st, between the hours of 8 and 10, A. M., and 5 and 7, P. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 15 years of age, as office and errand boy. Apply at No. 111 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—One of the oldest Family Newspaper Establishments, outside New-York city, (not denominational) in this State, is offered for sale, with or without the Accounts, together with the Jobbing and other materials attached to the same. It has connected with it perquisites of large yearly value, sufficient of themselves to pay for the entire investment in less than four years, and will be sold at so low a figure as to ensure several hundred per cent profit on outlay. A chance like this occurs but once in an age. Reason for selling: intended removal from the State. Address immediately, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, care Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York city; or address direct, box No. 216 Albany Post-Office, N. Y.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A gentleman who has been the agent for a long time of a firm in a manufacturing business in this City, which is well established and pays from 50 to 75 per cent. profit, wishes to form a copartnership with a person having the same amount of means, and of good character, with a view of purchasing the entire business, which is offered him on favorable terms. It cannot fail with ordinary attention to insure a fortune. Address, with real name, CAPITOL, *Daily Times* office.

STAGE LINE FOR SALE.—THE LINE known as the Spring-st., Catharine and Fulton Ferry line, running from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at 33d-st. to Fulton Ferry, consisting of 20 stages, with stables, blacksmith shop, and everything pertaining to a stage line, complete, and doing a good business. Inquire of JAS. APPLEBY, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 164 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED AND RESpectable House in Philadelphia, the exclusive agency for the wholesale of a valuable and popular article. Any person desirous of extending business by liberal advertising &c., will find the subscriber willing and able to make extensive sales. Reference to the most respectable houses, both here and in New-York. Apply by letter to INQUIRER, No. 23 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-

AUCTION SALES.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, AUG. 24, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, Furniture, at No. 7 Prince-st., comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock at No. 94 Fulton-av., mortgage and Sheriff's sale horses, wagons and carriages.

WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom mortgage sale of furniture—a general assortment.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Theodoreus; and at the principal hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

E. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

FREE EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON.—One hundred lots at Auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 27. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. These lots and plots are handsomely situated, varying in size from one to eight City lots each, some of them finely shaded with forest trees, and having commanding views of the Atlantic Ocean, Staten Island, New Jersey and New-York Bay. Every lot will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Steamer AURORA, Capt. Smith, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 4 P. M. For maps, free tickets and particulars, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st. Maps may be had also of JAMES McGINNISS, Esq., Fort Hamilton. If stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

ASSIGNEES' SALE AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Aug. 27, 1857, at 2½ o'clock, at Factoryville, Staten Island—the lot and building now occupied as a country store, about one quarter of a mile from the steamboat landing, and one of the best locations in the village. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. MILLS, on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and cellar brick house, 20x55, lot 20x54, on the South side of East 19th-st., West of 2d-av., now rented on a lease having to run 2 years from May 1, 1858, to a first-class party for $710, it could now let for $800. Price $8,000, half cash, basalt modern improvements, neighborhood excellent. Also, a 3-story basement and cellar brick house, 21x40, lot 21x100, on Degraw-st., just west of Court-st., Brooklyn, now rented for $336. $2 000 can remain on mortgage, neighborhood excellent, price only $2,600. Both houses in thorough repair, and will be very desirable investments. Apply to

R. SALTONSTALL, No. 39 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 7, 9 and 11 Lafayette-av., between Washington and Fulton avs.; also, Nos 174, 178 and 180 Carlton-av., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. The houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x65, lot 25x120. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A 3-STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brick house, corner South 5th and 8th sts., has an excellent coach-house attached. The building is new and fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete; only 5 minutes' walk from either of the ferries. Inquire of O. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LET—UPPER PART AND BACK BASEMENT of a house to let in a pleasant locality, to a small family. Address MADISON STREET, *Times* office.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—The building is 40x102 feet, will stall 50 horses, carriage and feed stories full size of the building, and each story is well lighted and ventilated, and is not surpassed by any building of the kind in the City. It is located on 82d st., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad depot, and is believed to be one of the best stands for a first-class stable in the City. Inquire at No. 134 Madison-av.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT.—Lofts, unsurpassed by any in the City for eligibility, in the new marble-front building, No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel; also, offices and a part, or the whole, of the very fine basement to rent in the same building. Inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 53D-ST., brown-stone front, 3-story English basement house; no rent for furniture to a first-class tenant, with gas, water, and all modern improvements; owner going to Europe. Inquire of H. L. BOGARDUS, No. 9 West 53d st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A three-story house, 19x32 feet, high basement and first-class in every respect, in West 22d-st., near 6th-av. Furniture genteel but not extravagant. Address, with full name, B. T., Box No. 2,649 Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A SMALL HOUSE, SUITable for a family of three persons, in New-York or Brooklyn, neighborhood quiet, and accessible to stage lines or cars. Immediate possession. Address H. L. S., *Daily Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERN UNFURnished house, in a good neighborhood, for a small family, located between 8th and 40th sts. Rent not to exceed $800 per annum. Address H. L. P., Box No. 251 General Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 19 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will call on the conveyance running the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BECKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE ON THE the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, and within five minutes' walk of one of the principal steamboat landings, 60 or 100 acres of choice and improved land, containing four acres, one of which is built upon. Neighborhood, in all respects, one of the best on the river. An eligible opportunity for three gentlemen desiring country residences in the same vicinity. Bonds and mortgages, or good City property, at its cash value, will be received in exchange. For particulars, apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, a place at Wilbraham, Mass., consisting of a good house, barn and outhouses, with 17 acres of land, well fenced and under cultivation, free from encumbrance. The premises are in the centre of the town directly opposite the Post-Office, and in the immediate neighborhood of two churches, the Wesleyan Academy. Inquire of Dr GLOVER, No. 4 Annst., New-York, or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR HUDson and Harlem Rivers and depôt, in lower part of Westchester County, 12 miles from City Hall, 14½ acres of land, well improved, fine house, good shade and fruit trees, very desirable situation, can be divided if required. Price $22,000. J. C. SIDNEY, rural architect, engineer and surveyor, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHINSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage and farm of 31 acres, in a pleasant village, 70 miles from New-York; choice fruit and fine scenery. Cost $6,000 can be bought for $3,500. Map and full particulars at 15 John-st. C. H. OLIVER.

FARMS FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE WESTERN FARMING LANDS FOR SALE—Lying adjoining a railroad, where there is one of the best markets to be found in the West; some portion of them have excellent water privileges; a portion of them would be exchanged for a well-selected stock of groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c. Apply or address, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., A. SHANTY, Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row.

FARM FOR SALE LOW AND ON ACCOMMOdating terms. It contains 105 acres 15 of it wood; a thrifty peach orchard of 1,000 trees and upwards; an apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, quinces, cherries, &c.; a good farm house, barn and out buildings. It is well watered; the soil is a clay loam, well adapted to market gardening or any crops. It is convenient to New-York by steamboat or railroad. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

WISCONSIN LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, in parcels of 160 to 2,000 acres, embracing the finest farm lands in the West, surrounded by flourishing cities and villages, and rapidly filling up with population. Location healthy, and accessible by railroad and water communication.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., in basement.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE, A PIECE OF land containing 50 acres, on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, near a depôt, beautiful view, well wooded, extending from the river to the post road. Apply to GEORGE B. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, (office J. M. Burnett.)

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAco, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sofferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 9 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Binghamton with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scrantoo; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 24 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer FRANCES LEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Ship Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER, from the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 2 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES:			
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25 $2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25 2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00 —
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00 1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Aug. 21, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 21, 7 A.M.
Satur'y, Aug. 22, 4½ P.M.	Satur'y, Aug. 22, 6½ A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 23, 8 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 23, 4 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 24, 6½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 25, 7 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 25, 10½ A.M.
Wedn'y, Aug. 26, 7 A.M.	Wedn'y, Aug. 26, 10½ A.M.
Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 8 A.M.	Thurs'y, Aug 27, 11½ A.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. JAMES SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 1¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children. No freight taken on this boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—ARRIVING IN TIME to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare 50 cents. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from East River steamboat place, Peckslip, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Freight taken. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7:45, on the arrival of the New Haven cars. For further information, inquire of GEO. W. CORLIES, No. 286 Pearl-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport..... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT.—For Peekskill and Sing Sing, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's.—The steamboat ISLAND BELLE Capt. J. J. Bergen, will leave from foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places; also landing at Amos-st. each way. Returning in the afternoon.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. On and after SUNDAY May 31, 1857, the favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. WILLIAM PERRY, will leave from foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning in the afternoon.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $9 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22...1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIBLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12 at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship LEOPOLD I, A. MICHEL, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 39, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In First Cabin	$80
In Second Cabin	50
In Steerage	30

This steamship has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following rates:

In First Cabin	$100
In Second Cabin	60
In Steerage, Main Deck	40
In Steerage, Orlop Deck	35

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be;

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept 9.	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17.
WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 14.	SATURDAY.....Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	78

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston sail at Halifax.

CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 3,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,800 tons, to sail from Pier No. 4, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR	Sat., Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL	Sat., Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE,
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 106 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO BELPORT, L. I.—TAKE the steamboat SCREAMER, foot of Barclay-st., where Mr KENNEDEY, the gentlemanly manager, will give you all needed information. At the beautiful village, Belport, you step at Mr. Coste's, who keeps a most respectable and neat boarding house. Mr. and Mrs. C. are very kind people, who will do everything to make you comfortable and contented. The table is first-rate, and none can reasonably find fault unless he is a grumbler by nature. The house is as clean as a pin, rooms, beds and all. Those, however, who delight in displaying monstrous hoops and the latest fashions imported from some quarter of the globe, better go to Newport and make themselves as uncomfortable as they please. For recreation and comfort go to Belport, and be sure to stop at Mrs. C.'s, where you are at home and well taken care of. DR. O. G. E.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FAR Rockaway and the "Sea Side" House, steamer MAYFLOWER, from 42d-st., E. R., at 7½ A. M.; 10th-st., 8; Catharine-st., 8¾; Spring-st., 9; pier No. 8 N. R., 9½ A. M. Returning, leaving Far Rockaway at 4 P. M., and landing at pier No. 3 and Catharine-st. only. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 631 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are so lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over diseases, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation are to the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's, Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of the coats, delicacy of stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on settled rules, as fixed as they are simple. In contrast to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those irregular and irregulo irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typh

NEW-YORK CITY.

Special Meeting of the Board of Councilmen on the Lumber Claim.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, pursuant to special call, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

For some time it was uncertain whether a quorum would be obtained. The call having been read,

Councilman OTTARSON moved that all members who signed the call and were not present, should be declared under arrest.

Councilman GILMARTEN opposed the proposition. He doubted the power of the President to enforce it.

Councilman HASWELL complained of the waste of time. There was now a quorum present. [Three quarters of an hour having elapsed since the President assumed the Chair.] The member moved to lay the resolution on the table.

After twenty minutes further debate on the question of acquiescence with the motion of Councilman OTTARSON,

Councilman HUGHES moved the adjournment.

It was moved that Councilman BULTEEL have leave to withdraw his motion.

Councilman OTTARSON was unwilling. He repeated his arguments as to the necessity and propriety of the arrest.

The motion to adjourn was renewed, put, and lost.

The motion for leave to withdraw the resolution of Councilman BULTEEL was carried.

Councilman BULTEEL then rose to a point of order. The Clerk of the Board had been much maligned in this matter. The member proceeded to complain of insinuations which had been directed against that official.

He was interrupted by Councilman OTTARSON, who said he understood that some persons connected with the press had cast aspersions on the Clerk. He, for himself, disclaimed all such imputations of impropriety of conduct. However, he was satisfied that most of the names to that call had been appended during the afternoon, and, if that were so, there was no good reason for their absence.

Debate followed as to the supposed illegality of the call, and much confusion prevailed.

Councilman JONES observed that accusations against the Council were cheap. The Comptroller had branded the Board as "swindlers and thieves," and it remained to be seen whether one of their own body would deliberately malign the Board, and accuse their acts as illegal.

Councilman MCCAHILL wished to reply.

The President said the question before the Board was, that they should now take up the papers from the Board of Aldermen. However, he allowed Councilman MCCAHILL to speak in explanation for some time.

An hour and twenty minutes had been already occupied in wordy altercation.

The resolution of Alderman MOSPERDON, upon which action was taken in the Board of Aldermen the former evening, was then recited.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that it be laid on the table.

All the members present voting in the affirmative, the motion prevailed.

JUDGE WHITING AS THE CITY REPRESENTATIVE.

A resolution was then offered by Councilman FRANKLIN, empowering Judge Whiting to appear as the representative of the City in the suit instituted by Mr. Lowber.

It was moved that it be laid on the table.

Councilman BULTEEL objected to its consideration. Ordered to be laid over under the rule.

NECESSITY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

A communication was received from Richard BUSTEED, Esq., in answer to a question that had been submitted to him by this Board, as to the necessity of separate advertisements by such Board, before action could be taken upon resolutions for the appropriation of money. In substance, Mr. BUSTEED says: "The Seventh section of the Charter of 1857, requires among other things, that all resolutions which shall recommend any specific improvement, involving the appropriation of public money, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, and shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least *two days*.

He states it as his opinion that there is a noticeable distinct on between the word "passed," and its alternative word "adopted." A resolution involving the appropriation of moneys, may be passed by one Board after the published notice of two days, but it cannot be adopted by the Board without a like notice by a similar publication. Any other construction of the section would essentially impair the intended result. The prescribed publication must be made, whether the resolution is one of origin or of concurrence.

The document having been read, it was ordered to be entered on the file and printed in the minutes.

NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report from the Fire Commissioners, as to the late disturbance between the conductors of Engines Nos. 6 and 41, was received and laid over.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

It was moved to take from the table the resolution to appropriate $50,000 for improvements in the Central Park.

Councilman HASWELL moved its reference to the Finance Committee.

After much discussion, Councilman BULTEEL moved an adjournment until next Monday to take up this matter specially. By a vote of 28 to 5, the adjournment until 6 o'clock on Monday was carried.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New York, and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled, by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary—of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear diseases, at No. 760 Broadway, New York.

Consultation and Examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company
S. E. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned, Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY, Inspector Weights and Measures, First District.
THOMAS H. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector, Second District.
ALLEN E. SIMONS, Deputy Inspector, First District.
GEORGE KARR, Sealer, First District.
JOHN H. EMERY, Sealer, Second District.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand books, entitled, *How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave*, and especially *How to do Business*. A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 30 cents; Muslin, 50 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A beautiful entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre again to night, consisting of the three following pieces, viz., "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," the drama of "Mick of the Woods," and the drama of "Robert Emmett." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, and the Company appearing. The programme interspersed with Female Minstrelsy, singing by the German Club, dancing by M SEXTON and S. WEED, posturing by the DENNIS BROTHERS, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Rheumatism, in its most painful forms, &c., &c. HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancer, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Where are their vouchers? The reply is, Where are they not? The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared. All races, in all climes, are subject to liver disease, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhœa, asthma, and general debility, and wherever these exist the Pills have proved infallible.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—An ordinary perfumes change by exposure to the air. The test of excellence is durability, and this fluid, extracted from the well springs of fragrance in the most odoriferous Southern flowers, is almost indestructible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DISTINGUISHED BABIES.—The most distinguished, as well as the most attractive baby, now-a-days, is the "Bogus Burdell heir," at present at Barnum's Museum. It has its throng of people there every day, and its admirers are among the first families in our City. Have you seen it? If not, go to-day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Visitors to New-York are advised to read the advertisement of Messrs. DAILEY & Co. in the business notice columns of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A meeting of the Brooklyn Joint Board of Supervisers and Aldermen, was held on Thursday evening, Mayor POWELL in the Chair. The Board, after rescinding everything they had done at the previous meeting, proceeded again to make appropriations for the Fire Department—some of them the same as were rescinded. The Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

EXCURSION.—The Police of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, Inspector KING, will go on a Target excursion, to Clifton Park, Staten Island. The prizes to be shot for will be purchased by themselves, and no gift-prizes will be received.

BURGLARY.—The residence of CHAS. ANDERSON, Esq., corner of Franklin and DeKalb avennes, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Thursday night. A watch and some money was stolen. The key of the outer door, which was left in the lock, was turned by nippers, and entrance effected by this means.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISINTERMENT.

Medical Testimony—Evidence of Jesse Conover and Mrs. Macknet—Cruel Treatment of Margaret Dale—No Verdict.

The inquest on the body of Margaret Dale was resumed yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the City Hotel, Elizabethtown. The first witness was

Milton Baldwin, M. D.—resides in Newark, and is a physician; examined the dead body of Margaret Dale on Wednesday afternoon, at the Cemetery; it was in a coffin, wrapped in a blanket, and was very much decomposed; the face was nearly destroyed; there were no marks of violence discovered on the body; the scalp was removed from the cranium, but no marks discovered; the chest and abdomen were opened, and the viscera examined; the heart was normal, rather small in size; the lungs were greatly decomposed and black; the stomach was empty; its mucous surface was pale and smooth, without redness or other discoloration; the intestines were distended with gas, and were pale; the spleen was completely putrescent; the liver was partially so, and about the gall bladder tinged with yellowish bile; the uterus was natural in size and appearance; the bladder was small and contracted; there were no indications of poison or of violence; do not think she came to her death by drowning; the lungs were so much decomposed as to destroy any signs of death; the brain was not examined, as it was supposed to be similarly decomposed; am of the opinion that Margaret Dale came to her death by some disease of the lungs and of the brain, probably induced by the effects of solar heat the day previous; I form my opinion from the absence of all morbid signs in other parts of the body, and from the testimony heard by me; never knew the deceased; I gave a certificate for her burial on Monday, according to the statements made to me by Dr Conover; I did not see the body previously.

The next witness was

James S Green, who testified that he was a physician; he saw the body in a coffin near the grave at the Cemetery; the body was very much decomposed, so much so that he was not able to examine it except externally; it looked to me as if it had been dead for some time, and appeared as if it had been soaked in water; the lungs were entirely gone and some of the intestines protruded; saw no marks of violence about the body; could give no opinion as to the cause of death from the cursory examination he made; he didn't turn over or touch the body, for he could not stand the smell; the skin was coming off and the hair was coming out of the skull; the body might have been so much decomposed if it had been buried in a hot place and then exposed to the air again; blows with the palm of the hand might do considerable injury and yet leave no marks.

Jesse Conover recalled—[This young man, the son of Dr. C. was examined on Tuesday.]—Margaret lived with us for a number of years; she was there as a servant, and was treated as such; I never knew that she was my mother's sister; I suspected that she was a relative of my mother's, but never knew it; she was well treated by my mother; there was never much quarreling between them; never saw her struck; my father did not have much to do with her; I first heard she was my mother's sister after her death; my father told me; he told me nothing more; he told me the morning she died; I helped my father to bury her, between five and six in the morning; never saw my father strike Margaret; sometimes when she was stubborn he would push her; never while on the boat; last saw him push her three or four days before her death while on the shore; he pushed and pulled her by her arm; this was after she fell into the water; he did so because she did not mind him; my father had told her to come and take the baby; this was the only time such a thing happened from when we left home until her death; it did not happen often at home; never saw him pull her by the hair; I have seen my mother boxing her ears when she was very stubborn.

The testimony was here interrupted by several of the Jurors requesting Dr. Baldwin, who sat near young C., to remove from his position, as he, it was insinuated, was instructing the witness. After some cross talk, Dr. B., who entirely denied this, took another seat.

Examination resumed—My mother treated her kindly; as her servant, not as her sister; Margaret had never any intercourse with visitors at the house; I never heard of her being introduced as my mother's sister; at times she was sick of the sore throat, but never otherwise; never heard Margaret complain of bad treatment; she had no friends or acquaintances who called to see her; she never went to church.

To a Juror—While on the boat she wished to go home; she didn't like the sailing; she was our only servant for some time past; she did the work; the family consisted of eight, without her; I went to sleep again after she died; I have not seen my mother strike her often; sometimes once a week, and sometimes not in two months; Margaret never struck back that I knew of, although she threatened to; I have seen the children strike her and she strike back; I was with my father when Margaret was disinterred; we only stopped at Union on our way up; we stopped to see if we could get her buried there; my father asked a man named Campbell, I believe, if it could be buried there; at first he was told it could be, but, on being told it might get him into trouble, we came away; we did not take the coffin from the boat until we got to Newark; our boat was named the *Delight*; I saw no more of the corpse after leaving it in the boat at the Plank-road Ferry; I went with my father to bury it, but then only saw the coffin

The next witness sworn and examined was

Mrs. Maritta Macknet.—Lives at No. 332 Broad street Newark; knows the Conovers; accompanied them on a pleasure excursion; we started on the 4th inst.; there were eleven of us in all; I noticed that Margaret Dale looked sickly; had hardly ever seen her before at Dr. Conover's; only while passing through the hall; did not know that Margaret was Mrs. C.'s sister; first heard that from the papers; Mrs. C. and I were on intimate terms; have never seen Mrs. C. strike Margaret; have seen Dr. C. do so; that was the Friday before she died; it happened while we were at the Highlands; he struck her with a small sized stick; that was the Friday after we left home; he struck her on the back; about three or four times; he wanted her to work and she thought she couldn't; it was easy work; I thought her able to do it; he struck her with a branch of a tree, hardly an inch thick and about half a yard long; she did not complain; she only said "Oh, don't;" have seen Mrs. C. push her on the boat but never strike her; all I knew of Margaret's falling into the water was what Mrs. C. told me; Dr. C. also told me of it, and said Margaret had been almost strangled; I afterwards heard Dr. C. telling her that if she fell into the water again, he would not pull her out a second time; it was said while he was sailing and when he was excited; I and my children left the party on Tuesday morning about 7 o'clock; This was at Parson's creek; I did not expect to stay with the C.'s as long as I did; Dr. and Mrs. C., I thought, did not treat Margaret kindly; not at all like a sister; would not treat a servant as badly as they treated her; she seemed to be very stubborn and obstinate, and, I think, that was the cause of their ill-treatment; Mrs. C told me she paid her no wages; she said she worked for her board and clothing; have seen Mrs. C. since Margaret's death; she told me about it the night of her return; she did not say of what she died; Margaret looked very well when I left them, but not more so than for several days previous; I heard her complain of a pain in the breast; she had a slight cough; I would suppose her consumptive; she often complained of the sun striking her head; I did not think her sound-minded; she did not speak irrationally, but something in her manner and looks struck me as not being right.

To a Juror—The blows given on the back were light, not very heavy; I also saw Mrs. Conover take her by the hair and pull her; once on the boat Dr. C. pushed her and kicked her about the middle of the body, and told her to go into the cabin; Mrs. C. pulled Margaret by the hair in order to have her do the work; she was standing at the time, trying to sweep; she did not pull any hair out I think; I was on the shore at the time and could not well see the affair; she had the mark of a very large sore on her leg, which had healed over; Dr. C. was much excited during the whole journey on account of sailing the boat; Margaret either wouldn't or couldn't work, and they tried to make her; never saw the children strike her; it was not pleasant to me to see the treatment, although I do not think it injured her health but rather her mind; I thought it rather cruel at times; Margaret screamed when they pulled her hair; on board of the boat she ate, drank and slept the same as the rest; I do not know whether she left any property; do not know whether Mrs. C. has anything coming to her.

Sylvester Macknet was the next witness—Is the husband of the last witness, and is a merchant; Dr C told me Margaret had died; he told me he had buried her in the sand; I asked him how long he would leave her there, and he said he did not know, but he wanted to get her away as soon as he could; I told him it was wrong for him to leave her there as the first dog that came along would be sure to find the body; he then asked me if I wouldn't go down and help him get her; I excused myself and said I wouldn't go; that was about the whole of our conversation; I never knew that she was Mrs. C.'s sister until I saw it in the papers; I supposed there was some relationship from the resemblance.

Dr. James S. Green, recalled—The influence of salt air, etc., on consumptive patients, is generally supposed to be deleterious.

Dr. William H. Conover, recalled—Margaret left no property; has no parents living, that I know of.

James Amos, recalled—When Dr. Conover applied to me to have a grave opened, he said it was the body of a servant girl of his, who had died on the boat, going from Newark to Shrewsbury; I supposed Dr. C. meant the steamboat; when the coffin was brought out, it was very wet indeed; water ran out from it, when we lifted it up; the undertaker's man got quite sick with the smell, and vomited; I asked him where he got the body from, and he said in an open boat at the Plank-road Ferry; I asked Dr. C. for the permit, and he said he would bring it next day, which he did; it was no right, however; I asked Dr. Conover if an inquest had been held on the body; he said "yes, at Newark, by Dr. Baldwin; am sure he said so; on Wednesday morning I read the account of the affair in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and then knew it referred to the body I had buried; I was about to write a letter about it to that paper when the Newark officials arrived,

The testimony at hand being all in, and the Jury having resolved not to wait for any more, the Coroner then read the charge as required by Statute, and added a few appropriate words. The Jury then retired, and had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour, when our reporter left Elizabethtown.

TWO STEAMBOATS BURNED.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered breaking out on board of the steamboat *Splendid*, which was lying at the dock south of and adjoining the Cunard Steamship wharf, Jersey City. The hose attached to the hydrant on the Cunard wharf, was at once put into use, throwing water upon the flames, and the alarm of fire was given. The flames made rapid headway, however, through the boat, and although the firemen were promptly on hand and very active, she could not be saved. There were two persons asleep on board of the *Splendid*, who narrowly escaped death. They were a son of the captain and a man named JOHN LYNCH. They were asleep in the cabin. LYNCH was badly burned about the head, arms and feet, in making his escape, and after having his burns dressed he was taken to the New-York Hospital. The captain's son crawled through a window, slipped down upon the rudder chains into the water, and swam to the shore.

The flames communicated with the steamboat *Moses Taylor*, a tow-boat lying beside the *Splendid*. She drifted with the tide a short distance, and went aground. She was almost entirely consumed. The crew on board of the *Moses Taylor* were driven forward by the flames, and rescued by a boat from a schooner. This boat belonged to the Scranton Coal Company, and is used to tow coal barges between Elizabeth and Jersey City. She was valued at $10,000. Loss $6,000. Insured for $7,000.

The *Splendid* is owned by Captain THOMAS SCOTT, of New-York, and was valued at $14,000. Loss $8,000, mostly covered by insurance.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire on board of her during the previous day. She has been used during the season for excursions.

The coal belonging to MORRELL & VANDERBECK, in their yard, was several times on fire, but it was extinguished.

Church's Picture of Niagara in Europe—Art in America.

From the London Times.

We do not know the authority for the anecdote of the young American traveller who, boasting of his father's picture gallery, and being asked of what masters it contained specimens, answered, "Oh, my father's pictures are all Leonardos and Raphaels, except a few Correggios."

The Italian picture dealers can testify to the fact that American tourists are among their best and greatest customers. There is no investment as to which experience is more essentially to be bought than pictures, and, at the present stage of æsthetics in America, there is still a great deal of experience to be purchased by Transatlantic buyers of smoked canvases and elaborately worm-eaten panels. Still, John Bull has no right to crow too loud over Jonathan on this score. It is only of late years that our own picture buyers have begun to learn that modern works of art are a safer investment than old ones, however magnificently christened; and we cannot believe that Yankee shrewdness will be far behind British in this respect when once a school of genuine American art has come into existence, finding themes in the life and nature of the New-World. The United States long lived on the literature of the mother country. But now they are beginning to lend as well as borrow. WASHINGTON IRVING, COOPER, and BRYANT led the way. MRS. BEECHER STOWE, HAWTHORNE, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, and a score of minor poets and novelists, have followed, and now count almost as many readers in the Old World in the New.

As it is with literature we cannot but hope it will soon be with art. American originality and grasp are too great to be long confined to the fields of industrial or mechanical activity. With such a country and such a race we cannot but look forward to a new and national development of painting also. In sculpture high honors have already been won by Americans, POWERS and GREENWOOD rank among the first sculptors whom Florence has educated, and our own GIBSON has declared he has nothing to teach MISS HARRIET HOSMER, a young American lady, whose statue of BEATRICE CENCI formed one of the most prominent ornaments of the sculpture-room at this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy. But in painting—since ALSTON and STEWART—the United States have not boasted any name of more than local celebrity. It is true that they have given us NEWTON and LESLIE, but they rank as English, and not American, painters.

Under these circumstances we note with peculiar pleasure the arrival in this country of a remarkable picture, by an American landscape painter, of an American subject,—at once the grandest and the most defiant of all ordinary pictorial power, among the many scenes which the New World offers to the artist.

The painter is Mr. FREDERIC EDWARD CHURCH, and the subject is Niagara. Few scenes have been more often attempted by the pencil, and none has hitherto more completely laughed it to scorn. But Mr. CHURCH has painted the stupendous cataract with a quiet

[illegible] and Upholstering establishment in the City, [illegible] not equaled in the range of human instruction.

Mr. CHURCH's picture is a transcript of some seven or eight feet by three and a half, if our eyes have not deceived us. The view is taken from the Canadian side, a little above Table Rock, and it includes the whole sweep of the Horseshoe Fall, to the corner of Goat Island. There is no foreground or shore. The spectator looks right along the Canadian rapids, as their swirls converge for the tremendous leap. A shattered tree-trunk is caught in the opposing eddies, which churn and chafe into foam over the layers of brown rock, the sunlight striking their edges into transparent green where they fling themselves over the lips of the ledges, in their hurrying course to the plunge of the mighty river. About the centre of the picture the bend of the barrier enables us to watch the downward leap of the river, not in a sheet, but in innumerable cascades from every projecting point, shivered into fine fringes of foam, and losing themselves in the spray to which the mass of water is churned by its fall. Across the wet air of this spray cloud the rainbow flings its prismatic arch. Beyond we see the distant lines of foam that mark the rapids, and further still the terraces of the Chippewa shore flushed with the rich hues of American autumnal forest. The time is towards evening. A few streaks of purple cloud break the calm expanse of golden sky. The characteristic merit of the picture is sober truth. It bears throughout unmistakable evidence of the most close and successful study. To paint running water is always difficult. But when the running water is the expanse of a mighty river, broken into countless eddies by rock ledges, and hurrying to rush a fall, it may well be conceived what labor has been necessary to apprehend the bewildering facts, what patient mastery to represent them, so as to leave the spectator impressed, as by the presence of the stupendous reality, with the abstraction of motion and sound. Mr. CHURCH's picture is on view at Messrs. LLOYD's, in Gracechurch-street, previously to being intrusted to the hands of the chromo-lithographer.

Washington's Opinion of Talleyrand.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is known to all that TALLEYRAND sojourned for a time in the United States, and during that period was honored by the acquaintance and friendship of many among the most eminent of our public men. In illustration of this fact a correspondent has obligingly furnished us with a copy of a note, indicted by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, but addressed by President WASHINGTON (at whose instance it was written) to the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who, it appears, had given to TALLEYRAND a letter of introduction to the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1795.

MY LORD: I have had the pleasure of receiving your lordship's letter introducing to me M. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

It is a matter of no small regret to me that considerations of a public nature, which you will easily conjecture, have not hitherto permitted me to manifest towards that gentleman the sense I entertain of his personal character and of your lordship's recommendation. But I am informed that the reception he has met with in general has been such as to console him, as far as the state of society here will admit of it, for what he has relinquished in leaving Europe. Time must naturally be favorable to him everywhere, and may be expected to raise a man of his talents and merit above the temporary disadvantages which, in revolutions, result from differences of political opinions.

It would be painful to me to anticipate that the misfortunes of Europe could be the cause of an event which, on every personal account, would give me the truest satisfaction—the opportunity of welcoming you to a country to the esteem of which you have so just a title, and of testifying to you more particularly the sentiments of respect and cordial regard with which I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant.

The Right Hon. Lord LANSDOWNE.

Mr. J. B. Gough in Liverpool.

From the European Times.

Mr. J. B. GOUGH, the well-known temperance advocate, having arrived in Liverpool by the *Niagara*, on Sunday, the 26th, a public breakfast took place at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in LAWRENSON's Temperance Hotel, Clayton-square, for the purpose of enabling his many friends and admirers in Liverpool to welcome him back to this country. After the breakfast it was resolved to hold a public meeting, to express to Mr. GOUGH the thanks which he deserved for his advocacy of the temperance cause, and the gratification it gave his friends to receive him again in England. Accordingly it was arranged that a meeting should take place in the Queen's Hall, and further those assembled in the Temperance Hotel proceeded The Chairman, Dr. ENNS, briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. TWEEDIE then presented to Mr. GOUGH on the part of the Temperance National League, the expression of their welcome, not conveyed to him in formal address, but in a few earnest words. Mr. NEIL MCNEILL offered to Mr. GOUGH the welcome of the Scottish Temperance League. Mr. G. MATHESON, Secretary to the Liverpool Temperance League, presented an address to Mr GOUGH on behalf of that body.

Mr. GOUGH then came forward, and was received with enthusiastic applause. Having expressed his warm thankfulness for the reception that had been given to him, he proceeded to say that there was a matter which it would be expected by the friends of the cause here and in America that he should allude to at his first speaking. [Hear, hear.] If that matter was not settled he would return to the United States in October, to labor with those who desired his service in another land; because if he was guilty of what had been charged upon him, of making a statement, in a letter to a friend, which was not true, he must be equally capable of making an untrue statement upon a platform, and therefore was not worthy to appear before the public. The sentence in his letter was, "The cause in this country is in a depressed state. The Maine Law is a dead letter everywhere—more liquor sold than I ever knew before in Massachusetts, and in other States it is about as bad." This sentence was made the subject of several attacks upon him in the *Alliance* newspaper, some of which Mr. GOUGH read, and which sought, in very strong terms, to discredit his testimony. In some of these documents he was stated to have said that the Maine Law was a dead failure, an expression which he declared he had never made use of, as he knew that the law was not a failure, and never would be a failure. [Cheers.] Having brought forward and read a variety of statements from public men in America, Mr GOUGH contended that he was fully justified in declaring that, at the time he wrote, the Maine Law was virtually a dead letter. He never believed it a failure, but, on the contrary, declared that even already a reaction for the better was beginning to take place. Mr GOUGH concluded amid loud cheers, after having addressed the meeting over two hours.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting cordially thank Mr. GOUGH for the explicit and conclusive evidence collected by him in vindication of the statements incidentally made in a private letter recently sent by him to England, and instead of feeling discouraged at the facts respecting America submitted by Mr. GOUGH, are persuaded that their publication cannot fail to be productive of great good, inasmuch as they are calculated to demonstrate the importance of the abstinence principle as the best cure for intemperance, and as the only safe basis for healthy legislation."

Rev. Mr. BURROWS seconded the resolution.

Judge MARSHALL, of Nova Scotia, opposed the resolution, on the ground that it spoke of "the depressed condition of tee temperance and prohibition movements." He denied that any such depression existed or did exist, in May last, and he disputed the correctness of the conclusions drawn by Mr. GOUGH and the gentlemen whose letters he had read. From his own experience he maintained that the Maine law had been successful.

A somewhat animated discussion took place, and the resolution, with some modifications, was adopted.

THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF HUME, THE MEDIUM.—We translate from the Baden *Cronique* an account of the last exploit of Mr. HUME, the Yankee spiritual medium abroad.

Mr. HUME, who is at Baden for five or six weeks, is very much sought after in aristocratic circles, and prefers them to the public saloons, where he is the object of an inconsiderate and annoying curiosity. One evening recently he went for the first time to the house of Madame K——, like any other man, to make a visit, and not with the purpose of exhibiting his peculiar powers. On entering the parlor HUME felt all of a sudden ill at ease. The attempts which he made to overcome his embarrassment only augmented it. His nerves trembled, he shuddered convulsively, and felt a distressing choking sensation. In vain he sought to compose himself; sweat stood in drops upon his forehead, and his teeth began to chatter as if with cold.

The persons present gathered around him asking what was the matter.

"Nothing, nothing," said he with emotion; "it is nothing," and making a great effort he moved about like a man who would escape a painful vision, wiped his face, seized his chair, with still trembling hand, and pointing with his finger to the floor cried out as if inspired:

"There, there! I have heard a dreadful noise, I hear it still, I hear stifled groans, the death rattle of a man stretched upon the ground, and suffering violent pains; convulsions seize him, he tears the earth with his nails, he draws himself along, he writhes upon the ground. Unhappy man! Will no one pray for him?" and being no longer able to control his emotion, he begged the Countess K—— to excuse him, and left in haste.

Too next day he was asked if he would account for his impressions.

"Yes," said he, "I am sure that in the place which I pointed out a man has died a violent and guilty death."

The listeners were amazed, and proceeded to inquire if, in the apartment of the house occupied by Madame de K——, a crime had been committed. The people of the house were disturbed, and began by denying it. The master afterwards acknowledged that six years ago an unfortunate young gentleman of pleasure had blown out his brains and died in the most excruciating tortures. The affair had been kept secret, lest a knowledge of it should prejudice people against the chamber where it had happened. *Post.*

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—First Lieutenant ALGERNON S. TAYLOR to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, *vice* Captain H. B. TYLER, promoted. Second Lieutenant ANDREW J. HAYS to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, *vice* TAYLOR, promoted, and MYRON C. RICKS, of Connecticut, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. HAYS.—*Union.*

[Advertisement.]

Fire at New-Orleans—Seventy Stables Burned—Immense Loss of Life.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 14.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive omnibus stables of [illegible] HART, THOMAS & Co., on Magazine-street, between Harmony and Pleasant streets, Fourth District, which resulted in their entire destruction, together with fifty mules, and, as rumor hath it, three or four men who slept in the hay-loft. It is said the conflagration was caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp, but whether this was the case or not, it is certain that the fire spread with such amazing rapidity that the mules could not be got out, and were consequently destroyed. Heartrending, indeed, were the cries of the tortured animals, until death put a period to their sufferings. The loss by this fire could not have been less than $31,000.

While the above mentioned fire was raging, a second alarm was given, which was found to proceed from the stable of JAS FINNEN, on Wolfe-street, between Thalia and Erato-streets. In this case, as in the other, the inflammable nature of the materials soon led to the entire destruction of the stable and its contents, and as most of the engines were at the upper fire, the flames spread almost without resistance, destroying several buildings in the neighborhood, and an extensive lumber-yard belonging to THOMAS MURRAY. In the lumber-yard $10,000 worth of lumber was destroyed on which there was an insurance of but $2,500.

Since the above was written, we have, from one of the firm of HART, THOMAS & Co., an estimate of their loss, as follows:

Seventy mules, at $250 each	$17,500
Fourteen omnibuses, at $600 each	8,400
Stable	4,000
Feed and fixtures	2,000
Total	$31,900

The total amount of insurance on the property was $14,000—$9,000 in the Orleans Insurance office, and $5,000 in the Lafayette branch of the Merchants'.

The loss by the other fire may be put down at $15,000, and that by the other fire, at the corner of Erato and Rousseau street, at $2,500—making a total loss by fire for the night of $50,400.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 21.

$1,000	Indiana St. 5s	83	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	28¾
7,500	Cali. St. 7s, '70	60	130	do.	28¾
5,500	Virginia 6s	90¾	5	do.	28¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	78	530	do.	28
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	98	100	do.	27¾
1,000	do.	97¾	10	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	56½
1,000	do.	97	10	do.	55¾
5,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	78¾	50	do.	55½
9,000	do.	79	67	do.	55¾
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	75	90	do.	55
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m	88¾	50	do.	b60 54½
4,000	II Cent. R. R. Bs.	99	100	do.	s60 54¾
2,000	La Cr. & M. L. G. Bs.	88	100	do.	b30 55¾
1,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	60	50	do.	b60 56
1,000	Bank of America	109	53	do.	56¾
18	National Bank	111	15	do.	53
10	North River Bank	100	200	Harlem Railroad	9
6	Am. Exchange Bnk.	110¾	150	Panama Railroad	91
100	Canton Co.	18½	50	do.	b60 91¾
5	do.	18¾	5	Ill Cen Railroad	113
25	Penn. Coal Co.	73¾	100	do.	113¼
25	do.	73¾	400	Cleve & Pitts. R'd.	81
50	do.	b30 73¾	1000	do.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1850 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A PERSONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Raymond's Reply to Two Letters by Archbishop Hughes.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1857.

To Rev. John Hughes, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New-York:

From the 30th day of May until Thursday last, I was absent from the United States. Upon my return I find that my personal character was very vehemently attacked during my absence, in two letters addressed by you to the editor of the New-York *Tribune*, the first published in that paper on the 22d of July, under your own familiar signature—"†John, Archbishop of New-York," and the other published July 25th, signed X, and pretending to be a disinterested defence of the preceding letter and of your general style of conducting the controversies into which the meekest and most patient of prelates may be drawn by the scandals of an evil world.

In the second of these interesting and remarkable documents you say "there is no question but that the the Archbishop of New-York has felt himself bound, by the very character of the attacks made on him, more than once to use a style, not only the critics above alluded to, but many others, have considered *undignified*, and, if not justified by the occasion, *unworthy a minister of God*;" and you are frank enough to add that "*to all this they are not mistaken.*" You attempt to excuse these acknowledged departures from the path of clerical dignity by urging that "it is only occasionally" that the Archbishop feels bound thus to "defend himself and beat back his assailants," and that he "does this in the manner which he thinks best calculated to accomplish his purpose." This confession may be ingenuous but it is quite unnecessary. No reader of your voluminous contributions to the controversial literature of the last few years, doubts the unscrupulous fidelity with which you have acted upon the maxim, which is only parodied in your confession, that "the end justifies the means." In the text of the two letters referred to, your "purpose" was to damage my personal character:—and the "manner" which you thought "best calculated to accomplish it" was vehement and scurrilous defamation, based upon charges which you knew to be untrue, and upon the pretence of suspicions which you did not for a moment entertain. That your whole conduct in this instance was quite as "undignified" and "unworthy a minister of God" as usual, I think will be quite evident from a simple statement of the circumstances of the case.

On Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857, I received a package inclosing a communication signed "Equitas,"—addressed to me as the Editor of the TIMES, and commenting upon an article you had then recently published upon "The Catholic Press." Accompanying this communication was a private note,—desiring that the article might be published and the name of the author kept secret unless its disclosure should be necessary; this note was signed, if I remember rightly, "JOHN MCELROY, of St. Mary's Church, Boston." On the evening of the 12th, two gentlemen called upon me on behalf of Archbishop HUGHES and requested the name of the writer of the article. I answered that I would immediately apply to the writer for permission to give it. The gentlemen insisted upon their right to have it without this formality, but finally waived this, upon my assurance that I would write at once—that an answer would undoubtedly reach New-York by the time I should return from Washington, whither I was obliged to go the next day, and that I would immediately upon its receipt communicate with the Archbishop. Upon this they withdrew,—having uttered no threats about "legal consequences," nor said or done anything else unworthy of them as gentlemen or as "ministers of God." I at once wrote to Dr. MCELROY, whom I supposed to be the author of the article, stating that the Archbishop desired to know who was the writer, and asking his permission to give him his name. The next day, Jan. 13, I went to Washington, and returned on the 16th, when I found a reply from Dr. MCELROY, expressing great surprise at the receipt of my note,—saying that during a long life he had never written an article for any newspaper, that he had never seen the communication of which I supposed him to be the author, and desiring to know something more of what was to him a very singular affair. I saw at once that I had been imposed upon, and my chagrin was probably quite equal to the Archbishop's indignation. I immediately wrote to the Archbishop a note stating these circumstances, expressing my regret at having been thus fraudulently induced to publish a personal attack upon him, inclosing the private note to which Dr. MCELROY's name had been signed, and also the Doctor's note denying all knowledge of the article, and expressing my desire to aid the Archbishop in any steps he might think proper to take for the detection of the writer. This note with its inclosures—all in one envelope,—I directed to him at his residence, No. 263 Mulberry street, and gave them to the lad then employed as a messenger in my office for delivery. On Sunday, Jan. 18, (I think,) a gentleman called at my house and said the Archbishop was surprised at having heard nothing from me upon the subject. I expressed, as I felt, equal surprise, and narrated to him all the circumstances of the affair. We both agreed in thinking that the note must have been accidentally mislaid, and that it would probably reach the Archbishop very soon. I assured this gentleman of my regret at the injustice which had been practised upon both the Archbishop and myself, and desired him to say to Bishop HUGHES that if he would suggest any method of detecting the author of the imposition, I would gladly aid him in carrying it into effect. He expressed his belief that the Archbishop would communicate with me on the subject, and said he would make further inquiry for the missing note. I heard nothing more of this affair until the evening of Monday, the 15th of February—nearly a month afterwards:—and this protracted silence led me naturally to infer that the missing note had been received, and that the Archbishop was prosecuting his pursuit of the author of the obnoxious article in his own way, and probably to his own satisfaction. In the first of his two letters to the *Tribune* the Archbishop says:

"From time to time Mr. RAYMOND was dunned for the name of the author of the libel, which he had published. He became somewhat alarmed and somewhat nervous on the subject, but he kept on shuffling and procrastinating as long as he could."

In all this there is not one syllable of truth. It is asserted by the Archbishop because he considers it essential to the machinery which "he thinks best calculated to accomplish his purpose." I was not once asked, or, to use the Archbishop's phrase, "dunned" for the author's name during the interval referred to. I had no cause for either "nervousness" or "alarm," partly because the Archbishop's messengers had more of the "instincts of gentlemen" than he had given them credit for, and never dealt in menaces of any kind,—and partly because no person had spoken to me at all upon the subject from the 18th of January until the 15th of February, when the same two gentlemen who had called on the 12th of January called again and said to me that the Archbishop was surprised at having seen nothing in the TIMES, and having heard nothing from me, concerning the communication of "Equitas." They assured me that the note I had sent on the 17th of January had never been received. I repeated to them all the circumstances of the case,—that I had been waiting to hear from the Archbishop in response to the suggestion I had made to the gentleman who called at my house on Sunday, Jan. 18; that his continued silence led me to suppose that he did not wish the matter pursued any further; but that, if it was his wish, I would immediately publish an editorial statement, and place the original manuscript of the communication in the Archbishop's hands. And the next morning I addressed and sent to Archbishop HUGHES the following note:

DAILY TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I was greatly surprised to learn last evening that you had never received from me any note in explanation of the publication of an article signed "Equitas" in the TIMES of Jan. 9. I regret this, especially as it has left me under the suspicion of treating you with a disrespect which most assuredly I do not feel.

The article reached me, accompanied by a private note in the same handwriting, signed by Dr. MCELROY, of St. Mary's Church, Boston, who avowed himself the author. Relying entirely upon the respectability and responsibility of the name—the genuineness of which I did not for an instant suspect—I gave the article into the printers' hands, without even a perusal. On being applied to for the name of the author, I wrote to Dr. MCELROY for permission to give it—or rather to afford him an opportunity of assenting to it or surrender—and was astonished to hear in reply that the whole thing was a forgery; and that he knew nothing whatever of the article in question. I wrote to him at once, expressing my deep mortification at so shameful an imposition. I also immediately wrote you a note, embracing these explanations, and inclosing the original of the private note accompanying the article, together with Dr. MCELROY's reply to my letters. I sent them by a lad—the same who brings this—to No. 263 Mulberry-street, and he told me afterward that he put it under the door. The next day I was informed that it had not then reached you, and supposed that this was in consequence of your absence, or of some accident. As I heard no more of it, I took it for granted it had subsequently been received, and had no suspicion to the contrary until last night.

I inclose the manuscripts of the article, which may possibly afford some clue for the detection of the author. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. J. RAYMOND.

Archbishop HUGHES.

This note, with the manuscript of the communication of "Equitas," I sent to the Archbishop by the same lad to whom I had intrusted the delivery of my letter of Jan. 17, with its inclosures; and directed him to see the Archbishop personally, in order that he might learn from his own lips, where he had left that document. This note the Archbishop received. In the TIMES of the 21st February, I published an editorial paragraph exposing the fraud by which I had been induced to publish the article of "Equitas," and inclosed it to the Archbishop, with the following note:

DAILY TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a paragraph from this morning's TIMES. I owe it to myself to say that I should have published such a one long ago, had I not supposed from a conversation with the gentleman who called at my house on your behalf, that you would desire some steps to be taken to detect the authorship of the article signed "Equitas."

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

Archbishop HUGHES. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

This, Sir, is the whole of that transaction. From the date of that note Feb. 21, 1857, I never heard a syllable from you, directly or indirectly, on the subject. I had done everything in my power to remedy an injustice which I had been betrayed into doing you, and to redress a wrong practiced quite as much upon myself as upon you. Each one of the three gentlemen who had called upon me on your behalf, at various times, in regard to the matter, expressed his own conviction,—which they assured me you fully shared,—that I had been the victim of an imposition and that I had done all in my power to set the matter right. You yourself are even now compelled to admit, by the facts which you could not so distort as to evade the admission, that the course I pursued was "calculated to win your confidence" and to maintain the character for fairness and courtesy which all my previous intercourse with you had tended to establish. For over *five months* you rested in this peaceful frame of mind. During all that time not a hint was given of any dissatisfaction on your part with what I had done. You never asked any explanation of circumstances that might seem to need it, and so long as I was in the country you never publicly indulged in any suspicions of the sincerity, propriety and fairness of my conduct.

But on the 22d of July you knew that I was three thousand miles away, and that some weeks, at all events, must elapse before I could reply to anything you might see fit to publish upon the subject. The skill you have acquired by long practice in the coarser departments of public controversy, suggested that a vehement onslaught upon my personal character, issued with all the influence of your Archiepiscopal office, diligently circulated in quarters predisposed from other causes to believe evil of me, and secured from reply or comment at my hands until the precise character of its specific slanders should have been forgotten, and all but their general effect have passed from the public mind, would be very likely to "accomplish the purpose" you had in view. And with the vigor and energy which, according to your second letter in the *Tribune*, the Archbishop carries into "every enterprise for the good of religion," you proceeded to carry this ingenious, though somewhat unscrupulous, device into practical effect.

You affect to doubt whether I ever sent the private note which accompanied the communication of "Equitas," with Dr. MCELROY's letter, for your inspection. After giving my note of Feb. 17, which is published above, you say:

"A note of this kind would be calculated to win the confidence of the Archbishop, and it *really had that effect* for the time being. But there are circumstances connected with other proceedings of Mr. RAYMOND which are inexplicable. For instance, he speaks of a note accompanying the manuscript of 'Equitas,' and alleges that he had sent that note, together with a private one of his own, to No. 263 Mulberry-street. Now, any note left at No. 263 Mulberry-street would reach the Archbishop. When Mr. RAYMOND was questioned on this discrepancy, he pleaded that *the boy by whom he had sent it would be still forthcoming*; but that, as a great snow storm prevailed at the time, the boy may not have found the house; but, to use the words of his own explanation of this affair, the boy must have slipped it under the door of another."

The "discrepancy" you speak of here seems to me purely a matter of the Archiepiscopal imagination. I asserted that I sent a note addressed to you at No. 263 Mulberry-street; you say you never received it, as you certainly would have done, had it been *left* there. To my imperfect vision there is no "discrepancy" between these two assertions. Both may be perfectly true. I did not say, for I do not know, that the note was *left* at No. 263 Mulberry-street, for I did not accompany the messenger by whom it was despatched. I only know that I *sent* him with it, and you only know that you did not receive it. But to give color to your pretended doubt of my having sent it at all, you say, that I "pleaded, when questioned on this discrepancy, that the boy by whom it was sent, would be still *forthcoming*." Unluckily for the plausibility of this statement, "the boy" had been already "forthcoming." He had delivered to you the very letter of which you acknowledge the receipt, and in which it is distinctly stated that the former note was sent "*by the same lad who brings this.*" I sent him to you that you might question him concerning the former note, and I have no doubt he told you precisely what he told me, that he "put the note under the door." Whether he told the truth or not I have no means of knowing. You seem to have been quite satisfied with his statement until another startling discovery renewed your doubts:

"The Archbishop accepted for the time being this explanation, although other circumstances would throw doubt upon it. For instance, the first page of the communication of 'Equitas,' *had been trimmed off at the top* by the scissors of Mr. RAYMOND, as any one can see by the manuscript which the Editor of the TIMES subsequently furnished to the Archbishop. The boy, even in a snow-storm, could have slipped under the Archbishop's door, or that of any of his neighbors, the whole communication *just as exactly as the trimmed portion which Mr. Raymond pretended to have sent* by the diligent lad who, because there was a snow-storm, could not distinguish No. 263 Mulberry-street from any other house in the neighborhood, and who therefore discharged his message by slipping the communication under the most convenient door."

You have no excuse for saying that I pretended to have sent the "trimmed portion" of the first page of this manuscript; for in the note of Feb. 17 which you did receive, I said expressly that the manuscript came to me "accompanied by a *private note* in the same handwriting,"—and it was this note, written upon a separate sheet of paper, which I had sent, for the express purpose of enabling you to detect the writer, who had forged the name of Dr. MCELROY. Your insinuation that I "shuffled" and "procrastinated," and finally "pretended" to have sent it, but did not do so, lest you should ascertain who "Equitas" really was, is met by the fact that, as soon as I found the note had not reached you, *I immediately sent you the original manuscript of the article itself.* Did this look like "shuffling," or trying to conceal anything that would serve to identify the author? But the first page of the manuscript was "trimmed;" and this strikes your fervid fancy as particularly mysterious and "inexplicable." Ten lines will explain the mystery to the satisfaction certainly of everybody, except possibly an Archbishop who has a "purpose" to accomplish. When the article reached me, it had no heading, and I wrote this one upon the top of the first page—"*The Catholic Press—Reply to the recent Article of Archbishop Hughes.*" When I sent you the manuscript, I cut, or "trimmed," this off—as it formed no part of the original article, was not in the same handwriting, and could be of no possible service to you in tracing the authorship. You received the manuscript precisely as it reached me—not a word, nor a syllable, more or less.

I think it would be difficult for any person less unscrupulous than yourself to impute to me, in all this transaction, any offence more heinous than that of having been imposed upon by the forgery of some person who had a "purpose" to effect, and who did it in the manner which he thought "best calculated to accomplish it." And it seems to have been very difficult, even for you, to find anything in the efforts I had made to redress the wrong, obnoxious to censure or suspicion. You were obliged to fall back, even for your malice, upon the suggestions of a third party—a person whom you blandly introduce as a "mutual friend," and who whispered in your ear, just in time to serve your "purpose," that, although in all his former intercourse with you "Mr. RAYMOND had shown himself a courteous gentleman," these appearances were deceitful—that he was

"Born without the instincts of a gentleman, and neither his education nor his opportunities of associating with gentlemen have been able to supply the innate and original deficiency."

The embarrassed Archbishop seized the hint as an easy and delightful solution of the difficulty. He discarded instantly all the suggestions of his own judgment and observation, and fell back upon his "friend's" theory about the "instincts of a gentleman,"—a theory which is sure to be most ostentatiously paraded in speech by those worthies who have most absolutely discarded in in practice. But no escaped felon could flourish it with more complacency than the venerable Archbishop whom I have the honor to address. You must excuse me, Sir, if I am a little incredulous concerning your "friend," and his claim to the disclosures concerning Mr. RAYMOND's character, for which you give him credit. You speak of him as a "*mutual* friend"—a friend of Mr. RAYMOND as well as of Archbishop HUGHES. If this description of him is correct, it exhibits in a very striking light the character of the witness on whom you rely. The "treachery" which he attributes to me would seem, at all events, to be familiar to him. The "instincts of a gentleman" must be particularly strong in the breast of one who thus plays the pimp to Episcopal passions, and feeds the hatreds of an Archbishop with slanders of his "friends." If there is any such man among my friends, I should look for him in the circle of yours. We all catch something of the temper of those with whom we are most in contact. Even Mr. RAYMOND, in spite of the imputed misfortunes of his birth, has acquired habits of justice towards others which extorted from you the admission that he was a "courteous gentleman;"—and it is not impossible that I may have some friend who has, from being your friend also, qualified himself to be the author of the sentiments which you have embodied in your epistle. But it is easier to believe that there may be one such man, than that there can be two. I am inclined, therefore, to regard your "friend" as a myth,—a purely suppositious person, and to consider you as the author of the sentiments which, with characteristic modesty, you ascribe to another.

Your assault upon me was committed while I was in Europe. You knew of my absence, for you allude to it in both your letters. You seem conscious that for such an attack upon an absent person the public will require some excuse;—and you profess to find one in the circumstance that an objectionable article appeared in the TIMES of July 13, and that, as the Editor of the TIMES, I am responsible for its publication. In a legal sense, perhaps I am. If you had seen fit to consider it libelous and commence a suit for damages to character, I should undoubtedly have been the proper party to respond,—because I am in part the owner of the paper in which it appeared. But when you seek redress, or revenge, by assailing personal character, the instincts of a gentleman, to say nothing of an Archbishop, should have taught you the absurdity of holding me to any *such* responsibility for what was done while I was three thousand miles away. You knew that I never saw or heard of the article in the TIMES of July 13,—that I had no control over its publication, and no more moral or personal responsibility for its appearance than you had yourself. It was quite competent for you to reply to it,—to expose any misstatements it might contain, and to denounce, with just as much vehemence as you might choose, the parties who were accessory to its publication. Such a course, however, would not suit your "instincts." You must have a personal mark for your battery of billingsgate. A controversy concerning principles or facts is too tame and insipid for your refined, ecclesiastical tastes. You require some *person* to whom you can apply epithets, and upon whom you can exercise the only faculty which, in your case, does not decay with age, or lose anything of its vigor by constant use.

As to the article itself I have nothing to say. You have replied to it in a style with which I hope you and your friends are perfectly satisfied. Upon some of the points involved I think it possible that you are right. I presume it is quite certain that you will never resign your office, until you are required or requested to do so; and that then you will. I am not prepared to say or show that you have ever treated with disrespect the newly promulgated doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. I presume it is also quite true, as you assert, that "no ecclesiastic worthy of the name has ever pretended to rival the Archbishop either in talents or influence,"—and that your authority over the priests and people of your Diocese is quite as absolute and as arbitrary as you assert it to be. It is possible also that the Bishops, priests and other subordinates of your jurisdiction are as entirely satisfied with this state of things as you would have the public believe; and that the great mass of Roman Catholics, American as well as Irish, who are subject to your authority, are charmed with the delightful manner in which it is exercised, and pray for your continuance in power until "about the year 1879." If they do, it is not for Protestants to quarrel with their tastes, or question the sincerity of their petitions;—the worst thing we could in fairness and courtesy wish them would be, that they might be answered. But with all this I have nothing now to do. The TIMES published the article referred to, and whenever it feels under any necessity of so doing, the TIMES will probably sustain it. My concern at present is merely with the personal attack for which that article is made the pretext, and I have nearly finished what I have to say upon that subject.

I have spoken of the *two* letters which you published in the *Tribune*. The first was issued under your own signature, and embodied the personal attack to which I have referred. Its effect does not seem to have been quite satisfactory. The public probably regarded it as "undignified" and "unworthy a minister of God." You needed backing; and a defence of your proceedings accordingly appeared in the *Tribune* of July 25,—purporting to come from a volunteer defender of an injured and maligned Archbishop, who was compared in one paragraph to St. Paul, a captive, defending himself against Roman persecution, and in the next to St. Lawrence, the martyr, calmly roasting upon his own gridiron, and, instead of writing abusive letters to the newspapers, facetiously requesting his tormenters to turn him over. The Archbishop was lauded as abounding in "urbanity, courtesy and politeness" towards all who treat him with proper reverence and respect, and as being severe and scurrilous only towards those whom he does not like. And even towards them he was represented as taking this tone only when he deemed it the way "best calculated to accomplish his purpose." All this is very edifying, and would have been very impressive, as the judgment and testimony of disinterested parties. But the eulogy loses somewhat of its effectiveness when it is known that the Archbishop is his own laureate. A counterfeit passes current only until its character is detected. Practices of this kind are akin to what are known in the Court of Sessions as attempts to obtain goods, or credit, under false pretences.

The tone of this second letter indicates that you were disturbed and disappointed with the effect of the first upon the public mind. In that you had indulged in a random and reckless tirade against me, and had endeavored to justify it by an elaborate misrepresentation of facts, which the record would not permit you to falsify quite enough for the accomplishment of your purpose. You had pretended to doubt whether I had taken any steps towards detecting the person who had forged the name of Dr. MCELROY as the author of "Equitas." The public saw from your own statements that these doubts were feigned. In the second letter, therefore, you profess to have made fresh discoveries: and after an exceedingly solemn thanksgiving to "Almighty God, our Creator, our Father and Sovereign Judge, the supreme guardian of innocence and the avenger of oppression and wrong,"—through whose Providence "it sometimes happens, even in this world, that innocence is almost miraculously provided with unexpected means of righteous self-vindication,"—you proceed thus to unfold the mysterious and portentous revelation:

"In the year 1847, Archbishop HUGHES received a letter, the writer of which was to him unknown and until then unheard of. It is not necessary at present to allude to the contents of that letter. But in looking over some old documents in his archives, he happened yesterday unexpectedly to find it among his papers. Having the manuscript of Equitas in his hands, the author of which Mr. RAYMOND had denounced as a forger, he compared the two writings, and although at first they appeared to be from different hands, yet on closer examination the evidences of a common origin became very striking. He has since submitted them to one or two cashiers who are experts in detecting feigned handwritings. They, too, are of opinion that both documents had one and the same origin as to authorship, although they were not, after such a lapse of time, written with the same pen, nor yet on the same kind of paper nor with the same kind of ink. The one was a private letter,—the other was thrown off in a style for a newspaper. The one professed to be genuine and was so; the other was anonymous and its contents such that the author would be afraid, if not ashamed, to be detected as the author."

The object of this paragraph was to convince the public that you had discovered the author of "Equitas." Who he was you do not disclose;—but after a long and wholly needless apology for using private and confidential letters for such a purpose, you close your second epistle with the following threat:

"*This matter, however, is somewhat serious. If it should turn out to be as the experts think it is, the consequences will place Mr. Raymond in a position that will disarm his worst enemies of every sentiment except pity. Mr. Raymond is now absent, and it would be ungenerous to press this matter further until he shall be on the spot to answer for himself.*"

Mr. RAYMOND is at last on the spot to answer for himself;—and he now demands at the hands of Archbishop HUGHES a distinct explanation of these conveniently vague, but evidently serious, insinuations. The impression sought to be conveyed to the public is, that "Equitas" was either myself or some one writing with my knowledge and connivance;—that when called upon for the author I resorted to the pretence of having supposed it to come from Rev. Dr. MCELROY, and of having corresponded with him upon the subject, and lent the correspondence to Archbishop HUGHES, as a means of evading the demand;—that I resorted to all this machinery because I was afraid to write or publish anything against the Arch bishop up on my own responsibility;—and that he has now in his hands the documents which will *prove* all this to the satisfaction of "experts," and of the public. You think it would be "*ungenerous*" to do more in my absence than to *publish* these slanders. You content yourself, therefore, with infusing them into the public mind,—giving them the weight of your official influence and authority,—and withholding all evidence of their truth on account of my absence from the country. This is the generosity of an Archbishop! This is the justice and the courtesy of a Prelate who permits himself to talk of the "instincts of a gentleman," and who professes to have been instructed concerning plausible treachery by "mutual friends." Permit me to remind you that the manuscripts by which you threaten to overwhelm me were placed in your hands by myself,—and that I have from the beginning been quite as anxious as you could be to detect the authorship of "Equitas." You pretend to have done so:—you will oblige me, then, by placing before the public whatever discoveries you may have made. So far as I am concerned, you are at full liberty to use any private letter, or any confidential communication that may ever have been made to you upon any subject:—and I shall be especially happy to aid you in submitting these papers, or any others that I can furnish, to any jury of "experts" you may select,—provided, only, it be not made up of such "mutual friends" as the one upon whom you rely for your impressions of my character.

You will have no difficulty, Sir, I trust, in perceiving the necessity of responding to this demand, and of either establishing, or retracting, the menacing insinuations which you have placed before the public. I am fully prepared to meet the disastrous consequences of the threatened revelations; and you must be aware that your failure to make them will put you in a position that will leave not room even for pity, either to your friends or foes. I trust, moreover, that this letter may have at least the effect of disabusing your mind of the strange impression it seems to have received, that I am under any necessity of speaking my opinions in regard to you by stealth, or that I have any hesitation in doing it openly and upon my own responsibility.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

MINNESOTA.

The Right of Preemption in Minnesota—Political Movements—Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

REDWING, M. T., August, 1857.

I see by an editorial in the TIMES of Aug. 4, headed "Injustice to Minnesota Settlers," that some unknown correspondant has been given you and your readers the impression—

"That the public lands in the Territory have been withdrawn from settlement by preëmption, for four months, and that the emigrants who have arrived in the Territory this Summer will either be compelled to abandon the country or exhaust their slender means in purchasing of speculators."

I have made inquiries, and find that the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior was not intended, and does not exclude actual *bona fide* settlers from preempting homesteads at the minimum prices; it only cuts off speculators by compelling the settler to live on his claim 90 days after he has filed. In some of the land districts preëmptors must reside even longer before they will be allowed to "prove up" and pay for their lands. Previous to this ruling hundreds preempted by living on the land one or two days. Speculators employed men to take up wild land. Now this ruling was intended to help the Territory, and not hurt it. It has been interpreted by the land agents to prevent any settler from paying for his land during four months after the receipt of the Secretary of the Interior's instructions, (which was July 2d in this district,) but could not prevent any from filing on vacant land under the preëmption law, a law that could not be suspended by the Secretary of the Interior, as it was a Congressional enactment, and beyond the control of His Honor. Settlers need not fear. The fertile prairiee of Minnesota still invite actual settlers to find on their broad face a homestead, and that too at the lowest minimum price. Thousands of acres still can be found unoccupied, but, should the emigration continue only a few years, and not a section can be found within one hundred miles of the Mississippi. In this Territory, as in all new countries, speculators fly in flocks; they watch every land sale; they are very polite and ready to accommodate the settler when he wishes to borrow money at 3 per cent. a month, giving, as security, his land, at $1 25 per acre; then they are the most obliging men in all the land.

The two Conventions are hard at work framing two Constitutions. Both claim a majority, and both think, or feign to think, that the people will sustain them. From what I can gather from the Territorial papers and leading politicians, the Republican Convention is the only one that has been properly organized, and the prevailing opinion is, that a large majority of the voters will condemn the high-handed movement of the Democratic Party. You may well imagine that excitement runs high. Every man, and many of the boys, exult or mourn over the future victory or defeat of their party. The principal movers in the Democratic Convention are appointees—officers of the Territory—men known to be under the influence of the Administration. The great fear was that the Republicans would frame a strong Anti-Slavery Constitution—one that might grate on the delicate sensibilities of the Pro-Slavery (Popular Sovereignty) Party, thus raising anew the old excitement. How it will end time alone can tell.

The weather has truly been delightful for some time. Wheat and corn look well. Our little market in Redwing has been supplied with green corn and new potatoes since July 15; in fact, all kinds of produce will be abundant in this part of the country, notwithstanding the fears of Spring.

I am yours, TREBOR.

☞ A German named HENRY MUSLER attempted to drown himself by jumping off the Hoboken Ferry-boat at 12 o'clock. He was rescued by the deck hands and brought to the Station-house by the Ferry-master, and taken to his house No, 71 Hammersley-street.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Latest and Highly Important Intelligence.

The Cable Laid Half way Across—The Agamemnon has Relieved the Niagara.

By the propeller *Edinburg*, Captain CUMMINGS, which reached this port yesterday morning, we have the most interesting news of the progress of the Atlantic Cable—some days later than that brought by the *Anglo-Saxon*, whose account of the success of the expedition we also publish this morning. The *Edinburg* left Glasgow on the 9th inst., and on the 14th, about 7 o'clock A. M., the weather being rather hazy, two large ships were discovered about 900 miles from the Western coast of Ireland, one of which was, as seen through the Captain's glass, distinctly paying out the cable. This ship, as well as that in attendance upon her, carried the British flag. Hence, as the vessels were then more than half way across, the portion of cable assigned to the *Niagara* must have been triumphantly laid, and after it had been successfully joined to the coil on board the *Agamemnon*, the latter must have started with her share of the World's great link under equally favorable auspices.

On the night of the 15th, a brisk gale sprung up which continued during the 16th, and somewhat delayed the voyage of the *Edinburg*. It is probable the *Agamemnon* felt the effects of this gale, but as she was only advancing at about the rate of five knots an hour, when seen by the *Edinburg*, its violence, though it might slightly delay her progress, was, according to Capt. CUMMINGS' judgment, not likely to damage the cable. It was the opinion of the Captain, first mate, and the old sea-hands on board, that everything promised well for the success of the great enterprise, and that the cable would reach safe quarters in Newfoundland on Tuesday, or, at latest, Wednesday of the present week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Position of the Government in Reference to the Nicaragua Transit—The Claims of Costa Rica not to be Allowed—The Consulates, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The Government has determined to assume, as a basis of its negotiations in regard to the Nicaragua Transit, the precise position of Nicaragua before hostilities commenced, without any reference to the action of Costa Rica. The supposed treaty said to have been made by WEBSTER and HARRIS with Costa Rica, is looked upon here as "old clothes," and will not be recognized by this Government.

The claim of Costa Rica to the control of the navigation of the San Juan River from its mouth to Lake Nicaragua, including Punta Arenas and Guanacaste, will never be acknowledged by the United States, as Nicaragua owns the south side of the river.

A proposition is now made by Costa Rica for a new Transit Route ending at Salinas Bay, on the Pacific, within the province of Guanacaste, and claiming not to enter the Nicaragua Territory at all. But this boundary has never been acknowledged by Nicaragua, and it follows that no negotiation for such a Transit line can be made on the basis determined to be acted upon by the United States.

The President has determined to leave the remaining twelve Consulates to be filled by members of Congress at the next session. UNO.

Explosion of Dupont's Powder Mill at Wilmington, Pa.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

A terrible explosion occurred here on Saturday. ALEXIS L. DUPONT, assisted by seven workmen, was removing a large and heavy box from a building, which had been used since 1812 as a powder-house. The box coming in contact with the wall caused friction producing fire, and an explosion followed, burning all hands in a shocking manner. Mr. DUPONT leaped into a race near by, and the others made every effort to extinguish the fire on their clothes.

Mr. DUPONT having succeeded in extinguishing the fire on his clothes, hastened to see if the press roof had caught fire. As he approached a terrible explosion took place, shattering the building to atoms. By the flying fragments Mr. DUPONT had his right thigh fractured, three of his ribs broken and one of his lungs perforated. He was found among the ruins and when taken up gave directions to the persons present to hasten and extinguish the flames.

To-day, (Sunday,) at 5 o'clock, Mr. DUPONT, ANTHONY DOUGHERTY and EDWARD HURST, the foreman of the mill, were dead.

LOUIS VACHE was mortally wounded, and JOHN MCCLAFFERTY and GEORGE FISHER were injured, but not fatally. The others escaped unhurt.

News from New-Mexico—Battle with the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Col. ROBERTS, who has arrived here from New-Mexico, reports that a battle had occurred between the Apache Indians and Col. MILES' command, on the Gila River, in which 25 Indians were killed and upwards of 30 wounded. Lieutenants STEIN and DAVIS, and nine privates were wounded. Col. MILES recovered a large amount of property.

The Reported Failure of Blanchard, Sherman & Co.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The report current that BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co. had failed is without foundation. The firm holds as strong a position as ever among the substantial merchants of Boston.

Terrible Hurricane in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

A terrible hurricane passed over the town of Woodland, Wis., last night, destroying every house in the place. Mr. FOX, the Railroad Station Agent, was run over and instantly killed, while endeavoring to stop a train of freight cars which the wind had set in motion. The telegraph lines were prostrated, and the railroad track considerably damaged.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Republican State Convention met at Iowa City on the 19th inst. General R. P. LOWE was nominated for Governor, and ORAN FAVILLE for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Weather in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 22.

We continue to have fine, mild weather here, with light westerly winds, and confidently expect the arrival of the Telegraph Cable Fleet at Trinity Bay, on or before Tuesday next.

The American State Council.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 22.

JESSE C. DANN, President of the American State Council, passed through this city to-day, on his way to attend the Brooklyn meeting, on the 26th.

The United States Steam-Frigate Roanoke

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The report that the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke* was to be sut in two transversely, which was published in last Friday's papers, was untrue, as no opinion has yet been given by the Board of Constructors, individually or collectively.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

Favorable News from the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

Three Hundred Miles of the Cable Laid with Perfect Success.

Suspension by Four Powers of Diplomatic Relations with Turkey.

Seizure of Another Slaver on the African Coast.

Cotton Firmer—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Unchanged.

CONSOLS 90 1-8@90 1-4.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, arrived at this port this morning. She left Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 12th instant.

The route of the *Anglo-Saxon* was too far north of the line selected for the Atlantic cable, to lead to any expectations of her sailing in with the Telegraph Cable fleet. The officers of the *Anglo-Saxon* report much thick weather, and constant head winds throughout the whole passage.

Owing to an accident on shore, connected with the landing of the cable, the telegraph expedition did not finally sail from Valentia, Ireland, until the evening of Friday, the 7th instant. The latest report from Valentia, is dated Aug. 10, 4 o'clock P. M., as follows:

"The work of laying down the Atlantic cable is going on as satisfactorily as the best friends of the enterprise could desire. Up to the present time about 300 miles of the cable have been laid. The depth of the water into which it is now being submerged is nearly two miles. The laying of the cable from the shallow to the deep water was effected without difficulty.

The signals from on board the steamer *Niagara* are everything that an electrician could desire. The steamers are heading West with a moderately fair breeze, and the cable is being run out from on board the *Niagara* at the rate of about five miles per hour, and messages are being constantly received on shore. The following is the latest flash from on board the *Niagara*:

"*All well on board. Moderate westerly wind. All more and more trustful of complete success.*"

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New York, on Saturday, August 1, arrived off Southampton on Tuesday, the 11th, but our despatch does not state the exact hour. The passage, however, is called nine days and thirteen hours mean time.

The Collins' steamer *Atlantic*, which sailed from New-York at the same time with the *Vanderbilt* (12 o'clock M., August 1) arrived at Liverpool at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the 11th.

The steamship *City of Washington* sailed from Liverpool for New-York at noon on the 13th inst., and the steamer *General Williams*, in place of the screw steamer *Khersonese* (taken up by the Government for India,) was advertised to leave the same afternoon for St. Johns, Newfoundland, Halifax and Portland.

The steamship *North Star*, from Bremen, via Southampton, was also appointed to sail for New-York on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had reported, from the Parliamentary Select Committee, that the Jews could not be admitted as members of Parliament, under the existing Act for the modification of oaths.

Lord PALMERSTON explained to the House of Commons the difficulties with France, with regard to the Moldavian elections, and stated that it had been decided, in conference at Osborne, to recommend the Sultan to annul the late election. Lord PALMERSTON also stated that there had been difficulties between the English and French Governments relative to the Principalities—not as to their union, but simply as to the regularity of the elections.

There was good reason to believe that Austria would concur with the decision arrived at between the French and English Governments, and that the Sultan, seeing that there was nothing in the measures recommended, that would compromise his dignity or independence, would adopt their views and declare the elections void.

Lord PALMERSTON said there was no ground to apprehend any estrangement between France and England on account of the Moldavian difficulties.

A spirited debate had taken place in Parliament in regard to affairs in India. Lord PALMERSTON stated that thirty thousand troops had been sent out, and that active recruiting was going on. Mr. DISRAELI expressed the opinion that the campaign for this year was lost.

The Emperor and Empress of France had returned safely to Paris.

JOHN ELIOT had been returned to Parliament from Birmingham without opposition.

The trial of SPOLLEN for the murder of Mr. LITTLE, of Dublin, resulted in his acquittal.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia have announced in notes couched in precisely similar terms, the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte, and their approaching departure from Constantinople. The Russian Ambassador struck his flag on the 6th inst. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the pending difficulties in regard to Moldavia will be submitted for solution to a conference of the representatives of the various powers interested.

Later Indian news was momentarily expected when the *Anglo Saxon* sailed.

The schooner *Jupiter*, under American colors, was seized in the Bight of Benin, Africa, on the 15th of June, and condemned. She had seventy slaves on board, and there were many more awaiting shipment on the beach. The captain threw the Jupiter's papers overboard.

Late Madrid journals state that the Government

THE NILE.

NUMBER FOUR.

Edfou and Arabian Horses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ON THE NILE, Near Assouan.

My last was dated or concluded at Thebes. I shall not here speak of the magnificence that surrounded us there, nor of the splendor of the sunset on that evening of the Sabbath, or the glory of his rising the next morning. I stood on the summit of the lofty propylon of the great temple of LUXOR to see his coming. I was alone. The dawn ray in the East. It had not yet touched the valley, but came pouring over the Arabian hills and rolling a flood of light into the plain of Thebes. Three hundred feet from me lay the *Phantom*. All were asleep on board. No sound disturbed the profound slumber in which the few living and the millions dead were buried around me. First of all things in that valley the sunlight touched my forehead, for I was above all. No, I am wrong. The obelisk of Karnak received the salute, as it had every morning for 3,000 years. But long after it had fully shone on me the valley lay in gloom, and I watched the descending line of light on the Western hills until the first ray fell on the brow of Memnon, sitting silent and expectant by his mute companion. I listened, but there was no sound. I bent down my head and closed my eyes to catch if it might be one faint, far note of that renowned melody, but in vain. True, I was far away, but I doubt not it was as audible all through the valley as at the base of the statue, in those old times when Memnon was vocal.

But I said I should not pause to speak of all these things. We remained at Thebes but one day; and then pushed on up the river. I say *pushed* on. The word is almost literally true, for the fates have been against us, and we have had no wind three-fourths or nine-tenths of the time, and the men have worked like horses from early morning till late at night at the tow-rope, or have poled the boat up the sandy shallows. Slow as our progress has been, it has also been full of variety, as we have had ample opportunity for walking on shore, shooting, and examining the country and the antiquities.

On Saturday, we were awake early, with that same pleasant sunshine over everything that has greeted us every morning since we have been in Egypt.

Edfou was five miles in advance of us, and it was probable that by diligent tracking the men might get the boat there by noon. We had sent Mahommed, one of the sailors, forward the evening previous, to provide charcoal and other supplies that we were in need of, and he had also carried my general order to the Governor. I believe I have before explained that on my arrival at Alexandria, the Viceroy gave me a letter of special importance, directing the Governor of Upper Egypt to provide me with everything I should need on my demand.

LATIF PACHA, the Superintendent-Governor of the upper country, on receiving this letter gave me letters to every Governor of the sections in this part of Egypt from Siout to the second cataract, requiring them to pay me all attentions, and he also added—in consideration of a private note of introduction to him which I brought from a mutual friend—another order, a sort of roving letter of credit along the Nile, requiring all inferior officers, Sheiks of villages and Government officials of every grade and rank, to furnish me with whatever I might require in the way of men, horses, donkeys or provisions, as well as to assist me in any examinations of antiquities I might choose to make.

It was this general order that MOHAMMED carried to IBRAHIM EFFENDI, the Governor of Edfou. I was not surprised, therefore, on waking, to see four elegant mares, splendidly saddled, walking slowly along the bank of the river by the side of the boat. The attendants were waiting my awaking to present the Governor's compliments and ask me to ride on and see the temple at Edfou before the boat should arrive.

I dressed hastily, bolted a cup of coffee and an egg in rapid style, and was in the saddle without delay. Being *in the saddle* means something here I assure you, for a Turkish saddle is about as much like an American saddle as a Turk is like an American. You sit between two upright boards, well padded, the one behind you being high enough to support the small of the back. Your feet rests in the shovel stirrup, which is well described by its name. It is a piece of sheet iron, flat and turned up at the sides, about a foot long by six inches wide. The points curve outward. On this the entire foot rests, and the points answer the purpose of spurs. But the difficulty is that, the inexperienced rider is using his spurs constantly, for he cannot keep the points of the stirrup out of the horse's sides or fore legs, and the horses of Egypt are fiery and furious. Hence, but for the saddles, which will not let one be thrown off, a fresh rider stands a poor chance. My first experience was on the plain of *El Kab*, a plain ten miles by three, level as a floor, and hard as a rock, without a blade of grass or a sign of vegetation on it. Here I was not afraid of a run. My first attempt to mount was unsuccessful. The point of the stirrup struck the horse as I set my foot in it, and out flew her heels among a crowd of Arabs, one of whom was effectually floored by the blow. But I managed to climb on and was off like a thunderbolt. The first mile was tremendous. I never saw anything like it in horse-riding. I thought of BOB, the black boy who taught me to ride in my childhood without my father's knowledge, by putting me on horseback without saddle or bridle, and driving the horse around a pasture-field. How I wished I had neither saddle nor bridle now. Every touch of the rein seemed to madden the mare, and every leap broke my back across the villainous board, while it drove the stirrups into her bleeding fore legs. The second mile was better. I began to get the hang of the stirrups and learn how to hold my feet, and the third I passed in studying the use of the rein. I found that a touch with my little finger was enough to guide her. Her sense was as delicate as a lady's mouth could be, and my rough hand on the rein had nearly killed her. After this I was all right. It was exhilarating, glorious, to feel the splendid animal under me, every nerve quivering, every limb in active, graceful motion—to see her fine eye rove over the plain—to feel her bursts of spirit as I touched my finger to the rein and she was away like the wind. I spent the forenoon on the plain and on the side of the mountain, and then rode on seven miles and overtook the boat at noon.

I was therefore prepared to ride to Edfou, and mounted and was away among the fields of *doura* or maize, castor bean, sugar and cotton, until we reached the dry bottom of a canal along which we rode three miles, to the village. The lofty propylon of the great temple was visible constantly before us, and when we reached the outskirts of the mud village we saw that the temple itself was but the foundation of the dirty habitation of the modern Egyptians On the most gorgeous cornices that the hand of man could carve, where Gods and men stood in the sublime silence of their immortality of marble, where the sculptured legends told of great deeds and great men in those grand old times when men were heroes living and died hut to become gods—on these very cornices stood mud huts crowded in filthy masses, each hut not half the size of the block of stone on which stood two or three, and the magnificent sculptures were stained and defiled by the nameless filthiness of the wretches who inhabited them. Such masses of filth and dirt as surrounded the outer walls of the sanctuary no one ever saw elsewhere. Our horses picked their way carefully around the rear walls of the temple, and at length we paused on the top of the western wall of the great court and looked down into its silent and vacant area.

I will pause here to give a brief description of the general outline of this temple, that the reader may understand the ordinary form of an Egyptian temple.

Two massive and lofty piles of stone flank the gateway or front entrance, known as the wings of the propylon. These are from sixty to eighty feet high, carved with gigantic figures of gods and goddesses. The structure was first erected of smooth stone and then sculptured. Every stone in an Egyptian temple which is exposed to view, is carved with pictures or hieroglyphics. Walls, ceilings, pillars, everything.

Entering the pylon or gateway between these immense wings, you find yourself in a large court surrounded by pillars, with splendid capitals, of every form and shape. This court is two hundred to three hundred feet long, by nearly the same width. Behind the pillars stands the outer wall of the court, which reaches from the wings of the pylon, and is about forty feet in height, if I may be allowed a rough guess. The massive top or cornice of this wall is supported on the pillars as well as on the wall, leaving a roofed aisle around the court between the wall and pillars. At the end of the court opposite the gateway is the portico of the temple. This is roofed with enormous blocks of stone, which are supported on three rows of splendid columns, all of gigantic proportions. The side walls close up this portico and every stone in roof and sides is covered with images and legends. From this portico opens the doorway into the temple, which covers forty or fifty thousand square feet of ground, but which is now completely filled with sand and covered over as I have described by the mud huts of the fellahs. The earth around the temple is heaped up to the level of the wall of the court in many places, and within it lies in heaps, the portico being nearly filled to the ceiling.

I climbed by a narrow dark stairway, trodden often in the ancient days by priestly footsteps, to the summit of the propylon, and looked down on the ruined temple and the mud village around it. The contrast was great, as may well be imagined, and the contrast in mind between the glorious past and inglorious present was as great. It was the very presence of the ancient silently and majestically reproaching the degenerate modern. The gods looked from their stately walls over a race of slaves, and their faces assumed a look of scorn. I stood and gazed over the valley of the Nile. Again, as from any high place here, the limit of vision was only the power of the eye. Egypt lay before me. It might be a great country. It might be a nation of men. It is but a habitation of dogs.

While I was on the top of the propylon, I saw the Governor with his suite emerging from a narrow street of the village and approaching the gateway of the temple. He had heard of my arrival and came to welcome me. I had not finished my view yet and I let him cool his feet in the shadow of the pylon while I copied some inscriptions and then descended to meet him.

ABRAHIM Effendi was the fattest and laziest specimen of the Turk I have yet seen. There was a whole volume of contempt for the Koran in his bloated face and red eyes. He looked his love of the forbidden drink out of every glance, and I saw in an instant whereto all his politeness would tend.

He received me politely, and made the usual offers of attention. I was so much disgusted with his appearance that I brought the interview to an end abruptly, apologizing by my want of time and desire to finish my examination of the Temple, which I proceeded with. He trotted around after me here and there, looking over my shoulder as I copied a picture on a cartouche in my note-book, and finally insisted on my accompanying him to his house for pipes and coffee. I declined entirely, and succeeded at length in dodging him around a corner while he was talking to some one else, and I hastened into the recesses of the village, where I wanted to purchase antiques from the natives who find them, and who know too much to exhibit them in the presence of a Government official.

Getting around the Temple, to the other side, I sat down in the shadow of the Eastern wing of the pylon, and ABDELATTI called for antiques. In five minutes I was surrounded by a crowd of fifty or sixty men, women and children, in all stages of nakedness, while the walls of the Temple over my head were ornamented with Nubian statues, male and female, "Ebony Venuses and Apollos," to the number of ten or twelve. Here I bargained for the relics of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies. I bought quantities of coins, a few scarabasi, and one small stone vase carved with cupids and hearts in modern approved style.

This done, and the stock on hand being exhausted, I mounted again and we left the village to rejoin the boat. My inevitable friend the Governor was not to be baulked of his chance of a glass of brandy, and had stationed himself on the lookout for my departure. He rode out with me as I left the village, and quietly took his place behind me in the *cortége*, and we rode to the boat, two miles distant. I couldn't shake him off, and I tried to get rid of him by shaking him off his horse. It was a point of etiquette to keep close behind me, and I made the shovel stirrups rattle against the sides of my mare as we dashed over the fields. The old Turk was too much for me. He was up to all that, and not yet drunk enough to let go the pommel of his saddle. I found a broad trench cut for a shadoof, to carry water, and I went over it. He sat like a man and followed me with a handsome leap, that I saw out of the corner of my eye, and then I gave it up and went on quietly to the river.

A merciful deliverance that neither he nor I knew of awaited me.

One of the institutions of Egypt consists of a traveling Governor, who is inspector and superior over a certain number of Governors of cities. MOHAMMED ROMALI is the inspector from Esne to Assouan, and had arrived in his boat at the very point in the river where our boat was waiting my arrival. As I rode down to the bank I found JACQUES seated on a carpet under a palm tree on the shore, discussing pipes and coffee with his Excellency, and we soon formed a large group. The chief of the law and clergy in the village of Edfou, with numerous satisfied and dissatisfied litigants, came with appeals to the Governor, which he adjourned for the sake of a comfortable afternoon with the American strangers.

He proved to be a capital fellow. A Turk, intelligent and well informed, and he had the good sense to dispatch old IBRAHIM about his business in very short order, and before I had an opportunity to tell him I had no liquor for him. The afternoon was passed in our cabin, Governor MOHAMMED talking of all subjects of general interest, and giving me, what I had much wished to obtain, an accurate account of all the judicial system of Egypt. He was a strict Mussulman, declining wine or brandy or any other drink than coffee and sherbet, and when we separated, after ABDELATTI had finished the receiving of the charcoal, fowls and other provisions, he sent us a fine lamb as a present, and ordered up twenty fellahs to take hold of our tow-rope and draw the boat till dark.

Nor was this all the attention we received from him. Our meeting proved fortunate, for yesterday morning, when I awoke, I was surprised to see a performance going on along shore, which, while it was decidedly anti-American, and deserved our severest condemnation, was nevertheless so satisfactory to our desires to arrive at Assouan and the cataract, that we had not the heart to disapprove. The Governor had sent on an officer in the night, to overtake us, and to press into our service every fellah who was found along shore. The poor wretches resisted fiercely, under the impression that we were taking them for soldiers, such being the method of recruiting in Egypt, but, on finding that it was only to haul the boat, they yielded, and took hold cheerfully, and then aided to catch others. As we went along the news of our approach spread up the river, and the men deserted the fields and shadoof poles, so that the country appeared uninhabited. But we had 35 men on the tow-rope, and in three hours we had progressed as much as we should have otherwise advanced in two days. By noon the wind came, and we discharged our pressed crew, and as the breeze freshened we flew through the narrow pass of Hagar Silsileh, and the moon light of the evening found us nearly up to Koum Ombo.

This morning we have gone before a gale. At breakfast time, while MAY and myself were sitting on the sand before the portico of the temple at Koum Ombo looking over the vast plain of desert sand which stretches away east and west of it, the breeze touched our faces and warned us to hasten down the hill to the boat. Half way down we met JACQUES and AMY coming up, and we sat down to wait their inspection of the ruin. The breeze freshened and we ran down the hill of soft sand, our feet burying at every step, and sprang into the boat. The sail was shaken out, and as she leaped forward to the wind, I took my paper and have been writing steadily until this moment when *Far Syene* is before me, the utmost limit of the land of Egypt. Just now, one of the crew, whose home is in a village we are passing, having leave of absence to rejoin us tomorrow, plunged overboard and swam ashore to a crowd of his waiting friends. The crew are singing their chorus which they invariably sing before our arrival at any large town, and the boat is rolling heavily before the stiffest breeze we have had since we left Cairo. The desert comes down to the water's edge on each side of us, at times, and then in an instant groves of palm and waving fields of corn take its place. We have seen Egypt, from the sea to Assouan, from Cairo to the cataract. We now enter Nubia. I shall mail this letter at Assouan, trusting it to the Governor to forward on its far way.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Death of Eugene Sue—Sketch of his Career—Lamartine and the Late Alfred de Musset—Complaint of the Abundance of American Literature, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.

The grave had scarcely closed over BERANGER, when another of the great writers of France was stricken down. Tuesday morning the telegraph brought us the news of the death of EUGENE SUE, at Aunecy, in Savoy, where he has lived since the *coup d'etat* of 1851.

EUGENE SUE was born at Paris on New-Year's day, 1801, and is the descendant of a family distinguished through several generations. His great grandfather was Professor of Legal Medicine at the School of Paris, and Librarian to the faculty. His grandfather was a Professor at the School of Medicine, Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, Professor of Anatomy at the School of Fine Arts, Surgeon to the household of LOUIS XVI. His father, a physician of very great merit, was also Professor of Anatomy, Physician to Madame BEAUHARNAIS, and subsequently to the Empress JOSEPHINE. The Emperor made him chief surgeon of the Imperial Guard. After the fall of the Empire LOUIS XVIII., and afterwards CHARLES X., attached Dr. SUE to their persons. Dr. SUE left some important works, especially on two questions, which EUGENE SUE introduced prominently into the *Mysteries of Paris*, to wit: Stayriasis, the horrible malady of the notary FERRAND, and the persistence of sensation in the bodies of criminals after decapitation.

The father of EUGENE SUE was married three times. With his first wife he had a daughter. He was then divorced and his late wife married the distinguished author of *Mérite des Femmes*, M. LEGOUVE. The daughter of M. SUE married M. CAILLARD, of the house of LAFFITTE & CAILLARD. The second wife of M. SUE was the mother of EUGENE SUE. She died after two years marriage With his third wife M. SUE had a daughter.

EUGENE SUE was held on the baptismal fount by JOSEPHENE and the Prince EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS. In his youth, at school, he was the companion of ADOLPHE ADAM. He studied medicine, like his father and grandfathers, and when the war broke out in Spain in 1823, joined the Spanish army as Assistant-Surgeon under Surgeon-Major GONZALES, father of M. EMMANUEL GONZALES. Soon after he was attached to the etat. Major of the Duke D'ANGOULEME.

At Toulon, after the war, he made his *début* in the career of letters by a vaudeville. He then engaged as Assistant-Surgeon in the Navy on board the *Breslau*, and visited Asia, East India, America and the West Indies. He was present at the battle of Navarino. He then quitted the service and returned to Paris, and the death of his grandfather on the maternal side soon following, he entered into the possession of a handsome fortune. From this moment he devoted himself to literature.

After publishing a large number of works which do not add greatly to his reputation, it was not till toward the year 1840 that SUE found the vein which afterward secured him his great fame. It was then that he published *Mathilde*, one of the greatest literary successes of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE. But the success of *Mathilde*, great as it was, was surpassed two years later by that of the *Mysteries of Paris*, published in chapters in the *Journal des Débats*. Every one will recollect the impression made by this romance; the world entire was moved by it. When, towards its termination, it was announced that the author was attacked by a brain fever, the millions of readers that hung suspended at the point of his pen were near suffering the same affliction. Never since the beginning o the world, perhaps, was a menaced life as much prayed for as was that of EUGENE SUE at this critical moment. And these prayers were not confined to France or to Europe; they might have been heard as well even in the backwoods of America!

After the appearance of the *Mysteries of Paris*, the author turned his attention to politics, and all his works published after this time, up to the revolution of '48, partook more or less of a political or socialist character. Of these works, the *Wandering Jew* was the most prominent. This work gained for him many honors and many persecutions. In Belgium a medal was struck by subscription and carried to him by a deputation, at the head of which was M. VERHAEGEN, the leading member of the Parliamentary opposition. The city of Anvers sent him a golden feather. The work had the honor of being suppressed in Italy and in other Catholic States.

In 1848, EUGENE SUE was elected to the Legislative Assembly. His opponent was DUPONT, (de l'Eure,) a circumstance which called from him a remarkable letter, in which he expressed great regret at having defeated the veteran of Democracy. He remained a representative of the people till the *coup d'état*, when he was exiled by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and has never since entered his native country. He fixed himself, soon after his expatriation, in Savoy, and has been constantly engaged with his pen for the Paris press.

EUGENE SUE was rich, he loved luxury, the fine arts, flowers, elegance, fine horses. His house at Paris, the house in which he wrote the *Mysteries of Paris*, was a model of princely taste and princely luxury. He was the only man of letters who was ever a member of the Jockey Club of Paris. On several occasions he entered and ran horses; in 1835, one of his horses, *Mameluke*, won a well-contested race with the horses of the Prince of Moscow, the Count DE FASQUEL, &c.

Much has been said of the life of orgies and dissipation led by EUGENE SUE. But this is an opinion based rather upon inference than upon fact. It was once the fashion to ridicule his luxury, his fine furniture, his palaces in town and country, and to heap immoralities upon his head of which he was evidently not guilty. His enemies never pardoned him for being rich, and writing socialist romances. But whatever may be said against his private character, he made himself loved by the poor for his benevolence, he founded a school, and attached to it an omnibus for the use of the pupils. He recommended measures as a Representative of the People, which, while they did not escape the reproach of demagogueism, were yet marked by a high sentiment of benevolence, and a just appreciation of the people's wants. His acts, like his later books, were marked by tendencies and propagandism.

The last number of M. LAMARTINE'S *Cours Familier de Littérature* contains a lengthy study on the writings and character of the late ALFRED DE MUSSET. M. LAMARTINE, while doing justice to the poetic talent of his late fellow academican, nevertheless indulged in certain criticisms on his personal character, which are generally pronounced unjust and cruel. These criticisms awakened the susceptibilities of a brother of the deceased, M. PAUL DE MUSSET, himself a poet, who publishes a long letter to the address of M. LAMARTINE, in which the latter is mildly but severely dealt with. The deceased poet had a romance in his earlier days in which his heart received a mortal wound. This is offered as an excuse by his friends for a subsequent life of irregularity, a life which was no doubt exaggerated, as is too often done for literary men. But irregularities, misfortune and suffering are the destiny of genius—why should M. LAMARTINE add his mite of persecution?

M. PHILIP AUDEBRAND complains in the *Gazette de Paris*, that the country is just now overrun with American literature. Since Madam STOWE has blackened Europe with the Cabin of Uncle Tom, no one will read a book that does not treat of savages. Publishers now demand on their knees nothing but anthropophagons romances, as in the time of MONTESQUIEU they only demanded Persian Letters. He complains especially that the country should be given up to the reading of the Mother Goose stories of a hypochondriac EDGAR POE, the Scalp Hunters of MAYNE REID, who, he says, boldly copies Robinson Crusoe. He finds that the people fall in ecstacy before every page that treats of buffalo tongues, of parrot eggs, and of red skins with teeth as long as Catalonian poignards. M. AUDEBRAND says: "For my own part I do not believe in savage literature. More than that, I do not believe in savages; wherein I resemble EDWARD OURLIAC, who said to the publisher of a Review, "Never ask me for American articles. I profess to believe that there are no savages, except in the tents of the mountebanks." In effect, where do the publishers find at this day their savages? The savage only exists in the twenty-five year-old romances of FENIMORE COOPER, an honest republican of the Union, who took his models from some specimens he found at Paris, and made up from the companies of some of our jugglers on the public places. The celebrated MORIN, called the Parisian, puller of teeth, who made his fortune on the Place de la Bastille, is said to have been the model of Leather Stocking. I am confident that the Last of the Mohicans was an old domestic at the Institute. What proves the fact is, that ALEXANDER DUMAS brings back this pseudo-American element to its origin, and that he makes a long romance under the title, *The Last of the Mohicans*. The serpents with which FENIMORE COOPER peopled his virgin forests were simple daguerreotypes taken from our Zoological Garden. I know very well that M. AMPERE pretends also to have encountered serpents in his last odyssey in North America, but I confess that I do not believe his prose, especially when he forces himself to make articles on the savages. M. AMPERE has put too many crocodiles in his writings, etc.

The artist world is in a ferment, because M. THOMAS COUTURE refuses to accept a challenge to mortal combat from one of his brethren of the profession. You know the great reputation of M. COUTURE as a painter, but you perhaps do not know to what extent M. COUTURE believes himself the only true artist living, and the only painter of the present epoch destined to live in the future. Joined to these ideas, M. COUTURE has the misfortune to believe that all the profession are arrayed against him, and are conspiring to crush him, and all that principally because his late grand pictures for the Church of St. Eustache are universally condemned by the profession as well as the laity. Well, the other day M. COUTURE met M. WILLEMS, an artist of Belgian origin, who has rapidly risen to the highest rank in the profession at Paris, in company with a brother artist, whereupon a quarrel ensued, hard words were passed, and M. WILLEMS handed his card to M. COUTURE. The latter, raising his cane, knocked the card into the air, with the remark that it was thus he treated his enemies. A correspondence took place, ALEXANDER DUMAS, Sr., and an artist friend, acting as the seconds of M. WILLEMS, but they failed either to bring M. COUTURE to the field or to an apology. At a meeting at M. DUMAS' house, of a company of distinguished artists and literary men, it was agreed that M. COUTURE ought to be published, and it is thus that the facts are brought to the public. M. COUTURE excuses himself, in a letter to the friends of M. WILLEMS, by an assertion "that the artists, jealous and envious of his reputation, are waging an infamous war against him," etc.

More than a year ago I told you of a boy that M. FOULD, Minister of State, had found in the provinces, had brought to Paris, placed in the conservative de Musique, and intended shortly to bring before the public in the character of *William Tell*, at the Grand Opera. This news I gave you six months before the facts came out in the Paris press, or were known to the Paris public. But lately the press has been much occupied with the young DUMAISTRE, so the new baritone is named. For the last two months his *début* has been several times announced, and as often withdrawn. First, it was because he was not found up to his *rôle*; lately his withdrawal was attributed to timidity. But here, again, I am able to give the Paris press facts they do not know. Although only twenty years old, and although brought from his rake and hoe in the garden only eighteen months ago, M. DUMAISTRE is possessed of a vanity that knows no bounds; he believes in fact, or did believe that he was going to eclipse everything that ever walked the boards of the Grand Opera; that the artists so long known to the public, BONNEHEE BELVAL, BOULO, etc., were to be driven from their positions, and he even regretted the necessity of, being obliged to take the bread out of the months of such excellent fellows. The reason why his *début* was postponed lately, was because by his manner to a classmate at the Conservatoire—excuse the unartistic fact—he gained a black eye that was beyond the reach of *rouge* and *poudre de riz*.

On Friday evening last, young DUMAISTRE made his *début*, and in the character first chosen, that of *William Tell*. The new Lyons tenor RENARD filled the *rôle* of *Arnold*, and MARIE DUSSY that of *Mathilde*. M. DUMAISTRE made a complete *fiasco*. His play was ridiculous, his voice did not pass the foot-lights. M. FOULD, who sat near me in company with M. AUBER, the composer, seemed to share the general sentiment, that M. DUMAISTRE had better remained gardener, or at least clung awhile longer to his professors at the Conservatoire. Mr. ROYER, the director of the Opera, was fully aware of the danger of so early a *début*, but M. FOULD, as you know, has the Opera under his charge, and he insisted, buying up a large portion of the house himself. The minister must have been convinced by the criticisms he heard around him, that it would not do to again present his *protégé* in the character in which he made his *début*. The critics of the journals, all of whom expect some day or other to be decorated, are, as you will conceive, very mild on the subject of this *début*, owing to M. DUMAISTRE'S high protection; but they all agree that his voice is a baritone, while *William Tell* requires a *Cause chantante*. This is their manner of dodging a straightout condemnation. So the illusion of a new-found baritone at the Grand Opera has vanished.

A few evenings ago a *soirée* was given by young Mr. HILL, of New-Orleans, who is devoting a portion of his colossal fortune to the encouragement of the arts, which was intended to bring Madame DE WILHORST before the artistic world of Paris. This lady's singing was loudly applauded and pronounced the best impression. Mlle. FREZZOLINI afterwards sang the romance from Saul, and Madame BORGHI-MAMO the *Brindisi*.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI, it appears, is engaged by Mr. ULLMANN for the Academy at New-York, and various appreciations of her artistic talent have already appeared there. The truth, in regard to this lady is simply this: With diminished powers she is yet a paying Star at Paris, and ought to be anywhere else. When FREZZOLINI sings the *Leonora* of the "Trovatore," for example, she only tries to sing in the first and last acts; her voice will not sustain itself through the whole piece; but these two acts, by FREZZOLINI, are worth the whole piece, well sung through all its parts, by any other artist living. This example resumes FREZZOLINI'S qualities at the present moment. Her acting is unsurpassed, and she has the advantage of a magistral, classical beauty, rarely encountered on the stage.

In Italy, the name of FREZZOLINI is a worship, as much as was that of MALIBRAN. In that land of song, where the names of *née* prima donnas are household words, that of FREZZOLINI is pronounced with enthusiasm; and when a Parisian passes through the district that gave her birth, the first question that salutes his ear, whether among the poor or the rich, is a question about *La Frezzolini*. They wonder why she does not return to the people who love her, who reared her, and stimulates her in the first steps toward the renown she had gained. For many years FREZZOLINI has lived at Paris.

The Theatre Porte St. Martin has lately gained a great success with a new *Jack Shepard*, taken from Mr. AINSWORTH'S novel. It differs from the English play of the same name, principally in the conclusion. *Jack*, instead of being hung, is transported, a *finale* that saves the nerves of the susceptible, and at the same time renders the hero more grateful. The hit of the piece is a London fog—a wonderful piece of stage effect. I forgot to mention that the piece is called "*Les Brouillards de Londres*,"—"London Fogs." Madame LAURENT is the *Jack Shepard* of the piece, and does her housebreaking business wonderfully well.

But here is a theatrical fact that may startle some of your readers. The Catholic Seminary at Paris, where young men are educated for the Ministry, has lately mounted its stage, and played before cardinals, bishops and priests, a profane piece, the "Plutus" of ARISTOPHANES. But the Catholic journal which informs us of the fact, takes care to say that the piece first underwent certain modifications, that the questionable comic parts were substituted by choruses from SOPHOCLES and PINDARUS. Three years ago, the students of this same seminary played the "Mostellaria" of PLAUTUS; subsequently the Seminary of Orleans played the "Philoctite" of SOPHOCLES. The "Plutus" of ARISTOPHANES is a living criticism of our present manners and customs, and is said, to have been executed on the stage of the seminary with great fidelity and dramatic effect.

The Grand Opera will soon mount the *Magicienne* of Messrs. ST. GEORGES and HALEVY. MEYERBEER is in town, and there is again talk of his eternal *Africaine*. But as the difficulty seems to be a prima donna, why can't you send him from America a black nightingale to the great composer's taste. It would be a great relief to hear no more of MEYERBEER'S *Africaine*.

MADELEINE BROHAN, since her return from St. Petersburg, has reconquered all her old friends of the Theatre Française, and is now going to seek new ones in a piece M. SCRIBE is about to bring out at the Government House.

MARIE CABEL has also returned from a series of provincial triumphs, and soon makes her reappearance at the Opera Comique.

VERDI has just refused 90,000 francs and a benefit of 25,000 francs, total $23,000, offered to him by the Emperor of Russia, if he would compose an opera for St. Petersburg.

JACQUES OFFENBACH, the popular founder of the *Bouffes Parisiennes*, has returned from his profitable two months' season at London, where his charming company of artists had the honor of numbering several times in their audience the Queen of England, and the Ex-Queen of France, with the Princess of the Orleans family. OFFENBACH'S little *bijou* of a theatre on the Champs Elysées is nightly filled, and it is the only one that is, during the canicular heat that reigns. One theatre can boast of having had hut eight dollars in a house that would contain fourteen hundred at ordinary prices. But what could they expect with the thermometer at 97° Fahrenheit? which is the hottest weather known in Paris since the year 1705.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, it is said, is about to marry Lord WARD, the owner of the Covent Garden, and I believe, other theatres in Loudon. Lord WARD is well known by his taste for theatricals, and especially for the ballet, and by the belief, which is a constant source of torment to him, that he is *enciente*. So that, no matter whether the child that will be born will be a son of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, or *Madam* WARD, it will be either a great lord or a great artist.

MALAKOFF.

How Aliens were Naturalized in Utah—Letter from Judge Drummond.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I find that the leading Mormons in Utah, and that creature of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S, who edits the *Mormon*, in New-York, have boldly asserted that, as fast as the time rolls round, the foreign-born subjects are duly naturalized in *the Courts of Utah Territory*.

Now, Sir, one word of explanation as to how this work was done. A certain *tool* of Gov. YOUNG, named APPLEBY, who obtained for a time the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, and as such Clerk, would occasionally go to the houses of those English Mormons, administer to them an oath, give them a sort of certificate, and pronounce them naturalized citizens. This act, being indorsed by Governor and President YOUNG, was amply sufficient on this point; hence it is that a very large majority of the votes of that Territory have always been cast by alien-born citizens, not legally naturalized according to the acts of Congress, and in fact, many of the offices of the Territory are filled by just such cases, and the laws of the Territory are nearly all void from the beginning, in consequence of being passed and made by alien enemies of the country; and, indeed, I doubt very much whether there ever was a legal election held in the Territory, for certain it is, no man was voted for unless first nominated by BRIGHAM YOUNG, hence, Sir, you can well question the virtue and validity of all the laws of Utah, unless it be admitted that the one-man power is to be indorsed by the American Congress, which so far has been done.

To my certain knowledge fifty of a day of these poor, deluded and silly creatures were brought into Court as Jurors, and each for himself would swear that he was a "Naturalized Citizen," but on an examination of his papers you would find that at a certain time and place, absent from Court, and often without the jurisdiction, this Ajax of the law APPLEBY, had administered (as he said) an oath, and in the name of "Israel's God" would pronounce them citizens, and, therefore, they were offered as Jurors, and of course were by the Courts rejected, which of course gave additional cause of censure against the Gentile Judges, by "the poor down-trodden Mormons;" and because the Courts had a higher regard for the law than the law of the Priesthood, they were termed the enemies of the Saints, simply because they tried to do their duty in holding the Courts.

I am well aware, Sir, that that miserable miscreant is bound by his oath to the Mormon Church, to deny this charge, and so are all his associates in crime, and instead of affixing the seal of the Court to an unmitigated falsehood, they would, if in their power, seal their lies with the blood of their false prophet, or, yet more hyena-like, with the blood of Christ. But, Sir, I state this as a stubborn fact, which every one known who has had anything to do with Mormon Courts—Mormon Juries, or Mormon Elections, and as such I wish to make this matter an additional point on the party whose duty it is to see the laws of Congress faithfully executed.

I am truly yours, W. W. DRUMMOND.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 17, 1857.

KANSAS POLITICS.

Party Feeling in the Territory—The Elections—Miscellaneous News.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Saturday, Aug. 15, 1857.

Public attention is now concentrated on the forthcoming elections in October. Considerable diversity of opinion prevails among the Free-State Party as to the course of action to be pursued by them when the election-day arrives. Some strenuously urge on the whole Free-State force the propriety of ignoring the elections altogether, and of adhering, through every chance of fortune, to the Topeka State Constitution and organization. These constitute but a very small minority. The great bulk of the party is decidedly in favor of voting in October—some for the reason that, by pursuing that course, they may elect, without difficulty, a Territorial Legislature composed of members of their own party, who, at their first session, will at one swoop repeal every former legislative act, remove the Capitol to Topeka, adjourn *sine die*, and put the Topeka State Government immediately into operation; others, less radically inclined, for the reason that the best way of setting all difficulties is the peaceful way, and because, by obtaining possession of the Territorial Legislature, they may repeal all former objectionable laws, pass further measures calculated to promote the interests of the Free-State Party, and thus, by removing all cause of immediate complaint, induce the people quietly to await the action of the Constitutional Convention, which meets in September, vote for or against the Constitution, as they may see fit, and, in the event of its adoption, calmly to concur in the determination of Congress with respect to it.

On other grounds a serious division already exists among the Free-State men, and a still more serious one is apprehended. In the first place, the leaders in the late Lawrence movement, and the prominent Free-State men of that city generally have, by the assumption of what is considered an overbearing and dictatorial air over the people of the other Free-State towns of the Territory, in dealing with their common political grievances, and in determining modes of redress, incurred the series displeasure of a large body of their political associates, and produced feelings of positive hostility. This has led to an open rupture. The entire Southern portion of the Territory has declared open war upon the Lawrence leaders. Business recently brought me to Centropolis, in Franklin County, and through the region in the same latitude. Whilst the people whom I met were, with few exceptions, unswervingly Free-State in politics, they expressed the most bitter dislike of the imperious tone assumed by Lawrence, in dictating a course of policy to the rest of the Territory, and assured me in the most emphatic terms of their determination to disregard it. The organ of their views is the *Kansas Leader*, published at Centropolis.

In the next place, a division is apprehended between the Republican and Democratic sections of the Free-State Party—distinctions which, heretofore, have been sunk in the great struggle to make Kansas a Free State. This dissolving movement has already so far progressed as to give reason to suppose that the conservative Democratic Free-State Party in Lawrence and elsewhere throughout Douglas County, will unite with the Pro-Slavery Democracy and divide the nominations for members of the Territorial Legislature to be voted for in October, making one half of the Douglas County representation Free-State, and the other half Pro-Slavery men.

Nay, further. So serious is this split supposed to be, that an effort will, I am informed, be made at the Free-State Nominating Convention which meets on the 20th of this month, at Grasshopper Falls, to prevent the nomination of any candidate for Congressional Delegate, and thus leave to RANSOM, the nominee of the National Democracy, a clear track. The friends of Mr. PARROTT, however, are confident of their success and say he will be nominated by an immense majority.

Whatever may be the differences in opinion among the Free-State men of the Territory, there are two points upon which there is a perfect coincidence of feeling throughout their ranks: First, that Kansas must at any risk be made a Free State; and second, that the recent Territorial apportionment was framed with the obvious intent of defrauding the Free-State Party out of their numerical preponderance, of giving facilities for dishonesty in making out the returns, and of encouraging violent interference with the ballot-box. Whatever may have been the design, I have not the remotest dread that any of the ill results anticipated will ever happen.

While these troubles begin to manifest themselves among the Free-State people, we must not suppose that the Pro-Slavery party are enjoying themselves on a bed of roses. On the contrary, they have their own little difficulties to contend with, and their own dissensions to reconcile. The recent discovery of Mr. RANSOM'S former views on the Slavery question has agitated them beyond measure, and, if the Free-State Convention at Grasshopper Falls nominate a competitor, will most assuredly lead to his utter defeat. Another cause of contention among them is found in the question, "Shall the Constitution be submitted for ratification to the vote of all the *bona fide* resident settlers in the Territory?" A majority appear disposed to answer this query in the affirmative. A third difficulty is raised by a controversy as to whether the payment of the Territorial taxes is a necessary prerequisite to the right to vote in October. This is a question widely agitated and earnestly discussed.

Most of the leading Pro-Slavery people seem inclined to think that the recent Statute prescribing the qualifications of voters, repealed that provision of the former act requiring the prepayment of the taxes.

The Grand Jury have just terminated their session in Lecompton. Several indictments were found by them against persons engaged in the robberies of last year during the continuance of the war. The Sheriff was obliged to call on the troops to aid him as a *posse comitatus*, in the arrest of some of those indicted, but, so far as I am informed, they failed to make any prisoners. These and certain other proceedings of the Grand Jury

relative to Governor WALKER, and approving his policy, being matters with which, as yet, I am but imperfectly acquainted, I shall postpone further notice of them until my next. P. H. C.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

Since our last report the weather has been fine for pushing herd grass and most crops, there being little rain, but generally cloudy. More sunshine would have benefited the growing Corn. The harvesting, now about over, has been comparatively little interrupted by storms, and Wheat has been gathered in better condition than usual. Good Flour will be proportionally far more abundant than last year, and little deduction from the aggregate yield will have to be made for weather losses. The accounts from Europe continue to foreshadow abundant harvests all over the continent as well as in Great Britain. The prospect therefore is, that there will be little demand for export of Breadstuffs during the year, unless the war in India should prove so sanguinary and long-continued as to call for an immense army from England, in which case a slightly increased export demand may be created. But with the undoubted large yield of Wheat in this country, and the small prospective foreign demand, the shippers are cautious in making contracts for future delivery, and it is not probable that present prices will be long maintained. Since our last report there has been some decline, and the Flour and Wheat Markets close dull and drooping.

The receipts of Flour increased a little towards the close of last week, but have fallen off again within the past three days, and are now averaging quite light. Wheat is coming in more freely, especially from the South. But little Western has arrived as yet. The market is too unsettled, and farmers are too busy with seeding for the next crop, to allow of much activity in threshing and marketing the Wheat just harvested.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs in this City for the past week sum up, of Flour, 46,800 bbls.; of Wheat, 55,000 bushels; of Corn, 339,000 bushels. Corn was quite active last week, and over 250,000 bushels were sold in three days, at a slight advance; but this week the transactions have been quite limited, with a decline of about 1c. @ bushel. Oats are quite dull, and have experienced a considerable decline. Barley is unsettled, in view of a pretty large crop. The Albany *Statesman* says that there is a good disposition on the part of receivers to contract for the future delivery of Barley, at $1 25 for good samples of four-rowed. The opinion still maintains that the crop is large, both in this State, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada, and it is confidently expected that the deliveries here from those States will be large. Offers are made to deliver Wisconsin Barley to the extent of 100,000 bushels, one half in September and the early part of October, and the balance during the season of Canal navigation, at equal to 100 cents, at Buffalo, for the whole quantity. We notice the arrival in New-York of the Ship *Ocean Telegraph*, with 7,753 sacks Barley from California. Since our last week's report, sales have been made of some 40,000 bushels, in lots of 10,000 each, all to arrive before the 15th of September; on terms which are not allowed to transpire.

The exports from this port from the 1st to the 15th of August were:

	1857.	1856.
Wheat.....bush.	72,132	799,493
Corn.....	20,976	73,885

The receipts of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, at tide-water, during the second week in August, compare as follows for the present and last year:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1856.....	26,663	248,332	614,665	3,589
1857.....	28,692	43,118	721,934	———
Inc.....	2,029	Dec. 175,214	Inc. 107,269	Dec. 3,583

The aggregate receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, from the opening of the canals to Aug. 14, compare as follows for the two years:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1856.....	474,900	3,938,616	3,567,708	152 841
1857.....	1,644,010	2,526,256	2,524,630	124,630
Dec.....	316,684	2,294,606	1,041,452	28,211

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a deficiency so far this season of 674,955 bbls. of Flour.

As remarked last week this decrease is in part owing to the repeated breaks in the canals, which have seriously delayed produce coming forward.

The following table shows the aggregate receipts at tide water of some of the principal articles of produce, from the commencement of navigation to Aug. 14, inclusive, for the present and preceding two years:

Canal open.....	1855. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.
Flour, bbls.....	473 665	474,900	268,061
Wheat, bush.....	855,631	3,938,516	1,549,530
Corn.....	4,771,582	3,567,708	2,496,411
Barley.....	64,077	152,841	126,384
Oats.....	1,730,442	2,700,934	1,468,943
Rye.....		1,148,500	101,545
Pork, bbls.....	63,904	76,145	10,335
Beef, bbls.....	9,696	32,329	2,910
Cheese, lbs.....	104,300	156,700	138,600
Butter, lbs.....	289,600	339,500	112,700
Lard, lbs.....	8,578,500	5,945,700	503,300
Bacon.....	9,189,700	6,053,600	1,941,700
Wool.....	2,584,700	1,436,100	996,400

Cotton is quite buoyant under the favorable news from abroad. Prices range:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary.....	13	13	13	13
Middling.....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair..	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair.....	16¾	nom.	nom.	nom.

The total receipts of Cotton at all the domestic ports since Sept. 1, 1856, are reported at 290,244 bales; for the same period last year 248,278 bales. The exports from the United States, from the 1st to the 18th of August, were 5,564 bales, against 4,013 bales for the same time last year.

Provisions are in demand, especially Pork, which has materially advanced. Beef has also been in short supply.

Our commercial columns, and the various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish full information upon the prices, &c., in the different departments of business.

Cooked or Uncooked Food.

On this point we are "all in a muddle" still. Some farmers tell us, that it pays largely to cook all that we now give to the pigs or cattle, even to boiling hay for them. Others, just as intelligent and honest, tell us that they have tried the experiment repeatedly, and found that uncooked food made the most flesh and fat. The experiments of SAMUEL H. CLAY, of Kentucky, have been published, and go to show, that the value of food is nearly doubled by cooking. He gained for each bushel of corn, when boiled whole, 14½ pounds of pork; when ground and cooked, 16½ pounds of pork; when fed as dry corn, 5¾ pounds of pork. This shows a great advantage in cooking.

ALBERT MONTAGUE, of Sunderland, Mass., has given us statements, on the other hand, which show a large advantage in uncooked food. He took thriving pigs, and fed two four weeks on cooked food, and found they lost eleven pounds. They ate four bushels of meal. He fed eight and a quarter bushels to two others in the same time, and they gained eighty-two pounds. He then stinted the same pigs to three and a half bushels of cooked food in three weeks, and they lost four pounds. He then fed five and a half bushels of raw meal to those first fed on cooked food, and in three weeks they gained sixty-one pounds.

This gentleman claims that the food when cooked is not concentrated enough to fatten the pigs. If fed as raw meal they will eat a great deal more, and so fatten more rapidly. We should feel much better satisfied with this statement, if we knew that the pigs had all of the cooked food they could eat. A pig may have so little to eat, that he will not fatten on either kind of food. We should like to know whether the pigs of Mr. CLAY, when confined to dry corn, had all the water they wanted to drink with it. We know of experienced pork makers who feed once a day on dry corn, and all the water the pig can drink. The pigs thrive admirably. On the whole we think further experiments are needed to settle the question. Very much depends upon the regularity and method of feeding swine, as well as upon the character of their food. We are, however, inclined to favor the idea of cooked food for swine at last.

When to Fatten Swine.

Most farmers delay this business quite too long. It is a well-ascertained fact that fat and flesh are laid on much more easily in warm than in cold weather. No food is wasted now, in keeping up the heat of the animal system. The porkers should not be allowed to run in the road or the pasture after the heats of Summer are past. If in lean condition they may be penned by the middle of August, and put upon full feed. We believe four pounds of pork can be made now cheaper than three pounds can be made next November and December. Not only is the weather greatly in favor of the farmer, but he has now on hand a multitude of perishable articles, in the field and garden, that can readily be turned into excellent bacon. There is the refuse sweet corn, which swine will eat greedily, leaf, stalk and ear. There are the beets and the cabbage leaves, the unused summer squashes and tomatoes, that will rot unless transferred to the feeding trough. These fresh articles mixed with the corn meal diet, promote the thrift of the animals and keep up good digestion. In the Winter this kind of diet is scarce, and the uniform meal and corn soon sates their appetites and they do not gain as much in flesh.

When the process of fattening is begun, the pigs should have all the food they will eat up clean, until they are ready for the knife. A squealing pig is a cry that should never be heard about the farmer's premises. It will not pay.

Leather Scraps.

The manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, harnesses, whips and port-monnaies afford a good deal of waste material that might be turned to good account in the village gardens. The shoemaker almost always has a pile of leather scraps in front of his shop door. Sometimes they lie several feet in thickness in the street. These wastes are among the most valuable fertilizers for grape vines and for all fruit trees. In some parts of England these wastes sell as high as four cents a pound. They decay slowly in the soil, and, like bones, impart their nourishment to the trees for a long term of years. In this country not one in a hundred knows anything of their value. The shoemaker probably buys manure from the stables, and throws a more valuable manure into the street. Nothing can be easier than the gathering of these wastes. They can be had in most villages for the carting, and the owner is glad to be rid of them. Put these wastes around your vines and fruit trees, and they will soon turn into purple clusters and golden fruits.

Plaster

Is a veritable Old Hayes among the numerous thieves of manure, that hang around the farmer's premises at this season of the year. Heat is a great thief. No sooner does a vegetable die than it begins to decompose, and the ammonia in it is dissipated. Throw these weeds and vegetable wastes into a heap, and cover with dirt and sprinkle with plaster, and no ammonia will escape. The fresh feces of animals very soon begin to send off ammonia. Plaster in sufficient quantities will save it. The winds and rains are constantly filching away this most precious part of the manure heap. A barrel of plaster should always be kept in the stables and be sprinkled wherever there is the least moisture. It will keep the atmosphere sweet, and promote the health of the animals. It should be used freely in the privies, and about the sink spouts and gutters. There are few farm-houses where plaster would not save ten times its cost in valuable fertilizers. Use plaster freely in warm weather.

Succession Crops.

Farmers who mean to make the most of their lands look out for a succession to the early potatoes. Turnips are the most valuable for this purpose. The cow horn or the red strap leaf, sown any time before the 1st of September, will usually produce a crop of tubers that will pay for gathering about the last of October. Such as are not large enough to be stored for Winter will be eaten greedily by cattle and sheep, and the Fall feed can hardly be increased by any cheaper method.

Where the potatoes are gathered early in August buckwheat is a good crop for turning in as a green manure for rye and other Winter grain. It should grow until the grain is in the milk, unless the frost strikes it before. In either case, it should be plowed under immediately. The value of green crops for a fertilizer is not fully appreciated.

Potato Rot.

From all parts of the country we hear of this fearful disease among the potatoes. These are doubtless considerably magnified, as usual, at this season. What is unusual, it has, this year, struck the early varieties. The constant rains of July, and the fogs, are regarded by many farmers as the immediate cause of the disease. We have noticed upon our own fields that the late varieties are much less affected, and that the parts subsoiled or trenched have almost entirely escaped. This fact we have observed in former years; whence, we have come to the conclusion, that under-draining and subsoiling will have an important influence in abating the disease. Muck lands and reclaimed swamps have, as usual, escaped the disease, though the yield is not as bountiful, on account of the excesive rains.

Cutting Brush.

This month is a favorable time for this business. Some kinds of brush and weeds are more damaged by cutting now than at any other season of the year. The brush in rocky pastures should be kept close cut every year, until it is exterminated. This is the only effectual remedy. When kept down, the cattle browse upon the tender shoots, and help the farmer in subduing them. If left to themselves they shade the land, impair the quality of the grass, and in a few years take complete possession of the pasture. The wild cherry is frequently found in these grazing lands, and along the fences that inclose meadows. Care should be taken to keep the leaves of this bush away from the cattle. In the wilted state they are poisonous, and it occasionally happens that animals are killed by eating them. The poison is Prussic acid.

Saving Seeds.

The Peas are already dry in the pod, and it is time to gather them, before they crack open and are lost. Save the longest and plumpest pods, and put them in a dry place, where they can be found when wanted for planting next Spring. Let the several varieties be kept distinct and labeled.

The Beans are also beginning to mature. Gather the earliest and best pods for the next year's operations.

Whatever choice varieties of vegetables you may have planted, look well to the seed. The best gardeners show their skill quite as much in raising their own seeds, as in their methods of cultivation. This is the only way to make sure of a steady improvement in our garden vegetables—attend to the growing and saving of your seeds in person.

A FOUL AND CRUEL MURDER.—Our community has been startled by the intelligence that between 3 and 4 o'clock, on yesterday morning, a most revolting butchery was committed upon the person of Lew. WILLIAMS, a cab-driver of this city. WILLIAMS was an elderly man, remarkable for the sobriety and correctness of his deportment, and known to have had about his person from seventy five to one hundred dollars. The circumstances so far as ascertained, we learn, are as follows: Between 1 and 2 o'clock, on yesterday morning, while WILLIAMS was sitting in his cab at a stand between Conti and Dauphin streets, on Royal, where he was in the habit of waiting for customers, he was approached by a man and informed that he had a load for him. This is the last that was seen of WILLIAMS until this morning, near 5 o'clock, when his body, horribly mutilated with twelve or fifteen stabs, was found by Mr. J. C. MORTON, who, being informed by a servant that a cry of murder had been heard not far from his residence an hour or two before, went in the direction indicated, and between the old and new bay roads, just within the city limits, found WILLIAMS' cab hitched in the woods, and near it the dead body. We learn that a lad eighteen or nineteen years of age, of the name of JOHN PIGNON, has been arrested, and is believed to be the person who induced WILLIAMS to accompany him, and perhaps others, down the bay. We learn that, after the arrest of PIGNON, (who jumped overboard and swam from the mail line wharf to the foot of St. Francis-street, to escape on shore,) upon examination, his clothes were found to be bloody, and there were some other circumstances supposed to evidence guilt.—*Mobile Register.*

RUNAWAY MATCH BY A METHODIST MINISTER.—Considerable stir has been occasioned in the village of Port Chester and vicinity, in consequence of Rev. Mr. PERRINE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stanwich, Conn., having eloped with a Miss PIRE, daughter of JAMES PIRE, of King street, near Port Chester, a young lady of about 19 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. They got married in New-York without the girl's father being consulted in the matter. As far as the facts have been ascertained, it appears the young lady recently left home on a visit to some friends in Poughkeepsie, and on Thursday last she made excuse for absenting herself for the day without occasioning any suspicion among her friends as to her intentions.

On the evening of the same day, the above-named reverend gentleman, accompanied by his new bride, reached the house of a friend at Port Chester, and, after partaking of some refreshments, the happy couple left in a carriage for Stanwich, and the following morning the marriage of the runaway match was duly chronicled in one of the city dailies, which is said to be the first intimation the bride's father had of what had been going on. It is understood that he is greatly incensed at the course pursued by his clerical son-in-law, while the young ladies of Stanwich, and particularly those in the habit of attending the Methodist Church at that place, were no less astonished with the appearance of Mrs. PERRINE among them.—*Sing Sing Republican.*

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 20.

THIRD DAY.

The meeting of the Institute was opened to-day with prayer by Rev. W. L. GAGE, of this city. The first subject presented for discussion was "The relative merits of Public High Schools and Endowed Schools."

D. B HAGAR, Esq., of Jamaica Plains, very ably contended for public high schools. He said the same arguments could be applied in their favor which are applied in favor of free common schools. It is not practicable to establish endowed schools everywhere where schools of a high grade are needed. The poor man has as good a right as the rich man to have his child educated, and it is indispensable for public interest that his right should be regarded. To give these facilities to the poor and to all alike, the schools must be near and distributed properly throughout the land. In some respects endowed schools are an injury, since in one community may be found munificently endowed schools by the benevolence of certain wealthy persons, while in a neighboring community there may be no such wealthy and benevolent individuals, and therefore the people, in view of the difference of their positions, become disheartened, and the interests of education are neglected. He had known such cases. Mr. HAGAR'S remarks showed an intimate acquaintance with the subject, and were received with marked attention and interest.

Hon. GEO S BOUTWELL was next called out, and was received with hearty applause. He took occasion to suggest, in commencing his remarks, that he felt, that the Institute suffered in the interest of its meetings in consequence of not having persons designated to lead off the discussion of the topics announced. He then ably defended the claims of Public High Schools, as being every way better adapted to our institutions generally and better fitted, not only for the present age, but suited—as a system of instruction—to all ages, being susceptible of modifications which each succeeding generation may require; while Endowed Schools, established with certain fixed rules and regulations, though they may accomplish the ends of the founders for a time, when they come under new and different influences, may fail of supplying the educational wants of the people where they are located. Those who advocate the endowed rather than the free public school, base their argument on the idea that the people are not to be trusted. If the public will not maintain institutions of learning, then let them go down. He would place them on the same foundation with all other public institutions. The good effect of a system of graded schools, terminating in a Public High School, was presented as an advantage, by its stimulating influence in arousing pupils to understand that advancement would depend on attainments. The great duty of the public is to provide means of education for all. To do this we need the political, social and moral power of all to sustain institutions of learning. If our system of public instruction is to stand, it must stand by the support of the whole people.

Mr. WETHERELL, of Boston, followed, and endeavored to meet the views of Mr. BOUTWELL, contending first for family education, then for private education by tutors in families, and last for schools more public, but denying that public schools, technically so called, were, in any respect, preferred to endowed schools.

A lecture was then given by Mr. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Self Reliance," containing very important suggestions, and fortified by references to the views and opinions of educators of all ages, and all people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion of the relative merits of Endowed and of Public High Schools was resumed, and Mr. WETHERELL concluded his argument against the doctrine that the State is required to educate the children of the State. That it is good policy to make provision for general education he did not deny.

Messrs. GOODWIN, of Lowell, HAMMOND, of Groton, and Gov. BOUTWELL, further discussed the question, and gave way for a recess; after which the question, "Whether the Sexes should be Educated together in Academies," was discussed.

The weather has been favorable for the Institute thus far, and the attendance very good, indeed.

At 3 o'clock the subject of "The Education of the Sexes together in the same Schools," was discussed.

Mr. A. P. STONE, of Plymouth, Mass., commenced the discussion, advocating the practice of educating the boys and girls in the same schools. The reasons why they should be so educated were given very clearly. Either sex educated in connection with the other, would be more likely in after life to observe, because better knowing how to do it, all the proprieties of social life. The morals of each would, on the whole, be likely to be much improved. The teacher who could not properly educate boys and girls together, and to control them so as to lead them to improve their manners and morals, could not restrain or control either sex so that if they were educated separately, in institutions within a mile of each other, all the evils of a mixed school would not follow, accompanied, probably, by still greater ones, in consequence of the attempt to exclude each other from proper intercourse.

G. F. THAYER, of Boston, for 40 years a teacher, had no doubt of the superiority of mixed schools in all cases where the boys and girls associated, or met in the families of each other, when out of school. In all town and villages, he thought they should be educated together. In cities, he was not certain whether it was practicable or best, as a general rule, neither would he confidently say that it was not.

Z. P. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Washington, said he had taught a mixed school, having his pupils composed of city boys and girls, for ten years, and since that time, had taught a boy's school only, near ten years more. He was perfectly sure that boys, as well as girls, would learn much more when educated together, and be better morally also. He would return to teaching a mixed school, if public opinion in Washington would permit.

Mr. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, spoke of the schools of this City, and said that more and more they were coming into the practice of educating the sexes together, and the more it was done, the more the practice was approved. Many of the evils supposed to attend mixed schools are only imaginary. Mind is more symmetrically developed by the mutual influence of the sexes in their early training. "Manners make the man," it is said, and he had no question that the manners of either sex were greatly superior in after-life, when they had been educated together in schools. The boys become more refined, and the extreme prudery of the girl is removed.

At 4 o'clock the Institute adjourned, to accept an invitation to visit the De Laine Mills of C. F. DALTON, Esq., and thence to visit, being transported at the expense of the City, by cars, the grave of Major General STARK, the hero of Bennington. This is about two miles North of the City, about a hundred yards from the banks of the Merrimac, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the valley. The grave is in a small enclosure, somewhat rude, and the monument—a plain, moss-covered granite column, about ten feet in height—has only this inscription: "M. G. JOHN STARK. Died in 1822: Aged 94."

In this connection it is proper to speak of the unwearied exertions of the "Committee on Courtesies," to make the visit of the Institute a pleasant one, so that Manchester will ever be remembered as a city of hospitality.

THURSDAY EVENING—CLOSING EXERCISES.

The City Hall was completely crowded at the opening of the meeting this evening, to listen to appropriate and customary closing addresses.

Hon. DANIEL CLARKE, U. S. Senator, was first called up. He commenced by referring to the discussion of the forenoon, on the relative merits of Public High Schools and Endowed Academies. He thought both were needed—the former in large towns and cities, where they can be supported by taxation, and the latter in sparsely populated sections of country. But the Common Schools he considered most the objects of pride and interest. They are on our hill-tops and in our valleys, and are the glory of the State—but the Academies cannot be dispensed with on that account. It was his pleasure to be at Exeter, a few years ago, when old Dr. ABBOTT had occupied the Chair for fifty years, and where he saw the massive, intellectual WEBSTER, the polished, graceful EVERETT, and that other EVERETT, now deceased—when he saw SALTONSTALL, and CUSHING, and PLUMMER, and others there, he could not avoid thinking what a mighty good one Academy had done. No one would blot out that Academy and the stars of New-England who had been educated there, and who adorned our history.

One of the excellencies of the Common School is that all are on a level there—the son of the rich man and the son of the poor have to sit upon the same benches, and strive side by side for the palm of superiority. Thus the tendency is to encourage and stimulate the poor boy, while the son of the rich man may learn humility. If it would not be thought invidious, Mr. C. said he would call attention to what this nation witnessed a few weeks ago. It was one of the finest examples that the nation ever saw, how, from a poor man's son, coming up from the public school, from the mechanic's shop, from his profession, to the councils of Massachusetts and then to the councils of the nation, and then, when put on the track with a man so well educated, and worth thousands and thousands of dollars, lulled in the lap of luxury, he won his way to the Chair of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

In closing, Mr. CLARKE said: In my opinion no profession holds a place in the community with the instructor of youth. You admire the statesman and the lawgiver. Permit me to say you are the men who make the statesmen and the lawgivers. You admire the professional man, the lawyer, the minister, the physician; you make them what they are. You admire the sculptor and architect. MICHAEL ANGELO will live forever, for the various creations of his brain. How much short will he come who educated a WEBSTER and his compeers? You admire the painter—RAPHAEL and TITIAN; but you paint on a material that will not fade, through all the ages of eternity. Perhaps there is some young lady here who toils in a primary school. You go to your task in the morning and return at night fatigued, perplexed, and you are ready to say it is a paltry business to be teaching those little ones. But remember every one of those little ones is a harp of a thousand strings, and you are tuning it to join the symphonies above. You admire the gem worn by that beautiful lady. In Geneva or in some town in France sits the lapidary who polished that gem. You are a lapidary at work on gems which shall be worn in crowns above.

WILLIAM D. SWAN, Esq., of Boston, followed, and spoke of the encouragement that teachers have now, compared with what they had before this Institute was organized twenty-eight years ago. Much of that improvement was attributable to the labors of the Institute.

Mr. BATCHELDER, of Salem, urged teachers to demand a portion of public lands for the support of education.

At this point in the proceedings, a man, called Dr. HAWKS, got the floor, and read a series of outrageous resolutions, condemning all religious instruction in school. Nobody voted for them but himself and one poor confederate near the door. At the rebuke, he slunk away out of the hall.

Mr. HAGAR, of Jamaica Plain, followed with an anecdote to show how teachers were once regarded, as compared with the present estimation of them. One teacher, a few years ago, on going to a new field of labor, called at the house which was to be his boarding place, and on meeting the good lady at the door, he told her he was the school-master. "Is it possible!" said she; "I thought you looked as if you were a gentleman." Now the school master and the gentleman are not incompatible, if they were then.

Hon. NATHAN HUNGER, of Newark, N. J., said he came a long distance to attend this meeting, as he was accustomed to come every year, and as he intended to do as long as he had strength to get there. He always looked forward to the meeting of the Institute in August, as the boy looks forward to his holiday. It was his joy and comfort, when he had toiled in his daily occupation through ten or eleven months of the year, to think that he should come to the meeting of the Institute, and meet his co laborers, who, like himself, had been toiling to make the rising generation better. A kind Providence had never denied him bread, and he did not think he denied it to those present. Work on then. The remarks of Mr. HUNGER, were, as they always are, of a practical character, and were greeted with the applause they merited.

Mr. WETHERELL followed, and was succeeded by Prof. JAMES W. PATTERSON, of Dartmouth College, who expressed his gratification at being present, his sympathy and that of the faculty of Dartmouth College with the objects of the Institute, and his high appreciation of the teacher's work, which he regarded second to no other.

Messrs. RUSSELL, of Lowell, one of the originators of the Institute, HEYWOOD, of Illinois, KNEELAND, the Secretary, and FULLER, of Boston, made brief addresses. That of the latter gentleman was peculiarly eloquent. He said our Puritan fathers planted the white church and the red school-house side by side, so that the one might check fanaticism on the one hand, and the other prevent infidelity on the other.

Mr. BULKLEY, Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, followed in some very appropriate and impressive remarks.

Mr. HAGAR then presented some resolutions complimentary of the retiring President, Hon. JOHN KINGSBURY, of Providence, which were unanimously adopted.

The customary resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Manchester, for hospitality to the lecturers, to the committees, and to the railroad companies, were passed; and that relating to the citizens was responded to eloquently by Rev. Messrs. WALLACE and GAGE, with a cordial invitation to come to Manchester again for another session of the Institute when it should be convenient.

The exercises then closed by the uniform custom—the singing of the Doxology.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham, P. J.

THE LAW OF ARBITRATION.

Mark Isaacs vs. *The Beth Hammedrash Society.*—INGRAHAM, P. J.—The argument to submit this case to arbitration was signed by the President and two of the Trustees. All of the trustees were present at the arbitration and took part in it, and most, if not all of them, were examined as witnesses.

Although the ordinary rule to bring a corporation requires that it should be done by a resolution of the board, yet there may be circumstances where submission to arbitration, although at first informal, may be ratified by the parties.

In Hays vs. Hays, 23 Wend., 366, Judge COWEN says: "No matter what the form was under which the parties ostensibly proceeded, they were mutually assenting to and promoting the whole, with the obvious intent to settle their controversies. Their acts of themselves operated as a submission. (Pealeo Dredwith vs. Rutilly, 2 Hill, 272)

A corporation may act in other ways than by a formal resolution. Their acts may in some instances be established by circumstances. In Troy Turnpike Co vs. Mr. Chemey, 21 Wend., 296, verbal instructions from the directors to an agent without any formal resolution, was held sufficient. The acts of the parties in consenting to the arbitration, and the attendance of all the trustees and officers on the arbitration, I think, conclude the defendants upon the question whether they agreed to submit to it.

The same rule is sanctioned by the Chancellor in the American Ins. Co. vs. Oakley, 9 Paige, 501. The acts and agents of corporations, like those of individuals, when not reduced to writing, may be inferred from other facts and circumstances, without a violation of any known rule of evidence.

An objection is taken that the award is only signed by two of the arbitrators. By the statute, 2 R. S., p. 542, sec. 7, it is provided that an award by a majority of the arbitrators shall be valid, unless the concurrence of all is expressly required in the submission.

The submission in this case expressly provides that the decision of a majority of arbitrators shall be binding on both parties.

The bond, it is true, speaks of an award by the arbitrator; but that is not material, as it must be construed as meaning an award made in pursuance of the submission.

The award is consistent with the submission, and the motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Before Daly, J.

Pedro Coll vs. *Benj. Levy.*—Order discharging defendant from arrest.

Francis Malatesta vs. *Geo Baun.*—Order for judgment.

Before Brady, J.

Frederick A. Spies et al. vs. *Wm. H. Bizshfield et al.*—Order for receiver, &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Aug. 22.

Before Justices Connolly and Brownell.

The Court-room was crowded with people at an early hour. Justice Osborne being still too unwell to take his seat, it became necessary to send for another Justice again before the business of the Court could be disposed of. Justice Connolly went to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and telegraphed to the Nineteenth Ward for Justice Brownell. Shortly after 10 o'clock a despatch was received from Yorkville, stating that Justice Brownell was on his way to the Tombs, and at 11 o'clock he took his seat on the bench beside Justice Connolly. The prisoner's box was crowded. There were 45 prison cases, 27 bail cases and 3 suspended cases on the calendar.

Justice Connolly said he would not permit any long winded speeches from counsel. The calendar was too heavy for him to permit the time of the court to be consumed in that way.

Jacob Meyers and John Williams, both negroes, were brought to the bar on the complaint of Mrs. Jane P. Lowndes. She was walking in Hudson-street in broad daylight, Aug. 17, and when she was near the corner of Beach-street, Meyers came up to her and snatched her reticule, which she carried on her arm, and which contained about $5, and ran with it. Williams was in his company, and evidently an accomplice. A gentleman who saw the occurrence ran after Meyers and arrested him, and Williams was arrested afterwards. *Judge Connolly*—Meyers is known as an old pickpocket. He took the most active part in this affair, and we sentence him to the Penitentiary for 6 months. The sentence of the Court in the case of Williams is 3 months in the Penitentiary.

Henry Limberger was charged with stealing some bank bills and coins from Simon Levy, No. 103 Hester-street, August 18. The case was not fully made out against him. *Judge Connolly*—There appearing to be some doubt in regard to this case, Limberger, we give you the benefit of the doubt. You are discharged.

Patrick Dowd, Francis Dowd and Edward Hughee were three very small boys. John B. Irans appeared to testify that they stole a quantity of charcoal from the schooner *Specie*, lying at the foot of Broome-street, Aug. 19. The charge was fully substantiated, but their friends represented that their parents were going to send them to sea, and in consideration of their youth, hoped the Court would discharge them. *Judge Connolly*—Boys, we find you guilty of this charge, but from representations which have been made to us by responsible parties that your parents intend to send you to sea, if we set you at liberty, we suspend sentence this time; but remember, if you are ever brought here again, we will punish you for this offence. Go home.

David Brown, a negro, was charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons and other property belonging to William McGinness, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, Aug. 20. *Judge Connelly*—We find you guilty of this charge, Brown, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

A set of vagabonds—Jane Waters and her husband Bryan Waters—were arraigned on separate complaints charging them with an aggravated assault and battery on Peter Gilroy, Aug. 11. It seems that Gilroy formerly did business in the house which Waters now occupies, and went there on the day of the assault to remove his sign, which had been left over the door. The witness had but one arm. *Clerk*—Put your right hand on the bible. *Witness*—I haven't got any. *Clerk*—Well, your left then. The witness went on to state that Waters and his wife resisted his attempt to remove the sign; that the former stabbed him in the side with an ice pick and the latter cut him in the head with a cheese-knife. *Justice Connolly*—We find you guilty of this charge, and sentence you to the Penitentiary 3 months. If Waters had committed the same offence as his wife we would have given him the full term—6 months. It is a very aggravated case. The complainant's head was very badly cut. "What's the fine, Sir?" said the prisoner Waters, struggling with the officer. "No fine," said the officer, "come along." He was taken into the prison.

Cecilia Palmer, a negro woman, had stolen at different times 18 sheets and other property. Phillip J. Conlan was the complainant. The prisoner had pawned the property. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say to this, Cecilia? Her counsel said she had the things washing them, and being short of money she pawned them for a short time, intending to redeem them and return them. *Judge Connolly*—We find her guilty and sentence her to the Penitentiary for three months.

Mary Holl, a white woman, was found guilty of stealing some property belonging to Isabella Shale, a negro woman. She pawned it, and the ticket was found in her possession. The prisoner was in tears. She was found guilty, and sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days. She was to be pitied, the Judge said. This woman was the first one that McAlpine, the great confidence man, (now in prison,) seduced. She was an English widow, with two small children, and had just come to this country when he took advantage of her.

The next case was that of five negroes charged with gambling. Their names were John Depeyster, Joseph Francis, William Carman, John Niles and Celestial Jefferson. Officer Charles Conant testified that he caught them gambling at No. 69 Park-street, at 10 o'clock in the evening, Aug. 20. The officer knew Niles, and said he bore a good general character, and the employer of Francis said he was an honest, hard-working man. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we must find you guilty of this offence, upon the representations of the officer and the employer of one of them; we suspend sentence against Depeyster, Francis and Niles, and sentence the others to the Penitentiary for three months each.

James Sexton, a boy, had stolen a box of cigars, value $3, from Julius Russell, Aug. 19. *Judge Connolly*—What have you to say to this, Sexton? *Prisoner*—I didn't take them. A boy took them, and dropped them on the sidewalk, and I picked them up. *Judge Connolly*—Did, eh? From all I can learn you are connected with a gang of thieves. We sentence you to the House of Refuge.

John Putnam, charged by Timothy J. Geer with stealing a quantity of cotton, Aug. 19, was discharged, at the request of the complainant.

John Hirsch, a boy, was tried on a charge of petit larceny, preferred against him by Henry J. Happen, and found guilty. The Court deferred sentencing him till Tuesday, with a view to consulting with the District Attorney, concerning the propriety of making him a witness against the receiver of the stolen property.

David Williams was an old offender. He stole a coat worth $3 from Elijah T. Raney. Elijah did not appear to prosecute. The prisoner was remanded till Thursday. "These old thieves," said Judge CONNOLLY, "I want to see them convicted, every one."

Charles Johnson, a negro, carried off a copper pipe belonging to Theodore B. Lane, Aug. 21. Officer Weir caught him with the stolen property in his possession. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say, Johnson? *Prisoner*—Nothing. *Judge Conolly*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Mary Ann Gibson was the next culprit brought to the bar. Winifred Brady said she stole 8 plates from her crockery stand at the corner of Avenue D and Third street, August 19. The prisoner said she asked a little girl who stood by the stand what the price of the plates was, and finally offered to pay fifteen pence apiece for them, which was agreed to, and having paid the money she was walking off with them when the complainant came up and charged her with stealing them, and had her arrested. *Judge Connolly*—(after consultation)—We give her ten days in the City Prison. *Counsel*—But she says she bought the plates, and was going home with them. *Judge Connolly*—I don't believe a word of it.

John and Catharine Tallman were an unhappy couple residing at No. 146 Green-street. They had a quarrel Aug. 18, when the husband beat his wife badly and attempted to throw her out of the window. She said her body was very much bruised; she had sufficient means to support herself, and could live better without him than with him. The parties were more respectable looking than most of those which appear before this Court. *Judge Connolly*—Mr. Tallman, we find you guilty of this assault upon your wife. She is a delicate woman, and you ought to be ashamed of having beaten her in this way; and, although she pleads for you, in spite of the way you have treated her, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months. At the request of Mrs. Tallman, and on account of the respectable standing of the family, whom she did not wish to have disgraced, the Court afterwards consented to change the sentence to two months in the City Prison.

Christian Glushman was found guilty of stealing a ring worth $5, from Christian Bergen, Aug. 11. *Judge Connolly*—What have you got to say to this? *Prisoner*—I am his (complainant's) cousin. I went to his house that day and saw a ring lying on the table. I didn't suppose it was of any use and took it. *Judge Connelly*—You thought it would be handy to have it in the house. The prisoner avowed his innocence of any intention of committing a larceny. *Judge Connolly*—Glushman, you being a respectable young man we suspend the sentence, hoping that this case will be a warning to you. You can go.

William Thompson committed an assault and battery on Rose Cassidy, August 18, striking her with a club. He pleaded guilty, but the complainant relented when sentence was about to be passed upon him. Sentence was suspended at her request, and he was permitted to go with a judicial admonition not to be caught there again.

John Boyd, No. 314 Henry-street, beat his wife Hannah, Aug. 20. His face was a good deal scratched and gave evidence of a stout resistance on the part of the fair one. He was her second husband, she said. "Yes," said the prisoner, "and her boys licked me." She didn't want to press the charge. *Judge Connolly*—At the request of your wife, Boyd, we suspend sentence, but you are liable to be punished for this offence if you are ever complained of again.

Patrick Brown was convicted of beating his wife Margaret while intoxicated, Aug. 15. She wanted to let him off. *Judge Connolly*—You women always keep us from punishing your husbands after you have complained of them. A great deal of our time is wasted in taking these complaints which are never prosecuted. We suspend sentence. They went off lovingly together.

Ann Smith was sent up for three months for beating Officer James McKay, of the Eighth Precinct Police, Aug. 20. Counsel said she had not been brought before the Court before. "On the contrary," said Judge CONNOLLY, "she served out two or three years in the Penitentiary lately."

Susan Hickey had committed an assault and battery on

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 24 1857

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have important intelligence with reference to the progress of the Great Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. The screw steamship *Edinburg*, Capt. CUMMINE, from Glasgow, 9th of August, *viâ* the North Channel on Thursday, 13th, arrived at this port yesterday. She reports that on the 14th inst., 800 miles west of Ireland, she passed two steam vessels, supposed to be the two English steamships carrying the Telegraph Cable. One appeared to be paying out Cable. This would seem to indicate that the *Niagara* had successfully paid out her portion of the Cable, and that the *Agamemnon* had commenced in her turn. The *Edinburg* experienced head winds through the most of her passage—on Friday, the 15th, amounting to a westerly gale with heavy sea.

The Canadian screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon* from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday the 12th inst., arrived at Quebec yesterday morning. She brings four days' later news. The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is in reference to the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet. Owing to an accident in landing the cable the expedition did not leave Valentia Bay until the evening of the 7th, and the latest report from Valentia is dated at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th. At that time *about three hundred miles of the cable had been run out from the Niagara with the most perfect success*, or, to quote the words of the dispatch, the work was "going on as satisfactorily as the best friends of the enterprise could desire." The latest flash through the cable from the *Niagara* was as follows:

"All well on board. Moderate westerly wind. All more and more trustful of complete success."

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived off Southampton on the 11th, having made the passage in nine days and thirteen hours, mean time. The *Atlantic*, which left New-York at the same time as the *Vanderbilt*, arrived at Liverpool at midnight of the 11th.

The political news by this arrival is not of special importance. A spirited debate had taken place in Parliament relative to affairs in India, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON stated that 80,000 troops had been sent out, and that active recruiting was going on. Later Indian news was momentarily expected when the *Anglo-Saxon* left.

The representatives of four powers—France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia—had announced the cessation of diplomatic relations with Turkey, and their approaching departure from Constantinople. It was stated that the difficulties with regard to Moldavia will be submitted for solution to a conference of the representatives of the powers interested. Lord PALMERSTON had stated in Parliament that there was no ground to apprehend an estrangement between France and England on account of these difficulties.

The Schooner *Jupiter*, under American colors, was seized on the 15th of June, on the coast of Africa, and condemned—having seventy slaves on board, and many more awaiting shipment on the beach.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported firm, though no material change in prices had taken place. Breadstuffs were quiet, and provisions unchanged. The latest quotation of Consols was 90¾@90¾.

We publish, this morning, from the St. Paul (Min.) *Daily Times*, an interesting letter from Rev. T. S. WILLIAMSON, relative to the Indian troubles in the Northwest. It presents some statements with regard to a combination pending between the smutty Sioux and the Winnebagoes, and also some disclosures as to the mysterious disappearance of money appropriated to the Indians by treaty—both of which cases demand the immediate action of Government. We also publish, from the same paper, some interesting news from the Red River, in relation to the opposition of the Yanckton Indians to the progress of the wagon-road party under the command of Col. NOBLES.

DUPONT'S powder mill, at Wilmington, Del., was blown up on Saturday, injuring six men—four of them fatally. The explosion was caused by a heavy box, which the workmen were removing, coming in contact with the wall, causing friction, and thus producing fire. ALEXIS L. DUPONT was among those fatally injured.

The Newarkers rejoice in the establishment of an additional mail daily between their town and New-York. It leaves this City at 3 P. M., and returns at 8 A. M.

The City and neighborhood were visited, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a terrific storm of hail and wind. It came and passed away suddenly. Awnings, swing signs, trees, half-open doors, and unfortunate pedestrians, were roughly dealt with. A small sail-boat, containing two men and a woman, was capsized in the East River, about midway, on the track of the South Ferry boats. The occupants were pitched into the water, of course, but managed to maintain their grasp of the wreck until rescued by some sailors attached to a schooner on the Brooklyn side, who immediately put out to their rescue in the schooner's yawl. The sufferers, greatly exhausted, were taken on board the schooner, and soon afterwards left for their home. We did not learn their names. This, so far as we have learned, is the only accident resulting.

There was a heavy gale from the Southeast on Saturday afternoon, which came up very suddenly. Some fifty vessels, large and small, from below the Narrows and from far outside Sandy Hook, made all haste to get into the Horseshoe, where they rode it out in safety.

There were 700 deaths in the City during the week ending Saturday last. The number of the previous week was 636. This large increase is chiefly owing to the prevalence of diseases incident to children at this season. The cool weather with which we have been favored the past few days, if it continues, will doubtless diminish the number next week. Among the principal causes of death enumerated in the City Inspector's report are: Cholera infantum, 184; consumption, 61; marasmus, (infantile,) 56; convulsions, (infantile,) 51; dropsy in the head, 28; inflammation of the lungs, 18. There were besides, 6 deaths from measles, 7 from croup, 1 from scarlet fever, 1 from smallpox, 7 of apoplexy, and 2 of cholera. There were 52 deaths from violent causes, of which 19 were cases of drowning. Of the whole number, 549 were natives of the United States, 81 of Ireland, 56 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The Managers of the American Institute have ... carrying up a tank ... tower in one of th...

towers, thus securing a draft for the fires which has always heretofore been lacking. Two large boilers have been set to drive the line of shafting in the machine arcade, and also a new one extending the whole length of the building between the two refreshment rooms. These shafts will be running before the Fair opens—so that for once we hope the Fair will start on time. The palace roof leaked badly and the gas pipes were damaged. These have been made right.

JAS WILLIAMS, one of two convicts who escaped yesterday week from the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., was captured about 11 o'clock last night at the residence of his mother, in Brooklyn, by Officer WILDEY, of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER'S office, and Officer SHIPTON, of the Second Precinct, of this City. WILSON ran away when the Officers approached, but, after a long chase, he was cornered and captured. He is only 20 years age. He was brought to this City and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house.

Messrs. REGAN and VIRTU, boot and shoe makers, under the Howard Hotel, in Broadway, quarreled during the forenoon of Saturday, about some matter of business, when REGAN seized a hammer, and with it struck VIRTU on the head several times, so severely that he died in a few hours yesterday. REGAN was imprisoned. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that VIRTU died from injuries received at the hands of REGAN.

The Coroner's Jury, who investigated into the cause of the death of WAGSTAFF, who was shot in "Shaw's House" in Broadway, on Saturday morning, brought in a verdict to the effect that he was shot by Mr. NIMS. The testimony showing that NIMS acted in self defence, the Coroner thought there was nothing on which to hold him, so he was discharged.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of MARGARET DALY, whose mysterious death and burial has caused such interest, have rendered a verdict of "death by some disease of the lungs and brain." The treatment of deceased by Mr. CONOVER they declare to be in violation of all the laws of society and humanity. CONOVER was dismissed from arrest when the verdict was declared.

It is difficult to say in what direction observance of the liquor law on Sundays is progressing. Yesterday the establishments dedicated to the sale of "hard stuff," were mostly closed in front, but by way of securing proper ventilation they had an opening in the rear, through which the thirsty were permitted to pass. The lager-bier saloons were open front and rear and dealt out large quantities of the German national beverage to the music of energetic brass and string bands.

The meeting called for Saturday evening for the purpose of aiding the remaining deserters to reach their homes, was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, by private subscriptions, many have been enabled to depart, and those who yet remain have been made more comfortable.

JAMES SMITH was stabbed dangerously on Saturday night in a lager-bier saloon in Gold-street, Brooklyn, by two men named WINCHELL and LENINGER. They had been drinking and quarrelling together before the stabbing occurred.

The funeral sermon of WALTER S. JARBOE, the policeman who suddenly disappeared and whose corpse was found floating in the Harbor, was preached to a very large congregation by Rev. CHAS F. JONES, at the Mariners' Church.

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, who was on board the *Metropolis* when she ran down the propeller *J. N. Harris*, yesterday, at his church in Brooklyn, the South Congregational, preached an impressive sermon suggested by the collision.

Rev. CHARLES A. SPEAR preached yesterday morning at Rev. Mr. SAWYER'S Church, in Orchard-street, on "The Church, The Home, and The Prison."

It is now said that LAWLER, the St. Nicholas defaulter, denies his guilt in the matters alleged of him, and the assertion contradicted that he has confessed to anything.

An exhibition of Fat Cattle is to be held under the auspices of the American Institute, some time in September, in this City.

Speaker Banks—Relaxation of Party Discipline.

Political leaders seem to be greatly disturbed at the exceeding demoralization, as they style it, of political parties. They are alarmed at the reluctance of the masses—at their refusal even—to respond to the requirements of party discipline. They issue their edicts—they erect their platforms—they summon the loyal hosts who have hitherto followed their banners to a renewal of the conflict—but their commands fall unheeded upon dull and inattentive ears. Their authority seems to be questioned. The masses of the people, like the East India Sepoys, begin to regard their commanders with distrust, and threaten to resume their sovereignty over their own affairs. All parties are troubled, more or less, with these intestine mutinies. None feel absolutely sure of the unquestionable obedience of their rank and file. Such a state of things naturally fills the minds of party leaders with apprehension and alarm. They fear the country is on the verge of ruin, when their decrees have ceased to command respectful and implicit obedience. Looking at the matter from a very different point of view, we consider this relaxation of party bonds as the best and most hopeful sign of a disturbed and menacing horizon.

Speaker BANKS has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts;—and Hon. Mr. GOODRICH, a man of position and influence in the State, has published a very long and decidedly able letter of which the object is to convince the Republican Party of Massachusetts that they cannot properly and consistently give him their votes. Mr. GOODRICH discusses the subject as a partisan, and from a purely party point of view. He takes the ground that the Republicans must have for their candidate a man who will signify, "not merely by a loose and general expression of anti-Slavery sentiments, common with most Northern men, but by a plain, positive and unmistakable declaration, that he stood *upon the Philadelphia platform*, and was one *of* and *with* the Republicans of Massachusetts." He must recognize these "as the sole tests of political fellowship and acknowledge them as the *paramount object* of political action." And Mr. GOODRICH proceeds, at great length and with elaborate research and marked ability, to prove that Speaker BANKS does not come up to this standard,—that he has never given in any such unqualified and exclusive adhesion to the platform and purposes of the Republican Party, and that it is not imperative, therefore, upon Republicans to give him their support.

The whole proceeding is one in which we see reason to rejoice. We are glad that Mr. GOODRICH has the courage to refuse his vote for the regularly nominated candidate of his own party,—if he thinks him unworthy to receive it. We are glad that any party has had the courage to nominate as its candidate a man who has the courage not to avow himself its slave. And we are still more rejoiced at seeing reason to believe that the opposition of Mr. GOODRICH, supported by his very long and apparently conclusive demonstration that Mr. BANKS is something else, and something more, than a partisan, will not diminish by any appreciable amount, the support he will receive from the people of Massachusetts. It is a most excellent and encouraging symptom for the country, that a great body of the inhabitants of such a State give their support to a public man upon their confidence in his character, rather than his technical adhesion to a party platform,—and that the imputation of other than partisan views and purposes strengthens rather than weakens him with his constituency. It is quite time that the mass of the people should awake to the fact that patriotism and public spirit are not hedged in by party lines,—and that true statesmanship is measured by other standards than those which test the fact of fidelity to the purposes of partisanship. The tendency hitherto has been to subordinate everything to party schemes,—to make party discipline the rule and guide of public conduct, and thus to suppress and crush out all freedom of individual action, and all exercise of personal judgment. The very excess to which this has been carried is probably one cause of the reaction by which the evil now seems likely to be remedied.

Whether Mr. GOODRICH makes out his case against the Republican candidate or not is a matter of secondary importance. That Mr. BANKS, as a public man, is opposed resolutely and sincerely to the aggressions of Slavery upon the interests and rights of the Free States, and that he would use the power of any position in which he may be placed to check its influence and restrain it within the limits of the Constitution, no one who knows anything of his public career can reasonably doubt. That he has always weighed his words and measured the import of his language in speaking upon public affairs,—that he has never held the welfare of his country secondary and subordinate to those of his party,—and that he has more than once admitted that exigencies might arise for which the Republican platform does not fully provide, may be conceded without damage to his claims on public confidence. Mr. GOODRICH urges that the Republican Party is in favor of the Constitution,—that the principles of the Constitution are free principles, and that "there can be no Slavery where those principles are applied and enforced;" and that Mr. BANKS has never assented to this construction of the Republican platform. He charges him with having intimated that Cuba may at some time become a part of the United States, and that it will be for Congress to fix the conditions of its accession;—with failing to adopt hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law as part of his political creed,—and with holding sentiments which secure him the support of Americans and others besides Republicans. We see no indication on the part of Mr. BANKS or his friends, of any undue sensitiveness to any or all of these accusations. They evidently rely upon something besides party discipline for their success; and we are glad to believe that this reliance will not prove to have been misplaced. As public affairs now stand, whatever tends to the disruption of mere party ties and the enfranchisement of the public mind from party trammels, enlarges the scope and the sphere of true patriotism and gives meaning and effect to the long-stifled principles of popular sovereignty.

The South and the North.

When men begin to propound questions instead of exchanging insults, and to examine each others position instead of assailing each others character, it is not entirely unreasonable to hope that they may sooner or later come to something like a mutual understanding in regard to the topics at issue between them, and to the course of conduct which each should adopt. And it is with cordial satisfaction, therefore, that we find some of our Southern contemporaries disposed to abandon the domestic delights of vaguely vituperative eloquence for the broader field of inquiry into the actual attitude of the Northern States, and into the principles which must control the political action of the North in the Future.

The existing relations of the Northern with the Southern sections of the Confederacy are certainly very far from satisfactory. The house of the Nation is in many particulars, absolutely divided against itself. The sublimest and the most sordid organizations are affected alike by the spirit of discord which traverses the land. Northern churches close their doors upon Southern communicants because they hold slaves, and Southern congregations threaten to tar and feather Northern clergymen because they refuse to hold slaves, or to smile upon those who do. Southern fathers of families refuse to subject their children to the contaminating influences of a Yankee governess, and Northern orators denounce the leaders of their own people as flunkies for shaking hands in public with Southern Senators. Southern editors vote for the exclusion of Northern reporters from Conventions of Southern debaters, and the citizens of eleven Southern States join in a chorus of condemnation over the labor-system of all the North. To cry "Peace! Peace!" in the midst of such a Babel-clamor of criminations and recriminations as rages from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and from Cape Race to Cape Sable, is simply absurd. But it is not less absurd in the midst of this Babel clamor to cry "Havoc!" for very few people are prepared on either side to "let slip the dogs of war." Very few people believe, on either side, that a reconciliation between these alienated members of one body is utterly past praying for. Very few people believe that the South, having completely weighed her obligations and her chances, is ready to invite the united North to an onslaught upon Col. KEITT'S "levelled spears of Southern Slavery," and it would be hard to find anybody who believes that the North is panting with passionate ardor for the collision and the crash of onset.

Common sense, not to speak of patriotism and civilized justice, dictates to all thinking men but one course in the present crisis of our national affairs. That course, and only that course, will lead to a mutual comprehension by either section of the position and the purposes of the other, and that mutual comprehension alone can assure the future.

It is with sincere satisfaction, therefore, we repeat, that we find some indications here and there of a tendency towards this course on the part of our Southern cotemporaries. We shall neglect no such indication, and whatever we, on our part, can do towards establishing the basis of a statesmanlike internal policy in this country, shall certainly never be wanting. The Richmond *South*, which has been regarded from the first as a vehemently "Southern" journal in the most sectional acceptation of that term, has already assumed a more rational tone in dealing with the vital question, before the country, and professes an anxiety to ascertain in what way the North can reconcile the position of "abstinence from interference with Slavery where it exists" with "hostility to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law," and with "denunciation of the decision which declares that negroes cannot be citizens of the United States?"

These are fair questions and they deserve fair answers.

In reply to the first, then, we have to say that a sufficient objection to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law is to be found in the intense hostility of the mass of the Northern people to any intrusion upon themselves of the incidents or the obligations of our institutions, which they are prepared to tolerate, as their fathers did, but never, and in no sense, to accept, or to indorse. This hostility is instinctive and unconquerable. It may be quite inconsistent with the expectations of the South, or with the technical obligations of the North; but it is a *fact*, and must, therefore, be admitted as a fact, into all the calculations of really National statesmen. It is an old maxim of the law that an impossible condition can never be exacted, and Chief-Justice FITZ HERBERT, three hundred years ago, decided, that if a man should covenant to push Westminster Abbey into the Thames with his thumb, he could not be held to perform that feat. Now, it is just as impossible for any legislation to make the rendition of fugitive slaves by the compulsory aid of Northern citizens a practicable thing throughout the Northern States. Why, then, should the South insist upon such legislation? Has the law of 1850 worked so profitably for the pecuniary interests of the South, or for the pacification of the country that our Southern fellow-citizens should be surprised to find Northern men, who wish well to their country, and to the *whole* country, implacably hostile to a kind of legislation which aggravates one section of the country without producing any advantage to the other?

In regard to the second question of the "South," we have simply to observe that the "decision" alluded to has not yet been brought before the country in a form which invites the query of our contemporary. The Supreme Court of the United States has not decided that a negro may not be a citizen of any State in the Union. Had the Supreme Court so decided it might be worth while for us to discuss the probable influences of such a decision upon the disposition of the North towards the South, and upon the Northern conviction of the "inviolability by foreign interference of the Institution of Slavery where it exists." But as matters stand, such a discussion would be neither timely nor useful, and there are questions enough before the country, of an exciting tenor and of an immediate importance, to occupy all the leisure and all the thoughts of serious and earnest men at the North and at the South for many a day to come. To see these questions first raised and then set at rest forever by dispassionate investigation and by energetic consequent action, must be the warmest desire of every patriotic citizen who looks beyond the narrow circle of local strifes and sectional interests to the vast uncertain future of the nation.

Turkish Independence.

The last mails bring news of rather a serious political complication at Constantinople, arising out of differences between the French Ambassador and REDSCHID PACHA touching the union of the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. As far as we know at present the influence of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, hitherto paramount in the councils of the Porte, seems to be on the wane, and that of the French minister to be in the ascendant. Ups and downs of this sort in the fortunes of Swedish ministers have, however, been so very common for the last seven years, that it would be absurd to pretend to see in them any indications that can guide us in judging of the future of the Ottoman Empire.

In one point of view, however, the few lines of the dispatch which tells us that the French Ambassador made the resignation of the Sultan's ministry the only condition on which he would consent to maintain diplomatic intercourse, are pregnant with meaning. No one who followed the history of the late war, however carelessly, can forget with what warmth all the "notes" of all the great lights of diplomacy insisted upon the necessity of extricating the Ottoman Government, from its position of degrading dependence upon foreign influence. According to NESSELRODE, Russia went to war wholly and solely to secure to the Sultan the free and untrammelled exercise of his sovereign rights. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, on behalf of France, and CLARENDON, on behalf of England, were equally ardent in declaring that they, too, had fully made up their minds that the time was come for making the Padishah a member of the great European confederacy, and guaranteeing to him, as to all such powers, complete liberty of action inside his own dominions, reserving to themselves, however, the privilege of "remonstrating" in favor of religious toleration. To estimate these declarations at their full value, we must remember that ever since the beginning of this century, ever since, in short, Turkey became weak and disorganized, the actual ruler of the Ottoman empire, has been, not the Sultan, or the Grand Medjliss, but whichever of the foreign ambassadors for the time being happened to be the greatest bully, or in the fiercest mood, or in possession of the most determined will. He was the actual sovereign of the country. The Sultan occupied very much the position of the princes of the Merovingian dynasty in France, and the foreign plenipotentiaries were the Mayors of his palace. Each of them had his favorite amongst the Turkish pachas, and fought and snarled and threatened to procure his advent to power, with as much ferocity as Stamboul dogs over the bones of an old horse. The natural result was to crush out every spark of nationality amongst the Turks, and to convince every aspirant for office that his only chance of success lay, not in deserving well of his country, but in pandering to the whims and caprices of foreign emissaries. What was done *en grand* in the Capitol, was done *en petit* in the provinces. Every pashalik had its Russian, French, and British Consul, who bullied its Governor, and fought over his prostrate carcase, reported him, and called for his removal, after the manner of their superiors in the metropolis. The brunt of these battles, of course, mainly fell on the representatives of Russia and England. The one was able to threaten Turkey by land, and the other by sea. One could throw 100,000 men ashore in Bulgaria, the other to anchor a dozen line-of-battle ships in the Golden Horn. The Sultan was a shuttlecock between them, and they battered him about till he became the laughing-stock of the world.

At the close of the last war, we were told we were to have had an end of this. Turkey was to be placed in such a position that a Russian Minister would no more think of calling for the dismissal of REDSCHID PASHA, than of requesting Lord PALMERSTON to retire into private life, and the British Minister would as soon insist upon appointing the Grand Vizier as upon nominating a candidate for the American Presidency. Russian influence once overthrown, by the capture of Sebastopol, and the destruction of the Black sea fleet, the halcyon days of Turkey were to begin. The Ministers were to be the Sultan's, the police the Sultan's, and in short the country was to belong to the Turkish Government.

The controversy about the Principalities, which has now been dragging its slow length along for two weary years, and the foreign intrigues which have been hatched in rapid succession in the Seraglio ever since the treaty was signed, and this last Ministerial crisis which has resulted in the overthrow of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE'S favorite, all prove that as far as Turkey herself is concerned, the war has simply given her a master the more. Instead of receiving all her kicks and smiles and insults from Russia and England alone, she now gets a few from France as well, and is hobbling along on the old beaten track of foreign dependence, and will in our opinion, hobble along it to the close, which cannot be very far distant. The spasmodic attempts at reform, of which we hear but the faint echo, are but the struggles preceding dissolution. These diplomatic conflicts waged by the dragomans, in the halls of the Porte, are but heralds of the sterner controversy which the three great powers of Europe will yet wage, and at no very remote period, over the remains of the extinguished empire.

SEATS IN THE CITY RAILROAD CARS.—The Press is again discussing the question whether gentlemen in a full car should surrender their seats to females. The contest enlists a good deal of feeling on both sides. Mr. LYMAN COBB, the spelling-book man, contends earnestly for the rights of *the* sex, and has visited with an immense amount of lexicographical wrath some male person who was so barbarous as absolutely to refuse to stand, that a woman who had entered after the car was full, might have a seat. Other writers, equally rhetorical and zealous, insist that men, as well as women, have certain inalienable rights, and that among these is the right to a seat for which they have paid. A correspondent of our own, declining, apparently, the thick of the fight, appeals to the ladies themselves, and reasons against the propriety of their entering a car which they perceive to be already full.

All this may be very edifying, but it is not likely to be very useful. It will not be easy to induce women generally to decline taking seats when offered, nor to prevent their getting into a car which stops for them. And whatever reason or the newspapers may say on the subject, nine men out of ten would prefer the discomfort of standing up to that of sitting while a lady was standing in their immediate vicinity.

The parties in fault are the *Railroad Companies*. They have received from the public certain very valuable privileges, in return for which they have stipulated to carry passengers and to give them seats. They have no right to take any more persons in any car than they can seat; and it is their duty to furnish cars and seats enough for all who may wish to ride. The public convenience and comfort are now sacrificed to their avarice. They find it cheaper to run a few overcrowded cars, than it would be to run enough properly to accommodate the public. They do not give their passengers what they are paid for. Whenever the public shall insist upon their rights in this respect, and demand such legislation as will secure them, the evil may be remedied,—hint not before.

POLITICAL.—Gov. CHASE, having been nominated by the Republican Party of Ohio for re-election, made a campaign speech at Cincinnati on the 20th. He devoted considerable attention to the defalcation of GIBSON, the State Treasurer, for which he said the Republican Party could not be held responsible, inasmuch as BRESLIN, a Democrat, took every dollar of the money. He denounced the movements of Gov. WALKER in Kansas, which, he said, were designed to make it a Slave State; and with reference to the recent slave rescue case, said that if the United States Marshals were indicted for having violated the laws of Ohio, the writs should be executed. He was strongly in favor of State Rights and an economical administration of the Government. He was followed by Mr. WARDEN, who had been a Democrat, but refused to act any longer with that party.

MISSOURI.—The Missouri Election seems to be still in doubt. The St. Louis *Republican* publishes official returns from 98 counties, and unofficial from 9 others—which give STEWART *three* majority, and two counties to be heard from. These two gave BUCHANAN 453 votes, and FILLMORE 142. The probability, therefore, is that STEWART is elected.

The Great Cricket Match—Canada vs. The States.

The match commenced on Wednesday morning at 11½ o'clock. The States winning the toss, took the bat, sending in LANG and SHARP, the first being bowled by BRADBURY, after making five. SHARP was caught by PHILLIPS, who made three runs. These gentlemen were followed by Messrs. WILLS and SENIOR, two good batmen, but SENIOR was quickly put out by a splendid bowl from BRADBURY making a round. BARLOW followed, and some fine play was exhibited between WILLS and BARLOW, the first keeping his bat one hour and three minutes, and going out from a bowl by BRADBURY, for 26 runs. The latter made 10 runs, and was unfortunately run out. They were followed by HIGHAM, COMERY, CROSSLEY, S. WRIGHT, BAY and CUPP, but owing to the wetness of the ground, the ball would not run for any distance.

In many places the water was ankle deep, caused by the rain which fell at 11, 1 and 3 o'clock. A good score was, however, made notwithstanding, BURY made 12, SAM WRIGHT 8, CROSELEY 6, HIGHAM 5, and CUPP 3, making the good score of 108 in one innings. Before the game commenced, betting was to 6 to 4 in favor of the Canadians, and in many cases bets were taken 4 to 2. The innings of the States was finished about 5 P. M.

The Canadians then took the bat, Messrs. HEWARD and STARLING going in. HEWARD was bowled by SENIOR, after making 32 runs. STARLING made nothing, being bowled by COMERY. EYKERT and HEAD now took the bat, they being bowled by COMERY for 5 runs, the latter bowled do. for nothing. PARSONS now followed, and after being in a short time, and adding a few more to the score, the wickets were drawn, the time being 6¾ o'clock.

The game was continued next morning at 10½ o'clock,—HEWARD and PARSONS resuming their innings. We may here state that HEWARD made 32 runs altogether, he retaining his bat as well as PARSONS, the previous night. HEWARD'S wickets fell first, after he had made the good score of 32. PARSONS was also well in, and before he could be put out had made the splendid score of 30 runs; when a ball from SAM WRIGHT sent another man in his place.

This was the first wicket that WRIGHT took. He commenced very badly, in the first over bowling one wide and one "no ball," the second two wides, but in the next over PARSONS was bowled. DYKES followed, but was soon bowled by SENIOR, after making four runs. BRADBURY now took the bat, and had made 28 runs, when our reporter left the ground, and still retaining his bat. HOARE was caught by WILLS, (bowled SMITH,) after making six. This was a splendid catch, and well caught. PICKERING now took the bat, he, as well as BRADBURY, batting when our reporter left to send the report.

It will be seen that the Canadians are ahead, and the probability is that they will run up the score to 160, and if so, the States have a poor chance to win the match. Each day there have been over 2,000 people on the ground.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S Benefit on Saturday evening was a complete success, and attracted an unusually crowded attendance, even for this universally patronized house. The performance of BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance" went off with great unction, and was hugely enjoyed. After this Mr. BROUGHAM came forward and made a "Farewell Speech"—an effort which, being out of his usual line, was scarcely up to the customary standard. It was, however, heavy and respectable, and served to dismiss the audience in a proper frame of mind for the rain storm outside. Mr. BROUGHAM, we see, is engaged by Mr. BURTON for two additional performances this week, so that, after all, his lugubrious farewell was a farce.

To-night, at this place of amusement, Signorina ROLLA and the Ballet Troupe, give another of their excellent performances. A ballet and pantomime are underlined.

On Saturday the Dramatic Fund take their annual benefit at this house, which has been kindly placed at the command of the Fund by Mr. NIBLO. All the celebrated artists of the country have volunteered their services.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The MARSH children, like Mr. BROUGHAM, took their farewell benefit on Saturday, and play again this week. They have secured the house for three nights more. "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," the "Rough Diamond," and the "Irish Tutor," are on the bills for to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—To-night "Linda di Chamounix" will be produced by the Vestvali Opera Troupe. It is one of the most charming of DONIZETTI'S operas, and will surely attract an overflowing audience.

Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM appear in dramatic pieces on the alternate nights.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This little establishment reopens to night under the direction of Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON and W. B. MOORE. Three pieces will be played, supported by a considerable array of names, amongst which we find that of Miss JULIA TURNBULL.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Eva, the Irish Princess," "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn," and "State Secrets," are the three attractive pieces selected for this evening's entertainment.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Bogus Burdell Baby has been engaged for two or three days longer, and will be presented to the public by the mother at all seasonable hours. WYMAN, the Wizard, is the other attraction of this popular place of public resort.

Personal.

We are informed upon good authority that the report in a Sunday paper that Mrs. RITCHIE is about to reappear on the stage, on account of alleged pecuniary necessities, is entirely a fabrication.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM sails for Europe in the *Arabia*, on the 2d Sept. His family are now in London, where he intends hereafter to reside.

The monument to be erected in Mount Auburn Cemetery over the grave of Abbott Lawrence is of fine marble, over twenty-six feet in height, and consists, in general terms, of a Roman Doric shaft, with a spiral line of leaves, standing upon a heavy pedestal, and the whole surmounted by an antique urn with drapery.

John Wilson Croker, long celebrated for his "slashing articles" in the *Quarterly*, and the person from whom Disraeli's character of Rigby in *Coningsby* is drawn, was so ill that he was not expected to survive from day to day at the latest dates.

Mr. Banks paid his second visit to the U. S. Armory on Thursday. The first time he went was to get work there as a mechanic, in which he failed. He has since worked for the Government in a higher capacity.

Dr. Wayland is urging the Baptist churches to try anew their ancient practice of congregational singing.

Rev. Frederick Monod, of the French Evangelical Church in Paris, proposes to spend the coming Winter in the United States.

Obituary.

The late George Frederick Muntz, M. P., was 63 years of age, and a successful merchant. He was one of the leaders of the Birmingham Political Union at the time the old reform bill underwent discussion; and in 1837 he became the subject of a prosecution for a riot that took place at a church-rate meeting. Of this accusation he was found guilty, but the verdict was quashed on appeal. In 1840 he was sent up to Parliament by the town of his adoption, and he has been returned ever since. In most respects his political principles were of the most advanced order, but he never appeared to be very much enlightened upon the principles of religious liberty as applied to the Roman Catholics. He made a large fortune by the invention of a metal adapted to the sheathing of ships.

A Canadian author of note, M. Michael BIBAUD, died at Montreal, after a long illness, at the age of 75. While contributing to the *Aurore des Canadas*, the *Bibliothèque Canadienne*, the *Magasin du Bas Canada*, the *Observateur Canadien*, and the *Encyclopédie Canadienne*, M. BIBAUD was, in his intervals of leisure, writing verses, which have been greatly esteemed by his countrymen, and engaging in more profound didactic and scientific studies. He wrote the first history of Canada in French, since the conquest; an *Arithmetique Elémentaire*, and edited the *Voyage de Perrot-Dire*, besides producing a variety of other valuable little works. But a few months ago he was engaged, at the age of 75, in translating the reports of the Geological Commission.

The Tables Turned.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Every now and then the question comes up, "Will common courtesy permit a gentleman to retain his seat in a car while a lady is left standing?"

I propose that the ladies should be put on the defensive by stating the question thus: "Will true politeness allow a lady to stop a car when she can clearly perceive that it is full, and knows well that her entry will certainly compel some gentleman to lose his seat?"

I have another question to propose in *long division* of seats.

Will good breeding sanction the practice, so common on our railroads, of one lady's persistently occupying a whole seat, intended for two persons' or that two ladies should turn over two such seats so as to face each other, while gentlemen are left standing?

Or that, if a gentleman asks for a seat in such cases, the lady should put him off with the *opiate* reply, "It is engaged," meaning only to herself, or to some other who may or may not wish it. Or that, if too conscientious to *fib* about it, she should give the applicant so ungracious a look, so curt a reply, and so cold a shoulder?

Some of us *old stagers* witness conduct, almost every day, which renders these questions timely and appropriate.

It can hardly be expected that a lady should feel very pleasantly about admitting to her side a coarse, rude fellow. But even such might be redeemed by an exhibition of grace. Is it not right that the *onus probandi* of defence should sometimes be put on

THE OTHER SIDE.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—In our article of Saturday, on *the accumulation of silver in India*, the excess of the imports of 1856-57, should have been stated as 12,000,000 *Pounds* sterling, instead of 12,000,000 *Dollars*; and the gross excess of silver imports into India during the last seven years, should have been stated as 40,000,000 *Pounds* sterling, not 40,000,000 *Dollars*.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—A negro named HENRY CARPENTER made his escape on Thursday from Blackwell's Island by swimming across the river, with the aid of a board. He was making his way to Brooklyn, when he was captured in the woods of the Navy Yard by Officer KELLY. He was taken back to the Island, and delivered up.

VIOLENCE AND CRIME.

THREE HOMICIDES.

The Nims and Wagstaff Affray—Nims Discharged from Custody.

The circumstances connected with the shooting of JOSEPH HENRY WAGSTAFF, a notorious "Tombs lawyer," and a man of very bad character, by THEODORE S. NIMS, formerly City Librarian, more recently an actor, and the keeper of the house in which the affair occurred, and which during his management of it was known as the "The Library," have been investigated by Coroner PERRY, and NIMS has been discharged from custody. For a long time past a feud has existed between the parties. WAGSTAFF was employed by the owner of "The Library" to get NIMS out of possession of the premises, a proceeding which WAGSTAFF accomplished in a very unprofessional and shystering manner. The house was then let to a Mr. SHAW, who named it after himself; and a short time since, on Mr. SHAW's retirement, it was let to its present proprietor, Mr. MYERS. NIMS continued to frequent the house during this change of proprietorship, and frequently met WAGSTAFF, who never missed an opportunity to insult him.

Within the last year, WAGSTAFF, it is said, has struck Mr. NIMS on various occasions, and also threatened to take his life. WAGSTAFF, being a large and powerful man, Mr. NIMS avoided him as much as possible. Mr. NIMS had entered the saloon on Friday about midnight, and WAGSTAFF being then in a partial state of intoxication, at once grossly insulted him by using the most indecent and abusive language towards him, calling him a thief and a liar.

After a brief and angry dispute, WAGSTAFF approaching near where Mr. NIMS stood, gave him a heavy blow under the chin with his clenched fist. Mr. NIMS being a small man, and totally unqualified to cope with WAGSTAFF in point of personal strength, retired to another part of the room, whither he was pursued by WAGSTAFF, who struck him again in the face with the back of his hand.

NIMS again changed position, but was followed up by WAGSTAFF, who struck him the third time in the face with his hand. Mr. NIMS, then believing that patience had ceased to be a virtue, in this case, drew from a pocket a small double-barreled pistol, which was presented to him by Alderman BLUNT some years ago, and fired at WAGSTAFF across a table; immediately after which he discharged the other barrel, the ball from which took effect in WAGSTAFF's left shoulder, and penetrated his side. WAGSTAFF fell to the floor, from which he was picked up and laid on a table. A physician was soon in attendance, but could render little or no assistance, and the unfortunate man died in about twenty minutes after being shot. His remains were then conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station, in Spring-street, directly after the occurrence. Mr. NIMS placed the pistol in his pocket, and, by the advice of a few friends, proceeded to his residence, in Houston-street, near the corner of Laurens. He had been at home but a short time, however, when he was arrested by Sergeant WILLIAMSON, Officer WILKINS and others of the Fourteenth Precinct Police.

Mr. NIMS had the pistol in his pocket at the time he was taken into custody, and did not deny shooting WAGSTAFF, but, on the contrary, admitted the fact, and stated that it was done in self-defence.

He was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station, and locked up to await examination by the Coroner.

NIMS is rather a gay young man, and always dresses with the most scrupulous neatness. He was first brought prominently before the public in connection with the famous widening of Reade street, which led to an investigation by the Common Council, as charges of bribery and corruption were freely used. NIMS was charged with aiding and abetting the alleged corruption and extortion of certain of the "City Fathers," by calling upon and sending letters to property holders on the line of the proposed improvement, insinuating that if such or such an amount were paid, the matter would be put through—and that he spoke by authority of those in power. The investigation was lengthy and decidedly spicy, as NIMS persisted in maintaining his vested rights when any question to the point was put to him. The matter ended as all such matters do hereabouts. A conclusion in substance the same as the Scotch verdict of "not proven" was rendered so far as the Aldermen were concerned. But Mr. NIMS found it advisable to resign immediately his position as "City Librarian." He next appeared as proprietor of a drinking saloon on the east side of Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets, which he called "The Library." He soon afterwards sold out, and the place has since changed hands quite often—WAGSTAFF being at one time proprietor. It was in this place, now called the "Shaw House," after a late proprietor, where the tragedy occurred.

NIMS has once before been engaged in a revolver scrape—with the Honorable THOMAS J. MUNDY whom he threatened to shoot as chastisement for an insult offered him at O'KEEFE's, in Broadway. But the affair ended without bloodshed.

For nearly a year past NIMS has performed minor parts at Burton's and other theatres. He had always a tendency to histrionics, and years ago appeared on the stage with ambitious amateurs united together in clubs or theatrical associations. He is married, but has no children, we believe.

WAGSTAFF was a married man, but years ago had a misunderstanding with his wife, which led to their separation. During the last few years WAGSTAFF has frequently been before our Courts of General and Special Sessions, charged with various misdemeanors, but most generally for assault and battery. In some cases he has been convicted and punished. A few years ago he was arraigned before a New-Jersey Court of justice for swindling a poor man out of a few dollars, tried, convicted, and sent to prison for a term of months, which he served out.

An inquest on the body of WAGSTAFF was held on Saturday at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, when the following evidence was taken:

Ezra Brockhardt, residing at No. 480 Broadway, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: I am barkeeper for Mr. Meyers; while I was tending bar last evening, about 6 or 7 o'clock, Mr. Nims came in and remained there during the evening; he was about going home when Mr. Wagstaff came in at about 12¼ o'clock. Mr. Wagstaff, as he came in, looked at Nims, and in a few moments asked him to drink; Nims refused, when Wagstaff drank twice himself; when he was through drinking he turned to Mr. Nims and said," There is the ruin of this house;" Nims did not answer; then Wagstaff said that Nims came there early in the morning, and staid there until 12 o'clock at night, looking at the clock, with only twenty five cents in his pocket; Nims made no reply, when Wagstaff went towards him, and called him a "G—d d—d sucking, losing scoundrel;" then, walking towards him, he struck him under the chin a middling hard blow; Nims said, "Go away, Harry, for if you don't say anything I won't say anything, and we will have no quarrel;" he said he did not want to have anything to do with Wagstaff, and wanted him to go away; Nims got up and went towards the back door; he stopped and leaned on one of the chairs, when Wagstaff walked up towards him and struck him under the chin again. Mr. Nims told him to go away, as he did not want to have anything to do with him; Mr. Meyers stepped in and tried to separate them, when Wagstaff pushed Meyers away and rushed over and hit Nims a hard blow on the side of the face; the blow was a hard one; Nims stepped back about three steps, pulled out a double barreled pistol, and pointing it at Wagstaff, fired twice at him; when the first ball was fired Wagstaff staggered and turned around; after the second shot he fell; the firing was quick in succession; Nims stood for a moment, looked at Wagstaff, and turned to the door and walked out; he said he was going to the Station-house; that is all I saw of him; I ran for assistance, when a policeman came in; no one was in the room during the occurrence except Meyers, myself and the parties engaged; I did not hear Nims make use of any offensive language to or le Wagstaff; I am sure that I heard Wagstaff say something about shooting Nims; this was while they were engaged in conversation; Nims seemed desirous to get out of the way all the time; Wagstaff appeared to be partially intoxicated, and Nims had been drinking pretty freely during the evening; I know that ill-feeling has existed between Nims and Wagstaff for some time; Wagstaff and my father were not good friends; I have heard him say that he would have to kill either one or the other of us; I never knew Nims to quarrel with any one; I never saw him draw a pistol before; while Wagstaff and Nims were in conversation I heard Nims say that Wagstaff was a bigger man than he was and could whip him; it was soon after this that Wagstaff hit Nims under the chin; Mr. Meyers saw the whole of the difficulty; the last time Wagstaff hit Nims he seemed to be in a rage.

T. T. Myers, of No. 480 Broadway, deposed: That he kept the bar of the above place, and saw the occurrence; Nims came into my place about 6 o'clock, and remained there during the evening; during the afore part of the evening he took two or three glasses of liquor, but was peaceably disposed; Wagstaff came in about twelve o'clock; with regard to the occurrence which took place after this I concur entirely with the preceding witness; I did not hear Nims make use of any offensive expressions towards Wagstaff; Nims did not talk loud at any time during the evening; the first blow struck by Wagstaff was not a hard one by Nims showed a disposition throughout to get away from Wagstaff; I heard no more said than what has already been testified to by the young man; I did not hear Nims say that he was going to the Station-house; when Nims refused to drink with Wagstaff, Wagstaff tried to force him to the bar in a rough manner; I interfered with the two when they were together to prevent Wagstaff striking him; Wagstaff did strike him, however, after I interfered, when Nims took out his pistol and fired twice in quick succession; I did not know that Nims carried a pistol; Wagstaff is a large sized man, while Nims is a medium-sized one; I never knew Nims to be engaged in a quarrel before; he is a peaceably-disposed man; before the shooting Nims tried to get away from Wagstaff, and had backed several feet, followed by Wagstaff; Nims could have run away from Wagstaff by running out of the back door; he was then about six feet from the door, which led out into the hall; Nims would have to turn his back to Wagstaff in order to escape by the door; just previous to the shooting Wagstaff was very violent, and his conduct was such as would tend to intimidate; he threw me back when I interfered.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Scout testified that he was passing up Broadway last night, and when in the neighborhood of No. 480 he heard two shots fired in quick succession; he went into the saloon and there found deceased lying on the floor; he examined his person and found a wound in the side and arm, and blood issuing from the mouth; he had the deceased raised and placed on the counter; he died in less than fifteen minutes after I entered; the wound in the side had penetrated to the lung, and caused death.

John J. Hardenbrook testified to the good character of the prisoner, saying that he had known him to be a person of peaceable disposition for the last three years.

Wm. F. B. Giles also testified to the good character of Mr. Nims; he had always known him to be a young man of peaceable disposition.

F. C. Wemps, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, also testified to Mr. Nims' good character.

John H. Chambers deposed that he had known the prisoner intimately for thirteen years, and that he was a man of good character, of quiet and inoffensive disposition.

Mr. Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, had known deceased six or seven years; he used to do something in the court business; I am quite confident he was not a lawyer; his reputation was bad among professional people and others; he was exceedingly boisterous; think he drank considerable; was rough in his manner; appeared to be a sporting character. his conversation ran that way; cannot exactly say what his business was; it was a sort of shystering business; he always seemed to have been drinking; never saw him very drunk.

John McClenahan, Jr., testified that he knew deceased by sight for several years; that he was present in the Court of Special Sessions on the occasion when Wagstaff was convicted of assault and battery upon a woman named Mrs. Ward, a keeper of a house of prostitution; the general character of deceased was very bad.

Mr. Brockhard, the father of the first witness, testified that the deceased had threatened to take his life, and that he had to make him give bonds to keep the peace before a magistrate; the character of the deceased was very bad, indeed; he was a man of violent temper, and was often intoxicated.

Coroner PERRY here announced that it was not necessary to take any further testimony as to character, and would, therefore, call the Doctors making the *post mortem* examination to the stand and examine them.

Drs. Finnell and *Weltje* being duly sworn, say they have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of H. Wagstaff at the Fourteenth Ward Station house; we found a gun-shot wound on the left arm six inches from the top of the shoulder; the direction of this wound was obliquely downwards and backwards into the left side of the chest; a probe passed into this wound and entered the pleural cavity; we found blood flowing from the mouth and nostrils evidently coming from the lungs; no gun shot wonade were discovered on the body; we are of the opinion that deceased came to his death from internal hemorrhage, the result of a gun-shot wound.

Coroner PERRY then addressed the Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—You are called to inquire into the case concerning the death of Henry Wagstaff. If you find that the prisoner shot him while endeavoring to protect his own life, you will render a verdict accordingly. If, on the other hand, you find that he had not sufficient cause to take the life of deceased—that he had ample time to get out of the way of his aggressor, and that the pistol was not fired in actual self-defence, then you will render a verdict to that effect. The case is with you now, gentlemen.

The Jury, after deliberating for nearly two hours, rendered the following

VERDICT.

We find that the deceased came to his death from wounds caused by a pistol shot, fired by Theodore S. Nims, on the night of the 21st instant at No. 480 Broadway.

When the verdict was rendered, Coroner PERRY said that, in his opinion, from the evidence set before him, Mr. NIMS had committed the act in self-defence, and he should, therefore, on his own responsibility, order him to be discharged from custody. Mrs. NIMS, a young and interesting woman, fainted away when the Coroner said this, but was soon restored by a doctor in attendance. Mr. NIMS received the congratulations of scores of his friends, who were in attendance upon him.

One Partner Killed by Another.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the boot and shoe store under the Howard Hotel presented a bloody scene. The proprietors of the place, PETER VIETU, a Frenchman, and JAMES REGAN, an Irishman, became engaged in a quarrel, when the latter grasped a hammer and a pair of pincers, and commenced a most unprovoked assault upon VIETU. The latter was so badly wounded about the head that he died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning, from the effects of the injuries received. REGAN was taken into custody by the Second Ward Police, and lodged in the Tombs.

Yesterday Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, when the following evidence was elicited:

Samuel Marx deposed that he was in the store when the difficulty occurred; that he called at the store with some finished work, when Mr. VIETU proposed to cut him out some more; that REGAN threw the work upon the floor, and when Mr. VIETU picked up the work REGAN threw it down again; that he called VIETU a swindler, and then catching up a hammer and a pair of pincers he commenced an attack upon VIETU, striking him with great force upon the head, and fracturing his skull.

Mrs. VIETU, the wife of the deceased, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness and alleged that there was no provocation whatever for the attack made upon her husband. The Jury in this case rendered a verdict of "Death from injuries at the hands of the prisoner REGAN." Coroner CONNERY thereupon committed the prisoner to the Tombs for trial. REGAN in his examination admits having used the pincers, but states that he was struck by the deceased and his wife before doing so. REGAN is a native of Cork, Ireland, and is 32 years of age. VIETU was a native of France and was 23 years of age.

Probable Fatal Stabbing Affray in Brooklyn.

A man named JAMES SMITH, on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, was so severely stabbed, as alleged, by two Germans, named ELIAS WINCHELL and FRANCIS LININGER, at the corner of Gold and Concord-streets, that serious results are apprehended. About the hour above-named, the injured man was talking with MICHAEL LEONARD on Concord-street, near Gold, when the two Germans came up and invited them to visit a Lager Beer Saloon at No. 206 Gold-street. The invitation was accepted, and the four proceeded to the Saloon together, where they partook of several drinks. At a later hour, when emerging from this saloon, SMITH was urged by some boys to whip the two Germans, which, it seems, he attempted to do, and then ran away. The Germans, much excited about the assault, followed SMITH, and inflicted upon him several wounds with a knife, two in the head, one on the back of the neck near the spinal column, very deep, and one on the left shoulder.

The wounded man was taken to his residence No. 175 Concord-street, when Dr. LYNCH was called in to dress the wounds, which he did without probing them.

Yesterday afternoon Sergeant PATTERSON and Officers FEELAN and MCBRIDE, of the Second Precinct, arrested WINCHELL, and committed him to the cells. The other German has not yet been found.

SMITH has a family, and works in the glass-works on Concord-street. Last evening he was in a very critical condition.

Dangerous Assault—A Councilman Involved.

About 6½ P. M. Saturday, JAMES MOONEY, of Twenty-sixth-street, and Councilmen DENNIS RYER, were arrested by Officer RICHARDS, of Twentieth Ward, on complaint of Dr. SCHULTZE. It appears on last Wednesday night MOONEY was strolling through some of the private rooms of the Volks Garten, in Eighth-avenue, near Thirtieth street, owned by Mr. BEHRUND, when he was requested to go into the public bar. This annoyed MOONEY, who called in two men that were in the street. Councilman RYER, one of them, responded to the call with a dagger in his hand. MOONEY presented a revolver at Mr. BEHRUND'S breast, but a Mr. HAMARTINE held his arm and prevented him from firing. Councilman RYER at once stabbed HAMARTINE in the head. Dr. SCHULTZE having just come up on hearing the row was violently struck by MOONEY with the revolver, and his nose broken. The revolver was broken by the force of the blow. BEHRUND rushed up stairs for his revolver, but before his return the parties had made their exit.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, as Mr. JOHN N. POWER and his family were sitting in the basement of house No. 143 East Eighteenth [illegible] belonging to his brother-in-law Mr. HAYDEN, [illegible] entrance through the parlor window [illegible] was raised, and went up stairs to a closet—there he forced open a trunk and abstracted $70 in gold, $15 in silver, a valuable diamond ring, one pearl ring, one emerald ring, and one heavy gold curb chain. There was a large quantity of valuable plate tossed about, but none of it was taken, and one precious diamond ring and a gold watch, that were covered with a lady's head-dress, were left. Mr. POWER thinks the robber was frightened on hearing the girl go up stairs to light the gas. At 8¼ o'clock the door was found to be open, and on Mrs. POWER going up stairs she saw that the robbery had been committed. The Police of the Eighteenth Ward are exerting themselves to detect the thief.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—MARTIN J. FRANCIS, a resident of Williamsburg, was attacked by four highwaymen as he was passing through Water-street, on Saturday night, and robbed of $2 in small change. One of the rascals, named JAS. DOWLSON, was arrested by the police, and upon being taken before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, he was committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

The Trouble with the Western Indians.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. WILLIAMSON.

From the St. Paul Times, Aug. 13.

PAJUTAZEE, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some of the company of Dakotas, sent after INK-PA-DU-TA and the others who perpetrated the murders at Spirit Lake, have returned, and report that after seven days march, they arrived at Skunk Lake, about 100 miles, as measured on Nicollet's map, Southwest of this place, and, after a very severe chase, succeeded, without any loss on their part, in killing three men and making prisoners of two men and one child. INK-PA-DU-TA himself they did not find. It seems the murderers, who had been about the lake for several weeks, had timely notice of the approach, and the greater part of them had escaped on the prairie beyond, whose trail was followed for some distance, while a part concealed themselves about the lake in the water and high grass. The prisoners and two of the party killed are reported as belonging to the latter class.

A kind Providence has so ordered it that this expedition terminated much more favorably than we had reason to expect. Had several of those sent on it lost their lives, their relations would have felt themselves justified in avenging their death on as many innocent white men, and it is not improbable they might have done it. For my part, if I had known of the death of several of them, I should have been more afraid of the return of the party to this place, than I was of the arrival of the *Ihankton*, which caused such terror. From what I can learn, not yet having seen the more intelligent of the party, they seem to have exerted themselves to accomplish the business on which they were sent, more than in the circumstances could reasonably have been expected. If the United States soldiers had done just what they have and no more, a salutary terror would have been infused into the Indians, which, at this time, is very important, and I would think our frontiers comparatively secure. If, as these Indians earnestly desired, one or two companies of the United States soldiers had accompanied them, the pursuit might have continued a day or two longer, the whole party cut off, and this speck of war blotted out.

How far any advantage will result to our country, from what has been accomplished by this expedition, is doubtful. Twelve or thirteen of the men engaged in these murders still live. They are probably dispersed, or soon will be, so as to make it much more difficult to catch or kill them, than it would have been in times past. Perhaps they will be more afraid to come among annuity Indians than if these had not been sent after them. Superintendent CULLEN's instructions, as he understood them, required him to send the Indians, and he deserves credit for the zeal, energy and industry with which he pressed the matter. So far the results are better than I hoped, and I shall rejoice if this shall continue to be the case.

The Wanpeton and Sisseton Indians have felt for years dissatisfied on account of the annuities not being paid according to promise in the treaty. On an average they have had to wait, in a state of starvation, a month after assembling, each year, for their last annuities. The goods furnished them—$5,000 worth a year, being a little of everything, and not enough of anything for general distribution—have caused much ill-will among themselves, and an opinion, almost amounting to belief, that they are cheated out of three-fourths of the goods due them. They made very large calculations on their civilization fund of $30,000 at first, and $12,000 a year, from which they have derived as yet but very little benefit, many of them none. A man, having as good opportunity for correct information on this subject as any other man in the Territory, told me that he supposes that less than one-third of the amount due on their funds has ever reached the hands of their agent, and about $160,000 are due these Wanpetone and Sissitons on their civilization and education funds. Their mill, erected at great cost, lies idle all Summer for want of repairs, and a great part of the land broke for them being broke out of season, remains uncultivated for want of cross-plowing, and without which it will not produce corn.

The sufferings which these Dakotas have endured from withholding their funds, are not small nor under estimated by those who have endured them. Yet I think more dissatisfaction and unkind feeling towards the people of the United States was caused by demanding of them to go after those murderers, and telling them that their annuities would all be withheld till they did go, than by all their previous grievances. I have been told by Indians of the Hazlewood Republic, who believe what they tell, though they may have been misinformed—for of course it was not intended to let them into the secret—that tobacco sent by the Winnebagoes to solicit these annuity Indians to join them in a war against the United States, was received by chiefs in this neighborhood, and a secret meeting held to consider whether they should yield to what they consider an unjust and cruel demand, or join with the Ihanktons, Winnebagoes and others in a general war against the United States. The sending them after those murderers, powerfully confirmed an opinion already quite too firmly fixed in their minds, that the officers and soldiers of the United States are afraid to come in contact with INK-PADUTA and his men, and utterly unable to contend with such warriors as the Sioux.

There are among the Sioux many young men, some perhaps in almost every band, who, ignorant of the power of the United States, and having heard of the exploits of INKPADUTA'S party last Winter, would be pleased to engage in such a war; but I think a great majority of the Dakotas, who receive annuities, much as they think themselves wronged, are very averse to a war with the people of the United States; and yet they may be driven into one if they shall be required to go again after the remnant of the murderers. I hope, however, the United States soldiers will be sent to finish the job. They might at least show that they are not afraid of INKPADUTA.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have seen nothing in the conduct of the officers and soldiers who were recently here, to warrant a belief that they have any improper fear of the Indians, but the contrary. Our country in general, and we of the neighborhood in particular, owe much to Major SHERMAN, by whose skill, prudence and courage, we have been so far preserved from an Indian war, which, once entered on, must have cost hundreds of lives and millions of dollars.

As Major FLANDRAU has been elevated to a Judgeship, I am pleased to see that Hon. J. R. BROWN has been appointed Agent for the Sioux. Under the present Administration, we could not hope for a better man to fill this office. His thorough knowledge of the people, and business talents, will enable him to do much for and with them; and whatever faults he may have, I believe that his sympathies are such that his feelings will incite him to labor for their welfare, and to allay or prevent any unkind feelings between them and their white neighbors.

THOS. S. WILLIAMSON.

FROM THE RED RIVER—OPPOSITION TO THE PROGRESS OF COL. NOBLES.

By the arrival in this city yesterday of five members of the Dakota Land Company, we are placed in possession of some later advices from the Indian Territory.

He states that Col. NOBLES has met with more determined resistance than was anticipated at last reports, the Yanktons having peremptorily forbidden him to go beyond the Sioux, or even to occupy that country longer, unless he should first pay them for the right of way. Col. N. expostulated and tried to reason with them, but they insisted upon their conditions. He told them that he would give them a little something out of his own salary, and would use his influence with the Government at Washington to have them paid. To this they filed a positive demurrer; said that they wouldn't stand any such half promises; declared that they had been hoaxed and cheated by Uncle Sam's lingo for the last twenty years, and now they wouldn't believe anything but hard cash. They said they did not wish to kill any white men, but if the intruders did not leave, they would meet them on the James with three hundred lodges and drive them off. In this position of things Col. NOBLES wisely determined to leave the Sioux River and retire to the head waters of the Cottonwood, about 80 miles this side, where he now remains with his company, watching the tendency of events, and considering the policy of pushing the expedition through this Winter.

Meantime the settlers on the Sioux—members of the "Dakota Land Company," of this city, and of the "Western Land Association," of Dubuque—received intelligence of the movements of Col. N., and the threatening posture of affairs, from a negro interpreter who was dispatched from the camp above, and held meetings of consultation. After a long conference, in which nearly all the members took part, it was decided to retire also to the head of the Cottonwood, and all the members brought away what they could, and are now encamped with Col. N. They did not leave through personal fear of the Indians, for they had barricaded their houses sufficient to resist any probable attack, but because of the inconvenience of transporting provisions so far during the Winter, and the danger of their being intercepted by any hungry bands. Previous to their leaving, the claim-cabin of Mr. GERARD, at Falls City, agent for the Dubuque Company, was torn down and destroyed by the Indians.

The encampment of the pioneers is about 40 miles this side of Lake Benton, in a beautiful section of country. During this suspension of travel Colonel N. is far from remaining idle, being busy building bridges across the Cottonwood, preparing plans for expeditious fordage and opening roads where they are necessary. Our informant thinks he will make another attempt to penetrate the Sioux country. Let him be reinforced, if necessary, by a detachment of Brave's troops. There are several hundred surplus now in the Territory, and soon to arrive; let a few companies be dispatched to escort Colonel N. and his company of surveyors safely through the country. This seems to be necessary now in order to restore tranquility and confidence to the frontier, give a healthful vitality to the expedition, and prove to the insolent red skins that Yankee Doodle is not to be baffled.

Mexico.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROBBERY ON WAY—GENERAL GOICOU RIA'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Our Mexican exchanges, by the last mail, occupy themselves very generally with the Tehuantepec Transit, whose speedy completion has excited the liveliest interest in all parts of the Republic; a number of them with the statement that instructions have been forwarded to Mr. FORSYTH to negotiate a new treaty, based on the grant *in perpetuity*, of the right of way across the Isthmus. Among these last is the Vera Cruz *Progreso*—and, accompying, as it does, from the well known experience, ability and candor of its editor, the front rank among the journals that best reflect public sentiment in Mexico, we cannot, perhaps, do better than lay its views before our readers.

The *Progresso's* article, a sort of review of opinions on the same subject, advanced elsewhere, is plain, outspoken, and to the point. It starts out with the apparently undoubted assumption that, "looking at the grant asked, under the single point of view of the material interests of Mexico, there can be no doubt of the great advantage of the negotiation, if, by a fair arrangement, the Government thereby come in possession of a sufficient sum of money to meet the actual and pressing wants of the Republic." Nor does the writer see any well founded objection to the grant, "if there be no mistake as to its nature"—i. e. as explained elsewhere, unless it involve the alienation or hypothecation of national territory, to which the Mexican people or Government would never consent.

The *Heraldo* has the following authoritative and interesting document:

We learn that the Government has contracted with Señor DOMINGO GOICOURIA for the establishment of a line of steamers between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, touching at Tampico. We understand that Señor GOICOURIA has now the steamers ready, and that consequently the trips will commence within a very short time. The Mexican Government, as was just, has granted aid to the undertaking. It is an important enterprise, which will greatly improve our communication with the United States and Europe. Commerce and all branches of business will doubtless be great gainers thereby.

As this announcement le made not only on authority of the Mexican Government, but of Gen. GOICOURIA himself, who is a man of means and enterprise, there can be no mistake on the subject. We learn, moreover, that the middle or latter part of next month has been fixed upon for the commencement of the trip. Gen. GOICOURIA is now on his way to New-York, for the purpose of perfecting his arrangements, already in an advanced state of progress.

The *Heraldo*, of the same date, has also the following equally authoritative announcement:

We are assured that the Supreme Government has contracted with Señor DOMINGO GOICOURIA for the introduction of colonists within the Republic (what number is not stated); their passage to the country to be paid for them, and land given them upon which to work. These colonists are only to stand pledged to return the price of the passage, after a sufficient length of time, as well as the rent or value of the land, as may seem to them best. In view of the activity and character of Gen. GOICOURIA, we entertain the hope that we shall ere long, receive from him a large number of useful colonists.

Ohio—Governor Chase on the Rescue Case.

At a Republican ratification meeting, held in Cincinnati on the 20th, Governor CHASE made a speech, in which he referred to the Rescue cases and said:

We have a right to have our State laws obeyed. We don't mean to resist federal authority. Just or unjust laws, properly administered, will be respected. If dissatisfied, we will go to the ballot box and redress our wrongs. But we have rights which the Federal Government must not invade—rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends, and we do mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority.

I know not what will be done in Champaign County. The Courts will determine that. But I do know that if the Marshals who violated our laws are indicted, and the writs for their arrest are placed in the hands of our State officers, THEY SHALL BE EXECUTED. [Shouts and great applause.] And we expect the Federal Government to submit.

I believe with JEFFERSON that the cardinal principle of our Union is the preservation of the reserved rights of the States; and if we have certain organic laws, if we wish to maintain our liberties, we must have our laws obeyed. Unless we sustain our officers we forfeit our freedom, and are worse than the veriest slaves of European despotisms. But I have extended my remarks further than intended, and I must draw to a close.

I wish to say, however, that I want an economical government; I want perfect security from despotism of the State, and from officers, with undoubted integrity to recommend them; I want the right of the State protected; I want to see Slavery overthrown, and intend to help overturn its power; I want to see the power of 250,000 slaveholders over 30,000,000 of people cease; I want it acknowledged that colored people have rights and privileges which they have not now; I want to see Territories become the free soil home of free labor. These are some of the articles of my political faith, and I call upon you to vindicate those principles at the ballot box.

Large Haul of Bogus Money in Cincinnati.

From the Commercial, Aug. 22.

Officers ROSE, BLOOM and RICKETS succeeded last evening in making a grand haul of bogus bank bills, and arrested JERRY COWDEN, a notorious lawbreaker, in whose possession it was found. The prisoner had been long under police surveillance, but no crime sufficient to justify his apprehension could be fixed upon him, and he was suffered to loaf about the streets without manifesting any visible means of subsistence. The above-named officers finally concluded last night to arrest him for vagrancy, in order to remove him from temptation while the State Fair is being held.

Accordingly they repaired to his room in the Young America Hotel, on Broadway-street, soon after ten o'clock last night, and found JERRY enjoying his cigar. They notified him of their intentions, when he manifested trepidation which aroused their suspicions and caused them to examine his trunk. Upon diving into its contents they discovered a considerable quantity of genuine bank-note paper. This induced a more thorough search, and in a short time they found a roll of bank bills, which, upon examination, purported to be upon the Commercial Bank of Millington, Maryland, and amounted to the neat sum of $1,050. The engraving of the bills and the signatures are admirably well calculated to deceive ordinary traffickers not skilled in the detection of counterfeit presentments. The notes are denominated respectively: one of $500; one of $100; three of $50 four of $10, and balance are $5 bills.

Unfortunately for the ends of justice, however, we discovered upon referring to *Lord's Bank Detector* for August, 1858, that the notes of the *Commercial* Bank of Millington, Maryland, are quoted *worthless*, and therefore, unless the officers develop further transactions of a nefarious character and of more substantial criminality, JERRY COWDEN will not be apt to enjoy the comforts of the State Institution at Columbus—a destiny to which he seems to aspire. The officers have good reasons to suspect, however, that these notes were executed not far from Cincinnati, and with the object of putting them into circulation among parties who are liable to be deceived.

JERRY has served his apprenticeship in the Penitentiary, and is pretty generally known throughout the West. He is shrewd and well posted in the dodges of the "profession," and although constantly an object of suspicion, is too smart to be caught in passing the spurious bills which float through the community. His business consists in selling the counterfeit articles to minor scoundrels. He is also known to be connected with the gang which was recently dismayed in Rush and Decatur counties, Indiana, by Officer WM. KEARY, of the River Police, some of the letters found on the parties arrested, designating him as a man to be relied upon.

LATER.—Since the above was put in type Officers BLOOM and RICKETS have made a thorough examination of JERRY COWDEN'S premises, and have found a choice lot of engravers' tools, a variety of materials for "raising" bills, besides various articles, establishing conclusively the nature of the nefarious transactions in which he has been engaged. A large portfolio of bank-note engravings, with vignettes, medallions, &c., evidently genuine, and which were no doubt stolen from regular bank-note engravers, were also found in COWDEN'S house. The counterfeiting apparatus and implements discovered are, in fact, almost complete.

The South and Kansas—Rotation.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17, 1856.

There is solicitude of an earnest character in this city respecting the course to be pursued by certain gentlemen of the South on the subject of Governor WALKER'S career in Kansas. Messrs BROWN, of Mississippi, STEPHENS, of Georgia, and TOOMBS, of Georgia, are understood to be determined to deal gently with the President, if they can do so, and denounce WALKER at the same time; but Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, and with him Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, and others, are by the politicians in this region *expected to denounce, without respect to consequences*. The best we can hope for is, that the trombone times of Kansas may be over before the next session of Congress shall commence. Mr. BOCOCK'S position, it is well understood, will not be more conciliatory toward the Administration on this subject than that of Mr. KEITT or any other South Carolinian.

Apropos of rotation: who understands this system? No one here can recognize a system in it. Men are displaced and men are appointed, and it may be always well, especially if the former are found unfriendly or lukewarm toward the Administration, and the latter friendly. But this is not assumed in any definition we have seen. There are many offices which the public interests call for being held throughout the term of good behavior, and they should be so appointed. As it is, however, it is absolutely true that men in various offices are the denouncers of their room-mates and companions, seeking their confidence, learning their views in familiar conversation, making memoranda of the sentiments they daily express, and presenting this record as testimony against them. This is a base business, but it is closely followed, and I am sorry to add, with some profit.

Missouri Election.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.

On yesterday we obtained from Jefferson City a list of the official returns, as far as then received, and we present them this morning to our readers. One hundred counties officially heard from, give ROLLINS a majority of 747—with nine counties unofficial remaining. Of those nine, one county—that of Bates—was reported in the city last evening as having been telegraphed officially, one hundred and forty-four majority for STEWART. We do not place any very great reliance upon the statement, but having failed to receive any dispatch ourselves up the time of writing, we incorporate it in our table, and give the opposition the benefit of it. If true, it would show a loss for ROLLINS, on our count, of ninety votes. Of the other eight counties, seven are set down with their reported majorities. The contest stands then, so far—ROLLINS, 46,739; STEWART, 45,565. Giving ROLLINS a majority of 174, with the county of Ripley to hear from. This county gave Mr. POLK a majority at the last election of 115.

THE EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX.—The Acadian *Recorder* gives some particulars of the recent explosion of the Merchants' Powder Magazine at Halifax:

All along Water and Granville streets, the effects of the explosion were visible in shattered buildings.

The force with which stones were driven against the stores near the water's edge, actually started the bungs from the hogsheads. The Naval Hospital is considerably injured. Strange to say, one of the largest stones which reached Mr. BENTON'S house, was driven through the trunk of one of the large trees north of the premises.

A fine new building, near the Magazine Wharf, intended for a steam mill, was completely swept away: as also a wharf in connection. The Stukes' property and one adjoining—scarcely a brick standing. Mr. KAYE'S property—windows broken, house terribly shaken, and interior greatly damaged. Messrs. WILLIAMS & STARR'S Mills and wharf property injured, extent unknown, machinery disarranged, &c. The houses up the hill to Alderman JENNINGS', and all in the neighborhood more or less shaken. The Officers' Quarters sustained a complete ridding. There is not a whole sash or window in that fine building. A stone weighing nearly three hundred weight, was driven through the roof, and carried away several feet of the woodwork inside. Immense stones were imbedded in the earth.

The Admiralty fell in for a considerable share of damage. The old pile rocked like a cradle. Several houses in Brunswick and Gottingen streets had a good shaking. The residence of J. H. ANDERSON, met a similar fate. One of the ceilings in the house of W. MURDOCK, Esq., was thrown down by the concussion. Her Majesty's ships *Indus* and *Pyramus*, and the shipping in port, were very sensibly moved by the shock. It is quite possible the Cunard steamer, which left a short time before, will bear the tidings to England, of having experienced the shock of an earthquake off Nova Scotia.

DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSE IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Gazettes* of the 21st says: Last evening about 7½ o'clock, the extensive four-story brick house owned and occupied by CHARLES BONMAN, situated on the south side of Front-street, between Walnut and Vine, fell in with a tremendous crash under the pressure of nearly sixteen hundred barrels of raw whisky; owned and stored in the 2d, 3d and 4th stories of this building by CALVIN FLETCHER, Esq.

The building was new and had been completed only about six weeks. It was 33 feet front, and 60 feet in depth, and four stories high. The building was erected by CASPAR GEIST. On the west side was an eight-foot alley, and on the east a three foot passage extending the whole length of the building. A German, named MEYER, employed in the building, says that nearly sixteen hundred barrels of whisky had been raised up, and piled two tier deep on the second, third and fourth stories, the weight of which has crushed out the side walls and precipitated the four stories into a confused mass of ruins in the cellar. The first floor of the building was occupied by its owner, Mr. BONMAN, who had several tons of tobacco in it.

The east wall fell against a two story brick house owned by A. J. SKIFF, and occupied by WM. JOHNSTON; nearly the entire side of this house is fenced in, rendering it untenable. The west wall fell against a three story house owned by WM. RENDE, and occupied by BARNEY BEINKEEMAN. The wall of this house is also injured. A stable containing four horses in the rear of this dwelling was also damaged and two horses badly injured; one of them will probably die. The horses are owned by HERMAN BECKHEMER. The front wall fell out into the street, and the rear wall against the north end of T. W. OLIVER'S rectifying establishment, burying up the engine and boiler of this house. The engineer had left the engine only a moment before. The entire loss by this accident will probably reach $20,000.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORMOSA.—We understand, from the best authority, that an American merchant named ROBINET, doing business at Apes' Hill, has for some time, by permission of the Chinese authorities, kept the American flag flying over his

Gen. Washington a Marshal of France.

From the Frederick Examiner of Aug. 19.

Some weeks ago, in a conversation in the *Examiner* office, a gentleman of this city remarked that he had in his possession an old porcelain mug, with an effigy of Gen. WASHINGTON on horseback, and the inscription beneath, "GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., General-in-Chief of the United States Army and Marshal of France." A discussion thereupon arose as to whether WASHINGTON had ever received the *baton* of a Marshal of France. To resolve the doubt, Col. A. KIMMEL said he would address the venerable G. W. PARKER CUSTIS, the surviving member of WASHINGTON'S household, on the subject. He did so; and received in reply the following letter, which has been handed us for publication, on account of the important historical fact to which it refers. Mr. CUSTIS'S letter is dated:

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.

"MY DEAR COL. KIMMEL: Your very acceptable letter came duly to hand. In regard to WASHINGTON as Marshal of France, I have in this hour 'proof as strong as holy writ,' in an engraving of NAPIER of MERCHISTOUN, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms, which was presented to Washington by the Earl of BUCHAN, a relative of the philosopher, with this indorsement in the handwriting of the Earl; 'To Marshal General WASHINGTON, with the respects of BUCHAN.' Now, BUCHAN lived in the age of the Revolution, and was the associate of Courts, and certainly would not have addressed to one he so loved and admired, as he did to the Chief, a title to which the Chief had no claim. Lord NAPIER, on a visit to Arlington House, was greatly gratified by a sight of a reminiscence of his ancestors treasured among the relics of WASHINGTON.

The history of the American, a Marshal of France, is simply this. When, in 1781, Colonel LAURENS went to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French Ministry as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic LAURENS said: "Our chief must command; it is our cause, and the battle is on our soil." "*C'est impossible,*" exclaimed the Frenchman; "by the etiquette of the French service the Count DE ROCHAMBEAU, being an old Lieutenant-General, can only be commanded by the King in person, or a *Maréchal de France.*" "Then," exclaimed LAURENS, "make our WASHINGTON a *Mareschal de France*, and the difficulty is at an end." It was done.

A friend of mine heard WASHINGTON spoken of as *Monsieur le Maréchal* at the siege of Yorktown. Our beloved WASHINGTON never coveted or desired rank or title; but it is beyond a doubt that, from the force of circumstances just related, the rank and title of *Mareschal de France* was conferred upon the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of America and France.

Believe me, my dear Sir, truly and faithfully your obliged friend and servant,

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS."

THE SWISS TREATY—We hear (says the *Star*) that the State Department has of late been literally run down with applications for copies of the treaty between the United States and Switzerland. The reason for this demand for the document is the prevalence of an idea on the part of many that it embraces a clause making odious and invidious distinctions against Israelites who may be citizens of the United States, as contradistinguished from other Americans. On examination, however, it will be found that, so far as any action to such an end on the part of this Government is concerned, this idea is unfounded. The treaty in question was negotiated by Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN, under the auspices of Mr. WEBSTER, then Secretary of State. It was ratified by the Senate and President while Mr. MARCY presided over the State Department, which fact should be sufficient to satisfy all of the groundlessness of a suspicion that it embraces stipulations on the part of the United States incompatible with the spirit of our institutions. Some of the Swiss cantons have municipal or cancn laws, wherein Israelites are debarred from privileges enjoyed by other classes or religious denominations of the Swiss. The treaty in question contains a clause giving to the citizens of each country certain rights and privileges in both, wherein they do not conflict with Federal and State laws regulating our own population in this country, or with cantou or other local laws in Switzerland. This Government had no authority whatever to demand of Switzerland, in making the treaty, to accord to any citizens of the United States privileges they would not enjoy under her laws, were they citizens of Switzerland. There is no precedent for such a demand on our part in the history of the treaty-making of modern times, we apprehend; and had it been insisted on, we would have had no treaty whatever consummated with the Swiss.

THE SIAMESE TWINS OUTDONE.—One of those remarkable malformations occasionally met with, both among the higher and lower orders of the animal creation, presented itself a few days since in the practice of one of the physicians of this village. It was a child having two perfectly distinct heads, developed equally as regards size and shape, which are united to a single body, each by its own neck. The shoulders are broader than natural, but in other respects the body is not unlike that of other children at birth; it has but two arms and two legs. An internal examination was made, (as it was dead born,) which exhibited a most singular arrangement of the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. Two perfect and entire spinal columns were formed; each had the usual number of ribs, viz., twenty-four; making forty-eight in all. The middle or internal sets of ribs were united together, so that the entire chest constituted about a single cavity, containing four lungs, the middle pairs being united. Two wind pipes led to the lungs. One heart circulated all the blood to this strange body. Two food pipes led to a single stomach, and, except that it had but one kidney, the right, the abdominal viscera were single, and natural. Cases of this kind are very seldom met with; and although we admit that medical journals are the proper media in which to publish accounts of these malformations, yet as these channels are strictly professional, and as the people do take an interest in such freaks of nature, as in the notorious, though far less wonderful case of the Siamese twins, exhibited in every part of the world, we have thought proper to publish the above account.—*Sing Sing Republican.*

RIOT ON THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—We learn that a riotous disturbance among the contractors and men employed on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad occurred on the 4th inst. It was at Pilot Knob, on section 74, in Linn County. The circumstances, as reported to us, were as follows: As Mr. WM. CRAWSTON, contractor, with others, were returning home from the passing Tooby's store, they were interfered by parties there. The assailants were driven back into the store, and CRAWSTON and party left, going over to one MURPHY'S house where they passed the night. In the morning, their assailants of the evening before, men in the employ of contractors MULHOLLAND and TOOBY, got together with guns and went over to MURPHY'S. CRAWSTON and party at first stood their ground and endeavored to repulse the attacking party by firing a shot. It was useless, they had to run; a man, TOM RAFFERTY and TOOBY giving them shots with guns and pistols as they fled. The report is that MULHOLLAND and TOOBY were heading the mob. After CRAWSTON and party fled, the rioters, among whom one JOHN GALLAGHER and THOMAS RAFFERTY are mentioned, burned MURPHY'S house, destroying with it about one thousand dollars' worth of provisions. Three hundred dollars reward is offered for their arrest. We did not learn the causes leading to this riotous outbreak and destruction of property.—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $7 31½ for Pearls, and $6 for Pots.

COFFEE—All kinds are quiet, but prices are firmly supported. We have no sales to report.

COTTON—The market continues very firm, with sales 500 bales, at 15½c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. for Mobile, and 16c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Flour continues limited, and is still confined to supplying immediate wants of the Eastern and local trade. Receipts are to a moderate extent, and holders in order to realize, are obliged to submit to lower prices. Sales 4,700 bbls. at $4 25@$6 40 for common to choice superfine State; $6 60@$6 75 for extra State; $6 25@$6 40 for common to good Superfine Western, $6 50@$6 90 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; $7 25@$8 75 for extra Genesee, and $7 30@$10 25 for extra St. Louis. The latter price for "Lone Star," one of the very best brands received in this market. In Southern Flour there is a moderate business doing, and the market is without important change. To sell freely of the better grades holders would be compelled to submit to a material decline. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $6 50@$7 for common to choice superfine, and $7 05@$8 90 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is lower, with a moderate demand. Sales 450 bbls. at $6 35@$6 40 for Superfine, and $6 75@$8 90 for extra. Rye Flour heavy. Sales 150 bbls. at $4@$5 50 common fine to choice superfine. Corn Meal dull. 200 bbls. Brandywine sold at $4 40@$4 50. Puncheons are nominal at $19@$20.

GRAIN—The supply of Wheat is in excess of the demand and holders to realize are compelled to submit to lower prices. Sales 7,300 bushels white Southern at $1 76c.@$1 80; 6,700 bushels red do. at $1 46c.@$1 84c.; 600 white Ohio at $1 10c.; and 4,400 bushels red Winter Illinois at $1 48, the market closing very heavy. In Rye there is nothing of moment doing and prices are without material change. A sale of 700 bushels new crop Jersey was made at 92c. There is nothing of moment doing in Barley. The large receipts from California are still in the market undisposed of. The Corn market is easier with only a moderate demand for the eastern and local demand. Sales 33,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for mixed Western (closing at the inside price for good sound parcels); and 90c. for prime yellow Southern; white do. is nominal at 92c.@95c. In Oats there is a moderate business doing at 40c.@44c. for new Southern; 46c.@56c. for new crop Jersey; 59c@60c. for State and 63c.@63c. for Western.

MOLASSES—Is dull, and prices are entirely nominal. We could learn of no sales of importance.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is again firmer with a fair demand from the local trade. The receipts continue light and the stock is much reduced. Two days business amounts in the aggregate to 775 bbls., at $25 75@$26 for Mess; $22 for Prime; $22 50@$23 75 for Prime Mess; $23 50@$27 for Thin Mess, and $14 50 for Twin Cows. The market closes heavy with a downward tendency. The Beef market continues firm, with a moderate demand. The sales are 760 bbls. at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $13 50@$19 for Extra ditto. Prime Mess Beef remains the same as last noticed. Beef Hams are quiet, at $23 50@$24. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted. A sale of 20 hhds. was made at 11¾c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 12¾c.@13c. for Hams, which prices show a slight improvement. Bacon is quiet—small sales of Western smoked are reported at 15c. Lard is a shade firmer, with a fair demand; sales, 450 bbls. at 10c.@10¾c. Butter is selling at 15c @19c. for State, and 19c @22c. for Ohio. Cheese quiet; at 9@10c.

RICE—Is firm but quiet. Small sales are reported at 5¾c.@6¾c., cash, for common to prime.

SUGAR—The market remains steady with a fair demand,—sales of 650 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c.@9¾c., four months (including 250 hhds. for export to Europe at 8¾c.@8¾c., and 300 boxes Havana, also, for export at 8c., net cash.

WHISKY—The market is without important change and the demand is moderate. Sales 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 28c. Yesterday afternoon there were 1000 bbls. sold at 28c.@28½c., chiefly at the latter price. The stock in store will not vary materially 25,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Are dull, and rates nominally the same. To Liverpool, 110 bales Cotton were engaged at 3s. ⅜ bale, and 77 bales Rags at 3s. 6d. The charters include a schooner, 160 tons, to a West India Island, and home, for the sum of $1,650; a bark from Salt Island home at 10c. ⅜ bushel, and a ship from Iquiqui to London, with Nitrate Soda, at £4 5s.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.
T. B. Johnston.....Stage Manager
W. B. Meers.....Manager
Thomas Price.....Prompter

This Theatre is one of the neatest place of amusement in the City, and for convenient and easy seats, ladies' withdrawing rooms, ventilation, &c., is unsurpassed by any other establishment.

MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1857.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE FALL SEASON.
First appearance, in four years, of New-York's favorite, Miss JULIA TURNBULL.
MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1857.
Will be presented the popular Farce of
LOLA MONTEZ; OR, CATCHING A GOVERNOR.
Michael.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Count Meffenuff.....Mr. Bellamy
Rybeski.....Mr. Denham
Hickwitz.....Mr. McDonall
Kutsoff.....Mr. Haws
Galeski.....Mr. Leslie
Gripenhoff.....Mr. Havelock
Stiffenbach.....Mr. Edson
Titchiskz.....Miss Louise
Katharine (in which she will dance the Cachuca, and sing "Love Launched a Fairy Bark").....Miss Julia Turnbull
Zepherine Jolliejambe.....Miss Stanton
Mad. Volkerchaulks.....Mrs. J. R. Scott
Mad. Kybeski.....Miss Weaver
After which the
La Zingarella.....by.....Mlle. Ernestine
To be followed by the laughable farce of
P. P.; OR, MAN AND TIGER.
Mr. Splasher.....Mr. Canoll
Mr. Bob Buckskin.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Startle.....Mr. Bellamy
Somerville.....Mr. Foster
Lieut. Fusile.....Mr. Hanson
Louisa.....Miss Fanny France
Crape.....Mrs. Dixon
Duster.....Mrs. J. R. Scott
The National Medley Dance.....Mlle. Ernestine.
To conclude with the favorite comedietta,
THE ALPINE MAID.
Swig.....Mr. T. B. Johnson
Walter.....Mr. Vincent
Purgomaster.....Mr. Edson
Dame Glib.....Mrs. Watkins Young
Rosetta (with a song, also the Pas Styrien with
Mr. T. B. Johnson).....Miss Julia Turnbull

During the evening, a variety of Music by the Orchestra, under the direction of Anthony Reiff, Jr.
Admission to all parts of the house.....25 cents
Orchestra Seats.....50 cents
Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Children, half price.
MONDAY, Aug 24.
The exquisite grace and beauty of
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
continue to attract thousands nightly.
PROMENADE CONCERT at 7; Concert at 8 o'clock.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Zephyr.....Signorina Rolla
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and Double Company.
Grand revival of MAZULME.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MONDAY—Last night but two of the
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
First night here of Donizetti's romantic Opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
with the following unequaled distribution of high-cast talent:
Linda.....Signora Luigi Carani
Pierotto.....Signorina Vestvali
Carlo Vincenti.....Signor Brignoli
Antonio, Linda's father.....Signor Amodio
Prefetto.....Signor Coletti
Marchese (first appearance here).....Signor Assoni
The great success on Friday of
GIULIETTA E ROMEO,
warrants its repetition on Wednesday evening, the last night but one.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
THREE NIGHTS MORE
ONLY OF
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
On MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1857,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Song.....by.....Master Stewart
Dance.....by.....Miss Jeannie
ROUGH DIAMOND.
To conclude with the
IRISH TUTOR.
Wednesday—Last night and Benefit of Mr. E. G. MARSH, founder of the Juvenile Comedians.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $6 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24
The entertainments will commence with
EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS.
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONstantly increasing crowds to see "THAT BLESSED BABY," the infant produced by Mrs Cunningham as the BOGUS BURREL HEIR, it will remain TO-DAY OR TWO LONGER, with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will repeat, this (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy, ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

BURTON'S.—OBSERVE THE IMMENSE CAST of the opera of LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX, to-morrow night, the last night but two of the great operatic season. Vestvali, Brignoli, Assoni, (first appearance here,) Carranti, Amodio, Coletti, etc. The greatest lyric treat ever offered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW TO TALK.

A new Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with directions for acquiring a grammatical and graceful style; hints on oratory pronunciation; the art of conversation; debating and reasoning, with several hundred errors in speaking corrected. 30c.; muslin, 50c.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.—"We know of no publication that so well deserves the title of 'Knowledge Made Easy.' It is eminently adapted for popular use."—*Philadelphia Daily News.* "A work such as might be expected from the title page. The author is master of his subject, and treats it with ingenuity and interest."—*Boston Congregationalist.* "Very few books, indeed, comprehend so much in so small a compass."—*Evening Transcript.* "We do not remember to have seen so much information crowded into so small a space before. It is literally *multum in parvo*."—*Boston Daily Chronicle.* May properly be called "The Orator's own Book."

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," bound in one large, handsome volume, may be had for $1 50

FOWLER & WELLS, NO 308 Broadway, New York.

$300 WORTH OF ENGRAVINGS FOR 25 CENTS.—NEW YES' ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL GUIDE and Traveler's Companion. Contains Nothing to Wear. Illustrated. For sale everywhere.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES. — SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. E. PATON, No. 94 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of the body of HENRY BULLHAUSEN, drowned while crossing the North River from the foot of 160th-st. to Fort Lee, on the evening of the 18th inst. Said Bullhausen was about 19 years of age, had light curly hair, and of whitish complexion; was dressed in black cloth coat and pants, black bombazine vest and black silk neck-tie. The above reward will be paid on recovery of his body, by PLUME & LAMONT, Nos. 54 and 56 Water-st., or 160th-st., North River.

LOST—A CARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUAble papers, taken from area of the Astor House, marked H. L. P. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Leaky roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

475—CHARLES STREET & CO.—BROADWAY.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.

Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

EMBROIDERED BANDS AND SETS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday, 24th,
A LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH EMBROIDERED JACONET SETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
And CAMBRIC BANDS, all widths,
Purchased at auction.

COLORED AND WHITE EMBROIDERED MARSEILLES SETS, &C.
We will open on Monday, 24th,
200 CARTONS FRENCH MARSEILLES SETS,
50 CARTONS MISSES SETS.
Also, a full assortment of MARSEILLES COLLARS,
Received per steamer *Arabia.*
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN BAREGE ROBES.
Twelve dollar Robes selling for $3.
Ten dollar Robes selling for $6.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 360 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
Some very beautiful Fall styles,
ROBE A'QUILLE SILK DRESSES,
To which they invite the particular attention of the ladies.

NEW FALL SILKS.
In great variety
Of style and price,
Just received and will be opened
This Morning, Monday, Aug. 24,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of shape and material,
Constantly on hand,
Or made to order at shortest notice
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS
Selling for $1 per yard,
Worth 10 shillings per yard,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES.
A beautiful assortment of Fall styles
SIDE BAND, FLOUNCED
And BAYADERE SILK ROBES
BAYADERE, BROCADE and PLAID SILKS,
At JAMES CROPSEYS, No. 481 Broadway.

100,000 EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC BANDS
Just received, of new patterns.
French embroidered bands at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on the cost of importation
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway

CHENILLE SHAWLS.
A beautiful assortment.
Very rich Chenille Scarfs. Elegant designs and coloring
In great variety,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BOMBAZINES—BOMBAZINES!
FROM AUCTION.
No. 551 Broadway.
2 cases Lapins, 94 cents; worth $1 25.
2 cases Lopins, $1 25; worth $1 75.
N. B.—The above are a very great bargain.
Please observe, W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large and canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

PLAID VALENCIAS,
Just received by the late arrivals,
5 cases Plaid Valencias,
In rich high colors,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS.
By the late arrivals—Irish Poplins, of the seal of Pim Brothers, Dublin.
Also, one case
MOIRE ANTIQUE POPLINS,
at $1 50, worth $3 per yard, at JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 367 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods remaining on hand will be sold out at greatly reduced prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st

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MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS. PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, of all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted for six years. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

AN EXTRA-FINISHED FOUR ROUND cornered 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale cheap, finished all round alike; a good scale magnificently finished in every way; rich brilliant tone; made to order by a premium City maker, and cost the owner $600; must be seen to be appreciated; has rich carved legs, pearl work, &c., with two years warrantee from May last, and is perfect in every respect; price $350, including rich velvet pedal and packing-case for shipping. Can be seen at residence No. 67½ Gibney, near 3d-st. N. B.—A reduction to cash, and is well worth the attention of those in search of a truly superb piano. Apply for 3 days.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—Three 7¼ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account as $295, $260 and $240. Also, 6 second-hand piano-fortes at $40, $50, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Upright pianos at $125 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. HGBTE, NEWTON & GRAFBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, near Canal. These instruments are equal to any manufactured. Pianos to rent. Tarior & Farley's Melodeons. Several second-hand Pianos for sale cheap.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIfully carved 7 octave rose wood piano for sale at a bargain, been used a short time, is without a blemish, rich tone, makers of high reputation, full warrantee. Can be seen and tried at No. 283 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for two days. Will be boxed if required.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-fortes Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR 7-octave, full diagonal piano-forte, selected by a celebrated pianist, for sale and warranted. Made by one of the best makers and cost $600; has been used a few months. Will be sold for $275. Can be seen at No. 141 2d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHly competent cook, washer and ironer, skilled in pastry, meats, game and pastry, and is a complete laundress. Also, 10c an English girl recently arrived from Europe, and several first-class domestics, Protestant and Catholic, who refer to former employers now in the City for proof of capability, honesty, and industry. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; makes good bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; wages, $7; also, a girl of sixteen as nurse or chamber-maid, does light waiting; will wait on a lady who boards; is willing and capable; wages $4 a month, in this City or Brooklyn city. References. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and seamstress; as chambermaid and lady dress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy young man, as coachman and groom; understands horses thoroughly; will assist, if necessary, in the garden; has the best of references; will go in the country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 371 Bowery.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER—A competent and respectable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; also, vegetable gardener; understands both thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 976 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNtry is desirous of getting a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Salary not so much an object as to become acquainted with the business. Good reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and can take care of a horse and carriage if required, and can produce good references. Address D. L., office of this paper.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German girl wishes a situation as good cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework. Call at No. 111 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor back room.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A WIDOW LADY about 30 years of age, of amiable disposition and pleasing manners wishes a situation as housekeeper or to attend bakery or fancy store; would go South or West. For particulars, address Mrs. N., Tarrytown, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—WANTED—A first-rate wheelwright, accustomed to heavy work, such as wagons and carts, to go to a healthy city in South America. He must be an American and without a family, and be able to furnish unqualified testimonials as to character and capacity. The opportunity is a good one for a man of the right stamp. Inquire of ISAAC ODELL, Pier No. 11 North River, or address S. T. WILLIAMS, Box No. 2,959 Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MRS. MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 283 7th-av., near 24th st., for 1 German cook, 2 English Protestant chambermaids, 2 girls of Ireland Protestant cooks, 3 Scotch nurses and seamstresses, 2 Protestant women for housework, all highly recommended for capability and good moral character. Employers applying to Mrs. M. will find it to their advantage, by obtaining reliable help.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER TO GO TO GOshen, Mass., immediately. To a competent person a permanent situation and good salary will be given. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at MOLYNEUX BELL'S Cloak Store, No. 58 Canal-st., (old number.)

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Cliuton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS PLEASE READ.—THE OWNER of a very inviting boarding school property, situated in the valley of the Housatonic, five hours' ride from New-York, will dispose of said property with the goodwill of the school, on very reasonable terms. The annual income of the school is over $4,000. The buildings were erected expressly for the one purpose; are convenient and ample, affording good accommodations for 40 pupils. Possession given the 1st of October. Address P. W. L., Cornwall, Conn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS FOR several years taught successfully his native language (or school) in the upper part of the City, where he could leave his board and lodging in return for French lessons. Unquestionable references will be given. Address Mr. X., care of Rev. A. VERREN, Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires an engagement as assistant instructress in the English branches in a young ladies school or seminary; has no objection to the South; unexceptionable references for qualifications. She is permitted to refer to Bishop H. POTTER, of New-York. Apply or address E. L. D., No. 90 East 8th-st., Murray Hill, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege, who has had several years experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as classical and mathematical teacher. First class references given as to character and ability from those who have had children under his charge. Address J. P., Norwich, Conn.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been engaged in teaching in Seminaries for several years, wishes to meet with another engagement for next fall. She teaches Music, French and German. Inquire in the Music Store of S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD CLASSICAL AND ENGlish teacher, for a private school, recently established in this City; a middle-aged gentleman, and one used to secure a respectable permanent situation rather than a high salary. Address P., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office, Box No. 3853.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR A gentleman and his wife, with the use of kitchen, or the attendance of a servant; or the advertiser would be willing to make an arrangement for board with some respectable family. A permanency is desired, and everything will be made most satisfactory. The price must be moderate. Address S. P., *Times* office, stating all particulars, price, &c. Location above 14th st.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED SITTING room and bed-room, with board, (dinner from 4 to 6 P. M.,) for three young men. Location must be good and below 20th-st. Address, stating location, terms, &c., fully, J. E. J., Box No. 1899, Post-Office.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES CAN FIND furnished and unfurnished rooms with board at No. 64 Varick-st. House having just been opened. Best of references given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, lighted with gas, and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER, Hall, Nos. 194 and 196 Fearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandums and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, checks, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROO

AUCTION SALES.

ALEXR. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AUGUST 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Selma and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$15,000 Dubuque and Pacific Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.

$20,000 Milwaukie and Horicon Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Cedar County (Illinois) 7 per cent. Bond.

500 shares Brunswick Land Co.....$100 each

150 shares Miseles'ppi and Missouri Railroad.....$10 each

40 shares Delaware, Lack. and Western R'd.....$50 each

3 shares New-York and New-Haven R'd.....$100 each

20 shares Oriental Bank.....$35 each

20 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each

50 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each

40 shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

40 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

2 shares of $1,000 each of the full paid stock of the Damascus Steel Company, hypothecated by Elisha W. Andrews to secure his notes given for advances of money made to him for said Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 27.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. M. CHESTALAR, Auctioneer, No 32 Bowery.

A 2D GREAT SALE OF READY-MADE clothing THIS DAY, Aug. 24, inst., at 10½ o'clock comprising a large and fashionable assortment of cassimere, cloth and Summer frock, sack, and business coats cassimere, cloth and Marseilles pants; silk, satin, and Valencia vests, of various patterns; broad cloths, cassimeres, satinets, doeskins, alpacas, drabs d'ete, and a large variety of other piece goods, under-shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, cravats, collars, &c. By order of ELY KOCH, Assignee.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, AUG. 24, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, Furniture, at No. 7 Prince-st., comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 98 Fulton-av., mortgage and Sheriff's sale horses, wagons and carriages.

WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, mortgage sale of furniture, a general assortment.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and United Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Theodorgo's and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

FREE EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON.—AUCTION SALE.—One hundred lots at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 27. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. These lots and plots are handsomely situated, varying in size from one to eight City lots each, some of them finely shaded with forest trees, and having commanding views of the Atlantic Ocean, Staten Island, New-Jersey and New-York Bay. Every lot will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Steamer AURORA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 4 P. M. For maps, free tickets and particulars, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB & CO., 189 Pearl-st. No. 14 Pine-st. Maps may be had also of JAMES McGINNISS, Esq., Fort Hamilton. If stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—One of the oldest Family Newspaper Establishments, outside New-York city, for the dissemination of Intelligence, published in this State, is offered for sale, with or without the Accounts, together with the Jobbing and other materials attached to the same. It has connected with it peculiarities of large yearly value, sufficient of themselves to pay for the entire investment in less than four years, and will be sold at so low a figure as to ensure several hundred per cent profit on outlay. Such a chance like this occurs but once in an age. Reason for selling: intended removal from the State. Address immediately, Rev. SAMUEL KISSAM, care Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York city; or address direct, box No. 216 Albany Post-Office, N. Y.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—THE UNDERsigned invites the attention of enterprising men and others, to his late invention for thoroughly excluding air from liquids on draught. It is invaluable to lager-beer retailers and for families, as it will keep beverages for months from deterioration. State and County rights only sold. A model will be exhibited at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., Monday 24th inst., from 4 to 7 P. M. A. F. BOYD, Patentee.

STAGE LINE FOR SALE.—THE LINE known as the Spring-st., Catharine and Fulton Ferry line, running from Hudson River Railroad Depôt at 33d-st. to Fulton Ferry, consisting of 20 stages, with stables, blacksmith shop, and everything pertaining to a stage line, complete, and doing a good business. Inquire of JAS. APPLEBY, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 164 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED AND RESpectable House in Philadelphia, the exclusive agency for the wholesale of a valuable and popular article. Any person desirous of extending business by liberal advertising, &c., will find the subscriber willing and able to make extensive sales. Reference to the most respectable houses, both here and in New-York. Apply by letter to INQUIRER, No. 33 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

FOR SALE.—A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, DEsightfully situated on the Hudson river. For particulars apply at No. 33 Beekman-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE.—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, being considered insufficient by explicit, the Board have consided to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby readvertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

738,519 cubic yards of excavation, composed as follows, viz.: 62,304 cubic yards of soil and other material, not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the spaces mentioned in specification G; of which 17,362 cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and 25,000 cubic yards of excavation from the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; 704,215 cubic yards of excavation for puddle and embankments.

234,864 cubic yards of rock excavation.

73,998 cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

642,589 cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

29,938 cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes.

47,114 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

2,009 cubic yards of paving laid in cement.

555 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

883 cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

54,000 square feet (superficial measure) of sheet pilings.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after writ en notice of the award, the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and relet.

Plans and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

Amended specifications are now ready for delivery. For further information apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President, } Croton
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, } Board.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 1st day of September next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1857, will be considered.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS BOESE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE,
} Committee.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS,
D. LADLIER,
H. H. GREGORY,
} Committee.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SHAICK,
THEO. R. DE FOREST,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second instalment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

NOTICE—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior, on the Magadalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO HOLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 13th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due 1st September, on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 281 inclusive, for $214,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 20, 1857.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders, whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened as New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BULLS' HEAD BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

HUMBOLDT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
DIRECTORS.

John Rankin,	Samuel P. Holmes,	Anson G. Phelps,
Charles Christmas,	George H. Ellery,	Alfred Large,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Lowell Holbrook,
Robert Boorman,	Samuel Sloan,	Joshua H. Bates,
A. B. Strange,	C. B. Caldwell,	W. H. McConnell,
James McKaye,	S. Nelson Davis,	Geo. W. Parsons,
William L. King,	William A. Kobbe,	George Bulpin,
Nathan Lane,	Solomon Freeman,	Eben. Beadleston,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William C. Bowers,	Willard M. Newell,
Henry J. Baker,	George Barnes,	William Allen,
John Armstrong,	Edward Bridge,	Henry L. Surr,
D. R. Stanford,	Andrew Comstock,	W. D. Thompson.

JOHN RANKIN, President.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.
ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second installment of $25 per share, on the new or additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of September next, when the scrip certificates of the first installment must be surrendered and cancelled. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having entered into a partnership under the name and firm of EZRA LUDLOW, JR. & CO., for the transaction of a general auction and commission business, have taken the lower part of store No. 28 Pine-st., opposite the Custom-House, and beg leave to solicit attention to this advertisement. They will attend to sales of merchandise of all descriptions; of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, real estate and vessel interest at the Merchants' Exchange. Furniture sales on the premises or at their salerooms. EZRA LUDLOW, JR.
G. WELLES NICHOLS.

REFER TO MESSRS.

Hewitt & Co.,	James Lee & Co.,
Woodruff & Co.,	Atwood & Co.,
Dunham & Dimon,	E. L. Munroe, Esq.,
Frost & Forrest,	Edwin Ludlow, Esq., cash'r.
Milliken & Gamble,	W. A. Stebbins, Esq.,
F. Skiddy & Co.,	Gerard Stuyvesant, Esq.,
H. A. Johnson & Co.,	David Ogden, Esq.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 631 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Michigan Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

1:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:16 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M. 3:30 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 13, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boats at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:15 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pile and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., per No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICE:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Aug. 21, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 21, 7 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 22, 4½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 22, 6½ A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 23, 8 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 23, 4 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 24, 6½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 25, 7 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 25, 10½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 26, 7 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 26, 10½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 27, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 27, 11½ A.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport..... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line of Railroads, to Wilmington, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The steamship SOUTHERNER, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, Thos. D. EWAN, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 29. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUERRAU,
No. 100 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 106 Pearl-st.

PAPIER MACHE.—GRECIAN AND ORIENTAL painting, coloring of photographs and canvas painting taught at No. 64 Varick-st. Also Potichomania. Ladies and gentlemen from the country can be accommodated with board while learning.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 90 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIRLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASsage: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWERS, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collin-United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be;

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 15th day of August, to the 22d day of August, 1857: Men, 168; women, 75; boys, 277; girls, 240; total, 700.* Adults, 183; children, 517; males, 385; females, 315; colored persons, 16.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Constipation of the Bowels	1
Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	3	Convulsions	51
Aneurism	1	Croup	7
Anasarcum of the Aorta	1	Cynanche	1
Apoplexy	7	Debility, Adult	3
Asphyxia	1	Debility, Infant	7
Asthma	1	Delirium Tremens	2
Bleeding from Bowels	1	Diarrhœa	37
Bleeding from Lungs	3	Dropsy	6
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dropsy in chest	3
Bronchitis	5	Dropsy in head	28
Burned or scalded	1	Drowned	10
Cancers	5	Dysentery	13
Casualties	4	Enlargement of the heart	8
Cholera	3	Epilepsy	3
Cholera, Infantum	184	Erysipelas	1
Cholera morbus	7	Fever	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Fever, Bilious	1
Congestion of the Brain	6	Fever, Hectic	1
Compression of the Brain	1	Fever, Panama or Ghagres	1
Congestion of the Liver	11	Fever, puerperal	1
Consumption	61	Fever remittent	3
Infantum of the Bowels	16	Fever, scarlet	1
Infantum of brain	5	Fever, typhoid	2
Infantum of heart	1	Fever, Typhus	7
Infantum of kidneys	1	Fracture of leg	1
Infantum of liver	1	Heart, disease of	2
Infantum of lungs	13	Heart, effect of	4
Infantum of stomach	6	Hooping cough	9
Infant of womb	1	Intemperance	1
Intemperance	1	Killed or murdered	1
Liver, disease of	1	Lock Jaw	1
Malf. of heart	1	Marasmus, infantile	58
Old Age	4	Palsy	3
Pleurisy	1	Premature birth	9
Scrofula	2	Small-pox	1
Sprue	2	Stillborn	35
Suffocation	1	Sun Stroke	9
Teething	13	Ulceration of the Bladder	1
Worms	1		
Total	700		

*Increase this week, 64.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	16	IX	21	XVII	63
II	4	X	32	XVIII	27
III	11	XI	44	XIX	41
IV	10	XII	34	XX	58
V	26	XIII	42	XXI	67
VI	25	XIV	40	XXII	35
VII	44	XV	8		
VIII	28	XVI	23	Total	700

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 21, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 14	179	78	257
Admitted to Aug. 21	40	22	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	46	20	66
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	172	78	250

Males, 220; females, 30.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—About 5 o'clock Sunday after noon, as the hail-squall was coming up, a small sail-boat, containing three men, was seen to capsize, and go under in the East River, about midway between the landings of the South Ferry. The boat had one mast. The sail attached to it was adrift, and thrashing about in the wind; and the persons on board were attempting to secure it, when the squall burst over them. The boat came to the surface immediately bottom up, but was soon shut out from view by the density of the rain and hail which accompanied the squall. They were rescued by a yawl-boat from a schooner laying off the Buttermilk Channel.

ELOPEMENT.—A Mrs. WESTON, of Bridgeport, Conn., hitherto a very respectable married woman, started on her travels on Monday last, with a man named GENIG, leaving her husband and two small children in their desolate home. The deserted husband was devotedly attached to his wife, and now in his grief declares that he would be willing to receive her back with all kindness if she would but return to her home, and the care of her children. The parties are all respectably connected, and have stood fair in the community where they lived.

Our Tombs—As a Visitor Sees Them.

BY REV. CHARLES SPEAR, OF BOSTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having visited several institutions in New-York I wish simply to state my views of the Toombs, as you call your City Prison. I was permitted by the courtesy of the Keeper, and by the kindness of the Matron, to examine the prison, and to converse with the inmates. I was able to compare the prison with those I have seen, both in this country and in England and France. It appears to me that the prison is poorly constructed for any reformatory purposes. If I am asked to show the defects, I would state them as follows:

1. Bad ventilation. 2. A great want of baths. 3. No employment for the inmates. 4. No library. 5. No separate department in the prison for the suspected who have not been tried. 6. No distinction in treatment between the witness and those confined for trial, or undergoing sentence. 7. A chapel is needed for religious services. 8. Too many are put in one cell. 9. There should be a strict guard against admitting persons who go in from mere curiosity to visit the prison. 10. Those under sentence of death should be in a prison by themselves.

Such are my views of the Tombs. I find there are about 2,000 commitments annually, and a large portion of them are for intemperance, a fact which calls loudly upon the citizens to do what they can to suppress this enormous evil.

I have some plans of prisons which I brought from England, which might be introduced here to great advantage, though I should have but little hope of any reformations among prisoners till the whole structure was levelled to the earth, and a suitable prison erected.

I must express my thanks to the officers, and my only wonder is that with such a wretched place they can perform their responsible labor as well as they do.

Rev. CHAS. SPEAR, of Brooklyn.

Post-Office Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me an opportunity, through your paper, of calling the attention of the Postmaster at New-York to the necessity of looking into the affairs of his office.

There seems to be a great deal of difficulty in getting a letter through that office. Within the last month two have been lost to me, and both letters of importance. One was mailed in New-York to come to me—a distance of twelve miles—and that is the last that has been heard of it. The other was mailed by myself to a well-known firm in Philadelphia, and contained money, and that was the last of it, and these things seem to be of very common occurrence. Under such circumstances a post-office is a nuisance, and if the Postmaster at New-York cannot better order the affairs of his office, it is high time the Postmaster-General was requested to remove him and put a capable man in his place.

A SUFFERER.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished By applying in person letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, Clerks, Book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read at once those new pocket hand-books, entitled, *How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave*, and especially *How to do Business*. A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuit, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, 50 cents; Muslin, 50 cents. One dollar for the four in paper, or $1 50 in one large well-bound gilt volume. They will be sent to subscribers by first mail, postage pre-paid, by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand a large variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 20 boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—In the dressing room, the drawing room, the crowded theatre, the carriage, the car, and the steamboat, this popular article is generally in vogue. It is the national perfume. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle, but thorough and irresistible, remedies.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Visitors to New-York are advised to read the advertisement of Messrs. DAILEY & Co. in the business notice columns of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR and BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.

See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

THE EFFECTS OF FAST DRIVING.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, as a chaise, containing two gentlemen, was passing down Hamilton-avenue, near the ferry, it came in contact with a double-horse carriage, precipitating the occupants of the chaise on the sidewalk. One of the gentlemen struck his head against a lamp-post, which rendered him insensible for a few minutes. He was conveyed to a neighboring physician, who found that his skull was fractured. After having his wound dressed he was conveyed to his residence in New-York. The other gentlemen sustained little or no injury, with the exception of a few slight scratches. The horse ran away with the vehicle, but was caught before doing other serious mischief.

COUNTERFEIT LEE FIVES.—ROBERT BARR, a somewhat noted character in Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday last for passing counterfeit bills on the Lee Bank, Massachusetts. He was committed to answer.

This BARR is the witness who swore so strong for the defendants in the "Shacpshead Bay Outrage" case that no one believed him.

JOSEPH JOHNSON was arrested the same day in the Eastern District, for passing the same kind of money. He was committed by Justice FERRIS for examination.

BURGLARY.—The house of FRANCIS COLTON, No. 89 First-place, Brooklyn, was robbed on Saturday evening of $300 worth of silver-ware. A servant girl had just placed the silver in a basket preparatory to removing it up stairs for the night, when somebody rang the door bell, which she answered. Upon her return the property was not to be found. The person who rang the bell inquired for some person who did not live there, and it is supposed that he was an accomplice of the thief who entered the basement.

☞ Suffolk County people say that a brother of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is now confined in the jail at Riverhead. He is said to be a very bad character, but denies his connection with the woman who has done so much to excite the curiosity of the world.

A BRUTE.—A brute named MICHAEL MEANY, residing on Tillary, near Navy-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant PATTERSON, of the Second Precinct, for striking and kicking a woman named MARY HINS until she was senseless. Both parties are tenants in the same house. When arrested, MEANY boasted of what he had done, and expressed a wish to commit further violence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—BARNEY LOUGHLIN, residing at No. 78 Washington-street, Brooklyn, had his skull fractured on Saturday last, by falling from an unfinished building on Front-street, a distance of 15 or 20 feet to the ground, striking upon his head. He was taken to the Hospital.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at Bay Ridge, on the 20th inst. The deceased had on a brown coat, light vest and dark casimere pants. On his watch pocket was written "J. P. DAVIS." The body was taken in charge by Coroner BENNETT.

A DARING THEFT.—The supply of blackberries for the Fulton-street Market, Brooklyn, was cut short on Saturday last by a thief, who succeeded in stealing the whole while standing on the sidewalk, early in the morning. The thief is respectfully invited to call once more.

DEMOCRATIC.—The Kings County Democratic Committee and the Brooklyn City Democratic Committee have for sometime been endeavoring to effect a cooperative union, but thus far without success, notwithstanding the vote of both bodies that such a union is necessary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, THOS. CHUTE, employed in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, had his left hand so badly crushed that it was amputated soon after, in the New-York Hospital, by Dr. RAY.

NEW-JERSEY.

Verdict as to the Death of Margaret Dale.

The Jury in this case, which has excited so much interest, at about 11 o'clock on Friday evening, returned the following verdict:

We find that deceased came to her death by some disease of the lungs and brain, and that her death has probably been hastened by cruel treatment at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. CONOVER; and we further find that Mr. and Mrs. CONOVER by treating said deceased in the manner aforesaid, have violated all laws of society and humanity, and that in the opinion of the Jury, the conduct of Mr. CONOVER is in the highest degree censurable for the unkind manner in which he interred, exhumed and reinterred the body.

The Jury, after being thanked by the Coroner, were then discharged. Thus this interesting case ends.

THE OFFICIAL SQUABBLE.—The apparatus of Engine Company No. 2, of Hoboken, which was taken to New-York for repairs, by order of Mr. POPE, the Chief Engineer, in violation of the orders of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, member of the Common Council, and Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water, was returned to Hoboken on Friday night, on which occasion a large number of firemen of the different companies turned out in uniform, but without apparatus, to receive "the machine." After parading the streets and housing the apparatus, the firemen repaired to the Mansion House for refreshments, at which place they listened to several speeches.

THE ALMS HOUSE.—Mr. WILLLIAM WHITLEY the Superintendent of the Almshouse, in Jersey City, reports to the Common Council that during the three months ending August 1st inst., there were admitted into that institution 36 men, 43 women, 37 boys and 43 girls—making in all 159. There were discharged during the same period 24 men, 31 women, 10 boys and 24 girls; 3 boys and 2 girls were adopted in families, and 2 men and 1 woman died, making 97 in all—which left 62 persons in the Almshouse at the close of the quarter. The amount of expenditure during the quarter, was $370 88. The actual cost of sustaining the Almshouse, was $403 83; expended on the out-door poor during the quarter, $264 48, by which 75 adults and 130 children were relieved.

THE ESCAPES FROM JAIL—ONE OF THE PRISONERS RETURNED.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, one of the five prisoners who recently escaped from the Hudson County Jail, returned by advice of his mother, on Saturday, to the jail. HUGH RILEY, JOSEPH STACY, CHARLES TOOMEY and MICHAEL MULLINS are yet at large. The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders have offered a reward of $250 for their apprehension, or a proportionate share of the reward for the return of either of them to the jail. Mr. LAYTON, the Keeper, was also instructed by the Board to employ a turnkey to take charge of the prison in his absence, at a salary of $500.

PICKPOCKETS.—This class of thieves continue their depredations upon passengers upon the ferry-boats and at the railroad depôts in Jersey City, notwithstanding the caution posted up so conspicuously by the managers of the ferry and railroads. On Saturday, a Western man had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $350 and some papers of importance to him. On Friday, two ladies residing in Jersey City had their pockets picked of porte-monnaies containing small sums of money.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A German who was laboring under the effects of delirium tremens yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by drowning himself. While the Canal-street boat was lying in her slip on the Hoboken side of the ferry, the German leaped into the water, but Capt. BAKER, in command of the boat, aided by the deck-hands, rescued him. He was taken to the Station-house and locked up.

BENEFIT OF THE VETERANS.—A concert and ball will be given by citizens of Hoboken, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1, the proceeds of which will be applied to the necessities of the Veterans of the War of 1812. A Committee of thirty-four citizens has the matter in charge.

☞ The Jersey City Continental Guard will go to Cliffwood, opposite Keyport, on a Picnic and Collation excursion, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, with the steamer *Washington* and the barge *Franklin*.

☞ A few of the counterfeit fives on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts have been passed in Jersey City.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning a man named JOHN SMART, aged about thirty years, boarding at No. 51 Garden-street, Hoboken, was found dead in his bed. Coroner CRANE held an inquest upon the body and the Jury rendered a verdict that he died by congestion of the brain. He was employed as a salesman in the establishment of CHARLES SCOTT & Co., No. 41 Barclay-street, New-York.

☞ The number of visitors to Hoboken was much less than usual on account of the weather.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—Very early yesterday morning, a man was discovered from the street asleep in the roof-guttering of a house on Broadway, between Jefferson and Madison streets. The discoverer was a farmer coming in his wagon to market. He had much difficulty in getting into the house without breaking in. The wife of the roof-slumber finally admitted him, and was terrified on learning the perilous situation of her worse half. She implored the farmer to rescue him. The roof has an angle of about thirty-five degrees, and to descend it was deemed hazardous to the sleeper. A ladder was therefore hurriedly procured, and the snoozer shaken out of his sweet repose. He was terrified beyond measure at the extraordinary circumstances of his return to distinct consciousness. The explanation of his situation is, that he had lain down in the garret on a grain shelf at a level with the scuttle opening. The shelf was moveable and he had drawn it to the scuttle before composing himself to sleep. The miracle of descent without waking, and without sinking into deeper sleep of death he should credit to Providence.—*St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.*

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE AT THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The sale of unclaimed baggage by the Central Railroad Company was commenced, pursuant to public notice on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and has proceeded daily until yesterday afternoon. It being impossible to go through the list this week, the sale was yesterday adjourned until Wednesday morning next, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time it will be resumed and continued until the remaining articles are disposed of. There are several hundred pieces yet to be sold, many of them, it is supposed, of considerable value. The daily attendance at the sale has been large, and the bidding, at times, quite spirited. Some good bargains have been made, and of course some disappointments have occurred. The proceedings have been conducted with entire fairness and strict impartiality. We are authorized to say by the officers having the sale in charge, that no employe of the Company can possibly have any knowledge of the contents of the baggage, and if any of them bid upon the articles offered for sale, they do so entirely at their own risk and upon their own responsibility.

Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 22.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—AUGUST 23.

$3,000	Missouri State 6s	77⅞	
16,000	do.	b3	78
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s		96
1,000	do.		95
5	0 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.		96
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.		58
2,000	Har. R. 1st m.	b3	75
5,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		89
5,000	Illinois Cen. R. 8s		98⅛
5,000	Dub. & P. R. 1st m		75
2,000	E. R. R. ct. b'62		70⅜
10	North River Bank		110
40	Metropolitan Bank		106
30	Continental Bank		105¾
26	Park Bank		110
146	Penn. Coal Co.		70½
120	do.		70
100	do.	s60	69
250	do.	s30	69
200	New Jersey Zinc		6
100	Ohio L. & T. Co	s4m	95
50	Hud. River R. R.		20
5	Third Av. R. R.		92
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	76⅛
50	do.	s30	75
400	do.		76
625	do.		76⅛
193	do.		76¼
200	do.		76⅜
100	do.	s15	75¾
150	do.	s15	78
100	do.	s60	75⅛
100	do.		75⅜
200	do.		76¾
550	Erie Railroad		27⅜
625	do.		27¾
100	do.	b60	28
100	do.	s4	27¾
100	do.	s10	27⅝
200	do.	s30	27⅝
100	do.	c	28
200	do.		28⅛
100	do.	b10	28⅛
163	do.	s3	27
100	Reading Railroad		66¾
100	do.	b10	66¾
200	do.	s30	66
700	do.		67
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.		76
25	do.		76¾
150	do.		76¾
100	do.	s30	76¾
175	M. S. & N. L. R.		86
25	do.		25¾
50	do.	s4	25
30	do.	c	26¼
200	do.	c	26¾
100	do.	c	26⅞
250	do.	c	27
150	Ill. Cen. Railroad		113
300	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.		29¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		87
150	do.	s30	86
50	do.	s15	86⅛
350	do.		86¾
5	do.		86¾
28	do.		86⅞
900	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		43
200	do.	s15	43⅜
100	do.	s30	43½
100	do.	c	43¾
300	do.	ops	43¾
100	do.	c	43¾
100	do.		43⅞
150	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	b3	91
150	do.	b60	91⅜
50	do.	b60	91½
50	do.		90¾
50	do.		91¾
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s60	47
50	do.	b60	48
150	do.		48
305	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.		32
300	do.		21¾
200	do.	s3	21¾

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	Kentucky State 6s		99¾
700	Penn. Coal Co.	s60	69
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3	77¼
400	do.		77¼
30	do.		77¾
100	do.	s60	76
50	do.	b10	77¾
50	Panama R. R.		90
100	do.	s30	90
100	Erie Railroad		28
412	do.		28¼
100	do.	s60	27¾
200	M. S. & N. L. R.	s60	26
50	do.		26¾
200	do.	b10	27
163	do.	s3	27
100	Cumb. Coal Co.		15
50	Mich. S. & N. I. pf.	sk	53¾
50	Ill. Central R.	s30	112
400	do.		112
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.		30
400	Clev. & Tol. R.		43¾
200	do.	s30	43
200	do.	s30	43
200	do.		43¼
200	do.		44
200	do.	s30	44
100	La G. & Mil. R.	s3	32
100	Reading R. R.		67¼
100	do.	s30	66¾
200	do.	b60	67½
200	do.	s u w	67½

MONDAY, Aug. 24—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week was chiefly marked by a larger Gold Export than usual for the month of August. The sum total, including $597,500 by the *Fulton* on Saturday, is $2,680,000, as against $883,000 the corresponding week last August. The movement was caused mainly by the recent check to the improvement of the London Discount market, which made the prompt remittance of Bullion preferable, as Money ruled here a week or two since, to retaining foreign balances on this side until the new crops came forward. But the present is probably the last heavy week's shipment, since the movement has not only induced a rise of interest to the extent of 1 ₱ cent. on prime and 2 ₱ cent. on second choice securities, but placed it out of the convenience of the Banks to discount on freely for the Importing trade. Besides which, the last mail from the other side denotes a favorable reaction from the first effect of the Indian outbreak, and the banking letters were of a decidedly cheerful tone. The mail of the present week, due at Halifax to-morrow, (an intermediate steamer being looked for at Quebec to-day,) will be one of much interest on this subject. The export demand for Bullion has been met without much trouble to the Banks, and the shipment of the week will still leave an average reserve of about ten millions of dollars on the statement to be made up this afternoon, with the California mail and treasure packet of August 5, due in the course of the present week. The Sub-Treasury gained during the week $89,105; the balance on Saturday afternoon stood $12,411,913, against $12,322,808 at the close of the previous week. The caution at Bank induced by the movement of Specie has tended to increase the amount of mercantile paper offered on the Street, and the Discount Brokers quote prime lists at 9@10 ₱ cent. and fair single names at 12 @14 ₱ cent. ₱ anuumn. Money at call is in good demand, though the increased activity in this way mainly on the pledge of Bills Receivable. The Stock Brokers are not large borrowers. Exchange is steady at 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent.

The Import entries for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,945,862, as against $5,663,922 the week ending August 23 last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were quite moderate, being $937,512, against $1,491,837 the corresponding week last year.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the Calendar Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import entries at this Port since Jan. 1 to the 31st July.....$150,872,000
Add three weeks in August..... 15,461,286

Total to date..... $166,333,286
Against same time last year..... 149,766,327

Increase in 1857..... $16,566,959

The same tables make the Export of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported..... $43,823,090
Add three weeks in August..... 3,275,902

Total to date..... $47,098,992
Against same time in 1856..... 52,725,509

Decrease this year..... $5,627,607

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st July..... $26,236,000
Add three weeks in August..... 5,669,910

Total to date..... $31,895,910
Against same time in 1856..... 23,535,082

Increase to date..... $8,360,828

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	80⅛	@	78	@	76	@ 77½
New-York and Erie	31½	@	20	@	27¾	@ 28½
Reading	68½	@	68	@	66¾	@ 67¾
Michigan Southern	25	@	24	@	23¾	@ 27¾
Rock Island	92½	@	89	@	93	@ 90¾
Toledo	43½	@	43	@	41	@ 44
Illinois Central	115¾	@	114	@	113	@ 112½
Illinois Central Bonds	99	@	99¾	@	98¾	@ 98¾
Pittsburg	37¼	@	32	@	29	@ 30
Panama	93	@	91	@	90	@ 90
Milwaukee	48¾	@	50	@	49	@ 48
Pennsylvania Coal	78	@	75	@	73	@ 70
Galena	90	@	89	@	88	@ 86½
La Crosse	31¼	@	30	@	21	@ 22
Michigan Central	92½	@	80	@	77	@ 75

The foregoing list denotes a general and heavy decline in prices. The *Bulls* lost control of the market on the break-down in Michigan Southern at the close of the previous week; and subsequent influences, in the Money Market, encouraged the *Bears* to put out fresh contracts in nearly all the railways and in Pennsylvania Coal at lower figures. Although it was the general report from the Stock Brokers that the demand for Money had not essentially increased among themselves, yet every use was made by the speculators to excite distrust in the future of the market, of the rise of interest with the Discount Brokers, and the considerable shipment of Gold withdrawn from Bank. The lowest general ruling of the sales at the Board of Brokers was on Saturday forenoon, after which there was a turn for the better to the extent of 1⅜ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 1 ₱ cent. on Reading, ½ ₱ cent. on Erie, and 1¾ on Michigan Southern. The dealings in Cleveland and Toledo were an exception to the general course of the market. They were quite heavy in amount on Friday and Saturday, at 43@44 ₱ cent., having previously been done at 42@41 ₱ cent. The market closed steady on Saturday afternoon.

We beg to direct attention to the card of the new firm of Auctioneers of Messrs. EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co., which will be found in our advertising columns. It will be seen that the references of the concern are of the most respectable character.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote the market for Land Warrants dull at the following rates:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre.
40 acres	$1 08	40 acres	$1 12½
80 acres	92	80 acres	98
120 acres	88	120 acres	91
160 acres	92	160 acres	96

The earnings of the Mineral Point Road, recently opened in Wisconsin, for the month of July were $6,863 on 34 miles. Of this $5,393 was on freight, the principal articles of transportation being Wheat, Flour, Lead and Lumber. The Road connects the town of Mineral Point with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago lines.

The Coal traffic of the Treverton Company the past week amounted to 3,708 tons, and for the season 61,668 tons.

La Crosse Road.

From the New York Express.

[BY REQUEST.]

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau-street, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: The extraordinary depreciation in the Wall-street price of our stock is my apology for offering a word of counsel on the subject. The sacrifices submitted to by stockholders are without reason and not justified by anything in the transactions or conditions of the Company. Those who are now submitting to such unreasonable sacrifices will, within a few months, regret their precipitancy, as we have the best reason to believe. The prices at which sales are made in Wall-street, are no criterion of its intrinsic value, but rather an evidence that the seller is the victim of misstatements, invented and industriously promulgated by the avowed enemies of our road, whose representations ought not to be received as authority without due investigation.

The affairs of the Company are sound, and its resources sufficient to meet every engagement, notwithstanding the efforts to prevent it by those whose interests may be advanced by ruining the holders of our stock. The Directors feel that they have performed their duty faithfully to the stockholders, and have at all times labored zealously to protect the interests of the Company, and that there is no just cause for the prevailing panic in regard to the stock of our Company, however much reason there may be for it in regard to others.

But the Directors cannot prevent designing men from publishing misstatements, nor prevent others from believing them. If, therefore, demage results from giving too much credence to unfounded reports, the Directors ought not to be held accountable.

If stockholders, instead of yielding to the prevailing panic, would stand firm and lend that support to the enterprise which might be justly expected, and to which many of them are pledged, there would be no difficulty in going on rapidly to a successful conclusion, and place in their keeping the best paying stock in the United States.

This will be effected, as we have the strongest reason to believe, notwithstanding the efforts to throw obstructions in the way: for, though a numerous class of stockholders are under the influence of evil reports, yet a large body of them are firm, and determined to sustain the work.

It is not my province to give advice to individual stockholders as to the disposal of their stock or management of their private affairs, and it is not my intention to offer such advice.

They have a right to sell their stock at a nominal price, or give it away if they choose—this is no concern of mine, and in which I have no right to interfere; but it is my right, and, considering the position in which I am placed, I deem it my duty, to say to the great body of the stockholders that the sacrifices now made are unwarranted by anything in the condition of the Company, as they will before long, be well satisfied. Having said thus much, and given due warning, the rest must be left to time for its developments and results.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BYRON KILBOURN, President.

Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 36,651 10—by Canal 39,124 04—for the week 75,775 14 tons. Total by Railroad, 1,245,975 07, against 1,378,589 03 tons—do. by Canal, 723,384 17, against 640,824 00 tons to same period last year.

The trade has fallen off this week 8,573 03 tons compared with last week, and exceeds the trade for the corresponding week last year only 1,607 tons.

The Canal has beaten the Railroad hedily this week, and with vessels more plenty than usual at Port Richmond.

The Railroad Company has commenced sending cars into the Ashland or Mahony Region. But few black cars will be used at present, as the operators there have generally made arrangements to send by the Canal for the season.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill—Railroad	45,345	36,652
Schuylkill—Canal	28,823	39,124
Lehigh—Canal	43,785	34,818
Lehigh—Railroad	4,004	10,005
Delaware and Hudson Canal	18,825	19,251
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	23,729	29,017
Scranton	8,459	14,168
	172,770	172,533

Showing a loss of 237 tons compared with the corresponding week last year.

The following is the aggregate quantity of coal sent to market this year, showing the loss and gain from the different regions and by the different avenues:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,378,589	1,245,975
do Canal	640,824	723,385
Lehigh—Railroad	82,743	283,200
do Canal	664,143	506,310
Delaware and Hudson Canal	271,001	217,800
Pennsylvania Coal Company	289,422	271,726
Scranton	21,212	200,633
	3,347,934	3,449,079

The total gain this year, so far, foots up 101 145 tons. This table, of course, embraces last winter's supply sent to market by the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley and the Scranton Railroad South.

Cumberland Coal Trade.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

For the week ending Saturday, Aug. 15, the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad brought down 4,737 01 tons of coal, and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad 3,069 15 tons, making a total from the Frostburg region for the week of 7,805 16 tons, and for the year 187,187 19 tons. During the same period there were shipped over the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company's Railroad 6,418 08 tons, and over the road of the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company 2,179 03 tons, making a total for the week from the George's Creek region of 8,597 11 tons, and for the year 260,029 16 tons. Total from the entire coal field for the week 16,403 07 tons, and since January 1, 387,167 13 tons. The falling off in the shipments, as compared with last week, is 2,338 13 tons, which is owing to the fact that the boats detained at the Georgetown Division have not yet returned to this port for their cargoes. The shipments from the coal region for this season up to the present time falls behind that of last year to August 20, 23,855 18. Since the completion of the canal, however, the shipments have increased largely over those of the same period last year, and in a short time the amount of coal transported will far surpass that of 1856.

Money and Banks at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 17.

The week closes on a dull market. There is some demand for money, but not of a pressing character, and first-class long paper can be passed pretty readily at 10 ₱ cent., and good at 11. The transactions to-day were very trifling.

Exchange is firm, but without alteration. We quote Sterling 109¾@110. Francs, 5.20@5.15. New-York, 60 days, 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. discount. Sight was in demand at ½@¾ ₱ cent. premium.

The weekly bank statement does not vary much from the previous return. The exact changes, as compared with the former, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$181,840
Increase in Specie	72,174
Decrease in Circulation	125,536
Decrease in Deposits	34,905
Decrease in Exchange	189,820
Increase in Amount due Distant Banks	53,621
Decrease in Deposits proper	87,426

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Aug. 15.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 8.
Citizens' Bank	4,546,253	4,555,966	1,787,120	1,684,673
Canal Bank	2,348,536	2,395,314	666,104	662,499
Louisiana	2,408,724	2,410,565	1,284,748	1,304,453
Louisiana State	3,806,431	3,811,782	1,616

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and North Star.

Progress of the Telegraphic Enterprise.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Perrin, from Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, Aug. 12, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings news to the same date as the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec on Sunday, but the mails of the latter will not be due in this city until to-morrow. The *City of Washington*'s mails were delivered last evening. Her arrival was followed, at 10 o'clock, by that of the steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, which left Southampton on the 12th. By the *North Star* we have London papers to Aug. 13, one day later.

The steamship *America* arrived out at Liverpool at three o'clock on the morning of Aug. 10; the *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton at an early hour morning of 11th; and the *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool about midnight on the 11th.

The steamer *General Williams* had taken the place of the *Minnesota* in the Newfoundland line, and was expected to leave Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th.

The principal news by this arrival relates to the success of the Atlantic Telegraphic Expedition, so far as heard from, and the added complication of the Turkish troubles.

There is nothing further from India.

The Emperor and Empress of the French had completed their visit to the Queen, and had returned home.

It is stated that Mr. THOMAS BASSOCK has engaged the services of CHARLTON, the fortunate rider of *Bluk Bonny*, for both Derby and Oaks, in place of the discharged jockey GILPATRICK, to whose incompetency he attributes the failure of *Priress* to win the Goodwood.

Mr. W. CALDER, Marshal of London, received the first prize of £700, for the best design of a monument to the Duke of WELLINGTON. His design has not yet been adopted by the Government.

The London *Observer* says that every effort will be made to close the Parliamentary session on the 22d inst. to enable the Queen to prorogue in person before she leaves for her autumnal tour to Scotland.

Harvest accounts continue satisfactory from all quarters.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Three Hundred Miles of the Cable Submerged —The First Success.

Owing to an accident to the shore end of the Submarine Cable the Expedition did not finally get to sea until the evening of the 7th instant.

The following telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded by Mr. GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated Valentia, 10th August, 4 P. M.:

The work of laying down the Atlantic Cable is going on up to the present time as satisfactorily as its best friends can desire. *Nearly 300 miles have now been successfully laid into the sea.* The depth of this sea—the depth of water into which the cable is being submerged—is about 1,700 fathoms, *or about two miles. The transmission from the shallow to the greater depths was effected without difficulty. The signals are everything an electrician could desire*; the ships are sailing out with a moderately fair breeze, and paying out at the rate of five miles per hour; messages are being interchanged between the ships and the shore. *All well on board, in excellent spirits, and hourly becoming more and more trustful of success.*

(Signed) WM. WHITEHOUSE, Electrician,
GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

Nothing later than the above had been received in Liverpool up to the close of our last dispatches.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

A Crisis—Cessation of Diplomatic Relations by Four Powers.

A dispatch from Vienna, bearing date on Saturday, says:

"The representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia have announced in a note, couched in identical terms, the cessation of their diplomatic relations with the Porte, and their approaching departure from Constantinople.

The Russian flag was struck on the 6th instant."

The *Presse* publishes two diplomatic documents The first is a communication from REDSCHID PASHA to the English and Austrian Ambassadors. It says:

"The efforts of the Sublime Porte to settle the difference which has arisen respecting the elections in Moldavia having proved unavailing, and the telegraphic dispatches received by the Ambassadors of France and England being susceptible of a different interpretation on the subject of agreement between the French and English Governments respecting the adjournment of the elections for eight days—an adjournment which expires this day (the 18th)—the sublime Porte proposes a further delay of 15 days, to allow time to procure by telegraph an explanation of the views of the two Governments."

In reply to the above, the Ambassador of England and the Austrian Internuncio sent the following:

"The Ambassador of England and the Austrian Internuncio, while rendering justice to the Sublime Porte for its efforts to conciliate the difference which has arisen respecting the elections in Moldavia—efforts in which they fully participated—must point out the inconveniences which would result from such a delay, and regret that the best means for an agreement on that subject should have been refused.

The Ambassador of England declares, for his part, that the sense of the dispatches appears to him sufficiently clear, and that he does not discover in them any idea that a further adjournment of the election is contemplated by his Government. The Austrian Internuncio shares on this point the opinion of his colleague of England. Consequently, they have mutually come to the conclusion that the Porte cannot grant a new delay without relinquishing the position assigned to it by the principle of the Treaty of Paris—the common work of the Powers; and they add *that they do not shrink from any responsibility that may result to the Porte from this refusal of adjournment.*

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE,
JUNE 18, 1857. PROKESH VAN OSTEN.

When the French Ambassador demanded the annulling of the Election, he was met with a proposition from the Porte to summon the Kamalkans of Moldavia and Wallachia, and strictly examine them on the subject, which proposition was firmly declined.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the pending difficulties are to be submitted for solution to a conference of the representatives of the Powers interested.

Lord Palmerston on the Question of the Principalities.

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Mr. DISRAELI rose to put the question of which he had given notice. The Ambassador of France and the Envoys of three other powers at Constantinople had struck their flags. He inferred from that circumstance that they had at least suspended diplomatic relations with the Porte. It was understood that this extreme and violent proceeding was the result of a difference of opinion with respect to the Danubian Principalities. He believed that, during the negotiations preliminary to the treaty of Paris, England and France were both in accordance, and both were in favor of a union between the two provinces. Now it seems there was a contrariety of opinion; and he wished to know whether her Majesty's Government could give any information to the House on the subject, whether there was a prospect of an amicable settlement of the existing difference between England and France, or whether there was any apprehension of an estrangement between this country and its most cherished ally.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was not surprised that some anxiety should exist on this subject. There had been differences of opinion, not arising, as the right honorable gentleman imagined, on the question of the union or no union of the Provinces, but out of a difference of opinion which prevailed with regard to the regularity or irregularity of the elections in Moldavia. By the Treaty of Paris a representative assembly was to be chosen by the two Provinces, and was to take into consideration the wants and wishes of the people in regard to internal arrangements and organization. Commissioners, representing the six Powers parties with Turkey to the Treaty of Paris, were to be in the Principalities, and report on the best arrangement for the future; and when the assembly had expressed their wishes, and the Commissioners had made their report, these wishes, and the reports were to be submitted to a Congress, which was to reassemble at Paris for that purpose, and which was to be composed of the resident Ambassadors, who were to deliberate on the representations and reports, and, in concert with the Sultan, to come to an arrangement with regard to the future. The Porte, in execution of this engagement, issued a firman, directed to the Governors of the two Provinces, setting forth the manner in which the elections were to take place. A question had arisen about the interpretation of the firman, which had been settled with the unanimous consent of the representatives of the six powers acting in concert. Certain explanations were given afterwards on the list of names by the Turkish Government, which were to be transmitted to the Governor of Moldavia, to be applied in Wallachia and Moldavia, so far as they were applicable to their internal arrangements. But what with telegraphic messages, and what with other irregularities by officers of the Turkish Government, who ought to have transmitted the orders, the election took place without reference to the interpretation of the firman, and there prevailed a very general opinion that the interpretation was not carried out. This was represented to the ambassadors at Constantinople, and four of them—those of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia—separately, and without acting with England and Austria, called on the Turkish Government to annul the elections. The Porte felt that this was a demand they ought not to sanction, coming from four powers alone. Hence arose a misunderstanding on all sides, and the result was that the French, Russian, Prussian and Sardinian ministers had either hauled down their flags or were about to do so. The recent visit of the Emperor of the French to Osborne, accompanied as he was by his minister of foreign affairs, gave the English Government an opportunity of coming to a full understanding with the French Government; and it was thought that there was a sufficient *prima facie* ground of irregularity, which, although not amounting to a proof, made it desirable, in the interest of the Porte itself, that the elections should take place over again, and the electoral lists be revised. It was believed that the Austrian Government was disposed to concur in this course, and there was also good reason to suppose that the Sultan, feeling that his dignity and independence would not be at all compromised, would, yielding to representations made by the whole of his allies, annul the elections and have the electoral lists properly revised, in order that the fresh election might be made at the end of fifteen days after the lists were so revised. He was glad, therefore, to say that there was no ground for the apprehension that a divergence of opinion had arisen between the English and French Governments. [Hear, hear.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament—Affairs of India—Mr. Bright to his Constituents.

A spirited Parliamentary debate on the affairs of India took place on the 11th. Sir DE LACY EVANS called attention to the military arrangements being made to meet the difficulties in India, and contended that the preparations were not on a scale commensurate with the emergency, or such as the public had a right to expect. In particular, he insisted upon the expediency of forming coal dépôts along the sea route to India, in order that steam vessels might be made available for the conveyance of troops from Canada and the Cape for the purposes of Indian employment; and recommended that no time should be lost in taking steps to recruit the regular army from the militia as the best means of supplying the existing deficiency. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the mutineers would be punished with the utmost severity.

Lord PALMERSTON replied. He said that a force of 30,000 men had been sent to India, and Government were raising troops as fast as possible, in order to augment the regiments at home and abroad, and that in the event of circumstances taking a less favorable turn than anticipated, Parliament would be called together for the purpose of deciding upon more decisive action. Mr. DISRAELI reiterated his conviction that the Indian mutiny was more than a military one, and that the Government was not adopting measures adequate to the crisis. He predicted that Delhi was not taken, and that the Campaign this year was lost. He repudiated European alliances, declaring that they could not be dependen upon.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and other members also found fault with the Government measures to meet the emergency.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL reported from the Select Committee to inquire how far a certain act of Parliament had reference to a modification of parliamentary oaths, reported that in the opinion of the Committee the act did not apply to the oaths taken by members, and consequently Jews cannot take their seats under the provisions of such act. Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he should not bring forward his Oaths' Bill at that late period of the session, but would again call the attention of the House to the subject early next session.

In a debate upon the Civil service Estimates, a vote of £10,500 for the purchase of a Chapel in Paris, for the use of British subjects, was rejected by a majority of 88 against the Government.

The Emperor and Empress of the French left Osborne on the afternoon of the 10th, in the Imperial yacht, for Havre. The privacy of the visit was maintained to the end, the guests confining themselves to the Isle of Wight. The *Post* says that it is generally understood that Queen VICTORIA has accepted the invitation of the Emperor to accompany the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in his projected visit to the French camp at Chalons.

Among the additional vessels chartered by the Government for conveying troops to India, are the steamers *City of Manchester*, and *Queen of the South*, and the clipper ship *Lightning*. The ships *James Baines*, with 1,037 soldiers on board, and the *Champion of the Seas*, with 1,029, sailed from Spithead on the 8th, for India.

The trial of SPOLLEN, for the murder of Mr. LITTLE, had, after four days of excitement in Dublin, resulted in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT had been returned to Parliament from Birmingham, without opposition—Mr. MC GREGREY and Mr. WELSHE having both retired from the contest. Mr. BRIGHT had arrived at Tamworth, where he has taken up his residence for a few days, early on Saturday, and shortly afterwards, at the request of his Committee, issued the following address:

"*To the Electors of the Borough of Birmingham:*

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that a very influential portion of your body is wishful that I should become one of your representatives to fill the place of the independent and faithful member you have recently left, and I have seen in the newspapers that at a very large public meeting my name has been received with great favor.

You are doubtless aware that it has been my intention, at least for a time, to keep out of public life, that I might have an opportunity fully to recover from an illness which for more than a year has made it necessary that I should abstain from mental labor and from the excitement which attends public affairs.

I have, therefore, not sought to be returned to Parliament, but have endeavored to evade all invitations to become a candidate for the suffrage of any constituency.

I feel, however, that after the steps which have been taken by my friends in Birmingham I am not at liberty to reject the honor and the responsibility which they are disposed to offer to me, and I have intimated to them that while, strictly speaking, I am not a candidate soliciting your suffrages, I cannot withhold such cooperation with them as may enable them best to sustain the position they have taken in reference to the approaching election. It is on this ground, and with this explanation, that I venture to depart from my original intention not to interfere in any way in the contest in which you are now engaged.

After 14 years of service in the House of Commons, having spoken and voted on almost every great question which has been discussed during that period, I feel it unnecessary to write at length and in detail as to my political opinions and public course. You will not require to be told that I am a warm supporter of such measures as shall render the representation of the nation more real and complete in the House of Commons, and that I shall value any scheme brought forward by the Government in proportion as it is extensive in its scope and honest in its intention, and that I shall regard a wide extension of the franchise as shorn of half its virtue if it be not accompanied by the safeguard of the ballot.

I need hardly say that I strongly approve of a principle which I cannot doubt is dear to the people of Birmingham—that of local control in all matters of local interest. I would intrust more to the inhabitants in each locality and less to the Government officials and to the Home office.

With regard to a question which some time ago excited interest among a portion of your body—namely, the disposition of the Government to manufacture arms and other articles for the public service, and thus to compete with or to destroy the private manufacturer—I have only to refer you to my course on that subject when it was before Parliament. I think Government manufactures wrong in principle, and always wasteful of the public money.

"There is another question which, at this moment, occupies and absorbs public attention—the revolt in India. While I deplore this terrible event, along with the rest of my countrymen, I am, perhaps, less surprised at it than most of them are. For twelve years I have given great attention to the subject of India. I have twice brought it before Parliament—once in moving for a Select Committee, and once in moving for a Royal Commission of Inquiry, and I took an active part in the debates on the bill recently passed to continue the powers of the East India Company, and held public meetings in several of our largest cities, with a view to excite public interest in the great question of the Government of India.

The success of the insurrection would involve anarchy in India, unless some great man, emerging from the chaos should build up a new empire, based on and defended by military power. I am not prepared to defend the steps by which England has obtained dominion in the East, but, looking to the interests of India and England, I cannot oppose such measures as may be deemed necessary to suppress the existing disorder.

To restore order to India is mercy to India; but heavy will be the guilt of our country should we neglect hereafter any measures which would contribute to the welfare of its hundred millions of population. I hope that the acts of the Government will be free from the vindictive and sanguinary spirit which is shown in many of the letters which appear in the newspapers, and that when the present crisis is over all that exists of statesmanship in England will combine to work what good is possible out of so much evil.

I will say no more. The kindness shown to me by so many among you I feel deeply. I value your good opinion as you would wish it to be valued. I have sought private life, and quiet from time is needful for me. You have called on me to occupy a very honorable position, and if I am placed in it by your free choice I cannot refuse, and I shall strive to give to you and to our country a faithful service.

I am, with the greatest respect, yours faithfully,
Tamworth, Aug. 8." JOHN BRIGHT.

France.

The French news is wholly unimportant. The Paris journals were occupying themselves with the diplomatic difficulty at Constantinople. The attitude of the French Ambassador was universally supported and some of the journals argued that England would probably make concessions to the French Government by agreeing to the Union of the Principalities.

The Treaty of Commerce between Russia and France is published. It is to be in force for six years, but will be obligatory after that term if not denounced one year beforehand.

Spain.

Madrid journals state that Government had received information that some inhabitants of Cuba had formed the project of assisting the filibusters in a *coup de main*, but from the good spirit of the population it regarded any such movement as without the slightest chance of success.

There is nothing to confirm the rumor that negotiations on the Mexican question had been broken off. The *Epoca* of the 4th, says that Madrid had been selected as the place where the negotiations should be held; and the same journal says Government intended to send 25,000 men to Cuba to act against Mexico.

Italy.

It is said that the refusal of the Government to restore some packages on board the steamer *Cagliari*, captured from the revolutionists, will probably lead to a more definite rupture between Sardinia and Naples.

The King of Naples has decided that none of the prisoners condemned for the late revolutionary attempt at Sapri are to be executed.

Portugal.

Letters from Oporto mention that little or no wine will be produced this year, and prices had again gone up considerably.

Africa.

Late dates from the west coast of Africa are received. A schooner called the *Jupiter*, sailing under American colors, was seized, on the 15th June, by the British steamer *Antelope*, at Aghwey, in the Bight of Benin. Seventy slaves were found on board, and 150 more were waiting on the beach for embarcation. The Captain of the schooner, which was condemned, threw his papers overboard.

The rainy season had set in along the coast earlier and with more severity than usual, and excepting in Palm Oil, trade was very dull.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Commercial Treaty to be Negotiated with Brazil—New-Granada and Venezuela—Patent-Office Decision, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

Hon. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, Minister to Rio de Janeiro, will leave next month for Brazil. His instructions, which are now being prepared, are very important, and relate to the negotiation of a new commercial treaty, and the reduction of the rates of the high Brazilian Tariff.

Mr. RANNEY, of North Carolina, will be appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil.

General HERRAN had a prolonged interview with Secretary CASS to-day. The New Granada negotiation is drawing rapidly to a close.

Mr. EAMES, our Minister to Venezuela, now in Massachusetts, will return here soon for his instructions and proceed immediately to Caraccas. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

The question, if the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to refund money in the case of a man, who, having filed a caveat and paid $20, demands the return of $10, and in the case of others, who having also filed caveats and paid $10 additional making a total of $30, demand a return of $20, having come before the Secretary of the Interior, it was referred by him to the Attorney-General for a decision.

The latter holds, in the first instance, that there is no provision allowing the Commissioner to withdraw any portion of the $20; and in the second place, that without conforming to the statute in making an application, it cannot be said that one has legally been made, consequently it is impossible to withdraw the application before it is made, and that as a caveat is not an application for a patent in any possible sense of the term, it is clear that the Commissioner cannot refund a portion of the caveat fee.

Mr. MEEK, of Pennsylvania, declines the appointment of Superintendent of Indian affairs.

The remaining portion of the Choctaw Orphan Trust Lands are to be offered for sale to the highest bidder. Sealed proposals will be received by the Land Officers of Mississippi till the first of November.

The Attorney-General has ordered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Agent MONTGOMERY who removed the Squatters from the Indian Trust Lands and destroyed their habitations in Kansas.

We have received no New-Orleans papers to-day, and those that come to hand from other points South contain no important news.

The Rumored Seizure of Formosa.—American Claim for Damages at Canton.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21, 1857.

The statement, in a letter from your correspondent on board the U. S. ship *San Jacinto*, in regard to an intended seizure of the island of Formosa by the United States, as an indemnity for losses sustained by American merchants in the war between England and China, has its foundation, probably, in the circumstance which I will relate, as follows: A Mr. ROBINET, by birth a Peruvian, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, has, for some years, carried on a trade with Formosa. He has furnished to this Government much information concerning the commerce, productions, and resources of that island, and particularly in regard to the importance of its extensive coal deposits. It is not improbable that the officer of the United States marines who, as was supposed by your correspondent, had gone upon a secret expedition to Formosa, had accompanied Mr. ROBINET to that island, with a view to aid him in obtaining further information concerning it. Mr. ROBINET has, however, no commission or authority from this Government.

In regard to the claims of American merchants for indemnity, on account of the destruction of their property by the Chinese, the facts are these:

There was, of course, no American property within the walls of Canton, and none was destroyed by the bombardment. But, there was a large amount of American property in the locality outside, which is assigned to foreigners; and also at Woompoa. After the British Naval force had retired, which they did very abruptly, for the reason that the Chinese were filling up the river below them, as they have done in the previous war, the Chinese came out and destroyed all the property within the foreign precincts above-mentioned, including American as well as British. This is the basis of the American claims of which your correspondent writes. The amount is more than a million of dollars. The British Government will not be responsible for the loss, though it was the direct consequence of their unsanctioned and sudden attack upon Canton, without timely notice to foreign Consuls. They not only maintain the right to make such military movements, but of withholding indemnity for the consequences to neutrals, as in the case of the attack upon Copenhagen in 1808. But the governments connected with the Zollverein have, it appears, claimed indemnity from the British Government for the losses of their subjects, whose property was destroyed under the same circumstances and at the same time and places with that of Americans.

The British Government will, probably, say both to the Zollverein and to us, that the United States Government recognizes the principle for which they contend, and which the late Administration asserted in the able reply of Gov. MARCY to the French Minister's reclamation in the case of the destruction of property of Frenchmen by our bombardment of Greytown.

The next resource is a demand upon the Chinese Government. There is some doubt whether we have a right to hold the Celestials responsible, for the especial reason, among others, that the United States naval force and two Consuls took an apparent part with the British in the attack upon Canton. Commander FOOT had landed a company of United States marines at the foreign precinct, near Canton, which was of little use for protection, but served, together with the imprudence of the two United States Consuls to identify Americans with the English in the bombardment of Canton. The Governor, YEH, complains of this in his correspondence with Dr. PARKER; and further, he urged, with much force and plausibility, the necessity of the withdrawal by the Americans of their naval force and their property from the vicinity of Canton, in order to avoid the losses which occurred. He gave this warning before the bombardment, and the Dutch and Portuguese availed themselves of it.

From what I have heard I am induced to believe that Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, of the firm of RUSSELL & Co., remonstrated against the landing of the marines. It probably had the effect to prevent the wealthy Hong merchants, HOWQUA and others, from depositing their treasure with American houses for safety, as was done in the opium war, and exposed American property to the destruction that ensued.

If Governor YEH can make his case good, it will follow that the American merchants have a right to come upon their own Government for indemnity.

X. Y. Z.

From Minnesota.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—HALF-BREEDS LYNCHED—CROPS.

ST. PAUL, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Double-Headed Constitutional Convention progresses slowly. Some of the points of difference have been harmonized, but there are others more prominent, such as apportionment of Districts and universal suffrage, upon which it is thought the Conventions will fail to agree. The Republicans favor but one Constitution, while the Democrats are bent upon submitting one of their own as well as that of the Republicans, and leaving it to the people to decide between them. The Conventions will probably agree upon a day for submitting both to the people.

Three half-breeds, who killed a German near Gull Lake last week, were forcibly taken from the Sheriff, near Little Falls, and hanged to a tree.

The crops of Minnesota, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshopper, were never better than the present year.

National Agricultural Fair.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 24.

The arrangements for the National Agricultural Fair, next week, are nearly completed. Contributions of stock and all kinds of agricultural implements are coming from all sections of the Union. Ex-President PIERCE, Vice-President BRECKENRIDGE, Hon. JOHN A. KING, Hon. ROBERT C. WYCKLIFFE, Lord NAPIER, and others, have accepted invitations, and will be present.

Hudson River Bridge Question.

TROY, Monday, Aug. 24.

It is currently reported that a Tunnel Company has been formed at Albany, on the Charter of the Hudson River Bridge Company, which has formally dissolved. This is consequent on the recent decision of Judge NELSON.

Murder at Danvers, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

MICHAEL FITZGIBBON was murdered by NICHOLAS BARRIGAN at South Danvers on Sunday morning. Both are Irish and were returning from a Christening. BARRIGAN was arrested and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury finds him the murderer.

Mortality of New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 24.

The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending on Saturday last was 97.

Failure in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Aug. 24.

Messrs. BREWSTER & Co., private bankers, of this city, closed their doors this morning. Their failure is caused by advances to the Messrs. ELYS, who failed some days since. Their liabilities are not definitely known, but they are not large.

Failure in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

Messrs. WHITNEY & HINDS, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, of this City, have suspended paymont.

Three Men Drowned.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

SAMUEL CROWELL and ALONZO MOULTON were drowned on Saturday by the upsetting of a boat while on a pleasure excursion.

Captain MICHAEL STEVENS, a well-known Newbury port pilot, was lost overboard from the pilot boat *American*, in Newburyport Harbor last Friday night.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 24.

The Gubernatorial campaign opened this evening at Jayne's Hall, where Hon. DAVID WILMOT, the Union candidate, addressed a gathering, defining his position.

Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, Aug. 24.

Our latest intelligence from Trinity Bay is to Saturday evening, at which time the weather was very fine. The line has been out of order between Port Hood and Baddeck, Cape Breton, all day, but it will probably be repaired to-morrow (Tuesday) forenoon.

The Persia's Best Time Beaten by the Vanderbilt.

Extract from the Log of the United States steamship Vanderbilt, E. Higgins, Commander, from New-York to Cowes—Third Voyage.

Cast off from dock at New-York at 12:20 P. M. Passed Sandy Hook at 2:10; discharged Pilot, 2:30. August 1, 1857.

Date.	Days out.	Latitude. deg. min.	Longitude. deg. min.	Distance. miles.
August 2	1	40 57	67 40	290
August 3	2	42 48	61 27	309
August 4	3	45 21	55 1	317
August 5	4	48 8	49 43	310
August 6	5	48 40	41 20	305
August 7	6	50 48	33 5	320
August 8	7	51 4	24 10	333
August 9	8	51 ..	15 10	350
August 10	9	49 50	6 31	337

August 11—Arrived at the Needles at 1:20 A. M.

Apparent time.....9 days 13 hours.
Deduct difference of Longitude.....5 hours.
0 days 8 hours.
Making the passage equal to.....9 days 1 hour to Liverpool.

The *Persia's* reported best passage is 9 days, 1 hour 30 minutes.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived at Havre at noon on the 11th August, 12 hours in advance of the *Atlantic* at Liverpool, and having landed passengers, mails and specie, *en route* at Cowes.

Fires.

IN AVENUE B—ACCIDENT.—The distillery of ARNOLD BLUM, No. 48 Avenue B, was set on fire Sunday forenoon by the explosion of one of the stills. Only about $100 damage was done. Insured for $3,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. A man named ALEXANDER BERNSAGNER and daughter of Mr. BLUM, were injured during the fire.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm for the Second District about 3 o'clock yesterday morning was false—such was the report from the Twenty-First Precinct Station-house.

☞ The boat which was upset during the squall Sunday afternoon, off Governor's Island, contained two men and two women. One of them named BRIDGET PLUMONT, residing at No. 336 Water-street, was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

Closing Festivities of the Occasion.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1857.

The American Scientific Association having yesterday terminated its session of 1857, the evening was spent by its members in a fine entertainment as the guests of the city authorities. This was given in the great concert hall, to which I made allusion in a former letter. The room was decorated simply but neatly, with national flags,—British, French and American;—and wreaths of evergreen encircling the names of OLMSTEAD, HENRY, LOGAN, RAMSEY, and other living men distinguished in the world of science, were hung upon each column. These, together with a few mottoes, expressed in classic languages, and disposed upon the walls, comprised the decorations, producing an effect both agreeable and appropriate to the occasion. In an ante-room abundant refreshments were provided for all who chose to participate. Two bands of music were in attendance—one being that of the 69th Regiment, and the other belonging to a fine volunteer regiment of Rifles, commanded by Col. WILLIS. These alternately contributed to the evening's entertainment. The evening opened with a few brief congratulatory and complimentary addresses. These disposed of, the company, of some fifteen hundred persons, promenaded to the music of the band, and a little later the floors were cleared for dancing, in which a large number participated until midnight.

To-day the guests were favored with an excursion up the river St. Lawrence. Two steamers were chartered for the occasion, and freighted with illimitable stores of "meat and drink." These proceeded to La Chien, a few miles above Montreal, and there took on board some five hundred guests, who were carried to that point by the cars of the Grand Trunk Railroad, as the steamers were compelled to go through the La Chien Canal, around the Rapids, on the upward trip. Those guests who preferred so to do, proceeded in the cars to St. Ann's, to view the tubular bridge across the Ottawa. Thence they returned to a point some miles down the river, where they were taken up by one of the steamers, which also proceeded to St. Ann's by the river. After a brief view of the bridge, and this delightful scene of Moore's celebrated "Canadian Boat Song," we steamed down the current again, and across Lake St. Louis to Beauharnois, where we rejoined our consort vessel. Here the geologists put off, hammers in hand, to view a remarkable sandstone formation, in which foot-tracks of various species of animated nature are plainly discernible.

On the return trip, the usual dinner-table festivities of such an occasion were indulged in, and wine, wit and sentiment flowed in about equal streams—the wine, if anything, a little the freest. But the feature of the day was the descent of the La Chien Rapids. These are located a few miles only above Montreal—but our steamer began to feel their influence for miles before we reached them—the curling, eddying currents drawing us swiftly towards the point where the river falls so rapidly as to almost deserve the name of a cascade. With a skillful pilot, and strong hands at the wheel, no danger attends the "shooting of the Rapids;" but the hissing, roaring, tumbling waters, as we get fairly into its wild commotion, rolling and dancing upon its swift and turbulent waves, is not soothing to weak nerves. The sight is a beautiful one, and was greatly enjoyed by the excursionists, few of whom had witnessed it before. Soon after passing the rapids we reached Montreal again—and the strangers, after the usual interchange of farewell words, separated from their hospitable Canadian friends, to prepare for the home journey.

Any description of Montreal would be a work of supererogation, so well is it already known throughout the continent; but I may be permitted to say of it that it does not wear the sluggish aspect so often ascribed to it. One cannot walk its streets without witnessing abundant evidence of its enterprise in the way of improvements; whole streets lined by spacious, well-built stores, or dwellings of hard limestone, are evidently the creation of recent years; and in spacious and elegant public buildings, Montreal has set an example which New-York would do well to emulate.

In closing his labors on the present occasion, your correspondent would neglect a pleasing duty should he fail to express his obligations to the gentlemen of the Montreal *Herald* office, for social and professional courtesies of more than ordinary significance and value. S.

Mormon Affairs—Mr. Appleby in Reply to Judge Drummond.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In to-day's issue of the TIMES I observe an article from W. W. DRUMMOND, wherein my name is called in question, and reflecting upon my character. Therefore, wishing to reply briefly to the same through the columns of the TIMES, I trust you will not hesitate to accord me the privilege.

DRUMMOND says that "a certain *tool* of GOV. YOUNG, named APPLEBY, who obtained for a time the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, and as such Clerk would occasionally go to the houses of those English Mormons, administer to them an oath, give them a sort of certificate, and pronounce them naturalized citizens."

In reply to the foregoing, I would inform Mr. DRUMMOND that I am not the "*tool*" of any one. This he knows by experience, and no doubt he will remember it. I was appointed Clerk of the Supreme and First District Courts of the United States for Utah when the Courts were first organized there by Judges BRANDEBERRY, BROCCHUS and SNOW, and have been retained as such by all the subsequent Judges sent to Utah (DRUMMOND not excepted,) up to the present time, and have my Deputy acting there in my absence, sanctioned by Chief Justice KINNEY and his associates.

When aliens presented themselves to declare their intention to become citizens of the United States, it was generally attended to before me in my office, and which was strictly legal in law. But whenever the oath of citizenship was taken, both the applicant and the witnesses were sworn in open Court, (generally in the District Court.) Their certificates made out afterwards, according to law, (approved by men skilled in jurisprudence, such as Judges REED, SHAVER, KINNEY, &c., and not by an Illinois pettifogger,) and left at their residences. Was not that strictly legal, Mr. "Ajax"?

He calls me a "miscreant," and says I am bound by an oath unto the Mormon Church, and my associates in crime. Mr. DRUMMOND, I will test characters with you any day, and let those who know us personally decide the matter. I despise egotism; but, Mr. DRUMMOND, I am at your defiance, or any one else, to substantiate the first thing in truth derogatory to my character, either while residing in Utah or in the States. The object you have in spitting out your spleen at me is, because I have been on your track and headed you in your endeavors to bring persecution and bloodshed upon the Mormons, my family among the rest, because you could not be Governor of Utah.

Why don't you face the music, Mr. DRUMMOND, in relation to your "Ada" "*sitting by your side*" on the Bench?" Why turn it off on Naturalization? But I turn the Judge (!) over once, and for all, to the editor of the Oquawka (Ill.) *Plaindealer*, who is personally acquainted with the Judge and his character, as the editor personally informed me.

W. I. APPLEBY.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The Boston Mercantile Library has 16,075 volumes of books, and takes 151 newspapers and 45 magazines. Its membership numbers 1,825. Mr. EVERETT's oration before the Association in February last, netted $1,263. Mrs. KEMBLE's Shakespearian Festival, in the same month, netted $1,014. The entire lecture receipts, last season, were $6,963, which netted $3,427. The new hall yields an income of $1,397 annually. The permanent fund of the association amounts to $19,000. The financial prospects are very encouraging. In Baltimore, the Maryland Institute has a membership of $3,464, including 65 lady life-members. The School of Design, established in connection with this Institution, is more prosperous than it has ever been. The Library has 11,600 volumes, one-half recently added.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

DECISION OF THE SURROGATE.

It is Against Mrs. Cunningham.

SHE GETS NONE OF THE PROPERTY.

The Surrogate rendered his decision in this case at 12 o'clock yesterday. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was not present, nor was she represented by any member of her family, nor by counsel. The decision is long—some 54 closely written folio pages.

The Surrogate made the following order:

SURROGATE'S COURT—MONDAY, Aug. 24.

City and County of New-York, In the matter of the estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—Let an order be entered, declaring that this claimant, Emma Augusta Cunningham, is not the widow of the deceased; and directing letters of administration to be issued to the decedent's next of kin, on giving the proper security.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

The decision not being looked for yesterday morning especially, there was no crowd about the office of the Surrogate, nor any great excitement in the office.

The decision in full is as follows:

In the Matter of the Estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—By the law of this State marriage is treated merely as a civil contract, not requiring legal, religious solemnities or any special mode of proof. It is obvious, however, that the security of property, domestic happiness, and the order and well-being of society, are deeply involved in the erection of all reasonable barriers against the perpetration of fraud in reference to its contracting parties at the very basis of private and public welfare. The policy of the law is opposed to concealment of the marriage contract. Publicity affords security. Upon this application for letters of administration there is an effort to establish a secret marriage. There was no open cohabitation or acknowledgment, no mark or token of the relationship; to external appearance the parties lived as single persons, and the alleged contract was first announced when the lips of the decedent were sealed by death. In such a case there is no presumption in favor of marriage; the presumption is against it. There is no ground for invoking the charities of the law, but the contrary that excites suspicion and calls for rigid scrutiny. If a person will enter into the honorable estate of marriage in privacy, excluding carefully its usual public, social and domestic evidences of the nuptial contract, so that the wife is not known until she becomes a widow, the claim should be viewed with jealousy, and strict proof be demanded.

At the trial I allowed the widest scope of inquiry the law permits, in order that no means for eliciting the truth might escape. The number of the witnesses examined in this cause, the extent and complication of the testimony, and the great variety of details presented, have rendered a review and analysis of the material facts protracted and laborious; but the grave and solemn duty to which I was called, the importance of the question at issue in its private and social bearings, imperatively required that no pains-taking should be spared in exhibiting the grounds of the conviction to which I had arrived. On the evening of Oct. 28, 1856, Rev. Uriah Marvin united two persons in the bonds of wedlock, at his residence, No. 782 Greenwich-street, in this City. One of the parties was Emma Augusta Cunningham; the witness was her daughter, Margaret Augusta; and whether the other party was Dr. Harvey Burdell is the question submitted for my decision. This must be determined upon the evidence before me, after discarding that which is unworthy of faith and credit. The point presented for solution is a pure question of fact—has the plaintiff established a ceremonial marriage with the deceased?

I. I shall first inquire where the decedent was, about the period of time when the transaction was on foot. The claimant has shown to my entire satisfaction that on Friday, the 24th, Tuesday, the 28th, and Friday, the 31st of October, he was in the City of New-York, and was present each of those days at the Sessions of the Board of Directors of the Artizans' Bank, probably from 9½ or 10 to 11 or 12 o'clock. He left for Saratoga Friday, the 31st of October, and returned to his home the evening of Monday, Nov. 3. Mr. Snyder states that at Saratoga he said he came from the West. If he had been to the West shortly before, the substance of the remark might have been true, but its exact purport misunderstood. The contestants allege that it was substantially true, and that the decedent was at the village of Herkimer on

United States Circuit Court Monday, the 27th October, in the case of Warner and Grim. That case was called Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday was postponed for another case which had precedence. On one of these occasions Dr. Burdell was subpœnaed to Judge Dean, counsel for the defendant, and complained of the postponement. Mr. Taylor states the event on Monday, Dr. Putnam on Tuesday, while Mr. Parsons says that Judge Dean was not in Court on Monday, and Mr. Barnard that he was not there on Tuesday, but attended for the first time on Wednesday. Mr. Lane testifies that he served a subpœna in that cause on the decedent, who, at that time, accompanied him to see Dr. Maine. On this occasion Dr. Putnam saw the decedent conversing with Dr. Maine on the walk. Now what was this date? Dr. Putnam is quite certain it was the day he was notified to attend the trial, and that on the next day he met both Dr. Burdell and Judge Dean in court. The next day was Wednesday, as I judge from the weight of the evidence. It could hardly have been Tuesday, for Mr. Barnard says Judge Dean was not present then, and the proofs show that the decedent was at the Artisans' Bank until a late hour in the morning; nor Monday, for then the subpœna would have been served on Sunday The attorney in the cause had died; it was necessary that counsel should be called in, and the day to which the cause would be postponed was entirely uncertain before the court opened on Monday morning. Yet Mr. Lane says the subpœna was handed to him to serve at four o'clock in the morning. Would a subpœna have been drawn Monday morning, the 27th, at 7 or 8 o'clock, returnable on the 28th, before the cause had been called, or it was known that it would be set down for the 28th? I think not, and am well satisfied that it was on Tuesday, and not on Monday Mr. Lane served Dr. Burdell. On a review of this evidence, and bearing in mind that Mr. Fraser and his son, Dr. Roberts and Mr. Barlow, determined their dates by facts which had duplicates in their main features. I think it beyond that Mr. Douglas stands alone as presenting any positive testimony that the decedent was in New-York at the time in question.

4. Was he at this period in the village of Herkimer? Mark Williams, the decedent's cousin, states that he was at her house, in Herkimer, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 26th, 26th and 27th of October, and accompanied her to church on Sunday; that she expected to visit her sister, Mrs. Williams, at Brooklyn, the same week, and requested the doctor to wait a day longer for her; she had written to her sister she would be with her on Tuesday, but sent word by the decedent she would be down on Wednesday or Thursday; on Wednesday she left Herkimer, her husband remaining on account of the approaching election; and at Albany she took the steamboat *New World*, arriving at New-York as late as 3 P. M on Thursday. The clerk of that steamboat proved that the name Wilson was entered twice in the register of the ladies' cabin on the 29th of October, and that the boat was detained until 2:40 P. M. the next day. Mrs. Williams testified she had expected her sister, Mrs. Wilson, on Saturday, Oct. 26, her birthday; received a letter stating that she would come the next Tuesday; that on Tuesday evening the Doctor called and stated that he had been to Herkimer, bed arrived that morning, and that Mrs. Wilson would come on Thursday. He spoke of the raising of a liberty pole while he was at Herkimer, and mentioned that he had been at church. On Thursday, Mrs. Wilson arrived late in the afternoon and stated that her husband would have accompanied her but for his wish not to lose his vote. Mrs. Williams did not produce the letter she referred to, but she is corroborated in many of her material statements by two young girls, Phebe Lipper and Hannah Dunham. The birthday of the latter fell on Saturday, Oct. 26, on which she had expected a party, if Mrs Wilson should arrive. This is the only time Mrs Wilson was in New-York, from August, 1856, until the Spring of 1857. Eli Taylor, proprietor of a hotel at Herkimer, purchased by him of Dr. Burdell, states that a law suit, to which he was a party, was tried at his house on Monday, Oct. 27, the last day to which the cause could be adjourned, the summons having been issued three months. He was under the impression he observed the decedent conversing with his counsel, Mr. Earl, during the progress of the trial. He saw him at church the day previous and spoke with him about it. He says the decedent arrived late in the afternoon of the 25th, and he told him that he had been to New-York a few days before, and on passing Bond-street had thought of giving him a call. This witness further added, that he left home Friday, Oct. 17, registered his name at the Delavan House, in Albany, arrived in New-York on Saturday, went to Duhury the same day, returned to New-York on Monday, and reached Herkimer the next day. His brother and sister-in-law, residing in New-York, testified that this visit was three weeks after the decease of their daughter on the 3d of October; the latter says "about three weeks after, I think." This is not a very definite contradiction; the difference is between two weeks and three; if three, then Mr. Taylor was not present at the trial of his suit on Monday, Oct. 27. Mr. Taylor is inaccurate, however, in one respect. He says the decedent informed him Mrs. Wilson expected to have made the journey with him from New-York. This circumstance occurred at the end of November, and not in October. Mr. Taylor and Sergeant at his hotel, but at this period it seems not to have been generally used. Stephen Johnson, the Justice who tried the causes of Taylor and Gray, places the trial on the 27th October, the last day on which it could have been adjourned, for which reason he made a special appointment at Herkimer on Monday, his usual Court days being Tuesday and Friday. He recollects that during the trial a gentleman came into the room and conversed with Mr. Earl. After he left he inquired of Mr. Earl who he was, and the reply was "Harvey Burdell." He states also that there was a political convention a Herkimer on Saturday, Oct. 25 issue A Munson, who has been Justice of the Peace and County Clerk, deposed that he saw the decedent Saturday evening, Oct. 25, at the celebration of a fire company, as the witness was on his way to an unfinished house into which he moved Nov. 13; that he again observed him on Sunday going to Mrs. Wilson's, and on Monday at the hotel where the trial was in progress. Christopher S. Wimmerstein, County Treasurer, testifies that at the celebration of the fire company of which he was foreman, Dr. Burdell came up to him in the street, and made some complimentary remarks in relation to a silver trumpet won by the Company at the Montgomery County Fair in September. The Company were in the habit of turning out on the last Saturday of each month from April to November. On this occasion, there was a torch-light procession. Dolphus S. Payne was absent from Herkimer to make a political sketch on Saturday, 25th of October. He returned on Sunday, and states that he saw Dr. Burdell at ten, who conversed with him in reference to the political meeting to which he had been, and also in regard to his attendance at church that day. On Monday, at dinner, they spoke together about the suit of Taylor and Gray. Mr. Earl, who was the counsel of Taylor in that trial, says that the decedent called at his office on Monday morning, and was anxious that he should aid him in procuring the discount of some notes. He came into the room at the trial and conversed with him. The Justice inquired who he was. He identifies the time by a hickory pole raising, and a County Convention on Saturday. He was desirous his brother, Judge Earl, should try the cause, in order that he might attend to the Doctor's business, and likewise to a political engagement growing out of the Convention. Samuel Hart, County Clerk and Surrogate, corroborates his brother in regard to the suit and the convention, and is positive he saw the decedent at dinner Oct. 27, and conversed with him in reference to the trial. I have already stated that when he arrived at Saratoga Oct. 31, Mr. Snyder testifies that the decedent said, "He came from the West." This, of course, was not so at that precise instant, and the witness must have mistaken the expression. At Herkimer he spoke of going to Saratoga to Mr. Earl and Mr. Taylor, and stated to Mrs. Wilson on Monday that he intended to go there, but had been detained by the Court, so that he could not find a connecting train. Mr. Lafton, who came to New-York by the cars and the steamboat *New World*, on the 27th, did not see the decedent, but that overnight might very well have happened without raising a doubt of the decedent's presence. The evidence I have just considered is fortified by the printed notices of the meeting and the convention, and by the minutes of the Justice of the Peace. The docket of the judgment in Gray and Taylor was irregularly entered in the docket book out of its date; but the original minutes of the trial were produced, dated Oct. 27, a legal entry made by a public officer at the time of the occurrence and entitled to the highest credit. Is it possible, then, this visit did not take place in October, and that so many witnesses speaking severally and various circumstances all connected should be mistaken? If some of these events are confounded with like occurrences nearly contemporaneous, others could not. Mrs. Wilson made but one visit to New-York that Fall. The same remark applies to Mr. Taylor. There was but one County Convention held at Herkimer, and but one trial of the case of Taylor & Gray. Again, Dr. Burdell was seen in Herkimer but occasionally, and his presence there would naturally attract attention. The events themselves which occurred at the time were especially noteworthy in a quiet country town. On any one single date connected with one single fact witnesses may err, but the chances of error diminish as the coincidding circumstances increase in number, and the evidences accumulating from various independent sources converge upon the same point, fitting harmoniously together and gathering strength by mutual corroboration. This view impressed my mind when I heard the testimony, and has been confirmed by subsequent examination and reflection. There is nothing I can perceive sufficient to impugn or shake it, and it must stand as my conclusion upon the facts.

II. I now approach the proofs produced to sustain the allegation that Dr. Burdell was a party to the ceremony, the evening of October 28.

1. Miss Helen Cunningham testifies that the decedent gave her mother a plain gold ring, "put it on her finger," and "told her if she did not like it she could get it changed." This circumstance is important if it occurred about the time of the marriage. Mr. Silverthan, the jeweler, proved that "some time in 1856" Dr. Burdell purchased of him a plain gold ring, but he could not identify it. As to the date of the gift, Helen said, "I cannot remember the date; I think it was before October last; it was before the 28th of October; I don't know whether it was a week before; I don't think it was the day before." Her sister, Augusta, says this same ring was put on her mother's hand by the decedent the night of the wedding, in the street; but she also states very distinctly that it was given "in July."

2. In the afternoon of the 28th of October, Miss Helen Cunningham testifies that her mother "was dressing in her room, and she said she was going out with the doctor;" "I think between seven and eight, very near eight, mother came down in the parlor; she and the Doctor both came in together; mother came to about the centre of the room, and the Doctor leaned against one of the pillars by the folding doors; she then said she was going out with the Doctor; that the suits had all been withdrawn and everything was settled, and that was the 28th day of October; mother went out of the room and the Doctor with her; Augusta was there, too; she was standing near the door in the hall. " " They went out together, the three." Elsewhere she says: "I was a little surprised she was going out with the Doctor, as they had not been out before while they had this difficulty, and I asked her whether she was going out with the Doctor." " " The only thing I know with regard to my mother coming back that night was, I heard some one in the hall; I went to the bannisters and looked over and saw my mother, Augusta and the Doctor. The Doctor said something, and they were both laughing when they came up; by both, I mean Augusta and mother. They all went to the Doctor's back room, second story; I went up stairs to my room and retired. It must have been near ten o'clock when they came in. The Doctor was laughing, I believe." Before the Coroner, Helen stated that she did not see the parties on their return, and had not seen Mr. Eckel since breakfast, while on this trial she said that Mr. Eckel, on coming up from tea, spoke with her, and was afterwards two hours in his room with a visitor. There are discrepancies, also, between her account and that of Augusta, but still I am not inclined to impugn the main features of the narrative just given. The value of the occurrence as a link in the chain of evidence depends entirely upon the time. It might very well have happened on the evening of the 23d of October, the day the suits were settled, and it comports with that date more than with the date of the marriage, the drift of Mrs. Cunningham's remark relating to the settlement of the suits alone. It is manifest, also, that Helen at this time first heard of the settlement of the suits, and it is not likely that information so interesting would have been withheld from her five days.

3. The narrative of Miss Auguste Cunningham in reference to the marriage, I shall give mainly in her own words: "The Doctor first requested me to witness the marriage ceremony on Sunday morning next preceding the marriage; the Doctor first spoke to me about it; he asked me if I would be willing to be a witness to a marriage between mother and himself; he also stated that he wanted me to keep it a secret until June next; that he then intended going to Europe with mother; he also stated that he would take me with them, if I wished to go; my mother was then present: he asked her if I could keep a secret, and she said he must ask that question of myself; he also stated to me that mother was going to Goshen to see if she could get Dr. Snodgrass to come in town to marry them; I asked the Doctor if it was to be at the house; as said it was to be there, to take place at the house; I then asked him why he wished it kept a secret; he said that he had promised Demis Hubbard that he never would marry any one while she was single—that she was the only encumbrance that he had on his hands at that time, and that she was to be married before June next; mother told me that I should not ask any more questions about it; I then left the room, leaving the two there together. " " The next morning the Doctor told me mother had gone to Goshen for Dr. Snodgrass. " " I don't think he spoke about it again until Tuesday morning, before breakfast, between seven and eight o'clock; he then asked my mother what her age was; she told him she was thirty-five. " " He had a paper at that time with him, with Mr. Marvine's address which Mrs. Snodgrass had given mother at Goshen. He stated that he was going to the Book and that he would see Mr. Marvine before he returned. I did not see him then until six o'clock in the evening; he was in the hall; he merely made the remark, saying, "I have accomplished it." The witness then describes the preparations and the departure from the house, stating that as they were passing out they met Helen "in the hall—the front hall," and her mother told her "to remember things right," but mentioned "no reason." She continues the account by stating that this was between seven and eight; elsewhere she says "between six and seven, I think; near to seven I think:" that after leaving the house her mother said she "had left her gloves," and the two stopped at Mrs. Sollenback's half an hour while the Doctor went to buy gloves; he bought them, and the party then proceeded to the clergyman's, where the ceremony was performed. On the way home she made the remark to the Doctor, "What he would say should she disclose the marriage?" and he answered he would "kill" her. Her mother inquired why the decedent had not given Mr. Marvin "the ring?" He replied, "He did not ask for it; he would put it on her finger and say a few words and it would do just as well; he then put a ring on her finger in the street; the party arrived at home about ten o'clock." In regard to cohabitation, she testifies that the newly married couple slept together that night, and adds, "My mother slept with the Doctor in his bedroom when Mrs. Snodgrass was there; I generally stopped there in the morning to know if she had any word to send down stairs; stopped at the room-door, knocked, she would answer; it was the back room she slept in; I did so almost every morning from the time of the marriage and she always answered me; this continued until some time in December, until the time of my sister's death." In weighing testimony, and especially in comparing statements made by the same witness at different times, regard should be had to the infirmity of the memory and the likelihood even with an honest and ingenuous person, of variance in respect to collateral or circumstantial incidents. I am disposed to make every possible allowance for such accidental discrepancies as might be reasonably expected in testimony given at considerable intervals, under circumstances of painful interest, agitation and excitement; but on comparing the evidence given by this young lady at the inquest and before me, I am constrained to no ice important variations, manifestly occurring to suit present exigencies. Before the Surrogate she stated that the doctor was the first one who spoke to her on the subject of the marriage, and he did so first on the morning of the 26th of October. Before the Coroner she stated her mother was the first who spoke about it; she did so a month or two previously and the witness immediately after, on the same day, had a conversation with the Doctor to know if he was willing she should be a witness. Before the Surrogate, she stated the Doctor said her mother was going to Goshen the next day to invite Dr. Snodgrass to perform the ceremony. Before the Coroner, she stated her mother said the time was not decided. Before the Surrogate she stated that the Doctor mentioned to her as the reason for secrecy a promise to his cousin not to marry while she remained single. Before the Coroner she stated that the Doctor "never said anything to her" about the reason, but her mother had remarked it was from fear of being laughed at after his professions of celibacy. At the inquest the Rev. Mr. Marvin is reported to have testified something in relation to making the appointment for the wedding at an hour in the evening after he returned "from a religious meeting." Miss Augusta was examined after this statement, and when asked in regard to the time in the evening the wedding took place, said "it was after the minister returned from meeting." "Q.—About how late? A.—He came there about 8 o'clock, I think, and said he had to go to a prayer meeting, and if we would come back in an hour or an hour and a half he would be in from meeting. Q.—Would you go back in an hour and a half? A.—We did. Q.—I at second thought about half past nine or ten o'clock. A.—Yes, Sir; somewhere about that time." Before the Surrogate Mr. Marvin stated that the marriage took place at the time appointed. He had not been occupied or detained by any clerical duties, and remarked when the parties came in, "You see I am punctual." Augusta, who was examined subsequently, then testified for the first time that the ceremony took place at 8 o'clock, and the clergyman on coming into the parlor said, "You see I am punctual." Before the Coroner nothing was stated by her about the ring or the visit to Mrs. Sollenback's, which appeared in proof after she was examined, and the latter circumstance was introduced by her first before the Surrogate. There are other contradictions between the statements made by the witnesses at the inquest and at this trial in reference to Mr. Eckel, the cohabitation of the decedent and her mother, and the lease of the premises No. 31 Bond-street, but the variations I have noted are so adapted to suit the changes and phases of the case, and the evidence of other witnesses, that it is not important to pursue further this line of comparison.

Thus far we have the positive declaration of one of the claimant's daughters to the identity of the decedent as a party to the ceremony performed by Mr. Marvin. But she stands self-contradicted on important facts; her statements have varied from time to time, and the minute particularity with which she has given conversations with the decedent relative to the marriage on the Sunday and Monday before, brings her in direct collision with the mass of testimony showing that the decedent was in Herkimer at the very time these preparations for the nuptials were in progress. It is to be observed also that the ceremony was appointed for 8 o'clock—the parties would naturally leave Bond-street in time properly to meet that engagement—the overnight as to gloves was not noted until after they left—yet they passed down Broadway beyond Bleecker-street some distance, turned at Mrs. Sollenback's half an hour while the Doctor was in quest of gloves, which might readily have been obtained on the way, and after this long delay proceeding on foot, though stages were at hand—still they arrived at the clergyman's house, in a distant part of the town, at 8 o'clock. This was all accomplished in the space of an hour at the farthest, while their direct return home after the ceremony occupied nearly two. Suppose the proof to stop here, could a secret marriage, carefully kept concealed during the decedent's life-time, be established against him on the proof of a single witness, standing on these trials in such an attitude as this? Clearly not. In the face of such discrepancies and contradictions, the court would be compelled to say the allegation had not been proved. It remains to be seen how far this difficulty is remedied by other evidence. 4. The occurrences connected with the marriage are thus stated by the clergyman: The gentleman first called the morning of the 28th of October, and requested him to officiate at a marriage ceremony. This interview was before 12 o'clock; he would not say it was before 11; it might have been between 9 and 12. He took a memorandum of the names and other particulars for his register, which were ascertained by interrogation, from his habit on such occasions. He thinks something was said about bringing a witness, but the name of the witness was not communicated until the evening. The party requested him not to publish the marriage, and an appointment was made for 8 o'clock that evening. At the designated time the gentleman called with two ladies, and the marriage was performed. The man was "awkward," as if not knowing "how to act." Mr. Marvin said he had a "faint impression" that the request not to publish the marriage was renewed in the evening, by the gentleman, not by the lady, he was "sure." The man paid him a fee of $10, something was said about his calling for a certificate the next day, "he wanted a certificate," and there the matter terminated.

The certificate is dated Oct. 29, and was delivered the morning of that day, before 12 o'clock. The man "sat down in a chair and read it to himself;" "appeared to read it with deliberation;" "when he got through reading it he nodded his head and said, 'all right,' or something to that effect." "He made no observations about the spelling of the name Berdell, did not ask me to make any correction." "I don't know of any more conversation—that was the substance of it; he then left."

On the point of recognition, Mr. Marvin said, "since the murder I have been very much interested in the matter, and have thought a great deal of it; I have recalled the features and general appearance of the deceased, and compared them with the features and general appearance of the man I married, and the more I have done so, the more I am convinced that the man I married was Harvey Burdell." On being asked if he had any doubt whatever upon the subject, he replied, "none whatever."

5. In regard to the certificate, there are several circumstances deserving attention. The place of residence of the lady is stated as "New-York City," that of the gentleman, "New-York." Why this difference? The first is particular, the last, general; the first was known; was the last unknown? Certainly, if "New-York" be taken as applying to the City, we then encounter the fact that Dr. Burdell was born at Herkimer.

Again we find from the testimony of Mr. Olney who presented a bill to the Doctor, Dec. 27, that he was quite ready on a trivial occasion to observe such a misspelling of his name as Berdell. Now that is the precise error committed by Mr. Marvin in the marriage certificate, and he thought it so material that when it was accidentally discovered he altered the Register. But the mistake was unheeded by the bridegroom. The occasion was important, the certificate was "wanted"—wanted as evidence—its accuracy was of consequence—not being ready at night, for it is dated Oct. 29, it was called for the ensuing morning; it was read with deliberation—the party sitting down in a chair and scanning it—and it was pronounced "all right." Was that uttered by Dr. Burdell?

Still further, the marriage was secret, and to be kept secret. Was it probable, in view of such clandestinity, that the decedent would call at the clergyman's house in open daylight, with white gloves on his hands; and yet that fact is distinctly testified to by the domestic who admitted the person calling for the certificate.

At the first interview, as the man was leaving at the door, Rev. Mr. Marvin stated he thought he saw "daylight between his whiskers and his face," at the side, from the middle of the ear to a point on a line with the mouth. "I thought they were false whiskers, and had sprung out a little;" "I remained so impressed up to the second interview;" "I did notice particularly at both the next times; at those times I did not notice that they were false; it would have probably operated as a bar to my marrying them if I had discovered any deception." Again, "It was my design not to perform the ceremony if I discovered deception." "I saw no indication whatever at the two last times that the whiskers were false. The impression made by my observation the first time was removed." Now the suspicion in regard to the whiskers, if excited at all, was excited at the first meeting while the person was in the parlor, not until he was leaving at the door in full daylight. At the time of the marriage there was only one gas-burner lighted in a chandelier; and on the third occasion it does not appear whether observation was renewed at the door. If they were false whiskers and "had sprung out a little" at the first interview, it does not follow that the same accident would be repeated. In any event the impression made on the mind of the witness was so slight as to be the subject of remark in his family and elsewhere. Dr. Parmley says he "dwelt on the false whiskers," and I cannot but regard it still as a suspicious circumstance.

6. At the time of the solemnization of the marriage there were two domestics in the other parlor, privately, in the dark, observing the proceedings. Only one of these was examined on the trial. Sarah states that she let the parties in at the door and showed them to the parlor; "did not take much notice of the man; he was a nice stout man on his feet; he had some kind of whiskers; "heard Mr. Marvin say to his lady that the whiskers were full, that they were false." The lady was dressed in black, the folding doors were open two-and-a-half or three feet, and she "got a peep at them now and then." During the marriage the parties stood "sideways" to her. She did not hear the gentleman request the marriage should not be published, but says "I heard the lady say she did not want the marriage to be known; "she said it;" Mr. Marvin "heard it and made an answer back." The witness also states "I let the same gentleman in, who was married the next morning when Mr. Marvin was at breakfast, (eight or nine o'clock;) I didn't pay much attention to his face; I didn't pay no attention only he had whiskers, and white gloves on his hands." At the inquest, Sarah recognized the claimant and her daughter as the ladies who were present at the nuptials; she saw the corpse and testified, "I could not say; I thought it looked very like the man that was married, but I couldn't say whether it was him or not;" "I said it looked like him, or resembled him; that is all I said;" " "I told him (the Coroner) I could not say it was the same man, on account of the death, death disfigures people very much; if I saw the man living I could give a better guess, but seeing the man dead it was pretty difficult to give a guess." " "I saw the daguerreotype looked liked him, and that was all I saw; I didn't say it was the man, and I didn't say it wasn't, nor I can't." " "I could not see whether it was him or not, only it looked like him." Finally, when interrogated before me, as to her belief of the identity, she answered, "I can't say," and refused to speak more definitely.

7. There is a large mass of test mony relative to Dr. Burdell's personal appearance. Rev. Mr. Marvin described the man he married as having a moustache, long and large whiskers about the lower part of the face, not heavy at the side, very black, hair dark, medium in abundance, whether the face was full or thin not recollected, complexion not fair nor very dark, height 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, weight 165 or 170 pounds. He was "slow of speech," voice not musical, "stooped considerably," and "walked something like a man of 60 or 65." He says, "I do not remember to have caught his eye at any time." He was neither "very cheerful" nor "enthusiastic" in the matter.

Dr. Uhl said the decedent had "two different manners;" that in regard to personal business of a delicate nature, he spoke slowly, and there would be long intervals between the sentences, and at other times his speech was rapid, quick and sharp. With this exception, the whole body of evidence in the cause exhibits Dr. Burdell as quick of speech and animated in motion. I am inclined to think that in stature, or in carriage, there was some inclination, or stooping. The natural color of his beard was a light brown, mixed with gray; but as dyed his hair, the appearance was black. At the time of his decease it had been recently dyed. I have no confidence in this mode of identification; it can rarely be satisfactory, and, certainly, is not in this case. There may be general similarity in many details, and yet great difference in their association, in *contour*, and in expression.

The combination and arrangement of the human features and lineaments are ordinarily so unique in each particular person, and the peculiarities of individual expression, tone of voice, gesture and carriage, so marked and striking, that to a familiar acquaintance or friend there can be very slight chance of mistaking personal identity. Still, we constantly meet with general as well as particular resemblances among the millions of our race, which often deceive the casual observer, and which, where fraud is designed, may easily be made the basis of criminal personations, with the aid of art to help nature. It is obvious that in an effort to pass a counterfeit partner to a marriage contract, there would be an attempt to come as near the genuine as possible. Certainly, all startling discrepancies would be avoided, and the closer the approximation to a similitude the greater the prospect of success. It is consistent, therefore, with either side of the issue in this cause, that in the inventory which has been made of the features and characteristics of the person of the decedent, and of the person married on the 28th of October, there should be some general resemblance. For example, as to height, it would have been folly to present a tall man in the place of the decedent. Then again, it must not be overlooked that peculiarities of the voice and manner, arrangement of the hair, and carriage of the person, may all be imitated more or less closely. In respect a personal friend, having a fair opportunity for observation could not, as a general thing, be deceived. Familiar intercourse produces that kind of knowledge which acts instantaneously, by an immediate and single process of recognition. We do not, at every meeting with an acquaintance, begin to compare features and reason on the question of identity, but we recognize the whole object as a living unity. Changes in personal appearance, consequent upon sickness, arrangement or color of the hair, do not, unless the departure be great, diminish the power of recognition, and dress has very little influence. Where persons, however, are not familiar, these circumstantials are of consequence. If, therefore, the intercourse has been slight, it is important that the elements for comparison should be as nearly alike as possible, in order to secure recognition. The first difficulty in the present instance is, that Mr. Marvin was called to judge of the identity of a living being and a dead body. The decedent came to his end by a sudden and violent death. Dr. Uhl testifies, that at first the change was so great that, but for the circumstances he would hardly have recognized the corpse. Dr. W. B. Roberts says the whiskers were "dyed blacker than ever," and he "should hardly have known him." When the body was examined by Mr. Marvin on Sunday, the appearance had become more natural, but not so much as on succeeding days. I do not observe, however, that Mr. Marvin pointed out any other marks of resemblance at the second examination than were noted at the first view. At best, the difference between life and death, the wound in the face, the change of posture and dress, the closed eyes, the rigid mouth—motion, gesture and carriage gone—all tended to present different elements of comparison. Some of these differences applied to the daguerreotype likeness, and it is a matter of common observation, that even this mechanical process of portraiture is not uniform in its production of resemblance.

The powers of perception and accurate observation, and the memory of forms, vary largely. Mr. Marvin states that he possesses no unusual faculty in this respect. Dr. Parmley testifies he said to him, "He was not good at recognizing persons," "that death changed the countenance so much, and he not being ready to recognize a person by sight, he did not know if he could have recognized a corpse even if it had been the man he married."

The opportunities for observation in this case were slight. All that occurred at the three interviews might have taken place within thirty minutes, certainly within an hour. The interviews occurred in the space of twenty-four hours, and presented a proximate succession of visual impressions almost like a single observation, and not such a repetition at distant intervals, as would call for an act of the memory and an effort at recognition. There was a lapse of three months between the dates of comparison. Under all these difficulties it would not have been easy for a person of ordinary observation to have pronounced with positiveness, upon the identity of the two objects.

Let us see, however, what Mr. Marvin did and said, when first called to testify. He was taken to view the corpse, and was then requested to state whether that was the body of the man he had married. This was done twice, and under circumstances of such striking responsibility as would naturally arouse the faculties, and intensify their action, and lead him to probe his deepest recollection. There are various versions of what he said on these occasions, and a large part of the time of the Court was occupied at the trial in the effort to exhibit his statements and conduct. In reports of conversations from different observers variety is to be expected, the substance being presented through different minds and memories. Sometimes gisest and palpable errors occur, but in the evidence on the point now reviewed there is so much substantial harmony between the witnesses and Mr. Marvin himself, that I prefer to use his own language, especially where the course and operation of his own mind are under examination, and the witness has laid it bare with a frankness and candor deserving respect. On the Sunday succeeding the decedent's death, Mr. Marvin states, he did not recognize Mrs. Cunningham at all. Shortly before he was examined in this Court he visited her at the Tombs, and he says: "I went, and the first look of the woman it flashed more upon my mind than ever that that was the woman I had married; or, in other words, she then resembled more the woman I married than she did when I saw her on that Sabbath; I am perfectly satisfied that she is the woman I married on the 28th of October last." At the first interview there was an utter and absolute failure to recognize; at the second, it flashed more "upon his mind than ever," she was the woman he married; and finally, he is "perfectly satisfied of it." A process somewhat similar, except that at the outset partial resemblance was observed, took place in regard to the man. He says: "I swore before the Coroner's Jury that there were strong points of resemblance between the dead men and the man I married. I won't say that I said strong points, but I said points; I think I mentioned more than one point; I mentioned particularly about the mouth, and I may have mentioned, and I think I did, that I married a men about that height and weight; I don't remember whether I stated anything about the mouth more than that it bore some resemblance; I don't think I told in what respect the resemblance was; I think there was some similarity about the mouth." " "I think I mentioned the beard and hair." " " "I think the District-Attorney, showing me the daguerreotype, asked if I recognized any thing there in the man who came to be married, or something like that." Q.—Did you not answer, "I think I do about the mouth, but there is so little resemblance I should not like to swear definitely?" A —"I think that is my reply to the word 'hint;' after that I do not remember saying the rest of the reply." Q.—When you were previously asked, "Is the body that of the man you married?" did you answer, "The man I married had larger whiskers," and was that all the answer you made in respect to the man? A.—"I presume I did so answer; I think I did because the man I married did have larger whiskers—not thicker, but longer; I don't remember whether that is all the answer I made to that question, but, so far as I now recollect, I think it was." Q.—Did you ever say, "Had be a moustache?" and you answered, "I cannot say." A.—"It was something like that—a dubious expression: I think it was; I cannot say." Were you asked, "Do you recognize either of these parties as the ones who came to your house to be married?" and did you not answer, "The woman I cannot recognize at all; the man had larger whiskers; the deceased has no whiskers, except a goatee; the color of the hair on the face of the deceased and the man I married is the same?" A.—"I think I did." On his second examination before the Coroner, and after he had seen Mr. Eckel, Mr Marvin says: "I stated that the body up stairs resembled more the man I married than the man shown to me as Mr. Eckel." Still further: "I did not say I recognized the body—not in these words; do not think I told them I believed that to be the body of the man I married, for they asked me no question to lead to such a remark." Now nothing can be plainer than that Rev. Mr. Marvin was called as a witness at the inquest solely for the purpose of identifying the parties he married, and on the general question of recognition he was morally bound to make as full and free a development as lay in his power. I have no doubt that he did. We must take him as answering according to his knowledge at the time. He justifies having given no positive opinion on that occasion, by saying—"I did not deem myself justified in doing so, inasmuch as I did not hear the man speak, which is one important point in identifying individuality; the voice and the attitude, the position of the body when standing. This is la rue; but these points are just as important now as they were at the time of the inquest. Mr. Marvin also freely admits that he has been theorising upon this question of identification. When he first entered the dwelling No. 31 Bond street, the idea was "preached" into him that Mr. Eckel was the man; he "was under that impression" before he saw the corpse, but he adds "my faith in that theory was mightily shaken when I went up and saw the dead body. That was one of the reasons, after I had seen the dead body I was not willing to swear positively. I had not at that time got entirely free from that theory, and supposed, when I saw Eckel, I did not know but I might see the man I had married." Again—"I thought it possible I might see a man in whom there were more points of resemblance than in Dr. Burdell." If this was possible in regard to a comparison with Mr. Eckel is it not still possible in regard to other persons? Who can say whether Mr. Marvin might not yet be confronted with a man "in whom there are more points of resemblance than in Dr. Burdell," and so be justified in taking another theory.

So seeing Mr. Eckel, Mr. Marvin continued, "my theory was all gone," and "I took the other theory, that Burdell was the man; I was confident of it as of my existence." Mr. Marvin states, also, that since the decedent's death he has conversed with a number of persons who have described the personal characteristics, appearance, and manners of the deceased, and the description has invariably tallied with his own recollection. This admission of hearsay, and this theorizing are very much in the way of a clear and unadulterated act of the memory. If the witness has been applying the facts to different theories, has been listening to descriptions, has allowed his mind to be impressed with the views of others, has been unwilling to give a definite answer about one man until he has seen another, and these not expressed his conviction, founded largely upon his comparison between the two, in such a case the Court must be careful to discriminate between the fact and the theory of identification; it can rarely be satisfactory, and, certainly, is not in this case. There may be general similarity in many details, and yet great difference in their association, in *contour*, and in expression.

The combination and arrangement of the human features and lineaments are ordinarily so unique in each particular person, and the peculiarities of individual expression, tone of voice, gesture and carriage, so marked and striking, that to a familiar acquaintance or friend there can be very slight chance of mistaking personal identity. Still, we constantly meet with general as well as particular resemblances among the millions of our race, which often deceive the casual observer, and which, where fraud is designed, may easily be made the basis of criminal personations, with the aid of art to help nature. It is obvious that in an effort to pass a counterfeit partner to a marriage contract, there would be an attempt to come as near the genuine as possible. Certainly, all startling discrepancies would be avoided, and the closer the approximation to a similitude the greater the prospect of success. It is consistent, therefore, with either side of the issue in this cause, that in the inventory which has been made of the features and characteristics of the person of the decedent, and of the person married on the 28th of October, there should be some general resemblance. For example, as to height, it would have been folly to present a tall man in the place of the decedent. Then again, it must not be overlooked that peculiarities of the voice and manner, arrangement of the hair, and carriage of the person, may all be imitated more or less closely. In respect a personal friend, having a fair opportunity for observation could not, as a general thing, be deceived. Familiar intercourse produces that kind of knowledge which acts instantaneously, by an immediate and single process of recognition. We do not, at every meeting with an acquaintance, begin to compare features and reason on the question of identity, but we recognize the whole object as a living unity. Changes in personal appearance, consequent upon sickness, arrangement or color of the hair, do not, unless the departure be great, diminish the power of recognition, and dress has very little influence. Where persons, however, are not familiar, these circumstantials are of consequence. If, therefore, the intercourse has been slight, it is important that the elements for comparison should be as nearly alike as possible, in order to secure recognition. The first difficulty in the present instance is, that Mr. Marvin was called to judge of the identity of a living being and a dead body. The decedent came to his end by a sudden and violent death. Dr. Uhl testifies, that at first the change was so great that, but for the circumstances he would hardly have recognized the corpse. Dr. W. B. Roberts says the whiskers were "dyed blacker than ever," and he "should hardly have known him." When the body was examined by Mr. Marvin on Sunday, the appearance had become more natural, but not so much as on succeeding days. I do not observe, however, that Mr. Marvin pointed out any other marks of resemblance at the second examination than were noted at the first view. At best, the difference between life and death, the wound in the face, the change of posture and dress, the closed eyes, the rigid mouth—motion, gesture and carriage gone—all tended to present different elements of comparison. Some of these differences applied to the daguerreotype likeness, and it is a matter of common observation, that even this mechanical process of portraiture is not uniform in its production of resemblance.

The powers of perception and accurate observation, and the memory of forms, vary largely. Mr. Marvin states that he possesses no unusual faculty in this respect. Dr. Parmley testifies he said to him, "He was not good at recognizing persons," "that not an effort was made to have the minister selected in his place to perform the ceremony at the house.

(c.) Dr. Ware testified that he met Dr. Burdell with two ladies on the west side of Broadway, crossing to the north side of Bleecker-street, on the evening of the 28th of October last, about 8 o'clock, and the Doctor bowed to him; that he was returning from No. 80 Macdougal-street, the house of a friend, where he had called in consequence of a letter he received from him that day, dated the 27th of October. In cross-examination, it appeared that he had been to the same place, at the same time of the day on the same business, a great number of times before and after the receipt of the letter, and that he had not connected the letter with the occurrence in the street, until he found the document the week previous to his examination, after a search made at the instance of a person interested for the claimant.

(d.) The claimant stated to Miss Van Ness, in September, when the marriage was spoken of, that the Doctor, herself, and Augusta, were going to Europe in the Spring. In November she told Dr. W. B. Roberts that she and Augusta were going. There is no question but that the decedent himself had been talking for several years of making a voyage to Europe, and after his intimacy with the claimant spoke of taking her and Augusta with him. During the last Fall and Winter he intimated to various parties the intention of going the next Summer, or in May or June, and inquired particularly concerning the expense and the routes of Continental travel. On the 30th of October he spoke to Mr. Smith of having "Irdies" accompany him, and in January stated to Mrs. Dennison he would "take a lady" with him; a gentleman always fared better "when traveling with a lady." Not a witness, however, has been produced, showing any recent declaration of an intention to include the claimant in the expedition, except Dr. Uhl, who testifies to a conversation of that tenor on the 27th of October, but, as I have observed elsewhere, there is nothing sufficient to fix that date definitely. This proposed journey to Europe, therefore, does not tend to establish the marriage. The evidence only shows that a voyage, associated by Mrs. Cunningham and Augusta with the period for disclosing the alleged marriage, was talked of, but the truth of the fact would not prove the truth of the association.

(e.) The marriage was secret. The assurance of secrecy was obtained before the performance of the ceremony was ventured. On Mrs. Cunningham's part it was certainly preserved with the utmost exactness. Indeed, if it were a fraud, it was necessary that silence should be preserved. Secrecy is a badge of fraud unless a fair and adequate motive be presented. Marriage is honorable, and where its duties are voluntarily assumed by parties occupying an independent position, there must be some strong and controlling motive to induce a suppression of the truth. The motive presented by the claimant is that the decedent had promised another party never to wed while she remained single, and was not prepared to disclose the marriage until he went abroad. I see nothing in the case to corroborate that view. If, as the claimant's Counsel argued, he was forced into the marriage—and if he was driven into it by reason of the suits by which he had been assailed, he might, perhaps, through fear of ridicule upon that ground, as well as his previously expressed views in regard to the sex, have been desirous that the affair should be kept private. On such a hypothesis I am not prepared to say there was not a motive. But secrecy and publicity cannot coexist together,—if the motive was strong enough to induce

took place, so as to identify it with the evening of the wedding; but the identification of Mr. Eckel, and the exhibition of the papers connected with the discovery in Mr. Eckel's secretary, of documents belonging to Mrs. Cunningham and bearing on this case, indicate a confidential relation." Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Williams state that the decedent told them in December the claimant "had a lover in the house." Dr. Allen T. Smith testifies that on the 27th or 28th of January the decedent spoke to him "about Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel both occupying one room." Whether he was justified by any facts within his knowledge in making this assertion, or whether it was untrue, it seems probable, from the evidence of Dr. Parmley and Dr. Maine as to the appearance of a male person in the third story front room, from the two visits made by the parties, in January, to Christadoro's, to select a wig, and from other circumstances in the case, that a degree of familiar intimacy existed much beyond ordinary acquaintance. The presumptions thus arising were not removed by Mr. Eckel, for, though present during some portion of the trial, he was not called to testify.

7. I have not overlooked the suggestion that the decedent was personated at the wedding by Mr. Eckel, nor the evidence of Dr. Parmley in reference to the transformation in the appearance of a person he saw in the third-story front room, at a date which he thought was the 26th of October; nor the testimony which was adduced to show that between five and six o'clock of that day Dr. Burdell was present at the delivery of Mr. Eckel's bookcase; nor the declarations of ill-will on the part of Mr. Eckel toward the decedent, stated to have been made on the 26th and 27th of January, in the presence of the claimant; nor the testimony of Mr. Douglass, that he was in company with Mr. Eckel the evening of Oct. 28. It is not necessary to criticise this class of proofs. The fact that there is no satisfactory evidence pointing out the person who simulated the decedent at the marriage ceremony is not important, provided simulation be proved. If the deed was done, it is not necessary to point out the instrument.

8. The character, uniformity and continuity of the decedent's declarations, after the harmony was disturbed, and which bear upon the probability of his being the husband of the claimant, may thus be indicated:

(a) He considered himself watched, and stated so to Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Stansbury, and Rev. Mr. Cox. Callahan, Ashton and Hannah show that he was watched, and that they were set to listen.

(b) He frequently spoke of the claimant in terms of contumely and apprehension. Dr. Roberts testifies that, when conversing in October about the suits, he denied any intention to injure the claimant, and said he knew of nothing wrong on her part; but that was an exception to his usual course. The articles of agreement settling the suits look friendly, and guarantee friendship; but still their reduction to writing shows there was no confidence. What he thought is apparent from other sources. He said to Hector Moore, Sept. 20, "He did not know what he was going to do with her—that she acted as if she was determined to ruin him." In the presence of Mr. Crombie and Mr. Thayer, her counsel, Oct. 23, when the suits were discontinued, he charged her with infamous conduct, in terms I do not repeat. To Mrs. Wilson, the last of October, he described her as a very "artful," "dangerous woman," "always planning." She told him "she had never been thwarted in her life; whatever plans she attempted, she generally carried through." To Mrs. Williams, in December, he said she was "a perfect fiend," and "would as soon dirk a man in the street as look;" he was "afraid of her," she was "plotting." To Mr. Olney and Rev. Mr. Cox, in December and January, he spoke of her as "that woman"—"that woman down stairs;" and on the 26th of January, he characterized her to Mrs. Crane as "a very artful woman, who would outwit the devil."

(c.) He was generally uniform in his declarations against marriage.

Dr. Walter B. Roberts states he told him "he never intended to marry;" "he was preaching that to every one he met;" "a regular habit." When arrested in October, he declared to Mr. Fraser "he never had promised her; did not wish to get married;" to Clarence Fraser: "he hoped his hands would be withered if he ever married" her; to Crombie, the Deputy Sheriff, Oct. 23, "he never would marry any woman;" to Mrs. Wilson, in October, "he never would marry her, and he had told her so;" to Mrs. Williams, in December, "she had given up all idea of getting him;" to Hannah Conlan, on New-Yeer's Day, he disavowed matrimonial intentions in the very presence of the claimant; to Rev. Mr. Cox, on the last of January, "he never had been married, and never meant to be married;" to Mrs. Benjamin, Jan. 25, "he never was married, and never should get married;" and to Mrs. Crane, Jan. 26, "he never had been married," and "he was further from it than ever."

(d.) He was violent and denunciatory in his language, and emphatic in his injunctions that Mrs. Stansbury, with whom he was negotiating a lease, should never permit her to return to the house. "She is determined," he said, "I shall marry her, and I am afraid I will. I would marry her," he was continually watched by her," "and did not feel safe."

(e.) He was determined to compel her to leave the premises.

He said, in June, to Mrs. Wilson, "he was willing to take the house off her hands;" in September, to Hector Moore, "he wanted to get her out;" in October, to Mr. Fraser, after the suits were settled, "they were going to leave No 31 Bond street the 1st of May;" in the same month to Clarence Fraser, "he would set fire to the house if she did not leave after May;" the same month he urged Mrs. Wilson to take the house, "he would get Mrs. Cunningham to leave even if he had to hire her;" he expressed the same wish to Mrs. Williams, adding that "he wanted to get Mrs. Cunningham out of the house, and he meant to do so if he had to pay her for going." He spoke to Rev. Mr. Cox within two weeks of his death of the contemplated change, and the proposed letting to Mrs. Stansbury. Hannah Conlan states that in the evening of Jan. 24, he said, "How am I to get rid of these devils? I must get them ont of the house someway," and Mary Donohue, that he exclaimed when he came down stairs in the afternoon, "My God, what am I going to do with these people, they will have my life at the last?" To Mrs. Crane, Jan. 26, he said, "Thank Heaven, I will be rid of them all on the 1st of May;" and to Allen T. Smith, Jan. 27 or 28, "he was determined to have her out of the house the 1st of May."

7. These are his declarations. Did his acts correspond? Mrs. Stansbury's narrative on this point is clear, distinct and forcible. She had known the decedent for twenty years, and called on him for professional attention the latter part of November. In the course of conversation she inquired if he knew of any one who had a house to dispose of as he disposed of his, and he replied that he intended to let his house in the Spring, as he did not "like the parties al ogether." The subject was renewed about the middle of December; he then was more free, stated that Mrs. Cunningham was "a very bad woman, and he wished to get her out, but she had the house until the 1st of May, and therefore she would have to remain in until then," "if she did not go out then by fair means he would put her out by force," that "when he was in the house she continually threw herself in his way, and when he was out he was watched." At this time the parties came to an understanding, that Mrs. Stansbury should have the premises for one year from the ensuing May, at $300 per annum. The 19th of January Mrs. Stansbury called again, he told her he had informed Mrs. Cunningham that he had let the premises, and that she "claimed to have a lease of the house for the next year," and would not go out of it.

This brings me to the consideration of the release, dated Jan. 24, found in the decedent's safe after his decease. The legal effect of that paper is to release all causes of action; and it contains also an agreement to surrender the premises No. 31 Bond-street the 1st day of May. The third clause of the agreement on the settlement of the suits originally was written in this way: "*In case I remain and occupy the house No. 31 Bond-street*, as I now do, I will rent to Mrs. Cunningham the suites of rooms she now occupies, *the third floor, attic and basement*, at the rate of $900 a year." As first drawn, the agreement was conditional on the decedent's continuing to occupy the premises. The words underscored were stricken out by a pen, and then the contract was absolute. On the 19th of January the Doctor told Mrs. Stansbury that Mrs. Cunningham had set up this claim. Again, when the suits were settled, no release of the causes of action was assigned. A general release drawn by the decedent, dated Oct. 18, 1856, was found unsigned among Mr. Cunningham's papers. Thus matters stood when Mr. Fraser appears to have met Mr. Thayer, and learned from him that the suits were not "settled," but "discontinued." This he communicated to the decedent, Saturday, Jan. 24, about 4 P. M., who said "very little," and "turned immediately away." Dr. E. A. L. Roberts testifies that about the beginning of December the claimant told him "she was foolish for discontinuing the suits" she had been to her counsel again, but "he would not have anything to do with it." Here, then, were the two outstanding claims brought to the decedent's notice, the lease and the causes of action in the suits. No doubt as he turned away from Mr. Fraser, he went immediately home. On that day there was a disturbance in the house; Hannah says a cry of "Murder!" The Doctor came down and went out, as was supposed, for the Police; but at Helen's intercession, on his return to the door, went up stairs. Mary Donohue testified that she said, "Oh, Doctor, for God's sake come in and come up stairs, and I'll get my mother to give you up these papers" Hannah says Mrs. Cunningham stated the difficulty to be "about signing a paper, but she never would." Dr. Burdell showed the release, signed, to Mr. Fraser the next morning, Jan. 25, stating that he had obtained it from the claimant the night before; and also the same day to Miss Hubbard, saying that there had been trouble. "Helen told him to go and get his dinner, and her mother would sign it that night." The document was next exhibited to Dr. Allen T. Smith, on Tuesday or Wednesday, Jan. 27 and 28, in connection with the statement that "it was a general release and an agreement to leave the house on the 1st of May." Finally, Jan 30, about half-past two or three o'clock, the decedent told Mrs. Stansbury "it was all settled with Mrs. Cunningham," "there would be no trouble." At that time he accompanied Mrs Stansbury through the house, and when the examination of the premises had been made, read over the agreement and stated that Mr. Stansbury was to call the next morning to sign the document. The morning came and he was found dead in his room, and Mrs. Cunningham claimed to be his widow.

It becomes my duty to pronounce against this allegation of marriage. The reasons leading to this conclusion may be summarily stated thus:

1. The marriage was clandestine—and there is no presumption in favor of a secret marriage, not preceded or followed by cohabitation.

2. The clergyman selected was unknown to the parties.

3. The place appointed was distant from the decedent's residence.

4. The only witness chosen to be present was one of the daughters of the claimant.

5. The witness contradicted by her own statements made under oath at different times, and by other evidence.

7. The certificate of the marriage affords no evidence of identification.

8. The certificate is incorrect as to the name of the decedent, and evinces ignorance or error as to the place of his nativity.

9. There were suspicious circumstances attending the transaction.

10. The marriage was not confided by the claimant to any member of her family, save one.

11. There was no private or public acknowledgment, no cohabitation, but the alleged parties lived as single persons.

12. On the part of the claimant there were confidential relations with another person in respect to whom the decedent charged improper intimacy.

13. The terms of the settlement of the suits alleged to have led to the marriage, are in writing, and exclude the assertion of other terms.

14. The marriage took place after the settlement had been concluded and carried out.

15. The claimant executed written instruments to the decedent in her own name, after the marriage. She assigned a judgment, he drew a check to her order. She indorsed it, and he swore to an affidavit, in which she was described by her own name.

16. At the settlement of the suits she stipulated for a new lease of the house.

17. Shortly before the decedent's death she released all causes of action, and abandoned her agreement for a lease.

18. He spoke of her with contumely and reproach, and made repeated declarations against marriage.

19. He was determined to compel her to leave the premises, and a new lease to another party was about to be executed.

20. The marriage was first announced after his death.

This is not a case where the proofs have left the mind of the Court in doubt. Not only are they insufficient to affirm the marriage, but in my view they utterly negative and overturn it. There is not a solitary sign of that relation, but at every point facts stand out wholly inconsistent with a matrimonial union, from the 23d of October until the decedent was carried to his grave; speech, writing, and actions—which express more than either—constantly proclaim that the parties were single.

We find the decedent and the claimant at one time upon terms of mutual kindness, attention and daily intercourse. This concern was unbroken until on the one side jealousy, and on the other suspicions of treachery and improper dealing gave it a blow from which it never recovered. From that period until the decease of Dr. Burdell, I can discover nothing but a mutual struggle on the part of the man to eject the woman from the house, and relieve himself from her presence and influence; and on the part of the woman an increasing and persistent determination not to be driven from the strong position she occupied in the very centre of the house. He charges her with stealing—she assails him with actions for slander and breech of promise of marriage, and then the combatants draw off, and the suits are discontinued. At this point the claimant insists that a marriage was consummated—not through affection, for the absence of this is apparent—but through fear, by intimidation—in fact, by coercion—the decedent having presented to him two alternatives, to marry his assailant, or to face her attack and defend the suits. But it must be remembered that the suits, if continued, would have been likely to affect the plaintiff's character as well as the defendant's; and the latter might therefore well doubt whether they would ever be pressed, even if he remained passive. The application of the Doctor for a subpœna to Mrs. Cunningham on a charge of stealing, shows that he had no intention of submitting quietly. Finally, all proceedings are abandoned on both sides, the terms of the compromise are committed to writing, and the settlement was closed the 23d day of October, five days before the alleged nuptials. Such an important element in the arrangement as a compulsory marriage, would hardly have been left by a suspicious and vigilant party to be executed subsequently. The stipulations of settlement between antagonists are ordinarily consummated on both sides simultaneously. Indeed, if a marriage were understood as a part of this adjustment, there would have been no formal adjustment at all; the marriage itself, uniting the parties together, would have instantaneously given the wife a home in her husband's house without a rent charge, would, by its necessary effect, have blotted out all causes of action, and rendered useless and futile all arguments and all releases. The whole process of determining these controversies then, raises the strongest presumption against even a voluntary marriage intended shortly to be solemnized, and is utterly repugnant to a compulsory marriage insisted upon as one of the terms of the settlement. Let us look a moment at some of the facts. The decedent had, in the Summer, ceased to take his meals in the house. Did he return after the alleged marriage? He had spoken of Mrs. Cunningham as an artful and dangerous woman. Did he desist from such representations to his confidential friends after the alleged marriage? Was it his wife he thus characterized and abused in the most bitter and venomous terms—a woman whom he had taken to his bed, and whom he expected to recognize in a few months, before the world, by his name, and as a partner of his station and wealth? Was it a proposed wife who took a new lease of the house in the agreement of Oct. 23? Was it a proposed wife whom he desired to sign the unexecuted release of all causes of action on the 19th of October? Was it his wife with whom he was dealing on the 14th of November, when he drew his check to the order of "E. A. Cunningham," and she indorsed it in that name, and when, by the same name and on the same day she assigned to him the Burdell judgment, and on the 19th of November appeared before a Commissioner and acknowledged the instrument, Mr. Thayer, the counsel, swearing to her identity as "Emma A. Cunningham?" Was it his wife the decedent described in his affidavit, sworn the 24th day of November and found in Mr. Eckel's possession, as "Mrs. E. A. Cunningham?" Was it his wife whom he feared would renew the suits in January, and who signed the release of Jan. 24, in the name "E. A. Cunningham?" Again, he was about letting for the ensuing year the portion of No. 31 Bond-street not occupied by himself, reserving some apartments for his own use. As early as June he had begun the struggle to be free. Step by step may be traced the progress of his efforts to remove the claimant, and finally when, after a scene of violence on Saturday, Jan. 24, he procured a written agreement to surrender the premises on the 1st of May, he proceeded to consummate the long pending negotiation with Mrs. Stansbury, and the afternoon of Friday, 30th, announced the papers ready for signature the next day. These facts are not to be mistaken—his purpose was understood by him, declared by him. Were these two persons standing at this point of antagonism husband and wife? Were they mutually conscious of a lawful marriage? Here was a woman of energy and determination, supposed to be equal to the task of forcing him into compulsory wedlock—alleged to be then holding in her hands the fruits of that bold project, invested with a right of dower in his estate, a title to abide in his house, and receive maintenance and support—able at any moment to claim her rights to the public and enforce them before tribunals of justice, and her alleged husband was on the eve of signing an instrument which, in a few months, would eject her and her family and introduce others in their stead. That little paper signed by Rev. Mr. Mervin, the certificate of marriage, if it certified the truth, was a potent argument against the contemplated deed, but not a sound was heard, and the name of wife never passed her lips until death arrested the consummation of the act, and she declared herself the widow of the deceased. Under such startling and extraordinary circumstances, it is impossible to believe that these parties thus, for the space of three months, dealing, acting with and treating each other—each holding themselves to the world as single—and each toward the other behaving in a manner wholly inconsistent with the marital relation—were man and wife. We must treat such a case, in the conclusions we draw, according to the ordinary course of human nature. Conduct improbable, unreasonable, absurd and inexplicable in view of one relation, but natural, reasonable, probable and explicable in view of another relation, possesses an overwhelming power in determining the relation, and in deciding between truth and falsehood. A series of circumstances such as in Providence has been developed in this case, showing at every step and link a connected and harmonious chain of evidence against this pretended marriage, cannot be fabricated; it is the result of a natural process; it strikes the mind with irresistible force, and leads to entire satisfaction and conviction, that the decedent was unmarried at the time he came to his unhappy death.

Important to Manufacturing Corporations—Defaulters.

From the Boston Journal.

A case of considerable importance has been recently decided in the Supreme Court in Middlesex County, between Chelmsford Company (plaintiff) and one DANFORTH. The action was brought against DANFORTH as surety on the bond given plaintiffs by their former treasurer, the plaintiffs being a manufacturing corporation. The treasurer was elected in 1845, for one year, and upon his election gave the bond in suit, which was in the usual form, conditioned that the treasurer should faithfully perform the duties of his office, and, on ceasing to hold the office, pay over all moneys and deliver all books and papers belonging to plaintiffs. He was reelected each subsequent year until 1852, but gave no new bond—the company supposing, with the treasurer and the then solicitor of the Company, that the bond would continue in force and apply to all succeeding reelections, and did not require a renewal each year. In 1852 the treasurer suddenly left the Company and the State, and, on arriving in another State, sent a letter to the President, confessing (what had not been before even suspected by the other officers) that he was a defaulter to a large amount, having, during the time while he had held the office from year to year, taken and used the funds of the Company for his own private use, and, meantime, so kept the books as to deceive and escape detection. Most or all of the defalcations claimed in all to be over $12,000) occurred during the official years subsequent to the first, and the defendant contended at the trial that he was not liable for any default of the Treasurer happening after the first year; that as the office of Treasurer was made an annual office by statute, the bond applied only to the first year, and the Company should have procured a new bond at each reelection. The plaintiff's counsel contended otherwise; that as the statute provided that the Treasurer should be elected annually, and should hold his office until another was elected and *qualified* in his place, and the giving of the bond was the only qualification prescribed, and no new bond was ever given, the office was made a continuing office, and defendant was liable for all the defaults of each year.

The presiding Judge (DEWEY) being of the opinion that the bond was good only for the first year, as claimed by defendant's counsel, took the case from the Jury and reported it to the whole Court, before whom the case was argued in 1855, and who at the last term decided in favor of the defendant.

This decision will invalidate the bonds of the officers of a large number of corporations and municipalities, for it has not been usual, we believe, to renew the bonds upon a reelection of the officers by whom they were given.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market is firm with a moderate demand. Sales, 80 bbls. at $7 31½ for Pearl, and $8 for Pot.

COFFEE—An unusual quiet pervades this market, though prices are unchanged. The only transaction we hear of is 52 bags Rio at 11½c., 4 mos.

COTTON—The market is unchanged and very firm at 15½c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. for Mobile, and 16c. for New-Orleans. Samples of new Middling Orleens are in market and held at 17½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market continues quite dull, and holders have again been compelled to submit to lower prices in order to realize. Receipts light and stock moderate. Sales, 4,300 bbls. at $5 20@$5 25 for common to choice superfine State; (with small sales reported at $5 10@$5 15,) $5 55@$5 75 for extra State; $5 20@$5 35 for superfine Western; and $5 45@$5 90 for common to good medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. The market closing dull and the tendency downward. In Canadian Flour there is not a great deal doing, and the market is easier. Sales, 6,000 bbls. at $5 30@$5 35 for common to choice superfine, and $5 75@$5 25 for fancy extra. Included in the sales are very good brands of extra at $7 50@$7 75. Southern Flour is without change to notice. Sales, 1,400 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for common to choice superfine, (including Baltimore City Mills at $5 75,) and $7 05@$8 25 for fancy and extra. Included in the sales are small lots choice extra at $5 25@$8 31½. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull, and prices invariably the same.

GRAIN—The Wheat is very heavy and fully 3c.@5c. lower. The demand is confined to supplying the immediate wants of the Eastern and local trade. Sales, 23,800 bushels new Red Southern at $1 30@$1 51; 3,400 White do. at $1 70@$1 75; 3,500 Red Delaware, on private terms; and 2,800 fair new White Ohio, at $1 60. Rye is dull, with small sales at 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Barley quiet. Corn market a shade firmer with a fair demand for the Eastern and local trade—sales 43,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for mixed Western, (closing firm at 84½c.@85c.,) and 90c. in store for Yellow Southern; White do. is nominal at 92c @95c. In Oats there is only a moderate business doing at 57c @60c. for State, and 60c @63c. for Western.

MOLASSES—A sale of 160 bbls. Cuba Muscovado was made at a private bargain.

OILS—Linseed Oil continues firm, with a moderate business, at 50c.@51c., cash, for American. Sperm Oil may be quoted at $1 12½@$1 18. Whale and Sperm are quiet and nominal.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is buoyant, with a pretty good demand for home use, and with only a moderate supply on sale. The receipts are trifling and the stock is comparatively small. The day's sales amount in the aggregate to 1,100 bbls., at $25 75@$26 for Mess, and $22 for Prime. Other kinds are nominal. The market for Beef rules in favor of the seller, and the demand is fair, with light stock and small receipts. The transactions amount to 270 bbls., at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $13 50@$19 for extra Western Mess—the only kinds in market. In prime Mess there is nothing doing, and the nominal quotations are $30@$31. Small sales of Beef Hams are making at $24 for choice. Of Bacon we note small parcels Western smoked sides at 35c. Cut Meats are inactive, and in the absence of sales prices are nominal. Lard is very buoyant, with sales of 160 bbls. and tcs. at 16½c.@16¾c. for fair to prime. Butter is in good request, with sales of Ohio at 15c @19c., and 19c.@22c. for State. Cheese is in active request at 9c.@10c.

RICE—Is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales 75 tcs. at 5¾c.@5¾c., cash.

SUGAR—A very dull market to-day, with prices strongly in favor of the buyer. Sales 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c., 4 months. Stock large and holders want to realize.

WHISKY—The market is a shade firmer. Sales, 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 24¾c.@28¾c., closing with sales of small parcels at 29c.

FREIGHTS—Are without important change, and the business continues moderate. Engagements include 10,300 bushels Grain at 2¾d.@3d.; 400 bales Cotton at 3s. ₱ hale, and ½d. ₱ lb., and weight 7s. 6d.@10s, To London, 360 tons Oil-cake, 15s.; 900 bbls. Rosin, 1s. 9d.@2s.; 10 tons seed, 17s. 6d.; 50 casks Beeswax, 2os., and 4,000 bushels Grain, 5d.; by the steamer *Jason*, to Bremen, 22s. 6d., and to Rotterdam by sail, 500 hhds. Resin, 2s. 6d.; a Bremen bark 500 tons from Baltimore to Cape of Good Hope, $3,500; a bark from City Point to Venice, tobacco, 37s. 6d.; two schooners from Rondout to Boston, one Coal, $1 40, and the other Iron, $1 40, and a vessel to West Coast Mexico, machinery, on private terms.

A number of American "quarters," dated 1853, and an excellent imitation of the genuine coin, are in circulation in Canada. They are manufactured, it is believed, in the vicinity of Vienna, Canada West.

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A New Pocket Manual of Etiquette and Guide to correct Personal Habits. Principles of Good Manners; Hints on the Care of the Person, Eating, Drinking, Exercise, Habits, Dress, Self-Culture, and Behavior at Home and Abroad, Salutations, Introductions, Receptions, Visits, Dinners, Parties, Presents, Weddings, Funerals, on the Street, at Church, Places of Amusement, Traveling; with a Chapter on Love and Courtship, and Rules of Order for Debating Societies. 30c.; muslin 50c.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN REGENERATORS.—THE next meeting of this Association will be held at Vanderdonk's Hall, Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Any person desiring to become a member, will please hand his name in to either of the following Committee on Membership: Hon. William Floyd, No. 4 Goerck-st.; Edward Bucken, Esq., No. 60 Columbia-st., Lewis D. Lymar, Esq., No. 404½ Grand-st.
By order. ANDREW LEWIS, President.
T. B. SANDFORD, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold an adjourned meeting of the annual session in the room of O. F. Hall, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN I. DAVIES, G. Secretary.

MADEMOISELLE EUGENIE VALLET will upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, return to any person a true picture of their past and future life; also, a likeness of future wife or husband; advice in love affairs, from specimen of handwriting. Address, with return postage, EUGENIE VALLET, New-York Post-Office.

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Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 82 West 16th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN H

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Rubbish more communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European mails, to the same date (Aug. 12) as the *Anglo-Saxon's* intelligence published yesterday, reached us last evening by the *City of Washington* and *North Star*. The English papers give in full the last dispatch transmitted through the Transatlantic Cable, three hundred miles at sea, conveying the tidings of the perfect success of the enterprise up that time. The question of the Principalities had become very much complicated. The Ambassadors of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia had struck their flags and announced the cessation of diplomatic relations, as has been already announced; and we publish elsewhere two important diplomatic notes bearing upon the existing difficulties. One is a communication from REDSCHID PASHA, addressed to the English and Austrian Ministers, proposing a further delay of fifteen days in the question of the elections. The Ministers return a joint reply, in which any adjournment is declined, while the Porte is sustained by them in any responsibility which would be likely to result from such refusal. In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON had made a speech on the Turkish question, which we give among our foreign intelligence to-day. Sir DE LACY EVANS had also made a speech on the India troubles, in which he urged the necessity of stringent and speedy measures for the suppression of the mutiny.

Up to the 12th inst. there had been no further advices from India.

The Surrogate yesterday decided that EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM is not the widow of HARVEY BURDELL, and directed the issue of letters of administration to Dr. BURDELL's next of kin. The Surrogate says he has not been left in doubt as to the justice of the decision. The following are, in brief, the reasons for the decision:

1. The marriage was clandestine—and there is no presumption in favor of a secret marriage, neither preceded nor followed by cohabitation.
2. The clergyman selected was unknown to the parties.
3. The place appointed was distant from the decedent's residence.
4. The only witness chosen to be present was one of the daughters of the claimant.
5. The witness is contradicted by her own statements made under oath at different times, and by other evidence.
6. The certificate of the marriage affords no evidence of identification.
7. The certificate is incorrect as to the name of the decedent, and evinces ignorance or error as to the place of his nativity.
8. There were suspicious circumstances attending the transaction.
9. The marriage was not confided by the claimant to any member of her family save one.
10. There was no private or public act or acknowledgment, no cohabitation, but the alleged parties lived as single persons.
11. On the part of the claimant there were confidential relations with another person in respect to whom the decedent charged improper intimacy.
12. The terms of the settlement of the estate alleged to have led to the marriage, are in writing, and excludes the assertion of other terms.
13. The marriage took place after the settlement had been concluded and carried out.
14. The claimant executed written instruments to the decedent in her own name, after the marriage. She assigned a judgment, he drew a check to the order. She indorsed it, and he swore to the affidavit, in all which she was described by her own name.
15. At the settlement she stipulated for a new lease of the house.
16. Shortly before the decedent's death she released all causes of action, and abandoned her agreement for a lease.
17. He spoke of her with contumely and reproach, and made repeated declarations against marriage.
18. He was determined to compel her to leave the premises, and a new lease to another party was about to be executed.
19. The marriage was first announced after his death.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM bore with fortitude the announcement that the Surrogate had decided against her claims to be the widow of HARVEY BURDELL, and so entitled to a third of Dr. BURDELL'S estate. She says she was prepared to suffer any injustice—expected it, indeed. She says she will contest the matter to the last.

The Board of Councilmen held an adjourned special meeting last evening, the President in the chair. The object was to take action in reference to the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen in the present position of Mr. LOWBER'S claim upon the City. The Board of Councilmen concurred, with little or no debate, by a vote of 32 to 11—a few members rising to explain their votes. Other and routine business was transacted, some time and good feeling being wasted upon the interminable debate about the Twenty-third-street Ferry. A remonstrance against concurrence emanating from certain inhabitants at Green Point was received and on vote, laid on the table. The Board meet for ordinary business the first Monday in September.

There have been no new developments in Quarantine matters for several days. The new hospital buildings are still standing on Seguine's Point, but they are occupied only by a few policemen. They are ready for the Commissioners of Emigration, but those gentlemen have not intimated by word or act any disposition to take possession. When Gov. KING returns from the lakes, he will, it is thought, take a look at the buildings, and with the other officials, decide upon the question of their sufficiency, which is probably all that will be done towards their occupation for hospital purposes this year. The season is now so far advanced that the idea of using them before the next, we believe, has been abandoned. There are but few policemen there now, and it is likely that those few will soon be withdrawn, for there are now no fears of injury to the buildings.

The examination of LAWLER, charged with embezzlement at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which it was expected would have commenced yesterday, before either Justice DAVISON or FLANDREAU, did not take place. On Sunday night he was released from custody, on giving $5,000 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions, to take his trial, when indicted by the Grand Jury. His relative, RICHARD BULGER, Esq., of Albany, became his bail. It is said that his counsel will make an effort to have the case reopened for magisterial investigation, LAWLER and his friends being confident that he can establish his innocence. He left the City last night, we understand, for Albany.

Forty-four U. S. troops (Dragoons) left in the 6 P. M. train on Sunday for Philadelphia, under the command of an officer. We do not know whether the orders from Washington required this violation of the Sabbath.

The body of JOHN ELLISON, the young man drowned a few days since, opposite Fort Lee, was found yesterday, near Jersey City. The Coroner was notified.

We learn from J. EDDY, Esq., General Superintendent, that the lines of the American Telegraph Company will be held open day and night hereafter, for the purpose of announcing the earliest possible tidings of the arrival of the Telegraph Fleet at Trinity Bay, and subsequently for the reception and transmission of business between Europe and America. The receiving office in New-York is located at No. 21 Wall street, and in Boston at No. 31 State-street.

An adjourned meeting of members of the British German Legion, formerly enlisted in this country for the Crimea, was held last evening to protest further against enlistments now going on here for the British army in India, and to warn their countrymen against trusting in English promises. Their time was occupied by spirited addresses from those who had suffered wrongs which they sought to prevent in future. Names were enrolled for the formation of an Association with these ends in view.

The Police Commissioners are negotiating for a lease of the new marble front building on the corner of Duane and Church streets. Should the lease be consummated, and it is expected that it will be in a few days, the Commissioner's Office, General and Deputy Superintendents' Offices and the Police Telegraph will there be centred.

The Engineer of the Brooklyn Water-Works has made a very important discovery, which it is supposed will increase the cost nearly or quite $800,000. The conduit or canal beyond Baisley's Pond, under the contract, was to have been of clay puddle work, one foot thick. Owing to the fact that the level of the canal will be as low as some of the springs, the work will not have strength enough to resist the outside pressure of water. To remedy this it is proposed to raise the level of the canal. This will render it necessary to raise most all the water by steam pumps beyond Baisley's Pond.

The American State Council will assemble at Gothic Hall, in Adams-street near Concord, Brooklyn, to-day, where there are accommodations for about 900 persons. A large number of delegates reached the city last evening, and the morning trains will materially increase the numbers. It is supposed that the Convention will endeavor to frame a platform upon which all of the opponents of Democracy can stand. In this connection the question of opposition to Slavery-extension will be put forward as a plank in the American Platform. This will meet a strong opposition from a few active delegates, and the session will undoubtedly be a lively one.

Crime at Home—An Unpleasant Picture.

One of our evening contemporaries has a very indignant protest against the injustice of an English review, which represents the cause of civilization as going backward rather than forward in the United States. We are not at all surprised that such views should be taken of us by Europeans. The benighted inhabitants of the Old World associate with national and social progress, ideas of social order, the security of life and property, and a general absence, or at least the very rare and exceptional occurrence, of those crimes which especially characterize savage and barbarous life. They do not expect to find the habits and manners of Bedouin Arabs in the heart of polite and refined society. Where robberies, murders, and the most shocking forms of outrage are of constant and daily occurrence, they not unnaturally infer that law has little force, and that society is mainly at the mercy of passion and villainy. Making due allowance for these prejudices on their part, we cannot be very greatly surprised at the opinions which they deduce from the facts brought under their notice by the records of the day. If they read the TIMES of this morning for instance, they will learn of a little incident in the heart of the metropolis of the New World which it is a little difficult to reconcile with their notions of a civilized and well-governed community. It seems that a farmer from the neighboring State of New-Jersey, Mr. CHAPMAN by name, came to New-York with the sum of $150 in his pocket, for the purpose of purchasing his Winter's stock of clothing and supplies. He came to New-York,—as an Englishman in the provinces might go to London, or a Frenchman in the departments might go to Paris,—expecting to find in the largest City of the Union all the arts, conveniences and securities of life carried to their highest point of perfection. He was accosted upon landing by a hack-driver,—one of a class of men who are professedly under the supervision and care of the City authorities,—who ply their trade only by license from the City—and for whose character and good behavior the City therefore makes itself responsible. He entered the carriage, which was driven down a street in the vicinity of the Battery,—the very heart and centre of the City, when two other men came up, dragged Mr. CHAPMAN out of his carriage, presented a revolver to his head, seized him and robbed him of his money; after which the carriage drove away, and the two confederates of the driver walked leisurely away. Mr. CHAPMAN met a gentleman to whom he narrated his adventures, and who was kind enough to conduct him to a hotel where he spent the night, and in the morning took his departure for his farm in New-Jersey.

This is an exceedingly pleasant little incident to be read abroad. An American in Europe must be proud to point it out, in his favorite journal, to the down-trodden subjects of the despotisms of the Old World. It is quite as entertaining in its principal features as the tales of the old English literature about Dick Turpin and moonlight Adventures on Hounslow Heath. And we must not be too much surprised if we find that the effect of such narratives upon the European mind is to carry them back to the good old times of Captain Macheath and the robbers of the forest, rather than forward to the golden age of the Republican millenium. There have been times when an American abroad was eager for the arrival of a new mail from home,—when he was reasonably sure of finding in it something gratifying to his patriotic pride, and stimulating to his hopes of the triumph of freedom. But those days, for the present at least, have passed away;—and an American in Europe, to-day, if he have the sensitiveness as well as the pride which accompanies an intelligent and sincere love of country, looks with apprehension and dread upon every new arrival from the Western World,—for it is sure to bring tidings of some new reproach to the cause of Liberty, some new outrage upon life or property, some fresh provocation for the rebukes and sneers of those who have always scouted the theory that the masses of any community are capable of governing themselves. And although his own loyalty to the institutions of his country may remain unshaken—though he may feel in his own heart that these outbreaks are temporary, and that ultimately public sentiment will redress the evil,—he cannot communicate his confidence to the well-wishers of freedom abroad, or answer her enemies who find arguments for their distrust in facts which he cannot dispute. No reader of current history can doubt that for the last few years the tendency of Republicanism in Europe has been downward; and it is scarcely less certain that something of this is due to the relaxation of law and the increase of disorder, social and civil, in the United States.

This evil must be remedied,—not only for our own advantage, but for the credit and success of Republican principles throughout the world. The anarchy and turbulence of New York City during this present summer, has inflicted upon the cause of Constitutional liberty more essential and more lasting injury than the usurpation of LOUIS NAPOLEON, or the worst excesses of the worst of European kings.

The Fort Snelling Reserve and the Secretary of War.

Much comment has been naturally excited by the recent transfer by the War Department of the Fort Snelling reservation to Mr. FRANKLIN STEELE, for the sum of $90,000. It was well enough that the reserve should be sold. The Government should not have continued to hold in military mortmain eight or nine thousand acres of valuable land in the neighborhood of the growing commercial centre that embraces St. Paul, St. Anthony and Minneapolis. Many persons were under the impression that they could convert it to profitable private uses, and to the Government it had ceased to be of any use at all. It ought, therefore, to have passed into private hands. Nor do we object to the purchaser. Mr. FRANKLIN STEELE was one of the earliest settlers of Minnesota Territory. He was an army sutler, and, from the "profits" that have "accrued" to him in this capacity, he has made judicious investments in squatter's claims, preemption, and government lands, till he has become, perhaps, the wealthiest man in the Northwest. It is stated that he had become the proprietor of certain improvements in the reserve, either by erection or purchase. It was not improper, in view of the Government policy in this regard, that he should have had the preference right of purchase to the extent of 160 acres, embracing his improvements, at a moderate price. This was the maximum of the indulgence to which he was entitled; and to this he was only entitled as a tolerated trespasser. The residue of this vast and valuable domain should have been sold, under the law, for the highest price that the Government could get for it, on due notice and fair competition.

But instead of being sold on due notice, and fair competition, it was sold in a clandestine manner, without notice of any kind, and without any opportunity of competition whatever. A property worth, on the most moderate calculation, a million of dollars, was put, ostensibly, into the hands of Mr. FRANKLIN STEELE for $90,000, by these very shrewd and conscientious agents of the War Department—Major EASTMAN and Mr. HEISKELL. We say ostensibly; for we have no idea that the gentlemanly and opulent sutler, who is the nominal purchaser of the reservation, is the sole beneficiary of this gigantic fraud. There are no Government officials more vigilant in taking care of their friends than your Virginia Secretaries. Mr. MASON, we remember, lost some hundred thousand dollars to the Treasury by remitting money to Marseilles by the way of Richmond, through a Virginia tobacco-house. When the money was wanted it turned up missing. Now Mr. FLOYD is too much of a Virginian to have permitted an army sutler, with no special claims on the Administration or the Democratic party, to make a million of dollars or thereabouts by a transaction of this nature with the War Department. Other parties are in the background, who participate in the wholesale plunder; broken-down politicians who are to be provided for, and live politicians to be propitiated in the event of outcry and investigation. We do not know that Mr. RICE or Mr. DOUGLAS, or Mr. ORR, had anything to do with the matter, though intimations to this effect have been thrown out in the Western newspapers. They have all been about St. Paul during the Summer, and are known to be familiar with speculations in Government lands. We are inclined to believe this sale has been effected with their privity, for they are well posted in these affairs, and they must have had their eyes opened by the passage of the law giving this important power to the Secretary. Whether or not they are among the participants in the fruits of the job, is a point on which we reserve our opinion till we are more fully enlightened as to the facts.

The only party thus far shown to be culpable is the Secretary of War. This is not the first instance in which that officer has been a thorn in the side of an administration. In President TAYLOR'S time there was a Secretary of War, who affixed a stigma to his Cabinet, that will never be forgotten. But Mr. CRAWFORD only received from the Treasury Department the money that he was entitled to receive under a law of Congress, and the opinion of the Attorney-General. His act was indelicate, improper, selfish, indefensible; but it was neither clandestine nor dishonest. In seeking his own, by law, he violated no public right; though from the manner in which he sought it he involved his political friends in the most unfortunate implications. Mr. FLOYD has thrown away nearly a million of the public money, by his improvident disposition of a piece of public property at that amount under its value. Will any one believe that Mr. FLOYD'S particular friends, personal or political, are not the real beneficiaries of this new and stupendous Galphinism?

There is good reason to presume that Mr. BUCHANAN has been the victim in this instance of his Virginia Secretary. The ultimate responsibility rests upon the President, but personally we desire to do him justice. We have reason to know that he must disapprove and condemn this act of his Secretary. A few weeks since a gentleman residing in one of the Atlantic cities received a letter from a friend informing him that the site of Fort Riley was about being brought into market, and desiring him to purchase it of the Executive at private sale. The gentleman was a personal friend of Mr. BUCHANAN of long standing, and though he did not believe that the purchase could be effected, he felt it a duty to his friend to go to Washington and submit the proposition for the purchase at head quarters. He laid his project before Mr. BUCHANAN. The President received the communication with his accustomed courtesy, and replied to it with more than his ordinary firmness and promptitude. He simply told his friend that the thing was *impossible*—that the impropriety of a private sale of such a domain was too obvious to need enforcement by words, and that the only way in which the military reservations could be disposed of must be at public sale, where every one would have the opportunity of bidding for them. The gentleman was entirely satisfied, and on his return home mentioned the circumstance as another proof of the high integrity of Mr. BUCHANAN, and his entire superiority to private considerations in the discharge of his public duty.

And now the public ear is startled by the announcement of a fraud upon the Treasury so enormous that it throws Galphinism and Gardinerism into the shade; supposing the fraud of GARDINER to have been as gross and abominable as it was proved to be, and the Galphin claim to have been justly obnoxious to all the epithets of invective by which it was denounced. We remember in our time no act of corruption so transparent and so shameless. Never was a profligate job covered up with a veil so flimsy, or excused by apologies so feeble. The next Congress will have something to do besides exposing the malfeasances of its members. Meanwhile it would be interesting to know how far Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet are disposed to assume this operation of Mr. Secretary FLOYD.

England and France in the East.

The prologue to the great drama which is yet to be played out over the prostrate empire of the Sultans has just been recited in the House of Commons by Lord PALMERSTON. It was uttered with the finest grace and infinite dexterity of declamation which belong to that accomplished political whip, but it does not seem to have been very gratefully received by our English friends.

The diplomatic imbroglio at Constantinople, upon which we yesterday commented, has been unravelled by the masterly hand of the Emperor of the French. "Mr. BONAPARTE," as some of our cis-Atlantic cotemporaries delight to call the third NAPOLEON, doubtless believing that every application of that subtly contemptuous epithet inserts a new and sharp thorn in the bed of roses upon which the usurper lolls,—Mr. BONAPARTE has once more performed his celebrated trick of throwing sixes. Lord PALMERSTON has made it known to the Parliament and people of England, that the Emperor NAPOLEON and Count WALEWSKI, after talking over the affairs of the Moldo Wallachian elections in a friendly way, at Osborne House, with Queen VICTORIA and Lord CLARENDON, had succeeded in impressing upon the English Government a belief that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had acted unwisely in supporting the validity of the votes given by the Principalities against a union, and that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia had done no more than was to have been expected of them in breaking off all relations with the Porte, because of the resistance opposed by that sublime body to their interference with its sovereignty.

Now it may be plausibly enough asserted that the protest of the Four Powers against the returns of the Moldo-Wallachian elections is not really an interference with the sovereignty of the Porte, because the settlement of the Moldo-Wallachian question was a condition precedent to the quiet reëstablishment of the Turkish sovereignty, and was so regarded by the Conference at Paris, of which Conference the commission in the Principalities is simply a prolongation. But while this assertion is a colorable one, and in a diplomatic sense, perhaps, fair enough, the substantial truth is that in the dispute over the fate of Moldo-Wallachia, Turkey is practically treated as not only sick, but dead and waiting to be buried.

And NAPOLEON'S new success consists in his overthrow of the British preponderance at Constantinople, an overthrow achieved as completely under the guise of the most amiable courtesy as it could have been by force of arms. For full quarter of a century Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has been the incarnation of the idea of Fate in the eyes of the Turkish people. Whatever happened to other men and other ministers, the English envoy was always at his post. He saw the crescent wax and wane. He saw Pashas rise and fall. He saw peace fly before the trumpets of war, and war in its turn give way to the olive-bearing processions of peace. But he was always at his post, the one stable reality in a world of change, and the Moslem had come to believe that he *must* always be at his post, and always in the end victorious over all opposition from whatever quarter.

The resignation and retirement of Lord DE REDCLIFFE at any summons but those of death, will be a serious blow to British *prestige* in Turkey, and yet we do not see how Lord DE REDCLIFFE can withhold his resignation, if the policy to which he committed himself and his Austrian colleague at Constantinople has been reversed at Osborne by the Emperor NAPOLEON and Queen VICTORIA.

The Cunningham Case Again.

Law papers, as a general thing, do not fall under the denomination of light literature. They have none of the characteristic elements of popular reading, and are very apt to be shunned by the readers of newspapers, whose omnivorous columns are nevertheless under the necessity of giving them space. Surrogate BRADFORD'S decision in the case of the widow CUNNINGHAM is an exception. In spite of its great length it is likely to be read with decided avidity by the mass of the reading public. Indeed it has many of the elements which make fiction so attractive. It would not be easy for the most ingenious novelist to invent a more strange and curious plot than that which the Surrogate's decision seeks to unravel. A false marriage,—a real murder and a simulated birth are the three grand incidents of this singular drama. Whether a still more startling climax is still to come must as yet be matter of conjecture.

Mr. BRADFORD'S opinion is elaborate and able. It bears the marks of his characteristic industry and acumen. He sifts the voluminous evidence in the case with consummate skill and will carry the public judgment with him in his conclusion. He decides that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was never married to Dr. BURDELL: that in the ceremony which took place he was personated by some third party,—and that his blood relatives are the rightful inheritors of his estate. While he avoids the expression of any opinion concerning Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S accomplice in this conspiracy, it is easy to see that he suspects ECKEL of having been connected with it, and the two daughters of having given evidence which they knew to be untrue. The Surrogate finds no difficulty whatever in arriving at his decision. The case in his mind is not one of doubt. While the testimony of Miss AUGUSTA is the only positive evidence to the fact of marriage, its effect is nullified by her self-contradictions and the whole weight of evidence,—all the probabilities and presumptions of the case, everything said or done by the parties, their whole conduct towards each other and towards their friends, forbids the supposition that the marriage really took place.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is thus convicted in the Surrogate's Court of having attempted, by a false pretence of marriage, to make herself the legal inheritor of BURDELL'S estate. She is known to have sought the more complete accomplishment of the same end, by the pretence of having given birth to a child, of which Dr. BURDELL was the alleged father. What effect the conviction of the first offence will have upon the intended proceedings against her for the second, is a question for the lawyers to decide. If she had been the widow of BURDELL to have pretended falsely, to give birth to his child would have been made a legal crime by the fact, that such a child could inherit his property. Now, however, in this respect it is immaterial whether Mrs. CUNNINGHAM did give birth to a child or not—since it could not in any case be the Doctor's heir. The very enormity of her offence, therefore,—the fact that she committed a double crime to secure the accomplishment of her purpose,—may screen her from punishment for either. Nor can she escape the suspicion in the public mind of having resorted to the still more horrible crime of murder for the furtherance of her main design; yet she has been once tried upon this charge and acquitted, and our law provides that no person shall more than once be put in peril of his life for the same offence. Even, therefore, if it should become perfectly apparent that she has been guilty of three distinct and most heinous crimes, the peculiar character of the case may screen her from being punished for them all or for any one.

We are inclined to think, however, that a less technical view of the case may be taken by the District Attorney, and that he will proceed against her for the pretence of marriage as well as the subsequent offence, and that indictments for perjury in connection with the former will also be found by the Grand Jury. It is doubtful, however, whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. The whole Bond street tragedy, in each of its distinct and successive phases, illustrates very strikingly the imbecility of the law, as it has been administered in this case, to detect and punish crime.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—Rev. Dr. DUFF, the distinguished Missionary in India, has published a pamphlet upon the causes of the mutiny in India. He thinks it absurd to attribute it to the attempt to enforce the use of greased cartridges—though he believes it quite likely that this was the occasion seized upon for an outbreak. He ascribes the mutiny to two causes, first, the existence of active elements and agents of treachery, "of an essentially political character," at all times ready to take advantage secretly of any chance for arraying native superstition, jealousy and dislike, in murderous violence against the British rule; and able by their secret character, and the deep grasp they take upon a weak and yet passionate race, by means of its traditions and prejudices, to communicate their influence with fearful celerity and effect throughout the Oriental empire; and second a general condition of disloyalty and disaffection at heart, toward not only the British Government, but even their own regimental officers. A mixture of the profoundest ignorance and indifference as to the feelings and character of the Sepoy, appears to characterize the British officers of the native regiments. No friendship, gratitude or respect, are cultivated generally in the breasts of these Hindoo soldiers, by the exhibition of a kindly interest and fellow-feeling, a consideration for their comfort, for their feelings, and for their prejudice in private, nor by a high military character and bearing on duty. The merciless slaughter of all the officers, with here and there perhaps an honored exception, without one friendly intimation from an attached and grateful soldier, shows what relations subsist between the men and their military superiors. But Dr. DOFF concludes with glowing anticipations of the moral glory of the issue, in case the tremendous warnings of all this experience are duly improved.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We published yesterday the statement that the Telegraphic fleet was seen from the *City of Edinburg* steamer, which reached this port on Saturday, about 800 miles from the Irish Coast. We gave this on the authority of a passenger who says that the ships were distinctly seen, and that the whole affair was a matter of conversation among the other passengers and with the officers of the steamer. We learn from the Captain, however, that, although the matter was talked about on board, there was no satisfactory identification of the vessels seen. The latest intelligence from the vessels employed in this service, therefore, is that brought by the *City of Washington* yesterday, and which leaves them about 300 miles from shore, laying the cable steadily and successfully, at the rate of about five miles an hour. Everything is represented as being perfectly prosperous and satisfactory. As severe westerly winds, however, were subsequently encountered, we presume the ships will not reach the Newfoundland Coast before Thursday or Friday next.

FRAUDS IN SHIP BUILDING.—The Hallowell (Me.) *Gazette* calls upon all Down-East to unite in demanding of the TIMES the name of the Down-East ship-builder who has for a long time past been in the habit of over-measuring his ships. When the demand shall make its appearance backed by so formidable an array of signatures as the *Gazette* contemplates, we will take it into respectful consideration. Meantime the evil may have been remedied by calling to it the attention of the public, and thus putting merchants on their guard.

A NEW WAR.—The Philadelphia *Press* opens its batteries against *Harper's Magazine* for defaming American women, in speaking of them as bold-faced, loose-tongued, daring, ungracious, flaunting, loud-voiced, bronzed, bold-eyed Amazonians. The *Press* denies all these sweeping charges, and calls upon HARPER for proof. If the issue is fairly joined we may expect an exciting and interesting campaign. BURKE was evidently mistaken when he said that the age of chivalry was past.

☞ A plan has been adopted by one of the Presiding Elders to meet the present crisis in the Methodist Missionary treasury; it is, first, to bring the matter before his quarterly conferences, and then to devote his Sabbath afternoons and evenings in presenting the subject to the people, in order to secure from every member of the Church and congregation something toward the liquidation of the debt, if it be but the small amount of ten cents each. His efforts have already been crowned with encouraging success.

Signorina VESTVALI [illegible] season of unfi[illegible]perity; short, per[illegible] for the ambition, [illegible]ory for the exchequer of the fair manag[illegible]managers have done more, and reaped [illegible] present week the experiment comes to [illegible]gnorina VESTVALI will try her fortunes [illegible] and sanguinary hostility [illegible] paigns which follow this [illegible] wise and attractive prima [illegible] out of the way before the [illegible]

Last night one of DONIZETTI'S most charming operas, "Linda di Chamounix," was produced to a moderately full and fashionable house. It is a work comparatively unhackneyed, and, played however often is pleasant and acceptable. For a contralto of VESTVALI'S dramatic ability, it presents unusual scope—the plot of the piece and some of its situations being eminently impressive, simple and real. The orchestra, to be sure, merely fills up the background of the picture, but every one knows how important this in Signorina VESTVALI has played the character of the Savoyard in New-York several times, and it is only necessary to say on the present occasion that she acquitted herself with more than her usual ability. We notice with much pleasure the evident improvement in style as well as method which characterizes this lady's present performances. On her first return from Mexico there was, we thought, an inclination to burden an extremely vulgar and loud style, which we deplored at the time. Nothing of the sort is observable now, or at least nothing beyond what is pardonable in a contralto of stalwart bearing and disposition. Her performance last night was painstaking and good.

Of the other artists we may especially praise the *Linda* of Signora CARLOTTI, both dramatically and musically. It is by far her best impersonation, and shows that she has undoubted artistic ability. Signor BRIGNOLI as the *Lover*, was up to his usual and not beyond it. Signor AMODIO, as the anxious parent, was unexceptionably good, especially in the grand malediction scene of the second act. The force and pathos which he threw into this distressing scene were in the highest degree masterly. Altogether the second act was given with completeness beyond what we have yet enjoyed at this house, and, indeed, the entire was one of the most successful of the series.

Two more performances will conclude the present series. On Wednesday, "Romeo e Giulietta."

Obituary.

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., of this City, died yesterday, suddenly, at his Summer residence on Staten Island, in the 53d year of his age. Mr. LIVINGSTON'S conspicuous position in the commercial and social world of New-York, will arrest a more than common attention upon the announcement of his decease. Among business men Mr. LIVINGSTON was known and honored as a merchant of the highest class, a man of energy and enterprise, who combined with these essential qualities, the qualities not less essential, but, unfortunately, more rare, of refined integrity and of personal loyalty. The conflict between honor and honesty in the commercial world, which is so often forced upon the attention of the public, would soon be brought to a satisfactory issue if all who manage the great enterprises of our prosperous community were governed by the principles upon which the character of Mr. LIVINGSTON rested.

As the recognized chief of one of the oldest and most respectable families of the State, Mr. LIVINGSTON exerted a considerable influence in private, while his efficient services and his pecuniary contributions to the Democratic cause made him a man of mark in that party, although he had no political ambition of his own to gratify, and no man did more than he, in a quiet way, towards the election of the actual President of the United States.

Hon. JOHN TRUMBULL VAN ALEN died at his residence near Poughkeepsie on Saturday. Mr. VAN ALEN was a prominent man, well known in political life, and in commercial circles in this City. In the canvass which resulted in the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, he took an active part; and from its commencement to the close of Gen. TAYLOR'S life, he enjoyed a greater degree of the old veteran's confidence and affection than almost any other person not of his immediate kindred. Soon after the inauguration Mr. VAN ALEN accepted the mission to Ecuador, and held it, we believe, until the election of President PIERCE. Upon his retirement from diplomatic service, he spent several years in Europe, most of the time in England. Upon his return, he purchased a pleasant country place near Poughkeepsie, where he has since resided in comparative seclusion.

Personal.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, is in England, making arrangements for the removal thither of his family, who are passing the Summer at Oberloessnitz, near Dresden. Mrs. Lind Goldschmidt's voice, it is said, has neither lost in quantity nor in quality, and she would not refuse the offer of another musical tour through the United States.

The *Congregationalist* notices a newspaper which gives an account of the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon a certain clergyman by an eastern college, and the same paper, in another column, published a letter from this same clergyman, of 51 lines, containing 9 gross errors in spelling, and more than 20, equally gross, in punctuation!

Hon. ELISHA H. ALLEN, formerly member of Congress from Maine, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Sandwich Islands, succeeding Mr. LEE. Mr. ALLEN is a native of Massachusetts, but has lived for some years in the Sandwich Islands, and held important posts in its Government.

In Prince William County, Va., a few days since, a man named CRAWFORD was committed to jail, charged with declaring "that he was an Abolitionist—that he believed a negro as good as he was, if he behaved himself—and maintaining, by speaking, that persons have not the right of property in slaves, under the law."

Sir William Eyre, the Crimean General, now Administrator of the Government in Canada, in the absence of the Governor-General, attracts the favorable regard of the Canadian Press for his unpretending manners and general affable demeanor. It was Sir William who welcomed the American Association at Montreal.

An inhabitant of Toronto expresses virtuous indignation against a quack doctor in the States, who advertises a medicine for no price at all, but when applicants make their appearance, charges a fabulous sum for his wares. The Toronto papers have editorial articles on the subject.

The Charleston *Courier* reports that a "distinguished lady" of New-York, remarkable for several successful appearances before the public, and sundry doctors and lawyers of equal distinction, are expected soon to publish a very exciting and captivating romancelet, to be called "Nothing to Nurse."

Rev. Dr. Davies, formerly President of the Canada Baptist College, has sailed from Quebec, with his family, for Liverpool. He has accepted an Oriental Professorship in the Baptist College, Regent-square, London.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that a gentleman from that City, who was in London, C. W., on Friday last, saw there Brecklin, the fugitive Ohio defaulter. He had his wife with him. He seemed to enjoy himself very much, although suspicious of persons who made inquiries for him.

Gen. SANTA ANA'S forthcoming *Narrative of the Revolution in Mexico*, it is said, will embrace a record of his own achievements, as well as of the acts of other prominent leaders who have figured in that country for the last twenty years.

Mr. JAMES METCALF, of Bedford, Va., has in his possession a fine portrait of Admiral VERNON. It is admirably executed, and in fine preservation. It was presented to the grandfather of Mr. METCALF by Admiral VERNON, who was a relative.

A new locomotive, named the *Preston S. Brooks*, and ornamented with likenesses of Mr. Brooks and Judge Butler, has lately been added to the rolling stock of the South Carolina railroad.

A man named Hughes a day or two ago performed the extraordinary feat of ascending the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence in a boat propelled by a pole.

The notorious Townsend, the murderer, captured in Ohio, is now in prison in Canada, at Cayuga. When called upon, he is anxious to know if his visitor ever before saw him.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, is in town, stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., (editor of the Louisville *Journal*) and family are at the Clinton-place Hotel.

Mr. James E. Murdock, the actor, arrived in this City yesterday, by the *City of Washington*, from Liverpool.

WAGSTAFF.—WAGSTAFF, who was killed by THEODORE S. NIMS on Saturday last, has universally been reported to have been a "Tombs lawyer," or "Shyster," practicing about the Police and other criminal courts of this City. This is a mistake. Mr. WAGSTAFF practiced much in the District and Marine Courts of this City, but the only capacity in which he appeared in our criminal courts was as an accused. Some time ago, he was convicted of assault and battery on a loose woman, and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. This sentence he served out.

☞ Yesterday, St. Bartholomew's Day, was celebrated with great solemnity at the Puseyite Chapel, Mr. HOUSE'S.

☞ Grace Church steeple (wooden) is undergoing repairs.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

Rights and Liabilities of Railroad Companies and Property Owners in Cities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

TROY, Friday, Aug. 21, 1857.

An important decision has just been rendered by Judge WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, of the Supreme Court, in the case of JAMES BROWN vs. the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, which is of great importance both here and elsewhere; here, on account of local associations and throughout the State from its connection with the contest now going on between Railroad Corporations and citizens, and the high ground it takes in favor of the former.

The opinion of the learned Justice is very lengthy and elaborate, too long, by far, for publication entire; but I will give you a summary of the principal points it includes. The facts in the case are these:

The action is brought by the plaintiff, who is a taxpayer and owner of real estate on Adams street, in the city of Troy, and near its southerly boundary, to restrain the defendants from constructing a railroad in Adams-street, or between it and Federal-street.

The defendants, who run the railroad from here to Rutland, Burlington, &c., and who are to tunnel the Hoosic Mountain, were organized under the General Railroad law of 1848, and by their articles, filed in 1853, the Road was to be constructed from some "convenient point" in the city of Troy. By the map then filed, the location was made to commence some 100 rods north of Hoosic-street, (which is on the northern verge of the city limits,) and extended to Hoosic Bridge, about 21 miles. By a resolution of two-thirds of the Board of Directors, passed July 22, 1851, [illegible] of this road was abandoned, and they adopted a new line running down North Third and Federal streets to the Troy Bridge. This was marked on a new map, "Final Location." The Troy and Boston Railroad Company, however, never constructed their road below Hoosic-street, for in 1851 they became subscribers to and stockholders in the Troy Union Railroad, (which ran from Hoosic-street down through this city and connected with the Hudson River and other railroads,) under an act of the Legislature passed in June of that year.

In 1855 the defendants applied to the Common Council for leave to lay this obnoxious track in Adams-street, and thus have cars leave their own road at Hoosic-street, run on the Union Railroad for two miles, and then switch off to their own road again and run down Adams street, about one-eighth of a mile, to the Hudson River, in order to give them a depot to unload their freight directly into barges, and to form a nearer route to the Hudson River Railroad depot, which is also situated on Adams-street.

The required permission was granted, and a map of the road was placed on file in the Clerk's Office. By it the defendants' road is located from Hoosic-street along the Union Railroad to within 300 feet of the north line of Adams-street, then leaves the Union Railroad track, curving into Adams street, and then down Adams-street to the Hudson River. Before commencing any work in Adams-street, the Executive Committee of the Troy Union Railroad Company directed their engineer to lay the track from the west side of the Union Railroad at the beginning of the curve to Adams-street, on the defendant's furnishing the ground; but nothing is alleged to have been done in this respect prior to the commencement of the suit, except that the defendants had been negotiating for the purchase of real estate for the track. The resolution, however, which gave the requisite permission to the Company, imposed several restrictions and conditions upon the laying of the proposed track, which seem somewhat curious. They were, 1st, That the defendants should not allow the cars to stand in Adams-street, except as might be necessary to receive and discharge freight at the Hudson River Railroad depôt. 2d. That they were not to run on said track between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., without the consent of the Common Council of the city of Troy. 3d. That the defendants should plank between the rails the entire length of Adams street, and keep them in good order; also, pave it outside of the rails, and form all proper gutters necessary to have the street in good condition. They should also keep it in like good condition as long as their track remained; said work to be under the direction of the City Commissioner, and to the satisfaction of the Common Council. 4th. That the defendants, in locating their track, should keep as near the centre of the street as practicable, so that either side of the street might have the same quantity of ground between the sidewalk and track; and furthermore, that they should not be allowed to change the grade of said street. 5th. That the defendants should be subject to a penalty of $25 for each and every violation of the above conditions, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction. 6th. That when the defendants removed their track, they should be required to put the entire street in as good condition in all respects as it then was. 7th. That the city should be at no risk or expense by reason of the foregoing grant; and FRANCIS N. MANN, ISAAC MCCONCHIE and HIRAM SLOCUM were appointed to assess the damages as against the advantages that might accrue in consequence of the contemplated use of Adams street. The said assessors, or a majority of their number, should make their report within six months after the completion of the said track, a which time if the Railroad should refuse to pay the damages agreed upon by said assessors, then at the end of sixty days, the aforesaid railroad should fully vacate said street. In case either of the above-named assessors should refuse to serve, the other two might fill his place. 8th. That said Railroad Company should execute to the city of Troy their bond for the performance of the foregoing conditions, to be approved of by the Mayor and Recorder. The Mayor and Recorder were authorized also to execute a contract with the railroad for the performance of the foregoing conditions; the contract was executed, the bond was not, as by some oversight, no penalty had been named for it in the resolutions.

Adams street is quite one of our unimportant thoroughfares; there are a few inferior houses on it, and farms belonging to more aristocratic mansions, besides a large free school; but several important highways cross it; of course, property would be depreciated there, but no special injury was shown to the plaintiff, who is one of the largest property owners there; all of them having contributed to bear the expenses of the litigation.

The cause was ably argued on the 17th of April last, at the Special Term in this City, by W. A. BEACH for the plaintiff, and A. B. OLIN and G. VAN SANTVOORD, for defendants. The opinion of Judge WRIGHT is equally able and clear. His Honor divides the question into two points. He says: "To sustain the action it must appear that the defendants, in laying a railroad track in Adams-street, are unauthorized and illegal, and, second, that such illegal act may be restrained at the suit of this plaintiff." Each of these points the Judge discusses separately and at length. He decides that the defendants, in constructing this track, were not unauthorized. That although they had located their road, they had a right to change its location and terminus, with the consent of the Common Council. This was the State authority. Second, They had Municipal authority. A railroad is not *per se* a nuisance, and a Common Council have as much right to lay rails in the street and allow cars to pass over them, as to lay any kind of pavement there. They have no right to give the exclusive use of a highway to any individuals or corporation—that would create a franchise. But, under the many restrictions imposed he thinks the Common Council had the power to grant the privileges in question.

The Act of 1854, to prevent the construction of railroads in cities, (Laws 1854, Chap. 140,) the Judge thinks does not at all apply to this case. This was not intended to be a road to carry passengers. And that the defendants were fully authorized to construct the road. He then proceeds to the next point in the case. 2nd. If, however, I am mistaken in some or all of these conclusions, a remaining inquiry is: Want title has the plaintiff made to the relief demanded, viz: a perpetual enjoining of the defendants from exercising the permission granted by the Common Council of Troy? I think I may say unhesitatingly, none whatever. It is averred in the complaint that he is a taxpayer and owner of real estate in Adams-street, the value of which would be greatly depreciated by constructing a railway in the street. Nothing was shown as to the nature or situation of the plaintiff's property, or that by laying the track in the street any special injury would result to him, or that he would suffer, or was threatened with any imaginary or consequential injury, not common to other property-holders and tax-payers, and the public. Nothing more certain than that under these circumstances the plaintiff cannot invoke from a court of Equity the extraordinary remedy of injunction. A RAILWAY BECOMES IN EQUITY NO PER SE A PUBLIC NUISANCE, and until the road be construed and opened in Adams-street, as authorized by the corporation of the City, it cannot be seen whether this track is a nuisance. If it should prove to be a public nuisance, and there has been an illegal exercise of municipal power, or a violation of a public trust, by the City of Troy, the nuisance may be suppressed by a civil or criminal proceeding, or the abuse of corporate power and breach of corporate trust be restrained and corrected by suitable action prosecuted by the State. But a private action cannot be maintained for the redress of a public wrong.

For an individual at his own suit to be entitled to the relief of a Court of Equity, it must be shown that he is suffering or is threatened with a direct special injury, growing out of the act of the party against whom he complains. If the complaint be that a railway tract is being laid in a public street, it must appear that its construction will be a nuisance or specially injurious to the complainant. Otherwise he makes no title to be relieved in an action begun and prosecuted in his individual character. If any thing was determined by the Court of Appeals in *Davis, et al, vs. Mayor, &c et al*, it was precisely this. In this case there is a total absence of proof tending to show that the plaintiff will sustain any special injury by the laying of the railway track upon the present grade of Adams-street. Indeed he only claims to be entitled to relief on the ground that he is a tax-payer and property-owner on the street, and that in common with other property owners, the construction of the proposed railway track will affect a depreciation of the value of such property.

The plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed."

Accompanying the opinion is an order to that effect with costs to the defendants. The points decided, then, seem to be:

1. That railroads are not *per se* a public nuisance. That Municipal Corporations have a right to use public streets and allow them to be used in any manner they see fit, not incansistent with their original dedication. That the Troy and Boston Railroad has the right by Municipal as well as Legislative authority, to lay down a track in Adams-street, Troy.

2. A tax-payer and property-owner cannot wield the writ of injunction against Municipal authority (as a company seeking to lay a railway track in a public street of a city under permission of the Common Council,) for a prospective injury to the community. It must appear that *he* will suffer some *special injury* before he is entitled to this remedy. It is the province of a State thus to protect its citizens from invasion of their corporate rights. A private action cannot be maintained to redress a public wrong. The property owner must await the completion of the work, when if found to be a public nuisance, it can be abated by civil or criminal proceedings.

The work, which has been thus far under a temporary injunction, will be immediately proceeded with, but the case will go to the General Term.

What Mrs. Cunningham says of the Surrogate's Decision—What She Proposes to do.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM was not apprised of the decision of the Surrogate in her case till about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Gov. PINDENNY gave her the information. She immediately obtained a copy of the EVENING TIMES, and read the entire decision with intense interest. One of our reporters called upon her, and was ushered into her cell by the Matron of the Tombs just after she had finished its perusal. She excused herself from rising, saying that she was still very weak and unable to support herself. She smiled very pleasantly, however, and with an affable bow pointed to a chair upon which she requested our Reporter to seat himself. As has been Mrs. C.'s habit since the death of Dr. BURDELL, she was attired in deep mourning. There was nothing in her looks or manner indicating that the decision of the Surrogate had affected her in the slightest degree. She expressed her views touching the decision, and spoke of what she proposed to do, with coolness and in a business-like manner. Tears glistened in her eyes a moment when alluding to her daughter AUGUSTA, but she quickly brushed them away, and again became as cool and unimpassioned as marble, and so continued till the close of the interview. The following is the substance of her remarks:

The decision of the Surrogate as adverse to herself did not surprise her in the slightest. She would not say she had anticipated that the decision would be just it was exactly, but she was prepared for it, even in its present phase. Although she believed the Surrogate to be one of the most honorable and upright men in the world, she did not think that he was proof against outside influences. She did not believe that it was possible for any one to be so. Outside influences, and very unfair ones, too, had been brought to bear upon the mind of the Surrogate. Ever since the commencement of the examination, he had been haunted by the heirs of Dr. BURDELL. They had sneaked about his office since the end of the examination, pouring all sort of imaginable things into his ears. He had been informed that Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, had recently had two or three interviews with him, and it was easy to guess the subject and object of these interviews. Mr. HALL was her bitter enemy; he prosecuted her zealously in the outset, and he was boiling over with virulence still. On her own part, neither herself or her counsel had employed otherwise than perfectly honorable means. The case for her was prosecuted in due legal form, and then left for the decision to be given. They had not sneaked into the Surrogate's office or tried to influence his decision in any way.

As the decision stood, Mrs. C. says she felt herself disgraced. It heaped disgrace upon herself and her children. It branded Augusta as a perjurer, and yet a purer, more noble, and truthful girl did not live. She could not bear the thought of it.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM here paused a moment, her eye filling with tears, but she quickly rallied and continued to speak. The decision she pronounced unjust. She knew the law upon the subject, and should appeal from it to another Court. She could litigate as long as her enemies and would not back down. The decision only related to the personal property of Dr. BURDELL and was but a small matter when viewed as touching the entire property of the deceased. It was not for the property, however, that she cared—she would not give a fig for it all—she strove to maintain her honor. She was married to Dr. BURDELL, and she determined to be acknowledged as his wife—his lawful wife—for such she was, before she let the present contest drop. As for the possession of the property, Dr. BURDELL would have made a will in her favor before she married him if she had said the word. She did not say the word however either before or after her marriage, and so it happened that he died intestate. As the case stands she has the utmost confidence in the final triumph of justice. When justice does triumph it will show to the world that she has been a greatly injured woman.

Allusion being made by the reporter to the fact that if MRS. CUNNINGHAM would submit to the present decision no further action would probably be taken upon that charge now pending against her, (the bogus baby charge,) Mrs. C. said she did not wish to talk about that. She said, however, that she should insist upon a thorough examination of the case, as thereby only could she prove her complete innocence.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S PROSPECTS AS A CULPRIT.

A misapprehension prevails respecting Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S present position as a criminal. It is supposed by many that now the decision of the Surrogate has destroyed her claim to a portion of Dr. BUEDELL'S property, she must be at once released from prison, as she has committed no legal offence in the procurement of the bogus baby. Such, however, is not the case. The judgment of the Surrogate's Court does not affect the movements of the Court of Sessions. The District Attorney will carry the charge of felony before the Grand Jury, and if indicted by that body she will undergo a trial before a Petit Jury. Should she be acquitted on that charge, she will be liable, together with her daughter AUGUSTA, to an indictment for perjury. She made an affidevit that she was married to Dr. BURDELL, and AUGUSTA swore that she was present at the ceremony.

THE MISSES CUNNINGHAM.

The girls AUGUSTA, HELEN and GEORGIANA are not staying with their aunt in Lexington avenue. On removing from Bond-street they repaired to a house provided for them in Twenty-third-street. They naturally desire privacy, and are anxious that the exact locality should not be indicated by the newspapers.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BURDELL ESTATE.

The estate of Dr BURDELL, it is well known, has been in the charge of the Public Administrator over since the litigation between Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and the heirs of Dr. BURDELL commenced. Under the present decision of the Surrogate the estate will continue in the Public Administrator's custody until letters of administration are granted. Should a contest arise between the heirs as to whom such letters of administration shall be granted to, the Public Administrator will retain the property in his keeping till the contest is ended.

Mr. MAY, the Public Administrator, says that the present decision affects directly the right only to administer on the personal property of Dr. BURDELL, although indirectly it effects the administration of the entire estate. The decision does not positively deprive Mrs. CUNNINGHAM of a right to contest the question of dower. She has a right, he says, to appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, when it devolves on the three Judges to review the evidence in the case, and affirm or reverse the decision of the Surrogate. As to an examination in the case before a Jury, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has no such right.

☞ A large tree at the west end of the middle path of Washington square was blown down by the storm of Sunday afternoon.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENTS.

Meeting of the British German Legionaries.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the British German Legion, resident in this City, was held last evening at KAUL'S Saloon, No. 12 Chambers-street, Mr. LEICHENFELDT in the Chair. On this, as on the former occasion, it was interesting to witness the mutual recognition of old comrades, who, having parted in the Crimea or in England, now met again in this far-distant land. Mr. G. A. HEYNOLD said that some had contradicted the statement in regard to the treatment of the Legionaries which he had made, and which they had seen reported in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and the New-York *Staats Zeitung*, and these persons had asserted that only deserters and *mauvais sujets* in general had been badly treated, and that in no worse manner than they deserved. But he was ready to substantiate all his statements. Who of them, before their departure for Nova Scotia knew that the bounty money was to be £3 sterling, instead of six, as promised? Who of them knew that the clothing furnished by the Government was to be one coat, one shirt, one pair of pants, and one pair of shoes a year; and that from the 18 pence allowed them a day as provision money, they would have to pay something towards the hire of their barracks?

Mr H. then alluded to the tronbles which arose in Nova Scotia on the Legionaries demanding the fulfilment of the promises which had been made them, and he submitted the following letter, sent by some of the men to President PIERCE, and to which he had alluded at the last meeting. It was published at the time in the New-York papers.

To His Excellency the President of the United States of North America:

The undersigned allow themselves the liberty to address your Excellency through these lines, and to pray most humbly for aid and protection of the paternal Government at Washington.

In the beginning of May last, we were engaged by a certain Mr. ROSENBAUM and a Mr. SCHUMACHER and others in New-York, par ty to work on railroads, to be constructed in Nova Scotia, partly to work on farms in the same province, partly to enlist in the Foreign Legion which was to be raised in Halifax.

It was promised to those to be enlisted a bounty money of $30 each and $8 salary per month, besides clothing, food, and other advantages, including a free passage from here to Halifax. The famine which prevailed at that time in New York induced us to accept the offer, and we were sent off *viâ* Bos on to Halifax. When we arrived there, the officers receiving us, viz: Secretary MCDONALD, Major NAISS, told us that all of us, without exception, were to be enlisted in the Foreign Legion, and no demonstration on our part could protect us against such proceedings, and that railroad works were only for the Irish and not for Germans. What could we do? Without money, without means, without friends, in the midst of beyonets and cannon, famine and prison staring us in the face, we were forced to enter the English army *nolens volens*.

Since that time we have been imprisoned on a small island, called Melville Island, which nobody dare to leave if no accompanied by some sergeant or other officer, and then only for a few hours each week.

We secretly addressed us to Mr. FRASER, the American Consul at Halifax, who gave us to understand that we ought to address ourselves to the home government in Washington, he himself not feeling authorized to do anything except after receiving instructions from Washington.

The paternal government of the United States is therefore, most humbly beseeched to inquire into our case, some of us being naturalized citizens of the United States, and some, if not the greater part of us, have been enticed away from New York under false pretences. Some of us are married men, and left wife and children without means and protection solely because we were promised constant work and good wages, which we hoped to be able to send our respective families.

May it please your Excellency not to overlook this our most humble petition, and God, the Almighty, will bless your Excellency and the country over which you preside.

Herman Vond Bausch,	Franz Eck,
Leopold Meyer,	Joseph Bauer,
Julius Bergmann,	C Fred. Ulrich.
Dr. F. Kuster,	Max Rievach,
Gustav. Adolph Heynold,	Vincens Schmiodt,
Henry Tener,	Franz Gorze,
Frieder Feger.	Heinrich Brade.

MELVILLE ISLAND, near Halifax, June 29, 1855.

Mr H. then alluded to the commandant of the corps, Lieut. Col. BOWLES, who having gambled away his commission in the 76th Regiment, was appointed to this position. On their arrival in England, nine severe charges were preferred against him by three of the sergeants. Finally, after long delays, he was acquitted, and the sergeants respectively sentenced, one to four years' transportation another, after long arrest, to degradation to the ranks, and the third, being a scion of nobility, was simply dismissed the service. Most of the officers were given to dissipation, and to obtain funds for their excesses, pilfered from the regiment. Any man who could raise fifty men in this country was made lieutenant; if one hundred men, he became a captain; and when the number of men swindled by him amounted to a couple of hundred, he obtained a major's commission. The Major of their corps, a certain WEISS, had been a sergeant in the Austrian army, and afterwards had been a loafer in New York.

When in the barracks, near Portsmouth, this Major had been openly told by one of his men, "Why, Major, don't you remember when you and I slept together one night in the Station-house in Court-street, in Brooklyn?" And the Major, who, for his services in raising men, has been retained as an officer in the British army, did not dare to deny this circumstance.

Another of their officers, Lieutenant BROOKS, stole a coat from the St. Nicholas; and Lieutenant LENAU absconded from the regiment, with a gold watch, which had been entrusted to him for safe keeping.

He, himself, had been enlisted in a place in Cedar-street, he had been promised a place as sergeant, with $30 per month as regular wages, and $30 additional for his superior rank. He had left his wife behind him, hoping to be able soon to send her sufficient money to support her for a length of time. In these wages he had, of course, been grossly disappointed but he obtained his situation as sergeant, which he retained, until in England, he was arrested on a charge of insubordination, because, as was alleged, and truly alleged, he had sent some communications to the newspapers, in regard to the manner in which the Legionaries had been treated. But they were not able to prove the charges to their full extent, and finally, after a long confinement, he was punished only by being degraded from a sergeant to a corporal. As such he had been honorably discharged.

The following is a copy of Mr. H's discharge. It is printed on a half sheet of paper, one side being in German, and the other in English:

BRITISH GERMAN LEGION.—These are to certify that No. 128, Corporal G. A. HEYNOLD, born in Budissin, Germany, was enlisted for the 3d Jagers, British German Legion, at Halifax, N. S., on the 17th day of May, 1855, at the age of 35 years — days. He served one year — days in the Army

His discharge is in consequence of the disbandment of the Corps.

HENRY O. BOWLES,
Lt. Col. Commanding Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 4th day of August, 1857

Discharge of No 128 Corporal G. A. HEYNOLD, confirmed. JOHN KINLOCK, Inspector General

Sergeant BAELCH was the next speaker. He said that every one would consider it proper that a man guilty of crime should be punished. But when soldiers who merely demanded the rights which had been promised them were heaven and imprisoned, invoked a feeling of indignation in the breast of every one. As yet they had only heard of the cruelties and indignities which had been practised on the Legionaries enlisted in America. But those from Germany were also deceived. When they had been enticed to Hellgoland, and there enlisted, they were promised that when discharged, they should be provided with a free passage home, or to America, as they might prefer; and yet when the war was ended, a new regiment was formed for service at the Cape of Good Hope, and many of its men were enlisted when they had been purposely brought to such a state of intoxication that they did not know what they were about.

On motion of Mr. B. the Legionaries present then proceeded to enroll their names for the purpose of forming an association to warn Germans against British recruiting agents.

Mr. HEYNOLD said that since the last meeting some one purporting to come from the office of the acting British Consul, had come there and explicitly denied that any enlistments were going on; but this was the old story.

Mr. GUERAY. WORBACH spoke next. He himself had been a recruiting agent in France, on the borders of Germany. From there he had sent solicitations to the German troops, and when deserters had crossed the frontier, he had enlisted them, being paid six and a-half pounds for every man he thus obtained. Subsequently he had been in the 1st Jager corps, but at last at Constantinople, like hosts of his comrades, he had been obliged by the treatment he received to desert and make his way through Turkey to Adrianople, where he had found shelter with the Prussian Consul. Last week, in Greenwich-street, he had found six men who had just been enlisted for India. By his advice they had kept the money which had been given them for their enlistment, and then had rather roughly treated the agent who had engaged them.

First-Lieut. HOLLENBERG, late of the 22d Regiment, and formerly of the Hanoverian and Austrian Armies, spoke next. He had been unable to find any recruiting agents, and he did not believe that enlistments were going on for no foreign regiments could lawfully serve in India. The Consul had told him that he knew of no enlistments, but that if he should go to England he would probably find employment there, as men were in great demand.

Messrs. BONERHAUSEN, DOBINO, and LEECHENFELDT contended that enlistments were now going on, and also spoke of the ill-treatment they had met, soon after which the meeting adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

Last evening, an adjourned special meeting was held of the Board of Councilmen—the President, JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair. The immediate object was to take action in reference to the judgment in the Lower case against the City authorities.

After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read and approved, several petitions were referred to appropriate committees.

A resolution was then presented by Councilman SMITH, that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company be prohibited from widening one of the piers on the North River, unless permission were obtained from the Common Council. Adopted.

THE LOWER INJUNCTION.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which, without debate, were laid over under the rule.

Whereas, Robert W. Lowber did, on the 21st of April, 1852, as Attorney for S illmen, Allen & Co. and Eiphalet Nott, petition the Common Council to alter and extend into the East River the exterior lines known as Tompkins street, from about Eighth-street to about Thirty-eighth street:

And a Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen did, on the 21st of May, 1852, report in favor of such changes:

And the said Lowber, on the 14th, 15th and 18th days of April, 1853, did, under oath before the Recorder of this City, testify in relation to this attempt to alter said lines in the following words, to wit:

In relation to the alteration of the exterior line, before referred to, constant endeavors had been made by myself and others to induce action thereon, and after a report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Assistants, recommending such alteration, with resolutions therefor, finding it was impossible to have the some acted upon, a communication was prepared by me setting forth the facts in relation thereto; and the belief that certain parties in the Board had combined to prevent any action thereon until they were paid, or promised to be paid, a large pecuniary consideration for their votes, or to induce the withdrawal of opposition on their part, which was given to Assistant Alderman Bouton to be presented and read to the Board. At the request of Alderman Bouton, I consented that the same might be shown to Assistant-Alderman Josiah W. Brown, John J. Bail, Samuel R Mabbat, and Charles H Ring, who were the parties represented by Alderman Bouton to me, who were preventing any action on the subject, and would continue to do so until they were paid; that, prior to the preparation of the said communication, he, Alderman Bouton, with a view of ascertaining from these parties—being the persons last above named—what amounts they would require, *at my request, offered them three thousand dollars*, which they declined as insufficient. I then requested him to ascertain from them what amount they would require, and was informed by him that they would not suffer the resolution to pass unless they were paid $2,000 a piece, and unless such payment was made, they would compel me, as I was in their power, to take up and remove the bulkhead then partially up. After such communication from Alderman Bouton, the paper before referred to was prepared by me and given to him to read to the Board, which paper, he informed me, was shown to the persons last above named, and he informed me that they had said to him, if it was not offered or read, they would, on his calling up the resolutions, either vote for them or make no opposition to them. The resolutions were called up, out, in consequence of objections of Assistant Alderman Baker, and suggestions for the appointment of a Commission of scientific men to report to the City on the subject of the exterior line of the East River, the resolutions were not passed, and they have not since been passed.

And whereas the Common Council of 1856 required the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a market site on the East River, and said Lowber did put in proposals to sell, and did sell to the City (under a resolution passed by the Common Council of 1857, finally adopted about Feb. 18, and suffered to become a law by the Mayor, he having declined either to sign or veto the same,) a block of ground bounded by Avenue C, Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth street, and the alleged exterior line in the East River.

That the Comptroller, for the good and sufficient cause that there had been no previous appropriation to cover the expenditure, (about $200,000,) refused to pay the same.

That said Lowber sued the City for said money; that the case was decided by a referee (Daniel Sickles, Esq.,) against the City, and thereupon exception was taken; that said judgment was entered on or about the 12th day of June last; that at the term of the Superior Court of this City, held in July or this year, one month after the entry of said judgment, a full bench of the said Court did affirm the justice and legality of a decision made by Justice Huffman, of the said Superior Court, at the April term, 1854, in the cases of Thayer & Flagg vs. The City: Belmont, Griffin, *et. al. vs.* Nott, Lowber, the City, and other defendants, touching the title to the said property sold to the City, as follows:

"That the ordinances of the 23d day of July, and the 27th day of November, 1850, establishing an exterior line of street on the East River, are illegal and without authority; that the land under water, from and beyond the easterly side of Tompkins-street, which is comprised within the limits of such ordinances remains in the people of the State of New York, and that the Corporation of the City of New-York had no right or power to establish such exterior line, or to take, use, or grant any such land comprised within the said limits."

That by this decision it clearly appears that said Lowber has no valid title to about two-thirds or three-quarters of said block of land sold to the City, said Tompkins-street running diagonally across the end of said block nearest Avenue C.

That therefore, it appearing that the original grants did not cover this ground; that the exterior lines can be altered only by the Legislature; that the true line now cuts off two-thirds of said block; that said Lowber confesses to having offered to bribe certain members of the Common Council to extend the exterior line; that the line never has been validly extended; that the greater portion of the property therefore belongs to the State of New York; that the purchase under the resolution of the Common Council was further illegal for the want of a previous appropriation

That an order of the Supreme Court has been duly issued suspending all further proceedings in the sale of City property, and requiring the said Lowber to show cause why the said judgment should not be set aside; that a decision of the Superior Court sustains these positions with regard to the title.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be required to report as early as possible to this Board all the facts, laws, and decisions, upon which the alleged title of said Lowber rests, with his opinion upon the validity of said title, so far as it covers ground or water beyond the line of Tompkins street as established by the Legislature, and also as to vesting the river line of the grant made by the City to Hezekiah Bradford.

The Report of the Special Committee of the Commissioners of Health, relative to a communication from Dr. N. Reed respecting diseased meat, was received and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

RAILWAY CARS IN HUDSON STREET.

Councilmen CLARK moved that the Hudson Railroad Company be directed to keep their freight and passenger cars off the track during the day in Hudson-street from Chamber to Duane streets, the said cars being a great obstruction to the traveling community. The resolution was adopted.

FERRY FROM JACKSON STREET.

Councilman WARNER moved to appoint a Special Committee of five members to examine and report the expediency of locating a ferry to run from Jackson street to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. The resolution was adopted.

Councilman RYER offered an explanation to the Board of the circumstances wherein his name had become implicated in the police reports of the daily papers. He complained that the account in the DAILY TIMES was not accurate. The report stated that he had stabbed a man named Hamilton in the head with a dagger. Every word of such allegation was false. In walking down the Bigotn avenue with a friend he saw a person named Mooney in a difficulty with a number of persons, upon which he interfered, acting in the character of an officer. But he used no dagger. The account which had been given was not only a stigma upon himself but upon the Board, and with such view he had felt it necessary to make the correction. A full statement of the affair would be made in the course of a few days.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.

The endless argument in reference to the question of compelling Twenty-third-street Ferry to run as often as that at Tenth street, was renewed last evening upon a motion to take up the subject. It was impossible to report the noisy and confused altercation in which Councilmen WARNER, BULTEEL and MCCABILL were chiefly prominent. A remonstrance against the action of concurrence with the Aldermen from inhabitants of Greenpoint, was read, and it was moved that the paper be laid on the table. The motion prevailed.

STATE ARSENAL.

The following communication from the Corporation Counsel in reference to the State Arsenal was received and referred to the Committee on Finance:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, Aug 24, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The Legislature of the State, by an act passed April 15, 1857, directed the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell at public auction, unless purchased by the City of New York as provided by the 31 section of the City, the State Arsenal and all the grounds appertaining thereto, belonging to the State, situated in the City of New-York, at a minimum price of $275,000. The 3d section of the act provides that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall have the right of purchase at the above named sum, upon complying with some certain requisitions specified therein.

Those conditions have been complied with. At the time of the passage of the act an assessment for regulating and grading Sixty-third street, from the Fifth to Sixth avenues, amounting to $6,901 14, had been laid on the arsenal ground, &c.

This assessment was confirmed on the 11th of May, 1857.

On the 17th day of June, 1857, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council to raise funds and provide for the purchase of the State Arsenal and grounds, the seventh section of which provides that the Comptroller shall pay to the Commissioners of the Land Office the sum of $275,000, as the price or purchase money for the State Arsenal and all the land appertaining thereto, belonging to the State, upon receiving good and valid deed or conveyance thereof, vesting the same in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, *free from all "encumbrance."*

On Friday, the 14th of August inst., the State Comptroller handed to us for my approval a deed of the premises, with the following proviso:

"To have and to hold the above described and granted premises unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, their successors and assigns, as a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance forever; upon condition, nevertheless, that our said grantees, their successors and assigns, shall pay and satisfy all assessments of taxes that may have been assessed on the above-granted premises."

I declined to accept this deed, because it makes the payment by the City of the assessments a condition of vesting my estate in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

The Comptroller of this City, on the same day, drew his warrants for $275,000 upon the City Chamberlain.

I gave him notice of the defect in the proposed conveyance, and the Chamberlain holds this warrant ready to transfer it upon being legally authorized to do so.

I submit for your consideration, whether I shall approve a deed which makes the conveyance subject to assessments. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

CENTRAL PARK.

On motion of Councilman JONAS, the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen in giving $50,000 for special improvements in Central Park, by a vote of 40 to 2.

THE LOWBER AFFAIR.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in their action upon the Lowber case—the following members voting in the *negative*: Councilmen VON GERICHTEN, BURGESS, CAMPBELL, CHAMBERS, JONES, MITCHELL, RYER, HARWELL, BORDWELL and MCCARROLL. In the affirmative were Councilmen H SMITH, BILLOT, MORROW, BANICH, J. BIDDY, BOKFORD, WELCH, CRANE, GILMARTIN, WARNER, PHILLIPS, CROWTHER, FREEWAY, HEMPHILL, KOEHNER, VAN TINE, SICKELS, COYLE, MILLER, BOYLE, RHODES, MCLAUGHLIN DOYLE, J. W. HUNT, KELLY, REYNOLDS, SCHAPPERT, WALLACE, DUNN and MURRAY.

The Board then adjourned until next Monday.

Visit of Pacific Engine Company, No. 28, of New-York, to Troy.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

TROY, Monday, Aug. 24, 1857

Pacific Engine Company, No. 28, of your City, accompanied by Dodworth's band, entered town this morning in fine style. They left New-York on Friday evening last in the steamer *Commodore*, arriving in this city at an early hour on Saturday morning. They were met at the dock by a Committee from their house, Neptune Engine Company No 2, and escorted by them to the Mansion House. There they partook of breakfast and left at 7 o'clock for Saratoga Springs, their stay being necessarily short. They arrived at Saratoga about 9 o'clock, and spent Saturday and Sunday there. They were the guests of Excelsior, No. 5, of that place.

At 5 o'clock, this morning, they left the Springs, and arrived in this city at 10½ o'clock. A large crowd assembled in the depôt to witness their reception. On alighting they were met by the Committee from No 2.

The procession marched to the residence of Mayor WATKINS and paid their respects, and afterwards proceeded to that of Alderman THOMAS COLEMAN, Chairman of the Fire Department Committee. He received them in a most hospitable manner with a collation. Mr. WILSON, Foreman of No. 2 of Troy, welcomed "Pacific" in a neat speech. Mr. PLATT, of No 28, responded. Messrs. BLAIR, HEARTT and PETTIGREW and others, members of Nos 2 and 28, and Engineers KINGSLAND and MARTIN made responses to toasts in their honor. Upon leaving the house of Alderman COLEMAN, the party marched to General WOOL'S mansion, where the veteran received them with courtesy, inviting them to a similar collation. In the course of some few remarks he gave a glowing tribute to the Firemen their efficiency and valor. No. 28 then proceeded to the Troy House, where a magnificent dinner, under the auspices of their hosts, awaited them.

At 3 o'clock a Committee from Tivoli Hose Company arrived, and all marched to the boat and across the river. No. 28 will remain the guests of Tivoli Hose to-night, and proceed to New-York to morrow.

THAT TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR CHECK.—The negotiation between the State and City authorities for the transfer of the Arsenal property has, by a series of mischances, been protracted much further than could have been anticipated, and of late it has been further delayed by the negligence of officials. A number of days ago Mr FLAGG drew a warrant for the required amount and handed it to the City Chamberlain, who promised to have the money placed at once within the reach of the State Treasurer. Instead of so placing it, he left town the next day, and it was only after he had been punched in the ribs a little by the papers, and perhaps received a telegraphic dispatch or two, that Mr. STOUT consigned his rack. On Saturday he telegraphed to the Comptroller for that official to go to the Shoe and Leather Bank and get the money, with instructions to the Cashier to pay it, but Mr. FLAGG thought he would wait till the Chamberlain comes home, which is set down for to-day, especially as the sale of the Arsenal property had been again postponed. Bitterly the financial people should hurry up or they will soon begin to hear volleys of—blessings from the military people, who are anxious to commence building the new arsenals for which this money has been appropriated by law. One hundred thousand dollars of it is set apart for a splendid Arsenal in this City, less remote, however, in location than that at Sixty second-street.

DROWNING OF A UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY OFFICER NEAR BATH, ME.—GEO. E HUMPHREYS, of the Coast Survey, attached this season to the schooner *Hassler*, left Bath on Thursday afternoon, in a sloop-boat, to join his vessel, then lying in the Sheepscot River. He was accompanied by a young man named NICHOLS. As they were attempting to pass the upper "Harlequin" under sail, the tide running violently, the boat was seized by the eddy and brought broad side to the wind, when she capsized, or was drawn under and filled. NICHOLS clung to the boat, but Mr. HUMPHREYS immediately leaped from her, losing all self-command in his agitation. After vainly endeavoring for a few moments to stem the tide, he sank. NICHOLS, by great exertion, succeeded in reaching a rock in the stream, from which he was rescued. His escape was almost miraculous.

Mr. HUMPHREYS resided in Cambridge, Mass. He was a promising young man, about 21 years old, and was highly esteemed by his acquaintances. His body had not been found at last accounts.—*Boston Traveller, Aug 24.*

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman was yesterday morning found floating in the water at Pier No. 29, E. R. The Coroner was notified.

BUSINESS NOTICES

POPULAR TRADE AND POPULAR PRICES.

We offer the following inducements to buyers of white and decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, cut and pressed table Glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES!

White dinner sets, 154 pieces, $15; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; gilt tea sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; white toilet

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Last Night but One of the ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
VESTVALI AS ROMEO.
WEDNESDAY—Owing to its great success on Friday last will be presented Bellini's Opera of
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
Romeo.....Signorina Vestvali
Giulietta.....Signora Carratti
Tebaldo.....Signor Giannoni
Capello.....Signor Colette
Lorenzo.....Signor Barattini
Torriani.....Conductor
PRICES.
Balcony, parquette and dress circle.....One Dollar
Private boxes.....$16 and $15 | Orchestra chairs.....$1 50
SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can be secured and tickets at Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A RARE BILL OF ATTRACTION.
BROUGHAM AND BURTON
playing together in
TWO POPULAR PIECES,
Tuesday— THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Aminidab Sleek.....Mr. Burton
Capt. Maguire.....Mr. Brougham
To conclude with the laughable sketch of
A DUALITY;
Or, the Unwarrantable Intrusion of
MR. BROUGHAM ON MR. BURTON.
Admission 50 cents; secured balcony seats 75 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
TWO NIGHTS MORE
ONLY OF
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
On TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1857,
By request,
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William.....Miss Louisa.
Gnathrain.....Master George W. Marsh.
Susan.....Little Mary Marsh.
Dance.....by.....La Petite Angelina.
Comic Song.....by.....Master G. W. Marsh.
To conclude with
BRIAN O'LINN.
Brian O'Linn, with a song.....Master Stewart.
Wednesday—Last night and Benefit of Mr. R. G. MARSH, founder of the Juvenile Comedians, and when will be performed, for the first time by this Troupe,
LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
TUESDAY, Aug. 25,
Grand comic revival by the
CELEBRATED AND WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MAZULME, THE NIGHT OWL.
The Antonio.....as.....Maeton
Jerome.....as.....the Chevalier Bariane
Promenade Concert by the Military Band at 7.
THE OONTRABANDIST.
Ida.....Mme. Montplaisir | Picolo.....L. Espinoza
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—Sign'a Teresa Rella.
THURSDAY—The Ravels and MAZULME.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25
The entertainments will commence with
WILD KNIGHT; OR, THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONstantly increasing crowds to see "THAT BLESSED BABY," the infant produced by Mrs Cunningham as the BOGUS BURDELL HEIR; it will remain A DAY OR TWO LONGER, with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM, WYMAN & the Wizard, to repeat, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy, ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room.
A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

AN EXTRA-FINISHED FOUR ROUND cornered 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale cheap, finished all round alike; grand scale magnificently finished in every way; rich brilliant tone; made to order by a premium City maker, and cost the owner $600; must be seen to be appreciated; has rich carved legs, pearl work, &c., with two years warrantee from May last, and is perfect in every respect; price $350, including rich velvet sicel and packing-case for shipping. Can be seen at residence No. 678 6th-av, near 39th-st. N. B.—A reduction for cash, and is well worth the attention of those in search of a truly superb piano. Apply for 3 days

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments.

RARE CHANCE! GREAT BARGAINS!—Three 7¼ octave pianos in elegant rosewood cases and warranted, will be sold in order to close an account at $225, $250 and $300. Also, 6 fine-toned piano-fortes at $40, $50, $100, $125, $150 and $200. Upright pianos at $125 to $175. Can be seen at Chambers' Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Brooms-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 418 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. These instruments are equal to any manufactured. Pianos to rent. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons. Several second-hand Pianos for sale cheap.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIfully carved 7 octave rosewood piano for sale at a bargain, being used a short time, is without a blemish, rich tone, made by one of high reputation, full warranted. Can be seen and tried at No 283 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for two days. Will be boxed if required.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos 7 and 7¼ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, very little used and warranted superior in tone and workmanship, will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

MELODEON FOR SALE CHEAP.—BEAUtiful tone, 5-octaves, piano case. Inquire at BRJOBS', corner Fulton and Sands st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE BY PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of two suites of furniture in brocatel, mahogany sofas, Voltaires, rockers, bureaus, tables, painted chamber suites, carpets, mirrors, china and glass ware, plated ware, cutlery, &c., also six furnace heaters and 1 marble mantel.
J. P. TROY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE AND SHERIFF'S SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, &c.—By PEED & COLE, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 98 Fulton av. Brooklyn, 3 coaches, 5 wagons, 16 horses, 6 sleighs, harness, bobs, bells, gas pipes, stable fixtures, and furniture, &c.
A. HORTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

FREE EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON.—One hundred lots at Auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 27. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. These lots and plots are handsomely elevated, varying in size from one to eight City lots each, some of them finely shaded with forest trees, and having commanding views of the Atlantic Ocean, Staten Island, New Jersey and New-York Bay. Every lot will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Steamer AURORA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 4 P. M. For maps, free tickets and particulars, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB & Co. or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st. Maps may be had also of JAMES McGINNISS, Esq., Fort Hamilton. If stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST YESTERDAY, AUG. 24, about 2 P. M., in passing from Water-st. through Wall and Beaver sts., and Exchange-place to William-st., FIFTY DOLLARS, in $10 notes of the Artisan's Bank. The above reward will be paid to the finder, by his leaving the same at No. 122 Pearl-st., 1st floor, rear office

LOST—A CARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUAble papers, taken from area of the Astor House, marked H. L. F. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
LOOK OUT FOR THE RIVER THIEVES!
Owners are wanted for bags of sugar, heavy and light; hawser and tow-line, cast iron machinery, vests, pants, copper nails, iron washers, sheet lead, &c. Call at No. 66 Fifth-st.
J. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE A LARGE LOT AND HOUSE—2-story and attic; 14 rooms, with stables, barn, &c.; an excellent garden, all kinds of fruit and grapes in abundance. It is convenient to Railroad depôt in Elizabeth, N. J. It will be exchanged for a good house in this City. Also, a farm of near 60 acres, with three dwellings and good improvements, near Nyack, in Rockland County, N. Y.; an excellent farm of 116 acres; one of 26 acres; one of 31 acres, and one of 70 acres. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—On this beautiful avenue, a house and two lots of ground, running through to Vanderbilt-avenue; the house was built for the owner's occupancy, and contains most of the modern improvements; the garden is well laid out, and is stocked with choice fruits, vines, roses, &c. Inquire 3d house South of Myrtle-av., or of WM. HALSEY & CO., No. 182 Water-st., N. York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY, brown stone front dwelling, in first-rate repair, with all the modern improvements, No. 5 East 30th-st, a very desirable location, between 5th and Madison avs. For further particulars inquire of G. W. MILLER, No. 53 Murray-st., up stairs, for three days.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY marble-front dwelling house No. 75 First-place, Brooklyn. The house is in complete order, and furnished with all the modern improvements. Would be sold with or without furniture. Apply to W. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st., or on the premises

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON Elm-street, about ten minutes' walk from the Market-street Depôt, a three-story brick dwelling-house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x65, lot 25x190. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A 2-STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brick house, corner South 5th and 9th sts., has an excellent coach-house attached. The building is new and fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete; only 5 minutes' walk from either of the ferries. Inquire of O. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with Croton water and gas; also, four rooms for a small family in the same house. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, rear of No. 29 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—UPPER PART AND BACK BASEMENT of a house to let in a pleasant locality, to a small family. Address MADISON STREET, *Times* office.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—The building is 40x102 feet, will stall 60 horses, carriage and feed stories full size of the building, and each story is well lighted and ventilated, and is not surpassed by any building of the kind in the City. It is located on 32d-st., near 4th-av and Murray Hill, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad depôt, and is believed to be one of the best stands for a first-class stable in the City. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—2 FLOOR together or separate, suitable for single gentlemen or families. The house is large and has all the modern improvements. Within three minutes' of Broadway. Use of kitchen if desired. Apply at No. 33 St. Mark's Place, 8th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house No. 3 Beach-st., next to the corner of West Broadway; the lower part might be altered to suit business purposes. Apply to BLANCAN, EWEN, & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOWEN AND McNAMEE'S, TO LET.—First floor, 60 feet deep, suitable for light, jobbing business—very desirable location. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for a small family; house must contain all modern improvements; location below 50th st.; neighborhood unexceptionable, and rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, postpaid, H. L. P., Box No. 264 Post-Office.

WANTED—PREMISES, WITH CROTON water, for a manufacturing business, street floor, with 2d story; about 25 by 100 feet, with steam power, preferred. Address Box No. 1,654.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2¼ miles above Yonkers, 19 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE ON THE east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, and within five minutes' walk of one of the principal stations, 40, 50 or 100 acres of choice and improved land, containing four sites, one of which is built upon. Neighborhood, in all respects, one of the best on the river. An eligible opportunity for three gentleman desiring country residences in the same vicinity. Bonds and mortgages, or good City property, at its cash value, will be received in exchange. For particulars, apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY PLACES.—FOR SALE TWO COUNtry seats, one of the value of $6,500, situate on the east side of Hudson River; house contains 13 rooms, bath furnace, &c., ¾ of an acre of land. The other very finely situated, 12 miles from City Hall, with 14½ acres of land, fine house, fruit, &c., with view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers. Price $22,000. J. C. SIDNEY, rural architect, engineer and surveyor, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST country seats and farms in the town of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., consisting of 75 acres of choice land and a first-class dwelling-house, situated on the Newburg and Cocheton Turnpike, within one mile of the flourishing village of Montgomery, and eleven miles from Newburg, in the immediate vicinity of first-class schools and churches of the different denominations. The farm is well watered and in first-rate order. One half of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to GEORGE PIERSON, Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., or to W. H. KNOX, No. 79 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE LOW AND ON ACCOMMOdating terms. It contains 105 acres 15 of it wood; a thrifty peach orchard of 1,000 trees and upwards; an apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, quinces, cherries, &c; a good farm house, barn and out buildings. It is well watered; the soil is a clay loam, well adapted to market gardening or any crops. It is convenient to New-York by steamboat or railroad. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEPT. 29, 1857, AT TOMS RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., 50 tracts of land in that county, will be sold to close an assignment, and afford cheaper investments than Western land. For circulars, address BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

IOWA LANDS.—4,000 ACRES CHOICE LANDS, (rolling prairie,) near Fort Dodge and Sioux City, for sale low for cash. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, No. 16 Wall-st., rear Astor Insurance Company.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bed bugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLs for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, silicate and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Viâ Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *viâ* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopoc.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSHY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *viâ* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London	3 00	1 50
			Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:		Leave Red Bank:	
Tuesday, Aug. 25,	7 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 25,	10½ A.M.
Wed'y, Aug. 26,	7 A.M.	Wed'n'y, Aug. 26,	10½ A.M.
Thurs'y, Aug. 27,	8 A.M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 27,	11½ A.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT—Steamer QUEEN CITY, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LAND-ING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, land, 4 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.
Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—The (Staten Island Ferry) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE.—PRATT'S Patent—Price $12, $15 and $20, at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. PRATT, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIRLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASsage: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWREE, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will next be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be;

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept 9.	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17.
WEDNESDAY....Nov. 14	SATURDAY.....Dec 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines, only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to O. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.
or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA,	Wickman,	lea

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,602,503 94
Average amount of Specie.....683,217 00
Average amount of Circulation.....248,313 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,307,573 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$782,530 00
Average amount of Specie.....51,254 00
Average amount of Circulation.....93,230 00
Average amount of Deposits.....406,900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$677,290 00
Average amount of Specie.....46,896 00
Average amount of Circulation.....101,040 00
Average amount of Deposits.....341,181 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,242,196 69
Average amount of Specie.....585,701 77
Notes of late Bank of America.....$34,996 00
Average amount of Circulation.....62,635 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,353,434 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$13,450,339 83
Average amount of Specie.....845,800 00
Average amount of Circulation.....2,096 0
Average amount of Deposits.....6,46,344 5

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, † ENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,404,962 86
Average amount of Specie.....43,866 72
Average amount of Circulation.....94,140 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,240,830 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,071,023 40
Average amount of Specie.....454,026 21
Average amount of Circulation.....346,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,765,829 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,608,004 23
Average amount of Specie.....130,724 98
Average amount of Circulation.....79,140 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,410,903 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,715,379 20
Average amount of Specie.....489,820 93
Average amount of Circulation.....89,999 60
Average amount of Deposits.....3,765,963 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,884,267 10
Average amount of Specie.....393,038 74
Average amount of Circulation.....552,854 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,542,139 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,050,940 60
Average amount of Specie.....74,376 18
Average amount of Circulation.....169,984 00
Average amount of Deposits.....859,450 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,019,964 45
Average amount of Specie.....118,949 78
Average amount of Circulation.....197,839 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,339,048 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

MATHIAS BENTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$954,811 60
Average amount of Specie.....19,641 33
Average amount of Circulation.....123,800 00
Average amount of Deposits.....567,411 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FLOREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FLOREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,567,174 99
Average amount of Specie.....169,878 10
Average amount of Circulation.....94,673 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,291,361 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

THEODORE MARTINS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$837,331 14
Average amount of Specie.....194,553 00
Average amount of Deposits.....365,876 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,608,863 00
Average amount of Specie.....240,978 00
Average amount of Circulation.....240,702 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,269,431 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

WM. R. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$738,119 68
Average amount of Specie.....72,801 22
Average amount of Circulation.....188,759 00
Average amount of Deposits.....324,130 76

City and County, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,869,863
Average amount of Specie.....104,086 56
Average amount of Circulation.....13,906 35
Average amount of Deposits.....1,449,040 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,480,612 38
Average amount of Specie.....206,646 48
Average amount of Circulation.....95,825 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,624,569 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

E. F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,503,837 29
Average amount of Specie.....104,575 28
Average amount of Circulation.....82,230 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,307,344 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

ANDREW KOBLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$479,987 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,381 06
Average amount of Circulation.....96,835 00
Average amount of Deposits.....309,833 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,681,835 12
Average amount of Specie.....126,745 66
Average amount of Circulation.....120,798 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,310,152 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$903,702 83
Average amount of Specie.....42,551 43
Average amount of Circulation.....113,497 00
Average amount of Deposits.....585,631 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$720,885 79
Average amount of Specie.....33,511 09
Average amount of Circulation.....89,735 00
Average amount of Deposits.....583,583 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,402,878 45
Average amount of Specie.....57,445 47
Average amount of Circulation.....110,137 00
Average amount of Deposits.....807,049 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,080,945 40
Average amount of Specie.....1 4,926 26
Average amount of Circulation.....303,661 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,192,953 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$427,673 00
Average amount of Specie.....19,957 06
Average amount of Circulation.....98,917 00
Average amount of Deposits.....349,904 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$953,614 97
Average amount of Specie.....46,353 70
Average amount of Circulation.....116,609 00
Average amount of Deposits.....557,701 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,177,837 72
Average amount of Specie.....169,799 13
Average amount of Circulation.....233,656 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,046,693 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ALLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R ALLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,361,258 21
Average amount of Specie.....372,795 91
Average amount of Circulation.....335,808 33
Average amount of Deposits.....2,770,948 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEXR. O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$957,068 15
Average amount of Specie.....53,141 47
Average amount of Circulation.....95,959 00
Average amount of Deposits.....682,762 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. WILLIAMS, JR., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, JR., President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,728,975 62
Average amount of Specie.....112,637 96
Average amount of Circulation.....150,788 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,302,106 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,949,629 68
Average amount of Specie.....295,757 79
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.....331,510 60
Average amount of Deposits.....3,043,373 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,143,963 24
Average amount of Specie.....60,433 87
Average amount of Circulation.....233,978 00
Average amount of Deposits.....831,631 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$705,218 50
Average amount of Specie.....54,422 65
Average amount of Circulation.....128,206 00
Average amount of Deposits.....473,869 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,320,306 98
Average amount of Specie.....252,071 39
Average amount of Circulation.....97,324 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,648,961 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,343,910 80
Average amount of Specie*.....904,504 89
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....273,995 66
Average amount of Deposits.....2,800,576 81

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,293,297 99
Average amount of Specie.....117,324 44
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....117,801 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,501,847 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,278,150 29
Average amount of Specie.....518,907 66
Average amount of Circulation.....204,481 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,186,159 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,383,537 00
Average amount of Specie.....106,853 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,274 00
Average amount of Deposits.....936,631 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,181,518 29
Average amount of Specie.....265,253 55
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....168,265 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,215,713 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$396,539 80
Average amount of Specie.....10,331 94
Average amount of Circulation.....92,209 00
Average amount of Deposits.....230,476 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$455,184 52
Average amount of Specie.....41,761 14
Average amount of Circulation.....121,492 00
Average amount of Deposits.....123,287 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. PALMER, President of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr. Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$247,354 14
Average amount of Specie.....10,585 98
Average amount of Circulation.....104,962 00
Average amount of Deposits.....241,856 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,084,233 92
Average amount of Specie.....39,289 35
Average amount of Circulation.....138,459 00
Average amount of Deposits.....853,818 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,964,854 67
Average amount of Specie.....118,670 90
Average amount of Circulation.....142,233 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,561,083 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$602,542 64
Average amount of Specie.....83,698 78
Average amount of Circulation.....126,707 00
Average amount of Deposits.....392,752 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,069,533 29
Average amount of Specie.....47,709 41
Average amount of Circulation.....121,959 00
Average amount of Deposits.....760,121 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,744,797 68
Average amount of Specie.....396,109 96
Average amount of Circulation.....164,811 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,794,104 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$726,320 24
Average amount of Specie.....28,407 07
Average amount of Circulation.....125,740 00
Average amount of Deposits.....481,740 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,110,675 63
Average amount of Specie.....294,408 98
Average amount of Circulation.....93,419 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,141,375 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$664,249 28
Average amount of Specie.....43,889 32
Average amount of Circulation.....91,499 00
Average amount of Deposits.....608,390 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABEL'D FARNHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. FARNHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,319,479 71
Average amount of Specie.....239,395 18
Average amount of Circulation.....229,617 00
Average amount of Deposits.....710,314 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,351,345 00
Average amount of Specie.....181,658 00
Average amount of Circulation.....106,163 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,261,366 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,517,601 58
Average amount of Specie.....98,995 29
Average amount of Circulation.....317,690 00
Average amount of Deposits.....879,262 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. H FALLS, President.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,671,774 70
Average amount of Specie.....393,870 37
Average amount of Circulation.....181,606 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,597,565 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of August, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the regnest of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call

NEW-YORK CITY.

CRUISE ON EMIGRANT SHIPS.—MARY JANE BERRY, a passenger on the ship *Cambria*, from Liverpool, complained on landing at Castle Garden on the 19th ult., of ill-usage on the ship during the voyage. Her statement amounted to the charge that soon after leaving Liverpool the second-mate had seduced her under an alleged promise of marriage, and that during the rest of the voyage he had repeated elicit connection with her. After landing, finding that he refused to marry her, she applied to the Commissioners, and detailing the above matters, wished to know if he could be compelled to keep his promise. On proper investigation it became apparent that the only measures to be adopted would be his arrest on a warrant for seduction. This step she was urged by the Commissioners to take, but for reasons known to themself she positively refused acquiescence. However, on her examination the Commissioners ascertained that two other female passengers, named JANE LARKIN and MARY ——, had been kept on board the vessel, and were not landed at Castle Garden, as required by law, under the pretence that they were needed to nurse the Doctor, who had been unwell. The Commissioners on ascertaining the correctness of that information, took the necessary steps to enforce the fine of $50 for each of these two passengers upon the Captain, under the law of the State passed during the last session. The Captain having demurred to the infliction of the penalty, steps were taken for the attachment of the ship. This had the effect of enforcing the prompt payment of the money. As to the women it is known they did not land at Castle Garden, but what became of them or whither they are gone, is a matter of uncertainty. The Commissioners are determined to act with promptness in all such cases as come to their knowledge, being the only action within their power, and thus to suppress an evil which is becoming obvious and more frequent than formerly.

We are informed that a passenger on this vessel the *Cambria*, voluntarily waited on the Commissioners within a few days after her arrival in this port, and detailed to Captain CRABTREE, the Vice-President of the Commission, some horrible statements as to the immorality of the Captain and his officers. His deposition was reduced to writing. He then left for Newark, stating his willingness to attend and substantiate upon oath all he had said should it be deemed necessary. The Commissioners on hearing the account about these girls sent to Newark for the male passenger just mentioned. But he thought better of it—refused to come—and wished to withdraw his statement. His name is THOMAS JAMES. He had a wife and family on board.

Under such circumstances the hands of the Commissioners are somewhat fettered in their attempts to expose and punish men who are a disgrace to the service and to the American name.

EXHIBIT OF THE PRESENT POLICE FORCE.—The work of reapportioning the Metropolitan Police force having been completed, the Deputy Superintendent has made the following statement of the relative strength of the different divisions of the department:

Captains	8
Acting Captains	14
Sergeants	8
Acting Sergeants	55
Roundsmen	47
Patrolmen	655
On Special Duty	92
Doormen	41
Absent with leave	13
Absent without leave	7
Sick or disabled	33
Suspended	3
Vacancies	276
Total	1,212

D. CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent.

By the above it will be seen that the number of vacancies to be filled amounts to 276, a smaller number than has been generally supposed—the entire numerical force of the department, including officers, and those absent from sickness or on business, amounting to 936 men. The 53 "Acting Sergeants" are obliged to perform roundsmen's duties, so that there are at the present time 100 men actually engaged in visiting different beats.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A ROOF.—A boy about 16 years of age, named HENRY PRENDERELL, employed in the pencil-case manufactory of JAS. B. BURNS, No. 117 Nassau-street, while walking on the roof of the building of that number, yesterday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, accidentally fell over and struck head-foremost upon the tinned dome that supports the gigantic glass sky light, some 30 or 40 feet below, which broke his left thigh and right wrist, crushed in his skull, and of course died immediately afterDeceased had gone to the roof, as usual, with several others, to eat his dinner, and while walking about missed his foothold and fell over. The Coroner was summoned. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by "Concussion of the brain caused by an accidental fall." The lad is the son of MR. PRENDRILL, who resides at No. 152 Court-street, Brooklyn.

UNCLAIMED STOLEN PROPERTY.—The following is the catalogue of articles of unclaimed property which have come into the hands of the property clerk for the week ending yesterday evening, and which can be repossessed by the owners on their establishing their claim lawfully to them, viz: One gold watch and one lady's silk dress pattern, one hundred yards of black cotton lace, a cast iron stamping press, an amount of cash from the gamblers, six silver-plated forks, a small bag of brown sugar, some large bags sugar, a lot of old rope, a two gallon stone pot, a dozen knives and forks, and a parcel containing a gold watch, ladies' garters, some cash, a pocket-book, pencil, and other sundries.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—AUG. 24.
Before Judge Hoffman.
DECISIONS

Lombard vs. *Hutchins.*—Injunction continued upon security being given for Hutchins' advances.

James McGee vs. *Robert Stewart and Jane Stewart*—The defendant Jane being permitted by the order of the Court to answer separately, and having employed a separate attorney, who appeared, answered and was served with notices of trial by the plaintiff's attorney—held that she was entitled to cose separately. The other defendant held also entitled.

Keyes vs. *Moultrie and Palmer.*—The affidavits show conclusively that Palmer never was served and never authorized Moultrie to pay. The Clerk explains the error in the notice of appearance. Motion granted without costs.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This favorite and prosperous Theatre appears to increase in popularity nightly, and it is not to be wondered at, when so great a variety of entertainments are given. The new and local drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn" has created quite a sensation, and the manager has been obliged to announce it for yet another week. "The Wild Knight," from CORE's story, is to precede it to-night, and a farce will conclude the programme.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ If a medicine, safe and effectual is wanted, you have this and more in BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills. In the colds and coughs, in the affections of the stomach and bowels now prevalent, they cannot be too highly recommended—because they remove acrid humors, and purify and invigorate the blood. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The perfume of the best Paris Essences is evanescent and fades into a sickly effluvium. Not so the fragrance of this famous Toilet Water. It is lasting and changeless. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.—Read the advertisement of Messrs. DAILEY & Co., in the "business notice" column of this paper.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

READ! READ!! READ!!!—The advertisements of Messrs. DAILEY & Co. in the "business notice" column of this paper.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ Visitors to New-York are advised to read the advertisement of Messrs. DAILEY & Co. in the business notice columns of this paper.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ GAS, GAS FIXTURES, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
AND
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.

The Plan Defective—No Water Forthcoming unless more Money is Voted—Interesting to Tax-Payers—Startling Report from the Engineer—Special Meeting of the Common Council.

The Engineer of the Brooklyn Water-Works has recently made the important discovery, that the specifications for the conduit or canal beyond Bailey's Pond, *cannot be complied with*, for the reason that the springs are so near the surface that the work cannot be constructed without the greatest difficulty, if at all, and if constructed will be a more than useless expense. The Canal will be as low as the springs in many places, and the one foot thickness of puddiswork required by the contract, if all other difficulties should be surmounted, would not be of sufficient strength to resist the pressure of water outside, which at some points would be six feet higher than the grade of the Canal.

The Engineer has made a communication to the Water Commissioners, in which he gives the particulars in detail. He says: "The water of nearly all the brooks and water-runs passed by us, stands above the grade. At Springfield Creek, half a foot above it; at Simonson's Creek 2¾ feet; at Clear Stream, 3 feet; at Watts' Creek, 1¾ feet; Norlin's Brook, 4¾ feet; Plank-road Water Run 5¾ feet above it. Between these points the water will rise in excavations, as has been our experience on the conduit line, and as the water of certain swampy grounds which the line touches distinctly shows, so that for very much of the way the drainage line aforesaid lies evidently 4 and 6 feet above the grade of the work. In making these excavations the water line can be kept down by ditching, bailing and pumping, but the head of water on the bottom, which concentrates in points, cannot be got rid of.

The long reach of work under water would make it exceedingly difficult to put in a tight bottom for either canal or conduit. With a canal the difficulty will be much greater than a conduit. The clay puddle which the contract requires the bottom and sides of the canal to be lined with, possesses no property of hardening under water, or when in contact with water, but requires, after it has been worked into the proper consistence, a certain interval of rest, and the absence of water, to enable it to set." It will, then, if of the proper thickness, become tight and impenetrable to the passage of the water through it from above; but, having but little cohesive strength, it will not be able to resist a head of water pressing upon it from below, or against the sides.

Supposing it, therefore, established in its place, it is not of a character to resist four to six feet of head when the canal is emptied for cleaning or repairs. The outside water must be expected, then, to break through this crust of one foot of clay puddle, and the canal thence can then only be kept empty in sections, by bailing or pumping.

This condition of things would be found to be embarrassing and expensive.

But the supposition assumed, of our being able to put in a good lining of clay puddle under the condition of water to which our present grade subjects us, will be exceedingly difficult of attainment; and, though it is not practically impossible, yet its accomplishment would require an amount of pumping and outside work which was, probably, never contemplated.

The probabilities against our being able to have it reasonably well done are so great that I have been studying how to get the work into a position which will admit more nearly of its meeting creditably its requirements, when finished; that is, of its forming as tight and permanent a passage for the delivery of the water as the character of the work contracted for admits of, and of its being in a position sufficiently beyond the influence of an upward pressure of more than one or two feet, as to admit of being emptied throughout, in sections, and cleaned or repaired, as the case may be, without having to resort to pumping, as would be the case in its present situation.

The waters of so many of the streams crossed being above the present low grade of the canal, increases exceedingly the risk of damage to the canal banks by the flood waters of these streams. Such floods are comparatively rare on Long Island, where the open character of the gravel plain absorbs much of the rain water as it falls; but they nevertheless occur under peculiar circumstances, and our supposed passage ways under the canal would then, if filled no more or less by the stuff carried down, become insufficient to vent the waters which would rise on the upper side, and might break into the canal. An examination of the profile will render more plain the great risk the work would be exposed to at such times.

To avoid entirely the difficulties referred to, and put the work in a condition to be made as permanent and perfect as its nature admits of, it would be necessary to raise the grade and locate it above, or nearly touching the under ground water line already referred to.

In the profile furnished the grade is not entirely above the water line of the under-ground drainage, but it is so nearly so as to make the construction of a canal on this grade, and the application of puddling to it, much more practicable and efficient than in the other case. The grade, however, would render necessary the pumping up of the water of L. Cornell's Pond and of Pine's Pond, a height of six feet.

The pumping of any portion of the water to be delivered under the contract of H. S. WELLS & Co., on the supposition that the aggregate cost of the work is not thereby increased, would yet entail a tax on the city to the extent of the maintenance and repairs of the engines, and the fuel used, and attendance, about one cent for every 13,000 gallons lifted.

The diminution in the cost of repairs of a canal in good order when built, and easily accessible to repairs, over an imperfect canal, of difficult and expensive management in the other respect, cannot well be put in figures, and therefore it is impossible to show whether the difference in the character of the two works would absorb the assumed cost of pumping.

* * * With the exception of Smart's Pond, all the principal ponds about are below the level of L. Cornell's Pond."

To remedy these difficulties the Engineer submits several plans, and recommends the higher grade, which entails the expense of pumping. In any event it is estimated that, to make the water-works perfect, the cost will be increased over the contract price about $560,000. A special and informal meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening at the office of the Water Commissioners, to consider the exigencies of the case and to examine plans and estimated cost submitted. The Aldermen were evidently embarrassed, and were not prepared to act, but adjourned to ponder upon the important question thus suddenly brought up for their consideration.

MAN DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.—On Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, MR JOHN CAROLAN was drowned, while bathing opposite the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway. He left the City on Saturday evening, for the purpose of spending Sunday at that place. Deceased was 35 years of age, and unmarried. He lived at No. 36 Pitt street, New-York, and owned a machine-shop in Attorney street. He was a carpenter by trade. His brother JAMES, and two sisters, were on the beach at the time he was drowned. The deceased was not a good swimmer, and, having ventured out beyond his depth, the undercurrent carried him off, when he got frightened, and immediately showed signs of drowning. His struggles were very few.

MR. W. L. COLE, of the *Irish American*, Mr. P COLEMAN, of Halifax, N. S., and several others, were in the water at the time, but were too far off to render the drowning man any assistance. Indeed, so quick did he disappear, that few knew at the time that he was drowned. He was a native of Ireland. The body has been recovered, and an inquest held upon it by Coroner NICHOLS, when it was brought on to this City by the relatives.

DR. CATLIN.—The Kings County Medical Society escapes the odium of having CATLIN, the State's evidence, as one of its members. That precious member of society so far complied with the requisitions of the Society as to present his credentials and there by become entitled to practice, but he never took the required oath nor paid the usual initiation fee; so that he was never an actual member.

ARREST FOR ARSON.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officers DOBERTY and BEATTY, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, discovered a fire in the basement of store No. 60 Atlantic-street. They burst open the door and discovered a pile of kindling wood on fire which had been saturated with camphene. The occupants of the premises, named BELLOTTA, who keep a lager bier saloon on the first floor, were arrested upon suspicion of having fired the premises, and were held for examination.

NOBLE CONDUCT.—A son of Mr. THOMAS, Superintendent of the Williamsburg Gas Works, aged 6 years, on Saturday last fell into the water at the foot of South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, when a brother only 9 years of age, and who was unable to swim, jumped in to the rescue. Both would have been drowned but for timely assistance.

FELL OVERBOARD.—Shortly after noon yesterday, a respectable looking man fell into the Peck-slip dock, in endeavoring to jump on the boat after it had started. He was fished up by the ferry hands.

☞ A butcher in Brooklyn, named JACOB STROSS, was fined yesterday for cruelty to a calf. He had it tied by the legs in front of his premises.

MORE COUNTERFEITING.—Counterfeit fives on the Pittsfield Bank, Massachusetts, are in circulation in Brooklyn.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a sailor, was found in the Atlantic Basin yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 24.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	77⅜	200	Reading Railroad.c	66⅜
5,000	do.....b30	78	800	do.....s10	66
5,000	Penn. S. 6s '90.b30	84¾	1000	do.....s60	66⅛
1,000	Ill Cent. R.R. Bs	88	100	do.....	66⅜
7,000	Terre H. & I. 2d m.	52	600	do.....c	66⅛
2,000	La Cr. & M. L. G. bs	58	600	do.....s10	66¼
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	87	100	do.....s30	66
20	Park Bank.....	102	500	do.....s15	66
5	Am. Ex. Bank.....	110	100	do.....b60	66⅛
175	Penn. Coal Co.....	70	300	do.....s40	65¾
30	do.....	68¾	1700	do.....	66
200	do.....s60	68	500	do.....b60	66¼
66	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	114¾	100	do.....	66⅜
400	N. Y. C. R.R....s60	78¾	1000	do.....s30	66
2650	do.....s60	78	100	do.....s10	65
73	do.....	76⅝	55	M. S. & N. R. pref. stk	64
150	do.....at 3d	76⅜	150	Panama R.....	90
50	do.....	77	100	Ill Cen. R.....b30	112
200	do.....s10	76⅝	59	do.....	111¾
100	do....b60 aft 10	77	100	Cleve. & P. R.....c	30
110	do.....b30	76⅝	1,200	do.....c	29
1000	do.....s3	77	200	do.....	30⅜
500	do.....s30	76	100	do.....b30	30
100	do.....c	77⅜	500	do.....s30	30⅛
200	do.....bnw	76⅜	600	do.....s30	30
300	do.....s30	76⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R....s15	83⅛
50	do.....	77⅜	500	do.....s60	85
50	do.....sswk	76⅜	24	do.....	87
1250	do.....c	76⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.Rc	44⅜
5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94	425	do.....c	45
350	Erie Railroad.....b60	27	200	do.....s30	44
50	do.....	28	400	do.....	45¼
700	do.....s60	27	650	do.....b30	45⅜
250	do.....s8	27⅜	300	do.....b6	45⅜
100	do.....s10	27	600	do.....s60	45⅜
100	do.....	27⅜	200	do.....c	45⅛
1400	do.....s30	27⅛	100	do.....c	44⅞
200	do.....b3	27⅜	300	do.....	45⅛
100	do.....b60	27⅜	500	do.....s30	44⅜
600	do.....s10	27⅜	500	do.....s30	44⅛
100	do.....	27⅜	100	Ch. & R. I. R. Rc	90
170	do.....	27⅜	100	do.....b3	50
200	do.....c	27⅜	200	do.....s30	83
200	do.....s3	27⅜	50	Mil & Miss. R R..	48
10	Mich. Cen. R. R....	76¼	300	do.....	47¾
100	M. S & N. Ia. RR...s3	27¾	50	La C. & Mil. R....s10	23
50	do.....	27	50	do.....s10	23½
100	do.....b12	2⅜	125	do.....	25
147	do.....	26⅜	59	do.....	24½
100	do.....	26¾	100	do.....b30	25
84	do.....	26			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	23	300	Reading R. R.....	64
5,000	Cumb. Coal Co..b60	15	50	do.....b60	64
65	Penn. Coal Co.....	68½	235	do.....	63
200	do.....	68	30	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	88
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	76	100	do.....b60	88⅝
100	do.....	75⅝	50	do.....b30	88¾
100	do.....s10	75	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	20
25	do.....	75⅛	25	do.....	22
600	do.....	75	50	M. S. & N. I. R....	25
100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	83	200	Clev. & Tol. R....b3	44
200	Erie Railroad.....	26	100	do.....	43
50	do.....	25¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R....s3	47
100	do.....	25⅜	15	do.....	47⅛
510	do.....	25	50	La Ce. & Mil. R...	23¼
100	do.....	25⅛	8	do.....	24
100	do.....s3	25⅜			

MONDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The Office in this City of the Ohio Trust Company, of Cincinnati, suspended payment, and closed its doors at noon to-day. The failure here will, no doubt, carry disaster to the principal Bank in Cincinnati, where a large line of business—probably the largest in that city—is carried on in the way of Loans and Deposits. The concern has no circulating notes, and did no life insurance business of late years. The nature of he business in New-York, where the principal Cashier of the Company has been located since the year 1840, was the charge of the Eastern accounts of the Cincinnati office, and of its numerous bank and banking correspondents in the State of Ohio—to receive, and, when needful, negotiate their remittances and collections, and to pay their clerks. The State Agency of Ohio for the registration, transfer and interest payments of the Public Debt, was also kept in the office, though under the care of a separate State Officer. The transactions have for fifteen years past been extensive, and, to Western interests, of an important character. The deposit balances in New-York have been employed in common by the Cincinnati and New-York offices; discounted upon, to a partial extent, in the West, and the remainder loaned out here by the Cashier, under advice of a Sub-Board of Eastern Trustees. The Capital of the Company is $2,000,000, chartered by the State of Ohio in 1833, restricted, for the greater part, to employment on bond and mortgage in Ohio. The Banking Department has at no time employed actively even a moiety of the Capital, though having the whole as the basis of security for its depositors and other dealers. The Bonds and Mortgages are understood to be of the best character, being on real estate, at its value before the introduction of railway improvements in Ohio, which have quadrupled its tax list. Some of the loans of the Company here have proved unfortunate. They have not only tied up the means deposited here, but embarrassed the credit of the concern to an extent which, in the absence of prompt relief from collections or curtailment at home, rendered the suspension to-day a necessity. The President, Mr. CHARLES STETSON, was telegraphed a few days since and arrived here yesterday, and after consultation with the New-York Cashier and Trustees was forced to the following announcement:

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1857.

The unpleasant duty has devolved upon me to state that this Company had suspended payment. This event has mainly been brought about in consequence of making loans here to parties who are unable to respond at this time. I would add, that the capital of the Company, two millions, is sound and reliable, exclusive of such loss as may arise from insufficiency of securities pledged for loans above referred to.

C. STETSON, President.

As yet we have no particulars of the extent of the involvement, nor of the immediate liabilities upon which the suspension occurred. The event has taken the public by surprise and created more sensation than the ultimate mischief to the financial interests at stake here is likely to justify. The rebound from the West will, of course, be unpleasant and for a season embarrassing, but the card of the President would seem to afford the assurance that the loss to dealers, even in that quarter, cannot be serious. That some trouble of the sort was impending has been felt by close observers on the Street for several days past. And at the early Stock Board this forenoon very heavy sales, at a decline of 2@3 ₱ cent., were made at 30 and 60 days, of nearly all the leading Railway shares, probably on the belief that the suspension would take place, as it did about noon. Notwithstanding all this, however, the failure was almost the exclusive theme on the Merchants' Exchange at 3½ o'clock, and among the Brokers at the Second Board, and on the Street, after the adjournment of regular business, prices were wholly unsettled by it. The principal fluctuations, on the registered sales, were:

In Cleveland and Pittsburg	79	@ 20	@ 23
New York Central	77⅛	@ 76	@ 75
Reading	66¾	@ 64	@ 63
Erie	27⅛	@ 27	@ 25
Chicago and Rock Island	90	@ 89	@ 88
Michigan Southern	27⅛	@ 26	@ 25
Cleveland and Toledo	44⅛	@ 45⅛	@ 43
La Crosse	33	@ 25	@ 24

The last two Stocks were firmer in the forepart of the dealings than on Saturday, but partially sympathized with the general market at the close. The transfers of the New-York Central re-opened this morning, and for prompt delivery 77⅛ ₱ cent. cash was paid for the Stock, while speculative sales were going on at 75, seller 30 days. On the street at the close several hundred shares were sold at 74 ₱ cent. for delivery to-morrow.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 22, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank in another part of this paper, present in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Aug. 15:

Decrease of Loans	$1,101,690
Decrease in Specie	1,263,467
Decrease in Circulation	86,001
Decrease in Deposits Undrawn	2,573,458

The change in the value of Money has reasonably affected the deposit line, which now shows, undrawn, only $64,241,471, as against sixty-seven millions two weeks ago, and $69,022,941 this time last year. The curtailment in Loans and the loss of Specie are consistent with this change. The decrease is about as much as estimated at the close of the week. The average Specie revenue is still above ten millions, though a declining average at present. The California remittance of Aug. 5 will be due by Thursday next. The export by the Boston steamer will be a moderate one. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to day, $225,828, against $178,543 received, balance $12,859,627. Including the Sub-Treasury and Clearing-House operations of last week, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding date last year.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 22, 1857.	Aug. 22, 1857.	Aug. 15, 1857.
Capital	$58 985,000	$65.490,000	$65,430.000
Loans	110,189,004	120,189,582	121,241,472
Specie	12,914.733	10,097,178	11,360.645
Circulation	8,568.413	8,694,011	8,780.012
Gross Deposits	90,127.283	89,364,046	92,356 328
Exchanged	21.104 289	25,122 575	20.541.399
Undrawn	69,022,944	64,241,471	66.814.929
In Sub-Treasury	14,080.583	12,411,918	12,822,808

There was not much done in Exchange for the Boston steamer to the close of 'Change hour. Sterling ruled 109⅝@109¾; Francs 5.17½.

MR. WILLIAM J. TALBOYS, Broker, has been admitted a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

An afternoon paper, "since the suspension of the Ohio Trust Company," excitedly jumps to the conclusion that Stock collaterals are now useless in making loans. In other terms, the banker and money lender are expected to treat them *as worthless*. There has probably been something too much of this sort of proscription already, and the recoil has not been unproductive of mischief in quarters where it was least looked for. But why push it to extremes, because the Ohio Trust Bank has suspended payment? Does everything in the way of securities go to pieces because one concern has been mistaken or unfortunate in selecting its borrowers? Does our cotemporary, at this early hour, know the real character or value of the assets involved, that he should make proclamation to every other banker and money-lender in town to put the ban on a particular description or class of securities, and to call in their loans upon them forthwith? If he has such knowledge, he has been more fortunate than his neighbors in promptly acquiring it. If he has not, he inflicts a gross wrong, in a season already sufficiently charged with panic, by such illiberal and premature conclusions. We know of no easier mode of bringing down other Banks, if that be our neighbor's purpose, than to excite distrust in their securities, of *any* particular class. If their debtors in one line of business be *all* bankrupt, it is fair to presume that the times must be sadly out of joint, and there is no telling how soon the epidemic may reach other departments of trade. Nay, if *distrust* be the word, let us pause and consider whether the Banks and Bankers themselves, whose very breath, is CREDIT, would be able to direct the storm after raising such a whirlwind as the above ill-timed suggestion implies. The more reasonable advice would be to forbearance, and a liberal and prompt manifestation of confidence where it is deserved, without reference to class or class prejudices.

The following memorandum in regard to the Cleveland and Toledo Road has been communicated from an official source:

"Henry Chauncey, Esq., George Talbot Olyphant, Esq., and Edwin Bartlett, Esq., have been elected Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company in the place of Charles Butler, Esq., William Jarvis, Esq., and E. B. Litchfield, Esq., resigned. The present Direction now consists of Henry Chauncey, Esq., New York; Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., New-York; Edwin Bartlett, Esq., New-York; Calvin Barr, Esq., New York; John Gardiner, Esq., Norwalk, Ohio; F. T. Barney, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio; Joseph Lyman, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; and Daniel P. Rhodes, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; and the President, who resides at Cleveland.

The Treasurer's office is to be removed at once to Cleveland, and arrangements will soon be made with some proper institution wherein to transact such business as may be necessary in the City of New York. The ordinary examination of the Treasurer's accounts has been made by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and the same reported as satisfactory to the Board. CANFIELD JENNINE, Esq., has been appointed Depnty-Treasurer of the Company in place of E. B. LITCHFIELD, Esq., the late Treasurer, whose resignation has been accepted. A considerable portion of the floating debt has been permanently retired, and, from the liberal earnings estimated for the next eight months, it is believed the balance of the debt will be extinguished within that time."

Money Circular for Europe.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

The fall of prices spoken of in our advices of 18th inst. has continued in most of the speculative stocks throughout the past week. No very great amount of stocks have been pressed for sale, and the transactions as a consequence have not been large. Owing to the general lack of confidence the low prices do not as usual seem to attract outside purchasers. During the week the specie shipments have been very large, and money has become more in demand; we quote the rate on business paper 1 ₱ cent. higher. There is but little doing for investment. State Stocks have been inactive, with but little change in rates—principal transactions were in Missouri 6 ₱ cents. and Virginia 6 ₱ cents. In City and County Bonds there has been nothing done. Railroad Bonds have been very inactive, the chief sales were of Erie Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875 and Illinois Central Construction, both at a decline of about 1 ₱ cent. In Railroad Shares the amount of business has been smaller than usual. The largest transactions have been in Cleveland, Toledo, Reading, New-York Central, Michigan Southern, Erie and Illinois Central. Some of the above have improved in prices, but the majority of the list is lower than last week. For the variations in quotations we refer to the annexed table of daily prices. Money—in brisk demand at 7 ₱ cent. on call. We quote business paper 9 to 15 ₱ cent., according to class and length. DE COPPET & CO.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

Our last advices are dated 18th inst. Since then, the exports of specie have been very considerable amounting to $2,680,000 for the week. The Money market has been affected in consequence, and we have to report an increased demand; but money is still easily obtained for the ordinary transactions of commerce. The Stock Market has generally declined, and the want of confidence in certain Western Railroads affects indirectly other Companies, such as Michigan Central and Illinois Central, and contributes more than the condition of the Money Market to cause the continued decline which we have to-day again to report in most shares. At the close of the day a panic prevails, owing to the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. State Stocks dull, except Missouri, of which sales $80,000, without material change in prices; Missouri ¾ ₱ cent. lower; Indiana ½ ₱ cent. higher. Railroad Bonds lower. Erie 1875 and 1862 Bonds have declined ½; New-York Central 7s, 3 ₱ cent.; New-York Central 6s have advanced ½; Illinois Central Construction has declined 1; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 5, Railroad shares very active. The downward movement which had made some progress during the week has been accelerated to-day by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company. The heaviest decline is on Cleveland and Pittsburg, Reading, and La Crosse and Milwaukee. Erie has declined 5½; Reading 7½; New-York Central 4; Illinois Central 2¾; Panama 2¾; Michigan Central 5¾; do. Preferred 4; Chicago and Rock Island 2; Galena and Chicago 3¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 15½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 3¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee 8 ₱ cent.; Cleveland and Toledo 1 ₱ cent. higher. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati without change. Pennsylvania Coal, owing to the passing of the dividend, is down to 68. Ohio Trust offered at 75, without bidders. Money much more active. First class paper 10@12. Exchanges—Moderate business rates steady; London, 109½@109¾; Paris, 5.16¼@5.18¾. MARIE & KANZ.

London Money Market.
From the London Times, Aug. 11.
Monday evening.

The funds have been extremely dull to-day. They opened at a decline of ⅛, and subsequently experienced a further slight depression. The first transactions in Consols for money were at 90¾ to ⅞, the market presenting a general appearance of weakness. A sale of about £100,000 stock for delivery, said, it is believed erroneously, to have been on account of the East India Company, then caused a fall to 90⅝ to ¾, which was the last quotation, although at the close there was a little improvement of tone. For the 9th of Sept. there were buyers at 90¾. The rupture at Cons antinople and the moralized anxiety about India, contributed to the feeling of heaviness. Money was in full but not excessive demand, both in the Stock-Exchange and the discount-market, at 5¾ ₱ cent.

The overland dispatch from India has been eagerly looked for throughout the day, since, although, according to the corresponding arrival of last year, it cannot be considered due until Wednesday, the extra efforts likely to be made on this occasion, and the possibility of its speedier transmission via Constantinople or Cagliari, have led to a belief that many hours may possibly be saved.

In the corn market this morning there was a decline of 2s.

The closing quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 90c. for money, and 67f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing in the former case only a fractional decline.

About £91,000 of Australian gold was sold to the Bank to-day.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph maintain their late recovery, and, after having recently been at 120 discount, were purchased to-day at 30 discount. The market will now fluctuate according to the account transmitted each day of the progress of the vessels. At present the reports with regard to them are delayed by the absence of any telegraphic wire between Valentia Bay and Killarney, but this link is expected to be supplied by the middle of the week.

The Bulls and the Bears.
From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

The telegraphic news yesterday advised us that the long fought battle, on the New-York Stock Boards, between the "Bulls" and the "Bears" had terminated in favor of the "Bears," who have succeeded, it seems, in driving the Michigan Southern Railroad stock to the wall, forcing its President, Erwin C. LITCHFIELD, to resign, and causing the protest of its paper. Of course the Michigan Southern Stock is broken completely down by this result, and it will hardly figure again for a year or more among the Wall-street speculators.

There are circumstances connected with this result that make it truly unfortunate; and that lead every humane, right-thinking person to say unhesitatingly, that the authors of this calamity, the New-York *Herald* writers, and the "Bear" speculators, deserve the penitentiary.

The financial disasters of the Michigan Southern Railroad can produce no sensible effect on the business of the country. The road itself will continue to be run, to transport passengers and traffic, to give employment to thousands of persons, and subserve the great purposes of its construction, as well now as heretofore. The result of the breaking down of its credit will only be to change its ownership from one set of capitalists (the stockholders) to another set (the bondholders.) And in many cases, it will no doubt be found that large stockholders are also bondholders, and so what they lose in one capacity they will make up, in a sale of the road, in another.

But the misfortune is, that among the stockholders are doubtless many thousand poorer persons—widows, orphans, and aged parties—whose entire substance has been invested in the stock of this road, and who have depended and do depend solely on the dividends of that stock for their future living. To all such parties, the breaking down of the credit of this road is a heavy calamity, as disastrous to them as if fire or flood had swept away their all!

And all this ruin of families and fortunes has been brought about by the unprincipled course of a set of stock gamblers in Wall-street, New-York, who probably never owned, legitimately, one-thousandth part of stock in the road they have ruined. They have sold its stock, however, by the million dollars, *to be delivered at a future day*, and then set about inventing the most atrocious and rascally lies in regard to the road and its management; and in the New-York *Herald* they found a willing instrument to circulate their falsehoods; and thus, finally, after six months of desperate detraction, they have accomplished their work, and brought ruin and distress on thousands of orphans, widows, and aged persons, who can have no hope of recovery.

The road, probably, was in a somewhat weakened condition, and its Directors may have done some imprudent things heretofore. But that did not justify the savage warfare on it, in private and in public. Many a good business man has passed through seasons of peril, when, if the *world* had known his weak position as *he knew it*, he might have been easily bankrupted. But let alone, he recovered and became strong again. So it might have been with this road.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUGUST 22.

Names of Banks.	Ave. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circ'l'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,609,508	$653,917	$248,812	$6,397,878
Artisans' Bank	783

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1852 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Public Interest in its Success.

Chances and Possible Causes of Failure.

There is a very deep and wide-spread interest on the part of the public, in the great enterprise now in progress, of establishing TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA. Thousands and hundreds of thousands upon this side of the Atlantic are eagerly watching for the announcement that the Telegraphic fleet, charged with the execution of this great work, has arrived upon the Coast of Newfoundland. The intelligence brought by the steamers which arrived on Monday, published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, that the vessels were known to have proceeded successfully three Hundred miles on their voyage westward,—that they had laid the cable for that distance without accident, and that they were proceeding with the work at the rate of *five* miles an hour, and with the most sanguine expectations of all on board, has encouraged the public confidence in the final success of the enterprise. Indeed for seven days before the sailing of the Expedition, as the public were made better acquainted with the extensive precautions taken by the Company against all conceivable risks of failure, the doubts and apprehensions which had previously taken possession of the public mind, especially in England began to be relieved. Our correspondent in a long letter published in the TIMES of the 15th, mentioned as an illustration of this fact, that some of the Insurance Companies in London had consented to insure a portion of the cable. We believe that none of the stockholders, except Mr CYRUS W. FIELD, of this City, availed themselves o this disposition, and that he only insured *two-thirds* of his interest in the cables, having to pay therefor a premium of twenty per cent. This, however, was a much more favorable rate than insurance could have been effected at a week before:—and the confidence which it indicates must have gone on increasing, as we see it stated in the English papers that, upon the departure of the vessels, the stock of the Company rose to par.

The fact, nevertheless, cannot be concealed that the enterprise is exposed to very many and very serious chances of failure, and that the most intelligent persons, who have studied the matter with the most care, are the least sanguine as to the immediate result. The main risk in laying the cable is of course the danger of breaking or losing it. There must at all times while it is in process of being payed out, be considerable strain upon it—and this will be increased by the heave of the sea, which, as it raises the stern of the vessel, will add to the strain and test the strength of the cable. This danger will of course be much the greater in boisterous weather. The precautions taken against this have already been very fully described in our columns. We have received from our Correspondent in the fleet, a copy of an exceedingly interesting and instructive document which had been prepared under the immediate supervision of the officers of the Company, and which gave a very full and detailed account, historical and descriptive, of the enterprise. In this official document all these various sources and suggestions of danger are fully and carefully canvassed. It is stated that the completed cable weighs from nine-teen hundredweight to one ton per mile, and bears with impunity a direct strain of four tons being placed upon the strands. Some pieces have borne a direct strain of *more than five tons* without breaking. When, however, the cable is immersed in sea water, its relative weight will, of course, be diminished. Its downward pressure in salt water will be a little under fourteen hundredweight per mile. The greatest depth over which the vessels will have to pass in depositing the cable in the Atlantic will be a little more than two miles; consequently, if enough of the rope were suffered to hang motionless from one of the vessels to reach the bottom in this depth, the strain needing to be borne by the rope would be under a ton and a half. During the process of paying out, however, the cable will be constantly in motion, with only a sufficient restraining power upon it to control and regulate its egress from the ship, until this is by a rate slightly faster than the progress of the vessel. The strain will hence really be considerably less than a ton and a half for *two miles*. Here again another modifying influence also comes into play, to act still further in the relief of the strain. The cable will not only be somewhat buoyed up, so to speak, by the water, it will also be buoyed up by the influence of friction. It will never descend, as it is payed out, in a vertical line, or reach the bottom in a course even approaching to a perpendicular direction. This will be because friction of the sides of the cable against the water will retard the sinking of the mass. The amount of this retardation, and the length which will consequently lie between the stern of the vessel and the bottom of the sea, will be determined by the rates at which the cable is payed out, and at which the paying out vessel moves. In real fact, so far from their being any strain, consequent upon the weight of the cable, sufficient to injure its integrity, there will be only just pull enough to drag it gently out of the vessel over the revolving sheaves. The strain will be like the strain which is put on the filmy thread of the silkworm, as it is reeled rapidly off from the cocoon, and not like that which is put on a fixed rope, when a heavy weight is hung freely upon its lower end. The buoyancy and friction which will hinder the cable from dropping directly to the bottom of the sea, will sustain and uphold it as it falls. The specific gravity of the cable, and its flexibility, have been so planned that it will be laid down at the bottom of the ocean as gently as if it were passed through men's hands, or over pulleys all along its course in the yielding water. The frictional influence which will thus "lend a hand" to deposit the Telegraph Cable in the Atlantic, is identical with the cause of the regularly progressive diminution of the speed of the plummet's descent in deep-sea soundings. There is, however, one important difference between the case of the cable and that of the sounding plummet. The plummet drags down a line which is lighter than the water, and, which, therefore, has more buoyancy than friction attaching to its movement. The cable is altogether heavier than water, and has more friction than buoyancy. Friction will produce more retardation, comparatively, in the movement of the cable, than in that of the sounding plummet and line. The ends of the cable will also be of augmented dimensions and of immensely increased powers of resistance. Ten miles deposited on the coast of Trinity Bay, and fifteen miles resting off the coast of Ireland, where there will us cessarily be some slight risk of injury from anchors and surface interference, will be an inch and a half in diameter, and will weigh more than seven tons per mile. This part will be encased by twelve solid charcoal-iron wires of No. 1 gauge. To No. 1 wires will pass gradually into No. 2, and No. 2 into No. 3, as deep water is reached. The strong ends thus taper gradually through about half a mile into the main cable. The gutta percha casing and serving of tarred hemp are also thicker upon these "shore ends" as well as the outer iron coat.

The views thus presented in the official document, from which they are quoted, undoubtedly furnish strong grounds for anticipating that the laying down of the cable will be successfully accomplished. A writer in the *National Intelligencer*, however, suggests that a very great source of danger to the cable will be the Ocean Currents, which, near the shore certainly, and probably at a considerable distance from it, keep the bottom in constant motion, moving sand, shingle, stones, and even large rocks. The eastern beach of Long Island, as well as other points on our coast, furnish a constant and large supply of the hard paving-stones used in the streets of our cities; and, as the beach, even beyond low-water mark, is exhausted by the immense quantity that is removed, *fresh supplies are constantly brought there by the ocean*, and all of them evidently come to their present spherical shape by long and constant friction against each other, or some other equally hard surface; and probably some of them, reduced in their long submarine travel, from large rocks; possibly *having traversed the bottom of the ocean thousands of miles from the place of their origin, before the Atlantic throws them on the American coast.* If the telegraphic rope should, in its lengthened course, be laid across the track of these moveable ocean quarries, and a thousand, or tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of tons of them or of shingle should pass under and over or in line with it, how long, it is asked, would its comparatively frail and small material stand the friction and grating? The projectors of the plan have, to some degree, guarded against this danger by making the inshore portion of the rope, to the extent of ten or twelve miles, much larger than the balance of it. This is a judicious precaution so far as it goes; but, after all, it only will enable it to resist such a danger a little longer; and, besides, ten miles, though it may carry the rope into deep water, will not carry it beyond the reach of ocean currents nor of rolling stones or sands. The main reliance of the Company against this danger is upon the alleged character of the plateau upon which the cable is to be laid;—and upon this subject the official publication referred to has the following:

The submarine plateau is really a gently-levelled plain, lying just so deep as to be inaccessible to the anchors of ships, and to other sources of surface-interference, and yet not so far depressed but that it can be reached by mechanical ingenuity without any very extravagant effort. It seems, indeed, that *it is a portion of a great zone of table land which entirely engirdles the earth*, or which at least stretches from the western side of America to the Asiatic coasts of the Pacific. But what is the character of the surface of this submarine ledge? If it be not broken by furrows and pinnacles, is it nevertheless formed of hard and resisting rock? The deep sea plummets which have been struck upon it in the course of sounding, come up from the contact marked by traces of what appears to the eye to be soft, white sand.

The surface of the plateau is smoothly strewn with a deposit that is as even as the sand of the sea-shore, in many of the tranquil bays of the British Islands. This superficial covering of the Atlantic steppe is not, however, sand. *There is no sand in its composition; nothing which seems to have been mechanically abraded and ground, as the siliceous particles have which form true sandy deposits.* When it is examined by powerful microscopes, it is found to be entirely constituted of the preserved great coats of myriads of passed-away generations of living beings. The indestructible outside skeletons of little creatures which are known to naturalists under the names of the "Foraminated" and "Diatom" races of organization, because the minute shells are, in one case, pierced by delicate holes or *foramina*, through which still more delicate feelers were protruded during the continuance of life; and because in the other case, the creatures during life are multiplied by being "diatomed" or cut through into separate halves. These forms are, indeed, the dawnings, so to speak, of vital existence, the one-celled elementary organisms which afford the battle-ground of learned philosophers who are striving to settle the boundary question of the vegetable and animal domains. But whence have these interesting little microscopic creatures come to form their sepulchres so far out of the way of the haunts of observers? Have they lived and died where their skeletons now rest? Was this submarine steppe their original dwelling-place? By no means. Professor FORBES has shown that there is no life, either vegetable or animal, two miles down in the deep sea. These minute organisms originally lived in the tropical regions, where the vivifying sun makes the waters as well as the land teem with vital existence, and their siliceous shields have been floated thence in countless multitudes day after day, year after year, and century after century, by the perpetually-running gulf stream, and deposited in accumulating heaps *just beyond the outer edge of the deep channel of the current, upon this strip of submarine table land, where calm and quiet ooze only is found.* The presence of this layer of delicate shells on the surface of the Atlantic Plateau, proves beyond all question that *the depths are there calm and undisturbed.* If a telegraph cable were once lodged upon this impalpable deposit, it would soon be entirely covered over by fresh settlings, even if it did not at once sink into it by the mere influence of weight. If art had prepared a bed for an oceanic cable, after full deliberation, it could not have devised any more complete arrangement than this profound recess of still water, paved beneath with smooth, impalpable powder.

It also appears most wonderful to say that it is in the nature of these dead little Monads to agglutinate themselves round masses of metal, which are buried in their layers. Iron, for instance, upon immersion in sea water, first acquires a slight coating of rust, and this coating then forms a mass of concrete out of some of the elements of the water and these finely sifted, in consequence of the muriate, or some other salt of lime, combining with the oxidized metal. Anchors have been picked up at sea encrusted some inches thick with this spontaneously-prepared concrete. Many excellent authorities in these matters believe that, if a telegraph cable were deposited in this submarine burial-ground of the Diatoms, it would not only be in a tranquil and undisturbed retreat, but that after a few years it would actually be built in there by a finely pavement, which no trifling exertion could manage to penetrate; that, in short, it would not only be at the bottom of the ocean, but would become an integral and permanent part of the ocean bed.

MODE OF PROCEEDING AFTER THE VESSELS ARE FAIRLY AT SEA.

It has been stated that the distance over which the cable will have to extend is 1,834 miles in length. It is an illustration of the exceeding care which has been taken to provide against every possible accident that an allowance of a superfluous length of more than 600 miles has been made, beyond the quantity which will be required just to fill the direct polygonal track. It will be seen how liberal this allowance is, when the statement is made that only three miles and three-quarters of cable were required over the direct distance between the terminal stations, when the Varna and Balaclava rope was submerged, although the submergence was effected during a storm. The superfluous allowance made in the case of the Atlantic cable amounts to 33 per cent. of the entire distance to be traversed, without including the 25 miles of shore ends.

Valentia has been chosen for the eastern terminus of the cable, not only because it is the point in which the British Isles make their nearest approach to the shores of Newfoundland, but also because it is remarkably fitted for the distinction which has been marked out for it. It seems indeed as if the hand of the Old World, which is here stretched out to the furthest towards the extended hand of its Western neighbor, the New World, actually had its finger raised in invitation of the desired communication. There are several sandy coves in the neighborhood adapted for the landing or attaching of the cable; and a conspicuous hill, the Great Skellig, with a lighthouse on its summit, towers up to a height of 700 feet at a short distance from the shore. The shore itself sinks into 420 feet water within 15 miles of the coast, and along this 15 miles of shoal space, there is no anchorage frequented by ships.

When the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* start off into the Atlantic with their burdens, the paddle-wheel consorts of these vessels will be engaged in sounding as they go, the cable, when in the act of being laid in the ocean, will come up from the hold of the ship, sweeping round a central block or core, which is planted in the midst, to prevent any interference of the unrolling strands with each other, or too sudden turns which might twist the cable into kinks; having reached the open space above the deck, it will wind ont and in, round four grooved sheaves, geared together by cogs, and planted so firmly on girders that it is next to impossible they should be thrown out of the square. The grooves in the sheaves will be accurately fitted to the form and diameter of the rope. From these sheaves the cable will proceed three or four feet above the poop-deck, until it passes over a fifth grooved sheave standing ont upon rigid arms over the stern. From this it will make its plunge into the deep still sea, dragged out as the vessel moves away by its own weight, and by the hold which it will have acquired upon the bottom of the sea. The paying-out sheaves will be large grooved drums, five feet in diameter, and set in a vertical plane, one directly before the other, and they will have a friction drum geared to them in such a way that its shaft revolves three times as fast as theirs, the axis of the drum being enclosed by two blocks of hard wood, which can be gripped close upon its circumference by screw power, so as either to retard or arrest altogether the movement of the sheaves. The screw will be worked by a crank, at which a trustworthy officer will be stationed, his chief portion of whose duty it will be to keep a way eye upon an electrical indicator stationed near at hand, which has been so contrived that it will express the exact amount of strain thrown upon the cable at each instant. This machinery has been made with remarkable precision and excellence, by Messrs. C. DE BERGUE & Co., of Manchester. In the electrician's department there will be signals every second by electrical currents passed through the entire length of the cable, from shore-end, or from ship to ship. At the sides of the vessels there will also be patent loge hanging down into the water, with vanes and wheels turning faster or slower, according to the velocity with which the ship drags them through the water. One of these wheels, in the immersed log, has been so arranged as to make and break an electric circuit at every revolution, a gutta percha covered wire running up from the revolving wheel on to the deck of the ship, so that it may carry the current whenever the circuit is made, and record there, upon a piece of apparatus provided for the purpose, the speed of the vessel. The breaksman will watch the tell-tale which indicates the strain on the rope, and will work his crank and loosen his grip whenever this seems to be too great; or he will tighten his grip if ever the bell ceases to report that the electrical way from end to end of the cable is free and unimpaired. The electrical log is mainly due to the ingenuity of Mr. BRIGHT. This gentleman's calculations, by anticipation, fix *from four to five miles an hour as the rate at which it is desirable the paying-out vessel should move.* The precise line in which the cable will fall to the bottom of the sea, and the length which will lie between the stern of the ship and the plateau-shelf for any given depth, will principally depend upon the speed of the vessel's movement.

An external guard has been placed over the screws of the vessels to defend the cable from fouling in case any necessity should arise for backing the vessels. The *Agamemnon* has been jury-rigged for the service; that is, has had its heavy masts and rigging removed, and lighter spars and ropes substituted, to render it steadier and more certainly manageable under steem. *Every possible contrivance has been adopted that seems calculated to secure the successful issue of this wonderful feat of depositing eighteen hundred miles of metallic rope unscathed, and almost unscratched, at the bottom of a deep sea.* But the hope of the future goes considerably further than this. It is even more firmly based upon the arrangements which have been made to meet and obviate any chance difficulty or obstacle that may arise at a moment's warning. Those interesting arks laden with the as yet ungerminated seeds of future commerce between the East and the West, go to sea, prepared, so far as human ingenuity and skill can be spoken of as making preparation where a Superhuman Power also rules, to convert failure into success. They carry in their cabins and upon their decks, every implement and appliance which forethought has indicated to be necessary for at once repairing casual imperfections or accidents It has been stated that a recording bell will sound every second to indicate that the channel of electrical communication is unimpaired, and that all is going well. Suppose that an ominous and unwelcome silence should fall upon the clapper of this tell-tale, and warn the listening officers that a screw is loose somewhere, on the instant the vessel will be backed to slacken the cable, the brake will be bound down on the friction drum to arrest its outrun, and, if necessary, the rope will be shifted to a pair of large many-grooved sheaves, standing ready at hand, and turned backwards and forwards over them until a sufficient grip has been secured, and then they will be set rolling by a steam-engine prepared for the work, gathering back the slack rope as the vessel moves astern, the electrician all the while testing and scrutinizing its insulating continuity yard by yard, until the faulty place is discovered. The imperfect portion will then be cut out, and the gap be supplied by joining up the ends of the uninjured part, and the paying out and testing will be resumed as at the first.

But suppose that the difficulty encountered should be some violent and inconsiderate hurricane, sweeping across the face of the Atlantic at an unwonted season, and altogether uninstructed, or unsympathising, in the needs of submarine telegraphic engineering, what then is to be done? Readers will have heard, many times and oft, that one of the resources of the sailor trapped by a gale in some inhospitable and unfavorable roadstead, is to slip his anchor. What will they think when told that the resource of the telegraphic expedition under especially unfavorable circumstances, will be to "*slip the cable*?" In the unsuccessful attempt to cross the Mediterranean with a telegraphic communication, it will be remembered the cable "slipped" itself upon the occurrence of a tempestuous sea, and was never again recovered for any serviceable use. The voluntary "slipping" of the Atlantic cable in case of a heavy storm, would, however, be altogether another kind of affair. There are ready prepared upon the decks of the paying-out vessels, two large reels, each wound round with a very strong auxiliary cable, composed of iron wire only, and capable of resisting a strain of ten or twelve tons. Of this auxiliary cable there are about two miles and a half on each reel. In the ordinary course of the paying-out proceedings, these reels, will look very much like lazy and useless supernumeraries, which have no office to perform. In case of dire need, however, they will be pressed into service, and become the main stay of the operations. Should such heavy movement occur in the huge vessel as became threatening to the integrity of the precious freight, the telegraph cable would be divided, and the sea end would be securely attached to one of the strong supernumerary cords stored upon the reel. Upon this would be let rapidly out, and the telegraph cable would be so lowered to the still depths of the ocean which are impenetrable to storms, there to be in calm security until the danger was past. The entire strain of the tempest would thus fall upon the suspending supernumerary, made of a calibre equal to the task. And even this strain would be soon lessened, for the upper extremity of the rope would be attached as quickly as possible to buoys, possessing something of the form of the quill-float of the angler's line. These elongated buoys being tossed overboard, the ship would hold on its course before the storm and the elongated buoys would bob lightly and easily up and down in the stormy waves, almost without the strand at the bottom of the sea being affected by the disturbance. When the tempest had blown by, the vessels would return and pick up the buoys and then proceed to recover the cable, and the work would be so resumed under a more propitious sky.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED) TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CHAIRMAN:

WILLIAM BROWN, M.P., Richmond Hill, Liverpool.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

SAMUEL GURNEY, M.P., 65 Lombard-street, London.

DIRECTORS:

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M.P., 3 Blythswood-square, Glasgow.
J. W. BRETT, 2 Hanover-square, London.
T. H. BROOKING, 14 New Broad-street, London.
G. B. CARR, 5 Lawrence Pountney-place, London.
ROBERT CROSBIE, 6 North John-street, Liverpool.
JAMES DUGDALE, 28 Booth-street, Manchester.
T. A. HANKEY, 7 Fenchurch-st., London.
HENRY HARRISON, Aigburth, near Liverpool.
EDWARD JOHNSTON, Allerton Hall, near Liverpool.
C. M. LAMPSON, 64 Queen-street, London.
WILLIAM LOGIE, 77 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
GEORGE MAXWELL, Liverpool.
GEORGE PEABODY, 22 Old Broad-street, London.
JOHN PENDER, Mount-street, Manchester.
C. W. H. PICKERING, 11 Romford place, Liverpool.
PROFESSOR THOMSON, 2 The College, Glasgow.
ENGINEER—CHARLES T. BRIGHT.
ELECTRICIAN—E O. W. WHITEHOUSE.
SECRETARY—GEORGE SAWARD.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, having called up during the last six months more than four-fifths of the subscribed capital, by successive demands, which were promptly and cheerfully responded to, and being about to make still further calls, month by month, until the entire sum shall have been paid, feel it to be due to those who have so readily supplied the means for carrying forward this great project, that an official statement should now be issued, calculated to furnish all the information in their power respecting the present position of the Company in financial matters, as well as concerning the extent of work which has been performed, and the plans and views held in respect to scientific matters, bearing upon the final issue of the undertaking. This course is deemed the more especially necessary, because the period for the first general meeting of the Company will not fall until the time, when it is hoped, the cable will be at the bottom of the Atlantic, and in successful activity.

The directors therefore beg to refer the shareholders to the pamphlet accompanying this report for the history of the proceedings and experiments which have initiated the undertaking, and which have led them to the confident hope that this Company may be permitted to be the medium by which telegraphic communication may be established across the Atlantic ocean.

The Directors have great pleasure in stating, that all the details of the contract with the British Government are now settled, and that those of the contract with the United States Government, are in the course of final arrangement. A very marked desire has been continually shown, during the progress of the negotiation, on the part of the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, to advance in every possible manner the success of this great experiment so far as due protection for the public allowed. The Directors refer to this fact with a grateful sense of the sympathy which has been accorded to the Company's project: they also feel bound to express thus publicly their acknowledgment of the unfailing courtesy of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of her Majesty's Treasury and the Surveyor of the Navy, who have always received their personal and other applications in the kindest and most considerate way; dispensing with every formality which could, with any measure of propriety, be laid aside, and manifesting their interest in the undertaking by their cordial coöperation. The warm thanks of the directors are also eminently due, and hereby rendered, to Captain WASHINGTON, R. N., to Mr. LLOYD, the chief of the Steam Department, and to the commanding officers of the ships, both American and English engaged in this work, on account of the cheerful, hearty and substantial aid, which they have accorded throughout the progress of the Company's arrangements.

The appended Balance Sheet, shows that up to the 30th of June, the sum of £248,493 0s. 2d. had been received, and the sum of £190,339 2s. 5d. expended.

It is anticipated that both the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* will be prepared to sail for Cork Harbor, the place of rendezvous, by the end of July, and that they will thence proceed to sea, as soon as conjoint arrangements for the voyage have been completed; and that within seven or eight days afterwards, they will be engaged in the deposit of the cable in the Atlantic depths.

By order,
GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, No. 22 Old Broad-street, London, June 30, 1857.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Balance Sheet showing the Receipts and Payments of the Company from its commencement to June 30, 1857.

To Capital Account, to June 30, 1857,	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
For 350 shares, at £1,000 per share,.....350,000	0	0		
Less £100 per share, called up.....£245,000				
Deducting calls in error, inclusive of the call due, June 22, 1857... 5,900—239,100	0	0—239,100	0	0
	110,900	0 0		
Payments in advance of calls.....	3,900	0 0—	3,900	0 0
Leaving available Capital,	107,000	0 0		
Balance of Int. Account.....			495	0 2
			243,495	0 2

By Expenditure to June 30, 1857, viz:	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Per Preliminary expenses.....			1,231	2 3
Per Construction account, viz:				
Cable.....178,935	3	3		
Ships.....601	10	10—179,436	14	0
Per Engineers' Department:				
For Machinery and Materials to this date only.....	8	10 0		
To this date only, for Salaries, Wages, and petty expenses...	1,540	1 5—	1,548	11 5
Per Electrical Department:				
For Materials, Tools, Instruments and Batteries..	4,304	19 2		
For Salaries, Wages, and petty expenses.....	1,280	7 9		
For Furniture and Fittings at Greenwich.....	106	9 5—	5,691	16 4
Per Secretary's Department:				
Salaries and Wages.....	337	9 0		
Books, Printing and Stationery	147	9 5		
Furniture, Fittings, Iron Safe, and Painting, at No. 22 Old Broad-street.....	440	14 1		
Pamphlet, descriptive of the Company's Proceedings, (a portion paid on account)	53	10 0		
Petty Cash Account.....	150	0 0—	1,128	2 6
Per Fire Insurance on Cable in process of manufacture.....			263	15 0
Per Parliamentary Expenses:				
Payment on Account.....			250	0 0
Per Traveling Expenses, including Agency in America, to date.....			789	0 11
Total.....			190,339	2 5
Cash and securities in hand.....			53,153	17 9
Total.....			243,493	0 2

GEO. SAYWARD, Secretary.

We shall, to-morrow, give further extracts from this interesting official pamphlet, relating especially to the *scientific* questions connected with this great enterprise.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A "Straight-out" Ticket Preferred—Union with Other Parties Meets Little Favor—Questions of Slavery, &c., Evaded—The Troy Platform Reaffirmed—A Nomination Convention Ordered, Sept 15, at Syracuse.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the American State Council convened in Gothic Hall, Adams-street, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock M., yesterday. Before this hour had arrived, one hundred and seventy-five delegates, representing a majority of the Councils in the State, reported themselves to the Secretary in the ante-room, to whom they presented their credentials, and, if correct, received the special pass-word, which enabled them to pass the Sergeant-at-Arms stationed at the hall door.

The delegates from different sections of the State, seemed to be buoyant in spirits, and expressed themselves as sanguine that the Republican Party was quite dead, and that the American Party is numerically larger now, and better able to cope with their adversary than one year ago, notwithstanding the numerous statements put forth to the contrary. Each had some word of encouragement, and from their confident manner, an outsider would have supposed that they represented the dominant party of the State.

A number of reporters assembled in the ante-room about 11 o'clock, when the question as to their being admitted was broached by the delegates. Some were opposed to having any report of their proceedings, while others, the more intelligent portion, expressed themselves strongly in favor of having all their transactions laid before the public. This last counsels prevailed, and the reporters, by giving their names and the name of the paper represented, were admitted:

It was early discovered that there was a "nigger in the fence"—that an effort would be made so to modify the American Platform as to take the wind out of the sails of the Republican Party. To this end, we understand, strong resolutions had been prepared, denying the right of Congress to admit more Slave States into the Union as against the spirit of the age, denouncing "Squatter Sovereignty" and upholding "State Rights," in fact taking a decided stand in reference to all the prominent political isms of the day. The country members came prepared to meet this intention. First they presented resolutions adopted by their respective Councils, declaring their firm adhesion to the old principles of the American Party, and a determined opposition to any compromise with any other party to secure success. These resolutions were received with great demonstrations of delight. The questions thus forestalled, the Council was ready to, and did, vote down everything that leaned toward a surrender of, or any addition to, their old principles. Notwithstanding this, good feeling prevailed. The President while making his remarks, (which we give below,) was frequently interrupted by unmistakable marks of approbation by a large majority of the Convention.

THE OPENING.

At 12 o'clock the officers of the Council entered the Hall, and took seats on the platform, arranged for the occasion. Their names are:

President—JESSE C. DUNN.
Vice-President—H. B. NORTHRUP.
Secretaries—C. D. BRIGHAM, —— LEVINE.

The President called the meeting to order, and said:

BROTHERS: I feel greatly embarrassed in speaking to the Council, and I beg the delegates to excuse all mistakes which I may happen to make. I am greatly rejoiced to again meet with the American Party in Convention, and shall, during the session, present my views of the future prospects of our organization. [Applause.]

The President then said it would be appropriate to open the services [with prayer, and asked if ther was a minister present. There was no response.

The reading of the minutes of the last session, held in Troy in February last, was called for, when a motion was made and carried that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

REPORTS.

Reports from "Deputies and Committees" were then called for, when

R F. STAVENS, of Onondaga County, reported that the Americans in the section he was from were firm, and anxious to see a straight American ticket in the field as soon as possible. [Applause.]

The President here stated that the minutes of the last session of the Council had been printed, and could be seen at the desk.

A member moved that the printed copies be placed at the disposal of the members, which proposition was assented to, and the documents were accordingly circulated.

JASPER COLEMAN, of Canandaigua County, representing Ethan Allen Council, No. 112, presented a series of resolutions, recently adopted by that Council, in substance as follows:

1. In favor of a Registry Law.
2. To protect the mechanical labor by State legislation.
3. Opposition to any compromise with any other party to secure success. And a final resolution instructing the delegate to present the resolutions to this Convention.

A COMMITTEE CALLED FOR.

Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the sense of the Convention in regard to the proper position of the American Party in this State at the present time, and that all resolutions hereafter be referred to said Committee.

Mr. BURLING, of Saratoga, asked that the Committee be made seven.

Mr. DUGANNE had no objection, but suggested that the Committee be composed of eight members, representing each Judicial District in the State.

A member asked to have the resolution written out. He wanted to read and study it.

Intimations were thrown out that the intention of the mover was to introduce resolutions to change the platform, when

Ex Alderman PURDY, of Council No. 3, New-York, said that his Council, at the last meeting, adopted a resolution declaring their firm adherence to the old principles, and that they would not lower their flag to either party, (Republican or Democrat.)

The delegate representing Council No. 5, Sullivan County, made a similar report.

Also Mr. LOOMIS, of Council No. 124, Dutchess County.

F. HOWELL, of Council No. 44, Troy, said that his Council had determined to fight for America and not Africa, and that no combination or fusion would be supported by the Council he represented. Three years ago they had given the American ticket 3,000 majority, and they could do the same again.

Mr. IRVING, of the Ninth Ward, New York, said that he felt some delicacy in speaking, as his seat was contested. He knew nothing of the other Council, but the one he represented was straight out American, and were determined to be governed by American principles.

Mr. NELSON, of Council No. 13, here suggested that the resolution offered by Mr. DUGANNE be laid upon the table until after the President had delivered his address, which was agreed to.

Considerable discussion ensued as to admitting persons to the hall not members of the Convention.

Attorney-General CUSHING was in favor of opening the doors wide to everybody—they had nothing to conceal. If this hall was not large enough a larger could be obtained.

Mr. PROK, of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, moved that all brothers in good standing be admitted.

One delegate said that if they knew when they were well off, they would keep the doors closed. He knew that persons not delegates voted at the last State Council.

Mr. IRVING, of the Ninth Ward, New-York, objected to admitting outsiders indiscriminately.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the same Ward—a contestant of the seat of Mr. IRVING—said that the remark came with bad grace from Mr. IRVING. He (Mr. BRIGGS) represented the only Council in the Ninth Ward.

A delegate moved to admit the members of the Kings County and New-York General Committees, and that strangers from abroad be admitted.

Dr. HADLEY moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of five, with power to admit any one they thought proper, which was finally agreed to, and Messrs. Hadley, Peck, Briggs, Perdon, and Dean were appointed the Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ON THE STATE OF THE PARTY.

GENTLEMEN: Meeting, as we do, at a time when the near approach of the State election draws attention to preparatory arrangements, the question naturally arises whether the spirit, vigor and discipline of the forces we can bring into the field, are such as assure us that we shall make a gallant and honorable fight. From the position I have the honor to hold in the State Council, and the correspondence with the various subordinate Councils incident to my office, you expect me to be intimately acquainted with the condition of the party and able to express an opinion as to its prospects. Although the views I derive from my official intercourse with the Councils since the semi-annual meeting of the State Council at Troy, are most encouraging, it is not necessary that I should make any detailed explanation of what I have learned from this source to you, who are fresh from your respective Councils, and can communicate to each other a better account of your particular localities than I am able to impart. It is, perhaps, more fitting that I should lay before you the broader views which I have formed, from watching the general current of political events. But I must here say that my confidence in the triumph of American principles does not rest on anything that has been done or failed to be done by the political weather-cocks that veer with every change in the direction of the winds, turning in their oscillations around the steady pivot of a selfish hope of office. My expectation of the success of the American Party, is founded on an abiding conviction of the soundness of its principles—on a conviction of the absolute necessity of the reforms it contemplates to the welfare of the country and the permanence of our institutions. I have confidence in that instinctive patriotism which loves its native country, and grows warm with indignation when it is either polluted by the tread of a foreign foe or ruled by the influence of a foreign population: which venerates its institutions, is proud of the fame of its great men, holds fast the traditions handed down from the founders of the Republic and would guard our rich political inheritance against the innovations of ignorant or designing intruders. I have confidence in it by virtue of the great mass of our native citizens, who deplore and would gladly remedy the abuses which prevail in our elections, and the corruption that has invaded our legislative assemblies. I have confidence in the sentiment which the fathers of the Republic deeply implanted in the minds of our people of aversion to any union of ecclesiastical influence with the civil power. Confidence in the indignation which is naturally provoked by the attempts of a priesthood owing allegiance to a foreign hierarchy to control the politics of this country. I know that my own heart instinctively and stoutly rebels against the idea of being governed here on our native soil by a rabble of mercenary priest ridden foreigners, and the feeling is so spontaneously prompted by nature that I cannot doubt that it is widely shared by my fellow citizens.

That the principles of our party are congenial to the sentiments of the American people is proved by the ready reception given them as they were announced. Three years ago the existence of the American party was just beginning to attract public attention. Within eighteen months from that time it had carried important elections in a large number of the States of the Union and but for the intervention of an unprecedented excitement on another question was on the high road to a great national victory. It had risen to this proud position with little aid from the public press or from popular oratory, and in defiance of a wide-spread prejudice against its peculiar organization. Never was there a more striking illustration of the power of truth to propagate itself by its own unaided merit. If the good seed had not fallen into a congenial soil, it would not have germinated so readily, and so quickly have shot up in a heavy and luxuriant growth. If, as the harvest ripened, it was blighted by an unlooked-for storm, we have the same seed and the same soil, with a prospect of more tranquil weather. Our principles must triumph, because they meet deeply-felt wants of the country. They are no more effaced from the public mind because we failed to carry the Presidential election, than the sun is blotted out of the heavens when a tempest hides its sky and hides it from our view. The great political storm which ravaged last year has spent its force. Missouri, which we lost in the Presidential election, has lately elected an American Governor. In Pennsylvania, where we made but a feeble show of strength last Fall, Mr. WILMOT is running for Governor, with a fair prospect of election, on a letter in which he has taken most decided grounds in favor of all the leading reforms advocated by the American party. In Massechusetts the Republicans have been compelled to adopt the candidate nominated by an American State Convention. It is true that we do not yet behold in these States the reascendancy of undiluted Americanism. But it is a most auspicious omen for the future that Americanism is so soon reasserting its sway, so soon coloring the politics of large States where it was almost entirely ignored in the Presidential election In our own State, this Fall, we have a fair and equal chance of electing our ticket. We failed last year only because the Kansas excitement absorbed all other issues and prevented the consideration of any other subject. To say nothing of the subsidence of last year's agitation, the Slavery issue then presented has no perceptible connection with the approaching contests, no members of Congress are to be chosen, no United States Senators are to be elected by the next Legislature, and as no National officers are to be appointed, the result of the election cannot have the slightest influence on the condition of Kansas, the extension of Slavery, or any kindred question. Tens of thousands of votes which were lost year diverted from the American to the Republican candidates may now be safely counted on in support of a judiciously selected American ticket. So strong, indeed, are the symptoms of a powerful reaction in favor of Americanism in the part of the State where I reside, that the leading Republican newspapers which opposed and ridiculed us last year have been driven into an avowal and advocacy of American principles as the only means of preventing a general desertion to the American party. This system of tactics will not accomplish its purpose, much less decoy any Americans into the Republican camp. We stand resolutely on our own platform, will fight gallantly under our own banner, but will gladly see our party reinforced by all who agree with us in principle. But we repel and will steadfastly repudiate all proffers of coalition with any other party. At a time when the party by which we were beaten in this State last Fall is rapidly disintegrating and crumbling to pieces, it would be more than absurd, it would be insane, to trust the fortunes of Americanism to its keeping, because a portion of that party approve of our sentiments. The general opprobrium which has fallen on the legislative mismanagement of last Winter will ruin any party that holds such relations to the Republican leaders that it must share the responsibility of their gross abuse of power. But we stand firmly by our own colors, we are certain of large recruits of honest Republicans who are disgusted with their unscrupulous leaders. Even if we should be beaten after a gallant fight, our honor is untarnished, the integrity of the American party unimpaired, and we can rely confidently on the future. You see, gentlemen, I am of opinion that we must enter the contest this Fall as a purely American party, and keep clear of all entangling alliances. If there are Americans in the Republican ranks that desire the success of our principles, the admirable platform adopted by this Council at its last meeting at Troy, ought to satisfy all of the utter groundlessness of the constantly reiterated but false and malicious charge that we are a Pro Slavery Party. Such of them as approve of our platform will be cordially welcomed to our ranks; but we have no wish to demoralize the American Party by union with any others. I am of opinion that an early day should be designated for the meeting of a State Nominating Convention, and that the best interests of the party require that we should be early in the field with a ticket, composed of *true* and tried Americans. It strike me that our principal business at this meeting of the Council is to make the preliminary arrangements for a State Convention. I have decided, after mature reflection, to recommend a measure which some of you may consider bold, but which, I am thoroughly convinced, will be for the advantage of the party. I think the time has come when it is proper

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Area and Population of India—The Bengal Police—Defects in the Government—Vancouver's Island and the Hudson Bay Company.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

The absorbing interest which at the present moment attaches to everything Indian, causes a return of the area and population of the British, native, and foreign possessions, which has just been made by the India House officials to the motion of Col. SYKES, to be perused with a degree of attention which a mere statistical paper of the kind would not have obtained a month or two back. It appears that the total population of India, according to the last census, and exclusive of some native and foreign districts concerning which no information exists, is 180,884,297, and the area 1,466,676 square miles. The British rule extends or rather did so till lately, over an area of 837,412 square miles, and a population of 131,990,901. The Punjaub, the Cis-Sutlej country, the newly annexed provinces of Oude, Nagpore, and Pegu, the Tenasserim districts and the settlements in Malacca, comprise a population of 23,255,972, under the direct administration of the Governor-General. The Bengal Presidency, to which Assam and Arracan (spoils of the first Burmese War,) are attached, contains 40,852,397 inhabitants; the north-west provinces, (Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares,) 33,655,193; the Madras Presidency, with the new regulation districts of Ganjam, Vizajapatam, and Coorg, 22,437,297; and the Bombay Presidency, with Scinde and Sattara, 11,790,042. The native States, the chief of which are the Deccan, Nepaul, Rajpootand, Mysore, Travancore, Cashmere and Gwalior, include a population of 48,876,247 persons; which exhibits much less density than in the parts under direct British rule, the area of these independent and "protected" States being equal to three-fourths of the British, with only a third of the population. The French own Chandernagore, on the Hooghly, and Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast, with some smaller settlements in the maritime districts of Malabar and Orissa; and the Portugese hold Goa and two smaller places; but the entire population of these, as far as known, is only 517,149. In the returns relating to Bengal and the native States the relative proportions of the sexes, the religions, denominations, &c., are not stated; but in the Punjaub, the Sikhs and Mahommedans predominate over the Hindoos, whilst in the north-west Provinces and the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the contrary is very markedly the case. These statistics show a very singular disparity between the numbers of the sexes, females being from one-fifth to one-third less than males among the Hindoos and Mahommedans, while the same disparity is observable, though in a less degree, among the Europeans, Persees and Jows.

DEFECTS OF ADMINISTRATION.

If we may still hope to hold India, the best way to permanently strengthen our hold, will undoubtedly be to amend our ways there. The difficulty will be that the British public knows little about India, and native opinion has been hitherto little regarded. When Mr. OTWAY brought the torture affair before Parliament, the month-pieces of the India House denied all his allegations; when they were substantiated by the Torture Commission, the prevalence of the practice beyond the Madras Presidency was denied just as strennously. Yet it has been proved that torture is practised by the police all over India, even in Calcutta, under the nose of the Governor-General. No one knew it; and so of other matters.

There was laid before Parliament, yesterday, a mass of correspondence relating to the reform of the police system in Bengal, a subject which was under the consideration of the Indian Government, when the first symptoms of disaffection developed themselves at Berhampore. "The crying evil of Bengal," said a member of the Bengal Council two or three years ago, "is its bad police;" and the truth of this declaration is amply evidenced in these letters and minutes. The magistrates are incompetent, and the police corrupt. The number of "chowkedaries" (village police,) dismissed for various offences, from common assaults up to murder, during three years, was greater, in proportion to numbers, than all the convictions for the same crimes among the entire population of Bengal! Perjury, extortion, concealment of crimes, and aiding the escape of prisoners, appear to be common offences among the police of the Bengal Presidency; so that it is a common observation among the natives that "dacoity" (gang robberies) is bad enough, but the subsequent police inquiry is much worse.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that great dissatisfaction with the administration of criminal justice has long existed in India; nor, considering the sympathy with which Indian affairs have generally been treated, is it very wonderful that no remedy has been applied. What Lord CANNING now proposes is to raise the pay of both police and magistrates, to extend the judicial powers of the latter, and to unite the offices of collector and magistrate, as in Madras. This last proposition was made by Lord DALHOUSIE, but not then carried out; and it is now strongly opposed by Mr. GRANT, one of the Bengal Council, in consequence of the evils which have flowed from the union of magisterial and fiscal functions in the adjoining Presidency. The Court of Directors wished to establish a military police, such as exists in the Punjaub, but to this course Lord CANNING is opposed. Passing from that to another matter on which you have lately been descanting, it may be well to note here that

EXAMINATIONS FOR MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

the Council on Military Education have just presented their first report on examinations for direct appointments, which they recommend shall commence in January next, the examiners to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary for War. Candidates are first to be examined by a medical board, and are to produce certificates of their religious and moral conduct from their ministers and tutors. The examination will embrace the classics, mathematics, English, French and any other modern language, geography, ancient and modern history, mineralogy and geology, chemistry, electricity and magnetism, and drawing. The Council state that the proposed arrangement is based upon the principle that nothing shall be required from candidates that will not be equally valuable in every walk of life, so that the time devoted to their acquisition shall not be thrown away even by unsuccessful candidates, and, for this reason, they have omitted fortification, military drawing, &c. They recommend, therefore, that commissions should at first be considered only as provisional, and not be finally confirmed until the aspirant shall have passed through a course of regimental and general military instruction, which is to be defined in a future report.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The recommendation of the Hudson's Bay Committee, that Vancouver's Island should be detached from the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, and be constituted a separate colony, invests with additional interest the dispatches relating to the establishment of a Representative Assembly at that settlement, which have been laid before the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE. The plan was carried out twelve months ago, and, as such a region would not seem to be very congenial to the growth of such an institution, a glance at its progress may not be uninteresting.

Gov. DOUGLAS received the instructions of Secretary LABOUCHERE with evident misgivings; possessing a very slender knowledge of legislation, without legal advice or intelligent aid of any kind, he confesses that he contemplated the project with dismay, and approached it with diffidence. He called together his Council, however, and it was resolved to divide the island into four electoral districts, to restrict the franchise to freeholders, and to require from members the qualification of freehold estate worth not less than £300. He anticipated a difficulty in finding properly qualified representatives, and was very much afraid that the early attempts of the Assembly would make a very sorry figure in the history of Constitutional Government. The result, however, does not appear to have been so bad as he anticipated. The electors are so few in number that the returns were mere nominations in all the districts except Victoria, where the contest was strongly maintained by no fewer than five rival candidates.

The House met on the 12th of August; all the (seven) members present. A long speech was delivered by the Governor, the chief features being the pending negotiations with the Government of the United States, for the extension of the Reciprocity Treaty to Vancouver's Island, and the necessity of "ways and means;" and then the House proceeded to elect a Speaker. But then a hitch arose; three elections were objected to, and the remaining members were not sufficient to constitute a Committee of Inquiry. How this dilemma was got over does not appear; probably one of the petitions, said to have been got up for party purposes, was withdrawn. The Governor states that, "after repeated adjournments, the Speaker, with much tact and address, finally succeeded without his interference, in adjusting party differences, and forming a Committee." The result was that one of the elections was set aside, the party elected not having sufficient property to qualify him to sit. This difficulty removed, the House occupied itself with matters of detail connected with the expenditure and financial condition of the Colony. Among the addresses for returns was one for a correct copy of the Grant of Vancouver's Island, and of any other documents of a public nature calculated to throw light upon the political position of Vancouver's Island. The documents obtained were the charter granting the island to the Hudson's Bay Company, correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Company, and between the Governor and the Company, and an official circular relating to the colonization of the island. These proceedings show that the newly-fledged legislators of Vancouver's Island are fully alive to the interests of their constituents, as is shown also in the attention paid by them to financial matters, though the apparent necessity of increased taxation is stated by the Governor to be far from popular.

MARYLAND.

The Patuxent River—Interesting Reminiscences—The Charlotte Hall School, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ON THE PATUXENT RIVER, ST. MARY'S CO., MARYLAND, August 18, 1857.

I find myself in a most delightful section of old Maryland which I never had the good fortune to visit before. The first settlement made in Maryland was in this county, under the auspices of LEONARD CALVERT, a brother of Lord BALTIMORE, in 1634. On this very day, forty-three years ago, the British fleet, under Vice-Admiral COCHRANE, arrived in the Patuxent, and on the next day commenced landing the troops at the ancient village of Benedict, which is about forty miles south-east of Washington. Five days after this, on the 24th of August, the battle of Bladensburg was fought and on the night of that day, at 8 o'clock, the British forces entered Washington and bivouacked on Capitol Hill.

An incident in regard to Mr. MONROE, who was then Secretary of State under President MADISON, not generally known, will here prove interesting. Hearing of the arrival of the British fleet in the Patuxent, he set out with some twenty-five dragoons to reconnoitre the British forces, and arrived in sight of the enemy on the 20th of August. The following is a literal copy of the dispatch which he sent to the President, and who received it on the night of the 23d of August:

"The enemy are advanced six miles on the road to the wood-yard, and our troops are retiring. Our troops were on the march to meet them, but in too small a body to engage. General WINDER proposes to retire till he can collect them in a body. The enemy are in full march for Washington. Have the materials prepared to destroy the bridges.

(Signed) J. MONROE

You had better remove the records."

This dispatch was well calculated to produce a "big scare," and, as the sequel proved, a regular "stampedo" followed. We should laugh heartily at this day to see the Secretary of State going on a scouting expedition to reconnoitre the enemy.

The morning of the 24th August found the President in General WINDER'S tent, near the lower bridge on the eastern branch of the Potomac, where he held a Cabinet meeting to deliberate on the state of affairs. This Cabinet meeting broke up very suddenly, and before the President reached Washington the enemy had possession of it.

The *National Intelligencer* was issued up to the morning of the 24th, when Col. SEATON discharged the men, at three in the morning, and gallantly hurried off to join his own company.

Another very interesting incident connected with the capture of Washington, and which has never been published, is, that among the other acts of brutality and infamy which so celebrated the gallant British army while here, was the despoiling of the American Naval Monument. This monument, erected to our brave officers who fell at Tripoli, by their surviving comrades, now fronting the west entrance of the Capitol, was then standing in the Navy-yard. One of the figures represents the Goddess of Fame, with a book on her lap, recording the gallant deeds of the naval heroes. The pen which she held in her fingers was struck from her hand by Lieut. G. PRATT, of H. B. M. frigate *Seahorse*, saying, as he flourished his sword, "the muse of history needs no pen to record the deeds of so pusillanimous a navy as America's." Afterwards Lieut. THOS. AP. CATESBY JONES (now Commodore,) erased the calumny with the blood and death of that British officer at New-Orleans in the conflict, while the marble pen which he carried from Washington as a trophy, was then in his writing-desk aboard the *Seahorse*.

On the 14th inst., I attended the Commencement of Charlotte Hall College, in this county, one of the oldest and most distinguished institutions in the country. It is delightfully situated, about midway between the Chesapeake and the Potomac. It is under military discipline, the arms and accoutrements being supplied by the State. This institution of learning was first established in 1770, and in 1796 was in a most flourishing state. It is under the superintendence of a board of trustees, and is presided over by the eminent and distinguished Professor, Dr. N. F. D. BROWNE.

The exercises were of the most creditable and interesting character. The following are the names of those who graduated with the highest honors: R. D. POSEY, GEO. H. DENT, JOHN F. DARE, JAMES C. BURCH, JOHN A. PRICE and HARRY M. JONES. Among those who greatly distinguished themselves were S. P. WEBSTER SOTHORON, PHILIP T. REEDER, WM. T. BLACKSTONE JOSIAS HAWKINS, J. H. WARD and J. R. LAWSON

The dress parade at evening by the student would have done credit to the cadets at West Point. The evolutions were perfect and beautifully performed. The firing by platoons, companies and by column, deploying to the right and left, I have never seen excelled. The institution is indeed a second West Point, and is highly creditable to the President and the professors.

The exercises wound up by a grand fancy ball at night, and the dazzling beauty of the fair daughters of Maryland was bewildering in the extreme. Virginia and the District of Columbia were also represented. The appointments in every particular were perfect; joy and happiness illumined every brow, and mirth and pleasure reigned supreme. It was such an occasion as memory loves to keep the record of, and preserve the retrospect as one of the bright green lanes of life. The ladies of Maryland have been brought up in the old school as highly accomplished common-sense women, so different from the lisping doll-baby affected, fashionable *creatchaws* of the present day. While they were all exquisitely dressed, there was no extravagant display of jewelry or diamonds, or any silly attempt to make wax figure exhibitions of themselves, as seen in the Broadway show-cases. Nor would any of them thank me for publishing a description of their dress, height and complexion, as we frequently see in advertisements offering a reward for absconding persons, or in reports at *haut ton* resorts, such as "Then there was the lovely Arabella Amelia * * *, with eyes of a gazelle, who wore a pink tulle fore-top-gallant duck stay-sail over a white canvas main spencer, and *trousseau* of oakum feathers, with jewel pendant belaying pins. The fairy-like and bewitching Sallie Annie * * *, a blonde, with cerulean blue eyes, who wore a white sky-scraper delusion over a rich blue main-royal studding-sail, trimmed with three reefs of red and blue hunting, and a rich *coiffure* formed of a coil of the main-royal-halyards—very unique! The charming Miss Sue * * * was very much admired. The accomplished and fascinating Miss Mollie * * *, and her sister Maggie, were continually surrounded. The queen-like and beautiful Miss Pattie * * * didn't dance. The lovely and pearl-like Miss Nannie * * * very attractive; but we regret we haven't room to mention all those we don't want to, and where all were so beautiful, &c., &c."

There are no people more celebrated for their hospitality and sumptuous entertainments than the planters of Maryland, not excepting even Mississippi and Louisiana. Indeed, they are the same class of people, with the same cultivation of manners, and the same refinement of tastes.

From the plantation of Col. JNO. H. SOTHORON there is presented a magnificent view of the Patuxent River. In sight, opposite, is to be seen the birth-place of the venerable and distinguished Chief Justice TANEY. There is delightful bathing here, a beautiful sand beach—and delicious fish and oysters. Indeed, it is the most charming country and neighborhood that I have visited for a long time.

COUR DE LEON.

NEWPORT.

About Getting to Newport and About Life After Getting There.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1857.

Take the 5 P. M. boat from New-York for Fall River; take a state-room, take a very bad tea, take a seat on the promenade-deck and take a look at the scenery; then request one of the "hands" to wake you up when you reach Newport, and then take to your bed. The result of all this will be, that, just as you are in your soundest sleep, at 2 A. M. you will be waked up, will dress yourself in a very incoherent manner, and come down stairs to find yourself in Newport, with a pair of swollen eyes and an instinctive desire to be back in bed again. After being hustled through a crowd of "pickpockets," as you are informed by the numerous bills posted about the Landing, you will find yourself hustled into a coach; will be jolted about till you are wide awake enough to wonder when it will stop, and just as you arrive at that state of wonderment, the coach will stop, the door will open, and if you are next to it, you'll tumble out. Before you have time to say, "Is this Newport?" you will find a candle in your hand and a sleepy black man showing you to your second roosting-place for the night. You go to roost and wake up the next morning about 11 A. M. to open the window and see half a dozen niggers running about in an inclosure, knocking down chickens and then cutting off their heads with a most unparalleled and uncalled-for ferocity. This scene wakens you to the consciousness that you are eligibly roomed near the barnyard appurtenances, and vividly suggests the idea that breakfast is a desirable item in existence.

The above is one of the ways of reaching Newport. There are other routes hither, but as this was represented to me as the pleasantest, I of course chose this one.

Query.—What must the others be?

After taking so much pains to get to a place, one is prepared to find some reward for his trouble. And this much I will say,—that for air and climate I know of none more agreeable and bracing than that of Newport—also that here we have napkins at breakfast, which we don't get at Saratoga, (a very important consideration by-the-by for the man who sports a moustache.) As for scenery, if an infinite number of haycocks and a boundless expanse of water constitute scenery, then Newport is unrivaled. With regard to the inhabitants, the indigenous Newporter is completely lost amid the horde of strangers that has poured in from the north, east, south and west. This introduction of a foreign element has considerably modified the character, habits and customs of the primitive people of the place. The Newport rustic, if ever there were such a being, and which one is much inclined to doubt, on his first stroll through Newport, that interesting individual, the rustic—so captivating to the imagination of romantic young ladies, that "dear love of a shepherd with a crook," no longer exists here. The population consists almost entirely of city-breds, whose mornings are spent in dawdling about on the piazzas, or in the interchange of stiff visits,—and their afternoons in riding or driving to the Fort, the Beach, the Glen, Bateman's Point, the Spouting Horn, or the Boat house, while Sunday afternoon is devoted to a walk on "the Cliffs"—that excessively romantic feature of Newport, with its forty steps and gates to keep out cows, and which are also equally adapted for keeping out another feminine specimen of animated nature.

I have been to three of the favorite daily places of resort—Bateman's Point, the Fort, and the Cliffs—and every ingenuous mind would, I think, award the palm to the "Cliffs." Indeed, if any one have a particle of sublimity in his nature, let him go the "Cliffs" of Newport. As he stands on the highest of those precipitous steeps, he is apt to become very much awe-stricken, and if he goes down into the giddy abyss beneath, the terrific grandeur of the scene makes him feel so very dizzy that he is obliged to retreat twenty or thirty feet from the verge and refresh his tumultuous soul by the contemplation of a more level and undulating surface. Truly, it is no tame spectacle, that, of looking down from an immense heighth of, say (let me see, there are 12 inches to a foot, 12x20 feet is) 240 inches,—and then, when he dares to penetrate, with his excited eye, the dread abyss, to behold at the bottom the terrific whirl of the waters, the dashing, foaming and roaring waves that must roll to the mountain height of six inches, and spatter him with their spray. The soul is undoubtedly very much inspired by such a scene, to say nothing of the courage evolved by running the risk of slipping into the frightful chasm, and perhaps tearing your pantaloons.

The Fort, *per se*, is undoubtedly a very grand work, but the going in the Fort with its attendant circumstances is a very bad business in my humble estimation. As soon as you get inside a very gruff soldier tells you to "get in the line," when you find yourself part of a procession of carriages, horses and wagons, all going in a circle round a small band of music in the centre of a grass-plot. My first round satisfied me, and I made an attempt to get out on reaching the gate. The attempt was vain: a soldier with a gun forbade all exit, and I was positively obliged to spend two mortal hours in this menagerie, going round and round like a circus rider, and feeling very much like a caged hyena. But of all absurdities, commend me to Bateman's Point. A stream of carriages roll ceaselessly all the afternoon over a road guarded at intervals by about twenty gates. At each of these stands a ragged little urchin levying black mail. At the terminus, or "Point," the vehicles accumulate, choking all passage, when the occupants immediately turn their faces towards the sea and sit staring like a parcel of idiots at the expanse before them. After doing this for an hour or so, they all go home in procession as solemnly as they came. To a stranger, witnessing this spectacle for the first time, the only impression is that the crowd is performing the funeral obsequies of Neptune.

The evenings here are, of course, devoted to dancing. What amused, and at first somewhat astonished me, is the sway exercised over a portion of society by what are called the "fashionables." Thus living in the same hotel with them you are easily enabled to analyze their pretensions, and the analysis only confirms the truth of the old saying, that "confidence rules the majority of the world."

By the aid of a little tact, these pretenders have assumed the power to dictate to, and exclude or admit into, society. It is their confidence alone which gives them this pseudo-authority, for they possess neither intelligence, education, good-breeding, nor have they even the prestige of birth, being for the most part the grandchildren of persons who occupied an humble sphere in life. Their rule, however, is, in fact, a limited one; their influence being exercised only over the feebler-minded of the community, who are imposed upon by display and pretension, and who forget that true nobility is courtesy itself. A part of the more intelligent and better-bred of the community are somewhat given to wondering at their impertinence, and occasionally get up a little indignation on the subject—but their indignation is entirely misplaced. Any one may *assume* a "position," but it is not every one who *possesses* it; and these false pretenders are very easily dethroned, for they want the distinguishing characteristics of true nobility, viz: courtesy and kindness. The old motto of "*Noblesse oblige*" is a complete refutation of all their pretensions. For my own part, I never see them without being involuntarily reminded of the poor lunatic in his cell, who, with his pasteboard crown and sceptre of straw, imagines himself a king.

G. S.

Condition of the City Prison—Reply to the Strictures of Rev. Mr. Spear.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In the letter of "Rev." C. SPEAR, of "Brooklyn and Boston," in your issue of to-day, in reference to the City Prison, are a number of inaccuracies, the result either of insufficient observation or information, or a total misunderstanding of the character and purposes of the institution.

These purposes are not "reformatory." The City Prison is a place simply of detention for suspected persons awaiting trial, for witnesses, for intemperate persons, and others undergoing temporary imprisonment.

"Defect 3—No employment for inmates." Anything like systematic or general employment of prisoners would be impossible. They are, for security, except during an hour daily, confined closely to their cells, and derive their amusement from without. All who *can be legally* employed are occupied in the sanitary care of the Prison.

"Defect 4—No Library." There is a cell fitted up as a Library, sufficient for the wants of the prisoners; but, when the attempt has been made to supply them with such books as "Rev. C. SPEAR" would probably approve of, they have been lost or returned mutilated, defaced, or with obscene scrawling upon them.

"Defect 2—Want of baths."—There are bath-rooms both in the male and female departments, and also in the ten days' "chanty" in the yard, for both cold and hot bathing, and ample facilities for washing, all through the Prison.

"Defect 5—No separate department in the Prison for the suspected who have not been tried."

The Prison is almost without exception, a receptacle for suspected persons not yet tried. "Rev." C. SPEAR has entirely misconceived the very nature of the institution. It is a mere place of detention, ample in its accommodation.

"Defect 6—No distinction in treatment between witnesses and those confined for trial." Witnesses and prisoners almost never associate. They eat in the laundry at a separate table, have food of more varied and better quality, and sleep in the northern portion of the building, in large and airy rooms, kept as scrupulously clean as possible, and with all such comforts as the law allows.

"Defect 7—A chapel is needed for religious purposes."—A room in the upper and south portion of the Prison is set apart for the sole purpose of religious service, and called the "Chapel." It has benches, altar and crucifix, and religious service is held in it almost daily, both for Protestants and Catholics. Divine service is performed every Sunday, in the main Prison "Rev." C. SPEAR has, on this head, asserted what is palpably false, or totally erroneous.

"Defect 8—Too many are put in one cell."—Seldom, if ever, are more than two persons confined in the same cell, for any length of time, and then only at their own request, for company, or because space is wanting. Several of the unfortunate inebriates, or "ten-day's men," indeed, sleep together at night, but the room is spacious and not over-crowded.

"Defect 10—Those under sentence of death should be in a prison by themselves."—They are invariably confined in cells by themselves, on a separate corridor, seen only by permission of the authorities, and granted all the indulgencies the law allows. It would hardly be worth while to build a separate prison for the half-dozen unfortunates who yearly incur or suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Thus have we noticed *seriatim* all the erroneous statements of "Rev. C. SPEAR, of Boston and Brooklyn," except the last, in which, in view of their number and singularity we are inclined fully to agree with him.

"Defect 9—There should be a strict guard against admitting persons who go in from mere curiosity," (or pseudo-philanthropy either) "to visit the prison." The ventilation (Defect 1) is not in some parts all that could be wished; yet is the health of the prison perfect; not a death has occurred in 10 years from disease engendered within it, and it has remained uncontaminated while pestilence was raging around it.

The "Reverend" gentleman is totally in error as to the number of commitments annually, showing clearly that he does not understand what he is talking about. They are, instead of 2,000, nearer 40,000 annually. In 1856, total number 36,000.

Until "Rev. C. SPEAR" shall better understand the nature and purposes of the prisons he visits, the less inclined to imagine or exaggerate their defects, he must not expect the ten Governors to "tent with the earth" a "structure" on which they have expended vast pains and much money to bring to its present high state of improvement; which very well answers the purposes for which it was erected; of which much commendation is generally expressed by visitors, and which, probably, equals in efficiency of operation any of the Utopian "*plans*" brought from England, old or new, or elsewhere, which the "Reverend" gentleman seems to estimate so highly.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
TRUTH WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Monday, Aug. 25, 1857.

The Condition of Domestic Servants.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday Aug. 18, 1857.

Will you, with your usual good nature, try to enlighten an old-fashioned reader as to the meaning of the tone now frequently assumed with regard to domestic service? I always supposed I was manifesting a correct idea of true freedom and equality, as well as benefiting my poorer fellow-creatures, by considering a faithful domestic as a truly respectable person, and domestic service as a position of trust and usefulness. And in these modern days, when poor servants are such a great source of real unhappiness and discomfort, the cause of the difficulty always appeared to me to arise from the fact, that the people employed were generally *below* and not *above* the situation, both in morals and in intelligence. I really thought that they would be very much *improved* by an honest ambition to become really *good* domestics. But I begin to fancy I must be all wrong; that "domestic service" is a "*menial* occupation," and that persons, white or black (particularly the latter) who have any self-respect will not be found engaging in it. "Menial" indeed! I only wish my good New-England nurse could hear the remark made in *her* presence. I think she would perhaps teach the maker some wholesome truths; at all events she would certainly "speak her mind" so as to make him familiar with the old-fashioned idea of the "dignity of labor"—something quite different from the one now so much in vogue, and which appears to recognize *no* dignity, except in labor, utterly ungilded and uncontroled save by one's own will. Often have I heard her speak of the days spent in my father's house, as the happiest of her life. I can see her now, as she stood among other friends in the hall, waiting to bid farewell to one whose infancy she had nursed, whose childhood she had watched over, and whose bridal she had just witnessed. With tearful eyes and faltering accents, she strove to utter the fervent "good bye," and well do I remember, though years have past, the tears that dimmed my own glances, as, passing by the out-stretched hand, I turned and flung my arms around her neck and pressed on her cheek the farewell kiss. "Menial" indeed!

And so, Mr. Editor, it is mere "respectable" to live in a shanty, and plant in a "shiftless" style, a few straggling vegetables, or to sell candies to ladies and cigars to part young gentlemen! Is is better to sit all day long, plying "that life-destroying agent," the needle, or to work at some trade, no matter how unhealthy, than to promote the comforts of domestic life by rendering faithful and efficient aid in the cares of the household! No wonder servants grow worse and worse in spite of all benevolent efforts "to elevate their character," when the situation itself is thus rendered disgraceful and contemptible in their eyes. I am behind the age altogether, and incompetent to judge; but you, Mr. Editor, who are (or ought to be) a wise man, knowing all things, is this tone with regard to domestic service, one either wise or Christian-like? If not, why in the name of all that is consistent and reasonable, is it assumed, and that too, by philanthropic writers who claim to acknowledge and to advocate "the dignity of labor?" Please enlighten yours, with much respect,

T. C.

The Salaries of Clerks.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice an editorial in your paper of to-day, speaking of the late defalcation at the St. Nicholas, and others of a similar character. You say such evils (after enumerating several) demand remedies. I agree with you perfectly, and would be pleased to offer the following advice to employers: Give your men good salaries, and they will not have half the temptation to pilfer that they now labor under. How many employers, rich men, keep their clerks on miserable stipends, while they are rolling in wealth and luxury. How must a clerk feel to see this, under perhaps pressing necessities. Employers do not seem, in my opinion, to realize the truth of that time-honored proverb, "The interest of the clerk should be the interest of the employer." If too long I would not trouble you to publish this in your valuable journal, but please throw out the hint and oblige.

E.

The Government Purchase of Land for a Fort on Willett's Neck.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Within a few days I have noticed two allusions, in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to the purchase, by the United States Government, of the land on Willett's Neck, L. I., for the purpose of a fort. The writer is fully conversant with the negotiations of the Government, mentioned in the TIMES, having been a party to the same.

I think the statements of the TIMES were, substantially, that the land on the Neck was offered to the Government for $120,000, by Mr. WISSMAN, and that the Government refused to purchase it at that price, and that subsequently they purchased a portion only of the Neck for $200,000. These statements are not correct, and they are unjust to all parties concerned.

In the first place, the land was never legally offered to the Government for less than $200,000. The offer referred to in the TIMES was made by Mr. WISSMAN. He never had the legal title, and consequently had no authority to offer the land. The property, already purchased, was held by the Trustee of Mr. WISSMAN'S wife. This Trustee never offered it to the Government. Again, Mr. WISSMAN only made a verbal offer of the land held by his wife's Trustee to the Government, but this offer was on condition that they should decide to take it before the 1st of April, 1857. The offer was made on the 30th March, 1857, leaving only one day and a half to communicate the offer to Washington, from New-York, to investigate the title of the parties proposing to sell, to decide what land was needed, and for that purpose to make the necessary surveys—and this at a time when all the business of a new Administration was pressing the Cabinet. Of course it was impossible to accept such an offer, and absurd to expect it within such a time. A contract was made to sell the land to other parties, provided the Government did not purchase before the 1st of April, and it was accordingly sold.

Again, the land on the Neck was never offered to the Government for $120,000, as stated in the TIMES, nor could they at any time have purchased it for anything like that price. It was the most beautiful and commanding point on Long Island, highly improved and laid out for private residences. One of the owners of a portion of the land, who had purchased for a private residence, asked, at the outset, about $2,000 an acre for his land, including his improvements.

There are about 150 acres on the Neck, with two dwelling houses. It is absurd to say it could have been purchased for $120,000.

Probably, if the land had not, and could not have been sold to other parties, the Government might have purchased the Neck for less than it will now cost them. But this is only conjecture. The terms of Mr. WISSMAN'S offer made it impossible for the Government to purchase of him, even if he had had the legal title, and they were afterwards obliged to pay what the purchasers of the land proved to be a fair price for the Neck, which was under high cultivation, with a large mansion house and out buildings on it.

The owners of the lands preferred a valuation by appraisers, rather than take less than the price given. To this harsh, dangerous and unusual proceeding of an appraisement by a Jury, the Government wisely declined to resort, and preferred rather to close the purchase for the prices given.

Again, the prices paid are not so extravagant as the TIMES would imply. They have taken the finest point for residences on the East River. They have taken 130 acres of land, with the improvements, for $200,000.

There is no such land equally desirable for residences, between the Neck and New-York, which can be bought at that rate. It is only about 12 or 13 miles from New-York, while land on a commanding position anywhere on the North River, within 40 miles of New-York, is worth $2,000 an acre.

I am no apologist for the errors and extravagancies of the Government, but justice demands that even their errors should not be exaggerated.

VINDEX.

Crops in Columbia County.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MEADOW BANK, Columbia County, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

The state and condition of crops in a County or community, their quantity and value, is always interesting—is always an important feature in national and domestic economy. The topic must not be enlarged upon, other than to present to you their probable aggregate value throughout the County, and from reliable sources of information.

The area has a circumference on the map of 102 miles, nearly; of 320,000 acres: one-third grass; one third grain, with the exception of Wheat, but little cultivated; one third pasture, waste, and woodland, fruit and garden inclosures. The products for the season present the following summary aggregate, as near as can be ascertained, from the several districts of its 20 townships, averaging 16,000 acres each:

Hay, tons	160,000 at $10		$1,600,000
Rye, bushels	800,000 at	75 cents..	630,000
Corn, bushels	600,000 at	75 cents..	450,000
Oats, bushels	800,000 at	40 cents..	320,000
Buckwheat, bush.	100,000 at	75 cents..	75,000
Barley, bushels	100,000 at	75 cents..	75,000
Potatoes, bushels	2,000,000 at	50 cents..	1,000 000
Butter, pounds	800,000 at	20 cents..	160,000
Eggs, dozen	100,000 at	12½ cents..	12,500
Fruits and Garden stuff			40,000
Poultry, Swine, Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Beef, sold; Horses, Mules, value			1,800,000
Wood and Charcoal, sold			250,000
Total			$6,382,500

The season has been unusually prolific, save in the article of fruit. Hay, Rye and Potatoes beyond precedent. Berries have become an article to be noticed, as a staple commodity in the accounts for the future. Small plantations are being put in order for tranplanting the Antwerp variety of the Raspberry; and Strawberries, also, not a few.

Some forty thousand baskets of the Raspberry having been disposed of this season in your market, an interesting fact in relation to this berry, is worth a passing, a particular notice. Three hundred and forty-four cans or boxes, on two occasions, were shipped, containing over two hundred thousand baskets, and which sold at four cents on the average each. More and finer Whortleberries have been in market than ever known before, as well as the Blackberry. The high-bush Blackberry is fast coming into cultivation, and soon will be a staple commodity for exportation.

I may add, in closing, that since the dying out of anti-rentism, the county has gone ahead more than for twenty to fifty years before.

M. C.

Dr. Rae on Relics of Sir John Franklin.

Dr. RAE appeared before the Ethnological Section of the American Association, while in session in Montreal, and was requested to give an account of his Arctic travels. In complying, the Doctor stated that he labored under the disadvantage of being taken by surprise in this matter, and will not therefore be expected to say much. The Doctor then exhibited some relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party, which he happened to have about him, and explained. He had not been, he stated, employed by the British Government for four years in searching for traces of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party. And on his expedition last year he had found these relics of the party, when least he expected to find anything. They were sufficient to induce him to believe the party had been lost. But he did not believe they had been, as was supposed, murdered by the Esquimaux. The Esquimaux informed him that a party of white men had died, when he obtained relics, and others which he had transmitted to the British Government. FRANKLIN'S party could not, he believed, have been murdered west of the McKenzie's River; and he was induced to believe so from the statements of the Esquimaux on the east of that river. The party might probably have perished owing to their preserved meats becoming putrid—as some similarly prepared had been found to become—and their provisions failing them. Among other relics, Dr. RAE obtained from an Esquimaux, two leaves of a Bible. He had also obtained a piece of wood on which the name of W. STANLEY had been cut, and which he had traced to the maker in London. That none of the bodies have been found might be accounted for by their being carried away by the melting of the ice—or, perhaps, they had been drowned. From what he had seen he believed that FRANKLIN and his party having wintered the first year at Beechy Island, had attempted to carry out his plan by coming down Peel's Sound to near King William's land, and endeavored to cross Behring's straits and abandoned his ships after the fifth year. Captain MCCLINTOCH who went out under the auspices of Lady FRANKLIN, lately discovered, among other things, that Sir JOHN must have left his ships. The Esquimaux said that they had books given them by the party, but thinking them of no use had given them to their children by whom they had been destroyed.

POST-OFFICE CAUTION.—The Washington *Star* says: "A gentleman connected with the Post-Office Department, just from a considerable tour in connection with his business, informs us that, through carelessness in directing, large quantities of mail matter—newspapers especially—intended for Minnesota, go to Maine, it being quite fashionable to abbreviate the word Minnesota 'Minne.;' very easily mistaken for Maine. The distributing offices in which State are often plagued with extra work occasioned by the receipt of such blundering favors. Of course, those in Minnesota who fail to receive their newspapers, thus misdirected, abuse the Post and the publishers roundly for their disappointment, while the publishers content themselves with growling at the Post."

The Boston Case of Breach of Promise—A Curious Story.

From the Boston Evening News Letter.

A breach of promise case, promising the most curious and extraordinary revelations, is now the talk of the town—and as the subject has obtained notoriety through the newspapers, we shall be held blameless for telling what we know of the matter. Two parties all rank among the fashionables, and, whatever may be said of the case in point, enjoy the highest respectability, and the profound regard of the best people in the city.

Some years ago, Dr. AMOS BENNET, of Mount Vernon-street, married an accomplished lady, a cousin, bearing the same surname. The families of both were wealthy, and the united fortunes swelled the aggregate to a highly-respectable monetary figure—sufficient, at all events, to place the pair beyond the prospect of future want. It is true, unfortunate speculations at one time reduced the fortune of the Doctor some $200,000, but he rapidly recovered that amount in other specializations, which turned out more successfully. Mr. and Mrs. BENNET lived in all the enjoyment of connubial felicity for many years, when it pleased Providence to call away the Doctor to another and a better world. The widow was left with all the charms of a ripe and graceful womanhood, and all the golden beauties of an ample and unincumbered fortune. The season for mourning over, in due time a trip to Europe was proposed. The party was composed of several Boston ladies and gentlemen distinguished for their wealth and social position—the names of whom it is unnecessary to give. It is sufficient to say that they were the *elite* of Boston society, and our readers may imagine the style of the extensive tour. In the course of their rambles, they, of course, visited Italy, and the widow's heart was touched with a youthful and undying flame of attachment to one MOSES INGLEE, a Bostonian, now living in Dorchester, we believe, and a hearty, good-looking specimen of a Yankee gentleman, numbering an existence of some forty-five summers. Letters passed between the parties of a sufficient warmth to attest the character of the attachment that had sprung up in that love-burthened realm—an open avowal took place—Mr. INGLEE proposed, was accepted, and the inseparable knot was to be tied on the return home after the European tour. Mr. INGLEE, in expectation of the reward in store for him, proceeded, immediately after the declaration, to assume the responsibility of several little pecuniary liabilities, and indulged in several excuseable fancies that the truth of the Scriptural injunction, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it will return to thee after many days," could not be doubted.

He planned excursions, led parties, took his hand at the sculls in the little fairy skiffs on the Lake of Como—scaled Vesuvius, peeped into and took a drop of the "

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND—PRIZES AGAIN BEATEN.—The London *News* has a dispatch from the Lewes Races, announcing the defeat of *Priress*, the American horse. The race was for the Sussex County Cup. The following is the summary of the race:

The Sussex County Cup, value 200 sovereigns, by subscriptions of 10 sovereigns, each with 50 added; 3 year olds, 7 st. 7 lbs.; 4 year olds, 8 st. 12 lbs.; 5 year olds, 9 st. 5 lbs.; 6 year olds and aged, 9 st. 7 lbs. Goodwood Cup conditions. Two miles. (16 subscriptions.)

Mr. J. S. DOUGLAS' *Tournament*, by *Touchstone*, 3 years, 7 st. 7 lbs. (FORDHAM).....1
Mr. SENIVINE'S *Pelatar*, 5 years, 9 st. 1 lb (FLATMAN).2
Mr. HOWARD'S *Chevalier d'Industrie*, 3 years, 7 st. 7 lbs. (D. HUGHES).....3
Mr. R. THE BROOK'S *Priress*, 4 years, 7 st. 8 lbs. (CHARLETON).....4
Mr. PARKIN'S *Alice*, 5 years, 7 st. 11 lbs. (ADAMS)....5

CHARLETON was formerly the rider of *Blink Bonny*. *Priress*, it will be seen, came in fourth, the race being run on the 11th inst. The correspondent of the London *Star* gives a history of the Sussex Cup, won on this occasion by *Tournament*:

The Lewes County Cup has done good service, and I will relate its history, to prove how little store is set by such trophies by persons who, as Lord DERBY phrases it, "keep horses merely as the instruments of gaming." The cup to be contested on Tuesday is the very cup which was won by *Virago* at Doncaster in 1854. *Virago* was perhaps in her day one of the best mares that ever showed on a race course, and it might naturally have been expected that her owner would have liked to preserve some memento of her triumph. The cup was, however, I believe, returned to the jewelers to be disposed of to the best advantage. It will be again run for at Lewes, and it will, I hope, fall to some gentleman who does not pursue sport solely for the incre of gain. Should not this be the case, the value of the cup, which is a beautiful work of art, will be materially diminished by the erasures which have to be annually made on it for the substitution of new dates and fresh names."

THE LANDING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE AT VALENTIA.—A Dublin letter in the *Morning Post* gives an interesting account of the landing of the Telegraphic Cable at Valentia, particulars of which event have not been elsewhere published so fully: "A boat, well manned, from the American vessel, was let down, and one of the paddle-box boats of the *Leopard*, with a crew, was placed immediately under the stern of the *Niagara*, when the operation of paying out the shore end of the cable commenced. His Excellency had just before disembarked in order to be at the place of landing in time to receive the cable on its being brought on shore. The proper complement having being coiled in the boat, a second paddle-box boat belonging to the same vessel took her place, which, in turn, was succeeded by a boat from the *Susquehanna*. After the *Susquehanna* there came up a large steam-tug, the *Willing Mind*, on the deck of which about as much of the cable was coiled as was placed in the other three boats. In a few minutes American sailors, headed by their officers, sprang, some on shore and others into the water, and seizing the end of the cable, rushed up with it upon the beach. His Excellency seized the rope and pulled lustily at it for some minutes. Several of the gentlemen present, indeed, nearly all of them, also assisted. The rope was then deposited in a channel dug for that purpose, and its extremity brought into the tent, where the voltaic batteries were fixed. His Excellency congratulated Commander PENNOCK on the success which had attended the commencement of the great work, to which the gallant officer replied—"I trust that in the course of twenty days we will be able to announce the consummation of the marriage."

SIR DE LACY EVANS ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.—In his recent Parliamentary speech on India, Sir DE LACY EVANS said: "There were no troops in the world which were so well treated or so well attended to as the Bengal army. The real explanation of the atrocities which had been committed might be that the native troops—and, indeed, the natives generally when in a state of excitement—were in the habit of taking large quantities of *bang*, a liquor which was infinitely more maddening than any spirituous liquors used in this country. He trusted, however, that they would be punished with the utmost severity,—that no mistaken lenity, or false humanity would stand in the way of full reparation being exacted. Momentous as the present state of things was, the people of England, who had not been appalled by the serious aspect which affairs were at one period of the Crimean war, and who had carried that gigantic struggle to an end without faltering, would, he felt, be animated by a similar spirit on the present occasion, and the Government, backed by the popular feeling and by the concurrence of the House of Commons would be enabled without delay to take such measures as would restore peace and security to India."

HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—The *Builder* says: A lately opened institution to which we desire to direct attention, is situated at No. 44, Great Ormond-street, that somewhat stately neighborhood of Queen Anne's days. While looking over this large, comfortable, though old-fashioned mansion, one cannot help contrasting its well-ventilated, light, elegant condition, with many of those places of a totally opposite description, in which some thousands of the young women of London are by force of circumstances obliged to lodge. The necessity for something better seemed so great to Lady GODERICH and Lady HOBART that they determined to risk the expense of opening a house in Manchester street to supply the want, and, after trying the experiment there for some time, they have taken the house we are now speaking of, where young women can find a home after their labors at a cost of from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a week each. Lord THURLOW's dining-room is used as a sitting-room by the inmates, and here there is a piano-forte, a good library, and other means of amusement. A lady resident, who is heartily earnest in her task, manages the house, and arrangements are made (something on the club principle) to provide meals at a cheap rate. The house would accommodate upwards of 60.

ROBBING CHILDREN.—The following communication appears in the London *Times*. DICKENS tells a similar story in relation to robberies of children, but it seems the practice is an every-day occurrence in London. The *Times* correspondent says: There are two children, aged 14 and 12 respectively, who every evening leave a house in Hart-street, Covent Garden, with instructions to join in play with others more innocent than themselves, and finally to entice them home to a house of ill-fame. They may be easily recognized; the elder is an attractive little girl about 14, dressed in light attire, and her companion, who appears about two years younger, wears a dark brown dress. Two evenings ago, a little boy, of respectable parents, was unfortunately induced to accompany them home, and from the account he gave, I can only say that the loss of nearly everything of value that he had about him was the least part of the evils he had to detail. Any one may see these children in the neighborhood of Covent Garden.

MARRIED ENGLISHMEN.—The Registration Office reports the results of the year 1855, as follows: The poorer classes evidently felt the pressure of the times very severely, they having abstained from marriage far more than the rich. High prices of wheat depress marriage among the classes (five out of six) who marry by banns to a greater extent than they depress it among the remaining one-sixth who marry by license. Consequently, as the annual average price of wheat was higher (74s. 8d.) in 1855 than in any of the 15 years since 1841, the proportion of marriages by banns to the marriages by license should be lower than it was in any of those years; and this was actually the case. In 1855, 8,886 young men and 27,-247 young women married as minors. The number of women who marry as minors has increased rapidly within the last septennium; 21,940 widowers and 14,-420 widows remarried; 14,280 widowers married spinsters, and 7,660 married widows; and 6,775 widows married bachelors.

GALA TIMES FOR MUSICIANS.—The Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes: "Now is the time for singers and composers; never were they better paid or more appreciated. VERDI can get almost as much money as he likes for a new opera, and we have agents in Paris looking out for lady and gentleman singers, who may almost choose their theatre, if possessing the absolute name. America threatens to become a profitable market for the sellers of sweet sounds. In a brief space of time there will be three or four large theatres in the United States permanently demanding vocalists who can sing Italian operas. Madame FRAZZOLINI is already engaged; Madame BOSCHI-MAMO has more than one offer. I met an American agent the other day who said, speaking of the lyrical demands of his country—'if the article can be found, Sir, we have a large musical consuming public, ready to pay their money.'"

SICKNESS REGISTER FOR LONDON.—The *Building News* says: The medical officers of health of the metropolis have voluntarily undertaken a work the manner of which is to be of the utmost value to the public health. They have determined upon carrying into execution a proposition made in the *Lancet* to September, 1855, by Dr. ROBERT BARNES, Medical Officer of the Shoreditch Local Board, to publish periodically a register of the prevailing sickness of the metropolis, on the plan of the mortality returns of the Registrar-General. Dr. BARNES published in this form a summary of his experience at the London Hospital and the Metropolitan Free Hospital for one month, as an illustration of what might thus be accomplished. A sickness register, by noting instantly the prevailing diseases as they arise, must necessarily give earlier intimation of the condition of the public health, and earlier warning of the approach or increase of epidemic diseases.

M. DE LESSEPS ON THE SUEZ CANAL.—M. DE LESSEPS has addressed a letter to the members of the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations of Great Britain, in reply to the remarks made by Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, in accordance of the Suez Canal scheme. After disposing of the question in an engineering point of view, M. DE LESSEPS, in reply to the political argument of Lord PALMERSTON That the communication in question would threaten India and the integrity of the Ottoman empire, quotes the English press to the effect that, so long as England remains possession of Gibraltar, Malta and Aden, there was nothing to fear from the powers bordering on the Mediterranean.

A RAILWAY EXPLOSION.—An inquest had been held at the Bridgewater Infirmary, upon the body of a workman who was killed by a remarkable explosion, occurring as follows: A large shaft or tube, used in boring rocks, had been repaired, and a piece having been welded to one end of the shaft, it was again put into the fire, and almost immediately a plug (of the existence of which, up to that time, the men were entirely ignorant,) was forced out by the gas which the heat generated in the bore. The plug, a heavy piece of iron, struck POWELL in the abdomen, and inflicted such injuries that, notwithstanding every assistance was rendered, he died in less than an hour.

GOLD IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The *John O'Great Journal* says: During the past week the tidings from Dunrossness had created quite a furore in this quarter. It is stated that the experiments already attempted by some scientific gentlemen from the south of Garthsness, near Quendale, have produced auriferous metal to the weight of more than three ounces. They have offered 30s. per week to experienced miners, and 18s. per week to raw hands, in order to prosecute their researches still further. Sulphur is also said to be found in the same alluvial earth or rock in which the gold has been discovered. Some years ago a copper and silver mine was in operation at or near the same place.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—The last registration returns in England reveal the fact that 44,846 husbands and 62,672 wives were unable to write their names in the registers, but signed as "marksmen" and "markswoman." It is curious, however, that a "certain number" of the blushing brides who "make their marks" are actually deterred by timidity or nervousness from writing their names, and many of those who do write them are anything but adepts in the art of calligraphy.

MANUFACTURED PORT WINE.—Sensation has been created at Oporto by the discovery of extensive frauds in the wine trade. It appears that mixtures, to represent port wine, are manufactured in England and Hamburg, and sent out in ships to Oporto, when, by means of falsified certificates, the mixtures are imported into England as port wine. About 3,000 pipes of these mixtures are now in London.

A REVERSIBLE PILOT BOAT.—An experiment has been made with a new boat from the Liverpool pilot service. Her peculiarity is that, whenever she may be caught in a squall, as is often the case with pilot boats' punts, her crew have only to unship the rudder, and pull a stroke or two in reverse to make the boat's stern her bow.

PROHIBITION OF THE GREENLAND FISHERY.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has received a notification of the continued prohibition of the fishery on the Greenland Coast. British trading vessels, it appears, still resort thither occasionally.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—There is now living at Birkenhead, a trim craft, which was built, is commanded, and crewed all by one family; and, moreover, sea service has been rendered by the wife of the master and mother of the crew.

THE LITTLE MURDER—SPOLLEN ACQUITTED.—The acquittal of SPOLLEN of the charge of murdering Mr. LITTLE, in the face of an overwhelming mass of circumstantial evidence, has created much surprise. The peculiar feature of this case was the fact that the principal witness against the prisoner was his own children. The *Morning Post* says: "SPOLLEN's demeanor in Court was the subject of some remark. When placed in the dock he manifested his ordinary command over his feelings; but when his child LUCY came upon the witness-table he was sensibly moved. He soon resumed, however, that confident manner which has characterised him in the most trying situations since his arrest, and repeatedly communicated with his counsel through his agents, apparently suggesting trains of cross-examination. The child gave her testimony with astonishing intelligence."

Life in Minnesota—The Code of Honor—St. Anthony Excited.

From the St. Paul Daily Times.

MR. DAVID A. WRIGHT, associate editor in the editorial department of the *Express*, made an offensive remark last week in the ladies' parlor at the Jarrett House, which was construed by Mr. H. WILTSE as an insult to some of his female friends. Some high words passed, when WRIGHT, considering his honor wounded, sent WILTSE a challenge to fight a duel. While the preliminaries were being made, (and unmade,) Mr. WRIGHT was conspicuously posted as a coward, etc., in the bar-room of the Jarrett House. To wipe out the stigma, the aggravated editor published the following correspondence:

JARRETT HOUSE, St. Anthony, Sunday, Aug. 9.

SIR: Through the grossness of your insult to me on Saturday evening, especially when coupled with the fact that you are not known to have an established position of any kind, puts you beyond the pale of honorable consideration; yet, as you chose the ladies' parlor of a respectable hotel, and the presence of ladies for the scene of your exhibition, I shall waive all social or other superiority, and give you the privilege awarded to gentlemen, and meet you. My friend, Mr. LOCHREN, of the St. Anthony Bar, who is the bearer of this note, will make the proper arrangements with any unobjectionable friend whom you may designate. Yours, &c.,

DAVID A. WRIGHT.

To Mr. WILTSE, at Jarrett's Hotel.

This note was returned with the declaration that it was too supercilious.

JARRETT HOUSE, St. Anthony, Aug. 9, 1857.

SIR: The note which I addressed you this evening is couched in terms as respectful as I can with propriety concede, considering the nature of the insults and their attendant circumstances; I therefore again present it to your attention, and also notify you that if you persist in refusing to respond to its suggestions, to prepare yourself for a collision when we are brought front to front, at any time, or in any place, where neither innocent persons could be injured, nor public decency shocked. Yours, &c.,

DAVID A. WRIGHT.

To Mr. H. WILTSE, Jarrett House.

Having accepted and retained note No. 2, and also the previously refused note No. 1, Mr. WILTSE sent the following reply:

D. A. WRIGHT, Esq.: SIR—If you consider yourself insulted by me, I here only to ask of you (as from one gentleman to another) that you should send me what might be looked upon by men of honor as a straightforward challenge, and not by insulting notes attempt to draw from me what should come from you.

In conclusion, I demand from you an apology for your first note which ANY GENTLEMAN would refuse to receive. Yours, &c., H. WILTSE.

And the above note of Mr. WILTSE is answered thus by Mr. LOCHREN:

JARRETT HOUSE, St. Anthony, Aug. 9, 1857.

SIR: Your note is received. The first note of Mr. WRIGHT was intended as a peremptory challenge, and I can see no other mode of constraining it. He refuses any apology for its terms, and considers you already challenged, and expects that, if a man of honor, you will make preparations to meet him.

Yours, &c., W. LOCHREN.

To Mr. WILTSE, Jarrett House.

Response of Mr. WILTSE to the foregoing:

D. A. WRIGHT, Esq.—SIR: Comply with the propositions of my note, or consider yourself shot at sight.

Yours, &c., H. WILTSE.

To this was returned verbally the *significant* reply that the correspondence was here *forever closed*.

The original notes are in the hands of WILLIAM LOCHREN, and can be seen by calling at his office.

It might be added, in justification of making public this correspondence, that Mr. WILTSE has issued a card, indorsed by the porter of the Jarrett House, and others of his friends, making such a course necessary.

Being ourself a guest at the Jarrett House, Tuesday, we were accidentally a witness of the sequel of the silly difficulty. Soon after the issuance of the circular, and the "posting," hints of a collision became rife. At the dinner table the parties met, and the "misunderstanding" reached a climax. Mr. CHARLES E. HILL, who had been in some mysterious manner become mixed up in the affair, rose, walked up to where Mr. WRIGHT sat, and requested him to step out of the room. The request not being complied with, the assailant drew a whalebone horse whip from under his coat and proceeded to administer a castigation. WRIGHT drew a revolver or a bowie-knife, we did not distinguish which, and as the hall was by this time in confusion, men shouting, ladies fainting, &c., we did not see any more of the fracas until the parties had been hustled out into the bar-room. Here commenced the most pitiless castigation that it has ever been our ill-fortune to see; WRIGHT, who had been disarmed by HILL, standing and receiving the bloody blows without an iota of resistance!

Following the instinct of nature, we in common with the more conservative of the strangers ignorant of the facts in the case, made a move to interfere and stop the brutality, but were met with the spontaneous exclamation, from each of the thirty or forty bystanders: "Hold on stranger—*it's all right!*" So we were obliged to take the assertion of citizens for granted and yield to the universal expression. After quietly receiving twenty or thirty blows laid on as hard as human muscle could ply a rawhide, WRIGHT drew from his bosom a bowie-knife, which was also taken away from him by his assailants and the goad was applied freer and fiercer than before, until the unresisting man was terribly whipped. HILL then released his victim, being fully satisfied with the flagellation he had given him, informed Mr. JARRETT that he was ready to cancel any bill he might present for an abuse of the privileges of the House, and announced that he held himself amenable to the city for a violation of law. We saw revolvers drawn after this but fortunately they were not brought into execution.

Vancouver's Island to be Erected into a Separate Colony.

Canadian papers state that the Report of the Hudson's Bay Committee, with the exception of two or three paragraphs, does not differ, as finally agreed to, from the draft forwarded by last mail, when its ultimate form was not definitely determined. A paragraph has been introduced, acknowledging the receipt of the evidence taken by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, which is said to contain much valuable information in reference to the interests and feelings of that country. The paragraph embodying the suggestion of Chief Justice DRAPER, that the question of boundary should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have been struck out; so also the recommendation that the privilege of exclusive trade should be continued to the present Hon. Company for a term of years. With these exceptions, the report as adopted and presented to the House is identical with the draft proposed by the Chairman in the first instance, the two principal recommendations being *the erection of Vancouver's Island into a separate colony*, and the annexation of the Red River and Saskatchewan districts to Canada,

The Valleys of Western Utah.

The late number of the *Calaveras Chronicle* contains the following interesting description of the valleys of Western Utah:

Through the politeness of a gentleman, for a long time well acquainted with affairs in Carson Valley and its dependencies, we are enabled to lay before the *Chronicle* a correct statement of the population, number of families, and an approximate estimate of the agricultural resources of that section of Utah Territory, which has of late become a matter of so much interest to California merchants, as a link connecting our coast with the trade and commerce of Salt Lake.

On the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, to the westward of the Humboldt Desert, and immediately on the line of emigrant travel, beside Carson, there are three other inhabited valleys—Washsan, Jack's and Eagle.

Washsan is separated from Carson by a low range of sand hills, which extended in a southeasterly direction from the Sierra Nevada Mountains; in a northerly direction, it is nearly half a day's travel from Genoa, and is traversed by the Honey Lake road. This valley is fifteen miles long by three miles wide; the soil is a rich alluvium, washed from the surrounding mountains, and carpeted with the most luxuriant wild grasses. In the centre is the beautiful Lake Washsan, four miles in length by a mile in width. It is watered by small streams that flow in every direction from the neighboring mountains, and is settled by twenty-five families, numbering one hundred and fifty souls. Each of these families possesses a good farm, with a considerable portion in cultivation. There is a saw mill in Washsan, which furnishes to the settlement excellent building material, at more reasonable rates than the same quantity could be bought anywhere in California. The inhabitants are all Mormons. Allowing to each family 160 acres of land, this valley is capable of furnishing 164 families with homes, or more than six times its present population.

Jack's Valley is a small nook, embracing a couple thousand acres, situated northwest and within one hour's travel of Carson Valley. It is inhabited by nine Mormon families, numbering a population of fifty. They are all engaged in agriculture and grazing, drawing their supplies of lumber, &c., from Genoa.

Eagle Valley contains ten Mormon and four Gentile families, with a population of ninety.

Carson Valley, proper, contains seventeen Gentile and twenty Mormon families, numbering a population of 225. In Carson there are two saw mills and one grist mill. Besides these settlements, there are several families located in Gold Canon, with some fifty or sixty single men engaged in mining. So that the aggregate population of the country, exclusive of Indians and Chinese, approaches closely to six hundred. The present population of Carson Valley is not the one-tenth of what it is capable of sustaining. There are, at least, 300 square miles of first-rate valley land in this valley, situated in a long, narrow strip, with timber on the contiguous hills, and water for irrigation on every farm.

Mr. FARRELL, one of the proprietors of a flouring-mill in course of erection, reports that in all these valleys there is now growing 1,500 acres of wheat; which, at the low average of eighteen bushels to the acre, will yield 27,000 bushels, or 5,400 barrels of flour. He predicates his estimate upon actual observation, and does not overrate the number of acres. There is also, our informant states, a large crop of barley sown and Indian corn planted, which are in a promising condition. The number of acres he is not able to report.

But a small portion of the good grazing land of these valleys is yet fenced or claimed. Enough remains open to afford pasturage for many thousand cattle; and it is here that the emigrant, the California and Salt Lake traders and stock-drivers find the ready means of recruiting their worn-out animals, or exchanging them at a fair discount for such as are fresh and fat. During the Summer there is generally several thousand head of emigrant cattle grazed here; and it often happens that those who reach the eastern slope of the mountains too late to venture over with ox teams, leave their wagons and cattle in the valley for the Winter, as it seldom occurs that the severity of the weather destroys the means of subsistence for stock.

From the above it is apparent that these valleys are, at no distant day, destined to become populous and wealthy, for every element of wealth and independence is within the grasp of industry at the cheapest rates. They will extend themselves north and east, along the thoroughfares, wherever an eligible situation for settlement is presented. At the head of the Humboldt, 250 miles farther east, and on Goose Creek, still 60 miles beyond the Humboldt, nature has spread out her garniture to bid for the labor of the enterprising and industrious. We predict that Carson Valley will soon become the depôt of trade for the merchants of Utah and of California; and that settlements of a kindred character will dot the entire route thence to Salt Lake.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Its Liabilities—Attachments Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Aug. 25.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the Matter of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.

On Monday and Tuesday a large number of attachments were granted by Judge PEABODY against the Ohio Life and Trust Co.

The following is a list of the actions and the amount of the Trust Company's liabilities in each.

Ocean Bank	$140,000 00
American Exchange Bank	446,969 26
Phœnix Bank	85,575 00
Corn Exchange Bank	15,000 00
Mercantile Bank	2,922 50
Bank of America	5,000 00
Rufus L. Lord	10,000 00
James Robb, Phœnix N. Wood, Thomas C. Hallett, J. Hamilton Wilson, and Chas. B. Wilson	73,264 94
Felix Ingoldsby, David C. Halstead, Francis P. Cantide, E. M. Ingoldsby, and Addison B. Smith	316 93
Jas. H. Hebbines and John Bloodgood, Jr.	20,000 00
Chas. Abernethy, Henry Collins, Jas. Sullivan, and Herman L. White	383 03
Edward Prime, Nathaniel Prime, and Edward Prime, Jr.	70,393 00
Brown Brothers & Co.	100,000 00
Alexander Denniston and others	73,166 67
Patrick Strachan and Wm. Scott	26,000 00

The Injunction Against Miller & Curtis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 25.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Alexander M. Rice vs. *Joshua G. Dix et al.*—This was an injunction restraining the defendants from assigning or transferring any of their effects. The suit is brought by a firm of paper manufacturers for a claim of $20,000, incurred by a purchase of paper for *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* and other works. Mr. Field, for the plaintiffs, argued on the following points in favor of a continuance of the injunction:

First—The transaction of the 25th of April, 1857, between DIX, Edwards & Co., Miller & Holman, the dissolving firms and their creditors, and Miller & Co., the new firm, created a trust, by virtue of which Miller & Co. was bound to use the property of the old firms in such manner as to benefit equally all the creditors of the old firms.

1. It is incredible that any of the old creditors should have entered into the arrangement if it had been imagined that thereby one creditor could be preferred to another.

2. Equally incredible is it that any of them should have entered into the arrangement if it had been imagined that Miller & Co. were at liberty to use the property without appropriating the proceeds to the payment of the original creditors.

3 When the old firms became embarrassed, their property was equitably a trust fund, and was in fact treated as a trust fund held for the creditors. The formation of a new firm out of the members of the old firms, with no new partners, and of course no additional responsibility, and the transfer of the assets to the firm thus created, was really nothing more than leaving the property of embarrassed debtors in the hands of a selected portion of them to be worked off in the best manner for the equal benefit of all the creditors.

4. Such must have been the understanding of Miller & Co. The high character and honor of the members of that firm forbid any other supposition.

Second—If the arrangement of the 25th of April were such as is here supposed, then the new firm could not, by any act of theirs, change the rights of the creditors.

Third—The formation of the third firm in about a month after the transaction of the 25th of April, and the transfer of their property to that firm could not change the rights of the original creditors, even if it had been intended to have that effect.

Fourth—But it clearly was not intended to have that effect. The third firm consisted of two of the members of the firm formed on the 25th of April who, of course, knew all that had been before transacted and agreed upon. What they know, their new partner, Mr. Shaw, in his judgment of law presumed to have known also. Besides, there was an express agreement to pay the old debts and some of them were paid and notes were given for others.

Mr. Cutting argued in opposition on the following points:

The complaint on its face does not entitle the plaintiffs to an Injunction and Receiver.

1. The plaintiffs are mere creditors at large, whose demand is not even due, and who have no lien on the copartnership assets, either by operation of law or arising from contract or agreement.

2. The defendants being the owners of the assets of the copartnership, have the right to administer them, and to apply them to the payment of their creditors, with or without preferences. More especially does the right to administer the assets exist, when, as in the case before the Court, one of the partners is abundantly and indisputably solvent.

3. Assuming that Miller & Co. did assume and agree to pay the creditors of DIX, Edwards & Co., and of Miller & Holman, neither the former partners nor the creditors of the old firms acquired any lien on the assets that had been sold and transferred to Miller & Co. (1 Barb. 586, 598; Part, sec. 3, 56.)

4. The creditors of Miller & Co. have no lien on the assets of Miller & Curtis, even if it were true (which is denied) that the latter firm have assumed to pay the creditors of the former. There is no averment in the complaint to the existence of a second lien, either by operation of law or as matter of contract.

5. The members of the firm of Miller & Curtis are entitled to retain the control and possession of their assets, and no good reason is shown why they should be dispossessed and their affairs turned over to a receiver.

the complaint in both cases should not be amended by the insertion of an allegation, reciting Judge Roosevelt's injunction. The order is returnable Wednesday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

Antonio Bonnard vs. *Emile Pierre.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

E. F. Brown vs. *E. T. M'Mahon.*—Motion denied.

William H. Foreman vs. *Anthony De Leger.*—Attachment ordered.

E. F. Brown vs. *John H. Crocker et al.*—Motion to discharge order, &c., granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—AUG. 25.

Before Justices Osborne and Connoly.

Those who have occasion to be present at the sessions of this Court in the Summer time should be thankful that we have had so little warm weather this season. The odor which arises from the prisoners' box, filled with 40 or 50 of the lowest class of unwashed human beings, is at all times far from agreeable, and in hot weather it is particularly unpleasant.

Judge OSBORNE, having recovered from his recent bilious attack, again took his seat on the Bench and despatched the business of the Court with his usual promptitude. The calendar enumerated 41 prison cases, (12 of them dismissed, the witnesses not appearing,) three suspended cases and 22 bail cases.

John Daly was brought to the bar charged with stealing a brass faucet, value 25 cents, from Louis Keefer Aug. 23, at 4 P. M. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this charge, Daly? *Prisoner*—I was employed to fix the cock, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, this gentleman says it's no such thing—gammon. Well, what shall we do, Judge? three months? *Judge Connolly*—Three months. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

James Smith, at the complaint of Eli Thorpe, was arraigned for stealing one bar of railroad iron. An officer caught him putting it into a junk wagon Aug. 22. He said a Railroad Company employed him to take it. He was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Hugh Curly was found guilty of stealing a quantity of lead from the roof of John Matthews' house, No. 437 First-avenue, Aug. 20. Its value was $10. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Margaret O'Donell had just come to the City from Goshen, where she had been at work, and (Aug 23) went into a store to get a $5 bill changed. Having effected this object, she put the change in her pocket, and Patrick Clark picked her pocket while she was looking another way, and stole the money. Patrick was sent up for 6 months.

Ann Murphy was accused by her employer, Mary Powers, of stealing a baby's dress, her property, Aug. 23. It was found in the possession of the accused. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say, Ann? *Prisoner*—She can't swear I stole it. She can't swear to that. *Judge Osborne*—Well, she says you did. *Witness*—I didn't see her steal it, but I found it in her possession. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Henry Howatols some silver and copper coins from Leander John Dejarri, August 21. The complainant caught him behind his counter in the act of taking the money from his drawer. He pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborne*—I guess we'll give him the whole rope. *Judge*—(to the prisoner)—Find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Priscilla Morris charged with assaulting John E. Manuel with a cart rung demanded a jury trial. His case was transferred to the Court of General Sessions.

Michael O'Brien, a mason by trade, committed a violent assault on Mary Donnell at No. 11 Worth-street on Sunday night. He went into her room and assaulted her and threw her down, stabbed a dog with a knife, and threw stones in at the window. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? The prisoner told his story, laying all the blame on the complainant. *Judge Osborne*—I guess you're a bad one. We find you guilty of the assault and battery, and sentence you to the Penitentiary 6 months for assaulting this man's money.

Elizabeth Nolan committed an assault and battery on officer Anthony Brader, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, Aug. 22. She cut him in the head with a kettle, leaving a deep scar. *Judge Connolly*—Where do you live, Nolan? *Prisoner*—In Forty-ninth-street, near Eleventh avenue. *Officer*—She's the meanest character. *Judge Osborne*—Meanest character, eh? Well, we find her guilty and sentence her to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Patrick McGuire was charged with beating his wife Mary. "She was so provoking him," said the Clerk, Mr. Johnson. *Judge Osborne*—Wants to forgive him, eh? I don't grant any of these warrants. He was discharged.

William John Boyd was an unruly lad. He struck his mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Boyd, Aug. 21, and she could do nothing with him. She wanted to send him to sea if possible. She asked that an officer might go with her and the boy to her house and keep him in order, until she prepared him for the voyage. He was found guilty of the assault, and sentence suspended at her request. *Judge Osborne*—(to an officer)—Take that boy and go with this woman down in Centre-street to her house. She's going to send him to sea.

Catherine Conway was asked by the clerk whether she was guilty or not guilty of an assault and battery upon Mary Ann Donohue, of No. 9 Dominick-street, Aug. 21: "I'm guilty, Sir,—in my own defence," she answered. The complainant swore the prisoner struck her with an axe. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say to this, Catherine? The prisoner commenced a long story about the provocation the complainant had given her. *Judge Osborne*—Ah, but an axe is a very han weapon in the hands of an infuriated woman,—and an Irish woman at that. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

Francis Sandford, a large negro man, was charged with an assault and battery on Michael Brady, an old man, Aug. 21. Brady said he went to separate some boys whom Sandford had set to fighting, when the prisoner attacked him, threw him down and beat him. Witnesses for the defence swore that Brady pulled Sandford's boy away from the boy he was fighting with very roughly, seizing him by the hair, and that when the prisoner asked him why he did it, Brady caught hold of him and tripping accidentally, fell into the gutter and cut his own head, Sandford falling on top of him. The case was adjourned till Thursday, to give the accused an opportunity to procure an important witness.

John Kotreehoff was found guilty of stealing a carpet bag from on board a boat. Stephen Jessup was the complainant. It was his first offense, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. *Judge Connolly*—These fellows who prowl around those public places and steal there ought to be well punished.

Meena Mason was charged with stealing four five-dollar gold pieces from Charlotte Lentz, No. 21 Walker-street, Aug 22. The complainant went out to buy some candles and left her key in her closet. One of her girls said the prisoner went into the back parlor during her absence and stole the money from the closet. Meena wept bitterly, and vowed (in German) that she never did it. *Judge Osborne*—I always take the testimony of these prostitutes with a great deal of allowance. The charge was dismissed.

Charles A. Baker was accused of stealing a shirt and some money, all worth $14, Aug 6. He pleaded guilty to stealing the shirt, but said he did not take the money. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

John Marlin committed an assault and battery on Edward Lewis, July 20, at No. 88 King-street. The brother-in-law of the prisoner had beaten the complainant's boy, and the complainant was remonstrating with him. Shortly after the prisoner came and knocked him down and "pimpped" his head against the sidewalk, and he said his cheek was like a piece of liver for a week afterwards. Marvin was fined $10.

The clerk called the name of Catherine McMullen, who had complained of her husband, James, for beating her. "She doesn't answer," said the clerk. "Of course not," said Judge Osborne. The prisoner was discharged.

Adam Whisten had assaulted and beaten Catharine Macken, Aug. 9. There seemed to have been a good deal of provocation on the complainant's part. One witness saw her and her children throwing stones at the prisoner and "calling him disreputed names." He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Valentine Minck was charged with assault and battery, committed last Thursday night, upon Linda Walton. One witness in this case had been subpœnaed and refused to come, unless a carriage was sent after him. "We'll send a carriage after him," said Judge OSBORNE—"when we get ready." The complainant swore that Minck struck her with a broomstick, and broke it over her back. She said he was her landlord; he wanted more rent than she was willing to pay; she was about to leave his house, and hence the assault. The prisoner was discharged.

The case of James Coffee, charged with malicious mischief in tearing away the iron railing of John Margrove's house, No. 144 West Fourteenth-street, was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Patrick Smart was fined $10 for beating Ann Flaherty, Aug. 15.

The Court then adjourned.

Incident at Cape May—Narrow Escape from Death.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "Quite an exciting incident occurred at Cape May a day or two ago. Two young females, accompanied by an infant child, set out at an early hour in the afternoon for a walk along the beach towards the light-house. They intended to return about 5 o'clock, but long after that hour they were still absent. The mother of the child becoming somewhat nervous, dispatched a carriage in search. It was then ascertained that the pedestrians were in a sad dilemma. They had crossed the inlet at low tide and, on returning, found it so full of water, that they were afraid to venture over. The condition of affairs was becoming worse every minute, for the sea was still running in. One of them at last determined to wade across, while the other placed the child on the sand, and prepared herself to assist, in case of emergency. The first got considerably beyond her depth, when the other held forward an umbrella, and assisted in dragging her to the shore. They then determined to remain out, if necessary, all night. Fortunately the carriage drove up soon after, a small boat was obtained, when they were ferried over the inlet, and driven to the Atlantic Hotel in a state of the greatest trepidation. Both were terribly frightened, and conceived that they had made a very narrow escape.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25—5 P. M.

ASHES—Small sales are reported at $7 31½ for Pearls, and $8 for Pots.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales 118 bags Rio, at 10½c., and 75 Maracaibo, 12½c. @13c., four months.

COTTON—The market continues quiet and very firm with sales 500 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. for Mobile, and 16c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market has again materially declined, with only a limited demand for the supply of the pressing wants of the Eastern and local trade. Receipts moderate and stock accumulating. Sales, 4,000 bbls. at $5@5 80 for common to choice superfine State; $5 40@5 65 for extra State; $5@5 30 for common to choice superfine Western; $5 40@5 80 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; $5 90@6 50 for extra Genesee, and $7@9 75 for extra St. Louis, the market closing dull and the tendency strongly downward. In Canadian flour there is only a limited business doing at easier prices. Sales, 700 bbls at $5 10@5 35 for common to good superfine, and $5 70@5 15 for extra. Southern flour is decidedly lower. Upon good grades of extra the decline is 25c. @35c. per bbl. Receipts moderate, and holders generally disposed to realize. Sales, 1,900 bbls. at $5 30@5 80 for superfine, and $7@8 for fancy and extra. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls. choice extra at $8. Rye flour is dull and lower. Sales, 150 bbls. at $4@5 40. Corn meal without important change. Sales, 200 bbls. at $4 15@4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@4 50 for Brandywine.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and firmly held, with sales of small parcels, at $3 50@3 75 for Georges, and French $4 12½@4 37½. Mackerel are also scarce, with sales of No. 2, at $13; and No

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Monetary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The semi-annual meeting of the American State Council was held yesterday at Gothic Hall, Adams-street, Brooklyn. The question of Slavery was glanced at, but evaded, and thus the meeting was more harmonious than was expected. Considerable discussion took place on the question whether "good Americans not born on the soil" should be admitted as members of the Order, and on motion of Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, reaffirming the article on that subject in the last ritual, they were virtually, though not absolutely excluded. After much debate it was agreed to hold the nominating Convention at Syracuse on Sept. 15, a few days before the Convention of the Republican Party.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out from Liverpool, and fully due at Halifax. She had not been signaled at a late hour last night.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., forwarded at 12 o'clock last night, states that there were no signs of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet. The weather was thick, and the wind light from the northeast.

We publish this morning an account of the great cricket match between Canada and the United States, played at Toronto last week, with remarks upon the game, analysis of the bowling, &c. We also publish an interesting account of a yacht race which came off in the Bay of Toronto, C. W., on Saturday last.

A few mornings since the fancy store of Mr. W. ROONEY, at Yonkers, was entered by burglars, and goods to the amount of $3,480 taken therefrom. The goods arrived from this City the night before the robbery, and were laid upon the counter and shelves. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

The lovers of Cunningham literature will find, in another column, the copy of a deed obtained yesterday from the Clerk's office of Hudson County, New-Jersey, by which it appears that, on the 18th inst., Mrs.—what shall we call her? for, if Dr. MARVINE married her, she is no longer Mrs. Cunningham, though the Surrogate has decreed that she is not Mrs Burdell—under the name of EMMA AUGUSTA BURDELL, sold ont all her real estate in the town of Bergen, to her lawyer, WM. H STAFFORD, Esq. She purchased this property, which comprises some twenty lots, in August, 1855, for $4,000. She has now sold it, as will be seen by the deed, for $2,500. Whether this indicates that real estate in the township of Bergen is on the decline, or whether the low price is named to conceal the secret of the amount of her lawyer's fee, we can only guess.

Until the passage of the new Charter act, JIM IRVING was Superintendent of Public Buildings under BELAH. Fortunately for the credit of the City, by that act he was slipped back into private life again. For some time back a difficulty has existed between IRVING and Officer GEO. SENIOR, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the two met at corner of Broome-street and Broadway. IRVING beckoned SENIOR to step one side; SENIOR did so, and offered to shake hands in a friendly manner, when IRVING with an oath seized him by the neck with both hands, and while holding him so tightly that he could scarcely breathe, attempted to gouge out one of his eyes. A violent struggle ensued, in which the officer was getting the better of IRVING by throwing him upon the pavement, when some of the assailant's companions interfered. By their united exertions the policeman had both his eyes blackened, was severely cut on the forehead in two places, and was severely injured about the body. The ruffians, after making this assault, left their victim in the street with a crowd of spectators around him. SENIOR proceeded to the Tombs and made a complaint against IRVING, but up to a late hour last evening no arrest was made.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday a pretty warm altercation arose in consequence of the displacement of Mr. REYNOLDS from his office by Mr. KREN, the Warden at the Work-House, the opposing members of the Board believing that the removal was dictated by purely political feeling. The matter was referred to a Committee to report.

The First Regiment New-York Volunteers had a stormy meeting last evening. They succeeded in agreeing so far as to appoint a Committee of Arrangements for receiving the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who are coming to this City on the 15th of next month, to unite with the New-York Volunteers in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico. Resolutions protesting against the award of Gen. JACKSON'S gold box, made by the Committee of the Common Council, caused a disruption in the meeting. A portion, however, remained and passed the resolutions.

The injunction against the late firm of MILLER & CURTIS came up for a hearing yesterday. It will be remembered that Judge PEABODY granted an injunction restraining the defendants from transferring any of their effects. The suit was brought by a firm of paper manufacturers in Boston, on a claim of $20,000 for paper purchased by the defendants, to be used for the publication of *Putnam's Monthly*, and other works. Mr. FIELD argued in favor of a continuance of the injunction, and for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the property of the defendants. Mr. CUTTING opposed the motion. The matter was adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock M.

The injunctions against the Mayor, Sheriff and others, granted by Judge PEABODY, came up for a hearing yesterday. These injunctions restrained the respective defendants from interfering with the Street Commissioner's books and papers. By request of counsel, the Judge adjourned the matter until Tuesday next. Mr. FIELD obtained from the Judge an order to show cause why the complaints in each case should not be amended by the insertion of an allegation reciting Judge ROOSEVELT'S injunction. The order to show cause is returnable to-day.

Judge ROOSEVELT delivered an interesting decision in regard to the law of wills yesterday. It was the case of Douglass Forsyth *vs.* John F. Rathbone and others. The Judge, after an elaborate review of all the facts of the case and the questions at issue, came to the conclusion that the complaint must be dismissed without costs unless the parties should desire to insert special directions, in which case they are allowed to prepare a draft and submit it for settlement.

Yesterday and Monday Judge PEABODY granted fifteen attachments against the Ohio Life and Trust Company, at the suit of several banks and firms in this City. By the attachments already issued, the liabilities of the Trust Company is found to be about $1,000,000. There will probably be other attachments applied for. The office of the Company is in possession of the Sheriff.

It is about time for the State Officers to visit us. The Emigration Commissioners and the Quarantine Commissioners are by the ears, and the Quarantine Commissioners are at loggerheads among themselves. Commissioner BENSON, who represents Long Island, as well as the City of New-York, will never consent to declare Seguine's Point as a site for a *permanent* Quarantine, however many structures may hereafter be erected there for hospital purposes. He takes the ground against his associates, that the Point is seven or eight miles from the main ship channel from Sandy Hook to New-York, and that there is no suitable anchorage for vessels in the waters of the Raritan Bay, belonging to this State, nearer the Point than five or six miles. In his mind, such considerations or facts present an insuperable objection to Seguine's Point as a site for a permanent Quarantine. His choice site is Sandy Hook, and he has given his associate Commissioners, as well as his friends, to understand that he will not consent to any problematical project for the permanent removal of Quarantine until a faithful, forcible and consistent effort be made to obtain possession of Sandy Hook. Mr. BENSON was one of the first to act in the movement which resulted in the passage of the Removal Act, and at an early day he foresaw, that the Hook was decidedly the most eligible site for a new Quarantine. Commissioner BENSON is also quoted as having the opinion, that New Jersey next Winter, will readily yield to the solicitation of New-York, by ceding to us the quarantine jurisdiction of the Hook, and that the shipping interest of our port will aid in the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

The official returns of violations of the Sabbath law by liquor-sellers become less and less frequent and long. Most of the reputable shops all shut up from Saturday night to Monday morning, and the Grand Jury are likely to fetch some of the disreputable ones up with a round turn. All the large lager-bier saloons keep open and pay the $50 fine every Monday morning promptly and without grumbling.

The "Regenerators" held their fifth public meeting last night. Resolutions defining the position of the body were talked over—relieving it of the odium of being Republicans in disguise, as charged by the enemy.

The shipping had their flags at half-mast in token of sorrow for the death of Mr. LIVINGSTON. The funeral takes place on Thursday at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

The Police Department bends its eyes towards the pawnbrokers and junk-dealers, and orders the organ-grinders to grind out no more music after 10 o'clock at night.

The body of ALBERT S. MOSES, the murdered man, was removed yesterday by his brother, GEO. A. MOSES, from Chapel Hill, N. J., five miles from the Sea View House, to the Evergreen Cemetery for burial.

Let it be remembered that the difficulties in the way of the contractors who agreed to furnish Brooklyn with an abundant supply of wholesome water, (of which we spoke yesterday,) do not in the slightest affect the work on *this* side of Baisley's Pond—and that will supply water enough for all Brooklyn for the next five years, grow the city as much as it may. The Water Commissioners find that east of Baisley's Pond they have a good deal more water than they want—indeed, this is the only trouble on the route. They discover that their specifications cannot be complied with economically on the specified grade, and so eagerly sieze the opportunity to ask of the Common Council that they may construct a covered conduit instead of an open canal from Baisley's, east—believing, they say, that the advantages of a covered conduit would far outweigh the objections that taxpayers may make to an increase of cost.

A fast young man named WM. BARLOW employed in BENNETT'S dry-goods store, No. 164 Grand-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday for stealing goods from his employer. Mr. BENNETT missed at different times articles of value, and by close watching discovered the method of their going. The accused, when cutting off a silk dress pattern, for instance, for a customer, he found, would cut two—one he would slip under his coat, and soon after proceeding to the water closet secrete it about his person, and thus convey it from the store. He "kept" a woman.

Messrs. OAKLEY & WRIGHT, auctioneers, raised their flag on the Brooklyn City Hall, yesterday, to sell all the office furniture in the different departments, to satisfy a judgment against the city for expenses incurred in continuing the Bond-street sewer. Just in the nick of time the sale was postponed until the 25th of September.

A river thief was captured on Monday night in Brooklyn with seven bags of wheat, which he had stolen from the bark *Falcon*, at the Atlantic Dock. He was committed to answer.

The Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of Brooklyn concluded their labors on Monday. The appropriations for which tax is to be levied for 1858 amounts to $923,686 79.

The whole cost of the Kings County Penitentiary for the year ending August 1 was $40,772,39. The average number of prisoners was 184½.

Stand from Under!

There was a pretty general stampede in Wall-street yesterday, and Bulls and Bears, Longs and Shorts, were so intermingled in the pell-mell that it was difficult to distinguish one from the other. The rushing and crushing of fancy men and fancy stocks rendered the scene rather interesting to an outsider who could feel entirely sure that his own underpinning stood in no danger. Such hurly-hurlies in that region have not been so rare that the present need cause any great alarm. The welfare of the country does not depend upon money institutions, nor upon bank agencies. The great productive resources of the Union, the cotton, and sugar, and rice, and tobacco plantations, the wheat, and the corn, and the hay fields, the coal mines, the iron mines, the lead mines, the gold mines, the forests and the orchards,—these are the sources of our prosperity and greatness, and while they are unharmed, no mere financial revulsion can affect the general prosperity of the City. A noiseless and hardly felt frost might be productive of more serious damage to the country than the failure of all the stock-brokers and speculators in Wall-street.

Indeed, we are not sure but the country at large would profit immensely by the utter prostration and extinction of the whole brood of gamblers, whose reckless and unprincipled transactions are ruining thousands of innocent victims, and bringing disaster and disgrace upon the commercial and financial character of the City. The Stock Exchange, as at present managed, is very little more than an enormous gambling establishment,—and the whole scale of its operations is quite as ruinous, quite as demoralizing, quite as infamous as any of the Broadway hells which have recently enjoyed the attention of the Metropolitan Police. When an Exchange is devoted to its legitimate use,—that of facilitating the Exchange of real values and serving as an agent between buyers and sellers, who lack the leisure, the skill or the knowledge to transact business of this kind for themselves, it is undoubtedly a useful and laudable institution. But the New-York Stock Exchange does just enough of this kind of business to keep up appearances. The principal occupation of its members is *gambling*, and they carry it on by a systematic cheating more infamous than playing with loaded dice, or any of the devices which brand the professional and law-hunted gambler. They swindle not only the men who play the game with them, but they rob every person who happens to have his savings invested in the stock which supplies the material for their nefarious schemes. The following paragraph, which we find in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, indicates one of the many methods in which these speculators plunder the public:

"During the last seventy-seven days the sales of the stock of the Reading Railroad amounts to 321,623 shares—exactly 97,955 shares more than the entire stock of the Company. At par, the amount exceeds $16,000,000, and if the average per day (4,177 shares) is kept up, the business of the year in Reading alone will amount to $64,743,500—about $14,000,000 more than the banking capital of this city. But, notwithstanding the amount, and the furor that is kept up on the subject, the stock in the city neither increases or diminishes, and the innocent or *morally* inclined citizens, in the shape of interest and commissions, *are obliged to fork over between four and five millions of dollars.*"

How far our stock-gamblers will be permitted to carry on this game remains to be seen. One thing is certain—nothing but absolute legal coercion will ever effect any reform.

Kansas Politics.

The first necessity of political parties is what is technically styled an *issue*. There can be no fighting when there is nothing to fight about. For those who live by fighting, therefore, a *causa belli* is the one thing needful. No cool observer can help seeing that just now all political parties are considerably embarrassed by the lack of such an issue. The available political "cries" for the present, at all events, are pretty well used up, and in all sections of the country where elections are impending, it is easy to see that political leaders find it very difficult to erect platforms high enough to be distinctly visible, and inviting enough to secure any considerable rally of the rank and file. In this extremity it is not at all surprising to find the shadows and ghosts of the last Presidential election pressed into the service, and compelled to do duty again upon the narrower fields of the Fall campaign.

At the South the Kansas question is made the main and controlling issue. We find in the Georgia journals very long appeals from various candidates against the Federal Administration, on the ground of its appointment of WALKER to be Governor of Kansas, and especially of the failure of the President to remove him instantly, upon discovering his inclination to secure to the people of Kansas the actual exercise of sovereignty over their own affairs. They assert that such a course will inevitably make Kansas a Free State,—and any such result, however it may be accomplished, they denounce as treason to Southern rights and as a base betrayal, by the National Administration, of those who placed it in power. There is a two-fold reason for the assumption of this tone in the Southern States. It is done by a large portion of the active leaders for political effect,—in the hope that it can be used to alarm the masses into changing the incumbents of office. The old Whigs and the new Americans use it for the purpose of defeating the Democrats. But a large portion of the Democrats themselves are also using it,—and *their* purpose is to drive the Administration into a change of its original policy in regard to Kansas. They desire to make Kansas a Slave State,—and it was the hope and belief that they would be aided by him in doing so, which induced them to support Mr. BUCHANAN. They knew he was available, and they believed he would be flexible. The appointment of WALKER alarmed them. They reasoned, very much as we did, that a man of so much ability and ambition would scarcely consent to be their tool in a cause where he could not possibly gain anything, inasmuch as he would merely be carrying out the schemes of other men;—that his appointment indicated a purpose to make some positive capital for the Democratic Party;—and that as this could only be done in the North, it was to be done by conciliating Northern sentiment by making Kansas free. Gov. WALKER'S inaugural,—his declaration that the new Constitution should be submitted to the people, and that all the *bona fide* residents of Kansas should have a full and fair chance to vote upon it, alarmed them. They opened a crusade, therefore, upon him and the President,—demanding a change of policy or his instant recall. Two or three Southern States denounced the Kansas policy in Democratic Conventions and threatened the Administration with overthrow. The topic was brought into the political canvass and now every stump in every Southern State echoes the denunciation of the Abolition policy of President BUCHANAN and Gov. WALKER!

This seems ridiculous:—yet there are indications that it is likely to prove successful. The estimate of the President's character which it betrays, seems, after all, not to have been very much out of the way. The success of the plot turned wholly upon the question of his courage:—and it looks already as if whatever he has were oozing out. The official organ, the *Union*, is suspiciously busy in its attempts to vindicate him from all imputation of wishing to make Kansas a Free State, and to show that his action has been in strict conformity to the exactions of the Southern States. Gov. WALKER, it must also be confessed, has abated something of his devotion to the welfare of the *whole* people of Kansas and is becoming especially vehement in denouncing as Abolitionists the decided majority of its inhabitants. Instead of insisting that all the *bona fide* residents of Kansas shall vote under the organic laws of Congress, he now intimates that voting must be confined to those who shall be found qualified according to the Territorial laws. Instead of making the apportionment for members of the Legislature himself, and thus securing its fairness, he handed it over to the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature, who have made a one-sided distribution, giving to the Pro-Slavery minority a decided preponderance of legislative power. At this moment, too, Judge CATO suspiciously steps in with an extrajudicial opinion which cuts off nine-tenths of the Free-State men from the polls, and confines the right of voting to those who have paid a territorial tax. And the old executive machinery by which Free-State men were harassed and dragooned last year,—the machinery of indictments, arrests, imprisonments and juries for treason and other constructive crimes seems to have been revived with fresh vigor. All these things indicate a bending to the Southern storm, and have infused corresponding encouragement and hope into the breasts of ATCHISON and his Blue Lodge confederates.

All this shows the power of a resolute and determined political interest, when brought to bear against men too ambitious and too timid to act upon their own convictions either of justice or good policy. No one can doubt that both Governor WALKER and the President, by their early indication of a purpose to secure their just rights to the people of Kansas, strengthened themselves very decidedly throughout the Northern States. All that the North has ever demanded for Kansas, since it became apparent that Congress would do nothing for her protection against Slavery, has been that she might have the privilege of protecting herself at the ballot-box. If the President or his Governor shall now abandon the just position which they assumed at first, and by any evasions or neglects of duty permit the people of the Territory to be deprived of their rights, and compelled to tolerate Slavery against their will, they may expect a condemnation, as swift as it will be blasting, at the hands of the people of the Northern and Western States.

Southern Aspirations for a Southern Literature and Commerce.

There are certain follies of which all races in certain stages of political imbecility or decrepitude are always guilty. They are not peculiar either to national growth or age, but they invariably mark a period of rude immaturity, or of rapid decline. One of the chief of these is the belief that the creation of commerce and literature is the result, not of the growth of the national mind and national energy in a certain direction, but of a set of individuals officially designated for that special duty. Five hundred years ago, when Europe was still wallowing in the slough of barbarism, authors were supposed to be unable to write, or merchants to trade, except under the guidance of royal hands. No one knew so well in England, or in France, what sort of cargoes should leave the ports, and what imports should enter, which sort of products best suited the soil and climate, as the King in Council. England has grown out of its leading-strings, but trade and commerce in France are still hamstrings in the arms of their imperial nurse. The Crédit Mobilier is a great governmental institution for the instruction of the people in the best mode of investing their savings, and all the great lines of steamers run when, where, and how the Minister of Commerce concludes to be most beneficial and profitable.

The freedom of private enterprise is connected in the one case with the growth of a self-governing democracy; in the other the tutelage of trade is a legitimate adjunct of a democracy ruled by a despot. But England is, beyond all question, in a nobler and healthier and better state to-day than a century ago. In France the throes of the revolution have only brought forth a monster. In Russia the government makes the railroads, runs the steamers, marshals the merchants in guilds, builds factories, and makes cloth; but Russia is a nation of slaves at the feet of a master. Ireland has been reduced to the last stage of political imbecility and decrepitude by centuries of misgovernment, and in Ireland we hear of periodical meetings calling on the Lord-Lieutenant to make his court-dress in poplin, and use chairs of bog oak. Cork is sure to be ruined if the Admiralty does not keep a fleet anchored in the Cove, and Limerick will certainly not survive the removal of its garrison. Go where we will, the story is the same. From the latter days of Rome down to our own time, wherever men have either been debauched and degraded by tyranny, or have not yet emerged from serfdom, the desire of growing rich, common to both knaves and fools, is united with the want of energy or judgment to make money. Those whom the *sacra fames* most devours, lie helpless in their agony, till their rulers come to their aid.

It is somewhat curious to find a portion of the United States, where the experiment of non-government has been carried out so far with success, tainted by the same disease as countries which have run through a whole cycle of revolutions, or which are still cradled in Oriental barbarism. We have been long in the habit of boasting ourselves

"Heirs of all the ages, foremost in the files of time;"

and our boasting has received some sanction from the acquiescence of the rest of the world in our claims to the most advanced position on the great high road of political progress. We are living under a system which Europe only sees dimly in its future. We have solved problems which have puzzled the ablest political philosophers of the Old World. And yet who is there, who, on reading the report of a Southern Commercial Convention, or Governor WISE's comments on the propriety of establishing a new line of steamers between Europe and some Southern port, would believe a word of all this? Who would suppose that these rude imaginings, these crude guesses, these childish wishes, these absurd propositions, these lamentable displays of ignorance of even the elementary laws of barter, these wretched sophisms in reasoning upon the commonest of every-day subjects, emanated from men of the same age, and race and nation as the shipowners of New-York and the farmers of Massachusetts? Governor WISE, whom one of his Southern admirers has pronounced "the man to represent Virginia and the South in thunder, lightning and in rain," made, two or three months ago, a proposal to a French steamboat company which savors of China rather than of North America. He proposed in his official capacity, as head of the Old Dominion, to a French Company to bring over their silks and wines and brandies, for which they would be sure to find a market, and upon giving a month's notice of their arrival, the Virginians would be sure to have a return cargo waiting them. This was an arrangement precisely of the kind that one might expect from Commissioner YEH, or the King of Siam, and coming from an American to a Frenchman, was somewhat humiliating for us as a nation. The proceedings of the Southern Conventions, Commercial and Literary, are all on a par with this. Resolutions to the effect that Charleston ought to be the great Southern seaport, that steamboats ought to run from some Southern port to Europe, that the Governors of the various States be requested to name delegates to meet and see how the thing is to be done, the utmost anxiety on all sides to look at the matter in a patriotic point of view, and the utmost anxiety to avoid looking at it in a commercial point of view—all this is marked by an absurdity which we shall not insult our Northern leaders by exposing. The desire to have a literature peculiar to the South, and racy of its soil, finds expression in ways equally grotesque. The Conventions which have sought to bring about this most desirable consummation, content themselves with calling on the gods to aid them, and never think of inquiring into the cause of the strange fact that, in a literary and æsthetic point of view, the whole territory of the chivalry is, from Dan to Beersheba, utterly barren. With a censorship of the press, of the pulpit and of the tribune, more rigid than has ever existed in Russia, they wonder how it is that native genius won't show itself, and with a ban on the noblest of themes, poets won't sing. Even JOHN MITCHEL can devise no better remedy for the existing dearth of "fine frenzy," than lugubrious invocations to the sun. "Oh, thou rising sun!" saith the great patriot, "strike some rock with thy level Eastern ray, and make our Aganippe gush forth, and Hippocrene flow!" Alas, "There is no voice, nor any that answereth." The gods of the South are either talking, or pursuing a journey, or peradventure they sleep. They must be waked somehow, or the chivalry will have to go for awhile without a Literature, and without Transatlantic Steam Communication.

The Arsenal Property.

The sale of the Arsenal on Sixty-first-street, which has been advertised from time to time on behalf of the State, has again been postponed and is now deferred until September. The City, as the public is aware, has the right to purchase this property at $275,000, and as the grounds will be required for the Central Park, and as they cannot, if now suffered to fall into private hands, probably be repurchased by the City for anything like that amount, it is clearly the interest of the City to close the transaction and secure the ground. Indeed, it was understood that this had already been decided upon, and that the money would have been paid more than a week ago but for some difficulties, the nature of which was not clearly understood, and which have been somewhat misrepresented to the public on account of the absence of the City Chamberlain.

We learn now, that on the 14th inst., Mr. BURROWS, the State Comptroller, called upon Mr. FLAGG, the City Comptroller, in company with the Chamberlain, Mr. STOUT, to ascertain his decision in regard to the action he would take in the premises,—and that Mr. FLAGG decided to take the property for the City and drew his check for the amount, $275,000, payable to the order of Mr. STOUT, and to be deposited with the Manhattan Company the next day. With this arrangement Mr. BURROWS was entirely satisfied, and returned to Albany.

Soon after this, Mr. STOUT met Mr. BUSTEED, the Corporation Counsel, and told him what had been done. Mr. BUSTEED at once forbid the payment of the money,—saying that the purchase could not be consummated until he had approved the title, and that he should not do this, because he believed it to be defective. Mr. STOUT replied that he had nothing to do with that point—that the Comptroller, being the head of the department, was the party to whom he was responsible, and that he must obey his directions and pay the money upon his order. At Mr. BUSTEED'S request Mr. STOUT then went with him to the Comptroller's office, and after canvassing the whole matter Mr. FLAGG countermanded the order he had previously given, and requested Mr. STOUT not to pay the money, except upon the certificate of the Corporation Counsel to the validity of the title. At Mr. FLAGG'S request Mr. STOUT telegraphed this new decision to the State Comptroller. As it was then after banking hours, Mr. STOUT put the check he had received into the form of a certificate of deposit, payable to the order of the Manhattan Company for the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New York, and left it with the cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, to be given to the Manhattan Company upon the order of Comptroller FLAGG. The cashier, however, understood that it was only to be given upon the order of the Corporation Counsel, and when Mr. FLAGG called upon him in relation to it, so informed him. Upon receiving intelligence of this matter Mr. STOUT immediately telegraphed to the Cashier that the money was to be paid upon the order of Mr. FLAGG:—but Mr. FLAGG, on being told of this, said that, as the sale had been postponed until September, there was no need of haste and he would wait until Mr. STOUT'S return.

Mr. STOUT returned to the City yesterday, and received a note from the Corporation Counsel, saying that he had declined to approve the title to the property, as he did not deem it good, and as it was not unincumbered,—that the Chamberlain had no right to pay the money against his opinion without the express order of the Common Council, and that it was for Mr. STOUT himself to decide whether he would act in this matter in violation of law, merely upon the direction of the Comptroller. We understand that Mr. FLAGG has thus far declined to give the Chamberlain an order for the payment of the money, though Mr. STOUT declares his purpose to act entirely under the Comptroller's directions. It is for Mr. FLAGG, therefore, to say whether the City shall become possessed of this property for $275,000 now, or wait a year or two and then pay half a million for it to private individuals who, it is said, have offered $400,000 for it already.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—It is a remarkable, and also a very puzzling fact, that notwithstanding the depressed condition of the shipping business, and the unprecedentedly large number of ships lying idle at our wharves, it is difficult to find crews for the few vessels that do go to sea. Crews have been sent from here, we learn, within a few days, to supply vessels at Norfolk and Baltimore, which were prevented from going to sea on account of the impossibility of obtaining sailors to man them. The attempt to inforce the system of no advance wages has been abandoned, but seamen do not come forward as was anticipated for the sake of the month's advance. What becomes of all the sailors is as much an unsolved problem as what becomes of all the pins. They are tempted into other employments, where the pay is better and the treatment less severe, while the horrible narratives that have been published during the past five or six years of savage and inhuman conduct by the officers of our ships must have had the effect to deter many a young lad from trying his fortunes on the ocean, who could have never been deterred by the dangers of shipwreck or any of the perils which belong to sea adventures. But, making all allowances, the various known causes which must have operated to diminish the numbers of seamen, their scarcity at our principal sea-ports in a season of general dullness in the shipping business, remains an anomalous and puzzling fact.

TRANSIT ROUTE MATTERS.—In the TIMES of the 19th inst., giving an account of the various movements on foot concerning the Transit route, allusion was made to a contract said to have been closed with certain parties in this City, by Señor TRISSARI, the Guatemalian Minister, and to a report in circulation that there was no such contract in existence, but that the Señor was acting in the interest of Com. VANDERBILT. We are assured by competent and proper authority, that great injustice is done to Señor TRISSARI by this report—that such a Convention has been concluded, and is ready to be produced and exchanged in this City whenever the proper occasion shall arrive. Mr. TRISSARI is the accredited Minister in this country from Nicaragua, as well as the recognized Minister Plenipotentiary from the Governments of Guatemala, and San Salvador. He has been long connected with the diplomatic service in Europe, and has resided in this country for several years, where he has established a character for honorable and upright dealing, which will refute, though it may not prevent, injurious reports like the one referred to. The Convention, or contract in question, was signed on the 19th of June last, and has been conditionally ratified and confirmed by the Government of Nicaragua during the present month. The parties interested in it have no connection whatever with either Com. VANDERBILT, the Accessory Transit Company, or MORGAN & Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—COMPLAINTS OF THE NEW ANCHORAGE.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the City Library Room yesterday, at 12½ o'clock—Present, Presidents CLARKE, PHILLIPS and Commissioners MILLER, ROCKWELL and THOMPSON, the following business was transacted:

Brig *Isa*, from Gonaives, arrived Aug. 19, with logwood and mahogany, and without sickness. She petitioned to come to the City to discharge cargo. The petition was denied, and the order to discharge cargo adhered to.

Bark *H. D. Brookman* applied to come to the City, stating that she had discharged cargo on lighters, and that the vessel had been thoroughly fumigated. Referred to the Health Officer with power.

Bark *Oakland* petitioned to come to the City. Petition denied. She was allowed to proceed to Hunter's Point for repairs.

Mr. FERRIS, of the firm of O. A. & L. FERRIS, appeared in behalf of the brig *Croton*, which arrived Aug. 16, and which had discharged cargo on lighters at Quarantine. The brig was allowed to proceed Aug. 21.

Mr. FERRIS, during his remarks, incidentally said that the present Quarantine restrictions were much more burdensome to commerce than they were last year; that the Raritan Bay anchorage was an abomination; that it was asking too much of shipping men to send vessels into such a dangerous situation; that the expense of a vessel lying there was great; that the Underwriters imposed an additional quarter per cent. on the cargo of every vessel sent to the Lower Bay, and that he did not believe the public health was served by compelling vessels indiscriminately, coming from West India ports, to anchor in the Lower Bay.

He further said that the extra expense of vessels sent to the Raritan Bay was not the chief objection. The anchorage, he said, was not only dangerous from its exposure to the swells of the sea, but it was entirely too shallow for vessels of a medium size to lie in during a moderate storm.

He also stated that he had observed in the papers, that the Governor and other State officers were soon to be in the City for the purpose of examining the accommodations at Seguine's Point. He was glad to know this fact, and thought that some authority should overlook the acts of the Commissioners who had instituted such an unsuitable anchorage as that of the Raritan Bay. He hoped that when the State Officers did visit the lower hospitals they would do so by water, and not by land, for it is impossible for any person to judge correctly of the lower anchorage, and its bearing upon Commerce, without viewing it by water.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The last session of the Board for the reception of applications for licenses, was held yesterday at the Common Pleas Court Room, City Hall. Present—Commissioners HOLMES and HASKEW. The number of applications for the last few meetings has been gradually dwindling, until yesterday it amounted to three only, as follows: ISAAC V. BRIGGS, No. 226 East Broadway; JAMES V. GOLD, No. 113 West Broadway; DENNIS MULLINS, corner 165th-street, corner Kingsbridge Road. Next Tuesday the Board will commence granting licenses, and continue to sit every day, until the balance of the fifty is used up, which will be thirty-four days. It is stated that the Temperance Alliance people are all ready to prosecute those who are minus licenses, and will open their batteries on such about Sept. 1. Their plan will be to serve process on delinquents, with order to hold to bail. They will come down on wealthy liquor-sellers first.

"OLD POTOSI" has just discovered—what every reader of the TIMES knew a month ago—that the romantic account of a girl shooting a burglar on Staten Island was a fiction, palmed upon the press by an adroit young Chatterton. But our readers will and sleepy old neighbor has forgotten that, just a week after the account appeared, and had been explained in our columns, the *Herald*, too anxious for spicy news to let it go entirely, and too true to its instinct, not to steal it sooner or later, reproduced our disowned statement, in its largest type, as an editorial of its own, with an instructive remark subjoined. In the course of another week, we presume, our Scotch friend will discover that it was hoaxed by the same ingenious youth into the exclusive publication of a Staten Island romance, all about two sleeping lovers on York-avenue, near Fort Washington—there are no such places on Staten Island—who were shot by a jealous young man after trying very hard to shoot himself. The story which was too improbable to deceive anybody else, deceived Old Potosi, and his extraordinary energy and astuteness have not yet succeeded in discovering that he was sold again, as usual. So soon as the *Herald* can spare room for the publication of old papers read six years ago before the Scientific Association, under the delusion that people think them news concerning the great Atlantic Telegraph bill, we expect to see the romance improved into an editorial for the waring of sleepy lovers and the merriment of the choice few who mortify the flesh by ever reading its columns.

MORMON ENTERPRISE.—The new "Deseret Alphabet" is completed, and a fount of Pica type has been cast in St. Louis. Specimens of the type are published in the St. Louis papers, but they are unprofitable in types that common people use. The type-founders have supplied the Mormons with moulds and other apparatus for recasting their old metal. So the *Deseret News* will probably hereafter be a profound mystery, at least in part, to all but the initiated. The new characters are *forty-one* in number, and bear a striking resemblance to those of the Ethiopic Alphabet; in fact, some of the letters are identical in shape—but whether the Ethiopic *Waw* is the Mormon *Waw*, or not, we confess ourselves incompetent to judge, not having been inducted into the secrets of this mystery of Mormonism. The ukases of Brother BRIGHAM will hereafter be a sealed letter, literally, to Gentile eyes.

THE SLAVER JUPITER.—A schooner named the *Jupiter*, carrying American colors, is reported to have been seized on the 15th of last month, at Aghwey, on the west coast of Africa, with a number of slaves on board. Whence is this *Jupiter*? Is she a New-Yorker? and who owns her? Some of the witnesses say that she is though no such schooner is registered at the New-York Custom-House. It is not improbable that she did go from here, having changed her name after leaving port. Parties who profess to be posted, say they could lay their hands any and every week on a slaver leaving this port, and that they would do so and furnish ample testimony for the United States Courts, if it were possible to condemn a vessel after she was seized and get anything like a decent share of the spoils.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Telegraphic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

CONTRACT FOR THE NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

There are thirteen bidders for the contract for the new sloop of-war. Their models are to-day on exhibition. The decision will be made in accordance with the recommendation of the Board yet to be appointed.

CHARLES E. SINCLAIR has been appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Utah, vice STILES removed.

The dispatch from Washington in this morning's paper should have read "Mr. MEEK, of Pennsylvania, declines the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah."

The Atlantic Telegraph and the Weather.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 25—10 A. M.

The line through Newfoundland has been repaired, and is now in fine working order. The weather yesterday was very foggy, with rain and a strong southwest wind, but is very fine and clear this morning, with a light southwest breeze. There are no signs at Trinity Bay of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 25—12 P. M.

The weather is overcast, and the wind light from the northeast. There are no signs of the Telegraph fleet from Bay of Bulls Arm to this moment.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Mayor and Aldermen of this city voted this afternoon, that upon the receipt of the news of the Submarine Cable a salute of one hundred guns shall be fired, and the bells of the city be rung one hour in commemoration of the event.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

By the arrival of the mail, as late as due, we have New-Orleans dates of the 19th, and Galveston of the 16th inst.

The Galveston *News* says that the majority for RUNNELS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will not be less than 11,000.

The *Civilian* says that great excitement is existing at Houston, owing to the discovery of a plot got up by a gang of thieves to kill the City Marshal. The ringleader in the affair, and another, was captured.

The accounts of the cotton crop from the interior of Texas were encouraging. Picking had fairly commenced. The effects of the dronth on the frontier were deplorable.

The Pacific Railway was being graded at the rate of two miles per week, and five hundred hands were employed in the work.

Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Aug 25.

The arrangements for the Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition, to commence in this place on Monday next, are all completed. Seats have been erected on the grounds for 10,000 persons. It is understood that visitors will be conveyed to and from the Fair, by the various railroads, at half price.

Brutal Murder near Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

An old gentleman named JOSHUA HIBBARD, formerly a drummer in the U. S. Service, living on a farm in the vicinity of this city, was most brutally murdered last evening by a man named DENIS SULLIVAN. SULLIVAN has been arrested. No cause has been assigned for the deed.

The Indian War in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Late intelligence from Florida is to the effect that Captain MICKLER and the Florida Volunteers had captured five Seminoles. The Indians hoisted a white flag. Hopes are entertained that the war is nearly over.

Death of William Magill, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Esq., formerly publisher of the newspaper *Pennsylvanian*, died this morning in this city.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 25—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *America*. now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, with three days later news. The weather is clear and cold.

Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WILLIAM FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived here, after a passage of 50 hours from New-York.

Personal.

The Field family record is summed up by an exchange, as follows: Few families of brothers exhibit more talent and enterprise than the Fields, natives of Stockbridge, Mass., but now all occupying prominent positions before the country. Cyrus W. Field, long known as an extensive dealer in paper in the City of New-York, has lately rendered his name familiar to the world by his prominent connection with the Ocean Telegraph. Mathew D. Field, State Senator from this County, is also engaged in the same enterprise, and is at this moment cruising with the Company's steamer in the vicinity of Trinity Bay, awaiting the arrival of the vessels with the cable, and the result of the experiment. David Dudley Field is known as a distinguished lawyer in the City of New-York. Stephen J. Field is a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in California. Jonathan P. Field is an able and prominent lawyer in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., and, if not so widely known, is not behind the others in ability.

The Boston *Post* has a story of a facetious rail road conductor: "A lady who had a boy with her, considerably above the non-paying age, attempted the rather difficult exploit (in the anti-crinoline period) of hiding her precious son under her skirts. 'Uncle John,' who saw more bulk than he could account for by any ordinary theory of personal enlargement, carefully reconnoitered the pile, and, guessing the secret of the lady's extraordinary expansion, proceeded, without saying a word, to collect fare for one passenger and a half, and gave the lady her change, which, without looking it over, she put in her pocket. By-and-bye, observing that the boy was still kept in 'durance vile,' Uncle John' humanely whispered in her ear, 'You may as well let him out—*you've paid for both!*'"

The Florence correspondent of the London *Morning Post* tells this good story: "There is a story of an Imperial Highness waltzing thrice in the same evening with an English lady at the Court of Berlin. She naturally felt, and frankly expressed, herself highly flattered by the compliment. "I did not intend it as a compliment," was the answer. "Then," said the lady, somewhat rebuffed, "your Highness must be very fond of dancing." "I detest dancing," was the still unsatisfactory response. Undeterred by her ill success, our fair countrywoman still prosecuted her inquiries. "What, then, may I ask, *can* be your Imperial Highness' motive for dancing?" "Madam," was the exalted personage's reply, "I dance to perspire!"

Capt. Thomas Hill, of Gouldsboro, Me., who is in his 77th year, has worked at haying this season five days in one week; at mowing, raking, &c., he kept up with the other men in the field, and was paid the usual wages of haymakers. Mr. John Preble, of Sullivan, who is 90 years old, has secured the quarter part of his hay unaided by any other man. He is so infirm that, when mowing, at each step he is obliged to rest his snath upon the ground to support himself to step by.

Senator Douglas has received the compliment of an invitation to a public dinner, from the citizens of St. Paul, in recognition of his services in behalf of Minnesota, when Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Territories.

The liabilities of M. Charles Thurneyssen amount to £640,000. His Parisian creditors are endeavoring to shoulder his responsibilities upon two relatives, M. Auguste Thurneyssen, the banker, and M. George Thurneyssen, who were his partners.

The Bridgeport *Standard* says of Mr. Barnum that his present visit to this country will be his last for a number of years. He will hereafter reside in London.

The Italian journals announce a new composer, Signor Sorrao, a pupil of Mercedante. His opera is called "Pergolese," and was brought out with "great success" at the Fondo, of Naples.

S. C. Fressenden, judge of the Municipal Courts of Rockland, Me., is accused of conniving at the escape of a man charged with adultery.

Obituary.

Mrs. ELIZBETH KIMBALL, a well-known lady of Waltham, the oldest person in the town, died on the 18th inst., at the age of 94. She lived through four generations, and retained to the last her mental and physical powers. She saw the battle of Bunker Hill, from a house top in Charlestown, and also witnessed the battle of Lexington. She was wont to relate with accuracy many of the stirring incidents of the Revolution, of which she was personally cognizant.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

ADMINISTRATION OF DR. BURDELL'S ESTATE.

The heirs of Dr. BURDELL have agreed upon WM. BURDELL and GEO. D. BULIN as the parties for whom they will apply to have letters granted of administration upon the estate of Dr. BURDELL. WM. BURDELL is a brother of the deceased and resides in Ohio. Mr. BULIN is a brother-in-law of Dr. BURDELL and resides in this City. These parties will file the proper securities in a day or two. The heirs have continued in possession of the real estate ever since the Doctor's decease. Measures will be speedily taken to have it partitioned among the heirs. Whatever claim Mrs. CUNNINGHAM may put in for right of dower cannot prevent any partition or sale of the real estate. In case of her putting in a claim any disposition made of the estate or any portion of it, must, however, be made subject to the final decision upon this claim. The recent decision of the Surrogate affects the personal estate only; whatever there is appertaining to this portion of the estate that has not already been disposed of will be sold within a few days.

THE AMOUNT OF DR. BURDELL'S ESTATE.

Immediately following the murder of Dr. BURDELL very conflicting statements were made as to the extent and value of his estate. Some rated it as high as $150,000, and others stated it as but a few thousand dollars. Authoritative information now states his entire estate, real and personal, as worth about $40,000. Of this $33,000 was real estate, and $7,000 personal property. The personal consisted of stock in the Artisan's Bank of this City, and his dental apparatus, books, furniture, &c., at No. 31 Bond-street. The real estate embraces Nos. 4 and 31 Bond street and some land and buildings in Herkimer County.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM DEEDS AWAY HER PROPERTY.

We give below a copy of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S deed to her counsel, WM. R. STAFFORD, which may be found in the County Clerk's office, of Hudson County New-Jersey. The property mentioned in the deed was conveyed to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM by JAS. M. BARROWS, as appears by the date of the conveyance, on the 20th of Aug., 1857. The price paid was $6,600, but the property was subject to a mortgage of $2,600, which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM assumed, and which formed part of the purchase-money. The amount actually paid, therefore, was $4,000. That mortgage still rests on the property, and is held by ENWIN J. BROWN. The price for which "Mrs. Burdell" sold the property to STAFFORD, according to the deed, was $2,500, STAFFORD assuming the mortgage—being $1,500 less than she paid. It will be observed, however, that this is not a warrantee deed, and STAFFORD will have to contest all claims of debtors and others. The people at Bergen say the property is worth much more than the amount paid for it.

The deed to STAFFORD was recorded in the County Clerk's office of Hudson County, N. J., the 18th of Aug., 1857, a week ago Tuesday.

This indenture, made the first day of August, 1857, between Emma Augusta Burdell, formerly Emma Augusta Cunningham, of the City of New-York, widow of the first part, and William R. Stafford, of the same City, Counselor-at-Law, of the second part, witnesseth: That said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to her in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all those certain lots, pieces, parcels or portions of land, situate lying and being in the township of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and laid down on a map of property called "Sherwood," and surveyed, commencing at a point on the northerly side of Oak-street one hundred feet westerly from the line of Pine-street, running along the northerly line of Oak-street one hundred and fifty feet westerly, thence northerly and parallel with Pine-street two hundred feet to Union-street, thence easterly along the southerly line of Union-street one hundred and fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Pine-street two hundred feet to Oak-street, being the place of beginning, containing three certain twelve lots of land, numbered as follows: eighty nine, (89,) ninety, (90,) ninety-one, (91,) ninety-two, (92,) ninety-three, (93,) ninety four, (94) ninety five, (95,) ninety-six, (96,) ninety-seven, (97,) ninety-eight, (98,) ninety nine, (99,) and one hundred, (100) Also, all those other five lots of land commencing at the corner of Beach and Barrowe streets, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Beach-street one hundred feet westerly, thence southerly and nearly parallel with Barrows street one hundred and fifteen feet to land of Lorin Sexton, thence easterly along said Sexton's land one hundred and seven feet and two inches to the line of Barrows-street, thence northerly along the line of Barrows-street one hundred and thirteen feet and six inches to Beech-street, being the place of beginning, the lots being numbered as follows: One, (1,) twenty, (20,) twenty-two, (22,) twenty four, (24,) and twenty six, (26) Also, all that other piece or parcel of land commencing at a point on the easterly side of Barrows-street, distant thirty-six feet and ten inches from Bramhall-avenue, running thence easterly one hundred feet, running thence southerly forty feet and three inches to Bramhall-avenue, thence westerly along the northerly side of said avenue one hundred feet ten inches and one half of an inch to Barrowe-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Barrows-street thirty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning, containing lot number forty-eight. (48.) Also, all that other portion or parcel of land, be the same more or less, commencing on the northerly line of Beech and Pine streets, running thence westerly along said Beech-street to land owned by Van Riper, thence along said Van Riper's land one hundred feet and three inches, northerly to land conveyed by Edwin J Brown to Moses B Bramhall, thence easterly and parallel with Beech-street to Pine-street, thence along the line of Pine-street to Beech-street, being the place of beginning, containing lot No. forty-three, (43,) and part of lot numbered forty-one, (41.)

Also all that other certain piece or parcel of land commencing on the northerly side of Beech-street at Pine-street, running thence northerly to land coovered by Edwin J. Brown to Moses B. Bramhall, thence easterly along said Bramhall's land and parallel with Beech-street to land owned by T. De Young, thence southerly along said De Young's land to Beech street, thence along the northerly line of Beech street to the line of Pine-street, being the place of beginning, containing lots numbered thirty-one, (31,) thirty-three, (33,) thirty five, (35,) and part of lot thirty-seven, (37)

Also all that other certain piece or parcel of land being on the northerly line of Beech-street, distant westerly two hundred and twenty five feet from Jackson-avenue, running thence westerly along the line of Beech-street fifty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Jackson avenue one hundred feet to Beech-street, being the place of beginning, numbered nineteen, (19,) and twenty-one, (21.)

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and, also, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part of, in or to, the above described premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the above-mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, unto said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangably set their hands and seals the day and year first above-written.

EMMA A. BURDELL, [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
WM S. DAVISON,
JAS. M. MURRAY.

State of New-York, City and County of New York, s.s.—Be it remembered that on this 17th day of August, 1857, before me, the undersigned, Daniel Seixas, a commissioner resident in the City of New-York duly commissioned and qualified by the executive authority and under the laws of the State of New Jersey to take the acknowledgment of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded therein, personally appeared William S. Davison, of full age, who being duly sworn according to law, on his oath deposes and says that he saw Emma A. Burdell, the grantor named in the foregoing indenture, sign, seal, and deliver the same as her voluntary act and deed, and that he, the said William S Davison subscribes his name to the same as an attesting witness. WM. S. DAVISON.

Taken, sworn and subscribed before me on this 17th day of August, A D 1857. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

DANIEL SEIXAS, Commissioner for New-Jersey in New-York.

Endorsed—Emma Augusta Burdell to William R. Stafford.—Deed

SUICIDE BY A LADY.—Mrs. HARRIET NORTON, a native of New-York, aged 26 years, committed suicide on Sunday night, at her residence, No. 295 West Thirty-second-street, by taking laudanum. Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday, at which it appeared that she was married to her second husband three months since, and that the marriage did not prove a happy one. This, coupled with the recent loss of two of her children, preyed heavily on her mind, and she became deranged. The Jury rendered a verdict of suicide by taking laudanum. She had become so much deranged before the suicide, that her friends were making arrangements to send her to a Lunatic Asylum in Connecticut.

☞ The steamboat *Hendrick Hudson*, of the People's Line, is now on the marine railway, opposite Thirty-fifth-street, E. R., for repairs. She will have a suit of sponsons, &c. The propeller *T. Beach* is also on the same dock, receiving a new propeller.

CRICKETING AND YACHTING.

The Great Cricket Match—Canada vs. the United States.

This match was finished on Friday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the Canadians winning the game with 7 wickets to go down. Of all the matches that have been played in Canada, the Canadians allowed that this was the best, and most difficult to win. Any person looking at the score will think contrary by seeing that 7 men yet remained to be put out, but any one acquainted with the United Eleven would certainly have chosen the States as the winning party. In the first place the fielding of the gentlemen from the States in the second innings was superior to that of their opponents, but it is but fair to say that the fielding in the first innings was as far superior on the side of the Canadians. The bowlers also manifested stronger than on the opposite side, amongst which were Cuyp, Crossley, Senior, Comery and Sam Wright, five old bowlers, but owing to the sickness of the first and one of the best bowlers, he was unable to bowl and hat with his usual precision.

Another drawback, and a severe one to the States, was, that Senior from Philadelphia, the first batsman, made nothing in the first innings.

These drawbacks were, however, but small in comparison with the first and most fatal one, namely: The state of the ground caused by frequent showers of rain on Wednesday. The turf was completely saturated with water, and in many places ankle-deep. The ball could not run to any distance, as when it struck the ground it remained dead, so that for hits that the strikers could have run four or five for, it was impossible to make more than one or two, yet notwithstanding, the States managed in the first innings to run up the good score of 108.

A splendid bat was offered by Mr. Lang, of the St. George's Club, and Mr. Bennett, of the New-York Club, to the man that made the largest score on the side of the States, in the first innings. The prize was well contested for, but none could exceed 26, and the bat was given over to Mr. Wilby, with appropriate remarks from the receiver and giver.

The score of 12 was made in fine style by Bury, a young man of 20, from Cleveland, but he was at last bowled by Bradbury. Barlow also batted excellently, and made his ten beautifully. He played in several matchee, and never once been bowled out. Sam Wright, Higham, Crossley and Lang batted well for their scores. Sharp made 3, and was caught by Phillips. Cuyp went in last, made 3 in fine style and carried his bat out.

In the second innings Long and Bury took the bat, going in first, but Bury was, unfortunately, run out before he could make a single one and Comery followed, made two, and was also run out. Senior now followed, and a good score was run up between Long and Senior, as the first made 14, when he hit a ball in fine style to the leg, and was caught in as equally fine manner by Rykert. Senior had also the misfortune to be caught out by Bradbury, but not until he had redeemed himself for the round O that he made in the first innings, by the very fair score of 22. Wilby and Barlow now took the bat, but neither of these gentlemen had the good luck to make as good a score in the second as they did in the first innings; Wilby being caught by Dexter for 4, and Barlow (again run out) for 2. Higham and Sharp next went in. The first made 11 and carried out his bat. Sharp was given out, leg before wicket, after making two. Wright followed, made 4, and was bowled out by Parsons. Crossley next took the bat, made a fine hit, followed by another, for which 2 was made, when he was caught, in a beautiful manner, by Hoare. Cuyp followed, but was bowled by Bradbury, after making one run. This innings was not so good as the first, by 20 runs. The total of the two innings amounted to 197.

The Canadians, at the close of the first innings, on the side of the States, sent in Heward and Starling. The latter, however, being quickly bowled by Comsty for a round O, made way for Rykert, who also was bowled by Comery, after he had made 5. Head followed, but made no more than Starling, he being also bowled by Comery. Parsons now took the bat, and the finest play ever witnessed in Canada was exhibited in the batting of Heward and Parsons, against the fine bowling of Messrs. Senior, Cuyp, Wright and Comery; the first making the score of 32, as follows: One four, two three, four twos, and thirteen singles, when he was bowled by Sam. Wright. Wright also paid the same compliment to Parsons, but not till he had made 38, of which there were four threes, four twos and ten singles. Dykes and Bradbury now took the bat, the first being bowled by Senior for four. Hoare followed, made six, and was caught finely by Wilby. Pickering now took the bat, and again was fine play exhibited between Bradbury and Pickering—the first being caught by Sharp, but not until he had added 30 to the score, one hit of which was a five, two threes, five twos and ten singles. The latter made 18, and carried his bat out, making five twos and eight singles. Dexter and Phillips followed, the former making two and going out by a bowl from Senior,—the latter run out for one.

The bowling on both sides was very good, but in the second innings of the States, the Canadians took but two wickets, whilst in the first innings of the Canadians, the States took seven wickets. The wicket-keepers on the opposite side were Head and Starling, and on the side of the States, Higham and Lang. The long stops were Barlow and Phillips, the first for the States, and the latter for Canada. The long stopping was very fine on the part of Barlow, as only one bye was made from him. The rest were made by the balls glancing from the wicket-keepers' legs.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

THE STATES—FIRST INNINGS.

Cuyp bowled 60 balls, off which 29 runs were made, 5 overs being maiden, and no wickets taken.
Comery bowled 80 balls, off which 40 runs were made, 6 maiden overs bowled and 4 wickets taken.
Senior 99 balls, off which 34 runs were made, 2 maiden overs bowled and 2 wickets taken.
Wright 40 balls, 20 runs, 2 maidens and 2 wickets.
Sharp 12 balls, 8 runs and no wickets.

SECOND INNINGS.

Cuyp 40 balls, 13 runs, 7 maidens and no wickets.
Comery 16 balls, 12 runs, 1 maiden and 1 wicket.
Senior 36 balls, 4 runs, and 7 maiden overs.
Wright 88 balls, 18 runs, 3 maiden overs and 2 wickets.

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS.

Bradbury 113 balls, 12 runs, 17 maidens and 5 wickets.
Parsons 112 balls, 45 runs, 7 maidens and 2 wickets.
Hoare 24 balls, 7 runs, 3 maidens and no wickets.
Head 26 balls, 9 runs, 3 maidens and no wickets.

CANADA—SECOND INNINGS.

Bradbury 132 balls, 26 runs, 18 maidens and 1 wicket.
Parsons 112 balls, 30 runs, no maidens and 4 wickets.
Dykes 12 balls, 4 runs, no wickets.
Hoare 28 balls, 7 runs, 3 maidens and 2 wickets.

THE SCORE.

STATES—FIRST INNINGS.		STATES—SECOND INNINGS.	
Lang l. b. wkt. b. Bradbury	5	c. Rykert b. Parsons	14
Sharp c. Phillips b. Parsons	3	l. b. wkt. b. Hoare	4
Wilby b. Bradbury	26	c. Dexter b. Parsons	4
Senior b. Bradbury	0	c. Bradbury b. Hoare	22
Barlow run out	10	Run out	2
Higham c. Rykert b. Parsons	5	Not out	11
Comery b. Parsons	4	Run out	2
Bury b. Bradbury	12	Run out	0
Crossley b. Parsons	6	c. Hoare b. Parsons	5
S. Wright b. Dykes	8	b. Parsons	4
Cuyp not out	3	b. Bradbury	1
Bye	1	Byes	19
Leg Byes	4	Leg Byes	5
Wides	13	Wides	15
No Balls	2	No Balls	9
Total	108	Total	89

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS.		CANADA—SECOND INNINGS.	
Heward b. S. Wright	32	Run out	12
Parsons b. Wright	30	Not out	6
Rykert b. Comery	5	b. Wright	9
Phillips run out	1	c. Lang b. Wright	20
Bradbury c. Sharp b. Senior	30	Not out	0
Starling b. Comery	0	Byes	1
Head b. Comery	0	Leg Byes	2
Hoare c. Wilby b. Comery	6	Wides	3
Pickering not out	18	No Balls	0
Dykes b. Senior	4		
Dexter b. Senior	2		
Byes	4		
Leg Byes	3		
Wides	8		
No Balls	1		
Total	145	Total	53

Mr. Sheerlee, a gentleman from Cleveland, promised a new bat to the player that scored the most in the second innings. Senior won the bat, having scored 22, which was the largest in the second innings. The gentlemen of the States side returned thanks to their Toronto friends for the hospitable manner in which they were received by them.

Yacht Race at Toronto, C. W.

Saturday was the day appointed for the Annual Yacht Race of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Toronto, C. W., for the row-boat owners cup.

The following yachts were entered for the race:

Sloop *Fairy*, Charles Heath, Esq., Toronto.
Wave, a Bermuda sloop, T. Robinson, Esq., Vice Commander R. C. Y. C.
Rivet, a schooner, Captain Henderson, R. C. Y. C.
Queen, a Bermuda schooner, H. McCrae, Esq., Toronto.
Cygnet, a schooner, E. M. Hodder, Esq., Commander R. C. Y. C.
Sea Gull, a schooner, —. Stephenson, Esq., Hamilton, C. W.
Prima Donna, a sloop, A. Mooroe, Esq., Toronto.
Norna Creina, a schooner, Major Magrath, Toronto.
Dancing Star, a Saguena lugger, —. Bolton, Esq., Toronto.
Storm Queen, a Bermudian sloop, C. Grescett, Esq., Toronto.

The time fixed for the start was 1 P. M., but the second gun was not fired till 40 minutes past 1. The race was in the Bay of Toronto, and was one of the most interesting that was ever witnessed in Canada, but owing to a heavy gale southwest, dead ahead, many of the yachts were so injured that they were compelled to put back, amongst which was the *Queen*, her jib halyards being carried away and her [illegible] last, thereby disqualifying her for the [illegible] put back to her moorings.

The *Cygnet*, owned by Commodore HODDER, put back opposite Humber Bay, the gale having carried away her peak halyards and the jaws of the gaff, thereby rendering it dangerous to continue, when she also put back, as stated above.

The yacht *Fairy*, after rounding the buoy, inside the Bay, put back to her moorings because of the fury of the gale, she being a much smaller boat than the rest.

The race, by this time, was left between the yachts *Rivet*, *Sea Gull* and *Wave*, the prize being a splendid chased silver cup. The *Wave* being a much lighter boat than either of her opponents, but 6¾ tons, whilst the *Rivet* was 16, and the *Sea Gull* 17, was allowed 10¾ minutes. The betting was 3 to 1 on the *Wave* against the others, and about the same on the *Rivet* against the *Sea Gull*.

The *Rivet*, after passing the first buoy, took the lead, and kept it beautifully, increasing the distance between her opponents, when, by making a bad tack, she lost her advantage, and in consequence of a heavy ground swell on the Bar, was unable to make it up again.

The *Sea Gull* then took the lead, keeping it during the remainder of the course, coming in first, closely followed by the *Rivet*, the third boat being the *Wave*, which won by her time in 10 seconds, thus ending an exceedingly interesting race; the distance in a heavy sea being accomplished in 3 hours, the first boat arriving at 4:56.

The course ran was 23 miles, starting from buoys moored on a line with the Club-house and Gibraltar Point, then round a buoy at the upper end of the Bay, back again, keeping the harbor buoys on the port hand, then round the lighthouse, and down the island on the lake side, rounding a buoy opposite Privates; then back again, winning between the flagboat and the club house, a distance of 23 miles.

The *Rivet* is a splendid iron boat, built on the Clyde, Scotland, and cost £600, about $3,000.

The *Sea Gull* was built at Hamilton, C. W., by amateurs, and is a beautiful craft, combining both beauty and speed together.

The *Wave* is a Toronto boat, and for her size one of the fastest in Canada.

The gentlemen of the *Sea Gull* were invited to a grand dinner prepared in the Club House, who, together with the members of R. C. T. C., numbered over 50. Toasts were drank to the Queen, the President of the United States, Sir William Eyre and lady, the Administration, the Army and Navy of England and America, the Commodore of the *R. C. Y. C.* and cricketers and yachtsmen generally.

Great Riot in Toronto—The Military Called Out.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Aug. 21, 1857.

During the last two days our city has been the scene of a disgraceful riot between the hack and stage drivers. It appears that until within the last few days the depôts, steamboat landings, and hotels, have been pestered by the hack-drivers who assemble at these places, for the purpose of procuring passengers. As soon as a passenger enters a hack, he is at the mercy of these harpies, who will not let their prey escape, unless they pay whatever is charged by these fellows, who sometimes astonish the most liberal, by the extortionate price they demand for conveying their passenger a few hundred yards. Several complaints had been made to the authorities, when a line of stages was built by JONES & Co., of Toronto, all the hotels sending their passengers by these stages, instead of engaging a hack.

The hackmen finding that they were likely to fail if the stages continued to run as formerly, determined by a bold stroke to crush the stages, proprietors and drivers at one blow. They paraded the streets in large bodies, hooting and bellowing at the houses of parties opposed to their proceedings, and at last wound up the evening by going to the depôt of the obnoxious omnibus line on Dutchess-street, and smashed a number of carriages. They broke into the yard, drew the omnibuses into the street, turned them over, and by means of stones, staves, and axes, commenced the work of demolition. Some eight or ten stages were broken to pieces by the rioters, and scarcely an omnibus remains whole in Toronto. While the rioters were destroying the stages, the horses were quietly removed to a place of safety by the owners and drivers.

The cry of "No Great Western Omnibus Station!" was now raised, and large bodies of the mob, followed by the Police, rushed away in that direction, but fortunately prevented by the latter from doing further mischief. There was a report in circulation that several drivers were met by the rioters, dragged off their seats, the horses cut loose and started down the street, and the poor drivers severely beaten, some of them having their heads broken by clubs, stones, &c.

This occurred while the citizens were in their beds, and on learning the cause of the row in the morning, the most intense excitement prevailed in Toronto, and the rioters still continuing to meet in squads, and use threats against the Railroad depôts, drivers, hotels, and, in fact, against all who were opposed to their disgraceful work, the authorities determined at once to quell the disturbance, and restore order and quiet once more. Accordingly, the military were notified to appear under arms that evening. In compliance with the order received, the cavalry, artillery and riflemen were on duty in different parts of the city all night.

Capt. WILKINSON'S company guarded the Great Western Railroad Station. Capt. SMITH'S Highlanders were stationed at Messrs. HENDRIE & SHODDEN'S establishment, corner of Peter and King streets. Capt. BROOKS' company remained at their rendezvous, corner of King and Nelson streets. In addition to the military were 25 specials, sworn in during the day, and about 30 of the citizens were sworn in as voluntary specials.

A detachment of the York Cavalry, to the number of 25, rode up and formed in front of the City Hall. The cartere and their associates attempted to frighten the horses by yells and shouts, but the troopers stood their ground, and managed their animals well, allowing the mob to indulge as they pleased in their noisy pastime.

It is said that a rush was then made by the mob to the Grand Trunk Railway Station, followed by the Cavalry, but, owing to the latter arriving there before the rioters, the latter saw that nothing could be done with impunity, and finally concluded to disperse.

On the following day, a number of the ringleaders were arrested. Their names are James Downey, Timothy McDonnell, James Mitchell, James Hartyr, Henry Maguire, John Rae, Isaac Matthews, Thomas Fazy, William Jones, Thomas Fairen, Thomas Jorden, James Flanagan, James Swanton, and Thomas Jordan, Sen. H. D. T.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at 1 o'clock yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Present, Commissioners STRONG, BUTTERWORTH, ELLIOTT, HUTCHINE, HOOG, FIELDS and GRAY.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINE, Mr. STRONG took the Chair.

The minutes of Aug. 4 and 18 were read and approved.

Mr. HOOG called up his resolution in regard to advertising for plans, as follows:

Resolved, That this Board do now advertise for plans for laying out the Central Park, and that they offer for the best plan chosen $2,000; for the second, $1,600; for the third, $750, and for the fourth, $500. Said plans to become the property of the Board.

Mr. HOOG moved to make the time for the reception of the plans till Jan. 1, 1858, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH moved that the advertisements for plans be inserted three times in each of the daily papers of the City, which was carried.

Mr. STRONG, from the Committee on Buildings in the Park, reported that notices had been served on the tenants to remove, and advertisements inserted in the public prints of the State on the 15th September.

Various communications were received and referred to appropriate Committees.

The Clerk was authorized to furnish the offices of the Commission, under direction of the Executive Committee.

The thanks of the Board were returned to Mr. C. VAUX for a handsome work on Rural Architecture presented some time since.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

TARDY BURIAL.—A complaint was made yesterday to the City Inspector, that a person had died at No. 38 Mulberry-street, on Friday last, and that preparation had not been made to bury the body. The daughter of the deceased "had means," but was drunk and waiting for relatives to come and attend to the matter, she said. The stench had become extremely offensive to the whole neighborhood yesterday morning. Inspector MORTON ordered the body removed at once, and had it decently buried in Calvary Cemetery.

MAYOR WOOD.—Mayor WOOD was in his office yesterday, having returned to the City night before last. His Honor looked fresh and hearty, and started all hands at work immediately, to bring up arrears. A large number of persons called, and the private office was occupied constantly by special visitors.

COME AGAIN.—The target companies have come again. About a dozen passed our office yesterday, fully equipped with tinsel ribbon wreathe, and accompanied by a brass band and that athletic colored gentleman who walks behind and carries the target.

FROM ST. HELENA.—We have received the St Helena *Herald* to July 9. A list of American vessels in port is given under our Shipping head. The Islanders were discussing the propriety of employing "a competent rat-catcher," to destroy the vermin that plagued the farmers. There was no other news.

Steamer Disabled.

The schooner *John W. Gandy*, at Cape May, Capt. BENNETT, from Philadelphia, for Providence, R. I., went ashore at Fire Island on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. There were four persons on board at the time, all of whom were saved. The luggage and the boys were put on board another schooner bound for Boston. The *J. W. Gandy* was laden with egg coal.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN NEWBURG.—The store of CHARLES HASBROUCK, in Newburg, was entered by burglars on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, and robbed of silk and other goods to the value of about $2,000. A reward of $200 is offered for the detection of the thief or thieves, and $300 for the recovery of goods. The deed is believed to have been done by "cracksmen" from this City.

The *Serpent*, a cutter yacht, went on her trial trip down the Bay on Monday. Her performance was more than her owners expected. She was built by REDMOND PALMER, of this city, and is owned by the Hon. CHARLES SEAGATE, of Ocean County, N. J.

Later from New-Mexico—Great Battle With the Gila Apaches.

Col. ROBERTS, U. S. Army, arrived in this city yesterday, from Albuquerque, New-Mexico—a little over four weeks on the route, traveling with his family and Mrs. Lieut. LANE, of the Rifles. Col. ROBERTS was particularly favored in having very good weather. He met very few Indians. On his route he observed large herds of buffalo.

Just as Col. ROBERTS was leaving Santa Fe, a dispatch was received by the commanding officer, stating that Col. MILES, in command of the Southern column of the army in New-Mexico, had met the Gila Apache Indians, on the Gila river, and in the battle which ensued, 25 of the Indians were killed, and left dead on the field; more than 30 were wounded, and a large amount of property fell into the hands of Col MILES. The enemy was completely routed, as may be imagined from the result of the engagement. Lieut. STEES, of the 1st Infantry, Lieut. DAVIS, 1st Dragoons, and nine privates were wounded, how severely was not stated in the dispatch.

Nothing else of material interest had transpired in New-Mexico.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases, Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

"The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 291 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No 304 Broadway to
Nos 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SING

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Last Night but One of the ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
VESTVALI AS ROMEO.
WEDNESDAY—Owing to its great success on Friday last it will be presented Bellini's Opera of
ROMEO E GUILIETTA.
Romeo.....Signorina Vestvali
Guilietta.....Signora Carranti
Tabaldo.....Signor Giannoni
Capello.....Signor Colletti
Lorenzo.....Signor Barattini
Tartiani.....Conductor
PRICES.
Balcony, parquette and dress circle.....One Dollar
Private boxes....$10 and $15 | Orchestra chairs.....$1 50
SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Box office open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can be secured and tickets at Hall & Son's music store, No. 239 Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
THE LAST NIGHT.
Benefit of
ROBERT GUERINEAN MARSH,
being the first time his name has been presented to a generous public as a beneficiary.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1857,
First time by this troupe,
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude.....Miss Louise.
Col. Dumas.....Master Geo. W. Marsh.
Glavis.....Little Mary Marsh.
Pauline.....Dance by Jeanfile.
To conclude with
HAPPY MAN.
Happy Man.....Master Stewart.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
(Opposite Niblo's.)
T. B. Johnston.....Stage Manager
W. B. Moore.....Treasurer
T. Price.....Prompter
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, 1857.
Will be presented the drama, by Sterling Coyne, of
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN.
Leoline.....Miss Julia Turnbull
Perkin.....Mr. T. B Johnston
P. P., OR MAN AND TIGER.
Splasher.....Canoll | Bob.....T. B. Johnston
LOLA MONTES.
Katharine.....Miss Julia Turnbull
Michael.....T. B. Johnston
Dancing by.....Mlle. Ernestine
To secure the best seats Orchestra 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26,
GRAND BALLET NIGHT.
The talented Signorina TERESA ROLLA as Paquita.
L. ESPINOSA as M. Du Toupet.
Prom enade Concert by the Military Band at 7.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
The Grand Ballet of
PAQUITA.
Paquita.....Signorina Teresa Rolla
M. DU TOUPET.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.
THURSDAY—The Ravels and MAZULME.

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.
The entertainments will commence with
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND,
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
HOLE IN THE WALL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONstantly increasing crowds to see "THAT BLESSED BABY," the infant produced by Mrs Cunningham as the BOGUS BURRELL HEIR; it will remain 4 DAYS OR TWO LONGER, with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will repeat THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT RACE
IN
ENGLAND
FOR THE
SUSSEX COUNTY CUP,
In which
PRIORESS RAN.
FOR FULL REPORT SEE
PORTER'S SPIRIT.
READY THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.—A NEW POCKET [illegible] of Practical Affairs and Guide to Success in [illegible]ducting the Principles of Business; Choice of a [illegible]ying and Selling; Manufacturing; Mechanical Farming; Position; Causes of Success and How to get Correct Forms; Legal Commercial Terms, etc., 30c.; muslin, 50c. AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-[illegible]
"How to Do Business" is the most complete and [illegible]sual that has yet appeared. It contains in a form an immense amount of information on [illegible]mand and judicious advice, valuable hints and [illegible]ections, and points out very clearly the means [illegible] failure and securing success. To the mer[illegible] manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer, the [illegible] apprentice, the newspaper canvasser, the book [illegible] and the student, it is alike invaluable. It teaches [illegible]o choose a pursuit, and how to pursue it with success. It is eminently a practical work, and adapted to [illegible]nts of all classes. No young man should be with[illegible]
"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business," bound in one large [illegible]some pocket volume, may be had for $1 50. FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

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READY THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Many and beautiful styles of enamelled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FISCHER'S Show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
E. PATON, No. 24 Grove st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $6 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLing his best Gray-ash Coal, double screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $6 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 58 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, No 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size. Also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER.
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S,
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

EMBROIDERED BANDS AND SETS FROM AUCTION,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday, 24th,
A LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH EMBROIDERED JACONET SETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
And CAMBRIC BANDS, all widths,
Purchased at auction.

TRAVELING CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of shape and material,
Constantly on hand,
Or made to order at shortest notice.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN BAREGE ROBES.
Twelve dollar Robes selling for $8.
Ten dollar Robes selling for $6.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
Some very beautiful Fall styles,
ROBE A'QUILLE SILK DRESSES,
To which they invite the particular attention of the ladies.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 360 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment
of distinguished novelties
for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
NOT OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS.
To which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SEVEN AND EIGHT QUARTER
Black Thibet for shawls very fine, $2 per yard.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
in prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00, worth	$25 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25, worth	5 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50, worth	10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00, worth	2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75, worth	8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00, worth	85 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	15 00, worth	20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 75, worth	3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75, worth	1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80, worth	3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00, worth	10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00, worth	12 00
Hall Lights	3 00, worth	4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75, worth	1 25
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 75, worth	7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00, worth	28 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50, worth	8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75, worth	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50, worth	2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00, worth	6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 633 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, (near Bond-st.) Has peaspide Goods. Silks, Shawls, Crapes, Seersucker, China Fans, and thousands of scarce, curious and ornamental articles which are only to be found as above. Also, a fine assortment of American Indian work.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly situated near Washington-square, would let to a gentleman and wife, with board, a front room and bedroom with closets attached, on second story, with all the comforts of a home. Address T. B., Box No. 2,447 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office, Box No. 353.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUITS OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table if desired; house first-class and conveniently located. No. 145 9th st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

NO. 35 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A handsomely-furnished parlor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, with board, to a lady and gentleman. House first-class, a few steps from 4th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 17TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—A gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Late of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 30, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE.—Four hours ride from New-York.—Board from $5 to $10 per week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUAble papers, taken from area of the Astor House, marked H. L. P. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 539 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Institute have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary,
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
Joseph Boaler, D. B. Keeler, Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes, John Gilbert, Samuel Raynor,
James Horn, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Lenox, Mass., prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR,
J. R. BOYD,
Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. E. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Board of Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 59 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, (near 21st st.) JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. The next year will commence on Monday, Sept. 14. Able and accomplished teachers will assist in the various departments, and every possible facility be afforded to pupils of all ages. After Sept. 1. Mr. GRANT will attend daily at the rooms of the Institute to answer inquiries and receive applications.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 50th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO ENTER a family, where some lessons in German, French, painting, or music, would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Would also like to make an engagement as visiting governess in the branches above mentioned. References exchanged. Address Miss E. A., No. 156 Waverley-place.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. WM. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 26th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female; board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE—The Fall Term of this School will commence on the 7th of September. The terms are moderate, and location pleasant.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 38 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall Term of their School will begin on the 16th of September next.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 29 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. BULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DELAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.—MISS C. AIKEN, PRINCIPAL.—The Graduating Year and Fall Term of this Institution will commence on 16th Sept.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. ALZAMORA respectfully give notice to their numerous patrons and friends, and to the public generally, that they will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 18 West Washington-place. The course of instruction pursued, includes all the usual course of studies, commencing with the English, and extending to the other Modern as well as Ancient Languages, Mathematics and Music. Other accomplishments will receive suitable attention, and such as the wish of the most competent professors may secure. Circulars and further information may be obtained by applying to the Principals.
REFERENCES—Editors of the New-York *Observer*; Rev. Robert B. Van Vleeck, D. D.; Rev. S. D. Brown; D. M. Reese, M. D.; Aaron B. Belknap, Esq.; Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq.; Cornelius R. Disosway, Esq.; James L. Graham, Esq.; Wm. Fullerton, Esq.; Wm. B. Leonard, Esq.; R. & N. Dart, Esqs.; Wm. P. Palmer, Esq.; Ed. H. White, Esq.; J. B. Edwards, Esq.; Chas. E. Smith, Esq.; R. Vandnzer, Esq.; Alex. H. Schultz, Esq.; D. H. Wickham, Esq.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 70 AND 72 ELIZABETH-ST.—The Schools for both Male and Female Departments commence the Fall Term on the 7th of Ninth month. For terms apply to the Teachers at the Institute, or of the Trustees, viz: Robert R. Willets, No. 17 Rutgers-place; Samuel Brown, Clymer-st., Brooklyn; J. W. Onderdonk, No. 1,024 Broadway; Jacob Capron, No. 1,024 Broadway; J. L. Griffin, 6th-av. and 38th st.; H. S. Cohn, No. 23 Liberty-st; J. T. McDowell, No. 289 Eighth-av.; B. D. Hicks, No. 137 East 14th-st.; John D. Hicks, No. 47 John-st.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the superintendence of Drs. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College.) Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars and information address the Principals.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 31 West 21st-st., with a Primary Department, taught by a lady. The twenty-fourth year begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Instruction in French and drawing by approved teachers. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 83 East 23d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

$2 50.—WRITING CLASSES, BOOK- KEEPING, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, &c., at reduced prices, at PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal, and No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open the entire day and evening. Pupils can attend at pleasure. As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled.—*Newport Daily News.*

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS- SALLE, French day and boarding sch ol, Macdougal st., corner 6th st. near 5th-av. The school will leave Rockaway for New-York and resume the classes the 1st of September. Mr. LESPINASSE will be at home to receive the parents on and after Aug. 25.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN- TLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDU- CATION OF BOYS—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Carter and Crowen, or at the school-rooms.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO 23 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 16th September.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

JERSEY CITY—NO. 124 WARREN-STREET.—The MISSES ROUSSELLE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 1. Stages from Hoboken and Bergen pass the door.

MISSES MERKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 58 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OF the subscriber will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 2.
ELIZABETH, N. J. J. YOUNG.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 35d-st, first house from 5th-av.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION (1847.) BY E. H. CULLOCK & SONS, No. 293 BROADWAY.—A perpetual introducer, sharing equal dividends with checkholders, with many orders constantly on hand, negotiating forever at one or two per cent. on the compensation, filling all orders, vacancies and changes, for those who keep a full check—$5, $10, $15, $25, &c., being renewable and transferable. No charge to pupils. Teachers' and people's meeting and correspondence daily, from 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock, suiting many at first call.

DO YOU WISH FOR SCHOOLS FOR your children? Do you wish for competent teachers and governesses? Do you wish pupils? Do you wish desirable engagements as teachers? Then apply at the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. SMITH & BOYD. Send for a circular.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A BOARDING and day school, to teach the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of Latin. Address TEACHER, Box No. 45, Elizabeth, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A LADY OF MIDDLE AGE, RESPECTABLY connected, who through severe reverses has been thrown upon her own resources, would be glad to accept the situation of traveling companion with a family, or as superintendent of household affairs for a widower with young children. She feels herself fully competent to undertake the charge and culture of children and to instruct them in French and German. No objection to go South, or any part of Europe. Highest references can be furnished. Address PERSEVERANCE, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or seamstress, or to do housework in a small family; is competent to take hold of any work in a family, and not particular only wants a good home; is neat, willing and perfectly trustworthy; studies the interest of her employer; highly recommended. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A STRAW-SEWER FOREMAN—One who has had several years' experience, especially in the straw hat department, and can come well recommended as to ability, &c., may hear of a permanent situation by applying to A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged American man of 15 years business experience in this City; has first-class references, and would be willing to make himself generally useful in any respectable business. Address for two days, BUSINESS, *Times Office.*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; good recommendations; the country preferred. Call at No. 369 1st-av., first floor, back room.

HELP WANTED.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—WANTED—A first-rate wheelwright, accustomed to heavy work, such as wagons and carts, to go to a healthy city in South America. He must be an American and without a family, and be able to furnish unqualified testimonials as to character and capacity. The opportunity is a good one for a man of the right stamp. Inquire of ISAAC O'FELL, Pier No. 11 North River, or address S. T. WILLIAMS, Box No. 2,369 Post Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A DYER, IMMEDIATELY; A STEAdy man accustomed to working at a jobbing business, one who thoroughly understands finishing on the cylinder, may hear of a good situation by addressing W. F. WHEATLEY, Dyer, No. 49 Jefferson-st., Georgetown, D. C.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy 14 to 15 years of age to learn the business. One living with his parents preferred. Call at No. 87 Beekman-st., at 9½ A. M., and not after that hour.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A GLOVE Jobbing House. Apply, by letter, stating reference and salary $500. Box 2,164 Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

J. E. FASHNOUGH, STATIONER Hall, No. 154 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices,

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,

LATE WITH Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 29, 104, 110, 139, 157, 164, 178, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 337, 391, 410, 430, 434, 490, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,316, 1,333, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 572, 608, 615, 659, 663, 746, 775, 776, 814, 807, 681, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,138, 1,15', 1,191, 1,196, 1,276, 1,218, 1,224, 1,232—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOTT JAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

MEETING OF BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY BONDHOLDERS.—The undersigned, at the suggestion of several Bondholders, propose that parties holding the above Bonds, should meet at the Mechanics' Bank, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, upon business of interest to them.

SHEPHARD KNAPP, THEODORE DEHON, CORNELIUS SMITH, } Trustees.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, my Bond No. 1 to 341 inclusive, for $314,976 98. Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—TO ASSIGN AN UNUSUALLY well-secured 7 per cent. consideration purchase money first mortgage, for $7,000, having 4½ years to run, interest payable semi-annually. It will be guaranteed by the seller. The ground alone is worth $15,000. Address M. R., Box No. 3,794 New-York Post-Office.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug 21, 1857—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A HUNT, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—(Eastern Division)—Office No. 68 Wall-st. New-York, Aug 25, 1857.—The Interest due on the Construction Bonds of this Company on the first day of September next, will be paid on that day at this office.

E. D HAMMOND, Ass't. Sec.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 13 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10 000, $8,000, $6 000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 33 Wall-st.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE Sept. 1, 1857, on the 7 per cent. bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York. SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF Des Moines and Henry County (Iowa) Bonds, payable Sept. 1, at the Phenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after sept 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. B. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh23,'56-law2y W

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second installment of $25 per share, on the new or additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of September next, when the scrip certificates of the first installment must be surrendered and cancelled. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 472 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.] No. 16 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 14 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Dennison Pixey,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Hoxland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Wartersbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. O. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUSHY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED AND RE-spectable House in Philadelphia, the exclusive agency for the whole sale of a valuable and popular article. Any person desirous of extending business by liberal advertising, &c., will find the subscriber willing and able to make extensive sales. Reference to the most respectable houses, both here and in New-York. Apply by letter to INQUIRER, No. 23 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Lease, furniture, &c., of a first class hotel in the city of Dubuque Iowa. The house is well located, fronting on two streets, and newly and elegantly furnished, and is now doing a very profitable business. The rent is low, and possession will be given immediately. For full particulars, apply to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 102 3d-av.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Honesdale with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahnpoc.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahnpac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster for Dauubury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $4; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

CHARLES W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 50	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Wed'day, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug 26, 11 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug 29, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st., Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK:
Wed'day, Aug. 26, 11½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 26, 5 A.M.
Thur'day, Aug. 27, 12½ P. M.	Thur'day, Aug. 27, 5½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 1½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 7 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 4:45 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Tuesday, Aug. 25, 7 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 25, 10½ A.M.
Wed'y, Aug. 26, 7 A.M.	Wed'y, Aug. 26, 10½ A.M.
Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 8 A.M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 11½ A.M.

Express Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND COney ISLAND. LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANTHONY SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M. and 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; North-st. at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves

Harlem at 6, 8, 10 A. M., 2½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 12, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 129th sts., each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

ROSSFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 179 Broadway corner of Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASsage: first cabin, $80; second, $45; steerage, $30. The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route in Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept 9.	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17
WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 14	SATURDAY.....Dec 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has three water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 70 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112
Second Cabin Passage.....65

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	For Bremen for Southampt'n	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL.....Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROGERS CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $60. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES EADBUEN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & GREREAU,
No. 169 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION:—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 3 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are now, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watchmakers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We are no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane:
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 30 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 16 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $280.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE, T. D. LANDER.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp 250,
[On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU.—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more. In consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, to all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHEPMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mohile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,234 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Li

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

[Continued from First Page.]

look for angels, as to look for Americans among the Republicans. The Republicans, to say the best of them, were hypocrites. They promised everything and performed nothing. But let there be a straight American ticket, and not only would the 184,000 who stood true to their guns last Fall, amidst the "wreck of matter and the crash of worlds," but if they met at Syracuse before the Republican Party, they would take measure of men as pure and true, that they would take this blank out of the Republicans' faces, who would say, "We shall have to go in with these fellows." The man, added the Alderman, who carries out American principles to the utmost, whether he is victorious or beaten, is still my man. If the Republicans will take up our candidates, as very likely they will, they may bless their stars that we will allow them to vote for them. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

Mr. NORTHRUP said that he believed in Spiritualism, for he had been told that "Sam" was dead, but he found that his soul at least was alive. He rejoiced to witness the enthusiasm that pervaded the meeting, but they must remember that victory was not so easy as they thought. So long as "bleeding Kansas" could be held up before the voters of the State their course was a difficult one, but as soon as that question was disposed of—and he thought it would be before the end of the year—American principles would sweep the States and be everywhere victorious. He had a right to speak to them about Republicanism—for he had had many predilections that way, but he thought the interests of 20,000,000 American citizens was of quite as much importance as that of two and a half millions of colored people. (Loud cheers.) He went on to eulogize American genius and it ought that the people who had invented the cotton-gin—that with FULTON, who first applied steam to navigation—and that even now was awaiting the first flash of that Ocean-telegraph which they had projected—he thought that that people could govern America as well as those who come from the bogs of Ireland or the lager bier saloons of Germany. (Tremendous enthusiasm, all the delegates arising, and, hat in hand, cheering with all their might.)

After considerable more debate the Chairman put the question to the meeting, as to the time of holding the Nominating Convention. The substitute to the original motion was withdrawn and the motion itself carried. The Nominating Convention will therefore be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday the 15th of September.

THE TROY PLATFORM REAFFIRMED.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That this Council reaffirm the platform and resolutions adopted at Troy in February last.

THE TROY PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Convention held in Troy, Feb. 25, last:

Resolved, That we emphatically reaffirm the Binghamton platform, consisting of Eight Sections.

Resolved, That while the American Party in the State of New-York, tolerates free discussion and free expression of opinion on the various political questions of the day, yet, under every political complication, the pure question of Americanism shall take precedence of all others.

Resolved, That we are now, as we ever have been, unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into Territory from which by the Missouri Compromise, it has been excluded forever.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the use of the power of the General Government to extend the institution of Slavery, and are willing that the natural laws which govern Kansas shall decide the great question without the least interference of Federal authority.

The next resolution refers to the venality of political leaders in Congress and the two last indorse a Registry Law and declare in favor of preserving the Union.

Mr. W. J. GREW offered an amendment to the resolution, to the effect that the 4th article should be altered to allow the Council to express their approval of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Dred Scott case.

Loud cries of "No, no," accompanied by hisses.

The speaker continued to give reasons for his proposed amendment. He said that the Democratic Party had prospered at the South principally because the South was doubtful of the views of the American Party in reference to Slavery. If his amendment was adopted, it would give the American Party great strength at the South.

Confusion and cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. PARSONS humorously proposed that before the motion for the amendment was acted upon, that Mr. GREW should read to the meeting the decision of the various Judges in the Dred Scott case. [Laughter.]

Mr. GREW's amendment, not being seconded, fell to the ground. The previous question was then moved, the original resolution adopted, and thus the Troy platform was reaffirmed.

THE RITUAL TO BE ALTERED—A SHARP DEBATE.

Mr. DUGANNE next moved for an alteration of the newly appointed ritual of the order. He found to his surprise that the question put to parties applying to be admitted into the order was not "Are you a native born American?" but "Are you an American citizen?" That latter question meant nothing. A man may be born on any soil and still be an American citizen. Indeed, he could not vote for any party unless he were an American citizen. He proposed that applicants for admission should, as formally, be made to swear "on the faith of a native-born American," and not simply "on the faith of an American citizen." Mr. DUGANNE's motion gave rise to a long and warm debate.

A substitute was offered that the ritual should be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of alteration.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS advised that the alteration should not be made hastily. Let it be done in a week or so, and then published in the American papers. He would suggest the first Monday in September for the Committee to make their report.

Another motion was offered by Mr. RIKER, to the effect that the Committee be instructed to strike out the word "citizen," and let it read thus: "Do you swear on the fait and honor of a Native American?"

Mr. PARSONS made a long and somewhat excited speech. He opposed the alteretion. It was not necessary for a man to be absolutely born on the soil of the United States for him to be a true American. He had an uncle who was born in Canada, of American ancestors, and who was as true to American principles as any man among them. What (to Mr. RIKER) will you do with him? He had a neighbor who was born on the high seas, of Irish Presbyterian parents, and who last Fall did as much for the party, almost, as any man in the State—what will you do with him? [A VOICE—"Put him ont."] What, because he was born three days too soon! He, for his part, cared not where a man was born, if he but pinned his faith on that glorious Constitution, under which our fathers accomplished their freedom. Why, in the name of Heaven, cannot we see that the great enemy to American liberty—to the American Church—is the serpent of Romish intolerance? The man who would fight the warmest against that serpent is the Irish Presbyterian, for he has felt its coil and its fangs.

A DELEGATE—What if we admit the foreign horn, and they should get the majority and nominate one of their own number for office, would you vote for him?

Mr. PARSONS—Most certainly I would.

DELEGATE—Then it would not be Americans that would rule America.

Mr. RIKER spoke in reply to Mr. PARSONS. He said it was the first time he had learnt that the American Party was not an American organization, but like the Burdell baby, had no nativity, and did not know where it was born. Among foreigners who came to our shores, there were undoubtedly many good and wise men, but there was a far larger number who were the reverse of good, and as they could not make distinctions between them, the only thing to be done was to exclude them all from interference with the government of the country.

Mr. NORTHRUP thought that the discussion of this subject was injurious, and begged the meeting to withdraw the matter of "instruction," and leave the alteration to the good sense of the Committee.

Hon ERASTUS BROOKS said he would withdraw his amendment on "instructions."

The previous question was then called up, and carried.

Mr. PECK moved to amend the Constitution so that the next business to the reading of the minutes should be the election of officers. Carried.

The question of the ritual was again agitated by Mr. DUGANNE and others, when, in order to settle it,

Mr. BROOKS moved to reaffirm the action of the last council, as follows:

Resolved, That the oaths, obligations, and degrees of this Order be dispensed with and, that hereafter members be admitted by signing the platform and resolutions passed by this State Council, and assenting to the following pledge: "You do hereby promise upon the honor of an American, to be true and faithful to the principles of the American Party."

This motion was unanimously carried.

A motion was then made that the Council should adjourn to meet at Utica. Lost.

A motion was put and carried that the Council adjourn to meet in Albany on Tuesday, 22d September.

Hon. E. BROOKS moved the customary vote of thanks to the President. Mr. RIKER moved that the Council should tender their thanks to the citizens of Brooklyn for their hospitality. Both motions were carried by acclamation, after which the Council adjourned, with three hearty cheers for the American Party.

MURDER AT SOUTH DANVERS, MASS.—The Boston *Journal* has particulars of the murder at South Danvers. Saturday night there had been at the house of JAMES FITZGIBBON, what the Irish call a christening. About 30 persons, principally men, were present, and they remained there until nearly 2 o'clock, at which time they began to disperse. Among those present were NICHOLAS BARRIGAN and his wife. As they left the house they were followed by one MICHAEL GIVENS, and in a few minutes after the cry of murder was heard by the people at FITZGIBBON'S, who immediately went to the door, and met GIVENS staggering back, with several knife cuts about his head and neck. They immediately took him into the house and laid him on the floor, but when medical assistance arrived he was breathing his last. Officer SHACKLEY proceeded to the house of BARRIGAN, in a part of the place known as Dublin. They found him in bed with nothing on but a flannel undershirt, and that covered with blood. Upon further examination, his other clothes were found in a similar condition; and on a table in an adjoining room, was found a large pocket-knife, all of which were taken in custody, together with BARRIGAN, who was conveyed to the jail in Salem. The verdict of the jury was, that GIVENS came to his death by wounds inflicted by BARRIGAN.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Anniversary of the Capture of Mexico—Presentation of the Gold Snuff Box—Considerable Talking and some Swearing.

A meeting of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers was held last evening at the Mercer street House, their headquarters. The object of the meeting, as specified in the call, was to make arrangements for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who intend visiting this City on the 14th of next month, to unite with the New-York Volunteers in celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Capture of the City of Mexico.

An exciting discussion arose to begin with, as to who should preside at the meeting. It was finally decided that Lieutenant-Colonel DYCKMAN, being the senior officer in command present should take the chair. This matter settled, a second dispute arose upon the question of a Secretary, which terminated finally in the choice of Adjutant GAINES.

Colonel DYCKMAN briefly explained the object of the meeting as set forth in the call. He expressed hope that the New York volunteers would not be wanting in all the essentials of the occasion, and that they would show the generous and hearty welcome of soldiers to fellow soldiers, and let the celebration of the coming anniversary of the taking of Mexico, take the shine off all previous anniversaries.

Colonel FARNSWORTH recited a carefully prepared speech, recounting the brilliant conduct of the New-York and Pennsylvania volunteers, in connection with the capture of Mexico. Both companies, he declared, acquitted themselves heroically through the entire Mexican campaign, and to their old companions in arms, he insisted it was their duty to extend a warm and animated reception.

Major GEO. B. HALL moved that a Committee of ten be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and report at a future meeting.

Adjutant GAINES read a series of resolutions touching the reception of the expected visitors in which were incorporated the names of parties placed upon various Committees. These resolutions, he urged, would do away with the necessity of putting Major HALL's motion.

A war of words now arose. One contended that arranging who should be on the Committees was a preconcerted thing, and that it was unfairly done; another said that this statement was a lie. One claimed that injustice had been done to the privates; another denied this with profane emphasis. The war lasted nearly half an hour, when the resolutions as submitted were finally passed by a vote of 34 for them to 32 against them.

The following were the Committees appointed on the passage of the resolutions:

Committee of Arrangements.—Col. W. B. Burnett, Com. Gen. J. H. Ward, Lieut. H. Gaines, Captain Adams, Major A. Farnsworth, Capt. F. E. O'Keefe, Lieut. L. F. Harrison, Sergeant Harper.

Finance Committee—Col. Burnham, Gen. C. R. Wheat, Major A. W. Taylor, Com. Gen. Ward, Lieut. Deranville, Lieut. N. H. Browne, Sergeants Parrison and S. O. Hunt.

Reception Committee—Gen. Werd B. Burnett, Col. Burnham, Lieut. Col. Dykoman, Gen. Wheat, Major-General B. Hall, Captain Pinto, Major Fairchild, Captain De Borgais.

Adjutant GAINES offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, An organization styled the "New-York Volunteer Association," composed of certain members of the New-York Volunteers, and of which Brevet Lieut.-Col. GARRETT DYCKMAN is the reputed President, has recently, by the adoption of several resolutions, given an expression of opinion in regard to the decision of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, indorsing the action of the said Committee in the award they made of the "Gen. Jackson Gold Box;" and whereas such expression of opinion, given by said "New-York Volunteer Association," is calculated to mislead the public, and to induce them to form an erroneous impression—therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the remnant of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers generally, repudiate all action that has herefore and may hereafter be taken by the New-York Volunteer Association in regard to the Gold Box, or any subject that may come before them, knowing, as we do, that the said Association constitutes only a small minority of the regiment of which we represent, and are a very large majority.

Resolved, That our opinion in regard to the proper one of our number who should become the recipient of the Gold Box, is still untnenged; that we still insist, as we ever have, that the representative of our small number, whose claims for the said box are paramount to all others, is our old and esteemed commander, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT; that we know that the evidence adduced before the Committee was almost unanimously in his favor, and knowing this, we do not hesitate to pronounce the decision of said Committee unfair, partial, and unjust. We therefore look to the two Boards of the Common Council, for not only that justice we deserve, but that which is due our gallant commander, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT.

Col. DYCKMAN relinquished the Chair to Major HALL, and made a vehement speech against the resolutions. He held in his hand, he said, a list of the names of members of the Regiment who had protested against the action of the Common Council Committee relative to the award of Gen. JACKSON'S gold snuff box. At the head of this list was a candidate for the box, who failed to make good any sort of claim.

SEVERAL VOICES—Name the person.

Col. DYCKMAN—Capt. FAIRCHILD.

Capt. FAIRCHILD—It is as false as ——.

The Chairman called out order and told Captain F. that after Col. DYCKMAN relinquished the floor he should have an opportunity to respond. Col. DYCKMAN proceeded with his remarks. Most of the signers to the protest he insisted took but little active part in the Mexican War. He went on to mention the names of several, and reeponses at once were made denying his assertions, the denial in most cases being made with loud end unscriptural emphasis.

Captain FAIRCHILD disclaimed having put himself forward as claiment for the snuff box. Whoever said so lied like ——.

Adjutant GAINES denounced Col. DYCKMAN in unmitigeled terms.

Captain A. N. TAYLOR, one of the persons referred to by Col. DYCKMAN as having had but little war experience and very little idea personally of the smell of gunpowder, made a very loud and exciting speech. His blood was aroused at the aspersion cast upon himself. He fought in nearly all the Mexican battles—he was there seven months while Col. DYCKMAN was in New-York going to theatres and spreeing generally. What Col DYCKMAN had said against himself he said was the whole of it a —— lie.

Some one moved an adjournment.

Col. DYCKMAN, who after his speech had resumed the chair, at once put the motion and declared it carried.

About one-third of those present withdrew from the room. The remaining party collected a second meeting, voting Capt. FAIRCHILD in the chair.

Several speeches were made in support of the resolutions offered, and denunciatory of Col. DYCKMAN and his clique, as they denominated those associated with him. A vote was taken upon the resolutions, and the same were passed with but one dissenting voice. The meeting broke up amid loud cheers for Gen. SCOTT and Col. BURNETT.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENTS—A SPICY LETTER.—There recently appeared in the *Cologne Gazette* a notice to the officers of the late Third Jager Corps of the British German Legion, (the one raised in this country,) promising them that on application to the War Office, London, they would receive an additional three months' pay for their services during the war. The notice was signed by FRANZ WEISS, the Major of the battalion.

The *Staats Zeitung* of this City copied this curious notice and intimated that it was nothing more than a trap to reenlist officers and men in the British service. At the same time it spoke in no very complimentary terms of Major WEISS.

In yesterday's *Staats Zeitung* we find the following in reference to this subject:

"*The Treatment of the German Legionaries in the British Service.*—Since the publication of a report of the meeting of the German Legionaries formerly in the British service, in No. 467 of the *Staats Zeitung*, we have received several communications which insist that the assertions made at that meeting are false and slanderous to the British Government. From one of these communications we extract the following:

"The Third Jager Regiment was composed of Germans enlisted in America and placed in barracks near Portsmouth, in England, where it distinguished itself by its bad conduct, and was disbanded nearly a year earlier than the rest of the Legion. The officers of this regiment received only the conditional sum of three months pay on their dismission, while the officers of the other regiments received pay for six months. The difference for three months seems now also to have been allowed the officers of the Third Regiment, probably after frequent petitions and consequently the notice of Major WEISS. At any rate, nothing has yet been said in regard to the formation of a new German Legion; but however, Germans are now being enlisted for English regiments more than ever before.

The English Government fulfilled in every case its promises to the Legion, and often did more than it had promised—where the soldiers were cheated and deceived, the Government was innocent, but many of the German officers were guilty of embezzlement. Corporal punishment, alas, was ordained by Courts-Martial, composed to a great extent of German officers."

After the above was written, we received the following letter from "Major" WEISS himself:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24.

In your paper of the 21st, in noticing a communication made by me to the Cologne *Gazette* in reference to the allowance of an additional three months' pay to the officers of the Third Jager Regiment of the German Legion, you take occasion to advise young men against British recruiting for the East Indies. You take for granted that my announcement in the Cologne *Gazette* was intended to further the recruiting question.

This supposition of yours is untrue and has no foundation. On the disbandment of the regiment, as staff officer, I was obliged, according to English military law, to remain in the service until the settlement of the regimental accounts, and during that time the Queen allowed three months' extra pay to the officers of my regiment and to those of all the others. The officers of my regiment are scattered throughout the world, and nothing was left me but to bring the order of the Queen to their notice in this public manner.

In doing so, I could have no intention of recommending the English Government, and of encouraging young men to enlist for the East Indies, as it is personally known to me that the English have no intention of enlisting any more foreigners, and, least of all, for the Indian War.

As your premises are incorrect, of course, the conclusions, in so far as they refer to my standing as an officer in the British service, fall to the ground, and I must call it a common lie if I am accused of ever having been a recruiting agent.

In regard to my standing as an officer and as a soldier I can safely rely on the testimony of my superiors, and the judgment of those companions whom I commanded, and, without being egotistical, I am convinced that no man of honor who has known me, either in or out of service, can attach the least blame to my conduct or my actions.

Finally, I demand that you retract the insults, prejudicial to my honor, published in your paper, and that you do it immediately, for I cannot and will not permit myself to be insulted with impunity.

I request that this communication be published in your journal. FRANZ WEISS, Major.

The *Staats Zeitung*, however, by no means takes back its statements concerning the gallant Major, but rather reiterates them. Major WEISS is still an officer in the British service, as appears by his own letter. If no recruiting is to be done here, for what purpose is he sojourning in this City? From his former experience in the business, he is just the man whom the British Government would send here for the purpose, and we are reliably informed that Major W. visits the United States to organize the recruiting system here.

Pawnbrokers, Junk-Dealers and Organ-Grinders.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER yesterday issued the following order relative to pawnbrokers and junk-dealers:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 86 Franklin-street.
General Order No. 22.
NEW YORK, August 24, 1857.

SIR: You will, without delay, report to the office of the Depnty-Superintendent of Police the names and places of business of junk-dealers and pawnbrokers.

A copy of your report will be transmitted to Mr. STEPHENS, the Mayor's Marshal, to aid him in enforcing the law applicable to junk dealers and pawnbrokers. F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent.

The following letter was then despatched to Mr. STEPHENS, together with a copy of the above order:

OFFICE OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
New York, Aug. 25, 1857.

Wm. H. Stephens, Esq., First Marshal, &c:

DEAR SIR: The inclosed general order has been this day issued to the members of the Police Department.

I will add that this Department will with pleasure aid you in any way toward enforcing the Corporation ordinances. Yours, respectfully,
DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The following order was also promulgated by the Depnty-Superintendent in relation to hand-organs:

OFFICE OF DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No 86 FRANLIN-STREET,
General Order No. 23.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1857.

INSPECTOR ——SIR: Many complaints have come to this office of the intolerable nuisance of hand-organs in the public streets late at night. You will, therefore, instruct the members of your command that hereafter they must be particular in stopping all such nuisances after 10 o'clock P. M. If no complaints come to this office after the promulgation of this order that the nuisance is not abated, the policemen will be promptly suspended in whose beat it occurs. By order of F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Association held a regular meeting, on Monday evening, at the Chapel of the University. The attendances was unusually large, and the essay, by Rev. Mr. ZABRISKIE, on "The Influence of Modern Protestant Christianity upon the Masses," was received with marked attention.

The speaker made capital hits at the fashionable club-house church system, where the few more fortunate in wealth and position enjoy themselves mightily, while the neglected mass of outsiders are never permitted to catch a glimpse of the feast of fat things found in the gospel of our Seviour. He alluded to Methodism and its free churches for all classes, where all conditions of men were heartily welcomed, and compared the vitality of Methodist christianity with that of other denominations. At the close of the essay Rev. CHARLES SPEAR, editor of the *Prisoner's Friend*, who had been specially invited to attend, made a brief address on his favorite topic, setting forth many old truths very forcibly, without any striking or novel facts. Mr. SPEAR is in poor health, and is under hydropethic treatment in this City at present. A member spoke about the neglect of the Indian tribes by the church after Mr. SPEAR sat down, and used up the remaining ten minutes before the recess for introduc ions and familiar conversation, which lasted twenty minntes, when the Association adjourned.

TURNERS.—The German Turners of the Middle and Eestern States are to celebrate their Seventh Annual Festival in this City, beginning on Saturday the 29th of August, and lasting until the 2d of Septamber. The following is the order of arrangements:

Saturday, Aug. 29—Reception of the guests from other towns. A torchlight procession in the evening, in their honor.

Sunday, Aug. 30—In the morning, officiel reception in the Turn-hell. Election of Judges for the prize turning, fencing and shooling. Discussion of matters pertaining to the Turners' Association. In the afternoon, excursions to the places of amusement in the environs. In the evening, concert, prize singing, recitation of original prose pieces, reading of literary osseys.

Monday, Aug. 31.—Picnic in Conrad's Yorkville Park, prize fencing and wrestling, prize turning of pupils. Boat racing on the East River and turning.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Prize turning and shooting. In the evening, theatrical performances and gymnastic exercises.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—Day of rest. In the evening, boll and distribution of prizes.

The whole affair is projected on the largest scale.

A MOTHER DROWNED HERSELF.—The body of MARGARET SULLIVAN, an Irish woman, aged 35, was found yesterday morning in the East River, foot of Warren-street. An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY, when it was stated that deceased lived unhappily with her husband, and that they had recently separated. Deceased has left two small children, four and six years of age. As marks of violence were found on Mrs. Sullivan's body, and the supposition was that her grief had prompted her to drown herself. A verdict of supposed suicide by drowning was rendered.

ONE MORE GARROTER.—Three highway robbers made an attack on a man named WM. POWELL, corner of South and Dover streets, about 8½ o'clock Monday night, and after choking and beating him until he lay insensible in the gutter, they robbed him of his wallet containing $46. The Police heard an alarm and gave the thieves pursuit. One of the gang, who gave his name as MICHAEL FLYN, was captured, but the others escaped. The money was not recovered. FLYN is locked up for examination.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. BRAINARD.—JAMES COLLINS, the convict, who stabbed Mr. BRAINARD, one of the keepers, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice FLANDREAU, in default of $500 bail. Mr. BRAINARD is said to be in a fair way of recovery.

FOUND.—The body of BRIDGET PLUNCKET, who was accidentally drowned on Sunday last by the upsetting of a small boat, was yesterday afternoon found floating in the East River. She was taken to the foot of Seckett-street, Brooklyn, and the Coroner notified.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. E. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
as well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART"—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in the City.
Photographs in Oil, Pastel, and Aquarelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The imitations of, or rather libels on, this inestimable toilet article, are fast dying out in a double sense. Their scent dies out in an hour, and the little borrowed reputations they may have acquired from a coincidence of names, dies out almost as quickly. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

If a medicine, safe and effectual, is wanted, you have this and more in BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills. In the colds and coughs, in the affections of the stomach and bowels, now prevalent, they cannot be too highly recommended, because they remove acrid humors and purify and invigorate the blood. Sold at 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another one of those monster performances again to-night, "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," "The Fast Young Men of New-York," "The Hole in the Wall." Posturing by the DENIER Brothers. Dancing, singing, &c., &c. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every atom of mercury, iron, or other mineral, introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts; they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]

The Surrogate's decision has decided Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to be Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and nobody else. But the "bogus Burdell baby" is the infant now at Barnum's Museum. Tremendous crowds to see it.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Valuation of Taxable Property in Kings County, as Returned by the Assessors for the Year 1857:

Ward, Brooklyn.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
I.	$5,343,625	$901,497	$6,245,122
II.	2,964,205	1,782,309	4,745,514
III.	7,696,100	2,950,700	10,646,800
IV.	4 809,225	785,671	5,794,896
V.	2,645,625	21,404	2,667,029
VI.	9,934,650	1,480,185	11,414,735
VII.	3,594,127	34,000	3,628,127
VIII.	3,455,630	262,568	3,718,198
IX.	6,337,961	280,650	6,618,611
X.	8,812,463	546,427	9,358,890
XI.	8,868,470	357,359	9,225,829
XII.	3,954,975	24,275	3,979,250
XIII.	6,009,640	1,205,219	7,214,859
XIV.	3,132,105	192,987	3,315,092
XV.	1,692,248		1,692,248
XVI.	1,747,260	39 500	1,786,760
XVII.	2,254,571	55,371	2,309,942
XVIII.	1 570,295	74,000	1,644,295
XIX.	3,034,075	34,753	3,068,828
Total....	$87,807,150	$11,168,875	$98,976 025
New-Utrecht..	1,543,885	297,500	1,843,385
Flethush.....	1,096,152	530,500	1,626 652
New Lots.....	696,745	185,350	882,095
Gravesend....	541,431	130,700	672,131
Flellends.....	549.614	155,025	704 639
Total Towns.	$4,429,827	$1,299,075	$5,728,902
Total County.	91,236,977	12,467,950	104,704,927

The net increase over the year 1856 is $3,195,895.

The money to be raised by taxes in the whole county comes up very near to $1,000,000.

A new light-house, 85 feet high, built of stone, and the light 150 feet above the level of the sea, has been erected at Montauk Point. The new light will be put into operation on the 1st of January, 1858. It is to be the first order catadioptric fixed light, varied by a flash every two minutes.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUGUST 25

$1,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	100	105 Panama Railroad..	88
3,000 Virginia 6s.....	90¾	150 do.....	87
2,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	94	300 do.....b10	87
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	96	600 Cl. & Tol. R'd...s10	40
3,000 do.....	95	2600 do.....	40
8 Ill. Cen. Feb. Rts	106	200 do.....s30	40
9 Ill. Cen. July Rts.	106	750 LaC. & Mil. R'd...	19
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b.	80	436 do.....	20
20 Penn. Coal Co.....	65	5 Mil. & Miss. R'd....	45
50 Cumb. Coal Co.....	14½	105 do.....	42½
200 do.....	14	350 do.....	42
59 Del. & Hud. Can Co.	114	3500 Reading Railroad.	60
1220 Erie Railroad.....	23½	100 do.....	59⅞
400 do.....	23⅝	2100 do.....	59¾
100 do.....	23½	5360 do.....	59⅝
100 M. So. & N. Ia. r. R.	10	250 Ill. Cen. R. R....	105
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R...	72	100 do.....s30	105
100 do.....s10	72	100 do.....	104
1250 do.....	73	100 do.....s30	104
400 do.....s10	73	50 Gal & Chi. R. R..	83½
200 do.....	73⅛	200 do.....	83
250 do.....	73⅜	600 do.....	83¼
100 do.....b60	74	155 do.....	83¾
169 Mich. Cen. R.R..	74	50 do.....b60	84
50 do.....b60	75	50 Cb. & R. I. R. R...b60	85½
550 M. S. & N. I. R. R..	22	10 do.....	84
200 Cl. & Pitt. R. R....	17	57 do.....	83½
750 do.....	18	250 do.....	83
100 do.....	15	250 do.....b10	83
600 do.....	14¾	300 do.....	82

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	77	300 Clev. & Pitts. R....	15
1,000 do.....	76½	100 do.....	16⅛
177 Penn. Coal Co.....	64	340 do.....	16
5 Pacific Mail St. Co.	73	10 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	60
100 Erie Railroad.....	23⅝	150 Chi. & R. I. R....	82
400 do.....	23¾	50 do.....	82¾
150 do.....	23	250 do.....	83
100 Clev. & Tol. R....	40¾	208 Mil. & Miss. R...s30	42¾
500 do.....s30	40¾	25 La Cr. & Mil. R....	21
600 Reading R. R.....s3	60⅝	100 do.....	22
1100 do.....s3	61	50 do.....	23
100 do.....	60⅝	1200 N. Y. Cen. R....	73
700 do.....	60¾	100 do.....	73¼
500 do.....	61	100 do.....	73⅜
209 Ill. Central R....	104		

TUESDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The important failure of the Ohio Trust Company, announced yesterday, has so materially unsettled confidence among Money lenders, as to carry disaster to the Stock Exchange, and to the Private Banking interest of the Street. The heavy decline in prices caused the suspension this morning of Messrs. DE LAUNY, ISELIN & CLARKE, and Mr. E. S. MUNROE, members of the Brokers' Board. And the sudden withdrawal or calling in of demand loans at Bank, led to the stoppage of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, the well-known Bank Note and Domestic Exchange Banker, No. 2 Wall-street. The panic and distrust have been the severeet, and to stock prices and private and corporate credit, the most disastrous, we have known in Wall-Street in six years past. The case stands worse than in the Summer of 1854, when we had at least, the prospect of bad crops, and the Schnyler fraud, as a reasonable explanation of the depression. The present state of things is without such ready key to the tronble. The foundations of financial confidence appear to have been knocked from under the Stock and Money markets, by the force of an indiscriminate and unreasoning distrust, the end of which, we should hope, under all the circumstances, to see in a day or two, though this will greatly depend upon the prudenee and forbearance of our Bank managers, who, in their eagerness to make themselves safe, are risking a world of mischief—unintentional, no doubt—to render their dealers and some of the very best interests of the business world unsafe. No good is thus far accomplished, but much of disaster that might be mitigated, if not altogether avoided. The failures may have been inevitable. It is proper to add that some of them were so. But the sacrifices now making in values, *and the further trouble which they surely threaten*, ought not to be. The *Herald*, tired or sated in hunting down the Railways, points, this morning, directly and in plain terms to a *Bank panic*. The power of that wicked and malicious Press to accomplish its second achievement in the "convulsion" of the season, very much depends upon the good sense of the Bank people themselves. *They* have chosen, without the proper lights on the subject, to attribute the failure of the Ohio Trust, and other mishape, to the Railways, and are now actively and notoriously prosecuting that class of securities and denying every ordinary facility to their support. They are calling in loans which they do not want, because the word *Railway* is attached to some of their collaterals. In this the public mind may or may not entirely sympathize. But as there is scarcely a prominent Bank Director in town not concerned in some way in this interest, and as the interest itself is one that not only ramifies itself through all departments of trade, but is, in many respects, as much entitled to consideration as mercantile or banking credit, the public *will* discuss Banks as well as Railroads. They will, in seasons like the present, as they have done to-day, whisper mercantile failures and talk of heavy Bank involvements. The former we have not been able to trace to any authentic source. The latter relate to the American Exchange Bank, where the principal account of the Ohio Trust was kept. On inquiry we find the advances of the Bank to amount to $446,000. The securities, at Saturday's valuation, amounted to over $600,000. The probability of any loss therefore would seem to be remote; the possibility of serious loss on a capital of $4,000,000 entirely out of the question. The Bank of Commerce, where the other account of the Ohio Trust was kept, we understand to be entirely sound. The checks made on Saturday on the two Banks and thrown ont when presented yesterday, (for the want of certification,) amount to over half a million. These, and the over draft at the American Exchange, make a million of dollars. Some of the heaviest of the dishonored checks were made in payment of Sterling bills bought in the course of last week. The loss or inconvenience we understand to be well divided between three or more private banking houses. No further authentic particulars of the New-York involvements of the concern have transpired, except that a very considerable portion of the dead weight, in the shape of unavailable loans in the office here, is *not* upon Railway securities—certainly not upon advances to the Company or Companies to which public attention has been pointed by one or more of our cotemporaries. The Ohio State Agency, and the transfer desk of the Cleveland and Pittsburg, which were kept in the office, are understood to be in order. The London account of the office is also said to be fully covered. A general investigation of the affairs of the Company is now going on. The assets here are under attachment. The attaching creditors are:

American Exchange Bank	$446,000
Ocean Bank	140,000
Robb, Hatter & Co.	78,000
Brown, Brothers & Co.	100,000
Strachan & Scott	25,000
Bonnistoun, Wood & Co.	70,000
Phoenix Bank	35,000
Corn Exchange Bank	15,000
And others, about	53.000

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THE CABLE BROKEN!!

The Accident Caused by a Sudden Check.

Three Hundred and Thirty-five Miles Only Laid.

A PART OF THE FLEET SENT BACK.

The Niagara and Agamemnon still at Sea.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

MORE MUTINIES.

DELHI NOT FALLEN.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Advancing—Consols 91 1-8.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here at 1½ o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. Her dates are consequently three days later than those already received.

The *America* makes the following report: Passed, Aug. 1, the ships *Carrier Dove* and *Scotland*, bound in. Aug. 16 passed, off Instrahull, British bark *Miller*, steering west. Aug. 23, lat. 48°, lon. 49° 3', at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship *Persia*. Aug. 25, lat. 44°, lon. 60°, passed a large steamer steering east.

The steamship *North American* arrived ont on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

The steamer *General Williams* had not sailed for Newfoundland, but was expected to leave on the evening of the 15th inst.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE BROKEN!

Cause of Failure a Sudden Check in Paying Out.

RETURN OF THE TENDERS—THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON STILL AT SEA.

The Atlantic Telegraph is broken, and operations for the present are suspended. The British steamer *Cyclops* had returned to Valentia, with Mr. FIELD on board. That gentleman repaired immediately to London to confer with the Directors as to future movements. He telegraphed the information to Mr. RICHARD STUART, Agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

Her Majesty's steamer *Leopard* arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, the 14th inst., and reports that the Atlantic cable *was lost at 3¼ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., after having paid out successfully* 335 *nautical miles of the cable*, and lost over 100 miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour.

At the time the accident occurred there was a heavy swell on. *The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the Engineer thought the Cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he constituted it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more firmly, when, unfortunately, the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship.*

The *Agamemnon*, *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* are to remain a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, (two thousand fathoms,) which it is considered will be of great value to the Telegraph Company, and then all go to Plymouth, England.

The *Cyclops* was sent back with despatches to Valentia, and was then to join the *Leopard*, at Portsmouth.

Although the unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiments has been to convince all those who took part in it, of the entire practicability of the enterprise; for with some slight alterations in the paying out machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the cable; and it has been clearly proven that you can telegraph successfully through twenty-five hundred miles of cable, and know that its submersion at a great depth had no perceptible influence on the electric current. There is no obstacle to laying it down at the rate of five miles per hour in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The experience now obtained must be of great value to the Company, and it is understood that the Directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made and try again immediately after the Equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another Summer. In Liverpool an impression prevails that another trial will take place in October.

A Liverpool paper reports the arrival of the *Niagara*, *Susquehanna* and *Agamemnon* at Plymouth, on Friday, but doubtless it was a mistake.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing for two years, from April next, the present duties on tea and sugar.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked the Government whether they would lay on the table certain papers to show the steps taken in pursuance of the promises of the great European Powers, recorded in the protocol of the Conference of Paris, relative to the Danubian Provinces, and calculated to explain the course adopted by the Government in these matters.

Lord CLARENDON, after entering into a history of the recent occurrences at Constantinople, stated that the papers asked for had been confidentially communicated to each of the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris, and the Government did not consider that they would be justified in producing them.

The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on the Divorce Bill—its opponents fighting against it, step by step, and the Government equally determined in pressing it forward.

On Friday the affairs of India were debated in the House of Lords without any important developments being made.

In the House of Commons the subject of railways to India attracted attention, but the Government refused to mix itself up in these projects.

Mr. GLADSTONE censured Lord PALMERSTON for his political opposition to the Suez Canal, but the latter reiterated his objections to the scheme.

The suspension of Messrs. THOMAS ASHMORE & SONS had been announced. Their liabilities, however, were not very large.

A report of the affairs of Messrs. CARR BROS. & Co., of Newcastle, who lately suspended, shows liabilities amounting to £700,000, and assets promising 20 shillings in the pound.

CHAS. RAWARD KEITH KORIGHT has been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania, and DENNIS DONOHUE Consul at Buffalo.

The American horse *Prioress*, ridden by a celebrated English jockey, ran for the Sussex County Cup on the 11th inst., and came in fourth out of a field of five [illegible]

[illegible] has written another violent letter to [illegible] papers about the charge of conspiracy [illegible] He is very severe upon NAPOLEON.

[illegible] that it was decided at the recent [illegible] visit to Osborne, that in the event of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS not attaining the object of their mission to China, a more decided action, in common, should be adopted.

The East India Company have dispatched, or are on the eve of dispatching to India, in all, seventy-two vessels, carrying about 27,000 troops.

The steamer *Sarah Sands* has been pronounced incapable of receiving troops and stores.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Delhi not Fallen—The Mutiny Spreading.

The overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 12th inst., and the telegraphic dispatch from there states that the Bombay dates are to July 14, and Calcutta to July 5.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but each time were repulsed with great slaughter. The city was reported full of sick and wounded, and cholera prevailed. Reinforcements continued reaching the British camp. Further mutinies in several districts had been reported. The Bombey and Madras armies remained loyal, Punjenb continued quiet. At Sirsa Gen. VAN CORTLANDT had attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, inflicting heavy loss. Gen. WOODBURN'e column had completely crushed rebellion at Anrungzebad. Intelligence had been received of the mutiny of the troops at Mosandabad, Tyrabad, Soctopore, Sangor, Nogwang, Puttygbur, Inbonr and Indore. Pishawar is disturbed, and three regiments had been disarmed there.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at Aden on the 28th of July.

The first batch of the China Corps had arrived at Calcutta.

The British force before Delhi is stated to be from 7,000 to 8,000 Europeans, and 5,000 natives. The native portion of the force has proved trustworthy.

The rebels had been dispersed at Allahabad, end the post saved.

The barracks at Carompore were closely besieged by the insurgents, bnt held ont bravely. Reinforcements were marching to their relief.

The whole of Oude had risen, but Sir HENRY LAWRENCE with his small force, kept the enemy in check.

There are floating rumors, as there were on the receipt of the last mail, of the capture of Delhi, but they are wholly unreliable.

The Bengal *Burkara* says: "We have received letters to say that the Government had got a telegraph message from Nangpore that Delhi had fallen on the 27th of June, describing the battle, and saying that upwards of 7,000 rebels were killed.

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the native bankers were gaining confidence. The papers say that we have seen the worst of the troubles, for there are no more regiments to mutiny, except those of Bombay and Madras, the fidelity of which there is no reason to suspect.

The Bombay Money market was very unsettled. Money was difficult to be had on any terms. The Import market was very quiet. Freights had advanced a little. The Calcutta markets were dull. The Bank of Bengal had raised its rate of interest and exchange to 2s. ¾d. The Madras Import market continued buoyant. The demand for Export was unabated.

LATEST.

The India mails reached London on the 14th inst., but the correspondence adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts.

The correspondent of the *Times* gives the details of the new outbreaks, which appear to have been less serious in their consequences than the early ones. He thinks the flood of the insurrection has been passed.

China.

Hong Kong dates are to June 24, but the Chinese news is unimportant. Trade continued uninterrupted at the northern ports.

Exchange at Hong Kong 5s., and at Shanghae, June 15, 2s. 3½d.

There was a report that the Emperor of China had abdicated, but it was not believed.

At Shanghae imports were dull. Freights and tonnage were abundant to London at £4 for Sugar and £5 for Hemp.

France.

An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia is again stated as certain to take place.

The Bank of France returns for the month show an increase of 1,700,000 francs, and in Paris a falling off in the branch Banks of 17,900,000 francs.

A bronze medal is to be given to the soldiers who served in the great wars of the Empire from 1792 to 1815.

The Louvre was inaugurated on the 14th. The Emperor was present, and in his speech congratulated the nation upon the possession of that political order which had permitted the realization of a project which had occupied the contemplation of every dynasty of France.

In Paris on Friday the Three Per Cents closed at 67f. 20c.

The Emperor's pardon, on the occasion of the *fêtes* of the 15th of August, will be extended to over 900 persons, condemned for various offences.

Spain.

A Madrid dispatch of the 11th inst., says that M. LAFRAOUA, the Mexican Envoy, had made known to the Mexican Consul that the Spanish Government has suspended all negotiations with him, and that consequently he has placed the Mexican subjects in Spain under the protection of France.

Portugal.

Spain has addressed a note to the Portuguese Government, asking for the extradition of Spanish refugees known to be in the Portuguese territory. It is believed that Portugal will not consent.

The tobacco contract was set up at auction at Lisbon, and let for three years at three hundred thousand per annum.

Italy.

A plot for the escape of all the galley slaves at Genoa had been discovered. All the turnkeys were to have been simultaneously murdered.

Turkey.

The latest dispatches from Constantinople give us no further news than that the ambassadors were still awaiting instructions from their respective governments. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the difficulty has been so far settled at Osborne that a conference will be unnecessary.

Dispatches from Vienna say that the Austrian Government was disposed to an arrangement of the Moldavian question, and it is stated in Vienna letters that the Austrian Minister went beyond his instructions.

Russia.

It has been credibly related in Vienna that a further reduction of the Russian army will shortly take place.

☞ *For Foreign Commercial News see Eighth Page.*

ARREST OF A DRY GOODS CLERK ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Tuesday evening a well-dressed and good-looking young man called at the Land office of Mr. JACKSON in Fulton-street, and offered to dispose of a quantity of silk on terms so remarkably "reasonable" that Mr. JACKSON'S suspicions were aroused. The visitor had only about $40 worth of the article with him,—as a specimen,—but he said that if a bargain were made he would bring the balance in the morning. Mr. JACKSON detained the man in conversation until an officer whom he had slyly sent for could arrive. Officer MORGAN of the Second Precinct obeyed the summons and took the silk and man in custody. The prisoner on the way to the Station-house begged hard to be released and offered to pay the officer "right down" $10) and a gold watch and chain if he would permit him to escape. A deaf ear was paid to the fellow's entreaties and offers of bribery. On being taken to the Station-house he gave his name as WM. HENRY. He was detained for the night, and meantime steps were taken out to learn the man's abods, and further facts He was at first supposed to have some connection with the recent heevy burglary in Newhurg, but yesterday his real name was ascertained to be MATHEW WELCH, and that he was, or until quite recently had been, a salesman in the dry goods-house of D. THOMAS & Co., in Spring-street. His boarding-house in Spring-street was searched, and stowed away in one of his trunks were found silks, shawls, &c., amounting in value to about $500.

WELCH was taken to the Tombs yesterday afternoon and committed.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.

A New and Dangerous One on the Globe Bank, of Providence, R. I.—Its Circulation Prevented—Arrests, &c.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER obtained information that a new counterfeit had been prepared, and that it was to be very extensively palmed off upon the unsuspecting public last evening. After much trouble Deputy CARPENTER succeeded in obtaining possession of a copy of the new bill, which he only did by investing a genuine $3. It purported to be on the Globe Bank, of Providence, R. I., and was admirably engraved, although the paper on which it was printed was rather poor. The following representation of the bill will show that it was admirably calculated to deceive:

Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five.

Vignette. Vessels sailing. | RHODE ISLAND. The President, Directors and Co. of Vignette. several females | 5

C No. 1412. THE GLOBE BANK. | Vignette. A woman with shield containing 5

Promise to pay FIVE DOLLARS to *H. Hand* or Bearer on demand. PROVIDENCE, *May* 7, 1854.

5 *John S. Noyes, Cash.* *Wm. Sprague, Pres't.*

Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five. Five.

Upon obtaining the bill, Deputy C. immediately telegraphed to the Station-houses of the respective Precincts, ordering their commanding officers immediately to report to him. While this was going on he had a careful description of the dangerous bill made, and copies prepared. As soon as the various inspectors arrived, he directed each one to take two or three discreet men, on whom they could rely, and then to visit the drug stores, fancy stores, confectionaries, &c., in their respective Precincts, where it was likely that attempts would be made to pass the bills, and obtain genuine money in change, and to warn the proprietors of these stores, and show them the description of the bill. Each storekeeper was requested to detain any person offering the money, and to send immediately to the nearest Station-house.

At the same time Deputy C. sent out his detectives partly to "pipe" the places whence he suspected the bad money came from, and partly to assist in warning the storekeepers.

Having thus completed the preparations, Mr. CARPENTER resolved to remain all night in his office, No. 86 Franklin-street, in order to witness the result. Of course he was all excitement—at least, as much so as it is possible for a veteran police officer to be—and, when eight o'clock and nine o'clock passed, and no arrests were reported to him, Deputy C. began to feel uncomfortable. He began to think that either he had been sold, and that there was no intention of putting the bill in circulation here, or that some officer had "blown" on him to the dealer in the "queer," and bad thus prevented its utterance. But just as he was despairing, a man rushed in and breathlessly stated that a bill of the kind in question had been offered at THOMPSON'S saloon, and that the person who offered it was then waiting for his change.

Ere this information was entirely given, Officers MCCORD and ELDER, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, had already started, and very soon had the individual in question arrested and safely before Mr. CARPENTER. He was a tall, slim man, well dressed, and gave his name as EDWARD PEESTER. He had first offered an Ohio bill at Mr. THOMPSON'S, in payment for some refreshments he had ordered. Young Mr. T., who was at the counter, asked him if he had nothing else, when PEESTER replied, "Yes, I can give you something nearer home," and handed over the counterfeit five. Mr. THOMPSON, who had been warned, immediately sent out a waiter with directions to get change, which was a signal for him to go for an officer.

PEESTER, who is known as a "cross man," i. e., a thief, (he looks the image of one,) was searched by the officers, but no other counterfeit money was found upon him. He had two handkerchiefs about him, one of which was a perfectly new one which he had probably bought earlier in the evening with some of the "queer." Under the lappets of his vest and under the collar, small pockets were found, which most persons would overlook in making a search. From the absence of all other counterfeit money it is supposed that he "worked" with a confederate, one remaining outside with the funds while the other would go into a store and offer one of the bills. If arrested and searched, of course nothing else suspicious would be found upon him.

PEESTER was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, to be detained till morning, when he will be taken before a Police magistrate, and probably he committed for trial.

Singular Suicide by a Young Woman.

The body of a young woman, named Mrs. ELLEN TILLMAN, was found yesterday floating near the foot of Wall-street, in the East River. Apparently the corpse had been in the water two or three days. An inquest was held upon it by Coroner HILLS, and a verdict of "Supposed drowning" rendered. The body, however, was not identified until after the inquest.

Mrs. TILLMAN was lately employed in the laundry of Savery's Hotel, in Beekman-street, where she became acquainted with JOSEPH TILLMAN, the baker of the hotel, whom she married only last Saturday week, and immediately thereafter removed to her husband's apartments in Madison-street, near the New Bowery. She seemed pleased with her change of life, and appeared in good spirits to such of her old companions as visited her.

Early last Sunday morning she arose, and dressing herself left the house. There was nothing unusual in her manner. Her husband supposed she had gone to "early Mass," but as she did not return late in the afternoon, he became anxious and went in search of her. The houses of her friends in Brooklyn and elsewhere were visited, but no tidings of her could be found. On Monday and Tuesday the Station-houses and Coroner's Office were visited, but all to no avail.

But yesterday, as already stated, the body was found in the river.

It is now said by some of her late neighbors, that Mrs. TILLMAN appeared at times greatly depressed, and just before her departure from home on Sunday, she was found sitting in the entry-way, sighing heavily. To the question, "What ails you?" she answered, "O my heart is broke."

It was stated at the Coroner's inquest that a sailor belonging to a ship, then absent, saw a woman last Sunday morning jump off the dock foot of Wall-street; that he threw towards her a rope, whereupon she shook her head, refused to take hold of the proffered aid and immediately sank beneath the surface, but whether deceased was the person or not could not be learned.

Mr. TILLMAN asserts that he and his wife lived most happily together, and that she never uttered any complaints or repinings; and he is at a loss to learn the cause of her mysterious disappearance and death. This was his second wife. He buried his first (by whom he had two children, yet living) about a year since. He is a German by birth, and bears an excellent reputation.

Mrs. TILLMAN was about 30 years of age, and was highly esteemed. She was a native of Ireland. Her maiden name was ELLEN CREADON.

Racing Steamboats.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I came down, last night, from Albany, in the *New World*. About 12 o'clock, when nearly all the passengers were asleep, there was a RACE between our boat and the *Commodore*, from Troy. They kept side by side for nearly an hour, sometimes so near that I could jump aboard the *Commodore*. At one time they touched, and a crash followed, not very loud, it is true, but loud enough to frighten several ladies, who left their rooms, and would not retire to bed again. Eight or ten passengers, who were up with myself, protested against this racing, and I believe it had the desired effect, for the *Commodore* passed us the next trial, with perfect ease. I make this statement to let the public who patronize these boats know that their lives, when aboard, are not so secure as they imagine. A NEW-YORKER.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Her Appeal from the Surrogate's Decision—Her Finances, Hopes, Prospects and Condition—She may Become an Author.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM reiterates to our Reporter, who called upon her yesterday, her determination to appeal from the recent decision of the Surrogate. She has employed or retained rather, Judge DEAN, as her counsel in the case, and is preparing a petition of appeal to submit in regular order to the Supreme Court. This petition the statute allows her thirty days to present, and she feels in no hurry about the matter except to get it presented in time. As the case will have to be argued before three Judges at a General Term, it is not probable that it can come up for a hearing before next November. Meantime she intends to wait with the utmost patience, hoping justice will be meted to her in the form of a reversal of the decision of the Surrogate. Should the issue be adverse, however, she will push the appeal farther, and if necessary, to the Court of last resort. She has strong hope of finally carrying her point—it matters not to her if the heirs of Dr. BURDELL exhaust the balance of his estate in warring against her—what she wants is not, money but to be acknowledged by the world as justly entitled to bear the name of her "*dear husband*, HARVEY BURDELL."

As for the decision of the Surrogate, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM says she did not read it entirely through. She glanced over it and saw the points of the argument, and that was all. The argument she thinks a very flimsy one, and says if she chose she could riddle it so completely that it could not by any possibility hang together. She asserts that she can bring forward witnesses to prove that Dr. BURDELL spoke to a certain clergyman in this City, (not Dr. MARVINE,) whose name shall be made known at the proper time, announcing to him his intended marriage to her, and asking him to perform the marriage ceremony.

Relative to Dr. CATLIN, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM explains that her acquaintance with him began by having occasion, while she resided in Brooklyn, to call him to attend a member of her family during the absence from the city of her family physician. Dr. CATLIN had called at her house occasionally since, but only as a visitor. She denied that anything had ever occurred between them that placed him in her power or gave him an advantage over her. She never said she had him under her thumb. She defied the whole world, indeed, to say aught against the purity of her life, or cast an imputation upon her womanly honor.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, after making the last remark which she did with a strong emphasis and forcible gesticulation of the right hand, paused for a full minute, her face buried in her hands and her bosom heaving apparently with tumultuous emotion. Regaining her self-possession and brushing away the tears which had filled her eyes, she proceeded to speak of her present imprisonment. The close confinement, she says, is wearing upon her constitution. Symptoms of dropsy begin to show themselves in her limbs, and she is troubled more or less with pains in the head. She attempted yesterday morning to walk out on the corridor fronting her cell, but could not support herself, and came near fainting away. She intends to keep her spirits up and fight as bravely as she can the battle before her.

Our Reporter informed Mrs. C. that at the entrance to the Tombs, as he came in, a very respectably dressed woman was standing and inquiring of the gate-keeper when her trial would take place, informing the gate-keeper that she wished to know on account of several of her lady neighbors, who were coming to the City by and bye, and wished to make their visit during the trial, so that they might see her! Mrs. C. said she was not surprised at it, as curiosity was the strongest element in a woman's nature. To an intimation that the fact just related showed that a biography of herself, and particularly an autobiography, would command abundant sale, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM replied that a truthful autobiography she believed would be a valuable legacy for her to leave to the world. She felt fully competent to write it, but it would be a story of strange incidents. She said the idea had not suggested itself to her, but—as a relief to her present endurance of prison life if nothing more—she was not certain but she might be inclined to attempt such work.

One or the other of the daughters still remain with her at night.

EXPENSE OF THE BURDELL HEIRS VS. MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S LITIGATION.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM says herself that it has cost her for lawyers' and other expenses thus far $7,000. Although she has expended this amount it has not left her without something to lean upon to support her through the remainder of the battle she expects to fight. She adds that she has paid up—ten dollars only excepted—every dollar due to her lawyers.

The expense entailed by the Burdell heirs is stated by parties claiming to be possessed of accurate information upon the subject, to be not less than $10,000, and that by the time the litigation ends not a moiety of Dr. BURDELL'S estate will remain for division among the heirs.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM DISPOSES OF MORE PROPERTY.

The creditors of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who appear to be her only true and genuine sympathizers since the Surrogate's decision, will be happy to learn that she is now in a flush condition, notwithstanding the loss of her share of the Burdell property. We published yesterday a copy of a deed of property in Bergen, N. J., which she made over to her counsel, Mr. STAFFORD, and from which she realized the sum of $2,500. It seems that about the same time this transaction occurred Mrs. C. also made another transfer of property in this City, to Mr. GEORGE A. WILT, for the sum of $5,000. From an examination of the deed, which was recorded in the Register's Office on Tuesday last, we find that the property consisted of a house and lot "on the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from Sixth-avenue." The grantee, GEO. A. WILT, it will be recollected, is the man who officiated in various useful capacities on the occasion of the sham *accouchement* which came off at No. 31 Bond-street on the night of the 3d of August. If the sum realized from these transfers has not already been expended in lawyers' fees, and other necessary items connected with her recent movements, it is hoped that the patient confectioner who did up the *cuisine* and gimcracks for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S grand party last Winter, and possibly the dressmaker of whom she borrowed $500, and to whom she owed $300 more for work, may come in with their forlorn hopes.

Meanwhile, let some of the judgment creditors attack this conveyance, and inquire of Mr. WILT as to the *transaction*, and perhaps some new facts may be developed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A heart-rending accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Peekskill. A gentleman named THOMAS SEWELL, a retired merchant of Baltimore, in attempting to get into the cars at Peekskill, while the cars were moving, fell upon the track, and, before the train could be stopped, three cars had passed over his body. Dr. SNOWDEN, of Peekskill, was called in, but life was extinct. Mr. SEWELL was about 68 years of age. He was traveling for his health, having recently had an attack of the palsy. The daughter and sister-in law were in the cars at the time, and upon learning who the unfortunate man was their distress can be imagined. Mr. SEWELL was seen to leave the cars, go to the rear of the dépôt, and upon returning, the cars being in motion, he made a false step, and fell between them.

AN ARTFUL DODGE—THE REPORTERS OFF THE TRACK.—We learn, from very good authority, that many of the rowdies wounded in the great Sixth Ward riot, on the last Fourth of July, were conveyed stealthily to St. Vincent's Hospital, corner of Eleventh-street and Seventh-avenue, where they were placed under the care of Dr. MICHAEL A. FINNELL, the Resident Surgeon. None of these parties were very seriously injured, and all recovered in due time, and were discharged—inquisitive outsiders never suspecting the cause of their indisposition. The stories extemporized by these fellows, when asked by the Surgeon the occasion of their injuries, were absurd enough to excite laughter. Thus the most indefatigable reporter was deceived as to the number of the wounded in the riot, because no one dreamed of visiting St. Vincent's Hospital to make the report accurate,

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Interesting and Important Report of Preliminary Electrical Experiments.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY

General Manifesto of the Directors to the People of Both Continents.

The establishment of an Electric Telegraph between the Old and the New Continents, is obviously an enterprise which has no precedent in the annals of mechanical engineering; the object proposed being nothing less than the commercial annihilation of distance in respect to one of the great Gulfs which have been placed between the East and the West—the opposite halves of the habitable world.

Most people are aware that this surprising telegraphic connection is in process of being realized. The eyes of the entire civilized community are, indeed, directed with ever-increasing interest and expectation at the present time to the proceedings of the Company which has undertaken the labor; and two of the greatest Governments of the earth have been induced to accord their cordial and substantial support. Under this manifestation of sympathy and approval, execution in the mighty task has followed so closely upon plan, that in all probability the origin and completion of the work will be *comprised within the compass of a single year*. Nevertheless, every detail in the design has had to be deliberated upon and matured before a single step in execution could be set; an advantage which has only been secured by stretching the mental energies, and tasking the bodily strength of all who have been concerned in the work, to the utmost. The Directors of this Company feel that for various reasons it is due to the sympathizing public at large, as well as to the coöperating shareholders and the executive officers, now to place before the world a full statement of their past proceedings, and of the ground upon which they confidently look forward to a speedy consummation of their task.

EARLIEST STEPS OF THE ENTERPRISE—FIRST COMPANY INCORPORATED.

The earliest real step towards the undertaking, which is now auspiciously so far advanced, was taken three years ago. In the month of April, 1854, the Colonial Government of Newfoundland passed an act incorporating a Company for the Establishment of Telegraphic Communication between the Old World and the New. Shortly afterwards, the same Legislature expressed its interest in the enterprise in a very substantial way, by grants of land and subsidy, and by conferring the exclusive right to land a telegraphic line upon the coast under its jurisdiction, extending the entire length of Newfoundland and Labrador. This Company having become the recipient of these privileges, next obtained a charter of similar tendency from the Government of Prince Edward's Island, and from the State of Maine, and also secured authority for certain subsidiary operations in Canada, besides getting a ratification and confirmation of its rights from her Majesty's Ministers at home.

The Incorporated Company, henceforth known under the denomination of "The New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company," having appointed Prof. MORSE their electrician, next proceeded to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with the lines already in operation in the British North American provinces, and in the United States, by immersing 18 miles of cable across the Straits of Northumberland, and 85 miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence. England and the Continent had already been connected with Ireland, irrespective of any design to extend the telegraphic communication towards the West. There therefore remained only a single gap to be filled in—the basin of the Atlantic itself.

The Newfoundland Company having completed these preliminary steps, with a singular exertion of judgment and good sense, placed itself in communication with the most experienced authorities in electrical and mechanical affairs on this side of the ocean, and made strenuous efforts to combine all the skill and intelligence it could command in advancing towards the solution of the problem upon its hands. In the investigations which were now entered upon Mr. WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, at present the electrician of the Company, and Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, its engineer, and the engineer of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, took a prominent part. As early as 1854 these two gentlemen were occupied upon a series of experiments, to determine the influence of induction and disguised electricity in retarding the transmission of currents along submarine wires, and since then they have been conjointly and separately prosecuting the important investigation. Before alluding to these experiments, or their results, it will be necessary to offer a few words of familiar explanation regarding the principle which is involved.

FAMILIAR EXPLANATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

In the ordinary arrangement of the wires of the electric telegraph, where these are stretched between posts, and insulated simply by glass or earthenware holders and the investing air, the current of electricity runs along as a simple stream, and with a velocity that is almost inappreciable for any distance numbered by a few hundreds of miles. When, however, the wires are inclosed in a compact sheath of insulating substance, such as gutta percha, and are placed in a moist medium, or in a metallic envelope, the case is materially changed. *The influence of induction then comes into play as a retarding power to a very sensible extent.* So soon as the insulated central wire is electrically excited, that electrical excitement operates upon the near-at-hand layer of moisture or of metal, and calls up in it an electrical force of an opposite kind. These two different kinds of electricity then pull at each other, to use a homely phrase, through the intervening layer of impenetrable insulator, and each "*disguises*" an equivalent portion of the other—that is, holds it fast locked in its own attraction, and so renders it, for the time, valueless as an agent of extraneous power. The inner electricity keeps the outer induced force stationary upon the external surface of the insulating sheath. The outer induced electricity keeps a certain portion of the inner, excited influence, on the interior surface of the insulating sheath *as a charge*, and so prevents it from moving freely onward on its journey as it otherwise would. It is precisely the same thing as the effect which is produced when the ordinary Leyden jar of the experimentalist is charged by a frictional machine. The excitement produced in the inner surface of the glass jar, inductively charges the outer surface, left in metallic communication with the earth, with an opposite kind of force. The external electricity then holds the internal imprisoned and intensified, as it were, by its strong efforts to get to its attractive neighbor through the glass. *The submarine telegraph cable is indeed virtually a lengthened-out Leyden jar, and transmits signals while being charged and discharged, instead of merely allowing a stream of the electrical influence to flow dynamically and evenly along it.* It is a *bottle* for the electricity, rather then a simple channel or *pipe* open freely at both ends, and every time that it is used it has to be first filled and then emptied. When an extent of many miles is concerned, it gets too to be a very capacious bottle in virtue of its length, however narrow its transverse diameter may be. This peculiar character of a submerged or metal-sheathed insulated wire was not suspected at the first, for the simple reason that in the usual practice of artificially produced electricity the voltaic current does not communicate a statically intense charge of electricity to a Leyden jar. In the arrangement of the telegraph wire, an important modification of the ordinary conditions is introduced. In this case, the voltaic current is able to charge statically the internal insulated conductor, in consequence of some as yet unascertained peculiarity of its relations, probably connected with the comparatively enormous extent of the surface that is concerned.

RETARDATION AND VELOCITY OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT.

The attention of electricians was first drawn to the peculiarity by the extraordinary and altogether unexpected retardation which the electrical current was found to suffer when it had to pass through subterranean or submarine channels in the course of its journey. In 1851, six gutta percha covered wires were laid by the Magnetic Telegraph Company from Liverpool to Wigan and Manchester, a distance of forty-one miles. In these the power of induction to retard the movement of the current, and also to cause a secondary or return current to pass from the wire to the earth, on withdrawing the cause of primary excitement, was distinctly observed. It was also noted that on connecting the six wires into one continuous circuit, the phenomena were manifested in a much greater degree. In the early experiments made for the determination of the speed with which the subtle influence traveled along metallic wires, hundreds of thousands of miles appeared to be traversed in a second of time. But when a similar examination was entered upon with telegraphic lines running between London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and laid underground, and between London and Paris, and London and Brussels, partly underground, and partly submarine, it seemed that scarcely thousands of miles were passed in the same period; indeed, the statement was made in a paper read by Mr. EDWARD BRIGHT, at the meeting of the British Association in 1854, *that the velocity of currents in ordinary use for telegraphic purposes in subterranean conductors did not exceed one thousand miles per second.* This gentleman also inferred from experiments carried on in a circuit of 480 miles of under ground wire, that the speed with which an electrical impulse was transmitted varied with the energy or intensity of the current employed, and the nature and conditions of the conductor used, and hence that the rate of transmission might be greatly increased at will by adopting currents of a different character to those which had been habitually trusted to.

Professor FARADAY had at once attributed these experimental discrepancies to their true cause; and Mr. WHITEHOUSE exhibits a very beautiful and convincing experimental proof that it is as Leyden jars, and by retention of charge, that submarine cables act. He takes, first, fifteen miles of insulated wire, with a conducting layer external to its insulating investment, and turns up its further end into the air, and he then does the same thing with a 200 miles length of the same wire. He next communicates as full a charge to each of these lengths as they have the capacity to retain. Then he discharges each, allowing the discharge to flow through a fine wire coiled round a bar of soft iron, so that the bar may be rendered a magnet *pro tempore* during the actual current of the electricity. Upon measuring the force of each discharge current, estimating it by the number of grains the temporary magnet is able to lift, he finds that where the fifteen-mile length of the wire is concerned, the weight lifted amounts to 1,075 grains, and that where the two-hundred-mile length is concerned, the weight lifted amounts to 2,300 grains. A current which lifted 18,000 grains by simply running through the apparatus thus arranged, upon being sent into a coated insulated wire 498 miles long, lifted 60,000 grains when allowed to flow back as discharge, and even 96,000 grains if the discharge passed from both ends of the wire at once, and round the same temporary magnet. The significance of this result, reduced to plain terms, is simply this—*the wires act as reservoirs, and not as mere channels, and accordingly the larger reservoir receives and holds a larger quantity of the influence than the smaller one, and this larger quantity naturally produces the most powerful effects when it is allowed to escape from its imprisonment.* If the wires were acting as common conductors, the longer wire would produce the weaker effect on account of the electrical influence being attenuated through its extent. As they are operating as Leyden jars, or reservoirs, the longer wire is the most capacious receptacle, and produces the most energetic result, as its contents are poured out. It is now a familiar fact, that sensitive magnetic needles, placed by the side of a long and completely insulated wire when it is charged, give clear indication of the first "rush" of the influence into the wire, of the retention of the charge for several minutes after the charging contact has been broken, and of the final "rush out," or discharge of the influence in the opposite direction, when the wire is connected with the earth by its nearer end.

When the fact had been satisfactorily made out that the insulated marine wire must act as a Leyden jar, and be affected by charge and discharge, it became a matter of the highest practical importance to determine whether there was any peculiarity in this mode of operation which might be expected to interfere with the final success of telegraphy, in its application to long distances of sea circuit. A length of 166 miles of cable chancing to be in process of manufacture at Greenwich, the opportunity was seized to carry practical research into the matter. This cable contained three very perfectly insulated wires, arranged side by side in its core of gutta percha, in such a manner that they could very easily be connected together by their ends, so as to make an available length of wire for experiment of 498 miles.

The first thing done with this arrangement was the experimenter's satisfying himself that he might use the results of his experiments as fair expressions of what would take place in an extended wire 498 miles long, notwithstanding the three several wires, which formed successive parts of the line, lying side by side in the narrow dimensions of the gutta percha core. A careful examination was made of the influence each wire exerted upon its neighbor, in setting up slight charges of an opposite kind of electricity inductively, and it was found that *the inductive influence was exerted was only a ten-thousandth part of that which was transmitted along either of the wires 166 miles long.* The results were attained by passing currents in various directions and in various ways along three wires simultaneously, and by estimating the differences of power in each, by their diverse capabilities of magnetising soft iron bars.

NEW RECEIVING INSTRUMENTS.

Another step taken about this time, the importance of which to the future working of long marine lines can hardly be over estimated, was the providing of very sensitive receiving instruments, which could be set in action to record signals instantaneously by the influence of the long current. These consist, as now perfected, of an apparatus adapted to call into play small relay-batteries of a voltaic character, always ready to work when their opposite poles are brought into contact; a soft iron bar being arranged in such a way that it completes contact for them whenever it is made into a magnet by the passage of the long current through a coil of fine wire wound round it. The receiving instrument for purposes of experimental research is caused to print a trace upon a ribbon of paper by styles pressed down upon it as it is unwound from a drum by clockwork. The paper is saturated with a chemical solution which presents no color to the eye until it has been decomposed by the agency of a voltaic stream, but which then offers to observation a deep stain. When the receiving instrument is in operation, one of the poles of its battery is continuous with printing styles of steel pressed down on the top of the paper, and the other with a table of metal resting beneath the paper. The voltaic current thus traverses the still moist paper, immediately between the points of the styles and the table. These receiving instruments have been rendered so perfect in their several parts and contrivances, that they readily record telegraphic signals either upon chemically prepared paper, or upon an ordinary MORSE'S apparatus, upon being excited to do so merely by a small piece of zinc and a sixpence being placed upon the tongue as the sole voltaic element of the arrangement, the current generated being transmitted through 498 miles of wire and the earth, before being employed in the excitation of the instrument. This, at any rate, is sufficient to prove that telegraphy on the other side of the Atlantic will be practicable so soon as an influence can be sent there which shall have as much power as this tongue-generated current at a distance of nearly 500 miles. Currents which produce no perceptible influence upon the most sensitive galvanometer of ordinary construction, at once print distinct signals at almost any distance, through the instrumentality of these delicate auxiliaries. The structural reason for this ex

of permanent magnets, which are worked with the keepers on their poles.

NEW INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE THE DURATION OF ELECTRICAL CURRENTS.

The experimenters engaged upon these practical Investigations, had by this time discovered that they stood greatly in need of some more precise method of estimating the time occupied by the transmission of the electrical influence, than they yet possessed. Mr. WHEATSTONE consequently was led to trace out the first plan of an instrument which has since become in his hands nearly perfect as a scrutinizing agent, and which not only detects differences, but actually places what it detects on record on the instant, so that they can be examined and compared again and again, and collated in every possible way, with a view to eliminate sources of uncertainty and error, by making use of only the best *means* of a great number of observations.

The basis of this scrutinizing instrument is a ribbon of chemically-prepared paper, (like the one already described,) unrolled from a drum by clockwork;—receiving instruments which make local batteries print on the ribbon by short circuits when magnetically diverted to do so;—and a seconds pendulum vibrating in such a manner that it sends an electric current opposite ways along the wire under examination at each beat, or half vibration, a result which is brought about by the following arrangement. The pendulum itself hangs upon a pivot, which is one of the poles of an electrical battery, but is prolonged upwards into a sort of crest, that touches a spring right and left as it sways to and fro. The springs, when at rest, press upon a pillar lying between them, which is the other pole of the battery. The crest of the pendulum lifts the one of these springs which it touches, off the pillar for the time. When it lifts the right spring, it sends a current from the positive pole out through it and the wire, and back through the left spring to the negative pole or pillar. When it touches the left spring, it sends a current out through it and the wire the opposite way, and back through the right spring to the negative pole or pillar. The wire is coiled in different places round bars of soft iron. When the current passes through these coils, the bars become magnets for the time, but the precise nature of their magnetism depends on the direction in which the currents run. When the direction is from the right spring of the pendulum apparatus, the North pole of the magnet is where the South pole of the magnet is found when the direction is from the left spring. But near to each of these temporary magnets, there is placed a true and permanent magnet, mounted on a pivot, so that it can traverse right or left. The reversal of the magnetism in the temporary magnet causes the true magnet to move on its pivot as far as it can, because North poles attract South poles, and the reverse. A pole of the temporary magnet being now North, pulls to itself a South pole of the true magnet, which is, however, sent smartly away so soon as the pole of the temporary magnet becomes a South pole itself. When these traversing magnets lie in one direction, they complete the circuit connection of small local batteries, and cause them to print upon the ribbon of prepared paper. When they lie the opposite way, they open or break the circuit, and stop the printing. The pendulum thus reversing the direction of the current of the long wire at each second makes the local battery print one second and stop one second, and then print again. On the unrolling ribbon of paper there are long dark traces, alternated with clear spaces, each being *one second long*; that is representing in linear measure that interval of time. But there are two or more receiving instruments (according to circumstances) set to work by the same current, sent on by the vibration of the pendulum. If, therefore, a wire or cable 1,100 miles long be under examination, and one receiving instrument be placed in relation with the commencement of the wire, and another with its end, then the styles of those instruments ranged side by side on the paper ribbon will print just when the current influences the electro magnet belonging to them. If the current does not arrive at one magnet until some appreciable time after the other, the one style will not begin to print until so long after the other style. The one trace on the paper *will lag back* to a certain extent behind the other. But the distance the paper moves in a second is marked each alternate second by the stained trace printed in by the style. Consequently, the distance to which one mark lags back behind the other, or in other words, *the length of time* the electrical current has taken to run through the wire from one receiving instrument to the other, can be estimated with the utmost precision in fractional parts of *the length of the printed representative of a second.* It does not at all matter what the speed is with which the paper ribbon is unwound beneath the styles, because the estimate of the amount of retardation is always a relative one, capable of being fixed for each instant by the length of the particular track made by the beat of the pendulum. This relation is at once fixed by taking two simple measures by compasses, upon an accurately engraved scale. When the velocity of transmission in any particular arrangement is to be determined, the apparatus is set to work, and prints a long thenen series of observations; these are afterwards carefully examined, and all that seem to be doubtful, being rejected, the more satisfactory ones are added together, and their mean recorded.

EXPERIMENTS UPON LONG LINES.

Having thus 1,146 miles of telegraphic cable under their hands and this delicate piece of scrutinizing apparatus to work with in making investigations, the first fact to be determined by the experimenters was, *could any available signal be transmitted through the 1,146 miles of conductor.* A seconds pendulum was first arranged to turn on the electrical current to the wire at each beat without attempting the reversal of the current. A trace appeared in a very short time under a style connected with the further end of the cable; there could be no doubt of the ability of the electrical influence to move itself telegraphically manifest through that vast extent at least.

There was, however, this curious anomaly in the result of the experiment. The pendulum made connection with the voltaic battery only for an instant at each beat; but the printed trace on the paper was not interrupted *It was one long continuous line.* The reason for this was, that the condnoting wire did not discharge itself between beat and beat. The current moved so sluggishly and unwillingly in this protracted and induction encumbered channel, that one transmission was not able to clear itself off, before the next was pressing upon its heels, and in confusion with it.

This was at once felt to be a very important affair, and one that might probably affect materially the fortunes of lengthened submarine telegraphs. In order that telegraphy under such circumstances may be of practical service, it is necessary not only that the telegraphing influence shall be able to traverse to the end of the wire; but it also is essential that *it shall be so nimble in its movements as to afford the opportunity for a fair number of signals to be passed in any given time.* Otherwise, the telegraph could never be worked remuneratively at charges that would make it of general use. If every distinct signal required a second for the Atlantic line, the probability is, that the undertaking would not prove to be a commercial success, although the cable might be available for exceptional cases and great emergencies.

THE ACTUAL SPEED OF THE CURRENT.

Impressed with this consideration, the experimenters proceeded to *test the actual speed* with which signals might be made to succeed each other in an insulated wire 1,146 miles long. First, a simple voltaic current was used, and caused to split itself into two equal halves by inserting the column of water in the circuit, which afforded precisely the same resistance to its movement as the 1,146 miles of wire. The current then spontaneously divided itself between the wire and the water. A column of water three eighths of an inch in diameter and thirty inches long, proved to be as strong an obstacle to the passage of the current as 1,146 miles of gutta percha-covered copper wire of No. 16 gauge. Next, a series of electro-magnetic induction coils were employed—that is, secondary currents of considerable intensity were set moving inductively by electro magnets, themselves inductively formed by currents circling round them in coils from powerful voltaic combinations. One of the magnets was caused to send its secondary currents directly to a printing instrument. The other magnets were made to transmit their currents to another instrument of like kind through the 1,146 miles of wire. Through the intervention of these arrangements it was determined that even the comparatively sudden and momentary magneto-electrical current took a second and a half to discharge itself, when it moved through 1,146 miles of wire, in consequence of the retarding power of induction in this lengthened medium.

The next step was to test the power of art to finish a remedy for this inductive obstacle. Such arrangements were made with magneto-electric coils, as enabled the operator to send rapid alternations of *different kinds* of electricity along the wire, under the anticipation that each transmission would then serve to clear away the residue of the antagonistic current which had immediately preceded it. A hint, indeed, was taken from what had already been done with long subterranean circuits. HENLEY'S instrument, in previous use on the magnetic lines of telegraph, transmits alternately reversed currents along the wires, these being generated by the motion of electro-magnetic coils, suspended on an axis before the poles of a permanent magnet. The desired end was attained in the present case, by reversing the course of a voltaic current in an induction coil at each renewed signal. Although the same wire and the same magneto-electric combination were employed which had before demanded a second and a half for the completion of a single discharge, *seven and eight currents now readily recorded themselves distinctly in a second!* The residue of the old current which clung pertinaciously about the wire was rapidly and completely discharged by a stream of electricity of the opposite kind. When positive followed negative, and negative followed positive, in exactly equal proportions, the result was that the electrical equilibrium of the wire was continually restored as fast as it was disturbed, and so its telegraphic capabilities steadily maintained. It was now obvious that no instrument could be expected to be successful in the working of a long submarine line which did not satisfy this condition of the alternate use of opposite currents of the influence, but that by the adoption of such an instrument, one great and, indeed, fundamental obstacle to the commercial success of extended submarine lines might be hoped to be destroyed.

Professor FARADAY had, some time before the institution of these experiments, shown that successive charges of electrical influence may be traveling along lengthened conducting wires simultaneously, the one following the other, as the successive undulations of the tidal wave chase each other along the channel of the River of the Amazons. It was now ascertained, strange to say, that the *alternate opposite currents* could do the same thing. Alternate positive and negative signals were sent along 900 miles of wire, at the rate of eight signals in each second, and *two signals arrived at the end of the wire after the acts of transmission had been discontinued.* By the use of a wire 1,020 miles long, in another experiment, three signals of a single-stroke bell were distinctly heard after the movement of the hand, which originated the currents, had ceased.

NEW INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING THE FORCE OF ELECTRICAL CURRENTS.

The conductor of these experiments had now fully learned the great need there was for some more precise and trustworthy measure for the *forces* of moving currents of electricity than science had yet furnished. The old galvanometer, which consists of a magnetized needle suspended freely in a position where electrical currents may be made to course round it in a coil, proved to be of no value whatever when currents of high degrees of force and limited duration came under examination. The needle then commonly turns somersets, and jerks backwards and forwards in the most hysterical and passionate way, instead of maintaining the steady divergence which alone could be accepted by the eye of science as a satisfactory indication of strength. Mr. WHITEHOUSE accordingly resolved that he would make the surest and most stable of all powers, terrestrial gravity, to take upon itself the work magnetic polarity was too impulsive to perform. He determined that he would *weigh* the force of his electrical currents in an actually literal sense. He, accordingly prepared a delicate and sensitive steelyard, as the most convenient form of balance for the purpose he had in view, and he hung moveable weights, which could be shifted backwards and forwards at will, upon the long arm of the steelyard, arming the short end with a small bar of soft iron. At a short distance beneath this bar was placed another bar of soft iron surrounded by a coil of fine wire, so that it could be converted into an electro-magnet merely by the transmission of an electric current along the coil. The force of the current, in any given case, then determined the strength of the magnet, and the strength of the magnet was necessarily indicated by the number of grains which its attraction for the short arm of the steelyard could lift, by tilting them up on the opposite long end of the lever. It is only necessary to see this staid and business-like instrument at work by the side of the old ecstatic, as well as astatic needle, to comprehend its superiority at a glance. The one piece of apparatus tossing so wildly and crazily about, that for minutes at a time the most patient and skillful observer can make neither head nor tail of its bewildering movements; the other piece quietly tilting up its weight on the steelyard, and refusing in the most self-possessed way to lift another grain under any inducement that can be brought to bear, and then sending in its refusal as the exact estimate of the force it has been commissioned to determine. This beautiful little instrument was named by its inventor, the Magneto-electrometer.

RATIO OF DISTANCE TO FORCE.

With these instrumental aids at command, the time now seemed to have arrived for entering fully into the question of the ratio in which increase of distance in a gutta percha covered telegraph wire augments the difficulties of rapid transmission. Many electricians had, previously to this time, believed that the available force of a current is diminished in the ratio of the square of the distance it has traversed; that is, that a current which has traversed 600 miles has only a thirty-sixth part of the working force of a precisely similar current which has traveled only 100 miles. In this part of the inquiry it became essential that the force should be estimated under two perfectly distinct phases, because each is an element in the fitness of the current to accomplish serviceable labor. First the diminution of the current's *power to produce mechanical effects*, in consequence of the length of journey which had been made, was to be examined, and then the *loss of speed* which it experienced from the same cause. If in both these particulars the diminution was in proportion to the law of the squares of the distance, then there could be no doubt that Electric Telegraphy through a long submarine wire, such as the breadth of the Atlantic would require, would become difficult to accomplish in a somewhat similar degree.

A voltaic battery, consisting of 72 pairs of plates, having each a surface 16 square inches, was set to work, and it was then ascertained how many grains the current from this battery would raise in the Magneto-electrometer, upon being transmitted through a wire just long enough to effect the connection. The number of grains lifted was 25,600. The experiment being repeated with the same current transmitted to the Magneto-electrometer through 200 miles of insulated wire, the number of grains lifted was 16,650. With four hundred miles of wire it was 3950, and with 600 miles of wire, it was 1490. If the lifting force had diminished in the ratio of the square of the distance through which it had been sent, it would have lifted much less than 1490 grains. It was therefore clear that, in this particular, nature intended to be more auspicious to the cause of Ocean Telegraphy than theory. But this was much more strikingly illustrated when loss of velocity was taken, as the estimate, instead of loss of lifting force. Upon various occasions nearly 5,000 observations were made with different lengths of wires, varying from 83 to 1,020 miles, with a view to the establishment of the varying rates with which the electrical influence traveled through them. From these observations it appeared that with a length of wire of 83 miles, the transmission was effected in .08 of a second. With 166 miles, in .14 of a second. With 249 miles, in .36 of a second. With 498 miles, in .79 of a second, and with 1,020 miles, in 1 42 of a second. Taking 83 miles as the unit, there was in these observations a series of distances employed, which would be represented by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12. Consequently, if the law of the squares of distance had applied, the transmission through the thousand-mile wire should have been one hundred and forty-four times as slow as through the 83 miles length, or in other words, it should have required nearly twelve seconds for its completion. The result of a very large number of direct experiments and observations, pretty well established the fact, that the velocity of movement of a magneto-electric current, through a gutta-percha covered copper wire of the size of 16 gnage, is 300 miles in from one-twelfth to one-sixteenth of a second; 600 miles in from one-sixth to one ninth of a second; and 900 miles in from one fifth to one-fourth of a second. The series of distances being represented by 1, 2, 3—the corresponding series representing velocity becomes one quarter, one-ninth, one-sixteenth, or thereabouts. With a wire 500 miles long, 320 distinct signals were attainable in a period which allowed of exactly 270 distinct signals, when a wire 1,020 miles long was used.

But the extent of the conductor is obviously not the only element concerned in the velocity of transmission, for wires of equal dimensions and of like composition. The velocity varies with the strength or quantity of the electrical current sent through any given wire. Seven small pieces of zinc were prepared and covered entirely with sealing wax, fragments of copper wire being attached to serve as copper plates. The sealing wax was then chipped off just from the point of each, leaving a portion of the metal bare, to the extent of scarcely the size of the letter o on this page. These zinc plates having been put into seven small acid-charged cells, and so constituted a voltaic battery, a receiving instrument was set printing by means of their Lilliputian energies through 600 miles of wire. The printing instrument performed its work with the utmost facility, but, by means of the recording apparatus already described, it was proved that the current took nine-tenths of a second to make its journey. From a voltaic sand-battery of twelve pairs of four-inch plates, the current took forty-four hundredths of a second to traverse 600 miles of wire.

Yet again; currents of a different quality traveled with different degrees of velocity, even when equal to mechanical tasks of like amount at the extremity of any given wire. Seventy-two pairs of sand battery plates, (each sixteen square inches in area,) which lifted 1,400 grains in the magneto-electrometer at the end of 600 miles wire, generated a current which took forty-four hundredths of a second to traverse that distance. Two large double induction coils, 36 inches long, (the secondary coils being composed of a mile and a third of fine wire,) and excited by ten pairs of platee of 100 square inches each, arranged as a Smee's battery, gave rise to a current which could only lift 745 grains at the end of a 600 miles wire, but the current in this case traveled through the entire stretch of wire in nineteen-hundredths of a second. Simple voltaic electricity was capable of a greater mechanical effort at the end of a long wire, than a magneto-electric current; but the voltaic electricity, which was capable of the greater mechanical effort, strange to say, *traveled through the insulated wire at considerably lower rate of speed.* A very large number of experiments combined to prove that a rate of transmission could be obtained by the employment of magneto-electric currents from two and a half to three times as great as that of any voltaic impulse that could be used. The mean or average speed for voltaic electricity in a No. 16 guage copper wire, of a certain determinate length, was about 1 400 miles per second; the mean or average speed of the magneto-electric current in a similar wire of equal length was about 4,300 miles per second. The maximum speed attained by voltaic electricity was 1,890 miles per second; the maximum for the magneto-electric current was 6,000 miles per second. There could be no doubt, after these experiments, that *the magneto electric current issuing from induction coils gives a treble velocity of electrical transmission, and therefore realizes a three fold working speed.*

Professor FARADAY has shown that no augmentation of velocity results from the use of an increased amount of battery power in the simple voltaic arrangement, up to the employment of twenty times the number of plates used at the first. In this particular again the double induction current established for itself a marked superiority. This current can have its speed augmented by increased amount of battery power. This was remarkably proved by an inverse inference in one observation, in which there was a steady and gradual diminution of velocity from 5,400 to 3,600 miles per second, during the spontaneous exhaustion of a small Grove's battery, employed in exciting a series of magnetic induction coils. Increased *quantity* in this arrangement tells by filling the thick wire of the primary coil to its full capacity, and this produces increased polar force in the temporary magnet, and increased inductive excitement in the finer secondary coil. The scientific world is particularly indebted to Professor W. THOMSON, of Glasgow, for the attention he has given to the theoretical investigation of the conditions under which electrical currents move in long insulated wires, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE has had the advantage of this gentleman's presence at his experiments, and counsel, upon several occasions, as well as the gratification resulting from his countenance and coöperation as one of the Directors of the Company.

Experiment demonstrates that the velocity of an electric current diminishes with progress along a lengthened gutta percha coated wire, more nearly in the proportion of an arithmetical series, than in that of the squares of the units of distance traveled. The retardation practically *does* in a measure exceed the simple arithmetical ratio of units of distance traversed; but this departure from the law of the simple series is in all probability due to the retardation caused in the further portions of the conducting wire by the increasingly exhausted condition of the weakened stream. When the amount of electro-motive force is fairly proportioned to the length of the wire, a more uniform rate of propagation in the several parts of a continuous extent is found than is the case when an adequate amount of electrical influence is employed.

When the notion was first brought prominently forward that the electrical influence *ought* to pass along telegraphic wires with a velocity proportional in reverse ratio to the square of the length of the wire, an hypothetical plan was proposed for practically getting over this difficulty. This plan was, to make the road for the electrical current of easier access, by *rendering it larger.* It was conceived that if one wire was required to transmit signals with equal facility and speed to another which was only one-sixth part as long, the longer wire should be made of at least *six times* the capacity of the shorter one.

It was obviously a matter of primary importance to the cause of Atlantic telegraphy that the deductions of this theory should be put to rigid experimental proof, because, if they were correct, so large and ponderous a cable would be required to carry even a single conductor, that the manufacture and deposit in the Atlantic depths of such an unwieldy mass would be an affair that must prove of exceeding difficulty and cost, if not, indeed, altogether impracticable. The Calais and Dover cable weighs eight tons per mile; the entire weight of a cable for Atlantic service, of only the same dimensions as this, would be at least 20,000 tons. As, therefore, the Atlantic Cable would be required by theory considerably to exceed this, it is plain that not even SCOTT RUSSELL'S leviathan ship, which will be able to move over the waves with an army of ten thousand men upon her decks, could carry it to its destination. In the unsuccessful attempt to lay down the Mediterranean Cable, it was found to be a task of extreme difficulty, and even danger, to manage the mechanical parts of the operation, owing to the great weight of the cable held in suspension, and the vast strength and grip of machinery required to suspend. It may, therefore, be easily imagined what the task would be with a cable weighing some ten tons per mile. The weight in Atlantic depths, dependent upon itself, and hanging from the ship and machinery would with it exceed 20 tons; an amount equally inconvenient and dangerous to the cohesion of the structure, and to the capabilities of the apparatus used in paying out.

The first experimental investigations upon this point comprised a series of not less than two thousand observations. The experimenter worked with a 300 miles length of wire, which he was enabled so to double and treble at will, that it became for the time virtually a wire of twice or three times the original capacity. The result was that it appeared the wire of increased capacity *did not transmit electrical signals with greater facility* and speed than the smaller one. With a length of 166 miles, the velocity of movement of the simple voltaic current came out .16 of a second for a single wire; .21 of a second for a double one, and .28 for a treble one. With the same length, the velocity of the double induction current came out for the single wire, .08 with the double one, .09; and with the treble one .095 of a second. With a length of 250 miles, the velocity was for voltaic electricity, .29 and .406 of a second for a single and double wire respectively, and for the double induction current .145 and .185 of a second. The fact thus actually is, that *increasing the size of the conductor augments retardation* in the transmission of electricity through it. A treble sized conductor gives nearly a doubled rate of retardation.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The general conclusion drawn from the important investigation of the assumption that electrical currents would move in submarine circuits with velocities that were in inverse ratio to the squares of the lengths of the circuits, seems to be that *Nature recognizes the existence of no such law.* "The *law of the squares*" may possibly apply to the transmission of electricity freely along simple conducting wires, but *it certainly does not apply to the case of its transmission along submarine or subterranean gutta percha covered wire*, (the facility of transmission being estimated by rate of speed,) because in this the case is not one of simple conduction, but of transmission after the wire has been charged inductively to saturation as a Leyden jar.

FINAL EXPERIMENTS.

It having now been thoroughly determined by direct experiment, that retardation of movement, in consequence of increasing distance *did not* occur at a rate which could seriously affect success, where such an extent as the breadth of the wide Atlantic is concerned; that increased dimensions in insulated marine conductors augmented the difficulties to be contended with in respect to mere velocity of movement, instead of removing them, so that unwieldy and unmanageable bulk in a long cable, at any rate, could never be required; and that, by employing the induced magneto-electro current, and reversing the quality of the electricity transmitted at each signal, a velocity and facility of work might be attained in the longest circuits, which would satisfy all mere commercial and financial requirements, in such a line as one crossing the Atlantic; the conclusion, in short, having been arrived at, that there was no royal road for telegraphing electricity through the ocean, either upon the base of material bulk in the conductor, or of intensity in the agent, but that the whole affair necessarily resolved itself into one in which symmetry and proportion of arrangements had to be looked to; the well considered and carefully-effected adaptation of part to part, of length and size of insulated wire to the amount of work to be done, and of quantity of the agent to the length and size of the wire, and to the necessity of continued reversal and alternation of the currents passed through it. All this having been settled, it now only remained to *actually record* a signal through two thousand miles of circuit, a length which might be assumed to be about that which would be coexisted in the passage of the Atlantic. In the last year arrangements were made, through the kindness of the Directors of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, to secure this final proof. The experiments were planned and carried out conjointly by Mr. CHARLES BAIGHT, the engineer of the Magnetic Company, and by Mr. WILLMAN WHITEHOUSE. The underground wires belonging to the works of this Company extend, as has been already hinted, from London through Dumfries to Dublin, and they are 660 miles in length. They are also so numerous and so abundantly connected with ramifications, that a continuous length of not less than five thousand miles can be made up among them. Every possible precaution was taken in the conduct of this trial to guard against incidental causes of error by the introduction of test instruments at each available point of junction; and to crown the whole, the veteran electrician, Professor MORSE, of the United States, was present at the operations and witnessed the result. The whole of the circuit which was employed upon this occasion consisted of *subterranean* or submarine wires. This was the closest approach to the working of a lengthened submarine line which could be obtained, and the arrangements were perfectly satisfactory, because experiment has shown that the conditions which are present in insulated wires placed under the ground and beneath the sea, are strictly analogous, if not actually identical.

On the night of the 9th of October, 1856, the conclave of experimenters met at the offices of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, in Old Broad-street, London, and the hours of ordinary repose were spent in carrying out the investigation which had been planned. The result was an unquestionable triumph. Ten gutta-percha covered insulated wires, each measuring more than 200 miles, were connected, so that one continuous circuit of above 2,000 miles was formed, the coils of fine wires introduced for experimental purposes at the joints of the wires, further increasing the circuit virtually to the amount of 2,300 miles. The magneto-electric induction coils of Mr. WHITEHOUSE were used to excite the wires, and the current was made to operate by means of receiving apparatus, upon one of Professor MORSE'S ordinary recording instruments. Signals were distinctly and satisfactorily telegraphed through the two thousand miles of wire at the rate of 210, 241, and upon one occasion, 270 per minute. No more emphatic expression of the importance of the result of this experiment could perhaps be given, than the simple statement of the impression which was made upon the mind of the highly qualified and experienced American investigator, who was present as a witness. Shortly after the trial, Professor MORSE wrote to the distinguished friend and advocate of Atlantic telegraphy, Mr. CYRUS FIELD, in the following words: "There can be no question but that, with a cable containing a single conducting wire, of a size not exceeding that through which we worked, and with equal insulation, it would be easy to telegraph from Ireland to Newfoundland, at a speed of at least from eight to ten words per minute. Take it at ten words in the minute, and allowing ten words for name and address, we can safely calculate upon the transmission of a twenty-words' message in three minutes. Twenty such messages in the hour; four hundred and eighty in the twenty-four hours; or fourteen thousand four hundred words per day. Such are the capabilities of a single-wire cable, fairly and moderately computed. It is, however, evident to me that by improvements in the arrangement of the signals themselves, aided by the adoption of a code or system constructed upon the principles of the best nautical code, as suggested by Mr. WHITEHOUSE, we may at least double the speed in the transmission of our messages. In one word, the doubts are resolved; *the difficulties are overcome*; success is within our reach; and *the great feat of the century must* shortly be accomplished!"

PRINCIPLES AND FACTS ESTABLISHED.

Towards the close of last year, therefore, the electrical element of wide ocean telegraphy had assumed this phase. Science had then shown:

That gutta percha covered submarine wires do not transmit as simple insulated conductors, but that they have to be charged as Leyden jars, before they can transmit at all.

That, consequently, such wires transmit with a velocity that is in no way accordant to the movement of the electrical current in an unembarrassed way along simple conductors.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly along such wires, than simple voltaic currents.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly when in high energy than when in low, although voltaic currents of large intensity do not travel more quickly than voltaic currents of small intensity.

That the velocity of the transmission of signals along insulated submerged wires can be enormously increased, from the rate indeed of one in two seconds, to the rate of eight in a single second, by making each alternate signal with a current of different quality, positive following negative, and negative following positive.

That the diminution of the velocity of the transmission of a magneto-voltaic current in submerged wires, is not in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distance traversed, but much more nearly in the ratio of simple arithmetical progression.

The several distinct waves of electricity may be traveling along different parts of a long wire simultaneously, and within certain limits, without interference.

That large coated wires used beneath the water or the earth are worse conductors, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, than small ones, and therefore are not so well suited as small ones for the purposes of submarine transmission of telegraphic signals; and

That by the use of comparatively small coated wires, and of electro-magnetic induction-coils for the exciting agents, telegraphic signals can be transmitted through two thousand miles with a speed amply sufficient for all commercial and economical purposes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT COMPANY.

Upon this electrical basis, the question of oceanic telegraphy was standing when the present momentous year dawned. But the interests of the cause had then been greatly advanced through other agency. The Incorporated New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, which had given all the weight of its influence to the stimulation of preliminary investigation, in the Summer of 1856, deputed their Vice-President, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who had indeed been, in the main, instrumental in obtaining the charter from the Government of Newfoundland, to visit England, with a view to the effecting of such arrangements, as were best fitted to advance the undertaking. The consequence of this visit was the formation of the existing Atlantic Telegraph Company, comprising the holders of 350 shares of one thousand pounds each, and having Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who had taken such prominent parts in the preliminary proceedings of investigation, as their advising and acting engineer and electrician. The services of these gentlemen were at once secured, in the conviction that in no other way could the success of the enterprise be so materially aided. The charter of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Company, conferring upon it the exclusive right to land telegraph cables on the shores of Newfoundland and other parts of North America, and for 25 years to do the same thing on the shores of Nova Scotia, was then made over to the New Company, together with all concessions bearing upon the undertaking which may be hereafter obtained, and all the patent rights of Messrs. WHITEHOUSE and BRIGHT, which in any way concurred in the working of instruments in marine circuits of great length, were respectively secured to it. In order that the capital subscribed might be entirely applied to the immediate object of the undertaking, the projectors, Messrs. BRETT and FIELD, and Messrs. BRIGHT and WHITEHOUSE, considerately arranged their compensation for the privileges assigned, and for past expenditure and exertions should be left entirely dependent on the successful result of the undertaking. The final agreement with these gentlemen was that upon attaining success, *a half-yearly dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the capital should first be paid to the shareholders, and that then one-half of any further profit should be given to them*, and the other half be retained by the Company. It having been estimated upon a very moderate computation of the probable amount of revenue, conjoined with a consideration of the comparatively small working expenses where there can only be two terminal stations to be maintained, that a very satisfactory result might be secured to all parties upon this ground.

REMAINDER IN THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW MORNING.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Aug. 25, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Wm. W. Ayres, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved filter.

Moses S. Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For machine for wetting and cutting paper for printing presses.

Elihu Bliss, of Newark, N. J.—For combination of watch keys with finger rings.

Joseph Booth, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in machinery for manufacturing hat bodies.

Wm. Borrman, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved method of hermetically sealing cans.

Sheldon Canfield, of Derby, Conn.—For improvement in umbrellas and parasols.

John Carpenter, of Stonington, Conn.—For improved device for piercing blind slats to receive the staples.

Thos. J. Chubb, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in separating ore.

Pearson Crosby, of Fredonia, N. Y.—For improved swage for setting saw teeth.

P. S. Devlan, of Reading, Penn.—For improvement in brick machines.

Hirem F. Everitt, of Bentos, Penn.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. B. Farrar and Jonathan H. Farrar, of Evans' Mills, N. C.—For improvement in self-waiting tables.

Theddeus Fowler, of Waterbury, Conn.—For improved pin-sticking machine.

Henry Getty, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in ships' berths.

Wm. M. Hammond, of Jonesville, Mich.—For improvement in washing machines.

Chas. H. Hinckley, of Stonington, Conn.—For improved method of reudering the mouths of of trunks, mail bags, &c., water-tight.

Wm. Jones, of Speedsville, N. Y.—For improvement in hay and manure forks.

Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren, Mass.—For improvement in steam pressure regulators.

Theodore T. S. Laidley, of the U. S. Army—For improved projectile for rifled cannon.

Justin Loomis of De Ruyter, N. Y.—For improvement in washing machines.

Philip W. Mackenzie, of Jersey City, N. J.—For improvement in cupola furnaces.

Felix Meany, of Waddams Grove, Ill.—For improvement in ships' capstans.

Wm. Moultrie, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in water vessels, for imparting humidity to hot air, and vapor draft to the grate bars of hot-air furnaces.

Samuel Pierce, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in cooking ranges.

Paul Prestch, of the Empire of Austria—For Photo-galvanographic process for printing.

Emmett Quinn, of Trenton, N. J.—For improved boring machine.

Lewis Raymond, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved bending machine.

Samuel Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in glass furnaces.

Thomas Robjohn, of New-York, N. Y.—For Inkstand.

Edwin A. Scholfield, of Westerly, R. I.—For improvement in looms.

Isaac A. Sergeant, of Springfield, O.—For improvement in washing machines.

Gerard Sickles, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in the packing of rotary steam engines.

Wm. Pierce Thomas, of Whitewater, Ind.—For improved fence for poultry yards.

Jno. Toulmin, of New Worcester, Mass.—For improvement in vibrating shears.

Stephen Woodard, of New-London, N. H.—For improved method of clamping logs in cross-cut sawing machines.

Abram Wood, of Camden, N. Y.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. Wickersham, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Jno. Brokaw, of Springfield, O., assignor to Warder, Brokaw and Child, of same place.—For improvement in automatic rakes for harvesters.

Henry Behn, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Thos. Sewell, of same place.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Samuel Larkin, of Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, of same place.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Charles H. Sayre, of Utica, N. Y., assignor to himself and Samuel Remington, of Ilion, N. Y.—For improvement in cultivators.

Wm. W. Willmott, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself, Amos H. and Charles H. Brainard, of same place.—For improvement in boot crimps.

C. P. Wiggine, A. H. Nordyke and Benj. Strawbridge, of Richmond, Ind.—For machine for folding paper.

REISSUES.

Edward Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio—For improvement in glass journal box.

Joseph Dunkley, of Carrolton, Mo.—For improved automatic regulator for wind wheels.

Wm. E. Treadwell and Wm. Hustace, executors of E. Treadwell, deceased, late of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in ovens.

John Schaffer, of West Manchester, Penn.—For improvement in capstane for steamboats.

DESIGNS.

Thomas Barry, of New-York, N. Y.—For design for stoves.

Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y.—For design for stoves.

Pietro Cinquini, of West Meriden, Conn.—For design for clock-case front.

G. W. Shall and Charles Stewart, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For ornamental design for brick.

Thomas D. Worrall, of Lowell, Mass.—For design for stoves.

SALE OF THE CHOCTAW ORPHAN LANDS OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Secretary of the Interior transmitted yesterday morning to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a complete list of the reverted and acquired Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi which remained unsold on the 17th inst., requesting him to forward it to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Grenada, Mississippi, with instructions for its publication in a number of the newspapers of that State.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of any tract or tracts of these lands, at a price greater than the valuation thereof, will be received at the Land Office at Grenada, until the first day of November next. Any tract for which the same price may be offered by two or more bidders, above the valuation price, may be purchased by the bidder offering the highest price therefor. Upon the approval by the President of sales made in this way, patents will be issued by the Department.

Those lands for which no proposals shall be received will be sold at the valuation price affixed thereto on and after the first day of November. A similar course is required for these sales in order to obtain patents.

These lands will be sold for the benefit of Choctaw orphans.—*Wash. Union.*

THE COMET DISCOVERED BY DR. PETERS.—The Comet discovered by Dr. PETERS, at the Dudley Observatory on the 25th July, was seen at the Imperial Observatory, Paris, on the 18th, and at Gotha and Altona on the 19th. This establishes the priority of the discovery for the Dudley Observatory. Dr. PETERS proposes to give the name of the "Olcott Comet" to the discovery.—*Albany Argus.*

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

TRIAL OF GOV. ROBINSON.

Charge of Usurpation of Office—Disagreement of the Jury.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 17, 1857.

Gov. ROBINSON was tried on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, for a misdemeanor known as usurpation of office. That office was *Governor of the State of Kansas.*

Gov. ROBINSON appeared in Court.

A Jury was empanneled. Mr. PARROT, counsel for Gov. ROBINSON, challenged the array.

The laws require that the Jury shall be equally selected from every part of the District. These men were all residents of Lecompton.

The most ultra Pro-Slavery men had been selected. Sheriff JONES was the first man called.

The Judge, CATO, overruled Mr. PARROTT'S challenge. The counsel took exception.

The Jury was packed and the case proceeded.

The indictment was read. Gov. ROBINSON pleed not guilty.

I was not present at the trial, but my information is obtained from prominent actors in it.

Mr. WYKE argued that as the limits of the "State of Kansas" correspond with the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas, it was to be presumed that any Legislature which passed laws for the State assumed jurisdiction over the Territory, and that any man elected as Governor of the State intended to usurp the office of Governor of the Territory.

The only witness who appeared was J. M. TUTON. Mr. TUTON is a native or an emigrant from Missouri. He was elected as a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was a representative, also, in the State Legislature. He was an officer in the Wakarusa war. He is a clergyman. He made one speech, I remember, in the Constitutional Convention on the expediency of permitting colored people to emigrate to Kansas, in which he used the memorable expression, "I don't want any black buck niggers, Mr. President, a trampin' over my grave!" This seemed to be his chief argument in favor of excluding free blacks. He "fell from grace" last Summer and became very obnoxious to his former friends. He has lived chiefly in Lecompton. He was caught by some boys a few months ago, stripped naked, whipped, and tarred and feathered. He testified that Gov. ROBINSON had taken the oath of office. He said that the Legislature had passed a bill defining the salaries of officers and stated that the Governor had signed it. On cross examination, he could not swear that the Governor had signed it. He had not seen him sign it. His evidence on this point was therefore objected to. Judge CATO overruled the objection! Did you ever hear of such ruling outside of Kansas! The witness stated, also, that the understanding in the Constitutional Convention was that the State Government should not go into operation until Kansas was admitted into the Union under the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. G. W. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was a witness for the prosecution, but his evidence was not produced.

The defence called no witness. TUTON had testified to the fact that they wished to establish. He had sworn that there was no design to set the Government in operation until the State was admitted into the Union.

Judge CATO'S charge to the jury is said to be a remarkable document. He told them that if they found that ROBINSON had usurped the office of Governor of the State of Kansas, to find him guilty.

The jury retired, and were in session all night.

The penalty for the offence is imprisonment for any time under a year and a fine of any sum under five hundred dollars.

Gov. ROBINSON, if convicted, will refuse to pay.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated at Lawrence on the 18th, states that the Jury in Governor ROBINSON'S case *were unable to agree:*

"

United States Patents—Important Decision of the Attorney-General.

From the Union.

Subjoined is the decision of the Attorney-General in the case of a man who, after filing a caveat and paying $20, demanded, in one instance, the return of $10, and, in another, on paying an additional $10, which was recently referred to him by the Secretary of the Interior:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1857.

SIR: I have examined the questions proposed in your communication of the 23d ultimo, arising upon the patent laws. The case presented, upon which they arise, is substantially this:

A person filing a caveat, and paying $20, demands, in one case, the return of $10, and, in others, on paying an additional $10, making $30 in the whole, and, without doing any other act, demands a return of $30. The question is whether the Commissioner is authorized to refund the amount claimed in either case?

The first question involves the meaning of the law concerning caveats. The twelfth section of the patent law of 1836 provides:

"That any citizen of the United States, or alien who shall have been a resident of the United States one year next preceding, and shall have made oath of his intention to become a citizen thereof, who shall have invented any new art, machine, or improvement thereof, and shall desire further time to mature the same, may, on paying to the credit of the Treasury, in manner as provided in the ninth section of this act, the sum of twenty dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat setting forth the design and purpose thereof, and its principal and distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right till he shall have matured his invention, which sum of twenty dollars, in case of the person filing such caveat shall afterwards take out a patent for the invention therein mentioned, shall be considered a part of the sum herein required for the same, and such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office, and preserved in secrecy."

This entitles the caveator to notice of any competing invention within one year, and allows him three months to complete his application. There is no provision allowing a caveator, as such, to withdraw any portion of the twenty-dollar fee which is required on filing it. In the absence of any such law, it cannot be lawfully done. The claim to refund ten dollars in the cases should be rejected, because there is no authority for such refunding.

The second question depends upon the construction of the sixth and seventh sections of said patent act, the first of which provides that any person who has discovered or invented any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, may make application in writing for a patent. The section then specifies what the applicant shall do to make an application. The following, being a status requirements, cannot be dispensed with by the Commissioners:

"But before any inventor shall receive a patent for any such new invention or discovery, he shall deliver a written description of his invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, using and compounding the same, in such full, clear, and exact terms, avoiding unnecessary prolixity, as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of any machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle or character by which it may be distinguished from other inventions, and he shall particularly specify and point out the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. He shall, furthermore, accompany the whole with a drawing or drawings, and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings; or with specimens of ingredients, and of the composition of matter; which descriptions and drawings, signed by the inventor, and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the Patent Office; and he shall, moreover, furnish a model of his invention in all cases which admit of a representation by model, of a convenient size to admit advantageously its several parts. The applicant shall make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe that he is the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, composition, or improvement, for which he solicits a patent; and that he does not know or believe that the same was ever before known or used; and also of what country he is a citizen; which oath or affirmation may be made before any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

The applicant must conform to this enactment. The Commissioner must judge whether the nature of the case admits of representation by drawings and models, and consequently their size and sufficiency, and the sufficiency of the ingredients and composition of the matter. Without conforming to the statute in making the application it cannot be said that one has legally been made. It is impossible to withdraw an application before it is made; and as a caveat is not an application for a patent, in any possible sense of that term, it is clear that the Commissioner cannot refund a portion of the caveat fee, as claimed.

One of the steps to be taken in making an application is paying into the treasury thirty dollars. The twelfth section of the act provides that where a caveat has been filed, and twenty dollars paid, and the caveator "shall afterwards take out a patent for the invention therein mentioned," said twenty dollars "shall be a part of the sum herein required for the sum."

By a very liberal, instead of a strict construction, I understand it has been held that the twenty dollars may be treated as a portion of the thirty required to complete the application, so that the applicant only pays ten dollars in addition thereto. The payment of the ten dollars additional does not convert a caveat into an application. It merely completes one of the steps required by the statute. Added to the twenty paid on filing the caveat, it makes up the fee of thirty required by law. But the other steps required by the sixth section to make an application still remain to be taken. The caveat sets forth the "design and purpose" and "principal characteristics," and prays protection. This can be, and is done without describing the "process of making, constructing, using, and compounding the same in such full, clear, and exact terms" as to enable others properly skilled to "construct, compound, and use the same." The caveator is not required to explain the principle involved, or the modes in which it can be applied, nor how it is distinguished from other inventions. He is not required to furnish specimens of ingredients and compounds, nor models, nor drawings, nor make oath to his invention or discovery. Nor does the caveat necessarily ask for a patent.

A caveat neither requires the petition specified in the sixth section, nor the specification there required. The Commissioner can perform no act upon the caveat beyond filing it, nor in consequence of it, except to give the caveator notice of a conflicting application when made. A caveat and an application are as different as the provisions of law which relate to them. There is no provision for withdrawing a caveat. Money cannot lawfully be returned to one who only files a caveat, whether he makes up the thirty-dollar fee or not.

By the eighth section the Commissioner is required "on the filing of any such application, description, and specification, (as mentioned in the seventh section,) and the payment of the duty, to cause an examination of the alleged discovery or invention, and to grant a patent, if certain things specified in the section appear. It then imposes another duty on the Commissioner, in the following words:

"But whenever, on such examination, it shall appear to the Commissioner that the applicant was not the original and first inventor or discoverer thereof, or that any part of that which is claimed as new had before been invented or discovered, or patented, or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country as aforesaid, or that the description is not sufficient and insufficient, he shall notify the applicant thereof, giving him briefly such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of renewing his application, or of altering his specification to embrace only that part of the invention or discovery which is new."

The duty here devolved upon the Commissioner suspends the case, and the question is submitted to the applicant whether he will persist in his application, and take the further steps specified in the section in these words:

"In every such case, (of refusing a patent and giving notice,) if the applicant shall elect to withdraw his application, relinquishing his claim to the model, he shall be entitled to receive back $20, part of the duty required by this act, on filing a notice in writing of such election in the Patent Office; a copy of which, certified by the Commissioner, shall be sufficient warrant to the treasurer for paying back to the said applicant the said sum of $20. But if the applicant in such case shall persist in his claim for the patent, with or without any alteration of his specification, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation anew, in manner aforesaid."

The statutes then point out certain proceedings which may be had, including an appeal to me of the Judges of the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia.

The above is the only provision authorizing the refunding fees, except where paid under mistake; and in no other part of the law is there a provision for withdrawing an application. The Commissioner can only act when the claimant brings his case within these statutory provisions, which seem to be free from ambiguity. In no other case has he jurisdiction or power to act.

The foregoing remarks are an answer to your questions, as full (perhaps fuller) than the case required. But, before I close, let me recapitulate:

1. The payment of a duty upon a patent or caveat to the credit of the treasury is not a pledge or deposit of the money, but an absolute and unconditional payment.

2. If the patentee or caveator afterwards demands the money to be repaid to him, he must show that his demand for it is founded in some law, within whose terms he can bring his case distinctly and clearly.

3. There is but one provision in the act of July 4, 1836, authorizing a duty once paid to be refunded, and that provision is found in the third sentence of the seventh section.

4. That sentence authorizes twenty dollars to be returned, not to a caveator, nor to one who has made "an incomplete application," but to a person who has made an application, which is perfect enough to be examined, and which, in point of fact, has been examined and rejected.

5. It follows that a party who merely files a caveat, paying the legal duty of seventy dollars, cannot withdraw the caveat and demand a return of ten dollars.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING Aug. 25, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON GROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2216	2216	45	410	1275	1339
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	110	83	120	7732	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	102	51	111	4929	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	75	65	76	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	2703	244	717	13835	1339
Last week	3094	4832	293	975	11424	1584

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	744	.....	.....	.....	10
Hudson River Railroad	131	.....	.....	.....	59
Hudson River Boats	1350	.....	.....	.....	35
Harlem Railroad	41	45	410	1275	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	328	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	1225	Hogs	1077
Sheep	4300	Horses	13
Calves	124	Lambs	54

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	628	Massachusetts	—
New-York	246	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	70½	Texas	326
Kentucky	80	Connecticut	—
Indiana	34	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When ostlie are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	11¾c.@12c.
First quality	12c. @13c.	11c. @11¾c.
Medium quality	11c. @11¾c.	10c. @11c.
Poor quality	10c. @10¾c.	9c. @10c.
Poorest quality	9¾c.@10c.	8c. @ 9c.
General selling prices	11c. @12c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales	11¾c.	10¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8a.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10c. @11c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another see-saw occurred at Forty-Fourth-street to-day—the prices going up as they went down last Wednesday, though not quite so fast. The present facilities for receiving intelligence at distant points by telegraph and in the full newspaper reports, enables dealers, as well as purchasers, to know the condition of the markets here during the same week, and often on the same or the next day. Of course, few will venture to send forward their cattle upon the heel of such a market as we had this day week. Only a few of the more experienced and daring venture to come in with cattle, excepting those whose droves are on the road and cannot be stopped. We have not unfrequently advised our readers that, usually of the best market immediately follows a very depressed one within one or two weeks, for the reason above given, viz., everybody stays away and a short supply is the consequence. This was the case to-day, so that only 2,216 were on sale at ALLERTON'S, and only 3,094 have been received in the City during the week past. This is about 500 less than the weekly average for 1856, while the cool weather and the advancing season conduces to a considerably increased demand for beef. Of the surplus here from last week quite a number have been taken into the country to be fed awhile, so that with the previous deficiency to be made good, about all in market last week were disposed of, and the demand to-day was quite equal to the supply. Prices went up in the morning and continued so through most of the day. At evening the yards were about cleared out. It is barely possible that there will be enough brought in to meet next week's wants ....A large proportion of the Beeves on sale at Forty-fourth-street were thin, light steers, which needed longer grazing to make them fit for the butcher.... Some 300 Texan Cattle were brought in, having been forwarded after a very short grazing season in Illinois. Such Cattle need at least one year's feeding after leaving their wild pasture grounds, before they are fit for market, but the present high prices are bringing them forward too early. Those here to-day were driven from Texas only last Spring....The "Bank panic" is not wholly confined to the *Wall-street* brokers, as some of the *Cattle* brokers experienced to-day by having the bills of eight banks heretofore in circulation among them thrown out by the money broker at Forty-fourth street. *Live* stock owners are usually very ready to take their money to the West with them after selling their Cattle, but they hesitated to day, fearing it would not keep until they reached home, even on the fast trains....About 200 Beeves were sold over the river....From Albany about 500 Cattle went East to the Brighton market.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of this evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
153	Ohio	D. J. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
35	Ohio	Bloomer & Silleck	Owners.
94	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray
110	Illinois	Jas. Alexander & Co.	J. A. Merritt.
89	Kentucky	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
110	Tex. & Ill.	A. Gillespie	Westhaimer & Bro.
37	Ohio	A. Whitaker	Miller, Harg & Gar.
132	Tex. & Ill.	S. Robinson	Hogg & Budleng.
64	Ohio	Elsner & Lanterbeck	Owners.
80	Ohio	S. M. Baker	J. H. Williams.
177	Ohio	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
196	Ohio	Wm. Florence	T. White & Son.
30	Ohio	S. Lauterbeck	Geo. Ayrault.
26	New-York	Geo. Sage	Owner.
18	New-York	P. Dorian	Owner.
34	Ohio	Shepherd & Vail	Owners.
52	New-York	— Stockholm	Wells & Hoxie.
87	New-York	L. D. Stevens	Owner.
112	Illinois	A. C. W. Norton	W. H. Harris.
83	Ohio	N. B. Taber	Geo. Ayrault.
78	Texas	Felt	Wm. H. Belden.
80	Ohio	William Florence	T. Wheeler.
35	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
34	New-York	— Parks	Owner.
80	Illinois	Parrett & Clark	D. Barnes.
94	Illinois	J. T. Alexander	R. Murray.
10	Illinois	H. Eckstein	Owner.
97	Tex & Ill.	Westhaimer & Bro.	Owner.
143	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
97	Ohio	S. M. Baker	S. Bartram.
15	New-York	W. Sherman	Owner.
33	New-York	W. Elliott	Owner.
20	New-York	J. Seaney	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

S. ROBINSON had 40 Texas and 92 Illinois cattle, which J. C. HOAG sold at 10c.@11c. They were common stock. C. COOPER bought 32 of them for shipping, at $80 each, or about 11c.

EISNER & LAUTERBECK sold on their own account, 64 medium Ohio cattle, at 10c.@11c. Estimated net weight 675 lbs.

S. M. BAKER had 177 Ohio steers of common to medium quality, which he divided between J. H. WILLIAMS and S. BARTRAM, as salesmen. Estimated 650 lbs. net, and running out at 10c @11c.

WM. FLORENCE'S drove of 96 Durham grade steers of his own feeding, was perhaps the best lot in market. They were rated 750 lbs. net, and sold by T. WHITE & Son at 11c.@11¾c. Of course they were fine for to-day in the absence of *premium* cattle.

J. BAYARD had more of his good cattle selling by C. G. TEED at 12c.@13c. His lot consisted of 143 Ohio cattle, which butchers called good, and took them at an average of about 12¾c.

ALLERTON & CONGER, wholesaled 86 good Illinois cattle yesterday at 11¾c. They were selling to-day 77 fair Ohio steers at 11¾c. on 675 lbs. estimated net weight.

D. J. WARNER contributed 58 fair Ohio steers from Licking County, estimated to dress 600 lbs @695 lbs. They are sold by MEAD & HOLCOMB at 11c @11¾c, very few at 12c ₩ lb. WARNER sold a similar lot of 85 head yesterday, at $66, or a trifle over 10½c. These were retailed to day at about 1c. advance.

BLOOMER & SILLECK bought 35 of FLORENCE'S cattle, which he retailed at 11c.@12c. Rated at 675 lbs.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 94 Illinois steers, which ranked very fair in comparison with the general quality in the market. R. MURRAY, salesman, called them 11c.@12½c., with an estimate of 650 lbs. net.

JAMES T. ALEXANDER & Co contributed 110 very good Illinois cattle, which weighed 1,400 lbs. at home. J. A. MERRITT sold them at about 12c. average. This was a high figure for so large a lot, and shows the material of which they were made. Buyers of good beef visited his yard, and, among others, WM. MOORE took 18 head at $96, or 12¾c. buyer's estimate.

D. RADCLIFFE contributed 80 medium steers from Pickaway County, Ohio, which T. WHEELER sold at 11c.@12c. Home weight 1,225 lbs gross.

A. C. W. NORTON forwarded 112 more of his Illinois Cattle, similar in quality to those of last week. W. H. HARRIS sold them at about 9½c., mostly being light, thin stock

A. GILLESPIE brought on 60 Texas and 50 Illinois Cattle, which he bought at Chicago and reached this market with at an expense of about $10 ₩ head. The prices obtained to-day by WESTHAIMER & BROTHER were entirely satisfactory to him, being about $54 ₩ head. Rated 550 lbs. net. The Texans were thin and light.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies or Cows go at $30@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The demand for good fresh Cows is slightly increasing. The market continues supplied.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 45 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good, and $55@$70, for extras. Market fully supplied and sales slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 83 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $50@$40 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. Market fully supplied, with a little more briskness.

CHAMBERLIN reports 51 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$75 for extras. Short supply, with a fair demand.

O'BRIEN reports 65 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $50@ $70. No alteration in the market. Sales continue dull, with just enough offering to meet the demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts give a falling off of some 250 head from last week's figures, and prices are advancing a little. Good Veals bring 7¾c.@8c., at a quick market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 410 Veal Calves, selling at 6¾c.@7¾c. Some extra brought 8c. There is a brisk demand, which is not met by the diminished supply.

BROWNING reports receipts of 120 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5¾c.@7¾c., and a few extras at 8c. Market well supplied, and selling readily.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 111 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@8c. The receipts have not been equal to the demand, and prices are firmer.

O'BRIEN reports 70 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@ 7c. Extras 7¾c.@7¾c. A medium supply, with a brisk market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one half the live weight. The receipts for the past week have reached a higher figure than for a long time previous. A very large proportion of these were lambs. Many of them light and thin. The market is at present overstocked and some sell at low prices. Sheep in good condition sell well.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,275 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 8c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been free, and sales fair, although Lambs are not bringing quite as much as last week, owing partly to their poor quality. Good sheep are in demand

BROWNING reports receipts of 7,732 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8½c.@10½c. net for Sheep, and 10c.@12½c. for Lambs. Receipts for the past week have been very large, larger than for any previous week during several years past. A large proportion have been Lambs, many of which were light and thin. Some in the pens now were left over from last week. About 1,200 on sale to-day. Prices have declined. Sheep are in fair demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,829 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ₩ head. Market well supplied and stock selling fair.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

101 Sheep and Lambs at	$365 75
106 Sheep and Lambs at	415 95
101 Sheep and Lambs at	373 75
32 Sheep and Lambs at	87 50
117 Sheep and Lambs at	428 00
103 Sheep and Lambs at	388 00
28 Sheep and Lambs at	107 00
90 Sheep and Lambs at	345 75
67 Sheep and Lambs at	299 75

HUME & ELLIOTT report sales of 1,550 Sheep and Lambs for $7,307 75.

JAS. BALDWIN reports sales as follows:

158 Sheep and Lambs at	$633 25
66 Sheep and Lambs at	275 90
35 Sheep and Lambs at	122 00
38 Sheep and Lambs at	132 00
23 Sheep and Lambs at	72 75
105 Sheep and Lambs at	453 56
100 Sheep and Lambs at	448 75
48 Sheep and Lambs at	193 75
98 Sheep and Lambs at	344 75
125 Sheep and Lambs at	539 25
66 Sheep and Lambs at	271 00
150 Sheep and Lambs at	624 00

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

113 Sheep and Lambs at	$428 1
75 Sheep and Lambs at	287 50
23 Sheep and Lambs at	90 75
26 Sheep and Lambs at	100 00
121 Sheep and Lambs at	490 50
29 Sheep and Lambs at	133 00
92 Sheep and Lambs at	396 50
87 Sheep and Lambs at	318 50
79 Sheep and Lambs at	316 00

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, BY S. JUDD, AT CHAMBERLIN'S, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1857.

No	Amount	Average Price.
10 Sheep sold for	$40 00	$4 00
80 Lambs sold for	220 00	2 75
60 Lambs sold for	157 50	2 62½
232 Sheep sold for	674 00	3 00
120 Sheep sold for	600 00	5 00
188 Sheep sold for	803 00	4 99
16 Sheep sold for	60 00	3 75
156 Lambs sold for	429 50	2 83½
37 Sheep sold for	138 75	3 75
230 Sheep sold for	1,035 00	4 50
181 Sheep sold for	653 87	3 62½
361 Sheep sold for	1 500 50	4 25
50 Sheep sold for	250 00	5 00
1,721 Sheep and Lambs sold for	$6,546 12	$3 81

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter houses.

With light receipts the market closed firm, exhausting the stock at an upward tendency.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,339 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 8c., for what were offered, being mostly fat hogs. There is a demand for good stock at high rates.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN FED.

Live	8@ 8¼	Dressed	10¼@13½

DISTILLERY.

Live	8	Dressed	10 @13½

Arrivals light.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

Heavy Corn Hogs, from	8 @ 8¼
Light Corn Hogs, from	7¾@ 8
Heavy Distilled Hogs, from	7¾@ 8
Stock Hogs, from	7¾@ 7¾

The arrivals of Hogs are light, and prices exhibit an upward tendency. Markets cleared up.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Vegetable Market has been well supplied for the past week, and fruits are coming in more freely.

Potatoes are a little firmer, in consequence of a decrease of rot in many localities and the less rush to the market. They are still rotting in some parts of New-Jersey and on portions of Long Island. Sweet Potatoes give promise of a good yield. Delaware is now sending in some very fine.

Apples are still scarce and poor, although bringing high prices. The crop is evidently short at the East, but we expect a fair supply from the West when the shipping season commences.

Peaches are now coming from Delaware in excellent condition, and sell for excellent prices—$2 25@ $2 50 ₩ basket.

Butter is quiet at former quotations.

Poultry is briskor, with a gradual decline as the Fall stock comes in.

Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl	1 87	@	2 00
Potatoes—Mercer, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, W. I. ₩ bbl	4 50	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₩ bbl	5 00	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₩ bbl	5 50	@	—
Onions—₩ 100 bunches	4 00	@	4 50
Onions—Barrelpes, ₩ 100 strings	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—Potato, ₩ bushel	88	@	1 00
Beets—Round, ₩ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Beets—Long, ₩ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Carrots—₩ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Parsnips—₩ doz. bunches	50	@	—
Blackberries—₩ bushel	4 50	@	5 00
Blackberries—₩ 100 quart-boxes	14 00	@	18 00
Blackberries—Lawton, ₩ 100 q. boxes	25 00	@	30 00
Whortleberries—₩ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Lettuce—₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chicory—₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers—₩ 100	50	@	75
Cucumbers—Pickles, ₩ 1,000	00	@	—
Tomatoes—₩ basket	37	@	50
Apples—Common, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Table—₩ bbl	5 50	@	6 00
Pears—Common, ₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Pears—Bell, ₩ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Pears—Bartlett, ₩ bushel	4 50	@	5 00
Peaches—Jersey, ₩ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Peaches—Delaware, ₩ basket	2 25	@	2 50
Plums—Damsons, ₩ bushel	3 00	@	3 50
Plums—Gages, ₩ bushel	4 00	@	4 50
Watermelons, ₩ 100	10 00	@	30 00
Nutmeg Melons—₩ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Nutmeg Melons—N. J.	3 50	@	4 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Flat, ₩ bbl	50	@	75
Squashes—Summer, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
String Beans—₩ basket	37	@	50
Beans—Lima, ₩ bushel	75	@	—
Corn—Sweet, ₩ 100	50	@	63
Corn—Imperial Sweet, ₩ 100	1 00	@	—
Corn—Common, ₩ 100 ears	50	@	62
Cabbages, new, ₩ 100	2 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower—₩ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Kohl Rabi—₩ 100 bunches	1 75	@	2 00
Egg Plants—₩ doz	75	@	87
Leeks—₩ doz	37	@	44
Okra—₩ 100	25	@	37
Parsley and Soup Celery—₩ 100	1 00	@	—
Garlic—₩ 100	7 00	@	—
Peppers—₩ 100	37	@	50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₩ lb	25	@	—
Butter—State, ₩ lb	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Lard—in hhls	15	@	15½
Lard—Kegs	15	@	16½
Cheese—₩ lb	8	@	10
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₩ doz	15	@	15½
Eggs—Western, ₩ doz	13	@	14
Fowls—₩ pair	87	@	1 00
Chickens—Roast, ₩ pair	88	@	1 13
Chickens—Spring, ₩ pair	56	@	75
Ducks—Spring, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Turkeys—₩ lb	16	@	18
Geese—each	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeon—Squab, ₩ doz	2 00	@	2 25
Woodcocks—₩ doz	5 00	@	5 25
Reed Birds—₩ doz	31	@	33

Markets.....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand and are firm. Pearls, $7 31½; Pots, $8 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse 781 bbls., including 581 bbls. Pearls, and 200 bbls. Pots. Saleratus, 7¾c.; Soda ash, (80 ₩ cent.) 3c.@3½c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is more animated, chiefly for work adapted to Southern markets; but factors have readily met the requirements of their customers, at, in most instances, somewhat easier prices. We now quote: Men's thick and kip boots, $2@$2 75; Boys' do., $1 50@$2; Youths' do., $1 25 @$1 75; Men's russett brogans, $1 15@$1 40; Boys' do., 85c.@$1 10; Men's thick do., $1 10@$1 50; Boys' do., 90c @$1 15; Youths' do., 70c.@90c.; Men's Kip and split brogans, 90c.@$1 35; Boys' do., 80c @$1 10; Youths' do., 60c.@80c.; Women's calf and kip boots, 90c.@$1 10; Misses' do., 75c.@90c.; Children's do., 50c @60c.; Women's kip, goat and kid boots, 90c.@ $1 10; Misses' do, 75c.@85c.; Children's do., 50c.@ 60; Ladies' fine city made gaiters, $1 25@$1 75; Ladies' fine Eastern made gaiters, 90c @$1 25; Ladies' city made kid boots, $1 12½@$1 37; Ladies' city made huskins and slippers, $1@$1 25; Misses' fine boots, 90c.@$1 10; Children's fancy shoes, 40c.@60c.

CANDLES—Are inactive, yet stiffly held.

COAL—Is in rather better request at previous quotations: Liverpool Cannel, $10 50@$11; Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9; Sidney, $5 25 ₩ chaldron; and Anthracite, $5 50@$6 ₩ ton of $2 000 lbs.

COFFEE—A public sale of Rio was held to-day, at which 3,865 bags changed hands at 10¾c.@12½c., averaging 11¾c., a decline of ¾c @¼c. Since the sale, 2,300 bags sold on terms not made public; also, 150 do., 10½c.@11½c.; 150 Maracaibo on private terms, and 250 mats Java, 16½c., usual terms.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations: New Sheething, 28c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 22c @22½c.; American Ingot, 24½c.@25c.; Cailh Pig, 23½c @24c.; Bolts, 30c.; Braziers', 33c., ₩ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila, 10½c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 13c.@14c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market continues very fair, with sales of 400 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. for Mobile, and 16c for New-Orleans.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade exhibits increased animation. The demand is quite vigorous for the leading domestic fabrics,—which generally command strengthening prices, though the improvement in the value of manufactured goods is not important,—compared with the rise in the prices of the raw materials. Foreign goods are in pretty brisk request, but the supply is large, and many importers are eager sellers,—hence, there is much irregularity and some depression in the market.

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier, and are less sought after, at from $3 50@$4 12½ ₩ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ₩ bbl. Mackerel are in good demand and are firm at $13 for No. 2; $9@$9 25 for large No. 3, and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do., ₩ bbl. Pickled Salmon are dull and are nominal in price. Smoked Herring are saleable and steady at 58c. for scaled, and 30c for No. 1, ₩ box. Pickled Herring are pretty freely dealt in, and are worth from $3 50@$3 87½ ₩ bbl.

FLOUR—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and unsettled, with mere eagerness to sell than to buy. The demand is tame, coming mainly from home deal

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Official History of the Enterprise.

We publish this morning the first part of the OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,—prepared under the direction and immediate supervision of the Directors, and intended by them to present to the whole world an authentic and permanent record of this great enterprise. The accident, reported by the steamer at Halifax yesterday, it is universally believed, will only delay temporarily the completion of this great work;—the public, therefore will be still more interested than ever in perusing this report,—as it is the first and only detailed statement which the Directors have given to the world of their proceedings. The part which we publish this morning is devoted almost entirely to the preliminary Scientific Experiments which were made by the Company in order to determine the practicability of Telegraphic Communication between the Old World and the New. No full or official statement of these experiments has ever before been published. They are now for the first time given to the world through the columns of the TIMES. We shall probably publish the conclusion of this very interesting and important document in the TIMES of to-morrow morning,—unless delayed by the impossibility of preparing some necessary illustrations in time.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday, from Liverpool on the 15th, brings bad news from the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. *The Cable parted from the Niagara on the afternoon of Tuesday, 11th in consequence of a sudden check while in process of paying out.* Our telegraph dispatch from Halifax states that "as the engineer thought the Cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the brakes to be applied more firmly—when, unfortunately, the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The speed of the *Niagara* at the time of the accident, was about four knots. The *Leopard* was immediately dispatched to Portsmouth to report the disaster, and the *Cyclops* was to follow with dispatches for Valentia. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with nearly two thousand miles of the Cable still on board, remained near the scene of accident, and a series of important deep-water, experiments were to be instituted before their return, in order to furnish reliable information to the Directors of the Company. It is reported [illegible] hundred miles of the three hundred [illegible] in water over two miles in [illegible] of the experiments, the [illegible] was to sail for Portsmouth. A meeting of the Board of Directors had been called for the 15th, to consider the propriety of resuming the enterprise this season. The *America's* mails will be due in this City on Friday, when we shall receive fuller particulars of this serious disaster.

The news from India by this arrival is highly important. The Overland Mail had arrived, with intelligence of great moment. The mutiny among the native troops is still spreading. *Delhi had not fallen*, up to the 27th of June. The rebels in possession of the city had made several desperate sorties, that were repulsed on each occasion with immense slaughter. The cholera had broken out in Delhi, and the city was filled with sick and wounded. Reinforcements were arriving at the British camp, and the besiging force, at last accounts, amounted to 8,000 Europeans and 5,000 Sedoys—in all, 13,000 men. The panic in Calcutta was subsiding.

From China there is nothing important. Trade at the Northern ports continued uninterrupted.

Continental news reports that the Turkish difficulties were so far on the way towards adjustment that a Conference of the Powers would probably be unnecessary. The four Ambassadors who struck their flags at Constantinople remained at their posts awaiting further instructions from their Governments. The Emperor of France had publicly inaugurated the new Louvre, and it was reported that the Imperial pardon was to be extended to nine hundred persons, condemned for various offences.

Yesterday Judge PEABODY granted another attachment against the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The application was made in behalf of the Norwalk Bank, branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

Judge HOFFMAN on Tuesday night granted an order of arrest against JOHN THOMPSON, the broker, in a civil suit of the nature of *replevin*, brought by the Metropolitan Bank. Mr. THOMPSON was arrested, and subsequently Judge DUER granted a stay of proceedings, and an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated.

An application was also made for an order of arrest against Mr. THOMPSON, before Judge PEABODY. The motion was made in behalf of CHARLES and HENRY HOLDSHIP, who are creditors of Mr. THOMPSON to the amount of $7,000. Judge PEABODY denied the motion on the ground that Mr. THOMPSON had simply failed to make good his engagements, and that while acting as an agent for the plaintiffs, he had not improperly used or withheld their funds. The plaintiffs' counsel subsequently applied for and obtained from the Judge an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be granted.

The bids for the construction of the embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct were, agreeably to advertisement, opened yesterday at noon, at the Engineer's office of the Croton Department, and publicly read by Mr. VAN SCHAICK, President of the Board. The prices bid for earth excavation ranged from 12 cents to as high as 60 cents per cubic yard; for rock excavation from 70 cents to $1 25, and for earth embankment from one cent to 35 cents per cubic yard. The lowest bid, that of DINTMORE, WOOD & Co., was thrown out as defective, because only one of the parties had signed the affidavit declaring no officer or employe of the City Government to be interested in the proposal. Mr. FLAGG regarded it inadmissable, "For while," said he, "one of the parties might innocently sign such affidavit, the other might have private arrangements with the Comptroller." Two other bids were rejected for the same cause. Three proposals were rejected by reason of informality, being drawn up with reference to the first specifications since amended. Two, received by telegraph, were ruled out of order, as likewise one contained in a friendly letter to Mr. CRAVEN. On canvassing the proposals with reference to the four largest items, we find the lowest bid to be that of Messrs FAIRCHILD, COLMAN, WALKER and BROWN. Their prices are; Earth Excavation, 21 cents; Rock Excavation, 95 cents; Puddle, 20 cents, and Rock Excavation one cent per cubic yard. The next lowest bidders were, beginning with the lowest, BENJAMIN D. CLAKE, Messrs. NEVIN, MERRILL & WRIGHT, Messrs. BALDWIN & COATS, and GEORGE LAW. The total number of bids was 22.

Another grand utterance of counterfeit notes this time on the Globe Bank, of Providence, R. I. was on the programme for last evening. An excellent counterfeit of the fives of that Bank had been prepared, but luckily Depnty Superintendent CARPENTER, in some one of those mysterious ways peculiar to police officers, got wind of it during the afternoon. He had all the Inspectors and Sergeants in command summoned, and ordered them, with the assistance of some of their most reliable men, to go around and warn the shopkeepers of their danger, and to request them if any of the bills were offered, to detain the person offering it and immediately to send for an officer. These precautions seem to have been of service. The first arrest—and the only one of which we have as yet heard—was that of a man named EDWARD PEBSTER, who offered one of the bills at Thompson's Saloon, in Broadway. He was detained and an officer sent for. On searching him no other bad bills were found about him, and it is thence supposed that he worked with a confederate who stayed outside and kept the balance of the money, while he tried the indoor experiment. PEBSTER, who declared that he had obtained the bill in change on Tuesday night, was locked up.

The cattle markets were in short supply yesterday, the total City receipts of fresh beeves having been only 2,703, against 4,832 the previous week, and 3,548 as a weekly average for 1856. The surplus from the last market day in part made up the deficiency so that prices did not fully recover the heavy decline of the previous market day. The advance, yesterday, averaged about 1 cent. per pound, net weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs have been quite large, especially of the latter, numbering in all 13,886. There is, however, a free demand for mutton and no perceptible decline in good mutton stock.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is preparing her petition for an appeal from the Surrogate's decision to the General Term of the Supreme Court—for which she is allowed to Sept. 23. She complains that her confinement in the Tombs is wearing health away—that she begins to suffer from dropsy. Concerning her property, her fees to the lawyers, her hopes and so forth, as she freely confessed them yesterday, we give a detailed statement this morning. She does not shrink even from the thought of preparing an autobiography, at some future day, as a legacy to the world.

District-Attorney HALL has notified liquor dealers and others, on the Bulletin of the Court of General Sessions, that all cases of violations of the Sabbath, by selling liquors, &c., will be tried on the first Monday in September, save and except those that may elect to be tried at Special Sessions.

The Board of Health yesterday by resolution prescribed the duties of the Inspector of Vessels of this port. Henceforth the Inspector is bound to do the work—he cannot delegate his powers to a third party; his examination must be *personal* and *absolute*, or else he cannot collect his bills. This will be of interest to the many merchants who for cause have disputed his bills heretofore, and probably reconcile them to his future bills for work actually done. The Board has long been turning this matter in debate, and for a while it was questionable how the difficulty would be settled. It is either unnecessary to have an Inspector of Vessels, or else it is important that he shall faithfully perform his work; and hence, while the statutes create the office, it is well that the Commissioners have so clearly defined his duties.

The body of a young married woman named ELLEN HILLMAN was found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of Wall-street, East River. Deceased was lately employed in the laundry of Savery's Hotel, and was married to one of the workmen of that establishment only last Saturday week. On Sunday morning last she left her home in Madison street, and never returned again. She is supposed to have committed suicide for some reason unknown. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Supposed Drowning" rendered. The body was not identified until after the inquest. Deceased was a native of Ireland and about 30 years age. Her maiden name was CEBADON.

It now comes out that not all those wounded in the great "Dead Rabbit" riot in the Sixth Ward last Fourth of July were mentioned at the time, even by the TIMES. Many of the maimed rioters were cunning enough to hide their shame and their wounds in St. Vincent's Hospital, corner of Eleventh-street and Seventh-avenue, where no one ever imagined to look for them.

The schooner *William Eddy*, now lying off the long dock at Jersey City, was entered by burglars between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of $600 in gold. The burglars, after gaining the deck, proceeded cautiously to the cabin door, which they pryed open. They then applied a sponge saturated with chloroform to the nose of the Captain—J. TRUMAN—whom they found sleeping in his berth, and threw him into a profound state of unconsciousness. They then proceeded coolly to ransack the cabin, and finally found stowed away at the foot of the Captain's berth two bags of gold, containing $600. The Captain was awakened just as the thieves were leaving. He gave them chase, but they had regained their boat before he reached the deck. He heard the splashing of their oars, and fired his revolver in the direction of the sound, for he was unable to distinguish them. He thinks he shot one of the party, for he heard one of them exclaim, "My God! Tom, I am killed!" They, however, plied their oars, and managed to escape under cover of the darkness.

Forty thousand cigars were seized by the Custom House officers on board the bark *Express*, at Quarantine on Tuesday, on charge of being smuggled.

The oystermen of Staten Island are letting the Seguine's Point buildings alone,—not being anxious by burning them down to tax their town with the whole cost of their unwelcome erection. They are now giving their attention to primary meetings, preparing by the ballot to carry their griefs to Albany.

An order of arrest against JOHN LAWLER and an attachment against his property were granted by Judge PEABODY yesterday. LAWLER is charged with embezzling the funds of the plaintiffs, (proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel,) and they will bring a civil suit to recover damages.

Mr. HART, Naval Surveyor, has been on to Philadelphia, where he has made a seizure of some $5,000 worth of goods, which are alleged to have been fraudulently pushed through the Custom House here. Rich developments in the way of frauds upon the New-York Custom House are promised.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DEINKWATER, residing with her brother-in-law, HENRY ELKIN, Esq., No. 81 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning from burns received by the explosion of a fluid lamp the night previous.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, E. FALLARD, Commander, from Rio on the 11th ult., has arrived in this port. Her officers are all reported well.

THOMAS SEWELL, Esq, a retired merchant of Baltimore, 68 years of Age, was killed yesterday, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Peekskill. He attempted to get upon the cars while they are in motion, and missed his footing and fell between them, three cars passing over his body.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, relative to the death of MORTIMER LIVINGSTON. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., delivered a brief eulogium of the deceased, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Capt. HIGGINS, of the schooner *Harriet Hulock*, from Para, Aug 1, arrived yesterday, informs us that it was reported in Maranham, July 20, that the British Consul at Pernambuco had been assassinated in July.

A young man named MATTHEW WELCH, was committed to the Tombs yesterday afternoon, charged with embezzling from his employers, D. THOMAS & Co., dry goods dealers in Spring street. He was arrested while attempting to sell a piece of silk to the keeper of a loan office in Fulton-street. About $500 worth of silk and other goods were found in his house.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., of Castle Garden, complains that the captain and officers of the steamship *Washington* suffered many of the second cabin and steerage passengers arriving with that vessel on the 24th instant to leave on the evening before her arrival at Castle Garden Emigrant Depôt.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Association held a meeting last evening. The vacancies in the several Committees were filled as follows:

Delegates to Odd Men's Committee.—Joseph Blunt and William N Bleakman.

Delegates to Young Men's Committee.—John Sedgwick and William H Anthon.

Executive Ward Committee—Starkie Livsey and E. F. Hall.

The Association meet on the 8th of September to elect three delegates to the City Convention, which is to appoint Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

The editor of an obscene newspaper, named ACKERMAN, was arrested yesterday.

A wealthy widow lady, Mrs. WENDELL, residing in West Thirty-second-street, near the Fifth-avenue, was discovered dead in her bed yesterday morning.

A contribution of $492 has been raised by the German inhabitants of the City for the benefit and support of the widow and orphans of JOHN MULLER, the German who was killed on the 12th ult., in the police riot in the Seventeenth Ward.

The St. David's Benevolent Society met yesterday, and passed resolutions honorable to the memory of the late Mr. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.

Doctor CASSIDAY has resigned his position as assistant surgeon at Ward's Island.

Kansas and Governor Walker.

The great mass of the people of the United States have no desire to prolong the political disturbances in Kansas, either for the benefit of speculators in the Territory, or of partisan politicians in the States. They desire to see peace, order, and prosperity established in that fertile and attractive region; and this, they know, can never be accomplished so long as it is the arena on which the political parties of the Union fight their disturbing and embittered contests. Since the last Presidential election, the general feeling of the whole country has been that *the people* of Kansas should be left to manage their own affairs—that the admission or exclusion of Slavery from their limits should be submitted to their own decision, and that the *whole* people should be protected in the expression of their will upon it.

When Governor WALKER went to Kansas, therefore, and declared his determination to *secure* this result, he was sustained and warmly applauded by the great mass of the people in all sections of the country. Ultraists and extremists of both North and South denounced him, for the evident reason that the success of his policy would deprive them of their main political stock in trade. But with the great body of the people—those who look to the triumph of principle, rather than the mere success of party—his promises and proclamations were received as calculated to settle, upon a just, firm, and lasting basis, the political affairs of Kansas. If Governor WALKER had gone boldly and firmly forward in the execution of these engagements,—paying no attention to the clamors of politicians or the hostility of sectionalists, he would have accomplished his object and have secured for himself and the Administration he served a marked degree of distinction and of popular favor. If is possible for him to do this yet. We, certainly, are not among those who would judge him rashly, or in advance of his action. We have no disposition to condemn or denounce his administration upon suspicion, or upon any other evidence than that of clear and unmistakable facts. But we are compelled to confess that events of recent occurrence have infused into the public mind a decided distrust, either of the uprightness and integrity of his intentions, or of his ability to withstand the adverse influences which are brought to bear upon him.

We have already referred to some of these occurrences. It is certainly a circumstance well calculated to inspire distrust, that, while the Administration professes a desire to conciliate the mass of the people, all its appointments to office should have been made from the *clique* of ultraists who have been mainly instrumental in promoting the disturbances which have been so rife. For this, if Gov. WALKER is not responsible, President BUCHANAN is. The action of the Grand Juries, moreover, in renewing the persecution under legal forms of the Free-State men;—the promulgation of extrajudicial edicts by members of the Judiciary;—and the efforts made in various quarters to embarrass the free action of the people, all indicate a renewal of a crusade against that portion of the inhabitants who are in favor of making Kansas a Free State. And yet it would be evidently unfair to hold Governor WALKER responsible for all these movements, as many of them occur in quarters over which he has no control, and some of them are directly opposed to his known wishes and endeavors. Our Kansas Correspondent writes, for example, that Governor WALKER condemns and denounces Judge CATO's declaration that none can vote at the October election except those who shall have paid the Territorial *tax*:—and that he is determined the *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas *shall* vote, if they desire it, and shall be protected in voting, whether they have paid the Territorial tax or not. For many of these instances of misconduct President BUCHANAN is much more directly and culpably responsible than Governor WALKER, for he has the power to prevent and suppress them,—and yet neglects to use it.

But there is one point in the proceedings of Gov. WALKER for which we have seen as yet no satisfactory explanation,—we mean the apparent abandonment of his original ground, which was that, upon the submission of the Constitution to the people in October, *all who should then be actual, bona fide residents* should have an opportunity to vote upon it. This was so manifestly fair, and so clearly in accordance with justice, that if it had been fully and fearlessly carried into execution, the whole country would have been compelled to support it. It was vehemently attacked by the ultraists of the South, on the ground that it would admit abolitionists, and by those of the North on the ground that it would admit pro-Slavery Missourians,—who should come into the Territory solely and exclusively for the purpose of voting. This simultaneous assault from opposite sections and for opposite reasons, was the best possible evidence of the soundness of his position. Yet we now observe, with great regret, that Gov. WALKER is modifying his views upon this point, and virtually *abandoning* the position he then assumed. Our Correspondent, writing professedly in his vindication, says that the Governor is now in favor of admitting all to vote in October *who were residents of the Territory on the first of April last*. In other words, Gov. WALKER is now disposed to require *a preliminary residence of six months* as a condition of voting upon the adoption of the Constitution. This is not the ground he took in his Inaugural address, or in his Topeka speech of the 9th of June. In the first he said that the State Constitution must be submitted "for ratification or rejection by a majority *of the then actual, bona fide residents of Kansas.*" And in the latter he thus stated still more distinctly his views upon the subject:

"My doctrine is this, that in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, that it shall be submitted to the *vote of the whole people*. I do not mean those who are now registered under the territorial law. I do not mean those *who were residing here on the 15th of March last, but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now but those who will be here next Fall as actual residents*,—but they—the people over whom these institutions are to operate—that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their constitution and what shall be their social institutions."

Nothing can be more explicit, more just or more acceptable to the country than this. What, then, we feel justified in asking, can have prompted the Governor to an abandonment of this position, and the adoption of one so widely different as that which he is now understood to hold?

The Financial Panic.

It is with sincere satisfaction that we find in the columns of the New-York *Tribune* the following short and sensible statement which we cordially echo and indorse:

"It is absolutely necessary that men and institutions which have means and influence should exert themselves in calming the public mind; in checking the progress of the present crisis, and in restoring as much as possible, public confidence in the general soundness of the country."

It *is* absolutely necessary that "men and institutions which have means and influence" should do just this thing—and the advice is so good that it is hardly worth while for us to quarrel with the quarter from which it comes. We have never been able to see the wisdom of wasting in querulous investigation of the causes of disease, that precious time which should be devoted to its cure. If a man has a cold in his head it doesn't seem to us particularly important to settle the question of where and how the trouble was contracted, whether "by the wetting of his feet" or by "sitting in a draught," until he is safely rid of the catarrhal nuisance.

By what means, however, we have been brought into our present dilemma, few people who have observed the recent course of certain journals in this City can doubt. For our present dilemma is not a difficulty—but a panic. It is not a serious interruption of the ordinary channel of prosperous enterprise, but a threatened stampede of terrified stockholders, operators and directors. In a word, it is a metaphysical and not a material disaster which has overtaken the commercial world—literally, again, a panic. Now a panic, as every body knows, is such a perturbation of human reason and common sense as may be produced by the mysterious sounds and sights of a forest at midnight upon the mind of a man who has lost his way—such a perturbation as the heathen Greeks, when they felt it, used to attribute to the secret influences of Pan, the forest god acting as his own scare-crow to frighten off the mortal intruder upon his sacred demesnes. The part of Pan has been pretty well played in Wall-street, and our cotemporary of the *Tribune* has contributed his full share to the moanings and mutterings and ominous inarticulate murmurs of which we are now beholding the legitimate fruits.

By all means, therefore, let the *Tribune* now set about works meet for repentance, and help us as far as it can to undo the mischief which it has been so busy in doing. "The public confidence in the general soundness of the country must be restored." Certainly,—and nothing can be more easy than to restore it. For the "general soundness of the country" only asks for a hearing. It is its own abundantly able orator and advocate. To infer from the failure of one powerful and respectable financial concern, of which failure the causes are still under examination, or from a dozen failures therenpon following, that the whole country is on the verge of bankruptcy, and to publish that inference far and wide through the land with all the ululations of Cassandra, is to do a very nonsensical as well as a very wicked thing. For when the alarmed alarmists of the present moment shall wake up to find themselves more scared than hurt, "kilt intirely" rather than killed, it is just possible that they may cherish unamiable feelings towards the false prophets whose cries betrayed them out of their wonted self-possession. Let the "men and institutions" which have "means and influence" immediately set about their patriotic task. Let the *Tribune* itself, for instance, which possesses a certain measure of means, and a certain proportion of influence, begin to compel the attention of its reader to the actual facts of our present financial condition; let it repeat and reiterate its own perfectly accurate statement that, "The country at large is rich and prosperous; the crop of breadstuffs the largest ever known, while the cotton crop will sell at very high prices." For it strikes us that by so doing the *Tribune* will more efficiently contribute to that pacification of the public fears which it professes to desire, than by "improving" the failure of the "Ohio Life and Trust Company" to a new sermon of "excessive imports and deficient exports" with the pleasing and comfortable moral that "there is no bottom to anything,"—"and that bankruptcy is our only remedy."

Upon the consistency of such sermons with the sensible purposes at present professed by our cotemporary, it is not necessary for us now to enlarge. This is a crisis of public importance, and all we have helped the public to save itself by the exertion of its own reasoning faculties, we have no time to throw away on saving our contemporaries from themselves. When the commercial world shall have settled itself properly to work again, our neighbors of the *Tribune* may resume their chronic commentaries on the subject of national exchanges with less inconvenience to the community at large, and doubtless with just as much profit to their own particular friends and acquaintances.

Mishap to the Atlantic Telegraph—The Cable Broken.

The steamer *America*, at Halifax yesterday, reported that the first attempt to lay the Telegraphic Cable across the Atlantic had *failed*. The cable on board the *Niagara parted at a distance of 335 miles from the Irish coast*, and the vessels had returned. A meeting of the Directors was to be held on the 15th, to decide whether they should renew the attempt or abandon the enterprise. There can be no doubt as to the decision that will be reached. There are still over 2,000 miles of the cable remaining—at least 200 more than would be absolutely necessary—and, unless the accident was of such a nature as to prevent the hope of better success in another attempt, there can be little doubt that the vessels would immediately start again upon their westward voyage.

It is not easy, however, to form a decisive judgment upon this point until we have more accurate information as to the causes and circumstances of the accident. It is stated that the Cable parted in consequence of an attempt to check too suddenly its departure from the ship. If this was so, all that will be needed will be greater care in a renewal of the attempt. The accident at the outset, when the Cable broke before the vessels had left Valentia Bay, should have put them on their guard against a recurrence of such a disaster.

But it is not to be presumed for a moment that so vast an undertaking as this,—in which so much capital and so many important interests are involved, will be abandoned in consequence of a single mishap of this character. It is barely possible that, on account of the advanced stage of the season, it may be thought desirable to postpone until next year the renewal of the attempt, and to provide meantime still more perfectly against a recurrence of accidents. But we are inclined to believe that even this temporary delay will not take place. The fact that the ships are now all together,—that a full force for the work is at hand,—that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to command equal facilities for the same work next year, will induce the Directors to renew the undertaking with the means at their command and push it forward, if possible, this year to its completion.

We are inclined to believe, therefore, that the next steamer will bring intelligence that the telegraphic fleet has again taken its departure, or at all events that steps were instantly taken to renew the endeavor which proved at first so unsuccessful. The accident will undoubtedly be a very heavy blow and great discouragement not only to those gentlemen who have embarked large amounts of capital in the enterprise, but also to the thousands and tens of thousands, throughout the civilized world, who have watched its progress thus far with high and confident expectations of success. Their first impression will be that the whole scheme is a failure and must be abandoned. But a little reflection will suffice to convince them that the accident is by no means so serious as this, that the attempt is quite certain to be renewed, and that half a dozen such mishaps would not lead to its abandonment.

More Gamblers Arrested.

There was another *crash* in Wall-street yesterday. JACOB LITTLE failed again, and his example was imitated by several others. They were all, however, of the fraternity of Stock-Gamblers, and failed mainly because they found it more convenient to do so than to pay their losses or fulfil their contracts. These contracts were for the delivery of Stocks on time, and as they are not recognized in law it is for those who make them to fulfil them or not just as they may see fit. These debts are, like those of other gamblers, debts of honor;—and it is getting quite fashionable among our Stock Exchange speculators to consider the *honor* involved merely a matter of convenience. JACOB LITTLE failed this time, it is understood, because his operations for the last few weeks have been too successful. He had sold stocks of all sorts at rates far below the market price;—but they went so much *lower* that when the time to deliver them came, nobody who had them would sell,—he could not procure them for the fulfillment of his contracts, and of course he had to *fail*.

Every new failure is naturally made the occasion for new alarms;—but we believe the general impression among the sound business men of the City is, that every *such* failure is a positive advantage, and that nothing better could happen for the country than the failure and utter extinction of the whole nest of stock gamblers and the purification of Wall-street from their presence. They are of no service whatever to legitimate business at any time,—their gambling operations tending only to the unsettling of real values and the creation of fictitious standards. By their skillful and unprincipled combinations they depress or inflate the prices of all stocks and make innocent holders the victims of their schemes,—gambling not with their own money, nor inflicting losses only upon each other, but making the widow and the orphan involuntary sharers in their game, and robbing them remorselessly of their invested earnings. And they are constantly heavy borrowers at the banks, which loan them the money needed in legitimate and healthy business, and thus cripple all the sound operations of regular trade, for the promotion of these reckless and ruinous schemes. Their failure, though it may embarrass their brethren, is a relief to the market;—and if it could only be made general and permanent, the business of the City would be largely profited thereby. But a failure is purely a matter of convenience with them; it is never very lasting. Being under no legal obligations to comply with their engagements, they have generally little difficulty in effecting a "settlement" with their creditors,—and then the Stock Exchange, which gives them facilities and opportunities for the prosecution of their schemes, opens to them its facile doors and admits them anew to its congenial bosom.

This has been the course of things for a long time past, and probably will continue so for, for a long time to come. Innocent persons will suffer severely, for gambling, whether at the faro bank or the Stock Exchange, always extends its malign influence beyond the immediate circle of its operations. But the main, healthy, legitimate business of the country does not depend upon it for its success, and cannot be seriously or permanently injured by its reverses.

POLITICAL.—The Central and Western New-York papers are discussing with some warmth the question, whether Hon. O. B. MATTHEWS, of Oneida, will resign his seat in the present Congress. Mr. M., it will be remembered, was reelected last November—being then a member of the last Congress. During the last session the Committee appointed to investigate certain charges of corruption, reported a resolution recommending his expulsion; and to avoid its effect he resigned his seat. It is stated in one of the Democratic papers published in his District, that he has been requested by a large number of influential members of his own party to resign his seat in the present Congress also. It is alleged by his opponents that he will not do so on account of the doubtful prospect of a reelection. It is not unlikely, however, that he may hesitate about subjecting both his friends and his political opponents to the very heavy expense which a Congressional election in the Oneida District always involves. We presume that this consideration has quite as much influence in causing him to hesitate as any doubt concerning the result. It is apparent, however, that his position at the approaching session of Congress would be decidedly improved if he were to go back with the renewed indorsement of his constituents.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* contradicts the report sent to this City by Telegraph that the Company chartered to bridge the Hudson at Albany had abandoned the project, in consequence of Judge NELSON's decision, and were about to tunnel the River. It says that "The decision of the Judge, which has been much misrepresented, was to the effect that a bridge was constitutional, if it did not prove a material obstruction to navigation; and he required the Company—who are perfectly willing to go on with the work with the certainty of so constructing it that it will not interfere with the commercial use of the river—to produce proofs and plans to that effect, before dissolving the injunction. *This they will do, and the work will go on.*"

THE ARSENAL PROPERTY.—We understand that the City Chamberlain, under the direction of Comptroller FLAGG, yesterday paid into the Manhattan Company, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New York, the sum of $275,000, in payment of the Arsenal property on Sixty-first-street. That valuable property, therefore, now passes into possession of the City, unless, indeed, the Corporation Counsel, who has resisted the purchase, and even forbidden the payment of the money, should interpose still further to prevent the transfer. This, however, it is not probable that he will do.

The Death of Mortimer Livingston—Meeting on 'Change.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of expressing a sense of the loss which has been sustained in the death of MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.

WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., called the meeting to order shortly after 3 o'clock, and upon his nomination JAMES BROWN, Esq., was appointed Chairman. FREDERICK L. TALCOTT, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Mr. BROWN, on taking the Chair, said they were called together to mourn the death of MORTIMER LIVINGSTON. His emotion would not permit him to express his own feelings upon the bereavement which had fallen upon them. He invited any one who desired to do so, to speak or offer resolutions appropriate to the occasion.

LEOPOLD BIERWITH, Esq., President of the Orient Mutual Insurance Company, then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the death of MORTIMER LIVINGSTON we, the merchants of New-York, are called upon to mourn a great loss.

Resolved, That as the experienced, intelligent and enterprising merchant, as the kind-hearted and benevolent neighbor; as the high-toned, liberal, generous gentleman; as the man of truth and integrity, MORTIMER LIVINGSTON reflected lasting honor upon our body, and deservedly ranked with those whom we esteem as our most valuable citizens.

Resolved, That in mourning the loss of one commanding so entirely our affection and esteem, we can but feebly appreciate the magnitude of the bereavement of his family, of those to whom he was linked by the sacred ties of love, and consanguinity. Nevertheless, we respectfully request them to receive a copy of these resolutions as the humble expression of our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral to-morrow, upon the general invitation published in the papers of to-day. And that the flags of our shipping in port be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset.

PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., arose to second the resolutions. When a man who had arrived at full age, he said, was suddenly taken away, we acquiesced in his loss as the result of one of the immutable laws of Providence. But when a man in the prime of life was cut down in our midst our feelings received a severe shock. The speaker briefly sketched the career of Mr. LIVINGSTON. He came of a family who had been distinguished in this country, and whose name was well known. He early entered a mercantile life, and always maintained a high reputation for integrity and worth. There were some things that were very interesting in his connection with the merchants of New-York. His house was a sort of connecting link between the present and the past. His last enterprise was to establish the Havre Line of steam packets. The enterprise was a success, and would always reflect credit upon its projector. They had but one feeling with regard to their separation from one who had always possessed all their esteem. He hoped that the bright example of Mr. LIVINGSTON would long continue to be followed. In conclusion he seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

THE MAN THAT MAKES THE MONEY GO.—*Apropos* of certain failures in Wall-street, an evening paper publishes the following, as an incident of life at Saratoga. The gentleman referred to is a son of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., formerly of Wall-street:

No. 2 in the list of turn-outs is Col SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Wall street. THOMPSON is a Republican, but Democratic in the selection of his coachman. His is a negro, and becomes his station. The horses are coal black, with long tails, and well matched. They are a fine team, and as the Colonel is still a bachelor and has plenty of room as well as money, he is, of course, quite a favorite with the ladies, and when *his* carriage drives up, everybody knows that "somebody" has been invited to ride, but who that "somebody" is "nobody" will tell, and therefore "everybody" is on the *qui vive* to see who is the favored party. THOMPSON's horses, it is well known, can "take down about as good piece of road" in 29 minutes, or two hours if you choose, as any other in Saratoga, and if the "girl he loves" is disposed to be a little fast, or can "hold a tight rein," it won't do for any of the "boys" to attempt to make them ride in their dust.

FRAUDS UPON THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE BY PHILADELPHIA IMPORTERS.—Intelligence was received, a few days since, at the Custom House, in this City, that a series of frauds had been perpetrated upon the Custom House here by an importing house in Philadelphia. Mr. HART, the Surveyor, and Mr. CRAIG, private Secretary of Mr. SCHELL, the Collector, returned Tuesday from Philadelphia, where they had been to make an examination in the case. They made a seizure of about $5,000 worth of goods. The names of the accused parties the Surveyor deems it advisable to keep from the public for the present, as it is proposed to have the matter fully aired in a day or two. It is rumored that numerous and heavy frauds have been perpetrated upon the Custom-House by parties in Philadelphia, and it is stated that some highly interesting developments may be looked for.

John Leech, the caricaturist of the London *Punch*, is about to visit the United States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—41 Wall and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT—THE NEW STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR—THE SIOUX ANNUITIES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has arrived here, in obedience to a telegraphic dispatch sent him. To-day he is in consultation with the secretary of War in reference to military movements in Kansas and Utah.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed, as a Board to examine and report on the models of the bidders for the contract to construct a new screw propeller sloop-of-war, Commodore STEWART, Captain PENDERGRAST, Commander HARTSTEIN; Naval Constructor, GRICE, LENTHALL and HART, and Chief Engineers GAY, ARCHBOLD and NEWELL.

Information having been received from the special agent of the Indian Bureau, that the annuities due the Sioux Indians, Minnesota, can now be properly paid, instructions for that purpose have been dispatched by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

J. B. DANFORTH, of Illinois, has been appointed Purser of the Navy, vice DOBBIN, resigned.

New-Orleans papers of the 20th inst. are to hand.

The Cotton accounts from Red River are very promising, but the crop is twenty days later than usual.

The citizens of San Antonio, Texas, were adopting suitable measures to express the sorrow of the public at the death of Senator RUSK.

We have Santa Fé dates to the 11th of July, but the news is unimportant.

National Emancipation Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The National Emancipation Convention met here yesterday afternoon, and temporarily organized by choosing Mr. ELLIOTT, of Indiana, Chairman, and Mr. DENISON, of Buffalo, Secretary. After arranging for the appointment of the usual Committees, the Convention adjourned until this morning. The attendance was not large.

SECOND DAY.

Delegates from nearly all the Free States and from Missouri and Kansas were present.

Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., of Massachusetts, was chosen President; Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Ohio; Hon. J. B. Williams, Rev. Mr. Monroe, of Michigan; J. A. Cody, of Kansas; Simon Sever, of Illinois, and Alfred Mandy, of Indiana, Vice-Presidents; Dr. T. B. Ellicott, of Indiana; Rev. Mr. Denison, of New-York, and J. F. Keiler, of Ohio, Secretaries.

Letters approving the objects of the Convention were read from Rev. Dr. NOTT, Professor B. SILLIMAN, of Yale College; Rev. Dr. COLLEY, of Granville, Mass.; Hon. E. FAIRBANKS, Ex-Governor of Vermont, and many others.

The following Business Committee was then appointed: E. Burrett, Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Denison, New-York; W. C. Monroe, Michigan; E. S. Stinson Missouri; J. B. Williams, New-York; J. F. Keeler, Ohio; Hon. J. A. Foot, Hon. D. K. Carter, Rev. Dr. Adkins, Rev. President Hopkins, and Hon. Gerrit Smith.

The objects of the Convention were then stated by E. BURRETT, Rev. Mr. DENISON, and others.

The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings were looked upon with considerable interest.

Resolutions were introduced and spoken to by Messrs. BURRETT, SMITH, DENISON, and others.

Plans of emancipation and compensation were introduced by the Business Committee and discussed.

Two of the leading ideas were, the appropriation of the public lands and the Customs revenue, beyond the expenses of the Government, to the purposes of compensation. Other ideas were also introduced, and would be debated by the body.

From Boston.

BANK CONVENTION—THE REPORTED BANK FAILURES AND THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

About one hundred delegates, representing nearly all the New-England Banks, met here to-day to take preliminary measures for a Bank of mutual redemption, to take the place of the Suffolk Bank redemption system. Mr. SATES of the Westfield Bank, presided. It was announced that the half million of dollars capital required by the charter had been nearly all subscribed. A Committee was appointed to select a Board of Directors, and indications are that the new Bank will shortly go into operation.

The rumored Bank failures caused some talk in Change to-day, though but little credence was given the reports. The Hancock Bank of Ellsworth, Me., is in good standing, and its bills are promptly redeemed. The Tiverton, Farmers' and Rhode Island Central Banks do not redeem their bills at the Suffolk Bank, but nothing is known here of their reported failure.

At the auction sale of Stocks by STEPHEN BROWN & SONS to day, shares of the Boston Banks offered, brought from one to 17 per cent. advance, and other securities showed an equally firm position.

The Hancock Bank, of Maine, has not failed and its bills are being redeemed at the Suffolk, in this city.

From St. Louis.

LATER FROM SANTA FE—ACQUITTAL OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Santa Fé mail, as late as due, has arrived here, but it brings no news of importance.

The contest between the candidates for Congress was violent and exciting.

The mail party met Col. SUMNER at Fort Atchison *en route* for Bent's Fort. A few days previous to this Col. SUMNER was attacked by 400 of the Cheyennes, Col. S. routed and killed nine of them, destroying their property and taking their animals.

Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, has been tried and acquitted.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here at 4½ o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due between 4 and 5 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. Weather calm and clear.

Banking Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Banking matters were comparatively quiet here to-day, though Third-street was quite as crowded as yesterday. None of the State Banks are discredited yet. The bankers have agreed not to sort or return the notes of country banks for thirty days. There has been no run on any house here either yesterday or to-day. Notes of the Kalawha Bank sell at fifty per cent. discount.

The Reported Bank Failure in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug 26.

The public may rest assured that every Hartford Bank is perfectly secured; all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The stock of every one of the Banks is above par to-day.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed to-day about noon, with 49 passengers for Liverpool and 12 for Halifax, and $450 000 in specie.

The Track of the New-Haven Railroad.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The most effectual way of touching the compassion of railroad companies seems to be through the public press. Appeals to directors, &c., for abatement of nuisances and protection of passengers, are of no avail.

Your correspondent had occasion to walk over a portion of the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Rye and Mamaroneck, and was greatly surprised and alarmed at its deplorable condition, although a Committee of the Directors had walked over the whole track and pronounced it in good repair.

Many of the sleepers were unsound easily giving way to a slight blow; the spikes which hold the rails secure (?) were half drawn out, and had occasionally entirely disappeared. Let the traveling community look out for an accident, and let the Company provide a hospital at Rye or Mamaroneck. In this, at least, they will display a provident foresight worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the public.

It would probably be as economical in the end for the Company to keep their road in good running condition as to pay damages for injuries to passengers, saying nothing of the reckless destruction of human life. Let the Company, then, regard this matter in an economical point of view, even though humanity may have no claim upon their considerations, and oblige the public and

A COMMUTER.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Wholesome State of Affairs—The Oystermen Rest on their Tongs—Orchard Shoals—Staten Island Politics—Cigars Smuggled.

For three days past very few vessels have arrived at Quarantine, from infected ports. There are now but three lying at the lower anchorage, and but twenty-five at the upper; the most of which are simply detained for ventilation, fumigation, cleansing, &c. There are now no cases of yellow fever in the Marine Hospital, and but very few of any other disease, except small-pox. And even the number of cases of small-pox are far less than three weeks ago.

The present flattering sanitary condition of the Marine Hospital is a great comfort to the people of Staten Island, and the mass of the citizens seem indifferent to the present "stand-still" in relation to the removal of Quarantine. But the wide-awake few, the property owners, are not to be thus lulled into quietude. They desire, above all things, that Quarantine shall be sent od the island; and not a few of them are indignant at the Quarantine Commissioners, that they did not declare Seguine's Point a site for a permanent Quarantine, at the onset of their operations.

Staten Islanders feel variously towards the Commissioners of Emigration. Those who live on the west and north shore are rejoicing that they did not accept the "temporary accommodations;" while those on the east shore, in the neighborhood of Stapleton, Clifton and Tompkinsville, are exceedingly wroth that the Point was declared defective for hospital purposes. The fear is expressed, and is generally prevalent, that unless Sandy Hook is obtained for a Quarantine site, the institution will be very likely to remain where it now is.

The new project of building a dock or making land on the "Old Orchard Shoals," is spoken of as chimerical, and is regarded as a proposition made to appease the wrath of those who are anything but pleased with the course pursued by the Quarantine Commissioners. Staten Islanders treat it as a hoax, and anything but a successful one

"Orchard Shoals" lies some four or five miles from Seguine's Point, about as many miles from the ship channel, and is exposed to the swells of the ocean, almost as much as if it were located outside of Sandy Hook; and besides, the water covering the shoals is entirely too shallow to allow vessels drawing any considerable water to approach near them. These facts seem to render the proposition to make land on "Orchard Shoals" for Quarantine purposes quite impracticable at least, unless a much larger sum of money is talked about than the State is likely very soon to appropriate for Quarantine purposes.

Since the Emigrant Commissioners refused to erect additional buildings at Seguine's Point, it is said that the people on the west side of the island have deferred to meddle with the "temporary hospitals," and that they have had several private consultations as to the best method to induce the State to direct that no part of Quarantine be placed upon the island. The insurgents (that were) are organizing already for the Fall election. They are reported as determined to run an independent ticket on the Quarantine issue, and as having already communed with the citizens of the District, as to a proper candidate for State Senator, Member of Assembly, &c., &c. The organization, it is said, will be independent of all parties; but it will be sustained by the long purses of the more wealthy oystermen; and that the hat has already been passed around to raise stuff, out of which are compacted the sinews of war. It is predicted that this move of the oystermen will make a "three-cornered fight" at the next election in Richmond, which will render the result doubtful as to the election of county officers.

On the afternoon of the 25th inst., considerable excitement was created at Tompkinsville by a Custom-House seizure of about 40,000 cigars, on board of the bark *Express* from Havana. The charge upon which the seizure was based, was that of smuggling, claimed to be proved by the fact that the 40,000 cigars were nowhere to be found recorded on the manifest. The cigars are now stored in the Government Warehouses at Quarantine, and the parties accused of smuggling have been proceeded against according to law.

Commissioners of Health—Nuisances—Inspector of Vessels.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the City Library Room, yesterday, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock: Present, President PHILLIPS and CLANCY, Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON, MORTON and ROCKWELL; WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk. The following business was transacted:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: In relation to the complaint made of a nuisance existing in Madison-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets, I would respectfully report: That from the broken and unpaved condition of Madison-street, as above, the water lies thereon and creates a highly dangerous nuisance, to which I deemed it my duty to call the attention of the Common Council in a communication addressed to the Board of Aldermen some months since. Upon examination, the Committee to whom the subject was referred did not sustain the assertion of an alleged nuisance, and hence no action has been had; while my opinion of the evil existing remains unchanged.

Recent examination proves the street to be in a very bad condition, and requires that a drainage shall be effected by paving or building a culvert so as to cause the water to flow off the same freely. This work belongs to the Croton Aqueduct Department, to perform, and the following resolution is therefore respectfully submitted:

Resolved, The Commissioners of Health would respectfully ask the Croton Aqueduct Department to cause the carriage-way of Madison-street, from Chestnut to Roosevelt streets, to be paved; and that Chestnut-street, from Madison-street to the New Bowery, be placed in good and proper condition, the repairs on both the above mentioned streets to be made in such manner as to cause the water to flow from the surface of said carriage-way, to the proper culvert or sewer, connecting in such manner as to effect the abatement of the present existing nuisance—the work to be executed without delay.

Respectfully, GEO. W. MORTON,
City Inspector.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

INSPECTOR OF VESSELS.

The next business taken up by the Board was that of designating the duties of Inspector of Vessels. This was a matter which had been before the Board for the past two weeks, and it was found rather difficult to dispose of it satisfactorily to the Inspector, the shipowners, or the Board.

It appeared that soon after Mr. DUFFY entered upon the duties of his office, and began to collect his bills, the shipping men began to find fault and refused to pay. Mr. DUFFY continued to present bills, but the merchants still refused to pay, saying that he (DUFFY) had no authority to make inspections, and that they were under no obligation to pay.

The antagonizing parties, after awhile, not relishing the collision which existed between them, appealed to the Commissioners of Health for relief; Mr. DUFFY asking, on the one hand, to have his duties prescribed, and the merchants, on the other hand, complaining that they were and had been imposed upon by the Inspector of Vessels. The communications referred to are as follows:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: In the discharge of my duties as Inspector of Vessels, it is necessary that I should have some authority from your Board to enable me to fully carry out the provisions of law.

I would respectfully suggest that a certificate, signed by the Board, be allowed me for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PETER DUFFY, Inspector of Vessels.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, shipowners of this port, beg leave to ask your attention to the fact that they are called upon to pay, and in many instances have paid, to "Mr. PETER DUFFY, Inspector of Vessels, for examination and inspection of vessels and cargo under the direction of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, a fee of $3" per vessel; and to inquire if such action upon his part has the authority and sanction of your honorable body, according to the requirements of the law.

We admit the propriety of strict regulations to insure the health of our City, and we would not heedlessly interfere with those that you may deem necessary, but in this case, we believe the act is performed (or professed to be done, for it is doubtful if the examinations are actually made) without your authority, and, in a majority of cases, upon vessels that have already been thoroughly tested by the Health Officer of the Port at Quarantine.

The tax is but small, but, if illegally exacted, we are not willing to submit to it, and ask your honorable body to take such action as will inform us whether it is to be paid

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
M. M. FREEMAN & CO.,
JAMES W. ELLWELL & CO.,
THOS. P. STANTON,
EAGLE & HAZARD,
BRETT, SON & CO.,
McCREADY, MOTT & CO.,
RICHARD P. BUCK & CO.,
NESMITH & SONS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1857.

The above communications were referred to a committee, composed of the Mayor, Dr. ROCKWELL and Dr. THOMPSON. His Honor, the Mayor, not being in the City, no action was had in relation to them till yesterday, when the Committee reported unanimously the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Inspector of vessels be and is hereby directed to personally inspect every vessel the cargo of which shall consist in whole or in part of wool, hemp, rags, hides, skins, bones or horns, arriving in this port between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in each year; and also all cargoes of foreign goods or merchandise on board of any coastwise vessel not subject to Quarantine inspection, arriving in this port during the same period.

Resolved, That he be and is hereby required to report to this Board daily the condition of every vessel and cargo so inspected by him since his last report.

The above resolutions were adopted by the Board, and sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

On motion, adjourned.

A LETTER FROM IRVING NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.—The distinguished Mrs. CUNNINGHAM says there are two sides to every story—and so thinks JIM IRVING—*alias* Ex-Superintendent JAMES IRVING, Esq. The following is his version of his brutal assault upon Officer SENIOR, in Broadway, on Tuesday:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper of this date contains an article in reference to an occurrence which took place between a person called GEORGE SENIOR and myself, which does me great injustice, and I am satisfied when you know the facts that you will justify me.

Some time since while in the discharge of my official duties, I was beset by fifteen or twenty persons who threatened to take my life, the leader of whom was GEORGE SENIOR. I took no notice of them or him.

Yesterday, while walking up Broadway, in conversation with a friend, no one else being with me at the time, a person put out his foot and nearly threw me down. I turned and for the first time saw said SENIOR and asked him what he wanted. He immediately seized me by the throat and said "What do you want you s—n of a b—h." I then took hold of him and struck him two or three times and was going on, when he again rushed at me and seized hold of me. I then threw him on the pavement in the street and left him taking no further notice of him. I did not know that he was a policeman; he had no uniform on and I supposed he was merely following out the promptings of his nature and attempting to insult and degrade me, because I treated him with the contempt he deserved, and would not place myself on a par with him.

I have made charges against him before the Police Commissioners, and in a few days the facts will be published, and then the public and yourself will perceive that great injustice has been done me, and that I have done only what any man would have done on being assaulted and insulted by a ruffian.

Yours respectfully, JAMES IRVING.

NEW-YORK, Aug 26, 1857.

IRVING was arrested yesterday on the charge, by Officer KING, of the Lower Police Court, and taken before Justice OSBORNE, who held him to bail in $500, to answer before the Court of General Sessions.

List of Encampments this Season.

ENCAMPMENTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

26th Regiment, Col. S. YATES, at Gloversville, Fulton County, on the 10th of August. A review was had by the Governor on the 12th, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Inspector General and other members of his staff.

54th Regiment, Col. H. S. FAIRCHILD, at Geneva, on the 17th August.

ENCAMPMENTS TO TAKE PLACE.

31st Brigade, comprising the 65th, 66th and 74th Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General G. A. SCROGGS, at Buffalo, on the 24th August; on the 28th will be reviewed by the Governor and full staff. A sham battle will take place during the week.

15th Brigade, comprising the 33d and 84th Regiments, under the command of Gen. S. F. JUDD, at Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, on the 31st August.

22d Brigade, comprising the 47th and 48th Regiments, under the command of Gen. R. H. TYLER, at Oswego, on the 31st August.

31st Regiment, Col. J. L. MERRIAM, at Westport, on the 31st August.

16th Regiment, Col. P. R. JENNINGS, at Riverhead, L. I., on the 1st September.

8th Brigade comprising 20th and 21st Regiments, under command of Brigadier General H. A. SAMSON, at Poughkeepsie, on the 1st September. The Governor will review at this encampment on the 3d September.

82d Regiment, Col. HORACE NELSON, at Plattsburg, on 7th September.

60th Regiment, Col. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, at Corning, on 8th September.

During the month of October an encampment will be held at Auburn, under the auspices of the Military Association of the State, to be designated "A Camp of Instruction," on which occasion military companies from all parts of the State will contest for prizes.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.—Castle Garden presented an animated scene on Tuesday morning. The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, arrived late the previous evening with 129 cabin passengers, and 454 in the second cabin and steerage, chiefly from England and Germany. Together with the first cabin passengers, a number of the second cabin passengers were permitted by the Captain and his officers to leave the ship the previous night. This was in contravention of all law. The Commissioners could not remove the passengers and their baggage after sundown; the consequence is, that those who were permitted so to leave after nightfall, and violate the rule, left their luggage, which was not landed next morning with that of the remaining passengers, and at expense, uncertainty and trouble, they will have to obtain it from the ship when moored at her dock. Besides which, the Captain will be liable to a fine of $50 for every passenger so permitted to land without the authority of the Commissioners. The affidavits of several of these passengers are in the hands of the Commission, and it is believed that they will deem it necessary strictly to enforce the full penalty.

In reference to the girls who complain that they were violated on board the *Cambria*, Captain PERRY, we have ascertained that Captain PERRY has paid the fine for their detention on board; and that as to MARY JANE BRETT, whose expectation and demand was that the second mate should marry her, some arrangement is said to have been made whereby she will be sent back to England. Whether she is gone or no is uncertain. Of the other two girls, nothing is known what has become of them.

The Commissioners appear determined to break the back of this horrible and increasing evil if possible, and express an opinion and hope that the pusillanimous of the names of such commanders as either connive at or participate in such atrocities, will have a tendency to weed them out from the national service.

As an illustration of the difficulties which beset and complicate the duties of the authorities at Castle Garden, we may furnish an amusing illustration: An honest Hibernian, writing from Monroe, Wis., legibly directs his letter thus: "Mr. S WALCOTT, Emigration Government Board, No. 8 Park street, Westminster, New York." He desires Mr. WALCOTT, in London, to let him know when his brother in Tralee will arrive in New York, what the fare will be from New-York to Janesville, Wis., and then he will forward the money. The letter got into the hand of Mr. KENNEDY, the Emigration Superintendent, the vessel respecting which Mr. WALCOTT, in London, is asked for information, having sailed from Tralee long before he could possibly have received the letter even had it gone direct to its destination. Mr. KENNEDY will doubtless make matters all right in some way or other.

A busy time is expected shortly. Owing to the calm weather and light winds, no fewer than 47 vessels from Europe, which left eastern ports 30 days ago, are hourly expected.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—There is considerable work now going on at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and quite a number of vessels are undergoing repairs. The old Frigate *Savannah* is in the Dry Dock and is being razeed down to her copper. The old timbers are most of them sound, but the model is of the most clumsy description—a regular old tub. There are about thirteen hundred men employed about the yard in various departments. There are no new vessels on the stocks and no signs of preparation thereupon. The steam saw-mill was employed in cutting and preparing ship timber and plank and Col. HAMILTON'S ingenious apparatus for sawing curved and crooked surfaces was at work. The mill stands by the side of the water at the upper side of the yard, and is a solid structure of brick two stories in height.

The *Potomac* and *Sabine* are housed and lay near the mill, the latter vessel having never yet been fitted for sea.

The Missouri Election Still Doubtful.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 24th says: "No returns have been received since yesterday morning's paper, and we therefore omit our table. So far as heard from, with the exceptions above noted, the vote stands: For STEWART, 47,119; for ROLLINS, 47,086. STEWART'S majority, 34. The official vote in Adair County, it may be well to repeat, is 419 for STEWART and 189 for ROLLINS.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Waterworks—Justice to the Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your report yesterday morning (25th instant) in regard to the imperfection in the proposed plan of the Brooklyn Water-Works, you state that "*the Engineer has recently made the discovery, &c.*"

Without explanation the natural inference from your remarks would be that the engineer had discovered an error in *his own plans*.

It is but justice to one of the most thoroughly-competent and careful engineers in this country to state that the grades and details of the plan of the work were not made by him.

The contract was made originally by Messrs. WELLES & Co., with the Nassau Water Company. It was afterwards taken with whatever imperfections it may have (if indeed there be any radical defects) by the citizens of Brooklyn, and Mr. KIRKWOOD was then first employed as engineer to see to its proper execution. In doing this he had to take it as it stood, trusting to the good sense and fairness of both parties to insure the adoption of such modifications as a close examination of the ground, and developments in the progress of the work, might prove to be consistent with true economy. Such modifications are moreover provided for by the terms of the contract as originally made and as it now stands.

The contract is believed generally to be a good one, and under it the citizens of Brooklyn can have constructed an efficient and economical work.

It is the part, however, of common sense and strict honesty, that whenever any real and judicious improvement can be made in a work it should be effected, even if it be not in the original plan.

In this view, as well as in every other one connected with his profession, the citizens of Brooklyn could not be in safer hands than those of Mr. KIRKWOOD.

Will you do me this favor to give this an insertion.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,
A. W. CRAVEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man, named JACOB OSWOLD, fell, in a stable at No. 233 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and died a few hours afterwards. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

FOUND DROWNED—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn. The body was dressed in satinet pants, checked shirt, plaid vest, and wore heavy red whiskers and moustaches. In one pocket was found a receipt for four pounds, signed by JACOB WILSON, keeper of a shipping office,

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—JOHN WOLFENBUT, employed as a watchman on board a vessel lying at the foot of North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, on Monday night last, at about 9 o'clock fell into the hold, where he remained until discovered until the following morning. His injuries are of a serious nature. He was taken to his residence, No. 116 Essex-street, New-York.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 128 deaths in Brooklyn. Sixty of this number were under one year, and 96 under 20 years of age. Consumption claimed 13 victims.

Mobbing the Presiding Elder of the Eastern District, Philadelphia Conference.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NEW-CASTLE, Monday, Aug. 24.

At the close of the camp-meeting for Greensboro Circuit, Caroline County, Md., held at Boonsboro, and which closed a few days ago, there was witnessed one of the greatest Pro-Slavery outrages which has ever occurred in the State of Maryland. At many meetings of this kind it is usual at the close of camp-meeting, for all members of the Church (Methodist Episcopal) to march around the ground, inside of the circle formed by the tents, and sing some hymns appropriate for the parting of those who have been worshippers together in the tented grove for the week or more of the meeting's continuance.

Ordinarily the colored people form in marching order, and defile into line immediately after the whites; but in some localities, less offence should be taken by outsiders, the colored people are marched around by themselves, and after the procession of the whites has taken place. To conciliate the Pro-Slavery sentiment in the locality the latter plan was adopted by the *prudent* dignitary who had charge of the interests of the meeting.

Rev. WM. MCCOMBS, the Presiding Elder, placed himself at the head of the procession of the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was made up of slaves and free people of color; when a mob of more than 50 persons, led on by an ex-dignitary of the county, entered the circle and came up immediately abreast the procession.

The leader of the mob forbade Mr. MCCOMAS to take another step at his peril, and threatening him with the vengeance of the mob should he dare to advance.

The Presiding Elder, intimidated by threats of personal violence, and fearing bloodshed and a general *melee*, quit his place at the head of the procession, and the mob was triumphant on the ground made as sacred by the laws of Maryland as is the inside of a Church.

A magistrate on the ground, and an officiating member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was applied to, we learn, for a writ, to arrest the leader of the mob. This process was denied the Presiding Elder; and he found to his chagrin, and in contradiction of the former repeated asseverations in regard to Methodism in the Slaveholding Territories of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, that the Methodist people were untrue to Anti Slavery Methodism, or at least had not the courage to support their Church official when the interest and rights of the colored people were in question.

We are not lovers of strife and bloodshed, yet we can only think of the position of Mr. MCCOMAS as one representing, on this occasion, the whole interests of Anti-Slavery Methodism on the Peninsula, and deeply regret that right, and the *prestige* of a powerful Church on the right side, should so quietly have been surrendered.

M.

The Terente Riot.

From the Colonist, 22d.

The following are the names of the persons who were arrested for being engaged in the riot of Wednesday night: Thomas Kelley, Thomas Ferry, James Donney, Timothy O'Donnell, James Mitchell, William Hartry, Hugh McGuire, John May, Michael Jones, Thomas Farnan, Thomas Jordan, James Flanigan, James Swanton, Isaac Matthews.

Yesterday they were arraigned at the bar of the Police Court, but the inquiry has been deferred until next Wednesday, Aug. 26.

They were allowed to find bail, each person in £200 with two securities of £100 each. They all got the requisite securities. There were ten carters and four cobmen.

THE FALMOUTH ARRIVED.—The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, E. FARRAND, Commander, from Rio Janeiro, July 11, arrived below yesterday. *List of Officers*—Commander—E. W. FARRAND. Lieutenants—George W. Rodgers, W. W. Pollock, J. B. Franklin, W. R. McGunnigle. Master—F. M. Ramsay. Surgeon—J. J. Aberthney. Assistant-Surgeon—Wm. M. Page. Purser—C. W. Abbott. Passed Midshipmen—M. C. Campbell, W. A. Kirkland, W. S. Bradford. Captain's Clerk—Thos. H. Lee. Boatswain—E. B. Bell. Gunner—T. A. Cunningham Carpenter—J. W. Strison. Sailmaker—T. W. Rurth. Purser's Clerk—M. R. Moore.

IMPUDENCE IN A HOUSE THIEF.—PETER RINGLEY, a young German who perambulates the City with a basket containing a few buttons and other small articles, under the pretence of being a peddler, was arrested by officer HAMELIN, of the Third Precinct, charged with stealing coats, pants, vests and other articles of clothing, worth $50, from the boarding-house of Mrs. WILSON, No. 59 Murray street. When calling at the house, the prisoner forced himself up stairs against the wishes of the servant girl; soon after which he descended to the street with the stolen clothing on his arm. He was met by MATTHEW CAVLEY, one of the waiters, who caught and detained the prisoner till the arrival of officer HAMELIN.

After the arrest RINGLEY told the officer: "I goes up stairs, sees the door open, nopoty in the room, I sees the clothes hanging there and I take a few." The prisoner was astonished when informed that the goods stolen by him were valued at $50. A German who keeps a small and auspicious looking shop at No 38 West Broadway, is said to be in the practice of furnishing the prisoner with his small stock in trade, and sending him abroad to operate. RINGLEY, the accused, was taken before Justice OSBORNE and locked up for trial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT tract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 281 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. SINGER & Co. against WATSON, WOOSTER & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!!—On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, granted a perpetual injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of GROVER & WEBSTER machines, for violating five letters patent, WHEELER, WILSON, NEWTON, WOODRUFF, NEWBURY, HOUGHTON & Co. machine for infringing patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason to complain when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who want a sewing-machine of wonderful ability, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that does not get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

R. T. WILDE WOULD INFORM THE MILLINERY trade that his opening exposition of French Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, &c., for the Fall and Winter season, is fixed for THIS DAY, Aug 27, when he will be happy to receive visits from all who desire to purchase from the finest assortments of French Millinery ever offered in New-York, at prices which leave an unusually broad margin for profit.

R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, NO 495 BROADWAY.—These are unquestionably the best machines for family use in the market.

No family who prize home comforts will do without a GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, made expressly for family sewing.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York.

A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION, READ DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry-goods column.

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MARRIED.

BEERS—RODGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, by Rev. S. H. Weston, at Trinity Church, WILLIAM A. BEERS to Miss JULIA A., youngest daughter of James Rodgers, Esq., all of this City.

SMALL—PHINNEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at the Parsonage No. 281 Madison-st., by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit Mr. ANDREW L. SMALL to Miss MARY E. PHINNEY.

MAYO—CLOSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug 24, by Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, Capt. THOMAS MAYO, of clipper ship *Golden Rule*, to Miss REBECCA R., daughter of Samuel Close, Esq., all of Green wich.

DIED.

SCOTT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, after a lingering illness, MOSES WARREN SCOTT, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his mother in-law, Mrs. Whitehead Cornell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of the latter, No. 88 Monroe place, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, without further notice.

HAZARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 26 JULIA DE LANCEY, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Bayard, of Westchester.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, (6th av. corner 20th-st.,) on Friday, at 5½ o'clock

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, ANDREW W. BROWN, only child of John E. and Frances Brown, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral services this day, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No 31 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, ANDREW BROWN, in the 68th year of his age

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, John T. and Mo'es T. Brown, his son-in law, Allan Hay, also those of his brothas, James Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 167 Hester-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, DOROTHY LAUGHLIN, relict of the late John Laughlin, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, John Laughlin, and her son in-law, Philip Farley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Prince-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MOSS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, HENRY MOSS, Sr., aged 67 years.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WINDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26 SOPHIA CLAWSON, widow of Wm. B. Windle, in the 57th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Richmond, Staten Island, for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York, on Friday, 28th inst. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 25 at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, East 17th-st., New-York, REBECCA L., wife of Rev. Thos. G. Osborn, aged 34 years.

BALL.—At sea, on Sunday morning, Aug. 23, on board the steamship *City of Washington*, SARAH, wife of Edward Ball, of Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 25.

MASON

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.

Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
in prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00,	worth $25 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50,	worth 10 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50,	worth 10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00,	worth 2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75,	worth 8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	45 00,	worth 65 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	15 00,	worth 20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75,	worth 2 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75,	worth 1 00
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 00,	worth 2 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00,	worth 10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00,	worth 12 00
Hall Lights	3 00,	worth 4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75,	worth 1 25
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75,	worth 7 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	20 00,	worth 28 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50,	worth 8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth 5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50,	worth 2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth 6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 633 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AND EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N.Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO.
And sold at its Depot, No. 23 Dey-st., New-York.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles,
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade, is now on sale at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

THE FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.
Immense sacrifice of over Thirty Thousand dollars worth of dry goods, carpets, oil-cloth, rugs, matting, &c., &c., partially damaged by fire and water, must be disposed of immediately. Sale commences this day at 9 A. M., and will continue until the entire stock is disposed of at the store of GEORGE KEYS, where the late fire occurred, No. 345 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

PLAID VALENCIAS,
Just received by the late arrivals,
5 cases Plaid Valencias,
In rich high colors,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS.
By the late arrivals—Irish Poplins, of the seal of Pim Brothers, Dublin. Also, one case
MOIRE ANTIQUE POPLINS,
at $1 50, worth $3 per yard, at JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SEVEN AND EIGHT QUARTER
Black Thibet for shawls very fine, $2 per yard.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 541 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &C.
FOR CASH
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Have received their new importations of
Feathers, Flowers,
Chenile and Velvet Bonnet Materials,
Colored Straw Goods,
Trimmings, &c.,
Which are offered to the trade for cash only, at very low prices, at No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., New York

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & CUTTER, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand, from two-horse up to thirty-five horse power. Also, several new and second-hand steam engines, from one-horse up to twenty. Apply at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, No. 167 Water street, between Jay and Johnsts., Brooklyn. WM. FINNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IM-proved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE.—PRATT'S Patent. Price $12, $16 and $26. at No. 577 Broadway. Call and examine Machine's Boast. S. PRATT, Agent.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A BOARDING and day school, to teach the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of Latin. Address TEACHER, Box No. 46, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A GOOD CLASSICAL AND ENGlish resident teacher for a boarding-school in this City. Address No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

WANTED—AN ITALIAN TEACHER OF VOCAL music, and of the Italian language to instruct in a boarding-school out of town. Address immediately JAMES BROWN, box No. 2,684, P. O., stating the residence, and when to be seen at them. Testimonials will be required.

HAVANA.—A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILity wishes to pass the Winter in Cuba; would be willing to instruct a few children in English, or take the supervision of a gentleman's house. The best of references given and required. Address L. C. R., No. 767 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED TO teach Elementary French, Music and Drawing, will hear of a good situation in a small select school, a few miles from the City, by addressing X. *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO TEACHES THE English branches and Piano, desires a situation in a school or private family. Address M. BROWN, Box No. 196, Chelsea, Mass.

TEACHER WANTED IN A CHARITY INstitution in this City, as assistant, of energy, experience and decided piety. Address W. X. Y., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY competent young men; one is a coachman of the first class, recently arrived from the old country; his testimonials from his former employers (noblemen) can fully testify for his abilities to fill either station as coachman or groom; the other is a plain gardener; can milk, take care of a pair of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; good places are what is required; go in the country. Apply at No. 371 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid and laundress, as nurse and chambermaid; and to do general housework, by tidy active girls; also, to mind children or to do light work, by girls aged 12, 14 and 16. Call at No. 73 6th av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; will do part of the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; understands meats and poultry; baking and pastry; wages $10 per month; best City reference. Also, a girl of 16 as children's maid and do light waiting; is quick with the needle; wages $3. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a Protestant woman in a private family in either City or country, or as matron in a first-class seminary for young ladies or boys; has had several years' experience in both situations. Can be seen for this week at the residence of her employer, No 147 Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY competent, trustworthy and neat young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and an excellent baker of bread and plain pastry; would do housework; the other can take a place as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; both will go in the country if in one house. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, a situation as cook in a small private family, where she will have no washing to do. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as governess, or assistant teacher; is qualified to teach the English branches together with French and Latin, if desired; is willing to go South. Address M. E. H., Bethany, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy 16 to 18 years of age to learn the business. One living with his parents preferred. Call at No. 87 Beekman-st., at 7½ A. M., and not after that hour.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO THE work in a small private family. She must be temperate and honest, a good cook, washer and ironer, and furnish testimonials of character and qualifications from her last employer; none others need apply. For further information, call at No. 270 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN, A young or middle-aged man of active habits and good salesman, in a fancy hardware store. One acquainted with the business preferred. He must be disposed to make himself generally useful. Address, in writing of applicant, giving references and views as to salary, H. & D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A STRAW-SEWER FOREMAN—One who has had several years' experience, especially in the men's and boys' straw hat department, and can come well recommended as to ability, &c., may hear of a permanent situation by applying to A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

WANTED—A CLOAK AND MANTILLA CUTter—A young lady of considerable experience is wanted as assistant cutter. The subscriber will pay a liberal salary. Apply immediately to GEORGE BRODIE No. 300 Canal st., (Old No. 51.)

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO IS fully competent. Salary $500. Address Box No. 2,164, Post Office, in handwriting.

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 2 La Martine-place. A suit of 5 rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, two single rooms; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $200 BY A LADY OF education and refinement; security, &c., to the most liberal treatment may be relied upon. Address, station where to call, Miss BLESSINGTON, Madison-square Post-Office.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 15TH ST. AND 4TH-AV.—A gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and commodiously furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE occupying a large double cottage, pleasantly situated in the country, 30 minutes from the City by steamboat, railroad, etc., would like to let half or part of it to a small family. Call or address A. B., No. 47 West 26th-st., near 6th av., New-York City.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York.—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED FORTHWITH of Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, a colored person, in the City he will hear of something much to his advantage by calling at the Empire State Hotel, No. 157 Church-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED AND RESpectable House in Philadelphia, the exclusive agency for the wholesale of a valuable and popular article. Any person desirous of extending business by liberal advertising &c., will find the subscriber willing and able to make extensive sales. References to the most respectable business both here and in New-York. Apply by letter to INQUIRER, No 24 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A Lease, furniture &c., of a first-class hotel in the city of Dubuque, Iowa. The house is well located, fronting on two streets and newly and elegantly furnished, and is now doing a very profitable business. The rent is low and possession can with be given immediately. For full particulars, apply to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

$3,000 OF IMPROVED PRODUCTIVE valuable real estate on one of the best avenues in Brooklyn, E. D., to exchange for good Western Railroad Bonds or Stocks. Address G. S., at this office naming the Bonds, &c.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC Pound 36th-st., near 3d Avenue, a bay horse, with four white feet, and blind. To be sold for expenses on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock.
J. M. ODELL, Pound Keeper.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 198 Second av., corner St. Mark's place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. ALZAMORA respectfully give notice to their numerous patrons and friends, and to the public generally, that they will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 18 West Washington-place. The course of instruction pursued, includes all the usual course of studies, commencing with the English, and extending to the other Modern as well as Ancient Languages, Mathematics and Music. Other accomplishments will receive suitable attention, and such as the aid of the most competent professors may secure. Circulars and further information may be obtained by applying to the Principals.

REFERENCES—Editors of the New-York *Observer*; Rev. Robert B. Van Vleeck, D. D.; Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. M. Reese, M. D.; Aaron B. Belknap, Esq.; Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq.; Cornelius R. Disosway, Esq.; James L. Graham, Esq.; Wm. Fellerton, Esq.; Wm. B. Leonard, Esq.; R. & N. Dart, Esqs.; Wm. P. Palmer, Esq.; Ed. H. White, Esq.; J. B. Edwards, Esq.; Chas. E. Smith, Esq.; S. R. Vanduzer, Esq.; Alex. H. Schultz, Esq.; D. H. Wickham, Esq.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 333 Broadway, entrance in 1st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Private pupils prepared for colleges or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 99 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 226 Broadway, (near 31st-st.) JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. The next year will commence on Monday, Sept. 14. Able and accomplished teachers will assist in the various departments, and every possible facility be afforded to pupils of all ages. After Sept. 1. Mr. GRANT will attend daily at the rooms of the Institute to answer inquiries and receive applications.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 125 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 182 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by Mlle. Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. WEBB, Esq., aided by the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 138 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. CRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 28 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av. corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DELAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 21st-st.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.—MISS C. AIKEN, PRINCIPAL.—The Graduating Year and Fall Term of this Institution will commence on 16th Sept.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 21st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

JERSEY CITY—NO. 124 WARREN-STREET.—The MISSES ROUSSELLE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 1. Stages from Hoboken and Bergen pass the door.

MISSES MERKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14 at No. 23 East 20th-st.

THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OF the subscriber will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
ELIZABETH, N. J. J. YOUNG.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm-sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROCHE,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'ONEST, NELSON, GUILLANDEN and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 33 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 96 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 29 and 41 Ann-st.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 70 AND 72 ELIZABETH-ST.—The Schools of both Male and Female Departments commence the Fall Term on the 7th of Ninth mo. th. For terms apply to the Teachers at the Institute, or of the Trustees, viz: Robert R. Willets, No. 17 Rutgers-place; Samuel Brown, Clymer-st., Brooklyn; J. W. Onderdonk, No. 1,024 Broadway; Jacob Capron, No. 1,094 Broadway; J. L. Griffin, 6th-av. and 38th st.; S. S. Cohn, No. 22 Liberty-st.; J. T. McDowell, No. 333 Eighth-av.; B. D. Hicks, No. 137 East 14th-st.; John D. Hicks, No. 47 John-st.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—W. M. FERRISS, NO. 71 West 27th-street, lately Classical and Mathematical teacher in the school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will receive a few boys and instruct them in all the branches of a liberal education. The number will be very limited so that each pupil will receive the constant personal attention of the teacher.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

A. H. WHEELER WILL REOPEN HIS School for Writing and Book-keeping, No. 895 Broadway, on MONDAY, Aug. 31. Pupils will receive his personal attention. No subordinates employed. Open from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M. Ornamental writing executed to order.

JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 31 West 21st-st., with a Primary Department, taught by a lady. The twenty-fourth year begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Instruction in French and drawing by approved teachers. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 20 East 23d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; pupils with private parents with circulars, and complete information concerning the best schools. Teachers wishing engagements should apply immediately to SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

OWEGO HOME SCHOOL.—A MOST DESIRable family residence for the thorough physical, mental and moral training of boys, is found at Owego, Tioga County. Parents in the City can have an interview with the Principal and Proprietor, at Taylor's International Hotel, from 3 to 4 o'clock each afternoon of this week.
C. KIDDER.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE, French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th st. near 6th av. The school will leave Rockaway for New-York and resume the classes the 1st of September. Mr. LESPINASSE will be at home to receive the parents on and after Aug. 25.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, of MARY E. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and cellar brick house, 20x55, let 20x34, on the South side of East 19th-st., West of 2d-av., now rented on a lease having to run 2 years from May 1, 1858, to a first-class party for $710, it could now let for $900. Price $8,000, half cash, has all modern improvements, neighborhood excellent. Also, a 3-story basement and cellar brick house, 21x40, let 21x100 on Degraw-st., just west of Court-st., Brooklyn, now rented for $350. $2,000 can remain on mortgage, neighborhood excellent, price only $3,600. Both houses in thorough repair, and will be very desirable investments. Apply to
R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—165 BUILDING LOTS, 25x100 FEET each, will be disposed of in 26 parcels or shares, averaging nearly 6 adjoining lots each, for $1,000 a share, half cash, half on mortgage; if built upon, the entire amount may remain on mortgage; title perfect and warrantee deeds given; the property is situated on elevated, level ground, very healthy, and commands a most beautiful view for many miles around; planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets; stages leave one of the lower ferries every half hour, and reach the place within 30 minutes. Fare 6 cents. Apply to the owner, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—On this beautiful avenue, a house and two lots of ground, running through to Vanderbilt-avenue; the house was built for the owner's occupancy, and contains most of the modern improvements; the garden is well laid out, and is stocked with choice fruits, vines, roses, &c. Inquire 2d house South of Myrtle-av., or of WM. HALSEY & CO., No. 182 Water-st., N. York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st. on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FEW BLOCKS above Madison-square, and one door from 5th-av., a four-story brown-stone house, elegantly and substantially built, and possessing every modern improvement. Possession immediate if required. Will be sold if desired. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For terms and particulars inquire of WM. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON Elm-street, about ten minutes' walk from the Market-street Depot, a three-story brick dwelling-house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY marble-front dwelling house No. 75 First-place, Brooklyn. The house is in complete order, and furnished with all the modern improvements. Would be sold with or without furniture. Apply to W. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st., or on the premises

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 55 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x65, lot 20x120. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 23 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL and REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 27, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Cedar County (Illinois) Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds

$6,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds

$18 500 California State 7 per cent. Bonds of 1870 and '75, (hypothecated)

$5,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Cleveland, Medina, and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

100 shares Penn. Coal Co., (hypothecated,).....$100 each
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank..... $40 each
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg... $50 each
20 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I.. $25 each
25 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Company..... $50 each
10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Comp'y. $50 each
20 shares Firemen's Insurance Co..... $17 each
100 shares Hamilton Insurance Company..... $15 each
14 shares Broadway Insurance Company..... $15 each
100 shares Manchester Mining and Manuf'g Co. $100 each

Sale peremptory. Catalogues early this morning.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOTT Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE NO. 152 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire superb, first-class furniture of the above house, all of which is of the most choice and valuable description including splendid paintings and costly works of art. Catalogues of this sale are ready, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank. The entire elegant arrangements of the house will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather, consisting in Parlors of one of G. & H. Barmore's elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, purchased three months ago; single and double suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture covered in rich brocatle, richly carved, made by Roth; superb marble-top rosewood etageres, magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, satin and lace curtains, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, recumbent lounges, with Turkish chairs to match in tapestry, splendid parlor lamps, among which is the Madonna after Raphael, with a number of historical and architectoral views, landscapes, &c.; magnificent China vases and statuary figures.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood secretary, bookcase, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood wardrobes, French chairs, marble washstands, velvet, Wilton, and other carpets, splendid bureaus, clocks, sofas, lounges, oak buffet, marble-top, elegant oak extension table, costly silver ware of every description, China, cut glass, ivory, and silver cutlery, with a great profusion of everything desirable for the dining room, with a great variety of furniture not here enumerated. Splendid chandeliers and gas fixtures, large iron safe, &c. Things to be removed by purchasers immediately from the house.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence, No. 220 West 14th-st. The Parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture: splendid rosewood piano-forte, City made and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables; large pier and oval glasses; oil-paintings, containing a great variety of pleasant subjects; rich and expensive clocks; elegant parlor carpets, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; very costly rosewood hall-stand; tea, dining and extension tables; mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands; beds and bedding, hair mattresses; elegant enameled cottage suites, stair carpets, &c. Also, Basement and Dining-room furniture, glass ware, elegant China tea set, cutlery, common crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 27th at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 250 lots assorted packages well assorted hardware. Also, 1 set English pattern carde fine cutlery 3 casks superior hand and panel saws, and 7 cases fine American locks, 6 casks sad irons, 1 case American Spring cutlery, and knives and forks, butcher knives, &c.; 60 dozen Carolina hoes, 2 cases guns, 1 case hatchets, socket chisels and slicks, 500 pr. carvers, 70 doz. brass butts, &c. Catalogues early on the day of sale.

FREE EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON.—One hundred lots at Auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 27. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. These lots and plots are handsomely situated, varying in size from one to eight City lots each, some of them finely shaded with forest trees, and having commanding views of the Atlantic Ocean, Staten Island, New-Jersey and New-York Bay. Every lot will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Steamer AURORA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 and 7 P. M. For maps, free tickets and particulars, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st. Maps may be had also of JAMES MCGINNISS, Esq., Fort Hamilton. If stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers in Liverpool, England, and in the City of New-York, under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1857. JOHN J. BARNIER retiring from the firm. All outstanding business of the late firm in the United States and Europe will be liquidated and settled by the remaining copartners.

JAMES COCKER.
By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney.
JOHN J. BARNIER.
J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1857.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO., and will carry on the business of the late concern in this City and in Liverpool as heretofore. JAMES COCKER.

By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney.
J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.

No. 84 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of C. M. SAXTON & CO. is this day dissolved by the retirement of C. M. SAXTON.

The Agricultural Book publishing business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 140 Fulton-street, New York, by C. O. MOORE, who will assume and settle the business of the late firm. C. M. SAXTON.
AUG. O. MOORE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Mercer House THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES W. SIMONTON, President.
WM. C. MONTEPENNY, WM. H. BURR, } Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTee of the Common Council on the "Gen Jackson Gold Box" will hold a special meeting at room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The members of the Committee are respectfully requested to attend without further notice. PETER MONEGHAN, Alderman XIVth Ward, Chairman.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE annual election for officers of this Society will be held at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order,

JAMES H. RICKMAN, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
12:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may safely rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 14 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DURKEE, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston..... $3 00
Fare to Newport..... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Thursday, Aug 27, 8 A. M	Thursday, Aug 27, 12 M.
Friday, Aug 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug 29, 1 P. M.
Sunday, Aug 30, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK:
Thur'day, Aug. 27, 12½ P. M.	Thur'day, Aug 27, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 28... 1½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 28,... 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug 29, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug 31... 3 P. M.	Monday, Aug 31... 8:45 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st, North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Thurs'y, Aug 27, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12 M.
Satur'y, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Aug 30, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 4 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 5 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.
Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.	Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND. LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. I. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 2, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

PORTRAITS IN THE HIGHEST STYLE of art, in one sitting, by J. C. PLATT, No. 362 Broadway,

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASsage: first cabin, $80; second, $55; steerage, $30. The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept 9.	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17.
WEDNESDAY....Nov. 14	SATURDAY.....Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.
or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
First Cabin..... $130 | Second Cabin..... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $120
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,368 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Sept. 12	Saturday.....Oct. 3
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce. (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 8 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL.....	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL.....Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERS, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 106 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boat JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufactures. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 92 Beekman-st.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. fluted twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points &c., wholesale, cheap, to close out that stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR FERD all sizes, delivered at Esner's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—SIX cases in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS.—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as the normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery Diarrhœa, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from diseases.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Warden's rooms at the City Prison on Tuesday, the Pres J. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FERRY.

A conversation arose as to the management of the ferry, especially as to the admission of visitors on days. No positive conclusions were reached on the subject.

A communication was read, the particulars of which have already appeared in our Police reports, of a felonious attack upon one of the keepers of the Penitentiary Prison. Ordered on file.

Several other communications of a routine character were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

SUPERINTENDENT OF REPENITENTIARY.

The following communication was read from Mr. KEAN, Warden of the Work-house:

[illegible]

In reply, I would respectfully say, that so far as my responsibilities are concerned, Mr. SMITH, my very efficient Clerk, and myself, have endeavored to narrow down as low as possible with a proper regard to the well being of the institution. I assure you that it has been my most serious study since I entered upon the duties of Superintendent to economize in every particular, and without being suspected of egotism I flatter myself that since I have been here I have very materially reduced the expenses of the establishment.

I have long thought that a saving might be made in abolishing the office of Deputy Superintendent; a position that can be filled by any keeper that I may from time to time think proper to select when necessary. I would recommend dispensing with the services of one of the keepers until such time as the number of inmates is augmented so as to require the employment of additional ones. And in order to make the suggestion out, must take the person last appointed.

In recommending this, I know I shall incur the displeasure of some members of the Board, but as the interest demands it, I have freely given my opinion. I have therefore notified to Mr. REYNOLDS that his services will not be needed to be required.

Very respectfully, J. KEEN, Superintendent.

Warm debate followed the reading of this communication. Governor DUERO spoke freely, deprecating the introduction of political matters. He was disposed to believe this removal was dictated entirely by political feeling.

Governor MALONY was anxious to hear what Mr. Reynolds had to say in the matter.

The proceedings of a Republican Committee in the Nineteenth Ward, were adverted to, and some strongly-worded resolutions involving the name of Ex Governor DRAPER, were freely criticised in those resolutions.

Governor SMITH said that this removal was a matter of political toadyism. A subordinate had been oppressed, and he had a right to be heard. As to this hypocritical profession of retrenchment, whatever in the conduct of Mr. Keen, had been the proof of a disposition to it? This man, Keen, had committed a damnable outrage upon morality, justice and freedom. He had yet to learn that a subordinate of that Board forfeited by his position his right to a free expression of his political opinions. Mr. Reynolds had honestly discharged his duty as the servant of the Board, and discharged the duty that properly belonged to his superior officer. Had he committed any official dereliction? It was not pretended that he had. But upon the false pretence of retrenchment, because Reynolds had criticised the retirement of Mr. Draper from the office of Commissioner, to please that gentleman, Mr. Keen had determined on his removal. Every man at that Board knew well the real reason for his removal.

Governor TOWNSEND rose, and in the course of his remarks characterized Governor OLIVER as the very "pink" of aristocracy.

Governor OLIVER responded, and mistaking the word "pink" for "pimp" spoke warmly.

Governor TOWNSEND replied as warmly, regarding himself as personally insulted.

Governor OLIVER explained, disclaiming all personality.

Several members spoke; among these, Governor ARMSTRONG was of opinion that, as to "toadyism," there was the imputation of that weakness in the Board as well as out of it. He thought there had been collusion between the President and Ex-Governor DRAPER.

Ultimately, after a somewhat confused altercation, the matter was referred to a Committee of Five—Messrs. Smith, the two Governors Pinckney, Messrs. Anderson and Oliver.

Governor MALONY then moved that the resolutions adopted in the Nineteenth Ward be printed in the minutes. To act otherwise would remind him of the play of "Hamlet" from which the part of *Hamlet* was designedly omitted.

On the motion of Governor DUERO, seconded by Governor PINCKNEY, this resolution was adopted.

Governor TOWNSEND then called up the resolution in reference to the Board agreeing to take 1,000 copies of Dr. Sanger's report on Syphilis and Prostitution in New-York. After some debate the matter was referred to a Special Committee to report; whereupon the Board adjourned to meet at the Rotunda on Tuesday next.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining, week ending Aug. 22, at the

Bellevue Hospital	604
Lunatic Asylum	628
Almshouse	1,350
Penitentiary	104
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	5
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	351
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	30
Workhouse	625
Small-Pox Hospital	4
Randall's Island	926
Randall's Island Hospital	231
City Prison	416
Second District Prison	11
Third District Prison	25
Colored Home	257
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	184
Total	6,526
Increase, 114.	
Number remaining Aug. 15, 1857	6,410
Admitted	1,433
Total	7,393
Died	32
Discharged	1,203
Sent to Penitentiary	125
Sent to State Prison	7—1,367
Total	6,526

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.—The removal of the Diamond Reef is steadily progressing. The only obstacle to prevent the completion of the work is the great carelessness of the masters of vessels running their crafts into the iron platforms erected over the reef, which have been, within the past year, run down three times, endangering not only the vessels that run upon them, but the lives of the men engaged in the work. There is now not more than 100 cubic yards of rock to be removed, and, if nothing occurs, a few weeks will finish the work, and rid the harbor of New-York of one of its most dangerous reefs. The portion of the rock upon which they are now at work is of a convex form, and the top very smooth, so much so as not to permit them to rest the usual charge of powder upon its face. Consequently, they are drilling holes with long steel drills, and blasting the rock in much the same manner as the work is done upon land, except that the charges are inserted in the holes in canisters, and set off by electricity. The drills are worked through long iron tubes, being struck with heavy sledges in the hands of three or four men, who stand around the head of the drill. Like so many strikers around the forge anvil. With the tubes and drills are made in sections to suit the varying depths of the water caused by the tide during the progress of the work. The drill-irons are only about an inch and a quarter in diameter, pointed with the hardest steel, and the tubes are just large enough to admit them. These tubes are a support to the drill-irons, and prevent them from springing or bending when the blows are struck. A diver changes the drills, sets them in the best places for work, &c. His clothing is made of India rubber cloth, perfectly water tight. His head is protected by a copper ball, which is pierced with "dead eyes," of glass, enabling him to see to work. To the copper head-piece there is made fast an apparatus consisting of an India-rubber tube or hose, one end of which is united to an air-pump. As soon as the diver commences his descent, the air-pump is put in motion, and air is forced through the tube into the head-piece, and thence down through the dress and out of the legs or sleeves, where it escapes, and rises in bubbles through the water. He is thus sufficiently supplied with pure air; but the pressure required to resist the water at working depth—about 26 feet—renders breathing somewhat difficult. The depth to which the rock is to be reduced is 23 feet below average low water-mark. When began, the highest point was within 13½ feet of low water. The extent of the reef has been reduced in length, from 208 feet to less than 40 feet, upon which point there is now about 18 feet of water. They have, at the present time, 35 men at work.

SHOPLIFTERS CAUGHT.—This (Wednesday) morning, about 9 o'clock, two Germans, giving their names as LEWIS KAAL and LEWIS SEMLER, entered the store of Mr. MATTHEW W. STARR, No. 167 Water-street, and wished to see the proprietor, or at least that was their pretence. No one being in the premises but the porter they entered into conversation with him. He, suspecting the fellows, went up stairs to a place where he could watch their movements. Soon they pulled open a drawer and stole therefrom two pieces of silks, worth $80. On seeing this the porter ran down stairs and, locking the front door, kept them in durance till the arrival of Sergeant SILVEY, of the First Precinct, who arrested them. The prisoners were taken before Justice OSBORNE and locked up.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—EMBALCATION.

Attachment against Lawler's Property—Order of Arrest against Lawler in a Civil Suit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Peabody.

John P. Treadwell, Virgil Whitcomb & Charles Lamb vs. *John M. Lawler.*—A civil suit has been commenced against John Lawler, who was charged with embezzling his employers' funds, while acting in the capacity of book-keeper for them at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Upon the application of Mr. Harrington, Counsel for the plaintiffs, Judge PEABODY granted an order of arrest against the defendant. An attachment was also granted against his property. The following affidavit of Mr. Treadwell was read in support of the motion for attachment:

MR. TREADWELL'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John P. Treadwell, of the said City and County, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that this deponent, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb are and ever since the 14th day of March, in the year 1857, have been copartners in the keeping of the hotel called the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City and County of New-York, under the name, style and firm of Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co.; that as such proprietors and copartners the said plaintiffs have had in their employment as a clerk, agent or book-keeper the above-named defendant, John M. Lawler; that said defendant during the whole period of said copartnership has been such clerk, agent or book-keeper; that during the time said defendant, John M. Lawler, has been so acting as such clerk, agent or book-keeper, he has stolen, secreted or embezzled from these plaintiffs money to the amount of $5,000 and upwards; that the said Lawler, in a conversation with this deponent on the evening of the 21st day of August, inst., the said defendant, John M. Lawler admitted to this deponent that he had during the time of said copartnership, stolen, secreted and embezzled a large amount of money from this deponent and the said copartners, and offered to convey and place in the possession of this deponent and his said copartners, property, both real estate and personal property to an amount in value, as he then said, of over $5,000, as an indemnity to this plaintiff and his copartners; that at the time of said offer by said John M. Lawler so made to this deponent, this deponent did then and there inform said Lawler that he had, in the belief of this deponent, taken and stolen from this deponent and his said copartners money to an amount of over $10,000, to which said last named declaration of this deponent said Lawler made no reply, except that he did then and there reply that of all he had so stolen and embezzled he would then return to this deponent in the property aforesaid all that then remained, and that the remainder of what he had taken he had spent in such a manner as he could not collect or account for; that said Lawler did then and there state to this deponent that he had in the hands of his mother in the city of Albany, as a part of the avails of said means so embezzled, a note of $800, a due bill in the sum of $500, money to the amount of $500, another due bill in the sum of $200 and cash upon his person of $200. This deponent further says that on the evening of the 21st day of August, next following the evening before stated, in another conversation which this deponent had with the said John M. Lawler, the said Lawler informed this deponent that of the aforesaid sum of $500 which he had before informed this deponent was in his mother's house the said sum of $500 had been deposited in a Savings Bank in the City of Albany, in the name of a little sister of said Lawler, then twelve or fourteen years of age; that said Lawler then stated to this deponent that the object which he had in thus placing said moneys in his mother's hands was to prevent the same being around the person of the said Lawler, and to prevent the same exciting suspicion against him, and to prevent the same from being taken from him, and to conceal the same. This deponent further says, that at the time of both of said conversations of this deponent with said Lawler, said Lawler informed this deponent that the said note of $800 was for money that he had sent to his mother, which he had so taken from this deponent and his said copartners, and his mother, at his request, had invested the same with some friend of this said Lawler, and had taken the said note in security therefor, for the purpose of concealing the same as aforesaid, and that he had so placed all of said money in his mother's hands, in order to prevent the same from being obtained by this deponent and his said copartners. JOHN P. TREADWELL.

Sworn before me this 25th day of August, 1857.

WM. LEE, Com. of Deeds.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 26.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

APPLICATION FOR THE ARREST OF MR. THOMPSON DENIED.

Charles A. Holdship and Henry Holdship vs. *John Thompson.*—This was an application for an order of arrest against John Thompson, the bill broker. It is alleged that he is indebted to the plaintiffs for the amount of $7,000. The following is the affidavit and complaint upon which the application was based:

THE COMPLAINT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles A. Holdship and Henry Holdship, the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, by John H. Anthon, their attorney, complain of John Thompson, defendant therein, and show to the Court as follows, namely:

That at all the times hereinafter mentioned the said plaintiffs were, and they still are, partners in business, under the firm, name and style of "Holdship & Co.," and the defendant was and is a broker or banker, doing business in the City and county aforesaid. That at divers times and on divers days, at the City of New York aforesaid, the said defendant received for the plaintiffs, as their broker and confidential agent in that behalf, divers sums of money, the property of the plaintiffs, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $7,000 or thereabouts, to be by him, the said defendant, paid to the said plaintiffs, or their order, whenever so requested to do.

The plaintiffs further show, that though requested, the said defendant has not paid the said sums of money or any part thereof, but has converted the same to his own use and utterly refuses to pay the same.

These plaintiffs further show, that by reason of the premises the defendant is justly indebted to them in the said sum of $7,000, together with their costs and expenses. J. H. ANTHON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The usual jurat is sworn to before Wm. H. Dusenbury, Commissioner of Deeds, on the 26th of August, by Charles A. Holdship.

MR. HOLDSHIP'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles A. Holdship, one of the above-named plaintiffs, being duly sworn, says that the said plaintiffs are partners in business, under the firm and name of "Holdship & Company," and that the defendant is a banker or broker doing business in the City aforesaid.

That at divers times prior to the 26th day of August, 1857, the said defendant, as the banker and confidential money agent of the plaintiffs, received at the said City of New-York, for the plaintiffs, divers sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $7,000, or thereabouts.

That said sums of money were the property of the plaintiffs, and were received for them by the said defendant in a fiduciary capacity and upon the implied or express terms that he, the said defendant, as the agent and banker of the plaintiffs, would pay the same to them or to their order whenever so required to do.

That having obtained the said sums of money as such banker, and in the fiduciary capacity aforesaid, the said defendant wholly refuses to pay or deliver the same to these plaintiffs, or to their order, though requested so to do; but, on the contrary thereof, has converted the same to his own use, and refuses to pay the same, or any part thereof, except that he has paid one check or draft of the plaintiffs to the amount of $3,000.

This deponent further says that the said defendant is indebted to the said plaintiffs in the sum of $7,000 or thereabouts, as aforesaid, and that the said defendant has no claim or demand against the plaintiff whatever, to his knowledge, but holds and retains the said several sums of money, the property of the plaintiffs, received as their confidential business and banking agent as aforesaid, without claim of right.

CHAS. A. HOLDSHIP.

Sworn before me this 26th day of August, 1857.

W. H. DUSENBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

On the foregoing affidavit, and on motion of J. H. Anthon, attorney for the plaintiffs herein, let the defendant or his attorney show cause why an order of arrest should not be made in this action, holding the said defendant to bail in the sum of $7,000 before one of the Judges of this Court, at their Chambers, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of September, prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. A. PEABODY.

The Judge denied the application on the grounds that it appeared from the papers and a knowledge of the system of banking business in present use, that such deposits are made in the belief that the depositor is at liberty to use them with, and as, his own funds; and the depositor trusts entirely to the responsibility of the depository. This was a case in which the defendant had simply failed to make good his engagements—not one in which he had improperly used or withheld the funds of the applicant while acting as his agent.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for the plaintiff, subsequently obtained from Judge Peabody an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be granted.

The Arrest of John Thompson, the Broker.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

The Metropolitan Bank vs. *John Thompson.*—Tuesday afternoon a replevin suit was commenced in the Superior Court, at the suit of the Metropolitan Bank, demanding the delivery of $12,500, or property to that amount, which had been loaned by the plaintiff to the defendant, the well-known banker of Wall-street, who suspended payment on Tuesday. The Sheriff proceeded to execute the writ, and served the papers on Mr. Thompson, could not obtain the money, and made his return accordingly.

Thereupon an order of arrest upon the claim and delivery of personal property, was granted by Judge HOFFMAN, at his residence, holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $15,000.

Yesterday morning Mr. Thompson was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Sterne, and is now in custody, not having obtained the requisite bail.

The affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted set forth the above facts.

Before Judge Duer.

The counsel for the defendant applied to Judge DUER for a stay of proceedings in the above matter, and an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be set aside and vacated. The Judge granted the application, making the matter returnable on Thursday morning at 10 A. M.

Mr. Thompson was still in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Sterne last evening at 5 o'clock.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Another Attachment Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the matter of the Ohio Life and Trust Co.—This morning another attachment was granted against the Ohio Life and Trust Company. It was granted in behalf of the Norwalk Bank, branch of the State Bank of Ohio. The indebtedness of the Trust Company to this Bank is said to be $90,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Erhard Richter vs. *Benj. Van Raden*—The defendant, as owner in fee, leased the premises, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street, to the plaintiff's wife. The rent being unpaid, proceedings to dispossess have been taken before a Justice. The defendant admits that the lease was intended to be for the use and benefit of the plaintiff. There were long accounts between the parties, and claims, some admitted, some disputed.

It is a question whether the defendant, after having made the plaintiff's wife his lessee, can go against him and get possession.

Held, That the decisions of the Superior Court warrant an interference upon proper terms, and that a case within the rule is here made; but that the course of the Court in Forrested and Wilson, 1 Duer, 624, should be followed.

The order therefore is that the injunction, (prohibiting the defendant from dispossessing the plaintiff) continue, upon the plaintiff paying into the Life and Trust Company, the sum of $909 28, assumed to be the balance of the rent due on the 28th of July last, without prejudice to that question, and with a provision that as the rent becomes hereafter due, application may be made for its payment, or that the injunction be dissolved.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hernia, Piles, Fistula, Varicocele, and concealed Abscess of the lower bowel, cured without the knife or ligature. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has established a spacious private Hospital for the treatment of the most important Surgical cases. Most of the above, however, require no confinement. The cure is invariably warranted if the case is undertaken by Dr. DIXON, as the indications of cure or failure are apparent on examination. Dr. D. refers to D. C. MCCALLUM, late Actuary of the Erie Railroad; DAVID S. BRADFORD, Cashier of the Bowery Bank; HENRY FORD, Brooklyn; MAURICE BARNETT, New-Orleans, and a great number of gentlemen on whom he has operated, from every part of the Union. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE.—

I seldom was sick in my life.
Few times either headache or pains,
I have a dear love of a wife,
A boy and a girl and some gains.

And reader, if you would have health,
Without either fever or chills;
And wisdom, dear babies and wealth,
Like me, you must use BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Rheumatism, in its most painful forms, &c., &c. HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancer, erysipelas, and the most virulent diseases of the blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st., 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"THE LAST OF THE FAST YOUNG MEN."—Our readers must bear in mind that this is the last week of C. W. TAYLOR'S great drama of "The Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn." It has had an unusually fine run, and been witnessed by many thousand persons. Go to-night and see it. The drama of "O'Neal the Great," and the farce of "Hole in the Wall," will be performed with it. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—In the crowded public rooms and close dormitories of the springs and bathing places, the exhilarating fragrance of this delicious floral essence will be found a certain preventive of faintness, vertigo, headache, &c. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that scrofula or King's evil could be cured by a Monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and saltrheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
AND
BLOOM PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 26.

$3,000	Indiana St. 5s	80	22	Mich. Cen. R. R.	73
2,500	do.	80	100	do.	73
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83	150	do.	71½
500	Virginia 6s	90⅝	100	do.	71½
1,000	do.	s10 90⅝	475	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
16,000	Missouri State 6s	75	950	do.	20⅝
4,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70.	b3 55	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R. p s c.	15
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86	10	do.	47
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m	58	270	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	43
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	50	50	do.	44
5,000	do.	49¾	100	do.	s30 43
500	Ill. C. R. Bonds	93	50	do.	s30 42⅝
100	Ill. C. July Rights	105	100	Panama R. R.	b10 86
1000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	38	50	do.	84
1000	Ga. & C. 23 M. Bs	80	200	do.	b10 84
24	Mechanics Bank	116	50	do.	83
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	113¾	50	Ill. Cent. Railroad	101
25	do.	113	100	do.	s30 100
200	Penn. Coal Co.	63	100	do.	100
360	do.	60	217	do.	100
2800	Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	16	100	do.	99⅝
18	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	92	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	c 81
215	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73	125	do.	82
100	do.	c 71⅝	960	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	c 39
1110	do.	71⅝	700	do.	39⅝
50	do.	71	900	do.	40
350	do.	71⅝	200	do.	s10 40
100	do.	s5 71⅝	962	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	c 83
325	do.	71¾	100	do.	81
2405	Erie Railroad	c 20	50	do.	s30 21
2565	do.	20⅝	90	Third Avenue R. R.	92
150	do.	20⅝	475	do.	91½
340	do.	21	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	23⅜
325	do.	20⅝	50	do.	21
250	do.	20¾	685	do.	20½
200	do.	s10 20⅜	40	do.	20¾
50	do.	b30 21	50	C. R. & Quincy R. R.	87
100	do.	b60 21⅛	90	Third Avenue R. R.	92
500	Reading Railroad	58⅜	300	Cum. Coal Co.	13⅜
1100	do.	59	200	do.	13
400	do.	59⅛	5	Pacific M. S. Co.	73
500	do.	59⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	90⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½
35	Metropolitan Bank	104	100	do.	74
260	Erie Railroad	22	100	do.	b10 74
65	do.	22¼	300	do.	73⅝
100	do.	b3 22⅜	100	do.	73¾
100	do.	22⅜	100	do.	74
50	Hud. Riv. R'd.	b3 18	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s30 40¾
100	do.	18⅛	10	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	20
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21	225	do.	21
100	do.	20⅝	500	Reading R. R.	s3 62
100	Panama R. R.	84	100	do.	b60 63
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s3 80⅜	150	do.	61¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The suspension of Mr. JACOB LITTLE and three younger members of the Stock Board was made known at the early session of the Brokers to-day, and as this additional trouble further complicated the position of outstanding contracts and rendered the deliveries of the day uncertain, there was a general rush to sell on the first call of the list. The lowest prices yet known through the present season were for one hour or so quite current. The sales at the Board of New-York Central, Erie, Pittsburg, Reading and Toledo, alone were over 19,000 shares. These five, rated: New-York Central as low as 71@71¼ ₱ cent., Erie as low as 20, Reading as low as 59, Toledo as low as 39, and Pittsburg at 16 ₱ cent. Some of the other Stocks were done even lower in proportion. Illinois Central at par, Rock Island 81, Michigan Central 71¼, Michigan Southern 20¼, Preferred 46, La Crosse 20¼, and Galena 81. These figures, however, were the minimum panic prices of the morning, and were quickly succeeded by a pretty general advance, as will be noticed by the sales and bids at the Afternoon Board: Central went to 74 ₱ cent, Reading to 63, Erie to 22¾, Toledo to 41¼, Illinois Central, 102, and Pittsburg, 17¾. In Milwaukee Shares the transactions were firm at both Boards. The General Market left off firm at the afternoon Board, though prices were subsequently unsettled on the Street. The deliveries of New-York Central were made with considerable difficulty to-day, notwithstanding the eagerness evinced in the forenoon to sell the Stock.

It is satisfactory to state that, outside the Stock Exchange, no additional failures were positively ascertained to-day. In the absence of *facts* of this nature, *rumors* were, as on yesterday, freely resorted to. The names of several private banking firms were bandied about, and one of the Bank Note Reporters (not THOMPSON'S) invited, by placard or extras, a run upon several of the smaller City Banks. No damage has resulted from all this, up to the hour of writing, though a malicious mischief, in at least one instance, was evidently intended. In regard to the small Banks of the City, we have to remark that the Clearing-House will probably keep them to the straight line of duty, or, in default, throw them out of the Association. The larger institutions all appear to be pretty confident of their position, though some of their offices are nervous to a degree in certifying the checks of their dealers, and in one or two instances within our knowledge have behaved insultingly to highly responsible parties in adjusting their demand loans. The Discounts of the week are made with extreme caution, and outside of Bank the rates are unsettled and money difficult to be come at except on prime names. These go at 10@12 ₱ cent. Exchange continues flat, and bills on London rate from 109 to 109⅛ ₱ cent. Altogether the day has been an unpleasant one in all money negotiations, and in making up bank accounts. One of the consequences of which is, that larger balances than usual were left over by the private bankers and also by the brokers. As confidence returns it will probably be found that several heavy and constant Street borrowers have been removed by the failures of the week, and should the export demand for gold for next Wednesday's steamer prove moderate, a good degree of ease will be restored to the market. The next Bank average of Specie will be a poor one, as it is now certain the California receipts will not be in until toward the close. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $389,214; paid out $284,128, raising the balance to $12,342,981.

The attaching creditors of the Ohio Trust are understood to have consented to the appointment of a General Receiver for the New-York office. Mr. LANE and Mr. FOSTER, Solicitors, are named for this duty. Private dispatches to-day from the West reflect a quieter state of things from the disaster than was apprehended. Arrangements are already made, by telegraph, for removing a number of the Ohio bank accounts to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., and Messrs. ATWOOD & Co. The involvements of the Trust agency here are said to be about $1,400,000 on deposit accounts, and about $2,000,000 or $2,500,000 on local loans and over-drafts. Against these are advances to the principal office at Cincinnati, advances on Ohio State Stock, advances to some of the Railway Companies on their bonds, and suspended individual loans and debts of various character. An inventory is now being prepared for the Receiver.

The Warren County Bank, of Pennsylvania, has suspended payment. The notes of the Rhode Island Central, Tiverton, and Farmers' Bank, of Wickford, Rhode Island; the Hancock Bank, of Maine; Warren Bank, Pennsylvania; Wooster Bank, Conn.; and Benk of Kenawha, Va., are thrown out, there being no present arrangement for their redemption here. The suspension of Mr. THOMPSON, yesterday, has involved him in a legal difficulty with the Metropolitan Bank, the particulars of which are given in our Court reports. The amount at issue is $12,500.

The public are cautioned against negotiating certificate No. 4,395 for ten shares of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnatti Railroad, in the name of J. HOWARD KING, the same having been lost.

The Boston *Post* thus refers to the Money market in that city:

There is not much change in money. Some of the brokers report a slightly increased demand, but there is no advance in rates. As heretofore noted, nothing is done below 9 ₱ cent., and the number of names taken below 10 is inconsiderable. Money is worth nearer 12 ₱ cent. than anything else, for the over age of fair paper in the street, or for call loans with "fancy" collaterals, of more or less repute. Of course many transactions are made at higher rates, both on time and on demend. The banks are pursuing their even tenor, and with nearly $3,500,000 of coin, they are able to keep a deal of strong paper from the street. The exact holding Aug. 20, was $3,497,000; Aug. 21, $3,472,960; Aug. 22, $3,473,000, as reported to the Clearing-House. The failure of E. C. BATES & Co. has had some untoward effect upon the paper market. New-York funds are in good supply, but for some days there has been no movement of specie hitherward.

A rumor obtained through one of the papers yesterday, that the United States Trust Company, in order, we suppose, to take care of their own virtue, in these troublesome days, had resolved to throw out all Railway collaterals. We believe that no such proscription is going on in that establishment, though it may be in some of the Banks where Directors probably feel themselves in want of all the spare cash that is going to sustain their own speculations, without assisting even the most worthy of the Railways, or lending on their stocks or bonds, in this crisis.

As a contradiction of a report industriously circulated through the City, we are authorized to state that the Metropolitan Bank has never discredited any gennine New-York or New-England Bank Bills. The Metropolitan Bank never received, and, of course, never discredited the bills of any of the following banks: Tiverton Bank, R. I.; Rhode Island Central Bank; Farmer's Bank, of Wickford, R. I.; Wooster Bank, Danbury, Conn.; Merchant's Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.; and Mount Vernon Bank, R. I.

The Panic in Wall-street.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

There have been no new developments this morning relative to the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. One or two more attachments than those mentioned yesterday have been sued out, but not to any great amount. It is useless to deny that the failure has caused a very gloomy feeling in mercantile circles, and that thus far we do not see much alleviation of it. We trust, however, that the community will not be long in recovering from the present depression, and once more be able to look upon the brighter side of the picture.

We do not think that there are any good reasons for the alarm expressed in some quarters. The failure of the Company will cause serious inconvenience to those whose funds are locked up by its suspension, without doubt, but all or nearly all its creditors here are amply secured from ultimate loss by the collaterals in their possession. But even were this not so; were every cent to be swept away, the failure standing by itself, would be of only minor importance. It is only in the shock that public confidence receives in events like these that the elements of danger are involved.

And why there should be any want of that confidence at the present time, in this community, we are at a loss to know. We have still the great elements of prosperity among us. Accounts from all sections of the Union concur in the sentement that the growing crops of all the great staples of the country never bore an aspect of brighter promise; and it will not be long before we will begin to realize something from their sale. All the other interests of the country aside from the railroad interest, are in a prosperous condition, and the aggregate wealth of the country was never greater than at present, throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States.

As a natural consequence of the present aspect of matters the bank will have to limit their accommodations as much as possible. This is simply a matter of prudence, and will have to be borne with for a time at least. But if the community generally will only preserve their coolness, and endeavor to aid in place of embarrassing the banks in this crisis, we do not believe the inconvenience will be of very long continuance.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Effect of the Failure in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, 25th.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon private dispatches were received in this city announcing the suspension of the New-York Branch of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank. The news took everybody by surprise. It acted as a clap of thunder in a clear sky. The Trust Company had been regarded as among the safest and most substantial banking institutions in the country. Its business here had been carefully managed, and yielded a fair profit. On the Fourth of July a semi annual cash dividend was declared of four and a half per cent. On Thursday last the stock sold at the New-York Stock Exchange at within a fraction of par, indicating confidence there. In addition to all this the Western business of the Bank continued large and profitable. Its discount lines have not been increased, while its deposits were not diminished. The general business of the country is in a good condition, presenting, both present and prospective, a most healthy appearance. Money in all the Western markets, and indeed, in every market outside of New-York Stock circles has been quite easy. What then could have caused the occurrence so disastrous in the operations of this institution? Upon this point we are utterly in the dark.

Through public or private channels we have no advices from New-York except the bare announcement of the suspension. The doors were closed yesterday about 2 o'clock, and the fact was officially announced to the Directors here, by dispatch from Mr. STRONG, President of the Bank, who left this city on Saturday morning, in obedience to an urgent dispatch from New-York, and reached the latter city on Sunday evening or yesterday morning. This is all that is positively known. But we may, we think, safely venture the opinion that the difficulty has not resulted from any legitimate business transactions here or at New-York. Suspicions are numerous as to the true cause, and we have our fears that parties who controlled the Bank in New-York have been tempted to engage in stock speculations, on their own account, or to loan money on stock securities, thus diverting the means of the institution from their legitimate channel, and finding their operations growing worse daily, instead of improving, finally yielded to the pressure and confessed their error or crime. That this calamity has resulted from mismanagement, or what is worse, a breach of faith, of which the Directors here knew nothing, can hardly be doubted.

The consolation to be drawn from this theory is, that the cause of this disaster is not such that it will be likely to affect directly other banking institutions. If it were brought about by commercial disasters, by which mercantile credit is generally impaired, we might fear that the evil would be wide-spread. But in the present state of affairs this is not to be apprehended. The Western country, fortunately, was never in a better condition than at the present time. The land is overrunning with agricultural wealth. Merchants stand firm, with ample resources to meet their liabilities. Credits have been largely curtailed within the last twelve months. Banks have kept close to shore, and have but little to fear. Expansion, which is always dangerous, has been avoided, and the aggregate circulation of Western Banks is at this time greatly below an average. These facts will tend to sustain confidence, under the pressure which an occurrence like that we are noticing is calculated to produce. It will be proper, therefore, in considering this disaster, to trace it to the true cause, and not connect it with the general legitimate business operations of the country.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Co. held a meeting last evening, and at a late hour we received the following card, from which it will be seen the Bank will not be opened this morning. The Directors express the belief that *the means of the Company are ample to meet all its engagements*; and assure the public that early steps will be taken to resume business. We understand that private dispatches were received from New-York last evening, expressing the belief that the New-York office would resume to-day. We hope such developments may be made as will justify an immediate resumption both here and at New-York. We shall doubtless receive advices to-day that will throw light upon this matter. In the meantime, our advice to all is to view the matter philosophically, and especially to keep cool. It is a great calamity, not so great that it may not be overcome, if people will act dispassionately, guarding against excitement, and using all proper means to protect the credit of our institutions against the prejudices likely to grow out of this suspension.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Having very unexpectedly received advices from New-York that the office of this Company in that City had suspended this day, the Board of Trustees deem it expedient to close its doors and suspend payment until they can be fully advised of the true situation and condition of that office. The Board of Trustees also deem it proper to say to the public, that they regard the means of the Company ample to meet all its engagements, and that early steps will be taken to resume business. By order of the Board.

Aug. 24, 1857. S. P. BISHOP, Ass't Cash.

P. S.—The collection paper will be found at the Bank of GROESBEC

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1854. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Explanation of the Cause of the Breaking of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet at Plymouth.

A portion of the *America's* mails reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We find in the London *Times* of the 15th, in addition to the intelligence telegraphed from Halifax, an explanation of the cause of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, as telegraphic to that paper from Plymouth, where the Telegraph Fleet had arrived.

PLYMOUTH, (Fr, Evening.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, from the Atlantic, followed by the *Susquehanna*, Captain SANDS, and Her Majesty's screw steamer *Agamemnon*, Master-Commander NODDALL, entered the Sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the *Niagara* they report that at the time of the severance, at 7½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, 335 nautical or about 380 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 380 to 380 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out five to six, and sometimes seven knots.

As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds and the cable broke.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

Soundings were found by the *Cyclops* at 2,000 fathoms. At night they kept a course E. S. E., under easy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock bore up for Plymouth Sound. The *Niagara* is gone into Hamoaze. The general opinion is that the season is too far advanced for another effort now, but every confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The machinery now aboard the *Niagara* is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning.

When the break was applied with increased power the stern of the *Niagara* was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain caused by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The *Susquehanna* was a mile off on the *Niagara's* starboard beam; the *Agamemnon*, the *Cyclops* and the *Leopard* were within signal distance.

At 12 o'clock the *Cyclops* left for Valentia, and the *Leopard* for Spithead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.]

From Washington.

ANOTHER BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS—SURVEY OF THE RIVER COLORADO—DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The President has appointed BEVERLY TUCKER, of Virginia, Consul at Liverpool, *vice* NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, resigned; HENRY W. SPENCER Consul at PARIS, *vice* MCRAE, resigned; JOHN ENDICOTT, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Basle, *vice* LEE, deceased; CHARLES J. FOX, of Michigan, Consul at Aspinwall, *vice* THORNTON, resigned; ERNEST VOLOZE, of Virginia, Consul at Barcelona, *vice* PABLO ANGUERA, the present incumbent; JACOB FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah.

The Secretary of War has organized an expedition for the exploration and survey of the river Colorado. The command has been assigned to First Lieutenant J. C. IVES, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, with directions to traverse the entire unexplored region.

A Deputy Marshal of Alabama having taken nearly $5,000 from LOVELACE, who robbed the mail in 1856, and refusing to restore the money to the several owners, on the ground that they had not sufficiently identified it, the subject was referred to the Attorney-General, who has, after reviewing all the facts, decided that the Marshal must deliver it to the Postmaster-General, who, by law, is the trustee for losers in all similar cases.

The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the Collector of New York, charging a duty of 24 per centum on an article described as "an embroidered cut velvet slipper upper," it being cotton velvet; and overruling the Collector's assessment of 24 per centum on gum benzoin or Benjamin, and 15 on leeches. He decided that the former shall be charged 8 per cent., and the latter he entry free.

The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the decision of the Collector of Boston that Wood's Patent, dry or boiler felt, was properly charged 19 per centum, and felt at the same rate as manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for.

From Albany.

RUN UPON THE AGENCY OF THE UNADILLA BANK—PRIMARY ELECTIONS—BATTLE BETWEEN THE HARDS AND SOFTS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Seventy-one thousand dollars in notes of the Unadilla Bank were to-day presented for redemption to the Bank Agent, in this city, by the Metropolitan Bank. The notes were promptly redeemed.

The Democratic primary elections were held this afternoon, and there was a pitched battle between the Hards and Softs, the former coming out victorious. RUFUS W PECKHAM, the Hard candidate for Judge of the Third Judicial District, carried the votes of 43 out of 44 delegates.

The Steamship America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived here this afternoon, and the foreign mail bags which were in readiness to go South, were dispatched by the land mail train *via* New-Haven, and will be due at New-York shortly after midnight. The balance of the *America's* mail matter will go forward by the Stonington route this evening.

Failure of a Detroit Banker.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 27.

JAMES L. LYELL, a private Banker of 20 years standing in this city, closed his doors this afternoon. The suspension of the Ohio Trust Company is the immediate cause of his failure.

Steamboat Disaster in Baltimore Bay.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *St. Nicholas* left here yesterday evening on an excursion to Annapolis. She came in collision with a vessel in tow of another steamer, and was so much damaged that she was run ashore to keep her from sinking. The passengers are all safe.

We are having a northeast rain storm this evening.

The Ontario Bank.

UTICA, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Sheriff this morning, levied on the Ontario Bank for $12,560 under an execution in favor of H. A. JOHNSON & Co., of New-York. The suit was brought on certificates of deposit held by them which the President refused to pay. The Bank in its answer submitted an affidavit showing a meritorious defence and asking for a stay of proceedings. A stay is now asked for and Judge BACON will probably grant it.

Serious Illness of Hon. G. A. Simmons.

KEESVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Hon. G. A. SIMMONS, M. C., while conversing with some friends on the steps of the Auriable House, was struck with paralysis, and now lies in an insensible condition.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

At the Democratic Convention, held in Iowa City yesterday, B. M. SAMUELS was nominated for Governor, and Col. GILLISPIE for Lieut. Governor.

Suspension of Lake Travel by the Michigan Southern Route.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The affairs of the Michigan Southern Railroad line of passenger boats are much embarrassed. Two of the boats were attached this afternoon and bonded. The one to arrive in the morning will also be attached. The two boats seized are in the hands of the Sheriff in answer to attachments to the amount of $160,000. The *Western Metropolis* did not leave for Toledo at 9 o'clock this evening, her usual hour.

POLITICS.

Union of the City Democracy.

The Cooper Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. There was a large attendance; EDWARD COOPER, Esq., the Chairman, presiding.

After the usual routine business had been dispatched, Capt. RYNDERS rose to a question of privilege. He called the attention of the Committee to a report published in the *Herald*, on the 22d inst, of a meeting the evening previous in the Sixteenth Ward, in which Mr. STEPHEN D. DILLAYE was represented as having said that it was intended to convert the Democratic Party into a Masonic Party. He wished to know if it was so, for if such really was the fact he wished to retire at once from further connection with the party.

Mr. DILLAYE was loudly called for to explain. In response to the call, Mr. D. stated that he uttered no such remark as attributed to him. This was deemed satisfactory, and the purity of intention of the Democratic leaders being clearly established, the matter was dropped.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Committee have an earnest desire to secure the union of the Democratic Party in this City, to consolidate the conflicting interests which have disturbed the harmony and efficiency of the party, and to take away every pretext for discord and division within our ranks, deeming the success of Democratic principles of more importance than the advancement of the personal ends and ambitious views of aspiring men on the one hand, or the gratification of personal animosities or resentments on the other; and,

Whereas, This Committee are willing to exhaust every fair and honorable means to secure a fraternal union amongst our Democratic brethren in all sections of our party; and,

Whereas, This Committee desire to place on record, if their efforts shall be unsuccessful to obtain these objects, the reasons and causes which operate to produce discord and disunion within the ranks of the Democracy, that the responsibility may be placed where it properly belongs; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to ascertain and report the practicability of securing a consolidation of all conflicting interests of the Democratic Party of this City, consistently with the rights which appertain to this Committee, and that such Committee have full power to confer with Committees of other bodies claiming to be Democratic organizations, to secure these objects, and that, if it shall be found that the parties engaged in producing and perpetuating the differences and divisions which exist, are unwilling to adopt fair and honorable means for a lasting settlement of the difficulties; that said Committee shall report their proceedings at the next meeting of the Committee, together with a call for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on 10th day of September next, pursuant to the call issued by the State Convention.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

MESSRS. JOHN COCHRANE, DANIEL E. SICKLES, JOHN M. MARSH, D. SWEENEY, WM. D. KENNEDY, ISAIAH RYNDERS and WM. DIAMOND, were appointed a Committee pursuant to the resolutions.

No further business was transacted, and the Committee adjourned till next Monday to hear the report of the Committee.

MEETING OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association held a regular meeting last evening, at Bohemia Hall, Bowery. Mr. J. T. SMITH was appointed Chairman, and ALVAH TRAVER Secretary. After the reading and approval of the minutes the Committee on Investigation reported the following gentlemen for the consideration of the Association, who will be elected at the next meeting: William Carr, William Hepburn, John Hepburn, John Fisher, J. Washover, Charles Haights, Charles Gregory, N. L. Cort, B. F Brisley, John Oley, J. V. Bradshaw, George V. House, William Nellis, James Wilson, Thomas Brown, Nathan Brown, William H. McConnell, Joshua Southern, Charles E. Mortimer.

The Treasurer reported that the funds of the Association were exhausted, and hoped some measures would be adopted to replenish the treasury.

A member proposed that after the adjournment of the Association a collection would be taken up, which was seconded to.

Several gentlemen were then elected members.

Mr. BELCHER moved that when the Association adjourned it adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening next.

Mr. ROBINSON asked the reason of the change of meeting night.

Mr BELCHER said that by the Constitution a member cannot vote at the primary election unless he has been a member of the Association for one week, and as the primary elections took place on the 9th of September, he wished to have the gentlemen proposed as members elected on the 2d inst., so that they might vote on the 9th.

Mr. TAYLOR was opposed to allowing the new members—who would be the majority in the Association—rule the minority. He, therefore, hoped the meeting-night would not be changed to suit them.

A gentlemen remarked that by the constitution a person could not be elected a member until he had been proposed for seven days.

Another gentleman's opinion was to the contrary, and this gentleman's opinion was confirmed by the Secretary reading the constitution on the subject, which said that "any person can be elected a member at the meeting succeeding the one of his nomination."

The motion of adjournment was accordingly carried.

Dr. RITTER hoped that smoking in the meetings would be abolished, especially had cigars, which delicacy several gentlemen were indulging in.

Mr. SCHWARTZ moved as an amendment that chewing tobacco be included. (Laughter)

A member offered as a further amendment that snuffing be included. (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman stated that smoking was out of order under the rules, and required no motion to abolish it.

The Association then adjourned, when a collection was taken up to replenish the Treasury of the Association.

DEMOCRATIEC METING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward assembled last night at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventeenth-street, in pursuance of the following notice:

Eighteenth Ward.—Repeal!—Repeal!!—Repeal!!!

A meeting of the Democracy and citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the tyrannical and special legislation of the last Legislature, and in favor of the passage of such laws as will prevent, in future, the recurrence of such acts, will be held at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventeenth-street, on Thursday evening, Aug. 27, at 7½ o'clock precisely. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. By order of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Republican Association.

RICHARD SCHELL was moved to the Chair, and received with three hearty cheers by the multitude. After several attempts, he at last partially succeeded in calling the assembly to order, after which one of the secretaries read the following preamble and resolutions, which were received with every mark of enthusiasm by the meeting:

The Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward assembled on this occasion to deliberate and express their views upon the unjust and tyrannical usurpation of their rights by the representatives of the Black Republicans in the last Legislature.

Resolved—1. There is no sincerity for the constitutional rights of the citizens so long as Black Republicans hold the reigns of our State Government; the representation of that wicked and fanatical party have overthrown our municipal liberties, they have trampled upon the Constitution for avowed purpose of fortifying and appropriating their ill gotten power. There has been no injustice so glaring, no tyranny too insulting that they have not imposed upon the electors of our City, because forsooth those electors could not be seduced from their duty to Democratic principles. Intoxicated with their accidentally gotten power, there has been no blunder or corruption which they would not impose upon the people.

2. The peace and happiness of the country will be ever menaced while Black Republicanism dominates over a single foot of our soil. In the Legislature the representatives of that party have openly attempted to nullify the Federal laws and speak out defiance to the plainest provisions of the Federal Constitution. Their conduct has invariably been revolutionary; their sentiments are fanatical, with no respect for the express provisions of the Constitution; desecrating reason and argument, and fostering in their breasts intense hatred for their brethren of the South, this turbulent band seem bent upon the destruction of our glorious Union.

3. The history of the past and the experience of the present alike demonstrate that to the Democratic Party are committed the destinies of the country. The preservation of our glorious institutions from the assaults of fanatics at home and tyrants abroad, in the special trust of the Democracy. That, sensible as we are of the high-handed outrages which have been inflicted upon the liberties of New-York by the Republican majority in the late Legislature, we are resolved to demonstrate to that party a signal rebuke at the polls in November next.

Lastly—That we hold it to be incumbent upon the members of the several Committees of the Democratic Party in this City, to take immediate measures to a union and consolidation of the several organizations which they represent into one grand and harmonious party. That the Democracy of this City, and of the State at large, hold their several Committees responsible for the accomplishment of an immediate union of the party.

These resolutions were received with immense applause by the crowd, and when order was restored Hon. JOHN KELLY and W. J. ROSS, Esq., and others, addressed the meeting.

Obsequies of Mortimer Livingston.

The remains of the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON were brought to this City, yesterday afternoon, from Staten Island. They arrived by the 3 o'clock boat, and were conveyed to St. Thomas' (Episcopal) Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. The following gentlemen were the pall-bearers: Isaac Bell, Jr., Andrew Foster, W. B. Duncan, George Schuyler, Charles Foster, F. L. Talcott, Moses H. Grinnell, William Whitlock, Walter Langdon, A. T. Stewart, J. H. Brower, James Brown, Alfred Pell, Francis Cotent, Carroll Livingston, Eugene Listenhorn. The funeral services at the church were conducted by Rev. Dr. W F. MORGAN. At their close, Dr. MORGAN rehearsed, in brief but touching language, the many excellent qualities of the deceased, which endeared him to them all. He would not attempt to pay him a funeral tribute. They were all mourners there. All knew his worth, his integrity and his patriotism. But now he had been committed "earth unto earth, ashes unto ashes, dust unto dust." He hoped that men would stop and ponder in the midst of the business and bustle of this great metropolis upon the lesson which was here spread before them. In conclusion, he said he was requested by the gentlemen who had the funeral arrangements in charge to announce that the body of the deceased would be taken to Chambers-street to-morrow (this) morning, and thence conveyed to Hyde Park for interment. A car would be specially reserved for those of his friends who desired to accompany the remains of the deceased to their last resting place.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies most of the assemblage (which was very large) left the Church. A few remained to look at the coffin, the lid of which was entirely closed so that they were unable to obtain a view of the remains.

The coffin is a dark rosewood, with a simple silver plate without ornament on the lid, bearing the following inscription:

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.
Died Aug. 24, 1857.
Aged 49 Years.

The Late Disaster on the Sound—Bodies from the Wreck Washed Ashore, &c.

We learn that the exact location of the propeller *J N. Harris*—which was run down on the Sound and sunk by the steamer *Metropolis*, a few days since—has been ascertained, one of the masts coming to the surface, though still fast to the rigging. A staff has been attached to it and a white flag placed upon that. The whole Long Island shore from Oyster Pond Point to Miller's Place, has been strewn with bales, boxes and different articles of the assorted cargo with which the *Harris* was loaded when she went down.

Dr. IRELAND, one of the Coroners of Suffolk County, was summoned yesterday morning to repair at once to Riverhead, where some of the bodies of persons lost on the propeller were just washed ashore. The messenger could give no further information. The Doctor started immediately from Greenport to hold the inquest. The result was not, of course, known in this City last night;—nor whose the corpses were.

Arrangements are making to raise the wreck,—two divers having been sent from this City for the purpose.

Stabbing Affray in Reade-Street.

A disturbance occurred in the lager bier saloon of ERNEST ERHARD, No. 62 Reade street, about 8 o'clock last evening. A man named HUGH P. HOARE entered the place and demanded payment for a hat which he said was destroyed by one of the girls of the saloon when he last visited the place. Payment was refused, and HOARE became so noisy that the landlord and others present attempted to expel him. He resisted stoutly, and drawing a knife stabbed all within his reach. A young man named WM. SAILER, employed in a grocery store beneath the saloon, went up stairs to learn the cause of the noise, when he too was attacked and stabbed by HOARE. None of the parties stabbed were seriously injured except MRS. ERHARD, the landlord's wife; she was taken to the Hospital. HOARE was promptly arrested by Officer BRANIFF of the Fifth Precinct,—but not until after a severe tussle, and locked up. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 25 years of age and an iron-moulder by trade.

The Counterfeit on the Globe Bank of Providence, R. I.

The counterfeiters must have obtained information Wednesday night that their plans for the circulation of the new bogus fives on the Globe Bank of Providence, were known to the Police, for no other arrests were made than that of the man PENDER. Mr. STRUCKMAN, who keeps a Hotel, at Bloomingdale, however, had one passed on him by two men who came to his place with a horse and wagon. He did not know that the bill was bad until he saw an account of the affair in the TIMES. Mr. S. will be able to identify the two men, and the Police are now on their track.

THE CITY FINANCES.—Six hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars of revenue bonds fall due on the 15th of September, but as the tax books, which are now in the Comptroller's office, having the tax arrears written in, will soon be open for the convenience of property holders, this sum will likely be paid off without the issue of more bonds. The present amount in the Treasury runs low, even after adding the moneys of the Sinking Fund, but this too will be made tight when the taxes begin to come in. Large taxpayers, wealthy individuals, and corporations, usually pay up early, as an amount equal to seven per cent. per annum, is deducted in such case. This privilege, however, is extended to the 1st of November. The debit interest account of the Corporation for the present year will be unprecedentedly large, as more than half of the revenue bonds issued bear 7 per cent. interest, while the usual rate heretofore has been five and six.

THE GERMAN RIOTS.—Officer CROFUT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was badly injured during the Mayor's riot at the City Hall, is again, according to Captain HART'S report, in a critical condition. His brain appears to be affected, and he complains of shooting pain along the spine. Officer DE GROUCHY, who was hurt in his shoulder and left knee during the riot in the Seventh Ward, it is believed, will lose his left leg. The knee joint is enlarged and the leg above is very much swollen. Officer HENDEN, who was badly hurt on the head at the same time, it is feared, will never get entirely well. The Germans in the ward are now very civil, having outgrown the villainous reports that they formerly were deluded with. The patrolmen feel entirely safe in discharging their duties.

NAUTICAL EXPERIMENT.—The steamboat *Mazeppa* was chartered to convey a party of shipowners, sea captains, underwriters, and other invited guests on Thursday morning to Sandy Hook, to test the utility of Capt. CAVANDY'S Tripod for ascertaining latitude and longitude in foggy weather. Capt. C. perfected the invention during his last trip in the steamship *Washington*.

The apparatus was examined by the company, who confessed themselves highly pleased with its operation.

The instrument consists of a metallic tube supported by a tripod on a universal hinge, so as to keep it in a vertical position, with its point constantly to the zenith. Through this tube the position of the sun is ascertained at meridian, and by the angle obtained between it and the zenith the basis for calculating correct observations is obtained, while the use of the quadrant to give correct observations would require a clear horizon.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

CAUSES OF THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

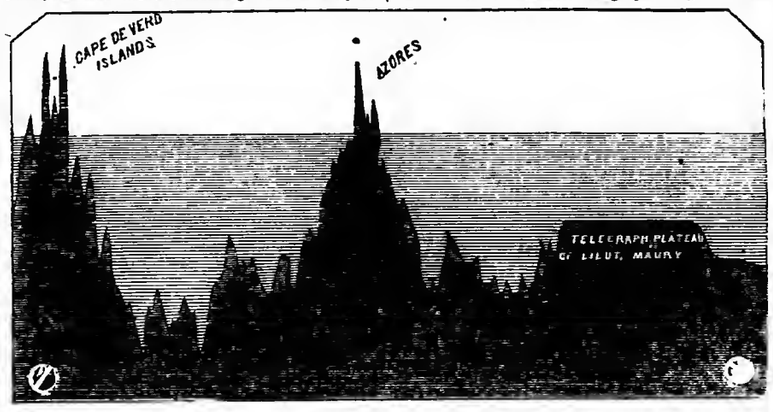
MANIFESTO OF THE DIRECTORS

The causes of the accident to the TELEGRAPHIC CABLE are perfectly apparent from the statements already published upon the subject. It seems that while the *Niagara* was proceeding steadily and safely, paying out the cable at the rate of about four miles an hour, one of the Engineers thought it was going out *too fast*, and in order to check it applied the brakes to the drums over which it was passing. The effect was to cause a sudden *jerk* upon the cable, which caused it to break. How severe the strain upon it must have been may be inferred from the fact, stated in the Official Report of the Directors, that every part of the rope had been subjected to a direct strain of more than *four tons* without breaking. The liability to precisely this kind of accident, however, should have been inferred from the fact that a similar one occurred at the very outset of the expedition, before the vessels had left Valentia Bay. The whole disaster, thus far, seems due to the *ill judged effort of the Engineer to check the rate at which the cable was being paid out, without first checking the motion of the ship.* In the attempt, made a few years since, to lay a Telegraphic Cable across the Mediterranean, Mr. BARTY, the Engineer, states that the Cable, a much stronger one than this, broke upon a sudden plunge of the vessel,—apparently by friction upon the rocks at the bottom, half a mile from the ship.

We continue from yesterday's TIMES and complete our publication of

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

It will be seen from the above statement that before the project of establishing an Atlantic Telegraph was brought before the public in a definite form, the ability of electrical science to effect the proposed end had been maturely considered by the projectors, and subjected to the most rigid investigation by direct experiments. There was, however, another element in the project, which it has now to be shown was no less carefully weighed. A wire of two thousand miles length might be successfully insulated and made to transmit telegraphic signals from



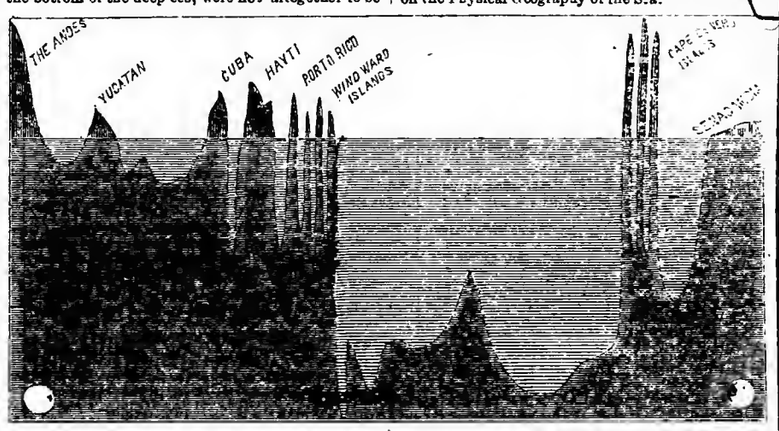
one end to the other. *But could a wire of such length be placed in safety in the basin of the Atlantic?* Was it within the sphere of fair probability that such a wire could, in the first place, be deposited, and that, in the second place, it could remain where it was laid at rest, and out of harm's way? It fortunately happened that several investigators, prominent among them Lieutenant MAURY (the present Superintendent of the National Observatory of the United States,) and Lieutenant BERRYMAN,—had for a long time been accumulating facts regarding the soundings and currents of the Atlantic. These furnished a very excellent and safe basis for an opinion upon this point, and indeed left very little more to be done than that verifications should be made, and some trifling gaps be filled up. Every care and pains were, however, taken to bring together all the evidence that could be gleaned of the actual state of affairs in the vast oceanic basin, which was to be the scene of the great enterprise, and to collate them with the world-famous labors of Lieutenant MAURY, now on record in the sixth edition of his work, "The Physical Geography of the Sea."

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Until at a comparatively recent period great difficulty had been experienced in getting any deep soundings in the ocean which could be depended upon. It seemed to be impossible to tell when any heavy weight suspended from a line really struck the bottom on its descent through deep water. The first step towards a solution of the difficulty was the adoption of the beautifully simple expedient of letting a common cannon ball carry down a length of light common twine marked off into fathoms, until the ball ceased to unroll the twine off a reel left free to revolve. By this use of this simple plummet, Lieut. WALSH, of the United States service, made in the deep sea a cast of 24,000 feet without finding any bottom. Lieut. BERRYMAN of the United States ship *Dolphin*, obtained a like negative result in mid ocean with 33,000 feet of line. Lieut. PARKER, of the United States frigate *Congress*, reported "no bottom" with 50,000 feet of line. Capt. DENHAM, of Her Majesty's ship *Herald* alone believed that he touched the bottom in the South Atlantic, with a line of 46,000 feet.

It was soon ascertained that the negative results of the above named, and other similar attempts to find the bottom of the deep sea, were not altogether to be depended upon, because the thin line was carried out into bights or long curves, during the descent of the ball, by currents flowing transversely to each other at different depths, so that the twine often continued to unroll itself from the reel, even when the shot was resting on the bottom of the sea. This and other difficulties have now been entirely overcome by successive improvements in the management of the line, and in the construction of apparatus, especially by the invention of a very ingenious piece, by Mr. BROOKE of the U. S. Navy, in which the cannon ball is disconnected from the line on touching the bottom, and a light iron rod alone left attached, to be drawn up with a specimen of the bottom adhering to it, in a cavity prepared at its lower end. The practice in using this deep-sea sounding apparatus is to fasten it to a very strong line prepared for the purpose, and capable of sustaining a strain of better than half a hundred weight, although 600 fathoms of it only weigh about a pound. The cast of the ball is made from a boat, which is kept from drifting by oars, while the descent of the plummet is in progress; and the descent is timed, fathom by fathom, so that the influence of cross currents in drawing out the twine may be allowed for, simply by comparing the rate at which it runs for each given depth, with the rate at which it ought to go. Currents necessarily sweep the twine out at an uniform rate, while the cannon ball as necessarily, on account of the increasing friction, drags it out at a diminishing rate, which is accurately known from previous investigation. Thus the motion due to the current can be separated from that due to the descent of the ball. By the employment of this improved plan of sounding, specimens of the bottom are now commonly brought up from the depths exceeding two miles; and from an already very extensive series of soundings, it appears that the depth of the Atlantic nowhere exceeds twenty-five thousand feet. One of the deepest parts of this ocean seems to be immediately to the south of the banks of Newfoundland, between the parallels of 350 and 400 north latitude.

The basin of the Atlantic is a long trough or groove, inconted between the Old World and the New, and extending certainly almost from the Northern to the Southern Pole. The hollow of this basin is so great, that the lowest depth of the Atlantic is nine miles beneath the highest peak of the Andes. In most places the solved bottom of the ocean is much broken up and very irregular. Sharp peaks and crested ridges, with precipitous sides, there reproduce all the bold Alpine contours which are encountered upon the land. The accompanying sketch conveys a very good idea of the state of the Atlantic groove, as regards the irregularities and inequalities of its bottom. It represents the actual condition of things between the coast of Africa and Yucatan, and is taken from Lieut. MAURY'S work on the Physical Geography of the Sea.



Now supposing it to be required that a Submarine Telegraph cable should be stretched directly from Ireland to the nearest point of the coast line of the United States, that cable would have to be lodged upon just such a support as that represented in the sketch. In places it would have to hang upon lofty pointed peaks, in others it would be bent up and down in zig-zag depths, and, in others it would depend from precipitous walls thousands of feet high, continually strained by the influence of its own weight. The direct distance between Ireland and the United States is a little over 3,000 miles. Any cable, however, which could adapt itself to the inequalities of the bottom that underlie this route, would probably have to be very much longer than the 3,000 miles.

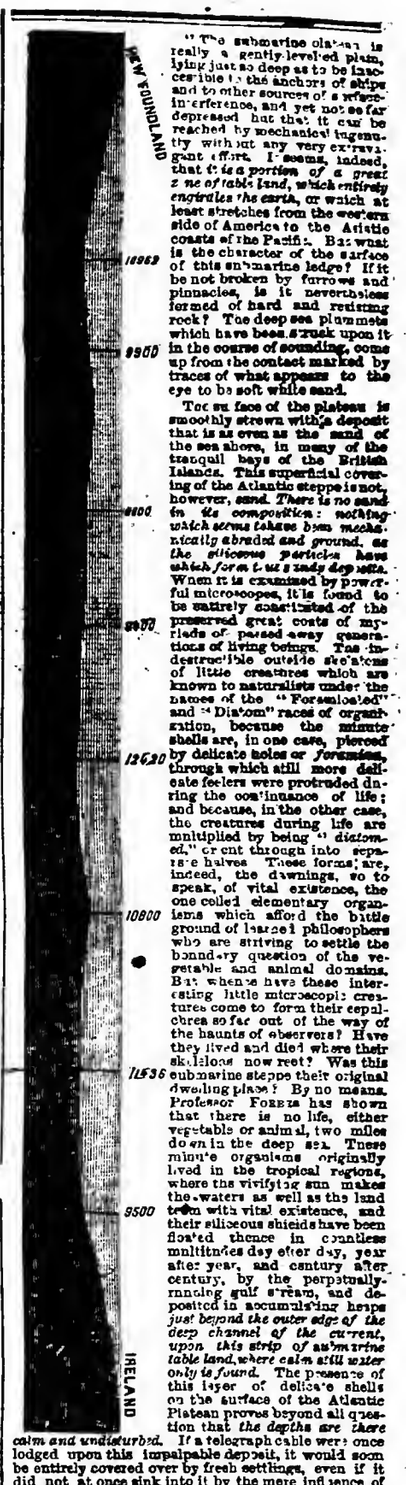
A SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Out in the basin of the Atlantic, in the same parallel of latitude as the coast of Portugal, and about 1,500 miles away from Ireland, there is a cluster of supramarine pegs, upon which an Atlantic Cable might be hung, as an intermediate resting stage. This cluster is constituted by the mountainous islands of the Azores, which are not much more than two thousand miles in a direct line from the coasts of the United States. The idea had occurred that it might prove a very convenient course to take a telegraphic communication between the British Islands and the United States of America, through the Azores, as there would then be the advantage to each nation of the end of the line being landed upon its own territory. Unfortunately, however, for the prosecution of this scheme, it happens that this cluster of islands is composed of rugged and precipitous masses which are pierced up from very great depths of the ocean so suddenly, that not a single scrap of shoal coast, nor a single sheltered bay, is to be found anywhere among them. The Azores are also in the very midst of an area of volcanic disturbance. In their neighborhood the bottom of the ocean is liable at any instant to be heaved up, and to be broken and crushed with the utmost violence. Besides this, the direct line from the Azores to the United States crosses precisely that portion of the Atlantic which has been alluded to as the one deepest portion of the basin, and which is indeed a vast channel, hollowed out by the hand of Nature for the transmission of that mighty Gulf Stream, which circles as an endless car ex between Africa and Mexico, carrying the heat of the tropics to soften the climate of the more northern realms, and equalizing the irregularities of temperature brought about by uneven distribution of land and sea, and by seasonal variations, but not the same time troubling the tranquility of the sea wherever it prevails, and introducing movement and mechanical disturbance to a very considerable depth. If 5,000 miles of telegraph cable were prepared at a cost of nearly a million of capital, and were deposited in this part of the Atlantic, there can be no doubt that the rope would be shraded and destroyed in a very limited period, by the movement and strain to which it would be subjected. If it were carried by the Azores, and one of these Islands were used as a relay station, precisely the same dangers and disadvantages would still have to be encountered towards the western end of the route, and there would then be increased risk incident to the volcanic district traversed, which would more than counterbalance the gain of the intermediate resting place; a very problematical advantage in itself, it must be remembered, since that resting place is as far from the United States as Ireland is from Newfoundland. When Lieutenant MAURY was consulted by the House of Representatives of the United States, touching the practicability of either of these lines to the United States from England being adopted for telegraphic purposes, his answer was, "Those peculiarities of the course constitute obstructions which in the present state of our knowledge are fatal to such a route."

Under these circumstances, then, with such a distance of current encumbered ocean to be traversed, and with such a bottom to be dealt with, what hope has the extended deep-sea survey furnished, that there is nevertheless a fair measure of probability a Telegraphic Cable may yet be stretched in safety from side to side of this stormy and broken sea? If the attention be fixed for an instant upon the accompanying sketch of the contour of the bottom of the Atlantic, as it extends from the South towards the North, it will be plain what the promise is that the deep-sea survey furnishes. This sketch is extracted from Lieut. MAURY'S *Sailing Directions to accompany the Land and Current Charts*.

THE TELEGRAPH PLATEAU.

It will be observed that the Cape de Verd Islands project far above the surface of the sea as sharp and elevated peaks, and that their sides dip suddenly and precipitously down to jagged depths of about 13,000 feet. From this profundity the bottom rises, still in an abrupt way, to constitute the Azores, and then again descends as abruptly to some 14,000 feet. From this, after two or three alternations of rising and falling, it ascends, and then forms a broad even steppe or "Plateau," which after a time again subsides towards the north. This steppe is scarcely 12,000 feet beneath the surface of the ocean, and strange to say, it extends as a continuous ledge 400 miles wide, all the way from Cape Race in Newfoundland, to Cape Clear in Ireland, between the 48th and the 55th parallel of north latitude. This submarine ledge has been very accurately examined by sounding, and it is found that it is nowhere deeper than 12,000 feet (a trifle more than two miles.) It dips down slightly from either coast, reaching its greatest depression in mid-ocean; but the slope is a very gradual and easy one, and the surface is devoid of all abrupt irregularities. The general course and contour of this comparatively level submarine track, from the European to the American coast, is represented in the accompanying sketch derived from the line of soundings taken by Lieut. BERRYMAN, U. S. N,



"The submarine plateau is really a gently-levelled plain, lying just so deep as to be inaccessible to the anchors of ships and to other sources of surface interference, and yet not so far depressed but that it can be reached by mechanical ingenuity without any very extravagant effort. It seems, indeed, that it *is a portion of a great continent of table land, which entirely encircles the earth*, or which at least stretches from the western side of America to the Asiatic coasts of the Pacific. But what is the character of the surface of this submarine ledge? If it be not broken by furrows and pinnacles, is it nevertheless formed of hard and resisting rock? The deep sea plummets which have been struck upon it in the course of sounding, come up from the contact marked by traces of what appears to be the ooze to be soft white sand.

The upper face of the plateau is smoothly strewn with a deposit that is as even as the sand of the sea shore, in many of the tranquil bays of the British Islands. This superficial covering of the Atlantic steppe is not, however, sand. *There is no sand in its composition: nothing which seems to have been mechanically abraded and ground, as the siliceous particles have which form the sandy deposits.* When it is examined by powerful microscopes, it is found to be entirely constituted of the preserved great coats of myriads of passed-away generations of living beings. Too indestructible outside skeletons of little creatures which are known to naturalists under the names of the "Foraminifera" and "Diatom" races of organization, because the minute shells are, in one case, pierced by delicate holes or *foramina*, through which still more delicate feelers were protruded during the continuance of life; and because, in the other case, the creatures during life are multiplied by being "*diatomed*," or cut through into separate halves. These forms are, indeed, the dawnings, so to speak, of vital existence, the one called elementary organisms which afford the battle ground of learned philosophers who are striving to settle the boundary question of the vegetable and animal domains. But whence have these interesting little microscopic creatures come to form their sepulchres so far out of the way of the haunts of observers? Have they lived and died where their skeletons now rest? Was this submarine steppe their original dwelling place? By no means. Professor FORBES has shown that there is no life, either vegetable or animal, two miles down in the deep sea. These minute organisms originally lived in the tropical regions, where the vivifying sun makes the waters as well as the land teem with vital existence, and their siliceous shields have been floated thence in countless multitudes day after day, year after year, and century after century, by the perpetually-running gulf stream, and deposited in accumulating heaps *just beyond the outer edge of the deep channel of the current, upon this strip of submarine table land, where calm still water only is found.* The presence of this layer of delicate shells on the surface of the Atlantic Plateau proves beyond all question that *the depths are there calm and undisturbed.* If a telegraph cable were once lodged upon this impalpable deposit, it would soon be entirely covered over by fresh settlings, even if it did not at once sink into it by the mere influence of weight. If art had prepared a bed for an oceanic cable, after full deliberation, it could not have devised any more complete arrangement than this profound recess of still water, paved beneath with smooth, impalpable powder.

It also appears, most wonderful to say, that it is in the nature of these dead little Monads to aggrandize themselves round masses of metal, which are buried in their layers. Iron, for instance, upon immersion in sea water, first acquires a slight coating of rust, and this coating then forms a mass of concrete out of some of the elements of the water and these flinty shields, in consequence of the muriate, or some other salt of lime, combining with the oxidized metal. Anchors have been picked up at sea encrusted some inches thick with this spontaneously prepared concrete. Many excellent authorities in these matters believe that, if a telegraph cable were deposited in this submarine burial-ground of the Diatoms, it would not only be in a tranquil and undisturbed retreat, but that after a few years it would actually be built in there by a flinty pavement, which no trifling exertion could manage to penetrate; that, in short, it would not only be at the bottom of the ocean, but would become an integral and permanent part of the ocean bed."

There is no need, then, for much deliberation on the part of man, as to the exact position the Atlantic Telegraph is to take. Nature has unfeignedly decided this question for him. Nature, indeed, has made every necessary preparation for the work. Newfoundland is stretched forth as the hand of the New World, to meet the grasp of the British Isles which are extended as the hand of the Old World. Exactly where these hands are held towards each other, and between them, a smooth, softly-paved ledge is laid down, to receive the cord that may compensate for the shortness of their reach, and this ledge is placed exactly at the depth which is required for the security of this connecting cord, and just beyond the edge of the eddying current which ironhles the centre of the wide sea. The course of the telegraphic cable is precisely marked out by a natural tracing across the depths of the ocean. There is one line, and only one line, in which the work can be accomplished. Providence has designed that the Old World and the New, severed at the first by a great gulf, shall be reconnected by electrical sympathies and bonds, and Providence has prepared the material means for the fulfillment of the design. In his official letter to the United States Legislature, already alluded to, Lieut. MAURY writes: "The only practicable route for a submarine telegraph between the United States and England appears to be along the 'Plateau' of the Atlantic, whereupon it is proposed to lay the wire that is now in the process of construction." In accordance with this conviction, and in anticipation of the success which is to be realized, the Lieutenant prophetically christened the transverse table-land ledge of the North Atlantic, "THE TELEGRAPH PLATEAU," even before the completion of the prophecy had become the especial charge of commercial enterprize.

No allusion has been made to the practicability of adopting any course for the telegraphic cable to the north of the 50th parallel of latitude, because no advantage that such a proceeding could insure, has ever suggested itself. But it may be remarked, in passing, that any attempt to accomplish such a feat, if it had been suggested, must have been at once forbidden by the stormy nature of the sea which would have to be traversed, the entire unsuitableness of the ocean-bed lying beneath, the frequent presence there of huge and deep masses of floating ice, often descending many fatho

tioned at the breaks, he continues: "I placed these men at the breaks, and they timed the revolution of the drum by a minute watch. It was arranged that the speed of the vessel should never be less than three miles an hour. It was an anxious moment when, at midnight, we were about to enter the great depths. The changing of the continuation of the cable from the fore to the mid ships, thence to the upper hold, and finally the removal of the mid-deck, to enable the coil to come up from the lower deck, were operations involving much labor, yet *we dared not stop lest the perpendicular strain on the cable should be fatal.*" This cable was lost, mainly in consequence of its weight proving altogether unmanageable, when circumstances necessitated a temporary suspension of the process of laying down in a deep and troubled sea. *The cable parted upon a violent plunge of the vessel, and was found to have been broken apparently by friction on the rocks at the bottom, about 500 fathoms (half a mile) from the ship.*

DANGERS FROM TOO LIGHT A CABLE.

But, on the other hand, the cable must not be too light, or it would be at the mercy of the currents which it passes through, and share the fate of the twine alluded to in the deep sea sounding experiments. It would be carried backwards and forwards in a wavy way, instead of going on to its destination, the bottom of the sea; and this would happen to the great risk of its integrity, as well as to the great annoyance of the engineers engaged in the work of submersion, as also to the unnecessarily great consumption of rope. If the currents were very strong, the sea very deep, and the cable very light, its strands might indeed be zig-zagged to and fro in the water to enormous distances before it reached the bottom. It is well ascertained that there is in the sea, layers of differently moving water, interposed above each other. In Arctic navigation, nothing is more common than to see a great iceberg plow its way through a floe or field-ice setting down upon its point, and parting right and left, in crashing confusion, as the frozen mountain presses onwards. The surface ice is, in cases of this kind, carried one way by an upper current flowing steadily in that direction, while the iceberg, with its base sunk, perhaps, to the depth of some quarter of a mile, is impelled the opposite way by an antagonistic or compensating stream running below. Tell-tale ice bergs have often been seen, too, moving rapidly toward the north, *against a strong southward surface current.* Not unfrequently they make their way quite *across the gulf-stream* instead of going along with it. All this obviously happens because the specific gravity of these masses of fresh water ice is such that they are constrained to float seven or eight times deeper in the sea than they can rear their crests into the air. In Captain DENHAM'S deep sea sounding, already alluded to, his plummet, consisting of a lead weighing nine pounds, went out the last 700 fathoms at the rate of four-fifths of a mile per hour. The dragging force of so light a weight at that great depth, it is well known, could not produce any effect like this. In this experiment, too, the eighth thousand fathoms of line went out more quickly than the fifth thousand fathoms. It will be plain to all who are initiated in the mysteries of hydrostatics, the nine pound weight could not be dragging out the rope faster, when that weight was seven thousand fathoms from the surface, than it would when it was four thousand fathoms. The transverse pull of deep conflicting currents was unrolling the line, even more than the descent of the lead. It is a remarkable corroboratory proof that the influence of transversely moving currents must have a tendency to draw out into zigzags a line descending through them, that waxing sounding lines invariably quicken their descent: it deprives the moving water of a portion of the advantageous hold upon the hemp furnished by friction. Many instances are on record of lines having been carried away and lost entirely in consequence of the force of under currents acting upon them in different directions at various depths. Such would certainly be the fate of a very light frail cable payed out across the Atlantic in depths of a couple of miles. There are surface currents moving above even the still depths of the "Great Desert" covered fleet. Lieutenant MAURY writes, on the subject of conflicting oceanic currents: "A powerful train of circumstantial evidence goes to prove the existence of that system of oceanic circulation which the elements, and the offices, and the adaptations of the sea require, and which its inhabitants, in their mute way, tell us of. This system of circulation commenced on the third day of creation, with the gathering together of the waters which were called seas, and doubtless will continue as long as sea water shall possess the properties of saltness and fluidity."

The cable then was to be made neither so dense, that its weight would render it unmanageable when hung out into the deep sea, nor so light that it would be at the mercy of the currents as it went down. But, also, it was clear that it must not be too bulky, since two thousand five hundred miles of it would have to be stowed and handled. A suggestion, indeed, had been thrown out that bulk was not so much a matter of importance, because a very large cable might be carried out when Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S leviathan ship, the *Great Eastern*, was ready for the service. Before any notion of this kind could be entertained, however, by the projectors, they would have to take well into account that the leviathan ship itself is yet but in the experimental state. This wonderful structure has been very ingeniously planned, and skillfully built, but it has not yet been *tried*. It must have proved its own armor, before it can be discreet to ask it to undergo a campaign for an ally. It would certainly not be in accordance with the dictates of ordinary prudence and commonsense to try two gigantic, and therefore costly experiments, in one, and to associate the fate of an Atlantic Telegraph with the fortunes of an experimental nautical leviathan.

It thus, then, appeared that the bulk and weight of the cable should be that two vessels of ordinary large dimensions, and therefore readily obtainable for the service of submergence, could take the entire cable into their holds, together with the heavier pieces of cable for the shore ends, machinery, buoys, and all necessary apparatus. As each of these vessels would have to carry about twelve hundred and fifty miles of the cable, it became very desirable, if not essential, *that the weight of the cable should not exceed one ton per mile.*

Again, it was obviously desirable that size, and specific weight being given, the cable should be made as strong as material and dimensions allowed. It could not be *too strong* for its work, although it might be too bulky, too heavy, or too light. Any redundant tenacity that it might possess over and above what was required just for the process of laying down, would only be so much safeguard against possible accidents. It was also important, in the highest degree, that the cable should be flexible enough to adapt itself easily to the curves of the sheaves, and other apparatus employed in its manufacture, and in the process of paying out, as well as to admit of its being readily distributed into coils, while lying in the yard of the factory, and in the hold of the paying-out vessels.

The requirements of the cable may therefore be thus summarily expressed. It needed to be a rope weighing a ton per mile, of such size that it was just so much heavier than the water which it displaced in sinking, as to be carried quickly through the liquid to the bottom, of the greatest strength that could be consistent with it under these circumstances, and of such structure that it could be readily bent, and yet be able to lie in a rigid line. Its centre required to be composed of a wire capable of being made to convey electrical signals through an extent of more than two thousand miles, and capable of retaining complete insulation when immersed in the water of the sea. To find out how all these several essentials might be the most certainly secured and combined, an unrecordable number of direct experiments were tried. While some experimenters were contriving standards of electrical weights and measures, and instituting a detective and coercive staff for the management of the ethereal influence which it was intended to trap and break in for transatlantic service, others were following out an equally precise and laborious course of inquiry into strength of material, and into the influence of form and composition upon weight and strength. Ropes a little stronger were composed one day, and broken; ropes a little weaker fared the same fate the next. In order to give something like an adequate idea of the pains which were taken with this branch of the investigation, it will suffice to say that *sixty-two different kinds of rope* had been subjected to the questioning of experiment, and to very close consideration, before the exact form and character of toe cable to be employed were determined.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CABLE FINALLY DECIDED ON.

In the cable finally accepted, the central conducting wire is *a strand* made up of seven wires of the purest copper, of the gauge known in the trade as No. 22. The strand itself is about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and is formed of one straightly drawn wire, with six others twisted round it; this is accomplished by the central wire being dragged from a drum, through a hole in a horizontal table, while the table itself revolves rapidly, under the impulse of steam, carrying near its circumference six reels or drums, each armed with copper wire. Every drum revolves upon its own horizontal axis, and so delivers its wire as it turns. This twisted form of conducting wire was first adopted for the rope laid across the St. Lawrence last year, and was employed with a view to the reduction to the lowest possible amount of the chance of continuity being destroyed in the circuit. It is improbable in the highest degree, that a fracture could be accidentally produced at precisely the same spot in more than one of the wires of this twisted strand. All the seven wires might be broken at different parts of the strand, even some hundreds of times, and yet its capacity for the transmission of the electric current not be destroyed, or reduced in any inconvenient degree. The copper used in the formation of these wires is assayed from time to time during the manufacture to insure absolute homogeneity and purity. The strand itself, when subjected to strain, will stretch 20 per cent. of its length without giving way, and, indeed, without having its electricity-conducting power much modified or impaired.

The yielding temper of this strand of pure copper has been a cause for doubt and suspicion to some of the friends of Atlantic telegraphy. It has been anticipated that when the cable is subjected to strain, the comparatively soft core will yield; and that when it yields, it may be drawn out and attenuated to such an extent that it will have considerably less capacity for transmission of electricity. It has been conceived that when the cable hangs down in the mid-Atlantic between the two ships, in a loop six miles long, there will be a weight of six tons hanging upon the points of suspension, and that there will be a consequent strain upon the rope calculated to draw out the double copper strand *two feet in every mile*, or twelve feet in the six-miles-loop; and it has been further feared that this elongation of two feet in a mile will necessarily destroy, by attenuation, all practical utility in the strand for telegraphic purposes. It will be presently shown that there are obvious reasons why the cable will not be subjected to any such strain as is here supposed. But in order that this fear might be met in the widest way, and so be the most surely set at rest, Mr. WHITEHOUSE devised the following experiment: He connected three 200-mile lengths of the cable into a continuous line, and then passed a current from two thirty-six-inch double induction coils, excited by ten SMEE'S cells, each having plates of 100 square inches of area, through the 600 miles of cable to the magneto-electrometer. The weight of 745 grains was raised on the end of the steelyard, and was thus the measure of the acting force of the current after transmission through the cable. He next made a break in the cable at the distance of 400 miles from the nearer end, and introduced into the gap there one mile of fine insulated wire, which possessed only the one-eleventh of the capacity of the copper strand. This proportion was ascertained by weighing equal lengths of the wire and the strand. The piece of wire weighed three grains, and the piece of strand 33½ grains. A current from the same induction coils was now again passed through the 600 miles length of cable to the magneto-electrometer, with the one-mile length of fine wire interpolated in its course, and 725 *grains were lifted* on the steelyard. Only 20 *grains* of lifting power, out of a force equivalent to 745 grains, had been lost in consequence of the introduction of the mile of fine wire, measuring but the one eleventh of the central strand! This fear that a stretch of two feet in a mile, for six miles of the cable, would render it electrically unfit for its service, was thus met by showing that if the entire copper strand of the cable *were stretched* 96 *feet in every mile* (an effect practically identical with the introduction of the mile of exceedingly fine wire,) the loss of conducting capability would amount to no more than a thirty-seventh part. In addition to this very interesting experiment, it was, however, also determined that the copper strand bears stretching to 20 per cent. of elongation without having its integrity of texture injured—that is, it may be stretched *one thousand feet in a mile* without being broken, and without its telegraphic utility being materially impaired. It has never broken, indeed, until elongated by stretching to the extent of from 25 to 30 per cent. The fact is, that this fear of the conducting wire of the cable being telegraphically disabled by attenuation, is based upon the notion that the insulated strand is to act as a *simple conductor*, and not as an *inductively-charged Leyden jar*. It may be, and probably is, true that a simple conductor transmits an electrical current with a facility which is in a measure proportioned to its capacity of the smallest part of its length; the entire conductor being virtually reduced in dimensions to the standard of this smallest part. But it is not true that the transmitting power of an insulated submarine wire, which is virtually a Leyden jar, and open to inductive charges, is modified from the same cause to anything like the same extent. Here the induction, which has taken a mischievous part in producing retardation of electrical movement in coated wires, turns round and makes amends for its interference by causing small and easily-laid wires to be more manageable for submarine telegraphy than larger ones could be.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The copper strand of the cable is rolled up on drums as it is completed, and is then taken from the drums to receive a coating of three separate layers of refined gutta percha; these bring its diameter up to about three eighths of an inch. The coating of gutta percha is made unusually thick, for the sake of diminishing the influence of induction, and in order that the insulation may be rendered as perfect as possible. The latter object is also furthered by the several layers of the insulating material being laid on in succession; so that if there were accidentally any flaw in the one coat, the imperfection is sure to be removed when the next deposit is added. To prove the efficacy of this proceeding, a great number of holes have been made near together in the first coating of a fragment of the wire, and the second coat has then been applied in the usual way. The insulation of the strand is found to be perfect under these circumstances, and continues so even when the core is *subjected to hydraulic pressure, amounting to five tons on the square inch.* The gutta percha which is employed for the coating of the conducting strand, is prepared with the utmost possible care. Lumps of the crude substance are first rasped down by a revolving toothed cylinder, placed within a hollow case, the whole piece of apparatus somewhat resembling the agricultural turnip machine in the mode of action. The raspings are then passed between rollers, macerated in hot water, and well churned. They are next washed in cold water, and driven at a boiling water temperature, by hydraulic power, through wire-gauze sieves, attached to the bottom of wide vertical pipes. The gutta percha comes out from the sieves in plastic masses of exceeding purity and fineness, and these masses are then squeezed and kneaded for hours by interrupted screws, revolving in hollow cylinders, called masticators; this is done to get the water out, and to render the substance of the gutta percha sound and homogeneous every where. At each turn of the screw the plastic mass protrudes itself through an opening left for feeding in the upper part of the masticator, and is then drawn back as the screw rolls on. The masticators, of various kinds of size and form, scattered about in the room amid the connecting steam machinery, present a very striking and curious appearance to the eye. An object which fancy can readily take to be an old man's tall-bottomed wig, just lifts itself up every minute or so from the aperture in the iron cell into which sight, as if seeking escape from a prison, and is then relentlessly dragged back into the hole as the screw turns on. When the mechanical texture of the refined mass is perfected by masticating and kneading, it is placed in horizontal cylinders, heated by steam, and squeezed through them by screw pistons, driven down by the machinery very slowly, and with resistless force. The gutta percha emerges, under this pressure, through a die, which receives the termination of both cylinders, and which at the same time has the strand of copper wire moving along through its centre. The strands are drawn by revolving drums between the cylinders, and through the die. They enter the die naked bright copper wire, and issue from it thick, dull looking cords, a complete coating of gutta percha being attached to them as they traverse the die. Six strands are coated together, ranging along side by side at the first covering. Then a series of three lengths of the strand receive the second coat together. The third coat is communicated to a solitary strand. The strand and its triple coating of gutta percha are together designated "*the core.*"

TESTS OF ELECTRIC CONTINUITY.

The copper strand is formed and coated with gutta percha in two miles' lengths. Each of these lengths, when completed, is immersed in water, and then carefully tested to prove that its continuity and insulation are both perfect. The continuity is ascertained by passing a voltaic current of low power through the strand from a battery of a single pair of plates, and causing it to record a signal after issuing from the wire. A different and very remarkable plan is adopted to determine the amount of insulation. One pole of a voltaic battery, consisting of 500 pairs of plates, is connected with the earth; the other pole is united to a wire which coils round the needle of a very sensitive horizontal galvanometer, and then runs on into the insulated strand of the core, whose end is turned up into the air, and left without any conducting communication. If the insulation is perfect, the earth forms one pole of the battery, and the end of the insulated strand the other pole, and the circuit is quite open and interrupted: consequently no current passes, and the needle of the galvanometer is not deflected in the slightest degree. If, on the other hand, there be any imperfection, or undue electrical permeability in the sheath of gutta percha, a portion of the electricity forces its way from the strand through the faulty places and surrounding water to the earth, a current is set up, and the needle of the galvanometer deflected; the deflection being in proportion to the current which passes, and therefore its degree being a measure of the amount of imperfection. In practice it is found that a small quantity of the electricity finds its way through the coat of the best specimens of core, and produces slight deflection in the needle, although the insulation is yet sufficient for all purposes of telegraphy. There is, therefore, a degree of deflection which is considered allowable and safe, and it is only when the deflection passes beyond this degree that the core is condemned. The test for continuity is absolute, but the test for insulation is in a measure relative, and indicative of varying amounts of excellence. A battery of 500 pairs of plates is used for the test for insulation, because it renders the trial more severe. The more intense the electricity is, the more it is likely to force its way through even a slight imperfection in the insulating sheath. During the more recent progress of the work, a very ingenious arrangement has been adopted, which enables the continuity of a cable to be tested by a voltaic current of low power, at the self same time that its insulation is tried by means of a current of high power. The entire length of cable is joined into a loop or endless ring. A voltaic sand-battery of 500 pairs of plates then has one of its poles connected with the entirely insulated strand of the endless ring, and its other pole with the earth. The circuit is thus insulated as a whole, and charged as a Leyden jar. But a charged Leyden jar may be made a part of a voltaic circuit; and therefore this charged ring of wire is able to transmit a low-tension current, without its charge being in any way interfered with. A small insulated battery of low tension is introduced into, and made part of the circuit, and its low current flows round and round, from pole to pole, through the strand. A bell, also insulated, is so placed in the same circuit, that any break of continuity drops a needle before held magnetically fast, releases some wheel-work, and sounds an alarum. The bell is consequently heard whenever the continuity of the strand fails, and the feeble battery current is arrested. Another bell instrument is so placed as to be rang whenever the 500-cell-battery current acquires undue power, in consequence of faulty insulation allowing it to flow from the endless ring to the earth, instead of being almost entirely imprisoned and retained. The feeble battery which *is* in the circuit rings the bell *when the circuit is broken.* The strong battery, which is out of the circuit, rings another bell *when an excentric current of a certain amount of force is set up*, by the sheath of the wire or strand not being able to retain its charge.

When about 50 of the two-miles length of core are ready, these are placed in the water of the canal which runs past the gutta percha works, and are joined up by their ends into one continuous strand of 100 miles, the joints being covered with gutta percha. The hundred-mile length is then put through a careful scrutiny in the same way that the smaller portions are tried,—and next it is halved, quartered, and separated into groups of 20, 10, and finally two miles, and each of these are again separately examined, and tested in comparison with similar lengths previously approved.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE UPON THE CURRENT.

During the prosecution of these complicated tests it has been discovered that temperature exercises a peculiar and altogether unlooked-for influence upon the insulating power of the gutta percha sheath. A high temperature greatly impairs the excellence of the insulation: but a recurrence of a low temperature immediately restores it to its previous perfection. A coil of the completed cable, which gave only three degrees of deflection in the needle of the galvanometer, as the measure of imperfection, when the thermometer stood at 43 degrees, gave 84 degrees of deflection, as the measure of imperfection, when the temperature of the air rose to 89 degrees of Fahrenheit. Mr. WHITEHOUSE remarks that the excellence of the insulation goes varies accordingly as the sky is clear or covered with clouds. Sunshine makes the tell-tale needle start out divergently, almost in an instant, and clouds as immediately bring it back towards the central line. It is anticipated, and greatly desired, that the bottom of the Atlantic, along the line of Lieutenant MAURY'S Plateau, will be found to possess, steadily and unvarying-ly, about the favorable temperature of 43 degrees. Mr. WHITEHOUSE has collected from his innumerable experiments some very interesting deductions regarding the power of temperature to affect the insulating capabilities of gutta percha, no doubt through the molecular condition of its substance, and has embodied these in a table representing pictorially to the eye the relations of sunshine and cloud, and heat and chill, to the readiness of the coated strand to perform its telegraphic functions. It will be at once obvious how favorably this proof of the desirability of a steady low temperature around the coated wire, bears upon the question of Marine Telegraphy at large. *It is highly probable that the sea will ultimately prove to be by far the best medium in which greatly lengthened wires can be laid.*

COVERING THE WIRE—DETAILS OF THE MECHANICAL PROCESS.

Whenever separate lengths of the gutta-percha covered core are to be joined together, the gutta-percha is scraped away for a short distance from the ends, and these are made to overlap. A piece of copper wire is then attached by firm brazing, an inch or two beyond the joint on one side, tightly bound round until it reaches to the same extent on the other side, and then is there firmly brazed on again. A second binding is next rolled over the first in the same fashion, and extended a little way beyond it, and finally several layers of gutta-percha are carefully laid over the first in the same fashion, and extended a little way beyond it, and finally several layers of gutta-percha are carefully laid over, and all round the joint by the agency of hot irons. If the core on each side of the joint be dragged opposite ways until the joint yields, the outer investment of the wire unrolls spirally as the ends are pulled asunder, and so the conducting continuity of the strand is maintained, although the mechanical continuity of the strand itself is broken.

The two-mile coils of completed and proved core are wound on large drums with projecting flanges on each side, the rims of which are shod with iron tires, so that they may be rolled about as broad wheels, and made to perform their own locomotive offices as far as possible. When the core is in position on these channeled drums, the circumference of the drum is closed in carefully, by a sheet of gutta percha, which thus constitutes its core-filled channel a sort of cylindrical box or packing case. In this snug nest each completed coil of core is wheeled end dragged away to be transferred to the manufactory, either at Birkenhead or Greenwich.

The core filled drums, having arrived at the factory of the cable, the drums are mounted by axles, and kept ready, so that one extremity of the length of core may be attached to the cable as it is spun out, when the drum previously in use has been exhausted. During the unrolling of the core from this drum, it is wound tightly round by a moving band of hemp, saturated with a composition made chiefly of pitch and tar, the winding being effected by revolving bobbins as the core is drawn along. This hempen serving constitutes a bed for the external coat of metallic wires, and prevents the insulating sheath of gutta percha from being injured by pressure during the final stage of the construction. Each new length of core is attached to the cable by precisely the same operation as that which is then at the gutta percha works joining the two-mile coils for testing; shortly before the old drum is exhausted, its remainder is rapidly pulled off and placed in the joiner's hands, so that it may be made continuous with the core on a new drum, before the outgoing cable begins to draw upon it. At every turn of the drum the electrical current from a sand battery of a few cells is sent through the core contained upon it, and the cable with which it is continuous, in consequence of the inner end of the core being drawn through the plane face of the drum, and so bared of its insulating covering that the copper strand strikes the metallic support of the axle as it passes, that support being in connection with one of the poles of the battery. If the continuity is perfect, the perfection is indicated by the divergent start of a galvanometer needle fixed in sight above the drum.

When the core has been covered in with its great coat of hemp and tar, and carefully gauged to ascertain the equality of its dimensions everywhere, it is ready to be turned into the completed cable. This final operation is effected as the core is drawn up through the centre of a horizontally revolving wheel or table. The table turns with great rapidity, and carries near its circumference eighteen bobbins or drums. Each of these drums is filled with a strand of bright charcoal iron wire, and has two motions, one round its horizontal axis, and one round an upright pivot, inserted into the revolving table, so that it delivers its strand always towards the centre of the table as it is carried swiftly round by the revolution. The iron strand is of the same diameter as that which is used for the copper core. There are also seven iron wires in each strand, exactly like those for the copper strand. Eighteen iron strands are thus firmly twisted round the central core, as the "closing machine" winds. The core, actuated by the rollers of the machinery, rises through the middle of the table, and goes up towards the ceiling. The iron strands dance round it, as it goes up, in a filmy looking spectre like cone, which narrows and grows more matter-of-fact and distinct as it ascends, until it glitters in a compact metallic twist, tightly embracing the core. The eighteen strands of seven-thread wire are used for this metallic envelope in place of eighteen simple wires of the same size as the strand, because by this means greater flexibility and strength are obtained for the weight of material employed. The cable would neither coil about so readily as it does, nor resist so much strain as it now can, if it were closed up in solid iron wire of proportionate size in the place of iron strands. The adoption of the strands greatly diminishes the chance of the cable being broken by accident as it is payed out. The hundred and twenty-six fine iron wires present so very slight an appearance that the notion is readily suggested to the eye looking at them, that they surely will soon be eaten by rust, when they are once immersed in the sea. It has been shown there is some reason to believe that so soon as the rusting process has commenced, it will be stopped by the formation of a natural concrete from the siliceous deposit which exists at the bottom of the ocean. The reliance of the projectors and executors of the work is not, however, placed upon this natural process of cementation, neither is their trust in the durability of the wire. The fact is simply that the iron investment is only intended to serve the end of protecting the coated core from mechanical violence, and to confer upon the cable a convenient amount of proportionate weight during the process of submergence; it is designed for these purposes, and for nothing further. When the cable is once fairly laid in the still soft depths of the Atlantic, and on its Dismal-strewn shelf, the rust may eat up the iron external coat, as soon as it pleases. There the conducting strand will be as safe as if it were buried in a trench, and the gutta percha covering will be as permanent and durable, in the absence of a high temperature and air, as the gum in the mummy, which lasts unchanged for thousands of years.

THE RETURN CIRCUIT.

It has not been deemed necessary, in planning this cable, to provide any wire for the return current of the circuit. The reason is plain. In every telegraph yet brought into use, the earth itself has been found sufficient for the completion of the circuit, a return wire therefore cannot be deemed absolutely essential. The addition of a second, convenient though unessential wire, would, if it were made without any diminution in the amount of insulation, have added very largely both to the size, weight and expense of the cable, and in all probability on account of the additional time required for the manufacture, would have unavoidably deferred the completion of an Atlantic Telegraph to another year. So long as the notion is maintained that the so-called electric current is a real pouring along of a subtile ethereal agent, the mind clings to the idea that a return course must be provided to bring back to the battery that which has been sent out from it. But the instant the more rational conception has been realized that the so called current is nothing more than a transmission along the material conductor of a disturbed and alternating movement of its constituent molecules, and that the earth is merely a vast reservoir of neutralization for this molecular disturbance, enabling the constrained state of particles to be relieved when contact with it is made, and so the susceptibility for a like kind of disturbance to be restored;—the instant this conception is matured, it becomes apparent that no return course is really required. All that is requisite is that each pole of the excited battery should be placed in communication with the great neutralizing reservoir, the earth, in order that the states of tension and repose may be able to succeed each other; without such contact tension continues, and as transmission of the influence is rapid transition from tension to repose, and from repose to tension, there is consequently no current.

EXPERIMENTS DURING THE VOYAGE.

Experiments will be constantly tried by currents of electricity transmitted through the cable, as the vast distance between the ships, or, under the other alternative, between the ship and the land, augments more and more, which will tend to throw considerable light on matters vitally connected with the ultimate working of the telegraph. The power of the earth's magnetism inductively to set up currents on its own account, in so extended a line of insulated wire stretching east and west, and so to preoccupy the cable to the exclusion of the public service, and in utter disregard of the Company's fees, will be particularly examined with a jealous scrutiny. It is within the bounds of possibility that this perturbing influence of terrestrial magnetism, especially during the occurrence of magnetic storms, may prove, to a certain extent, troublesome. It is equally even on shorter circuits. The Superintendent of the Magnetic and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, Mr. GLAISHER, not unfrequently finds indications of the coincidence of such magnetic disturbance with failure in the service of certain lines of electric telegraph. He tells of the editor of a provincial newspaper who suspected the officials of a telegraph of being in league against him, to withhold certain information which he required, when the Greenwich self registering instruments were recording on their paper a perfect tornado of magnetic oscillations, looking on their linear and tabulated sketch like some wondrous Alpine land of jagged peaks and abrupt valleys. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is at the present time deeply occupied with this question, and it will be deemed a very satisfactory assurance that he is quite convinced, should any difficulty of this nature occur, he shall have it finally under complete control by merely ascertaining the quality and amount of the earth-induced charge, and then immediately neutralizing and destroying it, by sending into the wire a charge of the opposite kind and of equal power. He is already arming himself against the intrusion of these electrical vagrants into the private roads and by-ways of the Atlantic Company, and there can be no doubt will be ultimately found equal to their instantaneous expulsion whenever they appear.

If no cause of delay occur during the process of laying out of the cable, and if the anticipated speed of five miles an hour on the part of the vessels is reached and maintained, it is possible that the entire cable may be in its final resting-place at the bottom of the ocean in two or three weeks after the sailing of the expedition. At any rate, it is confidently anticipated that within a month, a message will be flashed from the shore of Trinity Bay to the shore of Valentia Harbor, through the entire length of the cable, to intimate that the project of Atlantic Telegraphy has become an accomplished fact, and that the New World has bound itself by a bond of intimate alliance with the Old.

Three gentlemen have been intimately associated with the Engineer-in-Chief in the work connected with the preparations for laying the cable; all of them individuals who have previously won laurels in the fields of submarine telegraphy. These gentlemen are, Mr. CANNING, who successfully submerged the Newfoundland cable, and who has also deposited several others at the bottom of the sea; Mr. WOODHOUSE, who effected the telegraph communication between VARNA and BALAKLAVA during the Russian war, and Mr. F. C. WEBB, who has had charge of the line belonging to the Electric Telegraph Company, which works from Orfordness to the Hague. The actual manufacture of the paying-out machinery, arranged by Mr. BRETT, has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. HENRY CLIFFORD, whose experience and talent in mechanical engineering has proved of great service to the Company.

THE BATTERY TO BE USED IN WORKING THE TELEGRAPH.

When the Atlantic cable is in position at the bottom of the sea, telegraphic signals will be transmitted through it by induced magneto electric currents, on account of their superior velocity this kind of electricity possesses over the voltaic stream, as has been already explained. These currents will be called forth by a somewhat complicated agency, the primary element in which will be a voltaic combination of a very novel and ingenious kind.

The primary source of the influence which will be charged with the service of Atlantic Telegraphy, will be a giant voltaic battery, of ten capacious cells, which may be appropriately termed, the "Whitehouse Lamiated or Perpetual Maintenance Battery," on account of the one marked peculiarity which especially fits it for the employment it is designed for. This battery is made upon the SMEE principle, so far as the adoption of platinized silver and zinc for its plates is concerned; but it differs from every form of combination that bee hitherto been in use, in having the plates of each cell so subdivided into subordinate portions, that any one of these may be taken away from the rest for the purpose of renewal or repair, without the action of the rest of the excited surface of the cell being suspended for a single moment. The battery, in fact, may be entirely renewed a hundred times without its operation having been troubled with even a passing intermission. So long as a fair amount of attention is given to the renewal of its zinc element piece-meal, it is indeed literally exhaustless and permanent. This very desirable quality is secured by a singularly simple and ingenious contrivance. The cell itself is formed of a quadrangular trough of gutta percha, wood-strengthened outside, in which dilute acid is contained, the proportion of acid to water being one part in 15 or 16. There are grooves in the gutta percha into which several metal plates slide in a vertical position. These plates are silver and zinc alternately, but they are not pairs of plates in an electrical sense. Each zinc plate rests firmly at the bottom on a long bar of zinc, which runs from end to end of the trough, and thus virtually unites the whole into one continuous extent of zinc, presenting not less than 2,000 square inches of excitable surface to the exciting liquid. Each silver plate hangs in a similar way from a metallic bar, which runs from end to end of the trough above, the whole of the silver being thus virtually united into one continuous surface of equal extent to the face of the zinc. The zinc does not reach so high as the upper longitudinal bar, and the silver does not hang down so low as the inferior longitudinal bar. The battery is thus composed of a single pair of laminated plates, although to the eye it seems to be made up of several pairs of plates. Nature has set the example of arranging extended surfaces into reduplicating folds, when it is required that such surface shall be packed away in a narrow space at the same time that a large acting area is preserved, in the laminated anterior of the cockchafer. The antennæ, indeed, are the types of the Whitehouse battery. If any one of these reduplicated segments of either kind of metal is removed, the remaining portion continues its action steadily, the effect merely being the same that would be produced if a fragment of an ordinary pair of plates were temporarily cut away. The silver lamina are of considerable thickness, and securely "platinated" all over; that is, platinum is thrown down upon their surfaces in a compact metallic form, and not merely in the black pulverulent state: consequently they are almost exempt from wear. Each zinc lamina is withdrawn so soon as its amalgamation is injuriously affected, or so soon as its own substance is mainly eaten away by the action of the chemical menstruum in which it is immersed, and a fresh by amalgamated, or new zinc lamina, is inserted into its place. The capability of the piece-meal renewal of the consumptive element of the battery in this interpolatory and fragmentary way, is then the cause of its "*perpetual maintaining*" power.

The perpetual maintenance batteries which will be actually used in the working of the Atlantic Telegraph have been in operation for some time, and are found to answer the expectation entertained of them by their constructor in the fullest degree. They are easier in action, and occasion less anxiety and trouble to the attendants than any other kind of battery that has ever been brought into play; and they are of exceeding power. When the large wire ropes, or broad strips of copper plate, which are connected with their poles in the place of the ordinary uniting wire, are brought together and separated, brilliant flashes pass between them, accompanied by an abrupt and loud, crackling sound. In one experiment, tried to determine the heating capability of the ten cells, half an inch of the extremity of a large pair of pliers was red hot in five seconds after it had been pressed by the separated ends of the polar appendages, and several spires of a common iron screw, one-quarter of an inch thick, were in the same condition in a slightly longer time. A very remarkable illustration was afforded of the power of the human body to resist the passage of electrical currents of low intensity, upon this occasion. Having seen the effects produced upon the half-inch of iron, in the case of the pliers and the screw, when they were placed in the interruption of the circuit, the writer of these pages substituted his own body for the iron, by taking one of each of the conducting wires from the battery in either of his moistened hands. No sensation was experienced, but a galvanometer, placed in front of his chest, indicated that just a slight stream of the electrical influence did force its way through his person, the needle of the galvanometer being deflected from its position of neutrality by a few degrees. This part of the experiment furnishes a very simple illustration of the difference between quantity and intensity in electrical agencies. *Quantity* depends, in a voltaic combination, on the extent of surfaces which is exposed to chemical action in each pair of plates; and the heat produced in any given portion of the conducting circuit, or better still, the amount of water decomposed when similarly situated, is the approximate measure of that quantity. In the case of the Atlantic battery, the quantity of electricity generated, and the heat developed is very great, because there are two thousand square inches of each of the metallic surfaces under excitement in each cell. But notwithstanding the great quantity of electricity thus generated and made available, that quantity is of such low intensity, that it is unable to strike its way, as intense lightning really of much *less quantity* would, through the human frame. The *intensity* of a voltaic arrangement depends upon the number of its pairs of plates, or cells. If, in the experiment, the intensity of the electricity had been increased, without any alteration of quantity, merely by multiplying the number of the cells engaged, or by some analogous modification of instrumental agency, the body which resisted the current of the battery with such complete effect, would have been flashed through and burnt up, like the fragment of metal that had inferior powers of resistance.

NEW DEVICE TO AVOID A DESTRUCTION OF THE METAL.

The flashes of light and crackling sparks produced on making and breaking contact with the poles of this grand battery, are very undesirable phenomena in one particular. They are accompanied by a considerable waste of the metal of the pole. Each spark is really a considerable fragment of the metal absorbed into itself by the electrical agent, so to speak, and flown away with by it. Lightning itself is now known to be material substance thus seized upon and conveyed into electrical flame. When one of the poles of the battery is drawn two or three times along the sharp angle of an iron instrument, like a pair of pliers, the opposite end of the pliers being in contact with the other pole, the sharp angle is shaved away in the midst of a shower of sparks, just as if some irresistible and adamantine-toothed file had been carried along the same course. As the signals of the Telegraph will be constantly made by making and breaking contact with the poles of the battery, these sparks would prove very costly and troublesome, eating away the material of the contact-key, and what is of more importance, very soon deranging its integrity and perfection as a mechanical means of communication and transmission. The Electrician of the Company has very nearly eliminated this difficulty by a contrivance of considerable ingenuity. First he arranged a set of twenty brass springs, something of the form and appearance of the keys of a musical instrument, in opposite pairs, so that a round horizontal bar, turning pivot-ways on its own centre, and flattened at the top, could lift by an edge either of the sets of ten springs, right or left, as it was turned. This enabled the contact to be distributed through the entire length of the edge, and breadth of the brass springs, and the course of the current to be reversed, accordingly as the one or the right or left edge (the bar being worked by a crank handle) was raised to the right or left set of springs; the right set, it will be understood, being the representative of one pole of the battery, and the left set of the other pole. By this arrangement four-fifths of the spark were destroyed, simply on account of the large surface of metal, through which the electrical current had to pass when contact was completed. Still there remained enough to constitute a very undesirable residue. This was disposed of finally, after sundry tentative attempts, by coiling a piece of fine platinum wire and placing it in a porcelain vessel of water, and then leaving this fine platinum coil in constant communication with the opposite poles. As much electricity as this little channel can accommodate is constantly running through it from pole to pole, making it very hot, but it is kept from getting red-hot by the water in which it is immersed. The water is sustained at a boiling temperature by the relief of the fine filament of heated metal. When contact is made or broken by the key, this subsidiary contrivance being in operation, the main body of the current passes through the key, and the slight leaking still goes on through the platinum wire, but no spark appears. The contact is entirely lightless and quiet. The spark is absorbed in the maintenance of the leak. There is a slight increased consumption of zinc in the battery on account of this leak. The battery is always in subdued operation, instead of being in absolute rest between the successive contacts made for the transmission of the currents. This is seen upon going into the room where the battery stands. There is a continued but very gentle effervescence with the disengagement of bubbles of hydrogen. While the full contact is being made the effervescence rises into marked ebullition. When, however, all contact is broken, the effervescence subsides, and very soon ceases, and the several compartments of the cells present nothing but a clear, pellucid depth of clean tranquil liquid, which would have instantly aroused for this mighty combination, had it been the Eastern instead of the Western oceanic gulf of the earth which it was destined to work across, the very appropriate name of the "Pacific Battery." It may be added that one of these perpetual maintenance batteries has now been constantly at work for months in a large electrotyping office in London, and has thoroughly established its reputation for unparalleled steadiness, convenience and power. The battery is also unquestionably one of the most economical that has ever been set to work, considering the amount of service it is able to perform. *It is calculated that the cost of maintaining the ten-celled battery in operation at the terminal stations on either side of the Atlantic, including all wear and tear, and consumption of material, will not exceed one shilling per hour.*

THE MACHINERY TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF THE CURRENT.

Thus much of the primary source of electrical power, whence the telegraphing influence will issue for the Atlantic passage. The important addition has now, however, to be made, that it will not be the direct emanation from this Titanic battery, which will really cross the Atlantic. If it were so, it would strictly be the "voltaic current" which would cross the long ocean-stretch. But it will be remembered that the voltaic current has been determined to be far more sluggish of movement than some electrical agencies, with which it stands in sympathetic relation. Consequently, *this primary voltaic current will only be used to stimulate and call up the energies of one of those fleeter messengers.* The voltaic stream is sent to a piece of complicated electrical apparatus, consisting of silk covered wire, rolled into almost countless coils, which envelope a bar or core of soft iron. The iron bar itself is enclosed in a sheathing of tolerably thick sheet gutta percha, and these are deep flanges moulded on the sheath to divide the coiled wire into segments, so that a more perfect separation and insulation may be maintained. First,

POLITICS IN KANSAS.

Rumors and Reports—Prospects of Gov. Walker—The Ultraists of Both Sides, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Kansas is now suffering from an attack of rumors and threats—a dreadful complication of disorders. The crisis occurs in October, and fears are expressed that the patient will be seized with another fit of convulsions before we can look for a perfect recovery. As my business, however, is not to prescribe but to describe, you will, permit me to state the symptoms and leave modes of cure to those Sangrados who have distinguished themselves by their unremitting attention to the health of that good old lady, the Union, whom may the Fates long favor.

In the first place then (dropping the figure) the main topics of conversation, speculation, and misrepresentation throughout this good Territory, are the action of the Constitutional Convention which meets here in September next, and the probable result of the October elections under the acts of the Territorial Legislature. On these subjects the talk generally assumes the form of threats—thus:

General LANE, it is said, threatens to drive the Convention into Missouri. But he won't. The ultra Free-State agitators threaten that whatever may be the character of the Constitution framed by that Convention, (if it be allowed to sit,) the Free State Party, to a man, will vote for its rejection. But they won't. The ultra Pro-Slavery agitators threaten to withhold that Constitution from the vote of all the *bona fide* resident settlers. But they won't. The same party threaten to have every man disqualified from voting who has not paid taxes. But they won't.

Rely upon it, the Convention will meet and sit undisturbed; they will frame a Constitution; they will decide on submitting it to the people with the question of Slavery or No-Slavery, as an independent clause to be separately voted on; if the Constitution be a good one, a majority of the people will vote for its adoption; the Free-State Party will go to the polls *en masse* in October: they will vote, whether they have, or have not, paid their taxes, and nobody will venture to hinder them in the exercise of their right of franchise; and if Governor WALKER finds it necessary, he will order out every soldier in Kansas to protect every citizen of the Territory, of whatever politics, whose rights are jeopardized.

Now, for a batch of rumors—flying rumors. These are so numerous that a whole regiment of riflemen and half-a-dozen batteries would be inadequate to shoot down one half of them. I shall simply let daylight through three or four.

First—It is rumored that GOV. WALKER's object in keeping the troops at Lawrence is to intimidate the Free-State voters from approaching the polls in October. That is utterly untrue. It is well known by all who have ever conversed with GOV. WALKER on the subject of the October elections, that *it is his wish to see every man who has resided in Kansas since the 1st of April last*, go to the polls and record his vote, and that nobody would deprecate any interference with the right of suffrage more than he. I know personally many Free-State men who have made it a point to interrogate GOV. WALKER on this subject, and the result of their interviews has invariably been a firm determination on their part to assert and exercise their rights as citizens of the Territory.

Second—It is asserted that STRINGFELLOW, ABELL and others recently, at a meeting held in Missouri, exhorted the residents of that State to make another *razzia* on the ballot-boxes of Kansas in October, and insure the election of a Pro-Slavery Legislature and other Territorial officers. This charge was made by a Republican, at a Democratic meeting recently held at Osawkee, just before the termination of the land sales there, and was indignantly repudiated by the Democratic speakers. I am informed, in the most authoritative manner, that no such speeches were ever made. On the contrary, Mr. ABELL, it is said, simply stated that if Missouri had furnished 20,000 permanent settlers, as she should have done, to Kansas, the result, so far as the Slavery question is concerned, would now be different; and as for Dr. STRINGFELLOW, it is a matter of public notoriety that in Atchison, where he resides, he sustains with the utmost energy and most disinterested zeal, the whole policy of Gov. WALKER.

Now for a few facts.

The Grand Jury has been in session in Lecompton for the last fortnight. A number of silly bills against people charged with offences arising out of the troubles of last year and the year preceding, have been found, and writs were issued on them and handed over to the Sheriff for execution. At the same time, a series of old writs of a similar character were exhumed from the dust of the last nine or ten months and similarly disposed of. The Sheriff accordingly proceeded to serve them. In some cases, he succeeded; in others, he was nearly being served himself with a *mittimus* to the kingdom come, and had to get a posse of troops to aid him. The egregious folly, nay, the positive error, of this revival of old feuds and reopening of old sores argues badly for the judgment of those who prompted it, and cannot be too seriously condemned. If the extremists in this Territory would only let things alone, and permit the tide of affairs to take its natural course, you would never hear another word about our difficulties, for there would be no longer any difficulties to hear about. My "middle party," however, is going to settle the business at any rate, but they could effect that so much more easily if the two ends that meet in violence would only remain quiet.

Another proceeding of this Grand Jury deserves a passing notice. On Saturday last, after their adjournment, a series of resolutions were introduced among them, asking them to give an expression of opinion on the leading political questions of the day, to-wit: the policy of Gov. WALKER, Slavery in Kansas, the submission of the Constitution to the people, the payment of taxes, the qualification of voters, &c. A meeting was immediately organized to consider the propriety of the step proposed, and the resolutions were rejected by a large majority. Subsequently a series of resolutions were adopted by them, expressive simply of their confidence in the integrity and ability of the Judiciary of Kansas, and of their concurrence in the extra-judicial opinion of Judge CATO, which asserts that the payment of taxes is an essential prerequisite of the right to vote in October. The Free-State Party, however, have no need to dread anything the Grand Jury may say. Gov. WALKER says the contrary on the tax question, and that, to every man who knows his capacity and determination, is guarantee enough.

P. H. C.

Sailors on American Ships.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I was much pleased to see in your paper of to-day, remarks on the curious (not "puzzling") fact that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the shipping business, it is difficult to find crews for the few vessels that do proceed to sea.

Now this is exactly what I had anticipated for the last two or three years, since my frequent passages to Liverpool in American ships have opened to my astonished eyes the brutal, cowardly and unwarrantable treatment of poor Jack by the officers on board.

But I knew the evil would correct itself and ultimately recoil on its authors, and I have for some time past taken pains in correspondence with my friend, Rev. R. M. FIELDEN, Chief of Police Magistrates, Liverpool, in calling his attention to the subject, and urging a severe punishment of the officers whenever possible, as the inclosed copy of one of my letters (16th February last) to that gentleman will show.

That the seamen are tempted into other services (not "employments") there can be no doubt, for on my last trip to Liverpool I found on our arrival in port, (and I took some trouble to ascertain it, feeling an interest in the ill-used men,) that out of a crew of 24, 18 left the ship immediately, and several of them engaged on board the *James Baines*, Australian packet, then about to sail, and the remainder on other British ships; the six invalided men were sent to the hospital, the poor fellows, perhaps, disabled for life.

Thus I could go on detailing to you various instances where whole ships crews have left American vessels at Liverpool, with a determination never to smoark again (as the Tars courtesy observed in my hearing) with "those hi-dy tyrants, the Yankee officers."

I am, your obedient servant and constant reader,
JAMES MARK LANGWORTHY.

THE DUPONT POWDER-MILLS EXPLOSION.—Lewis VACHE, another of the men wounded by the explosion of DUPONT's powder-mill, has since died. ALEXIS I. DUPONT, the proprietor, who was killed, was a relative of Capt. DUPONT, who is now on the road to China, in command of the United States steam-frigate Minnesota. He was 45 years of age, and is the first of the family who has ever been implicated in an explosion of gunpowder, although they have never shunned from any dangers to which persons in their employ were exposed. It is stated that he made provision for the completion of the Episcopal Church in Brandywine Village or the Sunday Province to his decease.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARREST OF JOHN THOMPSON.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 27.
Before Judge Hoffman.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK VS. JOHN THOMPSON.

Judge HOFFMAN granted the order of arrest against Mr. Thompson upon the affidavit of James L. Jaques, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Bank Mr. Thompson is still in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Sterne.

The following is the affidavit of Mr. Jaques:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Henry L. Jaques being sworn, stated that he is the Vice-President of the above-named plaintiffs; that this action is brought against the defendant to recover the possession of personal property of the plaintiffs, wrongfully detained by the defendant, consisting of the circulating notes of the Chemung County Bank, in the State of New-York, of the aggregate amount of $1,800; the circulating notes of the Waverley Bank, in said State, of the aggregate amount of $2,700; the circulating notes of the Bank of Kent, in said State, of the aggregate amount of $4,100; and the circulating notes of the Mercantile Bank, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, of the aggregate amount of $4,400; the whole of said bills being of the value of $12,500; that the plaintiffs are a Banking Association created under the law of the State of New York, doing business in the City of New-York; that as such Banking Association they are daily in receipt of large amounts of the circulating notes or bills of Banks out of the City of New-York, which notes are not current in said City; that the defendant was the redeeming agent of the said Banks above named, viz: The Chemung County Bank, the Bank of Kent, and the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, and as such redeeming agent, has been in the habit of taking from the plaintiffs the notes of the above-named Banks, held by them at a small discount; that on the morning of the 25th day of August inst. the plaintiffs possessed and were the owners of the circulating notes of the said Banks respectively to the amounts herein above specified, the whole amounting together to the sum of $12,500; that such bills or notes were in separate packages, those of each Bank being together in one larger package and consisting of several smaller packages, surrounded by a strap, each of the large packages containing upon it a strap the amount thereof, and the smaller packages being marked with the marks and checks used by the plaintiffs.

That at about half-past nine o'clock on the morning of such last-mentioned day, the defendant, by his clerk or agent, applied at the banking office of the plaintiffs to redeem the circulating notes or bills of the said banks, and thereupon the plaintiffs delivered to the defendant's said clerk or agent the said bills or notes of the four said banks to the amount herein particularly specified, and received from him in exchange therefor the check of the defendant upon the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, for the sum of $12,489 88, being the aggregate amount of said bills, deducting therefrom an agreed rate of discount. That shortly after the commencement of banking hours in the said City, the said check was presented by the plaintiffs to the said bank upon which it was drawn, and payment thereof was demanded, which was refused.

That at the time said check was given the said defendant had not, nor has he at any time since, had any funds whatever in the said American Exchange Bank, which fact was well known to the defendant; that the defendant has suspended payment and is insolvent, and he was insolvent when the said check was given, as deponent verily believes; that the said defendant had overdrawn his account upon the Bank of the Republic, in said City, on the afternoon of the 24th day of August inst., as deponent has been informed; that as deponent verily believes, the said bills or notes were so obtained from the plaintiffs by the defendant upon the said worthless check with the preconceived intent to cheat the plaintiffs out of the same; that, as deponent is advised and believes, by means of such fraudulent act of the defendant, the defendant acquired no title to a property in said bills as against the plaintiffs. Deponent further saith that immediately upon refusal of the payment of the said check the same was tendered and offered to said Thompson by the President of the plaintiffs, and also by deponent, and that said bills or notes of said banks were demanded of him as the property of the plaintiffs, but the said defendant wholly refused to deliver up the said notes or bills or any of them. That this action has been commenced by the service upon the defendant of the summons herein; that at the time of the issuing of the summons in this action the plaintiffs therein claimed the immediate delivery of the said bank bills or notes, and made and delivered to the sheriff of the City and County of New York the affidavit, and gave the security required by the provisions of the Code, entitled, "Claim and delivery of personal property," and required the sheriff to take the same from the defendant and deliver them to the plaintiff, but that the sheriff could not find or take the same, after having applied to the defendant therefor. That the defendant stated that he had disposed of the same; that as deponent is informed and believes, the said sheriff has filed such requisition with the Clerk of this Court with his return indorsed thereon in substance that he had served upon the defendant the summons in this action, and a copy of the undertaking, requisition, and affidavit in this action, and that the said property had been claimed, removed, converted and disposed of, so that he could not take the same as thereby commanded. That from the facts and circumstances aforesaid, this deponent believes that the said property has been concealed, removed or disposed of by the defendant, so that the same could not be found or taken by the sheriff, and with the intent that the same should not be so found or taken, and with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof.

HENRY L. JAQUES.

Sworn this 25th day of August, 1857, before me,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Judge Superior Court.

Before Judge Duer.

MOTION TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST.

The Metropolitan Bank vs. *John Thompson.*—The order granted by Judge DUER on Wednesday, requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the order of arrest against Mr. Thompson should not be set aside and vacated, being returnable at 12 o'clock to-day, the counsel for the parties appeared in Court.

Mr. Van Vleck read affidavits in support of his motion.

Mr. Evarts read affidavits on the other side.

Mr. Van Vleck said there was no dispute about the fact that immediately after the money came into Thompson's possession the packages were broken open and the money distributed. Mr. Thompson could not know when a package of money was pointed to where that money came from. The testimony of the teller was explicit that it was impossible for Mr. Thompson to tell what money was being paid out. The only testimony showing the intention of Mr. Thompson to fail was that of Mr. Lowry. Here was the testimony of the defendant himself that at the time the check was presented at the Metropolitan Bank he had no thought of suspending. The first question was, whether the plaintiff could bring a suit for the claim and delivery of personal property in a case like this. His argument was not now to prove that an action for the conversion of property could not be commenced against Mr. Thompson, but that the present form of action was incorrect. His Honor should consider whether it was probable that Mr. Thompson had a deliberate intention to defraud. Could His Honor say it was possible, when the suit was commenced, for Mr. Thompson to return the identical property. Mr. Van Vleck examined at length the sections of the Code which prescribe the rules to be observed in bringing an action for the claim and delivery of personal property.

MR. THOMPSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

John Thompson being sworn, says: That he is under arrest pursuant to an order of arrest granted in this cause yesterday, by his Honor Judge HOFFMAN, under subdivision 3d of section 179 of the Code. Deponent further says, that he was forced to suspend payment on Monday, about eleven o'clock, unexpectedly, in consequence of Banks dishonoring deponent's checks, occasioned, as deponent believes, by the alarm created in the Street by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and other causes, which suspension was wholly unexpected to deponent. That when the check was given to plaintiff mentioned in the moving affidavits, and the bank bills received in exchange, deponent did not expect to suspend or think of so doing, and had no doubt the check would be paid, as deponent has been in the habit of overdrawing his account at the American Exchange Bank, and at other banks, temporarily, and frequently to large amounts; that deponent was very largely in uncurrent money business, taking care of the circulation of country banks and other business, as banker and broker; that up to the time of his suspension his credit was good and unimpaired in the street, and the transaction in question was a usual and common one; that the reason the money was not returned to plaintiff was deponent's inability to do so, as stated in the annexed affidavit of Edgar W. Morse, and deponent says that such was not concealed, removed or disposed of by him or his clerks, with intent that the same should not be found or taken by the Sheriff, or with intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof, but the same, immediately on the receipt, was broken from its packages, mixed with other money of the same and other kinds of denominations, and a large amount of it was paid out before deponent suspended, in the usual course of his business, and it is utterly impossible for any one to identify any part of it, or tell how much, if any of it, remains in the possession; deponent further says he has made no assignment and no fraudulent disposition of his property or any part of it.

J. THOMPSON.

Sworn this 26th day of August, 1857,
G. T. HAWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF EDGAR W. MORSE.

Edgar W. Morse being sworn, says—He is Teller of the uncurrent money department for John Thompson, the defendant; that he took the check mentioned in the moving affidavits, signed in blank in defendant's name by Mr. Hagans; filled in the amount and sent it to plaintiff in exchange for the money for the recovery of which the suit is brought, between nine and ten A. M., of yesterday; that when the packages came to defendant's banking-house, they were immediately broken open and the money distributed with other money of the same and other kinds, and of the same and other denominations, of which a large amount was there on hand, and a large portion of it was paid out during the two or more hours which intervened before his suspension in the usual course of his business; that when defendant learned that the check was dishonored, it was impossible for any one to identify the money remaining on hand, or tell how much remained; that although defendant knew there was some money at the Metropolitan Bank for redemption yesterday morning, he did not know its amounts or the particulars, and gave no directions, and did not personally know what was done with it, except his knowledge of the usual course of such transactions.

Deponent further says it was usual and customary for the defendant to overdraw his account at the American Exchange and other Banks.

E. W. MORSE.

Sworn before me this 26th day of August, 1857.
G. T. HAWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES MEGARY.

Charles Megary, being sworn, says that he has been for several years past Cashier for the defendant, John Thompson, and authorized to sign checks for him; that he signed the check given to plaintiff, and Edgar W. Morse filled it up and did the business with plaintiff; that the annexed affidavit of John Thompson as to the business and extent of it, and as to his credit in the Street, and his custom of overdrawing at the American Exchange Bank and other Banks, and to this being a usual transaction, and as to what was done with the money, is true; and deponent verily believes the suspension was forced and sudden, as in his affidavit stated, and that the true causes thereof are therein stated.

CHARLES MEGARY.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1857.
G. T. HAWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. EVARTS read the following affidavits, in opposition to the motion:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*John Earl Williams* being sworn, saith that he is President of the above-named plaintiffs; that on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th day of August, at about five minutes past eleven o'clock, deponent called upon the above-named John Thompson, at his office in the City of New-York, for the purpose of obtaining from him the sum of $12,500, in uncurrent bills, which the defendant had obtained that evening from the Metropolitan Bank, $489 88 upon the American Exchange Bank, the payment of which check had been refused; deponent saw said Thompson, and asked him if the said check was all right, and the said Thompson replied, "No, it is not all right, it is all wrong;" deponent then asked him if it would be certified at the Bank, and the said Thompson said that it would not; deponent then asked him to give up the money which he had obtained from the plaintiffs upon the check, which said Thompson refused to do, saying, "I cannot do anything about it to-day, for the precedent's sake, but your Bank need not be concerned." Deponent further saith, that said Thompson, at such interview, did not in any manner pretend that he had parted with or disposed of the said bills, or any part of them

JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

Sworn this 27th day of August, 1857, before me,
JOHN FOOT, Com. of Deeds.

HENRY L. JAQUES' SECOND AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.—Henry L. Jaques, being sworn, saith that he is the Vice-President of the plaintiffs in this action; that his interview with the defendant Thompson, on the morning of the 25th day of August inst., referred to in deponent's affidavit, upon which the order of arrest was granted in this action, took place at about 25 minutes past 11 o'clock in the morning; that deponent at such interview asked said Thompson to give him the money referred to in deponent's affidavit in return for said Thompson's check, which Thompson refused to do; that as deponent was talking with said Thompson, Mr. Read, of Van Vleeck, Read & Drexel, came in with a check of said Thompson, which he asked him to take back and give in its place the draft for which the same had been given that morning; that said Thompson thereupon surrendered to said Read the draft and took back the check. Deponent then asked him to do the same by the plaintiffs and return the bills belonging to the plaintiffs, which the deponent could, as he then informed said Thompson, identify, and deponent would give up the check again to the plaintiffs said Thompson replied: "That is a different case. This (referring to the bills of the plaintiffs) is a cash transaction."

He also said that he had advised with his lawyer, and he should say again that he would not give up the bills. Deponent pointed to a file of bills upon a counter in the office, and said to said Thompson, "There is our money, give it to us." Said Thompson did not deny that the money to which deponent pointed was the money in question, but still refused to give up the same. That said Thompson informed deponent that he failed at eleven o'clock that morning.

HENRY L. JAQUES.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1857.
JOHN FOOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

ROBERT BAYLIS' AFFIDAVIT.

Robert Baylis, being sworn, saith that he is the Superintendent of the Foreign Money Department of the American Exchange Bank; that the defendant, John Thompson, has been in the habit for over two years past, of redeeming daily the circulation notes of certain country Banks taken by the American Exchange Bank in the course of its business; that on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th day of August, instant, deponent sent by the runner of said bank to said Thompson, for redemption bills of certain country banks redeemed by him, to the aggregate amount of $9,800; that shortly after eleven o'clock of that morning, the said clerk returned with Thompson's check for the amount of said bills, deducting the discount, which check was upon the American Exchange Bank. That said Thompson, having no funds to his order in said Bank sufficient to pay said check, deponent took said check immediately to said Thompson's office. That, according to deponent's impression, he reached Thompson's office not later than fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock, and found said Thompson there. That he demanded the said bills of said Thompson, and tendered to him his check, but that Thompson wholly refused to deliver up the bills, saying that he would do nothing that day, but that the Bank should lose nothing by him. That he has not surrendered said bill nor has he paid said check.

R. BAYLIS.

Sworn before EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

BENJ. BUCKLEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Benj. Buckley, being duly sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank, and has been such clerk for several years past; that for more than two years past deponent has been for almost daily of each business day in the habit of presenting drafts upon the defendant, John Thompson, for payment, which drafts were invariably paid by check of said Thompson; that deponent was never paid the cash upon any draft which he so presented; that for the last ten months, Henry W. Devison, a clerk in said Bank, has occasionally alternated with deponent in the presentment of drafts on the defendant; that said drafts averaged about twelve in number each day.

BENJ. BUCKLEY.

Sworn before JOHN FOOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF H. W. DAWSON.

Henry W. Davison being duly sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank. That for the past ten months he has been in the habit of presenting drafts upon the defendant, Thompson, for payment, which drafts were always paid by the clerks of said Thompson, except in one or two instances, when a single draft was forwarded for a small amount; the same was paid in cash.

H. W. DAVISON.

JOHN FOOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE CASHIER OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

City and County of New-York.—*Robert H. Lowry* being sworn, saith that he is the Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, at which Bank the defendant keeps an account; that at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., deponent called upon the defendant at his office, about some irregularities in his account with said Bank, and said Thompson then told deponent that he had made up his mind to fail, or words to that effect; that deponent attempted to dissuade him from suspending, to which he assented, as deponent understood.

ROBERT H. LOWRY.

Sworn this 27th day of August, 1857, before me,
JOHN FOOT, Com. of Deeds.

Judge DUER said that he would like to know the state of Mr. Thompson's accounts with the different banks on the evening of the 24th inst., and particularly with the Bank on which he had drawn his check in favor of the plaintiffs; also as to what knowledge he had of the state of his affairs between 9½ and 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th inst., and as to the cause of his suspension of payment. To become acquainted with these facts he ordered that the matter be postponed until Saturday at 12 o'clock, M., and that the defendant be allowed to put in additional affidavits reciting the facts in relation to the matter as above stated.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—More Attachments Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 27.

In the matter of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.—To-day Judge PEABODY granted six more attachments against the Life and Trust Company, as follows:

The Guernsey Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Washington	$56,999 27
The Muskingham Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Zanesville	27,265 05
The Bank of Geauga, at Painesville	22,350 68
Western Reserve Bank	63,498 25
The Merchants' Bank	1,948 89
The Franklin Branch of the State Bank of Ohio	19,000 00

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Aug. 27.

Before Judge Peabody.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Dwight Montgomery vs. *The Metropolitan Sanitary Association.*—Application was made before Judge PEABODY to-day for an injunction to restrain the defendants from transferring or selling any of their property or effects. The Judge granted the application.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Aug 27.

Before Justices Osborne and Wood.

The usual crowd of witnesses, shysters, and interested or curious spectators swarmed the Court-room. Shortly before 9 o'clock along procession of prisoners of every color and shade, men, women, and children,—some respectable-looking, but the majority bearing the impress of crime—filed into the prisoners' box and filled it to overflowing. There huddled together they awaited their fate, and as their names were called, each one advanced to the bar for trial. "Alois Chavers to the bar." He had committed an assault and battery upon Officer Anstin H. Lake, of the Seventh District Police, Aug 25. The officer said he struck him, and pulled out a pistol and threatened his life. He was arrested and taken before Judge Wood, who examined the pistol, found it loaded, and arrested the fellow. Chavers was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Washington Harrington snatched Christian Kardlow's watch and chain from his pocket as he was coming off a North River boat, Aug. 23. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say, Murray? *Prisoner*—I have got to say that he came to work every morning drunk. *Judge Osborne*—That'll do. You can go. *Judge Wood*—We find you guilty, and suspend sentence, Mr. Murray.

Interesting Wedding Party—Marriage of Two Mutes by a Mute Clergyman.

From the Louisville Journal.

In the city of Lexington, on the evening of Aug. 6, was witnessed such a wedding party and such a marriage ceremony as perhaps never occurred in the United States, certainly not in the State of Kentucky. Mr. JOHN BLOUNT, the bridegroom, is a deaf mute, who was brought up in Alabama, but received his education at the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Danville, where he is at present an accomplished and highly esteemed instructor. He is a tall and fine-looking specimen of a man, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Mrs. LUCRETIA ANN HOAGLAND, the bride, is also a deaf mute. She was educated in the Institution at Danville, and would pass for a beautiful and accomplished lady in any circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HOAGLAND, the parents of the bride, at whose house the marriage took place, are also both of them deaf mutes. They received their education some 25 or 30 years since at the same institution. They have three other children—two of whom hear and talk; their youngest, a little boy of nine years old, is, like the bride, a mute, and expects, before long, to go to the same institution, to obtain that inestimable blessing, a good education—which his father, mother and sister have received before him.

There was also present, as invited guests, some twelve or fifteen educated mutes, all of them present or former pupils of the above-named institution.

The attendant of the bride, Miss MARY BOYD, from Harrison County, was as modest, beautiful and elegantly dressed a lady as adorns any drawing-room. She was formerly a class-mate of the bride. Other ladies who were mutes, were present, who attracted marked attention by their personal charms as well as by their superior intelligence. Young gentlemen, also, were not wanting, of fine appearance, education and manners, to lend interest to the occasion. In addition to the mutes who were present, were others who, from intercourse with the family of the bride, or in some other way had become familiar with the sign-language, so that the conversation of the evening was chiefly held in the beautiful pantomime of the deaf and dumb.

But that which, perhaps, gave the most peculiar interest to the occasion, was the fact that the marriage ceremony was celebrated in the sign language of the deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman was Rev. S. S. CHEEK, Vice-Principal of our State Institution at Danville. Not a word was heard during the whole ceremony. The prayer, the propounding of the marriage covenant, the benediction, and the blessing of the wedding feast, were all performed in the graceful and eloquent, though voiceless language of nature, which may be termed the vernacular of the deaf and dumb. The mutes who were present all testified their peculiar delight, saying they had often witnessed marriages before, but had never understood what was actually said and done until the occasion. It was, taken altogether, emphatically a mute festival, in which all parties present were delighted, and which furnished a most striking exemplification of what has been done and can be done for the unfortunate mute.

A New-Yorker Chasing an Eloped Wife—Scandal.

From the Baltimore Sun.

About ten days since, a man accompanied by two females, one of whom was represented to be his wife, and the other his sister, arrived in this city and stopped at one of the principal hotels. On Monday of last week they left the hotel, saying that they were going to Washington, instead of which they went to a house on North street, where the man had engaged board for them. During the latter part of last week another party came on from New York and made application to officer TAYMAN, of the detective force, to assist him in looking for his wife, whom he alleged had eloped with the husband of another woman. The search was begun and a clue to the whereabouts of the man and females was obtained, and it was discovered that they would take the 9 o'clock train on Saturday for Philadelphia. Accordingly, the husband in search of his wife, in company with the officer, went to the President-street depôt, and commenced a search through the cars.

After passing through one or two, the husband espied his *cara sposa* sitting snugly by the side of him for whom she had forsaken her home, husband and two children. He approached to where the twain were sitting, and tapping the man on the shoulder, uttered two or three deep expletives, and then went to work in right good earnest with his cane over the head and shoulders of the party in company with his wife. Immediately an intense excitement was created about the depôt, and a large crowd gathered to see what was going on. During the affray all the parties concerned got out of the cars, and when they reached the platform the cane was again vigorously applied until the officer interfered and put a stop to it. The parties then started for the office of the Marshal of Police, but before they got across Eastern avenue, the cane was again applied to the back and shoulders of the individual against whom the charge of abduction was made.

They then went quietly to the Marshal's office, where the husband stated that the young man and himself had previously been partners in business, and their families had been on intimate terms of friendship; that the sister who accompanied the twain had persuaded the wife to the abandonment of her husband and children, as well as him to the desertion of his own wife and child. The parties remained for some time at the office, and after a conference between them, it was determined that all charges should be withdrawn, and they would all return to New-York together. A carriage was then called and they left for the depôt, to take the next train homeward. The husband appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, while the wife and man whom he sought appeared to be about twenty-four. He remarked that for more than a week, in consequence of the absence of his wife, he had neither slept nor partaken of food more than sufficient to sustain him in his search.

EXTRAORDINARY SALVATION OF LIFE.—Capt. DUDLEY B. DAVIS, of schooner *Bloomer*, who arrived at Portland on Sunday morning from Salem, reports that on Saturday afternoon, while off the Isle of Shoals, about half way between Thatcher's Island and Boon Island, he passed a pilot boat with her sails flapping in the wind, and no person appearing on board of her. Running close to her bows he hailed her, but received no answer. Thinking the crew might be temporarily below Capt. DAVIS continued on his course, and after running about a mile and a half, had his attention arrested by a call from some unseen source; and upon the call being repeated, he discovered a short distance to the leeward a man in the water apparently just able to keep his head above the surface. A rope was immediately thrown to him, a boat got over to his assistance, and he was taken on board the *Bloomer* in a completely exhausted condition. The drowning man proved to be Mr. MICHAEL STRAWNE, Jr., of the pilot boat *America*, of Newburyport. An hour and a half before, while standing upon the stern of his pilot-boat, with a spy-glass in hand, the other persons of the crew being at the time asleep below deck, a sudden movement of the boom had knocked him overboard. Being a good swimmer he had been able to keep himself from drowning for an extraordinary length of time. While his strength lasted he used his exertions to swim after his boat, but finding the chase a hopeless one, and his strength waning, he directed his energies to save himself from drowning.—*Boston Post.*

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN OLDENBURG, GERMANY.—An intelligent correspondent, writing to the State Department, calls attention to the increase in the consumption of cotton in Oldenburg, Germany, since its accession to the Zollverein. Previous to 1854 (the correspondent adds) very little cotton was consumed in this country. In 1855 you find three cotton mills (spinneries) in Oldenburg Proper, and one in Birkenfeld, working together 17,426 spindles, and consuming 1,644,000 pounds of cotton per annum. From the private report of a gentleman largely interested in these spinneries, I learn that 29,500 spindles have been put up this year, which will increase the consumption of cotton to 4,465,500 pounds in 1858.—*Washington Union.*

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.—The Detroit *Tribune* says: "The accounts from Lake Superior to the 8th inst. report the present aspect of the copper mining interest as favorable. It is estimated that the total shipment for the season will exceed 6,000 tons of 50 per cent. copper, worth about $2,000,000. From the rapid and steady increase of this product it is safe to anticipate that in a few years this will become one of the leading interests of the country.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, at old quotations. Pearls $7 25@$7 31½; Pots, $8 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate; prices are essentially unchanged. Java, 16½c @17c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@13¾c.; Jamaica, 12¾c @13c; Maracaibo, 12¾c @13¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 12¼c.@12½c.; Native Ceylon, 13¾c. @ lb.

COTTON—Is lightly dealt in at previous full quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining, sales having transpired, since our last, of only about 4,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$6 00@$5 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Extra State	6 35@ 6 55
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 6 20
Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 35@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 70@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 75

Canadian is heavy and languid. Sales, 650 bbls ordinary superfine to choice extra, in lots, at from $6@$6 @ bbl. Southern is in demand, at former rates; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,400 bbls good mixed to choice extra, at $6 80@$6 95 @ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $5 90@$5 75 for fine to superfine. @ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 60 for Brandywine. @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and firmer. Sales: 40,000 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 56; good Red do. at $1 40; ordinary to prime White Southern at $1 55@$1 71; Red do. at $1 95@$1 47; and some unsound Southern at irregular prices. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,400 bushels, including old, in store, at 95c. @ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are less abundant and less sought after at 66c. @ 68c. for Western; 67c.@69c. for State; 72c.@73c. for Jersey: 56c.@58c. for Canadian; 50c.@56c. for Pennsylvania; 42c @48c. for Southern, @ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales 31,000 bushels, at 85c. @86c. for mixed Western, and 88c.@90c. for poor to prime yellow Southern, @ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales River, at 70c.@80c. @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crops bring 7c.@ 11c., according to quality, @ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy at $30, usual terms, @ ton.

LEAD—Is in slack request at unchanged figures.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common and $1 10 for Lump, @ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 50c @58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c., @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar are selling to a fair extent, considering the high prices claimed for them, which prices are equal to those quoted in our last. Turpentine is unaltered.

OILS—Linseed is modestely dealt in, and is steady at 80c @82c. @ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive at former quotations. Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at $25 75 for Mess; and $21 75 for Prime, @ bbl. Cut Meats are very scarce and much wanted at 13c. for Hams, and 12½c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Lard is sparingly inquired for at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 16¼c.@16½c. @ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., at $17 @$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., @ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30@31 @ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50@$24 @ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c @19c. for Ohio, 18c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@ 25c. for prime to choice do., @ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 9c.@10c. @ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request and heavy at $4 75@5 62½ for inferior to very choice, @ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is restricted; prices favor purchasers. Sales; 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@9¾c., chiefly within the range, @ lb.

TALLOW—8,000 lbs. prime brought 11½c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 475 bbls. Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 28c. @ gallon, closing heavily and irregularly.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 2s 6d.@3s. @ bale; Flour, 6d. @ bbl; Grain, 2¾d.@3d. @ bush.; Beef, 9d. @ tierce; Resin, 6d. @ bbl; and heavy goods, 7s 6d.@10s. @ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Albany Breadstuff Markets for the Week ending Aug. 26.

FLOUR—The business done

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, and a portion of her mails was dispatched by the evening train on the New-Haven Railroad, and arrived in this City about 1 o'clock this morning. The very full summary of the *America*'s news received by telegraph from Halifax, comprised everything of importance. The news relative to the loss of the Atlantic Telegraph, as published in an Extra of the *European Times*, was telegraphed in full, and the details of the news from India present no additional feature of interest.

The Cleveland papers bring us reports of the first day's proceedings of the Convention called under the auspices of Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, to devise some plan for the compensated emancipation of Southern slaves. A preliminary question arose as to the right of various parties to participate in the Convention, the Abolitionists proper introducing the subject and claiming a right freely to express their views. The most noteworthy part of the proceedings was the declaration of GERRIT SMITH that he believed the owners of slaves had a *moral right* to compensation for them in the event of their emancipation, and that he greatly desired to see some plan devised by which this could be secured to them. Various Committees were appointed and the Convention would probably continue in session for several days.

The Democratic Primary Elections took place in Albany yesterday afternoon. The occasion was signalized by a pitched battle between the Hards and Softs, in which the former were victorious.

A motion was made before Judge DUER to vacate the order of arrest against JOHN THOMPSON, granted by Judge HOFFMAN. Numerous affidavits were read in favor of and in opposition to the motion. The Judge, for the purpose of satisfying himself in relation to Mr. THOMPSON's accounts with the different banks on the 24th inst, the knowledge Mr. T. had of his affairs between 9 and 11 o'clock the following morning, and the cause of his suspending payment, ordered the matter to stand over until Saturday at 12 o'clock M., when Mr. THOMPSON will put in additional affidavits.

The funeral of the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON was largely attended yesterday, at 4 P. M., at St. Thomas' Church, in Broadway. Rev. Dr. MORGAN officiated. The remains will be conveyed to Hyde Park for interment, this morning, by the 9 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad. A car is reserved for friends of the family desirous of accompanying them.

The late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON was President of the New-York and Havre Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and when that Association resolved to dissolve, some months ago, he was appointed its receiver. He accordingly issued an advertisement for all claims, etc., against the Company, to be presented to him, and fixed the 24th of August as the last day on which presentation could be made. He lived just long enough to receive all the claims, for on the 24th, after business hours, he died.

A meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. They appointed a Committee of Seven, headed by Hon JOHN COCHRANE, to confer with the Savage and Small Committees, to see if some basis of union of the City Democracy could not be agreed upon. A meeting will be held on Monday next to hear the report of the Committee, and also to prepare a call for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 10th of September.

A Democratic Repeal meeting was held last evening at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue, in the street. It was not very largely attended, and the enthusiasm was faint for a Democratic gathering. A long list of resolutions, substantially the same as those of other similar meetings, was adopted. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN KELLY and WM. J. ROSE, Esq., of the Custom House.

JAMES A. LOWE, Esq., deputized by the District-Attorney as counsel to prosecute the Sunday penalties, yesterday docketed the first of the judgments against the following offenders: CHARLES HELD, of Bowery; WM. D. BENSON, of Laight-and Canal streets; FREDERICK REINHART and JOHN REIMER, of Volk's Garden, and MICHAEL WHITE. There are 125 other suits where the parties are fighting by their lawyers; but whenever the law is complied with, the suits are discontinued.

The Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Volunteers, appointed recently to prepare for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers when they visit this City on the 14th inst., met last evening at the Mercer House. Gen. BURNET (in the chair) urged the regiment to put forth its best efforts to give their visitors a cordial welcome. All allusions to the snuff-box were carefully avoided.

Some of the bodies of those lost on the propeller *J. N. Harris*, which was sunk on the Sound a few days since by coming in collision with the steamer *Metropolis*, were washed ashore yesterday, north of River Head, L. I., and Dr. BRADWELL L. IRELAND, one of the Coroners of Suffolk County, had started from Greenport to hold the inquest. The shore from Oyster Pond Point to Miller's Place has been strewn with small portions of the wreck and its assorted cargo. The precise position of the wreck has been ascertained by the rising of one of the masts to the surface. Two divers have been sent from this City to examine the wreck preparatory to an effort to raise her.

Several persons, occupants of the premises, were stabbed last evening at ERHARD's lager bier saloon, No. 62 Reade-street, by a young man named HUGH HOARE, an iron moulder. HOARE was creating a disturbance in the place and it was sought to expel him, when he turned upon and stabbed all within his reach—Mrs. ERHARD seriously. He was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

The sloop *Thomas B. Casey*, Captain B. I. FORT, lying at anchor in the East River, off the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was boarded yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, by two river pirates, who fired two shots at the Captain, who was asleep, which took effect in his right wrist; stole a watch from his pocket and a valise from the cabin, and left unmolested.

But three policemen remain now at Seguine's Point, to guard the new Quarantine buildings and fence inclosure. The 12-pound cannon, the two howitzers and muskets have all been brought away. There is nothing new at Old Quarantine.

Judge PEABODY yesterday granted several more attachments against the effects of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

Workmen have commenced breaking ground for the new Tompkins Market, and the armory for the 7th Regiment's occupation. The old stalls will soon be torn down—greatly to the improvement of this part of the town.

A new landing bridge has been put up at Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side,—It was needed, but not half so badly as at some other of the ferries.

The rate of tax for the coming year, in Brooklyn, will not fall much short of an average of 2 per cent., and 2¾ per cent. in Williamsburg.

Our Own Delhi at Home.

The last accounts from the East report that Delhi is still in the hands of the insurgents, and likely to remain so for a considerable time longer; but the British Government are making vigorous preparations to reconquer and re-establish their empire in India, and no one can doubt their ultimate success. The sacred city once again in the possession of the conquerors, they will not be likely to repeat their folly of strengthening its fortifications, filling it with the necessary means of resisting a long seige and then intrusting it to the keeping of the very people from whom they had taken it. Over thirty thousand troops, with necessary stores of war, have already been sent from England for India, and, ere long, we shall begin to hear of the terrible retribution that must fall upon the heads of the native rebels. There will be much done that will never be reported, and many a terrible massacre that will never thrill the nerves of European and American readers; but there will be enough told to startle the civilized world, and new MACAULAYS and RUSSELLS will gain renown by reciting the horrors of the fall of Delhi.

But, we have a Delhi of our own which has not yet fallen, and, from present indications, is not likely to fall until long after the fate of the Eastern capital shall have been sealed. We have not, like the British in India, conquered a fortress and then given it to the enemy to keep for us, but we have permitted an enemy to build one in the centre of our territory, where he has gained such power that he snaps his fingers at us in defiance, and we encourage him still further to defy our power by sending so feeble and inefficient a force to coerce him that it crumbles to pieces on its way.

Our Delhi is the Mormon City of Salt Lake, where a rebellious fanaticism, both religious and political, exists more malignant and better organized than that of India. It will inspire the Mormons with a feeling of contempt for the central Government when they learn that even the small expedition of fifteen hundred men, which was sent out to quell their revolutionary and rebellious movements, has been unable to reach them on account of imperfect organization, and the lack of proper administrative talent. The wily and able leader of the Mormons, who has boasted to his deluded followers that he will be himself President of the United States within five years, will turn the failure of the military expedition against Utah, to good account for his own interests, and he will doubtless attribute it to his own superhuman agency.

The main cause of the failure of the Utah military expedition, is said to be owing to desertions, more than one-third of the force having deserted since it commenced its march. There must have been some wretched mismanagement, which reflects disgrace upon the War Department, if the reports be true that so large a number of desertions have taken place. They are said to have been mainly from the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, and were, at the last accounts, of daily occurrence. The reports from Washington are to the effect that it is the intention of Government to send forward more recruits, and that the expedition will not be detained. How this may be we do not know; but we should say that the wiser course would be to order the army for Utah, whatever there may be left of it, into Winter quarters, and, in the meantime, make vigorous preparations for sending an efficient force early in the Spring. As almost the entire population of Utah is composed of the faithful and fanatical followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG, they may be left to his tender mercies awhile longer. However he may delude them as to his own power, and the inability of the Federal Government to molest him, he labors under no delusion himself. The rascal will not have the audacity to lay his hand, at least openly, on any official representative of the United States. He knows, too well, what would be the inevitable consequences to himself of such conduct, and we need entertain no fears for such United States officers as remain in the territory.

In the meantime, before a new force can be organized and sent to Utah, Congress will assemble, and among the first measures of the Administration will doubtless be one for the settlement of the Utah difficulty. Senator DOUGLAS has already published his own views of what would be the proper plan for Utah, and it is not unlikely that they may coincide with those of Mr. BUCHANAN. Salt Lake will have to be disposed of in some way by the present Administration, and it may not prove altogether unfortunate, if the military force which was sent to awe the Mormons into good behavior, should be compelled to stop short of its destination until some definite plan of dealing with them has been determined upon by the Government.

But, such a consideration as this should not exonerate the War Department from the censure to which it is so justly entitled. If an army of fifteen hundred men cannot be sent, in mid-summer, to the centre of our own territory, without a loss of more than one third of its number by desertion, it argues very badly for the proper organization of the chief arm of our military defence.

BANK MANAGEMENT.—Would it not be well for *stockholders* of Banks to give a little more attention to the discount policy very generally pursued by their Directors? To a very great extent many of our Banks have been devoted to the convenience of the Stock gamblers, and of speculators generally, to the serious detriment of the sound and legitimate business of the City. It will be remembered that it was through the reckless and culpable connivance of Banks that the business of creating bogus Insurance Companies became so rife and so disastrous a year or two since. It is through the accommodations offered by the Banks that Stock speculation has reached its present height and been able to inflict so much loss and suffering upon portions of the community. It is probably hopeless to expect any reform in this matter from the voluntary action of the Directors of those institutions which have been prominent in this business, for their own personal interests are generally too much involved. But it may be well for the stockholders to give the matter something of their attention.

The Savans in Canada.

This is an age of Conventions. It is an age of a good many other things as well, and is susceptible of an infinite number of condensed definitions suitable for the purposes of journalism. But it may be fairly and conveniently enough called an age of Conventions. All sorts of subjects provoke our gregarious instincts. We meet and discuss on every possible opportunity, till we have actually come at last to the point of regarding Conventions as good in themselves, and talk, as slanderers of the female sex declare that women do, for talking's sake.

Our Southern neighbors have a particular *penchant* for these self-generating convocations, and have just been indulging themselves in a perfect orgie of causeless and aimless conversation at Knoxville, in Tennessee. The various and very chaotic political nebulæ of the North are even now preparing to resolve themselves, if possible, into luminous consistency, through the gyratory action of the Convention system. And our friends across the Canadian frontier have been gathering themselves together at Montreal, for the purpose of paying honor to, and receiving instruction from, the collective scientific wisdom of two Continents.

The meetings of the American Scientific Association at Montreal were brought to a close on Wednesday of last week, and ended, of course, as all such meetings do, with a dinner and a ball. The immediate and visible results of these meetings, *quoad* the world of science, are possibly of no very great importance. Some communications, it is true, of considerable value, were read before the different Sections of the Association. Such were the paper of Dr. WYNNE on the new locomotive-boiler known as the Boardman boiler, prepared for the combustion of coal instead of wood, and tested successfully upon the Providence and Worcester Railroad, where it was found to evolve as much force from the combustion of 19 tons of coal as is usually educed from 46 cords of wood; the paper of Mr. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., of New-Haven, on counterfeiting and photographs, in the course of which he made known a recent discovery of Mr. HUNT, of Canada, by which the photographic reproduction of bank-notes may for the present at least be rendered impossible; and a clever essay on the "Molecular Constitution of Material Masses," by Lieut. E. B. HUNT, U. S. N., of a less directly practical bearing, indeed, but still of a not remote utility. It may be worth while, too, for mankind to know that Mr. WHITTLESEY is ready to break a lance with the Lyells and the Murchisons on the question of coal. Mr. W. boldly denies the vegetable origin of coal, and exhibits a perfectly American and revolutionary contempt of all the established authorities. He behaves as badly, in fact, as the Continent itself was declared by M. AGASSIZ to have behaved when a trilobite was produced at Cincinnati as having emerged from a formation of old red sandstone, in defiance of all theory and precedent.

Nor is it uninteresting to learn that Mr. ROOSEVELT, who "won political honors before he had a beard," looks upon Banks as a nuisance, and "desires a government in which the wise and good would rule," a wish in which we fear that very few American politicians of so long standing could be found to concur.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, took great pains to satisfy the Association that the average vitality of the American is inferior to that of the Englishman, unconsciously echoing a paper to the same effect which was read last year at the Cheltenham meeting of the British Association. Mr. ELLIOTT's tables rate the English vitality above that of Prussia, Sweden and Belgium also. *Apropos* of Mr. ELLIOTT and his ghastly cyphering, Dr. WYNNE advanced the startling proposition that poor people live longer than rich, and argued therefrom that the less you get out of life the longer life will cling to you—a view which confirms the philosophy of the song that it is

> "Better to look on happiness
> Than to carry a light heart."

And Professor OLMSTEAD asserts that the *maximum* of longevity is to be found among astronomers—an assertion which carries with it the full weight of our belief in the adaptation of means to ends, the interminable calculations of astronomers demanding something like the antediluvian term of years for those who make them.

Mr. GIBBON dissertated on coins, and proved, to his own satisfaction, that the "idols" which Rachel carried away on her camels were simply coins of the realm, just such idols, in fact, as the modern Parisian namesake of the Scriptural beauty would be very apt to patronize in a similar emergency. Two other learned Thebans fought a battle-royal over the duty of man to entertain incomprehensible ideas, the one regarding the reception of such ideas, we suppose, as a welcoming of "angels unawares," and the other having some view of his own on the subject, which we shall adopt when the duty in dispute is established.

But however science, theoretical and practical, may balance the accounts of the Montreal Convention, the commercial and political interests of the United States and Canada cannot fail to be benefited by this visit of so many intelligent Americans to the metropolis of the British Provinces. The wonderful strides which the Canadas have, of late years, been making, are as little appreciated in this country as in England, and it is well that our citizens should have many opportunities of learning how thoroughly the substance of liberty may be secured without the machinery which assures it to ourselves and which we are continually liable to confound with it.

The actual working of the Reciprocity system between the Provinces and the States is a practical lesson in political science which it was well worth the trouble of a visit to Montreal for any American of influence and character to mark, learn, and inwardly digest. And in this instance, as in so many others, we are sure that the members of the Convention at Montreal did not know how much good they were doing, nor of what use their little parliament would be. The undeliberate and incidental fruits of their mutual courtesy and their much-talking, will doubtless outweigh all the harvest which they proposed to themselves to reap from their efforts. If they have done something to further the pacific union of the St. Lawrence with the Hudson and the Mississippi, it really doesn't very much matter whether they have or have not done absolute justice to the genealogical pretensions of the Graptotera and the Graptolites.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

No item of intelligence for a long time has occasioned deeper or more general regret than the announcement that the Telegraphic Cable had broken, and that the Expedition had temporarily failed. The subject was the topic of universal conversation yesterday, and everybody seemed to regard the accident as if it were a personal calamity. But equally general and decided was the conviction that the worst effect of it would be to *delay* the consummation of this great work: and the hope is everywhere expressed that the effort will be renewed *this season* and pushed to completion. It will probably be judged safest to wait until after the Equinoctial gales.

In this case, as in many others, the accident seems to have been caused by the very excess of precautions taken. It was feared that, in consequence of the smallness and lightness of the cable, it might *kink* and become knotted while in process of passing out from the ships. In order to be able to take out these kinks, an apparatus was provided for stopping the paying out, and holding on to the cable until it could be straightened. Brakes, precisely such as are used upon Railroads, were adapted to the drums over which the cable passed—and the effect of applying them would be to check the speed of their revolutions, and to pull hard upon the cable which had been already paid out. The danger of putting so sudden and severe a strain upon it seems to have been underrated,—and this is all the more remarkable from the fact that experience had indicated it as the chief source of peril. The first attempt to lay down the cable from this continent to the island of Newfoundland was defeated by the breaking of the Cable, in consequence of the sudden strain upon it caused by a severe storm. The Cable which was to connect Europe and Africa broke in the Mediterranean, from a sudden plunge in the ship bringing an excessive strain upon it. And this very Expedition was warned by experiments made in Valentia Bay against the danger of applying the brakes and endeavoring to check suddenly the progress of the Cable. *Three times* in succession the Cable broke under such an application of the brakes.

It seems apparent enough now that the true plan will be to let the Cable run out *as rapidly as possible*, without making any attempt to check it, at least until the ship has been stopped. The futility of the brake apparatus in any event is extremely doubtful,—while it is evidently a prominent source of danger. We have no doubt the Directors and Engineers in charge of the work will provide efficiently against a recurrence at least of this particular danger.

INTERESTING STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE ANCIENT WORLD.—It has been generally supposed that the population of the world had rather increased than diminished since the times of the Greeks and the Romans. We have, to be sure, very imperfect data from which to draw up an estimate of the population of the mighty empires which rose and fell before the Christian era, but many circumstances have conspired to produce in the minds of careful statisticians a pretty firm conviction that there exist at this present moment many more millions of worried and worrying mortal men and women on this round terrestrial globe than ever strutted or fretted away their brief hours thereon at any previous epoch of human history. This firm conviction can no longer be entertained.

FONTENELLE used to say that there was somebody who had more sense than anybody, and that somebody was everybody. But FONTENELLE was wrong. He may be excused, to be sure, for he had never seen Lord BROUGHAM, and there is no reason to suppose that he ever familiarly knew an Irishman. The opinion of Lord BROUGHAM on the subject of the population of the ancient world is yet to be expressed. But the omniscient editor of the *Irish American* has uttered an oracle which settles the question and makes us comparatively indifferent to the views of the philosopher of Cannes. According to the *Irish American* that celebrated conqueror ALEXANDER of Macedon "overthrew empires at least a hundred times as populous as that of the autocrat of all the Russias." "Empires" is a vague word, but interpreting it to mean independent dominions we assume that the *Irish American* allludes to Southern Greece, Persia, the Central Asian Kingdoms, Phœnicia and Egypt. The actual population of the realm of the Czar is set down by Russian authority at about 64,000,000. Multiplied by 100 this will give us, 6,400,000,000 of inhabitants for that part of the ancient world which was overrun by "Macedonia's madman." When we add to this portentous number the mighty multitudes which must have swarmed in China and further Asia, in the undiscovered Americas, the isles of the ocean, the whole of Western Europe, and the vast spaces of Africa, it becomes apparent at a glance that a most frightful diminution has taken place in the population of our globe. The eight or nine hundred millions who now sprinkle its surface, like VIRGIL'S "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*," shrink into absolute insignificance. Some cause must exist for a collapse so amazing and so awful, and we look with anxiety to our Hibernian cotemporary for a philosophical disquisition upon the fact which he has been the first to discover and to promulgate.

SALE OF PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We understand that *Putnam's Magazine* was yesterday sold to the proprietors of *Emerson's United States Magazine*, and that it will hereafter be incorporated with that publication under the name of *Emerson's Putnam*, or something of that sort. The price paid for it was $6,000, which may be considered remarkably cheap, as *Putnam* had nearly doubled its circulation since the last owners took it in hand. *Sic transit. Putnam's Monthly* has had a very remarkable career, considering the brevity of its existence. It has made several reputations, besides breaking several publishers, and now merges itself in the covers of another periodical younger than itself. *Blackwood* has been published more than 50 years, and has never changed hands, but *Putnam*, which is but five years old, has been owned and published successively by PUTNAM & Co., DIX & EDWARDS, DIX, EDWARDS & Co., MILLER & Co., MILLER & CURTIS, and now becomes the property of EMERSON & Co.

A BRIEF PANIC.—The Wall-street panic of the present week, if very severe for a while, has proved one of the briefest we have ever known. It had scarcely begun before it was at an end. Even JACOB LITTLE, who is rather accustomed to such things, found he was more scared than hurt, and, after failing a whole day, concluded to go on again. The organ of Parker Vein and Potosi announced that all the brokers were toppling over like a row of bricks set on end; but no list of names has been published, and we do not hear of any "burst up" houses among the regular merchants. The panic was as short as it was sudden and severe, and as the business season is now about commencing, our jobbers, importers, shippers and commission merchants will have too much to attend to to have any time to bestow upon panics.

☞ A State Convention of Sabbath School Teachers will be held at Rochester on the 15th of September.

DEATH OF RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

The sun of an American literary celebrity has set. RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD is no more. A lingering illness, under which he has labored for a number of years, last evening assumed a fatal termination, and he breathed his last at his residence in this City, at 6¾ o'clock, at the age of 42.

Wherever American Literature is known, the name of Dr. GRISWOLD is familiar. It is to him that a large class of our young authors stand indebted for a favorable introduction to the world of letters, while his quick appreciation of literary merit, especially of that which was purely native in its growth, insured him the grateful regard of aspirants whose first words of cordial sympathy were his. Of the standard literature of the country, Dr. GRISWOLD was a careful critic. His compilations are the completed record we have. His judgment in selection and arrangement was excellent. His works have a strong vitality, and the story of his life is possessed of no common interest.

RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD was born in Rutland County, Vermont, Feb. 15, 1815. He was of the ninth generation from GEORGE GRISWOLD, of Kenilworth, England. On the mother's side he was the eighth in descent from THOMAS MAYHEW, the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard. The records of the family of GRISWOLD go back to the later periods of the fourteenth century. PHILIP GRISWOLD, an ancestor, was honorably distinguished for military services in the time of HENRY V. Others of the family were noted for important Parliamentary services. GEORGE GRISWOLD, of Kenilworth, from whom RUFUS was descended in direct line, had a family of sons, all of whom, with a single exception, emigrated to New-England. EDWARD, one of these sons, was one of the first settlers of Windsor, in 1630. Another son, MATTHEW, also established himself in the same place; but, having married a daughter of the first HENRY WALCOTT, afterwards removed to Saybrook. Others of the family advanced further into the interior, and founded new towns and villages, which still flourish, bearing the names they gave.

The early years of Dr. GRISWOLD's life were given to travel. Before he was twenty he contrived to see nearly all in this country that was worth seeing, and explored Southern and Central Europe. With a mind enriched by the experiences of travel, and improved by his encounters with the world, he once more turned his steps homeward, and when again domesticated, found in an Eastern lady the qualities which make a married life attractive. So he married. The attachment appears to have been warm and lasting.

The fruit of this marriage was two daughters, both of whom survive him. One of these daughters, it will be remembered, narrowly escaped death a few years since at the time of the dreadful accident which occurred on the New-Haven Railroad, near the town of Norwalk.

Soon after his marriage, Dr. GRISWOLD entered upon the profession of a man of letters. He had been bred to the ministry, and had taken orders as a preacher in the Baptist denomination, but occupied the pulpit only at intervals comparatively rare; for, while his studies in theology were sufficiently profound to justify the assertion of a distinguished critic, that "in theology he was all muscle and bone," his peculiar *forte* was that of a literary man, without a specialty of department, but with a power of generalization, a comprehensiveness of view, and a fund of information, which were wonderful indications of industrious application, and in which he was entirely unequaled. The Doctor was "out and out," as the saying goes, for a *litterateur*. The peculiar cast of his intellect gave him facility in collecting, shaping, pruning, regulating. He decided rapidly, wrote readily and well, was somewhat tainted with prejudices, as most men are,—but gave to the public freely from his stores of knowledge, and made himself a name that will not be forgotten. His first habits of writing were formed from the intimate companionship of an elder brother, HEMAN, a successful merchant and accomplished man, at whose residence in Troy RUFUS passed the Winter of 1830. Under the guidance of this brother, the young writer became proficient and prolific; yet he could never be brought to acknowledge that he had done anything before the age of 22. Once he tried his hand at the editing of a country newspaper, but the task pleased him as little as it has many men before and since, and the paper was given up. His next literary enterprise found its locality in this City, where he became associated with Mr. GREELEY, in the conduct of the *New-Yorker*—a weekly half-literary and half-newspaper, which expired about the year 1841. After this he aided PARK BENJAMIN and EPES SARGENT in the conduct of the *Brother Jonathan* and the *New-World*, both of which papers had a large success and were then esteemed novelties in literature. It was about this period, also, that he published a small volume of poems.

During his residence in New-York, in 1840, Dr. GRISWOLD became much interested in the cause of poor debtors. As the laws were then framed, men, however honest, who found themselves unable to pay their debts, were consigned to prison in the company of common felons. Against the tyranny of such measures, Dr. GRISWOLD spoke and wrote with his accustomed ability and vehemence. Together with WILLIAM LEGGETT, RUFUS DAWES, and a few others, he established a library in the City Prison in New-York, for the benefit of such unhappy gentlemen as had the misfortune to be incarcerated for debt. Two gentlemen, who were in confinement at the time, subsequently presented Dr. GRISWOLD a piece of plate as a token of gratitude for his endeavors in their behalf, inscribed: "To RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, who brought pleasure to our prison, and made us forget our homes when we were with strangers. *Ingratus unus miseris omnibus nocet.*"

In the Winter of 1842, Dr. GRISWOLD accepted the position of editor of *Graham's Monthly Magazine*, and removed his residence to Philadelphia. During the time he occupied this position the Magazine underwent a marked improvement. The new editor was profoundly impressed with a sense of duty to American authors. He urged their claims on all occasions, and battled sturdily for them. Through the force of his representations, a more liberal policy towards native writers began to prevail. Foreign mental merchandise was put, as it were, into a secondary position. It now began to be acknowledged that American genius was strong and ample; and so *Graham* presently reaped the fruits of a genial appreciation. The list of its contributors was enriched by the addition of the brightest lights of current American literature—the result being an unparalleled increase in the circulation of the work. In its pages there began to appear contributions from RICHARD HENRY DANA, WASHINGTON ALLSTON, COOPER, BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, HOFFMAN and WILLIS, and the circulation went up at last from 17,000 to 29,000. It was a new era for Magazine literature in America.

In 1842, the first of Dr. GRISWOLD's admirable *Histories of American Literature* was issued from the Philadelphia press. *The Poets and Poetry of America* was a work upon which the Doctor bestowed a wonderful amount of careful research and critical analysis. That the literature of the country demanded such a labor was his firm conviction, and it was with no little love and enthusiasm that he assumed the task of preparation. He says, in his Preface to the first edition, "This book is designed to exhibit the progress and condition of Poetry in the United States.... Considering the youth of the country, and the many circumstances which have had a tendency to retard the advancement of letters here, it speaks well for the past and present, and cheeringly for the future." A historical introduction to this work furnishes a comprehensive view of the early poetical literature of the country. The list of authors is headed by PHILIP FRENEAU; and the Young Poets have been added, in successive editions, as they have made their appearance in the ranks of authorship.

The warm reception which awaited the *Poets and Poetry*, led to the production of another work of a similar character, *The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century*, published in 1844.

Two years afterwards (1846,) appeared a third volume, the second of the American series, entitled, *The Prose-Writers of America*. In this volume, which had a success second only to that of the *Poets and Poetry*, Dr. GRISWOLD struck sledge-hammer blows in defence of our native literature from the overwhelming flood of foreign works which poured in upon us in the absence of an international copyright,—a measure, the importance of which he earnestly urges in the prefatory remarks. "Our country," he writes, "has been regarded as a Nazarath of mind. The old question, 'Who reads an American book?' is asked with most pertinence in the United States.... Foreigners have outgrown the ignorance and prejudice which first suggested it, and many of our authors are now much better known in London and Edinburg than in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia. He censures that "absurd and wicked policy of our Government," which, by refusing to protect copyrights of foreigners, only furnished a ready market for "legalized piracy," and threw upon us a host of corrupt works, which should be replaced by a healthy native growth. "Our law-makers," he adds, "think they are shrewdly cheating the foreigner of so much money for the 'dear people,' but the denial of copyright proves but a theft of poison." In this belief, the Doctor never wavered. He was sincere in his warfare in behalf of native interests, and will be remembered as a champion who dealt trenchant blows.

In 1848, *The Female Poets of America*, a work similar to the three volumes which preceded it, was issued. It has scarcely met with the degree of success which attended its predecessors—possibly on account of the inferior attractiveness of the original material; but it is nevertheless marked by similar evidence of industrious application and careful revision.

The Sacred Poets of England and America was a later publication, edited by Dr. GRISWOLD, but bearing fewer indications of his peculiar genius.

Still, the preparation of these works, involving, as it did, matters of continuous and very arduous labor, proved insufficient to satisfy the Doctor's ambition. He could not abide idleness. Leisure was not at all his taste. The activity of his mind rendered him restless in the absence of industrious application. While, therefore, his elaborate researches touching the Progress of American Literature, yet remained in process of development, he had other irons in the fire. In the year 1847, he engaged (residing still in Philadelphia) in the preparation of a series of Biographies, one entitled *Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution*; the other, *Napoleon, and the Marshals of the Empire*. He also prepared, about this this time an Appendix to the American edition of D'ISRAELI'S *Curiosities of Literature*, wrote numerous miscellaneous magazine articles, and prepared elaborate newspaper criticisms with an industry that was perfectly indefatigable. The Doctor was a good worker.

In 1850, having resumed his residence in New-York, he projected the *International Monthly Magazine*—five volumes of which were published by Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, under his editorial supervision. This was a portly serial, established chiefly to develop the Doctor's methods of thinking and acting. In its pages, he labored in behalf of copyright, and admitted native writers freely to its privileges. So long as it lived, the *International* was lively, readable and independent; but it died one day, and has never since seen light.

The latest complete work from the pen of Dr. GRISWOLD was his *Republican Court; or, American Society in the Days of Washington*. This was intended as a holiday gift-book, and was issued by a New-York house in 1854, in splendid style. It is attractive, alike in style and matter. In it Dr. GRISWOLD has compressed a graphic view of the customs, opinions, lives, fashions, whims, of the ladies and the gentlemen who formed that brilliant circle of which the First President was the centre; and the picture is pleasant, marked here and there by sharp touches, made with a skillful finger.

After the publication of this work, Dr. GRISWOLD undertook the preparation of an *Illustrated Life of Washington*. Several numbers of this work were issued. But while engaged in this effort, his labors were suddenly suspended. The ravages of that deceptive disease, consumption, which had begun years before to tell upon his system, assumed an alarming shape, and the Doctor was compelled to relinquish active exertion. Growing rapidly worse, he was forced to essay the trial of a change of scene, but continuing gradually to fail, and at last reduced to exhaustion, harassed by a racking cough, and too feeble to move, he gave up hope of life and resigned himself to fate. For some months past, he has lingered, scarcely alive, among his books, in an unpretending residence on Fourth-avenue; and died without a struggle.

A number of unfinished works are left by Dr. GRISWOLD. Besides the *Life of Washington*, which he did not live to complete, he had nearly ready for the press an *Essay on the Introduction of Printing into the Middle Colonies, and our early Printers*. This paper will be completed by his Literary Executors, and will appear in the posthumous edition of his works. Other valuable manuscripts and papers, the result of years of literary application, also pass into the hands of his Executors.

Dr. GRISWOLD was actively engaged, when interrupted by his last illness, in completing the revision of *The Republican Court*, a new edition of which was to have been soon published, with important additions. He had also in progress new Editions of all his works on the History of Literature, and had completed a thorough revision of the *Poets and Poetry of America*.

It may be stated, without impropriety, that the gentlemen named by Dr. GRISWOLD as his Literary Executors, are Mr. JOHN WM. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, and Mr. GEORGE H. MOORE, of this City. Mr. WALLACE is a brother of the late HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, with whom Dr. GRISWOLD was on terms of great intimacy, and from whom he received perhaps the most just appreciation that fell to his lot at the hands of his literary compeers.

In personal appearance, Dr. GRISWOLD was above the medium height—spare, light complexioned, with hazel eyes and dark-brown hair. He had a laugh that was contagious, a voice that was pleasant, and a manner peculiarly earnest. In social circles he was full of life, overflowing with anecdote, and given to a joke. No better dinner companion could be found than he. In the pulpit his manner was sedate, with no affectation of solemnity, and his discourses were orthodox and able. A volume of his Sermons, and a Discourse on Philosophy have been published. He had enemies, as every man must have, and some degree of scandal attached to his matrimonial relations; but he defended himself with vigor, and replied in pamphlet publications to charges that were urged against him. It is not necessary to revive the memory of scenes in private life which have been brought only too prominently before the public. Dr. GRISWOLD was three times married.

Three children survive him, the youngest a boy, and still in infancy.

Dr. Griswold was attended, during his last illness, by Dr. John W. Francis, a warm personal friend, and for a long time his medical adviser. Aside from the possession of a valuable library, rich in all that relates to American literature, and remarkably copious in collections of early American periodical publications, added to a large copyright interest, we are not aware that Dr. Griswold had accumulated any considerable amount of property.

A New Adjective Wanted.—The Telegraphic News Agent at Halifax, in sending over the wires the announcement of the disaster to the Atlantic Cable, says: "Unfortunately the cable broke," and one of our provincial cotemporaries yesterday remarked that he regarded the disaster as "most unfortunate." But such an event needed no epithet to intensify the feeling of deep regret with which the news was received. There was no word in the dictionary which properly expressed the event. It was something more then a misfortune. If the careless engineer who checked the cable had broken his arm while doing it, he would have been unfortunate; but the snapping of the little cord as it dropped into the ocean was snapping the hopes of all the civilized world which hung upon it. Millions of human hearts have already felt the thrill which must have passed like an electric shock through the fleet of noble ships engaged in laying the telegraph when the announcement was made that the cable had parted. Never before since the world was created were there so many eyes fixed on so small an object. To denominate such a catastrophe a misfortune is hardly doing the disaster justice; a new epithet is needed to intensify, or at least properly express, the magnitude of the mischief.

Coming Back.—The watering-place season, this year, has been a decided failure, let the cause be what it may. A blight seems to have fallen upon the business, and the few pleasure-seekers who went to Newport, Saratoga, and so forth, in quest of enjoyment, are all hurrying back again; compelled partly by the cheerless aspect of the hotels, and partly by the coldness of the weather. The City is now more comfortable than the country, and to those who only desire to go where the gayest company and the greatest crowds are to be found, there is no place that will compare, for a moment, with New-York. The baggage wagons at the doors of our hotels look as though all the Flora McFlimseys in the Union had suddenly come to town with all their baggage.

Hardly Necessary.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says: "We scarcely need to direct our readers' attention to the reckless manner in which business is conducted in the City of New-York." We should say it would hardly be worth while to do so, while the *Advertiser* has State-street so much more conveniently at hand to point a moral with. There is a good deal of recklessness in the New-York manner of doing business, we are quite willing to admit; but it is a very great mistake to imagine that we monopolize all the recklessness of the country in Wall-street. We might, if we were disposed to do so, mention a few instances of recklessness even in Boston.

Personal.

Ascending the White Mountains is no joke. On Saturday, a party of ten left the Glen on foot to make the ascent, and found, after attaining a considerable elevation, that the penetrating mists and terrible cold had not been sufficiently considered at the start. When within a short distance of the summit, one gentleman, not yet inured to the severity of our climate, became separated from his companions, and was so affected by the cold and dampness that he could not shake off that deathly drowsiness always experienced by freezing persons. He lay down in the road, fell asleep, and was only rescued from his peril by the efforts of two others of the party who happened to return in good time.

A young lady in Boston, whose name is not given, but whose bump of Benevolence must be No. 7, (phrenologically,) has established a receptacle or hospital, where respectable females of all religions and climes, who are in poor circumstances, might be received and obtain that relief which is forbidden to them in their inconvenient and often unhealthy homes. The vestry of the Channing Church was obtained free of rent, and answered the intended purpose. A few days since a Fair was held upon the estate of Mrs. Thomas Dwight, at Nahant, when the sum of $1,428 was collected.

An ex-actor, turned clergyman, Mr. Strickland, has been preaching in Elmira, N. Y. The *Advertiser* says: "One of the most thrilling experiences that we ever heard was related by Mr. Strickland, last Sabbath evening. The incidents, the language and the elocution held the largest audience in the most rapt attention for over an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland —the well known 'Fanny Strickland,'—after having played successfully in London and other European cities, came to this land. They were fulfilling a professional engagement in Louisville, Ky., when the spirit arrested him."

A brakeman on the Central Railroad was pitched off a train the other day by a conductor whose ire he raised by applying the brakes at the wrong moment. The train was running fifteen miles an hour. A gentleman, indignant at the brutality of the conductor, rebuked him, and received a volly of impertinence, whereupon he incontinently knocked over Mr. Conductor, and the passengers' verdict was, "Served him right." The brakeman luckily escaped serious injury.

The Tyrian Lodge of Masons, at Gloucester, had a fine time on Monday. Among those present were Gov. Gardner, Jann T. Heard and Timothy Davis. The day was spent on a fishing excursion. In the evening the company sat down to a supper; sentiments were offered, &c. This Lodge is one of the oldest in the State, having received its charter from Joseph Warren, in 1770.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "There are more Fields, Mr. Editor, than you want through yesterday. Rev. Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, religious newspaper in the interest of the Presbyterian denomination, is brother to Cyrus W. and D. D. Field, and brings up with talent and honor the fear of that enterprising family."

The editor of the *Catholic Sentinel* visited the State Prison at Auburn last week, where he saw Dr. Bigler, the Buffalo bigamist, who was stitching clothing for the convicts, and appeared a good deal dejected. "The keeper informed us that he takes his situation very hard, being sick a greater part of the time, and it is doubtful if he will live long."

Mr. Joseph Hayes, an old farmer in Indiana sold 30,000 bushels of corn last week for 30 cents per bushel, and 8 cents additional for hauling it to the point of delivery in that place. It was almost wholly the crop of 1856, though a small part of it was left over from the previous year's crop. It produced the snug sum of $25,000.

A letter from one of the villages near Geneva, Switzerland, says: "Rev. Dr. Alexander and his family passed through here yesterday, from Geneva. Rev. Dr. Tyng is in Geneva, on his return from Jerusalem. Rev. Dr. Baird passed through here, a few days since, on his way to Russia."

Col. Thomas Hite, and other citizens of Jefferson County, Va., set free eighty of their slaves on Thursday last. The Colonel, as agent of the owners, accompanied them to Miodleburg, Pa., when handing each individual $40 in money, and equipping them all with sufficient clothing, they were set at liberty.

Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, has offered to give $2,000 per year towards the support of a Presbyterian church at Chicago, if they will secure Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis as pastor. The object of the movement is said to be to counteract the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the Church.

Mr. Faraday has made known a new application of magneo-electricity—the electricity generated by electro magnetic machines. It consists in the production of electric light which can be immediately employed for lighthouses.

A letter in the *South Carolinian*, from London, alluding to Senator Sumner, who is now in England, has this very important intelligence: "It gives me real pleasure to know that Mr. Dallas repudiates him utterly. I assert this of my own knowledge."

On Friday Rev. J. C. Fletcher, author of *Brazil and the Brazilians*, while bathing near Peak's Island, Me., was thrown with great force by the surf against the rocks, and was only saved from drowning by the timely assistance of an English gentleman.

They receive their friends well in the little town of St. John, N. B. A merchant named Rankin returned the other day, after 19 years' absence, and was received with a salvo of artillery and other joyful demonstrations.

According to the recent census of Massachusetts there were in 1855 nineteen persons in the State who were upwards of one hundred years old. Two of these were residents of Boston, and seven of Middlesex County.

Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., President of the Bible Union, has been appointed by the Board to deliver a discourse at the next Anniversary, upon "The Life and Character of William Colgate, as connected with the cause of Pure Versions."

The widow of the late General Guyon (Kurschid Pacha) has received from the Sultan of Turkey a pension of 1,000*l.* a month.

National Emancipation Convention at Cleveland.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 25.

Agreeable to announcement the friends of Compensated Emancipation convened at the Melodeon yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by Elihu Burritt, being the same as expressed in substance in the Call which we have heretofore published.

Mr. Wallace, of Indiana, then moved that Dr. T. B. Elliott, of Indianapolis, should act as temporary Chairman, and Rev. C. W. Denison, of Buffalo, as Secretary *pro tem*, which was agreed to. It was moved and carried that the Chairman should prepare and report the names for the following Committees, viz.:

1. Upon Permanent Organization.
2. To prepare business for the Convention.
3. Upon Credentials.
4. Upon Finance.

While this matter was in consideration, the call was read by the Secretary, and all persons sympathizing with the movement invited to come forward and attach their names thereto. The Secretary then read letters addressed to Mr. Burritt, and the members, in answer to the call, from the following persons: Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Prof. B. Silliman, Yale College, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Timothy Cooley, Granville, Mass.; Hon. E. Fairbanks, Ex-Governor of Vermont; Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New-York; Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, Hartford, Conn.; Prof. Thomas Upham, Bowdoin College, Maine; John W. Tatum, Wilmington, Del.; Robert Sears, of New-York City, (inclosing statements favorable to the Convention from Hon. David Sears, of Massachusetts;) H. O. Wagoner, Chicago, Ill. These letters invariably expressed the deep sympathies of the writers with the objects of the Convention. Persons present were then invited to report to the Convention the sentiments entertained in their several localities upon the subject under consideration, which was responded to briefly by Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Windham; Mr. Wallace, of Indiana; Rev. John Rankin, of Ohio; Mr. Keeler, of Cleveland; Mr. McCreary, of Cuyahoga; and many others, whose names we have not. Edwin B. Stimson, of Missouri, said the proposition, as indicated by the call, was favorably received as a general thing, where he lived, the Slaveholders themselves expressing their approval and their willingness to cooperate. He said they were desirous of disposing of their slaves. Henry C. Wright wished to inquire whether persons not in favor of compensating the master for his slaves would be considered as members of the Convention, and allowed to participate in the discussions on an equal footing. The Chairman said he did not consider a person opposed to Compensated Emancipation in any form, as a member of the Convention in the sense embodied in the call. All were considered members of the Convention who had, or would, sign the call, thereby expressing their sympathy with the plans of the Convention. Mr. Wright wished to know whether a person who believed the compensation due to the slave instead of the master would be considered eligible. The Chairman thought not. Mr. Wright hoped to see a full and free discussion; if the Convention decided against this, Anti-Slavery men would be disappointed in it. He hoped that decision would be reconsidered. The Chairman said, the present was only a temporary organization, and in his opinion discussion of the kind proposed would not then be advisable. When the Convention should be permanently organized the subject would be decided upon, and he doubted not every courtesy would be extended to those holding opinions differing from those expressed in the call.

Mr. Keeler said it would do away with the scruples of some so to signing the call, if a person holding the belief that the rise in the price of land at the South would be sufficient compensation for the slaves, would be considered as one who could properly sign it. Mr. Denison thought that any person holding such views might become a member. Mr. Burritt said the great idea of the movement was coöperation. They wished to say to the South, "Let us unite as brothers and abolish slavery by emancipation: if it costs you more than you receive by the rise in the value of real estate, we will unite in making up to you the loss." If a man thought the increase in the value of land at the South would be sufficient to make good to the slaveholder the loss of his slaves, that was no reason why he should not coöperate with them, providing he was willing to make up the deficit in case there should be one. He thought we should not content ourselves with mounting the Pisgan of self-righteousness, and launching from thence our arrows of condemnation upon our brothers. We should stretch our hands across Mason & Dixon's line, and say, "Let us unite a kind brotherly and honorable scheme to accomplish the great scheme!" Great as was the benefit which would accrue to the poor slave from such a consummation—the advantage to the country in reëstablishing a feeling of kindness and brotherly love between the North and the South, would be scarcely second to it. Rev. John Rankin spoke warmly in favor of the movement. He thought the call was addressed to men who, although they did not acknowledge the moral right of the slaveholder to demand compensation for the slaves which he held in violation of the laws of God and humanity, were yet willing to pay the unjust demand, as the best way of accomplishing the emancipation of the negro:—he was willing to do it, not as an act of justice to the master, but as the quickest and best way of securing liberty to the slave, and ridding the country of the curses of the baleful institution.

Gerrit Smith said the question with regard to signing the call, was one for each man to decide for himself, not for the Convention to decide for him. He did not agree with Mr. Rankin in the opinion just expressed by that gentleman—he was astonished to hear those opinions from Mr. R. *He believed the slaveholder had a moral right to compensation from us*, and that the discussion of some plan by which that just compensation could be secured to him would meet with the approving smile of Heaven. Mr. Rankin said: "If the slaveholder has a right to compensation for his slaves, he has a moral right to hold him in Slavery." Mr. Smith replied that they would discuss that at a future time.

The following Committees were then reported by the Chair:

Committee on Permanent Organization—Gerrit Smith, of New-York; Elihu Burritt, of Connecticut; Andrew Wallace, of Indiana; H. B. Stratton, of Illinois; Thomas Thorn, of Ohio.

Committee to Prepare Business for Convention—Elihu Burritt, Rev. C. W. Denison, of Buffalo; W. C. Monroe, of Michigan; Edwin B. Stimson, of Missouri, and J. B. Williams, of New-York.

Committee on Credentials—Jonathan Owens, Luther Humphreys, Isaac Jeodings, of Ohio; Nathan Elliot, of Indiana, and Zimri Lewis, of Illinois.

The names of the Committee on Finance we have not, except that of the Chairman, Hon. John A. Foot, of Cleveland.

It was moved and carried to adjourn till 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Humphreys moved to amend, by making the time 8 o'clock, in order that a prayer meeting might be held previous to the regular session, in order to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon their cause. The amendment was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock to-day, the regular session to commence at 9 A. M., at the Melodeon. Mr. Burritt also announced that a social *conversazione* would be held at Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College in the evening, where all the friends of the cause were invited to meet each other "face to face," and get acquainted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 27.

A series of Resolutions were introduced in the Convention to-day, the principal of which was one proposing to make the General Government the agent for the people in emancipating the slaves, and that each State should pay $150 for each slave; and further that each State should pay the slaveholders $75 for each slave emancipated,—the latter sum to be raised by a land tax, and the former by Government bonds. The Resolutions are still under discussion by Elihu Burritt, Gerrit Smith, and others.

The Great Central Park.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: In seeing in your paper of the 26th inst., a notice from the Commissioners of the Central Park for plans, my attention was called to the *fact* that we should have in this Park a place for military reviews, say one like the Boston Common. We have no proper grounds at present on Manhattan Island. This review ground should be submitted to your proper military person, who would know what is so much needed by the New-York military.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

☞ The flags of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, which passed through the Mexican War with them, are enumerated in the schedule of City property seized under the Lowber claim, and are now in the hands of the Sheriff. Deputy Garrit states that the Sheriff told him that upon the written order of the Colonel of the Regiment he would deliver them to the Volunteers, to whom and not to the City, they belong. The members of the Regiment express a good deal of indignation on the subject. They are, of course, very much attached to the colors under which they fought in Mexico, and think it a disgrace that they should be enumerated among the goods and chattels of the City.

Reformatory Conference.—It is proposed, we learn, to hold a Reformatory Conference in Chicago, Illinois, Sept. 23 and 24 of the present year. The object will be to discuss the various topics interesting to the reformatory institutions throughout the country, especially to schools for juvenile delinquents.

☞ Antioch College will reopen on the 9th of September, again under the Presidency of Horace Mann. Rev. Austin Craig, formerly of Orange County, in this State, will be a member of the Faculty. The old scholarship system has been abolished, and a tuition fee substituted.

☞ Key West advices, of the 14th inst., state that the case of the bark *Pacific* was before the Admiralty Court. The value of the property saved exceeds $59,000.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Suggestions.

Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y.,
Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The parting of the Atlantic Cable has been duly heralded in the morning papers, and amid the universal regret prevailing we hear numerous declarations by various individuals of its being just what they expected, and that the success of the project is out of the question. The object of this communication is to suggest publicly what occurs more forcibly to my mind on hearing the news this morning, as a grievous error in the method, and place in the ship, of paying out the cable, and the plan with which the cable in use can be laid on the Telegraphic Plateau with the maximum possibility of success.

All who have witnessed "the way of a ship in the sea" can testify to the sudden violence, even in a moderate swell, that is exhibited in the elevation of bow and stern at times, the centre of gravity of the vessel appearing, meanwhile, comparatively motionless, and all of the various motions of the ship seeming, so to speak, to work around a pivot or ball-and-socket joint. This motion is usually the greatest at the stern of the ship, and really acts upon any object subtended there or at the bow—a chain and anchor, for instance, with a force akin to that exhibited in the driving of a wedge; for, speaking approximately, *as the* power required by a steady strain—a wheel and axle, for instance—*is to* the power or force of percussion on a wedge necessary to raise the same weight, *so is* the strain upon the cable in question being laid in smooth water to the strain thereon when the stern of the ship exhibits the violent motions above adverted to.

No mechanical appliances can more than partially obviate this difficulty. Every one knows the superior and immense force of percussion upon a wedge. To make my meaning in this connection more obvious, let the following experiment be tried: balance a bar of six feet length over some elevated support; to one end tie a string capable of bearing a steady strain of 40 to 60 pounds, (determined by a spring balance,) and suspending say one-tenth of the above weight thereto; then imitate the motion of a ship in a swell by sudden depression of the other end of the bar, and the parting of the string will render obvious the error in paying out the cable over the stern, for if the whole weight was suspended at the fulcrum or point of support of the bar, no amount of motion of the bar would break the string, or disturb it in the least.

Therefore, let a small pipe with rollers at top and bottom be inserted through the *bottom* of the vessel alongside of the *keel* amidships, with an inclination given to it toward the bow and the telegraphic cable payed out through the same, will, in my opinion be a fact accomplished. This simple suggestion I believe is perfectly practicable, and with the aid of the machinery constructed for the paying out and the *Great Eastern* to take the whole cable in order to accomplish a double triumph on her first voyage to America, success would seem to be certain.

M. C.

The American Horses in England.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Will you allow me to say a few words in regard to "The American Horse in England," if the subject is not overdone. Our racing experience in England seems neither to have taught us how to win nor yet *how to lose*. How is it that we cannot fairly and gracefully own up that we are beaten?—yes, *badly beaten*,—notwithstanding the complimentary tone of the English journals. Has all magnanimity and gentlemanly feeling left us? What a lesson might we have learned from our opponents; they are beaten as well as we, yet they have no smell cultorfuges; we hear nothing about "If we had been in better condition," "If we had not gone on this side instead of that;" but they gracefully hand over the Cup to the winner and do not depreciate their value of it by declaring that it was their bad running and not his good running, as he might be tempted to suppose, that gave him the Cup.

How differently have we acted; we railed and raved demanded in the name of the American people, what no one ever thought of refueing, an exact account of the race; swear that it was all the fault of the treiner; than that of the jocky; change them: and are beaten rather worse than before.

Let us see how badly we are beeten; *Fisherman*, a horse of the same age as *Prioress*, gives us 18 pounds and then beets us; *Tournament* and *Chevalier*, both 3 years old, carry the same weight as our 4 year old *Prioress*, and beat her: why, had we carried off the Sussex Plate it would have been nothing to brag about with our large allowance of weight. Had *Prioress* carried weight for weight with her English opponents at Goodwood she would never have got home at all; even our boasted superiority of bottom over our opponent's high-bred horses seems to be all fudge; indeed, the American horese now in England seem to be a cranky lot, forever ailing. Depend upon it that we have yet to breed the horse that can go in and win in a well-contested English race; we have been deceived by the time test altogether.

Respectfully yours, A LOSER.

Curious Arson Case, in Philadelphia.—About 1 o'clock this morning an old two-story brick and frame dwelling, No. 46 Frankford-road, opposite Queen-street, Sixteenth Ward, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were seen by a woman opposite, who gave the alarm by springing a rattle. The flames quickly communicated to an old frame shanty adjoining, upon the south, and belonging to Mr. Geo. Cadwallader. The frame, which was not occupied, was nearly destroyed; but the fire was soon subdued in the building in which it originated. This building was owned and occupied by John Coffee, an Englishman of 65 or 70 years of age, who has kept a junkshop in it for a number of years. He formerly kept a tavern in the same building.

Officer Glazier immediately broke the door open; but he was greatly surprised to find that the building contained neither furniture nor goods. Coffee, and his wife and child, were found in the yard. An examination of the premises disclosed the fact that a number of holes had been cut through the lath and plaster, in the partition walls in each story, and were then crammed full of shavings. The building was fired in no less than seven different places, but the flames were extinguished so promptly, that the traces of the incendiary's work were not obliterated.

Search was made for the furniture and goods, and they were all discovered stowed snugly away in a small shed which has been erected within a few days at the lower end of the yard, and far out of the reach of the flames, had the dwelling been entirely destroyed. Coffee, upon being questioned by Fire Detective Blackburn as to the origin of the fire, stated that he was awoke by the flames, and that he, assisted by two men whom he did not know, had removed all his goods to the shed where they were afterwards found. As this was deemed an utter impossibility, and as Coffee did not explain away the holes cut in the partitions and stowed full of shavings, he was at once arrested and taken to the Central Station for a hearing this afternoon, on the charge of arson.

The prisoner had no insurance upon his furniture or stock, but the building was insured in the Firp Association for $300. The damage done was about $300. After a hearing, Coffee was committed to answer.—*Bulletin, Aug. 27.*

A Young Wife Destroying Herself from Jealousy.—Mrs. Matilda Kaltenbacher, who resided with her husband and two sisters in the building No. 156 Court-street, took poison on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, and died from its effects yesterday morning. Mrs. K. had been married about two years, and was the mother of one child. She was young and handsome, and generally amiable, but at times troubled with deep despondency, when she often spoke of destroying herself. Recently, it seems, she had become jealous of her husband, who, she believed, had transferred a portion of his affections to one of her sisters, a handsome and agreeable girl, to whom Mr. K. had shown much attention. Mrs. K. was often found in tears, and upon being questioned as to the cause, would declare she was wretched because she was not loved. A domestic "scene" had occurred between her husband and herself on Sunday evening, and about two hours after she left the house and obtained laudanum, it is supposed, retired to her room and swallowed the poison. She then told her husband and sisters what she had done, but they, though they rather doubted her statement, as she had often talked of suicide, sent for a physician, a hungling and stupid fellow, who declared she was well enough, but left—most sapient Esculapius!—a prescription, in case, as he said, she should grow worse.

After his departure the woman sunk gradually until she died, without pain, and without regret for the desperate deed she had committed.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 24th.*

Terrible Tragedy in Kentucky.—The following are the particulars of a shocking affair, which took place in South Carrollton, Muhlenburg County, Ky., on Sunday, the 16th inst. On election day, nearly three weeks since, a misunderstanding arose between two citizens of South Carrollton, Hiram Little, the keeper of a public house, and a man named Love. A few days afterwards, Love met Little, and asked him if he was ready to fight, at the same time drawing a pistol. Little replied that he would soon prepare himself, and accordingly did so. They met again in a few days, when shots were exchanged, but neither party was injured. On Sunday morning Love was observed in front of Little's house, armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and he declared his intention to kill Little as soon as he made his appearance. Little came out unarmed, and Love shot him across the street, discharging both barrels and killing Little instantly. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. Love was arrested and lodged in jail. Both men had families, and were respected by all who knew them. They had always been friends up to the time of the difficulty on election day.

Rev. W. F. Williams, missionary of the American Board at Mosul, has brought home a gold coin, dating back to about 230 years before Christ. It is about the size of a sovereign. The value, by weight, is $18.

Terrific Hurricane in Wisconsin—Loss of Life and Property.

A terrific hurricane passed over a portion of Wisconsin on Friday night last. At Woodland, on the La Crosse Railroad, the station-house was blown down, cars blown from the track, and others set in motion. The station-master, Mr. Fox, while endeavoring to stop one train of freight cars set in motion by the wind, was run over and killed. At the time the building was blown down there were some ten persons within, seven of whom were more or less injured, and two or three, our informant states, so severely that fears are entertained they will not recover. A store near the dépôt was blown down, and a man severely injured.

The telegraph office was in the freight dépôt, which was all blown down, leaving nothing but the platform. The instruments were taken off, severed from the wires, and carried a distance of forty feet. The operator, whose name our informant did not know, was severely injured. A Frenchman was taken up by the whirlwind and carried a distance of one hundred feet, and only saved from destruction by being cast against the stump of a tree. When the eating-house was taken up, three women were inside washing dishes. The house was lifted over their heads, and strange to say they were not injured in the least. The Post-Office was in the south side of the dépôt, and the following morning letters and papers were found a distance of two miles off. The tavern was nearly demolished. It was a large-sized building, and when the wind struck, the upper story was taken off, and the brick of the chimneys came tumbling down. It was in this building that most of the injured ones received their wounds.

Woodland is laid level with the dust, the only things standing being the railroad water-tank and one log hut.

At Columbus, on the Watertown road, the hurricane was scarcely less fearful. Everything was prostrated. One man was killed—a Mr Chark—his house being demolished over his head. Fearful that a more than ordinary storm was coming, he sent his family into the cellar, and while attempting to secure the doors and windows, the storm struck, and in an instant the house fell upon them. Mr. Clark was killed almost instantly, and his wife was injured so severely that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. Several others in the town were more or less injured.

The Milwaukee *American* says:

Items of destruction still reach us as we go to press. A gentleman from Saukville, in this State, informs us that in that vicinity the whirlwind was no less destructive than at Woodland. Houses were blown down and trees uprooted.

For miles and miles the whirlwind made its way, laying everything before it. We are fearful that the damage to the Southern portion of Wisconsin is of great amount. Fields of corn and stacks of wheat were torn up and scattered. Several persons were slightly injured, but none severely that our informant heard of.

Tragedy in Oswego—An Old Citizen Murdered.

From the Oswego Times, Aug. 25.

A terrible tragedy was enacted last evening in the town of Oswego, three miles south of this city. About 4 o'clock, a man named Dennis Sullivan, called at the farm-house of Mr. Joshua Hibbard, who resided a short distance from the railroad, and sought refuge from officers who he said were pursuing him. After supper, of which he partook, Mrs. Hibbard had occasion to go to a neighbor's residence, and upon her return, ten minutes afterwards, found her husband stretched upon the floor and stabbed in a horrible manner. The neighbors were immediately called, and a physician summoned; but the unfortunate man almost immediately expired.

Search was at once made for the murderer, who was soon found in a field in that vicinity. When taken he had a bloody sword in his possession the sheath of which was discovered near the body of his victim. The instrument was the property of Mr. Hibbard. The prisoner was immediately brought to the jail in this city, where he arrived shortly after midnight.

Sullivan is an Irishman, about 23 years of age, and stated that he had been employed in the Oswego River Starch Factory.

Mr. Hibbard had been, until recently, a resident of this city. He was in the United States Army during the war of 1812, and the Florida war, and was over 70 years of age.

More Vigilance Committee Doings at Warsaw, Illinois.

The Warsaw (Illinois) *Bulletin*, of the 20th, gives the following account of late operations by the Vigilance Committee of that place:

"At 10 o'clock last night, after Kennedy had been discharged, the Vigilance Committee assembled, armed and equipped, and marched over to the house of Mrs. Welch, and surrounded the house, and on a slight noise, out popped Kennedy, who was brought to the ground by gunpshots, and now lays in the justice office badly wounded. The house was then searched, and Webster was found, taken to the river, head shaved, tarred and feathered, stripped, and sent down the river in a boat. He told that the stolen goods belonging to Messrs. Parman, Wade, Cole, and others, were hid out in the graveyard in a vault. Time about one o'clock. Next action was the taking of Hartford, who made the brag that there was not enough men in town to drive him off. They were, in connection with "Shanghai Bill," stripped, heads shaved, tarred and feathered, put in one boat and sent down the river. Dr. Woon confessed to the garroting that had been done lately. Holden, the Dutch doctor, Gorden and Johnson were notified to leave, within twenty-fours, or be served the same treatment. The old Brewery house on Main-street will soon come down."

Baltimore Rowdies on a Political Excursion

From the Sun of Thursday.

On Tuesday morning, the steamers *St. Nicholas* and *Georgia* went down to Cambridge, both pretty well laden with passengers to attend a political meeting. The meeting took place on the Court-house green, after which a dinner was served in Spring Glen, a valley near the Court-house. Things looked ominous for a difficulty from the fact that a number of young men showed their pistols and threatened destruction to any who might interfere with them. One of the party fired his pistol, when the Sheriff of the county (Robert Ball) ordered his arrest and committal to jail. Soon after he was put in jail, a number of his friends demanded his liberation, which the Sheriff refused to accede to, and repaired to the prison with William Bell, a deputy, to protect it. The friends of the party incarcerated then added to their number, and expressed a determination, if their demand was not at once complied with, to break open the jail and rescue him. Being again refused, they made an assault, and were not long in forcing the doors, until they reached the cell where the party was confined, and set him at liberty. The Sheriff and his deputy resisted the rescue, but both were severely beaten. The rescued man was then borne off in triumph towards the wharf where the steamers were lying.

On the wharf a difficulty occurred between a young man named John Landon and Sergeant Rogenbury, of the Southern District Police, in which the latter was pretty severely handled. They belong to rival clubs. That affray caused difficulties between others and for a time there was a general fight on the wharf, in which stung-shots were used with uncomfortable freedom. The fight continued until the bells of the boats announced the time for leaving. In this affray, too, Deputy Sheriff Bell interfered to restore order, when he was again assaulted and compelled to seek safety in flight. At 5½ o'clock in the afternoon the steamers got off, and as the opposing clubs were not on the same boat no further difficulty of a serious nature occurred. About midnight, when a short distance below the Lazaretto, Landon, the party who had had the difficulty with Rogenbury, fell overboard from the *Georgia*, and drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A number of life-preservers and stools were thrown overboard, but he failed to get hold of them. Several were yesterday morning picked up by vessels coming up the river. Landon was a married man, with two or three children. The number on the excursion from this city was variously estimated at from 600 to 1,000 persons. Those present, and who did not participate in the affray, and from whom we obtain our information, represent it as most exciting and creating the utmost alarm among the citizens of that usually quiet town.

Destructive Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

On Monday eight or ten houses, mostly occupied as stores, with portions of their contents, were destroyed by fire at Wilmington, N. C. The entire loss is estimated at $30,000. The flames broke out in Capt. Burne' warehouse, on North Water-street, which, with a clothing store in front of it, was soon destroyed. These buildings belonged to O. G. Parsley, Esq., and were not insured. Messrs. Kaufman & Co. lost from two to three thousand dollars by the burning of their store. The *Commercial* says:

The fire then extended to the wooden building occupied by Messrs. Walker and Stevenson, and by Mr. Higgins, as a hay store, the property of Mrs. Noyes. The losses of these parties were not heavy. The next was the clothing store of Messrs J. & H. Sampson, owned also by Mrs. Noyes, and also a store occupied by them, the property of O. G. Parsley, on the wharf. The stores on the wharf owned by Mr. Parsley and Mrs. Noyes, and occupied by Mr. J. H. Beumeo, were destroyed. Mr. Bauman's lose is between $5,000 and $6,000, on which there is an insurance to the amount of $3,500. Even Bevan's store, owned by Mr. O. G. Parsley. Mr. Bevan's lose is $1,200 to $1,500—no insurance. W. M. Lewis had some $200 worth of tools in the store of Mr. Bevan, which were also destroyed, no insurance.

The fire next attacked the brick store occupied below by Captain O. Burns, and above by Messrs. E. McPherson & Co., and O. G. Parsley & Co., as offices. Captain Burns' loss is fully covered by insurance. The lose of the other occupants of the building is supposed trifling. The house was the property of O. G. Parsley. A warehouse on the wharf, occupied by Messrs. Russell & Brothers, and owned by O. G. Parsley, was consumed. There was a quantity of goods stored in the warehouse, the loss of which is covered by insurance. Mr. George Harriss lost 600 barrels resin and about 20 casks spirits turpentine, by burning and being rolled into the river. Part of that rolled into the river has been recovered. Mr. Daniel L. Russell lost about $1,500 in fine resin. Some trifling damage was done the building occupied by Messrs. J. J. Lippitt and A. B. McDuffie & Co.; and also the building occupied by Messrs. Russell & Brother, and J. & D. McRae & Co. These losses are covered by insurance. Messrs. Alderman & Bizzle had to move their stock of goods and will lose considerable. Several must have suffered loss by the removal of their goods. The three wooden buildings of Mrs. Noyes were valued at $2,500, which were insured for $1,500. The buildings owned by Mr. Parsley were of wood, with one exception, and not of very great value. He had no insurance.

From Madeira—The Grape Failure—Introduction of the Catawba.

Correspondence Boston Traveler.

Madeira, Saturday, July 25.

Madeira has lost much of its prestige since the cholera of last Summer, which carried off ten thousand persons. The English avoid it this year, which is a drawback to its gaiety. The failure of the grape has given it another blow, and produced a great deal of poverty and distress. The Portuguese say, however, that it has been of service to the island, as the people have turned their attention to the production of grains and the sugar cane, and are no longer under the dominion of English wine merchants. This year there is not a *grape on the island*, and all hopes of overcoming the blight are given up. No one comprehends the disease and no remedy can be found. The grapes when two months old collect a mould on the shady side, as large as a pin's head, which bursts and shoots out the seed—in a few days they are dead. Mr. March has introduced the Catawba, which he thinks will flourish, and produce in a few years as much wine as the island has ever done, and of a very fine quality. On the 25th of August he gives a *fete* to ten thousand of the poor, on the occasion of the dedication of a church which he has built for them.

Minnesota Preparing to be a State—The Coat of Arms.

The St. Paul *Daily Times* says: "We have been shown the device of the Seal and Coat of Arms adopted by the Republican Convention for our future State. It represents a waterfall—supposed to be that of Minnehaha—within a shield, symbolizing the abundant and varied water-power and privilege in the State. An Indian figure with his face toward the setting sun, and tomahawk and arrows at his feet. Opposite is the figure of a white man, with a sheaf of wheat and agricultural implements. The Indian is represented as asking of the white man whither he shall go, and the white man pointing to the implements, as if he would direct him in the habits of civilized life. In one corner, a distant view of Lake Superior and sail; in the other, the Minnesota River and a steamer. The three pine regions of the St. Croix, Mississippi and Lake Superior are represented by three pine trees. The motto to accompany the words, 'State of Minnesota, A. D. 1857,' is in these words: 'Liberty and Union.'"

Daring Garotte Robbery in Baltimore.—A Mr. Gideon Capp, of Charleston, S. C., stopped in this city on his return home, a few days since, from a visit to Harrisburg, Penn., and was robbed under the cover of night by three young villains. He took lodgings at a hotel near the Pulledelphia Railroad dépôt, and having occasion to go out in the evening, he omitted to note the locality particularly, and accordingly could not find his lodgings again. Walking along Pratt-street, near the Marsh Market, he encountered three young men, one of whom asked him some questions about the locality of some place they pretended to be hunting. He told them he was a stranger and was unable to find his hotel, whereupon they volunteered to direct him, and after conducting him to a place near the intersection of Jones' Falls and Pratt-street, one of them caught him by the neck, and choked him so he could not cry out, and the others deliberately rifled his pockets. They took from him all the money he had, some $80, and then left him. Mr. C. made the circumstance known to the police, but they have not yet arrested the parties.—*Sun.*

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the oldest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Toupee Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

☞ BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

FINE CUTLERY—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

MARRIED.

Harrison—Myers.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. Thomas J. Harrison to Miss Lizzie H. Myers, of this City.

Leonard—Morton.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Chas. H. Leonard, of this City, to Eliza L., youngest daughter of the late Wm. R. Merion, formerly of Cincinnati.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Glover—Seaking.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, at the residence of and by Rev. W. B. Matchett, Stephen K. Glover to Josephine V., eldest daughter of James H. Seaking, Esq., all of this City.

Ritchie—W

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1856,
TO-NIGHT,
The talented and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA BOLLA,
IN FOUR CHARACTERS,
Bella La Paquerette.....Lubin, the Farmer's d.
Bella the Faithful Lover.....Bella, the Wife.
L. Espinosa in Two Characters.
Promenade Concert at 7.
Overture at 8.
THE JOLLY MILLERS.
BELLA LA PAQUERETTE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 444 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½.
FRIDAY AUGUST 28, 1857.
The Entertainments will commence with an apropos Bagatelle entitled
JENNY LIND.
Granby Gay.....T. B. Johnston
Jenny Lind.....Miss Julia Turnbull
After which, the Drama of the
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN.
Leoline.....Miss Julia Turnbull
Perkin.....Mr. Denham
To conclude with
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Sally Scragg....(her first appearance).....Miss Rose Thorn
Dancing by Mlle. Ernestine.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Orchestra 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Benefit of Signorina
FELICITA VESTVALI
First time in this theatre Verdi's grand opera of
ERNANI.
Carlos, King of Spain.....by.....Signorina Vestvali
(For the first time in the United States)
Donna Elvira.....by.....Signor Carranti
Ernani, the Bandit.....by.....Signor Giammoni
Don Ruy Silva.....by.....Signor Coletti
Don Ricardo.....by.....Signor Barattini
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Mr. Burton will appear. The last night of the present season.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
The entertainments will commence with
BERTRAM.
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
LIMERICK BOY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The stockholders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONstantly increasing crowds to see "THAT BLESSED BABY," the infant produced by Mrs. Cunningham as the BOGUS BURDELL HEIR; it will remain A SHORT TIME LONGER, with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM, WYMAN, the Wizard, will repeat THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patient action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the church or the Drawing-room.
A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Wates' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs & critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. HGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent sash wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. These instruments are equal to any manufactured. Pianos to rent. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons. Several second-hand Pianos for sale cheap.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE VERY LOW, for cash, to close the old stock. A splendid lot of William Miller's celebrated Pianos now on hand, which must be sold immediately, to close the stock. Great bargains can be made by calling at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., for this week only, between 2d and 3d avs. N. B.—Some of the above Pianos are now out on rent.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated sub-bass, double-bank and double reed melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale and retail. Melodeons for rent—rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 58 Walker-st, Sole Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET DAVIS & CO.'S unrivalled Piano-fortes; 80 second-hand Pianos, at $25, $40, $50, $60 $100 and $400; Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased, by T. S. BERRY, No. 478 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Buildings.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR 7 octave grand diagonal piano-forte, selected by a celebrated Professor, and warranted. Made by one of the best makers, and cost $500; been used a few months. Will be sold for $275. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, inlaid front, serpentine moulding, carved legs, and finished all around, been in use two months will be sold at $100 less than its value. Can be seen at No. 134 East 27th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT CROTON, at the time of the accident, on the 26th inst., a BLACK CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWL, with a colored border. The finder will be suitably rewarded, he leaving it at the office of Messrs. CHAS. CONGREVE & SON, No. 13 Cliff-st., New-York.

LOST—A CARPET-BAG, CONTAINING VALUAble papers, taken from area of the Astor House, marked H. L. P. on brass lock. A reward will be paid if returned to the office of the Astor House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC Pound, 36th-st., near 3rd Avenue, a bay horse, with four white feet, and blind. To be sold for expenses on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock.
J. M. ODELL, Pound Keeper.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the Depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM. EL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WM. DE LAMAR & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 420 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed it such high celebrity.

YACHT GERTRUDE FOR SALE—ABOUT 90 tons burthen, built by Eno, sloop-rigged, well found in every respect and in good condition. Draws about 7 feet water, and has superior accommodations. Apply to H. RIGGINGOLD, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—DR. S. B. BIGELMONE, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, applies the gums to still and examine. The teeth are much lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nerves sensations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE.
"THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES."
SEPTEMBER.
The number will be found fully equal to its predecessors in the interest of its contents, and in the beauty and profuseness of its pictorial illustrations.
From the Voice of Iowa.
The August Number of this superb Magazine has reached us, full as usual with matter that justly entitles it to the position it is so rapidly acquiring as the leading magazine of America.
From the Ohio Patriot.
It is greatly superior to *Harper's*, and fifty per cent. better than *Putnam's*. This is no idle puff, but our honest opinion.
From the New-York Dispatch.
We can honestly say that whether as regards its illustrations or letter-press, there is no better magazine published in this country.
From the Boston Transcript.
Its illustrations are decidedly superior to any other magazine, without exception.
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
It is most elegantly illustrated, and in this respect has outstripped all other publications in this country.
So say all who read it. Get one copy as a specimen and you will say the same.
For sale by all dealers.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 371 Broadway.

A CHARMING BOOK.
Partly from the pen of the talented and lamented Authoress of "Shady Side,"
ENTITLED
THE MEMORIAL;
OR,
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF AN ONLY DAUGHTER.
BY HER MOTHER.
Authoress of "Shady Side."
With an Introductory Notice, by Rev. A. L. STONE.
"This work was begun by Mrs. HUBBELL previous to her last illness, but her hand failed with the pen in its grasp, and the book has been completed by a younger brother. We cannot be mistaken in saying that it will prove not only a useful work, but one of thrilling interest to all classes of readers."
In one handsome vol., 12mo, with Portrait. Price, $1. Just published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

DR. ALCOTT'S GREAT WORKS.
THE LAWS OF HEALTH;
OR, SEQUEL TO
THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.
A book which should be in every family library, and in every school-room in the land. Price, $1.
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A book for both sexes, and all mature ages. Price, 75 cents.
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
A book of practical suggestions for the young of both sexes. Price, 75 cents.
Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of price of each book.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS,
BY DR WILKINSON.
We take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that we have succeeded in effecting an arrangement with J. J. GARTH WILKINSON, M. D., OF LONDON, for the issuing in this City, simultaneously with its publication in London, of his new volume of poems, entitled,
IMPROVISATIONS FROM THE SPIRIT.
Dr. WILKINSON is well known as one of the first scholars of the age, combining in his writings great profundity of thought, with a marked felicity and elegance of expression.
The work is pronounced superior to any ever given to the world through his pen.
It is published THIS DAY, Aug. 23. 4to pp. 33mo. Price, cloth $1 25; gilt $1 50.
Early orders are solicited, which should be addressed to the NEW CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, No. 447 Broome-st.

ALLEN'S BRITISH INDIA.
INDIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN—GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.
This remarkable work by Dr. D. O. ALLEN, who was for twenty-five years a resident in India, is acknowledged to be the most complete and reliable work on British India ever published, either here or in England. It possesses uncommon interest at the present time, while the eyes of the world are turned towards that country.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
In one splendid 8vo. volume. Price, $2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER, who thoroughly understands keeping books by double entry, can bear of a situation by answering immediately. Must come well recommended. Address L., at this office, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, &c.

A CHEMIST, POSSESSING FIRST-RATE testimonials and references, is open to engagement as practical chemist, or as lecturer to Schools and Academies in or near the City of New-York, on Ichemistry, geology, mineralogy and mines. Is an experienced lecturer. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 108 Post Office, Brooklyn, L. I

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man, who understands his business, and will be highly recommended. Apply at No. 107 East 19th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as porter in a wholesale store; grocery preferred The best of City references given. Address W. W., this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, to go to the country. Has good reference. Call at 24 Cottage-place, New-York.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR 50 SELECT servants of all nations at the Original Employment Office, one of the oldest established offices in the City; also, hotels can have the best servants for all kinds of occupations, City or country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

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WANTED—A CLOAK AND MANTILLA CUTTER.—A young lady of considerable experience is wanted as assistant cutter. The subscriber will pay a liberal salary. Apply immediately to GEORGE BRODIE, No. 300 Canal-st., (Old No. 51.)

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Copal Varnishes and Japans; one who has experience in the business and who can command good references. Apply L. M., *Times* office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, to work in a gold pen factory; must reside with his parents. Apply at No. 132 William-st.

WANTED—A BOY. APPLY AT OFFICE OVER Market Bank.

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BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office, Box No. 353.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Bolton and Wall-st ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 2 Lafayette-place. A suit of 5 rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'œuvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distance of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.
The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.
N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT.
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 2, 1857

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE occupying a large double cottage, pleasantly situated in the country, 30 minutes from the City by steamboat, railroad, etc., would like to let half or part of it to a small family. Call or address A. E., No. 47 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., New-York City.

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475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
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One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00,	worth $25 00
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Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50,	worth 10 00
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Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75,	worth 8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00,	worth 85 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	15 00,	worth 20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75,	worth 3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75,	worth 1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80,	worth 3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00,	worth 10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00,	worth 12 00
Hall Lights	3 00,	worth 4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75,	worth 1 25
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 75,	worth 7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00,	worth 28 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50,	worth 8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth 5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50,	worth 2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth 6 00

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and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
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Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
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NOT OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
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GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS of new and elegant designs for ladies and children. FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, TUESDAY, Sep. 1, No. 375 Broadway, New-York; Branch, No. 130 Canal-st., and No. 258 Fowery. The ladies and dressmakers may expect to find on this occasion the most extensive assortment and brilliant display of new designs ever presented in this City.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SEVEN AND EIGHT QUARTER
Black Thibet for shawls very fine, 62 per yard.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

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FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &C.
FOR CASH
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Have received their new importations of
Feathers, Flowers,
Chenile and Velvet Bonnet Materials,
Colored Straw Goods,
Trimmings, &c.,
Which are offered to the trade for cash only, at very low prices, at No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

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J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & DOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st and No. 51 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

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SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the state. E. PAGE, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

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BOILERS FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand, from two-horse up to thirty-five horse power. Also, several new and second-hand steam engines, from one horse up to twenty. Apply at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, No. 197 Water-street, between Bridge and Jay-sts. Brooklyn. WM. FINNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 10 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 3 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 89 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 30 Cliff-st., New-York, or plant.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bed-bugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. KEDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & KEDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 83 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circular can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.—Number of scholars, 50; one half boarders; Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, 9. Parents wishing for their daughters a thorough training in all the solid branches, joined to every graceful accomplishment, in a home where they will be tenderly guarded and cherished, may obtain catalogues with full particulars, by addressing Professor M. P. JEWETT, Principal and Proprietor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway, (near 21st st.,) JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. The next year will commence on Monday, Sept. 14. Able and accomplished teachers will assist in the various departments, and every possible facility be afforded to pupils of all ages. After Sept. 1, Mr. GRANT will attend daily at the rooms of the Institute to answer inquiries and receive applications.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College.) Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars and information address the Principals.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 132 West 23d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., for the house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS. will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Carter and Crowen, or at the school-rooms.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO 23 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 15th September.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 35 East 36th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—No. 39? 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 335 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE NO. 152 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire superb, first-class furniture of the above house, all of which is of the most choice and valuable description, including splendid paintings and costly works of art. Catalogues of this sale are ready, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank. The entire elegant arrangements of the house will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather, consisting in Parlors of one of G. & H. Barmore's elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, purchased three months ago; single and double suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatelle, richly carved, made by Roth; superb marble-top rosewood etageres, magnificent pier and mantel mirrors, satin and lace curtains, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, recumbent lounges, with Turkish chairs to match in tapestry, splendid paintings, among which is the Madonna after Raphael, with a number of historical and architectural views, landscapes, &c.; magnificent China vases and statuary figures.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Rosewood secretary, bookcase, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood wardrobes, French chairs, marble washstands, velvet, Wilton, and other carpets, splendid bureaus, clocks, sofas, lounges, oak buffet, marble-top, elegant oak extension table, costly silver ware of every description, China, cut glass, ivory, and silver cutlery, with a great profusion of everything desirable for the dining room, with a great variety of furniture not here enumerated. Splendid chandeliers and gas fixtures, large iron safe, &c. Things to be removed by purchasers immediately from the house.

B. B. BANGS Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, AUG. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, (belonging to a family breaking up housekeeping and removed for convenience of sale,) comprising velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, Chickering and silver-plated ware, beds, mattresses, bedding, rosewood, mahogany and oak etageres, hansaus, bedsteads, library bookcases and secretaries, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut book and corner stands, rosewood parlor suites covered in silk brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; rich, rare and original oil-paintings by Boose, Eglaw and other eminent artists; elegantly moulded mantel, pier too, oval and square mirrors, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE STOCK OF LIVERY STABLES AT NO. 105 CHARLES-ST.

—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the extensive stables, the entire stock of valuable horses, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, double and single harness, bells, &c., appertaining to the business.

ALSO—The stock of tools of a carriage factory connected therewith. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. The owner of the stables would be willing to give a lease to a good tenant at a fair rent. The stock consists of about 23 horses, about ten coaches 30 light wagons, sleighs, double and single harness, &c. The whole to be sold separately to close the estate. By order of WM. COOPER, A. H. M. HADDOCK, } Executors.

F COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, Mirrors, jewelry, gold watches, &c., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 59 Beekman-st. and No. 59 Ann-st., a large amount of new and second hand furniture of every kind and description. It will include marble top and plain tables; 150 cane maple chairs, 150 Boston rockers, &c., &c. Also, by order of an execution, 3 gold watches, 181 pins and ear-rings, 80 gentlemen's pins, 30 bracelets, 60 cameo do., 20 pair of gents sleeve buttons, 50 enamelled pins, chains, &c., &c. Also, 15 French plate, and oval mirrors, &c.; one second-hand piano-forte, &c., &c. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather. Also, at the same time two parlor suites.

GILBERT F. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE THIS DAY, 10 A. M.—By DISLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., a stock of dry-goods and fancy goods, lace goods, hosiery, jewelry, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000—PARTNER WANTED.—A partner wanted with $10,000 cash to purchase an interest in a well-established business, agreeable and without risk, and which will yield an income of nearly half the amount of the investment. He must be a gentleman in department and association. Address OLD SCHOOL, at this office, with real name.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A lease, furniture, &c., of a first-class hotel in the city of Dubuque, Iowa. The house is well located, fronting on two streets, and newly and elegantly furnished, and is now doing a very profitable business. The rent is low, and possession will be given immediately. For full particulars, apply to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER.—ANY PERSON HOLDING the office of Commissioner of Deeds who is willing to resign in favor of another, for a consideration, will please address Post-Office, Box 2,632, stating terms, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days from date of sale.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of six per cent stock of the State of Virginia, Nos. 4,136, 3,543, 7,281, 7 411, 7,403, 7,407, 7,431, 7,491, 7,494, 7,435, 7,413, 7,413, 7,437, 7,440, 7,734, 7,735, 7,730, 8,429, 8,857, 6,628, 7,252, 7,262, 7,284, 7,285, 7,285, 7,287, 7,288, 7,289, and 7,290, for $1,000 each, are the property of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, and the public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. For further information apply to Messrs CUTTING & WILLIAMS, No. 54 William-st., Attornies for the Bank

THOMAS SWEENY,
President of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling.

CAUTION.—FORTY-EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, and for $1,000 each, payable at PARIS, N. Y. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively 81 to 83, both inclusive; 55, 57 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 135 to 148, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them.

A. BREWSTER, President
of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF ELM AND GRAND STS. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until the 1st day of September next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1857, will be considered.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS BOESE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE, } Committee.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS,
D. SADLIER,
H. H. GREGORY, } Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers in Liverpool, England, and in the City of New-York, under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1857. JOHN J. BARNIER retiring from the firm. All outstanding business of the late firm in the United States and Europe will be liquidated and settled by the remaining copartners.

JAMES COCKER,
By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney.
JOHN J. BARNIER,
J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1857.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of JAMES COCKER & CO., and will carry on the business of the late concern in this City and in Liverpool as heretofore.

JAMES COCKER,
By J. J. EAGLETON, Attorney.
J. JOSEPH EAGLETON,
No. 84 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall,
Nos. 178 and 176 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE CO-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of THOMAS WALKER & CO., upholsters, doing business corner of Broadway and 21st-st., is this day dissolved. NEW-YORK, Aug 27, 1857.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pencil case, jewelry, watch, wholesale and retail.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the 2d call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Armada*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of COMMISSIONERS, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorised to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or
Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

ASSESSMENT ON STOCK.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the calls made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published, have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 122, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 365, 383, 387, 391, 410, 450, 464, 490, 491, 496, 504, 1,392, 1,395, 1,398, 1,315, 1,331, 1,368, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 814, 867, 931, 949, 974, 999, 966, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,106, 1,111, 1,113, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,195, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 361 inclusive, for $314,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON 1st mortage Bonds of Dayton and Western Railroad Company, due in this City on 1st prox., will be paid, on presentation of proper Coupons, at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after date. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, issued to the Western Air Line Railroad Co., due in this City on 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation of proper Coupons at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Eastern Division)—Office No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1857.—The Interest due on the Consolidation Bonds of this Company on the first day of September next, will be paid on that day at this office. E. D. HAMMOND, Ass't Sec.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that the second instalment of 20 per cent. on the new Capital Stock will be payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Bank

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $50, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE Sept. 1, 1857, on the 7 per cent. bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York. SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF Des Moines and Henry County (Iowa) Bonds, payable Sept. 1, at the Phenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$14.000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $2,000 to $3,000, or first-class mortgage bought. Inquire at No. 143 West 36th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st. }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept. 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second installment of $25 per share, on the new or additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of September next, when the scrip certificates of the first installment must be surrendered and cancelled. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $4 50 and $5 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICA-go, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. Through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 3, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:20 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., (8 and 11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sundays,) stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 5, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:55, 8:45, and 11:40 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES:		
	Cabin.	Deck.	
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	
Worcester	3 00	2 50	
Providence	3 00	1 00	
Fitchburg	3 50	—	
Nashua	$4 25	$2 25	
Lowell	4 25	2 25	
Groton Junct'n	4 00	—	
New-London	3 00	1 50	

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, POINT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PASKE, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT
Thursday, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 8 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Coney Port, &c., for passengers only.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK:
Thur'day, Aug. 27, 12½ P. M.	Thur'day, Aug. 27, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 28, ... 1½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, ... 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 4:45 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fair haven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOENER, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 27, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 28, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 28, 12 M.
Satur'y, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 4 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 5 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.
Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.	Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.

KEER'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND. LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5¼ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4¾, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $075. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every altern

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Tombs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few brief remarks only are necessary in reply to your correspondent:

1. The Prison is certainly used as a place of punishment for criminals sentenced there.

2. There might be employment. Mr. AMOS PILLSBURY, at Albany, found a way to employ all the prisoners, if only in for a week.

3. *The Library.*—I am glad to learn there is a library. But what does the writer mean by his slurring me in regard to what books I should recommend? Did I ever recommend bad books to prisoners? I have always opposed the reading of corrupt literature, both in and out of prison.

4. *Bathing.*—If there are such facilities for bathing, why then are not the criminals washed up?

5. *The Chapel.*—If there is such a good Chapel, why is it not used on Sunday? Such a miserable arrangement as is afforded for Sunday services I have scarcely ever seen in a prison.

6. *Commitments.*—As to this matter, I simply give the statistics of the Report for 1856, viz:

First District Prison, total Males	19,171	
First District Prison, total Females	2,076	21,247
Second District Prison, total Males	2,469	
Second District Prison, total Females	1,009	3,463
Third District Prison, total Males	2,223	
Third District Prison, total Females	746	2,969
Total		27,678
Total Males		16,856
Total Females		10,822—27,678

For intoxication, the whole number I find to be in all the three prisons, 10,113 And I also find that in the First District Prison, the large number of 624 persons, including both sexes, were committed for intoxication between the ages of 10 and 20.

The whole structure should be torn down and sold to the highest bidder. It would bring an immense sum. A prison might then be erected that would be reformatory, and where labor might be introduced and where the officers could more easily perform their responsible duties. In all these remarks, I have no design to express a word of disrespect to the officers. They are men who treat me with the utmost courtesy. And as to the Ten Governors, I do not know either of them even by name. I only hope if this controversy is continued, that my opponent will write out his name; if he has courage enough to risk it. CHARLES SPEAR.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Volunteers, appointed to prepare for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers who will visit the City on the 14th of September, was held at the Mercer House, last evening. Major FAIRCHILD arose, at 8 o'clock, and moved that General WARN.B BURNETT take the chair.

General BURNETT said he had been absent for some time—necessarily absent. He came here to-night understanding that the object of the meeting was to make preparations for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. Were they men who lolled in their parlors or lounges? No. They fought with us and helped us to carry Democratic principles afar. For the object he had stated he was with them and for no other. Let them come together to do honor to the patriotic soldiers of the Keystone State. If wealthy citizens would not come forward of their own accord let them unite and induce them to come forward for this object. He wanted to ask whether they had sent word that they were actually coming.

Lieutenant GAINES stated that they had.

Major FAIRCHILD said they had met repeatedly at this house without compensation from the volunteers. FAIRCHILD said that in General BURNETT's absence, he was the candidate for the box, and had resigned in his favor. (At the request of Lieutenant GAINES he dropped the subject,) He wanted the volunteers to give an entertainment at the Mercer-street House.

General BURNETT agreed with him, but one thing, he hoped the gold box would not be mentioned during the meeting. As regarded the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, he would pay $300 for a dinner to them. They *should* be received well.

Three cheers for Gen. WARD BURNETT were called for and given.

Lieut. GAINES read a communication from the Second Regiment, Continental Guard, Lieut. JOHN P. LANSON, Commanding, offering to join in the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The communication was received and accepted.

Corporal PARISEN stated that the American Volunteers wanted also to join in the reception on the 14th of September. If Generals CADWALLADER and PATTERSON, and Colonel WYNKOOP are to visit the City, it would be proper, Gen. BURNETT said, that they should be received by the militia of the City under Gen. SANDFORD.

Mr. GARRIT thought it would cost at least $1,000 to receive the Pennsylvania Volunteers properly, and he would guarantee $100 of it.

The names of Capt. Wm. R. Hill, Col. Alex. C. Lawrence, R. Allison, Major Welden, L. F. Harrison, and Frederick L. Talcott were, on motion, made members of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee are to meet at the Mercer House next Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

Acting Adjutant Lieutenant GAINES was appointed a Committee to confer with the commanders of companies of this City and County desirous of joining in the reception.

The Adjutant was directed to obtain the services of the Governor's Island Band on the occasion of the reception.

The Committee adjourned to meet next Thursday evening at the same place.

FIRE IN HAMMERSLEY-STREET, SIX HORSES BURNED.—A fire broke out at 1½ o'clock Thursday morning, in the basement of the large brick building, No. 23 Hammersley-street, owned by SAMUEL MARTIN, a carpenter. The basement is occupied by some stables, which extended some distance in the rear, and the fire originated in the hay loft, about the middle of the stables. There were thirteen horses in these stables, belonging to poor men who drive dirt carts, and the flames spread so rapidly that six of them were suffocated and perished. A fine Newfoundland pup with four of her pups also perished. The horses were valued at an average of $150 each, and were not insured. The fire extended to the second story, used by Mr. MARTIN as a drying room, and considerable stock was destroyed. Mr. MARTIN's loss on stock was about $200, and on the building $240, which is covered by insurance in the Hamilton, St. Mark's and Stuyvesant offices. The padlock had been pryed off the outer gate before the fire, which leads to the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.

ONE GOOD WORD FOR HER.—The disposition of men to exaggerate the the wickedness of a known evil-doer is very apparent in the case of this most unfortunate woman (Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.) She has been undoubtedly guilty of a very grave offence in "the Bogus Baby business," and has serious suspicion attached to her in the matter of Dr. BURDELL's death But the charitable world is not satisfied with this, but charges her with murdering her first husband, and *Harper's Weekly*, whose editorials are often unusually foolish, goes so far as to urge the District-Attorney to search into the circumstances of the case. All this is ridiculous. Mr. CUNNINGHAM died a natural death, if ever man did. He was sick for months, and by slow stages reached the end of a pulmonary disease. Our information comes from the clergyman who attended him in his sickness, and officiated at his funeral. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has sins enough to answer for, and we hope respectable journals will cease to load her down with gratuitous lies. Her condition now is hopeless; but that is no reason why she should be charged with offences which there is no sort of evidence that she committed, but, on the contrary, the best of evidence that she did not commit.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

GOVERNOR MARCY AND GENERAL JOHNSON.—We find the following anecdote in the *Christian Intelligencer:* Mr. MARCY was Governor, and the good people of King's County and Brooklyn in particular sought by petition Executive interference for some worthy object, and their petition was signed by men of the different political parties of the day. But the list contained the official signatures of a certain political club of young men, and the late General JASAMIAH JOHNSON was chosen to bear it to the Executive Chamber. When presented, the Governor read it carefully, and in silence, until his eye rested on the names of the officers of the said club, when he simply ejaculated the name of the club and threw the paper on the *fire;* and turning to General JOHNSON, he remarked, "I hope I do not offend you, General, but what has this club, or any other political club, as such, to do with the administration of justice?"

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Republican Committee held a special meeting last night at its rooms, No. 659 Broadway, C. C. NOTT, Esq., in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Special Committee, appointed at the last meeting upon the contested election in the Eighth Ward. The Committee made its report through its Chairman, JAMES CUSHING, JR. It was in favor of recognising the old Association, of which JOHN J. SILLOCK is President, in preference to the new one, presided over by JAMES W. SIMONTON, and therefore of admitting its delegates, to fill the vacancies now existing in the delegation, to the Young Men's Committee. The names of these gentlemen are WM. E. SMITH, JR., JAMES CORWIN, and HENRY N. MORGAN, while the names of the rejected delegates are AUSTIN LEAKE, D. L. ELDER, and WM. H. ARMSTRONG. The Report having been received, was unanimously adopted, and the Committee soon after adjourned, in the best of spirits.

CONVENTION OF SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS. An invitation has been extended to the Teachers of the various Sabbath Schools of the State of New-York to send a delegate from each school to attend a Convention of Sabbath-School Teachers, to be held at Rochester on Tuesday, the 15th of September. The object of the Convention is to discuss the means of a further advance of Sabbath School instruction. Delegates designing to attend the Convention are desired to address either member of the following Committee, at Rochester, before the 5th of Sept. next, in order that places of entertainment may be provided for them: E. T. Huntington, James S. Griffin, J. W. Stebbins, George H. Humphrey, and Erastus Darrow.

STEALING $200 WORTH OF SUGAR.—BARTHOLOMEW GAZEN, a laborer, was arrested Wednesday morning by Officer PIKE, of the Seventh Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen sugar, valued at $200, from on board a ship lying in the stream. The missing sugar was found in possession of the accused, who, when questioned on the subject, stated to Mr. BROGHAM, to whom the property was consigned, that he obtained it of the mate of the ship. GRAGAN was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed for examination.

BURGLARY.—BARNEY MCGUNE and GEORGE DAVISON were arrested about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, in Delancey-street, by officer HALLIOK, charged with having broken open a shutter of the lumber office of Mr. DANBALL, No. 24 Tompkins-street, and stealing a carpet-bag containing a silk dress and other articles valued at $27. The carpet-bag was found in their possession, and Justice BRANNAN committed them for examination.

ACCIDENT.—Wednesday afternoon, about 4¼ o'clock, as the steamboat *Croton* was proceeding up the East River, for Glen Cove, her air-pump broke. She was towed back to her berth, pier No. 35 East River.

[Advertisement.]

ART. IX.—Ulceration of the rectum often mistaken for Piles and Fistula: it is the origin of the latter disease and curable without a cutting operation.

From the Scalpel for January, 1856.

Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 Fifth-avenue. Office hours from 8 to 9; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings.

"We have during the past four or five years had our attention repeatedly and forcibly arrested by the frequency of simple ulceration of the mucous membrane of the rectum, just within the verge, and extending about an inch and a half to the upper border of the sphincter or great closing muscle. We are aware that these ulcers have been fully noticed by surgeons; but we have invariably been taught to expect *acute pain*, as the most distinctive symptom. Now, the fact is, in a large majority of cases, as in ulceration of the neck of the uterus, there is no pain whatever, and the patient only has his attention directed to the part by the discharge and the *itching* of the verge. We are very much afraid that some of our *medical* friends, who seem of late so much excited by the superior glory, fees, and consequent comfort enjoyed by surgeons while discharging their delightful and enviable fundamental duties, will soon have to include rectal speculation in their category of charges against us. We think, however, it will be found that the rectum, as well as the uterus, enjoys no immunity from the rest of the mucous membrane in the nature and troublesome character of its affections.

We are now treating two cases, in addition to a number that have preceded them, in which several very eminent surgeons have prescribed douches, ouguents and what not, where we discovered, on the use of the speculum, palpable ulcerations, extending down to the sphincter muscle, and laying bare its circuler fibres with all the skill of the jaws of an industrious rat. No other symptoms than itching and the discharge inricated this condition of things; on several occasions it was blood stone, and on others pus, and that persisting for years. One gentleman, a perfect example of health and vigor, had himself urged on examination by two of the most dietinguished surgeons of Cincinnati, and another of this City; but they declined, alleging the annoyance would disappear. Nevertheless, it persisted for 15 years! On a second investigation, after slight cauterization, the pressure of the speculum forced open the mouth of an abscess lying under the mucous membrane, and between it and the sphincter, and a teaspoonful of pure matter flowed into the tube of the speculum. Our cauterizations healed up the abscess, leaving the mucous membrane perfect, as nature most liberally and beneficently reproduces that structure.

Gentlemen, don't be above your business. Never mind the "authorities;" we have been too long gammoned by "the fathers." Look for yourselves; but if you feel that it is beneath your dignity, hand over your cases to your less intellectual and dignified brethren. Patients demand investigation; any one, with eyes in their head, can see these miserable little nuisances. Don't flatter yourself that you are above disease, or that a formidable operation is required; faithful investigation and common sense treatment will save the patient from a severe and very often unsuccessful operation, and yourself from deserved loss of surgical reputation." [EDITOR.

[Advertisement.]

A MOST DANGEROUS TIME.—No season of the year is so obnoxious to invalids, and so fraught with fatal results to those who are imprudent as regards their health, than the present. Autumn ripens the fruits, and strips the trees of their leaves. It too frequently causes diseases of the human system to culminate, and strips the family fire-side of some of its choicest adornments. While Summer is merging into Autumn, the sick—particularly those who are afflicted in the lungs—cannot be too cautious as to the preservation of the little good health they have left, or too earnest in a search for a complete cure. This all consumptives, asthmatics, &c., will find Dr. H. JANDES' Extract of Cannabis Indica to be. It is a sure remedy, as well as a speedy and pleasant one, for all complaints of the chest and throat, the stomach, liver, brain, and nerves. It acts like magnetism, and, in a few days, bestows strength, vivacity, and happiness upon the sufferer who had been given up to die. Acting upon every organ of the human frame at once, substituting strength for weakness, exhilaration for sadness, regularity in all the functions for disarrangement, sound flesh and fibre for internal sores and ulcers, iron nerves for those like the aspen, a clear head for a muddled brain, it works a cure like a miracle. There is no disputing the fact, that it has cured myriads of the very worst cases of consumption. As it has done this, we may safely aver that it will remedy any ordinary physical affliction, except, perhaps, broken bones. The recipe for making and using this medicine can be obtained by inclosing four postage-stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J. The medicine is to be had at the same place for $2 a bottle.

N B.—Dr. H. JAMES has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised, for no one elsebody in the City make his medicine for sale, with or without his sanction and approval. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but Dr. H. JAMES' private residence, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J, where he may be seen daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 o'clock A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Meryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundries, Hotels, watering places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter, To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies who desire to add One more Charm to those with which nature has gifted them, should surround themselves with the floral atmosphere created by

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

MR. J. H. ALLEN'S BENEFIT.—This favorite actor takes his farewell benefit at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and presents an excellent bill, consisting of the beautiful play of "Bertram," the novel drama of the "Fast Young Men," the farce of "State Secrets," posturing by the DENIER brothers, singing by the Lady Serenaders and German Glee Club, and dancing by Miss PRICE and S. WEED, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the water-mark of the words "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures of new designs, unsurpassed by the wide world. Call at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNAS & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR and BLOOM PURIFYING POWDERS. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

DARING ROBBERY OF A VESSEL BY RIVER-THIEVES—THE CAPTAIN SHOT.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, two river thieves boarded the sloop *Thomas B. Casey*, Capt. B. I. FORD, lying at anchor in the East River, off the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, and succeeded in stealing the Captain's watch from his pocket, and also a valise containing clothing and papers of value. The Captain and crew were all asleep in the cabin at the time. Capt. FORD was in a berth, and was aroused to a knowledge of the presence of the intruders by two pistol-shots fired in rapid succession, both of which entered his right wrist. He just caught a glimpse of the two thieves passing out of the cabin door, when they escaped in a boat. The Captain's escape with his life is remarkable. He was sleeping in his berth, his right arm extending across the breast, and hand covering the pocket containing the watch, which was secured to his person by a silk guard. He supposes that when they cut the guard, and removed the watch, that he must have made some movement which led the thieves to think that he was awake, and playing possum, when they fired. Had not his arm been just in the position it was the balls from the pistol would have entered his heart.

Capt. FORD soon after proceeded to the residence of Dr. GREEN, Hicks-street, Brooklyn, where the balls were extracted, and the wounds dressed.

FORGED LAND WARRANTS.—Two forged land warrants were presented at the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn, yesterday, by a lawyer of New-York, who said that he had purchased them from a dealer.

The signature to one of the warrants was acknowledged before a bogus justice. The County Clerk's signature was forged, as was also the city seal. The seal is a very good counterfeit, and was pronounced the true seal by a clerk in the office.

The other warrant had the forged signature of the County Clerk, and of Justice FENN, of the Eastern District, but was without the seal. It was through this warrant that the present owner discovered that his warrants were forgeries. He sent it to the West to be located, and it was returned to have the seal affixed. The owner, supposing that the County Clerk, when signing his name, had accidentally omitted to put on the City seal, at once called at the office and asked to have the mistake rectified, when the fact that the whole thing was a forgery was soon discovered.

The dealer in these forged documents is well known in Wall-street, and an officer was dispatched to arrest him last night. When told told that the warrant had been returned, he was anxious to get the seal put on himself, but this permission was not granted.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.—The Americans in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, will organize a Ward Club on Monday evening next.

TEMPERANCE.—On Wednesday evening last, a new Temperance Society was organized in the Bridge-street Primitive M. E. Church, Brooklyn, whereof JOHN RAY was elected President, G. GOULDEN, Secretary, and JOHN BOOTH Treasurer. On an after Sept. 12 weekly meetings will be held at No. 204 Bridge-street.

SAIL-BOAT ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a sail-boat, containing JAMES R. SMITH, WM. JOHNSON and RICHARD WHELEY, was capsized in Gowanus Bay. The accident was seen from shore and the party was rescued.

A LIFE SAVED.—JOSEPH EVAL, a boy 5 years of age, residing at No. 228 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, fell into a cistern yesterday, and when taken out was apparently dead. A Mr. ROE, sitting at the upper window of a house near by, saw the boy fall in, repaired instantly to the spot and succeeded in restoring him.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The Democrats held their primary meetings in Kings County on Wednesday evening, and elected delegates to the different Conventions. The State Convention meets at Syracuse on the 10th of September.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the stable connected with the Eagle Saw Mills, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, were damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. No insurance.

BROOKLYN TAXES.—The rate of tax in the Western District of Brooklyn, for next year, is nearly 2 per cent., and in the Eastern District nearly 2½ per cent.

☞ The badges for the Eastern District Fire Department of Brooklyn, were distributed on Wednesday evening.

☞ A boy was sent to the Penitentiary from Brooklyn, yesterday, for taking cattle out of private yards and driving them to pound, gaining thereby the prize money.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—A communication was lately sent to the Common Council of Jersey City, by members of the Roman Catholic Church, complaining of the religious services at the Almshouse on Sundays, as sectarian. Several of the Aldermen stated at the time that such was not the case, as they had been present at different times and listened. Mr. WHITLEY, the Superintendent of the Almshouse, has heretofore invited all of the Ministers to be present and engage in religious exercises on Sundays. Several Protestant clergymen have responded, and Rev. Mr. VERREINDER, the city missionary, employed by the various Protestant churches of Jersey City, holds religious services there on Sundays. The Roman Catholic clergyman declined to do so. The communication was referred to a special Committee for investigation. Last Sunday this Committee attended the services at the Almshouse, and had an interview there with Rev. Mr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic clergymen, and Rev. Mr VERREINDER, the missionary. Charges made by the former were pronounced incorrect by the latter. Last evening the Committee held a meeting at the City Clerk's Office, and continued the investigation of the subject, preparatory to reporting to the Common Council.

EXCURSIONS.—The Jersey City Continental Guard went to Cliffwood, opposite Keyport, on Thursday, on their annual excursion, with the steamboat *Washington* and barge *Jefferson*. The excursionists numbered about seven hundred persons. The day passed off pleasantly, the excursionists dividing into picnic parties, engaging in games and other amusements throughout the grove.

The employes of the Jersey City Ferry went on excursions on Tuesday and Wednesday. One half of the employes, and their families and friends, to the number of three or four hundred, were out on each day. They went, in the ferry boat *Philadelphia*, to Oak Cliff, on the shore of the Hudson, the country residence of Hon. D S. GARGORY, by his invitation, where they had the liberty of his beautiful grounds for recreation.

ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the stables of the New-York Bay House, about four miles from Jersey City, towards Bergen Point, were entered by horse-thieves, and three horses were stolen. Two of them were bays, belonging to BESSON & SICKEL, and were valued at $500 each. The other is a gray horse belonging to J. R. PLATT and is valued at $1,000. The owners of the horses are boarders at that hotel. It is believed that the robbery was committed at about 2 o'clock.

HORRIBLE.—A horrible affair occurred at Trenton, N. J., on Sunday night. A man and woman became intoxicated, and accidentally set fire to their dwelling, which was destroyed, with two children, a boy three years old and a girl six months old. A son five years old escaped, and says his father set the bed-clothes on fire with a lamp. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the death of the children was caused by burning, in consequence of the stupid carelessness and inattention on the part of the parents.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday the residence of GEO. B. BURGESS, No. 241 Grove-street, Jersey City, was entered during the absence of the family, and robbed of silver ware and clothing to the value of $200.

RECKLESSNESS.—Last night at 8 o'clock the train from Rahway to New-York, when near the city of Elizabeth, was thrown off the track by encountering an iron rail which had been laid upon the track. The Philadelphia train which came along soon afterwards brought the passengers of the Rahway train to Jersey City. No one was reported as injured. One of the officers of the Philadelphia train said that the cars of the Rahway train lay along side of the stone wall at the side of the track.

The Gyroscope Paradox—A Canadian Solution.

From the Toronto Globe.

It will be interesting to men of science, who have been perplexed with the philosophical anomalies of this strange instrument, to learn that Mr. M'CARROLL, of this city, Surveyor of Customs, is said, on high authority, to have thrown great light upon this abstruse paradox, if not to have solved the deep problem to its fullest extent. In fact there is said to be no doubt whatever of the correctness of the leading features of Mr. M'CARROLL's theory. He shows that the ring and wheel remain suspended so singularly on one side of the upright, from the fact that the resistance of the centrifugal force of the wheel to any alteration in the place of its motion is greater than the force exerted by gravity towards making it alter that plane. And as to the ring revolving round, the point of the upright, in a direction contrary to that of the rotation of the wheel, he asserts, that a wheel in motion does not impinge on the same point of the axis that it rests on when in a state of repose. "For instance," he observes, "when a vertical wheel is set in motion, one half of the body is acting in opposition to the laws of gravity, and the other half falling down, so to speak, in the line of gravitation—hence the unequal discharge of forces on the axis. On one we have gravity minus velocity, and on the other we have gravity plus velocity. In so far, then, as the end on the axis is to be considered, the point of the heaviest impingement will be found on the plus side of the wheel. This being the case, the ring, which is free to obey any impulse given in its own plane, must necessarily retire before an excess of force exerted on the plus side of the axis of the wheel."

This appears simple enough as laid down here. How strange if it should be the correct solution of a problem that has puzzled the scientific of both hemispheres!

RECOVERY OF THE CHICAGO DEPOT GROUNDS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.—Our readers will recollect that some two months ago it was announced in the papers that a suit was about to be commenced in this city by Geo. C. BATES, Esq., of Detroit, against the Illinois Central Railroad, for the land on which their passenger and freight Dépôts in this city are situated. The suit was said to rival in importance the Gaines suit in New-Orleans, or the Limantour case in San Francisco. Since the first announcement little has been said about it, except that interested parties have given the impression that there is nothing in it but assumption, and that no man would be insane enough to bring suit on such a claim. In the meanwhile the claimant has been quietly pursuing his own course. Knowing that the title to property, worth a million and a half of money, could not be acquired without a protracted lawsuit, and that it would be an experiment with a company worth $30,000,000, Mr. BATES has proceeded to get the written opinions of the ablest land lawyers of the United States. Among them are GRORGE WOOD, of New-York, whom lawyers understand to be at the head of the bar in cases analogous to this. THEODORE ROMEYN has also given a written opinion, and so has JOHN A. TALCOTT, of Buffalo; Judge J. M. CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, of Michigan, and DANIEL GOODWIN, of the same Court. In addition to these, Judge SULLIVAN, of New-Hampshire, has given an elaborate opinion, and all concur in the opinion that the title is beyond a peradventure in GEORGE C. BATES, and not in the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Notice has already been served by Mr. BATES on the President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to make no more improvements, for the land is not theirs, and no consideration will be allowed by the real owner for such improvements. In the meanwhile, the matter is left in abeyance till the 31st of this month, to allow parties now in possession to examine into the merits of BATES' claim, after which it is said to be the intention to institute suit immediately.—*Chicago Journal.*

GOVERNOR ROLLINS ON BACHELORS.—The following is a specimen of this free-and-easy style with which Major ROLLINS, the recently-elected Governor of Missouri, has been addressing the people of that State:

"All I have to say is this, if you should elect me Governor, I think the administration of the State, and the city government under my friend WIMER, will go on harmoniously and swimmingly together. I will avail myself of his services in advancing the interests of the State. If I should be your Governor, I will make you a most clever and hospitable gentleman. At my home you can find my wife and children; but not so with STEWART. He is an old bachelor—his heart is as hard as flint [Laughter.] He has never been moved to generous impulses by the influence of woman's charms; and to visiting him you will find a home cheerless and desolate, forlorn enough to damp the ardor of a generous heart. He is not the proper man for you. Look into their bachelor's den (roars of laughter) and see if you like it. I except the present company, if there be any bachelors in it. It is true that he said, the other day, that he had been trying to change his condition for twelve long years, and had failed. [Laughter.] If that is true, it is the most solid argument against him; because you know, all of you, that among the striking characteristics between the two sexes, the most prominent is the keen perception and the keen insight into the human character which women have; and it is because she women, knowing at a glance [laughter] that——[the fallibility of this meeting was here so great that it buried the words of the Major entirely] it is the condemnation of the female sex resting upon his head, and you cannot, if you would, vote for him."

PAVEMENT FOR ROADWAYS.—The Acting Commissioner of Patents has received from the Department of State a copy of a letter from Consul EPPING, describing the manner of paving roads in Oldenburg with bricks made of a peculiar clay, which, it is suggested, may be found in this country, and which may be made applicable to the same purpose in marshy districts. A box containing two ready-burnt bricks, two unburnt bricks, and a small quantity of clay in its natural state, was sent to the care of the Collector of the port of New-York. Mr. EPPING states that, from the absence of stone, all the public roads in the marshy districts of lower Germany and Holland are being paved with these bricks. The pavements of cities are also made of them. Roads in the low and marshy country which were formerly altogether impassable for vehicles during the wet seasons of the year, sometimes for months, have become, by means of these bricks, the finest in the world.—*Union.*

THE SIOUX ANNUITIES.—Information has been received from the special agent of the Indian Bureau in the Sioux country, to the effect that the policy of the Government, so far as regards our relations with that tribes in the Territory of Minnesota, has had the desired effect, and that the annuities due the tribe can now be properly paid over to them. Orders to that effect have consequently been dispatched by Actiog Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. MIX.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..AUGUST 27.

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	99¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R'd.	22
3,000	Missouri State 6s	75	125	do	b3 21¾
1,000	do	74¾	150	do	b5 21¾
1,000	do	74¾	35	do	c 21¾
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	50	50	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. st.	48
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	73	75	do	b3 47¾
3,000	To He. & Al 2d m.	49	19	do	47
5	Ill. Cen. Joly Rts.	102	20	do	c 46¾
2,000	L. & C. & Ill. R'd.	85	25	Cl. C. & Chi. R'd.	86
5	Metropolitan Bank	105	250	Panama R. R.	84¾
50	Peon. Coal Co.	s3 64	55	do	c 83¾
200	do	s60 64	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	101
100	do	s30 65	965	do	100
200	do	s30 65¾	100	do	b60 101
250	do	s3 66	40	do	99¾
100	Erie Railroad	c 22¾	200	do	99
181	do	s3 23¾	50	C. & Pitts. R. R.	20¾
1130	do	22	500	do	20¾
10	do	b10 23¾	450	do	19¾
400	do	c 21¾	350	Cleve. & Tol. R R.	c 43
500	do	21¾	100	do	c 41¾
200	do	s10 21¾	1,650	do	41¾
200	do	21¾	315	Chi. & R I R R.	c 83
50	N. Y. Ceo. R. R.	c 75	100	do	tw 80
65	do	76	185	do	81½
250	do	c 76¾	176	do	81¾
200	do	c 76¾	275	do	c 81
100	do	c 77	100	do	h60 83
98	do	s3 76¾	50	do	h5 81¾
200	do	s8 76¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R R.	c 45
650	do	s1 76	50	do	44½
50	do	b60 76¾	50	do	44¼
100	do	76	100	LaC. & Mil. R R	b33 23
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	18	25	do	23
37	Third Av. R R.	92	55	do	c 21¾
400	Reading R. R.	63¾	50	do	b3 21¾
150	do	63	35	Mich. Cent. R R.	74
1150	do	s3 63¾	100	No.	b50 75
400	do	s10 62¾	50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	113

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s	74	100	Reading R. R.	b3 60
2,000	do	73¾	650	do	s3 60
1,000	do	73¾	200	do	s10 60
100	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	19	50	do	h30 60¼
20	Penn. Coal Co.	66	100	do	59¾
900	do	63¾	500	do	s3 60
150	Canton Co.	17¾	700	do	60¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	13	100	Ill. Central R. R.	b50 100
40	Erie Railroad	19	50	do	s3 93
800	do	18	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	29
100	do	19¼	80	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	81
100	do	b60 20	50	do	81¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73	50	do	81¾
900	do	b10 73	100	do	b10 81¾
200	do	s30 72¾	50	Chi. & Rk. Is R. R.	81½
550	do	72¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	43¼
100	do	72¾	50	Harlem R. R.	8
100	Panama R'd	81	250	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	21

THURSDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The day passed over without further Street failures, and the general feeling has somewhat improved since yesterday, particularly among the Banks. The mischievous extras and placards circulated against three or four of the number have made no further trouble than to limit for the moment the freedom of their accommodation to regular dealers. So far as their circulation is concerned no great harm can be done, as ont of the fifty odd associations, there is scarcely one whose notes are not secured at the Baok Department at Albany exclusively by New-York State Stocks. The few old Banks not yet under the General Law are of the strongest character, in no instance having a circulation equal to one-third their capitals. And as to their depositors, to whom the incendiary appeal of the *Herald* of this morning is directed, they are fortunately not of the temper or mercantile intelligence to be readily moved, without pressing or sufficient cause. The tendency today at several of the leading Baoks is to an accumulation of private deposits. In the Clearing House! we bear of no faltering, although it is not improbable that the agitation of confidence this week has taken some few of the second-class concerns a little by surprise, and compelled a sudden curtailment in order to meet their daily exchanges. With prudence and forbearance, however, all will go well. In regard to Railway liabilities, we hear of no fresh difficulties, and although a rumor obtained that the New-York and Erie Company would not be able to meet their 1st of September interest, it appears to have grown out of the fact that the Executive officers had made an informal application for temporary assistance to some of the leading Banks, until their new funding arrangement can be completed, and the September and October receipts (always the largest of the year) can be availed of. And so far from this being denied or unfavorably received, we understand there is a good disposition evinced to accommodate the emergency. The Illinois Central Company, whose hills and acceptances enjoy the highest of any Railway credit in the market, are already preparing for their Fall payments, the heaviest of which is in October, by an assessment on their $80 shares, of $10 ₱ share, to be paid on or before 25th September. This will give the Board of Directors $1,700,000, of which a million of dollars will come from the English and Continental shareholders. The official notice to this effect will be found in another column. It is a prompt step in the right direction, and will not only avoid new negotiations in a season of difficulty for Railway credit, but enhance the financial standing of the Company, and add to the substantial value of the Stock. The books of transfer closed to-day; to reopen on 1st September to such parties as apply to make their Stock full, by an abatement of the interest, in anticipation of the 25th.

The Money Market is close, and both discounts and demand loans come hard at Bank. The demands upon the Brokers have been pretty well exhausted, however, and, generally speaking, they were easier than earlier in the week, and the Domestic Exchange houses were considerable lenders. Discounts on the Street are dear, except for the very choice names, which still go at 10@12 ₱ cent. A mercantile failure in the California trade was spoken of. The Stock Exchange continues feverish, with violent and frequent fluctuations in prices. To meet the orders at the early session, an advance of from 1@3 ₱ cent. was paid on Wednesday's sales. Subsequently the market fell off, and on the rumor referred to about the Erie Company, the speculative list tumbled 2@3 ₱ cent.; Erie selling as low as 18 ₱ cent., and some of the other Road shares in proportion. At the close, prices were again higher, and left off rather steady. A few of the changes of the day will indicate the character of the general dealings; say, Erie, 22¼@18@19¼@20; Central, 75@77@78@72¾@74; Reading, 62½@60@59½@60½. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $133 521; paid $78,835, and held at the close $12,397,677.

We hear nothing new, of a definite character, in regard to the Ohio Trust. The attaching creditors now represent about $1,250,000. The capital and nominal surplus on the 1st July, stood about $2,180,000. Thus far we have had no intimation of losses which ought to make this final liquidation either bad for the creditors, on this large basis, or destructive to the Stock.

The Convertible Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Company, who have no mortgage security, have, to the amount of $200,000, already surrendered their Bonds in exchange for the new mortgage, making an equal subscription in cash, payable in the instalments, as proposed, to the new loan.

Mr. JACOB LITTLE resumed his seat at the Board of Brokers to-day. His momentous withdrawal yesterday was voluntary, and ought not, we understand, to have taken place, from the character of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1855 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Interesting Incidents Connected with the Enterprise.

Preparations at Halifax for the Reception of the News.

BREAKING OF THE CABLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

The completion of telegraphic communication with the Old World, is now the absorbing topic with the Haligonians, who are not given to being absorbed or excited except upon extraordinary occasions.

The late boat-race kept them on the *qui vive* for several weeks, but they are now trying hard to forget that event as fast as possible, on account of having been badly beaten by the boatmen from St. John, N. B.

The explosion of the Merchants' Powder Magazine, which occurred about two weeks ago, shook many of them out of their beds, and some almost out of their boots with fright, and has kept them tolerably wide awake ever since; but they were just beginning to snooze again, when the telegraph announced that the fleet which is to bring over the electric cable had actually set sail from the other side—was three hundred miles on its way Westward, and was hourly expected at Trinity Bay. This announcement was the signal for another slight movement, indicative of life, and by dint of some active labor on the part of the telegraph operators, a meeting of the Mechanics' Association was called to see what was proper for the citizens to do by way of suitably celebrating the landing of the cable. The Mayor, who was especially invited and confidentially expected, did not come, for the reason, as was understood, that the election is coming off soon—that much opposition was expected on that occasion, and he did not wish to *commit* himself. His Excellency, the Admiral of the fleet, Sir Houston Stewart, K. C. B., (Knight of the Cold Bath,) was informed that some attentions from him would naturally be anticipated on the interesting occasion, and that a copy of the first message from Her Most Gracious Sovereign would be sent to him, as well as to the Governor, Foreign Consuls, and other dignitaries. His Excellency intimated that he should be happy to coöperate in any movement that should be *recommended* by the Governor, such as firing a salute, displaying bunting, and the like.

His Excellency Major-Gen. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knight, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, was also civilly informed, through his secretary, that an astonishing flash of electrity was expected from across the water soon, but up to the latest date nothing definite was known as to what he would do, or order to be done. He is so very busy in having her Majesty's troops drilled up here on the Common, it is doubtful if he finds out much about it until he sees the fire-works set off some evening, which the young men have ordered down here from Boston.

The meeting of the Association aforesaid was not largely attended, there being only seventeen all told, and these were mostly nothing but a few plain-looking young men and mechanics, including a stray sheep from the *Daily Times* office, who was invited to be present. One lawyer, one alderman, and one doctor, were the only dignitaries present. The doctor presided, and on taking the Chair stated the object of the meeting as follows:

"This meeting, gentlemen, has been called by advertisement, to consider the propriety of celebrating two events which, as Britons, we ought to be proud of, viz: the fall of Sebastopol, and the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, the one a triumph of British arms, and the other a triumph of British skill and science."

This modest statement caused the eyes of your reporter to stick out with astonishment, and his feelings can better be imagined than described; perhaps they were akin to what a Frenchman's would have been who happened to be a *spectator* at the storming of the Malakoff, but as we were only an interloper, the better part of valor was, plainly, discretion, and so Brother Jonathan was permitted to stand and look on as a spectator of the grand achievements of the age, with no one to vindicate his claim to the smallest possible agency therein.

It should be premised that the Mechanics' Library Association, having become straightened in its finances, and unable to supply the demand for new books had hit upon the Yankee expedient of replenishing its treasury by getting up a display of fireworks, which was to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol, and to come off on the 8th of September. The near approach of the telegraphic cable just at this time having suggested that it would also be well to notice that event in some public manner, it was determined, if possible, to kill two (or rather *three*) birds with one stone—*i. e.*, celebrate two great (British) events at once, and by assessing the citizens roundly for the exhibition also add funds to their exhausted treasury. The difficulties in the way, however, were that the Pyrotechnic display had been designed exclusively for Sevastopol, and it would require a great amount of explanation for the masses to understand what the sentences "Alma," "Inkermann," "Malakoff," "Eighth of September," "Sebastopol," and "God Save the Queen," blazoned in fire, had to do with the landing of that cable down at "Piper's Hole." The comparative importance of the two events was ably discussed, and one, at least, (he was only a young man, though, and probably a working man at that,) suggested that time would demonstrate that the peaceful triumph of the telegraph would outlive those of Sebastopol; but the sentiment, though evidently a striking one, did not find many backers. There would be some further expense to be incurred for fireworks, which one of the gentlemen suggested would very properly come from the City fathers. In reply to this idea, the Alderman insisted that the City had already come down quite handsomely, (referring to the powder-mill explosion, which is likely to be a rather expensive job.) The other replied that all that was very well, but the great drawback to it was that no notice was given to the citizens when it was to come (go) off.

It was finally decided to stick to Sebastopol and the original programme, but to order additional mottos appropriate to the telegraph, and have the whole affair on the 8th of September. The landing of the telegraphic cable, therefore, which in its importance is not unlike the landing of the Pilgrims, unlike that event will be heralded by

"The roll of the stirring drum,
And the trumpet that sings of fame."

There will be a large flag suspended from the telegraph office, on which will be inscribed the words

"Europe and America connected by Telegraph,"

with the poetical line of Tupper underneath,

"World! what a wonder is this,
Grandly and simply sublime,
All the Atlantic abyss,
Spanned in a second of time!"

The first telegraphic message from the Old World, with these mottos, will be printed and circulated throughout the city, while the bells in the old church tower, which have so often chimed for victories won on the battle-field, will once at least chime in unison with the noble sentiment selected for the first message "Glory to God in the highest, on Earth peace, and good will to all men." There will also be flags displayed from all the foreign Consulates, the American Consul, Mr. Pillsbury, taking an active interest in the celebration; and should the Governor so appoint, there will be salutes fired from the Citadel, and also from on board the flag-ship *Indus*, 98, with a profuse display of the flags of all nations.

To ascertain how far the event would be celebrated in other places, Mr. Hoyt, the chief in the Halifax Telegraph Office, sent the following message to most of the principal offices upon the eastern lines:

"What efforts are making in your city to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Cable?"

To this question the following answers were given mostly on the same day, signed by the different operators:

MONTAGUE, 24th Aug.

Intense excitement, but no organization as yet to celebrate the event.

LONDON, C. W., Aug. 24

A public meeting will be held to determine the method of celebrating the event. Let us know what you and others are to do. When do you expect to connect?

GALT, C. W., Monday, Aug. 24.

It will be proposed in Council to-night.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Monday, Aug. 24.

Doing nothing here.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 24.

Your dispatch of yesterday appears in the *Morning Chronicle*. No demonstration on the subject has yet been proposed.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Aug. 24.

It was spoken of in Council last night to make Wednesday a public holiday.

PARIS, C. W., Monday, Aug. 24.

The Council of Paris have appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

No demonstration talked of here on laying down the cable.

Portland leads the van:

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Mayor and Aldermen of this city voted this P. M. that upon the reception of the news of the successful laying of the submarine cable, a salute of 100 guns shall be fired, and the bells of the city be rung for one hour.

PORTLAND OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The best and most competent judges are sanguine of success—but, wouldn't it be best to get out of the woods before we shout?

D. H. CRAIG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 2 o'clock, Aug. 26.

I had just penned the last words above, so characteristic of the man who manages the telegraph affairs of the Associated Press, when I heard the steamer's gun in the harbor. In a short time the steamer was at her dock; and a few hurried words with the passengers told the sad tale of the breaking of the Atlantic cable, after proceeding successfully for 335 nautical miles, and of the return to England of the expedition. This will be most unwelcome news to the whole nation when the telegraph shall make the announcement in the morning. The office here had closed but five minutes when the steamer's gun was heard.

I have been permitted to copy the following hopeful message from Mr. Field, to the telegraph operator in Halifax:

VALENTIA, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

From Cyrus W. Field, U. S. Steamer Niagara, Monday, 7 A. M.—Aug. 10, 1857, to Jesse Hoyt, Halifax, care of R. S. Stuart, Esq, Exchange-street, East, Liverpool.

Have paid out up to the present time 221 nautical miles of cable, and are now paying out at the rate of 5 nautical miles per hour—depth of water here over 1,700 fathoms, or about two miles. All is going on well, and with constant care, and God's blessing, I believe that we shall succeed in uniting Europe and America this month.

The *Susquehanna* and *Agamemnon*, *Leopard* and *Cyclops*, are all steaming near us—all in good spirits."

This message, telegraphed back from the *Niagara* to be transmitted by the steamer to America, would have been glorious news, had it come out to us uncontradicted. The accident occurred the day following this encouraging dispatch.

The immense expense of going through the entire details of unshipping and shipping the cable for another season, together with the uncertainty about procuring the Government vessels when wanted, will, it is thought here, decide the Directors to resume operations when the equinoctial gales are over—*i. e.* in October. Mr. Field, in a private dispatch, expresses the opinion that the attempt will be renewed this Fall. But, as you will have received full details by telegraph before the receipt of this, I will not indulge in any further speculations; and I conclude by inclosing a slip from the office of Wilmze & Smith's *European Times*, issued at the moment before the departure of the steamer, which I have obtained from a passenger.

SAILE

THE DISASTER TO THE CABLE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM VALENTIA—THE FIRST RUPTURE AT VALENTIA.

The *European Times Extra* of Saturday afternoon says:

H. M. S. *Leopard*, Captain Wainwright, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, 14th August, and reports that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was broken at 3¾ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of cable. The last 100 miles of it in water, over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than 5 knots an hour. At the time the accident occurred there was a heavy swell on, the *Niagara* going at the rate of 4 knots per hour, and as the engineer found that the cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the break to be applied more firmly, when, unfortunately, it parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The *Agamemnon*, *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* are to remain a short time where the cable parted to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, (2,000 fathoms,) which it is considered will be of great value to the Telegraphic Company and then all go to Plymouth.

The *Cyclops* was sent back with despatches to Valentia, and then to join the *Leopard*, at Portsmouth. Although this unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all that took part in it of the entire practicability of the enterprise, with some slight alterations in the paying-out machinery.

There appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the cable, and it has been clearly proved that signals can be successfully communicated through 2,500 miles of cable, and that its submersion at a great depth had no perceptible influence upon the electric current, and that there is no practical obstacle in laying it down at the rate of five miles per hour in the great depth of water that there is upon the telegraphic plateaux between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The experience now obtained will be of great value to the company, and it is understood that the directors of the company will decide whether it is best to try again immediately after the equinoxial gales are over or wait until another Summer.

A dispatch from Valentia, dated on the 12th, reads as follows:

VALENTIA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

An accident of some description has occurred to the Atlantic telegraph cable.

Up to 4 o'clock in the morning of yesterday (Tuesday) constant signals and messages had been received, in one of which, received some twenty hours previously, it was stated that the ship had arrived in the two miles' depth.

At 4 A. M. (Irish time) the electric signals suddenly ceased.

On testing for insulation there was found to be a total loss, which, from the indications of resistance coils, would seem to have occurred at a distance of from 350 to 400 miles from Valentia.

In the absence of any means of communicating with the ships it is of course impossible even to guess at the cause of this embarrassment.

There is, however, quite sufficient room for hope, at present, that the loss of insulation may have been caused by some injury to a portion payed into the water, but not discovered from the remaining portion of the cable, and that the operators will be enabled by the aid of appliances on board to haul in and repair so much of it as will reëstablish continuity and insulation.

With a view to this possibility signals of great energy are now being constantly sent from this station through the cable, but no answer has at present been received. (Signed,)

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary,
WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, Electrician.

London papers of the 14th and 15th contain nothing further. The cause and extent of the disaster were evidently unknown in London up to the 15th. The next steamer, to sail on the 19th, is due at this port on Sunday, and will probably bring full details.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following:

VALENTIA, Saturday, August 8.

The great electric cable is at length fairly on the way to its western terminus, with every present prospect of realising its lofty mission. Fastened by one massive end to the romantic shore of Ireland's Bay of Valentia, it is now trailing its unfolding circles across the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, convoyed and succored by five magnificent ships of war, manned by 2,000 sailors—the selected of two great nations—benisoned by prayer, and watched by fervent aspirations for its success by the good and great on both sides of the world.

On the evening of Friday, the 7th of August, 1857, amid the glories of a serene and beautiful sunset, the telegraphic squadron bore away from the coast of Ireland, delivering the cable into the sea at a slow and steady rate. The ocean was perfectly calm, and, steering towards the west, the vessels could be seen during the lovely moonlight night dropping down below the horizon one by one. The expedition had started full of hope and spirits on Thursday at daybreak, but, owing to an unfortunate *contre-temps*, were obliged to put back temporarily almost immediately afterwards. When about four miles of the thick shore-end of the cable had been payed out it became entangled with the machinery, owing to a momentary want of watchfulness on the part of one person, whose duty it was to attend to the movements of the paying-out sheaves, which required during the passage over them of the heavy portion of shore cable (ten miles in length) a little extra care, the sheaves having been designed primarily with the object of delivering over them at a proper speed and at a minimum of strain the main telegraph, which, as is well known, is of very much smaller diameter than the shore ends, and which constitutes the entire length from coast to coast, with the exception of thirty miles only. Just at this unfortunate moment the *Niagara* slightly rounded, and her weight being brought upon the thick, unyielding shore cable, it necessarily snapped. Immediate steps were taken to undersun the sunken line, and were attended with perfect success, notwithstanding its great weight, which is eight tons to the mile. In this work the boats of the *Leopard* and of the *Susquehanna* rendered great and valuable service. The raised portion was then joined up as firmly as ever to the remainder of the *Niagara's* cable, and the work proceeded as before. The ships at once recommenced their outward voyages at a slow rate, since which time the cable has continued to run out in safe and satisfactory manner.

The machinery works admirably, and entirely answers the sanguine expectations of the designers. It differs in many essential points from any of the mechanical appliances hitherto used for regulating the delivery of telegraphic cables into the sea. The apparatus generally used has consisted of a broad drum, around which the cable was wrapped several times, and the revolution of which was checked by brake straps acting upon the periphery of the drum. Under such an arrangement the cable could only be extricated from the drum, if required, with the greatest difficulty; and, at the same time, if any considerable strain should arise, the hard level surface of the drum acted upon an exceedingly limited portion of the external coating of the cable, owing to the cylindrical form of the latter, and, therefore, tended to fasten it. In the Atlantic machinery, on the contrary, the cable passes around a series of sheaves, grooved to receive and embrace nearly one-half its circumference. The pressure is thus thoroughly distributed, and the circular form is preserved; moreover, the sheaves being fitted on their axles outside of the bearings, the cable can be released from the paying-out machinery at once when required, and the indicating apparatus, which forms a portion of the paying-out appliances used for the Atlantic telegraph, affects the great improvement of enabling the engineer to ascertain at any moment with accuracy the strain which the cable is enduring.

Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, Lieutenant Dayman, which has recently returned from sounding on the Great Circle Arc, between Valentia, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, will lead the squadron across the Atlantic. The results of the soundings made by Lieut. Dayman correspond with, and generally confirm, the results reported by Capt. Berryman, of the United States steamer *Arctic*. Between 15° and 48° of west longitude, and between 49° 30′ and 52° 20′ of north latitude, including a space of 1,200 miles, 22 specimens of the bottom, from depths ranging between 1,500 and 2,424 fathoms, have been preserved, and they show, with one exception, a remarkably soft bottom of oozy nature. Near the Irish coast the bottom was found to consist chiefly of sand or mud, with short intervals of rock; near the coast of Newfoundland the bottom consists of a thick blue mud. Three small icebergs near the coast of Newfoundland were the only ice that was observed by Lieut. Dayman.

Mr. Cooke, A. RA., who is about to paint a grand picture in celebration of the sailing of the Atlantic telegraph squadron, is at present at Valentia making sketches of the very lovely scenery which abounds in this neighborhood, with a view to entire accuracy in the local details of his work.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have just published an interesting pamphlet explanatory of the geographical, electrical, and mechanical difficulties of the undertaking, and their reason for adopting the existing plans for overcoming them.

Another Plan for Laying the Telegraphic Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

How would the following plan work in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable? Have two distinct cables—one paying out on the starboard and the other on the larboard side of the ship, and connect them at reasonable distances; say every half-mile. If not advisable to have two cables laid, say a hawser of sufficient strength, attached at starting. Being paid out by two distinct machines, it is hardly probable that they would both break at the same time, and when it did occur it would be an easy matter to secure it. The only objection to this that I can see is in the expense; but if they could succeed in laying the cable, I fancy the extra expense would not be considered a moment.

MURRAY-STREET.

Another Fast "Young Man."—Mr. Edwin A. Brooke, of Fulton-street, is the victim this time. Some months since, finding that his increasing business could not be accommodated to the building No 150 Fulton-street, Mr. Brooks established a branch at No. 156, and placed there one of his clerks, Lewis P. Newell, as salesman. For some time past the attention of Mr. B. was directed to the exceedingly small returns made from the business in said store, which seemed strange, considering the apparent rush of business. Loth to suspect the honesty of the young man, it was not until within a few days that he gave way to the convictions. He then caused certain moneys to be marked, and had his friends call and make purchases. When the returns came in that day, no report of said purchases appeared, but the youth asserted that he had fully reported the entire business done. Whereupon Mr. B. charged him with the crime, which he continued stoutly to deny, until the services of Officer Bostwick, of the Second Precinct, were called in requisition, to whom a partial confession was made. Upon being searched every dollar of the marked money was found on his person. He subsequently confessed to previous liberties of the same character with his employer, but stated that he had replaced the most of the money which he had from time to time in this way abstracted.

The officer escorted the gentleman to the Tombs, where he had comfortable quarters for the night. On searching the premises occupied by Mr. Newell, elegant specimens of the manufacture of Mr. Brooks were discovered, but the amount of money lost, from time to time, by Mr. Brooks, cannot at present be fairly estimated.

The Crystal Palace.—We looked in at the Crystal Palace, yesterday, after the severe storm of Thursday night, with a view to discover how true were certain statements, in which the Palace building is spoken of as a miserable wreck, open on all sides to the action of wind and rain. The roof of the Palace appears to be very nearly as tight as it was during the great Exhibition, and with some trifling repairs, in addition to those already made by the managers of the American Institute, the building would have been proof against the storm of Thursday night. The boilers are ready to receive steam, and one large engine is nearly ready to connect with the lines of shafting, and another, from Boston, with a novel cut-off, of which much has been heard, will be on its foundation before the end of next week. There is considerable statuary still standing around the western nave, and the celebrated "Thorwalsden Group of Christ and his Apostles," occupies, as it will continue to do during the coming Exhibition, its original place on the floor. This group has not been touched or disturbed in any way since it was first set up, and is now in as presentable a condition as ever. The skylight over the female figure, holding a shell, is somewhat defective, and the rain fell through and wet the floor about it some during the late storm. The machinery will be put in motion week after next, and the Annual Exhibition of the American Institute now promises to be equal to that of any former year, in the extent and character of its contributions.

Death of Mr. Washington M. Smith.—The well-known Principal of Fifteenth Ward School No. 55, died at his residence, on Broadway, near Fortieth-street, Friday morning, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock. Mr. Smith was attacked with hæmorrhage of the lungs, on the 19th of January last, while in school. This was continued for several weeks, until he grew so weak that he took to his bed. Mr. Smith was highly respected by all of his associates. His school was one of the very best in the City, having sent up about one-fourth of all the pupils admitted to the Free Academy. The deceased was a member of Dr. Phillips' Church, where he occupied a position in the choir until about a year before his death. The Harmonic Society, and the teachers generally of the City, will attend his funeral, at Dr. Phillips' Church, on Fifth-avenue, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends assure us that he died perfectly resigned and happy, in bright hopes of the future.

☞ We are assured that the story about a pistol match between an ex-Postmaster of this City and a Southerner at the New-York Hotel was simply an invention.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Alfred G. Gray, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, on the 23d inst. We are indebted to the Purser for packages.

The *Philadelphia* landed 40 passengers and $100,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 90 passengers and $192,000 in specie for this port. There was little of interest occurring at Havana. Sugars had not declined. Stock on hand 240,000 boxes. The *Philadelphia* brings the first bale of new Texas Cotton of this season. On the 23d, about 40 miles from Havana, exchanged signals with steamship *Empire City*, Captain McGowan, hence for Havana.

The leading houses in Havana had pledged themselves, in a document signed on the 19th, to receive at par the bonds of the Spanish Bank of Havana. Among the signatures to this pledge appear the names of Mangoaga & Co, Drake & Co., Fosser & Co., Noriega, Schartzberg, Polins & Co., and in fact all the best houses in Havana.

The Monetary Crisis Not Yet Passed—Public Ceremonials—Negro and Coolly Importations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1857.

The monetary crisis noticed in my last, has not yet passed, and all parties now concur in the belief that the island has received a blow from which it will not recover in many years to come. The hopes of our citizens are centered on the continued enhanced prices of sugar. If these should fall, the public confidence would suffer so severe a blow that nothing could save us from universal bankruptcy. The greater part of the banks have resumed payments, but rather slowly.

Two millions of coupons have been issued by the Spanish Bank, and nearly all the commercial houses of any importance have agreed to accept the same at par. This measure has had quite a good effect, so much so that Exchange on New-York fell from 7 to 1 per cent. in three days. No new steps have been taken to procure the circulation of American gold—some of the old Spanish houses being bitterly opposed to it. If the merchants please to do so, I am sure the Captain-General will authorize as far as he has the power to do so.

Two or three of the Stock Companies recently disapproved by the Captain-General, have appealed to Madrid for a reconsideration of their rights to be classed among "*useful institutions.*" There is no end to the law-suits about returning the heavy premiums paid for these stocks, some refusing absolutely to pay back, grounding their defence on the fact that the Captain-General had authorized the opening of subscriptions, and held out every inducement to the public that his approbation would not be denied.

I am acquainted with gentleman who was sued for $130,000, which he had received as premiums in these unconstituted companies. He lost the suit here, of course, because the Captain-General wished to undo all the harm already done. He has appealed to the Supreme Court in Madrid, and I have no doubt he will eventually gain his point. The Cubans, however, seem satisfied with the new state of things. They are very fickle, and forget the past with its truth-telling experience, as easily as if it had never existed. Those who have lost most by the order, seem to enjoy the joke as well as the best.

This morning a grand Te Deum is to be sung at the Cathedral, in thanksgiving for the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty is about to be blessed with another baby. The Captain General and all the public functionaries are obliged to attend. This evening we are ordered to illuminate our grated windows in honor of the news, and for three days to do public prayers and fasting for her safe deliverance. As a good subject of Her Majesty, I do most ardently hope and pray that her Majesty's wishes may be fulfilled, but as I know a little about her corrupt court, I have no hopes whatever that the child will be spared to future benefit or usefulness. Her friends or enemies will undoubtedly find a way to get clear of the burdensome royal babe. If it is a boy, all the public officers are rewarded in some way or another, promotions, emoluments, &c., consequently, they are expected to pray hard and loud, inasmuch as it is their interest that she should give birth to a boy. It is not yet ascertained what favorite General or soldier is to be accused of being the father!

On the 15th of this month there was a grand celebration of the Assumption of the Virgin. It took place in Guanabacoa, and attracted nearly a hundred thousand persons from this City and the neighborhood. The negroes were out in large numbers, and seemed to enjoy the frolic as well as the whites. The ceremonies consisted in high mass, sermons, religious processions, fire-works, balls, and sundry other entertainments. The ball-rooms were crowded with the *élite* of Havana, of both colors; and though thousands thronged the rooms and the streets, I did not see a single rowdy or drunkard. This speaks highly for our people.

The Captain-General continues at his Summer residence in Mearianac, where he is visited by the Palace frequenters, who help him to kill time and drive away *ennui* with the favorite "*tresillo*" or "*golfo*," two Frenchified Spanish games. He looks a little careworn, probably owing to severe mental excitement, in consequence of the sudden destruction of our golden dreams.

The negro and coolly importations continue on the increase. From the former Cohoba and his satellites derive immense fortunes. Hardly a week passes without our hearing of some vessel arriving after a successful voyage. The Americans carry on the trade almost exclusively, thanks to the facilities afforded by our deficient laws to evade suspicion on the coast.

Business is extremely dull and there is nothing at all doing in Sugars. The weather has been and continues extremely disagreeable, it having rained for thirty six consecutive days, generally in the afternoon, however; this has the good effect of cooling the atmosphere. The fever prevails, but in a mild form.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The Steamship *Catawba*, formerly the *Gov. Dudley*, has arrived from Havana, *via* Key West, on the 24th.

There is no general news of interest.

Sugars were dull and prices had declined. Numbers 12 and 13 were quoted 14½ reals.

Freights were nominal.

Exchange on London, 9@10 ₰ cent. premium; on Paris, 2 ₰ cent. discount; on the United States, par.

Interesting from Rio Janeiro.

We have received files of the *Correio Mercantil* of Rio de Janeiro to the 15th July. The *Correio* gives some particulars of the German emigration to Brazil.

We translate: It appears that a Mr. Hoan, who is at Potsdam organizing the system, has made arrangements for transporting over 1,000 emigrants, chiefly Saxons, by steam to Rio de Janeiro, whence they are to be sent to the River Mercury. These emigrants are to receive 745 reals per day, from the date of their embarkation to their arrival at their place of destination, with rations, and the price of their sea passage, being deducted from their wages. They are to be transported to the Mercury at the expense of the Society. Their families may either accompany or follow them, and at the end of a year those who have conducted themselves satisfactorily shall receive a tract of 32,400 square yards, at a cost of $65, to be paid in four years, and without interest. It is by such enterprises that the great Southern Empire is rapidly confirming her position of the preponderating power among her distracted neighbors.

There was a great want of specie at Rio. The principal merchants of the place had agreed to pay a fixed premium of 10 cents on national gold.

Quotations of coffee report a steady market, with sales of 108,000 bags from June 13 to June 30, of which 57,000 were for the United States. From the 1st to the 13th July, 36,000 bags were sold on United States account. There were on the market on the 13th June 49,000 bags. Freights to the United States were 70 per cent. for the North and 90 per cent. for the South.

☞ The funeral of Dr. Griswold will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS—THE SOUND DUES—NEW MAIL ROUTES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

E. O. Perrin, Private Secretary of Governor Walker, has arrived here. He left the latter's camp, at Lawrence, ten days ago, and reports that all was peaceful and quiet, and that there was not the least intimation of war or bloodshed. Governor Walker uses the army as a *posse comitatus* when the civil authorities cannot make arrests for breaches of the peace. The 1,500 troops in Kansas will remain there until after the election.

A letter from Frankfort to the State Department says the Sound Dues have been abolished by the exertions of all the Governments interested, the United States having taken the lead. The situation of the commercial public in Germany is now attracted to the removal of the restrictions on navigation in the German streams, especially the Rhine and Elbe.

The Post-Master General has just established a daily mail between Kansas City and Lecompton, and a tri-weekly mail from Lecompton to Marysville, and other similar improvements are soon to be made.

There was nothing else of importance at the Convention of the seceders from the Presbyterian General Assembly which met at Richmond yesterday.

News by the Southern Mail.

THE TEXAS ELECTION—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—THE COTTON CROP, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28

We are in receipt of papers from all points South, by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The Galveston *News* of the 19th inst. says that returns from 90 Counties of Texas have been received, and that Burnell's, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is eight to nine thousand ahead. White's majority over Crosby in the Western Congressional District is 4,000, and in the Eastern, Reagan's majority over Evans' is nearly 5,000.

There was a fire at Clarsville on the night of the 5th inst., at which the loss was $15,000. The principal sufferers were Rehne Brothers and McDonna & Rehne.

The cotton crop of Washington County, Texas, exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The crop of Colorado County is tolerably abundant. Rain was plenty.

The Mexican farmers were sending large quantities of corn to Texas.

Departure of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 28.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at 11 o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 12½ this morning.

The weather is clear and calm.

The Michigan Southern Railroad.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 28.

The attachments reported yesterday to have been laid upon the boats belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and plying between this City and Toledo, in connection with the Railroad, have not been released, and they are still in the hands of the Sheriff. No boat leaves here to-night, and travel by this route is entirely suspended.

Gov. King and the Militia.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 28.

Gov. King and suite arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. He reviews the 74th and 65th Regiments of State Militia to-morrow.

The Tiverton Bank.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 28.

The Tiverton Bank has been temporarily enjoined on the application of the Bank Commissioners. The Bank is owned out of the State, and its circulation is in the West.

Marine Disasters.

TWO VESSELS ASHORE ON SQUAN BEACH.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, Aug. 28.

The ship *Roswell*, Sprague, of Bath, Maine, from Cardiff, July 10, for New-York, is ashore six miles north of Squan Inlet. She lies broadside on, appears light and easy, and could be got off if immediate assistance were rendered.

A ship is also ashore, six miles south of Squan Inlet, but her name has not been ascertained. She lies head on.

DISASTER TO BARK JASPER.

NORFOLK, Friday, Aug. 28.

The bark *Jasper*, from New-York for Charleston, has arrived here. On Sunday night, off Little Egg Harbor, she was run into by an unknown schooner, carrying away bowsprit and cutwater.

The National Emancipation Convention.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 28.

At the Evening Session yesterday a National Compensation Emancipation Society was organized, and the following officers chosen: President, Prof. B Silliman; Corresponding Secretary, Elihu Burritt; Treasurer, Robert Lindley Murray.

The resolution under discussion during the day was finally adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Burglary at Sing Sing.—On Thursday night last the dry goods store of McCorn & Young, at Sing Sing, was entered by burglars and relieved of about $2,000 worth of silks, satins, shawls, broadcloths, &c. The thieves effected an entrance by prying off a shutter of one of the front windows and breaking through a pane of glass. At early daylight, the captain of a river sloop lying at the lower wharf of Sing Sing, observed two row boats pulling off from the shore just above the State Prison, and as soon as the robbery became known in the village, it was suspected that the burglars had thus got off by water. A severe storm of wind and rain prevailed during the night, and it is supposed the parties in question did not venture to cross the river until daylight compelled them to make tracks. They were soon pursued by Constable James Ryder, Mr. S. S. Smith and others, who, after crossing the Hudson luckily discovered a portion of the goods in a boat lying on the shore, about one or two miles below the village of Haverstraw, and which had evidently been abandoned by the thieves. The recovered property was saturated with the rain, and very greatly damaged. Farther on at Haverstraw, a propeller was lying at the wharf, and on board were found six young men drying their clothes in the engine room, who were at once suspected of being the guilty parties. Warrants having been procured they were all taken into custody and searched when a revolver was found on one of them. Their story was that they were out in a boat during the storm, and that their craft capsized, compelling them to swim ashore. They were subsequently taken to Sing Sing, and after a lengthy examination before Justice Usny, committed to the County Jail, at White Plains, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The burglars are all young men, and one of them named John Flinn, has been recognized as a convict who was discharged from Sing Sing Prison about six weeks since. They are supposed to be the same gang which, during the past few months, have been operating in Yonkers, Newburg and intermediate villages. A number of stores and dwelling-houses in these several places have been robbed of valuable property, and thus far no clue to the perpetrators has been discovered. Messrs. McCord and Young estimate their loss at from $500 to $1,000. The other boat is still missing, probably it was swamped.

Burdell Estate.—An application was presented this morning to the Surrogate by the children of Margaret Burdell, widow of John Burdell, a brother of Dr. Burdell, to have their mother appointed as guardian over their interest in the Doctor's estate. Letters of guardianship were granted by the Surrogate. No further steps relative to the estate have been taken by the heirs since the decision of the Surrogate, beyond the agreement between them, as heretofore published in the Times, to apply that letters of administration upon the estate be granted to Wm. Burdell, a brother of the Doctor, and Wm. D. Bulin, a brother-in-law.

FROM KANSAS.

Particulars of the Acquittal of Gov. Robinson.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Friday morning, Aug. 21.

Gov. Robinson was acquitted yesterday forenoon.

The jury were out nine hours. There was an animated debate in the jury-room. At first, I learn, they stood ten for a verdict of guilty, to two for an acquittal. They were Pro-Slavery men.

The judge had distinctly charged them that, if they found that the prisoner, at any time, had assumed to be Governor of the State of Kansas, they must find him guilty. The defence had always admitted this fact.

The two jurors, however, did not accept such instructions. They refused to believe in the existence of a State in the part of the country. They came out, after they had discussed the question some time, and asked that the question be reopened for further evidence on that point. This request was refused.

At 9 o'clock, therefore, they returned a verdict of not guilty.

JACOBUS.

Money Stolen from the Mails—Decision of the Attorney-General.

From the Washington Union.

Subjoined is the decision of the Attorney-General in relation to the permission granted by Congress to the Postmaster-General to take into possession of his department any money robbed or stolen from the mail, and pay it to the rightful owner whenever satisfactory proof thereof shall be made:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 20, 1857.

Sir: By the act of Congress passed March 1, 1857, (U. S. Laws, 146,) the Postmaster-General may take into possession any money robbed or stolen from the mail, and pay it to the rightful owner whenever satisfactory proof thereof shall be made.

The mail between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, and its contents, were stolen from the 21st of May, 1856. In that mail was one letter from St. John, Powers & Co., containing $1,119, and another from an agent of the Bank of Montgomery, containing $6,813. These are alleged, without contradiction, to have been the only large money letters in that mail. There were several others containing inconsiderable sums. Some time after the theft, suspicion fell upon Wm. Owen Lovelace, a stage driver on the route, who was arrested, tried and convicted. At the time of the arrest there were found upon his person, and at different places of concealment pointed out by him, divers packages of bank notes, amounting in all to $6,264.

The condition in life of the accused party was such that he himself could not be the owner of a sum so large. He accounted for the possession of it by saying he had found it on the road. A portion of it ($620) was absolutely identified by the persons who had mailed it in the smaller letters already mentioned. Messrs. Powers and the Bank of Montgomery were unable to prove the numbers, the dates, or any private or peculiar marks of their notes, but they did show that the notes produced by the prisoner corresponded with theirs in their general description, in their size, and the banks from which they were issued.

The Deputy Marshal, who took this money from the prisoner, has $4,269 of it yet in his hands, and refuses to let St. John or the Bank of Montgomery have it; because, as he alleges, they do not show that it is the identical money lost by them. They invoke the exercise of your authority under the act of Congress to make him disgorge it. You can do what they ask if they are the *rightful owners* of the money, and if it *was stolen out of the mail.*

The evidence that this is the money of the claimants, and was stolen out of the mail, though it be indirect and presumptive, is so irresistible by the number, nature and strength of the circumstances, that no human mind can be perverse enough to doubt it.

That Lovelace stole the contents of a certain mail in which these claimants had about $5,000 is a settled fact—settled by his conviction of the crime, and by evidence *aliunde*, which shows the conviction to have been just. That all the other money in the mail besides that of the claimants still not amount to much beyond $560, seems to be conceded, and it is probable, without any concession about it, since nobody else has set up a claim. You have it ascertained, then, that a theft was committed, and that the property stolen was $5,000 belonging to these claimants, and $560 belonging to various other persons. Now, what do you expect to find, when the thief is arrested? Not the whole of the money, for he had time to dispose of a part. The amount taken from him corresponds with the amount lost, having what he would probably part with or put out of his own reach in the interval. Add to this the fact that before this crime he was poor enough to pawn his watch, and who will deny that the money found

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Conspiracy against the Emperor—Mazzini's Share in it—Miscellaneous Parisian Gossip—Eugene Sue.

From our Regular Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.

Contrary to public expectation, the complicity of MAZZINI in the late conspiracy against the Emperor, was clearly shown on the trial of his hired instruments at Paris. You will see these details in the journals, and I need not therefore attempt any analysis here. It was no less a matter of surprise that a man occupying the position of a great revolutionary leader should have concocted so bungling a programme. To send letters through the Paris Post-Office which treat of the assassination of the Chief of State was a piece of boldness on the part of MAZZINI which shows, at least, that he had no regard for the safety of the men he had employed to do his dirty work. But he perhaps thought that men who would undertake an important assassination for the paltry sum of $250, were scarcely worth any precaution. It is at the same time a significant fact, and one that ought to mortify his Majesty's pride, that men can be hired for so insignificant a price to take his life. Only think of $250 as the price of an Emperor's head! and the men accepted the offer without grumbling!

You will observe in the confession of one of the prisoners, that he details a conversation in his presence between MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN at London, on the Emperor's habits in going out in the evening incognito, and that in connection with these evening visits the prisoner was to watch for his Majesty at No. 53 of a certain street *of which we had forgotten the name.* As reported on the trial, all this looks unsuspicious enough; but behind there is an explanation that dare not appear even before a court of justice. At No. 53 rue de Montaigne lived the reigning beauty of the last two seasons at Paris, the Countess CASTIGLIONNE. The Countess is a countrywoman of MAZZINI's, who perhaps knew better than LEDRU ROLLIN the nature of her relations at Paris. It was not bad judgment on the part of MAZZINI to select this occasion for an assassination—because His Majesty would be unattended by the armed men that usually surround him, and the assassin would thus have time for escape; he would be easily approached so as to render the stroke more secure, and enable the assassin to use the poniard—the only deadly weapon in the hands of an Italian—and the effect on the public mind would be less than if the attack were made in public, or especially on a state occasion. But how was the prisoner's memory of the name of the rue de Montaigne crushed out? Thus: the prisoners were first heard before a tribunal in private, and here they were instructed that before the public and the press they must forget the name of the street; a forgetfulness that, perhaps, did not strike the audience as remarkable, since the men were Italians and strangers. It was perfectly just that, for the public good, such evidence as this against the Chief of State should be suppressed; but why did they not go further in the secret interrogatory and instruct the prisoners to suppress their memory as well on the No. 53? The suspicions then of your correspondent and others who happen to know who lives at the number in question, would have also been without serious basis.

The career of MAZZINI is terminated; henceforth he will only be known as the evil genius of Italy. His counsels have lost all their value; his friends in the cause of Italian freedom will refuse to put their lives at his disposition. Bungling and bad results follow all his attempts; it is time his influence had ceased.

The voyage of their Majesties to England, the arrangement at Osborne of the Turkish difficulty, the coming *fêtes* of the 15th of August and the subsequent movements of the Imperial family, form the budget of the political journals. The French exult at last over the defeat of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE at Constantinople as an event in the history of diplomacy; and to show you the estimation in which this gentleman is held in France, there is a general call for the decoration of the Grand Cross for M. THOUVENEL on the 15th. The man who could conquer the "English Sultan" at Constantinople ought to be rewarded.

The Louvre, one of these grand works that are going to mark the reign of NAPOLEON III. as a reign of architectural grandeurs, is now finished on the exterior and will be inaugurated by their Majesties to-morrow. The work was commenced in 1852, at the point at which NAPOLEON I. left it under the first Empire, and has progressed rapidly without interruption to the present moment. The last scaffolding will be taken down to-day. The interior will be finished according to the destination of each part. Most of the halls will no doubt be frescoed, and this will be a work of time. But its occupation will commence from the present year. Some of the new halls will be devoted to objects of art, as are the halls of those portions built by the Kings of the two last centuries, while others will be devoted to offices of the Government. Grand preparations are making for to-morrow's ceremonies, which are to take place in one of the new halls, named the Pavillion Sully. If we are allowed to estimate the nature of the *fête* by the amount of champagne that was carried in yesterday, it is going to be a joyous occasion. The invitations, however, are limited to the official bodies and a small number of the high officers of the Army.

A new feature is to be added to this year's *fête*—a grand display of fireworks on the heights now called Trocadero. I believe I have not yet told you that the plan is decided for constructing on the heights at Chaillot, overlooking the river and the Champs de Mars, an immense monument, to the glorification of NAPOLEON III. and the taking of Sebastopol. This monument will rise to the unprecedented height of 620 feet, and will be crowned by a bronze statue of the present Emperor. It will be a solid column, and its ascent will be accomplished by circular stairs on the outside. Around the column is to be a circular square, ornamented with houses of a uniform architecture, like the Place Vendome, and the new plan now in execution around the Triumphal Arch. At the base of the pillar there will be fountains, and running down toward the bridge of Jena a wide esplanade of cascades in picturesque forms. It is at this point that the fireworks will take place this year, and, no doubt, on subsequent occasions, for the population of the capital is becoming too great to continue these annual displays at the Place de la Concorde. The danger to life is too great in so circumscribed a spot. The Champs de Mars will contain two millions of people, and, besides this, the heights of Chaillot, or of Trocadero, as they will be hereafter called, can be seen from the whole valley of the Seine.

It was at one time in contemplation to give the people, this year, a grand representation on the Champ de Mars of the taking of the Malakoff—a sham affair, in which, however, the Tower would be faithfully represented, and the soldiers employed would be the same, principally, as those concerned in the actual combat. But the Russian Minister, when consulted on the subject, manifested more or less susceptibility, and the programme was changed to the taking of one of the Heights in the late Kabyle war in Africa.

After the *fête* of the 15th, the Emperor goes to take command of the Camp of Chalons, a vast army concentrated at Chalons for field exercises His Majesty's artillery tactics will here be tested on a grand scale, under his own orders. The Empress, in the meantime, goes to the seaside at Bairritz.

The number of notabilities this year at the watering places of Germany and France exceed by far that of any previous year. Indeed the fashion of going to one or more points of repute every year is growing more and more a necessity of a certain position in society, and soon, it is to be feared, a conformity or non-conformity to this new demand of fashionable life will become a fixed standard of respectability or the contrary. But since the code of society is encumbered with many other exigencies much more absurd than this, we can afford to accept this one without a grimace.

The death of EUGENE SUE passed almost unperceived in France. The illustrious deceased had been long banished his native soil; he was not a member of any of the learned bodies of savans of the capital, and since '48 had produced no work that excited any emotions in France. Thus his memory and his glory had been partly effaced. SUE's disease was a hemiplegia, following upon an attack of intermittent fever. The agne in turn was preceded by a neuralgia. Thus Sunday and Monday he had neuralgia. Tuesday he was seized with intermittent fever, of which neuralgia is not unfrequently the premonitory symptom; Wednesday he took quinine and was slightly better; Thursday he was considerably better and commenced the skeleton of a new novel. but his work was so badly done that in a fit of irritability he crushed the paper in his hand and threw it down. Friday he felt much better and went out to take a walk with Col. CHARRAS, but found himself too weak to continue far, and returned. That night he had a return of the neuralgia, and the next day, Saturday, another attack of the ague in an aggravated form. That night he was struck with paralysis, and thus lay unconscious till early Monday morning, a period of thirty-six hours, when he died. Just before his death, however, he threw his eyes upon his two domestics, who were standing near him, with an expression of affection, and reaching out squeezed their hands. On Saturday morning, comprehending himself that his disease was assuming a dangerous form, he said to his friend Col. CHARRAS, "I wish to die as I have lived, a free thinker." He insisted upon the accomplishment of this desire, and it was respected. His body was embalmed, and for the present is placed in a vault at Annecy, in Savoy, where he lived. An immense multitude of republicans and exiles attended the funeral.

M. PONSARD is spending the Summer at Annecy, where he appears to be retained by the charms of the lovely little Princess DE SOLMS BONAPARTE.

Among the names of the literary men who are likely to be decorated with the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the approaching national *fête*, are those of ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr, and THEODORE BARRIERE.

MALAKOFF.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the America's Mails.

The *America's* mails arrived in this City early yesterday morning. A portion of the details of the European news was given in our Morning Edition of yesterday. Further particulars of the disaster to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable will be found in another column, together with a letter from our Halifax Correspondent.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

LATEST ACCOUNTS—SPREAD OF THE MUTINY—DELHI UNFALLEN.

The Indian mail has arrived, with news from Bombay to July 11.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. There had been a good deal of fighting outside the fort walls. The rebels were repulsed with loss on every occasion.

Gen. VAN CORTLANDT, when marching upon Sirsa and Hissar, had two engagements with the rebels near Sirsa, the last being a very decided one. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving two hundred dead on the field, besides prisoners.

The Punjaub remains quiet.

Gen. WOODBURN's column crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad.

Intelligence has been received of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Agore, Nowgaoo, Banda, Futtyghur, Mhow and Indore.

The Governors of the Presidencies are at their respective seats.

The Money Market was in a very unsettled state. Money difficult to be had on any terms. Government securities have given way considerably. Import market very quiet; business done to a moderate extent. Freights advanced a little.

The Bombay *Times* of the 14th says:

In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion, and the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is there are no more regiments to mutiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras, concerning the fidelity of which there is not the slightest ground of suspicion.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th June, the date of our latest advices, *viâ* Lahore. It is matter of much congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of the cause of the rebels has effectually checked the disposition of other mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to reinforce them, seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up dreadfully on the occasion by Gen. BARNARD's force. Whether any of them got inside the walls or not we cannot say.

During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Saugor, Nowgoan, Bandeh, Futtyghur, Mhow and Indore; and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each in so far as they are known to us. It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops at Bareilly, Shanjehanpore, Lucknow and Moradabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak, the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills, where they had been sent for safety, and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rose *en masse* on Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shotted gun being fired as the signal about 11 o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusilade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon amongst them, the Cavalry parade ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grape shot, and they had to ride for their lives. The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of 70 miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynee Tal in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably owe any attempt to attack them, and as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Moradabad the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded; the whole of the officers (29th Regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynee Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Soahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the particulars. Our columns will be found to contain elsewhere a list of the refugees that were at Nynee Tal on the 12th ult., and there are probably many concealed in the plain, waiting an opportunity to join them.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday, the 6th ult., the 6th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22d Regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any further violence. Fyzobad lie in the very heart of Oude, and is situate upon a branch of the Ganges.

Of the whole country of Rohilcund, Fottyghur (Furruckabad) was the last station to rise. The 10th Regiment has unquestionably given in, simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The Sepoys of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to the officers, but a most melancholy rumor previailed in Allahabad on the 23d inst as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place.

We have now again arrived at the close of a long and tragic story. We can of course understand well the intense excitement this intelligence will produce at home, and we pass on without comment to notice the state of matters before Delhi, and the progress of the siege.

The force at General PARSARD's disposal has doubtless been inadequate for the reduction of the place, but as important reinforcements must have joined his camp long ere this, we entertain a confident hope that our next advices will announce the fall of the place. Meantime the force has not been idle. Animated by the courage of despair, the mutineers have made the most desperate sorties, but ever with the same result. They have been driven back into the city with terrible loss on every occasion, to find eventually as we trust their tomb within its walls. Our columns contain ample details of these sevaral actions, and to attempt to summarise them here would swell our epitome to an inconvenient length.

General VAN CORTLANDT, who is marching upon Jhansi and Hissar, with the Buttiannah irregular force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighborhood of Sirsa, defeating them in each instance with severe loss. The last action was a very decided one, and the rebels fled in disorder, leaving 240 men dead upon the field, besides many prisoners in our hands. The troops of the Bikaneer Rajah, 2,700 men of all arms, have joined General COATLANDT's force, though what reliance can be placed on these men remains to be seen. Major-General NICHOLSON's movable column was at Jullundur at the date of our last advices, *viâ* Mahore.

The whole Poojeh remains quiet, thanks to the energetic conduct of the Commissioner, and the men in command. Many of the disarmed native regiments have begged the restitution of their weapons, and to be led against Delhi, but it would be madness, after what has transpired, to listen to such prayers. The men *may* be loyal in their present mood, but in the presence of an example such as that offered now at Delhi, would yield to the dangerous influence to a certainty.

To quell the mutiny which is now general along the valley of the Nerbudd, from Mhow to Bundelkund, a flight field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Mallegaum, under the command of Col. C. H. SOMERSET, and the troops are already on their march thither. This force will be composed as follows: Half Troop Horse Artillery (Europeans,) a squadron H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, a wing H. M. 86th Regiment Foot, 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 3d Regiment Nizam's Cavalry, a detachment of the Poona Horse, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

Gen. WOODBURN's movable column, originally ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungabad, and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious one, in view of the unsettled state of the Nagpore territories, and the doubtful temper of the Nizam troops. We regret to learn that the general has been compelled to resign the command through severe sickness. This force is composed as follows: Two squadrons H. M 14th Light Dragoons, a battery European Horse Artillery, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, (one wing,) the Light Infantry Battalion, (Persia.)

General WOODBURN's column has already crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, where our readers may remember the 1st Regiment Nizam's Cavalry mutinied, and the presence of the force of that station will doubtless oversee effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for the future.

We are as yet without particulars of the mutiny at Saugor, the news of which reached us on the 8th inst. from our correspondent at Kamptee, who was able, however, to inform us that no atrocities had as yet been committed, all the officers and families, with the European Artillery, having taken refuge in the Fort. Saugor is the chief station in the district's known as the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and must have a considerable European population in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what has transpired at Jhansi, in these same territories, much uneasiness must be felt. It is to be hoped that these men and their families have found refuge in the Fort also.

Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the headquarters of the 12th Native Infantry and of the 14th Irregular Cavalry stationed there, have followed the example of the left wing of each corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mail, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion in the massacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that beside Mrs. SKENE and family, Mrs. BROWNE, Miss BROWNE and Miss DAVIDSON have been killed. Altogether twelve of our countrymen and women were slaughtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two Customs officers, who have reached Agra.

At Mhow the 23d Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied, the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3d Nizam's Cavalry prove staunch, they will soon be relieved, as Captain ORR was within 50 miles of Mhow some days ago.

ACTIONS BEFORE DELHI.

From the Delhi Gazette Extra.

The following letter, dated Camp before Delhi, June 18, will be found highly interesting:

Rather a brisk affair occurred here yesterday. During the day, but particularly in the afternoon, the enemy were observed outside the Lahore Gate in large numbers, evidently planning and carrying out some special project. At 4½ o'clock P M. our troops were turned out to ascertain, if possible, what it might be, and in a very short time they were hotly engaged in most laudable musketry practice. Towns, (Major,) with his troop of Horse Artillery, was, as usual, on the ground. The Rifles (H. M.'s 60th) and the Ghoorkas being the other principal *Dramatis Personæ.* After a time it was observed that a large Serai, called "Eed Ghah," opposite the Ajmere Gate, was being occupied by the enemy, and that it had been strengthened from without by the defences which had been constructed during the day.

It was resolved that the said Serai should be ours; though I must tell you that it was an exceedingly strong position, which a few hundred stout-hearted men might hold in face of thousands. It was attacked accordingly, and taken in glorious style. The enemy stood for a time; but their show of resistance was, on the whole, brief. The gates of the place were smashed, the enemy's ammunition (two hackery loads) blown up, and the only gun (a 9 pounder) which they had time to bring to the scene of action, spiked, taken and walked off with *tout de suite.* Their loss was probably considerable. I should think at least 100 killed—whilst, I rejoice to say, we only lost three or four men in all, exclusive of a small number on the list of wounded.

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, Wednesday, June 24.

I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any news from this quarter. Yesterday, the enemy attacked us in great force from the Subjee Mundee side, and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in the village and among the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will last, it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by exposure to sun and fatigue, &c., but the men, notwithstanding, keep up their usually British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfully all endure this harrassing work, and how manfully, through God's blessing, we have repulsed every one of their desperate attacks. We have now been here 16 days. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived yesterday, and Brigadier CHAMBERLAIN came in, I hear, to-day.

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, Sunday, June 21.

About our two attacks, yesterday and the day before—the second was made early in the morning. They plied us with round shot, but both as soon as we began to advance. Our reports from the city to-day are much better; they are said to be disheartened and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtures. They say, "What's the use of going out to fight; they always get the best of it." We certainly did them considerable damage in the attack on the 19th—the ground was horrid to look at.

We are sorry to learn, from later letters, that on the 19th the Nusseerabad mutineers, with some (said to be six) guns, contrived to get in rear of our position and created great confusion. They were of course driven back, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and two guns, but our loss was also severe, and when we consider that common precaution would have averted this loss, we feel bound to state that there must be great incompetency elsewhere; and the sooner the valuable lives of our brave soldiers are entrusted to other care the better. The losses we have to deplore are Colonel YULE, H. M.'s 9th Lancers, Captain ALEXANDER, 3d N.I., Mr. HUMPHREY, and 10 men, killed; Colonel BEGBIE, Quartermaster General, and several others, wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord CLARENDON had made a speech in Parliament upon the question of the Principalities, in which he said:

"With reference to the part we have taken in this matter, I think it will be found, when the protocols can be laid upon the table, that the conduct of Sir H. BULWER, our Commissioner at Bucharest, has been characterized with the utmost moderation, and that in his counsels to his colleagues he has acted strictly in conformity with the instructions he received. I do not think that at this moment we have any right to lay upon the table protocols which are not our own, but which are the protocols in which six other Powers are concerned. They were communicated to us as confidential documents, and we cannot consider them sufficiently our property to lay them upon the table of the House. It is perfectly true that there have been various documents published which were laid before the Commissioners, and copies of which were forwarded to her Majesty's Government: but we are in no way responsible for the publication of them, and we cannot vouch for the correctness of them, as many of them have been disputed and denied by the parties on the opposite side. The real point of difference has *been the interpretation of the firman as it applied to Moldavia.* That point was referred to Constantinople, when, by the unanimous decision of the representatives of the Powers, it was agreed that it should be interpreted in the same manner as it applied to Wallachia, making those exceptions necessary for the difference of the laws in Moldavia. The representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia protested against the regulations of the Divan, which, as they contended, prevented a fair representation of the people; and they agreed to recommend to the Porte that the elections be annulled, and that a fresh election should take place. The Sultan considered that it would not be consistent with his dignity if he were to yield to the demand so made by those four Powers; and that in a matter which affected the completion of the Treaty of Paris, there should be a unanimous recommendation conveyed to him by the representatives of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty. Negotiations followed, which were not assisted by telegraphic messages upon which different interpretations were put, and in the midst of this we received the news of a diplomatic interruption having occurred at Constantinople. About this time the Emperor of the French, accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived at Osborne, and this gave us an opportunity of fully reviewing a state of affairs which might otherwise have become very complicated. Upon considering the matter, we arrived at the conclusion that, although there had been no scrutiny as to the election, and no evidence such as would have satisfied us in the case of an English election, still that there was *prima facie* evidence of the existence of irregularities which justified the representations that had been made to the Porte. We felt it was to the interest of the Porte itself that there should be no doubt on the subject; that the treaty could not be fulfilled without a faithful representation of the feelings of the people of the principalities; and, above all, that the English Government could not support an election, the questionable character of which we ourselves admitted. We therefore thought we would be justified in recommending the Sultan to annul the elections, and at the same time revise the electoral lists. We also felt that the Sultan, having vindicated his dignity and independence in refusing the request of the four Powers, he could, without injury to his dignity as a sovereign, comply with the request which would now be submitted to him by all the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris. I believe there will be no difficulty in obtaining the Sultan's compliance, and that all doubts will be removed with reference to the elections in Moldavia. I also believe that there will be ultimately no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of Paris in a manner that will prove satisfactory to all parties.

On the subject of Railway communication with India, Mr. ESTCOURT had drawn the attention of the House of Commons to the expediency of facilitating railway communication between Great Britain and India, by the route of the Euphrates. He disclaimed any antagonism with the Suez Canal, which formed the natural route to China, Southern India and Australia; and stated that it form a more direct communication with Northern India than by the Red Sea by 900 miles. He urged the especial claim of this route at the present time, when all were anxiously looking for the arrival of the Indian mails, to the consideration of the House and the country. The expense would be £1,100,000, upon which the Turkish Government had offered to guarantee six per cent., and he expressed a hope that this session would not be allowed to pass without the House and the Government giving their sanction to the plan. Mr. GLADSTONE thought the Government should be careful how they granted money out of the public funds for the furtherance of any commercial project. Lord PALMERSTON was also of opinion that in these private projects, notwithstanding the benefits which they might confer with regard to both commercial and political communication with India, the Government ought to appear only as benevolent spectators.

The London *Star* comments upon the second defeat of *Prioress:*

The success of *Tournament* for the Lewes County Cup yesterday, and the defeat of the American mare *Prioress*, have created a sensation. The Americans are sorely chagrined, and they regard the inglorious exhibition made by *Prioress* as humiliating and mortifying. And no wonder, for they openly boasted of the triumph of the Stars and Stripes over the flower of the English turf celebrities. At Goodwood a lesson was taught them, for, in their overwhelming confidence, they allowed their horses to be ridden by native jockeys, totally ignorant of the art and tact exercised by an English rider. Still, the boldness of the pace at Goodwood enabled *Prioress* to "live" with her competitors to nearly a distance from home. At Lewes the case was altered, for the race was to the swift, and *Prioress*, on whom Brother Jonathan had founded his hopes, was cut down, without having the shadow of a chance. The American horses *Pryor* and *Lecompte* may, however, yet prove that the reputation which preceded them to this country is not founded on boasting and error.

The Good Samaritan on the Ocean.

From the European Times, 15th.

An interesting event took place at the Sailors' Home in this town on Wednesday, and the newspaper press can be employed in no higher or more becoming duty than giving to the world such instances of heroism and devotion as the facts which came out on this occasion. In the early part of December last an American vessel called the *E. Z* met in a sinking state with an English ship in mid-Atlantic called the *John Garrow*—here down upon her, and was engaged the whole of the night in carrying off the crew, together with the Captain's wife and child—in all twenty four, and placing them on board the *E. Z* Mr. J. S. GRAVES, the Chairman of the Shipowners' Association of this town, was empowered by the Board of Trade to make to Capt. HONORS, who commanded the *E. Z*, an acknowledgment of the feeling entertained towards him by that branch of the Executive Government, and Mr. GRAVES appears to have executed his commission with tact and judgment. As the conduct of the owners of the *E. Z.* was equally noble and disinterested with that of the brave and considerate man who commanded their ship, we may as well quote a portion of Mr. GRAVES' speech on this interesting occasion. After stating the facts we have mentioned, he thus proceeded in reference to the crew of the disabled craft:

You received them on board your ship, and brought them to New York. During the time they were on board your ship you provided for their wants; and your owners, in order not to affect in any way your conduct, have refused to receive any pecuniary advantage or remuneration for the maintenance of these people on board. But the Board of Trade, anxious that your owners should not, in addition to risking their property, suffer pecuniary loss, have instructed this Board to convey to you through them the sum of £60, which we believe to be about the sum they would be out of pocket. To you we have the pleasure of conveying, as in mark of the approval of the Board of Trade, this magnificent telescope. *We are aware that to men of your stamp the consciousness of having done a brave and generous action needs no other reward;* but it will be a gratification to your children to look at this testimonial, and to remind them that their father has done, and also be an incentive to others to follow your praiseworthy example. We have of late had the privilege of presenting to British shipmasters tokens such as this, showing great vigilance on the part of your Government in rewarding the masters of British ships; and we have, therefore, peculiar pleasure in reciprocating to-day the vigilance of your Government in thus presenting to you this token of our esteem. This comes from the Government, but we beg you will receive it as a grateful token from the British nation. The Board has only now, in presenting this, to express their personal wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

The telescope, manufactured by a first-class London maker, bore this appropriate inscription: "Presented by the British Government to L. B. HODGES, commander of the American ship *E Z*, for the assistance generously rendered by him to the master and crew of the British ship *John Garrow*, on the 6th of December, 1856."

No method could be devised more becoming than this for such acts as we have named, and it is gratifying to observe that of late years such gallant acts of devotion on that great highway of nations, the Atlantic, have been reciprocal—sometimes an American ship relieving the sinking crew of an English ship, as in the case of Capt. NYE, to which we have more than once referred, and sometimes an English ship relieving or rescuing the crew of an American ship, and a recognition of services so tendered has always been promptly acknowledged by the Government at Washington. The reply of Capt. HODGES was such as became his bravery and modesty. He said that "he received the token of respect from the British Government with pleasure; but he thought that to rescue a fellow being was only a duty owed by one to another. This testimonial was one that he should highly prize, and for ever value; but he had only performed an act of humanity, which it was his duty to do, and the consciousness of having done his duty would at all times be to him quite an adequate reward for any dangers or trials that he might have undergone."

So far as regards the principals in this affair of benevolence and mercy. But while rendering honor to those to whom honor is due, we must not omit a passing reference with regard to the owners of the *E Z.* If any calamity had occurred to their property while engaged in this act of mercy, they would have been the sufferers, and yet we find them generously refusing all remuneration for the maintenance of twenty-four persons during the remainder of the voyage of at least fifteen hundred miles, in order that Captain HODGES might obtain full credit for his devotion under the circumstances to the cause of suffering humanity. This, we say, is an act as deserving of praise as any that has fallen within our experience, and we are sorry that we can find no mention of the names of the kind-hearted and good men who have played so generous a part. The Board of Trade, anxious that these gentlemen should sustain no loss by their liberality, have remitted them £60 for the keep of the crew during the passage, and have done so with considerate delicacy. But the whole transaction as regards all parties from first to last, is so creditable to human nature,—so unselfish and warm-hearted, that it affords us a pleasure to give it this prominence.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

CONTINENTAL PROSPECTS.

Intelligence from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the Porte has dispatched to its representatives abroad a statement relative to the Moldavian elections. It replies to certain facts, of which the French ministers have complained, and seeks to prove that they must be attributed to the peculiar organization of the Principalities.

The *Constitutionnel*, semi-official organ, says:

"The existing difficulties at Constantinople appear to be about to receive a solution agreeable to the demands made by the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia. *The auspicious interview which has taken place at Osborne between Sovereigns animated with the same desire for conciliation and peace inspires us with the hope* that the English Government under the empire of these favorable circumstances will consent to support the demands made of the Divan in the name of conventions and treaties. In a country so equitable as England, public opinion could only take one direction with regard to the question at issue. The flagrant illegality of the Moldavian elections bears its own condemnation. The British Government may have changed its views respecting the necessity of cementing the union of the two provinces, but we do not believe that it has changed with regard to the engagement taken to allow the Roumelin population to manifest freely its desires. The elections were made in defiance of the conventions agreed upon by the Porte and by the representatives of the Powers, and infractions of all kinds were committed. The British Government may have been misinformed by its agent, and may have hesitated for a moment in the policy it was to pursue; but as soon as a serious doubt arose, it sought to know the real state of the question, and we have reason to believe it has finished by joining in the opinion of the majority of the Powers. In a country which carries to so great an extent its respect for laws and justice, public opinion would not have permitted Government to act otherwise. England, moreover, feels too deeply the necessity of remaining united to France in the East, not to consent to make, if necessary to her ally, a concession recommended by equity, as much as by policy. *We have no doubt that England will advise the Porte to defer to the representations of the four Powers, and to consider the Moldavian elections as null.* We do not know what will be the conduct of Austria in this new position. We are not yet aware of the effect produced at Constantinople by the news of so important an incident. Whatever may be the determination of Austria, it is to be hoped that the Porte will no longer oppose fresh elections in Moldavia. In that event, matters would be accomplished in the following manner: Fresh electoral lists would be drawn up according to the interpretation of Bucharest, which lays down the nature and limits of electoral rights; a month would be granted for claims before the publication of the lists. A private dispatch which we have received from Constantinople informs us that the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, who were to have left on Tuesday, had not quitted the capital. This circumstance strengthens our hopes, and permits us to anticipate that the happy result of the conferences at Osborne is already known at Constantinople and has already worked its fruits."

The *Etoile du Danube* publishes some curious documents, thirteen in number, consisting of letters, which, by some means not stated, had passed from the possession of the Calmacan Vogorides and fallen into the hands of persons who evidently are not his friends. The above-named journal declares that the originals are in safe keeping, and that their authenticity is unquestionable. The first, dated "London, 23d April, 1857," is from M. MUSURUS, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and states that Lord CLARENDON approves of the Calmacan's reply to the Consuls of France and Prussia, concerning certain articles which appeared in the Moldavian journals:

"I spoke highly to his Excellency," says the letter, "concerning the wisdom of your conduct under present circumstances. I write to the Porte in praise of your brilliant career which will, I hope, save the fine country of Moldavia from being transferred into a mere province of Wallachia, by traitors, desiring to reduce it to the state of Ireland and the Irish, quite regardless of the maledictions of either the present or future generations. The party of the union may be called national in Wollachia, because such an act would tend to the aggrandizement of that country; but for the same reason it cannot have in Moldavia any other appellation than that of anti-nationals for the only truly national party in Moldavia is that which is opposed to the union, and I rejoice to find that your Excellency and friends belong to it. The English Government is contrary to the union—that you may be assured of; and I can inform you confidentially that instructions, in consequence, have been recently given to the English Commissioner at Bucharest. I approve strongly of your conduct, and I am of opinion that you ought to persist in it to the end."

The two next papers are extracts of letters from M. A. VOGORIDES, brother of the Calmacan and secretary of the Turkish embassy at London, the first note affirming that England, Austria, and Turkey are firmly determined to prevent the union, and that England, in particular, will not allow it to take place, even should the divans declare in its favor. The second letter praises the Calmacan for checking the language of the press in Moldavia, as otherwise much mischief might be done. It concludes thus:

"The treaty of Paris does not say one word of the union of the Principalities; it merely declares that the divans will have to pronounce on the internal reorganization of the country; but hair-brained theorists who desire the union have totally lost sight of that clause of the treaty, and are occupied with the external organization; and in place of thinking of internal reforms, they direct their attention to the entire independence of the Provinces and Foreign Princes. He laughs best who laughs the last. England is perfectly in accord with Austria to prevent the union, and if the Consul of France tells you the contrary, do not believe what he says, because he lies. As to me I know what I write."

FROM CHINA.

Non-Arrival of Lord Elgin—All Quiet.

Our dates from Hong Kong are to June 24.

Nothing of importance has occurred since the last mail. The mail from England has not arrived. Lord ELGIN has not arrived. The 5th and 90th Regiments are to be diverted to India.

The Chinese report that the Emperor has abdicated; but this is not believed.

Trade continues uninterrupted at the northern ports.

H. I. M. steamer *Phlegeton* and gunboat *Dragonne* arrived here on the 22d inst., from Singapore. We learn of the arrival of Her Majesty's steamer *Shannon* there. She was to have left for this on the 18th inst., with Lord ELGIN.

From the Canton River we have accounts to the 22d. The only matter reported thence is, that the Chuenpee Fort was taken possession of and occupied on the 18th instant, by a portion of Her Majesty's naval forces. The place had been deserted, and the guns were all turned.

Her Majesty's steamer *Esk*, Captain Sir ROBERT MCCLURE, arrived from Panama on the 16th instant; and Her Majesty's steamer *Pearl*, Captain SOTHEBY, arrived on the 19th inst., from the Sandwich Islands.

At Hong Kong all remains quiet. In business transactions continues as they have been for some time. An award of $1,000 has been obtained against ALLEN (who was fined a short time since for having attempted to poison the community) for damages sustained by a party from having eaten of the poisoned bread from his shop on the 15th of January last. The decision on the law point, however, is, we believe, reserved.

Her Majesty's steamer *Encounter*, Captain O'CALLAGHAN, left this for Bangkok on the 20th inst., homeward bound. She will take an Envoy from the King of Siam to the British Court to Suez, whence the Envoy will proceed overland.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Commodore ARMSTRONG, has left for Shanghai and Japan.

His Imperial Majesty's ship *Capricieuse* and steamer *Mexican*, have gone to Ningpo to inquire into the disturbance that have lately taken place between the French and Portuguese sailors.

Foo Chow advices are to the 9th. The authorities persisted in imposing a tax of $48 on opium, but it was expected that a modification would be made in the amount.

Shanghai dates are to the 16th inst. In political matters there was nothing to report. The new teas were expected in about three weeks or a month.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 14.

This has been a day of recovery. The Indian news, although it confirmed the report current last evening, appeared satisfactory when taken in conjunction with the details regarding the checks inflicted upon the mutineers at all points, the amount of the force before Delhi, the pacific behaviour of the general population, and the continued faithfulness of the Bombay and Madras armies. The quotations of the rates of exchange from China also were less unfavorable. An equally important effect was produced by the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, showing that the resources of the home Government appear to be ample for the wants of the current year, that there is no intention to jeopardize the revenue by foregoing any portion of the existing tea and sugar duties—at all events, until 1860—that there is at present little apprehension of financial difficulties on the part of the East India Company, and that the idea of an English loan being immediately desirable on their behalf was altogether without foundation.

The capital of the East India Company is £6,000,000, and under the Act of 1833, which extinguished the trading powers of the Company, it was provided that £2,000,000 should be set apart as a security fund to be applied ultimately, with its accumulated interest, to pay off the £6,000,000 of Stock at the rate of 200 per cent. A Parliamentary return published today shows the total receipts on account of this fund up to the present time to have been £4,282,594—namely, £2,000,000, the original appropriation, and £2,282,594 for dividends. These have been invested in the purchase of £806,420 Consols, and £3,899,240 Reduced, making a total of £4,705,660 Three per Cent. Stock, which, at the prices of this evening, would be worth £4,551,732, or within £30,862 of its cost price.

It was announced to-day that the *Cyclops* had returned to Valentia Bay with the news that a part of the Atlantic telegraph cable has been lost. All transactions in the shares of the Company have ceased until the probable results of the accident shall have been ascertained.

London Markets.

Per America.]

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Gov. Chase—His Opinion on the State Treasury Defalcation.

Gov. CHASE made a speech at Cincinnati on the 26th inst., in which he referred at considerable length to the recent defalcation in the Treasury of the State. He said:

Fellow-citizens: I am not here to-night for the purpose of amusing you with a sounding political harangue, but I came to address myself to your consciences and enlightened judgment. I am before you as your candidate for Governor—not of my own choice, as you can well say. My ambition was satisfied with one term, and I had hoped to return from the cares of office to devote my time to interests of a private nature. Yet, summoned as I was, by the unanimous choice of your representatives in Convention, I felt constrained to accept the call of the Republican Party, and I am here to open to you my heart and my mind upon public questions in which you justly manifest deep interest.

I am going to speak to you, first, of the prodigious hole found in the public pocket. I shall tell you truly all I know of the robbery of the Treasury, which has recently developed itself, and show to you where the responsibility properly belongs.

A few weeks ago, in the month of June, I discovered, to my utter astonishment, that there was a deficit of some $500,000 in the Treasury. I had supposed from official reports of the Legislative Investigating Committee, and from the Auditor, that the money was all safe in the Treasury as they found it. And it was there when they examined the Treasury; and I shall show you that it had been absorbed during BEZALIL'S administration, and that not one dollar of it ever soiled the fingers of a single officer of the Republican administration.

And I shall show you the circumstances under which the Republican Administration assumed the government. We were elected in 1855. No Legislature had sat for two years, and the last Legislature which preceded our entry into office, which was Democratic, had failed to pass laws to guard the Treasury, and thus left it at the discretion and mercy of a single man.

When the Republican Legislature met in January, 1856, almost the first thing they did was to pass a law guarding and protecting the Treasury. But upon trial it did not prove as efficient as had been anticipated. Learning its defects by experience, however, when they met at the adjourned session of this year they enacted a new law, which required a quarterly examination by the Governor, and also by the Auditor. At the regular session they had also appointed a Legislative Investigation Committee, comprised of three members, all of whom were Republicans, the Democrats having refused to permit a representative of their party to serve on the Committee. They did hold a caucus and designated one Democratic member for each of these Committees, but subsequently another Democratic caucus was held, and upon deliberation they refused to countenance the investigation into the administration of their own party, thus establishing their fears that corruption had existed which they feered to expose.

The examination, however, was made by the Committee, and also by the Auditor, and they found the money. It was there, in the Treasury. But it was a sham. It was there, as the money is sometimes found in the vaults of your bankers, when the examiner comes round. They fly to some other bank and borrow funds for present purposes. The examiner sees that all is right. He retires, when *presto!* change! and it ain't there. Just so in this case. Just so with GIBSON. He has borrowed drafts, bills, &c., evidently of value, for the purpose of concealing a deficit which he knew existed, and, I have since learned, for purposes which, if correctly understood, cannot be considered entirely discreditable to him. The money was there, but the Committe was deceived.

Mr. GIBSON was elected when I was. The same confidence was reposed in him that the people reposed in me. In fact, they reposed more confidence in him than in me, for the Know-Nothings had confidence in him, and it appears they didn't have in me. [Laughter.]

When I discovered the deficit, Mr. GIBSON was absent from Columbus. It was 11 o'clock at night when he returned. I had an interview with him immediately. I demanded that he should resign. He didn't want to resign. I insisted again, and he reiterated his disinclination, for reasons that cannot be considered culpable. But the keys of the treasury were put in my hands, and they did not leave my possession until he did resign. I then appointed an officer in whose integrity I have entire confidence, and who demands and receives the surest possible security from every depository of the State.

Now, respecting the blame that is attached to me, for not having sooner discovered the robbery: GIBSON is a man from whose appearance and character I never could have suspected the great wrong he has committed. Auditor MORGAN and Governor MEDILL had ten times as much reason to suspect BEZLIN of dishonesty, as I had to suspect GIBSON. And they could have so easily compelled him to resign as I did his successor. What did they do? Compel his resignation? No! At the very first chance they had they put him on their State ticket for the very same office.

I am obliged to talk somewhat of myself, but the nature of the case is my apology. I asked Mr. WM. D. MORGAN to act with Mr. DENNISON, a gentleman of undoubted integrity, and a native of your city, in whom the people everywhere have confidence—in an investigation of the Treasury, but he declined. He did suggest Mr. PRENTISS to act in his stead, and Mr. PRENTISS—a Pro-Slavery Democrat—agreed to accept. On further consideration, however, he adopted his party's tactics, and declined to serve—doubtless that they might have a fairer opportunity of asserting that whatever appeared was a "Black Republican lie." A party of them then got together and bleckhalled me. Mr. COX was their speaker at their meeting, and General JOE GEIGER, a Buchanan man, who immortalized himself by abusing me last campaign immortalized himself again on that occasion by defending me. [Laughter.]

After the refusal of Mr. MORGAN and PRENTISS to serve, I then appointed Mr. THOMAS SPARROW, a member of the Democratic Party, and late an officeholder under President PIERCE, and he—a gentleman of independence and character—accepted, and made the investigation. He has presented the facts, and they are before you. I am told that the Democracy way up on the lake, in Payne's region, now attempt to get out of the scrape by saying I made a pet of SPARROW. I am sure he is not a pet of mine for he has not reason enough to vote for me. He isn't a good enough Democrat, as I understand that designation, to vote for me.

But, of the defalcation. The facts as presented after investigation, are that *Breslin took every dollar of the money. There was not one dollar of the people's money taken by any officer of the Republican Administration.* There was not a dollar of it in the Treasury when the Republican Party assumed the government. But Mr. GIBSON concealed the fact. He did grossly wrong. It cannot be denounced too strongly. It cannot be palliated. *But I mean to say again that not one dollar of that money was ever taken by a Republican officer.*

What has become of it, I can't now tell you. By means of the suits which have been instituted against BRESLIN and GIBSON, we hope to ferret out the facts. Rest assured we will do everything in our power to expose the facts. I had hoped that Uncle Sam would help us out of the difficulty. BRESLIN has left the country. I wrote to Gen. CASS, the Secretary of State, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the Government in getting possession of the culprit, but Gen. CASS wrote back that the extradition treaty did not provide for the return of fugitives charged with the crime of embezzlement of the public moneys. I wrote again, suggesting the reasons for and the mode by which he may be returned, and I await an answer. But I do think that if government would but expend a portion of that energy which it developes in catching runaway niggers, it would not be very long before our fugitives from justice would be returned. The British Government would not be apt to take sufficient interest in BRESLIN to retain him against our wishes in her provinces.

And now for another topic, in which you feel deep interest. The Democracy say that Republicans are extravagant in expenditures, and accuse us of burthening the people with taxes. I have done all in my power to be economical, and have closely watched all the departments of the State Government. But you know that the Government must be supported. You must support your courts; you must sustain your public schools, your municipal, township, county and State Governments, and you do not begrudge the money, if it is economically expended. [No, no.] Now, I will show you the condition in which the Republicans found the Treasury, and the burthen they had to meet from depleted pockets.

On the 15th of November, (beginning of the fiscal year) after our ticket was elected, but before we assumed office, there was, according to Auditor W. D. MORGAN, a balance in the Treasury of $703,000. Bank debts amounting to $19,000 were also collected subsequently, making a sum total in round numbers of $822,000. Now, where was this money? It is well known that the State pays cash, and that everything should have been cleared off by the party going out of power. How was it? We found unpaid debts contracted, for which we had to pay during the first year, $511,000, which, we think, ought not to have been a cent to pay. Besides this, was another debt of $100,000 not paid by them. These items paid, nominally left a residue of $205,977. But where was this? With WASH COSBY & Co., D. BECKEL, of Dayton, and the City Bank of Cincinnati; and deposited with them without any security.

Another sum of $23,000 was in BRESLIN'S pocket, which he claimed for exchange, besides other items, which, all added together, made a deficit of about one and a quarter of million of dollars to be provided for. We had to provide for it. GIBSON saw that the government must be sustained, and by shifts and contrivances, already alluded to, he concealed the deficit as long as he could, using the evidences of debt in his custody as the basis of his negotiations.

Now for the rate of taxation. During the Medill administration the rate of taxation on the general levy was three mills and two-tenths. With all our hardships, the rate in 1856 was no higher. County and Municipal taxes under MEDILL had also been high. In 1856, under our administration, we collected $128,000 less than under MEDILL, for State purposes; $630,000 County purposes, and about $150,000 less for City, making a total of over $700,000 less than under Democratic Government. The general levy for this year is three mills and one-tenth, being a deduction, while county, township and municipal taxes are also reduced. But, I now tell you, that however much the Treasury has been robbed—however grievous the burthen we have to carry—however much we may have been plundered by BRESLIN—every honest debt of the State of Ohio has been paid.

Now I shall tell you about the State House, of which you have heard, as you have of the Court House in Cincinnati. There has been a little feathering of nests in both places. The Medill Administration estimated the cost of a fence around the ten-acre Court House-square, at a fraction less than $17,000. Mr. PLATT, whom I appointed Commissioner of the State House, says that the fence will be finished for less than $35,000! *Here is a reduction of one item of $41,000!* The same administration estimated the cost of grading that ten acre lot at $78,500. Mr. PLATT says he will have three sides finished this year, and the eastern side next year, for less than $4,000!—*another saving of $69,500!* [Laughter.]

The Democrats tell us they want a sub-treasury. If they mean by sub-treasury, taking the money from the people and putting it into the pockets of their office-holders, I can understand them. For my part, I consider the pockets of the people the best sub-treasury, and I think the principle of semi-annual collections of taxes their best security from robbing.

I believe the best principle to be to collect money from the people as the expenses of the Government require it. Those who have small sums to pay may pay it all at once if they choose. Those who wish the use of their money, may pay half in January and half in July. It is not necessary to assure you that my principles are to administer the government upon the most certain securities from all depositories of the Government. You have evidence that we have reduced expenses, and we have a Treasurer upon whom you can rely.

And now I wish to speak to you upon the great question that constantly absorbs our thoughts, and demands our continual attention and enlists our feelings. I speak of the Slavery question, and while you are thinking of State extravagance, permit me to go back a moment and call your attention to the City of Washington, where they are building a dome for the Capitol, which will cost more than our State House, and two doors, which alone will cost $45,000. Think for a moment over the fact that out of ten dollars expended by the Federal Government, one dollar comes from the hard labor of Ohio.

But the question of Slavery. I have addressed you on this subject for many years. I have demonstrated to you that the Federal Government is reduced to be the despotism of a slave oligarchy. The slave power has controlled it through political connivances, until the time has come when the people, who have unfortunately hoped that the evil would work its own cure, have determined to apply the remedy themselves, hopeless of redress they had been encouraged to expect. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the Fugitive Slave law, opened wide the eyes of the people. Kansas was surrendered to Slavery by the act of the Government under the dictation of the slave power. The new book upon Kansas, by Gov. GEARY'S secretary, which reflects GEARY'S opinions, tells us that there is "a power behind the throne which is greater than the throne itself." He says that it is an admitted fact that the people of Missouri claim it as a right guaranteed to them by the northern democracy that Kansas should be a Slave State; that the northern democracy is under a solemn pledge to them. Hence those innumerable forays, those conflagrations which crimsoned Kansas skies by the flames of Kansas Free State settlers' homes, and reddened Kansas soil with the blood of her people.

[Governor Chase then recited a summary of the proceedings in Kansas under the enactments of the bogus Legislature, showing the wicked apportionment of the Territory for the benefit of Slavery, and exposing the miserable dodges to which WALKER has resorted, during his administration, to deceive the Free-State men and play into the hands of the South. And after showing how WALKER had invested Lawrence with United States dragoons, and pronounced them in a state of insurrection because they persisted in "throwing dead dogs out of their streets," not in a manner prescribed by the charter granted by the bogus Legislature.]

The people seemed to expect that they had gotten a President when Mr. BUCHANAN was elected. He has no freedom. He is hedged in by the minions of Slavery. The slave power compasses him about. He is no more a freeman than a negro is in Kentucky. [A voice: Tell us something about State Rights,] I am bringing you to that question. I will show that these aggressions of Slavery encroach upon State Rights; that they have invaded the sovereignty of Ohio.

Seven years ago the Democracy were the party of Freedom. I was of them. They continually adopted resolutions in their meetings and conventions denouncing Slavery, and asserting their determination to resist its extension by all possible constitutional means. Governor WOOD, in his inaugural, pronounced it a thing of State creation, and the Democratic Convention eulogized his administration and indorsed his sentiments. He held that Congress undoubtedly had the right, and ought to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, not only as a matter of expediency but as a matter of right to the colored race. Of the Fugitive Slave Law Governor WOOD said: "It can never receive the cooperation of a free people." With these declarations, popular even here in this State among the Democracy, he was nominated, and his faith emphatically indorsed.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in 1850, said, "Slavery is a matter left with the States. The General Government has no right to send its officers into the States to execute the Fugitive Slave Law," and pronounced this doctrine "the Democratic and the Federal reading of the Constitution."

The Sandusky *Mirror* (Dem.) soon after denounced the law. The Ohio *Statesman*, edited by Citizen SAM MEDARY, in reply to a query by the *State Journal* said: "*We would not have voted for the law* (Fugitive Slave Law) *with or without* certain modifications."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.) which said Judge RANNEY would "find it hard sledding in a Douglas-Nebraska Dred Scott Convention," pronounced the Slave law of "*infernal origin*, and whether constitutional or not, is unjust." And in addition to hosts of other Democratic prints, the New-Lisbon (Ohio) *Patriot*, then edited by Ex-Auditor WM. D. MORGAN, denounced it as "a bill of abominations and monstrosities, which gives every advantage to the side of bondage." I was then a Democrat. I held to the faith they have deserted, and I will hold to it. [Cheers.] Mr. PAYNE, the Douglas-Nebraska Dred Scott candidate, voted for the resolution indorsing Gov. WOOD'S inaugural, and where is he now?

(Gov. CHASE now recited the facts of the late Rescue case, and made some strong points, but the late hour of the night precludes us from writing out his remarks. In conclusion of the subject, however, he said:)

We have a right to have our State laws obeyed. We don't mean to resist Federal authority. Just or unjust laws, properly administered, will be respected. If dissatisfied, we will go to the ballot-box and redress our wrongs. But we have rights which the Federal government must not invade. Rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends, and we do mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority.

I know not what will be done in Champaign county. The courts will determine that. But I do know that if the marshals who violate our laws are indicted, and the writs for their arrests are placed in the hands of our State officers, they shall be executed. [Shouts and great applause.] And we expect the Federal government to submit.

I believe with JEFFERSON, that the cardinal principles of our Union is the preservation of the reserved rights of the States; and if we have certain organic laws, if we wish to maintain our liberties, we must have our laws obeyed. Unless we sustain our officers we forfeit our freedom, and are worse than the veriest slaves of European despotisms. But I have extended my remarks further than I intended, and I must now draw to a close.

I wish to say, however, that I want an economical Government; I want perfect security from depositors of the State, and from officers, without undoubted integrity to recommend them; I want the right of the State protected; I want to to see Slavery overthrown, and I intend to help overturn its power; I want to see the power of 250,000 slaveholders over 30,000,000 of the people cease; I want it acknowledged that colored people have rights and privileges which they have not now; I want to see territories become the free-soil home of free labor. These are some of the articles of my political faith, and I call upon you to vindicate those principles at the ballot box.

I have great hope even of Hamilton County redeeming herself. She gives bright promise of justifying the allusion of Governor WOOD, when he referred to her as "enlightened Hamilton." [Laughter.] I want to see Hamilton County doing as she did three years ago, and I believe she will join the balance of the State in adopting Republican sentiments.

But there is a gentleman here to-night from Columbus—a gentleman who voted for BUCHANAN, but who never adopted the Dred-Scott decision as an article of his faith—who, when he saw the Douglas-Nebraska Dred-Scott Convention assembled at Columbus, like Daniel of old, he could not bow to the idol.

After an eloquent conclusion, Governor CHASE retired amid hearty applause, when Judge R. B. WARDEN, of Columbus, late of the Democratic Party, was introduced.

Present Condition of Chas. F. Hoffman, the Poet.

The Harrisburg *Herald* in a notice of HOFFMAN, now in the Pennsylvania State Hospital say:

"His face is shrivelled up, and his whole body shows the effects of time and disease. He still retains that fine military bearing, however, which he gained in the army, and for hours will pace up and down the long aisle of his "division," giving orders to his fellows, whom he imagines his soldiers, and "prepares them for the march." Then again, at times he will become in a sort of pensive mood, seeming to appreciate his position and mourn over it; but this is seldom. He is generally vigorous and jovial, as he was in days gone by. Every visitor of intelligence who enters the Asylum calls to see HOFFMAN. He receives them all with a hearty greeting, will ask them to sup and drink with him, and when they leave invite them to "call often." On the last occasion that we saw him, after sitting in his cell and indulging in a pleasant chat—and, not pleasant, for the feeling of his condition prevented this—he ordered at several times some of his fellowes to fetch wine and glasses. They would fast store at him, and he would seem to forget it, until suddenly the order would be repeated and again forgotten. He generally labors under the idea that his place of confinement is a garrison, of which he is the commander, and is only prevented from enjoying it while by the advice of his physicians. He will frequently endeavor to prevail on the Superintendent to grant him liberty to roam through the country for a while, and when this is refused will submit quietly. HOFFMAN wears a cocked hat continually, and walks with a cane. His appearance bears the mark of eccentricity and genius, but the former may not have been the case before his insanity. His voice is clear, commanding, but still cheerful.

"He was never in the army. He was by profession a lawyer.—*Ed. Times.*

State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 15, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of this Teachers' Association was held in this place, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. There were about two hundred teachers present, and the exercises were interesting. One who had been familiar with similar gatherings at the East could not but observe that nearly all of the teachers who took an active part in the meeting were formerly teachers from New-York State, or from New-England. The discussions indicated an intelligence and zeal on the part of the teachers here that will compare favorably with those of the Eastern States, and Wisconsin Schools must take a high rank.

Prominent among the exercises was an address by Prof. J. B. TURNER, of Jacksonville, Ill. The topic chosen by him was "Wisdom and Knowledge, or the Functions of Books and Teachers." Among the resolutions that called forth the most animated discussions, was the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the education of the sexes, separate schools are both desirable and necessary."

The discussions all seemed to run in the same channel—opposition to the resolution.

This subject has been frequently discussed at similar meetings in different parts of the country, and as far as our observation extends, there is a strong feeling in favor of educating the sexes together. God declared in favor of the coeducation of the sexes in the institution of the family. The true plan is an education together during the common course of instruction; but when we come to educate them for their different spheres and callings in life, let separate schools be provided for the particular education that is to fit them for their special duties.

The discussion of the above resolution resulted in the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That all the educational institutions of the State of Wisconsin should be opened to the education of both sexes."

Mr. D. J. HOLMES, of Sheboygan, read a short, pithy report on "The Best Methods of Securing Regular Attendance at School." "Days of Absence, Sad and Dreary," began the essay, and after portraying the lamentable evils of irregular attendance, comparing its injuries to the mind of the child with those of irregular milking upon the cow. Twice a day, at regular hours, should be the rule in both cases. This report suggested the following novel plans for securing regular attendance: Have the names of all the scholars who have been regular at school posted up in the Post-Office, and also read from the pulpit; have daguerreotypes taken of all who are regular at school, and hung up for school-room pictures; lastly, have all the parents name their babies after the punctual scholars, as a means of handing down to future generations the high regard for regularity of attendance at school.

Next week I go to the Teachers' Association for the State of Michigan, from whence you may hear from me again. Yours, truly, C.

Specific for Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a season so sadly prolific as the present, of cases of hydrophobia, permit me a little space in your columns for the presentation of the subject of its treatment. Although, theoretically, we all regard the malady as one of the severest afflictions which might befall our families or ourselves, the felling subject to it is regarded as so remote a contingency, that very inadequate interest in its cause and cure exists in the public mind. Our prescriptions are all of a preventive nature, and occupy themselves entirely with the dog, consisting of a mild dose of muzzle, administered through a limited period by the City Fathers; or, if through a constitutional dislike of the patient to facial irritants this be disregarded, a sustained course of treatment by water. These methods proving unavailing, and the contagion having once spread to a human subject, all hopeful effort ceases, and the hydrophobic patient is abandoned to a certain fate of terror and death.

Certainly, a vane so incalculably important in its consequences deserves all the research which can be given it by mind, either medical or lay. The fact that as yet there does not exist in all the pharmacopeia, one agent *universally known* as a sure counteractive to the poison of rabies, proves either that such research or its published results have been culpably withheld. For the affliction has undoubtedly its antidote. I refer to the *Cannabis Indica*, the East Indian hemp, known most widely as Hasheesh, the Arabic name under which it appears as the narcotic stimulant of millions in the East.

From very many tests of my own, I desire to add one more witness to others, that this drug is the most powerful antispasmodic with which we are acquainted. In this one of its functions it is employed in America in but one malady ranking above minor nervous complaints, viz: Tetanus or Lockjaw. Among medical men of large experience its efficiency, in this specific instance, is recognized as nearly miraculous. I, myself, now bear in mind one particular case in which the patient was recalled by the administration of one drachm of the Cannabine extract out of spasms and agony, supposed to be unquestionably just introductory to death, into perfect laxity of all the muscles and the most painless quiet. But with this exception our practice does not acknowledge it.

In India, however, its anti-hydrophobic capabilities have been tested and established to the utmost. One of the most interesting accounts of this investigation, and its acquirements for accurate and benevolent medical science, appeared several seasons ago in some one of the City papers which I have not now by me, over the signature of Dr. J. W. PALMER, well known to your readers as the author of that engaging book of Eastern adventure, *The Golden Dagon*. This gentlemen, long acquainted with India in the pursuit of his profession as surgeon in Her Majesty's service, and constantly in correspondence with that famous benefactor to medical science, Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, of Calcutta, witnessed phenomena of government through Hasheesh of the most violent hydrophobic symptoms, which we, in our theories of hopelessness, would in this country almost pronounce impossible.

I would that the power of this agent were known as widely here as there. For the sake of those wretched ones who are daily dying around us a death at whose anticipation the strong man turns pale in mortal dread, I would that this eye-witness of whom I have spoken might make known most thoroughly the knowledge which to hundreds, this Summer, would have been more precious than aught beside Heaven. The importance of the subject calls on a man of scientific experience for monographs, folios, and all possible labors, until the afflicted and the benevolent are informed.

May the exceeding earnestness of my desire to have this subject brought into popularly beneficial discussion excuse for the room which he would ask in your columns.

A TRUE FRIEND.

A VICIOUS IRISHWOMAN—DREADFUL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: An Irishwoman, named CATHARINE MCCARTY, was arrested, last evening, for ill-using a little girl, about ten years of age, living in her family. She is a married woman, and resides on Front-street, near Deer Creek bridge. The child is a daughter of her first husband, by another wife, and had been placed in one of the Orphan Asylums, but was taken out again by this old woman. It seems that yesterday the girl, who is covered with dirt, wandered away from home. Mrs. MCCARTY, who was under the influence of liquor, sent a drunken acquaintance in search of her. He found her, and so abused her on the street that he attracted the crowd. After they reached the house Mrs. MCCARTY seized the child, and throwing her on her stomach, stripped her back to the neck, and then beat her with the ribs of an umbrella. Every blow brought the blood! The poor creature escaped from her clutches, and ran towards the door, begging those standing near the door to save her. The old woman caught her by the hair, and beat her head against the wall. Some one then went for a policeman, and had the old woman taken into custody.

The little girl, it seems, followed Mrs. MCCARTY to the Station-house. She saw her there, and giving her a kick, told her to go away. She then said to the officer she was determined to get rid of her, and would kill her if she could do it in no other way.

She was tried before Judge PRUDEN this morning, and found guilty of assault and battery. The Court gave her the highest sentence of the law—ten days in the dungeon, to be fed on bread and water. The child was taken from her possession, and committed to the House of Refuge.

THE WOOL CLIP OF ILLINOIS.—The entire clip of wool grown in this State this season is estimated at four millions of pounds, nearly all of which has ere this passed from the growers into the hands of dealers and manufacturers. The average price at which buyers have purchased it, is about forty cents per pound, making the entire clip of the season worth $1,600,000; quite an important item.

The bulk of Illinois wool is grown in the southern and central portions of the State. The quantity grown in the northern part is limited, but of the finer quality. Fox River Valley wool is regarded as the finest, in respect to texture, of any grown in the State.

Much of this wool is bought up as soon as clipped, by regular wool dealers in this city. Much of it is also bought by wool dealers of other cities, and by manufacturers at the east and elsewhere.

The wool growing interest of our State is second only to that of grain. There are those who, like the shepherds of old, own flocks of thousands. Our broad prairies are well adapted to the growing of sheep, though it is contended by some, with how much reason we are not sole to state, that prairie grass is less favorable to the growth of *fine* wool than cultivated pastures.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MURDER.—A most bloody and unprovoked murder occurred last evening, in a coffee-house kept by Mrs. SIMMONS, at the corner of Euphrosine and Liberty streets. The perpetrator of the deed was JAMES NOLAN, and the victim was JOHN RENON. They were countrymen, and had been playing cards together during the afternoon, when a dispute arose concerning the game, RENON complaining that NOLAN was not playing fairly. Eventually, NOLAN became angry, got up from the table, borrowed a knife from an acquaintance, named FRANK B. DELONEY, and proceeded deliberately to stab RENON in his right side, so that he died in the course of fifteen minutes. In the mean time, NOLAN made his escape, and ran several squares, but was caught shortly afterwards, by officers IZARD and O'DONNELL, in the neighborhood of the Jackson Railroad Depôt. DELONEY was also arrested as an accessory. An inquest was held on the body of RENON, and a verdict of murder was returned against NOLAN by the Coroner's jury.—*New-Orleans Picayune, 26th.*

IMMENSE FORTUNE.—A fortune of an immense amount, embracing lands, tenements, mines, &c., the majority of which is in New-Jersey, has lately been discovered to belong to somebody besides the present holders, by the turning up of some old papers in Camden. It appears that one Judge THOMAS LEONARD, a resident of Princeton, N. J., before the Revolution, became the owner of immense estates, as appears by his will, which is said to be on record in due form, at the office in Trenton, N. J., and left those estates to his male descendants as long as the name of LEONARD existed; and after the name of LEONARD ceased to be, to the female descendants, preferring the males to the females, thereby entailing the property to a time indefinite. The estates have laid to the present time and have become very valuable, embracing about 1,500 acres on Deep Run, towards Amboy; 10,000 acres at the head of Great Egg Harbor River; 350 acres in the city of Princeton, extending from the centre of the town along both sides of the road towards Rocky Hill, now called Princeton-street, and embracing some of the finest improvements; 600 acres on Cape Fear River, North Carolina, a valuable coal mine in operation on it, and property in various other locations. This may be a happy windfall to the heirs, if they are able to gain possession of the estates, of which they have the most sanguine hopes.—*Trenton Gazette.*

TWO MEN KILLED.—The Richmond *South* says: We learn that a very serious accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the farm of Mr. HENRY, living on Fish Creek Hills, in Marshall County, last Monday. It appears that that section of Marshall county was, like this section, visited with a severe storm last Monday afternoon. The grain on Mr. HENRY'S farm, some 300 bushels of wheat, had all been hauled to the barn, where Mr. HENRY, and a Dutchman whose name we did not learn, and two youths, the sons of JOHN YOUNG and JOHN NEELEY, were engaged in threshing out. Seeing the storm approaching, operations were at once suspended, and Mr. HENRY and the Dutchman went to the stable about fifty yards off, to put up the horses, leaving the young men in the upper part of the barn. While there, the barn was struck by lightning, instantly killing the young men, and setting the barn on fire. Mr. HENRY and the Dutchman at the stable, were also felled to the earth by the same stroke. It was some time before persons at the house, some distance off, learned of the accident. Indeed, the first intimation they had of the disaster was seeing the barn in flames. As soon as possible, the bodies of the young men were recovered, but life was extinct. The barn, and all its contents, were destroyed.

FRENCH WAR STEAMER TONNERRE.—This unfortunate vessel, some weeks at Quarantine with yellow fever on board, weighed anchor yesterday, homeward bound. She will have a sad report to make. Out of a hundred men, eighty were, from first to last, attacked, and sixteen fell victims of the scourge, three on the passage from Vera Cruz, and thirteen afterwards. The lives of five of these last, however, were already despaired of on the steamer's arrival at Quarentine. The mortality was greatest, in proportion, among the officers. Not one escaped the attack, and all but Lieut. MAUDET, commanding, and one midshipman, found graves either at sea, or in a foreign but hospitable land. Had the scourge proved fatal with them also, there would not have been a man left capable of navigating the vessel home.—*N. O. Pic., Aug. 21.*

MARKET REPORTS

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, at old rates. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is pretty brisk, but prices favor buyers. The day's sales include 230 packages Java at 16½c.; 1,300 bags Rio at 11½c @11¾c.; and 2,900 bags St. Domingo, for export, at about 12¼ ₱ lb. We quote: Java, 16½c @17c.; Laguayra 13¼c.@13¾c.; Jamaica, 12¾c @13c; Maracaibo 12¼c @13½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo 12½c.@12¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13¾c. ₱ lb. FRANCIS LE BRETON & Co.'s Rio de Janeiro *Circular* of July 15, furnishes the following:

We last handed you a monthly report on the 13th ult. Ever since that date, the demand for Coffee has suffered no interruption, though the improved accounts per *Petropolis*, on the 22d ult., caused an advance of 100 reis ₱ arr. The news by this packet being considered still more favorable, a new impulse was given to the demand, and 118,000 bags have found purchasers since her arrival, on the 9th inst., at a further advance of 100 reis ₱ arr. The small supply of new Coffees we have had, notwithstanding the continuance of fair weather, fully confirm the reports of the deficiency of the new crop. The stock is now reduced to 50,000 bags, and holders are asking higher prices. The sales, since our last, we estimate at 27,000 bags, of which 190,000 for Europe, and 73,000 for the United States. The clearances last month amounted to 158,571 bags (against 169,949 in June last year,) and were directed as follows:

North of Europe	63,369	United States	74,158
South of Europe	19,415	Elsewhere	1,129
Total			158,571

CLEARANCES OF COFFEE IN CROP YEARS TO JUNE 30.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
North of Europe	1,624,123	656,131	853,501
South of Europe	345 878	240,867	322,994
United States	927,804	1,167,886	1,182,282
Elsewhere	45,414	43,200	65,712
Total	2,342 784	2,103,084	2,425,389

Hides now for sale.

Price of Coffee on board, ex freight, at exchange 27¾:

Coffee super., 5,100@5,700 per arr., 52s. 11d @54s. 7d. ₱ cwt
Coffee good at, 5,200@5,400 per arr., 50s 5d @52s. 1d. ₱ cwt
Coffee ord. to fair, 4,900@5,100 per arr., 47s. 1d @49s. 7d. ₱ cwt
Coffee rejections, 5,250@5,550 per arr., 50s. 10d. @51s. 8d. ₱ cwt

COTTON—The market displays no animation; prices, however, are well supported, in view of the reduced supply available.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Up-land.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are scarce and in request at full prices. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is tame; prices are easier and still less in favor of buyers. Sales,—4,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$5 95@$6 05
Straight State	6 05@ 6 15
Extra State	6 40@ 6 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 6 15
Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 35@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian continue heavy and languid. Sales, 500 bbls ordinary superfine to choice extra, in lots, at from $6@$8 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand, at drooping rates; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls good mixed to choice extra, at $6 40@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $3 90@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is in tight supply and fair demand at steady rates. Other kinds are partially neglected and are heavy; sales, 23,000 bush., including new white Western at $1 70; red do. at $1 40; new white Southern at $1 60@$1 70; red do. at $1 40@$1 46; and unsound Southern at from $1 08@$1 50 ₱ bush. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 200 bush., including new at 93c. ₱ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are moderately sought after and are steady at 60c.@63c. for Western; 57c. @60c. for State; 52c.@59c. for Jersey; 50c @58c. for Canadian; 50c.@58c. for Pennsylvania; 42c.@48c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 20,000 bush. at 85c.@85½c. for mixed Western, and 91c. for prime yellow Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales River at 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs

HIDES—The importers have not made any concession in prices, and are, as yet, holding their stock above the views of the trade; hence business is restricted. Sales have been: 1,500 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 36c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,333 Bogota Hides, 19 lbs., at 27c., less 5 ₱ cent., and 1,450 Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., on private terms.

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crops bring 7c.@11c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 90 tons Scotch Pig purchased at $20, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Continues in slack request at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—With a more active demand, the stock has been somewhat reduced. At the commencement of the week, a few of the leading dealers entered the market and purchased freely all they could find at last week's prices. The trade has become satisfied that there is little prospect for any great falling off in the raw material.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	37,800	5,000
Sales during the week, sides	72 600	9,400
Stock at the close of the week, sides	61,800	17,500

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 30c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@50c.; Cleyed Cuba, 36c.@40c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All articles are quiet, yet quoted firm.

OILS—A moderate inquiry exists for the leading kinds at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer. Sales: 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 12½ for Mess; $24 75 for thin Mess; and $21 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very scarce and much wanted, at 13c. for Hams, and 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Smoked Bacon 15c. ₱ lb. Lard is sparingly inquired for at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 10c @10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., at $17 @$18 for repacked, Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is offered at $30@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c @20c. for Ohio, 20c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request and heavy at $4 75@6 62½ for common to very choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are tame and languid. Sales 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 7¾c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. Prime sold at steady rates.

TEAS—Are in limited demand at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet it remains firm. Stocks are gradually decreasing, and good descriptions of all sorts are scarce. Sales since Tuesday: 64 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c @18¾c.; 35 hhds. Honduras, at 43c.; and 200 cases Seedleaf, at 13c @40c. ₱ lb

WHISKY—There have been 200 bls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive and rather heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 2c. 6d.@3c. ₱ bale;

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We give this morning an interesting letter from our special correspondent in Halifax, detailing the preparations made in the Provinces for the reception of the Telegraphic fleet—preparations thrown away, it is true, in consequence of the disaster, but which nevertheless, show the spirit with which the Colonists entered into the spirit of the enterprise. We also publish some interesting details of the movements of the Expedition, received by the *America*. The London papers of the 15th (our latest date by this arrival) have very meagre details of the Cable accident. Neither the cause nor the extent of the disaster seems to have been understood up to that date. The next European steamer, due here to-morrow, will doubtless bring full particulars.

Extracts from our foreign files will be found elsewhere. The Indian news, the purport of which was furnished in our Halifax dispatches, appears in a still more gloomy aspect. The details of the spread of the mutiny show a general disaffection among the native troops. The China news is entirely barren of interest. Lord ELGIN had not arrived, and no more fighting had occurred.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to the 15th July. Specie was in so great demand that the leading merchants had agreed to pay a fixed premium of 10 per cent. for national gold.

From Havana, dates are to the 23d inst. The financial crisis had so far subsided that all the principal commercial houses had determined to accept at par the bonds of the Spanish Bank of Havana.

The telegraph reports two vessels ashore on Squan Beach, on the Jersey coast—the ship *Roswell*, of Bath, Me., from Cardiff for this port, six miles north of Squan Inlet; and the other, name not ascertained, six miles south of the same point. They probably went on in the gale of Thursday night. No mention is made of any loss of life.

Judge WELLS, of the Seventh Judicial District, has rendered a decision against the Commissioners of Emigration, in a suit against them instituted by the Superintendent of Monroe County, to recover the amount of a bill for the support of out-door poor. The nature of the matter at issue, and the point of the decision, will be found detailed in the letter of our Troy correspondent.

CHARLES STEINBERG one of the crew of the American bark *Jacquin*, was examined before Commissioner STILWELL, yesterday, on a charge of having, on board the said brig, whilst lying at the Port of Demerara, assaulted Captain LORENZO W. LOVEJOY, with a dangerous weapon. The case seemed to be of an aggravated nature—the defendant having threatened to take the life of the first mate, while the master was absent from his vessel, he being at the time on shore at the hotel. Word was sent to the Captain that it was the intention of STEINBERG to kill the mate. The Captain immediately repaired to the brig. The moment he went on deck, SIEINBERG rushed on him with a sheath knife, and inflicted a dangerous wound over his (the Captain's) left eyebrow. On receiving the wound, the Captain fell, and in the fall dislocated his left shoulder. The prisoner was sent home by the American Consul of Demerara. He was committed for trial.

Judge DUER yesterday granted an attachment against JOHN THOMPSON'S property, in a suit brought against that gentleman by EDWARD DOWNS and MORSE BURTIS.

Several more attachments were issued by Judge PEABODY, yesterday, against the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

An application was presented yesterday to the Surrogate by the children of MARGARET BURDELL, widow of JOHN BURDELL, a brother of Dr. BURDELL, to have their mother appointed as guardian over their interest in the Doctor's estate. Letters of guardianship were granted by the Surrogate. No further steps relative to the estate have been taken by the heirs since the decision of the Surrogate, beyond the agreement between them to apply that letters of administration upon the estate be granted to WM. BURDELL, a brother of the Doctor, and WM. D. BELIN, a brother-in law.

The bodies that drifted ashore north and west of Riverhead, L. I., and presumed to be the remains of persons lost with the propeller *J. N. Harris*, were too far destroyed—eaten and decayed away—for any to dream of identifying them. There was enough of clothing upon each, however, to make it quite certain that they were males. One of the remains were buried on the beach before the arrival of Coroner IRELAND. Upon the other, the inquest resulted in nothing satisfactory.

WM. MCLAUGHLIN and JAS CHAMBERS, boys, were taken in custody, yesterday, charged with setting fire to the stables and carpenter's shop, No. 23 Hammersly-street, which, with six horses, were destroyed on Wednesday night. They are undergoing examination before Justice FLANDREAU at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A produce dealer named JAMES H. GREEN, doing business at No. 327 Washington-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having passed upon THEO B. YOUNG, of No. 5 Erie Building, a worthless check for $118 39, in part payment for a quantity of eggs purchased. The accused was held to answer in the sum of $500.

STEPHEN RYAN, one of three ruffians, who, on the night of the 24th inst., entered the drinking place of JAMES NELSON, No. 107 Washington-street, and demolished a part of the fixtures and beat the proprietor, was arrested yesterday and held to bail in $500.

MR. WASHINGTON M. SMITH, for several years one of the most distinguished public school teachers in our City, died on Friday morning, of consumption. His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday next, in Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, on Fifth avenue.

A woman named ELIZABETH LYNCH, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a camphene lamp upon her person while she was filling it with fluid. Deceased resided at Staten Island, and was the mother of a large family who depended upon her for support.

The body of an unknown man, apparently 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches in height, was found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of Warren-street. From papers found on his person his name was supposed to be R. T. UNDERHILL. An inquest was held upon the body. Verdict—"Found drowned."

An inquest was held yesterday at the foot of Charlton-street, upon the body of JOHN ANNAN, who was accidentally drowned while fishing for some flood wood off the above pier. The deceased was 62 years of age, and a native of New Jersey.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the Hoboken ferry-boat *Patterson* ran down the sloop *Aurora*—with brick from Tarrytown—causing the sloop to sink in five minutes. The three persons on board the sloop were rescued by the only boat of the *Patterson*.

The North and the South.

Divers and sundry Southern journals, of which the most prominent are the Richmond *South* and the Washington *Union*, have seen fit to take serious exception to a statemsnt recently made in these columns on the subject of the North and its relations with the South. We asserted the fact, which no man familiar with the population of the Northern States will attempt to deny, that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 cannot be so executed in the North as to afford any practical protection to the slaveholders of the South, and that every instance of an attempt to execute it only inflames still more fiercely the hostility of the Northern masses towards the Slaveholding States. In this assertion of ours the enlightened conductors of the Washington *Union* profess to have discovered a "fair specimen" of a new school of moral philosophy, described by them as "Black Republican ethics;" while the Richmond *South*, manifesting a more rational temper of inquiry, is anxious to be informed how we can reconcile this, our hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, with our determination to defend the "inviolability of Slavery where it exists, by foreign interference." To the Richmond *South*, then, we make reply. We reconcile our hostility to all such useless, and worse than useless, legislation, as the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, with our respect for the obligations of the Union, by a very simple process. We believe that the obligations of the Union can only be maintained by maintaining in the hearts of the people of this country those feelings of mutual respect and affection upon which the obligations of the Union rest, and we believe that those feelings can only be maintained by such mutual concessions and forbearances as the exigencies of the national condition shall suggest.

Many citizens of the Northern States, respectable in all the relations of private life, are animated by a passionate conviction that the existence of Slavery within the borders of this Union is an infamy and a horror which should be wiped from the national escutcheon at all hazards, and without a moment's delay. These persons are known both at the North and at the South by the name of Abolitionists. They have an undoubted right to entertain the conviction in question, and to use any language which may seem to them good, in giving it forcible and frequent expression. We, on the other hand, who do not agree with them, and who believe that a general acquiescence of the Northern people in their views would precipitate the country into a civil war, and bring upon the Southern States a pestilence of terror and of ruin, without elevating the negro race in the scale of civilization, or advancing the permanent interests of civilization—we have a right, as patriotic citizens, to protest against the adoption of Abolitionist language and Abolitionist measures by the Northern presses and the Northern Legislatures, in the name of a just national sentiment and in the spirit of a just national statesmanship. We regard every Abolitionist, however sincere, as a dangerous person—a propagator of strife rather than of peace. We acknowledge his rights, but deplore his use of them. On the other hand, there exist a great many persons at the South whose passion for Slavery blinds them to the fact that the sentiment of the Northern people revolts from the actual contact of Slavery with the Northern life. These persons, instead of being governed by the patriotic and statesmanlike spirit which animated WASHINGTON when he forbore to press his own claims for a fugitive slave rather than excite the popular feeling of New-Hampshire against the South, are apparently reckless of all consequences to the nation, provided they can indicate a theoretical right. Theirs is the temper of ROBESPIERRE, who was willing that millions of Frenchmen should lose their heads rather than his Ideal of Republicanism should be touched in one iota of its perfection. These persons it is, who, in face of the fact, demonstrated by seven years of angry experience, that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 is virtually inoperative throughout the North, excepting for purposes of agitation, dwell with intense ardor and earnestness upon the supreme importance to us and to our children of that precious piece of purely provocative legislation.

In so doing, we hold that these persons prove themselves to be dangerous fanatics. Every slaveholder has a right, under the Constitution and the laws of the land, to pursue his slave into all the drawing-rooms of New-York, to search for him under the French bedsteads of the Fifth-avenue, or among the pallets of the Five Points—a right to demand a *posse* of hunters from the New-York Club, and generally to aggravate, excite, worry and insult the population of this City, until he shall have succeeded in recapturing his runaway Sambo, or in getting himself satisfactorily shot. But we submit that the slaveholder who acts in this manner puts himself on a par with the Abolitionist who asserts his right of free speech by miscellaneous onslaughts upon the Institutions of the South, or by Quixotic crusades into the wildernesses of Virginia. And therefore it is that we regard hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law as being eminently compatible with a respect "for the inviolability of Slavery by foreign interference, wherever it lawfully exists."

In this, our position, we beg leave to say that we are not adopting the platform of the "Black Republican Party," or of any other party whatever. We should be very glad to see this position taken up by all the parties in the country, for we regard it as the only position from which a clear, and practical, and commanding view of the policy essential to the peaceful settlement of our national differences and difficulties can be obtained. But, as we have already so often done, we must now again reiterate our conviction that until the practice of talking "party cant" and of bandying partisan abuse is abandoned by the leading journals of this country, there is small reason to hope that clear, practical and commanding views of any great national question whatever will be recommended by our statesmen, or adopted by the people, who look to them for guidance. We have taken no notice of the issue which the Washington *Union* attempts to raise with us on the question of the Northern hostility to Slavery. That issue can hardly have been seriously raised. But if the Washington *Union* really entertains any doubt on that subject, we recommend it to ask information of the *Journal of Commerce*, which is a sound-"party" authority, and quite free from any suspicion of "Black Republicanism." When the *Journal of Commerce* talks boldly of the "blight of Slavery," and recommends "gradual emancipation" to the people of Missouri, the Washington *Union* may be sure that the Northern sentiment is not likely to be propitious either to the Fugitive Slave Law or to the "Hon. HENRY B. PAYNE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio," notwithstanding the surprising intelligence which that gentleman has manifested, according to the *Union*, in discovering that the "Dred Scott Decision is now the recognized law of the land, and of—*England!*"

The Sweets of Sewerage.

It is lucky for us that the City of New-York is so completely surrounded by deep waters, which sweep away into the ocean the black tribute of the subterranean streams which flow underneath the streets, and derive the rivulets which make them up from all our houses. Were New-York as far from the sea as London, for example, with a river no bigger than the Thames for an outlet, what would be the condition of this unhappy City! What with the filth of the streets above, the conservation of which, as one of the sacred institutions of the City, seems to be the religious duty of the Street Commissioner, and of whoever else has any vocation concerning them, and the horrors of the drains beneath, concentrated in one great open sewer, such as "the silver Thames" now is, we shall be likely to find our population thinning off every Summer at a rate which might rejoice the heart of MALTHUS himself. It is our good luck, and not the merit of our Civic Fathers, that we are free from any pestilential influences, which it is in the power of mere man to generate or to maintain in their fullest integrity.

The corruption incident to great cities soon infects the streams of waves which Nature poured out for the refreshment and purification of mankind. The river Fleet, which was a swift, clear stream, flowing into the Thames, in the days of SHAKESPEARE, is now a close sewer, as it was an open one a century ago. It had, then, ceased to hold rank as a river, and had been mediatized into a ditch. As where the heroes of the Dunciad descend

> "To where Fleet-ditch, with disemboguing streams,
> Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames:
> The king of dykes! than whom no sluice of mead
> With deeper sable blots the silver flud."

And what Fleet ditch was a century ago, the silver flood itself has become now. The question of the best way of abating this monster nuisance is one which engages the most serious attention of statesmen and philosophers, and chemical science and civil engineering will soon be called on to unite their powers for this purpose. There is the greater hope of its being done, inasmuch as members of Parliament begin to complain that they are poisoned by the stenches which are wafted from the "silent highway" through the windows of their house. SYDNEY SMITH said that the custom of locking passengers up in railway carriages would never be abolished until a Bishop had been burned in one, (which actually came near happening to HENRY, of Exeter, on the Great Western); and it may be hoped that, now that honorable gentlemen are nearly suffocated with the mephitic exhalations of the poisoned river, some purification may be devised in its favor.

But though we are in luck that we have not this horror accumulated on the head of all the others we so patiently submit to, it is a very stupid disposition to make of the sewerage of the City to empty it into the sea for the annoyance of the fishes. Nature has bountifully established relations between the most repulsive processes and forms, and the most beautiful and the most beneficent. It is not only "the starlight dews" that weep themselves away

> "——————— while they infuse
> Deep into Nature's breast the spirit of her hues."

Other substances, moist and dry, much less sentimental and poetical in their character, perform the same office when duly solicited. What is revolting to the eye, and loathsome to the sense, is changed by the kindly alchemy of Nature into beauty and fragrance, and all deliciousness of flavor. It is not wise, then, to waste what, by being submitted to the conditions necessary to produce these friendly results, would be the source of verdure and fertility,—of pleasure to the eye and to the taste, in green pastures and golden orchard, and trim gardens and waving grain-fields. The Chinese are said to be much in advance of us in these economies, and to value as positive wealth what we give to the waves as the offscouring of all things.

The Report of the English General Board of Health on deodorising and utilizing the sewerage of towns, is full of valuable information and suggestions. In the neighborhood of Edinburgh, in particular, immense results have been obtained by abundant irrigation with sewerage water, even when much diluted. The fertilizing element has always been found to be active in proportion to its quantity, and the degree to which it can be applied profitably has not yet been accurately ascertained. Though the application of this manure has not been free from the objection of nuisance to the neighborhood, the Board consider this as unnecessary, and easily avoided by the prohibition of the use of ditches in which the sewerage could collect and stand open, and of its exposure excepting at the time of application, as the soil instantly absorbs and deodorises it. They recommend that the solid portion of the sewerage be separated from the liquid at the outfall of the drains, and be converted into a cheap manure by mixture with the dust and ashes of the town, and with lime. This preparation, they affirm, would be less offensive than the ordinary manures of the barn-yard, which, we all know, are nowise delectable to delicate nostrils that seek vernal perfumes "among the pleasant villages and farms adjoined," in the Spring-time of the year.

We cannot, of course, go into the details of the method of applying the liquid sewerage to the land by means of hose and jet, supplied by underground pipes. All the necessary machinery for the purpose will be provided as soon as its importance is recognized. That a vast increase in the productiveness of farms and gardens, within reach of cities and large towns, can be effected by compelling the poisonous accumulations inseparable from them to be their own antidote, and to bless where they now only curse the people, is proved by the example of Edinburgh and of Milan, where the same uses have been made of the sewerage for many years. The goodness of Nature in thus mingling bane and antidote so wisely together, that it only depends on ourselves whether we be poisoned or fed by it, ought not to be disappointed of its benign purpose. She, good mother, does not mean to pour disease into the veins of her children by any of the results of her chemical and physical processes. They are all beneficial in their design and tendency, and she gives us observation and intelligence to employ them for our health and life, though she leaves us free to neglect or pervert them to our distemperature and death. This whole philosophy of the uses of the excretions and eliminations of great cities is yet in its infancy; but it is destined to grow up to proportions and powers not inferior in magnitude and in importance to any of the sciences that deal with the actualities of life. To transmute malaria into wholesome breathing, disease into health, stench into perfume, and the most revolting substances into the fairest and most delicate fruits, is the aim of its experiments and of its studies,—one, surely, full of wisdom and of blessing.

Bank-Note Counterfeiting.

There have been, of late, so many absurdities written about Bank-note counterfeiting, and so many futile attempts made to protect the dull-eyed public against the cheats of the counterfeiter, that when we meet with any sensible opinions on the subject, or, what is better, with any practicable and efficacious plan to guard our paper currency against the innumerable frauds that are practiced upon it, we feel relieved. We may justly consider the man who publishes such opinions, or who puts into operation such a plan, as a public benefactor.

A valuable paper "On Bank-notes and the means adapted for the prevention of counterfeiting" was presented, last week, by Professor B. SILLIMAN, Jr., to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Montreal. This paper deserves public notice, for it treats plainly of a subject in which every man, woman and child is more or less interested. Its distinguished author has given especial attention, during the past two years, to the various frauds which endanger our Bank-notes, and he has examined and chemically tested the numerous plans that have been proposed to protect these notes from every species of counterfeit imitations—especially from those that are produced by the Photographic Art.

Before this new art had been developed, our chief security against counterfeits was found in the elaborate and skillful execution of the engraved devices which adorn our bank-notes. But this new art has disclosed a new danger. It is an imitative art. It produces a *fac simile* of a genuine bank-note in all its outlines, details, and effects,—a *fac simile* so complete that, to choose between the original and the photographic copy often requires an expertness in detection which few people possess. To guard our paper currency against this new danger many plans have been devised; the most important of which Professor SILLIMAN'S paper notices in detail. A plan patented by Mr. SEROPYAN first comes under review; and though Professor SILLIMAN was, we believe, connected with its origin, he does not hesitate to expose its defects. By this plan the engraved work of a bank-note—as the vignettes, counters, title, &c.—is printed in an indigo-blue ink, while the surface of the paper is deeply tinted, in lithograph, with an oleaginous ink of yellow or buff shade. Between these two colors there is, of course, no photographic contrast: a note printed in them is, therefore, anti-photographic, and is, also, by means of the oily tint, secured from transferred copies by the anastatic and lithographic processes of printing.

But the defects of this plan are serious. They do not lie merely in the fact that a gaudy-colored bank-note is destitute of all beauty. This could not be otherwise, for the blue ink in which the engraving is printed, being transparent, necessarily "kills" the work—destroying all the artistic effect which the engraving possesses. Who would say that an engraving by LANDSEER possessed any merits if printed in blue ink upon a bright yellow paper? The beautiful productions of the graver can only be represented in a black carbon ink, which is opaque. This fact every artist knows. Aside, however, from its ugliness, the defect in the Seropyan-note is that the blue ink is *fugitive*. It is removed from the note without disturbing the other color, by the application of powerful chemical agents. The denomination of the note is thus easily *altered*, and people who have faith in it and receive it because of its anti-photographic properties, are likely to be defrauded by its *alterable* properties. An attempt was made to remedy these defects by printing the note in a compound black ink, and tinting its surface in a compound red ink, printed in fine cycloidal lines In this case both the black and the red were fugitive inks, the former being much more fugitive than the latter. It was in this peculiarity that the patent consisted.

Professor SILLIMAN says he cannot praise this new plan very highly. We do not see how he can praise it at all, if, as he states, "*the black can be removed from the note without removing the red, and the red without injury to the black!*"—a condition which accommodates the skillful rogue, much more than the unskillful public. But this black ink, being a compound, is not only fugitive—it is transparent. And this transparency destroys, in a measure, whatever anti-photographic properties a note thus printed may possess. Photographs of bank-notes are taken by two different methods—by reflected light and by transmitted light. By the latter method the bank-note to be copied is so disposed as to allow the light to *pass through it* from its back; as when it is held up between one's eye and the window. If, now, the black ink is transparent, it presents no obstacle to the passage of the light. And if, in addition, the red or other tint is also transparent, a *fac simile* of this "anti-photographic" note is directly transmitted to the photographic plate. This operation is assisted if the note has been printed on a thin and transparent paper; in which fact there is good reason why all bank-notes should be printed on a thick or opaque paper only.

In review of the many dangers that environ our paper currency, we are interested in the inquiry of Professor SILLIMAN—"What is to be done?" Is anybody, who reads this, sure that the bank-note in his pocket is a genuine bank-note? The tendency of these frauds and of these failures is to make us all distrustful; and we may well inquire—What is to be done? It seems, from Professor SILLIMAN'S remarks, that something has been done; that a new method of printing bank-notes has been invented (in Canada) which overcomes every defect found to exist in other plans. This method is simply the use of *two permanent and opaque inks*, both of which are insoluble and indelible. The one is a *black carbon* ink, in which the engravings of a bank-note are usually printed, and the other is a natural *green* ink, for tinting the surface of the note, which is produced directly from the sesqui-oxide of chromium. The discovery of a light-colored ink, possessing the same properties as the well-known black ink whose basis is carbon, is certainly an important event. And if these two inks, when united on a bank-note, have no photographic contrast, if they are permanent in their color, and, as Professor SILLIMAN says, "unchangeable by anything which the chemist has at present at his disposal"—then we have something to restore our confidence in pictorial currency. We shall now look to the "*Patent Green Tint*" to protect us against both the rogue who photographs our bank-notes, and the meaner rogue who alters their denominational value.

The Financial Crisis in Havana.

Our neighbors in the Island of Cuba, who have been passing through a long paroxysm of the same disease by which Wall-street was attacked in the beginning of this week, seem to be now in a fair way of recovery. Excessive speculation, excited by the promising *début* of the Cuban *Crédit Mobilier*, had been followed by an intense revulsion of doubt, distrust and financial disability. The credit system suddenly superinduced upon the habits of a community trained in the faith and practice of specie currency, proved too much for the Cuban world of commerce. The *Prensa de la Habana*, of the 21st inst., informs us that the stocks of *fifty-nine* incorporated companies of different kinds had at that moment sunk quite out of sight on the market, a great want of confidence pervaded the financial community, and the want of a circulating medium adequate to the necessities of the hour, had made itself disastrously felt.

But with a good sense which may be recommended to our own community, the merchants of Havana soon began to see that a revulsion of this kind need not overthrow the legitimate business of the Island. That stocks were languishing was no good reason for despair while the demand for the products of Cuba was not only everywhere maintained, but everywhere advancing.

Accordingly, a number of the leading firms of the city came forward, on the 19th of August, with the following publication:

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Havana, engaged in commerce, undertake and bind ourselves to receive at *par*, and for their apparent value, instead of specie, the bonds of the Spanish Bank of Havana, in order to facilitate commercial transactions."

All the prominent mercantile houses, the public financial institutions, and the great planters of Havana, are to be found among the subscribers of this document, the effect of which, of course, has already been seen in a marked restoration and revival of confidence. And the *Diario de la Marina*, of Aug. 22, inst., hails this "unanimous, generous and skillful proclamation of the Havana merchants as the final and positive evolution of the financial crisis in that city." The same journal looks upon this step as a confirmation of the essential safety and wisdom of the credit system, and consequently regards it as inaugurating afresh the modern theories of commerce and of industrial development in Cuba. The bonds in question cannot, it is sensibly argued, long keep their place as a circulating medium, since they bear an interest of 10 per cent., which will soon lead to their being withdrawn from the course of commercial exchanges; but they will do their work in calming the public mind, and releasing the encumbered wheels of Cuban enterprise.

The *Diario* grows so jubilant over the brightening prospects of Havana, as to become slightly incoherent, but there is reason in its rejoicings, and we cordially commend the rational and energetic spirit of the Havana merchants to the consideration, and the imitation of our own community, in our present similar, though infinitely less embarrassing circumstances.

ADVERTISING FOR PLANS.—When a man is going to indulge in the luxury of building himself a house, or laying out extensive pleasure grounds, or in the duty of erecting a costly monument to commemorate the virtues of a deceased friend, he never thinks of advertising for plans or designs. If he don't know what he wants, or doubts his own taste, he consults the most eminent artist, and having given his ideas as to cost, accepts the plan or design which his professional adviser furnishes him. If he were to advertise for plans he would receive so many that he would probably be overpowered, and so bewildered by the number sent to him that he would find it impossible to make a selection from them. The British Government, having appropriated a hundred thousand pounds to defray the expenses of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S funeral, found itself unexpectedly in the possession of £23,000, the excess of the actual cost. It was the first instance, we believe, of a piece of government work costing less than the amount appropriated for it, and, instead of returning the surplus into the treasury, it was determined to commemorate the event by erecting a monument professedly in honor of the Duke. But Englishmen are notoriously and confessedly great hunglers at monument making; and so the Government, instead of applying to some eminent and competent artist, advertised for a design, and generously invited all the world to enter the competition. The result has been a collection of all sorts of absurdities, judging from the descriptions of them in the London papers, to the number of eighty odd designs, which are now exhibited in Westminster Hall. We should infer from the remarks by the London press that not one of them would be likely to be deemed satisfactory as a national monument of the great Duke. We too, advertise for plans for all public edifices and monuments, in this country, and the result of one of these competitions may be seen in the square unfinished tower at the National Metropolis, designed for a Washington Monument—a piece of unmeaning ugliness which cannot be easily surpassed. The Commissioners of the Central Park, we observe, have resolved to advertise for plans for laying out that great public work, and propose to pay $4,500 for the four best plans offered, $2,000 for the first, $1,000 for the second best, $750 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The premiums are sufficiently liberal but not extravagant. The great difficulty will be to prepare a plan for the improvement of a work which must be so gradual as the formation of a Park of such great extent, and which must be continually modified. It must at last depend upon the good taste and discretion of some one person having power to give directions, to fix the permanent character of the Park, let what plan may be adopted. It was proposed, we believe, by the first Board of Commissioners, to adopt the plan of making the Park an exclusive American Arboretum, not admitting within its inclosure a single vegetable foreigner, naturalized or otherwise. There are plenty of objections to such an idea, but one of the great recommendations of it is that it would render the Park unique, and make it one of the most interesting schools for the naturalist in the world, while all the purposes for which it is required would be just as well answered as though it were a receptacle or specimens of all the trees and shrubs on the surface of the globe. If some such general idea as this were adopted in the commencement, and the work of laying out the grounds intrusted to a man of even ordinary ability, there would be no danger of the Park proving a failure. As to a design for the whole Park at present, any plan must be a mere fantasy; it is a work that must grow with time, and we should say that the intelligent gentlemen composing the Board of Commissioners, with their able Engineer, were quite competent to form a plan. The proposals for plans, however, may have the good effect of stimulating some of our young landscape gardeners to furnish designs, and be the means of bringing to light some inglorious Downing or Loudon, and to that extent the competition may be of benefit to the public.

SEASONABLE.—After a fortnight's duration of cool weather, which would not have been out of place in October, we had yesterday a genuine August day, hot and enjoyable. The unseasonable coolness of the past fortnight had been productive of a great deal of sickness, but the genial temperature of the past twenty-four hours will restore the public health to the high standard it has maintained during the present Summer, with the brief exception alluded to.

A VERY BAD FAILURE.—Among the failures of the present season most to be deplored, after the Atlantic Telegraph failure, is that of the Delaware peach crop. Peaches are among the principal solaces of Autumn, and to be deprived of one of our accustomed luxuries at a season like this, puts one's philosophy to the test. There are peaches in the market, and at every street corner; but they are poor, starveling looking things, and dear at that. The reports from Delaware, whence we derive our chief supplies, are that the peach crop is a total failure, though they are said to be abundant in Jersey. We shall have loads of the delicious fruit, but it will not be in such abundance, nor so good and cheap as in ordinary seasons.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We are very glad to correct an apparent error in our mention yesterday of the sale of *Putnam's Monthly*. We are assured that it has always been a profitable publication, and that the failure of its publishers was not in consequence of any losses growing out of the Magazine. Mr. PUTNAM states that the Magazine paid him a profit of $4,000 a year when he sold it to DIX & EDWARDS.

Italian Opera.

Signorina VESTVALI took her benefit last night at Burton's Theatre, and was greeted by a brilliant audience, although numerically it was not so strong as might have been expected, considering the popularity of the opera and of the lady. It was announced as Signorina VESTVALI'S last appearance, but this seems not to be the case, for she is announced to play to-night in the same opera, "Ernani." Mr. BURTON also lends his services to the occasion.

Signorina VESTVALI plays the masculine character of *Carlos V*, in the opera, and gives to it all the martial character that inches and bearing can impart. She is magnificent in her appearance, and fills the eye splendidly. Those who would see a superb woman to advantage, cannot have a better opportunity than that afforded by the repetition of the opera to-night. In a musical point of view the performance was not remarkable for completeness, evidently lacking additional rehearsals. VESTVALI and COLLETTI strode to best advantage. The chorus was bad, and the orchestra worse. The latter is too weak to be efficient in an opera of this calibre.

The season at Mr. BURTON'S establishment closes to-night. On Monday, however, the house re-opens for the Winter campaign, with Mr. BOOTH, the tragedian, and a stock Company.

BENEFIT.—The Annual benefit in aid of the funds of the Dramatic Fund Association takes place to-night at Niblo's Garden, and merits especial attention. A great number of the leading artists of the country have volunteered their services for the occasion, and an entertainment of rare excellence will be presented. The bill is by far the best presented in the City to-night.

THE BIDS FOR THE NEW GRAND CROTON RESERVOIR.—Since the opening of the proposals, on Wednesday, for the construction of the Grand Croton Reservoir to be constructed in the Central Park, the Croton Aqueduct Board have been figuring up the various bids and trying to decide upon the party to whom to award the contract. As they foot up, Messrs. FAIRCHILD, COLEMAN & Co., of this City, have put in the lowest, to which the sureties are properly attached, their bid being $963,413 83. It appears, however, that Mr. J. W. ALLEN, one of the Tax Commissioners, is one of their sureties. As the new Charter expressly forbids the Heads of any of the City Departments becoming a party to a contract in which the City is interested, it is a matter of serious consideration with the Croton Aqueduct Board whether Mr. ALLEN may be justly considered a party to the contract and thus justify the rejection of the bid. They are fearful that in case they should decide to award the contract to Messrs. FAIRCHILD, COLEMAN & Co., the Comptroller might refuse to accept Mr. ALLEN as surety, and thus put them to the necessity of again advertising for new proposals and causing delay to the work. The next lowest bid is that of JOHN B. & F. CUMMINGS, for $729,867 65. This, it will be seen exceeds the other by about $97,000, which is a difference deserving of consideration. The Board will doubtless arrive at a decision to day or to-morrow. The various contractors who put in proposals are of course deeply interested in this result and many are hoping for an opportunity to put in new proposals.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY—CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Thursday night, a man giving his name as JOHN TAYLOR, was caught in the engine room of Mr. EDWARD KANST'S foundry, No. 68 Duane-street, which, as is alleged, he had burglariously entered by forcing open a rear door by means of false keys or picks. TAYLOR was taken into custody by officer ROBBINS, of the Sixth Precinct, and on the proper complaint being made before Justice OSBORNE, the magistrate committed him to the Tombs for trial. The premises aforesaid have been entered on various occasions of late, and robbed of brass and copper castings and other similar articles, a lot of which doubtless have been transferred to the junk shops of receivers of stolen goods.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The Westchester County Musical Association held its third annual Convention at the Presbyterian Church, Lewisboro', during the present week, commencing on Tuesday, and closing on Thursday evening with a concert. The exercises were under the direction of Mr. T. J. COOK, of this City. About 100 singers took part in the concert, which was very largely attended. The next annual meeting will be held at Tarrytown.

AMERICANS IN PRUSSIA.

Public Dinner to Gov. Vroom, of New-Jersey, by the Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, Monday, July 28, 1857.

In anticipation of the approaching return of Gov. VROOM to the United States, the Americans resident in Berlin, desiring to give expression to their high sense of his ability in the discharge of his public duties as Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, and his kindness and hospitality to his fellow-countrymen, held a meeting on the 18th of July, at which the following resolutions, offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Massachusetts, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We learn that our honored Ambassador, his Excellency Gov. VROOM, has resigned his position at the Prussian Court, and is soon to depart for America, therefore *Resolved*,

1. That we receive this intelligence with profound and universal regret.

2. That the wisdom, distinguished ability and truly republican spirit with which he has discharged the public duties of his high office may justly be the *pride of every American*.

3. That the genial courtesy and generous hospitality with which he and his family have welcomed the presence and cherished the happiness and interests of their countrymen in a foreign land *shall never be forgotten*.

4. That, as an inadequate, but most sincere and cordial token of gratitude and regard, we will offer him a public dinner, and confer with him immediately by committee, as to the time when it may be agreeable for him to honor us with his presence.

In pursuance of the fourth resolution, Mr. JOYNES of Virginia, was appointed a committee to confer with Governor VROOM, and the following correspondence ensued:

BERLIN, Prussia, July 18, 1857.

HONORED AND DEAR SIR: The Americans resident in Berlin, anticipating with sincere regret your approaching departure from this city, desire to unite in giving you some public testimonial for our admiration of the dignity and ability with which you have represented our country at this Court, of one respectful affection for you personally, and of our gratitude for the kind and generous hospitality by which you have contributed so much to our own comfort and happiness during our residence in Berlin, sentiments in which we are well assured we share in common with all our fellow-citizens who have resided here during your official residence at this Court.

At a meeting, therefore, of the resident Americans, in which the feelings here expressed were manifested with singular unanimity and enthusiasm, the undersigned was appointed a Committee to write you to accept from us, your fellow-citizens and friends, the tribute of a complimentary dinner, and to request you to name the day on which it would be most convenient for you to honor us with your presence. Sharing personally the feelings and wishes of those in whose behalf I write, I am yours,

Most respectfully, EDWARD S JOYNES.

To His Excellency Governor VROOM, Minister, &c., &c., of the United States at Berlin.

To which Governor VROOM returned the following reply:

BERLIN, July 22, 1857.

Mr. E. S. JOYNES: *Dear Sir*: I have received your note of the 18th inst., communicating to me the request of yourself and the American resident in Berlin, that I would accept of a complimentary dinner before leaving for the United States.

Feeling deeply impressed with this mark of respect and confidence from my countrymen, and grateful for the generous sentiments they have so kindly expressed through you, as their organ, I accept with sincere pleasure the invitation with which they have honored me, and would propose Saturday, the 25th inst., as the day which, if entirely agreeable to them, will suit my convenience.

With great respect and esteem, I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant, P. D. VROOM.

In accordance with the above arrangements, on the appointed day (Saturday) the little band of Americans in Berlin met to receive their honored guest. After a munificent and elegant repast, the cloth having been removed, the Chairman, Rev. Mr ENNINGS, of Massachusetts, rose and addressed Gov. VROOM in most eloquent and heartfelt remarks. In words full of patriotic pride, the speaker paid a just tribute to the ability, the modesty, the generosity, and true Republican manliness which Gov. VROOM had displayed as American Ambassador at this Court, and gave earnest expression to the gratitude, confidence, and affection, with which he had inspired his fellow citizens, who had known him in this official capacity, and concluded with the following toast:

Our distinguished guest, Gov Vroom, of New Jersey—May he long live to enjoy the honors of his country, the affection of his friends, the love of his family, and the approbation of his conscience."

Deeply moved by this cordial tribute, Gov. VROOM replied most feelingly and eloquently. Thanking his fellow-citizens for the honor they had paid him, he addressed them in a tone of elevated patriotism, which showed that long residence in a royal capital had not diminished his Republican spirit, nor had absence conquered his love of country. Briefly reviewing the period of his official residence in Berlin, he spoke in terms of grateful recollection of the kindness and favor with which his mission had been received, and its peaceful objects, aided by the King of Prussia and the officers of the Prussian Government. The whole address was worthy of a man retiring so honorably from so high a post. Coming manifestly from the heart of the speaker, his words went to the hearts of the hearers, and formed the subject of the sincerest pride and gratification.

During the course of the evening a number of toasts were read and responded to. Among them were:

A Free Press and a Pure Pulpit—The ministers of human knowledge and of heavenly wisdom; the guardians of public morality, of free thought, and of pure faith; with them our national liberties are secure.

American Genius and American Enterprise—Eminent in every learned profession, and first in all the arts of life.

The Rising Genius of American Literature—May its achievements be worthy of the land of its birth; may all its efforts be consecrated to truth, and all its crowns be laid upon the altar of Liberty.

The Women of America—Lovely at home, they are equally lovely abroad. Their virtues are native, their graces inimitable.

The room was handsomely decorated with American flags, portraits of WASHINGTON and other distinguished Americans, and the table beautifully ornamented with our national emblems. The utmost enthusiasm and conviviality prevailed, and we feel sure that all present will long remember this occasion.

Two Men Killed by a Bear at West Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

Two horrible occurrences took place during the course of last night at West Troy, either one of which is sufficiently tragical. It seems that Mr. ROBERT MORRISON, proprietor of the Skiff Ferry, between this city and West Troy, kept near the landing at the latter place, two tame bears chained to a stake. Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a half-breed Indian named JAMES N. HARVEY, wishing to cross the ferry, went up to near where these animals were chained. He unconsciously went to sleep under a hoist which was lying there, being, it is supposed, somewhat intoxicated. He rushed out from the boat in a few minutes, screaming, with one of the bears fastened on him, clawing and biting his face. A boat full of passengers just coming in, they rushed to his rescue, and with clubs beat off the bear. He was found to be most horribly mangled, and was this morning removed to the Albany Hospital, where he has since died. The bear was left almost unnoticed.

About 3 o'clock this morning, a man named JOHN HORY, a canaller from Rochester, also somewhat intoxicated, by a most singular fatality, went to sleep in the same place and was also seized by the bear. He was also most horribly mangled by the monster, and was only rescued from his clutches by the greatest exertions on the part of the inmates of MORRISON'S house. He was removed to a stable near by, where he now lies, with the certainty of dying in a few hours. Dr. WITBECK, who attends him, and who is Coroner, will then hold an inquest, and the blame be placed where it belongs. The bear was killed this morning, in company with his unoffending companion.

Interesting Decision—County Superintendents of the Poor vs The Commissioners of Emigration.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

TROY, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

Mr. Justice WELLES, of the Seventh Judicial District, has just rendered a decision which is of great importance in your City and to the Commissioners of Emigration. It has heretofore been the custom of the various County Superintendents of the Poor throughout the State, to treat emigrant paupers, for whose support the Commissioners pay, in the same manner as others applying for relief, and to send them to the Poorhouse or grant them temporary supplies as seemed proper. In December last, the Commissioners of Emigration notified the respective County Superintendents throughout the State that thereafter no accounts for "temporary relief" would be allowed for emigrant paupers, but all relief must be distributed by means of the County Houses, except when the paupers could not be moved, and in that case the fact must be sworn to by the Attending Physician. This raised a great outcry among the Superintendents.

Among the County Superintendents who refused to live up to the instructions was the one from Monroe County, who granted out door relief, as usual, and sent in his bill to the Commissioners. They refused to audit it, whereupon the Superintendent sued them for the amount of the bill. The Supreme Court sustains him, and has given judgment for the plaintiff, thus deciding:

That the kind of relief to be granted to emigrant paupers is in the discretion of the County Superintendent, and that the Commissioners of Emigration are liable for it, notwithstanding other directions given by them.

Judge WELLES is highly esteemed as a jurist, and the opinion in the rural districts is well received.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Exchange Company, Paris, from Aug. 6 to Aug. 13, 1857:

A. B. Marks and wife, J. F. Halsted, A. W. Bretto, Dr. Ludlow, H. W. Hicks, Samuel Whitney, Dr. Brauson and family, J. B. Woodbury and wife, Joseph Francis, Isaac F. Francis, Dr Geo. B. Hunt, C. W. Godard, J. G. Vassar, Paul Negrid, John Cattnach, Mrs. J. A. H. Bell and family, J. Bramwell, New-York; J. H. Atwood, Dr. H. W. Bruner, J. Hanel, J. R. Everhart, H. Lazarus and lady, M. Simpson, C. B. Simpson, Pennsylvania; L. Hanan, J. N. Hanan, Jr., R. L. Gibson, F. M. Fisk, Louisiana; C. Tuttle, S. M. Sargent, Ohio; G. S. Lester, J. A. Rockwell and wife, Connecticut; R. Banhall, P. Stephenson, A. N. Sampson, D. E. Smith, G. A. Gerrish, C. B Fairbanks, Massachusetts; E H. Grandin, New-Jersey; J. H. B. Latrobe, Maryland; C. D. Hubbard, Virginia; V. de Bolswillin, Missouri; C. F. Henry, M. F. Smith, Alabama; A. Blake, W. B. Heyward, South Carolina.

Is it a "personal" item to tell of a dog dying of a broken heart? The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following: A well known gentleman, and an old citizen, who was quite fond of dogs, and who usually kept several of them about his house, had one in particular that was much attached to him. Some months since the gentleman died suddenly, and from that time his canine friend evinced unmistakeable signs of grief at his loss, and seemed utterly inconsolable. He would not eat with any degree of heartiness, and gradually pined away until he became a mere skeleton. He often manifested symptoms of affection for a *robe de chambre* his master had been in the habit of wearing, and when permitted to lie down upon that article of dress, appeared as contented as he could be in his bereavement. The devoted dog grew thinner and thinner every day, and, about two months after his master's decease, died of the same disease, and at the same hour precisely.

The Leeds *Mercury* says that the celebrated American Methodist preacher, Rev James Caughey, whose ministry in that country and Ireland was so popular and successful some years ago, has just arrived at Sheffield on a similar visit. It is supposed that in consequence of the conference chapels being closed against him, his services, during his stay in England, will principally be rendered to the "United Methodist Free Churches," and to other branches of Methodism.

Among the passengers arrived in the *America*, at Boston, from Europe, were John P. Bigelow and Rev. Dr. Caldicott, of Bosson, Prof. Lincoln, of Brown University, and Donizetti and three other artists of the opera troupe at New-York.

The brig *King Brothers*, from Madeira, brought about sixty Portuguese, who have been compelled to leave their native island by religious persecution. The company are to be forwarded to Illinois immediately.

A party of gentlemen recently explored the great ravine of Mount Jefferson, remaining on the mountain all night, and crossing over the hitherto untrodden wilderness to Mount Washington.

J. G. Blane, of the Kennebec (Augusta) *Journal*, has taken the editorial charge of the Portland *Advertiser*. The two papers are the leading Republican journals of Maine.

The *South-Side Democrat* states that Mr. Buchanan voluntarily headed the list of Washington subscribers to the Chesapeake steam ferry project of Hon. A. Dudley Mann.

Rev. E. H. Chapin is at Rockport, Mass. He has been ill from an attack of acute rheumatism, and was unable to go to Lowell, where he was engaged to preach.

Major-General Windham, the hero of the Redan, has been appointed to an important Indian command. The appointment gives great satisfaction in England.

Charles Manuel, a free negro, was lately sold into slavery at Charlestown, Va., for remaining in the Commonwealth contrary to law. He brought $210.

Meyerbeer has returned to Paris, and of course the ever-to-be-produced "Africaine" is spoken of—the Mrs. Harris of the Parisian musical world.

Ex President Tyler has been requested to deliver the first address before the Agricultural Society of Southwestern Virginia.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* states that M. Lablache is much improved in health.

Mr. Robert Wylie, an artist of Philadelphia, has executed a bust in plaster of the late Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Richard Ten Broeck, the owner of *Pryor* and *Princess*, is a native of Albany, and was formerly a messenger boy in the New-York Legislature.

A handsome monument is about to be erected over the grave of James Montgomery, at Sheffield, England.

The entertainments in remembrance of the late Douglas Jerrold have already realized more than £2,000.

Mr. George Vandenhoff has written a poem for the coming Winter, which he is to deliver in several places.

The Fight on Devil's River.

From the official report of Lieut. JOHN B. HOOD of the 2d Cavalry, we extract the following account of the late affair with the Indians on Devil's River:

"About one mile from the trail I discovered, some two miles and a half from me, on a ridge, some horses, and a large white flag waving. I then crossed over to the ridge without water, supposing they were in party of Tonkaways, as instructions had been received at Fort Mason that a party of Tonkaways had gone for their families, and the troops, on their raising a white flag, were to allow them to pass out. I advanced upon them about an hour by sun, with every precaution, ready to fight or talk. They were on a very small mound, but ran by some on Indians in sight. I advanced, and some five of them came forward with a flag, and when my party were within some thirty paces they dropped the flag, set fire to a lot of rubbish they had collected, and about thirty rose up from among the Spanish bayonets, within ten paces of us, with about twelve rifles, and the rest with arrows; besides, eight or ten attacked us mounted, with lances and arrows.

My men gave one yell and went into their midst and fought hand to hand; the Indians from their heavy fire, beating us back a little, until I rallied my men with their six shooters. We being within four or five paces, our shots were so heavy that we drove them back. One of my men hung his rifle on the cantle of his saddle to use his six shooter, and an Indian took it off. I forced them back until all the shots of my rifles and six-shooters were expended. I then found that I could not reload, owing to their deadly fire. I fell back a short distance to do so. If I had had two six shooters to a man I would have killed and wounded nearly all of them. In the engagement I killed nine and wounded ten or twelve. I regret to be compelled to report my loss, one man killed, one man missing, supposed to be killed, one man dangerously wounded, myself and three men severely wounded, one horse killed and three wounded.

After the engagement I had but eleven men to protect my wounded men and horses. I then withdrew to water, which I found at about ten o'clock at night. I immediately sent an express to Lieut. FINK, 8th Infantry, commanding Camp Hudson, for a wagon to transport my wounded to his camp. So soon as my wounded were cared for, Lieut. FINK cheerfully joined me with fifteen men, and we proceeded to the place of action to bury the dead, and make search for the missing man, but no trace of him could be found. From this place the Indians had scattered in all directions. Owing to my small force, and the broken-down condition of my horses, I was unable to make any further pursuit. From what my guide says, I suppose they were Camanches and Lipans. There were two chiefs; one was killed by my sergeant."

☞ The Brown Stone Fever seems to have very considerably abated in Philadelphia. We do not believe that it can pass away entirely, for the material is so cheap, and looks so much better than brick for the front of a building that it will always be extensively used. But it is not now the universal rage as it once was, and this, of course, is attributable to the great number of buildings in which it has been used. It has become common, and hence those who wish their edifices to have a costly or novel aspect resort to other materials. In many instances it has been fitted up into handsome fronts, and, generally speaking, we believe it is capable of greater architectural embellishment than stone. This material is much of it used for ornamental facades than is generally supposed, owing to the fact that the free is painted to imitate stone.

We notice one building in Arch-street with a front of the famous yellow Caen stone, imported from France. It is the only one in the city. Pictures have been drawn upon more largely. It is a very elegant material, whose color and smooth texture render it a general favorite. Its cost is the chief obstacle to its use. The bluish Quincy granite, formerly condemned to do service in warehouse pillars, now holds a very prominent place in Chesnut-street, some of the larger and most extensive blocks of buildings on that much frequented thoroughfare being built of it. These even occupy more space in the business part of the street than the brown-stone. Of late years pure dazzling white marble has become the rage in New-York, and we shall expect to see Philadelphia soon return to it, her first love, in consequence. An impetus to the movement here was given by the splendid appearance of the new Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—*Phila. North American.*

MISSOURI.—STEWART ELECTED BY FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY.—We can barely announce this result, which is certain, though the full official returns are not yet in. Dunklin and Ripley are yet to hear from officially. It is said that even Dunklin gives a majority for STEWART, but allowing that it give 50 for ROLLINS, STEWART is still 400 ahead. The Coalition is defeated. The Democratic Party is victorious.—*St. Louis Leader*, 26th.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOUND.—It is reported that $2,000 in gold, recently robbed from the safe of the American Express Company, at Quincy, Illinois, was found a few days since in a wood-pile, into which a rat had been chased, and which was torn down, to catch the rat. The Company is still minus about $5,500.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Monster Reptile.

A correspondent of the Abingdon *Democrat*, writing from Walnut Hill, Lee County, Va., who is, as the *Democrat* assures its readers, "a gentleman in whom implicit confidence may be placed," gives the following account of the killing of a monster reptile in Harlan County, Ky. He says:

"About three weeks ago five men went to gather whortleberries in the mountainous part of Harlan County, Ky., and in their travels came to a small branch at the foot of a steep ridge, where they discovered a smooth beaten path, or rather slide, that led from the branch up the ridge. Curiosity tempting them to know its meaning, they followed the trail to the top of the ridge, where, to their astonishment, they found about an acre of ground perfectly smooth and destitute of vegetation, near the centre of which they discovered a small sink or cave, large enough to admit a salt barrel.

They concluded to drop in a few stones, and presently their ears were saluted with a loud, rumbling sound, accompanied with a rattling noise; and an enormous serpent made his appearance, blowing and spreading his head, and his forked tongue protruded. The men were struck with wonder and affright, and suddenly the atmosphere was filled with a smell so nauseating that three of the five men were taken very sick; the other two, discovering the condition of their companions, dragged them away from that abode of death. About ten feet of the snake had, to their judgment, made its appearance, when they hurried home and told what they had seen to their neighbors.

The next day were mounted some ten of the hardy mountaineers, armed with rifles determined to destroy the monster. On approaching within one hundred yards of the dwelling of his snakeship, their horses suddenly became restive, and neither kindness nor force could make them go nearer. The men dismounted, and hitching their horses, proceeded on foot with rifles cocked, to the mouth of the cave. They hurried in three or four large stones, and fell back some fifteen steps, when the same noise was heard as heard before, and out came this dreaded reptile, ready, as his looks indicated, to crush the intruder.

About the same length of the snake had appeared from the hole, when eight or ten bullets went through his head, and, as the monster died he kept crawling out, until twenty feet of that huge hoa lay motionless on the ground. It was a rattlesnake with twenty-eight rattles—the first was four inches in diameter, the rest decreasing in size to the last. With difficulty the men dragged him home, and his skin can now be seen by the curious in Harlan county."

Great Meeting in Toronto in Relation to the Hudson's Bay Territory—Condemnation of Judge Draper and the Government.

One of the largest meetings ever held in this city, or, indeed, in this Province, was held last night in the St. Lawrence Hall, to take into consideration the Hudson's Bay Territory question. The meeting was more than ordinarily respectable, being largely made up of the merchants, business people, and chief properly-owners of the city. One sentence may describe the meaning and feeling of the entire meeting. That sentence is, that it was unanimously in favor of Canada possessing the territory, planting her institutions in it, and gradually developing its resources. The speeches were all characterized by the strongest expressions of attachment to the Imperial Government; and the cheers which frequently interrupted the speakers, sufficiently indicated the strong feeling of the people on the same subject; but the audience had manifestly made up their minds that British America must and ought to be controlled by British Americans; that foreign monopolies are bad in principle, and injurious to any country; and that the Hudson's Bay Company neither civilize nor promote civilization; and that they ought not longer to have it in their power literally to pitch back advancing humanity. This was the unmistakable tone of the entire meeting; and is, in fact, the universal feeling in Canada.

The first speaker was Mr. ALLAN MACDONELL, who showed a thorough acquaintance with the nis ory of the Hudson's Bay Company's charters, or assumed charters; and, though the recital of details of misery is not the best way to carry a miscellaneous meeting with you, yet Mr. MACDONELL contrived to win very great interest, and was not unfrequently cheered during his speech. He chiefly dwelt upon the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company really had no charter; and that their monopoly was neither more nor less than a usurpation. He wound up a very effective and well delivered speech by an eloquent allusion to the climate, soil and value of the territory for purposes of settlement, and for making millions of the poor of Britain and Europe independent, comfortable and respectable, as the United States and Canada had done, and were doing.

COAL FIELDS OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The coal fields of Western Virginia are 200 miles long by 160 wide, having a working area of 20,000 square miles. At the falls of the Kenawha, the coal seams in the mountain aggregate 120 feet in thickness. The Kanawha *Star* says: It is not believed that the quantity or quality of the coal in the mountains about the falls of Kenawha are any better, if as good, as several of the other localities named. Indeed, the Elk canal coal has long been acknowledged as superior to any, and the Coal River next to it. Taking, then, 120 feet as the thickness which has been found to exist, (and much more may be discovered when more is now known,) and 20,000 square miles as the area of this Western Virginia coal field, and taking a square foot in the bank as equivalent to a bushel of coal after being mined, we have 56,968,160,000,000 bushels of coal, which, at two cents a bushel, amounts to $1 138,163,200,000. But, to avoid even the appearance of extravagance, let the estimate be made at only one cent, if the quantity actually measured in the Kenawha hills, and we have $569,081,600,000 for the value of these coal fields, without including the value of the surface as land for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Although the Senate wing of the Capitol is steadily advancing in every story, the House wing is receiving most attention. A large number of hands are employed in laying the floor of the Representatives' hall, which will apparently not take many days to complete. Good opportunity is now afforded to form an idea of the extent and capacity of the gallery, which will be one of its best features. Every section will be accessible by a door in its immediate neighborhood, so different from the arrangement in the present hall, which give access only at the ends, or rather at one end. Some exceptions have been made to the plan for ventilating the new hall, which seem to be hypercritical, to say the least. Altogether, apart from the artificial supply of warm and cold air which will be brought to aid, it would certainly appear that the numerous doorways in the line of windows opening to the outer air, on the exterior of the building, as well on the gallery level as on the level of the floor, must be more than sufficient. We observe that the frames for the ground glass ceiling are nearly all in place.

EXCURSION STEAMER SUNK IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.—The steamer *St. Nicholas*, Capt. GUY, which left Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, with some 500 ladies and gentlemen aboard, on an excursion to Annapolis, when a short distance from that city, between 5 and 6 o'clock, ran into a brig in tow of the steamer *Belvidere*. The *St. Nicholas* was moving at a moderate rate of speed when the collision occurred, and many of the excursionists were enjoying themselves dancing on the upper deck. Her bow was much injured, and partially knocked away, so that the water entered at such a rapid rate that Capt. GUY found it necessary to run her ashore, which was accordingly done, and she is now lying off Sandy Point in twelve feet water. Much consternation prevailed amongst the passengers; they were terribly alarmed, but, so far as ascertained, no lives were lost. They were conveyed to the shore, and, excepting a few who came up in the cars, remained in Annapolis during the night. The brig run into was somewhat but not seriously injured.—*Balt. Patriot, Aug. 27.*

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS.—In St. Louis, on Cass-avenue, a day or two ago, two men, GEORGE ERONSON and ISADORE BESSERACK, were arrested, and in searching the house the officers discovered, yesterday's *Leader* says, secreted jewelry, consisting chiefly of ladies' broaches, lockets, pins, bracelets, &c., sufficient to fill a half bushel basket, and worth probably from $500 to $600, also bundles of new counterfeit bills done up quite professionally, and "ready for trade," to the amount of over $3,500. These consist of 3's on the National Bank of Providence, R. I.; 5's on the Pittsfield Bank of Pittsfield, Mass.; 5's on the Chippewa Bank of Pepin, Wis.; 10's on the North Western Bank of Virginia, and 20's on the State Bank of Missouri, Palmyra Branch. A large proportion of these are very finely executed, and would deceive any but the most experienced. Of the Chippewa 5's and North Western of Virginia 10's a large number have been put in circulation, and some few of the Missouri 20's.

ANOTHER EMBEZZLING YOUNG MAN.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 27th, says: A young man of this City, (whose name we withhold,) recently residing in New-York, of highly respectable percentage, cultivated mind and polished manners, was arrested day before yesterday upon two charges of embezzlement, one preferred by Messrs. STARLING, CUSHING & HEGEMAN, and the other by STEWART, CUSHING & HEGEMAN both mercantile firms of New-York. It seems that the young man was employed by these houses as a clerk, and that from the former, as is alleged, he embezzled $3,100, and from the latter $1,000 in money.

At the Police Court yesterday morning he gave bail in $8,000 upon the first, and $1,500 upon the second charge. This is a singular case, and we hope there may be some mistake in the matter. The young man is well known here and has many friends. He is a resident here was given by the splendid appearance of the new Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—*Phila. North American.*

MISSOURI.—STEWART ELECTED BY FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY.—We can barely announce this result, which is certain, though the full official returns are not yet in. Dunklin and Ripley are yet to hear from officially. It is said that even Dunklin gives a majority for STEWART, but allowing that it give 50 for ROLLINS, STEWART is still 400 ahead. The Coalition is defeated. The Democratic Party is victorious.—*St. Louis Leader*, 26th.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOUND.—It is reported that $2,000 in gold, recently robbed from the safe of the American Express Company, at Quincy, Illinois, was found a few days since in a wood-pile, into which a rat had been chased, and which was torn down, to catch the rat. The Company is still minus about $5,500.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Boston Boot and Shoe Trade.

From the Boston Traveller.

Recently there has been a canvass made by a number of gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and it has been ascertained that there are 218 wholesale and jobbing boot, shoe, and leather dealers in Boston, whose

Yearly sales amount to.....$34,100,000

106 hides and leather dealers, whose yearly sales amount to..... 25,650,000

To which we add the sales of retailers, &c.. 1 300,000

And we have the sum total of..... $61,140,000

Which is the gross amount of yearly sales of all shoe and leather houses who have offices and stores in Boston. Of the shoe houses,

4 do a business of over.....$1,000,000 annually.

2 do a business of over..... 800,000 annually.

9 do a business of over..... 500,000 annually.

33 do a business of over..... 200,000 annually.

Of the leather houses

3 do a business of over.....$1,000,000 annually.

3 do a business of over..... 800,000 annually.

7 do a business of over..... 500,000 annually.

34 do a business of over..... 200,000 annually.

The whole number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather in our State, is estimated to be about 80,000.

The oldest graduate of Dartmouth College, now living, is Rev. Laban Ainsworth, of the class of 1773, which is the ninth in the history of the College. He was born July 27, 1757, and consequently completed 100 years of age last month.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 29.

I.—MR RAYMOND'S REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

II.—THE TELEGRAPH CABLE BROKEN.

III.—INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

IV.—FOREIGN NEWS.

V.—AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—Our London Correspondence.

VI.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

VII.—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS

VIII.—ADVENTURES OF A SEQUESTERED BUCOLIC

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Mishaps to the Atlantic Telegraph—The Panic in Wall street—Kansas and Governor Walker—The South and the North—Spain and Mexico—The Cunningham Case—What the World thinks of us—Speaker Banks, &c., &c.

X.—SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2

Five Copies, one year, for..... 5

Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT tract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will send another when they start again. I have let them have our brick office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 26th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade st., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the inducements they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTLY dear, is the cry all over the City. Now to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon an economical and honorable dealing.

R. T. WILDE, IN REPORTING HIMSELF TO the business world on his return from Paris, respectfully claims that his stock of Fall and Winter bonnets, fancy feathers, artificial flowers, shaded and other ribbons, head-dresses and laces has never been equaled in this City, and he invites an early call from the trade, at No. 251 Broadway.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES JUST RECEIVED from "J. Fox," rue Richelieu, and "Mellor's," rue Vivienne, and others. Also, a large assortment of our own manufacture.

EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Boot Makers, No. 62 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT.—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, COR 8th-avenue and 28th st. Strict personal attention and pure medicines. Prescriptions prepared in the most careful manner.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—TELLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Price, at his residence, No. 62 2d-av., Mr. WM L. FOSTER to SUSAN E. TELLER, all of this City.

GORDON—WADSWORTH.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. W. H. Dikeman, CHARLES GORDON, of Savannah, Ga., to ANN MARIA SHANNON, of this City.

VAN TASSELL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug 27 at the South Second-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. J. S Mitchell, Mr WM. H. VAN TASSELL to Miss ELIZABETH L. SMITH, all of Brooklyn.

RITCHIE—WADSWORTH.—At Geneseo, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 22, by Rev. Mr. Birchmore, MONTGOMERY RITCHIE to CORNELIA WADSWORTH, daughter of James S. Wadsworth, Esq.

DIED.

BIGGAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, MARY, daughter of the late Hamilton Biggam.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 Laight st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

GRISWOLD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug 27, Rev. BURGE WILMOT GRISWOLD, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 28, WASHINGTON M. SMITH, Principal of Ward Grammar School, No. 55, aged 36 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, Gaboay.

MCLEAKE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, of consumption, JAMES MCLEAKE, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother, No. 20 Wooster st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICOLAY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug 28, of cholera infantum, CHARLES FORDHAM infant son of Albert H. and ANNA T. Nicolay, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 138 East 27th-st. The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Tompkins Blues, Empire Lodge No. 64 I. O. of O. F., and Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

PENDLETON.—In this City, on Friday, Aug 28, ELIZA, infant daughter of William and the late Eliza Pendleton, aged 25 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the late residence, No. 85 Eldridge st.

☞ Albany and S racuse papers please copy.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 28, GRACE STUART, widow of James Stephenson, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 40 East 26th st.

DELAMATER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-street.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
The Management has the pleasure to announce
THE REOPENING
of this popular Temple of public amusement
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31, 1857.
The occasion will be distinguished as an era in the annals of Dramatic History, by introducing to the notice of
A DISCERNING AND APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC
that which will prove, beyond doubt, to be a most thoroughly
ABLE AND EFFICIENT STOCK COMPANY,
combining within its own resources
THE MOST BRILLIANT GALAXY OF STARS.
It will be the study of the Management to produce, in rapid succession, such a
SERIES OF EXCELLENT PLAYS
As will sustain the high reputation this establishment has already achieved by the production, during the past season, of Fifteen Pieces by New-York Dramatists, besides numberless Dramas of English authorship; among which may be enumerated "Young New-York," "Second Love," "Still Waters Run Deep," "Rachel, the Reaper," "The Elves," &c., &c.
While selecting such pieces as have been stamped with Transatlantic success, the Management will also endeavor to present such American plays, of a modern and historical nature, as will tend to the establishment of
A TRULY AMERICAN DRAMA.
The Musical Department will be under the sole management of, and has been selected with great care and expense by
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
The talented Director, whose name will be a sufficient guarantee of
THE FINEST ORCHESTRA IN THE WORLD.
Mr. Charles G. Hawthorn, principal Scenic Artist: Madame Jeanne, from the Varieties, Paris; Costumer. Machinery, &c., by Mr. John M. Smart. Properties and appointments by Mr. Lloyd.
Every piece will be placed upon the stage with the most minute attention to stage effects, scenery, machinery, costumes, properties and appointments, and supported by the most
FINISHED AND ARTISTIC ACTING OF THE AGE.
MONDAY EVENING, August 31, 1857,
Will be presented Colman's excellent comedy
THE HEIR AT LAW.
With the following unexampled cast:
Lord Duberly.....Mr. Burnett
Dick Dowlas.....A. H Davenport
Zekiel Homespun.....C. Wheatleigh
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D. and A. S. S.....J. Stoddart
Mr. Stedfast.....Stoddart
Henry Moreland.....Carlton Howard
Kenwick.....Peters
John.....Harcourt
Waiter.....Brown
Lady Duberly.....Miss Mary Wells
Caroline Dormer.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
Cicely Homespun.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the screaming farce,
A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF,
cast to the full strength of the company.
On TUESDAY will be produced a new comicality, called
A CONJUGAL LESSON,
And a new petite drama, styled
ANGELINE.
On WEDNESDAY the new comedy, by Tom Taylor, author of "Still Waters Run Deep," entitled
VICTIMS,
now performing at the Haymarket, London, with great success.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Strong combination of Opera and Comedy.
One night more and the last of
SIGNORINA VESTVALI,
Engaged expressly for another performance of the grand Opera of
ERNANI,
To accommodate the many hundreds unable to obtain seats last night
Mr. BURTON, his last appearance for some months, in a favorite comic character.
SATURDAY—The comedy, by Colman, of
BLUE DEVILS.
Megrim.....Mr. Burton
The grand Opera, in four acts, of
ERNANI.
Charles V.....Signorina Vestvali
Donna Elvira, Signora Carranili; Ernani, Sig. Giannoni.
MONDAY—The regular Fall and Winter season will commence. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the distinguished tragedian, will appear.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 29,
The entertainments will commence with
WALLACE,
THE FAST YOUNG MAN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,
LIMERICK BOY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINE FREZZOLINI,
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The stockholders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Lessee.....Mr. Stuart.
The Ladies and Gentlemen engaged for the season commencing on Sept 7, are requested to meet, in the Green Room of the Theatre, on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock. J. W. LESTER, Stage Manager.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—NO. 514 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1857, the performance will commence with the petit opera of KATE KEARNEY: Ned Ryan, T. B Johnston, Lanty O'Langhlin, Mr. Canoll; Kate Kearney, Miss J. Turnbull. After which, the beautiful drama of the SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN: Conrad, Mr. Canoll; Leoline, Miss Julia Turnbull. To conclude with an apropos Bagatelle entitled JENNY LIND: Granby Gay, T. B. Johnston; Jenny Lind, Miss Julia Turnbull, dancing by Mlle. Ernestine. Admission to all parts of the house, 25c.; orchestra, 50c. N. B.—A great bill for Monday next.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONstantly increasing crowds to see "THAT BLESSED BABY," the infant produced by Mrs. Cunoingham as the BOGUS BURDELL HEIR; it will remain A SHORT TIME LONGER, with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. WYMAN, the Wizard, will repeat THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE EXTRA LENGTH and attraction of the performances at Burton's Theatre this evening compels the manager to open the doors at 7 o'clock. The comedy will commence at 7½ o'clock. The opera will follow the comedy.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between Bt. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were
GOTTSCHALK, MASON AND WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE VERY LOW for cash, to close the old stock. A splendid lot of William Miller's celebrated Pianos now on hand which must be sold immediately, to close the stock. Great bargains can be made by calling at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., for this week only, between 3d and 4th ave. N. B.—Some of the above Pianos are now out on rent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S unrivalled Piano-fortes; 30 second-hand Pianos, at $225, $40, $50, $60 $100 and $200. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased, by T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Buildings.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, inlaid front, serpentine moulding, carved legs, and finished all around, been in use two months, will be sold at $100 less than its value. Can be seen at No. 134 East 27th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
Formerly of the Syracuse House, N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Astor-st., near the Museum.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied Stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AND EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment
of distinguished novelties
for City retail trade,
Is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM,
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO.
And sold at its Depot, No. 22 Dey-st., New-York.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles,
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in clothing are invited to call and examine.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
NOT OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Are now opening their Fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SEVEN AND EIGHT QUARTER
Black Thibet for shawls very fine, $2 per yard.
W. JACKSON'B New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

10,000 FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, WHITE AND COLORED, 21 SIZES.—At the great exhibition the silver medal was awarded for these corsets, their superiority in shape and quality over all others being apparent. For sale at reasonable prices, at wholesale or retail, by THOMAS TATE, corner of Canal and Greene sts

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &C.
FOR CASH
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Have received their new importations of
Feathers, Flowers,
Chenile and Velvet Bonnet Materials,
Colored Straw Goods,
Trimmings, &c.,
Which are offered to the trade for cash only, at very low prices, at No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 384 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 297 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references. Any commands to T. P., waiter, will meet with due attention. Call at No. 235 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young Englishman, whose present engagement will terminate shortly; would go into the country. Refers to his present employer at No. 16 Beekman-st.

EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A writer of much experience upon the City daily press, but whose health disqualifies him for duties so onerous, would be happy to connect himself with some provincial paper, either daily or weekly. Ample testimonials as to capacity and acquirements furnished. Address MARTIN, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

A CHEMIST, POSSESSING FIRST-RATE testimonials and references, is open to engagement as practical chemist, or as lecturer to Schools and Academies in or near the City of New-York, on Ichemistry, geology, mineralogy and mines Is an experienced lecturer. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 108 Post Office, Brooklyn, L. I

HELP WANTED.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN IN EXTENsive practice, needs the assistance of a thoroughly educated young man, of good habits, good legal mind, quick, active, energetic, and ambitious. One from the country, and familiar with practice, preferred. Address HENRY BLACKSTONE, *New-York Times* Office, stating how educated, when licensed, age, &c. [Answers to former similar advertisement were lost. Write again.]

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO UNDERstands and her had experience in selling, to take charge of, and to sell, English table and pocket cutlery. To such a one a good salary would be given. Address Box No. 2,724 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, immediately, at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 20. He must be well recommended as to honesty, industry, &c. Apply early.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with board, bedrooms communicating, No. 57 St. Mark's-place; only a few boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 222d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A student, between the ages of 16 and 18, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. A room with a dark bedroom is desired. The location must be between 30d and 30th-sts., and 2d and 7th ave. The occupant will be absent on Saturdays. Address Box No. 243 Post-Office.

BOARD.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for families, or parties of gentlemen, at No. 5 Sands-st., near Broadway. Dinner at 6 P. M. Hot and cold water, with bath rooms and gas.

BOARD—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 72 West Twenty-first Union-square. Also, a single room, unfurnished or not.

ROOMS TO LET.—PARLOR, ONE OR TWO bedrooms, and bath room, with all conveniences, newly fitted up, and will be kept in the best manner. JOHN WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st., near Hudson. Apply after 12 M.

TO RENT FOR BOARD—A NEAT ROOMY cottage house, No. 147 South 5th st. Williamsburgh; or a part of the house would be let. The best of references required. Apply as above.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD can be obtained at No. 143 Madison-st, Gas, bath &c., in the house. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. KEOFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St Mark's place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROBIE
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. E. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE NEW-YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS is designed for the education of children in any degree deficient in intellect. From the construction of its new buildings and the number of pupils, a very complete classification and separation of the different grades of intelligence is attained. A few paying pupils can be received if application is made immediately. For terms and other particulars, address H. B. WILBUR, M. D., Superintendent.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1857.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 49 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 43 Williams-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—W. M. FERRIS, NO. 71 West 27th-street, lately Classical and Mathematical teacher in the school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will receive a few boys and instruct them in all the branches, of a liberal education. The number will be very limited so that each pupil will receive the constant personal attention of the teacher.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 909 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 38 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

JERSEY CITY—NO. 124 WARREN-STREET.—The MISSES ROUBELLE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 1. Stages from Hoboken and Bergen pass the door.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 237 4th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9¼ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 8th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. SULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN SCHOOL.—M. J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 814 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Private Lessons given to Gentlemen.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 22d-st.

MISSES MEKEE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 99 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR THE AUTUMN SCHOOLS.—TEACHERS arranging studies for their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical text books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES:
A Full Course of school and College Text Books prepared wholly by Experienced Teachers.
In which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers; Thomson's Arithmetics; Wilson's Histories; Fasquelle's French Course; Woodbury's German Series; Gray's Botanies; Hitchcock's Geology; Wells' Natural Philosophy; Schuster's Drawing Books; Bradbury's School Music; McElligott's Orthographical Works; Wells' Grammar, &c. All tried, practical and scholarly works.
A Descriptive Catalogue sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction. IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 3, 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the 16th annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
Joseph Foxcroft, D. B. Keeler, Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes, John Gray, Samuel Raynor,
James Horn, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. E. Hinman.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. R. EAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
ALEX. B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROCHE,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. R. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LYNEST, NELSON, GUILLANDEN and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

A LADY, A MEMBER OF THE EPISCO-PAL Church, residing in a delightful and very healthy situation on the Hudson river, desires to take into her family from the middle of September, 8 or 10 young ladies, over 7, who shall receive the care and comforts of A HOME, with a thorough EDUCATION in English, Music, Drawing, and the Languages. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 1,958 Post-Office.

MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 BROADWAY, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares students practically for business. Boys may learn more of business writing, arithmetic and book-keeping in one quarter than in a year at ordinary schools. The Fall term commences Tuesday, Sept. 1. Three $10 seats for book-keeping vacant.

OWEGO HOME SCHOOL.—A MOST DESIRable family retreat for the physical, mental and moral training of boys, is found at Owego, Tioga County. Parents in the City can have an interview with the Principal and Proprietor, at Taylor's International Hotel, from 3 to 4 o'clock each afternoon of this week.
C. KIDDER.

A. B. WHEELER WILL REOPEN HIS School for Writing and Book-keeping, No. 835 Broadway, on MONDAY, Aug. 31. Pupils will receive his personal attention. No subordinates employed. Open from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M. Ornamental writing executed to order.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 31 West 21st-st., with a Primary Department, taught by a lady. The twenty-fourth year begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Instruction in French and drawing by approved teachers. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 83 East 33d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSH-ING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. B & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALLE, French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th st near 5th av. The school will leave Rockaway for New-York and resume the classes the 1st of September. Mr. LESPINASSE will be at home to receive the parents on and after Aug. 25.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAV-ERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French boarding-school, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—a classical and commercial institution—re-opens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Insurance Company's office.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

A CARD—N. CALYO, ARTIST, WILL RESUME giving lessons in drawing and painting, in all its branches, on the 15th of September next, at his residence No. 110 East 21st-st.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTI-TUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 36th & 37th-sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st. two doors from 5th-av.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1082 Broadway, (between 31st and 32d sts.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. 893 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OF the sub

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship *Aspasia*. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WITH MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the New-York City Railroad Company, held Aug. 27, 1857, at the call of the Trustees, upon the section of the Road secured by a first mortgage between Hornelsville and Attica, Chas M. Leupp, Esq., was elected Chairman: Wm. K Kilchen, Secretary.

When, after consideration, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In the language of the Board of Directors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, published in 1851:

"The present line of railroad (from Buffalo to Hornelsville) forms the best and shortest connection between Buffalo and New-York City."

"That it was adopted upon mature consideration, and after four distinct routes had been carefully surveyed, and their merits considered."

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Buffalo and New-York City Bondholders, (secured by mortgage between Hornelsville and Attica)

The Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company first mortgage Bondholders, whether secured by a mortgage between Buffalo and Attica, or by a mortgage between Attica and Hornelsville, will best promote their interest by acting together, so as to bring the entire line to a sale, under the expected decree of the Court, as also by the purchase of the entire line for the benefit of the Bondholders.

And we invite a full and impartial investigation into the elements that make up that community of interest, between the Bondholders on each section of the Road.

Resolved, That J. B. Elliman, Uriah J. Smith, E Pavenstadt, with the officers of this meeting, be a Committee to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to demonstrate to the Bondholders of each section of the line, that by such harmonious action between them, the interest of each will be best promoted and secured; while the proposed alliance between the Buffalo and Attica section with the Corning line, is not as favorable to either section of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company.

It was ordered that the proceedings be published in the commercial papers of the City, and in circular form. The meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. M. LEUPP, Chairman
WM. K. KITCHEN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 99, 104 110, 123, 157, 164, 176, 181, 208, 233, 266, 273, 281, 305, 313, 347, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,229, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 575, 608, 615, 669, 662, 745, 775, 776, 844, 867, 881, 849, 874, 899, 906, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,084, 1,087, 1,108, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,146, 1,147, 1,148, 1,157, 1,192, 1,198, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $51,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

BANKING OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, August 20, 1857.

WE ARE BUYING UNCURRENT MONEY at the following rates:

Eastern, Philadelphia and Jersey at.....¼ per cent.
New-York State and Baltimore at.....½ per cent.
South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Canada at.....1 per cent.
North Carolina, Mobile and New-Orleans..1½ per cent.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri at.... 2 per cent.
Illinois and Wisconsin at.....10 per cent.
GWYNNE & DAY.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st., New-York. The subscribers continue to issue passage certificates from Europe on the most favorable terms. They also issue drafts for any amount from £1 upwards, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, the punctual payment of which drafts having gained the confidence of the public, the subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the favor and confidence so long reposed in them.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 19th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to issue bonds, and to draw drafts against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, *any* Bond No. 1 to 241 inclusive, for $214,376 92.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1857, on One Hundred Thousand Dollars, Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine Railroad Company, payable at the Continental Bank, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON 1st mortage Bonds of Dayton and Western Railroad Company, due in this City on 1st prox., will be paid, on presentation of proper Coupons, at our office, No 5 Nassau-st., on and after date. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, issued to the Western Air Line Railroad Co., due in this City on 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation of proper Coupons at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after that date.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857. ATWOOD & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupon of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A HUNT, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Eastern Division)—Office No. 45 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1857.—The interest due on the Construction Bonds of this Company on the first day of September next, will be paid on that day at this office. E. D HAMMOND, Ass't. Sec.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK }
Aug 27, 1857. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that the second instalment of 20 per cent. on the new Capital Stock will be payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Bank

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Stock, or any other good stock, will be taken in exchange for 1,000 acres of the best selected land lying on the Root River, adjoining the Southern Minnesota Railroad, Minnesota. Address W, New York *Daily Times* office.

$10 000, $8,000, $6 000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and upwards, to be lent on bond and mortgage for aterm of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF Des Moines and Henry County (Iowa) Bonds, payable Sept. 1, at the Phenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the second installment of $25 per share, on the new additional capital stock of one million of dollars, will be payable at the Bank on the 1st day of September next when the scrip certificates of the first installment must be surrendered and cancelled. By order of the Board

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 104 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st, as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 1, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peakskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:55, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES:		
	Cabin.	Deck.	
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	
Worcester	3 00	2 50	
Providence	3 00	3 00	
Fitchburg	3 86	—	

	Cabin.	Deck.
Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Lowell	4 25	3 25
Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Saturday, Aug 29, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 8 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

AUGUST, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 29, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 7 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 4:45 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOEDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Saturday, Aug. 29, 11 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 30, 10½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 30, 3 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 31, 4 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 5 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1 P.M.
Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 6 A.M.	Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 2 P.M.

KEER'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 17, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport..... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNINO SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st., each way. The favorite steamer THOS. E. HULSE, will leave from foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 o'clock P. M.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT.—For Peekskill and Sing Sing, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point, and Caldwell's. The steamboat ISLAND BELLE will leave from foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places; also landing at Amos-st. each way. Returning in the afternoon.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER BYLVAN SHORE leaves

Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9, A. M., 1½, 4¾, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofing put in tight, and painted with the patent Concrete Fire Paint. Fifty per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 21..1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSBEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt BAKER, 2 364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BUNSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,867 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
SIA, Capt. Leitch,	NIAGARA, Capt Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16.—Price of passage: 1st cabin, $80; 2d, $60; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, has log been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY....Sept 16.	SATURDAY..... Oct. 17
SATURDAY..... Nov 14.	SATURDAY..... Dec 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely isolate the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMINS, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second-cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 1, East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & OUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 18, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Robert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place, Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLing his best Gray-ash Coal, double-screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 58 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they serve at least $1 per ton. Try it.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS GAS COAL.—The TANGASCOOTACK COAL CO., Miners and Shippers of Bituminous Coal, having just completed their Railroad, are now prepared to contract for the sale of their Bituminous Coal for gas, foundry, blacksmith and domestic use. This Coal is free from sulphur, and certificates of its quality for gas and smith's use can be seen at this office. ALFRED ASHFIELD, No. 24 William st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, *not to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter falsity of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the *R. R. R.* over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease as are the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the *whole* human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the pain or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb becomes invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at too great expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have im

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the City Library Room, to-day, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, present Presidents PHILLIPS and CLANCY, Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON and ROCKWELL, the following business was transacted:

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board in answer to a resolution requesting them to repave Madison street, between Roosevelt and Pearl streets, for the purpose of remedying an existing nuisance, as follows,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
THURSDAY, Aug. 27, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: The Croton Aqueduct Board respectfully acknowledges the receipt of a communication from your body, with a resolution requesting this Board "to cause the carriage-way of Madison-street from Chestnut to Roosevelt streets, to be paved, and to place Chestnut-street, from Madison-street to the *New Bowery*, in good and proper condition, &c."

In answer thereto it is proper to state that the nuisance which it is desired to abate has been occasioned by the extension of the Bowery through to Franklin Square, and the adoption of a grade for the new street generally, higher than the old grade of the intersecting streets. The nuisance of the stagnant water thereby created can be obviated in the manner proposed in your resolution, but in consequence of a delay on the part of the Common Council in the passage of the appropriate ordinances, this Board can take no immediate action in the matter,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

M. VAN SCHAIK, } Croton
THEO. DE FOREST, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

The communication was, on motion, placed on file, and the contents referred to President PHILLIPS for report.

On motion, adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMBOAT CROTON.—The accident to the Glen Cove steamboat was a great deal more serious than the printed report of Thursday afternoon would lead one to suppose.

The boat had just left her dock, at Peck slip, and proceeded about four lengths across the river, when some of the machinery gave way. The walking-beam fell, carrying with it, and smashing all the adjacent machinery. The engineer, though one of his arms was badly crushed, had sufficient presence of mind to go below and disconnect the engine from the boilers. Had not this been promptly done, an accident far more disastrous might have occurred. One of the firemen, too, was slightly injured.

The crash was terrific, and the excitement among the passengers—some 400 in number—was very great. To add to the horror, the boat took fire, and the flames were not extinguished for nearly half an hour.

Several tow boats soon crowded about the wreck, and by the aid of two of them, it was conveyed to the Catharine Market slip, where the passengers were transferred on board the two tow-boats, and taken some to Whitestone, and some to Sand's Point and Glen Cove. The latter portion took up a subscription for the wounded engineer and fireman, which amounted to $240; and the ladies and children afterwards took up a subscription at the hotel for the same parties, which amounted to $40.

This accident was owing to a defect in some part of the machinery, and it is certainly fortunate that it did not occur where assistance would be less prompt. Who is to blame?

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—We copied yesterday, from the New-York DAILY TIMES, a statement that a heavy fraud, practiced on the public revenue by a Philadelphia importing firm, had just been detected by the officers of the customs at New-York. We suspected at the time that there was no real ground for implicating the parties here in the wrong, even if any had been in fact committed. We were confirmed in that suspicion by the apparent tone of exultation with which the announcement was made by a paper that had indignantly denied the charge of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, that gross irregularities in the collection of the revenue were of common occurrence in New-York. We were not, however, in possession of that knowledge of the facts of the case which might have enabled us to contradict, positively, the allegations impeaching the integrity of one of our importers. We are now authorized to say, that the fraud in question was perpetrated by a New-York Custom-House agent, not only without the privity of his principals here, but actually against their interest. The goods were got through at a duty levied on a false valuation, while the Philadelphia importer was made to pay for them as if they had been passed under a fair and honest invoice value. The agent, of course, pocketed the difference between the false and the true duties, both the importer and the Government being robbed of the money. The goods were imported without any attempt to defraud the revenue, but in entering them, the broker substituted a spurious invoice for the original and true one. This is one of the methods of swindling the Federal Treasury, as well as honest importers, which are so extensively employed in New York, and it is obvious that, at any port where frauds of this character can be committed successfully, the revenue service must be very loosely performed, to say the least.—*Phil. Eve. Jour. 28th.*

ANOTHER FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of a woman, named ELIZABETH LYNCH, who died from the effects of severe burns received by the explosion of a camphene lamp upon her person, while she was filling it with the fluid. Deceased resided at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and was the mother of a large family, who depended upon her efforts for a livelihood. Deceased used to take in washing, and by that means earned a respectable living for herself and family. The Jury in this case rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was 30 years of age. Her husband is at present in Virginia, and will be pained to hear the sad news.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—Two boys named WILLIAM MCLAUGHLAN and JAMES CHAMBERS were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having set fire to the stables and carpenter shop No. 23 Hammersly street. The prisoners were brought before Justice FLANDREAU at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where an investigation was had in the case yesterday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the accused, with others, were in the habit of lounging around the stables in question and were frequently driven away by the proprietor, Mr. MARTIN supposed that the accused fired the building for the purpose of being revenged, but still there is no evidence of that nature against them. The case is yet open for further investigation before the magistrate. The prisoners stand committed to prison.

PASSING A WORTHLESS CHECK.—JAMES H. GREEN, a produce dealer doing business at No. 327 Washington-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer KISE, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having passed upon Mr. THEO. B. YOUNG, of No. 5 Erie Buildings, a worthless check for $118 39 in payment for a quantity of eggs purchased on the 11th inst. The check was signed J. H. GREEN & Co., and given on the Broadway Bank. Mr. YOUNG, on presenting it, was told that Mr. GREEN had not, nor never had, an account at that Bank. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORNE and held to bail in $500 to answer the charge. He is a native of Saratoga County, aged 43.

ARREST OF A ROWDY.—STEPHEN RYAN was arrested yesterday by Officer ADAMSON, of the First Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY charging him with assault and battery on JAMES NELSON, of No. 107 Washington street. The complaint sets forth that on the night of the 24th inst. RYAN, with three others, entered NELSON'S place of business and, raising a disturbance, fell to work and destroyed all the tumblers, bottles, &c., in the saloon, besides choking the keeper when he remonstrated with them on their violent conduct. The accused was held to bail in $500. His companions in the *meleé* are yet at large.

OMNIBUSES.—Four hundred and eighty-nine omnibus licenses were taken out last year, instead of 1,000, as there were about the year 1853. The 489 licenses, at $20 per stage, amount to $9,780. This number of stages will require 2,934 horses and 1,000 men, exclusive of blacksmiths, harness-makers, stage-builders and painters attached to the establishments. Each stable-man is expected to take care of 15 horses, and extra drivers and hands are always found about the stables. The cost of an omnibus is $600, a stage-horse $100, but an omnibus and the necessary six horses therefor can be bought for $1,000. A stage will make from $8 to $10 per day, and it costs $6 to run it.

☞ The following notice has been advertised:

"To all whom it may concern—Take notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the construction and use of a railroad for the transportation of passengers upon and through certain streets in the City of New-York, parallel to, west of, and near Broadway, and also upon such portion of Broadway as may be necessary to convey passengers between Fifty-ninth and Fourteenth streets; and also for the necessary act of incorporation or association to carry out the objects of such grant."

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently 28 years of age, about 5 ft. 5 inches in height, dressed in dark-striped pants, red flannel shirt, black satin vest, and black silk neckerchief, was found, yesterday, floating in the North River, foot of Warren-street. From cards found in his possession his name was supposed to be R. T. UNDERHILL. Coroner HILLS held an inquest. Verdict—"Found drowned."

AN OLD MAN DROWNED.—Coroner HILLS also held an inquest, at the foot of Charlton-street, upon the body of a man named JOHN ARNAN, who was accidentally drowned while fishing for some flood wood off the above pier. An attempt was made to rescue deceased by Mr. CHARLES CLARK, of Charlestown, Mass., but the effort was unsuccessful. The Jury in this case rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased was 63 years of age, and was born in New Jersey.

VISIT OF THE RANDALL'S ISLAND BOYS TO THE CITY.—Yesterday afternoon sixty of the Randall's Island boys, under the care of Mr. RIPLEY, the "Superintendent of Boys out of School," visited the City by the steamer *King Phillip*. They landed at the foot of Grand-street, E. R., preceded by fife and drum, and their new banner, lately presented to them by the Odd Fellows of Petersburg, Va., on a visit to the Island. The banner is made of heavy English white silk, with gold fringe. On one side is a painting representing a youth bestowing alms on an aged matron, while over it are the hands of friendship and the all seeing eye; below are the words Love, Truth and Friendship; on the reverse was the inscription: "Presented to the Orphans of Randall's Island by the Odd Fellows of Petersburg, Va."

The boys proceeded down Grand-street to and through Chatham-street to the Rotunda, where they were received by Governors PINCKNEY, OLIVER and DUNDO, and Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of the Poor, where they were well fed with peaches and crackers, in return for which they treated their benefactors to some fine music. At 5 o'clock the company proceeded to the foot of Fulton-street, where they embarked for the Island on a steamboat in waiting.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Two masons employed on a new building in Warren, near Greenwich-street, got into an altercation yesterday afternoon, when one of them, named O'KEEFE, struck the other with a trowel across the head, inflicting a dangerous and ghastly wound. The injured man was conveyed to his home, and Officer MAYNARD, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested O'KEEFE and locked him up. He will be examined this morning at the Tombs.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—More Attachments.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of Ohio Life and Trust Company.—Judge PEABODY has granted attachments against the Trust Company in the following cases:

The Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Co.	$4,805 27
The Paterson and Hudson Railroad Co.	3,592 35
Charles J. Wood and Powers	10,500 00
The Piqua Branch of the State Bank of Ohio	20,747 60
Edward Dexter & Sons, Cincinnati, O.	70,000

The indebtedness of the Trust Company, so far as the attachments show up to the present time, amounts to $1,330,423 60.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Patrick Haggarty vs. *Arnold H. Wagner.*—Motion to strike out irrelevant matter granted, with $10 costs.

H. Holden, Executor, &c. vs. *F. M. Havent.*—Order for leave to discontinue modified.

McBride and others, vs. *Stewart.*—Tried at Circuit, April 20, 1857, without a Jury. Judgment for defendant.

McKinstry, Sr., vs. *Ward.*—Motion to strike out reply denied, with $7 costs.

Allen Fraser vs. *Edward H. Foslick, &c.*—Motion for substitution granted.

Andrew S. Bright vs. *Andrew J. Stevens.*—Motion to vacate order of removal of June 11, 1857, denied, with $10 costs.

John F. Scott, &c., vs. *Jacob W. Vanderhoff, imp'loded, &c.*—Motion to strike out 2d and 4th grounds of defence in defendant's amended answer granted, with $10 costs.

Domingo de Gicouria vs. *A. Oakesmith, &c.*—Proceedings to be stayed on filing an undertaking in $250 conditional to pay the plaintiff all costs and damages consequent upon the appeal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 27.

Before Peabody, J.

Seth C. Keyes and George B. Flint vs. *Minor S. Mastin.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest.

Judge Birdseye granted the order to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $40,000.

Upon the return of an order to show cause why the defendant should not be discharged and the order vacated, the case was referred to John C. Devereux, to hear the proofs and allegations upon both sides, and to report the evidence, with his opinion thereon.

Mr. Keyes, one of the plaintiffs, up to March, 1856, was a member also of the house of Keyes & Co., do biess, San Francisco, consisting of himself and defendant. Mr. K. spent from January to March, of that year, in California, attending to the affairs of that firm. Before leaving he sold out all his interest in Keyes & Co. to his partner, taking Mr. Martin's individual notes, not only for the purchase money to himself, but also for the outstanding liability of Keyes & Co. to G. B. Flint & Co., the plaintiffs. He also, at that time, obtained from the books of Keyes & Co.'s balance statements, showing Mr. Martin's pecuniary position.

Afterwards Flint & Co. continued to sell goods to Martin, and between March, 1856, and May, 1857, had sent him about $30,000 additional in merchandise, on credit. They alleged, in their affidavits upon which the order of arrest was granted, that the said notes were taken, and goods sold, by Flint & Co., upon the strength of representations contained in the balance statement furnished in March, 1856, and in another balance statement and written representations transmitted to them by Mr. Martin, which were false and intended to mislead, not presenting the true condition of his affairs.

The defendant denied the allegations of fraud and put in evidence before the referee to substantiate his denial.

After the arrival of the defendant in New-York he heard of the failure of his house, and that his creditors had attached his property at San Francisco.

The referee, Mr. Devereux, reported that the charges of fraud against the defendant were not sustained.

Judge PEABODY granted the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and ordered the defendant to be discharged.

Stewart and Whitehead for plaintiffs; Stogdill and Smith for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 28.

JOHN THOMPSON'S CREDITORS.

Edward Downs and Morse Burtis vs. *John Thompson.*—Upon the application of the above plaintiffs Judge DUER granted an attachment against Mr. Thompson's property, &c. His indebtedness to the plaintiffs is alleged to be about $4,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Robert W. C. Butt, &c., vs. *Andrew Beiser.*—Motion for an order appointing a receiver granted.

Henry B Purdy vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted.

Antoine Brunard vs. *Emile Pierre.*—Motion for judgment denied, but with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap staple And efficient gas machine,

Adopted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or by letter, To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night ends the present season at this favorite establishment, and on Monday commences the regular Fall and Winter season, with a powerful dramatic and pantomimic company. Mr. CHAS. J. FOSTER (said to be the best dramatic actor in the country) is to lead the business. Mons. CHIERI and family, Mlle. ZELLA, the DENIZA Brothers, and a number of other new faces, will appear on Monday. To-night, "Wallace," and, for the last time, "The Fast Young Men" and the "Limerick Boy." A glorious ending to a prosperous season of twelve months.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable GAS Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co., Resin-Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Rheumatism, in its most painful forms, &c., &c. HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancer, erysipelas, and the most virulent diseases of the blood, are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st., 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Professional prejudice dies hard, but the cures of dispepsia, bilious disorders, and dysentery, wrought by this unapproachable remedy, are breaking it down everywhere. The liberal-minded members of the faculty admit the value of the medicine. Well they may, for it shames the old treatment by its countless cures. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is neither made from chemicals nor dried and mouldy plants, but from flowers of the richest fragrance in their full prime. It is the only toilet water that contains no pungent drug. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities, Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

[Advertisement.]

"THAT BLESSED BABY."—Nobody should miss seeing the "Bogus Burdell Heir" while it remains at BARNUM'S Museum. It is a curiosity of the most interesting character. Such a baby! And then its "real mother" is with it, and a full-length figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORDS OLIVE TAR and BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

IN THE RIVER.—About 10 o'clock last night, while a farmer was driving a span of horses attached to a market wagon, through the Peck slip Ferry-gate on the Williamsburg side, the pole of the vehicle fell, and the horses rushed headlong down the bridge. One of them fell overboard and was drowned, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him, and the other got partly over the bridge, but managed to regain his foothold much bruised. The farmer was compelled to leap from the wagon to save himself, in doing which he was slightly bruised. The affair delayed the boat some twenty minutes.

SWINDLED.—A miserable specimen of humanity, who "practices" about the City Hall, Brooklyn, and is generally denominated by those who know him as a "sucker," succeeded, a few days since, in swindling out of a U. S. sailor, who had just been discharged at the Navy Yard, all of his hard earnings. A sub-ster, who "practices" in the Navy Yard, assisted in the plucking, and undoubtedly shared the spoils.

INTERESTING REMAINS.—On Thursday last, some workmen, while excavating for a cellar on Third-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Brooklyn, exhumed the skeleton of a man who undoubtedly was a Revolutionary patriot. Among the bones was found two Spanish dollars, dated respectively 1772 and 1773, and several buttons, such as were worn on the Continental uniform, and had No. "17" on the face. The remains were soon secured by different persons as "relics."

☞ Judge MORRIS, of the County Court, will be in attendance at the Sessions room, Brooklyn City Hall, on Friday and Saturday of next week, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., to grant naturalization papers. Mayor POWELL of Brooklyn has opened the City Court for the transaction of the same business.

☞ The election for an Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, to fill the place of Alderman PRESTON, comes off on the 15th of September. The Democratic talk of running Ex Alderman ANDREW CUNNINGHAM. The opposition will vote for DANIEL MANGER.

☞ The storm of Thursday night made sad havoc among the shade trees in Brooklyn. Several noble trees on the Heights were blown down, and others more or less damaged.

ANOTHER BABY.—A female child four weeks old was found in the ladies' cabin of one of the Roosevelt street Ferry boats, Thursday night. It was sent to the Kings County Almshouse.

☞ The Depnty Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn has received instructions to strictly inforce the law against Sunday liquor selling.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK BAY LIGHT-HOUSES.—An appropriation of $40,000 having been made by Congress for the construction of the light-houses and foundations on Bergen Reef and Passaic Lights, the work is now progressing under the charge of Captain MCALISTER, of Albany, to whom the contract has been awarded. The foundations are constructed of a very hard stone—next in hardness to flint—brought from the North River. The work was commenced on the Passaic Light-House about the 1st of June, and the space for the new foundation is nearly filled up above tide-water. This foundation will be completed during the present month, and in the Spring, when it has become well settled, a brick house, with Fresnel light, will be erected. The new foundation for the Bergen Light-House has just been commenced, and will also be completed during the coming Fall. The present foundations are insecure, and when the new ones are finished and occupied, the old ones will be allowed to wash away.

SINKING OF A SLOOP.—On Friday morning at 1 o'clock the Hoboken ferry-boat *Paterson* ran into the sloop *Aurora*, from Tarrytown, loaded with brick, in the middle of the Hudson River. The sloop sank in less than five minutes after the collision. There was no light on the sloop, the night was very dark and a storm of rain and wind prevailed at the time. The *Paterson* was close upon the sloop before the pilot discovered her. There were three persons on board of the sloop, viz., her Captain, JOHN QUINN, ORLANDO MILES, the mate, and THOMAS HIGGINS, the cook. They were all saved by the hands on the ferry-boat by means of the small boat belonging to the *Paterson*. The cook was carried down with the sloop, but rising to the surface was saved. The sloop was entirely cut in two near the stern. She was valued at $3,000; was owned by LOT ONDERDONK, of Haverstraw, and had on board 50,000 bricks.

SEIZURE OF A FAST STEAMBOAT.—Yesterday afternoon Under Sheriff FRANCIS, of Hoboken, levied on the steamboat *Eureka*, on an execution for $7,800 issued out of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey against D. J. TOWNSEND by LEVI B. TYMO and others. The *Eureka* lies at the foot of Wayne-street. She was recently launched at Keyport, and her machinery is being put in. She is intended to run between New-York and Albany in four hours, by the aid of side propellers.

LOST OVERBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon as the Jersey City ferry-boat *Golden* was making her 2½ o'clock trip to New-York, having on board the passengers of a Philadelphia train, a man fell overboard from the bow of the boat, and passed under the wheel before the boat could be stopped. The wheel struck him and killed him instantly. When he appeared upon the surface of the water, he was bloody, his clothes appeared to be saturated with blood, and the water around him was colored with blood. After lying upon the surface of the water about one minute the body sank and was not recovered. He was a small man, apparently 35 years of age, and wore a cap, dark coat and light pants.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 28.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	90⅜	250	Reading R. R.	s30 61
2,000	do.	89⅜	400	do.	s3 61
4,000	do.	89	200	do.	b10 61
2,000	Missouri State 6s	73	100	do.	b30 61⅜
2,000	do.	73½	900	do.	b60 61½
1,000	do.	72⅜	400	do.	s3 60¾
5,000	do.	72	350	do.	b10 60¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	75	300	do.	s10 60¾
4,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	94⅛	100	do.	s60 61
1,000	Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	50	40	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	81
1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	67	50	do.	c 52
2,000	I. F. Bs. w't pr.	90	25	do.	b60 84
5,000	L. E. & W. 1 m b	44	300	Panama Railroad	83
5,000	G. & C. 2d m. bs.	79½	55	do.	83½
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st m.	93	50	Mich. C. R. R.	b10 72
5	Bk. of America	105	10	do.	71½
17	Metropolitan Bank	103	25	do.	70
7	do.	102	150	do.	69
5	Nassau Bank	102	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	s3 18⅝
10	Corn Exchange Bk.	103	75	do.	s3 18⅝
5	Park Bank	99	50	do.	s3 18½
50	Canton Company	17	20	Mil. & Ia. p. f.	46
50	do.	17½	100	do.	45
110	Cumb. Coal Co.	130	25	do.	44
20	Del. & H. Canal Co.	112	155	do.	43
10	Penn. Coal Co.	65	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b15 94
200	do.	s3 64	55	do.	94
100	do.	s30 63⅞	25	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17
100	do.	s60 63⅞	200	do.	b60 18
10	do.	s10 64⅛	100	do.	c 18¾
100	do.	64⅛	50	do.	16⅝
360	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 74	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41
200	do.	s3 74⅛	500	do.	b30 42¾
100	do.	b5 74⅛	10	Bank of Commerce	100
200	do.	b4 74⅛	25	Merch. Bank Scrip	100
200	do.	c 74⅜	79	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	17
600	do.	s3 74⅜	75	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	81½
576	do.	s5 74⅜	10	do.	81
200	do.	s10 74⅜	50	do.	80¾
101	do.	c 74⅜	7	do.	80½
123	do.	b30 75	450	do.	80
100	do.	b10 75	180	do.	b60 83
50	Erie Railroad	c 20⅜	600	do.	b60 81½
140	do.	21½	50	do.	b30 81
50	do.	21⅜	100	do.	s3 43
124	do.	s3 22	25	do.	b60 44½
350	do.	s3 22⅜	185	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	21
700	do.	21	45	Hud. River R. R.	17⅜
250	do.	21⅜			
50	do.	b60 22			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Goshen Bk. Bds.	60	200	Reading R'd	60⅞
5,000	Erie RR. bds. '75	70	40	do.	b30 61
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	69½	100	do.	s60 60
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 14	200	do.	60¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 74	20	Mich. Cent. R.	69
100	do.	74⅛	100	Panama R'd	82
100	do.	b10 74	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	82
100	do.	s3 74	650	Clev. & Tol. R.	41
100	do.	74⅛	1000	do.	s10 41
10	Chi. & R. Is R.	80	100	do.	b10 41¾
15	do.	79⅝	100	do.	41⅝
50	do.	b30 80	200	do.	40⅝
55	do.	79	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	s3 42
50	Erie Railroad	23	100	do.	41⅛
25	do.	23⅛	50	do.	s10 41
100	do.	22⅝	50	do.	s3 41
100	do.	b8 22⅝	5	do.	41¼
235	do.	22	100	La Ce. & Mil. R.	Sept. 9 31
100	do.	b10 22	50	do.	23⅜
150	Ill. Cent. Rd.	93	75	do.	20
100	do.	b30 92			

FRIDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The severity of the Money pressure increases, and has extended outside of Wall-street and the Stock Exchange. Dearer rates are now paid, directly or indirectly, for accommodation outside of Bank than have been known since last Winter. The very best paper is quoted to-day at 12 ₱ cent., and good single names, which in ordinary times would be classed undoubted, are going at 15 ₱ cent. These terms, however, necessarily affect Foreign Exchange, forced sales of which have been made, second hand, as cheap as 108¾@108¼ ₱ cent. on London, and 5.22½ on Paris. And although the figures are lower because of the non-sailing of any direct steamer until Wednesday next, there is no present probability of their recovering by that time to Specie point. The Banks lose little Gold this week. The next average will be the result of the declining line on the previous statement. The discounts will also be considerably lower. The offerings to-day were largely in advance of the ability or prudent disposition of the Banks to pass the paper, and the amount done as a general remark was not over two-thirds the current income. The action of the Illinois Central Board in assessing their Stock, and an intimation from at least five or six of the large Banks that temporary aid will be granted next week to the New-York and Erie Company, have helped the general feeling in the Money market, although the first named action, from its suddenness, creates some grumbling among parties interested in the shares and rights of the Company. Among the Wall-street Brokers the pressure for Money on their own account is less severe than the greatly increased inconvenience of doing business through Bank. The settlements, from hand to hand, are made so difficult by the new guards imposed on the certification of checks that double commissions are fairly earned in completing the transfers, and the deposits and payments of the day.

Withal that we have to report, in candor, about the sudden and unpleasant turn in the market for borrowers and other money dealers, it is satisfactory to state that no new disasters have taken place, no run upon the City Banks, and no unusual distrust or pressing the sale of country money. Our New-York State currency, amply sound at the Bank Department, is undisturbed, and of the four hundred New-England Banks, only four or five have been discredited. We hear of no additional failures among either the Mercantile or Wall-street houses, although the former are being severely tried by the curtailment going on at Bank.

In its anxiety to break the Banks, the *Herald* this morning charges the Mechanics' Banking Association with having come short at the Clearing-House $200,000. This is not so. Yet the private transactions between this Bank and some of its neighbors, within a few days past, may have been such as to give the semblance of apology to the *Herald* writer to proclaim that it had been "assisted." The Bank is what its name indicates, an association for business with the mechanics of the City. Its Loans and Discounts are mainly to this class. It has no demand loans with Brokers and other Wall-street parties to avail of on a sudden emergency. On the other hand, part of the City's funds had been placed with it by the Shoe and Leather Bank subject to demand. These funds were called for the other day, when the Bank applied to several of its stronger neighbors to redisconot a portion of its Bills Receivable, in order to meet the demand without serious inconvenience to its regular dealings. The assistance, if such it may be called, was promptly granted. This course was straightforward and proper. We should hope to see the same frankness evinced in all such cases of sudden pressure. The daily, or even occasional purchase of Gold from the Bullion Brokers, to keep up appearances at the Clearing-House, would have been the worse alternative, and, if known, would afford the incendiary *Herald* more material for mischief than a dozen instances of mutual and legitimate assistance.

Both the Foreign mails by the *America*, at Boston, which were delivered here this morning, and the Stock Exchange dealings, appeared to be of secondary importance to-day. The former are satisfactory in regard to the London discount rates, the India news, and the Liverpool market for the American staples. There is not much said or done in American Stocks, and the quotations are, of course, unreliable for remittances with the news which will go out next week in regard to our own market. At the Broker's Board this forenoon the prominent speculative shares, such as New-York Central, Reading and Erie, were better. The Western list lower; Michigan Southern common Stock depressed by the report of the attachments sued out against the Lake property of the Company, and Illinois Central from 4@7 ₱ cent. down, because of the assessment announcement. At the Second Board an unsettled tone of dealing was apparent, and on the Street, after the adjournment, lower quotations were made. The feature of the market was the decline in Stocks and Bonds other than Railway. Missouri State Sixes were done as low as 72 ₱ cent.; Delaware and Hudson shares 113 ₱ cent.; Bank of Commerce par; Merchants' Bank scrip par; Park Bank 99; Metropolitan Bank 102 ₱ cent. The bids for other City Bank shares were irregular and wide of the quotations ruling a week or two ago. The general market left off feverish. The fluctuations in Erie were from 18@20 ₱ cent. on Thursday, to 22@23@22@21¼ to-day. New-York Central from 72@73 yesterday afternoon to 74@74½@74 to day. Reading steady at 60@60½ ₱ cent.

We are advised, officially, that the notes of the Fort Plain Bank, New-York, have at no time been refused at the Metropolitan redemption. The account of the Ross County Ohio Bank, since the failure of the Trust Company, has been removed to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. The Athens Ohio and Logan Ohio Banks have also opened accounts with the same house. The Ontario Bank, at Utica, suffered suit to be brought and judgment to be obtained on some of their Certificates of Deposit, negotiated in good faith in this City, about the time of the late difficulty with the Cashier. The telegraph reported this morning that the Bank had applied for a stay of execution. The pretext is not fully set forth. We understood, at the time of the difficulty, that the proceeds of the certificates in question, in cash, were deposited to the credit of the Bank with its own correspondents in this City. That the late Cashier may have designed to cover a previous overdraft by the operation, ought not to affect third parties ignorant of his purpose.

The Dry Goods Imports for the week is $2,309,570, against $1,691,959 the week ending August 30, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	3,219	$723,368	282	$69,408	685	$197,778
Manuf. of Cot'n	1,213	269,960	168	21,935	303	59,978
Manuf. of Silk	873	816,606	47	46,433	182	158,144
Manuf. of Flax	663	143,804	95	21,567	218	58,812
Miscellaneous	691	142,969	123	48,490	39	7,277
Total	6,598	$2,096,707	685	$212,563	1,427	$482,083
		212,863				2,096,707
Total entered		$2,309,570	Total marketed			$2,578,793

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $102,-914; paid out $59,054; and held at the close $12,441,538.

We have been requested to state that the drafts of the Norwalk Bank, Ohio, (Branch of the State Bank,) on the Ohio Life and Trust Company will be paid by the American Exchange Bank of this City.

London Money Market.

FRIDAY, Aug. 14.

We note a very limited business in American Securities. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 are still pressed on the market in heavy amounts at 3 ₱ cent. below New-York quotations, a movement which causes surprise. Illinois Constructions are steady at from 89¾ to 90¾; Shares are without demand at a slight reduction.

In the Money Market there is no particular noticeable feature—no change having taken place in the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England, and no transactions have been reported out of doors under that rate. The demand for accommodation has varied during the week, but has been found fully ample to the supply, (and some days rather exceeding it,) which causes rates to be maintained. On the Stock Exchange the rate for money on Government Securities is about 5½ ₱ cent on short loans. The arrivals of gold have been moderate, and almost entirely from the United States, a large proportion of which is on account of French merchants, while the greater part of the remainder has been sold for the continent.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 7th of Aug., gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,860,771	Increase.... £734,454
Other Deposits	10,928,335	Decrease.. 199,723
Rest	3,634,566	Increase... 294,633

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	10,582,554	Decrease £2,427
Other securities	18,679,456	Increase... 461,089
Notes unemployed	5,551,210	Decrease.. 358,540

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,517,410, being a decrease of £358,540, and the stock of bullion in both

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Full Particulars of the Accident.

SCENES ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

COST OF THE FAILURE

Prospects of Ultimate Success.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, Aug. 17, 1857.

On the 30th July, the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* lay about a quarter of a mile apart in the Cove of Cork: the one, a fair but untried novice, against whose smooth sides no tempest had ever yet beaten: the other, a veteran with the scars of battle on her—both now engaged in a mission which must tend to deprive them hereafter of opportunity to gain laurels in war.

The two ships passed their telegraph cables each to the other, and for the first time a circuit was established through twenty-five hundred miles. The *Niagara's* being attached to the galvanometer, and the *Agamemnon's* brought directly to the battery an electrical current was found to pass immediately, though at first slowly; so at once putting to rest the question of transmission through such a length of wire. This demonstration was the more satisfactory, from the fact that the force developed lifted twenty-five grains on Dr. WHITEHOUSE'S galvano-electrometer, when three grains had been found to indicate sufficient power to record intelligible signals. There was no time that night, however, to attach the recording instruments; and when the *Agamemnon* swung at her moorings, she unluckily fouled the wire and broke the connection. The whole of the next day was spent in recovering and reuniting the cable-ends; but, in the meantime, the *Agamemnon* sent aboard a large iron buoy, and several wooden ones, to be used, in case of necessity, for securing the cable in soundings. On Saturday, Aug. 1, connection was reëstablished between the ends, and each of them connected with the earth, as in lines actually laid out. A distinct message was then immediately telegraphed through the whole scope of two thousand five hundred miles—"*Land in sight: all's well*"—were the first memorable words. In this experiment it was observed that one current occupied, in its passage, an interval of one second and three quarters; but that three successive signals, each perfectly intelligible, could be passed through twenty-five hundred miles in *two* seconds; thus confirming observations made on shorter circuits, by which it appeared that one wire may, at the same instant, be engaged in conveying several distinct electrical waves, with well-marked intervals between them.

The galvanic battery which the *Agamemnon* has in use on board and which is intended for the station at Newfoundland, is hung in gimbals to prevent the motion of the ship from washing the dilute sulphuric acid over the partitions between its cells. It consists of forty cells, containing a galvanic series of plates nine inches square, and composed alternately of zinc and platinized silver. So great is the power of this battery, that a piece of iron placed between its poles is immediately burned up. The current here generated, however, must be rendered electro magnetic before it can be applied to telegraphic purposes. This is accomplished by passing it through *induction coils* of No. 20 guage, copper wire, insulated by a silk wrapping. By means of machinery, this wire is wound with great regularity around hollow cylinders of soft iron, five feet in length and three inches in diameter, with a gutta-percha sheathing. Each layer of wire is closely covered with waxed paper to keep it separate from the next succeeding one, until six miles of it are wound around each cylinder. This becomes the *secondary coil*; and the perfect insulation is finally secured by covering it closely with gutta percha. Over this is laid another coil, a mile and a half in length, of larger copper wire, (No. 14 guage,) insulated like the former by wrapping it with silk. The cylindere thus prepared are brought together at one end of each, by a bar of iron, so as to make them horse-shoe magnets, and four such pairs are united. The exterior coil of wire is now connected with the poles of the battery, and at once becomes *primarily* excited. By this means the soft iron cylinders are instantly converted into magnetical temporary magnets. These, in turn, induce an inverse secondary current in the smaller coils; and it is this secondary current which passes through the telegraphic cable. The operator works a small key, according to Professor MORSE'S plan; and by means of an ingenious attachment, the motions of this key are constantly reversing the poles of the battery, thus sending through the cable alternate currents of positive and negative electricity; in this manner, currents are constantly discharged which would otherwise retard the next succeeding electrical wave and make the signals indistinct.

While Dr. WHITEHOUSE and Professor MORSE were making a series of experiments on board the *Agamemnon*, ten miles of shore-end cable were received by the *Niagara*, and coiled on her forecastle. The telegraph, squadron, having thus completed its preparations, sailed from the Cove of Cork on Monday afternoon, Aug. 3, and proceeded to Valentia Bay on the western coast of Ireland, in lat. 52° north. The peculiar necessities for the terminus of the telegraph are all admirably met at this point. Valentia presents a capacious and accessible harbor, continuous, with a roadstead exposed to the sea, but presenting a bed of sand for lodging the shore end of the cable; here no vessel could have occasion to anchor when she might at once find shelter under Valentia Island. The Directors of the Company have decided to start from this point, and run the cable across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, instead of beginning at mid-ocean, and sending the ships east and west to the opposite shores. This plan was adopted after grave and prolonged discussion of the difficulties surrounding both modes of procedure. The electricians urged that a fixed (shore) station would constantly afford them assurance of continuity as long as the cable was safe, and indicate when to stop paying out in case it should be ruptured. Also, that if only half of the cable were exposed at one time the rest would be secured; but that if two ships, constantly increasing their distance at sea, were to be made telegraph stations, either of them might part her cable without knowing which was in fault, and so continue paying out till both had wasted all they had aboard. On the other hand, the engineers argued that it was impossible to splice at mid-ocean with two tons of cable hanging from the end of a bight; and some sailors objected that the change of plan would occasion six days more exposure at sea, at a season already too far advanced. After all, it was decided to commence from the coast of Ireland; and, before leaving the Cove of Cork, Captain HUDSON received the following communications:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.,
QUEENSTON, Ireland, July 30, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have been instructed by the Directors of this Company, to forward you the resolution of the Board hereto attached, officially informing you that they have committed to Mr. CHARLES T. BRIGHT the entire control and direction of the proceedings necessary for the proper laying out of the Atlantic Cable; and I am requested to say that the Directors will feel it a favor conferred upon themselves collectively and individually, if you will kindly use your efforts and influence to give effect to such requests as Mr. BRIGHT may feel it necessary to make for the effectual carrying out of our common object.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
(Signed,) GEORGE SAWARD.

Captain HUDSON, U. S. N., &c., &c., &c.

Extract from the Minutes of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

"*Resolved*, That Captain HUDSON, commanding the United States frigate *Niagara*, and Lieut. Commander NODDALS, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, be officially informed, that Mr. CHARLES TILSTON BRIGHT, the Engineer-in-Chief of this Company, is specially charged by the Board of Directors with the duty of laying the cable, and with all responsibility connected therewith, and that, as an especial favor to this Board, for the effectual carrying out of the enterprise which all have so much at heart, they be respectfully requested to comply with his wishes in regard to the working of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, in all respects that do not affect the safety of the ships under their respective command.

(Signed,) GEO. SAWARD, Sec."

The *Niagara* improved the time, on her passage from Cork to Valentia, in making trial of the apparatus on deck. The results were, that the cable was twice parted in paying it out, and that the attempt to wind it back proved unsuccessful.

We anchored off the island of Valentia, in rocky bottom, a little before sunset on Tuesday, Aug. 4; the station selected for the telegraph, at White Strand being distant about a mile and a half. The Earl of Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was already at Knightstown, to be present when the cable was landed; and an entertainment had been prepared to celebrate the event. A long outhouse was temporarily fitted up for the feast; and a certain graceful simplicity in the arrangements denoted that the ladies, who were present at the board, had directed the decorations. The flags of England and America hung on the wall at the end of two long tables; and on a scroll between these, the Irish words "*Cead mille failte*," gave assurance of a *hundred thousand welcomes*. The initial letters V. R. and J. B. were inscribed under their respective flags, and surrounded by wreaths of evergreen. Abundance of luxuries tempted the appetite; but all the guests seemed absorbed in the interest of the occasion. The Lord-Lieutenant made an eloquent address, setting forth the vast national importance of the Atlantic Telegraph, and commending the zeal and enterprise of its projectors. The good Knight of Kerry made and received congratulations with his neighbors, who loved and honored him, and with his guests whom he warmly welcomed. Clergymen, Protestant and Catholic, spoke of one another in terms of indulgence and affection: and every soul present seemed to give himself up to the sympathies invoked by the event they had assembled to celebrate.

On Wednesday, Aug. 5, we had a heavy swell from the westward, which rendered the task of landing the shore end difficult and laborious. It was passed into a number of boats, and these were taken in tow by a small steam-tug, called the *Willing Mind*, headed by the Admiralty steamer *Advice*. The flag of the Company, borne by these vessels, consisted of two English and two American Union-jacks combined, and tapered off into a fly inscribed "*Atlantic Telegraph*." The fleet of boats proceeded through Doulus Bay, following the least rocky part of the bottom, and at 7:40 P. M. delivered the shore-end at White Strand, to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. FIELD, of New-York. A trench was ready to receive it, and a number of strong piles had been driven down to secure it finally. There was a motly assemblage of sailors and soldiers, noblemen, gentlemen and peasants, aged people and children; but everybody laid hold of the cable, and dragged it up hill to the Station. It was there twined around the piles, and a clergyman delivered the following prayer over it:

A PRAYER BY THOSE ENGAGED IN LAYING DOWN THE CABLE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

O Eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens, and rulest the raging of the sea; who hast compassed the waters with bounds, till day and night come to an end; and whom the winds and the sea obey; Look down in mercy, we beseech thee, upon us thy servants, who now approach the throne of grace; and let our prayer ascend before thee with acceptance. Thou hast commanded and encouraged us, in all our ways, to acknowledge thee, and to commit our works to thee (Prov. iii. 5, 6; xvi. 3;) and thou hast graciously promised to direct our paths, and to prosper our handiwork. We desire now to look up to thee; and believing that without thy help and blessing, nothing can prosper or succeed, we humbly commit this work, and all who are engaged in it, to thy care and guidance. Let it please thee to grant to us thy servants wisdom and power, to complete what we have been led by thy Providence to undertake; that being begun and carried on in the spirit of prayer, and in dependence upon thee, it may tend to thy glory: and to the good of all nations, by promoting the increase of unity, peace and concord.

Overrule, we pray thee, every obstacle, and remove every difficulty which would prevent us from succeeding in this important undertaking. Control the winds and the sea by thy Almighty power, and grant us such favorable weather that we may be enabled to lay the Cable safely and effectually. And may thy hand of power and mercy be so acknowledged by all, that the language of every heart may be, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory," that so thy name may be hallowed and magnified in us and by us.

Finally, we beseech thee to implant within us a spirit of humility and childlike dependence upon thee; and teach us to feel as well as to say, "If the Lord will we shall do this or that."

Hear us, O Lord, and answer us in these our petitions, according to thy precious promise for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

This was received in devout silence, and then the Lord Lieuteuant delivered an oration full of fervid eloquence. Cheer upon cheer followed His Excellency's speech. Cheers for the Queen, cheers for the President, for the Lord Lieuteuant, for England and America, for Mr. FIELD, for the "Kerry Boys," and finally for "Ould Ireland." Tearfulness and joy struggled for ascendancy, and the claims of nature superseded all refinements and pretensions of rank.

Soon after day-break on Aug. 6 we hove up our anchor, and found one arm broken off. Then we commenced paying out the shore-end; but hardly a mile had passed before it flew off the controller, got jammed and parted in thirty-two fathoms water. The *Willing Mind* dragged for it, and, by the aid of boats, got three buoys on it, two miles and a half from White Strand. There was too heavy a sea, however, for them to be able to raise it, and we were obliged to come to anchor for the night. Next morning (Friday, the 7th) we got to work again, and were occupied all day before the cable was recovered. Then we proceeded, trailing it along very slowly ont to sea. At 11 P. M. the shore end was nearly exhausted, and Captain HUDSON gave orders to get on a strong hawser to lower it by. This proved to be a prudent precaution for the splice with the main cable turned out to be imperfect, and parted in the grooves of the controller. The nicest management of the ship was necessary to save it, but we spliced it again, and fortified it with a strong bridle. The ship now steamed ahead again, paying out at the rate of three knots an hour. At noon next day we had made in distance thirty-nine miles from Valentia, and laid out forty miles and a half of cable, demonstrations of continuity being meanwhile maintained by constant messages from Valentia.

On Sunday, at noon, our observatione geve 52° 12' North, 13° 01' West: sixty-four miles of distnce since yesterday, and ninety-five miles of cable expended—proceeding during the day at 3½ to 3¾ knots, and in the afternoon up to 5 knots, with evident relief to the cable.

Monday, Aug. 10, thick, rainy weather all night; barometer falling; wind southwest; ship going steadily 4½ to 5 knots, and the cable paying ont favorably. During the morning the weather cleared, and at noon we ascertained our place, in lat. 52° 28' North, long. 16° 00' West. At 5 P.M. the cable was thrown out of the controller and heavily strained; at 8 45 the same accident befell it, and, for two hours afterwards, the electricians received no signals. Then came a current to reassure us; but our confidence did not last long, for at 3 45 A. M. on Tuesday, August 11, the machinery stopped, and, with the strain, the cable parted.

The pressure applied at the time of the rupture was about 3,000 pounds. This great strain was applied in consequence of the apprehension that the cable would be exhausted at the rate it was then paying out, before the ships could reach Newfouodland. The immediate cause of the disaster seems to have been the omission of the brakesman to allow for the pitch of the vessel. The stern of the *Niagara* was still in the trough of the sea when the strain was tightened, and her sudden rise proved to be too much for the tenacity of the cable.

Having thus irretrievably lost three hundred and forty-four miles of telegraph wire, nothing was left but to return to England. On the way to Plymouth we joined cables with the *Agamemnon*, for experiment; she immediately parted, and we failed in the attempt to wind back.

On Friday, August 14, Captain HUDSON publicly read the following letter:

AT SEA—ON BOARD THE NIAGARA,
THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1857.

SIR:—I feel it my duty before leaving the *Niagara* to state that I do not attribute the fracture of the cable to be in the least degree attached to any one connected with the ship: on the contrary, I must take this opportunity of expressing, on the part of the Company, the great obligation which we are under to yourself, your officers and men, and I shall esteem it a favor if you will thank them, on our behalf, for the never-failing zeal and attention which has been so universally displayed in our cause.

I am, Sir, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed,) CHARLES T. BRIGHT,
Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Co.

To Capt. HUDSON, U. S. N., &c., &c., &c.

The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, accompanied by the *Susquehanna*, arrived at Plymouth, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14: and here we await orders from the Navy Department, or further instructions from the Directors of the Company. It is apprehended that the cable now aboard, would be damaged by lying in the hold till next year; and there can be no doubt that the delay must be attended with great expense and loss to the stockholders. There are arguments for making another attempt in October; but that proposition meets with little favor, on account of the uncertainty of the weather at that season. Besides, our late experience amply demonstrates that, to lay out the cable at sea, without endangering it by checking, an excess of at least fifty per cent. should be allowed; and it is doubtful whether that quantity could be prepared, and taken aboard even by October. The ultimate success of this great undertaking may be considered certain; but it can be accomplished only by extreme patience, and with plans thoroughly matured. P.

LOSS CONSEQUENT UPON THE FAILURE.

From the London Star.

The real cause of accident to the Atlantic cable appears to have arisen from some want of skill on the part of the man in charge of the break. There were two men on board the *Niagara* who had charge of the breaks in turn, under the superintendance of Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer. The first and best breaksman had retired from his task, and the man who succeeded him did not sufficiently account for the paying of the vessel and putting the "dead nip" on, and when the stern of the *Niagara* was in the trough of the sea, the suddenness of the recoil broke the cable. It is now thought that, in any future experiments, relays of breaksmen will be necessary, so as to avoid the chance of their being overworked or becoming exhausted. It is estimated that the outside loss the Company will sustain in consequence of the failure will be 25,000*l*. The experiment, as an experiment, has given general satisfaction. It is fully expected that at least one-half of the 335 miles now in the Atlantic will be recovered. All that is within 400 fathoms will be got up, but that part in deep sea at 1,700 fathoms will in all probability not be recovered, as it is considered that the strain put on by the friction of the water will be greater than the cable in the deep sea could bear. This cable will, it is understood, be forthwith hauled up.

CAUSES AND INCIDENTS OF THE FAILURE—SANGUINE HOPES.

From the London News, Aug. 18.

The first attempt to connect the New World with the Old by means of the Submarine Telegraph has proved a failure. In this result there is much cause for immediate regret—*none for permanent discouragement. The Atlantic will not be annihilated this year, but the success of the great experiment is only postponed for a season.* Our readers will remember the elaborate accounts, with which we have from time to time presented them, of the manufacture and stowage of the 2,500 miles of cable destined to stretch from shore to shore along the bottom of the Atlantic main. They will not have forgotten the report of that characteristic meeting at Valentia under the genial presidency of Lord CARLISLE, when every topic of allusion and amplification that could possibly be pressed into the service was lavishly devoted to the purpose of speeding the great enterprise on its way with appropriate rhetorical embellishments. The original plan of laying down the cable had been that the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, each with half the length of cable on board, should proceed to an agreed point in the mid-Atlantic, effect a junction between the two detached portions of the line, and thence steam in opposite directions, eastward to Ireland and westward to Newfoundland. This plan was abandoned; and it was determined that the entire length of the vast coil should be spread along the ocean bottom from west to east in one continuous operation.

From Valeutia harbor the great ships set forth, the American frigate *Niagara* having the task assigned her of "paying ont" the first portion of the cable. She was waited ou through the ocean by the *Susquehannah*; the famous *Agamemnon*, her partner in the great euterprise, was attended in like manner by the *Cyclops* and the *Leopard*. The first start was an unlucky one. A fracture took place at the distance of less than four miles from the Irish shore. The damage thus occasioned was speedily repaired, and the five vessels again on Saturday, the 8th of August, steamed out into the Atlantic. Till the Monday following all went on prosperously. The weather was favorable, the machinery worked admirably, a depth of 2,000 fathoms had been reached, and some 300 miles of distance. The telegraphic communications with Valentia were kept up without interruption. On the Monday evening a heavy swell set in, and a powerful under-current was experienced. This increased through the night of Monday and the early morning of Tuesday. At about 3½ o'clock on the Tuesday morning it was found that though the vessel was only making some three or four knots an hour, the cable was paying out five, six, and sometimes even seven knots. *At that rate it was obvious that the quantity of wire on board would be exhausted before the Newfoundland shore was reached.* It became necessary to tighten the strain on the cable, and this was accordingly done till the pressure reached 3,000 pounds. This was at 3½ o'clock on the Tuesday morning. There was a heavy swell running at the moment that the full increased power was thus put on the break; the stern of the *Niagara* was low down in the trough of the sea. As she rose on the back of the waves the extra strain thus occasioned was more than the strength of the cable could bear. It gave way under the pressure, and, parting at some distance from the ship's stern, it sank down like lead through the mighty waters on that portion of the telegraphic plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland where the Atlantic reaches its maximum depth of not less than 2 000 fathoms. At the time of the severance the *Niagara* had made from 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia harbor, and the length of cable that had been let go was about 380 miles.

It is remarkable enough that a somewhat similar failure has hitherto attended almost all these submarine enterprises in the first instance. The provisions of science are extraordinary, but they cannot quite dispense with the teachings of experience. *The general opinion amongst those most qualified to form a judgment appears to be, that we have learned enough in this first essay to render the success of the next attempt morally certain.* Two important points have been decisively set at rest by what has already been achieved. The unparalleled length of the cable, and the vast depth to which it was sunk, have presented no obstacles to the telegraphic working; until the final disaster occurred, messages were flashed with the most perfect success along 2,500 miles length of wire, a portion of which was submerged to the depth of very nearly two miles in the ocean. Another point relates to the rate at which the cable can be paid out. It has been conclusively proved that there is no obstacle to laying it down *at the rate of five miles per hour, in the greatest depth of water that exists, on the proposed line of submersion, between Ireland and Newfoundland.* The principal defect appears to be in the "paying-out gear," the machinery by which the cable is delivered from the ship's deck into the ocean. Another difficulty to be overcome in sinking a cable of such length to a depth so great—a difficulty which has probably been more fully demonstrated by the results of this experiment than it could have been by previous calculation—is the great force of the under-current. While the direct course of the *Niagara* was only about 280 miles the expenditure of cable was about 380—a difference which *a priori* could scarcely have been calculated upon. In the next venture every circumstance of this kind will be taken fully into calculation; the mechanism for passing the cable into the water will no doubt receive all those improvements of which it is susceptible, and, if the time be so fortunately chosen as to secure three weeks of favorable weather (a circumstance by no means immaterial,) there can be no reason whatever for despairing of ultimate success.

FIRST ATTEMPTS FAILURES.

From the Star.

It does not appear that the accident was owing in any way to the too great weight of the paying-out machinery and gear on the *Niagara*, but the machinery is susceptible of considerable improvements. Some of the gentlemen in command of the expedition urged the desirableness of raising up the 300 miles, or of splicing that quantity on to the shore end again, and going on towards the Newfoundland shore in spite of the catastrophe that had occurred: but it was eventually determined to return home, as it would in all probability be found that the expedition would neither have enough "slack" nor available cable to complete the length to be submerged between shore and shore. There were two representatives of the Russian Government, one of the French Government, two of the British Government and two of the American Government with the expedition, together with Mr. J. W. BRETT, the well-known father of submarine telegraphs between England and France, and the Mediterranean, who arrived in town shortly after Mr. FIELD.

The directore of the Company hold a special meeting on Wednesday next to consider and determine whether attempts shall be renewed in October next, after the equinoctial gales, or whether the further prosecution of the enterprise shall be deferred until next Summer. Various opinions are afloat with reference to the strength of the cable, but it is asserted that, were it either stronger or weaker, the desired end in view would not have been arrived at, and that upwards of 60 different kind of rope were experimented on before the present form of cable was determined on. *This is the first electric cable that has been sunk either in this or any other country to the extent of three hundred and thirty-five miles;* but it is a singular fact that, with the exception of the Norwegian telegraph cable, of some 90 miles long, *the first attempt in every previous experimen: for laying down a submarine cable has been a failure, although the second attempts have been successful.* The entire length of wire, copper and iron, in the cable amounts to 532,500 miles, or enough to go thirteen times round the earth.

With reference to the arrangements on board the *Niagara*, for regulating the "strain," which unfortunately caused the cable to break, it appears that the cable weighed one ton to a mile, and could bear a direct strain of four tons upon its strands. When, however, according to Prof. WHITEHOUSE and Mr. BRIGHT, the engineers, it was immersed in the sea its relative weight was diminished, and its downward pressure on the salt water was a little under fourteen hundred weight per mile. The greatest depth over which the vessels would have to pass, in depositing the cable, was a little more than two miles, and this depth was reached at the time that the cable broke, consequently, if enough of the rope were suffered to hang motionless from one of the vessels, to reach the bottom in this depth, the strain to be borne by the cable would be one ton and a half. According to the arrangements, however, for the paying out, the cable would be constantly in motion, with only a sufficient restraining power upon it to control and regulate its passing from the *Niagara* until this was increased by a rate slightly faster than the progress of the vessel.

In this condition of things another modifying influence came into operation, to act further in relief of the strain. The cable would not only be somewhat buoyed up, so to speak, by the water, but also by the influence of friction. It would not descend as it was paid out in a vertical line, because the friction of its sides against the water retarded the sinking of the mass. The amount of this retardation, and the length that would lie between the stern of the vessel and the bottom of the sea, were determined by the rate at which the cable was paid out, and at which the paying-out vessel moved. In fact, so far from there being any strain, consequent on the weight of the cable, sufficient to injure its integrity, it was generally thought and expected that there would be just pull enough to drag it gently out of the vessel over the revolving sheaves.

The arrangements, in the event of anything going wrong, were to back the *Niagara* as rapidly as possible, and so slacken the cable—the break being bound down on the friction drum to arrest the outrun of the cable. The rope would then be hauled in on board, and on its being discovered the imperfect part cut out, its place supplied by splicing in fresh cable, and the paying out resumed as usual.

The expectation, in the event of success, was that, within a month at the furthest, messages might be flashed through both England and America, and it is now, even in the face of temporary failure, supposed that that grand international result may be regarded more merely as a matter of time than of actual and possible accomplishment.

ANOTHER BOON TO BE CONCEDED—CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE WITH THE TELEGRAPH.

So we must wait a year before the most marvellous achievement of modern science can be accomplished, and the greatest kingdom in the world be in instantaneous communication, night and day, with the greatest Republic, although more than 3,000 miles of ocean roll between them. For the present the project has failed, but from the first of this great enterprise the most amicable feeling has prevailed on both sides, and has given rise to the most cordial cooperation. In spite of the national jealousy some few on each side of the Atlantic occasionally manifest, and in spite of the bitter and angry words exchanged when national disputes arise, there is between the people of this country and the people of the United States a real brotherly feeling which we rejoice to see, and which is yearly growing stronger and deeper. The *fêtes* at Erith to the workmen employed upon the wondrous cable of half a million coils was a pleasing expression of this fraternal feeling; and the promise of Queen VICTORIA to open the electric line by a first message of congratulation to the President of the United States, was a grateful tribute to the same kindly spirit.

But another boon also should be conceded to the people of both countries. The electric telegraph will not be a medium of intercourse for all. Political and commercial intelligence it will carry with the swiftness of thought. Every rise and fall of Consols, of Bank and Railway Stock, of Corn and Cotton, will be known simultaneously on the Exchanges of London and Boston, Liverpool and New-York. Ships which arrive the same hour at American and English ports, will be posted up together at Lloyds'. English and American newspapers will record every morning and evening in their columns of "latest news," all the events of both continents to the moment of going to press. But the lightning will seldom flash on smaller errands. In spite of the magic messenger the great mass of social intercourse will remain as it is now. A fortnight will still have to elapse ere friends can communicate with friends, or business men with their correspondents. We may even anticipate that the rapidity of the telegraph will make the natural intercourse of the two continents seem to lag behind, and to grow still slower; for the fortnight that must elapse ere letters can be received, and the month ere answers can arrive will appear tedious indeed, when Europe and America, in other respects, are brought within speaking distance of each other.

Cheap postage is the blessing that should accompany the telegraph. It would be as great a boon to the inhabitants of both lands as the telegraph will be to the statesman and capitalist. By the telegraph and cheap postage combined all classes would be benefited, and to an incalculable degree. It is true, a reduction in the rate of postage would not lessen the time required for the interchange of letters; but by diminishing their cost it would increase their frequency and length, and would extend the advantages of epistolatory communication to multitudes who are now prohibited from enjoying them. A reform has long been needed, and public opinion has repeatedly pronounced in its favor. There is nothing which would have a more beneficial effect upon this country, and its North American colonies, upon our relations with the United States, and upon commercial increase and the interests of peace throughout the world. Should the postage of letters from towns in Britain to towns in North America be reduced from one shilling, at which it now stands, to threepence, the benefits that would accrue to our trade with America would be incalculable, and the effect the reform would have in promoting kindliness and friendship between the two sister nations of the North American Continent, Canada and the United States, and their common mother, would be greater than can readily be imagined.

Of all the thousands of emigrants who annually leave our shores for foreign homes, by far the greater number go to America. In the ten years ending with 1852, the total number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland was 2,142,636, of whom no less a number than 1,909,541 went to Canada and the United States. To most of these emigrants the shilling rate is absolutely destructive of correspondence. A few are able to write once a quarter, or once a year, to their friends left behind in the old country, but the majority never send home more than one letter, if that; and being in a country not very dissimilar from their own, with English laws, language and religion, they soon become firmly attached to it, and alienated from the country they left. To a very great extent these ill effects would be obviated by a cheap postage. A new and constantly increasing correspondence would arise, and would knit together the two lands in bonds firmer even than those which community of speech, literature, and laws, is of itself able to produce.

That this reduced postage would "pay" has, of late years, been abundantly demonstrated. It would pay, even though the enormous subsidies annually paid to the companies who undertake to carry the mails by their packets should continue, although if the service were thrown open to public competion it would be performed quite as well for far less money. An additional argument to all those which have hitherto been adduced on this point, may be found in the fact that during the last ten years the number of letters that have passed between Great Britain and America have, without any reduction of postage, increased fourfold. This fact will show how great an increase might be expected if a threepenny rate were substituted for the present shilling one. We say a threepenny rate, for we object to making postal reforms by halves. The benefits that accrue from them are greatly enhanced by making the full reform at once. The colonial sixpenny rate is a great boon, and is found to pay: but had she rate been reduced still lower, as we trust it will some day be, the benefits conferred by the reform would have been more palatable, and the Post-office would have been sooner reimbursed. Hence, when the American rate is reduced, we trust the largest possible concession will be made, and it is our hope that the electric telegraph scheme, which to the regret of everybody has failed for the hour, will not only be prosecuted with redoubled zeal, but will be accompanied by demands for that which can much more easily be effected, a ROWLAND HILL postage reform for America and England.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—APPOINTMENTS.—In accordance with the act of the last Legislature, and late resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, the new organization of the Tax Commissioners' office was completed on Saturday. Twenty-one appointments of Deputy Commissioners and clerks were made. The organization as thus completed is as follows:

Tax Commissioners—Salary $3,500 per annum: Amor J. Williamson, Jonathan W. Allen, Josiah W. Brown.

City Surveyor—Salary $3,000 per annum: Joseph H. Toone.

Deputy Tax Commissioners—Salary $2,000 per annum: James Kelly, Charles J. Dodge, James Dennis, George H. Franklin, William Sinclair, Andrew J. Campbell, Warren Brady, George L. Loutrell, Henry V. Lowell, James Andrews, Jr, William H. Powers, David W. Allen.

Clerks of the First Class—Salary $1,200 per annum: Richerd G. Newkirk, Alfred S. Duscnbury, T. D. Davis.

Clerks of the Second Class—Salary $1,000 per annum: John Lenahen, J. H. Howard, T. B. Glover.

Clerks of the Third Class—Salary $800 per annum: Jacob L. Smith, Francis S. Street, John Morgan.

CASUALTY—A LEG CRUSHED.—CHAS. BUCHANAN, a boy, had one of his legs crushed ou Saturday, by the limb being accidentally caught between the pier foot of Delancey-street and an ice-cart. He was sent to his parents, No. 322 Third-street, by officer HOWELL, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1856 NEW-YORK, MONDAY AUGUST 31. 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Seventh Annual Festival of the Social Turnverein.

GREAT TIME AMONG THE GERMANS.

Grand Picnic and Tournament To-Day.

The festivals—annual, semi-annual and otherwise—of our German citizens are among the most inviting of the social gatherings which occur in New-York Life, and are attended with so much novelty, and insight into the secrets of German existence, that Americans, in the true Columbian spirit of adventure and discovery, take almost as much pleasure in them as do the Germans themselves. A *Mai Fest*, a festivity of the Sängerbund, a celebration of the Turners is as attractive as CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN in *Meg Merrules* or PEZZOLINI in *Leonora*.

The Turnverein of the Northern, Eastern and Western States, with just such a sprinkling from Washington, D. C, as will suffice to give them a Southern complexion also, are now celebrating their seventh annual festival—*Turnfest* they call it—in this City. Last year they did their *Fest* and drank their lager in Pittsburg. They fluctuate from city to city annually, and at this present time are fluctuating in New-York.

The celebration of the present festival commenced on Saturday night, with the reception of the guests from other cities. This took place on the Battery, on the arrival of successive steemboats. About 9 o'clock a torch light procession was formed, which marched up Broadway, through Bond-street, and down the Bowery to Delancey-street, halting at the *Turnverein Halle*, at the corner of Chrystie street. The good things of German life were provided in that hall. You might have been drowned in lager-beer easier than was the Duke of CLARENCE in that historical butt of Malmsey. There were Schweizer Kase, and Limburger Kase, and many kinds of mysterious Teutonic meats. Among the guests were delegates from Lancaster, Pa.; Danbury, Conn.; New-Heven, Conn.; Washington, D. C; Chicego, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Jersey City, Newburg, Hudson City, N. J.; Orange, N. J; Elizabeth City, N. J.; Brooklyn, Harlem, Poughkeepsie, Hastings, Hobaken, Morrisania, Bloomingdale, Union Hill, N. J.; Pottsville, Pa.; Strattenport, Stapleton, Paterson, Trenton and Schenectady. The torch-light procession was one of the best ever seen in our streets, and the fraternal meeting of all these companies in the *Turn Halle*, was one of the most convivial, and at the same time temperate gatherings that we have ever had to chronicle.

The following are the principal societies that are to participate in this great festival: New-York Sängerbund, New-York Liedertafel, Euterpia Sängerbund, Jersey City Sängerbund, Columbia Sängerbund, Melrose Sängerbund, Lorilei Gesangverein, Arion Gesangverein, Mozartverein, Bloomingdale Liederkranz, Mozartmännerchor, Die Krakelia and Der Gambrinia. Altogether these will number about one thousand singers. The Turners themselves are about eighteen hundred in number. It will be the most important festival of the kind that has taken place in this vicinity for a long period.

Yesterday the Turners were to meet at their Hall at 9 o'clock, to choose Prize Judges, but it was full 11 o'clock before the meeting was called to order by the Speaker of the New-York Social Turn Verein, Mr. GLUECKNUHN. He requested that the Turners present should take their places in the Hall at his right hand, leaving the other side for those who were not Turners. This having been done, he welcomed the Turners present in a few appropriate words. He said that there were delegates of several Vereins (Associations) present which did not belong to the Bund (Union) which had its headquarters at Williamsburg, and whose seventh festival this was. But this should make no difference, they would all be received with fraternal affection, and they would receive tickets admitting them to all the festivities, and they would also be permitted to take part in the contest for prizes.

They would now proceed to the choice of Judges for the exercises which were to come off, and he would therefore yield the Chair to Mr. IRMSCHER, the president of the Bund.

Mr I. proceeded to call the list of Vereins present which belonged to the Williamsburg Bund, and afterwards those which beleaged to others. It was resolved that each Verein should appoint a Judge for fencing and one for turning. While the election was going on Mr. MEINHARDT, of Brooklyn, stated that the Western Turners were now assembled at Milwaukee, and that it was the wish of his Verein that all differences between the two Bunds should cease. He therefore proposed that a three-fold "Gut Heil" should be telegraphed to the Western Turners as a commencement of renewed fraternity. After some debate this proposition was unanimously adopted.

It seems that formerly there was only one Bund which had established as its organ, the *Turn Zeitung*, published at Cincinnati. Every Verein was obliged to subscribe for a certain number of this journal. Last year it contained a declaration that the Turners, as such, were opposed to Slavery, to which the Charlestou (S. C.) Verein objected and left the Bund.

At the last festival, which was held in 1856 in Pittsburg, it was proposed to remove the obligation which rested on the Vereins to support the *Turn Zeitung*. The Western Turners being Anti-Slavery, would not admit this, and, consequently, the Bund divided into two sections, one of which had its seat in Cincinnati and the other in Williamsburg. There are about eighty Vereins beside those, which are neutral, between the two Bunds.

No one can be admitted to a Turn Verein before reaching the age of 18, but with each Verein is connected a *Zöglings Verein*, (Pupils' Association,) comprising boys of from 5 to 17. In this City, this Verein is subdivided into two, ons of which comprises those from 5 to 14, and the other from 15 to 17.

During the afternoon the two "Zöglings Vereins" of the New-York Verein made an excursion to Moritz Garten in Forty-fifth-street. The pupils from other places accompanied them, while the Turners spent the afternoon in various manners, some of them in rehearsing for the prize singing of the evening.

The Turnverein Halle in Delancey-street is beautifully decorated. Festoons of evergreen literally hide the walls, and shields and banners, with appropriate decorations, are everywhere conspicuous. Over the platform is the inscription in flowers, "*Gut Heil*," meaning, *good welfare*. Among the flags we noticed particularly the Trenton flag, the "Star Spangled Banner," in rich silk, with this inscription: "*Dem Socialen Turnvereein, zu Trenton, N. J., gewidmet von seinen Freundinen, gegründet den 2 Juni*, 1855; which means, that the banner was presented to the Turners of Trenton, by their lady friends on the 2d June, 1855. On the other side of the banner were the mottoes, *Durch Uebung zur Kraft*. (Through Exercise to Power.) *Durch Kampf zum Licht*. (Through Strife to Light.)

Last night a sacred concert took place in the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, which was largely attended by the Turners of other cities, together with the Turners, members of the Sängerbunds, and Germans generally, with their wives and children in profusion. Everything went off in the happiest manner possible. To-day the picnic comes off in Yorkville Park, Eighty-sixth-street, East River, where the grand tournament will also take place. It will be one of the grandest displays seen here for years past. The following is the programme for the remaining days of the festival:

MONDAY, August 31.—Grand picnic of the German military, glee-clubs and Turners in Conrad's (Yorkville) Park, Eighty-sixth-street, East river, with a grand tournament in boats on the East river, executed by 25 Turners with blunt lances, prize fencing of Turners, and prize exercises of the juveniles. Admission 25 cents.

TUESDAY, September 1.—Continuation of the picnic in Yorkville Park, Eighty-sixth street, East river. Prize gymnastic exercises of the elder Turners. Prize shooting. Admission 25 cents.

EVENING, 8 o'clock.—Gymnastic productions and theatrical performances by the Turner Society of this City, in the German Stadt Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.—Rest. In the evening Turner ball at the City Assembly Rooms and distribution of the prizes to the conquerors.

The commodious steamboats *Washington*, *Union* and *J. A. Stevens* have been chartered expressly for the occasion, and will leave Broome and Tenth streets every hour during the day.

The *Washington*

...h the Court of Madrid has for trying the attention of the Spanish nation on a war which would gratify its inordinate pride—considering these circumstances, the rupture is a very serious, and in some respects an alarming state of things.

Our commerce with Mexico is small and declining, but such as it remains it must be protected; and any disturbance of tranquillity in Mexico would be immediately felt by the long defrauded and heavily duped bondholders of that republic. While, therefore, it must be admitted that Spain has a right to procure redress from Mexico, we are well entitled to inquire into the motives and objects of any war that may be declared. If it be waged for domestic reasons, to preserve a detestable state of things at home a little longer—if it has for its object the reacquisition of Spanish authority in Mexico—it is a war that England is bound, in the interests of the world, to forbid. And any war waged by Spain on a large scale against Mexico must, under the circumstances stated, and after the mediation of France and England has been offered, partake of that dangerous character. It is an enterprise which must be discouraged to the greatest possible extent, and if absolutely necessary it ought to be arrested.

The difficulty of making reprisals on a State which has only one Atlantic port of any consequence, and no shipping, and of obtaining redress in that way is no doubt very great. But the separation of Mexico from Spain has become a permanent fact in the world's history. Neither England nor the United States can permit any blockade of the coasts of Mexico, or any revival of piracy in the Spanish Main, such as would assuredly recur under the cover of naval hostilities. And in any attempt to land a Spanish army in Mexico, President COMONFORT would reply by seeking military aid from President BUCHANAN. Should that assistance be given, war between the United States and Spain would in all probability follow; and in that event where would Cuba be?

Against the insanity of such hostilities we cannot doubt Lord CLARENDON has protested, and will protest. But as Parliament is ridgy it would be quite as well to ascertain with some accuracy what he has done, and to receive some assurance of what he means to do in this important matter.

The Remedy for Railway Abuses—The Great Western Record.

From the London Times, Aug. 17.

Times was when it was reckoned a useful work to draw a picture of a "Patriot King;" it is now the day of the "Patriot Shareholder." Since the publication of that sketch or treatise the aspect of human affairs has changed. Railway responsibilities have taken the place of dynastic disputes. We have very serious doubts if personal attachment to such a worthless Sovereign as the Second JAMES would now seriously disquiet the equanimity of the Empire for ten days. It becomes, however, a more serious matter when the dividend upon the stock of a particular railway, which estimates it by millions sterling, drops from 8 per cent. to 1 per cent. Such has been the case of the Great Western Railway; but, surprising as is this result, it is still more surprising that the shareholders of the Company should be of opinion that the gentlemen under whose auspices such a result has been produced are worthy of honor and reward. Doubtless the instance of that old General who was thanked by the Parliamentary majority of those days for not having given way to despair when he had just been signally defeated was present to the minds of the Great Western shareholders when, at Bristol on Friday last, they voted for the renewed employment and additional reward of Messrs. BRUNEL and SAUNDERS. We, of course, who are not Great Western shareholders, but who simply represent the public and the passengers by the line, would appear at first sight to have nothing to do with the matter beyond that of sounding a trumpet in honor of these illustrious citizens. A moment's consideration, however, will show that the interests of passengers, the public and the world generally, are intimately bound up with the correct management of railway undertakings. Not only are our interests directly involved in the matter, but we have an absolute right to be heard, inasmuch as a virtual monopoly of the traffic throughout the district occupied by any railway company has been handed over to them by the Parliament, which represents the community. It is not as in the old coaching days, when every coach proprietor was heartily welcome to ruin himself, if such was his own pleasure. There were the turnpike roads open to all alike. Half-a-dozen rival concerns were at any time to be found running their vehicles along the main roads, and the public had no more right to interfere with their proceedings than to intervene in the disputes between antagonist haberdashers. Not so in the case of railway mismanagement. It would undoubtedly be right to put a limit to the gains of these great monopolists, if by any unexpected revolution in their affairs it became clear that they were making undue profits by surcharging the public. Now, as consequences of evidence: equally unpleasant result from the reduction of their profits, such reduction is due to over-expenditure and general mismanagement, it would seem to follow that we have at least the right of remonstrance. We do not desire to send a tribune as plenipotentiary for the public to the meetings of the shareholders, or to influence their decisions in any more direct way than by the action of public opinion; but so far we are clearly justified. This other day we showed how the interests of the unfortunate shareholders not directly concerned with the management had been damaged by the rash and unadvised policy of the Chairman and Directors of the Great Western Company; we now assert that, equally in point of principle, although it may be to a less degree in amount, the interests of the public—at least, of all persons who use the line—are injured by a result which is expressed by the dividend of 1 per cent.

Nor are the shareholders entirely free from blame in this matter. We understand well the difficulties of their position, and can thoroughly appreciate the fact, that any individual member of a body, nominally paramount, may be in point of fact quite powerless, when he endeavors to act against an organization which is at least strong enough at any time to crush him. The whole history of railways in this country is a mere record of the inefficiency of the proprietary bodies. Why should this be, for in this country also we find the great fact that the executive Government is kept substantially under the control of a Parliamentary majority? The real cause—at least one of the principal causes—is, that the Directors and the proprietors are so seldom brought face to face, and when they do meet it is for so short a period, that no private proprietor has either time or opportunity to gain the ear of the assembly. There is no "Opposition." If any man is bold enough to challenge the proceedings of the Board, he is sneered down or hulled. All necessary measures have been taken for securing a favorable decision upon one side—no single measure has been taken upon the other. Since the machinery of "audits" has confessedly turned out a mere delusion, and since railway companies will not brook any control from without, might not more frequent meetings between the Directors and their constituents be attended with beneficial effect? The shareholders who were really inclined to exercise a strenuous supervision over the proceedings of their executive officers before irreparable mischief was done would thus have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other, and of ascertaining who among them was best qualified by natural aptitude and acquired habits of business for taking a lead against the Directors whenever they were inclined to go astray. Had the Treasury Bench—that is, the Board of Directors—of the Great Western been thus kept under the constant control of an Opposition, it would have been most improbable that the dividend upon the line would ever have been reduced to 1 per cent., and we think it impossible that a sum of £5,000 should have been voted to the Secretary, who at least was a prominent officer of the Company throughout the proceedings which have resulted in so lamentable a depreciation of their property. Could we divest ourselves of the painful consciousness that many a head which was already low enough has been brought still lower by the policy which the Directors of this concern have too long pursued, we should be inclined rather to smile at their proceedings than to make them the subject of serious remark. Were not the interests of their co-proprietors and of the general public involved in their decisions, we know not why a patriotic body of men should not unite together for the praiseworthy object of presenting their country with a handsome railway constructed upon the broad-guage principle, regardless of expense. As individuals, we rejoice to see foreigners at the Paddington Terminus, and enjoy their astonishment at the aspect of that magnificent shed. Unless their relatives and their heir-at-law should interfere by commission of lunacy or otherwise, we know not that strangers to the operation would have anything better to do than to subscribe for a testimonial to the patriotic citizens who devote the surplus of their property in carrying out so stupendous an undertaking at their own proper cost. Under such circumstances, the erection of a statute to Mr. BRUNEL at one end of the line, and to Mr. SAUNDERS at the other, would be both intelligible and appropriate. We would suggest as an addition the erection of an obelisk at Paddington, inscribed in golden letters with the names of the virtuous citizens who had, from the purest and most disinterested motives, presented the nation with such a gift as the Great Western Railway!

FRANCE.

The *Fêtes* Napoleon on the 15th August passed off well, although the outdoor amusements were marred by wet weather. The Emperor on the occasion granted pardons, commutations or reduction of punishment to 1,142 prisoners.

A Paris letter in the *Daily News* says: "It is generally asserted and believed in well-informed quarters here that in case the Government succeed in procuring the conviction, during his absence, for contumacy, of LEDRU ROLLIN, a demand will at once be made to the British Cabinet under the Extradition treaty for the apprehension and surrender of that individual. No one doubts that a conviction will be readily obtained, the intervention of a jury in such cases not being necessary. It is further stated that already communications on this subject of a private sort have passed between Count WALEWSKI and Lord COWLEY, and the latter has, it is believed, admitted that such a conviction would bring LEDRU ROLLIN within the provisions of the Extradition treaty.

It is added that Ledru Rollin either has already left or intends to leave England, for the United States. The daily *News* indignantly protests against such a sacrifice of a political exile.

The affair of the great robbery of the Northern Railway Company of France, by Count ARTON, [illegible] others, was to come before the Assize Court of the Seine on the 26th of August.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions the departure from Paris for Marseilles of Gen. D'OCONNI, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Burmese war.

A list of decorations in the *Moniteur* on the occasion of the Emperor's *fête*, contains an unexpectedly large number of literary men, among whom is ALEXANDER DUMAS, the younger.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Biarritz.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the French Government contemplates sending a naval and military expedition to Cochin China to support a demand for satisfaction for an insult offered to the French representative by the Emperor of Annam. He also says that it is proposed to found a maritime and commercial settlement in the Bay of Touraine in Cochin China.

The Emperor's Speech at the Inauguration of the Louvre.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the Louvre took place on the 14th. The *Times'* correspondent says:

"Along the walls were affixed escutcheons surmounted by eagles and supported by flags, and displaying the initials of the Emperor. About 1 o'clock the Ministers, the Marshals of France, Generals of Division, and great functionaries of State, began to arrive. Marshal PELISSIER was early in attendance. He was at once recognized. His hair, white as snow, cut close, and contrasting with his black eyebrows and moustache, dark eyes, face bronzed by the sun of Africa, and determined expression of countenance, has long made him familiar to the public. He wore his Marshal's uniform, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, the Star of the Bath, the Crimean medal, and numerous other orders.

Marshal BOSQUET, who, by the way, is growing rather bulky, followed soon after, and then Marshal CANROBERT, short, bulky, and good-natured looking, his face, as usual, uplifted, and his eyes continually in motion, as if the gallant Gascon was anxious to have a chat with every one they lighted upon. At 1½ o'clock all the great personages of the day had arrived. Exactly at 2 o'clock the drums beat to arms as a signal that the Emperor, punctual to a moment, as ever, was approaching, and a cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" from the crowd below announced that he was already at the entrance. The buzzing of conversation was at once hushed, and all turned in silence towards the entrance. M. FOULD, Minister of State and of the Imperial Household, was at the gates to receive him. In a few minutes the Grand Chamberlain called out "*L'Empereur!*" and the next moment His Majesty, in military uniform, made his appearance. All stood up, and the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" rang through the hall. The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress, and followed by Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess MATHILDE, the Prince and Princess MURAT, and a long array of Chamberlains and officers of the household. The Emperor advanced to the extremity of the hall, where a throne was placed on a platform covered with crimson velvet, with another by its side for the Empress, and on both sides fauteuils for the Princes of the Imperial family. The Emperor requested the assembly to be seated, and took his seat on the throne. Business was opened without a minute's delay. M. FOULD stood up and read from a paper a speech, in which a rapid sketch was given of the beginning and completion of the building, from 1852 to the present time:

The Emperor replied to the address of M. FOULD:

"GENTLEMEN: I rejoice with you on the completion of the Louvre, and particularly on the causes which have rendered it possible. It is, in fact, order and stability restored, and the ever-increasing prosperity of the country, which have enabled me to terminate this great national work. I call it so, because all the Governments which have succeeded each other have made it a point of honor to finish the royal dwelling commenced by FRANCIS I. and embellished by FRANCIS II. Whence comes that perseverance, and even that popularity for the execution of a palace? It is because a nation is reflected in its institutions as in its habits; and in the facts which excite its enthusiasm, as in the monuments which become the objects of its principal interest. But, France, which has been monarchical for so many centuries, and which constantly saw in the central power the representation of its grandeur and of its nationality, wished that the residence of the Sovereign should be worthy of the country, and the best means of responding to that sentiment was to surround that residence with different master-pieces of human intelligence. In the middle ages the King inhabited a fortress bristling with means of defence. Soon, the progress of civilization placed loop-holes and warlike weapons by the productions of science, letters and the arts. [Loud applause.] Thus the history of monuments has its philosophy as well as the history of facts. [Cheers.] In the same way that it is remarkable that in the first revolution the Committee of Public Safety continued, without knowing it, the work of LOUIS XI., of RICHELIEU, and of Louis XIV., in giving the last blow to feudality, and in pursuing the system of unity and of centralization, the constant object of the monarchy; so, is it not a great lesson to see for the Louvre the idea of HENRI IV., of LOUIS XIII., of LOUIS XIV., of LOUIS XV., of LOUIS XVI., and of NAPOLEON, adopted by the ephemeral Government of 1848? [Hear, hear.] One of the first acts, in fact, of the Provisional Government was to decree the completion of the palace of our Kings. So true is it that a nation draws from its antecedents, as an individual does from his education, ideas which the passions of the moment cannot succeed in destroying. [Loud cheers.] When a moral impulse is the consequence of the social state of a country, it is transmitted through ages and through the different forms of government until it attains the object proposed. [Hear, hear.] Thus the completion of the Louvre, for having co-operated in which with so much zeal and ability I return you thanks, is not the caprice of a moment; it is the realization of a plan conceived for the glory of the country, and supported by its instinct during more than 300 years." [Loud cheering.]

His Majesty was frequently saluted by cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Impérial!*"

The Emperor then proceeded to distribute the medals intended for the persons selected for that honor. The first gentleman called was M. LAFELT, the chief architect of the new Louvre, who has thus become so honorably identified with art. He gained the architects' prize medal at Rome, and has been long known for his rare taste and perception. Some 40 or 50 other persons were called, and also received the medals. They represented all branches of art and manual labor employed in the buildiog of the Louvre.

INDIA.

Position of Affairs.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* writes:

If you recollect what I wrote in my last letter of the strength and extent of the city of Delhi, of the numbers and resources of the rebels, of the comparative smallness of the force brought against them, and of the consequent necessity of postponing an attack till reinforcements in considerable strength should have arrived, you will be prepared to learn that no news has yet reached us of the capture and demolition of this great stronghold of revolt. Much, indeed, may have happened, and I am disposed to think has happened, since the date of our latest intelligence from the camp. Tidings of the progress of events reach us but slowly, for, as I mentioned the other day, the direct communication between this and Agra being interrupted, we are dependent upon communications from Lahore, to which city the telegraph is at work from the camp, but from which letters are 10 or 12 days getting to us.

Thus we have nothing from Delhi later than the 27th or 28th of last month. But we learn from various points of the Punjab that at that date reinforcements of troops of all arms were rapidly converging upon Delhi. By the end of the month the General expected to find himself strengthened by fully 3,500 men, including the 8th Foot and a wing of the 61st, a troop and two batteries of artillery and some Punjab and other irregulars, horse and foot. Within a week or ten days from his receiving this augmentation to his force—that is to say, in all probability, two or three days ago—he would, it is believed, deliver the grand assault. No regular approaches had been, or would be made, there has not been strength enough for that; the affair would, I am credibly informed, be managed by blowing open a gate and entering at the point of the bayonet. But come when and how it might, I knew that at the date of the latest accounts from the camp those best qualified to judge entertained not a doubt that the assault would be successful.

Our men, both Europeans and natives, though hard worked, were well and in capital spirits, while the pluck of the mutineers was evidently on the wane. Their attacks which, as we shall see presently, were at first of almost daily occurrence, and were conducted with great determination and perseverance, had become rare and feeble. Nor does this show only that the flame of their enthusiasm is dying out,—it may be taken, I think, as establishing the fact that they had not been reinforced of late by other bands of mutineers to any considerable extent. Most of the earlier attacks were double as conducted by successive fresh arrivals, eager for the fray, and as yet unlacking the experience which their beaten comrades had dearly bought. The feebleness of the latest demonstration from this city would seem to show that that bitter lesson had been learnt by the whole mass of the rebel soldiery congregated within.

The capital of HOLKAR, no less than the capital of his rival, has been the scene of revolt. Two of his personal regiments (he has no contingent) mutinied at Indore on the 1st of this month. On the morning of that day Colonel DURAND, the acting resident, observing suspicious symptoms, dispatched an express to Mhow, for the European battery at that station, commanded by Capt. HUNGERFORD. That officer set out at once, but was met on the road by a countermand, informing him that the anticipated mutiny had broken out, and that Colonel DURAND had fled. Capt. HUNGERFORD retraced his steps to Mhow, but the news from Indore arrived there with or before him, and that same evening the 23d Native Infantry rose, with the right wing of the 1st Cavalry, of which the left had already mutinied at Nemauch. Colonel PLATT, of the 23d, fell, with his Adjutant, FAGAN, and Major HARRIS, commanding the cavalry. The rest of the officers, with the women and children, and Captain HUNGERFORD, with his guns, got safely into the fort, and the mutineers, after firing the cantonments, decamped. Without delay Major WARNER sent down a special messenger to the Bombay Government, informing him of his regret at what had taken place, assuring them that he should always be what he had hitherto been, the faithful friend of the English, and promising to raise fresh and trustworthy levies for the punishment of the mutineers and the preservation of order. Nor has he confined himself to mere protestations of loyalty. He has proved his sincerity by sending his treasure, to the amount of 24 lacs of rupees, into the fort of Mhow, where Captain HUNGERFORD is opposing a gallant front to the danger, and declares he can readily hold out till relieved. Telegraphic communication with Mhow, interrupted for a few days, was restored yesterday. The country round was reported tranquil. Colonel DURAND was safe at Schore, in the Beopal country, and on hearing of HOLKAR's fidelity, and of the departure of the mutinous regiments for Delhi, would doubtless return to Indore.

The loyalty of HOLKAR has been of the last importance to our cause in Central India. We are not without the means of judging of the effect that would have been produced by his defection. The very rumor that the mutiny at Indore was his doing was at once sufficient to rouse more than one of the petty chiefs of Malwa. The Rajah of Dhar—you will see the place on the map just to the westward of Mhow—whom I remember seeing down here three years ago, has been bestirring his scrubby little self. His neighbor of Amjhera has actually had the audacity to pounce upon the town of Bhopawar, where is located the British Residency for these little States, and to imprison the officials. His course, however, will soon be run. Not only is a force moving from Baroda, of Bombay Infantry and Guicowar's guns, but HOLKAR, amoog his other good deeds, is sending a body of well affected troops from his side, so that the little Rajah is likely to be shortly dispossessed of his raj.

When I next write I hope to tell you of the fall of Delhi. I spoke of the resources of the mutineers. I now find, from excellent authority, that they have been firing two 24 pounders for every 18-pounder of ours. They have the largest arsenal in India, 900,000 pounds of powder, many millions of percussion caps, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition. Their practice has been as good as ours—if not better.

GERMANY.

A Berlin dispatch says that great anxiety was felt at the continuous fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was thought they might have been caused by the heat of the sun's rays. In the town of Bojannvo, in the province of Posen, 350 out of 420 houses were burnt down, rendering 2,000 persons entirely houseless.

The Emperor of Austria had recommenced his journey in Hungary, and met with an enthusiastic reception at Oedenburg.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.

Sweden.

A dispatch from Stockholm represents the health of the King of Sweden to be still very unsatisfactory.

Russia.

A telegraphic dispatch announces that it has been resolved to make a reduction of upwards of 30,000 in the Russian Imperial Guard. Also that the Russian Government is engaged in equipping a flotilla destined for the Chinese seas.

Advices from Galatz state that Indian Corn was rapidly advancing in price at that port.

Turkey.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a rumor that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE will not return to Constantinople—that he is to be promoted to the rank of Earl, and be succeeded in the Turkish mission by Lord HOWDEN, at present Minister in Spain.

LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Alleged Forgeries at Liverpool.

From the Times' City Article.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 19

A rumor has been circulated that a merchant at Liverpool, lately deceased, has left liabilities estimated at £200,000, of which £100,000 are upon forged acceptances. The precise facts have not transpired, but the statement is believed to be true.

The death of the defaulter is stated to have been by suicide, and his losses are supposed to have been increased by heavy speculations both in cotton and shares.

The English funds are steadily supported at their late advance. In the Stock Exchange there was little inquiry, but the supply was adequate and there were few applications at the Bank.

Although the Bank of France has renewed its artificial purchases of Bullion on a scale which shows that the reduction in the rate of discount in June last was altogether premature, there seems no reason to apprehend that on this side the supply for the present will so far fall short as to cause withdrawals from the Bank of England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

British Trade with India.

From the London Times, Aug. 18.

The possible disturbance of our Indian trade is a serious question, but the vague alarm it awakens would be mitigated by a little calm calculation. The danger, according to the first impression of its magnitude, is that a market for seven or eight millions sterling of our exports may be entirely stopped, and that specie instead of goods will be demanded of us. After the drain we have experienced for three or four years past, this would indeed be an embarrassing prospect. But it exists only in imagination. Even taking the altogether improbable supposition that the produce henceforth to be shipped from India, will suffer no diminution, and that the natives, in their terror, will accept in payment for it nothing but silver that they can hoard, the dimensions of the evil would be much smaller than most persons suppose. On the seven millions of goods which we send to Calcutta we can hardly assume there is a profit of more than £1,050,000, or 15 ₱ cent. The balance may be regarded as the value of the raw produce and of the labor consumed in its manufacture and transportation. If we no looger require this raw produce we of course instantly lessen our purchases of it, and the loss from the stoppage of the trade is proportionably thrown upon foreign countries. If India will not buy cotton cloths, America, which produces the staple, will suffer from that fact much more even than England; while, as regards the lessened employment of our operatives, no permanent inconveniences would be threatened, as ever since the Australian discoveries the supply of labor has been short of our requirements. A moderate reduction of wages would be followed by a rather diminished consumption of imported luxuries, which would tend to avert drains of specie in other directions, but would certainly lead to nothing like general distress. As to the produce of India, in whatever quantities it might continue to come, we should take it only at prices at which we could make a profit from it. Looking at the matter, therefore, in its worst aspects, there is nothing to excite uneasiness. Doubtless individual firms would suffer, as is always the case in any revolution in business, but the effects experienced by the nation would be slight. There is no ground to assume that our aggregate trade, except perhaps during toe first few months of the crisis, will be at all disturbed as regards amount. According to every probability the exports to India will be quite as extensively interfered with as her imports, and consequently toe balance to be paid to that country in specie will be much as before, while in proportion as she sends us short supplies other countries will be stimulated to produce them, and these countries in their increased prosperity will require augmented consignments from us in return. *It is the power of turning from market to market, and of adapting themselves to all changes that constitutes the irrepressible grandeur of a free commercial community.* The wants of the world are always increasing, although the activity of particular districts may wane, and a people who have no exclusive relations, but who are ready to deal on terms of equality with all mankind, can never sustain much damage from anything but a universal convulsion. However much it might mortify our self-esteem if we were swept out of India to-morrow, there is reason, from past experience, to believe that the Board of Trade returns for future years would continue to excite no less surprise than heretofore. It is the people of India and not of Great Britain that have to look with dread on the miseries to be experienced from the check to civilization and industrial advancement that must be consequent on the disastere of 1857.

British Corn Trade.

From the Mark Lane Express.

The broken state of the weather during the week has considerably impeded the progress of harvest work. The change cannot fail to have deteriorated the condition of a large portion of corn, and some damage appears to have ensued; but reports are more in confirmation of the yield and quality of the Wheat crop, and should the weather again take up, the country has every prospect of an ample provision: with the aid of an average importation. In the earlier part of the week markets generally were very steady, with but small supplies. Since Thursday's night's rain, the tendency has been upwards, both in the value of new and old samples. The foreign trade has been firmer, it being evident that a considerable quantity will be required for mixing. The markets abroad have not materially changed, though the general inclination has been to lower rates, especially in the Baltic provinces, as well as in France, the Eastern and Southern departments of which have unusual crops. Some complaints of great local damage by storms have been made in America. Nevertheless something above an average may yet be gathered throughout the world. This, as population increases, and as stocks were running low, requires it as a guarantee for general safety.

In floating cargoes the following business has passed: Seven or eight cargoes soft Taganroc Ghirka Wheat being placed, at prices varying from 52s @ 53s. 6d.; and six cargoes of Maize, at 34s @36s. 9d., [illegible] latter being Danubian for Spain; also two cargoes of Egyptian Barley, at 35s.

The sales of Wheat noticed last week were 79,912 qrs., at 58s. 10d., against 60,464 qrs last season. The London averages were 63s. or 2,714 qrs.

The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending Aug. 8 in Wheat and Flour were 42,749 qrs. During July the United Kingdom received from foreign parts and the colonies 299,848 qrs. Wheat and 107,699 cwts. of Flour.

Monday's Mincing market in London commenced on the back of moderate supplies. The morning's addition from the near counties was not great, but there was a large proportion of new samples, chiefly white; the majority of these were in fine condition, but some, as a consequence of harvesting in the rain, were rough. The business opened with factors asking full prices, as some of the country markets at the end of the week were dearer; but as the weather became fine it was found necessary to accept Friday's decline of from 2s. to 3s. ₱ qr. in order to make sales readily on new samples, an abatement being made on some old parcels which were pressed. In foreign the business was almost limited to secondary qualities of Russian, which sold in retail at full prices. On Wednesday there were 770 qrs. per coast, with 3,140 qrs. foreign. The weather, though humid, not having become rainy, samples of new wect off sinwly, without any improvement on the previous rates, there being but a retail trade in old as well as foreign. On Friday there were 2,460 qrs. ₱ coast, with 10,616 qrs foreign. A very heavy thunder storm having occurred on the previous night factors were generally demanding higher prices, and occasionally an advance of 1s. to 2s. ₱ qr. was realized on all descriptions, though buyers were not numerous or eager to operate.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

The remittances by the *Magdalina*, from the West Indies and Pacific, reach the sum of £275,653, which, with the £183,400 per Asia, from America, gives a present supply of say £470,000 to meet the purchases of silver on the Continent. There is a sudden cessation, to-day, of business in the bullion market, the demand for the mail of the 20th being supplied. With the foregoing arrivals it is unlikely that there will be any great amount of bullion taken from the Bank for some days to come, if then, as the *Great Britain*, from Melbourne, will, no doubt, arrive before the above £470,000 has been absorbed. This vessel has upwards of £4(0,000 in gold on board, and other vessels cannot be far distant with about £300,000 more, so that there is little reason to apprehend any very severe pressure at present.

The East India Company have been lending money at 4½ ₱ cent., and the financial agents of the Dutch Government have been making advances out of the English portion of the Sound Dues redemption money. These operations prove a great assistance to the money market.

There have been some realisers of profits, and the result is that the English funds are not so firm, although the character of the market has not altered. It appears sound and steady, and, probably, without some unforeseen event occurs to alter prices, there will not be any severe fluctuation for some time. There will not be another mail in from India before the next settlement, so that the market will be left much to itself, and, at present, there is a decided pause in speculation, neither the Bulls nor the Bears operating largely. Consols opened to-day at 91¾@91¾ for the account, but some sales for the purpose of securing profits caused them to recede to 91¾@91¾, while for money they were steady at 91@91¾

FIVE P.M.—Consols closed firmer after official hours, at 91¾@91¾. Indian shares scarcely so firm. Money easy.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—Amsterdam, three months, 11 19¾@11 19⅜; do., short, 11 16¾@11 17¾. Antwerp, three months, 25 35@25 40. Brussels, three months, 25 35@25 40. Frankfort, three months, 119¾@119¾. Hamburg, three months, — —@— —. Leghorn, three months, 29 80@29 90. Marseilles, three months, 25 60@25 62½. Paris, three months, 25 60@25 62½; do., short, 25 20@25 25. Rotterdam, three months, 11 19¾@11 19¾. St. Petersburg, 35¾@36¼. Trieste, three months, 10 30@10 32. Vienna, three months, 10 29@10 31.

Liverpool Markets.

Per *Atlantic*] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

Since Saturday the weather has been fine throughout the country, with fine drying winds. At Mark Lane, yesterday, Wheats were 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter dearer on the week, owing to reports of injury to the crops in various parts of the country by the violent storms of Thursday night and Friday last. Here, to-day, with a fair attendance, holders demanded an advance of 1d.@2d. ₱ bushel, which could only be obtained in a few instances; towards the close a moderate business was done, at the full prices of Friday last. Good inquiry for Flour, and Westerns were 6d. ₱ bbl. dearer. Indian Corn very dull. To day's quotations are WHEAT—Red, 8s 4d.@8s. 9d.; White, 9s. 6d.@10s. FLOUR—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; Extra Ohnic, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Western, 31s @31s. 6d.; Extra, 32s. INDIAN CORN—Mixed and Yellow, 36s.@37s.; White, 35s.@35s. 6d., in retail, ₱ 480 lbs. BEEF—Quiet, and no transactions to report. PORK—Witcout change. BACON—A further re-shipment of 1,000 boxes is reported this week. LARD—70 tierces, prime, sold at 73s.; fair to good, 71s. 6d.@72s., with small inquiry for home demand. TALLOW—Very changeable, 64s. 6d.@65s., when very little doing; in London it is down to 64s. on the spot, and 60s. for September delivery. BARK—Bovers offer only 14s. for Philadelphia. COTTON—Market very firm; the demand slightly increased this week, the sales yesterday being 12,000 bales and 8,000 bales to day, at prices showing 1-16d. advance since Friday on the Middling and *Clcon* qualities of American. Business in Manchester is also better. We quote "Middling" Orleans, 8⅜d.; Mobile, 8 7-16d; Uplands, 8¼d.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

Our last advices were per *America*, to the 15th inst.

BREADSTUFFS—Since Saturday, the weather has been fine, allowing farmers to proceed with cutting the Wheat, which, in this neighborhood, is quite ready for the sickle. The country markets generally show more firmness, owing to the wet weather experienced at the end of last week. Reports, however, from the country, generally, are highly favorable, both as to the quantity and quality of the new crop, and all that is now required is a continuance of fine weather to secure it in good condition. Since our last the trade in Wheat has been quiet, without change in prices. There has been more demand for prime qualities of Flour, and holders have obtained some advance. Indian Corn quiet and unchanged. At our market to-day holders of Wheat asked higher prices, which restricted business; but sellers generally had the advantage. We quote Red Wheat 8s 2d.@8s.; White, 9s. 4d.@10s. Flour was in good request, and 6d. ₱ bbl. dearer. Western Canal, 30s. 6d @31s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s. 6d @32s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d. ₱ bbl. With liberal supplies of Indian Corn from the Black Sea, the market was quiet at our last quotations: Mixed, 36s. 6d.@37s.; Yellow, 37s.; White, 44s @45s.

PROVISIONS.—The accounts received per "*Asia*" of large shipments of Beef has quite paralyzed the market, and prices for the moment are nominal. Another sale of Government Stores at Deptford to-morrow also increases the dullness. Government has advertised for Tenders on the 15th Oct. for the supply of 6,500 tierces and 5,000 barrels of Beef, and the same quantity of Pork. Pork is without change. Bacon meets only a slow sale, but we hear of continued reshipments to America. Cheese very dull, except for prime quality. LARD.—A moderate business doing at 70s to 71s. 6d., but for very fine, which is scarce, 73s has been paid. TALLOW continues in good demand. In London the market has given way 2s.@3s. ₱ cwt., closing quiet at 64s. 6d. on the spot and for September delivery, and 60s. for October to December. ASHES quiet and rather lower, 32s 6d. being the price for both Pot and Pearl. NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate demand at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine has declined to 35s., which has brought out buyers, and the market closes rather firmer. OILS are without change. BARK—Philadelphia quiet, at 15s @16s ₱ cwt. We notice an arrival of Baltimore to day, but it is not yet in the market.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

DANGEROUS SUNKEN ROCK.—The following report, received from OLIVER H. PERRY, United States Consul at Canton, gives the true position and bearings of a very dangerous rock lately discovered, situated in one of the channels often used by American vessels bound either to or from Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong:

H. M.'s COROMANDAL, at Hong Kong, April 26, 1857.

SIR: In pursuance of your order of the 24th inst., I have the honor to acquaint you that I have, in company with the master of H. M.'s ship *Raleigh*, examined the rock on which that ship unfortunately struck, and establish its position to be, by Admiralty Chart, in lat. 22° 2' N., lon. 113° 47' E. When on it the following true bearings obtain, viz:

Gap in the centre of "South White Rock," in line with the right extreme of a small wedge-shaped island off the eastern side of Lafsami Island—N. 33° E.

Highest part of Alchow Island—N, 86° E.

"East Chuck-wan" Peak, nearly in a line with a small cliff head, the eastern extremity of a bluff island immediately N. W. of Chuck-wan—S. 47½° E.

Great Ladrone Peak, seen over the western slope of Peklesk Island—S. 28½° W.; and the south extreme of the Northern Liungnio Island in one with a small knob on the north summit of Woong Island—W. 4° N.

It is a small pinnacle rock on which a moderate sea breaks at low water spring tides, and has 9 and 10 fathoms immediately off it, with 7 and 8 fathoms rocky bottom, in the vicinity to the southeastward.

The danger is situate nearly in mid-channel, between "Peklesk Island" and "South White Rock," being distant from the latter 2.6 miles, and was, as far as I can ascertain, unknown.

I should recommend vessels not to use this channel until the ground has been more closely examined.

I have, &c.,

WM. THORNTON HATE, Captain.

His Excellency Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, K. C. B.

HOOSAC TUNNEL ABANDONED.—The Boston *Advertiser*, speaking of the abandonment of the work on the Hoosac Tunnel for want of funds, says: This we suppose, may be regarded as the probable final suspension of this great enterprise. If the company were so destitute of resources as to be unable to afford to their efficient contractors, under present circumstances, the aid necessary to prevent the suspension of the work, and the dispersion of the laborers at this favorable season of the year, it is hardly to be presumed that sufficient inducements can be offered [illegible] to resume it.

EMANCIPATION.

The Emancipation Convention at Cleveland.

The National Emancipation Convention, called at Cleveland, by ELIHU BURRITT and others, closed a three-days' session on Thursday. On the last day Mr. BURRITT, as Chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following:

Resolved, That the American people should make their common Government their agent in this matter, and call on Congress to pay to each State that shall abolish Slavery, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every slave emancipated, each State providing any additional remuneration they may think proper.

GERRIT SMITH offered a substitute that Congress should pay $150, and the emancipating State $75, for each slave emancipated, and spoke in support of his amendment. He said that the amount to be raised by the nation at his figure would be $600,000,000 for the masters, and $100,000,000 for the slaves. This was as much as the North would listen to. He had faint hope of getting the North to accede to this.

The original resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Resolved, That the temporary derangement which the substitution of free for slave labor would bring upon a State, would be more than compensated in the enhanced value of her soil, and in numerous other great advantages which would be certain to ensue. Were Virginia to emancipate her slaves the present year, her wealth in ten years would be far more than double what it is now. Let her emancipate her slaves this year, and her vacant land could be sold the next for several times as much as it can now.

Resolved, That in proposing the payment of such a vast sum of money to the Southern States we are actuated by the earnest desire, which we feel in common with millions of our countrymen, that all the slaves in this land shall be lifted from the degradation of their chattelhood and bondage at the earliest possible day that it can be effected by peaceable means, as the first act in that full redress of their wrongs which the nation owes them.

Resolved, That in making this offer of co-operation on the part of the Federal Government, Congress would not, in the slightest degree, infringe upon the sovereignty of any State, as it is regarded in the South, as the acceptance of that offer, the apportionment of the money, and all the legislative acts necessary to the extinction of Slavery within its borders, would be left to the State itself.

Resolved, That this Convention would invite all the friends of Compensated Emancipation, to interest the public mind in its favor through their local newspapers, by public meetings, and by petitions to Congress, earnestly endeavoring to gain the adhesion and active co-operation of persons of all parties and professions, North and South, so that the movement may not assume an apparent connection with any particular political party.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the press of the South condemns as unauthorized and impertinent our taking this subject in hand, we nevertheless justify ourselves on the ground, 1st, That what vitally concerns our part vitally concerns every other part of the human brotherhood; and 2d, That the North has as much right to save from, as the South has to hurry to, destruction the ship of State, which carries both the North and the South—the dearest interests of the one as well as the dearest interests of the other.

Resolved, That the declaration that our undertaking involves the recognition of the right of property in man is as groundless as it is astounding; and that this undertaking, so far from binding those that embark in it, from inculcating, as all should do, the unconditional duty of the slaveholder to set the slave immediately free, does but impart to them a special firmness for such inculcation, and a special power to make it effectual.

Resolved, That through petitions to Congress and personal communications with members, the propositions of Compensated Emancipation be brought before both Houses and discussed the following session; and that all other proper and judicious measures be taken to press the subject upon the attention of the Government and people of this country.

Resolved, That in order to prosecute with vigor and without suspension of effort the movement inaugurated by this Convention, a society be now formed to be called the "National Compensation Emancipation Society."

The following Constitution was reported by GERRIT SMITH, and adopted:

1. This Society shall be called the

TRAVELING IN INDIA.

From Calcutta to Madras—Landing in the Surf—Railway to Vellore—Losing one's Servant and Baggage—A Hard-hearted Official—Bribery—The Bullock Transit—An East Indian Carriage—A Traveler's Bungalow—Railroad Routes from Madras to the Malabar Coast—The Neilgherries—Our Correspondent on his Journey to the Interior of Southern India.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHITTOOR, (India,) Monday, June 15, 1857.

When your readers note the date of this letter, they may wonder from what part of the far East your correspondent is now writing. Have I escaped the sepoy slaughters in Bengal, to hide myself in the dominions of the Khan of Tartary? or am I rusticating among the cannibals of the Andaman Islands? You are puzzled? Know, then, oh, Sahib of the TIMES, that one day, not long ago, I was quietly advised by my physician to leave Calcutta, and seek, for a season, a more invigorating climate. Six years of hard labor at buying and selling in the hot bazars of Calcutta had been too much for me. Now my health needed attention; and if I could not spare time for a visit to old Massachusetts, I must get away immediately to one of the mountain sanitary stations of India—either to the Himalayas in the North, or to the Neilgherries in the South. The revolts in the Northwest Provinces, and the slaughters of white faces at Meerut, Delhi, and along the Ganges, warned me not to entrust my precious person to the hazards of a dâwk journey to Darjeeling, in the Himalayas So I turned my face southward.

On the 19th of May last I left Calcutta in the screw-steamer *Aima*, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's line, bound for Madras. I wrote you while on board this steamer, transmitting the latest intelligence from Meerut and Delhi, which you have probably received long before this reaches you. The *Aima* was delayed by the tide in the Hoogly, and made but little progress during the first day. On the second day, at noon, we anchored off Kedgeree, where we awaited the arrival of the after packet from Calcutta. This reached us at 4 o'clock, P. M., when we again got under weigh, and, anchoring for the night off the head of Saugur Island, we finally discharged our Calcutta pilot, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of May, and were fairly afloat in the Bay of Bengal.

Owing to a strong south west monsoon and a heavy head sea, we had a very rough passage to Madras, where we anchored at noon on the 24th. I landed at 2 o'clock, P. M., and immediately drove to the Elphinstone Hotel, about three miles back from the beach, on what is called the Mount Road. The landing of one's person and chattels at Madras is a very exciting operation. The port is an open roadstead exposed to the heavy swell of the Bay of Bengal. When the wind ranges from any point between northeast and southeast by south, the surf breaks upon the sandy beach with great violence—the surf-wave running from five to fifteen feet high. When I landed the surf was comparatively light. But even then, the excitement was scarcely agreeable, as I watched the rollers bursting on the beach, and my oarsmen rested on their oars, waiting for the "comber" behind us to roll up and lift my boat to the land on top of its crest.

I spent three weeks very pleasantly in Madras and its environs. But of all that I shall tell you at another time, for I shall tarry there again on my return from the interior. At 3 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, I left Madras by railway to Vellore (distant 86 miles), bound for Ootacamund, a sanitary station on top of the Neilgherry Mountains, where I shall find a cool and invigorating climate. In Bengal, the railway passenger trains are not allowed to run on Sunday; but in the Madras Presidency they run as regularly on that as on any other day. I confess, being a New-England boy, that I do not approve of Sunday traveling. But in the present case I was obliged to start for Vellore on Sunday, or not start at all. At Vellore my journey by bullock transit was to commence that night—the bullock train starting then, being the only train that was disengaged for three weeks to come. So, of course, I must be in Vellore on Sunday night, or wait three weeks longer in Madras. I arrived at Vellore at 7 o'clock P. M. On the day before, I sent forward the greater part of my baggage by a freight train from Madras, expecting to find it at Vellore. But when I landed there the baggage was missing. By somebody's carelessness it had been left at Madras and now could not arrive until one o'clock on Monday. But my misfortunes did not end here. Knowing that a Bengalee would be of little service to me in the Madras Presidency, I had left my Calcutta servant behind, and on my arrival at Madras had engaged a Madrasee servant to accompany me to the mountains. But this fellow, not understanding that a railway train waits for no man, had got out of the third-class carriage in which I had seated him at the station in Madras, to say good bye to some of his family, and during his absence the train started for Vellore leaving him behind! I, being in another carriage, did not learn that he was missing until the train arrived at Vellore. The loss of his services was not of much importance, as I could easily hire another man at Bangalore, on my route. But the fellow had with him the keys of all my packages, not to mention a month's advance wages, and a good supply of warm clothing which I had purchased for him.

At the Vellore station I managed to get some supper, consisting principally of broiled chicken. After supper, I waited upon the agent of the bullock carriages, in which I was to commence my journey to the mountains, and tried to persuade him to allow me to detain my carriage until the arrival of the Madras freight train on Monday noon, which would bring me my missing baggage and servant. I offered him half the price of my passage to Bangalore, as demurrage. But he resolutely refused—saying I must either go forward in the bullock carriage that night, or give up my transit entirely. He said that he had only relays of bullocks for three carriages on the road, and that if I delayed my carriage until the next day, when three passengers were coming up from Madras, I should disarrange all the relays. As there was no other alternative, I thought of the usual expedient for such cases in this country. It was a bribe. I called the half-caste assistant out of the office, and told him if he would arrange the matter I would make him a present. He left me and soon returned with the native driver of my carriage, when ten rupees ($5) divided between them settled the matter to my satisfaction. As my carriage would not be allowed by the regulations of the road to stand waiting at Vellore, it was arranged that it should go on in company with the others as far as Woorungapally, where we should arrive about one o'clock that night. There my driver was to turn off from the main road and go on about three miles due North to Chittoor, where there is a good public bungalow (in which I am now writing this letter) and where I should wait until eight o'clock the next (Monday) evening. Meanwhile the half-caste assistant was to put relays of coolies on the road between Vellore and Chittoor, and immediately on the arrival of the freight train from Madras, on Monday noon, was to take charge of my baggage and send it forward to me by these coolies.

This arrangement being completed, I left Vellore about 8½ o'clock last night, and, long before reaching the turn off at Woorungapally, was fast asleep, and only awoke when my carriage stopped at the bungalow at Chittoor, early this morning. I routed up the servants, gained admission, and making a temporary bed on the table, turned in to sleep again. I awoke at 7 o'clock, called the Khansarnah, gave him a rupee to get a breakfast, then bathed, dressed, and strolled about the station. At 8 o'clock the servant called me to breakfast, which consisted of curries and rice, broiled chicken, bread and butter, eggs, and some tea, of which I brought a store. The bungalow has a small library, which has helped me while away the morning. And now, while waiting here for my baggage from Vellore, I may as well tell you how I am traveling; for the modes of conveyance for travelers in India are sufficiently peculiar to interest you even who are afar off on the opposite side of the globe.

A bullock-transit carriage is a four-wheeled vehicle, hung upon stout springs, with a double roof, which is arched. The interior of the carriage is about six feet long, three feet wide, and four feet high. On each end and side there is a window, furnished with a blind inside and a sun-shade outside. The roof projects over the driver's seat, affording him shelter from sun and rain. The door is at the back end of the carriage. Within the carriage, around its sides, are several pockets for holding bottles of water and refreshing "spirits." From the top is suspended a netting, in which you can stow blankets, books, &c. About one foot above the permanent floor of the carriage, are supports for a movable second floor. This is composed of small boards laid athwart the vehicle, and under it you stow your baggage, and upon it extend a good mattress, with several small pillows to support your head and to pack around the sides, so that your knees and elbows need not be too much bruised when the carriage is jolting over a rough road. Here you can stretch yourself out at your ease; or, when tired of reclining, you have only to throw back one end of your bedding and take up two or three boards from the movable floor, to accommodate your feet, and then you have a comfortable seat with your bedding at your back.

The carriage is drawn by two bullocks, relays of which are stationed four or five miles apart, along the road. At the end of every twenty or twenty-five miles, there are very good Government bungalows, where you can rest, and if no provisions are to be found at the place, you can have a meal prepared from the stores which you carry with you. These bungalows are one-storied, brick and stuccoed buildings, generally arranged on the same plan—namely, a front and back verandah, one large central room, and two bedrooms, with bath-rooms adjoining at each end; thus furnishing good accommodations for four travelers. These bungalows are in charge of native servants, who are paid by Government; and on this road the traveler pays nothing for the use of them; though it is proper for him to pay the servants for their attendance, and for whatever provisions they have supplied him with. The bungalows are furnished with cooking utensils and a few articles of crockery ware; but the traveler should carry with him his own knife, fork and spoon, pewter mug, cup and saucer, and teapot; also a small quantity of salt, sugar, tea or coffee, biscuits, and a few tins of preserved meats or soups, also brandy for sickness, with whatever beer or wines he may desire. You can always get water and milk at a bungalow, and a chicken, and rice for a curry. Your own servant who rides on the seat with the driver, can always make a good curry.

The average rate of travel with bullocks on this route, is from four and a half to five miles per hour; and as you travel day and night, you can generally make from 90 to 100 miles in the 24 hours, including stoppages. When time is of no account, as is generally the case with a traveler in India, the bullock transit is not an unpleasant mode of conveyance. The railroad from Madras is at present open only to Vellore; but the line has been surveyed, and is now in progress of construction, through nearly its whole route, to its termination at Beyporé on the Malabar coast. Soon after leaving Vellore, the proposed line runs south-south west to Salem. It thence runs south-west to Coimbatore. Thence, passing around the southern end of the Western Ghaûts, it runs up the Malabar coast to Beypore and Calicut. A branch road will run from Coimbatore to Meetapollium and Seeramogay, at the foot of the Neilgherries, or, more properly, Nilgiris, from the Hindee words, *Nil* (blue) and *giri* (a mountain.) When this road is completed, the journey from Madras the foot of the Mountains (about 286 miles) will be accomplished in 14 hours; and the mode of travel by bullock-transit, *viâ* Bangalore, Seringpatam, and Mysore, will only be used by persons desiring to visit these places, famous in Anglo-Indian history, and who, having leisure, will be satisfied with this slower but pleasanter conveyance by which I am now traveling to the Mountains.

The present route to these Mountains is from Vellore by transit, *viâ* Palmaniar—where you cross the head of the Eastern Ghaûts—to Bangalore, 208 miles from Madras. From Bangalore you go, in two-wheeled carriages, south westerly to Mysore; thence southerly to Seegoor, at the foot of the famous pass of that name leading up the Northern side of the Mountaine, 351 miles from Madras. Thence you go direct to Ootacamund (whither I am bound) 13 miles from the pass—the principal station on the table land at the top of the Mountains. The time generally occupied in this journey is 40 hours from Madras to Bangalore, and 45 hours from Bangalore to Ootacamund. The road is from 15 to 20 feet wide, and is kept in such good order that a light buggy can be run over it the entire distance.

Now, from these details, please turn to your patient correspondent, whom you left in the bungalow at Chittoor, awaiting the arrival of his missing baggage. It is 8 o'clock, and a calm, bright, moonlit night—an East Indian night. I sat in the verandah of the bungalow, silently enjoying a cheroot, and was about abandoning all hopes of seeing my baggage this evening; when I heard from afar off, a faint reply to the shouts of my driver, whom I had sent down the road in search of the Coolies from Vellore. They are coming! I roused up the bullock boy, who is dozing under the carriage. The bullocks are harnessed. The baggage is examined and stowed away. And lighting a fresh cheroot, and giving the servants some bits of silver, I clambered into the carriage and was soon away upon the road to the Mountains. What befalls your correspondent on his travels thitherward, you shall surely know.

CORINGA.

RUMORED DEATH OF MRS. GARDNER, OF HINGHAM, FROM POISON.—The Boston *Traveller* says: It has been stated that Mrs. GARDNER, mother of the late HOSEA GARDNER, Postmaster of Hingham, (who died from poison, for the administration of which his wife was arrested,) died at Hingham on Monday last. She has been in failing health ever since the tragical death of her son, and by some it is thought that she might have in some way, unconsciously partaken of the poison which destroyed the son. To test the matter, a *post mortem* examination of the body has been determined upon. It will be remembered that Mrs. GARDNER was in attendance upon her son in his last sickness, and was the first person to suspect that he had been poisoned, and that after the utterance of her suspicion, she was ordered from the bedside of her son, and otherwise harshly treated. She was an important witness for the Government in the case against her daughter-in-law, whose trial is about to take place at Plymouth. The testimony of the doctor in attendance will, however, in part supply the deficiency in the evidence caused by her death.

We understand that ever since the death of her son, Mrs. GARDNER has had apprehensions that she might have imbibed poison in tasting the drinks of her son, but her physician was unable to detect any symptoms which would lead him to suppose that she was suffering from poison.

The trial of Mrs. GARDNER, Jr., has been assigned for the 8th of September, when there will be a special session of the Supreme Court at Plymouth.

THE TEXAS INDIANS.—The Galveston *News* of the 15th furnishes the following: "The Indian tribes of Texas are passing into rapid decay. In 1853 the Indians of Texas were estimated at 20,000. In 1856 the number, from official accounts, did not exceed 12,000. Some 1,500 Indians till the reservation on the clear fork of the Brazos, and make good crops: 3,000 semi-civilized Creeks, Delawares, and Cherokees are in Eastern Texas; in the North 1,000 Wash itus and Wacos. There are 3,000 Comanches, 1,000 Lipans and 4,000 of all other stragglers. From this report it will be seen that in the course of a few years, from the very nature of things, the whole Indian tribes of Texas will become extinct."

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SUNKEN PROPELLER J. N. HARRIS.

Bodies Washed Ashore at Riverhead, L. I.—Coroner's Inquest.

It was published in Friday's TIMES that several bodies were reported to have been washed ashore on the beach opposite Riverhead, Long Island, supposed to be some of the passengers or crew of the propeller *J. N. Harris*. One of our reporters returned Saturday morning from Riverhead, where he had gone to gather further facts in the case, and attend the Coroner's Inquisition. But two bodies only, it appears, were washed ashore, and there is no positive assurance that either of these came from the sunken propeller. The following are all the facts connected with the discovery of the bodies referred to:

On Monday afternoon, while two fishermen who lived near Riverhead Beach, named DAN'L TERRY and Jos. L'HOMMEDIEU, were angaged in fishing, a dead body was washed upon the beach near them. The body had no clothing upon it and it was very much decomposed. Seeing its condition and thinking it an act of justice, they at once took the body and buried it in the sand near by. The story of the discovery and burial of the corpse was mentioned to other fishermen, and the general presumption was it must have been that of some person on board the *J. N. Harris*. No action was, however, taken to have a Coroner's inquest held until a second body was found ashore at nearly the same place on Wednesday morning, by another fisherman, named JAMES N. WELLS. Mr. WELLS communicated the fact of this second body having come ashore to Justice CORWIN, at Riverhead. The Justice directed him to make the fact known to IRELAND, the Coroner of the county, who resided at Greenport. Mr. WELLS did as directed, upon which Coroner IRELAND came from Greenport to where the body was left lying on the beach, and held an inquest it the same day at 2 P. M. WELLS, the fisherman, was the only witness examined. His evidence went no farther than to relate the circumstance of his finding the body. The body had no head and no arms. On the left foot was a coarse blue woolen stocking and a narrow red flannel band was tied around the waist. There was no other clothing, and no marks by which it was possible to identify the body. Dr. VAN SOOY, of Riverhead, who was present and assisted at the inquest, gave it as his opinion that the body was that of a young man named CHARLES BENNETT, who fell overboard two weeks ago from a schooner belonging to Greenport. The size and form he thought resembled that of young BENNETT. He stated that BENNETT belonged to East Hampton.

The Jury rendered a verdict that the body was that of some person unknown to them, and that it met its death by some means unknown. The Coroner gave directions to have a coffin prepared for the body and that it should be kept unburied until some of the friends of the young man BENNETT could be sent for to view the remains. A brother of BENNETT has since looked at the body, but being unable to identify it as that of his brother it was buried yesterday.

Coroner IRELAND, from the statements made to him by the fishermen who discovered the first body relative to its condition, deemed it unnecessary to have the Jury view it. He gave orders, however, to have a coffin prepared, and that it should be properly buried. The body was stated as being entirely destitute of clothing, and so far decomposed that it was difficult to bury it.

The place where the two bodies, mentioned above, came on shore, is the same place where JAMES CROWLEY, the second mate of the ill-fated *Lexington*, was safely washed ashore upon a bale of cotton, after the burning of the steamer. It will be remembered that he was one of the four persons only who reached the shore alive from the *Lexington*. The only thing that has come ashore at Riverhead, which is presumed to have come from the *J. N. Harris*, is a bag of grain. From Greenport, as far up as Mattituck, a large number of boxes, barrels, crates, &c., belonging to the propeller, have been washed upon the beach.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 22d day of August, to the 29th day of August, 1857: Men, 69; women, 82; boys, 264; girls, 198; total, 613.* Adults, 151; children, 462; males, 333; females, 280; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Aneurism		Diarrhœa	29
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Dropsy	5
Apoplexy	4	Dropsy in head	26
Asthma	1	Drowned	5
Bowels, dis. of	9	Dysentery	29
Bronchitis	7	Erysipelas	2
Cancers	3	Fever	1
Casualties	1	Fever, Bilious	2
Cholera	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Cholera, Infantum	182	Fever remittent	4
Cholera morbus	1	Fever, scarlet	6
Compression of the Brain	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Concussion of the Brain	1	Fever, Typhus	1
Congestion of the Bowels	1	Heart, disease of	3
Congestion of the Brain	7	Heart, disease of Valvular	2
Congestion of the Liver	1	Hooping cough	12
Congestion of the Lungs	10	Inflam. of the bowels	9
Consumption	58	Inflam. of brain	6
Convulsions, ad't's	2	Inflam. of chest	1
Convulsions, infantile	35	Inflam. of kidneys	1
Croup	5	Inflam. of liver	1
Cyanosis	3	Inflam. of lungs	8
Debility, Adult	1	Inflam. of stomach	2
Debility, Infant	9	Intemperance	3
Delirium Tremens	2	Kidneys, dis. of	1
		Killed or murdered	2
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lock Jaw	1
		Malformation	1
		Malf. of heart	1
		Marasmus, infantile	78
		Measles	8
		Mortification (old age)	1
		Mortification of the Throat	1
		Old Age	6
		Pleurisy	1
		Poison, by landanum	1
		Premature birth	4
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture	2
		Scrofula	3
		Small-pox	4
		Softening of the Brain	4
		Softening of the Stomach	1
		Spruc	3
		Stillborn	24
		Suppression of Menses	1
		Suffocation, accidental	1
		Suicide, arsenic	1
		Sun Stroke	1
		Tumor	1
		Ulceration of the Spine	2
Total			613

* Decrease this week, 87.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1857.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 28, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 21	172	73	250
Admitted to Aug. 28	38	27	65
Discharged, cured or relieved	50	17	67
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	157	86	243
Males, 211; females, 32.			

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday, 695 vessels, including 35 steamers, 180 ships, 113 barks, 91 brigs, and 276 schooners. Seamen are less abundant and getting higher wages. The prevailing currency, according to the *Shipping List*, is as follows:

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool, per month	$20	$20
To London	18	18
To Havre	17	17
To North of Europe	17	17
To Mediterranean and So. Am	16	16
To West Indies	18	18
To East Indies and California	15	30
Coasting	20	10

ARREST OF AN IMPUDENT SNEAK THIEF.—JOHN WILLIAMS *alias* Rowlings, a notorious colored sneak thief, about 5 o'clock on Friday evening, entered the large boarding-house, No. 42 Beach-street, the front door of which had carelessly been left open, and cautiously proceeded up stairs. Stepping into the first room he came to, the thief encountered a lady, to whom he apologized for the intrusion and withdrew. He then stepped into another room, occupied by Mr. PHILETUS PHILLIPS, and opening the bureau drawers, stole therefrom coats, pants, vests, drawers, and other articles of wearing apparel, to the value of about $60, with which he left. On reaching the street with his plunder, the black rascal was discovered by Officer DAZET, of the Fifth Precinct, who promptly arrested him. The accused was locked up for examination by Justice OSBORNE.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.—On and after the 1st of September, the Second-avenue Railroad Company run their cars down the First-avenue and up the Second-avenue. This change is made at the request of many travelers, and the public generally will be better accommodated by the new route.

☞ The Union Theological Seminary begins its annual course on the 9th of September. The Seminary building and students' rooms have all been repaired throughout. The rooms have also been refurnished and re-carpeted, in part through the liberality of a few friends of the institution.

☞ It is asserted that the expenses of the Board of Almshouse Governors are about double their amount during the term of years reaching from 1849 to 1853. Whether there is a corresponding increase in the number of inmates in their institutions we do not learn.

SERIOUS RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—MICHAEL GAFFNEY, a Hibernian, while much under the influence of liquor, got into one of the Second-avenue cars about 10 o'clock on Friday night, but he was so disorderly and offensive that it was found necessary to eject him. This was done; but GAFFNEY, in attempting to jump on the front platform of the car again, slipped and fell before the wheel, which passed over and crushed one of his legs in a terrible manner. He was taken up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital. WM. FEELMAN, driver, and ANTHONY CARROLL, conductor of the car, were arrested by officer KNIGHT, of the Sixth Precinct, on the charge of careless driving. They were held for examination.

Body Found.

ROCKAWAY, Saturday, Aug. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The body of JAMES RILEY, of whose death by drowning I notified you yesterday,—was found this morning some three miles from where the accident occurred. The Inquest will be held this evening.

A REGULAR SWINDLING CONCERN.—Scarcely a day passes but that more or less unsophisticated countrymen are roped into the bogus ticket office, No. 109 West-street, at the head of which is said to be one of our City fathers, and most shamefully swindled by having almost worthless tickets palmed off upon them at the most exorbitant prices. No less than two complaints were made against the plundering orib this (Saturday) morning, by gentlemen from the interior. Officers LEFFERTS and MCDOUGALL, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, compelled the rascals to discharge. Only a few days since the Postmaster-General of Canada was swindled in the same orib to the tune of $75.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—ANN SWEENY, a little girl 3 years of age, was drowned on Friday evening in consequence of accidentally falling through a hole in the pier foot of Governeur-street. E. R., on which she was walking with her mother. The body was recovered soon afterwards and conveyed to the residence of her parents, No. 406 Cherry-street, where an inquest will be held....About 6 o'clock Friday evening BARNEY MCGANNA fell from the mast-head of the schooner *Helen*, lying at Pier No. 16, E. R., to the deck, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest will be held on the body. The deceased was 40 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.—About 1¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the brick building No. 71 Worth street, occupied as a boarding house by HERMAN W. BRUCK. It originated in the parlor from some cause unknown. The furniture and fixtures were damaged to the extent of about $100—insured for $800 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The damage done the building amounted to about $150.

☞ The pastors of several of the City churches who have been out refreshing in the country, have returned to town—though the first Sabbath of September is the more general occasion for the reopening sermons. Rev. Dr. PARKER'S Church has not been closed, as was stated, but the pulpit has been occupied weekly. The Doctor was at home and preached last Sabbath.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Defalcation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—AUG. 29.

Before Judge Peabody.

John M. Lawler vs. *John P. Treadwell.*—Several days ago Mr. Treadwell obtained from Judge PEABODY an order of arrest against Mr. Lawler and an attachment against a portion of his property.

The present action is in the nature of replevin—to recover about $1,000 worth of personal property, consisting of wardrobe, &c., belonging to Mr. Lawler, and alleged to be illegally withheld from him by Mr Treadwell. It appears that upon demand for the delivery up of the property, made by the Sheriff to Mr. Treadwell, the latter refused, whereupon Mr. Lawler obtained from Judge PEABODY an order of arrest against Mr. Treadwell. He also obtained an order requiring Mr. Treadwell to show cause on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock A. M. why the order of arrest against Mr. Lawler and the attachment against his property should not be set aside and vacated. About the time the replevin was served upon Mr. Treadwell, or a short time afterwards, Mr. Treadwell's counsel obtained an attachment against the very property the possession of which Mr. Lawler was seeking to recover by a writ of replevin!

The Judge granted the order of arrest against Mr. Treadwell upon the following affidavit of Mr. Lawler:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*John M. Lawler*, above-named, being duly sworn, says: That he was the owner, and now is, of a certain wardrobe and contents, and other articles of personal property, of the value of $1,000 or thereabouts, which were and are now in the possession of the defendants. That the summons therein was this day duly served, and accompanying the same was an order for the delivery of the same, (in the words of the Sheriff of said City and County,) commonly called a writ of replevin. That deponent had previously, and before the action was commenced, duly demanded such property of the defendants, but they refused to deliver the same to him, and still retain the same. And that the defendant, Treadwell, this day refused to deliver the same to said Sheriff, who had such requisition in the plaintiff's behalf, and that the same was issued upon the necessary affidavit and undertaking.

JOHN M. LAWLER

Sworn Aug. 29, 1857, before me, WM. H. DUSENBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

ORDER OF ARREST.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

You are required forthwith to arrest the defendant, John P. Treadwell, in this action, and hold him to bail in the sum of $15,000, and to return this order to Henry Scia, Plaintiff's Attorney, at No. 130 Chambers-street, on the 3d day of September, 1857.

C. A. PEABODY, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Dated Aug. 29, 1857.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Application for the Appointment of a Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Aug. 29.

In the matter of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.—This morning an application was made for the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The application was made by Mr. Charles C. Nott, on behalf of John Hays and other creditors who have obtained attachments, and of the Ohio Life and Trust Company itself.

Judge PEABODY referred the matter to Wm. C. Russell, Esq.

The following is the

ORDER OF REFERENCE:

At a Special Term, &c., on the verified complaint in this action and the consent of the defendants, that a Receiver be appointed, and on hearing Charles C Nott, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff, Ordered that it be referred to Wm. C. Russell, Esq., a counselor of this Court, to ascertain whether Wm. A. Booth and Frederick A. Lane are fit and proper persons to be appointed Receivers herein of the estate and effects of the said defendants, and the amount of security which the Receiver or Receivers to be appointed should be required to give, and to inquire into and approve or disprove the security offered both in regard of the sureties and the form of the execution of the bond. Enter. C. A. P.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.

Before Judge Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Wm. M. Wilmarth, &c. vs. *Mason A. Perkins.*—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest granted with costs.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *John Garvey.*—Motion for attachment granted.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Cazeau vs. *Mali*; *Crocker* vs. *Crocker*; *Haggerty* vs. *Branger.*—Forms of Judgment settled in each case.

Mr. Thompson's Case Postponed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 29.

Before Judge Duer.

The Metropolitan Bank vs. *John Thompson.*—Mr. Cutting on behalf of the defendant applied for a postponement. He had just come into the case and he had not had time to examine the papers as he would wish to.

Mr. Evarts was ready to proceed although the new affidavits had only been served this morning.

Judge DUER said that the matter had better be postponed until Monday. In the meantime he would like to have the affidavit of the clerk of the Metropolitan Bank, amended so as to make his allegations in relation to his ability to identify the bills more specific. He then ordered the case to be adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Duer.

MASONIC TROUBLES.

Emile Pierre vs. *Antoine Bonnard.*—This is an action for slander. The case is one of much interest to Freemasons, as it involves the truth of charges made by the defendant against the plaintiff, who, in consequence of such charges, it is alleged, was expelled from the *Union Française*, the only French Lodge of Freemasons in this City. Mr. Morange, counsel for the plaintiff, on Friday obtained an order of arrest against the defendant. The following is the plaintiff's affidavit, and upon which Judge DUER granted the order of arrest:

COMPLAINANT'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Emile Pierre, the above named plaintiff, being duly sworn, says: That at the said City, in the presence and hearing of divers persons who understood and now understand the French language, the above-named defendant did, on the 16th, 19th and 20th days of August, 1857, speak, utter, publish and declare, of and concerning the said plaintiff, the following false, malicious and scandalous words in the French language, to wit: "Que M. Emile Pierre était un fion et un voleur, et qu'il avait exigé de lui un faux mortgage," which, being translated in the English language, is of the following import, to wit: "That M. Emile Pierre (meaning plaintiff) was a pickpocket, and a thief, and that he (plaintiff meaning) had extorted from him (defendant meaning) a sham mortgage."

Deponent says that the parties to this suit are Frenchmen, that the defendant has circulated the above-mentioned slanders among a great portion of the French community of said City, and has expressed a fixed purpose and determination of ruining deponent, who is a man of family.

Deponent says that he is a shoemaker by trade, and that his trade was therefore among the French residents of the said City, but that since the speaking of the said slanders by defendant, deponent has been almost wholly without work and patronage.

Deponent further says that the parties to this suit were members, and the defendant is now a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliated to the French Lodge of said City, and that the said defendant, in the absence of the said plaintiff, at a sitting or communication of said Lodge, did speak and publish the said false and malicious slanders, and did support the same by his Masonic oath; whereupon the same Lodge did expel this deponent therefrom, although theretofore this deponent had always been, and continued a member in good standing therein, and thereof.

Deponent further says, that by the rules of the said Masonic fraternity, the expulsion aforesaid will prevent deponent from entering any other Masonic Lodge upon the face of the globe, or to become affiliated therewith.

Deponent says that he has been greatly injured by the speaking of the aforesaid malicious words and slanders, and by the unhappy consequences thereof, and prays that the said defendant may be arrested and held to bail. E. PIERRE.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1857.

W. H. STANSBURY, Com. of Deeds.

ORDER OF ARREST.

Superior Court of the City of New-York—Emile Pierre vs. *Antoine Bonnard—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:*

You are required forthwith to arrest the defendant in this action, and hold him to bail in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and to return this order to Henry Morange, plaintiff's Attorney, at his office, No. 1 Nassau-street, New-York City, on the first day of September, 1857. Dated Aug. 28, 1857. JOHN DUER.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

William H. Phelps vs. *William S. Irvine and others.*—The motion to vacate the order of arrest is denied, but the amount of bail is reduced so that it shall not embrace any purchases made before the 16th of April, 1857, the day when the fraudulent representations were made to the plaintiffs.

Solomon M. Baker vs. *Philip Nenabaum.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, $3,960, with interest from May 1, 1855.

HOW THE OFFICIAL DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT. It is amusing, and, at the same time mortifying, to witness the course of the Charleston *Mercury* relative to the Kansas question and the policy of Governor WALKER in that Territory. That paper publishes everything, no matter from what quarter it may emanate, against the Administration, and *professes to believe that Mr. Buchanan has really inaugurated a policy in Kansas to make it a Free State.* Hence, we say their course is mortifying; for, if they really believe what they assert, they are the victims of a credulity that is without the least shadow of evidence to sustain them. If they do not believe it, they are guilty of *injustice and ingratitude* to the only President who has ever yet recognized the *Southern construction* of the constitutional right to carry Slavery into the Territories. They may choose either horn of the dilemma, from which, we apprehend, there is no possibility of escape.—*Washington Union.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at former prices. Pearls, $7 25@$7 31½; Pots, $8 ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 832 obls., including 644 bbls. Pearls and 188 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is not so brisk; prices, however, are quoted unchanged. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 13¼c.@13¾c.; St. Domingo, 12c.@12½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₰ lb. The Baltimore *Patriot* of Friday evening says: "The Coffee market during the past week ruled rather quiet, and transactions have been by no means large. The sales of the week reached in all about 1,800 bags, as follows, viz.: 700 bags fair Rio Coffee, at 10½c.; 800 bags good do., at 11¼c.; 100 bags do., at 11¾c., and 200 bags prime do., at 12c. Holders of Coffee are not pressing sales, and buyers are holding off. We can quote Rio Coffee as follows, viz.: 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to good; 12c.@12¼c. for prime, and 13¾c. for choice. Laguayra Coffee may be quoted at 13¾c., and Java do., at 16½c. @17c. The stock of all descriptions of Coffee in the market is estimated to be 45,000 bags. The market for the week closed quiet, but steady."

COTTON—Rules quiet at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts increased attention, but at easier prices. Sales,—5,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 90@$6 00
Straight state	6 00@ 6 10
Extra State	6 30@ 6 50
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 6 10
Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 35@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 75

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales, 570 bbls ordinary superfine to choice extra, in lots, at from $6@$8 ₰ bbl. Southern appears in moderate demand, at drooping rates; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,140 bbls good mixed to choice extra, at $6 30@$8 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $3 90@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter is worth $19 ₰ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after both for home use and for export, at improved prices. Sales: 58,000 bush., including good white Western at $1 62; fair to prime white Southern at $1 60@$1 71½; red Southern at $1 40@$1 49; and unsound Southern at $1 15@$1 50 ₰ bush. Rye is inactive and nominal at 93c.@95c. ₰ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are moderately sought after and are steady at 60c.@63c. for Western; 57c. @60c. for State; 52c.@59c. for Jersey; 54c @58c. for Canadian: 50c.@58c. for Pennsylvania; 44c.@48c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is more active, but at unsettled prices. Sales: 54,000 bush. at 84c.@85c. for unsound; 85½c.@86c. for mixed Western, 90c. for prime yellow, Southern, and 90c.@92c. for white do., ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales River at 70c.@80c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HAIR—The market continues unchanged, with a heavy stock and but little demand. Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, long, ₰ lb

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning.—Price, two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch was received last night from New-Orleans by M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., announcing that the California steamship *Illinois*, about whose non-arrival some anxiety has been experienced, went ashore on Colorado Reef, where she remained for three days. She was finally hauled off by the *Empire City* and another steamer, and proceeded to Havana, which port she would leave on the 30th for New-York.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing four days' later intelligence from Europe. The *Atlantic* left Liverpool on the morning of the 19th inst. The political news by this arrival is quite unimportant. Parliamentary debates were without special interest, and the leading events talked of were the railway troubles in England and the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph. The subject of Railway abuses attracts the notice of the London *Times*, in an article which we copy elsewhere. Lord PALMERSTON had announced in Parliament the probability of a European Conference to arrange the Commercial affairs of Turkey. There was nothing new in relation to the Moldavian difficulty. The inauguration of the Louvre took place on the 14th with great ceremony. The Emperor made a speech, and the occasion gave opportunity for a *fête*. The results of the recent Imperial visit to the Queen at Osborne are looked upon as extremely favorable to the prospects of continued peace and good feeling.

Full details of the disaster to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable reach us by the *Atlantic*, and are reported before our readers in this morning's TIMES. An interesting letter from our Special Correspondent on board the *Niagara*, narrates the circumstances attending the departure of the Expedition from Valentia, the progress made from day to day, and the final catastrophe. On the way back to Plymouth, the *Niagara* joined cables with the *Agamemnon* for experiments, but the cable again broke, and an attempt to wind back proving a failure, another small portion was lost. The total amount lost in laying was about 380 miles, of which only the portion that lies within 400 fathoms of water will probably be recovered. The deepest is sunk in 1,700 fathoms, and it was thought that the strain caused by friction, in the attempt to haul it up, would be greater than the cable could bear. The Company intended to commence at once the work of hauling up. It is stated that the loss sustained by the Company in consequence of the failure will amount to about £25,000; but it had not been decided, at last accounts, whether the attempt to complete the work should be renewed this season or be suspended until next year. The immediate cause of the disaster is now said to have been the incapacity of the brakesman who superintends the "controller," in failing to make the proper allowance for the pitch of the ship, at the time the breaks were applied. The sudden rise of the *Niagara* from the trough of the sea brought so great a strain upon the cable that it parted. Yet Mr. BRIGHT, the Company's Engineer, who superintended the process of paying-out, has signed a statement, exonerating all persons on board the *Niagara* from blame. At the time of the accident, the *Niagara* had made 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia, but 380 miles of the cable had been paid out—or *one hundred miles more* than the actual distance. At this rate, the length of cable manufactured (2,500 miles) would have proved insufficient to reach Newfoundland. The London papers, however, speak very hopefully of the ultimate success of the enterprise, and call attention to the fact that all former attempts to lay submarine telegraphs have been failures at first; with the single exception of the Norwegian cable, the length of which was only 90 miles. It appeared to be the general belief that the work would be suspended for this season, and in that case the Cable must be unshipped, a task of no small magnitude.

Our correspondent at Halifax states that orders came out by the *America* for four regiments to be immediately equipped for India. Two of them are to go from Halifax, the 62d and 63d, one, the 76th, from New-Brunswick, and another from Quebec.

The Savannah *News* has later advices from Nassau and Inagua. Two thousand bushels of salt had been raked up to the 1st of August. At Turk's Island a million of bushels were on hand, and it was selling at ten cents per bushel.

The Emancipation Convention has concluded its session at Cleveland, after adopting a constitution for the "National Compensation Emancipation Society." The object of the new society is stated to be "to promote the extinction of American Slavery by contributing to the compensation of slaveholders for losses in the emancipation of their slaves." The next meeting is to be held in New-York.

The result of the Missouri Election has at length been decided. The official returns give STEWART, Democrat, a majority of 334. This, in an aggregate vote of upwards of 95,000, is pretty close.

A letter from Belize gives an account of the arrest of Col. KINNEY at that place.

Committees of Conference from the three Democratic Committees, each of which claims to be "regular" and "general," met at Tammany Hall on Saturday, to devise some means towards union and harmony. The Conference were in session about four hours;—various propositions were submitted; but none of them met with general favor. At length the matter was referred to Messrs. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, DANIEL E. SICKLES and JOSIAH W. BROWN, to prepare the details of a plan of union, and submit the same to an adjourned meeting of the Conference, to be held this day at 12 o'clock.

The office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments was organized on Saturday, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the last Legislature, and the late resolutions of the Board of Supervisors. The Department embraces three Tax Commissioners at a salary of $3,500 each per annum, one Surveyor at a salary of $2,000, twelve Deputy Tax Collectors, salary $2,000, three Clerks of the First Class, salary $1,500 per annum, three Clerks of the Second Class, salary $1,000, three Clerks of the Third Class, salary $800.

Those runner ticket-swindling ruffians, who infest the various landings, are daily becoming more open in their villainy. On Saturday they beset a friendless boy from Massachusetts, and beat him because he would not surrender his baggage to them. They afterwards induced him to visit a crib in West-street, where they compelled him to pay them 50 cents each, and charged him $5 for a deck passage to Fall River. He told the affair to a policeman, who succeeded in getting back $2 50 of the money out of which he had been defrauded.

On Saturday, an application was made before Judge PEABODY for the appointment of Receiver of the property of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The Judge ordered it to be referred to WM. C. RUSSELL to ascertain whether WM. A. BOOTH and FREDERICK R. LANE were proper persons to be appointed Receivers, and the amount of security which the Receivers should be required to give, and to inquire into and prove or disprove the security offered both in regard to the responsibility of the sureties and the form and execution of the bond.

The St. Nicholas Hotel defalcation went through a variety of changes on Saturday. It will be remembered that Judge PEABODY last week granted an order of arrest against JOHN LAWLER, and an attachment against a portion of his property. LAWLER was accused of embezzling large sums of money from his employers, who are the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel. On Saturday, Mr. LAWLER's counsel obtained an order from Judge PEABODY, requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment and order of arrest against Mr. LAWLER should not be vacated. He also commenced a cross suit against Mr. TREADWELL, for the recovery of about $1,000 worth of personal property of Mr. LAWLER's, consisting of wearing apparel, &c., alleged to be in the possession of Mr. TREADWELL. Mr. T. refused to deliver up the property to the sheriff, upon which Mr. LAWLER's counsel applied for an order of arrest against Mr. TREADWELL. Judge PEABODY granted this application. About the same time Mr. TREADWELL's counsel obtained from Judge PEABODY another attachment against the same personal property which Mr. LAWLER's counsel was seeking to replevin, thus leaving the matter in almost as complicated a state as the "Famous Street Commissioner Case."

The Germans have commenced the celebration of the seventh annual festival of the Turnverein,—a society which has been suppressed in Germany for political reasons, but which flourishes in this country, and is well represented by hundreds of members in all the leading cities. Last year the celebration was in Pittsburg; the previous year it was in Philadelphia; this year it is in New-York. Yesterday at the meeting in the *Turnhalle* there was a little disposition to divide on "the nigger in the fence," but the cloud passed from the horizon, and everything went on peaceably. To-day about 3,000 Turners, and members of the Sängerbund, and other German Societies, will assemble at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, foot of Eighty-sixth-street. A tournament will also take place in the river, off that point. It will be one of the grandest exhibitions witnessed in our vicinity for a long time.

The Mormons had a three days' "woods meeting," continuing through Friday, Saturday and Sunday, at Cream Ridge, near Homerstown, Monmouth County, N. J. A brass band from Trenton was present on Sunday, the members of which were Latter-Day Saints. Speeches and exhortations were made by W. J. APPLEBY, President of all the Mormon Churches of the Eastern States, by A. M. CANNON and T. B. H. STENHOUSE, his counsellors in the Church, by Dr. PETER CLINTON, of Salt Lake, KARL MASER, of Germany, and others. The people from the circumjacent country assembled in great force to hear the Elders talk and the Saints blow their horns. The Mormons express their intention of emigrating with all convenient speed to the vicinity of Salt Lake.

An interesting slander suit has been commenced in the Superior Court. The parties are both French, and both formerly belonged to the Masonic fraternity. The plaintiff alleges that in consequence of the slanderous charges made against him by the defendant he was expelled from the French Lodge of Masons in this City. Judge DUER granted an order of arrest against the defendant, holding him to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The case of JOHN THOMPSON, in which additional affidavits were to have been put in evidence, was postponed till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to give opportunity to counsel who had recently came into the case, to examine the papers.

CHARLES W. HOLLY, aged 18 years, lost his life accidentally, on Saturday night, at the shooting gallery No. 42 Bowery. He had fired several shots with a pistol. On taking hold of the weapon the last time, the hair-trigger lost its balance or slipt in some way, thereby causing a premature discharge. The bullet entered HOLLY's right eye, lodged in the head and produced instant death. The body was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held upon it by Coroner CONNERY and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered. Deceased resided in Hammond-street. He was a young man of steady habits.

An intoxicated Irishman, named MICHAEL GANEY, was ejected from a Second-avenue Rail-road car on Saturday evening. In attempting to get on again his foot slipped under the forward wheel, and his left leg was so badly crushed that it was amputated soon afterwards, at the New-York Hospital, and death followed the operation. An inquest was held on the body, yesterday, by Coroner HILLS. A great many witnesses were examined. The Jury, while declaring in their verdict that no neglect of duty could be charged against the conductor or driver of the car, attach "much censure to the Company for not providing for such occurrences by a rule preventing passengers from getting on, leaving or being ejected from the front platform," and recommend the matter to the consideration of the Common Council.

We are without any further information from the wrecks on the Jersey coast. The steamtugs *W. H. Webb* and *Achilles* have not yet returned to the City. The wind during yesterday being from the northwest would make a smooth sea, which would afford the wrecking schooners an opportunity to work at them. The tide ebbs and flows in each of the vessels, and they will probably be total losses.

Gen. JACKSON's Gold Snuff Box has not yet been awarded to the bravest man, though the Special Committee of the Common Council has advised its appropriation to GARRET DYCKMAN. The Committee started off to Nashville on Saturday to get the box—apparently afraid to wait the action of the Common Council.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD took place yesterday from Rev. Dr. GILLETTE's Church, Twenty-third-street. The services were interesting, and were attended by several literary celebrities. The Doctor's remains were taken to the receiving tomb at Greenwood.

BERNARD MCKENNA, an Irishman, aged 40 years, made a wager with a friend on Saturday that he would climb to the top-mast of the schooner *Helen* lying at the foot of Wall-street, and return in safety. He reached the top, but when about to lower himself he became dizzy and fell head foremost to the deck. He died instantly. Deceased did not belong on the schooner. He resided at No. 25 Columbia-street.

A modest-looking and pale-faced young man giving his name as JOHN ROBINSON was brought before the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday on a charge of larceny, and dismissed. He had not been from the Court an half hour before he attempted to rob the money-drawer of a cigar store in Grand-street. He was caught in the act and taken back again to the Special Sessions and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The bark *Express*, on board of which were discovered forty-eight thousand cigars on Wednesday last, by the Custom House officers at this port, was on Saturday ordered to be seized by EMANUEL B. HART, Esq., Surveyor of the Port, on a charge of having been caught in the act of violating the revenue laws of the United States, in attempting to smuggle foreign goods into the port.

A fight took place about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Ridge-street, between two rival gangs of rowdies. The police put an end to it, but not before many of the belligerents were severely injured by missiles.

There were 613 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 87, as compared with the mortality of the week previous.

Italy and Her Saviors.

There have been many ways devised since the world began of helping people out of their troubles. But of all these ways, none has been found to be on the whole so satisfactory in its results, both immediate and ultimate, as the old-fashioned system recommended by Æsop, of helping people to help themselves.

Whether the difficulties to be dealt with be of a public or a private nature—whether the parties proffering aid and comfort be individuals or Governments, this rule holds always good. For when people help themselves, forthwith Heaven begins to help them, and then if the knot can be untied, or the riddle read, we may be sure it will be. Whereof a most notable example is to be seen of all men in the practical working of the new English Poor-Law, which has done more to elevate the character and to better the condition of the English poor in the course of a single lustrum, than had been done by all the machinery and purely patronizing and disabling charity in three long centuries. Instead of bewailing the loss of the monasteries, as so many of his predecessors had when they found themselves fairly floored by the "Condition-of-England Question," Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK set about reforming every trace of the monastic system out of the organized charity of England, and the success of his expedient has been exactly proportioned to the degree in which he was allowed to emancipate the English peasant from the bondage of pensioned pauperism into the freedom of hard work.

For now nearly a half a century, Italian patriots of various character and of different capacities have been doing their best to save Italy. That Italy needs saving is beyond a doubt. Rich in ample resources, populous with a population of singular intelligence, and fortunate in a position of unrivaled excellence for all the purposes of intercourse with the rest of the world, the Italian Peninsula, instead of influencing, only disturbs the current of history—instead of aiding, only cumbers the march of civilization. Austria has tried to save her, employing to that end a skillful system of alternate aggression and repression—first thrashing Italy into submission and then proceeding to drill her into activity and enterprise. The Austrian plan has proved a failure, and a bad failure. France has pursued a very similar policy, so far as was practicable, and with similar results. England has meddled with the matter only to make it worse—first counseling the Italians to help themselves, and then snubbing them violently, and leaving them in the lurch, as soon as they began to follow her advice.

But of all her saviors Italy has most reason to execrate her own domestic agitators—the fanatical dreamers who have believed themselves commissioned by Heaven to cut and carve the Italian people into a shape conformable to their own archetypal conceptions. Among these men MAZZINI must be considered the supreme and representative figure. The sincerity of his devotion to Italy and the Italian cause is beyond a question—his intellectual powers and his force of enthusiasm make him conspicuous in an age crowded with conspicuous men—his courage, his loyalty, his good faith, revive the heroes of PLUTARCH.

Yet, what has he done for Italy in all these years which he has given to study, to toil, to dangerous enterprises, and to exhausting exile, for her sake?

In 1848 the waves of revolution raised him into a position from which he might have controlled the foreign elements that are the bane of Italian life, and might have secured the Peninsula, at least, from the overwhelming rush of the reactionary torrent which overswept her central and her southern realms, in the disastrous sequel of that glorious beginning. Had he been willing to condescend from the Italy of his dreams to the Italy at his feet—to abdicate the Augustan purple of antiquity, and to assume the girded robes of the living age, he might have organized enterprise where he contented himself with decreeing majesty, and might have established order where he simply proclaimed dominion.

But no! MAZZINI sat in the seat of the Gracchi; he trod in the footsteps of RIENZI; he beheld the new Rome rising irresistible in her divine authority, the centre of an emancipated world, and so he went off and up into a condition of ecstacy, doubtless very agreeable to himself, but not at all conducive to the success of the substantial dealings and diplomacies in which he was forced to engage with the powers of the earth.

He would not help Italy to save herself. He was determined to save her, and so, of course, he left her worse than he had found her. Eight years have passed away since the lamented phantom of the Roman Republic vanished from off the earth. During these eight years MAZZINI has never known a moment's rest. Now in Switzerland, now in Belgium—sometimes lurking disguised among the conspirators of Lombardy and Sardinia—again gliding, a pale spectre, through the streets of Paris, but making his home in England, he has labored indefatigably to keep alive the flame of insurrection in all the provinces and kingdoms of Italy. And of all this industry what is the result? That he, more than any other one man, has bothered, perplexed, thwarted, and disturbed the plans of the one savior of Italy from whose efforts Italy has anything to hope.

The kingdom of Sardinia is trying to save Italy by showing Italy how to save herself. By setting an example of the sure and steady progress of liberty in a land restrained by liberal laws and enlightened by judicious education, Sardinia is gradually training up throughout the Italian Peninsula a school of capable statesmen and of practical patriots. She is vindicating the Italian character in the eyes of mankind, and elevating the long depressed Italian race by the genial influences of self-respect and of conscious power. She is preparing the States of Italy for the opportunity of freedom by preparing for Italy leaders who can perceive not the Ideal only which they desire, but the Real also which they can achieve.

But while to all sane and practical lovers of Italy, Sardinia is thus become a centre of luminous hope, to MAZZINI she appears only as an available focus of fiery insurrection. MAZZINI plans an outbreak in Genoa, not because the Genoese are oppressed, for they are not, nor does he pretend that they are, but because in Genoa his emissaries enjoy a larger liberty of conspiracy than in Venice, or Rome, or Naples; and he would consequently set quiet Sardinia in a blaze, that the spectacle may excite uneasy Lombardy into a frenzy of revolt. The Genoese "revolution," of which the lovely and enthusiastic Miss WHITE was the impassioned soul, has done nothing to disturb King BOMBA, at Caserta, or the Archduke MAX at Milan. It points one moral only, which we trust will not be lost upon the Italian people—that professional "saviours" are at best but "frantic parties," in whom it is highly unwise to confide, and who can never be out of mischief excepting when they are relegated to the desolate bliss of unappreciated dignity among the neophytes of their faith and the victims of their personal fascination. If Italy is to be saved at all, she must renounce MAZZINI and the Mazzinists, at least until they come to her "clothed and in their right minds." It is sad, indeed, to feel that to this conclusion the world has been forced by the events of a career which genius and patriotism have unquestionably inspired and controlled. But so it is. This conclusion, however, does not necessarily involve an acceptance of the story that MAZZINI was concerned in the recent attempt upon the life of NAPOLEON III. That story is *prima facie* improbable, and becomes quite incredible upon subjection to an analysis. The assassins upon whose confessions the charge rests, were evidently a set of low and despicable wretches upon whose oath no dependence whatever is to be placed. The allusion to a house from which they were told they should see the Emperor emerge, in a street of which they had forgotten the name, though they retained the number of the house, was clearly fabricated for them by the police of Paris, in order to give a color to the implications against MAZZINI; for it is ridiculous to suppose that if the police wished to suppress a "scandalous allusion" to the residence of a lady, who is understood to have lived on intimate terms with the French Emperor, they would have suffered the number in question to be mentioned in the evidence. An enthusiast and fanatic, a very disastrous saviour MAZZINI is, but to connect his name with a stupid and infamous attempt at murder, is to at once to outrage a character hitherto untarnished, and to trifle with the common sense of mankind.

The Break in the Telegraphic Cable.

We publish this morning a great variety of interesting matter relating to the deplorable accident to the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable. From these accounts, and from the letter of an intelligent correspondent on board the steamer *Niagara*, it would appear that the expedition must have failed, even though the cable had not parted when it did. Though the chief engineer for laying down the cable, Mr. BRIGHT, has given his certificate exonerating all persons on board the *Niagara* from all blame for the melancholy mishap, yet there has not satisfactory reason been given for the immediate act which led to the parting of the wire. It seems that the cable had several times slipped off the "controller," and became jammed, by which its safety was imperiled, owing to the imperfection of the machinery for paying it out. But, even though it had been suffered to run freely and no accident had befallen it, the chances were all against its reaching its Western terminus, in consequence of the cable being too short. There was a surplus of about six hundred miles, but at least a thousand miles were needed. Sufficient allowance had not been made for sweeping away the cable by under-currents. After all, it may have been most fortunate that the ships did not proceed further.

To have laid the cable nearly the whole distance, and then to have been compelled to let it slip because it was not long enough, would have been a much greater calamity than that which has retarded the completion of this great work. They now know what the perils are which must be guarded against, and the experience of the first experimental trip will give them almost surety of success when they make another trial. It is not yet known whether another attempt will be made this year. But, as there is usually a long spell of fine weather immediately after the equinoctial gales, we should suppose that it would be less costly to make the attempt to lay the cable the present season than to uncoil it and send it ashore.

SLIGHTLY DAMNATORY.—There is a new critical journal published in London, called the *Saturday Review*, which has gained considerable notoriety by its fierce attacks on certain popular authors, and aroused the irate scorn of the whole class of novelists by criticisms on DICKENS and DOUGLAS JERROLD. The *Saturday Review* takes an occasional fling at American authors, and, in of its last numbers it runs a muck at our most popular poets. LONGFELLOW, we had supposed, from the splendid editions of his works published in London, was more read on the other side of the Atlantic than any modern English poet. But the *Saturday Review* says:

"In order to protect ourselves in this instance from a repetition of the charge of hostility to popular reputations, as such, let us beg that those of our readers who may happen to be admirers of the universally known pieces upon which the fame of the above writers mainly rest, will reflect for a moment on the real merits of the verses in question. We do not need to quote them—even members of Parliament know them by rote. Are we wrong; in affirming that Mr. LONGFELLOW's *Excelsior* and *Psalm of Life* are remarkable chiefly for blunders in morality, confusion of thought, bombastic and commonplace sentiment, and inaccuracy of observation and expression? Can it be denied that Mr. BRYANT's *Thanatopsis* has little other merit than that of having very few defects—a poor recommendation for so positive a thing as poetry—or that Mr. POE, in his *Raven*, has done no more than express a morbid mood with considerable ingenuity and artifice, but with none of that infallible and intuitive mastery which alone deserves the name of art?"

Members of Parliament, it seems, then, are fond of reading American poetry; and, according to the *Saturday Review*, they do know no better than to learn, by rote, verses which are chiefly remarkable for "blunders in morality, confusion of thought, bombastic sentiment, and inaccuracy of observation." The *Review* attributes the inferiority of our poets to "American jealousy of individual eminence in politics," which may or may not be true; but to what cause does it attribute English admiration, and particularly among members of Parliament, to the productions of American poetry?

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—This much prized and admirably conducted establishment reopens its welcome doors to-night for the Fall and Winter season. We have already referred to the company engaged by Miss KEENE, and need only add that it is a much better working company than that of last year. It is Miss KEENE's intention to trust entirely to its merits and to the interest attaching to an exclusive and constantly increasing repertoire of new plays. Mr. LORRAINE, who was announced as a member of this company, has seceded. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT supplies his place for the present. Mr. BAKER conducts the band, which we presume has been enormously increased, for it is declared with a temerity, anything but pleasing, to be the finest orchestra in the world. Mr. C. G. HAWTHORNE is, as heretofore, the scenic artist. He is the best in the City and will raise this department to the highest point of interest.

The comedy of the "Heir at-Law" has been selected for this occasion. It will introduce all the leading members of the company. After the comedy the farce of "A Ghost in spite of Himself."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The Fall and Winter seasons commence here to-night, with Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the young and talented tragedian, who appears as *Sir Giles Overreach* in the comedy of "A New Way to pay Old Debts." Mr. BOOTH will be supported by Mr. J. BARRETT, (his first appearance here.) Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. MOORE, Mr. STODDART, Miss SUSAN DENIN and Mrs. PARKER. The farce of the "Omnibus" concludes the entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This favorite place of fashionable resort will commence the regular season on Thursday of the present week. Three grand gala performances (similar to the one gotten up for Mr. BROUGHAM's "farewell" benefit) will inaugurate the campaign, and on Monday, the 7th, Miss HERON will commence her engagement.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This little establishment is getting along merrily, and offers a constant succession of amusing pieces. There are on the programme for to-night "Kate Kearney," "The Spirit of the Fountain," and "Jenny Lind."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three pieces are on the bills for to-night—"My Poll and my partner Joe," "Magic Hands" and "Rob Roy."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Bogus Burdell Baby and "Wyman, the Wizard," are still the attractions here.

Musical.

Miss JULIANA MAY arrived by the *Atlantic* yesterday, after an absence in Europe of six years.

Funeral of Rufus Wilmot Griswold.

The obsequies of Rev. Dr. RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD, were solemnized, yesterday afternoon, at Rev. Dr. GILLETTE's Church, Twenty-third street, near Madison-square. The services commenced shortly after 2 o'clock P. M., with the reading of appropriate portions of Scripture by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, a friend of the deceased. The body of the Church was well filled with an audience whose faces, at least the majority of them, are familiar to *habitués* of the Geographical and Historical Societies. In the pews immediately in front of the pulpit we noticed the pall bearers, Messrs. CHARLES F. BRIGGS, CHARLES G. LELAND, M. DUDLEY BEAN, PLINY MILES, J. S. REDFIELD, C. C. SAVAGE, E. A. STANSBURY, G. H. MOORE and R. H. STODDARD, together with the widow and nephews of Dr. GRISWOLD. Among his friends, seated in adjoining pews, were the Misses ALICE and PHŒBE CAREY, Mrs. STEPHENS, Mr. T. B. THORPE, Mr. TOWNSEND, the publisher, Mr. BANGS, the publisher, and the venerable Dr. FRANCIS, who has never ceased his attentions, as family physician to the Doctor, on his lingering death-bed.

After the opening services by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, a hymn was announced by Rev. J. S. HOLMES of Pierrepont-st. Church, Brooklyn. When this had been sung by the choir, the pastor of the Church, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., delivered an address, in which he briefly reviewed the personal and literary history of Dr. GRISWOLD, dwelt on his piety, passed lightly over his imperfections, said as there were spots on the sun, so there were flaws in his character, and, from a consideration of the question of Job, "If a man die, shall he live again?" considered in a very happy manner the certainty of man's resurrection, as proved by revelation, to a new and higher state of being. Another hymn was sung, and the audience then defiled past the coffin to view the countenance of the deceased for the last time. Sixteen carriages were in attendance to convey the friends and relatives to Greenwood. The pall-bearers and literary friends preceded the hearse. Dr. GRISWOLD's nephews entered the carriage directly following it. His widow and nurse went in the last carriage, and they were the only ladies who attended him to his last home. His body was placed in the receiving tomb at Greenwood Cemetery, to await a fitting place of burial.

The Gold Snuff Box.

The arrangements for presenting the gold snuff-box have at last been concluded by the Common Council Committee, and a sub committee appointed to proceed to Nashville and get the box. A final meeting was held on Friday afternoon by the committee, Alderman MONAGHAN presiding.

The following letter was received and read from ANDREW JACKSON, declining the invitation to come on and present the gold box, but requesting that some person be sent on for the same.

Councilman BAULOH moved that a committee of three be appointed to proceed to the Hermitage and receive the box from ANDREW JACKSON. Whereupon Alderman MONEGHAN, Alderman MCCONNELL and Councilman VANTINE were appointed as such committee. The committee took their departure on Saturday afternoon and will be gone about ten days.

The following is the letter from ANDREW JACKSON:

HERMITAGE, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1857.

Peter Monaghan, Chairman of Special Committee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 8th inst. has just been received, by which I learn that your honorable Committee, representing the corporate authorities of the great City of New-York, have at length made the award of the "gold box" bequeathed by my venerated father as per his directions, and in accordance with his last will and testament. From the resolutions forwarded me, and the information and evidence obtained upon the subject, I have no doubt but that your honorable Committee have decided correctly and righteously in conferring it upon that worthy, gallant soldier and patriot, Lieutenant-Colonel, GARRETT DYCKMAN. May this inestimable gift of the dying patriot, and the bonds of the legacy bequeathed to the worthy of our common country, induce us to remember this cherished motto: "Our glorious Union—it must and shall be preserved."

I tender to you, Sir, and through you to the Committee, my sincere thanks for the kind invitation given me to come on and present the box in person, and regret that my business transactions will prevent me from accepting the same, but would suggest the propriety of your honorable Committee to send on some trusty person for it, so that it may reach you in time for the 14th September, or you can forthwith in time give me further advice upon the subject what your wishes are. I desire it should be presented in my name, to the worthy recipient, Lieut. Colonel DYCKMAN. I remain, respectfully,

Your ob'dt serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEES TRYING TO UNITE.—The different Democratic General Committees seem tired of their internecine warfare, and now evince a disposition to unite on terms which "shall prove equitable and honorable to all." The first step towards this end was taken last Thursday evening by the Cooper Committee, who appointed a committee of conference; the Wilson Small Committee seconded the movement the next night, and the Savage Committee were not disposed to be backward in any movement having for its object the good of the party. So on Saturday afternoon, representatives from each committee met at Tammany Hall for consultation. The representatives of the Cooper Committee were John Cochrane, Daniel E. Sickles, Wm. D. Kennedy, Joseph M. Marsh, Isaiah Rynders, Nicholas Dismond, Peter B. Sweeney; the Small Committee were represented by Josiah Sutherland, Wm. J. Brisley, Michael Toomy, Bernard Kelley, Wilson Small, Anson Herrick, Richard B. Connolly. The representatives of the Savage Committee were Josiah W. Brown, Hiram Williamson, John Matthews, Jos. W. Smith.

These Committees of Conference met at 3 o'clock P. M., and remained in session about four hours. Many propositions were submitted and talked over, but none of them gave general satisfaction. The whole matter was finally referred to Messrs. SUTHERLAND, SICKLES and BROWN, to prepare the details of a plan of union and submit the same to an adjourned meeting of the Conference at 12 o'clock to-day.

The feeling with the Conference is reported to have been conciliatory, and the indications are regarded as favorable to an adjustment of the difficulties which now divide the City Democracy.

FIGHT BETWEEN ROWDIES.—A desperate fight took place yesterday afternoon at the corner of Ridge and Grand-streets, between two gangs of rowdies. Stones and brickbats were freely used and many of each party were severely cut. The police promptly interfered and quelled the riot and conveyed some half-dozen of the participants to the Station House.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

(By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.)

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

The Steamship Illinois on Colorado Reef.

She is Got Off After Throwing Overboard 200 Tons of Coal.

(Copy of a dispatch to M. O. Roberts, Esq.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived here from Key West—all well.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, with 500 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie, would leave Havana for New-York on the 30th inst.

She had been on Colorado Reef, 70 miles west of Havana for three days, but after throwing 200 tons of coal, she got of without injury. She was hauled off by the steamship *Empire City*, assisted by the war steamer *Blanco de Gray*.

The *Empire City* went to Key West for coal.

[The *Illinois* will be due here on Wednesday next.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Commodore STEPHEN CASSIN, who was placed by the late Naval Board on the retired list, died this morning.

The Navy Department, to-day, received information of the death of Lieut W. H. CHEEVER, who died at Rio Janeiro on the 18th of July last.

JOSEPH E. DEVIL has been appointed Pension Agent at Philadelphia, *vice* ANDERSON.

EBENEZER SLOCUM has been appointed Postmaster of Fall River, Mass., *vice* MORTON.

The Convention of the Southern New School Presbyterians.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The new school of Presbyterians met here in Convention yesterday. The usual officers were chosen, and a Committee on Resolutions was appointed.

It was stated in debating a resolution on organization, that a number of churches which sympathized with the Convention were not represented from motives of delicacy, because they were presided over by a New-England clergyman, but that these, notwithstanding, had sent members to express sympathy, and that those churches would, after the action of this body, sympathize with the objects of the Convention.

After a debate of an unimportant character the Convention adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in effect that whereas the relation of master and servant does not properly belong to church judicatories as a subject of discussion or inquiry, therefore, that it is resolved by this Convention that the General Assembly of the Church has no power to pronounce a sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory, or individuals, for any cause, unless they have been before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the Constitution; that the Convention recommends all Presbyterians opposed to the agitation of Slavery to appoint delegates to the Assembly to meet at Knoxville, on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod under the name of the United Synod Presbyterian Church of America.

After some discussion on the resolutions, action upon them was postponed until to day.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Presbyterian Convention, on Saturday, perfected and passed three resolutions of the series reported from the committee, declaring in substance as follows, viz: That the Presbyterians sympathizing with the objects of this Convention be invited to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations; that nothing can be made a basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church, which is not specifically referred to in the constitution as crime or heresy.

The proposition to organize a general Synod led to an exciting debate, but the proceedings thus far were very harmonious.

The Convention adjourned till Monday.

New-York Politics.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Albany County sends from its four Assembly Districts the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at SYRACUSE: BENJAMIN NOTT, J. C. CHISHOLM, PETER CAGGER and FRANCIS KEARNEY. Mr. CHISHOLM is a hard and an Ex-Know Nothing, while the other three are Softs.

The following are the delegates chosen for the Judicial Convention: Messrs. VAN DUZER, LYMAN TREMAINE, JOHN J. OLCOTT, SMITH and WATERMAN.

The Softs carry the District, but give the vote of the delegation to RUFUS W. PECKHAM, a Hard-Shell, but who voted against the Nebraska bill, and who was denounced by Mr. SCHELL, at Tammany Hall.

PHINEAS L. ELY is elected a Democratic delegate to the Syracuse Convention from the First District of Niagara.

The Reciprocity Bank—Suspension of Williams, Tanner & Co.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Reciprocity, formerly the Sackets Harbor Bank, closed its doors, this morning, but will probably resume on Monday.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, TANNER & Co., forwarders, suspend payment yesterday afternoon.

Recruits for Nicaragua.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 29.

Handbills are being circulated in Upper Georgia and Tennessee for Nicaragua troops, who are promised $25 per month, and 250 acres of land.

The Missouri Gubernatorial Election.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The following is the official vote of Missouri for Governor: STEWART, Democrat, 47,975; ROLLINS, Independent, 47,641. Majority for STEWART, 334.

Robbery of Unsigned Bank Notes.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

It is reported that $50,000 in unsigned Bank notes have been stolen from the New-England Bank Note Company. They are on various New-England Banks.

The Sloop-of-War Falmouth.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The sloop-of-war *Falmouth* has been ordered here to be docked, and then to return to Rio immediately.

Murder and Suicide.

STONINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

This afternoon CHARLES BABCOCK, of Westerly, R. I., killed his wife with an axe, and then cut his own throat.

THOSE ALDERMANIC DINNERS.—We have a faint recollection of a very protracted and tedious investigation in which the County Canvassers were professedly engaged for something like a fortnight upon the returns of the late State and general election. Sometimes these gentlemen sat an hour, sometimes ten minutes, but every day they also sat down to a table absolutely loaded with canvas-backs, turkeys, fowls and every substantial delicacy of the season. The worthy "canvassers" generally brought with them each a friend or two. Those dinners have never been paid for. Their cost, amounting to $900, comes out of the pocket of Mr. TAYLOR, the keeper of the City Hall, who, with his amiable lady, underwent a great amount of trouble duly to accommodate their daily visitors. Mr. FLAGG won't cash up, he pleads "no assets," and Mr. BUSTEED denounces the demand as decidedly "unconstitutional." But the "canvassers" did not deem it unconstitutional to eat the dinners. Is it the decent thing for the Board to feed so extensively as this at the expense of a private citizen upon whom they have no sort of claim?

ANOTHER SHIP ASHORE.—The Italian ship *Charles Albert*, from Genoa for New-York, went ashore Friday morning, eight miles north of Barnegat. She has a cargo of marble, wine, &c. There was a pilot on board, but had not charge of the vessel. She had forty-two passengers, who came up to the City this morning, overland, and are now at the Castle Garden depôt. Two of the crew and one of the passengers were drowned. The passengers were brought on shore by the surf boats belonging to life boat stations, in charge of the Underwriter's Agent, assisted by Mr. GEORGE EVANS, Sandy Hook pilot.

A MORMON WOODS MEETING!

Three Days in a Jersey Wilderness.

A general in-gathering of the Mormons of the Eastern States generally and of New Jersey in particular, took place last week near Homerstown, Monmouth county, New-Jersey. Last year about 3,000 of the sect met near the same place for the same purpose. The assemblage this year was not so large. Many of the marriage-loving brethren, who formerly resided in this vicinity, have removed to Utah to practice the articles of their belief under the eye of BRIGHAM himself, and those who remain avow their determination to follow them ere long. There is at Homerstown a branch of the Church of Latter Day Saints, of which Elder R. D. TRESDER is the presiding guardian. The number of communicants under his charge was formerly quite large, but owing to their frequent emigration their number has become inconsiderable. The reason which they give for desiring to congregate together at Salt Lake is, that the articles of their faith enjoin it upon them in the first place; moreover, they say they are so scoffed at and ridiculed, and made the subject of so much bard talk, that their stay in the States has become very unpleasant. They say that in their intercourse with their neighbors their religion is constantly made a pretext for calumniating and heaping insult upon them. They believe themselves to be a persecuted people, and exult in the discomforts which they endure. They point to the records of their sufferings in behalf of Christianity which the martyrs in early times underwent, and argue that because they also are reviled, it must follow that they also are true representatives of Christianity.

The western part of Monmouth County is situated relatively to the rest of New-Jersey as the Central and unexplored region of Africa is to the rest of the continent. Homerstown is situated about twelve miles from Bordentown. After riding through Jersey mud for this distance you enter a settlement of perhaps a dozen houses which constitute the village. A creek runs through the centre of the village, through which travelers are compelled to wade. An old bridge which formerly crossed the stream now lies dismantled and useless on one side of it. The road on the eastern bank slopes almost perpendicularly to the stream, affording a fine opportunity to a horse and wagon traveling that way incautiously of being overturned into the water in descending the ford. Everything about the place wears a dreary and desolate aspect. The people go about with a drowsy air as if just awakened. But the country in the vicinity is very fertile. Cream Ridge is the appellation given to a section of land which stretches across Monmouth County, and on the outskirts of which the Mormon meeting was held. Some say it is so called because it is the cream of the country, others assert that the mud in the roads there in the Spring of the year, after the heavy rains, becomes stirred up into a cream-like compound, hence the name. However this may be, the inhabitants claim that they live in the finest farming district in New-Jersey. The place selected for holding the Woods Meeting, as it was called, was a grove of oak and maple trees, situated on the contiguous farms of Moore JONES and PETER H. WIKOFF, the latter of whom is a Latter-Day Saint and an extensive farmer of Cream Ridge. A platform was erected for the use of the speakers, and temporary benches for the accommodation of the people were placed in front of it. The ground presented an animated appearance. Wagon loads of farmers and their families from the adjacent country for miles around, came upon the grounds daily during the continuance of the Woods Meeting, some interested to behold and listen to the doings and sayings of this ostracised sect, and others—the lads and the lasses dressed in their Sundays' best—brought together by the prospect of having a good time in each other's society. Stands and wagons filled with luscious New-Jersey fruits, and well stocked with other viands for all who desired to buy, were posted at convenient spots in the vicinity of the place of meeting.

On Friday, the 28th ult., at 3 P. M., the first meeting was held. It was not so large as those of the succeeding days, and lasted but a short time. It was opened with prayer from Mr. ANDRE M. CANNON, of Philadelphia, President of the Conference comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. A Mormon hymn was then sung, Elder R D. TEASDEAN, President of the Homerstown Branch, reading the first lines, and the laity joining in generally. Addresses were made by Elder W. R. APPLEBY, "President of all the Churches of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in the Eastern States," and Editor of the New-York *Mormon*; by Dr. JETER CLINTON, of Salt Lake City, and by Elder KARL MASER, of Germany.

The meeting was adjourned with an invocation.

On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock "the Saints' came together again. President TEASDEAN opened the exercises with a hymn, and Dr. JETER CLINTON offered prayer, asking that a blessing might light upon his servant BRIGHAM, and HEBER and DANIEL his assistants. The following hymn was then sung

Come all ye sons of God who have received the priesthood,
Go spread the Gospel wide and gather in his people;
The latter-day work has begun, to gather scattered Israel in,
And bring them back to Zion, to praise the Lamb.

Come all ye scattered sheep, and listen to your shepherd:
While you the blessings reap which long have been predicted;
By prophets long it's been foretold he'll gether you into his fold,
And bring you home to Zion to praise the Lamb.

Repent and be baptized, and have your sins remitted,
And get the Spirit's seal—O then you'll be united;
Go cast upon Him all your care, He will regard your humble prayer,
And bring you home to Zion to praise the Lamb.

And when your grief is o'er, and you've ended your affliction,
Your spirits then will soar to await the resurrection;
O then His presence you'll enjoy, in heavenly bliss your time employ,
A thousand years in Zion to praise the Lamb.

Elder W. R. APPLEBY then addressed the audience, exhorting them to keep time with each other when they sang, and enforcing them that the brethren composing the brass band had not arrived from Trenton as was expected. They were laboring men generally and could not leave their business during the week, but they would be on hand on Sunday. He said they came to do good. The object of the meeting was the welfare of other men and women. He knew that the Latter Day Saints were derided and scoffed at; scorned and contumely and contempt and persecution, was their lot, but so were God's true followers always, so was Christ himself. If he had a hope of future life which this world could not take away, all he wanted was that when this world was passed away that hope might be fulfilled. Their hope in the future animated the Latter Day Saints through all the mobbing, burning, calumny and reproach that they had endured.

Dr. JETER CLINTON wished he knew nothing but his religion, for there was no thing in the world worth knowing that was not connected in his religion. The first principle of religion was to believe in the Lord Jesus; no one would find fault with that. The next was to repent of our sins; no one would find fault with that. Next was the laying hold of hands and praying to the Heavenly Father—the most holy gift of God was prayer. Mormonism was all truth, no one of the human family opposed to truth would say it was anything but truth. It was a bold assertion, but it was truth, and that could not die.

After a hymn, elder KARL MASER, of Germany, was introduced. He said he would address them as best he could in broken English. In this long-prayer-making generation he saw men in adultery, and sin, and transgression, and he asked himself why it was. Before he became a Mormon he observed these things: he saw that not one of all the various religious sects in the world acted in harmony with his feelings. He heard of Mormonism and scoffed at it at first, but when he examined it and came to know more of it he could not express in the English language what he felt then. His happiness, and strength, and life had increased since he had joined the Saints. For this he had left his fatherland, where he was not permitted to hold this belief—for this he had left his parents,—for this he had left his friends.

Mr. A. M. CANNON, President of the Conference of Philadelphia, arose merely, he said, to tell the people something about the brother who had just sat down, who landed in Philadelphia on the 4th of July last. His child had just died when he landed. He had papers with him from institutions in Germany at which he had been educated. He had a classical education, but left his native land on account of his religious belief. His countrymen in Philadelphia offered him a position in the academies at Philadelphia But he told them he did not want to deceive them; he was a Mormon. They would not tempt employ him. He was living now in Philadelphia, and the work of converting them would be commenced among the Germans there. There were thousands of them in our large cities, and mostly infidels. The speaker hoped every Saint would leave the vicinity of Homerstown before next Spring, for he believed that if they all went, and left the inhabitants of these parts, they would be swallowed up, and swept away as Sodom and Gomorrah were in ancient times.

A hymn was sung at the conclusion of this address, and Elder TEASDEAN dismissed the meeting with a benediction.

At 2 P. M. the same afternoon the Elders and principal men among the Mormons at Homerstown ascended the platform. A hymn was sung and then the President of the Branch, Elder TEASDEAN, arose and said that it pleased him to see so many persons there. He was well aware that Mormonism was not very popular with this generation, but he was glad that people not Mormons attended these meetings. He introduced Brother A. M. CANNON. He said he was cradled among the Mormons, was taught their principles from his mother's lips when a child. He could give a reason for the faith that was in him, as Peter had said every man should be able to do. The Mormon gospel had been proclaimed in Europe, Asia, Africa and America,—through the length and breadth of the land, although it had existed such a short time. The Elders of the Latter Day Saints were the disciples of true Christianity. In the Spring of 1830 JOSEPH SMITH was an humble instrument in the hands of God to organize this church. It was composed of six members. OLIVER COWDRAY declared that they were ordained unto the Aaronic priesthood by John the Baptist. The mission of John was to go forth and preach the coming of Jesus Christ and baptize the people, and JOSEPH SMITH, ordained by John, had also the same mission. JOSEPH was afterwards ordained unto the Melchisedec priesthood. In declaring his power to set up a church he declared that he was thus ordained. If he was an imposter, as many called him, why did he bold to his doctrines when armies arose against him? SMITH taught repentance and baptism for the remission of sins. If there was but one door to the sheepfold, and Jesus Christ was that door, they should see to it that they enter by that door. Peter, James and John had the power of baptising, of laying on hands and of establishing a church. And when they ordained JOSEPH SMITH they received the same powers, and if the people only had faith, the same things would occur, the same miracles be performed for them as for the ancient Christians. JOSEPH SMITH preached gatherings to the people. Had they ever heard that Jesus Christ commanded men to break up their families and go to a chosen land and establish churches? Jesus also said, "He who will not desert parents and children, houses and lands for me is not worthy to follow me. JOSEPH SMITH gave up his life for the cause at Carthage, Antioch County, Ill. Some said because he cried out "My God! my God!" when he was shot that he was an impostor. He wanted to ask whether Jesus Christ was an impostor when he cried out "Lord! Lord! why hast thou forsaken me!" upon the cross of Calvary. JOSEPH SMITH was respected and believed in by his brethren here, and would be through all eternity. The speaker said he had testified before to the people of the miracles which he himself had witnessed. He had told them how he had been healed from a bed of sickness when all hope had been given up. He had seen people subsist for days upon quails alone, on the plains of Iowa in the Fall of 1846, when the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo. He could testify that he himself drew his sustenance from them for days, and his brethren also who were with him. If any one disbelieved him he would give them letters to responsible parties who would testify to the truth of what he said. He was born and bred a Mormon, and had been told that he might change his faith if he went to other parts of the land and saw the workings of other religions. He had attended the churches of the various denominations, and he was a Mormon still, and could give his reasons for the faith that was in him. If any man would show him that his belief was contrary to Scripture he would gladly renounce it. The speaker exorted the people of other faiths to embrace the Mormon belief, and assured them that the reward would follow. He called to mind the sufferings and privations, trials and persecutions of JOSEPH SMITH. He was willing to stake his life—all that he was and all that he hoped to be—upon the truth of what he believed. Christianity was in a state of apostacy. The Government of the United States had compelled Utah, and was for refusing it admission into the Union. Should be then wish this Government increase, and growth, and strength. No, he did not. He would say, that when they were persecuted then the cause of Mormonism was prospering. The persecution would continue until Utah was admitted into the confederacy—he would not say that—but until Deseret should become one of the nations of the earth—overpowering all others. Let no one despise the lot of the Latter Day Saint; he did not believe that any one was more happy than he was in his belief.

Elder W. J. APPLEBY said he had anticipated returning back to the mountains (Utah) last year, when he was at Homerstown, but circumstances had caused it to fall out otherwise. He had seen with his eyes and heard with his ears, and all he had seen and heard confirmed him in his faith. If he had any pride in the world it was in his religion. For that he lived, for that he acted, for that he would die. Why? Because he knew that after that he would be exalted. What were all the pomp and riches of this world? He did not get up to egotise, but here was the land of his forefathers in Monmouth County, here were their graves; his word would be taken there, or elsewhere, in any Court of Justice. Why should it not be taken upon this point of faith? Oh! people said he was deceived, deluded! He thanked God then for his deception. Now he would say ye editors, ye legislators ye ministers, howl on; do all you can; tear down, burn, persecute, calumniate, do all you can. But what was all this rant? Oh! it's old SMITH, plurality of wives, and all that. He looked with contempt on such men. He could look right through any man or woman, and understand them completely. He said it in no spirit of egotism, for God had given him the gift, and he thanked him for it. Why did they say we go it blind the servants of BRIGHAM? It was because they understood the priesthood. He had seen many a man go to destruction because they did not obey BRIGHAM. They obeyed him because they understood that it would not do to rebel against the priesthood.

A hymn was now sung. Dr. CLINTON informed the audience and the brethren, that the presiding officer had directed him to inform them that he had copies of the Book of Mormon, and Mormon hymn-books for sale, and then invoked a blessing, after which the people, after lingering awhile, separated for the day.

The meeting of Sunday morning was opened at 11 o'clock. There were more people at this assemblage than at any of the previous ones. The grove was well filled with carriages and country wagons, and all the seats for spectators were occupied. The booths for the sale of refreshments were more numerous than before. An attempt was made by the proprietor of one of them to sell liquor, but at the request of the Elders of the meeting he desisted. Elder APPLEBY stated that the brass band had not yet arrived from Trenton; the leader was here, and the rest of the band he hoped would soon arrive. A hymn was sung, after which Elder HARRISON, President of the Philadelphia branch of Latter-Day Saints, offered prayer. Another hymn was then sung.

Dr. JETER CLINTON said it would take but a short time to tell people what they ought to do if they were only willing to do it. It would take people but a short time to believe in God if they were disposed to. He presented himself to them as an humble instrument in the hands of God—a preacher of the Gospel. He came to testify to the truth of the Bible. Blessings were promised in the Gospel to those who obeyed, but none to those who disobeyed. The Lord was an unchangeable Being, but man was a weak creature and had made many changes in faith. It was for them to find out which was the true faith. A great many people were deceived, but the worst of it was that they would remain deceived. There were plenty of lies preached, and if people would hearken to them they must believe them and be damned. God had promised to send an angel. Jesus would come into the world, but not until there was a preparation. The angel had come; he wanted to bear testimony that that angel had appeared to JOSEPH SMITH. JOSEPH SMITH went up and spoke to all people without distinction, telling them that the angel foretold by John had come and brought to him the everlasting gospel. His first principle was to believe in God. We would say: "Mr. SMITH that's right." Next that Jesus Christ was his son. We could say: "Mr. SMITH, that's right." So of Baptism; so of the laying on of hands. Therefore we could say: "Mr SMITH, that is right, provided it's true." Twenty-seven years ago SMITH commenced to preach this gospel, and now it existed and was preached in every land and clime. He might appeal to many Saints around there, who had received testimony of the truth of the Mormon Gospel. But people outside wanted signs and testimony that it was true, but in ancient times no—but those of the true faith received signs. Christ said none others should receive them. Why did not those who disbelieved embrace the faith that the signs might follow them? Because they did not want to. That was the reason. Sprinkling was not baptism. Baptism was a burial, typical of the burying of the body in the earth after death. It was burying the body in the liquid grave, from which it was afterwards resurrected. Sprinkling was no baptism. All that it amounted to was sprinkling. Baptism was not intended for children but for grown persons only. It appeared to him to be useless to preach any more in this neighborhood, for all the people there understood the Mormon doctrines. Those who told lies against the Mormon faith—editors, politicians and others—were the Devil. They were told that Utah was rebelling; who told them so? It was the Devil, for it was a lie; from hell it came and to hell it would go. He hoped, for some reason, that an army would go out there. He hoped so, because the Gospel would be preached to them here. They would beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and go to tilling the soil. But they hadn't got there yet and he was afraid they would not go. The weather would be too cold out there for them. It was rather popular to kill a Mormon nowadays. Many of his brethren had been so served. The Constitution of the United States was made to protect all the citizens, and it did not do it. He hoped God would bless them, forever, and ever, amen.

Elder SAMUEL HARRISON, President of the Philadelphia Branch, was the next speaker. He adverted to the prophecies that had been made concerning the coming of Jesus Christ which were disbelieved, and yet came to pass as predicted. There was a prophecy in the Scripture. It shall come to pass in the last days that the Lord's house shall be established in the tops of the mountains, and all nations shall flow into it. This prophecy was not yet fulfilled, for it was expressly in the last days that it was to come to pass. This was why the Mormons preached the gathering together of nations. Zion would be established in the tops of the mountains and it would be peace and happiness and plenty among all nations. They would see the literal fulfilment of this prophecy in the movements which the Mormons were making. They were the people who would make these prophecies true. The speaker exhorted the people to embrace this faith and become members of God's Kingdom.

The brass band from Trenton, N. J., having at length arrived, played a piece of sacred music. The musicians were all "saints," and were under the leadership of Elder EARDLEY. The Mormons, by the way, do not think it improper to engage in the harmless amusements of dancing, &c.

The afternoon meeting convened at 3 o'clock. It was larger than any of the preceding ones. The space in the wood appropriated for this occasion was crowded with people of both sexes—most of them, of course, drawn together through curiosity. A hymn was sung and President R. D. TEASDEAN, offered prayer.

Judge W. J. APPLEBY then arose and addressed the people. He wished all to hear the doctrines and principles of the Mormon faith, and he hoped the audience would keep quiet. He was glad to see so many together. It made him feel happy. He looked around and beheld many of his old associates, men and women; he pitied them in their present state. He was aware that many looked at him and thought him an impostor, or believed that he was deluded. They were welcome to their opinion. They threw down the gauntlet to the whole world—editors, legislators, or people, to refute the doctrines of Mormonism. They could not do it. There was nothing that clashed in the whole system of Mormonism. In this day of the world the declarations of Holy Writ contained in the Scriptures of eternal truth had come to pass. Against the faith of the Latter-Day Saints was arrayed all the strength that could be brought to bear.

At the conclusion of Elder APPLEBY'S address the band played, and then Mr. T. B. H. STENHOUSE, formerly President of the Swiss and Italian Missions, arose and gave his testimony in favor of the principles of the Mormon faith. At the close of the afternoon meeting, the congregation and spectators were dismissed with a benediction, and the three days Woods meeting was at an end.

This gathering of the Saints at Homerstown was one of interest to the Mormons in that part of the country, because it is probably the last which will occur in that neighborhood.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

Four Regiments Ordered from America to India — Reviews — Desertions — Fortifications—Two Americans Put Out of Fort George for Taking Notes—Crimeresa Heross Getting Married—Signal Stations in the Harbor—Internal Improvements, &c.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

There are now stationed in Halifax two regiments, the 62d, Col. INGALL, and the 63d, Col. HILL. There are only about 750 men in each regiment, but they are to be immediately filled up to 1,100 men each, including the 76th Regiment, Col. CLARK, in New-Brunswick, as orders came out by the last steamer *for four regiments from America to proceed to India*, that is, two regiments from this division of the command, one (the 76th) from New-Brunswick, and another probably from Canada.

Since the intelligence of the insurrection in India and the consequent probabilities of being drafted upon that service, an unusual number of desertions have taken place from this post. Circulars are being sent to all towns along the coast, to clergymen and others, apprising them of this fact, and exhorting them to discourage the practice, and to assist in the capture of the delinquents. It is suggested that many of these runaways succeed in escaping on board of fishermen bound upon short voyages, and thus find opportunities to get out of the country.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, is said to be a severe disciplinarian. He served in the wars of the Peninsula, and is now being rewarded for his distinguished services as Governor of this Province. He reviews the troops twice a week upon the Common, and is very strict. The evolutions of the rank and file are the most perfect exhibitions of the kind I have ever witnessed. During one of these reviews I took occasion to remark to a citizen that they were *almost* equal to the Seventh Regiment of New-York. The bystanders laughed incredulously. The Bands are as perfect in movement as the troops. The whole affair passes off literally like clock-work, a pendulum being kept in sight of the reviewing officers, by which to measure the music of the Bands, and step of the soldiers. Each review concludes with a presentation of the Royal Standard—the identical colors which were first unfurled upon the Redon by this regiment at the fall of Sebastopol. The ceremony is impressive, an almost superstitious reverence being paid to the triumphant hunting. The review ended, the Band remains for a half hour to play for the entertainment of the citizens, who generally attend in large numbers.

There are among the officers and soldiers of the 62d and 63d many bearing upon their left breasts the Victoria medal, and other decorations bestowed for distinguished bravery at Sebastopol. The most eminent of these is Col. INGALL, who has both breasts covered with these testimonials of bravery. They are not, however, confined to the officers, but many of the rank and file are favored in like manner.

The military as a whole are popular among the citizens, and many of the officers, and not a few of the privates since their return from the Crimea, have stormed other Malakoffs, when the victory has been as signal, if the risks have not been as great, carrying off, as trophies, some of the finest girls in the place.

Upon entering this harbor from the sea the principal objects of interest to a stranger are the fortifications which line its two sides, the first three or four being round castles pierced for two tiers of guns, and having temporary wooden roofs thrown over them to protect the works; they are situated upon prominent points and islands commanding both entrances. The first principal fort is that situated at the junction of the "northwest arm" with the harbor. This is a granite structure of some pretensions, and during the past season was, with the high level lands which surround it, made the head quarters or camping-ground for the troops. Tents here covered all the hill-side, presenting a very picturesque appearance; camp life was adopted in all its details, and the most thorough drilling was gone through with, including the digging of trenches, throwing up earth works &c. The fortifications upon George's Island, just below the town, are being extended and strengthened, and when completed, will be the principal defence of the harbor. The Citadel, or Fort George, occupies the high, round hill which rises directly back of the town, to about three hundred feet above the tide, and perfectly commands the town and adjacent harbor. There is said to be room enough within its walls for all the inhabitants of the town, to which they could retreat in case of a siege. From a personal inspection, however, I judge they would have to pack them pretty closely. The works cover an area of about six acres, there being a double line of forts, composed of massive granite, and presenting every variety of angle. A ditch 25 feet deep and 60 feet wide surrounds it on all sides, with a single entrance, or bridge way, on the east side, which could be removed in an hour. Two ravelins, which have been lately completed within the walls, are elegant specimens of masonry. The whole hill is being rounded off, and a line of earth works are to be constructed at its base, at every salient angle. The parapet is now covered, at wide intervals, with 32-pounders, mounted upon iron carriages. Extensive changes and improvements are being adopted, and when the present plans are complete, this fort, it is said, will mount over 400 guns. The cast iron swivel carriages are condemned as being too liable to injury from cannon shots, and are all to be replaced by others made of oak wood.

There exists, evidently, some reluctance among the officers in command to a too close inspection of these works by foreigners. An instance in point occurred to-day. There were two young men, Americans, looking at the Fort. They had obtained permission, which is given in writing by the Quartermaster-General, to inspect the Signal-Station, &c., but they were observed, with paper and pencil in hand, taking down particular memoranda of the fortification, the size of guns, their number, the positions of the ravelins, and what not. As this was considered a palpable breech of courtesy, a sergeant rapped them on the shoulder and led them out of the gate, with a reprimand for what he called their want of good manners. It is a long time since anything of the kind has occurred.

This Citadel is the place from which all vessels are signalled to the town. The signal stations are four in number; the first being at the Citadel, the second at "York Redout," five miles down the harbor, the third, "Camperdown," some ten miles further, and the fourth, with which this last signals, is the island of "Sambro," ten miles south of the entrance to the harbor. The system is carried on by means of a series of black balls, which are hoisted in different positions upon two yard-arms, a long and a short one, placed one above the other on a tall flag-staff. The communication is very rapid, and is exempt from liability to mistakes. A sentence transmitting an order of any kind from one of the lower stations is sent and received in less than two minutes. The distance from "Sambro," the outer station, is about twenty miles from the Citadel. Marryett's code of marine signals is in use here. The new marine code, lately issued under the auspices of the London Board of Trade, "for all nations," is pronounced by the operator as too complicated to become of any practical use, necessitating, as it would, the employment of a "flag Lieutenant" on board every ship, who should do nothing but the signaling, since not one captain in a hundred would ever have the time or patience to acquaint himself with its mysteries.

Some works of internal improvement are in progress, which will be important in promoting the prosperity and in developing the resources of this Province. A railroad across the Isthmus to Truro, with a branch road to Windsor, will connect the interior towns with Halifax, and furnish *modern* facilities for communication with the other Provinces and with the States. Twenty-two miles of the road are already completed, and the remainder will be finished soon. A canal is also in progress from the head of Halifax harbor (north side) in the direction of Truro, which is to connect a remarkable chain of lakes with the Shubenacadie River, which empties into Minas' Basin at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Great results are anticipated in favor of the farming and other interests along its route. The work is in an advanced stage towards completion.

There is, it is said, no portion of the American Continent so abundantly supplied with water communication as Nova Scotia. The whole interior is a continuous chain of lakes. The coast is rocky and most unpromising, but the interior is said to contain some of the best farming land east of Illinois. Hon. ALBERT PILLSBURY, the American Consul, who is thoroughly conversant with the resources of the Province, declares it, in his opinion, the richest portion of the American Continent—richest in coal, minerals and agricultural resources. Mr. PILLSBURY takes advantage of his well deserved popularity in the Province to tell the Blue Nosee some home truths. On one occasion he told them it was evident the Lord knew they were the laziest people on the earth, and had, therefore, taken pity on them, and given them more facilities for transacting their business than were possessed by any other people under the sun.

In the newspaper line Nova Scotia appears to be fully up to the spirit of the age. The following is a list of all kinds published in the Province:

Tri-Weeklies.—Morning Journal, Morning Chronicle. Morning Advertiser, the Sun, and British Colonist.

Weeklies.—Acadian Recorder, Nova Scotian, Weekly Sun, and Weekly Colonist.

Religious(?)—Church Times. Episcopal; Presbyterian Witness, Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, &c.; Monthly Record, Established Church of Scotland or Kirk; Christian Messenger, Baptist; Catholic, Roman Catholic; Wesleyan, Methodist.

Temperance.—The Abstainer.

Weeklies.—Yarmouth Herald, published at Yarmouth; Yarmouth Tribune, (semi-weekly;) Liverpool Transcript, Liverpool; Western News, Bridgetown; Avon Herald, (semi-weekly,) Windsor; Eastern Chronicle, Pictou; Antigonish Casket, Antigonish; Cape Breton Newe, Sidney, C. B.

In telegraphs they also are better supplied than any other portion of the world of equal territory and the same number of inhabitants. There are 39 offices, and 1,300 miles of telegraphic wire in this Province.

The reciprocity treaty has largely increased the trade of Nova Scotia, but the means of intercommunication are still far behind the wants of the people. When it was proposed a year ago to place a steamer upon the line from Halifax to Boston, to carry freight and passengers, the idea was scouted as chimerical, and certain to fail. The *Eastern State*, a Philadelphia built propeller of 380 tons, was purchased and commenced to ply fortnightly; she has accommodations for fifty passengers, and two hundred tons of freight. She has seldom had less than fifty passengers upon any trip, and upon the last one from Halifax there were one hundred and sixty-three. The fare from Boston to Halifax is $10, meals included. She has also had a good supply of freight, and has cleared for her owners the last year over £2,500. Capt. KILLAM, her commander, is highly esteemed for his sailorly and gentlemanly qualities. In the opinion of shrewd business men a steamer would pay between this and New-York direct. At present Boston virtually controls the fish market in part by her intimate relations with the Provinces, and New-York buys second-hand from them, when they might as well have their fish from first hands.

Government lands are to be purchased in any quantity at $1 per acre, and by an act of the Provincial Legislature, aliens are as free to purchase as native citizens, or residents. Several American Capitalists have availed themselves of the opening, and invested largely in the "timber and farming lands of Nova Scotia, and an infusion of this element is all that is required to develop a prosperous future for this Province.

SAILE.

A Verdict Censuring the Second-avenue Railroad Company.

MICHAEL GANEY, a longshoreman, died early on Saturday morning, at the Hospital, from injuries received the night previous on the Second avenue Railroad, corner of Oliver and Chatham streets. GANEY was intoxicated, and a little inclined to be disorderly, and, in this condition, got on one of the cars; and when the conductor came around to collect the fare, this passenger refused. The conductor stopped the car, and ejected GANEY from the front platform. GANEY, resisting, fell with one leg under the wheel, and the limb was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. This occurred about 8, P. M., and the injured man died at 1, A. M. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and the following were the principal points in the evidence adduced.

Anthony W. Carroll, the conductor of car No. 43, of the Second-avenue Company, said he was collecting fare about 8 P. M., Friday, when the deceased refused to pay his fare; witness told him that if he did not pay he would have to put him out of the car; the car went on a little distance and Ganey still refused, when witness stopped the car, and taking hold of the passenger put him off the front platform; deceased made little resistance, but as he stepped off, he fell upon his back; witness directed the driver to go on, and he then went to the rear platform; before reaching it witness heard a hallooing and a shout from the deceased; stopped the car again, went out and found Ganey sitting on the ground, but did not see the injury then, there being a crowd around deceased; deceased fell about ten feet from the car, and witness does not know whether he got up after he fell or not; deceased was intoxicated, and witness thinks he must have fallen from the car when it started; the back wheels had not passed the spot where deceased was injured before the car was stopped.

William Freeman, the driver of the car, said he saw Ganey put off the car by the conductor; deceased got on the car at Peck slip, and was then much intoxicated; he was put off because he would not pay his fare; the car was standing still when Ganey was ejected; the conductor took hold of him with one hand and walked him off, and as deceased stepped off his legs would not hold him, and he fell; I could not see just how he fell; I started as the conductor directed, and had but just started, or got about half a car length, when I felt the car pass over something; at the same time I heard the deceased cry out; think the conductor is as careful a man as any on the road.

Robert S. Jackson, a passenger, testified to having been on the car when the deceased got in; he is in the employ of the Second Avenue Company, and knew deceased for several years; deceased was very intemperate; saw him on the car and asked him if he was "On a spree again;" Ganey said yes, that it was Saturday night, and he was down to get his money; witness got out at Pearl-street and did not see the accident.

D. B. Peters, Assistant Superintendent of the road, gave the conductor a good character for being careful and said it was a rule to put drunken persons off the cars.

The Jury, after hearing some further evidence not necessary to the case, and the medical testimony, rendered the following verdict:

"That MICHAEL GANEY came to his death by the shock and prostration consequent upon injuries received by a Second-avenue Railroad car passing over his leg, which accident occurred after he had been safely ejected from the car for not complying with the rules for passengers in said car, and no neglect of duty can be charged. But the Jury cannot but attach much censure to the Company for not providing for such occurrences by a rule preventing passengers from getting on, leaving or being ejected from the front platform, and would recommend the matter to the consideration of the Common Council of New-York, and urge them to pass an ordinance to that effect."

On the rendition of this verdict, the driver and conductor, who had been arrested, were discharged from custody. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 50, and has left a family at No. 495 First-avenue.

After the inquest the Jury drew up a petition to the Common Council, recommending the passage of an ordinance to prevent further accidents of the above kind, by compelling Railroad Conductors to receive and dispatch their passengers at the rear platform entirely.

Supplying Brooklyn with Water—Alleged Ignorance—Too Much of a Good Thing.

The only trouble about the Brooklyn Water Works is the undue abundance of water that springs up along the whole line of the conduit which is being constructed to bring the water from the [illegible] Jamaica, and farther East, to the city. The contractor says that it costs as much to keep the water out while they are laying the masonry as to construct the "works" themselves. And this water is as soft, fresh and wholesome as that which is intended to be served out from the reservoir, through the miles of pipe, to the tax-payer. This seems to have taken the parties who are engaged in supplying the city by surprise, though the farmers all over Long Island have for years asserted that a large well, almost at any point on the island, down to near the level of the water, pumps to elevate its supplies into the reservoirs and pipes to distribute it, were all that were needed, that going even a mile East to get it from any source was entirely unnecessary, unless it could be shown that to dig a canal was cheaper than to dig a well.

The following from one of the City Surveyors of Brooklyn seems to hold the same doctrine:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Long Island differs from the main land in its formation very materially. In it are found no strata, or, as it is termed in geology, no rocks in place, being technically known as drift. The basis of its structure is granular, coarse sandy particles mixed with small rounded nature-worn pebbles, forming one of the most porous sub-soils in existence, and extending to an enormous depth below the present surface of the ocean.

In this, water descends as through an infinite series of tubes, in right lines, obstructed only temporarily by the granular particles of sand, but never flowing off on the surface to form streams or rivulets.

The latter, which are so common in stratified or primitive countries, are seldom, and on this part of the island never seen.

An abrupt chain of hills of nearly 200 feet elevation complete one of the most favorable formation for sustenance of rivulets and streams; but neither these nor springs exist upon, or around, these hills. The water is entirely absorbed—the hungry soil drinks it all. Descending through it until it meets a saturated earth, which lies in an inclined plane extending to high water, the water in excess flows off over this underground, and invisible, inclined plane to the ocean. Were the Island stratified, this water would reappear on the surface as springs, when the strata through which it flowed approached the surface.

But it continues to flow unseen until it meets another mysterious resistance. The water of the ocean saturates the soil of the low and marshy shores of the Island, and, by its heavier salty particles, forms an external barrier to the progress of the lighter fresh water through it. This saturates the soil by capillary attraction for some distance above high water, and reaching back inland, until meeting the descending fresh water at the point of greatest resistance, when the latter bursts up to the surface in springs. These fountains of fresh water completely surround the Island at a distance more or less than half a mile back from high water.

A similar fountain can be found artificially anywhere on the Island by digging down to, or near, the level of high water. Few or no hills or excavations have ever been made below high water, because of the difficulties from over abundance of water. To know how deep any men would be obliged to dig his well, he had only to know how high his ground was above high water, and how far from it. When he struck the inclined plans of saturated soil, down which the water was flowing, he always obtained an exhaustless supply of water. Everywhere wells exist, on which immense demands are made for machinery and manufactures, and none were ever known to fail. At PETER COOPER'S glue factory is one four feet in diameter, from which 60,000 gallons per day have been drawn without approaching exhaustion.

To these facts I repeatedly endeavored to excite attention, some years before active operations commenced, and demonstrated *that springs exist everywhere on the island at a certain level.*

That there were no more necessity of going to the visible springs at Baisley's Pond, than there was of going to Rockaway for salt water.

That by excavating a sufficient space, below the level of high water, at the most convenient place for pumping to the reservoir, as great a supply would be obtained as was offered by the visible springs. Every foot of excavation below high water increases the supply in almost tenfold ratio.

The plan was not adopted, although the cost of six miles of aqueduct, and seven of open canal, costing at least $1,250,000, might have been saved. Now the engineers inform us that the greatest barrier to progress is *too great an abundance* of water. In the channel for the aqueduct, not excavated to within two feet of the level of high water, the work is embarrassed at every step by the resistless flow of pure cold water. Springs burst forth at the side of the excavation, carrying vast quantities of sand over the works.

When checked by walls of piles and timber they push up, from beneath the floor of concrete, cement, and planks, which form the foundation of the aqueduct, and terrify the contractors with their ravage. And the enormous mass of stone-work, which forms the foundation and walls, three feet thick, and the structure of brick forming the arch, beginning at twenty-four and thinning to twelve inches in thickness, have been piled on the top of all, forming a tunnel through which an omnibus may be driven from end to end, the springs, which had lain dormant until now, push aside a section of fifty feet of this enormous tunnel, fracturing it from its connection with the rest. On every section of four hundred feet of the excavation, a steam engine is at work night and day, pumping up 100 to 130 barrels per minute. If we assume the former quantity, and include two hundred feet more of excavation, sufficiently low for a flow of water, we shall have more than eight times the quantity on a mile of excavation of equal depth. This would give 1,500,000 gallons per hour, or 36,000,000 gallons per day, or nearly twice what the contractors are obliged to furnish. The first mile of excavation for the aqueduct, then, *wastes* more water than is needed to supply the City of Brooklyn. The quantity stated above would be immensely increased by excavating below the level of high water. The quantity of water stated above will be proportionately less wheeever a portion of the constructed aqueduct fills up part of the excavated channel. When a channel of 600 feet has been excavated to the depth required for the aqueduct, the flow of water from subterranean springs is much greater than stated above. In the name of reason, then, is not the expense of a million and a quarter of dollars unnecessary?

THOS. W. FIELD.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AUGUST.

Oh, month of ripeness! ne'er depart;
Oh linger long and lie below;
But dangerous to the health thou art,
With all thy changing chill and glow;
Thy midnight dews are cold and sad,
Thy sultry noons oppress the breath—
And thousands, if not fitly clad,
By thee are ushered into death.

But glorious art thou unto those
Who stand prepared to face thy changes,
In suits of such well-fashioned clothes
As SMITH can give to friends and strangers.
In Fulton-street at SMITH'S you'll find
The latest styles for Fall and Summer,
Economy and taste combined.
They sell for cash, and keep no "drummer"
SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 124 and 140 Fulton-street, New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have not them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 241 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No 304 Broadway to
Nos 13 and 15 Park row,

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 10 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK.

New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 2d day of August instant, the United States Circuit

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Will open for the regular season on
MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1857,
with a powerful and well-arranged company of stock-well-selected merit, containing several popular additions to the favorites of last year.
Miss Susan Denin,
Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Ada Clifton,
Miss Sallie St. Clair, from the Western theatres,
Mrs. Seymour, Miss Orton, Miss Denham,
Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. A. Parker,
Mrs. Redman, Miss Miller.
The usual full and beautiful Corps de Ballet.
Mr. W. H. Briggs, from the South;
Mr. L. C. Barret.

Mr. James Seymour, the favorite Irish comedian; Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. J. Moore. Mr. Setchell, Mr. J. L. Barrett, Mr. Holman, Mr Bishop, Mr. McRae, Messrs. Paul, Lawson, Braccianti, Hurley, Gledhill, Eberley, Vernon, De Silveris, &c.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
the illustrious American artiste, whose triumphant return from her long and most successful visit to England is daily expected, will appear on the boards of this beautiful theatre.

Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
another American artist, whose exhibitions of first-class comedy at the Haymarket Theatre, London, for a continuous extension of many months, exceeded in success all other dramatic precedents. He will shortly appear at this theatre.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
the popular and attractive tragedian, whose recent performances at this theatre to crowded and fashionable houses, elicited the warmest praises from the best critics of the day, will commence the season. Other celebrities will be shortly announced.

Mr. BURTON
will also appear on various occasions during the season in new and favorite characters.
The Composer and Musical Director.....Mr. E. Woolf
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. Moore
Acting Manager.....Mr. H. C. Jarrett
Treasurer.....Mr. J. C. Barnett

EDWIN BOOTH
will appear this evening in his favorite character of Sir Giles Overreach.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31, 1857,
the performance will commence with a nautical overture, preceding the comedy, by Massinger, of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach, Mr. Edwin Booth.
Lord Lovel, Mr. J. Barrett, his first appearance;
Wellborn, Mr. C. Fisher;
Marrall, Mr. J. Moore; Greedy, Mr. Setchell;
Margaret, Miss S. Denin; Lady Allworth, Mrs. Parker.
Various pieces of select music by the Orchestra.
To conclude with the farce of
THE OMNIBUS.
Pat Rooney, Mr. J. Seymour; Julia, Miss Milton.
EDWIN BOOTH will appear TO-MORROW (Tuesday) as Brutus.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to every part of the house, 50 cents; excepting reserved balcony chairs, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; proscenium boxes, $6; family private boxes, holding ten persons, $10.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents—Orchestra Seats 50 cents.
MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1857.
The performance will commence with the petite opera of
KATE KEARNEY.
After which, the beautiful Drama of the
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN.
To conclude with an apropos operatic Bagatelle entitled
JENNY LIND.
Dancing by Mlle. Ernestine.
N. B.—The free list, with the exception of the public press, is entirely closed.

FURBY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.
The entertainments will commence with
MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.
Harry Hellyard.....Mr. C. J. Foster
MAGIC HANDS.
ROB ROY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINE FREZZOLINI
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The stockholders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Throngs of anxious people continue to fill the Museum to see "THE BOGUS BURDELL INFANT," and have induced "Mr. Anderson, to "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER;" and hence it may yet be seen at all proper hours, day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard, who will repeat THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock as well as EVENING at 8 o'clock, feats in magic, necromancy, and ventriloquism, &c. The Happy Family, living Serpents, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The patriotic charitable citizens of Hoboken, are to give a concert, ball, balloon ascension, &c., for the benefit of the Veteran Corps of 1812 on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1. The Veterans are respectfully invited to be present in full uniform, and to meet at the foot of Barclay st. at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely. Let every Veteran be present if the weather permits. It is for the benefit of the Home.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th of September. Those who have not secured space should do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr LEEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A GRAND ACTION 7 octave rosewood Piano-forte, finished in the most rich and magnificent manner; has four round corners, the back finished the same as the front, with massive serpentine and scolloped work all round the piano; rich scroll legs, with bunches of grapes carved on them, and most beautiful tone, which can be tested; made for the owner by one of our most esteemed city makers, with two years warrantee, and been in use a short time; has no fault or blemish, superbly inlaid with pearl, with rich stool to match, in brocade satin. Price $375—cost $550. To a cash customer will be made an object. Apply No. 678 8th av., near the Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N B.—Will be boxed, if required, and is the best bargain to be found.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs a d critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

DURABLE PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S piano-fortes, with new action and scale. These instruments are made in the very best manner, and by experienced workmen. Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal st. Pianos to rent. Several second-hand pianos for sale cheap for cash.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7-octave grand diagonal Piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $600, been used a few months, will be sold for $370. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S unrivalled Piano-fortes; 30 second-hand Pianos, at $25, $40, $50, $60 $100 and $400. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased, by T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Buildings.

MACHINERY.

PREMIUM OF A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE BEST WATER-WHEEL.—The American Institute will make tests of the power and general merits of Turbine and other Water Wheels of a size that can be supplied with 4.6-inch pipe from a tank at the usual height of mill privileges. The wheels will be received at the Crystal Palace any time during the fair, which opens on the 15th of September next.
WM. B. LECNARD, Agent.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand, from two-horse up to thirty-five horse power. Also, several new and second-hand steam engines, from one-horse up to twenty. Apply at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, No. 167 Water street, between Bridge and Jay-sts., Brooklyn. WM. FINNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 3 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSONS, Assignee. No 80 Water st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—CUCHION'S improved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

WHY WILL YE BE MOUSTACHIOLESS? BEARDLESS OR BALD? when five years' trial has shown that my Cosgent will force the beard or hair to grow in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 614 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW FALL SILKS!! NEW FALL SILKS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will open this morning, Aug. 31, some very beautiful styles of NEW FALL SILKS, also new designs of side-banded SILK ROBES,
which they will offer at a reasonable advance.

RICH CASHMERE ROBES.
Just opened, one case Robes à Lese,
In all Colors, very splendid,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS. CHENILLE SHAWLS. NEW SHAWLS.
Large assortment just opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SUPER BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
In all widths, for Cloaks or Basques.
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets 154 pieces	$16 00,	worth $25 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25,	worth 5 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50,	worth 10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00,	worth 2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75,	worth 8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00,	worth 85 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	15 00,	worth 20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75,	worth 3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75,	worth 1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80,	worth 3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00,	worth 10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00,	worth 12 00
Hall Lights	3 00,	worth 4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75,	worth 1 25
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75,	worth 7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00,	worth 28 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50,	worth 8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth 5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50,	worth 2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth 6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED,
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TOILET QUILTS. TOILET QUILTS.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We will offer on Monday, Aug. 31, 10 cases of superior Toilet Quilts, slightly damaged on voyage of importation, well worthy the attention of housekeepers.
Prices from $1 to $3 50.
Also, one case BLACK BAYADERE SILKS, slightly damaged, at 75 cents.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal-st., corner Mercer.

COLORED AND WHITE EMBROIDERED Marseilles sets. We will open on Monday, 31st,
250 cartons French Marseilles sets,
50 cartons Misses' do.
Also a full assortment of Marseilles collars,
Received per steamer Arabia.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED BANDS AND SETS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday 31st,
A LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH EMBROIDERED JACKONET SETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
And CAMBRIC BANDS, all widths,
Purchased at auction.

TRAVELING CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Constantly on hand. Of shape and material,
Or made to order at shortest notice,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN!
7 and 8 quarter fine BLACK SHIBETT for SHAWLS, $3 per yard, worth $5 50.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES.
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine our stock of Bombazines, which will be found from
20 TO 25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.
OBSERVE—W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS!
An endless variety, suited to every stage of Mourning, is now open for inspection at
OBSERVE—W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
MORRIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 639 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER TO THE TRADE
FOR CASH
NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE,
HEAD ORNAMENTS, BONNET MATERIALS,
COLD STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at
No. 518 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL is selected by first of October, North River, corner of 44th-st. and Steam, corner Commerce-st. and Front-st., East River, and at Brooklyn, No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with the purest red-ash Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Special attention given to all orders left at either of the above No. 29 William-st., corner of Spring-st. Weight guaranteed.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL.—COAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS SELLing his best Grey Ash Coal, double screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered in any part of Brooklyn free of charge. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 54 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have bought the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they save at least $1 per ton. Try it.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 54 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Shamokin and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnaces and range sizes. Also Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for cracker and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 271 Lexington av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS GAS COAL.—The TANGASCOUTACK COAL CO., Miners and Shippers of Bituminous Coal, for gas, foundry, blacksmith and domestic uses. This Coal is free from sulphur and certificates of its quality for gas and smith's use can be seen at the office. ALFRED SCHOFIELD, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A writer of much experience upon the City daily press, but whose health disqualifies him for duties so onerous, would be happy to connect himself with some provincial paper, either daily or weekly. Ample testimonials as to capacity and acquirements furnished. Address MARTIN, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A THOROUGHly competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, highly recommended, and thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a kitchen. Also for an English girl, for housework, and several first-class domestics, who refer to former employers now in the city for proof of capability, honesty and industry. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant young woman; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chamber-maid and waiter. Also, by a colored cook, and an English young woman as seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy girls, situations: in the City or Staten Island; one does plain, neat cooking and baking of all kinds, a most excellent washer and ironer, wages $7; the other as waitress and chamber-maid, assists with the washing, takes charge of the silver, wages $6. Excellent City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FRENCH WOman, as cook, understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, pastries, preserves, jellies, &c., &c., neat, willing, and industrious, studies the interest of her employers, and tries to give satisfaction. Will go into the country. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, 208 7th av., near 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse or lady's maid on a voyage to Liverpool or London, by a young woman, who can give the best references as to character, &c. Inquire for address of J. A. H. HASBROUCK, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse of middle age; is a Protestant; can take the entire care of an infant, and is a good seamstress; would take charge of one or two growing children. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 7 Union Court.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, OF FAIR EDUCAtion, accustomed to work, and well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn, desires employment; willing to go West. Security or reference. A note addressed to PLATO, *Times* office, will have prompt attention.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITuation as soprano singer in a church choir. Address MUSIC, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single man; is a Protestant; has long and satisfactory references. Address F. E., No. 186 3d-av., corner of 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN who wishes to learn the crockery business. Refers to his last employer. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAD IN A LAW OFFICE. ADdress, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, references and name and residence of parents. Box No. 4528 General Post-Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE DRY GOODS PACker Apply to C. W. MOORE. C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 23 Park-place.

TO CARPENTERS.—WANTED, A FEW first-class, sober, industrious men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-Office, Box No. 353.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with board, bedrooms communicating, No. 57 St. Mark's-place; only a few boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A student, seventeen years of age, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. A room with a grate is desired. The location must be between 10th and 30th sts., and 2d and 7th avs. The occupant will be absent on Saturdays. Address Box No. 242 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE PLEASANT rooms with pantries, may be obtained at No. 491 4th-st., Albion-place; also two single rooms.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN (WHOSE family is now absent in the country) wishes board for himself with the privilege of board for the family, consisting of self and wife two children and servant. Location must be in the vicinity of West 34th st. Address, stating terms, &c., J. WILSON, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen. Location not above 14th-st., nor below Canal-st. Terms not to exceed $14 each per month. Address H. and G., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

BOARD.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, suitable for families, or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway. Dinner at 6 P. M. Hot and cold water, with bath rooms and gas.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—THE ADVERtiser is desirous of obtaining permanent board for himself and wife in a respectable private family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; one or two rooms pleasantly located and house in a good neighborhood. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 1,723 Post-Office, New York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN a Christian family, where there are no other boarders, full board, with two furnished rooms on second floor. Service and all conveniences desired. Must be between Broome and 10th sts., and 1st and 6th ave. Address HOME, No. 350 Broome-st.

TO RENT FOR BOARD—A NEAT ROOMY cottage house, No. 147 South 5th-st., Williamsburg; or a part of the house would be let. The best of references required. Apply as above.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD can be obtained at No. 143 Madison-st. Gas, bath &c., in the house. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE FOR STATES OF NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.—A very useful and attractive invention, which commends itself at a glance to every owner or occupant of a house, store or hotel, to whom it proves itself invaluable. An energetic man can sell to nearly every family and business firm in a town or city. It is simple and not expensive, and without competition, so there is no other patent for the same purpose. Any one desiring a speedy and handsome return for the investment, will do well to give this attention. Address SUCCESS, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE.—STORE situated in the vicinity of Washington Market, suitable for a Grocery or Produce Business; everything in excellent order. Three years of lease unexpired, which will be sold at a great bargain. Address A. B. C., at office of this paper.

TO LEASE.—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five story building in West-st., below Courtlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway corner of Barclay-street, third floor, room 45½.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Lease, furniture, &c., of a first-class hotel in the city of Dubuque, Iowa. The house is well located, fronting on two streets, and newly and elegantly furnished, and is now doing a very profitable business. The rent is low, and possession will be given immediately. For full particulars, apply to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stabling for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease for years. The present owner is about leaving the City, and will address DAVID C. SEE, No. 20 2d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DRUG STORES in New-York, handsomely fitted up and well stocked, doing a good trade. For further particulars inquire at 92 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Hotel Centennial, No. 216 William-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of enrolling new members, and the transaction of other business.
By order,
HENRY H. RUPLAT, President.
CHAS. PRICE, Secretary.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A CONVENtion of Railroad Managers and Locomotive Superintendents will be holden at the American Institute Rooms, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the practical management of Railroads and the improvement of their machinery.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—FRATT'S Patent, price $15, $16 and $20; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. J. PRATT, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

P. H. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 198 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 32 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW-YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS is designed for the education of children in any degree deficient in intellect. From the construction of its new buildings and the number of pupils, a very complete classification and separation of the different grades of intelligence is attained. A few paying pupils can be received if application is made immediately. For terms and other particulars, address H. B. WILBUR, M. D., Superintendent.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1857.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 920 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 10th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 85 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's-Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the offices of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. W. W. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 13 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 3d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 13 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 33th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

JERSEY CITY.—NO. 134 WARREN-STREET.—The MISSES ROUSSELLE'S

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
READY MADE CLOTHING.
WM. TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 22 Broad way,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1,
1,500 GARMENTS OF FINE CLOTHING,
Of the manufacture of
MESSRS WM. T JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.
This clothing has been partially wet with Croton water, has been dried, and will now be sold, without reserve, for cash for account of whom it may concern.
SHIRTS—360 dozen white and colored muslin Shirts from medium to fine qualities.
HEAVY WOOLENS.—Two bales (35 pieces) French Whitney Coatings, to be sold for account of underwriters, with a large assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, to which the attention of cash buyers is invited.
Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, Office, No 398 Broadway.
MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES AND FURNITURE being the contents of the Chinese Billiard Saloons, no TUESDAY, Sept 1, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at Nos 539 and 541 Broadway, consisting of 30 billiard tables, nearly new, halls, ways, consisting of 30 billiard tables, nearly new, halls, ways, consisting of 30 billiard tables, nearly new, halls, ways

NEW-Y...

KILLED IN A... —An inquest ... Coroner ... on ... who was ... manhood. It appeared ... who did not be... that he could ... when about to leave ... safely. He commenced ... a verdict of "Accidental ... was a native of Ireland, aged 40. ... to his late residence, No. 25 Co...

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE COUNTRY.
The apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap simple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE US PROOF.—Proof, in these degenerate days, is required for every assertion made affecting the interests of the public. We have frequently presented the people with laudatory remarks concerning old Dr. H. JAMES'S Extract of Cannabis Indica—an East India medicine that surely cures Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the brain, liver, stomach and nervous system. The old Doctor receives thousands of testimonials from grateful, restored patients in the course of a year, but he has not believed it necessary to publish them, as his desire is rather to do good than to make money. Here is a specimen, however, which he causes to be printed as an answer to the carpings of skeptics, and the prejudices of the self-opinionated and obstinate. The original can be seen at his private residence.

DR. H. JAMES: I received a bottle of your medicine which relieved me of my ailments above all expectation. I have spent a good deal of money to no advantage, until I received your Cannabis Indica. I now feel happy to say that I am able to work, and to take my rest at night, which I never expected to do. Your medicine relieved me of that violent cough, tightness in the chest, soreness in the lungs, and difficulty of breathing. I think another bottle will cure me. There are some of my friends and neighbors afflicted with the same disease, who feel almost persuaded to send for your medicine, but are afraid to risk their money; but I feel for my afflicted fellow beings and I send you $3, and I want you to send as much medicine as you can, and if it helps them as it did me, I'll be sure of my money, &c., &c.

JAMES MCLAIN,
Hammondsville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

Disbelievers are requested to write to Mr. MCLAIN.

To learn how to make and use the Extract of Cannabis Indica, you have but to inclose four postage stamps to Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, New Jersey. It is to be had at the same place, at $2 a bottle, if you prefer to get it as made by the discoverer. Try it by all means.

N. B Dr. H. JAMES has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. Nobody in New-York or elsewhere has his permission to make the extract for sale. The Recipe is sent from no PLACE but the Doctor's private residence, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, New Jersey, where he may be seen daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—To-night Manager PURDY commences his 9th season with the National Theatre and introduces in all probability the best company that has ever appeared on this stage. Mr. C. J. FOSTER, an immense favorite in the South and West, has been engaged to lead the business. Mr. G. L. FOX, another great favorite, is to remain in his old position, viz: Stage Manager, Pantomimist and Comedian. The following new faces have been added: Monsieur Caicini and family, the Dantor Brothers, Mlle. Zilla, Mr. J. Connor, Mr. L. H. Everitt, W. Robertson, S. Barry, J. F. Hagan and Mr. S. Weed. The following of the old company remain: Miss F. E. Aiken, Mr. Taylor, C. P. Salisbury, G. L. Aiken, Mr. C. McMillan H. Chapman, S. Bradshaw, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Mrs. Radinski, Mrs. C. P. Salisbury, Mrs J. J. Bradshaw, Miss C. Williams, Miss Adelaide Price, Miss Fanny Herring, &c., &c. To-night "My Poll and My Partner Joe," in which Mr. C. J. FOSTER will appear. Secondly, Mr. G. L. FOX's new and gorgeous pantomime of the "Magic Hands," which is to be brought out in magnificent style, and thirdly, "Rob Roy," Mr. FOSTER as Rob Roy. Posturing by the DANIEL BROTHERS. Dancing by Miss ADELAIDE PRICE, Mlle. ZILLA and Mr. S. WEED. So don't forget the grand opening at PURDY'S National Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Apparel sprinkled with this flower-breathing toilet water, and placed in a drawer will have the agreeable scent of a fresh bequet six months after. Indestructible fragrance is its peculiar attribute. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—For all the external injuries to which mechanics and working men, travelers, engineers, and others are liable. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the surest and most rapid remedy. It relieves pain, and reduces outward inflammation when all other means fail. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—To touch the hearts of your people you should properly understand the principles of Human Nature, and to understand this you should become acquainted with Phrenology. Call upon Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes Good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures of new designs, unsurpassed by the wide world. Call at the great manufacturing depôt of AACHEN, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..August 29.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	88	30 Pacific Mail St. Co	67
7,000 do	87¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b8 68
11,000 do	c 87½	30 do	67¼
2,000 do	s15 87½	15 do	67
15,000 Missouri State 6s	71	7 do	67¼
4,000 Louis'a State 6s	75	300 M. Ss. & N. Ind. R. R.	19
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R'd 7s	94	360 do	19¾
4,000 R. R'd 2d m. bs.	83 7	60 do	19¾
4,000 T. H. & A. 2d m. bs.	48¾	31 do	19¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.	35	50 La Crosse & Mill. RR.	20¼
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	89¾	120 do	20
10 Bank of New-York	110	25 do	19¾
25 do	109	100 do	b10 20
17 Bank of Commerce	105	5 do	19¾
10 Park Bank	94	310 M. S. & N. I. Pe. bs.	41¾
150 Mer. Bank Scrip	100	25 do	41
50 Ohio L. & T. Co	15	300 Panama. R. R.	c 82
108 Del. & H. Can. Co	113	310 Ill. Cen. R. R.	90
21 do	113	100 do	s60 89
100 Penn. Coal Co	b10 113	100 do	89¼
110 do	s3 66	10 do	b30 90
113 Co	66¾	120 do	s30 89
11 do	66¾	40 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17¼
50 do	s60 66	100 do	16
50 Comm. Coal Co	13¾	100 do	16½
140 do	13¾	500 do	c 15
200 do	c 13¾	375 do	c 16
200 do	b30 14	110 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10 81¾
700 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 73¾	100 do	81¾
250 do	s3 73¾	50 do	b10 81
250 do	73¾	300 do	s10 80
100 do	73¾	300 do	s10 80¾
800 do	73¾	100 do	h5 81
200 do	s30 73	130 do	81
500 do	s10 73	250 Cleve. & Tol. R.	83 40
500 do	s15 72¾	700 do	s10 29¾
5 do	74	300 do	s10 30
200 Erie Railroad	21¾	100 do	b3 39¾
1000 do	21¾	55 Chic. & R. I. R.	78
60 do	22	60 do	77¾
100 do	s15 21¾	260 do	77
200 do	s10 21¾	100 do	b30 79
100 do	b30 22¾	100 do	b60 79
215 Reading R'd	s3 59	250 do	76
200 do	59	50 Milwak. & Miss. R.	33
100 do	s60 58¾	50 do	37¾
100 do	s10 58¾	50 do	37
100 do	58¾	50 do	36
		5 Sixth-av. Railroad	90

SECOND BOARD.

100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	71	796 Ill. Cent. Rd	90
100 do	70	50 La Ce. & Mill. R'd	19¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s15 72	40 do	19¾
100 do	s3 73	175 do	19
100 do	b30 73¾	100 Canton Co	b15 20
100 do	s15 73¾	180 Penn. Coal Co	s60 86
100 do	74	50 Gal. & Chi. R'd.	s10 80
100 Erie R'd	58¾	25 do	80¾
100 Erie Railroad	s10 30¾	260 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 39
100 do	s10 30¾	200 do	b8 40
100 do	31	50 do	40
100 do	23	17 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	76
100 do	s10 21¾	147 do	76
100 do	b30 22	200 Mil. & Miss. R.	s10 35¾
100 do	22¾	25 do	35
100 do	s10 22¾	40 M. S. & N. Ps. pf.	40
100 do	s10 21¾		

MONDAY, Aug. 31—A. M.

The week past was one of unusual concern and depreciation in Money values. It opened with the bankruptcy of the Ohio Trust Company, and closed with the suspension of Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., Domestic Exchange Bankers, chiefly connected with Ohio and Western. The alarm growing out of the first-named trouble, and rumors based upon it, and prematurely telegraphed to the West, appear to have led to the last, contrary to Mr. ATWOOD's own confident calculation, until the receipt of the Western mails late on Friday. The collections and remittances held by the house on Saturday morning for account of correspondents not indebted to them, were promptly handed over to the Continental Bank. They have few or no acceptances out, and their demand loans in the City are within a very moderate compass. While these facts make the case comparatively light upon Messrs. A. & Co., the suspension must necessarily complicate the exchanges between Ohio and New-York. The Ohio Banks, however, are understood to have been doing a profitable business, and, if kept free from currency trouble at home, will no doubt be soon able to straighten out their accounts in this City. The effect upon the movement of the new grain crop, just now opening from that quarter, will be to subject the produce to prompt sale on arrival on the seaboard, and at prices to justify its immediate export to Europe. In addition to the leading failures referred to, and that of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, the well-known Bank-Note Broker, four or five members of the Stock Exchange have vacated their seats by reason of their inability to meet their contracts. There was also a considerable failure in the California trade, and a temporary stoppage of payment by one of the Discount Brokers, not able to respond promptly to some demand loans upon his Bills Receivable. The party, we hear, has since resumed. There have been no stoppages in the Dry Goods, Grocery, or Shipping lines, although the severity of the pressure for money the closing two or three days of the week was more severe upon them than upon the Wall-street firms. The change in the supply of and rates for money was so sudden as to be generally viewed in the nature of a financial *squall*, rather than a severe or lasting storm, and although the occasion was seized upon by mischievous parties, to essay something like a Bank panic, no other damage has been done than to cause some inconvenience to the dealers of one or two of the Banks, against which public suspicion was maliciously directed. The trouble to this vital interest we have the strongest reasons to hope, will end with this. The ontside facilities for discounting paper, which on Friday were almost brought to a pause by the suddenness of the increased applications, were again set free on Saturday, and a very large amount of mercantile bills found buyers at the enhanced rates of 12@18 ₱ cent. The difficulty of carrying demand loans was experienced earlier in the week by the Stock and Domestic Exchange firms, who relieved themselves by declining, in some instances, new business, and in others by the sale of their collaterals. The consequence was that at the close some half dozen or more prominent houses held large balances in Bank unemployed. The sacrifices growing out of this "rigbting the ship" were pretty severe at the Stock Exchange Board, not only upon the ordinary speculative list, but on the better class of dividend-paying shares and bonds, including Bank and State Stocks. In regard to the Country Bank-Note circulation, the Street was remarkably free from the excitement which usually attends a Money panic. Three or four Rhode Island banks were thrown out after the failures of Monday and Tuesday, and at the close the Sackett's Harbor Bank of this State was discredited. The notes of the Ontario Bank at Utica continue current, the old President, Mr. JOHNSON, having made publication that about $190,000 of his capital remains unimpaired after the recent losses made in lending its funds without his knowledge.

We are neither disposed to assert, through a too hasty conclusion, or to believe, in view of the surrounding necessity for caution and forbearance among both lenders and borrowers, that the troubles are *all* over. But if the real condition of the country, its crops, its general soundness and freedom from currency and other financial excitements, and the basis upon which the banking movement of this City has been conducted, are not greatly misunderstood and overrated, we can make no question about the early restoration of a better state of things. There is no bar to this result in the fact that depreciation and excitement, as well as failure, have, in the present emergency, reached other interests than the Railways. On the contrary, there is a lesson in this which ought to do much to bring about forbearance and a more honest and dispassionate discussion and comparison of the merits and credit of this particular interest. This is equally due to the mutual and inseparable dependence of the banking, railway and mercantile branches of trade; to the almost overshadowing amount of domestic capital invested in the second named, as contrasted with the first, and to the successful prosecution of the reforms in Railway management, which all parties profess to desire, and which none ought to impede by throwing discredit where it is not deserved, or by accumulating embarrassment and prejudice where honest efforts are making to retrieve confidence.

The non-arrival of the California packet of the 5th August caused some anxiety on Saturday. As she goes into Havana this trip, the arrival here is not much overdue. It will probably be announced before this paper goes to press, or at all events in the course of the day. Meanwhile we have improved money and market accounts from England by the arrival yesterday morning of the steamship *Atlantic* from Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug 19. Grain and Cotton are both higher and in good demand. The English crop does not promise so well, nor is it likely to supercede a market, at fair prices, through the next few months, of American Grain. The sales of Cotton were 20,000 bales in two days, at extreme prices. The English Funds are higher, and Discounts cheaper in London, and the apprehensions felt at the close of July on account of the Indian troubles, are rapidly passing away. The French Funds are also firmer.

The next steamer from this side is the *Arabia* from New-York, on Wednesday. No Collins boat went out on Saturday, and the transactions in Exchange after the Boston mail of Tuesday, were at a concession of ½@1 ₱ cent. It will perhaps prove fortunate for American interests abroad that we had no steamer going ont on Saturday, as the hope is confidently felt that before Wednesday morning our bankers and merchants will be able to advise their correspondents that a better state of feeling has been restored to our suddenly agitated Money Market.

The Foreign Trade at this port, for the past week, amounted in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $4,247,154, as against $4,285,997 the corresponding week last season.

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,364,215, against $826,274 the same week in 1856. The direct Export of Specie was only $149,399, in addition to which $400,000 was forwarded by express on Tuesday last for shipment from Boston. The movement the same week last season was $213,970 direct, and $207,000 sent *vid* Boston. The Sub-Treasury balance stood on Saturday afternoon $12,428,536, against $12,411,913 at the close of the previous week. The known receipts of Specie during the week were $192,500 from New Orleans and $100,000 from Philadelphia. The resulting balance of the foregoing items would appear to be $273,522 against the Bank return, which stood last Monday $10,097,178. The average then was believed to be a declining one, and the general estimate on the Street is that the statement this afternoon will scarcely reach nine and a half millions, with the California remittance, however, to come in.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the Calendar Year, make the Import entries at this Port since Jan. 1 to the 31st July.....$150,872,000
Add four weeks in August.....19,708,440

Total to date.....$170,580,440
Against same time last year.....154,052,324

Increase in 1857.....$16,528,116

The same tables make the Export of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported.....$43,833,000
Add four weeks in August.....4,640,117

Total to date.....$48 473.117
Against same time in 1856.....39,551.773

Decrease this year.....$5,088,656

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st July.....$26,226,000
Add four weeks in August.....5,819,309

Total to date.....$32,045,309
Against same time in 1856.....23,749,052

Increase to date.....$8,296,257

We expect to be able, in a few days, to present the Custom-House official monthly report of the Foreign Trade for August. Meantime it is satisfactory to know by the foregoing informal weekly summary that the Import entries of the month are behind those of last August. The falling off in the four even weeks being $1,276,884. On the other hand the Export of Produce falls short $1,182,785.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	650	$52,928	2,495	$187,114
Flour, bbls	18 706	136 830	13,029	95.170
Corn Meal, bbls	2,501	10,072	1,302	5,633
Wheat, bushels	190,922	200,946	13,764	22,635
Corn, bushels	59,661	42,073	17,298	15,729
Oats	—	—	200	140
Pork, bbls & tcs	995	22,061	1,980	42,954
Beef, bbls. & tcs	468	5,942	2,444	71,479
Bacon, lbs	—	—	13.950	1,392
Hams, lbs	—	—	71,594	10,016
Lard, lbs	—	—	114,189	19.361
Butter, lbs	—	—	13,265	2,839
Cheese, lbs	—	—	120,551	11,210
Total Produce		$450,986		$483.213
Miscellaneous		315,388		878,002
Total for the week		$826,274		$1,364 215

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	77¾@ 71	@ 74¾@	74½
New-York and Erie	28½@ 22¾@	18 @	21¾
Reading	61½@ 60	@ 58¾@	58¾
Michigan Southern	21¾@ 22	@ 18 @	20
Rock Island	90¼@ 82	@ 76 @	76¼
Toledo	44 @ 42	@ 39¾@	40
Illinois Central	112¾@100	@ 90 @	86¾
Illinois Central Bonds	98¾@ 95	@ 90 @	89¼
Pittsburg	30 @ 22	@ 18 @	16
Panama	90 @ 85	@ 83 @	82
Milwaukee	48 @ 45	@ 36 @	37
Pennsylvania Coal	70 @ 65	@ 62 @	65
Galena	82½@ 85	@ 82 @	80¾
La Crosse	22 @ 19	@ 19¼@	19¼
Michigan Central	75 @ 70	@ 67¼@	67
Missouri Sixes	78 @ 76	@ 74 @	70
Virginia Sixes	90¼@ 88	@ 87½@	87
Bank Commerce	105 @100	@100¼@	100¼
Bank New York	110 @110	@109 @	109
Merchants' Bank	105 @100	@100 @	100
Park Bank	103¾@102	@ 99 @	98
Delaware and Hudson	117 @114	@112 @	112¼

The decline, it will be seen, was rapid and general. The heaviest falling off in the active Road shares was on Tuesday and Wednesday. The decline in Illinois Central, Rock Island, Michigan Central, the City Bank shares and Missouri and other State Stocks was mainly at the close of the week. The firmest feeling, after the first shock of Monday's failure, was in New-York Central, the deliveries of which on previous contract sales were for strong parties out of the Street, and able to retire the Stock. The $10 assessment on the Illinois Central was quite fatal for the moment to the Stock, carrying it down to 86¼ ₱ cent. on Saturday, that is $16¼ for $30 paid in! In singular contrast, the London sales by the *Atlantic* are reported at $46, sterling value, equal to about $50 here, for $30 paid. The assessment in itself is esteemed the very best step for the substantial well-being and credit of the concern that could have been resorted to in the state of the Money Market. The suddenness of the measure is, of course, a disappointment to a portion of the shareholders, and the error of not availing on the 1st of July of the proceeds of all the new "rights," of which two-thirds were postponed until February and July, 1858, is to be regretted. The "rights" not yet cancelled by positive subscription, now amount to 85,000 shares, leaving the present capital, as it would have stood before the sub-division, $17,000,000.

The general market closed on Saturday irregular, and though less feverish than earlier in the week, the sacrifices were more considerable on the higher class of securities.

Messrs. LEHUBAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants depressed and the market untied.

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre.
40 acres	$1 05	40 acres	$1 10
80 acres	87.	80 acres	92
120 acres	83	120 acres	88
160 acres	87	160 acres	92

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will pay the September interest coupons on the bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, and bonds of the City of Milwaukee on 1st September, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Nassau-street. The September interest on the Muscatine, Iowa, Railroad Bonds will be paid by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., we learn, will pay, for the honor of the drawers, the unpaid checks of the Bank of Marietta, Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in this City.

Money Affairs at the West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 28.

The Trust Company continues to liquidate its liabilities by exchanging notes for checks and certificates of deposits. The settlements made in this way, up to the present time, amount to five hundred thousand dollars, being one-fourth of the entire indebtedness to depositors in the Trust and Bank Departments, the principal office.

In another place we publish extracts from New-York papers of Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, which furnish the particulars of events connected with the prevailing panic in that city. The *Herald* continues to add fuel to the flame, predicting most disastrous occurrences and a general crash of everything financial and commercial. It says:

"It will take days and perhaps weeks to ascertain exactly the effects of the failure of the Ohio Trust Company. We see already how many failures it has cause here. It will do worse in Ohio; indeed, it is impossible to measure what will be its effects in that State, of which the Company was, so to speak, the financial heart. But they must be disastrous in the extreme."

Well, so far, the effect has not been "worse in Ohio." Here in Cincinnati, where the shock was the most severe, there has not been a single failure, and the *Herald* writer would be surprised if he were here to see how matters stand. It has been apprehended that some of the Ohio Banks would be embarrassed by the failure of the Trust Company, as many of them kept their balances in the New York office, but this danger has, we think, been over-estimated. The Western banks have been poor for six months past, and many, if not most of them, have been borrowers in New-York for two or three months.

The leading items in the report of the Banks of Ohio, made to the Auditor of State on the first Monday of May and August, compare thus:

	May.	August.
Discounts	$13,558,494	$12,494,479
Specie	1,689,745	1,726,275
Eastern Deposits	1,402,673	1,670,101
Capital	5,292,800	5,001,400
Circulation	8,329,190	8,125,305
Safety Fund Stock	1,277,857	1,850,331
Depoelts	5,385,060	4,760,698

This is a favorable exhibit, and the Kentucky and Indiana Banks are spoiling under even less canvas than those of this State.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 28.

Nothing new has transpired here in regard to the Trust Company; the latest by mail from New-York, respecting the agency in that City, will be found in our news columns.

Money in Third-street is, of course, very close during the present excitement. Discounting is not done, and the best paper is hardly looked at—price being no inducement. It is impossible to give rates which are only nominal.

Eastern Exchange is ¼ and 1 prem. selling, and ½ buying rate. Some dealers refuse to draw less than 1 prem.

American Gold is in great demand, owing to the failures of banks in the East, and the supply is hardly adequate. Coin is sold by holders at 2 prem., while they pay 1 ₱ cent.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The receipts on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad are daily increasing. Within the past two weeks the increase in the receipts of coal is about 75 ₱ cent. This morning 24 cars of grain came in, the whole train this morning numbering 126 loaded cars.

As all kinds of rumors are afloat relative to the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and as the coupons of the Bonds issued by the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company are payable at the office of the O. L. & T. Co., it may be well to say that the coupons of the C. & M. Company have always—except once—been paid by WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 42 William-street, New-York, who have for along time been the New-York agents for this Company. The October coupons will be paid by these gentlemen.

From the Louisville Journal.

The money market is easy, but there is some heaviness in uncurrent funds, caused by the throwing out of Ohio and Indiana bank notes by our banks. The failures in New-York thus far do not affect directly our moneyed institutions, which are in very good condition. They will have a very depreciating effect however on all securities, especially railroad stocks, and it is not at all unlikely that some unfinished works will have to be temporarily suspended. Eastern exchange we continue to quote at ¼ prem.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The money market is without change in rates, though borrowers either find or imagine that the supply of their wants is less free than it was at the end of last week. If the fact is so, it can be easily accounted for, without going beyond the rather disturbing telegraphic accounts of the failures in New-York and Cincinnati. The extent of the trouble is just as likely as not to be exaggerated by the telegraph, whose first reports of any disaster usually overstate it. So far as concerns St. Louis, we understand that there is no connection with the failing houses, which can produce any direct effect here.

The truth that telegraphic dispatches which concern any movement calculated to excite the public mind, are "regular sensation articles," was well illustrated by the complexion of the news sent over the wires in reference to recent failures in New-York. The following extract furnishes a fair sample of the staple of these products:

"The panic in Wall-street is increasing. T. S. MUNROE & Co., bankers, have suspended, and the *failure of others is whispered about.*"

The intimation italicised above leaves a wide field for the range of almost any imagination.

Writing up a Revulsion.

From the Chicago Press.

It takes but a small capital in these modern times to establish the reputation of a prophet. Old Father MILLER enjoyed such a disinction until it was proved that the world would not burn for the benefit of his theory on a certain day, and even then he did not give it up—he coolly postponed the conflagration indefinitely. We have just now a prophet of the press, under the name of the New-York *Herald*, whose antics strikingly remind us of the predictions of Father MILLER. For two or three or more years it has steadily predicted a general collapse in the commercial and business affairs of the country. The time has been set a dozen times and as often postponed. Still the prophet raves on, in gleeful satanic mood at the prospect of general ruin by and by. As we said above, it takes but the smallest modicum of wisdom to secure the reputation of a prophet, of which we have present illustration. The *Herald* of Sunday and Monday is at hand, fuller than ever of rant about the "coming financial storm." An admiring acquaintance eagerly scans its commercial column. He has heard of the late failures, but the *Herald's* writer had not when he penned his article. "Ah!" says our visitor, "the *Herald* is a great paper. See how strikingly its predictions are verified?" "That is by no means so clear to me," says a bystander who knows the *Herald* of old. "It does nothing but predict disaster, and it would be a wonder if it should not hit right sometimes." We think the *Herald's* admirer well answered.

The *Herald* goes wild with delight at the anticipated bankruptcy of all the railroad companies in the country. It will not mercifully make an exception; but it is some consolation to be assured that after "the stockholders are all strangled" the bondholders will continue to carry them on as usual. Such nonsense as this passes for profound sagacity with a great many people; but fortunately there is a still larger and more intelligent class who are able to judge of the facts of the case for themselves. They do not attempt to deny that there has been a great deal of bad management in many of the companies, but they see that the evils resulting therefrom are susceptible of remedy. The roads are the same great and indispensable conveniences to the country they have been from the first, worth practically as much to-day as before their stocks depreciated, and as completely bound up with its system of growth and development as are the nerves and arteries with the human system. They have cost altogether some seven hundred millions of dollars, not more than one-third of which is represented by bonds, and it is the sheerest nonsense to imagine that the stockholders are to lose this immense capital—capital on the whole well invested, and which will not only pay off the indebtedness of well-managed companies, but earn good dividends besides. The proof of this may now be seen in the flourishing condition of the principal completed line of the Northwest, which ever since they were opened have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and have now brighter prospects for the future. These roads, by opening up to cultivation a vast extent of country that lay in primitive wildness less than ten years ago, have been the means of saving the country from a general financial revulsion. The grand results of the thrift and enterprise of our new western communities now come in as a healthful counterpoise to the speculation and extravagance of other parts of the country, and will weigh down ten times over all that has been lost during the last few months through the depreciation of railroad stocks. The West has saved the country, and we trust that hereafter no one will have the hardihood to deny its full claims to consideration.

Suspension of James L. Lyell.

From the Detroit Press.

When we had written the foregoing we were not in possession of the fact that JAMES L. LYELL, banker of this city, had suspended. His doors were closed yesterday at 1 o'clock. It appears that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company were his chief correspondents in New York, with whom, it is reported, he had $98,000. Mr. LYELL is in New-York, having gone thither on the first intimation of apprehended disaster to his correspondents. His doors were closed by his direction, communicated by telegraph.

During the afternoon one or more attachments were sued out against Mr. LYELL'e effects by large depositors, and his office was taken into possession by the Sheriff. One of the suits was commenced at the instance of Messrs. STEPHENS & FIELD, grocers.

Considerable public excitement was produced as the intelligence of Mr. LYELL'e misfortune spread. He has possessed the highest public confidence for many years, and his depositors were numerous and among the heaviest in the city. We cannot venture a guess as to the amount of his deposits.

We hear but one expression among our citizens—that Mr. LYELL will do everything in his power to protect his creditors, among many of whom we observe the expression of much confidence as to his ability, as well as his disposition, in this respect.

On inquiry we cannot learn that any other banking house in this city had relations with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, or that any other is at all effected by the crisis at the Eastward.

New-Orleans Banks.

From the Picayune, Aug. 23.

The bank statement at foot shows some important changes. There is a large increase in short loans, attributable in part to long discounts falling within ninety days, and hence assuming a share of the movement. The decrease in specie has been caused partly by shipment to Havana. The exact changes, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$744,963
Decrease in Specie	183,620
Decrease in Circulation	256,800
Decrease in Deposits	112,177
Decrease in Exchange	211,621
Decrease in Amount due Distant Banks	222,030
Increase in Deposits proper	109,853

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 40,702 15—by Canal 42,828 08—for the week 83,531 03 tons. Total by Railroad 1,286,678 02 against 1,432,018 10 tons. Ditto by Canal 765,213 05 against 676,725 tons to same period last year. The loss by Railroad is 145,370 tons, and the gain by Canal 89,488 tons compared with last year.

The shipments show an increase over last week of 7,755 tons, and fall short of the shipments for the corresponding week last year 5,829 tons.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Aug. 24, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$234,943	Cream Tartar	32,947
Iron and Steel	97,177	Sugar	66,754
Mackerel and other fish and fish Oil	30,302	Hemp	32,492
Wool	77 953	Linseed	24,575
Hides	35,881	Other Articles	261,891
Total			$926,913

The value of Imports of the corresponding week
In 1856 was.....$1,138,917
Decrease in 1857.....$212,004

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and dull. WHEAT lower. Sales 3,500 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 10. CORN heavy and nominal, at 74½c @75c. OATS dull. WHISKY 24½c.@25c. FREIGHTS quiet; 8c. for Corn to Albany.

Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to day; 5,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports:* 20,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. Sales, 11,000 bushels at $1 45 for White Kentucky; $1 37½ for White Michigan; $1 30 for Milwaukee, including 6,000 bushels new Red Ohio to arrive, at $1 25. CORN dull. Sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. *Lake Imports*—800 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—800 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn. *Shipped to Montreal*—2,500 bbls Flour.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet. CORN—A declining tendency—Sales 15,000 bushels at 69c. OATS buoyant. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 59,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 10,500 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour; 139,000 bushels Wheat; 23,000 bushels Corn.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The *Journal* reports the market active during the week, closing at an advance of ½c. Sales of the week 120,000 pieces. About 80,000 pieces are sold ahead of production—56x64 5¾c@6c. COTTON has been in speedy demand during the week at full and advancing rates. The WOOL market is about the same, with rather more demand. Sales of the week 81,100 lbs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The COTTON sales to day were small. Sales of the week 1,000 bales. Receipts of the week 230 bales. Stock in port 7,500 bales. Decreased receipts here, as compared with last year, 243,000. Ditto, at all Southern ports, 584,000. Other articles generally dull and unchanged.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.

The *Daily News* city article of Friday says: The Funds were a little fiatter, but towards the close buyers came forward, and the final quotations were the same as those of yesterday. In the discount market the demand for money was more active, owing to the extensive operations which are now going forward in bullion.

AFFAIRS OF OAKE BROTHERS, OF NEWCASTLE.

Yesterday, at a meeting of creditors held in London, Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, submitted a statement of affairs of the above firm, which showed a surplus of £38,600; Claims, £678,000; Assets, £716,640.

The Northumberland District Banking Company who hold mortgages upon the principal part of the mines, have considerately consented to allow matters to stand over for a year, provided their interest is paid, and inspectors are appointed. By a forced sale the amount of the mortgage could easily be realized, but the surplus in that case would for the general creditors be small. The course determined on by the meeting was to wind up the estate under inspection so as to insure a full return to the creditors, and to give Messrs. CARR & Co. time to consult with their friends, and perhaps make a suitable arrangement without the transference of their property. The Inspectors appointed are Mr. BIGGE, manager of the Northumberland District Banking Company, Mr. ANDERSON, manager of the Mercantile Branch of the Bank of England, and Mr. G. S. SMITH, of Lombard-street. The amount of debts represented at the meeting was about £540,000.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1857. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Seventh Annual Festival of the Social Turnvereins.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Grand Picnic and Tournament.

20,000 PEOPLE ON THE GROUND.

Mayor Wood's Speeches—Grand Marshal Figel Permits No Politics on the Field.

Without taking into account the babies in arms, or tha little children who could bite *bretzel* and sip lager-bier there were twenty thousand people, at the least calculation, enjoying yesterday, the great festival of the Seventh Annual Social Turnversein, at Conrad's Garden at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River. The delegates from the Societies of the principal towns in the Northern, Eastern and Western States, were present, and every German in New-York, who by any dexterity could spare a day from his business, wended his way in the direction of German festivity at that locality. Four steamboats and one barge conveyed passengers throughout the day, and the Second and Third Avenue Companies ran extra cars. Never before in this City, has there been such a gathering of Germans, intent on enjoying themselves, and ministering with all their powers to the enjoyment of others.

The Metropolitan Police were on the ground in great force. Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, Mr SAMUEL BERGOERT, and Mr. VAN TASSEL, and Mr. CROTT, aids from the Superintendent's Office, with their best picked men and sixteen detectives in citizens' dress were present. Captain PERRIN, of the Twelfth Precinct had fifty men under his superintendence. No precaution was omitted for the due preservation of order. The Police were dressed in their new uniforms and did great credit to the City.

The procession moved to the grounds early in the morning, starting about 8 o'clock from the *Town Halle*, in Christie-street, marching down Bowery and Chatham street to the Park thence up Broadway to Bond-street, and thence to Avenue A and Tenth-street, where they embarked. At the City Hall there was no one in authority to receive them—no Mayor Wood, no Colonel MIKE. They felt considerably aggrieved at what they considered a slight, but His Honor the Mayor explained the accident in the afternoon, over some lager-bier in Conrad's Garden. Altogether, in procession, there were about 600 Turners, 400 members of the Sängerbund, and the 3d Regiment of Hussars, Captain WITTHALE. These, though the principals of the gathering, were only the skelston of the festival. Hundreds upon hundreds of lookers-on arrived every half hour, until at least twenty thousand people had accumulated.

The great spectacle of the day was the tournament in the river. Ten men dressed in white flannel shirts and pink drawers, had a mortal feud with ten men dressed in white flannel shirts and chocolate colored drawers. Each man seized a boat and sugaged a rower. Each man also seized a lance, eight feet long, with a small, soft, red velvet cushion at the end. They were all rowed into the middle of tha river, and then they went to work. A reminiscence of the *Iliad* suggests something like it. The poet who would celebrate the combat should write in Homeric hexameters. In the bows of each boat, literally on the gunwale, stood each hero of the velvet-tipped lance. Chocolate drawers challenged pink drawers to the contest. Then the rowers urged the boats with their oars, and the combatants aimed at each other with their lances. The man who was unable to ward off the thrust went incontinently into the water. Sometimes both lances would take simultaneous effect, and pink drawers would taste brine at the same instant with chocolate drawers. This contest being continued for nearly an hour, was productive of the greatest amusement to the thousands who underwent no difficulty in witnessing it in dry clothes from shore.

This tournament was the great spectacle. Bnt there was also singing, socially, in societies under the luxurious shade of trees, and in the vicinity of liberal larger bier. If every farmer's apple-trees bore fruit as plentifully as the trees yesterday, in Conrad's Park, were laden with ladies bonnets, mantillas, shawls, veils, and other imaginable and unimaginable dry goods, we should get that desirable fruit cheaper by the barrel next Winter than we have had it for some years past. Under the trees the ladies reclined in numbers that almost defied ordinary computation. Babies were nearly as numerous as ladies. And lager-bier abounded.

In various parts of the ground, "turning" was going on—said "turning" being wonderful gymnastic feats, in which the Germans are acknowledged to excel every other people. The "students," or juvenil Turners, were especially admirable in their displays Foot-ball, fencing, dancing, air-gun exercise, and other games and sports were going on at all parts of the garden—the fencing for prizes being deferred owing to the lateness of the hour when preparation were made for its commencement, till to-day.

About 3½ o'clock Mayor WOOD arrived, and was immediately escorted to a private room, where he was entertained with refreshments. Mr. SIGEL, the Grand Marshal of the Festival, addressed him. He said:

MARSHAL SIGEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor, I tender you, in behalf of the Society which I represent, our thanks for your visit. We respect your authority as that of the first magistrate of the City. For the Germans are always a loyal people, and respect those who govern in the name of the people. Bnt you are now, Sir, on neutral ground, for we are not politicians here. Among us are men of all parties. We are Republicans and Democrats. Our assembling here together is not for political purposes; we do not meet as politicians, but we celebrate a German festival, and are all friends together. It is called, indeed, a German festival; but I trust the time will come when such festivals shall no longer be spoken of as German, but when all citizens of America, native as well as foreign born, shall participate in them. They are too exclusive now, but I hope the time will come when Americans will either units with us, or themselves project similar social entertainments, and that they may be of such character that Republicans and Democrats, and native citizens, as well as adopted once, may join in them.

MAYOR WOOD'S FIRST SPEECH.

The Mayor, in reply, said that he was aware of the disposition of his German fellow-citizens to honor all those who were in authority. He understood the compliment paid to him as one paid to his office, and not to himself. He fully agreed with the suggestion that Americans should indulge more than they do in social festivals, and thought that the Germans were the best people they could imitate. It was seldom in his power to participate in festivities, but he never enjoyed himself so much as when, as on this occasion, he greeted his German brethren. He regretted exceedingly that he had not been apprized that the German societies intended to march through the Park, as he would have been there to have reviewed them, had he been so informed.

The Mayor then was escorted over the grounds. He was not loudly cheered, and there were some hisses. He afterwards addressed a large crowd from the balcony of CONRAD'S house, as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S SECOND SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens, permit me to thank you for this very complimentary and flattering reception. I regret that it is not within my power to address you in your own language, and thus to express my heart-felt thanks in words more familiar than my own. I congratulate you on the return of this festive occasion. I congratulate you upon the favorable day which you have to enjoy yourselves. I congratulate you that you are here under the Star Spangled Bannsr—here in the "land of the brave and the home of the free," and that you are permitted to assemble and enjoy yourselves, under the shelter of your own "vine and fig tree, where none can make you afraid;" [Cheers.] that you have now become citizens of a land nnder whose just laws every man is born with equal political rights, that you have obtained equal political rights with myself or any other citizen, and are left in the enjoyment of your political and religions opinions, without any one to interfere with you—that you are in a land where no tyrant can coerce you. I congratulate you that you are in a land where you have equal rights to election to office with native-born citizens, and that there is no office in the gift of the people of the country which you may not aspire to and obtain; that here, just as the Almighty has disposed upon his children all the gifts of nature, so here the avenue is open for every man to obtain any office who will obey the laws of the country and follow the dictates of honor and rectitude.

Allow me, continued the Mayor, to congratulate you on another evidence of your capacity, not only to live in this country, but to reach, through your own moral conduct, to the highest trusts that can be conferred on our citizens. I maintain that it is impossible to collect 20,000 persons together—especially at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after a long day's festival, without any other people than the Germans, and not find a single intoxicated person among them. [Loud Cheers.] With all due regard to my own countrymen—and no man will yield his fidelity to true American doctrine less readily than I will—with all respect to my ancestors who fought in the War of the Revolution, I doubt if 20,000 Americans could exhibit such a sight as that shown by you to-day. It is the very best proof that you are capable of self-government. Because if a man can govern himself, he can govern others; but if a man is incapable of ruling his own appetites, he is incapable of becoming a ruler of others. What I say, I say not as flattery, but as the honest truth, coming home to every man who is within the sound of my voice.

Fellow-citizens, it gives me sincere gratification to meet you here to-day. It affords me sincere pleasure that I have an opportunity occasionally to meet my constituents;—those who elected me to the high and honorable office which I hold, and to whom I must look for censure and applause. [Cries of "Humbug."] I believe that the man clothed with official authority, derived from the people, is the people's servant, to carry out the people's wishes,—that he is placed in power to reflect the wishes of those whom he represents.

I say, fellow-citizens, taken as I was from the humblest ranks of life, being *as* I am, one of the people, (because I never held office that the people did not confer on me) that I would be the veriest traitor if I deviated aught from the strict line of duty in complying with the wishes of my constituents. And so long as I continue to hold office, and there are only a few months left to me, I desire it to be distinctly understood, not only by those who hear me, but by the thousands who will read my remarks to-morrow, through the agency of the press, that, fearless of consequences, undaunted of the calumnies and slanders of those who dare not attack my principles, but who revenge themselves by assaults upon me personally, that I shall go on faithfully executing the laws as I swore to do, in obedience to the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York.

After Mayor WOOD terminated this second speech, the crowd vigorously drank lager-bier, and it being near 6 o'clock, they then hurried to the boats, barge and cars, reaching town about 7½ o'clock. At the latest advices they were dispersed in the various saloons, vigorously drinking lager-bier. The festival continues to-day at Conrad's Park, and to-night there will be a performance at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

THE MISHAP TO THE ILLINOIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Empire City* from New-York *vid* Havana, Aug. 27, arrived here last night, with the California mails of Aug. 5.

The United States mail steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New York, with the mails and $1,600,000 in treasure, went ashore on Colorado Reef, whence she was got off with much difficulty, by means of assistance from Havana, but fortunately sustained but little damage. She would probably leave Havana for New-York on the 29th.

The news from California by this mail is of a generally unimportant character.

Political affairs were the chief topic, but even in them nothing of great interest had transpired.

The weather had been good, and the news from the crops is excellent.

Several large fires had occurred in the interior. The towns of St. Louis and Michigan Cliffs had been destroyed by fire.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is nothing of interest from Central America.

From Washington.

COMMUNICATION OF CAPT. HUDSON RELATIVE TO THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE—GOV. WALKER AND THE SOUTH—CENSUS OF MINNESOTA, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

Capt. HUDSON, commanding the frigate *Niagara*, in communicating to the Navy Department the particulars in regard to the accident to the telegraph cable, says he has every reason to believe, from what has thus far been experienced in wire laying, that under ordinary circumstances of weather, and with machinery adapted to the purpose, (for such as they had on board requires altering and improving,) the cable may be laid in safety on the track marked out for it in the Atlantic Ocean.

He says at the time the cable parted, the Company's Chief Engineer, CHARLES T. BRIGHT, was attending the brakes, to lessen the expenditure of cable until it was finally carried away, which made all hands throughout the day like a household or family which had lost their dearest friend—for officers and men had become deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, was, at last accounts preparing a defence of his official conduct, to place himself right before the people of Mississippi especially, and the South generally.

WILHELM DOCKEL has been recognized by the President as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt for Maryland and North and South Carolina, to reside in Baltimore.

The Treasury Department has just paid between two and three hundred thousand dollars to Maryland, as interest on half a million of dollars, which amount the United States became indebted to Maryland during the War of 1812. The principal was discharged between the years 1818 and 1822.

The Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Marshal of Minnesota to take the census of that Territory, whenever he is informed that it is the wish of the people to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union.

The Great Horse Exhibition at Elmira, &c.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 31.

The week commences here with fine weather, and the prospects for the great exhibition are very cheering. Large crowds of people are here, and others are constantly arriving. The admittance to the grounds is free to-day, there being no contests for prizes until to-morrow, when it is expected that *Lancet, Flora Temple, Jack Rossiter, Miller's Damsel*, and many other trotting celebrities, will give an exhibition of their speed.

The bookstore of C. PRESSWICK in this place, was entered and robbed on Saturday night of goods worth from two to three hundred dollars.

The Convention of the New School Presbyterians.

RICHMOND, Monday, Aug. 31.

The New School Presbyterian Convention, now in session here, is still engaged in discussing the fourth resolution reported by the Committee on resolutions, relative to the organization of a General Synod.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 31.

The reports of Saturday's proceedings of the New School Presbytsrian Convention as published in the Richmond papers received here this evening contain nothing of interest beyond what has already been telegraphed.

The State Arsenal.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Board of Commissioners for locating and erecting State Arsenals and Armories held their first meeting at the American Hotel in this place on Saturday evening. The Commission consists of Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, Inspector-General BRUCE, and Commissary-General WARD. Gen. BRUCE was elected President of the Board; and W. A. JACKSON, of Albany, the Clerk. After appointing the necessary Committees the Board adjourned to meet again at Herkimer on the 1st October.

Failure of the Hollister Bank, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Hollister Bank, of this City, closed its doors this morning. There is a heavy run on O. LEE & Co., WHITE'S and the Buffalo City Banks, and the excitement has been intense. At noon, however, it had almost subsided. The Reciprocity Bank has not resumed.

The Farmers' Bank of Wickford.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Aug. 31.

The Farmers' Bank of Wickford was temporarily enjoined to-day, on application of the Bank Commissioners.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST PAUL'S, Saturday, Aug. 29, }
Via DUBUQUE, Monday, Aug. 31. }

The Conference Committee appointed by the two Conventions to write a Constitution for Minnesota made a report yesterday in their respective branches which was adopted. But one Constitution will be submitted to the people. The Convention will probably adjourn to-day.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF TORONTO.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, N. F., Monday, Aug. 31.

The steamer *City of Toronto*, from Liverpool for Montreal, ran on shore on Monday night, the 17th instant, opposite Portean, in the Strait of Belleisle The weather at the time was foggy and the wind ahead. No lives were lost. Seven feet of water entered the hold of the steamer. Two hundred packages of dry goods were saved, which, with a considerable quantity of wrecked goods and the vessel were taken to Portean.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ICEBERG.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 31.

The schooner *Iceberg*, from Cleveland for Kingston, with coal, has, it is supposed, been lost on Lake Ontario, with all on board. The *Iceberg* was built at Kingston, by Dr. RAE, who intended next Spring to go with her in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

New-York Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Democratic Delegates to the Syracuse State Convention from Chautauque County are J. F. PHELPS and N. SACKETT, both softs. The Delegate from Washington County is J. MCNETT: and from Wayne County, CULLEN FOSTER.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

By the arrival of the mail, as late as due, we have papers from all points South, but they contain no important news.

Forty thousand bushels of new wheat had been received at Wilmington up to the 27th inst.

The rice crop of the interior of South Carolinn was very promising.

The Reported Bank-Note Robbery at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

The statement that the New-England Bank Note Company had been robbed of a large amount of bills has very little foundation in fact. The whole amount will not exceed $200.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The United States Mail Steamship *Southerner*, Capt. ROBERTSON, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The General Williams at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, Monday, Aug. 31.

The screw-steamer *General Williams*, from Liverpool, Aug. 17, *en route* for Halifax and Portland, arrived at this port this morning.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE WRECKS—A MAN DROWNED.

The steam-tugs and lighters sent to the relief of the wrecks upon the Jersey Beach returned yesterday, bringing portions of cargo and materials saved from the vessels. A letter from Capt. BOWEN, the Underwriters' agent dated on board the ship *Clara Brookman*, Aug. 30, says, that one of their best riggers was drowned on Saturday afternoon, by the capsizing of one of the surf boats, while the surfmen were attempting to get on board that ship. The name of the person drowned is CHARLES GUEST. His body was recovered and brought to the City in the schooner *Excelsior*. The *Clara Brookman* is full of water, and is badly situated, being sunk in the sand, broken amidships, and her two ends have settled four feet; the masts and bowsprit are all gone, and the hull is much broken up. Captain B. complains of being short of men. She rated A 1½, 1,424 tons, built at Bath in 1853, and was owned by H. D. BROOKMAN, Esq., of that city. She is also insured there, and there is also a small risk upon her in this City. She had an assorted cargo, valued at about $140,000, a portion of which will be saved, but in a damaged condition. There is a large insurance on the cargo in Wall-street.

The ship *Roswell Sprague* has about seven feet of water in the hold, and should the weather continue favorable, it is thought she may be got off. The wind and sea light from the **westward**. The *R. S.* had on freight some 1,100 **tons railroad** iron, valued at $60,000, which is largely **insured** in Wall-street. She is an A 1½ vessel, **built at Bath** in 1856, and owned there by MESSRS. TRUFANT & DRUMMOND. She is insured at the East.

Nothing was received from the Italian Bark *Carlo Alberto*, ashore at Barnegat. The chances are that she is a total loss.

The schooner *Fairwell*, brought up from the *Clara Brookman*—9 crates earthenware, 19 cases midze, 5 ckf, 21 pieces burlaps, 231 boxes tea, 9 cases midze, 3 barrels do., and ships' hawsers, sails and cabin furniture.

Also, received per schooner *Excelsior*—15 crates, 6 balee, 53 cases, 27 boxes tea, 11 casks, 56 bolts of canvas.

From ship *Roswell Sprague*—Per schooner *J. W. Pierce*—160 bars railroad iron.

Per schooner *Enterprise*—150 bars railroad iron.

Per schooner *Manna*—158 bars railroad iron and some ships materials.

STILL ANOTHER WRECK.

NASSAU, N. P., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

The bark *N. H. Wolfe*, Capt. HOLMES, of Philadelphia, has been lost at Norman's Pond. She was from Havana in ballast, bound to Turks Island, but went to Norman's Pond, and loaded 16,415 bushels salt for Boston. On the 22d July, while beating out the harbor, she went ashore at Lee Stocking Island; she was, in fact, several times ashore—lost her anchors, and finally grounded hard on a reef where she bilged in a heavy blow on the 25th. Materials all saved and brought to this port and sold.

THE SLAVER JUPITER.

The schooner *Jupiter*, reported from England as having been seized in the Bight of Benin as a slaver, on the 15th of June, while flying American colors. It is presumed was fitted out from this port, and changed her name after sailing. Her papers were destroyed. No trace can be found of any schooner by such a name clearing for the Coast of Africa. She had 70 slaves on board at the time of seizure, and a large number were also waiting shipment.

THE VANDERBILT AND THE ASIA.

Considerable interest is felt in the result of the next trip of the *Vanderbilt* from Liverpool to New-York, as she was to sail on the same day with the *Asia*, that is on the 22d of August. They are both now due at this port.

The *Atlantic*, which arrived on Sunday morning, saw, Aug. 26th, at 4 P. M., Cape Race, west 5 miles distant, the United States mail steamer *Fulton*, from New-York for Havre. The *America*, which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, passed the *Fulton* the day previous outside of Halifax, but did not exchange signals with her.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—Much difficulty has been experienced during the past week in supplying crews for the packet ships and other vessels. The packet ship *Southampton*, for London, ships *Plutarch* and *John Bright*, for Liverpool, were all detained for several days, owing to the great scarcity of seamen. Several vessels bound to New-Orleans, Savannah and other ports along the seaboard, have also been detained from the same cause. Wages have advanced from $16 to $20 per month for Europe, with advance, and men are not to be had even at these rates. With a prospect of freights improving, and the moving off of our ships, it will be next to an impossibility to secure competent seamen to man them with. The same lack of supply is experienced at Baltimore and Norfolk, from which places applications have been made within a few days for sailors, and crews have been sent from this port, at increased rates of wages. The no-advance system will have to remain in abeyance until the supply of sailors equals or exceeds the demand.

A new line of propellers will soon commence running between this City and Charleston. The first trip will be made from New-York by the *Atlanta*, Capt. GAGE, and will be succeeded by the *Memphis*, Capt. WATSON.

Sloop *Pinion*, (of Freetown,) CHASE, from Port Ewen, with coal for Mr. CHARLES H. STEVENS of Taunton, struck on Watch Hill Reef 28th inst., it blowing fresh from E. S. E., and thick weather at the time. In twenty minutes after striking she filled, and sunk in 17 feet of water. Capt. CHASE, CHARLES ROBINSON, and PHILIP P. HATHAWAY, comprising the crew, barely escaped with their lives by swimming to the beach, their boat having been washed away at the time the vessel struck. They saved nothing but the clothes they had on. Capt. CHASE, also, lost about $20 in bills, which was in the cabin. The vessel was fast going to pieces, and, with the coal, will prove a total loss. The *P.* was a good vessel of about 60 tons, valued at $2,500, owned by Capt. CHASE, (which was all that he possessed,) and was not insured.

The pilot boat *Christian Bergh*, No. 16, reports: Aug. —, lat. 40° 16', lon. 72° 50', fell in with the wreck of schooner *Sarah Ann*, of Bridgetown, N. J., on her beam-ends, her mast-heads and quarter sticking out of water; took from her part of one of her sails, which was made in Philadelphia. She was in ballast, and apparently had been capsized during a squall. Her boat was gone. Supposed the crew had been taken off by some vessel. She had been but a short time in that situation.

The old pilot boat *Thomas H. Smith* went ashore about 5 o'clock on Friday morning, six miles north of Barnegat. All hands were saved, and brought up to the City this (Saturday) morning. At last accounts she was full of water. She was employed as a newsboat.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

Suggestions for Future Operations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The late failure in attemping to lay the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, when all the world was sanguine of immediate success, has awakened my attention as well as that of all thinking men.

I, therefore, take the liberty of making a few suggestions through the medium of your columns. I have long since doubted the practicability of laying a continuous cable so long a distance through a stormy ocean, as the proposed Atlantic submarine cable in the manner so recently attempted.

The plan I propose is simply the adoption of a series of buoys—say they are placed at intervals of fifty or one hundred miles, as may be deemed expedient—the buoys to be so constructed that they can be seen from a long distance, so that in case of a storm, or if from any other cause, a temporary suspension of the work is necessary, the buoys can be easily found again and the work renewed. It would be necessary to anchor the buoys with a chain long enough and strong enough, and an anchor heavy enough to hold it in its place in spite of wind and storm, which would be no small undertaking in water two miles deep. It would be imperatively necessary to give the cable abundant play to prevent the possibility of the driving storm acting with so much force upon the buoys as to strain the cable, which it might do if it (the cable) were taut.

As the work progressed the buoys might be taken up, and the cable allowed to sink to its bed on the ocean bottom, so that perhaps two or three buoys with inches might suffice to lay the cable across the ocean. Although the idea of adopting buoys is original with me, it has been proposed by the Company, and arrangements were made in the undertaking to attach a buoy in case of storm to the cable, in a manner altogether different from the mode I propose, although equally as troublesome and expensive.

In recapitulation, my idea is, simply to retain a hold upon the cable by means of buoys firmly anchored to the bottom of the ocean, whether the weather be fair or foul, to guard against every conceivable contingency. As the work progressed, the buoys could be removed, and the cable allowed to sink quietly to the bottom. If, while proceeding upon this plan, the cable would break, it would be a very easy matter to go back to the buoy and renew the connection. In this way the cable might break a dozen times without at all interfering with the final result.

The only possible difficulty that I can perceive to this plan, is the practicability of anchoring the buoys firmly in the deep sea, even upon the oceanic plateau.

The cable required for anchoring the buoys should combine great strength, with as little resistance to the currents as possible, and the anchor should be made heavier in proportion to its bulk than the ordinary anchor.

V.

RICHMOND, Va.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A good deal has been said about the defects of the mode of paying out the Atlantic Cable, and many plans have been suggested by way of improvement. One plan has, however, just occurred to me, which I have not seen any mention of. It is simply this: To *pay out* the cable, instead of allowing it to pay itself out. If the cable were passed round one or more grooved wheels, and then set in motion by cog-wheels, worked by a small steam-engine, the rate of paying-out could be made to correspond exactly with the speed of the ship. This would do away with the necessity of breaks.

If you think the plan worthy of consideration, it may be well to give this letter a place in your journal.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SCOTT,
No. 229 Court-street, Brooklyo.

HARTFORD, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

New-York editors, we think, know a good deal. At any rate they are expected to know about everything that ever did happen, or that is to happen, and what they don't know is not of much account any way you can fix it. As to the editor of the TIMES, it is unanimous in our circle, that he is bound to beat the crowd, in *quantity, quality* and *freshness*. If our folks say so, why there is no use talking, it must be so. No matter about that this time, but let us come to our subject, viz: the *Atlantic Cable*. I will give you my theory as to whether the Cable was being paid out too fast or not, in proportion to the speed of the ship, at the time of the break. I have not seen such an idea suggested, but I believe, if true soundings could be taken, that it would be found that there is something to the theory. We are told that the engineer, finding that the Cable was paying out faster than the speed of the ship, ordered the brakes applied, and the Cable broke—of course it did.

My theory is this: that the bed of the ocean was so uneven that it required, in order to cover the bed, the cable to run out at least one knot an hour faster than the steamer went over the level surface of the ocean.

Now, it is to be supposed that the great depth and the supposed uneven surface of the bed of the ocean would require the cable to be paid out faster, in order to cover that bed, than the steamer was running; for instance, let a line be drawn straight across from the peak of two high hills, would not the distance be much less directly across than it would be to go *down* one hill and *up* the other; and yet I have to learn that the Engineer or anybody else had made any calculations of the kind.

But supposing the cable was running out too fast, did not the Engineer show his utter unfitness for the place by putting on the brakes before the speed of the steamer had been slackened. If the cable had possessed ten times the strength it does possess, the result would have been the same. If the writer had been on board he would have been tempted to have thrown that Engineer overboard, for his utter incompetency for the place assigned him. For the credit of America, we trust he is not of this country.

SAM. SNOOKS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

It strikes me as not a little remarkable amid all the discussions *pro.* and *con.* in reference to that world-absorbing topic, the Atlantic Telegraph, that so light a consideration is bestowed on one of the most serious contingencies to which it could be (and will inevitably be as far as I can see) subjected. I am no alarmist, neither do I wish to be deemed one, but if disappointment *is* to result, *finally*, it is better to be prepared for it when it *does* come, than to experience a severer chill in the midst of delusive success. To come to the point. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the cable can be deposited successfully on the bottom of the ocean. This, but few doubt; but they have not demonstrated (though they have strenuously asserted it,) that it will remain permanently established in its position. They say it will be secure from anchorage and from any disturbing commotion of the elements above. All this we admit, but they have yet to assure us to our satisfaction of its exemption from *icebergs*. It is well known that great numbers of these glacial mountains directly cross the track laid down for the cable, and some of them of such vast dimensions as *to obrade the bed of the sea for hundreds of miles*. This is manifest from the earthly substances frequently seen clinging to them as they roll nbout, and which could originate from no other source. In view then of so important and serious an emergency, of their encountering the cabis in their course, we may easily conjecture the consequences, and ask ourselves the question, "Are we fully warranted yet in discarding all dangers of failure from our minds, though the cable be successfully laid and communication established between the two shores?" No, Sir, not till some plan is projected that will render the cable perfectly secure from those glacial engines of destruction can we feel canfident of ultimate success.

Respectfully, W. A. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Among the various suggestions for securing the safe laying down of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, I have not seen any hint of the probable advantage of a reversal of the points of departure and termination. I have got no scientific acquirements to enab a me to speak with any enthority on the subject; but I have got the *impression* from what I have read or heard on the subject, that the currents of the ocean tend from this continent on or near the route to be taken by the Telegraph Fleet. If so, would not this be more favorable to commencing the operation from this side the water, rather than from the other?

Then, does not a vessel *pitch* somewhat less in sailing eastward, than when sailing westward, over the same route, owing to more favorable winds? Hoping you will "flash" a "spark of intelligence" upon this matter, if I am in error, to illumine my darkness, I remain, like yourself.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Doings of the United States Authorities in the Northern District of New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

TROY, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

The United States Marshal for this District has a somewhat different sphere of duties from his Metropolitan brother. There are no fillibusters to arrest—no slavers to intercept; but, instead of them, more mail-roboers and counterfeiters. The present incumbent, JOHN M. MOTT, Esq., keeps his office at the village of Lansingburg, in this county. He has had a busy time of it during his term of office, for the western part of the State is always prolific of depredations on the mails, and a favorite resort for bogus-coin operators. Besides this species of crime many Postmasters, Collectors, &c., have proved recreant to their trust—among them, NELSON, the Postmaster at Keeseville, who escaped from the Troy Jail soon after his arrest; and RICHARDSON, Collector of Oswego. The Marshal, with counsel, is now investigating transactions growing out of the latter case which may interest the public.

JACOB RICHARDSON was appointed Collector of the Port of Oswego by President FILLMORE. In the month of July, 1854, he was indicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New-York for being a defaulter to the Government to a large amount. He was arrested and held to bail, JESSE BENNETT and MORRIS BENNETT becoming his sureties in the sum of $40,000. Immediately on being released, he fled to Kingston, Canada West, where he shortly afterwards died. The United States immediately commenced the prosecution of his bondsmen, and Hon. DANIEL PRATT, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fifth District of the State, was appointed by the United States Court Referee, to ascertain the amount of his defalcations. Testimony has been taken for some time before the Referee, at Oswego, and the amount thus far proved is $130,000; but the United States expect to prove the total amount of his peculations, which have been over $200,000. But, even as the case stands at present, the sureties have a poor prospect ahead.

At the last term of the United States District Court, at Auburn, on the 19th of August, instant, RANSOM WARNER was convicted of passing counterfeit coin, and sentenced to two years in the Auburn Prison. His arrest was effected in a somewhat peculiar manner.

Marshal MOTT was traveling one day, in the year 1854, from New-York to Troy, on the Hudson River Railroad. On entering the cars at Chambers-street, there was but one unoccupied seat, by the side of this WARNER. The Marshal took it and entered into conversation with him, as he lived not far from him in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County; but the watchful official noticed that WARNER kept a sharp look-out on a satchel which seemed very heavy;—this excited his suspicions. When the cars stopped at Poughkeepsie, WARNER went out to take a hasty plate of soup, but Mr. MOTT declined. As soon as he had gone, the Marshal edged up to the satchel and on lifting and feeling of it, had his suspicions confirmed. When the cars started, Mr. MOTT called WARNER into the ladies' saloon, and beckoned a friend to bring in the satchel. It was brought in, opened, and found to be full of bogus coin. WARNER was immediately arrested, and evidence having been afterwards brought forward of his passing some of the money, he is now serving his native country for two years.

The Bear Tragedy in West Troy—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Herald Threatened with a Libel Suit.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Monday, Aug. 31, 1857.

West Troy has been in quite a ferment since the Bear tragedy, (given in full in the TIMES of Aug. 29;) Mr. MORRISON feels very much aggrieved by some strictures on his character in the *Herald's* report of the affair and it is said has engaged lawyers to sue that paper for libel, but I think it will not amount to much. If the *Herald* should suffer from the "*bears*," its fate would be worse than that of him who made a brazen *bull* as an instrument of torture and became its first victim.

The inquest in the case of HORY, the second victim of the monster, was held in West Troy on Saturday, before Coroner WITBECK. The following are the names of those who composed the Jury:

Bernard Lavey, Foreman; Abrsm Myers, James Bernard, Anthony Kelly, James F. Hongbtaling, Alexander Gardner.

A large amount of testimony was taken, but nobody would own the bear. MORRISON swore it was never his, but was only chained to a stake in the public highway; that he never fed or had anything to do with him. The consequence of this testimony was the following verdict;

"JOHN HORY came to his death on the morning of the 29th day of August, 1857, by being bitten by a bear or bears on the 28th day of August, 1857; said bears being chained to a stump or stumps, said to be on the State ground at the foot of Union-street, in the village of West Troy, and that the owner or owners of said bears is unknown to this Jury."

This verdict meets with general ridicule, and the inquest must have been a farce. The Coroner, however, has done his duty, and has placed the whole case in the hands of the District-Attorney of Albany County, by whom it will be followed up in a different manner. I think it needs but this, added to the Burdell case, to show the folly of Coroner's Inquests. There is in this case some person guilty of manslaughter, as many persons had been snapped at and some seriously injured by this same bear within a few days prior to the tragedy, and the Coroner's Jury could not find who this guilty person was.

HARVEY, the half breed, is not dead, but will probably recover. His injuries were not half so severe as that of HORY, and his rescue took place sooner.

If HORY had been worth as much as Dr. BURDELL we should have heard more of this, and Surrogates and lawyers would by this time have had their hands full, but as he was but a poor engineer on the canal, this is the last that will be heard of his personal property or his person.

Vicious Children.—Where is the Remedy?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: A highly respectable widow lady and her daughter live in a house which they have recently purchased in one of the streets running across the Sixth and Seventh avenues. Some dozen houses between the residence of these ladies and the former avenue, are several rear houses filled to repletion with all sorts of tenants, good, bad and indifferent, the most part of whose children are not "brought up," but left to "get up" in any manner to suit them.

That is to say, they are left to form their own code of propriety, and, if the freak strikes them, to abuse and insult any passer by in the most shameful manner.

The ladies referred to having set out some choice flowers in their yard before their door, provoked the ire of some of these incipient vagabonds, by refusing to allow them to destroy them, and the consequence is that for many weeks past, to the present time, these ladies cannot proceed peaceably through the street to the Sixth-avenue cars, or to market, without being called by the most indecent names; hooted at, their dresses seized hold of by some of them, or submitted to other annoyances of like character. Moreover, at times they are followed even to their own door, and the charivari there continues *ad libitum*.

From the high respectability of the ladies referred to, it would seem the difficulty could be easily remedied by the police in that division of the City, but it seems otherwise, and they are now revolving in their minds whether they had not better sell this house and move elsewhere. The deceased husband was a most worthy and esteemed citizen and tax payer for over forty years, and sold the property to Mr. ASTOR on which the Astor House now stands; and it is indeed singular if his wife and child cannot be protected from the brutal insolence of such a rabble as referred to. Where's the remedy?

A READER OF THE TIMES.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Night before last MARTIN GLENN, an Irish laborer, who had been working on a gravel train, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, was run over by the cars in Storr's township, some three miles from this city, and literally torn to pieces. His head was found on one side of the road, and his mangled body upon the track, while portions of his limbs and lacerated flesh, together with his intestines, were scattered about very thickly over the ground. And grisly and more horrible still, his heart was picked up at a distance of eighty feet from where his mutilated and decapitated body lay.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 29.*

British America, or Hudson Bay Company's Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

ROSSIN-HOUSE, TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1857.

The great question of Canada now seems to be, shall the Hudson Bay Company's Charter be extended so as to enable an odious monopoly to keep an undisputed sway over upwards of three millions of square miles of territory, being about ten times as large as Canada proper, or shall the same be opened to settlement and improvement by the Canadian or British public?

In this enlightened and humane age but one opinion should prevail among the civilized masses of mankind as to which policy it was best for Governments to pursue on such questions as now agitate the Canadian people.

The public meeting convened in the city of Toronto, Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, 1857, spoke in emphatic language on this subject, clearly expressing the opinion that now was the favorable time for agitation and resolves, in order to make the home Government of England fully understand their wishes on this momentous question. A full report of the meeting, at which his Honor the Mayor of the City presided, is given in the Toronto papers of this morning. The most of the speakers seemed animated with correct views, while one or two attempted to palliate the Hudson Bay Company's acts or the indifferent and laggart conduct of some of the Government officials who almost invariably are found to cringe to the powers in rule. Several resolutions were introduced and passed almost unanimously, but the following offered by Mr. MACDONELL, the first speaker, is mostly to the point;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the period has arrived when every part of that vast portion of the American Continent which is held by the Hudson Bay Corporation should be wholly emancipated from the iron sway of that Company, and thrown open to commercial enterprise, traffic and trade, in as free and unrestricted a manner as any other portion of the British Dominions; that the right and the duty of extending to it civilization, and developing its resources, manifestly rest with the people of the British

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The News from India and its Reception.

Mr. Bright's Return to Parliament—The Jew and Divorce Bills—Scandalous Trials—Miscellaneous Matters.

From our Regular Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday evening, Aug. 14, 1857.

That sphynx of the human family, John Bull, is just now exhibiting one of his most enigmatical and incomprehensible phases. For the last fortnight the funds have been going down in consequence of the belief that Delhi had not fallen; and the only rally occasionally effected was owing to the circulation, on authority more or less apocryphal, that the city had been captured, and the rebellion, therefore, crushed, as our most illogical lovers of *non sequiturs* have it. The only thing that sustained public securities and spirits was the chance that the Mogul capital had really been captured; for if it should so happen that it had not been, why in that case the panic would be awful, and nobody could venture to say what might not occur afterwards. Well, the long looked-for mail has arrived, bringing with it the astounding tidings that up to the 27th of June Delhi had not only bade defiance to its beleaguerers immediately outside the walls, but was garrisoned in sufficient strength to make continuous sorties upon the assailants, and to dispatch large bodies to give battle at a great distance—120 miles—to approaching European reinforcements. Furthermore, that the mutiny had so completely permeated the Bengal army as to leave a single station or regiment, probably a single soldier, in the whole Presidency to be infected; and, still further, that disaffection was steadily creeping southward, having admittedly (significant term, considering what it implies in the face of restriction upon publicity) extended to Indore and Mhow, with a tolerable certainty of its contamination reaching the head-quarters of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, respectively; added to which the sanguine official mind, both at Calcutta and in Downing-street, had abandoned the action of Delhi being reduced before October at the earliest.

On receipt of this appalling intelligence late on Wednesday afternoon, when 'Change had closed, the city oracle of our great financial soothsayer declared that the interval between then and the arrival of the next mail would be one of the most painful and alarming ever known in modern English annals. Just the day before our most considerable military authority, as M. DISRAELI calls SIR DE LACY EVANS, had been giving paternal professional warnings as to the total inadequacy of the efforts Government was making, particularly instancing the neglect of dispatching troops instanter by way of Egypt, instead of round by the Cape in sailing ships—a reproach to which the Government reply is universally deemed most lame and impotent. Mr. DISRAELI himself, collusive fell as he is to our first Minister, declared that the Cabinet were wholly underrating the gravity of the crisis; and that if they suffered the mutiny to drift into a third campaign, as was very probable from the course they were pursuing, India would irrevocably be lost. While Lord JOHN RUSSELL, though disposed to rebuke the opposition leader for his unpatriotic alarms in a season of calamity like the present, admitted that the executive exhibited a deficiency of activity which astonished him. Again, a cloud of old Anglo-Indian officers rush into print, crying out, "lost, lost!" They say that all our Eastern line is threatened; that Aden is endangered by the Arabs, who will most probably burn our coal there, and so annihilate our steam intercourse with India; that at least 50,000 British troops are essential at this moment in Bengal, to prevent our being driven into the sea; that Madras and Bombay are sure to revolt; that the *Times*, for some unfathomable purpose, is cuckooing the Government note of making light of the whole business; and that, in short, unless England rise to the level of the tremendous emergency which now confronts her, she will waken one of these fine mornings and find that Hindoostan and all the rich domains that thereunto adjacent lie, have forever passed away from the British crown.

Well, of course you infer from this that the money market is in the most convulsed and chaotic state: that everybody is hastening to realize in everything at any price; that Consols are down to 70, at the least; and the commercial classes of every grade in unutterable consternation. Just the reverse, and therein lies the anomaly. Without rhyme or reason, or rather in the teeth of all reason, the stock brokers and jobbers are quite elated, that is to say, comparatively so. They say—though why they should so say they have not the smallest notion—that the worst is passed, and that things must now mend. Accordingly, Consols have advanced from 89¾—which they had touched on Wednesday before the news, and when it was feared there was a possibility of Delhi holding out—to 90¾; now that it is quite certain Delhi has held out, with every prospect of its continuing to do so for three or four months from the date of the last dispatch from before its walls. Such are the contrarities whereof our people are made up, and that particular class of our people in whom, above all others, something like coherence of thought and a systematic course of reasoning might be expected to prevail. But it is a remarkable fact that the chosen home of British *Gobemoucherie* is the particular focus of the intelligence of the world,—the British Stock Exchange. There is no absurdity too gross to find ready credence in that habitat of all human skepticism. It is not merely that *canards* are set flying for the express professional purpose of hulling or bearing; but that the Bulls and the Bears are themselves perpetually hoaxed by the clumsiest of inventions. There is not a more excitable or impressionable set of men within the four seas of Britain, than the denizens who have exclusive right of *entrée* to that supposed arcana of astutest commercial lore, between the corner of Old Broad-street on the one hand and the corner of King William-street on the other. Hence the Tartar who took Sebastopol immediately after the Alma, was received with open arms, metaphorically of course, by those city sages, and every nostrum, quackery, and nonsense, from every part of the world, meets with an omnivorous reception in the same quarter; and not, as already observed, with a view to trading purposes, but from the innate gullibility of those who suppose themselves, and are commonly supposed to be the knowingest, most distrustful, and least dupeable of the family of man. Hence, though there is nothing more generally quoted, there is nothing more particularly fallacious, than what is called the opinion of the monetary world on any kind of political or public questions. Their opinion is just what all opinion is—the antithesis of judgment. It is the whim of the minute, snatched up on impulse, and abandoned with equal precipitancy; and the great living practical embodiment and exemplification of it, not only on the part of the commercial, but of all other classes amongst us, is, that while the man who is the synonyme of mutation is *par excellence* the popular minister, the print which is chameleon of politics is the organ through which alone our most thinking people will venture to regard men or matters in whatever aspect or under whatever circumstances presented.

Somewhat of an exception, and a very emphatic one too to this latter rule, is the circumstance of BRIGHT being just returned by acclamation for Birmingham. Some plausible explanation of this phenomenon is offered at second-hand from another source, in today's leading journal, and a homily is preached as to the lesson the men of peace should draw from being the chosen of the most warlike constituency in the United Kingdom. But this is entirely erroneous. Some fourteen years' most intimate connection with the electoral body of Birmingham, enables your correspondent to state, as a fact within his own knowledge, that what insured the triumph of BRIGHT was his vehement and reiterated denunciation of impostures and impostors, the gun-makers of Birmingham being at no loss to put their finger on the things and individuals so designated. BRIGHT did not find it necessary to appear at the hustings. His friends managed the whole affair for him, and in the most flattering and complimentary manner imaginable. Singularly enough, a potential argument in favor of the Quaker was the chivalrous way in which he and COBDEN took up KOSSUTH at the time the Magyar first arrived amongst us, and when the so-called war party stood coldly aloof, allowing Russia to suppose that England was indifferent to the means by which Hungary was sacrificed and Austria snatched from within the vortex of annihilation. A second, and not less efficacious argument in BRIGHT's favor was this, that he alone, or almost alone, of all the men in England is capable of so rousing the national feeling of England as to put a complete harrier between BONAPARTE and the foreign exiles, should the Emperor press his claim of extradition against MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN, &c., in right, or in wrong, of the assassination phantasmagoria of the Paris trials. It is thought PALMERSTON would make a very feeble feint of opposition to this request, more especially when it is seen that he surrendered to the Emperor at Osborne, the other day, every point that STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has set up, at Constantinople, as being essential to the independence of the Sultan against Russia, and in hostility to which points the representatives of the Czar, of the Emperor of the French and of the Kings of Prussia and Sardinia had struck their flags; Austria, the Porte and England, making common cause against the four "right trusty and right well-beloved" cousins and allies.

However, incidents of this kind, or indeed of any kind whatever, affect the noble lord most imperceptibly. He is tiring out opposition in the Commons at present by sheer force of physical stamina, and putting *hors de combat* men young enough to be his grandsons. The bone of contention is the Government Divorce Bill, which he is determined to carry, and its and his opponents equally determined that he shall not carry, if every artifice of procrastination, including the favorite and facile one of talking against time, can accomplish their purpose. He continues in the House with scarcely a moment's intermission, from four o'clock in the afternoon till two and three o'clock next morning, and then he is ready again for a mid-day sitting of several hours, having in the interval attended to all sorts of public business, received deputations, supervised dispatches, given instructions to countless subordinates in cabinet and elsewhere, and all without the least appearance of fuss or flurry and looking as cool and unconcerned as if his chief difficulty was to know how to kill time, which has certainly small intention of killing him, according to present appearances.

A considerable difficulty has been got out of his way by the decision of the Committee in respect to the Jew admission, which throws over the embarrassment till next session; for even Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at whose instance the Committee was formed, has been compelled to let the matter drop for the present. The latter nobleman's ferocious old foe, WILSON CROKER, has expired, according to the anticipation in my last letter. The biographers have been indulgent to his memory, particularly on the incident, or series of incidents most discreditable to it—his para-itical intimacy with the late notorious Marquis of HERTFORD, (the Duke of Monmouth in DISRAELI's *Coningsby*,) not a word being said about the scandals that came out on the trial of a brother pimp and pander, NICHOLASE SUISSE, the Marquis' valet, whom CROKER, as trustee, prosecuted for embezzlement; but the flunkey proved that the price of his infamy was as reasonable and as honestly claimed as the earnings of more respectable and moralizing vampires. Perhaps these hints may suggest to you some more of those articles on the domestic traits in the British idiosyncracy, of which you have so lately furnished so many and so good; and as further food for your ruminations in that line take a particularly piquant item or two that has lately turned up in our courts.

The case of Sir F. POTTINGER was not unlike that in which the notorious HARRISON figured; the plaintiff, an upholsterer, having furnished apartments for a young female named PERRY, and sent in an exorbitant bill, expecting that the baronet would pay it rather than incur the exposure consequent upon a trial. In this expectation, however, he was baffled, as Sir FREDERICK not only refused to pay, but allowed the case to go into Court, where he obtained a verdict in his favor. It was tried on Monday, and supplied data for the lovers of scandal for the next 24 hours, when it was totally eclipsed by a case of gross profligacy which came before a special jury at Croydon Assizes. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill having passed the second reading, and made considerable progress in committee, this will probably be the last trial of the kind, and it is quite time that it should be so, if only for the sake of public morals, no very high opinion of which is to be formed from the mirth which the disclosures create among the seemingly respectable persons of both sexes who flock into Court to hear them, and the avidity with which the newspaper reports are read over. On the day after this truly flagitious cause was tried, another came before the same Court which reveals the sort of morality which exists among a portion of the middle class, the sum total of whose creed would appear to be *£ s. d.* An action was brought by a mercery firm in a leading West-end thoroughfare to recover £52 for silks and satins supplied to a French female of the class misnomed gay, since the feeling which animates the unfortunates composing it is very often the reverse of gaiety. Her course of life was known to the plaintiffs, and they had supplied the goods on credit, telling the defendant that she could easily find some one to pay for them. The jury expressed their sense of this disgraceful transaction by finding for the defendant, as in the Pottinger case, which it very much resembled.

The trial of SPOLLEN for the murder of Mr. LITTLE, which might form a companion chapter to the recent Scotch addition to our *causes celebris*, terminated on Tuesday in a verdict of acquittal. This result has been as unexpected as the accusation was, and is owing to some discrepancies in the evidence of the prisoner's children, and the belief which gained ground during the trial that the charge had been preferred by the wife of SPOLLEN in order to get rid of him. She, with their two sons and a daughter, were the only material witnesses, and the defence was that they had conspired to convict him; the fact of their giving evidence which placed his life in jeopardy was horrible enough, but the only supposition reconcilable with his innocence is much more so. It is fair to SPOLLEN to state that he was never suspected until his wife accused him, and that his previous character was irreproachable. The case presents the darkest mystery, which, like that which still shrouds the murders of ELIZA GRIMWOOD, Mr. WESTWOOD, and some other remarkable chapters of our criminal history, may never, perhaps, be fathomed. The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that Mrs. SPOLLEN pointed out the spot where the remainder of the stolen money was concealed, and there the police found it. If her story is false in other respects, whence her knowledge of the hidden money? This knowledge proves her connection with the murderer, whoever he may be, a circumstance which, considered in conjunction with her denunciation of her husband, may be the means of bringing him to justice.

Among a number of bills in Parliament, delivered this morning, having for their object the embodiment of the militia, the confirmation of an order in Council relating to the civil jurisdiction of the English Consul in Siam, and other purposes, were two relating to alterations of customs' duties, and of course initiated by the Government. One of these, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced on Tuesday evening, advances the duties on sugar, molasses, tea, dried cherries, comfits, confectionery, preserved ginger, marmalade, and preserved plums, about 20 per cent., and as regards the minor articles, 25 per cent. The second bill, which appears to have been an after-thought, imposed a duty of 4½d. per cwt. on rice dust, and, as a set off, repeals the duty on oxymuriate of tin, and reduces the duty on felt hats, dried plums, and French plums and prunelloes to the extent of 50 per cent. Credit will doubtless be taken for these reductions, though it is hard to see in what way the mass of the people will be benefited by the remission of duty on an article which nine-tenths of them have never even heard of, or by a diminution of the burdens on a few articles of luxury. On the other hand, the enhanced duties on tea and sugar, the two principal articles of consumption of foreign growth, will be severely felt by the poorer classes.

A Parliamentary paper delivered yesterday, shows in a striking manner the beneficial effects of the Reciprocity Treaty in developing the trade between Canada and the United States. In the year 1853 the value of the American imports into Canada, was £322,826, and of the Canadian exports to the United States, £2,189,731; and in the year following the totals were respectively, £618,117 and $2,682,936. The value of the goods grown or produced in the United States, cannot be distinguished for these years, but the values for the two following years are of articles declared free by the Reciprocity Treaty only. In 1855, the imports into Canada from the United States, amounted to £1,931,393, and the exports from Canada to the United States, to £4,167,977. Last year Canada exported native produce to the value of £4,418,885 to the United States, and received in return American produce and manufactures to the value of £2,020,705.

Mr. DISRAELI having moved for an account of the amount standing to the credit of the Security Fund of the East India Company, established in 1833, the Comptroller-General has made the required return, and it was delivered yesterday. From this we learn that the two millions sterling directed by act of Parliament to be paid by the Company was received by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt in April, 1834, and was applied to the purchase of £2,228,932 Government securities; and that the dividends received between July 1834 and the present time, amounting to £2,282,594, were applied in like manner, purchasing £2,476,727, making the total amount of 3 per cent. stock to the credit of the Company's Security Fund on the 5th of the present month, £4,705,660.

The weather here is extraordinarily gloomy, stormy and unsettled; and the political atmosphere keeps it in countenance; for while every one complains of the preternatural stagnation, nobody knows at what moment there may be an earthquake, or some similar stimulus to cogitation.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

Dr. Ross' Seceding Body in Session.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

The New-School Presbyterian Convention, appointed to be held in this city on the 27th of August, has met this evening, according to appointment, and, after a two hours' session, has just closed its proceedings for the first day.

This Convention, which is composed only of such members of the New-School Presbyterian Church as live in the South, and have Pro Slavery views, had its origin in the Anti-Slavery action of the late New-School Presbyterian General Assembly, (at which all the delegates to the present Convention were represented,) in May last, at Cleveland, Ohio. That General Assembly—being the chief judicatory of the Presbyterian Church—took strong action at Cleveland, against the System of American Slavery—protesting against it in terms more severe than had ever been used in the Assembly's previous action on the subject. The Southern delegates then present, the leader of whom was the noted Dr. Ross, of Alabama, entered a protest against the action, declaring that it characterized Slavery and Slaveholding in such a manner as to "degrade the whole Southern Church," and amounted to "the virtual excision of all the Southern members of the New-School Presbyterian Church." Dr. Ross' protest was signed by all the Southern members on the floor of the Assembly, who, after they had thus kicked against the pricks, virtually withdrew from the body, by taking no part or interest in its proceedings.

The exscinded delegates, in a caucus held at Cleveland before the adjournment of the Assembly, then determined to construct a new General Assembly, to consist of the New-School Presbyterian Church *South*; and all other conservative New-School Presbyterians who might be willing to unite with it, on the same basis of doctrine and government with the Parent Assembly, but with the express stipulation that all discussion of the subject of Slavery in the deliberations of the new body should be "forever eschewed."

The Assembly now in this City, or, more properly, the Convention preliminary to the organization of a General Assembly, was first appointed to be held in *Washington, D. C.*, but some of the New-School Presbyterians of that city, more favorable to the action of the Cleveland Assembly than to the proposed action of the seceders from it, circulated among themselves a paper, which received the signatures of several pastors and many church members, politely requesting the leaders of the new movement not to thrust themselves upon the forbearance of the New-School Presbyterians of Washington, and hinting, in pretty plain terms, that Dr. Ross and his companions were not wanted within the limits of the District of Columbia.

The place of meeting was then moved further South—to this city—where no man's views can be too Pro Slavery to be popular; where slaves are bought and sold at auction every morning, and where there is no danger of a paper being passed around among church members, requesting that the city may not be made the scene of a division in the Presbyterian Church on so unimportant and unprofitable a question as the Rights of Men. For Richmond, to all intents and purposes, is as good a place for the Convention as Charleston, Mobile, or New Orleans, as the extremes of fanaticism and fire-eating of the South finds in the Richmond press not only its most intense, but its most rhetorical and bombastic expression.

The Convention holds its sessions in the United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. CHARLES H. READE, D.D., is Pastor.

It was called to order at 8 o'clock this evening, by Rev. Dr. Ross, of Huntsville, Ala., who nominated Hon. H. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, temporary Chairman.

Mr. MAYNARD was unanimously elected, and immediately took his seat.

Two Secretaries were also elected—Rev. T. L. BELL, of Delaware; and Mr. P. B. PRICE, of the city of Richmond.

ROLL OF THE DELEGATES.

The membership, thus far, is very fair, notwithstanding the rain. The entered number of delegates, up to this time, is one hundred and twenty-six. The following is the roll:

Synod of Tennessee—Presbytery of Holston—A. A. Blair, Rev. Daniel Kogan, Samuel Rhea, Hon. A. McLellan, Wm. Anderson, R. P. Rhea, J. W. Rogan, J. R. King, Jno. Netherland, Jno. McKinney.

Presbytery of Union—Rev. J. H. Martin, Edward H. Rose, Hon. Horace Maynard, Jacob Smith, Hon. William McCocke.

Presbytery of Kingston—Rev. G. A. Caldwell, Rev. T. R. Bradsouw, Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, T. H. McCallie, W. A. Moore, M. B. Jarnigan, W. P. H. McDermott.

Presbytery of New River—Rev. A. Blackburn, Rev. James King, Rev. H. Smith, Rev. Jas. McChain, Rev. Geo. Painter, Rev. G. N. Neff, John G. King, Theo. Clapp, John Eakin, Isaac Hudson, Jno. Cloid, T. F. Preston, Elijah Thomas, Rev. B. F. Palmer, Mr. Abram Painter, Mr. Isaac Painter.

Synod of Missouri—Presbytery of Osage—Rev. L. R. Morrison.

Lexington Presbytery—Geo. V. Brinker.

Synod of West Tennessee—Richland Presbytery—Rev. M. M. Marshall, Rev. F. A. Ross, E. N. Ordway, Mr. Jas. R. Bright, Mr. Marion Childress.

Presbytery of West Tennessee—R. G. McClure, Jno. V. Ewing.

Synod of Kentucky—Presbytery of Harmony—Rev. F. R. Gray, Stith E. Burton.

Synod of Virginia—Winchester Presbytery—Rev. T. D. Bell, Rev. Jno. McMurran, Rev. P. Fletcher, Rev. J. L. Frary, Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, Rev. H. Matthews, Wm. Engle, Madison Campbell, Clarke Cathe, Thos. Langeter, Jas. Chipley, Wm. Henning, R. H. Walton, Samuel Kendricks, R. C. Bruden.

Winchester Presbytery—Jas. M. Climer, Dr. Thomas Miller, Major Gordon, Mr. Peter Kemper, Mr. Jno. R. Tucker, E. D. H. Warren, Gerard M. Effinger.

Hanover Presbytery.—Rev. G. W. Leyburn, Rev. B. A. Martin, Rev. J. McDearmun, Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Rev. E. H. Cumpston, Rev. Ro. Gray, Rev. J. W. K. Handy, Rev. R. C. Anderson, Rev. J. H. Leach, Rev. J. D. Mitchell, Rev. C. H. Read, Rev. L. P. Ledoux, Thos. W. Hooper, E. S. Blanton, Jno. A. Allen, Dr. E. J. Young, Thos. Samson, P. B. Price, Jno. Nettles, Jas. C. Hunt, D. R. Hunt, E. W. Cone, S. M. Price, C. P. Mebare, Rev. Wm. H. Matthews, Mr. Jno. H. Winston, E. B. Williams, P. R. Grattan, W. P. Mayo, S. T. Hoyt, Pat. H. Jackson, John H. Henderson, Rd. B. Gaines, Dr. J. P. Mason, Daniel F. Morton, Dr. J. F. Royall, D. B. Poyne, Mollville M. Johns, Thos. L. Leftwitch, Alex. Kerr, Geo. Bagby, P. F. Howard, Jos. Rennie, Dr. S. P. Christian, B. Farnham, Dr. Geo. W. Pollard.

Synod of Mississippi—Presbytery of Lexington, South.—Rev. E. M. Richardson, Dr. E. R. McLuoe.

Presbytery of Clinton.—Rev. A. Newton, Dr. J. N. LeGrand.

Maryland Synod—Wilmington Presbytery.—Rev. Jas. McIntire, Andrew McIntire.

Corresponding Members.—Rev. A. Converse, Philadelphia; H. H. Snillingforth, do.; Rev. Daniel Higby, New-Jersey.

Mr. P. R. GRATTAN, of Portsmouth, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, to recommend modes of proceeding, and a proper basis of representation and voting.

Dr. ROSS, of Alabama, suggested one from each Synod.

Dr. LEACH, of Tennessee, moved to amend by one from each Presbytery.

Objection was made that as there were *sixteen* Presbyteries the Committee would be too cumbersome.

Dr. ROSS withdrew his amendment as far as it related to the nomination of officers.

Mr. GRATTAN, the original mover, hoped that if the clause in his motion which related to the election of officers was stricken out, the wools might be laid upon the table.

Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, wanted to know who could vote. He thought a Committee ought to be appointed to settle at once the basis of representation. He was not in favor of the motion, either with or without Dr. ROSS' amendment.

Dr. ROSS said that some of the delegates were like the Jews in the market place. He had mourned to them, and they would not weep; and he had piped unto them, and they would not dance. [Great merriment.]

Rev. ISAAC W. K. HANDY, of Portsmouth, hoped that the question might be taken on Dr. LEACH's amendment. He was astonished that there should arise any question as to the ratio of voting. He thought the votes would be few enough in number, if everybody voted. There was no proper ratio, in his opinion, except the *per capita*.

Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, said that their position was unique. Responsibilities devolved upon the members of the Convention, such as might never again, in all their lives, devolve upon them. It seemed to him sufficient only to appeal to those who claimed to be Presbyterians, to defeat such an un-Presbyterian proposition as to vote *per capita*.

Rev. Mr. HANDY rejoined that the present body was not a General Assembly, and was not therefore subject to Presbyterian rules.

Dr. LEACH was in favor of the *per capita* plan.

Dr. NEWTON moved to strike out that portion of the proposition which related to voting.

Mr. GRATTAN said it would be impossible to carry out Dr. NEWTON's ideas as to voting; for who could vote in Dr. NEWTON's proposition to strike out? [Laughter.]

Mr. MARTIN, of Knoxville, thought that the votes should be cast by Presbyteries, and that each Presbytery should cast its customary two votes.

Dr. NEWTON withdrew his amendment, in view of the opposition manifested to it.

The whole subject was then for a time deferred, when

Dr. LEACH moved to proceed to the election of a presiding officer after the manner usually practiced by the General Assembly in the choice of a Moderator. This motion was unanimously carried, and nominations were made for a presiding officer. Dr. LEACH named the present occupant of the chair. Dr. BOYD, of Virginia, was also nominated but declined. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, was elected *viva voce*. On resuming the chair, he said;

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In assuming the position which has been thus unexpectedly accorded me, I do so with the conviction that I am called upon to fulfill one of the most serious and important duties of my life. We are assembled as a portion of the Church of Christ—assembled under extraordinary circumstances, the cause of which I need not recapitulate. The Almighty has seemed to indicate that for us He had a distinct work which we, in our separate capacity alone, can achieve. If it be so that we have not misread the teachings of Providence, we will reach a successful end, in our undertaking; but if we have misconstrued the teachings of Jehovah, our efforts, as they ought, will fall to the ground as nought. I hope I may be permitted to suggest that the great questions which are to come up before this body, shall occupy its talent, learning and piety, and that minor matters which lead to nothing and determine nothing, will not be allowed undue weight. In conclusion, I would make a personal request of the men of age and experience I see, to give me their assistance, publicly and privately, in the discharge of my duty, and also to give me their prayers.

On motion, Dr. BELL and Mr. PRICE were chosen permanent Secretaries.

Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, and Dr. LEACH, of Tennessee, were chosen Vice-Presidents.

Dr. LEACH moved that the rules which govern the General Assembly should be used in governing the proceedings of the Convention. Carried.

Dr. NEWTON asked for the reading of the Call for the Convention.

The Chair directed the Clerk to read it, but the Clerk said that he had no copy of the Call.

The President said that he had not, and asked if any member present was so fortunate as to be in possession of one.

No one offered any; and it was found that no copy of the Call for the Convention could be *had* by the Convention. This created some laughter. It was thought that so large a number of ministers none of whom had a "Call," was a bad omen!

Dr. BOYD renewed the motion for a Business Committee.

Dr. ROSS hoped that it might consist of one from each Synod.

Dr. LEACH seconded Dr. ROSS's suggestion.

A previous amendment of two members from each Synod—one lay and one clerical—was renewed, and adopted; and the resolution as amended was also adopted.

The Chair requested permission to sleep upon the appointment of the Committee, and a motion to adjourn was made, that the Chair might accordingly go to sleep.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention resumed its session, this morning, at 9 o'clock. The first half-hour was spent in devotional exercises, Rev. ISAAC W. K. HANDY, of Portsmouth, Va., presiding. At half-past nine, Mr. MAYNARD, President of the Convention, took the chair, and announced the Business Committee, which he was instructed last evening to appoint.

THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, D. D., Synod of Virginia; Rev. F. A. Ross, D. D., Synod of Western Virginia; Rev. A. Newton, Synod of Mississippi; Rev. J. McIntire, D. D., Synod of Pennsylvania; Rev. L. R. Morrison, Synod of Missouri; Rev. F. R. Gray, Synod of Kentucky; Rev. A. Blackburn, Synod of Tennessee; M. P. Jarnigan, Esq., Synod of Tennessee; Stith E. Burton, Esq., Synod of Kentucky; George M. Brinker, Esq., Synod of Tennessee; Andrew McIntire, Synod of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. M. LeGrand, Synod of Mississippi; J. R. Wright, Esq., Synod of Western Tennessee; Peachy R. Grattan, Esq., Synod of Virginia.

The attendance, at the opening of the sessions this morning, was much larger than that of last evening; for the double reason of the arrival of new members by the morning trains, and of the pleasant weather after last evening's violent rain. The edifice in which the sessions are held (that of the United Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. CHARLES H. READ is pastor) is a commodious building, capable of seating, perhaps, eighteen hundred persons. The floor of the house was tolerably well filled, including, in addition to the delegates, many strangers from abroad, and many of the people of Richmond, both ladies and gentlemen. A great deal of interest has been thus far manifested in the proceedings, not only by visitors, but by members, as the result to which the Convention is likely to come, cannot, at present, be predicted. Everybody is speculating as to the probable upshot of the Convention, and the consequent fate of the Secession movement.

After the announcement of the Business Committee,

Rev. I. W. K. HANDY, of Portsmouth asked for the reading of the Call for the Convention.

The Chair called upon the clerk to read, but the clerk announced that nobody as yet had been able to find a copy of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCOCKE, of Tennessee, moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to examine the credentials of delegates to the Convention.

Dr. J. H. C. LEACH, of Tennessee, said that half the members present had come without credentials—simply on the strength of the invitation contained in the call.

Mr. McCOCKE then withdrew his motion.

At this point it was announced that a copy of the Call for the Convention had been obtained. The business of the house was then suspended until the clerk could read it.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. W. T. CALDWELL, of Tennessee, offered a motion that members should vote on all ordinary questions *per capita*; and that on extraordinary questions, when a scale-vote might be desired, each Presbytery represented should cast, as usual, *two votes*—one lay and one clerical. This motion, as objection was made to it, was withdrawn.

The Clerk, on motion of the House, read the Rules of Order, adopted by the New School General Assembly, which were last evening voted to be the Rules of the present Convention. Where the word "Moderator" occurred, the word "President" was ordered to be substituted.

Rev. Dr. J. H. C. LEACH, of Tennessee, referred to the Call. He hoped it would not be regarded as fundamental to the action of the Convention. The Call was simply designed to bring Southern New School Presbyterians together, into a Convention, to discuss the present aspect of affairs in the Southern New School. It was not designed to dictate the basis of any action which might be taken by the Convention.

Rev. I. W. K. HANDY concurred in the same view, and hoped the Call would be used for no such purpose.

Dr. BOYD, Chairman of the Business Committee, introduced the following resolution on the subject of the basis of representation:

Resolved, That in all ordinary matters the Convention shall vote *per capita*, but when any two Presbyteries shall demand it, the vote shall be as follows, viz: 1.—Each Presbytery represented shall be entitled to *two votes*. 2.—Whenever a Presbytery has a membership of over 1,000, each additional 500 members be entitled to one additional vote, each additional fraction of 250 shall be entitled to one additional vote. 3.—Each church represented in this Convention, whose Presbytery is not represented, shall be entitled to one vote.

Dr. J. H. C. Leach, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the third clause.

PEACHY R. GRATTAN, Esq., of Virginia, was opposed to striking out.

Dr. BOYD hoped the resolution might stand as it was drawn.

Several other members spoke, for or against the amendment.

Rev. Mr. MARSHALL, of West Tennessee, then made a speech against the strike which so trifling a matter had occasioned among brethren. They had come together, he said, to get rid of agitation on a subject of great importance; and now they were agitating a subject of no importance.

On being put to vote the amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

Rev. Dr. J. H. C. LEACH, of Tennessee, said that he had received a letter which he would like to read to the Convention. He did not know the contents of the letter, but he had been requested to offer it for reading.

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Lynchburg, Va., asked if the letter was addressed to the Convention.

Rev. Dr. J. H. C. LEACH, on looking at the MS., discovered that it was addressed to a private individual.

Whereupon a long and trivial discussion arose as to the propriety of publicly reading private letters. This random talk occupied the last hour of the morning session, much to the impatience of the great body of the house, who were afraid that they might be late to dinner; which would spoil them for the debates of the afternoon.

The only other important business of the day was the presentation of the report of the Committee on Business. The Convention came together for an afternoon session to receive this report, but after assembling, it was found that the Committee had not yet been able to agree on a paper, and probably would not until evening. The Convention then adjourned for the afternoon, and resumed its sessions at 8 o'clock in the evening. The report was then presented, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS FOR A NEW ORGANIZATION.

Whereas, All acts, resolutions, and testimonies of past General Assemblies, and especially the action of the last General Assembly, whereby suspicions and doubts of the good standing and equal rights and privileges of slaveholding members of the Church, or imputations or charges against their Christian character, have been either implied or expressed, are contrary to the example and teachings of Christ and his Apostles, and are a violation of the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church. *And, whereas*, The relation of master and servant, *in itself considered*, or further than the relative duties arising therefrom, and Slavery, as an institution of the State, do not properly belong to the Church judicatories as subjects for discussion and inquiry. *And, whereas*, In the judgment of this Convention, there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation of Slavery in the General Assembly so long as there are slaveholders in connection with the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Presbyteries in connection with the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to withdraw from said body.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention nothing can be made the basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church which is not specifically referred to in the Constitution, as crime or heresy.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has no power to pronounce a sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory or individuals for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all the Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the highest judicatory of the Church, to appoint delegates to the Convention prescribed by our form of government—for the appointment of Commissioners to the Assembly, to meet at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the *third Thursday in May*, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a general Synod under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

Resolved, That the members of this Convention adhere to and abide by the confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of Doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and that we adhere to the form of government and book of discipline of said Church.

After the resolutions were read a motion was suddenly made to suspend all discussion of them till tomorrow, when they could be seen in print in the newspapers and carefully examined.

This motion being carried, left the Convention without further business for the evening, and it accordingly adjourned.

To-morrow, it is likely, a great debate will be had on the propositions contained in the report. The chief point on which there will probably be difference of opinion is the propriety of forming a new organization, as specified in the resolution next to the last in the series. There is a strong feeling in favor of uniting with the Old School body, although it is hardly possible that a majority vote can be obtained looking to that end.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Cunningham to be Brought Up on a Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 31.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the matter of the Petition of Emma A. Burdell for a writ of Habeas Corpus.—This afternoon Mrs. Cunningham's counsel applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* directing John Gray, the Warden of the City Prison, to bring Mrs. Cunningham before the Court on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Judge granted the writ.

The following is Mrs. Cunningham's petition:

The petition of Emma A. Burdell, otherwise called Emma A. Cunningham, shows that she is confined and detained in the City Prison, in the City and County of New-York, and therein restrained of her liberty by John Gray, Warden of said City; that she is held in custody and imprisoned under a certain commitment issued by Wm. S. Dayton, Esq., one of the Police Justices for the City of New-York; and your petitioner alleges, as she has been advised and believes, that such imprisonment is illegal, as your petitioner was entitled to bail, and was ready and offered to give sufficient security, and that such commitment was illegal on the part of said Justice, who should have admitted your petitioner to bail; and your petitioner is advised and believes that she is entitled to be admitted to bail, and that said imprisonment is illegal; wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue, directed to John Gray, Warden of said City Prison, commanding him to have the body of your petitioner, with the time and cause of her imprisonment, before your Honor, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, and that she may be admitted to bail. (Signed,) EMMA A. BURDELL

The Injunction Against the Firm of Miller & Curtis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 31.

Before Judge Peabody.

Alexander H. Rice, Charles L. Kendall, and J. Willard Rice vs. Joshua A. Dix, Arthur T. Edwards, George Wm. Curtis, Frederick Law Olmsted, John W. Miller, Thomas Holman, and Francis G. Shaw.—This matter came up for a further hearing to-day. The plaintiffs have put in the following supplemental complaint:

SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT.

The plaintiffs complain, by way of supplement to their former and original complaint:

First—That on the 14th day of Aug., 1857, they commenced their action in this Court against the said defendants, by the service of the summons and complaint therein, to which complaint the plaintiffs refer, as if the same were herein repeated, and as in part of this supplemental complaint.

Second—That a copy of the agreement made between Miller & Holman, and Miller & Co., and referred to in the said original complaint, is hereto annexed, marked A.

Third—That on the 1st day of June, 1857, Miller & Curtis issued a circular, of which a copy is hereto annexed, marked B.

Fourth—That to the best of their recollection and belief the plaintiffs were ignorant of the facts stated in this supplemental complaint when their former complaint was made, wherefore the plaintiffs demand the relief demanded in their former complaint.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The agreement referred to in the above supplemental complaint recites the dissolution of the copartnership existing between Miller & Holman, and the creation of the firm of Miller, Curtis & Olmsted, who, by the terms of the agreement, are to be responsible for the debts, &c., of the late firm. The circular referred to is simply but a notice of the association of a special partner in the firm of Miller & Co., and that the business should thereafter be conducted under the name of Miller & Curtis.

Judge PEABODY granted the following order in the case:

At a Special Term, &c.—On reading and filing the original and supplemental complaints herein, and an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed herein, and the attorneys of all parties hereto consenting: It is ordered that the defendant, Francis G. Shaw, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of all the copartnership property, assets and effects of the late firm

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1857.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MAZULME.
The great ANTOINE in his original part of MACLON.
JEROME as BARIANO and Mr. BIRCH.
L. ESPINOSA as MASTER TRICKS BONIFACE.
Promenade Concert at 7. Overture at 8 o'clock.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
The grand comic fairy Pantomime of
MAZULME; OR, THE NIGHT OWL,
invented and composed by Jerome Ravel.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock Tickets 50 cts.
WEDNESDAY—Signorina ROLLA in Grand Ballet.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1,
Will be presented a petite drama in one act, entitled
ANGELINE; OR, LE TRAITE DE CAIN.
After which the comedy of
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
To conclude with the popular farce of
A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, 25 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1,
The entertainments will commence with
MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.
Harry Hellyard.....Mr. C. J. Foster
MAGIC HANDS.
ROB ROY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINE FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The stockholders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's.—Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7½. TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1857, the performance will commence with the Fairy Drama of KATE KEARNEY. After which, the laughable farce of LA CHALET. To conclude with the Irish Farce of the LITTLE RICK BOY. Dancing by Mlle. Ernestine. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents; orchestra chairs 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Throngs of anxious people continue to fill the Museum to see "THE BOGUS BEARDED INFANT," and have incurred its "real mother," Mrs Anderson, to "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER;" and those it may yet be seen at all proper hours, day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard who will repeat THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock as well as EVENING at 8 o'clock, feats in magic, necromancy, and ventriloquism, &c. The Hopp Family, Living Serpents, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The patriotic charitable citizens of Hoboken, are to give a concert, ball, saloon accession &c., for the benefit of the Veteran Corps of 1812 on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1. The Veterans are respectfully solicited to be present in full uniform, and to meet at the foot of Barclay-st. at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely. Let every Veteran be on hand if the weather permits, it is for the benefit of the Home. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. IVIE, Adjutant.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th of September. Those who have not secured space should do so without delay. The Superintendents, Mr LEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BERANGER'S LYRICS.
D. APPLETON CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
TWO HUNDRED LYRICAL POEMS
OF
PIERRE JEAN DE BERANGER.
DONE INTO ENGLISH VERSE,
BY WILLIAM YOUNG.
One Volume, 12mo. 440 Pages. Price, $1 25.
The recent death of Beranger has revived among foreigners that interest in his written verse which has absorbed his own countrymen during about half a century. The first edition, therefore, of the attempt to render a large portion of his master-pieces into our tongue being exhausted, it has been thought expedient to put forward another.
To the accompanying sketch of Beranger's life, published seven years ago, there is scarcely a line to be added. Singing no more, and recently bringing his face from notoriety, the old age—which, from a very early period he had delighted to feign—overtook him, not before its time. If physical malady tried him severely at the end, his mind preserved its equable tone to the last.
He died at Paris in an humble lodging, on the 16th of July; and on the following day his remains were hurried into the great Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The haste was indecent, but was caused perhaps by State necessity. Long ago, in one of his lighter lyrics, the Poet had anticipated the occasion, and sung of his own funeral. Little he have foreseen that, when the event actually occurred, the Government which he mistrusted would officially supply the chief mourners, and the People, with whom he loved to identify himself, would be kept aloof by bayonets, he would have touched the subject less playfully.
Yet after all his death and burial will in no degree affect his fame. Frenchmen, lettered and unlettered, long ago awarded to Pierre Jean de Beranger a solemn crown in their esteem; nor does the world of lookers-on appear to question his preeminence.
As a lyric poet he has never been surpassed.—[*Preface to Second Edition.*

A CHARMING BOOK,
Partly from the pen of the talented and lamented Authoress of "Shady Side,"
ENTITLED
THE MEMORIAL;
OR,
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF AN ONLY DAUGHTER.
BY HER MOTHER.
Authoress of "Shady Side."
With an Introductory Notice, by Rev. J. L. STONE.
"This work was begun by Mrs. HUBBELL previous to her last illness, but her hand failed and the pen is in grasp, and the book has been completed by her husband brother. We cannot be mistaken in saying that it will prove not only a useful work, but one of thrilling interest to all classes of readers."
In one handsome vol., 12mo, with Portrait. Price, $1. Just published by
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THE LAWS OF HEALTH;
OR, GUIDE TO
THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.
A book which should be in every family library, and in every school-room in the land. Price, $1.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
A book of practical suggestions for the young of both sexes. Price, 75 cents.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young Protestant woman, to take care of a baby, and to do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady. Is willing to make herself useful. Good reference can be seen at No. 353 Second-avenue, between 22d and 23d sts. 2d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable man, as coachman and gardener; can be highly recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry; is a can ful driver, and understands his duties thoroughly, would take a place as porter or watchman. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, to do housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is neat and respectful, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Also by a very good girl, to do housework, understands cooking, washing and ironing, or would do housework; best of references. Apply at No. 272 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant young women—one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by three colored women—one as cook; one as chambermaid and laundress, one as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at No. 711 8th-st. near Broadway.

WANTED.—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and assistant with the washing and ironing. Does plain work in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Wages $8 a month in the City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-street.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commander of B. B. MARTIN, at No. 235 5th av., corner 28th st., will meet with due attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business and has best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 62 Concord-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations. The country preferred. Call at No. 269 1st-av., 1st floor, back room, for 2 days.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business, wishes employment by the day or take the work home. Inquire at No. 228 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th av.

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BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW families can find excellent accommodations for the Fall months. Rooms large, and well arranged for the convenience of families and single persons. A line addressed to the undersigned, will meet with immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

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(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 25, 1857.

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Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchases.
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DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
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A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young Protestant woman, to take care of a baby, and to do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady. Is willing to make herself useful. Good reference can be seen at No. 353 Second-avenue, between 22d and 23d sts. 2d floor front room.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations. The country preferred. Call at No. 269 1st-av., 1st floor, back room, for 2 days.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business, wishes employment by the day or take the work home. Inquire at No. 228 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th av.

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THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 149 Grand-st. founded A.D. 1849, has always on hand superior situations for first-class servants. N.B.—Unconnected with any other office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Wears' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

DURABLE PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S piano-fortes, with new action and scale. These instruments are made in the very best manner, and by experienced workmen. Only warerooms

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week: mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Empire City*, with the California mails and passengers taken from the *Illinois*, arrived up at New-Orleans on Sunday night. The news from California is generally unimportant. The appearance of the crop is said to be highly encouraging. The reported mishap to the *Illinois* is confirmed.

The Steamer *Borussia* leaves to-day for Hamburg. Two steamers leave for Europe to-morrow, the *Arabia* for Liverpool, and the *Jason* for Bremen.

The Telegraph reports the loss of the steamship *City of Toronto*, from Liverpool for Montreal, which ran on shore on Monday, the 17th August, in the Straits of Bellisle. No lives were lost, and a considerable quantity of the merchandise on board was saved.

Dr. RAE's schooner, the *Iceberg*, with which he intended, next Spring, to go in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's remains, it is supposed has been lost on Lake Ontario, with all on board. She sailed from Cleveland for Kingston, with coal.

The Germans met yesterday at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, to the number of twenty thousand, at least—Mayor WOOD reckoning them at twenty-five thousand. Never was a gathering of the Turnverein in this or any other city so successful. Besides the usual gymnastic exercises a very novel exhibition took place, being a tournament in the river between twenty men, each standing on the prow of a boat and encountering his adversary with a lance. Before the contest was over the entire number had been several times pitched into the river. Mayor WOOD came on the ground rather late, and made two speeches. He was not very well received.

Messrs. SUTHERLAND, SICKLES and BROWN, of the Conciliation Committee, from Tammany Hall, met at Mr. BUSTEAD's office yesterday morning for an interview. What transpired is not yet definitely known. But the sticking point is—whether WOOD is again to be a candidate for the Mayoralty. If the Mayor declines in writing to be a candidate, there will be no difficulty about harmony. Won't the Administration folks find some diplomatic whale to swallow up this Municipal Jonah of the Democracy?

Yesterday Judge PEABODY granted a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding JOHN GRAY, the Warden of the City Prison, to produce Mrs. CUNNINGHAM before him (the Judge) on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. C.'s petition for the writ set forth that she was illegally imprisoned, inasmuch as she was entitled to bail.

In the case of BURTIS & DOWNING against JOHN THOMPSON, and in which an attachment was issued against the defendant's property, Mr. CUTTING obtained from Judge DUER an order requiring the plaintiffs to show cause on Thursday next, why the attachment should not be set aside and vacated.

The Injunction against MILLER & CURTIS was brought to a close yesterday by the parties consenting to the appointment of a Receiver of the effects of the late firm of MILLER & CURTIS.

Yesterday Judge PEABODY granted several more attachments against the Ohio Life and Trust Company. He also granted a large number of attachments at the instance of creditors of private firms.

The case of Mr. THOMPSON, in the Superior Court, was, upon motion of Mr. EVARTS, adjourned over until Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

By the capsizing of a row-boat at the stern of the yacht *Mary*, just below Staten Island, yesterday noon, Mr. HENRY LONGHURST, of No. 67 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, was drowned. Three ladies and two gentlemen were in the boat at the time, and belonged to an excursion party on board the yacht.

The Marine losses for the month of August have been light as compared with other months of the year. And but for the series of wrecks which have occurred just at its close on Jersey Beach, the Marine Insurers would have had little cause to complain.

The Conference Committee of the double headed Constitutional Convention of Minnesota have at last agreed upon a report, which was adopted in the respective bodies. But one Constitution will be submitted to the people.

A drunken fellow, who had outraged some passengers in a Second-avenue car, last evening, was put off by the conductor. He caught up a paving-stone, and hurled it through the window, and the missile struck a young girl on the breast, and knocked her senseless.

The Street Commissioner cases were, on consent of counsel, adjourned over until Friday next.

The Nicaragua Transit Route.

At the present time when so much doubt exists as to who is to have the monopoly of this important right of way, a succinct history of the route may not be unacceptable to our readers.

We do not mean here to give the oft-repeated story of the diplomatic difficulties which have arisen with respect to Central America—the correspondence on which subject would fill a dozen "portfolios," but a brief history of the route, as a commercial speculation.

About ten years ago, the trade to California having then attained to great importance, the attention of the mercantile community was directed to discovering a new and more direct route to our Pacific territory than was afforded by any other then in use.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua presented itself as one place where a shorter way might be made to the Eldorado, avoiding the long sea voyage, and the difficulties and perils of the land journey across the Rocky Mountains.

Lake Nicaragua, extending nearly across the continent at that part, from the port of San Juan del Norte (now Greytown) on the Atlantic, to San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, was the route pointed out by nature, but it was found that this water highway in its natural state presented many difficulties. It was not navigable by vessels of deep draught, and the rapids in the upper portion of it rendered it dangerous for small, or, indeed, any kind of boats. The power of steam was the only force that could propel a freighted vessel against the natural currents.

In 1849 Commodore VANDERBILT, JOSEPH L. WHITE, NATHANIEL H. WOLFE and their associates formed themselves into a Company, under the title of the "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Company," and projected the bold enterprize of constructing a Ship Canal across the territory of Nicaragua, the dimensions of which should be such as might be necessary for the passage of vessels of all sizes.

For this purpose a Charter was obtained from the Government of Nicaragua, by agreement, dated in September, 1849, and finally amended and ratified on the 11th day of April, 1850, under the seal of JUSTO ABOUNCA, then the supreme director of the Republic.

By this Charter the exclusive right to make use of the waters, comprising the lakes Nicaragua and Leon, and the rivers Tipatapa and San Juan, was granted to the Company for the purpose of constructing the Canal—such exclusive right to continue for eighty-five years from the day when the Canal should be completed and put in use. The Company were to pay for this grant, ten thousand dollars on its ratification by the Legislature, ten thousand at the expiration of one year, and ten thousand each year till the completion of the Canal, and the State was to have a free donation of two hundred thousand dollars in stock in the Canal. After the Canal should be put in use a proportion of the profits were reserved to the State.

Preliminary surveys were to be commenced within one year, and the Canal to be completed in twelve years, unless some fortuitous or unforseen event, as "earthquakes, epidemics or wars," should take place, to suspend the execution of the work. If not completed in the term of twelve years the works, as far as done, were to be forfeited.

During this period of twelve years the Company were to have the *exclusive* right "to construct rail and carriage roads, and bridges, and to *establish steamboats and steam vessels* on the said Rivers and Lakes, as necessary accessories to, and in furtherance of, the execution of the Canal;" but the Company agreed, in case the construction of the canal became impossible, by any insurmountable obstacle of nature, or unforeseen event, to construct a railroad or a rail and carriage road, and water communication, between the two oceans, within the same time as stipulated for building the Canal, and subject to the same terms and conditions, as far as applicable. One of these conditions was, that the State should receive 10 per cent. of the net profits of any route which the Company might establish between the two oceans, whether it were by railroad or carriage road, or by any other means, during the twelve years granted for the construction of the Canal.

Such were the circumstances and terms upon which Mr. VANDERBILT and his associates obtained the monopoly of the waters lying between the two oceans.

This original Charter it will be remembered, was granted in April 1850; in August 1851, a supplemental charter was obtained. By this, the Commissioners, DON TEUTO CHAMORRO and Don MATEO MAYORGA, with the sole object of facilitating "the construction of the Maritime Canal, and in accordance with the desires expressed by the Company, to divide and separate from the contract of 22d September 1849, (the original agreement,) relating to the construction of the Canal, the part relating to the navigation by steam of the waters of Nicaragua," did authorize the Canal Company to divide and separate from the powers and privileges of that charter, all the powers and privileges as to the exclusive navigation, with the same exemption from duties and so forth, as the Canal was to be. They were also authorized to form another Company, distinct and separate, but comprised of the same persons, and subject to the same duties, under the title of "The Accessory Transit Company."

The Charter of this second Company to cease whenever the primary Charter expired, or was forfeited or annulled. And it was further agreed that no expression should be construed as relieving either party from the performance of all the obligations imposed by the original, or Ship Canal Company's Charter.

The capital stock in the Accessory Transit Company of course soon commanded a high premium, and immense transactions were had in it.

The "Ship Canal Company" dwindled into almost utter oblivion, and is now never spoken of, and the original intention never was, and, we may fairly presume, never will be carried out.

The later passages in the history of this route are so fresh in the recollection of our readers they scarcely call for repetition. When WALKER assumed the Government of Nicaragua, he made a descent on the Transit Company's property, alleging there was a large amount of arrears due to the Government, and claiming that he, or his nominee, was the Government rightly succeeding and entitled to them. The Company denied the indebtedness, and it is not our province to adjust the account.

Commodore VANDERBILT maintains that the present "powers that be" in Nicaragua are pledged to him and his associates, and that they must be reinstated in their rights. He scouts the idea of a grant to any other party.

Costa Rica has long laid claim to dominion over her own side of these waters; but it does not appear to have been very strenuously urged at any time, and has always hitherto been denied by Nicaragua. During the period we have alluded to, the Costa Rican claim to jurisdiction has been suffered to slumber completely.

Those who favor the claims of Messrs. WEBSTER and HARRIS now say that since the late war the Costa Ricans have renewed their claim; and, as a part of the final settling up, the Nicaraguan Government has acknowledged it in consideration of the Costa Ricans having "done the State some service" in clearing out the fillibusters.

That the grant to the "Accessory Transit Company" was properly extinguished—the conditions having been forfeited; and that, under these circumstances, a new charter has been granted by the two Republics jointly, the papers in proof of which will be immediately forthcoming, Mr. WEBSTER and those accompanying him having come on ahead of their credentials.

This is, we believe, the simple state of the Nicaraguan Transit route difficulty, as far as concerns the respective claims of the Accessory Transit Company, or Commodore VANDERBILT's party, and those claiming under the alleged Webster and Harris grants.

According to our Washington correspondence, the President is not disposed to acknowledge the Costa Rican grant at all.

A Hindoo Witness on Indian Affairs.

The *Atlantic* brings us the news from India, save such prospective information as is conveyed in the intelligence, that England continues to make bare her right arm for the battle; or, in less imaginative phrase, to dispatch men, munitions and money to the seat of war.

General WINDHAM—a bold, skillful and ambitious officer—has followed Sir COLIN CAMPBELL; and, in the choice of officers for high command, the English Cabinet thus continues to manifest an unusual degree of ready wit, and to show itself equal to the emergency.

Public confidence is the restoration of tranquility, and the firm reestablishment of British dominion in India grows daily stronger, as the funds indicate, and the further question of what shall be done when peace is won and vengeance satisfied, (for in this case vengeance is not a savage instinct, but a solemn duty,) begins to be agitated.

We directed the attention of our readers, a few days since, to the work of Mr. EDWIN ARNOLD on the Bengal Military service as a treasury of suggestive facts bearing on the origin of the Bengal mutiny, and so on the means to be adopted in the future to guarantee English dominion in India against the recurrence of similar catastrophes. From the pages of *Oakfield* Americans may learn how the demoralization of the Bengal messroom struck an honorable and intelligent Englishman, and what disastrous forebodings filled his mind when he contemplated the constantly widening gulf between the Hindoo Sepoys and their nominal leaders. In the more recently published *Autobiography of Lutfallah, a Mahomedan gentleman*, we find abundant indications of the impression produced on the intelligent natives of India by the bearing and conduct of the British functionaries in that country.

LUTFALLAH is a man of mature years, a native of Malwa, educated into a singular familiarity with the English language, and long employed in the Company's service. In 1844, he came to England as interpreter to the Nawab of Surat, on one of those expeditions which have been so often undertaken by dispossessed Hindoo princes in search of the generosity of the Leadenhall street Directors, and which have invariably proved just about as profitable as the celebrated journey of Astolfo to the Moon. His life has now been edited by an English friend and is not only a most amusing book, written with that odd mixture of *naïveté* and grandiloquence peculiar to the East, but decidedly a valuable book at this juncture of affairs, as throwing light upon the relations of the ruler with the ruled in India. LUTFALLAH evidently likes the English; he finds them extremely estimable in all respects excepting in their "inordinate respect for women" which somewhat jars upon LUTFULLAH's Mohammedan breeding, although he frankly admits the strength of the temptation in the beauty of those "gazelle-eyed nymphs of Paradise." But the English at home, he says repeatedly, are "very much more civil and polite than the English in India"—"as you advance toward England you find such courtesy and kindness as you never meet with from the English in India"—the English at home are "submissive to law," but in India they punish every native who offends an Englishman whether the latter be in the right or in the wrong. He calls the English in India the "omniverous English," and seems to think the idea of resisting them utterly futile. We do not doubt that LUTFULLAH speaks the sentiments of the vast majority of his countrymen, and it is clear that while the English have mainly to thank themselves for their present dangerous position, they have also in their traditional superiority an immense lever wherewith to raise their falling empire, while their future safety will just as evidently depend upon their converting this traditional and detested superiority, into a living superiority which shall be reverenced as well as feared. The character of the men to whom England intrusts the destinies of India, must be elevated, and their conduct regulated by the pressure of nobler responsibilities and higher aims than have hitherto controlled the executive life of the British Indies.

Whether this most essential reform can be brought about without an absolute overthrow of the Company, and the assumption of an authority by the Imperial Government, is the great problem which England will be called upon to solve practically and peremptorily, as soon as she has vindicated her honor and restored her prestige in Bengal.

Monumental Abortions.

Many as are the excellencies of our elder brethren who still linger in "the fast-anchored isle," under the immediate charge of our common mother, eminence in the fine arts is not one of them. The French were scandalized at their being expected to rank among their painters of battle-pieces by the acre a dog-painter like Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, at the time of the Exposition at Paris. There is scarcely a name among them all of a European or cosmopolitan reputation. This is even more true as to sculpture than as to painting. WESTMACOTT, and GIBSON, and BELL, though excellent artists, can hardly rank with the great names of the European Continent, or (we say it with all the modesty characteristic of the land of our nativity) with those this Western World has contributed to the domain of Art. There is certainly none of them worthy to fill the studio CHANTREY left vacant, or even that FLAXMAN and NOLLEKENS yielded at an earlier day to him. And yet it has not been because of the want of public and private patronage. Both have been liberally bestowed, as the walls of almost every church, from Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's downward, and nearly every town-hall and provincial market-place, can offer the witness of its stony horrors.

The late Duke of WELLINGTON gave occasion to as many distortions of marble as almost any one man. O'CONNELL used to say that he was the best abused man in the empire. What the liberator of Ireland was in the flesh, the liberator of Europe was in the stone. Perhaps no man ever had so many statues erected to him, and with scarcely a good one among them all. And they are now to have another chance at him. One would think that the Iron Duke had had rewards enough while among men, for his services in putting down the French Revolution in the person of NAPOLEON. Especially, as his cure of the disease was only temporary and apparent, since it burst out again in fifteen years, and again in 1848, and then became chronic at the time of the *coup d'état*, infecting even England with its contagion. Every degree of honor which could flow from the British fountain of the same from knighthood to a ducal coronet, every Order, domestic and foreign, Dukedoms in Spain and Portugal and a Princedom in Holland; not to mention Strathfieldsaye and the pension of £4,000 annexed to the title, make altogether a tolerable instalment of the debt due to him for having rid England of the Napoleonic nightmare,—particularly as it has returned again more hateful, if not more inveterate than ever. But it is not so. His reward is to follow him to the Elysian Fields, or, at any rate to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Not long after the Duke's death Parliament appropriated £20,000 for the erection of a suitable monument to his memory. Soon afterwards Sir BENJAMIN HALL, the First Commissioner of the Board of Works, advertised for models, opening the competition to the whole world, and offering the very liberal sum of £2,200 in nine prizes, ranging from £700 downwards. The Sculptor's Institute, having a just apprehension of a job being made of the thing for the benefit of some Continental favorite of the Prince Consort, memoralized Sir BENJAMIN for a public exhibition of the models before the selection of any one was made, and that a Committee to make the award, satisfactory to the artists and the public, should be appointed in advance, at the time of the advertisement of the terms of the competition.

"The Powers gave ear and granted half the prayer,
The rest the winds dispersed in empty air."

The exhibition has been had, but the judges were not appointed, and, in consequence of their unwillingness to submit their models to the judgment of they knew not whom, the most eminent English sculptors have declined entering the lists. So that it can hardly be claimed for the collection of models now on exhibition in Westminster Hall, that it is a fair measure of British sculpture.

From the accounts of the models in the London papers, we should judge that they are all of them, or most, of the old British school of mortuary sculpture. The allegories on which the artists are mounted, are the same unmanageable brutes as those ridden by their predecessors,—as headstrong as any of those Mrs. Malaprop says are to be found on the banks of the Nile. Maids not so chary as to hesitate about unmasking their beauties to the moon, prodigal of bosom, and like the ladies of the horse-riding, (which we call the circus,) to whom Mr. Gradgrind was introduced, "demonstrative of leg," surround the Duke in various attitudes, in different models, indicative of his virtues, his victories or his rewards.

The British lion, you may be sure, is there in all the various leonine attitudes, but with a human meaning in his eye. Time, too, is taken by the forelock and made take his turn in symbolizing the greatness of his Grace. The collection, to judge from the catalogue, we would think, must have transformed Westminster Hall for the nonce into a Chamber of Horrors.

Military Tactics of the Tribune.

That profound strategist, who, from time to time, favors the public of the United States, from his headquarters in London, with his views on military matters, and to whose lucubrations on the art of war we have already had occasion to refer, is now engaged in dealing with General BARNARD, the Commander of the British forces before Delhi. In Saturday's *Tribune* he has held that unfortunate officer up to the contempt of all good tacticians. Unfortunately there is apparent, in all this gentleman's military critiques, a deplorable fondness for *ex post facto* prophecies, as well as for the prognostication of probabilities; and worse still, there is a total want of connection between his facts and his theories.

He opens his fire, in the present instance, by a comparison between General BARNARD and Sir CHARLES NAPIER, intended to be damaging to the former. "General BARNARD," he says, "seems to be imbued with the European notions of fortified towns, and sieges and bombardments, rather than prone to those bold eccentricities by which Sir CHARLES NAPIER know how to thunder-strike native minds."

Now, as Delhi is a town fortified and very strongly fortified by Europeans, and in European fashion, it is by no means wonderful, much less blameworthy, that BARNARD should be "imbued with European notions" as to the manner of taking it. Sir CHARLES NAPIER, great a man as he was, was never guilty of such "an eccentricity as thunder-striking Asiatic minds" in the manner suggested by our strategist. He never captured any place fortified by European engineers, and never thought of attacking any place half as strong as Delhi, garrisoned by 40,000 men, with a force of 8,000, without either support or reserve, 700 miles from his bass of operations, and in the midst of a hostile population. Oriental troops all excel in the defence of fortified places. Their forte lies in fighting stubbornly behind stone walls, because this is the sort of fighting in which combined action and good officers are of least importance. This has been shown a thousand times in the wars of European with Eastern Powers. The superiority of European troops is shown most on open ground, where pluck, physical energy and good discipline come into play. In dashing half his force against the walls of the city, with the full certainty that their defeat would entail the annihilation of the remaining half, BARNARD would prove himself twice as great an ass as the *Tribune's* model General, whoever he may be. His defeat would produce the most disastrous moral effect all over India. His policy, up to the present, has clearly been the only true one. He has had "to ride a waiting race." Every time the mutineers come out they learn over again the old lesson of Plassey and Moodkee, that, ten to one even, the Hindoo is no match for the Englishman, and that victory against all odds of number and position still sits on the banner of the Feringhees. In all mutinies and rebellions, where the ultimate triumph of the governing party is sure, procrastination, as long as it is marked by successes, however small, is a good card for the masters to play. The British in India have the *prestige*, the organization, the money, and the reinforcements. The mutineers are unofficered and unorganized, and are doubtless undergoing the reaction which is sure to follow fits of excitement such as that in which they committed their late atrocities. With them to wait is to reflect, and in reflection old traditions and habits come back upon them with redoubled force. If the leaders of military insurrection cannot carry everything in the first rush they are lost.

There is no parallel between the blunders of the English before Sebastopol and their blunders before Delhi, as the *Tribune's* strategist seems to imagine. In the first place, as is now notorious, Lord RAGLAN was anxious to follow up the battle of Alma by a *coup de main*; it was General CANROBERT who refused to undertake the responsibility of such a step. In the second place, even if the English did refuse to pursue MENSCHIKOFF into the town, still the cases are not parallel. Sebastopol was totally without defences on the land side the day that MENSCHIKOFF retreated into it. Delhi is strongly fortified on all sides. He retired before an equal force of the best troops in Europe in a fine climate. BARNARD is attacking Delhi with a sixth part of the force of the enemy, in a deadly climate. The British in the Crimea had a large fleet and inexhaustible supplies within sight; the British in India are hundreds of miles from the sea, and without any efficient means of transport.

MONEY DEAR AND SUGAR CHEAP.—The Bank Statement this morning shows an average curtailment in Loans and Discounts last week of three and a half millions dollars. This process has made money suddenly dear. It is now called twelve instead of seven per cent. per annum on the best names. The Sugar speculators in Havana and their coadjutors and factors here, it is said, nearly all come under this classification at bank and in the discount offices. We do their credit no harm therefore in saying that they pay dear for their whistle—or sugar, as the case may be. They crowded our Banks and Trust Companies with their paper, in June, at 7 per cent., and are now renewing it at 12 per cent. Meanwhile, what with depreciation in price, wastage of sugar and leakage in molasses, they find themselves in the same category with the poor Railway Shareholders—about 30 or 40 per cent. worse off in the speculative world of South and Wall streets, than at the start. Having the advantage, however, of high credit, they can stand sixty days longer to see the turn of the great corner in this prime necessity, and no damage done, perhaps, to the money lender. The consumers all over the country, quietly looking on, and using as little "sweetning" as the family can get along with, wish the party no other luck than the bare preservation of their good name at Bank. The feeling is natural enough, after what we have seen of dear sugar for six or eight months past, and the present probability is, it will be speedily gratified by a further material decline in Cuba Sugars, and the incoming of a large crop from Louisiana.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We have abundant evidence of the deep and wide-spread interest felt in the Atlantic Telegraph, in the almost innumerable letters which we are receiving in relation to the matter from all sorts of people, and from all parts of the country. Nearly all of these communications express confidence in the final success of the telegraph, though some of them attempt to demonstrate its impracticability, and some of them make elaborate and ingenious suggestions for the insuring of success at the next attempt.

We have selected a few of the letters we have received for publication, as they may possibly be found to contain a hint which may be of service hereafter. It is very evident now that among the things most needed, before the expedition started was a little good common sense advice, which, if followed, might have saved the company from the mortifying frustration of their plans.

FUNERAL OF WASHINGTON M. SMITH.—The funeral ceremonies of W. M. SMITH took place in Dr. PHILLIPS' church, on Sunday afternoon. The church was filled, and the religious services were performed by Chancellor FERRIS, who made a brief prayer, after which he read several appropriate passages from different parts of the Bible, and upon them based an impressive discourse, into which he wove an interesting biographical sketch of the deceased. The Quartette Glee Club, of which Mr. SMITH was long a member, sang in the choir, and added much to the solemnity of the occasion. There were but few teachers present, (not enough to form a corps of pall-bearers,) most of this class of persons being still in the country. We noticed President Andrew H. Green, Dr. Patterson, Messrs. Fanning, Perkins, Wm. Smith, Prof. Thompson, and several junior teachers, friends of the deceased. Messrs. D. B. SCOTT, and J. G. MCNARY, conducted the order of the ceremonies.

Mr. SMITH was thirty-six years of age and unmarried. He was buried in Greenwood. Mr. SMITH received his early education in Public School No. 2, on Henry-street, under the charge of the venerable WILLIAM BELDEN, Esq. At the age of 14 he became a monitor in Public School No. 1, then held in Tryon-row, where he remained until his seventeenth year, when he entered Columbia College. He remained in College but a short time, being compelled to resume teaching to support his aged father and family. He taught in Brooklyn, after leaving College, until his appointment of Vice-Principal of the Fifteenth Ward School in West Thirteenth-street, J. J. DOANE being his Principal, and both commencing with the organization of the School in 1847. Mr. DOANE retiring in 1855, Mr. SMITH was advanced to the Principalship, which he held at the time of his death. His decease was hastened by the want of proper ventilation in the rooms he was compelled to teach his class in during the first seven years of his professional career.

His devotion to his school and to his family was remarkable, and to the day of his death his earnings were all devoted to the support of his father, his widowed sister and her two daughters. His father died about a year since at the age of 90 years. His sister and her daughters survive and are left in almost entire destitution by the death of their friend. Some action has been proposed by the teachers of this City to raise a small fund to meet immediate demands, and the Board of Education will doubtless continue the salary of the deceased until the 1st of October.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a private matter, your notice of Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH's death would seem of less public consequence, were it not for that gentleman's prominent position at the head of one of our best Ward Schools. The facts, however, are somewhat different from those reported. That gentleman, previously to his sickness, as well as during it, had connected himself with the Episcopal Church in Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway, was regularly visited by the Pastor, at his own request, and, by Mr. SMITH's desire, he had been prepared, and was about to receive the sacrament, when the wanderings of mind which preceded his death prevented.

It is not necessary to add that the arrangements for the funeral were made without any previous expression of his wish, or consultation with his pastor. E.

THE BIDS FOR THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.—The bids for the Croton Reservoir to be built in Central Park, promise fair to become subject of exciting controversy between contractors and it is gathered to lawyers. The subject in dispute is, whether the contract for the job shall be awarded to EDWARD FARMCHILD, CORNMAN & CO., they being the lowest bidders, but Mr. C. W. ASTLEY, one of the Park Commissioners, brings one of their enemies, Messrs. J. T. & T. CORNMAN, who have put in the lowest bid, have employed Brown Potter, Esq., to contest their claim to the award of the contract. The case was to have been argued on Monday at 12 M. before the Croton Aqueduct Board, but owing to the engagements of the counsel, it was postponed till [illegible] when it will be finally settled. [illegible] was present and did not interfere to the Fourth Ward Station-House [illegible] found on his person.

of the controversy being carried up and through the Courts.

Amusements.

The regular Metropolitan Dramatic season commenced last night with the opening of BURTON's and LAURA KEENE's Theatres, both of which were liberally attended. In a few days the Academy of Music, WALLACK's, the Broadway, and other places of favorite resort will also be in full operation, and a period of lively competition inaugurated. So much has been provided by our various managers, and the talent engaged is so well distributed, that we believe there will be a fair division of public patronage and a good and profitable season for all.

Miss LAURA KEENE has made some valuable additions to her company, and may now, safely rely on its working ability. Some of these new candidates were introduced to the audience last night in COLMAN's excellent comedy of the "Heir at Law," and were received with hearty good will. Concerning the comedy, we will only say that it affords one of the most delightful opportunities of seeing Miss LAURA KEENE to advantage. Her conception and rendering of the character of the simple Yorkshire girl is one of the most delightful dramatic pictures ever presented on the stage; full of natural pathos and homely, earnest power. She was ably supported by Mr. DAVENPORT, as *Dick Dowlas*; Mr. WHEATLEIGH, as *Zekiel*, and Mr. J. JEFFERSON, as *Dr. Pangloss*. The last named gentleman is an addition to the company of the most valuable kind. He is a low comedian of decided originality, which, in a word, is saying volumes. Such a susceptible, twitchey, nervous, apprehensive little man was never seen. Mr. JEFFERSON was exceedingly funny, as *Dr. Pangloss*, and gave several new readings to the character, occasionally using the text prepared by Mr. COLEMAN, but frequently deviating from that authority. His success was complete, and he may plainly reckon on a brilliant career in this City. Mr. CARLTON HOWARD and Mr. PAYNE are further additions to the stock company, and played last night with harmless efficacy.

Miss MARY WELLS and Miss THOMPSON sustained the characters of *Lady Duberly* and *Caroline Dormer*. The former is a reliable artist; the latter a young aspirant of talent who would be much better if she thought less of the audience and more of the character she impersonates.

At the end of the comedy Miss KEENE and the various artists were called out three times and received the hearty applause of the audience on each appearance.

At Burton's Theatre, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH opened the season with MASSINGER's time honored comedy of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." There was a good attendance, and the play passed off agreeably, Mr. BOOTH, however, displaying less than his usual fire, but more than his customary strength of voice. The most promising addition to Mr. BURTON's stock company is Miss SUSAN DENIN, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, fine voice and much ability. Mr. S. S. BARRITT, another addition, appears to be a mild, inoffensive person, who may safely trust to his good looks when everything else fails.

HALIFAX THEATRICALS.—On Tuesday night last Mr. SOTHERN closed a successful engagement of ten weeks at his new Theatre in Halifax with a large company of talented actors, who are well known upon our own and upon the Boston boards: among them were DYOTT, CHIPPENDALE, REYNOLDS, Mr. and Mrs. STODDARD, Miss MESTAYER, Mr. and Mrs. SELWYN, Mrs. SYLVESTER, Mr. and Mrs. SHOYNER, Miss CUSHNIE, Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. LEE, Mr. FISHER, and ESPINOSA. Upon this occasion Mr. SOTHERN took a benefit, which was attended by large numbers of the army and navy, and was under their patronage. His Excellency, Sir HOUSTON STEWART, Admiral of the fleet, with the military band from the *Indus* 98, were also in attendance. The citizens also turned out in large numbers to testify their respect for the manager and his associates. At the close the Band gave them a serenade. Most of the company took leave next day and returned to New York and Boston.

Personal.

MATHEW HALE SMITH, Esq., as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, has procured from Judge PEABODY a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is returnable at chambers of the Supreme Court at 12 o'clock M., to-day, Sept. 1, and no doubt the curious will largely avail themselves of a sight of the interesting lady. Her new counsel is a brother of the Dr. SMITH, her neighbor, who, on the trial, swore that *he* made the smell which pervaded Bond-street on the night of the murder. Both of these gentlemen were formerly Universalist ministers—the lawyer in Boston, and the doctor in Gloucester, Mass.

The English papers announce the death of Lady Lyttleton, sister of Mr. Gladstone.

Obituary.

Commodore STEPHEN CASSIN died at his residence in Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday, in the 76th year of his age. He entered the navy fifty-seven years ago, when a boy, and served under PERRY at the naval battle on Lake Erie, where he distinguished himself, and was promoted. He was a terror to the pirates who infested the Atlantic Ocean, and on the 13th and 20th of September, 1822, he captured five piratical vessels. He also commanded the *Thunderer*, under Commodore MACDONOUGH, on Lake Champlain, in 1814. In consequence of ill health he had seen but eleven years' sea service, and was on the reserved list at the time of his death.

THE LAW COURTS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The business of some of the Law Courts will begin to increase the present month. Judges and lawyers are returning from the country, and the Courts will soon be very busy again.

The only Trial Term that will be held this month is the Circuit of the Supreme Court, which will commence on the second Monday. There will be a Special Term of the United States Circuit Court held on the second Tuesday, the 8th inst. It is expected that some important business will be transacted.

In the Supreme Court the long-contested Street-Commissioner question will probably be terminated. The case of HOBART GAMBLING, the Sixteenth Ward policeman who obtained a *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the Police Commissioners, on the ground that they had illegally discharged him, will be argued.

The case of PATRICK MURPHY, the Eighth Ward policeman, who obtained an alternative mandamus to compel the Police Commissioners to restore him to his situation as policeman, will also come up for argument.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court the Lemon Slave case will come up for argument.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held this month. The only cases at present known that will be tried in this Court are that of the First Ward rioters and of MICHAEL CANCEMI, the murderer of the Policeman ANDERSON.

If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM should be indicted for felony, a motion will probably be made to transfer her indictment to this Court.

In the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Marine Court, there will not be many cases of interest during the month.

OLD POTOSI'S WAY OF DOING IT.—The *Herald* of Monday contained the following interesting piece of intelligence among its City news:

"The funeral of Dr. RUFUS GRISWOLD took place yesterday at 2 P. M., from Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue. There was a large company present, among whom were some of our most noted New-York literateurs. The burial service was read over the remains by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, after which the body was taken to Greenwood for interment."

This is strictly correct, except in two or three particulars. The funeral did not take place at 2 P. M., but half an hour later; it was not at the Calvary Church in Fourth, but at the Baptist Church in Twenty-third-street: Doctor HAWKS did not read the funeral service, he was not at the funeral at all; nor were there any of "our most noted New-York literateurs" present. The *Herald's* report of this event is a good specimen of "Old Potosi's" way of telling the truth, and also of easy reporting.

ENCAMPMENT.—A portion of the military force of the State will encamp near Poughkeepsie four days this week, commencing to-day. Gov. KING will review the brigade on Thursday.

AN OLD WOMAN MISSING.—Mrs. AMY ROBINSON, an old woman aged 102 years, of Hyde Park, went a berrying a few days since, and has not since been heard of.

MORE LIFE FIVES.—At 8½ P. M. yesterday, a man named ROBERT BECKWITH called at Mr. J. WARMAKER's store, No. 78 Chatham-street, and purchased some clothing. He then presented a counterfeit $5 bill on the Ice Bank, Massachusetts. The clothier, finding the bill was not genuine, called on a private watchman who was present, and him arrested and [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Governor Gardner's Speech at Dorchester—Action of the Fillmoreans—Of the Radical Republicans—The Tenth Congressional District—The New Representative Districts—The Democrats, and their Movements and Intentions—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

Governor GARDNER opened the campaign on the part of the Know-Nothings last evening, at Dorchester, in a very able and rather bitter speech directed against Mr. BANKS, and going to show that he is neither a Republican nor an American, but only a "No-Nothing." The meeting was full, in spite of the extreme nastiness of the weather, moonshine having abdicated for mudshine. The man was sorry to be compelled to assail Mr. BANKS, but the Governor was as immovable as that other, Tilburina's papa, and pitched into the gentleman who, last year, saved him from destruction with a marvelous degree of energy. His Excellency, like ANTONIUS, is no orator, but, like ANTONIUS again, has made one effective speech. If he shall succeed in stirring up the Americans as fully as ANTONIUS did the Romans, Mr. BANKS, instead o being the first man in Massachusetts, will have to content himself with being the second Republican member of Congress—Mr. BLAIR to be the first. It is not so much Mr. GARDNER'S arguments that will hurt Mr. BANKS as the pluck that the orator displays, and which shows that there is to be a bloody fight. The Governor evidently believes in himself, in his own fortunes; and when a man does that, he has no difficulty in getting followers He has faith in his star, and therefore may make Mr. BANKS see stars.

The Fillmore Know-Nothings are coming strongly over to the support of Governor GARDNER. At a meeting to choose delegates to their State Convention, held in Newburyport, a resolve in favor of his nomination was unanimously passed. Mr. KING has come out in favor of the same course, and so has his father-in-law, Mr. WILDER. Mr. ELY continues opposed to the Governor. It is asserted that he will attend the Young Men's Convention, and speak in favor of Mr. BANKS. If Mr. BANKS has a true sense of his position he will put a veto to *that* item of the arrangement. Few men are more obnoxious to the Republicans than is Mr. ELY. Last year he distinguished himself by the intense personal bitterness of his opposition to Col. FREMONT, which was said to be owing to the contempt with which the Colonel met his advances towards intimacy. He was the father of all those stories about the Colonel's being a Catholic, &c. He sought to carry the Fillmore men over to the support of Mr. BUCHANAN, but failed. He addressed Democratic meetings in Connecticut, or meetings intended to aid the Democrats, as it was thought that that State might be carried for Mr. BUCHANAN if there could be an impression made on the Americans. The support of such a man can hardly do Mr. BANKS any good, particularly as the radical Republicans are on the lookout for causes of complaint against him; and more particularly as Mr. ELY cannot bring a corporal's guard of the "Natives" over with him. He publicly says he is not a Republican.

The meetings that have been held for the choice of delegates to the Gardner Convention, show that there is by no means a unanimity of sentiment in behalf of Mr. BANKS even among those who took part in prodncing for him his first nomination. This was especially apparent at the Lowell meeting, at which some leading men, who were supposed to be in favor of Mr. BANKS, either came out for Gov. GARDNER, or remained silent. The mere fact that men who profess to support Mr. BANKS should attend Gardner meetings, and take part in the discussion there held, shows a looseness of feeling that is by no means favorable to the prospects of the Republican candidate.

The leading Radical Republicans have had one meeting this week at the Revere House, and perhaps a second, at which the subject of naming a candidate for Governor was discussed. Gov. GARDNER'S course, about which some doubts were entertained, as he postponed making his Dorchester speech a week, will stimulate these gentlemen to renewed exertions, as they know that much depends upon him. If he shall split the American Party into two unequal parts, taking the larger one himself, they will split the Republican Party in the same fashion, taking themselves the smaller portion. In this way, they will help Governor GARDNER almost as much as they would by nominating him, perhaps more so. And he will help them.

The question, Who shall be Mr. BANKS'S successor in Congress? is likely to afford much trouble in course of the campaign. Mr. BANKS has, prudently I think, on various grounds, declined to decline his Congressional seat, so that the subject of the succession cannot come up directly until after the State contest shall have been decided. But it cannot be kept entirely out of that contest, as there are several gentlemen who much desire the place, and whose actions are directed quite as much to the getting it as to the promotion of Mr. BANKS' election to a higher one. The principal aspirants are Mr. HUDSON, of Lexington, who was a member of Congress from 1841 to 1849, from the Worcester District, and Naval Officer of this Port under the administration of TAYLOR and FILLMORE; and Mr. E. C. BAKER, a young man who first came into notice with the rise of the Know-Nothings. He has been Senator and Representative under their sway, and holds, by the appointment of Gov. GARDNER, a lucrative Commissionership. The Governor's friends accuse Mr. BAKER of ingratitude, because he supports Mr. BANKS, adding that he does so only to get that gentleman out of Congress, and that he never would have committed himself in his favor had he not supposed that he would have retired from the House of Representatives immediately on his nomination for the Governorship. Mr. BAKER, I presume, is neither better nor worse than other men, and perhaps would not have gone so far as he did, if the Governor had not announced his intention not to be a candidate this year. He is a good orator, and naturally wishes to be in Congress, to which body, perhaps, he thinks he has a call. Certainly, he is a far superior man to most of our Representatives—our delegation, as a general thing, being strong only in the sense that women are strong—in its weaknees. A third candidate has been named, who may distance both Mr. HUDSON and Mr. BAKER. This is Mr. HAYNES, of Waltham, now a member of the State Senate, and who is one of the American supporters of Mr. BANKS. Some say that he is Mr. BANKS' favorite for the succession. They are old friends, and bear much resemblance each to the other. Mr. UEBER, of Medford, would also like the place, and, were he to get it, would save Congress the expense of one Chaplain, as he is a Universalist minister, and can pray famously. There are a number more of aspirants, but I have named the four most prominent, all belonging to one party. Should there be a quarrel, and there is good prospect for half a dozen disputes, the Democrats may carry the District, as they have some very clever workers in it. The plurality law, which, you know we have had but a few years in this State, has never had a good chance to produce its usual effect in multiplying candidates, some one party generally being too strong to warrant men in coming forward to contend against regular candidates Perhaps we may be afforded a chance to see how it operates next Winter, for an election cannot be had in the Seventh District, should Mr. BANKS be successful in his present purpose, until late in December.

We have at last the results of the labors of the Commissioners in the various counties for the apportionment of Representatives. The whole number of Representatives is 240; of districts, 179. Of these districts, 37 choose two members each; 12 choose three members each; and 130 have each one member. The largest single district is the town of Quincy, which has 1,125 voters; the smallest is Brookline, with 636 voters. Brookline is the wealthiest town in the State, I think, in proportion to its size. The largest double district is Ward 2, Boston, having 2,392 voters. Charlestown keeps its old number of Representatives, four, though the decrease of the House is to the extent of 198 members. Lowell is reduced nearly one-half, Cambridge one-fourth, and Boston rather more than a third. Nantucket is a double district with two members. I can remember when she had *nine*. The little County of Dukes forms one district, with 1,102 voters. The county ratios are generally quite even, the inequalities being between districts. The greatest inequality is between Nantucket and Dukes, the former having two members for 1,525 voters, and Dukes one for 1,102 voters. I believe, however, it is pretty generally agreed that the people are much "smarter" on the "Island" than they are on the "Vineyard," so that the voters probably weighed, not counted, in this particular case.

The Democrats expect to elect almost as many of the Boston members as the Republicans can look for. I am not sure that they will not do more than the Republicans can effect. In some of the Wards, where foreigners are numerous, the Democrats are strong, whereas the Republicans are strong nowhere in Boston, and never have been so. It is proper that the various parties in the State should all be represented, and it was one of the best objections to the old system that its operations tended to stifle the voices of minorities. There will probably be quite a number of Democrats in the House, and a small squad in the Senate—but this last is not so sure a thing as the former. Of the Councillor districts, their prospect of carrying even one is very dubious indeed.

The Ward and County Committees of the Democracy of Suffolk (Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop,) had a meeting on Thursday evening, at which preliminary arrangements for the choice of delegates to the State Convention were made. Seventy-three delegates are to be chosen. The Committee's meeting was very spirited, and indicated the existence of considerable vitality on the part of the Democrats. The State Convention bids fair to be a large one. Whether it will be as harmonious as the *Post* recommends, is not quite so certain. There are indications of trouble in that body about the national offices, but it may be got over. Several gentlemen's terms of service expire in the course of the next six months, and *they* can scarcely be expected to give any maintenance to "seditious practices" on the part of those who have been turned out. Yet if they should be themselves decapitated, that sad fate would probably be wrong to the "loyalty" of the Convention to the Administration, rotation dodge and all.

We are to have a new German paper, of Democratic opinions. The Suffolk Committee recommend it to the patronage of the Democracy of New-England, most of whom know as much about German as Robinson Crusoe did of Sanscrit.

One of your City papers mentions that the Democrats are plotting to elect Governor GARDNER, and that their nomination will be a sham. They are, says this latest intelligence from Nowhere, to put up a man to catch the Irish vote, while the rest of the party will go for Governor GARDNER. Three or four weeks ago this story might have had a fairish look, the Custom-House Democrats being all for GARDNER; but now it can be believed by no one who is acquainted with our politics. In one of my letters—that of August 15, I think—I gave the reasons why the Democrats cannot afford to support Governor GARDNER. They were derived from one of the most intelligent members of the party, who would be glad to see Mr. BANKS beaten, but who, (and he expresses the all but universal sentiment of his party,) to use his own words, is not prepared to purchase an enemy's ruin at the price involved in his own destruction.

August closes with wet, nasty, "muggy" weather—bad enough to upset the patience of even the man who combines piety and philosophy in the most complete amalgamation. I think September will give us some scorching weather.

VERMONT.

The "Illustrious Foreigner in Chicago"—A New Count Ferdinand Fathom?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1857.

SIR: I find in yesterday's *Herald* an extract from the Chicago *Tribune* of Aug. 22, which professes to reveal the "true character" and "past history" of one "Count PEDRO DE MERETO," who is therein reported to have victimized the "fashionable society of Chicago."

That extract is full of blunders, which so far as they affect the aforesaid "Count" and the diligent reporter of the Chicago *Tribune*, it would be hardly worth while for anybody to correct—but as they seriously mar the symmetry of a really singular story of probable rascality and actual mystification, you will, I hope, allow me to set before you and your readers the plain unvarnished tale upon which they have been superfluously embroidered. According to the Chicago *Tribune*, Count PEDRO DE MERETO is one of the "greatest villains that ever went unhung." For aught I know he may be, but the facts of his career in Chicago, which are much more strange than the fictions of the *Tribune*, hardly warrant the use of such vivid language in regard to him. I should prefer to call him a most "unaccountable" villain, and I think you will agree with me in my choice of an epithet.

Don PEDRO DE MERETO—(for he neither is, nor, so far as I know, has ever assumed to be a "Count"—that title being lavished upon all wicked whiskerandos by our penny-a-liners quite as recklessly as the British orders of nobility are bestowed upon the willing John Bulls by the vaudevillists of Paris,)—Don PEDRO DE MERETO appeared in Chicago at the time of the great Railroad Excursion from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. He arrived there in company with a distinguished member of the New-York Bar, whose attention had been drawn to him during the tedious journey from New-York by his singularly quiet, reserved and unobtrusive bearing. On the passage from Toledo to Chicago this gentleman fell into conversation with MERETO, whose admirable use of the English language and general intelligence confirmed the good impression made by his appearance. At Chicago, Don PEDRO (who is a native, not of Chili, but of Peru, and the son of an Italian merchant, of great respectability, who married a Parisian lady of good family) was recognized by and recognized a diplomatist of consideration, who had formerly filled the post of Envoy at Lima. This fact naturally convinced the New-Yorker that Don PEDRO was all that he pretended, or rather that he appeared to be, for he made very little pretention of any sort. Accident threw the Don one evening into the company of his New-York acquaintance, when the latter encountered a well-known Senator of the United States, who also became interested in the accomplished and unobtrusive foreigner, and invited him to his house. Once launched into the current of "society" under auspices so favorable, Don PEDRO made his way rapidly enough, establishing quite an intimacy with an intelligent and honorable young Irishman now settled in Chicago; mainly on the strength o the Don's familiarity with London life, for he had evidently lived, and under respectable circumstances, in the English capital. While things were thus going on very pleasantly, Don PEDRO playing the *grand seigneur* in a modest way, and professing an intention to invest large sums of money in real estate at Chicago, rumors began to be circulated rather prejudicial to his character. With the generous ardor of his nation, the young Irishman took up the cause of the defamed Peruvian, and finally advised him to vindicate his means and his reputation by some conspicuous challenge to the society of the city. A magnificent *fête champêtre* was resolved upon, Don PEDRO proposing to out-do in the West the splendid hospitalities of Mr. WETMORE in the East. Oddly enough, however, Don PEDRO, though possessed of some hundred thousand pounds at his bankers in London, had crossed the Atlantic without a very heavy letter of credit. Possibly he had relied on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph line during his visit.

He must have a trifle of five thousand dollars to begin his preparations. His young friend, and a friend of this latter, were only too happy to stand by him in this emergency, and on their recommendation the check of Don PEDRO upon London was cashed at the bank.

Of the sum thus obtained, Don PEDRO immediately *lent* eleven hundred dollars to a gentlemen in Chicago; purchased a splendid horse with another thousand, and invested a great part of the residue in all manner of elegancies essential to the *fête*. Cards of invitation were issued in the name of a lady who stands at the head of the fashionable circles of Chicago, and of course all the world was wild with desire to be present on the auspicious occasion; for the arrangements were made with exquisite taste, and all promised a very charming festival.

Still, however, scandal kept up her whispers of mischief, and, one fine morning, the world was astonished with the news that Mrs. ——, the lady patroness of the *fête*, was obliged to leave town. A thunder-shower of "reports" followed this announcement, and poured down upon the unfortunate "Don." Things were now coming to a crisis, and the Peruvian gentleman accordingly left the city, *en route* for New-York, there to find friends who could send him back charged with gold and covered with "testimonials." From that moment no more has been heard of him, though all the hotels of this City have been carefully ransacked by skillful detectives.

Such are the true outlines of this extraordinary story. It will be seen that if the Don is a villain, he is either the shallowest or the deepest of his tribe. Of the five thousand dollars obtained by him in Chicago, a very minute portion only can have been carried away by him, and he left his trunks filled with clothes and jewelry at the hotel. His Irish acquaintance, who is the most severe sufferer by his proceedings, will recover all but about $1,000 of the sum in question. What, then, could have been the Don's motives? Unless he is a new Count Ferdinand Fathom, and was laying his plans with unusual boldness and providence to entrap a Western heiress, his conduct is quite inexplicable.

The abuse of our "best society," of which this incident is made the occasion, it will be seen, is as silly as it is malicious. The "fashionables" of Chicago, who constitute in that city, I suppose, as they do everywhere else, no small proportion of the most respectable and honorable section of the community, were neither "humbugged" nor "victimized" nor "captivated" by a "title." Don PEDRO appeared among them under such auspices as would have secured him a good reception among respectable people of any class.

His social success was due, of course, partly to the high respectability of the gentlemen in whose company he was introduced to Chicago, and partly to his own unquestionable merits. Had Don PEDRO been a mere vulgar pretender he would have received the prompt justice which is dealt out quite as swiftly and unmercifully upon such persons in our "fashionable" society as it is in London or Paris. Of his past history in "Boston" I know nothing, and although quite as familiar with that estimable city as any good Gothamite should be, I have never heard of such a person before. But I hope the ingenious public, and the patient police, will keep a close watch upon his future movements, for the *dénouement* of his career ought to prove highly interesting to the student of human nature and of modern society. M. Y. T.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—Improvements at Whitehall, Quarantine landing, and the other landing places of the Staten Island ferry boats have recently been completed. They have been very much needed, and will add largely to the convenience o passengers hereafter. At an expense of about $4,000 a new office for the transaction of business, three new baggage rooms, and four apartments for the accommodation of passengers have been built, averaging 25x30 feet in dimensions, each. A large part of the wharf, which was formerly unoccupied, is the site of these new apartments; but the Company had plenty of wharf room to spare, and could well afford to appropriate some of it by inclosing it as above mentioned. Two thousand dollars has been expended also for improvements at the Quarantine landing, S. I.

The expenses of the Staten Island Ferry Company are very heavy, but their income is a good deal larger. They have six boats on the ferry—the *Huguenot*, the *Sylph*, the *Josephine*, the *Southfield*, the *Staten Islander* and the *Hunchback*. Four of these boats are kept on the course every day (except Sunday, when they run five of them,) running one every hour to and from Staten Island. The *Southfield*, which was recently built, will carry four thousand passengers. The boats are well provided with life-preservers. There are five hundred of them on all the boats, with a life-boat to each and lots of stuffed cushions aboard. The boats are worth from $20,000 to $60,000 when new. A lease of this ferry was held by Commodore VANDERBILT formerly at a yearly rent of only $1,000. Now the Company pay $5,100 a year. They have a lease of the ferry for ten years from the 1st of May, 1855. Sunday is the most profitable, and to the fastidious the least agreeable day on those boats. They carry sometimes, when the sky is blue and the green fields of the Island look inviting, as many as 15,000 people, mostly of the cheap-amusement seeking classes. One can start from Whitehall and in forty minutes, including the stoppages on board the *Josephine*, the fastest boat, be put ashore at the farthest landing-place.

THE PARK—A DEN OF THIEVES.—The Park, always badly neglected, in every respect, was never more so than now. Vehicles of every kind pass through it during the day without any interference, and at night it is thronged with the lowest and most vicious of both sexes. It is in fact, about as bad as Broadway after 9 o'clock at night. But the greatest evil is that occasioned by the congregation of young thieves on the steps of the Hall of Records, where they remain the entire night in search of the unintiated passers whom they are generally sure to rob, sometimes quietly, sometimes by open violence. Scarcely a night passes that some foolish and half-tipsy man is not robbed by these kids, after he has left one of the many drinking shops adjoining and fallen asleep near the nest of thieves into which the foot of the Hall of Records has been converted. Should an alarm be raised, the rascals scatter in all directions, and it is almost impossible under present arrangements to secure them.

BAD LUCK WITH HIS LEG.—JOHN KING had his leg broken by a fall, when drunk, last New Year's Day, when making his calls. Two months after he was out on crutches, and, having taken a drop too much, he fell again, breaking it the second time. Yesterday he indulged in his evil propensity again, and got into an altercation with Mr. FREDERICK TAGGART, of Twenty-eighth-street. A scuffle ensued, when he was thrown down, and the unfortunate leg was broken the third time. He says it was unlucky that he broke it on New Year's Day, as he guesses he will be breaking it all the year round.

☞ At the City Hospital yesterday, a woman named ELIZA PATTERSON was brought in at 5 P. M. She had attempted to commit suicide, by taking poison, at No. 27½ Elm-street.

An unknown man fell down in a fit at the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. He was taken to the Hospital.

☞ **The Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars, on Saturday night, commenced running to and from the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street, the track being at last completed after a very long delay. Each Company ran between thirty and forty cars on Sunday, and the number of passengers was very great.**

The Democratic Conferences.

The Savage, Small and Cooper Committees ended their conferences last evening, without reaching the desired end of a harmonious union.

On Saturday last the Cooper Committee which proposed a new General Committee; one from the Cooper, two from the Small, and two from the Savage Committee from each Ward, recommending a new enrollment of all the Democratic voters be made according to the new Districts by the Union Committee. This was rejected by the Small Committee, who proposed that the Cooper and Small Committees should consolidate, and also the several Ward Associations.

This the Cooper and Savage Committee rejected.

Yesterday, Messrs. SICKLES and BROWN, on behalf of the Cooper and Wilson Committee, proposed a union on the basis of a new General Committee, consisting of one from the Cooper, two from the Savage, and two from the Small Committees, respectively. New local organizations to be established, and all the votes to be enrolled in the new Aldermanic Districts. This was declined.

Mr. SUTHERLAND proposed in substance that the new General Committee be constituted as proposed above, and providing for the enrollment by the new Aldermanic Districts.

His plan also provided that in addition to the new Association to be formed by the Union Committee, that Wood Associations according to the present Wood division should also be maintained, and that the present Wood Associations should only be dissolved by their own action, and that the manner in which the new enrollment should be formed should be prescribed as the fundamental condition of the continuance of the union of the Committees.

The objections urged by the Cooper Committee to this plan, was that there would be conflicting associations embracing the same districts, and either party who should find themselves in a minority in the Union Committee, would avail themselves of some real or alleged violation of the condition of Union, and the existence of the old Associations, which might be maintained in existence for that purpose, to renew the contest by a reorganization of the original General Committees.

The Cooper Committee subsequently met at Tammany Hall, and passed resolutions that the organizations in the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, elect delegates and alternates for the State Convention, and that the Associations of the other Wards elect five delegates to District Conventions, to elect one delegate and one alternate for the same Convention. These elections of the Ward Associations to be held on Friday next, and the District Conventions to be held on Saturday evening, at the following places: First Assembly District, No. 110 Greenwich-street; Second Assembly District, Ivy Green, No. 72 Elm-street; Tenth District, at EDWARD LISTON'S, Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street; Fourteenth District, at the Homestead, Eighth-avenue Sixteenth District, Gramercy House, corner Twentieth-street and Third-avenue; and that all disputed questions be decided by the delegates elected at a meeting to be held on Monday next—at which time one delegate at large and one alternate are to be elected.

His call was unanimously adopted.

Government Folly.

The Baltimore *Sun* announces, as a very important movement in the grape and wine culture of the United States, that the Commissioner of Patents has set apart a portion of the funds last appropriated by Congress, for agricultural purposes, for obtaining cuttings of all the native wild grape-vines of the country, to be placed in the hands of practical cultivators, with a view of testing their adaptation to the soil and climate of the other sections of the Union, and determining their value for table use and for making wine. Perhaps our Government does not know that NICHOLAS LONGWORTH has been at this same business for the last twenty-five years, advertising far and near for wild grapes that had the least claims to notice, that he might test them, and that the result of all his expenditure of time and money is, not a single wild grape worth cultivating. Mr. LONGWORTH has given the skill and experience of a life-time, and thousands of dollars, to this endeavor to obtain a good table or wine grape from our forests, and without anything to reward but the demonstration that successful vine culture does not lie in that direction. Every horticulturist, of any distinction, is now looking for the great desideratum in the new seedlings and hybrids that are claiming attention. They have no expectation of success, either from European vines or from our old wild natives. As a class these latter vines are worthless, and the vine dresser is sure to lose his labor who plants them. Was ever any thing more in keeping with the do-nothing character of our Government officials than this last movement in vine culture? Will they ever have a new idea, or one pertinent to their appropriate duties? Why not appropriate funds for an expedition to Spitzbergen to introduce vine cuttings from its frozen valleys, or to look up KIDD'S buried treasures, or to try perpetual motion? Men might earn their money in these exploits, but in resting our wild grapes there is no poor chance for any thing but to pocket the money without rendering any service to the cause of horriculture.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Aug. 31. Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. M. ROBERTS' ch. p. *Sam*.....1 1
J. DABEAN, b. m. *Fanny Fern*.....2 dis.
Time—2:53—2:53½.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Aug. 31. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to 250 pound wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Mickey Free*.....0 1 2 dr.
D. PITTER, h. g. *Jack Lantern*.....0 2 1 dr.
Time—2:52½—2:48—2:50.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD AT MCCOMB'S DAM.—Saturday, Aug. 29.—Match $1,000, a single dash of two miles, between b. g. *James Hughes*, and bk. g. *Black Warrior*. *James Hughes* won after a very exciting race. The betting in the start was in favor of the bay gelding, who came on the road with a host of backers from New-York and all Harlem. The betting became quite brisk between them and the STEPHEN DORDOIS and Red House people. Very large amounts were staked by the parties. The following is a summary:

J. WARD, h. g. *James Hughes* (pacer, in harness).....1
C. BROOKS, blk. g. *Black Warrior* (trotter, under saddle).....2
Time not taken.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Aug. 29. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, s. g. *Nimrod*.....2 2 1 1 1
Mr. MCROBERTS, *Sam*.....1 1 2 2 2
Time—2:50½—2:47:43½—2:53—2:50.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS wrote the following letter in answer to an invitation of the Democratic citizens of St. Paul, Min., to partake of a public dinner:

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your kind invitation, on behalf of my Democratic friends of this Territory, to partake of a public dinner, and also to address the citizens on such day as may suit my convenience during my visit to this city. To say that I am grateful for this testimonial of your respect and confidence is but a feeble expression of my feelings. My object in visiting Minnesota at this time is to witness the wonderful changes which have taken place in this beautiful country within the period of ten years, which has elapsed since I last saw it. My time is limited, and will all be occupied in visiting a few of the many points of peculiar interest. Besides, the people of Minnesota are now engaged in forming a Constitution, and organizing a State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States. It is your right and duty, under the Federal Constitution, to determine for yourselves the fundamental principles upon which your local and domestic institutions shall rest. Having neither the right nor the disposition to influence the result, may I not hope that, upon reflection, you will approve of my resolution not to participate in any political discussion during my present visit, and that you will pardon me for declining your very kind invitation to a public dinner.

Renewing my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my action in the National Councils, I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. H. H. SIBLEY, M. E. AMES, J. B. BRISBIN, CHARLES H. FLANDRAU, W. W. KINGSBURY, Committee of Arrangements.

"GENUINE IMPORTED."—Surveyor HART has seized forty-five casks "genuine imported French brandy," which were the property of a large distillery now in this City and Williamsburg. The casks as well as the contents were made in this vicinity, the hoops only being imported, and of genuine French willow. Instead of the Custom-House brand, they had an ingenious imitation on them, viz: "New-York, March, 1854—LEVI JONES—Bordeaux—J. OCHARD, surveyor." Mr. OCHARD'S name was intentionally spelled in this manner to avoid a prosecution, and is often spelled by these "importers" in a variety of ways. As no fraud could be established, the casks were subsequently released.

☞ **SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred recently on the Hudson and Boston railroad, near Claverack, to a deaf mute named DONA FONDA. He had been setting a wood-cock trap in the bushes, and emerged from them just as the train was approaching. He attempted to run across the track but was caught by the engine, and his head and body were terribly mutilated. He cannot possibly recover. He was picked up and taken to Hudson. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred to him within the last four years.**

Excitement at Burlington, N. J.—Seduction by a Clergyman.

From the Trenton, State Gazette of Monday.

The citizens of Burlington were thrown into a state of intense excitement on Friday last, by the circulation of a rumor that Rev. WILLIAM B. SUTHERLAND, of that city, had been guilty of the crime of seducing the daughter of a member of his church, who was turned of fifteen years of age. An investigation of the rumor led to the painful conclusion that it was, in all its enormity, too true to be disbelieved. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon last, SUTHERLAND went to the house of the girl's father for his intended victim to come to him and assist some other girls in arranging some books in his library, it having been previously understood that several were to meet there for that purpose. The girl not responding to the invitation, SUTHERLAND sent again, and this second invitation she unfortunately obeyed. On reaching SUTHERLAND'S house he invited her into the library, when she was surprised to find herself the only female present. He immediately commenced his advances and familiarities with her, drew her into a chamber and there succeeded in overcoming her.

It is very remarkable that, as the young victim of this man's seductions was leaving the house she encountered SUTHERLAND'S wife, who was just at that moment returning home after an absence of some days. The wife noticed the flushed and excited appearance of the girl's countenance, and asked the cause, why she had been crying, &c., to which evasive answers were returned, and the outraged child hastened home to the house of her parents. On Thursday she related to her mother the particulars of the shame that had been practiced on her, and the mother immediately waited upon one of the deacons of SUTHERLAND'S church, and related the circumstances. He immediately called in a brother deacon, and the two went directly to SUTHERLAND'S house, where they informed him of the charge made against him. SUTHERLAND admitted that he had taken many liberties with the child, but denied the charge of seduction. His whole conduct and manner, however, was such as to convince the two that he was guilty, and they informed him at once that all further intercourse with him, as pastor of their church, was at an end.

In the meantime, the father of the girl was made acquainted with the atrocious crime, which had been perpetrated on the virtue of his child. His exasperation became uncontrollable, and arming himself for the purpose of making a summary vengeance on the destroyer, started in pursuit of him. But an intimation to SUTHERLAND that his life was in danger, enabled him to escape over the back fence of his garden, only a few minutes in advance of his justly indignant pursuer.

This clerical hypocrite is about thirty years of age, and has been in charge of a church at Burlington, since last year. He went there from Lodi, near Jersey City, but where he is now gone no one can tell. The victim of his arts is barely fifteen years of age, and has borne an unblemished character. Her family also are of unimpeached standing, and enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

This scandalous act of SUTHERLAND is not the first which has been laid at his door during his ministry in Burlington. On the 21st of July, but little over a month ago, a hired girl in his family, named TERESA GILBERT, about 23 years of age, made oath before Alderman BROWN, of that city, that she went to reside in his family either in April or May last; that the very first day she was there, all the family but SUTHERLAND being in the country on a visit, he invited her into the parlor, there to sit down on the sofa beside him and read a chapter from the Bible to him; that he took the book away from her and commenced handling her person, when she got up and went out in the yard, saying she was going away, and that to induce her to stay he promised her gold rings and a new silk dress, all of which she refused to receive; that a few weeks after this, SUTHERLAND came into the room where she was combing her hair, and commenced brushing it for her, but she knocked the brush back in his hand, and, at the same moment, his wife came into the room, when she sent TERESA of an errand, on returning from which the wife locked out as if she had been crying; that, on another occasion, when his wife had gone out to tea, he went into TERESA'S chamber, where she then was, lay down on her bed, and asked her to lay down also; that she refused, and threatened to raise an alarm; that he then jumped up, and told her to leave the house, which she refused to do until she saw his wife, to whom she related his conduct to her, but she refused to listen to anything in relation to her husband, and he coming in at the time, and learning that TERESA had been telling his wife, he took hold of TERESA'S arm, threw her part way down stairs, then followed, and kicked her several times, but that he desisted, on being told by his wife to do so.

These charges were investigated by the proper officers of the Church, but were dismissed as not being entitled to credence. The developments of the past week have wrought a great change with respect to their truth.

We learn from a gentleman of Burlington that the excitement there was very great on Saturday night, and that there was a strong talk of tarring and feathering SUTHERLAND, if they could find him.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—He was traveling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted. During the time he stopped a night at an inn near the forks of the road. The inkeeper was a fine gentlemen, and no doubt one of the first families of the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. RANDOLPH was ready to set out, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you traveling, Mr. RANDOLPH?"

"Sir?" said Mr. RANDOLPH, with a look of displeasure.

"I asked," said the landlord, "which way are you traveling?"

"Have I paid you my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."

"Well, I'm going just where I please; do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. RANDOLPH drove off; but, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes sent one of his servants to inquire which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. RANDOLPH not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his voice, "Mr. RANDOLPH, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please." It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of RANDOLPH.—*Norfolk News.*

MORE ANTI-SLAVERY DISTURBANCE IN KENTUCKY.—We have been informed that Rev. J. G. FEE, the celebrated Anti-Slavery preacher in Kentucky, went into Rockbarth County—the County from which he was driven two or three weeks since—on last Sabbath to listen to a sermon delivered by a Presbyterian minister. The rabble at Mount Vernon, hearing he was in the County, started to seize him. Mr. FEE, hearing of their approach, escaped into Laurel County, and by traveling late in the night reached a place of safety, from whence by traveling on Monday night he reached home on Tuesday morning. The mob had expressed a determination to follow him there, and he was preparing to arm himself. They hunted him all Sunday night, and till 10 o'clock on Monday, but being on the wrong track were unable to find him. Rev. J. M. MILLAIN, a graduate of Oberlin, who has been preaching in that vicinity, has had his life threatened if he did not leave the region. The mob are mostly poor whites, who own no slaves, but are excited by liquor, and encouraged by two or three slaveholders. This is in a poor section of the State, and not more then one in forty of the men have any interest in slaves. For some reason, C. M. CLAY has avowed his want of sympathy with the position Mr. FEE has assumed and has said he could not support him in it. This has probably had its effect on the mob.—*Cin. Gazette, Aug. 29.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT of a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by MOSES, TAINOT & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours, THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York, granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, of Worcester & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF OIL CLOTH, CARPETS, &c.—CRITTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway, and No. 54, Park-pl., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the inducements they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, English and American Oil Cloths, Mats, &c., at close prices. No. 261 Broadway, and No. 54, Park-pl.

WIGS. HAIR DYE. WIGS.

—BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable dye known. No blisters, no fits, no burning of the hair—the result of using the many base inventions. Avoid all others if you would escape ridicule.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all. Twenty years' practical experience test the fact. This establishment is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, opposite the Fountain, No. 258 Broadway.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By MOEN'S Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. B. MOEN, Patentee.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 25½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BE SURE AND READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry-goods column of this paper.

FRESH FALL FASHIONS FROM PARIS.—E. T. WILDE, immediately on his return from France, begs to notify the Millinery trade that his Paris purchases have already been received at his extensive Warehouse, No. 261 Broadway, and are now ready for their exclusive inspection. The Fall and Winter bonnets, fancy feathers, flowers, laces, head-dresses, &c., have never before been equaled in

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(Formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 138 Second av., corner St. Mark's place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MARLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCGMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 223 Broadway, entrance in 31st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 89 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men; no provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 185 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 13 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will D. V. open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 75 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 3d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 East 26th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Circulars may be had addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 52 Dey-st.; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 185 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $30 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 171 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

MRS. OBILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 38 East 36th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORM her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14 at No. 32 East 26th-st.

MRS. COMEGYS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-ave., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 237 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 134 2d-av. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av. corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 17th-st., near 3d av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARDT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 37 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French school, Madison avenue, corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7th. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison av.

THE MISSES PATTEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on Sept. 7, at their residence, 32d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. SULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 49 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR THE AUTUMN SCHOOLS.—TEACHers arranging studies for their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical text books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES:
A Full Course of School and College Text Books prepared wholly by Experienced Teachers.
In which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers; Thompson's Arithmetics; Wilson's Histories; Fasquelle's French Course; Woodbury's German Series; Gray's Botanies; Hitchcock's Geology; Wells' Natural Philosophy; Schuster's Drawing Books; Bradbury's School Music; McElligott's Orthographical Works; Wells' Grammar, &c. all tried, practical and scholarly works.
A Descriptive Catalogue sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROCHE,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC CLASSES FOR the new pupils reopen this week at his spacious rooms For the Piano-Forte, Monday and Thursday, at No. 27 6th-av., Tuesday and Friday, at No. 288 Bowery; $6 for 24 lessons in class; private instruction, $20. Violin classes for gents, on Thursday evening, at No. 27 6th-av., on Friday evening, at No. 288 Bowery. Public class, $1 50; Private class, $3; private pupils, $10 for 24 lessons; 15 at the residence of pupils. Boys' violin class, at 8 o'clock. Private singing class at 10½ o'clock, at No. 288 Bowery, also singing class at 2 o'clock and boy's violin class at 3 o'clock. Saturdays, at No. 27 6th-av. Pianos new and second-hand for sale and to let, low, at No. 288 Bowery.

A LADY, A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, residing in an delightful and very healthy situation on the Hudson River, desires to take into her family from the middle of September, 8 or 10 young ladies, over 7, who shall receive the care and comforts of A HOME, with a thorough EDUCATION in English, Music, Drawing, and the Languages. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 1,968 Post-Office.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHLING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY E. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 16th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue these studies, will be admitted to this Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—W. M. FERRISS, No. 37 West 37th-street, lately Classical and Mathematical teacher in the school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will receive a few boys and instruct them in all the branches, of a liberal education. The number will be very limited so that each pupil will receive the constant personal attention of the teacher.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. B. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S No. 697 Broadway; EGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LORREST, NELSON, QUILLARDEN and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,000 BROADWAY.—Parents supplied gratuitously with circulars and full information concerning the best schools. Schools and academies supplied with competent teachers; also, with pupils. City schools supplied with the services of competent Professors of music, languages and sciences, by the hour. Teachers wishing situations should make immediate application.
SMITH & BOYD.

$15.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR'S, No. 469 Broadway, gives special notice that this is the last day to commence for a full commercial course at $15 and he practically qualifies for full business. The regular terms being $25. Applicants will see the importance of securing seats now.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept 1.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 55 West Battle-st., Brooklyn.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 21 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertion.

THE FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School of Dr. F. BERTHET, No. 42 West 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 7. There is a gymnasium.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her school at No. 23 North Moore-st. will recommence on Wednesday, Sept. 9.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 36th & 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MR. MCELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1682 Broadway, (between 53d and 52d sts.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. 803 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN—Will reopen their school at No. 6 5th av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OF the subscriber will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ELIZABETH, N. J. C. YOUNG.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st. first house from 5th-av.

GLASS CASE FOR SALE CHEAP.—VERY large and finely finished for exhibiting goods in the Crystal Palace. Enquire of MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 393 Canal-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Astor-pl., near the Lafayette.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD has REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pencil and fancy business, with neatness and finish.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
ROMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857 —Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:20 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:20 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
3:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations, leave TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1857.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The following unrivaled steamers will leave Buffalo for Toledo on arrival of Morning Express Trains from New-York, positively no detention:
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, 1,750 tons, S. B. GOLDSMITH, Commander, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,400 tons, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons, J. T. PHEATT, Commander, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
H. B. RITCHIE, Foot Main-st., Buffalo, } Agents,
JOHN F. PORTER, 193 Broadway, New-York, }

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M.
The above trains connect in Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:23 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN G. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 12 M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 9:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 5:45, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. T. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Ferry Market, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM S. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Stebbins' dock, foot of Whitehall-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave Peck Slip, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now enjoy an outing during the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., (or No. 18 N. R.,) daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. Williams, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain William Winchell, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Fares:	State.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2	Washington	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 50	2	Bridgewell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2	Bridgeport (via Long Island Sound)	2 00	—
Hartford	2 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to L. B. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—RIDGELAND'S OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Roosevelt-st., North River:
Leave New-York: Tuesday, Sept. 1, 3 A. M. Thursday, Sept. 3, 1 P. M. Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 6 A. M. Leave Red Bank: Wed'dy, Sept. 2, 2 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Keane's Express by this route. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND COney ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer ADLORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving James-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 4¾ P. M.; Pier No. 1, North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND PISCATORIAL EXCURSION to the Cholera Banks will be made on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2. The splendid sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. JOHN S. SHERRY, has been chartered for the occasion and will leave Peck-slip at 7 A. M., and Pier 3 North River at 7½ A. M. An experienced pilot will accompany the boat on the occasion. Tickets can be procured at the following places: Bates & Holden, Carlton House, No. 496 Broadway; Hope & O'Brien, Herald Office; M. H. Laird, Fifth Ward Hotel; Bolton & Sons, No. 15 and 16 Fulton Market; Jno Haley, No. 29 West Broadway. N. B.—Tickets are limited.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 5 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 697 Broadway, New-York respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are employed, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

GROVER SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S Celebrated Price $42, $45 and $50; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. J. PRATT, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The Ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Stone,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The PACIFIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$120 Second Cabin.....$75
This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16. Price of passage: 1st cabin, $80; 2d, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSON, A. BLUNT,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

...AMERICAN EX... OF THE CITY OF NEW-... Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the ... August 25, 1857: ...and Discounts.... $7,025,518 66 ... 4,9,564 13 ... 563,226 00 ... 5,037,483 23

...York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, ...CAN EXCHANGE BANK, being ... and say, that the above state...nent is ... of my knowledge and belief. E. S OAKLEY, Cashier.

...fore me, this 31st day of August, 1857. JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE ARTISANS' BANK ... Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the ... August 25, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts..... $775,094 00 ... 25,730 00 ... 90,550 00 ... 883,256 00

...York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, ...ANS' BANK, being duly sworn, ...say, that the above statement is correct, to the ... and belief. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

...before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. ... L. TERRELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, ...CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by ... Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, ...and Discounts..... $657,302 00 ... 37,625 00 ... 100,579 00 ... 311,902 00

...York, ss.—I, Geo. D. ...ATLANTIC BANK, of the City ... duly sworn, depose and say, that the ... is correct, to the best of my knowledge ... GEO. B. ARTHUR, Cashier.

...before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. ... COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF AMER... by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the ... August 25, 1857: ...and Discounts.... $6,908,880 13 ... 863,295 66 ... 63,880 00 ... 4,438,698 74

...of the BANK OF AMERICA: ...and say that the above state... ...of my knowledge and belief. W. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

...me, this 31st day of August, 1857. JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF COM... ...ON NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter ... Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, ...: ...Loans and Discounts.... $12,101,598 56 ... 735,236 00 ... 2,206 00 ... 6,107,363 11

...York, ss.—I, ERNST F. ...of the BANK OF COMMERCE in ...YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the ...above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF THE ...COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, ...Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $1,308,453 83 ... 59,009 73 ... 89,864 00 ... 1,432,306 04

...York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, ...BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being ... sworn, depose and say, that the above state... ...is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF NEW-... ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for ... week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $4,144,371 10 ... 340,235 02 ... 343,172 00 ... 2,350,266 54

...York, ss.—I, WILLIAM ...of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, ... duly sworn, depose and say that the above state... ...is correct, according to the best of my knowledge ... W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF NORTH ...AMERICA, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, ...the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $1,579,454 83 ... 135,836 00 ... 79,510 00 ... 1,368,164 28

...York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEY... ...of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, ... duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement ...is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF THE ...REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—... required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $2,619,285 00 ... 497,733 00 ... 72,199 00 ... 3,534,456 00

...York, ss.—I, ENOS H. ...of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, ... duly sworn, depose and say that the above state... ...is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BANK OF THE ...STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF ...YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, ...the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $5,747,891 84 ... Specie..... 230,233 33 ... Circulation.... 577,479 00 ... Deposits..... 3,643,001 83

...York, ss.—I, GEORGE ...Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF ...YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly ...sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is cor... ...to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DIDIER, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

...OF THE BOWERY BANK— ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ...Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $1,055,569 90 ... Specie..... 72,662 44 ... Circulation.... 173,193 00 ... Deposits..... 838,120 27

...York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. ...BOWERY BANK, being duly ... and say, that the above statement is correct, ...to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. JAS. L. BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BROADWAY BANK ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ...Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $2,809,086 25 ... Specie..... 96,338 07 ... Circulation.... 997,966 00 ... Deposits..... 1,329,374 49

...York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, ...BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, ... say, that the above statement is correct, to the ... and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. MATHIAS BAETA, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $831,361 84 ... Specie..... 12,679 98 ... Circulation.... 124,290 00 ... Deposits..... 245,014 76

...York, ss.—I, J. H. EL... ...Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being ... sworn, depose and say that the above statement is ...correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

...OF THE BUTCHERS' AND ...DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250 ...Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $1,557,453 86 ... Specie..... 126,951 02 ... Circulation..... 136,644 00 ... Deposits..... 1,016,971 53

...York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, ...Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' ...BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above ...statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE CHATHAM BANK ...As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $602,444 54 ... Specie..... 30,567 78 ... Circulation..... 120,980 00 ... Deposits..... 346,329 57

...York, ss.—I, O. H. SCREINER, ...CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, ...depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the ...best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCREINER, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE CHEMICAL BANK ...—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the ...week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $1,588,989 06 ... Specie..... 175,476 00 ... Circulation..... 236,405 00 ... Deposits..... 1,184,021 00

...York, ss.—I, G. G. WIL... ...CHEMICAL BANK, being duly ... and say, that the above statement is cor... ...to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857. WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

...OF THE CITIZENS' BANK— ...required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ...Saturday, August 29, 1857: ...Loans and Discounts.... $758,758 99 ... Specie..... 38,498 51 ... Circulation..... 193,104 00 ... Deposits..... 643,718 38

...York, ss.—I, S. E. COM... ...Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly ... sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is cor... ...rect, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

...Sworn before me, this 29th day of August, 1857. A. M. HARLEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds

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STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,735,991 '6
Average amount of Specie..... 136,651 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 15,993 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,954,299 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,370,547 55
Average amount of Specie..... 105,739 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,117 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,359,929 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,373,986 69
Average amount of Specie..... 176,395 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,545 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,192,415 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$476,580 00
Average amount of Specie..... 37,256 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,861 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 365,549 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,643,758 01
Average amount of Specie..... 135,002 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,441 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,367,506 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$788,064 68
Average amount of Specie..... 38,684 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,798 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 561,235 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$787,843 40
Average amount of Specie..... 31,735 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 69,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 586,338 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JNO. C. BEECH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,389,312 93
Average amount of Specie..... 89,548 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 160,361 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 921,919 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,041,991 44
Average amount of Specie..... 90,474 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 199,432 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,091,025 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$405,955 00
Average amount of Specie..... 9,314 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,021 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 176,341 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$630,631 83
Average amount of Specie..... 35,296 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,763 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 614,547 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,140,538 31
Average amount of Specie..... 161,389 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 219,900 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,732,415 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ALLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ALLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,241,596 99
Average amount of Specie..... 413,267 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 142,174 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,802,401 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$914,504 78
Average amount of Specie..... 47,651 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,781 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 652 795 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. T. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, JR., President.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,666,997 67
Average amount of Specie..... 93,529 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,165 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,121,829 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,817,118 76
Average amount of Specie..... 311,817 00
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 237,238 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,038,815 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,110,330 39
Average amount of Specie..... 223,116 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 314,240 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$794,158 77
Average amount of Specie..... 50,450 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,510 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 452,690 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,256,043 14
Average amount of Specie..... 115,947 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,464 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,488,907 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,443,889 13
Average amount of Specie*..... 1,011,917 70
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 276,114 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,784,375 83
* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS R. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,186,650 67
Average amount of Specie..... 105,453 91
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 118,880 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,410,849 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,027,359 00
Average amount of Specie..... 417,005 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 198,204 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,766,973 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. L. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,404,912 00
Average amount of Specie..... 108,346 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,391 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 991,382 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,116,054 97
Average amount of Specie..... 207,811 03
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 163,151 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,122,338 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$385,666 36
Average amount of Specie..... 13,010 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 24,650 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 248,139 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. M. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$453,467 49
Average amount of Specie..... 43,648 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,554 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 113,587 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$287,864 34
Average amount of Specie..... 11,161 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,791 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 222,999 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,064,135 26
Average amount of Specie..... 46,112 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 132,040 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 788,983 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,830,714 09
Average amount of Specie..... 107,300 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,557 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,423,716 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$593,679 26
Average amount of Specie..... 33,341 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,510 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 374,788 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,018,558 23
Average amount of Specie..... 37,531 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,973 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 770,362 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,632,886 44
Average amount of Specie..... 214,674 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 186,488 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,392,485 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$966,307 82
Average amount of Specie..... 28,743 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,541 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 458,586 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,083,556 80
Average amount of Specie..... 367,399 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,420 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,670,041 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. TILESTON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. TILESTON, President.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
THOS. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$910,753 64
Average amount of Specie..... 45,650 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,344 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 582,096 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ASCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,178,278 94
Average amount of Specie..... 164,892 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 228,475 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 699,613 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,703,823 00
Average amount of Specie..... 232,743 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,985 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,193,185 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,503,275 54
Average amount of Specie..... 64,062 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 311,218 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 824,648 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,542,480 99
Average amount of Specie..... 405,048 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,386 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,095,758 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of August, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $3,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.
They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1859, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent in monthly instalments of 10 per cent., or in cash at the option of the purchasers.
These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.
The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock.....	$10,483,969	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt.....	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt.....	1,211,763	1,104,970	2,002,136
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it		

NEW-YORK CITY.

ASSAULT ON THE THIRD AVENUE CAR.—Last evening, on the Third-avenue car No. 25, in charge of Conductor R. H. CAPRON, a large man, under the influence of liquor, was observed to snatch a veil from the bonnet of a young girl who had come from her home in Fiftieth-street to take the cars for Bloodwell. The assault was followed up with an attempt [illegible] the girl from getting on the car, which [illegible] crowded with men, women and small children—Germans returning from the festival at Yorkville. The passengers helped the girl on to the platform, when she was closely followed by the drunken man, who loudly protested that the girl should pay his fare down, and that he would then give up the veil. Upon being urged to pay his own fare by the conductor he declared that he was a policeman. At length he was hustled off the car by the conductor, when he picked up a paving-stone weighing about three pounds and hurled it with all his force into the midst of the crowd. The missile took effect on the shoulder and breast of the young girl whom he had first assaulted, knocking her senseless. No policeman being present the passengers took the matter into their own hands, and the brute was knocked down and well punished. The young girl (her name was MARGARET RILEY) was taken to a drug store, corner of Chatham and North William streets.

BAGGAGE-SMASHERS.—The way baggage-smashers, hackmen and runners are allowed to impose on travelers at the Albany boat landings, is a caution to all travelers. A country lad, named AUGUSTUS WADE, arrived on Saturday morning on the Albany boat and was, with other passengers, immediately beset. One of the ruffianly gang of runners or smashers forcibly took hold of his baggage, but he refused to let go of it. Another at the same time caught him by the throat and nearly strangled him, then on releasing his hold demanded 50 cents, which the victim handed him. The runners then asked where he was bound, and was told to Boston. Thereupon they took him to an office in West-street, where they said he could purchase a ticket for $4. WADE, on entering the office, offered a $10 bill, which the man at the desk instantly dropped in the drawer, and drawing out a five, exclaimed "this bill is bad." WADE insisted that it was $10 he gave, and it was some time before he could get his change. The ticket swindler finally said "there must have been a mistake," and handed WADE back $5, charging $5 for a deck ticket. The other harpies then demanded 50 cents each, and were paid. The country lad afterwards saw a policeman and recovered $3 50 of his money. The officer told him that to get along with such fellows he must swear at them. The country lad naively replied "I never swore but once in my life."

A GENUINE GARROTER CAPTURED.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS, while passing through Hudson-street, near Hammersley street, on his way home, accidentally dropped his night-key, and, in attempting to recover it, was attacked by two or three garroters, who beat him and forcibly took what money he had in his possession—about $2. An alarm was raised, and the robbers ran. ROSS ran after the principal of the gang, and was immediately joined by officer HOARE, of the Eighth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting him. The prisoner is a stout youth of 16, and gives his name as JOHN ANDERSON, a tailor. He had a kind of slip-noose or lasso, made of small-sized rope, in his possession, intended for garroting purposes. Justice DAVISON committed him to prison for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

A FAST THIEF.—On Saturday, about 10 o'clock, a pale faced and rather innocent looking young man, named JOHN ROBINSON, was tried for larceny in the Special Sessions and acquitted. He immediately afterwards, in strolling through the streets, went into the segar store of MRS. CATHARINE COLLET, No. 243 Grand-street, and attempted to rob the till. Mrs. C. was in a back room at the time, and hearing the noise, came out and caught the thief. The latter knocked her down, but she held on him by the coat skirts, crying out "Stop thief!" until he broke away. She then chased him and was joined by Officers LITTLE and BROOKS. ROBINSON, on turning the corner of Grand and the Bowery, was intercepted by Officer HUMPHERY and arrested. The thief was immediately returned to the Special Sessions and sentenced by him that Court to the Penitentiary to serve a term of six months.

AFFRAY IN JAMES SLIP—A ROWDY SHOT AND WOUNDED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a number of disorderly and alleged suspicious persons entered the drinking place of HENRY HAHS, called the East River Museum House, No. 7 James slip, when HAHS requested them to leave. They refused to go and made some rowdy demonstrations, threatening the keeper and calling him the worst of names until he took down a revolver from behind the bar and fired at them. The ball struck PHILIP CANOL, one of the gang, on the hand, shattering it. The party then became alarmed and left. HAHN went immediately to the Tombs and gave himself up. Aldermao HEALY committed him to await an examinatioo of the case.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.—Mr. BRADFORD, the Surrogate, was intending to take a few weeks' vacation after his decision in the MRS. CUNNINGHAM case. But more than a fourth of the Spring and Summer has been taken up with the Parrish Will and MRS. CUNNINGHAM cases, compelling a number of very important matters to be neglected. The Surrogate remains, to give these his immediate attention.

☞ The Grammar School No. 20, in Chrystie near Delancey-street, will be open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of this week, for the inspection o the pnblic, and for the purpose of registering the names of applicants. The sessions will commence next Monday. It has been erroneously stated that the building would not be ready until October.

FOR BREMEN.—The Bremen ship *Magdalene*, Capt. HENKE, sailed yesterday morning for Bremen, with the following passengers: Mrs. Amalie Neumeister, Haonah and Catharine Neuschaefer, Lioa Misch sod child, C. F. H. Siebs and lady, John H. Fieger, Bernhard Doscher, L. C. Hoppe, and 119 in the second cabin.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—Rev. Mr. VAN METER started for Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, last evening, with another lot of children, whom some of the best homes in the West await. This is Mr. V.'s fifteenth trip.

☞ It turns ont that our reporter was mistaken in supposing that MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS was at Dr. GRISWOLD'S funeral.

SUICIDE.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at the Hospital, upon the body of MICHAEL STROKE, a German, aged 35, who died from injuries received on Sunday morning, in leaping from an attic windows of the boarding house of WM. KARTUNG, corner of Greenwich-street and Battery-place. Deceased was well on Saturday. He had purchased a ticket to return to his native country in the packet-ship *William Tell*. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries caused by jumping from the window, while laboring under temporary derangement.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JAMES DALEY, late keeper of a junk shop in Twenty seventh-street, near Ninth avenue, was found yesterday in the North River, foot of Christopher street. He left his home on Thursday evening last, and was not heard of afterwards by his friends. He was of intemperate habits, and it was supposed he was drowned accidentally while intoxicated. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 30.

☞ On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a horse, attached to a wagon, in charge of HENRY SCHRADER, was left standing in Hammersley-street, when the animal took fright and run down Hudson-street, running over ANNA WALTERS, ANN BENTLY, a child four years of age, and ANNA HARWOOD. The first was badly hurt, the second received several cuts and bruises, and the third sustained severe injuries to the forehead. Officer PALMER, of the Eighth Precinct, was near, and rendered the necessary assistance.

MASONIC LODGES.—Some burglars burglariously entered into the rooms of the Doric, Worth, and Atlas Lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons, No. 88 East Broadway, on Friday night, and robbed them of the jewels and other paraphernalia of the Lodges, valued at $150. No clue to the perpetrators has been obtained.

A MAN STABBED.—A man named JOHN FARRELL, about 12½ o'clock on Sunday night, was found on the sidewalk, corner of Canal and Washington streets, (6th Precinct,) with a severe stab in the back, which he had received at the hands of some person to him unknown. He was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station by officer HOEK and attended by Dr. LEVINS.

FATAL LEAP.—Mr. SEEYER, a German, while temporarily deranged, yesterday morning, leaped from an attic window, corner of Washington-street and Battery-place, and was fatally injured. He died soon afterwards at the Hospital. Coroner PERRY will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Mr. Thompson's Cases Postponed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 31.

Before Judge Duer.

The Metropolitan Bank vs. John Thompson.—This case came up this morning on a further hearing on the motion to vacate the order of arrest against the defendant.

Mr. Evarts applied for a further postponement. He said that he intended to go out of town to-morrow, and could not be back for a few days.

Mr. Cutting said that he supposed that Mr. Evarts had been ready to argue the case on Saturday, when he, Mr. C., applied for the postponement until this day. He therefore could not oppose Mr. Evarts' present request.

Judge DUER ordered the matter to be postponed until Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE ATTACHMENT AGAINST MR. THOMPSON.

Burtis & Downing vs. John Thompson.—This was the attachment against Mr. Thompson's property. Mr. Cutting applied for an order requiring the plaintiffs to show cause, on the 3d of September, why the attachment against Mr. Thompson's property should not be set aside and vacated. The Judge granted the application.

[Advertisement.]

GURNERY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 BROADWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

From miniature to size of life, finished in oil, pastel, water colors and India ink, by a corps of talented artists.

IMPERIAL

Koh-i-noor and plain Photographs.

HALLOTYPES

Colored and uncolored, and for beauty, delicacy and finish are unequaled.

DAGUERREOTYPES

In the usual artistic styles.

SPHERAEOTYPES,

The only durable glass picture made, and particularly adapted for pictures of children, requiring only four seconds for sitting.

N. B.—Old daguerreotypes of deceased persons can be copied by the photographic process, enlarged to any size, and colored equal to those made from life. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., for the free inspection of the public.

J. GURNERY, Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This beautiful and popular theatre entered upon its ninth season, last evening, under the most flattering prospects. The house was crowded to overflowing, and the new faces of the Company, as well as the favorites retained from last season, were cordially received. Mr. C. J. FOSTER, from the South and West, made a decidedly favorable impression, and appeared to take the audience by surprise. Mr. G. L. FOX (the life of the place) was, also, applauded throughout the performance, and his new pantomime of the "Magic Hands" was a decided hit. The DENIER Brothers, Mons. CRICHI and family, and Mlle. ZELLA, each shared in the applause of the evening. The same bill is to be repeated to-night, viz: "My Poll and My Partner Joe," "Magic Hands" and "Rob Roy." Posturing, Dancing and Singing.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—When the frozen South denies its bloom and fragrance, this exquisite floral essence

"Wafts the scent of Summer flowers
Across our Winter dreams"

is the only perfume in the world in which the fresh odor of living flowers can be distinctly recognized. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre may be extirpated by this preparation. Toe knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment does. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

TO LAWYERS.—To be successful you should first understand your capabilities and powers; so far in life they may be latent; a Phrenological examination by Prof. FOWLER will enable you to judge for yourself if such is the case, and show you how they may be developed. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Sad Termination of a Water Excursion—A Boat Upset—One Person Drowned.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen, to the number of twenty, all residents of Brooklyn, went on board the yacht *Mary*, yesterday morning, then lying at the foot of Court street, and proceeded down the bay, on a pleasure excursion. The day was pleasant and everything passed off satisfactorily until between 12 and 1 o'clock, when just off the lower point of Staten Island, between "Bluff Light" and "Cedar Grove," an accident occurred which turned the party of pleasure into one of mourning.

The wind had been light all day, and a row-boat towed at the stern was occupied at different times by members of the party, as affording a slight change to the monotony of remaining on board the yacht while almost becalmed. About 12 o'clock the breeze freshened. At this time there were three ladies and two gentlemen in the row-boat at the stern. One of the gentlemen—Mr. HENRY LONGHURST—went to the bow of the boat, as is supposed with the intention of drawing it nearer to the yacht so that the occupants might get on board, as the speed was increasing so fast that riding there became unpleasant, if not dangerous. Just as he was reaching for the "painter," the boat shot out one side and immediately capsized. Mr. LONGHURST, when he saw the boat turning, plunged into the water and swam away from it. He being a good swimmer, the attention of those on board the yacht was mere immediately turned towards the occupants of the boat who had gone over with it, and were still under it. The anchor of the yacht was thrown out as quickly as possible and her headway stopped. By this time several gentlemen had plunged overboard, and were assisting the young ladies to get a hold upon the bottom of the boat, which efforts, fortunately, were crowned with success. A cry was then raised to rescue Mr. LONGHURST, who was at this time some distance from the boat and struggling in the water. Mr. MOSES DUNN and another swam to him, but, having all of their clothes on, they were unable to save him. Mr. DUNN had hold of him when sinking the last time, but was unable to bring him to the surface, encumbered as he was. The transfer of the four persons from the bottom of the boat to the deck was an easy matter, and the feelings of the party can be imagined when one of the most jovial of their number had thus suddenly been snatched from their midst.

The gentlemen who jumped into the water say that but for the cool conduct of the young ladies themselves they never could have been saved.

The excursionists, after looking in vain for the body of their friend, turned towards home, and reached the wharf at 6 o'clock last evening, when a Committee visited the parents of the deceased, and informed them of their loss in as delicate a manner as possible. An effort will be made to recover the body to-day.

The deceased was about 20 years of age, and was the son of Mr. THOMAS LONGHURST, cabinet maker, No. 67 Prospect-street.

Another Man Drowned at Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A gentleman of the name of JAMES RILEY, from Savannah, Ga., was drowned this evening, about 6 o'clock, while bathing in company with his wife and some friends, in front of the Marine Pavilion. The body has not yet been recovered, but in all probability it will wash ashore on flow of the tide. B. C.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning as two men, named HUGH KELLY and OWEN MCKENNY, emerged from a bar-room, kept at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by a man named MCMAHON, they were attacked by two men, named JAMES GALLAGHER and PATRICK KELLY, as alleged, without any provocation whatever, GALLAGHER, with a pocket-knife, stabbed KELLY twice in the abdomen, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then stabbed MCKENNY twice in the left side. PATRICK KELLY, not satisfied with the exploits of his companion GALLAGHER, knocked both of the parties down after they were stabbed. At this time Officers KELLY, MCINTYRE and GAYNOR, of the Second Precinct, came up and arrested the assailants and committed them to the cells. Two other men who were standing near at the time of the stabbing were arrested and committed as witnesses. MCKENNY was taken to his residence in Front-street, near Adams, where medical attendance was obtained. His injuries are not of a serious nature. KELLY was first taken to the Station-house, and from thence to the City Hospital. He resides at No. 166 Front-street. His injuries are considered mortal. While KELLY was lying upon the floor of the Station house, GALLAGHER, who used the knife, stood over him and attempted to renew the attack upon the dying man, but was prevented by the officers, who quickly hurried him off to a cell. Both of the men stabbed work in the Navy Yard and they allege that there was no cause for the attack. The prisoners say that they were acting in self-defence, but the witnesses of the transaction say that the reverse was the case. GALLAGHER is a noted character and has no regular business. KELLY, the other prisoner, who knocked down the wounded man, is a boiler maker.

ARREST OF A BROOKLYN CONSTABLE.—AN ACCOMMODATING JUSTICE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, Deputy Superintendent of Police FOLK arrested Constable CLINCH, of the Fifteenth Ward of Brooklyn, while in the act of attempting to commit a rape upon the person of a married woman at the corner of Broadway and Ewen-street. The Deputy Superintendent, with some of his aids, had been "piping" in that section of the city, when, fortunately for the female, they happened to be near when the outrage was attempted. The Constable was very indignant when arrested, and demanded assistance to take the woman to the Station-house, but this trick was too stale, nod, notwithstanding his threats, he was brought to the First Precinct Station-house, in the Western District, and committed for examination. One of the prisoner's friends went after Judge VOORHIES to bail him out. The Justice walked two miles to get his friend out of difficulty, reaching the Station-house at 4 o'clock A. M. He was very indignant when the Captain of the District refused to bring the prisoner before him, and declared that it was worth "*ten dollars*" to walk so far. After warning the Captain that he should hold him responsible for refusing to bring the prisoner before him, (the Captain had before refused to acknowledge the responsibility of the Justice,) he departed in high dudgeon.

VISITING FIREMEN.—RECEPTION OF A NEW ENGINE.—Washington Engine Company No. 3, Patterson, arrived in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a visit to Franklin Engine No. 2, by whom they were escorted about the city, and last evening both companies partook of a collation prepared in the Brooklyn Armory. The Patterson Company had about 50 men on their rope, and made a very creditable appearance.

The Franklin Engine Company received their new engine yesterday morning, and tested it at Riley's poll in New-York, and also in the rear of the Brooklyn City Hall. The trial was satisfactory.

While the engine was at work near the City Hall, an elderly woman, in some unaccountable manner, fell into the cistern from which they were taking water. She was rescued without injury.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A resident of Brooklyn, returning late Saturday night from New York, slightly inebriated, while passing through a quiet thoroughfare saw a pump-handle and about the same time hearing a watchman's club, imagined that the garroters were after him. He threw his purse at the pump, fired a pistol in the air and ran home screaming murder at the top of his voice. Yesterday morning he visited the City Hall to report his loss, which he commenced to do, when a policeman handed him his purse, telling him, much to his astonishment, a very different version of the story.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democracy of the Second Assembly District have elected as delegate to the State Convention THOMAS MULLIGAN; alternate, MATHEW MURPHY. Aldermen DEL VECCHIO was the losing candidate. Mr. MICHAEL FRANNEGAN was elected as a delegate to the Judiciary Convention. In the Third Assembly District the Convention was not able, on Saturday, to elect a delegate. The contest stands between JIM MCQUEEN and JOHN COOPE. They make another trial to-day.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW IN BROOKLYN.—In compliance with an order from the head of the Department, the Brooklyn Police, yesterday morning, made return of all the liquor dealers who kept open in violation of law, Sunday last, together with witnesses for each case. The matter will be placed forthwith before the District Attorney.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, held an inquest yesterday, at No. 62 Front-street, on the body of an elderly woman named ANN CLARK, who last Monday fell into the East River, from one of the Catharine Ferry boats, and immediately after went on a spree, caught cold, and died yesterday from this combination of effects. Verdict accordingly.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Coroner SNELL, of the Eastern District, of Brooklyn, is holding an investigation to ascertain the circumstances attending the death of a young woman named ELIZABETH TROTT, whose death, it is supposed by some, was caused by an abortion. Case still on.

RUNAWAY.—The horses attached to a Fulton-avenue car, Brooklyn, ran away yesterday while descending the hill in Fulton-street. They jerked the car from the track, and ran into a Greenwood car, which so stopped their speed, that they were then secured. No serious damage was done.

☞ A house of bad repute, at the corner of Park and Portland avenues, Brooklyn, was broken up and the inmates, four in number, arrested by the Police of the Fourth Precinct. They were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

The Fall Term of this Court opened yesterday. The Grand Jurors were discharged for the day.

In the case of JOHN BUSH, convicted, at the June Term, of burglary in the second degree, his counsel, JOHN TROY, Esq., having obtained an order for a new trial, the prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Sentence was suspended, in consideration of the fact that the accused had already been in prison six months. The new trial was ordered for the reason that one of the Jurors did not understand the verdict, and also because he should have found convicted of a lesser offence, the prosecution failing to prove that the house robbed was occupied by a human being.

JUSTICE ON A FROLIC AT BABYLON.—A correspondent gives us an animated account of the trial of an assault and battery case at Babyloo, the other day. The trial was before Justice JARVIS. The defendant was one JOHN HENDRICSON, who secured the services of DICK UNALL in managing his case. DICK'S efforts in summing up is spoken of as one of the most splendid specimens of forensic eloquence ever listened to at Babylon. During the trial, which took place in the tower of Babel, two of the witnesses got fighting in the Court room, and were fined $10 each; and a juryman declared that, being in danger of his life, he could not serve any longer. In the midst of the tumult the Court adjourned, there being no well-trained bull dogs at hand to turn into the room to make the proceedings perfect.—*Flushing Journal.*

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—GOODS RECOVERED AND THE THIEF ARRESTED.—About 12 o'clock, Friday night last, Officers BEATTY and DOHERTY, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested a man on Atlantic-street, near the South Ferry, named GEORGE KIDER, having two heavy bundles in his possession. After a strenuous resistance he was secured and taken to the Station-house. He had about $2,500 worth of male and female wearing apparel, jewelry, &c., which he had just stolen from the house of JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, No. 293 Henry-street. The property belonged to Mr. VAN NOSTRAND and A. M. C. FOWLER. The family were in the country at the time. The accused, on Saturday, was committed to answer.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—As Mr. H. G. SMITH was riding through DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, his horse took fright and ran away, when Mr. SMITH was thrown to the ground with such violence as to cause death within two hours. He was found in an insensible condition by the Police of the Fourth Precinct, and taken to his residence on Bedford-avenue, near Ross-street.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy, 8 years of age, named WM. ARBUCKLE, residing at No. 145 Plymouth-street, was drowned at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon while bathing. He was induced by some older companions to jump into the water upon their promise to teach him to swim. He jumped in, but they made no effort to save him.

INQUEST.—Coroner REDDING held an inquest, on Sunday, on the body of JOHN BYRNES, on Conover, near Dikeman-street, South Brooklyn, who died suddenly, Saturday evening, from compression of the brain, superinduced by a fall and ardent spirits. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named DENMAN who was scalded at Husted's Distillery, East Brooklyn, on Thursday last, died in the City Hospital Saturday evening. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, verdict in accordance with the facts.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 5½ o'clock on Sunday evening, in Brooklyn, proceeded from house No. 59 Tillary-street. The fire caught in a bed-room, and property valued at $50 was destroyed. The fire was extinguished by the Police.

NEW-JERSEY.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Sunday evening, as two men, named ANDREW BYRNE and TIMOTHY SHEA, in company with three women, one of whom was SHEA'S wife, were on their way from the Elysian Fields to the Hoboken ferry, they were accosted by two bargemen, named WM. MILLER and HENRY GORDON, who insulted the men and women grossly, and ran against them. The young men, BYRNE and SHEA, resented the insult at last, when they were assaulted and beaten by their assailants, and SHEA was stabbed just back of one of his ears, SHEA'S wife was also knocked down. They were arrested and brought before Justice CRANE, who committed MILLER and GORDON to jail, in default of $1,000 bail each, and required the witness to give security to appear against them.

CHURCH OPENING.—The Methodist Church in Hobokeo, which has been closed for a few weeks past, for repairs and improvements, was reopened for religious worship yesterday, on which occasion services were conducted by Rev. Mr. VAN HORNE, of Jersey City, who preached at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M.

THE FERRY BOATS.—The ferry-boat *Hudson* resumed her place on Saturday morning, having been overhauled, newly painted, caulked and coppered. The boat *D. S. Gregory* is undergoing similar repairs. These boats will be lighted with gas as soon as preparations are made.

HOMICIDE.—On Monday morning, at about 8 o'clock, a man named JAMES CORRIGAN died in Hobokeo, under circumstances that will probably be regarded as murder. On Wednesday night last he was badly beaten in PETER MEHAN'S stable, by one PATRICK SCULLION, and since that time has been confined to his bed. SCULLION was arrested and committed to the cells by Justice WHITLEY, to await the result of CORRIGAN'S injuries. On Saturday it was the opinion of the attending physicians that CORRIGAN would recover by careful treatment, and Justice WHITLEY admitted SCULLION to bail in the sum of $300, with three sureties of $100 each, to answer any charge made against him. CORRIGAN was a dissipated man.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Sunday, at Union Hill, four Frenchmen, from New-York, became engaged in a religious discussion, which ended in a fracas between them—EMILE THURBAOHRE and GUSTIN BODIN against CHARLES TEMPERRE and AUGUST BOUCHER. TEMPERRE was stabbed and BOUCHER beaten. Officer MCDONOUGH arrested the assailants at the Hoboken Ferry, and Justice CRANE committed THURBACHER in default of $800 bail, and BODIN in default of $300 bail. The complainants were required to give security as witnesses.

ARREST FOR STEALING.—A man, named MICHAEL MOONEY, was arrested to-day (Monday) on a warrant issued by Justice WHITLEY, charging him with stealing a boat worth $35 from the barge *Washington*. Committed to jail.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Aug. 31.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s	77⅛	130
5,000	Virginia 6s	87½	500
15,000	Missouri state 6s	70	200
5,000	do	69¾	200
10,000	do	69⅝	350
10,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	49	100
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	80	205
5,000	Bar. RR. 1st Mtg.	72	50
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	87⅝	100
1,000	do	87¼	50
20,000	do	87	50
71	Bk. of Commerce	100	550
2,000	E. RR. C. Bs '81	82	100
5	American Ex. B'k	100	25
5	Metropolitan Bank	100	100
10	Park Bank	93	600
150	Nic. Trans. Co.	3	100
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	113¾	300
60	do	112	300
300	Penn. Coal Co.	89	100
100	do	s30 68	50
50	do	69½	5
30	Pac. M. St. Co.	66¾	450
20	do	66	50
50	Erie Railroad	22¾	150
90	do	22⅝	150
1150	do	23	50
200	do	b30 23⅝	231
350	do	22¾	100
200	do	b10 22¾	100
727	Reading R. R.	s3 60⅜	75
1500	do	s3 60¼	100
100	do	s10 60¼	50
100	do	s30 60	50
400	do	b30 51	50

200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3	66
500	M. S. & N. In. RR.		20
200	do		19¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	s3	17
350	do		16
100	do	s3	15½
205	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3	74½
50	do	c	74½
100	do	b5	74½
50	M. S. & N. prf. Stk.		40
50	Ill. Central R.	s10	67
550	do		86
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s3	80
25	do	s10	80
100	do		80¼
600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3	89¾
100	do		90¼
300	do		40
300	Chic. & R. I. RR.		77½
100	do		78
50	do		79
5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		36½
450	do		36
50	do		35½
150	do	s30	35
150	do	b30	36
50	La C. & Mil. R. R.		19
231	do		18
100	do	b10	17½
100	do	b60	18½
75	do		17
100	do	b15	17
100	do	b10	17
50	do		16¾
50	do		16½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	87½	200
1,000	Erie R. Conv. bs '71	82	100
125	Penn. Coal Co.	s3	69
100	do	s30	68½
50	do	s10	69
150	Hud. Riv. R'd.		19
200	do	b60	20
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3	75
500	do		75
150	do	s15	73
100	do		75⅛
200	do	b15	75
50	do	s15	73½
100	do	stwk	75

200	Harlem R. R.		8
100	Erie Railroad		21¾
200	do	s3	21⅝
150	do		21¾
100	do		21⅝
600	Reading R'd.	s3	58¼
200	do		58⅝
250	do		59¼
300	do	s3	59
100	do	s15	59
50	La Ce. & Mil. R'd.		16
30	do		16⅛
15	Mich. S. & N. Lpf. stk.		40
10	do		39¾

MONDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 29, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous week's statement of Saturday, Aug. 22:

Decrease in Loans	$3,550,673
Decrease in Specie	355,802
Decrease in Circulation	3,380,669
Decrease in Deposits Undrawn	22,951

Including the operations through the Clearing-House, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION,

	Aug. 30, 1856.	Aug. 29, 1857.	Aug. 22, 1857.
Capital	$53,985,000	$65,430,000	$65,430,000
Loans	109,373,911	116,583,919	120,139,592
Specie	12,965,237	9,241,376	10,097,178
Circulation	8,589,745	8,671,060	8,694,011
Gross Deposits	87,776,242	84,812,286	89,364,045
Exchanged	20,170,624	23,952,054	25,122,575
Undrawn	67,605,618	60,860,602	64,241,471
In Sub-Treasury	13,670,317	12,428,536	12,411,913

The process of liquidation, it will be seen is rapid, and upon the dealers of the Banks, necessarily severe. It is doubtful whether the present *average* reflects more than 70 ₱ cent of the *actual* curtailments of the week, which from all appearances must have been nearly five millions dollars! The statement of this fact will sufficiently account for the acuteness of the change, noticed in this morning's review, of the money market of the week. The curtailment has, in one sense, strengthened the position of the Banks, but at the same time deprived them of nearly the same amount of actual deposits upon which they were banking. They will owe but sixty millions to depositors, against sixty-seven millions the same time last season. The decline in the Specie list is about the previous general estimate on the Street. The aggregate is reduced to a relatively low figure, though representing, probably, half a million less than the Gold actually in Bank this morning, and two millions less than will be in Bank in a few days after the delivery of the California remittance of Aug. 5, now known to be on the way from Havana. No Gold, we under stand, will go to Europe, by the *Arabia*, on Wednesday. The Bankers who designed to ship are able to invest their balances for the present mail in Bills below the Specie point. London rules today at 108⅜@109¼; Paris, 5 22½@5 17½. The scarcity of Cash, rather than the supply or variety of Exchange offered, has reduced and unsettled the rates.

The second week of the pressure opens with continued curtailment at Bank but a better demand for prime paper among the discount Brokers. All bills, strictly first-class, within 60 or 90 days, find buyers at 12 ₱ cent. The late Sugar speculation between New-York and Havana, and which, to the relief of the regular grocery trade and to the good of consumers, is turning out poorly for the speculators, (the decline being already full 30 ₱ cent,) continues to supply a large offering of 60 day bills on No. 1 houses. The maturity payments, for the same account, on bills accepted at the close of June are large, said to be half a million to-day, but the steamer from Havana on Saturday brought forward a fresh swarm of these *kites* to relieve, at 12 ₱ cent. per annum, the old one. The largest interest in the operation is understood to be had in Cuba; but the Bank and other money capital to conduct it is chiefly furnished *here*. The Dry Goods, Grocery and Shipping houses stand the turn of the Bank screw remarkably well. The feverish distrust of *all* credit, in the Street, for a day or two past, was not satisfied to-day without rumors of failure in high quarters among the Dry Goods people. The firm pointed at, we are authorized and requested to say, are ready to buy any amount of their paper falling due within the months of September and October, at the rates current for first-class bills. A firm engaged in Railway Car building was also reported failed. The actual trouble of the day was telegraphed from Buffalo, where there was a run upon the Banks, consequent upon the failure of the Sacket's Harbor and Hollister Banks, located in that city. The notes of the Bergen County, New-Jersey Bank, were also thrown out. By reference to an advertisement in another place, it will be seen that they are secured by deposit of State Stocks with the Treasurer of New-Jersey, and holders should not sacrifice hastily. Late in the afternoon, it was rumored that some of the City Banks, upon whom the New-York and Erie Company were induced to rely, (in consequence of the delay in funding their floating obligations,) for the temporary aid spoken of a few days since, were faltering on the subject. The September coupon on the Mortgage Loans of 1859 and 1883 will fall due to-morrow. The expectation is the payment will be met, but we must say, in all candor, that the bare suspicion that the new executive management will be denied the assistance needful for this purpose is suggestive of a more hurtful budget of news to go to Europe by the steamer on Wednesday than, under any probable turn in the present state of things, the public were prepared to expect. For, whatever difference of opinion may be entertained as to the condition and value of the property, the actual stoppage of payment on the interest due upon these two mortgages, chiefly owned abroad, could scarcely occur at a more inopportune moment for general financial confidence. The exchanges through the Clearing House were made this morning between the Banks, without any fresh embarrassment.

The liquidations of Bank loans having pretty much exhausted the demand upon the Stock Brokers for Money, the speculative list at the early Board to-day was generally firmer than at the close of last week. The market, however, is extremely irregular, local or peculiar circumstances affecting the price of nearly every Stock as it is called to be dealt in. New-York Central advanced in the cash sales, to 74⅛@75@75¼@76, and private offers were made as high as 76⅛ ₱ cent. The parties to whom the current deliveries are being made, are mostly out-of-town people, who withdraw the Stock from Market. The *shorts* were buying at 75 cash, and selling at 73, seller 10 or 15 days, at the same time Erie was done at 22¼@23@22½@22@ 21⅛ ₱ cent.; Reading, 60¾@60@59¾@58⅛ ₱ cent.—the Philadelphians sellers after the first call of the Stock. The two Michigan Stocks, Galena, Rock Island and Toledo were steady. Pennsylvania 2 ₱ cent. higher. La Crosse touched a very low figure without apparent cause. Milwaukee went down on the reported failure of the Railway equipment house referred to, who are said to hold a considerable amount of the Stock. The General Market left off weak, except on New-York Central. City Bank shares were again lower, and Missouri and Virginia State Sixes sold down to 69⅛ for the former and 87⅛ for the latter.

The September interest heretofore advertised to be paid by ATWOOD & Co., for Marshall County, Ill., and for the Dayton and Western Road, is provided at the Continental Bank. The Bank of the Republic will pay on the 7 ₱ cent. Internal Improvement Bonds of Florida. Messrs. RIGGS & Co. will pay on the Florida Railroad 8 ₱ cents. The semi-annual interest due on the 1st of September on the Covington and L

THE MONEY PANIC.

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

A Defalcation of $66,000 and a Bank Suspension in Consequence.

The First Teller of the Mechanics' Banking Association Arrested.

On Monday afternoon Depnty-Saperintendent CARPENTER received information that a heavy defalcation had taksn place in the Bank of the Mechanics' Bsnking Association, Wall-street, and that Mr. EDWIN VAN BLARCOM, long the Paying Teller of the Institution referred to, was suspected, and strongly, too, of being the delinquent.

Depnty CARPENTER and officers MoCORD and ELDER proceeded to the bank the same afternoon, and arrested VAN BLARCOM. The President and officers of the Bank remained at the bank till 11 o'clock in the evening, engaged in examining the books, to ascertain the extent of the supposed defalcation. VAN BLARCOM remained also at the bank, and explained the causes of the deficiency, which was soon ascertained to be $66,000. He stated that the missing money had been paid to parties whom he had allowed to overdraw their accounts and received in return their notes fo the amount overdrawn. A large number of these notes he passed over to the hands of the officers.

Notwithstanding the above explanation of the affair by VAN BLARCOM, it was deemed prudent by the Officers of the Bank, to have him detained in custody. He was accordingly taken by the Depnty-Superintendent and kept in his custody all night.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday morning in Wall-street, when the fact was known that the Bank had suspended payment. The excitement was considerably allayed afterwards upon the assurances made that depositors would be paid their full accounts. Meantime a private meeting of the Directors was held yesterday from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., at which VAN BLARCOM was again present. On tuis occasion Mejor-General SANDFORD appeared as his counsel. The wife of VAN BLARCOM was also in attendance. The prisoner repeated his statements of the previous afternoon as to the cause of the deficiency in the bank funds. He offered to turn over his own private property to meet what might be lacking to make up the deficiency after collections had been made upon the notes taken by himself for the money paid out. His sureties are for $.5,000 and given by good men.

Mr. VAN BLARCOM lives in good style at No. 113 Bleecker-street, where he has a family. He has been the first Teller of the Bank for six years. He has been connected with the Bank nearly thirteen years, having been first employed in the capacity of porter. He has always enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the Directors, and remains still in custody. In due time the matter deubtless will be brought before Justice WELSH at the Lower Police Court for examination, should the facts elicited by the Bank officers, place the defalcation at the door of the defendant.

A Porter Charged with Stealing Two Thousand Dollars.

The vault of the wholesale drygoods establishment of L. O. WILSON & Co., Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-street, was broken into from the insids of the store and robbed of two tin boxes containing $2,000 in bank-bills. The firm suspected SAMUEL DOYLE, their porter, of the offence, and procured the services of ex-officer KINNER, to aid them in making an investigation. It was ascertained that DOYLE remained at the store the evening in question to a late hour, and it was thought that while there he must have broken into the vault. One of the clerks who slept in the store, was awakened at a late hour by some person walking past his room on the second floor, and cried out "Who's there?" At that instant the intruder rushed to the window, leaped out to the sidewalk and escaped.

DOYLE not appearing at the store the following morning, gave rise to the suspicion that he was the burglar. The officer went to his house and found that he had met with an accident; his feet were crippled, and he was so much bruised and swollen as to be unable to walk. This circumstance, with others, looked very suspicious against DOYLE, and he was arrested. The injuries he, however, claimed to have received by a fall, the night previous, in Cnatham-street. On searching his residence, No. 4 Birmingham-street, McKINNER found pieces of muslin, dress patterns, and other articles, supposed to have been stolen from the above firm. The money has not yet been recovered. DOYLE was, yesterday, taken before Justice WELCH, at the Tombs, and held for examination.

The Recent India-Rubber Embezzlement.

WYKOFF PROVOST and HENRY C. NICHOLSON, arrested for stealing India-rubber webbing from the firm of the Congress India rubber Company, No. 23 Cortlandt-street, were yesterday brought before Judge WELCH for examination. PROVOST, it appeared, had been a porter in the store for a number of years, and had been in the habit of taking webbing and giving the same to HENRY C. NICHOLSON, an exchange broker, ARTHUR B. HUTCHINSON, commission merchant, of No 100 Nassau street; and E. LAGRANGE, of No. 31 Nassau street, to sell for him on commission. The goods were offered by PROVOST far below their value, and he excused this by telling the commission agents that he received them from a house that had failed in Canada, and wanted to realize. On hearing the evidence, the complaint for receiving, against LAGRANGE and HUTCHINSON, was dismissed, and these parties were used as witnesses. PROVOST was committed for trial, and NICHOLSON was held for further examination. About $1,500 of the stolen goods have been recovered.

Mr. Banker Thompson Again.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

James & Henry Holdship vs. *John Thompson.*—This was an order to show cause why an order of arrest should not be granted against the defendant. The application for the order of arrest was made several days ago, but denied by Judge PEABODY.

Mr. Anthon, for the plaintiff, first read the affidavi upon which the order to show cause was granted, and then proceeded to argue at length in favor of the motion for an order of arrest against the defendant.

Messrs. Cutting and More appeared in behalf of the defendant. They moved to discharge the order to show cause. In support of their motion the following affidavit was read

MR. THOMPSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—*John Thompson*, the defendant in this suit, being sworn, says that he has for a number of years been doing business as a banker and broker, and as such banker it has been usual for him to receive deposits in the usual manner of brokers; that on the 24th day of September, 1855, the plaintiff in this suit commenced an account by making deposits almost daily, and drawing their checks for such amounts as might suit their convenience, and that a check of the plaintiffs was paid by this defendant on Tuesday morning, the 25th day of August, 1857, before this deponsot was compelled by force of circumstances beyond his control to suspend; that, as appears from the books of this deponent, which he believes true, the amount of such deposits by the plaintiffs with this deponent has been the sum of $87,741 90, all of which, with the exception of $6,250 71, as appears from the defendant's books, has been drawn out by the plaintiffs; that it was understood and agreed upon by and between the plaintiffs and the defendant that they should be allowed interest on their deposits at and after the rate of five per cent. per annum; that interest had been computed agreeable to such agreement, and carried to the credit of the plaintiffs with their knowledge and approbation in the aforesaid account, and that the amount so carried to their credit is the sum of $200 13. That this deponent has received from the plaintiffs no money other than in the actual manner as a banker and under the foregoing arrangement and agreement; and this deponent further saith that it is untrue, and he utterly denies that he was at any time a confidential money agent of the plaintiffs as stated in the affidavit of Charles A. Holdship, or that he ever received or held the property of the plaintiff in a fiduciary capacity, unless the mere fact that the plaintiffs from time to time made deposits with him and drew checks and orders thereon in the ordinary course of business shall, in judgment of law, make the same transaction confidential or "fiduciary." That there was no confidential, or other agreement or understanding, between him and the plaintiffs in relation to the said deposits and the course of business between them other than the mere agreement to receive said deposits and to pay the plaintiff's checks or orders therefor; and the business between them was of the like character, and not other or different from that which exists between all the banks of deposit in this City, and all private bankers and their customers.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Sworn before me this 30th day of August, 1857.

H. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

After the reading of the affidavi, Mr. Cutting, on behalf of Mr. Thompson, made an elaborate argument in favor of his client. Mr. Anthon briefly replied. Decision reserved.

LOCOMOTIVE ESTABLISHMENT CLOSED.—On Monday afternoon, the locomotive works of BEERSE KNEELAND & Co., in Jersey City, in which about 300 men were employed, suspended work. The men were informed that there would be no more work for them at present, until other arrangements were made. It is believed that the cause of this step is the failure of Western Railroad Companies, who were their customers, to make payment in the present embarrassed condition of finances.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1858. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.]

From Washington.

ACCEPTANCE BY BEVERLY TUCKER OF THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE—THE CHANGES IN THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT BUREAUS—LAND WARRANTS—MARRIAGE OF HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

BEVERLY TUCKER has accepted the appointment to the Consulate at Liverpool.

It is not probable that the contemplated changes in the heads of the Government Bureaus will be officially announced before the termination of the present fiscal quarter of the year.

During August more than 1,500 land warrants were issued, under the Bounty Law of 1855, to satisfy which 231,000 acres are necessary. So far 26,500,000 acres have been granted under that act.

EDWARD HASTINGS has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, at Montgomery, Ala.

A patent for 35,000 acres of land, selected in lieu of those located by military warrants or scrip, and issued by virtue of a special certificate in favor of Wisconsin, under the second section of the Act of March, 1855, is now in course of preparation in the General Land Office, and will be transmitted to the Governor of that State in a few days.

The President's reply to Prof. SILLIMAN and others on affairs in Kansas, will soon be published.

The Secretaries of State, the Treasury and the Navy, with their families, a large number of other officials, Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, and several members of the Press, attended the wedding of Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE to-day. The bride was Mrs. BLAKE, of this city. It was a *recherché* affair.

From New-Orleans.

REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN—ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF LOPEZ IN CUBA—THE CALIFORNIA NEWS, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Mondsy, Aug. 31.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *Nicanor*, we have late and important advices from Yucatan. A revolution had broken ont, and nearly the whole State was in arms. The revolutionists were composed of the Radical Party, and were everywhere successful. When the *Nicanor* left, the Governor was marching against Campeachy with 1,500 men.

There is a mass celebration to-day in commemoration of the landing of LOPEZ in Cuba. Cannons have been fired and speeches made in honor of the memory of the deceased Cuban.

A careful revision of the California papers by the *Empire City* gives nothing of importance in addition to what has already been telegraphed, except the arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports, as follows: ships *Osborne Howes*, *Black Hawk*, and *E. F. Willets*, from New-York, and *John Land*, from Boston.

The deaths in this city during the past week were 102.

The weather is pleasant and our citizens are returning.

United States Agricultural Society's Exhibition at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 31.

FIRST DAY.

The United States Agricultural Society's Exhibition was opened here at 10 o'clock this morning, by the Butchers Association escorting Col. WILDER to the Amphitheatre, where he eloquently addressed 15,000 people, the half of whom were ladies. Many distinguished strangers were present.

The day was devoted to trials of speed on the track and voluntary exhibitions of horses in the Amphitheatre.

Six or seven hundred head of superior stock were entered, and the entry is still making.

The weather is delightful.

SECOND DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Thirty-six classes of Durham and Devon stock and horses were exhibited to day. The Durham stock was pronounced unrivaled.

The Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana stock took all the prizes which were awarded to-day.

The attendance was large and the weather delightful. Intense interest was manifested, and the most celebrated stock-breeders in the country were present.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELLIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Our State Election took place to-day. Very little interest was manifested in it, and the vote cast was small.

We have returns of the election of 32 representatives, 31 of whom are Republicans, showing a Democratic gain of one from last year.

The following is the aggregate vote of eight towns for Governor: RYLAND FLETCHER, Republican, 1,963; HENRY KEYES, Democrat, 801.

Scattering returns from about twenty towns show a light vote and large Republican majorities.

Great Fair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The second fair of the St. Lonis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association, commencing on the 28th September, promises to be the most resplendent affair ever witnessed. Within the last year the grounds have been ornamented and received large additions, and appropriate accommodations have been made for the articles to be exhibited. Nothing has been overlooked which would increase the conveniences and comfort of visitors. The premium list embraces prizes amounting to $16,000. It is confidently expected that this fair will prove the St. Louis to be the agricultural and mechanical exchange of the Mississippi valley.

Brown University Commencement.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 1,

The literary exercises of the Eighty-Ninth Commencement of Brown University began this morning. BENJ. F. THOMAS, of Worcester, was elected President of the Phi Beta Kappa, WM. PATTEN, Vice-President, and Professor ANGELL, Secretary. The address before the Alumni was delivered by SAMUEL COX, of Ohio, upon the necessity of more of that benignant moderation which scholarship should infuse into American life.

The address before the under graduates societies was by WENDELL PHILLIPS. His subject was "Education, in the Broadest Sense of the Term."

The poem was delivered by S. DENNEN PHELPS. His subject was "The Poet's Song."

The exercises were well attended, and passed off very satisfactorily.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

In Texas, the continued atrocious outrages on Mexican cartmen, were exciting deep indignation in the western part of the State.

A letter from Point Conpee, Louisiana, says that, in consequence of severe frosts in different parts of the State, the Spring cane will be behind a fair average, and that the Fall must be very late to allow it to ripen. Under all circumstances, the crop of sugar cannot exceed 250,000 hogsheads, and the planters generally estimate it at not over 200,000.

The Money Panic in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The run on the Banks here has entirely subsided. It was confined to the holders of small bills. The amount of gold drawn from all the Banks was less than $15,000. No deposits were withdrawn. There is more gold in the vaults this morning than was ever in the city before. The Savings Banks yesterday received deposits amounting to $70,000.

The Hide and Leather Dealers' Banking Company.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Hide and Leather Dealers' Company was organized to-day by the choice of Directors, and the election of LEE CHAFLIN, President, and JOHN MARCH, Cashier. The Bank is expected to go into operation early in October next.

The Society of Missionary Inquiry.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

An oration was delivered to-day before the Society of Missionary Inquiry, by Rev. W. S. PLUMER. His subject was "The Destiny of the United States, and the duty consequent upon that destiny."

Wilmington City Election.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Our municipal Election took place to-day. GEO. SPARKS, American, is elected Mayor by 331 majority. The American ticket is also elected.

The City of Toronto.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 31.

The *City of Toronto*, reported ashore in the straights of Belle Isle, is a sailing vessel, of 400 tons, and not a steamship, as stated. She had quite a number of passengers.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

The New School Presbyterian Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept 1.

The fourth resolution reported by the Committee on Resolutions, providing for the formation of a General Synod, is still under consideration.

The Convention expects to adjourn *sine die* to-night.

Post-Office Robbery at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Our Post-Office was broken into last night, soon after the arrival of the New-York boat, and the bag containing the New-York and Southern mails was stolen. The trace of the bag has not yet been found.

HORSE EXHIBITION AT ELMIRA.

National Exhibition of Fast Horses—Grand Parade—Review and Trial of Fire Engines—Premiums to be Awarded—Character of an Entertainment—Gathering of Politicians, etc.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

ELMIRA, Monday, Aug. 31, 1857.

The early settlers of this southern tier of counties exhibited a rare taste for the beautiful, and a high estimate of the ultimate value in the location of their villages, or rather in the dotting down of hamlets that were to eventuate in thriving cities. Binghampton, Oswego, Elmira, and Corning, form a quartette that attest for their progenitors the artist's high appreciation of the scenic in happy brotherhood with the tradesman's quick perception of the "facilities" that quicken into life the enterprise that builds up, and the thrift that adorns.

The present site of the village of Elmira was one of the first points to attract the attention of the pioneers seeking new homes in what was then the West. At first only a cluster of log huts, giving shelter and protection to hardy huntsmen, who sought in the almost unbroken wilderness the raw material whereon they might expend the strength of their tough sinews—in the Winter felling the towering pines and hemlock that the Spring freshers of the Chemung and the Susquehanna would bear to the distant markets of Philadelphia and New-York. And within the knowledge and the recollection of the boys of to-day, upon these uncertain and turbid avenues passed all the commerce that went out and in to all this region round about. From a woodman's hamlet, Elmira has steadily, yet rapidly, grown to a city—not of "magnificent distances," with scattered and isolated households, but of broad and extended streets, thickly studded with most capacious dwellings—embowered in clustering vines and leafy shade—the homes of those who seemingly have both the disposition and the ability to indulge in a hospitality that has no apparent limits. These are the fruits of enterprise that has centered here a network of railroads that have their terminus at Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Dunkirk on the Lakes, and at New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the seaboard. In their extent they traverse the richest agricultural districts of this State, and the most prooductive and fully developed mineral regions of Pennsylvania. While the capital that brought into existence these railroads seems melting away like April snows, the substance and form still remains—and though they be monuments wherein are recorded the ruin of thousands, they will bring into existence, from their valleys and mountains, a world of wealth surpassing in extent even the capacity of Aladdin's lamp.

Just now Elmira is the centre of a more than ordinary attraction. "The Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanics' Society," have chosen this locality for their first annual exhibition. The programme contemplates the absorption of an entire week for the full exhibition of the goods and costole of the Society. I subjoin a synopsis of the order of exercises:

TUESDAY.—Cavalcade of horses on exhibition. Examination of trotting horses and mares. Trial of speed of single horses for premiums amounting to $350. Examination of matched horses and trial of speed. Premiums $350.

WEDNESDAY.—Examination of horses on exhibition. Trial of speed between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet*—one mile and repeat. Premiums $900, with a discretionary premium of $500.

THURSDAY.—Review of Fire Companies—Trial of Engines on distance—premiums, $1 000—Exhibition and examination of trotting horses, one mile and repeat, in harness—premiums, $450, with a discretionary premium of $200.

FRIDAY.—Review and parade of Fire Companies—Trial of engines on quantity—premiums, $2,000. In the evening a torchlight procession and fireworks.

SATURDAY.—Exhibition and examination of horses—Trial of speed, *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* to compete, best 3 in 5—premiums, $3,500.

In addition to these premiums, the following are offered:

For matched double teams—Trial of speed required, $250; matched carriage horses, $350; fancy matched, $125.

Single family horses—$255; stallions, $220.

Draft horses—Test of strength and docility required, $180.

Ponies—$30; mules, $50; breeding mares, $155; fillies, $100.

Plows, $40; drags, $35; cultivators, $30.

It would seem that this entertainment is made up mostly of displays, in which the horse acts a subordinate part. While $11,115 are awarded to exhibitions of the speed and endurance of horse and mare flesh, there is but $105 specially set apart as a reward for mechanical ingenuity, proportioned in about equal sums to "plows, drags and cultivators."

This high appreciation of muscle over matter—this "penny worth of bread to so much sack," has attracted somewhat marked attention from many. Some "cunning curses" seem to suspect that the "Young Men's National Agricultural and Mechanic's Society" is only another name for a "Jockey Club"—that "premiums" is modern for "prizes"—that "examination and exhibition" signifies four or five gentlemen watching from a platform twelve feet high, more or less fast crabs, describing an elongated circle in about "2:27½."

The pastor of the Presbyterian Church has felt it to be his duty to denounce the exhibition as nothing more nor less than a race course, and the exhibitors as horse jockeys. A Judge declares his determination to open the proceedings by reading the riot act, and commanding a speedy dissolution of the assemblage.

These accomplished denunciations of the Pulpit, and the threatened interference of "his honor, the Judge," do not appear, thus far, much to diminish the prospects of the Exhibition. The "promoters" of agriculture and mechanics" appear to have responded with alacrity to the call of the Young Men's Society. They have come from every direction, until one might well fancy that Centreville or Union had come one stage on a Western pilgrimage. I looked over the field this morning, and noticed among the machines, *Pontiac*, *Bay Childers*, *Sontag*, *Flora Temple*, *Gen. Dacey*, *Lancet*, *Young Henry Clay*, *Jack Rossiter*, *Long Island*, *Champion* and *Jupiter*. These machines were taking exercise, under blankets, and *Jack Rossiter* was let out a trifle on one of the home stretches, and though he made bad breaks, the old boy seemed to have more go in him than he had when I first saw him eight years ago. He must have turned 17 years old, but he stops as well as ever, and looks as game as a four-year old.

Flora Temple and *Lancet* appear to be set down as the competitors. If the weather continues pleasant, there is a strong probability of a tight go between these two. The track was made for *Flora*. *Lancet* would do better on a heavier track, where his enormous strength would be brought into requisition.

There are several matched teams from the West, representing Chicago and Detroit. I hear talk of one—trotters—perfectly matched in size, color, build, that contemplate turning the Course in 2:36; and a pair of pacing ponies that will repeat in 2:32.

The exhibition grounds seem made by nature for such a display. Three-quarters of the inclosed space is level bottom-land, over any part of which you could see a rabbit. On the west side is a natural terrace, some forty feet high, with a slope just adapted to the successive rise of seats one above another, as in a theatre. This has a capacity that would give seats to 20,000 persons, every one of whom would have a perfect, uninterrupted view of the entire grounds. In front of this terrace is a small lake, from which the engines are to draw their supplies, and beyond that is the track. It is an oblong, having two short turns and a long back and home stretch. The track is the most perfect that I ever saw. The soil is a sandy loam, packed close, and is firm, without being too hard. Over the entire distance there is not a stone can be found as large as a duck-shot. It is fifty-five feet wide, and exactly a mile in length, measured four feet from the straight stretches, and five feet on the turns. The outside curve of the turns is about four feet the highest—like the curves of a railroad—so that horse and sulkey keep an even keel all around. This is a new feature, but it is highly esteemed by those who ought to know.

To-day has been taken up in getting ready—falling back for a good start to-morrow. The interims between the examinations and exhibitions, it is probable, will be filled up by some free and easy discussions of the state of the Union—; few "smiles," and not a little log-rolling—as a number of the politicians have embraced the occasion to talk up favorite candidates entered for the Syracuse sweepstakes, to come off on the 10th, 15th and 23d of September. I can already count a host of "would-be's" among the present company, with intimations of a host yet to come. LEO.

The Brain and Muscle Market.

WORKERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

The sledge-hammer rings merrily through all these August days, and the sunbeams under which reapers faint in harvest fields, fall in pale, unnoticed warmth on the grimy faces of moniders, who work beside the streams of molten iron. The very intensity of this glowing heat seems to render it more endurable—there is nothing enervating about it, to the spirit or the muscles. In the large iron works on the North and East Rivers, employing from 500 to 1,200 men, there seems to be an interest and a spirit of emulation among the workers, which allows of no flagging or loitering, and the trained body seems capable of enduring, with a truly Roman indifference, the extremes of physical discomfort.

The iron works, in addition to their regular force of mechanics, give employment to a considerable number of untrained laborers. These are engaged in lifting, carrying, etc., and receive from $\$@\$1$ 25, according to capacity. Of this class there is an abundant supply.

The journeymen machinists are known as "finishers," "moulders," and "brass founders." These are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of from three to six years, before they are able to receive the wages of journeymen. The length of apprenticeship is regulated by the natural capacity of the man. Many boys are apprenticed, by parents, as machinists, from their evincing what is commonly termed a "mechanical genius," manifested in ingeniously constructed toys and a general "knack at whittling." We are informed, however, that those who possess this inventive and constructive talent, do not, as a class, make the best practical mechanics. The experience of employers has demonstrated that foresight, judgment and care are the most rare and desirable qualities in a workman. A mechanic who possesses these requisites will be able to accomplish twice as much per diem as many others similarly trained and developed without greater muscular exertion. In consequence the rates of labor vary—being proportioned, to some extent, to the ability of the individual. The average pay is per day of ten hours, are—for "finishers" and "moulders," $1 75; "brass founders," $2. Brass working is found very destructive to health, owing to the poisonous nature of the composition, and the wages are necessarily higher on this account. The range for finishers, moulders, &c., is from $1 50@$2 25 per diem; the lowest figure is not common; the highest rates are paid to superior workmen. The value of raw labor, at the present time, is from $\$@$1 12½; thus the mechanical education which the apprentice receives, on the average, in four years, increases the value of his labor generally 75 per cent. Foresight and judgment are a kind of fixed capital for the mechanic, upon which he receives the additional per cent.

The demand for machinists is not so great at present, in this City, as usual, though a first-rate workman finds little difficulty in obtaining employment, as the supply of this class is not large. The iron works of New-York City have felt, to some extent, the general depression in manufacturing and shipping operations, and the number of hands now employed, which is still very large, appears to be about ten per cent. less than during the most active seasons.

The shipyards along the rivers are comparatively quiet, as, owing to the dullness of the freighting business, and other causes, there is little disposition to invest in new vessels or remodel old ones. A moderate number of ship carpenters are employed on jobs, at the regular rate of $2 25 per diem. There is comparatively little work offering, however, and this class of mechanics have turned off largely to house carpentering, while many, having become "forehanded," by years of industry and economy, have purchased small farms and retired to taste the sweets of rural life, and teach their muscles a new exercize.

AN EMPLOYE ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER—DISCOVERY AND ARREST.—The Baltimore *Sun* says: For a month past the firm of Messrs. AMOS GEGEN & Co., proprietors of the Columbia Cotton Factory, three miles upon the Bamford road, have been cognizant of the fact of a series of robberies perpetrated at regular weekly intervals upon the money till of the grocery and dry goods store attached to the factory. As soon as the embezzlement was discovered to the firm, a trap was set for the thief, but failed to detect him, and the weekly abstraction continued. From the fact of a quantity of candle grease being dropped upon and about the money-drawer, it was clear that the thief was not a day but a night visitant. It was then determined that two of the firm should keep watch after the closing of the store, and on Friday night last the establishment was placed under surveillance. Sure enough, at about midnight, the thief appeared in the person of one of the employes of the firm, LEWIS BALDWIN, a youth about 18 years of age, and who, with his brothers and sisters, was employed in the mill. He removed a plank from the side of the store, and descended through an aperture into the cellar. In a few minutes a light was struck in the store room. Those on the watch immediately unlocked the door and walked in upon him. He concealed himself, but upon being called by name, came out, made a clean breast of it, and gave up a sum of money he had in his possession. It is supposed the depredations were commenced early in the past Summer, and were of weekly occurrence up to the night of the discovery. Other developments have been made, which we withhold. The entire sum abstracted is not yet known, but the accused confesses to have taken several hundred dollars. He underwent an examination before Squire WINTER upon the charge, and was committed to the jail at Towsontown.

THE MELON MARKET.—The supply of watermellons and canteloups the present season is quite as large, if not larger, than ever before known, but they are all of inferior quality, in consequence of the large quantity of rain which fell in the early part of the Summer. There are now about one hundred persons employed in bringing them to the city from the shores of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, besides which large quantities are brought from Ann Arundel County in small boats and wagons. The supply is more than equal to the demand, and frequently the boatmen have considerable difficulty in disposing of their cargoes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

GREAT RAILROAD CONVENTION.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED.

The Depression of the Railway Interest Considered.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

A number of the prominent men in this and ther States, connected with the Railway interest of the country, assembled yesterday morning at the rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the present and prospective condition of Railways and considering what steps in the depressed state of railway affairs, it might be desirable to adopt. Before the meeting adjourned to meet again to-day, what was intended as a simple Convention was formed into a permanent Association. The following extract from the circular calling the Convention, addressed to all the leading Railroad men in the United States, will more fully explain the object which these gentlemen have in view:

The necessity for such action is this: expenses are reducing or consuming the earnings of our roads. There are devices which would cut down these expenses one-half; and concert of thought and action among managing officers, builders, superintendents of machinery, civil engineers, practical men, &c., would develop still greater improvements. The cheapest and best TEST for new devices must be established by all roads, to save EACH road the expense of repeating the same test—often imperfectly.

If there is ever a time in the history of Railroads when reform based upon the experience of ALL our railroad men is necessary—now is that time. Our roads as a class can no longer pay under the frightful expenses which their maintenance and operation require. Coal-burning, light, engines and cars, better tracks, the measurement of power and its elements in various stages, improvement in hundreds of details, and a thorough test of WHAT CONSTITUTES IMPROVEMENT, where a number of devices are used, are all possible.

Indifference at this time will cost more than can be estimated. If there can possibly be private objections to such a trial, let them be sunk and forgotten, in an opportunity which rarely occurs, to arrive at *great* and *saving facts*.

Especial exertions are making to draw out every man who can contribute to the general good. The trial of Machinery will be strictly and unprecedentedly just and fair. No guess work, nor mere opinions, nor incompetent judgment will be admitted. The test will be mathematically accurate. Instruments for measuring each particular element of power and its cost are already in preparation.

If the trial of Locomotives is deemed advisable, the expenses, including labor, instruments, transportation, fuel, &c., will be as light as is compatible with a trial which *proves something*, and *amounts to something*, and will be equally borne by the roads interested. Locomotive, wheel, axle, and supply makers, will furnish their manufactures for test.

Many prominent men of all sections, including Railroad Presidents and Superintendents, Locomotive Superintendents, Civil Engineers, Locomotive Builders, and Railroad Supply Manufacturers are devoting earnest and productive attention to the matter.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. HOLLEY editor of the *American Engineer*. SAMUEL F. HEADLEY, Esq., Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, was appointed Chairman. Mr. RICE, Locomotive Superintendant of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Mr. HAYES, of the Illinois Central, and Mr. HUDSON, locomotive builder, Paterson, N. J., were chosen Vice Presidents. Mr. HOLLEY was appointed Secretary, and read the call of the meeting, after which the following gentlemen reported themselves as attendants at the meeting:

A. J. Marshall, Manassa Gap Railroad, Virginia; S. F. Hadley, Morris and Essex Railroad, New Jersey; J. O. Stearns, Central Railroad, New Jersey; N. S. Corgdon, Belvidere Road, Baltimore, H. Rice, New-York and Erie; S. J. Hayes, Illinois Central; J. H. Hoyt, New-York and New-Haven; A. A. Perkins, Great Falls and Conway, New-Hampshire; S. C. Cabell, Pensacola and Georgia; J. S. Pickering, Danbury and Norwalk; Joseph Anthony, Engineers' Association; Levi Bissell, Railroad Machinist, New-York; Ross Winans, Baltimore; H. Boardman, Locomotive Builder, New-York; Samuel L. Moore, Central Railroad, New-Jersey; A. Roberts, Pencoyd Iron Works, Philadelphia; W. S. Hudson, Paterson; Zerah Colburn, Editor *American Engineer*; A. L. Holley, Editor *American Engineer*; J. S. Darcy, New-Jersey Railroad.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Colburn, Cabell, Stearns, Winans and Roberts, was then appointed Mr. ROBERTS presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, elected by the Convention, to organize a permanent Association to be called the American Association for the improvement of railway machinery.

Resolved, That the said Association have for its objects the improvement of railway machinery, by actual experiment, competitive trial, and by comparison of verified reports from the different railways of the United States.

Resolved, That this Association elect a Committee annually, to make such experiments upon all improvements offered, at such time as the Association may deem proper, and report thereon.

Resolved, That the Association also appoint a Committee annually to obtain and publish reports on the various improvements tested on each of the railroads, and on the economy of their running and repair expenses.

Resolved, That the Association elect a Committee on Finance to collect money from the various railroads to meet the necessary expenses.

Resolved, That the Association meet annually at the different cities throughout the United States, to consider the progressive improvement of railroad machinery.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned, to meet again at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the Chairman announced that the first business in order would be the report of the Committee. The following resolutions were then presented by the Committee, and read by the Secretary:

1. *Resolved*, That it is desirable and expedient to form an Association, to be called the American Association for the Improvement of Railroad Machinery.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Association has for its objects the improvement of railway machinery by actual practical experiment, competitory trial, and by comparison of verified reports from the different railways of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting now elect a Committee to make such experiments upon all improvements actually carried into practical operation, and offered at such a time as the Association may deem proper, and report thereon, and involving no expense to the Association, except noting roe results and publication of the trials, and obtaining from the railroads such facilities as they may not grant voluntarily.

4. *Resolved*, That this meeting now appoint a Committee to obtain and publish reports on the various improvements in machinery tested or in practical use on each of the railroads, and on the economy of their mechanical and repair expenses.

5. *Resolved*, That the Association elect a Committee on Finance to collect money from the various Railroads and other parties who may choose to contribute, to meet the necessary expenses.

6. *Resolved*, That the Association meet annually at the different cities throughout the United States, to consider the progressive improvement of Railroad machinery.

7. *Resolved*, That so many of the members of this Convention as will subscribe their names to these resolutions, and such others as may hereafter subscribe to these resolutions, shall constitute the Association.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare by-laws and rules for the government of the Association.

The above resolutions having been adopted, were signed by the following members of the Convention:

S. F. HEADLEY, Morris and Essex Railroad.
S. J. HAYES, Illinois Central.
ROSS WINANS, Baltimore.
WM. S. HUDSON, Paterson.
H. RICE, New-York.
THOMAS PROSSER, No. 28 Platt-street, New-York.
SAMUEL L. MOORE.
A. A. PERKINS, Great Falls and Conway, New-Hampshire.
J. K FISHER, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
W. A. BULLARD, Dudham, Massachusetts.
JOHN S. HICKEBING, Danbury and Norwalk.
JOSEPH ANTHONY, Greenbush, New-York.
ZERAH COLBURN, *American Engineer*, New-York.
ALGERNON ROBERTS, Pencoyd Iron Works, Pennsylvania.

On putting those resolutions separately to the vote for adoption, some discussion arose on the fourth resolution. Mr. BOARDMAN thought it was out of place. Mr. ROSS WINANS supported it, but, when the vote was taken on its adoption, no voice said "Aye." Mr. BOARDMAN objected to being made a member of an Association without his consent. He came to a Convention, and had heard nothing of an Association.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the gentlemen present, who have not signed the resolutions, be invited to participate in the action of the Association.

This, not being seconded, fell to the ground. The Chairman, on nomination by the meeting, selected a Committee to appoint permanent officers to preside over the Association. Messrs. COLBURN, HAYES and COLBURN were so chosen. A Chairman *pro tem.* was then appointed, and Mr. HEADLEY took his seat in the body of the room. While the Committee were choosing the officers he made a brief but forcible address. It was known to them all, he said, that the present was a time of great railroad depression—the reputation of the whole railroad interest was at stake. Railroads were called fraudulent institutions, and the best of them were regarded with suspicion. But, notwithstanding this temporary adverse feeling, they were a commonwealth within a common wealth, and exerted the widest influence over men of every class. Indeed, there was nothing so worthy of the attentive interest of all good citizens as the railroad question.

Mr. HEADLEY contended that the wrong kind of men were too frequently employed in a subaltern position on railways. The misfit to be a railway man was fit for anything. The idea of taking a plotheth cousin, who could not make his living by anything else, and putting him on a brake or in an office, was ridiculous.

The Committee appointed to select officers reported the following nominations:

President—J. P. JACKSON, Esq., of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. S. F. HEADLEY, A. S. SWEET, T. E. ROBERTS.

Secretary—A. L. HOLLEY, Esq.

Treasurer—S. F. HEADLEY, Esq.

Mr. JACKSON, in a neat speech, begged to decline the honor which had been thrust upon him. His heart was with the Association, but his time was so much occupied that he could not do it justice by his superintendence.

Mr. ROSS WINANS said Mr. JACKSON was too modest, and urged him to accept the office.

The question was put to the vote of the meeting and Mr. JACKSON was unanimously elected. The nominations of Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer were then ratified.

Mr. JACKSON then took the chair, and the consideration of the Committee's resolution was the next business.

On the question of appointing the Committee required by the third resolution, Mr. HEADLEY remarked that it was a most important Committee, and that the best men should be chosen. He moved that the appointment of the Committee should be postponed, so as to allow for due deliberation.

The President thought that the number proposed for the Committee was not large enough. Instead of five members, there should be at least ten.

It was then moved to make the number of the Committee ten. Adopted.

In accordance with the terms of the last resolution, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. ZERAH COLBURN, S. J. HAYES, S. F. HEADLEY. The following were appointed Committee on Finance: Messrs. HARVEY RICE, ROSS WINANS, and A. L. HOLLEY. At the reading of the sixth resolution, Mr HEADLEY moved that it be amended to read "annual meeting," and the second Wednesday in September was proposed as the day of each annual meeting

CITY GOVERNMENT.

How Paris is Governed—How the Streets are Kept Clean, and How the Cab Service is Managed.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Monday, July 27, 1857.

Perhaps you will think it is not my business at this distance, to talk of the dirty streets, and the mal-administration of the City of New-York, the more so I will hasten to tell you why I attack this subject. A New-Yorker asked me the other day if I thought of coming home soon? Whereupon, in the fullness of a long absence, and of the inevitable forgetfulness of bad qualities which long absence brings, I broke into a rhapsody on love of country, on the increased love the longer one stays away—the stereotyped phrase, &c., &c., when my interlocutor stopped me with, "Oh, if it is only patriotism that is going to bring you home, you had better stay where you are!" And then he went into such a digest of filthy streets, armed assassins, peculating contractors, pestiferous stenches, cholera morbus, dust, fire, thieves, prostitutes, rowdies, swindlers, that I was ready to renounce my country, and to admit the possibility that it had got jogged out of its latitude somewhere into the region of the outside barbarians.

After listening to this fearful picture of the worst-governed city in the world, I was seized with a fit of municipal reform. You know that, if New-York is the worst, Paris, on the contrary, is the best-governed city in the world. A quid of tobacco on the pavement of Paris causes an excitement that vibrates just to the Chief of Police.

But it has been objected that the perfection of the French Municipal system is the result of despotic laws inapplicable and inexecutable in the United States. Error! The system is simple, and in the greater part of its details as applicable to New-York as to Paris. Let not your inefficient public officers escape behind this excuse. The truth is, that in France the municipal laws are just and simple enough; they are not in themselves despotic, but the officers are INEXORABLE IN THEIR EXECUTION. There is no sliding-scale in justice here; a law is never made till it is thoroughly studied, and then there is no escape from its observance in its minutest details. And in this fact lies the great difference between the United States and France. Every observant traveler must have noticed this peculiarity of the French policeman: When addressed for information, or when loitering on his beat unoccupied, he is a model of mildness, urbanity, and good-nature; but let his services be demanded for a violation of a municipal law, and suddenly he is changed into what seems by contrast a brutal savage. If there is a probability, no matter how thin, of the culpability of the individual arrested, there is no use to try "palaver," or hard words, or even leg bail, for in Paris, for criminals, "all roads conduct to Rome," or, in other words, to the Conciergerie.

Let us take a glance at some of the most essential features of the French municipal system.

STREET SWEEPING.

The *Dictionaire de l'Administration Française*, which I found in the library of the Hotel de Ville, a large volume published since the enactment of the new municipal laws of the Empire, contains every detail relating to the administration of the city. Under the chapter *Voirie* (Inspection of Roadways) I find that the general supervision of this branch of municipal administration is confided to the Mayors, while its special supervision falls under the Prefect of Police. The sweeping of the streets is done at the charge of the proprietors, or where there are stores, no matter of what kind, at the expense of the owners of these stores. By inquiring at several stores I was enabled to estimate that the average annual tax for this purpose was two dollars. The receipt for this money comes from the Prefect of Police.

Thus the citizens pay directly for the sweeping of the streets directly in front of their houses, but the city carries away the sweepings. This labor is now done by contract. The sweeping costs $300,000 annually. The contractors who carry off the rubbish, after allowing it to rot a certain time in pits, sell it as manure, at the rate of 3 to 5 francs the cubic yard, and realize a total sum on its sale, of $700,000, with a clear profit, it is said, of $100,000. The direct superintendence of the street sweeping is confided to officers responsible to the City Government. The number of scavengers employed in this work in Paris, is 2,500, including both sexes. They are divided into 4 legions, comprising 12 battalions, or 36 companies, of 4 sections each. The persons found employed in this work are almost exclusively Alsacians and Germans. Their language is German, but very many of them speak French as well. They are not at all miserable-looking people, as one sees employed in a similar labor in other cities, but for the most part young or middle-aged persons, in apparent robust health. The men are paid 24 sous (or cents) per day, the women 20 sous, and the children sums in accordance with the labor they are capable of performing—for here, street-sweeping, like other of the menial occupations, is elevated to the dignity of a science, and is learned by an apprenticeship. It must be confessed that this fact does not speak very loudly for the mental acquirements of the professors of this science, but there must be people for all occupations.

The sweeps collect at given points in companies of forty to sixty every morning before 4 o'clock. They take their places in rank, two by two, men and women, and then the roll is called, and the absent marked. At 4 o'clock they are all at their work. The work is performed by means of long switch brooms. They finish at or before 8 o'clock, accomplishing the work in four hours. These hours are fixed and invariable.

At 8 o'clock the carts carry off the rubbish. No rubbish from the houses can be thrown into the streets after the hour fixed for the carrying off of the street sweepings—8 o'clock in the morning. Immediately the fountains are opened and the gutters are filled for an hour or more with streams of pure running water—a measure that is repeated in the course of the day according to the wants of the season. And all this is accomplished every morning without confusion, and with the regularity of clock-work—a result due entirely to a careful organization and efficient superintendents. The streets of Paris are thus always as clean as well-used brooms can make them. There are no relaxations, no experiments; it is a regular system which works from January to January with the same daily efficiency and is never the cause of complaint from any source. It is not regarded as an extraordinary feat of administration, and any inefficiencies in its performance would be a matter of surprise.

Besides this, a certain number of workmen, called *cantonniers*, are employed all day to work on the streets, to scrape up the accumulating dirt, and to keep the gutters clear. A certain number of carts are retained all day to carry off the sweepings of these *cantonniers*.

The sweeping of the public squares and gardens is done exclusively at the charge of the city.

All the Boulevards and nearly all the new streets of Paris are Macadamized. The system has been found adapted to the climate and conditions in which it is here found, and gives satisfaction as well to the administration as to the citizens. It is more costly than other roadways, but at Paris, where stone is so cheap and abundant, the principal item in the cost of the Macadam road is in the labor required to keep them up. Their advantages are an absence of noise, which fits them for the grand promenades, and an absence of stone for building barricades in case of a revolution. All the new streets and Boulevards being built as much for strategic routes as for salubrity and general convenience, it is obviously appropriate that these routes should not be furnished with barricade material.

The Macademized streets require to be constantly sprinkled in all seasons when it is dry; but the sprinkling of the streets in Paris, paid by the citizens in a tax to the city, but managed by city officers, is always well performed in Summer and Winter, and the Macadamized streets are thus the most agreeable of the city. They possess one inconvenience, however, which is their muddiness in rainy weather. But to obviate the difficulties of the crossing, a system of *passerelles* is now under consideration, which would be as well applied to Broadway as to the Boulevards. The crossing here, although not as dangerous as that of the Astor House, is yet sufficiently so to awaken the attention of the authorities, and to encourage the introduction of a system of crossing which will obviate its dangers. The *passerelles* spoken of are elegant foot bridges elevated at a requisite height above the roadway, and terminating at the edge of the pavement with stairways at right angles. Their lines are to be carved, so as to give them a graceful appearance. The other plan proposed, and which it is thought will be accepted, consists in tunneling the street. This plan is more practicable for very many reasons, than the other, and presents but one difficulty—the subterranean sewers and water and gas pipes. But this difficulty it is thought will be surmounted.

The great advantage of the Macadamized roadway, the advantage which overbalances all its inconveniences, is the immunity from noise. It is this that renders it indispensable to all streets used as promenades, and which would adapt it particularly to Broadway. If the *sous-couches* were well adapted to avoid the inconveniences of the Spring thaws, a subject that yet requires experience, there would then be no difficulty but the sprinkling, and that should not in reality be a difficulty at all.

The wear of the Macadamized streets goes on most rapidly during rainy weather. During the wet days the *cantonniers* are constantly employed with wide wooden scrapers, scraping off the slush which is rapidly formed on the surface. These scrapings are all dragged into the gutter at the pavement where they are washed in the swift running current of water of all their finer particles, and the residue is heaped up in piles on the street to be carted off and sold as sand for rough-building purposes.

The asphaltum, as a roadway for the streets, has only been tried in one or two places, and these are where there is always, or nearly always, perpetual shade. In a country where the thermometer rarely exceeds 90° in Summer, asphaltum is perfectly applicable to pavements; but it softens sufficiently under a heat of 82° to allow horses' feet, and still more, the wheels of wagons, to make indentations, which remain permanent. We may adopt it as a rule, therefore, that as far north as the 50th latitude, asphaltum is impracticable for wagon-roads, if exposed to the sun. Why cannot some modification of asphaltum be discovered which will render it harder, and at the same time preserve all its other good qualities? The man who will make such a discovery, or who will discover a paving for roadways, which, while it is free from noise, will unite all the other requisites, will take his rank among the benefactors of mankind.

In the construction of pavements, if they are in asphaltum, the city pays one-sixth, and the proprietor of the house before which the pavement is situated pays the balance. When they are in stone the city pays one-third, the proprietor the balance. In the construction of the roadway the proprietors pay all the first cost, and the city afterwards keeps it in repair. (Law of 1852.)

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

A new law regulating public hacks will come in force on Saturday next, the 1st of August. The number of public hacks in Paris is now nearly 4,000, all I believe owned by one consolidated company, who are guaranteed in their monopoly by the city, but upon such terms as renders the enterprise an advantage to the public.

According to the old law, now about to expire, the average price of carriages was 25 cents the course, and 35 cents the hour. The price was stuck up in the inside of every carriage, and to cheat a man who could read was impossible. But the great extent of the city rendered the charge for the "course" too onerous for the company, and they demanded of the authorities a change of price. The authorities, once engaged on the subject, determined to change the whole system of charges. (You will remark that it is the city that fixes the prices, because where they grant a monopoly they reserve this right.)

The following is the tariff according to the new law:

Within the fortifications of Paris, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 12½ at night.

CARRIAGES,	Of 2 seats.	Of 4 seats.	Of 5 seats.
For 15 minutes.....	15 cents.	18 cents.	20 cents.
For 20 minutes.....	20 cents.	24 cents.	25 cents.
For 25 minutes.....	25 cents.	28 cents.	30 cents.
For 30 minutes.....	30 cents.	30 cents.	35 cents.
For 35 minutes.....	31 cents.	31 cents.	38 cents.
For 40 minutes.....	32 cents.	32 cents.	40 cents.
For 45 minutes.....	33 cents.	33 cents.	42 cents.
For 50 minutes.....	34 cents.	34 cents.	44 cents.
For 55 minutes.....	25 cents.	35 cents.	46 cents.
For 60 minutes.....	36 cents.	36 cents.	48 cents.
Ad'l h'rs. (per 5 min.)	3 cents.	3 cents.	4 cents.

After 12½ o'clock at night till 6 o'clock in the morning, these prices are considerably augmented. A similar scale fixes the regular gradations, but I will only mention that for fifteen minutes the price is 20 cents, for a half hour 36 cents, and for an hour 60 cents. Additional hours, 5 cents every 5 minutes. After 12½, all carriages are rated the same, no matter what may be the number of seats.

Carriages taken before 12½, but arriving at their destination after that hour, are only paid the day tariff. On the contrary, carriages taken before 6 in the morning, and arriving after that hour, are paid the night tariff. If kept several hours, the tariff must change after the first hour.

The prices for going to the environs are nearly the same as above. But when a carriage is taken to the environs and sent back empty, the traveler must pay the tariff back.

Carriages have a right to demand 4 sous each for trunks or boxes, but nothing for small packages such as may be carried in the hand. But above two boxes they can only take 10 cents, no matter how many there may be. Coachmen are bound to load and unload packages.

Every carriage must contain in its interior a counter (a new invention) in a place indicated by the authorities. (This counter, which marks correctly the time and the sums to be paid opposite is not yet ready to be placed in the carriages, but in the meantime all coachmen will be bound to hand to every person entering his carriage a card which shows the number of the carriage, the tariff of prices, and the calculation ready made, by which there can be no mistake. A watch will be fixed up in every carriage until the counters are obtained.) The counter will be fixed at the moment of starting by the coachman.

When a coachman is called and retained for a certain time without finally being used, he will have the right to reclaim pay according to the tariff.

No coachman is allowed to demand a *pour-boire*—an extra fee for himself.

They shall be held to travel at the rate of 10 kilometres per hour. He must follow the route indicated to him by the traveler, but if stopped by any obstruction on the route independent of the driver's control, the voyager must pay the detention.

When they conduct people to theatres, balls or railroads coachmen must demand their pay before they arrive, so as to avoid a crowd at the door. In like manner, when they allow a voyager to descend for a visit at a place where he could escape, as, for instance, at a house opening on two streets, coachmen have a right, if they have no confidence in the good faith of their employer, to demand payment for the time elapsed.

These regulations do not apply to hire by the day, which will continue to be paid on the terms agreed on between the parties beforehand.

Thus it will be seen that, according to the terms of this law there can be no contestations and no cheating, except as to the velocity of the carriage, and this difficulty will be remedied when the counters are placed.

The manner in which the Company guards against cheating, on the part of their coachmen, is this: Every carriage is numbered. At each station there is a clerk, who notes the time such a number leaves, and when another arrives. Every coachman, after discharging his load, is obliged to stop at the nearest station, and the stations are very close together. No coachman is allowed to pass a station empty.

To conclude, the reader will recollect that all these laws are inexorably executed, that all infringements are severely punished, and that in consequence infringements are very rare. If people are cheated with impunity it is their own fault.

MALAKOFF.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Captain Hudson's Official Account of the Disaster to the Cable—Race Between the Agamemnon, Niagara and Susquehanna—The Agamemnon Beaten.

The following is Captain HUDSON'S official report of the disaster to the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, PLYMOUTH, England, Friday, Aug. 14, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor as well as the mortification to report the arrival of the *Niagara* at this port, after having run out 334 miles of the telegraphic cable; some portions of it in a depth of over two thousand and fifty fathoms, or more than two and a quarter miles, when it was broken by too much pressure on the brake attached to the machinery for paying it out. I have every reason to believe, from what we have thus far experienced in wire laying, that under ordinary circumstances of weather, and with machinery adapted to the purpose—for such as we have on board require altering and improving—the cable may be laid in safety on the track marked out for it over the Atlantic ocean.

At the time the cable parted—Aug. 11, 3:45 A. M.—the ship was going along four knots, and had been running at the rate of from three to four knots through the night, with some motion from a moderate head sea, and the Company's Chief Engineer and men attending their brakes to lessen the expenditure of cable, until they finally carried it away, which made all hands of us through the day like a household or family which had lost their dearest friend, for officers and men had become deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

Mr. FIELD left the ship soon after the accident occurred, in H. B. M. steam brig *Cyclops*, for Valentia Bay, Ireland, requesting that the *Niagara*, *Susquehanna* and *Agamemnon* should proceed to this place, after making certain experiments with the wire and machinery in deep water. The *Leopard* proceeded at once to Spithead.

Whether the company intend to supply additional cable and try it again this season, or defer it until next Summer, I am as yet unadvised. *If the latter*, the wire will have to be taken out of the ship and *returned* to have it from the effects of rust. I presume a few days will solve their present difficulties as to further action; and if their effort is not to be renewed at this late season of the year, I shall require further instructions to govern my future proceedings with this ship.

I herewith inclose a copy of communications received from the Telegraphic Company, while at Queenstown, or Cove of Cork, Ireland; also the certificate or letter of their Chief Engineer, Mr. BRIGHT, exonerating all the officers and men connected with the *Niagara* from any accountability or blame in relation to the parting or loss of the telegraphic cable.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. HUDSON.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

The Washington *Union* adds:

Captain HUDSON received a letter from the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraphic Company, informing him officially that that Company had intrusted to Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT the entire control and direction of the proceedings necessary for the proper laying out of the Atlantic cable, and requesting him to use his influence to give effect to such requests as Mr. BRIGHT might feel it necessary to make for the effectual carrying out of the common object. [This letter has been published.]

RACE BETWEEN THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON.

The Washington *States* says:

We have been permitted to see an extract of a letter received at the Navy Department, dated Aug. 13, from which it appears that, on returning to England, a trial of speed took place between H. B. M. ship *Agamemnon* and the United States steam frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*. The *Niagara* soon evinced her superior speed. This circumstance is very gratifying, as the *Agamemnon* is said to be the "crack" vessel of the English navy, easily making 11 or 12 knots per hour. The circumstances attending the race are as follows, described in the letter above mentioned:

We had something of a race to-day, and a good deal of excitement for awhile. The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have each large fenders or yards over their propellers. The former has a load of about 1,500 tons, and we now about 1,150, both load and guard not much of an assistance in a race, and besides I was a little afraid of the *Agamemnon*, as every one declares in England that she can steam eleven and twelve knots easy, and I thought certainly the *Susquehanna* would lead us badly. In this trim we are. So, with all these reasons, I managed to keep a little back than otherwise. This morning, at 9, the *Susquehanna* was about two miles ahead, and we were just abeam of the *Agamemnon*. Capt. SANDS signalized "I am going to Plymouth," as much as to say I can't wait for such slow coaches. I asked Capt. HUDSON to let us try and go to Portsmouth also. Each ship's smoke-pipes told the story of hard firing at once. The sea was smooth, and the wind light after us—smoke just up and down when at full speed. At 5 P. M. the relative positions were nearly as follows: The *Agamemnon* was more than hull down astern. We could just see her smoke, and the *Susquehanna* was about seven or eight miles astern. As Capt. HUDSON wanted to keep company with the *Agamemnon*, we stopped and waited for her.

The *Niagara's* speed was twelve knots in the contest.

From the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. S. NIAGARA, Friday, Aug. 14.

* * * The feelings of all can be easier conceived than described. Blank looks and dismayed countenances met one on every hand. The unbidden tear started to many a manly eye. The interest taken in the enterprise by all, every one, officers and men, exceeded everything I ever saw, and it is no wonder there should have been so much emotion at our failure. We had laid down 334 miles of the cable. That fact alone demonstrates the practicability of laying the whole. The machinery has been the sole cause of the failure—its own intrinsic defects and the want of due caution in applying the brakes. Had the engineers allowed it to run freely, some cable would have been wasted; but the whole would have been laid, and England and America united. That it will still be done I have not the slightest doubt; but this Company must manage its affairs differently. The whole thing has been miserably botched from beginning to end. There has been no forethought; no practical common sense—no *head*, and but little design. The *Niagara* was ordered to the wrong place at first, and no plans for putting the cable in had been sent to America, to see if she was fitted for the work. The two halves of the cable were differently laid up—the one right handed and the other left—and many other egregious errors were committed. The engineer was without any nautical experience, and apparently incapable of seeing what would be the effect of a check of 3,500 pounds, which might, by the momentum of the ship, be increased to thousands of tons, in an instant.

Alas! we are the victims of engineers and machinery. We are now going to Cork, I believe, to make another trial, in which, may God grant us success.

Virginia and her Literary Fund.

An Educational Convention has been held at Richmond, at which Governor WISE was invited to speak, and in his speech made some remarkable developments. He declared that he had found that, for several years, from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the Literary Fund had gone into the pockets of private officers, "and doing no other good on earth, that he could ascertain, but to aid the retail trade of the country." Thus, for the current year, seventy or eighty thousand dollars have been employed "in all sorts of trades and speculations—public money for private uses—without interest and without cost:" while the poor have been forced to see their children growing up in ignorance and vice. The Governor thought it no wonder that, "as a general rule, the poor do not go to school at all;" and he furnished the Committee with excellent reasons for the statistics they had prepared.

THE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT WESTERLY, R. I.—The Providence *Journal* gives the following account of the murder and suicide committed by CHAS. BABCOCK at Westerly, R. I., mentioned by telegraph. The letter is dated Westerly, Aug. 29: "CHARLES D. BABCOCK got into a quarrel with his wife this afternoon at 4½ o'clock, when she fled to the street, where he followed her with an axe, knocked her to the ground, and then laid the blade of the axe into her left temple, causing instant death. He retreated to the house and cut his own throat with a razor, causing his death in a few moments. The cause is said to have originated in some testimony which was to be given on Monday next, where he was interested, assisted by excessive use of spirituous liquors."

EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.

Origin of the Movement—Elihu Burritt—Letters Received in Indorsement of the Project.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

The first Convention ever assembled on this continent, for the purpose of devising measures for the compensated emancipation of the Southern Slaves, concluded its session yesterday in this city.

It is proper to state that this gathering was brought about by the instrumentality of men of all parties and sections, who are possessed of sage experience, high culture and character, great moral influence and enlightened and comprehensive patriotism. ELIHU BURRITT, who is well known for his kind conservation, yet progressive and cosmopolitan philanthropy, has, through the press, public lectures and conversation, within the last two years, presented the subject to the people in all the free States and several slave States, in all of which it was well received by men of all creeds and parties, alike. In all public meetings it was customary to put the matter to vote and three-fourths were generally found in its favor. A large meeting was held in the State House, at Boston, Mass., at which the proposition was submitted and a vote taken evincing perfect unanimity and enthusiasm. This may be regarded as significant, especially as the Garrisonian Abolitionists are the most bitter opponents of this grand scheme.

Mr. BURRITT has traveled ten thousand miles within the last year, on this mission, and been writing and speaking upon the question. After public sentiment had been prepared for it, a call for this Convention was issued and addressed to men of influence and dignity in the States where the matter had been canvassed, and replies were received from one thousand, from eighteen different States and territories, approving of the plan; and of these, one hundred came from the State of Delaware. Numerous editors of newspapers of all politics gave their adhesion to the cause.

The call was not presented in other States, and no especial effort was made there, as it was thought to be more delicate and generous to have it emanate from the Free States, than to ask any action, at this time, on the part of the South. The attendance was much larger than expected at this stage of the matter, and the very best feeling prevailed. A large hearted generosity and an absence of every thing ultra or fanatical characterized the deliberations of the assembly. Numerous letters from gentlemen of distinction were received—men who are not mere politicians, but whose antecedents and vocations are the best guarantees that they are actuated by the most conscientious convictions of duty.

The following extracts, from a few of the letters, from men of eminence and experience, of the character above alluded to, can be considered as a fair sample of the others, and they are valuable as exponents of individual views:

From Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady.

TO ELIHU BURRITT—*Dear Sir*: Your favor is at hand. It would give me great pleasure to aid you, in the way you propose, in your labor of love, if it were in my power, but it is not. I have been too ill, for some time, to justify my engaging in any new duty; but, apart from the state of my health, I have previous engagements that interfere, and from which I cannot disengage myself. Whether the contemplated good can be accomplished in the way you propose, I know not, but the enterprise is a benevolent one, and certainly practicable to some extent; and cannot, if wisely prosecuted, fail to tend to harmonize the North and South, and, at least, afford a theatre on which Slavery may be discussed, among brethren, without exasperation.

I hope a fraternal spirit will pervade the Convention and that the blessing of God may crown its labors with success. Very truly yours, ELIPHALET NOTT.

P. S.—I regret to see that no greater sympathy, on the part of the slave States, is apparent. The proceedings of the Convention will be, I hope, of such a character as to conciliate the South. Everything on the part of the slaveholder must be voluntary, and the contemplated work must be assumed to be progressive, and ample scope allowed for so mighty a movement. E. N.

From Abel Stevens, of New-York.

METHODIST BOOK ROOMS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I return the call signed; I sign it, with the greatest satisfaction, as you can judge from the use I have made of your argument in my *Quarterly Review* article.

Your plan presents many admirable features. It is, impartially, the only one that can now be effective, and I believe it will tend to give a Christian, and therefore an effective, tone to the great controversy, even should it, for the present, fail of practical adoption, on any general scale. God bless you and succeed you. Yours, &c., A. STEVENS.

From Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, Ex-Governor of Vermont.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return home, after an absence of ten days, I find your favor, of the 4th inst., and hasten to return to you the "call," which it affords me pleasure to sign.

I can give you no assurance that it will be in my power to attend the proposed Convention, but I beg to assure you that I sympathise with you in your efforts and remain, with true regard,

Your obedient servant,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

From Rev. Joel Hawes, Hartford, Ct.

DEAR SIR: Most heartily do I go in for your proposal. Call together our wisest, coolest, ablest men, from all parts of the country, and do not separate till some plan be devised to accomplish your object, and then you will live long enough. Yours truly,

J. HAWES.

Several plans were suggested for carrying out the scheme, and though differing in the *modus operandi*, they were all of one mind in favor of the general plan.

GERRIT SMITH was the great spirit of the Convention, and evinced his characteristic liberality to the South. You have already the list of officers. Dr. HOPKINS, President of Williams College, with his great gravity of character, gave dignity to the occasion, and his opening speech was made in excellent taste. He dwelt with great earnestness on the plan of fraternal cooperation between the North and the South, which he thought would result from the principle of compensation. ELIHU BURRIT moved the first resolution, embracing the motives and necessity of a brotherly cooperation of the people, of the whole country, for the removal of Slavery, in a way which would also extinguish the sectional estrangements which that system had created, and work well for all the parties, including the slave.

It was shown that such are our national resources that, by husbanding the national expenses with proper economy, the nation could make an ample compensation to the South for the manumission of slaves from the annual surplus of revenue without increasing the taxes of the country a single farthing. Even if we had not a single acre of public laude, if we could restrict the current expenses of the country to $50,000,000 per annum for the rest of the century, at the present tariff, the surplus revenue, from Customs alone, would yield money enough for this great work.

As it would be carried on, State by State, the nation would not be sensible of any burthen at all. As for example, if Missouri should be ready to abolish Slavery next year, the balance in the Treasury at that time would suffice for her, at the rate proposed for each slave.

If Maryland should follow Missouri at an interval of three years, the surplus revenue collected within that period, would equal the amount that she would claim, so that thus it would seldom, if ever, be necessary to borrow a dollar for carrying on this work of gradual emancipation, State by State. Taking the whole slave population, he thought $250 per head, comprising young and old, sick and infirm, lunatic and idiotic, would be regarded as a fair compensation, especially as this would be only the first instalment of the pecuniary compensation which the slaveholder would receive for the manumission of his slaves.

In some States, especially Missouri and Virginia, the lands of the planter would, undoubtedly, double in value the first year after the consummation of this enterprise, from the new demand by the rapid influx of men and capital from the Free States and Europe. With this concluded the morning session.

Two or three orators, of the Garrisonians faction of Abolitionists, had pressed for an opportunity to oppose the principle of compensation, and it was voted unanimously to give them the whole afternoon for that purpose. Consequently, Mr. WATKINS, a colored man, and associate with FREDERICK DOUGLASS in the *North Star*, addressed the Convention with great power and eloquence, denouncing any remuneration to the owner of the slave, as a recognition of the right to hold property in man. He maintained that such a course was an attempt to bribe the slaveholders into repentance, and that the slaveholders themselves would derive a new sanction for holding slaves in bondage. Some of his passages, it must be admitted, were exceedingly forcible and delivered with great pathos and fervor.

He was followed by a young man of Pryne, who declared at the outset of his speech that the Hon. GERRIT SMITH had been the Gamaliel under whom he had learned that slavery was beyond the pale of human law—that there was not the shadow of a right for one man to hold another in bondage, and he was pained and surprised to find that his teacher had abandoned that ground and joined this new movement, of "brotherly cooperation," with the people of the South, by buying the poor slave out of boadage, instead of hurstiag his fetters with the strength of a world's indignation.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity during these speeches, and the reply of GERRIT SMITH was looked for with the utmost interest; but, as they had occupied the most of the afternoon, that reply was deferred for an evening session specially appointed for the purpose.

At an early hour the hall was crowded with an eager audience. Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, of Buffalo, occupied a short time in giving some account of the social and moral progress made by the colored people, since emancipation, in the British West Indies and Guiana, at which latter place he was United States Consul a while since. His statements were exceedingly interesting and invaluable, as they disproved the charges brought against the emancipated negroes.

GERRIT SMITH then arose, amid loud cheers, followed by the most profound silence. His commanding presence, and rich full-toned voice—his broad, bland countenance, like the moon at its full, shedding its light upon all alike, and beaming with the benignity of a heart overflowing with good will to master and slave, produced an impression which that audience will carry to their graves.

He fully admitted the great sin and wrong of that "wild and guilty fantasy that man has a right to hold property in man," but, we, of the North, were deeply implicated in the guilt of that sin, by our moral, commercial and political relationship to the South, and are bound to extend a hand of brotherly help to those whom they had contributed to involve in a system so repugnant to the moral sense of the world. It was conceded, on all hands, to be one of his best efforts, and fully defined and defended what may appear to the North and the South to be his new position on this question.

The third and last day was occupied chiefly with the discussion of the resolution relating to the amount of compensation that should be offered to the people of the South for the emancipation of their slaves. That presented by the Committee proposed that the maximum should be $250 per head, to be raised by the entire nation. Mr. SMITH thought that this was a larger amount than the people of the North could be brought to offer. He moved an amendment, proposing that the maximum should be $150, raised by the nation, to which each emancipating State should add $75 from its own treasury, making $225 in all. The discussion on this question occupied nearly the whole of the first session, and resulted in the adoption of the Committee's resolution, fixing the compensation at $250. A series of resolutions were adopted to further the general plan.

In order to prosecute the movement here inaugurated by the Convention, without any suspension of effort, a National Society was organized, on the spot, to be called the "National Compensation Emancipation Society," having its head quarters in New-York, and having full power to carry on such operations as should be deemed desirable to promote its objects.

The venerable and learned Professor SILLIMAN was chosen President, and Rev. Dr. MARK HOPKINS of Williamstown College, Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, (Ex-Governor of Vermont,) and Hon. J. E. WILLIAMS of New-York, Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT LINDLEY MURRAY, of New-York City, Treasurer.

ELIHU BURRITT, Corresponding Secretary.

ROBERT SEARS, of New-York, Recording Secretary.

The appointment of these officers, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Society, closed the proceedings of the first Convention ever assembled in this country, for the express purpose of presenting some practical plan for the peaceful and equitable extinction of Slavery.

All seem to be penetrated with the conviction that a movement has been inaugurated which must win the adhesion of all who truly loved the Union of these States, and recognize in Slavery the only foe to its existence. The venerable JOHN RANKIN, of Ohio, returned thanks to God that the proceedings of the Convention had been conducted in such a kindly and brotherly spirit toward the people of the South, praying that the efforts to be put forth by the Society just organized might tend to heal the alienations that had long arrayed one section of the country against the other, and that we might become a great and united nation, exalted by the fear of God and love of Liberty.

Then there was hearty shaking of hands by men from different parts of the country, who had met for the first time, and who felt gladdened at the thought that they helped at the launching of an enterprise, which should expand in power and glory until the Summer sun above should nevermore rise on a tyrant or set on a slave.

"The National Compensation Emancipation Society" will commence operations immediately, and endeavor to enroll among its members thousands of good men and true, both North and South. It is hoped that ultimately a Vice President may be obtained from every State in the Union, and that eminent men of all parties and professions will unite in this work.

The first meeting of the Society will be held in this city on the second Wednesday of May next.

The people of Cleveland treated all with true Buckeye hospitality, and the press generally showed great courtesy. SYDNEY.

The Gyroscope.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in the TIMES of the 26th inst. an article taken from the Toronto *Globe* headed, "The Gyroscope's Paradox—A Canadian Solution," giving the theory of Mr. M'CARROLL, of that city, relating to this instrument.

First—He regards the cause of the suspension of the wheel upon one side of the upright to be "the resistance of the centrifugal force of the wheel to any alteration in the plane of its motion," which he conceives "to be greater than the force exerted by gravity towards making it alter that plane." According to this notion, a ball revolving in the air unsupported will not fall until its motion around its axis ceases. This position needs no farther comment.

Second—To account for the horizontal motion of the arm and wheel he observes:

"When a vertical wheel is set in motion, one half of the body is acting in opposition to the laws of gravity, and the other half falling down, so to speak, in the line of gravitation—hence the unequal discharge of forces on the axis. On one we have gravity minus velocity, and on the other we have gravity plus velocity. In so far, then, as the end on the axis is to be considered, the point of the heaviest impingement will be found on the plus side of the wheel. This being the case, the ring, which is free to obey any impulse given in its own plane, must necessarily recire before an excess of force exerted on the plus side of the axis of the wheel."

Now there are only two forces operating primarily upon the moving wheel, viz: the force of gravitation, and the communicated force producing the revolution around the axis. The force of gravitation is equal on every part of the wheel at rest or in motion. Therefore, in his statement that on one half we have "gravity minus velocity" and on the other half "gravity plus velocity," may be reduced by leaving out the term gravity, since its effect is precisely equal on either side. His statement thus corrected stands simply that on one-half we have (upward) velocity, and on the other half (downward) velocity; but these of course being equal, exactly counterbalance each other. Hence there can be no "unequal discharge of forces" from this cause.

In June, 1856, I published in one of the daily papers of this City a solution of this problem, which has never, to my knowledge, been controverted, and which I still deem correct. The following are the main points: The cause of the more unintelligible phenomena of the instrument is the friction, produced by the motion of the wheel, at the bearings of its axis, which produces in the arm or frame which supports the wheel a tendency to turn over in the same direction with it. The effect of this tendency is to elevate obliquely the end of the arm free to move, and to depress obliquely the end resting on the upright, so that the weight of the arm and wheel is thrown upon the pivot. The gravity of the wheel is neither overcome, suspended nor counteracted, but, by the force derived from its friction upon its bearings, its pressure is thrown entirely upon the pivot, which thus becomes its point of support.

The horizontal motion of the wheel is also the result of the tendency of the arm upon which it rests to turn with it, produced by the friction at its bearings.

The axis of revolution of the arm and wheel instead of being coincident with the axis of the wheel, is changed so as to become in a line with the perpendicular support. One revolution about this perpendicular is equivalent to one revolution of the arm around the axis of the wheel. To illustrate—if one end of a thread were attached to the extremity of the arm farthest from the upright, the other end being held, the thread would be twisted once round by one revolution of the arm and wheel around the upright, in the same manner as if the arm turned once around the axis of the wheel. In short, the arm instead of being forced by the friction of the wheel to turn around with it, is forced by the same cause to turn upon its point of support, the perpendicular passing through this point becoming its axis of revolution.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

"Junkettings at Blackwell's Island."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: your remarks in relation to the increased expenses of the Board of Almshouse Governors, and also of the refusal of the Comptroller to pay for dinners consumed by the Board of County Canvassers, (amounting to $960,) has attracted my attention. And I would ask why, if Mr. FLAGG refuses to pay the bill of the Board of Canvassers, how he can, with propriety, liquidate the bills of the "Governors" for their dinners?

Are our tax-paying citizens aware of the amount of money expended by these Almshouse dignitaries in feasting *crowds* almost *daily* at the public expense? By what authority of right, or law, is our money thus squandered?

I recollect the just and frequent expressions of indignation against the famed "Aldermanic Tea Room," which was closed by the force of public opinion. Now, Mr. Editor, the expense of that Institution must have been a mere bagatelle in comparison with the cost of these *Blackwell's Island revels*.

There are still *some* respectable gentlemen among the Governors. *Let them reform this*, or mayhap some good citizen will procure an "injunction" to prevent the *demoralization* of the inmates of the prisons, &c., by witnessing, in part, the *effects* of such *entertainments*, and the unlawful expenditure of money belonging to a tax-ridden and robbed community.

Keep it before the people until this *nuisance* is abated. Yours, MERCHANT.

Slavery in Mississippi.

CHARGE OF TAMPERING WITH SLAVES—CITIZENS ORDERED TO LEAVE—VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A large meeting of citizens of Copiah County, Miss., was held at Gallatin on the 6th inst., Hon. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, in the Chair—to consult on the proper course to be pursued relative to late developments which implicate certain residents of the county, as being engaged in practices particularly objectionable among Southern people, and highly prejudicial to individual and popular interests.

The meeting, it is represented, was composed entirely of the very best citizens; men of influence, standing and responsibility, from every section of the county; who came, without passion or prejudice, to hear fairly and judge calmly and justly of such things as might be submitted for their consideration.

The Chairman, in stating the objects of the meeting, remarked:

Late events had revealed the astounding and alarming fact that there are men in our midst who are engaged in secret and unlawful interference with our institutions, by inducing slaves to desert their owners, and furnishing them with passes and free papers, to enable them to escape to free States. The citizens were now called together to hear and judge of these facts; to say whether they were conclusive as to the guilt of the parties implicated; and to decide on the proper steps to be taken in the premises.

A Committee of ten citizens was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Several citizens then came forward and made statements, establishing beyond the possibility of doubt, in the minds of every person present, that REUBEN SEASTRUNK and SAMUEL SEASTRUNK have for several years been manufacturing free papers for fugitive slaves, and have thus enabled several to escape from the County; and that STEPHEN MORGAN had been guilty of unlawful tampering with slaves, conniving at, encouraging, and aiding their escape from their owners.

The witnesses having been questioned, and an opportunity having been offered to any one who might wish to say anything in defence of the accused to do so, and no defence having been offered, the meeting decided that the testimony was sufficient to warrant resolutions condemnatory of the accused, and then adjourned to give the Committee time to report.

The citizens having

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Water Works—Plans all Right.
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article introducing a communication from Mr. THOS. W. FIELD, one of the Brooklyn City Surveyors, in your paper of the 31st ult., contains several statements reflecting on the present plan of the works, which, without the simple correction they require, may mislead some of your readers, and, without attempting an answer at length, I have to ask your indulgence as to the prominent points.

The principal argument advanced by Mr. FIELD is, that the "saturated soil" of Long Island is so abundantly supplied with water, that there was no necessity whatever of constructing the conduit to Baisley's Pond, and the canal thence to Parsonage Creek; and that a single well in the vicinity of the Pump well would supply the 20,000,000 gallons required, and much more. It is asserted that a mile of excavation near the Pump-well can be made, which would yield 36,000,000 gallons daily.

The falsey and folly of such assertions as these has been clearly demonstrated on several occasions during the long discussion of the Brooklyn Water Question, particularly in the elaborate paper of JOHN S. STODDARD, Esq., a brother City Surveyor of Mr. FIELD's, the argument of which he is advised to consult.

Mr. FIELD does not dispute, but rather confirms the theory of all the thoroughbred Engineers who have examined this question since the Report of Major DOUGLASS, that the source of supply of all the out cropping springs and streams of the Island, is the annual rain-fall. (Why he should assert that "on this part of the Island 'streams or rivulets' are *never seen*," we are at loss to understand; it certainly does not show much acquaintance with Long Island topography.) He will also acknowledge, without question, that if any system of supply draws in one year from any section of the Island, 20 or 30 times the amount of rain supply to such section, the wells will be destroyed, the farm district ruined, and the source of supply speedily vitiated.

Mr. STODDARD demonstrates, from a comparison between the drainage district of Parsonage Creek and its annual flow, and of the drainage district of Jamaica Creek and its annual flow, that the available supply which is drawn from each square mile is, in the first case, 344,618 gallons per day, and in the second case, 322,500 gallons per day, and that, if we assume the largest ratio, it would take 20 wells, each having a drainage area of 4.9 square miles, to supply 20,000,000 gallons daily. Each well would require pumping machinery to work it, and a conduit or canal connection, grouping them all in one general system, would also be needed, vastly more cumbrous and expensive than the simple line of work now being constructed, which takes the water at those points where nature herself has located its appropriate outlets, and regulated its daily discharge.

The very largest amount af supply which can be *annually* obtained per square mile, from any district of the Island, by any combination of means, will not exceed 800,000 gallons per day, and Mr. FIELD or any other man is challenged to prove the contrary.

It is true that the contractors on Section 8, of the Aqueduct, in their deep cut of some 30 to 35 feet, are now pumping a large quantity of spring water, though in nothy any means proportionate to the amount stated by Mr. FIELD. But granting that a mile of similar excavation would yield 36,000,000 gallons per day, they are only drawing down the accumulation of many years' supply in this heavy bank, and if their work is delayed long enough, would demonstrate the injury of such a process to the whole district between them and the ridge. It must be palpable to every observant man that the district between the present line of works and the ridge, is the area of rain supply, and that any system which annually draws more than this supply, is a positive injury to the country.

The charge of "alleged ignorance" made against engineers who have at various times examined this plan of supply, is more easily made than proved. The twelve miles of line embraced in the present plan, sanctioned by Messrs. MCALPINE, MARSH, STUART, BORNATT, WEIMAN and MCELROY, was the result of a most careful study of the country and its peculiarities, and a work of this length was absolutely needed to obtain a positive supply of 20,000,000 gallons, as Nature herself furnished it, without involving an expensive pump-well for the engines, and an enormously expensive line of aqueduct on grades below tide-level.

The difficulties connected with the construction of Section 8, largely magnified by your correspondent, were fully foreseen and avoided by the location of the Spring Creek route. The change of location into this deep cut has involved expense and difficulties in construction, but they can be readily and successfully overcome. The engineers of the Dry Dock and Concrete Constructions of our Navy Yard, by one of whom the present contract specifications were prepared, could not be ignorant either of the character of the subsoil or of the proper method of meeting it, and the present Chief Engineer and Commissioners of the Water Works declare emphatically that "there is *neither impossibility* nor *serious difficulty in constructing a canal*, nor in delivering to the City the minimum daily supply of 20,000,000 gallons *by that means, without* pumping power at the easterly terminus of the works."

If your correspondent will do himself the justice to examine this subject before making a second public personal exposition, he will find in the paper referred to an abundant refutation of his crude and impossible theory of supply, and the public itself, we trust need no assurance that the engineers whose concentrated experience is developed in the present work, with those under whom it is being constructed, were fully acquainted with the topography of the Island, and are fully competent to carry out plans which have been carefully devised.

The description given by your correspondent of the "resistless flow" of the springs on section 8, which "terrify the contractors by their ravages," and push aside sections of the aqueduct 50 feet in length, cannot have been written by a person actually conversant with the facts of the case, and are drawn largely from a prurient imagination as to their "ravages" and daily amount of flow. The description is grossly incorrect, particularly from an official personage who ought to have at least the faculty of correct observation.

The only object of the Commissioners is to substitute a covered aqueduct for a canal on the extended line, and their object is higuly commendable.

A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 1.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States District Court was opened this morning. The formal business of the Court was disposed of and the Court adjourned until next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Forsyth vs. *Rathbone.*—General decree dismissing complaint without costs, unless the parties desire the insertion of special directions, in which case a draft must be prepared and submitted for settlement.

Before Judge Peabody.

Wm. Byrnee vs. *Mary J. Byrnee.*—Ordered judgment of divorce pursuant to report of referee.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 1.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

The officers found great difficulty in keeping back the large crowd of ou'siders within the bar, most of whom should have been excluded entirely. Every once in a while the examination of witnesses would be interrupted by some officer crying out, "Keep back, there!" Within the inner bar, where counsel only are permitted to remain, during the sessions of the Court, seats are provided for them, but whenever anything interesting is going forward they are all on their feet, and have frequently to be told to take their seats. Shysters generally seem to think that courts were made for them to talk, and they keep up a constant jabbering during court hours, and it often becomes necessary for the Judges to call them to order.

Jacob Rivers, Thomas Murphy, Peter Hall and Sophia Rivers, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a silver watch worth $20, from Frank Fleet, No. 286 Hudson-street, Aug. 24. Murphy and Jacob Rivers were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. The others were acquitted. The convicted prisoners seemed well pleased with their sentence, and laughed as if it was a good joke, as they went into the prison with an officer.

Joseph Lepont, a negro, was brought to the bar upon two complaints—one entered by Clara Bevin, charging him with assault and battery upon her at No. 11 Worth street, Aug. 29, and the other by Elvira Sewall, of No. 16 Thomas-street, for the same offence, committed Aug. 27, the prisoner having struck her with a chair. He was found guilty in both instances. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for the full term of six months for the attack on Clara, and sentence suspended in the other case.

Patrick Burke testified that Bryan White and James Murray stole a pair of window shades, value 75 cents, from No. 468 Pearl-street, Aug. 28. They were both found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months each.

William Saunders and William Beales, both boys, violated the laws of hospitality and morality in a flagrant manner. William Millard, employed on board the schooner *Martha Moore*, went to the theatre and other places with the prisoners on the night of Aug. 28, and invited them to go and sleep with him on board the schooner. They readily consented, and during the night repaid him for his kindness by running off with his watch, value $9. They were convicted of the larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for three months each.

John Leonard and Joseph McGuire were next brought to the bar. Rooney Day, a hand on board the ship *Cerro Gordo*, lying at a wharf on the East River, saw these men stripping the copper off the rudder of the vessel which was detached and lying on the dock, Aug. 24, with the intention of stealing it. They desisted when they perceived that the complainant was looking at them, and he procured an officer and had them arrested. *Judge Osborne*—(To the prisoners)—What have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I just went on the dock to do some business, and the first I knew the officer arrested me. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! This young man swears he saw you both on the dock stripping off the copper. *Prisoner*—He didn't see me. *Judge Osborne*—(To Judge FLANDREAU)—Well, what shall we do with these chaps? There is no doubt (to the prisoners) that you follow stealing for a living. We find you both guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 4 months each.

Michael Gillon had beaten his wife Rosanna, Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—How often does he beat you? *Witness*—When he gets high he beats me—not at any other time. *Judge Osborne*—How often does he get high? *Witness*—When he drinks hard through the week. *Judge Osborne*—Then he beats you steady, eh? Well, (to the prisoner) what have you got to say? Michael was penitent. *Judge Osborne*—Well, your wife says you're very good when you are sober. It's only once in a while that we get a chance to punish you men who beat your wives. We must teach these men and women that when complaints of this kind are entered, the offenders must be punished. The time of the Judges can't be taken up with complaints that are never prosecuted. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the penitentiary for a month.

John Wolf and John Fenery, boys, followed Christian Meisenholden through the streets, and threw brick-bats at him, hitting him in the head, August 19, and damaged money of him. They were found guilty, and fined $10 each.

Jane Brown, a negro woman, attempted to steal two muslin dresses, value $2, Aug. 28. She was found secreted in a closet with the clothes. The Judge knew her well, she was an old offender, and was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

Elizabeth Parker also had stolen $4 50 worth of wearing apparel, from Matilda Clarke, No. 62 Baxter-street. *Judge Osborne*—How came you to take these things, Elizebeth? *Prisoner*—(In tears)—I don't recollect anything about it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you can go this time. There isn't sufficient evidence to convict you.

Cornelius Drummond had beaten his wife Mary. She begged the Court to let him off. Counsel for the prisoner joined his entreaties to hers. *Judge Osborne*—(To Irish Shyster)—I believe you Irish all think alike, that it's no harm for a man to beat his wife. Do you beat your wife? *Shyster*—No. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you justify others in doing so—it's just as bad. The prisoner was discharged.

"There is going to be another fight between the Irish and Dutch," said Judge Osborne, as John Chatney, (a German, with a cloud of German witnesses at his back) came up to testify that Michael Duffy, (an Irishman, with a cloud of Irish witnesses at his back) had violently assaulted him, and blacked his eye. The complainant worked under a boss, some of whose property he testified the prisoner attempted to carry off. He said the prisoner, in the first place, "licked mine bose tree dimes in de face, and he fall down," and afterwards best the complainant in the same way. *Prisoner*—Judge and Jury, that ain't true. The Dutch witnesses swore strongly against the prisoner, and the Irish witnesses were positive in his favor. *Counsel*—Who struck first? *Irish Witness*—Dutchman did. *Counsel*—(to the Court)—He is poor, and has a wife and young child dependent upon him for support. *Judge Osborne*—We find him guilty, and fine him $5. If he can afford to pay a lawyer, he can afford to pay the fine.

Officer William Young, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, complained of Margaret Trainer, whom he found exposing her person, and in innocent proximity to a man lying in the gutter, in Sixteenth-street, Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—The dirty devil. The officer arrested her, and took her to the Station-house. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say for yourself? *Prisoner*—A man threw me into the gutter. *Judge Osborne*—Why, the meanest prostitute on the Five Points would not be guilty of what you are brought up here for. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Doget, of the Fifth Precinct Police, charged John Brainard with an assault and battery, committed upon him Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty of this assault and battery upon the officer, and suspend sentence at his request, but if you're ever caught here again you'll be punished.

Patrick Connor got in a crowd of Germans, Aug. 29, opposite the Turners' Hall, corner of Curystie and Delancey streets, and stole a silver watch worth $15 from one of them. The complainant felt his hand in his pocket and turned around and caught him. The prisoner let the watch drop. Officer Burnstead, of the Tenth District Police arrested him. Counsel went on to examine witnesses. *Judge Osborne*—There's no use in spioning out time in such a clear case as this,—it's no music to this man to lose his watch. (To the prisoner.) We find you guilty of this larceny and send you to the Penitentiary for 4 months. A notorious thief. *Counsel*—He says he works for his living. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, I know him as well as I do you. He's always on the corner of Christie and Delancey-streets. That's one of the worst corners in New-York.

Patrick Turner assaulted and beat Officer John Dunn, of the Sixth Ward Police, Aug. 27. *Judge Osborne*—What did you do it for? *Prisoner*—I was a little high, Judge. *Judge Osborne*—High, eh! Well, you had better learn to drink lager beer and speak Dutch, and then you won't get into these little scrapes. Let whiskey alone. We find you guilty and fine you $10.

Walter Lee and Hugh Kelly, arrested by Officer Cornelius D. Wynkoop, of the First Precinct Police, on a charge of stealing 50 cents worth of liquor, were found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Timothy Cronan committed an assault upon Officer John Wilson, of the Fourth Ward Police, Aug. 28. John Barleycorn put him up to it. *Judge Osborne*—He's all cut up with rum now. If he is not locked up to get the rum out of him he'll die. I tell you if officers can't be protected there is no use in having them. We sentence you (to the prisoner) to two months in the Penitentiary. When you come out I hope it will be a lesson to you.

William Hogan, a boy, pleaded guilty to stealing a barrel from Chauncy Ellis. *Judge Osborne*—Well, it's a trifling matter—stealing a barrel. If you're ever brought here again we'll send you to the House of Refuge. We suspend sentence.

Jack Robinson, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a plank. Jack wanted to go home. *Judge Osborne*—You want to get a home do you? We'll get a good one for you. We find you guilty and send you to the House of Refuge.

Francis Tiernay and Bryan Meehan, both boys, threw stones at Solomon Solomon, Aug. 29. *Judge Osborne*—They've got a bad look. They hang around the Battery there all the time to plunder. The boys said they were fighting together, and Solomon came up and took hold of them, and that was the reason they threw stones at him. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

Charles Waterman acknowledged that he knocked Maria Steckhoff down in the street, and sentence was suspended till Thursday.

James Gardiner was a conductor on one of the Sixth-avenue cars. Thomas Sheridan appeared on the witness stand with his head patched up, and swore that Gardiner assaulted him without provocation, Aug. 23, while he was riding in the car and behaving himself in an orderly manner. Another witness for the prosecution swore much the same way, but differed with him upon a material point. "You ought to have compared notes before you came here," said Judge OSBORNE. Witnesses for the defence testified that the complainant entered the car drunk, stood by the driver on the platform and seized his reins, acted in a very disorderly manner, cursed and swore, and was for fighting with somebody until the passengers at length expelled him from the car, and one of them struck him in so doing; that the conductor did not strike him. "You can go," said Judge OSBORNE to the prisoner. "I wonder that these conductors have as much patience as they have with these drunken Irishmen."

William Lubere was a harkeeper. Emily Russell and another woman entered his drinking place, Aug. 28, drunk, and had words with him about some tickets behind the bar, when he ordered her out. She would not go and he tried to put her out, and in so doing beat her severely. She preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. The complaint was dismissed.

Catherine Schaff was fined $5 for striking Mary Ulick, Aug. 18. Counsel said she was poor. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! How does she pay you? *Counsel*—I do not receive anything. *Judge Osborne*—On charity, eh? We have one charity lawyer around here; I didn't know there was another.

A number of unimportant assault and battery cases were here dismissed, the complainants failing to appear.

Eugene Keefe and Dennis McKeon had some dispute upon a scaffolding where they were both at work, in Water-street, about a hammer, when the former seized a trowel and struck McKeon on the head several times, injuring him severely, and tried to strike him with the hammer. *Counsel*—Why you're both of you,—I don't mean that you belong to that fraternity,—but you are both by trade masons? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. The prisoner was fined $10. *Judge Osborne*—A hammer is a dangerous thing to strike a man on the crown of the head with. I should not like it on my head I tell you.

Officers James Sneder, Richard Lush and James K. Fuller, of the Sixth Ward Police, attempted to quell a disturbance in the Five Points, Aug. 20. Two men were arrested who were drunk and disorderly, and they were proceeding to the Station House, when a large crowd of the friends of the prisoners came up with them and attempted a rescue. The officers were too much for them, however, and arrested Mary Madden, Bridget Ryan and Patrick Ryan, and conveyed them to the Station House. These prisoners were tried, and convicted to pay a fine of $10. They had no money, and were committed in default of payment.

Mathew Reid committed an assault and battery upon Antoine Richards, Aug. 26. One witness for the defence testifying that he was entirely to blame, said the complainant (a German) used bad language. *Judge Osborne*—Was it in English or in German? *Witness*—It was in German. *Judge Osborne*—Do you understand German? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—How do you know it was bad language, then? *Witness*—He used such words as Irish bitches—Irish loafers. *Judge Osborne*—That's very good German. We find the prisoner guilty, and suspend sentence till Saturday.

Marcelle Merris, a Portuguese Negro, was arraigned on a charge of committing an assault and battery on John E. Manuel, Aug. 18. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what did he do to you? *Witness*—About six months ago— *Judge Osborne*—Oh, this assault was on the 18th of August. Don't go back to six months ago. The witness said the prisoner had a cart rung—a stick about as big around as his wrist. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, we all know what a cart-rung is. We've seen one or two. The witness swore that the prisoner struck him. They both had weapons, one a knife and one a stick, which they threw away, and then went in for a free fight, in which the complainant flogged the prisoner. Judge OSBORNE thought that was satisfaction enough for him, and discharged the prisoner.

Joseph Walport was charged with assaulting a little boy, named Herman Dundrach, Aug. 24, hitting him in the eye and knocking him down. For the defence it was proven that the boy struck Walport with a tin kettle, and called him a Dutch son of a b—. The complaint was dismissed.

FIRE IN A GROCERY STORE—ARREST OF THE PROPRIETOR ON SUSPICION OF ARSON—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Before Justice Davison.

On the morning of the 20th July last, at about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery and liquor store of James H. Magee, situated at No. 555 Ninth avenue, corner of Forty-fourth-street. The fire destroyed pretty much the entire contents of the store, and extended up the front of the building to the upper floors, endangering the lives of the occupants, some of whom were nearly suffocated before extricated from the windows. Mr. Magee, as appears by the evidence, had only opened his store about a month or six weeks; he had an insurance on his stock and fixtures to the amount of $2,000, and $500 on his household effects. It is also shown by the evidence, that Magee did not have over $500 of stock and fixtures on the premises at the time of the fire, and that his business did not pay. He expressed himself determined to sell out, as he was not making enough to pay his rent. He said "that he was too much of a Yankee to be kept there," and that the Ninth-avenue was not sharp enough to keep him."

Magee was seen to come from his store at about 1½ o'clock on the morning of the fire, and walk up to the corner and look up and down Forty fourth-street and all around. He was dressed in dark clothes.

A witness testified that on breaking open the store door he saw boxes piled together and some liquid burning on the floor which made a dark smoke; the fire spread with great rapidity from this spot. Another witness testified that Magee told him "that his sales were not averaging over $4 per day, and that if any damned fool would buy him out he would not be long there."

Several witnesses testified to being in the store almost every day, and that the stock was so low that when they asked for goods he had not got them. On the Sunday of the fire, Magee, in answer to a customer who wanted some rum, said "he had not a drop."

A witness also testified that on the day previous to the fire, while looking for some crushed sugar, he took off the covers from all the barrels, and he did not see over twenty-five pounds of crushed sugar, and the same amount of brown sugar, also about one-third of a barrel of flour; the rest of the barrels were empty. He did not see any green coffee, nor hams, nor chests of tea, yet, in the face of all this, Magee makes out proofs of loss, and charges the insurance companys with $1,957 as the amount of stock, &c., destroyed by the fire.

In his proofs of loss he charges for articles that he stated to his customers (on the day previous to the fire) he had not got.

Justice Davison issued his warrant for Magee's arrest, and yesterday Officer WILSON, of the Twenty-Second Precinct, took the accused into custody, and conveyed him before the Magistrate, who committed him to await an examination.

The National Capitol.

THE EXTENSION—PROGRESS AND BEAUTY OF THE WORK.

From the Washington Star.

A large number of iron plinths for the heavy columns of the new dome have lately arrived from the iron works of the contractors, and are being put up. The pilasters and columns will immediately follow on the setting of the plinths. The interior cornice of the new dome is being put up under the superintendence of Mr. FOWLER, of this firm of BERES & Co.

In the new House hall the click of the busy hammer and the usual industrial sounds attendant on the prosecution of a vast work are constantly heard. The doors for the galleries of the hall are being made, and are of beautiful design and finish; they are veneered with bird's-eye maple, and are further finished by exquisitely designed brass ornamental mouldings, representing national fruits, flowers, &c.

Of these doors surrounding the galleries of the two halls there are to be twenty-four, twelve of which are nearly done, and are being ornamented with variously designed mouldings and wreaths. The mouldings are all being done in the brass foundry attached to the premises by the best artists. The floor of the new hall is being rapidly finished. The gallery fronts are all done except the painting. The Speaker's retiring-room—which will be, when finished, the most beautiful room in the whole building—is constructed entirely of iron. The pilasters are now being cast, and the bricklayers are hacking up as fast as they are placed in position.

The mechanical exactitude which is required in fitting together the various parts of the iron finishing is far beyond that of any other branch of the work. The ornamental sash lights in the ceiling of the new hall will be a sight to inspire the admiration of the most indifferent observer. The beautiful designs in colored glass, representing in each light the arms of one of the States of the Union, are soon to be set, and will not fail to create astonishment and delight. All the rooms surrounding the hall of the House are being pushed forward towards completion with commendable dispatch. The painting, plastering, frescoing, and all the various branches of the interior work are in a state of advancement.

The stairways of either building are going up, and growing in interest and beauty as they advance. They are to be of marble, either native or Italian, throughout. The stairway in the new Senate, when completed, will challenge the admiration of the world. Not a point from base to apex but what will be so nicely fitted together that it will seem as if hewn out of solid rock; and so highly polished as to serve for a mirror to reflect back the figure of the spectator.

The foundations of the porticos and colonnades are nearly finished at both wings. The connecting corridors are going up with uninterrupted success. It is worthy of remark that the capitals and pilasters throughout will be ornamented with designs representative of American products, such as corn, tobacco, cotton, wheat, palmetto, &c.

In the statuary department the work goes bravely on. The large piece nearly finished by GACHARNI, representing "America," is worth a visit; and, near by, in the same room, the "Indian Mother" is nearly completed by the same artist. In an adjoining room the "Woodman," from a new design by CRAWFORD, is just begun. This piece represents the pioneer American in the act of felling an enormous tree, while at its foot a poisonous snake, with uplifted head and fangs distended, watches with devilish hate the sturdy forester who has disturbed its domicile. The woodman toils on unaware of the lurking danger. The piece is life size and designed with graphic skill, and is to be executed by Senor BATTI, an Italian sculptor. "The Young Hunter" is the name of another new piece from the same designer, and just commenced by Senor BATTI.

A large sewer to drain the entire building leading from the centre of the old Capitol is being constructed; it is some thousand feet in length, one hundred feet of which is now completed. It will discharge into the canal at the foot of First-street. The work is being superintended by Mr. ZEPHENIAH JONES, and will be completed entirely by the first of October next.

The construction of the dome will occupy not less than six years in building, and when completed will be an achievement in iron architecture second to none of the kind in the world.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $7 25@$7 31½; Pots $8 ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Privately the business is restricted, prices are unchanged. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 13¼c. ₰ lb. Sales were made, by auction, to day, of 3,385 bags Rio at $11@$13, average, $11 19, ₰ 100 lbs. Mr. WM SCOTT, broker, sums up the week's business thus: "At the auction sale of Rio, 26th ult., when 4,960 bags were offered, 3,865 bags found buyers at 10¾c.@12½c. to average 11½c. ₰ lb., showing a falling off on the better grades of ¼c., as compared with previous asking rates. Ordinary kinds brought full prices. 2,300 bags, half cargo, per *Zingarella*, and 1,000 bags per *Hurricane Bird*, have been taken on speculation, on the basis of the above sale. The market closes inactively. A sale of 1,600 bags St. Domingo has been made for export, at 11¾c., cash." Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 118,564 pkgs.,—including of Rio, 91,380 bags; of Java, mats, 10,540; of Java, Government bags, 675—11,415 pkgs.; of Ceylon, 800 bags; of Maracaibo, 13,373 bags; of Laguayra, 275 bags; of St. Domingo, 900 bags; of other descriptions, 421 bags. Total stock of Coffee in first hands, Sept. 1, 1856, 95,071 pkgs.

COTTON—The demand is limited; prices, however, are well supported. Middling Uplands at 15¾c. @15⅞c.; do. Gulf, 16c.@16½c.; and other grades at proportionate prices ₰ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and in demand at full rates. Mackerel and Herring are lightly dealt in, at unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 4,200 bbls, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range,

Ordinary State	$5 75@$5 85
Straight state	5 85@ 5 95
Extra State	6 15@ 6 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 5 95
Superfine Ohio	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 90@ 7 80
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 60@ 9 25

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales, 350 bbls ordinary superfine to choice extra, in lots, at from $5 85@$7 90 ₰ bbl. Southern appears in very moderate demand, at drooping rates; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,400 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $6 25@$8 25 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, and worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter commands $19 ₰ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, while being less actively sought after, at drooping rates. Sales: 48,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 55@$1 70; red do. at $1 53, and unsound Southern at $1 10@$1 50 ₰ bush. Rye is inactive and nominal at 80c.@85c. for inferior to choice new and old ₰ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are more sought after and are up to 63c.@64c. for Western; 53c. @53c. for State; 46c@52c. for Jersey; 50c.@58c. for Canadian; 50c.@58c. for Pennsylvania; 43c. @43c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is still less active at lower and unsettled prices. Sales: 24,000 bush. at 83c.@85c., chiefly at 83c.@84c. for mixed Western, and 85c.@86c. for yellow Southern, ₰ bush.

HOPS—The last number of the Cooperstown *Journal* says, that the weather has been more favorable for the past week, and the hop is now fast ripening. The growth of leaves is unusually light this year, and there can be no excuse for not picking clean.

HAY—Sales 600 bales River at 65c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—Messrs. WHITE & WEIDENMEYER review the month's business in Hides and Leather, as well as in Boots and Shoes, thus:

HIDES.

Unexpected stagnation in the Leather Market at the commencement of this month, combined with great stringency in monetary affairs and heavy commercial failures, have had a depressing effect on the business in and prices of Hides. Simultaneous reports from Europe and South America, of continued high prices and large sales, induced the principal holders here to maintain a position of firmness for the better grades. Several purchases of Dry Hides made for exportation to Europe, and the knowledge of large orders for further shipment thither, at a small concession below asking prices, has reawakened a belief in the reality of existing high rates. The Boot and Shoe business seems to be recovering, and Leather has again become active. A healthy trade may soon be expected, as the wants of tanners during next month will become general. However, the stock of Hides is quite large, and the money panic has only partially subsided, which still causes a feeling of uncertainty among operators. East India Hides bid fair to become scarcer; the war will probably interfere with the transmission of supplies from the interior. A successful landing of 322 Texas hides was effected at the quiet village of Greenport, L. I., for the alleged purpose of evading the quarantine of our harbor. The consternation thereby created among the agriculturists of that rural locality has thus far been the only reminder of a hygone yellow fever season.

LEATHER.

New-York—The market promises slowly to recover its buoyancy. At the close of the month the demand from manufacturers has been good, and the prevailing low rates again invited attention to speculation in the article. Stock quite moderate.

Boston—Market steady. Inquiry good for all descriptions of sole leather. Upper leather rather more quiet.

Philadelphia—Prime Hemlock rather scarce, and wanted. Oak in fair supply, and selling at remunerative prices. Upper leather scarce.

Baltimore—The demand for all descriptions has become more active, and a moderate business is doing in both Oak and Hemlock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boston—A large trade has been done, chiefly in heavy goods. The current sales are about equal to those of last year. Stock limited. Prices firm, and tend upward. Comparatively few goods are being manufactured. Western trade active.

New-York—Extensive sales have been made at full prices. The principal demand has been from the Southern States. The result of this year's business, however, has been far from encouraging to the manufacturers.

Philadelphia—Business quite active, with general good feeling among buyers and sellers. Transactions fully equal to former years. Stock full and well assorted.

HOPS—Are in limited request and are heavy at 5¼c.@11c. for last year's crop. ₰ lb. Two bales of new Hops, the first this season, came to hand yesterday, from Vermont.

IRON—There were a few small lots of Scotch Pig sold at $29@$29 50, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LEAD—The market is quiet; prices are somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for common and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; Cuba Muscovade, 45c.@48c.; Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c., ₰ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Sept. 1:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba	9,877	—	14,293	14,200
New-Orleans	—	770	—	641
Porto Rico	4,169	—	4,414	—
Total	14,046	170	18,707	14,841

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply, and is needed,—including common at $1 95 ₰ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar is less abundant, and is held with firmness, but is inactive. Crude Turpentine is scarce, and worth $4 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits do. sells slowly and irregularly at 47c.@47½c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are moderately inquired for at steady prices. Olive is quiet, yet quoted unchanged in value. Linseed is in demand, and is worth 80c.@82c. ₰ gallon. Lard Oil is inactive at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $25 60@$25 70 for Mess, and $21 50@$21 60 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 23,649 bbls., Sept. 1, 1857, against 34,497 bbls Aug. 1, 1857, and 34,041 bbls. Sept. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are still very scarce and quiet, at 13c. for Hams, and 12c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14c.@15c. ₰ lb. Lard is sparingly inquired for easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 barrels and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@16c. ₰ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 145 bbls., at $17 @$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30@$31 ₰ tc. Stock of Beef in the packing yards, 9,027 tcs. and hhls., Sept. 1, 1857, against 18,027 tcs. and hhls Aug. 1, 1857, and 24,553 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1856. Beef Hams, $23 50@$24 ₰ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c @20c. for Ohio, 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@ 25c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTE—The abbreviations L., G., T., W., F., B. are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis, G.—Getty's, T.—P. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, F.—Parker's, B.—Barber's.

RICE—Continues in limited request and heavy at $4 75@$5 50 for common to prime, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands, to-day, estimated at 1,600 tcs.

SUGARS—Are heavy and somewhat unsettled, though large holders evince no eagerness to sell at reduced prices. Sales since our last 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@8½c., mainly within the range, ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are depressed and cheaper. STUART'S varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf, 12½c.; Crushed, 12¼c.; Ground, 11¾c.; Circle A, Crushed, 12½c. ₰ lb.

STOCK OF SUGARS IN NEW-YORK SEPT. 1.

	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.
Cuba	57,209	....	19,231	60,511	....	23,982
English Islands	490	....	....	731	....	....
Manila	....	....	....	....	8,708	....
Melado	....	....	....	19,825	....	....
New-Orleans	1,863	....	....	....	....	....
Porto Rico	14,343	....	....	9,541	....	....
Siam	....	....	....	....	4,391	....
St. Croix	250	....	....	250	....	....
Texas	298	....	....	....	....	....
Total	73,883	....	19,231	90,848	13,099	23,982

TALLOW—About 6,000 lbs. prime were taken at former rates.

TEAS—Are quiet and prices are barely supported. The Washington *Union* states that: "The quantity of tea imported into Great Britain during the first six months of the current year was 39,999,993 lbs., against 46,387,287 lbs. during the corresponding six months of 1856, and 45,512,747 lbs. the same period of 1855. This is a falling off of 6,417,305 lbs. in 1856, and 5,542,765 lbs. in 1855. The existing difficulties between Great Britain and China have thus already been felt in this important branch of trade."

TOBACCO—The demand is tame, but prices rule firm. We annex a statement of the movements in domestic at the Inspection Warehouse during August:

From	To Date.	Ky. Hhds.	Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock, 1st Aug., 1857		6,383	542	—	6,925
Received since		788	39	—	827
Totals		7,171	581	—	7,752
Delivered since		669	121	—	790
Stock, 1st Sept. 1857		6,502	466	—	6,962
Stock, same time, 1856		6,537	391	6	6,924

The sales of domestic since Friday include only 42 hhds. Kentucky, at 17c.@20c., and 60 cases Seedleaf, at 15c.@25c. ₰ lb.

Mr. M. RADEK, broker, reports increased caution on the part of buyers of foreign tobacco, on account of the derangement in monetary affairs, and the fact that all sorts of Spanish are higher than the trade is willing to pay. The bulk of the sales of Havana during the month were new crop assorted, at prices ranging at 42c.@55c.; old fillers are nearly all sold, new crop fillers being 28c.@33c. The inquiry for Cuba is less pressing. Mr. RADEK thinks that this sort has lost its *prestige* in this market; the price is too high for the quality of the article; the tare of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1857

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Money panic, which was last week kept within the precincts of Wall-street, yesterday assumed the more threatening phase of a Bank excitement. The Bank of the Mechanics' Association closed its doors at an early hour, or rather shut up the inside shop, while the door on Wall-street was the scene of a large gathering of dealers, bill-holders and news-mongers. The concern failed on being discredited at the Clearing House. It had previously been robbed of about $70,000, and the affair is now undergoing a police examination. The bill-holders are secured at Albany by the usual pledge of New-York State Stocks. The event gave rise to a great number of rumors about other Banks, from the Bank of Commerce, with its ten millions capital and new marble building opposite the Post-Office, in Nassau-street, down to the Citizens', with $400,000 capital, and its humble shop on the corner of Canal Street and the Bowery. Our reporters found no one *running*, in the sense spoken of, at any point. The Citizens', Nassau, Ocean, &c., stood calm, and the chief concern at the Commerce, Metropolitan and American Exchange appeared to be felt by the merchants or their confidentials to effect a small discount. There was an unusual stir through Wall Street, and a good many anxious faces in the crowd that thronged the sidewalk. Messrs. BEBEE & Co., the Bullion Brokers, stopped payment, and several important mercantile failures were announced. But beyond the unfortunate Association of Mechanics, no Bank bursted, and the impression appeared to be at the close of the day, that no further trouble of this exciting nature is to be apprehended.

A number of leading men connected with the railroad interest of the United States met, yesterday, at the rooms of the American Institute, Broadway, and commenced a session which is likely to prove most interesting, not only to parties strictly connected with railways, but to the public generally. Little was done yesterday beyond organizing the meeting (which resolved itself into a permanent association) and appointing a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. To-day, the proceedings will be of practical importance.

Capt. HUDSON'S official account of the rupture of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the *Niagara* (published in full in another column) states that the person in charge of the cable at the moment of the accident was Mr. BRIGHT, the Company's engineer. Mr. BRIGHT, it will be remembered, signed a statement to the effect that no blame attached to any one on board the vessel. On the way to Plymouth the *Agamemnon*, *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* had a trial of speed. The *Agamemnon* has had the reputation of being the fastest war vessel in the British Navy. The *Niagara* left her very far in the rear. The test showed excellent sailing qualities in the *Niagara*.

A Pro-Slavery mob in Atchison, Kansas, on Saturday, prevented Gen. LANE from making a speech. The General halted at a distance of a mile and a half from the town, when, hearing of the hostile demonstration, he beat a retreat and the speech fell through. The mob held possession of the place until all danger of the General's arrival had passed, and then dispersed, but not until some alarm had been created by the attitude of the rioters.

Accounts from Liberia announce that the colonists were suffering severely from want of food. The failure of the rice crop and the lack of industry on the part of the emigrants from the United States, seem to have produced a sorry state of affairs in the Colony.

The schooner *Nicanor* has arrived at New-Orleans, bringing intelligence that a revolution has broken out in Yucatan, and that nearly the whole State is in arms. The revolutionary party is composed of the Radicals, and is stated to be everywhere successful.

The Vermont State Election took place yesterday, and resulted, of course, in the triumph of the Republicans. Scattering returns from about twenty towns show a light vote and large Republican majorities. Out of 32 Representatives known to be elected, there is but one Democrat.

The argument on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was heard yesterday before Judge PRABODY in the Supreme Court Circuit room. District Attorney HALL appeared for the people and argued that it was neither right nor discreet for the proceedings of the Court of Sessions to be reviewed by that Judge, reminding him that in this instance he merely acted as a Supreme Court Commissioner, and asking a dismissal of the writ. Mr. SMITH replied in behalf of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and animadverted on Recorder SMITH, whom he considered unfit to decide justly on the question of bail, as he had appeared against her in her other troubles, both as counsel and witness. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the published statement that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had murdered her first husband, which he denounced as utterly without foundation. He alluded also to other matters of her private life, the mention of which so affected Mrs. C. that she buried her face in her handkerchief and sobbed violently. The Judge reserved his decision on the notice to dismiss, and then adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day, when argument will be had on the traverse and return.

Workmen have been engaged some weeks past on the portion of the Central Park lying between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, and 71st and 86th-street. To the unpractised eye little has hitherto been effected; such, however, is not the case, for the Commissioners have engaged all the workmen and laborers required for the initiation of the work, and these have been constantly occupied in carting away stones and boulders to the outside boundary of the intended Park, for the purpose of building a wall inclosing the grounds. A large amount of ditching and draining has also been effected. The works appear to be popular among the laboring population, for the Commissioners have caused placards to be printed, stating that no more workmen are now required.

The Germans continued their Festival yesterday, in Conrad's Park, Yorkville, when the exercises of the elder Turners and the prize fencing were the principal attractions. There was not so immense an assemblage as on Monday, but the visitors were more select, and the consumption of lager-beer was but little diminished. In the evening a performance took place at the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery. The Festival closes to-night, with a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, and the distribution of prizes to the Turners.

LE GRAND CAPERS and JOSEPH WHITE, were yesterday appointed by Mr SCHELL, Deputy Collectors of the Port, in place of HENRY CALHOUN and JOHN WILSON, Jr., removed. There will be no further removals from office till after the Syracuse Democratic Convention on the 10th inst.

THOS. LEET, a recent emigrant, appeared yesterday before Justice WELSH, and made a complaint against GEO. WARD, a man engaged in forwarding office No. 109 West-street. This party he charges with having defrauded him of $52[illegible]67, by selling a worthless ticket for a passage to Southampton, in the ship *Jason*, which sails to-day. WARD was arrested by Sergeant HICKS, Sixth Precinct, and held for examination.

Gen. HENNINGSEN, of Nicaragua notoriety, returned to the City yesterday, by the steamship *Augusta*, from Savannah. Report has it that recruiting operations, with a view to the raising of a new force for Nicaragua, have been set on foot in the South. It is not stated whether Gen. HENNINGSEN's visit has had anything to do with this movement.

Mr. CONOVER,' Street Commissioner, yesterday made several appointments in his department, a list of whom, with their salaries, will be found in another column. There are now only two vacancies to be filled.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday, but the proceedings were unimportant.

There was a disturbance among the Democracy forming the delegates of the Seventh Assembly District at Washington Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday evening. At the adjournment there was a general fight, and some of the delegates had their watches stolen.

A motion for an order of arrest in the suit of HOLDSHIP *vs.* THOMPSON, the banker, was renewed yesterday. The motion was argued *in extenso* by Mr. ANTHON in favor of the motion, and Mr. CUTTING in opposition. The Judge reserved his decision.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee and friends of the Indians Aid Association took place last evening at No. 25 Leight-street. The Constitution and plan of operation was presented.

BEVERLY TUCKER, notwithstanding he assertions to the contrary, has accepted the appointment to the Consulate at Liverpool.

The Farmers' Club held an ordinary meeting yesterday, the conversation turning chiefly upon the potato rot (which in many districts is abating) and upon the cultivation of blackberries and the smaller fruits.

PHILIP CARROL, who was shot in the hand by HENRY HAHN, keeper of a public house at No. 7 James-slip, appeared at the Lower Police Court, and made a formal complaint against HAHN, who is in custody.

JAMES DUNN, who caused the death of FRANCIS DELAMERE, returned yesterday and gave himself into custody.

The Astor Library, after being closed a month, was reopened to the public yesterday.

At Kings County Court on Tuesday, the Judge charged the jury not to indict parties for selling liquor without a license, that not being a misdemeanor, but the penalty under the law is to be recovered by civil suit.

The Kings County Medical Society met on Monday evening and admitted several physicians as new members.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met on Monday evening, when the keeper of the penitentiary reported 197 inmates, 137 being admitted during the past month.

Our Military Service.

The desertions of one-third of the force selected for the Utah expedition, involving the all but total annihilation of an entire regiment, suggests a few considerations regarding our treatment of our army which are worthy of attention. The history of the Fifth Infantry during the last ten years, the *débandade* of which is causing so much delay and annoyance, reflects, we think, very great discredit, not simply on the military authorities, but on the whole public. This regiment, after arduous service during the Mexican war, was immediately sent to the Texan frontier, where it had to undergo all the hardships and dangers of frontier life until two years ago. It was then sent to Florida, and served a campaign against the Indians in the swamp. This over, it was abruptly dispatched to Kansas, and ordered to march a thousand miles through a howling waste, infested by savages, to fight a hostile population on its own soil.

Now we have the highest possible opinion of the American army, composed though it be in the main of foreigners. Its whole history has been marked in no ordinary degree by courage and fortitude of the highest order. It will endure anything with alacrity which human nature can be brought to endure. But such a life as this Fifth Regiment has been leading is a life which no human being in possession of a man's ordinary instinct and a man's legs can be got to undergo.

The greater portion of our military service is of a kind which no other army in the world could be got to perform. This outpost duty, in which our troops pass their lives, is one which European armies, whenever they are engaged in it, perform only for certain fixed periods. The Russian regiments serving in the Caucasus, are either composed of men guilty of some offence, military or other, or are permitted to return to civilization at stated intervals. The French army in Algeria is in comparatively comfortable quarters, once the razzia is over. The British regiments serve in exposed positions in regular rotation. The condemnation of any one regiment, or set of regiments, to perpetual service in a Caffre war would lead to mutiny.

In all other armies, too, the restraints of military discipline derive some mitigation from change of scene, and from glimpses of gaiety, of relaxation, and even of luxury, snatched here and there on the march, or in garrison. To-night the soldier bivouacks on the road-side, but to-morrow he will find himself billeted in a snug tavern in a large town. If he passes the Alps, he descends upon the rich plains of Lombardy. After Cannae comes Capua. The pleasing uncertainties of his position, the mixture of wild enjoyment with fierce excitement and terrible suffering of which his career is made up, have for some natures an indescribable charm, and go far to furnish the hosts who pile up hecatombs on battle fields.

The American soldier from the day of his enlistment to that of his discharge, passes from swamp to swamp and forest to forest, sees no human faces but those of his companions in misfortune, knows no excitement better than fighting with a foe whom it is no glory to conquer, has no hope of advancement, lives wretchedly and perishes obscurely. Change of quarters brings no relief. His condition is not much improved by being transferred from the banks of the Colorado to the Everglades. A march to the Salt Lake is not a very pleasing variety after scouting in Florida. The officers are buoyed up under this terrible task, by the influence and resources of education, by the voice of honor and the hope of distinction. But whence shall the poor Irish and German, who compose the rank and file, derive their consolation? Russian serfs could scarcely be got to accept existence on such terms. We can hardly wonder if, in a free country, where labor is valuable, and where a civilian's exertions are rewarded by wealth, comfort and honor, in a far greater measure than in any other part of the world, the soldier, whose life is all toil and all privation, should prove "false to his salt." Military discipline will do a great deal with men of any race, and under any circumstances, but military discipline, alone, will not keep up the *morale* necessary for the performance of great enterprises.

We are so essentially a non-military people, that our standing army is in a measure forced upon us by pressing necessity. We are obliged to have one, but we atone for our chagrin, by treating it as badly as possible. We don't suppose we shall effect much by appealing to the humanity of the people upon this question, but we hope its economical aspect will meet with some consideration. It is the sheerest and most willful extravagance to lead a body of trained soldiers such a dog's life that they shall desert *en masse*, the first great strain they undergo. The immense extent of our frontier and the daily increasing complication of our relations with other powers, are rendering our standing army of yearly increasing importance. There is a deeply-rooted feeling of hostility to any increase in its quantity, but its quality may be whatever the War Department pleases. The present mode of employing it renders it all but utterly worthless, as this Utah expedition proves. Troops drilled and trained and organized as ours are, are totally unfitted for frontier service against Indians. The superiority of a trained force is shown only when it acts in masses. "Rangers," trappers, pioneers, bashi-bazonks, any sort of irregulars, skilled in the use of their weapons, and led by daring men, would root out Indians twice as well as "United States Infantry or Dragoons." It is well known that our regulars are the laughing-stock of the backwoodsmen in their conflicts with the Indians. They are constantly outwitted, outmanœuvered and outmarched by them. Ten thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery scattered in microscopic detachments over a frontier of two thousand miles of forest, are simply so many convicts undergoing a terrible sort of punishment. Concentrated in one or two large bodies, within reach of books, society and civilization, within reach, in short, of all the social influences under which the men were born and brought up, they would be a powerful and effective posse,—so many greyhounds straining in the leash. The mere talk of such an expedition as this against the Mormons would rouse them into the eagerest excitement. Their *morale* would be kept up by contact with the rest of the world. They would be, in short, an army,—a designation to which, at present, they can hardly lay claim. But few of our soldiers are woodsmen, or have any sort of natural aptitude for that sort of life, and to be a good pioneer and Indian fighter, one must be "to the manner born." Our frontier duty we might easily perform by the aid of such corps as the "Texan Rangers," made up of the scamps and scapegoats who haunt our borders in great numbers, and who won't submit to rigid discipline, but would deal with Camanches in their harum-scarum fashion far better than FREDERICK's grenadiers, were they still in existence. The regular army we could then reserve in full efficiency for special service *en masse*, where its drill, and its discipline, and expensive organization would come into play. We should thus consult the claims of humanity and the claims of our own pockets at one and the same time.

We throw out these remarks simply as suggestions. Whether they are worthy of attention or not, there can be no doubt that the attempt to keep Camanches, Apaches and Seminoles in check by the same sort of force which we use to fight British regulars, and quell insurrections of our citizens, is very absurd, and should have long ago had its propriety much more strongly questioned than ever it has been hitherto.

Recent Fusion Movements in Tammany.

The Democratic mountain has been in labor for the past ten days. All the Democratic doctors have been giving their closest attention to the interesting condition of Mother Tammany, but it appears that their diagnosis of the symptoms was entirely erroneous. The indications which they supposed would lead to the announcement that "mother and child were as well as could be expected," have finally proved to be nothing more than a high state of inflammation; and this error, vitiating all their treatment, has almost resulted in the death of their unhappy patient.

It appears that some days before visiting Washington, Collector SCHELL held a consultation with reference to the expected event, at which nearly all the most prominent advisers of the happy family assisted. The best feeling was found to prevail—old differences were forgotten—the recent embitterments sweetened, and a generous spirit of emulation seemed to exist amongst all as to who should contribute most largely to the great end had in view. This was followed by a visit to Washington, where an interview is said to have taken place between the President, Mr. SCHELL and Mr. SICKLES. Mr. BUCHANAN received with great joy the glad tidings indicating a restoration of good feeling and harmony amongst the Democratic forces in this State, and expressed himself specially rejoiced to find such cordial and generous cooperation amongst all the Federal officers in the Metropolis. A general plan was discussed for dissolving the conflicting organizations in the City, and to effect a consolidation of all interests and divisions in a grand union government, possessing the power to regulate the affairs of the party, and commanding the unanimous support of all the hitherto warring elements.

With this admirable purpose the ambassadors returned, and for a time everything went merrily. At every step were met the faces of smiling Democrats; bitter foes sat with their arms lovingly round each other's necks; but amidst all these rejoicings, the leaders lost sight of the evil influences which were, all the while, steadily at work to prevent the consummation. When the high contracting parties, including the representatives of Mayor WOOD, came together, it was found that the latter were empowered to receive concessions, but had none to make. Postmaster FOWLER and his associates were willing to make any just compromise to secure an absolute union and a permanent settlement of the late rancorous difficulties. But his Honor would concede no points that did not entail on him the power to revive his pet Committee after the meeting of the State Convention. In fact, it was stated that His Honor would agree to nothing short of an absolute surrender, and the representatives of the regular organization could accept no terms involving a sacrifice of their independence, or which would not secure a lasting peace.

Au reste, there were terrible mutterings and expletives around the Wigwam last Monday night, when the unsuccessful result was ascertained and it was found that the babe of union had fallen still-born amongst the multiplicity of advisers. Thus it appears that our Tammany troubles must now be settled by the State Convention.

Abont the Opera.

It is in the highest degree trying and unaccountable that, with two operatic managers who abhor each other most cordially, and who desire nothing better in the world than to hasten each other's ruin, we are yet in a state of gloomy uncertainty as to that bone of contention, the Opera—which the public cunningly contrives to snatch up whilst the managers are fighting about it. Mr. ULLMAN, of the House of New-York, and Mr. MARETZEK, of the House of Philadelphia, have the cards in their own hands, and, were they so disposed, might play a profitable game at the expense of the dear public, but they quarrel like brigands—or if they don't actually quarrel themselves they are the cause of quarreling, which spoils the sport. It was bad enough when we had one manager, but now that we have two it becomes depressing and irrational. What makes the matter additionally annoying, is the fact that if things go on in the present way, neither of these good gentlemen will be received at all, and we shall be without music and indigestion for several months.

Operatic matters were never in a worse position than they are at this moment, in spite too of an amount of admirable diplomacy which would drive MACHIAVELLI to despair if he were now in the flesh and the opera business. Singularly enough, the difficulty arises not from a scarcity of artists but from a superfinity, and not from their comparative inferiority, but from their acknowledged excellence. Unfortunately, however, a little more something is wanted on each side, and this little more is the feather which seems destined to break the aggregate camel's back. We need scarcely add that the something we refer to is known to persons not in the opera business as good-will—that social motive power which makes an average world spin round in a very superior manner. The state of the case is this. Mr. ULLMAN, who holds the lease of the Academy of Music, has imported for our especial edification, the renowned FREZZOLINI, a prima donna of undisputed excellence. He has also engaged some other artists equally renowned, who have not yet arrived. For the present, therefore, he has only Signorina FREZZOLINI on whom he can rely for a grand musical convulsion, and it becomes an object with him to present her in such a way that she may secure this desirable result. Returning from Europe with something of the feeling of a conqueror, he imagined, rather unwisely, that he could easily obtain valuable vocal assistance in this City, and that, consequently, he would be in a position to defy competition and to open at the appointed time. He has since discovered his mistake, and with commendable prudence has endeavored to rectify it, but with little success up to the present time. The artists whom he calculated on engaging belong to Mr. MARETZEK, and Mr. MARSHALL, who is associated with the latter, does not feel disposed to surrender them without an equivalent or something more.

Mr. MARETZEK will return to this City in the *Asia*, now due at this port, and will bring with him Signor RONCONI, an excellent singer and a wonderful actor, probably the best on any stage. He will, undoubtedly, prove a strong attraction in conjunction with MARETZEK's company, which in itself is good and popular with New-York and Philadelphia audiences.

In spite of all that has been said about the generous appreciation of music in the City of Brotherly Love, (which may be all true enough,) it is quite certain that that ecstatic city cannot do more than pay its share towards the heavy expenses which have been incurred by Messrs. MARSHALL and MARETZEK. Their company must play in New-York. But—and here is one of the difficulties—although they have the artists, they are without a theatre, for it is absurd to think that the Broadway will do for an opera house. Consequently, Mr. MARETZEK is in as awkward a dilemma as Mr. ULLMAN. The latter's advantage is that he holds the lease of the Academy, and his disadvantage that he lacks some two or three artists essential for the formation of his company, possessed but not immediately needed by MARETZEK. Both parties being fully aware of this state of things, an accommodation has been proposed, namely, that the two companies should in a manner be united, that ULLMAN and MARETZEK should play for a month at the New-York Academy, and MARETZEK and ULLMAN for a month at the Philadelphia House, and that RONCONI and FREZZOLINI—the two stars—should be loaned by one City to the other like other less expensive trifles. This seems to be a satisfactory manner of settling the difficulty, and it possesses the advantage of averting opposition—which, if it occur, can only end in disaster. If this arrangement can be brought about, the Opera will commence on Monday, but if the negotiations now on foot fail, a postponement is inevitable. Mr. ULLMAN is too shrew a manager to risk a failure with such a reputation as FREZZOLINI's at stake.

The principal difficulty appears to be as to *when* MARETZEK's company shall appear here, for with singular obstinacy each party insists on having the best season to himself. Let us hope that there will be a disposition to yield on both sides, and that we shall have a friendly combination of the two forces, and but one Opera in each city. We are fully persuaded that whatever the course pursued by the rival managers, the public will support to the fullest the Opera at the Academy of Music, in preference to a similar entertainment given at another house.

THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.—Among the hopeful promises of an abundance of that prime article of domestic comfort, sugar, which come to us from all the regions where the cane is grown, are encouraging reports of the Chinese sugar-cane, which has been extensively cultivated as an experiment. Whether it can ever be profitably cultivated in competition with the cane of the tropics remains to be proved. But it is quite certain that it will yield, the present season, a considerable quantity of syrup which may be used as a substitute for the more costly juice of the West India cane.

We have a letter from a gentleman who visited Governor HAMMOND's plantation in South Carolina, where a considerable quantity of the Chinese cane had been planted. He says:

"The inauspicious rains and cloudy weather have so retarded the impbee that Governor HAMMOND has not got ready to crush, having cut up and fed to his stock the Chinese cane. I think I will do as he suggests: return this way when his crop will be in full blast of crushing and boiling. I cut a stalk of imphee, to-day, measuring 16 feet in height and 1¾ inches in diameter. The Governor's crop of one hundred and ten acres is a splendid sight, and will yield some 5,000 bushels of seed. I think it promises well for a yield of sugar. Governor H. gave me, to-day, some syrup from the Chinese cane made a few days since, which had made a considerable deposit of sugar on the bottom and sides of the vessel containing it; and an experienced Florida sugar-maker, imported by him to work up his crop, tells me he has no doubt of being able to make sugar."

THE NEW-YORK HUNTING-GROUND.—New-York ought to look on the Adirondack wilderness as a peculiar medicinal arrangement for its over-worked people. Nature, in her primeval workings,—the upheaval of continents and hollowing out of seas,—has set it apart geologically from the rest of the State. Mountains and swamps, and thick forests defend it; poor soil keeps it from the emigrant; no stage-coach, or rail-car, or steamboat, has penetrated it, and, on any map, showing the cultivation, or arts, or wealth, of New-York, this lake and forest region lies like an island, uninhabited and unlabored. Yet it is invaluable for our people. Its mountains and cool wastes, and high forests, are storehouses of pure air and fresh breezes for the hot plains below. And it is, best of all, a kind of shooting-park and medicinal exercise country for the brain-worked, or dyspeptic, or anxious citizens of our large towns. No other city in the world has such a healthful appendage as New-York possesses in the Adirondacks. It seems, at first, almost an impertinence and irreverance to call those mighty solitudes and hoary forests an appendage of our clattering City; but all things are for man, and why should those whom mental toil has worn down, or necessary cares and anxieties have overburdened, fear to call the mountain, and the lake, and solitary forest, the recuperatives and medicines which nature holds out to them.

The Londoners must journey to the mountains of Scotland, or cross to Norway or Switzerland, for anything like good sporting, or for unbroken solitudes; and even in the Highlands it is difficult for an Englishman of moderate means to procure any good ground for deer-stalking. Everything is "preserved" and let out, and overrun with visitors and sportsmen. Yet the whole population who can afford it, do continually pour forth to every available nook of earth, where birds can be bagged, or deer marked, and they bring back the fruits in the ruddy cheeks and firm old English flesh and muscle, which are so fast passing away in our American type. It is often said in apology, that our American climate forbids anything like this out-door sporting and exercise. Where the thermometer is at 90° or 96° in the shade, there cannot be much pulling of boats, or climbing of mountains, or playing of trout, or hunting deer. It seems as if, for us of New-York, the Adirondacks were contrived for this very evil of our climate. In that elevated region—some 1,700 feet above the level of the sea—the hottest August days are cool and invigorating.

There is one evil now in an Adirondack journey, of which travelers and sporting men should be fairly warned. The place is becoming more and more frequented, and the temptations to overreaching and "shaving" strangers are much greater than they ever were before. Something of the old simple and honest character of the people has passed away. It is becoming a sort of Switzerland in this respect, and the agents of some of the taverns are sharp enough to do honor to an Italian inn; and the dodges of some of the guides are quite equal to the tricks of a Neapolitan courier. But little annoyances of this kind must be calculated on by all travelers; there are emigrant-runners among the Adirondacks as well as at Castle Garden; but they are mere trifles compared with the advantages which the Summer tourist derives from a visit to the mountain regions of New-York.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHEVALIER WIKOFF.—The *Tribune* has announced two or three times that our distinguished countryman, the Chevalier WIKOFF, had been sent abroad by President BUCHANAN as a roving diplomatist, commissioned to keep our foreign representation in order, like a comet diffusing its influences among the members of our planetary system. The Chevalier, however, has been better employed at home, healing up differences, and striving to join together the dissevered ends of the great Democratic Party. But the genius of the Chevalier is too diplomatic and refined, possibly, for our rough democratic ways, and we fear he has not been so successful here as he may be abroad. What Mr. BUCHANAN's views on the subject are we do not exactly know; but we do know that the Chevalier goes to Europe to-day in the steamer *Jason*, surrounded with mystery, and we shall hear of him before long, doubtless, flitting from London to Paris and from Paris to Madrid. He will be a godsend to our minister in the French capital, who will commit no more mistakes at the Tuileries while he has the Chevalier at his elbow. There was a private diplomatic dinner, last evening, at which the Chevalier made his parting bow, and left the great political personages present most deeply impressed with a sense of his tact and address. We are curious to learn how the Chevalier will be received in Downing-street by his old employer, Lord PALMERSTON.

From the Wrecks.

Two lighters, the schooners *Falkenburgh* and *Breeze*, returned yesterday from the *Clara Brookman*, bringing portions of her cargo. A letter from the Agent states that the weather was fine, and every hour was being improved in saving cargo.

The *Falkenburgh* brought up 102 bundles steel, 34 crates, 7 casks, 6 bales, 33 cases, 15 puncheons, 80 pieces linen cloth, 96 pieces velvet, 14 pieces canvas, 84 pieces table cloth, and 2 iron wheels.

The *Breeze* had 10 bales, 33 cases, 3 casks, 2 boxes, 115 boxes tea and 99 pieces table cloth.

There was no intelligence from the *Powell Sprague*, or the *Carlo Alberto*.

Rural Enjoyments.

UP IN THE COUNTRY, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1857.

MY DEAR ——: You are pleased to say in your pleasant jottings down of town news how much you envy me my three weeks in the country village in which I am "so delightfully situated," and to express your regret that you cannot join me. You say your physician has recommended to you country living, pure air and vigorous exercise, but that, alas! so paramount are the laws of commerce, there is no prospect of your being able to quit the metropolis. I pity you, CHARLES, from the bottom of my heart. You *ought* to be here. But the next best thing to being perfectly happy is to be as happy as you can. I am about to suggest to you a plan of enjoying most of the benefits of a residence in a country village, which, I think, may, by a little care and attention, be procured by you even in New-York—of creating, in fact, a beautiful little *rus in urbe* within hearing of the chimes of old Trinity.

The old Dutch mansion in which you were born and have been reared has, I think, an *attic*. Now attics are proverbially hot. Yours, I believe, eidee to the South, when the sun can expend the full power of his dog-day heat. My first suggestion is, that you remove your bedstead from the cool and comfortable "first pair front," where the night breeze from the bay steals gently and refreshingly over you, into that attic, as close under the roof as may be. You are not to suppose by this that I mean to include your comfortable hair mattress into the arrangement. By no means. On the contrary, you will procure a thick feather bed on which to sleep. If you can by any means borrow an *ichabited* one from one of the North River steamboats, it will be quite germane to the matter. At any rate let it be one of those made from *hens' feathers*, that the odor may be of the true country *bouquet*. For covering, as the nights in the country are "always cool," (my thermometer, Charles, stood 96° at bedtime,) you will get a thick "cotton comforter"—an inch or thereabouts of wadded cotton, smelling strongly of the machine on which it was carded, will answer. Of course you will commit no such solecism as having linen sheets—such a thing would be entirely unheard of—quite uncourtrified, I assure you. You will easily procure some of unbleached cotton, warm and wholesome, from the servants. Now then turn off the gas in the street, and having procured a "sixpenny dip,"—you will find them "four for a shilling" at the corner grocery—you are ready to go to bed. You were kind enough to congratulate me on the fine fishing I may have in the pond whose gentle waves lave the borders of the grounds of "our hotel." We had a very fine sucker—boiled—for dinner to-day, and I am told they catch very large bull-heads as well. Of one fact I can assure you, however: if you will purchase the new "patent fly and mosquito trap," send it down to Babylon for a day, and empty the contents into your room just before you retire, you will realize some of the advantages of being located on the border of this "romantic little pond." If you are troubled with a rush of blood to the head, they will deplete any such superfluity from your brain before morning. With these appliances I think, CHARLES, you may pass a country village night in the most approved and agreeable manner.

On rising in the morning after so delicious a repose, you are by no means to think of stepping down to your bath-room for a comfortable wash—entire. You are to resort at once to your two-quart pitcher and bowl, standing on a chair in the corner, which to your blank surprise you will please to find empty. You step to the door and bawl—"Waiter!—waiter!" Alas, CHARLES, you are in the attic, and the waiter four stories below, engaged in preparing your breakfast. If you follow my advice you will grasp the pitcher, and rush in "demi toilette" to the cistern for yourself. Accomplishing such a wash as two quarts of water, with a towel 9 by 14, affords to one accustomed to the daily luxury of a morning bath, you are now ready for breakfast.

It was wisely remarked by the old Spaniards that fruit "is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," and, (noted a subtle Yankee commentator on the proverb,) "equally indigestible at all times." You will therefore, if you aspire to a country breakfast, religiously abstain from fruit at that matutinal meal. Go to some baker who, ignorant of alum, can give you a loaf which has been raised with milk alone—with the help of abundance of saleratus to neutralize the acid of the milk in hot weather—and which, "upon his honor," has been made with leaven. This, with a kind of tea which, in my boyish days, was stigmatized as "bohea," and a slice of number 3 salt mackerel, or a bit of ham fried to the consistency of water-proof Irish sole-leather, will make you an excellent "country breakfast," and prepare you for "the enjoyments of a rural retirement." As for myself, I am rather particular in my diet, and do not indulge in the mince-pie or pickles at this meal, and cannot conscientiously recommend them to you. You will do as you please. As I grow older I find tastes differ in matters of diet. You may be surprised, perhaps, that I make no mention of milk, butter and eggs in my bill of fare. The truth is, CHARLES, I am only two hundred and seventy miles from New-York by rail, and the prices which these commodities command in the metropolis will not permit their being served to City guests at $14 per per week. I do not mean to say we are without an article by courtesy called milk; but it is like Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted—it is minus the cream. This last has gone into butter, and the butter has, save a little half-worked which graces the centre of our long table, gone to New-York. I hope to follow it very soon.

I have thus, my dear CHARLES, carried you through the first half of "a day in the country." The real day-light day you will pass in Wall-street, among more ferocious "bulls and bears" than this section affords, and I shall attempt no description of it. Do you not feel the better for it? Is not your appetite improved, your pulse quickened, your step more elastic? Look your Doctor in the face and see if he is not surprised at your improvement! I am quite aware that in my suggestions I have hit upon a new idea. I consider it a masterly stroke of inventive genius, which if patentable would be remunerative. True genius is never selfish. I charge you nothing for it. But, CHARLES, the cigars here are miserably poor. I find the Express runs with commendable regularity. Yours truly, P. MARTINDALE.

Street Commissioner's Office—New Appointments.

Six more appointments were made yesterday in the Street Commissioner's Office. All the vacancies are now filled except two—the fifth and sixth General Clerks. The following is a complete list of the officers of the Department, with their salaries:

DANIEL D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner, $3,500; G. T. ROGERS, Deputy Street Commissioner, $1,500; JOHN KEYSER, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, $2,000; JAMES W. BARKER, Superintendent of Street Improvements, $2,000; WILLIAM ALLEN, Contract Clerk, $2,000; OLCOTT REINER, Map Clerk, $2,000; GEORGE PECKHAM, First Book-keeper, $2,000; JOHN COLVIN, Second Book-keeper, $1,500; JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, First General Clerk, $2,000; JAMES PECKHAM, Second General Clerk, $1,500; WILLIAM V. LEGGETT, Third General Clerk, $1,200; SAMUEL F. ALLEN, Fourth General Clerk, $1,200; ——, Fifth General Clerk, $1,000; ——, Sixth General Clerk, $1,000; AMBROSE F. PRATT, First Messenger, $1,000; WM. MESSENGER, Second Messenger, $500.

There is a resolution pending before the Common Council, which has passed one Board, raising the salaries of Street Commissioner and Deputy Street Commissioner—the first to $5,000 and the latter to $2,500.

☞ The *Adriatic*, which was to have been taken upon the Box dock by yesterday morning's tide, failed to get in on account of some delay in the arrangements at the dock. Her copper, which has become foul, is to be cleaned preparatory to her trip to Liverpool.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The Habeas Corpus Argued Before Judge Peabody.

DECISION RESERVED.

Mrs. C. Deeply Affected—Her Return to the Tombs.

At 12¾ o'clock on Tuesday, Judge PEABODY, having disposed of the cases before him, took his seat upon the Bench in the Circuit Court room to hear the arguments on the Cunningham *habeas corpus*.

District Attorney Hall stated that he had been notified in behalf of the people to attend upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, predicated upon a criminal complaint which was now pending in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. To the *habeas corpus* he found annexed the following return, signed by the Warden of the City Prison, to whom the writ was directed:

I, John Gray, Warden of the City Prison of the City of New-York, do return to the annexed writ of *habeas corpus* that the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Emma Augusta Burdell, in the said writ named, is in my custody; that she was received into my custody on the 13th day of August, 1857, and that I so hold and detain her in my custody under and by virtue of a certain commitment, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed, and the original whereof I now produce, together with the original of two papers heretofore filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Prison by the District Attorney, relating to the custody of the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Emma Augusta Burdell.

Sept. 1, 1857. JOHN GRAY, Warden.

The District-Attorney read the commitment, the papers in the proceedings before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, on the *certiorari*, and those relative to the application to admit to bail before Recorder Smith. He asked Mrs. Cunningham's counsel, Mr. Smith, whether he traversed or demurred to the return.

Mr. Smith replied that he moved the prayer of the petitioner be granted—that she be admitted to bail in whatever amount his Honor might in his discretion fix. The petitioner was in Court, and, if it were the proper place, he wished to say a few words in reference to the petition, and the grounds on which she was entitled to her prayer.

Mr. Hall—I understand my learned friend admits the truth of the return.

Mr. Smith—No, Sir; I do not.

Mr. Hall—The practice is to admit the return, or else make a specific or general denial of it, and take issue.

Mr. Smith—We traverse the return, and take issue.

Mr. Hall—Then I understand there is a general traverse. The preliminary motion which I now make, before proceeding with the argument on the writ of *habeas corpus*, is that the writ in the face of that return must be dismissed, and the prisoner remanded. Your Honor will perceive annexed to the return the acts and doings of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which, by statute, has jurisdiction of the offence, and it there appears that that Court, having jurisdiction of the offence by statute, passed upon this very question, which the gentleman desires to raise upon the motion and traverse. Your Honor is now sitting, not as a Supreme Court Judge after this case has been removed into the Circuit Court, not as a Judge of the Oyer and Terminer, but your Honor is here as a Superior Court Commissioner. Your Honor will remember that, by the act of 1844, slightly amended in 1846, after a magistrate had fixed the amount of bail, that no Court should hold or entertain a motion to admit to bail, except the Court which has jurisdiction of the offence—the object of the statute being to prevent exactly such cases as these which were extremely common in large cities. A party would be committed by a magistrate, and a motion would be made, after he had fixed the amount of bail or denied bail, before some Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Superior or Supreme Court, to admit to bail on the naked commitment which, of course, was not always very formally made—and, indeed, did not recite entirely the burden of the offence; and, therefore, the Judge was often called upon for a writ of *habeas corpus* to adjudicate upon the amount of bail, without having before him the light which the Court having jurisdiction of the offence, by the records which are before it, has. [Mr. Hall here read the statute in reference to the point he argued.] Now, if that statute were not in existence, the question comes up as a matter of discretion. But it appears this very question has been adjudicated upon by the Court having jurisdiction of the offence, and when that has been done I have never known of an instance in my seven years' connection with the office of the District-Attorney, where another Court has entertained the question and so superseded the action of the Court having jurisdiction. Now, upon the very same commitment this party is brought before your Honor, upon which was made a motion to admit to bail, on the 18th of August, before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. I claim, therefore, first, that as a matter of right, and second, that as a matter of discretion, the writ should be discharged.

Mr. Smith—If the Court please, in respect to both the grounds upon which the District-Attorney asks the Court to deny the motion, and to dismiss the prayer of the petitioner, we think we have good ground to claim that in the sound discretion which the law places in the hands of the Court, Mrs. Cunningham is entitled to have bail. The statute alluded to has reference to cases where bail has been fixed. This is a case where the party is ready to furnish bail and has her bail in Court, and where the request to admit to bail has been refused. The statute is not binding upon your Honor, and does not affect your Honor's discretion in taking bail, though it might be different if bail had been fixed. If we had come to ask that the bail might be lowered to our ability to procure it, then I would admit that the Court might be barred, though even that question might admit of a doubt. In this case, however, bail had not been taken, and the section alluded to of the laws of New-York did not refer to the case, and it is therefore left in the sound discretion of the Court. In the next place, so far as the Court of General Sessions has to do with the matter, I draw from that that Mrs. Cunningham applied through an attorney or counsellor, to be admitted to bail, and the magistrate there saw fit to refuse. This action of his, I think, is a very strong reason why your Honor should review the matter, and should grant what has been refused in the lower Court. If I understand anything about the origin and power of a writ of *habeas corpus*, it originated in precisely the same state of facts that are before your Honor in the papers presented. It was created and had been guarded from the earliest times to the present as the great bulwark of human liberty and personal freedom against the oppression of power. It was designed to go into dungeons and cells, where a man or a woman is held under process of law, and like the voice of God in the garden, it asked where that person was, and why that person was kept in bondage. We found in the history of this case that it was a perfect piece of criminal circumlocution—that from the first to the last an effort had been made to punish this woman for certain offences outside of what is charged, to gratify public malice and give the law a victim which they anticipated when she was on trial in that very room for the murder of Harvey Burdell. But she had been allowed to go clear. It seemed that the petitioner was taken before a lower court and the magistrate refused to admit her to bail under the direction of the distinguished Attorney for the people.

Mr. Hall—(interrupting)—Does your Honor allow such suggestions to be made against a magistrate of this County? The gentleman may make any personal allusions concerning myself he chooses, but I cannot permit aspersions to be cast upon the judiciary without objecting to it.

Mr. Smith—I will state precisely what took place: The magistrate who refused to admit this party to bail, well knew that notice was given before an inferior magistrate that an appeal would be taken and an effort be made to take bail. But before the papers could be got out these papers were taken out of his hands and put in the hands of the District-Attorney and run into the Court of Sessions, where the question was heard on the application to be admitted to bail; and the Recorder decided that the party could not have bail. Now, common justice demands that when a man or woman is accused of a grave crime, his petition should be heard before a magistrate as free from the infirmities of human nature as possible, and I undertake to say that a magistrate who appeared against that woman as a counsel, sustaining a theory adverse to her, and afterwards appearing as a witness against her, is not a magistrate so free from the infirmities of human nature, not so divested of the peculiarities of counsel, as to take this case and make a final decision upon an application to admit to bail. The Recorder said he could not meddle with this matter because it had been passed upon by a lower Court, and that a magistrate could not review the proceedings committing this woman without bail. We come now to the Supreme Court and are met with the objection that the matter has been taken before the Court of General Sessions, and yesterday in his office, the District Attorney expressed himself glad that it was there.

Mr. Hall—(interrupting.)—I deny that I ever said so, and I will place my veracity beside that of the gentleman in this community or in Boston, whence I understand he comes.

Mr. Smith—The gentleman made precisely that remark, and the assertion can be substantiated by the oath of Mr. Stafford. I say that this case has been passed upon by a magistrate, who, from the nature of his position, (for I know nothing about the Recorder personally—for aught I know he is a judicious and upright magistrate,) is not like to do strict justice in the matter—a person acting as counsel against this woman in one investigation, and who appeared as a witness against her in another, is not a party to take this question up and decide it finally, whether she shall be bailed or not. If the bail has not been fixed, then your Honor has discretion, and we ask your Honor to consider this matter, and if this party is entitled to bail you will give her bail, guarded by such restraints as justice requires. But, if your Honor please, I say that there is a feeling in this community that the petitioner ought to be punished, and that, so far as I can see, is the only reason why she should not have bail. There are other parties guilty of these offences, who are admitted to bail; for the most that can be alleged against her in this case is that one attempted, by false means, to take the property of another, and for that offence she was put in prison and refused bail. The offence is a bailable one. She can give any security that your Honor shall require, which is reasonable, and I know your Honor will require none that is not reasonable. She has been put in prison, confined in a close cell, to the danger of her health. From the time of this last commitment, to the present moment, there has been through all the papers and throughout this entire community, a determination that she has been defected, and now we shall have our revenge. Why, Sir, one of the statements that had been given to the world was that she had murdered her first husband.—[Mrs. Cunningham at this point buried her face in her handkerchief, and sobbed audibly]—and it was left to one of the religious newspapers of this City to come to her defence against the new and cruel assaults made upon her—and assaults, too, without the slightest foundation for justification. Not for nine months she stood over the prostrate form of her husband while he lingered with consumption, and saw him die. [Mrs. Cunningham renewed her sobbing as these allusions were made.] These are facts as well known as that this City Hall stands in the Park. But these matters must be brought to bear as though she had killed five hundred persons. That, however, has nothing to do with the particular matter before your Honor. She has never had an opportunity to speak one word in her behalf. In this very room, when she was on trial for murder she was ready to show her character from childhood to the time when she married Harvey Burdell, but it was decided that the question could not be raised. Now that same sort of feeling comes up, and we are told that the safety of life and the administration of justice demand that this woman be kept in prison. I speak advisedly when I say that if let out on bail the Government witnesses will be more likely to run away than the party here—for the offences she has committed, if she has committed any. There is nothing in this case to justify your Honor in supposing that, if admitted to bail, she will not appear at trial. There are men against whom indictments now lie in the office of the District Attorney, and who are now out on bail, and no one considers that justice will not be done them. It is not because this party is a woman, that oppression should be brought to bear against her. All she asks, and all her friends ask for her, is that she may have a just and fair position in this community till proved to be unworthy of it. When the time comes she will tell her story—she will give her version of this affair; but, whether she is guilty or not guilty, she is entitled on the character of the charge—on the nature of the accusation, and upon everything connected with it, to breathe the free air of this City, until the Courts of law, by the verdict of a Jury, shall decide that she has destroyed her title to freedom—and then her friends will allow her to take her place where she must take it. If your Honor please, there is something strange in this peculiarity of public feeling, when the law wants a victim. If this party were a man, she would have no trouble in being bailed. And this community is more disposed to forget and forgive the foibles of a man. While they will throw contempt and conlumely on the woman, they will receive with open arms the villain who plotted her ruin. I say thee, Sir, first, that there is nothing in this statute which bars you from granting the prayer of this petitioner; and, second, that it is in your Honor's discretion. And for the additional consideration that the magistrate who refused to admit her to bail had previously appeared against her in the capacities of counsel and witness. We ask that this party may be admitted to bail, and that the amount be fixed by your Honor.

Mr Hall—I came here, if your honor please, on a purely legal matter, and therefore I shall not follow the gentleman in his harangue, for I cannot call it an argument.

Mr. Smith—Call it anything you please.

Mr. Hall then cited several authorities to sustain his view of the matter, among others the decision of Judge Edwards in the matter of De Costa, reported in 1 Parker's Criminal Reports.

Mr. Smith remarked that this was the first time that proceedings on a writ of *habeas corpus* had been taken in Mrs. Cunningham's behalf, and therefore former proceedings could not affect this.

Judge Peabody said he should have to reserve his decision on the notice to dismiss for the present. If the counsel desired, they might proceed with the argument on the traverse and return.

Mr. Hall said that it was so extraordinary a circumstance in this County that a return of a Court of Record should be traversed, that he must say that he was embarrassed to know how to treat it. Annexed to the return was the adjudication of the Court of Sessions, under the hand of its Clerk, and how that record could be traversed he did not know.

After further discussion, the matter was adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

Subsequent to the adjournment Mrs. Cunningham took her seat in a carriage, attended by her counsel, and was driven to the Tombs. The excitement she had undergone left her so weak that she was unable to get out of the carriage. Upon permission of Mr. GRAY, the warden, the gateway of the Tombs was opened and the carriage driven inside. There were not half a dozen spectators present. From the carriage Mrs. Cunningham was carried nearly insensible to her cell. At 5 P. M. she had revived and was feeling very comfortable. She expresses an entire willingness to yield to the decision of the Court in her case. The feeble state of her health is given as the leading ground of the application to be released on bail.

Look at the Strawberry Beds.

There is a temptation to neglect them at this season. The runners should still be cut, except in those beds you wish for growing plants. In these pull up the weeds, and keep the soil loose until the ground freezes. It will save great labor next Spring to attend to this matter now. New beds may still be made, though none but the strongest plants should be used for this purpose.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The room of ABRAHAM KIND, No. 69 Ludlow-street, was entered on Monday night and robbed of a gold watch and $50 in money. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by a fellow who slept in the house over night and left very early in the morning. The thief has not yet been discovered.

The Sunken Propeller—Six Bodies Recovered.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

The steamer *Champion*, Captain PECK, went down the Sound yesterday afternoon, to the spot where the propeller *J. N. Harris* was sunk. Nearly six hundred people were on board, all of whom had an opportunity to witness the operations of the diver, who was at work when the steamer reached the spot. When the boat arrived, Captain SMITH, the master of the propeller, came along side and informed the party that three descents had been made by the diver, Mr. HART, and that six bodies had been recovered. One of them, that of a man, was unknown—the others were recognized as those of ALFRED SMITH, of New-London; ANNIE WILLIE, cook of the propeller; Miss ROBINSON, (the young lady who was under Captain SMITH'S charge,) and two of Captain SMITH'S children. While the boat lay to near the wreck, the diver made another descent, and remained under water 21 minutes, when he was raised to the surface, not having succeeded in recovering any body. The armor was then removed from the diver, and labor for the day suspended.

The boats engaged in the search remained by the wreck last night. If the weather permits, the diver will resume operations this morning, and it is believed that he will be able to recover all the remaining bodies to-day. Mr. HART reports that the wreck remains firm, and thinks that it can be raised to the surface with little trouble.

The bodies recovered have all been placed in boxes, and are in charge of Captain SMITH, who will forward them to New-London.

"THE PARK," Tuesday Noon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your vigilant eye has detected some scandalous abuses on my fair face. Not only carts and wagons are daily permitted to run over me, but I have hardly been *swept* the whole season. Even old trees are blown down and left in that state, as you will see near the Fountain, and neglect and wrong-dealing is constantly practiced toward me. But the crying evil I have to complain of during this long, dry, sultry Summer, the *Fountain*, which is such an object of beauty and so refreshing to my bosom, has not played once! Pray see to it, and inquire the *reason*, and thus oblige, THE PARK.

The reason is obvious;—short of water.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE MAINE LAW.—The following is the entire letter of Senator WILSON to Mr. GOUGH, from which an extract has been heretofore printed:

NATICK, MASS., June 20, 1857,

DEAR SIR: In response to your inquiries, I have to say that the Maine law in Massachusetts has not met the expectations of its friends. I advocated and voted for the law in the Legislature, and I have supported it before the people, and I intend to continue to do so. But the law has accomplished far less than its friends reasonably expected when they passed it. In the first place the law has not been fairly tested, owing to the embarrassments thrown in its way by courts and juries. This may be corrected in process of time. At any rate, I hope so. Another cause of failure is this, its friends have depended too much upon the law, and too little upon moral action. Work that ought to have been done, has been neglected because the friends of the cause have placed too much reliance upon the force of law. I think they begin to see this, and am confident they will hereafter not only sustain and enforce the law, but uphold it by appeals to the moral sentiments of the people. My idea is, that we want laws, such laws as can be enforced, and that appeals should be continually made to the heart, conscience and reason of the people to abandon the use of what law prescribes. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

Agricultural Notes in Otsego County, N. Y.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

The lateness of this season is nowhere more apparent than among the hills of Otsego County. We approached Richfield last week, by way of Little Falls. In the ride of sixteen miles through the towns of Columbia and Warren in Herkimer County, we saw large fields of grass still waiting for the scythe, rye still lying in the swath, and oats as green as they often look in the middle of July. A few fields upon the southern slopes of hills are beginning to turn. We have spent nearly a week in this vicinity, and in our rides over many of these hills we have hardly seen a wheat field fit to be cut. A few are slightly browned, but the most of them are still in the milk, and from present appearances, with the best of weather, will not be harvested before the 1st of September. The crop of wheat, however, is one of excellent promise. We learned from a gentleman resident here that it is greatly on the increase in this region, and farmers are anticipating the time when they will raise wheat enough to supply their own wants. The quality of the flour is said to be excellent, nearly equal to the famous products of Genesee. A dozen years since, the crop had almost entirely disappeared from these farms. Now it is almost as common as the corn crop. The cultivation, however, is slovenly and very little is done to assist the soil, which is admirably adapted to wheat. Both clay and lime are present in almost every locality.

THE CORN CROP

Is still very small upon these hills, and, judging from the present season, it is not well adapted to the soil and climate. As you pass down into the valley of the Mohawk, it improves all the way, and upon the German Flats you find as heavy a growth of corn as in ordinary seasons. This crop feels the influence of bop culture, which here is the main crop, and absorbs nearly all the manure upon the farm. Frosts are not uncommon here at this season of the year, and early in September. Should one come at any time during a week, the corn will be ruined.

POTATOES

Are extensively cultivated, and, in most years, are of excellent quality. The rot has already struck many of the fields. The vines are turning black, and the odor is perceptible at a distance. The new potatoes already dug are of poor quality.

BROOM-CORN

Is extensively cultivated in the valley of the Mohawk. The recent floods in the river have damaged the fields on the bottoms somewhat, but not extensively. The corn is now just beginning to show its brush.

THE OAT CROP

All through this region is admitted to be one of uncommon promise, and the keepers of livery stables are rejoicing in the prospect of cheap feed for horses. Last year they paid five and six shillings a bushel. It is now expected that oats in Otsego County will be from a third to a half cheaper this Fall. This, with the present prices of carriage hire, will materially improve this branch of business.

HOPS

Are the great staple of this and of Madison County. The yards are looking almost uniformly well where the cultivation has been thorough. The hops have set very thickly, and the growth is large. The growers are in excellent spirits, as they bear of short crops in England, and look upon their own luxuriant fields now rapidly approaching the harvest. This is the merriest time of the year to the people of this region. Female help is almost exclusively employed in picking the hops, and the wages are so high that damsels from all the neighboring cities and villages are drawn into the country for three weeks in September. Hop dances at night prove a still stronger attraction to the beaux of the city, and the farm-houses are thronged with gay fellows. These merry-makings are one of the features of hop-growing.

THE HAY CROP

Is not yet gathered. The aspect of the meadows is that of the last of July instead of the last of August—groups of men bending over the scythe, haycocks upon the fresh mown turf, half-finished stacks, and loads of hay on the way to the barn. Hay is very abundant, but most of it is gathered in imperfect condition.

We had heard much of the apples of this region, and had often seen them in market. But the apple speculators will have dull business this Fall, from present appearances. Though the blossoms were abundant, and the fruit set well, it has mostly dropped off, either from the attacks of insects or the peculiarities of the season.

The products of the dairy were never more abundant than this season. No sight is more common between here and Herkimer, than the farmers' wagons loaded with cheese, put up in round wooden boxes. They are either forwarded to New-York by way of the canal, or by railroad, when the demands of the market justify the extra expense. C——.

Hints on Drainage.

The subject of drainage is assuming new importance in this country every year, and is, we believe, soon to work an entire change in the methods and profits of husbandry in the older States. Johnston and his neighbors at Geneva have been pioneers in this work for many years, and their experiments and satisfactory results have been published in the agricultural transactions and journals. For years this talk about drainage seemed like the wildest speculation to most of our farmers—a throwing away of money that none but a man of large capital could afford. But as gentlemen visited these drained farms and contrasted their products with those undrained lying by their side, they could not resist the conclusion that drainage would pay. For the last five years experiments have been tried on a small scale by a multitude of farmers, and wherever the work is begun the results have been so satisfactory that it must increase. Farmers, who find that capital invested in tile drain pays ten, twelve and fifteen per cent., will not long be content to get only six and eight per cent. by the common methods.

There is a double advantage in draining land. It not only yields directly a good return for the capital invested—but it increases the profit of everything else done for the land. If the farmer spends thirty dollars upon manure for an acre of land, it is found that the manure brings much better crops upon drained, than upon undrained, soil. If he spends ten dollars in subsoiling an acre, he gets much better returns where he lays down the tile. If he uses lime, this gives better results. The subsoil improves rapidly under the influence of the atmosphere, which now penetrates it as far down as the drains are laid. Poor clayey soils, that would hardly pay for cultivation, are by this process entirely redeemed, and turned into fruitful meadows yielding forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and three tons of good hay.

Most of the farmers, of means, have now little doubt that drainage in some lands will pay. They are about ready to try the experiment themselves, on some wet spots upon their own farms. They have little doubt that the stories about drainage are true, and yet they like to see the results upon their own land before they invest very largely in this operation. They are determined to try it, and some will begin this season as soon as the hay crop is gathered.

It has been pretty satisfactorily settled, that brush and boards should not be used for drainage, where stones and tile can be had. The brush very soon decays, and the drains fill up. The same is true of slabs and boards. If these are used at all, as may be necessary in new settlements, where wood is an incumbrance, and stones cannot be had, it should be with the expectation that the whole work of digging the drain will have to be repeated in a few years.

As to the use of tile drain or stone, opinions are not yet unanimous. Where the land is full of stone, suitable for laying drains, and it is desirable to get rid of them, it is conceded that it may be advisable to use stone. It is to be considered, that in laying stone drain, you have to remove nearly three times as much earth as you do in laying tiles. With labor at a dollar a day, the cost of this extra digging is frequently enough to purchase the tile, and deliver them upon the ground. The trench for laying the stone must be a foot or more broad at the bottom. That for laying the tile need only be the width of the sole, three or four inches.

Then, again, stone drains are easily obstructed, unless the soil around them is very compact. It is found that sand works into them with great freedom, that the moles bore into them, and, in case of heavy showers, the dirt follows and the outlet becomes choked with the deposit. The tiles, if properly laid, are proof against sand and moles and mussrats. The water goes into them not only at the joints, but at every pore of the brick. The work, once well done, is done for a half century or more. This great permanence of the work is an item that ought to have great weight with the proprietor of the soil. He is to reap for himself and his heirs all the benefits of the investment. The tiles will yield annually a fair per cent. of profit for fifty years to come. What is paid out for manure ceases to bring returns after three or four years. It is all appropriated by the crops.

The great hindrance to the use of the tile drain in New England, is the heavy expense of freight. Until quite recently Albany has furnished all the Eastern States, and we know of very few tile manufactories now east of the Hudson. Tile works have been recently started at Whately, Mass., and upon Long Island, and we hear of others in contemplation along the Connecticut valley. It cannot be long before the clay-beds upon the banks of this river, which are abundant and of excellent quality, will be appropriated for this purpose. But stones are abundant on most of the farms, and the first essays at drainage will be made with these.

Stone drains should be made deep and large—not less than three feet below the surface. There should also be a suitable proportion between the size of the main drain and the side drains that run into it. Allowance must be made for the inclination of the ground, and for the amount of water that will run in the heaviest spring rains. If this is not properly adjusted, the main drain is liable to burst in heavy rains and greatly damage cultivated fields.

Dogs as a Means of Grace.

A cotemporary dilates thus upon the moral benefits of dog culture: "Many a man loves a dog, who has nothing else to love; and who will say that he is not a better man for it? The dog teaches man many a lesson of love, truth, integrity and forgiveness. He is not contaminated by the fiend that often dwells in the bosom of his master, but by his dumb instincts develops the humane, aye, even the divine element of love in his rough lord. Give us an estimate, brethren, of the good that dogs do." By the leave of our cotemporary we will undertake that pious endeavor.

Imprimis. Innocent lambs and sheep slaughtered by the thousand from Maine to Texas, worth at least a half million of dollars to the farmers of the country. This slaughtering, done in the most cruel manner—the victims worried, run down, torn, throttled, and the spirting blood lapped by these pious dogs. Sheep culture made impossible in many districts where a ban is not laid on dogs. This is a great good, if it is sinful to eat mutton-chop and to dress in broadcloth.

Secondly.—The unceremonious emptying of all unprotected swill pails in the vicinity of villages where dogs are kept, so that the pigs are often robbed of their breakfast. This is a great good if nightly thieving is a grace for man to imitate, and swine's flesh is to be eschewed rather than chewed.

Thirdly.—Scores of human beings—men, women and children—every year inoculated with the virus of hydrophobia from dogs' teeth, and left to die in agony. This is a great good if men are a nuisance, to be got rid of by the most painful methods.

Fourthly.—The consumption of immense quantities of wholesome food for pigs and chickens which, if not prevented from its legitimate uses by dogs, would make the price of pork, poultry and eggs cheaper throughout the country.

Fifthly.—A great waste and monstrous perversion of precious time and affection upon a set of quadruped scoundrels, hounds, setters, mastiffs, poodles and curs of low degree, that ought to be bestowed upon mankind. What a spectacle for angels to witness in one day! Delicate women in silks and finery musing and petting poodles as if they were creatures in God's image! And yet we are inclined to think our cotemporary is right. Take these same dogs and hang them, and the influence could not fail to be happy upon all classes. We think the man is hopeless whose sense of justice would not be refreshed and invigorated by such a meet end to the whole race of canine thieves and murderers.

Connecticut in the year 1840 raised 889,870 pounds of wool. In 1850 it had fallen to 497,454 pounds. One of the causes of this great decrease is to be found in the fact that many of the people regard the dog as a more useful animal than the sheep, and delight in that breed of whelps that thrive best on mutton.

The New-Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry

Has been upon trial for several years, and will probably be admitted to a place among standard fruits for general cultivation at the Fall meetings of our Horticultural Societies. After a place in our garden for three years, we have found it to equal all the promise of its first cultivators. The bush is a rank grower, multiplies rapidly, and bears very large crops of large berries, more than twice the size of the wild varieties. It fills up a gap among the small fruits, and will prolong their season at least a month. Those who complain of the sourness of the fruit pick them before they are ripe. They turn perfectly black some days before their maturity. The ripe fruit can only be detected by the touch, or by its falling from the bush. If clean straw be put upon the ground underneath the bushes, the fruit may be shaken off without injury. It makes a very great difference in the taste of a dish of this fruit to have the berries uniformly ripe.

Down with the Weeds.

Have you ever considered how much of ruin to future farm crops lies in the patch of weeds yonder? They are sapping the land now, but that is nothing in comparison with their future history. It is, perhaps, a group of thistles. Pull off one of those ripening heads, and count, if you can, the number of seeds wrapped up like arrows in a quiver. Every one of those seeds is provided with a feathery tail, that will expand and float off the seed in the air, like a balloon. The seeds in that single thistle head will probably be scattered over twenty acres, before the snow falls. And every plant has some curious provision for scattering its seed far and wide. Some are so light that they float in the air, others will just float in water, and the winter rains carry them to a great distance from their birth-place. The only safeguard against the spread of weeds is the eternal vigilance of the farmer. Cut up the weeds, by the roadside, under the walls, in the garden, on the manure heap, in the cornfield, everywhere. At no future time can you abate the nuisance so easily as now.

Ice-Houses.

Now, before the dog-days are gone, and while ice is a grateful addition to the water pitcher, while butter melts and meat spoils for want of it, build the ice-house that you have been thinking of building for several years. It should be reckoned one of the necessaries of farm-life. It will more than pay for itself every year as long as you use it. Butter, that goes to market solid and waxy with the temperature at 32°, is a more salable article than butter half melted. Ice-water, constantly used, is a healthful and refreshing drink. It injures none but the imprudent, who are not accustomed to its use. Meats and vegetables, that would otherwise perish, may be kept in an ice-box in the best condition until they perish in a legitimate way, and with profit to the owner. The female part of the household want ice. Build an ice-house this Fall, and gather your own ice harvest next Winter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor-House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK.
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

WIGS. HAIR DYE. WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable dye known. No blisters, no fits, no burning of the hair—the result of using the many base inventions. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule.
BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all. Twenty years' practical experience test the fact. This establishment is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, opposite the Fountain, No. 233 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT of a letter from New-Orleans to T. W. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:
The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours, THOMAS TWITTY.
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.
S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF BY RETURN MAIL.—One box 31 cents in stamps, or four boxes $1. By J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, Albany, N. Y.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 2d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MR. T. WILDE, NO. 251 BROADWAY, INVITES the attention of milliners to his peerless assortment of magnificent French Fall bonnets, superb fancy feathers and ribbons, artificial flowers, laces, head dresses and coiffeurs, selected by himself in the leading magazins of Paris, whence he has just returned.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that won't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

IT WILL PAY YOU
To read DALEY & CO.'S advertisement in the
DRY GOODS
Column of this paper. It is headed
"Immense Reduction."

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2¾ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 4 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

READ!
READ!! READ!!
DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 25 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG & JANE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. 8 years' lease of store for sale.

MARRIED.

EBBS—PARTRIDGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Spencer, ALLEN EBBS, of Brooklyn, to MARIANNE ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. JAMES PARTRIDGE, of London.

HESS—CLARKSON.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept 1, by Rev. A. V. Clarkson, GEORGE MCALLISTER HESS, of New-York, to HENRIETTA ELIZABETH, daughter of Matthew CLARKE.

BUEHLER—UNDERHILL.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, Mr. WILLIAM BUEHLER to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. William Underhill, Jr., all of this City.

BOTTS—BISHOP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Mr. JULIAN BOTTS, of Richmond, Va., to Miss HARRIET, daughter of William Bishop, of this City.

DIED.

The death of Mrs. JOSEPH KEEN, the wife of the highly respected Superintendent of the Workhouse, has converted the "House of Industry" into a house of mourning. The friend of every woman has been called to her Father in Heaven. A beloved mother is cold in the grave! The faithful wife has closed her eyes upon him with whom she has spent a whole life in the closest ties of true love and faithful affection. Yes, and more than this; her example of devotion to all the wants and cares, and interests of home, family, relations and friends, was visible during every hour of her active and energetic life, and all who knew her, mourn that she shall be seen and known no more. She was for nearly 20 years the prisoner's friend and the support of the sorrowful, and none knew her but to respect and love her. Her loss will long be felt. Her presence at his fireside missed, and her pure example of devotion and charity, he lost to many who will feel strongly the purity and single heartedness of her character. Her pure spirit has gone, but her home on earth still shall be in the hearts of those who knew her best.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, THADDEUS WHITLOCK, son of James E. Holmes, after a long and severe illness, in the 20th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 2d inst., without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 15 Rutgers-place, at 3 P. M.

TINDALE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 31, H. M. TINDALE, aged 70 years and 8 days.
The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 141 3d-av. The relatives and friends of the family, the Veteran Corps of 1812, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MOUBRET.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 31, after a short illness, ELIZA, wife of John Monbrey, aged 42 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 5:6 Grand-st. Funeral service will take place at All Saints Church, corner of Scammel and Henry sts., at 2 o'clock. The members of Abrams Lodge No. 20 F. & A. M., and the members of Mechanics Lodge No. 118, I. O. of O. F., are most respectfully invited to attend.

SHAFTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, at his residence, Carroll-place, Brooklyn, JAMES S. SHAFTER, in the 56th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 4 P. M., from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn.

SCOTT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 31, of consumption, JAMES W. SCOTT, aged 17 years, son of the late Daniel and Eliza Scott, and grandson of the late Alderman N. Waterbory.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 18 South 1st-st., Williamsburg, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LATHROP.—At Sharon, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 20, Rev. L. E. LATHROP, D. D., aged 60 years.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER
into any style or pattern. Our house was established *over thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

THE FORTUNE TELLERS OF NEW-YORK.—Variety; Condition; Modes of Life and Practice; How to Proceed; Effects on the Superstitious, &c., in this week

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE!

Mr. STUART begs to announce that, tempted by the flattering success attending his enterprise last season, he will continue the management of this theatre for the ensuing year.

On THURSDAY next, Sept. 3,

to inaugurate the opening of the Theatre, which has been enlarged and thoroughly refreshed, the following group of great dramatic celebrities, such as may never again be seen together in one company, have consented to assemble on this occasion, and will appear in Bourricault's Comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, her farewell appearance previous to her departure for California.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, her last appearance.
Mr. BLAKE, as Meddle.
Mr. WALCOT, as Sir Harcourt.
Mr. LESTER, as Charles Courtley.
Mr. JOHN WOOD, as Adolphus Spanker.
Miss GANNON, as Pert
Mr. DAVENPORT (for this occasion,) as Cool, and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the author of the comedy, as Dazzle.

In receiving the high artistic trust confided to him by Mr. Wallack, Mr. Stuart trusts to be able to sustain the pre eminent character stamped on this Theatre by the management of that great artist, and hopes confidently that he will rival in success the last and the former seasons of this favorite establishment.

MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear on MONDAY next.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 2, 1857.
GRAND BALLET AND COMIC PANTOMIME.
Signorina TERESA ROLLA as ROSE da MAI.
Promenade Concert at 7. Overture at 8 o'clock.
JEANETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeanette....Mme Marzetti | Jeannot.....L'Espinosa
Monsieur....Antoine Ravel | Middleford...Jerome Ravel
LA BOUQUETIERE.
Rose da Mai.....Signorina ROLLA
Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts.
THURSDAY—The RAVELS in MAZULME.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Third night of that eminent tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear this evening as
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
in the celebrated and popular play of that name, supported by Messrs. F. Fisher, Barnett, Moore, J. Barrett, Holman and Setchell.
To conclude with Tyrone Power's farce,
THE IRISH BROOMMAKER.
Messrs. Seymour, McRae, Bishop, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Orton and Miss Miller.
To-Morrow—THE APOSTATE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2,
Will be presented a petite drama in one act, entitled
ANGELINE; OR, LE TRISTE DE COEUR.
After which the comedy of
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
To conclude with the popular farce of
MY PRECIOUS BETSY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes. Second Circle, 25 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.
The entertainments will commence with
WILLIAM TELL.
After which
MAGIC HANDS.
DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.

ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINE FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.

Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The stockholders are respectfully requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's.—Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7½. First appearance of the following celebrated artists, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. E. J. WINSTON, Mrs. A. GRATTAN. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, 857, the performance will commence with the farce of MY AUNT. After which the beautiful drama of SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN. To conclude with the laughable farce of ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. Dancing by Mlle. ERNESTINE. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents: orchestra 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Throngs of anxious people continue to fill the Museum to see "THE BOGUS BURDELL INFANT," and have indorsed its "real mother," Mrs. Anderson, to "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER," and hence it may yet be seen at all proper hours this day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard, will repeat THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock as well as EVENING at 7½ o'clock, feats in magic, necromancy, and ventriloquism, &c. The Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c, may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents: children under 10, 13 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th of September. Those who have not secured space should do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr. LEEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK BEGS TO inform his pupils and the public that he has returned to town, and that his address is No. 149 9th-st.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.

Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A BANKRUPT STOCK.
Cases De Laines, 6¼ cents.
Cases Black and White Prints, 4 cents.
Cases French Brilliants, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Cases Double Width Paramattas, 12½ cents.
Cases Double-Width Wool Plaids, 25 cents.
Cases English Ginghams, 6¼ cents.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
200 Long Broche Shawls, $9, worth $16, slightly soiled, at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.
One price only.

COLORED AND WHITE EMBROIDERED Marseilles sets. We will open on Monday, 31st,
250 cartons French Marseilles sets,
50 cartons Misses' do.
Also a full assortment of Marseilles collars,
Received per steamer Arabia.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED BANDS AND SETS FROM AUCTION.
REEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday 31st,
A LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH EMBROIDERED JACKONET SETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
And CAMBRIC BANDS, all widths,
Purchased at auction.

TRAVELING CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of shape and material,
Constantly on hand,
Or made to order at shortest notice,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL SILKS! NEW FALL SILKS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will open this morning, Aug. 31, some very beautiful styles of NEW FALL SILKS, also new designs of side-banded SILK ROBES,
which they will offer at a reasonable advance.

RICH CASHMERE ROBES.
Just opened, one case Robes à Lize,
In all Colors, very splendid,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS. CHENILLE SHAWLS. NEW SHAWLS.
Large assortment just opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SUPER BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
In all widths, for Cloaks or Basques.
Just received by BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 164 pieces	$16 00,	worth	$25 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	2 25,	worth	5 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50,	worth	10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00,	worth	2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75,	worth	8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00,	worth	85 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	15 00,	worth	20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75,	worth	3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75,	worth	1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80,	worth	3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00,	worth	10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00,	worth	12 00
Hall Lights	3 00,	worth	4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75,	worth	1 25
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75,	worth	7 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	20 00,	worth	28 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50,	worth	8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50,	worth	2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth	6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED,
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The First Opening of this Season
will take place on
THURSDAY, Sept. 3.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS AND MANTILLAS.

The subscriber respectfully informs wholesale buyers that he has on hand a splendid stock of Garments for Fall and Winter wear, comprising some of the greatest novelties to be found in this market. An examination is earnestly solicited. MOLYNEUX BELL,
No., 343 (old No. 54.) Canal-st.

INDIA GOODS AT WHOLESALE!
Merchants and others are invited to look at the large stock of Pineapple Dress Goods, Crapes, Cambric's, Ponjees, Satins, Silks, Shawls, Canton China, Fans, Novelties, and many other articles only to be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER TO THE TRADE
FOR CASH
NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE,
HEAD ORNAMENTS, BONNET MATERIALS,
COL'D STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at
No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

THE LAST MOVEMENT OF FASHION.

Laces and fringes, as dress trimmings, have had their day. They have been for a long time in vogue, and no lady of taste has felt herself justified in employing anything else, however inclined to depart from the custom But the tide has turned at last Our lady friends who have just returned from Europe, report that in Paris, and in fact all over continental Europe, ribbons of various styles and colors have taken the place of every other species of trimming The Empress Eugenie trims with ribbons only! Queen Victoria and her court trim with ribbons! The Princess Charlotte trims with ribbons! The young bride of Duke Maximilian trims with ribbons! In short, go where you will in the *beau monde* of Europe, all who profess to follow the dictates of fashion, or to lead in the great art of ladies' costume, have set in ribbons as the prevailing standard of *bon gout* and elegance. As to the particular kinds of ribbons most in demand among the leaders of *ton* in Paris just now, we can only say, call on M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No 389 Broadway, and see his immense assortment just imported.

MILINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHARMING BOOK,
Partly from the pen of the talented and lamented Authoress of "Shady Side,"
ENTITLED
THE MEMORIAL;
OR,
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF AN ONLY DAUGHTER.
BY HER MOTHER.
Authoress of "Shady Side."
With an Introductory Notice, by Rev. A. L. STONE.
"This work was begun by Mrs. HUBBELL previous to her last illness, but her hand failed with the pen in its grasp, and the book has been completed by a younger brother. We cannot be mistaken in saying that it will prove not only a useful work, but one of thrilling interest to all classes of readers."
In one handsome vol., 12mo, with Portrait. Price, $1. Just published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

DR. ALCOTT'S GREAT WORKS.

THE LAWS OF HEALTH;
OR, SEQUEL TO
THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.
A book which should be in every family library, and in every school-room in the land. Price, $1.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
A book for both sexes, and all mature ages. Price, 75 cents.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
A book of practical suggestions for the young of both sexes. Price, 75 cents.

Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of price of each book.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston.

ALLEN'S BRITISH INDIA.
INDIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN—GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.
This remarkable work by Dr. D. O. ALLEN, who was for twenty-five years a resident in India, is acknowledged to be the most complete and reliable work on British India ever published, either here or in England. It possesses uncommon interest at the present time, while the eyes of the world are turned towards that country.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
In one splendid 8vo. volume. Price, $2.

SERMONS
OF THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON, OF LONDON.
Third Series. Revised by the author, and published with his sanction; containing a steel plate view of Surrey Music Hall, London, engraved expressly for the volume. Price $1.
Having received orders for more than the first edition printed, the publication day for the above will be postponed for a short time until a new edition of 5,000 now printing, is ready.
THE SAINT AND HIS SAVIOUR.
BY REV C. H SPURGEON.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.
Three hundred pages of this book are already stereotyped, but the publication will be necessarily delayed by reason of the detention by the author of the balance of the proof-sheets They are expected by the next steamer, and without doubt we shall be able to issue the volume about the 20th of September.
This is an entirely new work, never before published in any form. It is the first extended religious work by this distinguished preacher, and one which in its fervid devotional spirit, the richness of its sentiments, and the beauty of its imagery, fully sustains his high reputation.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st.

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE, MARCH, 1857.—No In pamphlet form, just published. The only correct account that has been published of the massacre at Spirit Lake. Trials and three months captivity of Abigail Gardner and the lost captive ransomed from Ink-pa-du-ta's band of outlaws and murderers in June last. ROSS & TOUSEY, agents for the publisher, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of ROSS & MERRIAM, for the purpose of manufacturing paints, chemicals, &c., at Nos. 330 and 332 West 42d-st.
ALEX. ROSS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857. H. G. MERRIAM.

TO MERCHANTS.—IF YOU HAD A PRACtical knowledge of Phrenology, it would enable you to detect rogues, and help you in all your intercourse with customers. You should also know your own power, which can be given by Prof. FOWLER'S Examination at No. 308 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TEACHERS, AT THE U. S. SCHOOL Agency, by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 256 Broadway. A male teacher to go to North Carolina, a French lady to go to Nova Scotia; also, various other schools and families. Our subscribers and others will please to call from 9 to 12 and 1 to 6 o'clock.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught four years and has good testimonials, wants a situation in an Academy or High School as Teacher or Principal. Address T. W., Pine Grove, Centre County, Penn.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO TEACHES THE English branches and Piano, desires a situation in a school or private family. Address M. BROWN, Box No. 196, Chelsea, Mass.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT teacher of the English language can hear of a situation by calling at the Commercial and Classical Institute, No. 111 2d-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A writer of much experience upon the City daily press, but whose health disqualifies him for duties so onerous, would be happy to connect himself with some provincial paper, either daily or weekly. Ample testimonials as to capacity and acquirements furnished. Address MARTIN, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS old, to do light work, and take care of a baby. She must come well recommended. Also, a young woman, German, English or Scotch, to do the washing, ironing and cooking in a small family, consisting of a gentleman and his wife One who can come well recommended, and understands her business, will be well paid for her services. Apply at No. 14 Irving-place, Hoboken, New-Jersey.

WANTED.—TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—A man of middle age, of business habits, wishes to secure a permanent situation, in City or country, as cashier agent or secretary, or any respectable employment where faithfulness will secure a liberal compensation. The best references for character, &c. Address BALTIMORE, Box No. 221, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman of long experience as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and nurse; is an experienced nurse and superior fine laundress, willing and obliging, studies the interest of her employer, and can furnish the very best of City reference for capability and moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity: the best of reference; she has lived three years in her last place; no objection to a family boarding. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 120 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook, washer and ironer; is qualified to take charge of a kitchen or do housework. Also, a respectable, neat and agreeable young woman, well recommended, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse or lady's maid on a voyage to Liverpool or London, by a young woman, who can give the best references; does not care for high wages. Apply to or address J. A. H. HASBROUCK, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF TIDY habits, a situation as nurse; will wash and iron for the baby; is quick at the needle; wages $6 Also, Protestant girl of 13, can wait on a lady; do light work; wages $2, or board and clothes. Call at 216 East 23d st

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children and assist at housework; is of industrious habits, and can give the best of reference as to character for honesty. &c Call at No. 36 Frankfort-st., in rear building, top floor, or a note addressed to M. E. will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF select servants of all nations, in the city and country. Lady employers and hotel keepers that are in want of good help, will please call at the Metropolitan Employment Institute, No. 317 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY single steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; two years good City reference from his last place; no objection to City or country. Address T. M. F., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT IN an Academy or High School, by a young man of good moral character, and familiar with the common and higher English branches, and has a thorough knowledge of classics. Address (stating terms) ALPHA, Johnsville, Dutchess County, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations. The country preferred. Call at No. 209 1st-av., 1st floor, back room, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family—one who can thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the work in a private family. Must be Americaps. Best of reference given if required. Call at No 202 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as salesman in a country store; has a thorough knowledge of the business; can furnish the best of reference. Address WILLIAM, at this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as governess Speaks the English, French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. 3,230 New-York Post-Office.

CHORISTER.—A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXperience would like to take charge of a Choir in New-York or a neighboring city. Would lead a Presbyterian Choir for a moderate salary. Address "L. K.," *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AMERican woman of experience, to take charge of an infant; one who is free from incumbrance and enjoys good health. To a suitable person liberal wages will be paid, and a home secured if desired. References required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—IN A DINING SALOON, A SMART, active girl to take charge; one somewhat acquainted with money. To a competent person good wages will be given. Also, a waiter boy. Apply at No. 25 Ann-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIenced and practical book-keeper; one bringing good references, &c., may find a good situation by addressing, Box 3,560 Post Office.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. A MAN COMPEtent for an assistant in a law office. Apply to GEO. GIFFORD, No. 17 Well-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY Goods Jobbing House, who writes a good hand expeditiously, and figures correctly and quickly. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, Box No. 1,596 Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-RATE printed forwarders. Apply at No. 164 Pearl-st., 3d story.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

NOS. 82 AND 84 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—An entire parlor floor, consisting of three rooms in modern style, also a front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, to let, with full board, for the coming season. All of these rooms are handsomely furnished and in every way desirable for genteel families. The house is also kept in the best manner. Possession may be had immediately.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—PARLOR, ONE OR TWO bedrooms and bath room, or single rooms with all conveniences, newly fitted up, and will be kept in best order. JOHN WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st., near Taylor's.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be found at No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, very near the ferry.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, lighted with gas, and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 354 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The seventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MARLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SHEAR,
J. R. BOYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McGMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circular can be obtained at her residence; also at the offices of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st; of E. REMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 185 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above Institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 376 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 7. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 52 Dey st.; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 185 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 132 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 38 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL directed by Messrs LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE, Madougal House, corner 5th-st., near 5th-av. Modern languages, classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. Gymnasium attached. Just reopened.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal, Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, September 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years: Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. RICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

**MISS HALLOW WILL REO

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, splendid rosewood piano-fortes, rich chandeliers, paintings, mirrors, &c.—THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock precisely, at No 163 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The entire furniture of this house is of the best description, made to order, and been used but four months, comprising everything suitable for a magnificently sold to finished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed immediately. consisting of valuable collection of oil-paintings, embracing many rare subjects, all richly framed; superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, marble music cabinet; velvet, Wilton, and other carpets; pier and mantel mirrors; silk and lace curtains; French shades; elegant rosewood etageres; lady's secretary, mirror front; Turkish chairs; French mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, wardrobe, together with a fine assortment of China, cutlery, plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c. The whole for absolute sale. The house to let. Inquire of DEMOTTE No. 15 William st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S third regular Fall trade sale of well-assorted English, German and American hardwares, &c, will take place on THURSDAY, 3d, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st. Also, by order of Assignees, 73 casks wrought nails, 4 cases fine locks, 2 casks C. Gray's hand and panel saws, &c., &c. N B—The sale will commence with part of a stock of shelf goods. Terms at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD HIS regular weekly sales of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. The list includes first class Fire Stocks, viz Bowery, Firemen's, National, Berkmen, Irving and Lorillard. Regular sales every Wednesday. Special sales on any day required.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, VERY LOW.

The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.

Ladies' gold, cameo, mosaic, pearl, carbuncle and lava ear rings, pins and bracelets; diamond pins and rings; ladies' and gentlemen's gold watch chains, gold studs and sleeve buttons, keys and seals; finger rings with stones; seal-rings; plain gold rings; rare gold wedding-rings; gold spectacles and eye-glasses; gold pens and pencils; gold thimbles; gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's breast-pins; gold pens, silver holders; gold necklaces and crosses; silver spoons and forks; silver dessert knives; silver forte monnaies, napkin-rings and fruit knives.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (2d floor,) near Broadway.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch-makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $60 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No 66 Broadway, New-York.

PREMIUM OF A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE BEST WATER-WHEEL.—The American Institute will make tests of the power and general merits of Turbine and other Water Wheels of a size that can be supplied with a 6-inch pipe from a head at the usual height of mill privileges. The wheels will be received at the Crystal Palace any time during the fair, which opens on the 15th of September next.

WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—NEW AND SECOND-hand, from two-horse up to thirty-five horse power. Also, several new and second-hand steam engines, from one-horse up to twenty. Apply at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, No. 167 Water street, between Bridge and Jay-sts., Brooklyn. WM. FINNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufactoring business. Apply to C. R. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamaled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 85 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. Hunter Benson & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the instalment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st., New-York. The subscribers continue to issue passage certificates from Europe on the most favorable terms. They also issue drafts for any amount from £1 upwards payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, the punctual payment of which drafts having gained the confidence of the public, the subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the favor and confidence so long reposed in them.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 25, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the County Road and Bridge Fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $214,376 98.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 70 Wall st., New-York—The bills of the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL (LATE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON) RAILROAD COMPANY.—COVINGTON, Ky., Aug 28, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on THE FIRST DAYS OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, ON THE

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R R. CO.'S BONDS, 6 PER CENTS, guaranteed by the City of Covington, and the

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R R. CO.'S FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, 6 & 7 PER CENTS, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. J. WALKER, Treas. K. C. R. R. Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
Aug. 27, 1857.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that the second instalment of 20 per cent. on the new Capital Stock will be payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Bank.

WM. KISSAM, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10 000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall st.

FLORIDA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—The Interest Coupons on the Internal Improvement Bonds of the State of Florida, 7 per cents, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in this City.

ALL DRAFTS DRAWN BY THE BRECKENRIDGE Coal and Oil Co. on John Thompson will be paid at the agency of the Company, No. 98 Greenwich st. J. & W. CAIRNS.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE Sept. 1, on the Florida Railroad Freeland (8 per cent.) Bonds will be paid at our office. RIGGS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner of William and Beaver-sts.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BULLS' HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept. 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Cheutenque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 348 Broadway,
Are now opening their Fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 13 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Dennisg Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gas. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. G. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 138 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations
Emigrant, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and, Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Milberton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1857.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The following unrivaled steamers will leave Buffalo for Toledo on arrival of Morning Express Trains from New-York. Positively no detention:

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, 1,750 tons, S. B GOLDSMITH, Commander, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons, J. T. PHRATT, Commander, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

H. B. RITCHIE, Foot Main-st., Buffalo, } Agents.
JOHN F. PORTER, 193 Broadway, New-York,

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 88; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

C. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES:				
	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Greenbush & Albany	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Middletown, Fairheven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Tuesday, Sept. 1, 5 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1 P.M.
Wed'day, Sept. 2, 6 A.M.	Wed'day, Sept. 2, 2 P.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Arch-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER HELVLAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 10½ A. M., 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 8½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND PISCATORIAL EXCURSION to the Cholera Banks will be made on WEDNESDAY, Sept 2. The splendid sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. JOHN S. SPENCER, has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip at 7 A. M., and Pier 3 North River at 7½ A. M. An experienced pilot will accompany the boat on this occasion. Tickets can be procured at the following places: Bates & Holden, Carlton House, No. 496 Broadway; Hope & O'Brien, Herald Office; M. M. Laird, Fifth Ward Hotel; Bolton & Betts, No. 15 and 16 Fulton Market; Jno. Haley, No. 29 West Broadway. N. B.—Tickets are limited.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, from her berth at pier No. 4 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

All passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$136 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five watertight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16.—Price of passage: 1st cabin, $80; 2d, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be;

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY....Sept 16	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17.
SATURDAY.....Nov. 14	SATURDAY.....Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. B. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Mob Law in Atchison.

From the Leavenworth Times Extra.

Saturday, August 22, 1857, will always be a memorable day in the history of Atchison. For although the events of that day are not distinguished by anything worthy or honorable, they are of a nature not easily to be forgotten. The remembrance of some public outrage or wrong is as keenly felt as that of something memorable or note-worthy.

On Saturday, the 22d, a Free-State Convention was to have been held at Atchison for the purpose of electing delegates to the Grasshopper Convention, and Col. LANE had been invited to deliver an address. It is well known that LANE is quite obnoxious to the most ultra fire-eaters of Kansas and Missouri, and a little squad of Southerners who hang around Atchison swore that the Colonel should never make a speech in "their" town though the streets ran blood. This squad, however, were painfully aware of their numerical insignificance, and appealed for "aid and comfort" to their sympathizing colleagues of the Missouri blue lodges. A favorable response was given, and then the bullying commenced in earnest. The Atchison fire-eaters, strengthened by an inordinate quantity of "rectified Kansas Bourbon" and blue lodge promises, proclaimed aloud "death to the d—d Abolitionists!"—"down with niggerism"—"away with LANE's carcass!" &c., &c. But little attention was paid to such threats, and the day for the Convention arrived. A few of our citizens went out to cooperate with those who might organize for the purpose of protecting life and property, and as they were singled out for insult and indignity, we will give their experience and picture the ordeal through which they were forced to pass.

The party consisted of some eight Americans and twelve Germans—the former riding on horses and the latter in wagons. They arrived at Atchison about noon, and, after putting up their horses, found, to their amazement, that no measures had been taken for the holding of the Convention, or for the proper organization of the Free-State forces. The streets were filled with men, and stacks of arms were seen in the grog shops and groceries.

Some twelve of the Leavenworth company, about one o'clock, were standing quietly in front of ADAMS & SWIFT's office, when a disturbance was heard up the street, where a large body of armed men were collected. Eight or ten of our citizens (including E. G. ADAMS, a brother of our Mayor, now residing in Atchison,) started in the direction of the scene. This movement elicited a "whoop" from a nomadic Missourian, which was answered up the street, and appeared to be the signal for the general gathering, as every house and whisky shanty vomited forth a set of rowdyish looking customers, armed to the teeth, and profuse in their denunciations of everything pertaining to a Free State. About this time, also, three wagons appeared in the streets, loaded with "passengers," who sported, besides any quantity of side-arms, a lot of bayoneted muskets.

On going up the street the little Free-State band found themselves completely encompassed by as miserable a set of drunken and excited vagabonds as ever disgraced humanity. It was here discovered that a Free-State man—WOODWARD—had been knocked down and otherwise maltreated by the ruffians, who swore eternal vengeance against the entire "race of Free-State men."

One of these rowdies, with a Sharpe's rifle ready cocked, slapped Mr. ADAMS across the face, and, presenting his rifle, threatened to shoot him as he stood. The Free-State men quickly covered ADAMS, and drew their Colts, determined to die bravely, rather than see one of their own number barbarously murdered. This bold move had the desired effect, and, though the clicking of locks was heard on every side, no shot was fired, and the Free-State men were allowed to fall back to their original position. While here, an excited ruffian jumped from his horse, and again threatened Mr. ADAMS, but he was quietly removed, after a little bluster, and appeased somewhat by copious draughts of whisky.

Word was now sent by the invaders to Mr. LOSEE, one of the Free-State Party, that he was taking too active a part in the events of the day, and he was advised to leave. But Mr. LOSEE concluded to stay just as long as he pleased, and the invaders wisely concluded to let him.

Assembling once again, they took a vote on the propriety of "killing LANE," and almost unanimously resolved that the deed should be consummated. At this time the excitement was on the increase, and the most violent threats were made against the party of Free Staters who went up from this place; and it appearing to this small band too painfully evident that they could expect neither aid nor succor from any quarter, it was thought advisable to evacuate the town. This concluded, the Americans remounted and rode a short distance from the place, where they dismounted to await the arrival of their German friends.

While the latter were busy in "hitching-up," a company of the Pro-Slavery fanatics rode up to Mr. ADAMS' house, for the avowed purpose of killing him, but he was not at home.

The Free-State men—reunited—waited an hour or so for further developments, but nothing occurring, they turned their horses' heads towards Leavenworth, and arrived here in the evening.

During the day it was generally rumored that both the Free-State Presses of Atchison were to be destroyed, and many supposed that this would be the climax—as it one—of the day's infamy. But towards evening the excitement of the crowd began to wear away, and, strange to say, an address was delivered by Dr. STRINGFELLOW, in which the invaders were denounced without stint. The Doctor washed his hands of the day's doings, entered his solemn protest against them, and withdrew his name as a candidate for their favor and support.

Other addresses were made, we understand, of a similar nature, and we doubt not but that every interested citizen of Atchison, or honest settler in Missouri, deplores the events of last Saturday, which are so damnable and revolting in all their features and details.

Two important facts are established by this Atchison difficulty:

1. That the day of Missouri invasions is not yet over.

2. That there is still one place in Kansas where free speech is forcibly denied.

Now we are as strongly desirous of peace and repose as any can be. None could deprecate a renewal of bloody strife more than we. Our exertions are always, and ever have been, thrown in this behalf. But our manhood revolts at the idea of tamely submitting to open insult, or an infringement of those rights which we hold to be inviolable and sacred. Knowing well how essential it is to the peace and prosperity of Kansas that the hatchet should be forever buried, and that we should look to the ballot-box for a peaceful arbitrament of the vexed questions here at issue, we yet have not been schooled in that Utopian belief which teaches quiet submission to oppression and tyranny.

We see at Atchison a successful attempt, made by invaders, to prevent a number of citizens from meeting in Convention and we see a fatal blow struck at freedom of speech. Now then it behooves us—nay, it is our imperative duty—to vindicate these inalienable rights, or forfeit our claim to the title of men. Rather, far better, that we should be the serfs of some Imperial Czar than that we should tremble basely to usurpation, or complacently look upon the violation of principle and right. It is a matter of little import whether JIM LANE speak in Atchison or not, but it is a matter of vital interest to every citizen of Kansas whether he shall not have the liberty of speaking there, and be protected in that liberty. The insults to which that band of Free-State men were subjected were given to the entire Free State Party, and the blow struck at Col. LANE struck every freeman in our midst. It remains then for the Free State Party to resist these high-handed insults, and vindicate our down trodden rights. Nor shall we rest content till LANE has spoken in Atchison and a Free State Convention has been allowed to meet and deliberate without in reference from home or abroad. Unless we greatly mistake the temper and spirit of the Free-State party, we speak not only its sentiments, but indicate and foreshadow its resolution.

We cannot close our remarks without paying a well-merited and thrice-earned compliment to those courageous few who stood up so bravely for fair play, justice, and the right. Had it not been for the noble stand they took, and the determination they evinced, blood would have been shed, and the most disastrous results ensued. They are deserving of all credit and honor, and we only regret that it is impossible for us to say as much of either the Free-State citizens of Atchison, Doniphan, or any contiguous locality.

The Richmond *South* publishes an extract of a letter from a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, prefacing it with the remark: "It will be read with the liveliest interest by all who desire to know the determination of the Pro-Slavery party, and the true condition of the Southern cause in that Territory." The letter says:

"The following is a specimen of how far the money received from Washington has been made use of to effect the ruin of Kansas: WHITFIELD said to me in conversation, What are you men going to do with the Constitution? I replied, I had one vote and one voice, which would be used most strenuously to make a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and send direct to Washington—no reference whatever. He rejoined—If you do not consent to refer it, I will call a meeting of the National Democrats, denounce you, and memorialize Congress not to receive your work. It matters not what followed; but this will show you what immense efforts are being used at Washington to control the Convention. Gov. WALKER sent specially for me, and, after four hours of the hardest talking he ever had in his life, failed to convince me either of the truthfulness or expediency of his reasons for submitting his pet idea to what he is pleased to call the people. The articles in your paper are pointed and strong, and we acknowledge too great benefit it has done the cause in Kansas, by inspiring the true Southern men, independent of party, with hope and success. Let me tell you, Sir, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, a member of the last Legislature, one of the Committee that reported the present Democratic platform upon which we act, and as invariably a member of all the political Conventions held in Kansas, that the members of the Constitutional Convention are all right. If I had to select from the whole South, I do not know that I could improve upon them. I have conversed with most of them; they are strenuously opposed to reference, and you may be assured that whatever we do will be done directly to effect the all-important making of Kansas a Southern State—Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WALKER or Mr. Anybody else to the contrary. We can neither be intimidated by fear or seduced by favor. Gov. WALKER is in a deplorable plight; he is backing down very sensibly, and, were the opportunity presented, would back down altogether. He is treated with contempt by the Black Republicans, and to a great extent he has lost the confidence of our party."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 7

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says, that at a meeting at Lawrence, on the 22d ult., to elect delegates to the Grasshopper Falls Convention, the Democratic wing of the Free State Party constituted five sixths of the entirety. The delegates were all in favor of voting at the Fall election.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Captain WALKER.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another large and fashionable audience were in attendance at this neat theatre again last night, to witness the monster entertainment given. Mr. C. J. FOSTER was received with the same enthusiastic applause as on the previous night, his *Rob Roy* and the sailor *Harry Halliyard*, were masterly pieces of acting, and elicited the approbation of the audience. To night he is to appear as "William Tell." Mr. G. L. FOX's new pantomime, which has also made a decided hit, entitled the "Magic Hands," will follow, and the performance to conclude with the drama of the "Dumb Girl of Genoa." Posturing between by the DENIER BROTHERS, and dancing by Miss ADELAIDE PEIOR, Mlle. ZELLAR, Chirbi Family and Mr. S. WEED, forming a greater variety of amusements than could be found in any theatre in the Union.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH's Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Persons who wish the genuine LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, will please ask or write particularly for "LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," as the omission of LEA & PERRIN'S name gives unscrupulous dealers the opportunity of supplying a spurious sauce. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents in United States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is an unfading perfume. Its fragrance never degenerates into a sickly odor. The fabric it touches retains and exhales the balmy scent of aromatic flowers until extinguished by washing. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY.—This remarkable infant continues to attract the most extraordinary crowds to Barnum's Museum. It is really surprising to see how the child is cared for by everybody.

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GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures of new designs, unsurpassed by the wide world. Call at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 1.

$2,500	Indiana St. 6s...	77	
500	do.....	77½	
10,000	Virginia 6s.....	87	
2 000	do.....	87⅜	
1,000	Missouri St. 6s...	68¾	
11,000	do.....	69	
5,000	do.....	b60 69	
18 000	do.....	67⅜	
2,000	E. R. Cl. Bs '71	52	
5 000	Char. RR 1st Mg.	70	
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs	85	
10 000	do.....	s60 80⅜	
60	La Cr. & Mil. R....	c 13	
188	do.....	11	
50	do.....	b30 12	
200	do.....	b5 11	
25	do.....	10	
100	do.....	b3 10¾	
5	Del. & Hnd C. Co.	109	
95	Penn. Coal Co.....	68	
100	do.....	s30 67	
125	do.....	s3 68⅛	
200	Pacific M. St. Co.	b3 65	
24	do.....	64	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	s10 74½	
950	do.....	c 73	
300	do.....	c 72⅞	
50	do.....	72¾	
450	do.....	at 3d 72¾	
450	do.....	c 72⅞	
150	do.....	c 72⅛	
50	do.....	c 72⅜	
525	do.....	72	
500	do.....	stwk 72	
20	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R..	15	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill Cent. R. Bs..	81¼	
50	Bank of Commerce.	109	
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	66⅞	
500	N Y Cen R.....	73	
50	Erie Railroad.....	19¾	
350	do.....	19⅝	
60	do.....	19¾	
23	La Co. & Mil. R'd..	11¾	
70	do.....	11	
25	Reading R'd.....	55¾	
200	do.....	55	
100	do.....	s30 54½	
100	do.....	54½	
400	do.....	b3 54	
900	do.....	55¼	
300	do.....	53	
50	Panama R'd.....	79	
100	Ill. Cent. Rd.....	90¾	
50	do.....	90	
50	do.....	s10 90	
250	do.....	91	
50	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16	
300	Gal. & Chi R'd....	76	
200	do.....	b5 76	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	35	
100	do.....	34½	
100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R....	75	
50	Mil. & Miss. R.....	30	
58	Mich. S. & N. Ind.R.	35	

TUESDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The day has been one of varied anxiety in financial and mercantile circles. The Stock Exchange and the Railways have for the moment lost their primary interest in the Wall-street reports. A state of things is brought about by the events of last week which is subjecting our merchants to a real and most annoying, and to all appearances this afternoon, rapidly embarrassing pressure for Banking facilities. The difficulty is too intense, however, to last long, and too susceptible of remedy not to be speedily removed. The Clearing-House association of City Banks this morning threw out the Mechanics' Banking Association, and the concern with its $650,000 capital went to the wall. The Deposits by the weekly report of yesterday are $814,214. Most of these will probably liquidate without serious loss through the Loan column of $1,110,230. The Circulation is $223,116; secured by $215,000 State Stocks, in the Banking Department at Albany. The public who hold the circulating notes will lose little or nothing. Even the inconvenience of the failure will be spared to the community through the good offices of some of the leading banks, where the notes will be taken on deposit at par, and returned to Albany for payment. As the concern was one of the first in this City established under the General Banking Law in 1838, so it will prove one of the easiest settled up in the item of circulation.

There ought to be nothing serious in this event, particularly as the Bank was never one of prominence. But the failure, after a fair and thorough trial of its resources through the Clearing-House examination, and after all proper assistance had been rendered by its associates, nevertheless created sufficient excitement in the City to give rise to various rumors against other banking concerns in and out of Wall-street, and to further paralyze the Discount Market. It made money not scarce in the general acceptation, but extremely difficult to come at. Some of the heavy banks acted well in the emergency, and accommodated liberally. Others were not able to see when or where the trouble was to end, and so threw their best customers out. The private banking firms, who had money on deposit, declined to employ it freely. The domestic exchange and other money brokers were indisposed to negotiate demand loans, or, in other words, hunt for cash, for any consideration. They loaned out their own means, to some extent, but the market was too unsettled to authorize close sailing even in this way. Discount rates with the hill brokers were again upset, after the comparative calm of yesterday. A few very prime names were taken at 12 ₰ cent. The Stock people, if not easy, were for the most part comfortable in their bank accounts, for the reason that new business at the Board was declined rather than sought for. Prices ruled very irregularly, and the fall on most of the list was scarcely marked, as in Reading, from 58⅜ down to 53, La Crosse to 10@11, New-York Central 76 down to 72, Galena to 76, Toledo to 34, and some other Road shares in like proportion. Erie left off at 19¼ ₰ cent. The fluctuations were between 18 and 20¾. The September interest was paid at noon at the Manhattan Bank. The management arranged for $600,000 through the Banks and $250,000 through private lenders to make their September and October finances easy. The two months are expected to afford large receipts from the new crops of the West. The Money arrangement should have been completed yesterday, but one or two of the Banks first gave all the trouble they could, and then voted the negotiation grudgingly. The delay, which was aggravated by some degree of uncertainty, added to the general nervousness of the Street after it was known that the Mechanics' Banking Association had closed doors. On the top of this came the announcement of the failure of MESSRS. BEBEE & Co., the old and respectable firm of Bullion Brokers, who, from being large money lenders ten days ago, were suddenly driven by the unavailable character of some of their demand loans, to a mortifying suspension of peyments on their own acceptances drawn by Southern and other correspondents and depositors. The liabilities of the house are not stated, but are understood to bear a favorable relation to their means, if the latter can be made available without the terrible sacrifice which a continuance of the present state of things would entail. The house holds a considerable interest in the Treverton Coal property in Pennsylvania, whose money operations and sales of coal are conducted in this City. Mr GEORGE W. BEBEE, the junior partner, is the President of the Company. The house also bears an old and highly respectable correspondence with London, but not a large business in that direction, we believe. Later in the day, the mercantile failures of J. H. PRESTICE & SONS' Fur dealers, (an old house in the business,) and of ADAMS & BUCKINGHAM, Grain factors, and the agents of a number of Western bankers and millers, were announced, and the suspension of BREESE, KNEELAND & Co., Locomotive and Car builders, alluded to yesterday, was confirmed. The house is carried down, temporarily it is hoped, by the depreciation and discredit of the securities taken from the railways with which they have closed contracts. Other failures, less important, were rumored, but we had not the names in an authentic way. The day's disasters are sufficient without them.

Now we humbly submit, after the foregoing details, that the business day is one which ought not to be paralleled either to-morrow, or next day, or in the next week. There is no substantive occasion or cause for its repetition, if the bank people and other money lenders, the merchants and brokers, will only for a few hours to-morrow, say from 9 to 3 o'clock, all look one way, and that *the way to immediate mutual relief from panic.* The community of note-holders and depositors are all right. The bank-note currency of town and country is all wanted to do the necessary and convenient offices of trade and traffic, wholesale and retail, on the highways and in the shops, hotels, musket places and counting-rooms of the City. The depositors are generally calm, sensible people, not needlessly excited. We had the test of all this to-day. No idle rumors of bank runs here or there, nor town or down town, could move the masses. The villainous placards of the so called Book Note Detectors, effected no serious mischief. The people have confidence that the banks stand well and mean well. They know their circulation is secured at Albany. But the Banks must not lash themselves into an excitement, or drive their own customers to madness, to cognsat or to retaliation. The follies of the day should suffice for the whole week—for the month, if possible—particularly as the Specie arrears in Bank are increasing from all quarters and the awfully rigid curtailment of loans and discounts, as we see in the weekly statement to-day, only serves to liquidate an equal amount of deposits, which for the most part would have otherwise been left at the use of the Banks. Not that part of the curtailment was not called for to stop the export demand for Gold on a low average. This is admitted. But the end accomplished, another five million curtailment precipitately enforced, would seem to be productive of dismay and embarrassment outside, without serving any useful purpose within except to cut short the dividends of the Banks upon their enlarged capitals.

We are requested to state that the City depository, the Shoe and Leather Bank, had no funds with the Mechanics' Association at the time of failure.

The steamship *Arabia* sails, to-morrow, for Liverpool, without any shipment of Gold, as far as we are advised. Exchange continues unsettled, and left off 108¾@109 for ready money.

A large peremptory sale of Ohio Sixes of the new loan of 1886, took place at the Merchants' Exchange, and brought an average of about 92 ₰ cent. for $110,000. The loan was awarded last Winter at 103½ ₰ cent., $2,400,000, of which a million was placed on sale in London with Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co.; about $700,000 resold here to a profit, and the remainder hypothecated by some of the parties, in interest, who suffered by the failures of last week. The sale to-day was a severe sacrifice, though not greater than the heavy sales of Missouris and Virginias daily taking place at the Brokers' Board.

A business correspondent at Cincinnati writes under date of Saturday:

I inclose you an extract from the moneyed article in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, heretofore copied in the TIMES, from which you will see that the prediction of the New-York *Herald*, that the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company would result disastrously in Cincinnati, has not been verified. Not a single failure has occurred in this community, and our banking-houses, as far as I can learn, are above suspicion. What is more remarkable, there has been no run upon other banking institutions, and nothing like a panic has occurred. The truth is, the western country is rich from its own legitimate resources. The crops this year are unparalleled in vastness and productiveness. The present Fall business in Cincinnati will be larger by 25 per cent than any previous year, and the locking up of over a million of dollars temporarily in the Trust Company Bank, without occasioning any failures, is evidence of the stability of Cincinnati merchants.

We learn that the Committee of Stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, appointed by the Directors to examine the assets and liabilities of the Company, met to-day at the office, and adjourned until the 10th inst., when they will proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, due to-day, will be paid by the American Exchange Bank. The interest due to-day on the Erie and Kalamazoo, 1862, and Southern Michigan, 1863 bonds, will be paid at the office of the Southern Michigan Company. Mr. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, to whom was referred the matter, has appointed Mr. BOOTH, of the American Exchange Bank, and Mr. F. R. LANE, Receivers of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The Illinois Great Western Railroad is advertised to be sold at auction at Springfield, on the 15th of October, by Messrs. J. N. A. GRISWOLD and L. M. WILEY. The sales of Illinois Central Railroad lands for the week ending Aug. 24, were 6,779 18-100 acres, for $93,230 22.

The value of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week ending last evening, was $1,149,011, against $1,080,114, the week ending Aug. 28, last year.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts.....	$280,589 80	Balance.....	$12,216,293 58
Payments.....	330,697 47		

The Bank run at Buffalo yesterday was of brief duration. Only $12,000 was drawn in Gold from the eleven banks in the city.

The Illinois Central Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of your evening cotemporaries indulges in some very pertinent remarks in relation to the past system of managing the financial affairs of Railroads, and he connects with this the just condemnation of the unlicensed system of buying and selling Stocks in Wall-street, whereby the Brokers' Board has the power, whenever there is a pressure in the money market, to depress values to almost any extent it may suit the interest of the operators to carry the process. The writer, in the same relation, propounds the question, as to what is to be the effect upon the Foreign holders of the Illinois Central Stock and Bonds of the present great and sudden depression in these securities.

It requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that the credit of this concern stands so high in Europe that, should any real disaster happen to it, it would shake confidence in American securities more than any other single event, or even combination of adverse commercial or financial events could, in the present juncture, probably produce. A calm review, therefore, of the cause of the depression in its securities would seem to be not unacceptable.

To the 1st September, inst., the construction cost of this property, embracing 700 miles of completed railway, with an equipment equal to four millions of traffic per annum, is, in round numbers $27,400,000. This, exclusive of advances to connecting roads and on Chicago property and other miscellaneous assets, which, on final adjustment, balances a corresponding amount of what is termed floating debt. The means of construction have been derived from the two land mortgages, $19,400 000 issued; from $30 assessed on 170,000 shares, $5,100,000, and from scrip obligations due in January, 1858, $900,000; together $25,400,000. These scrip obligations are based upon $30 per share on 30,000 original rights to subscribe for stock, attached to the free land mortgage, and which rights expire also in January, 1858. Besides these rights, are 55,000 new rights, expiring in February and in July, 1858, which, at $30 the share, would have produced $1,650,000 in cash to the Company, had not the blunder been committed by the Board of Directors, when the new issue was authorized, of extending the privilege into next year, instead of calling in the whole on the 1st July, or, at farthest, the 1st October of the present year. The Land Mortgage, as above stated, is $19,400,000, originally $20,000,000. Against this the land sales of the Company amount to 1,121,926 acres, to the value of $14,225,701, or an average of $12 70 per acre. Of the proceeds of these sales they now hold *over thirteen millions of dollars*, in the notes of the purchasers, *applicable exclusively to the Land Mortgage*, and they also hold the very large contingent of 1,473,074 acres unsold, which at $10 the acre *would reimburse the remainder of the mortgage, and repay to the stockholders* $50 *the share instead of* $40 *on the* 170,000 *shares now represented by the proprietary.*

The Directors of the Company, in accordance with the general wish of the stockholders, have endeavored to carry a large unfunded debt, at no extravagant rates of interest, until the anticipated means of the Company should liquidate the debt without calling upon the present stockholders. The process was found quite easy under the ordinary state of the Money market. But under existing circumstances, which would be inadequately described by the term extraordinary, when *if a Bank or Banker is known to lend a dollar to be used for a Railroad he is instantly set upon as no better than a Railroad Company himself*, it becomes a matter of impossibility to do so, and the result is failure, or, as in the present instance, a sudden call upon the stockholders, if the Company is so fortunate as to have an unpaid capital to call upon to meet the obligations. Such a call is now made. A portion of the home shareholders complain of its suddenness, forgetting that the Directors were honestly endeavoring to do what they desired should be done, that is to avoid further assessment, so long as it could be reasonably or cheaply done. The present material position of the Company amply justifies such an appeal to the stockholders, even if any other justification than the necessity of the case were wanting. The Company have a completed line of seven hundred miles of road. It has been built and equipped, as stated above, at a cost of twenty-seven millions of dollars. Of this sum the proprietary have thus far contributed but five millions. Twenty millions have been raised on land mortgage, *and two thirds of the principal already provided for by actual sales of land*, while over one-half the original land grant remains untouched. The stockholders are now called upon to contribute less than two millions more, and though the Directors might, and should have raised the sum in another way, the error is neither retrieved; nor the credit and interests of the stockholders advanced by panic sales of the Stock; particularly as the very assessment is designed to place the property beyond the reach of financial panics of all sorts. This is the more readily done, because the concern, in all its departments, is in perfect order, working harmoniously, standing as creditably in the money market, by reason of the power of assessing its capital to meet all emergencies, as any railway company is permitted to stand, and making further and uninterrupted sales of its lands at the rate of $400,000 or $500,000 per month.

It is understood that after a recent careful examination it is found by the Directors that the substantial interests of the Company were never in a sounder position. The very worst that can happen in regard to future ways and means would seem to be a further installment of $10 on the present 170,000 shares, *should the January and February rights fail to be subscribed.* On the first named, $900,000 has been anticipated and would have to be returned. Other contingences might demand the balance of such installment. On the contrary, should all the optional rights fall in, up to and including those of July, 1858, by reason of the early and more than probable recovery of the market value of the stock, the $40 paid thereon at the time of subscription would give the Company $3,400,000, or a *surplus* of about $1,700,000 for future employment, instead of a *deficit* of $1,700,000 to be assessed on the present number of stockholders.

Finally, the Directors have met the emergency so suddenly created by the change in the money market promptly, unhesitatingly and conscientiously. *The credit of the Company was primarily consulted.* If in doing this the market value of the stock has responded adversely, the Directors share the temporary mortification in common with such of their American constituents as have made complaint of this action. But they have no regrets under the circumstances of the case, other than time, of extending the optional rights attached to the one arising from the mistake, unforeseen at the he new issue into the next year. It is understood that the principal Directors have made no change in their individual relation to the stock. They continue large holders. They have not sold, nor do not propose to sell until the value of the property is fully and intrinsically established. The early cooperation of the English proprietors, in such financial plans for the future as, on full consultation with the President of the Company, now in Europe, may be deemed best, will secure this consummation. The Board, no doubt, desire the stockholders on this side to avoid all hasty sacrifices, until the result of this interchange of views is known. They could not feel otherwise, under the conviction that the interest at stake is too important, and the resources of the concern too great, to suffer any other than a temporary depression, and that only in the feverish market now ruling for all classes of money investments.

A DIRECTOR.

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

Since our last circular of 24th August we have had a severe panic in every kind of Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. The immediate cause may be attributed to the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and to other failures announced the following day. The Banks have contracted rapidly throughout the week, calling in their demand loans, and discounting but a portion of their receipts. This movement caused a great and sudden demand for money, which was followed by quick sales of all kinds of securities to pay off the money that had been borrowed upon them. This rapid realising upon large amounts of Stock and Bonds with the feeling of distrust already existing in the public mind, caused a heavy fall in prices. In State Stocks there has been more activity, principally in Missouri 6s, North Carolina 6 ₰ cent., Virginia 6s, Tennessee 6s, Indiana 5s, and Ohio 6s, 1856, all at more or less decline in prices. For City and County Bonds there has been but little done. Some few Cincinnati 6s, Brooklyn Cities and San Francisco 10s, have changed hands, at a decline in prices. Railroad Bonds have been neglected; very few sales, and all at lower prices. Railroad Shares—There have been unusually large transactions, and principally for cash. The most marked movement has been in Illinois Central Stock, which has declined 19 ₰ cent., owing partly to the general panic, and partly to the sudden and unexpected call for an instalment of $10 per share. In Reading, New York Central, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo and Panama, there was also great activity. The annexed table of daily quotations will show the change of prices during the week. Money extremely difficult to obtain, even on the best of collaterals. Business paper may be quoted 12@24.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

Our last advices were dated 24th ult. The failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, which burst upon the community as we were closing our circular, and to which reference was made in a postscript, produced the deepest sensation. Confidence, already shaken by the continued decline in stocks for weeks past, as well as by the small amount of the specie line of our Banks, disappeared completely on the announcement of this unlooked-for disaster. Throughout the week the Banks have refused to discount—loans have been called in on all sides, and new credits have become almost impossible to obtain, in consequence of which stocks have been forced for sale at a heavy, and in some cases, an enormous decline. The fall has extended to all classes of securities the more solid, such as State and Bank Stocks, as well as those having a more purely speculative character. Purchases on time have become quite impossible to execute, the sales being almost exclusively for cash. This state of things has brought almost a number of failures in the Stock Exchange, and some, also, among the mercantile classes. Yesterday confidence seemed likely to be restored by degrees, and prices advanced, but to-day the stoppage of two of the minor Banks of this City has brought on anew the downward tendency, and our quotations to-day are, for most stocks, the lowest of the week. Money continues in extreme demand, and the scarcity has caused a decline in exchange, which will put a check, for some time, to the export of Coin.

The shares of Ohio Trust have been sold at 18, and latterly at 15. The heaviest decline of the week is on Illinois Central shares, which have declined 26 ₰ cent., chiefly owing to the unexpected call of $10 a share, as noticed below.

Money very scarce, in brisk demand. Loans on call, almost nothing doing. First-class paper freely offered at 12@15.

Exchanges—Active sales at a marked decline. Rates exceedingly irregular. London chief sales at 109.

MARIE & KANZ.

Half-Monthly Circular.

New-York, Tuesday Sept. 1.

The changes in the Stock and Money Markets during the past fortnight have been very important. The want of confidence which has existed for some time past, particularly in railroad securities, and under the influence of which the market, at the date of our last report, closed with a downward tendency, has been greatly increased by several large, and, in some cases, entirely unexpected failures. The money market has become decidedly stringent; the banks, in consequence of the reduction of their specie reserves by the continued large shipments to Europe, having been compelled to adopt a system of rapid curtailment. The decrease of loans and loss of specie during the fortnight have both been large.

In the Stock market a panic of unusual severity has prevailed throughout the last week, and prices have declined materially. The depreciation is most marked in Railroad Shares, of which large amounts have been forced upon the market, but it is also apparent in all other classes of securities, embracing even bank stocks, which have heretofore been regarded with especial favor. The anxiety of holders to part with their securities is attributable in part more to the want of means to carry them—the negotiation of loans being attended with great difficulty, and, in some cases, an impossibility—than to a lack of confidence in their intrinsic value. Since the commencement of the panic the sales have been mostly for cash, and there is but little disposition to make contracts in anticipation of a decline. At the close, the market is generally rather firm, but without animation.

The exports of specie amount to $3,229,309. In consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer, due last week, there have been no receipts of gold from California.

For Foreign Exchanges the market is unsettled. The demand being limited by the scarcity of money, rates have declined, and the business for this mail has been light.

CAMMANN & CO.

Bank Failures.

From the Albany Argus.

While the public have been looking in a different direction they have been startled by the failure of moneyed institutions in Buffalo.

The Reciprocity Bank, which was chartered as the Sackett's Harbor Bank, closed its doors on Friday last, with a promise to reopen and resume promptly. This promise is likely to be deferred in the execution. The Bank is an incorporated one, charter to expire Jan. 1, 1865.

We copy from the Bank Superintendent's Report a statement of the affairs of the Sackett's Harbor Bank at the close of September last:

Capital.....	$200,000	Due State Treas'y	$47,374
Circulation.....	164,992	Due Depositors...	177,207
Profits.....	11,079		
Due Banks.....	18,755	Total liabilities.	$609,329

The last Quarterly Report shows the condition of the Bank under its new name on the 6th day of June last:

Loans and Discts.	$360,077	Capital.....	$200,000
Overdrafts.....	8,276	Circulation.....	148,690
Due from Banks....	86,000	Profits.....	8,763
Due from Directors.	37,800	Due Banks.....	15,940
Real Estate.....	27,498	Due State Treasury.	62,723
Specie.....	3,839	Due Depositors.....	64,241
Cash Items.....	2,164	Total liabilities...	$495,354
Stocks and Promissory Notes.....	27,194		
Bonds and Mortgages.....	14,873		
Bills Solvent Banks.	18,657		
Loss and Expense account.....	4,391		
Total resources...	$495,354		

The Hollister Bank of Buffalo, which closed yesterday, has the following securities lodged for its circulation:

Bonds and Mortgages.....	$39,400
New-York State Stock, 5 ₰ cent.....	31,500
New-York State Stock, 6 ₰ cent.....	32,000
Total.....	$102,900
Circulation.....	100,269

The circulation is probably perfectly secure.

FAILURE OF A LARGE LAND OPERATOR IN WALTHAM.—We understand that GEORGE MILLER, who for several years past has been extensively engaged in land and building operations in Waltham, failed last week. His liabilities are said to be heavy.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged—Sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 62 for Extra Wisconsin, and $5 75@$6 for Extra

New-York Daily Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA

THE REBELS UNSUBDUED.

Effect of the Indian Troubles in England.

Large Sales of Cotton---Grain Lower---Consols 90 3-4.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Havre and Southampton. She brings London dates to Aug. 22, three days later than the *Atlantic's* news.

The Vanderbilt brings the unusually large number of 310 passengers, with $150,000 in specie and 1,100 tons of miscellaneous merchandise. The *Asia* sailed from Liverpool on the 19th, the *Persia* 20th from Southampton.

Throughout the passage, the *Vanderbilt* has encountered constant westerly winds and heavy head seas, having rather more than the entire voyage.

On the 20th ult., in lat. 49° 25', long. 35° 15', exchanged colors with the American bark *General Cobb*, steering to the southward and westward.

The steamer *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th, and the *Ariel* at Cowes on the evening of the same day.

The steamship *Indiana* arrived at Southampton at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

There is nothing definite from the telegraphic expedition. The latest news is given in another column.

From India there is confirmation of the fall of Cawnpore and a general massacre of Europeans, while Delhi still held out.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament, by commission, on Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Queen MARIA CHRISTINA was expected at Biarritz, and it was rumored that she was about to return to Spain, to be present at her daughter's *accouchement*, in October.

ROSSINI has taken up his residence in Paris.

Gen. GUSTAVUS VON DEGENFELD, one of the most distinguished officers in the Austrian service, 50 years of age, has blown out his brains through a disappointment in love.

The master and chief and second mates of the ship *Martha and Jane*, of Sunderland, have been sentenced to death at Liverpool for murdering ANDREW ROSE, a seaman, by continued ill-treatment and brutal usage.

The draft of the new Constitution for the Danish Duchies had been laid before the Holstein Estates. The Duchy of Holstein is to have a Legislature and Administration for its own special affairs. The Sovereign is to be represented by a Minister for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg. No law is to be enacted, altered or annulled, without the consent of the Estates; but the resolutions of the Germanic Diet may be promulgated in the Duchy of Holstein, in virtue of the Federal Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Drain upon England.

From the London Times, 22d.

It is a very natural but not a very politic course in the presence of a great danger, to forget that more serious damage may arise from what is unseen and unexpected than from the evil against which we are called upon immediately to combat. All energies are braced, all resources are exhausted, to meet the one obvious and immediate peril. It is for the moment forgotten that *the concentration of energy upon one point may involve attack from other quarters*, and that the exhaustion consequent upon efforts above our strength may render us incapable of dealing with other attacks as we might have done had we husbanded our powers. Lord PALMERSTON urged this point with very considerable force last night upon the attention of the House of Commons, in answer to those gentlemen who pressed him to forward the reinforcements for India in our war steamers. His speech was worthy of the First Minister's great experience, and may be accepted as quite conclusive upon the point. Let us look at the present posture of affairs. We had greatly reduced our military and naval establishments at the conclusion of the Russian War, when suddenly this Indian mutiny came upon us like a thunder-clap. The natural consequence has been that, in order to forward to India the necessary reinforcements, we have been compelled to denude these islands—the seat of empire—of troops, and even to withdraw regiments from many of our colonial possessions. As to our colonies, as long as the supremacy of England remains intact any evil which may affect them can be but of a transitory nature.

The main difficulty once settled in Bengal we could easily turn round and make short work with lesser offenders. For the moment, then, we would confine our attention to the military position of these islands. It is no secret that very shortly the number of regular troops retained at home will be of the most insignificant amount. In order to fill up the vacancies, powers have been taken to call out 10,000 of the militia. In case of emergency these young soldiers would, no doubt, fight on their own soil, and for the defence of their native land, as their fathers have fought before them with less training under their banners than they will have received. By thousands levies of armed men could be gathered from the country districts and from the towns, and these could in a few weeks be taught all that it was most important for them to know. We do not, however, wish to be thrown upon any of those heroic efforts which, however creditably they may figure in the page of history, press somewhat severely upon those whose energies are taxed for their performance. What, then, remains? We must, for the moment, trust for the defence of our shores to the same machinery which has so long preserved them unpolluted from the tread of the foreign invader—that is, to the Navy. Now, the most efficient—indeed, the only efficient—portion of the Navy for war purposes at sea, under the improved systems of navigation, is the steam fleet. It would, therefore, be highly impolitic, in a moment of enthusiasm, to dispatch our principal war steamers as transports to the other side of the globe. We could not, if we did so, hope to find them within reach in case any fresh difficulty should occur of a more serious character than the Sepoy Mutiny.

In saying thus much, and in calling attention to the very emphatic language in which the First Minister expressed his views upon this point last night, we would not be taken as alarmists. The chance of incurring such a reproach must not, however, prevent us from advocating those salutary measures of precaution which appear absolutely necessary, if we would maintain Great Britain free from even the possibility of insult. We do not, indeed, any longer believe in invasions, or in the success of them. If we have derived no other advantage from the Russian War, at least the history of the earthworks in the Crimea *has given us a shrewd hint as to the powers of the spade in defensive warfare*. It should be remembered, however, that this country may incur danger of a very serious character in consequence of possible changes in the policy, even of possible changes in the constitution, of the continental Governments. It cannot, for example, be denied that the stability of European policy at the present moment appears to rest upon that single life which represents the hearty alliance between France and England. We, in common with all whose interests are involved in the tranquility of Europe, have every reason to hope that the life of the Emperor of the French may be long preserved, but still mortality has but a frail tenure of it at best. Come what may, a nation so powerful as England can have nothing to fear, but it is prudent to be prepared against all contingencies. Nothing, then, could be more impolitic than to weaken the naval defences of the country by dispatching a considerable section of our steam fleet to a distant quarter of the globe at the very time we are under the absolute necessity of draining these Islands of trained troops. Nor is this drain merely a temporary one—it must continue for a considerable period, even when the mutiny in Bengal has been subdued. Whatever may be the decision at which we may ultimately arrive with regard to the reorganization of the Bengal Army, it is quite clear *that for the next three or four years a very large European force must be maintained in that portion of British India*. During this period we shall be called upon to supply not only the deficiency caused by the annual mortality inseparable from the ordinary employment of European troops in so sultry a region, but we fear that this unusual and normal deficiency will be greatly increased by the character of the service which these troops will be called upon to perform until the disturbed districts have been thoroughly pacified. It is perfectly true that the financial burden will be cast upon the Indian Exchequer; but it is also true that recruiting cannot be pushed beyond a certain point without serious disturbance of the labor-market at home. On any great emergency we doubt not England would rise equal to the occasion, but, meanwhile, the army must re-establish our rule in the North-Western Provinces of India, and the navy must guard our shores, and impart to the power of England its due weight in the councils of Europe and of the world.

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Whatever might have been the case at the commencement of the Russian war, its conclusion found England armed with a power which was just beginning to appreciate itself—with energy unwearied, with spirit unflagging, and eager to continue the contest. The same assertion could not be made with truth of any other nation which took part in the struggle. Still we may trust that our economists, taught by the experience of the past, may henceforward appreciate the great truth that their theories may be as misplaced with reference to the military establishments of a great nation as to the conduct of a private business. True economy is that which produces the greatest results at the smallest expense, not at a given moment only, but when subjected to the test of years.

Lord Palmerston on the Indian Force.

In the Indian debate in the Commons on the 20th, Lord PALMERSTON said:

My honorable friend the Under-Secretary of State for War has explained generally the points of detail which have been referred to in the course of this debate. I can only repeat what he has said, that in fixing the number of the militia which we in the first instance think it expedient to embody, we by no means bind ourselves not to call out more if circumstances should render it expedient to do so. However, recruiting has gone on with great success in spite of the harvest, and we entertain no doubt that when the operations incident to this period of the year are completed, the number enrolled will very rapidly increase, and we shall within a very limited period be able to place in the ranks a number of men equal to that which has been sent to India. My honorable and gallant friend, the member for Westminster, repeated to-night a very natural suggestion which was made on a previous evening, that these troops should be sent to India in screw line-of-battle ships, which could easily be adapted to that purpose, which could be navigated by a small crew, and would carry a large number of men with convenience and dispatch. In the first instance such an arrangement may appear to be very advantageous, but I would request the House to bear in mind other considerations in regard to the amount of our military force at home which have been very forcibly dwelt upon. We were reminded that we had been compelled to dispatch to distant stations a large portion of the military force for which we asked, and which Parliament granted, for the general purposes of the country in time of peace, and it was said, "By so doing you have greatly weakened your defensive means at home, and foreign countries may take advantage of your weakness, and either hold language which you ought not to bear or do things to which you ought not to submit." The answer which I gave to that the people of this country would not endure conduct of that sort, and that if an emergency should require it men would be raised rapidly and upon the sudden. That very consideration, however, shows how inexpedient it would be to send to the other end of the world the greater portion of our naval force. [Hear, Hear.] Because, although these steam line-of-battle ships are, it is true, lying in ordinary and of no immediate use, yet if any of these events should occur we should want suddenly to put to sea a large fleet, and how could we do that if the ships which we should require were doing duty as transports in the Indian Seas? Therefore I think that prudence shows that the despatch of these ships to the East would have been a very inexpedient course,—in fact, it would have been falling into the error which the great orator of Greece imputed to the Persians. He said: "When you strike a blow at one part of them they put forth their hand to that part and leave exposed every other, which may be struck in turn. Do not, you Athenians, follow so unwise and foolish an example." I think that we should have fallen into an error of the same kind if we had sent to India the fleet which circumstances occurring in Europe might, at short notice, render necessary for our defence at home. [Hear, Hear.]

Caste in the Indian Army.

In the Lords, on the 21st, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved for the production of a paper of very great importance at the present moment. I allude to a document which has appeared in one of the evening papers, containing a circular order of Sir HENRY SOMERSET, the General Commanding-in-Chief at Bombay, in which he prescribes certain rules for enlistment, and declares it to be indispensable that no low caste men should be admitted into the ranks of the native army when others can be obtained, inasmuch as "from ill-feeding they are rarely equal in stamina to their better caste neighbors, and are generally deficient in that pride and soldierlike feeling which it is our duty to inculcate as essential to the well-being of the native army." I should say that this order was issued some days before the general outbreak, and that as soon as it was issued it was cancelled by the local Government. I think it very desirable that a copy of that document should be laid on the table of this House, in order that we may see what has been the course of conduct of the regimental officers and the commanding officers with reference to that which lies at the root of the mutiny in the Bengal army. I believe that all persons acquainted with India would admit that nothing has tended more to laxity of conduct and discipline, to foster a spirit of mutiny in the Bengal army and to make the troops proud, conceited, arrogant and resistant to the proper labor and duty imposed on all other soldiers than this homage that has been paid to Brahminical caste. I must say the disclosures made in the papers lately laid before this House are sufficient to warn us of the evils of pandering to the vanities and bigotry and religious prejudices of the Hindoos. [Hear, hear.]

Lord GRANVILLE replied:

The noble Earl has expressed his belief that a great deal of the mischief which has arisen is attributable to the attention and respect paid to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos. I have no doubt that in some instances mistakes of this kind may have been made, but it is quite clear that mistakes have also been made in the opposite direction, and I think, both for the maintenance of our power in India and for the interest of the Christian religion, it is the duty of the Government to remain as neutral as possible with regard to religious questions. [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl has asked me to give an assurance as to the mode in which the Bengal army shall in future be levied; but, whatever may be my opinions on the subject, I think it would be presumptuous on my part, after the direful experience we have had of the necessity of looking at the question in every light, to give any distinct pledge as to the manner in which the Indian armies shall in future be organized.

French Refugees in England.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st—

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the rumor that, in compliance with an application of the Government of France, the Government of this country would expel some of the French refugees who had sought an asylum in this country?

Lord PALMERSTON.—My answer is, in the first place, that no such application has been received from the Government of France; and, in the next place, something like the excuse of a village for not ringing their bells in the time of CHARLES II, that they had no bells to ring—that we have no power by law to grant such application. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Slave Trade in Cuba.

In the Commons, on the 21st, Sir G. PECHELL inquired of the First Lords of the Admiralty whether any additional vessels, including gun-boats, had been sent to the West India station for service on the coast of Cuba.

Sir C. WOOD was understood to say that as soon as Parliament had voted the necessary number of men he had ordered four gun-boats to be got ready for service off the coast of Cuba, and that two of those vessels would be ready for sea in a few days.

TURKEY.

The Danubian Principalities—Secret of the Present Complication.

Bucharest Correspondence of the London Times.

I have often had to attack diplomacy in the East. It is a mockery to send a parcel of gentlemen several hundreds or thousands of miles from home, nominally to protect the interests of the countries which they represent, but in reality to embroil their affairs, merely to satisfy an inordinate vanity, which devours every one of them. None of the questions which arise are ever regarded on their own merits, but only as a new battle-field for the glorification of these gentlemen. They find means to complicate the simplest thing, and invent difficulties where none exist. Everything is turned into a personal affair, and all the jealousy and acute self-love of the individual brought there on matters of public interest. The Governments at home thus receive, instead of impartial reports, the strongly-biased representations of their agents, and are thus drawn, unwittingly, into difficulties which might have been avoided with a little care.

The present complication is of this kind, and it is high time that the Governments should take it into their own hands. The question, if looked upon impartially, and not through the vanity of jealous Ambassadors and Ministers, seems simple enough.

A firman has been issued by the Porte, in connection with the six Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, ordering the convocation of a Divan in each of the two Danubian provinces. The firman is identical in its wording for both; indeed, in the official communication made of this document to the representatives of these Powers, the firman is addressed to the Kaimakan of Wallachia, and at the end of it it is expressly stated that an identical firman is to be addressed to the Kaimakan of Moldavia. In the application of this firman to Wallachia it is found that a number of points are left doubtful, and the Kaimakan of Wallachia, supported by the Commissioners, applies to the authors of the firman at Constantinople for explanation. A Conference meets, and decides that the Commissioners should explain the doubtful points, and send their explanation to the Kaimakan of Moldavia. This latter rejects their explanations as unnecessary, and applies his own interpretation, according to which the numbers of electors is diminished, and persons left out of the list who, if the interpretation of the Commission had been followed, would have had the right of voting. The question now arises, is the order of the Conference to communicate the explanations made by the Commissioners to the Kaimakan of Moldavia to be considered as binding for the latter, or not? All the Commissioners understood it in that sense, so did the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia at Constantinople. The Turkish Government and the British and Austrian Ambassadors, on the other hand, maintain that they meant the communication merely for the information of the Kaimakan, in case he should have doubts.

I leave this question to the good sense of English people to decide, whether a document given in the same words for two countries, for the same purpose, and at the same moment, is to be explained in both in the same way or not; and surely the Governments ought to find no difficulty in deciding it in a few words. With Ambassadors common sense has no weight. Having once said that they understood it in one particular sense, they would think they compromised their dignity, if they yielded one step, and they don't care if the result of their obstinacy is an absurdity.

The other question is even simpler than this. A number of petitions have come from Moldavia complaining that the local Government there has tampered with the election lists, and has thus illegalized the Divan, which will no longer be an expression of the opinion of the country. Four of the Commissioners are convinced by these complaints and the proofs accompanying them that such has been really the case. Their Ambassadors at Constantinople share this conviction, and their Governments, adopting their views, protest against the Divan as illegally elected. The other three Commissioners are not convinced that such a falsification has taken place, and their views are shared by their Governments. What can common sense dictate in such a case but an inquiry on the spot to ascertain which is the right view of the two? Instead of this, with the exception of the British Commissioner, both parties stick to their views, each party refusing the inquiry, which, were they sincere in their assertions, they ought most to desire for their own cause.

It was rumored in Paris that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE would be recalled from Constantinople, and probably be succeeded by Lord HOWDEN, the English Ambassador at Madrid.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European Ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied in the formation of his new Ministry, and that until the Cabinet should be constructed diplomatic intercourse could not be resumed.

INDIA.

Confirmation of the Fall of Cawnpore—Delhi Still Held by the Rebels.

The *Times* of the 22d has the following latest news:

"ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 14, 9 P. M.

The *Nubia* arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st July; Madras, 25th July; Galle, 28th July; Aden, 8th inst.

The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer *Bœotia* for Malta. It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date is not given.

General BARNARD is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the Bombay *Times* of the 14th of July by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows:

Simoom and *Himalaya* arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of China forces, to proceed at once up country. Only 300 more troops expected, Gen. HANCOCK'S forces. Rebels beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the latter retaken from NANA SAHIB, whom HAVELOCK is following up the Bithoet about ten miles.

Sir HENRY LAWRENCE died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

All the troops in Oude mutinied.

Agra all quiet. Native troops disarmed.

Gwalior Contingent mutinied. Supposed to have marched on Indore.

No political China news given.

The Transit Government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

This telegraph received from Acting Consul-General GREEN at Alexandria for the Earl of CLARENDON.

CONSUL CRAIG.

It was said in London that a plan had been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House, for establishing a postal communication with India *vid* Asiatic Turkey.

The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company is about to be carried out from Bagdad northward.

* This is probably Havelock. † Probably Bithoor.

RUSSIA.

The Russians were said to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban; they lost six guns and sixty-four pack-horses. It is said that SCHAMYL, with 25,000 Circassians had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle which lasted ten hours the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communications, fell into SCHAMYL'S hands.

PERSIA.

Dispatches from Teheran had been received at the Foreign Office in Paris. The news of the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbance, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present.

By telegraph from Trieste, we learn that Mr. MURRAY had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

AFRICA.

Intelligence from Tunis of the 13th announces that a sanguinery disturbance took place three days before against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

The dissensions in the Greek Church in Syria and Egypt appear to be as angry as ever.

Official confirmation had been received in England of the murders of the African travelers, Dr. VOGEL and Corporal MAGUIRE, Royal Engineers. Dr. VOGEL was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal MAGUIRE R. E., was murdered by a party of Tuaricks some six marches to the North of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice-Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and dispatched several of his murderers before he fell. The melancholy events tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa over the Desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers—the Nile, the Niger and the Zambese.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21.

LATEST.—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes a very good demand throughout the week, and prices of the current qualities of American had advanced ⅛d. @3-16d. ₰ lb. The market closed firm, with sales, on Friday, of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The sales of the week were 77,510 bales, including 17,070 to speculators, and 6,100 for export. The imports of the week were 27,195 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 8 9-16d. Fair Mobiles, 8¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 8¼d. Fair Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Uplands, 8 7-16d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says WHEAT has met with a slow sale. Prime qualities of White must be noted 1d. @ 2d. ₰ 70 lbs. dearer. Inferior sorts without change. FLOUR is 6d. ₰ lb. dearer. INDIAN CORN slow, and rather easier.

RICHARDSON BROS. quote WHEAT steady and unchanged, without much business. FLOUR is sparingly dealt in, and useful sorts of barrels and sacks could not be sold without submitting to a reduction of 6d.@1s., and then the sales were very limited. INDIAN CORN dull, at a decline of 6d. for mixed; other sorts supported nearly former rates.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say Tuesday's prices are nominally continued.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and 6d. lower; WHEAT dull, and 2d.@3d. lower; CORN dull, and declined 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote BEEF heavy, and inferior qualities declined 5s. PORK steady. BACON steady. TALLOW declined 3s.; quoted 62s.6d.@63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes SUGAR flat, and 1s. lower, though towards the close a firmer feeling was observable. No sales of MOLASSES—the market continuing depressed. COFFEE steady. RICE languid at previous rates. TEA firm—Common Congou 1s. 2d. INDIGO advanced 6d @ 9d. on London July rates. RESIN in good demand at 4s. 6d.@4s 9d. for Common. ASHES 42s.@43s. OILS without important change. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE brought 35s.@36s. 9d.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library, after being closed a month for repairs and additions to the building, was opened again to the public on Tuesday. An enlargement of the Superintendent's room has been the principal alteration made. About 1,000 new books, some of rare value, have been added to the library during the month. The total number of books now in the Library is about 97,000. Meantime the work upon the new building adjacent, the donation of WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., is pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 161 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman and Forty-two Others.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Amount in the Treasury—The Naval Courts of Inquiry—Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The following is the memorial of Professor SILLIMAN and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and Electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor WALKER, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (WALKER) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we, also, have taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with this terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. HORATIO KING, of the Post-Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief that I should have violated this principle, and, through Governor WALKER, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected and as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well-founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them, you should have clearly ascertained that they were well-founded.

If not they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District-Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognised this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? To protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force? In the language of the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It was for this purpose, and for this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal, and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of the Courts of Justice, established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey the laws, not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath.

I ask what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, we are forced to go to press without the conclusion of the President's letter.]

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $19,500,000; of which there are in New-York nearly nine and one third millions; at Philadelphia, two millions and two-thirds, and at New-Orleans, over a million and a half.

Assistant Postmaster-General DUNDAS will shortly proceed to New-York to make arrangements for facilitating the transportation of the overland mail to California.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry will resume their sessions next Monday. The first consists of Commodore LAVALLETTE, and Captains MERCER and ADAMS. The second of Captains MCKEAN, POPE and VAN BRUNT, and the third of Commodores STORER and STRINGHAM, and Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, affirmed the assessment of a duty of 15 per centum on chlorate of potash and sal acetosella, 19 per centum on refined borax, 24 per centum on filberts, and 4 per centum on sumac.

The Attorney-General has decided adversely to the extraordinary claims of HAYWOOD, the late Marshal of Utah, more than $20,000 of which were for conveying the Judges of the Territory to and from the places of holding the Courts. The expenses for numerous guards, horses, wagons and provisions, were not those of the ministerial officers. The Attorney-General states that the expenses of a Judge on his way to the Court are his own.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

TRANSFER OF THE CANAL DEPOSITS—DEFICIENCY IN THE CANAL FUND, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day, the first in several weeks. The Comptroller, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Engineer, and Canal Commissioners WHALON and SHERRILL were present.

The rate of Canal tolls on stave bolts and butts was fixed at one mill and three-tenths.

The Canal deposits which have formerly been made at the Reciprocity and Hollister banks, at Buffalo, were ordered to be transferred as follows: One-half to the Marine bank, one-fourth to the Manufacturers and Traders bank, and one-fourth to the Bank of Attica.

The tolls formerly deposited with the Ontario Bank were to be transferred to the Oneida Bank.

Important communications were laid before the Board by the Auditor, showing the present condition of the Canal Fund. The Auditor states that the fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal Debt will be exhausted after the payment of the October interest, and that $700,000 must be raised on the credit of the Sinking Fund in January to pay the interest on that debt for 1858.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Albany Collector, reported that they found some of the charges substantiated.

A large amount of other business was also done.

The Contracting Board did not meet in consequence of the illness of Canal Commissioner FITZHUGH. It is expected that this Board will make several removals of Canal Engineers to-morrow.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Returns of the election come in slowly. So far as heard from 47 Republicans are elected and seven Democrats. The vote for Governor in some of the principal towns is as follows:

Woodstock—Fletcher, Republican, 317; Keyes, Democrat, 54.
Hartford—Fletcher, 289; Keyes, 75.
Newberry—Fletcher, 268: Keyes, 213.
St. Johnsbury—Fletcher, 369; Keyes, 116.
Windsor—Fletcher, 165; Keyes, 54.
Springfield—Fletcher, 247; Keyes, 78.
Bridgewater—Fletcher, 221; Keyes, 133.
Rutland—Fletcher, 122; Keyes, 44
Worthfield—FLETCHER, 382; KEYES, 301.
Swanton—FLETCHER, 190; KEYES, 115.
St. Albans—FLETCHER, 232; KEYES, 106.

The vote is very light compared with last year, but the Republican majority is about, comparatively, equal.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Sept. 2—7 P. M.

Sixty-seven towns have elected 56 Republican Representatives and 11 Democrats.

The vote in 50 towns, for Governor, stands as follows: FLETCHER, 7,980; KEYES, 4,013.

The votes in 20 additional towns heard from foot up for FLETCHER, 3,300; and for KEYES, 1,640.

United States Agricultural Exhibition.

THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Thirty-two young horses were exhibited to-day. They were very superior, particularly the stallions. There have been large additions to the fruit and machinery departments. The latter is very large, containing very valuable machines, and the exhibition is every way superior to the previous days. The attendance to-day is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000. The weather is fine. A letter from Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE says he will be here on Friday.

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The first contest between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* has just taken place. The conditions were: Mile heats, best two in three, with *Flora Temple* in harness and *Lancet* under the saddle. The following is the result: First, *Flora Temple*; second, *Lancet*; third, *Miller's Damsel*; and fourth, *Red Bird*. Time, 2:28 and 2:27. Ten thousand people were on the ground.

The great contest for the $2,000 prize will take place on Saturday. To-morrow there will be a review of the Fire Companies.

The New School Presbyterian Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The New School Presbyterian Convention that has been in session here for the last three or four days, adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock this morning.

The preamble and resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions, were all adopted. The fourth resolution was changed so as to make the General Synod meet at Knoxville, on the first Thursday instead of the first Tuesday in May.

A resolution was also adopted recommending the Knoxville Synod to invite the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians to a fraternal conference.

The Baptist Association of Georgia and the American Tract Society.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Baptist Central Association of Georgia, at a recent meeting in Morgan County, reproached the action of the American Tract Society, in regard to Slavery, and recommended the withholding of patronage from, and discontinuance of, the efforts of the agents, who are raising funds by colporteurs for the sale of works, until the Society rescind their recent act, and go back to their original silence on the subject of Slavery.

Attempt of a Husband to Poison a Wife.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, Cashier of the Eagle Bank, has just been arrested on the charge of attempting to produce the death of his wife by administering certain drugs of a slow but deadly nature. The evidence against him is said to be conclusive. He has not yet been examined. The announcement of his arrest has created the greatest excitement in all circles.

General Walker in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER arrived in this city this morning.

Resignation of Judge Curtis of the U. S. Supreme Court, etc.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Portland *State of Maine* announces the resignation of Judge CURTIS of the U. S. Supreme Court, to take effect on the 1st of October next.

Lieut. JAMES MCGARY, who accompanied Dr. KANE on his last Arctic Expedition, and who was connected with the Expedition of KANE'S Arctic Voyages, now in this city, died suddenly to-day.

Another Bank Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Deposit and Discount Bank of HATCH & LANGDON suspended this morning. There is considerable excitement, as there were a large number of small depositors. The bank was involved in the failure of BIRCH & Co. of New-York.

The Cutter Taney Struck by Lightning.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The cutter *Taney* was struck by lightning off Tybee on Monday morning, which shivered the foretopmast, topsail, head-gear, &c., and then passing into the hold. The decks were spread with fragments. The cutter was momentarily a sheet of flame, but the fire was subdued. No one was killed but several persons were stunned.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The mail train from Dayton for Sandusky ran off the track when near Castalia this morning, and the engine and baggage car went over the embankment. HENRY ROSS, the baggage-master, DAVID CASSETT, train-boy, and Mr. KUNKLE, the editor of a Sandusky paper, were instantly killed, and two or three other persons injured.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York, this morning.

Street-Commissioner Devlin's Claim Sue the City for Pay—The Corporation Counsel puts in a Defence.

The Clerks and Heads of Bureaus appointed by Mr. DEVLIN, during his brief possession of the Street-Commissionership, appeared before Justice O'CONNOR, of the Second District Court, on Tuesday, as plaintiffs in a suit against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for their salaries for the month of July. Messrs. STILWELL and SWAIN acted as counsel for the plaintiffs. Contrary to expectation, in view of his past action in the matter, the Corporation Counsel, Mr. BUSTEED, appeared to contest the claim. In the first place, he moved that all the claims, amounting to over $180, be removed to the Court of Common Pleas.

The motion was denied by Justice O'CONNOR, who said he had no power to grant it, and was not disposed to if he had.

Mr. BUSTEED then objected that those of the plaintiffs who were heads of bureaus were not entitled to pay, on the ground that their bonds had not been approved by the Comptroller. This was overruled. He then put in as a defence against two of the plaintiffs, Messrs. SMITH and BAKER, that the Street Commissioner had no authority to make the appointments—they being clerks of bureaus. This was also overruled. The Counsel to the Corporation then submitted, as a general defence, to all the plaintiffs' claims, that they had, one and all, failed to show that they were legally appointed. This point touched the main question on which the issue of the suit

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA

THE REBELS UNSUBDUED.

Effect of the Indian Troubles in England.

Large Sales of Cotton---Grain Lower---Consols 90 3-4.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Havre and Southampton. She brings London dates to Aug. 23, three days later than the *Atlantic's* news.

The *Vanderbilt* brings the unusually large number of 350 passengers, with $100,000 in specie and 1,100 tons of valuable merchandise. The *Asia* sailed from Liverpool on the day the *Vanderbilt* left Southampton.

Throughout the passage, the *Vanderbilt* has encountered severe westerly winds and heavy head seas. Saw no ice during the entire voyage.

On the 27th ult., in lat. 50° 25', long. 35° 15', exchanged colors with the American bark *General Cobb*, standing to the southward and westward.

The steamer *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th, and the *Ariel* at Cowes on the evening of the same day.

The steamship *Indiana* arrived at Southampton at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

There is nothing definite from the telegraphic expedition. The latest news is given in another column.

From India there is confirmation of the fall of Cawnpore and a general massacre of Europeans, while Delhi still held out.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament, by commission, on Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Queen MARIA CHRISTINA was expected at Biarritz, and it was rumored that she was about to return to Spain, to be present at her daughter's *accouchement*, in October.

ROSSINI has taken up his residence in Paris.

Gen. GUSTAVUS VON DGOENFELD, one of the most distinguished officers in the Austrian service, 50 years of age, has blown out his brains through a disappointment in love.

The master and chief and second mates of the ship *Martha and Jane*, of Sunderland, have been sentenced to death at Liverpool for murdering ANDREW ROSE, a seaman, by continued ill-treatment and brutal usage.

The draft of the new Constitution for the Danish Duchies had been laid before the Holstein Estates. The Duchy of Holstein is to have a Legislature and Administration for its own special affairs. The Sovereign is to be represented by a Minister for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg. No law is to be enacted, altered or annulled, without the consent of the Estates; but the resolutions of the Germanic Diet may be promulgated in the Duchy of Holstein, in virtue of the Federal Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Drain upon England.

From the London Times, 22d.

It is a very natural but not a very politic course in the presence of a great danger, to forget that more serious damage may arise from what is unseen and unexpected than from the evil against which we are called upon immediately to combat. All energies are braced, all resources are exhausted, to meet the one obvious and immediate peril. It is for the moment forgotten *that the concentration of energy upon one point may invite attack from other quarters*, and that the exhaustion consequent upon efforts above our strength may render us incapable of dealing with other attacks as we might have done had we husbanded our powers. Lord PALMERSTON urged this point with very considerable force last night upon the attention of the House of Commons, in answer to those gentlemen who pressed him to forward the reinforcements for India in our war steamers. The speech was worthy of the First Minister's great experience, and may be accepted as quite conclusive upon the point. Let us look at the present posture of our affairs. We had greatly reduced our military and naval establishments at the conclusion of the Russian War, when suddenly this Indian mutiny came upon us like a thunder-clap. The natural consequence has been that, in order to forward to India the necessary reinforcements, we have been compelled to denude these islands—the seat of empire—of troops, and even to withdraw regiments from many of our colonial possessions. As to our colonies, as long as the supremacy of England remains intact any evil which may afflict them can be but of a transitory nature.

The main difficulty once settled in Benga we could easily turn round and make short work with lesser offenders. For the moment, then, we would confine a tention to the military position of these islands. It is no secret that very shortly the number of regular troops retained at home will be of the most insignificant amount. In order to fill up the vacancies, powers have been taken to call out 10,000 of the militia. In case of emergency these young soldiers would, no doubt, fight on their own soil, and for the defence of their native land, as their fathers have fought before them with less training under their banners than they will have received. By thousands levies of armed men could be gathered from the country districts and from the towns, and there could in a few weeks be taught all that it was most important for them to know. We do not, however, wish to be thrown upon any of those heroic efforts which, however creditably they may figure in the page of history, press somewhat severely upon those whose energies are taxed for their performance. What, then, remains? We must, for the moment, trust for the defence of our shores to the same machinery which has so long preserved them unpolluted from the tread of the foreign invader—that is, to the Navy. Now, the most efficient—indeed, the only efficient—portion of the Navy for war purposes at sea, under the improved systems of navigation, is the steam fleet. It would, therefore, be highly impolitic, in a moment of enthusiasm, to dispatch our principal war steamers as transports to the other side of the globe. We could not, if we did so, hope to find them within reach in case any fresh difficulty should occur of a more serious character than the Sepoy Mutiny.

In saying this much, and in calling attention to the very emphatic language in which the First Minister expressed his views upon this point last night, we would not be taken as alarmists. The chance of incurring such a reproach must not, however, prevent us from advocating those salutary measures of precaution which appear absolutely necessary, if we would maintain Great Britain free from even the possibility of insult. We do not, indeed, any longer believe in invasions, or in the success of them. If we have derived no other advantage from the Russian War, at least the history of the earthworks in the Crimea *has given us a shrewd hint as to the powers of the spade in defensive warfare.* It should be remembered, however, that this country may incur danger of a very serious character in consequence of possible changes in the policy, even of possible changes in the constitution, of the continental Governments. It cannot, for example, be denied that the stability of European policy at the present moment appears to rest upon that single life which represents the hearty alliance between France and England. We, in common with all whose interests are involved in the tranquility of Europe, have every reason to hope that the life of the Emperor of the French may be long preserved, but still mortality has but a frail tenure of it at best. Come what may, a nation so powerful as England can have nothing to fear, but it is prudent to be prepared against all contingencies. Nothing, then, could be more impolitic than to weaken the naval defences of the country by dispatching a considerable section of our steam fleet to a distant quarter of the globe at the very time we are under the absolute necessity of draining those islands of trained troops. Nor is this drain merely a temporary one—it must continue for a considerable period, even when the mutiny in Bengal has been subdued. Whatever may be the decision at which we may arrive with regard to the reorganization of the Bengal Army, it is quite clear *that for the next three or four years a very large European force must be maintained in that portion of British India.* During this period we shall be called upon to supply not only the deficiency caused by the annual mortality inseparable from the ordinary employment of European troops in so sultry a region, but we fear that this usual and normal deficiency will be greatly increased by the character of the service which these troops will be called upon to perform until the disturbed districts have been thoroughly pacified. It is perfectly true that the financial burden will be cast upon the Indian Exchequer; but it is also true that recruiting cannot be pushed beyond a certain point without serious disturbance of the labor-market at home. On any great emergency we doubt not England would rise equal to the occasion, but, meanwhile, the army must re-establish our rule in the North-Western Provinces of India, and the navy must guard our shores, and impart to the power of England its due weight in the councils of Europe and of the world.

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Whatever might have been the case at the commencement of the Russian war, its conclusion found England armed with a power which was just beginning to appreciate itself—with energy unwearied, with spirit unflagging, and eager to continue the contest. The same assertion could not be made with truth of any other nation which took part in the struggle. Still we may trust that our economists, taught by the experience of the past, may henceforward appreciate the great truth that their theories may be as misplaced with reference to the military establishments of a great nation as to the conduct of a private business. True economy is that which produces the greatest results at the smallest expense, not at a given moment only, but when subjected to the test of years.

Lord Palmerston on the Indian Force.

In the Indian debate in the Commons on the 20th, Lord PALMERSTON said:

My honorable friend the Under-Secretary of State for War has explained generally the points of detail which have been referred to in the course of this debate. I can only repeat what he has said, that in fixing the number of the militia which we in the first instance think it expedient to embody, we by no means bind ourselves not to call out more if circumstances should render it expedient to do so. However, recruiting has gone on with great success in spite of the harvest, and we entertain no doubt that when the operations incident to this period of the year are completed, the number enrolled will very rapidly increase, and we shall within a very limited period be able to place in the ranks a number of men equal to that which has been sent to India. My honorable and gallant friend, the member for Westminster, repeated to-night a very natural suggestion which was made on a previous evening, that these troops should be sent to India in screw line-of-battle ships, which could easily be adapted to that purpose, which could be navigated by a small screw, and would carry a large number of men with convenience and dispatch. In the first instance such an arrangement may appear to be very advantageous, but I would request the House to bear in mind other considerations in regard to the amount of our military force at home which have been very forcibly dwelt upon. We were reminded that we had been compelled to dispatch to distant stations a large portion of the military force for which we asked, and which Parliament granted, for the general purposes of the country in time of peace, and it was said, "By so doing you have greatly weakened your defensive means at home, and foreign countries may take advantage of your weakness, and either hold language which you ought not to bear or do things to which you ought not to submit." The answer which I gave to that the people of this country would not endure conduct of that sort, and that if an emergency should require it men would be raised rapidly and upon the sudden. That very consideration, however, shows how inexpedient it would be to send to the other end of the world the greater portion of our naval force. [Hear, Hear.] Because, although these steam line-of-battle ships are, it is true, lying in ordinary and of no immediate use, yet if any of these events should occur we should want suddenly to put to sea a large fleet, and how could we do that if the ships which we should require were doing duty as transports in the Indian Seas? Therefore I think that prudence shows that the despatch of these ships to the East would have been a very inexpedient course, —in fact, it would have been falling into the error which the great orator of Greece imputed to the Persians. He said: "When you strike a blow at one part of them they put forth their hand to that part and leave exposed every other, which may be struck in turn. Do not, you Athenians, follow so unwise and foolish an example." I think that we should have fallen into an error of the same kind if we had sent to India the fleet which circumstances occurring in Europe might, at short notice, render necessary for our defence at home. [Hear, Hear.]

Caste in the Indian Army.

In the Lords, on the 21st, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved for the production of a paper of very great importance at the present moment. I allude to a document which has appeared in one of the evening papers, containing a circular order of Sir HENRY SOMERSET, the General Commanding-in-Chief at Bombay, in which he prescribes certain rules for enlistment, and declares it to be indispensable that no low caste men should be admitted into the ranks of the native army when others can be obtained, inasmuch as "from ill-feeding they are rarely equal in stamina to their better caste neighbors, and are generally deficient in that pride and soldierlike feeling which it is our duty to inculcate as essential to the well-being of the native army." I should say that this order was issued some days before the general outbreak, and that as soon as it was issued it was cancelled by the local Government. I think it very desirable that a copy of that document should be laid on the table of this House, in order that we may see what has been the course of conduct of the regimental officers and the commanding officers with reference to that which lies at the root of the mutiny in the Bengal army. I believe that all persons acquainted with India would admit that nothing has tended more to laxity of conduct and discipline, to foster a spirit of mutiny in the Bengal army and to make the troops proud, conceited, arrogant and resistant to the proper labor and duty imposed on all other soldiers than this homage that has been paid to Brahminical caste. I must say the disclosures made in the papers lately laid before this House are sufficient to warn us of the evils of pandering to the vanities and bigotry and religious prejudices of the Hindoos. [Hear, hear.]

Lord GRANVILLE replied:

The noble Earl has expressed his belief that a great deal of the mischief which has arisen is attributable to the attention and respect paid to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos. I have no doubt that in some instances mistakes of this kind may have been made, but it is quite clear that mistakes have also been made in the opposite direction, and I think, both for the maintenance of our power in India and for the interest of the Christian religion, it is the duty of the Government to remain as neutral as possible with regard to religious questions. [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl has asked me to give an assurance as to the mode in which the Bengal army shall in future be levied; but, whatever may be my opinions on the subject, I think it would be presumptuous on my part, after the direful experience we have had of the necessity of looking at the question in every light, to give any distinct pledge as to the manner in which the Indian armies shall in future be organized.

French Refugees in England.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st—

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the rumor that, in compliance with an application of the Government of France, the Government of this country would expel some of the French refugees who had sought an asylum in this country?

Lord PALMERSTON.—My answer is, in the first place, that no such application has been received from the Government of France; and, in the next place, something like the excuse of a village for not ringing their bells in the time of CHARLES II, that they had no bells to ring—that we have no power by law to grant such application. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Slave Trade in Cuba.

In the Commons, on the 21st, Sir G. PECHELL inquired of the First Lords of the Admiralty whether any additional vessels, including gun-boats, had been sent to the West India station for service on the coast of Cuba.

Sir C. WOOD was understood to say that as soon as Parliament had voted the necessary number of men he had ordered four gun-boats to be got ready for service off the coast of Cuba, and that two of those vessels would be ready for sea in a few days.

TURKEY.

The Danubian Principalities—Secret of the Present Complication.

Bucharest Correspondence of the London Times.

I have often had to attack diplomacy in the East. It is a mockery to send a parcel of gentlemen several hundreds or thousands of miles from home, nominally to protect the interests of the countries which they represent, but in reality to enmesh their affairs, merely to satisfy an inordinate vanity, which devours every one of them. None of the questions which arise are ever regarded on their own merits, but only as a new battle-field for the glorification of these gentlemen. They find means to complicate the simplest thing, and invent difficulties where none exist. Everything is turned into a personal affair, and all the jealousy and acute self-love of the individual brought there on matters of public interest. The Governments at home thus receive, instead of impartial reports, the strongly-biased representations of their agents, and are thus drawn, unwittingly, into difficulties which might have been avoided with a little care.

The present complication is of this kind, and it is high time that the Governments should take it into their own hands. The question, if looked upon impartially, and not through the vanity of jealous Ambassadors and Ministers, seems simple enough.

A firman has been issued by the Porte, in connection with the six Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, ordering the convocation of a Divan in each of the two Danubian provinces. The firman is identical in its wording for both; indeed, in the official communication made of this document to the representatives of these Powers, the firman is addressed to the Kaimakan of Wallachia, and not the end of it it is expressly stated that an identical firman is to be addressed to the Kaimakan of Moldavia. In the application of this firman in Wallachia it is found that a number of points are left doubtful, and the Kaimakan of Wallachia, supported by the Commissioners, applies to the authore of the firman at Constantinople for explanation. A Conference meets, and decides that the Commissioners should explain the doubtful points, and send their explanation to the Kaimakan of Moldavia. This latter rejects their explanations as unnecessary, and applies his own interpretation, according to which the numbers of electors is diminished, and persons left out of the list who, if the interpretation of the Commission had been followed, would have had the right of voting. The question now arises, is the order of the Conference to communicate the explanations made by the Commissioners to the Kaimakan of Moldavia to be considered as binding for the latter, or not? All the Commissioners understood it in that sense, so did the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia at Constantinople. The Turkish Government and the British and Austrian Ambassadors, on the other hand, maintain that they meant the communication merely for the information of the Kaimakan, in case he should have doubts.

I leave this question to the good sense of English people to decide, whether a document given in the same words for two countries, for the same purpose, and at the same moment, is to be explained in both in the same way or not; and surely the Governments ought to find no difficulty in deciding it in a few words. With Ambassadors common sense has no weight. Having once said that they understood it in one particular sense, they would think they compromised their dignity, if they yielded one step, and they don't care if the result of their obstinacy is an absurdity.

The other question is even simpler than this. A number of petitions have come from Moldavia complaining that the local Government there has tampered with the election lists, and has thus illegalized the Divan, which will no longer be an expression of the opinion of the country. Four of the Commissioners are convinced by these complaints and the proofs accompanying them that such has been really the case. Their Ambassadors at Constantinople share this conviction, and their Governments, adopting their views, protest against the Divan as illegally elected. The other three Commissioners are not convinced that such a falsification has taken place, and their views are shared by their Governments. What can common sense dictate in such a case but an inquiry on the spot to ascertain which is the right view of the two? Instead of this, with the exception of the British Commissioner, both parties stick to their views, each party refusing the inquiry, which, were they sincere in their assertions, they ought most to desire for their own cause.

It was rumored in Paris that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE would be recalled from Constantinople, and probably be succeeded by Lord HOWDEN, the English Ambassador at Madrid.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European Ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied in the formation of his new Ministry, and that until the Cabinet should be constructed diplomatic intercourse could not be resumed.

INDIA.

Confirmation of the Fall of Cawnpore—Delhi Still Held by the Rebels.

The *Times* of the 22d has the following latest news:

"ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 14, 9 P. M.

The *Nubia* arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st July; Madras, 25th July; Galle, 28th July; Aden, 8th inst.

The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer *Bœotia* for Malta.

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date is not given.

General BARNARD is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the Bombay *Times* of the 14th of July by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows:

Simoom and *Himalaya* arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of China forces, to proceed at once to country. Only 200 more troops expected, Gen. Hancock's forces.* Rebels beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the latter retaken from NANA SAHIB, whom HAVELOCK is following up the Blittoor about ten miles.

Sir HENRY LAWRENCE died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

All the troops in Oude mutinied.

Agra all quiet. Native troops disarmed.

Gwalior Contingent mutinied. Supposed to have marched on Indore.

No political China news given.

The Transit Government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

This telegraph received from Acting Consul-General GREEN at Alexandria for the Earl of CLARENDON.

CONSUL CRAIG.

It was said in London that a plan had been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House, for establishing a postal communication with India *viâ* Asiatic Turkey.

The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company is about to be carried out from Bagdad northward.

* This is probably Havelock. † Probably Bithoor.

RUSSIA.

The Russians were said to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban; they lost six guns and sixty-four pack-horses. It is said that SCHAMYL, with 25,000 Circassians had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle which lasted ten hours the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communications, fell into SCHAMYL's hands.

PERSIA.

Dispatches from Teheran had been received at the Foreign Office in Paris. The news of the Bengal army had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbance, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present.

By telegraph from Trieste, we learn that Mr. MURRAY had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

AFRICA.

Intelligence from Tunis of the 13th announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

The dissensions in the Greek Church in Syria and Egypt appear to be angry as ever.

Official confirmation had been received in England of the murders of the African travelers, Dr. VOGEL and Corporal MAGUIRE, Royal Engineers. Dr. VOGEL was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal MAGUIRE, R. E., was murdered by a party of Fanatics some six marches to the North of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice-Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and dispatched several of his murderers before he fell. The melancholy events tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa over the Desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers—the Nile, the Niger and the Zambese.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21.

LATEST.—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes a very good demand throughout the week, and prices of the current qualities of American have advanced ⅛d @ ¼d. The market closed firm, with sales on Friday, of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The sales of the week were 77,510 bales, including 17,070 to speculators and 6,100 for export. The imports of the week were 22,195 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 8 9-16d. Fair Mobiles, 8¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 8½d. Fair Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Uplands, 8 7-16d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says WHEAT has met with a slow sale. Prime qualities of White must be noted 1d @ 2d. ℔ 70 lbs. dearer. Inferior sorts without change. FLOUR is 6d. ℔ bl. dearer. INDIAN CORN slow, and rather easier.

RICHARDSON BROS. quote WHEAT steady and unchanged, without much business. FLOUR is sparingly dealt in, and useful sorts of barrels and sacks continue to hold without submitting to a reduction of 6d.@6s., and then the sales were very limited. INDIAN CORN dull, at a decline of 6d. for mixed; other sorts supported nearly former rates.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co say Tuesday's prices are nominally continued.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and 6d. lower; WHEAT dull, and 2d @3d. lower; CORN dull, and declined 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote BEEF heavy, and inferior qualities declined 5s. PORK steady. BACON steady. TALLOW declined 3s.; quoted 62s.6d. @63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes SUGAR flat, and 1s. lower, though towards the close a firmer feeling was observable. No sales of MOLASSES—the market continuing depressed. COFFEE steady. RICE languid at previous rates. TEA firm—Common Congou 1s. 2d. INDIGO advanced 6d @ 9d. on London July rates. RESIN in good demand at 4s. 5d.@4s 6d. for Common. ASHES 42s @43s. OILS without important change. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE brought 35s.@36s. 9d.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library, after being closed a month for repairs and additions to the building, was opened again to the public on Tuesday. An enlargement of the Superintendent's room has been the principal alteration made. About 1,000 new books, some of rare value, have been added to the library during the month. The total number of books now in the library is about 97,000. Meantime the work upon the new building adjacent, the donation of WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., is pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman and Forty-two Others.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Amount in the Treasury—The Naval Courts of Inquiry—Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The following is the memorial of Professor SILLIMAN and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and Electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor WALKER, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (WALKER) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we, also, have taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with this terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. HORATIO KING, of the Post-Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief that I should have violated this principle, and, through Governor WALKER, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected; and as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well-founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them, you should have clearly ascertained that they were well-founded.

If not they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4 h of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District-Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognised this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? To protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force? In the language of the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It was for this purpose, and for this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal, and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of the Courts of Justice, established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey the laws, not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath.

I ask what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix an damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves.

Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut, to undertake to establish a separate Government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy. I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have only embraced in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas.

The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act,—the act organizing the Territory,—not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave it to the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. It a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by a common constitution. But, when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such Territory, proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will countenance, modify or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution.

This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage upon every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of Slavery; but numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the Territorial Government. They refused either to be recognized or vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty for framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and, in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States. Should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence whilst framing the Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of their rights of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection. I have entire confidence in Gov. WALKER that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws, and then not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. MADISON towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into a dual collision with the Constitution and the laws, and in that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and as I humbly trust of my God. I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence.

You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of Slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy.

Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duty of my high station, without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $19,500,000; of which there are in New-York nearly nine and one third millions; at Philadelphia, two millions and two-thirds, and at New-Orleans, over a million and a half.

Assistant Postmaster-General DUNDAS will shortly proceed to New-York to make arrangements for facilitating the transportation of the overland mail to California.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry will resume their sessions next Monday. The first consists of Commodore LAVALLETTE, and Captains MERCER and ADAMS. The second of Captains MCKEAN, POPE and VAN BRUNT, and the third of Commodores STORER and STRINGHAM, and Capt GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, affirmed the assessment of a duty of 15 per centum on chlorate of potash and sal acetosella, 19 per centum on refined borax, 24 per centum on filberts, and 4 per centum on sumac.

The Attorney-General has decided adversely to the extraordinary claims of HAYWOOD, the late Marshal of Utah, more than $20,000 of which were for conveying the Judges of the Territory to and from the places of holding the Courts. The expenses for numerous guards, horses, wagons and provisions, were not those of the ministerial officers. The Attorney General states that the expenses of a Judge on his way to the Court are his own.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

TRANSFER OF THE CANAL DEPOSITS—DEFICIENCY IN THE CANAL FUND, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day, the first in several weeks. The Comptroller, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Engineer, and Canal Commissioners WHALON and SHERRILL were present.

The rate of Canal tolls on stave bolts and butts was fixed at one mill and three-tenths.

The Canal deposits which have formerly been made at the Reciprocity and Hollister banks, at Buffalo, were ordered to be transferred as follows: One-half to the Marine bank, one-fourth to the Manufacturers and Traders bank, and one-fourth to the Bank of Attica.

The tolls formerly deposited with the Ontario Bank were to be transferred to the Oneida Bank.

Important communications were laid before the Board by the Auditor, showing the present condition of the Canal Fund. The Auditor states that the fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal Debt will be exhausted after the payment of the October interest, and that $700,000 must be raised on the credit of the Sinking Fund in January to pay the interest on that debt for 1858.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Albany Collector, reported that they found some of the charges substantiated.

A large amount of other business was also done.

The Contracting Board did not meet in consequence of the illness of Canal Commissioner FITZHUGH. It is expected that this Board will make several removals of Canal Engineers to-morrow.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Returns of the election come in slowly. So far as heard from 47 Republicans are elected and seven Democrats. The vote for Governor in some of the principal towns is as follows:

Woodstock—Fletcher, Republican, 317; Keyes, Democrat, 54.

Hartford—Fletcher, 289; Keyes, 75.

Newberry—Fletcher, 268: Keyes, 218.

St. Johnsbury—Fletcher, 369; Keyes, 126.

Windsor—Fletcher, 165; Keyes, 54.

Springfield—Fletcher, 347; Keyes, 78.

Bridgewater—Fletcher, 231; Keyes, 133.

Royalton—Fletcher, 123; Keyes, 44.

Northfield—FLETCHER, 382; KEYES, 301.

Swanton—FLETCHER, 190; KEYES, 115.

St. Albans—FLETCHER, 283; KEYES, 106.

The vote is very light compared with last year, but the Republican majority is about, comparatively, equal.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Sept. 2—7 P. M.

Sixty-seven towns have elected 56 Republican Representatives and 11 Democrats.

The vote in 50 towns, for Governor, stands as follows: FLETCHER, 7,980; KEYES, 4,012.

The votes in 20 additional towns heard from foot up for FLETCHER, 3,900; and for KEYES, 1,640.

United States Agricultural Exhibition.

THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Thirty-two young horses were exhibited to-day. They were very superior, particularly the stallions. There have been large additions to the fruit and machinery departments. The latter is very large, containing very valuable machines, and the exhibition is every way superior to the previous days. The attendance to-day is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000. The weather is fine. A letter from Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE says he will be here on Friday.

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The first contest between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* has just taken place. The conditions were: Mile heats, best two in three, with *Flora Temple* in harness and *Lancet* under the saddle. The following is the result: First, *Flora Temple*; second, *Lancet*; third, *Miller's Damsel*; and fourth, *Red Bird*. Time, 2:28 and 2:27. Ten thousand people were on the ground.

The great contest for the $3,000 prize will take place on Saturday. To-morrow there will be a review of the Fire Companies.

The Baptist Association of Georgia and the American Tract Society.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Baptist Central Association of Georgia, at a recent meeting in Morgan County, reprobated the action of the American Tract Society, in regard to Slavery, and recommended the withholding of patronage from, and discontinuance of, the efforts of the agents, who are raising funds by colporteurs for the sale of works, until the Society rescind their recent act, and go back to their original silence on the subject of Slavery.

Resignation of Judge Curtis of the U. S. Supreme Court, etc.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Portland *State of Maine* announces the resignation of Judge CURTIS of the U. S. Supreme Court, to take eff

KANSAS.

TRIAL OF GOV. CHARLES ROBINSON.

HIS ACQUITTAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY

CONSERVATIVE FREE-STATE MEETING.

The Question of the Taxes.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

Among the old indictments recently revivified by the law authorities of the Territory, was one against CHARLES ROBINSON, the *self-dissent* Governor, for usurpation of office. In the general amnesty granted to all political offenders by the prosecuting officer, in the Spring of the current year, it was supposed that the case of ROBINSON was included. Recent events, however, would seem to indicate the contrary. For some reason or other, which it is beyond my power to explain, the charges against him have been revived and the matter brought to a judicial test. To-day the case of The Territory of Kansas against CHARLES ROBINSON came up for trial before Judge CATO and a Jury. The proceedings and the result will be found below. Of the propriety of the prosecution you will, of course, form your own opinion. In Kansas the feeling is very much divided among all parties, both as to the proceeding and the result. The verdict has been a very serious disappointment to many of Dr. ROBINSON's political opponents, and to not a few of his sympathisers. For a twelvemonth's incarceration in the County Gaol, you know, however disagreeable to the individual most interested, would have been a supremely delightful thing for the one party, whilst it would have furnished such an illimitable amount of shrieking capital to the other.

The Court room in which the trial was held is on the second floor of a large white wooden building, which stands on the brow of the wooded slope that, on the west and southwest, hems in what may properly be called the town. The first story contains the offices of the Receiver and Register of the Land Office. A wooden staircase of dubious stability, outside the building, at the rear, leads to the Court-room. Having ascended the steps and entered, you find yourself in a little lobby, from which a door at your left gives admission to the Jury room. This apartment is somewhat limited in extent and not especially inviting. Two or three old boxes, a few planks, a dirty bed on a rickety bedstead, constitute its whole furniture. A door immediately in front of you, (supposing you to be still in the lobby with the Jury room on your left hand,) leads into the Court room. This is an apartment about 20 feet by 30. The floor is covered with a composition, several inches thick, of sawdust and saliva, highly impregnated with tobacco-juice. The duty of providing the necessary accommodations for judges, counsel, and the public, seems to have been discharged with an utter disregard of expense. I mean that so little regard was paid to expense that there must have been none at all. The fittings up are comprised in a few grocer's chests, two or three rough logs for seats, a couple of broken-down chairs, a cracked stove, three old tables, a rough wooden paling, inclosing the clerk's desk and table in one of the remote corners, and a raised platform at the further end just broad enough to give room for the judge's desk and chair.

Judge CATO is rather a tall man, with a reddish-brown complexion, dark hair, deep lively eyes concealed behind a pair of gold spectacles, a nose slightly Roman, and a peaked chin. His manner is abrupt and decisive, his judgment prompt, positive and permanent, and his capability of rushing through business remarkable. He is by birth and breeding an Alabamian, an intense Pro-Slavery man in sentiment, a stern and unrelenting foe of Northern politicians and politics, but in private life, aside from his partisan proclivities, a most amiable and estimable gentleman.

Hon. WILLIAM WEER, the Attorney-General of the Territory, is by birth a Philadelphian, but emigrated to Illinois in his early youth, and in habits, manners, and modes of thought is, to all intents and purposes, a Western man. He is a ready and effective speaker, a very respectable lawyer, and a very good fellow. In politics he is strongly Free-State, but so hard in his Democracy that he would, I am satisfied, infinitely prefer making Kansas a Slave-State to permitting the Republican Party to acquire even a temporary ascendancy, much less a permanent predominance in its public affairs.

MARCUS J. PARROTT, the leading, though not the senior counsel for Dr. ROBINSON, the defendant, and the candidate of the Topeka Free-State Convention for Representative to Congress, is also a Western man. In *personnel*, he is rather low-set, compactly built, dark-visaged, keen looking, and with a *bonhommie* air about him that makes him excessively popular with his political associates and supporters. He is a ready speaker, somewhat inclined to sarcasm, a shrewd lawyer, an able debater, and a very promising politician.

The senior counsel for the defence is Judge SMITH, a Pennsylvanian. The Judge is a very respectable-looking old gentleman, a very zealous Free-State man, and a very uncompromising partisan. He was one of the persons apprehended and kept in custody by the United States troops last year.

Dr. ROBINSON, the defendant, is familiarly known to many Eastern people. He is an energetic political leader, and, his opponents say, a most unscrupulous political gambler, quiet and even dull-looking, but gifted with more brains than belong to all the rest of his party put together.

The trial was set down for the forenoon, but, owing to some difficulty or previous engagements of the Court, it did not commence until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Even then the Court was subjected to considerable delay by the absence, on business connected with the case, of the Prosecuting-Attorney. In obedience to the requisition of the Sheriff, who had been instructed by the Judge to inform him that if he did not immediately appear, the case would be dismissed, that functionary, at the hour already named, burned up to Court.

"Well, Mr. Weer," said the Judge, "what do you say about this case?"

District Attorney—Call Mr. Tooten.

Judge—What do you say for the defence?

Mr. Parrott—We are ready, Sir. We have been ready for three or four days. (To Mr. Weer:) How many jurors have you got summoned?

District Attorney—Twenty.

Mr. Parrott—I have a motion to submit as to the array.

District-Attorney—Then put it in writing.

Mr. Parrott proceeded to put his motion in writing.

The District Attorney availed himself of the interval to address the Court. He said that while Mr. Parrott was preparing his motion, he would like to say to the Court, for the purpose of acquitting himself of the charge of anything like neglect of duty in these prosecutions, that he had on his shoulders a great deal of labor, and half the time there were no jurors to try the cases when ready. It was well known that, so numerous were his duties, he had, he might say, often to discharge the offices of clerk, marshal and jury, as well as that of prosecuting officer. He understood that blame had been heaped upon him from various quarters for negligence in attending to the public interests, &c., and he offered these remarks as an apology for and explanation of the apparent delay.

Mr. McArthur, the Clerk, got up and said: Will the Court hear a word from me in regard to what is said of the Clerk's duty?

Judge—Well, I don't know that it is necessary.

Clerk—As to the performance of any portion of the Clerk's duties, any person who knows the faithfulness with which I attend to the business here knows what force is to be put on that portion of the apology. If the balance of the apology is all as futile as that is, it will amount to but little.

This retort was followed by a few minutes of dead silence.

Mr. Parrott, having written his motion, submitted it to the Court. It was in substance a challenge to the array, based on the allegation that the Jury "had not been summoned according to law in this, to wit: That the said Jurors are not distributed or equalized throughout the county, and that they are not free from undue political influence."

District-Attorney—Under what statute is that made?

Mr. Parrott—It follows the language of the statute. So much is said about compliance with these laws that I think you ought to set us a better example than this.

Section 11 of the statute, as found on page 245, was then read by defendant's counsel.

District-Attorney—The Court will notice that Mr. Parrott's motion does not follow the statute at all.

Mr. Parrott—Well, I have read the statute to verify the motion. That is all.

District-Attorney—Mr. Parrott has stuck in something there about political prejudice. I don't find anything of the kind in the statute.

Mr. Parrott—No. I did not say anything about political prejudice. If I did I did not mean to. I meant to copy the section of the statute.

The District Attorney referred to the motion, and pointed out the word "political" to defendant's counsel.

Mr. Parrott—Well, I did not mean that; I will correct it.

The language of the motion to quash the array was then corrected in conformity with the language of the statute.

District Attorney—Well, this will raise a question of fact. A motion of this kind one is, of course, to be substantiated by affidavits, and we will be permitted to offer counter-affidavits.

Mr. Parrott—I am ready to verify the motion in that way, if it is necessary.

District Attorney—We will offer counter-affidavits then.

An affidavit was accordingly prepared for the defence.

Judge—Swear in the party.

The Clerk administered the oath.

Judge—(To defendant in a stern tone.) Is that your signature?

The defendant replied affirmatively.

District Attorney—Mr. Parrott, have you anything to say in support of the motion?

Mr. Parrott—I will hear what you have got to say first.

District Attorney—Well, this motion, if it be worthy of the name, is based upon the 11th section of chapter 92, in regard to jurors. That section says that service on juries shall be equalized, as nearly as practicable, among the citizens liable to be summoned on juries, and all officers shall avoid persons of ill-fame, habitual drinkers, vagrants, and those under undue influence of either party. I understand the grounds on which this motion is based to be that the jury impanneled in this case is not equally selected, as nearly as practicable, from among citizens of the county liable to be summoned as jurors, and also that this jury is under the undue influence of some one or other of the parties to this action. I understand this statute to be merely directory to the officer who is required to serve the summons on jurors. There is no such provision contained in the statute as would necessarily avoid a *venire*, even though the summons should be served upon persons not within the qualifications prescribed by this statute. It is true that the officer, be he Marshal or Sheriff, is required to serve that *venire* upon persons possessing the qualifications required by the statute, but if he should, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him, choose to serve the *venire* upon persons who are not so qualified, that service of itself, or the exercise of that act of discretion on the part of the officer, would not, of itself, necessarily void the array, or be a sufficient cause for challenge to the whole Jury. I cannot, for the life of me, see how, under the statute, couched as it is in these terms, the defendant can make a motion by which he can deprive this Court of the assistance of the whole array of jurymen who may have been impanneled for the term. The matters set up in the motion and charged in the affidavit are matters of fact which can be determined only by questions addressed to the jurors individually when brought upon the stand and subjected to an examination as to their qualifications. The defendant has no right given to him either by statute or by common law to make these objections the ground of a challenge to the whole array of the Jury impanneled for this term.

Mr. Parrott—If the Court please, it is very surprising to me that the gentleman, after all the experience he has had, has not the perspicacity to see the difference between a challenge to the array and a challenge addressed to the individual. There are two modes of proceeding in regard to juries. This is one by which the jury shall be elected from the body of the county. There is another mode pointed out in a subsequent portion of the statutes where, when that jury have been summoned and impanneled, provision is made for examining the qualification of the jurors. The law provides, and it is a provision which is carried from the common law proceedings, that when there is an illegality in the method of summoning the jury, that illegality shall be taken advantage of by a motion to quash the array. A challenge to the array for illegality in filling up the *venire* is one thing; a challenge to the jurors separately is another. Now, I insist upon it that fifteen out of the twenty names (with which I happen to be familiar) on this panel, are persons who live, not only in this township, but in this immediate vicinity. This is a large county, and the provision of the statute is that persons shall be selected from every part of the county in proportion to the population of the county. And yet I find that in making up that jury over three-fourths are taken from the immediate vicinage in which this town is located, and I claim that it is a palpable and unmistakable violation of the provisions of the statute, and such a one as would work a most unjust and irreparable hardship on the defendant. I do not mean to say, nor does the defendant say, that any persons on that Jury should be denounced; but I see among them persons who have been conspicuous for the warmth of their feelings on these political matters, and as my client has also been conspicuous in regard to public events in the Territory, it is not unfair, and I know these gentlemen will allow it, to say that they are not persons who are competent to sit on this Jury. I see my friend, Sheriff JONES, for example, on this panel. We all very well understand what position he occupies; and I am not wanting in respect to him at all, nor do I refer to him particularly, but I do refer to the fact that these are not men to whom my client can with safety or justice intrust his interests in a matter involving so much political feeling as this. It is for that reason that I submit this motion for this right to which under the statute we are entitled. We are entitled to it under the common law. We insist on the fulfillment of the law, and we do not want to be forced to a trial upon a plain and palpable infringement of the statute.

Court—Well, Mr. Parrott, as at present advised I shall overrule your motion.

Mr. Parrott—I except to the opinion of the Court.

Court—Yes, Sir, that is right, (to the Marshal) call the first four names on the jury list.

The Clerk complied with the directions of the Court, and foremost among the Jurors who presented themselves was the veritable Sheriff JONES.

Court—What do you say to these Jurors?

Mr. Parrott—I want to have them sworn on their voir dire.

The Jurors were sworn accordingly, and examined as follows by the Court:

Q.—Gentlemen, are any of you related to the defendant here?

The Jurors answered, no Sir.

Q.—Has either one of you any prejudice, or partiality, or bias resting upon your mind, which would influence your verdict in this case?

The answer as before was in the negative.

Q.—Has either of you formed or delivered an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?

Three of the Jurors replied that they had not, and one of them named Mr. Lacey said he had.

Court (to Mr. Lacey)—Well, stand aside, Sir.

District Attorney—I desire earnestly that nobody be sworn to serve on this Jury who has formed any opinion at all on the merits of this controversy. I wish them all to be subjected to a rigid examination.

Court—Have you formed an opinion, Mr. Lacey?

Mr. Lacey—I have, Sir.

Court—Has that opinion been formed on rumor or on a knowledge of the facts?

Mr. Lacey—It has been formed upon what I have heard.

Court—Well, Sir, you are a competent juror.

District Attorney—I am perfectly willing for his exclusion. I do not wish any man on the Jury who has formed an opinion on this matter whatever.

Court—He says his opinion is formed upon rumor and not on a knowledge of the facts.

Judge Smith—That I take it is the very reason why he should be excluded.

Court—He is a competent juror. You can object to him if you think proper.

District-Attorney—I will consent to his discharge. Mr. Lacey was discharged accordingly.

Mr. Parrott—(To Sheriff Jones)—Sheriff, have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of this defendant?

Sheriff Jones—I don't think I have—I may have—I don't know.

Mr. Parrott—Well, we will excuse you, at any rate.

After subjecting all the Jurors on the panel to a similar examination, so many were set aside as incompetent that the Court found it necessary to order the Marshal to call up summarily for examination as jurors all the spectators in the Court-room whom he recognized as citizens. There being but two or three of these present, the Court felt compelled at last to send out the officer to bring in all the citizens he could find, until the roll of jurors should be completed. This itself was a task of considerable difficulty and serious delay. Nobody seemed to take any interest either in the trial or the issue of it, save those immediately concerned, and even Mr. Parrott, the defendant's leading counsel, exhibited his indifference by an occasional whiff at his cigar, and one of the persons who was examined as to his qualifications to serve as a juror put all notions of conventional propriety at defiance by undertaking to kiss the Holy Evangelists with a stump of a cigar in his mouth, and the tobacco juice trickling down his chin. Ultimately a Jury was constituted of the following gentlemen, whose politics I have accurately designated.

G. H. Brewn	Free State	John Elaws	Free State
E. L. Fant	Pro-Slavery	C. B. Keller	Free State
A. J. Parrish	Pro-Slavery	J. J. Cuddy	Doubtful
D. H. Houston	Free State	B. C Brooke	Doubtful
R. Hutchinson	Free State	Ed. Chapman	Free State
J. B. Jones	Pro-Slavery	S. S. Day	Pro-Slavery

The District-Attorney proceeded to state the case for the prosecution. He began by reading the indictment, which is as follows:

Territory of Kansas, Douglas County.—The First District Court, adjourned session of April Term, A. D., 1856.—The Grand Jurors for the Territory of Kansas, for Douglas County, sworn to inquire upon their oaths, present that—whereas, by an act of Congress, entitled an Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved May 30, 1854, among other things it was provided, in substance, as follows, to wit: "That the Executive power and authority, in and over said Territory of Kansas, shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States." And by another section of the same act, among other things, it was provided, as follows, to wit: "That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States," one Charles Robinson, late of the county aforesaid, well knowing the provisions of the aforesaid act, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1856, in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Court, without then and there being nominated and appointed, according to the act aforesaid, and without then and there having any lawful appointment or deputation whatever, as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, unlawfully, then and there did assume and take upon himself the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, under the false name and style of Governor of the *State* of Kansas; and that the said Charles Robinson, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d day of April, in the year aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said court, did utter and issue a certain proclamation as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, but calling himself Governor of the State of Kansas, the issuing and uttering of which proclamation, then and there, was an act appertaining to the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. And the said Charles Robinson, without having any appointment or deputation whatever so to do, at the time and place last aforesaid, and on divers times between that time and the day of taking this inquisition, did exercise the powers appertaining to the said office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, to the great disturbance of the peace and good order of the said Territory, contrary to the form of statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the Territory of Kansas. C. H. GROVER, District-Attorney.

They would see, he continued, from this indictment, that the charge against the defendant here was for usurping the office of Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Parrott—Of the State or Territory?

District Attorney—I don't care which, whether State or Territory. We propose to prove before you, gentlemen, that he has pretended to assume and exercise the powers and duties of that office, and if he has done so, he is liable under a statute of this Territory which punishes such offences. The statute under which he is indicted reads as follows: "If any person shall take upon himself any office or public trust in this Territory, and exercise any power to do any act pertaining to such office or trust, without a lawful appointment or deputation," he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year. You have heard the indictment read, gentlemen, and if by our proof we bring the defendant within the provisions of this statute, of course there is no alternative but to find him guilty. If, on the other hand, we fail to sustain the indictment, of course you, looking to this law, will find a verdict of not guilty. That is all I have to say, Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott—I have nothing to say, gentlemen, except that to all that the defendant says he is not guilty, for that he never assumed to be Governor of Kansas Territory.

Judge Cato—The plea is not guilty, then. Bring forward your witnesses, Col. Weer.

The District-Attorney ordered the Marshal to call G. W. Brown (of the *Herald of Freedom.*) Mr. Brown was loudly required to make his appearance, but as Mr. Brown was then in Lawrence, the requisition was not attended to. After some conversation between the Court, the Counsel and the Sheriff, on the question of the validity of the service of a subpœna which had been left at Mr. Brown's place of business on the preceding day, the Court consented to grant an attachment for him.

Court—Call your next witness, now.

The name of Geo. W. Tooten was shouted, and Mr. Tooten appeared.

Court—This is the only witness you have?

District-Attorney—I believe so.

Mr. Parrott—Ain't you going to swear me? You have got a subpœna for me.

District Attorney—Yes, but lawyers are supposed to testify on their honor, and an oath in their case is generally dispensed with.

The examination of the witness Tooten was then entered on by the prosecuting officer.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Dr. Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About two years.

Q.—That would be about August, 1855. Have you known him since then? A.—I don't recollect what time in the year 1855 I first became acquainted with him.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him during the year 1856? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was in the Fall of '55; I won't be positive about the time; I don't recollect.

Q.—Were you present at the time the first Topeka Legislature was organized? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Was Dr. Robinson there? A.—Yes, he was.

Q.—Do you know anything in regard to his being inducted into the office of Governor of Kansas? If so, state to the Jury all the particulars. A.—He was elected Governor of the State of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

District Attorney—Go on and state what he did under that appointment that he received from the persons who elected him. State what you saw or heard.

Witness—Well, I saw a great many things; I don't know what particular thing you mean.

District-Attorney—Relative, I mean, to his receiving or accepting the office of Governor of Kansas.

Witness—He accepted it, I think, and was sworn in.

District-Attorney—Well, state the facts to the Jury.

Judge Smith—Was the oath of office in writing?

Witness—Well, I don't recollect that it was; I am not positive on that subject; I don't know that I saw it in writing.

District-Attorney—State to the Jury all that took place, just as it occurred, at the time to which you are referring.

Witness—The Legislature met and were sworn in under that Constitution.

Q.—Where? A.—At Topeka.

Q.—At what time? A.—On the 4th of March, I believe.

Q.—In what County? A.—Shawnee.

Q.—That is in this District? Yes, Sir, I believe so.

District-Attorney—Go on and state what they did there, so far as the Governor was concerned.

Witness—The Governor was sworn in, as I stated before.

Q.—By whom? A.—I believe by W. Y. Roberts, President of the Senate.

Q.—Was that the office he pretended to hold? A.—Yes, Sir—Lieut. Governor. I believe I am mistaken. I believe he was sworn in by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, James H. Lane. I did not charge my mind with these things: I did not expect to be called hereafter, and I don't recollect positively now who did swear him in; I knew he was sworn in, and I believe it was done by Lane.

Q.—What time do you say that took place? A.—I think it was on the 4th of March.

Q.—In what year? A.—In '56.

Q.—What kind of an oath did he take? A.—Well, as well as I recollect, the oath was about this—to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Kansas, and faithfully to demean himself in office as the Governor of the State of Kansas.

Q.—After he was sworn in what did he do then? A.—He issued a Proclamation, and sent it in to us as a legislative body, in writing.

Q.—Were you a member? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of what? A.—Of the lower house.

Q.—Of what? Of the Legislature of Kansas? A.—Yes, Sir, of the State of Kansas.

Q.—You received a proclamation from him? A.—Yes, Sir; his Private Secretary brought in the proclamation.

Q.—In what capacity did he issue that proclamation? A.—As Governor of the State of Kansas.

Q.—Where was Governor Robinson at the time that proclamation was being read to you? A.—I believe he was in the Hall; I am not positive about that; he was occasionally there, I know.

Q.—What is your impression? Do you think he was there or not? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he was there.

Q.—Well, tell us what the nature of the proclamation was? A.—Well, the nature of that proclamation I cannot give.

Judge Smith—I suppose we had better have the Proclamation itself. It is the best evidence of what it contains.

District Attorney—I take it for granted that anything said or read in Governor Robinson's presence, of which he purported to be the author, is evidence sufficient.

Judge Smith—Suppose Mr. Tooten don't know whether that was written by the Governor or not?

Witness—I did not see him write it.

District-Attorney—I did not put it on the ground that it was written, but that certain sentences purporting to have been written by him were read in his presence; and if he remained silent he is bound by that.

The Court—I think so.

After some argument on the point,

The Court reiterated its intention to receive the evidence as competent, and

Defendant's counsel objected.

Q.—Go on, Mr. Tooten, and state what that Proclamation, which was read or said in presence of you members of the Legislature contained. A.—Well, Sir, the proclamation of the Governor was commenced as usual. It was termed a Message. After the usual commencement it went on to give such instructions, I suppose, as Governor Robinson thought proper and right to give to Legislature. If you want the particular features pointed out—

District-Attorney—No matter, go ahead.

Mr. Parrott—Now you are proving the contents of that message.

District-Attorney—I am proving what was said.

Witness—I think, after you have woke me up about it, that I should say it was printed.

District-Attorney—That is not the question. I ask you what was said, as coming from Dr. Robinson, in his presence.

Mr. Parrott—He was not there.

District-Attorney—The witness said he was.

Mr. Parrott—No, he said he had an impression he was there.

Witness—I don't say positively whether he was or not; I know Mr. Clinton brought in his Message.

Judge Smith—I submit to the Court whether the witness' impression is evidence or not.

Court—He may state the fact as it lies in his mind.

Witness—My impression is that he was present when it was read. I recollect very distinctly that Mr. Clinton brought in the letter and delivered it. I am not positive that Dr. Robinson was present; my supposition is that he was.

District-Attorney—State some of the leading features of that message.

Witness—Well, as well as I recollect, he advised the members of the Legislature to pass a militia law and school law and some other things, and then to adjourn for a time to see what Congress would do. He went on to advise everything that he thought necessary to be done by the Legislature, and what laws he thought it necessary to have passed.

Q.—To whom was that proclamation, or message, or inaugural, or whatever it was, read? A.—It was read to the members of the Senate and lower house of the State of Kansas.

Q.—You say you were one of them? A.—I was.

Q.—Elected how? A.—I suppose by a vote of the people; I was sick at the time.

Q.—For what were you elected and to what? A.—Of course I was elected to that Legislature for the purpose of making laws for the people.

Q.—The people of where? A.—Of Kansas Territory or the State of Kansas.

Q.—What were the boundaries of the State of Kansas? Well, I can give you part of the boundaries, but I cannot give you all the precise boundaries unless I go up to the house.

Mr. Parrott—There is record evidence in the Topeka Constitution of the fact, and I submit that they cannot give oral evidence of facts on record.

District Attorney—But I don't regard the Topeka Constitution as a record.

Mr. Parrott—Yet you charge us under the Topeka Constitution, and now you make fun of it.

District-Attorney—What law is there making the Topeka Constitution a record?

Mr. Parrott—I will not discuss that question now.

District Attorney—I am ready to discuss it at any time.

Mr. Parrott—If it is not a record it is printed matter. I object to the question; the Court can dispose of it as it pleases.

Court—I overrule the objection.

Mr. Parrott—I except to the ruling of the Court.

Court—(to witness)—Well, Sir?

Witness—It was bounded on the East by the State of Missouri; on the Northwest by Nebraska; on the South by the Cherokee or Indian country; the Western boundary I don't believe I can give from memory precisely; I can come somewhere in the neighborhood of it.

District-Attorney—Well, state how near you can come to it.

Witness—I can get it in the Topeka Constitution.

District-Attorney—Never mind that; state your recollection.

Witness—I may be mistaken, but as I remember it, it runs out West as far as Rock River; it runs out further West than I have ever been.

Q.—What, so far as you know, are the western boundaries of this so-called State of Kansas? A.—I think about 39 or 40 degrees West are laid down as the bounoary.

District-Attorney—State some geographical division of the country that would show it.

Witness—I don't think I could get at that so as to make it satisfactory to myself.

District-Attorney—I don't care about the exact limits. I want to know what scope of country it covers.

Witness—The impression upon my mind was that it was somewhere from 280 to 370 miles West of Lecompton, but I don't know that I was correct in that.

Q.—Now, will you state to this Jury what were the duties of this pretended Governor of the State of Kansas—the duties that he assumed or the powers he pretended to have the right to exercise? A.—Well, all the power that I knew the Governor to exercise was to issue his proclamation or his message.

Q.—As what? A.—As Governor; and I believe he issued a proclamation calling an election.

Q.—For what? A.—For vacancies.

Q.—In what? A.—Vacancies in the Legislature.

Q.—What do you mean when you speak of the Legislature? A.—I mean those men who are elected under the Topeka Constitution.

Q.—What to do? A.—To make a Legislature.

Q.—To do what? A.—To frame laws for the State of Kansas.

Q.—Whenever you speak of the Legislature of Kansas you mean a body of men who were elected to make laws for the State of Kansas? A.—Yes, Sir; assembled in Topeka on the 4th of March, 1856, I believe.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the present boundaries of the Territory of Kansas? A.—I am with three sides.

Q.—What are they? A.—The Eastern, the Southern, and the Northwestern, adjoining Nebraska.

Q.—That is the northern boundary—isn't it? A.—Yes, Sir; From here it is Northwest to us.

Q.—Were or were not the boundaries of the State of Kansas coextensive with the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas? A.—Yes, Sir; the boundaries of the State of Kansas, I believe, were governed a good deal by the boundaries laid down in the organic act; I think there was something said about leaving off a portion of the Western desert; but I don't recollect whether it was done or not.

Q.—What connection was there between the defendant here, the Governor of the State of Kansas, and the Legislature of Topeka, with regard to the passage of laws?

Mr. Parrott—I object, unless you call this witness as a political expert.

Court—I think it is a competent question, gentlemen, if he knows the fact of that connection.

Witness—The connection between Gov. Robinson and that Legislature was that, when they passed anything, they sent it to him for his approval or disapproval.

What acts did Governor Robinson do in connection with that Legislature—that is in carrying out the relations that you have stated existed between him and them relative to the passage of laws? A.—He regulated the salaries of some officers, and did something of that kind; I don't recollect how much; some one or two of these laws he signed, and one, I believe, he refused to sign; I thought he was right in refusing to sign them, for I did not think it was a good arrangement.

Q.—From whom did you get your certificate of election as a member of the Legislature? A.—I got it from James H. Lane, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, attested by J. P. Gooden, Secretary of said Committee.

Q.—What relation was there between James H. Lane and Dr. Robinson officially? A.—Well, I don't know that there was any; Lane seemed to be Governor while he was Chairman of the Executive Committee; when the doctor was elected Governor and superceded him, then Lane gave it up.

Q.—What immediately followed after Dr. Robinson took the oath of office of Governor of the State of Kansas? A.—Well, I don't remember, it is so long since, and so many things took place about that time.

Q.—Were there any ceremonies of any kind? A.—I don't recollect what were the ceremonies; several men took the oath of office after Dr. Robinson; all the State officers, I believe, took the oath of office after Dr. Robinson, except Schuyler, and he was out in the country; in some of the Eastern States, I am pretty certain.

Q.—You remember nothing theo up to the time of his delivering that message? A.—Oh, I remember nothing officially.

Q.—Where do you say that Legislature met and this oath taken by Dr. Robinson? A.—In Topeka; they were all administered in what was called Constitution Hall, in the town of Topeka.

Q.—That is in Shawnee County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any acts done by Dr. Robinson since that time as Governor of the State of Kansas? A.—I have seen proclamations of his; when the Legislature met again the Doctor was a prisoner in the United States camp.

Q.—Do you know anything that took place after that time? A.—Nothing.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR PARROTT.

Q.—You were in and about this Legislature a good deal, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know it ever to have or pretend to have anything to do with the Territorial affairs of Kansas? A.—With the Territorial affairs? No, Sir; not as I understood it. The Legislative Government took their position upon the Topeka Constitution.

Q.—Did they assume to exercise any control over public affairs in any manner in that organization, either in the Legislature or the Government? A.—Not to my knowledge. As an individual member I did not, I know.

Q.—Wasn't it understood distinctly by everybody that this organization depended upon the State being admitted by consent of Congress? A.—That was the understanding as to the Constitution as framed, and was my understanding up till——

Q.—I mean the time when you were present there? A.—Yes, Sir; that was my understanding up till the time of the meeting of the Legislature.

District Attorney—What is that?

Mr. Parrott—I asked him if he ever knew that Legislature to exercise or pretend to exercise any control over the affairs of the Territory or the State, and he says he did not.

District-Attorney—Do you mean to embrace everything in that?

Mr. Parrott—I don't mean to say anything about it; I ask him the question. (To witness)—I understand you to say, then, that this whole thing depended on the consent of Congress? A.—That was my understanding about it till the first of July.

Counsel—I want you to confine your testimony to the time about which you have been already testifying.

Q.—I suppose you have had many conversations with Gov. Robinson in relation to this thing? A.—Yes, Sir; he and I have talked together.

Q.—In such conversations did he ever pretend to interfere with the territorial affairs of this country?

Witness—As Governor?

Counsel—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I never heard him pretend any such thing that I have any recollection of; I should say that he certainly did not; if he had I believe I would recollect it.

Q.—Was not your understanding from him, as well as from others, that this organization was only to act with the consent of Congress? A.—My understanding, when the Constitution was formed, was that it would be submitted to Congress, and that it should not be enforced until we got admitted under it.

Q.—Was not the application of the people of this Territory then pending before Congress to admit it as a State under that Constitution? A.—Yes, Sir; when the Legislature met.

Q.—In March? A.—In March.

Q.—Did they pass any law at that session of the Legislature? A.—They regulated some salaries, passed some resolutions, and I don't know but some law in reference to the militia.

Q.—About elections, census-taking, or something of that sort? A.—I don't think there was anything about census-taking; there was some resolution passed in reference to election districts; I don't recollect all they did; I know they were positive not to pass laws to conflict with the other laws of the Territory.

BY JUDGE SMITH.

Q.—Were you not a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether that Convention was not framed for the purpose of making application to Congress for admission to the Union? A.—That is what it was formed for; that is my understanding, at least.

Q.—Do you recollect that the matter was discussed? A.—Yes, it was discussed freely.

Counsel—State whether the State organization was not got up for the purpose of getting admission into the Union, and not to go into operation until we were admitted as a State? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether Dr. Robinson recommended anything except what was necessary for organization as a State, and preparatory to application for admission into the Union? A.—I don't know as I am a good judge of what is necessary for the organization of a State, preparatory to admission into the Union; but as I understand the question, that is what the Doctor did.

Q.—State, if you recollect, whether a Committee was appointed by the Legislature to memorialize Congress to be admitted into the Union? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And whether that memorial was sent or not? A.—The memorial was sent on.

Q.—Dr. Robinson recommended that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then they agreed to meet at some future day? A.—Yes, Sir; to give Congress some time to act.

Q.—I think you said you never knew of Governor Robinson interfering with the Government of the Territory of Kansas, or with the administration of affairs in the Territory of Kansas? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State, if you recollect it, the discussion that took place in the Convention as to what was necessary to be done before we applied for admission into the Union? A.—I think after that matter was discussed in the Convention, that, as well as I recollect, the conclusion we came to was about this: it was necessary to frame a Constitution and submit that Constitution to the people, and elect State officers, and let them be prepared to take their positions whenever we were received, and to elect a Legislature and send up Senators elect to the United States Congress; that was about the conclusion we arrived at.

Q.—But none of these arrangements to take effect until we were admitted into the Union? A.—Yes, until we were admitted into the Union; that was the position that I occupied, and that you occupied, and that both the counsel on that side and a good many other gentlemen in the country occupied.

Counsel—I believe that is all, Mr. Tooten.

REXAMINED BY THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Q.—You have been interrogated by the gentlemen for the defence here as to whether the action of this Topeka Legislature, with which Dr. Robinson was connected as Governor, conflicted with the Territorial laws, or the Territorial authorities? I want to know of you, in that connection, if this Topeka Legislature did not pass laws to go into force immediately, or within a specified time, independent of your admission into the Union as a State or not? For instance, such a law as a militia law, a census law, an election law, or a law of any kind, I don't care what it was, whether for fixing salaries of officers, locating a capital, or anything of that kind? A.—Well, as to the salaries of officers, I don't recollect what was done; I don't think there was any law passed at that session of the Legislature, unless it was a militia law; I don't think there was any law passed on elections; I think there was a resolution.

Q.—Well, it is immaterial; call it a resolution, a law, an act, or what you please. Was there something done to which Dr. Robinson, as Governor, appended his signature, looking towards legislation in this Territory within the boundaries of the State of Kansas, and which did not depend for its validity, or for its action, upon the fact of the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union or not? Was there anything done by that Legislature—any act of any kind, I care not what? A.—Well, there were some things done, and one or two resolutions, but what they were, I cannot state from recollection.

Q.—You have already mentioned something about a militia law; did that depend for its going into effect upon the admission of Kansas into the Union or not? A.—The impression on my mind was, and my understanding was—

District Attorney—I do not ask what your understanding was, but what was done. A.—I think it said that such and such a thing should be done.

Mr. Parrott—Do you know what that law was passed for? A.—I stated that I was not sure whether it had passed or not.

District Attorney—Were there no acts passed at all by that Legislature? A.—That as to the salaries of officers was.

Q.—That was passed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you depend for its validity upon the fact of the admission of Kansas into the Union or not? A.—I don't know whether they will ever get their fees or not.

Q.—Did the act of itself propose to go into effect? A.—I don't recollect that it did.

Q.—Cannot you say whether it did or not? A.—My impression is that the act said nothing on that subject.

Q.—Now, were there no other laws passed by that legislature besides that law fixing the salaries of officers? No laws as to census or elections? A.—Not at that time.

District Attorney—I am not confining myself to that particular time.

Mr. Parrott—But you are not going beyond the time of the indictment.

By Mr. Parrott.—How many days do you say that Legislature was in session? A.—I don't recollect how many days it was at Topeka before it adjourned.

Q.—State to the Jury what acts Dr. Robinson did as Governor, either in connection with that Legislature, or outside of it, which did not depend upon the fact of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State or not. A.—Well, the fact that I spoke of before as to the salaries of officers. I don't think there was anything said about it in that. He issued a proclamation, too, for filling a vacancy in the Legislature.

Q.—What more? A.—I think I have seen two or three of those proclamations calling an election.

Q.—The Legislature, however, which met at Topeka at the time you speak of, only sat for three or four days? A.—A few days; I don't know how many.

Q.—The Legislature, you say, only sat for three or four days, and then it adjourned? A.—I don't recollect when it adjourned; if you just give me an opportunity to go home, I will tell you; it was only a few days, though, in session.

Q.—You remember no act but that regulating the salaries of officers? A.—There was no act passed regulating the salaries of officers, and there were some resolutions passed, I think, as to elections, or when elections should be held.

Q.—Did that resolution that you speak of require the concurrence of anybody beside the Legislature? A.—I don't recollect whether or not.

tleman to reply if he would confine himself solely to the law.

Here a discussion arose on a point of practice, the difficulty being whether the Prosecuting Attorney should furnish his legal authorities to the defence before commencing to address the Jury, in the summing up. The District Attorney thought that the practice was otherwise, while the Court and counsel for the defence were of opinion that that was the universal custom.

The District Attorney resumed by reading the cases of *The King* vs. *Taensa*, 8 Adolphus and Ellis's Reports, page 188; *The King* vs. *Boyce*, 2 Strain's Reports, page 136; Opinion of Chief Justice Spencer, reported in 15 Johnson's Reports, page 286. The counsel for the defence, he continued, had said that this indictment was bad. If it was, he ought to have moved to quash it before the case was laid before the Jury. It was a poor time now to come before this Jury and say, after hearing the testimony, that the indictment was bad, when the proper way of quashing the indictment was by motion.

In considering this case, the Jury must look behind the mere name of the office usurped. They must look to the thing itself and ask what the defendant did, what did he assume the right or power to do, and what did he do? If he did acts that were usually assigned in this Territory to the office of the real Governor, then he had usurped the office and broken the law. If these gentlemen who were engaged with Dr. Robinson in this Topeka movement were not aware that the State of Kansas and the Territory of Kansas coincided, why did they not go ahead with their Topeka organization, pass laws to any extent, put them in force and organize their courts? The reason obviously was that they knew that whenever they attempted to do so, they would come into direct and immediate conflict with the Territorial authorities, and one or the other must go down.

He had nothing further to add, save a few words in conclusion, and he indulged in these to repel a charge made against the prosecution, extending, perhaps to himself, as well as to others. They had been accused of arresting men upon criminal charges, and having them recognized here for their appearance at the next October term of this Court, which, by a coincidence, happened to meet on the first Monday in October. This was made the foundation of a charge, that the intention was to prevent men from voting at that election. He repelled the charge. So far as he was concerned, it was utterly false. It never occurred to him until stated to him to day, that the election and the first Court day fell on the same day. Persons who had been present in Court from the commencement of the adjourned term, would bear him witness that his sole object, and he believed the sole object of the Court, in having men to appear on the first day of the term, was not alone to comply with the law, but to facilitate business by having some case ready for trial, instead of being obliged to wait idle for several days, as would be the result if the cases were set down for different dates. He was perfectly willing, however, for the satisfaction of the gentlemen on the other side, to deliver them from the bug-bear at which they pretended so much horror, and to state that no man who failed to be in attendance on the first day of the October term of this Court, from his desire to attend the election, would be arraigned before this Court, nor would his recognizances be forfeited for his non-attendance. After admonishing the Jury to be guided simply by the law and facts of the case, throwing aside all prejudice, and judging honestly for themselves, the District-Attorney resumed his seat.

Mr. Parrott controverted the authorities of the prosecution, so far as any application to the case under discussion was concerned, and argued that they had no bearing upon it whatever.

The Court—I would remark to gentlemen on both sides of this case, that they are well aware that the argument has been, to a very great extent, out of order. I suffered it to proceed, and all I ask now is that I may make a few preliminary remarks, which may not be strictly within my province, before I explain the rules of law. I would like to make a few preliminary remarks not involving any principle of law applicable to facts, but principles of law which would govern all trials. If counsel object, however, I shall not insist upon it.

Mr. Parrott—Will your Honor read to the Jury the instructions which we have handed to the Court.

The Court—No, Sir; I will read my own instructions.

Mr. Parrott—I ask the Court either to give those instructions to the Jury or to decline.

The Court read the following propositions, and declined to give any of them in charge to the Jury:

1st. That in order to find the defendant guilty, the Jury must find that the defendant usurped the office of the Governor of Kansas Territory.

2d. The Jury must find that the office or "public trust" charged to have been usurped by the defendant, is an office or "public trust" created or recognized by the laws of the Territory, before they can find the defendant guilty.

3d. The Jury must find, in order to establish the offence charged in the indictment, that the defendant claimed an *exclusive* power in the office charged to have been usurped.

A fourth point, declaratory of the nature of the evidence required to warrant a conviction, was charged by the Judge in the form suggested by the defence.

Counsel for defence excepted to the Court's refusal to charge the first three propositions.

The Judge then read his instructions to the Jury as follows:

If the Jury are satisfied, from the evidence in this case, that the defendant, within twelve months next before the finding of the indictment, did take upon himself the office of the Governor of the State of Kansas, and did exercise any power to do any act appertaining to said office of the Governor of the State of Kansas; and that he did so without a lawful appointment or deputation, then it is the duty of the Jury to find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and to assess a fine against him not to exceed five hundred dollars, or to imprisen him in the county jail for any time not exceeding twelve months.

And if the Jury should be satisfied that the defendant did take upon himself the office of Governor, and did exercise any power to do any act appertaining to said office, then the Court further instructs the Jury that the law casts the burden of proof on the defendant to show that he was appointed or deputed to said office, and that said appointment or deputation was lawful.

The only Government in Kansas recognized as a valid one by the National Executive, is the Territorial Government established by Congress. This is the Government which the Courts here are bound to consider as valid, and the only one, and if the Jury are satisfied from the evidence in this case that the defendant did take upon himself the office of Governor of the State of Kansas, and did exercise any power to do any act appertaining to said office, and that he did this within the limits of the Territorial boundaries of Kansas, and within twelve months before the finding of the indictment, then it is an offence within the meaning of the act under which the indictment was found, and it will be the duty of the Jury to find the defendant guilty.

If one can take upon himself the office of Governor of the State of Kansas and can exercise any power to do any act appertaining to said office of Governor without lawful appointment or deputation, then all other offices necessary to make a complete State Government, might, in the same way, be assumed; and then Territorial Government established by Congress might be displaced.

This being the case, the Court instructs the Jury that if the evidence satisfies them that the defendant did take upon himself the office of Governor, as charged in the indictment, and did exercise any power to do any act appertaining to such office, then this was without lawful appointment or deputation, and it will be the duty of the Jury to find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

Furnished with these instructions and the other papers admitted by the Court, the Jury withdrew to their room.

After several hours' deliberation, they returned to Court, and stated their wish to have the witness for the prosecution recalled, inasmuch as they differed on a question of fact. The District-Attorney offered to permit the witness to be recalled and reëxamined on the doubtful point as far as might be necessary, either before the Court or by the Jury themselves. To this proposal, however, the defendant's Counsel refused to accede, nor would he consent to allow any notes of the testimony to be submitted to the Jury, unless they had been taken down by the Judge; and on inquiry, it was ascertained that the Judge had taken none.

The Jury were accordingly informed that they must withdraw and endeavor to agree.

About ten o'clock the Jury announced, through the officers of the Court, that they had agreed upon a verdict.

The Judge, the prosecuting officer, the defendant and his Counsel were sent for; only the Judge and District-Attorney appeared.

The Jurors were asked if they had agreed, and they replied in the affirmative.

The foreman handed a slip of paper to the Clerk, which the latter read, as follows:

We, the Jury, find the defendant NOT GUILTY.

R. HUTCHINSON, Foreman.

The Judge informed the Jury that they were discharged, and the Court was adjourned.

And thus ends the veritable history of the trial of Gov. Robinson for usurpation of office, which was heard before a Lecompton Judge, conducted by a Lecompton prosecuting officer, and decided by a Lecompton Jury.

Whilst on the subject of criminal trials, it may be well to state as a matter of current history, that on the day following the verdict in Dr. Robinson's case, writs of *nolle prosequi* were, upon application of Col. Samuel A. Young, counsel for defendants in both cases, entered by the District Attorney in the cases of the Territory of Kansas, against Gen. George W. Clark and James M. Burns, for the murder of Jos. B. Brown, and the Territory of Kansas against Capt. Jo Walker, (one of the most trusty and courageous leaders of the Free-State forces in the war of last year,) for murder in the first degree, on the occasion of the attack upon and destruction of the dwelling-house of Col. Titus, near Lecompton.

The trial of Hays for the murder of Buffum, out of which grew the difficulties that led to the removal by President Pierce of Judge Lecompte, and the events which resulted in the legira of Gov. Geary from this blessed Territory, is set down for some day this week, but may not come up before the October term.

CONSERVATIVE FREE-STATE MEETING—INTRUSION OF LAWRENCE EXTREMISTS—SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 24, 1857.

Circumstances beyond my control have delayed the transmission of my dispatches containing the report of Governor Robinson's trial, for a couple of days. In that interval a meeting has occurred, of which, from its remarkable character, I feel called on to send you a brief account. I am conscious that I have already transcended all reasonable demand on your space, but the meeting of to-day was so significant of the turn affairs are taking in the Territory, and so irresistibly comic, that it deserves much more elaborate notice than the mere passing allusion I can afford to give it.

For several days a printed call has been in circulation throughout Lecompton and other towns in the county of Douglas, for a meeting of conservative Free-State men to be holden to-day at Judge Sprigg's on the California road, between Lawrence and Lecompton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present estate of affairs in the Territory, and of nominating a candidate for delegate to Congress. The advertisement contained no signature, so that those not immediately instrumental in the publication of it were utterly at a loss to comprehend the object of the movement. The bulk of the Pro-Slavery party in Lecompton, animated by a laudable curiosity, determined on being present to see what they could see. They went accordingly, and found that the bulk of the extreme Free-State Party in Lawrence, influenced by similar, or perhaps other and more interested motives, had anticipated them entirely, and were in attendance to the number of sixty and more, which, as was afterwards ascertained, constituted more than two-thirds of the whole assemblage.

The fun began about the election of a President. First, Sheriff Jones was nominated and elected, but he declined to serve because he was a Pro-Slavery man. Then a Mr. Reale, a jejune-looking specimen, with a hat evidently fashioned on the *Tribune* model, was nominated and elected, but declined because he was an Abolitionist. Then Mr. G. W. Brown, of the *Herald of Freedom*, was nominated and rejected by a powerful majority. Then Dr. Woods, of Lecompton, was nominated and elected almost unanimously. This was all merely informal, however. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Heath, whose authoritative mode of proceeding manifestly betrayed him as one of the originators of the meeting. He nominated for Chairman a Mr. Kellog, but Mr. K. was rejected by an overwhelming vote. Then he nominated Mr. Ingersoll, and declared him to be elected, though the majority of the persons present declared and insisted on it, that the regularly appointed Chairman was Dr. Woods. Yielding to the will of the majority, Mr. Heath consented to recognize Dr. Woods as Chairman.

The assemblage was now invited within the paling surrounding Judge Spicer's house, and there was accommodated with logs laid over chairs, for seats. The place reserved for the President was the top of two or three large boxes, placed near the door of the Judge's dwelling-house. Dr. Woods was loudly called to the Chair, but, for the reason that he was a National Democrat himself, did not know the composition of the meeting and could not state its objects, he declined to take the seat. Eventually he was induced to accept the proferred honor conditionally. About half the young men in the meeting were nominated in succession for Secretary, and as many declined. The office was ultimately accepted by a youth, named Parsons. The next difficulty was to devise some business as a basis of action for the meeting. A committee on resolutions was called for. After countless failures the Chairman obtained as a Committee Messrs. George W. Deitzler, John Hutchinson, Ralph, John Speers and somebody else. These gentlemen retired under the shady side of a wagon to deliberate, while the meeting amused itself promiscuously by joking about conservatism and indulging in various other antics and witticisms too numerous to mention. The Committee returned and reported through their chairman, Mr. Deitzler, a series of resolutions which the secretary declared himself unable to read, and which Mr. Deitzler himself announced as follows:

Resolved, That we highly approve the course of action taken by the recent Topeka Convention, and that, relying on the integrity of the great Free-State Party, we are ready and willing to use our influence and votes to sustain the action of the coming Free-State Convention at Grasshopper Falls.

Resolved, By the Conservatives of Kansas, that we have no confidence in Governor Walker, or any of his organs or attaches, as instrumentalities in the cause of Freedom in Kansas.

These resolutions were received with shouts of applause and laughter. Captain S. Walker opposed the second one, because if Gov. Walker only did as he promised, every man would be allowed to vote at the October election, the election itself would be fairly conducted, and everything would go right afterwards. Mr. John Speers contended that the resolution was perfectly proper, that it cast no disparagement on Gov. Walker, but would rather do him a service, inasmuch as it would show to the South, who had been reviling him for his recreancy, that he was still perfectly "sound and reliable." The resolutions were finally carried without a dissenting voice—not because there were no dissentients, but because the whole affair was a farce, and it was perfectly evident that the mob who monopolized the acting meant to make the most of it. The Lecompton boys set aside, indulging themselves in irrepressible laughter, whisky, sandwiches and fun generally. Immediately before the adoption of the resolutions, Dr. Woods left the chair, because, being a Democrat, he could not preside over an Anti-Democratic meeting. Mr. Parsons, the Secretary, was promoted to the vacancy, and Mr. Heath and others were nominated for Secretary, but without effect, until Mr. John Speers consented to accept. After the adoption of the resolutions a motion was made to adjourn the Convention. Somebody asked for the appointment of a delegate to the Grasshopper Falls Convention, but was very sharply answered by the declaration that delegates had been already appointed, and he knew it. Mr. Ralph read that portion of the call referring to the election of a delegate to Congress, and moved that action on the matter be postponed to the Grasshopper Falls Convention. The motion was seconded and carried; and a division being called for, the entire Lawrence contingent, with, perhaps, half a dozen exceptions, rushed to the affirmative side.

Calls were now made for Mr. G. W. Brown to define his position; but he preferred, he said, to keep it; and for General L. A. McLean, who, in very respectful and appropriate terms, refused to address a meeting, in which he would be so entirely out of place, as he could only address them as an incurable Pro-Slavery man.

Mr. Hutchinson now made a motion that the meeting adjourn for the purpose of reorganizing as a meeting without respect to party, so that addresses might be had from all sides.

This motion was approved unanimously and adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll was nominated by Mr. Browne for Chairman of the new meeting, and elected. Mr. Browne nominated for Secretary Mr Josiah Miller, and he was elected, cries of "Vote it down," to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Baldwin were nominated by Mr. Browne for Vice Presidents, and declared by the Chairman to be elected, when the vote was manifestly against them. Hereupon Captain S. Walker leaped on a form, doubled up his fist at the Chairman's nose, and swore that by G—d he would tolerate no foul play, and suffer no imposition.

The President blandly expressed his entire concurrence in the Captain's remark, and the proceedings were resumed without the appointment of any Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman then read the call of the previous meeting, and was proceeding to state the objects of the present meeting in terms substantially in accordance with the call, when he was interrupted by Captain Walker again, and set on by Parsons, the Chairman of the previous meeting, and a number of others who badgered him into an ignominious and precipitate retreat from the stand.

Parsons was again elected Chairman; the noise and confusion continued to increase, and the whole meeting was in an uproar, when somebody with stronger lungs than his fellows, called for General McLean. Immediately the slogan of "McLean! McLean!" was taken up and yelled as vociferously as if the meeting, instead of being a crowd of fanatical Free State men and Abolitionists, was a troop of Highland gillies "seeking glory at the cannon's mouth."

The General made an admirable speech, defending Gov. Walker as a man Northern by birth and education, but national in sentiment and conservative to the core, though he (the General) thought his letter-al like a d—d humbug. He argued that the nature of our republican institutions could only admit of two parties, and that in Kansas the existence of a third party between Democrats and Republicans was an absurdity. He defended Gov. Ransom, and urged his claims as the Democratic nominee for Delegate, asserting that he also was a conservative man, though he had been a Free-Soiler in the North seven or eight years ago, when the North and the South were both wrong on the slavery question, because then in the South would admit that Slavery was right—whereas now they stood on the broad, explicit and decided ground of its being right, just and proper in every sense. He expressed his belief that within ten years the institution of Slavery would be established by law in Indiana and Illinois, and declared himself to be a Pro Slavery man from the simple consideration that he preferred to have the menial offices in society performed by black men, whom he knew to be his inferiors, rather than by white men, whom he acknowledged to be his equals. In conclusion, he advocated the extension of sentiments of toleration and mutual respect among all parties, and expressed his determination to abide by the decision of the majority of the people of Kansas freely expressed, irrespective of the result, as to the question of Slavery.

Dr. Robinson, who had, during the first meeting, been standing on side the paling as a looker-on, and subsequently ventured among the crowd, came forward in answer to repeated calls, and ascended the stand. He combated the position assumed by the preceding speaker, in regard to the institution of Slavery, by saying that he had not been born with a silver spoon in his mouth—that he knew he would have to work, and he wanted to make every position in society so respectable that he could labor in any without disgrace. He then addressed himself directly to the matter of the previous meeting, made frequent allusions to S. W. Brown, of the *Herald of Freedom*, charged on the men who had been instrumental in getting up the call for that meeting a desire to work themselves into the public offices now occupied by other members of the Free-State Party—abused them most unmercifully for the disregard of all their acquirements of party discipline, and accused them of being ready to sacrifice all the interests of party to the promotion of their selfish ends. He indulged, as is his wont, in a series of vague allusions to, and indefinite charges of, Fourierism, Agrarianism, and Free-Loveism, and concluded amid loud applause.

Mr. G. W. Brown rose and repudiated the charge of disobedience to party discipline, and, as a proof that he was all right on that question, instanced, among other things, the fact that he had, in opposition to his own private convictions as to the futility of the movement, not only cast his own vote for the Topeka Constitution, but, at his own urgent solicitations, had procured every one of the hands in his office to do the same thing. He repelled indignantly the charge of Fourierism, Agrarianism, and Free-Loveism, (whereupon Robinson declared he had not applied them to him,) and retorted them on his opponents. In regard to Governor Walker, he stated that the position he held, with respect to that gentleman was precisely the same position he had held with respect both to Gov. Reeder and Gov. Geary. In conclusion, he expressed his determination to abide by the action of the Grasshopper Convention.

The next speaker was Mr. Heath, who declared himself to be the person who had paid for the printing of the call for the Conservative Free-State meeting, and who did not feel called on to yield to the dictation, or consulting the wishes, of any man in calling a Convention of his fellow-citizens whenever and wherever he pleased. He admitted that the Free-State Party was divided on the question of voting in October, and charged that the man who set himself up as its leader had not the courage to avow himself either for or against the policy of voting. For his own part, he meant to vote, and to use all his influence to induce others to do the same. Mr. Heath continued to criticise the action of Dr. Robinson in terms so displeasing to that gentleman that he interrupted him by asking whether an unmitigated liar, or a coward, was the worst, to which Mr. Heath replied, he did not understand the question. and Dr. Robinson immediately, according to custom, declared that he had not meant to apply either term to the speaker.

When Mr. Heath had concluded, Dr. Robinson got up, and declared most emphatically that he was in favor of voting in October, and that if he could not vote fairly, that he would fight and vote.

After a few words from Judge Stevens of New-York, the meeting adjourned.

The Question of the Taxes.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Aug. 24, 1857.

The correspondence [enbjoined, has been submitted for publication by the Representatives of Anderson County, whose name is attached to the letter to the Governor:

MR. ARNY TO GOV. WALKER.

HYATT TOWN, Kansas, June 2, 1857.

To his Excellency, Gov. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the citizens of Anderson County, it was unanimously resolved that the undersigned confer with you in relation to payment of the taxes required of the citizens of this county, and I was instructed to ascertain the amount to be paid by each person, and pay it over to the proper officer; and I was further directed, on making said payment of taxes, to enter the protest of the citizens of this county against the laws of the Legislature which imposed said taxes.

We have adopted this course in order to avoid any difficulty with the officers appointed by the general Government, and we have entered into a county organization for the purpose of mutual protection and government, in consequence of a failure on the part of the general Government to provide any means by which we may be protected; and also a failure to take the census of this county, so that we could, if we thought proper to do so, vote in accordance with the right guaranteed to us by the organic act.

The Probate Judge appointed by the Legislature, is not a citizen of our county, and has not been forty-eight hours in our county for several months; and is now absent from the county, and we are not able to find any registry list of the votes of the county, or any Probate Judge before whom we could correct it, if we desired to do so.

A Committee of our citizens will leave here the last of this week to visit Lecompton, and confer with you in regard to this matter.

In the meantime, should you think proper to communicate your views, or wishes, they will be thankfully received and considered; or if you can make it convenient to visit us, we will be happy to see you.

In behalf of the citizens of Anderson County, respectfully yours, W. F. M. ARNY.

GOV. WALKER TO MR. ARNY.

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 6, 1857.

Dear Sir: I have just received your communication of the 2d ult., on behalf of "a meeting of the citizens of Anderson County," in which you inform me of the intention of the citizens to ascertain the amount of their taxes, with a view to the payment of the same through you, under *protest* against the laws of the Legislature which imposed said taxes.

There can be no objection to the protest proposed, and I will exert all the power conferred upon me by the law to have your taxes ascertained in conformity with its provisions, so that you may carry your views into effect. Yours very respectfully,

R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

W. F. M. Arny.

MR. ARNY TO GOVERNOR WALKER AGAIN.

HYATT, KANSAS, Aug. 20, 1857.

Dear Sir: Your letter, dated June 6, postmarked Lecompton, June 9, after a journey of two months, was received this week.

In accordance with your promise, made to our Committee when they called upon you some two months ago, we have expected to hear from you in regard to the amount of taxes to be paid by each individual here, and to whom it is to be paid, so that we could pay it *under protest*, and then bring suit in order to have the legality of the laws tested by the proper tribunal.

It has been stated by yourself, as well as by the Secretary of the Territory and others, that the "laws of the Territorial Legislature are legal, and that Congress has so decided, and that the Executive at Washington recognizes their legality, and intends to enforce them by the military power of the government."

In our examination of the Constitution of the United States, we find that it is the province of Congress to enact laws; that the President and his Cabinet are to execute laws; and that the judiciary is the *only* department of the Government authorized to decide on the constitutionality and legality of the laws enacted.

We desire to make a case, and appeal it to the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to save the General Government the expense of a standing army in Kansas; but, from the fact that you have allowed two months to expire without giving us the opportunity to appeal to the only legal tribunal to decide this matter, we infer that you have become satisfied that the laws are illegal, and hence cannot stand a test before the Courts of our country.

That your convictions may be strengthened, we beg leave to call your attention to the following considerations in regard to the laws which you are endeavoring to enforce upon the people of Kansas, by "the whole military power of the Government."

1. It is susceptible of the clearest proof that the Legislature which enacted those laws was forced upon the people of Kansas by violence and fraud.

2. "A Territorial Government created by Congress cannot exercise power positively prohibited to the General Government by the Constitution of the United States," [this was Walker's own statement—] and the Constitution says no capitation or other direct tax shall be levied but in conformity with the enumeration provided for in the Constitution. "When Kansas becomes a State, with all the attributes of sovereignty co-extensive with her limits, among these must be the taxing power, which is an inherent element of State authority;" but this authority is vested in Congress by the Constitution to assess a Territorial tax, and *no power is granted to the Legislature of Kansas in the organic law to assess taxes.*

On the contrary, Congress has made appointments to pay the expenses of the Territorial Government.

3. The attempt to collect a tax in this county will be in violation of the Territorial law itself, as the time provided in that law for the return of the assessor's books, and the action of the County Court has expired, and no assessment up to this day has been made and cannot now be legally done.

4. The organic act required that every law enacted by the Territorial Legislature should be approved and signed by the Governor, or returned with his veto. Only one act of the first Legislature was there submitted to the Governor. All the others were illegal, as they were never signed or vetoed, as is evident from the records in the office at Lecompton.

As we cannot, in consequence of your failure to give us the information sought in our former letter, appeal to the judicial tribunals of our country, we suppose that in accordance with your suggestion, made in your speech at Topeka, we can, in October next, "not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, elect a delegate to Congress and elect a Territorial Legislature," and "when (we) you elect a Territorial Legislature, you (we) can repeal these laws."

We find, however, a difficulty in regard to the apportionment which fails to give nineteen counties a representation.

You will confer a favor if you will advise us how we can now proceed to get a fair representation under the organic law in time for the October election.

Accept our thanks for your kind recognition of our county organization (!) and the right granted to the sovereign people to meet and form their own Government.

In behalf of the citizens of the County of Anderson, whom I have the honor to represent, I subscribe myself yours very respectfully,

W. F. M. ARNY, County Judge.

NO NEW REGIMENTS.—The following letter explains itself:

STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

Gen. W. Dowling, Esq., 479 Pearl-street, New York:

Sir: I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your application for the organization of a new regiment in the City of New-York, and to state in reply thereto, that no regiments the regiment now existing in that City present the skeleton condition that they do, so long will he be averse to the organization of more regiments. He, therefore, must decline granting your request. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRED. TOWNSEND, Adj't-Gen.

Troubles of the Opera Singers—Their Salaries and Profits.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Joseph Fells vs. *Felicita Vestvali and Henry Vestvali*.—The plaintiff was employed by the defendants as operatic agent in August, 1856, to employ for them singers for the Vestvali Opera Company, and for the transaction of other business. Henry Vestvali being the manager of the troupe and Felicita the prima donna. The defendants left this City for Mexico and other places in September, 1856, and the plaintiff, who continued to act for them as agent, demands his salary, and issued an attachment on $4,000 of the defendants' money which was lying in their bankers hands. The present motion is to discharge that attachment. The following is the joint affidavit of the defendants, which was presented by ex-Attorney-General Chatfield:

The affidavit of Felicita Vestvali and Henry Vestvali sets forth that Joseph Fells was never at any time employed by them or either of them as agent, or in any capacity whatever; that he was never in their employment in any capacity whatever; that they are not nor is either of them, indebted to Fells on any account or in any sum whatever, and that all the material allegations of the plaintiff's complaint are untrue and without foundation in fact. The defendants say that they have been actual residents of the City of New-York during three years last past; that their absence from the City has been temporary, and for the purpose of business or health; that their domicile has, during nearly the whole of that time, been at the Bond-street House, in Brosdway, New-York; during the whole of the three years they having hired and retained rooms in Bond-street House and paid for the same, as well when absent from the City as when they were at home; that at all times when they were absent from the City they have left their property and wardrobes not necessary for personal use in their rooms at Bond street House, and have, nearly the whole of that time, treated and used that house as their home and domicile since their arrival in the United States; that they have no other place of residence in America; that they have always kept their deposits in New-York since their arrival in the United States, and have now deposits of considerable amount with Corning & Co., in this City; that their business transactions have been principally carried on in the City of New-York; that all letters directed to them, from Europe, have been directed to them, at their request, at the City of New-York, and their correspondence in America has been mainly directed to and from this City; that at the time of the commencement of this suit, the defendants were actual and *bona fide* residents of this City, and were and had been for some time previous thereto, actually at their home at the Bond-street House; that at all times during the absence of Felicita from this City, her jewelry and personal ornaments, amounting to about six thousand dollars, were left on deposit in New-York for safe keeping, and that whenever the defendants left this City, for any purpose whatever, it was with the intention of returning thereto and of making New-York their permanent place of residence; that it is now their intention of remaining permanent residents of the City of New-York.

Charles Plinta says that he is the proprietor of the Bond-street House, in Broadway; and has been the proprietor for over thirteen years last past; that he is well acquainted with the defendants in this action; that for the last three years they have boarded and resided at his house all of the time when in the City of New-York; that for nearly three years last past the defendants have been a greater portion of the time at his house; that they occasionally were absent on business, and that last Fall they went to Cuba on account of the ill-health of Felicita Vestvali, and returned again to the City and to the Bond-street House during the present Summer; that during all of the time the defendants have claimed, and still claim, their residence to be in the City of New-York, and not elsewhere. Mr. Plinta also says that he verily believes the residence of the defendants to be in the City, County and State of New-York, and that they are now, and have been for several weeks last past, residing in this City, at deponent's said house; that whenever they have been absent from the City they have left at his house quite a large amount of goods and property, and have always rented and paid for a room in his house, in which their goods were stored.

Ex-Judge A. A. Phillips, on behalf of the plaintiff, submitted affidavits, of which the following is the substance:

Joseph Fells says that the allegations contained in his complaint in this action are in all respects true; that he has read the affidavits made by the defendants on their motion to discharge the attachment against their property, and says that the allegations contained therein to the effect that he never was employed by them or either of them as an agent, or in any capacity whatever, and that he never was in their employment in any capacity whatever, are utterly, and wholly, and wilfully false and untrue, to the knowledge of the defendants; that since the return of the defendants from Mexico to the City of New-York, Felicita Vestvali has repeatedly admitted that she had employed him as her operatic agent and in other capacities, and in speaking of the amount of compensation she was to pay for his services, named the sum of two hundred dollars per month; that since the late return of the defendants from Mexico, Henry Vestvali, in conversation with one Emile Rollman and others in this City, said he had engaged plaintiff as his business agent to conduct an operatic troupe, and that he (Fells) had acted for him in that capacity for some time past; that for eleven months he acted as the agents for the said defendants, engaged singers for their troupe, made advances in cash for their benefit, took charge and stored on his own premises eight large trunks or boxes, containing, as he believes, professional wardrobe, properties and appliances, as well as jewelry and other valuable articles belonging to the defendants, at their direction and request; that he also delivered the same to various parties, at the request of the defendants, and forwarded a part to Europe by their directions; that during the time that he acted as their agent he received a large number of letters from them dated from Mexico and other places, written in the German language (to which letters he prays leave to refer, and annex translated copies as a part of his affidavit, if the same shall be necessary,) giving him directions and instructions as to his acts and doings in and about their business. He further says that the allegation contained in the affidavit of the defendants "that they have been actual residents of the City of New-York during three years past," is wholly untrue; but that as he believes from the letters received by him, from information received from persons connected with their "troupe," and from placards and handbills published by them in the Spanish language, and now in his (Fells's) possession, they have been actual residents of the City of Mexico, conducting an opera company during the greater part of the years 1855, 1856, and up to the month of July, 1857. That defendants left the City of New-York for Mexico in the month of September, 1856, and did not return to the City of New-York until the latter part of July, 1857, being continuously absent all that time. That neither of the defendants are citizens of the United States, but have come to this country simply for business purposes—Henry as operatic manager, and Felicita as opera singer, and that from what he (Fells) has learned from them, he fully believes that it was their intention to return to their home in Europe when the purposes for which they came hither have been attained. He also says that the room or domicil at the Bond-street House in this City, claimed by the defendants as their place of residence, during their absence is used and occupied by them only as a warehouse or storeroom, and not as a habitation, and that before defendants proceeded on their last tour to Mexico they had for some months resided or tarried in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey, and they have no fixed place of residence in the State of New-York or the United States; that he is informed and believes that the defendants are staying in the City of New-York at the present time, and were at the time this attachment was issued only on a temporary visit for business purposes, and that they are now collecting a troupe, and making extensive preparations to leave this State permanently, and he fully believes that, if the attachment granted in this action be discharged, the defendants will remove all their property beyond the jurisdiction of this Court and County, and that he (Fells) will be left entirely without remedy. That he was directed by the defendant, Henry Vestvali, as his agent, to write to and engage for the defendants, for the "Vestvali Opera Company," the following artists: Mr. Tiberini, as first tenor, at a salary of $700 to $800 per month; Mr. Guiseppa Nisolae, as *maestro* or leader of the orchestra; Mr. Tafanelli and Mme. Siedenborg, together, at $400 per month; Mr. Souchet, for the sum of $400 per month; Miss Sarsurenna, for $300 per month, and others; and that he has written to these persons, and has received replies from them, in pursuance of the instructions given him by the defendant, Henry Vestvali. That he (Fells) was also told by the defendants to employ Mr. Albertszi to assist him in making the engagements, but that Albertszi refused to act unless the defendants would stipulate to pay him at the rate of $150 per month for his services, besides allowing him the usual per centage. Plaintiff further says that he was informed by the said Henry, by letter, while he was in New-Orleans, in May, 1857, that he had already forwarded to Europe the sum of $27,000.

Joseph Fells, being further duly sworn, says that the paper of which the following is a copy, and is in the handwriting of the defendant Felicita, was given by her to a member of her troupe, before proceeding to Mexico, in September, 1856:

"Felicita Vestvali, care of Banquers, Corning & Co., No. 63 Wall-street, New-York; St. Jacobs, Cuba, Esq., Advalado.

Agent de Mme. Vestvali—J. Fells, No. 63 Walker-st. New-York."

Charles de Lande, sworn, says: that he is well acquainted with the parties to this action, both plaintiff and defendants; that in the month of July, 1856, he states was engaged in Florence by one Andrea Mancini to sing in the troupe known as the "Vestvali Opera Company," as the "first prima donna," and to proceed at once to Mexico, that he (Lande) and his sister arrived in Paris in the month of August, 1856, where he found the defendant, Henry Vestvali, who then came to this country; that he (Lande) and his sister arrived in this City in the month of August, 1856, and on their arrival here were immediately taken over to Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey, where they found Henry and Felicita, who were then residing or stopping there, and who remained there until they left for Mexico with the members of their troupe in the month of September, 1856; that the defendants remained in Mexico until the month of March, when they went to Havana, New-Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati, arriving in this City in the latter part of July last; he further says that during the whole of his intercourse with the defendants they never claimed to have any permanent residence anywhere in this City and State, but that they came to this country to pursue their professional avocations, and intended to return to Europe to their home, when they had completed their business; he also says that he knows Joseph Fells, the plaintiff in this action, and that Felicita Vestvali mentioned his name to him (Lande) as her agent, and directed him, his sister and the rest of the company to have their letters directed to the care of Fells, and that he would, as her agent, forward them to Mexico; that when he, his sister and other members of the troupe arrived here from Paris in July, 1856, Fells, as the agent of the defendants, met the members of the troupe, and took charge of their wardrobe and baggage until they left for Mexico as by the directions of the defendants.

Salvador Urso, being sworn, says: That he is personally acquainted with Felicita and Henry Vestvali, the defendants in this action, and that they were in the City of Mexico during the greater part of the year 1856 and up to about July, 1857, conducting an opera troupe; that he knows Joseph Fells, the plaintiff; and that as the agent of the defendants he (Fells) engaged Amelia Urso, wife of Salvador, to go to the city of New-Orleans to teach music in an institute there in place of a lady who had been taken to Mexico by the defendants, in the month of October, 1856; and that the contract was made by Fells as the agent and in behalf of the defendants; that he (Urso) never, before he heard the affidavits of the defendants read, heard that they claimed to be, or that they were, residents of this City or State; and that he believes, from what the defendants themselves state, that they came to this country to pursue their avocations for a time and then return to their home in Europe, and that they have no fixed place of residence in this country.

M. Timener says that he is personally acquainted with Henry and Felicita Vestvali, the defendants in this action, and that he, who is an operatic singer, sang with her in Mexico during the year 1855, where he was then located as a member of the operatic troupe; that during his acquaintance with the defendants they never claimed to have any residence in this City or State, and that he never heard of any such residence of the defendants until after this action was commenced.

Emile ——— says that he is acquainted with Henry Vestvali, one of the defendants, and that in the latter part of July or early in August last, said Henry informed him that Joseph Fells was his agent, and had transacted all his business for him respecting the "Vestvali Opera Company."

After argument by Mr. Chatfield for defendants, and Mr. A. A. Phillips for plaintiff, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is limited; prices unchanged. Pearls, $6 25@$7 31½; Pots, $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 826 bbls., including 636 bbls. Pearls, and 190 bbls. Pots. Sales to-day, 7½c.; Soda-ash (60 ₱ cent.,) 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and prices less in favor of buyers. Java, 16½c @17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c @13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c @12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is somewhat depressed. Factors are more inclined to fill orders, even at easier prices, yet the demand is not brisk.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FISH—The market is generally quiet, but prices are essentially unchanged. Dry Cod are scarce and worth from $3 75@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ₱ bbl. Mackerel are dull and heavy at $16 50@$17 for small No. 1; $13@$18 25 for No. 2; $9@$9 25 for large No. 3, and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do. ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl., and $31@$34 ₱ tc. Smoked Herring 47½c.@50c. for scaled, and 30c. or No. 1, ₱ box. Pickled Herring $3 50@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is very lightly dealt in and is again cheaper. Sales: 3,800 bbls, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 68@$5 70
Straight state	5 70@ 5 80
Extra State	6 10@ 6 30
Superfine Indiana and Mich

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton, bringing dates to Aug. 22. Her news is three days later. The latest intelligence from India was received by telegraph on the day of the sailing of the steamer, and confirms the former statement of the capture of Cawapore by the insurgents and the massacre of the European inhabitants of the place. Delhi still held out, and all the native troops in Oude had revolted. The complication of Indian affairs began to excite alarm in England. Vigorous debates had taken place in Parliament, and the rapid drain of men and vessels for India was regarded as a means of weakening the country of its defences. An article in the London *Times* comments upon a speech of Lord PALMERSTON, in Parliament, in significant language. We copy elsewhere the article of the *Times* and an extract from Lord PALMERSTON'S speech. It was considered that the condition of Continental politics might place England in an unpleasant position, were all her strength directed towards India. The transfer of regiments of troops from the American Colonies was not looked upon with favor. The affairs of Turkey present no new features. A history of the difficulty is given in our extracts. The commercial news by this arrival is favorable; large sales of Cotton are reported; Grain was lower; Consols 90¾.

The *Vanderbilt* brings additional information of the movements of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Up to the 22d, the Directors had not decided upon the practicability of making another attempt to lay the cable this season. A conference, however, had been held in London between the Directors of the Company and the commanding officers of the ships composing the Telegraphic Expedition. The results of this conference appear to have been eminently satisfactory. They unanimously expressed the opinion that no form of submarine telegraph could be devised more suitable to the object intended to be accomplished. They also stated that no natural obstacles exist to prevent the laying of the cable. The only censurable part of the arrangements appears to be the construction of the brakes intended to control the cable. These, in their present condition, are pronounced unsuitable, and they will probably be modified. The officers inclined to the belief that an attempt to lay the cable in the months of October and November would be successful. A correspondent of the London *Times* broaches a novel idea—that the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, which could with ease contain the entire cable, be employed in place of any other vessel. A letter from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, addressed to his family in this City, speaks hopefully of this enterprise.

We publish this morning, under our Telegraphic head, the memorial of Professor SILLIMAN and forty-two others, electors of the State of Connecticut, to President BUCHANAN, in reprehension of his course on Kansas affairs, together with the reply of the President, in defence of the position he has thought proper to assume. In view of the circumstances which have called out this correspondence, the letter of the President assumes an importance which will insure its attentive perusal.

Our special correspondent in Kansas sends us a very full report, which we publish this morning, of the trial of Gov. ROBINSON, on a charge of usurpation of office. The evidence, voluminous and conclusive, opens a remarkable chapter in the history of Kansas. The acquittal of Gov. ROBINSON, by a Lecompton Jury, may be regarded in the light of a signal triumph. A conservative Free-State Convention was held near Lecompton on the 24th, the proceedings of which are sketched by our correspondent.

The first meeting of the Canal Board for several weeks was held at Albany yesterday, and a large amount of business was transacted. The deposits of tolls formerly made at the Reciprocity and Holster Banks in Buffalo, were ordered to be transferred to the Marine, and the Manufacturers' and Traders' Banks, of that city, and to the Bank of Utica—one-half to the former, and one-fourth to each of the two latter. The Auditor notified the Board that the fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal Debt will be exhausted after the payment of the October interest, and that it will be necessary to raise $700,000 on the credit of the Sinking Fund in January, to pay the interest for 1858.

On Friday last Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, then in Westchester County, was served with a temporary injunction forbidding him to pay out any moneys in his hands as City Treasurer, and requiring him to show cause yesterday, before Judge PEABODY, who had granted the injunction, why he should not be permanently restrained from disbursing. The injunction was issued on the application of ROBERT W. LOWBER, and its object was to enable the Lowber claim to be satisfied out of the City moneys. But inasmuch as the City account was already overdrawn to the amount of $227,000, and as the Chamberlain felt that he was not restrained from loaning to the City if he so elected, the warrants drawn by the Comptroller, and duly countersigned, have been honored at the Shoe and Leather Bank as usual. Yesterday the case was argued before Judge PEABODY, in chambers, Judge WHITING appearing for the City authorities, and strongly urging that the injunction should be dismissed. The decision was reserved.

In Westchester County Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH is a second time aspiring to the honors of the State Senate. But he is not without opposition in the Democratic ranks. Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, member of Congress elect, leading the anti-Brandreth faction. About a week ago a meeting was held in the town of Ossining, pursuant to a call of the town Democratic Committee, to appoint delegates to the Third Assembly District Convention, which will meet at Croton Dam on Saturday next. Brandreth delegates were chosen in spite of the opposition, which on Tuesday evening last met and appointed true Haskin delegates. Thus, there will be two sets of delegates from Ossining to the District Convention, and, possibly, from other towns, and, of course, a lively time in the Convention may be anticipated. It is understood that HASKIN favors a Mr. JAMES, of Putnam County, for the Senate, and W. W. SCRUGHAM, of Yonkers, for Supreme Court Judge.

The cattle markets just now are in close sympathy with Wall-street—*live* stock at Forty-fourth-street being about as abundant and as difficult to convert into cash as the *dead* stock at the broker's boards. The price of beef declined yesterday about 1½ cents per lb. net weight, which is equivalent to about 13 per cent.—a greater decline than even the poorest railroad shares experienced. Two causes contributed to this result: *first*, the large supply of cattle, the footings for the week being 4,040 head, against 2,703 for the preceding week, and a weekly average of 3,548 during 1856; *second*, the cattle brokers who usually guarantee sales made by them, were unwilling to take the responsibility in the present condition of the money market, so that several droves of cattle were actually withheld for want of salesmen yesterday. Several hundred cattle were driven into the country, and the yards were not cleared last evening, even at the reduced rates. Considerable numbers of animals remained at Albany, waiting competition between Eastern and New-York buyers, and the present prospect is that there will be an abundant supply next week, though the news of yesterday's market will materially diminish the numbers that would otherwise be sent forward. Farmers will find the present an excellent opportunity to buy up cattle to consume the unusual amount of forage now in the country, and to be returned later in the season, when the supply of beef happens to be short. Such an operation will pay better than buying railroad stocks, even at the present low figures, as many are doing, while this course would help materially to equalize our fluctuating meat markets.

The Railroad Convention, or Association of leading Railroad men, as it may now be called, met again yesterday at the rooms of the American Institute. The proceedings were of an interesting character, though scarcely, as yet, of great importance to the Railroad corporations of the United States. They meet again to-day.

The Commissioners of Emigration could not obtain a quorum yesterday. Their balance in bank is $71,015 85.

Just as the steamer *Arabia* was about to sail yesterday, Mr. P. T. BARNUM, who had taken passage for Liverpool, was arrested on a "Jerome Clock note," held, as he says, by a broker, who shaved it at about half its face. Mr. B. told the officer that if the broker wanted his "body" he was welcome to it, for he had not known what to do with it these two years. BARNUM says that most of his persecutors are men who obtained the Clock notes at unlawful interest, and he looks to the Courts to liberate him from their grasp.

The Turners closed their seventh annual festival last evening, by dancing away the hours of darkness at the City Assembly Rooms. Fully two thousand persons participated in the pleasures of the occasion. The day having been devoted to rest, the Turners enjoyed the dance with greater zest, and the dancing did not close until near daylight. Prizes were awarded during the evening to the champions in the sports through which they had passed. They were distributed in the order of merit as follows: *Prize Turning*—MEN—1, Boltner, of New-York; 2, Frantz, of New-York; 3, Muth, of Bloomingdale; 4, Stumpff, of Williamsburg; 5, Dudensing, of New-York; 6, A. Moormau, of Williamsburg; 7, Gmehlin, of New-York; 8, Bankmann. BOYS—1, Beakman; 2, Hertwig; 3, Meurer; 4, Baner; 5, Buhler; 6, Bunghard; 7, Wissil; of New-York. *Fencing*—1, H. Benecke' of New-York; 2, L. Bilse, of New-York; 3, Mr. Haffner, of Williamsburg. *Shooting*—1, Frantz Schmidt, of Williamsburg. *Singing*—1, The Turner Liederkrantz.

Crossing Broadway was never so dangerous—when the street was clear of mud—as at present. We saw several reputable people, none of them drunk, who were run down by the omnibuses, escaping narrowly with their lives, their hats and their watches. One man had his watch transfixed by the pole, while its owner was deposited wrong side up with care on the sidewalk.

Mr. VERE FOSTER denies that any of the girls on board the *City of Mobile* were of bad character before they left Liverpool, and expresses his intention hereafter to bring no parties of girls in his vessels, unless accompanied by their brothers or himself.

HENRY LA GRANGE was arrested yesterday on the charge of forgery, raising money on a bogus bill of lading. The prosecutor is Mr. ANGE LACHONETTE, merchant, of No. 40 Broadway. The prisoner was committed by Justice OSBORNE for examination.

Another case of alleged forgery yesterday was that of a draft cashed for the wrong person. The culprit is GEORGE WEBBER, a German. The party in whom the property was vested is similarly named to the prisoner, who asserted that it was sent to his house, and thereupon he obtained the money. He was held to bail in $500 to answer.

A case of alleged infanticide was investigated yesterday by Coroner HILLS. The inquest is still in progress, at No. 228 Rivington-street.

The body of a man named MICHAEL BAOPHY was taken from dock at foot of Twelfth-street. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

The National Guards proceeded, yesterday, on a visit to Riverhead, Long Island, where they are to be the guests of the 16th Regiment N. Y. S. M.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Union convened yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE presiding. The reverend Doctor gave an interesting statement of the progress of the revision movement in Great Britain, whence he has lately returned. He stated that Mr. SPURGEON declared himself favorable to the views of the Union. The receipts since the last meeting of the Board were $4,552 50.

A little girl under fifteen years of age eloped from Saratoga on Sunday last in company with JOHN TRAVIS, a celebrated pistol shooter and sporting man. He kept a pistol gallery there. The girl is represented as pretty and artless. They are believed to be on their way to St. Louis.

An elderly woman named MARGARET ROACH fell from the second-story window of house No. 14 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, to the sidewalk Tuesday evening and was almost instantly killed.

At the Horse Fair at Elmira yesterday, a contest of speed took place between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet*—the former in harness and the latter under the saddle—mile heats, best two in three. *Flora* was successful, in 2:28 and 2:27.

Judge PEABODY granted one additional attachment against the Ohio Life and Trust Company, yesterday. The application was made in behalf of EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, and others, who are creditors of the Trust Company in the sum of $1,418.

Some time ago, when the case of the Municipal Policeman, GAMBLING, was on argument, Judge DAVIES ordered a reference to JAMES R. WHITING to inquire as to whether a notice that charges had been preferred against GAMBLING was served upon him. Mr. WHITING has recently reported that there were written charges preferred against GAMBLING, but the messenger intrusted with them, instead of serving them on GAMBLING, delivered them to Capt. MCKEE, who did not hand them over to GAMBLING. GAMBLING reported himself ready for duty to the General Superintendent subsequent to the 23d of June, and Mr. WHITING reported that GAMBLING was ill from the 1st of April until after the 23d of June. It was upon this report that Judge DAVIES ordered the *certiorari* to issue.

A man named JAMES PATTERSON was knocked down and robbed yesterday morning early in Cherry-street. He was taken to the City Hospital with several severe wounds in the face.

Judge PEABODY yesterday granted a preliminary injunction against the Mechanics' Banking Association in a suit brought by CHARLES P RAPELLO, a depositor in the Bank. The injunction restrains the Bank or its agents from paying out, transferring, or delivering to any persons any of its money, property or effects. An order requiring the defendants to show cause this morning why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the property of the Bank was also granted.

Matters at Quarantine are conducted with business-like activity. A vessel with railroad iron from Newport, in Wales, arrived with two cases of small-pox. They were promptly removed. An emigrant ship arriving yesterday afforded 14 cases of small-pox that were similarly removed, the rest of the passengers being detained and vaccinated. The iron scow for burning bedding in the Bay, works admirably, a great advance on the old plan of throwing bedding overboard, to be picked up by unscrupulous persons, and resold next day in the City.

The Commissioners of Central Park met yesterday; Mr. GRAY offered the following resolution: That the Chief-Engineer be requested to report to this Board, at the next meeting, when the surveys of the Park will be completed; and if, in his opinion, an additional corps of engineers are necessary to complete the same by Nov. 1.

The steamship *Adriatic* will not leave for Europe on the 12th, as advertised, on account of delays which have occurred in getting her into the Balance-dock to clean her copper. Her machinery is now pronounced complete. Some twenty different concerns have been employed day and night for two months; upon the construction of her engine, all of which, Mr. COLLINS says, has been done in the most satisfactory manner.

The clerks appointed by DEVLIN while he occupied the Street Commissioner's Office, have recovered in a suit brought against the City by them for compensation for their services. The case was argued before Justice O'CONNOR, in the Second District Court, on Tuesday, Corporation Counsel BUSTEED for the defendants, and judgment rendered for the plaintiffs.

The Board of Education met last evening. Communications were received from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward asking for an appropriation of $5,852, to furnish the new school in Twenty-eighth street near Ninth-avenue. Referred to the Committee on School Furniture. Also from school officers of the Twelfth Ward, for an appropriation of $2,887, to furnish the school-house at Harlem, which has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs during the vacation. The appropriation was granted. A resolution was adopted in favor of paying WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., son of the Commissioner of the Sixth Ward, the sum of $550 for one year's services as assistant teacher in the Sixth Ward school, No. 23, although appointed in direct violation of article 8, sect. 1, of the by-laws of the Board of Education, which provides that no teacher shall be employed who is within four degrees of relationship to any school officer, who is entitled to act upon the question of the payment of such teachers. A resolution was adopted directing the President to appoint a Committee of three gentlemen and two ladies, Principals of Grammar Schools, to prepare a memorial of instruction and discipline for the public schools of New-York. Resolutions were adopted making appropriations as follows: for teacher's salaries, $75,000; books, etc., $10,000; normal schools, $2,500; evening schools, $10,000.

The Underwriters received yesterday afternoon encouraging news from their agent at the *Roswell Sprague*. The cargo was all out between decks, and the ship had been hauled astern once her length during the morning tide. He ordered a steamtug to be sent down immediately to assist in pulling on the ship, and to tow her to the City when she gets afloat. The *W. H. Webb* was dispatched to her assistance, and if the weather continued as favorable as it has been for a few days past, it was thought that the ship would be got off at last night's tide. The *Clara Brookman* and *Charles Albert* are, no doubt, a total loss. No later information had been received from the latter vessel up to yesterday, on account, we suppose, of some interruption of the telegraph to Squan.

Nothing occurred to get excited about in Wall-street yesterday, and nobody was apparently much excited. Although the Mechanics' Banking Association did not resume payment, its apartments at No. 38 Wall-street were open as usual during banking hours, and the officers of the institution were at their posts. Of course, a great business was done in the note-protesting line.

The statement of some of our cotemporaries to the effect that Mr. VAN BLARCOM was at his desk as usual, in the employment of the Banking Company, was incorrect. He has been cashiered, and will be compelled to seek some other means of obtaining a livelihood hereafter. His financial position, like his place of residence, is not "above Bleecker." He is not wealthy, and has a large family. His two sons are clerks in banks down town. Men who had frequently transacted business with Mr. VAN BLARCOM say he has less of their sympathy in his present distressing situation, because of his brusque, and sometimes even rude manners to those with whom he has been brought in contact. The amount of the defalcation was altogether $73,000, instead of $66,000, as was at first stated.

The Genoese brig *San Michaele*, which was lately seized for smuggling, is in a fair way of being condemned. Her case comes up on Tuesday in the District Court. The Captain and Mate have run away to escape consequences, and the crew have shipped and sailed for Genoa on board the brig *San Joan*. This is the third Genoese vessel in two years that has been seized for violation of the Revenue laws.

The statement that the President had commuted the punishment of JOHN SMITH (of the *Franklin Pierce* tragedy) was premature, as neither the District-Attorney, the Brazilian Minister, nor either of the philanthropic ladies and others who have interested themselves in his behalf have received any information of the fact.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) drilled by moonlight in Lafayette-place last night. The line was formed shortly after 8 o'clock. The Regiment went through its military manœuvres with its usual *éclat*, and was very much applauded by the bystanders, of whom there were a host. The firing (with caps only on their muskets) was done with excellent precision. The sound of each volley—they fired by companies—seemed like the crack of a single discharge.

Between noon and 1 P. M. yesterday, the boiler attached to a pile-driving machine in use at the end of Hamilton Avenue, in Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, exploded, killing THOMAS MCGAVENY instantly, and seriously injuring THOMAS HENAY, both employed about the pile-driver. Just before the explosion, the Engineer left the engine to go a short distance. He says that the boiler was plentifully supplied with water, and that there was a head of 50 pounds of steam on. The explanation of the explosion is that the boiler was an old one and not fit to be used. By the explosion, about two-thirds of the boiler was thrown into the water a distance of 75 feet, and the remaining portion carried away the machinery and landed in the scow at the foot of the uprights to the pile-driver. Mr. GAVENY was sitting on the boiler eating his dinner at the time of the explosion. His body was shockingly mangled. The remains were gathered up and taken to his late residence on Thirty-sixth-st., New-York, where we learn he leaves a family. Deceased was 46 years old. HENRY was injured externally and internally by the steam. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital for treatment.

Counterfeit 5's on the Housatonic Bank, Mass. Merchant's Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Conn., and Boylston Bank, Boston, are circulating in, Brooklyn.

The Democratic General Committee (WILSON SMALL, Chairman) held a meeting at Tammany Hall last evening to hear the report of the Union Conference Committee appointed at a previous meeting. The Committee announced that they were not yet ready to report—that the prospects of union were hopeful, but another conference with the Cooper Committee would be necessary to perfect the plan. They were accordingly allowed another day for the purpose, and the meeting adjourned till this evening to hear the result.

The case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was continued yesterday before Judge PEABODY. When the Court opened the Judge said he had not been able to give the motion to dismiss the *habeas corpus* but very little consideration. He had concluded to deny the motion to dismiss for the present, reserving the right to reverse his decision if he should arrive at a different conclusion after additional consideration. He desired that the argument on bail should be proceeded with. Mr. STAFFORD argued as before Judge DALY. Mr. HALL commenced his rejoinder, and will conclude it to-day.

At the Academy of Medicine, last evening, nothing was done of importance. Dr. GRISCOM read a report on Dr. REED'S (of Illinois) respecting meat diseased by the milk sickness of the West, which elicited some discussion. Dr. HORACE GREEN read an elaborate paper on "Lesions of the Epiglottes. Dr. EDWARD PARKER presented some resolutions respecting Dr. MARSHALL HALL, whose death was announced by the last European arrival. Not a word was said about expelling Drs. UHL and CATLIN.

An infuriated bull created great amusement for the idle, some fears for the timid, and was really the source of some danger to pedestrians in Second-avenue yesterday. He occupied seven-eighths of the street for the principal part of the afternoon.

The Great Failure.

Of all the failures which have disturbed and excited the community during the last ten days, the greatest and we trust the last, occurred yesterday, in the recoil of the Panic-manufacturers from the steady front presented by most of the Banks, and by the great business world outside the agitated circles of Wall-street.

The serious damage which might have been done to all American securities and to American credits abroad by a failure on the part of the Erie Railroad Company to meet their obligations falling due this week, was happily averted by a display of singular financial ability on the part of the President of that road, Mr. CHARLES MORAN, and by an exhibition of intelligent courage on the part of some of the leading Banks of the City, and a very heavy blow was thus administered to the enemies of the public peace, who had doubtless counted upon a successful issue of their appeals to the unreasoning fears of the financial classes and bad looked to the first of September and to the Erie as the Waterloo of Wall-street.

As the investigation of the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company advances it becomes more and more apparent that the failure of that institution was the result of endemic disorders, and was not brought about by any epidemic unsoundness in the moneyed world.

The same is true of the Mechanics' Banking Association, and that ill-omened journal, the *Herald*, while making its bad best of that disaster, is forced to admit that the only serious danger which threatens or threatened our City Banks is "from depositors getting alarmed." This sufficiently accounts for the frantic efforts which the same journal makes to "alarm depositors," while the failure of these efforts is traceable to the influence of common sense over the business transactions of the City, the Banks showing yesterday a specie account largely increased over their exhibit of Monday, and people in general having begun to reflect that as the depositors of the Banks are also the chief debtors of the Banks, it is clearly not their interest to precipitate their own ruin by the ruin of these institutions! Under our new Banking system, with its pledged securities, and the general control to which all the Banks are alike subjected, nothing is easier than to ascertain the relative soundness and strength of different banks; and the only policy, therefore, which can be safely pursued by the Banks, and by the public with whom they deal, in emergencies like the present, is a policy of reciprocal confidence, forbearance and assistance—such a policy as was adopted by the great Hindoo merchant, DWRSKANAUTH TAGORE, during the difficulties of 1837-38, when he came forward, on hearing that the Bank of Calcutta was threatened, and trebled his deposits in one day, thereby saving not only his own affairs, but those of the whole business community, from inextricable confusion and irremediable disaster.

Further inquiry into the origin of that excessive depreciation in the value of all railway securities to which the disasters of the moment are not exclusively, yet so largely attributable, will reveal, we think, a state of things which is very far from warranting the steps which have been taken to produce an almost universal distrust and despondency in regard to that particular kind of property.

To compare the "railway panic" of America in the present year with the "railway ruin" of England ten years ago, is to make a very serious blunder. The revulsion in English railway values was brought about in a very large measure by the throwing upon the market of shares which represented no sort of property whatever, shares of stock in railways granted but never commenced—"railways to the moon"—in short, a process not at all analogous with the "over-issues" to which so much of our trouble may be traced. Again, there was sunk in the original art of construction of many English railways vast sums of money, which, having been extravagantly spent *en masse*, could never be recovered, while a very large proportion of the losses which have interfered with the profitable working of many of our roads, may be traced directly to the *uneconomical and wasteful management of the roads*, resulting partly from ignorance of the best methods of running the trains, partly from neglect on the part of the financial authorities, and partly from an unduly competitive spirit, which has led to the putting down of the tariff of the roads below a paying point. The Convention of railway men now in session in this City will doubtless develope not only astonishing revelations of the ignorance and recklessness of the past, but also the results of the world's railway experience, in such a shape as may lead to practical reforms. With calm and efficient examination into the causes of the existing difficulties to rule the temper of the hour, and with the certainty of a magnificent harvest and of a general condition of prosperity beyond precedent before us, to reassure our hopes, there can be no good reason given for the gloomy anticipations of the harvest, and no justification found for the dismal forebodings of the venal prophets of evil among us. The causes of our disease are within our ken; the means of its cure are within our reach. It will be our own fault if we suffer the Republic to take any hurt from the perturbations of one particular section of the mercantile world.

DON'T MENTION IT.—The *Evening Post* says:

"Great indignation is expressed among all classes of people at those journals which continue to publish idle rumors of apprehended failure and misfortune. It has been proposed to call a meeting of merchants at the Exchange to give public expression to the prevalent feeling on this subject."

If the merchants wish to do the very thing which would gratify "those journals," beyond expression, let them, by all means, call an indignation meeting at the Exchange to denounce the disseminators of idle rumors and passing reports. It would be a splendid way of advertising the mischief and giving weight and dignity to the Potosi and Parker Vein organs. The merchants have doubtless got their hands free, just now, and the better way of allaying all existing and unfounded rumors will be for them to attend to their own individual business, and let "those journals" alone. The journals in question may have great influence among chambermaids in want of situations; but their power of mischief is limited to a very small circle. To call an indignation meeting at the Exchange to denounce the unprincipled papers which publish alarming reports of a financial crisis, for the sake of selling a dozen or two extra copies, would be about as sensible a move as it would to call a meeting of citizens in the Park to denounce the little boys who raise false alarms of fire.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.—The *Tribune*, yesterday, devoted a leader to the immoralities of the British Aristocracy, based on a wicked attempt on the part of a clergyman to put a painted window in his church to the memory of a deceased lady. But the *Tribune* makes strange work of it, in mixing up the living with the dead. Our indignant cotemporary says:

"Now the late Countess of HARRINGTON was the celebrated MARIA FOOTE, the actress, famous for her beauty and her gallantry, and especially for her long *liaison* with Colonel BERKELEY, now Earl FITZHARDINGE," &c., &c.

It is a pity that so much virtuous objurgation should be wasted, as the *Tribune* bestows upon the "late Countess," &c. But the *Tribune* is in the habit of doing such things. The celebrated MARIA FOOTE, of Earl-Fitzhardinge-and-Pea-Green-Hayne notoriety, is the present Dowager-Countess of HARRINGTON, and is not dead at all. The "memorial window," which has so excited the wrath of our virtuous cotemporary, must be intended for some other Countess of Harrington, of a more sanctified memory. The British Aristocracy are bad enough, we dare say, but it is not quite the thing to accuse them of canonizing such unsaintlike ladies as the celebrated MARIA FOOTE, by putting up memorial windows in their honor in holy places.

REMARKABLE RUN OF BAD LUCK.—A down-town merchant received a remittance from one of his correspondents, in the shape of a draft on the Ohio Life and Trust Company for $3,000, on the very day on which that institution closed its doors. He immediately telegraphed the fact to his debtor, who sent him another draft on JOHN THOMPSON, which arrived the day after the failure of that broker; the merchant again telegraphed the failure, and received in a few days another draft on ATWOOD & Co., just as that firm suspended.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

If any evidence were wanted of Miss KEENE'S tact in management, it was certainly afforded on Tuesday night in the selection of two pieces so entirely opposite in their merits as "Angeline" and "A Conjugal Lesson" for first performances on the same night. Nothing in the world ever needed to be propped up with something stronger than "Angeline," a one-act drama of the most dismal French school, destitute alike of literary and constructive merit. The only reason which we can imagine for its production is, that it afford Miss KEENE an opportunity of speaking a broken French dialect. When we say that Miss KEENE is not happy in this attempt, we have expended all the criticism that the piece merits, and shall say no more.

If the audience were disposed to be a little cross, (and it is a noticeable fact that they were,) they soon forgot the cause in the excessive mirth occasioned by the propounding of "A Conjugal Lesson"—a domestic trifle of the Candle lecture kind. In it there are but two characters sustained by Miss LAURA KEENE and Mr. JEFFERSON; the former a neglected wife, the latter a husband who affects the club and the small hours of the morning. The piece exhibits, in an amusing way, the drunken *nonchalance* of the spouse, and the vexation of the wife, ending in suspicion and jealousy on both parts. The latter passion is aroused by the *contretemps* of *Mr. Lullaby*, returning from the club with a coat which does not belong to him. His wife examines the pockets, as it is rumored, wives sometimes do. She finds a pocket-book, a handkerchief and a pair of gay gloves, without exciting her suspicion; but, presently she fishes out a neat little *billet* from a desolating ballet dancer, at which discovery she rushes from the room in an agony. *Mr. Lullaby* is aroused from his slumbers somewhat sobered, and in his turn comes upon the pocket-book, &c., which he immediately supposes have been hastily abandoned by some destroyer of his domestic happiness. The scene between the two which ensues is very amusing, and terminates, of course, with a satisfactory explanation. There is a slight underplot that adds to the interest of the piece.

"A Conjugal Lesson" is in every sense a screaming comicality. It affords the widest scope for Mr. JEFFERSON'S comic powers, and he exercised them with such hearty good will last night that the house was in a constant roar. He is without doubt the best low comedian in this City; neat, thorough, painstaking, yet completely abandoned, and at his ease. To Mr. JEFFERSON and Miss KEENE the piece owes its great success, although, in a literary point of view, there is much human nature to recommend it to the kindly appreciation of the audience. It will become a standard dish of merriment at this handsome and mirthful little house.

Wallack's Theatre.

This favorite place of amusement opens for the Winter campaign to-night. BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "Loudon Assurance" will be played with a cast which can never be surpassed, and may never be equalled. It is decidedly a dramatic treat.

Personal.

Among the passengers at this port, yesterday, by the *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton, were the family of Commodore Vanderbilt, Rev. R. S. Cook, formerly Secretary of the Tract Society, and Rev. Frederick Monod. Mr. Monod will remain in the United States several months.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—HEAVY PENALTY.—Mr. STEPHEN BURR, of Brewster's Station, Putnam County, was fined $100 on Monday, for selling liquor without a license. His counsel demurred to this judgment, and the case has been carried to the Supreme Court.

RUFFIANISM AND STABBING.—ANDREW P. WILSON, a sailor, was found about 1¼ o'clock this (Wednesday) morning on the sidewalk in Cherry-street, near Catharine, he having been badly beaten and stabbed by a gang of unknown rowdies who attacked him. He was conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, by Officer TOWNSEND, when Dr. LODGE soon appeared and dressed his wounds. The injured man was conveyed to his lodgings in the sailors' boarding-house, No. 65 Oliver-street. His assailants escaped.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Late Intelligence by the Vanderbilt.

Views of the Naval Officers—Sanguine Hopes—Imperfect Brakes—No Decided Action Yet—Letter from Cyrus W. Field.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, at this port yesterday, from Southampton, puts us in possession of further interesting particulars concerning the Atlantic Telegraph. The Directors of the Company had not arrived at a decision, up to the 22d ult., as to the propriety of renewing the attempt to lay the cable this season. A consultation had been held between the Directors and the officers of the ships engaged in the expedition, when sanguine hopes were expressed of the ultimate success of the undertaking, and the months of October and November were named as an available season for resuming operations. Of this conference, the London *Times* give the following account:

The commanding officers of the several ships composing the Atlantic squadron, and Captain [illegible], who has lately been appointed to the future command of the *Great Eastern* steamship, attended a meeting of the Board at the Company's office yesterday, having been specially invited to express to the Directors their opinions and advice, drawn from their several observations and experience, as to the efficiency of the form of cable adopted by the Company; as to the suitability of the machinery and appliances for paying out; as to any obstacles of a nautical or physical character that exist in the way of the enterprise; and as to the alterations and amendments it is desirable to make in all or any of the plans for performing the work with greater safety and security on the next occasion. *There is but one unanimous expression on the part of the naval officers in reference to the cable itself. They are with one consent of opinion that a form of submarine telegraph could not be devised more suitable in every respect to the object intended to be accomplished.* Its lightness, toughness and flexibility adapt it in every way for Transatlantic purposes, and they are unwilling to recommend its modification or alteration in any way. They are also of opinion *that no natural obstacles of any moment exist to prevent its being successfully laid*, and their views as to the future, based upon past experience, are sanguine.

With regard to the machinery, they are of opinion, also unanimously, that the form of controlling power adopted, and the mode of lubricating and adjusting the brakes, *are capable of very considerable improvement*, and, in conformity with this opinion, the Directors have forthwith ordered an inspection and report to be made by three independent nautical and mechanical engineers, upon the best means of accomplishing this object.

With regard to future operations during the present year, the directors had the advantage of Captain HARRISON'S great knowledge of the state of the weather, fogs, ice, &c., in the North Atlantic, and his experience *enables him to say that the month of October and the first portion of the month of November*, more particularly when the equinoctial gales have been severe, are usually free from any state of sea or atmosphere that would be injurious to an expedition like the present.

Somewhat diverse opinions were prevalent among the officers present as to the practicability of recovering a large portion of the cable already submerged; but all agreed that the shore end may be taken in, coiled and buoyed, and that a further length of the smaller portion can be hauled in, but with what extent of injury to its electrical value experience only can determine.

Eight or ten days will yet elapse before the various matters of detail referred to the inquiry and investigation of sub-committees can be reported upon to the General Board, and consequently before any authoritative statement can be made as to future proceedings.

Orders had been received at Plymouth to prepare for receiving the United States steam frigate *Niagara* into Keyham basin, should it be found necessary. Vice-Admiral Sir BARRINGTON REYNOLDS visited the *Niagara* on the afternoon of the 18th, and in the evening entertained Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the frigate at dinner.

A correspondent of the London *Times* suggests the employment of the steamship *Great Eastern* for laying the Cable:

The details I leave to the talented promoters and practical men of the present undertaking, where it has been by all allowed great talent has been displayed, and would merely state my reasons for suggesting the *Great Eastern's* suitability for carrying out this important undertaking.

1. This monster vessel will be large enough to stow all the wire required, and which I would suggest should be coiled upon reels, so that there would be no chance of fooling, as in the "unfaking" of a coil.

2. She will not "pitch," and if she does, there may be a trunk constructed through her bottom amidships, which would obviate the danger experienced in paying the cable over the stern.

3. By the cables being on a series of reels, a high speed may with safety be used, and thus save much slack being carried away by currents and deviations in the course, which a slow speed must necessarily be attended with.

Thus, Sir, with a ship having capacity enough to carry the cable thus and to spare, and with any velocity that may be required, it is only a matter of £. s. d. that can prevent this great desideratum being accomplished. The sinews, I am sure, will not be withheld when certainty must crown the nation's efforts with success.

LETTER FROM MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The New-York *Evangelist* of yesterday publishes a private letter from Mr. FIELD:

H. M. STEAMER LEOPARD, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.

The successful laying down of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is put off for a short time, but its final triumph has been fully proved, by the experience that we have had since we left Valentia. My confidence was never so strong as at the present time, and I feel sure, that with God's blessing, we shall connect Europe and America with the electric cord.

After having successfully laid—and part of the time while a heavy sea was running—335 miles of the cable, and over 100 miles of it in water more than two miles in depth, the brakes were applied more firmly, by order of Mr. BRIGHT, the Engineer, to prevent the cable from going out so fast, and it parted.

I retired to my state-room at a little after midnight Monday, all going on well, and at 4¼ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, I was awoke from my sleep by the cry of "Stop her," "Back her," and in a moment Mr. BRIGHT was in my room, with the sad intelligence that the cable was broken. In as short a time as possible I was dressed, and on deck; and Captain HUDSON at once signaled the other steamers that the cable had parted, and in a few moments Captain WAINWRIGHT, of the *Leopard*, and Capt. GAMBLE, of the *Susquehanna*, were on board of the *Niagara*.

I requested Capt. WAINWRIGHT, the Commander of the English Telegraph Fleet, to order the *Agamemnon* to remain with the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* in this deep part of the Atlantic for a few days, to try certain experiments which will be of great value to us, and then sail with them back to England, and all wait at Plymouth until further orders. I further requested Capt. WAINWRIGHT to order the *Cyclops* to sound here where the cable parted, and then steer back to Valentia, with letters from me to Dr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. SAWARD, the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and that he should take me if the *Leopard* as soon as possible to Portsmouth.

All of my requests were cheerfully complied with, and in a few hours the *Cyclops* had sounded, and found the bottom at 2,000 fathoms, and was on her way back to Valentia with letters from me; the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon* were connected together by the cable, and engaged in trying experiments; the *Susquehanna* in attendance, and the *Leopard* on her way back to England.

In my letter to Dr. WHITEHOUSE I requested him to telegraph to London, and have a special meeting of the Directors called for 12 o'clock on Saturday, to decide whether we would have more cable made at once, and try again this season, or wait until next year.

I shall close this letter on board, so as to have it ready to mail the moment we arrive at Portsmouth, as I wish to leave by the very next train for London, so as to be there in time to meet the Directors Saturday noon, and read them my report, which I am busy making up.

Do not think that I feel discouraged, or am in low spirits, for I am not; and I think I can see how this accident will be of great advantage to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

All the officers and men on board of the Telegraph Fleet seem to take the greatest interest in our enterprise, and are very desirous to go out in the ships the next time.

Since my arrival I have received the greatest kindness and attention from all whom I have met, from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland down to the cabin boys and sailors. The inclosed letter from the Knight of Kerry I received with a basket of hot-house fruit, just as we were getting ready to leave Valentia Harbor. Yours, CYRUS W. FIELD.

PRESERVING A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—Hon. JOHN JAY has recently purchased the house situate in the town of Lewisboro', Westchester County, in which Major ANDRE, the spy, was confined subsequent to his interception at Tarrytown by PAULDING, WILLIAMS, and VAN WERT. The building is a one-story plain structure, with a basement or high cellar underneath, and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. JAY has stepped in in good time to secure and perpetuate this object of revolutionary interest, which, in common with too many others of a similar character all over the country, have thus far been suffered to go unreclaimed.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—MARY STANDARD, a woman residing in Flushing-avenue, Brookl

THE RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Practical Discussions—Board of Managers Nominated.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association of Presidents, Superintendents and others connected with railroads, now holding their first meeting, at the room of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, assembled yesterday for the second day of their session, at 10½ o'clock. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Business Committee reported the order of business for the day.

The Committee appointed to submit a Constitution for the Association, then presented their report, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Whereas it is desirable and expedient to form an Association for the improvement of railway machinery, by means of practical experiment, competitive trial, and by comparison of verified reports of the different railways in the United States, we hereby form this association, to be called the "American Association for the Improvement of Railway Machinery."

ART. 2. The Association shall have for its objects the conduction of actual practical experiments with, and trials of, railroad machinery, and all railroad improvements actually carried into practical operation, the collection of all information relating to such improvements and machinery, and the publication of such results and information for the general use of the members.

ART. 3. The members of this Association shall comprise any railroad companies of the United States in their corporate capacities, and such individuals as may be interested in the objects of the Association.

The terms of membership of individuals to be an initiation fee of one dollar, and the annual subscription of one dollar to the Treasury of the Association. Railroad companies or corporations to make such voluntary subscriptions as they may choose, in aid of the purchases of the Associations and shall be entitled each to one vote in the meetings of the Association.

ART. 4. The affairs of the Association are to be conducted by a Board of eleven Managers, to be chosen in annual meeting by ballot, but for the first year of the existence of the Association, the elections of President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, as already made, are confirmed, and the first election of managers shall be for seven members in addition to the present President and Vice-Presidents. The Managers shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen, and they shall have power to fill vacancies, and increase the number in their body. They shall at all elections, subsequent to the first, elect their President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

ART. 5. Five members of the Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 6. The annual meeting of the Association, for the election of officers, shall be on the second Wednesday in September.

ART. 7. The Board of Managers shall meet statedly on the first Tuesday in every month for the transaction of such business as may come before them, and at the stated meeting in September, shall make a report to the Association of their proceedings for the past year. The meeting of the Board of Managers shall always be open to every member of the Association to take part in the proceedings, but they shall not vote upon any question.

ART. 8. The funds of the Association shall be at all times subject to the control of and disposal of the Board of Managers; but they shall have no authority to enter into any contract whatever in behalf of the Association, nor are the members to be at any time accountable for any contracts made by the Directors beyond the funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

ART. 9. The Board of Managers shall have power to make such Bye-Laws as may be deemed necessary and not inconsistent with the Constitution, to employ a Secretary and to allow him such compensation as they may think proper.

ART. 10. Any alteration or amendment in these Articles shall be proposed at a stated or special meeting of the Association, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present.

On the reading of the fourth article a little discussion arose. Mr. ROSS WINANS moved that it be amended so as to admit of an increase of members. Carried. The number was afterwards fixed at 21.

The reading of papers was next in order. The first paper read was one prepared by Mr. HOLLEY, the Secretary, on the combustion of coal in the Dempfel boiler. It elicited considerable discussion. A motion was made and carried, to have the paper filed and placed in the archives of the Association. It was an exceedingly well written article, and was well deserving of the honors paid to it.

Mr. ZERAH COLBURN next read a paper on machine tools.

It is generally agreed, he said, that heavy tools, having strong and well finished parts, are the cheapest for railroad use. Upon this conviction, all the tools now referred to are built without regard to saving stock, it being only studied to make the best distribution of the material used—to put most where most is wanted, and to have the lightest part always equal to the utmost strain ever likely to be brought upon it. Solidity and strength are so apt to be mistaken for clumsiness, that in saying the tools under notice are the heaviest as a class, built in the United States for a given size of work, it must be added that they are intended to be among the very best in proportion. Whether this end is accomplished, their use alone must prove.

In this connection, he invited attention to the establishment of SELLERS & Co., of Philadelphia, where these tools are manufactured. All the castings were made from carefully tested American iron, giving from 16,000 to 22,800 pounds cohesive strength per square inch. The castings are all made in iron flasks, the flasks being made in several pieces, so that the mould may be stripped, as the founders say, and the sand packed equally in all places. Thus the mould has a uniform density, and the casting has no swells. While practical men must naturally differ in opinion as to the details of construction, it is believed that all are agreed as to the good policy in the selection of accurate, well-made machine tools, and of such weight as shall insure permanency and absolute steadiness under the heaviest work.

Another paper, by Mr. COLBURN, on BALDWIN'S engines, was read, in which low speed on railroads was strongly urged.

The comparative effects of high and low speeds, Mr. COLBURN said, are forming the subject of much inquiry among railroad men. There is, perhaps, no case to be found which can better illustrate the effect of slow speed in counteracting the effects of steep grades, short curves and heavy engines, than the mountain track of the Virginia Central Railroad. The President of that road writes as follows:

"On this track the grades are as high as 300 feet to the mile, the maximum curvature 300 feet radius, and the weight of the engines from 25 to 27 tons, used without tenders. Here are present three causes operating to produce destruction to the rails. Steep grades, sharp curves and heavy machines, and, nevertheless, the anticipated injury is counteracted by the slow speed, say six miles to the hour. Recently about one-half a mile of this track has been taken up, which had been in use with a pretty heavy business nearly three years, during which time only six rails had been taken out, under a system of repairing with great care, and all the rails taken up were in good order to relay.

"On other parts of the road, with grades of 50 feet maximum, light curvature and machines not exceeding 22 tons, the wear and tear, under a speed of 30 miles, is 1,000 per cent. greater. This result confirms the opinion of nearly every Civil Engineer, and of most practical men. For it is being very generally conceded that the injury of track, by passing trains, is as the square of the speed; that a speed of 30 miles an hour does nine times the damage to the road that is done by a speed of ten miles an hour.

So, too, a given tonnage may be carried over a road in heavier and fewer trains, with the same engines working at slow speed, than at high speed. On the Reading and other coal roads, trains of an average weight of 750 tons are carried regularly at speeds of ten miles an hour; whereas, at twenty miles an hour, the load hauled would be far less as well as the injury to track much greater.

On the Lehigh Valley Road, 46 miles long, a single engine hauled down, in the month of July, 14,000 tons of coal, exclusive of the care, and carried back an average of 94½ empty cars daily. These results can only be attained at slow speeds.

In illustration of the comparatively little injury caused to the track by slow speeds, the cases of wooden tracks may be mentioned. At the works of the Holyhead Breakwater, in England, cars carrying ten tons of stone on a rigid platform unsupported by springs, have been run for some years on wooden rails, by horse-power, at slow speed, with comparatively little injury to the wood. The same thing was proved with cars less heavily loaded, at the works at the harbor of Erie, Penn. The rails were maple joist, and stood the service with remarkably little wear. The comparatively small repairs of city horse roads over which many hundred thousand tons pass annually, is also an argument as to the economy of slow speed.

For freight, therefore, such as can be accommodated with moderate speeds, it is submitted that the adaptation of a system of motive power availing of all or nearly all the adhesion of an engine working at from eight to twelve miles per hour, is more economical, not only in the actual power required to move the train, but in its effects on the track and in its own wear.

After the reading of this paper the Association adjourned for one hour, and met again at 2½ o'clock, when Mr. HEADLEY moved, and Mr. BOARDMAN seconded, to increase the number of the Board of Managers to 21. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. HEADLEY, COLBURN and WINANS, was appointed by the Chair to make the nomination. Mr. COLBURN said he would not serve. The Chairman put it to the vote of the meeting, whether he should serve. The meeting voted Aye. Mr. COLBURN then said he would leave the Association. Mr. HEADLEY moved to reconsider the vote. The Chairman put it again to the vote of the meeting whether Mr. COLBURN should serve. The meeting voted No. So Mr. COLBURN did not serve, and did not quit the Association. Mr. RICE was chosen in his stead. The Committee thus appointed nominated the following officers, who, after some debate, were appointed by the Committee as the Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

J. Edgar Thompson, President of Pennsylvania Central R. R.
S. M. Fulton, President of Phil. and Balt. R. R.
B. H. Letrobe, President of Cornellsville R. R.
A. F. Smith, Superintendent Hudson River R. R.
S. J. Hayes, Superintendent Illinois Central.
Charles Moran, President N. Y. and Erie.
J. D. Steel, Engineer Reading R. R.
J. B. Jervis, Civil Engineer.
James Campbell, President Harlem R. R.
William E. Morris, Superintendent Long Island R. R.
Henry Gray, Superintendent Western R. R.
Zerah Colburn, Editor *American Engineer*.
H. V. Poor, Editor *Railroad Journal*.
John B. Winslow, Superintendent Boston and Lowell R. R.
M. M. Powers, Locomotive Superintendent New-York and Harlem.
Joseph H. Moor, Superintendent of Pittsburg, Wayne and Chicago R. R.
John O. Stearns, Superintendent of Central R. R., New-Jersey.

Mr. MARSHALL, from Manassas Gap, Virginia, then read a very interesting paper on brakes on railroads, in which he described a newly invented machine, which would place the power of applying the brakes into the Engineer's hand, and materially increase the safety of human life. Referred to the Board of Managers.

The Secretary offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers take immediate action in relation to the arrangement of a national trial of locomotives and railroad machinery, to occur on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (already offered for this purpose,) on Nov. 1, 1857. Adopted.

The Association then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

Arguments for a Re-union with the Old School.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

This morning the Convention began at an early hour to transact important business. The preamble and resolutions presented last evening by the Business Committee, of which Dr. BOYD is Chairman, were taken up as the first order of the day, and discussed *seriatim*. The Convention, in the early part of the discussion, went into Committee of the Whole. But as new members arrived from a distance, during the sitting of the House in Committee, a motion was made that the Committee rise and resolve itself again into Convention, in order to receive the delegates; and the House refused to return itself again into a Committee, and the subsequent discussion was had in Convention and not in Committee.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

The first resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Presbyteries in Convention with the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to withdraw from said body.

Rev. G. W. LEYBURN, of Tennessee, moved to strike out "New School."

Dr. BOYD had no objection.

Dr. LEACH hoped it would be stricken out.

Dr. CONVERSE, of Philadelphia, suggested the words "*frequently designated* as New School."

Dr. BOYD had no objection to that change.

Dr. LEACH said that it did not become the Convention to appropriate to themselves the term "New School." The term did not belong to them. It was first given as an epithet of *reproach*. He remembered the first time it was used in the General Assembly. It was used by a veecrable father, in a tone of great bitterness, and slanderously.

Dr. ROSS said that the name "New School," whatever may have been its origin, had become an honored name. We *are*, said he, the "New School," and we have made it a noble name; and it has made us famous, just as hard cider and the log cabin made Gen. HARRISON famous.

The phrase "New School" was then stricken out. This motion, however, was immediately *reconsidered*, and the discussion went on again.

Dr. ROSS said that if the motion had been suffered to stand as it was passed, it would have implied that the Convention were all virtually going over to the Old School.

Dr. MCLAIN, of Mississippi, moved as an amendment the phrase, "The Constitutional Presbyterian Church."

The amendment, however, was not entertained.

Dr. ROSS, who was tenacious of this point, spoke again. He said that "New School" had become a time-honored name. Let it stand. He claimed it; he demanded it. Strike out that name, and they would all go over to the Old School. That was a noble and glorious body, but he was not yet prepared to join it.

Dr. LEACH, of Tennessee, objected again to the phrase as a by-word and as a term of reproach, which had no legitimate place in the resolution.

Rev. Mr. MARSHALL, of West Tennessee, thought that a great deal of time was being spent over a very unimportant matter. He proposed to save time, to compromise the matter by saying "*so-called* New School."

Dr. LEACH replied, "No, Sir!"

Dr. MCDEARMON sustained the motion to strike out. He was opposed altogether to the use of the word He had no objection, however, to the "Constitutional Presbyterian Church."

Rev. Mr. LEYBURN renewed Mr. MARSHALL'S suggestion, that as the house was consuming precious time, a compromise might remove the difficulty.

Mr. SHILLINGFORD, a lay member from Philadelphia, took an opportunity to give his views on the subject, as a Philadelphian. He had not come to the Convention as a Northern man, as a Southern man, as an Eastern man, nor as a Western man. He had come as one of those floating members of the Church of Christ, who were set adrift last May in Cleveland. In the section of the Church from which he came, he predicted that there was to be a great conflict; and he had come to represent a strong and deep and mighty feeling that is developing itself in Philadelphia on the Southern side of this controversy. He had come to represent men of influence, men of talent, men of wealth. He asked the Convention to act upon every subject, upon every resolution, upon every word of the Report of the Committee with great care and deliberation, so as to clothe him, when he returned, with as much power and influence by the action of the Convention as was possible in the nature of the case; so that, when he went back to Philadelphia to meet the enemy, he might feel the strength of this Convention at his back, aiding and supporting him; so that he might be able to meet the question fairly, face to face, with the enemies of the truth. He hoped that no action would be taken which would leave a loop-hole for Presbyteries or Churches, or members, to dodge through. He hoped that no technicality might be offered to the enemy, to be taken advantage of by them. For these reasons he was opposed to keeping in the term "New-School." He said that when these resolutions should go forth, addressed to the *New-School*, they might be dodged by all the Presbyteries and Churches in the entire North, as themselves not *being* "New-School," and refusing to be called by the name. The Church and the General Assembly had always been known as the "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." He asked the Convention to use that title, instead of "New-School." He was a New-School man, and he gloried in being known as a New-School man. Yet he did not wish to act in an official capacity as a New-School man.

Rev. A. C. DICKERSON, of Kentucky, offered the suggestion that the words might be something like these: "That we recommend to the Presbyteries that sympathize with the objects of this Convention to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations."

Mr. T. R. TUCKER, of Virginia, said that if these Presbyteries were recommended to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations, it might be construed into a recommendation to withdraw from the present Convention.

The discussion on the resolution was then closed, and the question, on being put to vote, was decided in favor of *retaining* "New-School."

The second resolution was then read:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, nothing can be made the basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church which is not specifically referred to in the constitution as crime or heresy.

Rev. Mr. MCLEAN, of Mobile, did not understand the scope of the word "specifically." He asked the Chairman of the Committee to explain. He hoped that the words "or impliedly" might be added.

Dr. BOYD, Chairman of the Committee, and the author of the resolutions, said that "impliedly" is a dangerous word. He would explain his views of the subject the member from Mobile had suggested. It was a subject which he had had occasion to go over before, in another place. When he was a member of the General Assembly's Committee on the "Constitutional Powers of the General Assembly in Relation to Slaveholding," he took the position that nothing was to be regarded as a "crime" or "heresy," according to the Brehy Discipline, which was not, as such, specifically referred to in the Confession of Faith. Rev. ALBERT BARNES, who was on that Constitutional Committee, made a similar suggestion to the one just then made. It was, to use the phrase, "or by clear implication." But if this principle were thrown aside, that certain things not mentioned in the book may be *implied to be* "crimes" or "heresies," then the Anti-Slavery men in the last General Assembly would have had some apology for their opposition; for they took the ground that the term "oppression" *impliedly* referred to *Slaveholding*; and slaveholding might, therefore, have been legitimately made a matter of discipline by the Church He saw at once that if this principle of strict construction were thrown aside, every man's opinion might be summoned to the bar on a charge of "heresy." It would not do, therefore, to use the word "impliedly."

Rev. Mr. ROGAN, of Tennessee, could not assent to that view. He wanted more light before he could see the thing in that shape. The Convention were not acting for themselves alone, but for the future. He thought that very many things might be deserving of discipline, which were not specifically mentioned in the book.

Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, also, could not take Dr. BOYD'S view. He believed that the Church *could* try a man on "clear implication."

Mr. CHAS. B. WILLIAMS, of Richmond, thought it would be as incongruous to join "implication" with "specification," as to join figs with darkness.

Dr. CONVERSE, of Philadelphia, thought that all these difficulties had resulted in the agitations which had rent the Church on the subject of Slavery. He pointed to them as the dangerous consequences of such agitation. He was opposed to inserting "impliedly."

Rev. A. C. DICKERSON, of Kentucky, thought the question was one of vital importance. He said it would be throwing away every safeguard to put in the word "impliedly."

Rev. Mr. FLETCHER repeated his difficulties with the new view. He wanted to know if, for instance, under the head of "oppression," everything that could be tried as oppression was mentioned in the books, and whether if a thing clearly oppressive, though not *mentioned* as such, could be *tried* as such.

Mr. MCLAIN said that that was precisely the difficulty in his own mind. The State of Discipline necessarily deals in generals, and contains but few specifications.

Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, replied by saying that sheep stealing is not specifically referred to in the book, yet a man could undoubtedly be tried for stealing sheep under the head of "theft." His was in favor of "specifically," without amendment.

Mr. ROSS said that a man could be tried for cockfighting, under the head of "cruelty."

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Lynchburg, said that the fathers of the Church in 1818 had passed a testimony against Slavery which they had no right to have. They declared that the system was a sinful one, and that it ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. They said it was the solemn duty of all Christian men to free themselves from it, and to seek its abolition throughout Christendom and throughout the world. He denied the right of that Assembly of 1818 to take the action which they did. They took it without authority from the book. They took it on the authority only of "implication," which should be no authority in the Presbyterian Church. The General Assembly has never had any right to make itself a great public opinion society. The things which it has a right to testify against are those only which are "specifically referred to."

Rev. Mr. ROGAN said that his doubts had not yet been removed. He moved the striking out of the entire resolution. The motion, however, was lost.

Rev. Mr. FLETCHER then moved to substitute for the phrase "specifically referred to," the single word "designated." This motion, also, was lost.

The resolution, as originally drawn, was then put to vote and carried.

The third resolution was then read by the Clerk, as follows:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has no power to pronounce sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory or on individuals, for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution

A motion was made to adopt it, which was immediately carried without discussion or dissent.

The fourth resolution, which then came up in order, was the following:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the highest judicatory of the Church to appoint delegates in the proportion prescribed by our form of government for the appointment of Commissioners to the Assembly, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn. on the third Thursday in May, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

This resolution was expected to excite great debate, as it brought up the question of choosing between joining the Old School General Assembly, or organizing a New School Assembly South.

Hon. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, Attorney-General of Virginia, opposed the resolution in a lengthened argument. He took the ground that a union of the Southern New School Churches should be effected with the Old School Assembly. His speech was in substance as follows:

ARGUMENT FOR A REUNION WITH THE OLD SCHOOL.

Mr. TUCKER said: If that motion is to be put as a test question, I do not know that I could have a more appropriate occasion to submit the views which I entertain on this great subject. I appear in a Church body for the first time in my life as a participant in its debates. There are brethren here whose age show to me that they have belonged to that branch of the Church known as "Old School." I never have. My first connection with any Church was with the "New School." Mr. T., after briefly alluding to the circumstances which had led to the assembling of the Convention, said that he was reminded more and more of the almost sepulchral tones of the great South Carolina statesman, who remarked, in a conversation with Mr. T., a few weeks before his death: "The cords which bind the Union together are snapping asunder by the severance of these ecclesiastical unions." Mr. T. bespoke a careful reading of the resolutions, which were now printed. They propose that Commissioners shall meet at Knoxville. For what? For the purpose, distinctly avowed and advocated, of organizing a new and permanent body. Gentlemen say it is not to be sectional—not for the South exclusively—but will it not be controlled by Southern influence? He had no jealousy about the word South. If Northern men will consent to stand upon a Southern platform, let them come; he would not budge an inch.

I know what I say, when I state that there are hearts in this body that would rejoice if there could be an honorable reunion with the Old School brethren. (A voice—"Amen.") "Amen" I hear, and "Amen" I say, from the bottom of my heart.

It could not have been the design of the Committee to insist upon the "United Synod"—a body which might be as ephemeral as this Convention. What then? Is it the purpose of the Committee to widen the gulf which separates us from our Old School brethren? If that be the purpose, I am opposed to the proposition from beginning to end. Is it right to maintain a permanent disagreement with the Old School brethren, or, on the other hand, is it right to bring about an honorable union with them? I hold that the ultimate end of Christianity is the unity of the Church. The spirit of the Church is *union*—the spirit of the Devil is *schism*. The unity of the Church is the agent for the conversion of the world, and I would sever my arm from my body before I would strike a blow at the integrity of the Church. The more you divide, the less concentrated becomes the energy of the Church, and its power to redeem a sin-stricken world is necessarily weakened.

Mr. T. argued that there was no incongruity in his proposition. He did not propose to "bring the ox and the horse together," as expression reads. The last resolution series commenced a declaration of faith, and is there, he asked, any "Old School" man who will disagree with you in that? Is it not common ground? Then, if the unity of the Church be desirable, why cannot we come together? "What God has united, let no man put asunder?" The leading objection to the union is that the two bodies could not agree upon certain antiquated resolutions passed in 1837. Had he been in the Assembly, at that time, he would have denounced those resolutions as unconstitutional; but is the question never to cease, the sore never to heal? Is there to be no end of the strife?

I understand, said Mr. T., the action of the New-School brethren at that time. They don't secede. I believe the "shoe pinched" them, and they did as the Virginians did in the beginning of the Revolution. When the Boston Post hill was passed, Virginia said: "We are all friends here together, and we will join Massachusetts." She did join hands, and entered into the hold struggle, but what has she got? She has had abuse heaped upon her, just as our brethren find themselves abused by those with whom they officiated.

Mr. T. contended that the action now proposed by the Committee was analogous to the action of the Assembly of '37. It was revolutionary. Two Presbyteries under the care of the Cleveland Assembly are recommended to withdraw; the clergy are to rebel against their masters. It would render the Convention not only guilty of treason, but of the subornation of treason, if there can be any such a term. Mr. T. said that if the basis of the union with the O. S. brethren required the sacrifice of a single principle, he would raise the flag of disunion higher than the house; but it was not so. Each church had adopted the same books, each professed the same faith, and had the same form of government. Was it not the duty, then, of this Convention to say, "we end our differences and come together on a common platform?"

There is another reason why the two churches should coalesce. If there is to be a new organization, baptized with a new name, it will be a widening of the chasm. I would bridge the gulf. My sympathies are with the N. S., but I love them both. It is objected, that the scheme of reunion is not practicable. I ask the converse—is it practicable to organize a separate Church, or rather, is it practicable to make it, when organized, an efficient aggressive body? Can it do anything to advance the cause of the Redeemer?

No church can get along efficiently against the enemy unless it has *money*. I don't mean to discourage the brethren, but if you expect to build up a new church, you must get money. You must have money to sustain your theological seminaries, or you must send your young men to the North, where abolition sentiments will be inculcated, or if not this, you must send them to the Old School seminaries which you repudiate. I want the members to consider whether the difficulties which encompass us will be increased or diminished by a separate organization. There are men in the South who might be disposed to come in, but who will not come in when the thing will be an application to their pocket nerve. It is not a tempting thing to have a feeble organization, requiring money. If there was any essential necessity for us to *organize* a small body, we might appeal with confidence to the people of the South for their aid and encouragement, but men will say, "what's the use—the O. S. have the same doctrines, and if we unite with them, we shall have the benefit of an organization which will not tax us as yours will."

Dr. BOYD insisted, this morning, that the proposed organization would not be a sectional organization, but I assume the contrary. I mean by a sectional organization, one which is controlled by sectional power. This Convention is a sectional organization. Is there a single Presbytery or Church North of Mason and Dixon's line represented except one, a Church in Delaware, nominally a Slave State. Dr. CONVERSE, of Philadelphia, and Mr. SHILLINGFORD, of New Jersey, are here, but they have come, as the saying is, "on their own hook." It is an organization that receives neither affection nor support from the North.

The Christian Church in its early beginning was a small body, yet it was a *united body*. There were contentions in the Church, it is true, and Paul refers to them in the first chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians, but does he not rebuke them, and say, "How is this?" He does not say, "It is a great blessing." The example of the old Christian Church is not an example of schism.

If I am asked "is the union practicable between the two Churches?" I answer "unquestionably." If you ask me to "cipher it out," I will tell you I can't do it. Before the union can be effected there must be a grounding of the arms of human passion, here, and in the Old School Church. Human passions don't have a prevailing power outside of the Church. There are reverend gentlemen here who can exclaim: "*Peccavi, peccavi.*"

Are church members to be as punctilious as men of the world, and disregard that sublimity of elevation that prefers one to another? Are gentlemen to stand upon points of honor, here, and say that to advance the cause of Christ "we will not bow our head." I is the intolerance of differences upon minor matters. You must get rid of that feeling. Let all evil speaking and all evil surmising be done away with among you. Have you never observed that when a man has a falling out with his friend, he is always ready to speak of the other's faults, though they may have existed before the friendship terminated. His heart is seeking a justification for the rupture. And so it is with this church. There were differences of opinion in 1837 on a few minor questions, and these you have been magnifying ever since in order to justify your separation.

Let there be no Pharasees among us; let all be Publicans. Let none stand up boldly, with arms folded, and say "I am holier than thou," but let all show a disposition to go half way in the work of reconciliation. The O. S. brother may say "we are such a large body we can't move very rapidly," and you, who have been excinded twice, may be buttoned up to the throat in dignity, but for all this, the differences can be made up. Where there is a will, there is a way. You of the O. S. can afford to be magnanimous, and you of the N. S. can afford to be just. You must give and take. Don't require that the excinding resolutions shall be repealed. There is no necessity for this.

The examination of licenses, which is considered a formidable point of diffurence, does not present an insuperable obstacle to reunion. Let the Presbyteries of each Church agree to come together, on terms of equality, and when the doors are closed, let all difference cease. It may be urged that the agitation of this Slavery question may, in a few years, produce a split among the O. S. brethren, and if we unite with them now, we must go through with the same process of excision. I have no doubt there is an abolition sentiment in their Church, but the relative strength of the Southern portion is much greater than that which existed under the N. S. organization. In the O. S. the proportion was two to three; in the N. S., one to six.

Mr. T. argued, from these facts, that the Convention should recommend a union with the O. S. organization, in order that its conservatism might be strengthened. Their Southern men would be reinforced, the N. S. conservative men at the North would unite with them, while the O. S. Abolitionists, being unable to control the action of the body, would go over to the Cleveland excindars. Mr. T. did not pretend to be a very decided friend of the Federal Union. He was the friend of the Union as long as the just rights of the South were maintained, and as long as there is hope of securing the recognition of those rights, he was opposed to taking any step which might increase the chances of disunion. Mr. T. concluded his address, (which was attentively listened to by the Convention,) by saying that he would now leave the question in God's keeping. He would not commit it to the waves nor the winds, but the Almighty, who ordered things for the best.

MR. ROSS'S REPLY.

Dr. ROSS replied to Mr. TUCKER'S argument for a reunion with the Old School body.

He began by speaking of the communities which hind the Old and New Schools, but said he was not ready to unite with them yet for their own sake. He did not object to the Old School coming to them; indeed, he would require a very light repentance on their part. Before he could join the Old School, they must allow him to interpret the confession of faith himself. In regard to our connection with Africa, he was an Old School man. He would also defend the general atonement. He then went on to offer some remarks opposing some of the rules and belief of the Old School. He particularly alluded to the practice of examination of ministers of sister Presbyteries and its injustice. Another reason for not joining into them was that the Old School were not prepared yet to take our Slavery platform. They must adopt our position on Slavery, because it is the only position which will or can give peace to the South, to the Union and to the world, for the whole world needs peace on this, the Slavery question. He cited three theories on Slavery: the sin theory, the toleration theory and the ordained theory. The first was the theory of the Abolitionists, who were more honest than the conservative men, for they came out and pronounced slaveholding wrong. The toleration theory, viz: that the relation of master and slave was not sin in itself, but was natural evil—never approved of by God, but tolerated by God. This is the theory of the Conservatives and our Old School brethren, but not the theory of the Bible. He defied any man to prove from the Bible that God regarded Slavery with only tolerance. It was false, utterly false. The last, the ordained theory, was what the Bible asserted and was what he affirmed. He believed that God ordained Slavery for the benefit of the master and man.

He went on to define the position of the slaveholder and his rights, and expressed the opinion that where conscience was opposed to conscience, as was the case between the North and the South, there was no resort but the sword. The South will no longer hear that sin theory, and will hurl a few five pounder shells to the toleration theory. The North will have to find out that the South is the great balance-wheel of the Union. Why? Because at the South you can't have Agrarianism, you can't have Fourierism, you can't have Free-loveism; for the slaveholders at the South know too well the responsibility resting on them to meddle with the dangerous issues of the North. The platform of the New School is peculiarly Southern, and we will not have peace until all sects adopt the same position. Let us have the strong organization which will result from our position, and in less than ten years we will have our brethren coming into us, making the grandest national religious union ever known, and when the sun rises to go his daily round, his soft and mellow light, he will gild the tops of hills, rising to which from the vales below would ascend the songs of millions, glad at so glorious a sight.

RUN OVER—DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—On Tuesday night, ROBERT ARMSTRONG—a man employed to water stage horses at the South Ferry—attempted to get from the top of a stage, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, while much intoxicated, and fell to the pavement. Before he could get out of the way, an omnibus of the Fifth-avenue line came along and run over him. ARMSTRONG sustained a fracture of the left shoulder blade; one of his ribs, collar-bone and thumb were broken. He was taken to the New York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. DUBOIS, house surgeon.

MICHAEL ENNIE, a laborer, was killed this morning while removing a barrel of slush from a steamer lying at the Collins' dock, foot of Canal-street, to the pier. The hoops slipped from the barrel, which burst and fell upon him, inflicting fatal injuries, besides knocking him overboard. He died shortly after being rescued. His remains were taken to his late residence, No. 32 Vandewater-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

WIGS. HAIR DYE. WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable dye known. No blisters, no fits, no burning of the hair—the result of using the many base inventions. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule.
BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all. Twenty years' practical experience test the fact. This establishment is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, opposite the Fountain, No. 233 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:
The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.
S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 261 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

STAND FROM UNDER!—THE WHOLE OF OUR immense stock (by far the largest in America) of China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware, is marked down to prices corresponding with the depressive state of the money market. See our list in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINE—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 24 day of August last, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or exercising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

THE LATE FIRE AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT STILL PREVAILING.—The great sale of Dry Goods partially damaged by fire and water in the store of GEORGE KEYES, located as above, continues to attract thousands daily, all eager to get some of the many desirable and useful articles now being sold at an immense sacrifice. There is no abatement in the ardor who shall first be admitted, to secure the best bargains. The entire stock (over $30,000 worth) will be disposed of in a few days.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the improvements they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

POLICIES AS COLLATERAL SECURITY.—British Commercial Life Insurance Company has been in successful operation 37 years. Capital and accumulated fund $5,500,000. Applications may be made personally or by mail. GEO M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

GENIN'S $4 FALL STYLE SILK HATS JUST ISSUED.—This is one of the most artistic, truly proportioned and elegant dress hats as yet introduced by Genin. Unobtrusive beauty is its peculiar attraction. It is a hat apropos to the man of fashion and refinement.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

PANIC PRICES.—THE WHOLE OF OUR immense stock (by far the largest in America) of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver plated ware, is marked down to prices corresponding with the present depressed state of the money market. See our list in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC, all the new Fall styles of French bonnets, feathers, ribbons, laces, dress caps and coiffures, selected by E. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, or manufactured to his order, during his recent business visit to Paris, have been opened for immediate inspection. The attention of milliners is solicited to the moderate prices.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. E. MOEN, Patentee.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, planation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 7 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps best all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 25 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BIRTH.

LINSKEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, Mrs. LINSKEY, wife of Mark Linskey, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

MING—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. GEORGE H. MING (son of Gen. Alex. Ming) to Miss EMILY JOSEPHINE daughter of the late Charles S. Baldwin, and niece of Hon. Fernando Wood, all of this City.

KING—RUSSELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, by Rev. John Brash, Mr. JAMES H. KING to JANE ELLEN, daughter of Samuel Russell, Esq., all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

DOW—DOW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th av., by Rev. Dr. McElroy, WILLIAM DOW, Scotland, to MARGARET A., second daughter of the late John Dow, of this

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.

Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

COLORED AND WHITE EMBROIDERED Marseilles sets. We will open on Monday, 21st,
250 cartons French Marseilles sets,
50 cartons Misses' do.
Also a full assortment of Marseilles collars,
Received per steamer Arabia.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of shape and material,
Constantly on hand,
Or made to order at shortest notice,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
in prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 164 pieces	$16 00,	worth $35 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25,	worth 5 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 50,	worth 10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00,	worth 2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75,	worth 8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00,	worth 85 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	15 00,	worth 20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75,	worth 3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75,	worth 1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50,	worth 3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00,	worth 10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00,	worth 12 00
Hall Lights	3 00,	worth 4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints	75,	worth 1 25
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75,	worth 7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00,	worth 38 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50,	worth 8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth 5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50,	worth 2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth 6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment
of distinguished novelties
for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPEN, No. 361 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS AND MANTILLAS.
The subscriber respectfully informs wholesale buyers that he has on hand a splendid stock of Garments for Fall and Winter wear, comprising some of the greatest novelties to be found in this market. An examination is earnestly solicited. MOLYNEUX BELL,
No., 903 (old No. 58.) Canal-st.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO. AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., N. Y.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles,
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.

These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cleanness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FIRST FALL OPENING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The first opening of the season will take place
On THURSDAY, Sept. 9,
When goods, in the following departments, will be displayed:

Infants' and ladies' wear.	Ladies' and children's shoes.
Boys' clothing.	Cloaks and mantillas.
Ladies' and children's millinery	Misses' and children's fancy hats.
Boys' hats and caps.	Gents' and boys' furnishing goods
Ladies' and children's hosiery.	Laces and embroideries.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER TO THE TRADE
FOR CASH
NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE,
BRAD ORNAMENTS, BONNET MATERIALS,
GOLD STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

THE LAST MOVEMENT OF FASHION.
Laces and fringes, as dress trimmings, have had their day. They have been for a long time in vogue, and no lady of taste has felt herself justified in employing anything else, however inclined to depart from the custom But the tide has turned at last. Our lady friends who have just returned from Europe, report that in Paris, and in fact all over continental Europe, ribbons of various styles and colors have taken the place of every other species of trimming The Empress Eugenie trims with ribbons only! Queen Victoria and her court trim with ribbons! The Princess Charlotte trims with ribbons! The young bride of Duke Maximilian trims with ribbons! In short, go where you will in the *beau monde* of Europe, all who profess to follow the dictates of fashion, or to lead in the great art of ladies' costume, have set no ribbons as the prevailing standard of beauty and elegance. As to the particular kinds of ribbons most in demand among the leaders *at ton* in Paris just now, we can only say, call on M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No 329 Broadway, and see his immense assortment just imported.

MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No 329 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Full importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress trimmings, unequalled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the first of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, DE BEGES, &c.,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.,
PIER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE,
in offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found complete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES PURCHASING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the new STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in PARIS

WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ROSENFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 152 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW VOLUME!
NEW HEAD!!
NEW TYPE!!!
NEW FEATURES!!!!
PORTER'S SPIRIT
READY THIS MORNING.
This is the first number of a new volume—all who desire a first-class paper should subscribe at once, in order that complete files may be kept. Among the contents this week will be found
THE MEDITATIONS
AND
CONFESSIONS
OF
ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.
An extraordinary production, translated expressly for this paper.
Mere letters from England about the
AMERICAN HORSES.
A letter from our own correspondent, with the English opinion on the
DEFEAT OF PRIORESS.
AN ELEGANT ILLUSTRATION
OF THE
YACHT RACE AT NEW-BEDFORD.
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SCHOOL-BOOK HOUSE.
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Devoting themselves principally to the publication and sale of
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
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PHONOLOGICAL CARDS BY L. WARDELL—A new system for acquiring extraordinary facility on the piano-forte. It enables the pupil to read music at sight in a shorter space of time and with much less labor than any other method known. This system has met with astonishing success wherever it has been adopted, and is not only of use to the student, but to the most finished performer, as by the practice of it for a few minutes every day he will gain more than by diaring for hours on the instrument. It is also of great advantage to schools, as it can be taught in classes, and is particularly recommended to teachers as a delightful and easy method of teaching even very young children to read music rapidly at sight Those wishing further information can have my address by calling at T. H. CHAMBERS', Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., or Messrs. SEDGEWICK & DAY'S, No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn. Cards with full instructions to be had at all the principal music stores.

THIRTEENTH EDITION OF EVERETT'S excellent Oration at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. A few copies of this popular Oration can be procured by calling at or addressing the SUBSCRIPTION DESK, *Daily Times* Office. Price 25 cents. Postage stamps received.

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE, MARCH, 1857.—In pamphlet form, just published. The only correct account that has been published of the massacre at Spirit Lake. Trials and three months captivity of Abigail Gardner and the lost captive ransomed from Ink-pa-du-ta's band of outlaws and murderers in June last. ROSS & TOUSEY, agents for the publisher, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 5, 74—Beekly-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 242—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 356, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 22, 235—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 164—East Broadway, No. 26—Elm-st., Nos. 122, 124—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No, 259—Forsyth-st., No. 166—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 86, 53, 63 67, 73, 101, 113, 164, 171—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 126, 133, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 290, 477—Pook Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 51—Reade-st., Nos. 56, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts., —Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 432—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 69, 71, 149—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 253—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 125, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos 127, 129, 131, 183, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos, 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth st. and Sixth-av., JOHNSON & GREEN'S Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.
Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.
Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.
WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CAUTION.—FORTY-EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, and for $1,000 each, payable to DANIEL W. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively 51 to 73, both inclusive; 55, 57 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 136 to 148, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them. A. BREWSTER, President.
of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.
No moneys received after 3 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating for certificate No. 4,395 for ten shares of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company in the name of J. Howard King, dated April 21, 1857. A suitable reward will be given, and no questions asked by HAWLEY & BRADFORD,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A STATED MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will take place at Dingledein's, 3d-av., corner of 59th-st, on FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is expected as arrangements will be made for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEO J. GREGORY, } Secretaries.
WM. W. DAW, }

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held this (Thursday) evening, Sept. 3, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec'y.
Members can obtain their ticket for the Fair.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. Practical attendance is earnestly requested. By order.
EDWARD COLLIN, President.
BENJAMIN C. DEUS, } Secretaries.
ENSBY S. JENNINGS, }

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY Sept. 3 at 7½ P. M.
DAVID R. JAQUES, President.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULar meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. ROLLEN, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of ROSE & LERRIAM, for the purpose of manufacturing patents, chemicals, &c., at No. 329 and 339 West 43d-st.
ALEX. ROSE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857. H. S. LERRIAM.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN and Spanish.—A French lady, a graduated teacher of experience and acknowledged ability, offers her services to superior school's and families in New-York and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the above languages, and all the branches of a liberal education. References to competent judges. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 146 Waverley-place.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN teach French, music, and the English branches, wishes a situation in this City or neighborhood, where she may instruct a family of children. Compensation very moderate. The best of references given and required. Address C. P. ELWOOD, *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught four years, and has good testimonials, wants a situation in an Academy or High School as Teacher or Principal. Address T. W., Pine Grove, Centre County, Penn.

MORNING TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, having two hours unoccupied, is desirous of making an engagement for the same. She instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, Music and Drawing. Address Box No. 660, Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A writer of much experience upon the City daily press, but whose health disqualifies him for duties so onerous, would be happy to connect himself with some provincial paper, either daily or weekly. Ample testimonials as to capacity and acquirements furnished. Address MARTIN, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer, is a good, smart cook and makes plain pastry. Has excellent references. Also, by a very neat and respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; both will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery; both are highly recommended.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as nursery and chambermaid, as family seamstress, and to do general housework; by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of strict moral character as coachman or groom, understands his duties in that respect thoroughly; could act as deliverer in a grocery store, is a careful driver and knows how to read and write; has acted as watchman for the past two years; can bring unquestionable references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or Friday. Will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children and assist at housework; is of industrious habits, and can give the best of reference as to character for honesty, &c. Call at No. 35 Frankfort-st., in rear building, top floor, or a note addressed to M. E. will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT IN an Academy or High School, by a young man of good moral character, and familiar with the common and higher English branches, and has a thorough knowledge of classics. Address (stating terms) ALPHA, Johnsville, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as laundress—does up linen in style, plain or fancy sewing. Also, a girl of 16 as nurse to a lady, does chamberwork. They will go together or separate. Wages, $7; the nurse $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron. German preferred. One who can come well recommended. Wages $7. Apply No. 39 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTant young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as seamstress; one as laundress. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO IS WELL experienced in all its branches, to engage with a few families to work by the day, or will engage in a family by the month. Reference given. Apply at No 704, 8th-av., between 48th and 49th-sts., in the Dry Goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RE commended Protestant German girl, for general housework or chamberwork, and take care of children; has the best of reference, and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as governess. Speaks the English, French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. 3,330 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY, SOPRANO, SUPERIOR musician, desires a place in a church, Episcopal, in Brooklyn. Will accept a remuneration less than her services are worth. Address MUSIC, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl, as cook, washer and ironer; good references given. Call at No. 234 1st-av., 2d floor, front, between 15th and 14th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement by the day or week. She is at present disengaged, as her patrons are chiefly out of town Address DRESSMAKER, Madison-square Post-Office, for this week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women, one as chambermaid or nurse, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES FOR A SITuation in a private family as governess. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. The country or South is preferred. Address Miss G. H., No. 19 Hudson-place, 34th-st.

TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady wishes to make an engagement for the coming year, as Teacher or Governess of the English branches. Has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified. References given. Address No. 88 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. A MAN COMPEtent for an assistant in a law office. Apply to GEO. GIFFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH GOVERNESS for a private family, South; one able to teach French and music preferred. Also a gentleman teacher of the classics. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A COPYIST IN A LAW OFFICE, must write correctly a handsome hand. None but skillful writers need apply. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,591 Post-Office, New-York, stating age and terms.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, SISTERS OR COUSins preferred; one as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing; the other as laundress and assistant chambermaid; to go to Riverdale, on the Hudson. A good home for two good girls. Address H. F. SPAULDING, No. 26 Barclay-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY Goods Jobbing House, who writes a good hand expeditiously, and figures correctly and quickly. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, Box No. 1,596 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SOPRANO SINGER FOR AN Episcopal choir in the City. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 3,618 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. A private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required A note addressed to C. S., Box No. 3,071, New York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OF moral and religious habits, can be suitably accommodated at No. 137 4th-av.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW families can find excellent accommodations for the Fall months. Rooms large, and well arranged for the convenience of families and single persons. A fine address to the consignment, will meet with immediate attention. CHARLES ENDERHILL, Glen Cove.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished rooms with gas and fire—partial board for the gentleman, for $12 or $14 per week Location, 2d-av. References exchanged. Address New-York *Times* for six days.

NO. 290 WEST TWENTIETH-STREET.—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families or single gentlemen; also, an office for a physician. References exchanged.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains gas, bath water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or of D. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building. No. 111 Broadway.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET and board, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st. near Broadway. Hot and cold water, with bath rooms and gas. Dinner at 6 P. M.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be found at No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, very near the ferry.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, clothed with gas, and in every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make The Fairfield House one of the most attractive and comfortable Summer resorts. E. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 BOOTS AND Shoes, also the $3 50 and $4 Gaiters, at TUNIS', 647 Broadway, near the Bowling Green.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch, and a few other dances all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROCHE,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. W. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. E. R. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 84 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 154 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 10 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 3, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Wilmington (N. C.) Central Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Cleveland, Medina, and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

$75,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds

$5,000 City of Cheltenham 6 per cent Bonds of 1888.

$10,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$20,000 Bellerville and Illinoistown Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

$10,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$16,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. (Water Loan) Bonds of 1860.

$25,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds

$38,000 Ohio State 6 per cent Stock of 1856

$12,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.

$10,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds

$1,000 City of Lexington (Ky.) 6 per cent. Bonds of 1892.

$4,000 Montgomery County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds of 1868.

$5,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$20,000 Detroit Monroe and Toledo Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds

$6,000 Michigan Southern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.

$580 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.

$69 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852-'53 and '54.

200 shares Buffalo and State Line Railroad..... $50 each

100 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..... $17 each

120 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each

100 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company.. $35 each

25 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Comp'y..... $50 each

75 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.. $15 each

20 shares Broadway Bank..... $25 each

20 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I.. $25 each

45 shares Chatham Bank..... $25 each

25 shares Bank of Commerce..... $100 each

600 Brooklyn City Gas-Light Company..... $25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

No checks received in payment for securities, unless certified.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

Regular Auction Sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special Sales of the same on any other days, when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Business paper, land warrants, and loans negotiated.

Interest allowed on all money deposited on trust, and Dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 3, at 11½ o'clock, the entire household furniture at the residence in East 33d st., between Madison and 5th ave. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most elegant description, having cost upwards of $4,800, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists in part of a splendid 7-octave piano forte, superior rosewood parlor sables, covered in superb India satin, with silken covers; solid rosewood centre tables, with marble tops; ladies' rosewood workstands, richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with mirror back and doors, recention, easy and other chairs; rosewood corner-stands, elegant lace curtains, French plate pier mirror, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable ornaments, medallion velvet, Brussels and other carpets, dining-room and chamber furniture, solid rosewood extension table, rosewood bureau, chairs, China dinner and tea set; silver and silver-plated ware, superior cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, elegant mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, China toilet sets, &c. In the kitchen the usual assortment of tin ware, cutlery, crockery, &c. The above is the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe, and may be relied upon as being an opportunity seldom offered for persons desiring furniture of this description, but little used, and will be sold to the highest bidder. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

Bangs & Co.'s salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.

Also, all the gas fixtures and chandeliers. Houses for sale. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 230 West 14th-st., near 8th av.—F. NASH will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use six months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rose wood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade: one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, stair-carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, ADJOINING the shore near the Narrows, half a mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, the most desirable building lots, on graded avenues, (70 to 80 feet wide,) existing on Staten Island. 37 lots on Bay-st., Pennsylvania-avenue and New-York avenue, adjoining the property of Mr O. Andrese, to be sold peremptorily at public auction, by Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at Vanderbilt House, Vanderbilt's Landing, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. Sale positive. Title perfect. Sales will be made in single lots of 25 feet wide.

WM. EMERSON, Referee, No. 8 Wall-st.
WM. W. VAN WAGENEN.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S third regular Fall trade sale of well-assorted English, German and American hardware, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, 3d, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st. Also, by order of Assignees, 79 casks wrought nails, 4 cases fine locks, 2 casks C. Gray's hand and panel saws, &c., &c. N. B.—The sale will commence with part of a stock of shelf goods. Terms at sale.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, office No. 298 Broadway.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at house known as No. 252 d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables, Brussells, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, window curtains and shades, ease-set chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding, China, glass and stone ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD HIS regular weekly sales of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list includes first-class Fire Stocks, viz., Bowery, Firemen's, National, Beekman, Irving and Hanover. Regular sales every Wednesday. Special sales on any day required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. P. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 347 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 6 and 7 octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during the month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the first premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

DURABLE PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S piano-fortes, with new action and scale. These instruments are made in the very best manner, and by experienced workmen. Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos to rent. Several second-hand pianos for sale cheap for cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated Pianos, with other Boston and New-York Pianos, at lower prices than ever before offered. Prices to suit the times. Second hand Pianos at $25, $50, $75, $100 to $200. New Pianos to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

MELODEONS FOR RENT.—RENT ALLOWED ON PURCHASE.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated sub-bass organ melodeons, double-bank and double-reed melodeons, and those of every style, for sale or rent. Liberal terms to the trade.

A. M. RANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 198 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at par.

Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 13, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are for sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of COMING & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent, payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. The subscribers continue to issue passage certificates from Europe on the most favorable terms. They also issue drafts for any amount from £1 upwards payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, the punctual payment of which drafts having gained the confidence of the public, the subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the favor and confidence so long reposed in them.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 28th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, due 1865, having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.—The notes of the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ¾ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL (LATE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON) RAILROAD COMPANY.—COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 28, 1857.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on THE FIRST DAYS OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. ON THE

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO.'S BONDS, 6 PER CENTS, guaranteed by the City of Covington, and the

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO.'S FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, 6 & 7 PER CENTS, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. J. WALKER, Treas. K. C. R. R. Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that the second instalment of 20 per cent. on the new Capital Stock will be payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Bank.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10 000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for aterm of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall-st.

MARINERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

FLORIDA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—The Interest Coupons on the Internal Improvement Bonds of the State of Florida, 7 per cents, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in this City.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE Sept. 1, on the Florida Railroad Freeland (8 per cent.) Bonds will be paid at our office. RIGGS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of William and Beaver-sts.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 429 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Dannell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Brouson.	A. R. Eno.
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Lemuel S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
V. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve F. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend.	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor'n W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cemecos Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 238 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Milerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, New-York, Aug. 29, 1857.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The following unrivaled steamers will leave Buffalo for Toledo on arrival of Morning Express Trains from New-York. Positively no detention:

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, 1,750 tons, S. B. GOLDSMITH, Commander, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons, A. O. PERKINS, Commander, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons, J. T. PRATT, Commander, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

H. B. RITCHIE, Foot Main-st., Buffalo, } Agents.
JOHN F. PORTER, 193 Broadway, New-York, }

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Brunpton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.,

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, September 3, 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Seizure of the Genoese Brig for Smuggling.

The brig *San Michaele*, of Genoa, which was seized for violations of the Revenue laws a few days since, is in process of being condemned and sold: the captain and mate have run away, and the crew, who have been discharged with the exception of one who remains to collect their dues, sailed for Genoa on Tuesday in the brigantine *San Joan*. Seamen discharged in a foreign port under such circumstances are entitled under our marine laws to three months' extra pay, which, it is understood, will be claimed by the crew of this vessel.

The sailors' account of the affair is, that the brandy, silk scarfs and straw goods which were found on board, and not on the manifest, were intended to be carried to Laguna, and not for delivery here. The officers, however, being tempted to sell one or two cases of brandy resorted to a little stratagem to get it ashore. The Custom-House officer was invited into the cabin to imbibe, and while he was going through with that interesting ceremony, it had been arranged to have the cases passed ashore. The officer, however, suspecting the sudden hospitality shown him had a design in it, did not tarry so long at the brandy as was expected, but insisted upon looking on deck at the very moment he was desired to make himself sociable in the cabin. Observing a cart just driving off, the carman was hailed, and commanded to heave to. The vehicle contained two or three cases of brandy, which was taken on board again; and a search was then made which brought to light the other contraband goods referred to. Toe re sult was the seizure of the vessel, which might have escaped but for the unlucky attempt to make a little trade in *Mas de uti*.

Fearing the consequences of the act the Captain and mate took the first opportunity to vamose, leaving the vessel in the hands of her captors. She will probably be condemned on Tuesday next. This is the third Genoese vessel that has been seized for violating the Revenue laws within two years. The *Ippagrifo* was seized two years ago for having some $10,000 worth of contraband goods on board; they were seized and sold. The day on which the vessel was to be sold the President redneed the penalty and her owners bought her in for about $1,200.

The other vessel was the bark *Emelia Pratolongo* which attempted to smuggle some small articles, such as cheese, maccaroni, &c. The vessel was released by giving bonds in $5,000. It is said that no vessels from other ports of the Mediterranean or the Adriatic, are ever caught in attempts to smuggle; Austrian and Neapolitan vessels being always very circumspect in this particular. It has been suggested that the Genoese take the more liberty with our instructions, on account of the active part which was taken by one of their nation in discovering this part of the country. COLUMBUS had no idea, it is presumed, that his countrymen would be treated in this manner, after what he had done for us; but Republics are ungrateful.

Excise Commissioners.

The Board met yesterday at the City Hall to pass upon the applications for licenses received during the month of August. Present, Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES. Fifty-five licenses were granted as follows:

Robert MacNeil, No 316 Water-street, (show cause)
James McGowan, No. 415 West street, $30.
John Coffey, No. 47 Market-street, $30.
John B. Brown, No 225 Broadway, $30.
Libby, Whitney & Co., No. 34 Park row, Lovejoy's Hotel, $30.
Christopher Garms, No. 2 Sixth-street, $30.
Simon Farras, No 166 Sixth-avenue, $30.
Charles H. Pratt, No. 55 South-street, $30.
Geo. F. Burgess, No. 483 Broadway, $30.
John Ball No. 104 Barclay-street, $30.
Andrew H. Baldwin, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-street, $30.
Joseph Lyons, No. 119 First-avenue, $30.
Chester K. Crook, No. 55 Bowery, $30.
Martin Bayer, No. 3 Cortlandt-street, $30.
Edward Schnitze, No. 22 Exchange-place, $30.
Owen Healy, No. 88 Mulberry-street, $30.
Frank Foot, No 104 South-street, $30.
John Nunan, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Second-avenue. (show cause.)
Henry S. Wallace, No. 396 Bowery, $30.
M. L. and A. W. Boardwell, Bancroft House, $30
John J Worden, No. 36 Sixth avenue.
Peter J. Wilkinson, No. 2 West Chester-street, $30.
Paulek O. Runke, No. 4 Mulberry-street (show cause.)
Horace B. Alexander, No. 279 Hudson-street, $30.
Wm. C. Sterling, No. 894 Broadway, $30.
James Davis, Jr., No. 2 Counties-alip, $30.
James Albert, No. 1 Hoboken-street, $30.
John S. Pierce, No. 638 Broadway, $30.
Martin Fickus, No. 347 Bowery, $30.
Patrick Carey, No. 297 Seventh-avenue, $30.
Cornelius Stokem, No. 1,080 Broadway, $30.
James Boyd, No. 125 Thirty-first-street, $30.
Jerome B. Smith, 2 third-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, $30.
Wm. S. Bancroft, No. 43 Macdougal-street, $30.
Beekman & Van Sickles, No 174 Third-avenue, $30.
Thos. T. W. Gladding, No. 63 Cortlandt-street, $30.
Sageman & Frinck, No. 58 Avenue B, $30.
Wm. O'Donnell, No. 223 Third-aveone, $30.
Jas. McTeague, One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, $30
Chas. Viney, No. 257 Bowery, $30.
Edward A. Montanye, No. 64 John-street, $30.
Jeamuel Edison, No 61 Fulton-stree., 31.
Sebastian Eibell, Manhattanville, $30.
Abraham Thacker, No. 249 Sixth-avenue, $30.
Isaac V. Briggs, No. 225 East Broadway, $30.
James V. Gold. No. 118 West Broadway, $30.
Dennis Mullins, Northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street and Kingsbridge Road, $30.
John Swanton, No. 82 Montgomery-street, $30.
Stephen S. Albro, No. 156 Bowery, $30.
James Jones, No. 92 Canal-street, $30.
Wm. Sparks, No. 577 Third-avenue, $30.
James King, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-street and Kingsbridge Road, $30.
Francis Ryder, Broadway and Fifth avenue, $30.
Thos. F. Tone, Twelfth avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, $30.
Andrew Clark, No. 176 West-street, $30.
Robt. Merrifield, No. 132 Water-street $30.
Thomas Braenchle, No. 26 Delancey-street, $30.
Alexander Hoag, No. 107 Grand-street, $30.

MR. HASKETT stated that all license money for licenses heretofore granted must be paid within ten days of the present date, or the licenses would be revoked.

On motion of MR. HASKETT the Clerk of the Board was directed to notify "brother KERR" of the time of the next meeting of the Board for the granting of licenses, and request his attendance. Adjourned to Friday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ The *Adriatic* still lies alongshore by the Balance Dock, unable to get in on account of the want of sufficient depth of water to float her on to the ways

The ship weighs about 1,500 tons more than she did when she was taken up a year ago under the direction of her constructor, GEO. STEERS.

We should have imagined that the necessary measurement of the capacity of the Dock incident to the increased draft of the ship would have been made before bringing her alongside from her wharf. Owing to the delay in docking her, the *Atlantic* will take the *Adriatic's* place and sail hence the 12th instant.

MILITARY.—The Independence Guard, of the 12th Regiment, numbering 40 men, commanded by Capt. JAMES BOYLE, held a street parade on Tuesday evening, making a very neat appearance. Their steady tread and attentive appearance was highly commendable. The Guard assembled at their Armory at 8 P. M., and after executing a short drill, proceeded to the Park, where on the asplanade they executed a drill in the manual, the loading and firing and company movements.

OUR MAILS.—The New-London *Chronicle*, Sept. 1, says: "The mail-bag which arrived from New York last night, containing all the documents from that direction, was stolen from the Post-Office in this city during the night. The person who carried the mail to the office says he was followed by two men, who had been in the city for a number of months."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunningham Case.

THE MOTION TO DISCHARGE THE HABEAS CORPUS DENIED, WITH A RESERVATION.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the matter of the petition of Mrs. E. A. Cunningham for a writ of habeas corpus.—The argument in the case of Mrs. Cunningham, who asks to be released from imprisonment, was continued yesterday. There was quite a large number of spectators present, but when the prisoner was brought into Court there was not the usual amount of curiosity concerning her appearance. She was dressed in black, and appeared sad, as is her custom when in Court.

Soon after 1 o'clock Judge PEABODY took his seat, and said that in regard to the motion pending when the Court adjourned, (to dismiss the *habeas corpus*,) he had had but little time to consider it, having been otherwise occupied. But, after what little attention he had been able to give it, he had concluded to deny the motion for the present, reserving the right to reverse the decision if further consideration should lead him to a different conclusion. The argument on the question of bail could be proceeded with.

The District Attorney thought perhaps it would be better to adjourn until his Honor had had sufficient time to consider the matter; as otherwise the time of the Court and counsel might be consumed unnecessarily.

The Court thought it would be well to hear the argument on the question of bail.

Mr. Smith said that as the matter now recurred on the question of bail, Mr. Stafford, who had been away for some time past, would argue the question.

Mr. Stafford urged that the original affidavits and papers upon which the commitment was made out against Mrs. Cunningham were insufficient, and she was entitled to bail. He wished these papers to be put into the case. The District Attorney had them, and if he would produce them, the whole matter could be reviewed on the *habeas corpus*, without the necessity of a writ of *certiorari*.

Mr. Hall said that this was a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to John Gray, Warden of the City Prison, directing him to produce Mrs. Cunningham before this Court. He has made this return, and he (Mr. H.) was ready to argue the case on the writ of *habeas corpus*. If Mr. Stafford wished the original papers produced, he could get them in the usual manner; they were in the possession of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Stafford said that he would furnish copies of the original affidavits in this matter in about five minutes. In a short time he produced a traverse.

Mr. Hall proposed that the papers be handed to the Judge, and that he should consider the matter on the papers.

Mr. Stafford did not agree to this, but expressed his determination to argue the case, and go into the merits of it, as that was the first opportunity that had been offered. He then proceeded to argue on the legal points covering the matter.

Mr. Stafford was followed by the District-Attorney, who claimed that the case had been heard on its merits previously, and in proof of his assertion he read a report of Mr. Stafford's argument before Judge Daly, from the *New-York Daily Times*. As Mr. Stafford claimed to have just concluded an argument on the merits of the case, and as the report of his argument before Judge Daly was almost a *verbatim* report of the argument he had just concluded, the inference was strong that if the case had now been heard on its merits, it had been heard on its merits before Judge Daly.

Mr. Hall had not concluded his argument when he gave way for an adjournment to 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Smith asked that, in the meantime, the prisoner be admitted to bail, or placed in the custody of an officer, elsewhere than in the Tombs.

The Court made no change, and she was taken back to her cell.

An Injunction against the Mechanics' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 2.

Before Judge Peabody.

Charles A. Rapallo vs. *The Mechanics' Banking Association.*—This morning Mr. Blunt, in behalf of the plaintiff in this action, obtained a temporary injunction against the Mechanics' Banking Association, restraining it from receiving or paying out moneys, and an order to show cause on Thursday why a Receiver should not be appointed.

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Mr. Lord, Sr., and R. E. Mount appeared for the Mechanics' Banking Association. Mr. Lord said that after what had taken place on Tuesday he would not oppose the motion.

Mr. Mount said that the Bank would be fully able to meet all its obligations, and that no loss would accrue to any person but the stockholders of the Bank. The simplest and readiest means should at once be taken to put the corporation into litigation and to have all its debts paid.

The following is the complaint:

The plaintiff in this action, Charles A. Rapallo, in his own proper person, complains against the defendants, the Mechanics' Banking Association, and says that the said defendants are a corporation or association having banking powers, and organized under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and established and doing business in the City of New-York. And the plaintiff says that he has heretofore kept account with said defendants, and deposited money with them and drawn for the same by his checks, and that on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1857, he had on deposit with the said defendants, over and above all claims and demands thereon, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. And the plaintiff further saith that on the first day of September, 1857, he drew his check in the words and figures following, viz:

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

Mechanics' Banking Association:

Pay C. A. Rapallo or bearer one thousand dollars ($1,000.) CHARLES A. RAPALLO."

I presented the same to both the President and Cashier of the said Association, who severally refused to pay the same, and the plaintiff further saith that he has been informed and believes that the said defendants have suspended payment, and ceased to exercise their ordinary business, and are unable to pay, and are insolvent, and have violated the provisions of the act under which they were organized.

The plaintiff, therefore, prays that the said defendants may be dissolved according to law, and their effects appropriated to pay their debts, and that an injunction may issue restraining the defendants from exercising any of its corporate rights, privileges or franchises, and from collecting and receiving any debts or demands, and from paying out, or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the moneys, property or effects of such Corporation until such Court shall otherwise order, with a view to a final dissolution of said Corporation, and settlement of its affairs, according to right and equity, or that the plaintiff may have such other or further relief as may be meet in the premises.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
Plaintiff's Attorney in person.

The following is the order:

It appearing by the complaint in this action and the affidavit of the plaintiff that the defendants are a corporation or association, having banking powers and exercising the business of banking under the laws of this State, and that they have refused and are unable to pay their debts, and it appearing, also, that the plaintiff is a creditor of such corporation or association, and that this action has been commenced by the service of a copy of the summons and complaint herein on the said defendants; therefore, on reading and filing the said complaint and proof of service, and an undertaking with sureties approved by this Court, and on motion of Mr. Jos. Blunt, counsel for the plaintiff, the defendants appearing by their counsel, Mr. D. Lord, and admitting notice of this application, it is ordered that the defendants and its officers be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from paying out, or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of their moneys, property or effects until the further order of this Court.

And it is further ordered that the said defendants show cause before this Court, on Thursday, the 31 day of September, inst., at the Chambers thereof, City Hall, New-York, at the opening of the Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why one or more receivers should not be appointed to take charge of their property and effects, with the usual powers of receivers in like cases and according to the statutes in such cases made and provided. But the defendants are not enjoined from delivering up sureties to which they have no claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In re, the Ohio Life and Trust Company.—Judge PEABODY granted an attachment against the Life and Trust Company in the case of Ebenezer D. Grosvenor—the Trust Company's alleged indebtedness being $1,410.

Were the Old Police Legally Discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 2.

Before Judge Davies.

The People ex rel. Robert Gambling vs. *James W. Nye et al., Commissioners of Police.*—This was an application for a writ of *certiorari* for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Commissioners of Police in having discharged the relator from the situation as a Policeman of the Sixteenth Ward. The relator alleged that he had been illegally discharged, inasmuch as no written charges had been preferred against him as required by the 7th section of the Metropolitan Police Law. Judge DAVIES ordered the matter to be referred to Jas. S. Whiting to ascertain and report as to the truth of the allegation in relation to the service of the notice. The referee reported several days ago, and the Judge ordered the *certiorari* to issue.

The referee reported, in substance, that Wm. Sutherland, a duly appointed policeman, who was, on the 19th of June, 1857, acting in the capacity of an Inspector and Special Aid to Daniel Carpenter, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, did, on the 19th of June, 1857, cause to be served upon Richard Gambling, personally, a notice in writing requiring Gambling to report himself for patrol duty at the Station-House, Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, at sunset of that day; that Gambling did not report himself, and on the night of the 19th or morning of the 20th of June, Sutherland presented charges in writing against Gambling and others; that a notice of such written charges against Gambling was not served upon him personally, but the messenger left the notice. Capt. John D. McKee, who had been appointed Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct by the former Police Commissioners, and was then acting as such, under whose command the said Gambling then was; that Capt. McKee did not deliver the notice to Gambling and Gambling did not report himself to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police for duty until after the 23d of June last; that Gambling had been ill and off duty from about the 1st of April until after the 23d of June. The report closes by reciting the 6th and 7th of the rules adopted by the Police Commissioners, relating to the subject of charges against members of the Police.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 2.

Before Judge Peabody.

THE LOWNDE JUDGMENT.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—On Tuesday Andrew V. Stout, the City Chamberlain, was served with an order to show cause why he (Mr. Stout) should not be examined with a view of showing that there is sufficient property belonging to the City in his possession to satisfy Mr. Lowber's judgment against the Corporation. The order to show cause was made returnable this morning.

The case was argued at length and the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 2.

Before Judge Peabody.

THE PAST FELLOW AGAIN DISCHARGED.

Hester E. Lindsey vs. *Minor S. Martin.*—Last week the defendant in this action was discharged from arrest in two suits brought by other plaintiffs. A short time afterwards he was again arrested in this suit, and held to bail in the amount of $2,500. This morning a motion to discharge him from arrest in this suit was granted by Judge PEABODY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Davis.

APPEALS IN LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES.

The People ex rel. W. S. Nevins vs. *Anson Willis, Justice, &c.*—This was a motion for a mandamus, requiring the defendant to issue his warrant to remove tenants under summary proceedings had before him, between landlord and tenant.

The relator as landlord, instituted proceedings under Chapter 8, of Part 3, of the Revised Statutes, to remove his tenant for non-payment of rent. The Justice decided in favor of the landlord, and the tenant appealed to the Common Pleas, under the authority of a case recently decided in the Court at General Term, holding that an appeal would be, in consequence of the amendment of sec. 332 of the Code, by-laws of 1857. The counsel for the landlord moved in this case for a mandamus.

Justice DAVIES rendered a decision this morning. He held that the act of 1849, allowing appeals to the County Courts in these proceedings, applies only to proceedings before *Justices of the Peace in the County*, that the amendment of section 336 of the Code does not authorize an appeal to the Common Pleas, because they contain provision for any review by the judgments of inferior Courts, and that the judgment to be appealed from must be the judgment of a Court. Also, that by section 471 of the Code, proceedings under chapter 8, part 3 of the R. S., are expressly excluded from the operation of part second of the Code; so that even if the section as amended would by its language justify the idea that an appeal could be taken, the Code does not apply to summary proceedings at all. The Judge also holds, that the *only* way of reviewing a decision or adjudication of a Justice of a District Court in these landlord and tenant cases is, by the Supreme Court upon the proceedings being brought before such Court by *certiorari*, that the Common Pleas Court has no autocrity or jurisdiction in such cases, and that its interference in them is unwarranted by law, and void.

It is said that the decision will affect a great number of cases already brought into the Common Pleas Court on appeal, and that it will also affect the case of Willard vs. Lafarge, in respect to the late Metropolitan Theatre.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Peabody.

DECISIONS.

The Park Bank vs. *Robert Davis et al.*—Motion granted.

The People ex rel. Wm. R. Nevins vs. *Anson Willis.*—Motion for mandamus granted.

[Advertisement.]

WHY? WHY? WHY?—This is an interrogatory as important as any in the English language. Those who often put the query evince a most laudable desire to acquire knowledge, and we always endeavor to gratify them with a correct answer when they launch it at us. The genius and go-a head itiveness of the Yankee Nation are attributable to their constant inquiries—their pertinacious inquisitiveness. "Ask, and ye shall receive." Great numbers of people in different parts of the country ask "why" old Dr. H. JAMES' Extract of Cannabis Indica accomplishes so many marvellous cures. It has cured, in short periods, so-called hopeless cases of consumption, severe asthma, terrible forms and phases of bronchitis and catarrh, chronic dyspepsia, cases of nervous excitement amounting in fact to insanity, general debility of the nervous system, awful neuralgic pains, liver complaint, and many other of the "ills to which the flesh is heir." Why it accomplishes these miracles of remedies is easily told. It touches every part of the human system simultaneously, and with electrical power and effect. It supplies magnetic force (the vital principle) wherever it is needed. It heals internal sores and banishes internal inflammations. It exhilarates the mind, strengthens and clears the sickly brain, purifies the blood and secretions, tones up the stomach, regulates the biliary apparatus and supplies flesh where it is wanted. All this it does at once. It is a medicine the equal of which was never before available, and every invalid is in duty bound to give it a fair trial without prejudice, and in good faith. By inclosing four postage stamps to "Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.," you will learn how to make and use the great East Indian Panacea. Two dollars sent or taken to the same address will secure a bottle of the medicine as prepared by the discoverer.

N. B.—Some conscienceless adventurer, called C. M. GREGORY, and hailing from Chambers-street, New-York City, has advertised that he is an assistant, was once in Dr. H. JAMES' employ, and that he (GREGORY) makes the Extract of Cannabis Indica for sale with Dr. H. JAMES' sanction and approval. Dr. JAMES never employed this person as his assistant, never saw him to his knowledge, never indorsed his movements or pretensions, and pronounces him a cheat and an impostor. Send for medicine or recipe to Dr. H. JAMES, residence No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., ONLY, where the old Doctor can be seen daily, (Sunday excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. C. J. FOSTER, the eminent young tragedian, is to appear at Purdy's National Theatre, this evening, as *Rolla* in the tragedy of "Pizarro; the new pantomime of the "Magic Hands" will next follow, with Mr. G. L. FOX, Mons. CHIONNI and family and the DENIER Brothers; and the whole will conclude with the comedietta of a "Dead Shot." Denciog by Miss PRICE and Mr. WEED.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Should stand beside the razor case, as well as on beauty's toilet. It instantly relieves the smarting caused by shaving, while as a perfume it has no rival, natural or artificial. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 67 Water-st., and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cash buyers of undershirts and drawers and mens' furnishing goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our present stock. T. & W. A. MCLAUGHLIN, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray, Wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

A CLERKSHIP OR TRADE.—Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, can, by an examination of your head, tell you *what* to undertake, with a reasonable hope of success. Charts, with full written descriptions and advice, given daily.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board met at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, President SMITH in the Chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Evening School Committee were authorized to open the evening schools at such time as they may deem expedient, and make all other necessary arrangements to carry the intentions into effect.

Mr. TUTTLE and Mr. LEY were added to that committee. The evening schools will be opened about the 20th of September.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of Judge COPELAND's resignation, reported.

The Committee give in detail a history of the long connection of Judge COPELAND with the cause of public education in Brooklyn, and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board tender to Hon. EDWARD COPELAND assurances of their high regard and esteem not only as a worthy and much respected citizen, but an appreciation of his talents, so often displayed in the discharge of his late duties, and also their deep regret, that his health will no longer permit him to retain his position in this Board, and that in parting with him his loss will be felt, not only by the Board, but by all those interested in the welfare of our schools.

Resolved, That we also tender him our sympathy in the reasons he has chosen to assign for his resignation, with our best wishes for his health, and trust that Him who rules over all, will allow that his life may be yet long and still useful.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to enter this report on the minutes of the meeting, and transmit a copy to Hon. E COPELAND.

After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—EMILY E, HARDEN, a little girl, 3 years of age, daughter of J. H. HARDEN, corner of Myrtle and Park avennes, Brooklyn, fell down an area way on Monday, and died on Tuesday from the injuries received.

ARRESTED.—JAMES DUNN, who caused the death of FRANCIS DELAMORE, on the 13th of June last, by cutting him in the arm, at the corner of Atlantic and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, was arrested on Tuesday, by the Police of the Second Precinct. He left the city when DELAMORE died, and only returned yesterday when he gave himself up. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

BURGLARIES.—On Sunday afternoon last, the house of DANIEL KIERS, corner of Nevins and Warren streets, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves, while the family was at church, and carried away a gold watch, jewelry and a small sum of money. About the same time house No. 256 Dean-street was entered and robbed of a gold watch and silverware to considerable value.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—SEPT. 1.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

This Court met at 10 o'clock, when the following Grand Jury was sworn in:

JOHN SCHENCK, Foreman.

Jas. Brogran,	Geo. W. Jackson,	Morris Reynolds,
G. L. Thatcher,	Joseph Dobbins,	Thos. Hamilton,
Jeremiah Terry,	Joshua Earhart,	Henry Adair,
Dan. D. Whitney,	Benj. F. Wardwell,	James M. Neely,
Thos. A. Devyr,	Geo. S. Herman,	John Friend,
Wm. Johnson,	Michael Finigan,	Owen McGee,
	Pardon W. Kenyon.	

The Judge charged the Jury at great length, and repeated his former instructions to the Jury, not to indict parties for selling liquor without a license, that not being a misdemeanor, but the penalty under the law is to be recovered by civil suit. The Jury were instructed to find indictments for violating the Sunday laws.

The Court adjourned till Thursday.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening at the County Jail, President LINDSAY in the Chair.

The keeper of the Penitentiary reported 197 inmates. Admitted during the past month, 137; discharged, 181.

A Communication was received from John G. Bergen, tax-payer of the Eighth Ward, asking the Board to strike out of the appropriations of the year $1,561, "to pay one half of proportionate share of Fire Department property to be levied on that portion of the Eighth Ward lying North of Thirty-sixth-street," on the ground that the same is illegal. An opinion of Judge Lott to that effect, accompanied the communication, and after considerable discussion the amount was struck out of the account of taxes.

The Committee on County Taxes reported the following amounts as necessary to be raised for the ensuing year:

Salaries of City and County Judges	$5,500
Salaries of Commissioners to take Testimony	1,000
Salaries and expenses of District-Attorney and Clerk	5,000
Salaries for Police services	6,000
Salaries of Jurors and Constables	16,000
Salaries of Coroners	4,000
Salaries of poor witnesses	500
Jail and Sheriff's fees	23,000
Salaries of Keepers of Penitentiary	6,150
Supplies for Penitentiary	15,000
Contingent interest account	40,000
Contingent fund	60,000
Estimated amount necessary for the support of the poor	$185,000
Deficiency of the last year	15,000— 200,000
Interest on loans	27,000
Principal of loans	25,500— 52,500
Total	$436,650
For building and improvement at Almshouse	15,000
Total	$451,650
Adopted.	

The Board adjourned for three weeks.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 2.

$8,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..	90	100	Erie Railroad	s3 20¾
31,000	Missouri State 6s	87¾	50	do	s3 20¾
12,000	do	87¼	350	do	s3 21
15,000	do	87	35	do	c 21¼
10,000	do	b60 69	25	do	21¾
500	Cal. St. 7s, '75..	80	410	do	22
3,000	Virginia 6s	87¾	40	Sixth-av. Railroad	85
6,000	Indiana State 5s	75	5	N. H. & Harford R.	121
19,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds	82	100	Reading Railroad	c 52
4,000	T. H. & A. 2 Mge	45	950	do	c 51
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 2 Mge	75	100	do	c 51¼
2,000	Erie Conv. Bds '71	83½	300	do	c 51¾
28	Bank of Commerce	100	350	do	s3 52
25	Amer. Exch. Bank	95	100	do	s10 52
10	Metropolitan Bk	97	100	do	53¼
800	Ohio L. & T. Co	15	300	do	c 54
15	Del & Hud. Ca. Co.	106	160	Mich. Cen. R. R.	c 64
19,000	Ill. Cent. Bds	82	50	do	s30 63
100	Cumberl. Coal Co	13	50	do	s60 64
100	do	12¾	410	M. S. & N. Ia. R R	s3 16
9	C. B. & Quincey R.	75	30	do	19
185	Penn. Coal Co	69	50	do	c 14¾
200	do	et60 70	100	M. S. & N. I. pr. S.	b3 37
25	do	c 68¾	5	do	36¾
50	do	c 68¾	150	do	38
50	do	s30 68	50	Ill. Cent. R. R.	c 90
350	do	71	100	do	s3 91¾
100	New-York Cen	s3 72¾	75	do	s3 91¾
200	do	s60 71¾	100	do	s3 92
21	do	72¾	276	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	c 79
240	do	s3 73	500	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s3 86¾
100	do	c 73	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s3 79
105	do	73¾	105	do	s3 79¾
50	do	73¾	15	do	73
100	do	b10 74¾	15	do	77¾
65	La Crosse & Mili. R.	14¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	81
200	do	14¾	50	Panama Railroad	c 79¾
100	do	14¾	10	Clev. Col. & Cin R.	93

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks were made by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

100 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co	136
125 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co	152¼@154
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co	123¾@125
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	106
40 shares Beekman Ins. Co	111¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s	67¾	375	M. S. & N. I. R.	19
7,000	do	68	100	do	b15 19¾
8,000	do	68¾	10	Ill. Cent. Rd	94
12,000	Virginia 6s	87¾	50	do	b60 95
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '78	112	50	Gal. & Chi. R'd	79
1,000	Indiana St. 5s	74	650	Clev. & Tol. R.	36¾
8,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs	82	75	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	78¾
2,000	Te. Ha. & Al. 2d m.	46	50	do	79¾
1,000	do	46	100	La Ce. & Mil. R.	s30 15¾
10	Park Bank	95	50	do	s10 16
120	Cumb. Coal Co	13	25	do	16¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	69	80	Erie Railroad	b3 21¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾	100	Reading R'd	b3 58¾
6	do	73¾	500	do	53
100	do	s3 73¾	200	do	53¼
100	do	s10 73	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	13¾

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

There was a favorable turn in Money affairs to-day; decidedly so in regard to the panic feeling which obtained yesterday. The Banks that held their discount sessions this morning, with few exceptions, did the liberal by their mercantile dealers, and outside there is better sale for prime paper at 12@15 ₱ cent. The private banking houses and money brokers are still indisposed to do much, waiting, with their balances in bank, for the settling down of the excitement. A breeze was attempted about noon in regard to country bank notes, the report being spread that the Metropolitan and American Exchange redemptions had been cut off. This was soon discovered to be untrue. The redemptions go on as usual, except that the original rule established by these Banks to take country money on deposit *to-day*, to be drawn for *to-morrow*, has been more rigidly enforced. The practice had grown up of discounting the one day's delay, and of this advantage was being taken in the present stringency by some of the Bank Note-Brokers to send in large packages, bought at various rates in the Street, to be checked against at once. The policy of changing the practice and enforcing the rule at this particular time may be questioned, but it affords no apology for the idle and mischievous rumor that country money is thrown out. The *Arabia* sailed to-day with only $53,000 in gold. The *Vanderbilt* brings from Europe $100,000 in Spanish gold. The Express Companies are bringing in gold in moderate parcels from all sections of the country. The Banks hold to-day, according to general estimate, about ten millions, against $9,241,000 on Monday's average. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $106,389, disbursed $154,126, and hold at the close $12,158,556. The *Vanderbilt* brings the following report of the Bank of England to Saturday, Aug. 15:

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of August, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,630,867—Decrease £769,901
Other Deposits	10 688,829—Increase 423,4
Rest	3,635,247—Increase 4,681

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,593,654—Decrease £475 553
Other securities	18,203,408—Increase 131,530
Notes unemployed	5,682,745—Decrease

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,393,025, being a decrease of £154,415, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,259,906, showing a decrease of £23,848 when compared with the preceding return.

There was an improved demand for Stocks, chiefly for cash, and prices went up 2@3 ₱ cent., and in the case of the Illinois Central, 5@7

New-York Daily Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

Official Report to the Board of Directors.

FUTURE PLANS UNDER DISCUSSION.

The Directors Sitting in Permanence.

The steamship *Asia* arrived early yesterday morning from Liverpool. She brings the same dates as the *Vanderbilt*, but the full files of papers received by her, which failed to reach us by the *Vanderbilt*, contain important intelligence in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Asia* brings $9 650 in specie. Among the passengers are MAX MARETZEK and his new Prima Donna, Signora RAMOS. Also, Signor ROSZARA, with his grand ballet troupe, consisting of twenty four artistes, among whom is the celebrated danseuse, Mademoiselle LAMOREUX.

A full meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company convened at London on the 19th of August. The Engineer of the Company submitted a full report of the operations on board the frigate *Niagara* during the paying out process.

The London *Times* of the 20th introduces its report by the remark:

"Our reporter applied for admission, but was refused, on the ground that the meeting was limited to Directors only. The following report has been forwarded to us for publication by the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES SAWARD, and professes to give the substance of what took place:

OFFICIAL REPORT.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

GENTLEMEN: I forwarded by the *Leopard* a brief statement of the circumstances attending the fracture of the cable on the 11th inst., and I have now to lay before you the full particulars connected with the expedition.

After leaving Valentia on the evening of the 7th inst., the paying out of the cable from the *Niagara* progressed most satisfactorily until immediately before the mishap.

At the junction between the shore and the smaller cable, about eight miles from the starting point, it was necessary to stop to renew the splice; this was successfully effected, and the end of the heavier cable lowered by a hawser until it reached the bottom, buoys being attached at a short distance apart to mark the place of union.

By noon of the 8th we had paid out 40 miles of cable, including the heavy shore end, our exact position at that time being in lat. 51° 59' 36" N., long. 11° 19' 15" W., and the depth of water, according to the soundings taken by the *Cyclops*, whose course we nearly followed, 90 fathoms.

Up to 4 P. M. on that day the egress of the cable had been sufficiently retarded by the power necessary to keep the machinery in motion at a rate a little faster than the speed of the ship; but, as the water deepened, it was necessary to place some further restrains upon it by applying pressure to the friction drums in connection with the paying out sheaves, and this was gradually and cautiously increased from time to time as the speed of the cable, compared with that of the vessel, and the depth of the soundings showed to be requisite.

By midnight 85 miles had been safely laid; the depth of water being then a little more than 200 fathoms.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 9th, we had finished the deck coil in the after part of the ship, having paid out 120 miles. The change to the coil between decks forward was safely made.

By noon we had laid 136 miles of cable, the *Niagara* having reached lat. 52° 11' 40" N., long. 13° 10' 20" W., and the depth of water having increased to 410 fathoms.

In the evening the speed of the vessel was raised to five knots per hour. I had previously kept down the rate at from three to four knots for the small cable, and two for the heavy end next the shore, wishing to get the men and machinery well at work prior to attaining the speed which I had anticipated making.

By midnight 189 miles had been laid.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 10th, the depth of water began to increase rapidly from 550 fathoms to 2,730 in a distance of eight miles. Up to this time 7 cwt. strain sufficed to keep the rate of the cable sufficiently enough to that of the ship; but as the water deepened the proportionate speed of the cable advanced, and it was necessary to augment the pressure by degrees until in the depth of 1,700 fathoms, the indicator showed a strain of 15 cwt., while the cable and ship were running 5¾ and 5 knots respectively.

At noon on the 10th we had paid out 255 miles of cable, the vessel having made 2 4 miles from shore being then in lat. 52° 27' 50" N., long. 16° 0' 15" W. At this time we experienced an increasing swell, followed later in the day by a strong breeze.

From this period, having reached 2,000 fathoms water, it was necessary to increase the strain to a ton, by which the rate of the cable was maintained in due proportion to that of the ship.

At 6 in the evening some difficulty arose through the cable getting out of the sheaves of the paying-out machine, owing to the tar and pitch hardening in the grooves, and a splice of large dimensions passing over them. This was rectified by fixing additional guards and softening the tar with oil.

It was necessary to bring up the ship, holding the cable by stoppers until it was again properly disposed around the pulleys. Some importance is due to this event, as showing that it is possible to lie to in deep water without continuing to pay out the cable—a point upon which doubts have been frequently expressed.

Shortly after this the speed of the cable gained considerably upon that of the ship, and up to 9 o'clock, while the rate of the latter was about 3 knots by the log, the cable was running out from 5½ to 5¾ knots per hour. The strain was then raised to 25 cwt.; on the wind and sea increasing, and a current at the same time carrying the cable at an angle from the direct line of the ship's course, it was found sufficient to check the cable, which was at midnight making 2½ knots above the speed of the ship, and sometimes imperilling the safe uncoiling in the hold. The retarding force was therefore increased at 2 o'clock to an amount equivalent to 30 cwt., and then again, in consequence of the speed continuing to be more than it would have been prudent to permit, to 35 cwt. By this the rate of the cable was brought to a little short of 5 knots, at which it continued steadily until 4:40, when it parted, the length paid out at that time being 335 miles.

I had, up to this time, attended personally to the regulation of the breakes; but, finding that all was going on well, and that it being necessary that I should be temporarily away from the machine to ascertain the rate of the ship, and to see how the cable was coming out of the hold, and also to visit the electrician, the machine was for the moment left in charge of a mechanic who had been engaged from the first in its construction and fitting, and was acquainted with its operation.

I was proceeding to the fore part of the ship when I heard the machine stop; I immediately called out to ease the break and reverse the engine of the ship, but when I reached the spot the cable was broken.

On examining the machine, which was otherwise in perfect order, I found that the breaks had not been released, and to this or to the handwheel of the break being turned the wrong way may be attributed the stoppage, and the consequent fracture of the cable. When the rate of the wheels grew slower as the ship dropped her stern in the swell, the break should have been eased; this had been done regularly before whenever an unusually sudden descent of the ship temporarily withdrew the pressure from the cable in the sea; but, owing to our entering the deep water the previous morning, and having all hands ready for any emergency that might occur there, the chief part of my staff had been compelled to give in at night through sheer exhaustion, and hence, being shorthanded, I was obliged for the time to leave the machine without, as it proves, sufficient intelligence to control it.

I perceive that on the next occasion it will be needful, from the wearing and anxious nature of the work, to have three separate relays of staff, and to en ploy, for attention to the breaks, a higher degree of mechanical skill.

The origin of the accident was no doubt the amount of retarding strain put upon the cable, but had the machine been properly manipulated at the time it could not possibly have taken place.

It has been suggested as a cause of the failure that the machinery is too massive and ponderous. My experience of its action teaches otherwise; for three days in shallow and deep water, as well as in rapid transition from one to the other, nothing could be more perfect than its working, and since it performed its duty so smoothly and efficiently in the smaller depths, where the weight of the cable had less ability to overcome its friction and resistance, it can scarcely be said to be too heavy for deep water, where it was necessary for the increased weight of cable to restrain its rapid motion by applying to it a considerable degree of additional friction. Its action was most simple, and all parts worked well together. I see how it can be improved by a modification in the form of sheave, by no addition to the arrangement for adjusting the breaks and some other slight alterations; but with proper management, without any charge whatever, I am confident that the whole length of cable might have been safely laid by it, and it must be remembered, as a test of the work which it has done, that, unfortunate as this termination to the expedition is, the longest length of cable ever laid has been paid out by it, and that in the deepest water yet passed over.

After the accident had occurred soundings were taken by Lieutenant DAYMAN, and the depth found to be 2,000 fathoms.

It will be remembered that some importance was attached to the cables in the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* being manufactured in opposite lays. I thought this a favorable opportunity to show that practically the difference was not of consequence in affecting the junction in mid-ocean. We therefore made a splice between the two vessels, and several miles were then paid out without difficulty.

I requested the commanders of the vessels to proceed to Plymouth, as the docks there afford better facilities than any other port for landing the cable, should it be necessary to do so.

The whole of the cable on board has been carefully tested and inspected, and found to be in as perfect a condition as when it left the works at Greenwich and Birkenhead.

One important point presses for your consideration at an early period; a large portion of the cable already laid may be recovered at a comparative small expense. I append an estimate of the cost, and shall be glad to receive your authority to proceed with this work.

I do not perceive in our present position any reason for discouragement, but I have, on the contrary, a greater confidence than ever in the undertaking. It has been proved beyond a doubt that no obstacle exists to prevent our ultimate success, and I see clearly how every difficulty which has presented itself in this voyage can be effectually dealt with in the next.

The cable has been paid at the expected rate in the great depths; its electrical working through the entire length has been most satisfactorily accomplished, while the portion laid actually improved in efficiency by being submerged, from the low temperature of the water, and the close compression of the texture of the gutta percha.

The structure of the cable had answered every expectation that I had formed of it, and if it were now necessary to construct another line I should not recommend any alteration from the present cable, which in its working has confirmed my belief that it is expressly adapted to our requirements. Its weight in the water is so adjusted to the depth that the strain is within a manageable scope, while the effect of undercurrents upon its surface proves how dangerous it would be to attempt to lay a much lighter rope, which would, by the greater time occupied in sinking, expose an increased surface to their power.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
CHARLES T. BRIGHT.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE DIRECTORS IN PERMANENT SESSION.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

The fullest investigation into the events which have led to the present pause in the undertaking, into the sufficiency of the appliances for paying out the cable, and into the additional arrangements and precautions which the valuable knowledge and experience gained by the late attempt will dictate in respect to future operations, has been committed to the charge of sub committees appointed for the purpose to report to the general Board.

The Directors will sit in permanence till their future plans have been fully discussed and determined on.

The appeal of the directors to the commanders of the several ships composing the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron to come forward and aid the undertaking at this juncture with their advice and experience has been cordially responded to, and the following officers have arrived in town, and will be in consultation with the directors to morrow: Captain WAIDWRIGHT, Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, Captain SANDS, United States' frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain HUDSON, United States' frigate *Niagara*, Master Commander NORTHALL, Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, and Lieutenant Commander DAYMAN, Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*.

Sufficient information has already been obtained *to show clearly that the present check to the progress of the work, however mortifying, has been purely an accident*, and is in no way due to any obstacle in the form of the cable, nor of any natural difficulty, nor of any experience that will, in the future, effect in the slightest degree the entire success of the enterprise. The only sudden declivity of any serious magnitude from 410 fathoms to 1,700 fathoms had been safely overcome, the beautiful flexibility of the cable having rendered it capable of adapting itself, without strain, to circumstances which would probably have been its ruin had it been more rigidly constructed. The combined influences of the low temperature of the water, and the compression of the pores of the insulating medium had practically shown that the action of a telegraphic cable, so far from being impaired, is materially improved by being sunk in deep water. *The only difficulty worthy of consideration, which remained was to demonstrate the practicability of making the splice in mid ocean.* This was put to experimental test by the Engineer in a heavy sea, subsequent to the accident, and before the return home of the ships. The two ends on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were joined together, and the splice let down to the bottom into soundings of 2,000 fathoms, and during a heavy sea. *The experiment was perfectly successful*, and these and all other circumstances which have been wrought out by the recent expedition have made more and more cheering and certain the prospect of complete success on the next occasion."

This sanguine view of the case is fully justified by the incidents that have occurred, and will, we have little doubt, be borne out by the event.

From Willmer and Smith.

The failure of the Atlantic Cable, to which we referred in our last, has seriously depreciated the value of the shares, but it is some comfort to know that these are held for the most part by men who are above the necessity of selling out. The decline, nevertheless, has been severe, for the shares have been quoted at 350 discount—a third of the absolute investment. We see it stated that when the remaining £100 has been paid up, the shares, £1,000 each, will be converted into stock, which will the more readily facilitate operations in the market, and give additional popularity to the undertaking by affording opportunities for purchase beyond the range of those immediately connected with the trade of the Atlantic. Our readers are aware that the Government guarantee does not commence until the line has been laid down, and is in working trim, and the cause of the depression arises from the fear which exists in the minds of many that the completion is still very remote. Nevertheless, hints are thrown out for preventing the recurrence of disasters like that which has brought the undertaking to a temporary stand-still. Some of these suggestions may be worthy the attention of the Directors; but many of them appear to be rather theoretical than practical, and nothing can test the stability of the undertaking but time and patience.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Instructions to our Minister to Venezuela—The New-Granada Negotiations—Important Army Orders—Exploration of the River Colorado, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Mr. AMES, our Minister to Veneznela, received his instructions to day in reference to the Bird Island affair. They are of a peremptory character. He will leave in a few days.

Our New-Granada negotiations are almost brought to a close. The Convention stipulates for no cession of territory, but the privilege of a naval depot is reserved.

The Treasury Department issued a draft to-day in favor of the State of Maryland for $270,000, being the interest due on moneys advanced during the War of 1812.

JOHN MITCHEL passed through Washington to-day on his way to New-York, to make arrangements for establishing his new paper, the *Southern Citizen*, at Knoxville, Tenn.

The General Order was issued to-day, assigning Col. A. S. JOHNSON, of the Second United States Cavalry, to the command of the Army in Utah, in place of General HARNEY,—which I communicated to the TIMES over a month ago. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The War Department has issued an order to the following effect:

It being deemed inadvisable to detach Brevet Brigadier-General HARNEY from service in Kansas, Col. A. S. JOHNSTON, of the 2d Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Utah expedition, and will proceed to join the same without delay.

As Colonel SUMNER, of the First Cavalry, may be daily expected with his column of horse and foot, General HARNEY will, in anticipation, dispatch six companies of the Second Dragoons to escort the civil officers to Utah on their mission, and remain attached to the command of Colonel JOHNSTON. The companies so detached will, if possible, be carried to at least sixty privates each, by transfers from the remaining companies.

The Staff Department will supply all the wants of those dragoons, as well as the wants of other portions of the Utah Expedition, that may be remaining behind.

Brevet Major PORTER, Assistant Adjutant General, will promptly report himself for duty to Col JOHNSTON, before the latter shall pass Fort Leavenworth.

Count MONTORLAS having transmitted to the State Department, through Mr. VROOM, our Minister a Berlin, a note asking an explanation of the opinion given by Attorney-General CUSHING in October last, on the right of an American citizen to expatriate himself, Attorney-General BLACK says the specified case is that of JULIUS AMTHER, a native of Bavaria, who came to this country, and after being naturalized returned to Bavaria. His effort to recover his *status* seems to be impeded by a doubt which the authorities entertain on the question, whether he can throw off his allegiance to the United States, and if so, in what manner it can be done. Judge BLACK says there is no statute of the United States which prevents either a native or naturalized citizen from severing his political connection with the Government if he sees proper to do so, in time of peace, and for a purpose not directly injurious to the interests of the country. The fact of renunciation is to be established like other facts for which there is no prescribed form of proof, by any evidence which will convince the judgment. An oath of abjuration, as a test of his sincerity, or as a necessary part of his title to the future protection of the Bavarian Government, may be demanded. Whatever satisfies them ought to satisfy us, since, in all similar cases, we prescribe our own rules for the admission of Bavarian subjects as citizens of the United States.

The following persons have received appointments in the scientific party attached to the Expedition under the command of Lieut. IVES, for the exploration of the Colorado River:

Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, of Ohio, Physician and Geologist.

C. B. MOLHAUSEN, of Prussia, Naturalist.

F. W. EGLOFFSTEIN, of the District of Columbia, Artist and Topographer.

PAUL H. TAYLOR, of Richmond, and CHARLES BOCKER, of Hampton, Va., Assistant Surveyors.

Mr. MOLHAUSEN is a pupil of Baron HUMBOLDT, and was appointed to the expedition at the earnest solicitation (transmitted to the Secretary of War through the Prussian Minister) of the distinguished *savant*, who has done so much himself, in former days, towards the development of the natural history of our continent.

Lieut. IVES, with a portion of the command, will leave for San Francisco in the steamer of the 5th ultimo, and proceed at once to the Gulf of California, to commence operations.

From Albany.

LOCATION OF QUARANTINE—DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR — LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND COMPTROLLER FOR NEW-YORK—MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Gov. KING left here for New-York to-day, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller go down to-night, to meet the Commissioners of Emigration at the Astor House, and to-morrow morning, with the Quarantine Commissioners, they all proceed to Seguine's Point, to make an examination prior to a discussion as to the final location of Quarantine.

The Canal Board met again to-day. Present, the full Board, except Commissioner SHERRILL.

Resolutions were adopted for abandoning the present plan for the improvement of Black River, and settling with the contractors.

The plan for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal, under the law passed last Winter, was approved, and the work ordered.

Auditor BENTON presented a communication relative to the conduct of a collector of canal tolls at the City of New York; also, a communication respecting the law passed last Winter, enlarging the powers of the Contracting Board, and transferring to the said Board the power to appoint engineers, previously exercised by the Canal Board. The Auditor takes the position that the act authorizes the Contracting Board to appoint three division engineers, and as many resident engineers as there may be sub-divisions on the canals, and as many assistants as are necessary; that the Board, on the 18th of last March, adopted a resolution continuing in office for the time all Engineers then on the canals; that this resolution was equivalent to appointment, and exhausted the limited power conferred on the Board by the act in question, and that the Board has no further power to remove or appoint. The Auditor therefore refuses to receive the bonds or pay the accounts of any Engineers appointed by the Contracting Board, and states that he has obtained the opinion of eminent counsel in support of the position he has taken.

CHARLES J. HOLDER, Collector of Canal Tolls at New-York City, was, on motion, removed from office, and ISAAC HUNT appointed in his place.

The Board adjourned till Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Contracting Board met to-day, but made no removals, and adjourned to meet at Syracuse, Sept 10. The business done was only of private interest.

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, a printer in the *Evening Journal* Office, cut his throat last night. He is still living, but there is only a slight hope of his recovery. The cause of the attempt was despondency from being subject to epileptic fits.

The Great Horse Exhibition.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 3.

The exhibition, to-day, has been attended with a great deal of interest. The assemblage upon the grounds was about the same as yesterday. Nine fire companies entered the contest for the premiums on distance, with the following result:

First Class—"Franklin," of Geneva, first premium, $500, played 199 feet 11 inches.

Second Class—"Young America," No. 4, of Elmira, first premium, played 170 feet 4 inches.

Third Class—"Mutual," No. 51, of New-York, first premium, played 172 feet 4 inches.

To-morrow several additional companies will be present for the trials on quantity.

The firemen's parade and review and the torchlight procession will also take place to-morrow.

The United States Agricultural Society Exhibition.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The Amphitheatre of the Exhibition was crowded with horsee. A majority of the premiums for saddle, carriage and matched horses were awarded to Kentucky.

Vice President BRECKINRIDGE and many other distinguished persons were present.

Preminme to the patentees of the Mowers and Reapers exhibited at Syracuse last July will be awarded to morrow.

The weather has been delightful and the display fine.

The contribution of Agricultural Machines was quite large, and the visitors more numerous than ever.

Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 3.

The morning express train from New-York ran off the track, to-day, between Warren and Palmer. The accident was caused by the displacement of a switch. The engine, tender and two baggage cars went off. None of the passenger-cars ran off. No one was injured, but the train was delayed four hours. The track is now in perfect order. The afternoon train from Boston arrived here on time.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Southern papers from all points, as late as due, have been received.

In Louisiana there were continued rains, and fears of serious injury to the cotton crop.

There were general complaints of the irregularity of the mails throughout the South.

The Charleston *Courier* says that two bales of new Cotton, rated at good middling, were sold at 17c. ₰lb. for shipment to New-York.

From Philadelphia.

PARADE OF COLORED ODD-FELLOWS—SUICIDE OF AMOS CLEMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The colored Odd-Fellows made a highly imposing parade to-day, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone for their new Hall. Lodges were present from New-York City, Harrisburg, Reading, Newark, Camden and all the neighboring towns. About a thousand people altogether.

AMOS CLEMSON, the well-known leader of the Gap outlaws, hung himself in the Eastern Penitentiary this morning. He was convicted of receiving stolen goods in Lancaster County two months since.

Fire at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Thursday, Sept. 3.

A portion of Pocasset Block on Main-street, owned by Mayor BORDEN, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $16,000. HEZEKIAH BUCKLIN was killed by the falling of a wall.

The Railroad Convention.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Railroad Convention met again yesterday morning at the same place, No. 351 Broadway. There was a larger attendance than on either of the previous days. The Business Committee reported the following proceedings as the order of the day:

1. Appointment of a Committee on Finance and Correspondence.

[Messrs. J. F. HEADLEY, A. L. HOLLEY, and R. F. SMITH were subsequently appointed such Committee by the Chair.]

2. Mr. *Hoagland*, to explain the model of a new Piston.

3. A gentleman (name not given) to read a paper on wrought-iron Car Wheels.

4. Mr. BOARDMAN, to explain the peculiarities of his Boiler.

5. Mr. COLBURN—a paper on Axle tests.

6. Mr. FISHER—to exhibit Leonard's Dynamometer.

7. Mr. STARBUCK—to explain Waterman's Car Spring.

8. Mr. HERRICK, on Wood's Switch.

9. Mr. HECKROTTE, on his Car Couplings.

10. Mr. LA MOTHE's steel iron Car.

These subjects were then taken up in order.

Mr. HOAGLAND exhibited the model of his improved piston, explained its peculiarities, and read a letter highly commending it from the Superintendent of Machinery on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

The gentleman who was to read the paper on wrought iron car wheels not being present, Mr. BOARDMAN produced the model of a new boiler for locomotives. He reckoned, among its other advantages, the placing of the tubing out of the intense heat of the fire-box.

Mr. HUDSON, of Paterson, was sceptical as to the merits of Mr. BOARDMAN's fire-box, and raised numerous objections. A long discussion ensued between Mr. BOARDMAN and Mr. HUDSON in consequence.

Mr. BRAINERD was introduced to the meeting for the purpose of explaining the peculiarities of the Delano grate. Fuel, he said, is introduced from the under side of the fire; the gases, after being eliminated, having to pass through the incandescent mass above, are consumed; the grates are kept open and free, and the fire door is kept continually closed. It can be applied to ordinary engines at a small expense. About fifteen engines with this grate attached are now running on the different roads of the Union.

Mr. ZERAH COLBURN read a paper written by Mr. A. ROBERTS, of Philadelphia, on the proper mode of testing axles. The writer recommended the transverse, the torsional and the percussive strains on axles, but argued that the simple transverse strain was the principal one.

This paper gave rise to an animated discussion about axles. Mr. HUDSON being the principal speaker. Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT, of Mott Haven, explained the peculiarities of a new description of cast-wheel designed to protect the axle. Mr. SWEET strongly urged the claims of cast steel axles. He would warrant them to last 100 years. Mr. HUDSON did not think they would last 100 years.

After some debate as to the time of adjournment, during which Mr. HUDSON trusted every gentleman would stop to give his facts and opinions, resolutions, conveying the thanks of the Convention to the American Institute for the use of their rooms, were offered, seconded, and carried unanimously. A letter and a bundle of tracts having been received from Philadelphia, on the observance of the Sabbath, and recommending Directors of Railroads not to run trains on that day, was, on vote, referred to the Board of Managers. The meeting then adjourned to take dinner, and met again when that agreeable meal had been discussed.

At the afternoon session, the President, Mr. JACKSON, was unavoidably absent, and Mr. A. S. SWEET, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the Chair. Mr. WILSON exhibited a model of Wood's switch, the object of which, he said, was to prevent the cars from leaving the track, in case the switch is set or left wrong. It is now in operation on the Newark Road.

Mr. HUDSON thought there was nothing new about the invention.

It was immediately referred to the Committee, to consider and report upon.

Mr. LA MOTHE exhibited the model of a steel-iron car, which he recommended for its lightness, great strength, durability and safety in cases of collision. The great danger in cases of collision now was from splinters,—there could be no splinters from an iron car. It would be only half the weight of the present wooden cars.

Mr. HAYES said that he had built several iron cars, which were now running on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and he found nothing new in the model before him.

Mr. PROUT exhibited a patent axle box, invented in France, designed to economize the cost of greasing, the cost of traction, the preservation of rolling stock, and the cost of clothing the axle-boxes.

Mr. HUDSON thought the box was too large for use on the railroads of the United States. It was referred to the Committee.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE produced a model of a self-acting coupling and bumper, which would enable the locomotive, if it ran off the track, to uncouple itself, so that the cars would run straight on and receive no damage. It also enabled the cars to be uncoupled at the will of the conductor or brakemen, even when all the couplings were tightly strained. Referred to Committee.

Mr FISHER exhibited LEONARD'S dynamometer, a machine for measuring the power expended in drawing trains; also the power developed in the cylinders of the locomotive.

Mr RICE exhibited a Sufferns triple-headed rail. This gave rise to a long discussion, in which Mr. HINRICH and Mr. MONTGOMERY were the most frequent and principal speakers. After some other business of no public importance, the Association adjourned sine die, with the understanding, however, that the next meeting should be held sometime in October or November. It is an Association likely to have a very beneficial effect on railroads. The idea and exertion of projecting it belong to Messrs. HOLLEY and COLBURN.

The Mrs. Cunningham Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the matter of the petition of Emma A. Burdell (Cunningham) for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham before the Court by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, asking to be discharged from imprisonment or admitted to bail, was continued yesterday, when the District-Attorney closed his argument, which was an amplification of the following points:

I. The Court of General Sessions of the Peace as a Court of Record—not a Magistrate—having jurisdiction of the motion to bail, founded upon this same commitment—made by this same party—based upon defects in the same proof now offered with the traverse, decided and adjudged that the offence of the prisoner was not bailable. That decision of the Court of Record is *res adjudicata*. [Matter of DA COSTA, 1 Parker, People vs. Greer, 19 How., 550. Same case before Judge Whiting & Abbott, p. 346, note.] "*Nemo debet bis vexari si constat curiæ quod sit pro una et eadem causa.*" The offence was therefore held not bailable and the italicised words in the following section of the *habeas corpus* statutes now apply (Sec 59, n. 801, R. S., 4 Ed.)—"The Court, or officer before whom such party shall be brought, shall proceed to let such party to bail *if the case be bailable* and good bail be offered; or if not, shall forthwith remand such party."

II. Offences are bailable or not from their legal character or from their relation to circumstances. Of the former nature are certain contempts, &c. All criminal accusations are of the latter.

The circumstances of guilt were so overwhelming on the depositions, that the magistrate (Judge DALY) and the Court of Sessions successively refused bail, and these circumstances up to this hearing are in no wise altered.

The rule laid down in *ex parte* Teyloe (5 Cowen, 39) is: "If there be no reasonable doubt of the guilt of a prisoner charged with committing a felony, he ought not to be bailed, even on Supreme Court."

This rule—adopted by the *Court*, not by a Judge—has been followed in all the cases of felony, and there are none to the reverse. We may cite People vs. Lohman (2 Barb., 450) and People vs. Baker (10 How., 561).

This law is cited and approved by Nicholas HILL, Esq., in his learned Essay on Habeas Corpus, (6 Hall, 173.)

Teyloe's crime was a felony punishable by *seven* years State Prison, but the accused is one punishable by *ten* years.

III. Excluding the evidence of the State witnesses *per se*, and in the language of Mr. Justice DALY, "*even in the light in which Mr. Safford presented the case*, it was the duty of the committing magistrate to commit her." The testimony regarding the childbirth given by Dr Catlin and Mrs. Barnes, witnesses originally in prisoner's interest, with prisoner's own prior declarations of marriage, pregnancy and prospective heirship, make out a case of guilt on which no reasonable doubt can be predicated. When the other evidences are superadded the combinations of guilt are irresistible until controverted by facts.

IV. But it is said the facts do not constitute a crime within the statute.

It is said the word "produce" is not fulfilled.

This word is manifestly but to exhibit as the foundation of a claim to heirship, and the production or exhibition may be by acts as well as by words. Heirship is a necessary legal incident to the production or exhibition. The statute says, "*any person* who shall produce," &c., "falsely pretending it to have been born," &c. Therefore a manner to dead persons might possess a child and *thereby* pretend:

1. That these dead persons were lawfully married in their lifetime.

2. That this child was their lawful issue.

And if there was real estate to be inherited, and lawful heirs elsewhere, this would be such a felonious clouding of inheritance as to bring the case under this statute.

The intent to intercept the inheritance would be logically and legally directly inferred from such extraordinary pretence.

The following are instances of the word "produce" being used in literature:

"Boyet, you can 'produce' acquaintances."

[Princess to King of Navarre—Love's Labor Lost, Act 5, Scene 1.

"I did my lord, but loth am to 'produce'
So bad an instrument; his name is Pardice."

[Diana to King—All's Well, Act 1, Scene 3.

"'Produce' the grand sum of his sins, the articles
Collected from his life."

[Surrey to Norfolk—Henry 8th, Act 3, Sc. 2.

"——No, what I should deny
(As this I would; although thou dost know
My very character.")

[Edmund to Gloster—King Lear, Act 2, Sc. 1.

"Wretched though I seem,
I can 'produce' a champion that will prove
What is avouched there."

[Edgar to Albany—King Lear, act 5, sc. 1.

"'Produce' the bodies, be they alive or dead."

[Albany to Messenger—Ibid., act 5, sc. 3.

"*Thou, unnatural scold, I can produce*
A will that bars the title of thy son."

[King John, act 2, sc. 1.

"To bring forward; to offer to view; to offer authorities; to exhibit to the public." [Webster's Dictionary.

"Production is whatever results from an effort, mental or physical." [Crabb's Synonyms.

V. Nor is marriage material.

If there be pretence of marriage, or claim to it accompanying the pretence of birth, the crime is consummate, for the guilt is not one of *fact* but of pretence—of an accused's own acts. All false pretences, no matter how impossible in fact, if not on the face absurd, are indictable when made under statute.

Here the pretence of marriage is accompanied by avowed concealment on the part of the accused.

The Surrogate's decision in no wise affects, therefore, the criminal proceeding;

1. Because it can in no way bind other Courts.

2. If it could, the pretence of marriage, and not the fact, is the substance.

When the District-Attorney had concluded, Mr. SMITH stated that his closing argument would not occupy one more hour's time. He then made an ineffectual attempt to obtain for his client a release from her present close confinement, and the case was then adjourned until 1½ P. M. to-day.

From Havana.

The *Illinois* brings news from Havana to Aug. 29.

The *Diario*, of the 28th August, expresses great confidence that most of the new discredited stocks in that market, will eventually revive and vindicate their character. "Not a few," it says, "when the now not distant moment shall come in which the market shall recover its natural equilibrium, will regret that they sold at a loss, or neglected the opportunity of buying at an advantage." And there does, in fact, seem to be a healthier feeling in Havana in regard to financial matters.

We notice with pleasure that the passengers of the *Illinois*, who were served by the Spanish war-steamer *Isle*, have presented a sword to Don EDWARD ROMEA, Commander of said steamer. Any exchange of good offices and good feeling between Americans and Spaniards is worth noting in these days.

By the *Diario* of the 28th August, we find in regard to Sugars at Havana, no transactions in white, or the higher qualities of brown. No Muscovado on the market. Quotations of browns, inferior to middling, Nos. 12@14, 12½@14½ reals; and of the same, Nos. 15@16, 15½@16½ reals. Some sales were made at these prices, and an increased movement was daily observable in the market.

FIRE.—A shanty, on the corner of Twelfth-street and Eighth-avenue caught fire about 8 o'clock last evening. The flames were speedily extinguished, without much damage.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE TRANSIT GRANT.

Confirmation of the Grant to Webster and Harris.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

SICK FILLIBUSTERS.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

$1,598,857 in Treasure

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Illinois*, C. S. Bonne, U. S. N., Commander, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She left Aspinwall at 9 30 P. M. on the 19th of August. On the night of the 23d, ran ashore on Colorado Reef, near Arenas Cay, where she remained till the night of the 26th; arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 27th, and left at 1 P. M. on the 29th.

She brings the California mails of August 5, $1,594.-557 on freight, and 592 passengers.

We also receive by the *Illinois* very late and important Central American intelligence.

The Pacific steamer *Golden Age*, J. T. WATKINS, commander, left San Francisco at 10½ o'clock A. M. Aug. 5, and arrived at Panama on the 19th at 5 A. M. She brought down 561 passengers and $2,028,338 in treasure on freight, $444,728 of which was on foreign account.

Left at Aspinwall, Aug. 19, United States frigate *Wabash*, Commodore PAULDING.

United States sloop of war *Saratoga* sailed for San Juan del Norte Aug. 16.

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL, of the *Illinois*, and to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for the early delivery of packages.

The California news generally is of very little importance. Political topics occupy to a great extent the attention of the papers.

The mining and crop news is very favorable.

Treasure per Illinois.

Am. Ex. Bank	$286,000	Wm Heller & Co	12,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	281,400	Newhouse, Spear & Co	13,000
Duncan, Sher & Co	264 557	Rickard & Co	11,500
Order	147,726	Howes & Crowell	11,049
Rohh. Hallett & Co	133,000	M. Meader	10,625
Howland & Asp'w'l	117 873	M'der & O Adams	7,000
J. A. A. Birch	65,000	Preswell & Co	6,000
James Patrick	57,000	Lusk & Wilds	5,000
B. Kelly & Co	46,500	Sanderlin & Bro	4,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	46,300	De Rham & Co	3,150
Freeman & Co	37,000	Sundry	3 400
Ross, Falconer & Co	26,102	T. J. Hand & Co	2,000
F. M. Drexel	25,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Everett & Brown	15,000	Order	4,151
Conroy & O'Conner	14,000	Jno. Walton	738
Total			$1,598,857

COSTA RICA.

Important News.

THE TRANSIT GRANT—MOVEMENTS OF WEBSTER, HARRIS AND CAUTY.

By this arrival we have dates from Costa Rica to Aug. 3. The news of the Transit grant affair is important, confirming the reports of the successful negotiation of WEBSTER and HARRIS with the Costa Rican Government.

The Panama *Star* says:

Colonel FERNANDEZ, a Costa Rica gentleman, to whom W. R. C. WEBSTER was indebted, having sought in vain to obtain his money, attempted to take legal proceedings to compel WEBSTER to pay: but President MORA, in a most arbitrary manner, prevented this constitutional recourse to law, whereupon FERNANDEZ published a statement of the whole affair. *For this he was imprisoned, deprived of his rank and banished to a frontier province by President MORA, who gave Webster a pass, authorizing him to be free from arrest in all actions of debt.* This highly dictatorial and unconstitutional conduct on the part of President MORA cannot fail to make him many enemies, and may probably lead to serious consequences if persisted in. Unfortunately it is not the first time that President MORA has acted in a manner more worthy of an autocrat than of a President of a Republic.

The following letter of our correspondent, says the *Star*, gives all the interesting news:

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

At last the fillibusters are gone, having left San Jose about the 12th inst., for Greytown, where they are to embark for New-York. The Government supplied them as well as its means permitted for the journey. Every man had a stock of dried meat, biscuit and dulce given to him, and sundry head of cattle accompanied them to furnish provisions on the road. Only one man died on the trip, and we have advices of the rest having reached San Juan del Norte in safety.

CAUTY, WEBSTER, HARRIS, YOUNG and GAGE, left on the 15th for the same destination. I don't think that any one will break their heart for their departure or fleet to death if they never return.

The Webster and Harris negotiations have been kept very close, and various rumors are afloat as to the result of their mission. Some say that WEBSTER has done nothing definite, and that Mr. JONES' presence,

by order of the Navy Department, Commander A. B. FAIRFAX having been transferred to the *Independence*. It is understood that the *Independence* is to be laid up at Mare's Island and made a receiving ship of.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander H. K. THATCHER, arrived at this port on the night of the 4th, from Punta Arenas, which port she left on 27th July, having on board some twenty-six of WALKER's late command, being the sick and wounded of WALKER's late command, being the sick and wounded of the capitulation. They had left at Rivas at the time of the capitulation. They were brought from San Juan del Sur to Punta Arenas in a Sardinian Brig. Their names are as follows, viz:

Rate.	Name.	Nativity.	Disability.
Major..	Dolian.....	Louisiana.....	Left thigh and right shoulder.
Captain	Rathbun...	Wisconsin.....	Left thigh.
Captain	West.....	Louisiana.....	Right leg.
Private.	Cole.....1	New-York.....	Hospital attend'nt
Private.	Boyle.....	New York.....	Left leg
Private.	Clark.....	New-York.....	Right leg
Private.	Kipp.....	New-York.....	Ulcer, right foot.
Private.	Burns.....	Ireland (east)..	Right hand.
Private.	Donohue...	Ireland (east)..	Ulcers, left leg
Private.	Frizzell....	Ireland (east)..	Wounds, right leg, misses right foot.
Private	Dewitt.....	Germany (east.)	Left leg
Private.	Graham....	Massachusetts..	Both shoulders.
Private	Ides.....	Massachusetts..	Gen. debility and partial loss sight.
Private.	Green.....	Germany (east.)	Hospital attend'nt
Private	Longerman	Germany (east.)	Hospital attend'nt
Private	Sigamund..	Germany (east.)	General debility.
Private	McCall.....	Illinois.....	Right thigh amputated.
Private.	Cason.....	Arkansas.....	Both thighs and right leg
Private.	Madison....	Sweden.....	Left hand and thigh.
Private	Goss.....	England (east.)	General debility.
Private	Ananski....	Poland (east.)..	Sore feet.
Private.	Davis.....	Tennessee.....	Wounded in right leg.
Private	Ingraham..	New York	Chronic disease.
Private	Forbes.....	Massachusetts.	Severe cut, left breast

They are in charge of Drs R. T. ROYSTON, of Alabama, and G. B. BOUTON, of Connecticut, who were employed as surgeons in WALKER's army.

One half of them were transferred to the *John Adams* on the 6th inst. I understand they will be kept here until the arrival of the *Wabash* at Aspinwall, unless an arrangement can be made meantime with the Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company to send them to New York. The officers of the *Decatur* report about 90 of WALKER's deserters at Punta Arenas, in a most pitiable condition, being half starved and almost naked—the Government of Costa Rica having failed to send them out of the country as it had promised. It is rather a hard case that the poor fellows who were made dupes of by WALKER's unscrupulous agents in New York, and who deserted his piratical flag when they found they had been deceived, should be left to starve and die in a foreign land, whilst the desperadoes who adhered to WALKER and his infamous cause until the last, have been well cared for and sent home in fine Government ships.

Costa Rica doubtless has the inclination to send these people to their homes, but I doubt whether she has the pecuniary ability.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d inst., brings news of about 300 of the deserters from WALKER being at San Juan del Norte, awaiting the arrival of the *Tennessee* to take them to the United States. They will probably have "a good time" in waiting, for I do not believe the *Tennessee* will be dispatched for them. If such a thing could be done, the parties in New-York who had the management of the late line of Nicaragua steamers, should be required to take these poor devils home, as it was by their misrepresentations they were induced to leave the United States and join WALKER's standard.

Before leaving San Juan del Norte, the officers of the *Saratoga* did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the party of deserters. They gave them barrels of bread, beef and pork, and a supply of clothing, and have since sent them a large quantity from Aspinwall. It is related that some of these deserters, after their rations had been issued to them, went and "soaked" them for grog!

WM. CAREY JONES, United States Special Agent to Costa Rica, has been robbed of $700 by a notorious thief named TOM EDWARDS. The money was abstracted from JONES' trunk at a hotel in San Jose.

We have now in this port the United States sloops of war *John Adams* and *Decatur*, and H. B. M. corvette *Alarm*. Two more of Her Majesty's vessels of war are expected here, the *Magicienne* and *Retribution*, both steam-paddle wheel frigates, they having already sailed from Valparaiso.

John Bull is always watching the movements of Brother Jonathan in foreign countries. A short time previous to the Mexican War, English national ships dogged ours all along this coast. As the best feeling, however, subsists between the two Governments, I suppose we ought not to object.

News has been received here of the loss of the American whaling bark *Susan*, of New-Bedford, Joseph K. GARDNER, Master. In ascending the river Esmeralda, in Ecuador, she came to anchor about a mile from the town of the same name, in twenty-four feet water. It appears that the river is affected by the tide, which receded some fifteen feet, leaving the vessel, which drew thirteen feet, only nine feet of water; the result was she struck the bottom of the river and bilged, and in about an hour filled with water. She had on board three hundred barrels of oil, and provisions for a four years' cruise. The wreck, together with the cargo and provisions, it is said, sold for $1,500. As the vessel was fully insured, one would suppose that the Captain has been guilty of rascality. The Underwriters should look into the matter. Two of the crew arrived here in the English steamer from Payta, in a destitute condition. I have conversed with them, and they say the vessel made for Esmeralda, for the purpose of getting some fresh provisions, water, fruit, &c.; that the Captain was told that there was plenty of water in the river to float his vessel at low tide, and that she would not have bilged, had she been staunch and strong, but that she was old and rotten.

Information has also reached here of the loss at sea of the American schooner *Frances*, 150 tons, of New Bedford, Mass., and the Captain and four of the crew. She ran on a reef about five miles from the main land off the coast of Ecuador, and 120 miles south of Buenaventura, while on a whaling cruise. She struck on the 22d of June, and, almost immediately after striking, sunk.

The Captain, —— SMITH, together with four of the crew, viz: JONATHAN SMITH, ALBERT GRAY, WILLIAM SNOW and BENJAMIN TUCKER, all found a watery grave. The second mate, WM. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, and two of the crew, whose names I have not been able to learn, were all that survived. They made their way in an open boat to Buenaventura, and arrived there about ten days after the disaster, in the greatest destitution. SHERMAN, the mate, is now here, having reached this port a few days since in a Chilean schooner, and will be sent to the United States by Mr. CORWINE, the American Consul, in the *Illinois*. The other two survivors have not yet arrived at Panama, though they may soon be expected, as they left Buenaventura before the mate, in a vessel bound here.

The *Frances*, when she went down, had on board seventy-five barrels of oil, none of which was saved.

I learn from the mate that she was a tender to the American whaling ship *Elizabeth*, of New Bedford, Capt. HATHAWAY, and that on the 2d of May last she was dispatched from Callao to cruise for blackfish, which are known to abound in the waters of the Pacific, as far north as the Gulf of Fonseca.

I understand that the Captain of the *Frances*, and those of her crew that perished with him, belonged to New-Bedford.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Chili, has sailed with his family direct from San Francisco to Valparaiso, in the American clipper ship *Red Rover*.

The British ship-of-war *Tartar* which has been lying at Aspinwall for some time past, sailed on the 5th inst. for San Juan del Norte.

The U. S. steam frigate *Wabash* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th inst.

The British frigate *Brunswick*, 80 guns, is daily expected at that port.

We have a rumor here brought out by the last English steamer from Southampton, that England and France have notified the United States of their intention to guarantee the neutrality of this Isthmus. This action their part comes at rather a late day—and it is presumed the United States will tell them to stand aside until they arrange satisfactorily their difficulties with New-Granada. The fact is, the Government of the United States is the only power that has large and important interests at stake on this Isthmus and it does not require, and should not submit to, the interference of any European power in the management of the transit. It has for years not only guaranteed the neutrality of this Isthmus, but has guaranteed the absolute sovereignty of New Granada over it. For which, its citizens have been murdered and despoiled of their property, and its demand for redress has been met by downright insolence and insult, until a league of the New-Granada to

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fense for service. Let the issue first be decided, therefore, between them, before England and France are allowed to interfere. It is well known that New-Granada has no means with which to satisfy the pecuniary demands of the United States. She must either then, cede some of her territory, or allow the United States—for which they are willing to pay a consideration—to exercise jurisdiction for purposes of protection along the line of the Railroad, and at Aspinwall and Panama. In other words, the propositions rejected at Bogota will have to be adopted—or something similar. Mere indemnity for the past will not do, we must have security for the future, and this can only be effected in the manner indicated, or the purchase of the Isthmus outright by the United States. I must confess that I should prefer the latter. To this "complexion" things must come at last.

Commodore PAULDING, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Home Squadron, who is now stationed at Aspinwall, has invited volunteers from amongst the Naval officers on his station to explore the Isthmus of Panama, with the view to the selection of a suitable route for a ship canal. The impression is that the contemplated survey will be confined to the district of country contiguous to, and parallel with, the line of the Panama Railroad. If a ship canal is at all practicable, certainly the line of the railroad presents advantages above any other known route. But I have always had my doubts as to the practicability of the project.

Advices have been received here from England giving assurances that a line of steamers is soon to be established between Panama and Australia.

The health of the Isthmus continues good. The season thus far has been unusually dry. One would suppose that we are to escape the rainy season, so little rain has fallen.

The New-York and Aspinwall steamers continue to make long trips in their outward voyages. At present, I suppose it cannot be helped, as they are required to touch at Havana to receive the New-Orleans mails, while the steamer *Granada* is undergoing repairs.

It is to be hoped, however, that after this interruption is over, they will come *direct* to Aspinwall, without stopping anywhere, and make the trip inside of eight days. With the excellent class of steamers on this side, the voyage from New-York to San Francisco could then be easily effected in twenty days, including the Isthmus transit. No route could then compete with this, as our railroad facilities would give us greatly the advantage over all others. It is a matter of astonishment to everybody interested in the success of this route, that the Directors of the United States Mail Steamship Company (Roberts' line) should not be impressed with the importance of having their steamers make quick trips to Aspinwall. Certainly, if they desire to keep mail contracts, they should bestir themselves.

It has been decided to keep the sick and wounded fillibusters, now in this harbor, on board the United States sloops-of-war *Decatur* and *John Adams* until further instructions are received from the Government at Washington. Com. HOFF went to Aspinwall a few days since to try and make arrangements with the Resident Agent of the New York line of steamers to take them to the United States, but the Agent refused to send them forward in the Company's steamers. And as the Government of the United States ordered them to be brought here, it will have to pay the expense of their transportation over the railroad or to New-York or New-Orleans. They will not be permitted to land at Panama until provision is made to send them out of the country.

Meantime they will have to be kept here at the expense of Uncle Sam and the wardroom officers of the *Decatur* and *John Adams*, upon whose bounty they have been subsisting ever since the former vessel left Punta Arenas. So far as Uncle Sam is concerned, he is abundantly able to take care of them, but as the wardroom officers of the ships-of-war have to furnish their own "*grub*" out of the scanty pay they receive, it is rather a severe tax upon them to feed the hungry fillibusters who are quartered upon them.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learned that instructions have been received from the Navy Department, per steamship *Illinois*, ordering the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* from Aspinwall to San Juan del Norte, and she has accordingly sailed from the former to the latter port. It is rumored that her commander is instructed not to receive a fillibuster on board.

It is said that the *Illinois* also brought out orders to Commodore PAULDING to remain with the *Wabash* at Aspinwall for the period of two months.

We have a rumor here that a revolution has recently occurred on the borders of Guatemala and Salvador, but no particulars are given. So we must patiently await the arrival of the steamer *Columbus*, 10th proximo.

Naval Intelligence.

From the Panama Star.

An exchange of Naval Commanders took place in this harbor, on board the U. S. flag-ship *Independence* and the sloop *John Adams*, on the 23d ult.

Capt. HOFF, to the *John Adams*, and assume the duties of Senior Naval Officer on this station, by order from the U. S. Navy Department, on the departure of Commodore MERVINE with his flag.

Capt. FAIRFAX to command the *Independence*, and the ship to proceed immediately to San Francisco.

The crew of the *Independence* will there be discharged, and a portion sent home, the flag hauled down, and the Commodore return to the United States after an arduous cruise.

The ship will then be laid up at Mare Island as a Receiving Ship, and Capt. FAIRFAX continued in command.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

The American steamship *Columbus*, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived in this harbor on the 9th instant. She brings some 18 or 20 passengers and the following cargo, viz., 100 serroons cochineal, 3,400 hides, 33 pkgs. sugar, 33 do. coffee, 50 pkgs. sundries, and 53 do. deerskins.

This is the smallest cargo that the Panama Railroad steamer has yet brought to this port, since the opening of the trade. This, however, was to be expected as the season is about over. In a month or two trade will revive, and it is generally believed that larger shipments of Central American produce will be sent to the United States *viâ* this route than has ever been witnessed.

Amongst the passengers by the *Columbus* is Lieut. WM. N. JEFFERS, U. S. Navy, who, as your readers are aware, has been surveying the Bay of Fonseca, in order to select a suitable harbor as terminus of the contemplated Honduras Railroad. He has completed his work and the result, he says, is most satisfactory. He goes to New-York in the *Illinois*, and I presume his report will be soon published. A correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, who has resided in Honduras for many years, is not very favorably impressed with the feasibility of that route. He writes under date of Guatemala, July 24, and as he has some experience in that country, I quote what he says on the subject of the railroad. He says:

"The corps of engineers for the survey of the 'Honduras Interoceanic Railway' were at Comayegua, making preparations for fulfilling their duties, and it is said that upon their report the work will either be commenced or altogether abandoned. Your 'correspondent' does not wish to hazard an opinion as to its feasibility, knowing that good engineers and ample funds can accomplish a good deal—but knowing as I do, and perfectly, the intended route, my word for it, that the amount required to construct the road will be *double* the present estimated expense; whilst many thousands of unacclimated laborers will find an untimely grave, particularly upon the coasts, before the work is completed. No doubt *interested parties* will scoff at this statement, but let such come here and spend fourteen years on these unhealthy coasts, as your 'correspondent' has done, and see the ravages made by sickness among new comers, and justice will compel them to admit the truth of this statement."

The cholera, which made its appearance in Guatemala about a month since, has not been so virulent as was at first reported, but 30 having died out of a population of 40,000. But the accounts from Salvador represent the epidemic as very bad. The season of the cochineal has closed, and is considerably short of last year's crop. The yield of this year will not, it is said, exceed 9,000 bales, whilst last year it was over 12,000 bales.

A large amount of produce has been sent from the interior to Guatemala for shipment to the United States, *viâ* the Panama Railroad, but owing to the scarcity of laborers—many having left the place in consequence of sickness—it could not be embarked.

NICARAGUA.

More Fighting in Prospect—The Population to be Disarmed.

The Panama *Star* says: We have been informed that Gen. CANAS, with the Costa Rican force under his command, has been obliged to return from Rivas to Maseaya. Our informant writes: "Do not suppose that peace is restored in Nicaragua; the 'tall fighting' is yet to be done between the native factions. *Ojala!* that, like the Kilkenny cats, they may destroy each other all to their tails."

From Managua we have received the *Gaceta Oficial*, of July 25.

A Government decree calls upon all citizens to give up the national arms in their possession, under a penalty of 10 days' imprisonment. The election for magistrates of the Supreme Court was to take place on Aug. 15. An advertisement from the Supreme Government states that 25,000 lbs. (1,000 arobas) of FF powder is wanted, and also 100 quintals (1,000 lbs.) of lead. The unofficial part contains a translation of WALKER's speech at New-Orleans.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our latest South American advices are—Valparaiso, July 15; Caldera, July 18; Islay, July 22; Callao, July 26; Paita, July 30; Lima, July 26,

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bogota*, from the South Pacific, arrived at this port on 6th inst., bringing $285,000 in specie, mostly for Europe. Her dates are, Valparaiso, July 15; Caldera, July 18; Islay, July 22; Callao, July 26; and Payta, July 30.

CHILI.

The news from Chili is extremely meagre. The law of amnesty, to which I referred in my last, is still a fruitful theme of discussion amongst the politicians, newspapers, and in fact all classes. After its defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, it was returned to the Senate, in which branch of Congress it originated which had the right of insisting on the reconsideration of the bill in the other house, if two-thirds of the members voted in the affirmative. Every effort was made by the members of the Cabinet to induce a third of the Senators to vote against the measure, when it came up for reconsideration, but they did not succeed, and the result was, upon the final vote being taken, that thirteen Senators voted in the affirmative and only five in the negative.

The Chamber of Deputies was therefore required by the Constitution to reconsider the subject, and in this case two-thirds of its votes against the project were necessary to effect its repeal.

The Cabinet renewed their efforts at this stage of the proceedings to obtain two-thirds of the deputies to vote against the measure, but were signally defeated, for more than one-third coincided with the Senate.

The bill, therefore, has received the sanction of both branches of Congress, and only awaits the signature of the Executive to become a law. It is generally believed that he will defeat it, if possible, either by returning it with modifications, or withholding it until the close of the session of Congress.

The political trials which have been the cause of all the political agitations this year have, not yet terminated, the Supreme Court not having pronounced sentence as yet; and, although [Señors URIZAR GARFIAS and LARRAIN have been absolved, as I advised you in my last, they are still retained in prison. Less fortunate than them, however, is the young Don BENJAMIN VIDELA, who has been on trial for his participation in the riot of 1851. He has been sentenced to death, notwithstanding his residence in the country was tolerated, as in the case of many others. VIDELA has not appealed from his sentence. In consequence of his precarious state of health, he has been transferred to the Military Hospital.

Nobody appears to believe that the sentence against this unfortunate young man will be enforced, as the Government will, in all probability, commute the punishment to banishment or imprisonment.

The President states in his Message that the Government has decided on the exclusive employment of steamers in the Coast service of Chili, and has asked of Congress authority to sell four national vessels—*Constitucion*, *Ancua*, *Janquco* and *Meteoro*—the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the purchase of one steamer—the residue to go into the public Treasury for the improvement of the steam service. The officers appointed to superintend the purchase of steamers in England for Government service have already left for Europe.

Another project has also been presented, creating offices for the enlistment of sailors, to put an end to the disorderly acts which are so common in the ports of Chili, on account of the want of means to prevent the desertion of foreign crews. This was much needed.

The steamer *Mauls* has recently arrived at Valparaiso. She was built in the United States at the expense of the Government, and is destined for towing vessels over the bar in the harbor of Constitucion; she is well adapted for the object, and will render much service by avoiding the delays suffered by sailing vessels in that port on account of the difficulties encountered on entering and leaving it during the greater part of the year.

The works on the railroad destined to connect the port of Coquimbo with the mining districts of that Province as far as *Cuesta de Peralta*, have been already begun; the increased activity in working the copper mines demanded this improvement in the means of communication, and the Company who undertakes the work may safely reckon on large results. Mr. D. L. HENAULT, architect, from Europe, and who has been engaged by the Government of Chili to superintend the construction of public works, has arrived in the country.

The Senate has authorized the Executive power to fix the type of the gold coin emitted to circulation according to the classes established by the law of the 9th of January, 1851. The Chamber of Deputies' attention has also been occupied by a project for reforming the penal establishments. The project regulating the Consular system of the Republic, has also been discussed, but as yet without any result.

BOLIVIA.

The advices from this little Republic are La Paz July 11. Congress was to have met on 6th inst., and the President had left for the Capital.

The estimated receipts of the Government for the last fiscal year are $2,093,016 59, and the expenditures during the same period were $1,919,984 02½,—not withstanding, there is a deficiency in the Treasury, and always has been. In consequence of this state of things, the opposition continues its attacks upon the Ministry for their profligate expenditure of the public moneys.

The fever continues to rage with unabated virulence. Fifteen thousand Indians have died of the disease in the Department of La Paz; in Corocoro, three thousand, and in the same proportion in other provinces. Whole districts have been depopulated, and agriculture has become so much neglected that provisions have advanced a hundred per cent. in La Paz.

PERU.

Contrary to my expectations, the Government troops under CASTILLA have not had an engagement as yet with VIVANCO's forces. VIVANCO was still at the latest accounts at Arequipa with some fifteen hundred men. He was in great want of both money and provisions. He may yet have to capitulate or retreat, if the Government forces can succeed in cutting off his supplies. Still he is represented as being very determined and anxious to measure swords with CASTILLA—"Old Boots." The latter had united the forces he took from Lima and Callao with those under Gen. SAN ROMAN on the 20th ult., and it was expected when the steamer left that he would make an attack on Arequipa.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writing from Arequipa under date of July 21, says:

"President CASTILLA arrived here on the 5th inst. in the steamer *Ucayali*, accompanied by the *Huaraz*, bringing eight pieces of artillery and 400 men, and marched on for Arequipa the following day to join Gen. SAN ROMAN. The *Apurimac* arrived here on the 14th in chase of these two steamers, but only four days too late; they had already escaped, and she returned the next day to Islay. Her whole crew only consists of 130 men, 60 sailors having deserted a few days before she left Islay for this. Business unusually dull, there being no purchasers in Tacna from the interior."

CASTILLA's forces consist of 400 men and 10 pieces of artillery. He has made a demand on the Convention for more troops, but received from that body a decided refusal.

Business continued dull at Callao. Since the departure of the last mail several serious disturbances had broken out on board of American vessels in the harbor of Callao. The mate of the American ship *Morning Star* was stabbed by one of the crew, whilst getting the ship under weigh, and the rest of the crew who sympathised with their comrade, drew pistols, knives, and other weapons. The master at once put his flag at half-mast, as a signal of distress, whereupon two armed boats from the British frigate-of-war *Monarch*, went to his assistance, and the belligerents were placed in irons. The mate's wound not being considered dangerous, the ship went to sea the next day. Another mutiny occurred on board the *Oliver Jordan*, the crew having drawn pistols and knives on the officers. The services of the *Monarch* were again called into requisition, and at the request of the master, seven of the ringleaders were put in irons.

The *Electric Spark* arrived at Callao on the 25th of July, with her crew in a state of mutiny. They had had possession of the ship for two weeks, having wrested the command from the master, Captain PITCOMB, during which time they committed all sorts of outrages. They drove the Captain to his cabin, and for two weeks he says he subsisted on preserved meats, which fortunately he had stowed away in his cabin,—otherwise he might have starved. The cook and steward joined the mutineers and refused to furnish him with any provisions. The crew have all been put in prison in Callao, and it is to be hoped they will be severely dealt with, but they will probably be allowed, like others of a similar character, to go scot free. The presence of an American ship-of-war is much needed in that port.

Ships that have been for some time past allowed to clear from the Chincha Islands, are now, by a recent decree of Government, required to return to the port of Callao, and regularly clear from the Custom-House. The reason assigned for this change, is owing to the abuse of the privilege extended toward vessels, in their being loaded beyond the amount prescribed.

ECUADOR.

There is nothing of special interest from this country. A melancholy accident occurred somewhere in the River Napo, not long since. Your readers may remember that last Fall, the State of Iowa dispatched Professors MOORE and FRANCIS, to Ecuador to make certain scientific explorations. These gentlemen have been in that country since November last, prosecuting their researches. They had left Quito and were making their way toward the Amazon, intending to return to the United States by that route. They had stopped for a few days at an Indian settlement on the banks of the Napo River. During their stay there, Professor MOORE accidentally shot his friend and companion. Whilst in the act of clearing his gun, it went off, and its contents of buck-shot entered the breast and neck of Professor FRANCIS, which caused his death in a few days. As may be expected, Professor MOORE is greatly distressed. He at once asked for an investigation of the matter, which has been had, resulting in acquitting him of all blame. Our Resident Minister at Quito is in possession of all the facts connected with this melancholy affair, as well as the judicial proceedings had in the premises, and doubtless will forward them to our Government at Washington. Professor M. has proceeded on his journey toward the Amazon.

Mr. FREDERICK CHURCH, whose great picture of Niagara has excited so much interest in the United States, came passenger in the British steamer from Guayaquil. For the last few months, he has been at and in the neighborhood of Quito. You may soon expect something rich from his pencil. He goes home in the *Illinois*. A more modest, unassuming gentleman, I have never met with. I want no better evidence of his merit than this.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest San Francisco date by the *Illinois* is Aug. 5. The State news was unimportant.

The American State Convention met at Sacramento on the 28th July—one hundred delegates present, and O. C. HALL, of Sierra, President. Major G. W. BOWIE, Whig candidate for Congress in 1854, was nominated for Governor, by acclamation. He promises to stump the State.

A correspondence had passed between citizens of Sacramento and Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Republican candidate for Governor. In response to inquiries, Mr. STANLY writes:

In the propriety of sustaining public credit I fully concur. "Private credit is wealth; public honor is security. The feather that adorns the royal bird supports his flight; strip him of his plumage and you bring him to the earth." But how is that credit and honor to be secured? Surely not by keeping in office "our agents." These are the "broken-down politicians," referred to by Col. WELLER—men who only "labor" to get office, who cannot live without the supporters of the "old abuses" which have brought disgrace and dishonor on the State, the platform-builders, the promise-making, promise-breaking Democracy of California. The question is now submitted to the patriots of California—"not devoted to party"—whether they will sustain those who confess all that has been charged against them?

In answering your letter I know no new principle—no new doctrine. I wish it distinctly understood that I stand, and intend to stand, only upon the platform of my past life and expressed opinions. I am not a candidate asking for my own elevation, but have yielded to the solicitations of a Convention of good citizens, who have not required a surrender of principle on my part, but who think, as I do, that "in essentials there should be unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity."

Southern California.

At San Bernardino the Mormons had a grand time on the Fourth. A tower, built near the city, accommodated 1,000 persons. A procession of all the virgins of the town, dressed in white, and wearing roses, marched to the tower. An oration by Brother JEFFERSON HUNT, a dinner and ball, composed the festivities.

Kern River is slowly emerging from the poverty into which the dry seasons have plunged it, and promises soon to be thriving and prosperous. There are now four mills in operation within two miles of each other.

Farms are being taken up and improved, and in another season the farmers will be independent, as regards vegetables and other supplies now obtained from Los Angeles.

So backward has been the season, that grape vines and melons were frozen as late as May 24.

OREGON.

Dates from Oregon are to July 21.

The Constitutional Convention was to meet on the 17th of August at Salem.

The official vote gives 7,617 for a Convention, and 1,679 against it—5,662 for LANE, and 3,471 for his opponent, LAWSON.

GEORGE IRVINE, who resides on Pudding River, has been shot by a man named MARTINDALE; the latter surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

The *Crescent City Herald* says that Major HEINTZELMAN has commenced the removal of the Indians from that vicinity on to the reservation, in accordance with the arrangements which he has been making for some time back.

UTAH.

There was some later news from Utah.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had returned from his tour, and the *News* promised in its next number to give, if possible, an account of his trip, but failed to fulfill such promise. The policy of doing so, in the present crisis of their affairs, is very questionable. According to the *News*, the Saints are in a flourishing condition, pecuniarily, socially and religiously. But a very significant paragraph appears to the effect that several United States officials had been escorting Eastward of late. The informant of the fact also observed to the editor that some of them *had talked too much* about the state of things in Utah to suit the taste of others in company, under the circumstances, and that some remedies had been applied to prevent such outbreaks with good effect. Whether the polygamists will succeed in persuading Gen. HARNEY to take the back track, time will shortly show.

The forthcoming crops will be abundant, and as there is an unusual amount of snow in the mountains, all danger of drought was dissipated.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, July 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. John Saseman to Mrs. Isebella Gillis, of New York.

In Nevada, July 19, Mr. Benjamin Stepp to Elizabeth Bullington.

In Sacramento, July 23, Mr. John J. Atkinson to Miss Elizabeth Breath.

In Placer County, July 16, Mr. Richard Williams to Miss Helena Shute.

In Yankee Jim's, at the American Hotel, Mr. Amos F. Blood to Miss Maria Whitley.

In Ione City, July 2, Mr. Charles Lewis to Miss Virginia Rutledge.

In Sacramento, July 20, Mr. Wm. Confer to Mrs. Mary L. McArthur, both of Sacramento.

At Santa Rosa, July 14, A. W. Russell, Esq., of Nevada, to Miss Henri H. Williams, of Santa Rosa.

In Nevada, July 2, Mr. S. H. Little to Mrs. Elizabeth Woolson.

In San Francisco, July 26, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Levi H. Marston, of Yreka, to Miss Annie E. Ellert, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 25, by Rev. E. S. Lacey, Mr. S. Locke to Mrs. Serbrina Moulton, both of San Francisco.

In Grantsville, U. T., April 2, Mr. Festus Sprague, Jr., to Miss Lydia Barrus.

In Salt Lake City, June 1, Mr. Andrew Kilfoyle to Miss Sarah E. Welsh, late of Nova Scotia.

At Provo City, April 28, Mr. Joseph Cluff to Mrs. Phebe Bunnell.

In San Francisco, July 29, by Judge Collins, Capt. G. C. Brodt to Miss S. A. Warren, both of San Francisco.

In Linn County, O. T., July 9, Mr. Jacob Pruett to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Allan Follis.

On board the P. M. steamer *Golden Age*, July 31, by Rev. B. Brierly, George J. Hobb, of San Francisco, to Miss H. Augusta Wright, only daughter of O. R. Wright, of Utica, N. Y.

In San Francisco, July 31, by Rev. F. Moschake, Mr. Henry Fehlo to Miss Caroline Hagens, both formerly of Bremen.

In Polk County, O. T., July 5, Mr. Samuel C. Tomlinson, of Marion County, to Miss Elizabeth Jane White.

In Downieville, May 16, Mr. R. O. Judd to Miss Wilhelmina Strunz.

In Sacramento, July 26, Mr. James Gilson to Miss Margaret Kelley.

DIED.

In San Francisco, July 31, George Bratton, late of Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

In San Francisco, July 28, of teething, Charles Edward, youngest son of Adolphus and Louisa Ehrhorn, aged 10 months and 3 weeks.

In Oroville, July 23, Elliot, son of Ammi M. and Margaret E. White, aged 15 months.

In San Francisco, July 22, Janet D., infant daughter of T. C. and A. Bonnean, aged 11 months and 7 days.

In San Francisco, July 21, Harriet, youngest daughter of Jerome A. and Harriet English, aged 3 months and 10 days.

In San Francisco, July 25, of inflammation of the lungs, John Ogilvie, eldest child and only son of John and Martha Ogilvie, aged 7 years and 9 months.

In Tomales, July 5, of consumption, Mr. L. N. Porter, late of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, aged 30 years.

In Marysville, July 22, David Willand.

At Dotar's Bar, Placer County, July 11, of typhoid fever, F. B. French, native of Boston, Mass., aged 35 years.

In San Francisco, July 25, James C. Leighton, formerly of Boston, Mass.

In Marysville, July 24, Mrs. Hannah Davis, wife of A. Davis.

In San Francisco, July 24, of pulmonary abscess, Honora, wife of Francis Foley, aged 23 years.

In San Francisco, July 22, Walter De Gear, son of George and Mary Delecar, aged 4 years and 7 months.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE ASIA.

American Sympathy with England.

From the European Times.

During the Russian war the tone of the American press towards this country was not always very friendly, and the consequences arising out of the enlistment affair did not mend matters, followed, as they were, by the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We do not revert to these by-gones in an ungracious spirit. On the contrary, we desire to contrast them with the altered tone of the most respectable of the American journals in their comments on the recent events in India, and we are gratified to find that a change has come over the spirit of our transatlantic cousins of a pleasing and friendly kind. While the continental press has been speculating on the annihilation of our sway in India, and openly rejoicing at this blow to our power there, the American papers of the highest class have been discussing the question, What would America and the world gain by our disgrace and ruin as a nation? and the kindly feeling which appears in pursuing this inquiry shows clearly enough that our past misunderstandings have not left a semblance of ill-wind behind. Some of the papers, one, certainly, of commanding position, goes even so far as to urge that we should try the recruiting experiment again, and that under the present more favorable circumstances we should be able to enlist 50,000 true hearted Republicans, who would be delighted to aid us in putting down the brutal and ignorant fanatics who have accompanied their revolt by the tortures and assassinations of women and helpless children. That the offer thus liberally made cannot be accepted, does not lessen the pleasure with which it is received, for it shows that if matters came to the worst, we could always calculate on the support of our Republican friends, just as they might calculate on our support and sympathy in their hour of trial, should it ever come, of which we confess that we see no symptoms. Another remarkable fact, too, is, that the sympathy to which we have referred is not confined to the North, but permeates the South; for even there the good wishes of the planters accompany us in our desire to restore India to what it was before the revolt. This friendship is the more disinterested because our national feeling is known to be inimical to Slavery; and, furthermore, the cotton spinners of this country have never disguised their feelings of late years that they would, ultimately, have to look to India for that additional supply of cotton which we want, and which the Southern States of the Union cannot sufficiently furnish.

That the Americans are generous enough to know and to feel that they would gain nothing by our subjugation as a people, while the sympathy of race induces them to look on our efforts to regain and to hold our own with an instinct which has its foundation in the best feelings of human nature. But the crisis is less imminent, in all probability, than our transatlantic friends seem to view it. A nation that cannot meet such an emergency as we unexpectedly find ourselves placed in, cannot long hope to preserve the self-respect of its neighbors and rivals. The events of the last two or three weeks show that we are preparing for the struggle with a becoming sense of its importance, but with no doubts as to its ultimate results. In the meantime the feeling to which we have referred cannot fail to be gratifying to the people of this country, and the pleasure which it has elicited finds a hearty response in the British press.

Russian Intervention in China.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of Aug 10, says: "For some time past it has been rumored that the Russian Government did not intend to remain an idle spectator of the events in China, but to take an active part in them when opportunity should offer. To give greater weight to the Russian representative, it is proposed to send a flotilla to the Chinese waters. Count PANIUTINE, who did such good service at the time of the expedition to Japan, has been selected to represent Russia, but only for the purpose of the present difference. This diplomatist will embark for China almost immediately, the flotilla, which is organizing at Cronstadt, being nearly ready to sail."

A Foreign Legion for India.

A letter from Hamburg of August 13, in the *Borsen-Zeitung* of Berlin, says: "It seems that England is about to enlist a foreign legion for the East Indies, and that, as was the case during the Russian war, the Isle of Helgoland will be used as a recruiting station. We are assured that agents of the English Government have already had several interviews on the subject with Schleswig Holstein officers living here. Many offers of recruits have been made to the British Consul here, but his invariable answer has been that he has no instructions from his Government, and he has referred the applicants to the special agents who appear to be charged with the conduct of the negotiations."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Produce markets have been quiet during the week. SUGAR in more demand. MONEY easier. CONSOLS leave off 90¾ for money, and 90¾ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d. @5s. 1¾d. American EAGLES, 76s 3d. Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 1½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 77s. 9d. @78s.; South American, 76s. 3d. @76s. 6d.

COCHINEAL steady. Of 320 bags the chief part sold at previous rates, Honduras Silver, 3s. 11d. @4s. 1d. for fair to good bold; 3s. 9d. @3s. 10d. for middling, and 3s. 7d. @3s. 8d. for ordinary; Black, 5s. 5d. @5s. 6d. for fine bold, and 4s. 6d. @4s. 10d. for good; Mexican Silver, 3s. 8d. @3s. 9d., with fair Black at 3s. 10d. @3s. 11d.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request. At auction, 827 casks, 89 barrels, and 555 bags Plantation Ceylon were sold at prices, in some instances, rather easier, 70s. 6d. @74s. for low mid. pale to mid. colory; 80s. @89s. for good and fine bold blue; 73s. @91s. for pea-berry, and 59s. 6d. @69s. for triage. 107 bales Mocha realized 89s. @96s.; but 278 bales Alexandria Mocha were nearly all withdrawn, at 61s. @65s. for ungarbled, only a few lots garbled selling at 69s. 6d. 1,007 bags Madras sold steadily at 70s. @71s. for fine ord. to low mid. pale, at 65s. @69s. for good and fine ord., and at 53s. 6d. for ord. mixed with red berries. Of 2,808 bags Costa Rica offered, a large proportion was realized, the inferior sorts at 2s. reduction; prices ruled from 64s. @66s. 6d. for fine ord. foxy, and from 68s. @78s. for fine ord. pale to mid. blueish.

COPPER—In good demend. Tough Cake and Tile £117 ₰ ton. Sheathing 13d., Yellow Metal Sheathing 11¾d. ₰ lb.

COCOA—250 bags Trinidad were mostly bought in from 96s. @98s. for fair to good red. 106 bags Grenada sold at 90s. @92s. 6d. for grey to fine red, being again dearer. 90 bags good Surinam sold from 97s. 6d. @98s.

COTTON—Steady. Sales for the week 6,000 bales. At Liverpool

THE PRESIDENT ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman and Forty-two others, and the Reply of President Buchanan.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the President's letter in reply to Prof. SILLIMAN came over the wires, we were unable yesterday to give the whole of it in but a portion of our Morning Edition. We therefore republish it this morning entire, with necessary corrections from an official copy.

THE MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

The Undersigned, citizens of the United States and Electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial:

The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.

We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor WALKER, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we, also, have taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with this terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution.

Nathaniel W. Taylor,	David Smith,
Theodore D. Woolsey,	J. Hawes,
Henry Dutton,	James F. Babcock,
Charles L. English,	G. A. Calhoun,
J. H. Brochway,	E. R. Gilbert,
Eli W. Blake,	Leonard Bacon,
Eli Ives,	M. C. Kingsley,
B. Silliman, Jr.,	B. Silliman,
Noah Porter,	Edward C. Herrick,
Thomas A. Thacher,	Charles Ives,
J. A. Davenport,	Wm. P. Eustis, Jr.,
Worthington Hooker,	Alex. C Twining,
Phiios Blake,	Josiah W. Gibbs,
E. K. Foster,	Alfred Walker,
C. S. Lyman,	James Brewster,
John A Blake,	Stephen G. Hubbard,
Wm. H. Russell,	Hawley Olmstead,
A. N. Skinner,	Seagrove Wm, Magill,
Horace Bushnell,	Amos Townsend,
John Boyd,	Timothy Dwight
Charles Robinson,	David M. Smith,
Henry Peck,	

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. HORATIN KING, of the Post-Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and, through Gov. WALKER, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected; and as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them, you should have clearly ascertained that they were well-founded.

If not they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen in respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognised this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? To protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force? In the language of the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a posse *comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, improperly, to execute the process and judgments of Courts of Justice, established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath.

I ask what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves.

Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut, to undertake to establish a separate Government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy. I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas.

The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act,—the act organizing the Territory,—not to regulate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But, when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such Territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, [illegible]

ture of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution.

This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory," and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory, in whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of Slavery; but numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial Government. They refused either to be registered or to vote, and the members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and, in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence whilst framing the Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. WALKER that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws, and then not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. MADISON towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and as I humbly trust of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence."

You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of Slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy.

Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D.; Hon. Henry Dutton; Rev. David Smith, D. D.; Rev. J. Hawes, D. D., and others.

THE LOWBER CLAIM.

Spicy Correspondence between Judge Whiting and Mayor Wood—The Mayor thinks the Comptroller is a little eccentric.

JUDGE WHITING TO MAYOR WOOD.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR—During your absence I took measures to prevent a sale of the personal property of the City under an execution in favor of Robert W. Lowber. I was induced to do this not only to prevent a sacrifice to the City property, but to enable me to look into the proceedings and ascertain whether the City could not be relieved from the judgment itself. I have done so and have become satisfied that aside from the apparent incumbrance upon the property proposed to be sold by Mr. Lowber to the City he has not a valid title to that part of the land which lies east of Tompkins-street, and which forms nearly two-thirds of the property so proposed to be sold, for which he demands to be paid the sum of $196,000. After I became so convinced, and seeing that no steps would be taken by the constituted authorities to procure relief in the premises, I addressed a note to Richard Busteed, Esq., the Counsel to the Corporation, who appears upon the record as attorney, for their desiring him to permit me to use his name as attorney of record, so that an application might be made to the Court to be let in to a defence. My correspondence with him led to his declination either to interfere himself or to permit me to do so. I will furnish you copies of the notes passed between us if you desire them. I find by the published proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen that they have adopted a resolution in favor of paying the sum demanded, notwithstanding the failure of title to so large a portion of it.

That resolution is, I suppose, now before you for approval. In the hope that at least one branch of the City Government would be willing to intervene if the facts were known, I take the liberty of calling your attention particularly to the facts above stated, in the hope that you will disapprove the resolutions submitted. There are many other reasons why the judgment ought not to be submitted to. On the face of Mr. Lowber's complaint the property never was purchased by the Comptroller in pursuance of the order of the Common Council. It is not worth one-half the sum proposed to be paid for it, even admitting the title to be good to the whole plot. There are open and apparent incumbrances upon it, by way of mortgages and judgments.

The public Treasury is empty; and already, as I understand from the financial officer of the City, upwards of six millions of the present year's taxes have been paid out in anticipation. Ruin to the credit of the City already shows its face, and an increase of taxation cannot well be borne by your suffering constituents. Its effects upon me, individually, is a matter of but little, probably no moment. The widespread disaster, to arise from such wanton, if not wicked, waste of public property, indulged in by men who do not bear the heat or burden of the day, will not be tolerated long. The necessity of judicial interference ought to be avoided in such cases, when possible; and the duty of those in official stations demands of them early and positive interference.

To you, Sir, as the executive head of this City, the citizens have a right to look for so much of protection as your position enables you to afford. You now have it in your power to arrest these resolutions, and to aid, by coming with the Comptroller into Court, to assist by him in his effort to save the City from the effect of this unwarrantable judgment.

I address you as well in my own behalf as the counsel of Mr. Flagg, whose action in this regard I think will meet the approval of every one who feels an interest in the welfare of the City.

Your action is awaited with much solicitude. If not deemed inconsistent with your duty, I should be pleased to receive your authority to communicate to Mr. Flagg, at so early a day as is consistent with your public duties, your determination to join with him in such future action as honesty and justice may require.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. R. WHITING.

MAYOR WOOD'S REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

SIR: Your letter of this date is just received. The resolutions referred to by you were passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 20th inst., and concurred in by the Board of Councilmen on the 24th inst., and came to me for approval on the morning of the 25th inst. I held them under consideration until the afternoon of the 26th inst., without receiving objection or remonstrance from any quarter.

They were then approved, not, however, until the opinions of Charles O'Conor, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and other equally distinguished lawyers were presented to me in favor of the validity of Mr. Lowber's title.

Had your letter been addressed earlier to me, I would have withheld my approval of the resolutions until you had ample opportunity to show that they should not receive my sanction. In a matter of such moment and which has given rise to such serious accusations against members of the City government, I am free to say that I am glad you have instituted proceedings to test not only the title, but the circumstances under which the purchase of Mr. Lowber was made. If there be error or wrong in either it should be exposed, and the treasury saved from loss and the City's good name purged from the disgrace growing out of this transaction.

You ask me, as the counsel to Mr. Flagg, to join with him in some unspecified future action with reference to this matter. So far as I have any authority, it is freely at the service of yourself or any other citizen in any movement for the protection of the public interests; and I am ready, as I always have been, to cooperate with the Comptroller in any proper and legal measures having this object in view. I regret, however, that that officer seeks my aid and counsel in matters appertaining to public affairs, until it is too late to remedy past mistakes. If "the executive head of the city," as you term my office, was recognized as such by Mr. Flagg in his official conduct, many of the troubles, embarrassments, losses and litigations to which we are continually subjected would be avoided.

Instead of recognizing the Mayor as the head executive officer, your client appears to consider him the most subordinate. My official letters of inquiry are seldom answered by him, and even the necessary contingent expenses of the office are denied payment. Whether this course is the result of his own notions of official duty, or proceeds from other causes, I am at a loss to determine. At any rate, it is quite certain that I shall require to be well satisfied, not only as to the "honesty and justice," but as to the legality of the proceedings you propose to make me a party to, before embarking with persons liable to such eccentricities of disposition and ideas of official duty.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

HON. J. R. WHITING.

JUDGE WHITING'S REJOINDER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1857.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday, informing me of your approval of the resolutions of the Common Council in relation to the payment of the Lowber judgment, was received to-day.

I regret that my letter came too late to prevent your action, yet as the original resolution directing the purchase had not met your approval I confess that impressed me with the belief that your knowledge of the proceedings which led to the step of the execution, the proceedings of the respective boards, wherein it was distinctly stated by the minorities that by the judgment of the Supreme Court of this City, Mr. Lowber's title to the land East of Franklin-street was [illegible] I thought you would hesitate, at least for a few days, before you gave your assent to such singular resolutions. In this, however, it appears I was mistaken. I had heard, and I presumed that you had also, that the gentleman named by you and upon whose opinion you mainly relied, were the counsel employed in behalf of Mr. Lowber's title.

It was not formerly the practice to seek adverse counsel for advice, and yet their well-known probity forbids the idea that they could have given an unqualified opinion in favor of that title after they had argued the question, and received the opinion of a Court so distinguished for learning and ability. The other "equally distinguished lawyers," whose opinions were also presented, were probably unaware of the decision of the Court.

As you have said, "That you are glad that proceedings have been instituted to test not only the title, but the circumstances under which the purchase of Mr. Lowber was made, that if there be error or wrong in either, it should be exposed;" we are emboldened by this candor in the hope that no "ideas of official duty" will hereafter deter you from bearing such evidence as it may be in your power to give in furtherance of that end.

I think you mistake my letter in supposing that I wish you to join Mr. Flagg "in some unspecified future action in reference to this matter. The tone of your letter and your approval of the resolutions are distinct and unequivocal avowals that you sail under different colors.

The object of my intended motion and the grounds of it were distinctly stated in my letter, and also in the papers served as well on Mr. Lowber's attorney as upon the Corporation counsel, whose anxiety to help Mr. Lowber to the fruit of his judgment is so apparent that I cannot conceive it possible that he would have withheld them from you.

I am pleased to learn that you are willing now, as you say you always have been, to cooperate with the Comptroller in all proper and legal measures for the protection of the public interests. It was in the hope that you would do so that I stated in my letter the want of title, the exorbitant price to be paid, the empty treasury, your over-taxed and burdened constituents, as cogent reasons for your disapproval of those resolutions. It is probable at some future time we shall call upon you to redeem this promise.

To your complaints against the Comptroller it is not my duty to respond. They are foreign to the subject to which I called your attention. I do not think it out of place, however, to say that it is to be regretted that the Chief Executive officer of the City, and the head of its financial department, should stand in direct hostility. The want of harmony of which you complain, may, and probably does, arise out of that liability to "eccentricities of disposition" and "ideas of official duty" so widely different in you two gentlemen. Many [illegible] would, without offence, that a long life in our midst has left his character, both public and private, without a stain. No rude mouth has breathed a word against his integrity of purpose.

I endeavored to point out to you the honesty and justice of our effort to set aside this judgment; but you say this is not enough, you must be satisfied of the "legality" of the proceeding I propose, "before embarking with persons liable to such eccentricities of disposition and ideas of official duty." I had supposed that "all times were proper and all seasons summer" to ask for justice. Did any man ever stop to inquire whether it was "legal" to do so? Having the premise admitted, does not the conclusion follow?

You are in error, however; neither Mr. Flagg nor myself are desirous that you should embark with us in this proceeding. What we wished you, doubtless, perfectly well understood. It was to get rid of the purely technical objection which the action of Mr. Lowber's counsel and the counsel to the Corporation have foreshadowed they intend to make—that we have no right to intervene against their will, and now more especially as you have approved the resolutions authorizing a bargain to be made to sell the real estate of the City to pay this judgment.

All we want is that if you are not for us you should stand out of our way. As you do not seem disposed to do so, we must needs enroll our apparent friends among our foes.

I hope I have not misconceived the spirit of your letter, and as we have failed to convince you of the "legality" of our proceeding, we must needs rely upon the honesty of our purpose for that success which legal technicality may possibly deny to justice.

Yours, respectfully, J. R. WHITING.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Appeals from Justices' Courts.

SUPREME COURT.

The People on the relation of Wm. R. Nevins vs. *Anson Willis, Justice, &c.*—On the 9th of July, 1857, the relator instituted proceedings before Justice Willis pursuant to the provisions of article 2, title 10, chapter 8, part 3d of the Revised Statutes, entitled: "Of summary proceedings to recover the possession of land in certain cases," against Adam Hawemeyer and others, to recover the possession of certain premises in the City of New-York.

Such proceedings were had before the said Justice, that he, on the 24th of July, did adjudicate that the relator was entitled to the possession of the said premises, and that a warrant issue for such purpose.

That, on the same day, the defendant in such proceedings appealed from such adjudication to the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County New York, and filed with said Justice, and which was approved by him, an undertaking, conditioned to pay the rent which had accrued, and the costs of the appeal, and, also, the rent accruing or to accrue upon said premises subsequent to the application to said Justice.

That, thereupon, the said Justice refused to issue the warrants, directed by the statute, to put the relator into possession of the said premises, and he consequently applies to this Court for a *mandamus* to compel said Justice to issue said warrant.

D. T. Walden for motion, and M. O'Brien opposed.

DAVIES, J.—The proceedings before the Justice are authorized by title 10 of chap. 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of summary proceedings to recover the possession of lands in certain cases"—and the several acts amendatory thereof. By the provision of these Statutes as originally framed, section 28 v., this title authorized the application to be made and the proceedings to be had before any Judge of the County Courts of any County, or Mayor or Recorder of any City, where the premises are situated, and in the City of New York, before the Mayor, Recorder, any Alderman, any Special Justice, any Justice of the Marine Court, or any one of the Assistant Justices. The only officers authorized therefore by the Revised Statutes, until amended, to entertain these proceedings, were in Counties other than the City of New-York:

1. Any Judge of the County Courts.
2. When the premises are in a City, by the Mayor or Recorder of such City.

In the City of New-York:

1. By the Mayor.
2. By the Recorder.
3. By any Alderman.
4. By any Special Justice. This office was created by sec. 24 of the act of April 9, 1813, (see Davies' Laws, p 470,) which authorized the appointment of three Special Justices. The number has been increased by subsequent enactments and their term of office and mode of appointment has been changed.
5. Any Justice of the Marine Courts.
6. Any one of the Assistant Justices.

The Assistant Justices were authorized to be appointed by section 85, of the act of April 9, 1813, (Davies Laws, p. 488.)

The act has been several times amended, in reference to the number of Assistant Justices, their terms of office and mode of appointment. (See Davies' Laws, pp. 631, 634, 947, 954.)

By the act of March 30, 1848, (cited above p. 947,) the City of New-York was divided into six Judicial Districts, in each of which a Justices' Court was established, and in each of said Districts there was thereafter to be elected a Justice to hold the Court therein. Section 4th of this act declares that all the powers and duties which by any Laws of this State then in force, belonging to and vested in the then Assistant Justices of the City of New-York, should thereafter belong to and be vested in the Justices to be elected or appointed by virtue of this act.

By the act of April 16, 1852, (Davies' Laws, p. 1092,) the style of the Justices' Courts in the City of New-York was changed to that of District Court.

It is thus, I think, clearly shown that the only officers authorized in the City of New-York to entertain and conduct these proceedings, are those above enumerated.

Sec. 47 of the title of the Revised Statutes, regulating these proceedings provides that the Supreme Court may award a *certiorari* for the purpose of examining any adjudication made on any application thereby authorized, but the proceedings on any such application shall not be stayed or suspended by such writ of *certiorari* or any other writ or order of any court or officer.

This writ of *certiorari*, therefore, eyes to remove into this Court all such proceedings, which might be had, in the counties of this State before any County Judge, Mayor or Recorder. And in the City of New-York, the officers authorized there to take cognizance of them.

No other mode of review was then authorized or known from the proceedings of any other officers under this Statute. The Revised Statutes, relating to these proceedings were amended and additions made thereto by the act of April 3, 1849. (Laws of 1849, Ch. 193.)

This act amends Section 28 of Title 10 of the Revised Statutes quoted above, so as to authorize the proceedings to be entertained in the Counties of this State other than the City and County of New-York, "by any Judge of the County Courts of the County, *or by any Justice of the Peace* of the city or town where the premises are situated, or by any Mayor or Recorder of the city where such premises are situated, and in the City of New-York by the Mayor, Recorder, any Justice of the Marine Court, or any one of the Justices of the Justices' Courts of the City of New-York."

The changes, therefore, introduced by this act in regard to the officers who may entertain these proceedings, are, in Counties other than New-York, in addition to the County Judges, Mayors and Recorders, *Justices of the Peace*, and in the City of New-York, taking away the power from the Aldermen and the Special Justices, and changing the designation of the Assistant Justices to that of Justices of the Justices' Courts of the City of New-York, to make the same conform to then existing laws.

This act declares that two sections shall be added to said Article 2d, of Title 10, Chap. 8, Part 3d of the Revised Statutes, the first of which additional sections provides that, in case of proceedings before a *Justice of the Peace*, under that article as thus amended, the Justice shall enter the finding of the Jury, and in case there is no Jury, his final decision. The second section provides that the proceedings before the Justice may be removed, by appeal, to the County Court of the county in the same manner and with the like effect, and upon like security, as appeals from the judgment of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, except that the decision of the County Judge shall be an affirmance or reversal of such judgment, and be final. It is also declared that on such appeal, (that is from the decision of a *Justice of the Peace* to the County Court,) in order to stay the issuing of the warrant to dispossess, security is to be given for the payment of all rent accruing or to accrue, upon such premises subsequent to the application to such *Justice*.

It seems to me very clear, therefore, from a perusal of this act of 1849, allowing an appeal, that it applies solely and exclusively to proceedings before a *Justice of the Peace*, and has no application whatever to proceedings before any Judge of the County Courts, Mayors or Recorders of cities, or, in the City of New-York, to those before the Mayor, Recorder, any Justice of the Marine Court, or any one of the Justices of the Justices' Courts. I do not know how this can be made plainer by illustrations or arguments. The act only allows the proceedings before the Justice of the Peace to be removed to the County Court by appeal, not the proceedings before any other officer named. This act first conferred upon Justices of the Peace the power to hear these cases, and the Legislature seemed to be of the opinion that their proceedings should be removed by appeal to the County Court. It does not follow because the proceedings before a Justice of the Peace may be removed by appeal, those had before the other officers may. On the contrary, the familiar rule, *expressio unius exclusio est alterius*, forbids such a construction. The Legislature certainly never intended to permit proceedings before a County Judge to be removed by appeal to the County Court (composed of the same officer,) and that on such appeal his decision would be final. In effect thus prohibiting a review of these proceedings when instituted before any Judge of the County Court.

It is entirely clear to my mind that the Act of 1849 only allows the proceedings to be removed to the County Court by appeal, when instituted before a Justice of the Peace; but when pending before any other officer authorized to entertain them, the right to remove the same into this Court by writ of *certiorari*, remains unimpaired and in full force.

In the City of New-York there is no such officer as a Justice of the Peace, and the defendant is not such. He derives his authority to act in these proceedings, since the passage of the Act of the last session of the Legislature, from the provisions of the act to reduce the several acts relating to District Courts of the City of New-York into an act. (Laws of 1857, ch. 344.) Previous to that, we have seen that the power was conferred by the Revised Statutes, and the amendment of 1849 being given to him as one of the Justices of the Justices' Courts of the City of New-York. The Act of 1857 (Supra) abolished that office, and organized a new system of Courts in the City of New-York, to be called District Courts, and directed the election of Justices thereof. Section 77 of this act declares that the Justices of each of these Courts may, in the City of New-York, perform the duties enumerated in the Revised Statutes, of article 2d, title 10, chap. 8, entitled "Summary Proceedings to Recover the Possession of Land in other Cases." We then see that the defendant is authorized specifically to entertain these proceedings, not as a Justice of the Peace, but as a Justice of the District Courts of New-York, in the same manner as the Mayor, Recorder, or any Justice of the Marine Court may entertain them. Now, it cannot for a moment be contended that there is any authority conferred by law to remove proceedings pending before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Justice of the Marine Court, to the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, by appeal, and which by law in the City and County of New-York is vested with all the powers of the County Courts in their respective counties. (Laws of 1854, ch. 198.) No power is conferred upon the County Courts to hear, by appeal, proceedings under these statutes had before the Mayor or Recorder of any of the cities of this State, and it equally follows that a like power is not conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas in New-York to hear any appeals from proceedings before the officers authorized to perform the same duties in the City of New-York.

But it is contended that the amendment to section 352 of the code of 1857 confers this power.

Previous to that amendment, sub. 2 of sec. 30 of the code authorized a review by the County Court of a judgment rendered in a civil action by a Justice's Court in the county or by a Justice's Court in cities. Section 34 of the code conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, power to review the judgments of the Marine Court and of the Justices' Courts in that City. Sections 351 to 371 of the code regulated the practice upon such appeals. Section 352 was but a reenactment of the previous provisions of the code as to what Courts judgments were to be reviewed. It is conceded, and undeniable, that previous to the amendment to Sec. 352, by the last legislation, the Court of Common Pleas had no power to entertain appeals in their special proceedings. Subsequent to the passage of the act of the last session, organizing the District Courts in the City of New-York, to the 76th section of which act declares the provision of the code of procedure in relation to appeals to review judgments rendered in those Courts from Sec. 351 to 371, both inclusive, should apply to said Courts, as thereby organized, except that such appeals shall be to the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Legislature amended Sec. 352 of the code, by inserting before the words "Justices' Courts" the words "a Justice of the." This amendment makes the section read that when a judgment shall have been rendered by the Marine Court of the City of New-York or by a Justice of the Justices' Court in that City, the appeal shall be to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York. And it is argued as the judgment in these proceedings is rendered by a Justice of the Justices' Court of said City, this section of the Code as thus amended, authorizes an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. It should be borne in mind that this chapter of the code is entitled of appeals from an inferior Court, and section 471 of the Code, declares that part second of the Code, which embraces this section, 352, shall not effect proceedings authorized by title 10, of chapter 8, part 3, of the Revised Statutes. We must, therefore, hold, in obedience to the plain mandate of the Legislature, that these provisions of the Code, as amended, confer no power upon the Court of Common Pleas to entertain appeals from the judgments of the officers authorized to entertain these special proceedings. The Court of Appeals have decided this question in the case of Benjamin vs. Benjamin, 1 Selden, 383, holding that the Code, by this section, 471, exempts proceedings of this sort from its operation.

It follows, therefore, that the only mode of review of these proceedings in the City of New-York, is by the writ of *certiorari*, issuing from this Court; that the appeal taken from the proceedings of the defendant in this case to the Common Pleas is unauthorized by law and void, and presents no reason why he should not issue the warrant to dispossess the tenant, in accordance with his judgment, as directed by Statute.

Not having performed a duty clearly enjoined upon him by law, a *mandamus* is the proper remedy to compel him so to do, and one must accordingly issue in this case. Stafford *vs.* Union Bank of Louisiana, 17 How. U. S. R., 275; Stafford *vs.* New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company, ib. 283; Hall *vs.* Supervisors of Oneida County, 19 John. Rep., 259; *Ex parte* Fleming, 4 Hill, 481: Adriance *vs.* Supervisor of New-York, 12 Barb., 224; The People *vs.* Clerk of Marine Court, 3 Abbt., R. R., 57, S. C. on appeal, ib. 309, are authorities for holding that this is the proper remedy.

The Mechanics' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Peabody.

Charles A. Rapallo vs. *The Mechanics' Banking Association*.—The order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the effects of the Bank being returnable to-day, the various parties appeared in Court.

Mr. Blunt and Mr. Rappallo appeared for the plaintiff; Lord and Mount for the Bank; Sanxay, Noyes & Dykers for several creditors.

Mr. Lord read the following affidavit:

THE CASHIER'S AFFIDAVIT.

John S. Stevens, of said city, being sworn, says that he is the Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association; that the defendants, to the best of his knowledge and belief, have not violated any of the laws of this State, nor any provisions of the articles of their association, and this deponent verily believes that the said defendants are not insolvent, and that they are able to pay their debts; but deponent saith that from depreciation of securities, failures of debtors, breach of trust on the part of the teller, and embarrassments arising from the loss of the credit of the bank, it is not clearly certain that all the debts will be paid in full from its assets and property. Deponent further saith that the bank had no deposit with the Comptroller of the State more than sufficient to redeem its circulating notes, and verily believes that it has assets sufficient to pay every depositor, and that the only loss will be on the part of stockholders. Deponent further says that the annexed statement is the last prepared by him, and shows the condition of the bank on the 31st of August last, and that there has been a slight, but not material variation. Sworn, &c. (Signed) J. J. STEVENS.

The following is the statement referred to in the above affidavit:

Bills discounted	$724,302 89	
Loans	228,500 00	
Bills receivable	29,049 42	—$981,852 31
Bonds and Mortgages	20,600 00	
Stocks	300 563 72	
Due from Banks	40,703 85	
Cash items	118,367 40	—$480,234 97
Specie		17,531 53
Exchanges		58,485 02
Total		$1,538,103 83
Capital Stock		634,000 00
Circulation		242,981 00
Due depositors		641,274 11
Due to Banks		5 453 54
Total		$1,521,708 65

It was argued that a Receiver could not be appointed except under the act of 1849.

The plaintiff insisted that a Receiver could be appointed under the Act of 1825. It was in the power of the Court to proceed where a bank should become insolvent, upon the application of any creditor or stockholder. The name of Richard E. Mount, Joseph Walker, Wm. Lukely, John C Henderson, and others were suggested to the Court as proper persons to be appointed Receivers.

The Court intimated that he would appoint a Receiver, and then adjourned the matter over for further hearing until Friday, at 12 o'clock.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 3.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the matter of the application for the appointment of a Receiver for the Ohio Life and Trust Company.—This matter was to be argued to-day, but the Judge postponed it until next Thursday.

Mr. Thompson's Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 3.

Before Judge Duer.

Edward S. Dunn and Morse Burtis vs. *John Thompson.* The plaintiffs in this action are bankers in Buffalo. It is alleged that Mr. Thompson is indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of $3,641 87. Last week Judge Duer issued an attachment against the defendant's property, and the case came up to-day on an order requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment should not be vacated.

Messrs. Marvine & Prime appeared for the plaintiffs, and Cutting and More for the defendants.

Mr. More read the following affidavits of John and Samuel Thompson.

He also read an assignment executed by John Thompson, in which Mr. T. assigned all his property to Platt Adams, for the benefit of his creditors, giving preference to holders of certificates of deposits. Mr. More contended that the assignment contained a sufficient description of the property and that it was valid.

The following is

MR. THOMPSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—*John Thompson*, being sworn, says that at the time of the conversation referred to in the affidavit of Morse Burtis, deponent was not about to and did not intend to assign, dispose of or secrete his property, with intent to defraud his creditors or plaintiffs; that he never has intended so to do, and has not made any assignment or other disposition of his property, or any part of it with the intent to defraud his creditors. Deponent further says that he did not state as in the affidavit stated, that he owned no property, or intended so to state, or anything to that effect. Deponent further says that the said Morse Burtis is also mistaken as to deponent's ownership of real estate; that deponent does not own any real estate, and has not for several years past; that deponent was somewhat overrated in the view referred to, but never had any intention to secretly remove, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any of his property to defraud the plaintiff's or other creditors, and the remark made by deponent in regard to his disposition to defer creditors who commenced suits, was immediately taken back before the plaintiff left.

J. THOMPSON.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of Aug., 1857.

G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

SAMUEL THOMPSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.: *Samuel C. Thompson*, being duly sworn, says: That he has read the foregoing affidavit of John Thompson; that he was present at the close of the interview therein referred to, and heard said Thompson say to said Burtis, in substance that if he had said that he should prefer those creditors who did not sue him, that he didn't mean it and took it back. And said Burtis further said he would come in again before taking further action, or words to that effect.

S. C. THOMPSON.

Sworn before me this 31st day of August, 1857.

G. T. HAWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Bounsel having argued the case, Judge Duer took the papers, reserving his decision.

The following is the substance of Mr. Thompson's assignment:

I, John Thompson, Banker of the City of New-York, being largely indebted to numerous persons, and having become unable to meet and pay my debts and obligations, and being very desirous to make a just, equitable and fair distribution of my property and assets among my creditors. In consideration of the premises, and of one dollar to me in hand paid, do hereby grant, bargain and sell, release, assign and transfer, and set over unto Platt Adams, transacting business in this City as publisher, all my property, real and personal, wherever situated, including shares in the capital stock of any company or association, bonds, land warrants, Breckinridge Coal in Snow's coal yard in New-York, and in Becker's yard in Brooklyn, notes, bills receivable, book accounts, bank notes, current and uncurrent, books of account, vouchers, choses in action, equitable interests and all other assets and effects of every nature and kind. And I do covenant at the earliest practical moment to furnish to said Platt Adams an inventory to the best of my ability; but this indenture is intended to convey all the property whether inventoried or not, and to take effect presently without awaiting the completion of

...-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1857.

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To Correspondents.

Unavailable communications will receive no attention. All written statements to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Asia* brings the official report of Mr. BRIGHT, Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to the Board of Directors, in reference to the accident to the Cable. It presents no new facts. It is given in full elsewhere.

The Central American news by the *Illinois*, is important, as confirming the report of the grant of the Transit Route by the Costa Rican Government to Messrs. WEBSTER & HARRIS. President MORA, it appears, went so far as to protect WEBSTER's person from arrest by a free pass through the country.

The South American news by the *Illinois*, reports the continuance of revolutionary proceedings in Peru. In Chili, the political trials had not terminated. There is no important news.

Our Panama letters this morning, give accounts of the rescue of the last survivors of WALKER's Army by the *Decatur*. The men were in a melancholy condition.

The Quarantine Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Emigration, with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller, will this morning visit Seguine's Point, to make an examination preliminary to a discussion as to the final location of Quarantine. Governor KING came down to the City yesterday, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller came down by the express train last night.

The New-School Presbyterian Secession Convention, holding its sessions in Richmond, Va., adjourned on Thursday evening at a late hour. Its final action, as embodied in a series of resolutions, was an affirmation of the principle that the subject of Slavery should not be discussed in the Ecclesiastical Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, and the calling of another Convention on the first Thursday in April, to form a new General Synod, under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

A woman was instantly killed last night by the down express train near Hastings on the Hudson River Railroad. She was walking on the track, and, it is supposed, she thought the train was on the other track.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County have had quite a lively time of it within the last few days. On Monday night a party from New York went to West Farms; they were defeated, however, and returned to the City about midnight. On Wednesday, S. F. BOTTERWORTH, Esq., of the Assay Office, was elected delegate to the State Convention, and Hon. J. B. HASKIN delegate to the Judicial Convention. The proceedings of the Convention will be found elsewhere.

The various Committees of the New-York Volunteers appointed to prepare a reception for the Scott Legion—a corps composed of the remnants of the two regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, who visit this City on the 14th instant, met at the Mercer street House last evening. It was announced that the visitors would arrive at 3 P. M. a week from Monday next. The 12th Regiment, New-York State Militia, and other City corps, will join in the parade on the occasion.

A correspondence of considerable interest has passed between Ex-Judge WHITING and Mayor WOOD, in relation to the somewhat notorious Lowber claim. Judge WHITING desires the Mayor to coöperate with the Comptroller and save the City Treasury, but the Mayor thinks the Comptroller is a little eccentric, and he is, therefore, rather shy.

The Railroad Convention continued its business yesterday. Several models were exhibited, and papers read, bearing on railroad matters. There was a larger attendance than on the previous days. Towards evening the meeting adjourned *sine die* with the understanding that another meeting should be called some time within a few weeks.

The case of BURTIS and others *vs.* JOHN THOMPSON, in which Judge DUER granted an attachment against the defendant's property, came up yesterday on an order to show cause why the attachment should not be discharged. The plaintiffs are bankers in Buffalo, and Mr. THOMPSON's indebtedness to them is said to be $36,457. The motion to discharge Mr. THOMPSON was argued, and Judge DUER took the papers, reserving his decision.

The case of KAPALLO *vs.* The Mechanics' Banking Association, came up yesterday before Judge PEABODY, on an order to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed for the property of the Banking Association. JOHN S. STEVENS, the Cashier of the Bank, put in an affidavit setting forth his belief that the Bank was not insolvent, and the certainty of all its debts being paid from its assets and property. There was a short argument on the motion for a Receiver, and the Judge intimated that he should appoint one. The matter was then adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock, M.

The case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was continued yesterday before Judge PEABODY, when the District Attorney closed his argument in favor of dismissing the *habeas corpus* and against admitting her to bail. The argument will be closed to-day by Mr. SMITH.

The matter of the application for the appointment of a Receiver for the Ohio Life and Trust Company, was to have been argued yesterday, but Judge PEABODY postponed it till next Thursday.

The War Department yesterday issued an order assigning Col. A. S. JOHNSTON to the command of the troops in Utah, it being deemed unadvisable to detach Gen. HARNEY from service in Kansas. Other changes are made by this same order, a synopsis of which will be found elsewhere.

The Democrats held a repeal meeting in the Fourth Ward last evening, which came near breaking up in a row in consequence of the attempt of Mr. SHEEHAN (Coroner CONNERY's son-in-law) to thrust a speech upon an unwilling audience. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mayor WOOD as a candidate for Mayor, and approving of the appointment of AUGUSTUS SCHELL as Collector. Mayor WOOD sent a letter, containing his stereotyped sentiments about the usurpation of our Albany rulers.

[illegible] yesterday that there was peace at [illegible], [illegible], just the opposite was true. There was an short last evening by the Conference Committee towards a reconciliation, but it was no go. The Wilson Small Consolidated met subsequently, and received a long report from the Conference Committee, reciting their abortive struggle to effect a union. Resolutions were adopted hurling defiance at the Cooper Convention, and all other opponents of Mayor WOOD. A call issued for the holding of the primary [illegible]. The Pro-Slavery faction, reckless of all consequences, are intent upon driving them from the country. Texas, at this moment, swarms with vigilance committees, whose action is mainly directed against these unfortunates, whom we have blessed by casting over them the ægis of our constitution. The San Antonio committee alone has hanged over twenty persons.

At the meeting to which we have referred, resolutions were passed denouncing these outrages in very strong terms, and calling upon the teamsters to resist, and pledging themselves to use every means to bring the lawless ruffians who assail them, to justice. The testimony they bear to the character of the Mexicans is worth quoting:

Resolved, That we would suggest to the teamsters, &c., of the lower country, who complain of our preference for the employment of Mexican cartmen, at low prices, instead of employing *them*, that the price of hauling, like that of other commodities, is regulated by the great law of supply and demand, and is beyond *their* control; and that they should reflect, before resorting to violence towards their Mexican rivals, that the blame, if any, rests on the community that cannot consume goods sufficient to give employment to all engaged in hauling, and not on the Mexicans; and that teamsters, as well as others, who can't get work at their own business, must find some other employment. That our reasons for preferring to employ Mexicans in hauling our goods, is, because we find them, after the experience of years, the most reliable carriers, doing their work with promptness, and manifesting a faithfulness in fulfilling their contracts, unequaled—qualities, that in all communities will give preference to any body of men, for any employment.

A Charming Project.

The "Old Dominion," it seems, has not forgotten the royal memories of her prime, when her name was borne on the coins of the Virgin Monarch and the proud ELIZABETH gloried in being styled of "England, France, Ireland and Virginia, Queen." Although she was led away some seventy years ago by the bad example of Puritanic Massachusetts and Dutch New-York into a momentary forgetfulness of her noble origin, and flonted the regalities of Britain in the most unbecoming manner, still it is clear that Virginia is capable of repentance and of a submissive return to the good old ways.

The approaching marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the amiable young gentleman who buttons the hopes of Prussia under his waistcoat, has called out all the long dormant loyalty of the F. F. V.

A bland, and doubtless a bewitching member of that highly irreproachable Order, has just addressed an elaborate letter to the Editors of the New-York *Express*, in which she proposes that the "ladies of America, the wives and daughters of our *first families*, procure some suitable gift to be presented in their name to the Princess Royal of England at her approaching nuptials, accompanied by an appropriate address, expressive," &c.; &c.

By all means, oh, most lovely and most loyal lady of all the "rosebud garden of girls" of Virginia! By all means—for the organization you suggest may be made in many ways to ensure to the benefit not only of the Old Dominion alone, but of all this great, glorious and "Republican" country. It will afford us not only a precious opportunity of proving to the incredulous British public that we bear no sort of malice to the ancient and somewhat obstinate House of Guelph, when it appears before us in the person of a pretty and virtuous young lady, but a still more valuable occasion of enumerating and forever establishing the authentic "first families" of the land. The list of subscribers to the Republican *trousseau* or *layette*, which (as future deliberations may decide) may be offered to the royal damsel, as a tribute to her actual graces, or her prospective honors, will be hereafter quoted, as is the Golden Book of Venice, or the Roll of Battle Abbey in England, in all disputes upon grave questions of precedence between aspiring belles and ambitious matrons. Doubtless there will be a well-arranged scale of graduated payments, and registered certificates will be made out to be preserved by the recipients as patents of nobility. Subscribers of five hundred dollars, for instance, might receive as much consideration at Inauguration balls, or White Sulphur tournaments, as Duchesses do at foreign Courts; and there might even be bestowed upon them the privilege attached to that rank under the *ancien régime* in France, of sitting on embroidered stools while other people are compelled to stand up.

Of course no subscription of a less amount than twenty dollars, to be paid in one bright gold eagle, should be thought of for a moment, and that sum ought to carry with it at least as much dignity as a scurvy harony.

By all means, then, we repeat, let us have the "Princess Royal Testimonial Fund," and let it be organized at once. There would be no difficulty in finding a suitable person to give expression to the "sentiments of the daughters of America." Virginia bubbles with unappreciated and effervescent genius, and the dissolution of the Know-Nothing Convention at Louisville, has turned loose upon the land a considerable number of gentlemen, glib with pen and tongue, who would be only too happy to engage in work so harmless and so agreeable.

In making up the first body of subscribers, we hope our fair friends will not overlook a royal lady, who is reported to be now living at Washington, and to be a native, and with the favor of Chief Justice TANEY be it said, a *citizen* of the United States. This personage is the niece of the Empress of Morocco, and is thus described in the same journal, which obliges us with the Virginian proposition:

She was born in this country, but was the child of the sister of (as she stated) the present Queen of Morocco. She was reared by a Quaker family in Newbern or Edenton, N. C., and was set free by them. Having a great desire to see her royal relative, at the age of nearly ninety she started on foot for Washington, where a gentleman has offered to procure her a passage to Morocco. Most of the way from North Carolina she has traveled on foot, carrying a bundle weighing not less than fifty pounds. Her venerable appearance, intelligence and education, procured her, by the way, kind offices from many, and the tokens she received would enable her to reach Baltimore.

There must be something in that "bundle weighing not less than fifty pounds" which would be useful to the young British bride expectant. And what a blow it would be to the aristocratic female Abolitionists of England, the Duchess of SUTHERLANDS, and the Lady BYRONS, to read the name of a Princess of Morocco at the head of the "noble women" of the great Slaveholding Republic!

THE TAMMANY DIFFICULTIES.—Not content with prognosticating all sorts of dire financial convulsions, the Parker-Vein organ, yesterday, attempted to cast an additional gloom over the public mind, by stating that the Tammany faction had reconciled all their difficulties, and that WOOD was to be renominated for Mayor. There happens not to be any truth in the statement. The two Committees are unreconciled and likely to remain so. There will, no doubt, be two sets of delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and the Sweeny men will be the recognized representatives of the City Democracy. If Mayor WOOD should be a candidate for reëlection it will be as a stump candidate. Old Potosi will be committing all sorts of blunders now that Chevalier WIKOFF has left him and gone to Europe. The Chevalier has the amiable faculty of making friends with all parties, and, at his farewell dinner on Tuesday last, he entertained a very happy family, among whom were the representatives of all the antagonistic factions of Tammany Hall, including Collector SCHELL, Mayor WOOD, Messrs. SICKLES, COCHRANE, FOWLER, &c.

American-Mexicans.

A curious illustration has recently been afforded in Texas, of the way in which the chivalry is likely to deal with the natives of the countries out of which it hopes to form the coming great Southern Confederacy. The mode adopted by the "Americanizers," and their friends, of regenerating the degraded races upon whom they take pity, forms a curious commentary upon the denunciations of the British treatment of the Hindoos, with which the Southern journals are now laden. The negroes, at least, are to be redeemed by hard labor: but the approved mode of elevating all other tribes seems to be extermination. From what has been going on in Texas ever since its annexation, and from what is going on to-day, we may form some faint notion of the probable effect upon our institutions of the addition of Cuba, and a few of the Central American States to our already vast territory. There would not be the shadow of a pretext to be found, even in the fertile brains of the fire-eaters of the South, for the exclusion of the Spanish population from an equal share in our political rights. The Africans, so far as we have as yet heard, are the only race whom Moses and the Prophets condemn to hard labor for life; all other genera of the human species whom we take to our bosom, are, in theory at least, our fellow-citizens. To know how far our theory would accord with our practice, if we added ten or fifteen millions of "Greasers" to our number, we have only to read the speeches and articles of General WALKER's sympathizers, and to watch what is daily and hourly occurring in Texas.

We know of no greater element of danger in a republic like our own than a wide and widening gulf between the forms and language of the Constitution, and the feelings and practice of the people. It is in vain that heroes bleed and sages warn, in vain we legislate and write, if our laws say one thing and "Committees of the Citizens" do any other. No State can long support with impunity the spectacle of rights flagrantly violated in the teeth of public guarantees solemnly granted. In any country in which the security of the life and property of any class of the population depends not upon the decision of Courts, or acts of the Legislature, but upon the blind prejudices of a mob, we may be assured the spirit of liberty will not survive the open trampling under foot of her forms. The innumerable lawless act, into which the Southerners are every day forced for the preservation of the peculiar institution have been for years slowly producing results which, even in their present stage of development, may well make us tremble. They have made trial by jury a mockery, and the liberty of the Press a snare, and the *Habeas Corpus* Act waste paper. It may be necessary that such things should be; that men should be lynched and banished by mobs; that in dealing with offences of a certain character Vigilance Committees should usurp the seat of Justice; but we warn the people among whom such practices exist that every one of these spasmodic outbreaks of popular indignation is a blow struck at Freedom herself; more deadly, because more insidious, than the open assaults of a despot.

We are led into these remarks by the report of a public meeting recently held at San Antonio, Texas, by a number of the leading merchants of that town, for the purpose of denouncing the outrages committed by bands of armed citizens upon the Mexican teamsters transporting goods from Matagorda Bay to the city. From the very first the Mexicans in Texas, in spite of their being guaranteed by treaty a full and equal participation in the rights of American citizenship, have been robbed, maltreated, and banished wholesale. Mr. OLMSTED mentions in his *Texas Journey*, that at Austin, in 1853, a meeting was held, at which it was resolved that all the resident Mexicans were horse thieves, and twenty families were accordingly driven from their homes. A similar occurrence took place at Seguin, in 1854. Even at San Antonio, where the Mexicans form a majority of the population, an attempt was made to raise a *posse* for the sheriff to drive them from their homes, and the scheme was only frustrated by the refusal of the Germans to take part in it. There is a general feeling among the Americans, that the Mexicans are "*immigrant*," and ought to be exterminated.

The President's Letter to Professor Silliman.

Forty-three respectable citizens of Connecticut, being considerably dissatisfied with the manner in which Governor WALKER is at present managing matters in Kansas, thought proper to write a letter, expressive of their views and feelings, to President BUCHANAN. This letter they addressed to one Mr. HORATIO KING, of the Post-Office Department, who kindly kept it in his pocket while the President was relaxing himself from the cares of office at the Springs, and, upon the return of the Chief Magistrate of the Union to Washington, handed it to him for his angust perusal.

Mr. BUCHANAN received the document, read it, reflected upon it, and thereupon answered it, and at considerable length. If he had been a Presidential candidate only, he could not have been more complaisant, though he *might*, perhaps, in that case have been somewhat less explicit than he has proved himself in this correspondence to be.

The memorial we published yesterday, and we publish the reply of the President in full to-day, conceding to it the considerable space which it occupies, more as a mark of respect to the National Executive than because of any particular value inherent in the production itself. The whole transaction strikes us as both superfluous and undignified. The letter of Mr. BUCHANAN, while it announces nothing which had not before been patent to the country in the policy of his Administration, deals with grave questions of State in the spirit rather of a politician than of a statesman, and is just as unsatisfactory as it was uncalled for. If a public demonstration from the head of the National Government can be provoked by any club of forty professors which may be organized in any part of the country, and can find a friendly agent among the Departmental clerks at Washington, the press will certainly be inundated with memorials and replies.

If Mr. SILLIMAN and his forty friends thought that the President was aiding and abetting Governor WALKER in violating the laws of the land—if they conceived it to be their duty to cry aloud upon the occasion and spare not; and if they had made up their minds to thump the unrighteous incumbent of the chair of Washington with potent "prayers"—they might very properly have published their protest in the newspapers of Connecticut, and the President, if he chose, in his private capacity to notice the onslaught, might just as properly have taken Professor SILLIMAN to task in a private letter of reply. But why the whole country should be called in to witness this exchange of views between the friends of Mr. HORATIO KING on the one side, and the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN on the other, we confess that we do not see.

We therefore abstain from any comments upon a correspondence which is only a very uncomfortable indication that the relations which should exist between the people and the Government of this country are sadly misunderstood in quarters where we might have supposed that we had a right to look for intelligent patriotism.

THE SUB-TREASURY AND THE CRISIS.—With the gradual restoration of a calmer feeling in the financial world, it becomes daily more and more important that all proper steps should be taken to assure a firm basis to the renewed operation of the credit system in our commerce. There is every reason to hope that the specie exhibit of the Banks will this week show a handsome increase. The Sub-Treasury has already paid out about a quarter of a million of specie over its receipts of the week, and to more than a million and a half of gold received from California, we have the pleasing prospect of adding another million now on its way, under insurance, from Havana and other points.

But we need still more, and we can see no good reason why the Government practice of meeting the necessary payments of its contracts quarterly should not be suspended, at least for the present. The immediate payment of sums due from the National Government up to the first of September, would throw a considerable amount of specie into the channels of our commerce, and would afford material aid in relieving us from the pressure of the existing difficulties. We commend this suggestion to the consideration of the proper authorities, in the full confidence that it is worthy of their serious attention, and in the hope that they will at once take action upon it.

Fashions for September.

The Fall Fashions are found at present, for the most part, in the shop windows and the dress-makers' establishments; few persons being anxious to anticipate the Winter by assuming its semblance in their costume. But the aforesaid institutions indicate clearly enough that the tide will soon set that way, and that the gossamer fabrics of Summer must soon give place to the velvets and feathers of Autumn.

Dark, rich colors, strongly contrasted with bright ones, and woven into immense stripes and plaids, so large that one dress scarce suffices to show the whole pattern, are coming in with the new dress goods. These are the favorite styles for popline and cashmeres. Flounces are still much worn, though they share their empire with double skirts, and very full plain skirts with side trimmings. The richest Fall silks are in plein colors—currant, sea-green, and amethyst—with velvet patterns woven in the flounces, or extending lengthwise on each side of the front breadth. Some very pretty walking dresses are made of gray cashmere, with double skirts, trimmed with velvet and braid, the upper skirt alone being trimmed. Black lace is much used for side trimmings for silk dresses. Chenille will be much used this season for trimmings, as well as for many other purposes, and also drop buttons, of new and fanciful designs. Among the new features in this department are the antique "frogs," which some of the oldest inhabitants may remember, now transformed to "brandebourgs," and made to do duty in the adornment of basques and paletots. They come in very naturally with the hoops, ruffs, tall head-dresses, and other institutions of the olden time.

Corsages are high, and round or slightly pointed for dinner and promenade dresses. The round corsage, threatens to supersede the favorite basque, but time must decide its success. The new bonnets are small; some consist merely of a deep flounce set on a cloth fitting bed—small bertbes had breadths are also worn. We have seen no novelties in the way of sleeves. Skirts are very full and tolerably long.

The passion for "wraps" still continues, and they seem destined to incorporate themselves among the Fall cloaks. As the season advances theh are made of heavier cashmeres and habit cloth, with the usual hood, cut in fanciful points, and decorated with tassels and buttons. The silk paletots of the Spring still prevail, with trimmings of drop-buttons and the "brandebourgs." Some beautifully embroidered velvet cloaks have also made their appearance.

The Fall bonnets project considerably further over the face than formerly, which change, some, we think, will deem an improvement. Dark and black straws, trimmed with black velvet and lace, and full-blown roses, are much worn. We have seen a very pretty chip bonnet, trimmed with crimson-velvet roses and foliage, with inside trimmings of crimson berries and holly leaves. There seems to be a striking proclivity towards large flowers: camelias, peppies, hydrangeas, roses in their fullest bloom, and crimson water-lilies—we haven't seen any sun-flowers yet.

Collars are very small, and are partially superceded by small ruffs of French muslin. Undersleeves continue very full. Small fichus, of the same material as the dress are much worn.

Black lace and velvet, interspersed with buds and full-blown roses, are favorite styles for coiffures. A very pretty coiffure is made of oak leaves, moss and gold acorns.

Hoops continue their rule, without any visible signs of depression. In spite of the ridicule heaped upon them, they have grown into a fixed fact, and will probably continue so until the next great revulsion in the Fashion world.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. STUART, the enterprising and capable Manager of this chaste and popular little Temple of the Drama, opened its welcome portals last night. There was, of course, a large and fashionable audience—whoever knew it to be otherwise on the opening of a pet place of amusement—and the impression created by the performance was certainly calculated to insure a succession of similar desirable results. We doubt if a better interpretation of a somewhat hackneyed comedy has ever been given than that which inaugurated the season here last night.

During the recess a number of improvements have been made in the internal arrangements of the house, whereby increased elegance and accommodation have been secured. Particularly is this noticeable to the entrance to the parquet, which in olden times used to resemble the "slums" leading to a circus, it is now spacious and comfortable, affording plenty of elbow-room in egress or ingress. Some additional benches have been added to the parquet itself, and the orchestra and orchestra stalls entirely remodelled, so that all those wretched creatures who now pay a dollar can see as well as those who pay fifty cents.

Up stairs a similar spirit of reconstruction has had full play. That abominable little cupboard in the dress circle called the "Ladies' Saloon," and which used to resemble a barber's shop on a small scale, or a bath-room in reduced circumstances, has been torn down, and the walls thrown back several feet. It is scarcely possible to recognize this part of the house, it is so much larger and so much more comfortable. The private boxes have been newly upholstered, and are new charming little bowers bounding with pretty faces and rustling with luxurious silks. The roof of the house has been newly frescoed, so as to resemble a dome; and, although the illusion is not very perfect, it gives to the building a certain degree of artistic altitude which is desirable. On the stage the most noticeable improvement is an increase in the depth, obtained by taking in a new building on Mercer-street, purchased for the purpose last Summer by Mr. WALLACK.

The practical results of these improvements are increased accommodation for visitors, and greater space for their easy entertainment. WALLACK's Theatre will accommodate nearly 300 persons more than last season. We hope that Mr. STUART will find he Theatre still too small for his wants.

"London Assurance," the comedy selected for the opening night, introduced most of the leading members of the regular company, and some others who will only make a temporary stay. The cast was as follows: *Sir Harcourt Courtley*, Mr. WALCOT; *Mad.* Mr. NORTON; *Meddle*, Mr. BLAKE; *Charles*, Mr. LESTER; *Dazzle*, Mr. BOUCICAULT; *Adolphus Spanker*, Mr JOHN WOOD; *Cool*, Mr. DAVENPORT; *Lady Gay Spanker*, Mrs. JOHN WOOD; *Grace Harkaway*, Miss MARY GANNON; *Pert*, Miss TEAL. It is unnecessary to say that, with such a caste, the comedy was unanimously received. It will be repeated to-night and on Saturday.

The Steamship Adriatic.

The failure for two days to get this steamer upon the balance dock has been owing to an insufficiency of water in which to sink its upper end, in consequence of the large accumulation of mud swept under it by the tide, and filled in from the street. The steamer draws 15 ft. 9 in. forward, and 17 ft. 6 inaft. There was depth enough aft, but from five to eight inches were wanting forward. It being now the time of Spring tides, it is expected she will get on to-day without difficulty.

This steamer was yesterday taken up upon the balance dock, after being obliged to wait for two days in order to obtain sufficient depth of water for the purpose. She drawe 16 feet 9 inches forward, and 17 feet 6 inches aft, without her coal on board, and her weight is estimated at about 5,000 tons. This is the severest test to which the balance dock has ever been subjected, and there were strong doubts entertained whether it could lift the *Adriatic* out of water. One day will suffice to clean her copper, when she will be taken off, and her coal, &c., be put on board, preparatory to her first trip across the Atlantic. In consequence of these delays to get her into dock, the *Atlantic* has been appointed to take her place for Liverpool on the 12th inst. The machinery of the *Adriatic* is now about complete. With the exception of the bed-plates, cylinders, boilers, wheels and shafts, her whole engine has been rebuilt. During the past sixty days it is said that there has been more work performed on the *Adriatic* than was ever done upon any three steamers before in the same space of time. When it became apparent that her massive machinery would have to be almost wholly reconstructed, the proprietors of the Novelty Works found it necessary to call to their aid the following other establishments to accomplish the whole work in the shortest possible space of time. Mr. COLLINS personally supervised this work, and he expresses himself very much pleased at the alacrity with which all took hold. Novelty Iron Works, Allaire Works, Fulton Iron Works, TAUNOT, DALLEY & Co., Valley Forge Company; STORER & CAMERON, CARPENTER & SLOSE, JOSEPH BANKS, THURSTON, GARDENER & Co., Providence, R. I; BENDIX & PLAGTIN, Phœnix Iron Works, Providence, R. I; J. S. SLOAN, Empire Works; DELAMATER & Co., 13th-st., North River. Each of these houses, in the City and out of it, have been employed day and night for two months in the completion of the particular portion of the work assigned them. A kind of national pride, says Mr. COLLINS, animated them all to assist him in retrieving the ground which had been lost. The engine of the *Adriatic*, he believes, will not give out in any part for ten years at least.

THE NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—The contest in regard to the Croton Aqueduct has assumed a triangular shape. It appears that the lowest bidders for the work, DINSMORE & WOOD, have amended their bid, as by the ordinances they are allowed to do, and now claim to stand *rectus in curia* as absolutely the lowest bidders. One of the contractors, Mr. Wood, resides in Portland, Me., is the member of Congress from that district, President of the Atlantic Bank of that city, and a well-known railroad contractor. He has come to New-York in the meantime for the purpose of appending his affidavit. The other bidder, SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Esq., resides on Fourteenth-street, in this City. On Monday the hearing before the Board on the conflicting claims of Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co. and the Messrs. CUMMINGS was adjourned to this day at 12 M., when D. D. FIELD, Esq., counsel for the latter firm, will have returned to town. The magnitude of the work will induce the greatest caution on the part of the Board in order to award the contract to the party legally entitled. The totals of the three competing estimates are as follows:

Dinsmore & Wood	$614,298 97
Fairchild, Colman, Walker & Brown	682 478 33
John P. & Thos. Cummings	729,807 65

The difference between the first and third, it will be seen, is $115,508 68—quite an item to tax-payers, even in New-York.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

Another Warble from Behind the Scenes.

Presidential Candidates for 1860.

Interview with Mayor Wood's Private Secretary.

SOME HINTS TO JAMES B. WHITING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

Your Bird since its last chant has really become a bird of flight—though it would doubtless flutter with intensest indignation should it be deemed a flighty bird when thus spreading its pinions before your admiring readers. It has coursed its way through the free air of Heaven "where the stormy winds do blow," and expanded many dark and threatening mass-meetings among its native clouds; it has been upon the sea-shore and enlarged its vision by gazing on the unbroken vastness of the mighty ocean; it has battled with the "sorts" of old Neptune and grown stronger from the invigorating contest; the moon has poured softness on its eye and the stars have shed wisdom in their beamings. Even when absent it still retained a watch-tower on a certain branch, which at least enabled it to get an occasional bird's eye view of the plots, conspiracies, tricks and contrivances which have latterly festered their way into corrupt fruition in your City: and the branch was on a tree to which many minor carrier-pigeons did lovingly resort with intelligence from the seat of war; but now it returns once more to its accustomed perch, with breast unruffled and with eye undimmed, to mingle in the fury of the storm clouds fast gathering on the verge of our Municipal horizon; and having heretofore only sung of villany in the abstract, it will now, after a short prelude, strike its notes into a few fine samples of the foreign and indigenous article.

A SQUINT INTO KANSAS—RAG NO. 1 TROTTED OUT.

We arrived last evening, after a long and weary flight, having been engaged for some weeks in making a political surgical examination of Kansas—that sore spot, impeding progress—on the big toe of the body politic. Perched on the chair of Gov. WALKER, we held many a confidential chatter with that statesman, as to his hopes and fears, plans, policy and prospects in reference to that benighted country. The Governor is not, as some contend, engaged like a mariner upon a stormy sea, shifting his course without chart or compass, according as the white squall now strikes him from the North, or the black squall comes surging and rampant from the South; nor is he moved by the tales reckoning of those pretended and pretentious "mates" who undertake to cast the issue of the voyage from the accidents of a single day. His eye is fixed upon the polar star of justice, and his hand is firmest on the helm,

"When waves rest high, and ropes break strand by strand."

He only asks both friends and foes to bide the arbitration of time, and that if he finally bring the ship of State into a safe haven—then that the perils and difficulties he has encountered may not be permitted to detract from the general credit of a prosperous result. He had no personal ends to attain in assuming the Governorship of that distant land; had the making of political capital been his object, the imminent dangers of the undertaking would have forbidden him assuming its responsibility. From the South as well as North he will demand, when the proper day of judgment shall arrive, simple justice, and that verdict which nothing but a sense of right can prompt. The principle that the voice of the bona fide settlers of the Territory, unintimidated and uninfluenced by the irruption of hordes, imported transiently for corrupt purposes, whether abolition or otherwise, from neighboring States, shall be duly and freely expressed,—this principle he emphatically declares to be the American policy, dictated by the genius of our country, and which it is his mission, and hes been and shall be his aim to enforce and make authentic. Under the alternate guidance of DAVE ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW and JIM LANE we extended our visitations among the "roughs" of this political battle-field, and found that the spirit of resistance was dead within their respective camps—the calm dignity, power and evidently honest purpose of the new Governor having operated on men of all opinions with the conviction of destiny. Even the leaders no longer talked of what *they* intended to accomplish, but of what would be the issue of Gov. WALKER's campaign—openly confessing that the presence of this master-spirit commanded the elements of discord, and that as he willed it, so must the result come to pass. In public and to their followers they, of course, hold different language—for the habits of demagoguy, like other bad habits, are tenacious, and not easily broken; like "the inevitable Major Dougherty," when sick of brandy they have to taper off on gin punches. But their private sentiments, as confessed to the initiated, are those set forth above. While there, we met at Leavenworth City with WM. M. COOK, Esq., late private secretary to FERNANDO the First. We rejoice to say that BILLY evinced a decided improvement, if not complete restoration, of his moral faculties, which must have been under a dangerous strain while he was the repository of so many dangerous State (prison) secrets. One little circumstance, however, cast over our minds a doubt of the completeness of his moral restoration. It appears that in the hurry of his departure he carried with him some important private papers, highly dangerous to the permanence and repose of the rule of our municipal magnate; and he does not appear to have guarded them with that care that would indicate a sensitive desire that they should be returned to their owner. But we can scarcely expect after such chronic visitations of unhealthy sentiment arising from the corrupt atmosphere of the City Hall, anything more than partial convalescence. We obtained during this visit some very valuable facts, derived from JOE SCOVILLE's "History of our Model Mayor," which was got up at the instance of our friend PERSON HERRICK. But this must be the burden of another song.

GENIAL REMINISCENCE OF THOSE BOUQUETS—RAG NO. 2 "GENTLY SWEATED," TO PREVENT LEG-WEARINESS.

Returning by way of Chicago, we stopped at the pleasant home of our respected friend, Judge DOUGLAS, and left like a giant refreshed with wine from communing with the spirit of our little Goliath of the West. His amiable wife, let us remark, still retains a lively remembrance of those bouquets which our friend "Slippery" used to present to her at the matutinal feasts in Washington, recorded in a preceding letter; but it seems altogether doubtful whether the withered stalks are quite consideration enough for the Clerkship to the House to which said "Slippery" aspires. The bouquet-venders may nominate him—as a high official in this City expects to be nominated by twenty-five policemen of his own appointment; but, as to political strength!—why, TOM WHELAN, BILL POWERS, and the other whisky braves, with or without Babylonian bricks in their hats, possess just as much influence over our Presidential vote. But all this we shall treat of in a letter specially devoted to a consideration of the proper qualifications for Clerkship of the House; and this shall contain solid chunks of wisdom for all who aspire to be politicians, "not for a day, but for all time." But, letting "Slippery" slip—we were delighted by the glowing enthusiasm with

which the Little Giant spoke of the progress and prospects of our country; his calm and abiding confidence in the growth and steady irresistibility of its great mission; his allusions to the insignificant causes by which demagogues attempt to agitate the great fabric of our Government, and his faith in the manifest destiny of the Republic—that there are no limits to its legitimate expansion, save those which the Almighty has decreed by the boundaries of the rival oceans. We cannot omit reference to a simile used by Judge DOUGLAS, with reference to the difficulties in Kansas—more especially as it seems suggestive of a coming event in his domestic circle. He said, "There were great principles undoubtedly at stake there; but that the issue of the struggle, whatever it might be, could no more affect the stability of our Government than the squalling of a child in its cradle could properly affect the permanent peace of a well regulated household." He attended with a patient spirit to his own aspirations for the Presidency; but declared, and in a tone admitting no doubt of his sincerity, that he "cared more to deserve well of his country than to wear its honors."

FLYING VISIT TO THE CAPITAL—NAG NO. 3 SHOWS HIS BOTTOM.

Quitting Chicago, we let our wings fall over Washington, and could not refrain from renewing the friendly chat we had been having with the President when interrupted (as detailed in a former letter,) by the intrusion of EDWIN CROSWELL, big with the pregnant issues of the New-York imbroglio. We found the conservative hero of our country as calm and serene as a holiday sky—forming an agreeable contrast to the hazy and undecided atmosphere which prevailed in the White House under the auspices of his unfortunate predecessor. We could not help comparing the appearance of the President to the condition of our country under its beneficent Constitution—a sound frame, good health, good habits and good purposes, illustrating a position conscious of its own impregnability. And here we may as well unbosom ourselves of a secret, heavy and important to the politicians of all stripes throughout the country. We cannot do our feelings the injustice of attempting any longer to conceal it. It is just this and nothing more:—that the universal sentiment of the South and West points to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN for a second term when his first shall have expired. This will be accomplished, if at all, in opposition to the well-known private wishes of the President himself, from the political necessities of the country and the requirements of the party which has elevated him to office. No man, for many terms, has given so much peace, satisfaction and security; nor could any man promise a more conservative administration. We put this seed into our political hot-bed, laying claim to it at the same time as our private property. ISAIAH RYNDERS, however, may claim a fifth of it if he turns in with his vigorous forces and helps us to cultivate the ground.

A DIP INTO THE TREASURY—NAG NO. 4 PUT ON RACING FEED.

Having thus folded the Executive to our downy bosom we hopped across to the Treasury Department and received a thrill of electrical emotion as our claw touched the hand of HOWELL COBB—the coming man of the Democracy. We found him patiently and industriously discharging the duties and responsibilities which belong to his position, and could not but admire the comprehensive facility with which he grasped the minutest details of public concerns throughout the country. The Treasury Department now exhibits, notwithstanding its vastly increased necessities, the most perfect discipline and management that have ever existed—though we must pay Mr. GUTHRIE the merited tribute of confessing that he discharged his functions with severity and conscientiousness, if not any marked ability: it was the misfortune of his *régime* to be characterized more by vigor than success.

Mr. COBB was in high spirits, and had very few but very pertinent observations to make on our Tammany troubles. He contended that the difficulty with poor PIERCE'S Administration arose from that misguided gentleman's offensive and dictatorial intermeddling with the intestine or "dirty linen" quarrels which seem chronic in the happy family of the New-York Democracy: that it was no part of the business of the ruler of a great government to mix himself up with these little local skirmishes and divisions which in no way interfere with the concentration of the full forces of the party on the day of battle: that there were no political principles involved in this contest—the difference being merely one of organization, and that, like other family squabbles, it should be left to the settlement of the parties directly interested: that Mr. BUCHANAN could only become responsible for it if he mixed up with it and took sides: that the information brought on by Mr. SCHELL had given him the most cheering hopes of a lasting adjustment of these differences on a basis restorative of good feeling amongst the warring elements through the active interposition of Postmaster FOWLER, who certainly seems to occupy the most powerful position in the party; and that he had no doubt the Democratic Party would be found in one solid phalanx in November next, when the strength now wasted by the internal contest would be concentrated and directed against the common foe. He evidently entertains great hopes that the impending struggle in the Empire State will result in the triumph of Democratic principles.

THE TWIN ALLIGATORS IN NEW-YORK—TWO STEPHENS NEW CANDIDATES FOR STONING.

Before leaving Washington we went round a good deal amongst the politicians there and found them all greatly amused by the funny aspects of our quarrel—more especially by the amusing performances of Captain RYNDERS' "friend from the interior," Mr. STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, whom most of them confound, and persist in confounding, with STEPHEN H. BRANCH, our municipal alligator. DILLAYE'S flourishes while amongst them, followed by his ridiculous failures *here*, were exceedingly diverting to the old and initiated heads of the Democracy. This DILLAYE, you remember, secured his appointment as General Appraiser through the influence of Governor SEYMOUR, who was anxious to remove his "fussy and flatulent" intermeddling from the interior of the State; and there is a story about him current, which may or may not be true, but which FROMENT or Judge WATERBURY would doubtless be able to throw light upon. It runs to this effect: At the commencement of the late Tammany campaign, DILLAYE is said to have appealed to Postmaster FOWLER to assist him (*D.*) in getting up some sort of standing and political position, stating, with tears in his eyes, that he was a "dissolute exile" from the interior, with no ends of his own to accomplish, and with a schoolboy's appeal that "if F. would only help him that one time, he'd never trouble him again;" and further promising to use whatever position he might thus acquire as F. in his superior knowledge might direct. Moved by these entreaties and his native liberality, Mr. FOWLER, it is said, through his assistant ANDRE FROMENT, secured DILLAYE'S election as delegate to the Cooper General Committee; whereupon the interior STEPHEN, forgetting the capital that had set him up in business, immediately started upon his own account, conspicuously displaying the sign, "No connection with the concern over the way," and made the illustrious fizzle which your columns have so graphically recorded. His attempt to unite the Twenty-first Ward organizations by a trick, and then his imbecile audacity in proclaiming that "*he* had commenced a work of fusion which *must* spread through all the other Wards," was as if one of the Sheepshead Bay men should style the act for which he is incarcerated a consummation of legitimate nuptials! His paying a clerk in his office to be a *claqueur* and follow him around town proclaiming him the "Achilles of Democracy," and protesting his (the clerk's) gratification at being considered "one of his privates,"—this joke was intensely appreciated; while the knowing ones remarked that this declaration of the man was not very complimentary to the manhood of the master, and added that "one might as well attempt to storm the barricades of Paris with a toothpick" as expect to bring about a hearty, harmonious union of the Democratic Party by such impudent dictatorial and clearly fictulent pretences. The Stephen who was stoned in Scripture days may well blush for his emasculated modern nemesake. Even Brandy-sour BAGLEY is ashamed of him, and the whites of Pea-green MOLONEY'S eyes turn yellow at the least allusion to "this ruinous DILLAYE," as he has latterly been christened. Why is it that Dr. BUCHANAN will allow this pustule to irritate, disfigure and annoy, as with an itch, the vigor and comfort of our Democracy, when a very slight surgical operation could remove the excrescence?

OUR FRIEND "GALORIOUS" ON THE PRAIRIES.

Returning once more to our municipal field of battle, we have since dipped our beak in many a beaker of golden Canary with citizen GEORGE N. SANDERS, "the free white man of North America," who has posted us up to date upon all the municipal and political events which have transpired since our departure. He has convulsed us with ED. WEST, and caused us to shed tears of joy over the happy restoration of our Rotary-pump, TOM BURNS. But the municipal aspect is all that the space allotted will enable us to allude to in the present letter, the LOWBER and "Galorious" development forming a crisis in our municipal affair which demands, and must receive, the closest and most undivided attention. What justice cannot inflict upon the persons of this class of offenders, should be inflicted on their reputations; and where we fail to wring repentance from their lips, we may at least have the privilege, now and then, of extorting a groan from the "thick darkness" in which their hearts are shrouded. During my whole western tour I was astonished at the degree of interest and curiosity evinced by people of all conditions and capacities, as to this new and startling phase of our municipal degeneracy. The disgusting particulars of this corruption matter have spread like fire upon the prairies; and the man "Galorious" is almost as famous amongst the Hoosiers, Pukes, Buckeyes, and backwoodsmen of the West, as among the wits and journalists of epigrammatic Paris. The hog-and-hominy men are inclined to regard him as a myth. Their unsophisticated senses cannot accept the logic, which teaches our more cultivated eyes to look upon prostitution and corruption as the twin evidences and penalties of a highly-civilized state. Both Mercer-street and our representative officials must remain mysteries to the brawny tillers of the prairies, for it requires some education in vice to ascend to the magnitude of these conceptions.

HINTS AT SECRET MOVEMENTS TO BE DEVELOPED HEREAFTER.

The crowded condition of your columns preventing me from extending the limits of this letter so as to embrace the busy movements, combinations, coalitions, conspiracies and convocations which have taken place during the past few days in and about Tammany Hall, Poverty Corner, the City-Hall, and Irish Tome, I must reserve them for a distinct and luminous letter covering the whole subject, and explaining minutely the motives and influences which have been at work, the issues involved, and the actors who have played star engagements in the comedy. I had hoped that my letter would have been confined to a grand Terpsichorean description of a magnificent "Union and Harmony" Ball, for which very extensive preparations had been made at Tammany Hall, according to a programme which CHARLEY BROWN had got CAS CHILDS to print in his best style.

GRAND TAMMANY HOP, WHICH ENDED IN A LIMP.

This programme ran something after the following fashion, hint in my next I can give you full details. There was a double head to the quadrille, and the leading couples, as advertised, were FERNANDO WOOD and JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., facing AUGUSTUS SCHELL and ISAAC V. FOWLER; JOHN KELLY and DANIEL E. SICKLES facing PETER B SWEENY and DICK BUSTEED, whose loving and graceful gyrations excited the intensest admiration of the assembled crowd. On the sides we observed ISAIAH RYNDERS and STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, STEPHEN clothed in a speckled skirt with three flounces round his bosom; and opposite these stood the red-headed Indian and Deacon HERRICK, who were arranged to bill and coo with each other during the entire evening. This part of the entertainment over, was to be followed by a grand triangular nuptial dance, in which JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Junior, EDWARD COOPER and WILSON SMALL, were to take part on behalf of their respective Committees—the figure consisting of each advancing towards the other with equal paces, and without any attempt to throttle, all three to embrace (standing on one leg each) when they came within arms' reach, and then to be crowned with flowers, purchased by DAN E. DELEVAN, Grand Sachem, from the same dealer who supplied "Slippery" with those famous bouquets.

FIREWORKS THAT WERE TO HAVE BEEN, BUT FIZZLED.

Just at this juncture, when the three had embraced, it was arranged that BILLY MINER should fire off a grand rocket, procured for this occasion by Mr. MICHAEL TOOMEY; to be followed by three brilliant Catherine-wheels, red, white and blue, on behalf of the three Committees, and as these burned out the whole *façade* of the building would gradually be illuminated by a magnificent piece of pyrotechny, got up under the direction of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, ISAAC V. FOWLER, FERNANDO WOOD, EMANUEL B. HART, ISAIAH RYNDERS, DAN. E. SICKLES and JOHN KELLY, displaying the word "UNION" in capitals of variegated colors. The whole to conclude with a big drink at the great spring, under the superintendence of JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, who had solemnly promised Mr. JOSEPH M. MAHER that he would not mar the harmony of the proceedings by insisting upon oysters on this occasion. All these proceedings were to be conducted under the management of NELSON J. WATERBURY, who came to town expressly to take charge of them.

We regret that this splendid entertainment did not come off, all the principal performers finding themselves suddenly lamed by the exertions which they had made in private for the consummation of this grand public ceremony. But of the movements which led to this failure—its effect upon the State Convention—the Presidential aspirations involved—the City nominations for office—the dinners, parties, interviews and bar-room gatherings—the whole illustrative of an entirely new phase of Chevalier WIKOFF'S "*New Courtship and its Consequences*," (the jade St. Tammany being substituted for Miss GAMBLE) with many facts, details and particulars,—of all these I must sing in my next for the benefit of the wise men of the Democracy to be assembled in Syracuse on the 10th of the present month.

Very obediently, your servant,
A BIRD IN THE BUSH.

P. S.—The Bird is in a flutter—its little heart beating with excitement—from its recent visit to the vicinity of Reade-street, where a good "opening job" is now in active process of completion. Glorious makes a shrewd bargain. Bliss and Freeman are business men: but what is FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS compared with the advantages of so fine an "opening?" Why stand at $900 with a gentleman of such liberal tendencies? We shall have to address a few words to our friends Messrs. Bliss and Freeman, so that their eyes may be "opened" as well as the street. Oh, these are "glorious" times. Hurrah, hooraw, hurray! Where is JAMES R. WHITING—oh, where?

POLITICS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Election of Delegates to State and Judicial Conventions.

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic delegates from the several townships, comprising the First Assembly District of Westchester County, met at the Town Hall of West Farms, on Wednesday, 3d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the District and the State and Judicial Conventions.

On motion, Hon. N. W. WOODWORTH, of Yonkers, was called to the chair; W. E. WARKE, of East Chester, and JAMES CONNER, of West Chester, were chosen Vice-Presidents; EDWARD HAIGHT, of Westchester, and JOHN MCBRAIR, of West Farms, were appointed Secretaries. It being intimated that the seat of the last-named would be contested, that gentlemen declined officiating until his admission should have been acted upon by the Convention. The delegates from East Chester, Westchester, Morrisania and Yonkers, presented their certificates and took their seats; when, on motion of Mr. SMALL, of East Chester, the respective claims of the two sets of delegates were referred to a Special Committee, before whom Mr. Murphy, a Custom-house official, first urged the claims of the delegation which he represented. He was followed by Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, on behalf of himself and confederates. In the course of his address, he said:

"I regret that Hon. JESSE LYON did not open the case for the contestants, who might have been benefited by his attempt to vindicate the rights of his delegation. I could not be more astonished at the course pursued by Mr. LYON and his associates, if they had appeared at the bar of the House of Representatives, making like factious claims against my occupying a seat in that body. I had heard, previous to coming to this Convention, of the existence of this miserable faction; of its using money and other appliances to overawe this Convention As to the regularity of the proceedings upon which the delegation represented by me claims seats in this Convention, I would remark that the meeting at which we were appointed was regularly called by the only Democratic town Committee; that Mr. TAPPAN, Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, had passed through the ordeal of a popular vote at the last Spring election, and he had been elected Supervisor of his town over Mr. SMITH, the strongest man that the Republicans could nominate against him, is the best proof that he was a fit person to be Chairman of such a Committee. The Committee was made up of acknowledged Democrats, and from that Committee emanated the call for the meeting to appoint delegates. At that meeting, Mr. MCBRAIR moved that SAMUEL M. PURDY, Esq., be Chairman. In that motion Mr. LYON and his confederates acquiesced. The motion was put and carried unanimously; Messrs. BRIGGS and BUCKHOUT were afterwards appointed Secretaries. The meeting being duly organized, a motion was made by Mr. TAPPAN that a Committee of five be appointed to retire, and report the names for the action of that meeting, to be selected as delegates to this Convention. Mr. LYON moved an amendment that the meeting appoint the Committee of five. The question was discussed, and the amendment was voted down. Mr LYON appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision of the Chairman was triumphantly sustained, with the exception of about seven dissentients The Chair then appointed a Committee of five. They reported the names of the gentlemen now composing the delegation represented by me The names were put separately, and nearly unanimously approved At that time Mr. LYON and his friends, not content with the action of the meeting, retired therefrom. I followed them to the front of the house, where I found that they had organized another meeting on the road. I found Mr. MURPHY, a Custom-House officer in the chair, whereupon I addressed him and said, that I did not desire to disturb the harmony of their meeting, but I hoped that they would not produce a division in the Democratic Party of the town; and begged them to return to the meeting at the hall and hear an explanation from me in reference to some charges which Mr. LYON had made against me; and Capt. GEORA, the Secretary of the out-door gathering, expressed himself in favor of going back to the original meeting, but Mr. LYON refused. I then proceeded to define my position there, and closed by moving an adjournment *sine die*, which motion, however, Mr. MURPHY refused to put. I therefore put it myself, and the motion was carried by a large majority.

A few of them then retired under a tree and made up their list of Delegates, which they now present to you as regular. It is due to my self-respect to expose these disorganizers who have been set upon the Democracy by Custom-House employes. One of them, Mr. MURPHY, stated to an individual a few days since that unless he came to that meeting and opposed me, he would lose his bread and butter in the Custom-House. [Mr. MURPHY here interrupted the speaker, alleging that he never said so. Mr. HASKIN replying, said he would, before he closed, read an affidavit conclusively proving Mr. MURPHY to have said so.] "It is such men as he and CARTRIGHT, another Custom-House employe, who have brought about this collision. They allege that my course is against the Administration, and seek upon this false allegation to hook down my personal influence in the town of West Farms, of which influence I am proud, because I was born in it, and it was by my efforts and energy of character that West Farms was made a Democratic town, and I am convinced that I am attempted to be deposed by Custom-House hirelings upon such an issue. Look for a moment at the names of the gentlemen composing what they please to call the oligarchy of the town of West Farms. They have most of them passed the ordeal of the people's votes. Mr. TAPPAN was elected by a majority of 90, I had 89 majority for Congress, while FREMONT, to my great regret, was ahead of BUCHANAN in the town. Who says we do not represent the Democracy of the town? I have traversed and worked through the entire District, including three Counties, last Fall, and I boldly assert that I represent the wishes of the Democratic Party therein. I am surprised and pained that the affidavits read by Mr. MURPHY make the outside meeting to appear numerous. The allegation to that effect is nothing but a dodge, easily explained, when it is recollected that after the adjournment of the regular meeting many, through curiosity, watched the outside proceedings, although not participating in, or approving them, and the few outsiders embraced a band of mercenaries and bullies from New-York, who were seen riotously proceeding home at midnight. Mr. H. then severely satirized the affidavit of G. J. SUTTON, a member of the Know-Nothing order, which had been read on the part of the contestants. There never was a meeting in West Farms, said he, in which a faction, buoyed up by money, aided by unjust accusations, was so far permitted to interfere with the harmony and union of the Democratic Party.

Mr. H. closed by reading affidavits, showing the regularity of his delegation, in whose favor the Committee decided, by a vote of 5 to 3.

Mr. MCBRAIR then took his seat as Secretary, and the Convention proceeded to elect delegates to the State Convention.

H. B. TOMB and E. J. SMALL were appointed Tellers.

The following gentlemen were then nominated by their respective friends, viz., WILLIAM RADFORD, of Yonkers; JAMES CONNER, of Westchester; STEPHEN BOGART, of East Chester, and SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, of West Farms, (Superintendent of the Assay Office, New-York.)

Mr. HASKIN, in nominating Mr. BUTTERWORTH, took occasion to eulogize the character of that gentleman, and strenuously urged his election on the ground that the hirelings of the New-York Custom-House had undertaken to overawe and defeat him. Mr. H. concluded his remarks by reading the following letter from the gentleman in question:

Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I fear that it will not be possible for me to attend the Convention to-day; my official duties may detain me later than 12 M. I will come if I can; should I not be present I wish you would say to the gentlemen of the Convention that I have not sought the position of delegate to the State Convention, and it has now only become desirable on account of the unexpected and surprising opposition which has manifested itself in certain quarters. I understand that some of the hirelings of the Custom-House have industriously circulated a report that I desired the place of State delegate to enable me to make a successful war upon their master, the collector; there is not a particle of truth in the statement; for more than twenty years the most friendly relations have existed between Mr. SCHELL and myself; if they are over disturbed, it will be by no means a voluntary act of mine, and I think that I know Mr. SCHELL well enough to be certain that these miserable sycophants and londies will fail to commend themselves to his favor by traducing and lying about me.

Mr. SCHELL was appointed by the President to the important office which I now hold, simply because of the belief that *he*, better than any other man, could dispense the immense patronage of the place, so as effectually to unite and build up the Democratic Party of the City and State. Mr. SCHELL is aware of this, and it is clearly the duty of every good Democrat to sustain and strengthen him in effecting this great purpose. I shall be slow to believe that the Collector has so far forgotten what is due to his place, and what is expected from him, as to have authorized the prostitution of his patronage to produce dissensions in this County. Should I be selected a delegate to the State Convention, I shall fulfill the mission so far as in my judgment best to promote the harmony and success of the Democratic Party. We have an important contest before us, and our best men should be selected as standard-bearers. Your friend,

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH.

Hon. J. B. HASKIN.

There were 43 votes cast, of which Mr. BUTTERWORTH received on the third ballot 22 votes, Mr. RADFORD 11, Mr. CONNER 6, and Mr. BOGART 1. On motion Mr. BUTTERWORTH was then declared unanimously elected delegate to the State Convention, and JAMES CONNER the alternate. The Convention then went into the election of a delegate to the Judicial Convention, which resulted in the choice of Hon. J. B. HASKIN, and T. H. SPRATLEY, Esq., as alternate.

On motion the officers of this Convention were empowered to call the next Convention of the District. The Convention then adjourned.

HON. J. B. HASKINS DEFINES HIS POSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your "News of the Day" article of yesterday, my name is erroneously connected with that of Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, in opposition to his aspiring to the State Senate. I have had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the selection of the Doctor's own delegates, or those in opposition to them, in the town of Oslining. That is a matter for the Democracy of that town to fairly determine, without outside interference, and I certainly have not yet expressed myself in favor of any candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Senatorial district composed of the same Counties I have the honor to represent in the next Congress; though I confess to have stated, to some of my friends in the district, in consideration of the importance of the Democratic Party regaining ascendancy in the Senate of the State, at the ensuing Fall election, that none but the most unobjectionable, reliable and popular Democrat ought to be nominated—one who had the confidence of the entire Democracy of the district, and that I did not consider Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH coming up to that standard.

Why will he insist upon foisting himself, as a *Democratic* candidate, upon the good old-fashioned Democratic Counties of Rockland, Westchester and Putnam, when he is really a Black Republican in disguise.

Yours truly, JOHN B. HASKIN.

No Union in Tammany.

Last evening the Conference Committee from the Cooper and Small factions met at Tammany to pursue the attempt to harmonize, but adjourned without coming to any favorable conclusion. The formation of a new Committee on the basis heretofore proposed can easily be effected, but the Cooper people wish to ignore Ward organizations, and in lieu thereof acquire the power to name delegates to Syracuse themselves.

Subsequently the Wilson Small General Committee convened in one of the sitting-rooms of Tammany, in company with his Honor the Mayor. The Committee on Conference presented a lengthy report, detailing the herculean labors and tribulations attending their efforts to effect a union in the ranks of the unterrified. The following resolutions, denouncing the Cooper Committee as having brought discretion into the Democratic Party and all their woe, were adopted:

Resolved, That having exhausted every means to effect an honorable adjustment of all difficulties and dissensions in the organization of the Democratic party of this City: and having at last been defeated in their repeated efforts by the malignant hostility of men who, it is obvious, are acting in secret concert with the open enemies of the Democratic party, this Committee must express its regret not only at the failure of these efforts, but at the existence of such malignant influence within the walls of this time-honored edifice.

Resolved, That thus the responsibility of the continued double organization and the divided front to be presented at the State Convention will not rest at our door. We have pledged for peace and submitted to the assumptions of these pretended antagonist Committees until further negotiations would cease to be a virtue. It is now left for us to denounce them as they deserve, and to carry the quest on again to the people of this City at the polls As we gave them a humiliating defeat last Fall, when they obtained our four thousand votes out of eighty thousand, so will we overwhelm them again, and leave them once more in merited political obliquity and obscurity.

After much discussion as to the mode of holding the coming primary election, a call was agreed upon specifying the manner in which and the time, which will be Saturday and Monday evenings next.

Fourth Ward Repeal Meeting—A Shindy—A Letter from Mayor Wood.

Another "repeal meeting" was held in the Fourth Ward last evening, at the unction of Madison-street with the New Bowery.

A substantial platform had been erected, from which the meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock, and JOSEPH ROAF, Esq., appointed Chairman. He addressed the crowd, which now numbered about 1,500, in a few opening remarks. After which he introduced Mr. O'DONNELL, who read a string of resolutions.

The first resolution expressed the sense of the meeting in favor of a union of the Democracy.

The second did not despair of the Republic, but trusted in the Fourth Ward.

The third hailed the advent of BUCHANAN to the Presidential Chair, and delighted in the appointment of AUGUSTUS SCHELL as Collector, who was declared to be a "chip of the old block."

The fourth looked with confidence to the November election.

The fifth was important as indicating the terms on which the union of the Democracy has been effected, and we give it entire:

Resolved, That we approve of the independence and fearless course of our present honored Chief Magistrate, FERNANDO WOOD, in resisting, almost single-handed, the vile schemes and machinations of the Black Republican clique to control the chartered rights and immunities of this great metropolis, and that their efforts to crush him meet with our most determined opposition, and only tend to fasten him more firmly in the affections of the Democracy.

The sixth and last resolution rejoices in the prospect of a speedy union of the Democracy.

Resolutions were passed unanimously—and the one relating to FERNANDO WOOD was vociferously applauded.

Hon. JOHN KELLY, member of Congress elect, then mounted a chair on the platform, and made a speech of forty minutes in length. He commenced with a defence of the past course of Mayor WOOD —

When Mr. KELLY retired, a Mr. JAMES SHEEHAN immediately stepped into his shoes, and was about to address the crowd, when loud calls were made for "PARKING," "PERKINS," intermingled with occasional cries for "MING." The cries mostly came from the platform, when it was evident that Mr. SHEEHAN'S eloquence was not held in high repute Mr SHEEHAN insisted upon speaking, however, and commenced by saying that there were "several d—d donkeys about in that region" The cries for PERKINS and MING here became louder, amidst which the band struck a noisy air that completely drowned all other noises. The last our reporter saw of SHEEHAN he was shouting "D—n you," "D—n you," while the friends of PERKINS and MING were pulling him from the chair. Quiet having been restored, and the band stopped playing, Mr. PERKINS mounted the stool, and was about to hold forth when a voice on the platform cried out, "Now, that aint on the square, I'll be d—d if it is. No, I'll be d—d if that's on the square," &c., &c. With these words the owner of the voice whose name we did not learn, rushed to the front of the platform and was about to pull the speaker from the Chair, when a regular melee ensued. The platform was crowded, and the row was hardly commenced before the reporters' table was upset, and the reporters themselves followed the example of those who were not engaged in the fight, and made their escape as best they could.

The TIMES reporter having leaped from the platform and landed on the ground with a whole neck, concluded he had seen enough of repeal meetings for one night, and made tracks for the office. As he was about leaving he discovered that Colonel MING had succeeded in getting the Chair, and was trying to make himself heard upon the "importance of the coming struggle."

The following letter from Mayor WOOD was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot be present to participate in your meeting to-night, though I feel a deep interest in its proceedings. That the people of the Fourth Ward, so long distinguished for their attachment to correct principles of Government, should partake of the common sentiment of hostility to the gross usurpation of our Albany masters, I am not surprised. Their rights have been betrayed, and it is to be hoped that in the coming struggle for repeal, they will be found as ever true and reliable.

If New York is to be deemed incapable of self government, and denied the privilege of selecting its own public servants, it must be degraded indeed if worth nothing better than to be ruled by a profligate and corrupt Black Republican dynasty.

But, fellow citizens, after all, we have remedy in our own hands.

Let us unite heartily in the protection of our own time-honored privileges and franchises, making common cause with the opponents of the ruling tyrants, and sweep them from power. There will be no rear—no hope for the masses—until the unscrupulous Central Power which assumes to control the Legislature, the internal improvements, and the judiciary of the City and State, shall be swept into ignominious oblivion.

In this effort rely upon it I shall be found in the heat of the battle. Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Messrs. GEORGE W. CASSERLY, &c., No. 60 Roosevelt street.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

FRESH PEACHES FOR WINTER USE.—DON'T let the present abundant peach season pass without putting up a supply of the delicious fruit in ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS. They are easiest to use, and certain in the result. For sale by

E. P. TORREY, Agent of Manufacturer,
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESents could visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S ROGERS No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

IT WILL PAY YOU
To read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. These gentlemen have the largest stock in America, and their prices, as you will see, are very inviting.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No 326 Broadway to
Nos 18 and 15 Park-row.
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of those buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

HAIR DYE. WIGS.
WIGS. HAIR DYE.
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable dye known. No blisters, no fire, no burning of the hair—the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all. Twenty years' practical experience test the fact. The establishment is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, opposite the Fountain, No. 233 Broadway.

LOOK AT

Our list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper. The public may rely upon it that our prices are all of 20 per cent. below the market rates.

W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ATTENTION!
Wonderful Bargains, English Carpets.
Velvets, 9s.; Brussels, 6s., 7s., 8s.
80,000 yards beautiful Ingrains from auction.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT tract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWIPTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in this fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have left them have our book office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWIPTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

Resolved, That having exhausted every means to effect an honorable adjustment of all difficulties and dissensions in the organization of the Democratic party of this City: and having at last been defeated in their repeated efforts by the malignant hostility of men who, it is obvious, are acting in secret concert with the open enemies of the Democratic party, this Committee must express its regret not only at the failure of these efforts, but at the existence of such malignant influence within the walls of this time-honored edifice.

Resolved, That thus the responsibility of the continued double organization and the divided front to be presented at the State Convention will not rest at our door. We have pledged for peace and submitted to the assumptions of these pretended antagonist Committees until further negotiations would cease to be a virtue. It is now left for us to denounce them as they deserve, and to carry the quest on again to the people of this City at the polls As we gave them a humiliating defeat last Fall, when they obtained our four thousand vote out of eighty thousand, so will we overwhelm them again, and leave them once more in merited political obliquity and obscurity.

After much discussion as to the mode of holding the coming primary election, a call was agreed upon specifying the manner in which and the time, which will be Saturday and Monday evenings next.

R. G. HERRING & CO., manufacturers, Green Block Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 241 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. News paper publishers will please take notice of this injunction and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing plantation, or any use whatever a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1 000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 9 Vesey-street Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied by a female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALLS the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported J. & J. SAUNDERS', Store only at No 7 Astor House.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world His new style of Zeolia Scalps beat all for their natural appearance lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MAchines are now justly admitted to be superior to all others for family use. We advise all wishing to purchase such an instrument to call at their saleroom, No 495 Broadway, before purchasing.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the cleanest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 25 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, by Rev. R. C. Potter, WILLIAM F. MORGAN to ABBIE L. daughter of William W. Lyon, Esq., of this City.

ARMSTRONG—NEVIN.—In London, on Tuesday, Sept 1, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Mason, Mr. THOS. H. ARMSTRONG to Miss ELIZA A. NEVIN, late of this City.

JACKSON—BEADEL.—At Limestone, Peoria Co., Ill., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at Christ Church by Rev. John Benson, BENJ. JACKSON, Jr. of New York City, to SARAH E., youngest daughter of Moses Beadel, of the former place, late of New-York.

DIED.

TREMPER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, HARMAN TREMPER aged 54 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Mariners' Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in Cherry-st., near Clinton on Saturday afternoon Sept 5, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the family vault in 18th st.

PEARCEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2 WALTER A., youngest child of Alexander and Elizabeth Pearcey, aged 8 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 50 Court-st., Newark, N. J., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, Sept. 4

WADE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening Sept. 2, ELIZA JANE, wife of Wm Wade, and daughter of Joseph Willoughby, of this City in the 31st year of her age.

Friends and relatives, and those of her parents and brother, Wm. B. Willoughby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 West 4th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

GIBSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, SOLOMON D. GIBSON, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, at Fort Washington, N. Y., without further invitation.

☞ Newspapers please copy.

NELSON.—At New Rochelle, on Thursday morning, Sept. 3, CATHARINE A., wife of Henry A. Nelson, aged 52 years.

Funeral on Saturday morning, 5th inst at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, New-Rochelle. Train leaves 27th st. and 4th av. at 9:30.

WHITLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, WILLIAM H. WHITLOCK in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 1 Hanover place, corner of Livingston st., on Friday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Middletown Point, N. J., for interment.

GREAT WESTERN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, NO 33 P

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. Stuart
The overflowing audience that attended the opening night of this theatre induces the management to repeat the entertainment
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Sept. 4.
MRS. JOHN WOOD, (her last appearance in New-York this season.)
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, (her last appearance in New-York this season.)
MR. BLAKE. MR. WALCOT,
MR. LESTER, MISS GANNON, MR. JOHN WOOD,
MR. NORTON, MR. & H. DAVENPORT,
And MR. DION BOURCICAULT.
forming an assemblage of stars such as may never again be seen together in one entertainment.
The doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the performance will commence at 7½, with Bourcicault's comedy, in five acts,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. Walcot
Max Harkaway.....Mr. Norton
Meddle.....Mr. Blake
Charles Courtley.....Mr. Lester
Dazzle..(By the author of the comedy)..Mr. Bourcicault
Acolphus Spanker.....Mr. John Wood
Cool (for this occasion).....Mr. Davenport
Solomon Isaacs.....Mr. Russell
Lady Gay Spanker.....Mrs. John Wood
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Pert.....Miss Gannon
The Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. ROBERT STOPEL,
will perform during the evening—1. Overture, La Sentinelle—Stopel. 2. Polka, Echo de Mont Blanc—Juillen. 3. Selections from Trovatore—Stopel. 4. Quadrille, Masse'iello—Juillen. 5. Schottische, Matilde—dedicated to Mr. Stuart by Robert Stopel.
The box office will be open from 9 until 4, under the superintendence of Mr. T Moss, where seats may be had.
On MONDAY next
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI
First appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Italian Opera, Paris;
Signor LABOCETTA,
Primo Tenor di Grazia, from the La Scala, Milan;
Signor CASSIER,
First Baritone from the Italian Opera, London; and
Mr. ANSCHUTZ,
Conductor of the Italian, German and English Operas, Drury Lane, London.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Signori CASSIER, and LABOCETTA.
Conductor.....Mr. ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Private boxes.....from.....$5 to $20.
The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S No. 704 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.

OPENING OF THE SEASON, 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
SIGNOR LABOCETTA,
SIGNOR CASSIER.
MONDAY, SEPT. 7,
LA SONNAMBULA.
The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, ept. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING, and WM. HALL & SONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. ROGER AND MR. FORMES.
The manager of the Academy of Music beg to announce that Mr. ROGER and Mr. FORMES will arrive during the later part of this month.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.

ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING SEPT. 4, 1857.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION.
The beautiful Signorina TERESA ROLLA in the new Ballet of KATY, THE VIVANDIERE.
Promenade Concert at 7 o'clock. Overture at 8 o'clock,
EVOLUTIONS ON TIGHT ROPE.
KATY, THE VIVANDIERE.
THE COOPERS.
Balcony Box.....Antoine Revel
Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts.
SATURDAY—First Benefit of Mme. MONPLAISIR.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

BENEFIT
of the distinguished American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in
TRAGEDY AND COMEDY,
as Sir Edward Mortimer and Petruchio.
Friday— THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward...Edwin Booth | Blanche...Miss Ada Clifton
To conclude with
CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio.....Edwin Booth | Katherine.....Miss S. Denin
To-morrow—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
Will be presented the Comedietta of the
MODEL OF A WIFE,
After which the comedy of
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
To conclude with
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.

Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Throngs of anxious people continue to fill the Museum to see "THE BOGUS BURDELL INFANT," and have induced its "real mother," Mrs. Anderson, to "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER," and hence it may yet be seen at all proper hours, day and evening. WYMAN the Wizard, who performs TO-DAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock as well as EVENING at 7½ o'clock, feats in magic, necromancy, and ventriloquism, &c. The Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c, may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
THE LAST NEW PLEASURE.
The Management will open on the 11th inst. the famous
AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS,
comprising a score or two of Aquaria, or fresh and salt water ponds, inclosed within walls of plate glass, containing thousands of gallons, and covering several hundred feet of surface. They are supplied with every variety of living fish and plant from ocean and river, and exhibit to the visitor all the mysterious phenomena of nature accompanying LIFE BENEATH THE BILLOWS! In these Crystal Ponds
THE WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!
the natural operations of the plants and animals keeping it always pure, and rendering a change superfluous. The Aquaria has been several months in preparation, and is fitted up at great cost by Professors of Natural History from the Royal Zoological Gardens of Regent's Park, London
As these are the only perfect things of the kind in the country, the Management are prepared to supply, as counterparts, PARLOR AQUARIA, of every size and quality, FITTED UP TO TASTE, at very reasonable prices.

MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
whose fame in London, as a character vocalist, in WELSH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and IRISH BALLADS, is unsurpassed, accepted an engagement for a short time only. She will make her first appearance in America on the 14th inst.. In an ENTERTAINMENT, written expressly for her by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., author of "Rory O'Moore," "Low Back Car," "Angel's Whisper," "Handy Andy," &c., in which Miss W. will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS, by Mr. Lover.
The Management have made arrangements in Europe for a constant supply of attractions of the highest order and comprising many NOVELTIES never before introduced in this country—all of which are unobjectionable in their nature—thus securing to the Museum its established character as a place of innocent resort to families, who would combine valuable instruction with rational amusement.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances commence at 7½. FRIDAY, Sept. 4, the performances will commence with the farce of MY AUNT, characters by Mr. J. H. Allen, T. S. Johnston, &c. To be followed by, for the first time in this theatre, the melodrama of the WIZARD SKIFF, principal characters by Miss Julia Turnbull, Mr. J. Canoll, &c. Dancing by Mlle. Ernestine. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents; orchestra, 50 cents. The celebrated comedienne, Miss KATE SAXON, will appear in a favorite character to-morrow evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th of September. Those who have not secured space should do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr. LEEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. COPPER-FACED TYPE.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER R.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. G. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—Country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S patent; price $12, $15 and $36; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description,
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

in prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 154 piece.....	$16 00,	worth $25 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....	3 25,	worth 5 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....	7 50,	worth 10 00
White Toilet Sets.....	1 00,	worth 2 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets.....	5 75,	worth 8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets.....	65 00,	worth 85 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome.	15 00,	worth 20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen.....	1 75,	worth 3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen.....	75,	worth 1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen.....	1 80,	worth 3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers.....	7 00,	worth 10 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers.....	8 00,	worth 12 00
Hall Lights.....	3 00,	worth 4 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, two joints.....	75,	worth 1 25
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles...	4 75,	worth 7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....	20 00,	worth 28 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets.....	5 50,	worth 8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth 5 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen.	1 50,	worth 2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth 6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!

NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!

JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS AND MANTILLAS.

The subscriber respectfully informs wholesale buyers that he has on hand a splendid stock of Garments for Fall and Winter wear, comprising some of the greatest novelties to be found in this market. An examination is earnestly solicited. MOLYNEUX BELL,
No., 308 (old No. 58,) Canal-st.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

INDIA GOODS AT WHOLESALE!

Merchants and others are invited to look at the large stock of Pineapple Dress Goods, Crapes, Cambles, Poncees, Satins, Silks, Shawls, Canton China, Fans, Novelties, and many other articles only to be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER TO THE TRADE
FOR CASH
NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE,
HEAD ORNAMENTS, BONNET MATERIALS,
GOL'D STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

MILINERY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering the Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, of every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 299 Broadway Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT $3 50 PER WEEK.—A gentleman with his wife, or four single men, can be accommodated with good board and well-aired rooms, at the above terms, in a private family. Call immediately at No. 65 Rose st., corner of Pearl

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife and 3 children aged 4 and 9 years, in a family (private preferred) where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; location to be convenient to the ferries; terms must be moderate; best of references given and required. Address, for three days, Box No. 4,109 New York Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD—IN A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains a bath water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building No. 111 Broadway.

A SUITE OF ROOMS PLEASANTLY LOCATED and neatly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen may be obtained with board in a private family where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 43 6th-st., near 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class house, will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished rooms with gas and fire—partial board if the gentleman so desire, for $12 or $14 per week. Location, 2d-av. References exchanged. Address J. M., New-York Times for six days.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, at table for families or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway Hot and cold water, with bath rooms and gas. Dinner at 6 P. M.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT NO. 19 STUYVESANT-st., a desirable location two blocks east of Broadway. Easy of access by 3d and 4th av. cars and 8th st. stages.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be found at No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, very near the ferry.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CARPENTER'S SPECIFICATION this afternoon. Sept. 3d, in going from Cottage-place and Bleecker-st., through 8th-av. to 4th-st., a specification of the carpenter's work of a stable to be built at Yonkers N. Y. Any person having found the same will confer a great favor upon the subscriber by leaving it at No. 44 Hammersly-st., New York, and be suitably rewarded.
JOHN WHEELER, Jr.,
Carpenter and Builder

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A sum of money and papers having the name Alexander Stone attached, and to whom it would appear to belong, was picked up near Martinecock Point, L. I Apply to GEO JONES, at this office.

$10 REWARD.—IF A SMALL PACKAGE left in a 4th st. stage yesterday, at 3 o'clock, be sent to No. 3 Cliff-st., office of W. O. & BRO., the above reward will be given

TO TEACHERS.—A SET OF GERMAN mural maps for sale. Call at No. 6 Spruce-st., Williamsburgh.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable.
To obviate the cause, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch, and a few other dances at this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be obtained worth the time, the object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during this present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERARD & REDFIELD'S
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 136 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers:
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 Park-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 33 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE.—NOS. 70 AND 72 Elizabeth st. The schools of both male and female departments commence the Fall term on the 7th instant. For terms apply to the Principals JOSIAH D. CHASE and PATIENCE SMITH, at the Institute, or of ROBT. R. WILLETS No. 17 Rutgers place, JOHN L. GRIFFIN, 6th av. and 38th-st., and JOHN D. HICKS, No. 47 John st.

BOYS SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 49 and 41 Exchange.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Driscr, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day-School, in the Borough of Brooklyn, with large playground and Gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute, at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 53 Dey st.; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 18th st., first house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 18th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CAVERHILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $180 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Warren-st., or as above.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 32d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 21st-st

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st. two doors from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 15th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 43 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1082 Broadway, (between 27th and 28th sts.) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. 803 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISSES MERKEL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 29 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—NO. 71 WEST 14TH-STREET, CORNER OF 6TH-AVENUE, now in its 16th year, opens on Monday, Sept. 7, with increased advantages for the education of youth. Mr. Wm. Forrest, late Associate Principal, has retired from teaching, and left the Institution under the sole direction of the undersigned, for the last three years his partner and formerly Rector of the Henry-st. Grammar School. An able corps of ten experienced and efficient teachers has been engaged. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College, the Chancellor and Professors of the New-York University, Rev. Drs. Alexander, Eigenbrodt, Forbes, Haight, Hatfield, Knox and Marcius; and particularly to the following gentlemen, whose sons attend the school: Rev. Dr. J. A. Spencer, Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, (Jersey City;) Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, Dr. Abram Coles, (Newark;) Park Benjamin, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Jonathan K. Herrick, Esq., Robert Carter, Esq., Thomas N. Stanford, Esq., &c., &c.
Letters may be seen at the school from prominent clergymen and others, whose sons have been educated by the Rector. There is room here only for one or two extracts. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University, says: "I take pleasure in renewing my testimony in behalf of Mr. G. P. Quackenbos, as an instructor of youth. My son was with him several years, and made most gratifying progress." Rev. Mr. Isaacs concludes his letter thus: "Parents may intrust their children to you with the certainty that (as far as it can be done by unremitting and enlightened effort) they will be made true, intelligent, well-educated men."
Circulars containing the names of numerous references besides the above, and full particulars as to discipline, terms &c., may be had at the school, which all who have the sound education of their children at heart are invited to visit. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular Institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No. 473 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No. 32 Crosby-st.
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
Chairman of the School Committee.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $190 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen Instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Carter and Crowen, or at the school-rooms.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO. 23 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 15th September.

MRS. SEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 29 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. MILNENDER. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 38 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 188 Court-st., second door north from President. Fall term commences MONDAY, Sept. 7.
A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

**COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PIER MIRRORS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, MARBLE GROUPS, &c., TO-MORROW, Saturday commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 142 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. The whole furniture of this house is of the best description, having been made to order and used but a short time, a point which is a great variety of splendid china, cut glass, silver, &c., all of which will be absolutely sold without reserve. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale. Contents of the house consists in part of a splendid 7⅓ octave piano forte, with the unexpired warrantee, full suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved, with slip covers, two solid rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, French secretary, reception chairs in embroidered tapestry, large mantel and pier mirrors, superb rosewood secretary, bookcase, lace and silk curtains, Turkish lounges with chairs to match, over seven hundred yards fine carpets, costly mantel vases, and parlor ornaments, with a valuable collection of oil paintings in rich frames, chandeliers, gas fixtures, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, beds, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, sofa bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding, China, glass and stone ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 4, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$4,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. construction bonds.
8,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. (funded loan) bonds.
$4,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
$250 Penn Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856
$260 Union Mutual Insurance scrip of 1857.
$400 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856.
$464 25 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853.
30 shares Grocers' Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Beekman Insurance Co.....25 each.
10 shares Equitable Insurance Co.....35 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on Monday, Sept. 7.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER GLASSES, &c.—J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the dwelling No. 116 West 16th-st., consisting of solid rosewood parlor suite, solid mahogany do., in hair-cloth; rosewood piano forte stool and rosewood secretary bookcase; centre, pier, card and fancy tables; pier and oval French plate mirrors, curtains, cornices, shades, mantel clocks, China and Dresden vases, fine and valuable oil-paintings, library of books, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, hall and oil cloths, Chinese matting, elegant chandeliers, fixtures, &c.; mahogany and walnut French and cottage bedsteads, palliasses hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, marble-top and plain bureaus, marble-top washstands, toilet sets, lounges, sofa and sofa beds, mahogany chairs, rocking and easy do., oak extension table, China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery and glass ware, engravings, carpets, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash; a deposit required. Catalogues at house. N. B.—The above house to let at a cheap rent, with all the modern improvements.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 West 9th-st., Household Furniture, made to order by Dessols, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; elegant rosewood suit covered in white and green brocatel, consisting of sofa, arm and easy chairs, and four parlor chairs; carved black walnut marble-top sideboard; elegant tricolored brocatel window curtains and cornice; gilt and bronze clock; carved oak Gothic tête-à-tête, covered with black plush, with one arm chair and four chairs to match; black walnut extension dining table with five leaves and rack; carved rosewood bedsteads, mattresses, pillows and bolsters; mahogany bedsteads; mahogany marble-top dressing bureau; mahogany rockers covered in hair cloth; rosewood marble-top commode; cane seat rockers; gas brackets, chandeliers, &c. Also, an assortment of crockery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom No. 33 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, reserved for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered with figured crimson brocatelle, consisting of tête-à-tête, arm chair and 4 parlor chairs, mahogany sofa covered in hair cloth, tête-à-tête covered in do., mahogany parlor, arm and Voltaire chairs covered in do., mahogany and black walnut, single and double bedsteads, mahogany marble top washstands and commodes, mahogany book rack, black walnut corner etagere, mahogany marble top centre tables, gilt frame oval and pier mirrors, double and single mattresses, cribbed, cottage, counterpanes, oak closet, with secretary and bed attached, extension dining-tables, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of crockery, glass, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, ADJOINING the shore near the Narrows, half a mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, the most desirable building lots, on graded avenues, (70 to 80 feet wide,) existing on Staten Island. 37 lots on Bay-st., Pennsylvania-avenue and New-York avenue, adjoining the property of Mr. O. Andrews, to be sold peremptorily at public auction, by **MESSRS. BLEECKER & SON**, at the Vanderbilt House, Vanderbilt's Landing, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Sale positive. Title perfect. Sales will be made in single lots of 25 feet wide.

WM. EMERSON, Referee, No. 5 Wall-st.
WM. W. VAN WAGENEN.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, office No. 298 Broadway.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON FRIDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at house known as No. 9 52d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables, Brussells, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, window curtains and cornices, mirrors, mattresses, chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding, China, glass and stone ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

F. H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY STOCK.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY Sept. 8, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange on account of whom it may concern, 658 shares of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Stock (par $100.) Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, in all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

This magnificent instrument just introduced by
CHALBERG,
At his "Matinees Musicales," is without a rival for the Church or the Drawing-room.

A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.

BERNARD & FABREQUETTE, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for sale or rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

SORBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and dealers to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

DURABLE PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S piano-fortes, with new action and scale. These instruments are made in the very best manner, and by experienced workmen. Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 418 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos to rent. Several second-hand pianos for sale cheap for cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated Pianos, with other Boston and New-York Pianos, at lower prices than ever before offered. Prices to suit the times. Second hand Pianos at $25, $50, $75, $100 to $200. New Pianos to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 198 Broadway,
cor. Grand st., Marble Building.

MELODEONS FOR RENT—RENT ALLOWED ON PURCHASE.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated sub-bass organ melodeons, double-bank and double-reed melodeons, and those of every style, for sale or rent. Liberal terms to the trade.

A. M KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7-octave grand diagonal Piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, been used a few months, will be sold for $270. Can be seen at No: 141 9th-st

MATRIMONY.—WANTED, A FEMALE FRIEND, who will, of her own accord, loan $10,000 to, or marry and go into partnership with an unfortunate bombre that has lost one estate through being too honest. The money shall be doubled to the lady if the bombre is not done mad in going over the ground again. Apply, by letter, to WINFIELD HALLET, at this office.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $6 50 and $8 Boots, at JONES', No. 80 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & CO., No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or
Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor,
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller,
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer,
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all department's of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 15th day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st day of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

EDWARD CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON Clerk.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 184, 175, 181, 209, 233, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 887, 891, 450, 455, 480, 491, 494, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 606, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 926, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each: together $50,000, which are to be purchased at 80 per cent. of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
Trustees.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No 86 South-st., New-York. The subscribers continue to issue passage certificates from Europe on the most favorable terms. They also issue drafts for any amount from £1 upwards payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, the punctual payment of which drafts having gained the confidence of the public, the subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the favor and confidence so long reposed in them.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 19 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 28th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.—The bills of the Town Bank of Rockaway, New Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ⅜ per cent.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 19 William-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office.

A. HUNT, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner of William and Beaver-sts.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BULLS' HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 3d-av.

$20,000 REAL ESTATE AND CASH TO exchange for dry goods, clothing or general stock for country trade. Call or address S. B. F., No. 267 Greenwich-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.

Circulars forwarded on application.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferne and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 12 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopoc.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Dunbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1857.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The following unrivaled steamers will leave Buffalo for Toledo on arrival of Morning Express Trains from New-York. Positively no detention:

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, 1,750 tons, S. B GOLDSMITH, Commander, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,000 tons, J. F. PERKINS, Commander, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons, J. T. PHRATT, Commander, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

H. B. RITCHIE, Foot Main-st., Buffalo, } Agents.
JOHN F. PORTER, 193 Broadway, New-York, }

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:00 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. C. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN FOR LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, FAIRHAVEN, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, RED BANK AND NEWARK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Friday, Sept. 4, 7½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 6, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 7, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 9, 11 A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

Ogden Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston.....	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua.....	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester....	3 00	2 50	Lowell.....	4 25	2 25
Providence...	3 00	2 00	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg....	3 88	—	New-London or Norwich....	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Sept. 4, 8 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 4, 3 P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 3 P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 5, 3 P.M.
Sunday, Sept. 6, 8 A.M.	Sunday, Sept. 6, 3½ P.M.
Monday, Sept. 7, 6 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 5 P.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND. LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 8 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10¾ A. M., 3, 6¾ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9¾ A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderhilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. Excessive rate of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief

NEW-YORK CITY.

Launching.

On Saturday morning next, at high water, [illegible] the first-decked ship *Resolute* will be [illegible] from the yard of Wm. H. Webb, Esq [illegible] and from River). She is built for Williams & Guion's line of Liverpool packets, and is considered one of the most substantial vessels ever built in this yard. She is of 1,400 tons, and has her masts and topmasts in. She will be commanded by Capt. Freeman, late of the ship *Silas Wright*. The loss of this noble vessel must be yet on the minds of many. She was entering the port of Liverpool in the tow of a steamer, when she was caught in a terrific gale. The steamer was not of sufficient power to withstand the power of the storm, and both went ashore, making nearly a total loss.

Next northerly, in the same yard, may be seen the frame of the U. S. Revenue Cutter. The workmen are now engaged in putting in long diagonal braces. The machinery for cutting and punching the cold iron will amuse those seeking mental distraction. This vessel is to be a side-wheel, and to be finished by the close of this year.

To the south, in the next yard, also belonging to Mr. Webb, is the fast advancing frame of the Russian corvette of 1,400 tons, to carry ten large guns. She is now being planked, and the precision and power with which the heavy beetles are swung by the stalwart men engaged in driving the copper bolts and fastening the iron straps which stretch across the interior of the ribs, is worthy the attention of the lovers of the development of human muscle. She also will be finished about January, and is to be a propeller, somewhat flat, and is evidently suited to navigation in shallow waters. She has a beautiful run, and evidently possesses the requisites for speed if her power is proportionate.

Still to the south, workmen have been engaged in laying the platform for the immense Russian frigate. The spot is the same where the *United States* steamer was built some dozen years ago by Mr. Webb, and the extraordinary preparations then made for that monster vessel have been found too small for the still larger vessel now under-taken, and nearly a month has been occupied in digging up the foundations and strengthening it by huge timbers which lie deep-imbedded, and would probably be unsuspected by a casual visitor, ignorant of the necessity for a something upon which this immense weight is to rest. Various changes in the original contract, dating before the late Russian war, have been made, and now we learn that the vessel is to be a propeller frigate, to be pierced for 80 guns of extraordinarily large calibre, to be carried on two decks only. The keel will be laid early the next week and will be about 300 feet in length. The large timbers lying about will give some idea of the magnitude of the vessel.

J. R. & A. Stebbs have contracted with Captain Howard, the Superintendent of the railroads, to construct two first-class steamers, to run between Milwaukee and Michigan City. They are to be about 2,000 tons each, the cylinders to be 90 inches in diameter.

The Reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A conference meeting of the Committees of Arrangements, of Finance and of Reception, of the New York Volunteers, appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the 1st and 24 Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held at the Mercer-street House last evening. Gen. Wheat took the chair at 8½ P. M.

Lieut. Gaines read a letter from Gen. Ward B Burnett, dated at Philadelphia, Aug. 31, announcing that the visitors from Pennsylvania would arrive in the City at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 14th inst., landing at the Battery at that hour, and that Generals Patterson and Cadwallader, and Colonels Wynkoop and Geary would accompany them.

A communication from Sergeant Major John D MacGregor was read, offering on the part of the remnants of Company E, 3d Regiment of Dragoons, (whose members were recruited in this City to go to Mexico,) to join in the reception. The offer was unanimously accepted.

Gen. Wheat read a letter (dated Philadelphia, Aug. 31) from Capt. Wm. H. Gray, stating that the Scott Legion, of which he is the Commandant, would take the 10 A. M. train of the New-Jersey Railroad, arriving at Jersey City at 2 P. M., and proceed thence to the Battery by ferry boat. They would number about 40 muskets, besides the band.

It was stated that the New-York Volunteers will turn out 60 muskets. The 12th Regiment will act as their escort, with any other companies that desire to join in the reception. The meeting was adjourned to Saturday evening next, at 7 P. M.

The following is a corrected list of the Committees to which additions have been made, and some names withdrawn since they were first appointed:

Committee of Arrangements—Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Com. General J. H. Ward, Lieut. H. Gaines Capt. Adams, Major A. Farnsworth, C. F. B. O'Keefe, Lieut. S. F. Harrison, Sergeant Harper.

Finance Committee—Col. J. C. Burnham, Gen. C. R. Wheat, Major A. W. Taylor, Com. General J. H. Ward, Lieut. H. Dimonville, Lieut. W. H. Browne, Sergeant Pasiver, Capt. W. E. Hill, John Garratt, F. Allison, Major H. Wheldon, Col. A. C. Lawrence, S. F. Harrison.

Reception Committee—Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Col. J. C. Burnham, Lieut.-Col. Dyckman, Gen. Wheat, Major G. B. Hall, Capt. Pinto, Major W. Fairchild, Capt. De Bongars, Capt. Adams.

Counterfeit Money Again.

Two boatmen, on Wednesday evening, giving their names as William Scott and Joseph Smith, were arrested by Officers Spaewood and Olden, of the Second Precinct, charged with passing counterfeit money. Smith, as appears, entered the dining saloon of Henry Johnson, colored, under Fulton Market, and after partaking of refreshments, offered in payment what purported to be a genuine $3 on the Mechanics' Bank of Middletown, Conn. The bill was a counterfeit, and Smith, saying he had no other money with him, left the place without paying the amount of his indebtedness. He was watched, however, and in 15 minutes afterwards, Smith and Scott were observed going into the Globe Dining Saloon, corner of Front and South streets, kept by Edward Purser, where Scott bought a glass of brandy, and offered one of the $3 counterfeits on the Middletown Bank. The bill was refused, when Scott said he had no other money, but in a few minutes afterwards he paid for the liquor in good money. It was soon after this that the prisoners were apprehended and taken to the Station house. On searching Smith, a counterfeit $5 bill on the Hartford Bank, of Hartford, Conn., was found in his possession, and both the prisoners had good money in their pockets. The defendants were subsequently taken before Justice Connolly, and committed to the Tombs for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, each.

One William Smith, a laborer, attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Hartford Bank of Hartford on Wednesday evening at the crockery store of John Ryan, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-first-street. Mr. Ryan suspecting the bill to be spurious dispatched a messenger for officers Lior and Palmer of the Twenty-second Precinct. Seeing the gentlemen of the shield approaching Smith nastily left the store and ran rapidly down the avenue, closely pursued by the officers, who overhauled and arrested him after going several blocks. In his flight, Smith threw from him a large roll of bills which were picked up by a citizen, who saw fit to keep them himself. Sergeant Van Orden, however, afterwards succeeded in securing about $70 worth of the spurious bills which Smith threw from his possession; besides these, large numbers of torn bills which the accused had stripped in fragments as he ran with the crowd. The accused was taken before Justice Brownsell and held to await a further hearing.

Mary Montgomery, an Irish woman, was arrested by Officer Johnson, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with passing a counterfeit $1 on the Exchange Bank of Hartford, to Mr. A. Hyatt, a merchant. Mary was held for examination.

Trial Trip of the Atlanta.—The new steamer *Atlanta*, of Cromwell's New York and Charleston line, made a trial trip down the bay yesterday afternoon. She is the first of a new line of propellers, built for freight and passage. The trip to the Light-ship (25 miles) and return, occupied five hours, showing an average speed of ten knots. The vessel was easy, pleasant, fitted with powerful engines, which consume eight tons of coal in twenty-four hours, and it is calculated that the trip to Charleston may be made in sixty hours. The *Atlanta* is 163 feet on deck, 25 feet beam, and 12 feet hold, with a screw pitch of 20 feet; engines built by Delamater and hull by Westervelt. The engines are arranged upon a new model, similar to those of the *Osprey*, by Mr. Baien. Propellers, it is considered, will come into use for freighting purposes in place of paddle-wheel steamers; so this is virtually the inauguration of a new enterprise.

Large Arrival of Artists.—The steamship *Asia*, at this port yesterday, brought several artists whose presence is destined to occasion much excitement in the World of Amusement. Foremost amongst these is Mr. Charles Matthews, the most eminent and perfect comedian of the age. It is not yet settled, we believe, where Mr. Matthews will make his first appearance.

Mr. Max Maretzek also came on the *Asia*, accompanied by Mlle. Ramie, a prima donna, Signor Rosani, and a ballet troupe of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen. Signor Rottarni, a tenor of reputation, engaged by Mr. Maretzek, is also in town.

A Hospital Patient Stabbed by a Crazy Sailor.—Yesterday afternoon, John Mead, a seaman, late of the steamship *Arago*, who had been in the Hospital for a few days, undergoing treatment for *delirium tremens*, secretly procured a carving knife used by one of the nurses to cut bread, and made an attack upon the nurse in charge, then on a sailor who was in the same ward, and finally on a young man who lay asleep on his bed, and whom it is feared is fatally injured.

Mead became quieted in a moment, and, at the command of the sailor he had tried to assault, threw the knife down. On being questioned by the same sailor as to why he had made the attack, he said "he had come to the Hospital to kill somebody, and now that he had done so he was satisfied."

The surgeons in attendance proceeded immediately to dress Mr. Wagner's wounds, and found them so dangerous that they had but little hope of his recovery. Mead was sent to the Tombs and committed.

☞ Troop K, Third Regiment, held a meeting on Wednesday evening for the purpose of electing a Captain—Captain N. Sharp having resigned, after having honorably held the office for the last six years. Lieutenant S. Wiss was duly elected Captain, which office he accepted; and afterwards toasts, speeches and champagne were the order of the evening.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Sept. 3.
Before Judge Davies.

THE EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY

Daniel Berrien, Jr., vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York and Charles Devlin*.—The plaintiff in this action is a tax-payer in the Fourth Ward, and owner of the premises No. 357 Pearl-street. He complains in substance that the work of extending the Bowery was illegal and void on several grounds, as follows: That the Street Commissioner failed to give notice required by law before commencing the work of extension, and that the Common Council did not obtain the consent of the owners of two thirds of the land affected by the extension of the street, but that on the contrary the largest number of them were always opposed to the alteration of the grade which was necessarily altered by such extension; that the Street Commissioner was never authorized by the Common Council to put the work out under contract. In addition to this he, the plaintiff, asserts that the contract for doing the work was given to John Meehan, acting for Devlin, notwithstanding there were several other bidders for the contract, offering to do the work on a much less price than Meehan had offered to do it for. Additional fraud is charged by the plaintiff who alleges that since the death of Joseph S. Taylor, Meehan's contract has been altered by the insertion of figures into it so as to increase the amount payable under it; that Mr. Devlin presented a paper to the Common Council, purporting to be a petition to the change in the grade of the streets intersecting Pearl street, signed by two-thirds of the abutters; whereas it was not signed by *bona fide* property owners, but by bye-an bye-ers not responsible; that Charles Turoer, while acting as Street Commissioner, granted a fraudulent certificate for the purpose of assessing Devlin in addition pay at exorbitant prices for work which had not been done, and in consequence of all these the buttons have been assessed to an exorbitant amount, $26,369,) and the payment of which, it is alleged, the Corporation intended to enforce. The plaintiff, in behalf of himself and others, owners of property liable to assessment for said improvement, pray that the Corporation may be restrained from paying to Devlin, and that Devlin may be enjoined from receiving the amount claimed by him, or any part of it; and that the said defendants—the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City—be perpetually enjoined and restrained from levying, confirming, or attempting to levy or confirm any assessment for and on account of said work of regulating and grading the Bowery, or the streets intersecting the same; and that this plaintiff may have such further or other relief in the premises as to this Court may seem meet and proper; and that the said defendants may be adjudged to pay the costs of this action.

Judge Davies granted the injunction as prayed for in the complaint.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rates at which notes on the following Banks are taken at Evans' Clothing Warehouse Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, between Gold and Cliff streets:

Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York—Par.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.—Par.
Chemung County Bank, N. Y.—Par.
Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.—60c. on a dollar.
Bergen County Bank, New Jersey—90c. on a dollar.
South Royalton, Vermont—75c. on a dollar.
Rhode Island Central, R. I.—90c. on a dollar.
Warren County Bank, Penn.—60c. on a dollar.
Farmer's Bank, Wickford, R. I.—60c. on a dollar.
Tiverton Bank, R. I.—25c. on a dollar.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This popular Theatre continues to grow in favor. Night after night it is crowded and all appear gratified. A greater variety of entertainments are to be found here than in any other place. The pieces are well placed upon the stage and performed by a good company,—at present the best that has ever appeared here, and the most versatile of any in New York. Mr. C. J. Pessra, a young Western tragedian, has made a decided hit, and will be an immense favorite. To-night no less than four pieces, viz.: "Idiot Witness," the new pantomime of the "Magic Hands," "El Hyder" and "Irish Tutor;" dancing, singing and posturing.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ballotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Frederick's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

"Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers" is the most exquisite of toilet luxuries. Its rich medicated lather penetrates the skin, and at the same time that it removes all roughness, eruptions and imperfections, adds fresh beauty to the fairest face. For Washing Infants, mothers will find it admirable. F. G. Fontaine & Co., No. 205 Broadway, and No. 6 Astor House, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Persons who wish the genuine Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, will please ask or write particularly for "Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce," as the omission of Lea & Perrin's name gives unscrupulous dealers the opportunity of supplying a spurious sauce. John Duncan & Sons,
No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents in United States.

[Advertisement.]

To Mechanics.—If you know just what you were capable of doing, you might improve your condition, or the condition of those about you, by some new invention. We know not what we can do till we learn our capacities. Call on Prof. Fowler, at No. 308 Broadway, and have your head examined.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

Banknotes.—The subscriber is now purchasing uncurrent funds at his former rates: Eastern, Jersey and Philadelphia at ¼; New-York State and Baltimore, ⅜; Western, Southern and Canada proportionately low. Geo. Peyton, Exchange Broker,
No. 418 Broadway, corner Canal-st reet.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Freshness, delicacy, permanency and extraordinary beautifying properties, when used as a wash, are the conceded merits of this famous toilet water. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

American Primaries in Brooklyn.—The primary meetings of the American Party will be held on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, which will be held on Friday, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in the following places:

First District—Metropolitan Hotel, corner of Myrtle and Bushwick avenues.
Second District—Corner Sackett and Court streets.
Third District—No. 343 Fulton street.
Fourth District—Globe Hotel, Fulton-street.
Fifth District—Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue.
Sixth District—Columbia Hall, Grand street.
Seventh District—No. 44 Morton-street.

In the Wards and towns where no place is designated the local Committee is authorized to indicate a proper place.

These Conventions elect delegates to the American State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th inst.

Fatal Accident.—A boy, 14 years of age, named John McGarley, employed in Peter Cooper's gins factory, on the Maspeth Plank-road, fell from the third-story floor through the hatchway to the ground floor, receiving such injuries that he died within a few hours, at the residence of his parents—recently-arrived immigrants—at Green Point, Brooklyn. Coroner Small will investigate the case to-day. It seems the boys in this establishment are required to wear heavy shoes, with long nails, and, the floor being covered with bagging, the feet of the deceased got caught, and he was precipitated head foremost down the hatchway.

The Fifteenth Ward Vacancy.—The Democrats in the Fifteenth Ward of Brooklyn have nominated Ex Alderman Eames as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Eames received 107 votes, and his opponent, Andrew Cunningham, 92. The Germans of the Ward have nominated for the same office, Alois Dugat, and the Americans and Republicans are about agreeing upon Mr. Wm H. Short as a candidate. The election will be held on the 15th.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.
Before Hon S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

This Court reassembled yesterday morning, and the Clerk proceeded to call the panel of petit jurors, but there not being the necessary number present to proceed to business, and the Court refusing to summon talesmen, the Court was adjourned till Tuesday next, and another panel of 60 ordered. Judge Morris stated that two panels of 60 each had already been summoned for the present term, but he had been unable to get a jury. He could not summon talesmen, and said that he had ascertained that the officers had only personally served ten summons out of the last panel, and warned them if they were again guilty of doing business so loosely, their names would be stricken from the Court-roll.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

The September Term of the City Court will commence Monday, the 7th inst., at which time the Court will be organized and the Calendar adjourned one week, to the 14th inst., when the first twenty jury cases will be upon the Day Calendar.

The 4th inst. will be the last day for filing notes of issue.

Equity causes and enumerated motions must be regularly noticed for first Monday, and will then be set down for hearing on the fourth Monday—taking precedence, but with liberty to submit on written points prior to that time.

Special Term for the hearing of non-enumerated motions, will be held, on the Saturday of each week in Term.

A Calendar will be made, for which notes of motion should be handed to the Clerk prior to the opening of the Court on such days.

Saturday, Sept. 5, motions will be heard and decisions rendered thereon in Term.

Brooklyn, September, 1857.

SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Clerk.

The Encampment at Poughkeepsie.—Colonel Pratt was the Field Officer yesterday. The Brigade was reviewed in the afternoon by Brigadier General Wright, of New-Jersey. The General was received at 3 o'clock, according to the military form. The City Blues, from Paterson, N. J., appeared yesterday on the ground. They number 50 muskets, and are commanded by Capt. Griffiths.

The *Santa Claus* and the *R. L. Stevens* will arrive this morning with 1,200 firemen. The *South America* is also expected from Hudson. It is also supposed that large companies will arrive from this City, Albany and Troy, by the steamers *Armenia* and *Broadway*.

The Washington Continentals from Newburg, Captain Isaac Wood, Jr., will arrive this morning by the express train. They are accompanied by the Newburg Brass Band.

The Jefferson Dragoons of Rondout, Capt. White, arrived at the Camp yesterday. They are to act as escort to Gov. King and staff to-day. The exercises commence at ½ past 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Sept. 3.

$3,000 Indiana St. 6s	73½	7 Sixth av. R. R.	87½
10,000 do.	71	350 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	23½
2,000 Indiana St. 2½s	50	200 do.	b10 23
4,000 Virginia 6s	87½	325 do.	s3 23¾
2,000 do.	88	100 do.	b3 23
2,000 do.	88½	6 M. S. & N. I. pref.	42
1,000 Missouri State 6s	73	125 do.	42½
5,000 do.	74	5 do.	42¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	95	50 Panama R. R.	c 92
9,000 Bud Riv R Cn b	50	50 do.	83½
2,000 Harl R R 1st Mge	71	125 do.	s3 83
54,500 Ill. Cent. R. Rs	87	150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 104
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mge	44½	50 do.	s60 104
2,000 do.	46	8 do.	110
7,000 do.	46	300 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	18½
1,000 LaC. & M. L. G. Rs	35	32 do.	18¼
41 Mechanics Bank	110	200 do.	18
10 Bank of America	105	50 do.	17¾
25 Merch. Exch. Bank	109	300 do.	s3 17¾
33 American Ex. Bk.	95	37 C. Col. & Uin. R. R.	93
97 Bank of Commerce	110	192 Gs. & Chi. R.R.	81
47 Metropolitan Bank	99½	150 do.	81¼
31 Park Bank	95	63 do.	81¾
45 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	109	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b10 40
100 Penn. Coal Co.	73½	850 do.	s3 40
150 Canton Co.	17	50 do.	s3 40¾
200 Cum. Coal Co.	14	200 do.	b30 41
100 do.	15	200 do.	b3 40¾
200 do.	15¾	200 do.	b10 40
230 N. Y. C. R. R. b w	76	150 do.	b3 40
200 do.	b w 76½	100 do.	s20 40¾
400 do.	c 77	350 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	82½
100 do.	c 76¾	40 do.	b10 82¾
300 do.	c 76½	10 do.	83
235 do.	s3 76	200 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s30 25
100 do.	c 76½	50 do.	26
50 do.	s15 76½	50 La C. & Mill. R. R.	s3 19½
50 do.	s30 76	50 do.	b60 21
650 Erie Railroad	s3 23¼	35 do.	s30 19
50 do.	c 23¾	70 do.	19
300 do.	b60 24	165 do.	18
20 do.	24	300 do.	17¾
325 do.	n 23½	150 do.	s30 17
10 Hud. R. R.	8	200 Hudson River R. R.	17¾
15 Third Av. R.	88	150 Reading R.	s3 55
5 do.	85	800 do.	b3 55
30 Mich Cen. R.	66	1200 do.	b10 55
50 do.	s3 65	450 do.	s3 54½
5 do.	65¼	250 do.	b60 56

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by Albert H. Nicolay:

$75,000 Ch. and Mlss. R. R. 2d m., int. added | 16½
5,000 Cincinnati 6 ₰ cent. of 1855, int. ad | 71¾@72
10,000 Gal. and Ch. R. R. 1st m. 7s, int. ad. | 30½
20,000 Bell. and Illinoistown R. R. 1st m., int. ad. | 37½
10,000 Mil. and Beloit R. R. 1st m., int. added | 60
18,000 Ch. 6 ₰ cent. W. St. of 1860, int. ad. | 71¾@71¾
5,000 Ohio State 6 ₰ cent. St. of 1856, int. ad. | 93
20,000 Det. Mon. and Tol. R. R., int. added | 65½
1,000 Lexington City, Ky., 6s, int. added | 59½
6,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 7s, int. added | 81¾@81¾
10,000 Cin., H. and D. R. R. 2d m., int. ad. | 61@66¾
500 Ae. Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858 | 79¾
80 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852 | 50
1,000 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853 | 24
500 shares Buf. and State L. R. R. Co. | 99¾@100
150 shares Fireman's Insurance Co. | 141½@143¾
60 shares Beekmon Ins. Co. | 110@110½
25 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. | 117¾
20 shares Broadway Bank | 122
20 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. | 73
45 shares Chatham Bank | 122
80 shares Brooklyn City Gas Light Co. | 120¾@122

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by Adrian H. Muller:

$3,500 Illinois Central R. R. 7s, int. added | 83½
740 Great Western Ins. Scrip of 1857 | 40
20 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co. | 100½

SECOND BOARD

$11,000 Virginia 6s	84½	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	14
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	76	50 do.	13¾
2,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88½	19 Hud. Riv. R'd	18
2,000 do.	84	600 Reading R'd	s10 55
300 Erie Railroad	24	200 do.	55¼
200 do.	24½	300 do.	55¾
300 do.	24½	50 Ill. Cent. Rd.	s3 104
100 do.	b10 25	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	18
100 do.	s3 24	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 40
12 Third Av. RR.	85	100 do.	40
15 N. Y. Cen. R.	75¾	450 do.	40¾
66 do.	76	5 Gd. & Chi. R'd	82
50 do.	b10 76	18 Chi. & R. Is. R.	84
200 do.	s3 76½	30 La Ca. & Mil. R.	17
200 do.	76¾	60 do.	16¾
100 do.	76¾	25 do.	17¾

Thursday, Sept. 3—P. M.

Continued improvement is the order in Wall Street. It is particularly felt on the Stock Exchange sales to-day, which show the following advance from the lowest point of the week:

	From	To		From	To
New York Central	71@	76¾	Fris.	18@	24¾
Readi g	51@	55¾	La Crosse	10@	17½
Illino's Central	85@	94	Toledo	34@	43½
Bonds			Pittsburg	15@	18
Rock Island	76@	83	Galena	78@	81½
Mich Southern	18@	33	Milwaukee	25@	37
Mich. Central	62@	66	Missouri 6s	67@	75
Mich Senth Pref.	34@	42¾	Virginias	87@	88¾

There was much eagerness evinced to purchase for cash, as well as on buyer's option, at the early Board, and the feeling continued firm in the afternoon, though some disposition was shown to realize on some few descriptions, which had advanced most rapidly. At one time 106 was bid for Illinois Central, and even 110 paid for a small parcel, as against 85@86 only day before yesterday. At the Second Board it was done at 104 ₰ cent. There was a liberal demend for the Construction Bonds at 87½ ₰ cent. New-York Central and Erie were strong through the day, the dealings principally for cash, or on a few days' option. Missouri State Sixes rose 8 ₰ cent. from the forced sales of Tuesday. Some Indiana Fives were done at 71 ₰ cent., and the 2½ ₰ cents. at 50. City Bank sheres are not offered in considerable parcels, and the bidding is rather better. Metropolitan went up to 99½ ₰ cent. The general market left off steady, the belief obtaining to some extent that the pressure of last week and the panic of Tuesday are drawing Gold to the City from all quarters, to an extent which must soon reverse the tone of confidence and supply of money among both Banks and private lenders. The California Gold of Aug. 5 being here at last, affords much satisfaction. At the same time we know of very considerable drafts on the Sub-Treasury as well from New-Orleans, (advised by telegraph,) as from San Francisco. The receipts of Gold by Express this week from the neighboring cities are fully half a million. The amount drawn to Buffalo by the Bank run in that city is stated at $150,000. It is also rumored that Havana will send forward a large amount of American Gold; the rumor being founded on some insurances taken out in this City to cover such shipments. As the case stands to-night, the Banks probably close on $12,000,000, as against $9,241,600 on the average of Monday.

The Money transactions of the day, through Bank and on the Street, were conducted with a more comfortable measure of ease than for a week past. Lender and borrower came together with more facility, and there is less distrust among the private banking houses in employing their balances on demand loan. The market, however, is active, and the rates on paper still unsettled. The range of discounts, outside of bank, take the wide difference of 12@24 ₰ cent. The demand for paper runs on the undoubted indorsed signatures at about 12 @15 ₰ cent. Exchange continues unsettled, and not much doing. There are no heavy failures today. The Island City Bank (not in the Clearing House) has been rapidly liquidating its circulation since the pressure set in. To-day the concern stopped payment, but the notes being secured at Albany, will be cared for by the other banks. The event creates neither surprise nor much concern. The business at the Clearing House is free from any mismanagement, as far as we are advised. The Sub-Treasury continues to transfer coin to the Banks. To-day the peymente were $160,027 in excess of the receipts. The balance is reduced to $12,008,529 as against $12,441,000 on the opening of the week. The payments to-day include $43,000 on California account.

Since last advices, the following amount of specie has been transported over the Panama Railroad, for English account:

Gold	$993,060 83
Silver	1,203,130 31
Total	$2,196,191 19

The aggregate amount of treasure which crossed the Isthmus in July, was $5,029,103 27.

We understand that Mr. Roberts, of the United States Mail Steamship Company, has made a salvage claim upon the Underwriters and owners of the Gold on the steamer *Illinois*, for assistance rendered to the vessel while imperiled on the reef near Havana, by the steamer *Empire City*. Bonds were given to-day to abide the award of the Admiralty Court by the parties in interest, before the Gold was landed.

The Land sales of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for August (exclusive of town lots,) were 31,203-17 acres, for $446,654 68, at an average of $14 30 ₰ acre.

The French and English private mails, by the *Vanderbilt* and *Asia*, to the 22d of August, report an easier money market in Paris and London, and signs of increased activity in trade and manufactures. Discounts are the same at Bank, 0½ ₰ cent., but Capital is loaned on the Stock Exchange with much freedom, at 3½@4 ₰ cent. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool are immense for the advanced stage of the season, and 8½d. has been attained on Orleans middling descriptions. Our London correspondents, Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., write:

The value of Money has varied considerably during the week, and a wide difference has prevailed in the rates current for short loans and for discounts. This has been chiefly owing to a large sum paid to the agents of the Danish Government, on account of the redemption of the Sound Dues, having, with some other large amounts, been employed in our market. We cannot, however, look for more than temporary ease from this circumstance. The general appearance of the market, as indicated by the continued drain of Specie to the East, and the high rates current at some of the Continental cities, coupled with the uncertainty respecting the expenditures which may be necessary in India, afford little prospect of any immediate permanent relaxation. Short loans on Government Securities have been obtained as low as 3½ ₰ cent., and discounts have been done a shade under the Bank minimum of 5½ ₰ cent. In Consols, which we quoted last week at 90¾@⅞ for Money, and 91@⅞ for 9th September, there has been a large business, and prices continued to improve up to Wednesday last, when they reached 91¾@¾ for Money. They have since been weaker, and our quotations to-day are 90¾@⅞ for Money, and 90⅞@91 for the account. With the exception of Illinois Central Railroad 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds, which have changed hands in large amounts at 89¾@90, there has been very little business in American Securities. The other transactions have comprised Illinois Central Preferred Bonds at 103½ ex coupon, and 83 ex coupon and options. Pennsylvania First Mortgage, at 87; and New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. at 89.

Statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, During the Month of August, 1857:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

	Value.
From California	$122,612 50
Other sources	14 745 50
Total Gold deposits	$137,358 00

SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.

Including Silver purchases	$159,165 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new cents	14,610 00
Total Silver	$173,775 00
Copper cents (U. S.) received for exchange for new cents	2,500 00
Total deposits	$312,633 00

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Gold.

Denomination.	No of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	6,654	$133,080
Three Dollars	11,050	33,150
Dollars	127,653	127,653
Total	145,357	$293,653

Silver.

Quarter-Dollars	596,000	$149,000
Half Dimes	1,500,000	75,000
Three Cent Pieces	255,000	7,650
Total	2,351,000	$231,650

Copper.

Cents	1,200,000 $19,000

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	145,357 $293,853
Silver Coinage	2 351,000 231,650
Copper Coinage	1,900,000 19,000
Total No of pieces	4,396,357 $544,733

Mint of the United States, Aug. 31, 1857.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Sept. 3.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

Crawford & Danforth, Concord, N. H., suspended.
Jefferson Knowles, Manchester, N. H., failed.
Benjamin A. Smith, Boston, Mass., suspended.
Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York City, suspended.
Beebe & Co., "Bankers," New-York City, suspended.
Atwood & Co., "Bankers," New-York City, suspended.
J. H. Prentice, "Hats," New-York City, suspended; liabilities large, but a surplus of about $500,000, and will undoubtedly soon resume.
Adams & Buckingham, "Flour," New York City, suspended; have a large surplus, and will probably soon resume.
Williams, Stevens & Williams, New-York City, failed.
James & J. O. Secor, "Founders," New-York City, suspended; liabilities large—offer forty cents secured.
John Thompson, "Broker," New-York City, before reported, has assigned to Platt Adams.
Thompson's Bank Note Reporter has been published for five years past by Mr. Platt Adams, and its publication is continued without interruption.
Goldsmith & Gutman, "Cloths," New-York City, suspended; liabilities said about $100,000.
Chambers & Heiser, New-York City, failed and assigned.
Henry Antler, "Clothing," New-York City, failed.
Louis Westerman, "Furs," New-York City, failed.
John Allen, New-York City, failed.
J. L. Wycoff, Williamsburg, N. Y., failed.
John W. Bates, "Broker," Troy, N. Y., suspended.
Reciprocity Bank Buffalo, N. Y., suspended temporarily.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.
Swartz Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y., assigned.
Wm. Flanagan, Buffalo, N. Y., failed.
John C Crosby, Buffalo, N. Y., assigned.
Dunry & Monell, Delphi, N. Y., failed.
W. & H. Dedman, Salina, N. Y., failed.
W. L Cuyler, Cuylerville, N. Y., suspended: liabilities said about $90,000.
Stephen Childs, New Hartford, N. Y., assigned.
Harvey Peirce, ——, Essex County, N. Y., assigned.
Breeze, Kneeland & Co., "Locomotives," Jersey City, N. J., suspended.
Ralph Lee, Camden, N. J., failed.
Sloan & Gaddis, Hightstown, N. J., failed.
Jacob Srine, "D. G.," Philadelphia, Penn, failed.
Clark & Co., Tremont, Penn., failed.
Flatan & Lehman, "Fancy Goods," Baltimore, Md., failed.
S. Wallack, Baltimore, Md., assigned.
Thurston & Ely, Louisville, Ky., assigned.
H. Harmon, Marion, Ohio, assigned.
Robert & Moffat, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned.
Casper Bear, Dayton, Ohio, failed.
S. T. & R. Langley, Gallipolis, Ohio, reported some time since as suspended and assigned, have obtained an extension from all their creditors and resume business with good prospects. Success to them.
Wm. Ward Easton, Chicago, Ill., suspended.
Adams & Herrick, New-Bedford, Ill., failed and assigned.
J. B. Smith, Urbana, Ill., "sold out."
James L.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1861. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH.

Concluding Proceedings—A Midnight Session.

A Southern Presbyterian Church to be Organized.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

The Presbyterian Convention, which has been in session since Thursday last, has this morning adjourned—so nearly at the hour of midnight that your correspondent hardly knows whether to say "Sept. 1," or "Sept. 2." The meeting of this evening was not prolonged by reason of any excitement of debate, but from a general desire to conclude the business without taxing the Convention with another day's time. The meeting was well attended even to the close; and the results of the five days' deliberations, as embodied in the final resolution, seems to be generally satisfactory to the house.

The final action of the Convention, taken a few moments ago, is as was predicted by your correspondent in a former letter. *A New Southern Church is to be organized.* The object for which the Convention was originally called was to recommend this plan to the Presbyteries and Churches; and this object has now been carried out, in the adoption of a series of resolutions, which, after expressing the views of this Convention on the subject of Slavery, appoint another Convention to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday of April next, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod, under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Conrch of the United States of America." Thus, the late secession from the New-School General Assembly, has become a permanent schism. There is but little expectation or desire, that the two disagreeing bodies, now separated, will ever again be united; at least, so long as the question on which they split continues to agitate the Church and the State.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. BOYD, the Chairman of the Committee on Business, and the drafter of the resolutions which, after some amendments, were finally passed, made an able speech in defence of his report. His ground was one of strong opposition to a union with the Old School General Assembly. His remarks took the form of a reply to Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, the Attorney-General of Virginia, who had previously addressed the Convention in favor of making overture to the Old School body.

REV. DR. BOYD'S SPEECH.

Rev. Dr. BOYD said the Convention occupied a peculiar and trying position. We had been called to separate from brethren whom we loved, and with whom we were willing to labor in the vineyard of the Divine Master. When he called to mind what had taken place since the division of 1837, he confessed to feeling a deep sorrow of heart—not that he thought that we had done anything wrong—anything to be repented of, or that he was unwilling to assume all proper responsibilities. Everything in respect to the life—ecclesiastically—would have caused him to adhere to the Old School, having been educated in its tenets. On principle, however, he was forced to leave it, and in the Fall of 1837, with eighteen of his brethren, they met in Washington to form a different body.

Dr. BOYD replied to Mr. TUCKER'S argument of the previous day. He objected very strongly to a union with the Old School body, which Mr. T. had urged. He did this not from personal ill-feeling towards his Old School brethren. His first ecclesiastical connections, and his pleasantest earliest associations, were with Old School men. But he abandoned the Old School body in 1837, on the ground of principle; and as that body still holds the same sentiments and views from which he then separated himself, could not now return to it without a public disavowal by them of those offensive principles.

He referred to Mr. TUCKER'S argument on this point. Mr. T says, (he remarked,) that we have been protesting against the Excinding Acts, and he asks of test isn't "long enough?" But the fact that we have been protesting for twenty years, is palpable evidence that the matter against which we have protested is a matter of vital principle. The formation of the constitutional Presbyterian Church was a matter of principle. Too basis on which that church was formed was vital and important, and it is just as vital and important now as it was then. To deny those principles now, would be just as wrong as to have denied them in 1837.

Mr. TUCKER had referred to the unity of the Church, and quotes a passage from Christ's intercessory prayer about the disciples being one, even as Christ and the Father were one. He those thought words referred not to ecclesiastical union, but rather to an inward union—to the spirit of unity in the bond of peace. He did not think they required an outward association of persons, whose views are essentially different. He believed that there were doctrinal difficulties in the way of a reunion with the Old School body, and he reviewed some of these differences. He quoted from Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, of Princeton Theological Seminary, under whom, though he (the speaker) had turned out to be a New School man, he had received, as well as under Dr CHALMERS, of Scotland, his theological training as Old School authority. He referred also to the Princeton *Review*, and to other Old School sources of information and authority. Some of the difference stated by these authorities, and other well known diversities, he regarded as fundamental. He thought that unless these difficulties could be removed, there would be insuperable objections and obstacles to a union of the New School Church with the Old School.

He then entered into a somewhat lengthened examination of the doctrines of atonement, election, original sin and regeneration, as held and taught by the two bodies. He said that the Convention would be made to feel the force of the existing disagreements, if they should ever present themselves for admission at the ecclesiastical door of the Old School Church. He then related one or two instances of Old School presbyteries refusing to ordain ministers tinctured with New-School views. Old School men would have to yield some of theirs, or New-School men some of theirs, before such a union could be secured.

He referred, also, to the abolition sentiments (so regarded) of the Old-School body. He said that there was a leaven of Anti-Slavery working in all that body, and that some of its members were avowed Abolitionists. Many of the Old School men have been known to indorse the testimony of 1818; and if the Assembly, as an Assembly, would indorse that paper and that memory, he would, in spite of the charge of Abolitionism against the whole body. He read the Old School resolutions on Slavery passed in the year 1845, which, by reaffirming all previous testimonies, became a responsible indorsement of the obnoxious views of 1818. The paper of that year declared that "involuntary slaveholding was a violation of the most precious rights of human nature, and a blot upon the Christian religion." If he could believe, with that former Assembly, that the "voluntary enslavement of one portion of the human race by another is a violation of the most precious rights of human nature," he would become immediately an Abolitionist. He could not become anything else. But this he regarded as substantially the Old School view of Slavery. He quoted from Dr. BRECKINRIDGE'S Glasgow debate with GEORGE THOMPSON, a declaration by that divine that Slavery is "entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel and a violation of the rights of man." It could not be doubted that in the Old School body, then and now, there was a general feeling of repugnance to slavery, grounded in the belief that the system is opposed to the genius of Christianity.

How, then, could the Southern New School Churches make application to the Old School Assembly for admission into that body? Abolitionism was gaining ground every day in that Church. There was no denying that fact. Dr. RICE, who was said to be the most influential man in that Assembly, in speaking of the new Chicago Theological Seminary, had declared that it was a movement to educate and train Old School Ministers for Abolition preachers. He quoted also from an Old School paper, published in the West, in which an exhortation was made to every Anti-Slavery man in that Church to remain where he was, and help the Anti-Slavery agitation in that body. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE was understood to have expressed his strong disapprobation of the purposes of this very Richmond Convention.

He (the speaker) protested that there was too much abolition now in the Old School body, for some Southern men to belong to it. This Convention had abandoned one General Assembly for its Anti Slavery sentiments;—would it precipitately unite itself with another General Assembly, which is leading to the same Anti-Slavery views? The Old School body has 1481 ministers in the North, and only 580 in the South. Would not the North, then, have the majority? Would it be said that these Northern men are conservative? He had no confidence in their Conservatism. Why, he knew of many Old School ministers who voted for FREMONT. Could they be trusted? To join the Old School body would be to get out from one furnace of agitation into another.

He noticed some of the objections which had been made to a new organization, as contemplated in the resolution under discussion. It had been called sectional. But he thought there was nothing sectional in it. There was nothing sectional in the name. The word "South" had been proposed to be added to the names, but it had not been added, and he hoped it would not be. He wanted a national church on a national platform. He would have nothing to do with a sectional church.

Another objection that had been urged was that the proposed new church as an independent body, being small, would be peculiarly a burden to itself to sustain. But he would like to knew if it would be any part of the bargain of joining the Old School, that these New School churches should not be called upon for money, or in any wise to make sacrifices to sustain the gospel! He was afraid, if that really were to be the case, that the Southern New-School Church might possibly lose some of its members who were not known for their over-generosity. Money *would* be asked. He knew it would be asked, wherever the Church was. There was no fear of that. There would not be an escape from calls for money by joining the Old School body. But money, he maintained, was an unworthy argument. He thought that if a new Church were established, it would not fail to be in some way or other supported. Being a small body, it would have small necessities, and, therefore, small demands upon its own ability. Besides, he knew it to be a fact that there were in the Old School body destitute and depending Churches to the number of seven or eight hundred. The money needed to supply the wants of these would have to come in part from the New School Church, what might be just as well supplying its own as some one else's necessities. He believed that if this organization were perfected, there would be many generous men to come forward with generous gifts to its support. He had no fear of failure.

He believed there were many reasons why a new organized church should be accomplished. It will be necessary, he said, for the peace of the church. Southern New School Presbyterians have for a long time been standing between two fires—that of New School Abolitionists on one side, and that of the Old School Assembly on the other. A new church, freed from all connection with either, would contribute to the restoration of peace and unity among brethren. And it was necessary in order to secure the prosperity of the church, thus to secure its peace.

If there were some Delegates in the Convention who were determined to join the Old School, he appealed to them to go as individuals, and not to attempt to carry over the whole New School Church South, in a body, to it. If some (said he) have no conscientious scruples against joining the Old School, he hoped they would not attempt to compel others, who have a conscience against it, to go with them. He was not opposed to a union with the Old School, if it could be effected on a proper basis and in a proper way. But it could not be done till the Old School Assembly should disavow the principle involved in excinding acts of 1857. He did not want the excinded Synods in the North to be restored, but he wanted the principle lying at the bottom of these acts of excision to be publicly repudiated. He could not give the Old School way till they would do this. But he had no hope that they would ever do it.

After the Old-School are ready to do this, and have done it, then they must put aside their modes of examination of New School ministers, which is conducted, as Dr. Rose describes, on the "rule of malice." But this it is not likely that they will do. Nobody has any idea that they will.

Nothing, therefore, remains to be done, but to frame a new organization. This New-School is not the proper party to make the first motion towards a union of New and Old. The Old School ought to make the first advances; but they have already said that they have no overtures to make. There is nothing, then, left but to form a new Church.

Dr. BOYD'S closing remarks were with reference to the duty and the necessity of the Southern New School Church standing together, and not suffering itself to be divided by opposing counsels, which would result only in its injury, and in injury to the cause of truth.

Dr. BOYD'S speech was delivered with great power, and made a marked impression upon the Convention. Dr. BOYD announced, with great boldness, the extreme Southern doctrine on the subject of slavery, and defended it with all his ability and earnestness. His ground is precisely that of Dr. ROSE, viz; that the only true and defensible view of slavery is, that it is an institution *divinely ordained*. He said, in plain terms, that he could have no choice between this position and that of ultra-abolition. He must be either an extreme pro-slavery defender, or a Northern abolitionist.

SPEECH OF REV. MR MATHEWS.

Rev. Mr. MATHEWS, of Hanover Presbytery, Virginia, said he regretted to occupy the position which he did before the Convention, after the able speech of Dr. BOYD. If the Committee had been pleased, in any form to have made a reference, in however slight a degree, to the subject of a reunion with the Old School, he would be disposed to favor the report, and to vote for its adoption. But no reference, however remote, had been made to the Committee's Report. Dr. BOYD'S speech in defence of that report, went to show that there should and could be no reunion. But Dr. BOYD made the terms necessary to a reunion, if such a consummation should be wished, so difficult and impeccable, that it could never be effected, if his mode of reconciliation were to be tried.

The speaker referred to the acts of 1837. He thought that all the wrong and all the unconstitutionality of these proceedings were not in one Bill. He did not want to defend the secondary action of that period, but he thought that Dr. BOYD had placed the Old School Church in a wrong light before the country. He did not think the Old School Assembly was at so great a remove from the New School, or the Southern features of the New School as represented in the Convention, as that the two were not to be able to come amicably together. Yet he would not dwell on that point.

He referred to the doctrinal difficulties which the preceding speaker had suggested. These doctrinal variations, he said, had never been so great in his mind, as they had sometimes appeared to others. Dr. BOYD had stated the New School and the Old School views on several prominent doctrines of the Church, and attempted to show irreconcilable differences between them. For his part, he could not assent to Dr. B's interpretation even of some of his peculiar New School doctrines. He disagreed especially with the speaker's view of "original sin." He would not specify the particulars, as he did not wish to enter upon a theological discussion. He simply wished to state that he did not think that the differences between the tenets of the two denominations, were as wide and as glaring as they had been represented, or rather misrepresented to be.

Dr BOYD had referred to the differences of sentiment in the two bodies in regard to Slavery. He had also tried to show that the Old School body are becoming united with Abolitionists; and that the Southern New School Church could not therefore feel itself pure, except by refraining from contact with it. He had tried to prove this by quoting the newspaper talk of some irresponsible editor, and the chance remarks of individual clergymen and others who had no authority to represent the General Assembly or the general sentiment of the Old School Church. He (the speaker) had no fear that the Old School body would prove unworthy of Southern confidence. He saw no difficulty on this score, of a union with that body. He contended that there would be great difficulties in the way of forming an independent church; and he thought no good could come of continuing a division between two such kindred and closely related denominations. Certainly no good could come of continuing a needless division running through and separating the members of the same family—a division creating ill-feeling and alienation—a division which would be further from being healed the longer it was suffered to exist.

Dr. ROSE had given some reasons why a reunion with the Old School would be impracticable. He (the speaker) believed that the only one which Dr. R. deemed insurmountable, was a supposed difference of sentiment on the subject of Slavery.

Dr. ROSS here interrupted the speaker, to say that the secret, yet growing tendencies to Abolitionism in the Old School body, was the chief objection which he would make against a reunion, and yet this was not his only reason, nor his only insurmountable objection against a conclescence and union. The "Examination Question" afforded another reason almost of equal weight with that in respect to Slavery.

The speaker resumed his remarks. He thought there ought to be no feeling of greater charity between the two wings of the denominations. There ought to be more forgiveness—more forgetfulness of old differences, and a desire for a reconciliation. He was pastor of a small New School Church which worshipped in the same building with an Old School congregation. The members of both were brethren, loving toward each other a brotherly feeling. The two congregations together would make only one fair-sized one, and the united salaries of the two pastors would be only a fair salary for one. He had often thought of abandoning his congregation, and of giving up his salary, to the other church and the other pastor, and to go somewhere else and build up a new church where there was no other Presbyterian organization. These were his sentiments on the subject of fellowship and union. When he should go back from the Convention, to these little churches, the first question which he would be asked would be, "What did the Convention do towards reunion?" He wanted to be able to give to them a favorable and a cheering answer, and he hoped he might have it put in his power so to do.

The question of reunion was an important one even in the minds of persons who were not so far settled as to desire it, and he hoped that it would be carefully considered by the house before a proposition to favor it should be voted down.

Dr. LEACH, Tennessee, offered some remarks. He took similar ground with the preceding speaker. He believed that the Old School body *desired* to receive the recently excinded portion of the New School body. He did not look back with such indignation as some did upon the measures of 1837. The men who extented these measures, thought they were necessary and he gave them credit for their plea of necessity. The act of 1837 was not a Constitutional act in his opinion; it was rather what Dr. ROSE called Lynch Law; but, perhaps, there might be sometimes a righteous resort even to Lynch Law.

He referred to Old School, &c., called Anti-Slavery views. He thought the Old School Assembly, if it succeeded now in keeping down the vexed and agitating question, would succeed in like manner in future time. He had nothing to fear from an outburst of Anti-Slavery feeling from a body of men so well reputed for conservatism and for friendliness to the South, as the Old School Assembly. The Old School and the New School ought to be brought together; and they ought to be made to stick together. The gap between them ought to be leaped.

Mutual criminations and recriminations should have an end, and mutual reconciliation should take place.

How could the reunion be effected? What would be the *modus operandi*? Various modes might be adopted. The Charleston Union Presbytery, when it separated from the Assembly because of a quarrel, went back again in this way: the Assembly signified its readiness to receive them at any time when they would send to the Stated Clerk a letter saying that they wished to remite with the body. They sent a letter, and the Clerk, who had been previously organized by the Assembly, entered the name of the Charleston Union Presbytery upon the Assembly's roll. Many modes of conclescence might be devised, humiliating to neither party, but honorable to both.

Dr. LEACH'S remarks were here interrupted by the hour of adjournment, and he will resume his speech to-morrow.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

The Convention began its business this morning promptly at nine o'clock, after the usual half hour spent in devotional exercises.

The question before the house is still the fourth resolution of the series prepared by the Business Committee. This resolution is, perhaps, the most important of the five. It opens the field of debate on the propriety, either of uniting with the Old-School Assembly, or of forming a separate and independent organization.

Rev. Dr. LEACH, who had the floor at the hour of adjournment, yesterday, resumed his remarks this morning. To day he avoided his usual custom, and did not speak at great length. He argued that the New-School Presbyterians who had seceded from the Cleveland Assembly should maintain their independence until there could be an honorable and profitable union with the Old School. The great obstacle to the proposed union was the assumed right of examination on the part of the Old-School Church. He had never denied this right as an inherent right, and never would deny it; but he objected to their assumption of the right while it was not constitutional.

Dr. LEACH said, while he spoke in favor of reunion, he also spoke against it. There were many things in his extreme line which would make such a conclescence desirable, yet there were also some things which would render it in a degree impracticable.

REV MR. DICKINSON'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. DICKINSON, of Kentucky, said that at the proper time he would offer a resolution, which he believed would receive the unanimous assent of the members of the Convention. He read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as we desire the unity of the Church and especially of all Presbyterians who hold the same standards of faith; and as the subject of reunion with the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church has been discussed to some extent among our Churches, the members of this Convention express their desire for a union with our Old School brethren, *provided* it can be done on just, proper and honorable terms.

SPEECH BY REV M. M. MARSHALL.

Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, of West Tennessee, next obtained the floor, and addressed the Convention. He said the separation brought about at Cleveland was owing to the infatuation of the Northern delegates in the Assembly, in regard to the institution of Slavery, and under the influence of that infatuation they laid violent hands upon the Constitution of the Church. They did not actually excind us; they did worse, because their action was less open and less unquestionable than the action of our Old School brethren. We have not been excinded. They taught that which was not taught in the Bible, by their Anti-slavery declarations, and self respect demanded that we should come out from among them.

Mr. M. claimed that as true Christianity existed in the South as can be found upon the face of the earth, and if the people of the South—the professors of religion—could be convinced that slaveholding is a wrong and a sin before God, every true Christian among them would abandon it. If there is true, self-denying Christianity, it is in the South. They have manifested it in their long forbearance on this question of Slavery. They have been taunted for years by the Abolitionists of the North, and have borne it all with a modest, kind and forbearing, but firm protest. They have said to one another, "Let us hold on a while longer, and see if they will not retrace their steps, until we can all stand upon a platform of brotherly love."

It has been said that our organization would be sectional, because the seceders from the agitation of the Cleveland Assembly all dwell in the South. This is the wrong position. When the brethren come together to say what they will do to advance the cause of Christ, they should give themselves no thought as to what the North or the South will say. The question for them to solve is, "Is it right and in accordance with the laws of God." Let them arrive at their conclusion by this rule of action, and leave the consequence with God.

The speaker said that he had been an actor in the scenes of 1837, to which reference had been made. He was told beforehand that the Old School would cut off their New School brethren, but he would not believe. His response was ever "No, no, they will not do it." When the intelligence reached him that the General Assembly had determined to excind their brethren, it was like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, and he could have wished in that moment that the hour had arrived when he was to be united with the Church triumphant. He sympathized with those who wept over the action of the Assembly, but united with them from *principle*, for he believed, in his heart, that if those whose who were excinded had been guilty of the blackest crime known, the Assembly had no right to cut them off without a regular trial, as required by the constitution of the Church. It has been argued, however, that because the plan of union in 1801 was unconstitutional, the excision in 1837 was not unconstitutional. But, in 1821 the Constitution was revised, and if the plan of union in 1801 was unconstitutional, why was it not so declared at that time of the revision? It will not do to defend the excision acts by any such argument, for admitting that the plan of union was originally wrong there was a right way to rescind it. But any other course would not have answered. They wanted the unity in order that they might govern the Church. If it was wrong in '37 it is wrong now, and, in fact, was a greater reproach to the Old School brethren at this time than it was twenty years ago. Does crime become less malignant by age? No, for if this argument is adopted, the Devil must be considered the greatest saint in the universe. Mr. M. disclaimed any application of the term "Devil" to the Old School Church, as he said it is sometimes called.

Mr. M. next considered the examination requirement, which he said, with no desire to give offence, was adopted in iniquity. He directed his argument to show that the *animus* of this rule was to retain power in the hands of the Old School, and he read from a circular issued privately by some of the prominent men of that denomination, in which their compatriots were admonished to "be careful in receiving new members, especially where the orthodox majority is not strong."

The excinding acts have been approved by the Old School brethren generally, and are looked upon as constitutional and right. If we thought they were wrong in 1837, how can we consistently unite with them without any step on their part towards an abandonment of those acts? The O S brethren are still in favor of those acts or they have not the courage and responsibility to come out and say they are wrong. We, as constitutional Presbyterians, should remain firm and unmoved.

After Mr. MARSHALL concluded his remarks, and a recess had been taken, the Convention reassembled for the evening session, from which it has just adjourned *sine die*.

The concluding session of a deliberative body, when all its members are under a peculiar pressure to get home, is apt to be hurried through with a rush. The main business was the adoption or rejection of Dr. BOYD'S report. No other topic which had been brought before the Convention had excited any interest. This was the engrossing question, and the members were impatient to cast their votes on it, and to go home by the early train. Nevertheless, a good deal of time, as usual, was consumed in making unnecessary speeches.

SPEECH BY A NORTHERN MEMBER.

Mr. SHILLINGFORD, of Pennsylvania, said he occupied a novel position, being the only man here from north of Mason and Dixon's line. He had been reared under different influences than those that now surrounded him. He had come here with much to lose, but he was rewarded by the truth he had to gain. Mr. TUCKER had argued that there was no representative from the North here. The speaker formed an exception. He came here with an honest heart and a determined will to express to those he found here, the sympathy of a portion of their Northern brethren felt for them in their movements. They wanted all that they could avail themselves of, and he brought it, however small it might be, and laid it before them. On his return to the North, his mission would be to defend the cause which was being upheld in their Church. During the Cleveland Assembly, in reply to a telegraphic dispatch, asking for information about action on the Slavery subject, he received for an answer, "Just voted 16 to 66—all united." He could not understand what was meant by all united, but he understood it now. He was in favor of some organization or another. If the Convention did not form an organization, it would not have the strength that belonged to it. By the invitation they had extended to the Northern Presbyteries to withdraw from the Cleveland Assembly, it became their duty to form some organization to receive them into. Being here, he imposed upon himself the duty to promulgate the doctrines here set forth among his people at the North. He opposed a Southern organization, as being calculated to leave the sympathizing Churches at the North with nobody to connect themselves with, unless they fell back on that branch of the Church which would not tolerate Slavery. At the North, when he uttered his views, he was called slave-driver, fire-eater, &c. When he replied to these epithets, he referred his revilers to the 25th chapter of Leviticus, and called on them to answer God's Word. He was sad, after coming down here, to see guest and labored efforts made to induce us to join a body of Christians who had not come up to our standard on the Slavery question. They tell us we will gain peace. He did not expect peace this side of Heaven, and certainly not by going into the Old School. With that body we have a struggle of conscience, which must cease. We have three obstacles to a union with the Old School, which had been set for h fully in the discussions in that body. He had been cognizant of the difficulties in 1837, and he had seen many moist eyes here to-day when they were referred to; when recollecting the hopes that had been crushed. He had found that in the North that the great want was discrimination. They did not discriminate where he did. He felt that he had nothing to do with slavery existing in Virginia under the laws of the State. On the other hand, his Northern brethren loosed as Slavery in a political view. As to the doctrinal differences between the Old School and New School, he found no obstacle there, and was quite at home under the Old School. He said there were many men in the North of talent, piety and wealth who hated—with a Christian hate—the acts of the Cleveland General Assembly. He knew five ministers in the City of Philadelphia who were prepared to withdraw and form themselves into a Presbytery. He was not authorized to say that they would join the organization which would be formed here, but towards that result he would direct his efforts.

He was in favor—as the Old School had "beat us unconquered"—to "let them send for us and feed us out," like Paul in prison. He would leave for home (Philadelphia) to night full of hope, and he wanted to tell them when he got home that on Sunday he had preached to one colored church of 600 members, and another of 380. He wanted to tell them that Christian men and women "down South" did not range the bodies of those whom God had made. He would leave them with these men and women around them, and going home, would strive to defend them in the position they occupied and cease for them that friendly feeling which was their right. Hon. N B JARNIGAN, of Tenn., stated that he felt it to be the duty of the Convention to support the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee. He was in favor of ceasing this discussion, and adopting the platform. He had come here instructed to be very conservative, but he found that conservatism was ahead of him, and that it came from a very unexpected source—Virginia. He was for the independence of the Southern branch of the church from connection with abolitionism. He was a conservative, but he believed the time had come for the action proposed by the resolutions, and he was glad that this Church should be the first to take the step. It was for the interest of both the North and the South that we should do this. It is said we are divided among ourselves. We are no more divided than we ever have been. We do not know that the Presbyterians which are now represented do not sympathize with us. It had also been said that some leaned to the Old School. True, but the great body of New School Presbyterians South had no such leaning. It is united on this subject, and it is only necessary for us to be an organization where they may have a home to go to. Let us have an organization first, and then if there are any propositions for union, let them be entertained when we stand on an equal footing with the Old School, and can with propriety treat with them. He favored the adoption of the resolution noticed by Mr. COOKE, of Tennessee, expressing the willingness of the body to a union on fair and honorable terms.

Hon. WM. COCKE, of Tennessee, was glad to see that the Convention was progressing to a union of sentiment, on the proper course to be adopted. He compared the position of the New School body, to that of the children of Israel in the wilderness, and he would say to them as Moses did: "Stand still and see the salvation of God." We have taken the advanced ground in the battle of the country, and he thought Dr. ROSS, in urging this position, had done more for the country than all the politicians in it. Now, we have taken this step—shall we retreat from it? and lose all the moral influence which accompanies it. Away with this compose for the Old School. He thought with his friend who had last spoken, (Mr. JARNIGAN, of Tennessee,) that when the New School had placed itself in a proper position, then it might go to the Old School on principle, and no other way. He would then go to them in such a way as to preserve his self-respect, and be able to hold up his head when hearing the matter alluded to afterwards. Let us not despise small things—we are a small band; but we are a band of brothers, and, I trust, we are the children of God. Stand by her, and at last you will see your Church "coming up out of the wilderness, leaning on the arm of her beloved, as fair as the moon, as bright as the sun, and as terrible as an army with banners." He was in favor of the fourth resolution, except a slight change to be made to give the Old School Assembly time to meet before the meeting of the Convention called.

Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, would say, in behalf of his Mississippi brethren, that their position was two fold—first for the organization, and secondly for offering the hand of friendship to their brethren of the Old School. He was in favor of engrafting the latter idea on the resolution, calling on the Convention for the formation of a permanent organization. He thought that the measures adopted by the Cleveland Assembly, were more fully Abolition in their character than any ever passed before, so he could not be twitted with the taunt—"Why did you not separate before?" He vouched for the support of the Presbyteries of Texas, if the resolutions were adopted.

Dr. BOYD stated he had received a letter from the editors of the *Central Presbyterian*, with regard to some remarks made by him Monday. He read the letter which was written, to correct his statement that that paper urged, that the discussion of Slavery "was not inappropriate to the General Assembly." The editors state, that while they object strongly to the introduction of the Slavery discussion into the General Assembly, yet they object to a refraining from this discussion being a rule of communion. The letter also alludes to alleged misrepresentations on doctrinal differences, which Dr. BOYD replied to.

Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, discussed the points of doctrinal difference between the Old School and New School. He deprecated obstinacy on the part of both branches of the Presbyterian Church, and urged that after the organization of the New School Presbyterian Synod of the United States, that a tender of friendship be made to the Old School.

Mr. MORRISON, of Missouri, did not consider it necessary to make at all the speech now, which he would have thought necessary to have made three days ago. The subject of reunion had been fully and thoroughly discussed. He represented Osage Presbytery, the farthest one West, which had instructed him to urge a Union with the Old School. His Presbytery had not as yet withdrawn from the Cleveland Assembly. The Presbytery of Missouri had withdrawn from the Assembly, and was anxious to unite with the Old School. He alluded to the sparsely settled district in which he lived, saying that to visit his congregation he had to travel one hundred miles. This division of the Church made it more difficult to bring together a congregation. He begged the Presbyteries in the East not to keep up this division—not to cherish this Upas tree, which extended its roots into the West, where it yielded fruit of bitter ashes. While you are here bickering over little differences, you are consigning thousands in the West to impenetrable darkness, and making it a vast graveyard for souls. The speaker's remarks were highly eloquent and affecting, and many of his audience shed tears freely. He closed by seizing the hand of the Speaker, and repeating the touching adjuration of Ruth to Naomi; "Where thou goest, I will go," &c.—a fit period to a most eloquent effort.

SPEECH OF A "FULL BLOODED YANKEE."

Rev. C. H. READ stated that he had been educated and ordained in the Old School Church; left that church on account of its violation of principle, and gone to the New School. He had been called from a New School Church in the North, to one in the South, and stood here a full-blooded Yankee. He believed he had been called to the South for his own good, for he had to daily hear bandied about the name of Yankee as a stigma. His friend, Dr. LEACH, had used the term—

Dr. LEACH here rose and explained, saying, that since sunset, he had expressed the opinion, that true men from the North are as fully worthy of confidence in the South, as any men in the world.

Mr. READ—I know, Sir, you meant nothing by it. When I was born I was too young to be questioned about the place I should like to be a native of, and if Yankee land is not a good place to live in, it is at least a good place to come away from. The reverend gentleman then went on to discuss the question under consideration. He said that the Presbyterians had thought proper to divide, and had since that flowed on in different tracks. Now they have come to a narrow pass in the mountain, and the question is whether they shall unite. Neither, however, need go back, whether they go on together or not. He favored the organization of the New School branch for permanence. It would be a stand-point from which we might make to, or receive overtures from, the Old School. Any other step would be a disgraceful step.

Dr. LEACH—I accept your arguments, and retract the Yankee forever. [Laughter.]

UNION WITH THE OLD SCHOOL.

Mr. DICKINSON, of Kentucky. For fifteen years the battle between the Old School and New School had ceased to roar. They had been going their way, we going ours. Yet between these bodies there had been a current of sympathy, and at the rupture with the Cleveland Assembly it was hoped that a union would be the consequence. In Kentucky the union feeling was universal. He thought the cause of Christ would be materially advantaged by it could it be formed, we could better withstand the assaults in the North. He thought this discussion here had been conducted with a spirit which he was sorry to see, and which no would be sorry to see go forth to the public as the spirit of this body. If such a spirit continued, it would be impossible to successfully conduct any movement for union. He thought the saying to our Old School brethren that they must repent of the resolutions of '38, is simply to say that there is no possibility of a union. Let us make a common basis, and both live hereafter on equal terms. It is useless to bring up the doctrinal differences. During all the Slavery agitation which has reeded us to pieces, the Old School Assembly has controlled it, and kept it out of their body. If they can do this at this time, and by themselves, can they not all the better accomplish it if we unite with them. There is danger here. We—a small body—have broken loose from our Northern brethren, and we may have to give way to outside pressure. He did not accord to Dr. ROSS the originality of the Bible doctrine on Slavery—that doctrine had existed a long time. The speaker went on with an elaborate advocacy of the union between New School and Old School.

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Lynchburg, Va., commenced by expressing his joy to hear that Kentucky was true to the Southern branch of the New-School. He paid a high compliment to the Tennessee Presbyteries and Synods. He then proceeded to discuss the doctrinal points of difference.

He thought that there was no security against the Slavery agitation. He had been an advocate of union for six years, and though he could not see now it was to be effected, yet he believed that it would take place ere long. That fact, however, should not prevent us from building colleges and going forward in our work. There were colleges in Tennessee, and there was an institute, called the Piedmont Institute, already paid for. We are ready prepared now to go forward in an aggressive work in behalf of Jesus Christ. In the South, since the division, we have increased 6,000 members.

The speaker was interrupted by a motion to adjourn, which was withdrawn for Mr. TUCKER to make a personal explanation.

Mr. TUCKER said his argument presented to the Convention was not for the dismemberment of the New School—but for an organization, the result of which would be union with the Old School, on reasonable terms. Let the overture be made to the Old-School, and if they refuse the very cause of the weakness of the New-School will be removed, for there no longer can the charge of faction be brought against it.

The question came up on the amendment to the resolution by Dr. LEACH.

Dr. LEACH withdrew his amendment.

The question then came up on the fourth resolution, and it was unanimously adopted, as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS FINALLY PASSED.

The following are the resolutions, as passed:

Whereas, All acts, resolutions and testimonies of past General Assemblies, and especially the acts of the last General Assembly, whereby suspicions and doubts of the good standing and equal rights and privileges of slaveholding members of the Church or fair grounds or charges against their Christian character have been either implied or expressed, are contrary to the examples and teachings of Christ and his Apostles, and are a violation of the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

And Whereas The relation of master and servant, *in itself considered*, or further than the relative duties arising therefrom, and Slavery as an institution of the State, do not properly belong to the Church judicatories as subjects for discussion and inquiry,

And Whereas In the judgment of this Convention the is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation of slavery in the General Assembly so long as there are slaveholders in connection with the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to withdraw from said body.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, nothing can be made the basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church, which is not specifically referred to in the Constitution as crime or heresy.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has no power to pronounce a sentence or condemnation on a lower judicatory or individuals for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way described by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all the Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the highest judicatory of the Church, to appoint delegates in the proportion prescribed by our Form of Government—for the appointment of Commissioners to the Assembly to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday in April, 1858, at 7 P M., for the purpose of organizing a general Synod under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

Resolved, That the members of this Convention adhere to and abide by the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of Doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and that we adhere to the Form of Government and Book of Discipline of said Church.

After it was found that the above resolutions were adopted, Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, who favored a union with the Old School, offered a resolution expressing sympathy with that body, and a very general desire for union. His resolution, which was adopted, was as follows:

SYMPATHY WITH THE OLD SCHOOL.

Resolved, That the union between us and our Old School brethren, could it be effected on terms acceptable to both sides, would be conducive to the best interests of the Church of Christ, and this Convention, after a free and full interchange of opinion and views on the subject, do now recommend that the Synod, when formed and duly organized, shall invite the General Assembly of the Old School to a fraternal conference with a view to union.

Two members of the Convention, Dr. BOYD and Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, remonstrated during the taking of the vote on this resolution.

The house having thus disposed of its business, after a brief speech by the President, adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Detention of American Citizens in Costa Rica—Importance of the Colorado Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 4.

The Navy Department this morning received dispatches from Captain THATCHER, who visited the Costa Rican capital and had an interview with General MORA, the late commander of the, Costa Rican force in Nicaragua, relative to the alleged forcible detention of certain American citizens on the Lake of Nicaragua and San Juan steamers, by the Costa Rican authorities. Gen. MORA denied any such detention, and said that the engineers and hands employed or occupied on the said steamers, by him or his subordinates, were paid by Costa Rica, and none were forced to remain in any capacity. The contracts were made of their own free will, and not more than half a dozen American citizens in Nicaragua chose to remain there.

The Government has received dispatches from Wm. CAREY JONES, but they contain nothing definite in regard to his mission to Costa Rica.

Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH has been relieved from duty on the third Naval Court of Inquiry, and Capt. PEARSON appointed to fill his place.

The articles of the Treaty between the United States and New Granada are agreed upon, and will soon be transmitted to that Government for its official action.

The main portion of the party which goes out under command of Lieut. IVES, for the exploration of the Rio Colorodo, will start in the *Star of the West* to-morrow, *en route* for California. It is the intention of Lieut. IVES to proceed immediately to the Gulf of California, from San Francisco, in a sailing vessel, taking with him the materials of a small steamer. On reaching the mouth of the Colorado, this steamer will be put together, when the party will forthwith commence the ascent of the river.

This expedition of Lieut. IVES, it is believed, will eventually prove to have been one of the most important enterprises of the kind of any now in progress; whether considered simply with reference to its anticipated scientific results, or more generally to the future destiny of the vast region which it is contemplated thus to throw open to the march of civilization.

The Colorado is the largest river save one of any west of the Rocky Mountains. The lower portions of the valley at points where it has been crossed by explorating parties, has been found to possess a soil of unsurpassed richness, and the region through which it flows is believed to possess mineral resources of the most valuable kinds. Trappers tell extravagant stories of the sublimity of the scenery on the higher portions of the valley and of the gigantic canons, or gorges, through which the river passes. The new Territory of Arizona which borders the lower portion is being fast filled up by emigrants.

From Salt Lake too, the Mormons are pushing their settlements towards this valley, and are now within 25 miles of its most western bend. It is thought possible that Lieut. IVES may find the river navigable for his small steamer, as high up as the 35th parallel of latitude, which will bring him to a point at no great distance from the

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Progress of the Gardner Movement—Red Republican Convention and Candidate—Gov. Gardner at Newburyport—The Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court—Miscellanies, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

The revolutionary ball put in motion by Gov. GARDNER, received a new kick last evening from Col. BREWSTER, Assistant Attorney for this District. He addressed a Gardner-American meeting, and took decided ground against the course of the Banks Americans. As he is a man of considerable influence and ability, his accession to the Gardnerites will be very acceptable to them, as they have, after the Governor himself, not a superior man in their whole organization. They are ready to do almost anything that is not disreputable to secure the services of clever men, quite a number of whom are expected to join them in a few days, including some persons who have been looked upon as leading Banksites. A few old Whigs, who have been out at grass for three years, will probably be elevated to the place of Gardner American leaders. There is room for them all, and they will have a large following, whose object for the "reading and writing amendment," will have at least the merit of being disinterested.

The Gardner movement goes on swimmingly. What may happen to check it I cannot venture to predict; but if nothing should, and if the Whigs, who are four or five thousand strong, or weak, should go for the Governor, there will be a capital chance for his election. Few intelligent politicians would care about venturing a dollar on either him or Mr. BANKS. Kansas, if it should be made to "bleed" flowingly between now and November, might save Mr. BANKS; but his prospects are bad. He and the Governor have the character of being invincible. They are to have their Zama in November. Which is to have the part of Scipio? The Governor, as being the younger man, has one qualification for it that Mr. BANKS does not possess.

Much depends upon the course of the Red Republicans. Unless they should change their minds, their call for a State Convention will be published on Saturday, the 5th, numerously and respectably signed. They tell me that they have secured a candidate for Governor of the very first class—one whose very name will command success to all the extent that they claim it. It is supposed that they mean Dr. S. G. HOWE, who answers to their description. Some think they mean CHARLES G. DAVIS, of Plymouth. They mean to have a campaign paper. They reckon their numbers all the way from ten thousand to twenty thousand; but if they should poll only five thousand votes, it would be enough to injure Mr. BANKS seriously and to aid Gov. GARDNER much. The Gardner men rely largely upon the Reds helping them to destroy the Banks, as the Red DOUGLAS aided the King of Scotland to annihilate the Black DOUGLAS. I see that a Banks paper here assails me for what I said in my last letter about Mr. BAKER and Mr. HUDSON, in No. 7, declaring that I had classed them as belonging to the same party. If I had done so, it would not have been much out of the way, for they both supported FREMONT, in 1856, and are at this moment nominal supporters of Mr. BANKS, though it has been whispered about that Mr. BAKER is about to go over to Gov. GARDNER. But I did not say that the two gentlemen belonged to the same party, but mentioned that the younger was a Know-Nothing, coming into notice and place with the rise of the K. N.'s. Nothing could be more distinct. Yet the gentlemen are competitors for the Congressional nomination, and each, if nominated, will ask for Republican *and* American support. Mr. BAKER, it may be mentioned, has been more of an anti-slavery man than Mr. HUDSON, supporting in the Legislature the extreme measures of the Republicans, on most occasions when they were under discussion, if not on all.

BEN. PERLEY POORE, the wheelbarrow and-apples man, has been put forward for Lieutenant-Governor by the Know-Nothings of Chelsea. His nomination would not be a bad thing. BEN. is clever, dashing, able, and well acquainted with public affairs. He is a thorough Hunker.

Governor GARDNER is at Newburyport, hobnobbing with General CUSHING. As two such famous characters cannot get into the same house without setting men to speculating, the story is that the General is to go over to the Governor, and to carry with him as many Democrats as he can; in return for which he is to have the place of Chief Justice on our Supreme Bench—Justice SHAW's manifold infirmities, after seven-and-twenty years of service, admonishing him that he must retire very soon. CUSHING would make as good a Chief as he did Associate Justice in 1852-3, being equal to any work; but I do not have much faith in the rumor, not only because he cannot carry over a baker's dozen of Democrats to GARDNER, but because it is supposed that Judge CURTIS' retirement from the U. S. Supreme Court is a step preparatory to his being made Judge SHAW's successor. The latter would have retired long ago if there had been no difficulty about the succession, growing out of the rivalry of the associates; so that it has been found necessary to go outside of the Court for a Chief. Judge SHAW got the place in the same way himself, after the death of Chief Justice PARKER in 1830. CUSHING will probably succeed CURTIS.

We are beginning to feel the effect of the money pressure, though many of our people were of opinion that Boston would get off easily. They were mistaken. It has been dull here for months, but I fancy it will soon be lively enough with us, without any improvement in business. Gentlemen who have speculated in sugars and molasses will soon have opportunities to ascertain whether the uses of adversity are as sweet as has been stated by Mr. SHAKSPEARE. They have done what they could to unsweeten our fluids and must make up their minds to pay for the luxury of having tormented their fellows. The ruin of some of them is as certain as it will be complete. Others will only be sufferers, and will escape with a mere burning.

The Boston Theatre will open on Monday evening, September 7. The house has been materially changed internally, whether improved I shall not say until I have seen what has been done. There are to be many additions to the company, among them GEORGE ANDREWS, who used to be so popular at the old Tremont. Miss JULIA MANNERS comes from Liverpool. The GILBERTS "hold over," and so do CURTIS and JOHNSON, and Mesdames VERNON and EMMONS. There is a great deal to be done in course of the season in the operatic and balletic lines. TREMONT.

THE ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES IN BOSTON.—The *Boston Courier* of the 1st explains the matter:

In executing a large number of bills, some few impressions—one or two in a thousand—are often printed imperfectly, and are immediately destroyed by fire. On the occasion of the recent theft, a number of these imperfect impressions had been laid aside to be burned, and, during an inevitable delay that intervened before a fire could be prepared in the furnace, a few notes, representing collectively some two hundred dollars, were purloined. Of these notes, one hundred and eighty-three dollars worth have been put in circulation, and all have been redeemed. Efforts were at once commenced to discover the guilty person, and, secrecy having been considered necessary to success, the circumstances have not hitherto been divulged. The premature publicity given to the case by the statement of the Boston *Mirror* may have the effect of preventing the detection of the culprit.

So much for the facts of the robbery. It will be seen that the story as given in the *Mirror* is an absurd exaggeration, and unworthy of serious consideration. But there are certain assertions of the possibility of extensive theft from the office of the Bank Note Company which require contradiction. Extra copies of notes are *not* retained in the office, except on very rare and necessary occasions, when they are always mutilated in the spaces left for signatures, so that no misuse whatever can be made of them. They are also carefully guarded, and are handled by none but responsible persons.

The destruction of imperfect impressions are destroyed daily, and rarely accumulate to a larger amount than $500 each day. The average is much below that sum. Signed notes have only been in possession of the Company on some half-dozen occasions, when sent by banks to have red or other coloring applied. Not one of these has ever been missed, and such precautions are taken both by the banks and the officers of the Company to guard against loss, that no attempt to steal them could be successful. Since the establishment of the New-England Bank Note Company in 1852, the loss of bank bills from the office, including this late affair, has not exceeded the sum of $700.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ELMIRA.

The Grand Cavalcade of Fast Ones—Dissimilarity—No Points alike in any two—"Ornary" look of Lancet and Flora—Impossibility of perpetuating Fast Trotters—Beecher about the Horse—The Trials of Speed—The Judge don't Interfere, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

There was hardly as large an attendance of the public as had been anticipated at the formal opening of the Exhibition this morning. Outside of the "fancy," there seemed but little interest.

The exhibition and parade of all the horses entered brought out a display of horse flesh that one seldom encounters. At the head of the line were *Lancet*, *Flora Temple*, *Jack Rossiter*, *Gen. Dawsey*, *Miller's Damsel* and *Jupiter*. And then, in mixed order, or rather without any order, there followed some one hundred single and matched turn-outs, embracing every conceivable variety of form, color and motion—from the light, sclivs, delicate thoroughbred down to the wild, chunky, yet game and ambitious Canuc, with his rich profusion of mane and tail, and his superabundance of fetlock.

For the most part these were unnamed—perhaps demigods in the nation of horses. They all had about them points indicating speed—and probably there were few of the single horses exhibited that could not make the home stretch inside of three minutes. Yet, looking over the entire field, you would be vastly puzzled to pick any two that agreed in any essential peculiarity.

Judged by the common standard—the popular tradition of good points—both *Lancet* and *Flora Temple* are two of the most "ornary"-looking beasts that were ever tackled to a skeleton, and they agree only in one thing; both have a viciousness, which appears to be constitutional, though it has no doubt been largely aggravated by stable-boys and trainers. They manifest a constant disposition to throw their hind feet at an angle of 45° whenever they happen in a crowd that admonishes the curious to keep a good distance.

The matched team from Chicago—light sorrels—attracted marked attention. I never encountered anything going double that seemed so near "the thing." They are so much alike in color, size and general make-up, that it is a puzzle to tell *George* from *Henry* when they are trotted out separately. The "off" is a trifle the most animated and ambitious in action, and the "near" has somewhat more of the "steady" at his work that always tells—but when driven anything ranging from 5 to 10 seconds outside of their best, they travel so evenly together, you might lay a whip across their backs without much fear of its being thrown off. They drive with a slack rein, and are as gentle as kittens. They seem seven or eight years old, or as an old jockey used to say, are "the common age of horses." Their owner evidently thinks they are about "the thing."

Another Chicago horse—*Pontiac*—a tall, noble gray, with a powerful development of muscle, was a general favorite.

Looking over the field of "trotters" as they file past the judges' stand, the conclusion is irresistible, that you cannot breed trotters, and that all efforts to propagate a race of horses that can be relied on for fast ones going that gait, must eventually prove disastrous failures. Beyond the endurance which "blood" always gives, there is no likelihood that the descendants of the best "trotters" will be anything more than fair roadsters. In fact, I believe nearly, if not quite all, of our most noted trotters have been mere dunghills. *Lady Suffolk* wasted the first half of her life before a milk-wagon before she was suspected of being fast; *Jack Rossiter* spent his best energies in dragging an express wagon; *Brown Dick*, *Buckskin*, *Rattler*, *Tom Thumb*, *Screwdriver*, *Mac*, *Lady Sutton*, and a host of others, were bred on farms.

It is said that the "upper-lendom" of the country seldom trace back many generations without bringing up against a sosp-shop or a shoemaker's bench. In this respect they bear a striking resemblance to the best trotters that we have ever had. They have made their own names without the aid of pedigree—in fact, frequently with a pedigree that would be as damaging in the estimation of horsemen as are the soap shop and bench in the saloons of the first circles.

It is doubtless to this that can be traced the contempt in which the "Old School" of breeders hold the present fashion of confining the sports of the course almost exclusively to the performances of trotters. They lack the incitement and laudable ambition which thorough-breeding fosters and rewards, and in their view sink "sporting" to a depth where no gentleman of refinement and character can follow.

It was very much in view of the level to which trials of speed and endurance have sunk, that Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER, of the Congregational Church, at this place, treated the coming exhibition in a lecture which he delivered a week previous. A colaborer in the Presbyterian vineyard had felt impelled to denounce in unmeasured terms everything pertaining to the turf. Not so, his practical, common sense brother, of the Congregationalist pulpit. His text was that portraiture of the horse presented by the divine to the disordered and desponding vision of Job. In those glowing sentences which seem to have been the common birthright of the remarkable family from which Mr. BEECHER comes, he pictured the beauty and nobleness of the most intelligent and magnificent creature that had been given to the human race. The man that could not appreciate his noble qualities, must himself be lacking in some of the essential elements of manhood. He loved the horse,—loved him for his majestic bearing, his untiring energies, his patient service—and the exhibition of his powers never failed to awaken in himself a gush of hearty admiration. In the rational and legitimate development of the horse he felt there could be no sin nor shame.

But unfortunately, he continued, the emulation of to-day is the emulation of the vile, the sordid and selfish. The energies and endurance of the horse are taxed, not for the service of man, not for the development and improvement of his race, but for the gain in dollars and cents which they bring to the pockets of his owner. He felt that all such exhibitions as that which it was proposed to hold, were degrading, unprofitable and unworthy of any community. But for all that, he would not counsel the entire absence from it of all those who would feel with him its unworthiness. There would be thousands who would go—thousands of the young and the inexperienced, who would not be restrained from partaking of the excitement and relaxation which the Fair promised to give. If they must go—and he felt that they would—it were better that they should be accompanied and surrounded by those whose presence would be a guarantee against the prevalence of those enticements to vice which were too frequently the fixtures of the race-course.

This was the substance—the filling up was the strong good sense of the philosopher, enriched and embellished by the glowing thoughts of the Christian, seeking to ennoble and purify human passions and human desires rather than to run a tilt against them which could result not in their extinction, but in his discomfiture and prostration.

Horse-racing and preaching—a strange conjunction, but a very natural one in this instance, at least—and one which seemed to tempt if it has not justified this long diversion in which I have indulged.

Let me get back to the field. At 2 o'clock it was given out that we should have an examination of green horses, and a test of speed—one mile heat. Five horses were entered for the three premiums—all unnamed except *Pontiac*. After a warfare of words that seemed interminable, the signal was given to bring up the horses. Of course, there were several furtive attempts before a fair start was had. Before the first quarter was over it was evident that *Pontiac* had the speed and bottom that would bring him ahead, although at times he was hard pushed by a roan pony mare from Chenango. If the pony had not made two or three breaks, she would have given *Pontiac* full as much as he desired to do. The mile was done in 2:45; *Pontiac*, 1; pony, 2; and the others trailing all the way along from the stand back to the three-quarter pole.

After this the matched horses were called to compete, in answer to which there came up the Chicago sorrels, a pair of small long-tailed bays, a pair of large carriage horses, and a pair of Canuc ponies. Here again there was a good deal of trouble in getting the word "go," but when it did come the teams were well off together—the sorrels on the lead, followed close by the small bays, with the large bays and the black ponies nowhere, or rather having a little brush to themselves, far enough behind the leaders to be out of harm's way. The sorrels went through the heat in 2:50, apparently without any fatigue, and I judge without having been dangerously crowded. The stretch home, however, between them and the bays was magnificent, showing for the last quarter a pace equal to 2:33. Two noticeable features in this trial were, that the sorrels were held with a loose rein, and the boys driven by a man having but one arm.

The matched teams were now turned out to cool off, while the single horses were brought up to repeat their mile performance, which they did with the same relative result as before, in 2:46.

The second heat between the matched teams followed, each team holding the same relation as in the previous heat. The time was 2:49, one second less than that in which the first mile was turned off. On the first quarter the sorrels made a bad break, of which the bays availed themselves to take the lead and the pole. But the advantage was short. The sorrels crowded them to a break on the third quarter and took precedence, which they maintained all the way home.

Another repetition of the trial between *Pontiac* and his competitors, accomplished in 2:44, closed the day's work. It is said that *Pontiac* and the roan pony, the leading competitors among the single horses, will be ruled out on the ground that they have both heretofore trotted for money. As the premiums were for green horse performances, they were ineligible. If this ruling prevails shall we not have a most marked corroboration of the truth of the poet's line:

"The race it is not to the fast."

To-morrow we are to have a dash of earnest work—*Flora Temple*, *Lancet*, *Red Bird* and *Miller's Damsel*, having a mile and repeat contest. The betting book rules decidedly in favor of *Lancet*, but I cannot exactly see that result very clear. I have somehow imbibed the impression that *Flora* is to have the lead, at least to-morrow, and that *Lancet* may thrash her out next Saturday. See if it ain't put down so in the end.

Contrary to general expectation, the Judge who was to read the riot act, did not come to time to-day. I saw him on the grounds, and it is said he was in the Club room, exchanging "smiles" with one of the gentlemen who has been prominent in the arrangements for the exhibition. BURNS says:

"Freedom and whisky gang th' gether."

Perhaps, in this instance, we are indebted to the whisky for the freedom from judicial restraint wherewith we had been threatened. Would it not be a good speculation to give your Bench and Bar a free run at the spigot. It might save them from a greater contempt and the City some dollars. Make a note of it. LEO.

Commencement at Brown University.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

The eighty-ninth commencement of Brown University has been in course of celebration this week. The inittatory ceremonies commenced on Tuesday in the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for the election of officers, the Convention of the Alumni, and the meeting of the Philermenian and United Brothers' Society. The Alumni was addressed by Hon. SAMUEL S. COX, of Ohio, who took as his subject: "The necessity for more of that Benignant Moderation which Scholarship should infuse into American Life," and was apperently based upon a lecture which the speaker delivered at the Smithsonian Institute last Winter. It was a rich production, being replete with wit and humor, and abounding in sound, practical inculcation withal. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, spoke upon "Education" before the Philermenians and United Brothers. The production was in Mr. P.'s best style, and listened to with marked attention by a very large audience. A few years ago such an address would have caused considerable wincing in that quarter, since Mr. P. did not fail to give the brothers a taste of his liberal views, views such as Brown has been slow to adopt, if she has not at one time rather ignored instead of encouraging. But progress is the order now, and old fogyism in our University is fast disappearing. S. DRYDEN PHELPS, of New-Haven, delivered the poem, and gave fair satisfaction in the effort. College poems are remarkable only for their dullness, and Mr. D. did not entirely succeed in getting off the beaten track. The exercises were, however, well received, and the audience did not appear in the least weary or impatient.

Yesterday the regular exercises of the graduating class took place in the First Baptist Church, according to the following programme:

1. The Salutatory Oration in Latin. Geo. Tanner Voluntown, Conn.
2. The Fairy Mythology of England. An Oration. Geo. Wheaton Carr, Pawtuxet.
3. Modern Scientific Defenders of Christianity. An Oration. George Harrison Marston, Lymington, Maine.
4. Pascal at Port Royal. An Oration. Elisha Smith Aldrich, Gloucester.
5. The Reality of Fiction. An Oration. Alexander Thompson Britton, New-York.
6. The Moorish Conquerers of Granada. An Oration. Frederick Paine, Providence.
7. The Social Condition of France. An Oration. Thomas Dean, Providence.
8. Heathen Prophecies of Christianity. An Oration.
9. The Sacred Places of New-England. An Oration. Samuel Coffin Eastman, Concord, N. H.
10. The True Aim of Art. An Oration. Robert Hale Ives, Jr., Providence.
11. The Development of Milton's Genius. An Oration. John Billings Brackett, Woburn, Mass.
12. The Classical Oration in Greek. Edward Winter Clarke, Northeast, N. Y.
13. The Historic Imagination. The Philosophic Oration. Daniel Goodwin, Providence.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

14. The Scholar's Sympathy with his Age. An Oration, with the Valedictory Addresses. Edward Hutchins Cutler, Providence.

Prayer and Benediction.

The efforts of the class were very creditable, and must have afforded much gratification to the friends of the students and to the Faculty of the College. The Class of 1857 is a fine body, and you may depend upon it that in the future several of them will make their mark.

The exercises closed with the conferring of degrees upon the following persons:

Master of Arts.—William Henry Bowen. John Billings Brackett, George Wheaton Carr, Edward Winter Clarke, Edward Hutchins Cutler, Thomas Dean, Samuel Coffin Eastman, Daniel Goodwin, Robert Hale Ives, Jr., Aaron Clement Lyon, John Milton Manning, Frederick Paine, William Augustus Rogers, James Granville Sproat, Samuel Landes Swisher, George Tanner, William Albert White.

Bachelor of Arts.—Franklin Ripley Bartlett, Alexander Thompson Britton, Luther Rawson Burlingame, Charles Hutchins Hapgood, George Harrison Marsten, Francis Baring Peckham, Daniel Bullard Pond, Reuben Brooks Pool, Nathaniel Robbins, Charles Sewall, Benjamin Hale Smith.

Bachelor of Philosophy.—Elisha Smith Aldrich, Dexter Sueldon Stone.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred: MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, Providence, A.M.; Rev. LEONARD SWAN, Providence, D.D.; Rev. SAMUEL B. SWAIN, Cambridge, Mass, D.D.; Hon. B. R. CURTIS, Assistant Judge U. S. S. Court, LL.D.

Dinner followed the return of the procession from the Church to the College, and the literary feast at the former place was only equalled by the feast of good things, mental and physical, prepared at the latter. Some 400 persons dined under the tent erected for the occasion on the College grounds. President SEARS presided, and addresses, brief and to the point were made by Lieutenant-Governor TURNER, Chief-Justice AMES, Major ROBMAN, Rev. J. M. FLETCHER, United States Minister to Brazil, and others; and two hours were passed most pleasantly, the party separating in the best of spirits and happiest of humors.

And thus has passed the eighty-ninth anniversary of Old Brown. Again has she yielded to the world jewels from her casket, and again has she given evidence of her usefulness and prosperity. Long may she enjoy the reputation which she has so well earned.

The day was delightful, and the streets presented a very busy and gay appearance. People of all classes entered into the spirit of the occasion, and the "Commencement" was equal in brilliancy and interest to any of its predecessors. AGRUDNECK.

Letter from Litchfield—The Former Law-School—Residents of the Place—Summer Visitors—Amusements—A Picnic.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

Here, seventeen hundred feet above the sea, and but six hours' ride from New-York, stands this beautiful New-England village, itself on a hill, with other hills and valleys all around it. The houses, old-fashioned, gambrel-roofed structures, stand mostly on four broad streets, running at right angles to each other, two of which streets are shaded by magnificent elms. Formerly it was a bustling place; now the village is still and quiet. During the revolution it was a depôt for arms and ammunition, being almost inaccessible to the enemy. And here it was that the statue of George III., which stood on our Bowling Green, in New York, was melted into bullets by the rebellious Americans.

It was here, in this lovely village, that TOPPING REEVE erected, in 1784, the first law school in the United States, first both in time and in excellence. In 1798, when Mr. R. became a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, he associated with him in the management of the school JAMES GOULD, and it was continued by them, and after Judge REEVE's death in 1823, by Judge GOULD alone, till within a few years of his own death in 1838. It was then discontinued on account of Judge GOULD's ill health. Between one and two thousand lawyers were here educated. At this fount CALHOUN, CLAYTON, and many others of the ablest jurists and statesmen of America drank in the legal lore which aided them in their greatness. But, of the school itself, nothing now remains but its effects. Some of the leading spirits of the bar of every State are among its graduates. Judge GOULD, himself, contributed two of his sons to the Judiciary, Judge GEORGE GOULD, of the Supreme Court (Taird District), of New-York, and Judge WM. T. GOULD, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Augusta, Ga. The place itself seems yet to attract legal gentlemen for I find that three distinguished New-York lawyers have their country residences here, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, and CHARLES E. BEELER. Mr. NOYES lives in the old place of Colonel BENJAMIN TALLMADGE, of Revolutionary memory, father of Superintendent TALLMADGE, who, by the way, seems to have been here reviving the reminiscences of his boyhood, for a few days past.

Attracted by the beauty of the place and by the society to be found here, a large number of families from New York and other cities, have been rusticating in Litchfield this Summer, and have thus been doing their part towards the ill success of the season at the watering places. The price of board, I believe, varies from $4 to $7 a week, and all Summer long the place has been crowded with visitors. For gentlemen it can hardly be as pleasant as for ladies, as there are but few methods of amusement. There are no billiard tables or bowling alleys, and the dissipations consist mainly in riding, driving, trout fishing and going on pic-nics. Even "hops" are unknown, though "hoops" are decidedly frequent.

Beaux are scarce, and accordingly, old man though I am, I was permitted to be one of three gentlemen who attended a party of eleven young ladies, (every one of them good looking,) on a pic-nic yesterday afternoon. We started about 3½ o'clock, piled promiscuously in and upon a four-horse stage coach, and after a drive of about two miles, we left the road, and the gentlemen assuming the baskets, climbed down into a very picturesque rocky glen, called Benvenne. After chasing about the rocks, we took up our positions on scattered crags, and then with the various parties, talking or reading alond became the order of the day. About 6 o'clock some of us proceeded to make a fire, which, thanks to the knowledge and exertions of one of the gentlemen, recently returned from engineering in the West, we succeeded in doing. Soon it blazed up brightly, in front of a rock fronting the East, and before long we had some tea made and some corn roasted, and soon we had eaten up every bit of a hearty supper. The place having been cleared up and the dishes packed away, we formed a circle around the fire, and there sat an hour in the mingled light of the blaze and the full moon, while meanwhile had risen.

After thus sitting for some time, we walked home, the two miles, by the beautiful moonlight, and we all concurred that we had enjoyed ourselves infinitely more than if we had been engaged in any more "fashionable" amusement. BOB.

MEDICAL.

Academy of Medicine—September Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held in the small chapel of the University on Wednesday evening, Dr. MOTT, President, in the chair. A motion to increase the annual dues from $3 to $5 was proposed by the Treasurer, and by rule laid over till next meeting. Among the reports of the different Scientific Sections one was presented by the following report on Public Health and Legal Medicine:

To the New-York Academy of Medicine:

The Section on Public Health and Legal Medicine, respectfully report, that the paper presented and read to the Academy by Dr. NATHAN REED, of Illinois, on the disease in cattle known as "milk sickness," treats of a subject of much and increasing interest to the meat consuming inhabitants of this, as well as of other cities, which are supplied with cattle from the Western States. The evidences of the existence of a poisonous quality in the flesh of neat, and other edible animals, are sufficiently clear, at the same time that the origin and nature of the poison are involved in a mystery which has hitherto foiled the penetration, alike of the chemist and microscopist.

But that it is a subject of much seriousness, and demanding the attention both of professional men and civil authorities, has been established by the occasional occurrence of cases of violent sickness and even death. (See report made February, 1842, to the Common Council by Drs. POST, HOSACK and CHILTON.) The importance of the subject in a public Hygienic relation to us, increases yearly in consequence of the increased facilities for transporting cattle east ward from the grazing lands of the West, and if it be true as represented, and which we have no reason to doubt, that this poison is developed in the animals over a very large area of Western soil, the emergency may arise of a more general extension of the poison as our population augments and the demand for animal food increases. Far better would it be to take warning of the past, to endeavor to discover the character and source of the toxic agent, and adopt preventive measures, than in the darkness of ignorance to grope in continual apprehension of danger.

Dr. NATHAN REED, the author of the paper referred to the Section, having had more than ordinary experience upon the subject, from protracted study, peculiar opportunities, and frequent observation of the effects and extent of this toxic agent, at various places of its occurrence, we believe him fully capable of investigating, and we have no hesitation in commending both the subject and him to our public authorities as eminently deserving their regards and deliberation, and we therefors present for the consideration of the Academy, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That from numerous facts well known both from official record and professional experience, the animal poison known as "milk sickness" is an undoubted source of danger to the health and lives of those who are supplied with animal food from certain sections of the country, and that the investigation, detection and prevention of this poison are a duty of the public authorities.

Resolved, That the consideration of this subject is earnestly recommended to the Common Council of this City by the Academy of Medicine, with the hope that a rigid scientific inquiry into the nature, source, mode of extension and means of prevention of this subtle poison, will be by them commenced and thoroughly prosecuted.

On behalf of the Section on Public Health and Legal Medicine. JNO. B. GRISCOM, Chairman.

The Report being accepted, upon calling for the vote upon the resolutions, some discussion ensued, Drs. MCCREADY and JAMES R. WOOD opposing the indorsement of the commendation of Dr. REED by the Academy, and stating that his paper was a negative one in many respects, telling nothing new save that there was more danger to the inhabitants of this City from meat thus diseased than formerly, for the reason that when cattle were driven to market the sickly died on the road, but that now when transported in the cars that more of the sick arrived in New-York and were butchered here; that the paper threw no light on the cause of the disease, little of its character, and no remedial means were even proposed. Dr. GRISCOM defended the paper by saying that the resolutions, which were the only portion proposed for adoption by the Academy, did not make mention of any individual; that the Report was the opinion only of the Section, and carried with it little weight. More objection being made, Dr. GRISCOM withdrew the resolutions.

Dr. HORACE GREENathen proceeded to read a very elaborate paper on the Sessions of the Epiglottic Cartilage. The anatomy of this organ was first carefully described as a fibre-cartilage of an ovoid form, and its various tissues were investigated. Its diseases were described as consisting of erosions, ulcerations and œdema. The erosions here described by many, and all writers had followed LOUIS, some apparently blindly copying his statements without personal examination, and stating that they were caused by the irritation caused by the passage of pus over this organ, thus implying if not directly stating that this affection was a concomitant with phthisis. TROUSSEAU has stated that he had not seen erosions uncomplicated with phthisis. The writer wished to contradict this generally-received opinion. He had repeatedly noticed such erosions without any tubercular disease, and read statistical data in his own practice during the last year showing the relative frequency of this complaint in comparison with other throat and pulmonic affections, and also in regard to its complications. The locality of these erosions was also given. The marked effects of their presence upon the general health was debated upon at some length.

The second form of disease, viz: ulcerations, was also investigated with the same care, especially of some forms occurring in localities out of the reach of vision during life.

In speaking of the third form—œdema, or infiltration of the glottis—the writer drew attention to the anatomy of the parts, and that in consequence of its peculiar formation this œdema could only occur on its anterior surface, on which, therefore, it was only desirable to make such scarifications as might be necessary. He also drew attention to the fact that the epiglottis in its natural state was always insensible, but that immediately around it the sensation was very acute, the slightest touch upon which producing spasmodic cough, while the epiglottis might be handled with impunity.

The treatment of these cases of disease was by the topical application of nitrate of silver, either in the solid state or in solution. Several cases were given in more or less detail, where most distressing symptoms were relieved by a single application. The writer thought that these forms of disease were much more frequent than was generally supposed by the profession generally, being often entirely overlooked. The cases he had quoted were selected because they were generally of physicians well known, and who had been seen by many of the profession.

On a motion to refer the paper to the Section on Theory and Practice, Dr. J. R. WOOD seconded the proposition, with the understanding that it would be again brought before the Academy in such a form as to admit of discussion. He was ready to accord all praise to the writer for his pains-taking investigations, his careful tabulation and classification of the various forms of the diseases of this organ, but he thought that there was nothing new in the paper. These diseases were of everyday occurrence—ulcerations might and had been seen by any one attending the Penitentiary in this City since 1837. He hoped the subject would come up for debate before the Academy.

Dr. GREEN said that he did not [illegible] any musical originality for the paper, except to [illegible] attention of the profession to the far greater frequency than is supposed of this disease, and necessity to contradict the prevalent opinion, demonstrated from LOUIS, that these diseases are identical with laryngeal phthisis. The paper was referred as above.

Dr. BACHELDER presented a series of resolutions, without remarks, proposing to memorialize Congress and the State Legislature, requesting that hereafter Examiners of Drugs be not removed without cause; that the sale of adulterated drugs be made unlawful; and that the vending of all poisons be made subject to certain restrictions. This whole matter was referred to a Committee, (Drs. MCCREADY, BACHELDER and GRISCOM,) to report at a future meeting.

Dr. ——— presented a variety of extracts prepared *in vacuo* by THAYER, of Cambridge, Mass., which were referred to the Section on Materia Medica.

Dr. MCCREADY presented some bottles of concentrated milk, evaporated to one-fifth, and of a creamy consistence, needing only the addition of water to be fit for use. It will keep thus prepared for a long period. It is called Borden's Concentrated Milk, prepared in Litchfield County, Conn., and makes a pint and a half of milk for 5 cents. Referred to Section on Materia Medica.

Dr. BRADLE stated that he was ready to receive subscriptions to the *Proceedings of the Medical Association for 1857.*

Dr. E. H. PARKER stated that he had a series of resolutions to present, respecting the recent death of MARSHALL HALL, of London. He sketched rapidly and eloquently the career of the great physiologist, and read the resolutions which expressed the high sense in which the deceased was held by the professional world of this continent and by the Academy, which were passed *nemineem contra dicentem*, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the widow.

Dr. GRISCOM moved that the Secretary be directed to consider, and report at the next meeting, the feasibility of calling the meetings of the Academy by some less expensive and certain manner, such as advertisements in some of the leading papers of the day.

The President drew the attention of the Academy to the fact that the next meeting was a special meeting, on the third Wednesday in August, appointed to discuss further the subject of puerperal fever.

Dr. J. R. WOOD stated that he believed this meeting was appointed at his suggestion, but that learning that some of those expected to take a leading part in the discussion would be absent from the City at the time, he proposed that the call of the meeting be reconsidered, which was accordingly done, and the subject was referred to the next regular meeting in September for discussion.

At a late hour the Academy adjourned.

Dr. Marshall Hall.

Dr. MARSHALL HALL, whose visit to this country will be fresh in the recollection of multitudes, died on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at Brighton. He was born in the year 1790. His discoveries have materially modified the practice of medicine throughout all civilized nations.

The life of such a man is deserving at its close of more than a passing notice. He has left a widow, and an only son, (who accompanied his father to this country.) His death was caused by exhaustion, produced by a stricture of the œsophagus, of many years standing, accompanied with malignant ulceration of the part.

The father of Dr. MARSHALL HALL was a prosperous cotton spinner and bleacher, whose establishment was at Basford, near Nottingham. As a cotton manufacturer, he followed in the wake of the ARKWRIGHTS, the PEELS, and other distinguished inventors. He was chiefly known in the trade as having been the first to use chlorine as a bleaching agent, at that time designated oxymuriatic acid gas, thus availing himself of the recent discovery of BERTHOLLET. Mr. HALL corresponded with the late Dr. PRIESTLEY, and also with Dr. HENRY, of Manchester, who were both well known and distinguished British chemists, at that day. The subsequent application of this important discovery pertains to the history of manufacturing enterprise, but its results are deserving a passing mention. LIEBIG states respecting it, what is of equal interest to our own processes. "But for this new bleaching process, it would have been scarcely possible for the cotton manufacture of Great Britain to have attained its present enormous extent; it could not have competed in prices with that of France and Germany. In the old process of bleaching, it was requisite to expose every piece to the air and light during several weeks in Summer, and kept continually moist by hand labor. But at the present time by the new process, a single establishment near Glasgow bleaches daily 2,000 pieces of cotton, (each 29 yards in length,) throughout the whole year. And besides the diminished expense, the cotton fabrics bleached with chlorine suffer less than those bleached in the sun, and already the use of the method has become almost universal."

Nursed among such incentives, is it not wonderful that the subject of the present sketch evinced an early aptitude to the study of chemistry, a science which has done so much for Great Britain and for the world. His father was a correspondent of several learned Societies, and received a prize from the Society of Arts for a new application of a mechanical principle in the construction of a crane.

MARSHALL HALL was the sixth of eight children. They were a talented family. One of his brothers, JOHN, was a well-known general practitioner in medicine and surgery in Sheffield. He died about twenty years ago. A sister married the gentleman who, by a clever monograph, introduced the nitrate of silver as a topical remedy for the arrest of erysipelatous inflammation. He, we believe, is yet in good practice in Nottingham, Mr. JOHN HIGGINBOTTUM. An elder brother of Doctor MARSHALL HALL—SAMUEL—has distinguished himself by many useful and important inventions. We may mention that of "gassing lace" or "clearing" it by passing it over a fine flame of gas, impelled by an air pump; he also invented a plan for the bleaching of starch—"Hall's patent starch"—well-known both in England and America; the consumption of the smoke of furnaces; the circulation of the same portion of water in the boiler and under the piston of steam engines; the reefing and unreefing of paddle wheels, and various other useful contrivances.

The subject of our present notice received his earliest education at Nottingham, at a large Classical Academy. He was then placed by his father for seven years as an apprentice to a retail druggist at Newark, a small market town in the County of Nottingham, and staying there (we believe) nearly the whole period, acquired that practical knowledge of pharmacy and materia medica so essential to the practising physician. It is believed that his father, with a discretion and good sense that might have been expected from a man of his practical habits of mind, was determined that "Marshall" should "begin at the beginning," and lay the foundation of a lasting superstructure, in something more than mere scholastic or theoretic attainment. Dr. HALL's early life behind the drug counter was a feature of his history upon which he always spoke with no false delicacy. He would quote the remark of one of the Judges from the Bench, who severely censured a physician called as a witness in some criminal trial, who, on being asked as to some pharmaceutical detail told the Court that he "had never compounded a pill," as though he were above the contamination. The Judge told him he "ought to rather to be ashamed of his confession."

In 1809, being in his 20th year, his father removed him to Edinburg, at that time the first medical school in the world, and then in the zenith of its fame. Its reputation had been raised to an unparalleled height by the two Monroes, by Black, Cullen, the Gregorys, Duncan, Home, Rutherford, Barclay and the Bells; while its general fame as a University had been ably sustained by Robertson, Blair, Hutton, Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Leslie, Brown, and others of world-wide literary celebrity.

Our youthful student did not disappoint his father's hopes. He was eminently assiduous, and very ardent and enthusiastic. Of course, as might have been expected, his favorite pursuit was the study of chemistry. He contributed some essays to *Nicholson's Journal*, then the principal organ of the science. They had reference chiefly to the doctrine of chemical combination, showing that elementary substances may combine and oxides may combine, but that elements do not combine with oxides. It still remains to show that this principle is unvarying and without exception, or how far liable to some limitation. But the path which DALTON had indicated—the theory of combinations, the doctrine of definite proportions, the circumstances under which combinations and decomposition take place—these studies are inseparable from the elementary study of the science.

Happily, however, for the medical profession and the world, Dr. HALL, neglecting a path which DALTON has rendered so immensely and practically valuable to the arts of civilized life, concentrated his subsequent attention as a physician chiefly upon the subject of *diagnosis*, or that which identifies diseases as separate from each other. In this, he attached himself to a great subject; for it is to the discovery and distinction of diseases that we owe almost everything that is satisfactory in the progress of

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BY THE ASIA.

LIVING IN HONG KONG.—The London *Times* has a lively correspondent in Hong Kong, who narrates his experiences: "I cannot report very favorably of the 'fauna' or the 'flora' of the island. Ornamental trees grow very well when planted and nurtured, and some flowers may be culled in a distant nook called the 'Happy Valley,' a spot hard bordering upon a wretched village, and a squalid population; but the natural vegetation seems to be a coarse moss, eaten by no quadruped. At any rate, I never saw any four-footed thing grazing upon that green mountain which rises in full aspect of my window, and upon which, as the rains commence, I can see the torrents form. Sometimes there is a buffalo seen on the island, but he is usually on his way to the slaughter-house. A cow I never saw; yet beers is milk. But that milk is used by few and shuddered at by many. Whence it comes is the darkest mystery of Hong Kong economics. The only *quadruped* that could be supposed to produce it is the pig—for pigs do exist on the island; but it is whispered as a caution, and with oblique glance at the milk jug, that the Chinese matron herself—but enough; very few people take milk except that which is sent out in tins. The horse exists in a high state of domesticity. As in Attica, so in Hong Kong there is small footing and little forage for horses. In both localities the animal was useless and expensive, and greatly in vogue. Steeplechases at Hong Kong dreams as constantly of horses as did PHIDIPPIDES at Athens. A badly bred Arab worth £20 at Algiers, and £10 at Tattersall's, is worth £350 at Victoria. There is a race-course around which he will run once a-year, and there are two miles of tolerable road along which he may be ridden daily by a long-bearded and hunting whip-bearing proprietor, not scorning *exiguis equitare campis*. The buffalo and the horse, therefore, exist in a highly artificial condition upon this island; but I could not afford to exclude them from my notice of animated nature at Hong Kong, seeing that the materials for observation on that subject are so very limited. In recompense for the small interest which the island can afford to the equine, bovine, and ovine genera, it is pleasant to be able to testify that the entomologist and men curious in reptilia may find constant amusement. The winged cockroach is so finely developed and so rich in fecundity that specimens may be seen at all times and in the most handsome drawing rooms, crawling over the floors and tables by day, in size like mice, and banging against the lamp-glasses at night, in size like birds. The spiders are so colloseal that you wonder how they can have fed themselves to such a size, and yet left so many flies undevoured. The musquitos are so clever in insinuating themselves through your fortress of gauze, and they so keenly cut slices out of your fleshy parts, that you hail the dawn of day with the sensations of an Abyssinian ox.

TRANSMITTING SIGNALS BY MUSICAL SOUNDS.—The *Gazette Musicale* gives an interesting account of experiments made in presence of the Emperor of the French when at Plombières, to test the efficiency of M. SUDRE's plan for transmitting signals to the troops of an army or navy, by means of musical sounds. During the Emperor's stay, M. SUDRE, the inventor of what is called *télé phonie*, or the art of transmitting signals and phrases by sound, had, with his wife, the honor of exhibiting before His Majesty. Placing himself in the middle of the saloon, he announced that he would, with his violin, express any phrase His Majesty might please to dictate to him, in such a manner as to enable Mme. SUDRE, who was seated at the further end of the room, among a group of ladies, to say what it meant. The Emperor immediately wrote on a piece of paper the words: "*Le premier qui fut reconnu un soldat heureux*," and M. SUDRE produced a few sounds from his violin. Mme. SUDRE immediately rose and repeated the phrase word for word. Another experiment was then made—it consisted in speaking the notes instead of playing them. The Emperor wrote, "*Plombières est une ville charmante ce soir*," and M. SUDRE, after reading the phrase, pronounced, without any intonation of voice, certain notes. Mme. SUDRE at once gave the words correctly. Experiments in *télephonie* were made. M. SUDRE's system reduces the transmission of signals to three sounds expressed by the trumpet, the drum, or the cannon; or, in the event of high winds preventing sounds from being heard, to three signs. The Emperor gave the order, "Construct batteries on the height," and M. SUDRE produced the sounds on the clarion; Mme. SUDRE at once repeated the phrase. Another order, given by General ESPINASSE, was repeated by the drum, and translated instantaneously by the lady. The order, "Let the artillery paralyze the fire of the enemy's battery," was transmitted by taps on the table, to imitate cannon, and was in like manner at once repeated by Mme. SUDRE. The Emperor asked if proper names and the names of towns could be transmitted by the system, and being answered in the affirmative, wrote the name of Nabuchodonosor; some sounds from the trumpet enabled Mme. SUDRE to repeat the name aloud. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction at what he had witnessed. He then graciously invited Mme. SUDRE to sing one or two *morceaux*, after which His Majesty dismissed her and her husband with marks of his munificence.

VESUVIUS UNCOMFORTABLE.—Vesuvius continues to attract attention. Professor PALMIERI has sent forth another report, which is of sufficient interest to translate. He says: "Whilst I was in the Royal Observatory, on the evening of the 10th inst., I heard stronger detonations from Vesuvius than on any preceding days; and one hour and a half after midnight, by favor of the moon, I returned to the top of the mountain, where I arrived at a quarter past 3 P. M. The spectacle of the fire considerably increased, and was rendered more imposing in the darkness, amidst which the two cones in eruption elevated themselves like two great majestic lighthouses. New lava had again been vomited forth from the month of the 19 h of December, 1855, which had perfectly filled up that vast whirlpool; and yet, standing on the borders of that lake of fire, I could repeat at leisure my observations on the temperature of the lava, which gave results similar to those of which I informed you in my last report. The lava, meanwhile, became very shortly hard on the surface, and from some fissures in the scorise two slight flames, of a bluish color, issued forth, spreading abroad a very strong odor of sulphoric acid. These flames were so near the edge of the lake that I remained at about the distance of a metre from them. The multitude will regard this as the rarest natural phenomenon in the world and of no importance, but the learned know that the phenomenon of a flame in active volcanoes is so rare that, even when a person declares that he has seen it, it may admit of a doubt, so easy is it to be deceived when looking at the red smoke which rushes out from the summit of a cone in a state of eruption. The flames seen by me were so evident, and so near, as to render the fact perfectly secure. The lava, meantime, continues to run down over the cone of Vesuvius towards the eastern side, but does not travel further than the base of the cone, and yet it has formed a considerable mass. It is probable that, if fresh lava should issue from the month of the 19th of December, it will direct its course towards the northeast, but without any chance of danger." The official journal two or three evenings since says: "The eruption continues, and the lava is flowing steadily down in the same direction which it took two years ago behind the mountains of Somma, or Atrio del Cavallo. Its length does not exceed 400 paces."

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says: Our newspapers refer to a very curious incident which has occurred at Pavia, and which deserves some comment. Monsignor RAMAZZOTTI, the bishop of that city, availing himself of the power which is placed in his hands by the new Concordat, has pisearded in the churches a sentence of greater excommunication against four learned and respectable priests, named AOQUARONI, GRIGNANI, PAROLA and TENCA, because they refused to believe the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary. This has given rise to a tumult, the people tearing down the placards, and sternly hissing the bishop whenever he makes his appearance. The Government has in the meantime given orders that the four priests shall receive the income of their benefices, without which they might die of hunger. They are not alone amongst the clergy of Pavia in their way of thinking, for you must know that in the University there, during thirty consecutive years, the celebrated Abbate TAMBURINI has been teaching—a zealous Jansenist, and author of works of some reputation against the pretensions of the Roman Curia. He, too, has been exposed to several excommunications; but as the empire of Austria in those days—*sheu quantum mutatus abilo*—adhered closely to the so-called Josephine laws, the Abbate TAMBURINI was still maintained in his chair, and a kind of anti-Bonaparte school was thence created, which spread to some extent throughout all Lombardy. Now, you are well aware that the Jansenists, with the Gallican Church, do not acknowledge the infallibility of the Pope, and it necessarily follows that the Pope has not the power of instituting new dogmas, since every such dogma is an infallible decision. You will perceive, therefore, how those priests who are disciples of TAMBURINI cannot admit the new article of faith designated the *sine labe*.

INDIAN COTTON.—A memorial was lately presented by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to Lord PALMERSTON, urging upon him the importance of extending such encouragement to Mr. BOUANE's proposals for navigating the Indian rivers as would enable the cotton grown in the interior to be transported to the coast, with adequate facility, and at a moderate expense. The East India Company has now consented to give to the Oriental Inland Steam Company, which has been formed in London to carry the method of navigation into practical effect, a yearly grant of money to assist in carrying out the undertaking, and which grant will, it is stated, of itself return 10 per cent. yearly on the capital which the Company undertakes to expend. This concession is a much more favorable one than any which has been granted to the Indian railways; but the necessity of adding to our supplies of cotton from India was felt to be so urgent, and the establishment of this method of navigation was felt to be so necessary to the accomplishment of the object in view, that it was felt to be proper at once to concede such terms as would be sure to enlist wide and enthusiastic public support. By the terms which have been granted, it appears that the shareholders in the Navigation Company are insured 10 per cent. upon their investments, and the profits may be much larger than this.

EXTRAORDINARY COLORED METEORS.—Mr. T. FORSTER writes to the *Times*, from Brussels: "Monday, being the 10th of August, astronomers were all on the look-out for the periodical falling stars. I began my watch on the 9th, when some few brilliant examples occurred. On the 10th they were numerous, as also on the 11th; but on the 12th, that is, last night, they assumed very unusual forms and colors. Many burst while falling in various directions, but particularly towards S. W. and W., not N. W., as usual. They did not, in general, move fast and leave the white trains behind them, as is usual, but descended slowly with a bright yellow flame; others were splendidly crimson, and some bright blue and purple. This fact is very curious. Collaterally with these meteors the following phenomena should be noticed, proving the highly electric state of the air. In the storm which raged in Holland, on the 5th of July, hailstones were larger than pigeon's eggs, and broke nearly all the windows in Arnheim. The same occurred at Spa, on the 5th of August, when every pane of glass exposed to the hail was beaten to pieces. All the electrical instruments indicate a high positive charge. The showers have not cooled the air, as they usually do. All these circumstances point to some cause of the changes of temperature not at all depending on the place of the sun, and which future observations may fully develop, if astronomers will accurately observe them in various parts of the world."

A FURIOUS PARISIENNE.—A desperate attempt at murder was made by a widow named GUERRIAS, who keeps a public house in the commun of Brinnon, (Cher,) on the person of her son-in-law, a shopkeeper, named ROULIN. The man had for sometime past been refused admittance to the house of the widow, in consequence of some disputes relative to the manner in which she intended to dispose of her property, and she was repeatedly heard to say that if he persisted in tormenting her she would run a knife through him. On the night of the attack, ROULIN, who was in a state of intoxication, went to the widow's house, but the woman seeing him approach, closed the door, and when he attempted to force it open, told him that if he did so he would be a dead man. Finding that he could not succeed in forcing an entrance, he went round to the back door, which he found open, but scarcely had he entered when he met the widow armed with a large knife, which she had sharpened for the purpose. She at once rushed at him and stabbed him in four places, and he fell to the ground bleeding profusely. She then ran to the front door, and opening it, brandished her knife, exclaiming, "It is done! He is dead, and I shall now be rid of him." Some of the neighbors then ran in, and seeing ROULIN on the ground, sent for medical assistance and also for the police, by whom the widow was arrested. The wounds of ROULIN, though serious, are not expected to be fatal.

EXPLORATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Assistant Surveyor F. GREGORY and Mr. S. TRIOG, in a short exploring trip to the eastward of Geraldine Mine, succeeded in discovering a large tract of good country, well grassed. They proceeded to Mount Murchison, a distance of 180 miles, and discovered that the land, which did not produce enough grass to support the horses of Mr. AUSTIN's party, was then well grassed in consequence of the recent heavy rains. Mr. GREGORY, in his report, notes "a difference of 17 miles in latitude, and something more in longitude, throughout the eastern portion," between himself and Mr. AUSTIN—a difference for which he cannot account. At 60 miles from the mine the good land commenced, although the intermediate country was capable of supporting flocks *en route*. The country between Mounte Welcome and Murchison is described as excellent. The party returned on the other side of the Murchison, where good pasture land was discovered.

WIRE RIGGING FOR SHIPS.—The Liverpool *Courier* says three-fourths of all the ships now fitted out of Liverpool are rigged with wire rope. It is described as a fourth less in weight, and not one-half the bulk of that made of hemp, and the cost is also twenty-five per cent. less. It is much less susceptible than hemp of atmospheric changes, and it is predicted that, in a few years, it will supersede hemp for standing rigging. A trial of wire, hemp and manilla ropes was recently made at the King's Dock, Liverpool. The straining tests showed the immense superiority of wire rope over that made even of the best fibrous material. The testing of the temper ropes proved the strength of Manilla to be far superior to Russian hemp, taking many of the merchants, ship-masters and riggers present by surprise, as a different opinion had been entertained by many of the gentlemen present.

SILK PRODUCTION IN PIEDMONT.—The Chamber of Commerce of Turin has published a general statement on the sale of cocoons during the current year throughout the Piedmontese States. The total quantity sold was 2,208,850 kilogrammes, for 20,833,886 francs, showing, as compared with 1856, a diminution of 1,436,310 kilogrammes, and 3,119,572 fr. There has, therefore, been a falling off of nearly one-half in the quantity, but the rise in the price has to a certain extent compensated silk-growers for their losses.

The Indian Troubles.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE PURSUIT OF INK-PA-DU-TAH'S BAND.

From the Washington Union.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs received yesterday morning a letter from Mr. K. PEITCHETTE, the Special Agent of the Department, dated Sioux Agency, Minnesota, August 7, inclosing the report of A. J. CAMPBELL, United States Interpreter at this Agency, who accompanied the Indians in their pursuit of INK-PA-DU TAH's party, the narrative of individual Indians, and the minutes of the examination of one of the female prisoners taken at Chanpatya-tunka Lake, previous to the fight at that place.

Special Agent PEITCHETTE had received a letter from Yellow Medicine, stating that the inhabitants were yesterday thrown into great alarm by a report that INK PA-DU-TAH, who had been joined by a number of Yanctons, was at Wood Lake, about three miles from that point. The employes of the Agency at Yellow Medicine, the settlers and friendly Indians in the vicinity, were on the alert all last night, but nothing occurred to justify their alarm. Superintendent CULLEN and himself would proceed thither early on the morning of the 8th. No person there gave the slightest credit to the report.

A. J. CAMPBELL, the interpreter, states in his report, that he left the Yellow Medicine on the 22d of July, with one hundred and six Indians and four half-breeds, and proceeded as far as Cotton-Wood Lake, where the Superintendent addressed the Indians with great effect. On the 23d they encamped on the Red-Wood River. In the night some Yanctons made an attempt to steal the horses, but were discovered and fired upon. No further attempts were made. On the 24th they encamped near BROWN's trading post, at the head of the Red-Wood River. MAHPAYA-WA-KAWIN, (Bright-Shining Cloud,) who had been elected conductor of the party, made a speech to the young men, who, at its conclusion, stripped and ran races, tried their guns by firing at a mark, and engaged in other games. On the 25th the party encamped at the Lean Bear's village, shortly after which three Indians and a half-breed went ahead and discovered a lodge. The half-breed crawled up for three or 400 yards, and found two men, one woman, and five children. On the 26th they left this encampment for the Hole-in-the-Mountain. Six men were selected, and a charge made on the lodge which had been discovered the day before. The Indians were quickly surrounded, and, upon examination, proved to be Sioux, and not members of the party of whom they were in pursuit. On the 27th they encamped at Crooked River, a very fine stream. During this day they saw three Indian men, two women, and four children. These Indians were captured. One of them had on a very fine coat and pantaloons. Upon strict examination, no reason for their detention was found, and they were set free. On the 28th and 29th they encamped at Shnnk Lake. Here were found, about three miles apart, six lodges, which proved to belong to some of INK-APA-DU TAH'S people. It was found afterwards that there were eight men and nine women, with about thirteen children. On discovering that the lodges were deserted, the pursuing party scattered in every direction in search of the inhabitants. John Campbell, Baptiste Campbell, John Moosers, Little Crow, Good Road, Iron Elk, Sunskrake, Wasu-ho-waste, Hi-han-duta, and A. J. Campbell, took the principal trail, and followed it eighteen or twenty miles, when the Indians were overtaken. The fight which ensued lasted half an hour, when night came on, and a heavy rain forced the combatants to suspend hostilities. Two women and a little boy fell into the hands of the pursuing party. On the morning of the 29th it was ascertained that three men were killed in the lake, and one badly wounded in the thigh, so that it may reasonably be supposed that he is also dead. The names of the killed were given to Mr. CAMPBELL by nephew of WHITE LODGE, who states that they are the twin brothers of INKPADUTAH's son, who was killed at Yellow Medicine, TO-WA-CIN-A-WA KAN and TA-TE-YAH-HE. Two horses and all the baggage of the Indians were brought away. The 30th and 31st were spent in an unsuccessful search for the remainder of the band. On the 1st of August a camp was made at Red-Wood River. Here a demand was made by several Indians for the prisoners who had been captured. Of course it was not acceded to. On the 3d the party returned to the agency.

The narrative of the Indians corroborates generally the report of Mr. CAMPBELL. One of the Indians testified that he saw three dead men on the morning after the fight, and followed the trail of another whom he supposed to be badly wounded. But at this time the rest of the party had all gone, and he felt lonesome and unhappy, and did not follow the trail to the end. There were seven men and seven women, with many children, in the lake, and he thinks that there were certainly two children lost.

Another Indian, who had guided Lieut. MURRAY's party, and who was the first to fire upon INKPADUTAH's son at Yellow Medicine, corroborated the statement of the interpreter up to the time they arrived at the lake, where the fight took place. He states that he saw first the women and children in one party and the men in another, standing in the reeds in the lake. LITTLE CROW stopped them, and he began to fear that the Indians in the lake would escape. LITTLE CROW refusing to go forward and speak to them, he went himself, and called to the women to come on land. Two of them and one child did so, and shook hands with him. This was observed by INKPADUTAH's people in the lake, who called out, "They are friends; they are shaking hands." A few moments afterwards two moved to go out of the crowd, but were pulled back, and the Indians cried out, "No; they are enemies." At this time the men began to move off, and, being fearful of their escaping, he fired, and the ball struck one man, who dropped his gun and did not move. He then fired his other barrel at the oldest man he saw. His shot took effect, and the man cried out, "They have killed me." He continued firing for about half an hour, and was very confident that the two he first fired at were killed. He had heard that three dead men had been found, and thinks, from the number of guns fired, that a number were wounded.

The Indian woman taken prisoner, ZA-TE-YAH-HE, or Shifting Wind, whose husband was slain by the party of Sioux under LITTLE CROW in this expedition, states that her father was slain 30 years ago by a Sioux of Red Iron's band, and that her husband was a friend of INK PA-DU-TAH, and one of his band. There were twelve men and two little boys (sons of INK PA DU TAH) at the Spirit Lake massacre. These people were all originally of the WAH-PE-KU-TE band. About 16 years ago they killed the old chief of that band, ZA-RA-GI, (His Cane,) in consequence of which they were expelled, and have remained roving outlaws on the Missouri River and its tributaries until this time.

COL. SUMNER'S LATE FIGHT WITH THE CHEYENNES—EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER OF A YOUNG OFFICER.

CAMP ON WALNUT CREEK, Aug. 3, 1857.

We had a big fight on the 29th, and came out all right. We killed thirteen Indians and wounded a large number; burnt more than three hundred lodges, all their trappings, and Winter supply of meat, &c. Two of our men were killed and six wounded, two mortally. STUART is wounded, but not seriously, I hope. The Indians, some five or six hundred strong, attacked us, coming on beautifully in line. The cavalry, which were the only troops engaged, met them, charging in the same order, whipped them, and chased them more than ten miles. We are now on their trail, though three days behind them, and have found dead Indians every day, and dead horses every few miles. They have gone to the Arkansas, traveling forty miles the evening of the fight, where we shall follow them until our provisions are exhausted. If our horses had not been so broken down we might have overtaken them. Our wounded were left on the battle-ground, a small fort having been built for their protection, and a company of infantry left to guard them. I got off with my hands and face powder-burnt. An Indian dismounted and approached a corporal of my company, holding out his right hand, as if he wished to shake hands, while in the other he held a revolver. I saw him, called to the corporal to shoot him, and rode at him myself. He fired with his left hand, wounding the corporal while shaking hands; then turned and fired from under my horse at me, the ball passing over my leg and under my bridle arm. He was so close that I could have placed my hand on his head. How he missed me at this short distance I cannot tell. I fired, but did not kill him. He turned again upon me, and as STUART came up to my assistance he fired and wounded him. By this time STANLEY and MCINTYRE had come up, and we finally killed him. He threw everything he had at us.

We lie over here to day for the purpose of having a man's arm amputated.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Mechanics' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Charles A. Rapallo vs. *The Mechanics' Banking Association*.—Much interest is manifested in this case, the Court room being much crowded each day. Upon the matter coming up to-day, Judge PEABODY declared his conclusion that a Receiver should be appointed. Some thirty names had been recommended to him at his house, in the street, and in the Court room. He believed that many of them were of persons well qualified to be appointed.

Mr. Rapallo, for the plaintiffs, proposed the names of James C. Woods and John C. Henderson. Mr. Woode had formerly been a lawyer in Geneva, and about five years ago he came to this City and retired from his profession. The other gentleman was a wealthy and respectable merchant.

Mr. Field said that he represented a considerable interest in the Bank. He was acquainted with the gentlemen proposed, and they were both unexceptionable.

Mr. MOUNT was acquainted with the gentlemen, and he also was in favor of the nomination.

A gentleman proposed the name of Joseph C. Walker as a proper person. He (the gentleman) was unfortunately a depositor in the Bank for a much larger sum than he could have wished.

Mr. Lord said that the name of Mr. Walker was unexceptionable. Mr. Walker was a man of respectability and high standing. He had, however, no objection to the two names proposed by Mr. Rapallo; they would both be acceptable to him.

The names of Edwin J. Brown, Frederick Conkin, Richard S. Blatchford and Richard T. Thorn were proposed, and considerable discussion followed on their merits, &c. Mr. Noyes opposed the nomination of Mr. Rapallo, urging that no person should be appointed who should be nominated by a director or stockholder of the Bank.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Judge PEABODY said that he would select the Receiver out of the names proposed by Saturday at 12 o'clock M., and in the meantime the order could be drawn no.

The Receiver must give security in $10,000, and make deposits in the New-York Life and Trust Company and the United States Trust Company alternately, as the sum in his hands reaches $5,000. The matter was then adjourned till Saturday at 12 o'clock M.

Motion for an Order of Arrest Against Jean Thompson Denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 4.

Before Judge Peabody.

Charles and Henry Holdship vs. *John Thompson*.—This action is brought to recover moneys, amounting to between $6,000 and $7,000, deposited with the defendant. A week ago plaintiff made application before Judge PEABODY for an order of arrest against the defendant, which was denied. The Judge, however, granted an order requiring the defendant to show cause why the order of arrest should not be granted. Upon the return of this order the motion for an order of arrest was argued. This morning Judge PEABODY decided that the defendant did not act in a fiduciary capacity, and is not liable to arrest.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the application of Allen Clark vs. *John Anderson, Jr.*—Motion for a mandamus denied.

John H. March vs. *Albert Lowery, et al.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

John S. Harris et al vs. *Theodore C. Fort*.—Motion to strike out the answer as sham and false denied.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Defalcation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Peabody.

John M. Lawler vs. *John P. Treadwell*.—This was an order requiring the defendant to show cause why the attachment obtained by him against the plaintiff's personal property, consisting of wearing apparel, &c., should not be set aside and vacated. The motion to discharge the attachment came up for argument this morning. After a short discussion, the Judge adjourned the case over until Monday next at 12 M., for a further hearing.

The Street Commissionership—A Further Adjournment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

Before Judge Peabody.

Daniel D. Conover vs. *The Mayor, &c., Charles Devlin and others*.—The hearing on this matter, which was set down for this morning, was, by consent of counsel, further postponed until Monday, Sept. 7.

More of Mrs. Cunningham's Troubles.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge O'Conor.

Hannah Conlan vs. *Emma A Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell*.—This case came up yesterday in the Second District Court. Hannah Conlan was formerly a cook in the employ of Mrs. Cunningham. She alleged in her complaint that she performed work for Mrs. C. for five months and one week, for which she has never been paid; also that Mrs. Cunningham took from her a dollar which had been presented to her as a New-Year's gift, Mrs. C. stating that she would take care of it for her.

The following is Mrs. Cunningham's answer to the complaint:

Second District Court, City and County of New York.—Hannah Conlan vs. *Emma A. Burdell, sued as Emma A. Cunningham*.—The defendant in answer to the complaint says, upon information and belief that the plaintiff heretofore commenced an action in this Court against the defendant for the same identical cause of action as that set forth in the complaint herein, and that said former action was on the 13th day of July, 1857, dismissed, and judgment of dismissal rendered against said plaintiff, and that said plaintiff has not paid the costs in said action prior to the commencement of this action.

The defendant further answering, denies that for a period of five months and about one week, as stated in said complaint, she, the said defendant, hired or employed the plaintiff, and plaintiff performed the service stated in said complaint in answer as therein alleged, or that plaintiff's services were worth the amount therein charged, or that this defendant has wilfully failed and neglected to pay said plaintiff or that the sum of thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, or any other sum is due to said plaintiff.

This defendant further answering, denies that she ever took from the plaintiff under pretence of keeping for her any sum of money and never returned the same.

This defendant further answering says that during the period set forth in the complaint, she paid to said plaintiff, and paid, laid out and expended for her account and at her request, the sum of thirty-six dollars, which account she counterclaims and sets off against any claim of said plaintiff and demands judgment therefor. WM. R STAFFORD, Dft'e Att'ny.

City and County of New York, ss.:—Emma A Burdell, the defendant, being sworn saith, that the foregoing answer is true of her own knowledge, except to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters she believes it to be true. EMMA A. BURDELL.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1857.

JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

When the case came up before Judge O'CONOR, Mr. Green, counsel for the plaintiff, stated that there was a motion pending before the Supreme Court to discharge Mrs. Cunningham on bail, and, as he wished to have Mrs. C. placed upon the stand as a witness in this case, he would ask that the case should be postponed.

The Judge thought that the presence of Mrs. Cunningham in this Court would create considerable excitement, and he was opposed to such exhibitions, if they could be prevented. He thought that the present manner of urging this claim was more for the purpose of creating dramatic effect, and keeping up an excitement, than anything else. Mrs. C. was in such a situation at present that, even if the claim against her should be made good, in all probability she could not respond to it.

Mr. Green said that this action had been commenced some time before Mrs. Cunningham had been charged with the crime she was now imprisoned for. He did not wish to create any excitement about the matter.

Mr. Stafford, defendant's counsel exonerated Mr. Green from anything of the kind, and proposed that the examination of both parties to the suit be taken *de bene esse*.

The Judge said that the counsel could arrange that matter between themselves, and thereupon adjourned the case until Thursday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON'S WILL.

The will of the late Mortimer Livingston has been admitted to probate. A large part of Mr. Livingston's property came from his wife, Miss Depeau, between whom and his daughter, as will be seen, he divides his property.

THE WILL.

In the name of God, Amen: I, Mortimer Livingston, of the City of New-York, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament:

I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Silvia Depau, and to my daughter, Sophia Livingston, wife of William S. Drayton, all the estate, real and personal, of whatever kind and nature, and wheresoever situate, of which I may be seized or possessed, or to which I may be in any way entitled at the time of my death, to be equally divided between my said wife and daughter, share and share alike; to have and to hold the same to them and their heirs, and to them and their sole and absolute use, and benefit, and behoof forever.

I nominate, constitute and appoint Chas. W. Foster, (of the firm of S. H. & C. W. Foster, auctioneers,) and my son-in-law, Wm. S. Drayton, executors, and my said wife, Sylvia, executrix, of this my will, and I hereby authorize and empower my said executors and executrix, either in my own name or otherwise, to continue the commercial business in which I am or shall be engaged at the time of my death, for such time and so long as shall be necessary to wind up the same with the least possible loss or inconvenience, directing them, after the payment of my debts and liabilities, to divide my estate and whatever real or personal property I may die possessed of into two equal parts, as near as may be, and to hand ever to my wife, Silvia Depau, one part, and to my daughter, Sophia Livingston, one part, they to have and to hold the same, to them, and to their heirs, for their sole and absolute use, benefit and behoof forever. I hereby revoke all other wills by me made. In witness whereof I have signed this will in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.

Witnessed by FRANCIS D. FOWLER,
FRANCIS D. FOX.

Kings County Surrogate's Court—SEPT. 1.

Before Hon. Rodman B. Dawson, Surrogate.

In the matter of the real estate of John H. Battjer, deceased.—The Surrogate decided that the proceeds of the sale of real estate must be distributed according to the laws of real property.

That Metti Battjer, the mother of deceased, cannot claim as next of kin.

That Mr. Rapallo, for the plaintiffs, proposed the names of James C. Woods and John C. Henderson. Mr. Woode had formerly been a lawyer in Geneva, and about five years ago he came to this City and retired from his profession. The other gentleman was a wealthy and respectable merchant.

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This defendant further answering says that during the period set forth in the complaint, she paid to said plaintiff, and paid, laid out and expended for her account and at her request, the sum of thirty-six dollars, which account she counterclaims and sets off against any claim of said plaintiff and demands judgment therefor. WM. R STAFFORD, Dft'e Att'ny.

City and County of New York, ss.:—Emma A Burdell, the defendant, being sworn saith, that the foregoing answer is true of her own knowledge, except to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters she believes it to be true. EMMA A. BURDELL.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1857.

JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

When the case came up before Judge O'CONOR, Mr. Green, counsel for the plaintiff, stated that there was a motion pending before the Supreme Court to discharge Mrs. Cunningham on bail, and, as he wished to have Mrs. C. placed upon the stand as a witness in this case, he would ask that the case should be postponed.

The Judge thought that the presence of Mrs. Cunningham in this Court would create considerable excitement, and he was opposed to such exhibitions, if they could be prevented. He thought that the present manner of urging this claim was more for the purpose of creating dramatic effect, and keeping up an excitement, than anything else. Mrs. C. was in such a situation at present that, even if the claim against her should be made good, in all probability she could not respond to it.

Mr. Green said that this action had been commenced some time before Mrs. Cunningham had been charged with the crime she was now imprisoned for. He did not wish to create any excitement about the matter.

Mr. Stafford, defendant's counsel exonerated Mr. Green from anything of the kind, and proposed that the examination of both parties to the suit be taken *de bene esse*.

The Judge said that the counsel could arrange that matter between themselves, and thereupon adjourned the case until Thursday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON'S WILL.

The will of the late Mortimer Livingston has been admitted to probate. A large part of Mr. Livingston's property came from his wife, Miss Depeau, between whom and his daughter, as will be seen, he divides his property.

THE WILL.

In the name of God, Amen: I, Mortimer Livingston, of the City of New-York, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament:

I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Silvia Depau, and to my daughter, Sophia Livingston, wife of William S. Drayton, all the estate, real and personal, of whatever kind and nature, and wheresoever situate, of which I may be seized or possessed, or to which I may be in any way entitled at the time of my death, to be equally divided between my said wife and daughter, share and share alike; to have and to hold the same to them and their heirs, and to them and their sole and absolute use, and benefit, and behoof forever.

I nominate, constitute and appoint Chas. W. Foster, (of the firm of S. H. & C. W. Foster, auctioneers,) and my son-in-law, Wm. S. Drayton, executors, and my said wife, Sylvia, executrix, of this my will, and I hereby authorize and empower my said executors and executrix, either in my own name or otherwise, to continue the commercial business in which I am or shall be engaged at the time of my death, for such time and so long as shall be necessary to wind up the same with the least possible loss or inconvenience, directing them, after the payment of my debts and liabilities, to divide my estate and whatever real or personal property I may die possessed of into two equal parts, as near as may be, and to hand ever to my wife, Silvia Depau, one part, and to my daughter, Sophia Livingston, one part, they to have and to hold the same, to them, and to their heirs, for their sole and absolute use, benefit and behoof forever. I hereby revoke all other wills by me made. In witness whereof I have signed this will in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.

Witnessed by FRAN

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT 5 1857

The New-York Daily Times.

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Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the steamer *Illinois*, with about 600 California passengers, and her detention at Quarantine on account of sickness, has already been announced. Some 18 sick persons were landed from her, a portion of them having been sick since they left Aspinwall, and others being attacked since the steamer sailed from Havana, where she put in after her unfortunate grounding upon Colorado reef. The trials incident to a prolonged passage, and the dangers they have passed through it is presumed have had their influence in producing this sickness among her crowded passengers. Some of these cases are of a doubtful nature; others present some resemblance to yellow fever, and a man and a woman from among the number have died. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent to detain the vessel, and also the passengers, until further time should develop their true condition as to infectious diseases.

DR. THOMPSON accordingly made arrangements for disposing of this large number of passengers in the most comfortable manner consistent with the accommodations at his command. The steerage passengers were last night landed and placed in the large vacant hospital. The cabin passengers were also well provided for. The California Steamship Company chartered the North River steamer *Oregon*, and have had her towed down to Quarantine. The cabin passengers were landed, or rather transferred to the spacious state-room, and saloons of this steamer, which has been made fast to the Government storehouse dock. Here they will have clean and comfortable beddiog, be fed, and cared for at the expense of the Company until the Health Officer shall permit them to depart to their anxious friends. This proceeding on the part of the steamboat Company, considering that their contract is fulfilled when they have reached the port of New-York, is most creditable. The extra expense, to say nothing of the detention of the steamer, will be nearly a thousand dollars per day. The steamer will be sent to the lower anchorage.

The Texan papers abound with statements of Indian outrages. The Indians appeared in the vicinity of San Antonio, and Captain WHITING, of the Second Cavalry, who went in pursuit, recaptured all the horses and mules taken from the San Diego mail train, which had been attacked a short time before. Captain POPE's party had arrived at Fort Clarke, all well. The Indians were very troublesome along the route, but were defeated in two engagements near Fort Lancaster, in which a Sergeant of the Eighth Infantry was killed. The Indians were mounted and armed with Sharpe's and Colt's rifles.

ABIGAIL GARDNER, the alleged murderer of her husband, HOSEA GARDNER, late Postmaster at Hingham, by poisoning him with arsenic, has been on trial during nearly the whole week before the Supreme Judicial Court at Plymouth, Mass. The evidence and arguments were closed on Thursday night, and the case was given to the Jury yesterday morning. Previous to the Judge's charge, Mrs. GARDNER addressed the Jury, under great excitement, solemnly protesting her entire innocence. At 6¼ o'clock last evening the Jury declared themselves unable to agree, and there was no prospect of their agreeing last night.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller of the State, accompanied the Quarantine Commissioners on an excursion down the bay yesterday, for the purpose of examining the various locations proposed for a Quarantine, and viewing the structures on Seguine's Point. The excursion was a pleasant one. The Commissioners presented a report in favor of making an acre of ground on Orchard Shoal, and erecting hospital buildings upon it. A decision is expected from the State officials in about a week. The visit satisfied the party that the hostility of the people of the vicinity to a Quarantine there is as strong as ever.

The preliminary steps are being taken towards creating a Central Park. Over 500 men are employed on the grounds at present, in digging ditches for draining the swamps, of which there are any quantity, removing the bushes, tearing down stone fences and carting off stone. The kingdom of shantydom, which has long been dominant in that region, is to be swept away like that of the Medes and Persians; all shanties that are not demolished by the 15th prox. will be sold by the Commissioners of the Central Park. The engineers are at work in four divisions, and everything is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. It will be a long time, nevertheless, before the Central Park Grounds lose the characteristics which at present assimilate them to a great pig-sty. The stench that arises from the stagnant pools up there is quite as strong as is agreeable of a warm day.

The contesting bidders for the construction of the new Grand Croton Reservoir, Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co., and the Messrs. CUMMING, appeared yesterday by their respective Counsel, Messrs. FIELD and WHITING, before the Croton Aqueduct Board, who heard arguments from both sides in support of their claims. No decision was rendered, but it may be looked for about the beginning of next week. It was rumored that Messrs. DISSMORE & WOOD, who tendered the lowest estimate, which was rejected because of an informality, had amended their bid and would also enter the lists yesterday, but as Mr. EVARTS, who is to represent them, was not present, they took no action in the matter.

The aspect of affairs in Wall-street was not quite so bright as on the day before. There were two mercantile failures, and one country Bank stoppage reported. There were a good many Country Cashiers and Bank Presidents in town and a good many indications of trouble from the rural districts. But the panic, as far as our own City banks is concerned, is about over.

Rev. Mr. KINCAID (who sails on the *City of Edinburg* at 12 o'clock to-day for the Mission in Burmah, his wife and family remaining in this country for a year longer) delivered his farewell address in the Stanton-street Baptist Church last evening. Dr. K. was the bearer of dispatches from the King of Burmah to President BUCHANAN. He has collected here considerable aid for the Classical and Theological School for the education of native teachers and priests over which he has charge.

Dr. WALKER, the assistant Physician, Marine Hospital, has been quite sick for a week. Dr. BISSELL, brother of the physicians, is ill too. Dr. WALKER, Deputy Health Officer was obliged yesterday to relinquish duty owing to an attack of illness. There are about 400 passengers temporarily detained in the Hospital grounds from a German vessel which had cases of Small Pox.

An accident occurred on the Long Island Rail road, between Deer Park and Jamaica, on Thursday afternoon. The locomotive was thrown off the track, the tender and baggage car smashed, the front part of the first baggage car was demolished, and an elderly gentleman named WILLIS, who was standing on the platform in conversation with the brakeman, was seriously injured. A son of Mr. WILLIS who was on the front seat of the car was also injured. Some freight that had fallen unobserved from the freight train just before, caused the trouble.

Captain WILLIAM H. GRAY, of Philadelphia, Commandant of the Scott Legion, has written a succinct account of the manner in which the corps was gotten up, and what led to its foundation.

The case of RAPALLO vs. The Mechanics' Banking Association, has excited considerable interest. Yesterday Judge PEABODY declared his intention of appointing a receiver, and the gentlemen engaged proposed the names of JAS. C. WOODS, JOHN C. HENDERSON, JOSEPH C. WALKER, EDWIN J. BROWN, and several others, as proper persons to be appointed. The Judge asked counsel to draw up the order, and at 12 o'clock to-day he would appoint the receiver, selecting him from the names proposed.

The case of HOLDSHIP vs. JOHN THOMPSON, in which the plaintiff applied for an order of arrest against the defendant, was decided by Judge PEABODY yesterday. HOLDSHIP brought the action to recover some $6,000 which had been deposited with Mr. THOMPSON. The Judge denied the order of arrest, on the ground that Mr. THOMPSON did not act in a fiduciary capacity and was not liable to arrest.

The St. Nicholas defalcation came before Judge PEABODY yesterday. A motion was made to set aside the attachment against Mr. LAWLER'S personal property, pending the argument; on which the case was postponed until Monday next, at 12 o'clock M.

By consent of counsel, the Street Commissioner cases, which were to have been argued before Judge PEABODY yesterday, were postponed until Monday next.

India and England.

The English journals comment with warm and natural satisfaction upon the temper which has been generally manifested by the Press of this country in treating of the Indian troubles of Great Britain. "While the unemployed politicians of Paris," says the London *Times* of the 19th of August, "are for the twentieth time prophesying the decline of English greatness, a juster appreciation of the Indian crisis seems to prevail in the United States." The *Times* is quite in the right. The vast majority of intelligent American citizens perfectly well understand that neither a prolonged struggle with revolt in India, nor the final retreat of the British conquerers from the Ganges and the Indus could seriously shake the fabric of English power, or for any considerable time impede the march of England's prosperity. The colonial possessions of Great Britain are the blossoms and not the roots of her secular vigor, and her magnificent strength. The qualities which have given her people dominion in so many a far and foreign land, are the assurance of her enduring vitality and her indestructible greatness. When the folly and violence of an incompetent government, precipitating the natural movement of history, hurried on the separation of the British colonies in North America from the mother country, a cry of exultation went up from all the hereditary enemies of the English name and of English ideas. It was fully believed on the continent of Europe, and by many a hapless croaker within the four seas of Britain also, that in the year 1783 the sun of England's glory had finally and forever sunk beneath the horizon. To the surprise of all but those lovers of freedom who are the safest of political prophets, because the soundest of political philosophers, the sun of England's glory did no such thing, but on the contrary, has climbed steadily upward from that hour. Three quarters of a century have seen the lost America more than replaced in the circle of England's external dominion by the acquisition and population of Australia, the development of the Canadas and the North American provinces, and the conquest of that very Eastern Empire which is put now again under the sharp debate of the sword. But these accessions of subject territory and dependant populations are far from constituting the most substantial and important increment of British power during this lapse of time. The internal resources of the British Islands have multiplied with every decade of the present century, in a ratio so tremendous as quite to throw into the shade the progress of England abroad. The first NAPOLEON, who, with all his genius, used to talk a deal of sad nonsense in regard to matters economical, had a habit of invoking "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" as the three tutelary deities of British power whose protection he desired to secure for France. That the Colonies have in their measure helped the growth of the other two fountains of British force is not, of course, to be denied, but England owes her magnificent commerce and her multitudinous ships very much more to the busy brain and the enterprising hearts of her own sons and to the cooperation, conscious or unconscious, of foreign and independent States, than to the advance of that famous "morning drum-beat which now follows the sun in all his journey round the earth." These United States alone, the first rivulets of her great dominion, the first splendid tributaries revolted from her power, have contributed tenfold more to the wealth and strength of Great Britain in the sixty years past, than all her loyal Colonies put together.

To talk of the "decline of England's greatness" as a possible consequence of any possible disasters which may befall the British forces and the British Government in India, is to exhibit a very juvenile ignorance of the laws which regulate the rise and fall of great communities.

It is India and not England which is concerned most deeply in the maintenance of the present authority of England in Hindostan. The expulsion of England from her Indian possessions would consign the millions which people the Peninsula to the capricious and irregular tyranny of a hundred masters, to the reactionary influences of the worst forms of superstition in religion, and to the worst forms of oppression in government. While the civilized world would suffer, certainly for a considerable time, from the interruption of the actual supplies which India yields to the commerce of mankind, and still more perhaps from the annihilation of the hope which has of late years grown up that India would shortly begin to contribute much more largely to the world's growing demand of certain essential staples, the inhabitants of India themselves would be subjected to miseries and to wrongs, of which it is more easy for us to imagine the nature, than to estimate the extent. For the sake of her Hindoo subjects, then, if for no other reason, England is bound to put forth her utmost might in the repression of the present outbreak, which is daily assuming proportions more threatening, and an appearance of consistency that prognosticates a prolonged and serious conflict. England's immediate personal necessity of victory is also imperative upon her. She cannot suffer herself to be *ejected* from India, and, therefore, we may rely upon it that she will not suffer herself to be so ejected. Although it is the East India Company, and not England, which has brought this danger and this trial upon the nation, to see the matter settled honorably to the English name, is an eminently national interest, and it is so felt to be by all classes of the English people.

Accounts may be squared at a future day with "John Company," and, probably, after the summary fashion suggested by *Punch*, who favors Leadenhall street with the vision of an incompetent old corporation, of great luck and small beauty, "blown to bits" from the mouth of a cannon. But the work of the hour is stern, clear and sharp, and that it will be sternly, clearly and sharply done we have no manner of doubt. As Americans, our English cousins may be sure that we rejoice in the sight of any display by them of the great virtues of the race to which we owe so much of our own national character.

But peace once restored, and justice done upon the fanatical and fatted Jeshurans of the Bengal army, we firmly trust that England will have the good sense to recognize the inevitable limitations of her empire in India, and will reorganize her rule in the Peninsula with a view to that future of Indian independence, which the nature of things points out as equally sure and desirable, alike for India, England and the world. The wisest and the most patriotic Englishmen who have studied the position of their countrymen in the East, agree in the conclusion that England must regard herself as the providential guardian of a trust, not as the sempiternal proprietor of a domain in Hindostan. The language of men of genius, like Sir JOHN MALCOLM, on this point, is identical with the language of men of merely practical good sense, like General BRIGGS. "The connection of England with India is unnatural, and must eventually be dissolved." Such, too, is the conviction of the calmest and most impartial foreign critics of British Indian affairs.

The Baron BARCHON DE PENHOEN, writing twelve years ago, urges this truth with great earnestness, and in the course of his argument points out the chief internal danger of England in India, in terms so singularly prophetic of the events which have recently occurred, that we make no apology for translating them. "The empire of England in India," he says, "is menaced by the Constitution of the Indian and of the Bengalese army. The insurrections of Vellore, Bareilly and Benares, are types of events reserved for the future. *The danger will probably arise out of some trivial event. It will be some local insurrection, apparently unimportant, some trouble which will seem at first to have no sort of consequence. There will be a difficulty among the troops which will be treated as insignificant and probably at once suppressed. But suddenly the insurrection will break out over whole provinces without its being possible for the English to divine in what way the contagion has been consummated.* Other risings *will take place here and there throughout India of a like character, but not traceable to the first. One regiment of sepoys after another will refuse to march upon the rebels, or will march upon them only to join them. And all this will probably occur when the authorities are quite at their ease and the official intelligence from all quarters is most satisfactory.*"

The share which Russia and her tool, the Shah of Persia, was likely to take in such events, did not escape the same sagacious observer, who, be it remembered, writes in a spirit friendly to England, and joins with Sir JOHN MALCOLM in the belief that the day when England should quit India ought to be yet very distant. But come it both must and should, and it is for England so to control the present crisis as to secure for herself that freedom of action in the future, which is essential to the just and pacific solution of her relations with the population of Hindostan.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

After all, the eternal fitness of things *is* sometimes vindicated, even to man's imperfect vision, and in this very topsy-turvy world; and the French proverb *à bon cheval beau cavalier*, which is so commonly a hopeless prayer, does sometimes become a pæan of praise.

Hercules strangling lions and choking giants, ALEXANDER the Great whipping the world, Lord PALMERSTON snubbing Mr. DISRAELI, the Chevalier WYKOFF managing the Parker Vein organ, and Mayor WOOD supporting the Lowber claim, are all delightful spectacles to the well-ordered mind of activity appropriately engaged.

But since the "bill for giving everybody everything" was confided to the Parliamentary care of Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse, we have never stumbled upon so cheering, so satisfactory, so altogether ideal an instance of the adaptation of means to end as is afforded to the admiration of mankind in the announcement that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, late of Ireland, Bermuda or Botany Bay, as the case may be, and now of Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, is about to assume the editorial charge of a paper to be called the *Southern Citizen*, with the view of advocating the "reopening of the Slave-trade."

This notable project is in all respects congenial alike to the character and the capacities of the "exile" in whom it has found its prophet and its priest. Having tasted himself the quality of the "middle passage" in a convict ship, Mr. MITCHEL will be able to speak advisedly when he expatiates upon the advantages of that mode of travel, and recommends the hold of the slave-ship to "intending emigrants" of the African race. Forced himself (as he has so often and so elaborately assured whomsoever he could induce to hear him) to dwell in a foreign land far from the scenes of his youth and the friends of his heart, he will, doubtless, be able to explain to the desolate savages whom he desires to entice into the vicinity of that "well-stocked plantation," which is his earthly Paradise, how greatly they ought to exult in being delivered from the burden of old associations and the egregious bore of domestic attachments. Sprung from a race which has worn for centuries what Mr. MITCHEL is fond of describing as the "oppressor's yoke," he can enlarge with legitimate and affecting unction upon the tendency of a condition of servitude to develop the milder and diviner qualities of the human soul, and to make of a life "with the shovel and the hoe" a lively image of celestial bliss. Add to all this that the project to which Mr. MITCHEL proposes to consecrate his energies is admitted even by South Carolinian enthusiasts to be utterly impracticable—as impracticable as an argument with the East wind—as impracticable as Mr. DUDLEY MANN'S thirty-thousand-ton ferry boats from Milford Haven, in Wales, to Norfolk, in Virginia—as impracticable as the conquest of England by four Irish gentlemen wearing green waistcoats and riding madly upon the Saxon in a baronche and pair—as impracticable, in a word, as Slievegamon itself, and it will be seen that if the African Slave trade has waited long for its apostle it has found him at last.

In behalf of a people wearied with over-much work, and in the name of a press which groans with gravity, we beg leave furthermore to suggest that the editor of the *Southern Citizen* be appointed and ordained to prepare, draw up and publish exclusively in his own columns, all future reports of all future "Southern Conventions," whether held at Knoxville or elsewhere. The proceedings of a "Southern Convention," reported by Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, would be a real blessing to journalism, and ought to be encouraged by all the Boards of Health throughout the country, for the sake of the public diaphragm.

Discouraging to "Fanatics."

Eastern Tennessee has had the reputation, for some time past, of being an all but Free-Soil district. Its inhabitants have enjoyed the character of being tolerators rather than admirers of Slavery, of cherishing the good old American doctrine that Slavery is an evil, of which it were well we should rid ourselves at the earliest possible moment, having a due regard to the welfare of the blacks and the security of the whites. A recent English traveler, Mr. SHERLING, speaks of the difference in the feeling on this all important question which he noticed in this region, as compared with others farther west. "There was much to please and interest me," he says, "in my progress from East Tennessee to West Virginia; but what pleased and interested me beyond everything else was the positive information I received regarding the progress of Abolition sentiments in this region. The truth is, I believe, that Western Virginia, and more or less all the frontier States, have become Abolitionized without knowing it. The spell of Slavery is still so strong in these lands, the oldideas have still so strong a hold on the imagination, if not on the understanding, and the terrorism exercised by the fanatical believers in Slavery is so powerful, that the strength of the heretical element is unknown alike to those who have discarded the old faith, and those who hold by it." Mr. OLMSTED, in his preface to Mr. GLADSTONE'S "Englishman in Kansas," says of the same district: "There is no part of the South in which the people are more free from the direct action of Slavery on the character, or where they have less to apprehend from rebellion, than Eastern Tennessee."

In spite of this high character, and these favorable antecedents, a thousand of the best citizens of the place, a few years ago, assembled in cold blood and burnt a negro alive at the stake. One of the local papers commenting upon the tragedy boasts of the fact,—which in any other civilized community would have been considered an aggravation of the atrocity—that the perpetrators were "cool, calm, and deliberate." The editor of this same journal, "a minister of the Gospel," adds: "We unhesitatingly affirm that the punishment was unequal to the crime. Had we been there, we should have taken a part, and even suggested the pinching of pieces out of him with red-hot pincers, the cutting off of a limb at a time, and then burning them all in a heap." A few days since the place was signalized by another occurrence of a somewhat similar character, and which exemplifies in an equally remarkable manner the nature of the "Christianity" which the inhabitants profess. A certain Col. NETHERLAND, a wealthy member of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rogersville, sold a slave to a trader to be taken down South and separated from his wife and family. The man on hearing of it, very naturally ran away, and succeeded in concealing himself in the woods for a year. He was at last discovered and brought back, and Colonel NETHERLAND, "member of the Second Presbyterian Church," forthwith handed him over to the trader, with a stipulation that he should be "openly and publicly whipped." He was accordingly led past the parsonage, in which Colonel NETHERLAND'S minister resides, to a field behind the church in which the same gentleman sits every "Sabbath" at the feet of Him who brought deliverance to the captive and light to the blind. He was there stripped naked, tied on his face to the ground, so that he could move neither hand nor foot, blindfolded, and three hundred and thirty blows were inflicted upon him, the skin breaking at every stroke. This performance took place so very close to the building, that the cries of the tortured victim could be heard in the House of God. They were heard, too, we doubt not, in a holier place than the Rogersville Church.

In order that nothing should be wanting to make the hideous drama complete, the Colonel handed over an aged negro, one of his own slaves, whom he suspected of having harbored or aided the fugitive, to the same trader, with a request that he would whip him too. The old man was accordingly carried to a neighboring county, and on Sunday morning, he was taken to a hay loft, tied naked on a plank, and then received three hundred blows of the flat of a carpenter's hand saw—Mississippi fashion. Each blow raised blisters, and the next broke them, so that the man's back was flayed.

The Church Session meets, on hearing of this, and sends the Colonel a polite message, at the instigation of the minister, in whom the voice of humanity seems to have still whispered, though in faltering accents, requesting him to come before them, and relieve himself of "unjust censure." He resents this interference as unwarrantable, and finally succeeds in so turning the scale in his favor as to drive out the minister, Mr. SAWYER. The congregation aided with the Colonel, and a writer in a local paper, supposed to be his brother in-law, defended the whole transaction, remarking, that "if he did whip the negro till he died, he was his money, and there the matter ended."

The best or worst remains to be told. The clergyman, thus expelled for having feebly and faintly performed a duty, which, to him, should have been as sacred as his mother's ashes, and as imperious as if an angel's trumpet had called him to it, in an address published before his departure, prays that God will send them another, and, of course, more pliant pastor, "to build them up a united people"—or, to substitute good Saxon for the jargon of the camp-meeting, to pander to their prejudices, gloss over their sins, and bring on them the curse of the self-deceiver and of the wilfully blind. He adds, moreover, that as long as he lives, "as long as he has pen, tongue, or arm, Abolitionism shall find an enemy in him."

We feel thankful that we live in an age in which it is not necessary to argue with the mass of the civilized world upon the justifiability of torture, the expediency of burning alive, or the glories of mob-law. To ask for pity at the bar of Christian public opinion for the sufferings of these two wretched negroes, for indignation on the head of him who caused them, would be as much a work of supererogation as to pray that the tide might ebb and flow, or that the sun might rise on the morrow. We should as soon think of declaring ALVA an apostle, or JEFFRIES a martyr, or an *auto da fé* a sacrifice well-pleasing to God.

THE SICKNESS ON BOARD THE ILLINOIS.—There is, apparently, great cruelty and injustice in the Health Officer at Quarantine, in compelling the passengers by the *Illinois* to remain on board that vessel; but, we think that the public will approve the caution of the Health Officer in guarding against every possible danger at this season of the year. There have been several cases of fever on board the *Illinois*, and two have proved fatal. The ship has been sent to the Lower Quarantine, the invalid passengers have been properly provided for at the hospital, and the other passengers have been, or are to be, removed to a commodious steamboat, where they will be comfortably provided for, and freed from the infectious atmosphere of the tainted vessel.

The utmost vigilance should be observed to preserve the City, not only from the introduction of the dreaded pestilence, but also from the suspicion of its existence among us. It is a great hardship for the passengers, we admit, to be detained at the Quarantine, and prevented from seeing the friends who have been anxiously awaiting their arrival; but it would be an infinitely greater evil if they were permitted to come to the City while there is any possibility of their bringing the seeds of an infectious disease with them.

THE CONNECTICUT LETTER, WHY IT WAS DELAYED.—It is necessary in these times for a man to be particular as to whose letters he carries in his pockets. It appears that the recent memorial of distinguished divines and other prominent citizens of Connecticut to President BUCHANAN, was inclosed to HORATIO KING, Esq., the First Assistant Postmaster-General, with a request that he would see that it was safely delivered. He accordingly inclosed it to the private secretary of the President, even taking the precaution to say that he was ignorant of its contents. The President in his answer having stated that he received the letter through Mr. KING, "the faithful" commenced looking sideways at that gentleman. Whereupon the *Union* states the facts of the case, relieving him of all complicity in the treason, and the "happy family" move on harmoniously again.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board continued its sessions yesterday for the granting of licenses. Present—Commissioners HOLMES, KEES and HASKETT.

A petition was presented by MICHAEL CALLAHAN setting forth that a license had been granted to JEREMIAH CALLAHAN, in July last, whereas he was the party applying, and that the license should have been made out in his name. He prayed therefore that the error might be rectified. After filing a new petition and new bond, and after the old license had been canceled, he received a new one.

The only application received for license to sell liquor was from MRS. CORNELIA PASTOR, of No. 5 Walker-street. Held over for consideration.

The Clerk of the Board presented for certification a bill addressed to the Board of Supervisors, claiming $78, for 26 days' services at $3 per diem, rendered during the months of July and August. Indorsed as correct.

There being no further business, an adjournment took place to 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the Commissioners wish it understood that they will sit, if possible, six days in the week, in order to use up the balance of the 50 days in a hurry.

FOUR CLERKS RELIEVED FROM SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—For some time past a series of small robberies have been committed at the dry goods store No. 143 Exchange-place, and some thirty dozen superfine linen handkerchiefs have been among the articles stolen. The proprietors of the store suspected the rogue to be one of their clerks. The latter, however, conscious of their innocence, concluded that HONORAH HUNT, an Irish woman about 35 years of age, who swept the store every morning, was the thief, and they applied at the First Ward Police Station for aid to clear up the mystery. Officer DENTON was sent to assist them. By the officer's directions the woman was allowed to proceed with her customary work yesterday morning, while he, in citizens' dress, took his station outside the store door, and as HONORAH came out he arrested her. On searching her he found two dozen fine linen handkerchiefs stowed under her dress. She was taken to the Tombs and committed by Justice CONOLLY.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Eighth Brigade Encampment, held near Poughkeepsie this week, has been one of the most attractive military exhibitions ever witnessed in this country. Amongst the companies invited and who appeared upon the ground, were the "City Blues," from Paterson, N. J., the 20th Regiment, from Ulster County, and the "Washington Continentals," from Newburg. Brigadier General WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, reviewed the brigade on Wednesday.

At 3 P. M. on Thursday, Governor KING arrived at Poughkeepsie by the express train from this City. He was received and escorted to the camp by a detachment of the "Jefferson Dragoons," from Rondout.

The Governor reviewed the brigade. There was a large assemblage of spectators to witness the review.

☞ Not a pear is to be seen on the Stuyvesant tree. The very few that survived the Spring storm have fallen into the mouths of ragged urchins who have stoned this venerable tree, or of the German grocer, whose wooden awning renders a night visit to it especially facile.

Rev Mr Kincaid.

Rev. Mr. KINCAID, the celebrated Baptist Missionary to Burmah, and long a colaborer with JUDSON and WADE, delivered a farewell discourse in Rev. Mr. HISCOX'S Stanton-street Baptist Church, in which he gave a graphic account of his career since the year 1838, when he first landed at Calcutta from a fishing-boat, a total stranger, with the intention of preaching the gospel.

His account of the first Karen convert and his baptism twenty seven years ago, with the gradual increase of numbers until now in the various provinces of the Burmese Empire there are more than 15 000 communicants in over 200 churches, with a nominal Christian population of Karen and Burmese, numbering full 100,000 souls.

The special purpose of Dr. KINCAID in his present visit to his native land, was to place his family here, and to collect means for the partial support of a school for the education of teachers and preachers from among the native youth. The school was established three years since, and had 197 students in attendance one year ago.

Mr. K. was also the bearer of dispatches from the Court of Ava to the United States Government at Washington. He has collected a handsome sum of money, together with about seven hundred dollars' worth of philosophical apparatus, books and maps, for the use of the school, a portion of which were contributed by the Government and the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington. Rev. Mr. DURBAN, of the McDougal-street Church, in behalf of the churches, delivered an impressive address to the devoted missionary.

Dr. KINCAID sails in the screw-steamer *City of Edinburg* to-day at 12 o'clock, from the foot of Vestry-street, near Canal. His family remain behind and will follow him in about a year. The present is his third departure to his field of labor, which now extends to the western borders of China, and has Christian churches in all the provinces of the Burman Empire.

SERIOUS AND PERHAPS FATAL DISTURBANCE.—About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, a very serious disturbance occurred at the HAVRE HOUSE, No. 67 West-street, kept by LOUIS SCHOSSER, which it is feared will result in the loss of life. It appears that a man named BENJAMIN CLARK, who keeps an oyster stand in front of the house in question, got into a quarrel with one FLYNN, a Longshoreman, the latter alleging that he was shamefully abused by CLARK, who was backed up and assisted by the engineer and several deck hands belonging to the steamboat *Atlanta*. FLYNN managing to get away, returned soon afterwards with a number of Longshoremen, and the quarrel was renewed. Soon CLARK fled into the HAVRE HOUSE and closed the doors after him, but his pursuers burst open the door and commenced a savage onslaught upon almost every person then in the place. The Longshoremen ran at SCHOSSER, the keeper of the place, with their boat-hooks, and cut him dreadfully, inflicting no less than a dozen ugly wounds in the face, hands and neck. The engineer of the *Atlanta* was also severely injured, and CHARLES WEST, of No. 121 Cedar-street, had one of his hands dangerously cut by breaking in a window with his fist. The injured parties were all attended by Dr. VAN LOAN. SCHOSSER is in a critical condition. The fellows who used the deadly weapons so freely are all known, and prompt measures will be taken to arrest them.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Bank, ROYAL PHELPS in the Chair.

GEORGE T. HOPE, F. A. CONCKLIN and ALFRED SEATON were elected members. Mr. HENRY DELAFIELD was chosen a member of the Arbitration Committee.

J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman of the Committee to which was referred the report of the New-York Warehouse Company, submitted a favorable report. The Company proposed to start with a capital of $500,000, with permission to increase it to $1,000,000—the object being to lease, erect and maintain docks, bulkheads, basins and warehouses, for the purpose of conducting the business of warehousing and forwarders within the limits of the port of New-York. The Committee favored the incorporation of the Company, and argued that it would greatly benefit the commercial interests of the port.

Captain CHARLES H. MARSHALL considered the project as intended to establish an immense and odious monopoly, which would do no good except to provide snug berths for office-seekers. He urged the Committee to withdraw their report.

Mr. PHELPS thought it was a matter with which the Chamber had no business.

Mr. GRIFFITH considered it one of the most important that had ever engaged their attention.

The further consideration of the subject was finally postponed to the next meeting, when there would be more of the members present.

There being no further business, the Chamber adjourned.

SWINDLING EMIGRANTS—JUSTICE BUCKNAN TO THE RESCUE.—PATK DUFFY, calling himself an agent, was arraigned, yesterday, in Second Precinct, charged with defrauding WM. CHUCH, a countryman, who purchased from him passage tickets for England. It appears that the accused demanded of, and received from, his dupe $50 for two and a half steerage tickets, when the regular price is but $42 50. He also, in concert with others, sold him bedding, tin ware, &c., for the voyage at an exorbitant price, and compelled him to pay twice for them, once when the articles were bought, and again after they had been delivered on board the vessel. DUFFY, after being arrested, was taken to the Second Ward Station-house, where Justice BERNHAM soon after appeared and discharged him. Sergeant WEED, of this district, reports to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police that this fellow, one JOE MURPHY, and other similar characters, are almost daily complained of by their victims, but to arrest them does not procure their confinement, as they are always discharged on paying back the money dishonestly obtained.

EIGHTH WARD PRIMARY—TWENTY POLICEMEN NEEDED.—The Eighth Ward Democratic Association met at the Mercer House last evening, to elect a Delegate to attend the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 10th day of September. There were two candidates for the "honor," GEORGE S. LOUTTELL and DAN DELAVAN. The balloting commenced at 8 o'clock, as also the fighting, which was continued until word was sent to the Eighth Ward Station-house, and a body of policemen arrived to keep order. The room was filled with rowdies—some others were anxious to vote, forced their way into the room, but were unmercifully punished before leaving it. The whole meeting was controlled by the lowest rabble that could possibly be collected together. About 10 o'clock it was decided to close the election, when the following was shown as the result:—78 votes cast: GEORGE S. LOUTTELL, 37; DAN DELAVAN, 41.

DELAVAN was declared elected.

THE NEW-YORK "VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION."—A large number of the 22d Regiment New-York Volunteers met at the Mercer House last evening, pursuant to a call signed by WILLIAM PEEL, EDWARD REYNOLDS, CHARLES M. BROWER and 37 other Volunteers. Capt. CHAS. H. IONES called the meeting to order, and CHAS. M. BROWER acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated to be, the making of proper arrangements for the parade of the Association, and for the presentation of the "gold box" on the 14th of this month. After much discussion, it was decided to appoint a Committee of five, which consisted of the following gentlemen: George B. Hall, Charles M. Brower, William Peel, Charles Matthews and J. Coon, who are to confer with the Committee of Common Council to make all arrangements necessary, and to report at an early day.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE held its monthly meeting Thursday evening. Several members were admitted. It was reported that preparations for opening the fair were nearly completed: the steam power (160 horse) is entirely so. One of Hoe's Lightning Presses will be in operation in a few days. The roof of the Palace has been thoroughly repaired, and (as was proved by the last rain,) is perfectly water-tight, though it never was before. The glass was all re-bedded in the iron frames and covered with two coats of a newly invented paint. The exhibition of machinery promises to be larger than ever; a new line of shafting has been put up in the interior of the building to accommodate it. The whole line of shafting is some five hundred feet.

☞ The name of the woman who was killed by the down Express on the Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday night, is ANN EYLEY, a young girl 18 years of age, who was employed in the pickle factory near Yonkers. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner PURDY, of Ossten, on Thursday afternoon. Verdict, "Accidental death."

☞ Upwards of five hundred thousand bushels of Wheat were received at Augusta, Ga., during the month of August.

FROM KANSAS.

The Free-State Convention at Grasshopper Falls—What is Depending on the Result of the October Election—Escape of the Governor Walker, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

Long ere this reaches you the telegraph will, doubtless, have informed you of the proceedings of the Free-State Convention which met three days ago at Grasshopper Falls. The proceedings are represented to have been harmonious, and the policy recommended as in the highest degree judicious. The Free-State men are now confident of success in the approaching elections, and are already beginning to look after the *spoils opima*. On the other hand, many of the Pro-Slavery members of the Democratic Party continue to asseverate their belief that the victory must remain with them, and regard the assumptions of their opponents as unfounded, unwarranted, and ridiculous. With such a candidate as PARROTT for delegate, the Free State men say, "We are sure to win;" with such a candidate as RANSOM for delegate, the Pro-Slavery Party exhibit an indecision and carelessness which may lead to the very consequences which they seek to avert. A reaction of sentiment however, has set in in favor of RANSOM, which will probably result in a thorough concurrence of action in his favor throughout the entire ranks of the Democracy, though many Free-State, as well as a considerable number of the Pro-Slavery members of that Party, do not hesitate to acknowledge that the nomination was an unlucky one, not because of any personal demerit of Mr. RANSOM himself, for he is a most intelligent and worthy gentleman, but because of there being any ground whatever for questioning his political antecedents.

Kansas is now rapidly approaching a point in her history, which is to determine the question of peace or war in this Territory for the next four years. The result of the October elections, in the first place, and the result of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, which may in some way be affected by the results of the election, in the next place, will be decisive as to the questions now agitating Kansas, and will either allay political excitement or inflame it into open, undisguised and destructive civil war.

That the Free-State Party will not be obstructed in the exercise of the franchise, I have no manner of reason to doubt. That they will carry the elections by a considerable majority is more than probable.

That the Constitutional Convention will submit the Constitution to be framed by them to the vote of the actual residents, is also more than probable.

That that Constitution will be in the highest degree conservative, securing to their owners the right to the slaves now in the Territory, providing for the enforcement to the fullest extent of the Fugitive Slave law, and giving the right of appeal in Constitutional cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, I am quite certain; and I have little doubt but that the clause prohibiting or perpetuating Slavery will be put in a separate one, to be voted on apart from the Constitution itself.

The sentiment of the moderate men of both parties in reference to the submission of the Constitution, appears to be very well embodied in the following resolutions, which were recently adopted at a Democratic meeting in Wyandott:

Resolved, That as the Convention to frame a constitution meets next Fall, and will probably continue its important labors until the close of October, that all who are *bona fide* settlers, at or before that date, as advised in the inaugural of GOV. WALKER, should be permitted to vote on the adoption of the constitution, and that, in our opinion, the Convention ought to give at least six months between tha date of its submission and of the vote thereon, which would thus embrace the present settlers and the *bona fide* emigration of next Fall, and at the same time provide a previous residence of six months before they vote, which would be ample.

Resolved, That sovereignty be vested in the people alone, and not in conventions, who are but delegates, exercising delegated power, and not sovereign power, such as is involved in framing a constitution, that the constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people as required by the Constitution of the United States as recently construed by the Supreme Court of the Union—by the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by the recent decision of Congress in the case of Minnesota, and by every principle of justice, especially under the peculiar circumstances under which the convention was chosen.

Intelligence from Leavenworth assures me that HALLER, the man who murdered LYLE, has made his escape from the Fort where he had been imprisoned. The affair was managed through bribery, it is said, his friends being numerous and influential. As there is little news of importance, and I am greatly hurried, this dispatch must be a very short one. P. H. C.

The New Grand Reservoir—Arguments on the Conflicting Claims—No Decision yet.

The Croton Aqueduct Board met yesterday to hear the arguments of D D FIELD, Esq., and Ex Judge WHITING, Counsel respectively for the Messrs CUMMING and Messrs FAIRCHILD & Co., the contesting bidders for the contract to build the new Reservoir. It was understood that Messrs. DINSMORE & WOOD, the lowest bidders, but whose estimate had been rejected by the Croton Board on account of an informality, had amended their tender, and would also be represented as claimants for the contract, by Mr ITAETS, but they did not appear.

Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co. presented the following communication:

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

GENTLEMEN—The Messrs CUMMINGS having objected against your awarding to us the contract for the work of the New Grand Reservoir on the ground that JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., one of the sureties offered by us on the estimate is disqualified; and, although, according to our view of the subject, there is no soundness in the objection, we deny that Mr. ALLEN is either a member of the Common Council, a head of a department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, nor is he an officer of the Corporation in any sense of the term. He is a county officer and appointed by the authority of the State, and solely amenable to State authority. He is not in any wise under the influence of the Common Council, has no business relations with them, nor is subject in any manner to their authority. And whilst the objection against one of the Messrs. CUMMING, who is a Commissioner of Emigration, on the ground that he is also a Commissioner, might be urged by us with equal propriety, till, in order to avoid all objection on the ground assumed by the Messrs CUMMING, and to relieve the Board from all embarrassment upon the subject, we propose to substitute another surety or sureties in the place of Mr ALLEN, if the Board have any doubts upon the question.

EGBERT N. FAIRCHILD,
ISAAC D COLMAN,
STEPHEN C. WALKLE,
HENRY J BROWN.

New-York City, Sept 4, 1857.

Mr. FIELD claimed that the contract for building the new reservoir should be awarded to Messrs. J. P. & THOMAS CUMMING, Jr., they being the lowest bidders with the security required by the new Charter. The only competing bid was that of Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co., one of whose sureties was JONATHAN ALLEN, a Tax Commissioner. To this the Messrs. CUMMING objected that a Tax Commissioner was not a competent surety for a contractor with the Corporation, and therefore the bid could not be received. The question whether Mr. ALLEN was competent to act as surety depended upon two others: First—Was he an officer of the Corporation within the meaning of the 28th section of the new Charter, which declared that "no member of the Common Council, Head of Department, Chief of Bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or any other officer of the Corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, the expense of which is to be paid by the City. Secondly—If he were such officer, was he, as surety, "directly or indirectly interested" in the "contract, work or business?" The fact of his being an officer of the Corporation did not depend upon the source whence he received his appointment, but upon the duties which he performed. The Mayor was formerly appointed by the Governor, but he was, nevertheless, an officer of the City. Mr. FIELD contended that it was of no importance that the Tax Commissioners were appointed by the Supervisors, nor was it of any consequence to show that the Supervisors were to some extent, and for certain purposes, officers of the Corporation. The act, however, (chapter 121 of the laws of 1850,) by which the office of Tax Commissioner was created, provided that they should be "known as Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York." The question, then, "Does a Tax Commissioner perform City duties or duties for the City?" was answered at once by referring to the new Charter, and the assessment act of April 16, 1857, chapter 677. The latter act declared that there should be in the City of New-York three Tax Commissioners; it placed in their charge the Bureau of Assessments, formerly under the Street Department; it authorized them to appoint a City Surveyor, made them the Assessors for City Improvements, and devolved upon them "all the powers and duties now possessed by the Street Commissioner's department in regard to making and perfecting assessments." Mr. FIELD then argued the question whether a surety for a contractor was interested, directly or indirectly, in the contract, work or business. He said an interest might be an interest to make a gain or an interest not to suffer a loss. If a surety did not participate in the profits, he ran the risk of a loss; he had a direct interest in the principal's work; in the cheapness with which he procured his labor and materials; in the increase of his charges; in the measurement of the work performed, and in the favorable construction of the contract. The surety, moreover, had a right to carry out the contract of the principal in case of failure of the latter to perform it, and the usage of the Corporation has always been conformable to such right. ALLEN, therefore, not only has an interest in the work, but may have to step into his principal's place, and carry out the whole contract. He was, therefore, incapable of becoming a surety, and, if he were received, his obligations, being illegal, could not be enforced, for the bile, with his name as surety, was a nullity, as much so as if no security had been offered, and the bid must be rejected. The policy of the law was to remove from every officer of the Corporation all bias in favor of a contractor. The surety had or may have that bias as strongly as the principal; he was always exposed to it. The law was general and applied to all officers, and if one officer could be a surety, so could another. The Comptroller might be a surety for a person on whose claim he was to pass, the Croton Aqueduct Board might be sureties for those to whom they award contracts or whose performance of contract they are to watch, and the Assessor or Surveyor might be surety for him whose work he is to estimate or measure. Such a construction of the law would open the door to all the evils against which it was intended to be finally shut.

Mr. WHITING said it was for the Croton Board only, when he bids were opened, to decide who was the lowest bidder. It did not lie in the mouth of a competing bidder to interpose objections to sureties, and the objection should not have been received or entertained by the Board. If a bid was made in good faith the surety was only a formal part, and the Board should accept it, unless it was so low that they doubted the contractor's inability to perform its conditions, when it was competent for the Board to reject. There was nothing, he said, in the twenty eighth section of the new Charter, nor in the ordinances of the Common Council which disqualified Mr. ALLEN. He was not a City officer nor was he responsible to the Common Council. They had no power to legislate in regard to his office. His was a county office. It was never known as a cherished office, and Mr. ALLEN was amenable to the Legislature alone. The Corporation of New-York could never levy a tax without going to the Legislature for power. Mr. WHITING said that he was interested both as counsel and as a tax payer in saving this money for the City, and asked if for a mere technicality the City should pay nearly $100,000 more for building the reservoir than was necessary. He was loth to confess it, but he could see nothing in the case at this which forbade even a member of the Common Council from becoming a surety, provided he was not interested in the contract. He concluded that if the Board decided that Mr. ALLEN was disqualified, then Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co. had the right to substitute other sureties and to rid the Board from any embarrassment they proposed to give other sureties. He concluded by urging that it was the duty of the Board to accept the substituted sureties and thereby save $97,000 to the City.

Mr. FIELD replied, answering Mr. WHITING's objections, saying it was more important that the good faith of the City should be preserved in giving the contract to the lowest legal bidders, than to save $140,000.

Mr WHITING rejoined, energetically defending the positions he had assumed

The Board then adjourned without making their decision. It is understood, however, that it will be rendered on Monday or Tuesday next.

Crops in Michigan.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

My first visit to this city was some two weeks since. On entering the town from the East, the elegant residences, with their tastefully adorned grounds, a closely resembling those commonly met with in the suburben towns of New-York City, presented to me such a home-like picture, I could hardly realize that I was not in the immediate vicinity of your own City. When I subsequently learned that several of these beautiful residences were owned by persons who were formerly residents of New-York, I readily understood how there chanced to be such striking similarities in the dwellings.

Grand Rapids is situated on Grand River, forty miles from Lake Michigan. It is the second city in size in this State, having a population of about 8,000 inhabitants; a very large proportion of whom were from the State of New York. The town has been settled some twenty-one years, but has increased most rapidly within the last five years. The "Rapids" in the river at this point furnish facilities for a vast water-power, and flouring mills and other extensive machinery have been erected. The city is located in the midst of a rich and well cultivated farming country, is the centre of trade for a region of forty miles around, and possesses the resources necessary to a permanent growth. Heretofore it has had connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, and other towns on the Lake by water, but in a few weeks will be united to Detroit by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which is already open to Ionia, only thirty-five miles from this place, and will be extended here before the first of November. The days, when to leave here, one must go by stage about fifty miles to reach the nearest railroad are ended. Hereafter it will require only a few hours ride by railway to visit Detroit, and when the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad is completed it will form nearly an air-line route from the Mississippi to the Hudson River. Though this road will be important as a short and direct route from Milwaukee, St. Paul's and the Great North West, to the Eastern States, yet its greatest benefit will be in developing the resources of an extensive region hitherto accessible only by bad wagon roads. Already several towns have sprung up, where two years ago there was an unbroken wilderness.

The crops of this State are abundant. Wheat never yielded more bountifully. Corn, though late, promises a good harvest. My observation has extended through the State on its three principal lines of railways, and everywhere the same abundance prevails. Business, so long at almost a stand point, is already becoming quite brisk. Merchants, mecoanics, and all classes who are depending upon the farmers for patronage and support, are rejoicing in the prosperity and abundance of the season. Wheat is now worth here from $1 to $1 15 per bushel, and at these prices the farmers receive a fair compensation for their labor. It costs about ten dollars per acre here to break up a piece of oak openings, and if sowed to Winter Wheat it is not unusual to harvest thirty bushels per acre, in the first crop. C.

News from Texas.

THE ELECTION—MORTALITY OF CATTLE—INDIAN TROUBLES, ETC.

Galveston papers of Wednesday, August 25, have been received. Returns from ninety counties give RUNNELS a majority of 8,379 over HOUSTON. The *Civilian* says: The State Engineer has advertised for proposals to improve the navigation of the Sabine River from the neighborhood of Madison to Bacon's Bluff in Rusk county, a distance a little over 700 miles by water. The amount appropriated for that stream is something over $53,000. Bids will be received till the 5th of October.

In case Gen. HENDERSON declines being a candidate, of which there is a probability, it is said Col. MATT WARD will be proposed as the successor of Senator RUSK. No better man or purer patriot than Colonel WARD can be found.

The *News* says: We understand that there cannot be less than one thousand head of cattle that have perished on this Island during the late severe drought for want of water, and partly also for the want of grass, of which there has been a great scarcity.

The Palestine *Advocate* says: On the 15th inst., about nine miles northwest of that place, Mr. ARMSTRALD BRIGGS killed a Mr. BROWN. The circumstances were about as follows: BROWN induced the wife of BRIGGS to forsake her husband and live with him. This arrangement was made with the consent of all concerned, and the parties left. After the expiration of two or three days, BROWN visited BRIGGS and informed him that "he could take his wife back, as he was tired of his bargain," or words to that effect. This appears to have been a little too much for the sensitive nature of BRIGGS, and we are told that he seized his shot gun, remarking, "BROWN, you have had your fun, now I'll have mine," took deliberate aim at him and fired, killing him almost instantly.

A letter dated Sabinal, Aug. 12, says: "The Indians are still continue doing mischief in that county and vicinity, though the Mexicans have committed no thefts of late. There has been considerable emigration there in spite of Indian depredations and the unfavorable season. The grazing for cattle is splendid in all that country, and stock looks remarkably fine and fat. The health of that country is universally good, there not being a case of sickness known. There have been in Sabinal County, of late, five marriages, fourteen births and one death. Ague and fever is there never known."

The Austin *Intelligencer* says of the Artesian well being bored in that place: We have the great pleasure to announce that Col. COOPER has struck a vein of water which rises in the well about 200 feet, and he has little doubt that two feet more will bring the jet above ground. The water was found at the depth of 280 feet, and after boring two feet in sand stone. It is perfectly soft and pleasant. Should the supply be abundant the success will give a new impetus to this section of Texas. The stockholders are called upon to pay or renounce their stock.

From the San Antonio *Ledger* of the 23d, we extract the following: "We learn by a letter from Fort Clarke, dated the 6th inst., that Captain POPE and his party had arrived there. They were in good health, and expected to reach the well-camp on the Pecos within eighteen days. The letter states that the Indians are reported to be very troublesome along the road, but it was thought that they would hardly dare to molest so large a party as that of Captain POPE.

The continued murders and depredations committed by Indians in the department of Texas, and the inability of General SCOTT to furnish more troops for service therein, call most loudly and imperatively for a remedy for the great distress resulting therefrom. It has been known for many weeks in this city, that General TWIGGS, commanding this department, had determined as the most effectual method of protecting the frontier of Texas, to urge upon the general Government the necessity of calling into service a regiment of mounted volunteers to be raised in Texas, and officered therefrom.

Personal.

The *Union* says of Mr. Hawthorne: "This distinguished author has assigned the consulate at Liverpool, which place he has filled for four years with great ability and credit to himself, as well as most satisfactorily to the Government, and to those of his countrymen with whom he has been brought into contact. His official and personal relations with the present Chief Magistrate, as with the last, were of the most friendly character, but his private interests made it desirable for him to give up his office; and in February last he sent his resignation to a friend in this city to be placed at the disposal of the President after his inauguration. It is understood that Mr. Hawthorne will spend a year in Italy, and then return to educate his children in their native land. Freedom from the cares of office will enable this favorite writer to prepare and publish a work which he has been for some time contemplating; and, as the "Scarlet Letter" followed his retirement from a office, we may expect as an early result of this resignation, a book in no wise inferior to that remarkable romance in power and popularity."

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Exchange Company, Paris, from Aug. 13 to Aug. 20, 1857:

H. D. V. Greenworth, P. Schuyler, A. Thompson, C. Townsend, N. B. La Bau and wife, C. L. Carter, L. H. Pigtoler, C. R. Throme, E. F. Thizie, Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, F. B. Arnold, J. L. Rogers and wife, W. S. Weed, J. A. Doyle, G. G. Mitchell, H. G. D'Autin, H. H. Martin, John A. Hall, New York; V. Margnan, L. Renau, W. F. Talbott, R. H. Allen and niece, Louisiana; James Eady, Dr. L. Brown Sheguard, Massachusetts; W. McClure, Dr. M. A. Pallero and lady, M. L. Clark, Missouri; Rev. C. M. Butler, W. F. Johnson and family, D. G. Ray, Ohio; James Osmond, John Denham, J. G. Anderson, Florida; R. C. Clark and lady, E. V. Dickey, R. A. Rutherford, G. P. Smith, S. H. Dilkes, Jr., Pennsylvania; A. E. Mosher, Dr. W. C. Avery, J. W. Gray, Alabama; T. G. Wall and family, W. Hollister, North Carolina; Dr. S. I. Ingram, Virginia.

Leigh's Journal of Music tells of the Summer haunts of Boston artists; "Wheelock, the water color artist, was at the Glen House when last heard from, and from all accounts, the weather in that vicinity has furnished him with a sufficient quantity of material in that line. Champney writes that he has hardly done anything out of doors yet. Gerry, Griggs and White, of Boston, and Durand and Richards, of New-York, were at West Campton a week or two since. Mr. Gerry is just at present painting the fogs at Mount Desert. Williams is at Manchester, and is making some fine studies there. Rowse, the artist in blues, finds sufficient occupation, since his return from New York, to keep him in rowe. Hinckley has two doors at Centerville, which are very good. Shattuck and Coleman, of New-York, are at Conway. The valley of the Pemigewasset has superseded that of the Saco, and the white umbrellas at Conway are getting to be among the things that were."

A claimant for a bounty-land warrant writes the following letter to a bureau of the Government: "To furnish more additional evidence in my claim for bounty land would subject me to a pilgrimage of two or three hundred miles to scare up survivors in the same service, search official papers, and disturb the equilibrium of dignified and sage officials; things forbidden both by my purse and inclinations. I was verdant enough to suppose that what Uncle Sam said, he also designed to fulfill. But perhaps it is sacrilegious to lend police to bestow too much of his public domain on those willing to fight his battles, and experience has taught him to economise a little more and deal out his lands to unprincipled railroad monopolies and ambitious foreign adventurers."

The city of Worcester, Mass., has sundry rich men among its citizens. The wealthiest tax-payer is Hon. Stephen Salisbury, who is taxed for $768,200. He is followed, at considerable distance, by Rev. Archibald Morrison, who pays a tax on $282,500. Hon. Isaac Davis is taxed for $267,800, and Hon. Levi Lincoln for $257,600. Messrs. I. Washburn, J. Washburn & Co., Ethan Allen, Chas. Washburn, Wm. A. Wheeler, Chas. Paine, Nathan Washburn, Henry Gardner and W. Merrifield are between $100,000 and $150,000. The valuation of the city for 1857 is $19,471,600, of which $6,697,000 is personal property. The rate of taxation is $8 on $1,000.

Professor Mitchell, State Geologist of North Carolina, who lately met his death by a fall sustained during a scientific exploration of Black Mountain, is to be buried on the mountain where he died, in accordance with the desire of the people of that neighborhood.

The venerable Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia—now in his eightieth year—is sojourning near Boston. This distinguished artist is the only painter now living to whom Washington sat for his portrait. Mr. Peale's first visit to Europe was made in 1809, when he painted Thorwaldsen.

A correspondent of the *Church Journal* says that Bishop Whitehouse, in his recent visitation, consecrated the burial ground of Jubilee College. Thus, says the *Protestant Churchman*, is this first instance of such a service in this country by one of our bishops.

It is rumored, says the Montreal *Argus*, that the Governor General is about to return in the next Canadian steamer, and Sir William Eyre is to be recalled for the purpose of taking a command in India.

D. S. S. Sammis, Esq., proprietor of the Surf Hotel, on the 29th ult. was duly appointed Postmaster of "Fire Island"—the first dignity of the kind ever conferred on that locality.

A Scholastic paper states that in consequence of the scarcity of hands among the farmers, in certain sections of that county, females are receiving $1 per day.

Mr. E. W. SERRELL, of this City, Civil Engineer, sailed for England in the *Arabia*, on the invitation of a wealthy corporation, to consult with Sir J. BRUNELL, and other eminent English engineers, about a great railroad bridge to be built near Bristol. Mr. SERRELL's connection with some of the largest public works in the United States, and particularly the successful completion of the Lewiston Bridge over the Niagara River, has induced this offer.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 5.

I.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—Full Particulars of the Failure from our Special Correspondent on Board the *Niagara*—Effect of the Failure—Very interesting Details.

II.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE LOUVRE.

III.—MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY TO PROF. SILLIMAN AND OTHERS.

IV.—GREAT RAILROAD CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK.

V.—AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

VI.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

VII.—POLITICS IN KANSAS.

VIII.—FOREIGN NEWS.

IX.—DOMESTIC NEWS.

X.—CITY NEWS SUMMARY.

XI.—THE NILE—Number IV.

XII.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

XIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The North and the South—Our Military Service—The Nicaragua Transit—Bank-Note Counterfeiting—The Telegraph Accident—Slightly Damatory—The Great Failure.

XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Market for the Week—Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	**$2**
Five Copies, one year, for	**5**
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for	**20**

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN new subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESents should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS No 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

LOOK AT

Our list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper. The public may rely upon it that our prices are all of 20 per cent. below the market rates.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ATTENTION!

Wonderful Bargains, English Carpets.
Velvets, 6s.; Brussels, 5s., 7s., 8s.
50,000 yards beautiful Ingrains from auction.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 90 Bowery.

CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.—Strict personal attention at all hours. Pure medicines, and polite attention to all. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, corner of 9th-st. and 2d-av.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts, Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York, to their

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.

Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,

one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS

in the City.

They manufacture all their

CLOTHING,

which enables them to mark their goods

AS LOW

as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be

WELL MADE,

in every respect.

A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM?

No deviation can in any instance be made from

MARKED PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING

of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years up, at

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.

ALFRED MUNROE,
WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—THE office, corner of Centre and White sts., formerly occupied by Miller & Holman, and recently by Miller & Curtis, containing:

6 Adams Presses—4 Two Roller, 26 x 40, 1 Two Roller, 25½ x 43, 1 Four Roller, 36½ x 43.
1 Single Small Cylinder, Hoe's, newspaper, 31 x 50.
1 Hoe's Medium.
1 Hoe's Folio Post.
1 Super Royal Hand Press.
1 Card Press.
1 Ruggles' Press.
4 Hoe's Proof Presses.
2 12 inch Cylinder Hydrostatic Presses 46 x 32 with pumps. About 40 gross boards for same.
Cutting machine, brass cutter, lead cutter.

An extensive assortment of plain and fancy book and job type; also, 5 fonts music type, nonpareil, agate diamond, pearl diamond and excelsior; with a stereotype department, forming altogether one of the most complete and extensive book and job printing offices in the City.

FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, Receiver.
No 331 Broadway.

All kinds of printing, from the largest book to the smallest card, quickly and faithfully executed, at low prices for cash. Apply to

JOHN W. MILLER, Agent,
Corner of Centre and White sts.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT traction from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours, THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No 54 Reade st., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the inducements they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS—HAIR DYE—WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable hair dye known—no blisters—no bits—no burning off the hair, the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass all. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

DINNER SETS.—ELEGANT DECORATED French China Dinner Sets opened this day; some very handsome at $75. Look at our list of prices for other things in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES—JUST RECEIVED ed, per *Atlantic* from the celebrated manufacture of J. Forr, Rue Richelieu, and Métier, Rue Vivienne, and others. Also, a large assortment of our own manufacture.

EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers,
No. 62 Nassau-st.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By MOEN'S Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

CALL AT DAILEY & CO.'S. AND SEE THE beautiful new patterns of Gas Chandeliers now on exhibition for the first time. Their store is at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Look at the list of prices in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BANTA'S HATS.—THE FALL STYLES FOR gentlemen now ready for inspection and sale, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF BY RETURN MAIL.—One box $1 cents in stamps, or four boxes $1. By J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, Albany, N. Y.

MARRIED.

PUEDY—HAGADORN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, Mr. RICHARD L. PUEDY to Miss MARY E. HAGADORN, all of this City.

JOHNSON—AMERMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, by Rev. John Knox, O. D., Mr. JOHN H. JOHNSON to Miss MARY W., second daughter of Caleb Amerman, Esq., all of this City.

WARD—HOWELL.—At Yaphank, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 3, in St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Walter A. Stirling, FRANK H. WARD, of Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y., to Miss CHARLOTTE HOWELL, of the former place.

SMITH—AYRES.—At Dundas, Penn., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Jerome, Mr. GEORGE H. SMITH, of New-York, to Miss SUSANNA AYRES.

MCCOY—WILLIAMS.—In Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Leonard Swain, D. D., JOHN F. MCCOY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ALICE, daughter of the late Edward S. Williams, of the former city.

DIED.

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 4, of consumption, O. J. REYNOLDS, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 162 Prince st., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 3, JOHN, only son of Robert and Marion Scott, aged 1 year and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his parents' residence, No. 289 West 25th st. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

TURNBULL.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 4, at No. 879 Broadway, JESSIE MONTEITH, the beloved youngest daughter of Andrew and Margaret Turnbull, aged 2 years and 10 months.

HAGGHAN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 4, Miss H. MARY HAGGHAN, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 431 Houston-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SHOEMAKER.—In this City, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) Sept. 4, at ½ o'clock P. M., ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, in his 83d year.

His relatives and friends are invited to the funeral, without further notice, on First Day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 76 Rivington st.

BERRARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 3, ESTHER BERRARD, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother, N. S. Husted, No. 138 Orchard-st., on Sunday, 6th inst. at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

MANDEVILLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 3, Mr. WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at ½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 62 Charles st.

THRUSTEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, HANNAH THRUSTEN, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Mariners' Episcopal Church, in Cherry-st., this (Saturday) afternoon Sept 5, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the family vault in 16th st.

ELY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, ABNER L. ELY, Jr., in the 27th year of his age.

CARTER.—On Wednesday, Sept 2, of cholera infantum, CORA CLARON CARTER, only child of Wellington A. and Elizabeth Carter, aged 1 year and 20 days.

CORNWELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM HENRY, son of William K. and Harriet Cornwell, in the 14th year of his age.

BURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept 4 CLINTON BURTIS, son of Townsend W. Burtis, of Oyster Bay, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Charles T. Gilbert, No. 22 1st place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WALLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 4, at the residence of her son James M. Waller, MELINDA, widow of the late Henry Waller formerly of Sing Sing, N. Y., in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services at Sing Sing, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

METCALFE.—In Williamsburg on Thursday morning, Sept. 3, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Miss M. CHRISTINA, eldest daughter of Professor Metcalfe, in the 25th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Kinderhook, Columbia County, for interment, on Friday morning Sept 4.

WEBB.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Sept. 4, ARTHUR, infant son of Charles G. and Amanda Webb.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 56 South 6th st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

HALL.—At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept 1, deeply reg

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
First appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Italian Opera, Paris;
Signor LABOCETTA,
Prima Tenor di Grazia, from the La Scala, Milan;
Signor CASSIER,
First Baritone from the Italian Opera, London; and
Mr. ANSCHUTZ,
Conductor of the Italian, German and English Operas,
Drury Lane, London.
MONDAY, Sept. 7,
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Signori GASSIER, and LABOCETTA.
Mr. ANSCHUTZ.
Conductor.....
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.
Second Seats.....Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents.
Private Boxes.....from.....$5 to $20
Private Boxes.....from.....$5 to $20
Saturday, Sept. 5,
The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
M'LLE. FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
LA SONNAMBULA.
First appearance in America of
M'LLE ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
NOTICE—The Sale of Seats will commence this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1857.
FIRST BENEFIT OF MME. MONPLAISIR,
On which occasion she will appear in a new Ballet entitled
THE ILLUSION OF A PAINTER.
Assisted by the entire Ballet Troupe.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS IN MAZULME.
Antoine.....as.....Maclou | Jerome.....as.....Bariam
Promenade Concert at 7; Overture at 8.
LA MAURESQUE and the ORIGINAL MAPOLITAN.
Mme. MONPLAISIR and L. ESPINOSA.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts.
MONDAY.—Signorina ROLLA. TUESDAY.—THE RAVELS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Sixth appearance of that eminent young tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear this evening as
THE DUKE OF GLOSTER,
in Coldey's alteration of Shakespeare's play,
RICHARD III.
Duke of Gloster.....Mr. Edwin Booth
King Henry VI.....Mr. Moore
Tressell.....J. Barrett | Buckingham...Mr. J. Barnett
Richmond.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Queen.....Mrs. A. Parker
Lady Anne.....Miss Susan Denin
To conclude with
THE IRISH BROOM-MAKER.
Dennis.....Mr. Seymour

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Nick of the Woods.....C. J. Foster.
After which will be presented
MAGIC HANDS.
After which will be presented the Nautical Drama of
BLUE JACKETS!
IRISH TUTOR.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Throngs of anxious people continue to fill the Museum to see "THE BOGUS BURDELL INFANT," and have indorsed its "real mother," Mrs. Anderson, in "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER," and hence it may yet be seen at all proper hours, day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard, who will repeat THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock as well as EVENING at 7½ o'clock, feats in magic, necromancy, and ventriloquism, &c. The Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
THE LAST NEW PLEASURE.
The Management will open on the 11th inst. the famous AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS,
comprising a score or two of Aquaria, or fresh and salt water ponds, inclosed within walls of plate glass, containing thousands of gallons, and covering several hundred feet of surface. They are supplied with every variety of living fish and plant from ocean and river, and exhibit to the visitor all the mysterious phenomena of nature accompanying LIFE BENEATH THE BILLOWS! In these Crystal Ponds
THE WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!
the natural operations of the plants and animals keeping it always pure, and rendering a change superfluous. The Aquaria has been several months in preparation, and is fitted up at great cost by Professors of Natural History from the Royal Zoological Gardens of Regent's Park, London.
As these are the only perfect things of the kind in the country, the Management are prepared to supply, as counterparts, PARLOR AQUARIA, of every size and quality, FITTED UP TO TASTE, at very reasonable prices.

MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
whose fame in London, as a character vocalist, in WELSH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and IRISH BALLADS, is unsurpassed, engaged at great expense for a short time only. She will make her first appearance in America on the 14th inst., in an ENTERTAINMENT, written expressly for her by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., author of "Rory O'More," "Low Back Car," "Angel's Whisper," "Handy Andy," &c., in which Miss W. will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS, by Mr. Lover.
The Management have made arrangements in Europe for a constant supply of attractions of the highest order, and comprising many NOVELTIES never before introduced in this country—all of which are unobjectionable in their nature—thus securing to the Museum its established character as a place of innocent resort to families, who would combine valuable instruction with rational amusement.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's—Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents; orchestra, 50 cents. First night of the celebrated Comedienne Miss KATE SAXON. SATURDAY, Sept. 5, the performances will commence with the elegant comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. Miss KATE SAXON, as King Charles, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON. To conclude with the melo-drama entitled the WIZARD SKIFF, in which Miss JULIA TURNBULL will sustain her three original characters. Dancing by Mlle. ERNESTINE. The Box Office of this Theatre is open daily from 10 till 2, when tickets may be had and seats secured.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th of September. Those who have not secured space should do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr. LEEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED, trustworthy girls, (sisters,) one an excellent, thorough cook, has superior washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waiting, or child's nurse; both are girls neat in their habits, highly recommended, very desirous to please, and will do their duties well and faithfully; will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT IN an Academy or High School, by a young man of good moral character, and familiar with the common and higher English branches, and has a thorough knowledge of classics. Address (stating terms) ALPHA, Johnsville, Dutchess County, New York.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROPER and young girls; one as nurse or chamber-maid, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; both have best of references. Call at No. 269 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business 7 years, and can give the best of City references. Address W. H. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess. Speaks the English, French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. 3,239 New York Post Office.

DRESSMAKING.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN of many years' experience, wishes employment by the day or week; perfectly understands the cutting of ladies' dresses, or, if required, will take the work home. Apply at No. 193 West 12th-st., next to grocery store, between 5th and 6th avs.

HELP WANTED.

TO LAWYERS.—A COUNSELOR, IN EXTENsive practice, needs the assistance of a thoroughly educated young man, of good habits, good legal mind and ready pen; one who can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and ability. One from the country well acquainted with the practice, preferred. Address H. ELA KETONE, *New-York Times* Office, stating how employed, when licensed, age, and full particulars.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, SISTERS OR COUSins preferred; one as cook, plain cook, and to assist with the washing; the other as laundress and assistant chamber-maid; both to be Scotch. Apply on the premises, No. 26 Barclay-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER WANTED to-day. No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A good worker required. Inquire at room No. 11, on the second floor, Monday afternoon after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY-GOODS CLERK. A young man of good address, who is well acquainted with the business and can produce first-class references. Apply from 10 to 12. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., No. 102 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, AN ACTIVE intelligent boy, who writes a fair hand and is correct at figures. Address M. M. S., *Times* office, stating age and residence.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SILVER CHASER, also a plate finisher and Polisher; first-rate workmen will have steady employment. Apply at No. 277 Spring-st.
WM. FORBES.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRY-GOODS SALESman, to go to St. Louis. Also, one American. Apply at No. 188 Fulton-st., in the bookstore, up stairs, this day.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. ADDRESS L. Y. T., *Times* Office, stating age, name, present employment and address. Salary $6 per week.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description,
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL GOODS! FALL GOODS!
The stock of dry goods recently belonging to the firm of LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Will be offered until closed out at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
Strangers and others wishing to purchase a supply of Fall and Winter Goods should avail themselves of an opportunity seldom offered.
The stock consists, in part, of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, CLOAKS, &C.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
in prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
THE PUBLIC
may rely upon it that every article in the list below, as well as the whole of our extensive and unequaled stock, is offered at full twenty per cent below the current rates. An inspection of the goods will confirm this assertion.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 164 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt edged Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	6 75
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Wine Glasses	99
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 50
Hall Lights	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets	75
Hall Brackets	50
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO., AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 323 GREENWICH-ST., N. Y.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in clothing are invited to call and examine.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade, is now on sale at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS AND MANTILLAS.
The subscriber respectfully informs wholesale buyers that he has on hand a splendid stock of Garments for Fall and Winter wear, comprising some of the greatest novelties to be found in this market. An examination is earnestly solicited.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No., 303 (old No. 58,) Canal-st.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER TO THE TRADE
FOR CASH
NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE,
HEAD ORNAMENTS, BONNET MATERIALS,
COL'D STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at
No. 319 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufactures.

MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIEBALS, No. 164 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

MILLINERY.—MRS. M. FEELY, 7½ DIVISION-st., begs to notify wholesale buyers of Millinery that her stock of Fall and Winter Bonnets is now replete with every novelty of the season, both of her own importation and manufacture. Before making their purchases elsewhere, merchants and milliners from every section of the country will find a great advantage by calling and examining this stock, as she is determined, as usual, for variety style and price, both for rich and medium qualities of goods, to compete with any house in the trade.
MRS M. FEELY, No. 7½ Division-st.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found complete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books from printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & COUTELL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which he has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch, and a few other dances all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to further the object to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 339 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
OPENS ON MONDAY,
September 7.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers,
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD,
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. M. Weiworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Case and Prof. J. Henry, Anderson, D. C.

BROOKLYN FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Fall Session will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at the Academy, corner of Fulton and Concord-sts., Brooklyn, or at the store of Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, No. 8 Park-row, New-York.
JOHN F. MINTON, Principal.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The next term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE—NOS. 70 AND 72 Elizabeth-st. The schools of both male and female departments commence the Fall term on the 7th instant. For terms apply to the Principals JOSIAH D. CHASE and PATIENCE SMITH, at the Institute, or of ROBT. R. WILLETS No. 17 Rutgers place, JOHN L. GRIFFIN, 6th av. and 38th-st., and JOHN D. HICKS, No. 47 John-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECTION of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New York French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will re open on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at this Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 808 BROADway, 3d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-square, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the reponsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 53 Dey-st.; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av.
H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th st., 5th house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 48 West 24th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $180 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened, Sept. 7, at No. 42 West 15th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 43 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, (opposite Tarrytown.)—Is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 100 feet by 58, and 5 stories entirely new, with modern improvements, and the rooms thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, and water supplied to each story. The Faculty consists of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $16 per term of 13 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. Crosby of New-York University; Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., of the New-York *Observer*; Hon. Morris Franklin, No. 116 Broadway, New-York; Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D.D., No. 89 St. Mark's Place, New-York; Mr. John W. Tout, No. 56 Reckman-st., New-York; Mr. James S. Appleyard, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROCHE,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 24th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 896 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE BOUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN ORAM, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No. 472 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No. 33 Crosby-st.
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
Chairman of the School Committee.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For Catalogues apply at the office of the New-York *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'S, No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York.
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—W. M. FERRIS, NO. 71 West 27th-street, lately Classical and Mathematical teacher in the school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will receive a few boys and instruct them in all the branches, of a liberal education. The number will be very limited so that each pupil will receive the constant personal attention of the teacher.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 33d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed their school to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20,

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 28 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—No. 288 Court-st., second door north from President. Fall term commences MONDAY, Sept. 7.
A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL —No. 75 Henry-st., New York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal. Female Department, No. 192 East Broadway.
JENNETTE L. DOUGLASS, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 3 Lafayette-av., corner of Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th s

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOMB, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PIER MIRRORS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, MARBLE GROUPS, &c., THIS DAY, Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. The whole furnishing of this house is of the best description, having been made to order and used but a short time, a most valuable assortment of splendid china, cut glass, silver, &c., all of a high will be absolutely sold, with no reserve. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale. Contents of the house consists in part of a splendid 7¼ octave piano forte, with the unexpired warrantee, full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved, with slip covers, two solid rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, French secretary, reception chairs in embroidered tapestry, large mantel and pier mirrors, superb rosewood secretary, book case, lace and silk curtains, Turkish lounges with chairs to match, over seven hundred yards fine carpets, costly crystal vases and parlor ornaments, with a valuable collection of oil paintings in rich frames, chandeliers, gas fixtures, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, beds, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, sofa tables, lounges, cottage and other chairs, rosewood wardrobe, library, book case cost $250, Grant extension tables, rich china and cut glass of all kinds, ivory cutlery, clocks, oil cloths, &c., with a large variety of valuable chamber, library and parlor furniture not mentioned. The goods must be removed immediately from the premises.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No 60 West 9th-st, Household Furniture, made to order by Dessola, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; elegant rosewood suite covered in white and green brocatel, consisting of sofa, arm and easy chairs, and four parlor chairs; carved black walnut marble-top sideboard; elegant tri-colored brocatel window curtains and cornice; gilt and bronze clock; carved oak Gothic tête-a-tête, covered with plush, with one arm chair and four chairs to match; black walnut extension dining table with five leaves and sack; carved rosewood bedsteads, mattresses, pillows and bolsters; mahogany bedsteads; mahogany marble-top dressing bureau; mahogany rockers covered in hair cloth; rosewood marble-top commode; cane seat rockers; gas brackets, chandeliers, &c. Also, an assortment of crockery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered with figured crimson brocatelle, consisting of tête-à tête arm chair and 4 parlor chairs, mahogany sofas covered in hair cloth, tête-à tête covered in de., mahogany parlor, arm and Voltaire chairs covered in de., mahogany and black walnut, single and double bedsteads, mahogany marble top washstands and commodes, mahogany book rack, black walnut corner etageres, mahogany marble-top centre tables, gilt frame oval and pier mirrors, double and single mattresses, coverlids, counterpanes, oak closet, with secretary and bed attached, extension dining-tables &c., &c. Also, an assortment of crockery, glass, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

RICHARD C. MORRIS, Auctioneer.

SALE DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—The valuable farm and mill of the late RICHARD CROCHERON, deceased, will be offered for sale on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. This property includes over thirty acres of land, most of it highly cultivated, large and commodious mansion house, choice fruit trees, &c. The mill new within a few years, doing a flourishing business, with miller's house, stables, &c. The whole within a short walk of Richmond, the county seat. This is a most desirable position for a country seat, combined with a handsome and lucrative business. For terms, address the auctioneer, near the village of Richmond, S. I. Title perfect. Sale positive to close an estate.

RICHARD C. MORRIS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, ADJOINING the shore near the Narrows, half a mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, the most desirable building lots, on graded avenues, (70 to 80 feet wide, existing on Staten Island. 27 lots on Pennsylvania avenue and New-York avenue, adjoining the property of Mr C. Andrews to be sold peremptorily at public auction, by Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at Vanderbilt House, Vanderbilt's Landing, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. Sale positive. Title perfect. Sales will be made in single lots of 25 feet wide.

WM. EMERSON, Referee, No. 8 Wall-st.
WM. W. VAN WAGENEN.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE MIRRORS, watches, jewelry, chairs, counters, office furniture, paintings, engraving, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Rockaway-st, 2d story, a large quantity of new and second-hand furniture of all kinds and description; there is also a large number of French plate mirrors, all sizes, over 4 dozen choice engravings in rich frames, several oil paintings, marble-top furniture, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, black walnut and French bedsteads, carpets, 2 or 300 chairs, sofas and sofa bedsteads, second-hand piano, large lot of jewelry, watches, cameos, office desks, mattresses, 100 Boston rockers, &c., &c. Also, several large and medium sized counters, parlor suits, &c. No postponement on any account.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY Sept. 8, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern, 658 shares of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Stock (par $100) Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
16 Eights casks imported Cognac Brandy, in Bond.
Also, 30 cases Hungarian Hock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 102, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 274 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 26, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 196—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 16—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 112, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 337, 339—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 267, 269, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 243, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 166—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 150—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 31, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 126, 128, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138 143—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 232, 236—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 348, 350, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 35, 37—Pike-st., No. 27—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts., —Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 469—Water-st., Nos. 22, 143, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 97, 99, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 61, 63, 83—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 70, 71, 149—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 263—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 153—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 161—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 429—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., JOHNSON & GREEN'S Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Westgate House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, and the Westgate House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

CAUTION.—FORTY EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, and for $1,000 each, payable to DANIEL W. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively 5 to 53, both inclusive; 55, 57 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 126 to 148, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them. A. BREWSTER, President.
of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT HOUSE, No. 22 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M.
No moneys received after 3 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. Sec act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating for certificate No. 4,395 for ten shares of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company in the name of J. Howard King, dated April 21, 1857. A suitable reward will be given, and no questions asked by HAWLEY & BRADFORD,
No. 50 Wall-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOE AND Gaiter, also the $ Waxed $ Shoe, at JONES', No. 10 Astor-h., near 2d Musson.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 15th day of September inst. at their office, No. 73 Washington st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 30, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. EDWARD CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON Clerk.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 9, 104, 110, 122, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 327, 391, 419, 450, 454, 480, 491, (496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,308, 1,315, 1,361, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 606, 615, 659, 692, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 881, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,108, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,219, 1,318, 1,294, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, } Trustees.
J. M. FORBES, }
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN. }

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 28, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Director of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale, at 97 per cent, Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Lake) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.—The bills of the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ½ per cent.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO travelers—issued through J. S. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 194 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 3 to 13 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Sight and Leather Bank.

$6,000 TO $8,000 WANTED.—ON FIRST-class unincumbered improved real estate in the City of New-York. Address Box No. 1,591 Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept. 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Saxton,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John B. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	E. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbett,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Brenson,	A. R. Eno.
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'n L. H. Ward.
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
W. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Robert M. Bruce,	T. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor'lw Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

DURABLE PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S piano-fortes, with new action and scale. These instruments are made in the very best manner, and by experienced workmen. Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 415 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos to rent. Several second-hand pianos for sale cheap for cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated Pianos, with other Boston and New-York Pianos, at lower prices than ever before offered. Prices to suit the times. Second hand Pianos at $75, $80, $75, $100 to $200. New Pianos to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 438 Broadway,
cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

MELODEONS FOR RENT—RENT ALLOWED ON PURCHASE.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated sub-bass organ melodeons, double-back and double-reed melodeons, and those of every style, for sale or rent. Liberal terms to the trade.
A. M. KNOUSE, No. 66 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7½ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

A BARGAIN.—AN ALMOST NEW ROSEWOOD Piano-Forte, warranted, of beautiful tone and strong, will be sold at an immense sacrifice, as the owner is obliged to sell. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.—THE UNdersigned residing at, and about to leave for the above place, would be pleased to transact any business, as agent, or otherwise. The best New-York City references given. Address until 14th inst., GEO. H. HESS, care C. E. Christopher, No. 22 Spruce-st.

$20,000 REAL ESTATE AND CASH TO exchange for dry goods, clothing or general stock for country trade. Call or address S, B. F. No. 207 Greenwich-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:
9:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopoc.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, New-York, Aug. 29, 1857.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The following unrivaled steamers will leave Buffalo for Toledo on arrival of Morning Express Trains from New-York. Positively no detention:
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, 1,750 tons, S. B. GOLDSMITH, Commander, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons, J. T. PHRATT, Commander, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
H. B. RITCHIE, Foot Main-st., Buffalo, }
JOHN F. PORTER, 193 Broadway, New-York, } Agents.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 3, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:29 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 93; 12 M., 92 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Perkskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8, 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CREAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.
BETTERING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.
SEPTEMBER, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, FAIR HAVEN, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Friday, Sept. 4, 7½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 4, 8 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 6, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 6, 9 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 7, 5½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 9, 11 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.
Sunset Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	1 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 25		New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tickets &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Sept. 4, 8 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 4, 3 P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 3 P.M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 6 P.M.
Sunday, Sept. 6, 8 A.M.	Sunday, Sept. 6, 3½ P.M.
Monday, Sept. 7, 6 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 5 P.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL and Sing Sing, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. BERGEN, will leave from foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at the above places; also landing at Amos-st each way. Returning in the afternoon.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st, each way. On and after SUNDAY, May 31, 1857, the favorite steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM PERRY, will leave from foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning in the afternoon.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DERRING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MONFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, at 7 A. M. FREIGHT at reduced rates. Apply at No. 22 Chambers-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMST

THE NEW QUARANTINE.

Visit of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller of the State.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY

VARIOUS LOCATIONS EXAMINED.

The Commissioners Favor Orchard Shoal.

OYSTERMEN AS HOSTILE AS EVER.

The Quarantine Commissioners were called upon yesterday by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller of the State, to give an account of their stewardship; and it must be acknowledged that they did it in a manner that proved exhilarating to several gentlemen who were present as sympathizers, and probably afforded satisfaction to the officials from Albany. The Commissioners had expended the sum of $50,000 for the purchase of Seguine's Point and the erection and protection of certain buildings, a high board fence and what appears to be a very substantial pier; and in order that the gentlemen from Albany might form an opinion of the suitableness of the locality and the preparations for a temporary Quarantine, it was thought best to give them a pleasant sail down and about the Bay. For that purpose the steamboat *John Birkbeck* was tendered by her Captain, REUBEN COFFIN, and accepted by the Commissioners. In addition to the officials whose attendance was necessary, invitations had been extended to a number of other gentlemen, and soon after 10 o'clock, all who were going were present, and the steamboat left the Whitehall pier.

THE SEVERAL LOCATIONS PROPOSED.

The party consisted of Gov. KING, Lieut. Gov. SELDEN, Hon. LORENZO BURROWE, State Comptroller, Messrs. HALL, BOWNE and BENSON, the Quarantine Commissioners, and their Secretary, J. S. SMEDDOKER, Esq; GEO. W. BLUNT, Harbor Commissioner; Dr. WESTERVELT, Dr. WHITING, Col. N. BARRETT, formerly of the United States Coast Survey, Dr. BELL and THOS. R. LUSH, of Brooklyn, and several Reporters. Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, was prevented from accompanying the party on account of a pressure of engagements at Quarantine. The day was very pleasant, with scarcely wind enough to temper the heat of the sun. The little steamer proceeded down the Bay. In order to inspect all the localities named with reference to the objects of the commission, the boat ran down the Long Island shore, skirting Gravesend Bay and the shores of Coney Island. She was then run across the channel westward, and the location of the west Bank pointed out to the officers, particularly that portion of it marked on the chart as "dry at very low tides." From here they passed round the tail of the Bank, and between the buoys of the lower Quarantine. The Governor and other officers inspecting with much interest their relative position to the ship channel and to the new Quarantine location. There was but one vessel lying at anchor here, the brig *John S. Tottenham*, of Fall River. It was perfectly calm, but there was nevertheless perceptible a slight swell from the ocean. Mr. BLUNT remarked that the appearance of things would be materially changed by a fresh breeze from the eastward; that with the heavy swell which such a blow would cause here, no lighter could lay alongside a vessel to discharge her. Steering northwest from here brought us to Old Orchard Shoal about half a mile south of the point of Great Kills. There being only about five feet of water on it (it was now about half ebb) the boat struck the bottom, and slightly stirred up the mud. This is the spot over which it has been proposed to locate a block of storehouse and buildings for Quarantine purposes. The main objection to the plan being its exposed situation to easterly storms and to the break of the sea which, on account of the formation of the bottom, which shelving gradually upward from the channel, would throw the spray over them, unless they were raised a great distance above the sea level. The construction of the work would not be difficult, as it is almost bare at low tides, and there is all the space that would be required for the purpose. Parties have offered to construct one acre of solid ground here for $45,000. The boat was now headed for Seguine's Point, and the whole party took the occasion to enjoy a bountiful lunch which had been provided for the occasion.

THE STRUCTURES ON THE POINT.

After an exciting run between the oyster stakes, which reflected great credit upon the man at the helm, for[illegible]s knocked down, the boat reached the pier at Seguine's Point, and the party disembarked. The pier, therefore, was the first preparation that came under scrutiny of the officials from Albany. It is a substantial wooden structure, four hundred feet long, including a convenient L part, running out from a joint about fifty feet south of the southern line of the Hospital wall. Standing on the pier, a portion of the roof and the ridge-pole ornaments of the buildings, inside the fence, was all that could be seen—a fact that created an impression that either the fence was too high or the buildings too low to permit a free circulation of air within the inclosure, an impression that was not affected until the party had entered and taken an observation from the interior outward, when the objectionable feature did not appear so prominently. The first building examined was the one intended for a wash-house—a small two story wooden building containing a range and appurtenances, with pipes, faucets and fixtures for the supply of hot and cold water to each tub or washbox. The Commissioners considered the building large enough, and the arrangements for washing sufficient to answer the requirements of the institution.

The water is supplied through pipes, from the lake which is distant some two or three hundred yards, and which has been designated a marsh, by those who are fruitful in objections to the location. Whatever it may have been it was not, yesterday, a stagnant pool. It is fed from springs arising in the upper land and has an outlet to the harbor. It is surrounded by trees and its edges are decorated with an abundance of lilies and other flowers of various hues which render it pleasant to look upon. All of the party who saw it yesterday, considered it a very desirable portion of the estate.

From the wash house the party proceeded to the nearest hospital building, which is a wooden structure, one story in height, filled in with brick, and stands on supports of brick-work. It is calculated for the accommodation of thirty-two patients, which, with the other hospital building, the same as the first, affords accommodations for sixty-four patients. These, with a small cook-house and some outhouses, are all the buildings on the ground. When they had been examined, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller entered a carriage with Commissioner HALL and proceeded to the house leased for a residence for the Health Officer, which is a comfortable establishment, owned by Mr. VOORHIS, and situated about one mile beyond the hospital fence.

SEGUINE SENTIMENT.

When the officials returned from the residence, the party were ready to go on board again, but were detained some time by a number of people living in the vicinity, who desired to express their opinions in relation to the establishment of a Quarantine on that location. These gentlemen were there when the party landed, and were introduced to the Governor by Alderman BRITTON, as follows: DAVID LATOURETTE, JAMES LAFARGE, CORNELIUS ANDRIVETTE, B.P. PEALL, C. L. ANDRIVETTE, JACOB GARRISON, and some others. Judge CROPSEY was there, but did not require an introduction. They were all strong in their opposition to the establishment of Quarantine at that point, or on Old Orchard Shoal, or "plastering it along the shore." If an attempt were made to use the place as a Quarantine, they were sure hostilities would be renewed. Judge CROPSEY expressed the same opinion freely and frequently. The Governor, after informing the Judge that they were both old men, told him it was his duty to advise the people to obey the law and commit no violence. He had heard his opinion of what the result of an attempt at occupation would be, and said he would consider it a notice from high authority on that particular matter. All the objections before raised, and that have been published so often, were raised again with as much evidence of strong feeling as ever. So evident was it that the hostility of the people had not abated, that when the party returned to the steamer the impression was general that the people ashore considered the presence of the Governor tantamount to a decision in favor of the use of the Point as a Quarantine, and that the State property there was again in danger.

THE RETURN.

[illegible] now piped on board the boat, and [illegible] struck out for Staten Island. [illegible] the location of the ship channel, and the natural advantages of the anchorage ground in the neighborhood of the Southwest Spit. From this buoy, steering southeast into the Horseshoe, the lead was frequently thrown, to show the depth of water and nature of the bottom. About four and a half fathoms was the average depth, with muddy bottom, being excellent holding ground for vessels. The boat first ran into shoal water and hard, sandy bottom, on the west side of the Hook, directly opposite of the main light, and then backed off and ran around into the Horseshoe, about half a mile to the southward. The lead was kept going as before, and the Governor and his associates examined with much interest the soundings as the boat rounded the point into the Horseshoe. Four and five fathoms were obtained in channel-way opposite the point, which shoaled into three and two and a half fathoms further in, and the bow of the boat was run within twenty-five feet of the north shore of the bend, where there was fifteen and eighteen feet of water. This depth continues from the point easterly an eighth of a mile, a steep sandy shore sloping off into muddy bottom, furnishing an excellent situation for wharves and piers, alongside of which vessels could lay and discharge without difficulty.

A Scientific Committee, consisting of Lieut. TOTTEN, and Profs. BACHE and DAVIS, who examined this portion of Sandy Hook Bay in connection with the Harbor Commissioners, says:

"Behind Sandy Hook there is 24 feet well in, and 12 feet close in to the Horse Shoe. This space is sheltered from all easterly winds, and from the southwest, but is exposed to the full sweep of the north and northwest winds. It is not usually swept by currents of great force, and probably never by violent currents. It is protected from the greater violence of the waves, and though at times a rough anchorage, is never, with due care and precaution, a dangerous one. The holding ground is good, at depths varying from 27 to 12 feet. It is quite out of the way of all passing vessels, except such as seek Navesink River or the anchorage of Sandy Hook Bay. This bay, and especially that part near the Horse Shoe, may then be considered an entirely safe anchorage. It is commodious—for within a 24-feet curve, by a line touching the point of the Hook, it has an area of 160 acres, and between the 12-feet curve and this line of more than three square miles."

Having fully examined this locality and all, without exception pronouncing a favorable opinion of its superior advantages for a Quarantine, the boat was headed for the City, passing on the way over Flyn's Knoll, a shoal spot one mile northwest of the point of Sandy Hook, and also taking a passing look at "Dry Romel" so called, over which a heavy swell from the ocean was now rolling. Nothing particularly dry was observed in that neighborhood. Opposite the buoy of the middle, directly in ship channel way, the buoy on the sunken bark *Byron* was seen, and remarked upon by Mr. BLUNT as one of the most dangerous obstructions to navigation.

As the boat neared the City the company were called together, and a formal note of thanks was passed to Capt. REUBEN COFFIN for the use of his steamer volunteered for the occasion, as well as for the hospitable attentions shown to the party. Governor KING drank the health of Capt. COFFIN, and personally thanked him for his civility.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF ORCHARD SHOAL.

As soon as the boat had reached the dock, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller were escorted to the office of the Commissioners, where a private meeting was held. During the meeting the report of the Commissioners was presented to the Governor, who thought he would be able to reply to it in about a week. He desired that the report should not be published until that time. The report contains a statement of the conclusions the Commissioners have arrived at, and, as stated above, favors making an acre of ground on Orchard Shoal, and the erection of Quarantine buildings upon it.

COMMISSIONERS *vs.* COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration have not yet decided to occupy the new buildings, and consequently the hospitals are not yet furnished. What effect the decision of the proper authorities will have upon them is not intimated.

The Cunningham Habeas Corpus—The Argument Concluded.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 4.

Before Judge Peabody.

The case coming on for a further hearing to day, the Court-room was again densely crowded and as much interest as ever manifested in the proceedings. Mrs. Cunningham sat in her accustomed seat near her counsel.

Mr. Hall submitted his points to the Judge and then read the following statements relating to the manner in which Mrs. Cunningham is treated at the Tombs.

LETTER OF JUSTICE OSBORNE.

POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT,
NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1857.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney.

MY DEAR SIR: At your request I state that I have been for twenty years connected with the Police Courts of New-York, and whenever a person was charged with felony, punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for ten years, and no reasonable doubt exists of his guilt, or he is taken in *flagrante delicti*, it has been the constant custom to commit without bail, agreeably to the law in Taylor's case. I am, your obedient servant,

B. W. OSBORNE, Police Justice.

He also read the subjoined statements of Warden Gray and Mr. Foster, relative to the statement of Mrs. Cunningham in the Tombs.

HOW MRS. CUNNINGHAM IS TREATED IN PRISON—STATEMENT OF THE WARDEN AND MRS. FOSTER.

NEW-YORK CITY PRISON, Sept. 4, 1857.

The undersigned makes the following statement in respect to the detention of the prisoner, Mrs. Cunningham:

That she occupies a room which, under relaxation of the prison rules, has been altered to contain articles of furniture—a dressing bureau, a table, three chairs and her own bed—that one or the other of her daughters is almost continually with her in her room.

That the only friend whom the undersigned, Flora Foster, knows of being refused to see her is one Mr. Witt, who offered an altered ticket of admission from one of the Governors, and was refused on that account.

That many of the prison rules are relaxed in her favor already, and no prisoner is treated with more indulgence; that it is absolutely necessary, however, to be strict in regard to ascertaining who really desires to see the prisoner for friendship or business, in order to keep out a crowd of people who would otherwise for curiosity seriously embarass the government of the prison.

That her counsel and her own physician are allowed to go into her cell to talk and advise with her in relaxation of the prison rules, and this is the sole exception in the prison beyond those in irons.

That any person presenting an order from any one of the Ten Governors is instantly admitted, without question or inquiry; and any friend or relative within prison rules can avail him or herself of this.

That the undersigned received a request (for the undersigned recognize no authority but those of the Ten Governors over them,) from the District-Attorney, to be as circumspect as possible in ascertaining who were proper or improper visitors, and in case of doubt, to refer to him, which reasons of the District-Attorney seemed satisfactory to the Warden.

FLORA FOSTER, Matron.
JOHN GRAY, Warden.

Mr. Smith then closed the case.

The following are Mr. Smith's points:

I. The cases cited by the District-Attorney are the same as presented on Tuesday, and to them Mr. Stafford made a full and unanswerable reply, and it is before the Court. The Taylor case was one in which the party had been convicted. Judge Smith did not pass on the merits of the case, but refused to do so. Judge Daly did not peruse them because he, as a County Judge, thought he had no power. A proceeding under a suit of *certiorari* is quite a different proceeding from that of *habeas corpus*; the one reviews the proceedings in the lower court to detect some error; the other considers the right of the party to bail. Between the two suits, the difference may be slight, but it is vital. The change of the word "not" in the decalogue is a slight one. But, taking it out where it is, and putting into the commandments where it is not, would make quite a perceptible change. The admission of the District-Attorney, that this Court had the power to hear this motion, and admit the petitioner to bail, renders all examination of the law immaterial, and places the matter in the discretion of the Judge.

II. That the Judge should admit to bail in the present case, the following grounds are presented:

1. A crime committed under an indictment, if it does not void the penalty, entitles the party to bail.

2. The great gift of a personal liberty is not to be taken away by a decision Judge of a lower Court, who may err or have personal feelings against the applicant.

3. The Court is bound to take notice of the decision of the Surrogate. Till overruled it is the law of the case. By that decision this petitioner has committed crime. She ought to be set at liberty, or at least admitted to bail.

4. The preponderance of evidence in favor of guilt or innocence, is not the question before the Court; but whether the crime is bailable, and should the Court, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, admit the petitioner to bail.

5. The doctrine advanced by the District-Attorney on this hearing, that the Supreme Court cannot review a case passed upon by a lower Court with a view to admit to bail a party committed to prison by a Police Magistrate or one of a lower Court, is most monstrous, sweeping away the bulwarks of personal freedom, and is fit only to be addressed to a Court over which a Jefferies should preside.

The "production" of a child, if any, was made by the District-Attorney and his associates, Catlin and Uhl, and the complainant in this case is locked up in jail as one of the "conspirators." 11 R. S., page 615, § 8. The order and subordination of our courts were created to guard against the ignorance, prejudice and stupidity of one clothed with power, so that personal liberty should not be perverted by one who, in the same case, acts as counsel, witness and judge. As the decision of the Surrogate is law, the County is bound to take notice that by the law of the land the petitioner could not commit the crime charged to her. That the persons concerned in "inducing" this lady to commit a crime—not Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel—but "Catlin, Hall and Uhl" sustain the same relation to this crime that the Devil sustained to Eve when he caused her to fall. Without the woman suffered, the devil was not able to escape the odium of inducement.

At the close of Mr. Smith's argument, the Judge said that he would adjourn the matter until Tuesday next at 1 o'clock P. M., when he would pronounce his decision.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap etsple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter, To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

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[Advertisement.]

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Mechanics' Banking Association, N. Y. ..... Par
Hollister Bank, Buffalo, N. Y ..... Par
Chemung County Bank, N. Y ..... Par
Sacketts Harbor, Buffalo, N. Y ..... 60c. on a dollar
Bergen County Bank, New Jersey ..... 90c. on a dollar
South Royalton, Vermont ..... 75c. on a dollar
Rhode Island Central, R. I ..... 90c. on a dollar
Warren County Bank, Penn ..... 60c. on a dollar
Farmer's Bank, Wickford, R. I ..... 60c. on a dollar
Tiverton Bank, R. I ..... 25c. on a dollar

[Advertisement.]

THE IRON BANK OF ROCKAWAY, N. J.

OFFICE OF NEWELL & BARTLETT, No 4 Broad-street, New-York, Sept. 4, 1847.

A report having been circulated by HODGES & Co., Brokers and Bank Note Reporters, No. 171 Broadway, and a few other brokers, that the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New Jersey, has failed, the undersigned deem it their duty to the community to state that the report is false and without the slightest foundation. The Bank is perfectly solvent, and its bills are received on deposit by the various banks in this City at the usual rate of discount, and *are and will continue* to be promptly redeemed *at par* by their agents,

NEWELL & BARTLETT, No. 4 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

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Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

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DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co., Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

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Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS" is the most exquisite of toilet luxuries. Its rich medicated lather penetrates the skin, and at the same time that it removes all roughness, eruptions and imperfections, adds fresh beauty to the fairest face. For Washing Infants, mothers will find it admirable. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, and No. 6 Astor House, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The ladies of South America have evinced a poetic taste in preferring this perfume to Eau de Cologne. In this country it has acquired a reputation as indestructible as its own delicious fragrance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Four good pieces, including the new pantomime of the "Magic Hands," are to be performed at this popular theatre to-night; Mr. C. J. FOSTER appearing in "Nick of the Woods" and "Blue Jackets." Mr. G. L. FOX appearing as *Roaring Ralph, John Lobb*, and in the pantomime. The farce of the "Irish Tutor" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

A HINT FOR THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—Send your artist to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. Give an illustration of his last production, his Fall style of Hat, and realize an enormous sale for your next issue, only equaled by that the Hat must command this season. It is very elegant and worthy of KNOX'S reputation.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with Charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors, No. 308 Broadway, above the Park.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself, purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas porifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A GREEN POLICEMAN.—At a circus performance in Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Policeman CLAHAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested one of the performers who entered the ring in character as an intoxicated person. Other officers interfered, but COLAHAN thought that they only wanted the honor of arresting the man, and so the farce was kept up for some time, much to the amusement of the spectators and chagrin of the officer when the fact appeared to his dull comprehension.

A NOVEL TARGET EXCURSION.—The Police of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, Captain THOMAS KING, proceeded to Clifton Park yesterday on their annual target excursion. The novel feature of this excursion is that the members of the corps purchased their prizes instead of begging them of aspirants for public favor.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—HUGH KELLY, stabbed on Sunday morning last, by JAMES GALLAGHER and PATRICK KELLY, in front of MCMAHON'S saloon, No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday, at the Hospital, from the injuries received.

A BRUTE.—JAMES MCCAULEY was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn for biting off the nose of an old man named WM. GRADY, at a saloon on Hamilton-avenue, Wednesday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

FUNERAL DISCOURSE.—St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Jersey City will be reopened to-morrow, on which occasion the Rector, Rev. J. J. BOWDEN, will preach a discourse upon the death of the late Mate ROBINSON, who was lost on board of the propeller *J. N. Harris*, at the time of the recent disaster to that vessel upon the Sound. Miss ROBINSON was the leading soprano singer in the choir of St. Matthew's Church, and had been for three years.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday an accident occurred to the Cincinnati Express train, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, when near the Hoboken Station. A wood pile standing near the track fell over on it just as the train was approaching the spot. The speed was slackened, however, so that only the locomotive and baggage car were thrown off the track. The locomotive was overturned. The fireman was somewhat bruised. No other person was injured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 4.

$6,000 Ohio State 6s, '66	95	200 Harlem Railroad	7¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	89	100 Reading R. R.	s30 54
2,000 Missouri State 6s	75	600 do	s9 55
11,000 do	74¾	750 do	s9 55¾
6,000 do	74¾	200 do	b60 56¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	87	120 Mich. Cen. R. R.	87
500 do	86	443 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	24
5,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	87	2500 do	c 23¾
4,000 N. C. State 6s	c 91	330 do	23⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6's	83¾	100 do	bio 24
1,000 E. R. R. 3d m. b't	75	25 C. B. & Quincey R. R.	81
1,000 E. R. R. Ct. B. '71	53	540 M. S. & N. I. prf. s'k	c 44
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7's	c 94¾	250 do	46
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	71	110 do	48
11,500 C. R. R. Bonds	88	180 Panama Railroad	c 85
1,000 Ill. F. B. wt pex in	90	200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	100
12,000 T. R. & A. 2d mt.	46	100 do	99
10 Bank of America	105	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	18
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	102	50 do	b3 17¾
50 Bank of Commerce	99	300 do	17¾
60 Am. Ex. Bank	100	20 do	17⅝
50 Ohio L. & T. Co.	18	10 do	17¾
50 do	18	20 Clv. Col. & C. R. R.	92
200 Canton Company	17	40 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	83¼
20 Pacific Mail S. Co.	69¾	50 do	83
9 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	109¾	1075 Clv. & Tol. R.	40¾
5 do	109¾	300 do	40¼
155 do	110	200 do	s30 40
10 Penn. Coal Co	74	25 do	b60 41¾
200 do	s20 74	50 Chi. R. R. Isl. R. R.	84
49 do	75	50 do	h10 84
100 Cumb. Coal Co	13½	25 do	83¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	e 76	25 do	83¾
50 do	s30 74	50 do	b60 84
350 do	b[illegible] 76	150 do	83
150 do	76	30 do	83¾
300 Erie Railroad	s10 23	336 do	81½
460 do	s3 23¼	100 do	82
200 do	s30 23	50 do	b30 83
200 do	c 23¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s30 35
50 do	23¾	50 do	s60 37
100 do	b7 23¾	45 do	40
150 do	b7 23¾	40 do	39
1150 do	c 23¾	100 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	16½
240 Hudson Riv. R.	b60 20	100 do	c45 16¾
227 do	19	815 do	17

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mo. St. 6s	b7 73¼	450 Erie Railroad	s3 22
9,000 do	73½	200 do	21¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	89	50 do	b3 21¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	75	100 La Ce & Mil. R.	16¾
150 do	c 75¾	100 do	16
250 do	c 76	50 do	16½
100 do	c 76¾	50 Mich. Cent. R.	60¾
100 do	s3 75¾	50 do	65
50 do	c 77¾	10 M. S. & N. I. R.	24
50 Mil. & Miss. R.	s3 38½	26 do	24
100 Reading R'd	52¾	200 do	22¾
400 do	51¾	100 Panama R'd	b30 85
100 do	51¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	17
250 do	s3 51	150 do	17¼
100 do	o15 51¾	42 do	17¾

FRIDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

While our City Banks, in the aggregate, are rapidly gaining strength, particularly in the important element of Gold, and the reserve of the next week or two promises to run up three or four millions on the average of last Monday, the financial look of affairs to-day is not quite so satisfactory as yesterday. We begin to feel the rebound of our first trouble from the interior, and this in turn is affecting unfavorably the discount market, and the facilities for collection and negotiation by the merchants. A considerable amount of country bank checks have been dishonored within a day or two, principally from Buffalo and other cities in the interior of this State. The first were the checks of OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank at Buffalo, refused by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. on Wednesday. The Bank failed to-day. The circulation is less than $100,000, secured by State Stocks at Albany. The Park Bank also threw out yesterday and to day a number of their country correspondents whose accounts were overdrawn. The notes of the Danby Bank, of Vermont, were thrown out by the Metropolitan and American Exchange, on advice from Boston that its notes were refused redemption.

As intimated above, the Discount Market is wholly unsettled. The range is now 15@30 ₱ cent. on the Street. The Banks, who had their discount sessions this morning, did a liberal part by their regular customers, though the offerings were far beyond their income. The troubles have brought a good many Eastern and Western cashiers to town, some of them with their City-drawn or City-accepted paper for negotiation. The mercantile failures reported to-day are Messrs. ACKER & HARRIS, dry goods importers, and a tobacco shipper of no large liabilities. Assistance is understood to have been rendered to another mercantile concern yesterday, out of which grew a rumor that the firm had stopped payment. Exchange continues unsettled. The steamer to-morrow is the *North Star* for Havre. Some francs were sold at 5.21¼, but little or no Sterling. The range of the latter is 108¾@109¼ ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $169,405; paid out $153,939; and held at the close $12,023,995. The payments out include the further sum of $55,000 on drafts from California. Money at call is not very active, the Brokers being indisposed to enter upon new undertakings in the present state of the market. The Bank Note Brokers are fairly employed, though there is no Street pressure to sell country money, most of it being renewable in account by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, where the redemptions are large.

The favorable reaction in the Stock Market yesterday was too rapid to be sustained, and most in the case of Reading, pressed on sale from Philadelphia, 5 ₱ cent. The cash Stock of New-York Central was well supported, on account of the scarcity of certificates on the Street. Erie left off at 21@21¼, Reading 50, Toledo 39½, Michigan Southern 22⅛, Michigan Central 65¼, Panama 83½, Illinois Central 95 bid, 101 asked; La Crosse 16, and Missouri Sixes 73½ ₱ cent. The general Market left off rather heavy.

We publish in another place the circular of a Committee of the Michigan Southern Board, in regard to the approaching election of Directors, which will take place at Adrian, Mich., on 25th inst.. The circular is entitled to the deliberate and early attention of every shareholder. The general attendance, in person, of as many of the proprietors of the stock as possible, would seem, under all the extraordinary circumstances of the case, desirable. Those who cannot attend will be careful, no doubt, to place their proxies in the hands of some well known *large stockholder* who will be sure to be present, to represent, with others, the true interest of the common shares of the concern.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of August were completed to-day. They present the Import entries of the month as follows:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$14,401,018
Dutiable Goods warehoused	3,516,039
Free Goods	2,052,122
Total Entries	$19,979,179
Against August, 1856	23,816,492
Decreased Importation	$3,837,327

The amount of Goods withdrawn from warehouse from the previous importation is $5,624,147, or $2,108,108 in excess of the amount which went into store, so that the sum total marketed for the month is equal to $22,087,287, against $22,204,193 marketed in August last year. There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the amount of $17,319, against $103,173 same month last year.

The Exports for the month of August from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce	$4,289,479
Foreign Goods Reëxported	1,047,970
Specie	6,271,717
Total all Exports	$11,609,166
Against August, 1856:	
In Produce	$5,612,328
Foreign Reëxported	300,175
Specie	3,202,053
Total all Exports, August, 1856	$9,115,056

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,317,438, against $1,948,512 the week ending Sept. 5, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	492	$448,581	166	$58,621	419	$134,045
Man. of Cotton	1026	243,660	98	19,813	235	48,259
Man. of Silk	352	233,516	151	61,000	143	91,456
Man of Flax	298	84,663	98	25,881	169	40,754
Miscellaneous	348	96,787	158	45,486	90	11,412
Total	6963	$1,107,237	671	$210,291	1036	$325,936
		210 201				$1,107,237
Total entered		$1,317,438	Total marketed			$1,433,173

Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS has been appointed receiver for the Sackett's Harbor Bank at Buffalo, and Mr. ALANSON ROBINSON receiver for the Hollister Bank of the same city.

The Treasury of the United States held, subject to draft, at the close of August, the total sum of $19,587,223, of which there was an undrawn deposit at

New-York	$9,316,799	St. Louis	$999,617
Boston	2,649,908	Miscellaneous	2,445,515
Philadelphia	2,640,807		
New-Orleans	1,535,247	Total	$19,587,223

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$43,014,000	$50,290,000
Foreign reëxported	6,146,000	3,199,000
Specie	32,498,000	23,749,000
Total all Exports	$81,658,000	$77,238,000
Increased Exports in 1857		$4,420,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	4,537,878	3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,978,375
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
Total 8 months	$30,227,868	$33,363,658

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	1,269,177	Jan. 12	637,765
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 14	1,705,301
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,269,186	Jan. 30	881,000
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,989
March 28	1,187,128	Feb. 14	1,022,028
April 14	1,229,238	Feb. 27	1,140,208
April 29	1,489,060	Feb. 28	329,599
May 15	1,707,597	March 14	272,533
May 28	1,658,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,930,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,862,848	March 31	40,477
July 12	1,521,676	April 16	1,488,592
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,860,152
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,857,916
		May 30	1,791,187
Total	$21,024,362	June 14	1,951,721
		June 27	2,270,888
		July 14	1,765,301
		July 15	85,000
		July 27	1,649,896
		Aug. 14	1,473,876
		Aug. 29	1,435,157
		Total	$36,284,753

Increase in receipts at N. Y. of Cal. Gold...$5,260,891
Increase in receipts at N. Y. of Foreign Gold 4,307,000

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,524,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23 816

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1862. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Crowds Present—Sleeping on Steamboats and in Stores—Appearance of the Grounds—Buildings—The Implement Trial.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

I have just reached this place after a long trip through South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and could not chronicle for you the proceedings of the first two days. I shall now content myself with a general descriptive letter, and reserve more special notice of details for to-morrow's, and that of the succeeding day.

From my present and past experiences I am led to infer that people do not attend fairs with a view to pleasure, unless it be called pleasure to spend the day in wearisome examinations of a thousand things of greater or less note until the limbs will nigh refuse to bear one up, and the nights upon the floor of a hotel parlor, in company with a dozen fellow-sufferers, and mosquitoes ad *libitum*. No, it is not what the world calls pleasure that we seek, but *instruction*,—instruction in the mode of operation, and multiplied advantages of labor-saving implements, instruction in the points of excellence in Stock of every description, of horses, sheep and swine, in the numerous and beautiful varieties of fruit and flowers that enchantingly assail both eye and smell; these will repay all the long travel, the annoyances at the journey's end, and the weariesome plodding about the fair grounds.

Louisville was previously full of people I believe, but now I *know* it is overflowing. Her cup of pleasure is full to the brim, and places of public amusement, and private circles, are offering their most special attractions to render the visit here a pleasant one. The hotels have been completely filled for many days, and disappointed applicants are turned away by scores. The steamboat cabins and cabin floors are called into requisition, and even vacant stores have been fitted with attenuated mattresses to accommodate strangers.

The Fair-Grounds of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, on which is held the Fair of the U. S. Society, are three miles out of town on the road of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and comprise a tract of sixty acres, a part of which is very beautifully wooded. The train of cars stops in front of the main entrance-building, and passengers step out on a very long and wide platform, on which I should think a train of twenty cars could be loaded at once.

Entering the grounds through the great building, we see the whole tract of sixty acres stretching before us, studded here and there by buildings, tents, clumps of cattle and horse-stables, and ornamented by a main avenue of trees and a grove of forest-trees, the ground under which is carpeted with the verdant "blue grass," and unincumbered by underbrush. In this grove are the President's marquee, the tents of *the Press* and the Marshals, and one or two small ornamental buildings.

The amphitheatre is an immense structure eight hundred feet in circumference, the rising and receding seats of which will seat six thousand five hundred people, and by filling up the alleys and promenade platforms at least, ten thousand persons can be sheltered. The inclosed arena is two hundred or more feet in diameter, and is used for the diplay of animals. In the centre is an ornamental tower two floors in height, the upper one for the band and the lower one for the judges. Animals of every description are examined by the judges, before the multitude, in classes or "rings," as they are called. At a signal from the "Ring-master" the bell is tapped once, or twice or thrice, as the case may, the animals collected outside the amphitheatre are led in by grooms, examined, the poor ones turned out as examined, and the victorious ones adorned with different colored ribbons, and then after being led once around for public inspection are taken out to give place to the next class.

The Floral Hall is a fine octagon-shaped structure erected expressly for this Fair, the entire area of which is floor and galleries is over one quarter of an acre. It is well filled with fruit and flowers, and is greatly sought out by lady-visitors. In the centre of the building is a plant of the gigantic "Chinese Hemp," and near by is a hill of Chinese Sugar Cane that must be thirteen or fourteen feet high.

The Power Hall is a long building, heavily timbered, supplied with a sixty horse-power engine, and abundance of shafting to run the multiplied implements and machinery. The miscellaneous implements which do not require to be moved by steam are exhibited in a monster tent 250 feet long. It is the same one in which was held the Banquet at Philadelphia at last year's show—and is exceedingly appropriate to the present purpose. The juries are going about to-day examining these stationay implements, and to-morrow will commence the field trials, a full account of which I shall send you. The horses and cattle are shown in separate stalls or stables, which are not so well arranged as the last year's, but as they were already erected by the other society, they of course could not be altered for this occasion.

A novel feature is the picnic at noon-time. The green grass under the grateful shade of trees is completely occupied by groups of families and friends indulging together in a repast. The hundreds and hundreds thus occupied render the scene quite attractive and interesting.

The attendance at the fair is large for this part of the country, but would be small near Philadelphia, New-York or Boston, not reaching more than 20,000 on any day yet. It is supposed, however, that to-morrow will bring a considerable increase. The charge for entrance is 50 cents, so that a reduced number will bring the same income as a greater one at a small price, and the result equally well for the Society.

Many distinguished gentlemen are here, amongst whom I may mention Vice President BRECKINRIDGE, Governors MOREHEAD, of Kentucky; WILLARD, of Indiana; Ex-Governor POWELL, of Kentucky, and Hon. LEWIS BOYD, late Speaker of the House. I will write more at length to-morrow. M. O.

The Saddle Horse "Rings"—Crowds Attending—Picnics at Noon-Time—Kentucky Stock in the Vocative—Trial of Plows—The Awards of the Syracuse Trial—Implements on Exhibition, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

Contrary to my expectations, the attendance was to-day larger than yesterday. It really seems as if the interest in the show becomee greater as the end approaches, and it would not surprise me if to-morrow there should be thirty thousand persons on the grounds, which, for so small a city as Louisville, is very good, even better in *proportion* than that at Philadelphia. It is a most amusing sight to behold a train of sixteen cattle-crates crowded to overflowing with visitors to the Fair, and even the roofs and sides covered with men and boys unable to find places inside. I had to run for it to catch the train from the grounds, this evening, and climbed up the slat sides of the crate to an "elevated position" on the roof, where I excessively enjoyed the puffs of smoke from the ill bred pipe of the engine. Looking down the train, the long line of legs hanging down from the roofs of the cars reminded me of a piece of Brobdignagian fringe. Last night I enjoyed such luxurious repose as I could extract from a painted pine table, with a half dozen files of "exchanges" for a mattress, and a tolerably active swarm of mosquitoes for a coverlid. There is no mistaking the fact that Louisville is crowded. May its shadow never be less!—and I trust they won't shoot me before I get away.

At an early hour the trains of cars went up to the grounds crowded, and on arriving at the amphitheatre I found it well filled as early as 8½ o'clock. The great attractions were the examinations of the stallions, geldings and mares "for general utility," draft horses, and a trot on the track outside.

Whatever may be thought of the slim show of cattle, it certainly must strike every one that a finer collection of horses never were on exhibition, and none need be desired. Kentucky breeds a noble race of horses as well as Durham cattle, and it could only be expected that we should have been gratified as in this instance. It is a most exciting thing to see fifteen thousand people eagerly watching the rapidly wheeling horses, hear applauding shouts as the awards of premiums are made to favorites, or vociferous cries as an unpopular decision is made; and then, when the victor proudly rides along the teeming benches, it causes a thrill of enthusiasm to see his success and mark his gratifying reception by the crowds.

What I have seen here perfectly convinces me that our Eastern Agricultural Societies will ultimately be forced to adopt this plan of examining all stock and horses in amphitheatres, for it not only keeps up the interest of the occasion, but it educates our farmers and citizens, wives and daughters, as well as ourselves and our sons in the points of excellence. Vastly more good is thus done to a community, and certainly the excitement created not only by horse-trotting, but even the quiet exhibition of bulls, cows, sheep and calves proves the virtue of it.

At noon-time I enjoyed the hospitality of a noble-hearted Kentucky gentleman, at his picnic tent, under the dense shade of the tall elms and oaks in the grove. I looked around me and saw hundreds of similar groups scattered about here and there, all enjoying themselves, and from many quarters the merry ringing laugh came out upon the air, and smiling and I must say very beautiful faces were on all sides to be seen.

It is a source of great mortification to many gentlemen of this State that their cattle, breeders and those of adjoining states should have been so fearful of competition and so devoid of sectional pride as to refrain from exhibition. So it is and no mistake. The West has this time lost the palm and should make reparation by urgent future effort. The herds of Mr. ALEXANDER and some others are splendid and lend great interest to the Fair, but we need quantity as well as quality, our farmers desiring to buy bulls and calves at moderate prices as well as to pay $5,000 a piece. The State Fair is held at Lexington next week and will undoubtedly be very fine. I will send you a report of the affair.

The President, having received returns from all the judges on Reapers and Mowers at the Syracuse Trial, will announce them to-morrow, and they will be sent over the wires to all the papers.

Mr. Superintendent HOLMES and a committe commenced the trial of plows with the Oil Dynamometer attached, and with but little interruption went speedily through the work. They are to be tried in open field to-morrow, and, succeeding them, the cultivators, harrows, &c.

The members of the Press from abroad are unanimous in expressing their thanks for the polite attentions of the Local Committee and its Chairman, Mr. OSBORNE, of the *Journal*. Certainly nothing could be more gratifying than the manner in which our every want is supplied.

The Interest of the Fair seems to augment towards the last, and I have no doubt but that the usual Grand Banquet, which is announced for Saturday, will be a very fine affair. Speeches are promised from Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, Governor MOREHEAD, and many other eloquent men. I propose to devote to-morrow to a careful examination of the Implement and Machinery Department and the stock etables.

Yours, O.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 5.

In the huggy ring to-day the first premium was taken by South Carolina, and the second by Kentucky.

The grand cavalcade comes off this afternoon and continues till dark, when the exhibition closes by a grand banquet at the Galt House.

This morning the judges of aged stallions reversed the decision of yesterday, and gave the blue ribbon to *Septimus*, belonging to R. W. ALEXANDER.

This afternoon there was an exhibition of the different grades and classes of horses and of other animals, concluding with a grand cavalcade of the premium animals.

The Implemant Committee then concluded their examination of the various agricultural machines, and will report on Monday.

At dark the officers of the Society and the invited guests repaired to the Galt House to partake of a closing banquet.

The weather has been delightful all the week, and no accident has marred the festivities.

The attendance has been large and brilliant from the commencement to the close.

Street Commissioner's Office—State of the Controversy and Present Condition of the Department.

The Street Commissioner controversy, which has already become a fossil with the New-York public, having been suffered to remain quiet for two weeks or more, is to be revived to-day, before Judge PEABODY.

The last proceeding in the case, it will be recollected, was an injunction granted by this Judge against Mr. DEVLIN, restraining him from taking any further steps towards gaining possession of the Street Commissioner's Office, or from exercising or attempting to exercise in any way the duties thereof, until he, or some one else, should sue out a writ of *quo warranto*, and thus bring up the main question of title, which has not yet been passed upon, except incidentally, by any court. The injunction also extended to DEVLIN's counsel, restraining them from any further action in the matter on behalf of their client, or from further molestation of his opponent, CONOVER; and also to Judge INGRAHAM, who had adjudged CONOVER guilty of contempt, and who was restrained from granting—as the counsel were from applying for—an order for his commitment. The object of this sweeping injunction was to put an end to the interminable series of writs and counter writs, which the sharp practice of counsel had set in motion for the purpose of giving immediate possession of the office, and to put the whole controversy in the way of a final decision on the main question. It is this injunction which is to be argued on Monday next before Judge PEABODY, and the question to be argued is whether it shall remain perpetual or be dissolved. If it should be dissolved, then the whole controversy remains just where it did before the injunction was granted, and the battle of writs and counter-writs, *certioraris, injunctions, habeas corpuses, et id genus omne*, will commence anew. On the contrary if the injunction should be made perpetual, the only remaining proceeding will be a writ of *quo warranto* which Mr. DEVLIN, or any one else, can institute, and which will bring up the main question of the legality of CONOVER's appointment by the Governor, or of DEVLIN's by the Mayor and Common Council. This question will of course go to the Court of Appeals for final decision, and will probably be passed upon some time in the years 1858 or 1859.

Meantime CONOVER is declared *de facto* Street Commissioner, and has actual possession of the office. He is restrained however, by injunction, from using the books of his office, which still remain in charge of Constable FARRINGTON, under an order granted at the outset of the controversy by Judge PEABODY. He is also restrained by a similar order from Judge INGRAHAM. A portion of the books—those that had been brought into Court before Judge INGRAHAM's injunction was served—are now in possession of Mr. BERTHOLF, an officer of the Supreme Court, to whose charge they were intrusted by order of Judge PEABODY. The business of the Street Department, it may well be imagined under this state of things, is subject to a great many inconveniences and impediments. Citizens who wish to consult books, or maps, are frequently unable to find them in the office, and are obliged to get an order on BERTHOLF, who has them stowed away in some of the Supreme Court apartments. The inconvenience has been less felt thus far, than it will be after the business season commences, but it is very necessary that those books should be restored to their proper place as soon as possible. Mr. CONOVER has completed, with one or two exceptions, the list of appointments in his office, which list has been published in the TIMES. Most of them are the same as those employed in the office at the time of Mr. TAYLOR's death. JAMES IRVING, who held the post of Deputy Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies before that office was incorporated in the Street Commissioner's Department, is, we understand, still in the enjoyment of his berth, and has been paid his salary by Comptroller FLAGG regularly up to the 1st of August. Whether he is to be continued in office by Mr. CONOVER, we are not aware. With this exception we believe the present employes of the Department are not open to objection.

Mr. DEVLIN meantime claims to be the true and lawful Street Commissioner, and all his officers and clerks continue to report themselves daily at No. 16 Chambers-street. This is done in order that, if he should finally be declared the legal Street Commissioner they may draw their salaries, which they could not do, if it were shown that they had not performed, or at least held themselves in readiness to perform, the duties of their office. Most of them have brought suits for the recovery of their first month's salary, and judgment was rendered in their favor, as stated in the TIMES a few days since.

In reference to these suits they say that they were somewhat surprised to find their old friend the Corporation Counsel, who had before so strenuously argued the legality of their appointment and consequently the justice of their claim, now appear to contest their suit, and put in all manner of technical objections, some of them directly opposite to what he had before maintained. However, they supposed it was the privilege of a lawyer to argue both sides of a question, and as Justice O'CONNOR decided in their favor they are satisfied. They have not got their pay though, and do not expect to until after the final decision of the Court of Appeals.

In this respect however, they are no worse off than CONOVER's appointees, for FLAGG has closed the box against them also, and refuses to pay either party another cent until the controversy is decided. Mr. DEVLIN informed our reporter that he should carry the case to the highest court if necessary, and we infer that it is his intention, in case Judge PEABODY decides on Monday to continue the injunction, immediately to sue out a writ of *quo warranto*, with high hopes that in the Court of Appeals he stands the best chance of success.

QUARANTINE.

No New Cases of Yellow Fever—Escape and Recapture of Quarantined Passengers—Capture of a Sail-Boat and Party—A Gallant Doctor and a Lady's Nurse Scale the Wall and Run Away—Loss of a Gold-headed Cane—Arrest of the Pair at the Astor House—A Nice Time Spoiled by a Quarantine Warrant—Ten Policemen Detailed to Watch the Detained Passengers—Thirteen Deaths by Ship Fever—Small-Pox, &c.

Since the arrival of the steamship *Illinois*, with her six hundred passengers at Quarantine, that famous locality has been the theatre of an unusual excitement, owing to the efforts of the Health Officer to prevent the spread of a contagious disease by detaining all her passengers for a season within the Quarantine limits. The lack of accommodations on shore for so large a number added greatly to the embarrassment of the Health Officer; but, by the prompt and efficient coöperation of the California Steamship Company in chartering the steamer *Oregon* for the purpose, this difficulty was overcome, and all the passengers were transhipped from on board the *Illinois* on Friday evening, the cabin passengers being placed on board the *Oregon*, and the steerage passengers quartered in the vacant hospital. Here they have all been fed and lodged by the Steamship Company. As no new cases have occurred among her passengers, and the time having passed when any may reasonably occur, they will all be discharged to-day and permitted to come to the City.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT PASSENGERS.

When it became known on board the *Illinois* that they would have to perform several days' quarantine, great excitement was at once manifested among the beleagured Californians, and it was apparent that extraordinary vigilance would be required to prevent the impatient crowd from deserting *en masse* at the first opportunity. Watchmen were accordingly put on the *qui vive*, and a bright look-out was kept on their movements. The force, however, on the ground, was altogether inadequate to keep an eye on so many persons, and in spite of their vigilance, about a dozen, mostly steerage passengers, who had no luggage to embarrass their movements, contrived to escape. They took advantage of the changing of the day to the night watch, and passing around the lower end of the north wall, which is partially broken down, at low tide the fugitives found an easy passage way; they proceeded to New-Brighton and took the ferry-boat from thence to the City. Others, it is presumed, came to town by boat from the Quarantine landing.

Among the fugitives was a Doctor CHARPENING, of Somerset, Penn., and Mrs. SARAH HEYWOOD, of Boston, who left in company on Saturday; the Doctor, as it is said, gallantly offering to assist the lady in eloping from their unpleasant confinement. Mrs. HEYWOOD was engaged by a gentleman in California to accompany his wife and two children in the capacity of nurse, to New-York; whether she had got tired of the lady's service, or considered her contract as closed, or whether the Doctor's proffers of assistance mostly operated upon her mind, is not known: but Mrs. HEYWOOD took French leave of the lady and her children just at the time when her assistance was most needed, and placed herself under the guidance of the Doctor, who had promised to see her off. In scaling the Quarantine walls the Doctor lost a valuable gold-headed cane, with his name engraved thereon, for the recovery of which it is understood he offers a reward of $20. What the lady lost at this time or afterwards, or whether she lost anything, is not stated. They reached the City on the ferry-boat from New Brighton, and put up at the Astor House. Dr. THOMPSON hearing of the flight of Dr. C. and the lady, sent Officer ROURKE after them with a warrant. After a short search the lady was found comfortably situated at the Astor, where she had been well cared for by the obliging Doctor, having partaken of a sumptuous dinner.

She was greatly surprised at the appearance of the officer, and somewhat frightened when she found she would have to go back to Quarantine as a prisoner. Unluckily for Dr. CHARPENING, Mrs. H. informed the officer of his whereabouts in the house, which resulted in his capture also. Obtaining the assistance of officer BURNS, Dr. C. was taken into custody, and the twain were carried back to Staten Island. Mrs. H. was put under lock and key in one of the physician's residences, and the Doctor was put in the lock-up.

Their return to the Quarantine Station was the cause of much merriment amoog the passengers, the capture of the fugitive nurse being particularly pleasing to the friends of the lady whom she had left in the lurch.

The Doctor was very much disgusted at this unlucky turn of affairs, particularly at the loss of considerable anticipated enjoyment, as the lady, though fully appreciating his kindness, did not set so high a value upon it as the Doctor expected. She was ready to refund any sum her benefactor had expended on her account, but declined any further appropriations.

A SAIL-BOAT CAPTURED.

Yesterday afternoon a sail-boat made its appearance at the stern of the *Oregon*, with the evident design of carrying off passengers. The sail was hauled down, and some of those in the boat got on board the steamer. They were discovered, however, by the Doctor's boatmen, and in another moment the yawl was lowered away and manned for the chase. A small boy was placed in the stern for a coxswain, and the boatmen were under way. Observing this movement the boat was seen to set sail in a great hurry and put off into the Bay. But, notwithstanding there was a good breeze, the oarsmen were more than a match for the yacht, and after an exciting pursuit they got within reach with their boat-hooks, and grappled them. The whole party were captured and taken ashore. The officers who made the arrest were Sergeant WILLIAMS, and Officers COLE and JOURNEAY. The prisoners gave their names as OLIVER CONCKLIN, owner of the boat, NICHOLAS DUNN, ANDREW HARRISON, WILLIAM DOWNS and JOHN KERWICK. A large crowd of persons on the *Oregon*, and also on the dock were witnesses of the chase and capture of the offending craft, and when they were finally overhauled and obliged to surrender, a shout of laughter and merriment was heard from the crowd of spectators. The whole party were locked up, and the boat was made fast to the dock. Some bottles of porter, soda water, &c., were found in the boat.

Finding it necessary to have further assistance, Dr THOMPSON made the following requisition upon the Superintendent of Police:

PORT OF NEW-YORK, Quarantine, Staten Island,
HEALTH OFFICER'S OFFICE, Sept. 6, 1857.

T. A. Tallmadge, Esq., Superintendent, &c., Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR: The passengers from the steamer *Illinois* are still in Quarantine on the Quarantine grounds. It has been necessary since their arrival, in order to keep them within the walls of Quarantine, that Policemen should watch the entire enclosure. This has been done so far by night and by day, by our special patrolmen. The *Specials* here are now worn out and must be relieved; and inasmuch as the law, under all these circumstances, gives to me the privilege of calling on your forces for assistances, I now avail myself of the advantage. I require the services of ten of the Policemen under your command at Quarantine *to-day*, and also ten *to-night*, to aid me in enforcing the powers and duties conferred upon me by law, in relation to the detention of the passengers from the *Illinois*.

By promptly complying with this requisition, you will greatly serve the interests of the public and very much oblige, respectfully yours,

R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer Port of New-York.

Deputy CARPENTER, on the receipt of the above requisition, ordered five men from the Tenth Precinct and five men from the Fifteenth to report themselves forthwith to the Health Officer. The following proceeded to Staten Island yesterday in full uniform: Joseph Ackerman, Officers Little, Freeman, Foost and Little, Tenth Ward Precinct; C. N. Roe, S. Helm, C. C. Tucker, E. F. Bowman and J. S. Wells, Fifteenth Ward Precinct.

SHIP FEVER.

The ship *Denau*, Capt. MEYER, from Hamburg, arrived Sept. 5, with 290 emigrant passengers, and reported thirteen deaths during the passage, nine children and four adults, of fever, an account of the symptoms of which mark it as ship fever. The vessel was quarantined, and the passengers will be transhipped to-day for Castle Garden. The refuse bedding and materials will be burned in the iron scow *Dr. Rockwell*. The vessel will be fumigated and cleansed.

SMALL-POX.

The ship *Harvest Queen*, Capt. YOUNG, from Liverpool, arrived Sept. 5, with 701 passengers. Two days out from Liverpool a case of small-pox broke out. With decided good judgment the Captain ordered all the passengers to be vaccinated. The surgeon fulfilled the order literally, but, notwithstanding, within the last week one other case only occurred, which was that of a lad. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that this person was passed over when the others were inoculated. No other cases occurred. This prudent foresight of Capt. YOUNG has saved an unpleasant term of Quarantine to the ship and passengers, besides considerable expense to the owners.

The ship *Cynosure*, Capt. HARRIS, arrived from Liverpool Sept. 5, with 585 passengers. Two or three days out a case of small-pox occurred, in the person of a female passenger. The case was immediately isolated on deck from the crowd of passengers, and so thorough were the precautions taken no other case of the kind occurred. The case is considered as most remarkable, as it very seldom happens that where there is one case that a dozen others do not follow from it in a crowded vessel.

A Cave Discovered in the Central Park.

Quite a sensation was created on Saturday and Sunday about the Central Park, by the official announcement at the Station-house, of the discovery of a cave by one of the workmen employed in cutting down the dense underbrush, on the line of Seventh avenue, near the lower end of the reservoir in the Park. The entrance of the cave is described to be only large enough to admit one person at a time, and expanding under a large rock until it forms a room with a level floor, apparently laid by human hands, and covered with moss. Capt. MONTGOMERY and a party of explorers, with a lantern and the needful appliances, made a partial exploration yesterday, which resulted in the discovery of nothing particular except the skin of quite a large snake almost entire. They found too an opening apparently leading into another chamber, but too small to admit their passage. There was a very disagreeable odor pervading the atmosphere in the cave, which was several degrees warmer than the outside temperature, the inhaling of which made Capt. MONTGOMERY excessively sick and faint before he could get out. The underbrush surrounding the place was of tropical density for quite a distance on all sides. The only inhabitant discovered near the cave was a large and exceedingly vicious billy-goat, who exhibited a strong desire to pitch in wherever he could get a chance at an intruder. Capt. M. will continue his explorations to-day.

The numerous market gardeners and occupants of places on the Park, will meet this afternoon in order to receive their final instructions in relation to vacating on the 1st of November, to which time the Commissioners have extended their privilegee to enable them to get off their crops. Several of the streets and avenues near the Park are being worked with commendable energy. Mr. T. FARLEY is crowding the opening of Sixth avenue to the Park, also the raising of the grade on Fifth avenue nearly fifteen feet, opening several of the side streets at the same time. He has at work about three hundred men and horses. His contracts amount to something more than $300,000.

A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The large new first class school edifice, No. 20, on Chrystie-street, near Rivington, in the Tenth Ward, will be opened for regular daily school sessions to-day, Sept. 7.

The area of each floor contains 7,500 square feet, divided into assembling rooms on each floor, fifty by seventy-one feet, with eight class rooms, twenty by thirty feet, capable of seating sixty-five pupils each. The assembling rooms are divided by sliding doors, the front part being furnished with beautiful settees for four hundred pupils on each floor. At the rear of the folding doors forming class rooms on the two upper floors, are diagonal single desks and seats for one hundred and fifty pupils. In the Primary Department the rear of the assembling room is fitted up with the gallery-settees for small children. The building will seat 3,000 children and comfortably accommodate 2,500 for work. Arrangements are being made to supply each Department with pianos as a part of the regular school furniture. The heating apparatus consists of four of BARROW's first-class hot-air furnaces placed in the cellar under the wings, the fuel-cellars being conveniently near, all dry and well ventilated.

The play grounds extend under the entire building with the exception of the admirably arranged water closets at the rear and a suite of five rooms for the janitor and his family, the main entrance and the trustees' room along the whole front of the ground floor.

The plan is that of a double cross, and was designed by Mr. THOMAS R. JACKSON, the architect of most of the model school-houses of the City. Many valuable suggestions were made by the Principal of the School, Mr. MATHER, based upon his practical experience. The facilities for ingress and egress are very safe and commodious. There are four separate stone fire proof flights of stairs leading to the two upper floors, and nine separate flights leading to the primary department, which will seat 1,400 pupils.

There is one room devoted to the use of the Principal and for a library, on the upper floor. There is one of SPERRY's $250 clocks in this room which connects with each of the floors by means of a shaft, giving uniform time in all parts of the house.

There are also bells and speaking tubes, which afford instantaneous communication with the three Principals' desks from all parts of the house and yard. The entire cost of the premises will be about $62,000, divided as follows: For ground, 100x100 feet, including the old church, $18,000; for building, $35,000; for furniture, $7,500; for heating apparatus, $1,700. There are bookcases and wardrobes in all parts of the building, convenient for use, with washbasins and toilet rooms for teachers on all the floors, with gas fixtures, &c.

The class-rooms are ventilated by the plan of Father CURTIS, used in the public schools, by means of ventoducts in the walls. The plan proposed by Mr. MOTHE and the architect was much more efficient and certain at all times, the circulation being produced by means of an artificial vacuum in the top of the building by means of heat. The want of perfect ventilation is the great prevailing defect of all our school houses, and is likely to be until School Officers and the Board of Education understand the importance of pure air in the school room. Hundreds of children, and many teachers have been hurried to untimely graves by being compelled to toil day after day in ill-ventilated class rooms that were ever on account of the ignorance or neglect of School Officers. If No. 20 fails anywhere it will be for lack of ventilation.

The public opening of the building will take place about the 1st of October, on which occasion it is expected that Governor KING, State Superintendent VAN DYKE, Hon. HORACE MANN, Chancellor FERRIS and other distinguished dignitaries and friends of education will be present and take part in the inauguration of this, the most commodious school house ever erected in this country—a stout remark, but true, we believe. The furniture is from the manufactory of JOSEPH L. ROSS, and is of excellent workmanship. From the length of time that this house has been building, there have been quite a number of school officers who have gone out of office since it commenced. The names of the gentlemen who were "in" when it commenced will be found on a marble tablet which was placed in the wall before their term of office expired last year, when, by the terms of the original contract, the building was to have been completed. The names of the School officers for the Tenth Ward at present are CHARLES L. BROWER, Chairman; Daniel Slote, J. M. Bell, Benjamin Willis, Peter Parks, Asa Parker, M. H. Uodernill, C. E. Pierce, Theo. Ward, Jacob Raynor, Geo. Clarke, Dr. Francis Miller.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Captain LINES, from Havre and Southampton on the 26th of August, passed Cape Race at about noon of Thursday, the 3d instant. The *Arago* will be due at New-York on Monday next. Her advices, which are four days later than those received by the *Vanderbilt* and *Asia* at New-York, were obtained by a fishing smack, and brought to this port. Commercially they are of considerable importance, but in a political point of view they are of but little interest.

This is the first successful attempt to obtain news from Europe by the steamers passing Cape Race, which in itself is a highly important achievement—demonstrating as it does the practicability of obtaining news, were a steamer employed, in about seven or eight days from Europe.

The *Arago* has about 230 passengers, and $100,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament has been prorogued.

SPOLLEN, who was acquitted of the murder of Mr. LITTLE, of Dublin, had been rearrested for his robbery, and would soon be tried therefor.

It was reported that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was about to be elevated to the peerage.

Several failures among commercial men at Liverpool are reported. The names are not given, however, in the dispatch.

FRANCE.

French ships of war are ordered to render every necessary aid in their power to the English vessels proceeding to India with troops.

The news from Algeria is favorable to the French arms.

ITALY.

The differences between the cabinets of Turin and Naples are unsettled, and matters look decidedly unfavorable in that quarter.

RUSSIA.

The cholera is abating at St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

The harvest in Turkey had turned out highly successful.

PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia was increasing his army.

MADAGASCAR.

The Queen of Madagascar had recommended the persecution of Europeans by her subjects.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with an upward tendency, at prices ⅛d. @ ¼ th. higher than those of the previous Friday. The market had been quite active, the sales of Monday, the 24th, reaching 20,000, and Tuesday, the 25th, 12,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull, with a declining tendency. Buyers demanded a reduction before effecting purchases.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Sugar was buoyant in the Liverpool market at 6d. advance.

Consols.

Consols for money closed on Tuesday, the 29th, at 90¾.

The Great Horse Exhibition at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 5.

About 20,000 people assembled upon the fair grounds to-day, to witness the great contest between *Flora Temple, Lancet, Miller's Damsel* and *Red Bird*. The race was subject to these conditions: Mile heats, best three in five; *Lancet* to go under the saddle, and the others to harness. Three prizes were awarded, viz: $2,000, $1,000 and $500. The following was the result: *Flora Temple*, first; *Lancet*, second, and *Red Bird*, third. Three straight heats were trotted. *Miller's Damsel* was withdrawn after the second heat The time made was 2:26½, 2:27 and 2:25. This is the fastest time ever made in the United States, with the exception of that made by *Flora Temple* in her great trot over the Union Course, some time ago, in 2:24½. To-day closes the exhibition for this year, which, it is conceded by all, has in every respect been successful.

Serious Collision on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 5.

A serious collision took place on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to day, between an express and a freight train. The disaster occurred near Whitehorse, N. J., eleven miles below this city. WM. SINER, a merchant doing business here, and the engineer and a fireman of the express train were killed and thirteen wounded, some of them seriously. The cause of the accident is said to be the anxiety of the employés on the freight train to reach the city in time to participate in an excursion, and to do this they violated the time tables. One of the employés has fled to the woods.

Political.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. BANKS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Chapman Hall, by the friends of Mr. BANKS, to choose Delegates to the Young Men's grand ratification Convention to be held at Worcester, on the 8th inst., and Dr. B. H. WEST presided. Addresses were made by JOHN L. SWIFT, Z. K. PANGBORN, Colonel A. J. WRIGHT, and others. Five hundred delegates were chosen; and a Banks Club was formed, and adopted the name of Ironsides Club, No. 1.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Onondaga, met at the City Hall to-day, and JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., was unanimously chosen as a delegate to the State Convention, and DENNIS MCCARTY alternate. The vote was by acclamation.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Republican State Convention, which assembled at Madison, Wis., yesterday, nominated A. W. RANDELL for Governor, and CHARLES SKUEY for Lieutenant-Governor

Wreck of the Steamship Clyde in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, L. C., Saturday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *Clyde*, which left Quebec for Glasgow on the 22d ult., was totally wrecked on Perroquet Reef, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 24th. The passengers and crew are safe. The passengers were put on board the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* off Point Des Monts on the 30th ult., (Sunday.)

From Albany.

THE NIAGARA COUNTY BANK—THE REPORTED ROBBERY OF MR. DANIELS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The statement in the New York *Tribune*, of this morning, that the notes of the Niagara County Bank are not redeemed, is incorrect. The bills are redeemed, and the circulation of the Bank is under $65,000, and its securities in the Department are $105,000.

The money supposed to have been stolen from Mr. DANIELS, President of the Lockport County Bank, was found among the bed clothes in his room, in the Delavan House. It is supposed to have fallen out of the pocket of his coat when he threw it on the bed.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's

Tuesday, 30th instant, to about the middle of October, inclusive of the 30th ult., both still had not been heard of at that port this forenoon. From Rimouski, the nearest point of communication, the Quebec telegraph office is not open this evening.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. TURNER, arrived here from New-York at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Sloop of War Falmouth, &c.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Sept. 5.

The United States sloop of war *Falmouth* sailed to-day for Portsmouth, N. H. The Board of Health would not allow her to go into the Navy-Yard.

Twelve negroes have escaped to the North in the last few days.

Fires.

TWO FIRES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 4.

Two fires occurred here this morning, the first at MOLONY BROTHERS, on Magazine-street; and the second at a coffee house, on St. Charles-street. The loss by both is about $70,000, and the insurance about $46,000.

FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 5.

A fire in this city last night destroyed the soap and candle manufactory of Messrs. B. & C. Sawrie, together with all its contents The loss is about $12,000; and the insurance $4,000, in the Pittsburg offices.

Trial of Mrs. Gardner.

PLYMOUTH Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Jury on the trial of Mrs. GARDNER were discharged by the Court this morning, and the accused recommitted to jail. The Jury were out for twenty-two hours, and stood five for acquittal and seven for conviction.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

BELLOW's FALLS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Engine Monadnock exploded on the Cheshire Railroad, this morning, killing the engineer and seriously injuring the fireman.

MATTERS IN TROY.

The Adams-Street Railroad Track—Political and Financial Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Friday, Sept. 4, 1854.

The opinion of Mr. Justice WM. B. WRIGHT in the case of JAMES BROWN vs. THE TROY and BOSTON Railroad Company, dismissing the complaint of the plaintiff which sought to prevent the defendants from laying their track in Adams-street, has been rendered nugatory by the action of our Common Council last evening. It will be seen by reference to the opinion, of which a full synopsis was given in the TIMES of Aug. 25, that the right of the defendants to place a track in the street was entirely based on resolutions of the Common Council of Troy, adopted March 30, 1855, granting permission to that effect. This venerable body last evening, upon a petition numerously signed, setting forth the grievances, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the Common Council on the 30th day of March, 1855, granting permission to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company to lay a track from the Union Railroad down Adams street to the dock, upon the terms and conditions in said resolution expressed; and each and every resolution passed on that day by said Common Council relating to said subject, and all contracts entered into by authority thereof, be and the same are hereby revoked, rescinded and repealed, and the permission therein granted is hereby cancelled and withdrawn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forthwith served upon the said the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

These resolutions were adopted by the decisive vote of 15 ayes to 4 noes.

The Directors look sour this morning, for the whole thing was done suddenly and secretly. If we only had a Wall-street, here there would be a panic.

The Democrats had a Convention here on Wednesday, to send Delegates to Syracuse and to their Judicial Convention, or rather the Softs did, for they had things all their own way, and as usual on such occasions got into a sub-feud among themselves, resulting in

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Prorogation of Parliament—The Indian Mutiny—Lord Palmerston—The Leading Journal in the United States—Augustus Stapleton—Greytown Once More—Telegraphic Libels, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 21, 1857.

This most abortive of all Parliamentary sessions comes to its appropriate lame and impotent conclusion on Tuesday next, when the houses are to be prorogued; not by the Queen in person, who is now voyaging about the Channel, dropping in at Cherbourg and elsewhere along the French coast, but by commission. This will be a poignant disappointment to many an American, who framed his and her movements in our metropolis with a view to behold the expected pageant (now unusually long-postponed,) of the royal procession, the eight equine creams, and the eighty bipedal beef-eaters, and the tabards, and the heralds, and the pursuivants, all like electro-gilt armadillos, in their gold lace, flaming in the embroidered bravery of mediæval ceremonial. Hundreds, not to say thousands of foreigners, and of natives, too, had remained in town up to this most anti-urban period of the year, for the purpose of witnessing this ever-alluring, never-tiring spectacle, which now is not to be. Why it is not, it is difficult to say, and some of the reasons assigned are not a little curious. Domestic exigencies of a delicate kind prevented Her Majesty, who is personally very fond of this kind of thing, from closing the last session or opening this. But that she would close the present session no one doubted, and it was understood that a good deal of public business was expedited with a view to her special convenience on this head. She is in excellent health. No little prince or princess presents infantile impediments to the progress of the court cortege from Pimlico to Palace Yard. The weather is superb. The Londoners eagerly grateful for anything that may conduce to the diffusion of the circulating medium in any shape, or on ever so limited a scale. All things invite to this much-desiderated demonstration of the trappings and externals of antique monarchy; and yet we have it not. The wicked say that as the Parliament is PALMERSTON's, the Queen will have nothing to do with the goods and chattels of the Viceroy over her; that being a sterling sovereign, she will not be the means of tendering a debased crown to the lieges. If this were really so, it would hardly be in keeping with the liberality she has experienced at her despotic servant's hands, both in the shape of a prodigious dowry for her daughter, the command of the army for her cousin, GEORGE of Cambridge, and permission to have her husband called "Consort" in the book of Common Prayer and that scarcely less sacred volume, the Almanach de Gotha.

Probably, however, the true reason for the royal reserve on this occasion is to avoid the necessity of direct reference to those dreadful Indian disasters, which trouble Her Majesty immensely. It is well known that the royal temperament is highly excitable whenever commotions of a belligerent kind are progressing; and it is pretty well understood that the present occurrences in the East are exercising a painfully-vivid influence on the august idiosyncracy. Indeed, well they may. Their immisence and magnitude are becoming more apparent every day; and last night there was a sort of grand, solemn Parliamentary recognition of their significance, which has fallen on the public with portentous gravity to day, awakening the conviction that we have before us one of the most momentous problems that ever challenged British fortitude. All the trash about the contemptible nature of the mutiny is now blown to the winds. Last night, Sir F. SMITH, one of our oldest military authorities, translator of MARMONT's work on the Turkish Empire, Commander of Engineers at Portsmouth and at Aldershot, pointed out in the House of Commons the total destitution of the British forces both now in, and now being sent to India, in respect to engineers,—an arm of all others most essential to the purposes in hand. He said that without engineers nothing could be done, or expected to be done in taking the fortified places held by the mutineers. As to Delhi, he looked upon it as highly probable that it would be converted into another Saragossa. General DE LACY EVANS followed pretty nearly in the same strain, pointing out that time was everything in pending operations, and that Government were wasting time in thinking what was to be done instead of doing it at once. Even Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, of Kars, a wholesale panegyrist of the administration which gave him his baronetcy and pension, spoke in a very despondent tone of the inadequacy of our preparations to grapple with the embarrassments in India, he himself being well acquainted with the three presidencies. But the most telling speech by far was that of DISRAELI; not as a speech of the order his name is associated with, but as a broad, comprehensive and masterly resumé of our position and forecast of our condition. It is evident that he speaks with the concentrated Indian experience of many civil and military servants now in this country, and whom the seriousness of the occasion has prompted to place at his disposal all data likely to be of service in guiding the public mind into the right groove, or at least conducting it out of the wrong one. Following out the idea put forth in his journal several weeks ago, he regards the capture of Delhi, if it is to be captured, as by no means of the decisive importance the ministerial retainers have been assuming all this while back. He looks upon our retention of Cawnpore as of much greater moment in a strategetical point of view with an eye to future campaigns, for not only he, but the ministers themselves, or rather the minister himself, now talks of two and three campaigns as a thing of course.

The most remarkable item in PALMERSTON's speech was his admission of the complications brought upon us by the ill-starred expedition to Persia. He says it is quite true that the Persians refuse to evacuate Herat, the very object for which the expedition was dispatched. Mr. MURRAY, our Ambassador at the Shah's court, and whose reimposition in that post was the most grievous possible offence, certain of itself to lead to hostilities ere long, has demanded the immediate evacuation of Herat. But well the Shah knows that he may now laugh at the requisition, and so he will, and doubtless has done so already.

The principal consolation Lord PALMERSTON offers us, when importuned for Government promptitude in sending out ships and soldiers, is, that the ships and soldiery employed in Persia have all, or nearly all, got back to India by this time. Yes; but what becomes of the business they went to Persia for? What of the tremendous check that was to have been given to Russian designs in the direction of Affghanistan through this wonderful *coup* of British vigilance against the key of the East? Why, the Shah will now deride the British lion with ten times the arrogance, because with proportionate impunity of YEH, whose greeting of ELGIN, arriving to overrun the Celestial Empire with a couple of dozen marines, must furnish the Chinese comedians with materials for convulsive comicality, if, indeed, his Lordship, who has a rare nose for a snub, have not already sniffed what was in the wind and hurried back from BOWRING's balderdash to wait the turn of the domestic official tide at home. A further condemnation of the Persian expedition has been furnished by letters received this week from India, not echoing party sentiments here, but recording facts there; that the withdrawal of troops for that ill-omened enterprise did conduce to mutiny on the Bombay frontier, and did permit of the development of dissatisfaction in a mode that may prove most perilous in that presidency.

The indignation against DALHOUSIE is rising every day. Not a word is vouchsafed in his behalf; and the most complimentary thing insinuated, for no one ventures to express it openly, in favor of CANNING, is that he is not actively carrying out that policy of his successor which only six months ago it would have been regarded as madness to deny that it was not the perfection of human sagacity. It cannot be said that this Indian business affects the popularity of the present government here, for the simple reason that that government is felt to be inevitable and is indispensable, none other being possible; for if such a thing could be imagined as that PALMERSTON were out to-morrow, it is pretty certain he would upset any successor the day after; and that sort of *tour de force* in a versatile and vivacious gentleman of 74 had better be avoided now. A good deal of acerbity has been gathered up towards him on the part of the democrats, in the belief that he was willing to be an accomplice of LOUIS NAPOLEON's in procuring the banishment of MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN, and the rest, from English soil. Some remarks of his in the House of Commons to-day have put an end to all such notions, for he declares he had never been asked to do anything of the sort, and that if he had it would have been impossible he should have complied, as the Constitution recognized no such power in the executive.

The dullness of the coming recess is already upon us in all its intensity, even before the rattle has left the throat of the expiring session. No other topic will be tolerated but India and the cognate themes pertaining thereto and springing thereout of; and to one of these latter, as certain to be pregnant with speculations on its own account, it may now not be unwise to call your notice.

The leading journal has lately had a remarkable article upon the aggressive policy of Britain towards India, in which it is contrasted with the United States, not so frankly as to indicate a desire to draw closer the bonds of alliance between the two cognate races on either side of the Atlantic, nor yet in a style of ordinary national clarification, for while it is admitted that "CLIVE and his cotemporaries may be easily regarded as fillibusters on a magnificent scale," the writer adds, that "disregard for native customs and contempt for strange religions are at least as characteristic of the United States as of the mother country." Looked at from an external point of view, this article reads as if England were making the same proposal to the United States as was made by NAPOLEON to England, and afterwards to Russia—to divide the world between them, and cement their union by a compact of non-interference in whatever aggression one or the other may commit in either hemisphere. The *Times*, however, indicates in a very singular manner that there is another point from which the question may be regarded, when it introduces the name of a former member of Parliament and diplomatic servant, Mr. URQUHART, as "invoking success on the arms of her Majesty's subjects in India against the insurgent, rebellious and traitorous Governors-General who, by one and the same blow, have driven loyal men into insurrection, used the Queen's forces in an attempt to destroy them, violated the honor of the land, and broken through the enactments of Parliament;" for it shows thereby what the London press assiduously endeavors to conceal, that the acts of the Government are regarded, in one quarter at least, with the very gravest suspicion, as purposely calculated to embroil the two countries at a moment when England is deeply involved in her Indian empire, and this by affecting to sanction acts on the part of our own Government, out of which, when the proper time arrives, it will make a pretext for quarrel, as predicted by the gentleman in question several years ago. A remarkable confirmation of this aspect of coming events occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Mr. HADFIELD asked a question of Lord PALMERSTON touching commercial relations between England and Turkey, so framed as to show the ignorance of the interrogator, and that, being urged from without, he had allowed his question to be framed, not by those whose monthpiece be appeared to be, but by the very Minister from whom he proposed to extract a reply. Lord PALMERSTON commenced by saying that the commercial relations between England and the Porte rested upon the treaty of 1838, and that the former stood upon the footing of the most favored nations. Now, that treaty provides that an export duty of 12 per cent., so calculated as to amount to 25 per cent., shall be levied at the port of exportation upon all Turkish produce which competes with the staples of Russia, as corn, timber, oil, &c. It is not, therefore, a question of the tariff of Turkey favoring or not favoring England in comparison with other countries; it is simply one of taking off those export duties, which have so materially diminished as almost to destroy the competition between Turkey and Russia, as almost to have annihilated the internal resources of the former. When, therefore, the Minister evades and places on a false footing such a question as this, and the *Times* takes occasion at the same time to shadow forth a union of England and America by a contract analogous to the articles signed by the crew of a pirate ship, it becomes necessary to ask whether there be not a power existing having a direct interest in exciting such a state of things that the drama whose catastrophe was the destruction of Poland may be repeated on a vaster theatre by actors of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Reference has been made in former letters to that rising party opposed to the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON, and which has Committees established in all the principal towns of Great Britain. Among the latest adhesions to the views of this body is Mr. AUGUSTUS STAPLETON, a well-known political pamphleteer, who was private secretary to the late Mr. CANNING. This gentleman, in a recent address to one of the aforesaid Committees, which appeared in a local journal, thus states the position taken up, and in which he declares his concurrence: "You affirm that for the last 25 years, during which the present First Minister has had the control of our foreign affairs, the principles of international law have been systematically set aside and violated by the British Government; that the code of laws by which Great Britain has been guided in her dealings with the nations of the East is that which powerful pirates adopt in their treatment of their weaker neighbors; you charge the British Ministers with having been the direct and active agents in ordering their sovereign's forces to commit piratical outrages on weaker, and, in some instances, on almost helpless nations." He refers to the repeated interventions of the British Government, both in Europe and Asia, and maintains that, so far as in it lies, it has established the law of the strongest as that which is henceforth to regulate the intercourse of nations. From Lord PALMERSTON's repeated violations of international law he deduces two important consequences: that England is no longer regarded by the minor States of Europe as the upholder of their national independence, and that the great Powers feel that she, who used to be their opponent, has become their accomplice. He expresses his conviction that on the success of the Committees now laboring to enlighten public opinion on this subject depends the future destiny of Great Britain. If these Committees prove what Mr. STAPLETON describes them, their success must be certain, if there is any efficacy in moral force, for he says that he has found them "a body of men united for the noblest purposes, with much knowledge of the subjects to which they have devoted their attention, bringing great ability to their discussion, and possessing an amount of statesmanlike wisdom which it would have been well for the nation had its rulers displayed during the last quarter of a century."

Foremost among the motions to come before Parliament next session is that already placed upon the paper by Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, relative to the destruction of British property at Greytown. That event remains one of the unsolved enigmas of modern times, for we look in vain for any adequate motive on the part of the American Government. American *diplomats* and jurisconsults command the highest respect on this side of the Atlantic, and justly so. The ability of such foreign secretaries as WEBSTER, EVERETT and MARCY are unquestionable, and WHEATON is an authority on international law universally received. It would be difficult to believe that the Government to which such men have given the support of their talent and wisdom was the destroyer of Greytown, but for the instructions of Mr. MARCY to Captain HOLLINS. In 1852, when some citizens of the States held a meeting at Greytown, and sought to place the town under the flag of Nicaragua, Mr. WEBSTER thus wrote to Mr. GRAHAM: "It is quite obvious that the persons who attended the meeting, and who had been citizens of the United States, have gone to Greytown with a view of settling and abiding at that place. They have placed themselves under a foreign jurisdiction, and whether it be the jurisdiction of the Mosquito Indians, under the protection of England, or of Nicaragua, they cannot lawfully claim the protection of this Government, as being citizens of the United States." And he added: "It is well understood that Great Britain is fully committed to protect Greytown, as belonging to the Mosquito Indians." Subsequently the town was made a municipality, with the consent of the King of Mosquito, and the sanction of the British and American Governments. Two years later, when it was becoming a great Atlantic port, and a large quantity of merchandise had accumulated in its warehouses, owing to WALKER's seizure of the Transit Company's steamers and mules, the bombardment occurred. The sufferers, many of whom are reduced to beggary, have sought from their own governments some mode of redress. Lord PALMERSTON regards the act as one of war made by the United States against the King of Mosquito, and he defines the English protectorate as only extending to the prevention of permanent occupation of the country by a foreign invader, and not as protecting the towns on the seaboard from bombardment. He has declared in the House of Commons that the United States had as much right to bombard Greytown as the English had to bombard Sebastopol. The sufferers, however, look in vain for the features that should give each case the same character. Hence their persistence in pressing their claims, and the motion which stands on the papers for an early day next session. The real truth is, however, that the two nations cannot afford to quarrel. Bound up together with common interests in trade, closely allied by intermarriages, with a common origin, influenced by an interchange of literature, both looking with abhorrence on the despotisms of Europe, and having unbounded faith in the peaceful mission of their race, any cause of quarrel is regarded with an averted eye, and little public sympathy is awakened. Hence it is that Lord PALMERSTON utters to inattentive ears a fallacy of law that he hardly cares to disguise. It is a matter, however, which concerns Americans as well as Englishmen. Committees sitting in the principal towns of Great Britain are investigating the grounds of the Chinese war and the Indian revolt, and inquiring into points of international law. Americans should, in like manner, inquire what were the grounds of the quarrel between their Government and a defenceless town—whether the United States were at war with the King of Mosquito—whether the destruction of Greytown resulted from the instructions of Mr. MARCY, or was merely sanctioned afterwards on private grounds—and, finally, whether the Government of the United States had not means of enforcing its demands short of the destruction of the town and the ruin of its inhabitants.

While the future organization of the Indian army is enjoying the attention of military men, the Commission appointed some time ago to consider the system of promotion in the Royal army, has made its report. Officers of all arms, and of the East India Company's as well as the Queen's troops, have been examined, and the opinions given vary very considerably. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL recommends the abolition of purchase, while Sir GEORGE BROWN considers it the system best adapted to secure the efficiency of the army and to give satisfaction to the officers. General VIVIAN is of opinion that promotion by seniority is best for the Indian service, to which he belongs, but doubts whether it would answer equally well in the Queen's service. The advantages and disadvantages of the two systems appear to be pretty evenly balanced, as far as regards the officers themselves. Purchase shuts out men of merit who cannot afford to give a large sum for a commission, and promotion by seniority is a slow process in time of peace. In the East India Company's service this is got over by the officers making up a purse to induce a senior to retire, by which each gets a step higher. Sir DUNCAN MCDOUGALL, a veteran who has served in Portugal, Spain, France, and at the Cape, and was at Washington and New-Orleans in 1814, is opposed to the purchase system, and related an instance which goes strongly in confirmation of his views. Major FERGUSON, who served all through the Peninsula war, and was described by the witness as one of the most magnificent fellows in the army, was passed over for want of means to purchase. The Duke of WELLINGTON, who had a very high opinion of him, selected him to command a regiment in which something disagreeable had occurred, rendering a determined and energetic Lieutenant-Colonel very desirable. He had not the means to purchase, and had written to Lord RAGLAN (then Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, and Secretary to the Duke,) declining the promotion offered him, when Sir DUNCAN happened to pass by the tent, and was informed of the matter. He took the letter, tore it up, and guaranteed the purchase money, which was made up by the Captains and Lieutenants of the regiment. FERGUSON got the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and Captain BROWN his majority. "A very singular thing was this," says Sir DUNCAN, "and it shows how much depends upon chance in the purchase. If I had come off picket five minutes later, FERGUSON never would have had a command, and BROWN probably never would have been Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, nor second in command in the Crimea." Such instances as these tell very strongly against the system, but the majority of the officers seem to prefer it to promotion by seniority; and the Commission have not ventured to recommend the abolition of purchase any farther than as regards the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which is just as much as the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was inclined to favor, and which will, if carried out, limit the appointments to the command of regiments to those within the sunshine of Court favor, whose pocket will, at the same time, be spared the purchase money.

A charge of libel, arising out of circumstances connected with the transmission of the telegraphic messages conveying the news from India, and involving very remarkable statements, was investigated on Thursday. The parties accused, and who were committed for trial, are a person named EVANS, who was formerly Superintendent of the instrument room of the Submarine Telegraph Company, and Captain THORNE; and the individual libelled is Hon. F. W. CADOGAN, one of the Directors of the Company. At the time the telegraph anticipated the Indian mail, due July 29, great complaints were made of the delay in transmitting them from Trieste, and of the bad arrangement of the Government in being the last to receive the intelligence, the *Times* and *Daily News*, the East India Company, and two private individuals, having priority of it. The Government could give no explanation. In reply to the strictures of the leading journal, Sir J. CARMICHAEL, Chairman of the Telegraph Company, stated that the messages were dispatched nearly at one time from Trieste, and that it was owing to delays on the Continental lines that the messages reached London at intervals extending over 24 hours. EVANS, upon this writes a letter containing the libel complained of, and Capt. THORNE takes it to Hon. F. W. CADOGAN, to whom, after reading it, he gives a copy, telling him that it was intended for the TIMES, and making some obscure allusions to EVANS' pecuniary circumstances. Lady CADOGAN was present, so that her husband had a witness as well as the copy of the letter, which he immediately sent to his solicitor. The statements in the letter were that when EVANS was Superintendent, from 1852 to 1854, Hon. F. W. CADOGAN attended every day, and read the messages received, before sending them out; that upon one occasion he read a message from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE to Lord CLARENDON, and that the funds fell ½ per cent. immediately afterwards; that on another occasion he had a message for the *Times*, being a summary of the intelligence brought by the Indian mail, forwarded to his own house; and that, when some important news had been received, and about twenty-five messages were waiting to be telegraphed to the Continent, he took one from the bottom, from ROTHSCHILD, London, to ROTHSCHILD, Paris, and directed that to be communicated first, instead of waiting its turn. All this Mr. CADOGAN denies, and the magistrate, therefore, had no alternative but to commit the accused for trial.

Great Gathering of the Clan Huntington in Connecticut.

ALL THE HUNTINGTONS IN NORWICH—SPEECHES, SONGS AND SERMONS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

It is some time since the hospitable HUNTINGTONS of Norwich took in hand the preliminaries of the meeting which has just terminated so successfully: they met and passed the necessary resolutions, inviting all connected with the family to meet with them at the early home of their fathers, and unite in paying to their memories a fitting tribute, to become acquainted with each other and by an interchange of friendly sentiments impart a feeling of family affection among them all. Thursday, the 3d of September, was fixed upon for the meeting, and on Wednesday last your correspondent, glad to escape from the close atmosphere of the panic-stricken City, embarked on the steamer *Connecticut*, bound for the land of steady habits and the home of his ancestors. My purpose is merely to give a brief sketch of the meeting, not for the benefit of those who were there, for it will ever be indelibly impressed on their memories, but that the many who were not able to be present may know that the family was well represented, both numerically and intellectually, and that the only drawback to the perfect enjoyment of all, was the absence of some they would have gladly seen, and who would have received a cordial brotherly welcome.

Wednesday, through the day, the cars arrived laden with Huntingtons, male and female, young and old, Huntingtons with wives and without wives, (though for the credit of the family I may say the former predominated,) Huntington wives with outside husbands, and Huntington husbands with outside wives, but as fast as they arrived they were taken in charge by some of the hospitable citizens, and made to feel as much at home as if they had never migrated from the land of their fathers, but had passed all their days on the banks of the Thames.

At ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday the exercises commenced in the church at "Norwich Town," some three miles from the landing, and a most beautiful spot it is, containing the old homesteads endeared by the associations of a century, which have passed down through many generations, each son retaining the same love for the home of his father, and content to follow in his footsteps. I give below the programme of exercises, which was most faithfully and successfully carried out.

PROGRAMME.

Voluntary on organ by C. W. HUNTINGTON, Hartford.

Invocation by Rev. Mr. ARMS, pastor of the Church.

Poem, written by Miss CORNELIA HUNTINGTON, East Hampton, L. I., and recited by GEO. W. HUNTINGTON, of Norwich City.

Opening Hymn, written by Rev. CYRUS HUNTINGTON, of Ellicott's Mills, Md. Music composed by CHARLES W. HUNTINGTON, organist of Hartford.

Prayer by Rev. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, of New-London.

Historical address by Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, of Stamford, Conn.

Hymn, written by Mrs. JOHN W. JAMES, daughter of RALPH HUNTINGTON, Esq., of Boston.

Poem by Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, of Sag Harbor, L. I.

The exercises occupied the entire forenoon. The music was most beautiful both in composition and execution. The organist, Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Hartford, is a finished musician, and his appropriate music was most acceptably rendered by a choir of Huntingtons, mostly from our City, whose voices harmonized most sweetly! The opening poem was very pretty and appropriate, and well recited. The hymns, from the pen of Rev. CYRUS HUNTINGTON, were well worthy the occasion, and contributed greatly to the attractiveness of the exercises. The beautiful hymn by Mrs. JAMES was sung by the entire assembly, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," and sent a thrill through every heart. The grand feature of the day, however, was the historical address by Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, of Stamford, Coun. It was a genial, instructive and interesting production, and charmed all who were so fortunate as to hear it. This gentleman is writing a full and complete history of the family, upon which he has labored for many years, and it is now in a fair way of completion. His address was replete with interesting facts and pleasant anecdotes, narrated in a style of simplicity and beauty, which is seldom equaled by our more pretending orators. The poem by Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, (brother of the artist of this City,) was a beautiful production, well worth a perusal by any one—HUNTINGTON or not—and I hope to see it in print, when it will be appreciated and admired. After the foregoing exercises were concluded, the company were requested to adjourn to the school-house near at hand, where was spread out a collation which would have put our New-York caterers to the blush. I never saw a more bountiful and choice repast, even when presided over by DELMONICO or the Junior DOWNING. Meats and poultry in abundance, ices, fruits, cake, and indeed everything that one could wish or desire, and enough I verily believe to have supplied the wants of the entire "Smith" family, had they been included in the festivities.

Everything at the tables passed off pleasantly, and after the wants of the inner man were abundantly supplied, all adjourned to the Church again, where a meeting was held, presided over by Dr. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, of Lowell, Mass., and where, according to the programme, "Addresses were to be heard from many who rejoice in the 'Huntington' name, and from others who are not unworthy of a Huntington ancestry or alliance."

Eloquent and entertaining addresses were made by Rev. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, of Hadley, Mass.; Rev. J. HUNTINGTON JONES, of Philadelphia; Hon. ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, of Salem, Mass.; Rev. Prof. F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Harvard University, who made a most acceptable speech, replete with humor, and concluding with a most affecting appeal to our better natures; it was listened to most attentively and fully appreciated. He was followed by Rev. ALEX. HUNTINGTON CLAPP, of Providence, R. I., in a most beautiful strain. His address was one of the gems of the occasion. That old veteran editor, JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, of Cambridge, followed him: also, SAMUEL HOWARD HUNTINGTON, Esq., of Washington City, (in an eloquent address,) and Rev. JONATHAN HUNTINGTON, of Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. SIGOURNEY contributed her share in the form of a beautiful letter, full of reminiscences and early recollections of the family, which excited much interest. Other addresses were made by members of the family, which were all appropriate, and which, without exception, delighted the large assembly. A series of resolutions were then offered by Hon. ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, thanking the Norwich cousins for their unbounded hospitality, and expressing feebly the obligation conferred on those who had come among them strangers, but who left them with hearts full of affection and good will. At six o'clock the exercises were concluded with a parting hymn and benediction.

The church was well filled throughout the day, and the interest in the exercises did not flag for a moment. In the evening, Rev. Professor HUNTINGTON preached in the church to a large congregation of the townspeople; but, as I was obliged to take the train for New-York, I did not have the pleasure of hearing him.

There were representatives of the family present from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, and from Nova Scotia and the Canadas. It was indeed an interesting occasion, and was productive of good results. Your correspondent went to Norwich almost an entire stranger, and returned after one day's sojourn, having formed friendships and formed [illegible] that will never efface from his memory. I [illegible] glad to speak particularly of some of the [illegible] who did so much to make our stay pleasant, but could not mention one without including all. Suffice it to say I found my lines had fallen in pleasant places, and the citizens whose province it was to care for me, will not soon be forgotten by. ONE OF THE FAMILY.

NAVAL.

The Gosport Navy Yard.

There are now, it is stated, about 1,700 men employed in this yard; the number sometimes reaches 2,500. The ship *New-York*, the keel of which was laid in 1821, is not yet completed. She is a large ship. The steamship *Powhatan*, the propeller *Colorado*, frigate *United States*, brig *Perry*, and the *Pennsylvania*, the latter a receiving ship, are now lying near the wharves.

The *Colorado* is a steamship, and carries two ten-inch pivot guns, twenty four nine inch pivot guns, and fourteen eight inch pivot guns. The *United States* is an old frigate, now lying in harbor for repairs. The complement of the huge line-of-battle ship *Pennsylvania* is eight hundred men. It is untrue that she is unfit for sea service, although it is a fact that her only sailing was done on her trip from Philadelphia, where she was built, to this Navy Yard. She was found, by experiment, excellently adapted to sea voyages; the great expense of her maintenance for a two or three years' cruise being the only reason why she does not go to sea.

Among the trophies are ten guns taken from the Mexicans at San Juan d' Ulloa, two of them being 18-pounders, and the other eight 32's. They are of Spanish cast. The 32's are of French construction, and bear the Latin inscription, "*Ultima ratio regum.*" There are also several guns of 11-inch bore, weighing nearly 16,000 pounds each, intended for throwing shells. There are others of 8, 9 and 10-inch bore, respectively. The 11-inch are the largest now made.

The Armory contains 457 muskets, all with rifle-grooved barrels; 30 Sharpe's rifles, breech loading; 1,168 Jenks', and 42 Maynard's carbines, fitted with Minie sights and adapted for Minie balls; 315 Hall's carbines; 934 Seward's carbines, and 1,209 pistols, besides a quantity of Roman swords, patterned on the sword used used by the ancient denizens of the Eternal City, pikes, tomahawks, axes, &c. The muskets combine the American, English and French improvements. They are balls sixteen to the pound.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Marine Band stationed to the Yard play within the area, from six o'clock until about sundown, and on other evenings on board the *Pennsylvania*.

DEPARTURE OF MARINES.—A detachment of three sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and twenty-five privates, departed from Washington city in the 4½ o'clock train Monday afternoon, under the command of Lieut. FONTAINE, on their way to join the U. S. frigate *Merrimac*, at Boston, about to make a three years' cruise in the Pacific. They were accompanied to the cars by the Marine Band.

Lola Montez a Virtuously Indignant Female.

The Montreal *Witness* has the following epistle from LOLA MONTEZ:

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness:

SIR—A gentleman of this city has just put into my hands a copy of your paper, in which you make an unprovoked attack on me, and recommend *respectable* people not to hear my lectures.

Now, Sir, in the notice which I am about to take of you, do not suppose that I am moved by any idea that what you say will influence people of real respectability and intelligence. The public press must have already informed you that it is precisely from that class that my lectures receive the largest patronage. But a feeling of justice to myself impels me to ask you what motive any fair-minded man can have for assaulting me in the pursuit of an honorable and blameless calling?

Is it not, sir, from the depravity of your own bad nature that this attack has sprung? Am I not earning my bread as respectably as you are yours?—and I rejoice in knowing that in the midst of all the malice and falsehood which have been heaped upon me, I have never yet, to my knowledge, been thus assailed by any man who was himself of a faultless life. My assailants have been from the ranks of men like yourself, who have no visible means of getting a character, but by shouting at the top of their voices against vice,—men who, having worn themselves out in the service of sin, set up to be especial enemies of sinners. My manner of life is squarely and prominently before the public, and scandal itself does not dare to say that it is not morally blameless.

Of course, I cannot here enter into any defence of my past career; but there are hundreds of honorable men on this side of the Atlantic who know that until circumstances threw me into the stormy arena of politics, there was far less of evil report attached to my name than to that of almost any other lady of my profession in Europe. The causes which afterwards led to the villification of my name throughout the world, are already beginning to be partially understood, and with devout reliance on the justice of God, I am patiently waiting for the rest to come. That my life has not been without errors, I do not deny; but that I ever deserved the abuse which such as you would heap upon me, I do deny, and history will one day vindicate my right to say this of myself.

Sir, if you have a wife, a sister, or a mother, I trust that they are of a blameless life, but cannot be more so than the one which I am living—and may the day be far off when some wicked and bad-hearted man shall do by them as you would do by me. Sir, you profess to be a Christian, but how will you appear before that being who has said—"Judge not that ye be not judged?" How will you meet him who has said "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." Practice upon the precept of the "Master," and you will never more throw stones at me or at any other human being.

If you can find any fault with my present life, you are welcome to do so; if you can show that my lectures are undeserving of the patronage which they have almost, without exception, received from the most respectable and the most intelligent portion of the community, you are welcome to do that also; but you are not welcome to do, what no gentleman ever will do, assail a lady, who is honestly endeavoring to make the best use she can of such opportunities and abilities as God has given her.

Sir, I pity you, and I forgive you, and it is with the hope that I may be the means of making a better mannered and a better-principled man of you that I address you this note. LOLA MONTEZ.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27, 1857.

Two Indians and Half-Breed Lynched in Minnesota.

The following account of a horrible murder and lynching affair, we take from the Sauk Rapids *Frontierman* of the 20th:

We have just been informed by Mr. PAUL, of Platte River, that two Indians and a Half-Breed, were hung between Swan River and Little Falls, on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, by the citizens of Little Falls, Swan River and vicinities, for murdering a man at Gull Lake, supposed to be a peddler, under the following circumstances. These Indians and the Half-Breed attacked him with stones, beating him in a shocking manner, and left him, and meeting an Indian with a bottle of whisky, who treated them, while standing there they heard the groans of the man, and went back and dispatched him, and buried him under the sand so shallowly that a part of his head and his feet could be seen. But for two Indian women who saw them in the act of burying the body, they might not have been immediately detected. These women at once gave the alarm at the Mission Station, at that place, and JOHNSON and other Indians, with some other white men, went and arrested the three, took them to Crow Wing, and delivered them to the whites there, who took them to Little Falls and put them into the hands of Mr. PUA, the Sheriff of Morrison County. He bound them, got a team, and started on down, with the idea of taking them to St. Paul, and delivering them over to the authorities there.

He proceeded with the prisoners to a little below Platte River, when he was overtaken by several teams loaded with men who wrested the prisoners, holding the Sheriff until the former were put into other wagons, when all turned back to Swan River. After all had taken supper, they went about half way to Little Falls, put a pole on the branches of two trees, which they found sufficiently close together for the purpose, drove a wagon which contained the prisoners under the pole, put a board across the hind end of the wagon, on which the Indians were placed standing, adjusted a rope around the neck of each, after which the horses were started suddenly, the culprits fell, and after a few struggles life was extinct.

They were allowed to hang there until morning, when the party returned to the spot, cut them down, and buried the bodies. The Half-Breed denied until the last moment that he participated in the murder, then owned that he struck the first blow and acknowledged the justice of the punishment about to be inflicted upon him, praying the Saviour to forgive him. One of the Indians, when the rope was put around his neck, fell doggedly forward, as if anxious to rob others of the deed. The Half-Breed seemed to realize his situation, but the Indians bore it with the most stoical indifference.

A MERMAID.—The declaration of two fishermen on the Argyleshire coast, appears in the *Shipping Gazette*. They say: "We, the undersigned, do declare that on Thursday last, the 4th of June, 1857, when on our way to the fishing station, Leadhaall, in a boat, and when about three miles distant from the village of [illegible], about 2 P. M., we distinctly saw an object about six yards from us, in the shape of a woman, with fair breast, dark complexion, combing and fine hair hanging in ringlets over the neck and shoulders. It was above the surface of the water to about the middle, gazing at us and shaking its head. The weather being fine, we had a full view of it, and that for one or three minutes.

JOHN WILLIAMSON.
JOHN CAMERON.
ISLAY, June 9, 1857." *Northern Ensign.*

SUICIDE IN FRAMINGHAM.—A farmer named JOHN K. HASTINGS committed suicide in Hastingsville, Framingham, on Thursday. He went to his barn with his gun, deliberately took off one boot and stocking, tied a string to his great toe, the other end of which he attached to the lock of his gun. He then placed the muzzle under his chin and discharged it. The explosion horribly mangled his head, and the brains and bone were scattered in every direction. He leaves a family, was 41 years old, and had money. —*Boston Bee.*

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Sept. 1, 1857, and all bearing that date.

John Augspurger, of Trenton, Ohio.—For improvement in machines for cutting corn stubble, &c., on ground preparatory to plowing.

Philip Ballan, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in thills for two-wheeled vehicles.

Edwin Bennett, of Baltimore, Md.—For improvement in sealing cans.

Andrew J. Blodgett, of Newport, N. H.—For improvement in mixers.

Byron Boardman, of Norwich, Conn.—For improvement machine for wiring blind rods.

Chas. K. Bradford, of Lynn, Mass.—For improved machine for spooling thread.

Wm. D. Brown, of Weymouth, Mass.—For improvement in coal-sifters.

Chas. W. Cahoon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in seeding machines.

Aury G. Coes, of of Worcester, Mass.—For improvement in straw-cutters.

Thomas J. Chubb, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved ore-separator.

Henry N. Dearaw, of Watervliet, N. Y.—For improvements in machines for washing bottles.

Levi Dodge, of Cohoes, N. Y.—For improved machine for swedging hatchet heads.

Peter Deal, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Jas. Grossman, of Northampton, N. Y.—For improved machine for sawing staves.

Leonard O. Fairbanks, of Bridgeton, Me.—For improved saw clamp.

Elbridge Foster, of Hartford, Conn.—For improvement in life preserving berths for steamers and other vessels.

Henry Getty, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improved device for looking faucets.

Geo. Hart, of Granger, O.—For improvement in animal traps.

James Haviland, of Milton, N. Y.—For improved method of operating the cutters of harvesting machines.

Edwd. Herring, of Walton-on-Thames, England.—For improvement in spirit stills.

Richard C. Holmes, of Cape May Court-House, N. J.—For improvement in surf and life-boats.

Stephen R. Hunter, of Cortlandt, N. Y.—For improved raking device for harvesters.

James W. Jackson and Luther W. Burshinal, of Smithfield, Penn.—For improved hub for carriage-wheels.

Geo. D. Land, of Yonkers, N. Y.—For improved feed and digging movement for sawing mills.

Wm. P. Maxon and Jacob E. B. Maxson, of Albion, Wis.—For improvement in sack fastener.

Ira Mayhew, of Albion, Mich.—For improvement in chimney caps.

Wm. Meyer, of Progress, N. J.—For improvement in shower-bath apparatus.

Orson C. Phelps, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

John H. Powers, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in gas regulators.

Thos. J. Rogers, of Cassville, Ga.—For improvement in cotton seed planters.

Joseph H. Rohrman, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in lanterns.

C. W. Saladee, of Columbus, O.—For improved mode of adjusting carriage tops.

Andw. Seaman, of Amsterdam, N. Y.—For improvement in means for attaching whiffletrees to the towlines of canal boats.

Wm. F. Shaw, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in smoothing irons.

Warren A. Simonds, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in portable gas regenerators.

Geo. S. Stewart, of Meadville, Penn.—For improvement in instruments for drawing the curve of circular stair railings.

Chas. Taylor, of Little Falls, N. Y.—For improvement in casting bearings in iron wheels.

Georgs N. Trowbridge, of Lowell, Mass.—For improved socket coupling for lathes.

James A.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of August, to the 5th day of September, (1857: Men, 95; women, 79; boys, 290; girls, 262; total, 675.* Adults, 163; children, 512; males, 365; females, 310; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES.

Albuminuria and Bright's disease of Kidneys	3	Debility, Infant.	7
Angina Pectoris	1	Diarrhœa	36
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy	4
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in chest	2
Bleeding, from Lungs	2	Drowsy in head	28
Bowels, dis. of	3	Dropsy in heart	1
Brain, dis. of	4	Drowned	7
Bronchitis	11	Dysentery	21
Burned or Scal'd	2	Enlargement of the heart	4
Cancer of liver	1	Fever	2
Cancer of stom'h	1	Fever, Bilious	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, intermit't	1
Casualties	4	Fever, puerperal	1
Casualty by injury to Spine	1	Fever remittent	1
Casualty, by railroad	1	Fever, scarlet	10
Casualty, by shooting	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Cholera, Infan.	134	Fever, Typhus	2
Cholera morbus	4	Fracture of skull	1
Concussion	1	Gravel	1
Congestion of the Brain	11	Heart, disease of	4
Congestion of the Lungs	10	Hepatic disease of Valvular	2
Consumption	64	Hooping cough	12
Convuls'ns, ad'lt	1	Infam. of the bowels	8
Convulsions, infantile	49	Infam. of brain	17
Croup	4	Infam. of lungs	16
Debility, Adult	9	Infam. of stomach	1
		Inflam. of throat	1
		Intemperance	1
		Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, dis. of	3
		Lues Venerea	1
		Malformation of Lungs	1
		Marasmus, adult	3
		Marasmus, infantile	98
		Measles	15
		Ovarian, dis of	1
		Old Age	3
		Palsy	2
		Parturition, difficult	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	4
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture of the Aorta	1
		Rupture of the Bladder	1
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	2
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Softening of the Stomach	2
		Sprue	2
		Stillborn	29
		Stomach, dis. of	1
		Suicide by drowning	1
		Teething	7
		Ulceration of the Bowels	2
		Ulceration of the Stomach	1
Total			675

* Increase this week, 62.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1857.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Progress of the Central Park Improvements.

The alchemists of old did not meet with greater difficulties in their attempts to change baser substances into gold than the Central Park Commissioners will experience in their efforts to create a beautiful English Park out of the sterile waste of rock and swamp which constitutes the material that they are to metamorphose into a verdant Park for our citizens. The work will surely be accomplished; the Empire City has willed it and it must be done; but, if we are not mistaken, the expense of labor, means and time attending it will be very much greater than any one at the time the site of the Park was selected had ever dreamed of.

The preliminary labors of draining, ditching, grubbing and surveying, are of necessity progressing very slowly. Very nearly all of the not quite 800 acres that are to compose the Park will require a thorough draining. The grounds, especially those south of the Reservoir, are plentifully interspersed with marshy spots, fed mostly by Springs, but some of them receiving accessions from the Receiving Reservoir, for little streams of the Croton have pushed their way through the rocky bottom of the Reservoir, until they have flowed out upon the lowlands and there become stationary and stagnant. Workmen are engaged in draining these marshes; ditches have been dug around several of them, cutting them off from the higher ground, and sloping down till they connect with the rivulets which occasionally intersect the grounds.

There is a hard, impervious subsoil,—we are indebted to Mr. GEORGE E. WARING, Superintendent of Draining, Central Park, for much of our information on the subject,—underlying these marshy spots, in common with the rest of the surface of the grounds, through which water will not penetrate. The workmen after digging down a few feet strike a hard bottom of clay, which in many places will be made the bed of the artificial lakes and streams, for some of which they are already excavating the upper soil. When the water, therefore, oozing from the hillsides, sinks into the muck which constitutes the surface of the low ground, the subsoil will not drink it up, and the only system of drainage which nature has provided for it is that of evaporation. Hence the malaria and fever and ague with which the people up that way have been afflicted. If a thorough system of draining is pursued, and large gangs of men kept at work, it is estimated that this portion of the preliminary work will be completed by the 15th of November, 1858. At present, there are 585 laborers enrolled for work upon the Central Park, of whom about 500 are actually employed there daily.

A large portion of this force is engaged at present in tearing down the stone fences, digging up stone and loose rocks, and carting them away, or piling them up for use near the artificial lakes (that are to be.) The stone walls are all demolished, and all the material which composed them, except the heavier rocks at the bottom, have been carted away. Other gangs of men are employed in the delightful occupation of "grubbing," that is removing the bushes that grow rank and worthless in the vicinity of the odoriferous swamps. Such an effluvium arises from these stagnant pools and from the shanties and piggeries which are very frequently built upon their margins,—the proprietors "having an eye out" probably for a water view, and "noses to sweet-scented breezes inured,"—that "grubbing" in these bushes must expand the nostrils and invigorate the systems of the laborers there.

That portion of the grounds which by the old plans is to be set apart for a military parade-ground is now being graded. It is not intended to make it entirely level, but to leave the little undulations which occur here in their present state. A pretty view of the parade ground is presented to the observer standing on a shaded elevation a little to the South. What the result of the action of the new Commissioners in advertising for new plans will be, it is, of course, impossible for us to say; perhaps the intentions of the old Commissioners will be entirely subverted; but it is probable that most, if not all, of the original plan will be carried out.

Many of the streams that will *meander*, probably, in the romantic future of the Park, but now simply flow through it, have been cleared of the mud which partially filled them. They will hereafter glide over a smooth, hard bottom, in a more decent and cleanly manner than has been their wont for years past. One of them flowing near the Reservoir in a tortuous course, dives under the Eighth-avenue, (outside the Park,) near Seventy ninth street, then turns about into the Park again, flows on a short distance in a southerly direction, and finally crosses the Eighth-avenue, under the line of the grade, and passes to the west of it, where it continues its course. It is desirable to connect this stream by an artificial channel with and divert its waters into a larger brook,—the largest within the Park limits—which crosses from the eastern to the western side, near and nearly parallel to Seventy-fifth-street. The object is to increase the size of the latter stream. But the common law says the natural course of a stream shall not be diverted to the detriment of those living on its borders who have a right to the use of its waters, and although it seems absurd to imagine that this little nameless rivulet could possibly be of use to any one, yet such is the rigor of the law and its impartiality, that it steps in even in so minute a case as this, and says the water right of the people on the western side of Eighth-avenue shall not be thus infringed. Concerning the splendid views which it was said could be obtained from certain points of observation within the park, it is now stated that when tall houses are erected, as they will be on each side of the park by the time it is finished, the grades of Eighth and Fifth avenues are so high that these views will for the most part be entirely shortened. With the exception of one or two high spots to the North, and one or two in the vicinity of the Reservoir, there will be no place from which one can look over into the Hudson or the Sound. It is to be regretted.

Some of the shanty proprietors, who have been ordered to remove from the grounds before the 15th instant, have already done so, and most of the others are preparing to depart. They have been notified that unless their chanties are off the grounds on the day mentioned they will be sold by the Commissioners. As these huts constitute the principal property of their owners, it is probable that the Commissioners of the Central Park will not sell many shanties on the 15th prox. Lieutenant VIELE, the General Superintendent, is daily on the grounds overseeing in person the progress of the work. The engineers are still engaged in making their surveys. They are divided into four divisions, each having charge of a section of the grounds. Each division consists of a chief engineer with two assistant surveyors and an indefinite number of hands. CHARLES K. GRAHAM is chief engineer of the first division, JAMES C. S. SINCLAIR of the second, HERMAN EWES of the third, and J. B. SAGUE of the fourth. They have made the circuit and are now engaged in staking. Ten years hence we hope to be enabled to give a very different account of the appearance of the Central Park. No trees have yet been set out. The aboriginal foliage on the grounds is very scant, and consists of a dwarfish tribe.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS ARRESTED AT A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A SCENE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.—Inspector HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, with a posse of men under his command, on Friday evening made a descent upon the disreputable house No. 10 Eleventh-street, kept by a woman known as SARAH SANDS, and arrested twenty-two males and females ranging from 16 to 50 years of age. Immediately after the Police entered the premises and the inmates became aware of what was going on, the most intense excitement prevailed—men and women, divested of most of their clothing, ran in every direction, hoping to find some door, window or other place of egress by which they might escape and elude the officers; but it was no go, and they all fell into the hands of the authorities. Such a scene as was then presented has rarely if ever been witnessed in New-York before. Church members, men holding high social positions in the community, having respectable families at home, were amongst those captured. They begged for heaven's sake, for the sake of their families, and all that was dear to them, to be let go, promising never to be caught in such a scrape again, but their implorations were of no avail, Inspector HARTT not having the power to release them. The prisoners were all detained till about 2 o'clock, when Justice WOOD appeared at the Station-House and discharged seven of the party. The remainder of the prisoners were detained and sent before the same magistrate the following morning for examination. The names given by the prisoners of course were all fictitious. Of course it would be folly to publish the names. Among the motley crew taken were merchants, lawyers, house-keepers, dressmakers, coopers, farmers, bar-keepers, &c. Never before, perhaps, was such a terror-stricken set of individuals brought before a court of justice. One of the most frightened declared that his wife would kill herself before morning if she knew of his misfortune. He was one of the men discharged by the magistrate. The house in question presents a very fine appearance from the street, and has been a place of great resort.

SHIP LAUNCH.—The splendid ship *Resolute*, intended for WILLIAMS & GUION'S Black Star line of Liverpool packets, was launched Saturday morning, at 10, from the yard of WM. H. WEBB, in presence of a number of spectators, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board the ship, who were launched in her. The ship was beautifully decorated with flags. Her three masts were all up, and she passed into the water in a most graceful manner. She is about 1,600 tons, and is to be commanded by Capt. THOMAS FREEMAN, late of the ship *Silas Wright*, who has for many years been engaged in the Liverpool trade, and has the reputation of being an accomplished officer.

☞ An accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad, near Syosset Thursday afternoon, by which a Mr. WILLET and son were considerably, though not seriously, injured, and the cars detained 5 hours. It seems that some ties had accidentally dropped from the freight train on the track, where they remained until the passenger-car came along, and were not noticed in time to prevent a collision. The engine was thrown from the track, the baggage-car smashed to pieces, and a portion of the forward passenger-car broken in, causing the injury to two passengers above mentioned.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—FRANCIS WILLIAMS, a Spaniard, was arrested by Officer BUMSTEAD, of the Tenth Precinct, on suspicion of having, a few nights since, stolen a gold watch valued at $100, and $60 in money, from the house of AARON KIND, No. 69 Ludlow-street. The accused was committed for examination by Justice WOOD.

☞ The Republicans of the upper district of Westchester County, on Friday appointed JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS and JAMES WICKS to represent them in the State Convention.

DROWNING.—INQUESTS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Friday upon the body of MICHAEL BEOCH, a boy 12 years of age, who was accidentally drowned on Sunday last while bathing in the East River. The deceased, it appears, ventured beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, sunk before his companions could rescue him. His body, on being recovered, was taken to the residence of his parents, corner of First-avenue and Seventeenth-street.

The body of SOPHIA SMITH, a child eight years of age, who was drowned about a week ago by falling into the dock foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, through a hole in the pier, was on Friday recovered, and Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon it. The evidence showed that the parties having charge of the pier had been duly notified of its unsafe condition, and the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That SOPHIA SMITH came to her death by drowning, caused by falling in through the pier foot of Twenty-first-street, North River. The Jury believes that the pier is in a very unsafe condition, and that it should be immediately repaired." The deceased was a native of England, and resided with her parents at No. 58 Ninth-avenue.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest, on Randall's Island, upon the body of ANDREW LOOKHART, a native of England, 50 years of age, who was found drowned near the bath-house. Deceased was a carpenter, and had been employed for years on the Island. He was missed on Thursday evening, and the following morning his body was found in the water, his clothes lying upon the beech near by. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidentally drowned while bathing."

The body of a boy about 17 years of age was found in the East River on Friday, near the foot of Ninety-second-street. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon it, and no marks of violence being found, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning." The deceased had light hair, and was dressed in a dark woolen coat, vest and pants. The body appeared to have been for several days in the water.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Lowber Claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 5.

Before Judge Peabody.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor et al.*—In this case the Judge Saturday morning rendered the following opinion: "An order requiring Mr. Stout, the City Chamberlain, to appear before this Court or a Justice thereof, and answer concerning the property of the defendants in his hands, has been obtained and served on him, and in the return thereof he appears and moves to dismiss the order. The defendants are judgment debtors of the plaintiff, who, having issued execution on his judgment, has procured this order under section 294 of the code.

"A stay of proceedings in the plaintiff's execution had been obtained before this order, and Mr. Stout moves to dismiss it, first, because it was procured in violation of that stay. This order is not in violation of the stay which by its terms is limited to proceedings on the execution. This is not on the execution, and the order staying proceedings in it does not prevent proceedings to enforce the judgment other than on the execution. It stays no proceedings for the collection or enforcement of the judgment other than those on the execution."

Second—Because the term judgment debtor, used in this action, does not include corporations like the defendant in this suit. This defendant is a municipal corporation, and the same language—"judgment debtor"—used in section 292 has been held to include only natural persons, and not embrace corporations when they are such judgment debtors. But the ground for this construction of section 293 is not properly applicable to a corporation if it have a judgment against it, or such a corporation is a judgment debtor; but because, by section 292, which relates to the present examination, on oath of the debtor cannot in practice be enforced against an artificial being of Legislative creation, for such a debtor cannot take an oath. A corporation is not susceptible of the application of that remedy by which the creditor is authorized to search the conscience of his debtor.

No objection of the kind occurs to the application for the examination of a debtor of a judgment debt, if the order provided for in this section in the case of a corporation being the judgment debtor, and it is applicable as readily as where the judgment debtor professes to be a natural person.

Third, That Mr. Stout, being an officer of this City, and having whatever funds he may have of the City as its treasure, is not liable to this proceeding; that his possession is the possession of the City as that of a clerk is the possession of his employer. But his possession is not entirely like that of a clerk who keeps the money in his master's premises, in his drawer, or safe, to which the master has constant access, and the custody of which is with him, primarily. The clerk has no custody adverse to his master, and none except in subordination to him. If he has any other custody or possession, he too, like the treasurer of a corporation, would be liable to this proceeding. If he, as clerk, have in his own possession property of his master, he too may be examined under this section.

Motion to dismiss the order denied."

The Mechanics' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 5.

Before Judge Peabody

Charles A. Rapallo vs. *The Mechanics' Banking Association.*—This matter came up Saturday for the appointment of a receiver of the effects of the Bank.

There was again considerable argument on the merits of the persons who had been suggested to the Court for appointment, and several additional names were proposed.

The Judge took the order, saying that among so many names proposed he was dauntful as to which he could decide upon, but he would take the order and insert the names of the persons whom he should choose.

Subsequently, the Judge appointed Andrew Carrigan, Esq., as Receiver of the Bank. Mr. CARRIGAN is to file security to the People of this State in the sum of $100,000.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Important Proceedings before Recorder Smith.

Motion to Quash the Indictments against the Liquor Dealers.

There were important proceedings on Saturday before Recorder SMITH, relative to the validity of the indictments found by the Grand Jury against three hundred of the Liquor Dealers of this City, for infringements of the Excise law. Most of them had been admitted to bail in sums of $200 to $300. On Friday, 4th inst., Mr. David S. Paige, Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, one of those admitted to bail, surrendered his sureties, and appeared before Justice Connolly, who committed him to the City Prison. This was to test the legality of the action of the Grand Jury, who, it is contended, under the 16th section of the Excise law, had no authority to find an indictment until a preliminary examination had been had before a committing magistrate.

On surrendering his sureties, Mr. David S. Paige immediately sent the following petition to Recorder SMITH:

To Hon. James M. Smith, Recorder of the City of New-York:

The petition of D. P. McBrien shows that David S. Paige is now a prisoner restrained of his liberty, in the custody of John A. Gray, Esq., Keeper of the City Prison, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment or detention, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is that he was committed by Justice Connolly for an alleged violation of an act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 16, 1857, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, a copy of which commitment is hereunto annexed; that said petitioner has also been indicted upon the said charge; wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* issue, directed to John A. Gray, Keeper of the City Prison, and the District-Attorney and Clerk of the Court of Sessions, commanding him to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1857.

City and County of New York, ss:—D. P. O'BRIEN being duly sworn doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him, are true. D. P. O'BRIEN.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of Sept., 1857

HORACE ANDREWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Recorder directed that the request of the petitioner be granted, and that both writs be returnable before him at his office, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, which was accordingly done.

Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, appeared for the People, and D. B. Taylor, Esq., as counsel for the Liquor Dealers.

Mr. HALL stated that he had a preliminary motion to make. It appeared by the returns on the *certiorari* that the cause of the imprisonment of Mr. PAIGE was an indictment which was a record of the Court of General Sessions, and that the extent to which the Recorder could go in this matter was to bail the prisoner, because the indictment, being the record of a Court, could not be impeached collaterally; and if it showed, on its face, that it was a substantive offence *de facto*, if not *de jure*, the legal aspects of the indictment could only be inquired into upon a motion to quash, or a demurrer, or such legal remedies in a Court of Record; that if the law were otherwise, an indictment for misdemeanor could be collaterally inquired into, and the party could obtain an arrest of judgment on his demurrer.

The Recorder remarked that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* showed that the body was present, and the return to the *certiorari* showed that it had been properly attended to. Now, if the commitment was predicated upon an indictment, which indictment on the face of it showed no ground for commitment, was it not the duty of the officer to discharge?

Mr. HALL replied that undoubtedly that was a good ground of discharge, but there was an indictment for a specific misdemeanor. If the indictment were of a technical character, his argument was that if the commitment were regular, it would be impossible for His Honor to have the indictment impeached on the writ.

Mr. TAYLOR remarked that the Judge before whom these proceedings were brought would have a right to sit in the General Sessions.

Mr. Hall—Your Honor sits here merely as a Supreme Court Commissioner.

Mr. Taylor—Any matter, it is well settled, can be decided on *certiorari* here as well as in any Supreme Court. There is no ground for this indictment, and we come here to have it adjusted where the Recorder will not be encumbered with a jury. We wish to review the action of the Grand Jury, to see if it has any foundation. The indictment itself is only a stepping-stone to put this man on trial. Your Honor here has a perfect right to look into this *certiorari* as if it were before a court and grand jury.

Mr. Hall quoted authorities to fortify his position that the Recorder was sitting as a Supreme Court Commissioner, and asked him if he had ever known an indictment of a Court to be *certiorari ed*? It was a thing unheard of in his experience, and he had never known a *certiorari* having been brought before a Supreme Court Commissioner.

Another counsel for the Liquor Dealers, who did not wish his name published, said the answer to the position of the District-Attorney was, that if it was evident no offence has been committed, it was the duty of the Magistrate to discharge the prisoner.

Mr. HALL replied that the only question to be passed upon, or which could be discussed here, was whether the offence was one of law or fact.

Counsel rejoined that he didn't know what the District-Attorney meant by offence in fact. No form of law could hold the prisoner, unless the offence had been committed. He assumed there was no offence, and therefore the prisoner was entitled to his freedom.

Recorder—What would be the remedy in some of the rural districts, where they hold only two courts a year? A man is indicted for assault and battery, and although he can prove his innocence, the face of the indictment shows exactly the reverse. Must he wait six months before he can be relieved from imprisonment?

Mr. Hall—No, Sir; no such hardship as that would necessarily result, as, by due process of law he could be released.

Recorder—If he is released from imprisonment, he cannot be rearrested on the same indictment.

Mr. Hall—I beg your Honor's pardon. I can, in my place in the Court of Sessions, issue my warrant or move for a bench warrant; so that we come back to the only sensible point, that the proceedings here are entirely nugatory.

Recorder—Without passing upon the question at this time, I will hear the arguments on the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Taylor—We call upon the District Attorney to say upon what law this indictment is found.

Mr. Hall—First state your objections to the indictment.

Mr. Taylor—In this State there are but four laws or ordinances that have any reference to selling liquor on a Sunday.

Mr. Hall—The Excise Law is the only one which makes it crime.

Mr. Taylor—And the twenty-first section of the license law is the only one which imposes a penalty for selling liquor on Sunday. Section 16 points out plainly the manner in which suits should be instituted against an offender. The statute has not been in the slightest particular complied with in the finding of the indictment.

Mr. HALL, interrupting, wished to know what action the opposing counsel intended to take, whether he admitted the truth of the return, or would traverse it.

Mr. TAYLOR thought technicalities were out of place in such a proceeding as this—the main question was what he desired to see settled.

The Recorder remarked that counsel should either admit or traverse the return, and after some further informal conversation, decided to adjourn until Monday at 3 o'clock, at which time Mr. TAYLOR would have a traverse prepared.

In the meantime, Mr. David S. Paige, the prisoner, was allowed his liberty on his parole of honor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 5.

Before Hon. James Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Wm. C. Young vs. *Alexander Miller.*—The motion to set aside the judgment as to defendant moving, must be granted, but without costs.

Joseph Fells vs. *Felicita Vestvali et al.*—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

James L. Dannat vs. *Robert W. Russell et al.*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Mary Osborne vs. *Joseph M. Osborne.*—Divorce granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly

Catherine Miller vs. *Robert Miller.*—Motion for leave to answer granted with $10 costs.

John W. Crane vs. *George F. Stevens.*—Motion granted.

Benjamin Salter vs. *Albert B. Corpsell.*—Order modifying injunction.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 5.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

There were more of the fair and frail in Court than usual who, scattered among the audience, cast tender glances at the judges and lawyers and waved anxiously the result that should follow when they were called before the bar, or to testify on the stand for some friend in the box. Several of the cases in which they seemed to have an interest were adjourned. There were 43 prison cases, one suspended case, and 19 bail cases on the calendar.

The first case was that of Mary Williams who met John Buckly in the street in the evening, Sept. 2, and entited him to go home with her to a house of prostitution. While there the prisoner with her man, Christopher Burns,—not arrested,—stole John's pocket-book containing $20 in bank bills. They took the money before his eyes while he was lying in bed. He did not dare to attempt resistance for fear they would murder him. The complainant was very anxious to get his money back. "The best way," said Judge FLANDREAU is to keep away from such places. Go to work and earn some money. *Judge Osborne*—How old are you? *Complainant*—Twenty-five. *Judge Flandreau*—Are you a married man? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Flandreau*—(sternly) Married, and go to such places as that! You ought to be ashamed of yourself! The prisoner was sent up for three months.

Officer Charles Seaman, of the Fourth Ward police, caught Michael Murphy stealing some sugar off a wharf September 2. Mike jumped from the dock when he saw the officer coming. He was arrested, brought to the bar, found guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge. He was sixteen years old.

John Shields, another boy, appropriated, September 1, a pair of socks and other property that did not belong to him, with great detriment to the public morals and serious inconvenience to Jacob Geiseman's pocket. An officer caught him in the act. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I didn't do it at all. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty and sentence you to the House of Refuge.

Jeremiah Sullivan, an oldish looking man, was walking quietly along the street, Sep ember 2, when Peter Collins, a stout laboring man, with red hair and whiskers, without the least provocation, went up to him and struck him a heavy blow. *Judge Osborne*—Guilty, Penitentiary two months. (*Aside*) He'll make a good quarryman, won't he?

Edward Felix, No. 148 Church-street, testified that Maria Scott and Catherine Watson stole a tin-pan, worth thirty cents, from him, september 8, but did not want them punished. The Court thought it was a trifling charge, and dismissed it at his request.

Frank Peneat was sent to the Island for three months for stealing $4 in bank bills from John Archbold.

Thomas Riley was brought to the bar for stealing a pair of can-hooks from Benjamin D. Quigg. *Witness*—He's an old offender. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, I know him well. *Judge Flandreau*—(To the prisoner)—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Twenty-one. *Judge Osborne*—He's a good deal older than that. Riley, you've spent about half your life in the Penitentiary. We sentence you to six months this time. The next time we'll have you indicted for the second offence and send you to State Prison, and get rid of you for some years.

Honora Hunt took some cambric handkerchiefs and other property from William J. McGucken, September 3. *Judge Osborne*—This is the first offence that you are known to have been guilty of. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months—a light sentence. The prisoner seemed to disagree with the Judge concerning the lenity of the sentence. She cast up her eyes as if in despair, and went into the prison with an officer.

John Harrington offended the people by the wholesale. He was charged in three complaints with assault and battery by Daniel Kennedy, Officer John L. Flynn and Charlee R. Wilson. *Judge Osborne*—For the assault and battery on Officer Flynn we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. The other complaints will lay over for the present.

James Walsh, a boy, was seen by George B. Hull from on board the sloop *Thomas Hull*, proceeding in a row-boat towards that vessel. Having reached her he tried to get into the cabin window, with the intention probably of stealing something, when Hull caught him. He locked him up in the cabin and detained him until an officer was obtained, who took him to the Station-house. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say, Walsh? The prisoner's story was that he wanted to see if the captain did not want a boy. *Judge Osborne*—Is that the way to see the captain—to climb in at the cabin window? We sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months, the longest term we can give you.

Cornelius and Mary Dowlan were charged with an assault and battery upon Officer John H. Meyer, of the Seventh District Police, committed Sept. 2. The officer said he was ordered to put Dowlan out of the house which he occupied; went there for that purpose, and when he told them what he came for, the prisoners assaulted him. Counsel said the officer had no business at the house. *Judge Osborne*—Yes, he had a perfect right there. Counsel turned his back on the Court and commenced to make a speech. *Judge Osborne*—Are you talking to the audience? *Counsel*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborne*—Well, turn this way if you are addressing the Court. Counsel engaged upon the evils which would flow from allowing officers to usurp the powers of civil magistrates, which he claimed was done in the present case. *Judge Osborne*—Well, I guess we understand the case. *Counsel*—We've got witnesses. *Judge Osborne*—Bring your witnesses. An Irish witness for the defence thought the prisoner was sitting still when the officer went to arrest him. *Judge Osborne*—We don't want what you think. *Witness*—I believe —— *Judge Osborne*—We don't want what you believe. *Witness*—(A little exasperated)—Well, I swear he was then, if that suits you. *Judge Osborne*—Well, why didn't you say so? *Counsel*—It's a Hibernian method of expression. *Judge Osborne*—Well, this isn't a Hibernian Court. This witness swore strongly in the prisoner's favor. He said the officer struck him twenty or thirty times with his club! Counsel pleaded for his discharge. *Judge Osborne*—You are always defending prisoners who have assaulted officers, somehow or other. You are always defending loafers. *Counsel*—My client is not a loafer. *Judge Osborne*—I didn't say this man was. Discharge the woman and remand the prisoner till Tuesday, to give him time for the production of the landlord. All this time has been wasted.

John O'Mealey went up to Catherine Startz, standing on her doorstep, September 1, and asked her if he could stay with her all night. She said, "Go about your business, you loafer!" whereupon he struck her. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I went up and asked her if I could stay all night, my hand swung up against the iron railing and she hollered. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, yes! we consider this an assault of every man on character on this woman. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Thomas Brady stole a silver watch and other property, all worth $13 37, from John Quinn, August 19. *Judge Osborne*—What does he say? *Counsel*—Says he was on a spree. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! Guilty. Penitentiary for 3 months.

James Dival went into a bed-room in Margaret Woolford's house, No. 71 Duane-street, Sept. 4, to change his garments. When he came out it was discovered that a handbox in there had been rummaged, and a portmonnaie containing $15 was missing. Counsel said the prisoner was a member of the church. The cross examination of the witnesses, by the prisoner's counsel, elicited nothing favorable to him. At its conclusion, "That makes it a very clear case, Counsellor," said Judge OSBORNE. "We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months."

Robert Dutch gave four unmade black cloth coats, value $35, to William Johnson, a tailor, to fashion into garments about July 3. Johnson had not returned them, and a complaint of petit larceny was entered against him. The prisoner, after his arrest, gave up two of the coats, and said he had gone on a spree and could give no account of the others. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we can't make any larceny of that. Give the gentleman the two coats and discharge the prisoner.

William Lucey was brought to the bar, and the Clerk called Mary, his wife, who had charged him with beating her. She did not respond. *Judge Osborne*—Of course not. It's of no use to call those cases. We might as well make a general jail delivery of these wife-beaters.

Johanna Rogers had flogged her husband Richard, assaulting him while he was lying in bed at his house, No. 306 West Nineteenth-street, Sept. 1. He wanted the Court to discharge her. *Judge Osborne*—(To the prisoner)—Oh, you go home and attend to your household duties, and don't get into these squabbles with your husband. Tooey went off together conciliated.

John Riley was arraigned on the complaint of Christian Dingle, who saw him cut a woman with a knife. *Judge Osborne*—Consider yourself lucky that you're not tried for a felony. We find you guilty. Sentence, Penitentiary three months.

Eliza French and Mary Sinclair were charged by Josephine Penniver, a peddler of jewelry, of No. 117 Walker street, with stealing a set of gold rings set with emeralds, value $25, Sept. 3. She said she went with a box of jewelry to a house in Greenwich-street where these girls staid, when the larceny was committed. *Judge Osborne*—We can't convict them on this testimony. Discharge them.

James Fox, charged with assaulting James Dunn, a rigger, on board a ship, May 16, was discharged.

John Carry complained that Francis Taggert committed an assault and battery on John King and broke his leg, Aug. 20. King was in the City Hospital. Taggart was discharged.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Correspondents reporting for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and heavy. Pearls, $7 18¾@$7 25; Pots, $7 87½@100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 589 bbls., including 720 bbls. Pearls, and 149 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Appears quiet at old figures. Java, 14½@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13¾c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10¾@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 15½c.

COTTON—The demand is moderate: prices are sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13¾	13¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	16¼	16
Middling Fair	16¼	16¾	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite heavy and cheaper. Sales, 4,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 35@	$5 45
Superfine State	5 45@	5 85
Extra State	5 80@	6 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 85@	6 55
Superfine Ohio	5 10@	6 60
Fancy Ohio	5 90@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 85@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@	6 45
Extra Genesee	6 60@	8 25
Extra Missouri	6 30@	9 00

Canadian appears dull and lower. Sales, 600 bbls superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 40@$7 30 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand, at drooping rates; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 900 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 20@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19 ₱ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at reduced prices, yet it is not active. Sales, 20,000 bushels, including fair to good white Western at $1 57@$1 63; good red do. at $1 42; ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 47@$1 65; fair to very good red do. at $1 37@$1 44; and damaged Southern at $1 05@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@90c. for new and old, ₱ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@64c. for Western; 54c.@60c. for State; 45c.@56c. for Jersey; 43c.@56c. for Canadian; 45c.@56c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn continues pretty active, but at rather lower prices. Sales: 37,000 bushels at 74c.@76c., for mixed Western, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 700 bales old River changed hands at 70c.@80c. ₱ 150 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, states that "The month of August commenced with a very languid demand, which was owing in a measure to the very heavy transactions during the two previous months, and as the tanners had not commenced working in their Fall stock the trade felt reluctant about buying, in anticipation of their wants at the extreme prices demanded by importers. Towards the middle of the month Leather became much depressed, which naturally had its influence on the Hide market. At the close, however, Leather became quite active, and prices advanced, which gave a more buoyant tone to the Hide market, when the failure of some of our heavy banking houses, and monetary excitement in consequence, put a check to all transactions, and engendered a want of confidence, which still continues. At the same time, the trade in the Swamp was never in a more healthy condition as regards monetary affairs, the business being managed with great prudence and caution. Dry Hides—The sales of the month have been extremely light, amounting to about 36,000 of all kinds. Prices have been very irregular, as the demand was light, and most of the Hides sold were in anticipation of their Fall wants. Light Hides, for upper leather, have been in fair demand, as the prices for the manufactured articles have advanced. Dry Salted Hides have been sold quite freely during the month, mostly for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and prices are fully sustained. Wet salted Hides are in good demand, but as the stock of foreign is light, transactions are confined chiefly to Western and City slaughter. Sale of a small parcel of Rio Grande Cows was made, to go East, at 16½c. The receipts this month have been to a fair extent, comprising 83,464 from foreign ports, and 38,334 coastwise. Of the coastwise, 25,854 were from California, and 17,450 from neighboring ports, chiefly purchases made by dealers, making a total of 185,152, against 129,813 of last year—showing an increase of 5,319 over the corresponding month of last year. The sales this week have been less than for any previous one during the year. In the present unsettled state of monetary affairs, both buyers and sellers appear willing

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may happen for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

For the first time a successful attempt has been made to obtain the news from a European steamer passing Cape Race. A telegraphic dispatch, published elsewhere, announces that the *Arago* with four days' later intelligence, passed Cape Race about noon on Thursday last. She will consequently be due at this port to-day. No political news of importance is reported. The British Parliament had been prorogued. A further decline of a fraction has taken place in Consols; cotton, at the close of the Liverpool market on the 25th ult., exhibited an upward tendency, and breadstuffs were dull. Several failures among commercial men at Liverpool are reported.

Three persons were killed and thirteen wounded by a collision between an express and a freight train on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad on Saturday. The cause of the collision is said to be a violation of the time-table by the employés on the freight train.

The steamship *Clyde* was totally wrecked on Parroquet Reef, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 24th ult. The passengers and crew were saved.

DAVID S. PAIGE, Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Society, and one of three hundred who have been indicted for infringing the Excise Law by selling liquor on Sunday, surrendered his bail and was committed to prison by Justice CONNOLLY last Friday. Application was forthwith made to Recorder SMITH, in behalf of Mr. PAIGE, for the issue of writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*, on the ground that he was unjustly deprived of liberty. These were granted and made returnable at the Recorder's Office on Saturday. This was done to test the legality of the indictments found against the liquor dealers in the Court of General Sessions, their counsel, D. B TAYLOR, Esq., contending that the indictments are not valid, as the sixteenth section of the Excise Law, which demands that the accused shall have a preliminary examination before a committing magistrate, has in no instance been complied with. As far as related to the writ of *certiorari*, the District-Attorney argued that the Recorder acted in this matter merely as a Supreme Court Commissioner, and had no power to review on *certiorari* the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, or those of any other Court of Record. The Recorder said he would decide this question and the one on the *habeas corpus* at the same time. An adjournment was then had to this afternoon, that Mr. TAYLOR might have time to prepare a traverse to the return on the writ of *habeas corpus*. Meanwhile, Mr. PAIGE was allowed his liberty, on his parole of honor to appear before the Recorder to-day.

This—the 7th of September—is the one hundredth birthday of the famous Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, who rendered so much aid towards American independence. It will be commemorated in a quiet way in different places, and in Boston it will be recognized municipally, steps to this end having been taken some time since by the Common Council of that city.

The report of the City Inspector gives 675 deaths for the past week, being 62 more than occurred in the week preceding. It must be remembered, however, that the report of the previous week gave about 60 deaths below the average, so that the mortality of the City this past week is no greater than usual. Of adults, 168 deaths are recorded, while of children under 12 years of age, no less than 512 died. Consumption, as usual, was the leading cause of death among the adults. Of cholera infantum, there were 132 cases, and of marasmus and convulsions, (infantile,) 115 fatal instances.

Justice DAVIDSON, of the Jefferson Police Court, issued his warrant on Saturday afternoon for the arrest of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and placed it in the hands of officer COLFAX, on the complaint of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, who also has instituted a civil suit against OLD POTOSI, laying the damages at $25,000. Mr. SICKLES' complaint alleges that a certain editorial in the *Herald* which insinuated that Mr. SICKLES, as counsel, had *sold* his client DEVLIN (one of our Street Commissioners) was libellous.

The various schools under the care of the Board of Education, will re-open to-day for regular daily sessions, with the exception of No. 31, in the Seventh Ward, No. 32, in the Fourteenth Ward, and No. 36, in the Fifteenth Ward, these school-houses now being enlarged and repaired. The buildings have all been thoroughly cleaned and put in good working order.

No union yet for Tammany. The meetings for conference thus far have given no promising results. On Friday night one set held their primary meetings, and on Saturday the Cooper people had theirs—a divided house is the New-York City Democracy yet, and the State Convention meets next Thursday at Syracuse.

We all know how mice will venture to peep out of their holes when the cat has been quiet for some time. Now, the District Attorney has not been exactly quiet, for he intends to try the violators of the new Excise Law during the present week in the Court of Sessions. But yesterday the liquor sellers ventured on a little more boldness than for some time heretofore they have ventured to indulge in. Many of them whose side and rear doors only have been stealthily ajar on past Sundays, yesterday kept their front doors half open, with just an enticing glimpse of the decanters visible, and such a cooling sound of ice-pounding audible, as might tempt a stray sinner who imagined himself athirst, to render the proprietor liable to a fine of $50. Has the cat been belled, or where is pusey? The mice are clearly gaining confidence.

Among the wonders of our new Central Park it seems that we are to have in addition to the above ground objects of interest a subterranean curiosity, a cave having been discovered there last Saturday by one of the workmen, which promises to be of considerable extent.

On Saturday Judge PEABODY rendered a decision in the case of LOWBER *vs.* the Corporation. An order was obtained some time since requiring Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, to appear before the Court and answer concerning the property of the defendants in his hands. Mr. WHITING, counsel for the Chamberlain, moved to dismiss the order. The Judge denied the motion.

The matter of the Mechanics' Banking Association came up again before Judge PEABODY on Saturday. The names of several additional persons were proposed for the Receivership of the Bank. ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., was appointed Receiver. He is required to file securities in the sum of $100,000.

The Court of General Sessions commences the September term with a calendar, including bail and prison cases, of nearly 150 cases. Judge RUSSELL will preside. It will be the liveliest time between Judge, lawyers and prisoners, known for some time.

The monotony of matters at Quarantine has been enlivened considerably by the arrival of the *Illinois* and the detention of her passengers. As no new cases, however, have occurred among them, they will be permitted to come up to the City to-day.

These City and Brooklyn churches, which for three or four weeks past have been closed for repairs, were yesterday reopened to the public for Divine Worship, and were well attended. The Summer is now virtually ended, the clergy, at least those who are not sojourning in Europe, have returned to town, and by next Sunday nearly all the members of their congregation who are still ruralizing, will be found in their accustomed pews.

New Propositions for a Quarantine.

For some years past the attention of the public has been annually called to consider the necessity of providing for the removal of the Quarantine station of this port from its present locality. Since the establishment was fixed where it now is, there has grown up around it a population as dense as that of many of the upper Wards of this City. For the most part this is made up of gentlemen doing business in New-York, who are daily passing through the atmosphere of the Quarantine grounds. These are at all times liable to be the victims of any contagious diseases which may be prevalent there, and, of necessity, must be the means of communicating such contagion to the City. Thus, for all practical purposes, the laws of Quarantine have become ineffectual for the protection of the public health, and the great objects sought to be attained by their enactment, almost, if not entirely lost sight of. Without a more secure isolation than is now possible at Stapleton, the yellow flag might as well be lowered at once, and the commerce of the port relieved from the burden of its maintenance.

Alarmed by the actual ravages of yellow fever which prevailed last Summer at the Quarantine station, and which extended to Brooklyn and threatened New-York, the people of those localities were more than usually earnest in demanding from the Legislature such action as would prevent, in the future, the possible recurrence of danger from infection, from which they had suffered so severely.

In response to these demands the Legislature enacted a law providing for the appointment of Commissioners, whose duty it was to select a suitable site for a Quarantine station, to erect there necessary and suitable buildings, which, when completed to the satisfaction of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, were to be used and occupied by those charged with protecting the public health of the port. Upon the completion of the works, the property now used was to be sold, and the proceeds paid into the the State Treasury. The passage of such a law was strenuously opposed by the mercantile community, who were averse to the increased inconvenience and expense to which they alleged this contemplated removal would subject them.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. KING proceeded at once to discharge the difficult task assigned them. Sandy Hook seemed by general consent pointed to as the most desirable locality. In their application to the Legislature of New-Jersey for a cession of the judicial authority which that State exercised over the Hook, the Commissioners encountered the same opposition which had proved ineffectual before our Legislature. By facilities which were not at the command of the Commissioners—and assisted by the natural repugnance of the people of New-Jersey to cede jurisdiction to another State—the representatives of the mercantile community succeeded in securing a nearly unanimous rejection of the proposition. All hope of obtaining the Hook for the time being, had necessarily to be abandoned.

In attempting to obtain possession of Coney Island, apparently the next most practicable point, the Commissioners were equally unsuccessful. The title to the soil appeared to be vested in the people of the town of Gravesend, and they would not consent to the proposed location at a favorite bathing resort of so great a nuisance as the quarantine was admitted to be.

To the shoals of the Lower Bay and the shores of Staten Island the Commissioners were forced to confine their examination. In the exercise of their judgment they purchased a farm at Seguine's Point, at which place they proposed to locate the temporary accommodations required by section twenty-one of the law under which they were acting. The excitement and destruction of property which succeeded that purchase are well known. That excitement was largely fostered and encouraged by the same class who had already so much embarrassed the action of the Commissioners. The valuable buildings which were included in that purchase, and which were necessary as residences for the officers and employes of the new station, they could not replace. They had originally only $50,000 at their disposal. Of this, $23,000 was paid for the property, and nearly $10,000 more was exhausted in the payment of the Police. The most judicious and economical expenditure of the remaining moneys, would not erect necessary hospitals and residences. They were therefore forced to make a tender to the Commissioners of Emigration of such accommodations as they were enabled to provide. These the Commissioners of Emigration rejected, after a partial and very unsatisfactory examination. The motives which prompted and the causes which led to that rejection, are variously surmised.

With these surmises we shall not meddle, further than to say that the action of the Commissioners of Emigration appears, at best, to have been hasty and founded upon reasons entirely unworthy to be considered, in connection with a question of such vital importance.

Desirous of completing in full the duties involved in the law, the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine invited the State officers to examine what they had already done, and to consider a proposition looking to the preparation of a permanent location. This examination was made on Friday. As we understand it, the Commissioners propose: *First*—To complete the arrangements at Seguine's Point, so as to afford ample accommodations for all infectious or contagious diseases. *Second*—To construct on Orchard Shoal a block of storehouses in which to place all infected cargoes. This is declared to be perfectly feasible by competent engineers. *Third*—To retain the present bounding station for Winter uses, and at which at all times to examine vessels from non-infected ports. For this purpose it will be necessary to retain only a small plot of ground upon which to locate a residence and offices for the Health Officer. The remainder of the grounds could be sold, and the proceeds paid into the State Treasury.

These propositions seem well calculated to promote the objects sought to be attained by the formation of the Commission, with the least possible inconvenience to the interests involved. The only commerce that will be subjected to any change, will be that carried on during the Summer season with Southern ports. This is comparatively small, and would not be seriously diverted, were the restrictions made more burdensome than those to which they would be subjected under the new system it is proposed to establish. We presume the State officers will give to these propositions an immediate and careful consideration; and believing them to be eminently practical, we hope they will receive the indorsement necessary to their accomplishment.

The Burdell Habeas Corpus.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM BURDELL has one quality, usually considered a good one, that of perseverance. Her greatest enemy must admit as much in her favor. No sooner is one lawyer worn out in her service than she finds means to procure another. After exhausting the Bar of New-York, that of Boston comes zealously to her rescue. The "virtue of perseverance," however, is not always successful. There are exceptions, they say, to every general rule. So far, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S persistent effort to secure all, or some of HARVEY BURDELL'S estate has failed of a happy result. It remains to be seen, if the law, or rather our administration of it, will refuse to admit her to the common privilege of bail. Some persons "live" by the badness of their character; Mrs. B., on the contrary, is in danger of pining away, perhaps dying in prison, in consequence of a bad reputation. For we cannot attribute to any other cause, the refusal of one judicial functionary after another to take bail for her appearance to answer the charge now pending against her, based upon evidence, so far *ex parte*, of District-Attorney HALL and others. Since the commitment by Police Justice DAVISON three several attempts have been made to obtain her enlargement on bail; one by *certiorari* to Judge DALY; the more informal appeal to Recorder SMITH; and now the application on *habeas corpus* to Justice PEABODY, of the Supreme Court. This latter attempt is, as yet, undecided, and, as the topics involved are of interest, far beyond considerations personal to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, we take the occasion to offer some comments in connection with them.

Whatever becomes of the injunction and other kindred writs, it is of the last importance that *habeas corpus* be preserved intact, and free from the intrusion of passion or prejudice. To that end, its true intent and object should be discriminated, and kept carefully and continually in view.

The *habeas corpus* was the invention of freemen, and well calculated to preserve freedom, by preventing undue encroachments on personal liberty. It is a peculiarly Anglo-Saxon institution, and flourishes wherever the common law prevails. Our statutes have preserved it to us in full integrity. "Every person (2 R. S. 797, § 35, 4 Ed.) committed, detained, confined or restrained of his liberty, within this State, for any criminal or supposed criminal matter, or under any pretence whatsoever," may prosecute the writ of *habeas corpus*. No Judge can refuse it when applied for by any one. It is granted to all with equal facility, and without expense.

Its aid is, perhaps, most frequently invoked in behalf of prisoners, under legal process, to test the legality of the arrest, commitment, or detention, and, when necessary, to prevent imprisonment beyond the intention and policy of the law. The object of arrest and imprisonment, under our system, is not to punish the delinquent, but to secure his forthcoming, to abide the punishment which may be inflicted by the sentence of the law, upon conviction. Therefore, it is proper to receive bail as a substitute for imprisonment when a recognizance will operate to secure the prisoner's appearance at the proper time. In determining this, a principal consideration is the nature of the crime laid to the charge of the man or woman under the law's restraint. In cases of misdemeanor it is, and has always been, a matter of course in England, as well as here, to receive competent bail, proportioned to the probable amount of the ultimate penalty. But when the punishment is either capital, or imprisonment may follow in the State Prison, for a crime involving moral turpitude, other considerations are involved, and the law proceeds upon the distinction in allowing or refusing bail. If capital, bail is not in general allowed. There are, however, exceptions to this. In England, the Queen's Bench, or any Judge thereof in vacation, may bail for "any crime whatever," according to the circumstances of each case, in the exercise of judicial discretion. The same ample right to bail for any offence was, as far back as 1825, fully admitted to reside in the Supreme Court of this State. And where, in case of felony, guilt is clear, and a lengthy and disgraceful imprisonment may follow conviction, there is a natural presumption that the accused will not appear and surrender himself to the demands of justice, to avoid a mere forfeiture of property; it is, therefore, the usual, and perhaps the safest course, in such cases, to refuse bail.

In England it is almost a legal maxim, that in *felony* bail shall be allowed only where the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is "indifferent," that is, doubtful. Where there is a reasonable doubt of guilt, bail is invariably admitted. But the British penal code is more severe than ours; it was founded in terror, ours in reformation. With us, the object is to make punishment certain in order to reform.

Our rule, as to admitting to bail in cases of felony, is substantially similar to that of England, and not less lenient. Where there is a reasonable doubt of guilt—not moral but *legal* guilt—it is the rule *here* to admit to bail. And it is a rule which controls the exercise of the "discretion" which passes, in cases of summary applications to bail, upon the character of the offence charged. For that discretion is a judicial one, not dependant upon individual caprice, or upon private, much less on public, opinion, but to be absolutely guided by cases previously adjudged.

In this country the presumption is in favor of the prisoner. The whole theory of our penal law is based on the idea, or principle, that the man under accusation of crime is innocent till proved guilty. If this is so, then a prisoner, in whose behalf application is made, is *prima facie* entitled to bail; and it lies with the people, through their prosecuting officer, to show circumstances to take the case out of the rule.

Our law furnishes to him, as well as to the accused, full opportunity to test the propriety of the commitment, with reference to the bailable character of the offence charged in it. The prisoner, as we have seen, may sue out the *habeas corpus* in his own favor, or have one taken out for him. And where that is done, the people, surely, for the sake of the principle involved, if not from a motive of mercy, should meet the demand fairly and honestly, and not in any quibbling capacity.

A main mission of *habeas corpus*, in this State, it would appear from our statutes, so explicit are they on the subject, is to secure this right to prisoners, when entitled to discharge from arrest on bail. The Revised Statutes (2 R. S., 801, § 58) declare: "If it appear that the party has been legally committed for any criminal offence, or if he appear by the testimony offered on the return, or upon the hearing thereof, to be guilty of such an offence, although the commitment be irregular, the Court, or officer before whom such party shall be brought, *shall* proceed to let such party to bail, if the case be bailable, and good bail be offered," &c.

It is also provided, (2 R. S., 800, § 53,) in order to facilitate a full examination into the grounds of commitment, "that the Court, or officer, shall, immediately after return, proceed to examine into the facts contained in such return, and into the *cause* of the confinement or restraint, whether the same shall have been upon commitment for any criminal or *supposed* criminal matter or not." To that end he may look beyond the commitment, into the affidavits or proofs taken before the committing officer, upon which the prisoner is held, and also, whenever (2 R. S., 802, § 64) material facts are set forth in the return, or the prisoner alleges, on oath, any facts to show the imprisonment unlawful, or that he is entitled to his discharge, the Court, or officer proceeds, by direction of the statute, in "a summary way," to hear all such allegations, &c., and dispose of the matter "as the justice of the case may require."

There is only one restraint placed by statute upon the hearing of *habeas corpus*, within this City and County, and that was alluded to, and an assumed objection growing out of it interposed by District Attorney HALL, in the pending application before Judge PEABODY, in behalf of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The objection was very properly overruled. As Mr. SMITH remarked, the provision in question was not at all pertinent.

It provides (Laws 1844, Art. 4, Sect. 4,) that the Judge, before whom the matter arising *here*, on *habeas corpus*, is heard, "shall, if the case be bailable, and the *amount of bail shall have been fixed* by the committing magistrate, only determine whether the party is lawfully committed, or is legally chargeable with the offence imputed, and shall not adjudicate upon the question of bail.

The simple and only question to be considered now by Judge PEABODY seems to be: Is there *uncertainty*, in law or fact, as to the *legal* guilt of the prisoner? If the case against her is not *prima facie* conclusive, if it admits of reasonable doubt, then she is entitled to bail. In arriving at a conclusion, his Honor will look into the depositions before the magistrate. To these he is restricted, except that circumstances of subsequent occurrence, bearing on the case, if presented by affidavit, may properly be taken into account; as, for example, the recent decision of Surrogate BRADFORD. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S previous unenviable notoriety is to his Honor, officially, an abstraction not to be taken into account at all. It is the general opinion that the Surrogate's decision, changed entirely the aspect of the pending charge against her. That charge is not predicable, certainly, of an estate which had or has no existence in fact or in law. But, then, the Surrogate's recent decision is only *pro hac vice*. She has her appeal from it, and it cannot be used in bar of any action, by way of ejectment, which she may hereafter bring to test her title to real estate of Dr. BURDELL.

Grand Jurors.

To-day is appointed by law for the annual meeting of the presiding Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts, with the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, in order to prepare the Grand Jury list for the coming year. By law the Commissioner of Jurors is the clerk of this Jury Convention, but as Mr. ULYSSES D. FRENCH has been traveling in Europe for his health, it will be necessary to appoint another clerk *pro tem.* Upon being organized by the presence of a quorum of four members, the "Board" must "within fifteen days select from the Petit-Jury lists furnished by the Commissioner of Jurors not less than 600 nor more than 1,000 persons to serve as Grand Jurors," who must be "intelligent citizens of good character." From the list finally thus made up are drawn by ballot every month the Grand Jurors of the county.

It is to be earnestly hoped that every member of this Board of Selection will attend and fulfill the first designs of the law. If the reports of the Court proceedings during the past year are to be relied upon, the Board will find a large number of persons on the list who regularly fail to attend and are fined.

It is a rare occurrence to obtain a full Grand Jury on the first day of term by reason of this absenteeship. All names of such offenders should be erased, and a list composed of gentlemen who are likely to perform duty punctually as well as faithfully. Grand Juries are usually in session only from 11 to 1 o'clock in each day, and the criminal business of the County should not suffer as well from negligence of duty as from omission. The practice has been hitherto to take men of elegant leisure, or who are prominent in business circles, and place them in Grand Jury service. But it may be a pertinent question to the Board of Selection whether these classes of "intelligent citizens," are not after all more niggardly in bestowing their time for the public good than others less prominent would be. For many years past the Grand Jury list has represented about of close corporation, and the members and foremen are pretty much stereotype favorites. In many aspects, therefore, the next fifteen days may be well spent by the members of the Board in constructing a new list.

Jenkins Among the Chivalry.

Our chivalric neighbors of the South profess themselves particularly nice and delicate in dealing with all questions of social ethics. Their respect for the "fair sex" rises, we are frequently assured, into a refined and even rarefied reverence. Improprieties of any sort never dash the intercourse of the sexes, either in the homes or at the hotels of that sunny land, and the fantastic tricks which are too often played in the cities and the watering places of the "demoralized North," are seized upon with a kind of awful joy by our Southern cotemporaries, to be set before the astonished and horrified gaze of the Southern communities, just as the fatuous extravagancies of the inebriated Helots used to be exhibited *in terrorem* to the youth of Sparta by the countrymen of LYCURGUS. And it was not very long since, that "foul scorn" was hurled at divers Northern journals from the further side of the line of Mason and Dixon, because the said journals had ventured to bestow some faint whispers of commendation upon the work of a traveler who had taken a few liberties of speculation with the manners and customs of the young ladies of Texas. Our audacious criticisms were rebuked by a frightful array of "retorts personal," borrowed chiefly from the animated "Summer Correspondence" of the Northern press.

We do not mean to defend either the cities, the watering places, or the "Summer Correspondence" of the North. We knew, and we lament to know, that the average life of men and maidens at the hotels and the "Springs" of the North, is very far from being satisfactory to the philosophic observer, and that the average "Summer Correspondent" of the Northern journals is a very reprehensible creature, apt to be maudlin when he is not malicious, and delighting in twaddle when he cannot inaugurate in scandal. Had we been born and bred in Pilatka or Tuscaloosa; were we the overseer of fifty slaves, or the owner of five hundred, we could not shrink with a more unfeigned disgust than we now feel, from the insolent trifling with personal character, and the indecent exposure of private relations, which disgrace the columns of so many Northern journals during the season of the *villeggiature*. We are perfectly willing to concede to our Southern *confrères* an unlimited "liberty of unlicensed printing" upon these subjects. If the satirists of the South can scarify our people into a keener sense of self-respect, and a more wholesome theory of social life, in Heaven's name let them fall to with fire and steel.

But we must at the same time beg them to remember the Greeks at their own doors, and to try their medicinal might upon their domestic patients before experimenting upon ourselves.

For if we are to put faith in the statements of so respectable a journal as the Charleston *Courier*, they don't "manage these things" much better at the South than at the North—at the White Sulphurs of Virginia, than at the Saratogas of New-York, or the Newports of Rhode Island.

Under the caption of "Life at the White Sulphur," the *Courier* of Aug. 19 favors us with a very vivid picture of Southern men and maidens, which in boldness of the treatment and in the style of the handling would do credit to the most successful artists in the same "line of business" of whom New-York can boast.

Upon what Newport belle, for instance, was a transient immortality ever bestowed with touches more bewilderingly free, than those in which the *Courier's* correspondent brings before us a "sweet poetess of Texas," best known by the *nom de plume* of "H. M. Hardimaun?"

"Miss H. is the authoress of a romance called *The Free Flag of Cuba*, recently published by DEWITT & DAVENPORT. But this very lovely girl is too much admired as a woman to be spoken of merely as a writer. Indeed such is the influence of her sweet and attractive qualities, that those who know her best are apt to lose sight altogether of her genius, and to think of her only as the most lovely person that they have ever met. The purity, the tenderness, the piety, and the feeling of womanhood that pervades her writings have won for her the love of many. And those who have listened to the nightingale, try here to get a glimpse of the shy songstress. She presents in our eyes the most fascinating combination of qualities it is possible to put together. Of exquisite beauty—of manners the most unaffected—of temper the most gentle and tranquil. Her manner is distinguished by that delightful composure which is as free from insipidity as from trepidation or fluster. Reflection with her seems to supply the place of experience. Those clear blue eyes, from which she looks out 'with such a calm inquiry,' are by no means to be imposed upon; they detect at once the true meaning of the scene before her."

This miraculous young lady, before whom Northern publishers and Southern paragraphists bow with equal homage, has succeeded, we are further informed, in "soothing the savage breast" of the indomitable Colonel KEITT, and in reconciling that redoubtable Nullifier to the notion of a yoke. This information is so important to the whole country, which has for some time been agitated with convulsive fears of the mischief which this volcanic champion of State-Rights might be contriving against the next session of Congress, that we are almost tempted to overlook the indiscretion of the writer who promulgates it. No such excuse, however, occurs to us in mitigation of the audacity which goes on to liken "an elegant-looking gwoman, whose home is Rose Bank, on the Yazoo River," to a contrast of "sunshine with moonlight," and avers that she is quite "indifferent" to a number "of carrier-doves who never fail to appear before her with an olive-branch in their months," under which amazing trope we conjecture that our Southern Jenkins, himself a "carrier-dove" of the press, shadows sadly forth the fact of his own rejection by the "charming widow," "possessed of an ample fortune."

Nor can we attribute to any good motive the charge that "Lieut. MAURY" has got himself into such a preternatural state of mind that the "wisest and greatest of Europe cannot conjecture the limits to which his intellect may attain." We do not believe that distinguished savant has gone to such extravagant lengths even at the White Sulphur, nor can even the respectable authority of the *Courier* convince us that he is trying "to fix a new planet in the sphere of immortality," or that he can no longer discriminate between "wind" and "blood," "water" and "muscle," In the mad desire "at will to discover the current of their flow." What shall we say, too, to the assertion that Col. PICKENS, of South Carolina, after falling "desperately in love with the text, chemise and [illegible], broke [illegible] to the "unsophisticated mind and beautiful simplicity of Miss ——?" If the Carolinian Colonel be indeed so inflammable, it will be an act of humanity to give him the mission to Russia, but even that consideration will hardly excuse the Jenkins, of the *Courier*, for making so free with him and with this brace of "blank" beauties, upon whom he is inflicting the sad old lesson, that

"Men were deceivers ever."

Really our Southern friends would seem to be keeping well abreast with the St. Nicholas, and the "Summer Correspondence," and we must reiterate our hope that they would devote themselves to pulling up their own horses rather than rush with a too thoughtless generosity to arrest our own precipitate and headlong course.

Academy of Music—Frezzolini.

To-night the Academy of Music opens for the season, under the direction of Messrs. ULLMANN, THALBERG and STRAKOSCH. The difficulties which, for a time, seemed to threaten a postponement, are at an end, and the lessees with their own company only are in a position to carry on the campaign with vigor, and we hope success. Constant additions will be made to the operatic forces, and in a few weeks ROGER, HERR FORMES, and other artists, will be here. We shall then be in a position to enjoy a polyglot opera, its prima donna being Italian, the tenor, French, and the basso, German.

BELLINI'S Opera of "La Somnambula" has been selected for Signorina FREZZOLINI'S *début*, which takes place to-night. It is a simple, natural, effective *rôle*, filled with passages of earnest and pathetic meaning, which Mlle. FREZZOLINI will no doubt interpret with dramatic and musical force. The opera has the advantage of being popular with the public, and will attract a large audience. The lady's associates on this occasion are Mr. GASSIER, baritone, and Mr. LABOCETTA, tenor—both new to our public, and said to be superior artists. The orchestra is under the direction of Mr. ARCHUTZ.

A few facts in the history of Signorina FREZZOLINI may not be out of place here. That lady has been liberally lithographed, and magnanimously postered, but the biographers have been quiet, and the most the public has been able to gain, in an outside way, is a very uncertain idea of the orthography of the prima donna's Christian name, which, at present, seems to be rapidly consuming all the vowels of the English language without appearing satisfied with any one in particular.

Some one—probably a lithographer or printer—has said that the true baptism of an artist takes place when her portrait appears in every shop window, and her name on every dead wall. Accepting this as true, we believe that the public's new child is called ERMINIA FREZZOLINI.

If it be any comfort to know that the father of Mlle. FREZZOLINI was a basso of profound baseness, we are happily in a position to announce that interesting fact. For many years he was a most important impersonator of all that was bad on the stage, dividing the obloquy and emoluments of a career of operatic wickedness with M. LABLACHE. Both artists were highly esteemed in Italy, and monopolized the country between them.

As the wildest mountain top has its flower, so this rugged basso had a child—a mild and meekness blossom of song, which he wore in his bosom with simple fondness, and presented to the world as the ERMINIA FREZZOLINI aforesaid. We are not informed that the possession of this treasure exercised any beneficial influence on the moral actions of the great basso's life. We believe that he continued to pursue a career of infamous oppression towards genius tenors and afflicted sopranos, and frequently and properly encountered a violent death as a reward for his cruelty.

After having astonished a number of impressive individuals with the evidence of great musical gifts, and elicited raptures of delight from GARCIA, MARESCHI, and others, the little ERMINIA began to learn how to astonish the public, which, curious to relate, was not by asking a large salary. She took lessons of Señor TACCHINARDI, and no doubt excited the wrath of that gentleman by throwing up her shoulders and pouting, and wilfully singing out of tune whenever she observed he was getting red in the face. TACCHINARDI was a man of much patient suffering, and consequently a great teacher. In due time he confessed that his pupil had learnt all that he could teach, and consequently that she was ready for the stage. Her début followed quickly on this declaration, and took place at Florence in 1843. It was a success of the most generous kind, and based on such correct appreciation that at her subsequent engagement at La Scala, Milan, it was more than confirmed. Thus cordially welcomed into the realms of art by her own countrymen, it is not remarkable that Signorina FREZZOLINI has always entertained a sincere affection for an Italian public, and a natural disposition to appear before an audience which unhesitatingly ranks her with PASTA and MALIBRAN. And here we take occasion to remark that, contrary to the German idea, Italians really do know something about Italian opera. In the first place they produce the music and the musicians for this peculiar kind of entertainment; and in the second place no other country does. Of course this affords no conclusive evidence that they know what they are about, or that they are half so clever as the Germans who do; still it is to a degree an extenuating circumstance which ought to be remembered when the taste or the judgment of the Italian is called in question. It must, at least, be conceded that they have a vulgar prejudice for the best operas and the best singers.

During three years Signorina FREZZOLINI sang in the principal theatres of Italy, and then having received flattering propositions from Vienna she proceeded to that city where a new ovation awaited her. *En route* for this capital an incident occurred which we command to the especial attention and consideration of her professed biographers. Her carriage was stopped by brigands; not your common greasy footpads of the Neapolitan frontier, but picturesque ruffians, with three watches, four pistols, two daggers and a carbine each. In fact, professional gentlemen, got up like Mr. WALLACK, with a just and liberal idea of what the world expects from their class. A black dog accosted the lady, and in tones of melting sweetness, demanded, with gentlemanly indifference, her money or her life. The words had scarcely left his lips when he was observed to stagger, and press his hands anxiously to his noble brow. An attendant (who only had two watches, three pistols, one dagger and a common gun) came to his assistance with a flacon of *eau de cologne*. In nervous accents he whispered two words in the ear of his comrade. Its effect was magical. All the brigands pulled off their hats, displaying heavy masses of the most lovely ringlets, and simultaneously bursting into a grand chorus, recognized LA FREZZOLINI as their Queen—*for they had* recognized her in spite of her not being disguised. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. BALFE has basely plagiarized this situation in his opera of the *Enchantress*.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI'S success in Vienna was but the commencement of a similar series of triumphs in other capitals. Wherever she went she was greeted with enthusiasm, not only as a vocalist, but as a *tragédienne*—as a lyric *artiste* of the highest potency. At St. Petersburg she sung for three years in succession—from 1848 to 1850—receiving her engagement from RUBINI, who was at that time the director of the opera, and a sufficient judge of the kind of merit that would satisfy the exacting patrons of the Russian Metropolitan Theatre. Her career from this period is tolerably well known. She sang in London and in Paris, and in both cities distanced all rivals. It was in the latter city that Mr. ULLMANN succeeded in obtaining her from the jealous CALZADO, not, however, without paying a heavy premium. Few singers of recent times have created the *furore* which has attended the various impersonations of Signorina FREZZOLINI during the past five years in the French Metropolis. From the first she captivated the critics and the composers, and that too at a concert. The principal members of the Conservatoire and the Philharmonic Society, headed by BERLIOZ, presented her with an autograph testimonial, couched in the most impassioned words of praise. She has maintained her position in spite of occasional delinquencies, and can at any moment return to the French, the English or the Russian metropolis, with the certainty of engagement as the principal star.

To-night an American audience will have the opportunity of judging of her powers, and of saying whether they are impaired or or overrated. The attain-

dents of an artiste are simply interesting. They should be allowed to have no weight whatever in forming the judgment, for we do not want artists that have been good, but those that really are so.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MATILDA HERON commences her second New-York engagement to-night at this establishment. A new play, translated from the French by Miss HERON, will be presented on the occasion. It is called "Fismmina," and must be an important work, inasmuch as it contains parts for Mr. DYOTT, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mrs. HOEY, and Mrs. ALLEN, as well as Miss HERON.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. MURDOCH an American tragedian, who has recently created much enthusiasm on the other side the Atlantic, commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in FARQUHAR'S play of the "Inconstant."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This prosperous and excellent establishment continues to ride smoothly on the tide of fortune and to satisfy everybody. Changes are not actually needed by the public, but Mr. NIBLO brings out a novelty to-night for convenience sake. It is the famous ballet of "Acalista," a work that has been many months in preparation, and one in which Mlle. ROLLA made her success in London.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, the eminent comedian, will make his first appearance at this house on Monday next..

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Lady of the Lake," "Magic Hands," and the "Forty Thieves" are on the bill for to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Another new piece will be produced here to-night. It is from the pen of Mr. TOM TAYLOR, and is called "Victims." The principal characters are sustained by Messrs. WHEATLEIGH, JEFFERSON and Miss LAURA KEENE. The comic afterpiece of "A Conjugal Lesson" will also be given.

OLYMPIC.—Miss KATE SAXON, the popular and beautiful comedienne, has been engaged here and will appear to-night in the "Morning Call." The "Wizard Skiff" and "Poor Pillicoddy" will also be played.

BARNUM'S.—The Wizard brings his successful engagement to an end this week; he appears to-night in one of his extraordinary entertainments.

MATTERS IN VIRGINIA.

The Kansas Excitement at an End—The Bubble Bursted—The Fire-Eaters at a Loss for a New *Issue*—The Clerkship of the United States House of Representatives—Change in the Proprietorship of the South Side Democrat—The Crops in Virginia—The Contest Between Wise and Hunter—Prospect of a Split in the Democracy.

PETERSBURG, VA., Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

The Kansas excitement may now be said to be fairly at an end. The most rabid of the fire-eating journals in Virginia are silent upon the subject, seeing, no doubt, that such an agitation would not be consistent with the possibility of their existence under the pressure of an overwhelming conservative sentiment. This ultra policy was first conceived in a spirit of chagrin and disappointment, arising from the failure of its originators to secure office, but having no just principle to sustain it, its early demise might reasonably be expected. The truth is, there was not a particle of sincerity in the cry of opposition raised by those ultras to the course of Gov. WALKER. It was the sheerest affectation and hypocrisy, but it soon had its corrective in the sound, conservative public opinion of the commonwealth. So far as I have been able to ascertain, nine-tenths of the people of Virginia were decidedly opposed to this war upon the Administration. And appearances are exceedingly deceptive if a heavy retribution will not come upon the heads of those who originated that infamous crusade. The more it is reflected on, the more repugnant does it become, and like Know-Nothingism, increases in enormity with time. Every politician who has based his prospects upon that issue is now, I understand, beginning to regret his course, and would now feign ally himself with the Administration Party. But I imagine they will find it too late, for the law of condemnation attaches to every individual who took an active part in this movement. Had the sentiments of some members of Congress who sided with the opposition in this Kansas excitement been known before their election, I have no doubt they would be left to enjoy the sweets of private life for all future time. There are a few known to be opposed to the Administration upon this question, but I venture to say they will not pursue that opposition actively, for they know enough by this time of the sentiments of their constituents on that head to satisfy them of the dangers of such a course.

All the pretext for excitement which the Kansas question afforded being now removed, the ultras will necessarily feel at a loss for some new food for agitation. They cannot with any consistency turn round and support an administration which they have so bitterly denounced. I am inclined to think they are looking hopefully forward to the forthcoming vindication by Gov. WALKER of his Kansas policy, in expectation of finding therein some loop-hole through which to escape the odium attaching to their course hitherto. Rest assured that this document, when it does appear, will be closely analyzed, and if no plea for a recantation will be presented, that of misunderstanding as to his object in the pronunciamentos which he has made, will be seized upon. But whether the friends of the Administration will be content with this is a question. They have betrayed their feelings, and have endeavored to do all the injury in their power, and this resort will justly be regarded as one of necessity. In other words, they pursued the warfare until forced by the pressure of public opinion to abandon it. True, they were not sincere, but this serves rather to aggravate than extenuate their guilt. The would-be leader of the faction, Mr. PRYOR, is, I understand, somewhere up the mountains brooding sorrowfully over the false step which he has taken. He has few to condole with him, judging by the sentiments now prevalent in Virginia; nor has he seen the worst of this. Six months hence will reveal to him in a clear and unmistakable manner the impropriety of his course. If he would learn from it a lesson of discretion, he should not regret that step; for if ever there lived a man who needs common prudence and a little judgment, it is he. His whole history as a journalist has been characterized by an uninterrupted series of blunders. His capacity is limited entirely to the mere matter of writing, and is essentially superficial. In matters requiring judgment and discretion he may be set down as a perfect nentity. His course with reference to the Administration in the Kansas warfare, will be his death-blow in Virginia, if all I have heard be true.

I have heard considerable talk in this city since my arrival here, regarding the Clerkship of the United States House of Representatives, for which, I am informed, BANKS, of the *South-Side Democrat*, is a candidate. It was this fact, no doubt, which led to the interest in this matter which I have seen manifested here. I have been informed by some members of Congress of the active exertions which he is making to secure this office, and I have ascertained here that fully nine-tenths of his time is devoted to canvassing, to the almost entire neglect of his paper. The Democracy in this district are said to be very much dissatisfied with the manner in which the paper is conducted, and many of them, I was told, seriously contemplate a withdrawal of their support from it if some change in its conduct does not take place. From all I have heard I do not hesitate to say that never was such a wild goose chase known as that of BANKS for the Clerkship of the U. S. House of Representatives. It is, in fact, deemed the utmost impertinence on his part, to seek for it, when there are many others anxious to get it, who have strong claims upon the party. He has none, for, as I understand, he has been far more than remunerated for any little service which he has ever rendered. I have heard one individual very truthfully remark, that he had better attend to his little paper than be wasting his time in the hopeless pursuit of office.

I was told to-day that BANKS has sold his share of the *Democrat* to a Mr. DEWIT, who was formerly associated with JOHN M. DANIEL, in the Richmond *Examiner*. This course was, doubtless, necessitated by the dissatisfaction among the Democracy, to which I have referred. But it appears strange, in view of the fact, that BANKS will deprive himself of the chief means by which he could render a service to his party, and the only basis upon which to found a claim to the office for which he now seeks. The paper afforded the only passport to party favor that he could present, for personally he is said to have no influence. He may possibly have sold his interest under an assurance that his election to the post to which he so earnestly aspires, was beyond a question. Happy conceit, in truth!

The crops in Virginia, so far as I can see and ascertain, are exceedingly promising. The corn crop will be an abundant one, and the tobacco crop is represented as likely to yield a fair average. It is far superior to what was expected some month or six weeks ago, and as a general thing above the average yield of the last and previous years. The prospect of a plenty of all kinds of produce is looked to hopefully.

The contest between Governor WISE and Senator HUNTER, for the United States senatorship, is waxing very warm. I have ascertained during my travels in Virginia, that the friends of both are actively at work drumming up for the contest next Winter. WISE is said to have decidedly the advantage in the race, occupying as he does the popular side of the Kansas question, which, it is said, will be the issue in this election. He is for the Administration, while HUNTER is against it. But I am told the friends of the latter would feign avoid such an issue, seeing how unpopular the Anti-Administration policy is becoming. His chief organs having assumed that position, however, he will be kept to it until he makes a formal avowal to the contrary.

Should WISE be successful, it is probable the Hunter party will go over body and bones to the disunionists, and engage with them in building up an ultra Southern party for 1860. But it is a matter of doubt whether enough could be found in Virginia to constitute even the nucleus of such a faction, and it is no less doubtful whether the people, from any cause, especially so trifling a one as the selection of one individual over another, to whom they may be more favorable, would be induced to abandon those principles of conservatism which have always distinguished the masses in the Old Dominion. I do not think, whatever chagrin may be felt by a few at HUNTER'S defeat, that a result of this kind will follow.

The New-England Firemen's Muster.

WORCESTER, MASS., Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The Firemen's muster and trial took place today, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. About four thousand Firemen were in procession, and the city is thronged with upwards of twenty thousand strangers from all points. The annual celebration of the Worcester Fire Department took place, upon which occasion Mayor RICHARDSON delivered a short and appropriate address, after which the companies separated to receive the visiting companies.

To-day about sixty companies appeared in procession, and the streets presented a scene of unusual brilliancy and commotion. After passing through several of the principal streets the companies proceeded to the Park, where every convenience had been prepared for the trial of the engines. Precisely at one o'clock the signal was given to commence the tournament, when Merrimack engine, No. 4, of Lowell, made by HUNNEMAN, of Boston, led off with a stream of 170 feet in height. The playing was proceeded with with the greatest spirit, the companies in their marks from 160 to 128 feet, from No. 1 to 27, (at which point I am forced to close my letter,) with the exception of Sowent, No. 5, of Manchester, made by HUNNEMAN, which forced the water 180 feet high. The engines on the ground represented the builds of HUNNEMAN, HOWARD & Co., Boston; BUTTON, Waterford, N. Y.; JEFFERS, of Pawtucket, R. I.; and AGNEW, Philadelphia. The companies came mostly from country towns and villages, and exhibited much skill and experience in managing "der machine." The greatest good order and harmony prevailed throughout the occasion, and the whole affair reflects much credit upon all concerned in it.

The prizes were one of $300, $200, $100, $75, $50, and the arrangements were in able hands. The $75 prize was given by Mr. TIFFANY, who also gave the company a collation at his house. The city appropriated $500, and the rest of the amount was contributed by the Worcester Fire Department.

The day has been all that could be desired; calm, and no wind stirring to mar the streams as they were sped heavenward.

This evening is devoted to a Ball, and from the arrangements made it cannot fail to be a brilliant and happy affair.

Detail in regard to this matter has been out of the question, and you must therefore excuse my brief mention. I can only say it has been a grand affair throughout, and its results will prove of benefit to the interests of the New-England Firemen generally, by inaugurating an era of good fellowship—the bands o' which will strengthen with time.

Yours in haste, AQUIDNEK.

Swill-fed Cows in New-York and its Environs—Slaughter of the Innocents—A Hint for the Grand Jury.

In the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 19th and 22d ult., we gave a full report of some horrible disclosures made before the Board of Health, Brooklyn, the result of which has been to prevent the enormity of a private speculator obtaining the suspension of an ordinance of that City, to enable him to rebuild one of those shocking nuisances and poison-factories—a cow-stable in connection with a distillery. The existence, at all, of such establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is truly a marvel after the exposures that have been made; and the extent of this evil is fearful to contemplate.

In the late investigation at Brooklyn, it was shown that cows kept in distillery stables contract a peculiar disease sooner or later; in fact, so fatal and universal is it that a man keeping twenty-five cows constantly on hand, lost forty in a year. This would give each, on an average, about six months to live. That the disease of which they die is consumption, it being found after death that their lungs had lost all vitality—become "a putrid black mass." That a cow in a natural or normal condition could not live in such an atmosphere and on such food long enough to make it pay; and they are, therefore, on being first taken into the stable, *inoculated* with the *poisonous* putrid matter from the dead cows!

The question whether the milk from such wretched, diseased animals is fit for human food, has been answered by the most competent witnesses, in the most conclusive manner.

In 1850, one EDWARD LOUGHMAN, a milkman who kept his cows at that time in the extensive stables on Eighteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, in this City, brought an action against Mr. DANIEL D. HOWARD, then proprietor of the Irving house, to recover the balance of a pretty long "milk score," viz: $300,35. Mr. HOWARD defended the action on the ground that he had contracted for country milk, from cows grass-fed in summer, and fed on hay and vegetables in the winter. But the plaintiff had kept his cows at the distillery stables, and as soon as he discovered that, he had discontinued to deal with him; that the milk was impure and unhealthy, and that he had already been overpaid the value. He therefore claimed to recoup to the amount of $1,000 damages.

The action was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge WOODRUFF, commencing on the 19th day of December, and lasted for three days. Considerable excitement was created at the time, which, however, as has been the case in every successive exposure of the evil, soon died away, and distillery stables have ever since continued to flourish and be patronized to an enormous extent, as we shall presently show.

On the trial of that action testimony was adduced that the distillery-fed milk was deleterious to health; and among other witnesses Dr. A. K. GARDNER proved that he knew the stables; that the cows kept there by the plaintiff and others were fed on hot swill and occasionally a wisp of hay, but this after a while they could not chew, *as their teeth dropped out.* Once in the stable, they never came out so long as they gave milk and lived; that the quantity of milk given when the cows were fed and stimulated by this food, was greater than that given by grass or grain-fed cows—but the quality was much inferior, containing from 30 to 50 per cent. less of nutritious properties. He had analyzed some. It took much longer to mingle with other bodies than pure milk did, and became a foreign substance in the stomach, causing—particularly in children—vomiting and indigestion. He had reason to believe, from his own observation and what he had heard from other physicians, that the use of it frequently caused cholera infantum, marasmus, wasting away, or consumption, and scrofula.

The cows were affected, also, by disease in the hoof, so that they could not stand. Butchers could tell the meat of such cows, blindfolded, *by its bad odor.*

The tallow, which in a healthy cow would weigh thirty pounds, would not, from one of these, weigh more than seven or eight pounds.

Dr. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine, on matters connected with the health of the City, testified that such Committee had made a report on the subject; and that he had seen *hundreds of cases of diseases in children* where he had no doubt the principal cause was the drinking of this kind of milk.

Professor READ, Chemist, had analyzed several specimens. The component parts, or ingredients, were the same as in pure milk, but the proportions so different as to render the milk unhealthy.

Dr. GRISCOM said it was decidedly unwholesome. His experience had been particularly as to infants from six months to three or four years of age.

The confectioner proved that the pastry was frequently spoiled by the bad quality of the milk supplied by plaintiff, and that it would not make ice-creams.

The Judge, in his charge, characterized the system as one of great *fraud*, and a matter deserving the serious consideration of the authorities. The result was a verdict for the defendant, Mr. HOWARD, the Jury having been unanimous on the final vote. The plaintiff prudently paid the costs, not choosing to hazard an appeal.

Besides these witnesses, other scientific men have borne testimony to the same purport in even stronger terms; for instance, Mr. R. M. HASKELL in his Lectures—Dr. CHARLES A. LEE, Mr. RUGGLES, and others.

Many physicians do not hesitate to attribute to the general use of this destructive article of food the frightful disproportion which the records of mortality in this City and Brooklyn exhibit, as compared with other places. Half the deaths being those of infants under five years old, and more than one-fourth of such as are under one.

In many cases, it is said, the symptoms of poisoning by swill-milk are so obvious that the physicians at once impute it to this cause, and prohibit the use of milk entirely; such cases are to be found authentically reported in medical works.

We will now inquire into the *extent* of this evil, and when we have ascertained that and the enormous rate of profits derived from it, we may perhaps find some clue to the reason why this iniquitous trade flourishes in defiance of morality, justice and law.

Without going fully or minutely into the statistics, we may state that of the milk used in New-York and Brooklyn *not one third* is pure country milk, two-thirds and upwards being supplied from cows fed upon distillery-swill in this and the adjoining cities.

Twice as many persons are engaged in the sale of the swill-milk as in that of the country-milk—the one being computed at 250, the other at 500.

By a computation made in 1853, there were 4,00 cows kept on this island; of these 2,000 were in stables attached to distilleries, and the rest were in stables to which the swill is brought in carts.

In Brooklyn (in the two Districts) there are not less than eight or nine thousand cows fed almost entirely upon swill. The only pure milk used in that city is about 3,000 quarts brought in daily by the Long Island Railroad, and perhaps 4,000 more procured from Orange County and elsewhere. Of the swill-milk manufactured in Brooklyn, about five thousand quarts are daily brought into this City by the ferry-boats.

In Jersey there are about one thousand cows fed upon grains from breweries, and swill conveyed from this City, principally by the Hoboken Ferry. Like the swill, the grains are destitute of nutritious qualities, and are regarded as very little better.

We thus see there are at least 13,000 cows constantly kept from which this swill-milk is extracted. The number of dairy or country cows from which we obtain our supplies, is about 10,000, but we have seen that the forced yield of swill-fed cows is much greater, and it is the same at all seasons.

The amount of pure milk supplied in 1851 was, as nearly as could be ascertained, thirty-six millions of quarts, and the cost was $1,800,000, of which $145,000 was paid for transportation; while the produce from the swill-stables was 65,700,000 quarts, and the amount paid by the citizens of New York, Williamsburg and Jersey, for this worse than trash, was THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The profits of the Swill-milk Dealers are about two-thirds greater than those of the honest country farmer who supplies the genuine article, notwithstanding the great losses of stock, by death, which the former *calculate upon.*

The stands in these stables are rented to milkmen who keep various numbers of cows, the swill is supplied by pipes to a large trough, and for the rent and swill the owner pays six cents a head per day. This swill is sometimes quite hot, and a new comer will not and cannot touch it. The animal naturally revolts at the horrible stuff, and requires some days before it can touch it; but in the course of a week or two it becomes accustomed to it, and finally drinks it with evident relish. The swill is a strong stimulant, and the appearance of the animal after a few weeks is very much analogous to that of a human being shattered and blasted by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

Of this swill, every 24 hours, each cow consumes 25 or 30 gallons, and their yield varies from 5 to 25 quarts of (so-called) milk daily. Allowing 12 quarts to be the average for nine months, (if they live so long,) and the price 5 cents a quart, one animal would bring in $160 in that period—add $40 for the water used in the dilution, and the profit shown is enormous. One hundred cows will yield $70 a day, of which $30 will cover all the expenses.

LONG ISLAND.

Supplying Brooklyn with Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is an old French maxim, which affirms that an —— can deny more in an hour than a hundred philosophers can prove in a hundred years.

It must certainly have been plain enough that the object of my communication was to provoke inquiry by that public who are called upon for $600,000 more—if, indeed, there was not already too much labor and money in course of expenditure.

Calculations of engineers are subject to the same fallibility as other men's, and are somewhat proverbial for uncertainty; nor are they professionally expected to know more of the natural laws of the universe than other reflecting and investigating men. Phenomena may be known to very ordinary minds that may have escaped their observation—and a phenomenon of such sort seems to be the supply of water on Long Island. It is not governed entirely by the 30 to 37 inches of rain per annum, which would give a larger quantity than stated by Mr. STODDARD. What does "Citizen" suppose would be the limits of the number of wells which would be supplied with water on any square mile of the thickly populated portion of Brooklyn? Does he think it would be no more than 800,000 gallons per day? It is an absolute fact that much more is now drawn from equal areas, and that it might be multiplied ten times, no practical well-digger will deny. All of "Citizen's" authorities have halted over the query—How long will it last? And are we not drawing out a limited supply stored up in a saturated soil? Yes! and we are burning coal in our grates, our furnaces and our manufactories with almost a ferocity of consumption—knowing that the supply is limited, and will not last more than 100,000 years or so. What a reckless people! Is it not sufficient for us that there is an abundant supply of water for the present generation already stored up in the soil, and that the public living in some remote year could continue and extend the plan infinitely?

It is not the feeble idea of draining any individual mile square of surface water that your correspondent ever entertained. A glance at the philosophy of the "main spring" (as the inclined plane of saturated soil is called by old residents of Long Island,) would satisfy "Citizen," or his eminent authorities, what natural plan would suggest itself, viz: To cut off not only the flow of annual rains at its nearest approach to the surface, or near the level of high water, but by tapping the immense reservoir that lies below, and whose contents—the pressure and weight of the ocean and of the Island itself—would cause to seek relief at the lowest bent.

"Citizen" must be either insincere or not quite sane to assert that a channel of one mile in length, excavated below the level of high water, would be limited by the surface supply of a mile square.

Engineering calculations have fixed the quantity of water which must flow from Baileey's Pond—without allowing for the past increase that would follow the excavation of the same area at or near to high water. Wise economy, it seems, would have dictated the completion of the works only to this point until experience has tested the abundance of supply, without the expensive canal or more expensive conduit beyond. Certainly this generation would never have found the need of extension.

To some personal matters it hardly seems necessary to refer. While truth is the object, the individual is of small consequence. You, Mr. Editor, (I suppose to give me a friendly introduction,) added the "official" to my name.

As to the fractures of the aqueduct, SOLON ROBINSON, of the *Tribune*, Mr. PARDEE, of strawberry memory, and myself, saw a fracture of some 50 to 60 feet from the unfinished end of the conduit, which some gentlemen employed upon the works informed us had occurred several times, and he said serious apprehensions of increased difficulties did "alarm" the contractors. I repeat the assertion with the additions which the succeeding sentence supplied the lines of in my last communication.

There are no springs or rivulets on this portion of Long Island except at or near the level of high water.

The hills do not supply them. There are none around the base of the hills, and my acquaintance with the topography of the Island, is somewhat intimate. Land springs, or such as flow only part of the year, rivulets that are running water only immediately succeeding heavy rains or during the continuance of surface water in a peat bog; or, a block of low lots surrounded by streets raised to a high grade, do not enter into my calculations. I have read Mr. STODDARD'S pamphlet, I have read Mr. MCALPINE'S report, and I did read that Dr. LARDNER said: that steam navigation of the ocean was impracticable. I endeavored modestly, Mr. Editor, to cause the public to reflect if $600,000 more of tax burdens were necessary, and I hope with due appreciation of my own moderate ability to sustain all I have ever said or written.

THOS. W. FIELD.

A BOARDING HOUSE FROLIC—STABBING.—A bloody encounter occurred at the boarding-house No. 105 York-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. It appears that JOHN REARDON, THOS. MACKLEY and HENRY PENDINGTON occupied the same room, and during the night they got into a fight, the origin of which does not appear. During the fight, which was very furious, WARNER MACLAUGHLIN, who occupied an adjoining room, hearing the affray, rushed in with a large screw driver and stabbed REARDON severely in the back and arm, and MACKLEY on the arm, head and breast. Capt. KING, with officers KEELAN and MCLAUGHLIN of the Second Precinct, came in at this time and arrested MCCADDEN and PENDINGTON and committed them for examination. Drs. YOUNG and OTTERSON dressed the wounds of the injured men, and they were not considered in a dangerous condition last evening.

☞ The Brooklyn Public Schools will reopen today. The school-houses have been cleansed, repainted and set in complete working condition.

MILITARY.—The National Guard, Company A., 14th Regiment, Captain HORACE A. SPRAGUE, has recently been organized as an independent battalion, and the following officers elected:

Major—HORACE A. SPRAGUE.
Adjutant—WILLIAM DERBYOISE.
Company Officers—First Company—Captain, EDWARD FOWLER; First Lieutenant, GEORGE DAVIS; Second Lieutenant, JOSEPH HYDE.
Second Company—Captain, ROBERT JORDON; First Lieutenant, THOMAS STEERS; Second Lieutenant, J. D. MCCLOSKEY.

The command numbers eighty men, and it is the intention to form a regiment equal in drill and discipline to the 7th Regiment.

Captain SPRAGUE'S company still retains its position in the 14th Regiment.

The first parade of the new battalion will take place on the 22d of February next.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday evening, William Bogert fell from a Greenwood car, in Court-street, Brooklyn, and had his skull fractured and leg broken, just below the knee. He was taken to the Hospital by the Police of the Third Precinct.

James Murray, while at work on Robinson's wharf, Brooklyn, Saturday, had his skull fractured by an iron bar falling upon it. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Edward Flaherty fell from an upper story of one of the Atlantic Basin stores, Saturday, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Hicks-street.

Wm. Bissell fell from a building in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to his residence, No. 178 Park avenue, by Officers Ulter and McLaughlin, of the Fourth Precinct.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of HUGH KELLY, killed on Sunday morning last in front of No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon from the late residence of deceased on Front-street. There were nearly 1,000 persons present, and the remains were followed to the Flatbush Cemetery by a large cortege of friends. The deceased was 21 years of age, worked in the navy yard, and was much esteemed by his associates.

ANOTHER DISHONEST CLERK.—JOHN MYERS, clerk to Mr. DUNN, butcher in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Officer HANOVAN, of the First Precinct, Saturday, on a charge of appropriating money to his own use, belonging to his employer. He was caught in a trap set for him, and some $70 were found on his person.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named PATRICK CARROLL was arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday, by officer EVANS of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of attempting to rob CHRISTIAN FANSTOCK on Franklin avenue. The accused was committed by Justice MORREDUS.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—The wife of SAMUEL JASON, residing near North First and Grand streets, Brooklyn, retired to rest Saturday night, apparently in good health, and was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Coroner SNELL will hold an inquest to-day.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.—The Americans of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated ROBERT MARSHALL, ropemaker, for Alderman. Mr. A. J. DUBEE, nominated by the German Democrats, refuses to be a candidate.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a young child was found in a privy vault in South Brooklyn, Saturday, under circumstances which induce the belief that the child was alive when deposited there. Coroner SNELL has the case in charge.

☞ In one of the Brooklyn Police Courts (Justice FERRY) 118 cases were tried during the month of August.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ Officer BALDWIN, of Bridgeport, Conn., informs us that the son of JOSEPH M. EDNEY, of No. 49 Third-avenue in this City, was drowned in Bridgeport on Thursday last.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The account in the *Evening Post*, on Saturday, of a garroting affair in Jersey City, is a fabrication.

SEPT. 6, 1857. TRUTH.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Several days ago, the baggage master on one of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains, saw a couple of "fancy gentlemen" get off at this place. Since that time he has been on the lookout for them, as he always perceived that they were at the depot whenever his train was in. Yesterday afternoon as the 2:10 down train arrived, these two "gentlemen" mingled with the crowd. Luckily the baggage master who knew them was on hand, and closely watching their movements, caught one abstracting a portemonnaie from a lady's pocket. The rogue was immediately taken in charge, together with his confederate, and detained until this morning, when they were brought up before Justice MOODY. The trial was, however, adjourned until to-morrow morning, in order to let the prosecution obtain more witnesses. The pickpockets, in the meantime, have taken up their quarters at the Broadstreet Hotel.—*Bridgeport Standard, Sept. 4.*

☞ The passengers upon the stages running through Washington-street, Hoboken, on Sundays have, in many cases, acted in a manner to cause complaint by citizens. The authorities notified the owners that it would not be allowed and that they must prevent it. Accordingly yesterday all was comparatively quiet and orderly.

DROWNED.—On Friday the wife of MATTHEW DALY, who is employed as a watchman on board of the barges lying in the cove near Hoboken, fell overboard and was drowned. Her body had not been recovered yesterday. They live on board of the barges.

STREET ROBBERY.—An elderly lady while walking in South Seventh-street, Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, was pushed down by a man clad in the dress of a laborer, who snatched her purse containing $6, with which he escaped.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday, during Church hours, a dwelling house at the corner of Grove and Mercer streets, was entered by burglars, and a quantity of silverware, jewelry and clothing were taken away.

☞ The Public Schools of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, New-Brunswick and generally throughout the large towns of New-Jersey will reopen to-day.

DR. UHL INDORSED.—The *Medical Monthly* for September (DRS. EDWARD H. PARKER and J. H. DOUGLAS, Editors,) endorse fully the course of Dr. UHL in the part he performed in the Cunningham bogus baby production. "His position," says the *Monthly*, "was a trying one, but he has acquitted himself manfully in it, and the thanks, not only of the medical profession, but of the community, are justly due to him for aiding the officers of justice so efficiently, though at so great a personal sacrifice."

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this morning I find it stated that I was discharged from the Second Ward Station-House by Justice BRENNAN. This is entirely a mistake on the part of your reporter, as Justice BRENNAN placed me in the custody of an officer, to appear in the morning before the Police Court at the Tombs. Upon an examination before Justice OSBORNE, in the morning after the occurrence, Judge OSBORNE decided to dismiss the complaint against me, thus exonerating me from all cause for censure.

Yours, PATRICK DUFFY.

THE NAVAL COURTS—CASES TO COME UP.—On Monday the three Naval Courts will be fully organized for the prompt transaction of business. The remaining cases have been prepared by Mr. CARLISLE, so as to be acted upon more systematically and yet with more dispatch than before the recess:

Lieutenant George R Gray and Passed-Midshipman March, before the First Court; Charles Winder, Esq., Judge Advocate.

T. M. Blount and P. Phillips, Esqs., counsel for applicants.

Lieutenants Abbott and Williamson, before the Second Court; Charles Albert, Esq., Judge Advocate.

Commander Samuel Lockwood and Lieutenant Glassen, before the Third Court; R. M. Little, Esq., Judge Advocate.

T. M. Blount and P. Phillips, Esqs., counsel for applicants.—*Wash. States, Sept. 5.*

MUTINY AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.—We are sorry to hear that the 39th Regiment is by no means at this moment in a proper state of discipline. The approaching removal to Quebec, and expected order to sail for India, are viewed with great clamor, and desertions have of late become so numerous, as to render confinement in barracks for some days past necessary. This has led to murmurs, and in many instances cries of insubordination. Every means of a gentle character has been used to quell this mutinous spirit so dangerous to military discipline, but we cannot say to what extent they have succeeded. It is not the time now to mention causes that have lowered the character, of late, of this formerly one of the most gallant and steadiest regiments of the line; but we trust they will be required no more to be published for the future.—*Liverpool Times.*

Homicide by a British Officer in Montreal.

From the Montreal Argus.

On Thursday evening, an affair took place in the St. Ann's Suburbs, which terminated in the death of a man named DEARNEY. It seems that, for some time, a picquet of two or three officers has nightly gone the rounds of that ward with police, in search of soldiers absent from roll-call in the evening. On Thursday evening, Lieut. TEVAN was dispatched on that duty, and applied to the Chief of Police, Capt. HAYS, to supply him with a few men to enable him to search such houses as he might believe harbored deserters from the regiment. Tois Capt. HAYS did not feel authorized to grant, and Lieut. TEVAN then wished him good night, and said he would go by himself. While in Griffintown, he saw come out of a tavern, two men, each carrying a bundle, whom he overheard speaking of going to the United States. Lieut. TEVAN accosted them, and charged them with being deserters; this brought on disturbance; the men struck Lieutenant TEVAN, who declared himself an officer on duty, and armed; threatening that if attacked he would fire in self-defence. To show himself in earnest, he fired one barrel of a revolver in the air, declaring that the piece was loaded. Being attacked and struck down, he fired twice, and the balls passed through the body of DEARNEY, one of his assailants, a man aged about 24 years, who died in a very short time after receiving the wound. The Police came up to the scene of conflict and saved Lieutenant TEVAN from inevitable destruction, as the crowd was both numerous and furious. He surrendered himself to the Police, by whom he was taken into custody, and is so retained waiting the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which assembled yesterday afternoon at the New Court House. Such, so far as we have been able to gather them, are the particulars of an affray which has created much regret throughout the city. In the present state of the inquiry we forbear all comment on the case.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.

The custom department is also well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &C., for winter. Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of "Arthur's Self-sealing Cans and Jars," you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent of Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

SEPTEMBER.

Month of the harvest!—dear to all
The heartiness speaking of the Fall!—
Dear are thy leaves of changing hue,
And thy warm heaven of clouded blue:
And, best of all, the softer glow
With which thy purpling sunsets flow.

Our scherer walks are brown and strewn
With rose-leaves, flushing red in June:
Nor can the garden's colors vie
With those that decked it in July;
And all the wandering winds are fraught
With scents less sweet than August brought.

But still, September, rich and brown,
Thy mantle trails o'er plain and down;
And 'neath thy touch the forest old
Flames, liveried in red and gold;
While Earth, in sobered garb, prepares
Her breast for Winter's frosty hairs.

Oh month! these changes of the year
Of counsel wisdom to our ear
They say, "Go suits to suit the Fall;"
Upon the Smiths of Fulton call.
Plaids, Tweeds, and Stripes—September's livery!
But, friends!—Ugh—how cold and shivery!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 128 and 140 Fulton-st., cor. York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No 304 Broadway to
Nos 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK.
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

ATTENTION!
Wonderful Bargains, English Carpets,
Velvets, 9s.; Brussels, 6s., 7s., 8s.
50,000 yards beautiful Ingrains from auction.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT of a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it, and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

"BY HOOK AND BY CROOK," REPLIED friend Davis to my inquiry how he was living during the absence of his family? Explained by saying that he took his meals at J. H. CROOK & CO'S, No. 196 Washington-st., where he found the best of fare at marvellously low prices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
First appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Italian Opera, Paris;
Signor LABOCETTA,
Primo Tenore di Grazia, from the La Scala, Milan;
Signor GASSIER,
First Baritone from the Italian Opera, London; and
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Conductor of the Italian, German and English Operas, Drury Lane, London.
MONDAY, Sept. 7,
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Signori GASSIER, and LABOCETTA.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
To commence at 8.
Doors open at 7½.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.
Reserved Seats.....Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents.
Private boxes.....from.....$6 to $50
The sale of seats will commence this morning, Sept. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at Wm. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Second appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER and CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The sale of seats for Wednesday commences to-morrow, Tuesday, at 9 A. M., at the three ticket offices.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that a thoroughly equal proportion of seats, both as regards number and quality, will be found at any of the three ticket offices, with the exception of private boxes, which will be for sale only at the Academy of Music
FAMILIES AND PARTIES
desirous of sitting together are solicited to secure their places the day previous to the performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO NIGHT,
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, AND CARL ANSCHUTZ.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Seats to be had this morning at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening at the door.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that a thoroughly equal proportion of seats, both as regards number and quality, will be found at any of the three ticket offices, with the exception of private boxes, which will be for sale only at the Academy of Music. 3

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Lessee.....Mr. Stuart
FIRST NIGHT OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
The Management begs to announce that on
MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 7,
The regular season will commence, on which occasion
MRS MATILDA HERON
Will make her reappearance in a new play in five acts, entitled
FIAMMINA.
Which has been altered from the French of M. Mario Uchard, and adapted for the American stage by Miss Bernhardt.
The company includes all the old favorites, who have so long held a place in the affections of New-York: Messrs Blake, Walcot Dyott; Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon. Mrs. Allen, with brilliant additions, whose names will at once be recognized in the casts as deservedly popular artists.
FIAMMINA.
Monsieur Lambert, a celebrated painter.....Mr. Dyott
Henri his son.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Duchatreux, a patron of the arts.....Mr. Walcot
Sylvan, his son.....Mr. Grosvenor
Lord Dudley, an English nobleman.....Mr. Norton
Fiammina, a prima donna.....Miss Heron
Countess de Sarning, a retired actress.....Mrs Hoey
Laura, daughter of Duchatreux.....Mrs H. J. Allen
The play will be produced with new scenery and appointments, under the direction of the Stage Manager, Mr. Lester. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at ½ o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
First appearance of
MR. MURDOCH,
TRAGEDIAN AND COMEDIAN,
Whose representations in the higher walks of the
ENGLISH STANDARD DRAMA,
At the Haymarket Theatre, London,
For a continuous extension of
MANY MONTHS,
Preceding in success all other dramatic precedents, will have the honor of making his first appearance in the United States, (since his return from Europe,) in the character of
YOUNG MIRABEL,
In Farquhar's celebrated Comedy of
THE INCONSTANT;
OR, WINE WORKS WONDERS,
As performed by him for so many successive weeks in London.
The Comedy will be presented with a strong cast of characters, embracing
Miss Susan Denin, Miss Ada Clifton,
Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. Mark Smith,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. L. F. Barrett,
Mr. Setchell, Mrs. McKee.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1857,
Will be presented Farquhar's Comedy entitled
THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel.....Mr. J. E. Murdoch.
To conclude with
THE OMNIBUS.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Children.....Half price.
MONDAY, SEPT. 7,
First night of the New Ballet,
AGALISTA,
With the Charming and Beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
In her original character of AGALISTA, as performed by her at Her Majesty's Theatre London, with immense success.
Promenade Concert at 7; Concert at 8 o'clock.
EVOLUTIONS IN THE FIGHT ROPE.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. F. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....75 cents
Pit.....12 cents
MONDAY, Sept. 7,
Will be enacted for the first time a grand dramatic romance, in five acts, taken from Eugene Sue's great work, entitled the
WANDERING JEW.
Dagobert.....Mr. F. Eddy | Jaques.....A. W Fenno
Adrienne.....Miss Kate Eynar | Rose.....Miss E. D'Conry
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia.....Miss Kate Eynar

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress
Mr. Thomas Baker.....Musical Director
Mr. J. G. Burnett.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7,
Will be presented, for the first time in this country,
VICTIMS.
To conclude with the new Comic Duality entitled
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
Roderick Dhu.....Mr. Forrest Allen. Mrs. H. Eytinge
After which will be presented
MAGIC HANDS.
Margo.....Mr. G. L. Fox | Choo Kaze.....Miss Price
The whole to conclude with the
FORTY THIEVES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE very last chance to see the sensation-creating enriched, the far-famed bogus Bordelt baby, as well as to witness that world-renowned Master of the Mysteries, Wyman the Wizard ben of whom, having closed their successful engagements are about to leave the City. The crowds of people from all parts of the Union, that daily and nightly fill the Museum, to gaze on the bogus Bordelt baby, and the full length wax figure of Miss Cunningham beside it, have not abated, and as this will positively be the last opportunity to behold that unequalled curiosity the public are desired to avail themselves of it with all prompt itude. The infant with its dual mother, the embroidered dresses presented to it by Mrs. Cunningham and the numberless gifts bestowed on it by other people, may be seen at all seasonable hours during the day and evening, MONDAY Sept. 7, 1857, on which occasion the celebrated Wyman, the Wizard now in Boston, and positively last week, will appear in magical and necromantic performances his feats of ventriloquism &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, previous to which the exciting new series of Dissolving Views and rare Chromatic pictures, will open on the 14th of September, the last new pleasure, the so much talked about
AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS,
comprising a score or two of aquaria, or fresh and salt water ponds, inclosed within walls of plate glass, containing thousands of gallons and covering several hundred feet of surface. They are supplied with every variety of living fish and plant from ocean and river, and exhibit the visitor all the mysterious phenomena of nature accompanying LIFE BENEATH THE BILLOWS in these Crystal Ponds
THE WATER IS NEVER CHANGED!
the natural operations of the plants and animals keeping it always pure, and rendering a change unnecessary. The Aquaria has been several months in preparation, and is fitted up at great cost by Professors of Natural History from the Royal Zoological Gardens of Regent's Park, London
As these are the only perfect things of the kind in the country, the Management are prepared to supply everywhere, PARLOR AQUARIA, of every size and quality, FITTED UP TO TASTE at very reasonable prices.

MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE,
whose fame in London as a character vocalist, in WELSH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and IRISH BALLADS, is unsurpassed, is gaged at great expense for a short time only. She will make her first appearance in America on the 14th inst, in an ENTERTAINMENT, written expressly for her by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., author of "Rory O'Moore," "Low Back Car," "Angel's Whisper," "Handy Andy," &c., in which Miss W. will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS, by Mr. Lover.
The Managers have made arrangements in Europe for a constant supply of attractions of the highest order while making many NOVELTIES never before to readers in this country—all of which are unobjectionable in their nature—thus securing to the Museum its established character as a place of innocent resort to families, who would combine valuable instruction with rational amusement.
Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, a to TUESDAY the 15th of September. Those who have not secured room should do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr. LEEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers,
CHARLES A. WHEATON, Chairman
JOHN W. CHANDLER, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. VIEUXTEMPS.
The public are respectfully informed that
M. VIEUXTEMPS
is expected to arrive in the *Arago*.
Due notice will be given of his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Fifth Annual meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. The annual reports will be presented and officers elected for the ensuing year. By order.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of goods from MONDAY, the 7th, until TUESDAY, the 15th of September. Exhibitors are particularly requested to send their contributions without delay, as spaces will be assigned in the order articles arrive at the Palace.

TO SHOWMEN.—FOR SALE—A PERFORMING Cuban Pony with only three legs. He has but one rhonider end only one fore leg, which is exactly in the middle of his breast. Apply to E. J. MACDONALD, No. 429 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.
SOILED EMBROIDERIES.
700 COLLARS, NEEDLE-WORK, 10 cents each.
1,200 RICHER AND BEAVIER WORK, 18¾c. to 31¼c.
100 PAIR SLEEVES, 10 cents each pair.
500 CHEMIZETTES, NEEDLE-WORK, 25 cents each.
An endless variety of the
RICHEST GOODS,
Purchased at 50 cents on the cost of importation. All open for inspection this morning, for the first time, at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
One price only. 3 doors above Monroe.

FALL GOODS! FALL GOODS!
The stock of dry goods recently belonging to the firm of LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Will be offered until closed out at
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
Strangers and others wishing to purchase a supply of Fall and Winter Goods should avail themselves of an opportunity seldom offered.
The stock consists, in part, of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, CLOAKS, &C.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
COL'D STRAW GOODS, &c,
which are offered for cash only by
HOMER & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

AUCTION COLLARS, SETS AND BANDS.
We are in receipt of a large lot of
French Embroidered Jaconet Sets,
French Embroidered Collars,
Cambric and Swiss Bands.
Purchased at Auction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SKIRTS.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
OF LACE, AND ELASTIC STEEL SPRINGS.
The best skirt ever imported. For sale by
BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES NEW FALL STYLE.
Robe à Quille and Flounced Robes.
Also a great variety of Bayadere Striped Silks,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS, FRENCH MERINOS.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
French Merinos, beautiful shades,
At 81 per yard, worth 1Os.

MARSEILLES, PIQUE, VICTORIA AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS
A large assortment of the above, just received by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.
Also a small invoice of Opera Cloaks,
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 doz. grass linen handkerchiefs at $1 50 per doz
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall importation of
CHENILLE, PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW CLYSMIC,
BROCHE AND PLAID SHAWLS,
Do. do. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall Stock of
REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their real POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 7, their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
DE LAINE ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
FIGURED AND BARRE DELAINES,
CASHMERES AND PRINTED FLANNELS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Roves.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE GREAT NOVELTY OF THE SEASON!
LEZE DE COTE FLOUNCED ROBES,
LEZE DE COTE, SAEQUE,
RICH VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES,
For the FALL TRADE,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Sept. 7,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,
NOW OPEN
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
7 and 8 quarter fine THIBET for SHAWLS, $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

IRISH POPLINS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7,
PLAIN, PLAID AND BAYADERE POPLINS
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ENGLISH CRAPES AND BOMBAZINES.
The greatest bargains ever offered at retail.
Observe W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous lady-patrons that she has ready for the Fall trade, at her new store, an unequaled assortment of all kinds of French, German, English and American Corsets. Also all the new styles in ladies' hoops, shoulder braces, skirt suspenders, &c., &c. No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO AN ELEGANTS of new French Embroideries which will be opened on Monday, the 7th instant. They comprise some great novelties, and the finest specimens of work ever exhibited in this City.
HILLE & GRANT,
No. 701 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, Embroideries, Cashmeres, Oaliers, Alpacas Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins, &c. Also, Irish Linens, Blankets, Plaids, Wadding, Prints, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Chatham-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & MATSON,
No. 341 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of Buyers to their Fall and Winter Importation of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LADIES' FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and over MILLINERY GOODS
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BONNETS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliner and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TUBBS, No. 155 Seventh, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, 381 & 383 Broadway, between Worth and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet velvets, flowers, feathers, flower silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress trimmings unequaled in Beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale and retail rooms spacious.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 128 Broadway. Catalogues of his great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S patents, price $12, $15 and $20; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. MEDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

MR. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
OPENS ON MONDAY,
Sept. 7.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, (opposite Tarrytown.)—Is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 100 feet by 58, and 5 stories entirely new, with modern improvements, all the rooms thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, and water supplied to each story. The Faculty consists of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $35 per term of 13 weeks, or $105 per year. The next term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. Crosby, of New-York University; Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., office New-York *Observer*; Hon. Morris Franklin, No. 106 Broadway, New-York; Rev. A. B Van Zandt, D.D., No. 69 St. Mark's Place, New-York; Mr. John W. Towt, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York; Mr. James S. Aspinwall, No. 86 William-st., New York.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S No. 697 Broadway; REGGE'S, No. 836 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No 278 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers,
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR,
J. E. ROYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. E. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 923 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The next term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 89 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and graduates are received, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place. sign Classical Gymnasium.

BOYS SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., late of Yale College, (Principals) Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New York French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 49 and 41 Ann st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th st., near Union square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 3d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN G. SMAN, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs McIlroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Stockley and others.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No. 472 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No. 32 Crosby-st.
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
Chairman of the School Committee.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 33d-st., commences Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S and the Institute.

MRS. DISBROW RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 324 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14 September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—MADAME BERGIES'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be opened on Tuesday, Sept 15. Madame BERGIES will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 109 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. ELBENDORF. The 16th session will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. CRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made to her residence at 9 Astor House on 3d Sept. 1, after which time also will be in town.

MRS. BROGN WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 9 Varick-st., Hudson square (St. John's Park), MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverly-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept 8. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition Cab-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal, Box, Boston, Mass.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at No. 63 West 38th st.

MISS S. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 36th & 37th-sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN—Will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., first door from Washington square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOU WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 23d st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French school, Madison avenue, corner 29th st., will reopen Sept. 7th (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept 14, at No. 67 Madison av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 49 East 21st st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—NO. 7½ WEST 14TH-STREET, CORNER OF 6TH-AVENUE, now in its 54th year, opens on Monday, Sept. 7, with increased advantages for the education of youth. Mr. Wm. Forrest, late Associate Principal, has retired from teaching, and left the Institution under the sole direction of the undersigned, for the last three years his partner and formerly Rector of the Henry-st. Grammar School. An able corps of ten experienced and efficient teachers has been engaged. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College, the Chancellor and Professors of the New-York University, Rev. Drs. Alexander, Eigenbrodt, Forbes, Haight, Hatfield, Knox and Marsellus; and particularly to the following gentlemen, whose sons attend the school: Rev. Dr. J. A. Spencer, Rev. Chas. K. Yerbrie, (Jersey City;) Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, Dr. Abram Coles, (Newark;) Park Benjamin Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Jonathan K. Herrick, Esq., Robert Carter, Esq., Thomas N. Stanford, Esq., &c., &c.
Letters may be seen at the school from prominent clergymen and others, whose sons have been educated by the Rector. There is room here only for one or two extra. Dr. Fenner, Chancellor of the New-York University, says: "I take pleasure in renewing my testimony in behalf of Mr. G. P. Quackenbos, as an instructor of youth. My son was with him several years, and made most gratifying progress." Rev. S. M. Isaacs concludes his letter thus: "Parents may intrust their children to you with the certainty that (as far as it can be done by unremitting and enlightened effort) they will be made true, intelligent, well-educated men."
Circulars containing the names of numerous references besides the above, and full particulars as to discipline, terms &c., may be had at the school, which all who have the sound education of their children at heart are invited to visit.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this institution, commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. FEES—Including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $30. For further information or circulars, address
THOMAS F. ROCHESTER,
BUFFALO, July, 1857. Dean of the Faculty.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the book stores of Messrs Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-square, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept 16 Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. The above Institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 52 Dey st; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq. aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 29 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 26th st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 26th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $180 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASALLE'S FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Madison-st., corner 8th, near 5th-av. Modern languages taught without extra charges. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 996 Broadway, near 21st-st., JOHN GRANT, M. A., Principal, reopens on MONDAY Sept. 14. All the teachers will assist in the several departments. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms as above.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS—Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 34 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Carter and Crowen, or at the school-rooms.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO 23 Gramercy Park (East 20th st.)—The Misses BOCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 15th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial. No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8 Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 17 at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 39 4th-av

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND BOND AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept 7, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 City of Cincinnati 6 per cent. Bond of 1888.
$4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$12,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$11,000 Milwaukie and Beloit Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 City of Chicago 6 per cent (Water Loan) Bonds.
$10,000 Rock Island School District 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8 per cent Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 Breckenridge County Coal Certificate.
$490 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855
$570 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857
$1,000 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853 and 1856.
10 shares Rome and Watertown Railroad.....$100 each
42 shares South State of New York.....$100 each
40 shares Chatham Bank (executor's sale).....$25 each
200 shares Farmers' and Citizen's Bank of Long Island.....$25 each
100 shares Citizen's Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
50 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
30 shares Excelsior Insurance Co.....$40 each
10 shares Equitable Insurance Co.....$15 each
40 shares Knox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$40 each
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
56 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
100 shares North American Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
120 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
80 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
40 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
2 shares Knickerbocker Stage Company.....$100 each
2 shares Brooklyn Athenæum and Reading Room Company.....$25 each
50 shares Eureka Mining Company.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

No checks received in payment for Securities unless certified.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Regular Auction Sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, Special Sales of the same, every other days, when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Business papers, and warranted loans negotiated.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and Dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
61 Wall-st Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suits of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte 7 octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. F. NASH will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house which is of the best description, consisting of large and handsome mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suits of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do., in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suits of furniture, in hair-cloth coltare and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood bell stands, oil cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE CARPETS, OILCLOTH, MATTING, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. —BANGS & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 84 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of second-hand furniture, comprising three rosewood parlor suites covered in crimson and maroon, and green and gold satin brocatel and crimson silk plush, rosewood etageres, oak and black walnut buffets, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, centre and bookstands, easy, reception, rocking and other chairs, beds, mattresses, bedding, cutlery, crockery, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oilcloth, matting, bedsteads, tables, wardrobe, bureaus, chairs, &c., &c., together with an assortment of counting-room furniture. Also, an invoice of oil and syrup cans, tea and coffee caddies, suitable for grocers and tea dealers. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention. Also a large and choice assortment of new furniture, which will be sold to pay advances. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern, 658 shares of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Stock (par $100). Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A GRAND ACTION 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte, finished in the most rich and magnificent manner, has four round corners, the back finished the same as the front, with massive serpentine and scalloped work all round the piano; rich carved legs, with bunches of grapes carved on them; and most beautiful tone, which can be tested; made for the owner by one of the most esteemed City makers, with two years' warranty, and been in use a short time; has no fault or blemish, superbly inlaid with pearl pearl, with rich tripod to match in brocade satin. Price $375—cost $450. To a cash customer will be made an object. Apply No. 418 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Will be boxed if required, and is the best bargain to be found.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 428 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway.) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated Pianos, with other Boston and New-York Pianos, at lower prices than ever before offered. Prices to suit the times. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $50, $75, $100 to $200. New Pianos to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MELODEONS FOR RENT—RENT ALLOWED ON PURCHASE.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated sub-bass organ melodeons, double-bank and double-reed melodeons, and those of every style, for sale or rent. Liberal terms to the trade.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

A BARGAIN.—AN ALMOST NEW ROSEWOOD Piano-Forte, warranted, of beautiful tone and strung, will be sold at an immense sacrifice, as the owner is obliged to sell. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, in West 14th-st., will let with board the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,961 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM DESIRable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, 3 rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 404 4th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN, with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a widow lady and two daughters, one 15, the other 12 years old, between 14th and 15th sts. Unitarian or Friends preferred. Address Box No 2,595 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD—IN A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, de-irable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and nurse, in a private family, or where there are a few boarders, on or near the 6th or 8th ave., below 22d st. Address G. G. G., *Times* Office, stating terms.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building No. 111 Broadway.

A SUITE OF ROOMS PLEASANTLY LOCATED and neatly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen, may be obtained with board in a private family where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 43 7th-st., near 3d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished rooms, with gas and fire—partial board for the gentleman, for $12 or $14 per week. Location, 3d-av. References exchanged. Address J. M., New-York *Times* for six days.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway. Hot and cold water, bath rooms and gas. Dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., two doors from Catharine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED EXCLUSIVELY for work, price from $3 to $4 per week, at No. 304 Broadway. Apply at the office, No.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there: and at the office of Messrs. Rouse Benson & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the nnmber of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 142, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 357, 391, 410, 420, 454, 480, 491, (496,) 504, 1,209, 1,235, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 569, 573, 608, 615, 629, 662, 745, 775, 776, 854, 857, 891, 940, 974, 979, 983, 986, 991, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,095, 1,105, 1,111, 1,113, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,154, 1,161, 1,191, 1,195, 1,216, 1,318, 1,324, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN.
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 23 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 15th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10 000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 70 Wall st., New-York—The bills of the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ½ per cent.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the creditors of the second class under the assignment of EDMUND A. PEARCE, on and after the 14th day of September, 1857, at my office, No. 188 West 21st-st., New-York City.

WM. J. ROOME, Assignee of E. A. Pearce.
Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Sept 1, prox. By order of the Board. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 452 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 to 2 P. M. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 16th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

$60.000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 16th day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years,) and interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or furnishing and supplying about 10,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J." EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, with COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank book manufacturer, No. 5?6 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A sum of money and papers having the name Alexander Ross attached, and to whom it would appear to belong, was picked up near Mattinecock Point, L. I. Apply to GEO. JONES, at this office.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINE YOUNG MORgan Bay horses, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, perfectly steady in single or double harness, suitable for family use, with great style and moderately fast; have been used by a gentleman who has gone to Europe. For particulars, apply to ALFRED FREEMAN, No. 365 Broadway.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to 6 & 8 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 BOOTS AND Gaiters at 83 and 85 Bowery, at JONES', No. 83 and 85, over the Museum.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 178 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857 —Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
12:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 8?; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Richmond, and through baggage checked to Washington in 4 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 5 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 9: 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	FARES:		
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin. Deck.
Boston.....	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua..... $4 25 $2 25
Worcester....	3 00	2 50	Lowell..... 4 25 5 25
Providence...	3 00	1 50	Groton Junct'n 4 00 —
Pitchburg....	3 50	—	New-London or Norwich.....3 00 1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, FAIR HAVEN, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Monday, Sept. 7, 5?5 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 6?6 A. M.
Wednesday, Sep. 9, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sep. 9, 11 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Monday, Sept. 7, 6 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 7, 9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 5 P.M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT PORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4, 5½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new, magnificent and fast-going steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 39 Broadway. The elegant fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Sept 12. NOTICE.—This line is composed of side-wheel steamships only. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, (Florida,) connecting with the steamers, from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 724 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lightfull beam engines 42 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 231 South st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WISER.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

NEW-YORK CITY.

September Term of the Criminal Courts.

During the months of July and August, when nobody cares to work who can avoid it, the City Judge, Recorder, lawyers and witnesses, are particularly shy of the Court of General Sessions. The statute provides that this Court shall be opened on the first Monday of each month throughout the year, and in all months, except July and August, shall sit for the trial of prisoners for three consecutive weeks. In these two hot Summer months the Court meets on the first Monday, as usual, but is not compelled to sit more than one week, during which only the smallest prison cases are tried.

The month of September, in consequence, finds the Calendar of the Court crowded with work. All the bail cases that have been waiting over since June 1, and all the heavy prison cases that have been accumulating are to be brought up. Thus, we find in the present month's Calendar three cases of murder. One of JAMES REGAN, the Broadway shoemaker, who killed his partner, PETER VIRTUE, with a hammer. Another of LEONARD FLAGLER, who stabbed THOMAS G. SMITH, in the riots of the 4th of July, thereby causing his death, and the third, that of WILLIAM GARRIG, who shot LOUIS GIMBEL on July 17. These cases will be all tried this term.

There are also 16 cases of forgery; 8 of robbery; of burglary no less than 25; of grand larceny, 37; assault and battery, 5; perjury, 2; passing counterfeit money, 2; false pretences, 3; stabbing, 2; bigamy, 1; and receiving stolen goods, arson, rape, attempt at rape, accessory to murder, infanticide, falsely producing an infant, one each. The culprit in this latter charge is of course MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

There are also some minor charges against parties now confined in the City Prison, which raise the whole number to 127. Of bail cases there are about 30, making 157 cases in all—a very nice prospect for a lively time in this Court.

In the Oyer and Terminer, the principal, indeed the only case of note which is pending, is that of CANOLINI, the Italian, charged with the murder of the policeman EUGENE ANDERSON. His counsel, Messrs. ARMBRAD and BLANKMAN, are sanguine of his acquittal. The prosecution are as equally sanguine of his conviction.

The Grand Jury will, probably, not be impanneled to-day—they seldom are on the first day of term. The earliest case brought before them for consideration, on Tuesday, will be that of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. If they should be influenced by the decision of the Surrogate, and decline to indict her, the decision of Judge PRADDY in regard to her bail will be of little importance.

The Recent Tragedy in the Hospital—Death of the Victim.

MR. KEARNEY ROGERS WAGNER, the young man who was so frightfully cut and stabbed in the New-York Hospital, on Thursday last, by JOHN MEAD, a sailor who was under treatment there for delirium tremens, died on Friday night of his injuries. Several relatives of the deceased have arrived in the City since the bloody tragedy was committed.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Saturday. The evidence corroborated the statement of the particulars as published by us at the time of the occurrence of the tragedy. The deceased was admitted to the Hospital on the 1st inst., suffering from partial derangement, and was placed in a ward with five others similarly afflicted, among whom was MEAD. None of the patients had given indications of violent intentions, and neither of them was closely confined. On Thursday last, THOS. WALKER, the keeper of the ward, left to get his dinner, and placed MURDOCK, one of the patients, in charge of the rest. When he returned he saw MEAD brandishing a bread knife, and WAGNER was lying bleeding upon the floor. He instantly attempted to secure MEAD, but the latter rushed at him and attempted to stab him. Assistance was procured, and MEAD was finally arrested. The medical evidence showed that MEAD, at the time of the assault, was deranged, and the Jury rendered a verdict: "That KEARNEY ROGERS WAGNER came to his death by injuries received by stabs and cuts inflicted by JAMES MEAD, and the Jury believe that said MEAD was at the time laboring under *mania a potu*." On the rendition of the verdict MEAD was taken to the Tombs and placed in close confinement. He will shortly be examined by several physicians as to the real state of his mind.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS hold their annual meeting at Providence, commencing to-morrow, the 8th, at 4 o'clock. The opening sermon is to be preached by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo. Already six hundred more applications have been made for accommodations than had been counted upon. Rev. Dr. SCHAFFER, who has been for many years a Missionary in the East, returned from Constantinople a few days since in the *Arabia*. The report he brings of the progress of the Mission cause in the Turkish Empire is highly encouraging. He will attend the meeting of the Board.

DONATIONS IN JULY.

Maine	$1,124 04	Illinois	$2,806 38
New-Hampshire	933 95	Michigan	1,213 71
Vermont	1,290 47	Wisconsin	115 00
Massachusetts	1,243 92	Iowa	533 00
Connecticut	2,481 61	Missouri	1,235 00
Rhode Island	10 00	Georgia	50 00
New-York	7,121 94	Tennessee	173 00
New-Jersey	546 24	Florida	6 00
Pennsylvania	1,257 38	Minnesota Terit'y	33 33
Maryland	1,015 00	Unknown	39 50
Virginia	28 00	In Foreign Lands	838 86
Ohio	2,586 66	Mission Sch'l Fund	1,089 24
Indiana	134 75		
			$23,066 55

Total receipts for the year.....$321,088 68

ALL ABOUT THE SCOTT LEGION.—The question has been frequently asked, what is the "Scott Legion of Pennsylvania," which is to visit New-York on the 14th inst., the anniversary of the entrance of the American army into the city of Mexico, who compose it, and how was it formed? The following account of the corps we have upon the best authority—that of Captain WILLIAM H. GRAY, its Commandant: The death of many of the returned soldiers of the Mexican war, in reduced circumstances, soon after our return, led to the foundation of the Scott Legion, so named in honor of the Commander-in-Chief. It was composed originally of the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. At their first or second meeting it was resolved that each of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers as wished should become members, and shortly after that any officer or soldier of any division of the army should be entitled to membership (provided he could produce evidence of service, and honorable discharge.) We did not wish to see any of our comrades who had endured the hardships of the campaign buried at the country's expense in the "Potter's Field." The first object of the society was to purchase a lot for a burial ground, which they did in the Glenwood Cemetery; they built a vault capable of holding 400 bodies—and by the assistance of the City and State, erected a suitable monument over it. In this vault the remains of any soldier who served in the Mexican war, and was honorably discharged, are entitled to a resting place. If a member of the S. L., the members attend in a body and bury him with proper military honors.

It was also an object of the Association to meet monthly for social intercourse, and to help, in a quiet, friendly way, such as might need assistance. By being thus banded together, they have been enabled to get some forty or fifty of their number in comfortable situations under Government.

The two Pennsylvania Volunteer regiments went through the Mexican war side by side with the New-York Volunteers, and a strong feeling of fellowship prevails among the surviving members of the three regiments.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A bold robbery was effected at the store of DUNNING & PALMER, No. 182 Washington-street on Friday, which resulted in the capture of the operator, a genteel young man, well known to the police. Mr. DUNNING being left for a few moments alone in the store, about noon, was called (probably by an accomplice) to show some goods stored in the basement, and coming up suddenly, saw a man by the money drawer, who immediately made off, but was promptly arrested, and $123, which he had taken from the drawer, was found in his pocket. He gave his name as JAS. S. DAVIS, a native of this city, 26 years old. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

RAISING THE WIND.—There are, it is said, persons engaged in soliciting money from merchants and residents of the Third and Fifth Wards, ostensibly for the benefit of certain fire companies. We are requested to say that no fire companies in these Wards have authorized anybody to solicit subscriptions in their behalf, and that all such persons should be arrested as swindlers, and dealt with accordingly.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday, 674 vessels, including 55 steamers, 193 ships, 109 barks, 97 brigs, and 250 schooners.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Grateful as the scent of ungathered flowers, this exquisite perfume imparts to the atmosphere of the drawing-room or dressing room a garden like freshness. Sold by MURRAY & LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men to insure success should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves." Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the modus operandi of rising in the world. Practical instructions, with examinations and written descriptions of character, given by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS OF TO-NIGHT.—Manager PURDY presents his patrons with an entertainment *par excellence*, and unequaled in the City, Mr. C. J. Foster, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Mons. Chicaot, the Denier Brothers, and the entire excellent company appearing. The musical Scottish drama, the "Lady of the Lake," and the Turkish drama of the "Forty Thieves" are to be performed, with the pantomime of the "Magic Hands." Intervening songs, choruses, duetts, dances, &c., interspersed in the programme.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"An incorrect scale will knaw the very vitals out of an apparently prosperous business."

Test your scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS" is the most exquisite of toilet luxuries. Its rich medicated lather penetrates the skin, and at the same time that it removes all roughness, eruptions and imperfections, adds fresh beauty to the fairest face. For Washing Infants, mothers will find it admirable. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, and No. 6 Astor House, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 90c. to 50c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Persons who wish the genuine LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, will please ask or write particularly for "LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the omission of LEA & PERRIN'S name gives unscrupulous dealers the opportunity of supplying a spurious sauce. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents in United States.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz: the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 5.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s	73	550	Erie Railroad	s3 21¾
10,000	do	72½	100	do	21½
5,000	do	72	400	do	s10 21¾
5,000	do	71¾	950	do	c 21
4,000	do	71	100	do	b3 22
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '70, 57		5	N.H.& Hart. R.R.	121
5,000	do	56¾		do	120
2,000	do	b3 57	100	Reading Railroad	52
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90, 68		100	do	c 51⅝
11,000	Virginia 6s	90¾	600	do	c 51¾
1,000	N.Y. Cent. R. 6s	83	100	do	s3 51
3,000	do	c 83½	600	do	c 51½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	94	200	do	b30 52
1,000	Erie R 2d M. bs	80	50	Harlem R. R.	7¾
1,000	Hnd. R. R. 3d m.	85	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	65
2,000	Hnd. R. R. 2 m.	78¾	225	do	s3 64
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	83	100	do	c 64
2,000	do	b5 88	1162	M. So.& N.I.R.R.	22
7,000	Il. Fr. bs w'it pr.	90	6	M.So &N.I.prf.St'k.	44½
10,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	46	50	do	c 45
3,000	La C.&M. L. G. Bd	35	50	Panama Railroad	83
185	Ill. C. J'y Rights	107	70	do	c 83½
47	Mechanics Bank	113	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 94
15	Bank of America	104	50	do	s60 93
34	National Bank	107	25	do	93
20	Bank of Commerce	100	900	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	17
10	Ocean Bank	85	45	Clev.Col. & Cin. RR	92
52	Am. Ex. Bank	100	150	Ga. & Chi. RR.	c 80
17	Continental Bank	100	11	do	80½
40	Artisans' Bank	38	430	Clev. & Tol. RR.	c 88
145	Penn. Coal Co	75	300	do	b3 88½
100	do	74¾	500	do	c 88½
150	Cum. Coal Co	12¾	400	do	b3 88½
150	do	12	100	do	88
30	Pac. M Steam'p Co	69¾	50	Chic.&R. Isl. R. R.	b3 80¾
150	do	70	145	do	80
25	do	70¾	50	do	b10 80
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R	75	19	do	79½
115	do	c 75¾	135	Mil.&Miss.R.R.	36
185	do	75¾	150	do	s30 85
100	do	s10 74	100	do	s60 84¾
250	do	c 75¾	335	La Crosse&Mill.RR.	16¾
100	do	b30 76	327	do	15¾
50	do	c 76	360	do	15¾
100	do	s10 75	100	do	b4 15½
100	Hud. River R. R.	18¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s	74	25	Pac. M. S. Co	70
7,000	Mo. st. 6s	71	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	17
8,000	Ill. Cen. R bds	87½	19	Chi. & Rk. Is &	79¾
25	Bank of America	104	200	do	b4 79¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	100	50	La Ce & Mil. R.	s30 15
100	Penn. Coal Co	b3 75¾	135	do	15¾
10	do	74¾	50	do	s10 15
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 12¾	50	do	15¾
100	Reading R'd	s3 51	40	M. S. & N. I. R	44
300	do	s3 53	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 76
100	Ill. Cent. Rd	96	18	Hud. Riv. R'd	18¾
50	do	s60 93	60	do	b60 20
100	Gal. & Chi. R'd	s3 79¾	25	Harlem R. R.	7¾
150	do	b3 80	19	Panama R'd	83

MONDAY, Sept. 7—A. M.

The close of the second week of the pressure in Money affairs ought not to be regarded as disheartening. The actual mischiefs of the week were of a serious and embarrassing character, to be sure, but there was a lesson of encouragement even in the panic which overcast the mercantile and banking circle on Tuesday. The great stay to what may be called popular confidence, in any emergency of this nature, was thus found to be, first, in the integrity and known security of our State System of Free Banking, and, secondly, in the material condition of the country in respect to its forthcoming crops. The first utterly forbid a run upon the Banks; the other could, in no sense, suggest a real or lasting revulsion among the merchants and other trading classes. There was another lesson in this and other events of the week. The intimate and inseparable financial relations as between the merchant, the bank and the railway were more generally acknowledged on all hands than heretofore: simply because they were practically illustrated in the occurrences of the week. The trouble began with the railway, and whatever its real origin, it was undoubtedly aggravated by a too hasty and indiscriminate withdrawal of financial confidence in particular quarters. In his eagerness to discredit the railway itself, the banker forgot that half his own dealers, or more, were dependent upon its well being. And now it is found that the ramifications of this interest are so general and complex, that the banker or merchant, City or country, who can truly asseverate that he is wholly free of them, is the exception and not the rule. The popular trust, in its truest sense, has not yet been (nor is it likely to be) withdrawn from either interest. Through a sympathy, however, which is now rapidly and surely being developed, they all suffer for a season, (brief it ought to be,) together. The additional Bank trouble to which we alluded in our last report, growing out of the dishonor of a large sum of country bank checks, on Thursday and Friday, was mostly righted on Saturday. Two or three of the Banks in Albany that overdrew their accounts, before being made fully sensible that the immunities of an easy money market could not be presumed upon in a tight one, very promptly arranged to place their City cash balances on the right side. Their response [illegible] were unquestioned. More of the Buffalo Banks are now in order. The failure of OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank necessarily created confusion and some irregularity in the drafts made upon the city. The redemption of country bank-notes goes on largely, but regularly, at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks. The operation just now is a burdensome one to these Banks, and imposes serious inconvenience to their mercantile dealers, who depend upon them exclusively for Bank discounts. But the accommodation and relief to the community generally, and the security which it affords against uncurrent-money panics in Wall-street, are inestimable. The Discount Market continues unsettled, but was no worse on Saturday. The rates are uncertain and the classification arbitrary with each particular lender. Undoubted No. 1 signatures, so known at least, are quoted 12, 15@18 ₰ cent. the same day, and the entire range of paper may be called from 12 to 30 ₰ cent. for prime to fair names. A firm formerly connected with the Novelty Iron Works, was reported suspended. The acceptances of an old Domestic Commission house also went to protest in the afternoon. We heard of no irregularities at the Clearing-House among the City Banks, and no fresh trouble from the country, except the failure of a small individual bank at Towanda N. Y., (owned in Boston,) called the Niagara River Bank.

Most of the Banks are reported to be doing a liberal part by their regular dealers. The offerings for discount are still much in excess of the ability to accommodate, but as the Specie reserve gains strength, the pressure, it is believed, will be made less urgent. Some local relief ought certainly to be soon felt from this source, or the City will have distressed its neighbors of Boston and Philadelphia, where the market for money is getting to be hard, to little purpose in drawing balances in Specie.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week, amounted in the import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,323,020, as against $4,156,084 the week ending 6th September last year. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reëxported) amounted to $1,149,011 as against $1,080,114 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $161,000 by the *North Star* for Havre on Saturday amounted to $287,500, against $776,001 the same week last September. The ascertained and estimated increase of Specie for the week so far as the same affects the Bank revenue is:

From California	$1,593,537
Paid from Sub Treasury	750,335
From Havre by *Vanderbilt*	100,000
By express from the interior	850,000
Total	$3,293,892

The receipts from the near cities and from the West were probably a million of dollars, but as $150,000 was drawn to Buffalo early in the week on account of the Bank run in that city, we have placed the estimate, as above, at $850,000. As the bulk of the week's receipts did not reach Bank until Thursday morning, the average to be made up officially this afternoon will probably show only about *one-half* the actual increase, say $10,750,000, as against $9,241,376 on the previous average; the business for the present week opening on an actual reserve in Bank of twelve and a half millions. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $11,678,201 against $12,428,536 at the close of the previous week. Among the payments out on Saturday was $270,000 on a draft made by the Treasury Department to the State of Maryland, under a late claim act of Congress. The draft came to the Bank of the State of New York in the mail of Saturday morning, from the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, and as that city is debtor at present to New-York, the Specie will remain here.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published on Saturday, by tabular monthly summary, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the eight months of the calendar year 1857, from Jan. 1, to Aug. 31, amounted to.....$170,851,000
Add one week in September.....3,328 020

Total to date.....$174,174,020
Same period in 1856.....161,033,034

Increase to date.....$13,140,986

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York for the eight months.....$49,160,000
Add one week in September.....1,149,011

Total to date.....$50,309 011
Same period in 1856.....54,569,114

Decrease to date in 1857.....$4,260,103

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York for the eight months.....$32,498,000
Add one week in September.....287,500

Total to date.....$32,785 500
Same period in 1856.....24,525,001

Increase to date in 1857.....$8,260,499

A typographical error in our monthly summary on Saturday renders the repetition of the Gold movement for the eight months of the year necessary:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1857.	1856.
Receipts from California	$21,024,362	$26,284,753
Foreign Specie received	5,875,000	1,066,000
Total receipts at New-York	$26,899,362	$27 350,753
Exported from New-York	23,498,000	23,749,000

The California decrease shows larger than it would otherwise have done, by $1,600,000, on account of the accident to the second steamer due in August. This should give three arrivals instead of two in the course of the present month. The overdue mail and treasure arrived on Thursday morning. The succeeding steamer from San Francisco is now in her eighteenth day out, and the mail and treasure should be here by the close of this week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	74¼@74	@77	@76
New York and Erie	21¾@18	@24½@22½	
Reading	53¾@49½	@52	@53
Michigan Southern	20 @17	@23	@22
Rock Island	76¼@75	@83	@79¼
Toledo	40 @36	@40½@38¾	
Illinois Central	88¼@85	@106	@96
Illinois Central Bonds	89¾@82	@83	@81¾
Pittsburg	16 @15	@18½@17	
Panama	82 @79	@83	@82¾
Millwaukee	37 @30	@36	@36
Pennsylvania Coal	66 @68½@75½@74½		
Galena	80½@77½@81¾@80		
La Crosse	19¾@10	@19¾@15¼	
Michigan Central	67 @64	@66	@64
Missouri Sixes	70 @67	@75	@71
Virginia Sixes	87 @87½@90½@90		

The foregoing figures sufficiently illustrate the feverish character of the market through the week. The greatest depression was on Tuesday, the most marked recovery on Thursday. The closing sales on Saturday, as represented by the outside figure, were higher than at the close of the previous week, as it will be seen by comparison with the inside figure, on ten of the seventeen stocks named, and lower on only seven. In some other Stocks, not mentioned above, the fluctuations were frequent and wide. The guaranteed shares of the Michigan Southern were done as low as 32 ₰ cent. and as high as 48, last sales at 44 ₰ cent. Tennessee Sixes were done at 68 on Saturday morning and at 74 in the afternoon. The more active among the State Stocks were Missouri sixes, the great depression of which, under forced sales to close up demand loans, to 67 ₰ cent. at once attracted attention, and very many small lots purchased for investment at 70@75@72@71. The City Bank shares were not much pressed at the Brokers' Board, although the number of sales is on the increase, lower terms being generally accepted. The general market on Saturday presented a dull appearance at the close, with fewer speculative contracts than usual. Most of the purchases, whether for the investment of money, or for a rise on the recovery of the market, are made with ready cash. The Brokers are consequently doing but a moderate business in carrying stocks, and their money wants are much less urgent than the necessities of the merchants and some of the country bankers. In truth, the troubles of the week, in other and more important quarters, have quite [illegible] importance to the speculative dealings at the Brokers' Board, while they tended, on the one hand, to force low sales, and on the other to tempt cheap purchases *for cash* on the part of the outside public. The effect has undoubtedly been to divert a portion of the private capital ordinarily employed in the Discount market, to the bargains now going on in the better class of shares and bonds. Not that the discount rates on mercantile paper have failed to go up nearly as fast as these stocks go down, but because the hazards of the business have been relatively increased.

We publish, in another place, the Circular of the minority of the Michigan Southern Board in regard to the approaching election at Adrian. In doing so we have only to repeat the suggestion made the other day, when publishing the Circular of the majority, that every holder of the common shares who can possibly attend, should be present in person. But if proxies must be used they should be entrusted to some well-known *large stockholder*, or stockholders, whose direct interest it is to see that the property is not assigned to any party, new or old, to the detriment or destruction of the Common Stock.

From Cincinnati.

From the Circular of Hewson & Holmes.

Since our last circular, the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, of this city, has been the absorbing topic of interest. This unfortunate event was not heralded by any of the indications which ordinarily precede such commercial casualties, but came upon all totally unexpected, at the close of business on Monday of last week. Thus far, this failure, from which the most serious and alarming consequences were predicted, has not involved other houses, but all stand firm; and now that the panic has in some measure subsided, no apprehension is felt regarding any other banking house in the city.

The deposits in the Trust Company are being rapidly absorbed by the payment of debts due here; thus far, she has reduced her deposit liabilities nearly $2,000,000, by giving therefor discounted paper, and bonds and mortgages, in which her capital was originally loaned; this is unquestionably the wisest course that could be pursued, and is the only one by which this institution can be extricated from her difficulties.

The panic naturally caused by so great a calamity was, for a day or two, most alarming, but was too severe to last long; all classes of business men begin now, that their fears have subsided, to discover that they were more scared than hurt.

During the last few days stock securities have been entirely neglected; holders have wisely withdrawn from the market, there consequently have been no sales to indicate prices. A few days hence we hope matters will again resume their usual channels, when we feel assured first-class investment securities will be taken as readily at fair prices as if the Trust Company difficulty had not occurred. The country is wealthy beyond precedent, in the possession of overflowing grain crops, now just moving to market, and from which she will receive an aggregate of wealth, compared with which, the amount of capital involved in the Trust Company disaster is but a drop in the bucket.

Money negotiations are very difficult, and will continue so for a few days meanwhile mercantile classes are keeping snug, making no new liabilities, and bringing their business more immediately within the control of their means.

We quote Eastern exchange at 1@1¼ premium.

N. B.—We regret to announce, since writing the above, the temporary suspension of the Banking House of HATCH & LANGDON, caused by the failure of Messrs. BERRIE & Co., of New-York, Wall-street. We understand Messrs. H. & L. will finally lose nothing, and will be able to resume in a short time.

Michigan Southern Road.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINORITY DIRECTORS.

To the Stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

The undersigned, Directors in your Company, having had brought to their notice a circular issued from the Company's office, purporting to be signed "By order of the Board, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Wm. B. Welles, Henry Keep, E. Morrison, Committee," calling upon the stockholders of the Company to send the proxies to George H. Ford, Treasurer, deem it their duty to notify you that said circular has not been sanctioned by the Board, or even submitted to it. The name of "Henry Keep" was added without authority.

The undersigned recommend you to send your proxies to some one unconnected with the present administration, and in whom you have entire confidence; they believe a change in the past policy of the management of the road is necessary, if ever the Company can be resuscitated. With such a change the property may be made valuable.

Men of character and of high commercial standing in the community should be put in the direction, whose names would be a guaranty that the road would be operated with a wise economy and its finances judiciously managed, so as to restore that confidence in its securities which has, under the ruinous policy of the past, been withdrawn from them by the public.

JOHN S. BARRY,
JOHN WILKINSON,
JOHN A. C. GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Hon. HIRAM J. REDFIELD, now absent at the West, we feel authorized to say, entirely concurs in the above.

Suspension of Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Another misfortune to the business interests of Buffalo occurred yesterday, in the failure of the Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank. It was known to many of the business men of the city, that the large amount of suspended debt held by the Bank against the Buffalo Car Company, amounting in the aggregate to about $264,000, together with its large amount of liabilities against other parties, who have failed within the year past, had seriously embarrassed its resources, and consequently deprived it of the power to extend to its dealers such financial facilities as their wants required. A gradual diminution of the number of its customers was a natural consequence, and unless some accession of strength could be obtained, it would not be the part of sound policy to carry it on. The disasters to the Reciprocity and Hollister Banks had increased the inconveniences to which, in common with all our city banks, it has been subjected. Added to this came a call from the City Comptroller for the funds belonging to the city, amounting to forty thousand five hundred dollars; all of which, taken together and coming together, formed a combination of circumstances so untoward and paralyzing, that to avert suspension seemed scarcely possible. But the officers of the bank were still hopeful that the proprietors would take some action to relieve it from peril. Up to 10½ o'clock on Thursday night it was believed funds would be advanced sufficient to free it from embarrassment. All but one of its heaviest shareholders had met at Albany for the purpose of consultation and action. They are gentlemen who have long been regarded as the wealthiest men in the country. They were prepared, if thought advisable, to advance the necessary amount; but all interested not being present, and hearing that the drafts of the bank had been dishonored and its notes not redeemed, it was concluded the wiser course would be to let its affairs go at once into liquidation. Bill-holders will, of course, lose nothing, as the securities lodged in the Bank Department at Albany are $87,000 of State Stocks, and $19,000 of bonds and mortgages, against a circulation of $104,000, and it is confidently believed that the wealth and high standing of the chief proprietors of the bank will prevent the loss of a dollar to any creditor.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Sept. 4, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$317,459	Indigo	48,267
Wool	26,677	Hemp	360,135
Hides	28,759	Coffee	19,957
Iron and Steel	39,701	Wine	35,073
Railway bars	31,936	Other Articles	308,426
Sugar and Molasses	121,367		
Total			$1,237,747

The value of Imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was.....$1,316,973
Increase in 1857.....$80,773

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 5.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The *Journal* reports the market firm. Sales of the week 41,000 pieces, 60x64, at 5¾@6c. COTTON—Sales moderate. Prices firm and without change. WOOL—Prices without change, and the demand moderate without a disposition to press sales. Sales of the week, 70,200 lbs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in limited demand. Sales 9,000 bushels at $1 40 for white Illinois; $1 20 for Red Ohio, and $1 11@$1 12½ for Chicago Spring. CORN inactive. *Lake Imports to day*—74,050 bushels Wheat; 45,500 bush. Corn; 8,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 5,500 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower. Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at $5 37@$5 75 for extra Ohio. WHEAT is lower but active—Sales 23,000 bushels at 90c. for Chicago Spring; $1 10 for Red Indiana; $1 31 for good White Kentucky, and $1 41 for very choice White Illinois. CORN dull but not lower—Sales 8,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. OATS steady—Sales 16,000 bushels, at 37c. WHISKY steady—Sales 700 bbls., at 22c.@23½c. FREIGHTS dull—13c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bush. Wheat, 56,000 bush. Corn; 20,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—32,000 bush. Wheat, 8,000 bush. Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board.*—$1,000 City 6s, b5 88¾; $300 do., 95; 13 Pennsylvania Railroad, lots, 44; 20 do., lots cash, 43½; 30 do., 43¾; 12 do., 43¾; 67 Camden and Amboy Railroad, lots 102; 26 do., 101; 2 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18¾; 10 do., 18; 100 do., b5, 18; 50 do., 18; 25 Reading Railroad, 35¾; 2 do., 25½; 100 do., 25¾; 96 do., 25¾; 50 do., 25¾; 24 do., 25¾; 13 do., 25¾; 20 do., 25½; 123 do., 25¾; 500 do., b5 25¾; 2 Norristown Railroad, 59; 250 Union Canal, 4, 20 do., 5. 1 Philadelphia Bank, 130; 9 Commercial Bank, 51; 27 Mechanics' Bank, 29½.

(Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '67, 106; Pitts. 6s, [illegible]; Phila. 6s, R. R., [illegible]; Phila. 6s, new, 96¾@96¾; Penn. 6s, [illegible]; Penn. 5s, 93½@93¾; Reading R. Bds., 90, 10; Reading R. 1st mort., 6s, '44, 84¾@85¾; Penna. 6s, '64, 95¾@95¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 47@48; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69@61¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18@18¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 14@18; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 72¾@73¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 3d mort., 63@63; Long Island, 9¾@10; Vicksburg, 7@8; Girard Bank, 10¾@10¾; Lehigh Zinc, 10@10¾; Union Canal, 5¼@6; Mine Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 9@10.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North Star, for Southampton and Bremen—Miss Henrietta Etherington, Mme. U. Desjardins and infant, Fritz Reinhardt, lady and brother, A. B. Boyd, Prof. Vass, Mrs. A. Jay, J. Hirschfeld, Miss A. Carrigan, Miss C. H. Carrigan, Mrs. R. Faverger and daughter, Miss Hemkamp, Mme. Chas. Perry Smith, child and infant, New-York; Frank K. Renault, Pittsburg; J. Cook, lady, infant and servant, Philadelphia; Dr. L. McCauley, L. M. Chatard, Gabriel Heilbrauer, Gabriel Fredbeyer, Austin, Texas; R. H. Pergues, Connecticut; R. Halber, J. C. Hagstaff, R. Goengue, Gus. Hay, C. L. Winthrop and lady, New-York; L. L. Comfort and lady, Newark, N. J.; N. Millen, C. King, Geo. Kenneth and lady, Mrs. Schultze, child and infant, Richard Verren, bearer of dispatches to Paris, Mlle. Verren and sister, Hollis Moore, C. H. Texwell, M. Haster, N. E. Mix, Mme. Barratat, Miss H. D'Orcost, Miss C. Muller, L. Lang, New-York; Geo. Perry, Mrs. M. H. Perry, Mrs. Werner, Philadelphia; Gabriel Francisco, Philadelphia; G. S. Marshfield, New Haven; R. J. Scum, Philadelphia; Jacob J. Lang, Louisville, Ky.; John Botham, R. F. Ibbotson, Valentine Earle, Brown; Margus Foster, J. Brown, J. Bendetson, New-York; Chas. H. Foswell, C. A. Noleini, Paris, Ky.; Wm. Denton and family of seven, J

New-York Daily Times.

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DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO AT LAST.

Fernando Wood Rushing to His Destiny—War to the Knife and the Knife to the Hilt.

Grand Culmination of the Struggle Against the One-Man Power.

History of the Tammany Struggle—Issues for the State Convention—Collector Schell's Position Defined.

LETTER FROM SCRIPTURE DICK ON WOOD.

Another Fight—Fizzle and Flight of One Municipal Impostor in Prospect.

MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1857.

"Hurrah, hooraw, hurroo!" as Glorious was crying early one Saturday morning, when we met him returning from his symposium with the Sons of Malta. The crisis of our struggle has come at last; and either in victory or defeat we shall be glad to see an end of it. The wear and tear of nerves, brain, voice and sinews evoked in the excitement of such a contest cannot long be endurable by one of your correspondent's nervo-sanguineous temper. And only that next Thursday promises an honorable and triumphant end to our term of service for the present campaign, we should literally be compelled to desert and take refuge once more on that branch which gave shelter to our Summer musings. Bnt the end is in sight, and we have every assurance that a few wing-flaps more will land us on the shores of victory: the Red Sea of the struggle is overpast, and we may now recapitulate the steps which have led us thus far out of Pharaoh Fernando's bondage.

THE CLASSIC BATTLE-GROUND.

Syracuse has been memorable for many an exciting contest amongst the Democratic forces. Some say that the salt springs there are the tears of political mourners. Tbe Globe Hotel and Market Hall are (moderately speaking) not less classic than the Parthenon and Colliseum of ancient Reme; but no contest ever heretofore witneesed there, amid all the heat, excitement and fever of the past desperate Democratic wranglings, can at all equal or approach the fierce nature of the contest to be commenced there on next Thursday's noon. Our municipal autocrat has declared without reserve that "just as certain as he sets his foot within the limits of Syracuse, will he leave that field as recognized master of our State Democracy;" and that he "defies all the infinences which may be exerted against him." To his factotum, Wilson Small, he declared on last Tuesday evening that "he had taken charge of this business *himself;* that he had organized the State *himself;* that the cry of 'persecuted bnt not vanquished,' though stale and proved false in the City, would still have potency over the rural delegates; and, finally, that the Convention wonld be found a mere echo of his master-voice." Whether his Honor's fatuity leads him to believe these statements of his own, we cannot say; bnt most probably they are only another fragment of the "confidence game" by which he seeks to qnell the late mutinies in his Coolie or Wilson Small Committee.

PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE STRUGGLE.

To survey the coming battle, not forgetful of the past; to present the issnes; make known the relative strength of the contestants, and to give some data on which your readers may predict the probable issue, if it be true that fnture events cast their shadows before—all these points are within the mission of your correspondent, and that mission shall be fulfilled as compactly as the intricate nature of the dispnte will admit.

FERNANDO WOOD'S MONOMANIA.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad,"—as witness this attempt of Fernando Wood to grasp our State control. A more foolish, rash and suicidal enterprise was never entered on by mortal and inexperienced man—not even by Dædalus, a famous hack-driver in the purlieus of some ancient city, when ambitioning to guide the chariot of the sun. The rum-and-plnnder system on which his Honor's power has been based, has happily no foothold ontside the limits of Manhattan. Without the slightest pretence to an existing organization—without even the lying semblance of regularity—against every principle of right, and upon the boldest and baldest game of Peter Funkism, Fernando Wood expects the representatives of our State Democracy to sustain him in a political frand more atrocious than all the enormities of the Marvine swindle. Standing alone—without one independent man at his side—with a private and official reputation as black as Erebus—without one redeeming personal or public trait, and arrayed against all the leading independent men of the Democratic Party in this City—all the members of Congress against him—every prominent representative Democrat crying shame against him—with nothing but the confidence game and effrontery to back him, he still in his mandlin dreams stretches forth his hand to grasp an imaginary crown; which crown, should it ever reach his grasp, will be a crown of thorns, disgrace and undying anguish to the whole Democracy of the State.

WOOD ON "POLITICAL AZTECS" FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

It is said by his Honor to his myrmidons that the country delegates to the State Convention—or, as he superciliously styles them, "the gents from the rural districts"—are a very different class from those he has enconntered in our City; that they will not look into the merits of the controversy, nor examine, nor reflect—as both would be painful and unusual processes; that to avoid responsibility they will weakly admit or reject both sides of the contesting claimants; that he has effected an organization of the State, and knows as well what the verdict will be as he would know the verdict of a Jury which he had packed through his subordinates. His familiar jest is that "the gents from the rural districts" are "political Aztecs," who, thongh dwarfs for all purposes of injury against him, will yet, from the very circumstance of their alleged inferiority, "become *giants* in building np and sustaining him."

SOLEMN PROTEST BY THE BIRD.

Against this theory your correspondent enters his formal protest, deeming it his province to present the issues which will have to be decided next Thursday—and show the natnre of the struggle maintained in our City for Democratic purity and independence.

WOOD'S MEN IN BUCKRAM MUSTERED AND GINGERED.

But before proceeding to the detailed consideration of this question, we desire to give one scene from the Mayor's office as illustrative of his tactics, and to gronp together as compactly as we can the names of the leading men of the Democracy in this City, and their position in the contest. For the last ten days his Honor has held Cabinet Council in his private office with all his "prime" ministers of evil to aid him in completing his arrangements for the management and capture of the State Convention. These "distinguished personages" on his side are, Wm. J. Brisly, Superintendent of Buildings nnder Charley Devlin, Wood's appointee for Street Commissioner, of whom (Devlin) the public had some recent developments, and of whom much more, in reference to the contract books, are shortly coming; Richard Busteed, his Honor's "Breeches' nominee" for Counsel to the Corporation, better known as "Galorions Dick;" Richard B. Connolly, made County Clerk by Wood, better known as "Slippery Dick;" *Habeas Corpus* Russell, Wilson Small, his Honor's Tax Commissioner; Charles H. Ring, his Honor's Superintendent of Repairs under Devlin aforesaid; Benjamin P. Fairchild, who does such jobs for his Honor as the Ferris and Callahan and Lexington stage line, Snperintendent of Streets under the aforesald serviceable Devlin; Mr. Michael Tuomy, Commissary General of the Liquor Department on his Honer's staff; and Mr. Josiah Sutherland, the Peter Funk and Turveydrop of the establishment, who "does" the respectability and deportment of the concern, and who is known, from the melancholy appearance his visage has assumed under the disastrous fortunes of his leader, as "Bad-oyster Sutherland."

HIS HONOR'S NAPOLEONIC COUNCIL ON STATE AFFAIRS.

Here, seated amongst this motley crew, onr potentate holds his council. He claims to have "the State under thorough discipline and organization," through circulars addressed to postmasters (o' which there has been some acconnt), as well as by Christy & Wood's Minstrels, whose political wanderings will form an amusing chapter, perhaps, at some future day. Here the antocrat, sitting bolt nprigbt, in Henry Clay's most vigorous style, the table before him is littered with books and papers in industrious confusion, while behind is a mahogany stand surmounted by a gilded eagle, and with the word "STATE," conspicuously displayed on it in gilded letters. His cabinet bears three ponderous folios, indorsed respectively "L. C.," (lower counties,) "A. and V.," (Albany and vicinity,) and "W. C.," (western counties.) These books, he assures his followers, contain information from every part of the State, with the names of his leading "Aztecs" in the several election districts, and the data of other appliances by which he is to control the State Convention. Spread before him is a map of the State of New-York, over which, in imitation of Napoleon and Charles XII., he pretends to pore with thoughtful brow. Sometimes reclining back in his chair, with his right forefinger resting on his temple, he sits wrapt in apparent thought, as if occupied in calculating statistics Ever and anon he peers at the map before him, and tapping his fingers at certain salient points, gives a great sigb of relief, and looks ronnd at his admiring crew. Then, as if struck by some rushing thonght, he hastily seizes a volnme labelled "W. C." or "A. and V.," as the case may be, and after a hasty inspection of map and psge, the muscular smile once more returns, and be cries, "All that connty is mine!"

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY LEADERS IN THE CONTEST.

Leaving this scene we shall proceed to the more extended field of the Democratic Party; and having shown in the last paragraph who are his *Honor's* followers, let us now recite the brilliant list of those whom his tactics has arrayed, against him; and this will refnte satisfactorily we think, the statement made by Wood's instruments that his opponents are merely the desperate little Spartan band, adhering to the fortunes of James S. Libby, in opposition to the regular nomination which Wood had then received.

First, as to the Democratic Electors of the City who received each 40,000 odd votes at last election, we have on the side of Tammany Hall and honesty, ALL the Democratic Electors of the City except Mr. Michael Tuomy, who is called "Mike," and patted on the head by his Honor. Of the members of Congress against him we have Daniel E. Sickles, Horace F. Clark, Wm. B. Maclay, Elijah Ward and John Cochrane, being five out of six; and John Kelly, (the sixth,) whose position is not defined, is the anthor of the reform programme in the Tammany Society which resulted in the establishment of the Cooper Committee.

Of the Federal officers, there are opposed to him Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster; Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor; Isaiah Rynders, U. S. Marshal; George N. Sanders, Navy Agent, and John McKeon, U. S. District-Attorney. To the position of Mr. Schell, Collector, we shall refer in another place. Peter B. Sweeny, the Hard member of the State Central Committee, is also "bitterly agin him." Of the veteran leaders of the Democracy, we have such men as Charlee O'Conor, James T. Brady, Robert J. Dillon, F. B. Cntting, Gustavus A. Conover, James Lee, Francis I. Tillou, James J. Roosevelt, Philip W. Engs, Joseph M. Marsh, Isaac Bell, Jr., Andrew H. Mickle, Richard T. Compton, and countless others of the recognized leaders, old and young, to say nothing of the more ardent rising race, who are rapidly assuming the position of pioneers in the advanced guard. Of these we have, for honesty and Tammany Hall, Edward Cooper, John Y. Savage, Jr., Nelson J. Waterbury, Abraham S. Hewitt, C. Godfrey Gunther, Thomas C. Fields, John Richardson, James W. Smith, Sam D. Vanderbeyden, John T. Hoffman, John H. Anthon, and a host of others, npon whom will hereafter devolve the duty of maintaining the Democratic cause.

PRECISE QUESTIONS FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

Now as to the precise questione for the State Convention: On the 1st of Jannary last there were two bodies organized in Tammany Hall, each claiming to be the Regular General Committee, one under the anspices of Fernando Wood, and the other of the independent men of the party who resisted the infamous frands of Wood's primary election system. His Honor, through his police, secured possession of the General Committee room, admitting none save those who had tickets of admission from himself, and thus secured the frandulent semblance of an organization in the Regular Council Chamber of the party. The other Committee thus forcibly exclnded, then organized in the reading-room of Tammany Hall, the Committee presided over by John Y. Savage, jr., Wood having appointed Wilson Small as Chairman of the bogus body. The question then arose as to which of the two bodies was entitled to possession, and therefore to be deemed the Regular Central Organization for the government of the party.

TRUE HISTORY OF THE CONTEST.

This question was referred to the Council of Sachems, the elected representatives of the Tammany Society and Trustees of the Building, who, in virtue of the right of ownership and the traditional party usages heretofore prevailing in many similar cases, investigated the question as to which, if either, truly represented the masses; and came to the conclusion, and so decreed, that both were tainted with the frauds of the primary election system, and that neither wholly represented the democracy. This decided, they passed resolntions, excluding both from the possession of Tammany Hall.

VERITABLE HISTORY CONTINUED.

Pending consideration as to how a new General Committee should be elected, Hon. John Kelly introduced a plan for the settlement of the controversy by the establishment of a General Convention to reform the system of primary elections and provide for the election of a General Committee. It was distinctly etated, and a part of this plan, that the Convention, for the time being, should be charged with all the powers of a General Committee, thereby, of course, disbanding and putting out of existence the two heretotore contesting claimants. This Convention was to be comprised of delegates selected eqnally by the delegations from the various Wards to the Savage and Small Committees; and an umpire for each Ward was to be selected by the Council of Sachems—a wholly unprejudiced and perfectly impartial body. Now it is to be observed that this scheme made necessary the consent of the delegates and both the contesting organizations, and each, by agreeing to it, *recognized, of necessity, the equality of existence in the other.* A majority of the delegates in each Ward, from both Committees, agreed to this plan, and appointed delegates from their own number to this Reform Convention—93 ont of 110 of the Savage men signing the agreement and deputation for said Convention, and 89 of the 110 Small men doing jnst the same, as the papers to be presented to the State Convention will abundantly prove.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REFORM CONVENTION.

This Reform Convention was duly organized for the time being by James T. Brady and Elijah F. Purdy as snccessive Chairmen—adopted a system of local organizations for the election of a new General Committee, and having finished its work adjourned *sine die* within the time allotted for its existence. Ward associations pursuant to the plan adopted by said Convention were established; and as directed by said Convention, five members were elected from each Ward as a General Committee, which has since organized in Tammany Hall, by the election of Edward Cooper as Chairman, and which is now in the full, sole and exclnsive possession thereof.

WHAT THE (EXCEEDINGLY) SMALL COMMITTEE DID WHEN GABRIEL BLEW HIS TRUMPET.

Herenpon a small portion of the Small Committee, already disbanded as aforesaid, was recalled into existence by Fernando Wood, on that individual's discovering that the popular suffrage had resulted in the election of a new General Committee, of whom only a small minority were prepared to be his supple tools. Bnt of the Small Committee thus recalled into galvanic life, not one-half, nor near *one*-half, were members as it claimed to exist in January.

THE ONLY QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

This is the true origin and these the sole points to be presented for decision by the State Convention. The Savage Committee, keeping good faith and according to the agreement which they signed in conjunction with the Small Committee, declare their perfect willingness to disband at any moment and recognize the Cooper Committee as the sole organization, on the Small Committee's being compelled to do the same. And the sole qnestion is—

Shall the Small body be sustained in their original frands and snbseqnent breach of faith for the exclnsive benefit of such a personage as Wood, and to the ruin and disgrace of the Democratic party?

Or will the State Convention in its sovereign power uphold Tammany Hall with all its old traditions and prestige of regularity and victory?

ARGUMENTS AND ANSWERS TO THE (EXCEEDINGLY) SMALL MEN.

The Small men will say, we understand—1st. That they hail from Tammany Hall. Answered by the addition "from the soup kitchen of that building;" and further that they will be kept ont of that last resort hereafter, as the lessee declares he will no longer jeopard his lease, and have his house disgraced by the assemblage of snch a crowd of scapegraces and political mourners, and the small men are now making arrangements to hold their future meetings at the Widow LYNCH'S in Cherry-street.

2d. That they never as a Committee, formally assembled, agreed to the organization of the Reform Convention. Answered, that 89 ont of 110 expressly in writing solemnly pledged themselves over their signatures to the arrangement, and by every act, including actual participation as constituents of the Convention, they recognized, ratified and adopted that arrangement; and never objected nntil WOOD found it necessary to resurrect them as his own particular weapon of disorganization and to carry out his avowed intention o either ruling or ruining.

THE JUDAS ISCARIOTS RELIED ON TO BETRAY THE CAUSE.

Wood boasts that he will be enabled to secure the election of delegates to Syracuse, who will go there only for the purpose of betraying the cause which they will frandently assume to represent. Under pretext of "Union and Harmony," they will advocate (says Wood) the recognition of the Small body, to the destruction of the authority and claims of the regular Committee. We can only say, that men who consent to occupy a position of snch infamy will be worthy of the Chief who incites them, but will find themselves powerless to accomplish their evil designe. Judas Iscariot, who flourished at a period anterior to primary elections, may be considered entitled to a higher position in the judgment of a charitable world, than the miserable knaves who would descend to such dirty and wretched tricks. Education by common schools, and moral instruction, with the use of the globes, had not then become enrolled in the constabulary force of social improvement; and, besides, Judas may he considered as part of the predestined scheme of our election to grace. For *him*, therefore, there may possibly be some excuse, but it is obvious there there can be none for these wonld be Wood-bribed Syracusean reptiles, who are to attempt to sting to death the bosoms that have warmed them into ungrateful life. Let the State Convention mark these Tammany Judases. Where's Dillaye—that "ruinous Delaye"—as he is new universally referred to?

WHAT WOOD THREATENS TO DO AT SYRACUSE.

Wood declares that he will go in person to storm the State Convention, and receive the capitulation which he has promised to his followers. We have seen the rongh draft of his intended speech, written by Alick Ming, and would give it in full had we time to copy. He will set himself in a Henry Clay attitude, pull np his short collar, pull that plug of lemon-flavored tobacco ont of his month, and, stroking his muscular mouth with his right hand, while the left repoees in the folds of his military-buttoned coat, he will commence a pathetic appeal for protection against the attempt to break down him—"a humble man"—and almost weep as he refers to the persecutions by which he has been assailed—practising the part of "Uriah Heep," bnt with less success. He will then launch ont into some leaden-headed generalities about municipal rights, and indulge in a variety of sycophantic whinings, all terminating with his favorite epigram (made by Billy Cook) of "Persecnted, bnt not vanquished."

THE MUNICIPAL QUESTION DISSECTED.

Now, on the municipal qneetion we have five propositions to present, and the State Convention will do well to consider them. First, that Wood's known corruptions and rascalities in the Police force, and other monstrous abuses, all for personal ends, provoked the legislation which resulted in the unwise and unjust laws of the last Legislature. Second, that his resistance to the laws, under pretext that *he* considered them unconstitutional, is an attempt to engraft npon the Democratic faith one of the most odious principles of the Abolition agitators. Third, that his resistance to the law and forcing the Police force to take sides with him, resulted in the discharge of all the Democratic members of that body who, hnt for Wood's resistance, were expressly retained in the public service hy the very provisions of the law itself—thus sacrificing the interests of the party to his own selfish and unholy ambition. Fourth, that the question presented by the obnoxious laws will be decided at the next *November* general election of members of the Legislature; while the election of Mayor, in which he alone is interested, takes place in the month of December—one month after—and cannot therefore affect the ultimate resnlt: and fifth, that this attempt to obtain recognition of his bogus and fraudulent organization, is part of a scheme to regain a foothold in the general organization of the Democratic Party in the State, for the advancement of what he styles his triumphal march to the State Capitol, and thence to the honors of Washington.

THE EXACT POSITION OF COLLECTOR SCHELL.

Mr. Schell's position in this matter is widely misrepresented, and therefore, of course, grossly misunderstood. During all his career he has been opposed to Wood, and at last election voted against him for Mayor. When appointed Collector, Mr. Buchanan instructed him in somewhat the following words: "*Alderman* Wood came here," said the President, "expecting to dictate my appointments for your City. I know his antecedents; I know him well, and have always refused to recognize his pretended claims. No appointment which I have made is dne to him, bnt I do not wish to go further to hasten the end of his career. Tbe end of such men is as snre as heaven's jnstice, and I wish that he should be left to the natural processes of decay. The position in which yon are about to be placed is one of great power and patronage; and all I ask is that you shall simply keep your hands off him," concluding, with that well-known cock of the eye, —"and let the devil get his own in his own time." Mr. Schell has faithfully acted on these instructions, and *that* is his position.

SCRIPTURE DICK'S VERSION OF WOOD'S NEW HARD AND SOFT FIGHT.

In conclnsion, we may refer to Wood's amusing attempt to revive the old "Hard" and "Soft" fight, for the purpose of securing Schell to his interests, and appropriating the influence of Dickinson, Croswell, Gideon J. Tucker, Mather, and the other self-chosen Elect of the National Democracy. But the trap sprung before the game was within it. Croswell looked at the apparatus, ran his fingers through his ambrosial locks, a sardonic grin passing over his Voltaireish face, and with a derisive sneer kicked it into fragments. Even Mather, longing for a return of the happy day when he might again acquire importance through new divisions, would have nothing to do with it. And Tucker, rubbing his spectacles, fixed npon the great political and commercial Diddler a look of mingled amazement and amusement. Bnt this cock wonldn't fight. Scripture Dick on being written to replied that Wood might establish a "Hard" party of his own—of "hard drinkers, hard swearers, hard hars, bard livers, hard swindlers and hard characters generally," making common canse against all who were too "soft" to be dishonest, "of which party," added Scripture Dick, "as Chief of the Metropolitan Hard Characters, Mr. Wood might be an appropriate leader. But for himself he wished neither to be a smnggler nor a pirate." This version of Dickinson's has been the standing joke of politicians for the past nine days, and some even think it has increased his chances of being made "Nag No. 5" in our Presidential sweepstakes.

Obediently, Exceedingly,

A BIRD IN THE BUSH.

A Meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee—Selection of Delegates to the State Convention—Adoption of an Address.

The Cooper Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening and selected delegates to the State Convention which is to meet at Syracuse on Thursday next.

Nearly every member was present, and the outside pressure was very great, but yet there was no disturbance.

The Sub-Committee on Convention appointed at a previous meeting to select delegatee to the State Convention retired to one of the private meeting rooms where they remained until nearly 10 o'clock, in secret session, making their selections and preparing their report.

The proceedings in this Committtee were reported to be very harmonious.

Immediately thereafter the General Committee met in the usual meeting hall above stairs, EDWARD COOPER in the Chair, B. S. HART and R. G. WALMSLEY, Secretaries.

After some formal business, Mr. R. J. DILLON, from the Sub-Committee, submitted the names selected for delegates.

The list was received with favor, and was unanimously adopted.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE then submitted the following address, in the shape of a preamble and resolntions, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, At the commencement of the present year two separate bodies of Democrats organized themselves in Tammany Hall, one with WILSON SMALL as Chairman, and the other with JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., as Temporary Chairman; and each claimed to be the Democratic Republican General Committee, and entitled to the exclusive use of Tammany Hall; and

Whereas, Such claim was duly submitted to the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society in accordance with the provisions of the lease of Tammany Hall, for their decision as to which of the said organizations was the regular Committee and entitled to the use of that building; and,

Whereas, The Council of Sachems decided that neither of the said Committees was regularly and properly elected, hnt that each of the said organizations was tainted with frauds and irregularities, and therefore prohibited the use of Tammany Hall by either; and as there was no General Committee entitled to use that building, the Council further requested the Democratic Republican Electors of the several Wards, to elect delegates to a General Committee, at an election to be held in each Ward under the direction of three inspectors, one to be appointed by the Savage Committee, one by the Small Committee, and the third by the Council of Sachems, which action was taken by the affirmative vote of seven Sachems, the other six dissenting therefrom; and,

Whereas, Such action was contested by the Small Committee, which refused to appoint Inspectors for the new elections; and it was conceded on all sides that the frauds, corruptions and abuses of the primary election system, as theretofore existing, were too gross and iniquitous to be longer tolerated; and

Whereas, Hon. JOHN KELLY, one of the minority of the Council of Sachems, thereupon, as a measure of union and conciliation, and to remedy the evils in the party organization, which were universally conceded, submitted a proposition, which was unanimously adopted hy the Council, for the organization of a convention of five members from each Ward, two to be chosen hy the delegation from the Ward in the Savage Committee, two by the delegation from the Ward in the Small Committee, and the fifth by the Council of Sachems, which convention was to act as the General Committee, and was also to mature and adopt a plan for the reorganization of the party, and the election of a new General Committee, previous to the 1st day of July then next, when the said convention was finally to adjourn; and

Whereas the last recited action of the Council of Sachems was ratified by the Small Committee, by the direct participation of more than five-sixths of its members in the formation or organization of the said conventions, and hy the Savage Committee hy the like participation of more than five-sixths of its members; and such Convention was accordingly chosen and organized. And

Whereas the said Convention adopted a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New York, hy a vote of 59 to 19, which action was subsequently sanctioned by a majority of the members not voting; by which plan all future primary elections were to be held, hy enrolled organizations of the Democratic voters of the several wards, whose names were to be taken from the poll lists of the last general election by the delegation from the Ward in the Convention, and in which care was taken to guard the rights of all by providing that, in case the delegation did not unanimously agree upon a list, each member should select an equal number; and further, in pursuance of said plan and of the power delegated to it, called an election for a new General Committee, to be chosen in accordance with the rules of the new organization. And

Whereas, Under such call this General Committee was elected, being composed of members of both of the former so-called General Committees, and of other persons who were not members of either, and was thereupon organized and installed in the use and occupation of Tammany Hall—whereupon the said Convention, having completed its labors, finally adjourned previous to the said first day of July; and

Whereas, Some of the former members of the Small Committee, with others whom they have admitted to their Association, have revised that organization, and have met from time to time, surreptitiously, in the Restaurant and other public rooms in Tammany Hall, open to men of all parties, and in utter violation of good faith, and to the disturbance of the harmony of the Democratic Party; and

Whereas, The Savage Committee, in consequence of such action, has also revived and claims a right to continue its organization, unless the agreement personally entered into by all sides is adhered to; and

Whereas, This Committee, notwithstanding the want of any ground for the action of the two rival ex-Committees, and the strength which it had in the clear regulating of its ward organization, for the purpose of exerting every effort to reconcile all differences in the ranks of the Democratic Party, and securing the benefits of a single organization, whose power should be undisputed even by pretenders, appointed a Committee of Conference, which met like Committees from the so-called Small and Savage Committees. And,

Whereas, At the conference thereupon held, after an interchange of opinions and propositions, it was proposed by the representatives of the so-called Small Committee, that a new General Committee should be formed, of five from each Ward, two to be chosen by the delegation from the Ward in the Small Committee, two by the delegation from the Ward in the Savage Committee, and one by the delegation from the Ward in this Committee; which new Committee should elect the delegates to the State Convention; bnt with further provisions whereby the basis for future primary elections would be nominal lists of Democrats, made np by the members of the so-called Small Committee; in reply to which proposition the representatives of this Committee offered to waive the rights, regularity and predominance of this Committee, and to agree to the formation of such new Committee, according to the very terms of the proposition made to them by the representatives of the Small Committee, and to give such new Committee the power to elect the delegates to the next State Convention, with all the usual powers of the General Committee, adding the special duty of adopting a new and equitable system of local organizations; but declined, with obvious propriety, to accept nominal lists of Democrats as an elective basis, until they were submitted to proper scrutiny, revision and additions, which liberal offer was rejected, and the conference closed. And,

Whereas, This Committee thereupon made a call for the election of Delegates to the State Convention, in accordance with the call of the State Committee, in pursuance of which delegates have been duly elected, therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee having been chosen upon a union basis, as the Representatives of the whole Democratic Party, and having, notwithstanding such preeminence, exhausted every means to reconcile those who are unreasonably continuing a division which they had once agreed to abandon, places itself on the high ground of a record of regularity, against which no charge, either of insufficiency or wrongfulness, can possibly be made.

Resolved, That should those who have so wrongfully and inexcusably continued themselves as a separate division of the Democratic Party, carry a claim so bold as theirs np for the decision of the Democratic State Convention, we rely with entire confidence upon the wisdom and justice of that body to decide the matter according to the requirements of regularity, the obligations of good faith, and the best interests of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the delegates elected from the several districts having passed upon all points of dispnte and elected an additional delegate in pursuance of the call of the Democratic State Committee, this Committee hereby certifies that the following persons so chosen are the only and duly authorized representatives of the Democracy of this City to the Democratic State Convention;

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Wm. Miner.	10.	Alexander Ward.
2.	———	11.	Peter Mitchell.
3.	Bartholomew Healy.	12.	John Kelly.
4.	Robert Donnell.	13.	Isaac Bell, Jr.
5.	James McMahon.	14.	James M. Sweeney.
6.	Daniel E. Delavan.	15.	John Cochrane.
7.	John Richardson.	16.	Robert J. Dillon.
8.	Elijah F. Purdy.	17.	Delegate at large, Daniel E. Sickles.
9.	Thomas Dunn.		

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of the Eleventh Ward, the delegates elect were invited to take seats in the Convention-room.

The invitation was accepted, and such of the delegates as were in attendance entered the room amid applause.

Mr. RYNDERS moved, and the motion was adopted, that in case of the failure of the District Association to elect a delegate, or in case of a vacancy from any other cause, the Chairman be instructed to call another meeting of the Convention to fill such vacancy.

The Committee then adjourned.

It will be observed in the list of delegates given above, that there is a vacancy in the Second District composed of the Third and Sixth Wards. This vacancy will be filled immediately, it is said, the Ward delegations having met last night to make a choice.

By the new Assembly District apportionment of the last Legislature, New-York City is divided into 17 districts, and not 16 as heretofore, thus it was necessary to elect a delegate at large, as the old district divisions are not yet obliterated by the various political parties. It was anticipated that the selection of the 17th delegate would lead to delay and trouble, hnt expectation was disappointed. In the Committee of Selection the name of ISAAC V. FOWLER was mentioned for the place, but it was at once seen that DANIEL E. SICKLES was the stronger man, and he was finally selected hy a unanimous vote.

The Small Committee.

The Wilson Small Democratic General Committee will meet this evening to select *their* delegates to Syracuse; and the Savage Committee will doubtless do the same. Thus there will be three sets of delegates from this City, knocking at the doors of the Syracuse Coevention. A lively time may be looked for. Each faction claims to be sanguine of success.

The Tammany Society.

The Tammany Society held their regnlar monthly meeting at Tammany Hall last evening. They did nothing except to install Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER as Sachem.

The Excise Commissioners.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday at the City Hal. to grant licenses,—present, Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES. No business was transacted beyond the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, as not a single individual applied for a cense. Adjourned to this day at 1 o'clock.

As the Excise Commissioners occupy a position at this moment of some interest, we give below a slight sketch of them individually, including some of their antecedents. By a provision of the present Excise law, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, (DUER,) first Judge of the Common Pleas, (INGRAHAM,) and the Recorder were empowered to appoint Commissioners under the law. They named JOHN KERR, ROBERT T. HAWES and W. J. HASKETT. Mr. HAWES declined to serve—Mr. PETER COOPER and others were in turn invited to fill the vacancy, but would not consent, and lastly, Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES, one of the present incumbents, was chosen and accepted.

Mr. KERR is abont 55 years of age, and exhibits very much the air of the old English gentleman. As he sits between his colleagues on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, (by merit raised to that responsible eminence,) he reminds one of Justice DUER sitting at the General Term of his Court. Mr. KERR is the chief proprietor of breweries in the cities of Albany and New-York, one of which is located at No. 58 Leonard-street. He resides in Thirty-sixth-street, Murray Hill, and is reputed to be a gentleman of large means. He has not been an active member of the Board.

WM. JAY HASKETT, Esq., has been a practising lawyer in this City for about 20 years. It is understood that he has amassed a liberal fortune in his profession. Mr. HASKETT is a member of the Board of Education, in which subject he takes an abiding interest, and has also shown himself the prisoner's friend by urging on the community the humane policy of supplying the convicts of our prisons with books

In reference to Mr. HASKETT's fitness for the office o Commissioner, it may be well to state that he has no recollection of having drank a glass of liquor in his life. He has always been a Democrat.

Mr. ROBT. D. HOLMES, the youngest member of the Board, was admitted to the Bar of this City in 1845, and is well known.

Mr. HOLMES has very considerable literary talent, and has proved himself a facile writer. Most of his productions have appeared in the literary and other journals of the day. With such material in the Board of Excise Commissioners we wait to hear of the next application for license.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago and Kangaroo.

Probability of Another Attempt This Year to Lay the Submarine Cable.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

Interesting Accounts from India.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, arrived here yesterday morning from Havre and Southampton with advices to Aug 26.

The *Arago* brings 280 passengers, most of them first class, the usual mails, $100,000 in Specie and 400 tons Merchandise.

Among the *Arago's* passengers are the Hon. P. D. VROOM and family, late American Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; Dr. EDWARD G. LUDLOW, of New-York, Bearer of Dispatches; J. C. BRUNE, Esq., of Baltimore, Bearer of Dispatches; Judge AARON VANDERPOOL and family, of New-York; and Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS the celebrated Violinist.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. LINES of the *Arago*, for late French and English papers.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool at noon of Wednesday, the 26th of August, also arrived at this port yesterday.

By these two arrivals we have details of four days' later intelligence from Europe. It is not, however, of importance.

Rumors have gone forth that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph intend to repeat the trial in October, but they are not believed to be authentic.

Messrs. C. M. LAMPSON, G. B. CARE, and CYRUS W. FIELD, had an interview with Sir CHARLES WOOD, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Friday, Aug. 21, to know whether, if the Directors of the Company should accept the offer that had been made them for the whole of the Submarine Cable, now on board of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, the British Government would place at the disposal of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, free of charge, suitable steamships, officers and crew, to lay a cable next Summer between Newfoundland and Ireland. Sir CHARLES WOOD at once answered that the English Government would furnish the vessels, officers and crew, when desired, and it was thought in England that the United States Government will act in the same liberal spirit, and again place at the disposal of the Telegraph Company the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, to assist in the great enterprise of uniting Europe and America.

The officers of the English steamers, engaged in the late attempt to lay the cable, were much pleased with the *Niagara*, and have reported to the Admiralty that they never knew such a steady vessel at sea.

The Directors of the Company have received an offer for the whole of their cable at a much higher price, per mile, than it will cost to replace it, and which offer they will accept if it is decided not to lay down their cable until next Summer. The Atlantic cable is wanted to be laid down at once in the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulf, so as to get the telegraph line to India open at the earliest possible moment. Nine hundred pounds sterling per share was offered in London on the 24th for shares in the Atlantic Company, but without finding a seller. Confidence in the enterprise was unchanged.

A private letter from a well-informed gentleman in England says:

"Should the Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company decide in favor of postponing operations until next Summer, which, at London, was thought probable, the present cable will be sold to one of the two Companies organized for extending the telegraph to India, and a new cable, substantially the same as the present one, but 500 miles longer, will be made for the Atlantic Company in season to be laid down in June next."

In the House of Lords, on the 24th, after some debate upon the affairs of India, the Divorce bill was taken up and a motion that the Commons' amendments be taken into consideration that day six months was rejected by a vote of 44 to 46. The various clauses of the bill were then debated with varying results, Government, in some divisions, being left in a minority.

In the House of Commons, in reply to inquiries, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Atlantic cable could not become the property of Government, for communication with Alexandria, without the sanction of Parliament, which could not be obtained during the present session. That no application had been made to the Pasha of Egypt for permission to convey troops across the Isthmus of Suez to India but if such application were made, no objection was apprehended; and that the Russians, in their recent expedition to the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, had not exceeded their rights under the treaty.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, Lord PANMURE laid upon the table the report of the Commissioners of the Army, stating that it was not unanimous, and before Parliament met again he should receive the report of those Commissioners who had not signed it.

The House of Commons acquiesced in the Lords amendments to the Divorce hill, and the measure was finally passed.

Both Houses then adjourned till Friday, the 28th, when the prorogation will take place.

A new writ was ordered for the County of Middlesex in room of Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, who accepts the "Chiltern Hundreds," in anticipation of his elevation to the peerage.

Some new Peers are spoken of, and, according to rumor, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE is to be created a Duke, while the Peerages will be conferred on Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, Lord H. VANE, and Mr. COMPTON CAVENDISH.

At the recent Wool sales in London the foreign demand was much larger than usual, and the rates established were higher than any known for several years past. The total quantity sold was 80,000 bales.

The London *Globe* states that instead of forty battalions being as usual retained in Great Britain, the force had been reduced to only fourteen battalions, and that consequently Government has resolved to raise at least twenty new battalions of infantry.

The Australian clipper ship *Lightning*, built at Boston, was attracting great attention in the Thames, where she had gone to receive troops for India. A grand banquet had been given on board of her.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of England are generally satisfactory. In the woolen districts there had been extensive shipments to America. The Birmingham iron trade was steady, and in some instances an advance in prices had taken place

The new screw-steamship *Australasian* grounded in the narrowest part of the Clyde as she was leaving that river, and for a day or two completely suspended all navigation. She was finally got off, hut again grounded at a wider spot and remained there at latest dates.

Several additional failures are reported in Liverpool. That for £300,000 previously alluded to was the firm of BUCHANAN, BROWN & Co.

Nothing had been received from India in addition to the Government dispatch *vid* Cagliari, taken out by the last mail, hnt press dispatches were momentarily looked for *vid* Marseilles.

Government could afford no explanation of the uncertain and meagre portion of their dispatch; nor give any particulars in regard to the lost transit ship.

The Paris *Pays* says that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had been ordered to take command of the forces before Delhi, and the same journal, in allusion to the strength of that place, says that General BARNARD wrote a few days before his death, "I cannot disguise from myself that I am before a new Sebastopol."

The Paris *Pays* says that Persia will faithfully car

of France to go there whenever she chooses, and that by virtue of an old claim.

It is said that a Maritime conference of various European powers is about to be held at Paris to consider the subject of collisions at sea, and to adopt measures for their future prevention.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 23d of August, says:

A letter received here to-day from Jerusalem, of the 1st inst., announces that disturbances had taken place in the neighborhood of that city, attended with serious loss of life. It appears that the turbulent factions in that country had taken advantage of the prolonged absence of SURREYA PASHA, the Turkish Governor, who was at *Djenin*, the northern boundary of the province, and a sanguinary collision had taken place at the very gates of Jerusalem. Twenty-two men and two women were killed. The peasants fought with great desperation, armed with swords, contrary to their usual custom. Too mountaineers in the suburbs of Jerusalem had become greatly excited, and the inhabitants of the adjacent villages were preparing to take parts in the quarrel. It was feared that in a few days the conflagration would become general. ABOU GOSH an influential chief, was raising men among the Djeddours, and was capable of giving the Turkish authorities much trouble. There is a battalion of 600 Bashi-Bazouks at Jerusalem.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO LAY THE CABLE.

From the London Times, Aug. 24.

The failure of the attempt to link the States of the American Union with England by the electric chain is no doubt to be deplored. We must comfort ourselves with the reflection that the failure is but a temporary one. Had it depended upon causes beyond human control—as, for example, had the depths of the Atlantic presented insurmountable obstacles in the way of the achievement of the enterprise—had the electric spark suffered any diminution in its power or intensity by reason of its transmission through so long a chain, we must have been content to wait until the advancement of science had helped us to our ends. The reverse, however, of all this is the case. If the recent attempt has proved nothing else, it has proved, *at least, that the immersion of the wires at great depths rather assists than impedes the flight of the electric messenger.* It has proved that two cable can be payed out *without difficulty when the water under the ship's keel is 2,000 fathoms deep.* It has proved that the sudden transition from the shallows to great depths can be readily overcome. In a word, we now know by experience what had been affirmed in theory—that the electric cable *can be laid down in the depths of the ocean between the Old and the New World*, and that, when laid down, *it will convey the spark from shore to shore with unerring certainty.* This, at least, is some comfort in the midst of our disappointment. It is clear that had the arrangements on board the vessel which had to lay the first part of the cable been reasonably complete the greater portion of the task might now have been executed, and the remaining portion have been in a fair way towards completion. The fault cannot even be laid upon the machinery, although this has probably not been the most efficient which could have been devised for the purpose. According to the account we have received from the Secretary to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, it seems that *there was not a sufficiency of property skilled persons to attend to the regulation of the breaks*—and hence the accident. It would, of course, be too much to assert that had the ship held on her way some other form of accident might not have occurred, but clearly the unfortunate snapping of the chain, as it actually did happen, was due to this cause alone. On the 10th the vessel had paid out 255 miles of cable, and had made 314 miles from shore. At about 9 o'clock P. M. on the day she was steaming at about the rate of three knots, while the cable was running out at a rate well-nigh double the speed of the ship. Throughout the night efforts were made to retard the flight of the cable, and its speed was gradually reduced to about five knots, which rate was maintained until the occurrence of the accident, which happened at about 4 the next morning. The manner and cause of the rupture are intelligible enough.

The wind and sea had both increased; as a natural consequence, the ship was pitched with some degree of force; the stern, in other words, was alternately raised and depressed. Now, the cable running out at the speed described, it is obvious that as the ship's stern was jerked upwards by the action of the sea, if any retarding force was at that moment suddenly applied, or if any retarding force which had been applied was not withdrawn, or at least eased, the cable would be instantly and violently strained. The weight of all the sister, and of all the cable which had not actually sunk down to its bed on the bottom of the ocean, would be applied to one end, and the weight of the ship to the other. The result, as the ship's stern was impelled upwards by the force of the sea, was a very forcible jerk, which the strength of the cable was not calculated to withstand, and it snapped. "On examining the machine," writes our correspondent, which was otherwise in perfect order, I found that the breaks had not been released, and to this, or to the hand-wheel of the break being turned the wrong way, may be attributed the stoppage, and the consequent fracture of the cable. When the rate of the wheels grew slower, as the ship dropped her stern in the swell, the break should have been eased." The expedition had, in fact, gone to sea with an insufficient staff. Whether this was the result of ignorance, or misplaced economy, it is not for us to say, but, speaking after the fact, we now know that the presence on board of half a dozen skilled mechanics capable of regulating the break would have averted the accident. One mechanic only was left in charge of the machine, and when the writer of the report was at his way to the fore part of the ship to ascertain her rate of speed he heard the machine stop. The order to ease the break and stop the ship's engines was instantly given, but it was too late. The mischief was done, and for a time, at least, there was an end of this great international work. The result is very mortifying, when we reflect upon how small an addition to the measure of precaution would, apparently, have insured the success of the enterprise. Most probably this particular form of accident will be effectually guarded against when the attempt is renewed, but it must be remembered that no single precaution will guard against the many causes of accident, which are all the more to be apprehended because they are as yet unappreciated and unknown. Under these circumstances it becomes most important to consider if there be not some method of repairing the damage, no matter what may be its immediate cause. It certainly seems a very improvident arrangement to trust the success of so important an operation to the mere chance of paying out so enormous a length of cable so slight. No doubt mechanical science, even so, will come to the rescue, and ultimately provide means for dropping the wire from shore to shore; but why have recourse to extraordinary measures when precautions of a far more simple nature would enable us effectually to repair any fracture which might take place? Among the many plans which have been suggested two seem to be recommended by their simplicity and apparent efficiency. First, it has been proposed that as the cable is payed out, *it should be connected with a series of buoys of the most unsinkable kind*, but which yet would be sufficient to keep afloat that portion of the cable which had been last payed out. Thus, if an accident occurred, the end of the cable could be recovered, it could be again connected with the coil, and thus the work might proceed. The second suggestion is even more simple than the first. It is recommended that a second vessel should attend, at a considerable distance astern, upon the ship which is absolutely engaged in laying down the cable; *that the cable should be made to pass through a ring in connection with the second ship*, and that thus there would be an opportunity for recovering the broken cable before it had sunk beyond all recall in the bottom of the sea. Practical engineers, and men accustomed to this kind of work, must, of course, be left to judge of the feasibility of these schemes; but it certainly will seem to laymen a sad slur upon the mechanical ingenuity of the nation, if no method can be devised for taking up a dropped stitch in the process of laying the electric cable.

The Directors, as we have been given to understand, have resolved *to renew the attempt in October.* That month is a favorable one for the purpose, and we really see no reason, if they profit by their recent experience, why they should not succeed in the second attempt. If during the few weeks which must elapse before the next experiment means can be devised for repairing any damage which may occur—that is, any means of recovering the end of the cable in case of accident, and of knitting it on again to the coil—we should almost look upon the work as done. The experience gained in the recent attempt has been highly corroborative of the chance of ultimate and speedy success. Those points which had previously been stated to be the chief difficulties have turned out no difficulties at all. There has, in point of fact, been a hitch—not a failure.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF FUTURE MISHAPS.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

In respect to the Atlantic telegraphic cable and the delay that has attended it, I with all deference beg to suggest the following plan of operations as the one best calculated to effect the permanent laying of the entire length of the cable, viz.: Let the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* proceed to the centre of the proposed line, each of these ships having one-fourth of the entire length; a third steamer having also a fourth of the cable on board, to be stationed at Valentia Bay; and a fourth steamer with the quarter stationed at the terminus at Newfoundland, and at a given time that may be agreed on the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* to sink the cable in the centre, and to pay out the same each in opposite direct lines to a given latitude and longitude—say one fourth the distance of the entire length for each ship; and the steamers from the respective shores to start at the same time, each with their portions to meet the centre ships at the given rendezvous; during the time of the several steamers paying out their portions, the two centre ships to keep up constant telegraphic communications with each other, and the same to be observed by the steamers with the land, and when the two centre ships have each met the steamers from the shore the ends to be joined and still kept on board until the entire communication is found to be complete. In the event of either of the steamers arriving at the rendezvous before that which is appointed to meet her, if the length of cable on board her still unpaid out will warrant her proceeding to meet the expected steamer, then let her proceed in a given parallel of latitude till she joins her, and it would be well if the whole four steamers could proceed in a given parallel to pay out their respective portions.

I would here remark that it will be for the directors to determine what additional portion, if any, of cable, over and above the fourth part in each steamer, should be carried by them, with the view of any of them proceeding until the appointed steamer is joined, as in the event of either of the steamers being more fortunate than the others in making progress, I conceive it would lessen the risk by her proceeding as above with the same fortunate result.

The advantages arising from this plan would be, that if either of the centre ships parted with the cable the other ship would hold on her end and have such appliances on board as the engineers might suggest for the purpose of running up the cable to the fracture, and thus make the junction good, a spare steamer being in readiness at each shore to do a similar duty in case of need.

Another correspondent suggests:

Suppose a number of pontoons were first linked together, and then attached to the stern of the vessel paying out, and these were of just sufficient power or buoyancy to bear the weight of the cable without disappearing under water during a calm, when a sea did come, and consequently the undersea strain on the cable came with it, the tail of this line of pontoons would yield to the weight of the cable and, instead of there being a jerk that would cause another snap of the cable, an inclined plane would be admitted of, maintained or produced, and the process of paying out would not be molested nor the perfectness of the cable endangered.

I am no engineer, therefore I do not pretend to be able to point out a complete auxiliary of this kind in respect to the size of pontoons, the distance they should be apart, nor the number that would be the more practicable to use; but this much I must say—the increased draught this would impose on the engines is not worth consideration, for rafts of timber are towed with greater speed than the vessel moved, and the first one might be made lighter-like, so as not greatly to impede progress. As to number, let there be, say, a dozen. Then comes the question—How should the cable be conducted over, and what kind of loops should it be conducted through? The stands and loops through which it would have to run would, of course, be placed in the centre of the pontoons. Stands would probably be required on those nearer the stern of the vessel; let the first be six feet high, say, with as much play, or nearly so, for the cable to prevent any upward or downward stress from the vessel, and the nearer pontoon not keeping time. The second stand might be five feet high, with as much play for the cable, and so on, till the cable ran though eyes or loops, immediately on the top of the pontoons. As to the last one, it might be made to pass slick through the middle of it, and if this one was made of rather smaller size than the one before it, or if each one was smaller than the one before it, the effect in view might be more perfectly accomplished perhaps.

IMPORTANT LETTERS FROM OFFICERS ENGAGED IN THE LATE UNDERTAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

SIR: Annexed hereto I append certified copies of reports to the Directors of this Company by the following gentlemen:

Captain Wainwright, Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*.
Captain Joshua Sands, United States frigate *Susquehanna*.
Captain W. L. Hudson, United States frigate *Niagara*.
Master-Commander Noddall, Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*.
Lieutenant-Commander Dayman, Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*.
Mr. Charles T. Bright, Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Mr. S. Canning, Mr. Henry Woodhouse and Mr. F. C. Webb, Assistant Engineers, Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Mr. Wildman Whitehouse, Electrician Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the system of telegraphing known by his name; and
Mr. W. Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow College.

These are all the documents that have been received up to noon morning, in pursuance of the careful investigations which the directors are engaged in making into every appliance for insuring, as far as foresight can enable them, a completely successful result on the next occasion.

Owing to the interest felt in the undertaking a vast number of suggestions as to future proceedings are daily received, which are all undergoing careful examination by independent persons capable of judging as to their merits.

I have much pleasure in adding to the above-named reports a copy of a very gratifying letter, received by the Directors this morning, from the commanders of the American ships engaged in this service, which will show that, although a present check to operations has temporarily postponed the successful laying of the cable, yet, at all events, the first fruits of the great work have already appeared in the form of an extension of mutual respect and kindly feeling between the two nations engaged in its accomplishment.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, No. 23 Old Broad street, LONDON, Aug. 25.

No. 1.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned commanding officers of the several ships composing the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron, have great pleasure in expressing our opinions with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph.

We are of opinion, drawn from our several observations and experience, that no obstacles of a nautical or physical character exist in the way of the enterprise, and that the efficiency of the form of cable adopted by the Company is in every way adapted to its mission.

With regard to the machinery, we are of opinion that the form of controling power adopted and the mode of lubricating and adjusting the brakes, admit of very great improvement.

We are thoroughly convinced from the soundings made by Lieut. BERRYMAN, United States Navy, on the plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland, subsequently confirmed by Lieut. DAYMAN, Royal Navy, and the investigations of Lieut. MAURY, United States Observatory, and from our own nautical experience, that no under or surface-current exists between these points to interfere with the successful laying of your cable.

We all agree in thinking that no form of submarine telegraph cable could be devised more suitable in every respect to the object intended to be accomplished; that its lightness, toughness, and flexibility adapt it in every way for the purpose of being laid between Newfoundland and Ireland, and we are unwilling to recommend its modification or alteration in any way. We are also of opinion that no natural obstacles exist to prevent its being successfully laid between these points, and our views as to the future prospects of your enterprise are sanguine.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen yours faithfully,
J. W. B. WAINWRIGHT,
Captain of Her Majesty's ship *Leopard*.
JOSHUA R. SANDS,
Captain of the United States' frigate *Susquehanna*.
W. L. HUDSON,
Commanding the *Niagara*.
C. NODDALL,
Commanding Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note requesting me to sign the accompanying statement addressed to the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as my name is mentioned, I would rather not append my signature.

This is my only reason, and I entirely concur in the opinions expressed therein.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,
JOSEPH DAYMAN.
Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, Portsmouth, Aug. 22.

No. 2.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, who have been engaged as engineers during the construction, shipment and submersion of the Atlantic cable, beg to submit to you our judgment as to its fitness for the object for which it was intended, in regard to material, dimensions and structure.

We consider it to be so eminently suited for laying in deep water that we cannot suggest any improvement in its form and construction, and do not recommend that any change whatever should be made in the manufacture of any future cable for crossing the Atlantic.

The outer covering being composed of strands of iron wire, instead of single wires, as in former cables, gives such flexibility to the rope as almost to prevent the possibility of kinks occurring in the paying out, if the cable is properly coiled, while the strength with an equal weight of metal is also increased.

In case of a broken wire passing into the paying-out machine no damage is done, while with the solid wire it sometimes unravels and occasions serious inconvenience.

The conducting wire being also formed of a strand of seven copper wires, the chance of continuity being lost in the circuit is reduced to a *minimum* from the improbability of any flaw or weakness occurring in more than one of the seven wires at the same place.

We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
CHARLES T. BRIGHT, Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
S. CANNING, Assistant-Engineer.
F. C. WEBB, Assistant-Engineer.
HENRY WOODHOUSE.

No. 3.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, have pleasure in reporting to you that every experiment we have made upon the cable, every test to which we have subjected it, both for its insulating and conducting power, has uniformly resulted in demonstrating the perfect fitness of the cable for its office.

The treble covering of gutta percha so entirely provides for the remote possibility of accidental flaw occurring in either of the first or second coat, that all risk of defective insulation is thus avoided.

Experiments made with a short length had previously proved that a hydraulic pressure of five tons to the square inch in no way injured the insulation, and in the highest degree confirmatory of this is the result of the trial recently made in the great ocean depths. The actual pressure which a depth of water exceeding two miles had exerted upon its structure produced not the slightest injury to the insulation of the submerged portion of our cable; while the low temperature by which it was then surrounded produced, as has been anticipated, a distinctly beneficial effect on its electrical condition of its gutta percha. For a cable of great length, necessarily limited to a single conductor, we cannot suggest, on electrical or other grounds, any improvement upon the form adopted by the company.

We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, Electrician.
S. F. B. MORSE, Company's Electrician on board the United States frigate Niagara.
W. THOMSON, Prof. Natural Philosophy.

No. 4.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN: Sharing as we do most fully with yourselves in the disappointment produced by the recent check experienced in the first attempt to lay the cable across the Atlantic, we cannot nevertheless, as Americans, omit to leave in England some record of the many pleasing recollections and feelings which have been evoked by sojourning with our brethren on this side of the Atlantic.

To yourselves we would express our admiration of the earnestness of purpose and rectitude of intention with which you appear to us to be animated.

Towards your countrymen, whose kindness and hospitality during our stay in England has been so unbounded and so cordial, as to win entirely the respects of ourselves and the officers under our respective commands, we entertain the warmest sentiments, and we would desire to convey to them our best acknowledgments.

We would especially also, and in the most hearty manner, make mention of the very high esteem and regard which the constant and agreeable intercourse we have had with Captain WAINWRIGHT, Master-Commander NORNALL, Lieutenant DAYMAN, and all the officers of Her Majesty's navy engaged in this service has caused us to feel for them, and the great respect we feel in contemplating their talent and ability, and the never-tiring energy they have severally displayed in forwarding the work we have engaged in. Their frank and cordial cooperation has been greatly instrumental in making the endeavor to establish an Atlantic telegraph that which it really should be—a great international effort.

In respect to Lieutenant DAYMAN, it is due that in addition we should make special mention of the very great advantage that has been derived to the enterprise by the careful and admirable manner in which his labor of making the soundings and running the circle sailing line across the Atlantic has been performed.

We can only, in conclusion, express our most earnest and cordial hope that your great work, the perfect practicability of which (in spite of the temporary check you have experienced) is now fully established, will be completely successful whenever your next attempt is made.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
JOSHUA R. SANDS,
Captain of the United States Frigate *Susquehanna*.
WILLIAM L. HUDSON,
Captain of the United States Frigate *Niagara*.

FENTON'S HOTEL, London, Aug. 24.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the London Times, Aug. 24.

There is something almost whimsical in the operation of the electric telegraph combined with the sister agency of steam. They are always refusing to fit into one another. On the 14th—that is, last Friday week—the wire brought to Alexandria the chief heads of an Indian Mail, with news from Calcutta up to the 21st of July—that is, 17 days later than the previous dates reported. The dispatch was evidently confused as well as meagre. The *Bentia*, however, which was in the port of Alexandria, on the point of starting for Malta, could not or would not wait, and we are left possibly for a week to speculate on oracular sentences which may have a serious meaning, and may also have no meaning at all. Almost the only tangible points of the dispatch are the deaths of General BARNARD and Sir H. LAWRENCE. No dates are given, but these two events seem to indicate news from Delhi and Lucknow much later than the last, which were June 27 from the former and June 18 from the latter, with no decided improvement in our position at either of those places. As General BARNARD had conducted the siege on the principle of not throwing away a chance, but waiting to do the thing with certainty, and as such a plan only requires the ordinary intelligence of an average British officer, with or without experience, the result of his death will only be to transfer the conduct of the siege from one General to another. Sir H. LAWRENCE has had to hold good his ground with a very small force in the midst of revolt, and has done so with energy and success. A sortie under such circumstances is a proof of enterprise, though the wisdom of it must depend upon circumstances not yet known. Sir H. LAWRENCE, however, had the reputation of a good Indian officer, and it may require some costly experience to train another to fill his place. As for Delhi, the news on this point will give no disappointment, as we have ceased to expect the capture of the city till the accumulation of a much larger force than is known to be there. Nor is it probable that anything decisive will be attempted until the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who must be at his post before this. The news from Cawnpore must be measured by the reference made to our previous information in the *Bombay Times* of the 14th. From that and other sources we have already learnt that NENA SAHIB, the Mahratta chief of Bhitoor, who occupied the neighborhood and the city of Cawnpore, with the exception of the fort, or intrenched position, held by Sir H. WHEELER, and who had been able to give some temporary annoyance to the fort with artillery, had massacred more than a hundred Europeans, men, women, and children, who had fallen into his clutches in their passage down the river. This sad piece of news is unhappily confirmed; but it is added that the villain has been driven from Cawnpore and followed up by General HAVELOCK to his own den at Bhitoor. This is the only meaning that can be put on the brief notice of the electric dispatch, which supposes Cawnpore to be in the hands of NENA SAHIB at the date of the massacre already reported, and therefore must mean by that name the open city, and not the military position occupied by Sir HUGH WHEELER.

Nor is this the only success ascribed to General HAVELOCK, who appears to be able to move freely in the Doab of the Jumna and the Ganges, and who has obtained three victories over the rebels. As all this country is within reach of the reinforcements rapidly arriving up the Ganges, every such success is sure to be made good, and the country becomes the basis for operations elsewhere. The general statement that all Oude had mutinied is no addition to what we have been told already. The Gwalior Contingent also was in mutiny at the last date, and nothing is now added, except its rumored march on Indore. The object of this movement can only be a matter of speculation, but it certainly was not the boldest course open to the mutinous contingent, which could nowhere do us so much harm as by marching to Delhi, or molesting our communications with that place. With regard to the main issue of this struggle, they have gone out of the way for the present, though the direction they are said to have taken may reasonably add to our apprehensions for the borders of the Bombay Presidency. As to the conduct of HOLKAR and the Gwalior chief, and of their contingents, it is precisely what was to be expected. The chiefs profess loyalty, and are wholly unable to give us the only real proof by the loyalty of their men. To us it is an affair of minor importance whether the chiefs themselves stand by us or not. They may or may not be in earnest. If they are, then it is evident they possess not a shadow of authority, and the sooner they cease to encumber territories which they cannot control the better for the general good. If they are not in earnest—if their contingents know very well that their offence is not unpardonable, then these chiefs are only pursuing the common Indian policy of consulting appearances and personal safety as long as possible, though it be at the expense of truth.

Perhaps the most mysterious passage in the dispatch is that announcing the loss of the *Transit* in the Straits of Sunda, and the arrival of all the crew and troops at Suez on the 14th. The statement, if not impossible, is at least incredible. That the *Transit* should have been lost in those dangerous straits is likely enough, but the *Nubia* has not come from that part of the world, and, even if she had, could not have brought the contents of the *Transit*. So an evening contemporary is probably right in suggesting that the passage ought to be read, "the crew and troops all saved," with the words "Suez to-day" added as the date of the dispatch. Another possible suggestion is, that the crew and troops have arrived, that is, at their destination, notwithstanding the loss of the vessel. Some explanation will probably be given this evening. It is natural, however, to ask why the *Transit* should find herself in the Straits of Sunda, and why she was not stopped with the *Himalaya* and sent to Calcutta? As the *Transit* is no more, it is needless to revive the controversy as to her merits. Peace to her timbers. Her loss is a trifling affair compared with the horrors brought by every mail. Would that the loss of a hundred *Transits* could restore the victims of Hindoo and Mahometan treachery and brutality! All that remains is to avenge them, and that we shall do, and we trust amply.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT DELHI.

The columns of the London *Times* are filled with private letters from the various mutinous districts in India. The following extract of a letter, dated June 24, is from an officer in the besieging force before Delhi:

Still before the walls of this horrible city. We have had no reinforcements yet, beyond a few Sikhs belonging to the 4th Sikh Regiment; consequently we have been able to do nothing except hold our own. On the 19th they came out again, having received reinforcements which they immediately sent out to fight us. At the same time a very large force went out a long way and tried to get round into the rear of our camp. A large force of ours consequently went out to meet these gentlemen, and a tremendous fight was the consequence. Our arrangements were very bad in this fight—the cavalry, infantry, and artillery all mixed up together in sad confusion; many of our men, I fear, killed by our side. The mutineers held a capital position, and their big guns did terrible execution, loaded as they were with grapeshot; unfortunately, too, evening closed in on the fight, and, instead of quietly retiring, so as to protect our camp, we were ordered to fight on, and the confusion became terrible; at last, however, the order came to retire; many of our guns were left on the ground till morning, as also our killed and wounded, but were luckily all safely brought back into camp next day. I fear our loss was nearly equal to the enemy's that day; several officers were killed and wounded, among the latter our commandant, DALY, shot through the shoulder. He is doing well, however. KENNEDY, of our cavalry, too, has since been shot through the leg and stomach; he is also doing well, but has had a narrow escape. On the morning after the last fight the mutineers again came out to try the same plan as the evening before, but the lesson we had had made us wiser, and we marched out in capital order. The enemy, seeing this, immediately began to retire, and tried to draw us on into some broken ground. This, however, they did not succeed in, and, as they kept retiring from place to place, our Horse Artillery punished them a good deal. Finding they could do no good that day they wisely retired, and we returned to camp. No loss on our side. Since then, (the 20th,) beyond a few skirmishes, nothing was attempted on either side, except our blowing up two bridges, which prevents the enemy's artillery from coming out, except by a long round of some three miles to the left and right, but yesterday, the 23d, we heard that every man in the city capable of bearing arms was coming out to make an end of us or die in the attempt. Our information was correct; at sunrise yesterday morning the whole city apparently turned out and attacked us on all sides. I was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether 18 hours, without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about 1 o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mutineers; but at 1 o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot I had, nearly 100 rounds per man, and had sent back for more ammunition. The men I sent came back with the fearful news there was no more; to leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire, and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hailstorm of bullets, round shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns around, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought that we should all be done for, when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh men, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back. At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city, after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset. Just at this time my legs, stout as they are, fairly, and for the first time, refused to carry me; after a little cooxing and rest, however, they condescended to carry me on a little further, and I reached our picket dead beaten. I certainly never was so fearfully and painfully tired in my life. A man, named SHERBEARE, who is doing the second in command's work in poor BATTYE's place, a great, big, and very powerfully-built giant, was also so fearfully knocked up that he was obliged to be carried up; two of our poor men also were so fatigued that they died from exhaustion. Luckily, on arrival at picket, we found something to eat and drink. After a few mouthfuls, I fell back on my bed fast asleep. Luckily, too, there was no alarm or attack in the night, for I feel perfectly certain that had my commission depended on it I could not have got up. A good night's sleep has set me up wonderfully, and I feel quite jolly. The mutineers have been quiet to-day also; they look fearfully yesterday. No more for to-day, or I shall be too late for the mail.

Another officer writing on the 24th of June, says:

We could now take the city in a few hours, if we liked. Our batteries are all erected, but it is thought prudent to wait for reinforcements. Spies have been sent into the city, and returned stating the besieged are beginning to suffer from hunger and the respectable natives are longing for British rule again. There are about 23,000 men (mutineers and deserters) inside the city. They make sorties every day, but are always repulsed with loss. In one they left 450 dead on the field.

In another letter of the same date the writer says:

The loss and destruction are something fearful; they have broken the locks on the river, torn up all the roads and bridges, burnt every house they could at Delhi, destroyed all the monuments in the burial-ground. At Meerut they lighted fires under the General's tables, to burn the things quicker. It is said he has lost 50,000 rupees' worth of property.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Madras (July 16) Correspondence of Le Nord.

India at the present moment, from Cape Comorin to the foot of the Himalayas, is the theatre of the most horrible crimes and atrocities—officers murdered by their soldiers, women violated and cut in pieces, and children roasted alive before their parents' eyes.

Such are the scenes now witnessed in India, that fine country where, nevertheless, for a century, the English have established their rule and laws.

This state of things has roused the East India Company's Government from its habitual apathy. The public press has taken hold of the question, and numerous pamphlets have been published, to point out the evil, its causes, and the remedies to be employed.

As it was the army which first gave the example of revolt and crime, it is on its organization that public attention was first directed, and all the organs of the press coincide in discovering the evil.

1. In priority admitted as the only claim to promotion.

2. In the little talent and military taste of the officers of the Indian army.

3. In the total want of sympathy between them and their men.

4. In the faulty organization of the military Government placed under the control of the civil service.

The native army, consisting of 73 regiments of 1,000 men each, tolerates patiently, but also contemptuously, its English officers, and from the statement of its commanding officers, who really took an interest in its organization, it was a secret enemy of the Indian Government.

A great General often observed that he feared the Sepoys more than an enemy on the frontier.

The army, which consists exclusively of Hindoos and Musselmans, to whom the use of pork fat is expressly forbidden by their religion, made a pretext of greased cartridges given to them with a new description of musket, and they rose as one man at every military station. The soldiers first refused obedience; they then fired on their officers on parade, and then deserted their colors and their profession for ever.

The Government at first tried to persuade itself that it was only an accidental mutiny in two or three discontented regiments, and the Governor-General issued a proclamation to reassure the troops that other cartridges would be given them, and that the Government would never interfere with their religion. The troops received the proclamation with a very bad grace, and a few hours after it had been officially read some regiments fired on their officers, burned their stations, and put to death all Europeans they met with, without regard to sex or age.

The so called mutiny assumed the proportions of a serious revolution, fomented throughout the whole of India by all the dethroned Kings and deposed Mussulman Princes.

What is the cause of this revolution? Is it to be attributed to the greased cartridges, or solely to discontent among the Sepoys?

No, it is to be attributed,—

1. To the policy of annexation, followed for many years by the representatives of the East India Company.

2. To the unjust treatment of the women and heirs of the deposed crowned heads.

3. To the breach of faith on the part of the Government towards the army on two different occasions.

4. To the humiliation of Europeans in favor of a few privileged classes of natives and Musselmans, which the Government wished to flatter to obtain loans from them.

5. To the tendency to seize hold of the fortunes of Rajahs and millionaire natives.

6. To a false application of what the Government pleased itself to style philanthropy.

7. To the licentiousness of the native press.

Let us now examine each of these causes:

1. The Government of the East India Company has annexed, without any reason, and most unjustly, the kingdom of Oude to its territory. This false and clumsy policy aroused the indignation of the whole of that rich and populous country, and the Sepoys, who belong chiefly to Oude and the neighboring countries, took up arms for the cause of their King.

A great number of other deposed princes and princesses are actually receiving pensions from the Company; but, as it always endeavors to find means to reduce its expenditure by pretending that the women and heirs are not legitimate, it has created a general common feeling of discontent among them, which has made them the sworn enemies of the Government, and actual events have proved that those kings and princes are at the head of a portion of the conspiracy which has broken out. The Government has taken advantage of this to shut up the King of Oude and his Prime Ministers as prisoners in the fort at Calcutta; it will act likewise towards many other princes now receiving pensions, and will thus save many lacs of rupees.

2. A law has been prepared, and is, it is said, on the eve of being passed, to prevent Rajahs and other Indian millionaires leaving their property to indirect heirs; thus, the possessor of only 1,000 rupees may leave them to his nephews and nieces, but any one possessing ten lacs or more can only leave them to the Hon. East India Company.

This law, if we are to believe the natives, was framed with a view to the eventual death of certain Rajahs who have no legitimate children, especially to that of the Rajah of Burdwan, who possesses millions. This measure, it appears, in no manner pleased him, for he is one of the individuals compromised in the present movement. As regards the women, rightly or wrongly, public rumor prevails that the Government put them to death to avoid paying their pensions. A journal, speaking of the rents of Mazpoore, said last year that they had been sent to a pestilential residence that the payment might stop.

3. The Government broke its word towards the army. It had, in fact, promised to the men that they should not cross the sea. Now, in the Burmese war it ordered four regiment to embark. The first order was disobeyed. The troops had right on their side, yet they were decimated and fired upon by English cannon. At the time of the Sikh war the army refused, at a critical and decisive moment, to cross the Sutlej without a *batta*. The Generals were obliged to give in, and a *batta* was granted. When Oude was annexed, the Government, then in strength, declared that the *batta* should cease to be paid. These facts, added to the discontent caused by the greased cartridges, brought about, with the gold of the Rajahs and of the Kings, the present revolution in India.

4. The Company's Government, despite its incredible resources, has always gone beyond its means, and has consequently been compelled to contract loans. Its debts actually amount to £70,000,000 sterling. It was necessary to cajole or flatter a certain rich class in India, and to succeed, under the mask of philanthropy, native magistrates, judges, and official secretaries were appointed. These situations only doubled the hatred of the Musselman against "the dog of a Christian;" and, though making money, the Government by no means advanced the welfare of the country.

The Bengalee is a liar and a thief by his religion. Now, if you beat him or accuse him on losing some article or other, he leaves you, and brings an action for his wages. The judge, who is also a Bengalee, gives it against you, having probably received a douceur, and the Government approves it because the court expenses are paid.

The result of all this is a general state of discontent among every class, whether white or black, Mahomedan, Hindoo or Christian; hence the cause of revolution.

5. The license abused by the press in a country dissatisfied with English rule must have hastened the present outbreak.

The false philanthropists of India, under the masks of missionaries—Jesuits disguised—have attacked all white officials, and declared themselves the friends of their black brothers. To them must be attributed the stories of torture on the high-minded Bengalee. These discussions have tended much to lower the Governors of India in the opinion of the natives, who have gradually acquired a complete contempt for Europeans. The Governor-General is not even excepted. A Government thus molested loses all dignity and respect, and, what is more, credit; the last loan finds no response. The signature of the Governor-General is not worth that of the smallest banker in the bazaar.

On their part, the Bengalese have abused the liberty of the press to make proclamations against the Government, to stir up regiments in the names of old dynasties, and to preach open revolution, while the missionaries, up to their work, converted colonels and generals to their ways, who attempted to read sermons to and make Christians of some of their men. The greased cartridges came as a finisher—so much so that on the one hand the dethroned kings and the deposed rajahs, and on the other hand the soldiers who supported the Government, and finally the people, imbued with a natural hatred of a Christian, only entertained one idea, one wish, one will—revolution and the blood of the white man.

The Government has at length appreciated the immensity of the evil. Orders have been sent to stop the troops for China. Bombay, Madras, and Colombo send what troops they can dispense with.

On the other hand, the internal Government is taking the following severe and energetic measures:

1. Abolition of the freedom of the press throughout India.

2. Imprisonment of all suspected Kings and Rajahs.

3. Embodiment of the militia at every station.

4. Fifty rupees for every deserter caught.

5. Abolition (projected) of every native school of the Government.

6. Proclamation of martial law with all its rigors.

Will these measures save India? Never. They will increase the hatred of the black against the white. That will be the only result.

The only measures to be adopted are the following:

1. The sending out of a permanent force of 50,000 Europeans, of which 10,000 men ought to be cavalry, on the system of the French Gendermerie.

2. The immediate development of railways and high roads.

3. The abolition of the tax imposed on native holding official appointments.

4. A municipal police on an honorable footing.

Unless such measures are adopted, believe me, my dear Sir, the East India Company is doomed.

FRENCH VIEW OF RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN INDIA.

From the Paris Debats.

The opinion is widely spread in India that the long train of powder which has burst under the feet of the British at Teheran, Delhi and Canton, proceeds from a concerted plan prepared by Russia during the late war, and not abandoned by her after the conclusion of peace. In India, a sincere belief reigns with respect to the power of intrigue and the diplomatic skill of Russia, notwithstanding that the events of the last few years ought to have proved to the most prejudiced that the skill has been vastly exaggerated, and that the power of intrigue chiefly exists in the credulity of the public. Did we not, in fact, witness during the late war the utter impotency of Russia to produce an explosion in countries undermined by her influence, such as Bulgaria, Servia, or Montenegro? But if we in Europe are aware of the reality, people in India are not so far advanced. That Russia possesses agents in Central Asia is a matter of certainty, and doubtless their mission is to raise enemies to England. Some of these agents, and notably the unhappy VICOVITCH, who disappeared so suddenly with his papers at St. Petersburg, have created too much noise in the world to permit any doubt with regard to their existence. But it is not so certain that these agents penetrate into British India. The presence there of a European is difficult to conceal, and it would be almost impossible for a stranger to circulate amongst populations speaking an infinity of languages and dialects without being detected and denounced to the police. It may be asserted that if Russian policy does not possess direct agents in India it employs a host of emissaries recruited amongst the traders, traveling fakirs, caravan drivers, &c., of Asia. Now the slightest knowledge of the East teaches that nothing serious could be obtained from such instruments, even if they were employed; for Asiatics placed between two Christian powers would betray both. Now England pays better and more willingly than Russia; consequently any intrigues of the latter would speedily be disclosed to the British authorities. In reality, the theatre of the struggle between the two countries

lation Company to-day the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. 3 months was declared.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. ASHCROFT & SON, general merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 7th inst., was held to-day, when a balance sheet was submitted by Mr. CHATTERTON, the accountant, showing the unsecured debts to amount only to £10,825. It appears that a dividend of about 10s. in the pound will be paid. The immediate cause of the suspension was stated to have been from losses arising principally from an alteration in the tariff on goods shipped to the United States. It was resolved to wind up under an assignment, and Messrs. CROKAT and CHATTERIS were appointed trustees.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Kangaroo.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857.

The weather continues most favorable for harvest operations, and with liberal receipts of London Mark Lane, yesterday, was quoted 5s.@6s. 3 quarter lower for English, and 3s. on Foreign, with but a limited business. At to-day's Market there was but a moderate attendance, and the sales of WHEAT were made at a decline of 6d. 3 bushel on the nominal quotations of Friday for Red WHEATS; the best qualities of White were no cheaper, owing to scarcity, but other qualities partook of the decline on Red. FLOUR, 6s.@1s. 3 barrel lower, without leading to business. INDIAN CORN—Dragging sale, and 6d. 3 quarter lower, at 35s.@35s 6d for Mediterranean. We quote WHEAT—Red, 8s.@8s 4d; White, 9s @9s 9d. 3 70 lbs. FLOUR—Western, 34s.@36s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@31s; Ohio, 32s.@32s. 6d 3 barrel; INDIAN CORN, Yellow and Mixed, 36s.@36s. 6d.; White 44s.@45s. 3 480 lbs. BEEF AND PORK—Scarcely any thing doing; inferior Beef is offered at a decline of 10s @15s. 3 tierce, without leading to business. LARD—70s. is made for prime in retail, sales of ordinary at 69s., without buyers. TALLOW—Prices fluctuating. Butchers' Association, nominally 63s @64s. BACON—Only a retail sale. LARD—Dull and easier. COTTON—Middling and lower qualities are one eighth dearer since Friday. Good useful Cotton with staple and free from dust much inquired for and firm; its scarcity commands full rates. "Middling" Orleans, 8 11-16d.; Mobile, 8 5-8d.; Uplands, 8 7-16d.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN FALL RIVER, MASS.—We learn from Capt. DURFEE, of the steamer *Bradford Durfee*, that a fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning, in the Pacasset Block, a large brick building on Maine-street, near the market-house, and before the flames could be extinguished, the inside was pretty nearly destroyed. A man named HEZEKIAH BUCKLIN, was so badly injured by falling ruins, that he died soon after. The building was owned by Mayor BORDEN, and the occupants were R. S. GIBBS, clothing dealer; Geo. H. BOSWORTH, auctioneer; Mrs. POOL and Miss BOSS, milliners; J. C. BLAISDALL and SIMEON BORDEN, lawyers, who all experienced more or less damage by fire and water. A Mason Lodge occupied a hall in the building. Loss about $16,000, which is partially covered by insurance.—*Providence Post.*

STOPPING THE MILLS.—We learn, from good authority, that the Hamilton and Appleton Corporations have decided to run their mills only five days in the week for the present, shutting down the gates on Friday night—to remain down until Monday morning. This is in consequence of the high price of cotton and the accumulation of manufactured goods already on hand. It is believed that this depression in business will be felt less seriously by the operatives under the proposed arrangement than by any other plan that could be adopted.—*Lowell Vox Populi.*

ARREST EXTRA.—A prominent and well-known business citizen was yesterday arrested on requisition from Gov. KING, of the State of New York, and was placed in the jail. We repress the name and details till it more fully appears that he merits their publication.—*St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 1.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet at old prices. Pearls, $7 18¾ @$7 25; Pots, $7 87½ 3 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, yet quoted steady. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c. @13c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@ 12¼c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@12c. + Native Ceylon, 13¾c. 3 lb.

COTTON—The market displays no important alteration. The demand is limited; prices are supported.

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very heavy and prices are quite irregular for State and Western Flour, with more sellers than buyers. The home trade purchase with much reserve, and shippers are passive. Sales: 4,000 barrels within our reduced range, the lowest figures of which are now more acceptable to factors. The receipts are moderate, but receivers are eager to realize.

Ordinary State	$5 25@$5 30
Straight State	5 30@ 5 40
Extra State	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 5 50
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 75@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 95@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 15@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	6 30@ 9 00

Canadian appears dull and lower. Sales, 400 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 30@$7 25 3 bbl. Southern is in check demand, at much reduced rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1 200 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $6@$8 3 bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 2@5 25 for fine to superfine. 3 bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, 3 bbl. The latter commands $19 3 puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is decidedly plentier and cheaper. The demand is pretty brisk, especially for sound lots. Sales, 38,000 bushels, including Southern White, part not in good order, at $1 47@$1 60; Southern Red at $1 36@$1 40 3 bushel, and damaged Southern at $1@ $1 20 3 bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@90c. for new and old, 3 bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@64c. for Western; 54c. @60c. for State; 45c.@56c. for Jersey; 48c. @56c. for Canadian; 45c.@56c. for Pennsylvania; 38c. @45c. for Southern, 3 bushel. Corn was quite freely offered, at reduced prices, early in the day, hence the improved inquiry, which resulted in relieving the market of pressing lots, and towards the close renewed firmness and buoyancy were discernable. Sales, 82,000 bushels, at from 71c @75c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, 3 bushel. Subsequently factors generally claimed 74c.@75c. 3 bushel.

HAY—About 600 bales old River changed hands at 65c @75c. 3 150 lbs.

HOPS—Last year's are dull and nominal at 6c.@ 11c. 3 lb. New are not much inquired for. On Saturday, contracts were made for 30 bales Western at 15c., and 80 bales Eastern at 13½c. 3 lb, each lot to be delivered during October.

IRON—Sales transpired of 265 tons Scotch pig at $27 50@$28 50, usual terms 3 ton. The sales at $27 50 were ex ship.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, 3 bushel.

MOLASSES—Remains quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 45c @53c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c @45c.; Clayed Cuba, 35c.; New-Orleans, 60c 3 gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet steady, in the absence of an adequate supply. The nominal price is $4 3 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request, and is quoted at 47½@48c. 3 gallon. Tar and Resin are unchanged.

OIL CAKE—By auction, there were sold 108 hhds. Cotton Seed Oil Cake, damaged, at $5 73, cash, 3 ton.

OILS—Are generally quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid. Sales—360 bbls., in lots, at $25 50 for Mess, and $21 25 @$21 50 for Prime, 3 bbl. Cut Meats continue very scarce and quiet, at 13c. for Hams, and 12c. for Shoulders, 3 lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14½c.@15c. 3 lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 barrels and tierces, mostly prime, at 15½c @15¾c. 3 lb Beef is quiet yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 154 bbls., at $11@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., 3 bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30 3 tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 3 bbl Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c @20c. for Ohio, 17c.@22c for common to very good State, and 23c.@ 26c. for prime to choice do., 3 lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6¾c. @9¾c. 3 lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request and heavy at $4 75@$5 50 for inferior to prime, 3 100 lbs

SUGARS—Are less active at former prices. Sales, 300 hhds. chiefly Cuba, at 5¼c., cash, in bond, and 7¼c.@8¾c. free, 3 lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs prime were sold at full prices.

WHISKY—Is in better demand at improved prices. Sales, 700 barrels Ohio and Prison at 25½@26c.

FREIGHTS—Very but little. For Liverpool—Cotton, 2a 9d.@3a. 3 bale; Flour, 9d @1s. 3 bbl.; Grain, 9¾d @4d. 3 bushel; Beef, 9d @1s. 3d. 3 tierce; Resin, 9d @ 1s. 3 bbl., and heavy goods, 7s. 6d. @10s. 3 ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. German preferred One who can come well recommended. Wages $7. Apply No. 38 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, TWO men who understand the boot and shoe making. Call at No. 66½ Vesey-st., from 10 till 12 M.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO GO TO CHINA and return. Apply at No. 185 East Broadway.

WANTED.—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD WANT 25 good operatives on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Those acquainted with skirt work preferred. No. 343 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, of genteel address, to learn tuning and regulating Piano-fortes. Must have undoubted references, and reside with his parents. Apply at CHAMBERS' warerooms, Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take care of an infant. Best references will be required. Apply at No. 48 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FAMILIES DESirous of engaging superior Protestant and other servants this Fall will find the largest, most experienced and respectable selection the City affords at MANNING'S Agencies, Nos. 10 Tillary-st. and 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The proprietor has taken especial care in soliciting a class of servants this season of all nations, accustomed to serve in our first families here, as well as many valuable ones who have served in gentlemen's families in Europe.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener. Understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful. Can procure good reference from his last employers as to honesty, sobriety, and steady, sober, and industrious man. Can be seen at Mr. STILLING'S Harness Store, No. 1,029 Broadway, near 27th-st., or address "COACHMAN" at the above place for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter or fine laundress; thoroughly understands her business; is a superior fine washer and ironer, neat, willing and anxious to please her employer; wants a good home; highly recommended for good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 208 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; they are willing to make themselves generally useful for the interest of their employers; have excellent City references; the former can cook well and make good bread and pies; will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a competent person; can cut and make children's and ladies' plain dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 229 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS. TWO YOUNG LAdies wish situations as teachers, either in the ornamental or the English department including entire mathematical course. French and German instruction preferred. For further information, address L. P., Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as seamstress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Also by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in this City or Brooklyn—one to do plain, neat cooking and baking, or the washing and ironing of a small, genteel family; wages $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; fond of children; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable English Protestant girl for general house work, or for chamberwork and waiting; is a first-rate waiter and a good chambermaid; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY VERY EFFIcient young Scotch girl as chambermaid and fine washer; understands waiting well. Reference of the best character given. Call at No. 79 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 207 1st-av., cor. 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR AS personal attendant by an active and capable man who has got the best of City reference. Any commands for B. B., WAITER, No. 235 5th-av., cor. 28th-st., will meet due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as governess. Speaks the English, French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. 3,220 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and to willing to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 5th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; HAS four years' city reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. A private family offer in one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to C. S., Box No. 3,071, New York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 20 Lamartine place. A suite of 5 rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A PRIvate family, in the immediate vicinity of the church, propose giving the best accommodations to a young married couple or two gentlemen. A party of not more than two who desire such, and are willing to give a reasonable compensation, will please address, with real name, Z., *Daily Times* office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain a neatly furnished room on second floor, with partial board and every convenience on very moderate terms. As the family do not keep a boarding house, none but those desiring to become permanent residents need apply. Address F. W., box No. 2,144 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, in West 14th-st., will let with board the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD—IN A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains gas, bath water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building No. 111 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class house, will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished rooms with gas and fire—partial board for the gentleman, for $13 or $14 per week. Location, 3d-av. References exchanged. Address J. M., New-York *Times* for six days.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 3d av.

TO LET.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, in the modern brown-stone front house No. 114 West 12th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Number of boarders limited, and no small children in the house.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be obtained in a pleasant and desirable location, by families or single gentlemen. Table supplied from a restaurant near. Apply at No. 256 4th av., near 20th st.

FRENCH OR DRAWING.—WANTED—Three months' plain boarding for three months' lessons of French or drawing, in a respectable family or institute. Best of references and testimonials. Address Box No. 1,340, for Prof. B.

BOARDING.—A LADY INVALID CAN BE ACcommodated with private board, nursing and every requisite attendance previous to and during confinement. No other boarders or children. Location retired. Address M. D., Post-Office Station C, New-York.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, on the second and third floors, eligible for families or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED, BY THE DAY or week, price from $2 to $7 per week, in house No. 334 Broadway. Apply at the office, as above.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE OWNer of a full-sized brown-stone house, up town, four stories and basement, replete with all modern improvements, being about to remove from the City, would lease it, thoroughly and elegantly furnished, to a desirable tenant, for one to three years, at a fair price, or he would sell the whole at a bargain. For terms, address C. S., office of this paper.

TO LET—HOUSES NO 173 TENTH-ST., RENT $600; No. 271 West 19th-st., rent $750; No. 260 West 13th-st., rent $500; No. 150 West 45d-st., rent $225; No. 302 West 24th st., rent $650; No — West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $1,100; No 675 8th av., house and store, $325; also, house and store 8th av., between 23d and 24th sts. $725. Apply at J. & W. DENHAM'S, office corner 8th-av and 16th-st.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st. 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE FIVE-STORY and English basement brown-stone house No. 272 West 23d-st., fronting London Terrace; house in complete order. Rent $1,000. GEORGE W. MEAD, No. 237 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, in the most desirable neighborhood of South Brooklyn; fitted with all modern improvements expressly for the family of the owner, who is about moving to the country. The lot is 26 by 266 feet, and is elegantly improved. Possession immediate. Rent moderate. Address T. N. E., this office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC English basement house, in excellent condition, having been thoroughly repaired and furnished with modern improvements since last May. Can be seen from 8 to 10½ A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No 232 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 326 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No 14 East 28th st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $2 50 and $3 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three delegates to the City Convention to meet on Thursday evening, Sept 10, to choose two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to meet Sept. 23. The polls will open at 8 o'clock P. M., and remain open until 9 o'clock P. M. By order of President.

EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJ. C. DEAN, } Secretaries.
HENRY S JENNINGS, }

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring street Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the City Convention, to meet on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, to choose two Delegates and two Alternates to the State Convention. The polls will be opened from 8 P. M. to 9 P. M. By order,

JOHN J SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW. } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election of Delegates to the City Convention by this Association will be held at the rooms of the Association, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 8. Polls will be open at 8 o'clock P. M., and close at 9 o'clock. By order of

SANDFORD L. MACOMBER, President.
PETER CHIVVIS, Vice-President.
GEORGE TREWILLIGER, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election for Delegates to the City Convention will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8. The Polls will open at 8½ o'clock and close at 9½ o'clock. By order of

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.
JOHN CONTRELL. } Secretaries.
A. C. HEXAMER, }

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF the XVIIth Ward will meet at Bohemia Hall, No 273 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the City Convention, which meets on the 10th inst. to elect Delegates to the State Convention to represent the Assembly District south of 14th-st. Polls will be open from 8 until 9 o'clock. By order Ex Committee.

JOHN S. BELCHER, Chairman.
JAMES PECKHAM, Secretary.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The election of three Delegates to the City Convention, will be held at No. 45 Whitehall-st. on TUESDAY EVENING Sept 8. Polls open at 8 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock. Pursuant to an order of the General Committee.

JAMES MCKENNA, President.
JOSEPH P. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
BENJAMIN C. SYKES, }

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at No 475 Pearl-st. on the evening of the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, to elect three delegates to the Nominating Convention of the 10th inst., in accordance with the call of the General Committee.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, President.
DAYTON BRITTON, Secretary

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Eighth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Broadway Convention.

JAMES W. SIMONTON, President.
WM. C. MONEYPENNY, } Secretaries.
WM. H. BURR, }

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the Museum Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the City Convention, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Association.

THOMAS D. GALE, President.
J. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH Ward Republican Association are requested to assemble at the Hotel Constanz No 218 William-st., on TUESDAY, Sept 8, at 7½ o'clock, to elect three delegates to a Convention to be held on the 10th inst. By order.

HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
GEO. BLACK, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—By order of the General Committee, an election will be held at No 200 6 h-st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to the City Convention, to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to Syracuse. J. VAN VLECK, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Next regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall. Subject for discussion—*Should Religious Institutions be Encouraged by Government?* The public are invited.

RICHARD R. WARREN, President.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association for September, will be held THIS EVENING, 8th inst., in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church in Henry-st. An essay will be read by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq. Subject—*The Duties of Christians to Immigrants.* HENRY H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Barrow-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 196—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 225, 257, 259, 261 —East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 173, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 128 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 147—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos 216, 218, 258, 269, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck Slip, No. 38, 40, 49—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., No. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 98, 110—Northwest corner South and James sts. Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Twenty-st., Nos. 22, 143, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21 23, 23, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 146—West Twenty ninth-st., No 363—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 65, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 97, 109, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 421, 425, 426, 428, 438—Ninth av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., JOHNSON & GREEN'S Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, July 6, 1857, the Commissioners on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CAUTION.—FORTY-EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, and for $1,000 each, payable to DANIEL W. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively 51 to 83, both inclusive; 55, 57 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 126 to 148, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them.

A. BREWSTER, President
of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.

No moneys received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the construction and use of a railroad for the transportation of passengers upon and through certain streets in the City of New-York, parallel to, west of, and near Broadway, and also upon such portion of Broadway as may be necessary to convey passengers between 59th and 14th sts.; and also for the necessary act of incorporation or association to carry out the objects of such grant.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, wish to hire a small or medium-sized well furnished house, with modern improvements, in New-York or immediate vicinity, convenient to stage or cars, or will purchase the furniture at a bargain. Address Box No. 4,675 Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ
THE
MONTHLY
NOVELIST!

READY TO-DAY.
FRESH LEAVES,
BY FANNY FERN.
Blue and Gold, also Fancy Cloth and Gold. Price, 75 cents.

FANNY FERN is undoubtedly the most brilliant paragraphist living. Whether she occupies the highest position among female novelists or not, it is, we believe, admitted that her short essays have a vivacity and originality not attained by any other English writer. In the present book, then, she comes before the public in that department which is her forte. It contains nearly or quite as much matter as former of 25 volumes.

The Contents are: A Business Man's Home; or, a Story for Husbands. Visiting and Visitors. Our First Nurse. The Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Land. To Literary Aspirants. Summer Travel. A Gentle Hint. A Story for Old Husbands with Young Wives. Breakfast at the Paxes. Girls' Boarding-Schools. Closet Meditations. Feminine View of Napoleon as a Husband. "First Pure." Holiday Thoughts. A Headache. Has a Mother a Right to her Children? "And ye shall call the Sabbath a Delight." "Come on, Macduff." Look Aloft. Knickerbocker and Tri-Monthly. The Boston Woman. The New-York Male. The Boston Male. My Old Inkstand and I. The Soul and the Stomach. Awful Thoughts. A word to Parents and Teachers. Lady Doctors. The Cherub in the Omnibus. Fanny Ford. Moral Molasses. A Word to Shopkeepers. A Much-Needed Kind of Minister's Wife. Parent and Child. Last Bachelor Hours of Tom Pax. Tom Pax's Conjugal Soliloquy. Tea and Darning-Needles for Two. A House without a Baby. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 1. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 2. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 3. Glances at Philadelphia, No. 4. In the Dumps. Peeps from under a Parasol. The Confession Box. A word to Parents and Teachers. Breakfast. Greenwood and Mount Auburn. Getting up the Wrong Way. A Hot Day. Funeral Notes. The "Favorite" Child. A Question and its Answer. Winter. A Gauntlet for the Men. Soliloquy of a Literary Housekeeper. A Breakfast-Table Reverie. A Glance at a Chameleon Subject. Facts for Unjust Critics. Try Again. Fair Play. To Gentlemen. To the Ladies. Matrimonial Advertisements. A Sabbath Subject. New-York. Airy Costumes. A Peep at the Opera. Hard Times. Counter Irritation. Sunday in Gotham. Anniversary Time. Wayside Words. Charlotte Bronte. For sale by Booksellers generally.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

READ
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MONTHLY
NOVELIST!

BENEDICT'S ALGEBRA.
PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., have this day published
ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.
By JOEL T. BENEDICT, Professor of Civil Engineering in the New York Free Academy.

Teachers and others interested in the cause of Education are invited to examine this work, which is believed to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore published.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen, principals of New-York public Schools, that he has just published and will be able to furnish within a very few days, a complete course of fine hand exercises and copy books for both male and female schools. He invites an examination of this series by parties desirous of giving the best instruction to their classes the coming season, and feels quite sure of meeting their wishes. Private lessons from 5 to 9 P. M.

W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 345 Broadway,
Third floor, front room.

READ
THE
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NOVELIST!

THIRTEENTH EDITION OF EVERETT'S excellent Oration at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. A few copies of this popular Oration can be procured by calling at or addressing the SUBSCRIPTION DESK, *Daily Times* Office. Price 25 cents. Postage stamps received.

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE, MARCH, 1857.—In pamphlet form, just published. The only correct account that has been published of the massacre at Spirit Lake. Trials and three months captivity of Abigail Gardner and the last captive ransomed from Ink-pa-du-ta's hand of outlaws and murderers in June last. ROSS & TOUSEY, agents for the publisher, New-York.

READ
THE
MONTHLY
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MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 299 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week: mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars: Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 26th ult., and the screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday. The mails by these vessels are of four days' later date than those received by the *Asia* and *Vanderbilt*. According to the London *Times* the Directors of the Atlantic telegraph have resolved to renew the attempt to lay the cable this year. The month of October, it is believed, will prove a favorable one for the purpose. The *Times* is strongly in favor of a second attempt being made this year, and, in an article which we publish elsewhere, offers divers sound reasons why, in all probability, it would be successful. The principal officers of the ships engaged in the recent undertaking, and the scientific men employed by the Company, have written to the Directors on the prospects of another attempt to lay down the cable, and all agree in thinking that the recent mishap was only a check, and by no means a failure. Their letters will repay perusal. Though the *Times* has been "given to understand" that the Directors will send forth the ships again in October, an impression generally prevailed at the time the *Arago* sailed that the laying of the cable would be postponed to next year.

The only other point of interest in the news by these arrivals is that which relates to the Indian insurrection. From the columns of the London *Times* we select some extracts from private letters which throw fresh light on the state of affairs at Delhi. The accounts do not encourage the speedy fall of the city, and General BARNARD himself, a few hours before his death, was heard to say that he was before "a new Sebastopol." The heat was most oppressive, and the rebels, though invariably beaten back, still kept up a fierce and determined succession of sorties which harassed greatly the small army of besiegers. The overland mail, bringing details of the news of which a confused telegraphic summary was received by the *Vanderbilt*, had not arrived in England. We are consequently without any particulars of the death of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE and General BARNARD, and of the other important intelligence which, it is supposed, the mail will bring. They may be expected by the next Cunard Steamer, now due at Halifax.

It was erroneously reported by telegraph yesterday that the British Parliament had been prorogued. Both Houses had adjourned to Friday, the 28th ult., on which day the prorogation would take place. There are to be some fresh elevations to the British peerage. The *Times* urges the fitness of Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the upper House, but does not believe that the honor will be conferred upon him.

Another bloody riot occurred in Baltimore on Saturday night, growing out of feuds among the firemen. Several persons were shot, some of them, it is supposed, fatally. It is thought to have been a preconcerted affair, and all the belligerents were armed. In addition to the details of this riot, we find in one of the Baltimore papers "City items," with the following headings: "Attempted Assassination," "Another Case of Shooting," "Another," "Assaults and Batteries," "Violent Assault," "Serious Assault," "Cowardly Assault," "Assault on an Officer," "Outrage," &c.

The argument on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of DAVID S. PAIGE, indicted by the Grand Jury for an infringement of the Excise Law, in selling liquor on Sunday, was heard yesterday before Recorder SMITH. At its close the Recorder said he would render his decision on Thursday next.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, a motion was made in relation to the administration of Dr. BURDELL's estate. The consideration of it was postponed till Wednesday.

The Lowber case was yesterday adjourned until Wednesday next. The Street-Commission case was opened, but the main argument will be heard to-day. An application was made before Judge PEABODY, by ABBOTT BROTHERS, for a *mandamus* to compel the Croton Water Board to entertain the bid of DINSMORE & WOOD for the building of the new Reservoir. His Honor granted the order to show cause, returnable on Thursday next.

The Court of General Sessions commenced the September term yesterday. As usual, on the first day of term, there was no Grand Jury, a quorum being wanting. The District-Attorney moved to bring on the "Liquor Cases," as they are popularly called. He had selected seven cases out of sixty-two, the privileged parties being THOMAS RUSSELL, corner of Rivington and Attorney streets; JAMES MOONEY, No. 315 Eighth-avenue; JOHN REILLY, Rivington and Cannon streets; JAMES SONOND, No. 248 West-street; CHARLES MATTY, No. 257 Bowery; SIXT UDWIG KAPFF, No. 291 Bowery, and WILLIAM BENNETT, Grand and Cannon streets. After a long debate between the District-Attorney and the counsel for defendants, the Court deferred the trial till next Saturday. The defendants' counsel will then argue to quash the indictments.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday, but transacted no business. There were no applications made for licenses.

The tax books were delivered to the Receiver yesterday morning, and during the day $37,000 were paid in.

The Croton Aqueduct Board did not render a decision yesterday in the case of the competing bidders for the contract to construct the new Grand Reservoir. It will probably be rendered to-day.

The first September meetings of the Aldermen and Supervisors, respectively, were held yesterday evening. In the Board of Aldermen, a communication from BRANCH, in his usual vivacious style, was read—a philippic against the Ten Governors. The Committee appointed to award the gold snuff-box of Gen. JACKSON, rendered its report in favor of Major GARRET DYCKMAN. A thousand copies were ordered to be printed. A remonstrance against the award of the Committee, recommending it to reconsider its action, and upholding the claims of Gen. BURNETT, was presented on behalf of 66 members of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, its signers. A spicy debate concerning the justice of the award followed.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday. The principal business done was the reception of the report from the Special Committee, appointed to draft an address to the people of the State, as to the late enactments of the Legislature relating to this City. The further consideration of the matter was made special for Thursday. The Twenty-third-street ferry question again came up, which has already occupied so great a share of attention, and after discussion, was laid upon the table. The space between Chatham-square and Franklin-square is to be paved with square blocks forthwith.

The supply of sailors is now nearer to the demand than it was a few days since, owing to the arrival of a number of large vessels, whose crews have been discharged.

A man named WILLIAM CHURCH, who, with his family, arrived in this City from Albany last week, *en route* to England, was besieged by the gang of ticket-swindlers who have their headquarters at No. 109 West-street, and fleeced ont of $40. PATRICK DUFFY, a City official, leader of the gang, was subsequently arrested, taken to the Second Ward Station-house and confined, but, so says CHURCH's affidavit, shortly afterwards set at liberty by Justice BRENNAN, who opened Court specially for the purpose. Upon a statement of the facts being sworn to before Recorder SMITH, a warrant was placed in the hands of Officer LOWERY, who rearrested DUFFY and took him before the Recorder, when he was compelled to deliver up the money to his victim, and held to answer a charge of swindling, in $250 bail.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a woman named MARY MCLOUGHLIN, of No. 24 Elizabeth-street, was arrested by Officer JARVIS for attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill of the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, on Messrs. RAYNOR, HOUSE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery. She purchased a pocket-book and presented the bill in payment, which Mr. RAYNOR perceived at once to be a counterfeit. He then placed her in the custody of the officer.

A man named WINCHESTER LEE was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to rob a German named LOUIS SCHMALE, of a gold watch, in front of Trinity Church, Broadway. SCHMALE took out his watch to ascertain whether it was correct, when LEE, who was passing, attempted to grab it. The accused was held for examination.

The British German Legionaries met again last evening at No. 12 Chambers-street, Mr. G. LERCHENFELDT in the chair. A representative of the British Swiss Legion was present, who gave a vivid picture of the deceptions that body had met with at the hands of the British Government. Some debate arose whether it was the Government or its officers which was most to be blamed for the evils practiced, after which the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last evening at REISKY's, No. 91 Bowery, the President, FREDERICK KAPP, Esq., in the chair. The delegates from the various Ward Clubs gave the best accounts of their respective associations; meetings had frequently been held and new members enrolled. It was resolved to cooperate fully with the Native Republicans in the choice of delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Various candidates for the offices to be filled were named. Most of these gentlemen being from the "rural districts," their names were of course not so well known to our City Germans. The names of WM. CURTIS NOYES for Attorney-General, and Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN for Secretary of State, seemed, however, to meet with general favor. After the transaction of some minor business the Committee adjourned to the 28th inst.

The Warden of the City Prison learned on Saturday that one of the prisoners, a young man named PETER DEVELIN, confined on four separate charges of burglary, had made arrangements to effect his escape. He had been furnished with burglars implements, a new suit of clothes, and an egress ticket with which to effect his object. It was at once believed that these articles were furnished him by his mother, who on her next visit was searched, when a half-made key and a file were found upon her. The woman was at once committed, and DEVELIN was removed to a separate cell.

The United States authorities made an important seizure of goods yesterday, smuggled on board the steamship *Arago*, which arrived during the day.

JAMES and THOS. VINCENT, father and son, keepers of a grocery in Greenwich-street, were held to bail yesterday on a charge of felonious assault upon JAMES STEWART, who alleges that he was set upon by the defendants in their store, one of whom assailed him with an axe and the other with a cheese knife.

Two female shoplifters, giving their names as MARY HARMAN and KATE MCGUIRE, were arrested yesterday in the store of Mr. ROBERTS in Eighth avenue. Some silks which they had abstracted were found secreted upon their persons. They were committed for trial.

Commissioners GREENE and HOGG, with Mr. HART, Secretary to the Board, and a party of gentlemen, made the tour of Central Park, yesterday, to witness the condition of the work now in progress. After their examination was ended, the Commissioners and their friends were treated to a handsome collation laid under the trees in Capt. MONTGOMERY's garden. Speeches were made and a general good time was had.

The new Reservoir matters thicken, the next lowest bidders, TENBROECK, STUART and GARDNER, having just put in a protest against awarding the contract to any one but themselves. They have retained WM. CURTIS NOYES as their counsel.

The Lafayette Guard, to the number of 150 men, under command of Major LUEIN, celebrated the Anniversary of the birthday of LAFAYETTE at Jones' Wood, yesterday. They had a dinner at which Generals SANDFORD and HALL were guests. Complimentary and patriotic speeches were made, and otherwise the occasion was one of rare enjoyment.

The steamer *Oregon*, with the cabin passengers of the *Illinois*, was yesterday discharged and towed up from Quarantine. The steerage passengers were also liberated. No new cases of yellow fever have arisen among the crew detained on board the steamer, and after a thorough fumigation she will be permitted to come to the City. The sail-boat party arrested and locked up for violating the Quarantine limits were yesterday discharged. There are, however, other parties living on the Island who are said to be responsible for much of the trouble which has lately occurred. They are well acquainted with the obligations of Quarantine, and will therefore be rigidly proceeded against in due time.

The Crystal Palace, now in possession of the American Institute, was opened yesterday for the reception of goods. Exhibitors, to secure good locations, should have their articles taken to the Palace at once. From present indications the Exhibition of 1857 will surpass any held by the Institute.

The Tammany Society held its regular meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, but did nothing of of interest except to install Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER as Sachem.

The Savage Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, selected sixteen delegates to the State Convention, which is to meet at Syracuse on Thursday next, and adopted an address submitted by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. The proceedings were very harmonious. The delegates selected are: Wm. Minor, B. Healy, R. Donnell, Isaiah Rynders, D. E. Delevan, J. Richardson, E. F. Purdy, Wm. Dunn, Alex. Ward, P. Mitchell, John Kelly, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Kelly, R. J. Dillon, and Daniel E. Sickles, Delegate at Large. The delegate from the Second District (composed of the Third and Sixth Wards) was not selected, as the Convention of this District had not agreed upon a candidate.

Counterfeit bills on the Hudson County Bank were freely circulated last night. Word was brought to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER early in the evening that such would be the case; officers were set to watch in the various Precincts, and during the evening ten persons were arrested, caught in the act. More or less of the counterfeit money was found on the persons of all of them.

A very serious—probably fatal—shooting affray occurred last night, in the street, at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Broadway. A noted character, JIM HUGHES, got into a quarrel with one JOE COBURN, in the course of which HUGHES was dangerously shot in the head, and COBURN in the calf of the leg. JAMES MASTERSON, who was also engaged in the affray, was arrested, and taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house.

The Divorces of Slavery.

The Charleston *Courier*, in animadverting recently upon an extract from these columns, professed an entire inability to perceive why the public opinion and the public sentiment of Christendom should be so bitterly opposed to any discussion of the institution of Slavery on its abstract merits.

We do not doubt that many candid and intelligent citizens of the Southern States labor under a similar incapacity of comprehending the realities of their position, *vis-à-vis* of the civilized world. It is not easy, neither is it agreeable, for any man to acquire a clear and positive conviction that the ideas upon which he founds his whole theory of life are scouted by the vast majority of the most intelligent and powerful of his fellow-creatures as radically unsound, and we cannot be surprised that our Southern fellow-citizens should be rather slow in coming at the fact that the social philosophy and the social organization of the Southern States, have been condemned as untenable and disastrous by the common consent of the rest of mankind.

We must confess, however, that we *are* somewhat surprised to find our Southern friends so continually and so obstinately bent on confounding criticism with hostility, and on inferring immediate danger to their homes and their lives from the faintest whisper of economical warning or the slightest symptom of purely statistical suggestion which reaches their sensitive ears. Either they do, or they do not, believe that the citizens of the Northern States "have sworn a solemn bond and sealed it with a vow" to light the flames of instantaneous insurrection throughout the entire South on the first convenient opportunity. Either they do, or they do not, believe that the people of the Northern States are bent on the utter extirpation of the white race from all the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. Either they do, or they do not, believe that opposition to Slavery and Abolitionism are convertible terms. If they *do* believe these things, then they are blind with the blindness of those who willfully refuse to see, and cherish their frantic delusion in the face of arguments as solid as facts, and of facts as visible as the sun in heaven. If they do *not* believe these things, then it is creditable neither to their good sense nor to their patriotism, that they should affect to regard every exposure of the defects and every demonstration of the designs of the Institution of Slavery, as an outrage upon the sanctity of vested rights, and a diabolical interference with man's inherent privilege of going to the dogs in his own way, and of damaging *en route* all his friends and connections.

To discuss all the considerations which have dismissed the institution of slavery throughout four-fifths of christendom to the "dusty crypt of darkened forms and faces," have shelved the "right of man to property in his fellow-man" with the "right divine of kings to govern wrong," and have exploded the proposition that utterly dependent and compulsory labor can ever be truly and permanently profitable to a community as completely as the kindred notions that the truth can be extracted by torture, or extravagance suppressed by sumptuary laws, would be to write a history of the progress of political economy and of moral philosophy. We do not propose to ourselves the performance of a task so herculean. But we do propose to bring to the attention of our Southern neighbors, from time to time, every illustration which the current of public events may drift into our way, of the causes and character of the world's antagonism to Slavery. That antagonism rests, of course, upon many and various supports, some of which are of a moral, some of which are of a religious, and some of which are of an economical nature.

Objections of every kind are concentrated, however, on that ground of opposition to Slavery which comes under our notice to-day, as a consequence of recent discussions in the Convention of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina. It was warmly debated by that highly respectable body of Christian ministers and laymen, whether clergymen have a right to solemnize God's holy ordinance of matrimony as between slaves, and a Committee of Seven was finally appointed to draw up a report, "defining when, and in what circumstances, a clergyman may lawfully unite any two slaves in marriage."

Now, the Christian world entertains a strong prejudice in favor of marriage. The Christian world regards the "ordinance of matrimony" as being highly favorable to the morals of men and of women; as tending to nourish and keep alive the instincts of religion, and as conducive to the economical interests of the State by the stimulus which it supplies to the orderly industry, and by the check which it puts upon the disorderly appetites, of men. How to make the marriage relation more and more truly sacred and satisfactory, has been the study of philosophers, and the problem of legislators for centuries past. The marriage question and the question of the "condition of women," which is but another form of that question, is every year engaging a more and more exact and earnest attention throughout Christendom. Can it then be matter of wonder to our Southern cotemporaries that Christendom should revolt from the contemplation of an institution, under which the expediency of the sanctification of the marriage tie can be made a question of debate among the professors and the priests of Christianity? Should it surprise them to find the civilized world almost unanimous in condemnation of a state of society in which a system of *compulsory free love* can be forced upon millions of human beings, by the conflict between the "rights" and "interests" of property on the one hand, and the teachings of Christianity on the other?

Our Southern fellow-citizens must look these matters fairly in the face. They must not suffer the heats of passion, nor even the more excusable excitements of supposed injustice, to warp them from the free and full consideration of the front which they are showing to the world. They must acquiesce in the irresistible movement of history, and desist from "kicking against the pricks" of stubborn fact, and convictions all but universal.

The party which may justly enough be called "Young Slavery" in this country, is a growth of yesterday. Like the "Young England" of ten years ago, it is noisy, vociferous and all a-blaze with the spirit of onset. It echoes the uproarious invocation of Lord JOHN MANNERS—

> "Let arts and learning, trade and commerce die,
> But God preserve to us our Slavery,"

with a fantastic outcry of devotion to Slavery at all risks and all hazards, preferring National Damnation with Slavery to National Salvation without it. But, like the "Young England" of ten years ago, the "Young Slavery" of to-day is, we are sure, but an effervescence of the hour. It differs from its prototype only in the extent of the mischief which, in its moment of ebullition, it may unfortunately be able to achieve. And, therefore, it is that we appeal to all the sober and sensible thinkers of the South to exert themselves at once and effectually, for the extinction of the flames which keep alive and feed this foolish fermentation, which can do nobody any good and may do somebody not a little harm.

The Fever at Quarantine.

The unusual course pursued at Quarantine in the case of the steamer *Illinois* and her passengers, has excited a natural anxiety in the public mind, and has suggested a query as to the nature of the disease which has rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the Health Officer, to detain her 600 passengers within the Quarantine limits for so long a time, and to send the steamer to the lower anchorage. In treating upon the subject we have avoided making statements which would unnecessarily excite alarm, and have adhered, as strictly as possible, to official information received from the Health Officer himself. As all immediate cause of uneasiness has now passed away, there is no further occasion for reserve, and certainly no doubt as to the nature of the disease which prevailed among these California passengers. There were, it seems, several persons sick with Panama fever, and others reduced by debility, when the steamer left Aspinwall. The unfortunate accident which brought her upon the coral reefs of Cuba, detaining her for three days, compelling them to discharge all her cargo in order to get off, and finally to put into Havana, appears to have been the disastrous features in her trip. These trials, to those already weakened by disease, aggravated their symptoms, and by the time they reached Havana they were in a fit condition to take the fever prevailing there. Soon after the steamer left Havana these cases assumed a new form, and new cases were also developed, and by the time she reached Quarantine there were twenty-five cases of fever on board. These were taken to the Hospital, and the steamer with her passengers detained. Five of these persons have since died of yellow fever, and there are several other cases, though now all happily convalescing. The rigid isolation of the ship and her passengers has prevented the further spread of the disease, and yesterday all the remaining passengers who continued in good health were discharged from further restraint. There are over a hundred persons on board the *Illinois*, making up her crew, who are busily engaged in cleansing and fumigating the vessel, and up to a late hour yesterday, no new cases of sickness had arisen on board of her. She will be thoroughly cleansed, and all the refuse material on board will be burned, when she will be permitted to come to the City to undergo the repairs rendered necessary by her getting ashore.

The coldness of the weather for the past three days has been highly favorable for the health of the City, and not the slightest cause exists for any alarm as to the spread of disease from the Quarantine.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Communications continue to pour in upon us from all quarters giving suggestions, many of which are ingenious, and many merely repetitions of ideas already published, for laying the Cable securely when another attempt shall be made. But there would be no use in publishing these communications even if we had abundant space for them. They could have no influence where they could be of any service. The Directors of the Telegraph Company will, of course, avail themselves of their experience in making the first attempt, and when they try again will be more likely to succeed.

Even the London *Times*, which has discouraged the undertaking from the beginning, now contents itself with the reflection that the failure to lay the telegraph is but a temporary one, and it understands that another attempt will be made in October. We trust it may. The cause of the accident appears to have been solely the carelessness or stupidity of a nameless mechanic, who improperly applied the brakes and stopped the paying-out machinery at the wrong moment. There has not yet been any explanation of the circumstance of an irresponsible workman having been permitted to perform such a piece of mischief. There has been a mysterious delicacy among all the narrators of the untoward event in alluding to this interesting point in the history of the enterprise. But, it is very evident that an incompetent person was put in charge of the machinery at a time when the utmost prudence and delicacy of judgment were required. There was a deficiency in the scientific staff on board the ship, which is the more surprising as the directors must have foreseen that the entire success of the undertaking would necessarily depend upon the prudence and good judgment of the engineers who had the supervision of the work. The great fact having been satisfactorily established that the cable can be laid, that its submersion will not interrupt the electric current, that the form of the cable is perfectly adapted to the service, and that the only improvement needed is in the paying-out machinery, we do not see why the undertaking should not be recommenced next month, after the subsidence of the equinoctial gales. But there appears not to have been any conclusion arrived at on the subject up to the departure of the *Kangaroo* from Liverpool on the 26th. By the next arrival we shall doubtless be advised whether Europe and America are to be linked together this Fall, or whether we shall be compelled to wait nine months for the consummation of that event.

FROSTY WEATHER.—There was frost in the atmosphere the last two nights, a killing frost for the watering-places, as our overflowing hotels and crowded streets plainly indicate, and we fear, also, for the unripened crops at the North. The coolness of the season has been favorable to the City, but most unfavorable to the country. We should not be surprised to hear of a good many failures among the great hotel-keepers at our watering-places, as well as among the stock-jobbers and speculators of Wall-street. But these cool, crisp evenings which are so fatal out of town, are fruitful of abundant harvests to the caterers of amusement for the City. All the theatres opened last night with unusual splendor, and the weather was most favorable for a general turn-out for amusement-seekers.

AN APPEAL TO THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—A most remarkable document was presented in the Board of Councilmen last night, purporting to be an "Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to the People of the State." It was made by a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose of drafting it, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next. There is nothing particularly new in the Address, it being nothing more than the substance of one of Mayor WOOD's messages, and something very much like it has been uttered by JOHN COCHRANE and a dozen other orators during the Summer. But the remarkable part of it is the attempt to convince the people of the rural districts that all virtue, patriotism, learning and refinement are to be found in cities, which are the true conservators of public virtue and popular freedom; and therefore the cities should be allowed the largest liberty, and not be interfered with by rustic or provincial outsiders. We are apprehensive that our country cousins, for whom the address is intended, will not be greatly affected by the arguments made use of to gain their sympathies. The address is decidedly invidious, and the rustics who have been taught to regard great cities as "great sores" on the body politic, will not feel themselves complimented, but quite the contrary, to hear themselves ranked below the denizens of the Five-Points and similar places, in point of intelligence and patriotism. If the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty" hope to gain the sympathies of the people of the State, we would advise them to make their appeal on some other ground than that of the superior virtue of the residents of large cities.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MORTIMER LIVINGSTON.—It has been stated, in publishing the last will and testament of the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, that he acquired the greater part of his property by his wife. But this is so far from being true, that he received no property at all by his marriage. He made his fortune wholly by his mercantile operations. His father-in-law, the late FRANCIS DEPAU, bequeathed his entire estate, in trust, for the benefit of his grandchildren, and the property has not yet been divided.

Italian Opera.

Of four first appearances last night at the Academy three were successful, and the fourth might have been so but for accidental causes. So the season may be said to have commenced auspiciously, particularly as the house was densely crowded from pit to dome. Early in the day an apology and a Doctor's certificate were offered for Signor LABOCETTA, who was really suffering from a severe cold. It was in the highest degree creditable that under such circumstances he consented to fulfill his rôle. An act of condescension of this kind is so rare among tenors that it deserves to be recorded as a success.

Signorina FRIZZOLINI's appearance is decidedly interesting. Her features are of an Oriental mould; her eyes large and lustrous; her complexion pale and thoughtful, and her figure sufficiently decided for the milliners. The portraits give a good idea of the character of her face, which is youthful and pleasant to look on. Signorina FRIZZOLINI was cordially welcomed, and, without apparent embarrassment, proceeded with the business of the first act. She sang sweetly, pleasantly and artistically, but without displaying any of the power either as an actress or a singer which the audience expected. It was not until the *finale* to the second act that she shone to advantage. Here, with evident intention, she filled the house with acclamation. In the third act she relapsed naturally into a pleasant creamy vein until the *finale*, which she sang with rapture about as well as most prima donnas.

Signorina FRIZZOLINI is an artiste in the true sense of the word; she can execute the most florid passages with ease, and is an absolute mistress of *song*, more so than any of her predecessors since SONTAG. Of late we have been somewhat coarsely addicted to screaming, and for this reason it will be some little time before we can correct the vitiated taste. There is not the faintest approach to a scream or a bawl in Mlle. FRIZZOLINI's method. She sings truly; with sentiment, with passion, with intelligence, and with a clear perception of what she is about. Her physical powers are not great, but her voice, a high soprano, is of exquisite purity, and travels far when you have become accustomed to it. We expect, however, that from nervousness, or other causes, her voice was more than usually feeble last night. Miss FRIZZOLINI, is one of those artists who grow on the hearer; called out after every act, it was not until the conclusion of the opera that the audience became really enthusiastic. If a voice of such delicate purity can stand the wear and tear of our operatic seasons, it will certainly be rewarded by the heartiest appreciation that true enjoyment can bestow.

Signor GASSIER (the *Count*) is the best baritone we have had, since the palmy days of BADIALI. He possesses an organ of rare sweetness and flexibility, and sings like a gentleman who has not been accustomed to go round with a milk-cart. "Vi Ravviso" was encored deliriously. Signor GASSIER's success was the earliest pronounced of the evening.

Mr. ANCHUTZ is precisely the conductor that is needed in this country. He is lovable for two reasons: He can produce a perfect *piantissimo*, and he does not allow his fiddlers to *scrape*. As an accompaniment, he is precisely the man for Mlle. FRIZZOLINI, subordinating the orchestra completely to the requirement of the singer. He is neat rather than massive, and with an eye to nice little figures in the orchestration rather than a large regard for broad contrasts. We welcome Mr. ANCHUTZ with respect, for, in the single performance of last night, he gave abundant evidence that he is entitled to it.

The opera did not conclude until 11 o'clock, owing in a measure to the long pauses between the acts. We trust that these will be shortened. The "Somnembula" will be repeated on Wednesday.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS—A CURIOUS CASE.—The Warden of the City Prison ascertained on Saturday last that PETER DEVELIN, a young man, confined in the Prison on four separate charges of burglary, had been furnished with some burglar's tools, a suit of new clothes, and a ticket of egress, with which to escape from confinement. The Warden took from him the articles in question, and caused him to be placed in a separate cell, and kept from communication with outsiders. DEVELIN stated that he had received the ticket from a prisoner who a few days before had been discharged. Yesterday afternoon his mother, an Irish woman, called to see him, and Mr. GRAY suspecting that she had furnished her son with the articles in question, caused her to be searched, and a large key, in an unfinished state, together with a file, were found secreted about her person. She stated that these were given her by one MIKE KEARNEY to hand to a prisoner confined in the same cell with her son. It was further ascertained that DEVELIN was to have been furnished with a revolver, to be used in case he was interrupted in his projected attempt to escape. It was, probably, the intention of the young desperado to fit the key to the lock of his cell door, then don his new suit, and by means of the ticket of egress to pass himself out as a visitor, and in case his project failed, to shoot the door-keeper and then run off. His mother was committed to prison on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape—a felony by law, and punishable by two or more years confinement in the State Prison.

☞ The Public Schools of Hudson, Albany Poughkeepsie, Utica, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities and large towns of this State, resume their daily sessions to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Letter on Kansas Affairs—The Naval Courts—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The President's letter to the Connecticut clergymen continues to produce excitement among all classes of politicians. It is rumored that it is to be followed, in a few days, by the publication of a pamphlet, semi-official, on Kansas State Rights, and a full defence of the Administration and Governor WALKER.

The Secretary of War resumed his duties to-day.

The Naval Courts are all in session to-day. Commander LOCKWOOD's case is proceeding before the Third Court. The President is expected to take up the cases decided on soon, and to make the decrees public.

The Secretary of the Navy is preparing to leave on his tour of inspection of the Navy Yards.

If the final action of England on the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty be not received before the meeting of Congress, a new treaty will be negotiated. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The officers of the United States steamer *Fulton*, preparing at the Washington Navy Yard to join the Home Squadron, are Lieutenant Commander ALNY, Lieutenants Warrington, Stewart, Seldon and Chapman; Purser Clark, Master M. C. Campbell, Passed Assistant Surgeon Burtt, First Assistant Engineer Newell, Third Assistants McCleary, Albert Barrows and Houston.

A letter from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, received at the State Department, says that the reports concerning the crops continue to be favorable. In many districts very considerable reductions had taken place in the price of grain, and a further reduction would doubtless follow. The same correspondent remarks that the Persian Ambassador has concluded treaties with many of the European States, and the Zoll verein itself in virtue of them, have commercial intercourse with Persia.

CHARLES V. HAGNER has been appointed General Appraiser, *vice* LAUGHLIN, resigned.

The three Naval Courts of Inquiry resumed their Sessions to-day.

The New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company.

UTICA, Monday, Sept. 7.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company to-day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles A. Mann, Silas D. Childs, Jno. H. Edmonds, Theo. S. Faxton, John Butterfield, Thomas R. Walker, James E. Dutton, and James B. Dutton, of Utica; Albert H. Tracy, of Buffalo; and D. B. Goodwin, of Waterville. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Hon. CHARLES A. MANN was reelected President, and E. CHAPMAN Secretary and Treasurer.

Trouble in the Michigan State Prison.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Sept. 7.

An insurrection, headed by two desperate negro convicts, broke out in the Michigan State Prison this afternoon. Two of the convicts succeeded in escaping over the walls, but were recaptured. Others also made desperate efforts to escape, but were overpowered by the officers of the Prison and secured.

Funeral of the Late Lieut. James McGary.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The remains of JAS. MCGARY, 2d Lieutenant with Dr. KANE in his Arctic Exploration, were interred here yesterday by the Masonic fraternity. The funeral was attended by one of the largest assemblages ever congregated here. Lieut. MCGARY was one of Dr. KANE's most reliable men. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his loss.

The Firemen of Portchester.

PORTCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 7.

Putnam Engine Company No. 2 held their annual parade to-day and were visited by Manhattan Company No. 8, who remain as their guests until Wednesday. The streets are decorated with flags and streamers. The companies will have a ball under a spacious tent this evening.

New-York Politics.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7.

Hon. JOHN MILLER, of the First District, and EDWIN HOES, of the Second District, were, on Saturday, appointed Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAN, of the First and JAMES VAN ALSTYNE, of the Second District, were chosen Delegates to the Judicial Convention.

Arrival of the General Williams at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 7.

The steamship *General Williams*, from Liverpool, *vi*? St. John's, N. F., arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon. On the 5th inst. spoke the schooner *Shamrock*, of Glasgow, which reported that the steamship *Clyde* was still ashore on the Pelican Islands, Newfoundland, on the 4th inst.

Accident to the Steamer Keystone State.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 7.

The steamer *Keystone State*, from Philadelphia for Savannah, has put in here, having broken her side lever. She was towed into Old Point by the steamer *Jenkins*, hence for Boston. Her passengers took the railroad for Savannah.

Murder and Suicide.

GLOUCESTER, Monday, Sept. 7.

In this place yesterday, SAMUEL DAVIS shot his wife dead with a revolver and with another shot killed himself. Both of them were young. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the deed.

Arrival of the Black Warrior at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York, *vi*? Havana, on the 3d inst., has arrived here. Business had not recovered in Havana. The stock of Sugar there was 200,000 boxes.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 7.

The Canadian Steamship Company's steamer *North American*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 26th ult., arrived at this port last night.

The Weather in Albany, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 7.

The thermometer in this city this morning marked 48°.

A can of phosphorus exploded in DEXTER & [illegible]GAN's drug store, this morning, seriously [illegible] three persons.

Failure in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

Messrs. SARONI & GOODHEIM, extensive clothiers on Milk-street, in this city, stopped payment on Friday. Their liabilities are estimated at nearly half a million of dollars.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 7.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

Scattering bales of new cotton were being received at the principal depôts of trade throughout the South.

NEW CLOCKS AT THE CITY HALL.—The eleven clocks which are hereafter to furnish correct time in the City Hall, regulated, through galvanic apparatus, by a clock in the Mayor's office, were yesterday set upon their niches in the rooms of the various departments. The frame of each clock is about two feet in diameter. The dials are white, with black lettering, and the inscription, "HALL's Patent, Sept. 20, 1854. Manufactured by CHARLES T. and J. N. CHESTER, New-York." There is no machinery behind the face, the movement of the hands being effected by that of the clock in the Mayor's office. These clocks will enter upon the duties of their stations this morning. Those who desire correct time will do well to consult them. Similar clocks will soon be placed in the other public buildings in the Park.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPORT OF THE GOLD SNUFF BOX COMMITTEE—DEMONSTRATION OF THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

President CLANCY took the Chair at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

Petitions from A. B. Ven Olinda and C. V. Clickener and others were presented by Alderman CLANCY for the remission of their respective personal taxes, and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The following petition was presented by Alderman FULLMER:

To his Honor the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that the American and Democratic Alms House Governors vote for prodigal Republican appropriations, to silence the clamors of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Courier and Enquirer*, against their own extravagant appropriations—that the American and Democratic Record Commissioners also vote bewildering sums to the Republicans, from their six hundred thousand dollar fund, to silence the philippics of the Republican editors, against their own mysterious appropriations—that while these Republican editors bellow mad dog and stop thief about Joseph Walker, Gansevoort, and Lowber, the Governors and Record Commissioners, recklessly appropriate nearly two millions of dollars per annum, without a growl from these Republican editors,—that Governor WM. T. PINKNEY told me that the people knew very little of what transpired in the Board of Ten Governors, as their proceedings were seldom correctly reported in the public journals,—that the disbursements of the Governors had increased nearly one-half since 1853, although the paupers, lunatics, and children had not increased,—that the Governors get a per centage from those from whom their vast supplies are procured,—that at Governor PINKNEY's request, I addressed a communication to President GUNTHER, through the daily journals, asking him to explain why the expenses of the Governors had nearly doubled since 1853, without a corresponding increase of Inmates—that at Governor PINKNEY's request, I petitioned the Governors to give me $1,000 as a burlesque on Dr. Sanger's petition for $1,000 to print his book on "Syphilis"—that Governor PINKNEY promised to present my burlesque petition on Dr. Sanger to the Governors, which he failed to do, and even absented himself from the Board of Governors when my petition was presented by the Clerk, thus leaving me without defence against the maledictions of the Governors—that Governor PINKNEY also promised to furnish me with startling facts against the Governors, showing how they squandered the public treasure, which he now declines with brazen boldness—that Governor PINKNEY's most extraordinary conduct forces me to suspect that he has basely used me and a portion of the press, to coerce the guilty and trembling Governors to help him grind some very dull hatchets and razors—that in view of his serious accusations against his brethren, and the general belief that there is gross prodigality and corruption among the Governors, and disgusting scenes of drunkenness and gluttony at their Blackwell's Island and Rotunda orgies, I respectfully request, (in the name of Messrs. Greeley, Webb, Bryant, and Draper, and other virtuous citizens,) that His Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, will petition the Legislature to reorganize the Board of Ten Governors on the basis of integrity. And your petitioner will ever most sincerely pray.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

On motion of Alderman FULMER it was entered on the minutes and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to repair Engine Company No 1 was read.

Alderman TUCKER wanted to know which Street Commissioner was referred to—Conover or Devlin. If the report were adopted in that shape both would go on to repair the engine. Each claimed to be Street Commissioner.

Alderman COULTER moved that Devlin's name be inserted in the report.

The President stated that the Mayor had decided that in such cases the name of the office and not that of the incumbent was to be mentioned. The report was laid on the table.

The report of the Joint Special Committee on General Jackson's gold box was read. The Clerk then commenced to read a remonstrance against the award of the Committee, signed by 66 of the surviving members of the 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers, expressing their opinion that General Wyrd B. Burnett was entitled to receive the box, and promising to prove to the Committee that General Burnett deserved the honor, if they would reconsider their action.

Alderman WILSON hoped the document would not be read; it was insulting the Board to send in such a paper.

Alderman TUCKER wanted to know how he knew that; the paper had not been read.

Alderman WILSON knew all about it; it was an insult to the Board. He moved that it be laid on the table. The motion was lost and the remonstrance was then read. This document, after examining each of the specifications upon which the claims of Major Dyckman to the box were founded, and comparing the conduct of that officer with that of General Burnett concludes by petitioning the Common Council to give them an opportunity of satisfying them that the award should have been made to the latter officer.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the report be recommitted. There was certainly a great deal of discrepancy between the report and the statement of the signers of the remonstrance. The Committee had ignored one of the resolutions appointing them, by which they were directed to request the regiment to assemble, and designate the individual whom they believed to be entitled to the box. They had done so—the regiment were in favor of Ward B. Burnett.

Alderman MONAGHAN said the paper was a lie upon the face of it. The Committee had adjourned from day to day almost at the request of these men, to give them a chance to bring testimony. The Committee found great difficulty in making the award. At last they heard something of Dyckman's merits, and asked him why he did not apply for it. He said he was too poor, others who had means and influence would carry it off. The Committee promised that he should have an equal chance with the richest. The award was made to him. The Committee had acted with perfect impartiality.

Alderman FULMER fully indorsed what the preceding speaker said. Each of the Committee had formed his judgment without consultation with his colleagues. An informal ballot was taken and then a formal ballot, and there were seven votes out of ten for Major Dyckman. The man who said there was collusion on the part of the Committee, was a falsifier—he cared not who it was, whether he had a pistol in every pocket or in every button hole. Gen. Scott had said that to obtain that box he would go up to his eyes in blood, and if he had it he would not give it up for the Astor House. The Committee had not made an unjust award.

Alderman WILSON sketched the history of the action of the Committee. Fairchild's friends, and those of Burnett were very bitter against each other. If it had not have been for this bitterness, Burnett might have got the box. Both parties mentioned Dyckman at that time with praise. The reason why these men all supported Burnett was that he had political influence, and could get them into the Custom House and keep them there. If they were turned out of the Custom House they would be paupers. They never worked before they went to the war.

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 2 in the affirmative and 14 in the negative.

Alderman TUCKER arose again. He said JACKSON's will said the box was to be awarded to a patriot. Now what was a patriot. He did not know himself, till he found it in the Directory—[laughter]—he didn't mean that—in the Dictionary. The Alderman read the definition of the word "patriot," from Webster's Dictionary. He would ask which was first, the patriot Burnett or Dyckman? It was enough to ask the question. The Committee had cut and dried the whole matter. They had prejudged the action of the Common Council.

The report of the Committee was finally adopted, and a motion that one thousand copies of it be struck off.

Alderman TUCKER opposed this motion. There was no use in always publishing these documents. This one wasn't worth the paper it was printed upon. He offered an amendment, "That the usual number (250) be printed," which was lost. The original motion was carried.

It was resolved that the Board, when it should adjourn, adjourn to Thursday at 5 P. M., and that Thursdays and Mondays be hereafter the stated days of meeting.

Alderman MONEGHAN offered a resolution appropriating $1,000 to defray the general expenses of the Snuff box Committee, and also those which might be incurred on the occasion of the presentation on the 14th inst.—the bill to be approved by a majority of the Committee which had the matter in charge, and directing the Comptroller to pay the money.

The Board adjourned at 8¼ P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

THE APPEAL OF THE MAYOR AND COMMONALTY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chair presented a few documents of a routine character which were referred to appropriate Committees.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, authorizing the Comptroller to issue seven instead of six per cent. bonds upon contracts paid by assessments.

On the question of discharging the Committee on Ordinances from the further consideration of all papers referred to them, the documents were ultimately referred to the Law Committee.

A resolution was adopted in favor of discharging the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Hudson River Railroad Company, and that all papers be passed over to the Committee on Railroad of this Board.

The resolution that Cornelius Allison be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds was referred to Committee on Salaries and Officers.

The bill of Edwin Smith, amounting to $320, for Maps was presented with a resolution offered by Councilman HASWELL that it be referred to the Finance Committee. It was so referred.

Councilman H. SMITH moved that the contractors for laying the iron pavement in Maiden-lane, between Broadway and the East River, and Cortlandt-street, between Broadway and the North River, be required to lay down the Terry pavement similar in all respects to that now laid in Nassau-street in front of the Post-Office, weighing not less than two hundred and fifteen pounds to the square yard. Adopted.

On the question of changing the days of meeting of the Board from Wednesday to Thursday, offered by Councilman HASWELL, a long, noisy and irregular discussion arose, intermingled with much laughter, the principal speaker being Councilman WARNER, and the matter in debate being chiefly whether or no he was out of order in his remarks. He was unusually energetic and voluble. On vote, the decision of the Chair that he was out of order, was sustained.

The petition of Mary Stinson, (widow of William Stinson, late policeman of the Seventh Ward,) to be compensated for the loss of her husband while in the service of the Corporation, was referred to the Committee on Finance. She demands $1,000.

The report of the Special Committee on redistricting the City was received, and its consideration made a special order for Tuesday, 15th inst.

The report was received from the Special Committee appointed to draft an address to the people of this State in reference to the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature relating to the City of New-York. The report concluded with a resolution that twenty thousand of the Address be printed and distributed through the State. The Report and the accompanying paper were ordered to be printed on the minutes, and made the special order for next Thursday. It is as follows:

THE ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To the People of the State of New-York: We address you in the name of the good people of this City of New-York—by their authority, and on their behalf! We appeal to you, as fellow-citizens of the Empire State, to listen to our remonstrance against the outrages of an usurping Legislature, which has attempted to wrest from us and our constituents the inalienable right of self-government, and has endeavored to insult and degrade us, by declaring us incapable of managing our own municipal concerns, and of comprehending our own peculiar interests. We ask of you—as friends of freedom—as enemies of that principle of "border ruffianism," which would sanction an interference with, and a subjugation of, neighboring communities—as advocates of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which maintains the right of the people to choose for themselves their own local institutions: finally, we demand of you, as men exposed to similar public dangers with ourselves, and liable to be equally aggrieved, that you cooperate with us in arresting centralization, and in visiting upon the aggressors the rebuke they have justly deserved at the hands of a people jealous of their liberties!

The history of the rise and progress of Municipal Institutions is the history of the rise and progress of national freedom and of the civil rights of persons. Every student of the records of the past is familiar with this truism. Every statesman knows that where free cities have flourished, there tyranny and misgovernment have met their sternest opponents, and that it has only been when the chartered franchises of the burghers, artisans and merchants had been annihilated, that the absolute sway of princes could be deemed secure. The annals of Europe are full of proofs that civic walls have been as invariably the bulwarks of liberty, as they have been the nurseries and protectors of the material prosperity and intellectual cultivation of the people; for it is only among a people free to manage their internal concerns, that science and art are assured of a safe and progressive development. If it be claimed that luxury and effeminacy are begotten in great cities, it must, at the same time, be conceded that in them is always nourished, from the very nature of things, that noble enmity to governmental oppression which emanates from the mutual pride and mutual apprehensions of masses of congregated men. Thus it has been that in the commercial towns of England, of Holland and of Germany the germs of popular emancipation—of free thought, free action and limited government—were jealously and sturdily defended against their monarchical and aristocratic enemies. Thence they were transplanted across the Atlantic, and fostered in the congenial soil of America. While in France, Italy and Southern Europe, the freedom of the people has died out with the abolition of municipal independence, and can never be revived unless through its restoration. History teaches this significant and eternal lesson—that the centralization of power is eventually fatal to the liberties of the people.

We need not remind you, freemen of the State of New York, of the political necessities which brought about the Constitutional Convention of the year 1846, and recommended to your emphatic sanction the Constitution there formed, and under which the government of our State now exists. The address with which its framers submitted that Constitution to you and to us, announces that they had labored to make, not only our State officers, but also "most of the officers of cities, towns, and counties elective, by the voters of the locality they serve;" that they had "abolished a host of useless offices, and sought at once to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the executive government;" and finally that they had "incorporated many useful provisions, more effectually to secure the people in their rights of person and property against the abuses of delegated power." Such, then, was the aim of their duty—such were the reforms which our present Constitution was intended to secure. We refer to this evidence of their intention to prove how clearly the last Legislature has violated the spirit of our Constitution—how palpably "the New-York City laws" of 1857 have evaded its meaning and purport. Where the Constitution-makers had proposed to guard local and municipal self-government, the Legislature has striven to encroach upon and destroy it; where the former had sought to decrease the number of offices and to strip the central power of its far-grasping authority, and secure it to the people in their primary capacity, the latter has endeavored to restore the principle of centralization, to multiply offices, and to give to a Governor at Albany the appointment of officials which should pertain to the voters of New York City.

The Corporation of New-York, whose officers we are, is a corporation 70 years older than the State of New-York. It was erected by charter, granted in 1686, when the last STUART sat on the throne of England. THOMAS DONGAN was Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and, our first municipal charter, commonly known by his name, was issued by his authority. It expressly secured and confirmed all ancient rights and immunities enjoyed by the people of Manhattan Island, under the Dutch ones. This charter was again confirmed in 1730, under Governor MONTGOMERIE, with still further additions and amplifications. Under these charters our city existed until 1830—just one century—a period of time including the revolution, and the erection of two successive State constitutions. In the year 1830, a new charter was enacted by the Legislature, which was amended by the same authority in 1849, and again in 1853. Throughout all these changes, the desires and demands of the people of this City, as enunmerated by their corporate authorities, had been invariably consulted. Privilege had been conceded upon privilege, popular liberty constantly increased, and decentralization of power perpetually kept in sight. It has been reserved for the Legislature of 1857 to reverse these rules of action, to deprive us of long enjoyed immunities, to abridge our corporate liberties, and to aim to concentrate power in the hands of officials, far removed from sympathy with, or responsibility to, our electors.

In the course of time, it had been discovered, that many improvements in the details of the charter of 1853, were eminently desirable. A request went forth, in which all united, for the interposition of the Legislature, that these might be effected. The Mayor and Aldermen were, of course, the exponents to a certain degree, of this popular desire and request. We could not but expect the Legislature to give to us a certain consideration with respect to this matter and manner of these changes in our local government, concerning which, the corporate authorities would be naturally supposed, not only to perceive the necessity, but to be empowered, to speak the sentiments of their constituency. The Mayor and Aldermen of New-York City had been chosen, by its popular vote, by unusual majorities, and if they were to be treated as ignorant of the popular will, or inefficient to express it, who could be looked to as its proper interpreters? As we who now address you, had been intrusted by the voters of this City, with the enactment and execution of their municipal regulations, we would have been derelict in duty had we failed to give voice and shape to the requests our people had to address to the State Legislature. We did so. On the recommendation of the Mayor, the two Boards of the Common Council framed and agreed upon a proposed Charter, which was duly forwarded to Albany, with the formal petition, of all our City authorities, entitled to be heard in the matter. We did not anticipate that we would there be met with the insulting remark (contained in the report submitted on the subject by Hon. Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, of Steuben, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages,) that the Committee of the House of Assembly "could not accede to the absolute force of the argument, that the officials of the City best knew their own wants." We could not expect that, seizing upon our petition for reform, and disregarding equally its requests and the almost unanimous protests of the representatives from this City, the Legislature would have ventured usurpation so indefensible, and inflicted upon us outrages so uncalled for.

It may be true, as claimed by the report of the Assembly Committee, that "four-fifths of the proposed Charter of the Common Council is preserved" in the Charter as enacted; but it is the material form only, which, even to that extent, remains. The spirit of the Charter they have given us resembles no more the spirit of the Charter we had asked for, than the Constitution of the French Empire resembles the Constitution of the United States.

The reforms our constituency had demanded, through us, have not been conceded. Provisions which we never requested, and against the advisability and propriety of which we remonstrated, are there. It is because we have been thus tried with, and insulted, our chartered rights trampled in the dust, and our legitimate authority invaded, that we appeal to you, our fellow-citizens of the state, for that redress, elsewhere denied us.

Nor is it only the new charter of our city, of which we complain. Half a score of other acts, most of them relating exclusively to our city, may be found among the statutes of 1857, to bear evidence of the determination with which our aggressors have pursued the crusade upon our privileges and our pockets. The chief of these is the Metropolitan Police Bill, which, having been declared consistent with the letter of the Constitution, by the Court of Appeals, (contrary to the opinion of most sound lawyers in the state,) is now in force as a law.

By this law the police authority within this City is taken from the control of Commissioners elected by the people of the City, and lodged in the hands of Commissioners who derive their appointment from the Governor of the State. The power intrusted to us of New-York, and exercised under our charters, from the days of DONGAN and MONTGOMERIE, and expressly conceded in the instruments granted under the royal signet—the power of appointing and controlling the guardians of the public peace of the City—has been grasped, and sought to be wrested from us without excuse, and, as we sincerely believe, without authority.

By another act, the Legislature ordered, that a new City Hall be erected, at the expense of the City, in a designated locality, by and under the control of five persons appointed by the Legislature and Governor, leaving the Corporation, which is to occupy the building, and the people who are to be taxed, (to any extent deemed necessary by the Commissioners,) no choice as to the plans, the manner, or the cost of the erection.

By another act, the Legislature appointed a Board of Commissioners to take charge of, improve, and lay out the extensive and valuable grounds appropriated for the proposed Central Park. It deprives the Corporation and people of this City, of all authority and control in the premises. It allows the Commissioners to impose upon the City an expenditure of $1,-668 600, in the disposition of not one dollar of which have our citizens the least right to be heard. For five years the Commissioners are permitted to retain, in their hands, the management of this property, and the expenditure of this vast amount of money, after which time our Corporation is graciously permitted to resume the custody of the lands they have paid for.

By another Act, nine Commissioners or Port Wardens are created, authorized to collect enormous fees, and vested with unlimited power over the commerce of the port of New-York. These officials are also appointed by the Governor, and the interests, affected by their creation and rendered tributary, in their exactions, are carefully prevented from exercising a voice in their selection.

By another Act, a large water front, on the west side of the City, is taken from its lawful owners and devoted to public uses, without compensation. Part of it belongs to individuals, part to the City Corporation.

By still other acts, arbitrary and uncalled-for interference has been attempted, relative to the stage or omnibus routes within the City; disposing of the use of certain of our slips, wharves and piers; amending our pilot laws, and overturning the entire system of managing the real estate, tax and assessment business of our City government. There is scarcely a page of the volume of public laws of the late session that does not contain some blow at our municipal independence, some attempt to quarter upon us "a swarm of new officials to harass our people and eat out their substance."

One of these laws, that relating to the Police, has, as we have remarked, already been taken to the tribunal of last resort, and declared, by a majority of the Judges, to be constitutional. We have been told in that decision that the power of reforming these bad laws lies only with the people of the State. It is the people of the State, then, that we invoke to our aid. We claim no especial rights because of the antiquity of our Charter, or the populousness of our City. We never had any municipal power which we would not gladly see conferred upon, and exercised by every other section of the State. We have no interests that are not common with yours. The blow aimed at our prosperity, liberties and rights, is equally dangerous to you as to us. What we are claiming is, not that our City possesses any rights or privileges peculiarly sacred and superior to those of our sister cities, but that all city, town or village officers should be (in the language of the Constitution,) "elected by the electors of such city, town or village, or some division thereof, or appointed by the authorities thereof." It is for this—the *interest* of the framers of our Constitution—that we ask you to exert yourselves at this crisis in our State history.

Briefly, it is in the name of Municipal Liberty that we address you. Tolerate the outrages inflicted on New-York, and another Legislature may combine Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque Counties into a Police District, and give the Governor the appointment of seven Commissioners, empowered in their turn to name and compel these counties to pay for a thousand policemen. Another Legislature may confer upon Schenectady or Albany, a new charter, repugnant to the wishes of the citizens, which shall put out of office the municipal functionaries, chosen by the people, and blot out immemorial franchises in a single section. Another Legislature may seize the water front of Oswego, "regulate its piers and breakwater, and appoint a host of port wardens, with princely fees, to be levied off the commerce of the lakes. Another Legislature may seize on the public parks of Syracuse, or Poughkeepsie, grade, pluck up and lay out at pleasure, and compel the citizens to disgorge whatever greedy commissioners may demand. Another Legislature may appoint commissioners to erect for Rochester a new city hall, without limitation as to expense, appropriate the corporation grounds for the structure, and place the city treasury at the discosal of the commission. Another Legislature may seize on the stage routes of Buffalo, Utica or Troy, and put them up to the highest bidder. There is no city in the State which may not suffer from similar outrages at the demand of rapacious and unprincipled legislators.

Nor need the rural districts of the State expect to obtain exemption from the course of lawless and reckless audacity. If the Legislature may to-day impose upon Westchester and Richmond Counties their proportionate expenses of a police district, why may it not include any other half dozen counties, in any portion of the State under a similar title, and fasten upon them similar burdens? If the Governor can appoint a Street Commissioner in New-York, what hinders him from naming Commissioners of Highways in St. Lawrence? If city halls can be handed over to Albany-made Commissioners, why cannot county court-houses, jails and poor-houses? Where is this spirit of centralization, if left unchecked, to end? It is said, that throughout France, a bridge cannot be built, a communal school-house repaired, or a *gendarme* appointed or displaced, without the action of the central government at Paris. Do we desire to see a similar system inaugurated here upon the ruins of our local independence?

With those views, therefore, the Corporation of the City of New-York, in view of the recent encroachments upon its ancient chartered rights, and deprivation of the power of self-government, in the selection of the representative agents of the people, by the Legislature and ruling powers at the State Capitol, now appeal to the electors of the whole State, in the name of justice—the rights of minorities, and of the theory of the American Constitution.

We are the more emboldened to rely upon a favorable response to this appeal, when we remember the patriotism,—the strong love of homestead rights,—the appreciative admiration of the growth, magnitude and commercial position of this metropolis, and the firm adherence to the decentralizing theories of the State Constitution, which have at all times been manifested by our brethren of the agricultural and manufacturing districts.

The endless question, as to the Twenty-third-street Ferry, was again brought up on the motion of concurrence with the action of the Board of Aldermen, in compelling the Company to run as many boats as at Tenth-street Ferry.

The "previous question" was put, and upon vote was carried, which silenced several amendments.

Debate then arose as to what had been the previous question. Upon vote, the motion to concur (30 to 16) was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Councilman WARNER moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Councilman OTTERSON seconded the motion.

It was subsequently agreed to lay the paper on the table.

The report of the Fire Department recommending the purchase, by the Chief Engineer, of a new engine for No. 31 Fire Company, was called up, and discussion proceeded.

Councilman BRADY wished the omission of the name of the Chief Engineer.

Councilman WARNER spoke warmly, protesting against Mr. Howard having any direction in the purchase. He wished the name of the Comptroller to be inserted instead of that of the Chief Engineer. Carried.

The adoption of the report and resolution as thus amended, was proposed, accepted and adopted.

A resolution was taken from the table and adopted, authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to proceed with paving the new Bowery, from Chatham-square to Franklin-square, with square blocks.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at a few minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday—Supervisor STEERS in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The bill of J. B. Ared, Clerk of the Board of Excise Commissioners, was read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The bill of the County Clerk, Richard B. Connolly, ($1,154 36,) having been read, Supervisor TOOKER hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee on County Officers. There was no affidavit attached to it, as was required by law, and he saw no reason why an exception from the general rule should be made.

The Board would not consent to this, and by a vote of 7 to 6 ordered the bill to be paid.

The bill of W. S. Pinckney, for services as clerk to Deputies for making assessments, was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The petition of John Wolfe, administrator, &c., for remission of personal taxes, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The petition of Interpreters at the Police-Offices for extra pay, for services rendered on Sunday, was ordered to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

The bill of W. H. Arthur & Co., for stationery furnished the Supreme Court, was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Supervisor WILSON presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the Clerk of for extending the tax in the tax-books of the several Wards for the year 1857 at the rate of two cents per line.

Supervisor MCSPEDON said the Legislature had diminished the salaries of members, and he wanted that the two cents a line should be paid.

Supervisor TUCKER said those who could not get along without getting other pay than their salaries had better resign.

Supervisor MCSPEDON did not intend to resign, and desired the Supervisor from the Eighth to cast no insinuations upon him.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The report of the Auditing Committee organized under the Metropolitan Police bill, section 26, was read. The Committee had held a meeting at the Police Commissioners' office, at which James R. Steers, David Lindsey, Samual Barton, Azariah C. Flagg and William B. Servis were present. The annexed estimate of the Commissioners of the amounts necessary for the support of the Metropolitan Police force for the ensuing year were considered and the following estimates made:

General expenses, fuel, light, pay of Commissioners, Treasurer, General Superintendent and contingencies, $36,400.

The basis of distribution of the general expenses was fixed upon the valuation of the taxable property and the several Counties within the Metropolitan District, as ordered in the year 1856, viz:

	Valuation.	Amount of Tax.
New-York County	$511,740,491	$20,478 60
Kings County	101,509,062	4,062 13
Westchester County	37,582,633	1,503 95
Richmond County	8,879,321	355 32

The appointment of taxes to be levied in the County of New-York for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Police within said County is $386,070.

The report was referred to the Committee on annual taxes.

A motion to pass the bill raising the salaries of Judges of the District Courts, in spite of the Mayor's veto, was lost—10 votes in favor, 3 against it.

The Board adjourned to Monday afternoon at 4 P. M.

Mr. Sickles and the Devlin Suit.

LETTER FROM JAMES T. BRADY.

Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq.,

My Dear Sir: I think it devolves upon the associates of Mr. SICKLES in the Devlin controversy, publicly to disapprove the unjust imputations on his fidelity as counsel in that matter. The accurate and full reports in the *Herald* show that Mr. SICKLES has displayed superior ability in advocating not only the rights of the City, but those of Mr. DEVLIN, since the first invasion of those rights attempted before Mr. Justice PRABODY.

It is gratifying to know that in the conduct of the various proceedings incident to the Street Commissioner strife, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. SICKLES, you and I have acted with cheerful and unvarying unanimity. And it is proper to say that Mr. SICKLES has not only been prompt in attending the conferences for which the controversy called, but has also shown the most zealous anxiety to contribute in every possible manner toward obtaining the complete and honorable success to which we believe that our clients are entitled.

Yours very truly, JAMES T. BRADY.

LETTER FROM MR. BUSTEED.

No. 237 BROADWAY, Sept. 7, 1857, 5 o'clock P. M.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Esq.,

My Dear Sir: On my return to my office this afternoon, I found the accompanying note from JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.

I hasten to send it to you, as it comes opportunely in vindication (if that be needed) of your action, as one of the Council representing the City in the matter alluded to. I need scarcely say, I fully concur in the sentiments so aptly expressed by Mr. BRADY: and although I cannot see him this evening, I may confidently add that they are those of our esteemed senior associate, Mr. O'CONOR.

Faithfully yours,

RICHARD BUSTEED.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Probationers Discharged from the Illinois—Release of the Sail-Boat Party—That Doctor and the Gold-Headed Cane—Correction—Death of a California Lady—Heroic Self-Denial—No New Cases of Fever—Position of the Illinois.

Yesterday was a day of rejoicing among the imprisoned at Old Quarantine, not only to those restrained for a season as a precautionary measure against the spread of disease, but to those, also, who unluckily fell under the Doctor's displeasure for violating the Quarantine limits. With the discharge of the probationers from the *Illinois* there was also a general delivery, and mingled with the pæans of rejoicing among the passengers over their enlargement were also exclamations of gratitude from the delinquents towards the Doctor for his clemency in letting them out. About sunrise a steam-tug appeared at the Quarantine dock, and took off all the steerage passengers and conveyed them to the City; and about 10 o'clock other tugs took the *Oregon* in tow, with her cabin passengers on board, and by noon they were all safely landed in the City. They had honorably served out their term of confinement for the public good, and in obedience to the law in their case made and provided, and had a perfect right to be glad to get once more on *terra firma*.

In the afternoon, some friends of the young men who were captured in the sail-boat called upon the Health Officer, and petitioned for their release from confinement. The plea set up in their behalf was that they were not aware of the serious nature of the offence they were committing; that they had no intention to carry off any of the passengers, but came down merely to hold a friendly chat with their old comrades on board the steamer, with whom some of them had sailed on the steamer. With these explanations, which were confirmed by respectable persons who knew them, the young men were allowed to depart. They will not be caught in the same scrape again. They took charge of the sail-boat in which they had been captured, and departed, in tow of the *O. M. Pettit*, for the City.

ABOUT THAT CANE.

It seems, upon closer inquiry into the facts touching the escape of the persons from Quarantine, that there was more than one Doctor concerned in that hegira, and that Dr. CHARPENING, of Pennsylvania, obtained the credit for more gallantry than he was entitled to. The Doctor aforesaid did run away, with the rest, but it was the other Doctor who lost the cane, and suffered the disappointment in his negotiations with the truant nurse.

The last death which occurred was that of Mrs. SCHAFFER, who died about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She was in delicate health when she sailed from California, where she left her husband and three children to visit her friends at the East, in hopes to recover her health. Mrs. S. was perfectly aware of the nature of her disease, and was conscious to the last. She steadfastly declined to see any of her friends, preferring to die alone rather than expose any of them to the danger which a visit to her sick bed would occasion. Her heroic self-denial, after traveling so far to meet her friends, and when they were at the gate imploring to be admitted to her room, deeply impressed every one who witnessed her last moments.

Over one hundred persons, constituting the crew of the *Illinois*, are still on board of her, but no new case of yellow fever had broken out among them up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. The order for the removal of the bedding, drapery, refuse material, and small Express packages, which was all her cargo, was given yesterday, and promptly carried out. The beds are stored in the Quarantine warehouse, and the refuse material will be consigned to the flames and the iron scow *Dr. Rockwell*, which has been most busily employed for three days, under the direction of Capt. DAVID MCLYMAN, in burning offensive materials from the newly-arrived ships. The whole force on board the steamer has been directed towards the cleansing of the vessel, and it is proposed on the part of the Steamship Company that after a thorough fumigation she may be permitted to leave her present exposed anchorage. This is rendered the more necessary as the vessel was leaking badly, caused by her injuries received on the reef, and because, should a heavy storm come on, and any accident happen to the pumps, she would be in danger of sinking. The handsome manner in which this Company have conformed to the requirements of quarantine, and their ready acquiescence in the plans of the Health Officer, will, no doubt, secure a favorable attention to their interests by the Board of Health.

Notwithstanding this sudden and extraordinary influx of disease, during the last few days, so perfectly have the vessel and cargo been isolated that not a solitary new case has arisen from that source so far as known, either among the employers in the hospitals or among the inhabitants of the Island, fully proving, in the judgment of the Health Officer, that with proper precautions there is no danger of the spread of pestilential disease from hospitals, and that the source of danger, therefore, is the infected vessels and cargoes.

Two or three cases of small-pox were yesterday received into the Marine Hospital.

CITY TAXES.—The Tax books were delivered yesterday morning into the hands of the Receiver of Taxes, and receiving pay for Taxes commenced directly afterwards. The amount of money paid in yesterday was $37,000, of which $15,000 was paid by the Shoe and Leather Bank. This is a much smaller sum than has been received for years on the opening-day of Tax-paying. The fact is accounted for because most of the advertisements announced the opening day as on the 14th inst. The total amount of Taxes to be collected is $7,430,000. Upon the sums paid in previous to the 1st of November, seven per cent. is deducted. After the 1st of December, one per cent is added, and after the 1st of January, 4½ per cent. All taxes remaining unpaid at the expiration of twelve months are sent to the Clerk of Arrears. At the end of three years, property upon which the Taxes still are unpaid is sold at auction. It will be seen that a cogent reason exists for prompt payment of Taxes. Those who have no property fortunately have nothing to trouble themselves about in this particular.

The Late Accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

CORRECTED LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday publish lengthened details of the late accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. It appears that the Express train which left Camden at 4½ o'clock proceeded at its usual speed until it reached about half way, and below White Horse Station, twelve miles from Philadelphia, when the passengers were startled by the signal of "down breaks," and the sudden and terrific crash caused by the collision of this train with the wood train coming up from some point between Atlantic City and that station. The locomotives of the two trains were completely demolished; the baggage car and tender of the Express train were broken up and driven two-thirds through the first passenger car. The wood car of the up train was piled one upon another, distributing the wood and portions of the wreck in every direction.

The scene at this time was a most frightful one, and a most intense excitement prevailed amongst the passengers.

Mr. Donnelly, the Conductor of the Express train, was mutilated and bruised in the most shocking manner. After the greatest difficulty, he was taken from the wreck, and attended to by Dr. Pitney of Camden, who was a passenger upon the train. The unfortunate man died, however, in an half hour afterwards. He was conscious to the last, but the only words he was heard to utter, was to ask Mr. John A. Broadhead "who is blamed?"

The deceased was about 26 years of age—had been for many years a conductor on the road, and was a most worthy and estimable man. He was accompanied by his wife and little child, who escaped without the slightest injury. The screams of anguish which she uttered upon being informed of her husband's death called forth torrents of tears from the passengers, who sympathized with her deeply in her great and sudden bereavement. The body of the unfortunate man was brought to Camden last evening, and taken in charge by his friends.

Mr. William A. Siner, a brass foundsr, residing near Fifth and Brown streets, was also fatally injured. At first it was supposed his injuries were not of a serious character. He was brought to Camden and placed upon the ferry boat, but died before it reached Vine-street wharf. His remains were conveyed to his residence.

Mr. ——, the fireman of the express train, was instantly killed. He was dreadfully bruised about the body, and the flesh was entirely stripped from the bones of his left leg. When his body was taken from the track, and placed upon a board, it presented a most shocking spectacle.

THE WOUNDED.

As far as we can ascertain, there were about eighteen persons injured. Mr. George Richards, the Ex-President of the road, was in the baggage car at the time of the collision. He was injured quite seriously internally, and considerably bruised about the head. He was taken to his residence in Clinton, above Tenth.

Mr. Richard B. Osborne, the engineer, and one of the hullocrs of the road, was sitting with Mr. RICHARDS in the baggage-car. He was badly bruised, but no bones were broken, and his injuries are not considered of a serious character.

Mr. John H. Oshourne, the Ex-Superintendent of the road, was in the same car. His wounds were slight. His escape from instant death was truly miraculous.

The engineer of the up train, whose name we were unable to learn, escaped with a few bruises. He reversed his engine, and jumped off just in time to save his life.

The engineer of the Express train also jumped off, but he was somewhat scalded, and received a few slight bruises.

A son of Mr. Robert Frazer, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was among those in the baggage-car. His injuries, it is feared, were of a serious character. He was brought to Camden and conveyed to his father's residence.

Mr. James Richards, a brother of the Ex-President, was also badly injured about the back and legs.

Mr. ——, a young man, doing business for Mr. Warne, at the North-west corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, had one of his arms broken, and such internal injuries that his attendant physician was doubtful of his recovery. He was taken to a hotel at Camden, where every attention it was possible to give was bestowed upon him.

Mr. —— Glenn was among those in the first passenger cars. He was considerably bruised.

Mr. Wm. S. Smith, formerly a member of Select Council, was slightly injured.

Mr. Wm. H. Bailey, Mr. E. B. Wolf, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. E. K. Massey, Mr. —— Maywood, and a lad, name unknown, all of Philadelphia, slightly injured.

Mr. John Broadhead, President of the Road, was upon the train, and made a narrow escape from injury. He informs us that the Express train was proceeding at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and it was impossible to see the wood at any great distance ahead, as there was a curve intervening. He was unable to tell us who was to blame.

The Express train consisted of a locomotive, tender, baggage car, and three passenger cars. The passengers in the middle car hardly experienced the shock, while those in the rear were thrown into the utmost confusion, and the seats broken up. None of the passengers in this car were seriously injured.

The freight train had a passenger car attached to the rear containing about 16 persons. In fact they hardly felt the shock of the collision. The engineer was the only one upon the train who was injured.

The wood on the freight train and the fragments of the train caught fire, but were extinguished with trifling damage.

Among those upon the train, were the President, the ex-President, the ex-Engineer, the ex-Superintendent, the son of the Treasurer, an ex-Director, and the wife and child of the Conductor. Among those who escaped were our townsmen, Charles Ingersoll, Esq., J. M. Scott, Esq., and John Clayton.

As far as can be ascertained, there were 150 passengers on this train. Intelligence of the disaster was at once sent to Camden, and the excursion train which was to have gone down to Atlantic City last evening was not allowed to depart.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

LATEST FROM THE WOUNDED.

Mr. E. K. Massey, whose injuries are most serious, and who remains at Haddonfield, is, we are happy to learn, doing very well, and he desired to have the fact announced in the cars that came up this morning.

Mr. James Russell, Cashier of the Penn Township Bank, is at his residence, and we are glad to hear will be able to be out in a few days.

Mr. M. H

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—No. 71 WEST 14TH-STREET, CORNER OF 6TH-AVENUE, now in its 5th year, opens on Monday, Sept. 7, with increased advantages for the education of youth. Mr. Wm. Forrest, late Associate Principal, has retired from teaching, and left the Institution under the sole direction of the undersigned, for the last three years his partner and formerly Rector of the Henry-st. Grammar School. An able corps of ten experienced and efficient teachers has been engaged. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life.

Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College, the Chancellor and Professors of the New-York University, Rev. Drs. Alexander, Hitchcock, Forbes, Haight, Knox and Marcellus; and particularly to the Baifield, Knox and Marcellus; and particularly to the following gentlemen, whose sons attend the school: Rev. Dr. J. A. Spencer, Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, (Jersey City;) Dr. J. A. Spencer, Rev. Chas. K. Imbrie, (Jersey City;) Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Dr. E. H. Van Winkle, Dr. Abram Coles, (Newark;) Park Benjamin Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Wm A. Booth, Esq., Jonathan K. Herrick, Esq., Robert Carter, Esq., Thomas N. Stanford, Esq., &c., &c.

Letters may be seen at the school from prominent clergymen and others, whose sons have been educated by the Rector. "There is room here only for one or two extracts. Dr. Ferris, Chancelor of the New-York University says: "I take pleasure in renewing my testimony in behalf of Mr. G. P. Quackenbos, as an instructor of youth. My son was with him several years, and made most gratifying progress." Rev. S. M. Isaacs concludes his letter thus: "Parents may intrust their children to you with the certainty that (as far as it can be done by unremitting and enlightened effort) they will be made true, intelligent, well-educated men."

Circulars containing the names of numerous references besides the above, and full particulars as to discipline, terms &c., may be had at the school, which all who have the sound education of their children at heart are invited to visit. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-square, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 33 and 35 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 16th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments—Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 16th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $180 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau st., up stairs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 926 Broadway, near 21st-st., JOHN GRANT, M. A., Principal, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. All the teachers will assist in the several departments. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms as above.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies No 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 17 at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 879 4th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 214 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission not under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 305 East 10th-st., near 2d av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 39 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY No. 18 Tompkins place. This Institution will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars or any information, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MR. MCELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1082 Broadway, (between 3 st and 32d sts.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. 893 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. F. WOLTE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 237 4th av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st. two doors from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened, Sept. 7, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 43 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School No. 144 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 1 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen

A CLERGYMAN, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, will give instruction at his study, in a pleasant and convenient part of the City, to a few respectable youths, in any stage of preparation for College or for business. For further information and for admission apply at No. 90 West 44th-st., near Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a few pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Full success guaranteed to all. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Nos. 367 and 369 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 28th st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 36th & 37th-sts. Term commences Sept. 14. R. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 14 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison avenue, corner 29th st., will reopen Sept. 7th. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 8, at No. 49 East 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. B. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 538 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S No. 497 Broadway; REGEE'S, No. 596 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers,
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. E. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native Instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCGILLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary school, No. 923 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The next term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 51 2d st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 46 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 59 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOYS SCHOOL, EAST CANAAN, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough; discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. S. MAURICE, graduate of the University of Paris, 26 St. Mark's Place, New York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 89 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited but select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply in, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in classes. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 186 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S PIANO, VIOLIN AND Flute Classes are now open at his rooms, No. 288 Bowery, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, (Day and Evening,) and at No. 27 6th-av., MONDAY and THURSDAY. Piano classes $6, 24 lessons; Violin classes, $1 50 per quarter. Boys Violin, SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, No 288 Bowery; at 3 o'clock, No. 27 6th-av. New classes this week.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov 5, 1857. For Catalogues apply at the office of the New York *Musical World*, No 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'S, No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr T. N STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GORMAN, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Beckley and others.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S & Wm. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular Institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No 472 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No 33 Crosby-st.
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
Chairman of the School Committee.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $20 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MRS. BROWN WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 Varick-st., Hudson-square (St. John's Park), MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for Young Ladies, No. 103 Waverley-place two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept 8. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal, Box, Boston, Mass.

THE MISSES BENDERSON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 39 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.

SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALTER ROOME,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this Institution, commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The Anatomical rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. Fees—Including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address
THOMAS F. ROCHESTER,
Buffalo, July, 1857. Dean of the Faculty.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, &c., to prepare students practically for Fall or Winter business. Mr DOLBEAR, No. 509 Broadway, will receive a few more pupils this day and evening for cheap private lessons. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Commutation for a full commercial course, $25. Two vacant seats.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONSIEUR AND MADAME DUBOS have reopened their morning and afternoon classes for ladies. Gentlemen's Evening Classes by M. DUBOS. Private lessons. Schools attended to. No connection whatever with any other teacher. No. 1½ Clinton-place.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 70 AND 72 ELIZABETH-ST.—Both Male and Female Departments are now in session. For admission apply to the principals, JOSIAH D. CHASE and PATIENCE SMITH, at the Institute, or the following Trustees: R. R. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st.; JACOB CAPRON, No. 1,024 Broadway; BENJ. HICKS, No. 137 East 14th-st.

MISS STARKWEATHER'S SCHOOL.—NO. 171 Pike-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Her circulars can be obtained at her house, also at the bookstore of Messrs. RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 73 Bowery.

TO PARENTS.—THOSE WISHING TO PLACE their sons at a good boarding school in the country this Fall, can obtain circulars and information by calling upon A. W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate's office, or upon Dr. HAWKS, Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 105 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN Englishman, to teach English, mathematics, &c.; a lady to go to Tennessee, to teach music, French and drawing; (a German lady, to teach music, French and German—salary $250 and board;) a lady to act as governess in a private family; also a lady to teach the harp, drawing and painting. Many teachers wanted for every section. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A CLASSICAL AND an English instructor for a Boys' Boarding School in the country. None but the most thorough and experienced need apply. A note containing address, references, age, salary expected, &c., can be directed BOARDING SCHOOL, care of J. L. DAVIS, Esq., Franklin House, cor. Chambers and West Broadway. Apply for one week.

MISS E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the city and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1028 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth-st, after three o'clock.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN JUST ARRIVED from Paris, member of the Universite Francaise, and furnished with the highest testimonials of character and ability, desires to find a situation in some institution where the teaching of languages and mathematics would afford him a comfortable livelihood. Address H. F. J., at this office

WANTED.—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING school, a Protestant French lady, qualified to teach music, drawing and painting. Also, a graduate of South Hadley, to teach Latin and Mathematics. Address S. A. J., Box No. 3,598 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES FOR A SITuation in a private family as governess. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. The country or South is preferred. Address Miss G. H., No. 19 Hudson-place, 34th-st.

A PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL AND ENGlish Literature prefers his services to schools and private families. Reference of the highest order. Address S. J. A., Office of this paper.

TEACHER WANTED—AS ASSISTANT, IN A charity Institution in this City; efficient in discipline, of experience, and of earnest piety. Address F. G. H., *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of young pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch and new other dances all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics, and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

DANCING.—BROOKES' ACADEMY, No. 381 Broome-st., will open for the season THIS DAY. Sept. Ladies' class from 3 till 6 P. M. Gentlemen's class from 7½ till 10½. Children meet on Wednesday. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 149 3d-av.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.—THE UNdersigned residing at, and about to leave for the above place, would be pleased to transact any business, as agent, or otherwise. The best New-York City references given. Address until 14th inst., GEO. H. HESS, care C. R. Christopher, No. 22 Spruce-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO LEASE, for 5 or more years, for his own family, a medium sized brown stone or brick front, high basement house with the latest improvements in an unexceptionable location, say between 10th and 32th sts., and the 4th and 6th ave. Apply to C. BUTLER, No. 105 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—Terms easy.—The opening is a desirable one. For particulars, inquire personally or by note of DENTIST, No. 284 Spring-st., New-York. The institution offered has been in successful operation for many years.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, WITH fixtures, with or without stock of goods, of a tea store, doing a cash business of one hundred dollars per day and upwards, located in one of the best thoroughfares in the City. For particulars, inquire of JULIUS R. POMEROY, No. 35 William-st.

SHIP CHANDLERY AND SHIP STORES FOR SALE.—The stock, lease and good will of the business of an old-established house; the present proprietor retiring from business; an excellent opportunity is offered to a party wishing to engage in the business. Apply at No. 13 South-st.

A PARTNER WANTED—WHO IS WILLING to invest $5,000 or $6,000 in a well-established merchant tailors, and fine clothing business. Address G. H., *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINE YOUNG MORgan Bay horses, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high; perfectly steady in single or double harness, suitable for family use, with great style and moderately fast; have been used by a gentleman who has gone to Europe. For particulars, apply to ALFRED FREEMAN, No. 365 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES AND carts, with good work. Address A. G. S., Broadway Post-Office.

ASTOR HOUSE,
During this busy season my friends will confer a favor if they will give notice by mail or telegraph of their intended visit, to enable me to provide for their comfort.
C. H. STETSON.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 186 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
*2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLL

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,792,217 72
Average amount of Specie..... 345,285 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 373,941 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,939,159 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$755,239 00
Average amount of Specie..... 28 074 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,245 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 331,334 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$536,745 00
Average amount of Specie..... 34,433 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,365 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 357,890 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,348,041 88
Average amount of Specie..... 846,121 50
Notes of late Bank of America..... $24,386 67,447 00
Average amount of Circulation..... $43,461
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,503,643 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$13,084,387 03
Average amount of Specie..... 966,9-6 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,238,543 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,9-0,911 04
Average amount of Specie..... 53,925 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,031 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,134,079 48

City and County of New York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,144,546 41
Average amount of Specie..... 2-8,609 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 345,646 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,541,429 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,568,943 34
Average amount of Specie..... 95,856 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 72,201 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,131,610 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,448,613 40
Average amount of Specie..... 388,073 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,198 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,300,501 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,751,291 71
Average amount of Specie..... 409,344 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 6-4,1-0 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,823,134 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
A. C GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,037,568 54
Average amount of Specie..... 67,444 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 175,311 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 861,795 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of September, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,885,946 84
Average amount of Specie..... 69,414 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 249,348 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,179,840 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$369,022 16
Average amount of Specie..... 19,166 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,99- 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 233,855 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,563,263 57
Average amount of Specie..... 103,389 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,236 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,069,583 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $369,095 02
Average amount of Specie..... 14,091 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,305 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 249,805 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,504,278 00
Average amount of Specie..... 190,609 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 240,208 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,107,574 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,699,455 69
Average amount of Specie..... 248,713 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 18,998 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,415,886 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$746,024 53
Average amount of Specie..... 32,338 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 183,688 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 594,816 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S R COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,922,643 93
Average amount of Specie..... 304,408 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 760,000 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,189,643 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,334,456 10
Average amount of Specie..... 206,373 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,971 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,113,949 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$443,467 00
Average amount of Specie..... 34,762 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,903 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 341,363 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,600,412 89
Average amount of Specie..... 107,778 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,524 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,301,266 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$791,898 54
Average amount of Specie..... 43,913 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,731 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 574,450 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$649,408 74
Average amount of Specie..... 36,986 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 44,710 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 566,451 44

City and County of New York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JNO. C. BEBEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,263,435 77
Average amount of Specie..... 54,177 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,090 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 820,678 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,931,650 27
Average amount of Specie..... 155,270 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,340 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,089,203 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$385,969 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,544 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,917 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 138,527 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$791,568 45
Average amount of Specie..... 30,793 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,092 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 656,886 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,026,053 74
Average amount of Specie..... 143,988 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 227,155 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,568,768 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,258,530 00
Average amount of Specie..... 833,145 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 353,127 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,938,097 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$966,827 21
Average amount of Specie..... 84,995 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,147 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 540,373 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN MARSH, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,621,340 39
Average amount of Specie..... 94,445 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,937 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,063,945 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,762,498 02
Average amount of Specie..... 350,172 39
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 333,199 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,980,987 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$770,980 38
Average amount of Specie..... 49,914 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,737 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 425,331 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,897,079 92
Average amount of Specie..... 167,391 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,318,841 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,771,937 47
Average amount of Specie*..... 1,165,691 25
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 167,193 06
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,109,744 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,993,495 97

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,051,969 78
Average amount of Specie..... 153,573 38
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 136,349 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,341,805 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES SARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,696,847 21
Average amount of Specie..... 463,474 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 215,944 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,868,652 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,544,865 00
Average amount of Specie..... 83,437 00
Average amount of Circulation..... $15,264 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 874,893 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,012,924 99
Average amount of Specie..... 395,755 98
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 167,193 06
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,109,744 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,993,495 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$365,936 61
Average amount of Specie..... 16,449 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,091 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 203,348 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$451,930 79
Average amount of Specie..... 38,990 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 15,909 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 113,354 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
C. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,131,347 21
Average amount of Specie..... 12,135 48
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,185 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 823,467 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,020,633 97
Average amount of Specie..... 99,345 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,347 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 785,066 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,617,431 82
Average amount of Specie..... 96,800 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 152,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,235,633 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$536,427 12
Average amount of Specie..... 33,790 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 128,2-8 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 344,280 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$972,203 14
Average amount of Specie..... 65,888 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,550 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 690,893 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,467,000 17
Average amount of Specie..... 209,429 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 190,815 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,449,343 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$944,141 12
Average amount of Specie..... 40,798 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,692 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 439,037 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,994,375 40
Average amount of Specie..... 976,374 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,056 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,976,747 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$883,843 75
Average amount of Specie..... 40,631 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,890 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 690,893 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HALLIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,141,417 44
Average amount of Specie..... 202,498 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 259,177 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 694,181 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,597,300 00
Average amount of Specie..... 171,851 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,083 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,046,183 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,441,920 08
Average amount of Specie..... 56,943 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 272,410 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 767,415 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD FERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD SERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,608,061 07
Average amount of Specie..... 348,547 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 187,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,627,711 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 7th day of September, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SI

NEW-YORK CITY.

A New Counterfeit—Bogus Bills on the Hudson County Bank—Ten Persons Arrested.

Last evening about 6 o'clock, Depnty Superintendent CARPENTER was notified that a large gang of counterfeiters would attempt to pass counterfeit three dollar bills of the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, during the evening. He sent word to all the Inspectors in the various Precincts and ordered them to notify the patrolmen. A woman, who gave her name as MARY DOWNING, was arrested by officers KING and SMITH, of the Tenth Precinct, while attempting to pass one of these bills at the grocery store No. 2 Bayard-street, about 7 o'clock in the evening. When she found she was detected she attempted to run awey, but was caught by the officers and taken to the Station-house. She had other bills of the same kind about her person which she attempted to tear up after she was arrested. The officers prevented her from doing so. She said she lived at No. 37 Eldridge-street. The officers went there with her and searched the house. They found nine $3 bills there which they took possession of.

She had a little boy with her who, she said, was her son. His name was PETER DOWNING. The bill purports to be of the Hudson County Bank, of the denomination of $3, payable to bearer, dated Sept. 1, 1856. The vignette is a train of cars. On the right a ship in full sail. On the two upper corners the word *Three* is printed; on the lower corners the figure 3. Across the face the word Three is written in red letters, as T. SMITH, Cashier, JOHN GRIFFITH, President. The engraving purports to be executed by DANFORTH, UNDERWOOD & Co. The bills are carefully finished and well calculated to deceive an ordinary man. The following counterfeiters were arrested during the evening: JOHN FOX, in the Fifth Ward, arrested at 8½ P. M., at No. 114 Hudson-street.

Charles Green and James Williams, in the Twenty-First Ward, about 11 o'clock. Thomas Harrison, Charles Garry, James Smith, William Miller and Hugh McCabe, at 11½ P. M. in the Fifteenth Ward.

The Lowber Claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 7.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This case was again brought up yesterday morning in pursuance of the order of Judge PEABODY, granted on the 19th of August, to show cause why the judgment and execution should not be set aside, and the defendants be let in to a further defence. O. L. Barber, Esq., desired to bring the case on immediately, but on account of some previous business before the Court, the case was adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

The Devlin, Street Commissioner case, which was set down for yesterday, was formally opened by Mr. Sickles, but the main argument postponed until to-day.

The St. Nicholas Defalcation.

Treadwell vs. *Jno. M. Lawler.*—This was a motion made to set aside the attachment against the defendant, on the ground that the affidavit on which the attachment was issued was insufficient. Mr. Graham, for the defendant, claimed that the affidavit depended entirely upon the admission of Lawler. The affidavit disclosed the remarkable fact that the defendant admitted that his mother was the guilty recipient of the funds. Mr. Graham thought that it was, under any state or circumstances, impossible that the defendant could be made to admit such a fact, and he thought that this part of the affidavit should be disregarded.

The case was submitted, but no decision rendered.

The New Croton Reservoir.

AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A MANDAMUS SHOULD NOT ISSUE AGAINST THE CROTON BOARD.

The People ex rel. Dinsmore & Wood vs. *The Croton Water Board.*—It will be recollected that the Board refused to entertain the bid of Messrs. Dinsmore & Wood for constructing the new Croton Reservoir, on account of some alleged informality in their paper, although the bid was some fifty thousand dollars lower for the City than any other.

Upon application of Abbott Brothers, Counsel for Messrs. Dinsmore & Wood, Judge PEABODY yesterday morning granted an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding the Board to entertain their bid. It is returnable on Thursday morning.

The Paige Habeas Corpus.

At Chambers—Before Recorder Smith.

There was a numerous attendance of liquor dealers and others at the Recorder's Office yesterday, to hear the arguments on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of David S. Paige, Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Society, who claims to be unjustly restrained of his liberty on an indictment found against him in the Court of General Sessions, for alleged infringement of the Excise Law.

Mr. Theodore Tomlinson, who is associated with Mr. D. B. Taylor, as counsel for the liquor dealers, commenced the proceedings by reading the traverse to the return on the writ of *habeas corpus*, as follows:

The People, &c., vs. *David S. Paige.*—The defendant, by his attorney, traverses and denies the return, and the sufficiency in law thereof, and further denies that the indictment is sufficient cause for his detention and imprisonment, and denies that the indictment is in the custody of the District-Attorney, by the rules of the Court of General Sessions; and the defendant further allege that the indictment is void on its face, in this, that it does not charge or describe against the defendant any offence; and the defendant further alleges that the indictment has been obtained surreptitiously, and against the provisions of the Code, entitled "An act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857; and the defendant further allege that no complaint was made against him by any magistrate, and that he was not arrested or brought before any magistrate charged with the violation of any of the sections of the aforesaid act, as required by the 16th section thereof—and defendant alleges that he has had no opportunity to elect to be tried before a magistrate as provided by the 16th section of said act; and defendant further alleges that in violation of the provisions of said act he has been illegally arrested and deprived of his liberty without notice, and without opportunity to give the bail of $100, as provided by the 15th section of said act, but has been required to give bail in the sum of $200, contrary to the provisions of said act.

D. B. TAYLOR, Att'y. for deft.

City and County of New York, ss.—D. S. Paige, the defendant, being duly sworn, says that the facts set forth in the foregoing answer are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. D. S. PAIGE.

Sworn before me, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857,
WM. G. MCGOUGHLIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

The District-Attorney demurred to the traverse on the ground that there were no facts set forth therein which would warrant the discharge of the prisoner, and renewed his motion (made on Saturday) to have the writ discharged, without going into any other matter than that of bail.

The Recorder remarked that, supposing the position taken by the District-Attorney to be correct, the indictment could not be interfered with collaterally on *certiorari*, or upon the question of *habeas corpus*; it clearly seemed to him to be the duty of the officer, where the party was deprived of his liberty, to investigate and ascertain the circumstances and the offence with which he was charged; and, if upon investigation that officer should come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding an indictment had been found, there was no offence committed, that would be a question for his consideration before he came to the consideration of the amount of bail. The traverse alleged that the indictment upon its face charged no offence; and that certain requirements of the law had not been complied with before this indictment was found. If these allegations were true it would not be right for the officer to discharge the writ without hearing the argument. He argued, however, with the District Attorney, that nothing could be done affecting the indictment as a record of the Court of General Sessions, because if indictments were interfered with in that way they might be discharged at Chambers.

Mr. Hall—We have the authority of Chief Justice Bronson, that an indictment is a record importing absolute verity upon its face, both in law and fact.

Mr. Tomlinson—Assuming the indictment to be true, it proves that no offence has been committed. The provisions of the law are that the accused shall be taken before a committing magistrate, and bail shall be fixed in $100.

Recorder—The District Attorney admits those facts of the law.

Mr. Tomlinson—I agree with the District Attorney in the law on this case. But the law specifies a certain mode of procedure which we shall show has not been complied with. We hold, therefore, it is your Honor's duty to discharge the prisoner.

Recorder—I will hear the case on its merits.

Mr. Hall remarked that, in the Court of Sessions that very morning, various indictments like the one under consideration were presented for trial, but were adjourned, and counsel had stated that on Saturday next they would move to quash them upon the same grounds as set forth in the traverse. He would ask an adjournment of this *habeas corpus* till that time, as precisely the same arguments would be made as will be made before City Judge Russell on Saturday. Much time, he said, would be saved if the Recorder, acting as Supreme Court Commissioner, would sit with his colleague on that day, and render his decision on the same arguments, which would be submitted before Judge Russell.

Mr. Taylor inquired who would in that case settle the points of law that might be raised.

Mr. Hall said that the Supreme Court Commissioner could settle the points of law, but he subsequently withdrew the motion, and asked to have the case adjourned till after Saturday, for it was beginning to look like a school-boy matter.

Mr. Tomlinson was willing to submit to the Recorder's discretion. He deemed the District Attorney to be mistaken, however, in supposing the case a school-boy affair. The point to be decided by Judge Russell was not the one the Recorder had under consideration; besides, the District Attorney had that morning announced in open court that the City Judge held that it was the province of the Grand Jury to indict without a commitment. Under these circumstances he would prefer to argue the case at the present time.

The Recorder said his convenience would be decidedly consulted by a disposal of the case as soon as possible. He was compelled to go to Utica next Saturday.

The District Attorney submitted the following points, which he slightly commented on, as the grounds of his application for the discharge of the writ:

I. The return sets forth a commitment by a Bench warrant under an indictment. It is submitted that these being regular on their face, all the officer can do on *habeas corpus* is to remand on bail. The Revised Statutes (2d R. S., sec 82, page 613) say that no *certiorari* to remove any indictment from a Court of General Sessions before trial thereof to the Supreme Court, or to any Court of Oyer and Terminer, shall hereafter be allowed. The spirit of this section would now seem to apply; for the indictment is a record importing verity upon its face, and cannot be inquired into, or impeached collaterally.—(People vs. Hurlbut, 4th Denio, 136. That was a case under a license law.)

II. If, however, the "officer" on this *habeas corpus* holds that the matters of the traverse are properly before him, then it is submitted that by 2d R. S., 4th ed., p. 582, every Court of Sessions shall have power to inquire by the oath of good and lawful men of the county, of *all* crimes and misdemeanors committed or triable in such county, and neither the New-York City Special Sessions act of 1855, nor the Excise law of 1857, have modified this, except that where specific *complaints* (meaning, as the context shows, sworn allegations on paper) are made of, or specific arrests are made for, violations of law of the grade of misdemeanor, the accused has a right to elect to be tried before a Special Sessions.—(Decision of Recorder Smith, *in re.* Pat. Hearne, for gambling, November, 1856.)

But if no complaint exist, the Grand Jury may still, *ex mero motu*, originate or hear complaints, and find indictments.—(Charge of City Judge Russell, July Term, 1857. Revised Statutes above cited, and the State Constitution. Common Law *passim.*)

III. The indictment appropriately describes the Excise misdemeanor.

It is a misdemeanor to sell liquor on Sunday. There is a civil penalty for publicly exposing liquor on Sunday (by Police Act.)

The misdemeanor will cover private sale without a public exposure proven.

The penalty will cover public exposure, although no sale is proved.

Mr. Tomlinson, in reply, based his argument on the points set forth in the traverse, elaborating and amplifying them.

The Recorder, at the conclusion of the arguments, stated that he would reserve his decision until Thursday next.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"An incorrect scale will knaw the very vitals out of an apparently prosperous business."

Test your scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against imposture. To do this look well for the water mark, "*Holloway, New York and London*," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade-mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FIFTY THOUSAND ALREADY SOLD.—KNOX will commence on Thursday morning to distribute his last, and we have no doubt it will prove his most popular work. His Fall style of gentlemen's hat is of remarkable elegance, and must command an enormous sale. Call and make your selection at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No lack of novelty at this house. Four good pieces to-night, viz: "Margaret Catchpole," "Magic Hands," "Ireland As It Is," and "Forty Thieves." Dancing by Miss PRICE and Mr. S. WEED. Comic Song by Mr. J. CONNOR. Mr. G. L. FOX in all four pieces.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Lady bathers at watering places may immediately remove roughness of the skin, caused by the sea water and salt air with this peerless cosmetic and perfume. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Judge BIRDSEYE opened a Special Term of this Court in Brooklyn yesterday. N. P. O'BRIEN, Esq., Counsel for JAMES PECAN, whose hay was taken away and measured by JOHN H. STEVENS of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, moved for judgment in the amount of damages claimed.

Defendant, in his answer to the complaint, admits all that is charged, but claims that he had a right to do as he had done. Judgment was entered for $5,021 50.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The September Civil Term of this Court was opened yesterday with a very heavy calendar. Out of the 37 jurors summoned only 8 answered when called, when a new panel of 90 was ordered for Monday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Sept. 7.

$2,000	Ind. State 5s....	74	300	Erie Railroad.....c	22⅜
1,000	do.....	75⅛	100	do.....b7	22⅝
3,000	do.....	75⅜	100	do.....s3	22⅜
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	76	100	do.....	22⅛
7,000	Virginia 6s.....	89¼	150	do.....b3	22⅛
7,000	Missouri S. 6s...	71½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.b60	18
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	57	700	Reading Rail'd...s3	54
500	do.....	56¾	100	do.....s3	54⅛
1,000	Erie RR.C.Bs.'71	50¾	500	do.....s3	54⅛
10,000	do.....	50	400	do.....s30	54
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs..	88	100	Harlem R. R...b60	7¼
3,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	46	100	do.....	7
5	Bank of America....	104	103	Mich. Cent. R. R..	66
75	Bank of Com.....	100	50	do.....s5	66⅜
25	do.....	99⅞	10	do.....	67
50	do.....b30	101⅜	400	Mich. So. & N. I. R..c	23⅜
61	Am. Ex. Bank.....	100	100	M. So & N. Ia. p s..	47
12	Met. Bank.....	100	20	Cl. Col. & Cin. R..	90
20	Park Bank.....	92	175	Gal. & Chi. R....s3	80
10	Ocean Bank.....	84	12	do.....	79⅜
10	do.....	82	100	Cl. & Tol. R. R...s3	38⅛
23	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	110¾	340	do.....s3	38⅛
6	do.....	111	50	Chic. & R. I. R.....	79⅛
8	do.....	110¾	50	do.....	79⅛
102	do.....	110	264	do.....	79
63	Penn. Coal Co.....	74⅛	200	do.....b4.	79
50	do.....	74⅛	100	Milwk. & Miss. R.c	37
100	Cumb. Coal Co..b60	13⅜	100	do.....b30	37
100	do.....c	13	225	La Crosse & Mill. R	16⅛
267	do.....c	76⅛	50	do.....s30	16
	do.....s30	75⅝	50	do.....s15	16⅜
	do.....	76⅛	220	do.....	17
	do.....s3	76⅜	100	do.....	16⅜
	do.....c	76¾	30	do.....	16⅜
	do.....s3	76	20	Pac. M. S. C.....	7

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 City of Cincinnati 6 ₰ cent. bond, Int. ad. 73¼
$4,000 Del. Lackawanna and Western R., Int. ad. 58½
$11,000 Mil. and Beloit RR., 1st mrt., Int. added. 60¼
$1,000 City of Chicago 6 ₰ cent. bond, Int. ad. 70⅝
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. RR. 8 ₰ cent., Int. ad. 41
$10,000 Watert'n City (Wis.) 8 ₰ cent. bds., Flat. 49¾
$7,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Certificate...$270
$590 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, of 1855..... 56
$570 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857..... 44
$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853... 35
$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.. 32
12 shares Rome and Watertown RR..... 67
42 shares Bank of the State of New-York..... 98½
40 shares Chatham Bank..... 75¾
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.. 70
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.. 170¼
50 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..... 143
30 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....@115½@117½
10 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company.. 171½
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company..... 103¼
55 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Company..... 104
100 shares North American Ins. Company..... 114½
100 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company..... 131½
50 shares Clinton Insurance Co..... 105¼ @ 105½
10 shares Core Exchange Fire Ins. Company. 135
40 shares Beekman Insurance Company..... 110½
2 shares Brooklyn Athenæum..... 26
50 shares Eureka Mining Company..... 67
25 shares Eureka Mining Company..... 66

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s.....	89¾	140	Reading R'd.....s3	50¾
5,000	Mo. st. 6s.....	71½	1300	do.....s10	50¾
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75...	57	550	do.....	50¾
25	Park Bank.....	90	600	do.....s3	50
23	Mechanics' Bank...	118	100	do.....s5	50
15	Penn. Coal Co.....	74⅛	250	Gal. & Chi. R'd....	79
30	Pac. M. S. Co.....	71	10	Ill. Cent. Rd.....	96
90	do.....	71¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.....	38¼
260	Canton Co.....	16	800	do.....s3	38¼
400	Cumb. Coal Co....	12	400	do.....b3	38
100	Erie Railroad.....b3	21¾	100	do.....s30	37
425	do.....	21¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	75
500	do.....b10	21¾	100	do.....	75½
26	Chi. & Ric. 1s R...	77	50	do.....s60	73
25	M. S. & N. I. pf. s.b60	47			

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 7.—P. M.

By the Steamships *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, and *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool Aug. 26th, both at this port early to-day, we received European dates 4¾ days later than those brought by the *Asia*. The news is not of a novel character. The London Money Market was easy, loan and discount rates remaining about the same. The English funds were moderately active. On the 25th ult., the first transactions in Consols for money were at 90⅝@⅝, and late in the afternoon they want back to 90⅝@¾. For the 9th of September the closing price was 90¾@⅞. The closing quotations of the French three per cents. on the Paris Bourse the same evening were 67f. for money and 66f. 90c. for the account, showing a decline of between an eighth and a quarter ₰ cent. At the recent Wool sales in London the foreign demand was much larger than usual, and the rates established were higher than any known for several years past. The total quantity sold was 80,305 bales. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of England are generally satisfactory. In the Woolen districts there had been extensive shipments to America. The Birmingham Iron trade was steady, and in some instances an advance in prices had taken place. The Liverpool advices report large transactions and an advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb. in Cotton; with increased depression in Breadstuffs,—owing to the generally very cheering harvest news buyers demanded a reduction before effecting purchases. Flour had declined 1s. and Wheat 2d.@4d. Corn was quiet, and yellow had declined 9d.@1s.; white was scarce and firm. Provisions were dull and buyers had any existing advantage. Coffee and Sugars were somewhat brisker and firmer in Liverpool as well as in London. Several additional failures were reported in Liverpool. That for £300,000 previously alluded to was the firm of BUCHANAN, BROWN & Co., prodnce brokers; and, in the Corn trade, there was the suspension of J. H. HAYES, with unascertained liabilities. The Australian clipper-ship *Lightning*, built at Boston, was attracting great attention in the Thames, where she had gone to receive troops for India. A grand banquet had been given on board of her. The *Arago* has $100,000 in specie on freight.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 5, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Aug. 29:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$4,367,454
Increase in Specie	986,589
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,600,693

The Circulation changes but two thousand dollars. The liquidation of loans is made larger by about eleven hundred thousand dollars than it would otherwise have been by the failure of the Mechanics' Banking Association. No further weekly reports will be made by this concern. It has gone into the hands of a receiver. The decline in the deposit line is large. The ordinary dealers at Bank have been forced to draw down their balances to meet the curtailment of discounts. In other cases they have been drawn out to be loaned on paper, or to keep the needy. A third, but inconsiderable class, have drawn out their money in Gold from the panic fright of Tuesday last. The average increase of Specie is not quite equal to the general previous estimate in the Street, which ranged for the sum total from $10,500,000 to $11,000,000. The average is $10,227,965. The Gold actually in Bank this afternoon is of course larger, the average being a rising one at the close of last week. The daily exchanges at the Clearing House have fallen to an average of $22,231,208; less by five millions per day than a month ago. The Undrawn deposits have fallen to $57,260,109; less by ten or eleven millions than a month ago. So rapid a liquidation in the departments of loans and deposits, and in the daily clearances, has seldom been known as in the last fortnight. The fact is more remarkable as succeeding so soon the addition of five millions to the banking capital of the City.

Including the Clearing-House operations and Sub-Treasury balance, the following is the general comparison of items with the previous statement, and also with the corresponding date of last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 6, 1856.	Sept. 5, 1857.	Aug. 29, 1857.
Capital	$63,985,000	$65,430,000	$65,430,000
Loans	109,568,694	112,221,365	116,588,819
Specie	13,096,308	10,237,965	9,241,376
Circulation	8,885,015	8,673,192	8,671,060
Gross Deposits	89,348,404	79,491,317	84,818,886
Exchanged	22,124,812	22,231,208	23,952,084
Undrawn	67,223,598	57,260 109	60,860,802
In Sub-Treasury	13,694,442	11,578,292	12,428,636

The discount market continues unsettled, and a wide range of terms obtains outside of Bank. Some of the Brokers report a better sale to-day for the higher grade of paper, though even this fluctuates from 12@18 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. The whole range of prime and fair hills we call 12@30 ₰ cent. The Bank managers generally speak more cheerfully of their ability to discount this week, and it is hoped that the rapid curtailment as shown on the averages of last week and the week before will come to a pause. The trial has been a severe one on the Grain and Provision factors, drawn against at short dates from the West. Messrs. BATES, GRIFFIN & LIVERMORE, and Messrs. TUTTLE, CUTTING & Co., in this line, are reported suspended. One of our old auction firms, COFFIN & HAYDOCK, stopped payment to-day. The domestic commission house, whose paper laid over at 3 o'clock on Saturday, as noticed this morning, had all their acceptances certified at the Bank at which they were payable in season to prevent protest. The Sub-Treasury is again paying out largely, $554,147 to-day against only $192,888 received. The balance is reduced to $11,316,943. Demand loans among the Stock Brokers are not so difficult to obtain as Money on paper. The amount wanted, however, in this way is not large. The current quotations at the Stock Exchange are chiefly for cash. The sales at the early Board were moderate, and generally at improved prices. After the adjournment, prices on the speculative list were 1 ₰ cent. lower on account of an unfavorable impression which got out as to the result of the Bank Statement. This decline continued at the Second Board, Reading selling at 50 after touching 54 in the forenoon; Erie 21⅜; Toledo 38; Rock Island 77; New-York Central 75½; Missouri sixes 71½ ₰ cent. The general market, after the actual figures of the Bank report were made known, left off rather steady.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. announce a peremptory sale of 658 shares of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, for Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We are authorized to state that the Receiver of Taxes is now allowing a rebate of intereet on all taxes paid previous to 1st December next.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 29.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank..	$4,769,110	$1,694,965	$3,781,300	$2,289,727
Canal Bank.....	2,741,478	820,090	999,625	735,756
Louisiana.....	2,649,066	1,371,686	723,749	2,157,922
Louisiana State....	5,922,362	1,619,646	1,519,230	2,835,023
Mech. & Traders'..	935,150	153,053	$10,090	405,191
Bk. of N. Orleans..	1,561,108	299,964	707,155	588,956
Southern Bank....	444,199	55,451	203,000	107,309
Union Bank.....	1,413,856	989,239	693,240	849,927
Bank of J. Robb...	507,823	231,192	295,005	431,761
Total.....	$18,374,158	$6,516,136	$9,325,394	$10,451,572

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens' Bank.....	$485,739	$111,064
Canal Bank.....	320,701	193,081
Louisiana.....	314,698	162,666
Louisiana State.....	313,900	59,961
Mechanics' & Traders'.....	32,167	9,391
Bank of New-Orleans.....	116,807	42,980
Southern Bank.....	244,201	
Union Bank.....	425,896	166,426
Bank of J. Robb.....		
Total.....	$2,204,109	$745,569

Increase in short loans	$643,529
Decrease in specie	107,553
Decrease in circulation	15,995
Decrease in deposits	31,634
Decrease in exchange	391,272
Increase in amount due distant banks	78,300
Decrease in deposits proper	109,934

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad makes a most favorable report for August, showing the largest receipts of any month since it has been in operation. The figures are as follows:

Passengers	$20,966 06
Freight	51,651 05
Mail and Express	3,425 00
Total	$76,042 11

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, for August, were as follows:

	1857.	1856.
Passengers	$35 642 23	$17,543 35
Freights	22,862 13	12,824 96
Mails	1,302 06	1,302 08
Total	$59,788 44	$31,670 39
Increase	$28,118 05	

Money Circular for Europe.

Via Boston.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

Our last advices are dated 1st inst. We have to report to-day quite a general improvement on our previous quotations. The market has experienced heavy fluctuations, and a feverish state of feeling has prevailed; but, owing to the absence of important failures during the last few days, and to the strengthened position of our Banks, stocks close with a steadier feeling. Considerable purchases have been made for investment during the last fortnight, and a large quantity of securities held on borrowed money by speculators, has passed at low prices into the hands of capitalists. The Banks who discounted but a trifling portion of their receipts the previous weeks have been somewhat more disposed this week to meet the pressure—but it is likely that for some time to come, a gradual contraction of their loans and discounts will go on. We have to report some failures in and out of the City. Money continues extremely stringent, first-class paper selling at 15 to 18 ₰ cent., and second-class names being difficult to negotiate at 20 to 30 ₰ cent. Exchanges have been inactive, and the rates show a wide range—London, chiefly at 108⅜ to 109. State Stocks have advanced, with an active business, especially in Missouri, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, which have been taken largely for investment. Virginia 2 ₰ cent. higher. Missouri, after selling at 75, closes at 71½, being a rise of ¼ ₰ cent. Ohio, 1886, opened at 90, and afterwards sold at 95, with a sale at public auction previously of $120,000, at an average of 92.38. California, 1870 and 1875, have sold at 57 and 56¾, 8 ₰ cent. rise. Indiana 5s have ranged from 75 to 71, closing at 75½, being 1¾ ₰ cent. below our last advices. Tennessee fell to 68, closing at 70; North Carolina 2 ₰ cent. higher. City and County Bonds—Excepting a few sales at reduced prices of Cincinnati and Chicago 6s at auction, we have no sales to report. Railroad Bonds—Limited sales, excepting in Illinois Central and Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgages, mostly at an advance. Erie Second Mortgages have risen 10 ₰ cent.; do. Third Mortgages, 2. New-York Central 6s, 2¾ ₰ cent. lower. Illinois Central Construction, 6½ ₰ cent. higher; do. Freeland Bonds, without privilege, 3½, ex interest. Erie 1871 Bonds have sold at 50, being a decline of 2 ₰ cent. Railroad Shares—Very irregular fluctuation—the general result being a decided rise on most of them, chiefly for cash. Illinois Central, after selling at 104, closes at 96. Erie has declined 2⅛; New-York Central, 3½; Paname, 4; Michigan Central, 3; Michigan Southern, 6½; do. new issue, 12; Illinois Central, 5; Cleveland and Toledo, 4; Chicago and Rock Island, 2; Galena and Chicago, 3; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 7; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 5¾; Reading has declined 3 ₰ cent., and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 2¾ ₰ cent. MARIE & KANZ.

Per America.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

Since our last advices of 1st inst. we have had an excited and irregular market. The panic feeling has passed away, and prices, in many instances, have recovered themselves; but there is much uneasiness still existing. Towards the middle of the week prices advanced considerably, but the pressure for money was so great that new lots of stocks were thrown upon the market, and prices again receded, though not to the starting point. During the week large investments have been made, both in Shares and State Stocks. The transactions have been almost exclusively for cash. But few time operations are recorded. In State Stocks the movement has been large, with great change in prices from one day to the other. The chief transactions have been in Ohio 6 ₰ cents. of 1886, which at one moment touched 90, but reacted to 95. Tennessee 6 ₰ cents. also fell to 68, but recovered to 76, a fall of 5 ₰ cent. since our last. There were also large sales of Missouri 6 ₰ cents., and Virginia 6 ₰ cents., at irregular rates—both, however, closing higher than our last report. In City and County Bonds there has been nothing done during the week. In Railroad Bonds there has been considerable activity. The largest transactions were in Illinois Central Construction Bonds and New-York Central 6 ₰ cents. The first we quote higher by 6½ ₰ cent., and the last lower by 1½ ₰ cent. In Railroad Shares the movement has been more moderate, and the transactions have been mostly for cash. In Reading there has been unusual excitement, and the price has varied 4 or 5 ₰ cent., owing to rumored difficulty in its finances. In Illinois Central Shares, also, there has been the most extraordinary changes in price—falling to 86, rising to 110, and closing at 96½. Money continues to be difficult to procure on any terms that are reasonable. The best of business paper is offered at from 12 to 24 ₰ cent.

DE COPPET & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT 5.

Names of Banks.	Avs. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circulat'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,592,917	$346,195	$273,944	$4,229,129
Artisans' Bank...	755,239	28,074	91,24	321,234
Atlantic Bank....	536,745	31,432	101,365	257,890
Bk. of America...	5,848,141	845,121	97,447	4,503,643
Bk. of Commerce.	12,084,307	955,936	2,095	6,238,543
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,260,211	58,926	94,031	1,134,097
Bk. of New-York.	4,144,546	298,609	345,646	2,581,429
Bk. of N. America	1,508,948	93,856	72,901	1,131,610
Bk. of Republic..	3,448,613	386,972	98,768	3,300,501
Bk. St. New-York.	3,751,391	409,844	604,112	2,833,134
Bowery Bank.....	1,037,508	67,444	175,811	851,765
Broadway Bank..	1,885,946	69,414	229,846	1,179 810
Bull's Head Bank	309,022	19,166	122 995	233,865
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,563,263	106,269	136,336	1,009,583
Chatham Bank...	569,085	14,094	136,305	282,805
Chemical Bank...	1,504,278	18,668	240,208	1,107,574
Citizens' Bank...	746,024	32,398	198,683	594,616
City Bank.....	1,699,454	246,713	18,998	1,415,986
Continental Bank	3,232,043	204,108	110,020	2,169,643
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,334,456	206,373	81,971	1,112,949
East River Bank.	443,467	34,762	95,903	341,363
Fulton Bank.....	1,600,412	107,778	124,524	1,301,366
Greenwich Bank..	791,828	49,012	112,731	574,450
Grocers' Bank....	649,40c	38,968	94,713	560,451
Hanover Bank....	1,263,435	52,177	113,009	620,678
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,931,680	155,370	200,260	1,069,889
Island City Bank.	389,869	1,541	99,917	138,527
Irving Bank.....	791,566	30,792	121,022	563,286
Leather Man. Bk.	2,026,053	173,985	227,155	1,569,768
Manhattan Co....	4,258,520	433,145	358,027	2,938,097
Marine Bank.....	866,227	34,995	95,147	646,378
Market Bank.....	1,621,240	94,448	166,937	1,063,945
Mechanics' Bank.	3,782,498	350,172	338,189	2,860,987
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	770,476	49,914	125,727	423,321
Mercantile Bank..	1,897,079	167,391	97,346	1,318,821
Merchants' Bank.	3,771,297	1,165,691	307,264	3,993,495
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,054,296	152,572	125,349	1,341,805
Metropolitan Bk..	5,896,847	452,474	215,944	4,668,652
Nassau Bank.....	1,344,865	62,437	115,268	874,893
National Bank....	2,012,924	305,755	167,199	1,109,744
N. Y. County Bk.	365,988	16,449	94,091	203,348
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	451,920	35,399

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1864. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Arrangements With New-Granada—The Nicaraguan Minister—The Death of Professor Francis—Government Buildings in Philadelphia, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Treaty arrangements between our Government and General HERRAN provide for a Commission to ascertain the amount which New Granada shall pay to ascertain the amount which New Granada shall pay as indemnity to American citizens, for the losses they sustained growing out of the Panama riots. While the other questions in controversy are postponed, our Government makes the emphatic declaration that it will not consent to the imposition of taxes such as have heretofore been levied. New Granada refuses to cede away any of her possessions to the United States.

The Nicaraguan Minister is still in waiting, our Government not yet being in possession of such information from Nicaragua as to determine the question of his reception.

The State Department has information from official sources that Professor FRANCIS, in Ecuador, was accidentally wounded by Professor MOORE, the cap of whose gun exploded while he was loading it in the dark. The Government of Ecuador, expressing great solicitude on the subject, gave orders to spare no expense nor sacrifice in endeavoring to save his life, but he died after lingering for two months.

The Postmaster-General has, with the assent of the President, and in deference to the strong expression of public sentiment in Philadelphia, concluded to suspend the improvements on the Pennsylvania Bank long enough to enable Congress to declare whether it will exchange the use of the building now occupied as the Custom-House for that of the Post-Office.

The instructions of Mr. MCCLELLAND, former Secretary of the Interior, relative to the allowance of Virginia land warrants, are followed by Mr. THOMPSON, his successor.

The President has recognized ANTONIO GUZMAN BLANCO as Consul of Venezuela in Philadelphia; and FRANTZ BULOW MUELLER as Vice Consul of Denmark, in New-York.

JOSEPH HALL, of Kentucky, having withdrawn his declination to be Commissioner of Patents, was to-day appointed to that office and will be commissioned to-morrow.

MURRAY MCCOBEL has resigned the fifth Auditorship of the Treasury.

JAS. M. STOCKDALE has been appointed Register at the Land Office at Fort Dodge.

New-York Politics.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society met here this afternoon, at 1 o'clock. A resolution was adopted, "that as authorized by the State Society at its semi-annual meeting, and in accordance with the urgent request of numerous friends of prohibition, assembled in County Conventions, the Committee will call a Convension of all the friends of prohibition, to meet in the city of Rochester on the 30th of September, for the purpose of securing the election of men in favor of the enactment and enforcement of the Prohibitory Law;" also, a resolution calling on the friends of immediate prohibition, in each county, to send delegates to the said Convention.

Rev. E. JACKSON was elected corresponding member of the Society, *vice* Professor MCCOY.

The Americans had a meeting here to day, to elect delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and HENRY LANSING and D. MURPHY were elected.

Massachusetts Politics.

BANKS' YOUNG MEN'S MASS RATIFICATION MEETING AT WORCESTER — SPEECHES OF HON. HENRY WILSON, HON. N. P. BANKS AND OTHERS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Banks' Young Men's Mass Convention assembled at this place shortly after 11 o'clock this morning and was well attended. About 1,200 persons were present. The Ironsides Club, of Boston, brought up about 500 members and added much to the enthusiasm. Hon. GEORGE WHITE, of Quincy, was chosen President.

The presiding officer and JOHN L. SWIFT, of Boston, made enthusiastic speeches for BANKS, and Hon HENRY WILSON followed, indorsing Mr. BANKS' Republicanism and Americanism. He thought the ensuing campaign stood more on national issues than on State matters, and he wanted Massachusetts to renew her devotion to Freedom by electing the candidate of the Convention. [Applause.] He said that the President of the United States had promulgated that the Constitution carries Slavery wherever it goes, and he wished the monstrous doctrine repudiated. The election of Mr. BANKS would speak the voice of Massachusetts in the matter. The speaker took his seat amidst much applause.

Another report says that Hon. HENRY WILSON was next introduced, and was greeted with tumultuous applause, the baud playing "Hail Columbia."

Mr. WILSON, in commencing his speech, alluded to the part which Massachusetts played in the last National Election, and said, to his ides, the name of BANKS in the coming election was the same as that of FREMONT in the past struggle. Mr. BANKS was now the standard-bearer of Freedom in our State, and with his defeat, if he could be defeated—but he would not believe it—the sun of freedom would go down. The speaker then said that he had no part in the new nomination of Mr. BANKS, but the Republicans and Free Americans have presented his name to the people, and as an humble member of the parties, with the fullest confidence in their nominee, he should heartily support him. Mr. BANKS was a man who had promised little, but done much for the cause of liberty. [Great applause.] In the great struggle which placed Mr. SUMNER in the United States Senate no man was more earnest or effective then N. P. BANKS. [Cheers.] He deserved support and gratitude, and he was sure he would receive it. The conduct of Mr. BANKS in the United States House of Representatives was quoted as giving assurance of his truth to the cause of freedom; and the speaker gave his personal assurance that Mr. BANKS was all that the friends of freedom could desire. He said that the President had promulgated the monstrous idea that our general Constitution carried Slavery with it wherever it goes, and in the election of Mr. BANKS he wished to see Massachusetts repudiate this doctrine. He believed it would be done.

Mr. BANKS followed Mr. WILSON. His appearance called forth loud and long continued applause.

Mr. BANK'S speech was quite lengthy and eloquent, embracing a review of the Republican movement from the start and attributing the national defeat to the want of manly concessions. He said, we thus threw away the election of the gallant FREMONT. Men vainly hoped to pluck political fruits ripened without the warmth of an Executive Sun and the fruits of their hopes are ashes. Their present and coming disappointment as to the future of Kansas will find no solace but in a new appeal to the people of the State. No judicial reliance, no judicial security, no territorial success is left for them, and it is under such circumstances that we now, for the first time, transfer to the theatre of a State, and that State Massachusetts, the great purpose of the successful and unsuccessful contests of the last two years. We demand now as then the reinstitution of freedom in Kansas, and now as then we ask for the reunion of the people. Your representatives in the first successful contest, one and all, are with us. The serried column of last year will support us and in such a presence I feel as if we were standing upon our own native heather supporting the faith of our fathers, and I welcome the contest, be it bitter or not, whether our opponents come each under his separate standard, or together trail their colors in the dust of an effete ounkerism, I welcome the contest.

After alluding generally to the subject of Slavery, and the efforts to extend and perpetuate it, as more recently indicated in President BUCHANAN'S letter to Professor SILLIMAN, Mr. BANKS elo quently urged the union and harmony of the people, as the only mode of successful action for Mr. BANKS says, of his own political position, "I intend religiously to support the Union of the States, in the principles upon which it was organized, and the Constitution by which it is maintained. I demand for the North, and will accede to the South, all that can be claimed under the Constitution. I record free labor as the corner stone of our prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights of the States as the foundation of our success as a Government. I resist any interference with Slave labor in the States where it exists, but I am indelibly opposed to its extension, to the admission of other Slave States, or the acquisition of territory for the formation of Slave-states. I entertain no doubt of the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the territories, or that it ought to exercise that power. I protest against the usurpation of the courts in assuming to decide as judicial questions propositions which are in their nature, and from the foundation of the Government have always been regarded as popular and political questions. As your representative, I will demand that something of the power of the government of the state shall be directed to the development of Christian-like and civilizing industrial pursuits, rather than to the reinstitution of barbaric customs and the propagation of African Slavery.

As to the American Platform Mr. BANKS says, "I do not hesitate to pronounce my recorded opinions. I think it may be stated as a general truth beyond question that the right to govern this country belongs to the American people. I speak in no proscriptive sense, but in the free and generous spirit in which it was spoken by American Statesmen in the Convention that framed the Constitution to those of foreign birth who had incurred with them the perils of the revolution. We may extend to foreigners a right of participation in our government, but we ought not to surrender under any circumstances our right of absolute control. In other times they came in small numbers and were the ardent friends of Liberty. Now they come in clouds, and while they claim our sympathy as refugees from oppression, which has driven them from their homes, they become here with some exceptions, whether intentionally or not, the supporters of a policy that we think is likely to fasten upon an entire continent the worst system of oppression the word knows, and which threatens the existence of Republican liberty here in its stronghold. I think there should be established in some manner a higher test of the capacity of an applicant for citizenship; that the manner of conferring citizenship should be made more solemn and impressive, and that legislative safeguards should be thrown around the ballot-box to protect the rights of the public from the gigantic frauds which have been committed—in which fresh uninstructed votes are, perhaps, unconsciously made participents in a great violation of public right. I am opposed to military organizations composed exclusively of foreigners, and I believe that the term of residence now required before citizenship, or the right to vote as conferred should be materially extended.

Several other speeches were then made, and a series of Republican resolutions adopted.

The meeting dissolved amidst the most tumultuous cheering for BANKS, WILSON, SUMNER, and others.

Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions commenced its forty-eighth annual meeting, at the Beneficent Church in this city, at 4 o'clock P. M. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presided.

After prayer, J. M. GORDEN, Treasurer, presented his report. The receipts of the year, from all sources, have been $388,932, and the expenditures $391,788. The debt has been reduced from $36,191 to $2,847.

The Secretaries read their report. Three corporate members and four missionaries have died during the year. Twenty-eight missionaries have gone out, and 18 are under appointment.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, N. Y., preached at night, from the text, "And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." He inquired, who speaks in these words? To whom does he speak? What does he say, and what influence should result?

A very large number of members is in attendance. The church was crowded to overflowing before the evening service commenced.

Pedestrian Feat—1,000 Miles in 1,000 Hours.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

JAMES LAMBERT, the English pedestrian, completed the great feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours about two o'clock this morning. His 997th mile was made in 22 min. 10 sec.; his 998th in 23 min. 15 sec.; his 999th in 21 min. 15 sec.; and the 1,000th mile in about 25 min. A large number of spectators were present at the close, and bets were made against the fulfillment of the undertaking as late as 12 o'clock last night. LAMBERT has lost 17 pounds of flesh and won $1,000 in the operation.

The Arago's News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The fisherman who received the *Arago's* news from Capt. LINNE, last Thursday, off Cape Race, did not show himself at the Telegraph Office until 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and then refused to give any information as to the contents of parcel until we had paid him £5.

The Steamship General Williams.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Steamship *General Williams* sailed at 12½ o'clock, P. M., to-day, for Portland. Her captain now states that the report concerning the steamship *Clyde*, which he obtained from the schooner *Shamrock*, is very uncertain, as the name of the place was not distinctly heard. He thinks she must be ashore on one of the Magdalene Islands.

Fire in Americus, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A fire in Americus, Ga., on Sunday last destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town. The principal sufferers are H. W. SHAW, JOHN C. HOLMES, S. S. KENDRICK, F. VOGELSANG, J. P. GRIFFITH, B. GREENWLAD, WM. L. JOHNSON, and JOHNSON & EVANS.

The People's Union Fair at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The People's Union Fair, to be held here for the rest of this week, for the purpose of exhibiting the mechanics and agriculture of five Counties, is increasing in interest. Up to 2 o'clock to day 741 entries were made, and 3,100 tickets sold.

Ex-Governor Vroom at Home.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Ex-Governor VROOM, late Minister to Prussia, was received here to-day by thousands of his fellow citizens. Hon. WM. L. DAYTON made the welcoming address, to which Gov. VROOM replied. He was received by the city *en masse*. This evening a grand serenade is to be given him.

Fatal Accident.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

PATRICK MAGUIRE, a brakeman on the Delaware Railroad, was killed this morning near the Leipsic station, when attempting to get on the train.

Arrest for Procuring Abortion.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Mrs. HALM, calling herself an Indian Doctress, has been committed to prison on a verdict of the Coroner's Jury, for causing the death of Miss MARTHA LOCKREY, a lady aged 18 years, by poisonous drugs administered to procure abortion.

Counterfeiter Arrested in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A men giving his name as WM. MORGAN was arrested in this place to-day for passing counterfeit threes on the Hudson County Bank of Jersey City.

Death of Hon. James Lockhart, M. C.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Hon. JAMES LOCKHART, M. C. elect for this district, died here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The contents of the Southern papers which are to hand as late as due are unimportant.

There had been a heavy rain for two days at Macon, Miss., and great injury to the cotton was feared.

In Alabama the boll worm had commenced its ravages near Selma.

Loss of the Bark Rosalie.

BABBINGTON, N. S., Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The new bark *Rosalie*, from Boston for Sydney, C. B., was totally wrecked on Seal Island 6th inst. Crew saved.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 8—12 P. M.

The weather is clear and calm. No signs of the Cunard Steamship *Europa*, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool.

Affray in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

An assault was made in the street this forenoon on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, one of the Editors of the *Advertiser*, by JOHN WILKINSON, of this city. The provocation was a reply in the *Commercial Advertiser* to a personal attack by the Albany *Evening Journal*; and Mr. W. being the brother of the Editor of the *Journal* took this occasion to redress his grievances. Neither party was seriously injured.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here early this morning.

POLITICAL.

Election of Delegates to the Republican City Convention.

Last evening, the Republican Associations of the various wards in this City below Fourteenth-street, held elections for Delegates to the Republican City Convention, which is to meet on Thursday next at No. 639 Broadway, to select two delegates from each Assembly District (below Fourteenth-street) to the Republican State Convention on the 23d inst. This arrangement was made in consequence of the Assembly Districts in the lower part of the City having been so split up by the last Legislature as to make the old method of electing delegates difficult, the organizations being all by Wards. The Districts above Fourteenth-street, having the same boundaries as the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards, elect their own Delegates to Syracuse, and their associations meet for that purpose on Thursday next. The following are the names of the Delegates:

First Ward.—James MCKenna, Geo. L. Garlick, Jos. F. Boyce.

Second Ward—Jas. H. Welch, Jas. E. Carter, Thos. D. Gale.

Third Ward—Isaac De Garmo, Sheridan Shook, Nathaniel Joner.

Fourth Ward—Louis Naumann, T. G. Kelly, Robt Myers.

Fifth Ward—John Contrell, Jas. M. Tuthill, Thos. Outwater.

Sixth Ward—Owen W. Brennan, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Julius Brill.

Eighth Ward—G. Ottignon, A. H. Stoutenburgh, Chas. Thompson.

Ninth Ward—Augustus F. Dow, Thos. G. Girvan, Henry W. Smith.

Tenth Ward—Thos. S Smith, J. H. Olson, —— Clark.

Eleventh Ward—Philip M. Griffiths, Julian C. Harrison, Philip Reilly.

Thirteenth Ward—Enos Elliot, Edward Collin, Abraham D. Dupuy.

Fourteenth Ward—George Terwilliger, Howell C. Vail, Allyn Cox.

Fifteenth Ward—Richard Warren, Wm. Hibbard, John H. Keyser.

Seventeenth Ward—Chas. Brueninghausen, Wm. C. Marshall, Samuel R. Smith.

In the Seventh Ward our Reporter could hear of no election, nor was any meeting advertised for last night. He was subsequently told that Jas. F. FREEBORN, STUART L. WOODFORD, and WM. HARRISON had been elected as delegates at a meeting held a week ago. In the Eighth Ward an opposition Association exists, of which JAMES W. SIMONTON is President. This Association also announced an election, but as no place therefor was designated, it is presumed none took place. In the Fourteenth Ward there was a great deal of opposition, and it is claimed that another ticket was rightfully elected. The one we give was known as the Mucomber ticket.

With these exceptions there was not much excitement about any of the elections, although in almost all the Wards several different tickets were run, and an unusually large number of votes were polled.

The Tammany Democracy—Selection of Delegates by the Savage General Committee—They Define their Position.

That section of the disunited Democracy, known as the Savage General Committee, had a meeting last evening in the reading-room of Tammany Hall. The attendance was large, and the session short and harmonious. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., presided, and the Secretaries, JAMES S. KINNEY and A. J. MCGINNIS were in their place.

The minutes of the previous meeting were not read. The following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

were read and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, This Committee have deferred calling an election for delegates to the Democratic State Convention in the earnest hope that the so-called Small Committee would in obedience to the dictates of honor, duty and party fidelity, and in deference to the authority of the regular organization, submit to the action of the General Committee presided over by EDWARD COOPER, Esq., would refrain from further attempts to disturb the union and harmony of the Democracy of the City and State—and

Whereas, The said Small Committee (so-called) persist in their fraudulent claims and give notice through the Press of their intention to send a set of delegates (so called) to the State Covention, in opposition to the regular delegates from Tammany Hall, in the expectation that by creating the semblance of division in the Democratic ranks of our City, they may obtain some sort of recoguition of their bogus Committee for subsequent trading and unprincipled distraction of the harmony of the Party; and,

Whereas This Committee will be absolved from their agreement to disband, which they made with the WILSON SMALL Committee if the latter body receives any indorsement or recognition whatever in violation of the compact which was made between them for the reorganization of the Democratic Party, in pursuance of which the Cooper Committee is in exclusive possession of Tammany Hall; and

Whereas, This body claims to represent the Democracy of the City of New-York in virtue of its original authority, if the compact referred to is set aside, and is entitled to superior position in the State Convention over the Small Committee, and it is our duty to demand and insist upon this right; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the few individuals banded together under the lead of FERNANDO WOOD, called the Wilson Small Committee, are deserving of the execration and contempt of every Democrat in the State for their fraudulent profitures and gross violation of good faith in assuming to be the General Committee of this City and presumptuously presenting delegates for admission to the State Convention in opposition to the regular delegates elected, pursuant to the regulations of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, presided over by EDWARD COOPER, Esq.

Resolved, That delegates be elected by this Committee to represent this organization at the State Convention, and to insist upon the claim of this body to precedence over the so-called Small Committee.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed that, if the delegates from the regular (Cooper) Committee are admitted exclusively to seats in the State Convention, they shall retire all claim in opposition thereto. But, if the Small delegates are in any manner indorsed or recognized by the State Convention, that this Committee will be in permanence.

Resolved, That the following delegates be elected to represent this Committee in the Democratic State Convention to assemble at Syracuse on the 10th inst., viz:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Josiah W. Browne,	9.	Joseph Elliott.
2.	Wm. H. Robbins.	10.	Wm. L. Wiley.
3.	John Shea.	11.	Martin L. Bryant.
4.	John Y. Savage, Jr.	12.	James W. Smith.
5.	James McManon.	13.	S. M. Johnson.
6.	Gershon Cohen.	14.	Noah A. Childs.
7.	Hiram Williamson.	15.	Charles W. Lawrence.
8.	Wm. McCaffie.	16.	Henry Mathews.

Delegate at large, John McKeon.

The Committee thereupon adjourned.

Installation in Lawrence, Mass.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Wednesday evening last, September 2d, Rev. DANIEL TENNEY, of Oxford, Ohio, was installed Pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Lawrence, Mass. The ceremony was very impressive, and was conducted in the following order: 1. Anthem by the choir. 2. Invocation. 3. Reading of the Scriptures. 4. Prayer. 5. Hymn. 6. Sermon by Rev. PROFESSOR A. PHELPS, of Andover. 7. Chant. 8. Installing Prayer. 9. Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. SEWELL TENNEY, Ellsworth, Maine. 10. Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. CHARLES TENNEY, North Haverhill. 11. Hymn. 12. Address to the People, by Rev. L. S. PARKER, Haverhill. 13. Doxology. 14. Benediction.

This church was organized December 25th, 1849, and public services were held for the first time on the following Sabbath in the City Hall of Lawrence, and continued to be held there till August, 1854, when the new church edifice, corner of Essex and Appleton streets, was dedicated and became the place of worship. The progress of the church has been rapid, and the seed planted eight years since has now grown into a wide spreading tree, bearing fruit meet for the Kingdom of Heaven. F. W.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—TWO FEMALES KILLED.—We learn from Mr. J. ADDERSON, Mail Agent, that the 5½ P. M. express train, on the Hudson River Railroad, while passing between Hastings and Dobb's Ferry, on towards Albany, Monday evening, ran over two females and killed them. They were discovered by the engineer as he passed over the curve; but before he could stop the train they were struck by the engine. They proved to be the wife and daughter of Mr. THOMAS SMITH, Postmaster of Hastings. The daughter was killed instantly; Mrs. SMITH lived six hours.

The Coroner's Jury exonerated the engineer, who was proven to have sounded his whistle, and done all he could to avoid the catastrophe.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—There was no fresh cases of disease at Quarantine yesterday, inside or outside of the walls, and the surviving patients from the *Illinois* were doing well. There was one exception only, to this, who would probably die, making six deaths out of the whole number landed from that steamer.

The iron scow *Dr. Rockwell*, with her efficient Commander, Capt. MCLYMAN, was very busy throughout the day burning the beds, bedding, and refuse material from the ships *Cynosure* and *William Woodbury*, from which there were small-pox cases, and the Bay was all in a blaze and a smoke with the conflagration. Capt. MCLYMAN evidently takes great pleasure in the destruction of these noxious materials, and seems delighted to touch them off with his matches and camphene, but he observes the precantion to keep to windward of the smoke. The brigs *Creole* and *Sarah Maria*, the *Golden Age* and *Pensetere*, which have been performing purgation at the lower anchorage, will be permitted to leave on Thursday. M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., yesterday made strong representations to the Board of Health as to the danger and expense incurred by the owners of the *Illinois* by her detention at the Lower Quarantine. Twenty tons of coal daily consumed to keep up steam to pump the ship, and to guard against a blow, and he strongly petitioned for the privilege of removing her to a safer anchorage at the earliest moment the Board could consistently permit. Sixty or seventy persons are constantly engaged on board, whitewashing and fumigating the ship, and the Health officer was authorized to permit her to come to the upper anchorage at his discretion. She will be allowed to leave, probably, on Friday. From the fact that all her crew continue in good health, it is evident no infection exists on board of her.

AN OFFICER CHARGED WITH STEALING A WATCH.

Yesterday afternoon Officer JOSEPH ACKERMAN, of the Tenth Precinct, appeared before Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, and made a charge against Officer EDWARD BOWMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, one of the officers detailed at Quarantine, on Sunday last, charging him with having, in the absence of one of the passengers from his state room, who came by the *Illinois*, and at present detained on board the steamer *Oregon*, named CABBANZA, entered the said state-room, and stole therefrom a gold watch belonging to Mr. CABBANZA, which was at the time placed under his pillow. It appears that BOWMAN was seen to go into the state-room while Mr. C. was away. Accordingly, as soon as the watch was missing, BOWMAN was instantly suspected. The accused denied it at first, but after some length of time agreed to get it, provided nothing more was said. Mr. CABBANZA said that he only wanted his watch, whereupon BOWMAN suddenly ran his hand under the pillow and pulled out the watch. Officer ACKERMAN accordingly made a complaint against BOWMAN, who was suspended by Deputy CARPENTER, and his shield taken from him.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER yesterday went down to Quarantine and apologized to the Health Officer for sending down such a person among the force for the protection of the Quarantine.

THE DOG POUND, AND THE FATE OF ITS INHABITANTS.—What would one think of a physician who recommended leeches and wet cupping for a patient who was already suffering from loss of blood, or a diet of succotash and cucumbers for one whose malady was a severe dyspepsia? Yet, drowning is the predestined lot of a dog afflicted with the hydrophobia, for having a tendency that way; and it always proves an effectual cure for this disease, which manifests itself in an aversion to water, to immerse the animal in water, with a millstone around his neck. Nearly 4,000 dogs have been caught loose in the streets, and disposed of in this way since the middle of June, when the pound was opened. Within the first two or three days after Mayor WOOD issued his anti-canine proclamation, June 17th, 650 dogs were taken to the pound, by the little urchins, who, during the dog-days, make a business of capturing and incarcerating all of these poor quadrupeds that are found guilty of the crime of perambulating the public streets in hot weather. These individuals (who are not all of them boys) raise dogs for the pound market every year, and find it no losing operation. For every dog that is taken to the pound, an order upon the City Treasury is given by the pound-keeper for 50 cents, which, on being taken to the City Hall, is suddenly transformed into hard silver, and lines the pocket of the *gutter-snipe*, as the dog-catcher is called. The average number of dogs brought to the pound during the Summer has been about 50 per day. The Wall-street rates of discount are nothing at all compared with the percentage at which the brokers in dog-scrip shave the orders on the City Treasury which we have referred to. Most of the dog-speculators live up town and prefer to give one shilling of the four expressed upon the face of the order to these Bulls and Bears for furnishing the ready cash. As for the dogs themselves, some of which are very valuable, that are taken to the pound, their fate is lamentable. They are placed in the pound-yard and tied to the fences with ropes. Here, during the day, they bark and fight, and yelp and howl and suffer horrors that would make gentleman and lady spaniels and poodles, whose mistresses guard them carefully while the dog-trappers are about, lift up their paws and turn up their eyes with pious commiseration. Towards nightfall every other day the poor dogs are seized by ferocious men and thrown into a large cistern, which is convenient to their prison. Then the water is turned on, and if they never suffered from the fear of water during their lives before, they learn what it is at their death. After the work of drowning is completed they are taken to the foot of Forty-third-street, E. R., and carried off to Barren Island. Truly hydrophobic dogs are awful in their lives, and after death still offal. When valuable dogs are brought to the pound—and some of them are worth $50 or more—they are kept or two days, to give their owners a chance to come and take them away. If their masters appear within that time and pay a fee of $2 for a dog of mature years, and $1 for a pup, they are permitted to depart, otherwise they are sold to dog fanciers, who come to the pound for the purpose of purchasing, and sometimes make good bargains in this way, and the price obtained for them goes into the long pocket of the City. Two policemen are stationed at the pound to preserve order. The pound is at this season one of the institutions of the City, and well worth a visit. Messrs. SAMPSON and CONNOR are the presiding genii of the place, and execute their Herod-like duties, which compel them indeed to cut off not only the puppies, but the matured dogs which are brought to them, with a regard for decency and absence of brutality which is commendable.

A GOOD TIME IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—Commissioners A. H. GREEN and HOGG, accompanied by Mr. DAVID HART, Secretary to the Commissioners, and several other gentlemen, made the tour of the Park grounds yesterday, to witness the progress of the work now in hand and to see the condition of the Market gardens on different parts of the grounds. The company were taken in carriages over and around a good portion of the Park. One thing we noticed was, that in removing the stone walls and boulders from the eastern side of the grounds the workmen had unloaded them along Fifth-avenue, instead of placing them on the Park, which the Commissioners have a right to occupy as they please. A little attention to trifles of this sort will save trouble and expense hereafter.

After viewing the grounds the company returned to Capt. MONTGOMERY'S house on Eighty-sixth-street, where they found several hundred persons, including the market gardeners, their wives and friends, with a band of music and several tables spread under the trees in the garden, which were covered with the substantials for the refreshing of the inner man, prepared impromptu by the occupants of the various gardens in the Park. After partaking of the edibles and drinkables, the Central Park Police passed in review, presenting a fine martial appearance. Three cheers were given for Commissioner GREEN, who then called that gentleman to his feet, when he made a brief address to the men, exhorting them to be faithful and vigilant, and expressing his hearty satisfaction at the evidences of zeal and interest exhibited by the Police and others employed on the Park. He said no political considerations would be permitted to affect the interests of any man who faithfully discharged his duty. This announcement was received with hearty cheers. Mr. GREEN also expressed his gratification that the Commissioners were able to extend the time of occupation to the 1st of November to the market gardeners, and said that the Commissioners had all felt a deep interest in seeing that no injustice was done to any one under their sanction. Mr. HOGG was next called up, when he responded in a similar vein. Judge CONNELLY and Capt. MONTGOMERY spoke briefly and pertinently, and were received with hearty demonstrations by the crowd.

SELECTION OF GRAND JURORS.—Under an act of the State Legislature, passed Jan. 13, 1853, the Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, the firs Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the Mayor, City Judge and Recorder are constituted a Board to prepare a list of names from which to select the Grand Juries of the year. The Board held its first meeting yesterday at 2 P. M., at the Mayor's Office. Chief Justice DUER, of the Superior Court; Judge INGRAHAM, of the Court of Common Pleas; City Judge RUSSELL and the Mayor were present. The only business transacted was to organize, which was done by the appointment of Chief-Justice DUER as Chairman, and Mr. JAMES OSBORNE, Clerk of the Commissioners of Jurors, as Secretary.

The Board have no light task assigned to them, and it will require several sessions to get through their work. In the first place they have to revise the old list of Jurors and see who are exempt from further service by death, age, non-residence, infirmities, &c. A clean list then has to be made out, embracing from 600 to 1,000 names. The list, when completed, is sent to the County Clerk's Office. Here at such times as Grand Juries are needed, the names are drawn by ballot by proper Judges of Courts of Record and the Sheriff. Thirty-six names are drawn at a single time, from which twenty-three names are selected to serve. Unusual interest attaches to forming the list of Grand Jurors for the coming year, since under the late Metropolitan Police act they comprise Inspectors of Elections.

An adjournment of the Board of Judges took place till 10 A. M. next Monday.

THAT GOLD SNUFF BOX AGAIN.—The Burnett party met on the snuff-box question last evening, and organized by appointing Col. TAYLOR Chairman. Adjutant GAINES stated that the object of the reorganization was to take some measures to avoid the presentation of the "Gold Snuff Box" awarded by the Common Council to Major GARRETT DYCKMAN, and to protest against the award on the ground that many of the names attached to the petition of Col. DYCKMAN, and upon which the award was made, were *forged*, while the others were names of dead men.

Mr. STIVERS made a few remarks, in which he analyzed the conduct of the various Aldermen on Monday night, at their meeting. He concluded by remarking that he was as good as any Alderman, as he was engaged in the service of the United States in consequence of being employed in the Navy-Yard.

Sergeant PARRISON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this special meeting be and are hereby tendered to Aldermen TUCKER and BLUNT for the manner in which they so ably sustained the sentiments of the large majority of the New-York Volunteers in their remonstrance to the action of the Common Council in their award of the gold box.

Mr. STIVERS said he hoped that the meeting had sense enough to pass a vote of thanks to Captain TAYLOR and Adjutant GAINES, for their active part in resisting the action of the "Gold-Box" Committee to their utmost endeavors.

The ides "took," and a vote of thanks were accordingly passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—SMUGGLING.—JOHN THOMAS PRENTICE, first mate of the American steamship *Arago*, was arrested on Monday evening, charged with smuggling laces and embroideries, to the amount of upwards of $5,000. He was brought to the office of the U. S. District-Attorney by the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. ISAACS, T. J. BROWN and others, where he was detained while the necessary papers were being drawn up. The warrant was issued by Justice WELSH, on complaint of ALEXANDER ISAACS, one of the Inspectors, who held him to bail in the sum of $10,000. He was taken to the Tombs on Monday evening, and delivered to the custody of THEODORE HART, one of the Deputy Marshals. The goods were found in two different apartments of the ship.

The following is the affidavit upon which the warrant was granted:

THE AFFIDAVIT.

Southern District of New York, ss.—ALEX. ISAACS, of said Southern District of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That he is an Inspector of Customs for the Port and Collection District of the City of New-York. That on the 7th day of September, 1857, at the said Southern District of New-York, JOHN THOMAS PRENTICE, first mate of the steamship *Arago*, did knowingly and wilfully, and with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle and clandestinely introduce into the said United States, to wit, the port of New-York, certain goods, wares and merchandise, subject to duty by law, to wit, a large quantity of laces of great value, to wit, of the the value of five thousand dollars and upwards. ALEXANDER ISAACS.

Sworn to, this 7th day of September, 1857.

J. H. WELCH, Police Justice.

THE LATE COUNTERFEITING CASE.—The persons arrested on Monday night, charged with passing, in various parts of the City, counterfeit $3 bills on the Hudson County Bank of New-Jersey, were yesterday taken before Justices DAVISON and BEENAN, and complaints were made against most of them by parties who had received the bills. The names of those arrested are as follows: JAMES SMITH, a bar-keeper—Passing one of the bills at the saloon of JOHN W. SHOWLER, No. 643 Broadway. Twenty-seven of the counterfeit bills were found in his possession. He was locked up in default of $2,000 bail. THOMAS HARRISON—Passing one of the counterfeits to JOHN W. SHOWLER, keeper of a saloon. HARRISON was locked up for examination. CHAS. HENRY GARBY—Attempt to pass one of the bills at the store of HENRY SCHWINOT, No. 109 Amity-street, committed for examination. WM. MILLER—Attempt to pass one of the counterfeits at the fancy store of SAMUEL MARSH, No. 679 Broadway—locked up for examination. HUGH MCCABE, JAMES WILLIAMS and CHAS. GLENN—Attempt to pass one of the bills at the store of HENRY HAVENS, No. 109 Amity-street, in payment for liquor, &c.,—committed for examination. MARY DOWNING—Passing one of the bills at the store of CHAS. HEIDER, No. 2 Bayard-street, and one at the store of DANIEL SMALLEY, No. 35 Rivington-street. On searching her eight of the bills were found on her person. PETER DOWNING, her son, THOS. HOXLY and HENRY SHARP, were also arrested, but complaints have not, as yet, been made against them. They, together with MARY DOWNING, were held by Justice BENNAN for examination. It is expected that numerous other complaints will be made and others arrested.

BURNING OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE AT FORT WASHINGTON.—At 5 yesterday morning the public school-house at Fort Washington was burned. Engine Company No. 27, of Carmansville, was promptly in attendance, but their efforts to save the building were ineffectual. The building was an old one, and is presumed to have been set on fire. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the structure, and its unfitness for the purpose for which it was used, applications have been made from time to time to the Board of Education to put up a new building. From the unfavorable response to these applications, it is supposed that some of the leading citizens who have been most active in trying to get a new building have taken the present method to get rid of the old one. As the building stood isolated no injury was done to any other building. Some maps and apparatus belonging to the school, and books of children, were burned, but they were of trifling value.

DEATH OF AN INFANT FROM DESERTION.—Coroner GONNERY held an inquest on Tuesday upon the body of a female infant, which was found wrapped up in a piece of muslin, lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 42 Laurens-street. No clue, however, to the parentage of the child could be obtained, and the supposition is that it was cruelly abandoned by its mother, and left to perish, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury.

(Civil War in Yucatan.)

SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

In the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 3d inst. we find fuller particulars of the outbreak in Yucatan than had been communicated by telegraph. The advices from Merida are to the 26th ultimo. The gubernatorial election, which resulted in the election of BARRERA, was the occasion of the outbreak, the extreme radical party alleging that the election was carried by fraud. The real secret of the disaffection, however, appears to be, as is most common in Central American States, personal and local. BARRERA is a citizen of Merida, and, therefore, obnoxious to the people of Campeche, where the insurrection began, and who desired the election of one of their own citizens. The revolutionists are led by GARCIA, a well-known reckless and ambitious chief. The *Picayune* gives the following particulars; but it must be borne in mind that on all these occasions in those States party feeling runs so high that the accounts received here always take the political complexion of those from whom they are derived.

At latest accounts the revolutionists had been everywhere successful. They not only had possession of the town of Campeche, where the Government forces had joined them, but several strong posts in the interior. They also had armed two schooners for an exped

FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Magnificence of the West—Growth of New Towns—Splendid Crops—Lake Pepin—Fabulous Speculations—General Prosperity—No Fear of Failures, &c.

STEAMER GREY EAGLE, UPPER MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We left the city of Dubuque, at 10 o'clock this morning, for St. Paul's and the neighboring localities. The steamer is very heavily laden with merchandise, household goods, farming utensils and passengers. The number of my fellow travelers is about two hundred. The shores of the river are here (fifty miles above Dubuque) hilly and rocky. No sound of the woodman's stroke resounds in the forest, no chimney smoke of the adventurous settler curls above the trees, but all around us is as lonely and silent as it could have been on the morning of creation. I am assured, however, that, as we proceed up the river, this scene will be greatly changed, and I hope that we may not be disappointed, for my own feelings naturally sympathise with the exclamation of the poet,

"Oh, solitude! Where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?'

I may be permitted to here remark that traveling by steamers on this river is now comfortable and safe; but I am told that such was not the fact in other days. The officers are affable and obliging, and the subordinates are prompt in the discharge of their duties, and respectful to passengers. The tables are more neatly spread and are better supplied than are those of the steamers on either the Hudson or the Sound.

We have just entered Lake Pepin. This beautiful body of water (ninety-six miles from Dubuque) is but an amplification of the river, and is about thirty miles in length, by three miles in breadth. Its average depth is about twenty feet. A long point of land makes out at a place about mid-way of the western shore, and on this point is situated a village called *Lake City*. The first house was erected here two years ago, and now the population is more than seven hundred. The neat white cottages, romantically located among the young oaks, are scattered numerously over the landscape, and as the deep, dark foliage murmurs in the cool evening breeze, and the pale moon looks out on the "silver lake," the weary metropolitan voyager longs to sojourn awhile in those quiet shades, far away from the dust and care and din of the great city.

One of the most decided impressions made on the mind by travel in these Western States and Territories is the conviction of their superiority over the Eastern, in all the elements of individual prosperity and national influence and strength.

As I passed rapidly by the rich harvest fields that extend further than the eye could penetrate; caught glimpses of the growing cities and villages that glisten in the sunbeams; beheld the teeming multitudes of young and energetic adventurers who are rapidly populating that region; and especially as I witnessed the vast quantities of merchandise hardening the steamers and almost continuous railroad trains that are shaking the broad West under the roll of their ponderous wheels, I involuntarily reiterated the exclamation of Doctor MAGOON of your City, in his contemplation of "human progression:" "*VERILY the West is greater than the East.*"

Another conviction which will be produced by travel in this region, is that the East has no just ground to fear that the West cannot pay its debts. The expression of such a fear is quite common with Eastern merchants; but the fact is that the West cannot fail. I speak, of course, for general application. The harvest of this season in the West will be the largest that has ever been gathered there, in all crops, excepting that of fruits. Reliable authority justifies the statement that Ohio will produce this year five millions of bushels of wheat and ten millions of bushels of corn above the yield of the last year, and that her coal and iron resources are now much more profitably and extensively developed than they have been at any former period.

Illinois aspires to attain by her present corn crop, preëminence over all the other States—a palm hitherto held by Tennessee or that crop.

Intelligent farmers residing in Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin, and the territories, represent that their present harvests will surpass all their former precedents.

With respect to the potato crop, I will remark, that after making pretty general inquiries, I can say that the statements which have been made respecting the prevalence of the "potato rot" in the West, are in a great degree exaggerated. In no part of the West will this crop be materially diminished by that disease. In Ohio the yield of potatoes will fall below her average crop, but not for that cause. In consequence of the wet season at the point of time when the potato is most susceptible of injury from excess of moisture, the proportion of small bulbs, which are the fruits of a second blossoming of the vines, will be much larger than it usually is, and therefore the first and principal bulbs will be less in size than they would otherwise have been, in proportion to the excess of small bulbs. These small potatoes of a second growth are quite valueless.

In this view of the harvest of the West, why shall not the Western merchant be able to pay his Eastern debts? Crops of all descriptions command more than a medium price; why then shall not the farmer be able to pay the country merchant?

If it be suggested that the Western merchant and farmer improvidently invest their capital in speculations, it can be truthfully replied that, as a general statement, the fact is otherwise. It is Eastern capital far oftener than Western, that is embarrassingly absorbed in Western speculations.

How different is the scene presented now to the voyager on the Upper Mississippi, from that which he would have beheld in this same localities only a few years ago! Where the surface of the mighty river was then broken by no human agency but the dip of the Indian's oar, and the occasional keel of the fur-trader, it is now lashed into boiling foam by fleets of busy steamers; where the primeval silence of Nature over millions of acres of prairie and wild meadow was then broken only by the howl of wild beasts, and the more dreaded yell of the savage, the voice of civilization and the hum of busy industry now fall pleasantly on the ear; and where the hut of the lone borderer then afforded the only shelter to the emigrant, and the Indian trader was the only merchant, thriving villages of happy homes are rising to the view in all directions, and opulent cities are the marts of extensive and prosperous commerce.

Dubuque is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, about 1,700 miles from its mouth, and from 1788 to 1840 was known as the Little Fox Village, and consisted of a few dilapidated huts inhabited by miners and Indians. The first settler was JULIEN DUBUQUE, a man of French and Spanish parentage. He was a fur-trader, and to increase his influence, married PEOSTA, an Indian maiden. DUBUQUE became a great Chief of the Fox Indians, and figured conspicuously in the early history of the Western frontier, under the name of LITTLE CLOUD. When emigration to the West commenced, the Little Fox Village became an important place of rendezvous for adventurers. They made it their home while they were engaged in "prospecting" over the country with a view to settlement. As a necessary consequence, trade was established here, property rose in value, and thus the foundation of the present city was laid. Dubuque now contains 19,000 inhabitants. Its numerous streets are lined with many massive brick and stone structures, and several of its churches and other public buildings are creditable specimens of architectural skill.

The histories of Galena, La Crosse, Prairie Du Chien, Dacotah, Lafayette, De Soto, Winona, and many other villages, now thriving and populous, were, within five years past, mere trading ports, or Catholic Missionary stations.

Our passage down the river, in the steamer *Northern Belle*, promises much greater expedition than the snail's progress, which we made in our voyage up. My occupations on shore were such as to engross every moment of my time in active and fatiguing labor, and the matter of journalizing was necessarily laid aside; but now that I am again afloat, and have nothing else to do, I will resume my notes of the way.

St. Paul's stands on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, at the present head of steamboat navigation, 373 miles north from Dubuque, and 2,031 miles from the mouth of the river. The main channel of this stream is about fifty rods in width at St. Paul's, and the river is much divided by islands for the whole distance between the two cities. These islands so contract the channel as to render navigation difficult and tedious in the dry season. The water is now very low, and the steamer sometimes "grounds."

St. Paul's was originally a Catholic Missionary station for tutelage of the Indians. It derives its name from the rustic church which Father GAULTIER erected and dedicated to the great apostle. At an early day this place was the resort of the dealers in "fire water" with the red man in this region. The good father made faithful and earnest war upon these human wolves in his fold, but the locality being then beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, her laws could not be enforced against them. Time, however, which changes all things, eventually wrought revolution here. The sovereignty was changed, and General TAYLOR, accompanied with a chosen band of gray coats, made a call quite unceremoniously on Father GAULTIER's troublesome intruders, and quietly pointing with his shining steel towards the frozen North, significantly intimated that the gentlemen should march. They instantly took up the line of command and marched, but whether they ever halted is a quere not settled in recorded history. This city contains, in my judgment, more elements of thrift than any other that I have visited in the upper valley. It is founded on a rock, having exhaustless quarries of excellent building stone. It is the capital of Minnesota, (moving water,) and has a population estimated here at 12,000. The city contains ten churches, a Female Seminary, a Boy's Collegiate Institute, a State-House, and several other public buildings. Accommodations for the temporary sojourner are of the first order. Six newspapers, three of them dailies, are published here. A gas company is formed and has commenced operations. In the year 1847 the locality on which the city stands could boast of only three white families and a few Indians.

The country surrounding this city is one of the most productive regions in the Mississippi Valley. The harvest, this year, is very abundant—I think I have seen finer vegetables here than in any other country except, perhaps, California. The climate is one of the most salubrious in North America. The temperature is very uniform and dry in Summer and Winter, and is a little lower through the year than that of the Atlantic States, at the same seasons, in correspondieg latitudes. Snows fall generally to the depth of ten or twelve inches and continue about five months. The citizens are, of course, the best exemplifications of the salubrity of the climate. I am assured by parties resident here that but one death has occurred from disease among the 12,000 inhabitants of this city during the past Summer! Can any Eastern city record equally conclusive proof in its favor?

It is also stated that at Lake City, a village which I have before mentioned as containing 700 inhabitants, but one death from disease darkens its catalogue of mortality during the last year and a half! There were 1,200 steamboat arrivals at St. Paul's the last year, and the number will be larger the present year.

Seven miles up the river from this city are Minneapolis on the West side and St. Anthony on the east side of the Falls. The aggregate population of the two villages exceed 7,000. Three years ago but one house was standing at Minneapolis and but three at St. Anthony. The view on approaching these villages is highly picturesque. The new white houses are scattered over an area about three miles square, the Falls are in plain sight, and the broad prairie, diversified with groves of oak, herds of cattle and fields of waving grain, extend far away in the distance until the sky intercepts the prospect. The Falls consist of a rapid, covering three quarters of a mile, with three pitches at unequal distances, each pitch being about 20 feet in descent.

Two bridges span the Mississippi between these Falls, one of which is a substantial wood structure, erected at the cost of $60,000, and the other is a noble wire suspension bridge which absorbs an investment of $130,000, and is 230 feet in length. Both of these bridges have been erected within the last two years, and they stand proud monuments of the matchless energy which is so rapidly developing the resources of this too long imperfectly known portion of the great West.

About four miles from St. Anthony is another beautiful waterfall, on a small stream which is the outlet of two small lakes—Calhoun and Harriet. This Falls, by the Indians, called *Min-ne ha-ha*, (laughing water,) and is about seventy feet in decent. The quantity of water is not large, but the pitch is so strong that visitors can walk safely over a wide space between it and the rock.

Fort Snelling, situated on the river about seven miles from the Falls of St. Anthony, is an interesting locality, and is much frequented by parties of pleasure. This is a frontier defence, but the general settlement of this region having rendered a military force unnecessary for the protection of the population, the Government has sold the land (7,000 acres) and buildings to the Army Sutler who has long resided at the Fort. He paid $90,000 for the property, but intelligent judges of its value assert that its very lowest mark of intrinsic worth is $200,000.

The purchaser, Mr. STEELE, has refused an offer of $100 per acre for portions of this land, not being, as he said, ready to make sales.

Duluth is the terminus of the northern railroad on the East side of the river opposite to Dubuque. This place will probably never be otherwise important, and will remain a suburb of its Western sister. The steamers plying to St. Paul's connect with the railroad at this place.

Galena is not improving as a city. It now contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and has several fine public and private buildings. It is a much older place than Dubuque, and for a time was the principal city in the northern valley of the Mississippi. It is about twenty-four miles south from Dubuque, and is located very unfavorably for rapid prosperity, being on a steep side-hill, thus practically rendering many of the streets which extend eastwardly from the river long, tedious flights of stairs for pedestrians to climb. This city contains much wealth and an accomplished society, but the citizens are behind those of Dubuque in public enterprise. Its lead mines are very extensively and profitably worked. This city and Dubuque are surrounded with inexhaustible quarries of excellent stone for building purposes.

Speaking of the settlers on the Western frontiers and of their protection, induces me to say a word in palliation of the conduct of "the poor Indian." His murderous attacks on the defenceless borderers are sometimes characterized by the sublimation of cruelty, and *we feel* no punishment to be too severe for their crimes. But let us look at the provocation which the *alleged aggressor feels* to be sufficient for his justification. The Creator spread out those broad prairies, covered them with grass and flowers, stocked them with herds of buffalo, elk and deer, refreshed them with living streams, and placed the red man on them. Why, then, are they not his property? Who had right paramount to the Creator's, to bestow them on his creatures? The red man was born on those beautiful meadows, he sported on them in youth, and hunted the buffalo over them in manhood; the humble home of his loved ones was reared upon them, and the ashes of his kindred are treasured in their bosom. Why, then, should not the red man love his inheritance? Why should he not desire to be buried with his forefathers, when the Great Spirit shall summon him away, as he believes, to the land of the blessed? I confess that when I make the Indian's case my own, I cease to wonder that he is cruel to the race that has despoiled him of his dearest treasure. I am constrained to believe that were the relations of the party reversed, the Christian white man would sometimes forget to be merciful. Tell me not that the Indian has sold his lands to the Government. Upon what terms of equality did the party negotiate? The weak and dependent met the powerful and exacting. The unlettered and simple contracted with the learned and crafty. Such were the relations of equality between the parties.

But even the pittance which the Government contracted to pay, has not been received by the Indian! The heartless white man has grasped the largest portion of the money, and provided for the Indian that which has crazed and beggared him. It is the stinging sense of this double wrong, that impels the Indian to harbor and seek revenge. What impulse would more naturally excite a assistant being in the Indian's normal condition? Revenge is his only mode of retaliation, and hence the Indian is cruel, just as he feels that the white man is cruel who robs the Indian of his inheritance, and forces him to become an unwilling wanderer from the homes and graves of his kindred.

Respectfully, &c., E. S. C.

NEWPORT.

The man who comes to a Newport hotel in search of quiet is about as great a victim of misplaced confidence as can well be imagined. In the first place, the quiet man is always put directly over the ball-room; and, in the second place, he receives all those little distressing attentions, called stares, which dressed-up automatons are in the habit of bestowing upon human beings. In fact, he runs a perfect gauntlet of stares. The young ladies are tortured to know who that quiet man can be that's always poking about by himself, and can only solve the mystery by determining he's either melancholy, or some nobleman in disguise, while the "tailor-signs" and "harber-poles," after a minute inspection of his clothes and hair, set him down as some "seedy cuss," and wonder "what the d—l he came to Newport for." If the quiet man be also a meek one, he can settle the question of stares by slipping out a side-door of the hotel; but the ball-room nuisance is another affair. The quiet man generally wants to go to bed early. He's had his tea, smoked his cigar, looked at the moon, and now he pulls out his watch, and thinks "it's about time to go to bed." That's all very well—it's easy enough to go to bed—but the thing is to get what you go there for. The music is banging away under him, and, when that stops, there's the infernal buzz of conversation peculiar to ball-rooms. The quiet man can't sleep. Up he gets—applies a bad epithet to his neighbors below; and, after muttering "Cursed fools!" several times, picks up a book. But who can read with a tune galloping in his head? He throws down his book, orders a bottle of ale, and, after smoking a cigar for a sedative, goes to bed again. He passes a night of delirious agony, doses, and drops off, then pops straight out of bed, as some shrill strain of music shrieks in his ear, and wakes up in the morning to find himself twisted up in the sheets, his pillow out of bed, and his head where his feet ought to be. He expostulates with the landlord, who, finding the quiet man is unpopular, and don't drink wine for dinner, coolly tells him he's sorry, but there's no other room vacant in the house. The next day the quiet man takes a mysterious departure, and the day after may be seen on the piazza of some quiet boarding-house, smoking his cigar, and moralizing on the vanities of human life.

These very vanities, however, so inimical to the tastes and habits of the quiet man, seem, nevertheless, to constitute the sole condition on which a certain class of beings are contented to exist. This class consists of that small number of beings who "have nothing to do," and at the same time have no resources within themselves. To them, the principal one of these vanities—dancing—becomes the great occupation of their lives, and to this everything else is subservient. Like watchmen and other night-laborers, they prosecute their calling in the night-season, and like them devote the day to repose. The number of hours usually allotted to their occupation is five—from 10 P. M. to 3 A. M.—and during this time they labor with most extraordinary zeal. Their employment consists in forming temporary partnerships of either sex, and then rushing to the sound of music, from one end of a large room to the other, with a species of bobbing motion. The partnership is limited in point of numbers to two at a time, and is formed by the male first clasping the female around the waist: she then affectionately reposes one arm on his shoulder, when he, immediately seizing her disengaged hand, whirls her off into space with astonishing rapidity, and their occupation commences. Their exchange is called the "Ball-room," though why, I am unable to discover, for the surface on which they occupy themselves, so far from being round or curved like a ball, is unusually level, and very unlike a ball. The name, however, may have been appropriated on account of the bouncing properties of a ball, but then again those would only apply to a ball made of some elastic substance, and then again, it's the dancer that bounces, and not the room.

I believe Political Economy has not yet assigned any rank to dancing as an employment, but it must eventually come under the head of "Productive labor," for it is certainly productive—of muscles in the legs—as any one can attest for himself by personal examination, and I am inclined to believe that the utilitarian destiny of this art is to enlarge the spindle-shanks of a degenerate race. How frequently, indeed, do we see the lamentable and distressing-looking legs of many a youth grow and expand by a judicious course of society into substantial calves, until at length, even the owner himself becomes one grand calf.

The mornings of the class "having nothing do," are devoted to sleep, but they have other recreations and relaxations to fit them for their nightly occupation. The principal of these are breakfast and dressing; an hour is usually devoted to the former for the delicate frame of the night-worker must be carefully treated—delicate tit-bits to provoke the appetite are required, and these to be taken in minute portions and with tact, that the palate may be properly tickled and all the sensuous emotions duly gratified. After breakfast is the time for scandal, this being a wonderful digestive, and every one's character having been sufficiently picked to pieces, the time arrives to dress for dinner. Dressing for this meal occupies at least an hour; the dinner takes two more, and then comes the drive. The drive is performed in elegant barouches with the usual accompaniments—trappings, coats of arms, liveried coachmen, footmen, &c., while the gaping clowns and admiring crowd minister to the vanity of these exotics as they recline negligently in their elegant equipages. On their return they commence preparations for the great business of their life. These highly concentrated essences of earth are now polished, plastered, moulded and rouged by the waiting maid or valet, and this task having occupied some three or four hours, they go to their exchange and the next day eagerly seize the morning paper to find the report of their proceedings. The height of their ambition is to be immortalized as "regal," "queenly," "elegant," "charming," "sweet" or "pretty," and many a heart has been rendered sad, almost to breaking, at finding no mention of its name; so delicate is the construction of these creations formed for the express purpose of "having nothing to do."

In addition to these relaxations, common to both sexes of this class, the males have three others, billiards, cards and wine. As for their vices; that of the women is flirtation; of the men, the "tiger."

The "tiger" is an institution that ought to be abolished. It would be amusing to bear beardless boys asking one another after the "German," if they're "going to fight the beast to-night," if the question were mere bravado, but these young scapegraces do actually go, and of course sometimes get fearfully bitten. Gambling, when it is pure gambling, is nothing more than a trial of the chances, and may, in fact, be reduced to a science founded on the doctrine of probabilities. You make your calculations and depend upon chance, and so far the transaction is fair and honest. But gambling, as conducted at the different "dens" is not pure gambling, it is positively nothing but swindling, so that when a man says he's "going to fight the beast," he speaks the literal truth. He descends to combat with a rascally sharper, who, if he sees his victim has means will allow him at first to win, but pluck him in the end. I can easily understand how simpletons and boys are thus deluded, but what astonishes me is that men of good intelligence and good judgment in other respects should go and play the victim and, still greater wonder! course their bad *luck*. Luck indeed! when the card only tells what the "sharper" had determined beforehand that it should.

It would be difficult to describe by mere words what a flirtation is. The French dictionaries designate it as *mouvement perpétuel*, perpetual motion, I suppose, and a flirt they call *une évaporée*, or a giddy person, while the adjective for flirt, *folâtre*, means gamesome, frolicsome, wanton. I made an attempt to find out what it is by personal experience, but the only result was that I found myself sitting on a piazza away from every body else except the subject of my experiment; I heard a few unmeaning words, saw a pair of thirsty-looking eyes, and then, feeling very much like a fool, proposed we should get up and take a walk, when I immediately took her back to her friends and made my escape, fully convinced that there was "nothing in it," and that there was a great deal more fun in smoking. Since then, however, observation convinces me that there must be something in it, else it wouldn't cause so much unhappiness. The amount of it is, that the women have imbibed the notion from trashy foreign novels that they must have a lover or "cavalier servente." The first thing to be done is to get married, the second to get a lover. The poor wretch of a husband who has been dreaming about matrimonial felicity suddenly finds another head thrust in between his and his wife's, and having no ambition to wear the horns alone, he goes off himself to roam in other pastures. Of course the home is unhappy, and society is the only endurable place left.

In short, the "class having nothing to do," have something to do after all, paradoxical as it may seem, and this envied race of mortals have their troubles as poignant as, if not more so than, the classes which envy them. G. S.

P. S.—My waiter at the table is as deaf as a post. I have seen "dumb-waiters" frequently, but never met with a deaf one before.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE MARKET.

Tailors and Tailoresses.

The actual makers of garments do not seem to have received any benefit from our alleged "increased extravagance in matters of dress." In the year 1850, the "jour." tailors of New-York City untwisted their legs, formed a procession, demonstrated in the Park and drew up an advanced schedule of wages. The strike was successful at this time, but as soon as work grew slack, the established prices were broken down, and though the cost of living has greatly increased, the wages in this department of labor have experienced no material improvement. The number of "jours." in the City, in 1850, was estimated at 14,000, and is said to have decreased since. The supply is certainly no larger in proportion to the demand. Concerted action among employes in this branch of trade has been found almost impracticable, as they are lacking in that *esprit du corps* which pervades large bodies of workmen employed in extensive workshops.

A small number of "jours." are to be found in the shops of the "sweaters," on Chatham and Division streets and the avenues. The "sweaters" board and furnish with employment men who, from their intemperate and irregular habits, are unable to procure work at the tailoring establishments. They furnish custom and ready-made work to their boarders at prices about fifteen per cent. below the regular rates, retaining the balance for their trouble. The "sweaters" have frequently accumulated wealth in the pursuit of their business, while journeymen who are reduced to the necessity of obtaining work in this way are merely able to earn just enough to pay for board and liquor.

A larger class of "jours," are to be found in the 'back-shops," as they are termed. These are large apartments, furnished with benches, fire, lights, smoothing-irons, and other necessary accommodations, for the use of which each man pays 50 cents per week to the proprietor, the journeyman procuring his own work and operating entirely on his own hook. This class are mostly single men. There is a great want of larger accommodations of this kind, and it would be a paying investment for some capitalist to erect extensive workshops, furnished with tailoring facilities, in which stalls should be leased to journeymen by the week at reasonable rates.

But by far the largest part of the journeymen tailors work in their close and crowded lodging rooms. One apartment frequently serves as bedchamber, kitchen and work-shop; families engaged in business and occupying two or three rooms are often in the habit of taking young tailors as boarders, and appropriating one room to their manufacturing operations. Mulberry and Bayard streets and the German settlements in this City and Williamsburg, are alive with knights of the needle who work cross-legged in doorways and windows all the fair days of Summer time. This practice of working, eating and sleeping within the same narrow bounds, is necessarily depressing to the animal spirits and ultimately destructive to health.

The rates of remuneration differ according to the class of work upon which the laborer is employed. "Custom-work," especially for the Broadway establishments, pays at least thirty per cent. better than "shop-work," which is the term applied to the ready-made garments manufactured for the wholesale clothiers, who supply the Southern and Western trade. This is easily accounted for, as in the manufacture of this latter class of work, the country competes directly with the City. The wholesale clothiers of New-York give occupation to thousands of busy fingers among the wives and daughters of farmers through all the New-England States, beside the journeymen tailors in small villages, whose cheap food and rents enable them to make a small profit, even from starvation prices. The ready-made garments are cut in the New-York shops, and sent out by cart-loads to factors, at the railroad stations, who become responsible for the work, and distribute it through the country. The wholesale clothing business of New York, especially in the best quality of garments, has grown to an enormous extent during the last ten years, owing, chiefly, to the increased consumption of ready made clothing in the South and West, which is fast destroying the traffic of the dry-goods jobbers in cloth piece goods. The lower qualities of ready-made garments are manufactured and sold most largely in Boston.

In custom-work, which must be executed within a limited time, country labor cannot of course come into competition; moreover, a superior class of artisans is needed for this work, and the rates are therefore better. The demand for workmen on wholesale garments is greater than this City could possibly meet; but the supply is unlimited, as ready-made clothing is prepared four or five months before it is wanted, and can therefore be sent any distance into the country. About two-thirds of the New-York journeymen, the largest part Germans, are employed regularly upon ready-made clothing; the others, mostly Irish, do custom-work during the two busy seasons of the year, and fill up the intervals with "shop-work."

Good journeymen on custom work average about $1 50 per day, in a few cases, a little higher, but the majority range rather below than above this figure. The earnings of journeymen employed on ready made garments average from 62½ cents to $1. It is further to be considered, however, that the tailor's day is longer than that of mechanics generally. It begins with daylight through the year and during winter rarely closes before ten o'clock at night; very many are in the habit of working as late as eleven and twelve. A few facts will show that the journeyman tailor is obliged to work late and early to make a day-laborer's wages. A custom frock coat, single breasted, black broadcloth, is made for $2 00@$3 50, and takes the "jour" from two to three days to finish, according to style and quality. The same class of work in ready made garments, is done at 30 per cent. lower rates. The journeyman tailor works from twelve to fourteen hours per diem for wages ranging from five to twelve shillings; rates, which, considering the length of the day, range rather lower than those paid for raw muscle.

A diminished supply, or a retrenchment in the hours of labor, which would amount to the same thing, might tend to improve prices. The West seems to offer some inducement for emigration to the journeyman tailor, but the country in general is a poor place for him, as few small towns afford steady employment through the year. The sedentary habits of the class, most of whom are German and Irish, brought up to the trade, unfit them for any other kind of labor. It is a common remark among them that "A jour tailor is fit for nothing else, except to keep a rum-shop."

With the present tariff of wages, a single man may save a little, by industry and economy, in the course of a year; or the father of a family, if he employ assistants. But the journeymen, as a class, save nothing. The dull and monotonous course of their working day life tempts them to frequent and protracted seasons of dissipation. All active occupations offer some vent for the animal spirit. The ringing rivalry of muscles at the anvil keeps the nervous system in a glowing yet healthy state of excitement; labor with the needle is weary, close and depressing. When the blacksmith finishes his ten hours, he asks for repose; when the tailor has worked his fourteen, he craves excitement. He begins the night with a little cards and beer; the quantity and strength of the drink increases until finally the party adjourns to some resort in Mulberry-street, kept by a broken-down journeyman, and here they spend often two or three days; at any rate, they spend all the money in their pockets.

Tailoresses.—The condition of the sewing women of New-York City has frequently been made a subject of comment. The majority of tailoresses are employed on the cheap qualities of ready-made clothing, for which the lowest rates are paid; sometimes as low as fifteen cents for a pair of satinet pants which could be made in two-thirds of a day. These pants, however, are generally given out from the shops at 26c. to 30c. per pair. Girls who do custom work vests get very fair wages, as the work is required to be of the neatest kind. Numbers of girls are employed as assistants by journeymen tailors, at the rate of $2 50 and $4 per week. Females obtain the best prices by applying personally at the shops for work, but this they are not always disposed to do, particularly if at all attractive in their appearance. It has become customary among a class of "fast young men," to seek the acquaintance of young sewing girls, for evil purposes, which they are frequently able to accomplish, through the connivance of employes in the large tailoring establishments.

The road hangs about until he spies a pretty damsel coming in with her bundle of work. He has a vest cut out which is given into the hands of the victim to be made up. He is in a hurry for the article, and concludes to go and bring it home himself. The residence of the sewing girl is learned from the books of the establishment. The introduction and whatever follows it, by insensible degrees, is an easy matter. Merchant tailors and clothiers would do well to look after this new feature which employes are introducing into their business.

Cutters.—The best class of Broadway cutters, on custom work, get high salaries, ranging as high as $2,000 per annum. For this occupation great natural tact and taste, with acquired skill, is requisite. The post is also one of responsibility. The cutters of ready-made garments only follow some eight or nine patterns, and average from $8 to $9 per week. This work only lasts during the busy season, twice a year, and the cutter can find very little to do during the rest of the time. The work is so severe on the hands, cutting several thicknesses of cloth at once, that they are disabled from effective labor as sewers.

The Dog Star and Mad Dogs.

It may be a sad thing to see affection wasted upon the canine species; the consumption of food by them, which were better bestowed on more money-making animals, is improper, as is their human taste for mutton, but the greatest charge laid at their door is contained in the third specification of "Dogs as a Means of Grace,"—Hydrophobia, and its inconvenience to the human family. Popular belief and—what is often synonymous—popular error gives to the dog-star the honor of influencing the ebb and flow of canine madness, as its lunar sister does the tide in the affairs of men. Founded on this error, laws are enacted against the race, to remain in force during the dog-days. Unconscious Sirius! Thou hast about as much to do with it as the Pleiades in Taurus with the price of beef. When we can be made to understand that hydrophobia is as prevalent in Winter as in Summer, and in cold climates more than in a warmer zone, we shall at least know when to expect *rabies*, if not to cure it.

Dr. THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD, of Troy, N. Y., an eminent physician and one widely known as a sound and able contributor to medical literature and knowledge, was called on by the American Medical Association to collect facts and prepare a report on the subject of hydrophobia, as influenced by climate, season and other circumstances. This report was made some time since, but in view of the excitement on the subject of hydrophobia at present, its conclusions and facts will be interesting to the public. It was resolved by the Association that the Secretary transmit to the Governor of each State a copy of the statistical part of the report, with a respectful request to bring the subject before their respective Legislatures to devise means to remove or mitigate the evil. The report has met with great attention in consequence of this resolution and provoked inquiry on the subject. Amid the dimness of the facts relating to this question one thing is proved, that temperature is no exponent of the prevalence of hydrophobia. The report says:

> The main object of our inquiries has been to ascertain, if possible, whether hydrophobia prevails more at one season of the year than at another; whether the community is more in danger from the bite of rabid animals in hot weather and during "dog days," than during the colder months of the year; the proof, therefore, of the existence of *rabies canina* in any place and at any time is what we seek; and whether the virus is communicated to man or brute, the fact is equally apropos to the task assigned us, though not of equal importance to the community where it exists.
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> The disease is of frequent occurrence in France and Northern Europe, as well as in the Northern States of this Union. On the continent of Europe especially is it so, as will appear from the following curious statistical table of its ravages in Prussia: In 1810 there were 104 deaths from hydrophobia in that kingdom; 1811, 117; 1812, 101; 1813, 95; 1814, 127; 1815, 79; 1816, 201; 1817, 228; 1818, 260; 1819, 856. Total, 1,668. (Edinburg *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1834.) This considerably exceeds the number of authenticated cases known to have been put on record throughout the world when Dr. HAMILTON wrote his book in 1798. The deaths were most frequent in the Provinces of Marienwerder (228) and Bromberg (162.) In Breslau it was 90; in Oppeln, 53; in Trier, 46; in Aachen, 58. On the contrary not a single case occurred in Strasburg, and it was rare (5) in Dusseldorf and in several other places. HUFELAND observes that those provinces in which it is most abundant are contiguous to forests containing wolves, to the forests of Ardennes, of Russia, and of Poland. Hydrophobia is very rare in Sweden. In England and in this country, it seems to occur most frequently in cold or mild weather. Dr. MEASE says: "During several hard winter months within my remembrance in this city (Philadelphia), dogs very commonly went mad."
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> Rabies seems to be a rare disease in tropical climates. SAVARY says: "The disease is not known in the Island of Cyprus, or Syria, bordering on the sea;" "nor is it ever seen in Egypt," says VOLNEY, which is confirmed by LARREY in his work on military surgery (vol. ii. p. 226, French edition.) PROSPER ALPINUS, who resided in Egypt three years, as physician to the Venetian Consul, says the same thing. Dr. BARROW says: "It is extremely rare at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the interior of Caffraria. According to Dr. MOSELY, the disease is unknown in the Island of Antigua, and Drs. HAMILTON and MOSELY both state that "there was not a single case in Jamaica for a period of fifty years previous to 1783." Dr. THOMAS, too, who also lived in the West Indies a long time, never saw a case or heard it spoken of while there. It is the testimony of a number of travelers that in all India, although dogs are quite numerous, the disease was equally rare; we say it was, for Dr. DANIEL JOHNSON says that rabies is now very common there. This apparent immunity from the disease in some tropical countries may, at first view, seem to be the effect of climate. That such is not the case, however, is probable from the fact that that disease has, in several instances, originated, or been developed there, and when existing has spread as readily by inoculation as elsewhere. Such was the case in India, as stated by Dr. JOHNSON, and also in the Island of Crete, where the disease was formerly of frequent occurrence. The prevalence of rabies in Crete was the consequence of a peculiar occupation of the island. The inhabitants were dog-fanciers. They had many choice varieties of the animal, the breeding and sale of which for exportation were a source of considerable revenue. From the very nature of the case, dogs were very numerous and well-fed. Dog-fights, of course, must have been very common, and the disease was probably produced, as it is in all other countries, independent of climate.
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> Although statistics of rabies go to show that, contrary to popular prejudice, it occurs most frequently in cold countries, and during Autumn, Winter and Spring, still it appears that of the whole number of cases that occur out of the Tropics during the year, nearly an equal proportion occur during each month of the year, from which it may be inferred that the appearance and prevalence of the disease, at particular seasons, and in certain localities or regions, are accidental, and in no way connected with, or produced by, any thermal or sidereal influence.
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> From a reference to the tables annexed, it will also be perceived how strongly they confirm conclusions to be derived from similar statistics in Europe. Dr. RADCLIFFE, of England, has made an analysis of 109 cases of hydrophobia. In 84 the month is stated in which inoculation took place. Of these, January furnishes of the class, most of whom are German and Irish, brought up to the trade, unfit them for any other kind of labor. It is a common remark among them of the year, beginning with March, 30; second quarter, 15; third quarter, 14, and last quarter, ending with February 23.
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> Every investigation, and anywhere made, only proves that a belief in the influence of the "dog star," or climate, or season of the year, as inducing or favoring the production of rabies, is an utter fallacy, a mere astrological fancy, handed down, it may be, from remote ages, its very antiquity, perhaps, shielding it from the probe of investigation, but yet entirely unsupported by facts. Laws based upon such an hypothesis are a reproach to the Nineteenth Century, and not only absurd, and their execution expensive and cruel, but positively injurious to the community, inasmuch as, during the colder seasons of the year, when furious is not in the ascendant, they are off their guard, and thus, lulled into a false security, are consequently more exposed to danger.
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> A reference to the tables will also show that very few cases of hydrophobia result from bites on parts of the body protected by clothing. The cases reported are almost uniformly from bites on exposed parts of the body, such as the fingers, hands, face, nose, ears, &c., &c. They also show that it is not necessary that the animal inflicting the wound should itself be diseased. Temporary anger, produced by harsh and cruel treatment, is noticed in several of the cases as preceding the infliction of the injury which resulted in all the symptoms of well-marked hydrophobia.
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> In some few of the cases received, the period of inoculation is not mentioned. Where this has occurred your Committee have taken the usual average of determined cases, which is about 40 days, and counting backwards have assumed the date reached as the period of the injury; this, however, occurs in but very few instances.
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> The statistics also indicate with sufficient clearness the course which legislative and municipal authorities should pursue in reference to this subject. They demonstrate that an attack of hydrophobia is invariably preceded by the bite of a dog or other rabid or enraged animal, and that no one season of the year affords any immunity from the danger of inoculation. They confirm, too, as might have been expected, the results of the mortality statistics of the late census of the United States, carefully prepared by the superintendent of the census, J. D. B. DeBow, Esq. We there find that, during the year ending 1st June, 1850, there were reported twenty-six deaths from hydrophobia, as follows: Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; New-Hampshire, 1; New-Jersey, 1; New-York, 3; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 4; New Mexico, 3. And the seasons of the year were as follows: first quarter, beginning with March, 7; second quarter, 7; third quarter, 3; and last quarter, December, January and February, 9. Total, 26.
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> It will be seen that several of the communications notice the existence of "dog laws" in their several localities in force mostly during the hot months of the year; but none of them embracing the whole year.
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> Thus it seems to your Committee that a very strong case has been made out, though not as strong as it would have been could they have presented the Association with a longer catalogue of cases; for it is certain that with all their diligence they have collected but a small number of those which have occurred in the United States. Enough, however, is here presented, if brought properly before the community, as it is in the power of this National Association to do, to produce results, under the operation of the law of self-preservation alone, favorable to human life and happiness, however destructive it might prove to the canine and feline races. The Committee do not feel called upon to recommend any specific course of action for legislators to pursue. The simple question seems to be, shall human or canine life be protected by the ægis of the law?

The following is a synopsis of the statistics collected by the Committee from the United States Census, from the report itself, and in England and France, showing conclusively the prevalence of this fearful disease in Winter:

	Report.	U. S. Census.	France.	England.	Total.
Spring	21	7	10	30	73
Summer	21	7	16	15	59
Autumn	27	8	4	14	43
Winter	23	9	19	32	65
Total	109	36	40	69	250

Although the object of this article is to show the connection between hydrophobia and temperature, it may not be amiss to give some of the views of the Committee on the pathology of the disease, recommending excision, however long after being bitten by a rabid animal.

> "Many medical writers have despaired of excision unless it is employed within a few hours, and perhaps a few minutes after the wound, on the supposition that after a very short time the poison must have mingled with the blood of the bitten animals; but it is well known that the poison has *long dormant* and inactive in the part to which it was first applied, and, therefore, it is proper to perform excision, not only before the wound is healed, but even at any period before the constitutional symptoms have commenced." (*Cases of Tetanus and Hydrophobia*, by C. H. PARRY, M. D.,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 8.

The September Term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge Nelson. This being a Special Term there is no Jury, and the Court will be occupied with hearing motions and arguments. The Judge announced this morning that he would hear motions, and various members of the Bar immediately proceeded to give reasons why their particular motions should not be heard this morning. The various reasons seemed satisfactory, and the motions were postponed. An exception to the Commissioner's report in the case of the ship *Rixmond* was argued by Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Lord.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Sept. 8.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE LEGALITY OF THE DISCHARGE OF POLICEMEN.

The People ex rel. Richard Gambling vs. *James W. Nye et al., Police Commissioners.*—This morning, Mr. Sherwood, counsel for the relator, made an application for a *certiorari* in this case, and in those of nine other discharged policemen. The men were discharged, it is alleged, without any notice of charges being preferred against them—contrary to the regulations of the Police law. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers.
Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

Derickson vs. *Wheeler.*—Motion to strike out portion of answer as irrelevant and redundant denied, except to certain parts. See order.

Before Hon. Justice Daly.

THE LIFE INSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

Frederick R. Lee and George L. Taylor vs. *The Manhattan Life Insurance Company and Ophelia Taylor.*—This morning an order to show cause, returnable on the 15th inst., was granted to the relator, why the defendants should not be restrained by injunction from paying or receiving the $5,000 insured upon the life of the late Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
Before Judge Davies.

Hester Ann Pinckney vs. *Joseph C. Pinckney.*—Judgment of absolute divorce ordered to be entered in favor of the plaintiff.

The Cunningham Habeas Corpus—Hrs. Cunningham Admitted to Bail—Opinion of Judge Peabody—No Bail Entered.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Sept. 8.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In re Emma A. Burdell, on Habeas Corpus.—The prisoner is before me on a writ of *habeas corpus*, addressed to John Gray, Warden of the City Prison, asking to be admitted to bail. The return to the writ shows that she is detained in Prison by virtue of a commitment by a Police Justice, on the charge of "having feloniously and fraudulently produced an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child would have been entitled to a share of the personal estate, and to inherit ithis real estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of such real estate or the distribution of such personal property, from the persons lawfully entitled thereto."

Annexed to said return is a statutory writ of *certiorari*, on which is written a discharge of the writ by Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas. That writ is addressed to the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, commanding him "to certify to Judge Daly the day and cause of the imprisonment of Emma A. Burdell, and the preliminary affidavits, &c., of William S. Davison, one of the Police Justices," &c.

Annexed to this writ is the return of the Clerk to whom it is addressed, in substance that he had no personal or official knowledge of the day and cause of imprisonment of the said Emma A. Burdell, but that he returns certain affidavits against her on a charge of felony, which have been certified to the Court of General Sessions by the magistrate taking the same. The affidavits referred to in the return are not annexed, and do not appear before me. There is also annexed to the writ of *habeas corpus*, as if a part of the return to it, an extract from the minutes of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, stating that a motion was made in that Court to admit the prisoner to bail on the 12th day of August, 1857, which was denied.

These writs—the writ of *certiorari* and the return, and discharge indorsed, and the extract from the minutes of the Court of Sessions—are annexed to and seem to form a part of the return of the Warden of the City Prison to the writ of *habeas corpus* on which the prisoner is brought before me.

The prisoner answers to the return by interposing a traverse, and claims that she is illegally detained, and, to show this, she sets forth a copy of the proofs before the magistrate; as that the case presented to him is before me.

A motion is made on behalf of the people that the *habeas corpus* be discharged on the ground that the question of bail is *res adjudicata:*

First—That the magistrate before whom the examination was had refused to admit to bail.

Second—That the same question was decided adversely to the applicant by Judge Daly on the writ of *certiorari.*

Third—That a motion has been made in the Court of Sessions for the same purpose, which has also been denied.

As to the proceedings before Judge Daly, there is nothing before me to show that the question of admitting to bail was ever passed upon, discussed, or raised there, even assuming all the papers before me as a part of the return of the Warden of the Prison to be properly here, proving their own genuineness and establishing all the facts stated in them. The papers returned to Judge Daly on that writ do not appear before me, nor is there contained in his discharge any intimation what was done before him. The more appropriate office of the writ of *certiorari* in such a case is to revise the proceedings before the magistrate, and see whether any error in law was committed by him, and particularly whether he had proper jurisdiction of the matter. It is not usually resorted to alone for the more purpose of moving to admit to bail, and I believe it is not even the appropriate writ for that purpose, except when issued with and in aid of the writ of *habeas corpus*—which it was not in that case. I cannot, therefore, infer from the fact that a writ of *certiorari* was issued and afterward discharged by him—which is really all that I have any evidence was done—that the question of bail was raised and decided on that occasion; much less can I assume that, either before him or the Court of Sessions, the question of admitting to bail was presented and decided on the same state of facts as are presented before me.

Estoppels are not favored in law, and the party seeking to avail himself of one must set forth all the facts material to establish it. On the part of the prisoner it was denied most positively that either of those learned Judges did examine and pass upon that question, and certainly the papers before me fall far short of setting forth the facts in a manner sufficiently full and definite to authorize me to adjudge that they did. The extract from the minutes of the Court of Sessions does not show on what papers or facts the motion was made, and I believe it is conceded practically that the person of the prisoner was not before either of those Judges to give jurisdiction of her person.

The action of the committing magistrate is not final in its nature, and there is not before me any sufficient evidence that the question as presented here has been judicially determined by any Court or officer having jurisdiction to pass upon it.

These preliminary objections being disposed of, it remains for me to decide whether this is a proper case for bail, and, if so, to fix the amount of bail proper to be taken. Is this a proper case for bail? Society has a right, when a crime has been committed, to punish the author of it, and for that purpose, when facts are shown which indicate with a reasonable degree of probability that any certain person is guilty of it, it is the right of society to have such person properly brought to trial, that his guilt or innocence may be ascertained.

For the purpose of securing his presence for trial, and (if convicted) subsequently for punishment, he may lawfully be restrained of his personal liberty and detained in custody, unless he elect to give such pledge as affords a reasonable security that he will appear at the time and place fixed for trial. Such reasonable security for the appearance of all that society has a right to in that respect. And when the crime charged, and other circumstances, are such that a bond will afford reasonable assurance that he will appear to stand trial, it is the right of the accused that the bond should be accepted in lieu of his personal detention for the time. This is the law of our land. It is consistent with reason and humanity. It answers all the necessities of society, and with the least amount of privation to the individual consistent with the paramount right of society.

The right to detain for trial by a restraint of personal liberty is limited to the necessities of society, and when other adequate security can be had, the necessity for personal detention does not arise, and a resort to it is not warranted by law, but is illegal, unjust and oppressive. What are the rights of society and what those of the individual in this case? Will a bond in a pecuniary penalty afford reasonable security that the accused will appear in compliance with it and submit herself to trial? The forfeiture of such a bond would merely give to the State the amount of the penalty in money, which would not afford compensation for a failure of justice; and in examining this question I am to look chiefly, if not entirely, to the probability of its answering the end of rendering her production sure. In determining whether such security would be adequate, the circumstances of the case must be considered. Prominent among them are the nature of the offence charged and the penalty to follow upon conviction. And first, as to the nature of the offence—What amount of odium would attach to a conviction of it? The production of a child, falsely pretending it to be born of parents whose child would be entitled to property, with the intent to divert such property from the legal channels of descent, and thereby defraud those who are legally entitled to it—an attempt by the production of a fictitious heir to defraud real heirs of their legal rights—an attempt by one grand falsehood, sustained by numerous other untruths, to deprive persons of property to which they are legally entitled—this seems to suggest the moral grade of the offence which should determine the measure of odium to be visited upon a conviction. Next, what is the legal penalty to which she is exposed? This is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term "not exceeding ten years." The medium between the greatest and the least amount of punishment allowed by law would be five years' imprisonment, and this is certainly sufficient to make one shrink from exposure to it, and seek to avoid it with no little zeal, and without regard to small sacrifices. A delicate woman, especially, must be supposed to look with horror at the possibility of such a result. Next come the probabilities of conviction; and all experience has shown that this consideration is usually the most prominent in the human mind, in determining the amount of sacrifice to be made, and hazards to be encountered, for the sake of avoiding a trial. The prospect of any term in State Prison is usually esteemed by the accused of vastly more consequence than the extent of the duration of that term. The mind shrinks from contemplating at length what is to follow after entering that sepulchre—the progress of time, the revolution of the seasons, the succession of events in that other world; and, for most purposes, limits its survey to the yawning portals, the approach to them, and the moment at which they are to be passed. The chances of conviction, then, are of the first importance in calculating the probability of one's appearance for trial in compliance with a bond. The facts in this case, as presented by the prosecution, are, that the accused, after feigning pregnancy for sufficient time, was found in her chamber, in the night, in bed, having by her a child, which she said, when asked by some visitors, was the offspring of herself and Dr. Burdell. She had previously claimed to be the wife of Dr. Burdell, who was then deceased, having a considerable estate, which, if she were his wife and this were their child, it would be entitled to inherit. The intent on her part, from the evidence of the prosecution, seems pretty certainly to have been at some time to make a claim on behalf of this child to the estate of the deceased Dr. Burdell, and the first great question is, was this a fraudulent production of a child, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child would be entitled to inherit, with the intent thereby to intercept the inheritance.

The question seems to divide itself into several:

1. Was it a fraudulent production of the child?

2. Did she falsely pretend that it was born of certain parents?

3. Would a child of the parents of whom she pretended it was born be entitled to inherit?

4. Was it her intention by this fraudulent production to intercept the inheritance?

First—Was the production of this child under the circumstances a fraud in law? Was any fraud in law perpetrated? Was any fraud attempted at that time? If there was any fraud perpetrated or attempted, against whom was it attempted? Who was by this production of the child defrauded or attempted to be defrauded? Was it Dr. Montague, or Captain Speight, or Inspector Dilks to whom she said, in answer to their inquiries, that it was her child? The child was there, and was carried thither, directly or indirectly, by her. But she had made no statement or claim respecting it except to answer certain questions proposed to her, and if she had then proclaimed that it was the offspring of herself and Dr. Burdell, I do not see that it would be material. She intended, probably, at some future time to perpetrate a fraud, or to attempt one, and this child may have been provided for the purpose as a means or instrument to be used in its accomplishment. She intended at a future time fraudulently to produce that child, and to assert its rights as the offspring of herself and Dr. Burdell to the property left by him. She had made no such claim, however, and it seems to me quite doubtful if the fraudulent production contemplated by the statute was there made at the time she was arrested in her course; and without dwelling to show by what process of reasoning I arrive at the result further than is suggested above, my conclusion is that there is (at least) great doubt, even assuming the facts to be exactly as claimed by the prosecution, and susceptible of no contradiction or modification, whether a fraudulent production such as the statute contemplates, and such as is declared to be a felony, and punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for ten years, was there made and completed.

Second—Did she falsely pretend that it was born of certain parents—herself and Dr. Burdell? She certainly did, if I understand the meaning of her language.

Third—Would a child of the parents of whom she pretended it was born—that is, of herself and Dr. Burdell—be entitled to inherit? There is no evidence or claim it would; on the contrary, the claim or pretence of the accused in that respect is substituted and relied on by the prosecution for the legal fact. She had previously claimed or pretended to be the wife of Dr. Burdell; and, if she had been so, this child was. Her previous claim in that respect is the only evidence of the fact. This claim of hers, to be evidence at all, must, I suppose, come under the head of confession, and would be slight evidence of such a fact. She probably thought that a child of herself and Dr. Burdell would be allowed to inherit. There is no evidence that it would, however, and I think the case not without difficulty at this point.

Fourth—Was it her intent, by this production, to intercept the inheritance? The fraudulent production—the false pretence that it is born of parents whose child would be entitled to inherit, and the intent to intercept the inheritance, must unite to constitute the crime. We will assume that there was the fraudulent production and the false pretence as to its birth. What interest was there by that production, and false pretence, at that particular time and place, to intercept the inheritance? Was there the intent by the then present act accompanying it which is requisite to constitute the crime? Was not all this scene in contemplation of and preparatory to acts intended to be performed at a future time, which acts thus contemplated would probably (had they been realized) have constituted the offence which the statute designed to punish? This statue has never received a judicial construction that I am aware of, and no analogies for its construction have been suggested. Of course I am left without those aids in my endeavors to find a proper construction for it, and in the brief and summary manner in which this matter has been disposed of, I can only hope to arrive at general accuracy in the result to which I shall come. To my mind there is great difficulty in applying this statute to the facts presented in this case, and I come readily, therefore, to the conclusion that there are very serious doubts about a conviction under it being practicable. Other circumstances of this case are also worthy of consideration. Her position in life—her social and family relations—the innumerable ties which have more or less restraint in every case, and her pecuniary means, may all be considered; but above all circumstances to be considered in this connection is her sex, which diminishes immeasurably, in my judgment, the power and probability of escape. This, in connection with her children, numerous, helpless and dependent, and each a hostage to society that she will remain where she can be subjected to the operation of law, seem to be almost adequate recognizance for her appearance for trial, and, strengthened by a bond for a reasonable amount, may, I think, be relied on, under all the circumstances, with entire safety. Perhaps no occurrence within our time has so electrified society, throughout all ranks and classes, as this and one shortly preceding it, with which in the public mind this unfortunate accused was also associated; and certainly no person under suspicion was ever more rigorously dealt with by public opinion, and it is not remarkable that under the influence of the prevailing sentiment by which every one must be affected in a greater or less degree, it should have been difficult to convince a conscientious and enlightened Judge that it was safe and proper to admit her to bail; but now that the lapse of time has allowed the tempest of public feeling to subside, it would be not a little remarkable if a magistrate should be found to adjudge upon all the circumstances of this case that no amount of bail would render her production for trial reasonably secure. The value of this right to her and her family at this most critical juncture, when, in addition to all ordinary reasons, its importance is immeasurably enhanced by her necessities for it to enable her to prepare for the ordeal through which she is about to pass, is too apparent to call for a remark. But the importance to society that the law which depends for the support and enforcement on the respect it should maintain in the hearts of the public should not be allowed to work injustice and oppression, is no less momentous; for with us nothing can be more fatal than a distrust of public justice. The scenes of violence and outrage occurring from time to time in regions which we are accustomed to regard as less favored than our own are not more to be deprecated because they are done in open defiance of law. On the contrary, the same amount of injustice perpetrated in the name and under the forms of legal justice would go further to undermining and destroy society, because it should assume the livery and feign the sanctity of judicial enactment. My conclusion is that the ends of public justice will be answered by admitting the prisoner to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Immediately after the rendering of this opinion, Judge Roosevelt granted a writ of *certiorari*, to review the proceedings before Judge Peabody, at the next General Term. No bail was yesterday entered, the parties intending to meet and settle that matter this morning.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Sept. 8.
Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

John F. Brennan vs. *John Smith et al.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer.

Mary Hymes vs. *William Hymes.*—Referred to John D. Hoyt, Esq.

William Stillman vs. *James Davis, &c.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Franz Mack vs. *Manarma Mack.*—Attachment ordered.

John Husson vs. *Augustus P. Woodruff.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Sept. 8.
Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

The most interesting case that was expected to come before the Court was that of Mrs. Sands, upon whose house, in Eleventh-street, Captain Hart, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made a descent on Friday night, as related in the Times the next day. A large crowd of witnesses and others interested in this case were in Court, among them Mrs. Sands herself. The case, as stated below, was not passed upon.

The calendar was of the usual length. It contained 45 prison cases and 18 bail cases, which were disposed of with commendable dispatch. Several pickpockets were sent up for the full term—six months.

Mary Finnegan, an old woman, appeared to testify that her son, Matthew, a boy not out of his teens, had assaulted her and beaten her with a broomstick, at their residence, No. 270 Delancey-street, Sept. 5. She said he was a burden to her; she was compelled to support him. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Buckley, it was alleged, went on board the canal boat *John B. Wright*, lying at Pier No. 9, East River, John Halpin, Captain, and stole a quantity of canvas. Judge Osborne sentenced him to the Penitentiary for four months. Counsel claimed the privilege of examining some witnesses for the defence, and insisted that the case should be reopened for the purpose. To this the Court finally consented, and the prisoner was remanded till Thursday.

Buckhard Seesamp was charged with assaulting and beating his wife, Johanna Seesamp, Sept. 5. Judge Osborne asked him what he had to say to this. The prisoner denied that he had beaten her. *Judge Osborne*—Your son and wife both say that you did beat her. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Edward McCormick, who was found guilty of an assault and battery committed upon Henry Krehe, Aug. 27.

William Burns, a youth of perhaps eighteen Summers, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a $1 bill from James Mooney, Sept. 7. Mooney said he caught him with his hand in his pocket. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say to this charge, Burns? Did you steal the money? *Prisoner*—(Sobbing)—I haven't got nothing to say, Sir, only I didn't do it, Sir. I'll take my oath I didn't. I can bring the officer who arrested me to prove that I went with him willingly, because I wanted to have my innocence proved. *Judge Osborne*—We have but one rule with regard to you pickpockets, and that is to give you the full term. We find you guilty and sentence you to six months in the Penitentiary. The prisoner cried hard when the sentence was announced. "Stop picking pockets, then," said Judge Connolly. The prisoner set up a dismal howl and was taken into the prison by an officer.

Francis Ryan, a small boy, was caught by John Van Pelt in the act of stealing some pine boards, Sept. 5. There were other boys with him but they escaped. The complainant was for having him discharged. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find you guilty, but suspend sentence this time. If you are ever caught here again we shall know how to deal with you. Go.

William Carpenter was found guilty of filching $7 from Terrence McGee, Sept. 6. The complainant desired that he should not be punished. *Judge Osborne*—(To the prisoner)—The complainant in this case says you've born e very good character, and that there were strong temptations in this case. We want to let you go. We find you guilty of the larceny, and suspend sentence at his request. *Judge Connolly*—But if you're ever ceught here again you'll be heavily punished.

The case of James Dorsay, charged with beating his wife Ann, was next called. The husband was there but the wife did not answer. "Johnson," said Judge Osborne, addressing the Clerk, "the next time sort out all these cases and we'll make a general jail delivery. Take it for granted the witnesses won't appear.

George W. Lyces, John H. Cann, Mary Ann Beffy, and Ellen Dolan were the names of four very small children, who were brought to the bar charged by Lewis Woodruff with stealing a dollar's worth of copper coins, Sept. 6. The parents of some of the children stood beside them, and promised to take care of them if they were permitted to go with them. A communication from the Matron of the City Prison was received, advising the detention of the little girl Mary Ann Duffy, as her mother was a worthless woman and would not take care of her. *Judge Osborne*—Take Mary Ann Duffy back. Let the others go.

Peter Lyons was another of the pick-pocket tribe. He put his hand in David Leonerd's pocket, September 5, and stole seven shillings in silver coin from him. Leonard in return put him on the road to the Penitentiary. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this? The prisoner said he didn't do it. The complainant had seized hold of him and torn his shirt and struck him. *Judge Connolly* thought it served him right. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. That's what we give all pickpockets. *Prisoner*—Oh, that's ——. I won't go there. (Struggling with the officers.) I won't go there till I prove my innocence. He was borne out of the Court room by the officers.

Patrick McGuire committed an assault and battery on Jane Meyers, August 26. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, whose testimony proved that the assault was not an aggravated one. *Judge Osborne*—There is no doubt about the assault on the part of McGuire, but he seems to have been provoked to it. We find him guilty, and suspend sentence against him.

James Wheeler was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Jane Dervins. "Does she want to prosecute him?" inquired Judge Osborne. "Do you went to prosecute him?" echoed Judge Connolly, to the complainant. She answered "No." "I thought she had a forgiving-looking countenance," said Judge Osborne, "It don't amount to much any how. Let him go."

Andrew O'Brien, not a pugnacious looking man, was arraigned on the complaint of Timothy Hagan, who charged him with assault and battery, committed upon him September 5. The complainant's story was that he went to a ball with e friend in the evenlog, and coming home stopped in at the prisoner's drinking place, and called for two small glasses of beer. The prisoner charged him five shilliegs and sixpence for the beer, which he thought exorbitant, and refused to pay. O'Brien said they should not leave the house alive without paying it, shut the door, seized an iron bar which he kept behind the counter, and assaulted them; this prisoner's brother shot the witness' companion with a revolver and the prisoner struck the witness and threatened his life. Witnesses for the defence told a very different story. They said the complainant and his friend had the prisoner down and were beating him in front of his house. Michael O'Brien, brother of the prisoner, had not seen the first of the affray. Coming home he saw his brother lying on the walk, these men beating him, he interfered and they took hold of him, when he rushed into the house, got his revolver, and shot one of them. He was under arrest. *Judge Connolly*—He keeps a bad house there; he had no business to charge five and sixpence for the beer. *Judge Osborne*—(To the prisoner)—We find you guilty and fine you $50.

Henry Legenfelt was arraigned at the instance of his employer, Jacob Emerling, who accused him of embezzling $40 at different times. The prisoner pleaded guilty to taking $11. *Judge Osborne*—Why did you take it? *Counsel*—He says he took part of it. *Judge Osborne*—Why did he take it? *Counsel*—Because he wanted to, I suppose. *Judge Osborne* (to the prisoner)—Well, your master says there is nothing against your character. We'll make the sentence light. City prison, 60 days.

Mary Brown, a colored woman, ("Brown by name and black by nature," observed Judge Osborne,) was charged in two complaints with petit larceny: first, in stealing a sprigged and parasol worth $4, from Anthony Johnson (colored); second, in "hooking" from Sarah Hardy's dress pattern, September 2. She was found guilty of the first charge, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. The other complaint was permitted to lie over.

Thomas Miller was charged with an assault and battery upon, and attempting to rescue a prisoner from, Officer John F. Dickson, of the Sixth Ward Police, in Baxter-street, August 29. The following note was addressed to Judge Osborne:

"Please be as easy with Miller as you can. The charge is interfering with Officer Dickson in taking a prisoner to the station. His wife is about to be confined and they have scarcely *bread for their little ones.*
Very respectfully,
JOHN F. DICKSON."

The case of Mrs. Sarah Sands, charged by William Harding, No. 7 Eleventh street, and Officer Edmund T. Lockwood, of the Seventeenth District Police, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 10 Eleventh-street, was adjourned till Thursday, with the understanding that it would then be surely tried. *Judge Osborne*—(to counsel)—Get the District-Attorney's opinion whether an assignation house comes under the law, and is a public nuisance if kept quiet and orderly; and let us know what his opinion is. Don't smother it if it is unfavorable to you. *Counsel*—Well, I guess I will. Unless the District-Attorney has altered his opinion on that point, it will be favorable to me.

Theodore Hahns, keeper of a lager bier saloon at No. 49 Chambers-street, was found guilty of an assault and battery on Joseph Klebs, of No. 55 Crosby-street, August 31, and fined $25.

Joseph Solomon had beaten Meena Levi. Both of them had fought well. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, I guess it was about a fair fight. We find him guilty and suspend sentence. There seems to have been considerable provocation.

Thirteen prisoners were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, viz: Joseph Bernhardt, John Meehan, Bridget McDonald and Henry Parasine, all charged with petit larceny; and John Dwyer, John Donelly, James Dorsey, Andrew Gillen, Charles Smith, James Wheeler, Owen Keegan and Andrew Riber, charged with assault and battery.

The Court adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Maynard.

Francis S. Banks and Ehery Anderson vs. *Joseph W. Trust.*—This was an action for the recovery of fees and disbursements, in an action brought by the defendant against James Pierson. Mr. Choate, for plaintiffs, called as a witness Mr. Banks, one of the plaintiffs, to show an agreement between plaintiffs and defendant to pay for services and disbursements, and offered to read the same in evidence. The defendant's counsel, Mr. Lang, objected, on the ground that the agreement attempted to be proved was an agreement in the Superior Court, whereas it appears from the plaintiffs' own complaint that they claimed for services in the Court of Common Pleas, whereupon the Judge maintained the defendant's objections, and overruled said offer of the plaintiffs' attorney, to which the plaintiffs excepted, contending that the words in the agreement, "Superior Court," instead of Court of Common Pleas, was merely a technical error, and then submitted the case on such ruling; whereupon the Judge nonsuited the plaintiffs, and gave judgment for defendant, with costs.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.
Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.

An Excited Juror.—One of the tardy Jurors, soon after the Court opened, approached the Judge and asked to be excused from serving. His reasons not being satisfactory he was not excused, when he became much excited and stated that he would leave unless compelled to remain by force. He was placed in charge of an officer and taken to a window to cool off.

Assault and Battery.—Several men named Totten, were placed on trial for committing an assault and battery upon John Friend, the proprietor of "Friend's Home," Sheepshead Bay. The offence was committed some time last Summer. The defendants, it was alleged, rode up to the hotel one Sunday somewhat the worse for drink, when Friend refused to furnish them with drinks, when they, as he swears, knocked him down and tore his clothes. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

What Constitutes a Burglary?—In the case of John Bush, (heretofore reported,) convicted of burglary, second degree, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, and in whose case a new trial was ordered, Strang, P. J. gives the following

OPINION.

The defendant was convicted of the crime of burglary in the second degree, at a Court of General Sessions in the County of Kings; several objections were raised by his counsel to the proceedings during the trial, and have been repeated in this Court, the more material of which I shall consider.

The indictment charges that the crime was committed in the dwelling of John Wood. He occupied two apartments in the house, and there were several tenanted by others. The outer or hall door was common to all the occupants: the rooms occupied by Wood constituted his dwelling-house within the requirements of the law. It has been decided that chambers in a college, or inn of Court, where each individual has a distinct property, are considered as separate mansions, though under the same roof, and having a common entrance. (1st Hale, 556.)

Neither the hall door nor the door of the room in which the defendant had been discovered was locked. If these doors were shut he had simply unlatched them when he made his entrance; there was no one in the apartment when he entered it; the wife of the tenant testified that she had left the door latched when she left the room, about fifteen minutes before; she returned and discovered the defendant, and that the hall door was also latched when she saw it, about ten minutes before; and she further testified (after an objection had been taken and overruled) that both doors were generally kept closed. I am satisfied that this evidence was properly admitted. The proof that the doors had been so recently shut, fairly led to the inference that they were closed at the time, which was strengthened by the general custom. Had no other proof but that of the general habit been introduced I donbt whether that alone should have been received, and if admissible it would have been too uncertain to have warranted the conclusion that the doors were closed when the defendant reached them.

It is well settled that unlatching a door which is only latched is a sufficient breaking to constitute burglary at the common law (1st Hale, 522, 2nd Rep. P. C. 487, 3d Chitty C. R. L., 1,093.) The rule has been recognized by the Supreme Court of this State, (Curtis vs. Hubbard, 1st Hall's R. 338, per Cowen J.)

The Court had a right to direct the Jury to reconsider their verdict before it had been recorded, and it was its duty to do so if satisfied that there had been a palpable mistake. (1st and 104 Allyn; 12 Plowd; 2,116 2d Hale; 299, 300, 310, Hawk, 62, C. 47 S. 11, Bac. Abr. Jurors. 7 Bac. Abr. Verdict G.)

I think, however, that the Court erred in instructing the jury that this was a case of burglary in the 2d degree, or of petit larceny: probably it was supposed to be included in that section of the statute which provides that every person who shall be convicted of breaking into any dwelling house in the day time under such circumstances as would have constituted burglery in the 1st degree, if committed in the night time shall be deemed guilty of burglary in the 2d degree" (2 R. 668, S. 11;) to constitute burglary in the 1st degree there must be forcible bursting or breaking the wall, or an outer door, window or shutter of a window, or the lock or bolt of said door, or the fasteeing of such window or shutter, or breaking into in any other manner, being armed with some dangerous weapon, or with the assistance and aid of one or more then actively present, or by unlocking an outer door by means of false keys, or by picking the lock thereof. (2 R S 668 S. 10.)

In this case there was neither. The forcible bursting or breaking an outer door means, in common parlance, more than simply lifting a latch. That the first subdivision of the 10th section must have designed something further, is apparent from the third subdivision, which provides that entering an outer door by means of false keys, or picking the locks thereof, shall be a sufficient breaking to constitute burglary in the first degree. The provision would have been deemed wholly unnecessary if simply unlatching the door would have been deemed bursting or breaking it within the meaning of a former part of the same section. Clearly there is no other statutory definition of burglery in the second degree which comprehends the crime perpetrated by the defendant as proved on his trial.

For the error of the court in charging the jury that this was a case of burglary in the second degree, or petit larceny, and which led to an improper conviction, such conviction must be set aside and there must be a new trial in the Court of General Sessions.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at previous figures. Pearls, $7 18½@$7 25; Pots, $7 87½ ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow were sold, at 32c. ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is animated, chiefly from Southern and Western dealers, and, as desirable goods are in reduced supply, prices are firm and buoyant, especially for favorite heavy work. We quote: Men's thick and kip boots, $2@$2 75; Boys' do., $1 50@1 87½; Youths' do., $1 25@$1 50; Men's russet brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Boys' do., 85c.@$1 10; Men's kip and split brogans $1@$1 35; Boys' do., 10c @$1 10; Youths' do., 60c.@85c.; Women's kip and split boots, 85c @$1; Women's calf, goat and enameled boots, 90c @$1 10; Misses' do., 60c.@85c.; Children's do., 45c @60c.; Ladies' fine kid, goat and enameled boots, $1@1 37½; Misses' do., 75c.@$1; Children's do., 45c.@65c. ₰ pair.

COFFEE—Is generally quiet at old quotations. Java, 16½c @17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@14c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₰ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day, 103,993 pkgs., including of Rio, 79,574 bags; of Java, 10,475 mats; of Java Government, 700 bags; of Ceylon, 860 bags; of Maracaibo, 11,314 bags; of Laguayra, 900 bags; of St. Domingo, 100 bags.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid,—with very limited movements reported at prices a shade under our quotations,—which represent the nominal asking rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet at old figures. Mackerel and Herring are dull and heavy,—showing a downward tendency.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite dull and prices still favor buyers,—who purchase with unusual reserve. Sales: 4,200 hbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 15@$5 20
Straight State	5 20@ 5 30
Extra State	5 50@ 5 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 5 40
Superfine Ohio	5 40@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 65@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 00

Canadian appears dull and lower. Sales, 900 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 20@$7 20 ₰ bbl. Southern is in better demand, at, however, reduced rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,500 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 90@$8 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter commands $19 ₰ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, but prices are lower. Sales 56,700 bushels, including fair ordinary White Western at $1 45; Red do., at $1 25@$1 28; poor to good White Southern, at $1 40@$1 55; Red Southern, at $1 33@$1 38; mixed do., at $1 40; and unsound do., at $1 11@$1 30 ₰ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@90c. for new and old, ₰ bush. Barley is unchanged. Barley Malt, $1 30 ₰ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@64c. for Western; 54c. @60c. for State; 45c.@56c. for Jersey; 48c. @56c. for Canadian; 45c.@56c. for Pennsylvania; 38c. @45c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is still freely offered, and sparingly purchased, at reduced prices. Sales, 31,000 bushels, at from 71c.@74c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Old is scarce and quiet. Shipping lots are worth from 65c.@75c., according to quality, ₰ 100 lbs. New is more abundant, but much of what is in market is of inferior quality and not sought after, to any considerable extent. The range of prices for new is from 50c.@$1, according to quality, ₰ 100 lbs. Local buyers purchase most new.

MOLASSES—Remains quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 45c @53c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 35c.; New-Orleans, 60c. ₰ gallon. The New-Orleans *Picayune* announces "the arrival by the steamer *Lecomte*, Capt. Johnson, of 65 barrels new molasses, made from the Sorgho Secre, or Chinese Sugar Cane, on the plantation of Mr. Delery, parish of St. Bernard. This is somewhat in anticipation of usual receipts of new molasses. It is consigned to Charles Le Blanc & Co., and is considered an excellent article." The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Sept. 1, adds: "We have just been shown a specimen of the syrup of the Sorgho Sucre, produced on the plantation of Mr. John B. Ivis, in St. Bernard Parish, about 16 miles below New-Orleans. The syrup is of a rich brown color, is extremely odorous, and has a taste much resembling that of West India molasses. Mr. Ivis informs us that the Sorgho Sucre on his plantation yields about three barrels of syrup to the acre, beside about twenty bushels of grain, and as much fodder as the same quantity of Indian Corn would yield—both the grain and fodder serving as an excellent feed for stock. He also thinks that the grain may be ground and made into very good bread. In the latitude of Mr. Ivis' plantation, two crops of the sorgho sucre can be produced in one year, which would give six barrels of syrup, forty bushels of grain, and twice as much fodder as the same ground in Indian Corn would yield. Mr. Ivis has already shipped sixty-five barrels of the sorgho sucre syrup, and expects to produce altogether, this season, about three hundred barrels. In his opinion the sorgho sucre will never supplant the old sugar cane; but as an auxiliary crop, he regards it as the best which a sugar planter can cultivate in connection with the ordinary cane crop, inasmuch as on the same ground it will produce a full equivalent for corn and fodder, and a very fair yield of excellent and marketable syrup, as well as granulated sugar. The experience of Mr. Ivis in cultivating the sorgho sucre is certainly very suggestive, and worthy of the attention of our sugar planters, and planters generally."

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet, and somewhat nominal. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate request, and is worth 47c.@47½c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Are generally inactive at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, but at reduced prices. Sales—900 bbls, in lots, at $25 25@$25 50 for Mess; and $21 15@$21 30 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue very scarce and quiet, at 12c. for Hams, and 12c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14½c.@15c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. The transactions since our last reach about 140 barrels and tierces, mostly prime, at 15½c.@15¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 175 bbls., at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out from Liverpool, due at Halifax. She had not been signaled at midnight.

We learn from Washington that the Treaty arrangements between our Government and the New-Granadian Minister provide for a Commission to ascertain the amount which New-Granada shall pay to American citizens as indemnity for losses sustained by the Panama riots. Consideration of the other questions in dispute is postponed.

The Banks' Young Men of Massachusetts held a Mass Ratification meeting at Worcester yesterday, which was well attended. Hon. GEORGE WHITE, of Quincy, presided. Among those present were Hon. HENRY WILSON, C. C. SCHAFFER, JAMES BUFFINGTON, C. L. KNAPP, R. B. HALL, and others. The resolutions adopted embrace strong Republican and American principles. Mr. BANKS was present and made a lengthy address, an outline of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society met yesterday, and resolved to call a Convention of the friends of Prohibition, to meet at Rochester on the 30th inst., "for the purpose of securing the election of men in favor of the enactment and enforcement of a Prohibitory Law."

The Savage Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening in full force, and adopted a series of preambles and resolutions explanatory of their position, and selected seventeen delegates to the State Convention, as follows: Josiah W. Brown, Wm. H. Robbins, John Shea, John Y. Savage, Jr., James McMahon, Gershon Cohen, Hiram Williamson, William McCaddie, Joseph Elliott, William Wiley, Martin L. Bryant, James M. Smith, S. M. Johnson, Noah A. Childs, Chas. W. Lawrence, Henry Mathews; Delegate at large, John McKeon. This list is entirely different from that which the Cooper Committee selected on Monday evening. The Wilson Small Committee were expected to have met also last evening at Tammany Hall, but they did not make their appearance.

Besides the large batch of regular delegates which departed from this City to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, to assemble on Thursday, there was any quantity of aspirants for the favors of the party in the way of offices, prominent among whom are two gentlemen, each of whom, it is understood, expects the nomination to the Senate from the First District—Mr. JOEL WOLFE and Mr. JOHN C. MATHER, the former, a quiet and conservative politician of the Sobell stripe, being a retired and wealthy man. Mr. WOLFE, it is said, will be bled freely, provided he secures the nomination. Mr. MATHER is a stirring, industrious partisan, and intends, no doubt, to go in for the chances.

The Republican Associations of the Wards below Fourteenth-street, held their Primary Elections, last night, for Delegates to the City Convention, which is to meet on Thursday evening, to select Delegates to the Republican State Convention at Syracuse. Several tickets were run in most of the Wards, and a large number of votes were polled, but everything passed off quietly. We give the names of the Delegates elected in another column.

The case of Mrs. SAND, the keeper of the house No. 10 Eleventh-street, upon which Capt. HARTT made a descent on Friday night, was brought before Justices OSBORNE and CONNOLLY in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and adjourned till Thursday. It is understood that counsel will in the meantime obtain the legal opinion of District-Attorney HALL concerning the question which has arisen whether an assignation house is a public nuisance *per se* if kept quietly and without any open disorder or annoyance to the neighborhood.

At the Board of Governors the proceedings yesterday were quite interesting. However, towards the close, the President complained that some injurious charges contained in a communication of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, and addressed to the Board of Aldermen, had been ordered to be printed on their minutes. Gov. W. T. PINCKNEY asserted that so far as BRANCH had implicated him, the charges were entirely *false*, and after some altercation between the opposing political members of the Board, the subject dropped.

At the meeting of the Excise Commissioners, yesterday, there were only three new applications, after which the Board adjourned.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, no business of any consequence was transacted. There were not enough Grand Jurors to make a quorum, and the impannelling of that important body was, of necessity, postponed till to-day. JOHN HOWARD pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to four years' imprisonment,—the Judge remarking that as it was the prisoner's first offence he would double his punishment, and try what effect that course would have on other intending sinners, the usual course being to be very lenient with first offenders. The prisoner appeared very much surprised. GEORGE WELLER was tried and convicted for stealing $60 worth of dry goods. The Judge gave him four years also, though it was not his first offence.

Judge PEABODY yesterday rendered an opinion in the Cunningham case, deciding that there was some doubt as to the guilt of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

The movement in favor of the establishment of a library at the State Prison, for the reformatory use of the prisoners, originating with Mr. W. J. HASKETT, one of the Commissioners of Excise, is progressing very favorably. Contributions of books are daily sent to that gentleman, and there is reason to hope that (all works on controversial theology and politics being excluded) the collection will be ample and the advantages commensurate.

It is reported that HENRY DRAKE, who, with PATRICK DUFFY, was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, in the matter of the murder of FRANCIS SALTERS, in May last, has left his bondsmen in the lurch.

Several of the parties found passing counterfeit $5's, on the Hudson County Bank, were taken before Judge CONNOLLY yesterday, and partially heard. Several additional arrests are anticipated.

Some interesting statistics as to the prices of labor in the City may be found in another column, under the head "Tailors and Tailoresses." The philanthropist reading them will discover how hard the best times must be for thousands of honest workers in the City, and how especially rough the times are to them when banks break, work is suspended, and employers are in a panic.

The cool weather, together with the precautions taken at Quarantine with the cases of yellow fever existing there, have prevented any further spread of the disease. No new cases within the walls, or outside of them, have arisen, and the seventy persons remaining on board the steamer, at the lower anchorage, continue in health. The fever patients, with one exception, were doing well. There have, as yet, been only five deaths from yellow fever out of the twenty-five cases landed. One person, a stevedore, died from the same disease on Monday morning. He had been at work on board of several vessels. The four vessels at the lower anchorage will be permitted to leave on Saturday, and on Friday the *Illinois*, it is supposed, will also be discharged, M. O. ROBERTS, her owner, has made an appeal to the Board of Health for her discharge at an early day, as she is in an exposed, and, in case of a storm, a dangerous position. They keep up steam day and night, burning twenty tons of coal daily. Large quantities of refuse material and bedding are daily burned at Quarantine on the iron scow.

Ex-Governor VROOM, of New-Jersey, late Minister to Prussia, was welcomed home yesterday by the citizens of Trenton, and last evening a grand serenade was given him.

The "New-York Volunteers" met at the Mercer House last evening, to make final arrangements for the coming celebration on the 14th of this month. General WHEAT occupied the chair and Adjutant GAINES acted as Secretary. Adjutant GAINES said the object of the meeting was to receive all reports and finish up all business referring to the reception of the "Scott Legion;" that it was their intention to meet the "Pennsylvanians" at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, parade for about two hours, and then return to the Mercer House to partake of a collation. The report from the Finance Committee promises one thousand dollars. General WARD B. BURNETT is expected to take command of the New-York Regiment. The meeting adjourned about 9 o'clock, to meet next Saturday evening.

The Volunteers who oppose the presentation of that gold snuff box to Major DICKMAN, held a meeting last evening, and passed resolutions favorable to Aldermen TUCKER and BLUNT and Messrs. TAYLOR and GAINES, for their efforts in opposition to the action of the Committee.

The Central Park Commissioners had a meeting yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business. A resolution giving permission to the Croton Aquednct Board to occupy certain grounds belonging to the Park, and to rent certain houses in Eighty-sixth street was referred to a committee with power. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer stating that the field work for the topographical sectional maps will be completed before the 1st of November by the force at present employed, and that, with some assistance in draughting, will all be completed at or previous to that date. Resolutions as to the procuring of necessary books of reference and a thorough system of accounts were also adopted.

Yesterday the will of the late RUFUS W. GRISWOLD was offered before the Surrogate for probate. It is to be contested, as a divorce will be set up. The amount of property left by Mr. GRISWOLD is not given, though it is said to be considerable. The subject comes up before the Surrogate for examination on the 19th of next month.

A squad of ten policemen in the Sixth Ward, arrested one of a gang of garroters who had robbed a man named JOHN J. BENSON of a gold watch in the Bowery last evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, yesterday. An attempt at rescue was made by the fellow's confederates and a target company that was passing joined them, and with fixed bayonets drove the police away. The "Bull's Head Life Guards" was the name of the Company. The prisoner effected his escape.

Two young men were detected yesterday by the housemaid of the Globe Hotel, William-street, ransacking a trunk belonging to a Mr. GREENE. They had forced open his door by breaking two locks; she gave the alarm, when they started down stairs. One of them took a flying leap through the lobby window, fifteen feet from the sidewalk, landed safely, and soon left pursuit behind. The other, named JAMES MORE, was arrested by the landlord and committed for examination.

On Monday evening the wife and daughter of Mr. THOMAS SMITH, Postmaster of Hastings, were struck by the express train on the Hudson River Road, when between Hastings and Dobb's Ferry, and killed.

The forty-eighth annual session of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions commenced at Providence yesterday afternoon. From the report of the Mission, we learn that the receipts of the year have been $388,932, and the expenditures $391,788. The debt has been reduced from $86,191 to $2,847.

Quarantine Matters.

The official report from Quarantine, yesterday, was very favorable as respects the condition of the yellow-fever patients from the steamer *Illinois*. With the exception of one case which may prove fatal, all the remaining cases were improving, and would recover. Should this last case prove fatal it will make the sixth death from among the twenty-five California passengers, or about twenty-five per cent. of the whole. This is a very moderate per centage, and proves that the cases, if they were yellow fever, were of a very mild type. No new cases had arisen, up to yesterday, among the employes within the walls, nor along the shore, and the continued cool weather is regarded as the best guarantee that there will be no further spread of the contagion. The position of the steamer *Illinois* at her exposed anchorage in the lower Bay was yesterday brought to the attention of the Board of Health, by her owner, MARSHAL O. ROBERTS, and an urgent application made for permission to remove her to a safer place at the earliest moment consistent with the views of the Board. Mr. ROBERTS says there are between sixty and seventy persons on board of her, who have been constantly employed in whitewashing and cleansing her; that no one has been taken sick; that they are obliged to keep steam up constantly at an expenditure of twenty tons of coal per day for the security of the vessel, and represents that in case a heavy storm should arise, and her coal should become exhausted, the steamer would be in danger of dragging ashore. It is evident that nothing but the most urgent consideration of the public health should expose unnecessarily these owners to such great risks: nothing could exceed the alacrity which has been evinced by the Steamship Company in conforming to the requirements of the health laws of the port; she has undergone thorough fumigation, her refuse bedding has been burnt, and every precaution adopted against the lurking contagion. Under these circumstances there is no doubt the Health officer, who has the discretion in the matter, will permit her to proceed to a safer anchorage. As no new cases of yellow fever have arisen on board of the other four vessels at the lower anchorage, they will be released to-day, and permitted to come up and discharge.

INFLUENCE OF THE TIMES ON THE BOOK TRADE.—The great semi-annual trade sales of the book-publishers commenced yesterday at the two rival auction houses, but the influence of the money pressure existing at the present time appears to have had a very marked effect upon the sales. Prices ruled lower than they have reached before in many years, and the sales promise to be very light. In hard times there is less demand for books and a greater demand for newspapers than at other times. The news of the day, the condition of the banks, the prices of stocks and the arrival of California steamers are the topics which interest the mass of the community more than poetry, fiction or philosophy.

African Apprentices.

In no respect has this "grand talent" for selfishness, been so manifest, as in the dealings of Great Britain with Africa, ever since that great continent was laid open to the cupidity of civilized man. She has been there, by turns man-stealer, trader, colonizer; and is now about taking upon herself a *rôle* which combines them in harmony together.

The African career of Great Britain naturally divides itself into three periods. The first embraces centuries prior to the suppression of the slave-trade by act of Parliament; the second, all the period from that event to the present time; the third is prospective as yet, but inevitable.

Up to May 1, 1807, England had but one object in her transactions with Africa, and that was profitable trade. Her course since, indeed, has been more consistent with principle, but who will say that it contributes much less to her aggrandizement. For a long time the great monopolist of slave-freights, it afterwards became imperative upon her, in continuation of the same policy, to exclude, with herself, all others from the traffic. In this philanthropy and interest, combined, were made to pay, and the proposed next move has equally an eye to the "main chance."

Great Britain, at present, is coquetting with this new topic of a system of African apprenticeship; throwing out feelers and baits for public opinion, at home and abroad, for it is a subject which affects not England alone, but every nation with which, during the last half century, she has been in alliance to root out the trade in African slaves. In Parliament they have treated the subject gingerly on the ministerial side, although Lord PALMERSTON has not committed the Government to the new scheme. But the London *Times*, which is found generally in the wake of public sentiment, continues its agitation in favor of obtaining "free African laborers under British surveillance." The Premier, in answer to the delegation from the Anti-Slavery society, merely went to the extent of saying, "the government were alive to its danger, and would take care that nothing was done which tended to resuscitate the Slave-trade."

It is well to recall, in this connexion, the sufficiently ingenious train of reasoning with which, at the outset, the London *Times* approached the subject. In answer to a correspondent, protesting against the proposed system, that paper observed:

"Upon this reasoning we can only observe that, whereas the anticipated advantages are, as we have shown, enormously great, the apprehended evils are certainly somewhat circumscribed. As regards the Negro himself, it is hardly possible to deny that under proper supervision he would be far better off in a British Colony than he is at home under the rule of a master, who, as our correspondent admits, could and would, if thwarted or offended, whip him or starve him into submission, or even murder him outright. Such conditions of service would certainly be well exchanged for those under which the Coolies of the Mauritius realize Freedom and independence. All that is dreaded is that these petty kings, if once they get an opportunity of shipping their subjects in any capacity whatsoever, will take to this trade so kindly as to forsake other occupations for that of man stealing. We will not here inquire whether such propensities could be encountered by any checks, but will accept the argument on its own grounds. Granted that a demand for negroes will generate intestine wars in Africa, does no such demand exist now? Whence come the thousands of slaves yearly landed in Cuba, and the thousands who die on the passage? And what is the effect of such an exportation? Clearly, this intestine war must be prevailing, as it is, but with all the other horrors of the Slave-trade too. This war, in short, is but part and parcel of the very Slave-trade which free labor would put down, and the question is not whether we should or should not run the risk of creating a demand for negroes on the Coast of Africa, but whether, as we have never yet been able to extinguish such a demand we should not attempt to take it in hand ourselves, with a certainty of suppressing all its abominations in every stage of the proceeding but one, and with at least a chance of mitigating them in that stage also."

Great Britain at one time took upon herself to supply the world, at least the civilized part of it, with slaves. Her labors were by no means confined to her own possessions. Under the Assiento contract she supplied the Spanish American colonies. Her merchants served as factors for the French trader on the African coast, or supplied the French Islands directly. She stocked Trinidad as well as the Province of Caraccas; and about 1786 the Havanna also. The Phillipine Company, invested with the privilege of importing slaves into South America, employed by contract British vessels manned by British seamen.

In one year, 1791, the whole British exportation from Western Africa amounted to 74,000; of whom 34,000 were for the service of other nations. England began in 1562, and only in 1807 terminated the traffic. During the intervening period, the aggregate of her immediate prey exceeded six millions. We may rate the direct mortality for which Great Britain is answerable at two millions. Such, on board an African slaver, was the rate of mortality, by the evidence of British merchants at the bar of the Commons, that if the march of death were the same in the world at large, the whole human family would become extinct in fourteen years.

And this is the traffic which, under another name and new pretences, it is now proposed to revive. From a slight retrospect of the various public acts relating to the trade while sanctioned by law, it will be perceived, we imagine, clearly enough, that British statesmen, as well as the statute book, have always been judicious in the use of terms to designate slave property and slave interests. "Laborers for Her, or His Majesty's colonies," is a form of expression which, in our language, then as now, can have but one signification, however employed, whether to designate African apprentices or African slaves.

We must look elsewhere than to a name, however plausible, for the true character and tendency of this proposed new system of African apprenticeship. The extract above, from our namesake across the water, is by many degrees more satisfactory, but its reasoning is peculiar.

It is a favorite argument of the Slave-trader, also, that the African is better off, more mercifully treated, in Cuba, or where he is held in boudage, than upon his native shores.

The "anticipated advantages" of a system of African apprenticeship, as proposed, are not "enormously great," nor are the "apprehended evils" at all "circumscribed," as the London *Times* would fain induce us to believe. It has stated only the argument generally for one side. The reasons, to the reverse, are susceptible, also, of a statement in brief.

This new system of African apprenticeship, even assuming the possibility of carrying it out as proposed, would not, indeed could not, have the effect to extinguish the Slave-trade. It would, however, weaken sadly the position of Great Britain in relation to it, and she has been, since 1807, the leading and consistent enemy of that nefarious traffic. Other nations have colonies, and need laborers quite as much in proportion as England. She could not forbid to them systems of African apprenticeship, according to their several consciences and likings, and after the models taste or interest might lead them severally to adopt. Nor could she perfect any system of moral police to overlook them, and overawe them into compliance with her new-fangled humane forms and ideas. Her present honorable position once relinquished, it would be impossible for her ever again to do effectual battle with the slave-trade or slavery. Traders, of every nation, may then, just as interest or caprice dictates, under their national flags, transport Africans from their native shores for any and every use, under the convenient designation of apprentices, not slaves. Great Britain will have abandoned even the pretext to call them to account.

Africa is not over-peopled. In proportion to her available resources the population is sparse. She cannot spare an emigration upon any conditions. Rather civilize and Christianize her people at home by more general attention to the generous efforts already in that direction in progress, than attempt to improve her condition by a system of transportation and decimation, with, at the best, very questionable results.

Our Marriage Laws.

The difficulty with regard to any proposition for rendering more definite and certain the contract of marriage, consists in the evil often inflicted on innocent progeny by branding them as illegitimate, and the mistakes into which ignorant young girls would be often led by designing men, who might seduce them, under the form of a sham marriage. Hence, the ruling of the common law in favor of regarding cohabitation, and acknowledgment of each other as man and wife by the parties, as sufficient evidence of the contract. Hence, also, the anomaly that, while a contract to transfer property must in all cases be formally witnessed, and, in many cases be acknowledged and recorded by a public officer, the contract which is to bind two persons together for life, may be entered into in any form, and with scarcely any precaution or publicity. Still there is force in the reasons urged in favor of the common-law doctrine, for, while the omission of a formality with regard to a deed only involves the loss of property, such an omission in a required formula for marriage, would involve honor, and the peace of families. But, with this admission, it must be apparent to every reflecting person that our present laws are very defective.

The distinguished lawyers who prepared the Revised Statutes, endeavored to supply this defect, by reporting provisions requiring a marriage record in all cases, and by specifying those who only should be allowed to perform the marriage ceremony, such as magistrates and clergymen, the latter to furnish evidence of their being such by the certificate of some magistrate. But the Legislature did not see fit to adopt this provision, and modified the bill as it at present stands on the statute-book, by which persons *may* have their marriage recorded if they choose, but are not compelled to do so. Of course no marriages were ever recorded under it. By another provision clergymen and magistrates are required to ascertain certain facts with regard to the parties; but as no means is given them for eliciting those facts, and as there is no limitation as to who may perform the marriage ceremony, this statute has been and is a dead letter. In fact, many clergymen do not actually know of its existence, as was shown by the opposition they made last Winter to Mr. VARNUM's bill, which, as finally reported, contained nothing more than a repetition of the existing law with the addition of a clause authorizing, not requiring, *the clergymen to administer an oath, where necessary, and to require the parties, before marriage, to sign the marriage record, and a certificate, which last was to be filed in the County Clerk's office to preserve evidence of identification.* It also required publication once a month, by the County Clerk. Some of the reverend gentlemen, we are told, declared that they would never marry any more couples should the bill pass. And yet they had to admit that they are now every day violating the law, simply for the want of some such provision as the bill proposed. A few declared their opposition to all laws regulating marriages; others urged the adoption of either the "publication" system, as prevailing in the New-England States, or the license system in force at the South, whereby the responsibility of making all proper inquiries is devolved on a public officer, who, in some States, requires a bond to be signed by the husband.

Aside from the almost utter impossibility in this State, of procuring the passage of any law requiring previous publication or license, as shown by past experience, it may be reasonably doubted whether, in either case, they accomplish the object of preventing hasty or imprudent marriages, so long as the validity of the marriage itself is not made to depend on a compliance with the requirements of the statute. The laws are easily evaded by going out of the State, or by indemnifying the magistrate against prosecution.

It is not at all probable, and perhaps not desirable, that the common law on this subject should be altered; and, so long as that law prevails, no statute can effectually guard against imprudent marriages. The most the Legislature can do, is to give to conscientious clergymen and magistrates such aid in discharging their duty as would be furnished by the power to administer an oath, and to require a signature of the record, and by providing for the publication and preservation of the marriage record.

There is a law, applicable to New-York City alone, providing for a marriage record. A large proportion of the Protestant clergymen have complied with it, and the frequent applications made to the City Inspector for certified copies, to be used in settling questions of legitimacy or dower, show the advantage of it. But some of the Protestant clergy, and all the Roman Catholic priesthood, have refused to recognize the law; and the absence of any sufficient provision to enable the City Inspector to enforce it, as well as the necessity of some means of identification, such as the handwriting would furnish, as shown by the Burdell case, led to the revival of the subject last Winter, when Mr. VARNUM proposed to extend it to the whole State, and for that purpose introduced the bill emendatory of the Revised Statutes, which he had presented to the Legislature of 1851, and which was substantially the same as reported by the Revisers.

Before the bill was reached in the Assembly, a short bill, introduced by Mr. BROOKS, passed the Senate and came down to the House. This bill provided for identification and publication, but left it entirely uncertain how the existing laws were affected—which were repealed, and which left in force. The Judiciary Committee, accordingly, reported as a substitute Mr. VARNUM's bill much simplified, which would have passed but for the impossibility at the close of the Session of explaining anything to the House.

We trust that something similar will be enacted by a future Legislature, for there can be no good reason given why a public record should not be made of this contract.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF BANK STOCKHOLDERS.—The clause of the New-York State Constitution in regard to the individual liability of the stockholders of all Banks of issue, not only for their circulation, if not fully secured at the Bank Department at Albany, but *for the security of their deposits*, is general and conclusive. It applies equally to all Banks, whether under the General Law or under close charters before the Free-Banking Act of 1838. There is no exception. Every Stockholder is liable to assessment, after his stock is exhausted, to an amount equal to his stock, to make good the obligations of the Bank of every character. This clause in the new Constitution took effect in 1850. It has been thought by some that it is not applicable to the Bank of Commerce, because that association under the general law ceased to issue notes in 1850—though still in the spirit and intent of the law a Bank of issue—and by others that it could not disturb the vested right of the Manhattan Company to bank without such additional obligation upon the stockholders. But we apprehend the organic law of the People of the State would be found supreme in all such cases, if the necessity for testing the question should ever arise. In the instance of OLIVER LEE & Co.'s Bank, at Buffalo, where the capital, $170,000, is less than the deposits remaining unpaid at the time of failure, the probability is immediate of a direct assessment upon the proprietors, most of whom are wealthy people. This safeguard is an important one, as keeping down all unnecessary concern, in seasons of pressure or distrust, in regard to the security of depositors.

WRATH OF THE BRITISH LION.—A recent number of *Punch* has a large picture, in which the state of feeling in England towards India is forcibly represented by a fierce lion springing upon a Bengal tiger, which is crouching upon a woman and her infant child. The lion is England, the tiger is rebel India, and the woman and child the Anglo-Indian subjects who have been sacrificed by the cruel Sepoys. The temper of the British nation has been thoroughly aroused, and sooner or later a terrible retribution will be visited upon the heads of the rebel Indians who have shown a disposition to glut their revenge for a century of oppression and misgovernment. No one can doubt the final result of the contest in India; the power is on the side of Great Britain, and she will exert it with unfaltering resolution to regain her empire in the East, and to avenge the wrongs and indignities that have been heaped upon her by her rebel subjects. "If any one is ambitious of making himself thoroughly unpopular," says a late English journal, "let him by all means propose some scheme for mitigating the vengeance of the country towards the rebels in India, or attempt to interfere with the plans of the Government for their suppression and punishment." We imagine that the most radical of the Manchester peace party will not have the temerity to raise a voice against the expenditure of money for putting down the revolt in India. The roar of the British lion will soon strike terror into the heart of the Bengal tiger.

REPORTED FAILURES.—In panicy times, like the present, the utmost caution and prudence should be observed in relation to rumors of mercantile failures. It is sufficiently bad to make known the actual failures and suspensions that take place; but irreparable mischief may be produced by circulating the idle rumors floating about in relation to the difficulties of solvent houses. Four or five of the stanchest houses in the city were yesterday reported as having failed, and though there was no foundation for the rumors, yet they helped to increase the general alarm and excitement. When houses suspend payment which have a million or two of surplus assets, the public are ready to believe that anybody may fail. But prudent men should deny themselves the pleasure of reporting the failure of any of their neighbors unless they are perfectly sure of the event having occurred.

THE MURDER OF FRANCIS SALTERS—ARREST OF TWO PERSONS ON SUSPICION.—In the month of May last, it will be remembered, FRANCIS SALTERS, a colored man, was shot and fatally wounded in Thomas-street, by one of four men who came there in a carriage early in the morning for the purpose of calling at a house of ill-fame kept by one LIZZ FISHER, a gigantic colored woman. The inquisition which was held on the body of SALTERS failed to show who the murderer and his accomplices were, and gave only a slight clue to them, but recently PATRICK DUFFY and one HENRY DRAKE, said to be an emigrant-runner and baggage-smasher, both of whom were suspected of being concerned in the homicide, were arrested or gave themselves up to the District-Attorney, who allowed them to go at large upon their giving $5,000 bail each, for their appearance to answer when called on. Since that time, DRAKE, it is said, has fled the City, leaving his bondsman in the lurch. It is expected that other developments in this case will soon be made, and that the party who fired the pistol will be discovered. It is believed that one or two of the old police know who the parties in the carriage were, but choose to keep their knowledge to themselves.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To sit passively, like a bucket, and be pumped into, is not, says good, benevolent and philanthropic Mr. CARLYLE, good for human creatures. The subdued shrieks of a tortured but patient spirit are in these words. They were extorted by the horrible prolixity of Mr. COLLINGER'S "conjective" and "objective" moods; by a loquacity which was slow, enduring and immortal, but not soporific. We should like to peruse the astonishing sentence which Mr. CARLYLE would evolve, had he, like ourselves, sat out the play of "Fiammina," and endured the moral mood of Miss HERON herself, who, according to the play-bill, is the authoress of the play of "Fiammina."

A domestic indiscretion is the moral trifle upon which this play is built. A wife, who confesses that her husband was a good and honorable man, deserts him and her child, addicts herself to Italian opera, and lives the life of a strumpet. Miss H. Herself denies the latter imputation, but her denial is illogical and false. Women of reputation, who have husbands living, do not betroth themselves to other men; nor is it customary in civilized countries for men to live with their brides until they are properly wedded to them. It may be very pretty to imagine the possibility of extreme rectitude in persons placed in the equivocal position of *Lord Dudley* and *Fiammina*, but that possibility is too shadowy altogether to interest us as an example. In the French play whence this is taken, there is no disguise about the matter, *Fiammina* is the avowed mistress of *Lord Dudley*, and morally entitled to the sympathy of the pit. Trying to think the fact only makes it the more obvious. In this country the marriage tie is held in some reverence; we do not laugh at injured husbands; nor are we moved to tears by the spasms of debauched wives. Vice is ingenious, and the veil which is thrown over it in this instance adds somewhat to its momentary attractiveness; but its hideousness becomes palpable as the play proceeds, and people go away disgusted with an exhibition which has introduced art only to desecrate it.

We regret exceedingly that some excellent literary labor has been bestowed on a work so worthless. The dialogue of *Fiammina* is well chosen—frequently brilliant, and at times poetical. But like COLERIDGE'S conversation, it is neverending. From the commencement of the first act to the end of the same seems to be a lifetime, and from that to the termination of the play a purgatory. The cause is easily explained, and has nothing whatever to do with the literary merits of the play. It is that the sympathies of the audience are opposed to the career of the heroine; that she becomes hateful as the real character of her worldly relations become known. We look on her sufferings as we should regard those of a malefactor at the gibbet—they are horrible, but merited.

There is no pleasure in praising the acting of Miss HERON under circumstances so depressing as these. Yet it is due to her art to confess that she has rarely excelled many of her best points in "Fiammina." As an impersonation it is sustained with wonderful apprehensiveness and reality. It is as a whole, we think, better than her "Camilla." She enjoys the advantage, too, of having able associates. There are several good characters which are creditably played by Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN, Mr. DYOTT, Mr. DAVENPORT and others. All these characters, however, are afflicted with excessive talkativeness, and much that they say is provocative of locked-jaw.

There was a fair attendance last night, and some applause was bestowed on the efforts of Miss HERON and the others, but the play failed to produce that enthusiasm which the second performance of a novelty ought to elicit.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Excepting in one of his volatile moments FARQUHAR sketched the "Beau Strategem" he was never in a happier vein than when he conceived the idea of altering the ancient comedy of the "Wild Goose-chase" of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, and reforming it into the "Inconstant." The critics of his time said he had spoilt the original, but in a preface to his comedy, FARQUHAR, with that easy impudence which so became him, replied: "I wish those who say so no greater harm than that they may say so again." Posterity maintains FARQUHAR, since his version has thrust from the stage the original from whence it derived its subject and inspiration.

It is not, however, with FARQUHAR, but with Mr. MURDOCH, that we have to do. Mr. MURDOCH has been to London, a little village in England. He has sought and received the stamp of London appreciation and approval. Herewith he returns to New-York, and covering himself with it like a shield, at once demands, and, to an extent, defies criticism. Although it may appear heterodox to express such an opinion, we can really see no difference in Mr. MURDOCH after his pilgrimage to the artistic Mecca. He is the same excellent actor, full of experience, and possessing that smooth perfection which, as it leaves nothing to be desired, also leaves nothing to be hoped for beyond what the artist has already accomplished. Mr. MURDOCH, as an artist, belongs to the Kemble school of comedy: indeed, he is, we fancy, the sole surviving exponent of it. As an elocutionist, he is smooth and delicate, and in action sacrifices energy to grace, as in his acting he sacrifices passion to intellect. His comedy wants geniality, and he seems to condescend to be funny. It may be a lamentable thing, but we believe that what is called high comedy has had its day. It seems to us that nature, human nature, plain, homely, honest human nature, with its big heart and spontaneous impulses, has invaded the stage, and has incontinently upset all the respectable conventionalities of art. The public now demand a life-like picture of almost pre-Raphael-like accuracy. Mr. MURDOCH does not fulfill these conditions, and is therefore more decidedly a meritorious artist than one likely to command popular favor. Notwithstanding the attractions elsewhere, he has drawn good houses.

The Sixty-Sixth Book Trade Sale.

The Sixty-sixth Sale of the New-York Book Trade commenced yesterday, at the salesrooms of LEAVITT and DELISSER, in Broadway, and of BANGS & Co., in Park-row. The difficulty that occasioned the "split" in the trade, and led one set of publishers to BANGS, and the other to LEAVITT, is of two or three years' standing, and need not be further canvassed at this day. Nobody says "A plague on both your houses," for there is a regular transmission of intelligence and good feeling from one establishment to the other, but it is a fact that the majority of publishers and of country booksellers are to be found at LEAVITT & DELISSER'S, at the present time.

We dropped into BANGS' auction-rooms yesterday about noon, and found the catalogue of J. S. REDFIELD in the hands of the auctioneer. His books sold well. The works which commanded the best prices were those of POE, TRENCH and the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of WILSON. COWPERTHWAIT, of Philadelphia, followed, principally with children's books, which sold at usual prices, after which the publications of HARPER & BROTHERS occupied the rest of the day. HARPER'S books did not sell quite so well as usual; they seemed to feel a little the depression in the money market.

At the salesroom of LEAVITT & DELISSER there was a large attendance. The sale commenced with the stock of MARSH, of this City, after which SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN, of Boston, had a short turn; but the regular sale began with the publications of MASON BROTHERS, of this City, which were followed by those of LEE & WALKER, of Philadelphia; of CROCKER & BREWSTER, of Boston; of the Messrs. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia; of SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., of this City, and of LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia. Altogether the bids were slower than of late years, and the prices offered not so good as usual. Still the best works—the classics of England and America—commanded ready sales, and did not feel the depression that affected other publications. The sales at both places, BANGS' and LEAVITT'S, will be continued throughout the week. The books of PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, and of LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, and of PUTNAM, APPLETON and FRANCIS, of this City, are among the greatest attractions of to-day's and to-morrow's sale.

THE SURROGATES' COURT—WILL OF THE LATE RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.—Yesterday was an unusually busy day at the Surrogate's office. The business was mainly, however, of a routine nature, and embraced applications for registry of wills, and orders touching the settlement and administration of estates. The only thing of public interest was the offering for probate the will of the late RUFUS W. GRISWOLD. The will is withheld from publication, but it is to be contested on the ground of a divorce being set up. The case is set down for the 19th of October for a hearing.

A lady wearing a thick black veil, and marvellously resembling Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in form and external appearance, came into the Surrogate's office yesterday, and was supposed by many to be Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The report to this effect caused a large crowd to collect in the office and around the windows outside, and officers had finally to be called to get them away.

Causes of Mercantile Failure.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

The writer of this, in conversation with men of business in this City, particularly those who have been doing what ie usually termed "*a large or first-class business*," has been surprised at what he thinks are erroneous vie we generally entertained and acted upon hy thie class of merchants, and has been led to believe that the many shipwrecks and disastrous results in business can be traced to those false principles that must finally drive them into insolvency, and the annihilation of all their hopes and expectations.

It is only necessary to look back and follow up the career of those who have embarked in business, and estimate the number who have succeeded and retired with a competency, and contrast it with the nnmber who have been unfortunate, when it will be readily acknowledged that there is something in the manner of conducting business not yet fully understood.

One of the prime causes which will lead to the disappointment of the merchant on receiving his profit and loss account at the end of the year, ie that he set ont at the commencement without a proper estimate of the expenses necessary to carry on his business, and has his profits based upon a wrong estimate of his actnal expenses. Many heavy ones are little thonght of, and it is very doubtful whether there are fifty wholesale houses in thi City, where there are two or more active partners who have ever consiuered it necessary to include in their store expenses the valne of their individua services. It may be said, why, our profits compen sate for that. Yet you jeopardize your capital on the riske of your business, and if profitable it oftimes proves hut a little, if any more, than an interest that could be obtained on good securities, and if unprofitable, which is very often the case, it proves worse than a locked-up treasure. That their services should be included in the expenses is evident, that if their respective dnties were to be performed by others, a compenssation commensurate with the service would be included in the expenses, and if the concern would pay an equivalent for value received to those not interested, why should not the same consideration be paid if the services are performed by those that are interested?

And again, one of the prolific sources of expensea in a large wholesale business, and which are seldom included in the annual statement, and which misleads so many as to their actnal position, is the probable lossee by "bad debts," depreciation in the value of stock, and the interest on the same. Of the former, which is the most important item, no accurate estimate can be arrived at other than the following manner: Let the merchant at the end of the year, after taking a retrospective glance over his sales during th. twelve months just ending, consider what per cent. he would be willing to give, and have his demands guaranteed, and whatever rate he may consider it worth, that rate on his unsettled claims should also be carried to his expense account. Should this be done, we would have lese business done on a fictitious capital, and greater reliance could be placed on the solidity of our merchants; there would be less fancy or imaginary profits rolling up, which are now considered real, and expenditures in proportion indulged in.

In relation to the "capital" for the basis of operations, we will see the general error in claiming so large an amonnt by many in doing a wholesale business: A firm, consisting say of three active partners, commence with a cash capital of $75,000, and do a business of from $200,000 to $400,000; at the expiration of their first year they have made "by their books" a net profit of $40,000, bnt from this no deduction has been made of the value of their individual services, nor a per centage allowed for bad debts; the extent of their next year's business is considered, and it appears plain to them that their "actual capital" ie now $115,000, and, consequently, intend to do business in proportion to the capital of the first year, (not recognizing any difference between cash in hand as capital, and the uncertain debts due them;) their increased business calls for additional assistance to swell their sales to A No. 1 customers from $400,000 to $700,000, and with like good results as the first year, their "books" show a net profit of $60,000, the same omissions as to individual services and per centage for bad debts. This *prosperous* business is carried on for a series of years, and the house being classed among the first, and their paper considered "gilt edged," in due time the business becomes almost unwieldy, its assets are now scattered in nearly every State in the Union, and in the natural conrses of revulsions—whether they are caused by the failure in the crops—want of confidence on the part of banks—extravagance of the people—a too loose manner of granting credits, or any other cause—they are the first to cry "Help me, Cassius, or I sink," and, if the party addressed is in the same condition, the result can be easily imagined—a compromise for anything that is offered; and the once happy and prosperous merchant seeks a situation where he is enabled to estimate the value of his services, which was not taken into consideration during the years he was in business for himself.

Having shown the manner in which business is very extensively done in this city, let it now be contrasted with the manner in which the writer considers the best mode to establish a wholesale business on a *solid* basis. Let the firm of the same partners start with the same capital, do the same amount of business, make the same net profits "by their books," deduct a fair equivalent for their individnal services, make an allowance of one, three, or five per cent. for bad debts—after a proper consideration of the risks—and such net balance carried to their stock account, not as new working capital, but to be divided *pro ratâ* among the partners at each times as can be drawn without inconvenience, to be so invested as to be made available at any moment without a sacrifice, and if the first year's business is one that can be done without the wear and tear of body and mind, and afford a handsome per cent. on the capital invested, be content with it, and continue in the same beaten track, pursuing the same course at the end of each year, making the same judicious investment of their annual profits, and although when contrasted with the "successful bouse" previously described, they may sink into insignificance, yet when the revulsion comes upon them, it does not make shipwreck of all their hopes, expectations, and capital, for, in their trying moments, the firm individually have resources upon which they can fall back on, by realizing upon their investments can, in the troublous times, purchase their own obligations at a rate more profitable than their business ever afforded, while, at the same time, a credit is established more lasting than the short-lived reputation of the "successful house," whose "galt edged" obligations is as worthless as the paper on which it is written.

Next let us consider the relative positions of the firms described in case of a dissolution or the withdrawal of one or more of the partners. In the former party a withdrawal would be attended by vexatious delays and many sacrifices, their available means are deposited in places so remote; and their capital and accumulated profits so locked up, that to pay the retiring partner his proportion of the business would be a matter of impossibility, and he can only console himself with the assurance that he must wait till the business closes itself; while with the latter described firm, with the accumulated profits individually invested, the retiring partner could withdraw and conveniently wait till the business closes itself, or the remaining ones could purchase his interest without affecting in the least the working capital or the assets of the concern.

Should this principle be more generally adopted in our populous cities, we would have less of the dreaded effects of the frequent panics or revulsions in trade; the tone of business would become more healthy; confidence at home and abroad would be increased; less demands on Banks in times of a dearth of money; a diminution of the wear and tear of mind and body of those engaged in mercantile pursnits; a greater opportunity for recreation and to improve the social relations dne to each other, and a certain guarantee that premature age will be stayed by not overtasking our abilities in the prime of life, to do the largest business which may only redound to the temporary gratification of being identified with the "first-class houses," whose end is too oft rewarded by disappointment and a want of sympathy from our fellow men, for the unwarrantable recklessness in conducting our business affaire.

The suggestions thrown ont, it is hoped, may lead some who feel interested in this matter to take up the subject, and be the means of drawing out the opinions of many better calculated to handle the subject of "Successful Merchandising" than the writer of this.

G. W. S.

Open Air Preaching.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: May I beg the privilege to record a fact of Sunday last, and add a word on a sphere of labor of much moment to the well-being of the great masses who never come within the reach of the moral and elevating influences of divine institutions and truths.

I know, Sir, a secular journal may not seem the most fitting organ, but reasons will suggest themselves to yon why it may be preferred.

It is ardently wished, indeed, that your pen could lend its power to such a subject, and I venture to say that though words and thoughts should glow and sparkle with even electric energy, they would fail to measure the magnitude of the want, let their life or lustre be what they may.

I mean open air preaching on the Sabbath, to the tens of thousands of our citizens who never go to our churches, and who will listen ontside of them, and can be attracted to the truth by these means, to teachings of their immortality, and, the Word of God. If they never hear, they never feel, and one great bar to wrong doing is taken away, and that the mightiest power known to man—and thus the way cleared to ruin, personal and national.

All vital good and progress, all real greatness, must have for its base the laws of an enlightened and enlarged Christianity. But if ignorance, or a low and feeble appreciation of these great principles prevail, these forces for good never act; and if they are never heard by the majorities and masses of the poor, how can it be otherwise?

The fact referred to is this: Last Sunday, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, one of the clergymen of our large churches, preached in an open lot under an awning, in one of the worst parts of Brooklyn, opposite the Union-street Mission, to a large group of people, who seemed to be of a class that seldom if ever heard before the Gospel message of mercy—and it was a happy sight to see the earnest attention, order, and reverence of those present. This proves it practical, and the bright and noble example, if followed, might work wonders of change for the Church itself, as well as lift up many a fallen being to the light of both worlds. If it has worked marvels in London among the poor classes and others, why not here.

I pray, Sir, you may grant the favor to some one to speak a word through your journal on this matter, and the fruits of it may be a garland of unfading glory on to him who seeks honor from above and not from men. The fragrance of such gifts cannot die.

J. W.

The Other Dromin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct a mistake which appeared in your paper last week. The Dr. BURDELL mentioned in Mr. FLETCHER'e new work on Brazil, is not the unfortunate Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, but one of his brothers, an erratic man, but of great talent as a dentist.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

C.

Horrible and Mysterious Affair in Philadelphia—Murder of a Wife.

From the Philadelphia North American of Monday.

At an early hour yesterday morning a woman, apparently about 35 years of age, named CATHARINE VOLDEZ, residing with her husband in the third story of a house at the corner of Seventh and South streets, was found dead in bed under circumstances which induce the belief that she had been most foully murdered. The affair, however, is involved in mystery, and the investigation thus far has thrown little light upon the matter. The facts, as far as we could learn them, were as follows:

About 6¾ o'clock yesterday morning, as Officers FITZSIMMONS and CARLIN were in the vicinity of the southeast corner of Seventh and South streets, they heard a singular noise proceeding from the third story of the building. They immediately entered the house and proceeded to a small room in the rear of the third story of the building, where they found a German named JOHN VOLDEZ, deporting himself in a partially insane manner. He was raving in German, and the officers were unable to understand a single word he said. CATHARINE VOLDEZ, his wife, was lying upon the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear, in a most shocking manner. The face, arms, hands and body were bespattered with blood, and a pool was lying beneath her head, upon the bed. She had a number of other wounds upon her person. The right arm had a deep gash across it, opposite the elbow. The left arm was also badly lacerated near the same point. The right wrist had a deep gash across it, a though it had been received in a struggle, and the hands were covered with blood. A razor, half open, was lying across her left arm.

The officers immediately took VOLDEZ into custody, and conveyed him to the Central Police Station, at Fifth and Chesnut streets, where he was locked up to await a hearing.

The building in which this dreadful affair took place is literally a tenant house, being occupied by no less than eight German and French families. Every room in the building has in it one or more families. The other occupants of the house appear to know little or nothing about the affair. The family opposite, on the same floor, state that VOLDEZ called at their room at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and said something must be the matter with his wife, as her room was locked. After some time VOLDEZ broke open the door, which was about the time the officers entered the house.

VOLDEZ is about 40 years of age, a tailor by trade, and it is alleged of intemperate habits. His wife was a German, but the occupants of the house know nothing of her antecedents. She has two children, one of them 16 years old, who are now residing in Wilmington, Del. VOLDEZ was seen at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, at the corner, in a perfectly sober and sane condition. He stated that he had been at a meeting of the Odd Fellows, of which Society he is a member.

The room in which the dreadful affair took place presented rather a squalid appearance. There was no carpet upon the floor, and the furniture consisted of a stove, a table, three chairs, a bench, a looking-glass, and a cot bedstead. There was a large pool of blood extending from the centre of the room to the bed. There was no blood upon the door, walls, or staircase. A pool of blood was found upon the floor of a Summer onthouse, which could not be accounted for. Another suspicious circumstance is the fact that a lamp and match-box, were found behind the stove, both of which were covered with blood.

When taken to the cells, VOLDEZ kept up an incessant groaning. His lips were bloodless, his aspect cadaverous, and his general appearance distressing in the extreme. The Coroner, having secured a German as interpreter, visited the place of confinement at 2 o'clock. VOLDEZ was brought out from the cell, and an attempt was made to elicit some explanation from him, although the evident first object of the Coroner was to learn whether the man had any means of burying his deceased wife. The interpreter, however, although he knew his mother tongue, knew scarcely any more of the English than did VOLDEZ, and, therefore, very little was learned by the officials. The statement made is as follows:

The name of the man is CONRAD LUDWIG VOLDEZ. He is a tailor by occupation and has resided at the above place for two and a half years. His own age as well as that of his wife is fifty years. He is a member of De Kalb Lodge of Odd Fellows, in good standing; and also of two German benevolent societies. He was at the O. F. Lodge on Saturday, and can account for his whereabouts up to twelve and a-half o'clock on that night. He then came home, and found his wife about to retire. They have two children, a daughter of eighteen years and a son of twelve. His wife asked him to sleep with his son and permit her to remain alone. He assented, and asked her for his razor, as he wished to shave early in the morning, when she said she also wished to use the razor herself. He thought this a little strange, but said nothing.

At seven o'clock he came down to her room, but found it locked on the inside, when he burst open the door, and found her mutilated body as above described. There were other families living in the house, and some of the people entered his room a moment afterwards. He represents that they never had any serious quarrel with any body. From the manner in which the man spoke we should suppose him to be either deranged or feigning insanity, as he would at intervals ask his questioner "is she dead," and a moment after appear to have forgotten it. VOLDEZ has been ten years in this country, yet says he does not know any English.

The Coroner has the case under investigation.

FIRE IN SOUTH NORFOLK, CT.—The works of the S. D. Northway Manufacturing Company were totally destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday, the 6th inst. Loss $15,000; insured for $12,000 in the Ætna and Phœnix Insurance Companies of Hartford.

TROOPS ORDERED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—One of the batteries, light company A, second artillery, has received orders by telegraphic dispatch to proceed to Fort Leavenworth for services in Kansas. This company will leave on Monday next for St. Louis. Its officers are, Col. Horace Brooks, Lieut. Frank Larner, Lieut. John Mullin and Lieut. E. P. Smith.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Another Firemen's Riot in Baltimore—Several Men Shot.

From the Sun of Monday.

On Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the vicinity of the United Engine House, on Liberty street, was the scene of a most sanguinary conflict between the members and adherents of that company and the Hook and Ladder and Washington Hose companies. It appears that at the hours named the bell of the United was loudly rung, and the strokes indicating a fire in its neighborhood, the above engines started ont with their apparatus and ran in that direction, whilst the apparatus of the United ran in another, attended by a few members. The Washington Hose had proceeded up Howard-street as far as Camden-street, which, as they approached opposite a house above the corner, known as the "United crib," and kept by a woman named FLYNN, fifteen or twenty shots were fired at the rear by a number of persons concealed in the crib, and from the roof of the National Hotel Saloon and other places. For a moment the discharge of guns and pistols were numerous, and being directed at the rear, resulted in the wounding of the following members—some of them seriously: EMANUEL BERDINGER, ball through the thigh; JOHN P. HENRICK, shot with two balls in the back, and wounded in the leg, his wounds are severe; PHILIP GRATZ, wounded in the leg and thigh with buckshot; JOHN J. PLANT, shot through the calf, or fleshy part of the left leg; others were very slightly wounded by small shot, and several ounce balls struck in the wood work of the reel.

Meanwhile the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder truck had descended Liberty street to its intersection with Howard-street, and engaged in a desperate fight with another party stationed upon the corners. Guns and pistols were indiscriminately fired, and balls flew in every direction. A German lad, name unknown, was shot in the head with a ball, and, it is supposed, fatally. He lives in Carpenter's-alley, and is attended by Dr. BULL, who removed the ball yesterday. LEWIS BURNS, wounded in the leg. JOSEPH GILBERT, shot in the neck and ear.

These almost simultaneous and bloody rencontres created the greatest consternation in the neighborhood, and the fiying balls frequently striking in the windows of the houses, added to the alarm of the inmates, whilst the terrific yells of the combatants shocked the otherwise still midnight.

Soon after the commencement of the affray officers were dispatched from the western, southern and middle districts, and they arrived upon the scene just in time to arrest some of the most riotous and prevent a formidable attack upon the house of the United Company by an exasperated mob of several hundred persons. It appears that the members and adherents of the United on the street, finding themselves about to be overcome, ran to regain the shelter of their house, which was held and defended by a stronger party. Immediately the members of the Mount Vernon truck abandoned their truck to a man, rushed upon the engine house, and armed with axes from the truck, were about to demolish the doors, when the officers interfered in a body to prevent it, exposed the while to a fire from within as well as without.

Finally the belligerent companies were separated and sent to their quarters, and quiet was restored to the neighborhood.

From what we can learn, the fight seems to have been a preconcerted affair, as both parties were armed with deadly weapons, and prepared to commit or redress aggression. Of the wounded, the cases of young HENRICK and the German boy, shot at the commencement of the affray, are supposed to be the only ones which may result fatally. It is thought a number more were wounded, who do not chose either to make them or their names known.

MORE SHOOTING.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while two men named WILLIAM REYNOLDS and HENRY JENKINS, were sitting in front of the Seventeenth Ward House, on Light-street, near Montgomery, some person fired a gun from an alley leading from the opposite side of the street, and wounded both of them. REYNOLDS received three buckshot in the back, and JENKINS one in the ankle, and one in the forehead above the left eye. The wounds were not dangerous, as the party who fired the gun was at a considerable distance off, and the force of the charge was nearly spent before it reached the mark. At the same time with the report of the gun a brick was thrown from the opposite side of the street, which struck the door. The party who fired the gun was not once recognized, and Officers SMITH and HAYES sent in pursuit of him. Near the corner of Montgomery and William streets, they found a young man, named AUGUSTUS FORD, against whom the charge was made, and he was conducted to the Police Station, whence he was sent to Jail.

Right of Expatriation.

Subjoined is the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the right of expatriation, a telegraphic synopsis of which has already been given:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1857.

The note of Count MONTGELAS, transmitted to your department through Mr. VROOM, our Minister at Berlin, asks for an explanation of the opinion given by Mr. CUSHING, in October last, on the right of an American citizen to expatriate himself.

The specified case put by Count MONTGELAS is that of JULIUS AMTHOR, a native of Irmelhausen, in Bavaria, who came to this country, and, after being naturalized, returned again to Bavaria. His efforts to recover his *status* as a native of Bavaria seems to be impeded by a doubt which the authorities there entertain on the question whether he can throw off his allegiance to the United States, and, if so, in what manner it is to be done?

There is no statute or other law of the United States which prevents either a native or naturalized citizen from severing his political connection with this Government, if he sees proper to do so, in time of peace, and for a purpose not directly injurious to the interests of the country.

There is no mode of renunciation prescribed. In my opinion, if he emigrates, carries his family and effects with him, manifests a plain intention not to return, takes up his permanent residence abroad, and assumes the obligation of a subject to a foreign government, this would imply a dissolution of his previous relations with the United States; and I do not think we could or would afterwards claim from him any of the duties of a citizen. At all events, the fact of renunciation is to be established, like all other facts for which there is no prescribed form of proof, by any evidence which will convince the judgment. It is for the authorities of Bavaria to determine, first, whether they will admit Mr. AMTHOR to the privileges enjoyed by a native or subject of their King without an express renunciation of his American citizenship. If this be decided in the negative—that is to say, if they demand from him an express renunciation—they may take it and cause it to be authenticated in what form they please. They may demand an oath of abjuration as a test of his sincerity, or as a necessary part of his title to the future protection of the Bavarian Government. Whatever satisfies them ought to be satisfactory to us, since, in all similar cases, we prescribe our own rules for the admission of Bavarian subjects as citizens of the United States.

I have spoken of the laws of the United States, Virginia and Kentucky, two of the States, have statutes which require a certain formula or renunciation of citizenship. But those statutes have no application to this case. I do not understand Mr. AMTHOR to have resided in either of those States. If the Federal Government gives him up, his obligations to the particular State in which he lived could hardly come into any practical conflict with those which he is about to assume toward his native country.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

Cost of the Capitol Extension.

From the Washington Union.

The cost of the windows in the principal story of the north and south fronts of the Capitol extension has been $1,659 36 each, as follows: The marble itself, $519 04; the workmanship on the two jambs, with brackets, cut in the solid, $612; on the enriched entablature, or ornamental lintel, cut in the solid, $561 31; on the pediment head, cut in the solid, $116 66; on the two inner jambs and one head, $57 50; on the sub-sill, $5; and on the ashlar, cut from the same block as the pediment, $5 35.

The cost of the marble workmanship on each of the eastern front door ways has been $4,076 55, as follows: The two moulded plinths, $77 06; the two jambs, with brackets, $2,467 54; the enriched lintel, $1,347 16; the architrave, $222 50; and the cornices, $1,122 33.

The cost of the two figures of statuary to be placed over each door is estimated at $6,200, as follows: The amount paid Mr. CRAWFORD for the design and models, $2,000; the estimated cost of the marble, $260, the cutting in marble, $3,600; the freight from Rome to Washington on the models, or on the statues, if executed at Rome, $440.

The doors themselves, being bronze, and bearing bas-relief designs illustrative of American history, it is estimated will cost $15,200 for each wing, as follows: The design and plaster, cast by Mr. CRAWFORD, $6,000; the door, if cast and chased in the Munich foundry, $7,000; the freight from Munich to Washington, $200. If the doors are executed in this country, it is supposed that the cost will be somewhat greater. It is the intention to have one executed at Munich in the first foundry in the world, and the other, for the promotion of American art, in this country. The door opening from the old hall of the House of Representatives into the corridor leading to the new hall, will also be of bronze, bearing one bas-relief designs illustrative of American history, and will, it is estimated, cost $14,416.—as follows: the design and model, by HAMILTON ROBBS, $3,000; and the execution in bronze, $6,416. The model is to be executed in Italy, and the cast in the United States. These doors will be executed in the highest style of art, and entirely of bronze.

A magnificent mantel piece for the Senate reception room is to be designed and modeled by Mr. BERTH, of Washington, at a cost of $500, and is to be executed in marble and bronze in this city.

The statue of the Indian Girl kneeling with a large shell, and intended as a fountain-piece for one of the principal stairways, was designed and modeled, and the statue itself finished, by an artist on the Capitol, at intervals, and is estimated to have cost the Government about $429 82.

The statuary intended for the eastern pediment of the north wing of the Capitol, designed and modeled by Mr. CRAWFORD, and now in a forward state of execution in marble in this City, it is estimated will cost $46,260, as follows: Design and models, $18,000; freight from Rome, $2,300; marble, $1,960; cutting, $23 000; estimated cost of raising the statues to their place, $500.

The statuary for the eastern pediment of the south wing is not yet designed. At the same time that Mr. CRAWFORD was invited to propose designs and estimates for the decoration of the eastern pediment and door of the north wing Mr. POWERS was invited to propose for the south wing. In his answer to Captain MEIGS he says: "I have not time to prepare designs for the decoration of our Capitol buildings—even if it were a desirable object with me to *propose* for a commission from the Government of my country."

For the design and model of the Statue of Liberty, intended to surmount the new dome of the Capitol, Mr. CRAWFORD is to receive $3,000.

Beef-Packing Prospects.

From the Chicago Press.

In some of the most reliable Eastern journals we find speculative estimates as to the prices of cattle the present Fall—predicated for the most part upon contracts said to have been made by beef-packers in the West, and more especially those of Chicago. For the purpose of giving the readers of the *Press* reliable information on this subject, we have taken the trouble to make some investigations, the substance of which we append.

The prospects at present are that more beef will be packed the coming season in our city than during any previous year. One heavy packer estimates the business at one-third more than the figures of 1855—our heaviest season. Another estimates it higher. In 1856 the number of cattle packed was 28,972, with an average weight of 572¾ lbs. ⅌ head; so that to take the lowest received, over 33,000 head will be packed. One house alone in the city has heavy government contracts which would seem to justify such an estimate.

At present there are only about 17,000 head contracted for by Chicago packers; but in the course of two weeks a large number of contracts now pending will in all probability be closed, and these figures be very much increased. Of those already contracted for we hear of 9,000 head at 3¼c. gross weight; 2,500 head at 3c.; and 3,000 head at a trifle below 3c. There is little probability, however, of any further contracts being made this season below 3½c.—perhaps none below 3¾c.

The quality and weight of cattle the present season throughout the West will be much superior to those of last year, though they will come to the block three or four weeks later. Last year grass was poor and water scarce, and the average freight was low. This season, however, though it opened unusually late, has been an excellent one for the growth of cattle. The grasses on our prairies are rich, and water has been abundant. An old drover informs me that cattle of the same bone will generally weigh fifty pounds more per head than last season. One packer has contracted for 1,500 head—none of which are to weigh less than 650 pounds.

ALLEGED MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—At an early hour yesterday morning a German woman, about fifty years of age, was found lying in bed at her residence at the northeast corner of South and Seventh streets, with her throat cut. Her name was CATHARINE VOLDES. Suspicion fell upon the husband of the deceased, and he was arrested and charged with murder. The Coroner commenced an investigation. Witnesses occupying a portion of the same house were examined, who testified that Mr. VOLDES had slept with his son, and that he was a quiet, inoffensive man. Dr. S. P. BROWN gave the following evidence:

S. P. Brown, M. D., sworn: Made a *post mortem* examination of deceased; her dress was saturated with blood; there was a wound on the right arm and wrist, and at the elbow; her throat was cut clean down to the vertebra; saw no other wounds upon her body; her hands were not injured; I do not think that she could inflict such wounds with her left hand; I think she was in an erect position when the wounds were inflicted; there was no cut through her clothing; her left arm was bandaged up with a handkerchief above the elbow; the cuts were still bleeding.

Without coming to any definite conclusion as to whether the deceased had been murdered or had committed suicide, the jury adjourned to continue their investigations on Tuesday. The husband was held.

[*Evening Journal, Monday.*

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD DISASTER.—The jury summoned to investigate the cause of the accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad have rendered the following verdict:

That the said JOHN B. EDWARDS and WM. DONNELLY came to their death by a collision of the express train of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, leaving Cooper's Point, in the city of Camden, at a quarter past 4 o'clock on the afternoon of September 5th, and the freight train of the above named road, leaving Atlantic City at 1 o'clock, a half hour later than the time prescribed by the regulations of the road for starting from that place. The collision took place on said road about half a mile below the White Horse Station, in the county of Camden, and that the cause of the collision is traced by the evidence before this jury to be in the neglect of, and disregard of duty by ROBERT M. TUTTLE, conductor of the above named freight train, and that GEORGE T. BROOKS, engineer of the same train is likewise censurable; and further, that the company, through their agent, WM. MARSHALL, is highly censurable for not being particular in enforcing the time rules of said company.

DEATH OF AN ARCTIC HERO.—JAMES MCGARY, Doctor KANE'e *Iron-man* in the last Arctic Expedition, died at New-London, Conn., on Saturday, and was buried with Masonic honors on Sunday, at 4 o'clock. He is the first of the returned expeditionists to follow their commander to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." WILLIAM MORTON, the Doctor's right hand man in all the enterprises, dangers, and sufferings of his last seven years, is reported very ill, at Boston.

ILLNESS OF ANOTHER.—We regret to hear of the sudden indisposition of this fearless and successful discoverer of the open Polar Sea. In company with a friend, he was attending the funeral of Mr. MCGARY yesterday when he was seized with symptoms identical with those which attacked the deceased. Mr. MORTON fell back into the arms of the friend in company with him, and was taken to his residence, where he is seriously ill with congestion of the brain. He is, however, somewhat better than yesterday.

[*Boston Transcript, Sept. 5.*

LOSS OF THE CLYDE STEAMER.—We regret to have to announce what appears to be the total loss of the *Clyde* steamer, on her passage homeward. A schooner arrived at River du Loup brought the intelligence that she went on Monday week upon the Perroquot Shoal, between Anticosti and Mingan Islands. The schooner brought up the passengers as far as the Point de Monts, where she fell in with the *Anglo-Saxon*, on her downward passage, and put them on board of her, to proceed on her voyage to England. The news reaches us by telegraph from River du Loup, and the crew and passengers are spoken of together as having gone in the *Anglo-Saxon*. This would seem to indicate that the *Clyde* is a total wreck, and that she has been abandoned. We shall doubtless have full particulars by letter on Monday.—*Montreal Herald, Aug. 8.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALLEGHANY.—On Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, the extensive soap and candle manufactory of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, opposite the First Ward School-house, on Rebecca-street, Alleghany, was discovered to be in flames. The alarm was given by two men, who were engaged at the time in the dipping shop, but the fire, having been in progress some time before it was discovered, could not be arrested until the main building, with its contents, and three frame tenemen's adjoining, were totally consumed. The loss of the Messrs. SAWYER will probably amount to $12,000, on which there is an insurance of about one-third—$4,000 in the Pennsylvania, $2,000 in the Western, and the balance in some other company. The building and the implements of business were valued at $4,000, and the material and goods finished for sale at $8,000. The stock destroyed was about twice as large as was usually kept in the manufactory, and was to be removed to the store in the city in a few days.

The frame buildings belonged to Mr. HUGH CARSON, whose loss will be about $600, and were occupied by JOHN MATTHEWS, AUGUSTUS FELLMORE and Mrs. HEDGER. The parties occupying these houses saved but little of their effects, and will severely feel their loss.—*Pittsburg Post, Sept. 7.*

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—Another terrible accident from camphene took place Saturday afternoon, in THOMAS S. BUTLER'e blacking manufactory, No. 59 Vine-street, by which a boy lost his life, and another was so badly burned as to be still in a critical condition. Two lads, brothers, named PATRICK and EDWARD SMITH, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, were, very carelessly, pouring camphene into a lighted lamp, when the fluid ignited, and the can containing it exploded. The clothes of the boys were set on fire, and the younger ran from the second story of the building, where the accident occurred, down stairs, and took refuge in a stairway, before his burning garments were quenched; but the other brother stood still, and some of the workmen came up and extinguished the flames in which he was enveloped. The building, in which there was considerable combustible material, also took fire; but the prompt arrival and action of the engines prevented the spread of the flames or any serious damage to the premises. The unfortunate boys were taken to the Commercial Hospital, where PATRICK, the younger, having inhaled the flames, died early yesterday morning. The other lies in a critical state, but is thought his life can yet be saved.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 7th inst.*

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH! Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. Dupno's Catarrh Snuff. One box for 31 cents—Four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83 State-st, Albany.

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES are now justly admitted to be superior to all others for family use. We advise all wishing to purchase such an instrument to call at their salesroom, No. 495 Broadway, before purchasing.

BIGELOW'S ALTERATIVE—A CERTAIN CURE for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and all Summer complaints. GEORGE W. BLEECKER, Proprietor, New-York. For sale by Druggists generally and in any quantity at No. 16 William-st., cor. Beaver-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.

The men's department contains a large assortment, embracing every style.

The custom department is also well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESents should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S ROGERS No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing Cans and Jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for Winter use as when taken from the vines. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent of Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No 204 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

GREAT SACRIFICE!!
Of English Carpets, just Imported.
Velvets 9s., Brussels 6s. per yard;
Three ply 7s: 50,000 yards Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
ANDERSON, No. 39 Bowery.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT tract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

"The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our book office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade st., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the instruments they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

FALL AND WINTER GAITERS.—LADIES should not labor under the impression that CANTRELL is only selling his Summer gaiters at twelve shillings, as he charges the same price for his beautiful and substantial articles, manufactured expressly for the Fall and Winter seasons. They look as well and wear better than those for which twelve shillings and three dollars are demanded by other dealers. Call at this establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and make your selections.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than another, the best machine for family use, manufacturing stantaion, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT in New-York; many new styles now exhibited for the first time. Also, a great variety of French Clocks and Bronzes. Look at our list of prices in the Dry Goods' column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES French China tea sets just opened; also fifty decorative dinner sets, prices from $55 to $500 See our list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. 8 years' lease of store for sale.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers in every conceivable style. Hair Dye 4s. a box. Black or brown Dentifrice for cleansing the teeth and purifying the breath, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—WALLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., CHARLES DAVIS, Esq., to Miss SARAH P. WALLER, only daughter of the late Major John C. Waller, of Vermont.

OSMUN—BEDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. DANIEL C. OSMUN to CORNELIA, da

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. FREZZOLINI.
Second appearance in America of
Mlle. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,
Prima Donna Assoluta from the Italian Opera, Paris;
Signor LABOCETTA,
Primo Tenor di Grazia, from the La Scala, Milan;
Signor GASSIER,
First Baritone from the Italian Opera, London; and
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
Conductor of the Italian, German and English Operas, Drury Lane, London.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9,
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
M'lle ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,
Signori GASSIER and LABOCETTA.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....Fifty cents extra.
Secured Seats.....50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents.
Family Circle.....from.....$5 to $30.
Private boxes.....from.....$5 to $30.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, Sept. 8, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that a thoroughly equal proportion of seats, both as regards number and quality, will be found at any of the three ticket offices, with the exception of private boxes, which will be for sale only at the Academy of Music.
FAMILIES AND PARTIES,
desirous of sitting together, are solicited to secure their places the day previous to the performance.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 11,
Third appearance in America of
MLLE. ERMINI— FREZZOLINI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MLLE. VESTVALL.—The public are respectfully informed that an engagement has been effected with the favorite, Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALL.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 634 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress
A HIT. A HIT.
Triumphant success of Tom Taylor's latest comedy, pronounced by press and public to be well worthy the reputation of the talented author of "Still Waters Run Deep." On its first representation it was pronounced perfect in every particular, and the combined efforts of the
STOCK STAR COMPANY
secured for each phase of character an adequate and highly satisfactory exposition.
Second week of
A CONJUGAL LESSON,
received each evening with unbounded applause.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9,
commencing with the new comedy of
VICTIMS.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Jefferson, Stoddard, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Peters, Thompson, Waters, &c.
CHOICE MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA, under the experienced direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with the Comic Duality, which will commence at 10 o'clock precisely, entitled
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Rehearsed by Mr. Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
First appearance in America of
HENRY VIEUXTEMPS.
First appearance this season of
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
CARD.—The management has great satisfaction in being able to announce to the public that a union has been effected between these two great artists, thus presenting a combination by which
Mr. THALBERG and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS
will appear together on one and the same evening.
THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF
H. VIEUXTEMPS and S. THALBERG
will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at Niblo's Saloon.
The price of admission will be the same as at Mr. Thalberg's Concerts of last season.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Friday, Sept. 11, at the Music Stores of C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SONS, No 239 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1857.
Second night of the highly successful Ballet of
ACALISTA,
With the Charming and Beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
In her original character.
Promenade Concert at 7; Overture at 8 o'clock.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
ACALISTA
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents
THURSDAY—The WONDERFUL RAVELS in MAZULM.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS AND GREAT TRIUMPH
of the distinguished tragedian and comedian,
MR J. E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in his thrilling character of
YOUNG MIRABEL
WEDNESDAY—
THE INCONSTANT,
OR, WINE WORKS WONDERS.
Young Mirabel.....Mr. J. E. Murdoch.
Miss Susan Denin, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Ada Clifton, Messrs. C. Fisher, Mark Smith, L. P. Barrett, &c., &c., will appear in the piece.
To conclude with
THE OMNIBUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 9,
MISS MATILDA HERON
Will repeat her great character of
FIAMMINA,
Sustained by the whole strength of the Wallack Company.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
ROB ROY.
With all the original songs, duetts, trios, quartetts, &c.
After which will be presented
MAGIC HANDS.
Mingpo.....Mr. G. L. Fox | Choo-Keang.....Miss Price
The whole to conclude with the
FORTY THIEVES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7¾. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Orchestra, 50 cents. First appearance of Mrs. Chas. Howard. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, the performance will commence with the elegant Comedy entitled the MORNING CALL. After which the drama in two acts entitled THE DEVIL IN PARIS, in which Mrs. C. Howard will sustain six great characters. To conclude with the laughable farce of ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. Diggory, T. B Johnston; Jenny, Mrs. T. B. Johnston. A great variety of dancing during the evening by Mlle. Ernestine and Miss Julia Turnbull. The Box-Office is open daily from 10 till 2. Mr. Sothern, late of Wallack's Theatre, is engaged and will shortly appear.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE VERY LAST CHANCE to gaze on the bogus Bordell heir, and the full length wax figure of Mrs. Cunningham. Wyman, the Wizard, now in his ninth, and positively last week, will appear, &c., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Will open on the 14th of September, the "last new pleasure," the so-much talked about AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS, and on the same day will appear, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

LITTLE CHILDREN ARE USEFUL.—They are more than useful sometimes, for they are blessings in the happy family circle. Little JUSTINIA ANDERSON, the "bogus Bordell baby," proved to be a noble blessing. Every body is going to see the wonderful infant, now that it is at Barnum's Museum.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

TOWN TOPICS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IMAGINABLE.
Everybody is dying to obtain some of the charming ribbon trimmings that have become *de regle* in the fashionable *salons* of Paris, London and Berlin. Those very ribbons have been imported (let us whisper to our lady readers) expressly for his customers, by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 397 Broadway, and they form the most elegant trimmings for the fronts of morning and evening robes ever seen. The most tasty and *recherché* assortment of head ornaments, French flowers, artificial feathers, silk velveta, fancy bonnet materials, will also be found at this popular establishment. In beauty and quality they are surpassed by nothing that the *connoisseur* may peer over in Regent-st. or the Rue de Rivoli. LICHTENSTEIN enjoys this remarkable advantage over most of his compeers in business, that his enormous and graceful stock of millinery goods and trimmings for ladies' dresses are all imported by himself and directly from the foreign manufacturer, or else are made in this country under his own immediate supervision. Hence it is that he is able to sell at prices 20 per cent. below those of his co-temporaries, and at the same time exhibit a stock that is the envy and admiration of the world of New-York taste.

MILINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 397 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

ASTOR HOUSE.
During this busy season my friends will confer a favor if they will give notice by mail or telegraph of their intended visit, to enable me to provide for their comfort.
C. H. STETSON.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 coat per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at 74 Fulton-st., basement.

DRY GOODS.

AUCTION COLLARS, SETS AND BANDS.
We are in receipt of a large lot of
French Embroidered Jaconet Sets,
French Embroidered Collars,
Cambric and Swiss Bands,
Purchased at Auction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SKIRTS.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
OF LACE, AND ELASTIC STEEL SPRINGS.
The best skirt ever imported. For sale by
BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES NEW FALL STYLE.
Robe à Quille and Flounced Robes.
Also a great variety of Bayadere Striped Silks,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS, FRENCH MERINOS.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
French Merinos, beautiful shades,
At $1 per yard, worth 10s.

MARSEILLES, PIQUE, VICTORIA AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
A large assortment of the above, just received by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SHAWLS! CHENILLE SHAWLS!
A LARGE ASSORTMENT, ALL NEW PATTERNS,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.
Also a small invoice of Opera Cloaks,
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 doz. grass linen handkerchiefs at $1 50 per doz.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
GOLD STRAW GOODS, &c,
which are offered for cash only by
HOMER & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10th inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall importation of
CHENILLE, PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW REVERSABLE,
BROCHE AND PLAID SHAWLS,
Do. do. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 7, their Fall Stock of
REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their real POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 7, their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
DE LAINE ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
FIGURED AND BARRE DELAINES,
CASHMERES AND PRINTED FLANNELS,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Robes.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE GREAT NOVELTY OF THE SEASON:
LEZE DE COTE FLOUNCED ROBES,
LEZE DE COTE, BARRE,
RICH VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES,
For the FALL TRADE,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, Sept. 7,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

IRISH POPLINS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 7,
PLAIN, PLAID AND BAYADERE POPLINS.
Canal st., corner Mercer.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
in prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
THE PUBLIC
may rely upon it that every article in the list below, as well as the whole of our extensive and unequaled stock, is offered at full twenty per cent. below the current rates. An inspection of the goods will confirm this assertion.

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON-STONE WARE.	
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75
GLASSWARE.	
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 87
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Crystal Cut Decanters, the pair	3 50
GAS FIXTURES.	
Three-light Chandeliers	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	8 50
Hall Lights	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, 2 joints	75
One-light Hall Brackets	50
SILVER PLATED WARE.	
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CORSETS.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous lady-patrons that she has ready for the Fall trade, at her new store, an unequaled assortment of all kinds of French, German, English and American Corsets. Also all the new styles in ladies' hoops, shoulder braces, skirt suspenders, &c., &c. No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO AN INVOICE of new French Embroideries, which will be opened on Monday, the 7th instant. They comprise some great novelties, and the finest specimens of work ever exhibited in this City. MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway.

INDIA GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—MERchants and others are invited to look at the large stock of pineapple dress goods, crapes, camlets, pongees, satins, silks, shawls, Canton China, fans, novelties, and many other articles only to be found at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Alpacas Ginghams, Prints, Muslins, &c. Also, Irish Linens, Blankets, Plaids, Muslins, Prints, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED new silks, poplins, Valencias, real laces and embroideries of their own importation. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S patent; price $12, $16 and $26; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 198 Second av., corner St. Mark's place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at ROCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LOUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers,
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD,
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. L. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Case and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BENGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LOUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

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GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the room. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular Institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No. 472 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No. 32 Crosby-st.
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
Chairman of the School Committee.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English. No. 101 West 26th-st., near Broadway, New York. Rector, Rev. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MISS STARKWEATHER'S SCHOOL—NO. 41 Pike-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Her circulars can be obtained at her house, also at the bookstore of Messrs. RAYNOR, HOWE & PERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. No. 1 East 33d-st, first house from 5th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 43 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. BROWN WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 Varick-st., Hudson-square (St. John's Park), MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal, Box, Boston, Mass.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. reserves only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the book stores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises of the Department of Science and Letters will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Applications and examinations for admissions will be made on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.
Dr. Loomis is expected in the *Baltic*, and will enter upon his duties at the opening. He will bring with him a handsome additiion to the apparatus for his department.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor, &c.
University, Washington-square, Sept. 1, 1857.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual courses of lectures in this institution, commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. FEES—Including Matriculation and Hospital ticket, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $30. For further information or circulars, address
THOMAS F. ROCHESTER,
BUFFALO, July, 1857. Dean of the Faculty.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE. NOS. 70 AND 72 ELIZABETH-ST.—Both Male and Female Departments are now in session. For admission apply to the principals, JOSIAH D. CHASE and PATIENCE SMITH, at the Institute, or the following Trustees: R. R. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st.; JACOB CAPRON, No. 1,024 Broadway; BENJ. HICKS, No. 137 East 14th-st.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care will please to apply to her at her residence, No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-square, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to be end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MISS PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above Institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER, will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st. or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO 23 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 15th September.

WILLIAM MASON WILL RESUME HIS PIANO-FORTE teaching on Monday, Sept. 21. Application for a few advanced pupils may be addressed to the care of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $180 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, near 21st-st., JOHN GRANT, M. A., Principal, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Able teachers will assist in the several departments. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms as above.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 237 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

A CLERGYMAN, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, will give instruction at his study, in a pleasant and convenient part of the City, to a few respectable youths, in any stage of preparation for College or for business. For further information and for admission, apply at No. 90 West 44th-st., near Broadway.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable paintings, statuary, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Sept. 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, at house No 711 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th aves. This suite is particularly worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, as it is first-class throughout, and comprises probably the most expensive and elegant variety that has been sold by auction this season, the house being magnificently furnished throughout; all of which will positively be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the house.

Contents of the house consist in part of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with the maker's name carved upon it; full suite of solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin, with slip covers made to order; marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, in splendid rosewood; etageres with plate backs, silk and lace curtains, over 600 yards velvet and other carpets, costly marble and pier mirrors, with a beautiful collection of motto vases, statuary and unique parlor ornaments; a number of valuable oil paintings, in rich frames; French recumbent chairs and lounges, superb rosewood secretary book-case, lady's secretary, music cabinet, rosewood marble-top Bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, all to match; elegant rosewood armoire, Fren h mirror fr nt, full suite furniture, in velvet; 25 hair mattresses, shades, clocks, sofas, French and other chairs, magnificent oak extension table, China silver and fine cut glass of every description, marble-top buffet, &c., with a large variety of parlor, chamber and library furniture not mentioned. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Deposits required of purchasers.

HENRY LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence of Mr Thompson, No. 176 West 15th st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture on suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil paintings, rosewood marble-top etageres, do corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale; exemptory, rain or shine.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 116 Pearl-st., 250 packages and lots of well-assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c, on a credit of 90 days. Also, 1 case plated table and tea spoons, 11 casks sad irons, 25 case Anglo-axes, 1 cask hand and panel saws. Also, by order of assignees part of stock American goods, 4 cases planes and plane irons, &c., &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, for cash, 1 case 2300 sterling fine pocket cutlery, damaged in handling from steamer *City of Washington*. Also, for account of underwriters, 1 cask, 700 lbs sa nails, &c., damaged on voyage. Also, 19 casks wrought nails, damaged, &c Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.—Office No. 298 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF COAL.—D. D. NASH will sell, by order of the assignee, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M., at No. 63 West Washington place, a quantity of Red Ash and other coal, con sisting of grate, egg range, stove and nut coal. Also, sheds, screens, shovels, horse, cart and harness and office furniture.

HENRY H. LIMAS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LIMAS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THUR DAY, Sept. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 33 Nassau-st, a fine pair of long-tail bay horses just from the country; very stylish action; 16 hands high; about six and seven years old; well broke; will be sold for account of whom it may concern.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE BALANCE of stock of hardware, cutlery, and fancy articles, by FEED & COLE Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10 at 10 A. M., No 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, household furniture, consisting of 1 splendid suit of rosewood furniture in green plush, hurnana, tables, chairs, carpets, sofas, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c.

WRECK.—BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, will be sold for cash, near where she now lies, on the beach about four miles north of Harnegat Inlet, the hull of the Peruvian ship *Ste Charlo d'Iberto* together with such material as may be attached at the hour of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE.—The office, corner of Centre and White sts, formerly occupied by Miller & Holman, and recently by Miller & Curtis, containing:

6 Adams Presses—4 Two Roller, 26 x 40, 1 Two Roller, 28½ x 43, 1 Four Roller, 28½ x 43.
1 Single Small Cylinder, Hoe's, newspaper, 31 x 50.
1 Hoe's Medium.
1 Hoe's Folio Post
1 Super Royal Hand Press.
1 Card Press.
1 Ruggles' Press.
4 Hoe's Proof Presses.
2 12 inch Cylinder Hydrostatic Presses 48 x 32 with pumps. About 60 gross boards for same.
Cutting machine, brass cutter, lead cutter.

An extensive assortment of plain and fancy book and job type; also, 5 fonts music type, nonpareil, agate diamond, pearl diamond and excelsior; with a stereotype department, forming altogether one of the most complete and extensive book and job printing offices in the City.

FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, Receiver,
No. 321 Broadway.

All kinds of printing, from the largest book to the smallest card, quickly and faithfully executed, at low prices for cash. Apply to

JOHN W. MILLER, Agent,
Corner of Centre and White sts.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. BEE, No. 10 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, WITH fixtures, with or without stock or goods, of a tea store, doing a cash business of one hundred dollars per day and upwards, located in one of the best thoroughfares in the City. For particulars, inquire of JULIUS R. POMEROY, No. 35 William-st.

SHIP CHANDLERY AND SHIP STORES FOR SALE.—The stock, lease and good-will of the business of an old-established house, the present proprietor retiring from business; an excellent opportunity is offered to a party wishing to engage in the business. Apply at No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 724 tons, 230 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines 43 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South st.

WANTED.—A PHYSICIAN TO GO TO CHINA and return. Apply at No. 185 East Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue will be sent at reduced prices during the month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Ware and Miss's Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed to purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTENEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent agraffe bent-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & Co's celebrated piano, and other first-class and New-York pianos, at prices lower than ever before offered. Pianos to suit the times. Second-hand pianos at $25, $50, $75 $100 to $200. New pianos to let and rent allowed if purchased. T. GILBERT, No 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

A BEAUTIFULLY-CARVED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte and stool for sale at a bargain, for cash. Rich tone. City-made, belonging to a private family, in use a short time, cost $350, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No 188 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for three days

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; ware room No. 124 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS, CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos 339, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st., New-York, by J. M PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

A BARGAIN.—AN ALMOST NEW ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, warranted, of beautiful tone and strong, will be sold at an immense sacrifice, as the owner is obliged to sell. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

PIANOS.—FOUR BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE superior rosed piano fortes, one with carved legs and mouldings, made of good material, and warranted in every respect, will be sold low. DAVID SMITH, No. 156 6th av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bars to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 89 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at 9/6 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed, consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT, } Committee.
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 7, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies passed Feb 24, 1845. A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting from purchasing or receiving any of the "Income Bonds" of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company numbered as follows, to wit:

Nos. 451 to 457, both inclusive.
Nos. 718 to 795, both inclusive.
Nos. 1 to 127, both inclusive.
Nos. 151 to 171, both inclusive.

The said bonds have never been sold or transferred by said Company, but are the property of said Company, and its right to the same will be enforced against all persons whomsoever.

NOAH L. WILSON,
President of said Company.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 15 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law3yW

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on all sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. I. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant and remain closed till the 21st instant. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.
J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NOTICE.—A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the creditors of the second class under the assignment of EDMUND A. PEARCE, on and after the 14th day of September, 1857, at my office, No. 188 West 21st-st., New-York City.

WM. J. ROOME, Assignee of E. A. Pearce.
Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5 500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to Policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurance can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 19 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 354 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 175 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 175 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains, connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $8; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

JOHN P. WOLCOTT, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Daily passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, FAIR HAVEN, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND CORTLANDT.
Wednesday, Sep. 9, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sep. 9, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept 10, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 11, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 11, 12 M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

Ocean Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st, pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	3 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BODEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 9, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 10, 11 A. M.

KEER'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, OCEAN PORT, &c.—The new and elegant steamer LONGBRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from Pier foot of Robinson st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK:
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 9, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 11, 1½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 10, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings for passengers only. Squan Line of stages connect with this Boat. Smith's Express runs with this Boat.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT PORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $140; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8...1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22...1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5...1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19...1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 9...1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30...1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14...1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28...1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11...1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25...1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9...1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24...1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 9 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ADRIATIC will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction unequaled

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$140|Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16: Price of passage: 1st

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Governors.

A WRIT DE LUNATICO INQUISANDO REQUIEND.

The Board of Governors of the Alms-House assembled yesterday at the Rotunda, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Store-Keeper at Blackwell's Island, asking for 50 barrels of salt beef, 44 barrels having been accidentally lost from a lighter. A communication was also received from the lighterman, showing that the loss was purely accidental. The matter was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

A communication was received from the Store-Keeper and also from the baker on Blackwell's Island, in answer to a complaint respecting the inferiority of the bread sometimes supplied and sent to the inmates of the Penitentiary. They say the bread is always sent the same day it is baked. The baker alleges that the people at the Penitentiary are the only parties complaining.

Gov. W. T. PINCKNEY explained that the sample of bread that was sent to the Board was old. The Governors expressed themselves satisfied.

In reference to the repairs at the Warden's residence, Blackwell's Island, an application for laths to finish the alterations in the building having been made, Governor SMITH stated that he thought the improvement would not cost more than $5,000.

The details of a plan for an icehouse on Randall's Island were submitted by Governor TIEMANN. The matter was referred to the Committee.

The President referred to an article in the papers of the day, (emanating from S. H. Branch,) which had been ordered to be printed on the minutes of the Board of Aldermen, and had been presented at that Board. He complained strongly of the injurious charges in that communication.

Governor W. F. PINCKNEY said that, as far as he was named or implicated, the thing was a *lie from beginning to end*.

Governor MALONY hoped, the time of the Board would not be taken up with such matters.

Governor OLIVER said it was only a communication from one lunatic to a set of men equally lunatic. It ought to be treated with contempt. Branch had only entered into the matter for the sake of abusing and blackguarding the Board of Governors. The President ought not to feel sore at such unfounded charges of having acted dishonestly. The public had confidence in the Board, and that confidence ought not to be shaken by a lunatic.

Governor SMITH said that inasmuch as Mr. Branch was a man of questionable sanity, the matter ought to be passed over. The Common Council had not, perhaps, the confidence of the entire community.

Governor TIEMANN said that Branch had implicated a member of their Board, (Governor W. T. PINCKNEY,) who had denied the truth of such allegations. He (Governor TIEMANN) could hardly think Governor PINCKNEY would avail himself of a burlesque effort on the part of a lunatic, to aid him in defeating the appropriation of money in the publication of Dr. Sanger's report on Syphilis.

Governor PINCKNEY said that when Branch came to him, he did not know him; as for the charge made against him, it was utterly false.

Governor DUERO said he knew not whether Branch was a lunatic, but he would like to ask how the Common Council were lunatics.

Governor OLIVER explained that in squandering the people's money the charge might be substantiated.

Governor DUERO said warmly, that such charges were easily made. He should wish Governor OLIVER to be more definite. Such indiscriminate charges ought not to be made.

Governor OLIVER said that this very day three respectable property-holders had made a statement over their own signatures that certain property worth $94,400, had been purchased by this Common Council for more $200,000: if this were so, (alluding to the Lowber property,) they were then either corrupt or lunatics.

Governor SMITH said that what he had asserted was founded on the remark of Governor OLIVER; that surely they, the Common Council, must be equally lunatic with the writer seriously to notice a communication from a lunatic.

Governor MALONY said the Common Council had treated the matter seriously. He did not wish that the wholesale slander should go forth that this Board characterized the Aldermen as lunatics.

Governor OLIVER said that, if the document was received in fun and still placed it on the minutes, what was such a proceeding but an act of lunacy?

Governor DUERO said there was no fun about it.

Governor OLIVER said the matter had been introduced here by the President as though it was of importance. The Aldermen had carried their fun a little too far: they could not truthfully bring serious charges against the Board, and ought not to play with edge tools.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY said the Aldermen had a right to print that document if they thought fit.

Governor DUERO said the Aldermen had such a right. It was not for this Board to charge them with lunacy, nor to say they were the worst Common Council the City had had for the last twelve years. If they, said he, make "charges against us, we had no right to make charges against them"—and evidently it was because they were chiefly Democrats. Had it been a Know-Nothing Common Council, the charge of Governor OLIVER would never have been heard.

The subject then dropped.

After the transaction of other business, the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number remaining, week ending Sept. 5, at Bellevue Hospital	612
Lunatic Asylum	626
Almshouse	1,394
Penitentiary	733
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	3
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	342
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	33
Workhouse	630
Small-Pox Hospital	2
Randall's Island	908
Randall's Island Hospital	258
City Prison	446
Second District Prison	17
Third District Prison	15
Colored Home	257
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	175
Total	6,681
Increase, 145.	
Number remaining Aug. 25, 1857	6,536
Admitted	1,458
Total	7,994
Died	32
Discharged	1,135
Sent to Penitentiary	146—1,313
Total	6,681

Still Another Case of Alleged Ticket Swindling—The Party Arrested and Discharged by an Officious Police Justice—Subsequently Rearrested, Made to Disgorge, and Held to Answer.

Another case of ticket swindling was practiced last Thursday, by the same gang who fleeced and afterwards beat a poor, friendless boy, from Massachusetts, a few days ago, because he would not surrender his baggage to them. It occurred, too, in the same place, No. 109 West-street, which is presided over by PATRICK DUFFY, who also fills the responsible position of Inspector of Vessels. The victim this time was a poor Englishman, named WILLIAM CHURCH, who was on his way with his family to England. We append his own story, by publishing the affidavit which he made before Recorder SMITH last Saturday:

City and County of New-York: William Church, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he arrived in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September inst., from the city of Albany; that deponent was accompanied by his wife and child, and came to the City of New-York for the purpose of taking passage to England; that while on the boat in which deponent came to this City from Albany, deponent was accosted by a man named or called "Portuguese Joe," who inquired whether deponent was going to the "Old Country," and upon deponent's replying in the affirmative, the said Joe, whom deponent has since learned is an emigrant runner, said: "Well, come along with me; there is a vessel going to sail to-day at 1 o'clock A. M., and I will take you to an office where you can procure a ticket cheap for the first cabin, but in a good vessel;" that deponent being anxious to reach his destination as soon as possible, accompanied the said Joe to the office of No. 109 West-street, in the City of New-York, which said office is kept, as deponent is informed and believes, by Alderman William Wilson, and superintended by Patrick Duffy; that deponent on entering said office, was introduced to said Duffy, who upon being informed that deponent intended to procure tickets for himself and family, told deponent that he could have first cabin passage for himself and family to England in the packet ship called the *West Point* for the sum of $80, which was the usual and regular charge; that the vessel was about to sail, and if he wanted his tickets he had better hurry up, because there was hardly time to reach the vessel; that the deponent, relying upon the statements and representations of the said Duffy, thereupon paid the said Duffy the sum of $80, received from him a ticket which he was directed to take to Joseph Murphy, No. 61 South street, where he would receive in exchange another ticket; that the deponent, accompanied by the said Portuguese Joe, went to the office of said Murphy, and was given, in exchange for the ticket received by him as aforesaid, another ticket; that the said other ticket received by deponent is worth only the sum of $42 50, and entitles deponent and family to a steerage passage instead of a cabin passage, for which deponent has contracted and paid; that deponent, on being handed the said ticket, supposed that he was entitled, as aforesaid, to a cabin passage, and was about to go to the vessel; that he was there informed that he would have to procure his bedding, &c., before he went aboard, and upon stating that by his ticket he was entitled to those things, was informed not; that deponent, not being able to read, could not tell what were the contents of his ticket, and suspecting then that a fraud was intended or had been perpetrated, started to go to the vessel for the purpose of ascertaining the facts; as was prevented from doing so, and compelled to pay $4 50 for his bedding, etc. and articles of his ware; that deponent then went on the vessel and was informed that he had been defrauded; upon receiving this information, deponent returned from the vessel and made a complaint to a policeman whom deponent met in the street; that the said policeman accompanied deponent to the office of said Duffy and arrested him; that said Duffy, as deponent was informed and believes, was locked up in the Second Ward Station-House, but was discharged, some time during the night, by Justice Brennan, who went to said station-house and opened court for the discharge of said prisoner Duffy; that deponent was directed to appear the following morning at the Tombs and did so: that while there awaiting the call of the case of said Duffy, deponent was called outside by persons whom deponent has since learned were friends of Duffy, and while with said persons, the case was called up, and in the absence of deponent dismissed.

His
WILLIAM ✕ CHURCH.
mark.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of Sept., 1857.
J. M. SMITH, Recorder.

Upon this statement the Recorder issued his warrant for the arrest of DUFFY, and placed it in the hands of Officer LOWERY, who is attached to his office. The officer arrested the offender and brought him before the Recorder, who offered him the alternative of disgorging and finding bail in the sum of $250, or, failing to disgorge, to find sureties in $1,500 to answer the charge of swindling. The former proposition he accepted, returned the money to his victim, and was released on his brother, PETER DUFFY, becoming his surety. Some time after DUFFY left the office it was found that among the money he had returned was a counterfeit $10 bill on the People's Bank, of this City, but CHURCH, who had previously engaged his passage, had no time to prosecute further.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday, at 3 o'clock. Present—Commissioners Cooley, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Field, Green, Strong, and Hogg.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HOGG offered the following:

Resolved, That the Croton Board, until otherwise ordered by this Board, have permission to occupy the grounds belonging to the Park situated between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-seventh streets, the Fifth and Eighth avenues, excepting therefrom the houses and block situated between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriation of Ground be empowered to rent to the Croton Board the house at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, and the house at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, now occupied by Mrs. GRANT.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriation of Ground for Special Purposes, with power.

Mr. HOGG moved that a Special Committee be appointed to procure a list of such hooks as may be necessary for books of reference on matters connected with the laying out of the Park. Adopted—and Messrs. HOGG, RUSSELL and ELLIOTT appointed such Committee.

Mr. STRONG, from the Committee on Building, reported verbally the proceedings of said Committee, and that the buildings now on the Park would be sold on the 15th inst., with the exception of the buildings reserved by act of the Commissioners.

The market gardeners have permission to remain until November 1; also, some few others, blind and decrepit persons, &c.

The following communication was received from the Chief Engineer:

COMMISSIONERS CENTRAL PARK:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to a resolution of the Board on the subject of the surveys, I beg leave to state that the field work for the topographical sectional maps will be completed before the 1st of November by the force at present employed, and with some assistance in draughting, the sectional maps will all be completed at or previous to that date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EGBERT L. VIELE, Colef Engineer

A similar report from the Chief Engineer, in relation to employés on the Park, was referred back for further information and amendment.

On motion of Mr. HOGG, the Executive Committee were authorized to employ ten or twelve trucks, &c.

On motion of Mr. STRONG, the Chairman of the Committee on Salaries and Offices was authorized to return any rejected applications.

Mr. GREEN offered the following;

Resolved, That the —— Committee be requested to draw up and report to this Board a thorough and comprehensive system of accounts, that will insure a correct exhibit of his monetary affairs, and by which all expenditures and liabilities on each account will be clearly exhibited, comprehending also a plan for the certifying of all pay-rolls and other bills for payment, so that each officer and clerk of the Board shall be held responsible for the correct discharge of his duty, and that every voucher shall bear on its face the certificate of the proper officer or officers as to its accuracy.

Mr. STRONG moved to amend by inserting the "Treasurer's" report, &c., which was adopted.

The whole resolution was then adopted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 3 o'clock.

SCARCITY OF SAILORS.—The complaint of the scarcity of sailors has considerably abated within a few days, owing to the arrival of a large number of vessels, whose crews have been discharged at this port. The landlords, also, finding an opportunity to get rid of their old boarders, who have run up their bills to about the desired length, seize the occasion to change them off for a new stock, whose ready funds make them more desirable. The amount of advance to Liverpool is likely to come down from $25 to $20 the present week, and possibly to the old mark of $17.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the above body was held on Monday, the 31st ult. Letters were read from his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, Dr. IVES, RICHARD O'GORMAN and P. O'SHEA, Esqs., accepting their election as honorary members, and approving the course of the Association. A course of free lectures was announced to commence early in October. After passing a vote of thanks to Hon. JOHN KELLY for a donation of public documents, the meeting adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on Tuesday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of THOS. KELLY, a carman, who died from injuries received on the 19th ult. It appeared in evidence that while deceased was sitting upon his cart, at the corner of First-avenue and Eleventh street, a car, in passing, came in contact with his cart, deceased was thrown to the pavement, and his cart passed over his legs, crushing them terribly. Of these injuries he died on Monday night. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 59 years of age, and has left a family, residing at No. 198 Thirteenth-st.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—CHAS. MILLER, a printer, was, on Tuesday, arrested charged with entering the room of NATHAN KEEF, in the tenement house No. 329 West Nineteenth-street, by means of a false key, and for the purpose of theft. He was detected in the room, and attempted to escape, but was pursued into the street and captured. Justice DAVIGON locked him up for trial.

☞ Freights yesterday advanced considerably, partly in consequence of the fall in the price of flour, grain, etc., and several ships were taken up at increased rates.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. R. GOODALE'S office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To night Mr. C. J. FOSTER is to appear in his great character of *Rob Roy*, at this favorite theatre. Mr. FOX'S new pantomime of the "Magic Hands," and the musical drama of the "Forty Thieves," will also be added to the bill. Singing and dancing in abundance, making it the most lively and amusing entertainment offered in the City.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"An incorrect scale will know the very vitals out of an apparently prosperous business."

Test your scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Why cultivate exotics when you can have all the delicate odors of the conservatory in a bottle? The breath of growing flowers is not more refreshing than the odor of this unequalled toilet water. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and ague, and all intermittents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and, when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Physician whose Saods of Life have nearly run out," as a final act of duty, has ordered one of KNOX'S Fall style of hats. This proves that the old gentleman is sensible to the last. Imitate his example, and call at once at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

ONE OF THE JURIES.—A man, arrested for intoxication, was tried before Justice CORNWELL and a Jury, in Brooklyn, on Monday last. Four witnesses swore positively that the defendant was intoxicated at the time or immediately after the arrest. For the defence, five witnesses swore that they did not see the accused intoxicated the day of his arrest—neither one of whom saw him at the time or immediately subsequent to the arrest. Another witness for the defence saw the arrest, but would not swear that he was or was not in the condition charged. With these facts, the witnesses for the prosecution uncontradicted, the enlightened Jury was unable to agree upon a verdict, and the Court was compelled to discharge them.

THE TURF FOR 1857.—Trotting on the Road, Tuesday, Sept. 8. Match $500; two miles to 250 pound wagons.

J. H. DUKE'S g. g. *Kite*	1
W. CLAYE' b. g. *Turner*	2

No time taken.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Sept. 7. Match $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. M. ROBERTS' c. g. *Sam*	1	2	1	1
D. KEHOE' ch. g. *Nimrod*	2	1	2	2

Time: 2:55; 3:01; 2:50½; 2:50½.

Sam was the favorite at $100 to $80 previous to starting. The betting was spirited and in large sums. Weather delightful and the attendance fair. The race was won by *Sam* in four heats, with the greatest ease. *Nimrod*'s backers were greatly dissatisfied and intimated that the driver (of *Nimrod*) threw it off. The horses were, therefore, matched again to trot two straight heats,—*Nimrod* to be driven by his former owner. *Sam* exhibited a greater degree of speed than was expected. He won the sixth heat in 2:50. The following is a summary:

MONDAY, Sept. 7—Match $500; mile heats to wagons.

WM. M. ROBERTS' s. g. *Sam*	1	1		
MR. MULLIGAN'S gr. g. *Nimrod*	2	2		

Time, 2:54; 2:50.

PEDESTRIANISM.—On Thursday last, Sept. 3, nearly two thousand spectators assembled to witness the race of five miles for $200 over the Union Course, Long Island, between P. BUCKLEY, (the champion runner,) of Lynn, Mass., and young SHORT, of New York. The race drew together a great number of supporters of pedestrianism from Boston, Providence, Bristol, Newport, New Haven, and Albany. BUCKLEY, who is a fine, athletic young fellow, stands 5 feet 4½ inches high. SHORT, who is a wiry built young fellow, is 23 years of age, and stands 5 feet 7½ inches high. He trained at HIRAM WOODRUFF'S, under the watchful eye of WM. GRINDELL, and was reported to be in first-rate condition, but to the eye of our reporter he appeared too thin to face such an opponent as BUCKLEY. The betting commenced at $100 to $70 on SHORT. At the first attempt they got away, BUCKLEY taking the lead, which position he maintained throughout, and ran in a gallant winner, completing the distance in 29 minutes and 21 seconds. There was a purse of $25 ran for two miles, for which ten started, on the same day. GAINDELL won the race. Time: 11 minutes and 6 seconds.

REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—From Aug. 29, to Sept. 5, 1857.—Males, 78; Females, 70,—Total 148. Men, 19; Boys, 59; Women, 17; Girls, 53.

DISEASES.

Marasmus	19	Accidental	3
Cholera Infantum	15	Congestive Fever	1
Convulsons	14	Remittent Fever	1
Consumption	13	Typhoin Fever	1
Disease of the Brain	13	Inflammation of Bowels	1
Stillborn	10	Scrofula	1
Diarrhea	5	Old Age	1
Scarlet Fever	5	Inflam'tion of Stomach	1
Debility	4	Peretonitis	1
Apoplexy	4	Drowned	1
Premature Birth	4	Suffocation	1
Croup	3	Erysipelas	1
Dropey	3	Tumor	1
Disease of the Heart	4	Inflammation of Liver	1
Inflammation of Lungs	2	Jaundice	1
Dysentery	7	Disease of the Glands	1
Delirium Tremens	2		

AGES.

One year and under	57	From 30 to 40 years	10
From 1 to 2 years	25	From 40 to 50 years	8
From 2 to 5 years	11	From 50 to 60 years	4
From 5 to 10 years	4	From 60 to 70 years	4
From 10 to 20 years	6	From 70 to 80 years	2
From 20 to 30 years	7		

NATIVITY.

United States	120	England	5
Ireland	17	Germany	4
France	1		
Denmark	1		

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

THE LATE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY IN FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Coroner SNELL, with a Jury, investigated the circumstances, on Monday, attending the death of HUGH KELLY, opposite No. 12 Fulton-street, one week ago last Sunday morning. The Jury rendered a verdict that KELLY died from stabs with a knife, received at the hands of JAMES GALLAGHER, aided and abetted by PATRICK KELLY.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Three men were arrested on Monday night by Officer VELSOR, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, for passing counterfeit bills of the denomination of $3, on the Bank of Hudson County, Jersey City. They were committed yesterday morning by Justice MORITZEER, for examination.

INFANTICIDE.—The occupants of house No. 81 Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, a few days since, had their suspicions aroused of foul play on the part of a servant girl in the family, by a sudden decrease in her dimensions. A search was made, and in the privy vault the body of a new-born child was found. The Coroner was notified, and will commence an investigation to-day. The girl got inkling of what was going on, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, took French leave, and is not now to be found.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING IN BROOKLYN.—The police of Brooklyn reported 54 dealers in liquor, on Monday morning, to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, for selling ardent spirits on Sunday last, together with the names of witnesses. The cases were all laid before the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—Yesterday morning the body of a man named JOHN SULLIVAN, who came from Massachusetts a week ago to work upon the tunnel, was found dead in St. Paul's-avenue, near the shanilee at No. 2 shaft. Coroner GEORGE DE MOTT held an inquest at the city of Hudson yesterday to investigate the cause of his death. It was ascertained that there was a row among those who reside in those shanties on Monday night, which continued at intervels from 9 until 11 o'clock. During that time two or three shots were fired in that vicinity. Dr. CULVER made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased. He found the evidence of a heavy blow upon the right side of the head, near the ear, which was sufficient to have caused death in an instant. The fifth rib on the right side was broken, and his lungs were affected by that blow. The body had been dragged for some distance and left where it was found. No information could be derived which would lead to the detection of his murderer. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow administered by some person to them unknown.

THE COUNTERFEIT ON THE HUDSON COUNTY BANK.—On Monday, the day this new counterfeit appeared, the Bank had ordered impressions from new plates, including 3s. No more of this denomination of the old plate will hereafter be issued. The groundwork of the new plate is white, and is covered with the word Three, in small capital letters, in red ink. The vignette represents a mechanic, a farmer, and a sailor, standing side by side, in front, and a railroad train and steamer in the distance. On the left upper corner is a figure 3, in white, at the lower corner a figure 3 in red ink, and between the two the coat of arms of New-Jersey. At the upper right corner of the bill is the word *Three*, at the lower corner the figure 3, a steamship. The word Three in large open letters, in red, are printed on the lower half of the bill, extending the length of the plate between the figures 3.

POLICE.—The arrests during Sunday in Jersey City numbered but seven. Four were for drunkenness, two for vagrancy and one for assault. One of the prisoners, named WM MURPHY, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days for being drunk and abusing his family, and WM. CARR, a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—On Sunday, a mob of rowdies, who were being entertained with a dog-fight in the City of Hudson, severely beat officer CLYDE for interfering with their sport.

RE-OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools of Jersey City were reopened on Monday, with a fair attendance.

FIGHT BETWEEN ST. PAUL CAVALRY AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS.—We mentioned the departure, on Monday last, of the St. Paul Light Cavalry Company to Cambridge, to remove from that vicinity a number of Chippewa Indians, who have been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Sunrise Settlement. On arriving at Washington, on Friday morning, Captain STARKEY was informed that the Indians were still in the neighborhood, and about six miles distant. The Indians were apprised of the arrival of the troops, and urged by some of the residents to give themselves up, being assured that they would not be injured. They concluded to do so, but on an advance guard of the troops being sent out the Indians became alarmed and started off with all speed, and the troops after them. They were on a parallel of about two miles in extent, and were overtaken by the advance horse before reaching the cover of the wood.

The Indians then concluded to give themselves up, but on the approach of the main body they again became alarmed, and broke for a cornfield adjacent, with the troops rushing after them. The fence was torn down and the troops followed them into the field and fired upon them. Whereupon the Indians turned and fired, killing one of the cavalry company, Mr. DONNELL, a young man, the shot being fired by the wounded Indian, and taking effect in the heart. The cavalry again fired and wounded the same Indian, who shortly after died; and before the Indians could reload they were surrounded, and finding no possible chance of escape they surrendered, to the number of five. The cavalry immediately started for this city with the captured Indians and the dead body of their comrade, and arrived about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday, and a very general disposition to censure the cavalry; but until we can ascertain the facts as they occurred, we withhold comment.

We understand this skirmish has caused great alarm among the settlers, and for fear of the vengeance of the Indians yet remaining, they are leaving their homes and coming to the city.—*St. Paul Pioneer, Aug.* 30.

SEDUCTION AND MARRIAGE.—A most singular case of seduction and marriage occurred at Newport, Ky., on Thursday night. It seems that a young man, highly connected in Kentucky, and doing business in the city, seduced a young lady, of about 16 summers, some time ago. The father of the young lady was not aware of it until within the last week, and on being acquainted with the painful fact, he tried all the stratagem he could to get the young man into his house. He finally succeeded on Thursday evening. While the young man was seated in the front parlor, the young lady's father dispatched a messenger for a clergymen, at the same time sending him word that he had a good job on hand for his Reverence. The divine functionary made no delay, but hastened with all the speed he could to the place of destination. When he came he was ushered into a dark room, without the young man's knowledge. When all things were square, the old gentleman walked into the parlor, where the young lovers were conversing together, and presented a pistol at the young man's heart. Seeing the deadly weapon aimed at his breast, he fell on his knees and clasped his hands, saying, "For God's sake, don't shoot me. I will do anything and everything you may require of me if you will only spare my life." Those who were looking on at the time said he looked more pious and sanctified than any Methodist preacher they had ever seen. "Well," shouted the enraged father, "marry my daughter forthwith, or I will shoot you on the spot." "Oh, for God's sake," cried the young man, "send some person for a clergyman immediately, or I will be a dead man." No sooner was the word spoken than out came the clergyman, and in less time than we take in writing this article the two were transubstantiated into one. We wish them both luck.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 8.

$10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	95	45 P. Mail Stmp. Co	71
1,000 Indiana St. 5s	77	40 do.	70⅝
1,000 do.	79	20 do.	70⅝
2,000 Tenn. bt. 6s, '90	77⅞	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 74⅝
1,000 do.	77	100 do.	c 75⅜
4,000 Virginia 6s	89⅜	388 do.	c 75⅛
500 do.	90	234 do.	c 75
12,000 do.	89	250 do.	c3 74⅜
1,000 Missouri State 6s	7 ½	100 do.	bwk 74
8,000 do.	71	200 do.	c 74⅜
1,000 do.	70⅛	50 do.	c3 74½
64,000 do.	70	50 do.	c30 73⅝
5,000 do.	bt0 70⅜	1600 Erie Railroad	c 21
4,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	56	400 do.	b3 21
4,000 Erie R. R. C. B '7t	49	50 do.	st0 21
1,000 Bud. R. R. 2d Mge	78	11 do.	20¾
1,000 Her. R. R. 1st M.	70	20 do.	c 20⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	87	50 do.	st0 20⅞
3,500 do.	86⅛	100 do.	b30 21⅛
3,000 do.	86	50 Harlem Railroad	6¾
3000 Ill. Fi'd B. wt'h pr	90	6 La Crosse & Mill. R	16
3000 T. H. & A. 2d Mtg	46	240 do.	15¾
20 Am. Ex Bank	100	12 do.	15¾
5 Metropolitan Bank	99	400 Reading Railroad, c	49
5 Park Bank	88	300 do.	s3 49¼
5 do.	87	300 do.	b60 50
50 Hud. River R'd.	s3 18	500 do.	s30 49¾
60 Canton Company	16¾	50 do.	49¾
50 do.	16¾	490 do.	49¾
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	109¼	100 do.	b10 50
63 do.	109	400 do.	s20 49⅝
100 do.	b60. 110	100 do.	b3 49½
34 Penn. Coal Co.	73½	50 do.	bt5 49¾
50 do.	s10 73½	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	65¾
50 do.	73	100 do.	65
100 do.	72	52 do.	64¾
200 Cum. Coal Co.	11¾	120 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 92
100 do.	11¾	37 do.	91
50 C. & R. I. R. R.	b60 78	10 do.	91½
12 do.	76¾	10 do.	90
7 do.	75½	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17
50 do.	75	110 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	78
25 do.	b3 74¾	268 do.	78¾
100 do.	c 73¾	100 Clev. & Tol, R. R.	87½
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	34	500 do.	37
50 do.	33½	500 do.	36¾
20 Pan. R. R.	82	600 do.	c 36½
50 do.	82¼		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 Covington & Lexington R. R. ..... Int. ad. 10
$3 000 Del. Lackawanna and Western R., Int. ad. 55
$14,000 Fox & Wisconsin Improve. Co. .... Int. ad. 20
10 shares Sixth Avenue R. R. 88
50 shares Del. Lackawanna & Western R. 40
230 shares Fox River Improvement Co. 5
25 shares Harmony Insurance Co. 95¾
45 shares Harmony Insurance Co. 94
100 shares City of Brunswick $1 50

The following stock was sold after the adjournment of the Board by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co.:

100 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. $12
100 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 11¾
300 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 11
10 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 10¾
50 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 11
10 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 11
58 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 10¾
10 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 10¼
20 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. 11
658 shares.

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000 Mo. St. 6s	b3 70	100 Reading R'd	48¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	74	700 do.	49
5 Metropolitan Bank	99	170 M. S. & N. I. R.	23
50 do.	b3 99¾	5 do.	23½
55 Park Bank	b8 85	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16
20 Am. Exchange Bk.	99¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	35¾
10 Cumb. Coal Co.	12	800 do.	35½
100 do.	11¾	120 Chi. & Rk. Is R.	72¾
50 do.	b60 12	15 do.	73
50 Canton Co.	s60 18	145 La Ce. & Mil. R.	15
500 do.	18	50 do.	15¼
120 Pac. M. S. Co.	b3 89¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾
25 Penn. Coal Co.	71	360 do.	73
50 Erie Railroad	20¾	250 do.	s3 73¼
33 do.	20¾	12 Hud. Riv. R'd.	18
100 do.	b60 21¼	100 Ill. Cent. Rd.	3d 90½
100 Harlem R. R.	7		

TUESDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The chief interest in the Street to-day is in the market for Discounts, which continue hard in every sense, and subject mercantile and other borrowers who fail to be sufficiently accommodated at Bank to extreme inconvenience, and necessarily, in frequent instances to sudden stoppage of payment. We doubt whether one half the suspensions which have taken place in the last few days were contemplated even as a remote contingency when the pressure first set in. Facilities at the City Banks and collections from the country, particularly from the Western part of this State and Ohio, have been cut short upon our merchants at the same instant; the classification of the paper offered through the Discount Brokers is very severe, and the principal sale for bills to-day is confined to the highest grade of names, and these at 15@18 ₱ cent. It is some relief, however, to know that these are in better demand, and a considerable amount of business done to-day at the going rates. Fair names are taken in some instances at 24@30 ₱ cent. but it is with this class that the greatest difficulty is encountered in negotiating for ready money, under the pressure of necessity. The Dry Goods firm of L. & V. KIRBY suspended payment to-day. Three other firms, one in Dry Goods, another in Boots and Shoes, and the last in Grain and Flour, were currently spoken of as among the unfortunate. None of the names, we believe, are of first importance, though all respectable. The Grain factors are having a very hard time in meeting the bills and instructions of their correspondents. Where the stuff does not come forward in time to be sold and applied, money is difficult to be had at either end of the operation. The Banks are again, to-day, professing a liberal spirit of accommodation, but in some instances the income of the week is light, and in others the country deposits have been so drawn down, as to forbid a large sum of new discounts. The Sub-Tre

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1865. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Parliament Prorogued---The Queen's Speech.

Postponement of the Ocean Telegraph Enterprise.

Important Details of the Indian News.

Particulars of the Fall of Cawnpore---Horrible Atrocities.

Cotton Advanced---Breadstuffs Drooping ---Consols 90 3-8.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here, at 1 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th ult. Her date are consequently three days later than those already received.

The *Europa* reports that on August 31, she passed the bark *Felicity*, bound west.

The steamship *Baltic*, from New-York, arrived at the Bell buoy at 11 o'clock at night on Thursday, the 27th ult., and being detained there on account of the tide, did not reach Liverpool until 5 o'clock on Friday morning.

The steamer *Antelope* is to take the place of the *Circassian*, and will sail for Newfoundland on the 5th of September. The *Circassian* has been chartered for India.

The steamship *Persia* from New-York arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 29th ult,

Great Britain.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult.

The Queen's speech was delivered by commission and was read by the Lord CHANCELLOR.

The following are its material points:

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. Arrangements connected with the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed, but Her Majesty trusts that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to the treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to the stipulations may ere long be satisfactorily settled.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army in Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that Presidency, have occasioned Her Majesty extreme concern; and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled Her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers, who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and who are being exposed to great danger, has excited Her Majesty's warmest admiration.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measures calculated to quell these grave disorders, and that she is confident that, with the blessings of Providence, and with the full power at her disposal, she will be enabled to accomplish that end.

The speech then thanks Parliament for the liberal supplies for the Princess Royal's dowry, and for the assurance of support to restore tranquillity to India. It expresses satisfaction at the liquidation of the Danish Sound Dues Redemption without adding to the public debt, and gratification at the passage of the Divorce Bill, and sundry other acts of local importance.

In the House of Commons, prior to the reading of the speech, Lord PALMERSTON said that telegraphic communication with India, *viâ* the Euphrates, had not yet been sanctioned by the Turkish Government. The British Government would, of course, be glad to avail themselves of the line, *viâ* Suez, when it should be completed.

Sir DE LACY EVANS inquired whether it was intended by Government to render any aid to British India.

Lord PALMERSTON replied in the affirmative.

Capt. MANGLES, on behalf of the Court of Directors of the India Company, said that aid would be rendered to all sufferers, both civil and military.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned *sine die*.

The Queen had gone to Balmoral.

Nothing official had been promulgated as to the Atlantic Telegraph, but it appears to be taken for granted that the enterprise will be postponed until next Summer.

The London *Times* and other leading papers strongly urge the immediate construction of a telegraph to India and the acquisition of the Atlantic Cable for that purpose.

The *Times*, in a leader on the subject, says: "The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempts to connect England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction."

An impression prevailed that the cable could be bought for India.

The 27th annual Congress of the British Association assembled at Dublin on the 26th ult.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Macon, Georgia, ridicules the famous Arrowsmith Georgia Railroad hoax—pronouncing it a mere hallucination, with no foundation whatever.

In Liverpool, JOHN DOHERTY, an extensive dealer in American produce, who lately suspended, had been charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and was held to bail.

Two princes from Siam were expected in England, for the purpose of entering into commercial treatiee with Great Britain. A British man-of-war was waiting at Alexandria to convey the embassy to England.

India.

The India mails had reached Marseilles, and were expected in London the day the *Europa* sailed.

Bombay dates are to July 20. The main features of the Government dispatch from Cagliari are confirmed, and interesting details are added.

Sir HENRY BARNARD died of cholera before Delhi on the 5th of July, and Sir HENRY LAWRENCE from wounds on the 4th, at Lucknow.

The mutineers held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three more sorties, and were entirely defeated in each with heavy loss.

Sir HUGH WHEELER was killed at Cawnpore. The garrison there, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nena Saheb by whom, in violation of solemn promises, all were massacred. Nena Saheb was subsequently twice attacked, and utterly defeated with great loss by Gen. HAVELOCK, who re-occupied Cawnpore. By the orders of NENA SAHIB 240 women and children were murdered at Cawnpore; and among the killed at that place are Sir GEO. PARKER, Col. WILLIAMS, Brigadier YACK, and other officers.

On the 5th of July an obstinate battle was fought before Agra between the garrison at that place and the Meerut mutineers, who had marched thither with reinforcements, which brought their numbers up to 10,000 men. The British forces were obliged to retire with a heavy loss. Several British officers were killed.

Two native regiments mutinied at Seal Kote, Punjab, on the 9th of July, and massacred Capt. BISHOP, Dr. GRAHAM, and Rev. Mr. HUNTER, with his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in fort. These mutineers were totally defeated on the 15th at Meerut.

General HEWITT had been removed from command for supineness.

The Punjaub was tranquil. There were some disturbances at Hyderabad in the Deccan, but they were suppressed.

The Bombay and Madras presidencies continued tranquil and their armies loyal.

General REID had succeeded to the command before Delhi.

Although the British had parts of five regiments only 2 000 men could be mustered for an effective attack against Delhi. Detachments from these regiments had been sent to protect other places.

Two or more British regiments had reached Calcutta.

The dispatches received say nothing about the loss of the steamer *Transit*.

At Calcutta trade, especially exports, continued paralyzed. Exchange was 2s. 1 d.@2s. 1 1-16d. for document bills.

At Madras there was little change in imports.

At Bombay, the business in imports was very limited. Exchange was 2s. 2 1-16d.

A dispatch from Marseilles to London dated Aug. 28, says: "A private commercial letter states that Calcutta had suffered extremely from a scarcity of provisions, but that they were beginning to arrive by the rivers."

The harvest was in imminent danger of being destroyed.

The principal manufactories were abandoned and materials were required. The exports amounted to scarcely anything. Even around Bombay discontent had shown itself, but had been suppressed.

The regiment of Gwalior had been threatened with decimation.

Moveable columns are to scour the provinces of Central India.

The English were organizing regiments of Sikhs.

China.

Hong Kong dates are to the 10th of July, and those from Shanghae to the 2d of July.

Lord ELGIN arrived at Hong Kong the 2d of July, and was about to proceed northward in the Shannon, accompanied by six gunboats.

Confirmatory reports have been received respecting the injury sustained by the Tea plant from not being thoroughly packed.

The decrease in the shipments of tea from China to the 30th of June, was 275,000 pounds.

At Shanghae Exchange on England was 7s. 2 1/4d. to 7s. 3 1/4d. Prices of silk had advanced there.

At Hong Kong Exchange on London was 5s. 5d. to 5s. 0 1/4d.

France.

Letters from Paris say that the Emperors of France and Russia will not meet at Challons Camp, but at some place in Germany.

M. DE KAYENEVAL had applied to the Emperor to be allowed to retain his post at Rome, but his request was not acceded to, and he will go to Russia.

The price of wheat had fallen 4 francs per hectolitre in Paris.

The Empress EUGENIA attended a bull fight at Bayonne on Sunday, the 23d ult.

Italy.

Fresh political arrests were being made at Genoa and Turin. The Pope was expected to return to Rome in a few days. Great preparations were making for his reception. He was at Legoorn on the 25th, and was warmly received.

The *Opinionne* of Turin gives an account of the reception at Genoe of a piece of ordnance sent by citizens of Boston to Piedmont, for the walls of Alexandria. The military and civic authorities proceeded in state to the gates of the port, where the gun wee formally delivered to them.

Spain.

M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, had arrived at Cadiz, where he would embark for Mexico. It was rumored that when Gen. LERSUNDI proceeds to Cuba he will be accompanied by Gen. RAMON SULLANO as second in command. The new Governor will sail in September, and take with him the ultimatum of the Spanish Government respecting Mexico.

Prussia.

A terrible conflagration had occurred at the city of Magdeburg. The large military storehouses, Rail road bridge and terminus, and many private houses were destroyed.

Austria.

The Austrian Government has issued an order for the reduction of the Austrian Army in Italy to the extent of 20,000 men. The reduction is to take place this Autumn.

The Austrian Government is said to have sent a confidential note to Berlin objecting to a treaty with Baden, permitting France to construct a massive bridge across the Rhine.

Sweden.

The King had returned to Stockholm in improved health.

Denmark.

Some of the German papers state that the Danish Government has given orders for a body of troops to march on Holstein, but this was not credited.

Turkey.

A Trieste despatch states that negotiations have been opened by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE to obtain the consent of the Porte to the passage of a British army through Egypt.

RESCHID PACHA has been appointed Minister of War in place of KIAMIL PACHA.

Australia.

Melbourne dates are to June 25, and Sydney to June 19. The shipments of gold from Melbourne from January 1 to date, were over a million and a quarter ounces.

The stock of bonded goods at Melbourne were increasing.

The Victoria House of Assembly had resolved to abolish the public grant for the support of religion.

An offer for the establishment of a line of steamers between Sydney and Panama had been accepted by the Government of New South Wales.

Commercial affairs were not much changed.

The rate of Exchange on London was two per cent.

At Sydney, Wool, hand-washed, was quoted at 1s. 5½d.@1s. 7½d.

The Latest.

The Agent of the New-York Associated Press is indebted to the extreme kindness of Capt. LEITCH, of the *Europa*, for the latest telegraph of Indian news, received at Liverpool at the moment of his departure.

LONDON, Saturday.

The Indian Overland mail has arrived, with full details of the late disaster. It appears that the catastrophe at Cawnpore is believed to have occurred on the 24th of June. In consequence of Sir HUGH WHEELER being mortally wounded, the force had accepted the proffer of safety made by NENA SAHEB and the mutineers. NENA allowed them to get into the boats, and then fire was opened upon them from the banks of the river and all were destroyed.

Other accounts state that the wives and children of the officers and soldiers, consisting of two hundred and forty persons, were taken into Cawnpore and sold by public auction, and were treated with the highest indignities and barbarously slaughtered by the inhabitants. It is hoped that a few escaped. It is said that NENA SAHIB has more than one hundred European prisoners in his hands, whom he intends to hold as hostages. They are probably the remains of Gen. WHEELER'S force. Gen. HAVELOCK, who left Allahabad with 2,000 Europeans, had attacked and totally defeated NENA SAHIB and his force.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Broker's Circular* quotes the Liverpool Cotton Market unsettled and excited, and the current qualities of American had advanced ½d., while other descriptions were ¼d.@⅜d. better on the week. The sales of the week were 110,000 bales, including 34,000 on speculation, and 9,000 for export. Friday's sales were 10,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000, the market closing buoyant, with an active demand at the annexed quotations: Fair Orleans, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.; Fair Mobile, 9¼d.; Middling Mobile, 8 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 9d.; Middling Uplands, 8¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 385,000 bales, of which 212,000 bales were American.

LATEST—Saturday, 2 P. M.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the market buoyant to day, with estimated sales of 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet. The weather had been favorable for the gathering of the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., state that the Wheat crop is generally good and the quality fine; Flour was dull and quotations nominally unchanged; Wheat in retail request, and declined 1d.@2d., partially since Tuesday; common, dull and declined 6d. since Tuesday. The quotations were: Red Wheat 7s. 9d.@8s. 3d.; White Wheat 8s.@8s. 9d.; Western Canal Flour 30s. @30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s. @31s.; Ohio 32s.@33s. 6d. yellow and mixed Corn 35s. 6d.@36s.; white 44s.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BREADSTUFFS dull to day and tending downwards.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others report BEEF dull and generally unchanged. PORK slow of sale, but prices unaltered. BACON quiet, but steady. LARD dull and declined 1s.; fine, 69s.; Prime, 67s. 6d. TALLOW fluctuating; Butchers', 42s. 6d. @43s.

THE LATEST.—SATURDAY, 2 P. M.—PROVISIONS quiet. BACON firm for readjustment to America.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES steady at 42s. 6d.@ 43s. for both pots and pearls. SUGAR firm at an advance of 1s. COFFEE buoyant. RICE dull. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged. ROSIN—all qualities slightly declined. Common, 4s. 3d.@4s. 5d.; medium to fine, 6s.@ 14s. NEW-YORK HIDES, 6¾d.@8d. BALTIMORE BARK, 12s 6d.; Philadelphia, 15s.@ 6s.; LINSEED OIL, 40s.@ 40s. 6d. COD OIL dull. SPERM, £92. Seal unchanged. Olive slightly advanced. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 37s. JUTE in but little inquiry, and prices weak.

Liverpool Freight Market.

Messrs. WARREN & THAYER report FREIGHTS unchanged. PASSENGERS dull. To New-York, £2 15s.; Boston, £4 10s.; Philadelphia, £4.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. state that no sales of importance had been made in AMERICAN SECURITIES, and quotations were nominal. BARING BROTHERS also state that the sales were unimportant.

London Money Market.

BARING BROS. report the demand for money active. Bar Silver was in but little inquiry, and prices were at 4s. 1¾d.@4s. 1½d. Eagles, 79s. 6d. Dollars, 4s 1d @ 4s. 1¾d. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £91,000. Consols for money closed on Friday at 90⅞@90⅝, and for account, 90⅝@90⅝.

LATEST.—LONDON, Saturday, 12 M.—Consols for money 90⅜@90⅝. PARIS, Friday.—Three per cents. 66f. 90c.

London Markets.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote IRON steady at £7 7s. 6d. @£7 10s. for both rail and bars: Scotch Pig quiet at 69s. 6d. BREADSTUFFS had a declining tendency. WHEAT was very dull and considerably lower: White 52s.@56s; Red 50s.@54s. FLOUR 27s.@30s. COFFEE buoyant at an advance of 1s. INDIGO had slightly advanced. LINSEED CAKES quiet but steady. SPERM OIL slightly advanced. Spain £91; Linseed 39s. 9d.@40s. RICE quiet. SALTPETRE slightly advanced, under a large speculative inquiry. SUGAR had advanced 6d., but closed heavy. TALLOW quiet but steady, at 62s 6d.@63s., and 66s. for the end of the year. TEA—holders demand an advance—common Congou is. 2½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 38s.@38s. 6d. COPPER had advanced 10s.

Havre Markets.

[For the week ending August 30th.] COTTON buoyant, at an advance of 1f.@3f.; the market was quite excited; Sales of the week 4,500 bales; stock, 107,500 bales; New Orleans, *tres ordinaire*, 121f. BREADSTUFFS firm. WHEAT firm, at slightly higher prices. ASHES nominal. COFFEE heavy. PROVISIONS firm; the market was bare of American. RICE heavy. SUGAR slightly lower. TEA dull of sale, but prices unaltered. WHALEBONE sales unimportant.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Convention at Grasshopper Falls---Murder of a Soldier at Lawrence---Murder at Tecumseh---Democratic Meetings---Corrections, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

I have before me the resolutions adopted by the Free-State Convention at Grasshopper Falls last week, and a brief, but obviously imperfect, account of the proceedings. The tone of the resolutions strikes me as brief, exceedingly mild and sensible, and the proceedings, however unsatisfactorily given, are reported fully enough to enable me, or any other intelligent reader to gather from them that a large majority of the members composing the Convention were animated by moderate sentiments, and influenced by practical views and sound reasoning, in determining a future course of policy for the party. I do not think the Convention would have resolved to participate in the election in October if the general feeling in regard to the Territorial apportionment had been in accordance with the views of the TIMES: to wit, that by that apportionment the people "now find themselves betrayed, and virtually stripped of their power." I entertain a much higher opinion of the judgment and common sense of the Free-State leaders than would at all justify me in supposing them capable of the consummate folly of urging on the Free-State Party the necessity and propriety of voting, (and in a crisis where the vote must be final in its effect on the great questions which have so long agitated the Territory,) with the consciousness that they are "betrayed and virtually stripped of their power." Such a suicidal policy is not at all in keeping with the generally received opinions as to the talents, experience and foresight of the men who control and dictate the action of the Free-State men of Kansas.

Nearly two months ago, in a letter of mine published in the TIMES, I took occasion to remark, *apropos* of the question as to the relative strength and prospects the different political parties in this Territory, that, "between these immense extremes"—(the ultra men of both sides:)

"Has sprung up a numerous, powerful, intelligent and determined middle party—a *juste milieu*, as the French would say—not absolutely committed to either and not absolutely opposed to either—a party which will vote against the Pro-Slavery party for a Free State and beat them, and vote against the Anti-Slavery party in recognition of and obedience to the laws, and beat them, likewise. And this is the party with whom the settlement of the Kansas question must ultimately rest."

I flatter myself that the recent action of the Grasshopper Falls Convention and the moderate sentiment which begins to prevail everywhere, indicates a tolerably close approximation to my policy and predictions of a "middle party." For that the course of action devised by the Grasshopper Falls Convention is a "middle policy," there can be no manner of doubt. The report of the proceedings sufficiently shows it, and the ill-suppressed dissatisfaction and factious murmurs of the extremists who attack themselves to that party, like the barnacles which fasten themselves to the hull of a ship in the tropical seas and only drop off when she gets into a temperate latitude, attest it beyond controversy. Let me not be understood as saying that the Free-State Party, as it now stands, coincides with my notion of a middle party. Far from it. All I mean to say is, that its late action points very significantly in the direction indicated by me as being that in which most likely such a middle party would appear; and I am firmly impressed with the belief that the nearer either of the now contending parties steers to a middle course, the more reliable will be its prospects of success.

While the great mass of the Free-State men of Kansas are congratulating themselves on the result of their mass convention at Grasshopper Falls, and the nomination of Mr. PAROTT as candidate for delegate to Congress, the National Democrats are beginning to awaken to the dangers of their position and the perils of defeat. All over the Territory they are laboring to organize meetings and elicit demonstrations in favor of the Lecompton platform, the Democratic nominee for Congress, and the policy of Governor WALKER. At the town of Delaware in Leavenworth County, a meeting was held on Friday evening, at which the resolutions recently adopted at Wyandott were submitted and passed unanimously. Another meeting was held at Leavenworth City on Saturday night which, after some discussion, adopted the same set of resolutions with but one exception—that one being the first of the two which I forwarded with my last letter—and passed an additional one, pledging their support to Gov. RANSOM, the Democratic nominee for delegate to Congress.

Rumors have been rife in Lecompton, for the last two days, of a serious collision having occurred on Saturday night between the troops and the people of Lawrence. At one time the report took the form of an assertion that in the fray 3 soldiers and 13 citizens had been killed. From all I can gather it appears that one of the soldiers persisted in making free with somebody's watermelon patch, and got shot for his pains. It was with difficulty, it is said, that his comrades could be restrained by their officers from a terrible retaliation; but happily the affair was quitted down without further bloodshed.

On Saturday a young man named ENYEARDS, who at Tecumseh last week, in some dispute growing out of cards, stuhbed his own cousin to the heart, was arrested at Lawrence and brought to Lecompton, where he is now under the care of an officer of justice.

I was guilty, in one of my recent letters, of a mistake which, however natural in itself, may not be exceedingly agreeable to the gentleman whom it designates. The person who became security for Mr. BROWN of Osawatomie was, as I said, Judge WILLIAMS, but not the newly-appointed Federal Judge of that name. The Judge WILLIAMS made is a Probate Judge in Osawatomie, and a very respectable gentleman, but his shoulders have never yet borne the honors of Federal ermine.

P. H. C.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR BATES.—We deeply regret to announce, says the Wilmington (Delaware) *Reporter*, that Hon. MARTIN W. BATES has been quite ill for the past two weeks at his residence in this town. He is confined to his bed, and for days at a time unable to sit up. Besides general debilitation, he has a constant pain in and around one of his eyes—on which he had an operation performed a few weeks since.

The Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Gathering of Delegates---Lack of Excitement.

The Multiplicity of Delegations from New-York.

HOW THE DIFFICULTIES WILL BE SETTLED.

PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 9---11 P. M.

The Democratic Convention to be held to-morrow does not promise that excitement and interest so generally anticipated at New York. The country members, both of the Convention and of the third house, seem to consider our squabbles in New-York as family complaints that have become chronic—which they consider indicative of the general good health of the party.

The number of outsiders up to this time is very limited and about equally divided between Hards and Softs. Both sides have sent some of their strongest men, and from the general talk there seems to be about the same dividing lines as have existed for the last ten years—divisions that are liable at any moment to be marked as distinctly as when the ladies' parlor at the Globe gave shelter to the Hards.

In the talk about candidates there is little said of men, but, as with the Republicans, everybody looks to antecedants, the ticket must be made up of Hards and Softs in about equal numbers.

Among the most noted that are here, I notice the following: Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Gov. Seymour, Dean Richmond, Sickles, John Kelly, John B. Haskin, John Cochrane, Dr. Brandreth, Zadock Pratt, S. F. Butterworth, John Stryker, E. W. Glover, Senator Barr, Senator Conger, J. C. Mather, R. W. Peckham, Anthony Dugro, Joel Wolfe, and James Connor.

The organization of the Convention is at present the topic; for on that it appears to be agreed will depend the ultimate harmony of the body. Gov. SEYMOUR is talked of by most for temporary Chairman, with DICKINSON for permanent President. Another programme names LUDLOW for temporary and SEYMOUR for permanent President.

There is no apparent progress made in the arrangement of the New-York difficulties. There are four full delegations here, and each is equally confident of being right, and each very sure of being admitted. Two propositions are being considered—one to admit four persons from each delegation, and the 16 thus picked out to choose the seventeenth man. Another is to let in the entire crowd, giving them 17 votes in all.

If neither of these propositions are acceptable to all, and the Convention is forced to decide between them, it seems most probable that the Cooper delegates will be admitted. The discussions, though frequently earnest, are conducted in much better feeling than formerly.

The "boys" from New-York, who in times past declaimed so boisterously in the bar-rooms and on the sidewalks, have not made their appearance here. If they stay away altogether, the action of the Convention will, no doubt, be orderly and respectable, if it is not harmonious.

None of the national office-holders have yet come here, and I am told that none are likely to attend the Convention. One is watching the other in New-York. If either should break away, it is likely all would be here by the first train.

The reappearance of ENWIN CROSWELL on the political stage, after so protracted an absence, excites much attention. He is more looked after by the moral delegates than any other man.

Besides New-York, there are contested seats in Richmond, Columbia and Alleghany. There were contestants from Kings and Greene, but I understand they have been satisfactorily arranged.

There are a large number of candidates talked of

For Secretary of State—Gideon J. Tucker, Hard and Wm. McMurray, Half-Shell, and both of New York.

For Comptroller—John A. Dix, of Westchester; Sanford E. Church, of Orleans; Charles A. Mann, of Oneida; and Lemuel Stetson, of Clinton, all Softs; and Thomas B. Mitchell, of Schenectady, Hard, and Wm. F. Allen, of Oswego, Half-Shell.

For Attorney-General—Marshall B. Champlin, Allegany, Soft, and Lyman Fremaines, of Albany, Hard.

For Treasurer—E. A. Osborne, of Chatauque, Hard, and Francis Seger, of Jefferson, Soft.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—John D. Fay, of Rochester, Hard, and George Richmond, of Cayuga, Soft.

For Canal Commissioner—JOHN W. JAVOOX, of Onondaga; WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, of Seneca; ODELL, of Fulton, all Hards; and CULLEN FOSTER, of Wayne; M. B. FREER, of Schuyler, and ORVILLE ROBINSON, of Oswego, Softs.

There are something less than fifty candidates for State's Prison Inspector. Justice BRENNAN and Major DYCKMAN, of New-York, are counted in.

For Judge of Court of Appeals—AMASA J. PARKER, of Albany, Soft, and GEORGE W. CLINTON, of Erie, Hard, and Judge DENIO.

At a venture I should name the following as most likely to be the ticket nominated:

For Secretary of State—GIDEON J. TUCKER, Hard.
For Comptroller—CHARLES A. MANN, Soft.
For State Engineer—JOHN D. FAY, Hard.
For Attorney-General—MARSHALL B. CHAMPLIN, Soft.
For Canal Commissioner—JOHN M. JAVCOX or WM. W. WRIGHT. Both are Hards.

If Judge DENIO is crowded off, AMASA J. PARKER will probably take his place.

There will be a strong effort made to save DENIO by some of the most prominent and influential members of the Convention. They think his dismissal would give a death-blow to the elective Judiciary; but Tammany threatens if he is nominated that his name shall not be printed in the ticket. In this threat Tammany is sustained by Kings and Westchester, which is a combination too strong to be resisted.

There will be little attempts made to build up a large platform. Whatever resolutions are adopted will be "glittering generalities," about the extravagence of the Republican Legislature, and the economy of Democratic rule. The sufferings of the City of New-York will be declared intolerable, and the Administration tolerable. The Slavery question will be ignored.

A procession has been marching through the streets this evening calling at the various hotels and cheering prominent Democrats. This procession was arranged by one of Mayor WOOD'S friends, formerly resident at this place. It is understood that his Honor footed the bills for the music, and contributed liberally towards supplying the funds necessary to get up a sufficient enthusiasm. The procession was composed mainly of the *habitués* of the lager beer saloons.

By some shrewd management the faction to which Mayor WOOD does not belong succeeded in diverting the line of march of the cavalcade, so that it first brought up at the Voorhies House, where Governor SEYMOUR and Senator DICKINSON were called out. They returned their thanks for the compliment paid them, and after a few words of cheer the procession moved over to the Syracuse, where WOOD had been waiting its arrival somewhat impatiently.

The feather edge bed been taken off the oration at the other house, and the crowd was feeling the necessity of a renewal of the lager. Between these two causes the Mayor was very brief and the crowd very grum. The drum and the cannon only making response on behalf of the crowd to the sentiments which his Honor submitted for their consideration.

LEO.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A large number of Delegates is present, and most of the hotels are filled.

The Head-quarters of the Softs is the Voorhies House.

Mayor WOOD and his friends are at the Syracuse House.

The Convention will be one of the most marked, in point of ability, that has ever been held in this State.

All the prominent men of the party are here as Delegates or outsiders.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON appears as a substitute for his brother, who was elected a delegate, but who is not in attendance.

Among the prominent Democrats present are Edwin Croswell, Dean Richmond, D. D. Aiken, Zaddock Pratt, Horatio Seymour, William H. Ludlow, David L. Seymour, and other representative men, besides a whole bevy of New-York politicians in four sets of delegates.

It seems to be ge generally conceded that the Soft have the Convention, counting as they do, sixty-eight Softs against forty-two Hards, exclusive of the New-York City representation. The issue as between Hard and Soft is distinctly made. Appearances indicate that the Softs will use their powe arbitrarily in organizing the convention, so as to settle the question as to respective strength beyond peradventure, and that they will then act liberally and for the best advantage of the party in their decision on the New-York contest and on nominations. If any set of delegates from New-York are admitted it will be doubtless the proper organization, but the probability is that an attempt will be made to force them to settle their differences by an outside arrangement.

The temporary Chairman talked of is WM. H. LUDLOW, and the permanent President, HORATIO SEYMOUR. The latter seems to be conceded by the Hards, but they ask for one of their own men as temporary Chairman.

Senator KELLY, who has been promisingly talked of for Secretary of State, has written a letter positively but respectfully declining the nomination.

Another Murder in Kansas.

TWO OF THE MURDERERS ARRESTED---LYNCH LAW INVOKED.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 7.

The steamer *Omaha* arrived at this port Saturday, from Leavenworth City. We learn from her officers that, just as she landed at that port, on the morning of the 3d, two men by the names of GORDON and GILLASPIE, had been arrested, and were to be hung in the course of an hour or two by the citizens. They were charged with having brutally murdered a man by the name of WALLS, from Ohio. He was stopping at the time at the Planters' Hotel. It is supposed that he was decoyed to the Levee, there murdered and robbed, and the body dragged to the river and thrown in. When GORDON was arrested he denied all knowledge of the murder, though it was observed that his shirt and clothes were stained with blood. The populace were greatly excited. A rope was placed around the neck of the supposed felon, and he was elevated a short distance from the ground. This seems to have brought him to a proper sense of his situation, and he asked to be cut down, and proceeded to make a confession. He admitted his criminality, and implicated a fellow by the name of GILLASPIE, well known in St. Louis, and a man named O'BRIEN, as parties in the murder. He acknowledged that he stabbed his victim once, that GILLASPIE stabbed him four times, and O'BRIEN twice, before they succeeded in killing him.

Soon after this confession GILLASPIE was arrested, and the execution of the murderers was only delayed in the hope of catching O'BRIEN. As the *Omaha* left, preparations were being made for the execution of GORDON and GILLASPIE whether they were successful in running down O'BRIEN or not. We expect to hear that they have been hanged.

Late from Texas.

The Galveston *News*, of the 29th, furnishes the following:

"From accounts the emigration from Europe direct to this State, tho coming Fall, will be greater than any previous year. Two vessels from Bremen, with emigrants, are expected to arrive in Matagorda Bay some time in October, and we are informed that several will arrive at this port in the course of the Winter.

We were visited on Sunday last by a copious and refreshing shower of rain. Too excessive drought we have had this season has done untold injury to the cattle on the island and had not the rain come as soon as it did many more of our cattle would have perished."

Destitution and Suffering among the Liberia Colonists.

Rev. J. W. HORNE writes to the Methodist Mission Rooms, in this City, under date of Monrovia, July 9:

"We in the Republic have been, and are, in a fearful condition for want of food; at some points worse than others. Several of the poorest people have died of starvation, and many more will die. Some of our Ministers and their families, on the country stations, are literally without food, living on green plums. Brother TYLER and family, for instance, on the Bassa District. The natives around the settlements are cutting down the palm-trees, for the palm cabbage. This acts medicinally in hastening their decease. This distressing state of things has been coming upon us for several years.

There are several obvious causes:

1. There are a number of idle and worthless persons in the communities, who will not work, but are not ashamed to beg.

2. Every emigration from the States increases the number of this sort of persons. They consume a great deal, and produce nothing.

3. The natives, several years ago, lost their rice crop by a bad season, and by a general attendance upon the Devil Bush, when they should have been upon their farms. They have never been able to recover themselves. What rice they have gathered for a year or two past has not been enough for food, so they have saved none for sowing. I fear, looking at all things, that matters will grow worse and worse; and, if they do, I predict that the end of all things out here "is at hand." May God save us!

A ROMANTIC FUNERAL CORTEGE.—A funeral *cortège* of unusual proportions passed through the streets of the Second District one evening last week. The hearse was drawn by four white horses, and fifty carriages followed. By the hearse one man walked with his hat in his hand, whilst the remainder of the followers were in the carriages. The peculiar circumstances of the funeral were these: About three months ago two German citizens, well circumstanced in life, were on a drinking frolic together. During their conviviality they discovered that they were both from a particular part of Germany. They thereupon ratified a perpetual friendship, and, under the enthusiasm of the occasion, went so far as to make a funeral compact, the provisions of which were that the first one to die should be buried by the other, the survivor to pay all the expenses, to have the hearse drawn by four white horses, and followed by fifty carriages, and to walk himself by the side of the hearse as chief mourner. One of the parties happened to die last week; the other fulfilled his compact as above described.—*New-Orleans Crescent.*

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED RIVER THIEF.—Officers SHEEHAN and WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested one JOHN DRISCOLL, an Irish boatman, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, on suspicion of having stolen a number of sacks of sugar. The prisoner was in possession of a small boat foot of Jefferson-street, East River, said boat containing sugar which DRISCOLL stated he bought from the captain of a vessel lying in the stream, but he could neither tell the captain's name or that of the vessel. The accused was employed JAMES DARROW, a carman, to convey the sugar to a porter-house corner of Jefferson and South streets, but, believing that he was watched by the officers, he caused the property in question to be removed to a tenant house in Madison-street. The officers found also 21 bags of meal, three bags of flour and a sack of sugar, all of which are supposed to be stolen. The sweetening and breadstuffs were conveyed to the Police Station, where the same can be seen. DRISCOLL, the accused, was committed for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

TOBACCO IN CONNECTICUT.—The farmers in this vicinity commenced cutting the most forward of their pieces of tobacco last week. Some of the more backward pieces, however, need eight or ten days more of warm weather to perfect them. The slight touch of frost which was apparent this (Monday) morning, and the cool air of to-day, has alarmed some of the producers, and they have gone to work vigorously. We understand that they are cutting smartly in South Windsor to-day. An unprecedented breadth has been grown to tobacco in Hartford county this year, and the crop generally looks very well.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ There were in this port yesterday, 71 vessels, including 32 steamers, 212 ships, 101 barks, 97 brigs, and 208 schooners. The *Shipping List* states that sailors are scarce, and in some instances large advances have been paid. Steamers for foreign ports are paying $25 per month, and coasting steamers $20, without advance. We quote:

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool.....per month	$20	$20
To London.....	20	20
To Havre.....	18	18
To North of Europe.....	18	18
To Mediterranean and So. Am....	16	18
To West Indies.....	18	18
To East Indies and California....	15	30
Coasting.....	20	10

Virginia---Anti-Eli Thayer Meeting.

LYNCH LAW THREATENED.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In obedience to public notice, a large meeting of the citizens of Guyandotte, assembled at the Town Hall at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 26th inst., to take into consideration the subject of ELI THAYER'S emigration scheme, and to express their sentiments thereon.

On motion of Col. ISAAC ONS. Col. JOHN EVERETT was called to the Chair, and A. J. KERHAM was chosen Secretary.

The President explained the object of the meeting in a lucid and satisfactory manner. Hon. A. G. JENKINS being a resident of the county, though not of the town, was requested to participate in the meeting and address the body, and the eloquent and masterly manner in which he explained the deformity of this abolition scheme, reviewed Lane's history, and traced its ultimate tendencies, brought conviction to all who heard him.

At the conclusion of his address, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting: Hon. A. G. JENKINS, Orren Moore, Dr. G. C. RICKETTS and L. SCHLINGER.

During the retirement of the Committee, LEWIS ARMSMACH, Esq., from Ohio, being called upon, responded in a very able and patriotic manner, pledging the national and constitutional men of our sister State to stand shoulder to shoulder with Virginia in resisting every encroachment upon their border and their rights. Having concluded, the Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, At a meeting of a few of the citizens of Guyandotte, on the 21st day of July, Hon. ELI THAYER made such representations of the object of his enterprise as to induce a few persons to vote for certain resolutions, which were so worded that their phraseology has been seized upon by the Abolition press to represent that the sentiment of the people of this place was Anti-Slavery; and whereas, we desire to hold no ambiguous position upon this question, be it therefore resolved

First—That should the said ELI THAYER or his confederates, or any other person or persons, coming among us with the purpose, either direct or contingent, immediate or eventual, of raising any Anti-Slavery agitation, in any manner, shape or form, whether in open or palpable violation of the Constitution and the laws, or should seek insidiously to *disguise* their object behind the forms of these, *we shall take such decisive and positive correction of the evil into our own hands as will prove a salutary lesson to such men for the future.*

Second—That this correction will not be delayed until the evil shall have taken root, but will be applied upon its first appearance, and we advise those whom it concerns to take he

THE SECOND CATARACT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WADY HALFEH, Second Cataract of the Nile, CHRISTMAS EVENING.

I remember a night, this very date, in the long gone years. I remember many, for though I am not very old, I can count the Winters of a score of years, and many more that yet linger in my goldan memories of childhood, youth and more mature life. But there is one that comes back to me to-night with a freshness that I am at a loss to account for, unless I believe my old and favorite doctrine, that the departed and beloved have power to influence the minds of the living and loving.

It was a Winter night in the highlands. The moon was bright on deep white snow, and the wind of December was wailing over the hills, and through the branches of the leafless trees, with a voice that was full of all those holy sounds that fill the voice of the Winter wind. Even then, young as I was, I had memories to be roused by that voice, and there were eyelids closed in deep sleep, that opened on my vision, and starry eyes that shone down on me from the abode of the blessed. I was a boy of ardent feelings, glorious hopes, splendid anticipations. All that ever brightened a future gleamed on mine, and never did the future seem so brilliant as on that Christmas evening, when with hands on the reins of two magnificent horses, I drove over the hill and down the valley, and dashed, with a rattle of heels that St. Nicholas might have envied, up the avenue and to the door of the old house in which I expected to find one of the fairest maidens in all the highland country. What then mattered the cold, or what the Winter wind. The fire blazed gloriously on the broad hearth, and the welcome was as warm as June—as sunny as a dream of childhood.

Woe is me! The smiles of the sunshine in the highlands are not more changeful than the expectations of boyhood. The maiden was gone—gone to a distant city, and I never saw her face again; but years afterward, when boyhood was gone and youth and manhood had matured my affections, I stood by her grave with one better loved than I had ever dreamed of loving, and laid a rose bud on the marble that bore her name, while I told the story of her loveliness in her mountain home.

Under the shadow of the Palms of Wady Halfeh, at the second cataract of the Nile, could any man avoid contrasting this night with all the nights of Christmas in his life? Could St. Nicholas live here? By my faith he would be puzzled in Egypt to find a chimney down which he could come.

The moon is as clear and golden as I have already a half-dozen times endeavored to describe it to you. The river, just now quiet after its vexations among the rocks of the cataract, flows quietly by us, and receives, as if it loved it, the flood of light which moon and stars pour down into its waters. It is like an evening in June at home. The air is dry and clear and like wine,—inspiriting and invigorating; and yet all this is not that which makes the contrast. Nor can I explain it now that I attempt it. It is this only, that I am here—not there. That this Winter night is a Summer night in Africa, this Christmas evening an evening among the palms and sands of Nubia. I rose from my seat a half hour ago and walked out to look at the sky to see if that were like a Christmas night at home, and I stumbled over a sleeping Arab who lay rolled up in his black gown, dreaming of dates and mutton, and I fell headlong on the sand of the shore. I lay still and looked up. But it was not our sky. The palms on the horizon eastward the barren hills on the West, the cry of the wolves far up the river toward the cataract, the sharp quick bark of the jackalls nearer to us, the monotonous song of an Arab sailor on a native boat, who seemed to be chaunting to the night a melancholy story, though some one said it was a song of joy for a good day's work and feed—all these together utterly forbade me to lose the present and imagine myself in home land; and I was obliged to confess that this was Ethiopia, the land of darkness, and that no power of imagination could be brought to bear so strongly as to make even the stars and moon appear like a Winter night at home.

We reached Wady Halfeb, the extreme southern point of travel on the Nile, yesterday afternoon, being five weeks and one day from the time of our leaving Cairo. Our trip has been remarkably slow, without wind most of the time, and our men have had a hard time, tracking the boat nearly all the way from Cairo. A few days of wind we enjoyed much, especially after coming into Nubia. We left Assouan at twelve o'clock at noon on one day, and were fifty-two miles above the cataract on the next day at noon. This was the best day's work ever done on the Nile, since it included the ascent of the cataract, which alone ordinarily requires forty-eight hours. We were assured that no boat has ever before been taken from Assouan up the cataract in a single day, it being the custom to go to the foot of the cataract on one day and go up it the next. But as these liars of Arabs always flatter each successive traveler with the idea that he has done something greater than all his predecessors, it is quite impossible to be assured that we are in any respect superior to our illustrious predecessors. But we have at least this wherewith to comfort ourselves, that we are the first boat of the season at the second cataract, having passed an English boat a few miles below here, which arrived some hours after us.

But Wady Halfeh is not itself at the second cataract of the Nile. Abouseir, the rock which overlooks the cataract, is five miles above here, and that is to be reached over the desert by horses, donkeys or camels.

Imagine a hot sunshine on a broad plain of golden sand, a cloudless sky—deep, blue, distant and unfathomable, but indescribably glorious—above, only the sun and sky, around, sand, sand, only the golden sand every where. The horizon is broken by a few abrupt, rocky hills, which are too far away and distant to disturb the monotony of the scene, and at the left the horizon is very near, for the sand rises in sloping hills, beyond which nothing is visible.

Such is the road we traveled to-day. In this sandy scene place a group like this: two white dromedaries, carrying each a gentleman; three or four horses carrying, one a gentleman, the others Arab attendants; a dozen donkeys, carrying three ladies, some Arabs, and sundry provisions for the refreshment of weary humanity, and surround this group with twenty pedestrian Arabs, wearing the least possible amount of clothing. Such was the procession which crossed the desert to-day with us, in going to look at the second cataract of the Nile, and such is our Christmas day

We imagine you shivering in the streets, or gathered cheerily around your blazing hearths, and we, too, have made as merry as we could over a Christmas turkey, with some English friends for company, and pleasant company, too. Only one's heart goes out to a white man in this land of gloom! And if the white man can but speak English, how one clings to him!

Abouseir is a high rocky bluff, two hundred feet in precipitous height over the last great plunge of the rapids, which are called the second cataract of the Nile. On the land side the sand-hills reach nearly up to its summit, and our animals carried us safely to a point at which we dismounted and climbed a few feet to the extreme summit, where the view was bounded only by the power of the eye. All around this bluff the visitors of all nations have carved their names, and here, for the first time in Egypt, I have carved mine. And I think it pardonable, not by way of recording the unimportant fact that I was here, but that some friend hereafter may, on seeing my name, enjoy as keen a pleasure as I myself did, on seeing the names of some I well knew and loved as well.

We lunched on the rock. It was so comfortable to sit in the breeze that blew freshly, and to eat an orange where one had but to toss the peel over his shoulder and be sure that it would fall two hundred feet away from him. I shall not say that I did not look up the river with a longing to go on and see yet more of its strange shores, but the longing was needless. Here, invisible, but as impenetrable as adamant, was the wall, beyond which I could not now pass, and here I turned my back on the South, and set my face toward Jerusalem, whither I shall now press onward.

Thus far my voyage has been one purely of leisure and ease, without pausing to see temple or ruin. I have but seen the modern Egyptians and learned their manners and customs. With what little Arabic I have picked up from day to day, I find no sort of difficulty in talking intelligibly with the villagers and men at work in the fields, and I have very much changed my opinion of the *abilities* or capabilities of the modern Egyptians. That with a proper government and proper system of education, this people might become a great nation, I have no manner of doubt. The casual observer would perhaps laugh at the idea, and it is very certain that a more degraded, miserable, worthless race cannot be found on the surface of the earth, than they now are. With all my American ideas fresh and strong in my mind, I yet believe that the only method of managing them is with the whip and bastinado. It is their only persuasive to do that which is right. No ordinary means answer. The hope of reward or the promise of gain is nothing to them. The absolute necessity of living alone compels them to till the ground, and toil at their water-wheels and shadoof or well-poles. Even the promise of extra pay, four-fold pay, will not quicken their steps or induce them to labor. But notwithstanding all this they have sharp intellects, which only need cultivation, and the young generation of Arabs and Egyptians might now be taken and made into a race that twenty years hence would execrate the memory of MEHEMET ALI and his family.

I have seen Egypt as thoroughly as a traveler for only three months can be expected to see it, and I confess, strange as it may seem, that I have great hopes for it in the future.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr

Delivered at the Ratification Convention in Worcester, Mass.

At the Young Men's Ratification Convention in Worcester, on Wednesday, Mr. BANKS made the following speech:

It is now nearly two years since the Representatives of the people in the Northern States found themselves arrayed in the House of Representatives of the United States, against the party, North and South, which had supported the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was the first time that parties had been thus formed; and it was a natural result of the attempt on the part of the late Administration to break down all barriers, executive, legislative and judicial, which looked to the limitation of Slavery by the general Government. Men of all parties were included in the organization of the North. Such men as SPINNER, of New-York, GROW, of Pennsylvania, NICHOLS, of Ohio, BILLINGHURST, of Wisconsin, who had never cherished a sympathy nor cast a vote not in harmony with Democratic principles; CAMPBELL, of Ohio, PUGH-ANCE, of Pennsylvania, who had a lived a life of devotion to the ancient Whig party, and who were now ancient Americans; the WASHBURNS, of the East and West, of the same political affinities, and were now Republicans; and our New-England delegation, representing various constituencies, and of various parties in the past, but whose votes, with one exception, were at all times a unit; and GIDDINGS, the veteran Representative of the Western Reserve, whose whits great has been seen in every contest for freedom in twenty years, and upon whom the expectant eye of the House always rested, at any moment to see him rise in defence of his cause, or fall in death in his place, as our ADAMS fell at his post of duty. Such, among many worthy men, were those who, as a minority, met the veteran leaders of the South, and after a contest of nine weeks to an hour, won a triumph which gave new hopes to rational liberty—whitened the cheeks of men who felt the strength of this first determined onset of a united North, and thrilled the hearts of Americans as they had not been touched for generations. But it was a triumph due more to the cause, than to the manly concessions—the unparalleled constancy of men to whom I accord all honor, my associates in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

The Presidential canvass that followed upon this first effort to rally the people against the new but determined purpose to subject the interests of free labor to the domination of its unchangeable antagonist, slave labor, failed only because it wanted the spirit of manly concession which had animated the first struggle. It had a like origin, but it was not so sustained. Good men thought that they could find a remedy for concessions elsewhere than in executive power, forgetting that a legislative enactment or popular struggle against the uninterrupted and silent influences of an almost restless executive would become—what the great globe itself would be, were the sustaining breath of the creation withdrawn from it—an impalpable essence. It is a lesson that the opponents of the policy of propagandism, South and North, must learn, that they cannot waive the possession of executive power as to more than an equivalent for the success of specified political or legislative measures. We thus threw away the election of the gallant FREMONT. Men vainly hoped to pluck political fruits ripened without the warmth of an executive sun; and the fruits of their hopes are ashes. Their present and coming disappointment as to the future of Kansas will find no solace but in a new appeal to the people of the States. No executive reliance, no judicial security, no territorial success is left for them; and it is under such circumstances that we now for the first time transfer to the theatre of a State, and that State Massachusetts, the great purpose of the successful and unsuccessful contests of the last two years. We demand now, as then, the reconstitution of freedom in Kansas; and now, as then, we ask for the reunion of the people. Your representatives in the first successful contest, one and all, are with me. The sacred column of last year will support us, and in such presence I feel as if we were standing upon our own native heather, supporting the colors of our fathers; and I welcome the contest. Be it bitter or not, whether our opponents come under the separate standard, or together trail their colors in the dust of an effete Buckenism, I welcome the contest.

It is no exhausted question that we present. If we were in earnest a year ago, we should move on with sustained energy. To abandon the cause now will, in the judgment of the world, convict us of insincerity and treachery. What think you Southern men say of us? That we are deficient in the elements of power that distinguish the dominant races of all history; that we have not the fixedness of purpose and the persistency of character which enable men to succeed in government which they regard as the highest of human pursuits, and that we recover from the extravagant enthusiasm of one contest by falling into the insanity of new attempts without conviction and without purpose. Deliberately to assume that the defeated purpose of last year has no relation to our just expectations of public policy now, and to enroll ourselves for all time with the heroes of the Dunciad, as

"Sons of a day! just buoyant on the flood,
Then to sink forever, like cork pieces in the mud"

Nor is it true that a State Election differs essentially from those in which we divide our influence with others. Each election is a part of our national life, and the sustained energy with which we carry a great question from year to year, and from election to election, is one which the herald of our capacity and sincerity, and the harbinger of our success. It is by such constancy alone that we can compel a power with our Government to which that great question is a burden, disturbs the country, cripples its industry, tarnishes its morals, assails its reputation, destroys its great men, and impairs its influence upon other nations and upon the age itself. To hold attention to this until the relief we demand is granted, is a duty we owe to ourselves, our country, and to God. It may not suit the purposes of men whose choice it is "downward to climb and backward advance," but it is the way to meet opponents and to win success.

Nor does this policy imply that each year we are led back to the contests of the past in the form in which they were presented. The propagandists of despotism in all ages maintain their continuity of power by perpetual aggression, and on our side it is the very error of madness to suppose that we exhibit our loyalty to truth by repeating simply our contests with men who are passing away, or renewing our hostility to temporary measures that were important only in the flush of their invention, and which made, as it were, only the plumes and times of trial. The example of one who called upon his followers to abandon ancestors and opponents to forget passions and prejudices, and follow the standard of the cross for new conquests and into strange lands, is a better light for us. It teaches us that there are things which are vital, and things which are immaterial. We could now at least lay aside those for the success of specific measures. Let us throw consternation into the camps of our enemies by teaching them that while we can remember that which is vital, we can also forget that which is immaterial.

The contest of last year, which brought the North into direct collision with the South, is not likely, for a reason to which I will soon refer, ever to be repeated; yet it has taught us important lessons. It has shown us, as all time had done before, that intermediate parties contribute nothing directly to results. It exhibited an organization with nearly a million votes, representing, perhaps, five or six million people, and yet without important political power or moral influence; one which gave supremacy to the South, and yet has now no right to call upon the South to change its policy or modify its measures. It has also shown us that it is possible for large majorities of men, possessed of what is called intelligence, skilled in all arts, civilization, to be overthrown by men without much culture, who number thousands only, where they number tens of thousands. It has taught us that intelligent men, like the dog in the ancient fable, while seeking for shadows, may lose a substance; or, like the owner of the golden bird, in the same interesting history, seeking everything, may find nothing. Surely, out of such events, repeated, as they are, from year to year, gifted, as we are, with high reason, looking before and after, we ought to attain to some plea or policy that will insure to us the advantage of the actual strength we possess. It is not indispensable that the sentiment of our people upon the subject of Slavery should be made broader or deeper. We suffer as much from over-zeal as from indifference. Nor is it necessary that we should give it a more constant attention. The Government under which we live will not at present allow us to forget it. But we can and ought in our contests to learn to distinguish between that which is of material and that which is of immaterial interest; and, above all, we ought as little as possible to identify our views of the characters and acts of men with the measures and principles we advocate. We can reverse the policy of a Government without undertaking to effect a radical reform in the nature of every man with whom we come in contact; and it is the reform in the policy of the Government that is our immediate want and purpose.

And to this end it is necessary to bring into harmonious action those who look at government measures in their moral aspect purely, and those who regard them as important only in their practical and material aspects. Now it may be possible to change the natures of these men; to work out of the theorist a practical man, or to change the materialist into a subtle enthusiast and dreamer. It may be possible, I say, but you will find it to be a heavy labor. And meanwhile the evils of the government, whatever they are, go on. In a practical age, with a practical people like our own, the men to be reformed upon this principle, would be as a hundred if not a thousand to one, that needs no reformation. In truth, government itself is rather a material than a moral contract, though it must be clear there can be no material prosperity in any age, or with any people, which does not culminate in moral grandeur. Nor can we, with safety or success, at all times rest exclusively upon declarations of principles, or platforms, as they are styled. No declaration of faith will administer a government. A declaration of faith should be the perfection of reason and truth. No man would choose to lay down in terms as his rule of conduct, that which is false in part or altogether. The essence of a declaration, therefore, ought to be the perfection of abstract truth; while the essence of good government must be to do the best thing that can be done under the circumstances in which the government is placed. If we insist, therefore, upon too great perfection in our declarations, we are likely to have less administrative power than is convenient for a government, or even a party. To govern this world we must have not only ideas, but agents. We are young men. Let us not look upon the world with too much distrust. We must rest our faith, oftentimes, not in princes who are fashioned according to human patents, but in men, who are created by God. He trusts them, why should not we?

Let us apply these considerations to the subject I have named; to which our Government never ceases to call our attention. We may admit, as we all do, that Slavery, in itself, is a crime—that it is at war with the precepts of Christianity—that it is the legitimate champion of barbaric usage—as against the institutions of modern civilization—the natural enemy of the diffusion of knowledge—of the freedom of the press, of speech, and even of thought. Yet it is equally the foe of all industrial progress, and of the highest material prosperity. Its supremacy demands possession of every avenue of human power, whether of thought or action. For instance, in our Government no Legislative enactment—no appropriation of money—no executive vigor is given to any measure until its effect upon the institution has been carefully considered. There can be no free importation of the raw materials used in our manufactures, though not produced here at all, as in France and England, because it would inure to the benefit of Northern men, and strengthen the Free States. The rates of postage, in a business which is not necessarily monopolized by the Government, cannot be regulated according to the natural laws of transmission, becauseIssan and hungry fronts of one part of the country must draw a sustenance from the fat smile that press their way through the cosmine of free thought and free labor. Liberal and even extravagant appropriations of money are constantly made for the education, by the Government, of the officers of the army and navy, where the South finds a liberal and congenial source of patronage; but in the greater interests of the American fisheries, the greatest development of our national industry, and the original and only practical school of the sailor, the bounty paid by the Government from its organization is to be withdrawn, because its recipients dwell north of an undefined geographical line. If a river or harbor is to be improved, machinery to be constructed, or a national capitol to be erected, it is chiefly to be done under the supervision of army officers, who are more immediately identified with the Government than civil engineers or native mechanics. If the tide of events forces us to the establishment of a mail route across the Western continent to the Pacific, its point of departure on the Atlantic side is not the populous cities of the Free States—Boston, New-York, Buffalo, Chicago, or even St. Louis—but an interior Southern town, with 18,000 or 20,000 people, and commerce corresponding to its population. And the route itself is made to circumvent the points of the compass, trailing its long line, not westward upon the paths of the pioneer and the settler, but southward, through Louisiana and Texas, and the purchased land of the Mesilla Valley, and thence northward to California and Oregon, and Washington, because the political interests of the South demand it.

The South possesses, as we are often told, the avenues of industry and trade. It holds the products of the richest cotton fields on the face of the earth, and it can make its supply plenty or scarce. The cotton manufacture is advancing here, in England and in France, with all the impetus that free labor and inventive genius can impart; but the supply of the raw material does not keep pace with increased consumption! Commercial men and manufacturers are speculating upon advances in cotton, consequent upon increased demands of free labor in manufacture, and the inadequacies of slave labor in supply, which may in another year carry the cost from six-teen, as now, to eighteen and twenty cents the pound. Under such circumstances the manufacture must be checked, if it does not, for a time at least, cease. Ought civilization to rest its advancing labors, at this advanced stage of its progress, until the negro hondman can toddle along up to its standard? Should the civilized world envy to the cotton grower, recuperate your worn out lands—seek an efficient substitute for inefficient slave labor, apply new ideas and mechanical agents to your culture, as we have to our manufactures—what will be the answer—not now, but soon—not from the cotton-grower, but from the Southern politician? If you seek cheaper cotton, give us cheaper negroes and more land! Was the continent of America and its rich cotton fields created as a theatre upon which the negro, in a state of bondage, was only to test his capacity for the production of the cotton plant, and there to rest? Who believes it? Did we pursue a like policy with the aboriginal inhabitants of the continent, or has the civilized world ever recognized such laggards in labor as an eternal barrier to industrial advances?

Is there not in these things—and they are but examples—a common basis of action for men who look only to the immaterial and practical, and those who regard only the moral aspect of a cause? Let us but once, upon such grounds, effect such a combination of such men and such material and moral interests, and we should see again what never has been seen but once—a united and triumphant North! We should then see that which has never been seen at all—a divided South. We would set up a Government that should strain like adamant against every measure for the extension of Slavery or the expansion of its power, and directing its vast influences to the development of the industrial interests of the continent; it would silently but surely pave the way for the extinction of Slavery itself. A united North, under a policy of this character, would bring into the arena a new ally—an ally in the spirit and form of free labor fighting to recover its own. Heartstone against its unchangeable enemy, which would in the end drive involuntary servitude from the continent, though Northern men should never again speak the word Slavery. There is no servitude like that which rests upon a portion of the white men of the South. The free utterance and avowal of their opinions, as fixed as their idea of the existence of God, would expel them from the remembrances of their children and the foundstones of their future. The union of the North upon a broad and practical basis—a basis that, while it should fully represent its moral sentiment, should accommodate and represent the industrial and commercial interests—would afford to thousands in the South the protection they have a right to demand of us; and an opportunity to exercise the question, not of extension merely, but of the existence of Slavery upon its own soil and by its own people. Missouri has already led the way, and other States are panting to share in the perils of the fight and the glory of the triumph. It was to this future that I alluded when I said that the struggle of last year would never be repeated in form. The result is not doubtful, if the North does its duty. Divided, we strike them down; united, we triumph in their success. The exaltation of the North at a final emancipation of the continent, would differ from the joy of the South only as the lustre of one star differs from the glory of another.

There is another reason, Mr. President, why we should hold attention and position now, upon this great subject. This very year is to determine whether Slavery is to be extended not only to Territories where it did not exist, but where it had been prohibited by Southern men. The fate of Kansas is not yet sealed. Last year the South fought for its Slavery, the North for its Freedom. The South triumphed; and this year determines whether it will give up what it then won. The Convention now in session to frame a Constitution for Kansas is already chosen. It is entirely in the hands of Pro-Slavery men. They can make it a free compact or a slave compact, as they choose. They can submit the instrument to the people or not, as they choose. The remarkable speech of Mr. DOUGLAS in the early Summer, and the late extraordinary letter of President BUCHANAN to Professor SILLIMAN, indicate with great clearness what that constituency and what the result will be. If the Constitution recognizes Slavery either by express provision or by a silence equally effective, and the Administration does not oppose its admission into the Union, there is no power to defeat it in Congress. It thus becomes a Slave State, and gives to the South the equilibrium in the Senate, for which it has been long contending, from which it can successfully defend its interests against all coming events. No future Free State can be admitted, but with the consent and upon conditions imposed by the South. And do you think they will yield this power? I hope they may. I hear it said, that, admitted to the Union as a Slave State, the people can at once abolish Slavery; but I remember, also, that the men who make the Constitution can also establish the conditions upon which it may be amended. And do you think they will surrender that power? I hope they may. How, then, is it to be said that this year we have no interest in national affairs?

Having, as you know, accepted a nomination by my fellow citizens, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, I am asked why I choose to leave a seat in Congress, for a different position here? In what I have said, you have my answer. As to Kansas in Congress, the immediate result cannot be directed. But the future result cannot be controlled by the people of the States. I ask for the union of the people on this subject. I do not seek myself a change of position, least of all such a change as draws me from duties discharged with an encouraging, if not general approval, to a post of acrimonious censure and attack. It has been required of me, however, by those who have sustained me, upon the ground that the general coöperation I ask could thus be best obtained, and I therefore submit my name to the test of popular judgment. I recognize the right of the people to call for an avowal of my principles, and I take the course which general changes in events indicate as a proper one in answering that call. Not the least important change which has taken place in public affairs, is the disappearance of the old political organizations. It is undoubtedly true, that in their day and manner, they accomplished great public good. But if their existence was at any time a public advantage, their disappearance has not been regarded as a public calamity. They brought with them, and they carried away the organized partisan press. The partisan press was only half an existence, and yet it fulfilled its mission in preparing the way for a more extended and intelligent system of journalism. The old press could see, and hear and feel nothing that was not favorable to its patrons, or hostile to its foes. And as the soul is incapable of a like division, it attempted to grope its way to immortality without any soul at all. It painted only in colors of light and shade. For its patrons the golden hues of the iris were not too brilliant, and for its foes the darkest shades of the nether world were insufficient. Like the sailor's description of the Portuguese devil, when it was good it was too good, and when it was bad it was—too bad. And if we look back upon its career with some satisfaction, we feel that there was nothing in its life that became it like the leaving it. In its place we have an elevated, expansive and intelligent system of independent journalism. Supported only by general patronage it has no interest in perverting truth. The little coat is left of the old system is like the journalism of LOUIS NAPOLEON as compared with that of England or the United States. There is no higher mission in either country than that of the independent journalist; but it is maintained only by superior wisdom and high integrity. In the absence of either it sinks to the ancient level. But while it is an elevated it is also a private interest. As a candidate for popular support, I cannot, and do not desire to command it. I cannot say such are my views and such my objects—present them and defend them. I ask of the press only common justice and fairness in the discussion of public affairs, and that I doubt not I shall receive. And therefore, when I am called upon as a candidate for office to declare my views, I assume it to be consistent with the general change I have indicated, as well as with public expectation—to announce in person the opinions I entertain and the principles of action by which I shall be governed. I have upon this principle accepted the welcome invitation to meet you, and shall not hesitate hereafter, in a becoming manner, I trust, to meet other portions of the people of Massachusetts whenever they shall desire it.

I intend religiously to support the union of the States; the principles upon which it was organized and the Constitution by which it is maintained. I demand for the North and I will accede to the South all that can be claimed under the Constitution. I regard free-labor as the corner-stone of our prosperity, and the observance of the reserved rights of the States as the foundation of our success as a Government. I resist an interference with slave labor in the States where it exists, but I am inflexibly opposed to its extension; to the admission of other Slave States, or the acquisition of territory for the formation of Slave States. I entertain no doubt of the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, or that it ought to exercise that power. I protest against the usurpation of the Courts, in assuming to decide as judicial questions propositions which are in their nature, and from the foundation of the Government have always been regarded as popular and political questions. As your Representative, I will demand that something of the power of the Government of the States shall be directed to the development of Christian-like and civilizing industrial interests, rather than to the re institution of barbaric customs and the propagandism of African Slavery. And if we are compelled to pass upon the further acquisition of Southern territory, even though it bring upon us dishonor and war in the process, upon like stale pretence of imperfect national defences, we will demand that the acquisition of fertile and free territory on the North, by honorable and peaceful negotiation, shall, acre by acre and province by province, keep step with the extension of our borders on the South.

There is another subject to which our attention is forcibly called by every day's history, and upon which I do not hesitate to pronounce my recorded opinions. I think it may be stated as a general truth, beyond question, that the right to govern this country belongs to the American people. I speak it in no proscriptive sense, but in the free and generous spirit in which it was spoken by American statesmen in the Convention that framed the Constitution, to those of foreign birth who had incurred with them the perils of the Revolution. We may extend to foreigners a right of participation in our Government, but we ought not to surrender under any circumstance our right of absolute control. In other times they came in small numbers and were the ardent friends of liberty. Now they come in clouds, and while they claim our sympathy as refugees from oppression which has driven them from their homes, they become here, with some exceptions, whether intentionally or not, the supporters of a policy that we think is likely to fasten upon an entire continent the worst system of oppression the world knows, and which threatens the existence of Republican liberty here in its last stronghold. In recognition of the conceded truth that every man is not capable of participating in government, we require of its native sons a long and severe pupilage before admitting them to the inestimable privileges of the elective franchise. But the same is nowhere required of the foreigner; and in some parts of the country, within a year of his arrival, he becomes a full fledged citizen. We have reason to believe that in too many instances large numbers of them take instruction in regard to political duties from ecclesiastic authority, which is not necessarily identified with the country either in sympathy or citizenship. We cannot be unmindful that, perhaps, without intentional wrong on their part, in our crowded cities, unprincipled men of our own race make use of the material afforded them in the large numbers of emigrants who suddenly become voters, to vitiate the franchise of freemen and corrupt elections. I assail no man on account of his religion, or because of his birthplace, but these things, in my opinion, demand some attention. I think there should be established in some manner a higher test of the capacity of an applicant for citizenship, to appreciate and exercise the powers of freemen; that the manner of conferring the privilege of citizenship should be made more solemn and impressive; that legislative safeguards should be thrown around the ballot box to protect the rights of the public from the gigantic frauds which have been committed, in which fresh and uninstructed voters are perhaps unconsciously made participants in great violation of public right. I am opposed to military organizations composed exclusively of foreigners, and I believe that the term of residence now required before citizenship or the right to vote is conferred, should be materially extended; that its recipient may have opportunity by patient observation and study, in the language of MILTON:

"To know,
Both spiritual power and civil; what each means,
What severs each, which few have learned."

Entertaining no doubt that the great body of the people of this State concur in such views, I shall cheerfully concur in every wise and just measure which promises an adequate remedy for the evils of which we complain. I cannot forbear to call attention to another consideration in this connection. The civil wars in the East have a restless tendency to break up the settled habits of life among many millions of Eastern subjects. The Imperial decree against expatriation have not been sufficient in times of peace to deter the Chinese from overrunning some of the islands of the equator. They will in time feel their way to this Continent in great numbers. There are many thousands already on the Pacific coast, who maintain communication with the people in their overcrowded countries, and when the new exodus breaks upon us, as it inevitably must, there will be no power, if there be desire, to drive them from our shores. Shall they become at once, with their ideas of religion and government, American citizens? or shall we leave it to judicial officers to determine, as they must, whether to admit or exclude them upon some revived theories of caste?

I look with pride upon the educational and philanthropic institutions of the State—institutions which shower upon the poor and the rich the inestimable blessings of learning, with the same unsparing and unequal hand that nature confers her intellectual wealth—teach the deaf to hear, the dumb to speak, and seeks even to *save*, if not to implant, a soul in the feeblest and most imperfect forms of human life. The feeblest and most imperfect forms of human life. I honor the citizen Soldiery of the Commonwealth, and in whatever condition I am placed, I shall leave no opportunity unimproved to advance its interests. Upon all subjects of local legislation, it is my purpose to hold myself noncommitted and independent, ready to meet all questions when they shall arise and to decide them, as in my judgment the interests of the State and the welfare of the people may then require. The agent of no coterie, and the servant of no private interests, I shall be governed only by considerations of public welfare and public honor.

I enter the public service, if I enter it at all, with a fixed determination, so far as I am able, to effect a reduction of the annual expenditures, as to produce an agreeable and permanent sensation for every taxpayer, and so far to shorten the sessions of the Legislature as to make the year a remembered date in our legislative history. I enter into no details, but I state wished for results, and for these I promise my own best efforts, and the full strength of those who give me their support. I desire to establish, also, a more perfect responsibility of public officers to the people, so that the exact share of responsibility of every man in public service, the humblest and the highest, in the appropriation as in the expenditure of money for the acts of ordinary legislation, shall be made known day by day to every interested observer. Such responsibility is essential to representative government. Its reëstablishment would invigorate every branch of the public service, restore the credit of the State, secure in the most perfect manner the rights of the people and the fidelity of representatives, and relieve hereafter the chief executive officers of the Commonwealth from the disagreeable necessity of constituting new parties, after several years of public service, with every department of the government filled by their supporters, to reform the abuses and correct the omissions of their own administrations.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 9.

Before Judge Nelson.

SALVAGE—EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—INTEREST—MANDATE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John H. Jones et al. vs. *The Cargo of the Ship Richmond.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The whale ship *Richmond* being cast away near Behring Straits, her cargo of oil and bone was sold by the master to two other vessels, and by them brought to this port. The owners of it thereupon libeled it, claiming it as their own, and alleging that the other vessels were only entitled to salvage. The District Court upheld the sale and dismissed the libel; but, on appeal to the Circuit Court, that decree was reversed, and the libelants were held antitled to recover the proceeds of the cargo, after deducting one-half of it as salvage, *with interest on the portion recovered from the date of sale.* This decree was appealed to the Supreme Court of Washington. That Court held that, in addition to the salvage decreed by the Circuit Court, there should be deducted, also, freight on the cargo from Honolulu, where the cargo was first carried, to the port of New-York. And the mandate directed that the decree of the Circuit Court be reversed, and the cause be remanded, "with directions to have the amount due to each party adjusted according to the principles stated in the opinion of this Court." The opinion of the Court was silent as to the question of interest.

The matter was referred to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount due to the parties, and to this report the claimants excepted, on the ground that he had allowed the libellants interest from the date of the sale on the portion allowed to them.

The exceptions were argued yesterday and this morning. Judge NELSON overruled the exceptions and affirmed the report.

For libellants, Mr. Lord; for claimants, Mr. O Conor.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—PATENT BRAN DUSTERS.

Henry A. Burr et al. vs. *Francis E. Smith et al.*—In this case a motion was brought on this morning for an injunction. The suit is a bill in equity brought by the owners of the Frost & Monroe Patent Bran Duster, to restrain the defendants from infringing upon that patent by the use of a bran duster called the Bradfield machine, also a patented machine.

The question is one of importance, as there are very many machines similar to that now in use by the defendants.

The motion is argued by Mr. Keller and Mr. Blatchford for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Neilson for the defendants.

A Spicy Episode.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE LOWBEE CLAIM—DISCUSSION ON THE HEARING OF THE CASE—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.*—On this case being called Mr. Noyes suggested that as it was brought on before Judge Peabody on Monday, it should be argued before him.

Mr. Whiting stated that he had noticed that there was much business before Judge Peabody, and therefore had suggested that Judge ROOSEVELT should hear this case, and to this Judge Peabody assented.

His Honor remarked that as the case was one of great magnitude, he thought that perhaps it might be best to submit it to the General Term at the first instance.

Mr. Field objected to this. He moreover contended that two Special Terms could not be held at the same time; that as the case had been located before Judge Peabody, it should remain there. Considerable discussion then ensued as to whether orders, *as at Special Term*, could be granted elsewhere than at the regular Special Term. Mr. Field denied that a Judge had the power to open any Special Term at his own residence; and that any orders there made were void. He had no personal objection to arguing the case before his Honor, if it were legal.

His Honor thought the objection was one which he could not entertain, as it would completely upset the practice of the Court, and probably affect millions of property. He thought that no particular place was necessary for the Special Term; in fact he believed that in a pressing case he had once granted an order in the street.

Mr. Noyes objected to members of the bar interfering and staying the action of causes. The defendants had a regular attorney (the Corporation Counsel) who was to conduct the cause, and no objected to other attorneys coming in to argue the case after the regular defendants had once appeared. His opponent, he would say most respectfully to him, was an intermeddler. He could not come in without leave. In support of this he cited Merrifield, p. 265, and other authorities. He thought that the practice of the bar at large to interfere, without being properly retained, should be put a stop to. The very respectable gentleman in question came in, and he had no authority to make any settlement of the case. The whole power was in the hands of the Corporation Counsel. He cared nothing for this particular case, but it established a precedent, and bad precedents were very apt to form bad laws. He objected, therefore, to the motion's being brought on.

Mr. Busteed stated that he also had an objection. The action was commenced, and the matter having passed to judgment and no proceedings being taken to set the judgment aside, a proceeding which he characterized as the summit of the ridiculous, illegal, &c., had been commenced, an order was allowed by Judge Peabody on the 19th of August, stating that the defendants' attorney (himself) had refused to take further action in the matter. This was false, as matter of fact, and it was the duty of his Honor to let the bar know that there were rules of proceeding which must be observed. He considered that as this statement was false, the present motion should not be entertained. The matter should be remitted to Judge Peabody.

Mr. Busteed has written the following statement in accounting for the course he has taken in the matter:

MR. BUSTEED'S EXPLANATION.

Richard Busteed, the Attorney and Counsel for the defendants in the above entitled action, and Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York, for answer to so much of the notice served on him herein, on the 14th day of August, 1857, which states that if deemed necessary, a motion will be made, that a mandamus issue against him to compel him to perform his duty in making the proper application to set aside the judgment and execution herein, and to set up all the legal and proper defence in this action, to which the defendants are entitled, respectfully submits:

1. If the Court can find authority to compel the Corporation to take any legal steps in this matter, I am perfectly prepared, in that event, to perform any duty which such a result, or the office I hold, may devolve upon me.

2. As matter of law, I deny that the Corporation can be ordered by this or any Court, to defend a suit. If the Corporation neglect its corporate duties, it is to be proceeded against in another form—*quo warranto.*

3. As counsel to the Corporation, I have the right and am bound to exercise discretion and judgment as to whether it be or be not defended, and for the exercise of this discretion and judgment, I am only responsible to my client.

4. I have made an official communication to my clients in this matter, and they have approved my course.

5. A mandamus is a preceeding to make an officer act upon whom a specific legal duty is enjoined; but it cannot be employed to direct him how to act. A Judge may be ordered by mandamus to *settle* a case, but not *how* to settle it. The idea of a mandamus to compel a lawyer to litigate a suit, when the client says it should not be done, is one of the startling novelties of the day.

6. And I think that it would be a precedent for the profession to permit themselves to be called upon to make affidavits in reference to their professional action, when it is assailed by persons other than their clients; and I rest so much of this case as relates to me, or my character, my course as publicly adopted and known in the Lowber case, my public explanations in reference to it already made, and the merits of the Lowber claim itself, as supported by the highest professional indorsements.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Attorney and Counsel for Defendants.

Mr. Whiting thought that this preliminary motion could not be decided without knowing the facts. He would give a short review of the case, which would show upon what authority he appeared. The Court was established to obtain even-handed justice, and it was to be seen whether it could be defrauded of its objects:

The Common Council was solicited to purchase ground for a market. Proposals were received from Mr. Lowber, among others, and the Common Council passed a resolution to purchase the land. Mr. Lowber got a deed which he presented to the Mayor, who refused to accept it. Mr. Whiting recounted the various steps taken in the case, which are already familiar to the public. He could show the letters of the District Attorney *refusing to perform his duties*, and these letters he should use. *He would show that these proceedings were commenced and carried on in fraud,

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The markets are yielding under heavy receipts, and such vegetables as Cabbages, Tomatoes, Cucumbers and Melons, are so abundant as to meet with very dull sales.

Potatoes nearly hold their own, though they are in good supply, and of fair quality.

The Onion crop promises a good yield, and prices are on the decline.

Berries are nearly out of market, although the New-Rochelle Blackberry and Whortleberry still linger.

Apples continne high in consequence of scarcity.

Peaches are firm at high rates, quite beyond the reach of the masses. Some very fair Jersey Peaches sell as high as $5 ₱ basket.

Tomatoes are abundant and very cheap, selling from the wagons at 25c.@67c. ₱ basket.

Nutmeg Melons are cheap eating just now; they sell by the barrel at 50c.@$2, as in quality. Some of them are very fine.

Butter is inactive, with qnite enough arriving for present wants. Prices tend downwards.

Eggs continue to arrive freely, but many from the West are in poor order, and are being sold at 8c.@ 12c. ₱ dozen, according to quality.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	1 62	@	1 75
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl.	2 ne	@	2 25
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl.	3 25	@	3 50
Onions—₱ 100 bunches	4 00	@	—
Onions—Rareripes, ₱ 100 strings	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@	—
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	—
Beets—Round, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	1 75
Beets—Long, ₱ 100 bunches	1 75	@	2 25
Carrots—₱ 100 bunches	1 75	@	2 00
Parsnips—₱ doz. bunches	37	@	44
Blackberries—₱ bushel	4 50	@	—
Blackberries—₱ 100 quart-boxes	14 00	@	16 00
Blackberries—Lawton, ₱ 100 q. bxs	20 00	@	—
Whortleberries—₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Lettuce—₱ 100	75	@	1 00
Chicory—₱ 100	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers—₱ 100	50	@	—
Cucumbers—Pickles, ₱ 1,000	1 25	@	1 50
Tomatoes—₱ basket	18	@	25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Table—₱ bbl.	5 50	@	6 00
Apples—Cooking, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Pears—Cooking, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Pears—Seckel, ₱ bbl.	6 00	@	10 00
Pears—Common, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Pears—Bartlett, ₱ bbl.	8 00	@	14 00
Peaches—Jersey, ₱ basket	1 50	@	2 50
Peaches—Delaware, ₱ basket	1 75	@	2 25
Peaches—Extra, ₱ basket	3 00	@	5 00
Plums—Damsons, ₱ bushel	3 00	@	3 50
Plums—Gages, ₱ bushel	4 00	@	4 50
Watermelons, ₱ 100	10 00	@	20 00
Nutmeg Melons—Common, ₱ bbl.	50	@	75
Nutmeg Melons—Primes	1 00	@	2 00
Turnips—Rutabegas, ₱ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl.	50	@	75
Pumpkins—Yankee, ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
String Beans—₱ basket	37	@	—
Beans—Lima, ₱ bushel	50	@	62
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	50	@	63
Corn—Common, ₱ 100 ears	50	@	63
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower—₱ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Kohl Rabi—₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	1 75
Egg Plants—₱ doz.	62	@	75
Leeks—₱ doz.	37	@	44
Okra—₱ 100	20	@	25
Celery—₱ doz.	1 25	@	—
Garlic—₱ 100	7 00	@	—
Peppers—₱ 100	37	@	50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb.	25	@	—
Butter—State, ₱ lb.	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Lard—in bbls.	15½	@	16¼
Lard—Kegs	16	@	16¼
Cheese—₱ lb.	8	@	10
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz.	15	@	15½
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz.	8	@	12
Fowls—₱ pair	75	@	88
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	63	@	75
Chickens—Broilers, ₱ pair	50	@	63
Ducks—₱ pair	63	@	1 00
Turkeys—₱ lb.	16	@	18
Geese—each	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeon—Squab, ₱ doz.	1 50	@	1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz.	1 00	@	—
Woodcocks—₱ doz.	3 75	@	4 50
Reed Birds—₱ doz.	31	@	38
Roasting Pigs	1 75	@	2 25

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the **WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET**; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. Is market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2679	2473	10	321	897	1769
Browning's Sixth street	.....	166	42	35	7318	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	113	51	147	5729	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	82	121	84	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2679	3334	224	588	13944	1769
Last week	2824	4040	236	709	12678	1809

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows;

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	903	.....	.....	.....	191
Hudson River Railroad	270	.....	.....	.....	245
Hudson River Boats	999	.....	.....	.....	1179
Harlem Railroad	134	10	321	897	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
On Foot	67	.....	.....	.....	93

The following is the report of Live Stock over the Erie Road for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 9:

Cattle	1925	Horses	1
Sheep	6256	Lambs	66
Hogs	1851	Calves	93

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	458	Massachusetts	—
New-York	472	Pennsylvania	67
Illinois	650	Texas	—
Kentucky	346	Connecticut	—
Indiana	116	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	344

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c.@½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	none
First quality	11½c.@12½c.	11½c. @12c.
Medium quality	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
Poor quality	9¼c.@10c.	9c. @10c.
Poorest quality	8½c.@ 9½c.	8c. @ 9c.
General selling prices	10c. @11c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales	10½c.@—	10c. @10½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 9a.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9a.@11c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8¾c.@11c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

There was but little of special interest at the Forty-Fourth-street Cattle Market to-day, with a supply left over from last week and new offerings of 2,473 during the week. Sales commenced yesterday with 2,679 head. This was about 150 less than were on sale at this place last Wednesday, but as free purchases were then made and considerable numbers have been sold since, the requirements of the day were not large. There was, however, this difference between to-day and last Wednesday; it was then well understood that large numbers of beeves were held at different points ready for this market when it should be deemed practicable to bring them in. But to-day less than 100 head are held at Bergen, very few if any on New-York island, and some 500 at Albany, many of which will be used there or go in other directions. In view of this there was an advance of ½c.@½c., ₱ lb., to-day—on some grades even more than that. The cattle were cleverly cleared up at night, after butchers had apparently bought their requisite supplies. Some took more than sufficient for their weekly wants, under the impression that prices were about to advance still more.... The sales at Bergen have been large during the week, reaching about 500 retailed to butchers, while the down-town markets have had a good share of patronage. The weekly footings at all the markets give 3,334 head—706 less than last week, but nearly equal to the average of last year..... The general quality was no improvement upon last week, although a few drovers are worthy of favorable notice, and are referred to below. Several droves are reported from the Cherokee Nation, and one lot from Kansas. They needed longer feeding in Illinois to make them desirable or even passable beef.... Owners of cattle still find it very difficult to dispose of their droves for *ready cash*, and in these times of commercial panic they fear to leave uncollected bills behind them. A reported failure of a large butcher, owing various sums to cattle dealers, does not tend to restore confidence or allay apprehension. In conversation with a Western man who contributes largely to this market, he remarked that he could find but one man who was willing to take hold of his drove and guarantee him his money to return with. If the present "panic" tends to bring about a system of cash transactions in beef cattle it, will at least be productive of one great good.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
100	Kans.	J. Smith	T. White & Son.
45	Illinois	J. Smith	T. White & Son.
66	Kentucky	J. L. Ebert	Westhaimer & Bro.
20	N. Y.	Westhaimer & Bro.	Owners.
93	Illinois	Dalbey & Bro.	S. Ulery.
16	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
117	Ohio & Ky.	McPherson & Baker	Harris & Conger.
61	Kentucky	J. Richardson	B. Bartram.
83	Ohio	J. Richardson	E. H. Shepard.
59	Illinois	J. Richardson	O. Hurd.
60	Ohio	R. R. Seymour	B. Bartram.
82	Kentucky	C. Kahn & Co.	Lant'rbeck & Rism'r
89	Ohio	J. A. Cox	R. Murray.
180	Missouri	J. W. Taylor	Geo. Ayrault.
76	N. Y. & Ohio	Hayes & VanHough'n	W. Ayrault.
83	Penn.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
60	Kentucky	J. Butler	J. H. Williams.
109	Ohio	Hurst & Gorby	Miller, H'ng & Gu'y
55	Ohio	Baker & McPherson	Mead & Holcomb.
116	Illinois	McCollum & McGee	Vail & Carey.
80	Illinois	J. Prottsman	Beach & Bray.
54	Ohio	H. Cox	R. Murray.
122	Illinois	Conkle & Alexander	J. A. Merritt.
66	Kentucky	Duncan & McConnell	R. Murray.
68	Illinois	L. Reed	H. Eckstein.
58	N. Y.	Toffey & Gilchrist	Owners.
76	Kentucky	B. Soddith	Wm. H. Belden.
29	N. Y.	S Smtt	Owner.
51	Kentucky	C. C. Crouse	Shuyster & Seigle.
23	N. Y.	J. Flynn	Owner.
42	N. Y.	M. Dalton	Owner.
46	N. Y.	Bennett & Youmans	Bearing.
23	N. Y.	Cooger & Green	Owners.
48	Kentucky	Butler & Higgins	J. H. Williams.
24	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
23	N. Y.	George Kisley	Owner.
28	N. Y.	J. Thur	Owner.
18	N. Y.	H. Rhoda	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

J. A. COX forwarded 39 light but tidy Ohio steers, rated at 575 lbs. R. MURRAY obtained 9½c.@11c. for them.

C. KAHN & Co. had 82 just medium Kentucky beeves, estimated at 700 lbs., which LAUTERBOK & EISNER were selling at 9c.@10¾c.

R. R. SEYMOUR'S 60 Ohio steers were retailed yesterday, by B. BARTRAM, at about 11c. Rated 675 lbs.

HAYE & VAN HOUGHTON forwarded 76 New-York and Ohio cattle of common quality. They were selling by W. AYRAULT at 9c.@Hc. C. GWYER took four very fair oxen from among them at $95 each, or 11c.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling, on his own account, 83 choice bullocks from Chester County, Penn. They were rated at 800 lbs. net, and averaged about 12c. A few brought 12½c. Among the sales were 8 for $105 each, to J. FINK; 7, at $1 10, to Mr. JOHNSON; and 3 were taken by J. ANDRES, for $800; WILLIAMS sold in addition 50 of J. BUTLER'S Kentucky beeves at about 11c. Estimated 675 lbs. net.

J. RICHARDSON was the largest contributor to the present market, having 61 Kentucky Cattle, 83 Ohios, and 99 from Illinois. They were of different grades, and sold at prices ranging from 10¾c.@12½c. The Kentucky Steers, rated 750 lbs. net, were very fine, selling by B. BARTRAM at 12c. on an average, or 12½c. for the choice. Four of them brought $500, and another lot of 12 were taken by Z. PEABSALL at $95 each. E. H. SHEPARD sold the 83 Ohio Steers of good fair quality at 11c. O. HURD was getting 10¾a.@11½c. for the 99 Illinois lot of medium quality.

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account 15 fair Dutchess County, N. Y., Steers, of 725 lbs. net, at $93 each, or about 11¾c. ₱ lb.

HARRIS & CONGER were selling one lot of 55 very good Ohio Cattle for MCPHERSON & BAKER, at about 12c; net weight say 775 lbs.; also, 62 Kentucky bullocks, owned by BAKER alone, for about 11c. The first lot ranken amoog the best droves of the day.

DALBEY & BROTHER contributed 93 some what coarse Illinois Cattle, for which S. ULERY was getting 10c.@ 11c. HOME weight 1,425 lbs. A portion of the drove, much superior to those selling when we visited it, were not brought in until n late hour, and doubtless brought better prices.

J. W. TAYLOR contributed 180 Missouri and Cherokee cattle of light weight, and ordinary quality; GEO. AYRAULT sold them at about 10c., on an estimate of 650 lbs. net. A few of the best brought $75 each.

J. SMITH, of Springfield, Ill., contributed 100 steers, with a Texan look, but reported as from Kansas, and evidently fed for too short a period in Illinois. They were light and rather thin, and were working off by T. WHITE & SON, at about 10c. Home weight 1,200 lbs. They sold yesterday 45 Illinois steers for the same party at similar rates.

MCCOLLUM & MEGEE had 116 light cattle from Illinois. They were only medium animals, rated at 575 lbs., and selling by VAIL & CAREY at 8¾c @11c.

WESTHAIMER & BROTHER sold 66 good Kentucky cattle of 675 lbs. net, at $68, or a trifle over 10c. They were owned by J. L. ELBERT. The same parties had 20 of their own cattle bought at Cayuga, N. Y., for which they were getting nearly 11c. Rated 760 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@ $25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is no change worth noting in this market. Those offering fresh Cows complain of great dullness, but for the most part fair prices are obtained for all good stock sold.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good, and $55@ $70, for extras. With very few offering the market is fair from active, and prices are unchanged.

BROWNING reports receipts of 42 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common. $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. Market fully supplied, with no improvement over the dullness of several weeks past.

CHAMBERLIN reports 51 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Medium supply, and selling fair.

O'BRIEN reports 121 Milch Cows, selling at $35@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $50@ $60. Sales continue dull, with more than enough offering to meet the demand. Prices are declining

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts show a sensible decrease during the past week, and a brisker demand is the result. Prices a shade better.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 321 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6¼c. A very few are bringing 7½c. Sales are tolerably brisk at last week's prices. The supply is just equal to the demand. Some "Bobs" are still sent in, and bring $2 50@$3 ₱ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@5¾c., extras 7a. Selling moderately with a fair supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 147 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c. Medium supply and selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 82 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Market fully supplied, and sales are brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one half the live weight.

These are in good demand as a slight advance over last week. The receipts have been large and sales in accordance. We observe considerable improvement in quality.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 897 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been lighter, although about sufficient for the present demand. The stock is gradually improving in quality.

BROWNING reports receipts of 7,318 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8c.@10c. net for Sheep, and 9c.@10c. for Lambs. Receipts for the week have been large, with a good degree of briskness in the market. Receipts have been from New-York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. About 1,000 head on sale to-day, including 600 fresh arrivals. Stock sold briskly on Monday last at an advance of 25a.@50c. ₱ head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,729 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ₱ head. Market well supplied and stock selling more briskly.

Receipts of the week show an increase of 1,486 head over the figures of the previous one.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

122 Sheep and Lambs at	$460 25
96 Sheep and Lambs at	330 48
66 Sheep and Lambs at	236 24
76 Sheep and Lambs at	271 25
12 Sheep and Lambs at	47 00
10 Sheep and Lambs at	40 00
21 Lambs sold for	64 00
8 Lambs sold for	18 00
30 Sheep sold for	180 00
11 Sheep sold for	47 62
66 Sheep sold for	413 75
29 Sheep sold for	127 00
12 Sheep sold for	49 00

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 2,107 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $3 71 ₱ head.

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

101 Sheep and Lambs at	$363 63
51 Sheep and Lambs at	207 75
64 Sheep and Lambs at	244 88
17 Sheep and Lambs at	63 12
77 Sheep and Lambs at	280 00
88 Sheep and Lambs at	344 56
114 Sheep and Lambs at	363 12
57 Sheep and Lambs at	121 12
20 Sheep and Lambs at	86 75
159 Sheep and Lambs at	378 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

With more free arrivals prices have receded slightly, and the market is fully supplied. There is very little demand for stock hogs, and only 6¾c. is offered.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,769 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 7½c.@7¾c., for corn hogs, and 7¼c.@ 7¾c. for still hogs. Stock hogs are dull. The market is supplied and prices are about stationary.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live ..... 7¾c.@7¾c. | Dressed ..... 9¾c.@9¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live ..... 7@7¼c. | Dressed ..... 9@ 9¾c.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs, prime	7½c.@7¾c.	Gross. 9¾c.@9¾c. Nett.
Distillery Hogs, prime	7 @7¼c.	Gross. 9 @9¾c. Nett.
Hogs, smooth stock	7	Gross. Nett.

Arrivals are now exceeding the demands and prices are somewhat favoring the buyers. Prospects are that prices will decline from present quotations. There are about 800 Hogs remaining unsold.

Markets. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet; prices are heavy. Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 948 bbls, including 725 bbls. Pearls, and 220 bbls. Pots. Saleratus, 7½c.; Sodaash, (80 ₱ cent.) 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Yesterday's sales of 1,500 lbs. American Yellow were effected at 34c. ₱ lb. Stock and demand light.

CANDLES—The demand is moderate at our quotations: Patent Sperm, 52c.; plain do., 42c.; stearic, 30c @31c.; and Adamantine, 22c.@24c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign is inactive; Anthracite is in limited request; prices appear unaltered. Liverpool Cannel, $10 50@$11; Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9. Sidney, $5 25 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of $2,000 lbs.

COCOA—St. Domingo, in bond, 18c. ₱ lb

COFFEE—Is in slack demand at former rates: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½a.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@14c.; Rio, 10½a.@ 12½c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 13¾c ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is quiet at old figures. New Sheathing, 28c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 22c.@23c.; American Ingot, 24¾c.@25¾c.; Chili Pig, 23¾c.@24¾c.; Bolts, 30c.; Braziers 33c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manilla, 10c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very slack request at drooping rates. The pressure for money seriously injures this branch of trade, by restricting the facilities of operator for transacting an extensive business. We repeat our quotations, which represent the nominal asking rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	17	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

DRY GOODS—This branch of business is seriously affected by the stringency in financial circles. Operators are reluctant to move. Stocks are heavy, and factors want money. Hence, the turn of the market is in favor of buyers. These show no eagerness to profit by the advantages thus presented, as they are purchasing only such supplies as they immediately need, distrusting the future. Cottons are rather quiet, yet steady, in view of the high prices current for the raw material. Woolens are dull, and to effect anything like large sales, factors are obliged to make some considerable concessions to buyers, especially on American fabrics, which find least favor. Foreign productions are selling freely, chiefly through the auction rooms, but prices are not satisfactory. Importers are becoming weary of waiting for regular custom, and many of them are eager to get rid of their stocks as advantageously as possible, immediately, having nearly lost all confidence in the thorough revival of business this season. The number of reported failures in this line is not alarming, but it is sufficiently so to give the croakers temporary control of the market; and these reckless speculators are doing their utmost to shatter confidence among regular merchants. Their success, though not complete, is very encouraging and profitable to them. Still, they cannot flourish long. The country is inexhaustibly rich in undeveloped resources; the crops are unusually abundant, the people are not in want, and we may confidently anticipate a speedy recovery from the effects of the croakers' panic

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 48c.@52c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The market continues quiet, but prices are essentially unchanged. Dry Cod are scarce, and worth from $3 75@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ₱ barrel. Mackerel are dull and heavy, at $16 for small No. 1; $18 for large No. 2; $12 25@$12 50 for small and medium No. 2; $8 75@$9 for large No. 3, and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do. ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl., and $31@$34 ₱ to. Smoked Herring, 47½c.@50c. for scaled, and 26c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Pickled Herring, $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less freely supplied with desirable lots of State and Western Flour; there are moderately inquired for; prices show reviving steadiness and buoyancy. The home trade buy most; exporters, however, evince increasing willingness to purchase. Sales: 6,300 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 10@ —
Straight State	5 20@ 5 30
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 5 35
Superfine Ohio	5 40@ 5 55
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 00

Canadian appears dull and lower. Sales, 600 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl. Southern is in better demand, at, however, reduced rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,650 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 75@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19 ₱ puncheon.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

FRUIT—The demand is tame; supplies are moderate; prices are supported.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after at, however, rather easier prices. Sales 95,000 bushels, including inferior to ordinary white Western at $1 35@$1 42; ordinary red do. at $1 34@$1 25; inferior to very good white Southern at $1 38@$1 55, chiefly at $1 45 and unsound Southern at $1@$1 30 ₱ bush. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@90c. for new and old, ₱ bush. Barley is unchanged. Barley Malt, $1 90 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60a.@63c. for Western; 50c. @60c. for State; 45c.@60c. for Jersey; 46c.@56c. for Canadian; 42½c.@55c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still freely offered, and purchased, at reduced prices. Sales, 43,000 bushels, at from 71c.@74c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Old continues scarce and quiet. Shipping lots are worth from 65c.@75c., according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs. New is abundant, but as much of the stock here is of inferior quality it attracts very little attention. The range of prices for new is from 50c. @$1, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs. Local buyers still purchase most new.

HEMP—Continues inactive at our quotations; American undressed, $160@$180; do. dressed, $210@ $225; Italian, $240; Clean Russia, $225@$230; Jute, $125; Tampico, 12½c.; Sisal, 9¼c.; Manila, 8c.; Sunn, 4¾c. @5c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are dull and drooping. Prime Buenos Ayres, 35½c @36c.; Rio Grande, 34½c.@35c.; Orinoco, 30c.; Porto Cabello, 27½c.@28c.; Dry Western, 22½c.@24c.; Dry Southern, 18a.@19c.; Green Salted Western and Southern, 11½c @12½c.; and City Slaughter, 10¾c @12½c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, 218,500, against 43,900 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 53c.@56c., in bond, and 95c.@96c., free, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Old are inactive, and only nominally worth 5c.@9c. ₱ lb. New are in limited demand, yet they are held at 15c., here and to arrive soon, ₱ lb.

IRON—The market is depressed and prices are somewhat nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 18¾@@$1 25 ₱ M.

LEAD—Continues very quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $6@$6 25; Galena, nominal, ₱ 100 lbs.; Sheet and Bar, 6¾c.; Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is pretty brisk and firm. French Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common and $1 20 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in good request at full prices.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 45c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@40c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 55c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; wrought, 5½c.@6c. for German, and 6½c.@7c. for American; American wrought horse-shoe, 11c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and in demand, at $4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is salable and steady, at 47c.@47½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $2@$2 40, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Resin is moderately dealt in and is steady, at $1 95 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $3@$3 for No. 1, and $5@$7 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $43@$45; Country thin $35@35 50; Country thick, at $32 50@ $33 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is inactive, yet steady at 72c. @75c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is in good demand and is worth $2 80@$2 82 ₱ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm appear quiet at old rates. Red Oil, 60c @ 62½c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 10c. ₱ lb.; Olive, $1 27½@$1 32½ ₱ gallon, and $3 12½@$3 15 ₱ basket. Linseed is salable and firm at 80c.@82c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Sept. 7.—The transactions in Oil since our last have been confined wholly to Sperm, for which there has been considerable demand for export. The sales embrace 4,170 bbls. in parcels, for export, at $1 80 ₱ gallon, at which price the market is firm; we also notice a sale of 100 bbls. for home consumption, at $1 30. In Whalebone we hear of no transactions in this market.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so active, but it is somewhat higher. Sales—490 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@ $25 60 for Mess, which was subsequently retailed at $25 70; and $21 20@$21 30 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and down to 12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14¾c.@ 15c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 barrels and tierces, mostly prime, at 15¾c. @15¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 900 bbls., at $11@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c @19c. for Ohio, 17c.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning An ample summary of her news, which is three days later, will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult., and the Queen's speech was read by commission. It contains nothing important beyond the assurance that the greatest energy will be displayed by the Government in the suppression of the Indian mutinies. It is now announced, on authority, that the process of laying the submarine cable will be postpooed uotil next year. The cable, it is believed, will be bought by the British Government for India.

The news from India by the Overland Mail, which had arrived at London, was mainly confirmatory of the Government dispatch received by the last arrival, and embraces highly interesting details of the fall of Cawnpore, together with full accounts of the operations of the mutineers in other localities. Delhi had not fallen on the 14th of July, though the garrison had been defeated in three sorties with heavy loss. The British forces were defeated on the 5th of July before Agra, their loss being considerable, including several officers.

The news from other quarters by the *Europa* will be found quite interesting.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State Officers assembles at Syracuse to-day. The dispatch of our special correspondent, published elsewhere, gives everything of interest connected with the gathering of the Delegates and other preliminary movements yesterday, together with some speculations as to the probable nominations. It is anticipated that the Softs will be in the ascendant, but that they will use their power with moderation

The few Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from this City, who remained in town till the last moment, left for Syracuse yesterday morning. Among the number was Mayor WOOD, the Delegate at Large selected by the Small Committee. JOHN C. GREEN, President of the Board of Aldermen, represents the Cooper men for the Second District. Great is the agitation and lond the disputes at the Pewter Mug and other headquarters, as to which of the three delegations will be successful. Bets on the result run high, and none of the disputants express a thought of defeat—but, of course, "the wish is father to the thought." The Cooperites are sanguine, and the Small men hopeful, while the Savage men say they will be perfectly delighted if the Small delegation be turned away and the Cooper Committee admitted, as they (the Cooper men) only with the overthrow of the Small Committee, whom they accuse of all sorts of offences. The fight will be a fierce one.

The Republican Central Committee held their monthly meeting last evening, and declared the seats of two of the members vacant for non-attendance. Others were forced to give good reasons for their failure to attend the two previous meetings. Mr. C. C. LEIGH resigned his seat in consequence of pressing business engagements. It was resolved to appoint a committee of one from each Ward to devise ways and means to defeat the Democratic Party at the coming election. And a Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State, in reply to the one lately issued by the Democrats in reference to certain acts of the last Legislature.

The United States Marshal yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch from the United States Attorney-General, informing him that the sentence of JOHN SMITH, the mutineer of the brig *Franklin Pierce*, had been commuted by the President of the United States, that the papers were being made out, and would be forwarded immediately. It is presumed that SMITH will share the common term of imprisonment awarded to his confederates in crime. The application was urged upon the Attorney-General, it is stated, solely upon legal grounds—that is, from important defects in the testimony, &c., furnished upon the trial, and not upon grounds of sympathy and humanity: these arguments prevailed with the Attorney-General, whose opinion prevailed with the President in securing the commutation from death to imprisonment. The Portuguese Minister, Mr. RANDOLPH STONE, and other benevolent persons, have been active in securing the clemency of the President.

A complaint was made on Wednesday against JESSE ALLEN, now a convict on Blackwell's Island, by Mr. HENRY STUCKEY, of No. 223 Monroe-street, who charges him with having on the 6th ult. stolen his gold watch and chain valued at $70. It has recently been ascertained that ALLEN, after stealing the watch, presented it to a girl named MATILDA MEYERS, in whose possession it was found. ALLEN will be tried on this charge, as soon as he gets off the Island.

The Albany freight train due in this City at 3 A. M. yesterday, on arriving at Tarrytown, came in contact with an iron rail lying loose about the track, causing a violent rebound and doing considerable damage. In examining the cause of the accident, it was discovered that a car had by some means been thrown from the rails and dragged over the ground, plowing up the earth and leaving the marks of its progress from Peekskill, a distance of fifteen miles! No one in charge of the train was aware of the state of things, and but for the obstruction at Tarrytown, it is impossible to tell how far they might have traveled in this novel mode. Two or three cars were entirely smashed up, but we do not hear that any one was injured.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on Wednesday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of SIDNEY K ECKERT, a native of New-York, 23 years of age, whose death was caused by lockjaw. It appeared in evidence that deceased was employed on board the Steamboat *Alida*, and on the 31st ult., while that vessel was entering her dock at the foot of Morton street, one of the deck hands fell overboard, and deceased, in endeavoring to rescue him from drowning, got his hand jammed between the vessel and the pier. He was immediately removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered until late on Tuesday night, and then expired of tetanus, or lockjaw. The Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The parents of deceased reside at Marlborough, N. Y.

CORNELIUS O'NEIL was arrested on Wednesday for picking up and running away with a $5 bill which he saw a young lady named MINNIE LIVINGSTON drop at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street. He was committed by Justice DAVISON.

The Dyckman portion of the New-York Volunteers met last night, and made some preparations for the presentation of that noted gold box. Some discussion took place relative to carrying arms, which was denounced by one of the volunteers as humiliating. After some general discussion they adjourned.

In the meetings of the British German Legionaries which have been held here, Major WEISS, of the corps raised in this country, has been rather severely spoken of. He accordingly called a meeting for last night to listen to his defence. He is a fine, military-looking man of about forty. He denied the truth of the statements in regard to him, and stated that he had been Major in the Hungarian army, in proof of which he submitted a certificate from KOSSUTH. He acknowledged that in many instances the soldiers of the Legion had been cheated, but alleged that it was done by their Captains, several of whom had deserted with public moneys in their possession. He denied that extraordinary punishments had been inflicted, and gave a sad picture of the insubordination which existed in the Regiment. He also denied that he was in this country to superintend further enlistments for the British army, and stated that none were to be entered into here. He was followed by several other speakers, some of whom denied the Major's statements, although none of them advanced charges against him personally.

The smuggling case of the mate and others on board the *Argo*, was yesterday disposed of for the present, by the parties being admitted to bail, the mate in $3,000, and the two other implicated with him in $2,500 each. J. F. WOLFE, a brewer at Staten Island, who qualified in $100,000, became surety for all three.

Officers WILLIAMS, LUSK and TOOMIS yesterday morning arrested JOHN E. CAPET, of Capet's Hotel Canal-street, on the charge of being an agent for the circulation of counterfeit money. Eighty four dollars in counterfeit threes of the Hudson County Bank were found on the premises. The officers then proceeded to a basement in Duane-street, between Broadway and Centre, where they arrested the owner of the place, JACK CRAPE, HENRY SHARP, and four other men, all of whom were taken before Judge BRENNAN and committed. On the premises were found $317 in bad money, consisting of threes of the Marine Bank, Providence, R. I. It seems that CRAPE on Tuesday morning proceeded to Philadelphia and disposed of a lot of Hudson County Bank bills. He there obtained the bills on the Marine Bank. They are in part well executed, having as a centre vignette St. George on horseback killing the dragon. On the left-hand side there is a head of WASHINGTON. Persons having taken any such, or those of the Hudson County Bank, are requested to call at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

The cattle market has been only moderately supplied during the past week, and a slight advance in the price of beef was experienced at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. Transactions in live stock are, however, almost as difficult to be made as those in other articles of merchandise. The merchants and others put off their butchers' bills, the butchers ask time of the cattle-brokers, and country dealers are loth to carry home thirty or sixty days' notes instead of cash. This would alone lower the price of beef, by diminishing the sales, but from the fact that comparatively few droves will at present be sent to market without the previous promise of cash on delivery, and fewer cattle will be sent in.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, in the course of which he specially drew their attention to the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and the provisions of the statue in relation to the offence of which she is accused. This portion of the charge, which will be found in our legal intelligence, is quite interesting. The Judge evidently thinks that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has "produced" an infant in such a way as to satisfy the meaning of the statute. It was understood last evening that a true bill of indictment had been found against her, and that the Grand Jury would bring the same into Court to-day. But as secrets are not apt to leak out of the Grand Jury room, there is probably nothing that is reliable in this report. Judge RUSSELL also, in his charge, stated his determination, as far as was in his power, to put a stop to the practice of certain magistrates, of discharging from the custody of the Police, parties under arrest for breaches of the peace, and other offences, without examination. The Judge says that in all such cases that come to his knowledge, he will take the proper steps to procure the indictment of those magistrates by the Grand Jury.

According to previous agreement, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM met yesterday at 10 o'clock, at the District-Attorney's Office, to settle the matter of bail for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. They offered WM. CUSHING and GEORGE A. WILT as the required sureties in the case. The District-Attorney objected to Mr. CUSHING, as no such name appeared in the New-York Directory, and as he knew nothing of the individual or his personal responsibility. He objected to Mr. WILT on the ground that he was both a *particeps criminis* and witness in the case. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's counsel offered to furnish other names, and further action in the matter was postponed till 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. C., meantime, remains in the Tombs. It is reported on good authority, that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has retained DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., of Philadelphia, as her counsel in the coming trial upon the bogus baby charge.

Quite a spicy time was had yesterday in the Supreme Court, between ex-Judge WHITING and RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., our Corporation Counsel. The Lowber claim came up for argument, and Mr. NOYES, for LOWBER, objected to Mr. WHITING's appearing in the case against him, he not having been retained by the Corporation Counsel, and being, as Mr. NOYES remarked, an interloper, who had no authority in the case, and with whom they must decline to act. Mr. WHITING made a very spirited speech, in which he, in very plain terms, accused Mr. BUSTEED of being concerned in an attempt to defraud the City out of a large amount of money, and charging him with gross negligence in the conduct of his official duties in regard to this case. He therefore demanded the right to appear for the tax-payers, through the Comptroller, by whom he was retained, whose rights were not protected by the Corporation Counsel. Mr. WHITING indulged in very severe language towards Mr. BUSTEED, as well as towards the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, whom he designated as a band of thieves, &c. Mr. BUSTEED replied in full as personal a strain, the main feature of which seemed to consist in calling his opponent all the hard names to be thought of. The fact of Mr WHITING's non-election as Mayor was duly recounted, while the various standard and duly copyrighted expressions, designed for a thoroughly angry man, were projected with great force. The case was adjourned to allow the Judge time to decide whether Mr. WHITING could appear.

The corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Society that formerly worshiped in Mulberry-street, was laid yesterday at the junction of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street with appropriate ceremonies.

The National Lodge of Ancient Order of Good Fellows met in this City yesterday, and elected officers. During the year about eight hundred new members have been added to their number.

A serious accident occurred on the New-York Central Road at an early hour yesterday morning when the train was near Camillus, by which a brakeman named JACOBS was injured seriously, and several cars smashed. Some persons had placed planks across the track.

It turns out that Coroner CONNERY is not the author of the world-renowned charge he delivered to the BURDELL Jury. A Mr. W. M. HARRISON, an Englishman, is the author, and he has sued CONNERY for pay for writing it. He sues also for a political speech written for the same individual.

The verdict of the State Officers (the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller) is expected to-day by the Quarantine Commissioners, in favor or against their proceedings in the matter of the removal of Quarantine. The decision will cover the approval or otherwise of the new location at Seguine's point, and also, as to the recommendations for making further provisions, by erecting structures upon Old Orchard Shoal for storing infected cargoes, and also hospitals for the sick.

The Provisional Committee of the Massachusetts Straight Out Republicans met in Boston yesterday, and issued a call for a Convention, to be held in that City on the 30th of September, to nominate a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Mr. BANKS, whom they refuse to support.

There were several persons seriously scalded yesterday by the explosion of a boiler of a dredging machine, belonging to Messrs. MORRIS & CUNINGS, of this City.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, CHAS. HELD, a lad six years of age, was run over at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Ninth-avenue by a grocer's wagon, and instantly killed. The remains of the child were taken to the residence of his parents corner of Fiftieth-street and Ninth-avenue, where Coroner HILLS will hold an inquest upon them. MARTIN HEROHUT, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and held to await the result of the inquisition.

About 30 kegs of powder, stored in the packing building of WM. RUSSELL's Powder Mills at Bennington, Vt., exploded on Tuesday evening, killing the watchman and two little boys. The boys were playing with matches near the building, and it is supposed they accidentally set fire to it.

An extensive railroad iron manufacturing firm in Philadelphia, Messrs. REEVES, ABBOTT & Co., failed yesterday. Their liabilities are about $800,000.

The Late Election in Missouri.

Notwithstanding the confident assumption a few weeks since, that ROLLINS, the Opposition candidate, was chosen Governor in Missouri, the unwelcome fact is now fully ascertained and officially announced, that his competitor, STEWART, has been elected by a majority of 334. We are thus relieved of the unpleasant suspense in which we were held for so long a time, with reference to the result of this election, by discovering that that result is the reverse of what we fondly hoped and too sanguinely expected. And yet, there is no cause for despondency in this. There is, on the other hand, much encouragement for the cause of intelligent Anti-Free-Soilism to be gathered from a careful investigation of the circumstances connected with the late canvass in Missouri. We were too eager to believe that the Opposition candidate was elected; let us not be too ready to be discouraged because he is defeated. The result is not all that we could have wished, but it is as much as we had a right to expect. The Slave party have triumphed; but even in their triumph, they read the breaking of the once potent spell on which their strength has been founded, and by which their ascendency has been maintained.

Let us look at some facts which, though well enough understood within Missouri, have not had sufficient importance attached to them abroad. STEWART, the successful candidate, did not belong to the Slavery Propagandist School of Democracy. He has not been connected with ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, and other members of the party who have aimed, by arbitrary and artificial measures, to carry Slavery into the Territories. Though living on the border, he has never been engaged in the schemes devised by these desperate "friends of the South" for making Kansas a Slave State, in opposition to the clearly indicated desire of its citizens. He is a Democrat, and, we do him the justice to believe, far above the suspicion of committing an act that would inure to the benefit of Anti-Slaveryism, from any inherent love he bears it; but, neither is he a Pro-Slavery man, in the real sense of the word, and will hardly endanger his prospects even by retarding emancipation, whenever the people of Missouri are prepared to carry that measure into effect. It was this position of neutrality in reference to Slavery which recommended him to the leading men of his party as the most available man in the present attitude of affairs in Missouri. STEWART is a native of New-York, and a non-slaveholder—circumstances which somewhat aid us to a perception of his real sentiments on the question of Slavery, and which did not increase his acceptability to the Slavery Propagandists, who are apt to believe that a practical interest in slave property is essential to the preservation of sound Pro-Slavery opinions. He has been active in devising and aiding the railroads of the State, and his rather un-Democratic friendliness to internal improvements, and his liberality in legislative affairs, to St. Louis and other large towns in the State, were arguments effectively used in his favor. He is President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, a projected railway owned and managed by Boston capitalists: and the charge was made against him, with no little effect, in some portions of the State, of a design, in connection with the Directors of this road, to introduce Free-State emigrants along the route, for the purpose of enhancing the value of the Company's grant of 600,000 acres of land. That such a man should be accepted by the Democracy of Missouri, and elected Governor, is an indication of the progress of a liberal spirit on the subject of Slavery in the State, most encouraging to the friends of Free Soil.

An analysis of the vote cast at the late election confirms this opinion, and furnishes more cheering evidence of the gradual working of an influence which will, in its own good time, result in the disenthrallment of Missouri from the bonds of Slavery. Both candidates failed to receive the whole vote of their parties as indicated in the Presidential election last November; but whereas ROLLINS' vote is less than FILLMORE's by only 883, STEWART's vote is less than BUCHANAN's by 10,189. Comparing the present figures with the Gubernatorial vote of August, 1856, when POLK, (National Democrat,) EWING, (American,) and BENTON, (Benton Democrat,) were candidates, we find that while STEWART's vote (47,975) is greater than POLK's (46,889) by but 1,086, ROLLINS' vote (47,641) is greater than EWING's (40,578) by 7,063. The strength of the Benton Party, as tested by the vote cast for "Old Bullion" last year, is 27,527. Of course, it could not have been expected that this party would take great interest in a contest between an avowed Native American and a National Democrat. Nevertheless, the fact that 7,063 of them voted for ROLLINS, while only 1,086 supported STEWART, shows their disgust for the Democracy, which in Missouri, two years ago, made Slavery its basis. It was claimed that the Benton Democrats, who are chiefly foreigners, would vote for STEWART; but the result proves that nearly all of them who voted at all voted for a Know-Nothing representing liberal views on the Slavery question, in preference to supporting the candidate of a party which justified the attempt to drive Kansas into Slavery at the point of the bowie knife.

Again, we find that the decrease of the Democratic vote is greatest in those counties where the Slavery feeling has heretofore been considered strongest. Platte County—the former home of ATCHISON, the nest of Border Ruffianism, and one of the strongest slaveholding counties in the State—has always been Democratic, and, at the last Presidential election, gave the Democratic ticket a majority of 223. It now gives a majority on the other side of 63. This revolution of sentiment in the county in which the destruction of the Parkville *Luminary* press, and other similar outrages were committed, has a significance which is nowhere better understood than in Missouri. In Jackson County the Democratic vote is decreased 258. In Lafayette, another strong slaveholding county, the decrease of the same party's vote is 168; in Andrew, a border county, it is 336; in Buchanan, the home of the Democratic candidate, it is 55; in Ray it is 193; and similar facts may be detected in other counties in which Democracy, as synonymous with Pro-Slaveryism, has heretofore been dominant. These facts prove that, though the Democracy have been triumphant, active, positive Pro-Slaveryism has been virtually defeated, and so decisively as nearly to involve the defeat of Democracy with it.

Another hopeful sign, as indicative of the decrease of the terror of names and words over the minds of the people, is to be seen in the result of the canvass in Missouri. The chief system-tactics used against the opposition candidate was the old one, so often and so effectively used at the South, when all others fail, of calling him an Abolitionist, Black Republican and Emancipationist. These epithets were incessantly applied to him, and the charge was everywhere brought against him of "hostility to the institutions of Missouri." This would have sufficed to defeat any candidate in the State three years ago; but ROLLINS seems not to have lost a single vote by it—clearly demonstrating that the awful power which Pro-Slaveryism once possessed, of demolishing its opponents by a word, is gone, at least in Missouri; and the right to tear aside the veil which conceals its features, and investigate its merits, conceded. Anti-Slaveryism having thus conquered for itself the right to be considered a respectable Christian enemy, we are content to await, with patience and hopefulness, its future conquests in Missouri.

The Cholera in India.

The latest news from India tells us only of continual disaster to the English. Not only has the rebellion in Bengal become universal; and Delhi, in the hands of the Mohommedans, become a new Sebastopol, but a more terrible foe than the savage Sepoys has raised its standard before the English camp. The Asiatic Cholera has appeared upon the scene of battle, and this last event may well dishearten the English; for the Cholera is, after all, the most powerful foe which they will have to meet in their attempt to reconquer India. While we know that it has already begun its terrible havoc in the English ranks, here and there, throughout Bengal, we are not yet permitted to know to what extent this havoc has spread. For the despotic censorship, that now controls the India press, will not allow the English people to be told of all those imminent deadly perils that are environing their army in Upper India. Here is the worst phase of this new censorship, established by Lord CANNING; that, while it conceals from public knowledge the true condition of the English army, what facts it cannot conceal—such as the death of General BARNARD—it belies. So we are told in the Government dispatches that this valiant soldier died of "dysentery;" when there is every reason to believe that, like his recent predecessor, General ANSON, he fell a victim to Cholera.

The Cholera has been known in India from the earliest times; but, until the present century, its effects were generally restricted to particular seasons and localities, which were so limited as to attract little attention and excite no alarm. But in May, 1817, the disease first appeared in a new form, at Nuddea, in the delta of the Ganges, and spreading thence into Bengal, it soon became a universal and fatal epidemic. In June, of that year, it reached Mymunsingh, on the Brahmapootra; and traveling Northwest, it appeared in July at Patna. In August it raged with terrific violence at Jessore. Thence it reached to Calcutta; and by the 15th of September its ravages extended from the months of the Ganges up to the confluence of that stream with the Jumna, near Allahabad. Moving on westward it reached Sinde in November, and there raged with greater violence than in any other part of India. At this time the English were engaged in the Pindaree and Mahratta war, and they had just arranged a treaty of peace with Scindiah. During the first week in November, the cholera overtook the centre division of the British army, commanded by Lord HASTINGS, as it lay at Rewah. It attacked every part of the camp with great violence, and destroyed in one week nearly nine thousand men. The historian of the event remarks that "The appalling features of the malady were the suddenness of its accession, and the rapidity with which death ensued."

Since that time the Cholera has been almost an annual epidemic in Bengal, particularly along the valleys of the rivers. Its habits and characteristics have been carefully noted by the Medical Boards of India, and many valuable treatises on the disease have been published, as the results of their observations and experience. The disease is at last so well understood that these Boards have been able to predict its appearance in certain places at certain times. Thus Dr. JOHN MURRAY, a physician in the prison at Agra, in a report on the Cholera of 1851, traced with accuracy its progress from Cabul, where it originated in 1842, through Lahore in 1844, passing by Agra in 1845, to Gwalior in 1846. Another branch reached Kurrachee in 1846, "whose progress," he predicted, "will be through Turkey to Europe. At this rate it will appear on the shores of the Mediterranean in 1852 or 1853." It is well known that the Allies suffered severely from the Cholera on the shores of the Black Sea in 1854.

The Cholera appeared in the neighborhood of Delhi last year, as early as the 21st of May, (15th Ramzan, according to the native dates.) The rainy season commenced on the 1st of June, and continued, with few intervals of clear weather in June, until the 1st of September. The quantity of rain that fell was about thirty-eight inches, which was more than the annual average. During the month of June the air was oppressively hot, close and damp. There was but little wind and no thunder. Vegetation was very luxuriant. In July there were high winds, severe thunder-storms and heavy showers, and these alternations of the weather characterized the season throughout. During this "rainy season" the disease spread over the territories adjacent to Delhi and Agra at the rate of four miles a day, making havoc among both natives and Europeans. The reappearance of the disease this season was expected, and though it spares neither the Indian nor the European, it will probably bring such dismay into the small English camp before Delhi, as to compel the English to abandon the siege, and delay, until a more auspicious season, that vengeance which they are eager to wreak upon the savage rebels who have struck down their dominion in Bengal. The Asiatic Cholera is a foe more to be dreaded by them than the savage Sepoy.

The usual remedy for the Cholera in India is a pill—known as the Cholera pill—composed in the following proportions: 1 part of opium, 2 parts of black pepper, and 3 parts of assafœtida. Two of these pills are administered on the first appearance of Cholera symptoms, and are repeated with calomel and quinine (one grain each) until the symptoms have disappeared. If the pills are vomited, they are repeated and a mustard poultice applied to the stomach. When the vomiting is checked, a dose of calomel is given, followed, in six hours, by a gentle laxative with quinine. If cramps seize the patient, frictions with oil and turpentine are employed. The natives have great confidence in the Cholera pills, and use them freely. They are furnished by the Government at all the police stations. Last year, during the Cholera season, 90,000 of these pills were distributed in Agra, 50,000 in Bhurtpore, and 10,000 in Muttra, and it is said that they were the means of rescuing many lives from the death-grasp of the Cholera.

We notice in a late Calcutta paper a statement that a new remedy for the Cholera has been discovered by Dr. JOHN M. HONNINBERGER, who has lived many years in India, in which *no stimulant* is used. It is stated that the recoveries under this remedy, where it has been tested in the hospitals, have been in a proportion of 19 to 20. What the particular nature of the remedy is, has not been disclosed. But Lord CANNING has promised to appoint a Commission to test it, and if it proves to be what it professes to be, to purchase the secret of the discoverer and publish it to the world. The time may yet come when the Asiatic Cholera shall be stripped of all its terrors. If that time were the present, the prospects of the English army at Bengal would be much brighter.

The Financial Panic.

Our money report this morning, it will be noticed, affords fair promise of a better state of things for our own merchants, who in the regular succession after the railways, the private bankers, and the banks, are now suffering quite severely from the pressure. There was a decided lighting up at most of the large Banks yesterday, and although the sacrifices to raise money through the Brokers' Board by the sale of investment stocks, and on paper at the discount offices, were severe in the early part of the day, the improvement which was felt at the close of business hours gave assurance that the trouble ought soon to end.

The City is evidently to be a great sufferer by the rebound from the interior, unless the pressure and unsettled confidence that now prevail here, should be brought to an early close; not alone by the loss of credit among our domestic exchange houses and produce factors, but in the delay of the receipts of new Grain, with which the West everywhere abounds, and the yet more important delay of money collections from that quarter, in an absence of which it will be impossible for our merchants to continue their payments promptly at Bank.

In this view of the case, it is certainly desirable that the promise of improvement, held out yesterday, should not be delusive, or the improvement itself, in the most substantial form, longer delayed. Every money lender, whether in Bank or out, ought to feel himself bound to set the example of restored confidence, and let out his means freely and above all *at once*.

A FULL CITY.—Though the financial reports in our City papers inform the stranger that we are in the midst of a money panic of greater severity than has been felt in many years, that the pressure for money is awful in Wall-street, and alarming mercantile disasters are of constant occurrence, nothing of the kind could ever be suspected by a chance visitor to our metropolis from any indications that are likely to meet his eye out of doors. The City is crowded with strangers, the hotels and boarding houses are all full to overflowing the streets are brilliant with gay throngs, and dashing carriages, all the public places of amusement are nightly filled with well-dressed audiences, who seem devoid of all care, and feel only the pursuit of pleasure. The early coolness of the season, too, has driven from their country residences, and watering places, vast numbers of our inhabitants who are generally absent until a much later period, so that the City has an unusual air of business, elegance and abounding prosperity. After all, great as the financial difficulty has been, and still is, in business circles, the number who are affected by the panic is small, compared with the whole population, and as all the elements of our prosperity remain untouched, as the crops are abundant, and the political institutions of the country undisturbed, there is no serious cause for apprehending a continuance of the present money pressure.

FATAL AND MYSTERIOUS STABBING.—The Commissioners of Emigration received information on Wednesday that an Italian organ-grinder, named CESERO TAVELONI, was lying dangerously wounded, at No. 36 Baxter-street. The Commissioners' wagon was sent for him, and he was taken to the New-York Hospital. TAVELONI was sensible, but, being unable to speak English, no information could be obtained as to how he was wounded, and death ensued a few hours after his admission. From the information that could be gathered, it is believed that he was stabbed by one of his own countrymen during a quarrel.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall-st.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Convention with New-Granada—A Naval Depot Secured to the United States—The Next Speakership—The Sentence of John Smith, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Convention with New-Granada has been completed and only awaits translation. Besides providing for indemnity for past and security for future, one hundred acres are secured for a Coal and Naval Dépôt, to be selected on any island by our Government.

The prominent candidates for the Speakership of the next Congress, are JAMES L. ORR, J. GLANCY JONES, and J. S. PHELPS of Missouri. The former is considered the most formidable.

A. B. REUCHER, Governor of New-Mexico, leaves here to-morrow.

The death of Senator RUSK is attributed to a tumor at the back of his neck which produced inflammation of the brain, and caused insanity. His physicians had previously expressed their opinion that he could not live long. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The reprieve granted in the case of JOHN SMITH, *alias* FRANCISCO SOARES, who was convicted in New-York of the murder of the cook of the brig *Franklin Pierce*, and sentenced to be hanged, being about to expire, the President has commuted the sentence to seven years' confinement in the State Prison of the Southern District of New-York.

The Attorney General has had under consideration the case of CHARLES CROWELL, ordinary seaman, who, for striking, disobeying, and treating with contempt his superior officers, was sentenced by a court martial lately convened in New York, to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, to be deprived of his pay, and to be marked with the letter D on his right hip. The specific question embraced in the reference of the Secretary of the Navy as was to the legality of the sentence. The Attorney-General holds that there is nothing illegal in it, and it is therefore to be carried out in every particular. Although the punishment is severe, it is considered that CROWELL's offence was of such a character that it could not be lightly passed over without serious injury to one of the most vital elements of naval discipline.

JOSEPH HALT, of Kentucky, and not HALL, as erroneously sent by telegraph yesterday, was to-day commissioned as Commissioner of Patents.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Board held a prayer meeting from 8 to o'clock, this morning, and then commenced their business session.

A report was presented by Dr. ANDERSON concerning the cessation of the long-existing relations between the Board and the Reformed Dutch Church. It comes from no alienation of feeling, but from the belief that it will increase the missionary spirit in that body. It is a separation, but not a division.

A report was presented by P. PERIT, Esq., recommending the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of disabled missionaries, and a minority report against such a fund by JOHN KINGSBURY, Esq.

The majority report was advocated by Gen. WILLIAMS and Judge JESUP, and opposed by Rev. Drs. Wisner, Dwight, Squires, De Witt, Rev. Mr. Tyler and W. J. Hubbard, of the Prudential Committee.

The duty of providing for Missionary children and disabled Missionaries, was acknowledged fully by all the speakers. Those opposing the fund did so on the ground that it is unnecessary: that permanent funds are dangerous, and that the tendency would be unfavorable upon the Missionaries themselves.

The report was not disposed of at the time of adjourning, 12 o'clock.

The Board devoted the afternoon and evening session to the consideration of the bright prospects in the Turkish Empire. The speakers were eminent returned missionaries from Constantinople and its vicinity. They describe the Turks to be fast awaking to earnest inquiry concerning Christianity. The Bible is freely sold everywhere, by Turks and to Turks, even in the yard of St. Sophia's Mosque. Many have become Christians and been baptized, and some of them are preaching the Gospel.

The Bulgarians are also earnestly inviting missionaries to come among them. The Koords are also gladly hearing the Gospel. In every direction there is a call for direct missionary labor, and many of the native Churches are open to the missionaries for preaching. The work among the Armenians has reached its highest point of demand.

Dr. POMEROY announced that the ordinary appropriations of the Board for the coming year would be at least $875,000, and if enough missionaries can be secured, more will be needed.

The meeting closed with the singing of the two last verses of the Missionary Hymn by the whole congregation.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The provisional committee of the straight-out Republicans met in this city to-day, and issued a call for a convention to be held in this city on September 30, to nominate a candidate for Governor in opposition to Mr. BANKS. They refuse to support Mr. BANKS on the ground that he refuses to pledge himself upon the platform of the Philadelphia National Convention, in accordance with a resolution passed at the convention from whom he received his nomination. They will also start a weekly campaign paper

Failure of a Philadelphia Iron Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

REEVES, ABBOTT & CO., extensive railroad-iron manufacturers, have suspended. Their liabilities are about $800,000, one-third of which is invested in collateral security. The failure is caused by the inability of certain railroad companies to meet their notes. The same firm failed three years ago, and subsequently paid all their liabilities. It is presumed that they will be able to continue operations at their works.

Failure in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Messrs. FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN, of this city, have suspended payment. The Old Oswego Line, an incorporate company, of which they were stockholders, is not embarrassed by their suspension. The business of the Old Line progresses promptly as usual.

The Bank of Orleans.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Information has been received here that the circulating notes of the Bank of Orleans were redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, to day, and that said Bank will continue to redeem them.

Fatal Explosion of Powder Works.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The packing building of WILLIAM RUSSELL's powder mills in this place was blown up about 6 o'clock last night. The hands employed in the mills had all left for the night, excepting the watchman. It is supposed that the building was fired by two boys, about eight years old, who were playing with matches near it; and one of them, a son of H. E. BRADFORD, was instantly killed, and the other fatally injured. About thirty kegs of powder were stored in the building, but the explosion did not materially injure any of the other houses in the vicinity.

The Union Fair at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Sept 9.

At the People's Union Fair to-day there were upwards of 5,000 visitors, amongst whom were the venerable Dr. NOTT and his estimable family. The Corn-husker of Dr. NOTT and Prof. BEYSON's invention attracted great attention. The procession at noon, preceded by Dr. VOSS's elk team, extended nearly a mile. The display of furs is magnificent.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of importance.

The papers from Northern Louisiana say that the

Natchitoches cotton crop will not be an average one, but that the corn crop will be greater than for five years past.

Seizure of Government Cutters.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Six Revenue cutters, built by MERRY & GRAY, at Milan, Ohio, for Government, were seized yesterday by the United States Marshal on an attachment at the suit of KNAPP, WILKINS & Co., Pittsburg, for the material furnished the builders.

Acquittal of Lieut. Tryon.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Lieut. TRYON, who shot a supposed deserter in Griffinstown, last week, has been acquitted by the Coroner's Jury rendering a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed today at noon with 34 passengers for Liverpool and 7 for Halifax, and $5,500 in specie.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The *Europa* sailed from here, for Boston, at 6½ this morning, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. Weather stormy. Wind N. W.

The Proposed Butchers' Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Butchers have abandoned the idea of having a Convention, on account of the failure of other cities to appoint delegates.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Central Republican Committee —Interesting Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the Republican Central (or General) Committee was held last evening, at their rooms, in the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman, presiding. The attendance was not full, and after the reading of the minutes the roll was called, and those present who were absent at the last and other meetings, were called upon to account for their non-attendance. They had nearly all a plausible excuse to offer, and all who appeared in person were, after some hesitation, excused, but the pointed strongly intimated that such leniency would not be shown again if they could help it.

Mr. MCCOMBER, of the Fourteenth Ward, said it was time to take some decisive steps to put an end to this non-attendance. Some of the members had scarcely attended a single meeting since its organization, and, in consequence, it was often impossible to obtain a quorum. This was unfair to those members who always attended. Such as had not sufficient interest to attend the meetings of the Committee should be made to give way to those who would attend willingly and work faithfully. In these remarks he had especial reference to two members from his own Ward, viz.: BENJAMIN VAN RIPER and THOS. E WOOD. He moved that the seats of these parties be declared vacant.

After some discussion and further explanation the resolution was adopted.

The credentials of JOSEPH P. BOYCE, of the First Ward, were presented.

A member understood that the few Republicans in the First Ward were at loggerheads, and he thought it would be well to refer the credentials to a Committee of three to report.

Dr. VANLIER gave an account of the troubles of the party in the First Ward, which accounts convinced Mr. J. W. PEABODY, of the Fourteenth Ward, that the credentials of Mr. BOYCE should be referred to a Committee with power to send for persons and papers, with a view to unravel the snarl.

A motion to this effect was thereupon put and adopted.

On motion of Mr. MCCOMBER, Mr. DAYTON was admitted as a member from the Sixteenth Ward.

Some conversation was then had about the necessity of organizing and making arrangements in conformity to the new Assembly District apportionment and assurances were given that the necessary steps towards this end would be taken immediately.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH here arose, and in a neat and feeling speech rendered his resignation. He assured the Committee that his heart was in the cause; that he would do his duty at the ballot-box, and contribute his mite towards the support of party organizations, but he felt constrained to resign, partly because he was about to remove from the Ward from which he was elected, but more especially because his private business affairs demanded all his attention.

The resignation was accepted and remarks were made by several members highly laudatory of Mr. LEIGH's course in the Committee and action in the Assembly in support and vindication of the Republican Party. Mr. KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, moved that the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. LEIGH for his fidelity to and unflinching efforts in support of the Republican Party.

Another motion was made and seconded, that Mr. LEIGH be made an honorary member of the Committee.

The Chairman said that there was no provision for any such destination, but if there were, no man was more worthy of the honor than Mr. LEIGH. He thought it would be a bad precedent at any rate.

The motion was thereupon withdrawn, and Mr. KELLY's motion was put and unanimously adopted, and a certified copy of it was ordered to be prepared and presented to Mr. LEIGH, who expressed his thanks and retired from the Committee.

On motion of Mr. G. W. PEABODY, it was resolved:

"That a Committee of one be appointed from each Ward by each ward delegation, to devise ways and means to defeat the Democratic Party the coming election, and report at the next meeting."

The motion was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Mr. DOW, of the Ninth Ward, moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State in reply to that recently issued by the Democrats in reference to certain acts of the last Legislature.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. DOW, SHERWOOD and ADAMS were appointed by the Chair as such Committee, and the Chairman was afterwards added to it.

Mr. FRASELY called the attention of the Chair to the numerous vacancies in the Executive Committee.

The Chair replied that the matter would be attended to.

Some remarks were then had about the time when the address would be ready for presentation to the Committee, and to what time the Committee should adjourn.

The Chair replied that the moment the address was written he would call a special meeting of the Committee.

There being no other business before it, the Committee adjourned.

The Three Committees—Their Delegates to the Democratic State Convention—Gossip as to the Result—Will the Union be Safe and the Pewter Mug Preserved?

Each of the three Democratic Republican General Committees have selected their delegates to the Syracuse State Convention. We have already given the names of those chosen by the bodies presided over by EDWARD COOPER and JOHN Y. SAVAGE. The Wilson-Small delegation is as follows:

Dist.	Dist.
1. James Leonard.	8. F. G. A. Boole.
2. M. L. Harris	10. C. Swackhamer.
3. F. Fitzgerald.	11. Alex. Prondfit.
4. G. Cavenagh.	12. John Kelly.
5. C. Martnedy.	13. Peter Duffy.
6. Peter Crawford.	14 William N. McIntire.
7. H. H. Morange.	15. Smith Ely, Jr.
8. P. F. Smith.	36. Josiah Sutherland.

Delegate at large—Fernando Wood.
Alternate—Horace F. Clark.

The Delegate at Large and the Alternate were chosen by the other delegates, who met at Tammany Hall for that purpose. The vote was unanimous.

JOHN CLANCY, President of the Board of Aldermen, has been selected as the Cooper delegate from the Second District.

Hon. JOHN KELLY, it will be seen, is on both the Cooper and Small delegations. Mr. KELLY leans towards Wood, but favors union and harmony more.

The opinion expressed in the "Pewter Mug," and other Democratic head-quarters, as to which of the delegations will be admitted, varies according to the wishes of the speakers. Those claiming to be disinterested, say there is no doubt of the triumph of the Cooper delegation, especially as the Savage body have determined not to oppose such a consummation, their object being to thwart the Small party, whom they charge with fraud and violation of a solemn contract to disband, when the Cooper Committee was organized. The Cooper and Savage delegations will therefore unite in unison to defeat the Small faction.

Maybe Wood, it is further said, must bear the brunt of the battle himself, as most of his delegation are more at home in a primary election discussion than in a State Convention debate. His Honor must fight hard, too, for he will be attacked on every side by COCHRANE, SICKLES, MCKEON, and SMITH, all of whom are entirely accustomed to public speaking. The battle will be one of the most interesting of its kind. Hon JOHN KELLY, they say, will, as usual, exert himself to still the troubled waters, and, if possible, patch up a compromise, "honorable and satisfactory to all parties."

It is intimated in certain quarters that WOOD has played his points as fine in this as in other matters; that he will have more friends in the Convention than is generally expected; and finally, that many selected on the Cooper and Savage Committees are secretly pledged to his support at the last moment.

But the truth of these rumors will soon be learned. It is very generally predicted, however, that whatever party be admitted, the Union will still be preserved, and the old "Pewter Mug" be patronized as liberally as ever.

Meeting of British Legionaries—Defence of Major Weiss—Accounts of Hardships.

It will be recollected that in the meetings of the British German Legionaries which we have reported, several charges were made against Major WEISS, of the 3d Jager Corps, the one which was enlisted in this country; that he was requested to appear at one of the meetings, and reply to these charges. Instead of so doing, he called a meeting of the Legionaries to listen to his defence, for last night, at the lager-bier saloon, No. 33 Bowery. CHAS. W. KEUNZER was called to the Chair, and HENRY A. FULLER was appointed Secretary. Neither of these gentlemen served in the Legion.

Major WEISS was thereupon introduced to the meeting. He is a fine military-looking man, of about forty, and at least six feet in height. He alluded to the meetings which had been held at No. 12 Chambers-street, the only knowledge of which he had through the reports which had been published in the papers. Several things had been said about him there, to contradict which he had called this meeting. His hearers must excuse him if he spoke of himself, but, having been personally attacked, he felt called upon to defend himself.

It had been said that he had been a Corporal in the Austrian army; he had never served in the Austrian army under the name of WEISS, although he had served there fifteen years in all,—nine as an officer. When the Hungarian revolution broke out, he joined that cause, and on the field of battle was promoted to his Majority by GORGEY, for covering the retreat of the Hungarians on the field of Weltzen. Major W. then exhibited the following certificate (in English and Hungarian) given him by KOSSUTH in testimony of his services.

Hereby, I, undersigned Governor of Hungary, attest that Major FRANCIS NEISZ, after having served in the Austrian army, partook in our last struggle of independence in quality of major of the so-called German Legion with patriotic intrepidity, until our cause was lost by treason, and he compelled to seek an asylum on the free shores of the United States.

I request, therefore, all who sympathize with patriotic sacrifices, to protect and assist him.

Given in the City of New-York, U. S. A., on this 15th day of December, 1851.

Governor of Hungary,
[SEAL.] KOSSUTH LOUIS.

Having refused to surrender with GORGEY, at Wilna, he escaped and came *vid* Hamburg to New-York, where he arrived in March, 1850. Here he worked at whatever he could obtain, on the streets, at STUART's Sugar Refinery, at the Empire Stone Dressing Works; and made several trips as a waiter on board of the steamer Ohio to Chagres, and thus sustained his family. He showed his hearers certificates from Capt. J. W. SCHENCK, U. S. N., of the *Ohio*, and from Mr. M. N. CLAYTON, of the Empire Works.

His sole object in entering the British service had been to fight against Russia, and, though he had not had the fortune to meet the enemy, that had been his purpose. His feelings were now as democratic as ever, and, when in England, these same men who now slandered him had been undemocratic enough to upbraid him with the services he had performed in this country. While in the English service, having applied to the Austrian Government for payment of monies left him by his mother, he was answered that the police authorities would not permit the removal of the sequestration resting on his property, he having been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

He had now said enough about himself, and he would speak of the nonfulfillment of the promises held out to the enlisted men. He then read and explained the agreement under which they had been enlisted. By one article it appeared that the agents received 975 pounds sterling ($4,900) for each one hundred men enlisted and brought to England. He himself had never been a recruiting agent, he had been sent here by the English Government from Halifax to superintend the enlistments, but had returned after a few days. But this Mr. HEYNOLD, who was now so indignant, had himself been a recruiting agent.

No men were enlisted here, and when those men who came to Halifax arrived there, they were perfectly free to enlist or not as they pleased. They had accused him of having had men whipped, but only court martials could inflict corporal punishment, and that by the rule only for "disgraceful conduct." As for the provision, he acknowledged that it was bad at Gosport, but it was not his fault, and at Aldershot the evil was remedied.

He had no doubt that many of the men were cheated, but by whom? By their captains. He only became Major on the first of December, 1855, and as soon as he became so had several officers cashiered. While himself a captain he could do nothing to remedy the evil. When three or four of the captains absconded with public monies in their possession, Col. BOWLBE and he supplied the deficit from their private funds.

Major W. then gave from his journal an account of the desertions, revolts, &c., which happened in the regiment, and which seemed to have been frequent enough. In regard to the attempted general desertions while on Melville Island, he read a letter signed "a non-commissioned officer," which he had received, warning him of it, and stated that he believed, from the handwriting, that it came from HEYNOLD who himself was the instigator of the attempt. But the note being compared with another letter of H.'s it was found to be written in an entirely different hand. The whole time seemed to have been a succession of fights between companies, desertions, &c. At one time 45 men were in the hospital, 28 being affected with syphilis, and with all this, said Major W., only two men were whipped, while he was in the regiment. During that time seven officers were cashiered or deserted, and 48 privates absconded. He asked his hearers whether there was not need of punishment to sustain military discipline. Major W. then attacked HEYNOLD in severe terms, calling him a scamp and a rascal, and having thanked his hearers for their attention, concluded his address.

Major W. stated to our reporter that the English Government had no designs of making further enlistments in this country. He himself had applied for service in India, but had been refused. He was now a half pay British officer, liable to be called upon to do duty, and, having many friends in this country, had come hi her to live.

A letter from Mr. HEYNOLD was then read, in which he states that his object in calling the first meeting had been to warn young men from enlisting in the British service, he himself having had sad experience of its evils. He gave several reasons for not appearing himself at this meeting, and stated that he would soon publish a complete history of the Legion.

The President asked what disposal should be made of the letter when a Mr. SPECKLER moved that it be burnt, although the motion was by no means carried, it was done.

Mr. THALER spoke next. He had served in a dragoon regiment, and denied that the deceptions practiced could be charged to the Government.

Mr. LANGE then stated that he had engaged himself in this City, at No. 109 South-street, as a sailor, to go on a voyage to South Carolina, but when on board ship had been obliged to go to Halifax. Major W. had stated that no man was forced to enlist, but he and his companions had been taken immediately from the vessel to George's Island, in Halifax harbor, and had not been permitted to leave until they had enlisted. He could say nothing more of Major W. having been detached from the Legion and attached to the regular service, but as for the letter which Major W. had stated was by HEYNOLD, he said that on the day after its reception it had been read to the regiment, and in the evening a sergeant named OPPENHEIMER had come to Major W. and acknowledged its authorship, had stated that he was discovered by his comrades, and had begged to be placed in the guard-house over night for safety. This had been done, and O. had been afterwards transferred to another regiment.

Major WEISS, on being interrogated, acknowledged the truth of this statement, but said that he had forgotten it until now.

Mr. HUBER said that he had been engaged at No. 91 Chatham-street, and had been sent with sixty others to Boston, and thence immediately to Melville Island. Those who did not wish to enlist were permitted to leave on paying one pound sterling, but those who had not the money were obliged to remain. Mr. H. then stated a large number of instances of ill-treatment, which Major W. did not deny.

After some other speakers had addressed the audience, the meeting adjourned.

NEW PAPERS.—A sporting paper, the *Spirit of the Times*, makes its appearance in San Francisco. The *Daily Times* is a candidate for public favor in Buffalo. It takes an independent position. The *Bergen County Gazette* is a neat weekly, started at Hackensack, N. J.—a locality heretofore destitute of newspapers—by WM. C. KINBALL.

Serious Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857—9 A. M.

MR. EDITOR: I left your City at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, to connect with the night train on the Central Road for Niagara. We took up the Hudson River road a great freight of passengers, and considering that all *dead heads* are cut off from this road, it seemed a little queer to find a distinguished New-York gentleman not only dead-headed, but the free ticket actually forced upon him—he being able and willing to pay his fare. We had the company of a large number of politicians on their way to Syracuse, to be in season for the Democratic Convention which meets here to-morrow. Among the number was his Honor Mayor WOOD. We had a foretaste of the great catastrophe in the giving out of the engine on the Hudson River road, and thus we were delayed an hour. We reached Albany at 12 at midnight, and found the night express train waiting for us. We left Albany at 12¼ o'clock on the 9th inst. We had a heavy train of seven cars loaded with passengers. We reached Syracuse at about 6 A. M. When out from that city about seven miles, at a place called Camillus, the train ran into some obstructions on the road—one of these was borne the distance of 60 rods, when the engine and tender were thrown from the track—the engineer and fireman were thrown off into a ditch—the baggage car made a lurch, and the brakeman, HOMILY JACOBS, had his leg broken and was besides badly jammed. I was talking to the Conductor at the time of the accident. He said we could not stop for breakfast, as the train was greatly behind its time. At that instant a crash was heard and general alarm spread on all sides—the Conductor, Mr. DUTTEN, behaved with great coolness, and was no doubt instrumental in saving the limbs if not the lives of the passengers.

Upon examination of the cause of accident, there could be no doubt that it originated in a deliberate attempt to throw the train off the track. Four heavy spruce planks were laid on the track, and they could not be seen but a short distance before the engine struck, as a curve hid the obstructions from view. Our speed was nearly forty miles an hour, but the plank we bore on with the locomotive probably saved the lives of many of the passengers, as it checked the speed, and turned over the locomotive at a comparatively low rate of speed. The engineer, Mr. HANKARE, stood to his post to the last, and did not leave his engine till it capsized, and he was thrown into the ditch. No one was hurt but the brakeman JACOBS, and as we contemplated the complete smash-up of the engine, the damage to the cars, the general ruin to the road on both tracks for some distance, it seemed impossible that all could escape personal harm. An extra express was sent out from Syracuse and hauled the cars and passengers back to Syracuse. But a more frightened set you never saw. I am told that three men were put off the cars yesterday—one of them had money that the Conductor would not take, the other two had no money. They left the cars with some threats, and the damage now done is laid to their charge. There was an attempt to throw off the cars of the down train this morning early, but it proved abortive. The brakeman, JACOBS, was carried home to Syracuse, and $30 was raised for him in the cars. M. H. S.

A Spiritualistic View of the Anglo-Indian War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In strange contradiction to an article in your paper of this day, allow me to record in the same place a prophecy on Indian affairs, received by me from the epirite, or from any other source your critical acumen may attribute it to. It runs:

India will never be reconquered by British arms. The war will be carried on for a time, say two or three years, with varying success, but without decisive result. The necessarily enormous increase of taxation, together with the drain of man, and forced enrollment of the militia, will, after a while, raise an opposition at home, as powerful as the now prevailing thirst for vengeance. The Government and army in India will then be ill supported. The pro-Indian party already existing among British residents in India, though now weighed down by the humiliating ferocities of the sepoys, the nurslings of the Company's civilizing care, will soon be raised again by the worst barbarities in contemplation by European vengeance. They will be joined by the European residents of other nations, who are all opposed to British misrule, and by the daily increasing number of all who are oppressed by the unscrupulous tyranny of the East Indian Government. On the first sign of weakness on the part of the Government this party will openly espouse the cause of the natives. The hostilities will then assume the character of a civil war, which cannot, dare not last. It will be ended by a compromise, the nature of which will depend in a great measure upon the momentary strategical positions of the two armies, but which will destroy for ever the rule of the British *Government* in India. Englishmen will then for the first time, cooperate and assimilate with the natives in a community of interests, and on a footing of something like equality. The real conquest of India by the English *race* will then begin.

But India will never be reconquered by English arms.

Yours truly, H.

A Voice from the Bull's Head Guards.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to ask a space in your columns to correct a great mistake, and also an act of injustice to the Bull's Head Light Guards, that was published in your editorial of yesterday. In the first place, the party arrested did not have anything to do with the Company; he belonged to a party of pickpockets, who make it their business to follow target companies. We did not say or do anything to prevent his arrest. He ran away from the officer and broke into the ranks of the Company, but neither officers or men did anything to prevent the officer from doing his duty; it was the outsiders who assailed the officers, and not the Company, as was stated in the article of yesterday's edition. If the public wish to know anything about us they can ask anybody in the Twenty first Ward, and I think they can get our character. If the officer who was beaten will come up to our meeting and see the whole Company, I think he will be satisfied that the Company did not assault him with bayonets, as was stated, for we did not have bayonets, but simply muskets. If you will please publish this in your paper you will confer a favor on the Company. I remain yours, &c,

JOHN W. SMITH, Secretary.

Challenge from Stephen H. Branch to Governor Pinkney.

To Governor WILLIAM T. PINKNEY—*Sir*: I learn that you declared in the Board of TAX Governors, on Tuesday last, that that part of my Petition which related to yourself was a lie from beginning to end. Listen!

City and County of New-York, ss.—I most solemnly depose that that portion of my Petition (to His Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York,) that relates to Governor WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, is literally true.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

Now, Sir, I dare you to declare, under oath, in the public journals, that my Petition, as relating to you, is false from beginning to end.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

CRICKET—NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE'S.—The return match between these Clubs commenced at Hoboken yesterday, and will be continued to-day. The game thus far has been one of the best of the season, and has been closely contested. It bids fair almost to be the reverse of the last game. The following is the score of the first innings:

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.

Lang b. Barker	2	Bailey b. Barker	1
Waller b. Crossley	4	Lillywhite run out	0
Conreve b. Barker	4	Hurdlaugh b. Barker	3
S. Wright b. Crossley	3	Walker absent	0
Ireland not out	25	Byes	10
H. Wright b. Crossley	1	Leg Byes	2
Comery b. Crossley	0	Wides	2
Total			57

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.

Sharpe c. Lang b. Comery	8	Fletcher run out	4
Spivey c. S. Wright b. Comery	14	Towers c. Waller b. S. Wright	1
Barker not out	34	Bastford run out	9
Willy c. Pendleton b S. Wright	22	Gelston c. Waller b. Comery	2
Higham b. Comery	1	Byes	1
Crossley b. S. Wright	1	Leg Byes	4
Hamlin c. Lillywhite b. S. Wright	3	Wides	3
Total			107

A MONSTER.—In a Miramichi paper we see an account of a huge Greenland whale that was lately fallen in with by fishing schooner *Samuel Gilbert*, of Gloucester, Mass., about 20 or 25 miles off land, and by that vessel towed into Tracadie harbor, where it now lies. The whale is 75 feet long, and 25 to 30 feet through, the head 30 feet long, and the lips 20 feet. When found it was floating on its back, the most elevated part being about 20 feet above water, and was taken in tow by passing a hawser round the tail. It was a nine days' wonder, and was purchased by W. B. DEAN for $340, one half of which goes to the owners of the vessel, Messrs. JEWELL, of Farnworth, N. H., the other to the crew, 13 in number.

Obituary.

Judge Bailhache, a venerable citizen of Illinois, died on the 22d inst. from the effects of the injuries he received, by being thrown from a carriage at Alton on the 1st inst. Judge Bailhache was one of the most widely known and respected citizens of the State. He came to this country from the Island of Guernsey, when yet a youth, and settled in Ohio, where he published and edited the Scioto *Gazette* for a number of years, and subsequently became editor of the *Ohio State Journal*. He removed to Alton, in this State, in 1837, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was the father of Mr. Bailhache, one of the editors of the *Illinois State Journal*.

In recording the death of the Rev. Dr. John Ludlow, says the Philadelphia *Press*, who died in this city on the evening of Monday, the 7th of September, we record a great public loss. He died in the sixty fourth year of his age. From early manhood he dedicated himself to the Dutch Reformed Church, and to a thousand offices of true religion. He was born in the State of New-Jersey, and received his education at Union College, Schenectedy, New-York. Having determined upon his course of life, he entered Rutzer's College, New Brunswick, New-Jersey, and commenced his study for the ministry, after the completion of which he was ordained as a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church. Soon after his ordination, he was called to a professorship in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, in which position he soon became distinguished, and was in a few years invited to preside over the North Dutch Church, Albany, New York. He labored in this field for 11 years with much success. So great was the character he secured for learning, for scholarship, and for piety, that he was elected Provost of the University of Pennsylvania then, as now, one of the most flourishing institutions in the world. He filled this high position for about 19 years. How he discharged its responsible duties, the general regret that laments his decease, and the reverence and affection entertained during all this period of time for his character, sufficiently testify. Upon the death of Dr. CANNON, he was elected Professor of Pastoral Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Church Government, of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, N. J. He remained in this latter position for about five years. Last year his health gave way, under an attack of chills and fever, followed by the dropsy. He remained at New-Brunswick until about the first of August ult., when he was taken to Atlantic City, remaining there for three weeks, after which he returned to Philadelphia, and, as the result has shown, returned only to die.

Personal.

The mother of the late Hon. Thomas J. Rusk is said to be now living within two miles of the village of Walhalla, Pickens District, South Carolina, and is in the 78th year of her age, and retains all the faculties of her mind perfect. The Walhalla *Banner* says Gen. Rusk provided her with the comforts of life up to the very latest period of his life.

The Toronto *Leader* has the following items:

We believe it is true that the speedy return of Sir Edmund Head to Canada, may be looked for. It is probable that Attorney-General Macdonald has already sailed for Canada. The return of the Hon. J. Ross may, we presume, be looked for before the end of this month.

Some new peers are spoken of in Great Britain and according to rumor the Marquis of Lansdowne is to be created a Duke, while the peerages will be conferred on Lord John Russell, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord H. Vane, and Mr. Compton Cavendish.

The Poet Laureate, Mr. A Tennyson, is at present staying at Tent Lodge, Coniston, where he will remain about a month. He is not at the present time in very good health.

The Delaware State *Reporter* announces that Hon. Martin W. Bates has been ill for the past two weeks, at his residence in that town.

The sculptor, Schrader, is now engaged on a large group, representing Cromwell at his daughter's death-bed.

Professors Bache and Agassiz are on a visit to Bangor, on business connected with the Coast Survey.

Inspector Hartt's Arrests.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found upon examination,
The latter has the largest congregation;
For ever since he first debauched the mind,
He made a perfect conquest of mankind.
With uniformity of service, he
Reigns with general aristocracy."

DEFOE's famous satire may, perhaps, apply as pertinently to these times and this City, as to the Londoners in the days of CHARLES II., JAMES, and King WILLIAM. You have seen and published the account of the actions of that very virtuous officer, Inspector HARTT, in his swift and vigorous descent upon a suspected house in Eleventh-street. Perhaps a quotation from an earlier satirist, one WILL SHAKESPEARE, would be quite as applicable to this most valorous transaction. Hear a Justice:

Escalus—Well, heaven forgive him, and forgive us all!
Some rise by sin and some by virtue fall.

(Enter Elbow, Froth, Clown and others, Police officers.)

Elbow—Come, bring them away; if these be good people in a Commonweal, that do nothing but use their abuses in common houses, I know no law; bring them away.

Angelo—(The Chief Magistrate substituted in the absence of the Duke.)—How now, Sir! What's your name? and what's the matter?

Elbow—If it please your Honor, I am the poor Duke's constable, and my name is Elbow; I do bean upon justice, Sir, and do bring in here before your good honor two notorious benefactors.

Angelo—Benefactors! Well, what benefactors are they? Are they not malefactors?

Elbow—If it please your Honor, I know not well what they are; but precise villains they are, that I am sure of, and void of all profanation in the world that good Christians ought to have.

Escalus—This comes off well; here's a wise officer.

For *Elbow* read Inspector HARTT, and for *Escalus* read FERNANDO WOOD. Now there are three questions that may be asked with regard to this performance. Was the descent, and were the arrests, according to law? If legal, has the law been formerly and generally carried out, or has it been a dead letter? If the transaction was legal, are there not a thousand hooses—more or less—and ten thousand persons just as liable, and just as deserving a "showing up" as this lot of unfortunate persons, that fell into the clutches of the valorous and virtuous Captain HARTT? Sir, no defence can be made of this act. Would It not have been perfectly easy for Inspector HARTT, in case he knew this house to be a "disorderly" one, or a nuisance, to arrest the keepers in the daytime, and make them give bail or lock them up? What good comes of such a partial, inquisitorial system? See the turgid eloquence and pious indignation of that great conservator of the morals, and preserver of the peace of our City:

"The scene that presented itself upon entering the house almost beggared description. * * * * The anguish and confusion of face exhibited by many, were sufficient to move the stoutest heart, and formed an impressive lesson of the truth of the saying, "the way of the transgressor is hard!" "It was," he says, "a sad and melancholy commentary upon the morals of our City." What a pity it is that we could not have such rigid moralists as Capt. HARTT to fill all our offices. After FERNANDO WOOD has got through with his great work of "reforming" the City, and spent a life of patriotic, noble self-sacrifice, perhaps we might induce Inspector HARTT to accept the office of Mayor of New-York. The valorous Captain certainly follows in the foot-steps of his illustrious superior, the noted cigar maker, ex-M. C., forger and falsifier of commercial accounts. Have we not good grounds to suspect that Captain HARTT owed a spite grudge to some of the "gray-headed Church members," the fellow partakers of the sacrament of the valiant Inspector of Police? Did he probably set a watch, and seize an opportunity when he knew the destined victims were in the "disorderly" house? There is a very salutary provision in the English Police law that every man on being appointed on the Police force, shall be put on duty in a District entirely away from his former place of residence. Then he has no enemies to punish or friends to reward or favor where his duties are to be performed. The *Herald*, the constant supporter of our model Mayor, says, in animadverting upon this infamous transaction, "it has been decided in our Supreme Court, when Mayor WOOD arrested the street walkers, that they are not amenable to that act." Undoubtedly not. Sir, I am in no way concerned in this matter, except as a citizen; I never saw Inspector HARTT in my life, and live far away from his District. I have traveled and lived in several European countries, and I know something personally of the tyranny of the Austrian Government, the spy system of that despot of Italy, King BOMBA, and the police espionage of LOUIS NAPOLEON in Paris, and I say, Sir, that, except in cases of suspected conspiracy against the ruling powers, such an act as this of Captain HARTT's could not have happened under either of those governments. It may be a very good piece of amusement for a police inspector to take a peep at the morals of his neighbors, but we may ask with *Justice Escalus* in the play, "Which is the wiser here? Justice or Iniquity?" Does each an act, or will such acts in future, tend to improve the morals of our City population? If it were possible to carry the principle out, where should we find ourselves? I know it is not a principle of law or government that a judge or administrator of the law should be a perfect character or forfeit his right to carry out legal enactments. If it were we should have no officers or rulers. But so long as immoral acts of the nature of those for which those victims of an infamous and illegal tyranny were brought to shame, are committed constantly by great numbers of people—and very many quite as good citizens as Inspector HARTT—and that without punishment, legal restraint, or police recognisance, where is the justice, the right or the legality of such a transaction? Sir, you not unfrequently hear, under despotic governments, of rulers, kings magistrates and other legal and government functionaries, being assassinated by those who have been trampled upon, or had their rights invaded or liberties violated. Now, I am not going—in the absence of the bully's "steam guillotine"—to recommend such a course, or advise a resort to the stiletto. But I wish to warn Captain HARTT, and all other of our police and magisterial officers, who are inclined to commit acts that are in themselves either illegal, uncalled for, unjust, or tyrannical, that the day must surely come, and that speedily, that such acts will be punished, either by an outraged community, or by the outraged citizen. In the language that SHAKESPEARE puts in the mouth of a woman, while addressing an infamous Judge, let it be asked of Captain HARTT:

Alas! alas!
Why, all the souls that were, were forfeit once:
And He, that might the vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy. How would you be,
If He, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? O, think on that.

There is a compensation in all things. Justice shall, at some time, be meted out to the most humble; and the most powerful must, some day, get their deserts.

Very likely my strictures may slide off as harmless from the virtuous inspector as water off a duck's back; but I must make one more quotation from "Clown," one of the policemen aforementioned of WILL SHAKESPEARE's time.

"If you head (behead) and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads. If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it for three pence a day."

If an Asmodeus, a "devil on two sticks"—constable's staves—is to go round, and unroof our houses to look in, and see all we do, let us know it and be prepared for him. I am, Sir, respectfully, yours,

A LOOKER ON IN VIENNA.

The Bardell Estate—Decree of the Surrogate

The following decree was yesterday morning entered by Surrogate BEADFORD, in relation to the personal estate of Dr. Burdell, in accordance with his previous decision.

The counsel for the respective parties were present at the settlement of the decree, Judge Dean appearing for Mrs. Cunningham. No objection was made to the decree, except that Judge Dean suggested that it was not customary to charge the taxable costs to the losing party. The Surrogate replied that it was not usual to do so, but the peculiar character of Mrs. Cunningham's application in this case, he thought justified a departure from the usual custom.

In the matter of the goods, chattels and credits of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—Application having been heretofore made by Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Burdell, for letters of administration to the goods, chattels and credits of Harvey Burdell, deceased, she claiming to be his widow, and the same being denied and opposed by the respective next of kin of the said Harvey Burdell, and after evidence and proofs fully had for and against such application, and the advocates for the different parties having been heard, and due deliberation having been had, it is adjudged and decreed that the said claimant, Emma Augusta Cunningham, is not the widow of the said decedent, Harvey Burdell; and also it is decreed, ordered and adjudged that letters of administration on the goods, chattels and credits of the said Harvey Burdell, deceased, be issued to the said decedent's next of kin, on giving the proper security; and as to the costs, fees of proctors and advocates, who have appeared for the respective next of kin, that the same shall be paid out of the estate of said decedent, except the taxable costs, which shall be paid by the said Emma Augusta Cunningham.

ALEXANDER BEADFORD, Surrogate.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the City Library Room, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, present—President PHILLIPS, CLANCY; Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON and ROCKWELL; WALTER F. CORKLIN, clerk, the following business was transacted:

Petition of brig *Iza* to come up to the City was referred to the Health Officer with power, the vessel having been cleansed and discharged.

Bark *Albertine*, from Havana, arrived Aug. 18, having discharged and fumigated, was, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, allowed to proceed to the City.

On motion, adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENUINE BAJOU KID GLOVES, ELEGANT Robes de Chambre, Smoking Jackets, Gentlemen's Shawls, and other furnishing goods, in great variety, at A. & G. A. ARNOUX'S, No. 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, at his office, No. 780 Broadway, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled, by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of a cose may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where memoration does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT tract from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York, granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURES AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have in store a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the inducements they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

LADIES RETURNING TO THE CITY

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mlle. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,
In her great character of "Lucrezia Borgia."
First appearance this season, at the Academy of Music, of
Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI,
as "Maffio Orsini"
On FRIDAY, September 11,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
The principal characters by
Mlle. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,
Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI,
Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.
Second Seats.....Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Private boxes.....from.....$6 to $30.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, Sept. 10, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
First appearance in America of
HENRY VIEUXTEMPS.
First appearance this season of
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
CARD.—The management has great satisfaction in being able to announce to the public that a union has been effected between these two great artists, thus presenting a combination by which
Mr. THALBERG and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS
will appear together on one and the same evening.
THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF
H. VIEUXTEMPS and S. THALBERG
will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at Niblo's Saloon.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, according to location; to be had at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
The sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
ORDER OF THE SALE.—On Friday and Saturday will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Monday and Tuesday, the $1 seats and remaining $1 50 seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1857.
The WONDERFUL RAVELS.
The Great Antoine.....as.....Maclon
Jerome.....as the.....Chevalier Bariano
Mme. Monplaisir.....In.....L'Almee.
Promenade Concert at 7: Overture at 8 o'clock.
L'ALMEE.
Intermission and Promenade Concert.
MAZULM, THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents
FRIDAY—Signorina ROLLA in AGALISTA.
SATURDAY—First Benefit of
ANTOINE RAVEL.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress
The press and public have affixed the seal of unqualified approval to
TOM TAYLOR'S VICTIMS,
not only as to its literary and dramatic merit, but also its rendition by
STOCK STAR COMPANY,
each member of which vies with the other in giving vividness and piquancy to the delineation of character with which it abounds.
Second week of the screaming comicality,
A CONJUGAL LESSON,
illustrated with such striking fidelity by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Jefferson as to form a rare picture of certain phases of domestic economy. No husband or wife should neglect the opportunity of witnessing it.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10,
VICTIMS.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Jefferson, Peters, Stoddard, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, Waters, &c.
CHOICE MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA, under the experienced direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
At 10 o'clock precisely, will be commenced
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Rehearsed by Mr. Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 10,
MISS MATILDA HERON
Will appear in her great character of
FIAMMINA.
Sustained by Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Messrs. Dyott, Davenport, Norton, Groevenor and a full cast.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.
The entertainments will commence with the Play of
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
After which will be present the Pantomime entitled the
MAGIC HANDS.
Ningpo.....Mr. G. L. Fox | Choo-Keang.....Miss Price
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Nick of the Woods.....C. J. Foster

HERR CLINE—THE ROPE DANCER, IS DEdired to call on the Treasurer of Purdy's National Theatre

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents.
Pit.....12 cents.
THURSDAY, Sept. 10,
MIANTINIMO.
To be followed by the Farce of
VALET DE SHAM.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's. Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances commence at 7½. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents; orchestra, 50 cents. THURSDAY, Sept. 10, the performances will commence with the elegant comedy entitled the LITTLE TREASURE, Capt. Maidenblush, J. H. Allen Gertrude, Miss KATE SAXON. To conclude with the drama entitled the SOMNAMBULIST, Colin do Trop, T. E. Johnston, Ernestine Mrs Chas Howard, in which she will sing two favorite songs. A variety of dancing by Mlle Ernestine and Miss Julia Turnbull. The rehearsal "The French Spy," also the burlesque of "Buy it Dear," it is made of Cashamere. The box office is open daily from 10 till 2.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE VERY LAST CHANCE to gaze on the bogus Bardell heir, and the full length wax figure of the Cunningham. Wyman, the wizard, now in his ninth, and positively last week will appear, &c., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Will open on the 14th of September, the "last new pleasure," the so-much talked about AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS, and on the same day will appear, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 2½ o'clock a match for $5,000, three miles and repeat, to wagons. George Spicer names b. g. LANTERN; James D. McMann names g. PRINCE. The cars will leave the South ferry, Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the sport is over. Fare to go and return 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.
N. B.—This race to come off, rain or shine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.000.—RARE CHANCE FOR A PARTNER.—A partner is wanted to buy a one-third interest in a well-established Daily and Weekly Paper and Job Office, in a flourishing Western city. $6,000 cash capital, and a thorough knowledge of the business indispensable, as the chief object in seeking a third partner is to procure one capable of taking the foremanship of the newspaper department. No other need apply. The clear annual profits of the office are from $4,000 to $4,500. Address, with references, ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S Advertising House, 360 Broadway, N. York.

WANTED—TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, OR DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, a man of respectability, general mercantile experience, good address and thorough business qualifications, as a salesman or traveler, is open to such an engagement, exclusively; either on a salary or commission, his object being active and respectable employment, at a fair equivalent, having no income from other business not requiring his personal attention. Address W. G. D., New-York Daily *Times*.

SHIP CHANDLERY AND SHIP STORES FOR SALE.—The stock, lease and good-will of the business of an old-established house; the present proprietor retiring from business; an excellent opportunity is offered to a party wishing to engage in the business. Apply at No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 734 tons, 280 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Mehlbach beam engines 42 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South st.

FOR SALE—BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—Terms easy.—The opening is a desirable one. For particulars, inquire personally or by note of DENNISON, No. 384 Spring-st., New-York. The institution offered has been in successful operation for many years.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.—THE UNdersigned residing at, and about to leave for the above place, would be pleased to transact any business, as agent, or otherwise. The best New-York City reference given. Address until 14th inst., GEO. H. HESS, care C. R. Christopher, No. 23 Spruce-st.

AN ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED TEA URN; also, some superior Oil-Paintings; also, a good Lady's Saddle; will be sold very low, for cash, or exchanged for good new or second-hand carpeting. Address N. C. M., Union Square Post-Office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—The entire stock of the Crockery store, No. 161 Chamber-st., selling off below cost to close the business. Dealers, grocers and families will find great inducements. The store to let and fixtures for sale.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE LEstock and fixtures of store corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., together with the lease for a term of years. For particulars, inquire on the premises or at No. 48 Marion-st.
S. D. BELLOWS.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain profitable employment in soliciting orders for a new periodical work. Persons of energy and talent can realize a good income. Apply to S., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES AND carts, with good work. Address A. G. S., Broadway Post-Office.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO STRANGERS.
For the convenience of ladies having an opportunity of purchasing their Fall and Winter garments.
BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY,
the subscriber respectfully announces that he will make a preliminary opening on MONDAY, Sept. 14, upon which occasion he will exhibit all the newest importations in select moire antique and beaver cloths; amongst others a very beautiful style called the Basque Cloak. Also, the Bernous or Arabian Cloak, forming into six different styles.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

AUCTION COLLARS, SETS AND BANDS.
We are in receipt of a large lot of
French Embroidered Jacconet Sets,
French Embroidered Collars,
Cambric and Swiss Bands.
Purchased at Auction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES NEW FALL STYLE.
Robe à Quille and Flounced Robes.
Also a great variety of Bayadere Striped Silks.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.
Also a small invoice of Opera Cloaks,
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
COL'D STRAW GOODS, &c.,
which are offered for cash only by
HOMER & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10th inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building.
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade, is now on sale at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
Black Silk Robes, with colored flounces, $16 each, will be offered this day at retail
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

CHILDRENS' FANCY HATS FOR FALL
Paris styles and home manufacture, embracing a large and beautiful assortment for adorning the heads of lovely children, may be obtained at
GENIN'S Bazar,
No. 513 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO., AND SOLD AT 178 DEPOT, No. 23 DEY-ST., N. Y.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles,
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all will find them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

THE GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF Dry Goods partially damaged by the late fire at No. 343 8th-av., continues as attractive as on the first day of opening. Many good bargains can yet be secured from this immense stock, comprising every description of Dry Goods useful in a family. No time should be lost by those who have not had an opportunity to avail themselves of this. The most extraordinary sale ever known in this City. Sale from 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and in the evening, until the stock is disposed of.

CORSETS.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous ladys-patrons that she has ready for the Fall trade, at her new store, an unequaled assortment of all kinds of French, German, English and American Corsets. Also all the new styles in ladies' hoops, shoulder braces, skirt suspenders, &c., &c. No. 843 Broadway between 13th and 14th sts.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO AN INVOICE of new French Embroideries, which will be opened on Monday, the 7th instant. They comprise some great novelties, and the finest specimens of work ever exhibited in this City.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Cloaks, Circulars and Mantillas, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, will be shown at our preliminary retail opening on Monday next, Sept. 14
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.

STRANGERS—CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK of Cloaks on our preliminary opening day, Monday next, Sept. 14.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

MILINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 887 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
Owners are wanted for the following: Ten bags wheat and flour, eight bags oatmeal cake, six bags sugar, one silver watch, three bundles child's and family clothing, one traveler's bag, from New-Hampshire, window shades, basket of clothing, boxes of segars, lead pipe, boat line, &c. Call at No. 86 Franklin-st.
C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.
During this busy season my friends will confer a favor if they will give notice by mail or telegraph of their intended visit, to enable me to provide for their comfort.
C. H. STETSON.

ORANGE "MOUNTAIN HOUSE," SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—JOHN SUTHERLAND begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel, and intends that in future it shall rank with the best hotels in America for comfort and quality of the table.
This hotel possesses peculiar advantages, both as a Summer and Winter residence, from the fact of its having been previously a hydropathic establishment.
1. It has a thorough supply of pure and delicious spring water, brought from a reservoir upon the mountain, and laid on throughout the house. The majority of the rooms contain hot and cold baths.
2. The situation was chosen especially for its salubrity and its sheltered position in the Winter, making it a charming and healthful resort for invalids.
3. The walks upon the premises (which consist of 19 acres of lawn and woodland) are delightful, and require to be seen to be appreciated, being really beyond the powers of description.
4. Its proximity to New-York (being but 14 miles) allows the gentlemen whose families are residing there to be at business in New-York by 9 o'clock in the morning, and return either at 3½, 5:10, or 6:10 P. M.
The above are a few of the advantages of this hotel, but there are many more which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement.
The table is unexceptionable; and, in short, all that can be done to make the boarders comfortable, Jno. Sutherland will endeavor to accomplish.
Cars per Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ and 11½ A. M., and 3½, 5:10 and 6:10 P. M. A stage is in attendance at the South Orange Station.
JNO. SUTHERLAND, Proprietor.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A desirable village residence; a short distance from New-York. The house is new and large, built in the best manner for the owner's use; has never been occupied; contains ten rooms, beside hall, basement and cellar; has good marble mantels throughout, corniced hall and parlors, grates, range, dumb waiter, &c. The barn and out houses are new; good neighborhood, schools and churches convenient; location very healthy. There is about one acre of land, but more can be had adjoining, if desired. There is communication with New-York four times daily. Property without any incumbrance, and will be sold for $6,000, or exchanged as above for property worth from $6,000 to $12,000, and, if desired, will pay the difference in cash. Address W. S. C., Box No. 1,613 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH store, beautifully situated in the centre of the village of Fairmount, corner of Woodruff-av. and Prospect-st., with large garden, &c.; but five minutes' walk from Tremont depôt; place healthy, rent low, excellent chance to make money with a small capital, particularly for grocery, &c. Inquire of W. HAZLER, No. 17 Cedar-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-avenue, third house on the right, south of the depôt, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 33 Pine-st.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x65, lot 25x120. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A house, and 11 acres of land, in the town of Rahway, 4 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; house has 9 rooms, large dry cellar, &c; good well of water, and cistern; garden, with all kinds of fruit; a stable, &c. Rent $260. Inquire of W. MANN, on the premises, or J. K. HORE, No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st. 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE OWNer of a full-sized brown-stone house, up town, four stories and basement, replete with all modern improvements, being about to remove from the City, would lease it, thoroughly and elegantly furnished, to a desirable tenant, for one to three years, at a fair price, or he would sell the whole at a bargain. For terms, address C. S., office of this paper.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, in the most desirable neighborhood of South Brooklyn; fitted with all modern improvements expressly for the family of the owner, who is about moving to the country. The lot is 26 by 266 feet, and is elegantly improved. Possession immediate. Rent moderate. Address T. N. E., this office.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A NEW and well arranged three-story brick house, with immediate possession. To a suitable tenant three years' lease will be given at a reasonable rent. Apply to WM. DOWNS & STANES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements; the second story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third story to a small family of not more than four persons. Privilege in bath room, &c. Apply at No. 199 West 31st st.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY WITHout children, the best half of a new four-story English basement house with every convenience. No children. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 107 East 39th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSburg, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four: must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the ferry. If in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Matthew J. Myers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BECKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN A VERY desirable situation, 12 miles from City Hall, on the ridge at the lower end of Westchester County. The house is large and substantial, with splendid view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers, Long Island, &c. Plenty of fruit and shade trees; 14½ acres of land, which can be divided to make several building sites. Access by two railroads nearly every hour. Price $22,000, on easy terms.
J. C. SIDNEY, Rural Architect,
Engineer and Surveyer, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNdersigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty five cents per acre—one fourth down, and the residue in one two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office, No. 25 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED NINE MILES from Brooklyn, and half a mile from the village of Jamaica, L. I. It contains, 50 acres, 40 of which are under a high state of cultivation, and 5 in woodland. Would be divided into two farms, if desired. For particulars, apply to SINCLAIRE & ROSE, No. 169 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in or near the City—A fine farm near Tarrytown, 48 acres, dwelling, large barn, ice-house, &c., in complete order. Apply to T. F. BULL, Croton Water Office, Pier No. 31 East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROBERTS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, entirely different from freezing). I have used this process for eighteen months, as I have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given if required. N. B. Children's Dentist, No. 291 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

F. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,)
FRENCH SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 198 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 339 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; LEGGETT'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 13th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers,
A. R. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR,
J. R. BOYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. M. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 223 Broadway, entrance in 81st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOYS SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 808 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 877 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONSIEUR AND Madame DUBOS have reopened their classes. Morning and afternoon classes by Madame DUBOS. Evening classes by Monsieur DUBOS. Private lessons. Schools attended to. No connection whatever with any other teacher. No. 1½ Clinton-place.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Buckley and others.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR Young ladies, No. 36 West 33d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new system and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 26th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 926 Broadway, near 21st-st., JOHN GRANT, M. A., Principal, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. All teachers will assist in the several departments. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms as above.

MISS STARR WEATHERBEE'S SCHOOL.—NO. 11 Pike-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Her circulars can be obtained at her house

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$9,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1876.
$5,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Rock Island School District 10 per cent. Bonds
$5,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Scods.
$600 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
$1,500 New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 each.
$8,000 Michigan Southern Railroad Sinking Fund 7 per cent Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds
$9,000 Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Land Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

100 shares Second Avenue Railroad.....$100 each
5 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each
19 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
184 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
80 shares North River Bank.....$50 each
58 shares Back of the Commonwealth.....$100 each
40 shares Artisans' Bank (hypothecated).....$100 each
30 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
50 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
100 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
200 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
140 shares Hamilton Fire In. Co. (hypothecated).....$16 each
60 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
30 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
25 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
50 shares Trenton Iron Company.....$100 each
40 shares Farmers' and Citizen's Bank of Long Island.....$25 each
500 shares American Coal Co.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

No checks received in payment for Securities unless certified.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Regular Auction Sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, Special Sales of the same, on all days other days, when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Business paper, load warrants, and loans negotiated.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and Dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., NO. 93 BROADway, will sell on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, the following goods, from the wreck of the *Clara Brookman*, for account of Underwriters.

ROLLED JANSETTES—4 cases, 360 pieces, rolled jaconets.
RAGGING—3 bales, 30 pieces, 42 and 44 inch ragging
MEAL SACKING—8 bales, 96 pieces, 40 inch meal sacking
BROWN CANVAS—1 bale, 36 pieces, 22 inch brown canvas.
BURLAPS—6 bales, 120 pieces 4—4 burlaps.
LINEN TEARAD—6 cases, 253 doz lbs., linen thread, of the manufacture of Wm. B. Holdsworth & Co.
SHOE THREAD—1 case, 50 doz lbs., shoe thread.

ALSO, STOCK OF A CLOTHING STORE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—A large stock of ready-made clothing, in great variety, just made up for Fall and Winter wear; also, linen and cotton shirts, woolen shirts, drawers hose, &c.; also, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, trimmings, linings, &c.; also, Tin Wire, without reserve.

Also, a general assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, in lots adapted to City and Country retail trade.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE ON MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock M. at the Merchants' Exchange, of the estate of D. S. Mills deceased.

NEW-YORK.—Four lots northwest corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN.—No. 130 North 4th-st., being a gore 39 feet front and 1.6 rear.

NEWTOWN.—The farm at Middle Village, 5 miles from Williamsburg, and lying on both sides of the turnpike to Jamaica, containing 161 acres and 5 perches on Flushing Creek, containing 30 acres. Woodland near the turnpike, between the farm and Jamaica, containing 9 acres. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 48 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land of best quality, well suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to JESSE C. SMITH, Referee, No. 44 Wall-st., or CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st., and for maps to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence of Mr Thompson, No. 116 West 15th-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etagere, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Carriage will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer, No. 118 William-st.

UNRESERVED AND GENUINE AUCTION sale of all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence, No. 32 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) Sept. 11.—This sale embraces the largest and best assortment of household goods offered at auction this season, such as solid mahogany extension tables and buffets and chairs to match, together with an infinite variety of table ware, &c., &c. In the Parlors are tapestry, velvet carpets, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, French plate, pier and oval glasses; rich mantel clocks and vase; fine oil-paintings and engravings; gas chandeliers, 9 solid rosewood parlor suits in rich damask and velvet coverings, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; reception and easy chairs, and a variety of other rich goods and decorations too numerous to mention. Also, one fine-toned carved rosewood-cased seven-octave piano, nearly new and City maker. In the Chambers are the usual quantity of rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; bureaus, washstands, curled hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, sofas, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Catalogue at the house on morning of sale. No postponement on any account.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of HENRY SIMMONS, of the City of New-York, will expose for sale a public auction by THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, at his salesroom No. 16 Spruce-st. in said City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1857, at 12 A. M., all the remaining account of goods, &c., of said Simmons, against any and all persons now held by said Assignee, under and by virtue of the assignment to the undersigned annexed, nominally to about $10,000. The same will then and there be sold to the highest bidder, without guarantee from said Assignee. The following are some of the names against whom claims are held, with the respective amount of their debts: James A. Bergew, $158 82; H. B. Hawson, $500; David Reid, $202 67; Edward Bell, $236 62; D. L. Bennett, $275 69; Hawson & Seyre, $267 07; H. M. Quin, $550 13.

JOHN CASEIN, Assignee.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP WILL SELL ON THURSDAY Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock, at no. 316 Pearl st., 250 packages, and lots of woollens and hard ware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., for on credit of 90 days, also 1 case plated tea and table spoons, 11 cases and fronts of cane Ancodion and Trunk Pistol and Revolver, also, by order of sundry parties, rock Anchors, scrolls, chain, pumps and other irons, &c., &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, for cash, 1 new Cheese mill, 1 pocket cutlery, damaged in handling on account of fire on Washington. for account of underwriters, 1 truck, 2 to the house rails, &c., damaged on the piers. Also, 11 casks wrought nails, damaged, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, No. 113 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 West 30th-st., the entire furniture of the house, viz: Mahogany and rosewood parlor, chamber, dining room and hall furniture, velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bolsters, curled hair and oval mirrors, dressing and pier tables, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, &c., &c. Also, a fine-toned piano forte, crockery, cutlery, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF COAL.—D. D. NASH will sell, by order of the assignee, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M., at No. 62 West Washington place, a quantity of first rate and other coal, consisting of grate, egg, range, stove and nut coal, broken, 4, screens, shovels, lamps, cart and harness and other furniture.

HENRY H. LEDGE, Auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY D. ACKEN & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a fine pair of long-tail bay horses, 7 years the summer; very strong action; 16 hands high; about six and seven years old; well broke; will be sold for account of whom it may concern.

PETER COZE, Auctioneer, Store No. 7 Cortlandt-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE BALANCE of a stock of [illegible] cutlery, and fancy articles, by HELD & [illegible], at 10 A. M. [illegible] also, household furniture, a [illegible] of rosewood [illegible], glass [illegible].

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, AT 11½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the wharf foot of Fulton-st., Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. By order of Fireman, Will sell the former Pastor's sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, excellent rosewood piano, [illegible] of single and double-panel doors, [illegible] books, &c.

WRECK BY AUCTION.—ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, will be sold for cash, near where she now lies, on the beach about four miles north of Barnegat Inlet, the hull of the Peruvian ship *Le Carle Alberto*, together with such material as may be attached at the hour of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDGE WALKER PLACE, LENOX, Berkshire Co., MASS.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17 instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well-known "Judge Walker Place," so called, which lies west of the old highway leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and one mile from the Court-House in Lenox, containing about forty acres.

On the premises are a dwelling-house, a barn containing stables and accommodations for carriages, a valuable wood lot, large orchard, &c. The land is of good quality.

The approach to the premises, on the highway, is through rows of fine old maples. The views commanded by this property are very generally admired. Among these is a charming view of the three lakes in the vicinity of Lenox.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable location for a country seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better opportunity will probably not soon be offered.

TERMS.—$1,500 cash. The balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given October 15th.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 95 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1866. These stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb 24, 1845. A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 Williams-st., New-York, August 23, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

RAILROAD STOCKS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, or Minnesota, or will exchange for City property. Address A. P., Box No. 2,923 Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—IMPROVED PRODUCTive City property, and improved farms, will be exchanged for interest-paying railroad bonds, and for dividend-paying stocks. Inquire of JAS. L. DAYTON, No. 65 Nassau-st., Room No. 2

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 per cent. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION 2d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant and remain closed till the 21st instant. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, consolidated, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5 500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,456,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken
Last bonus to Policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 81 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Tobey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Cane,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Lonnistown,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edw. L. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrance,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
J. W. Pollock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Jno. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	R. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BURNHAM, Secretary.

CANTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baltimore City. Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Gustav. R. Secords,	Silas Pierson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compston,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawson & Turnure,
Leo. and S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Isaac Velleau,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smith,
Samuel B. Ruggles,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Coobman,
Cornelius Old, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
H. Wilson,	J. S. Bogd,	A. V. Val Valle,
A. Wilson,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex'r Laing,
Robert H. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Chas. W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our drop shot. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the sample shown, equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

PATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches.
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits.

T. LYON & CO.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $2 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 13 Ann-st., near the Museum.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:20 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopoc.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:00 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The 3:30 P. M. connects at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 5 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing, at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, FAIR HAVEN, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Wednesday, Sep. 9, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sep. 9, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 10, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 11, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 11, 12 M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Grotonhunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 8, 5 P.M.
Wed'day, Sept. 9, 7 A.M.	Wed'day, Sept. 9, 10½ A.M.
Thursday, Sept. 10, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Sept. 10, 11 A.M.

Keyes's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, OCEAN PORT, &c.—The new and elegant steamer LONGBRANCH, Capt. J. S. COBLIES, will run as follows, from Pier foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK:
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 11 A.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 9, 6½ A.M.
Friday, Sept. 11, 1½ P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 10, 10½ A.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings for passengers only. Squan Line of stages connect with this Boat. Smith's Express runs with this Boat.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt CHAS. DERRING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st.; N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....2 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MONFORT, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER TSY VAN SHOOT leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 2, 5¾ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9¼ A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 129th sts., each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 25 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL.—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLing his best Gray-ash Coal, double-screened, prepared for and sent direct to him from the mines, the gross ton, 2,240 lbs., for $5 50 per ton, delivered to any part of Brooklyn free of cartage. Gentlemen who have not tried this Coal can call at my store, No. 58 Sands-st., where they can see a list of the names of gentlemen who have burned the Coal for the last three or four years, and are satisfied that they are at least $1 per ton. Try it.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30...1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857

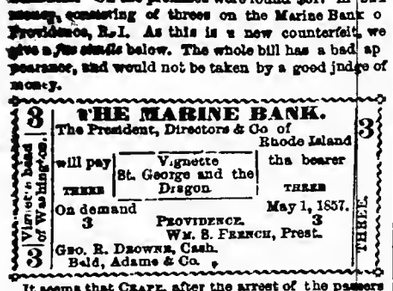
NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Haul of Counterfeiters—Over Four Hundred Dollars of Bad Money Seized—Bogus Threes on the Marine Bank, Providence.

The counterfeiting gentry are getting decidedly bold, but if the Metropolitan Officers continue as vigilant as they have been the community will not suffer much. Yesterday we gave an account of the arrest of ten or eleven persons for attempting to pass counterfeit threes on the Hudson County Bank, of New-Jersey. Since then more arrests have been made.

Yesterday morning Officers WILLIAMS, LUSK and LOCKMAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, from information they had received, were induced to visit Capet's Hotel, in Laight-street, fronting on Canal-street. They there searched the house and took into custody the proprietor of the Hotel, JOHN E. CAPET. On the premises were found eighty-four dollars in the bad threes of the Hudson County Bank. CAPET, who, it is alleged, was the agent for supplying these bills, was committed by Justice BOSWORTH.

The officers then proceeded to a basement in Duane-street, between Broadway and Centre-street. They there took into custody the proprietor of the place, JACK CRAPS, a man named HENRY SHARP and four others, all of whom were held to answer by Justice BOSWORTH. On the premises were found $317 in bad money, consisting of threes on the Marine Bank o Providence, R. I. As this is a new counterfeit, we give a *fac simile* below. The whole bill has a bad appearance, and would not be taken by a good judge of money.



It seems that CRAPE, after the arrest of the passers of the Hudson County Bank bills on Monday night, went to Philadelphia by the early train on Tuesday morning and there passed off and otherwise got rid of a large amount of the bad threes. Before returning he obtained the threes on the Maine Bank, which were found at his place by the officers and which, it is supposed, would have been "shoved off" upon our City storekeepers in a night or two. It is thought that the bills found are not all that CRAPE brought to this City. Some of his friends left yesterday morning for the East and they have probably taken a portion with them. Any persons who have had any of the counterfeits on the Hudson County Bank or on the Marine Bank passed on them, are requested to call at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

Doctor Catlin.

MY PROFESSED SECLUSION TO BAIL, AND PHILOSOPHICALLY SEEKS RETIREMENT.

Now that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has succeeded in getting her right to bail acknowledged, the inquiry has been raised, what is to become of Dr. CATLIN, and is he not also to be set free? On the first discovery of the "baby fraud," it will be recollected, he turned State's evidence, since which time he has been detained in the Tombs as a witness, keeping himself very secluded and seeing little company. In consequence of this aversion which he has manifested towards exhibiting himself to gratify the curiosity of the public, all sorts of rumors have been circulated about his having made startling disclosures to the District-Attorney touching the whole history of the yet undeveloped Burdell mystery. These rumors, it is scarcely necessary to say, are entirely without foundation. Dr. CATLIN has not confessed to the District-Attorney that he personated BURDELL in the marriage, or that he knows anything about the murder. He is detained in the Tombs merely as a witness in behalf of the State against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in the matter of the attempt to produce a bogus baby Neither is it true, as our reporter is authorized to state, that the District-Attorney permits no one to see him. On the contrary, any proper person is now, and has been, so far as the District-Attorney is concerned, allowed to visit him at all seasonable hours; but Dr. CATLIN himself is not anxious to receive visitors.

The truth is the Doctor is something of a philosopher, and, like all philosophers, he appreciates the benefits, and even the necessity, at certain critical periods of life, of retiring for a while from the tumult and bustle of the world, and indulging in a retrospective glance at the past. One of those critical periods he freely acknowledges has arrived in his case; and, having found himself in a comfortable cell in the Tombs, instead of resorting to the *habeas corpus*, and getting some friend to bail him out, so that he may the more publicly expose himself, he calmly sits down on his wooden stool, lights his fragrant Havana, and, while he watches its curling vapors, indulges in profitable meditation upon the sinfulness of man, the artfulness of woman, and the funny and foolish aspect of all things in general. "Why should I wish to get out," says he, "my character is gone, my business in Brooklyn is broken up; my wife has left me; I have neither money nor friends, and I do not care to expose myself to the derision of my enemies. Besides, I have long had a desire to live for a time the life of a recluse, and although the Tombs is not the most desirable place in the world, yet I am well treated here, and do not find it at all uncomfortable. No, Sir, I have not made any efforts to get bail, and shall not. I don't know that I could get bail if I would, and I am certain I wouldn't if I could. I shall remain here, contented, until I have given my evidence in the case for which I am detained as a witness, and then I intend to start immediately for Australia."

The Doctor was taken before the Grand Jury yesterday, it being the first time he has been outside the Tombs since his incarceration. He takes his daily walk upon the corridors, and is allowed all the privileges usually granted to prison witnesses. He certainly forms one exception to the hardships so commonly dwelt on of keeping the witness in prison while the criminal is allowed to go free. There are cases where freedom would be a curse, unless it were enjoyed in exile, and Dr. CATLIN's seems to be one of them.

That Gold Snuff-Box—Meeting of the Volunteers—Presentation of the Snuff-Box.

A portion of the Volunteers, known as the Dyckman Faction, held a meeting last evening at the Mercer House. Col. JAS. G. BURNHAM was called to the Chair, and Sergeant CHAS. M. BROWER acted as Secretary. On taking the Chair, Col. BURNHAM gave as an explanation of his absence from the previous meetings ill health and his absence from the City. That in relation to the Gold Snuff Box, he hoped that no discussion on the matter would take place as the meeting was called to make arrangements for the reception of the "Scott Legion," who intend to be present at the presentation of the Gold Snuff-Box awarded by the Common Council to Col. GARRET DYCKMAN. He hoped that every one present would join in the celebrities of the glorious 14th of September.

The following resolution was taken from the table on motion of Captain HALL:

Resolved, That this meeting invite all the members of the New-York Regiment of Volunteers to attend the presentation of the Gold Snuff-Box, awarded by the Common Council to Col. G. DYCKMAN.

Some opposition was made to this resolution, when the Chairman stated that he thought that to invite them was too distant, as they were formerly one body of soldiers, but he thought to insert the word "request" would be far more familiar.

It was finally arranged that a notice should be inserted in the daily papers under the auspices of a Committee "requesting" the Volunteers to join in the festivities of the day.

Colonel HALL moved that a Committee of three be appointed.

Surgeon REYNOLDS thought no more Committees were needed.

The motion prevailed, and Sergeant REYNOLDS and privates STRINGER and CONWAY were appointed as the Committee.

Mr. COOK moved that a Committee be appointed to arrange the badges for the parade on Monday.

It was finally arranged that Mr. COOK should confer with the Committee of Arrangements in the matter.

Considerable discussion took place relative to the corps carrying muskets. Col. HALL said he thought it look dignified in them to carry muskets, as the Burnett faction intended to do the same.

Sergeant FARRELL thought it looked humiliating.

A vote was finally taken upon the subject, but the chairman said he was unable to decide, notwithstanding the vote stood 13 ayes to 4 nays. Col. BURNHAM, after retaking the vote four times, declared that the corps could not carry arms, and after some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

THE SMUGGLING CASE OF THE ARAGO.—The case of the first mate of the steamship *Arago*, and others, arrested for attempt to smuggle $50,000 worth of embroideries and laces into this port was disposed of yesterday, Justice WELCH having discharged them upon bail. JACOB MICKE and JOHN MAX were required to find bail in the sum of $2,500 each, and JOHN T. PRENTICE, the first mate, in the sum of $3,000. JOHN F. WOLFE, a brewer, from Staten Island, became bail for all of them; he justified in the sum of $100,000. MR. WOLFE is an immense man, physically, and his proceedings in this case were upon a correspondingly large scale. After signing the three bail-bonds, he invited the whole company out to take a drink; he then employed a carriage, and getting into it as many as it would hold, drove the party around to see the City, stopping at convenient intervals at the prominent refreshment saloons, obliging the crowd to get out and imbibe at each place. He then drove each person to his place of business, paid the hack-driver $5, previously taking a drink all round, when the party separated with large ideas of the Big Brewer from Staten Island.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—The United States Marshal on Tuesday received a telegraphic dispatch from United States Attorney General BLACK, informing him that the President had commuted the sentence of death against JOHN SMITH, the mutineer of the brig *Franklin Pierce*. The extent of the punishment awarded him is not known, but it is presumed he has been placed in the same category with his comrades, who have been imprisoned for a term of years. The papers were being made out, and will be received by the Marshal to-day. The announcement of this commutation some time since by a City paper was premature.

Besides the Portuguese Minister, Mr. DA FIGANIERE, Mrs. RANDOLPH STONE has taken an active interest in behalf of the prisoner, and report says that the efforts of the mother-in-law of Mr. SICKLES in the same direction have had no little influence in securing this boon from the President. The application, it is understood, was not pressed on the ground of humanity, but solely on account of material defects in the trial.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS.—The National Lodge of this Order are now holding their annual session in this City. The number of delegates present are nineteen;—three from New-York, viz.: Herman Kornahrens, Richard Fisch and Robert Burges. Two from New-Jersey—George Smith and Thos. McDowe, Jr. Three from Ohio—Fk. H. Rowekamp, Alex. Aupperly and Ed. Gunkill. Five from Pennsylvania—John Wharton, Farmer Burn, Benjamin C. Morell, John Drill and Adam Lebenstein. Two from Maryland—Henry Itson and John Frimskey. Two from Missouri—August Ettling and J. M. Renser Two from Louisiana—Anable S. Pickard and Juan Hernandez.

The Grand Chaplain, Richard Fisch presided. The address of the Grand Master, Frederick Bower, of Chicago, who was not present, was read by the Grand Secretary, John Wharton. Louis Dnstrow, of Missouri, having resigned, the office of Deputy Grand Master, Fk. Rowekamp, of Ohio, was elected in his stead. The order has added to its numbers during the past year about 800 new members.

MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.—On Monday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, two organ-grinders, named CESERO TAVELONI and ——— JABARTER, living in tenement house No. 36 Baxter-street, on the fourth floor, had a dispute, during which JABARTER drew a knife and stabbed TAVELONI in the abdomen. JABARTER then left, and TAVELONI was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. HICKS, of the Sixth Precinct Police, was only informed of the occurrence last evening, and was informed that JABARTER had left the City with his organ, yesterday afternoon on the steamboat for Harrford. He at once, with his usual promptitude, telegraphed to the Chief of Police at Hartford, and the murderer is probably arrested by this time.

Both were unmarried, and emigrated from Italy a short time since.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—A man named DANIEL WOOD, porter in the establishment of Mr. NIMES, in West Thirty-first-street, was arrested on Tuesday on the charge of careless use of fire-arms. It seems that he has been in the habit of shooting pistols in the rear yard of the premises, and has often been told to desist. On Tuesday evening a ball from his pistol entered the house of Rev. W. B MATCHETT, No. 219 West Thirty-first-street, and passed through the hall, and very near the head of Mrs. M., who was coming down stairs. WOOD, having been strongly reprimanded for his carelessness, was dismissed by the Police Justice, this being his first offence, and he promising to desist from pistol practice in the future.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

It was announced that the sum of $25,000 had been paid over to the Treasurer of the Counties, leaving a balance of $53,992 00, and making $61,236 41 paid to the same party since the commencement of July.

It was recommended that the penalty of $50 in each case be mitigated to $10 in each case, upon the captain of an emigrant ship, (Captain DAWSON, of the *Kossuth*,) for having permitted two passengers to land from his vessel before her arrival at the emigrant depôt. It appeared that there was no design, either on the part of the passengers or of the captain, to violate the law. It had been done thoughtlessly, nevertheless it was deemed necessary to mark every case by a fitting penalty.

The ship is a British vessel belonging to Tapscott's Line. While lying in Liverpool, the rascally cook, who is himself an Irishman, succeeded in getting two sovereigns from two poor Irish passenger girls, promising upon them in exchange two gilt brass medals, under the pretence that they would encounter loss in getting English money changed here. They brought the bogus money to the office of the Commissioners in New-York, and the Captain was sent for. The offence could hardly have been said to have been committed upon "the high seas," such is the construction of law, the ship being in port when the offence was committed, and under the jurisdiction of the authorities here. The Captain refunded the money on the representation of the Vice-President, Captain CRABTREE, who assured him that he was accountable for the acts of his men.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number of Emigrants arrived to Sept. 2, 1857			126,272
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Sept. 9.			4,857
Total			131,129
To same date in 1856			92,069
Number inmates in Institution on	1857.	1856.	1855.
Ward's Island	1,259	1,323	1,341
Number inmates in Marine Hospital	203	99	129
Total	1,462	1,422	1,470
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857			$9,202 75
Receipts to Sept. 2, 1857		$260,296 50	
Receipts since, to Sept. 9, for commutation of alien pass., &c.		11,941 75	272,238 25
Total			$263,035 50
Disbursements as per previous account, to Sept. 2, 1857		180,077 90	
Sundry payments of Aug. 26 and Sept. 2		17,439 51	197,517 41
Balance			$65,518 09

Correct. GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A M. E. CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new Church for the Methodist Episcopal Society that formerly worshipped in Mulberry-street, was laid yesterday, at the junction of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The exercises were held in the old chapel which stands within the limits of the site of the new edifice. They were attended by a goodly number—both clerical and lay—of the Methodist denomination. Among the reverend gentlemen present were, Dr. PRIOR, Presiding Elder of the Hoboken Conference, Drs. BANGS, PECK, OSBON and HOLDICH, Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia. The exercises commenced with a voluntary on the organ, after which the 759th hymn, beginning

"The sure foundation stone,
Which God in Zion lays,—"

was sung, followed with a prayer by Rev. Dr. PRIOR, the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. JESSE PECK, and the singing of the 962d hymn. Rev. Mr. COOKMAN made an eloquent address to demonstrate the superior power which the religious element in society possesses over every other for the advancement of civilization and the development and perpetuation of a nation, and consequently the joy that should be felt—both patriotic and Christian—when a new temple was to be built for the glory of God. Rev. Dr. OSBON followed, congratulating the Society on its unity in carrying out its plans and advising it as to its future course and duties. The assemblage afterwards adjourned to the outside, when the stone was deposited in the place assigned it by the venerable Dr. BANGS, who pronounced the formula in a feeling and impressive manner. The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced, when the congregation dispersed. Within the stone were placed a tin box containing a Bible, Methodist Hymn-Book, the discipline of the Church, a copy of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and other journals, with the names of the officers of the Society. The church will be built of granite in the Romanesque style of architecture. Its dimensions to be 147 by 77 feet, 61 feet to the peak of the roof and 36 feet to the eaves. The interior will be finished plainly. On the Fourth avenue it will have a graceful spire 240 feet high, and will be capable of seating 1,200 persons. The church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Rev. E. L. PRENTICE—but the former gentleman is now traveling in Europe.

Commissioners of Excise—Large Bill for Stationery.

The Board met yesterday at the usual hour, 1 o'clock. Present—Messrs. HASKETT and HOLMES A license was granted to MR. JOHN B. MOORE, of No. 200 Sixth-street, who was the only applicant. The bill of Messrs. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, for stationery furnished to the Board, amounting to $995 75, was presented and declared correct. The clerk was directed to present it to the Board of Supervisors. The leading items of this bill consist of several large blank books, in which the names, residences, license fees and other particulars connected with the granting of licenses are recorded, together with the printed blanks for applications and licenses. It seems that about 10,000 copies of the latter were ordered, enough apparently for ten years, as the number of licenses granted thus far does not exceed 650. The Commissioners have now sat twenty-two days to grant licenses, and according to their own interpretation of the law, they have twenty-eight remaining. Mr. HASKETT proposed to give notice that applications might be left at the respective offices of the Commissioners, and that after a certain number had accumulated the Board would meet to grant licenses, thus avoiding the necessity of sitting every day; but Mr. HOLMES thought the Board should sit consecutively, as it had already given notice that it would, and accordingly an adjournment was made to the usual hour to-day.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ Dr. R. GOODALE'S office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"An incorrect scale will knaw the very vitals out of an apparently prosperous business."

Test your scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. C. J. FOSTER, the distinguished tragedian, is to appear at this popular theatre as *Capt. Buridan*, in the drama of "La Tour de Nesle," and the *Tibbenainoway*, in that of "Nick of the Woods." The new pantomimes of the "Magic Hands," intervening. Dancing by Miss PRICE, Mr. S. WEBB, and Mons. CHIGINI. Comic Medley Song by Mr. J. CONNOR, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, and all the Company appearing.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ BEEBE & Co. respectfully solicit the attention of the public to the Fall and Winter Fashion for gentlemen's Dress Hats, just issued; also to their improved way of ventilating Moleskin Hats, and rendering them as soft and easy to the head as the Felt Hat. This novel and useful improvement has only to be seen to be appreciated.

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A GREAT DEAL IN IT.—These words, applied to a hat, are quite common, and generally imply the brains inclosed within. But a different meaning is to be attributed to the phrase sometimes—always, in fact, when it refers to the hats manufactured by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton street. Then the "great deal" is the hat itself.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Veils will not prevent sunburns, but this fragrant beautifier of the complexion will remove them. It cools the skin, relieves headache, and is the most delicate of all perfumes. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The Nassau Water Company have applied to the County Court of Kings County for the appointment of Commissioners to determine the value of the land and the damage consequent upon the taking of the same for uses of the Company. The first Board of Commissioners, consisting of JOHN H. BAKER, JOHN S. SNEDICKER and TUNIS G. BERGEN, had jurisdiction of that portion of the works extending from East New-York to Baisley's Pond, a distance of about six miles. The Company now wish Commissioners for the same purpose, whose duties shall extend to the end of the projected aqueduct, a distance of some twelve or fourteen miles. The Court have appointed Ex Alderman GEORGE BENNETT, of Brooklyn; JOHN S. SNEDICKER, of Jamaica, Queens County, and THOMAS PEARSALL, of Hempstead, Queens County, as that Commission. The awards thus far have given entire satisfaction, no appeals having been taken by either the Water Company or by the landowners from the awards of the Commissioners. The owners of the land have the right of appeal to the Court in which the lands are located, and the Court may, if it so determine, order a reinvestigation of the claim for damages, and upon such reinvestigation the decision of the Commissioners is final. The new Board of Commissioners will qualify in the course of a few days, and enter upon the discharge of their duties.

THE HUDSON COUNTY BANK COUNTERFEITS—VOTE OF THANKS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK, AND LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT TO DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT CARPENTER.—Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER does not remain in his office No. 86 Franklin-street for nothing up to 12 o'clock at night to catch counterfeiters, as will be seen by the following letter received by him from Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS, President of the Hudson County Bank, N. J., upon which bank so many thousand dollars of money were counterfeited:

HUDSON COUNTY BANK, Jersey City, }
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857. }

Daniel Carpenter, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of the New-York Police Department:

DEAR SIR: I inclose, with great pleasure, a copy of the resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank at their meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857:

In so doing it gives me great pleasure to add my individual testimony to that already given by the Board of Directors. A vigilant and Detective Police Department, in a City like your own, is essential to the security of its commercial interests, and we are happy to note this evidence of the fidelity of the Department with which you are connected.

Very truly, yours, JOHN GRIFFITH.
President of the Hudson County Bank.

The following are the resolutions mentioned in the above letter:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board of Directors of this Bank, so justly due, are hereby tendered to DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent of the New-York Police Department, and efficient aids, for their prompt and vigilant services in detecting the counterfeits upon the circulation of this Bank, and arresting the counterfeiters.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, certified by the President and Cashier, be forwarded to Mr. CARPENTER.

JOHN GRIFFITH, President.
A. T. SMITH, Cashier.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The delegates from the several towns in the County of Queens meet at the Court House in North Hempstead, on Saturday next, to nominate two persons from each Assembly District (two Districts) to represent the County in the State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 25th of September.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—PATRICK KEITH, of Elizabethport, N. J., fell from a car on this road, at Brushville, on Tuesday evening, when one of the wheels passed over the calf of his left leg, nearly severing it from the bone. He was brought to Brooklyn, when Superintendent PALMER, assisted by Officer DOHERTY, of the First Precinct, conveyed him to the City Hospital.

☞ Since April 8, the cargoes of 427 vessels, from foreign parts, have been landed in Brooklyn.

DARING BURGLARY.—Tuesday afternoon two thieves entered the house of DAVID W. HOWE, No. 4 Second-place, Brooklyn, during the absence of the family, and selected all the valuables, and, when about leaving the premises, they were discovered by the servant girl left in charge of the premises. She screamed for assistance, when one of the ruffians knocked her senseless with a jimmy. In the hurry to escape, the thieves dropped their booty.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—A girl 13 years of age, and a boy about 10 years old, have been quite successful recently in stealing money from children while at play in Brooklyn. Their practice is to ask children if they have lost any money, and if they say no, require them to show their money, and then snatch it and run away.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday the recognizances of JOHN A. BROWN, indicted for grand larceny, HENRY TALLMAN and JOHN COLLINS, indicted for assault and battery, were declared forfeited.

ANDREW SMITH was convicted of selling lottery tickets and policies.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 9.

$5,000	O. St. 6s, '86. b10	94½	230	Erie Railroad	s2 19⅛
7,500	do	94	200	do	s3 19¼
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	76	450	do	s3 19⅜
1,000	Virginia 6s	88	425	do	s3 19⅝
2,000	do	c 87	50	do	b60 20¼
10,400	Missouri Stats 6s	70	10	do	c 20
500	Cal. State 7s, '75.	55	100	do	b10 19⅜
4,000	do	b3 55	1250	Reading R. R.	s3 44
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	55	87	do	43⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	82¼	100	do	44⅛
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86	100	do	c 43
23	Ill. C. July Rights	104⅜	500	do	43⅜
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	46	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s3 73½
1,000	G. & C. 2d m. Bds.	75	85	do	72⅝
2,000	do	74½	15	Third-av. R. R.	85
100	Phenix Bank	b3 100	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	65
10	Am. Ex. Bank	98	25	do	c 64¼
10	B. of State of N.Y.	95	75	M. & O. & N. I. R. R.	22
47	Metropolitan Bank	99	10	do	s 21¾
28	Park Bank	s3 84	550	do	c 21¾
37	do	s3 85	5	M. S. & N. I. prf. St'k	c 42¾
15	do	88	16	do	c 43¼
53	Hudson R. R. R.	18⅛	40	do	c 43
25	do	18¼	125	do	c 40
40	Ohio Life & T. Co.	11	50	Panama R. R.	b30 80
160	Canton Co	c 18⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 90
57	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s3 108	5	do	91⅛
44	Penn Coal Co	b3 69	100	do	90⅝
150	Cumberland C. Co.	11	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14⅜
65	do	10¾	110	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 75
680	do	10	150	do	b3 74⅝
40	Pac. M. S. Co	68⅜	50	do	74⅞
25	N.Y. Cent. R.R.	c 72	50	do	s3 74⅝
100	do	s10 71	450	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	c 33
130	do	71	175	Mill. & Miss. R. R.	33¾
611	do	70	225	do	34
50	do	69½	100	do	b30 34½
300	do	s10 69	25	La C. & Mil. R. R.	14
100	do	c 69¾	25	do	c 14½
1100	do	c 69	50	do	s3 14¾
193	do	69	30	do	14⅞
200	Harlem R. R.	6	250	do	c 15

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s	70	100	Reading R'd	s10 43⅝
2,000	do	70¾	300	do	43⅝
5	Park Bank	90½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	34⅛
10	do	90	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	71
10	Am. Exchange Bk.	97	100	Erie Railroad	s10 20⅛
14	do	96	50	do	s3 20⅛
16	Continental Bank	97	100	do	s10 20⅜
25	Commonwealth Bk.	90	500	do	b3 20⅜
50	Penn. Coal Co	69	200	do	20⅜
7	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	108	100	do	s10 20⅜
25	Cumb. Coal Co	10	100	do	s2 20⅛
25	do	10⅝	100	do	s2 20⅜
200	do	10¾	20	do	s3 20⅜
100	do	b60 11	125	Mich. Cent. R.	64⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co	68	30	Gal. & Chi. R'd	75⅜
5	do	68⅜	35	C. B. & Quincy R.	80
100	Canton Co	16			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

Judged by the sacrifices made through the Brokers' Board to raise money early in the day, the market appeared, for a few hours, the worst we have reported since the pressure set in. But a considerable share of the forced sales were the result of the difficulty and fright experienced yesterday by parties who were denied the adequate facilities at Bank, or disappointed in their remittances and the tenor of their advices from the interior of the State, to which the pressure has rapidly extended. The rapid curtailment at Bank has forced some of their regular dealers to sell the shares which lately held in the various City Banks, and the average depreciation in consequence is from 10 to 12 ₱ cent. within the fortnight. Other shares, particularly New-York Central and Reading were forced on sale. The former touched 69 ₱ cent. and the latter 41½ ₱ cent. The lighter shares followed, though partly, (as in the case of Reading,) on speculation for a further decline. But as the day advanced, *and a decidedly better state of affairs* was reported at the large Banks, from the Sub-Treasury and the leading Discount Offices, prices recovered, and mercantile confidence, which after all has suffered most this week, was partially reassured. *There were no new failures* reported up to the close of 'Change hour, and two of the rumored suspensions of yesterday were positively contradicted. Of course the distress or concern felt in mercantile quarters, particularly where the dependence is on the country or upon bills not strictly first-rate in regard to maturing payments, has not passed away, nor will it until the evidences of a let-up in the Bank curtailment are felt to be of a more positive character. If these should be no longer withheld—as we earnestly hope they will *not* be—further severe sacrifices will have to be made, and they are likely to fall upon the better class of Stocks, in which category our Bank people have been accustomed to rank their own shares. We have seen unmistakable evidences of such results to-day. And they are not surprising when it is considered that the curtailment is not only weakening the dealers, but rapidly diminishing the ability of the Banks to earn their usual dividends. It is very "conservative" perhaps to talk of bringing down the line of discounts to one hundred millions, but to effect this without a large suspended debt, or to make this the mean figure on sixty-six millions of capital, is easier said than done. The City's tax on Bank capital is 1¾ ₱ cent. The contingent expenses, rents, salaries, &c., in conducting the fifty-four associations, cannot be less than 2 ₱ cent. additional, and these items and the small interest allowed on a large sum of country deposits would leave very moderate profits, without deducting losses, on a discount line of one and a half fold, instead of the usual average of two fold. The individual liability, too, of his stockholder for double the amount of the subscription is not to be lost sight of. True, these considerations should all be thrown aside, for the time being, in a question of security or self-preservation to the Bank itself. But this danger would seem to be passed. The export demand for Gold was checked last week. The supply of Exchange on the market has increased, and the rates are down below 109 ₱ cent. for first-class bills. The near cities have sent forward their balances in Specie. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed, since the pressure set in, nearly two millions of dollars. And withal the good conduct and trustful spirit of the community itself has promptly and unequivocally suppressed every appearance of a bank panic, when mischief-making efforts were not wanting to encourage a run. In view of all which favorable assurances, it is respectfully submitted that the present is not the time to raise up imaginary fears, or to continue a withering contraction upon bank dealers, or to experiment upon the degree of curtailment which these dealers will bear without breaking, or the community submit to without retaliation.

The Discounts at Bank are rather on the increase to-day, though the average of the week will no doubt show a further considerable liquidation. The outside rates are still dear, 15@18 ₱ cent. for prime paper, but the business done to-day is quite large, and the same demand continued for this class of bills for a few days will bring sensible relief, and no doubt reduce the extreme terms. The Exchange market continues unsettled, and the difficulty of negotiating produce bills, coupled with some further failures at the West, bears hard upon Grain and Flour. The terms on London range 107½@109 ₱ cent.; Francs 5.22½@5.18¾. The Stock Market, in the afternoon, left off firm, at an advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on most descriptions; New-York Central recovered to 71@71¼ ₱ cent.; Reading, 43¾; Erie, 20⅝; Missouri Sixes, 70¼; Galena, 75¾; Michigan Central, 64½; Chicago and Burlington 80 ₱ cent. The August receipts of the last-named road are $142,545, against $201,792 same month last year. The Galena Road, we hear, will also show a falling off of $60,000 or $80,000. The Southern Michigan received $169,578, against $188,629 in August, 1856. The Cleveland and Columbus line is feeling, in its freight traffic, the money trouble in Ohio, in sending forward produce. On the other hand, the New-York and Erie, and New-York Central, are having a good business this month. The Sub-Treasury received $373,771; disbursed $672,492; reducing the balance, below eleven millions, to $10,896,984. Some further large drafts are known to be in the mails from New-Orleans.

Although the failure in the Grain and Flour trade, so freely spoken of yesterday, is not confirmed, the difficulty among this class of houses in meeting the bills of their correspondents, and in affording money facilities to the movement of Produce from the West, is one of the serious hardships in the present state of affairs. It affects other interests by delaying collections, based upon the new crops, which, however superabundant, are made unavailable, in a great measure, by the restricted facilities for conveying Grain and Flour to New-York. Three or four of the large failures here in the banking line, beginning with the Trust Company, have directly affected our exchanges with Ohio; and we hear through private telegraphic dispatches from Illinois to-day, that the uncertainty of money affairs in this City has interfered seriously with the exchanges in that quarter. Drafts on New-York are difficult to come at, and Gold in exchange for the ordinary currency bears an excessive premium. At Albany, Buffalo and Oswego, the pressure is also severe on the Produce interest. Under such circumstances the early restoration of quiet and ease here, and the arrest of further private bankruptcies or suspensions, would seem to be not only essential to proper confidence to our intercourse with the West, but really demanded in order to insure the ordinary collections of money due to this City. The Dry Goods people are equally interested with the Grain trade in this difficulty, and the Banks most of all. The signs of a better state of things, as we have remarked above, are encouraging this afternoon. There is no good reason why the improvement to-morrow should not be doubly felt in all quarters.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The general feeling, under favorable advices from New-York, continues to improve, and confidence, as indicated by transactions in the various departments of business, has been further materially strengthened. In discounts, we have still to notice a very light business, and meegre offerings. Bankers do not consider matters sufficiently settled, as yet, to justify an increase in loans, and borrowers being aware of the cautious movements of lenders, offer but little paper. The discount houses hold a large amount of means, and upon the resumption of the regular business, a comparatively easy money market may be expected, but under the most favorable circumstances it will require three or four weeks of quiet times to restore the equilibrium.

Rates of interest are unsettled and take a wide range, but strictly prime paper, when discounted at all by the regular houses, goes at 10@12 ₱ cent., and we do not hear of any great amount of this class of signatures in the street. A large amount of money withdrawn from banks, or that would ordinarily be deposited with bankers, has been distributed among merchants and manufacturers subject to call, or for a specified time. Confidence in the stability of these classes of business men, is naturally very strong, and this has been the means of establishing, for the time, a direct trade in money between those who hold surplus funds and men who use money in regular mercantile business. This tends to mitigate the difficulties caused by the partial suspension of discounts on the part of bankers.

Eastern Exchange continues scarce, and rates of premium range from 1@1½ ₱ cent. First-class signatures of bankers and merchants sold to-pay at 1¼@1½. The former draw very sparingly. Gold is 1¼ premium.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

Expressions of fault-finding, however just, are lost in a feeling of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1866. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

FIRST-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Organization Effected Without Disturbance.

Surrender of the Hards without a Show of Resistance.

Sharp-Shooting Among the New-York Delegates.

They Allow No Interference in their Domestic Quarrels.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

ALMOST A RIOT.

[DISPATCHES FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10—12 o'clock M.

The State Convention assembled to organize at 11¼ o'clock this day. Great excitement prevails.

All the leading men of the Stats are on hand, and among them DAN. S. DICKINSON, HORATIO SEYMOUR DEAN RICHMOND, S. B. JEWETT, PETER CAGGER, and other active participants in the old Hard and Soft controversy, from New-York.

FERNANDO WOOD is here in command of his forces. STEPHEN D. DILLAYE tried to get up a procession and serenade for him last evening, but fizzled.

Of members of Congress we have DANIEL E SICKLES, JOHN KELLY, ELIJAH WARD and JOHN COOK BANE, of the City; with EDWARD TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, and RUSSELL, from the western part of the State. The crowd is immense, and the contest virulent.

There are already five full delegations from your City—the Cooper, Savage, Small and People's, and one of the Independent People. The Cooper men have the inside of the track. The other four go neck and neck, and all that the Wood people hope for is a compromise: but the Cooper delegation say it is too late.

The time for negotiations has passed—the fight looks very ugly—the struggle for permanent Chairman will be between DAN. S. DICKINSON and HORATIO SEYMOUR. WM. TAYLOR, a moderate Western, will probably be elected temporary Chairman.

Woon is making desperate attempts to revive the Old Hard and Soft fight, but without success so far.

Conference Committees have been appointed on behalf of all the contesting Committees to open negotiations with the Cooper Committee, but nothing will come of it. On this you may rely.

The Cooper Committee is represented by Dan. E. Sickles, John Cochrane, Wm. D. Kennedy, Captain Rynders and Peter B. Sweeny. The Chairman of the four Conference Committees are for the Savage Brady, and James MacMahon; for Small, Conrad Swackhamer; Mr. Campbell for the People's, and Patsy Burns for the Independent People's.

The question of Tammany regularly will have to be met. There is no skirking it—no alternative, and the Cooper Committee will most probably be sustained.

The weather is glorious, and a Fair and Camp-meeting are both in full blast.

HEAD QUARTERS.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10—12¾ P. M.

The Democratic State Convention is organized without strife. DR. TAYLOR, of Onondaga, is elected temporary Chairman. The anticipated struggle between the former sections of the party has thus far been abandoned. Just before the meeting of the Convention, EDWIN CROSWELL, the leader on one side, waited upon DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and stated that as the Convention was clearly against his friends, they would not make any struggle for the offices of the Convention, but would yield the organization to the side represented by Mr. RICHMOND. Accordingly, at Mr RICHMOND'S request, Mr. CAGGER, a member of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Dr. TAYLOR, who was elected without a dissenting voice. The preponderating influence thus acknowledged, will no doubt prevent that struggle which would exist if the parties were more equally balanced. This indicates that the Cooper delegation will be triumphantly received.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10—A. M.

There is not much change in the programme this morning. The streets were alive with people all night. The Albany Keystone Club, with their cannon and the young Buck, Captain JAMES MCCROSSEN, paraded the streets and kept up firing until 4 o'clock in the morning. There is much apparent enthusiasm. DR. TAYLOR, the Chairman of the Barnburner State Convention of 1849, is now talked of as temporary Chairman, as more acceptable to Woon's and DICKINSON'S friends, than LUDLOW. A proposal has been made to admit five delegates each from the Cooper, Small and Savage delegations. The People's delegates, being regarded as self-constituted, are not taken into account.

The Wood Delegates got together in caucus in Room No. 119 of the Syracuse House this morning, and the Cooper or Sickles Delegates in Room No 112. The former proposed a plan of union by selecting eight persons from each delegation, ignoring the Savage and People's delegations. This plan they submitted to the Sickles Delegates, who peremptorily refused any compromise that did not settle the question of regularity of organization in New-York, on the ground that if matters were left as they now stand, double tickets must be run for the Senate and Assembly, and the large representation of New-York City in the Legislature may be thereby lost to the party. The matter will be left to the Committee in the Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10—P. M.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock. The New York delegates were all present. PETER CAGGER, on behalf of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated HON. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Onondaga, for its permanent President. There were some "ayes" and some "noes" in response, but the motion was carried. DEAN RICHMOND and JOHN A. GREEN were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

DR. TAYLOR made an address on taking the Chair, in which he expressed thanks for the honor done him, and alluded to the fact that this is the first Convention since the Presidential election. He congratulated the Convention on that triumph, declaring that the defeat in this State had been owing to the division of the party. He alluded to the course of the Republicans while in power; to the bankrupt condition of the Treasury; to heavy taxation and illiberal legislation; and declared that the triumph of the Republicans was only attributable to the unhappy differences of the Democracy. With union and harmony in the ranks, the Democracy would nominate a good ticket, and elect it. He declared that he accepted the post with diffidence, but would endeavor to discharge its duties impartially.

PETER CAGGER then made an explanation that he had misunderstood the arrangement made before the Convention met, which was that he should nominate Mr. TAYLOR for temporary Chairman only, and that EDWIN CROSWELL should then move to amend by nominating DELOS DE WOLF, of Onondaga, who was to decline and name Mr. TAYLOR for permanent President.

WM. H. LUDLOW moved to complete the organization by nominating an equal number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The Secretaries were then chosen, and JOHN A GREEN moved the nomination of a Committee to present the names of the Vice-Presidents to the Convention.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS moved that the Chair appoint the Vice-Presidents.

A Delegate called for the calling of the list of Delegates.

It was then called, and when New-York was reached a breeze commenced.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kings, moved for a Committee of Ten, to whom the New-York contest should be referred.

DANIEL E. SICKLES called the mover to order, saying the motion was not in order until the list was completed. He desired to hand in a list of the New-York Delegates.

Mr. THOMAS BARR also desired to hand in a full list of Delegates.

Mr. TAYLOR insisted on his motion amidst much confusion.

Mr. SICKLES walked to the Chair and handed in a list, saying, "I hand this as a full list of the Delegates from New-York."

Mr. BARR—It's not a list at all.

Mr. SICKLES—Let any person who contests it hand up another.

Mr. SHAW, of Otsego, moved that all contests not contested be called.

When the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR was called, it was greeted with cheers lasting several minutes.

After the list was concluded, Mr. FAIRCHILD rose to renew a motion, but Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, obtained the floor, and moved for a Committee of one from each Judicial District to whom the credentials of the New-York Delegates should be referred.

Mr. EDWIN CROSWELL moved to make the Committee of two from each District.

After much loud talk, in which TAYLOR and MULLIGAN, KINGS and RYNDERS, and JOHN KELLY and others took part, Mr. SICKLES said it was well known that all seats from New-York were contested in individual cases, and could not be settled alone, as the question involved the regularity of organization of the delegation he represented. He was perfectly contented that the Committee be formed, as he did not wish to disturb the harmony or interrupt the proceedings of the Convention by debating New-York troubles there.

The motion, as amended by Mr. CROSWELL, was carried amid shouts of "Question!" "Question!"

Mr. LUDLOW moved that a Committee of one from each District be appointed to report resolutions.

Amid much confusion he consented to have the motion laid on the table.

Loud calls were then made for the announcement of the Committee on the New-York seats.

The Convention here took a recess till 3 P. M., without the Committee being announced.

After the adjournment Mayor WOOD and Mr. TAYLOR, of Kings County, got on the platform and accused the President of partial and unfair conduct. Mr. TAYLOR was much excited, and said that neither the Chairman nor any other man should put him down or abuse him.

The President replied, mildly, that he had intended to act with entire impartiality, and if he had done otherwise it was an error of head, not of heart.

Mr. TAYLOR then entered into a controversy with Mr. SICKLES, declaring it was plain that he had the Chairman completely under his thumb. There was much excitement on the platform.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Just prior to the organization in the afternoon, DANIEL S. DICKINSON entered the Hall and was received with applause. The Chairman not having arrived, calls were made for DICKINSON, to which he promptly responded.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON said there was no statute in the State against disturbing a religious meeting; and he would not perhaps have disturbed this one, had he not come in to see how the delegates looked when assembled together, and to see a friend. It would not be right for him to interfere with matters here, but as the Chairman had not yet taken his seat, he might be excused for saying a few words in return for the kindness of his friends. He congratulated the Convention on the harmony preserved thus far, and trusted it would be continued and would lead to the nomination of a ticket that would be triumphant in the State.

They were all interested in thrusting from power the party miscalled Republican with its sectionalism and fanaticism. He alluded to the President's reply to Professor SILLIMAN and the forty-two other gentlemen of Connecticut, and declared it the greatest paper ever submitted to the people of a State since the days of Jefferson. It was a rebuke to a doctrine that had done more mischief than any other doctrine on earth. They, who had addressed the President through the Silliman letter, had received a reply calm and dignified, but penetrating to the very bones and marrow of fanaticism. The President would be sustained by the voice of the Country. He had given an answer, which rebuked with withering force not only those who initiated the act but all who sought by the false cry of philanthropy to undermine the rights of the people of all the States in the regulation of their own affairs. He called upon the Democratic Party to emulate the example of the President and pluck down that power which observed no rights and sought by false pretensions philanthropy to cover up the acts of their opposition. It was well known that New-York was once a Slave State, and that they had abolished the institution here without interference from abroad. He denied the right of this party in this State which he designated the party of Stafford-House morality, to interfere with the institutions of other States. All that the Democrats ask for the people of every other State, is that to them shall be left the government of their affairs. The Democratic principle is that man is capable of self government. That principle is not theoretical, but practical. It yields to all other States the right to do as they think proper in regard to Slavery as in regard to all other subjects. This is all the so called Pro Slavery Party demand, but our opponents say we will throw stones into our own neighbors' States. We will throw missives of "death and destruction" among them, but they do not go there, as would be the most manly course, but stand aloof from danger and make the attack from afar. It is enough now, however, to look to the affairs of the State. Here we find abuses enough to remedy. The business of the Convention was to nominate a ticket that would remedy the abuses at our own door. Let it be a ticket Democratic all over—on the top and bottom, inside and out, horizontally and diagonally.

Let it be a ticket that best showed its determination to ignore all factions by recognizing all factions. Unless it was such a ticket, it would not be worth electing. The prospect before the Democracy now is victory, for it is evident that the Republicans are on the point of evacuating power. It was the custom of armies when evacuating to steal everything they could lay their hands on. This the Republican Party had done. Mr. DICKINSON concluded by apologizing for his intrusion upon the Convention, whose President had now taken the Chair.

The Convention was then called to order.

Mr. GRIMES moved that the rules of the Convention be the same as the rules of the Assembly of the State—Carried.

A Delegate moved that the Democratic State Committee consist of two from each Senatorial District, and that the Delegation present select the names for such Committee. Laid on the table.

Mr. SHAW, of Otsego, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the New-York City Contested Seats are hereby instructed to consider and report upon the claims only of such sets of Delegates as willingly pledge a full and entire submission to the will of this Convention so far as it may decide upon the regularity of the Democratic organization of that city.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, when the question was put, but the decision was doubted.

Mr. SHAW stated that his resolution was intended to harmonize any difficulty resulting from rival sets of Delegates hereafter.

DANIEL E. SICKLES said, on behalf of the Committee, that he represented the old time-honored institution of Tammany Hall, and he begged to announce his willing acquiescence in the spirit of the resolution. He declared that the Delegation for which he spoke was ready to abide by the decision of the Convention in good faith, let that decision be what it might.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, of the Wood Committee, denied indignantly the power of the Convention to control the action of the Democrats of New York in any of their local organizations. There was not a Democrat in that City who would not vote for the ticket put in nomination by this Convention—but this Convention had no power over local matters. He came here unprepared with pledges and would make none.

It was wrong to anticipate the action of the Committee by a resolution leaning towards the Cooper delegation, and the gentleman who pretended to speak for that so-called "old and honorable" Tammany Hall Committee, feeling that the decision of the Convention would favor the Cooper Committee, took upon himself to pledge thousands of Democrats in the City of New-York to abide by the action of the Convention. He denied that the gentleman had power to do so. The true province of this Convention was to decide who were the representatives of the people, regularly elected; but, when they went beyond that, they would turn this Convention into an oppressive central power, whose authority would not be recognized by the Democrats of New York.

Mr. SHAW said he desired to repel the insinuation that the resolution had been introduced as an indorsement of the Cooper delegation. It bears no such thing upon its face nor in its design. He referred to the precedent of the National Convention, which had time and again decided upon the regularity of delegations, and had always adopted similar resolutions to this now offered.

Mr. COCHRANE did not rise to enter into any controversy about regularity or irregularity, or about Tammany Hall or its ontside. He regretted that the resolution, which struck him as eminently proper, had given rise to reprehensible remarks, which could not be suffered to pass without rebuke.

With regard to Tammany Hall, she needed no champion, and there was not a Democrat in the land who was fitted to stand forth as her champion. She stands prominently at the head of the Democracy of the State, and did not desire to claim honor for those who stood here as her representatives. The Committee that nominated JAMES BUCHANAN had sprung from Tammany Hall. This was no question of principle, but of regularity.

If this Convention was not the proper judge of the regularity of the appointment of its own delegates, anarchy must follow. The resolution was simply that, now and hereafter, the Democrats of New-York should abide by the decision as to regularity, in order that harmony might exist in future.

Mr. GLOVER rose amid cries of "question." He said he was one of four sets of delegates claiming seats here. He deemed it proper that all this discussion should be before the Committee and not in the Convention. He desired to say that Mr. SICKLES, who had been so loud in the praise of Tammany, should remember the time when he considered himself read down there, and was ready to denounce Tammany as irregular. He could say the same of the last gentleman who had addressed the Convention. Mr. COCHRANE, also, had turned against Tammany when Tammany sought to override the people.

Mr. WOOD rose to speak, but Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved the previous question.

Much excitement now prevailed.

Mr. WOOD continued standing, while Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who had first attracted the Speaker's eye, insisted upon the previous question.

The excitement became intense, and loud were the cries for "Wood," "Wood," "question," "question," the latter predominating largely.

SENATOR BARR—Well, let them gag me down if they dare! Let them put the previous question.

Mr. COCHRANE—I hope the previous question will not be pressed.

The CHAIRMAN—I must put the motion for the previous question if insisted upon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN then withdrew the motion, and Mayor WOOD took the floor and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

Mr. President: If anything could add to the grief I feel at the humiliating position the City of New-York presents to-day, in this Convention, and to the pain which it gives me to appear in a Democratic State Convention As a contestant of a seat, it is, Sir, that I am forced to rise to say one word on the question. Sir, the great City of New-York is entitled to her rights on this floor and to be heard in this body. I apprehend, Sir, that the collective representatives of the great Democracy of the Empire State are not prepared to ignore the representatives of that City, which gave so many thousands majority last Fall. I have risen to say that I deny the right of this Convention to decide any question except that immediately before it and legitimately matter for its determination.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a Convention called for the purpose of nominating a Democratic ticket of State officers, to be supported by the people in the approaching election. It has, in consequence of its character, the power of deciding who are and who are not members of its own body, and thus to settle the question of all contested seats, and that is the sole question that is before it now. The question is the settlement in the New-York case of the contested seats. It has been said that several other seats from other places in the State are also contested. This may or may not be so. If it is, the Convention have provided for it, as I understand, by a Sub-Committee on those cases.

The whole question, I say, to be now determined is whether John Doe or Richard Roe is entitled to a seat, which both of them claim; and to say which appears from the regular organization, and presents proper credentials. When, Sir, you go beyond that—when you go further than that—and enter into a discussion or attempted settlement of local differences, which may have arisen between the Democracy of New-York and Tammany Hall, then, Sir, you pass the boundaries of your duties, and tread upon dangerous ground. You are then travelling beyond your provinces, the exercise of which we stand ready to brand and condemn as a crime in our opponents. We have submitted no such question to you, for your decision, as that which the resolution seeks to cover. We have given you no——

Mr. SHAW (interrupting)—Mr. President, I withdraw the resolution.

Mayor WOOD—Then, Sir, I have not another word to say. [Loud cheers.]

WALTER R. JONES moved "that inasmuch as the masses of the Democracy of New-York are united in principles, and no principle being involved in the present struggle for seats in this Convention, by those representing the various organizations of that City and County, it is therefore the judgment of this Convention that the delegates from the different organizations of said City report forthwith the names of seventeen delegates to represent that City in this Convention."

JOHN KELLY said it was well know that every effort had been made to unite these Delegations in vain. There were four sets of Delegations, only two of which have any claim to regularity at all. He was a member of the Cooper Committee, but it would be absurd should this Convention decide the Cooper Committee an irregular organization. The Wilson Small Committee was the only regular Committee in existence. With regard to the question of quarrel of 1857, the seats of the Small Committee were contested by gentlemen who had interfered with the Small Committee at the time when disturbance took place in Tammany Hall. He proceeded to explain the quarrel and difficulty in Tammany Hall of which sprang the Cooper Committee, and of the action of the Reform Convention. He said there was a gentleman on this floor, who, by introducing an amendment in that Convention, had laid the groundwork of all the troubles now existing in the New-York Democracy.

The Committee of the Convention he believed would have to adopt the plan proposed in Mr. JONES'S resolution, or one like it, if they wished to settle the difficulty in New-York. He moved to amend his resolving that eight members of the Cooper Delegation and eight members of the Small Delegation, be selected by each delegation, and these sixteen elect a seventeenth delegate, and that they be admitted at the New-York Delegation. He stated that the Small Committee had ten voters for every one of those of the Cooper Committee. He then moved his amendment.

Mr. COCHRANE rose to a question of order.

It was now proposed to take the subject out of the hands of the Committee, and decided in another way. Much confusion now prevailed—a dozen persons speaking at once—MORANGE, RYNDERS, WALTER R. JONES, and others, endeavoring to obtain the floor.

The Chair rapped order in vain.

Mr. MULLIGAN asked if the rules of the Assembly guided this body.

Mr. W. R. JONES insisted upon the floor; and the Chair decided that the question was in order, and Mr. JONES entitled to the floor.

Mr. MULLIGAN rose to a point of order. No persons not members of the Assembly were allowed to address that body, and should not be allowed to address this body.

Mr. SICKLES rose to speak first, when Mr. MORANGE interrupted him in a loud voice, insisting on being heard first.

The wildest confusion now prevailed, amounting almost to a riot.

A member called for the Sergeant-at-Arms.

DAN. SICKLES walked to the front of the platform, and called upon the President to decide who had the floor.

THE CHAIR—I have already decided that Mr. JONES has the floor.

All the delegates now rushed forward to the space in front of the Chair, and for several minutes a fight seemed inevitable.

WALKER R. JONES insisted on his right to be heard, but the noise rendered it impossible.

Cries now resounded of "Hear JONES," "Let SICKLES speak," with calls for the Sergeant at Arms.

The confusion beggars description, whole crowds of delegates pushing forward from the back of the Hall, and many leaping on the platform.

Mr. MORANGE figured conspicuously in the disturbances, shouting at the top of his lungs.

One New-York delegate leaped on a seat and shouted with stentorian lungs that drowned every other noise, "Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard." Having evidently accomplished his purpose he took his seat again amidst roars of laughter.

Mr. SICKLES made an effort to speak, but was again put down by the riotous confusion of the Delegates.

A member having obtained the floor, moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Cries were made for the ayes and nays; and the Chairman said he would put no motion until the Convention were seated. After order was partially restored the roll was called—excluding the New-York Delegation.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by the following vote; nays 54; ayes 46.

Amidst much confusion Mr. SICKLES took the floor. He understood that the vote just taken conveyed an expression of a feeling of the Convention in favor of making these delegations reconcile difficulties. He was willing to accept it as such, and abide by that expression. The Cooper Committee were willing to pursue this course, and he should so have stated if he could have sooner obtained the floor. But the fault of the resolution was that it touched only the difficulty here, and left untouched the difficulty at home. He had hoped to have presented to the "lion-hearted" Democracy of New-York union upon all matters of regularity and nomination. He hoped the motion would be unanimously adopted.

ERASTUS W. GLOVER, on behalf of the Peoples' Delegation, desired to say that they were willing to agree to such an arrangement as contemplated by the resolutions, as amended by Mr. KELLY. If such a settlement were made, the Peoples' Delegation were ready to stand one side, and yield the right they supposed themselves to have to seats on that floor.

The resolution was then adopted, as amended by Mr. KELLY, which amendment had been accepted by Mr. JONES.

Immediately upon the declaration of the result the confusion was resumed, and amidst the noise the Chairman put, in an inaudible voice, a motion for a recess till 7½ o'clock P. M., which was declared carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. MCCLELLAND, of Columbia, said it was wholly impracticable for the delegates from Columbia County to decide the question of contested seats of that county. He moved that a Committee be appointed to whom the matter be referred. Carried.

The Committee appointed was: Messrs. Searing, of Queens; Warren, of Rensselaer; Odell, of Fulton; Sylvester, of Lewis; Beebe, of Tioga; Jones, of Livingston; and Champlain, of Alleghany.

Mr. EDWIN CROSWELL moved for the appointment of a Committee of two from each judicial district on the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW said there was a resolution to that effect already on the table, and that was to be taken up and acted on at the proper time.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kings, moved to amend by providing that the different delegations from the judicial districts choose their own members of the Committee.

Mr. LUDLOW said that he hoped no such amendment would prevail. It was not a proper course to pursue. He was proceeding when he gave way to

HORATIO SEYMOUR, who rose and was again greeted by loud cheers. He rose to call attention to one point that was overlooked. It had always been the habit to send out a ticket not endorsed only by the President and Secretary but also by the Vice President. He hoped it would not be departed from. He saw around him many prominent and eminent Democrats who also would do honor to the platform, and whose names would go abroad and strengthen it. He thought that the proceedings were now far enough advanced to allow this course without it wrong to any.

When the New-York delegates came in they could name their Vice-President. He moved, therefore, that the different delegations proceed to elect a Vice-President from each. Carried.

Mr. LUDLOW continued: He thought no proposition should be tolerated to take the appointment out of the hands of the President. No person, he should imagine, would make such a proposition unless actuated by a want of confidence in the Chair.

Mr. TAYLOR denied that he had any such feelings or that he entertained any doubt of the Chair, but he was in favor of taking power always from one man and conferring it on the people. It was eminently proper that the Judicial Delegations should choose their own members in that Committee, and he was confident he spoke the sentiments of the President when he said he would be gladly relieved from responsibility.

Mr. LUDLOW—Open the question, then. I call for the ayes and noes.

Cries of "No, no," and loud counter cries of "Yes, yes."

Mr. MULLIGAN, of Queens, rose to a point of order. They had no complete list of delegates, and could not properly take the ayes and noes. Who knows anything about who is a delegate and who is not? Any person might answer as the names were called.

Mr. SHAPSCOTT, of Cayuga, urged the propriety of calling the Ayes and Nays on so important a question.

The Chair then put the motion to amend, by giving the selection of the Committee on Resolutions to the different delegations, and the same was lost by Ayes 35; Nays 69.

The Hards voted in the affirmative and the Softs in the negative.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. SHAW, of Otsego, moved that when the Convention adjourn, this evening, it adjourn to meet again at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning; and then proceed to nominate a ticket for State Officers. Carried.

Mr. MULLIGAN moved to adjourn.

A delegate moved to take from the table the resolution providing for the election of a State Committee by Senatorial Districts.

Mr. SPENCER, of St. Lawrence, moved to amend, by resolving that the delegation from the Judicial Districts be authorized to present the name of two delegates to form a State Democratic Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the morning Convention words occurred between Capt. RYNDERS and Mayor WOOD, by the former telling the latter that it was disgraceful in the chief magistrate of the City to impeach the integrity and impartiality of the President of the Convention.

The change in the first proposed arrangement as to permanent organization was made with an understanding between EDWIN CROSWELL and DEAN RICHMOND, the former conceding TAYLOR as the permanent President.

The Boot, Shoe and Leather Trade of Boston.

From the Boston Traveller.

Boston is now the largest Shoe market in the world, and her sales exceed by millions of dollars those of any other city on the globe. Recently there has been a canvass made by a number of gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and it has been ascertained that there are 218 wholesale and jobbing boot, shoe, and leather dealers in Boston, whose

Yearly sales amount to	$34,100,000
106 hide and leather dealers, whose yearly sales amount to	25,650,000
To which we add the sales of retailers, &c.	1,390,000
And we have the sum total of	$61,140,000

Which is the gross amount of yearly sales of all shoe and leather houses who have offices and stores in Boston. Of the shoe houses,

4 do a business of over	$1,000,000 annually.
2 do a business of over	800,000 annually.
9 do a business of over	500,000 annually.
38 do a business of over	200,000 annually.
Of the leather houses	
3 do a business of over	$1,000,000 annually.
3 do a business of over	800,000 annually.
7 do a business of over	500,000 annually.
34 do a business of over	200,000 annually.

The whole number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather in our State, is estimated to be about 80,000.

Compared with the sales twenty, or even ten years ago, the above figures show an enormous increase, and prove exclusively that the Boston market is unrivaled. Western and Southern merchants manifestly appreciate the extraordinary inducements which Boston offers for the purchase of boots and shoes; for, notwithstanding the constant exertions of the merchants of other cities, by various artifices, to secure the trade, it still flows on as if controlled by a natural and inevitable law, to Boston. This flow of trade being natural and not forced, comes without exertion on our part; and, although the contentions of others may at times veer some portion of it from its proper course, yet, when left to itself, it seeks the central mart, as surely and as promptly as the magnet seeks the pole. Hence, our merchants, confident in the permanency and stability of the trade, have no fears, no prejudices or jealousies respecting the tradesmen of other cities, as they are among our best customers, their supply of goods being obtained in our market.

The attention of Boston merchants has, of late, been engaged in the endeavor to secure the more prompt transmission of goods; and the Board of Trade has, by its Committee, made arrangements with the different roads and lines of steamers, whereby direct, continuous, and expeditious routes have been formed, circulating throughout the Western and Southern States; and it has also, in connection with its Inland Insurance Company, authorized agents at prominent parts in the West, who give particular attention to forwarding all Boston goods which may be lying in freight houses at different stations; thus securing to Boston freight a more speedy transit.

These facilities for the shipment and transit of goods, together with the many superior advantages which Boston, as a producer, offers for the sale of them, give entire satisfaction to Western and Southern merchants, as they can rely upon receiving their goods expeditiously, and upon buying them cheaper than they can be bought in any other market.

CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE OF SENATOR RUSK.—A gentleman just from Texas has communicated to us facts bearing on the recent melancholy death of Senator RUSK, which throw more light on that sad event than all else concerning it we had previously learned. It seems that he was suffering at the time most grievously from a carbuncle on the back of his neck, which, for sixty days, had baffled the skill of his physician, and bade fair, unless arrested soon, to terminate in his death. He had been suffering intensely from it on the day he committed the fatal act, and it was believed by those surrounding him that the agonies of the disease, added to his belief that it would deprive him of life in less than thirty days, had much to do in bringing about his resolution to make away with himself.—*Washington Star.*

Amusements.

MR. TOM TAYLOR'S last novelty, called "Victims," was produced at Miss LAURA KEENE'S on Monday, and repeated last night for the third time, with gratifying success. It is a good play, well put together, neatly written, and suggestive of a domestic lesson, which many respectable people may consider advantageously. Of actual plot there is but little, but with an elegant economy, which does not suggest poverty, Mr. TAYLOR makes it go a long way. The object of the piece is to show married people, in general, that the burdens they bear are very often of their own imposing; to teach them that grumbling is generally out of place, and that those who are the heaviest afflicted are invariably the least complaining. There are two sets of characters—*Mr. Merryweather*, a stock-broker, wedded to a delicate creature, who imagines herself a victim, simply because she reads sentimental poetry, and her husband does not; and *Mr Fitzherbert*, wedded to an industrious little body, whom his neglects and abuses, simply because he is a poet, with a soul surcharged with the divine afflatus. The defect in the opposite characters of these personages is, that they fail to see the heroic in their own little worlds, and are constantly straining their eyes to find it elsewhere. *Mr. Fitzherbert* imagines that he sees a divine fitness in making love to the poetical *Mrs. Merryweather*, and the latter loathes the common place impulses of her honest, straightforward, and unsuspicious spouse. *Mr. Fitzherbert* is so ashamed of his industrious wife, who with her nimble fingers earns the caloric which keeps the pot boiling, that he preserves the secret of his marriage and likes a sneak makes love to *Mrs. Merryweather*. The latter, however, makes the acquaintance of *Mrs. Fitzherbert*, and learning her story without knowing the relationship which exists between the lady and her favorite poet, patronizes her, and introduces her to society. At a party, all the characters are brought together. *Mr. Fitzherbert* recognizes his wife, and undergoes an internal struggle which results in moral purification. *Mrs. Merryweather* discovers the character of one supposed victim, and instinctively analyzes her own claim to misery, which results of course in the exaltation of the excellent *Merryweather*, and the resumption of domestic happiness on a large scale. These materials, slight in themselves, are blended together with consummate skill, and are leavened with a couple of comic characters, a weak-minded man and a strong-minded woman, the former played by Mr. JEFFERSON with much tact; the latter by Miss WELLS with unnecessary bluster. Strong-minded women are not necessarily strong-muscled, or strong-fisted.

Miss KEENE plays the heroine with naturalness and truth, and the other characters are sustained by the members of the stock company. The Comedy does not suffer at their hands. It was completely successful last night. The house was well filled.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mlle. ROLLA has not needed much assistance from the ballet master since her arrival in this country. The pieces in which she made her *début* have attracted overflowing houses, and have nipped in the bud extensive managerial intentions. People did not ask for novelty, but as novelty is a respectable tradition, Mr. NIBLO determined to produce his quantity, and on Monday came out with a new piece called "Acalista." It was in this that Mlle. ROLLA made her success in London, and it is ingeniously constructed for the purpose. *Acalista* is a pupil of dancing in a French Terpsichorean Heaven, where she enjoys the benefit of instruction from the Three Graces and other powers. She is so unfortunate as to have a dream whilst in this pleasant abode, a dream of a new kind of dance. Delighted with its passion and grace, she interprets it to the Goddesses; but they can see nothing in its Spanish character to commend it to their sympathies, and they prohibit its introduction. Notwithstanding this prohibition, *Acalista* indulges in an occasional surreptitious *pas*. In the end she is kicked out of Heaven for her pains, but fortunately tumbles on a spot where the transcendentalism of Spanish dancing is understood. Here she excites the wildest admiration, and finds a husband, and is otherwise made whole. There are some excellent *ensembles* and fine scenery. The dancing is, of course, all that can be desired.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night Mlle. FERZZOLINI makes her appearance in the tragic rôle of *Lucretia Borgia*, supported by VESTVALI, GASSIER, &c., in the leading characters. The Opera—interesting on all occasions—is particularly so on this, determining, as it does, the pretensions of a celebrity.

VIEUXTEMPS.—The first concert of Mr. THALBERG'S now season is announced for Tuesday of next week, and will introduce to our public for the second time the renowned and incomparable VIEUXTEMPS, one of the best violinists of the age. The prices of admission will be the same as last season, and the sale of tickets commences to-day. Those who desire to be present at the first Concert will do well to procure their tickets as soon as possible.

CRICKET.—NEW-YORK *vs.* ST. GEORGE'S.—The match between the New-York and St. George's Clubs was concluded yesterday in favor of the latter Club. The total score was as follows: New-York—First Innings, 107; Second Innings, 99; total, 206; with 3 wickets to fall. St. George's—First Innings, 57; Second Innings, 192; total, 249. The match was not played out for want of time, but play being called, and New-York failing to send their last man on in time, the laws of the game gave the match to the St. George's. It was a splendid display of cricketing on both sides, and a finely contested match.

The New-Yorkers promise to have their men on the ground to-morrow morning—confident of success, in wiping off the score. The refusal to send a man in, being a question of time (6 o'clock) which the New-Yorkers claimed as a precedent of last evening—although the umpires who have complete control of drawing the strings, had arranged that they should play as long as the game could be carried on with fairness to both sides. We shall have something more to say about the match if the game is not played out.

NEW-YORK FIREMEN IN MONTREAL.—The Montreal *Argus*, of the 10th inst., says: "A large body of the Firemen of New-York, accompanied by DODWORTH'S splendid band, arrived last evening by the *Jenny Lind*, from Ogdensburg. They were received on the wharf by the Montreal Fire Brigade, and marched, forming an imposing procession, through the principal streets of the City to Coleman's Montreal House, where they have taken up their quarters. The fountain in Custom House square was brilliantly illuminated by COLEMAN, and set in motion, producing a brilliant effect.

A ball, on a large scale, was given to them at the City Concert Hall, last night. It was numerously attended, and the whole passed off with great *éclat*. Dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour, we believe. The refreshments were liberally provided, and every part of the arrangements was excellent.

THE NEW COMET.—The Comet which was first seen at the Cambridge Observatory on the night of the 23-24 of August, has been constantly increasing in brightness ever since its discovery and is now visible to the naked eye in the constellation Bootes, in Right Ascension 15 h. 41 m. North Declination 33° 22'. It has now been under observation in nine evenings, namely, the 26th and 31st of August and the 5th of September, have been selected for the computation of its elements by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, Esq., formerly assistant at this Observatory. From the elements computed by Mr. TUTTLE, it appears that the Comet was at its least distance from the earth on the first of September, and was then distant from us about fifty millions of miles: it will reach its perihelion on the 29th of this month, and will then be about fifty millions of miles from the sun. Its motion is retrograde, and the inclination of the plans of its orbit, 62°—lon. of Perihelion, 113° 31'—and lon. Ascending Node 30° 31'. This is evidently not the great Comet which made such a brilliant display in the year 1244, and whose return has been looked for some time between the years 1856 and 1860,—but its elements somewhat resemble those of a comet discovered by PONS in November 1818, the principal difference resting in the longitude of the ascending node. The more exact details will be given elsewhere.

W. CRANCH BOND.

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, 1857—Sept. 9.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET—Loss $9,000.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of store No. 132 Pearl street. The building extends to Water-street; the second floor is occupied by HENRY E. MORING, merchandise broker; and the first floor as a cigar importing establishment. The fire was confined to the first floor. Loss by fire and water, about $9,000. Insured.

Republican City Convention—Election of Delegates to Syracuse.

The Republican City Convention for electing Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 23d inst., assembled last evening at the Republican Committee rooms, No. 650 Broadway. The Convention was called to order by M. N. JONES, of the Third Ward, who nominated AUGUSTUS F. DOW, of the Ninth Ward, as temporary Chairman. He was elected, and JAS. M. TUTHILL, of the Fifth Ward, was appointed Secretary. It was then resolved to read over the list of Delegates as published in the TIMES. On calling the Eighth Ward, JAS. W. SIMONTON rose and presented the credentials of himself and associates, as contesting Delegates. At the call of the Fourteenth Ward, the credentials of JOHN FITCH, THOMAS BENNET and JOHN L. KENNEDY, as contesting Delegates, were presented. The roll having been called, it was resolved to refer the credentials to a Committee of Three. The Chair appointed as such Committee, Messrs. JONES, of the Third, SMITH of the Ninth, and BENNAM of the Third Wards. These gentlemen having retired, soon returned reporting all credentials regular except in the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, and that in the Eighth Ward they recommend that the delegation, headed "G. OTTIGNON," be admitted, the matter having been already decided in another Committee. The report was accepted, and it was then resolved that one of the delegations from the Eighth Ward be allowed ten minutes to address the Convention. It was also resolved that the same course be adopted with the Fourteenth Ward.

Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, of the Eighth Ward, was the first speaker. He knew that there was no time to hear and decide the case in one evening. He did not rise, therefore, to state the matter, but merely to protest against its being decided on testimony taken somewhere else. His association was resolved to keep the matter open, and notwithstanding the case had been once decided against them on inadequate testimony, they were resolved to bring it up again before some other body before many months, in a manner which could not be disputed.

Mr. A. H. STOUTENBERGH spoke for the other delegation. He claimed that they had been properly elected, their meeting had been held according to the rules of the Central Committee, while

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Trial of Plows and other Field Implements—Implements in Power Hall—The Rodolphe-Arab Horses from Barbary—Awards of the Syracuse Reaper Trial—Meeting of the National Press.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

The plows, cultivators, harrows and corn-planters, were tried in the field to-day, with the dynamometer attached, where necessary to test draft. Our Agricultural Societies are very generally coming to acknowledge that these useful instruments, which accurately measure the amount of power consumed by competing machines, are of first importance in enabling the Judges to arrive at correct conclusions. All exertion of animals causes a sure and recognizable waste of their physical substance, and whereas this must be supplied by fresh quantities of food, it follows, of course, that the machine that will accomplish a given amount of work with the least draft is most profitable to the farmer.

It is very gratifying to notice how large a crowd of persons is continually passing through the Power Hall, examining the machinery, and comparing the working qualities of different implements. As you enter the fair-grounds one of the first things that attract attention is the heavy column of smoke rising lazily from the smoke-pipe of the "Irving holler," which supplies the steam for the engines; and the rolling whirr of the revolving shafting, and the buzz, clash and hum of various machines, make a combination of sounds very agreeable to the ear of a practical man.

Entering the eastern end of the building, we see several of FAIRBANKS' well-known platform scales; a very bright, well-made, copper still and worm; marbleized iron mantel-pieces; water pipes of cast iron, and sundry other articles of a miscellaneous character. One of the most meritorious machines is a Farmer's hand loom, which is self-operating throughout. It throws its own shuttle, manages its own weft, treads the treadle, and the only labor it leaves to the weaver, is to move backwards and forwards the lever; so that a child can make as good cloth with it, as the most expert weaver can by the old loom. By a simple corn wheel it can be made to weave several varieties of cloth, one after the other. It was awarded a silver medal and diploma.

We have here corn-planters of every diversity of pattern, planting at two, three, four or five feet apart; broad-cast sowers, that whirl the grain to a width of thirty feet, and grain drills that deposit it in parallel rows a few inches apart. A number of the reaping machines that competed at the trial at Syracuse, N. Y., in July, are on exhibition; some of them working their gearing by the appliance of belts. Among them are the Kentucky harvester, and the Atkins Automaton rake.

There is an apparatus designed to carry the sawdust directly from the saw, to feed it into the furnace under the boiler of the saw mill. It is called HEMINGTON'S self-feeding apparatus, and consists of a series of slat-partitions on an endless belt, which catch the sawdust or chips that may be fed into the top, and carry it through a box about twelve feet long, to a mouth of cast iron, through which revolving fans cause it to fly out into the furnace, into the walls of which the cast-iron frame of the mouth is built.

Outside the building are corn and cob mills hard at work grinding ears of corn into fine and coarse meal. HAINES, FESS & Co.'s "Little Giant," "Granger's Magic," and the "Star" mills are in earnest competition. Messrs. HAINES, FESS & Co likewise exhibit their new Chinese Sugar Cane Mill, crushing the canes of Sorgho and Imphee each day, and making syrup at night of the juice expressed.

M. RENTLINGER, of Louisville, has a splendid carriage in the implement tent; and HUGGINS & Co's very well made and tasteful light buggies and carriages.

A new washing machine, exhibited by E. P. Fsears, of Indiana, is worthy of notice. The "suds" are made for it, as for ordinary washing; the clothes are squeezed between two board surfaces perforated with holes, the one board being grooved and the other made with elevations corresponding to the grooves. The suds are forced through the fibres of the clothes by this plan, and it is said that the cleansing is thoroughly accomplished.

HOOLE'S rotating harrow is a new thing and may prove useful. It consists of a circle of wood held together with cross beams, all of which are studded with stout steel teeth; an iron bar bent around like a clevis and fastened by a stout bolt passing through holes in it, allows the harrow to revolve freely as the team travels forward, and the whole surface of the ground is harrowed and cross-harrowed at one operation by the opposite lines of travel of the teeth on the circle and cross-beams.

JAMES BARWICK has a really good husking machine which will rapidly cut off the husk from an ear of corn, and subsequently tear it into pieces and leave it in fit condition for stuffing mattresses. Any one who has enjoyed the luxury of sleeping on a good new corn husk mattress, will join with me in wishing success to the machine, albeit the old gentleman exhibiting it keeps up a continued clatter with his "unruly member," and tries to be entirely too witty on a small stock of the article.

W. P. THOMAS, of Wayne County, Ind., a poor and apparently deserving mechanic, exhibits an excellent harness for confining refractory horses whilst being shod. It is perfectly safe and strong, and will doubtless prove instrumental in saving life.

SAWYER'S hoop machine, made at Fitchburg, Mass., is a very excellent thing. With a speed of the planirons of two thousand revolutions per minute it turned off to day six whisky barrel hoops per minute. The hoop-pole passes between a succession of rollers of a wedge-shaped iron which splits it exactly in the middle, and the halves are subsequently passed along in another machine, in continual contact with revolving plane irons which cut off smooth the hoop to an equal thickness throughout.

A very useful and well-made portable engine of eight horse-power, made by the Newark Machine Works at Newark, Ohio, is at work outside the building, turning two or three threshing machines; and a forty horse-power engine made by the same company furnishes the entire power requisite for turning to shafting throughout the building.

A very neat cast-iron fountain, supplied by a hydraulic ram, is sending up graceful jets to cool the atmosphere around it, and is kindly regarded by hot and dusty visitors.

One excellent feature in the management of the grounds is the abundance of hogsheads full of nice, cool water, for visitors, and abundant supplies for the stock. The chief and assistant marshals render most efficient aid in carrying out the daily routine of duties.

At noon to-day a meeting was called in the Amphitheatre of the representatives of the Press, for the purpose of expressing our hearty thanks for the unusual courtesy which has been extended to us by the Local Committee. Mr. WM. W. FOSNOCK, of the *Spirit of the Times*, New-York, was called to the Chair, and, after an organization of the meeting, Mr. FOSNOCK, in a brief but eloquent address, paid high tribute to the local press for the kindness we had met with at their hands. Mr. HOLMES, of the St. Louis *Republican*, offered the following resolutions:

At a meeting of the members of the Press from abroad, present at Louisville for the purpose of attending the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the United State Agricultural Society, it was cordially and unanimously

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of the members of the Press are eminently due to Mr J. O. OSBORNE and Mr W. E. HUGGINS, of the Committee of Reception of the Press, for the very courteous and acceptable manner in which they have dispensed the civilities of their position.

Resolved, also, That the members of the Louisville Press, generally, whom we have found characterized by qualities which adorn the editorial profession and commend them to our most friendly respect, our thanks are due for many kind attentions and gratifying hospitalities.

Resolved, also, That our visit to Louisville on this occasion will be cherished among the delightful reminiscences of the past.

At the same meeting it was also unanimously

Resolved, That, as the sense of the members of the Press present, the Field Marshal of the Day, Col. J. HENRY THOMAS, and his assistants, are, in an especial manner, entitled to the thanks of the vast assemblage, gathered at the Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society for five successive days, for the admirable manner in which they have discharged the responsible and arduous duties of their office, and for the uninterrupted good order which has prevailed on the Fair grounds.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Louisville City papers.

The Chief Marshal made a very handsome response to the resolution of compliment to himself and aids, assuring the members of the Press that they always might feel confident of a hospitable reception in Kentucky.

At one o'clock P. M., President WILDER announced the awards of the Jury at the Syracuse Trial, prefacing the same with a few happy remarks. The premiums are as follows:

AWARDS FOR REAPERS.

First Premium—To C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, Ill., a gold medal and diploma.

Second Premium—To Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., Manny's patent, a silver medal.

Third Premium—To Warder, Brokaw & Child, of Springfield, Ohio, a bronze medal.

Diploma—To Jonathan Haines, of Pekin, Ill., for Illinois Harvester—a diploma.

AWARDS TO COMBINED MACHINES.

First Premium—To Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., Manny's patent, a gold medal and diploma.

Second Premium—To E. M. Osborne, of Buffalo, N. Y., a silver medal.

Third Premium—To Warder, Brokaw & Child, of Springfield, Ohio, a bronze medal.

HAY OR COTTON PRESS.

First Premium—To Wm. Deering & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for a *Stationary* Parallel Hay Press—a silver medal and diploma.

First Premium—To Wm. Deering & Co, of Albany, N. Y., for a *Portable* Parallel Hay Press—a silver medal and diploma.

GRAIN CRADLES.

First Premium—To H. Robinson, of Lafeyette Square, Ontario county, N. Y.—a bronze medal.

SCYTHE SNATHS.

First Premium—To Frost, Burke & Co, of Springfield, Vt.—a bronze medal.

HAY RAKES.

To John Hatch & Cook, of New York, for superior Hay Rakes—a certificate of merit.

THE ARAB HORSES.

Immediately after the dinner the vast amphitheatre was crowded to repletion with persons eager to see these "children of the desert." Seven of Mr. KERR RICHARD'S sleek were introduced into the arena, and commanded the utmost admiration. They are perfect beauties in form, grace, and every other imaginable quality. The efforts of Mr. R. in introducing this valuable stock into Kentucky are meeting with merited success. No one can say that he has seen the best horses in the world until he has witnessed such a display as that of to-day. The Arabian horses are as far ahead of other breeds as can well be, both in fleetness, hardihood of constitution, and power of endurance. *Messoud*, one of the stallions in to-day's "ring," has been ridden by YERBY, his former owner, over the burning desert for one hundred and eighty miles without a drink of water, and that in a single day, and in another great emergency the noble animal actually ran two hundred and fifty seven miles in twenty-four hours. This seems almost incredible, but there stands the animal, a very king in appearance; eyes flashing bright as a star, nostrils wide expanded to snuff the air, and the dainty feet continually lifted and put down, as if life were quivering in every nerve, and his powers were eager to be tried.

The banquet at the Galt House to-morrow evening promises to be a grand affair. The Governors of Kentucky, Illinois and other States, and the Vice-President of the United States, will make addresses, and the beauty of Louisville (and such angelic beauty as it is, too!) will be there. This brilliant festive scene will appropriately terminate the successful exhibition which is now rapidly approaching its end. Nothing has occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. The weather has been remarkably propitious, and the attendance quite large. As one who has shared in the hospitality of her sons, and been delighted with the magnificence of her agricultural districts, I say, and say it quite heartily, "Three cheers for old Kentuck."

H. S. O.

The Last Day of the Show—Imposing Cavalcade of all the Premium Horses—A Look Through the Cattle-Stalls—Suggestions—The Grand Banquet.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 6, 1857.

When I have noticed the peculiarly favorable weather that has been enjoyed by this Show throughout, the questions are there "special Providences?" and if so, is the United States Agricultural gathering worthy of a special Providence? have frequently intruded themselves upon me. Only a day or two before the commencement the streets of Louisville were deluged with down-pouring torrents of rain, and now that the great entrance gates of the Fair ground have but barely closed, and the clink of glasses at the festal gathering of last evening have just died away, portentous black clouds come creeping up the Ohio river and over the low hills and wide forests of Indiana opposite. It was so at Syracuse and so at Philadelphia last year. The Syracuse Reaper and Mower trial commenced on Monday; and on Sunday evening we were wetted with a heavy shower, and on the following Monday, as the Judges were riding to the hotel from the examination of the last reaper, again "the rain descended and the floods came," although the whole week had been one glorious sunshine. At Boston, Springfield, Ohio, and Springfield, Mass., with the exception of a single day at Boston, it has been the same auspicious weather, [and to this fact, perhaps, more than to any other, may be attributed the rapid growth and present influential position of the Society, which is acknowledged by the nation as a representative of its majesty in agriculture.

Such of the crowds of visitors as resided in distant States and were desirous of reaching home before the Sabbath, began to leave town as early as Friday, and steamboats, stages and railroad cars, were loaded with passengers and baggage. For this reason the grounds were not so crowded as on previous days, but in proportion to the population the attendance was larger than at Philadelphia. In the Amphitheatre the day was occupied in examinations of the horses, thorough-bred, draft, imported and native stallions, and brood mares. The trial of agricultural implements was carried on by Superintendent HOLMES, the floral and machinery halls were visited by crowds, the Chinese Sugar cane mill of HAINES, FESS & Co continued its revolutions and attracted its accustomed throng; and at the hour of 6 o'clock, as the slanting shadows of the trees in the grove crept over the lawn, and stray sunbeams crowding between the thick-set trunks fell upon and gilded the ornamented sides of the Amphitheatre building, the bell sounded out the long-expected signal, the gates were thrown open and a splendid cavalcade of prize horses of all classes came into the ring. The double teams led the van, single buggy horses followed, and behind them a long train of stallions, geldings, mares, fillies and ponies filed around the arena to the inspiring sound of the music of the band in the central pagoda, and the tumultuous applause of the multitude. It was a grand sight; one to be long remembered, and a fitting spectacle to close the fair. As crash after crash of the cymbals, and roll after roll of the drum burst forth above the more melodious sounds of clarionets, bugles and ophicleider, and the sonorous bass of the trombones, the excited steed would rear, and utter defiant neighings, stretch out his fore feet in a straight line before him and then paw up the turf as if impatient to be freed from the restraint of his groom. I counted seventy eight horses in the ring at once.

I have learned a useful lesson by coming to Kentucky, in regard to the best method of displaying stock at fairs. It must be perfectly apparent to every reflective Eastern man that the examination of stock and all other animals is most beneficial when it can educate the greatest number of people, and as our old method of examining the animals standing in their stables and immediately outside them, necessarily permits no one except the judges, or at least but a very limited number, to witness the examination, there is a manifest superiority in the Western practice, which, whilst it greatly increases the isolation of judges from intruders and allows of more complete display of the points of the animals, at the same time permits eight, ten or twenty thousand persons, farmers and city persons, men, women and children, to be a portion of a jury of examination, and by their united verdict ratify or annul the decision of the Board of Judges. By thus introducing class after class of animals, and making one breed succeed the other, the interest is unflaggingly maintained throughout the day, and a whole army of people are made familiar with the appearance and points of good cattle, horses, and other domestic animals. Thus very effectually is accomplished the mission of an agricultural society—popular education—and if the rule be adhered to that no award on agricultural implements and machinery shall be made except upon the result of a thorough working trial in toe field, the greatest possible efficiency will be given to the labors. Let us earnestly hope, then, that the New-York State Society, as the most influential agricultural local society, will recommend its county branches to make a move towards this desirable change, and thus prepare the way for its general adoption.

Another suggestion worthy of respectful attention is that made by the Implement Committee which had in charge the Syracuse Reaper Trial. The gentlemen composing it have recommended to the society to make any future trial of harvesters one of the separate competing implements before a selected committee of capable gentlemen, who shall appropriate one or two months, if necessary, to travel from State to State, and try the machines entered upon farms near their place of manufacture, giving to each as much time as will insure a thorough test of its merits, taking their notes in full upon all the different points of merit and from their field-book reports make up a decision at the close of the examinations. By commencing with the most Southern machine and following the harvest as it ripens further and further North, all could be tried. The entrance fee should be large enough to defray the traveling expenses of the Committee. By this very excellent plan of the Implement Committee, thousands of dollars would be saved to exhibitors, each machine would be rigidly put to its work, and the expense of large trials avoided. The Syracuse trial was so large a one as to be somewhat unwieldy to the committee making one for the first time, and many machines were debarred from competition, because of the considerable expense of transportation, and the necessary neglect of business.

I looked through the herds of Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, the Devon herd of C. A. ELY, Esq., of Elyria, Ohio, and the Hereforde of WM. H. LOTHAM, of New-York.

Mr. ALEXANDER'S yearling white bull *Grand Turk*, 2d, promises to be equal to anything in this country. Mr. THORNE'S herd not excepted. I think his hide is the best I ever put my hand upon; compact, firm and yet perfectly mellow to the feeling, it proves that his progeny will make very superior beef cattle, the meat being finely marbled and fine in fibre. He was calved in Kentucky, by the imported cow *Frances Fairfax*, and got by *Grand Turk*. Mr LOTHAM, as a Hereford man, and consequently an opponent to the claims of the Durhams, told me that this animal was, without exception, the most promising one of any breed he had ever seen; and considering his peculiar championship of the Herefords, no testimony could be stronger.

Young, as her Scottish name signifies, is a beautiful animal. She is four years old, imported two years since, but on the present occasion was not entered for premium. By her side she has her calf, *Duke of Airdry*, three weeks old, and perfect in shape.

Chance 2d, a white cow with brown ears, is mother to a calf which in one month took on two hundred and fifteen pounds of flesh, and in the succeeding two weeks and three days additional, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The cow *Mazurca* is mother of two prize trim heifers. For her Mr. ALEXANDER paid $3,025.

Imported cow *Forget Me Not* took the first prize in her class. She is eight years old, and, as might be expected, a splendid animal.

The cow *Duchess* is considered by Mr. ALEXANDER'S foreman the best cow in the herd, and she is as near a perfect model of a cow as could be found. She was purchased at Townley Park, England, in the County of Lancashire. She breeds regularly, is six years of age, and is mother to the 2d *Duchess of Airdry*.

Vulture is an imported cow, nine years old. She has never been beaten at shows either in England or this country, until this time, when she was judged inferior to two others of the Alexander herd.

The twin heifers, *Mazurcas* 3d and 4th, twenty-one months old, took the first and second prizes, and are beautiful enough in form and proportions to warrant the enthusiastic reception they met in the ring when shown.

Besides these splendid Durhams, Mr. ALEXANDER shows a few Ayrshires, a flock of Southdown sheep—six ewes and four rams—and one remarkably fine Cotswold ram, eighteen months old.

Mr. SOTHAM'S herd of Herefords were taken out of the pasture field and brought here for exhibition without any preparatory feeding. They are, as might be expected, very low in flesh and scraggy in appearance, but, for all that, have carried off a number of prizes. One defect in the nature of the short-horn cattle, and in which Hereford men claim the superiority of their favorites, is that, however fine they may be, there is, generally speaking, a bad development of "the crops," the portion of the animal from which the choicest meat is taken.

Mr. SOTHAM exhibits a heifer not yet three years old, the mother of two calves. *Blossom* is a well-formed, four-year old, with well proportioned legs, straight back and good round shoulder point.

Mayflower, a cow nine years of age, takes the second premium. His principal bull, *Charles II.*, was purchased in England by GEORGE CLARK, of Springfield, N. Y., and took the second prize at this Fair because of his being in such low condition. His heifer, *Tube rose*, three years old, is not on exhibition. A calf, *Prudence*, twelve months old, takes the second prize.

Mr. C. ARTHUR ELY, of Elyria, Ohio, exhibits a fine herd of Devons, which he has been raising and collecting with good judgment and care. Unfortunately, I lost my notes, taken in Mr. ELY'S herd stables, and am unable to notice the animals at length because of their removal.

The grand banquet of the Society was held at the Galt House this evening, and was a most brilliant and successful affair. The closing of the mail compels me to defer until to-morrow a detailed notice of the speeches of President WILDER, the Governor of Kentucky; Secretary GUTHRIE, late of the Treasury Department; General THOMPSON, Col. PRESTON, Major BEN: PERLEY POORE, and others.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Prof. Morse's Account of the Disaster to the Cable.

From the New-York Observer.

Professor MORSE communicates to his family the following diary of his voyage during the laying of the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph:

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, AT SEA, }
Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857—11 A. M. }

* * * *Aug. 13, 6 P. M.*—We have just had a fearful alarm. Stop her! stop her! was reiterated from many voices on deck. On going up I perceived the cable had got out of its sheaves, and was running out at great speed. All was confusion for a few moments. Mr. CANFIELD, our friend who was the Engineer of the Newfoundland cable, showed great presence of mind, and to his coolness and skill I think is due the remedying of the evil. By rope-stoppers the cable was at length brought to a stand still, but it strained most ominously, perspiring at every part large tar-drops. But it held together long enough to put the cable on its sheaves again.

Aug. 12, Noon.—At 3:45 yesterday morning, in lat. 52 30, long. 1730, Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer, went on deck; our ship was going at the rate of 4 miles 2 fath. per hour, and the Cable running out at a greater speed, perhaps at the rate of 5 miles the hour. *Mr. Bright spoke to the man in charge of the brakes, asking him what strain was upon the Cable, to which the answer was returned, about 3,000 pounds. Mr. Bright directed him to put 100 pounds more of force upon the brakes, to check the speed of the Cable. This was demurred to by the man for a moment, who expressed a fear that it would not be prudent. Mr. Bright, however, persevered in his orders.* The brakes were applied with the additional force, which suddenly stopped the wheels of the paying-out apparatus, and of course brought the force of the unchecked speed of the ship as an addition to the strain. At this time, too, there was a moderately heavy sea, which caused the ship's stern to rise several feet, and to the same degree to fall; when the stern fell, the Cable, under its immense strain, went down into the water easily and quickly, but when the stern was lifted by the irresistible power of the succeeding wave, the force exerted upon the Cable, under such circumstances, would have parted a Cable of four times the strength. Hence it is no wonder that our Cable, subjected to such a tremendous and unnatural strain, should snap like a pack-thread. It did snap, and in an instant the whole course and plan of our future proceedings were of necessity changed.

How many visions of wealth, of fame, and of pleasure were dependant for their realization on the integrity that little nerve-thread, spinning out like a spider's web from the stern of our noble ship, and (in view of the mighty forces of steam, and waves, and winds, and mechanism, brought to bear upon it,) quite as frail. Yet, with all its frailness, nothing could exceed the beauty of its quiet passage to its ocean-bed, from the moment we had joined it to the shore end, until *the fatal mistake of Mr. Bright, which caused the breaking of it asunder.* The effect on ship-board was very striking. It parted just before daylight. All hands rushed to the deck, but there was no confusion; the telegraph machinery had stopped, the men gathered in mournful groups, and their tones were as sad, and voices as low, as if a death had occurred on board. I believe there was not a man in the ship who did not feel really as melancholy as if a comrade had been lost overboard. I feel sorry for Mr. BRIGHT; he justly and magnanimously frees all on board from blame.

What we shall now do this season is doubtful, until we reach shore and have communication with the Company.

You will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that part of my last letter, and all of this, has been written in my berth, which I have not left for 3 days. The accident to my leg in the Cove of Cork is the cause, when engaged in connecting up the two halves of the cable. Although apparently slight, I took too much exercise with it, and consequently have now been compelled to lie quiet. I do not suffer, except from the irksomeness of the confinement, while so much of interest has been enacted on deck, which I have not visited since the parting of the cable. My hurt on the leg is healing kindly and rapidly.

Aug. 13, 3 o'clock P. M.—A beautiful day, and we are now under full steam and sail for Plymouth. The *Agamemnon* and *Susquehanna* are in sight, for the same destination. The *Cyclops* took Mr. FIELD to Valentia yesterday, and the *Leopard* at the same time sailed for Plymouth, leaving us yesterday to make several important experiments, bearing upon the Atlantic Telegraph, which consumed nearly the whole day. I was unable to be on deck, but I learned the results, which are for the most part, very satisfactory. Our accident will delay the enterprise, but will not defeat it; I consider it a settled fact, from all I have seen, that it is perfectly practicable; it will surely be accomplished. *There is no insurmountable difficulty that has for a moment appeared, none that has shaken my faith in it in the slightest degree.* My report to the Company as co-electrician shows everything right in that department; we got an electric current through till the moment of parting, so that electric connection was perfect; and yet *the farther we paid out the feebler were the currents*, indicating a difficulty, which, however, I do not consider serious, while it is of a nature to require attentive investigation. The amount of cable we had paid out when it parted was 334 nautical, or 384 geographical miles, and the depth of the ocean at the place was 2,000 fathoms, ascertained by the *Cyclops* yesterday in sounding. This is as deep, within 2 or 3 hundred fathoms, as any part of the track we are pursuing to Newfoundland, and the length of submarine cable paid out is the longest as yet laid in the world.

The Captured Indians—Writ of Habeas Corpus

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Sept. 3.

The five Indians captured by Captain STARKEY and his company were held in confinement until Wednesday afternoon, without any charge being preferred against them. On Monday, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Hon WM J. CULLEN, proposed to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and have them brought before Judge NELSON, to be discharged from custody, unless some complaint should be made out against them. M. E AMES, Esq., was employed as attorney for the Indians, and the writ was not applied for, under the assurance that charges would be preferred against them. Tuesday passed without any charges being made, and, on Wednesday afternoon, the writ was issued, and served about 2 o'clock P. M. The Indians were about being delivered up, and were taken part of the way towards the Judge's Chambers, but were, from some pretext, taken back to their quarters in the Armory.

The Attorney-General, we understand, gives it as his opinion, that the Indians should be remanded to the county where their alleged crimes were committed. (Chisago County.)

A return to the writ of *habeas corpus* was made out late yesterday evening, by Attorney-General EMMET, on behalf of the Territory, affirming that the Indians were held in durance on a complaint to be entered by Capt. STARKEY, before the authorities of Chisago County, for the murder of FRANK DONNELLY, and that he was about removing them to that County, to be delivered up to the authorities.

The names of the Indians held in imprisonment are SHACCTA, CHE-HO-KAN-DO, HAN-KIN-KIN, NAT TAM AE, and KA-O-KAN-DA: the first named being charged with the murder.

The Judge had left his Chamber when the return was made out, and consequently the return will come up this morning before him.

MISSIONARY SHIP.—The Baptists of Boston have formed a "Mariners' Bethel Mission Ship Company," and propose to build a first class ship, to be called the *Adoniram Judson*—one half of the profits of the enterprise to be given to missions, and the other half to be given to stockholders.

Mrs. Cunningham Indicted by the Grand Jury for Feloniously Producing a Heir to Dr. Burdell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 10.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

This morning the Grand Jury came into Court and presented the following long, but interesting indictment, against Mrs. Cunningham:

State of New York, City and County of New-York, ss.—The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That one Harvey Burdell, in his lifetime, to wit, on the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1857, and long before, was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in certain messuages and tenements with the appurtenances, which he had acquired and taken by purchase, situate and being in the City and County aforesaid, and being that real estate known as houses and lots Nos. 2 and 31 Bond-street, in said City and County; and that the said Harvey Burdell, being in the City and County aforesaid, on the 31st day of January, in the year last aforesaid, died so seized of and in the said messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, without disposing thereof by his last will and testament to any person or persons whatsoever, and so died, without leaving lawful issue, or father and mother him surviving.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: That she, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, then and there well knew, were the following persons, collateral relatives of him the said Harvey Burdell, deceased, to wit: His brothers, William Burdell, James Burdell, and Lewis Burdell, of the whole blood; and his sisters, Alice Bulen and Mary Ann Fields, and the children of one John Burdell, a deceased brother of him, the said Harvey Burdell, who were named respectively Anna Margaret Burdell, Emily Louisa Burdell, and John Charles Burdell, and the children of Esther McKee, a deceased sister of him, the said Harvey Burdell, respectively named Mary Esther McKee, Clarinda McKee and James McKee, and were the only persons who were then, and are at the date of this presentment, in being.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: That she, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, at the Ward, City and county aforesaid, feloniously and fraudulently, intending to intercept the inheritance of the said real estate aforesaid, whereof he this said Harvey Burdell died, seized as aforesaid, from the collateral relatives and heirs named aforesaid, and being the persons lawfully entitled thereto, did upon the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the Ward, City and county aforesaid, knowingly, feloniously, and fraudulently, produce a living infant of tender age, and did, then and there, feloniously and falsely pretend that the said infant was then and there the child of, and had been born of parents who were respectively, her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, as its legitimate mother, and him, the aforesaid Harvey Burdell, as its legitimate father; whereas in truth and in fact, as she the said Emma Augusta Burdell, then and there well knew, the said living infant child, so as aforesaid, by her feloniously produced, and falsely pretended, was not the child of the said parents, or either of them, but in truth and in fact was the child of one Elizabeth Anderson

said Emma Augusta, knowingly and fraudulently, feloniously produce to one Ann Barnes, then and there being a certain living infant child, she, the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Emma Burdell, falsely and feloniously, then and there pretending to the said persons, that the said infant was then and there born of the following parents, to wit: Of her the said Emma Augusta Burdell, as mother and wife, and of one Harvey Burdell, deceased, as father, and to whom the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Emma Augusta Burdell, falsely pretended to have been in his life-time lawfully married; —the said child being by law, if the child and born of the said parents entitled to inherit certain real estate, situated in the State of New-York aforesaid, whereof he the said Harvey Burdell had died, seized as of en estate in fee simple, and without devising the same, and without leaving lawful issue father or mother him surviving, —but the said infant child so as aforesaid produced, in truth and in fact, as she, the said Emma Augusta, then and there well knew was not the child of the said parents or of either of them, but was the child of one Elizabeth Ann Anderson; and she the said Emma Augusta, then and there, in pursuance of the fraudulent and felonious production as aforesaid of the living child as aforesaid, and of the false and felonious representation of or pretence as to its parentage as aforesaid, and of her marriage aforesaid feloniously intended then and there to intercept thereby the inheritance of the said last mentioned real estate, had died seized as aforesaid away from one William Burdell, a brother of him the said Harvey, who was then and there living, and from certain other collateral relatives, whom the said Harvey Burdell, on his decease left him surviving, and who were the persons lawfully entitled to such inheritance, and of whose existence she, the said Emma Augusta, then and there well knew, and to vest the said inheritance in the said infant child, whereof she might be guardian by nature and ultimate heir, all of which premises aforesaid, the Jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, charge to be a felonious offence against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

Tenth Count.—And the Jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present: That the said Emma Augusta Burdell, late of the Fifteenth Ward of the City and County of New-York, widow, afterwards, to wit, on the 4th day of August, 1857, wilfully and feloniously, did fraudulently produce to one Samuel H. Catlin, then and there being, a certain living female infant, which she, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, then and there feloniously, falsely pretended to have been born of, and to be the living child of the body of her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, as its mother, and of Harvey Burdell, deceased, the father of said child, to which Harvey Burdell, deceased, she had claimed to have been, on the 29th day of October, 1856, in his life time, lawfully married.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: That the said female child, if in truth and in fact, it then and there was the child of the parents aforesaid, lawfully married together, to wit, of her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, as its mother, and of Harvey Burdell, deceased, as its legitimate father, would be entitled to inherit real estate, to wit: of the said Harvey Burdell had died seized, as of an estate in fee simple, absolute, and without devising the same, to wit, one house and lot, situated in the Ward, City and County aforesaid, and known as No. 31 Bond street.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: That the said female infant child, so as aforesaid, feloniously fraudulently produced, and falsely pretended by her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, was not, in truth and in fact, the child of the said parents to wit, of the said Harvey Burdell, and her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell nor of either of them, as she, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, well knew, but was the living child of the body of one Elizabeth Ann Anderson.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: That she, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, in so, as aforesaid, feloniously and fraudulently producing aforesaid, the said living female infant child aforesaid, and in so, as aforesaid, falsely pretending it to have been born of the parents aforesaid, thereby feloniously intended then and there to intercept the inheritance of the said last-mentioned real estate aforesaid of him, the said Harvey Burdell, in favor of the said female infant child, as pretended heir, and away from the heirship of one William Burdell, one James Burdell, and one Lewis Burdell, each a brother of him, the said Harvey Burdell, deceased; and of Alice Bulen and Mary Ann Fields, both sisters of him, the said Harvey Burdell, deceased; and one Foster Hanmon, a brother of the said Harvey Burdell, deceased, and Anna Margaret Burdell, lately Louisa Burdell, and John Charles Burdell, the only children of John Burdell, deceased, a brother of said Harvey Burdell, deceased; and Mary Esther McKee, deceased, a sister of the said Harvey Burdell, deceased, who were then and there the collateral relatives of the said Harvey Burdell, deceased, who were the persons lawfully entitled to the said inheritance.

All of which realities and premises last aforesaid are against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the State of New-York, and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

Filed the 10th day of September, 1857.

The People vs. *Emma Augusta Cunningham, alias Emma Augusta Burdell.*

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney,

A true bill.

PHILETUS H. HOLT, Foreman.

More Arrests Against Mr. Thompson—Bail Given.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Geo. H. Bussing and Daniel Correy vs. *John Thompson.*—Judge Duer yesterday afternoon granted an order of arrest on the suit of the plaintiffs, and in favor of A. B. Dehuman for $4,000, and mr. Hesel. The they sent this draft to the defendant for collection on the 25th inst., on which day he received from the drawers the full amount thereof. That the defendant called on Mr. Thompson upon the 7th instant and demanded the proceeds of the bill, but that he refused to pay, his only excuse being that the bill failed, although admitting that he had received the full amount as stated.

The affidavit further alleges that the plaintiffs were not indebted to the defendant, and that he only held the bills as their trustee; that on the Monday previous to the 25th of August, Thursday, Thompson was insolvent, and on the morning of the 26th he told several persons that he should stop payment on that day.

That Thompson received, and held, and still holds, this $4,000, in a trust or fiduciary capacity, for the plaintiffs, and has wrongfully detained the same and converted it to his own use. That he has therefore been guilty of fraud.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 10.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE LOWER CLAIM—DECISION OF THE COURT ON THE MOTION TO EXCLUDE EXTRA COUNSEL—OPINION OF JUDGE ROOSEVELT—MR. WHITING ADMITTED.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen,* &c. of *New-York.*—This morning Judge Roosevelt rendered the following opinion upon the motion to exclude Mr. Whiting from the case as counsel.

ROOSEVELT, J.—A motion is made on behalf of the Comptroller, as the chief financial officer of the City, and as citizen and a tax-payer, and one of the members of the corporate body denominated the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the ultimate of which, in effect, is to obtain a perpetual stay of proceedings on a judgment for about $200,000, entered up, as both substance alleges, by a quasi confession, without any just or real cause of action against the City.

Two preliminary objections are raised: first, that the presiding Judge is not holding a Court; and secondly, that the applicant has no standing in Court.

The answer to the first objection is, that by the 401st section of the Code it is declared that every application for an order in a motion, and this motion is the First Judicial District, with the exception, (which this is not,) may be made to the Judge or a Justice out of Court."

As to the second objection it is contended that the Comptroller, whether officially or individually, cannot be heard on mere affidavits. That he must file a regular formal Bill of Complaint, and that such bill must be filed on behalf of all other tax-payers as well as himself.

Whether a person not a direct party to a confessed judgment, but complaining of its injurious operation on his interests, shall be heard summarily in informal affidavits, or be put to the more serious remedy of a bill in equity, depends, according to the settled practice of this Court upon the special circumstances of each particular case, to be adjudged of after the affidavits on both sides have been read.

The more usual course in modern times, especially in this State has been to grant the same relief on motion as might be obtained by formal suit. 4) Johns R. 191, 2 Kernon, 216.)

If the fact can be sufficiently ascertained from the affidavits, a duplicate suit is unnecessary. But if, on the papers presented, the facts are involved in doubt and contradiction, the Court may either order a reference, where a cross-examination of the witnesses can be had, or leave the parties to a formal Bill of complaint, with its consequent pleadings, issues and trial by jury or otherwise, as the law may require.

To determine therefore, the course to be taken, it is obvious that all the papers must first be read.

On the decision being rendered, Mr. Whiting read the affidavit of Mr. Flagg, setting forth the facts of the proposal for property, and the subsequent conduct of the matter. The affidavit has already been published. Also, the affidavit of the Surveyor who surveyed the property in question. Mr. Whiting occupied the greater portion of the day, arguing that the contract was made in fraud, and all the proceedings taken in reference thereto were illegal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Wisconsin Bank vs. *John Thompson.*—Yesterday Judge PEABODY granted an order of arrest holding the defendant to bail in this suit in the sum of $6 500. In both the above cases we understand that Mr. Thompson promptly furnished bail in the specified sums.

SUNDAY LIQUOR DEALERS.

THE PAIGE HABEAS CORPUS.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF RECORDER SMITH.

Discharge of the Prisoner from Custody.

The Matter to be taken on Certiorari to the Supreme Court, General Term.

Yesterday morning the Recorder rendered his decision in this case, at his private office. He held that the prisoner was entitled to discharge from custody, on the ground that the commitment was defective, as by the express provision of one section of the Excise Law it was made imperative that the accused should appear before a committing magistrate before an indictment could be found by the Grand Jury, and the section had not been complied with. Mr. Paige was present with his counsel when the Recorder commenced to read his decision, but the District-Attorney did not arrive before he had read for some time, as the former was engaged in another *habeas corpus* case before Judge Peabody. The following is the decision *in extenso:*

The People vs. *Daniel S. Paige.*—On the 4th inst. application was made to me for a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. By the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, it appeared that the defendant was in custody, in default of bail in the sum of $200, upon a commitment issued by Justice Connolly, which commitment was predicated upon an indictment for an alleged misdemeanor—the charge being for selling liquor on Sunday. On the return to the *certiorari*, it appeared that the indictment was filed on the 11th of August. The indictment was returned as the cause of the commitment. It does not allege that the defendant was licensed to sell, as an inn, tavern or hotel keeper.

The traverse of the defendant to the return on the writ of *certiorari* is as follows: "The defendant, by his attorney, traverses and denies the return, and the sufficiency in law thereof, and further denies that the indictment is sufficient cause for his detention and imprisonment, and denies that the indictment is in the custody of the District Attorney by the rules of the Court of General Sessions. And the defendant further alleges that the indictment is void on its face, in this, that it does not charge or describe against the defendant any offence; and the defendant further alleges that the indictment has been surreptitiously obtained and against the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857. And the defendant further alleges that no complaint was made against him before any magistrate, and that he was not arrested or brought before any magistrate charged with the violation of any of the sections of the aforesaid act, as required by the 16th section thereof. And the defendant alleges that he has had no opportunity to elect to be tried before a magistrate as provided by the 16th section of said act; and defendant further alleges that in violation of the provisions of said act he has been illegally arrested and deprived of his liberty without notice and without opportunity to give the bail of $100, as provided by the 16th section of said act, but has been required to give bail in the sum of $200, contrary to the provisions of said act."

To this traverse the District Attorney demurred, on the ground that there were no facts stated therein which would warrant the discharge of the defendant. The legal effect of this demurrer is to admit the allegations of fact, as set forth in said demurrer.

The facts, therefore, upon which I am to pass in this case, are as follows: On the 11th day of August, 1857, an indictment was filed in the Court of General Sessions, charging the defendant with a misdemeanor in selling liquor on Sunday, the 9th of August, contrary to the statute; that such indictment was found without a preliminary complaint before a magistrate, and the arrest of the defendant as provided in statute 16 of the act; that the defendant was held to bail in the sum of $200 that he was in custody by virtue of a commitment predicated upon the indictment in default of giving bail in that amount. It was also conceded by the respective counsel that the defendant had not obtained a license to sell liquor as an inn, tavern or hotel keeper.

The District-Attorney moved to discharge the writ on the ground that the indictment was a record imputing verity upon its face, and that it could not be quashed into or impeached collaterally.

It is not necessary in order to secure to the defendant his rights under the writ of *habeas corpus* or *certiorari*, that this proposition should be controverted. It is made the duty of the officer before whom a party is brought upon the writ, to examine into the facts contained in the return, and into the cause for the confinement or restraint of the party; and upon such examination it is his duty to remand, or to discharge or bail, in his discretion, if the offence be bailable. He may, in his discretion, discharge on nominal bail, or he may discharge the defendant on his own recognizance. The object of the hearing is, to place the officer in possession of the facts, that he may judiciously exercise his discretion. Therefore, although the indictment cannot be discharged by the Judge at Chambers, still, if upon the hearing, he comes to the conclusion that the allegations in the indictment do not constitute an *offence in law*, it is his duty to exercise his discretion upon the question of bail to its fullest extent.

The questions at issue in this case are important ones. Many indictments which were found at the last term of the Court under similar circumstances, are still pending in the Court of General Sessions, the legal questions upon which are the same as are involved in this.

This indictment is found under the 21st section of the act, entitled "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857. This section is as follows:

"No inn, tavern or hotel keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday or on the any day upon which a general or special election or town-meeting shall be held, and within one quarter of a mile from the place where such general or special election or town-meeting shall be held in any of the villages, cities or towns of this State, to any person whatever as a beverage. In case the election or town-meeting shall not be general throughout the State, the provisions of this Section in such case shall only apply to the city, county, village or towns in which such election or town-meeting shall be held. Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned in a county jail, work-house or penitentiary not more than twenty days."

It is a principle well settled that all penal Statutes must be construed strictly—that nothing can be taken by implication against the party to be affected by them. Under the denomination of penal statutes within this rule, are included "Statutes which give a summary remedy, those made in derogation of the common law. Statutes which impose restrictions upon trade or common occupations, or which levy an Excise tax on the citizen." As common law it is not an offence to sell liquor, "and in the construction of Statutes made in derogation of common right, men should be taken not to extend them beyond the express words of their clear import." It was contended before me on the argument that the defendant was not the keeper of an inn, tavern or hotel, or licensed to sell liquors. The 21st section applies to such persons and such persons only. Courts have not the power to correct defective legislation. Their duty is to administer the law as they find it—and where it is ambiguous to interpret it by certain recognized rules and principles.

In order to make the 21st section applicable to the indictment, it would be necessary for the Court to add to it the words—"or any other person." As the section now stands, those only who are licensed to sell incur the penalty of misdemeanor for selling on Sunday. This may not have been the intention of the Legislature, but it is the *letter of the law.* In remedial statutes Courts may give a liberal and extended meaning in order to carry the intention of the Legislature into effect; but the reverse is the rule in the construction of penal statutes. The act under consideration is highly penal, and it prates out specifically certain penalties for different offences committed under it. Section 13 declares that "whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines in quantities less than five gallons at a time without having a license therefor, granted as herein provided, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence."

It cannot be contended that for a violation of that section a party can be legally indicted. This section applies to all who are not licensed who sell in quantities less than five gallons, and supersedes all other statutes upon that question.

The 14th section prescribes the penalty for selling without an inn, tavern or hotel keeper's license, and declares that "Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines, to be drank on his house or shop, or any out-house, yard or garden appertaining thereto, or shall suffer or permit any such liquors or wines to be sold by him, or under his direction or authority, to be drank in his house or shop, or in any out-house, yard or garden thereto belonging, without having obtained a license therefor as an inn, tavern or hotel keeper, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence."

Under this section also there is a specific penalty; but the offence is not declared a misdemeanor, and, therefore, is not indictable. In the 16th section the language is different, and the violation of part of that section is expressly declared to be a misdemeanor, and the penalty is prescribed.

The 16th section points out the manner in which offence under the act shall be brought to justice. This section is plain and specific in its provisions. It makes it the duty of every sheriff, under-sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, policeman, or officer of police, to arrest all persons actually engaged in violation of the provisions of the act, and forthwith to carry such persons before any magistrate, to be dealt with according to the provisions of the act. It points out the duty of the magistrate. It gives the party charged the privilege of being tried before the magistrate, or giving bail to appear at the Sessions or Oyer and Terminer. It fixes the amount of bail at $100. It directs the magistrate in all cases to examine the complaint, and to transmit the affidavits, &c., taken before him, to the District-Attorney, and the District-Attorney is directed to prosecute the offender.

The 20th section makes it the duty of Courts to instruct Grand Jurors to inquire into all offences against the provisions of the act, and to present all offenders under it. By the act of 1855, the Special Sessions of the City and County of New-York have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanors, *unless the defendant elects to be tried by the General Sessions.* That act is still in force. The fact that the Grand Jury are directed to present all offenders under the Excise law, does not conflict in any manner with the act of 1855, above referred to. It means no more or less than that they are to entertain all complaints legally presented, and present all offenders legally charged. I have in all cases since the passage of the act of 1855, called the attention of Grand Juries to its provisions, and instructed them that they had no right to entertain complaints in cases of misdemeanors, unless preliminary proceedings had been taken before a magistrate. I so instructed them at the time when this indictment was found. I so decided in the case of the People vs. Edgar and others; and had a motion in this case been made before me to quash this indictment when the same was presented, I should have granted it upon the ground that it was illegally formed. The defendant having been denied a substantial right guaranteed to him by the statute.

It was suggested on the hearing that the violation of a penal statute was made a misdemeanor—that is so, in all cases where the statute does not prescribe the penalty for the offence, but in these cases only. Under the act in question the penalty is prefixed specifically in all cases; therefore this general provision of the statute does not apply.

The only penalty for selling liquor *without a license,* to be drank on the premises, &c., either on Sunday or on a week day, is prescribed in the 13th section. That section does not declare the sale to be *a misdemeanor,*—therefore it is not an indictable offence, though the penalty is severe. The 21st section expressly declares it to be a misdemeanor to sell in violation of that section. The remedy to punish the party violating section 14, is by an action for the penalty brought by the Board of Commissioners of Excise.

Entertaining these views as to the act under consideration, I should consider it my duty to discharge the defendant upon his own recognizance, if the commitment was regular. But the commitment is illegal. By the commitment it appears that the defendant is in custody in default of bail in the sum of $200. The statute fixes the bail at $100.

I therefore order that the defendant be discharged from custody by reason of the irregularity of the commitment. If upon this collateral hearing the question as to the validity of the indictment could be entertained, I should not hesitate to discharge the defendant upon the ground that the offence charged was not indictable under the act.

Mr. Hall—Then your Honor discharges on the sole ground that the commitment is defective?

Recorder—That is the sole ground on which I order a discharge. Although, for the purpose of properly presenting my views in regard to this case I have reviewed the law. The views expressed in this decision will be found in accordance with the instructions I have always given to the Grand Jury in reference to the Liquor Law.

Mr. Hall then gave Mr. Taylor notice of his intention to carry all the papers on a writ of *certiorari* before the General Term of the Supreme Court,—so that the case might be argued next week.

The only case tried yesterday was that of Patrick Nally, charged with arson in the first degree. On the 17th July last about midnight, he set fire to the premises in which he dwelt, No. 269 West Sixteenth-street. He confessed the crime at once, and told a neighbor that he would have done so before, if he had not been afraid to burn his (the neighbor's) horses. Three witnesses deposed to his idiotic state of mind, and under the direction of the Court, with the consent of the District-Attorney, a formal verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity, was rendered. The defendant was sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

The Court adjourned for the day.

The Effect of a Release.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

In the matter of the Estate of Catharine Thurston, deceased.—By the will of Catharine Thurston, admitted to probate in the year 1830, the income of her estate was given to her daughter, Mary Horn, during life, and on her decease the capital was directed to be divided among her children. Letters testamentary were issued to James Jenkins, one of the executors, and after his death, James Horn, the husband of the life-tenant, was appointed administrator with the will annexed the 29th of May, 1839. Mrs. Horn died in the year 1840, and the present application is made by the husband and administrator of Mrs. Cockroft, one of her daughters, to compel an account and distribution of the estate. The administrator with the will annexed of Mrs Thurston, pleads in bar a release executed by all the parties interested, bearing date the 2d of August, 1852, discharging him from all causes of action, "and particularly from any claim or demand" against him "as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Catharine Thurston, deceased." The consideration named in the release is "one dollar."

I am now required to determine whether this release is a bar to an account. The relation of the parties deserves attention. The Court should always regard transactions between parent and child with sufficient scrutiny to see that there has been no undue parental influence: but, on the other hand, the expenses of maintenance and education afford a motive, in connexion with filial affection, for concession and abandonment of claims by children against parents. Therefore voluntary contracts or obligations entered into in order to promote the general welfare or preserve the peace of families, are supported when they seem reasonable and do not appear to have been unduly procured. (Wycherly *vs.* Wycherly, 2 Eden, 175; Young *vs.* Peachy, 2 A. and R., 258; Carpenter *vs.* Hewit, 1 Eden, 338.) Again, it is a fundamental principle in equity that a trustee cannot act for his own benefit in any matter connected with the trust. He may purchase from his *cestui que* trust but the transaction should be viewed with the greatest jealousy, and will not be sustained unless there was such a full and fair exposition of all the circumstances that it is manifest no advantage was taken. Indeed, judges of high authority have declared that it would have been wise to have interdicted such purchases altogether. Fanning *vs.* Darcus, 2 J. C. R. 566.) As an early period the rule was adopted in this State that a trustee cannot be permitted to purchase, unless he has first fully discharged himself from his office, and placed himself in circumstances to make a fair contract, (Ex parte Allaire, 2 Caines, cain Error, 153.) Such transactions, says Chancellor Kent, are set aside, without weighing the presumption of fraud, "on the ground of the temptation to abuse, and of the danger of imposition inaccessible to the eye of the court." (2 J. C. R., ubi supra.) Still further, in case of a release, where the *cestui que trust* has been an infant, equity continues its protection even after majority, until such time as the party has acquired all proper information. 2 Seabouse on Bannister, 10 Vesey, 466; Walker *vs.* Symonds, 3 Swins, 1 69; Osmond *vs.* Fitzroy, 3 P. Wms. 131; Hicks *vs.* Hicks, 3 N & R. 274; Kobee *vs.* Sneyd, 2 Mall. 283.) The *cestui que* trust in all cases must be fully cognizant of all the facts and circumstances, and of the manner they would be treated in equity. (Adams *vs.* Clutterbuck, 10 Vesey, 466; Walker *vs.* Symonds, 3 Swins, 1 69; Osmond *vs.* Fitzroy, 3 P. Wms. 131; Hicks *vs.* Hicks, 3 N & R. 274; Kobee *vs.* Sneyd, 2 Mall. 283.) The *cestui que* trust in all cases must be fully cognizant of all the facts and circumstances, and of the manner they would be treated in equity. (Adams *vs.* Clutterbuck, 1 R. & M. 445; Rues. R. 297; Cockerell *vs.* Cholmeley, 1 R. & M. 445; Bennett *vs.* Colley, 2 R. & R. 232, Lord of Cheetham *vs.* Jonesen, 3 Vesey, 146; Power *vs.* Lost Leader, W. Ch., 3 Mad. R. 363.) Chancellor Kent, in the case of Twitchell *vs.* Twitchell, 1 Paige, 228, says: "The *cestui que* trust is entitled in all cases to a full account of the trust property, and of the manner in which it has been managed, unless he has been guilty of gross laches in coming into a court of equity to assert his rights, or unless he has, with full knowledge of his rights, released the trustee from all liability to account." Now, it is not pretended that any other consideration passed between the parties on the execution of the release pleaded in this case than that named in the instrument. It is not alleged that the Administrator had filed an inventory, or rendered an account, or made even an informal exhibit of the condition of the estate; or that in any manner, directly or indirectly, the legatees were cognizant of the extent of the interests they were signing away. Indeed, up to the moment the Court is not informed by any proof whether the assets were one or a hundred thousand dollars. The effect of the release, if held valid, is the same as if the Administrator had purchased the property, and yet a purchase under such circumstances would not be upheld. In substance, the Trustee has become a purchaser of the whole estate bequeathed to his children, for the sum of one dollar, without disclosing the value of the assets, and still refusing at this time to exhibit an account. This is the present shape of the controversy, as presented on the single plea of a release. Of course, when the account is rendered, and circumstances tending to elucidate the transaction, if there be any, are shown, the act may possibly be considered as reasonable, and not be disturbed. But as the affair stands now on the release alone, without any explanation, it becomes my duty to order the Administrator to file his accounts. The Surrogate having authority to award payments of debts, legacies and distributive shares, and the Court acting according to such rules and principles as prevail in equity, the validity of the release may be considered here, without turning the petitioner over to another tribunal. After the accounts shall be filed, and the dealings between the parties more definitely shown, I shall be better able to judge what effect to give to this release if set up in bar against a distribution of the estate. I intend to say no more at present than that it is not sufficient to exonerate the Administrator from the duty of rendering an account of his trust according to the requisitions of the statute.

A STRANGE CASE OF POISONING.—The Warsaw (S. C.) *Telegraph* publishes the following: "A family residing in South Gardner, Mass., were recently poisoned by eating meat after it had been stung by a wasp. The particulars are as follows: The lady having boiled a piece of corned beef, placed it in the window to cool. It had been there but a few moments, when she observed a wasp had lit on the meat and was making every exertion to escape, but in vain, the meat being so hot as to burn its feet and legs, so that it soon died. She thought nothing more of the event, however, until two or three days afterwards, when her family, (consisting of herself, husband and three daughters,) after having breakfasted of the meat, were taken with violent vomiting, the sickness lasting one hour and a half, with the exception of one of the young ladies, who partook of the meat sparingly, causing a slight nausea. The sickness was so very peculiar, it reminded her of the wasp, and she thinks when the meat burnt him, he must have stung it by way of revenge, and thus imparted sufficient poison to occasion the sickness."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and drooping. Pearls, $7 12½; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is limited at previous figures. Java, 16½c. @17c.; Laguayra, 13c. @13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c. @13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c. @14c.; Rio, 10½c. @12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c. @12c.; Native Ceylon, 8½c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet, and is now generally quoted down to 15½c. for Middling Uplands; 15¾c. @15¾c. for do. Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is fair, but at irregular prices, some factors being reluctant to sell freely, while others appear eager to realize, at the present low currency. Sales: 7,000 bbls. of all descriptions, in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 10@ 5 20
Straight State	5 20@ 5 30
Extra State	5 35@ 5 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 5 35
Superfine Ohio	5 30@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 40
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 00

Canadian appears dull and lower. Sales, 500 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 10@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is in better demand, at, however, reduced rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $1 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19 ₱ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request for home use and fair demand for shipment, at about previous rates. Sales 56,000 bushels, including fair ordinary white Western at $1 40; red do., at $1 25@$1 30; inferior to fair white Southern, at $1 35@$1 50; ordinary to good red do., at $1 25@$1 35; and damaged do., at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@85c. for new and old, ₱ bush. Barley is unchanged. Barley Malt, $1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@63c. for Western; 50c. @60c. for State; 40c.@55c. for Jersey; 43c @56c. for Canadian; 42½c.@55c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still freely offered, and purchased, at reduced prices. Sales, 75,000 bushels, at from 70c.@72c. for mixed Western, and 75 for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales old purchased at 65c.@ 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and nominal.

IRON—Is quiet and languid.

LEAD—Is partially neglected at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common and $1 20 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 45c. @50c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c. @43c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive at previous prices.

OILS—Crude Sperm is in fair request at full rates,—but other kinds are quiet at languid prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$25 75 for Mess., and $21 20@$21 30 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and down to 12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14½c @ 15c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. The transactions since our last reach about 170 barrels and tierces, mostly prime, at 13½c. @13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, with sales of making a very profitable investment, in an establishment enjoying a fine patronage, and now publishing three weekly news papers, (two political and one religious;) also, a monthly Medical Journal, and having connected with it an extensive Job Office and Bindery. For further information, address PUBLISHER, at once, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO DEALERS IN PIG AND SCRAP IRON, METALS, &c.—Wanted, employment by a young man, having a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, and would be found an acquisition to any parties in the trade or about commencing, as would like very much a small capital of his own. Address METALS, Office of this paper, for three days.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 734 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two high bell beam engines 43 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 231 South-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—The entire stock of the Crockery store, No. 191 Chatham-st., selling off below cost to close the business. Dealers, grocers and families will find great inducements. The store to let and fixtures for sale.

FOR SALE—A PACKING-BOX MANUFACTORY, doing a first-class business, and very desirable located. Any active business man can have about $3,500, may be satisfied that this is a rare chance for an investment, and no humbug. Principals only apply. Address FRANKLIN, *Times* office, New-York.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE Stock and fixtures of a store corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., together with the lease for a term of years. For particulars, inquire on the premises or at No. 48 Madison-st. E. D. BELLOWS.

WANTED—A PARTNER, IN THE PHOTOgraph and ambrotype business. A knowledge of the art not necessary. $100 cash required. Address MORRIDE, *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED millinery business for sale, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of Luther Morey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Luther Morey, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

LUTHER MOREY.
WILLIAM McGRATH.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1857.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, at his shop No. 199 Wooster-st.

LUTHER MOREY.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN F. ROPER is dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the publication of the ATLAS on his own account. All persons having claims against the late firm of HERRICK & ROPER will present the same to the subscriber,

ANSON HERRICK, No. 44 Ann-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PETER ROBERTS.
H. F. CROSBY.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1857.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathes, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 168 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up stairs.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 622 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including frescoing, ornamenting and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. BARTH'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.
A NEW ENGLISH NOVEL.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

BARTH'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa. Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the Auspices of H. B. M's Government, in the Years 1849-1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph. D., D.C.L., &c. Profusely Illustrated. 2 vols 8vo, Muslin, $3 50 a Volume. (*Vols. I. and II. now ready.*) Vol III., completing the Work, is in the Press, and will be published shortly.

Dr. Barth's wonderful Travels approach the Equator from the North as nearly as Dr. Livingstone's from the South, and thus show to future travelers the field which still remains open for exploration and research. Starting from Tripoli in the North, Dr. Barth proceeded from the settlements of the Arab and the Berber, which present the sombre remains of the vast empires of the Middle Ages, into a country dotted with splendid ruins from the period of the Roman dominion, through the wild roving hordes of the Tawarek, and the Negro and half negro tribes, to the very border of the South African nation.

II.

A NEW NOVEL.

GUY LIVINGSTONE; OR, "THOROUGH."

12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.

A new English novel, remarkable for the brilliant intensity of its character drawing. The materials are drawn from exceptional phases of human life, and are wrought up into a narrative of uncommon power and interest.

III.

ABBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

HISTORY OF KING PHILLIP, Sovereign Chief of the Wampanoags, including the Early History of the Settlers of New-England. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With Engravings. 16mo, Muslin, 60 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

The following recommendations of "ABBOTT'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES" are already published, and may be obtained separately:

Cyrus the Great.	Alfred the Great.
Darius the Great.	William the Conqueror.
Xerxes.	Richard I.
Alexander the Great.	Mary, Queen of Scots.
Romulus.	Queen Elizabeth.
Hannibal.	Charles I.
Pyrrhus.	Charles II.
Julius Cæsar.	Josephine.
Cleopatra.	Maria Antoinette.
Nero.	Madame Roland.
Hernando Cortez.	Henry IV.

IV.

LEECH'S FAMOUS CARICATURES.

SELECTED COMICALITIES.

By JOHN LEECH, TENNIEL, MARTIN DOYLE, M'LENNAN, FRANK BELLEW, &c. Folio, 300 illustrations. First Series. Price 25 cents.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22, we propose to publish

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

The new Tale, by the Author ess of the "The Lamplighter."

Miss CUMMINS has chosen for the title of her new book the name of the principal heroine, the beautiful and accomplished

MABEL VAUGHAN,

and has written a story which, for elegance of diction and thrilling interest, has rarely been equalled by any American lady. The question has been repeatedly asked—can Miss Cummins write another book equal to "The Lamplighter?" We can answer this question now, with perfect assurance, not only from our own personal knowledge, but from the unqualified test

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY SEPT. 11 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars. Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariable in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proffering to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse assembled for organization at 11 o'clock, yesterday, and were called to order about 12, by PETER CAGGER, a member of the State Central Committee. CAGGER nominated Hon. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Onondaga, as permanent President, and he was elected with very little opposition. Thus the struggle which, it was anticipated, would take place at the ontset between the Hards and Softs, did not take place—the Hards surrendering without a show of resistance. In the afternoon, prior to the organization, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in obedience to a general call, made a speech, in which he congratulated the Convention on the harmony exhibited thus far. After the organization, however, there was quite a breezy time. A resolution was offered, that the Committee on the New-York contested seats should report upon the claims only of such delegates as would pledge entire submission to the behests of the Convention. This caused a great commotion among the rival factions from this City, and the taking of the question on the resolution was finally deferred to hear a speech from Mayor WOOD. His Honor condemned the spirit of the resolution, protesting against any interference of the Convention with the quarrels of the City Democracy. He was cut short in his harangue by the withdrawal of the resolution. From the nature of our last dispatches as we go to press with our First Edition, there is little probability of much headway in the regular business of the Convention for a day or two at least. It was considered certain yesterday that the Cooper delegation from this City stood the best chance.

The State Convention of the National Americans and the American Party of Massachusetts assembled in Boston yesterday, and finally united on a Ticket, headed by HENRY J. GARDNER for Governor. He received a majority of the votes of both Conventions on the first ballot, and the nomination was subsequently made unanimous. ALEXANDER DE WITT was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and JOHN H. CLIFFORD for Attorney-General.

Two more cases of ticket-swindling came before Recorder SMITH yesterday. A man named ROBERT HALL, from Illinois, who arrived in the City on Wednesday, *en route* for England, was fleeced at the office of FRANCIS FOWLER, corner of Chambers and West streets, out of $17. FOWLER was arrested by Officer LOWERY, when he restored the money, and was held to bail in the sum of $250, DANIEL J. BARNEY becoming his surety. This case had scarcely been disposed of when JAMES LOWERY, who arrived also on Wednesday from Kentucky, appeared and testified that his baggage was forcibly carted off to the ticket-office in Cedar-street, kept by HENRY SMITHERS, where he was induced to purchase a ticket for England, for which he agreed to give $25. He tendered a $100 bill in payment, and passed for the change in gold. He was told he should have gold, and if he had more paper money gold would be given him for that also. He thereupon passed over $7 in bills, and a package of gold, wrapped in paper, was returned, which, upon counting, LOWERY found contained $38 80 in stead of $82. LOWERY represented that there was a mistake and demanded his bills again, whereupon he additional sum of $27 34 was restored to him, the sharpers refusing to refund any more. LOWERY next returned his ticket, asking for the money he had paid for that. The ticket was taken back, but they refused to refund the price, thus swindling him to the extent of $40 90. The Recorder issued his warrant for the arrest of SMITHERS.

LAWLER, the man charged with having embezzled the funds of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was surrendered by his sureties and again committed. Yesterday he was brought up on *habeas corpus*, when the argument on the legality of his imprisonment was partially heard.

Recorder SMITH rendered his decision yesterday in the matter of the Paige *habeas corpus*. He discharged the prisoner from custody on the ground that his commitment was illegal, as the section of the Excise Law which made it imperative that the accused should be first taken before a committing magistrate prior to the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury, had not been complied with.

Yesterday the clocks in the City Hall, with the exception of that in the tower, were linked in the chain of electric agency. The time they show is regulated by a clock in the Mayor's office, which is driven in the ordinary way by a weight and runs about a fortnight. It is said to be a very good clock. These electrical contrivances are very ingenious. One of the pinions of the regulating clock revolves once in a minute, carrying a break circuit wheel. This wheel has 30 teeth tipped with platina, and of course there are 30 intervening spaces. As the wheel revolves a tooth and a space are alternately brought against an elastic slip of platina. Thus every second of time an electrical circuit is complete or closed, the next, it is broken. It is easy to see that by the accurate adaptation of simple contrivances a number of clocks may be acted upon simultaneously, the beats being evidently synchronous. The conducting wire leading to these clocks and connecting them with the standard regulator is not unlike the submarine cable, but only ⅜ of an inch in exterior diameter. The batteries are very ingeniously constructed, and placed in a cellar underneath the buildings.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and transacted some routine business of little importance. A resolution was adopted, instructing the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board to notify the several Railroad Companies to put the pavements, in and about their roads, in good repair forthwith; and, in case of the failure or refusal of any Company to obey the notice, that the President of said Board do the work at the expense of the Company so refusing.

At the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the only business done (it occupied three hours and a half) was concurrence, by a vote of 40 to 2, with the Board of Aldermen in the report and resolution of the joint Committee, recommending the award of "that gold box" to Major DYCKMAN. The minority—consisting of Councilmen WARNER, OTTARSON and BRADY—obtained a tolerable hearing, and succeeded in placing the remonstrance of 60 out of 80 of the yet living members of the City Volunteers on the minutes.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury presented a true bill of indictment against Mrs. CONNINGHAM, for feloniously producing a false heir. The indictment is very long, but in connection with the history of the Burdell affair, as heretofore fully reported in our columns, will be found interesting. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM will probably be arraigned to-day, but her trial it is probable, will not take place till October. She was yesterday bailed in the sum of $5,000, and quitted the City Prison.

The portion of the Veterans under the command of Col. RAYMOND, held a meeting last evening at the Mercer House. Colonel RAYMOND presided, and Col. DALLY acted as Secretary. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for a becoming reception of the "Scott Legion," who would visit the City on Monday next, to participate in the celebration of the 14th of September. It was finally arranged that the Veterans should turn out *en masse* to act as an escort to the "Legion." Some severe remarks were made by one or two members relative to the faction under command of Col. JONES, after which they adjourned.

The City Republican Conventions met last evening to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 23d inst. At the one held at No. 659 Broadway, the delegates from the ten Assembly Districts below Fourteenth-street, met and elected their delegates. The seats from two Wards, the Eighth and Fourteenth, were contested. In the former the Silcox delegation (headed T. OTTIGSON) was admitted, and in the Fourteenth Ward the delegation known as "Anti-Macomber, headed JOHN FITCH." The proceedings, which lasted until a late hour, were marked with great unanimity. In the five upper Districts, the Associations last night elected their own delegates. The contest was lively, but all went off peaceably.

Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT rendered his decision in the Lowber case, on the question as to whether Mr. WHITING could appear for the Comptroller. He thought that by the Code every application for an order was a motion, and in the First District these motions, with one exception, could be made out of Court, and therefore the case was, at all events, properly before the Court. He thought it due to both parties, in consideration of the charges made on Wednesday, that the affidavits on both sides should be read. It was the practice of Judge MITCHELL, at General Term, when a preliminary question was raised, unless it was self evident, to hear the whole case, reserving the preliminary question until he should be possessed of all the facts. On the second objection as to whether the Comptroller could be heard, he considered that the usual course in modern times was to grant the same relief in such cases, on motion, as might be obtained on a formal suit. He therefore allowed the Comptroller to appear by his attorney. The case was then argued by Mr. WHITING. Mr. BUSTEED did not make his appearance in Court.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. GEORGE A. WILT, JOSEPH F. PERRY, and HENRY F. POTTER, became her sureties.

Alderman CLANCY, one of the Cooper Delegates elect to the Syracuse Democratic Convention, was at his post last evening, as presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen. Alderman HEALY, too, another Cooper Delegate, was in his seat. Besides these, many other Delegates are to be seen in the City. This circumstance has given rise to remark. As Mayor WOOD is at Syracuse, it may be that Mr. CLANCY was compelled to remain behind as acting Mayor. The reasons that induced the others to remain in town may be equally good, but are not as easily accounted for.

A boy named CHARLES HOLD was killed the other day by the reckless driving of a grocer's wagon. The occurrence took place at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. The deceased got into the wagon during the temporary absence of the driver, who, on returning, got in and ordered him out. The horse was vicious, and the driver hasty, and so the casualty ensued. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts—censuring the driver for want of more care and temper. He was held in $500 bail to answer any criminal charge.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of TAVERLINI, the organ grinder, who was stabbed lately in Baxter-street. The details of the occurrence have been already given. The Italian who is implicated went to Hartford. TAVERLINI died in the New-York Hospital a few hours after the outrage. Capt. HICKS received a reply yesterday afternoon from the Chief of Police at Hartford, Conn., stating that a man answering JOBARTER's description, was captured at Middletown in the morning. Capt. HICKS and Officer SHANGLE start this morning to bring him back to New-York.

An inquest has been held upon the body of ALFRED KIPP, the youth who was scalded by the explosion of a steam-boiler attached to a dredging machine, at the foot of Morton-street. The evidence showed that the boiler was old and worn out, but an engineer swore that it was not so, that the explosion occurred either from want of water or from carelessness or ignorance. The verdict of the Jury censured the proprietors of the engine.

An inquest was held on the body of MARY MURDELL, a German woman, and a verdict was rendered that she had died from disease. However, the Coroner subsequently ascertained suspicious circumstances: it was said she had been severely beaten by her husband. Dr. FINNELL made a *post mortem* investigation. He found a fracture of the right temporal bone, sufficient to have produced death. The husband has been arrested.

The body of a little boy (JAMES CALLAHAN) was found in the East River on Thursday. There is some reason to fear he was thrown into the river, and an inquest will be held presently.

A poor woman named JULIA COFFER attempted suicide on Thursday, in her apartment No. 8 Pearl-street. She took poison, but recovered at the New-York Hospital. She had recently lost her three children.

On Thursday, Justice CONNOLLY discharged ROBERT CONSTANTINE, JACK CRAPE, FREDERICK SIEBACH, WM. COZZENS and JAMES UNSWORTH, who were arrested with JOHN CAPET as being counterfeiters. The evidence against them was considered too light to warrant the Magistrate in holding them. CAPET was detained for further examination.

At 4 o'clock A. M., yesterday, a woman called into the pawn office of Mr. ADOLPHUS, to release some clothes, and presented a counterfeit $3 bill on the Hudson Bank. He took her to the Fourth Ward Station-house. On being searched, two more were found on her person. As she stated she lived in Brooklyn, she was sent there and placed in charge of the Captain of the Fifth District.

A laborer, PATRICK DUNN, was examined yesterday by Justice BRENNAN, on a charge of bigamy. The facts appeared pretty conclusive. He was locked up for trial.

Councilman CLARK, of this City, had a gold watch, valued at $200, and $50 in money stolen from him in Albany on Wednesday morning. The property was taken from under his pillow while he was asleep.

A boat race came off yesterday, starting from Gowanus Bay and passing around the black buoy at Robbins Reef, making the distance twice, which is equal to 20 miles. Seven boats were entered, viz.: *Two Elizas*, *Niagara*, *J. O. S. Briggs*, *Walton*, *McFarland*, *Adelia* and *Friendless*. The first prize, $50, was won by the *Two Elizas*. Second prize—a silver pitcher, by the *Niagara*. Third prize, the entrance fee, $5, by the *J. O. S. Briggs*. The *Pastime* was about one minute ahead at the buoy when she capsized. The occupants were rescued.

There were three alarms for fire in Brooklyn last evening. The first was a shanty in the Twelfth Ward; at the second, Mr. SIMONSON'S Four Mile House on the Jamaica plank-road, owned by Mr. PRICE, was destroyed; the third was a shanty in Jackson's Hollow, East Brooklyn,

"Notre-Dame" de New-York.

Everybody knows, or may know, that VICTOR HUGO made himself famous about thirty years ago by writing a marvelous romance of which the Cathedral Church of Paris was the heroine. In that strange and powerful work the poetic author drew a vivid and terrible picture of the life of feudal France. King, nobles, priests and people—the oppressors and the victims of the mediæval world—lived again in the genius of the artist, and fretted out their perplexed and passionate hair within the shadow of the old Gothic pile, whose gray twin-towers had watched their struggles and their griefs, when they were flesh and walked the earth indeed.

The conception was a very grand one, and as simple as it was grand. For old Paris had really grouped itself about the feet of that venerable temple of Notre Dame, and the huge fantastic edifice outlasting so many generations of men, and so many changes of national and of civic fortune, might well seem to a poet's eye to have become itself instinct with a kind of sombre and mysterious life.

Conspicuous above the undulating surface of the ancient city, rising massive and sublime over all its pointed roofs and stately towers, the vast Cathedral had for centuries gazed down into the very heart of the French capital. It had looked with equal eye upon the refuges of innocence and sorrow in the monasteries of the Church, and upon the fortress of despotism and cruelty in the *Palais de Justice* and the frowning walls of the Bastille. The inevitable voices of its belfry had resounded through the Court of the King and the squalid haunts of the populace, through the hotels of the *noblesse* and the turbulent precincts of the University, through the quiet arches of the Abbey of St. Germain and along the bustling roadways of the bridges of the Seine.

And the modern novelists doubtless only rendered into fervent words the unuttered fancy which must have risen into the heart of many, a Parisian in the olden times, when he typified in this architectural giant, this majestic and impassive witness of so many and so varied human histories, the inscrutable Power which controls the fates of men.

In the as yet finent and uncrystallized life of this country we have hardly begun to recognize the influence of monuments, because we have hardly yet begunto form the associations in which that influence takes its origin. There is in New-York no great central point about which the activities and the emotions of the population of New-York cluster as did those of ancient Paris about the towers of Notre Dame. And yet, in a certain sense, it is true that the sternest significances of New-York life grow up for him who has eyes to see and ears to hear, about the grandest edifice our City has to show, and gather around the base of Trinity Church. For in the clash and crush of Wall-street, in fierce contention of selfish interests and of personal ambitions which is daily waged along all the tortuous line of that generally impracticable thoroughfare, the characteristic impulses and the ruling spirits of existence in New-York reveal themselves with singular clearness to the sympathetic looker-on. And another Victor Hugo, posted in the spire of Trinity, and watching thence the ceaseless ebb and flow of the incessant tumultuous throng, might well conceive that a spectacle at once so melancholy and so exciting could not pass so continually in review before the tall church tower without kindling a soul of contemplation in the very stones.

If ever that poetic dream should grow to fact, and the voice of Trinity be verily lifted up in the land, how we shall be startled from our metropolitan self-complacency by the revelations it will make, and the scathing sarcasm of its story!

For the dire Necessity which pealed a lugubrious burden from the bronze lips of Notre Dame de Paris, our Trinity will echo and re-echo a tale of wrath and woe, the work of selfish speculation and unlicensed greed. For the cruel tyrannies which decked themselves in the guise of Order and of Duty to crush the life out of ancient France, Trinity will denounce to us the tyrannies not less cruel, which under the garb of Enterprise and Competition have been sapping the foundations of Republican virtue and Republican strength among ourselves.

Where we, in the blindness of the day, see only sharpness and shrewdness, building up individual fortunes, Trinity, we may be sure, beholds baseness and dishonor preying upon the future of the State. The men whom we point out with a laugh and more than half commend to one another's admiration as "lucky operators" and kings of the Exchange, Trinity will brand with other names less honeyed on the ear, but of a closer and more clinging truth. The justice that we now dole out in scanty doses, and in isolated instances, will be done then on a grander scale and will involve a city in its tremendous coil. For the public tolerance of all the unhallowed and disorderly excesses of adventure which make the life of Wall-street what it is, entails upon the community itself the responsibilities as well as the consequences of that life. We have suffered gambling in all its forms, and unlicensed ambitions of all sorts to organize themselves among us, to arrogate to themselves the character and the privileges of established institutions, and the respectability of recognized custom, until the arrest and punishment of individuals for pecuniary malpractices, or evasions of commercial law, have become almost ridiculous, through their flagrant inconsistency with the daily conversation and tenor of our mercantile world.

While blinded Justice at the City Hall consigns one unlucky sinner to the meditative seclusion of Sing Sing for tampering with his neighbors' names, clear sighted History, from her watch-tower of Trinity, records the elastic vitality of a dozen others, who, having annihilated themselves and their honor with a stroke of the pen to-day, are welcomed back to life again to-morrow with cordial shouts, when it is found that on their field of Pavia "*nothing* but their honor" had been lost. While here a barkeeper, or there a clerk is roundly rated and put in peril of his liberty for trifling with his employer's till, the soul of Trinity smiles a sad smile of scornful pity to see the long processions of the street do reverence to men of large trust, escaped from the risks of mere colossal speculation with the fortunes of families and the invested wealth of great corporations.

On one day of the week Trinity looks down to see a wretch arrested at her feet on suspicion of trying to steal a watch. He is carried before the magistrate and commanded to vindicate his character by exposing his profession. "He is a thief," says the officer; "that is to say, a *false pretence genius*."

"Are you so?" asks the Judge; "and what lay are you on?" "The officer can tell you Sir, as well as I; *he knows I wouldn't be guilty of stealing*." "No," responds the officer, promptly," *I never knew him to be guilty of stealing anything. He only goes about borrowing money on bogus checks and false bank bills. He is altogether on the false pretence game.*"

On another day, perhaps on the very same day and at the very same hour, Trinity sees two highly respectable gentlemen consulting together on the expediency of raising supplies for some enterprise in difficulty, by expanding its stock far beyond the expectations of those who have already invested their means therein, and far beyond the limits which the resources of the enterprise, well known to these respectable gentlemen, will justify. They rely on their names and on their influence in the market for the success of their scheme. They carry it out, and when a crash one day comes, it is not they who are the sufferers. What says public opinion? That these respectable gentlemen have been stealing? Not at all, far from it! "*They have only gone about borrowing money on bogus promises and false representations. They are altogether on the false pretence game.*" Or these gentlemen have made a contract to deliver a certain quantity of stock on a certain day at a certain price. In the interval they go about inventing all manner of devices to bring down the market price of that stock to a point far below its real value. They know that the consequence of their manœuvres may be the infliction of very serious injury upon the character of that stock and of serious consequent losses upon those who honestly hold it. But they do not desist. They crush down the value in question, and thereupon highly elevate their own profit. Do they *steal* this surplus thus conveyed into their own pockets? Oh, no! not at all. They are only dealing in "*bogus depreciations and false depressions.*" So says public opinion, nicely discriminating between the sharper who raises money by the drop, and the speculator who raises it by the bucket-full.

So we think will not our spirit of Trinity say when it shall one day report on the life of New-York in the Nineteenth Century.

Railroad Values.

Labor is the basis of wealth. The terms, dollars, pounds, &c., are merely conventional, applied by common consent to various coins made of the precious metals, which represent, for the convenience of exchange or trade, a certain amount of value, i. e., labor applied to material substances. And the wealth of a country depends upon the amount of manufactures which it possesses or produces—for it is evident that wood, coal and stone, and all other substances, even the precious metals, are worthless to any country in their native state, and it is only when, by the application of labor, they have assumed a useful form that we can give to them a value. The wood of the forest, the broad and fertile prairies, are of no value without the laborer, who is at once a producer and consumer. These propositions, so well known and acknowledged by the political economist, let us apply to the great railroad interest of the country, which has been so frightfully depressed—we say frightfully because the rapid fall seems to threaten the extinction of all value. And has this great interest no value to the capitalist? Here we have great trunk roads, and branches of various lengths, together, thousands of miles in extent. Now what is the *real* value of these roads? Most clearly, whatever it will cost to build and equip them in an economical manner at the present price of labor and material. This is their *real* value, and below this they cannot or ought not to be depressed. If the price of labor depreciates, which it has not yet done to any great extent, then their *real* value must depreciate accordingly, but for no other reason, (supposing that the roads are kept in good repair.) The value which depends upon their productiveness is a *relative value*, and will vary according to the good or bad management of the direction and the trade done by the roads individually. Our roads have seen a season of depression, and their trade has been much curtailed; but are we now at a time when their trade is increasing, and will continue to increase for some months. Let the capitalist then consider—let all merchants and consumers consider—whether the present depression shall continue; whether it ought to continue. Has the management been so bad; has the expense of building been so extravagant; does the bonded indebtedness of the several roads bear such a proportion to their real value, that the stockholder's interests must be lost entirely? We think not. Carefully considering this great interest, we must conclude that most of the roads which cover the country like great arteries, are necessary; that if not built, they would have to be built. They are indeed the arteries which bear the life-blood back and forth from this great heart of the Union to the fruitful West; and all classes, from the merchant to the daily laborer, can only do without them when they can live without food.

Benefits of a Vigilance Committee.

San Francisco was the first town of any importance in this country in which the experiment was tried of ridding the community of its rogues and rascals by a private organization, when the legally-constituted authorities were incompetent to discharge this important duty. All the operations of Judge Lynch had been on an exceedingly small scale, and confined chiefly to suspected Abolitionists, compared with the wholesale, if not wholesome, exploits of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. We have never had a doubt of the ultimate evil of any such illegal organizations, though the immediate effect of them may appear salutary. We had supposed that the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco had ceased to exist with the punishment of the obnoxious individuals whose outrages had caused its formation. But it seems that it is still in active operation, and its officers on the alert to inflict summary punishment upon all evil doers. A private letter from a merchant in San Francisco, recently received here, says:

"I see you have had serious troubles in your City. You will continue to have them, until you drive the many thousand scoundrels out of your City, and not till then can you hope for better government.

For some days past, prior to the arrival of the last steamer, it had been rumored that some of the exiles were coming back. In consequence, some two thousand of the Vigilance boys were under arms, awaiting the arrival of the steamer, to give them a warm reception. They did not come. Had they been so foolhardy, they would have had but few moments to congratulate themselves upon their return, before hempen cravats would have graced their necks.

In consequence of the reform brought about by the Vigilance Committee, this city has been governed during the past year at an expense of about $250,000, against an average expense the previous years of *over one million five hundred thousand dollars*, six times as much as it now costs. Aside from the great benefits arising from the repression of outrage, tumult, violence and robbery, the saving of one and a quarter million of dollars per year to our city, is worth all it has cost to bring about the desirable results, and speaks loudly for the necessity of such a reform."

We must confess that this is a very startling statement, and, if strictly true, it argues very favorably for Vigilance Committees in an economical point of view. But still we do not quite agree with the writer in supposing that a similar measure would be attended with similar results in this City. If there were but as many disinterested men among us, as would be necessary to form a Vigilance Committee here, who seriously desire a reform in our municipal affairs, and a reduction of our taxation, they might very easily accomplish all their desires by a quiet resort to the ballot-boxes, or by taking part in our primary elections. This is the only kind of Vigilance Committee that we need. When every good citizen resolves himself into a Vigilance Committee of one, with a determination to attend to his political duties, there will be no necessity for any further organization; but, until that shall be done, we must make up our minds to bear our inflictions with as little grumbling as possible.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC AT THE OPERA.—We like the expansive American mind. We enjoy the "Great Republican" magniloquence, and its magnificence as well. Heroes, as rough as our bears, and as wild as our pararers, have no terrors for us. But we must be allowed to express a preference in favor of capacious scenes in which to taste these enjoyments.

And therefore we must beg leave to call the attention of the managers of the Opera to the vivacious tendencies displayed by some citizens of this unbounded empire at the Academy of Music. On Wednesday evening, for instance, a "brown forester," who probably makes "his pond answer to the despot and the tyrant, that his home is in the settin' sun,' appeared at the Opera in the seat appropriated to a distinguished resident of this City, who is almost as well known to the *habitués* of the Academy as he is to the world of politics and of literature. On the arrival of the lawful incumbent the immitigable forester was politely requested to select another place. This he vociferously declined to do, and for a full quarter of an hour kept the adjacent population of the balcony and parquette in a state of bewildering excitement by his demonstrations, and subjected the aforesaid lawful incumbent and his party (there being, of course, "a lady in the question," as in all questions there always is) to the greatest annoyance and the most conspicuous vexation.

On being finally removed to another seat, the brown forester proved that a change of place does not involve a change of manners. Throughout the opera he continually gave vent to his joy or woe in words more expressive than elegant, and persisted in ejaculating the praises of Mlle. FREZZOLINI with a very big stick, which he alternately thumped upon the floor and whirled about his head.

Now, agreeable as it is to us to behold the influence of our free institutions at work, we protest against the use of the Academy for such exhibitions. Doubtless, the managers of the opera, in their abundant astuteness, may hit upon a superior plan for preventing the recurrence of such scenes; and it is, therefore, with the greatest diffidence, and merely for the sake of appearances, that we venture to suggest a plan which has been found to work well in other places—namely, the employment of a policeman!

ANOTHER FAILURE.—Failing, just now, is an epidemic; although Yankees, as a general thing, profess to know no such word as failure, yet, even among Yankees, there are a few sporadic cases of non-success in their various undertakings. One of the last announced failures is that of the attempt to establish a "Metropolitan journal" on the New-York plan in Boston. To accomplish this grand result three daily papers were compressed into one, and the *Traveller*, in a quarto form, was to be a metropolitan newspaper in the capital of New-England. But the experiment has not succeeded. Mr. BOWLES, the editor-in-chief, announces his withdrawal from the concern, alleging as a reason that "The expectations under which he was induced to take the editorship of the *Traveller* were not likely to be realized."

The failure to establish a metropolitan journal in Boston reflects no discredit on the ability of the editor. There was one very essential ingredient omitted in undertaking the enterprise: that excellent hint of the renowned Mrs. GLASSE, whose prudential maxim in relation to the making of hare soup has rendered her immortal—first catch your hare, is as applicable to newspapers as to culinary exploitations. In establishing a metropolitan journal, first catch your metropolis. But this maxim our Boston friends neglected, and hence their failure. A metropolitan journal can be published only in a metropolis, and Boston can hardly aspire to that character while New-York is so near, yet so far ahead in population and wealth. The *Traveller* will still continue to be published, but without making any such pretensions as those with which it commenced its metropolitan career.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JACOB A. DALLAS.

We regret to record the death of JACOB A. DALLAS, the well-known popular artist. Mr. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1825. He was the son of an eminent merchant, and the cousin of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, our present Minister to England. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Missouri, where he studied at Ames College, and after a due course of instruction graduated at the age of eighteen. He then returned to Philadelphia, and attended the Life and Antique School, under Professor OTIS, the celebrated portrait painter. About nine years ago he came to New-York where he has since resided. His talents, which were of the highest order, were employed upon all the principal illustrated works that have been produced here for many years. He was one of the chief illustrators of *Harper's*, *Putnam's*, *Mrs. Stephens'*, *Frank Leslie's*, and other popular periodicals, while many of the larger volumes, issued by our best publishers, were wholly indebted to his pencil for the valuable engravings which they contained. Mr. DALLAS married, rather more than a year since, Miss MARY KYLE, the daughter of Mr. JOSEPH KYLE, the celebrated artist. The union was a happy one. Miss KYLE was also well known as an artist, and was possessed of considerable literary ability. Everything promised well for the success of the young couple in life, when a few weeks ago Mr. DALLAS was seized with dysentery, which, passing into consumption of the bowels, terminated in his death on Wednesday afternoon last. His funeral will take place this morning from the residence of his father in-law, Mr. KYLE, in Fifty first street, near Tenth-avenue. He will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery, his body being followed to the grave by most of the artists and *literati* at present in the City.

As a man, Mr. DALLAS was beloved by all who had the advantage of his friendship. A truer friend, a more genial companion, never existed. His early death is deplored by all who knew him, and is a loss to the profession which he adorned, that will not in a long time be repaired.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—48 Wall-st. and 128 Broadway.

From Washington.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—THE NEW-GRANADA TREATY SIGNED, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Sept. 10.

A decision important to contractors with the Government has just been rendered by the Attorney-General. H. L. GALLAGHER had a contract for doing work on the Washington Aqueduct; the Government reserving the right to suspend the work under the contract at any time. The Engineer in charge gave him notice to suspend in July, 1856; and in March, 1857, he was notified to resume work and did so. He now says that he is doing the work at a loss, and asks for larger compensation than he bargained for, or else to be released from the contract. The Attorney-General informed the Secretary of State, who submitted to him the case, that the latter has no authority to do either, and that if GALLAGHER violates the contract he must do so at his own peril, and that of his sureties.

A treaty between the United States and New Granada was signed to-day at the State Department. It merely provides for a commission for the settlement of all claims on the part of our citizens against that Government. The other questions are postponed.

The pamphlet just issued in this city in defence of the Administration's Kansas policy and of Governor WALKER, instead of being a semi-official document as reported, is published on the author's own responsibility.

Massachusetts Politics.

STATE CONVENTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICANS AND THE AMERICAN PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS—UNION ON A STATE TICKET, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A State Convention of National Americans was held at Music Hall to-day. Hon. WILLIAM S. KING presided, and 900 delegates were present. Speeches were made by Hon. W. S. KING, Hon. DANIEL WARREN, A. A. LAWRENCE, and other prominent members of the party. At the ballot for a candidate for Governor, HENRY J. GARDNER had 593 votes to 106 for A. A. LAWRENCE; and Gov. GARDNER's nomination was then made unanimous.

A preamble and resolution were adopted reaffirming devotion to National American principles, and faithful adherence to the platform promulgated by the National American Council. The Convention was very enthusiastic and harmonious.

The Convention of the American Party of Massachusetts was held at Tremont Temple to-day. Nearly eight hundred delegates were present. Hon. E. C. BAKER was chosen President.

Mr. B. on taking the chair made a short speech, advocating the principles of the Springfield Platform, and saying that part of the mission of the American Party was to defeat the party that was extending Slavery. The only way to do which, was to cut off the illegal and fraudulent foreign voters on which that party relies. He referred to the spread of American principles in other States of the Union, from which he drew a favorable augury.

Hon. A. C. CARY, in a speech, said that N. P. BANKS had once been an American, but since had been everything else, and he (CARY) had no faith in him. Mr. C. inferred that Mr. BANKS was afraid of the herd fight on the Slavery question in the next Congress, and wanted to shift his office.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On balloting for Governor, N. P. BANKS received 6, and HENRY J. GARDNER 676 votes. Mr. GARDNER's nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

ALEX. DE WITT was nominated by both Conventions for Lieutenant-Governor, and JOHN H. CLIFFORD for Attorney-General, and the two Conventions have united upon one State ticket throughout.

The two Conventions, after completing the nominations, appointed a Committee of Conference. A band of music was procured and both united in a procession to Faneuil Hall, where the nominations were ratified. Speeches were made by Gov. GARDNER, Hon. ALEX. DEWITT and others.

Hon. GEO. H. DEVEREUX did not consider that the Republican Party stood on ground broad enough to build up any party, as their basis was only wide enough for one part of the country. He judged from Mr. BANKS' course during the last five years, that he was unworthy of the support of the Americans.

A series of resolutions were adopted affirming the principles of the Springfield Platform and appealing to the patriotism of the people, stating that the Republican Party, having controlled the last Legislature, is responsible for increased State expenditures; recommending their nominees to the people as eminently worthy of their support; and asking every American citizen to unite with them in electing their ticket.

A resolution was also passed instructing the Executive Committee to cooperate with that of the National Americans in what may hereafter concern the welfare of the American Party of this State.

After the organization of the two Conventions in Faneuil Hall, Gov. GARDNER was introduced as the present and future Governor of Massachusetts. He congratulated his fellow citizens that to-day saw the Americans of this State one united and invincible party. He had been informed through the committees that he had been again nominated for Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, and in obedience to their call presented himself before them. He said it had been not only his earnest desire, but determination, to give way for another candidate, and if he acceded to their solicitations he would again be necessitated to a great pecuniary sacrifice. He had been assured, directly and indirectly, that every one of the living Ex Governors of Massachusetts would cast their votes for the nominees of these Conventions. He thanked the Americans of the State, and particularly the young men for their kindness and support and said it was the expressed wishes of the latter that influenced him in his decision to-day. In accepting the nomination, he did so on the condition of the delegates pledging themselves to vote for members of the Legislature only for those who will publicly pledge themselves to economy, retrenchment, and reform in the administration of the government of the State. He defined his position as follows: Having accepted your nomination, I wish to tell you where I am, and what I am. I am an American, I stand upon the Springfield platform, [applause] no eviscerated, castrated, altered Springfield platform, but the Springfield platform of 1855 in all its length, breadth and integrity. [Renewed cheering.] He considered the opening campaign as one in which Americanism is arrayed against the opponents of Americanism, and felt confident of victory.

Addresses were also made by Hon. ALEXANDER DEWITT and other distinguished members of the party and the meeting, which was very large, enthusiastic and harmonious, adjourned with cheers for the candidate.

The Straight Republicans have called a Convention for the 30th inst. to nominate Straight Republican candidates for the State officers.

Firemen's Muster at Keene, N. H.

KEENE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Firemen's Muster here to-day was well attended. Prizes were awarded as follows: The first of $150 to Deluge Company, of Claremont; the second, of $100, to Franklin Company, of Greenfield, Mass., and the third, of $50, to Alert Company, of Winchendon, Mass.

The People's Union Fair at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The People's Union Fair was attended by a larger number of persons to-day than yesterday. The Judges have been engaged the entire day in making examinations. The Fair grounds comprise forty-six acres, and are well arranged and occupied. Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, and a great number of horse fanciers were in attendance to-day, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the show of horses and the Fair generally.

Nomination for Governor of Minnesota.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Ex Governor RAMSEY was yesterday nominated

by the Republican Convention at St. Paul, for Governor of Minnesota.

The Reported Suspension of the Western Transportation Company.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sep't. 10.

The *Republic* of this afternoon reports the suspension of the Western Transportation Company. The report is totally false.

The General Williams at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday Sept. 10.

The steamship *General Williams* arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, *vid* St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax.

The Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *vid* Halifax, arrived here about seven o'clock this P. M. Her mails will be sent forward to New-York to-morrow morning, and will be there about 5 o'clock, P. M.

Suspension of the Bank of New-Jersey.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Bank of New-Jersey temporarily suspended this morning, but will probably resume in a few days Bill-holders are advised not to sacrifice them, as they are worth a dollar for dollar, and are taken by our business men at par. The entire liabilities of the Bank are $900,000, while their means to pay with are over $600,000.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Southern Mail from all points as late as due has been received. The dates from Brownsville are to the 19th ult. The harvests in the River Valley promise fair. The Mexican frontier was quiet. A letter from Bastrop, Louisiana, states that the Cotton crop in that vicinity would be average, unless early frosted or ravaged by the foil worm, which begins to show signs of vitality. In Caddo Parish the bolls were beginning to rot from the prevalance of rains. In Clinton Parish the bolls were opening fast.

Arrest of a Mail Robber.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Sept. 9.

MARTIN BINNER was arrested here to-day by Col. THOMAS P. SHALLCROSS, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, charged with embezzling letters from the Chicago Post-Office.

Battle Between United States Troops and Cheyennes.

St. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The *Independence Messenger* of the 5th instant, publishes a report that Col. SUMNER had overtaken the Cheyenne Indians, who were retreating towards Arkansas, and that a battle occurred between them, which resulted in the indiscriminate slaughter of four or five hundred men, women and children. The report is discredited here.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

First and Second Days' Proceedings.

Special Correspondance of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, (or, more briefly, is the "A. B. C. F. M.") is now in progress in this city. The number of members and visitors, now in town to attend its sessions, is unprecedented. It is estimated that one thousand ministers are present, and laymen and ladies enough to make three thousand beside! This crowd is sufficient to remind a stranger of the great assemblies of the Jews, in the olden time, which were gathered from all Judea into Jerusalem to celebrate the sacred feasts. If the census of Providence should now be taken, the population would be at a handsome figure—about that which is put on the map. The annual meetings of the Board always draw great crowds. At the last meeting held in Newark, N. J., the streets of the city seemed to be filled with a strange people running to and fro in white neckcloths. At Utica, in the previous year, a church-edifice of monstrous size was crowded to overflowing with an immense assemblage. But the present meeting is larger, by some hundreds of persons, than any former one.

The sessions are held in the edifice of the Beneficent Congregational Church, of which Rev. Mr. CLAPP is pastor. It is the largest building of the kind in the city, and of a peculiar style of architecture. A person who had been to Constantinople might like it for an imitation of a mosque, while to others it bears more resemblance to a custom-house. Instead of a spire, it has a huge round dome, somewhat smaller than that of St. Peter's at Rome, and somewhat less airy than that of the Crystal Palace in New-York It is an old building, but having been recently renovated, it looks as good as new; and the interior, though nearly as spacious as the old Broadway Tabernacle, is as light and cheery as a comfortable parlor.

The meeting was organized late in the afternoon, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President of the Board, took the Chair; Dr. WORCESTER, of Salem, Mass., the Recording Secretary, and Rev. J. H. PETTINGELL, the Assistent Secretary, were present.

The Treasurer, JAMES M. GORDON, Esq., presented his report, together with the certificate of the Auditors. The following is an abstract of the expenditures and receipts for the year ending July 31, 1857:

EXPENDITURE.

Zulu Mission	$12,436 00
Gaboon Mission	6,750 00
Mission to Greece	2,078 00
North Armenian Mission	72,406 00
South Armenia Mission	10,191 00
Syrian Mission	25,436 00
Assyrian Mission	11,010 00
Nestorian Mission	13,624 00
Bombay Mission	3,113 00
Ahmednuggur Mission	12,530 00
Satara Mission	2,600 00
Kolapoor Mission	1,280 00
Ceylon Mission	14,962 00
Madura Mission	32,570 00
Madras Mission	5,333 00
Arcot Mission	12,568 00
Canton Mission	6,211 00
Amoy Mission	7,349 00
Fuh Chau Mission	19,769 00
Shanghae Mission	4,981 00
Sandwich Island Mission	14 575 00
Choctaw Mission	5,587 00
Cherokee Mission	7,368 00
Dacotah Mission	2,012 00
Ojibwa Mission	4,442 00
Tuscarora Mission	1,426 00
Seneca Mission	2,489 00
Abenaquis Mission	352 00
Agencies' expenses	12,638 00
Publication expenses	9,514 00
Expenses of Executive Department, Mission House, Boston	8,490 00
Expenses in New-York City	4,046 00
Miscellaneous charges	5,935 00
Total	$356,500 98
Add debt of last year	36,189 70
Total	$391,750 28

RECEIPTS.

Donations, as acknowledged in *Missionary Herald*	$266,003 00
Legacies	55,035 00
Interest on general Permanent Fund	2,064 00
Received for Deficiency Fund	25,021 00
Unexpended balance to credit of Society from Sandwich Islands	9,325 00
Donations to balance received at the closing of account	1,983 00
Receipts from other sources	29,590 31
Total	$388,932 69
Balance against the Society	2,847 59

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretaries.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following standing Committees for the session:

Committee of Arrangements—Rev. Samuel Wolcott, Rev. Dr. Swain, Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Rev. Dr. Budington.

Business Committee—Henry White, Esq., Rev. Dr. Tappan, Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Prof. George E. Day, Rev. J. P. Tieler.

Committee on the Treasurer's Report—Hon. S. H. Wallcy, Hon. Seth Terry, Hon. John O. Cole, Abijah Fisher, Esq., Rev. Dr. L. A. Smith, General Williams, Hon. C. T. Hurlburd.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again in the evening.

SERMON BY DR. M. L. P. THOMPSON, OF BUFFALO.

The evening session, as is usual with the first evening, was not for business, but for a sermon. It was preached on this occasion by Rev. M. LA RUE P THOMPSON, D.D., of Buffalo. He announced as his text, Matt. 28th chap., and 20th verse; "And lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." After briefly alluding to the natural process of the mind in dwelling upon this passage, he proceeded to consider, 1st. Who speaks these words? Jesus, the great God, and Maker of Heaven and Earth. 2d. To whom does he speak them? To the little company of his disciples, representing his ministers or Church, in an aspect clearly defined being the Divine will; in other words, to a missionary church, aggressive and onward in its movements, seeking to convert the world unto Christ. 3d. What does He speak? The promise of His gracious presence to the end of the world, always, all days, every day, in sympathy and desire, by Divine power and providence. 4th. What influence should these words have upon His disciples? We should be admonished and warned to live with reference to His all-searching presence, even until the day of final account. We should rightly judge of the aim of all Christian duty, viz: to speed on the conquest of the world to Christ. And finally, we should have courage, for the Lord is for us, who shall be against us?

The discourse was exceedingly eloquent, and was pervaded throughout by a true spirit of earnestness and faith. It was listened to with the deepest attention.

To-morrow the Board will meet at an early hour, and organize itself for business. It is likely that its sessions will continue till Friday morning or afternoon. The final adjournment will be made so as to allow persons residing at a distance to get to their homes before Sunday.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

This morning the church edifice in which the meeting is held was crowded to its utmost capacity. The platform, the body of the house, the galleries, the aisles, and even the door-ways and windows were blocked as solidly as four thousand people, all trying to get into the same house, and into the best seats, could block them. The gathering consists of about equal numbers of ladies and gentlemen, including almost equal numbers of ministers and ministers' wives. The annual meeting of the American Board always draws a great crowd not only of individuals but of families. It is not only an ecclesiastical but a social gathering. The early boat and trains of this morning added largely to the list of members and visitors. Every hotel in town is crowded, and almost every church-going family, residing at reasonable or unreasonable distances from the church, are entertaining frequentary parts of the great company. The weather at the hour of opening was delightfully cool, the hour of adjournment, as it drew near at noon, found almost everybody in a free perspiration, and every lady laboring vigorously at her fan. But the only help for the heat was to suffer it in patience. The audience was so great that, while those on the outside could not get in, those in the inside could not get out. But a lively debate, which sprang up, contributed to beguile the time by exciting a lively interest in the proceedings.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, the distinguished Baptist clergyman. The Baptists have no denominational part or lot in the American Board; and the invitation to Dr. WAYLAND to begin the day's proceedings was regarded as a pleasing act of Christian courtesy.

A special report was presented by the Prudential Committee, giving formal intelligence to the Board of the separation of the Reformed Dutch Church, from further coöperation with it.

Dr. FERRIS, of New-York, a minister of that Church, expressed the continued sympathy of the Reformed Dutch body with the Board.

The Report, without further comment or discussion, was referred to a Special Committee.

The Report presented at the last annual meeting, on the establishment of a Permanent Fund, for the relief of disabled missionaries, and the support of the widows and orphans of deceased missionaries, was offered again to the Board, with some amendments. This report recommended such a Fund, and was presented by PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., of New-York. A minority report, opposing the recommendation, was offered by Prof. KINGSBURY, of Providence.

Dr. WISNER, of Ithaca, N. Y., took ground against the majority report.

Rev. Dr. SQUIRES, of Geneva, N. Y., took the same position. He hoped that there would be no permanent fund, to be kept from year to year, running the risk of a bad investment, and of the lose of the whole of it. He recommended the Board to spend its funds, yearly by year, as it received them, and to keep a cash account.

Gen. WILLIAMS, of Norwich, made some remarks in favor of the proposed fund. He thought that in a pecuniary point of view it would be a great undertaking for the Board.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR was opposed to any such provision for missionaries. He was opposed to it on the same ground on which he was opposed to life insurance. He said that if his church should ever give him a policy of life insurance, he would ask a dismission! [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF DR. WILLIAM T. DWIGHT, OF PORTLAND.

Dr. WM. T. DWIGHT, of Portland, Me., said that he could exercise the same faith in Christ whether there was or was not a permanent fund. "But" said he, "if there is a permanent fund we go to our feeble churches, and they will say, There is so much money already set apart in this fund that our duty of contributing to such a purpose is materially lessened." He was in favor of disbursing the charities of the Church every year. Like Dr. SQUIRES, he hoped the Board would keep a cash account. The principle of dependence is the foundation of faith, and God designs that it should be continually called into exercise. For this purpose, perhaps, a divine Providence allows the great moneyed institutions of the land to suffer a shock which makes them tottle and tremble, or binge them to the ground. For seventeen years, he said, he had been President of the Maine Missionary Society. He knew how the excellent Missionaries, who live on a pittance from year to year, have need of means. He knew that many of them were unable to be present at such a meeting as this, because they could not afford to *dress* with that decency and respectability necessary to such an occasion. But he knew that if a Permanent Fund were established for Maine, the Missionary charities of that State would diminish one-half. He believed that the condition of these home missionaries in Maine is as needy, in the majority of instances, as the laborers in the service of the Board on foreign fields. The Board has lived 48 years *without* such a fund. It has won all its successes without such a fund. He did not think it would be necessary, for the future, to alter the policy which had governed the past.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. BACON, OF NEW-HAVEN.

Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, said, I do not understand the report of the Committee to propose that returned disabled Missionaries, or the widows and children of missionaries, shall receive, in the way of annuity or relief or charity, or whatever it may be called, any more than they *now receive*. A good deal has been said, as if it was proposed to create such an endowment for every missionary; and as if it would become a kind of temptation to him, as a "life insurance" is a temptation to a man to commit suicide. [Laughter.] There is nothing of this character in the report. The poorest stipend of a foreign missionary is far more an inducement to him to live on and to work on, than any such little annuity as is proposed to be raised by this fund. A good deal that has been said, therefore, seems to be wide of the mark; and though some who indulge in this land of discussion seem to think that they are very near Heaven, I hope that when they get there they will have better logic. [Laughter.] Here is a certain expenses chargeable upon the income of the Board;—a just expense, and one that is found to be increasing—one that in the nature of the case must continue to increase somewhat rapidly. Now the question is, are the contributions made with reference to the relief of the disabled missionary, the orphan, the widow; or are they contributed with an eye fixed on the expansion of the work of the Board, and the maintenance of laborers in the field? That is the question. Now, I say this expense is justly chargeable upon the permanent funds of the Board. The Prudential Committee are guilty of no breach of trust in drawing upon these funds for the relief of sick or aged missionaries, or of the widows and orphan children of missionaries who have died in the field. They would be unworthy of their place if they refused to do this. But it is said, in some quarters, that there may be a complaint. A great many of the donors to the funds of this Board, it is intimated, are unable in reality to take so wide and comprehensive a view of the nature of the work as the Committee, of course, must take; and we may, by and by, find the complaint coming, that it is found that this and that missionary widow, this and that missionary who can no longer work, this and that group of orphans, are receiving, for their relief and support, of the funds that are contributed to the missionary work. The question before us is—how shall this be met?—how shall this difficulty be provided for?

A great deal has been said about permanent funds—about faith in Christ, as opposed to permanent funds. I could not but ask myself, when I heard one brother who spoke on that subject, whether that brother ever *bought a barrel of flour for his family*. [Laughter.] Why not trust in Christ, instead of buying a barrel of flour? I distrust, I will confess, great and permanent endowments; but I also distrust a good deal of the declamation against permanent funds. I remember, some thirty years ago, we used often to hear this. I remember the agents of one institution in particular, that used to come to us and tell us "Here is a Society that goes against the principle of permanent funds. The American Board has a permanent fund. The American Bible Society has a permanent fund of $10,000. We have *none*." But to-day that institution [Dr. BACON now understood to refer to the American Tract Society] is the wealthiest corporation, in the name of benevolence, in the United States! I may add, by the by, that that institution is the only one of our great benevolent institutions that approaches to anything like independence of the will of its constituents! [This allusion created a perceptible buzz and stir, and some outright laughter, in the audience.]

I have listened with great interest to all that has been said on both sides. I have listened to hear something that might decide my own judgment. But I have not heard it yet. I do not yet know how to vote on this subject.

The Board has already a permanent fund;—a fund for the support of its officers. It was raised on the principle that the fair and honorable support of the officers was a just and reasonable charge on the donations to the Board. Yet for prudential considerations, for fear of complaint in some quarters, it was proposed to have a fund, that should be established by persons, large enough in their views and means to contribute to it. This fund went up to a certain point and then stopped. It was thought best some time ago to stop it, and nothing has since been contributed. This fund does not support the officers but in part. It only relieves the pressure on the general fund.

I do not believe that the Caffir, or the Hindoo, or the heathen or Mahommedan in any part of the world, know anything or care anything about every particular arrangement for the support of the missionaries. There is no mission of ours, in any part of the world, where the people among whom it is established don't see that its missionaries have a great deal more money to spend than they have or can give hope to have. There is no mission of ours, in any part of the world, which is not a great money-spending institution in the locality in which it is planted—worth far more to that locality, in a pecuniary point of view, other things being considered, than any college or theological seminary, or university in this land is to the city in which it is situated. No heathen will ever be hindered from being converted by the idea that the missionary who preaches the Gospel may be kept out of the almshouse, if he breaks down and goes home, or that his children may be kept out of the orphan asylum. The missionary has, in a sense, a right to this provision—not a right such as an officer of the East India Company has to a pension—not a right such as a servant of the British Crown has a to pension—but a right to something more than a cup of cold water—a right to some little acknowledgment from the Churches that have sent him forth—a right to some little addition to the relief that he may find from other sources. I don't think there is a missionary's widow in the country, or a disabled missionary, or an orphan of a missionary, that is supported, or ever was supported, entirely by our treasury. I don't think that ever will be. I don't know what is allowed to the children of missionaries, but I don't believe it is enough to pay for their board at the cheapest boarding house in the United States. All that is proposed in the report is a *little* gratuity—a *little* oil to keep the wheels going—that is all. The claim in this case is equal to the claim acknowledged more than once in relation to the widowed family of a deceased Secretary. I remember two instances in which a large provision—comparatively large, with anything here proposed—was made by voluntary subscription for the relief of the family of a deceased Secretary. I do not acknowledge—God forbid that I should!—that a secretary of this Board, great as may be his services, great as may be his gifts, long as may be the period of his service—establishes any claim upon the grateful remembrance, or upon the alms and contributions of the churches, a larger claim than the missionary. We remember the gifted and eloquent CORNELIUS. What were his services to the Board that the friends of the Board should have contributed a separate fund for his family after his decease, in comparison with the services of Dr. ELI SMITH? Dr. CORNELIUS was Secretary of the Board for *eight weeks*. Dr. SMITH was in a foreign land, under a burning sun, for *thirty years*. No Secretary ever can leave such a bequest for his family in a claim upon the gratitude—the substantial gratitude—of the constituency of this Board as ELI SMITH has done. And if we acknowledge it in the one case, we are bound to acknowledge it in the other.

It seems to me that the whole question is, whether this claim of our missionaries, in case of their being disabled, or of their dying and leaving orphan children, which is now an increasing charge upon the revenue of the Board, shall be remitted in part, and provided for by a special fund. I anybody is displeased with the proposed "*Permanent* Fund," that part of the plan may be stricken out, and there can be a separate fund,—just as there was a separate fund for the building of the missionary ship. It was not thought to be exactly any part of the business of the Prudential Committee to have a *navy*. [Laughter.] So there was established a separate Navy Department. [Renewed laughter.] Perhaps we shall by and by have a Secretary of the Navy! There might be a separate account on the books of the Treasurer for contributions or for legacies destined to this particular object—to be invested as a Permanent Fund—the income to direct, or to be expended from year to year, if any should so prefer.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. J HUBBARD.

Hon. WM. J. HUBBARD, a member of the Prudential Committee, said it was a conceded principle on all hands, that it is the duty of the Board to provide, *in some way or other*, for the widows and orphans of deceased missionaries. The question is, *how* shall it be done? There is another principle which should enter into the settlement of the question, and that is, the Board's responsibility to the churches. The number of returned missionaries, who are disabled, is no great as may be supposed, and nothing like a permanent fund is required for these. The widows and children of deceased missionaries are not a great burden upon the Board. He said that from 1852 down through 1856, a period of five years, the total amount which had been expended by the American Board for this general purpose, was $12,230; or an average of about $2,560 a year. The Board has always been as ready to meet the calls of missionaries who have been compelled to return home, as of missionaries who are still hard at work abroad. He did not suppose that missionaries have less of human nature than other men, and he believed that the establishment of a Permanent Fund would work injury to them. Unworthy missionaries, if any should be found unworthy, would have a fictitious claim to the interest of the fund. This reason, which might seldom be found to operate, was nevertheless a reason, which, taken with others, made the arguments strong against the proposition for such a fund. He hoped, therefore, that it would not be established.

At the close of the morning session, Dr. FOXCROFT, one of the Secretaries, asked the pardon of the ladies, but said that the floor pews, except those along the walls, would be reserved henceforth for *gentlemen*—corporate and honorary members of the Board. The ladies, he said, would have the privilege of the side seats, and the galleries; and they might take into these as many gentlemen as they might choose, to make their attendance pleasant! This announcement created no little laughter.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept 10.

The American Board was engaged this morning with the further consideration of the proposed fund for disabled missionaries.

Hon. F. S. WILLIAMS opposed a permanent fund, preferring reliance on the ordinary contributions.

The subject has not yet been disposed of.

Rev. Dr. ARMSTRONG, and President BECKWITH, of Oahu College, made earnest, and the latter especially eloquent appeals in behalf of that College, urging it for the sake of American children at the Sandwich Islands, the continued prosperity of the Mission there, and the evangelization of the other islands of the Pacific. The College needs a fund of $50,000, of which $18,000 have been obtained.

Ten thousand dollars was contributed by the Hawaian Government.

Drs. FERRIS, TAYLOR and DEWITT made affecting parting addresses on the adoption of the report concerning the separation of the Dutch Reformed Church from the Board: and were followed by the singing of the hymn commencing, "Blest be the tie that binds," by the whole congregation.

The speeches of Doctors ARMSTRONG and BECKWITH, this morning, were followed by the reading of an autograph letter to Dr. ARMSTRONG from the Hawaian King. It is a very well written production, presenting the need of a college at the Sandwich Islands, and expressing his confident hope that the project will be favorably received and liberally aided in this country.

The Lord's Supper was celebrated this afternoon by the members of the Board and its friends. The services were held in two churches, both of which were filled—one of them crowded to overflowing, so as to occupy three quarters of an hour in the distribution of the element.

Rev. F. MONOD, just arrived from France, made an address at the close of the service in the Beneficent Church, and though speaking with a foreign accent, his English was exceedingly choice, and he was heard with great interest. He said that though but three weeks from France and a stranger among strangers, he had felt during the services as if he had always lived here and the faces before him were familiar.

The officers of the Board for the coming year were elected immediately after the Communion service. Rev. M. HOPKINS, D. D., of Massachusetts, was chosen President, and Hon. WM. JESUP, LL. D., of Pennsylvania, Vice-President, in place of Hon. T. FRELINGHUYSEN and S. T. WILLIAMS, who declined reelection.

Hon. A. HARDY, of Boston, was chosen a member of the Prudential Committee in place of Rev. Dr. FERRIS, who retires, and the other officers were reelected.

The following new corporate members were elected: N. Bouton, D. D., of New-Hampshire; A. Hafdy, Esq., of Massachusetts; A. D. Lockwood, Esq., of Connecticut; W. E. Dodge, Esq., of New-York; M. W. Baldwin, Esq., of Pennsylvania; S. P. Handy, Esq., of Ohio; Rev. T. W. POSE, D. D., of Missouri; and Rev. W. H. Willisms, of Iowa.

The question of providing for disabled missionaries was disposed of by the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions, offered by S. H. WALLEY.

Resolved, That it is highly desirable to cherish and strengthen a warm Christian sympathy in behalf of those who have been disabled in their work as missionaries, and towards their widows and children, and that it is desirable to open all suitable channels for the practical expression of such sympathies.

Resolved, That the Presidential Committee will receive and cheerfully appropriate to the same principles which have hitherto governed them in the premises. Whatever legacies or contributions may be made from year to year, and designated by them donors for this specified object.

Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, of the Gaboon Mission, and being soon to return to it, said: "The Mission has been successful to the full measure of reasonable expectation, and bright prospects are before it."

The newly-elected President and Vice-President presided at the evening session.

The Special Committee on Turkish Missions recommended an immediate and ample enlargement of operations there, not however, at the expense of other missions, but with a view to enlargement in them also.

TROOPS FOR KANSAS.—The concentration of troops upon the frontier by the government is still going on. Two of the companies of light artillery, which have been for some time at Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, came up in the Norfolk steamer on Friday, and were landed here at Fort McHenry, and yesterday evening they went forward by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on their way to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas territory. They were companies L. and M. comprising 102 rank and file, the whole in charge of Lt. BEALE. They were a fine looking body of men, and had been brought into good discipline.—*Balt. American.*

BURNING OF A STEAMER.—At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the steamer *Golden Gate*, Captain JNO. A. WILLIAMS, bound from Rickman to this port, was burned to the water's edge. The disaster occurred at Widow Beard's Island, about three miles above the mouth of the Maramac, and twenty miles below this city. We have gleaned the following particulars of the fire:

The crew had been removing wheat from the hold to the main deck in order to have it handy to discharge when she arrived in port, and Captain WILLIAMS thinks that one of the candles which had been used must have been left burning in the hold. When the boat was discovered to be on fire the mate and one of the crew attempted to go into the hold to ascertain its locality, and the means of putting it out, but were prevented by the smoke.

The next object to effect was to land the boat, which could not be done at that time, on account of a sand-bar which flanked the shore for some distance. The hatches were closed securely, and the boat made all the speed she could to a point three miles above the mouth of the Maramac, where she was landed, and was consumed to the water's edge in a short time.

The steamer *N. Holmes*, bound up, passed the *Golden Gate* below the month of the Maramac, and when she had gained an advance of two miles, the officers discovered the latter boat to be on fire, and immediately put back to her assistance. The passengers and crew of the *Golden Gate* had gone ashore, with part of their baggage, and all the boat's books and papers. They were taken aboard the *N. Holmes*, and brought to this city.

Golden Gate was loaded with grain and lumber, all of which, together with the boat, is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The *Golden Gate* was owned by Capt. B. F. BEASLEY, Capt. JOHN A WILLIAMS, her commander, and Mr. JAS. O ALFER, the clerk; was valued at $12 000, and insured for $10,000 in Mr. GEO. K. BUNN'S office, all in one risk.—*St. Louis Rep*, 8th.

EXTERMINATION OF INK PA-DU TAH'S BAND.—In a letter to Mr. N. MYARCK, of this city, dated Travers des Stoux, Aug. 28, the following important statement is made: "The Sissitons have succeeded in killing the whole of INK PA DU TAH'S band, except one Indian, who fled to a band of Yanktons, to which he was pursued by the Sissitons. Here an engagement took place between the Sissitons and the Yanktons. Twenty-five of the former and a large number of the latter were killed." We give this as we received it, and await further advices.—*St. Paul Pioneer, Aug.* 30.

THE GREATEST STEAM INVENTION YET.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette*, under the above heading, has the following:

WM. ST. MARTIN, of this city, has invented an engine which can be constructed, boiler and all, for about $50. The machine is so simple that we might with propriety say it is merely an escape pipe, taking up no more room. The steam is admitted into the centre of a drum or cylinder, in which the shaft works; from this power is applied directly, without further friction. The other day we saw the perfected model of the engine pumping water about 20 feet, and throwing it into a reservoir at the brewery. This is the appartus wanted for getting in a head many cubic feet or two horse power to drive small machinery. Mr. ST. MARTIN has made application for letters patent, and when he gets them we think he has a fair prospect ahead to realize something from the result of his genius.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—An affray took place in Mount Washington, Bullitt County, Ky., on Friday last between WM. HALL and Dr. ISAAC BRINWELL, citizens of that place. An old feud had existed between the parties for some time, and on the day named it was brought to a close by a street fight, in which HALL was killed by his antagonist. BRINWELL shot HALL twice, one ball wounding him in the arm, and the other passing through his body. While in the act of falling, HALL discharged his pistol, and BRINWELL was slightly wounded in one of his legs. HALL died almost instantly. The survivor was tried before a magistrate, and discharged on the ground of this deed having been committed in self-defence.—*Louisville Courier.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.

The men's department contains a large assortment, embracing every style.

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TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

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APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Few things will be found more delicious in Winter than finely flavored apples and pears, kept fresh in "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." Let every housekeeper try a dozen or two jars of this fruit. She will thank us for our advice next Christmas if she follows it. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent of manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

GENUINE BAJOU KID GLOVES, ELEGANT Robes de Chambre, Smoking Jackets, Gentlemen's Shawls, and other furnishing goods, in great variety, at A. & G. A. ARNOUX'S,
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Have removed from No 304 Broadway to
Nos 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

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at said below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
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New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

E. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 281 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS, STEWARDS OF HOTELS, OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.—The next time you buy carekers, call for "Bond's," and our word for it you will never afterwards use any others. Be sure each cracker bears the stamp of Bond, as the market is full of imitations. Our goods may be seen on the tables of the principal hotels in this City, among which are the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, La Farge, New-York Hotel, Brevoort House and Everett House. Sold by all grocers.
H. W. HYDE, Wholesale Agent,
No. 150 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 24 day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing plaiting, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

LADIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY wishing supplies, can get Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Slipper Ties and Buskins from 8s. to 12s.; 8th Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. 8 years' lease of store for sale.

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINER are now justly admitted to be superior to all others for family use. We advise all wishing to purchase such an instrument to call at their salesroom, No. 495 Broadway, before purchasing.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS'. Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, in every conceivable style, to suit the head or face. HAIR DYE 4 shillings a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Unguent for the hair.

MARRIED.

PLATT—LAYTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. J. Eddy, of Illinois, JOSEPH M. PLATT to AMANDA A. LAYTON, both of New-York.

☞ Monmouth Co., N. J., papers please copy.

GOODRICH—WICKES.—At Albany, on Thursday, Sept 10, by Rev. S. T. Seelye, WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Esq., of this City, to Miss FRANCES A., only daughter of Henry N. Wickes, Esq., of Albany.

DIED.

DALLAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, J. A. DALLAS, artist, aged 48 years.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, the 11th inst., from the residence of J. Kyle, 5 st st., near 11th av., at 9 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

PRALL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept 10, ABRAHAM A. PRALL, eldest son of the late Richard Prall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, JOHN W. BOWDOIN, No. 28 West 26th st., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 10, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH WILSON, artist, in the 33d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Rye from his late residence, No. 462 Greenwich-st., this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. His funeral will take place on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Rye. His friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

BARKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Mlle. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,

In her great character of "Lucrezia Borgia," First appearance this season, at the Academy of Music, of

Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI,

as "Maffio Orsini"

Signor GASSIER

In his great part of "Duke Alphonso."

NOTICE.—The severe indisposition under which Signor LABLACHE has been suffering since his arrival in this country, increased by his exertions to fulfill his duties towards the public, precludes the possibility of his appearing until fully recovered. Under these circumstances, and until the daily expected arrival of the new Tenor di forza, the Directors have availed themselves of the kind offer of Signor SCOLA, from the Italian Opera in Lima and Mexico, to sing this evening the role of GENNARO.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 11.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

The principal characters by

Mlle. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI,

Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI,

Signori LABOCETTA and GASSIER.

Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.

Second Seats.....Fifty cents extra.

Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents.

Private boxes .....from.....$6 to $30.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

First appearance in America of

HENRY VIEUXTEMPS.

First appearance this season of

BIGISMUND THALBERG.

CARD.—The management has great satisfaction in being able to announce to the public that a union has been effected between these two great artists, thus presenting a combination by which

Mr. THALBERG and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS

will appear together on one and the same evening.

THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT

OF

H. VIEUXTEMPS and S. THALBERG

will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at Niblo's Saloon.

First appearance in the concert room of

Signor GASSIER.

First appearance, since his return from Europe, of

Signor ROCCO.

First appearance in the concert room of

CARL ANSCHUTZ,

with a Grand Orchestra of FORTY.

HENRY VIEUXTEMPS

will play the Grand Concerto in A. his Fantasia on "Lombardi," and Paganini's Witches' Dance.

SIGISMUND THALBERG

will play Masaniello, Prayer of Moses and Elisir d'Amore.

Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, according to location; to be had at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

The sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ORDER OF THE SALE.—On Friday and Saturday will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Monday and Tuesday, the $1 seats and remaining $1 50 seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1857.

A GREAT AND MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL

IMMENSE SUCCESS of the new BALLET of

AGALISTA.

With the Charming and Beautiful

SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA

In her original character.

Promenade Concert at 7; Overture at 8.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

AGALISTA

M. DECHALUMEAU.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....Fifty Cents

Saturday—BENEFIT of ANTOINE SAVEL.

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG,

GASSIER and ROCCO,

CARL ANSCHUTZ and a Grand Orchestra,

NIBLO'S SALOON—TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

NOTICE

The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at the two ticket offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress

The press and public have affixed the seal of unqualified approval to

TOM TAYLOR'S VICTIMS,

not only as to its literary and dramatic merit, but also its rendition by

A STOCK STAR COMPANY,

each member of which vies with the other in giving vivid keeness and piquancy to the delineation of character with which it abounds.

Second week of the screaming comicality,

A CONJUGAL LESSON,

illustrated with such striking fidelity by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Jefferson as to form a rare picture of certain phases of domestic economy. No husband or wife should neglect the opportunity of witnessing it.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 11,

VICTIMS.

Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Jefferson, Peters, Stoddard, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, Waters, &c.

GRAND MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA, under the experienced direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.

At 10 o'clock precisely will be commenced

A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Rehearsed by Mr. Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene.

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF FIAMMINA.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, the new five-act play of

FIAMMINA

will be performed for the last night this season. This will be the only opportunity of witnessing it.

MISS MATILDA HERON

will sustain her great character of

FIAMMINA.

The other parts will be filled by Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Messrs. Dyott, Davenport, Norton, Grosvenor and a brilliant cast.

To-morrow, Saturday—CAMILLE.

EXTRA.—WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that on

SATURDAY, Sept. 12,

in obedience to an almost universal demand,

MISS MATILDA HERON

will appear in the character of

CAMILLE,

in which she first won her coronet.

Foswell the cast. Mr. Setchera has been expressly engaged to fill the part of Armand in which he is reported to have earned so much approbation and applause. Mr. Dyott has consented to assume the part of Monsieur Duval; Mr. Davenport will fill the role of Gaston, in which he has no rival on the stage; Mr. Norton will play De Narville; Mrs. Vernon, Prudence; Mrs. Allen, Nichette, and the other parts by favorite artists.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The Management take much pleasure in announcing an engagement with the eminent eccentric comedian,

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,

who will appear in a favorite character on Monday night, Sept. 14, supported by a powerful combination of talent, particulars of which will be duly announced.

Box Book will be open on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Fifth night of the successful engagement of

MR. J. E. MURDOCH,

who will make his first appearance in

TRAGEDY,

in Shakespeare's sublime creation of

HAMLET,

Supported by Miss S. Dunn, Mrs. A. Farrell, Mr. Fisher, Mark Smith, Moore, Barrett, &c.

To conclude with

THE IRISH PROPRIETOR.

Dennis Murphy.....Mr. Seymour

In rehearsal—THE ELDER BROTHER and THE DRAMATIST.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 11.

The entertainments will commence with the Play of

QUEEN OF THE ABRUZZI.

Spalatro.....C. J. Foster

After which will be presented the Pantomime entitled

MAGIC BANDS.

Pierrot.....Mr. G. L. Fox | Chic-Kearg.....Miss Fox

The whole to conclude with the Drama of

LADY OF THE LAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. F. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents

Pit.....12 cents

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.

RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

To be followed by the grand National Drama entitled

CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

To conclude with the Drama of

GILDEROY, THE BONNIE BOY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY, near Prince. Doors open at 7 o'clock, performances commence at 7½. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents; orchestra, 50 cents. Great success of Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD. FRIDAY, Sept. 11, the performances will commence with the DEVIL'S PARTS, in which Mrs. Howard will sustain six great characters. To conclude with the laughable farce of POOR PILLICODDY. Dancing by Mlle. Ernestine and Miss Julia Turnbull.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE VERY LAST CHANCE to gaze on the bogus Bardell hair, and the full length wax figure of Mrs. Cunningham. Wyman, the Wizard, now in his ninth, and positively last week, will appear, &c., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Will open on the 14th of September, the "last new pleasure," the so-much talked about AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL FOUNTS, and on the same day will appear, MISS E. J. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 2½ o'clock a match for $2,000, three miles and repeat, to wagons. George Spicer names b. g. LANTERN; James D. McManus names g. g. PRINCE. The race will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the regular race. Fare to go and return 50 cents.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

N. B.—This race to come off, rain or shine.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—DR. S. B. EGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are by higher than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing). I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given if required. DR. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, 246, 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO STRANGERS.

For the convenience of ladies having an opportunity of purchasing their Fall and Winter garments,

BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY,

the subscriber respectfully announces that he will make a preliminary opening on MONDAY, Sept. 14, upon which occasion he will exhibit all the newest importations in select moire antique and beaver cloths; amongst others a very beautiful style called the Basque Cloak. Also, the Bernous or Arabian Cloak, forming into six different styles.

MOLYNEUX BELL,

No. 303 Canal-st.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF

FRENCH FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, CHENILLE

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,

COLD STRAW GOODS, &c.

which are offered for cash only by

HOMER & KETCHUM, at

No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

GEORGE BRODIE,

No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)

Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!

NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.

NEW STELLA SHAWLS.

NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.

An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade,

is now on sale

at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!

JUST OPENED.

SIX LARGE CASES OF

PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,

to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,

and

BLACK LYONS SILKS,

Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,

Are now on sale at retail,

By the piece or yard,

AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.

GEO. BULPIN,

No. 361 Broadway.

CHILDRENS' FANCY HATS FOR FALL

Paris styles and home manufacture, embracing a large and beautiful assortment for adorning the heads of lovely children, may be obtained at

GENIN'S Bazaar,

No. 513 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

in prices for White and Decorated French Chine, English Bone-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.

THE PUBLIC

may rely upon it that every article in the list below, as well as the whole of our extensive and unequaled stock, is offered at full twenty per cent below the current rates. An inspection of the goods will confirm this assertion.

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON-STONE WARE.	
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	17 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75
GLASSWARE.	
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Crystal cut Decanters, the pair	2 50
GAS FIXTURES.	
Three-light Chandeliers	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	8 50
Hall Lights	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, 3 joints	75
One-light Hall Brackets	50
SILVER PLATED WARE.	
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50

W. P. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 511 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

GEORGE A. HEARN,

No. 425 Broadway,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT,

Sept. 14,

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

LONG SHAWLS,

SQUARE SHAWLS,

AND SCARFS.

Some of which are the finest

EVER PRODUCED,

And in all the various colors now worn.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.

Black Silk Robes, with Colored Flounces, $16 each, will be offered this day at retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Cloaks, Circulars and Mantillas, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, will be shown at our preliminary retail opening on Monday next, Sept. 14

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.

B. LENZ: NO. 782 BROADWAY—NEAR Grace Church, having just returned from Paris and imported a rich stock of millinery, will open for Fall on the 17th of September.

STRANGERS—CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK of Cloaks on our preliminary opening day, Monday next, Sept. 14.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MARTIN & LAWSON,

No. 264 Broadway, (up-stairs,)

Invite the attention of Buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of

RIBBONS,

BONNET MATERIALS,

LACES,

FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

and other MILLINERY GOODS.

Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

MILINERY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. THEBAUD, No. 164 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—S. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Building the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 28th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. John Lloyd & Sons, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or money for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.

No money received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

E. C. KANE, Register.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THE Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of goods from MONDAY, the 7th, until TUESDAY, the 15th of September. Exhibitors are particularly requested to send their contributions without delay, as spaces will be assigned in the order articles arrive at the Palace.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF Marine Hose Company No. 4 return their sincere thanks to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. HAMMOND and Ladies, of No. 104 East 15th-st., for the supply of refreshments furnished by them after the fire in 3d av., on the morning of the 10th inst.

ROBERT V. MACKEY, Foreman.

JAMES HINGHAM, Secretary.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH Annual target exercise; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets.

Capt. PETRIE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—MR. W. S. ROWLAND having contracted debts in our name, we caution the public against him, as he has not been in our employ since July 1. SWEETLAND, PRATT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S Patent; price $22, $15 and $20; at No. 377 Broadway, cor. of Metropolitan Hotel. A. PRATT, Agent.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS and much rent saved. $1,000, all or one-half or four, will buy on an average one of 38 building lots, within 45 minutes' ride from City Hall, each lot containing from 5 to 8 adjoining lots of ordinary size, (25x100 feet;) payment half cash, half on mortgage: the built upon the entire amount may remain on mortgage. Titles perfect, unincumbered and warranty deeds given. The lots are situated on elevated, level ground, very healthy and command a most beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Ferry boats and stages run every 15 minutes; fare for both 1½ cents. Taxes very low. Apply to J. G. BONN, sole proprietor, No. 239 Broadway corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

BROOKLYN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Price $6,500. Nos. 1, 5 and 9 Lafayette-av., between Navy and Raymond sts. they contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water-closets; the fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 98 feet, exclusive of a court-yard of 13 feet: the location is the most healthy, popular, and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but 250 feet from Fulton av. cars. The houses are, in all respects, substantially built and well finished. Also, for sale or to let, in the same vicinity, the elegant houses No. 174, 176, 178 and 180 Carlton-st., on and adjoining the northwest corner of Hanson-place. Price $6,250. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH store, beautifully situated in the centre of the village of Fairmount, corner of Woodruff-av. and Prospect-st., with large garden, &c.; but five minutes' walk from Tremont depot; a place healthy, rent low, excellent chance to make money with a small capital, particularly for grocery, &c. Inquire of W. HELLER, No. 17 Cedar-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista avenue, third house on the right, south of the depot, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY TERMS, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., a three-story high basement house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate repair, in a good neighborhood. Also, part of the furniture will be sold if required. Inquire on the premises from 11 till 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A VALUABLE property, consisting of 5 full lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 6th-av. Also, a number of fine houses, in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE near the Orange Mountains, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City. The land is of superior quality, and the views are very fine. Apply at No. 368 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot No. 220 Henry-st., finished in good style, with modern improvements. Lot 24x100. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house in 36th-st., near 6th-av., all the modern improvements; only $2,500 in cash. Inquire of CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

NO. 152 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and papered. House 25x65 lot 25x120. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A house, and 11 acres of land, in the town of Rahway, 4 minutes' walk from the railroad depot; house has 9 rooms, large dry cellar, &c; good well of water, and cistern; garden, with all kinds of fruit; a stable, &c. Rent $250. Inquire of W. MANN, on the premises, or J. K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 89 Broadway, extending from Broadway 166 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

HOUSE TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE Heights, or lease. A three-story and basement brick house, with gas, range, hot-house, &c., one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn. Parlor and hall furniture will be sold at a bargain. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 1,969, Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY houses Nos. 153 and 155 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., having modern improvements and in good order. Also, the 3-story house No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st. Possession immediately. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, 2D STORY and part of the 3d of No. 53 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.; neighborhood very pleasant; gas in the house, and privilege in bath-room. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—The whole floor of 2d story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, without children, or a party of single gentlemen; also, a front basement, suitable for a physician, at No. 42 University-place, one block from Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20TH-st., near 4th-av., suitable for a small genteel family; rent $125 per month. Also, a large furnished house on Murray Hill; rent $250 per month. Apply to R. G. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., before 9 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG, A FEW MINutes' walk from Peckslip Ferry, the upper part of a two-story cottage house, consisting of two rooms and a bedroom on the second floor, and an attic bedroom. Rent moderate. Inquire of W. J. WILLIAMS, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A NEW and well arranged three-story brick house, with immediate possession. To a suitable tenant three years' lease will be given at a reasonable rent. Apply to WM. DOWNS & STANES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Allen-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply on the premises, or to PARKS BANKS & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSburg, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four; must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry, or, if in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st. and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Box No. 4,582 Post-Office.

WANTED—A ROOM AND TWO BEDROOMS, with private table, for a gentleman, his wife, boy and servant. Also, from the same house, for a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, box No. 4,133, General Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A DESIRable modern house, from 14th to 23d sts., between 4th and 6th aves. Possession must be given in 10 or 15 days. Address E. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OR COUNtry-seat, situated at the Fork, in exchange for valuable unincumbered real estate at the West. Apply to the owner, at the office of JOSEPH BURNHAM, No. 83 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Matthew C. Myers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton-sts., adjoining Mansion park, consists of a spacious, well constructed and elegant dwelling house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 25 miles above Yonkers, 6 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences, just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises a new gas-house, gas-house, ice-house &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances wait for the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to WARREL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNdersigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few acres of inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100 000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one fourth down, and the residue in one two and three years with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office, No. 25 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in or near the City—a fine farm near Tarrytown, 48 acres, dwelling, large barn, ice-house, &c., in complete order. Apply to T. F. BULL, Croton Water Office, Pier No. 21 East River.

LEAKY ROOFS.—ALL KINDS OF ROOFS REpaired and coated with WILSON & CO.'S Patent Coating. One coat equal to five of the ordinary paint. Warranted. Apply, by note or personally, to No. 453 7th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. W. W. REDFIELD'S

(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S.)

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 497 Broadway; SCRIBNER'S, No. 124 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 272 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers,

A. B. RAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address

C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD,

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MCMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 98 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOYS SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 95 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 59 and 61 Ann-st.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7, and a Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 869 BROADway, 3d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. B. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 682 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 24 West 38th-st., fifth house west of 6th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 24 West 38th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LAGALLE'S French Day and Boarding School Mecdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 6th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. W. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 697 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOLDEN, A. M., on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR BRUSSELS CARPETS, FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE PIER MIRRORS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, MARBLE GROUPS, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of house No 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The whole furniture of this house is of the best description, having been made to order, and used but a short time, among which is a great variety of splendid China, cut glass, silver, &c., all of which will be absolutely sold without reserve. Catalogues will be at the store the morning of sale.

Contents of the house consist in part of a splendid 7¼ octave piano-forte, with the unexpired warranty; full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved, with slip covers; two solid rosewood etageres with mirror fronts; French secretary, reception chairs in embroidered tapestry; large mantel and pier mirrors; superb rosewood recretary book-case, lace and silk curtains, Turkish lounges, with recumbent chairs to match; over 700 yards fine carpets, to match; mahogany and parlor ornaments; a valuable collection of oil-paintings, in rich frames; chandeliers, gas fixtures, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, beds, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, sofas, tete-a-tetes, cottage and other chairs, rosewood wardrobe, library bookcase, cost $150; elegant extension table, rich China and cut glass of all kinds; ivory cutlery, clocks, oil cloths, &c., with a large variety of valuable chamber, dining and parlor furniture not mentioned. The goods must be removed immediately from the premises.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SECOND-hand furniture, mirrors, carpets, new cabinet furniture, valuable oil-paintings, &c. GEORGE NICOLL will sell at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, being his first sale of the season, the largest and most valuable stock of cabinet furniture, and other house furnishing goods, that has been advanced on and to be sold without reserve. The sale will commence with superior second-hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant rosewood sofa, easy chairs, 9-4 tete-a-tete sofas, chairs, to match, ottomans, centre and dining tables, dress and plain bureaus, mahogany and other bedsteads, side tables, washstands, &c., also, a good assortment of crockery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c. New furniture of superior make, elegant parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, of every variety, rosewood and marble top etageres, with plate-glass backs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut centre, side and fancy tables, elegant enameled suites, with marble-top, mahogany sofas, mahogany rockers, end chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany and black walnut bookshelves, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, mahogany wardrobes, solid oak extension tables, lounges, lounge beds, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c., silver-plated ware, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention

G. L. SMITH, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence No 70 West 26th st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany and other chairs, rockers and ride tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolstere and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Carefal carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer, No. 118 William-st.

UNRESERVED AND GENUINE AUCTION sale of all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence, No. 248 West 33d-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 11.—This sale embraces the largest and best assortment of household goods offered at auction this season, such as solid mahogany extension tables and bureaus and chairs to match, together with an infinite variety of table ware, &c., &c. In the Parlors are tapestry, velvet carpets, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, French plate, pier and oval glasses; rich mantel clocks and vase; fine oil-paintings and engravings; gas chandeliers, 3 solid rosewood parlor suits in rich damask and velvet cover ings, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; reception and easy chairs and a variety of other rich goods and decorations too numerous to mention. Also, one fine-toned carved rosewood 7-octave piano, nearly new and with City makers. In the Chambers are the usual quantity of rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; bureaus, washstands, curled hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, sofas, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Catalogue at the house on morning of sale. No postponement on any account.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL TO-MORROW, Sept 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 56 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of velvet tapestry; Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, china and silver-plated ware; beds, mattresses, bedding, palliasses, pillows, magnificent rosewood etageres, bureaus, bed-teads, library bookcases and secretaries, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegant carved pier-top, mantel, oval and square mirrors; brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices and fixtures, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut book and corner stands, wardrobes, &c., &c.; superior oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, six elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in India satin, silk, brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

WRECK.—BY AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, will be sold for cash, near where she now lies, on the beach about four miles north of Barnegat Inlet, the hull of the Peruvian ship *Re Carlo Alberto*, together with such materials as may be attached at the hour of sale.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed to purchase; for sale on monthly payments.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s celebrated pianos, and other Boston and New York pianos, at prices lower than ever before offered. Prices to suit the times. Second-hand pianos a $25, $50, $75, $100 to $300. New pianos to let and rent applied if purchased. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

SOHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway.) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A BARGAIN.—AN ALMOST NEW ROSEWOOD Piano-Forte, warranted, of beautiful tone and strong, will be sold at an immense sacrifice, as the owner is obliged to sell. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

HAINES BROTHERS, CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Xl-av., cor. 21st-st., N.Y., by J. M PELTON, N. B—several fine but little used and warranted in perfect order for sale low

J. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE AS-sortment of new and second-hand Piano-fortes, of first-class and Boston makers, for sale and to let at lowest rates, at No 298 Bowery.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint, 4 cent per square foot, warranted for three years. Apply at No. 233 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 85 per £.
Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Sixper cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable last January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A GRISWOLD

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K JESUP,
EDWARD BEMENT, } Committee.
E. T H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 182, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 233, 266, 273, 281, 305, 313, 337, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, (493, 504, 1,293, 1,295, 1,809, 1,316, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 834, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 926, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,089, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147 1,148, 1,164, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,234, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, } Trustees.
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 18 7, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1868. These stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb 24, 1845. A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 28th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

RAILROAD STOCKS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, or Minnesota, or will exchange for City property. Address S. P., Box No. 2,923 Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—IMPROVED PRODUCTive City property, and improved farms, will be exchanged for interest paying railroad bonds, and for dividend paying stocks. Inquire of JAS. L. DAYTON, No. 65 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

$6,000 WANTED—ON A SECOND MORTgage for a short time, for which a liberal interest will be paid. Address MORTGAGE, Broadway Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 493 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CATARACT CITY BANK,
PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10, 1857.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK—FIVES AND upwards, are received by all New-York Banks at par, and are redeemed by the Marine Bank, New York. All denominations under Fives are redeemed at the agency of M. Beach & Co.'s, No. 15 Wall-st., at par, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

T. M. COCHRAN, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—1. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the first instant, and remain closed till the 21st instant. The [illegible] in exchange for the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, (which Railroad Company is now [illegible] Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company,) will be paid by the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant, at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Pine-st., New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.

[illegible] Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
BROOKLYN, August 27.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Dantury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:20 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Trains leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; 83; 12 M., 3:25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRANE, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Only FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON *via* NORWICH AND WORCESTER, from the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 75
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	3 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 88	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Sept. 11, 8 A.M.	Friday, Sept. 11, 11½ A M.
Saturday, Sept. 12, 11 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 2½ P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 130th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND Intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5 500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken
Last bonus to Policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturer prices.

SOMES & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. B. SOMES. T. D. LANDER.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $5 50 SHOES and Gaiters, also the $6 50 and $7 Boots, at JONES', No. 13 Astor-pl., near the New-ann.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WYER.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24...1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16.—Price of passage: 1st cabin, $90; 2d, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mrs. Cunningham Finds Bail and is Liberated.

Very soon after the bill of indictment against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was presented in the Court of General Sessions, Mr. STAFFORD, her counsel, appeared before Judge PEABODY, Supreme Court Chambers, and offered the following persons as sureties for bail, and offered the following persons as sureties for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM: JOSEPH H. PERRY, produce dealer and real estate agent, No 17 Ann-street; HENRY F. POTTER, upholsterer, No. 767 Sixth-avenue, and GEO. A WILT, late butcher, No. 43 Second-avenue.

Mr. HALL, District Attorney, objected to all three sureties. He objected to Mr. PERRY on the ground, as he alleged, that he had been surety but recently for a party in the Court of Sessions, who had forfeited his bail, and that PERRY having been prosecuted and a judgment obtained against him on that recognizance, that he was, therefore, prohibited, by statute, from being presented as surety. The objection to Mr. POTTER was, that all his property lay out of the County of New-York, and a great portion of it out of the State. The same reason was urged against Mr. WILT that was offered on the previous day when he was proposed as one of the sureties, which was that he was both a witness and partisan criminis in the case.

Mr. STAFFORD insisted that each man named was competent to become bail. He urged further that there was not the slightest intention on the part of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, or danger of her running away to avoid trial.

The Judge, after some deliberation upon the matter, decided to accept the proffered parties as bail.

The proper bonds were made out directly after the decision, being duly signed by the sureties, who each justified in the sum of $5,000 each, and subsequently signed by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, she was declared duly set at liberty.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM TO BE TRIED AT OYER AND TERMINER.

Immediately following the decision of Justice PEABODY, as to the bail of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. STAFFORD applied to the Judge for an order to remove the indictment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Judge granted the following order:

Supreme Court—In the matter of the application of EMMA AUGUSTA BURDELL, to review an indictment now pending against her in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for said City and County.

Upon the application of EMMA AUGUSTA BURDELL and A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney for the people, consenting thereto, on motion of WM. R. STAFFORD, of counsel for petitioner, it is ordered that the indictment now pending against said EMMA A. BURDELL, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, be and is hereby removed from the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the said City and County, and that the defendant therein make the proper appearance.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM SET AT LIBERTY.

It was a few minutes to 3 o'clock when Mrs. CUNNINGHAM signed her bail bond, and thus became positively aware of the acceptance of the bail, and her release from prison. Her daughter ELLEN was in her cell with her when the acceptance of the sureties was made known, and appeared much more gratified at the result than the mother. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, however, stated that she did not believe all the Judges of New-York would act unjustly towards her, and she was glad to find one pure and just Daniel among them.

Mrs. C., attended by her daughter ELLEN, was driven away from the Tombs in a carriage, about 5 o'clock. No one but the immediate officers of the Tombs knew of her intended departure, and, consequently, there was no excitement upon her leaving. No one about the gate on the outside seemed to know anything about the matter, and so the carriage rolled away without any external demonstrations.

It is understood that Mrs. C. goes to stay in Twenty-third-street, where her daughters have been living since they left No 31 Bond street. She is said to have lost nearly thirty pounds during her last confinement.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Defalcation—Mr Lawler brought up on a Habeas Corpus.

Yesterday Mr. Lawler, the young man who stands charged with embezzling his employer's funds, was surrendered by his sureties, whereupon a new commitment was made out against him by Police Justice DAVISON, upon which he was imprisoned. He had previously been admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 by Police Justice FLANDREAU. Shortly after his incarceration, his counsel appeared before his Honor, Judge RUSSELL, and applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the persons having Mr. Lawler in charge, and ordering them to produce him before His Honor, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at his Chambers in Chambers-street. He also applied for a writ of *certiorari*, to bring up the record of the original proceedings in the case. His Honor granted both.

The following is the petition upon which the Judge granted the writ:

MR. LAWLER'S PETITION.

The petition of John M. Lawler respectfully shows that he is imprisoned or restrained of his liberty at the prison attached to the Second District Police Office in the City of New-York, in the company of Robert Colfax as the officer and keeper thereof; that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process, judgment or decree, or execution specified in section 22 of title 1, art. 2, chap. 19, part 3 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the cause or pretence of such confinement or restraint, according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is an alleged embezzlement of moneys by your petitioner coming into his possession by virtue of his employment as clerk for John P. Treadwell, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb, proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New-York; which charge is set forth in certain affidavits presented to James M. Flandrean, one of the Police Justices in the City of New-York, attached to the said Police Office, on whose warrant your petitioner was arrested, and which affidavits your petitioner is informed and believes are on file at the said office, or at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of New-York; that the annexed paper marked A, is a copy of the order of commitment, by virtue of which your petitioner is confined or restrained; that the imprisonment of your petitioner is illegal, in that the papers above referred to as specifying the charge against him, do not show or establish the alleged offence of embezzlement, or any other criminal offence against him, and because, also, the examination of the complainants and their witnesses will (as your petitioner believes and charges) destroy the foundation of any criminal charge or complaint against him.

Your petitioner therefore prays for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to the said Robert Colfax, or whoever else may have your petitioner in charge or custody, requiring the production of the body of your petitioner before your Honor, at a time and place therein to be specified, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning your petitioner; and also for the writ of *certiorari* to be directed to the said Police Justice requiring him to certify fully and at large, the day and cause of your petitioner's imprisonment with all affidavits and other papers or documents before him, touching or affecting your petitioner's imprisonment, and the true cause thereof, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c. JOHN M. LAWLER.

Annexed to the petition was a warrant of commitment by Police Justice Davison, setting forth that Mr. Lawler was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 by Police Justice Flandreau, to answer at the General Sessions, and that he had this day (Thursday) been surrendered by his sureties, upon which this commitment was issued.

Mr. Hall read the returns to the writs as follows:

MR. COLFAX'S RETURN.

I return to this writ of *habeas corpus* that I hold and detain the prisoner by virtue of a commitment hereto annexed and placed in my hands for service, and that intermediate with its full execution I received and was served with this writ. I return that I am a patrol policeman of the degree thereto the said commitment is addressed. The annexed commitment is marked "A," and by my name.

ROBERT K. COLFAX.

The commitment here referred to is the original warrant of commitment by Justice Davison.

RETURN TO THE CERTIORARI.

Judge Flandreau is not in the City, and the papers in this case I believe are in the custody of the District Attorney or the Clerk of the Court of Sessions.

WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1857.

Upon the return of the writ, Mr. Graham, counsel for Mr. Lawler, made a few brief remarks, in which he contended that his client was illegally detained. Mr. Lawler had been charged with embezzlement, and he would show the Judge that by the evidence taken before the Police Justice, the charge was without the least foundation. He prepared a traverse to the return, which he read, as follows:

TRAVERSE TO THE RETURN.

John M. Lawler traverses the return to the above writ of *habeas corpus* and alleges that the matters stated in the petition for the said writ of *habeas corpus* entitle him to be discharged from the commitment in the said return mentioned, and he reaffirms the same matters accordingly. JOHN M. LAWLER.

The usual *jurat* follows the traverse.

Mr. Graham proposed to cross-examine several witnesses he had subpœned with a view of showing that there was no reason to hold Mr. Lawler any longer in custody. Mr. Charles M. Rogers was called and Mr. Graham read Mr. Rogers deposition as made before Justice Flandreau. Mr Graham then cross-examined Mr. Rogers at the conclusion of which he argued that Mr. Rogers' affidavit amounted to nothing but conclusion, but as to the facts, he, Mr. Roger, did not give any direct testimony.

The Judge said that there were but two points that he wished to consider; first, whether the money was found in Mr. Lawler's possession after being in the drawer; and second, whether it was intercepted. If the former, it would be larceny, and if such was proved to be the case, he would at once discharge Mr. Lawler. Mr. Barrington, who has been counsel for Mr. Treadwell in the civil suits growing out of this matter, disagreed with the Judge in his conclusions. He cited the Revised Statutes in support of his objection. The Judge remarked that he had given particular attention to the question, and was certain that he was right.

Mr. Graham wished to examine another witness, but as he was not present, the matter was adjourned till to-day at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Further Operations of the Ticket Swindlers.

Notwithstanding cases of ticket swindling are almost daily reported, their number seems to be on the increase. This, in great part, is attributable to the fact that the victims are unable to read, and consequently lack the information which would save them from the sharpers who infest the lower Wards. The police of the First and Third Wards have complaints every day from some poor victims who have lost their hard-earned savings, through the rascality of the ticket swindlers. All the police can do is to send has ever resulted from that course, however, for after them to the magistrates at the Tombs. But little the magistrates have almost invariably refused to hear the complaint. The late energetic measures of Recorder SMITH against the sharpers, however, have induced the police to send complainants to him, and during the last week not less than twenty cases of bogus ticket transactions have been brought to his notice, in nearly every one of which the offenders have been arrested, made to restore the plunder, and held to bail while the evidence against him has been placed in the hands of the District-Attorney. But few of the rascals, as yet, have been indicted by the Grand Jury. Where lies the fault? Yesterday ROBERT HALL, an old man, from Stagg County, Ill., made affidavit before the Recorder that he arrived in the City by the Erie Railroad on Wednesday last. He was accosted at the dépôt by a young man named FLYNN, *alias* "SOCKS FLYNN," who learning that HALL wished to take passage for England, told him that he would conduct him to TAPSCOTT'S shipping office, where he could obtain steerage passage in a steamship which was to sail at 2 o'clock that afternoon; that the price of the ticket would be $30, and that he would be furnished with bed and board during the passage for that amount. Instead of taking HALL to TAPSCOTT'S office, he was escorted to the office of FRANCIS FOWLER, corner of Chambers and West streets. Here he was charged $30 for a ticket. He paid the money, but FOWLER refused to hand over the ticket until an additional $5 was paid, which he said was to pay the expense of clearing, &c. The additional five paid, FOWLER still refused to give the ticket to HALL, but handed it to one of his runners, whom he told to accompany HALL to the vessel and deliver the ticket to him there. In the street the ticket was again demanded, and the runner refusing to give it up, HALL called for the police, which had the effect of causing its immediate transfer. The ticket was nothing more than an order on Mr. DEMAREST, of No. 40 South-street, entitling the holder to a passage to Liverpool, (the regular price is $15,) but did not designate the vessel nor the time of sailing. Upon this statement, Officer LOWREY (whom the bogus ticket fraternity are beginning to consider their evil genius) was dispatched to arrest FOWLER. He was taken before the Recorder, when he refunded the money, and was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge of swindling, DANIEL J. BARNEY becoming his bondsman.

Scarcely had this case been disposed of, when another, of still greater hardship, was testified to. JAMES LOWERY made affidavit that he arrived in the City on Wednesday, from Shelby County, Ky., also *en route* for England; that while looking for his baggage he was accosted by a stranger, who volunteered to assist him in the search. The stranger soon found it, and immediately after, against LOWERY'S expressed wishes placed it on a cart and drove off. LOWERY followed the cart, which stopped in front of a ticket office in Cedar street, kept by JOSIAH SLOVER and HENRY SMITHERS, when the baggage was put in the office. They, having found out LOWERY'S destination, offered him a ticket for which they charged $25, which he purchased, tendering in payment a $100 bill, and requesting the change in gold. SMITHERS replied they would give him gold, and if he had more paper money they would change that also. LOWERY then handed over $7 more in bills. SMITHERS immediately returned $38 80 in gold, wrapped up in paper, instead of $92, to which LOWERY was entitled, remarking at the same time that he wished LOWERY would not count his gold in the office, as another person was present who had paid more for his ticket than LOWERY, and he would not like the former to know how much change was returned. Upon counting the money, and finding the deficit, LOWERY represented that there was a mistake of $43 20, and demanded his bills again. They then returned $27 34, declining to restore any more. LOWERY thereupon returned his ticket, and demanded the money he had paid for that. They took back the ticket, but refused to refund the amount, thus swindling him of $40 90.

The Recorder issued his warrant for the arrest of SMITHERS, and gave it to Officer LOWERY to execute.

Quarantine Matters.

The steamship *Illinois* was permitted to come back to the upper anchorage on Wednesday. She will soon be released altogether, as she has undergone a thorough purgation. Five of her passengers died, the balance have recovered, and were to be discharged yesterday; eleven cases of yellow fever have been received from other ships this season, of whom three died; there were also two stevedores who died of the same disease, contracted by working on board of infected vessels; total, thirty six cases of yellow fever, and ten deaths. Besides these, about forty patients have died of different fevers, small-pox, &c., some twenty cases of scarlet fever, mostly of children, twenty by ship fever or typhus fever,—making ninety deaths since the 1st of January. Six or eight have died of measles. At present there are about one hundred and fifty patients in the Hospital.

When the steamer *Illinois* was first sent to her anchorage in the lower bay the oystermen at Segoine's Point could not be persuaded but that it was the intention to quietly smuggle some cases of yellow fever from on board of her into the New Hospital at Segoine's Point. The Committee of Vigilance accordingly beat to quarters, and boats were stationed for the first two or three days and nights between the shore and the ship to keep a close watch upon her movements; as no attempt was made to land anybody at the Point the Guard was finally withdrawn. It is reported that another attack has been threatened upon the new buildings. There are now only three persons kept there as a watch.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, Captain ELDRIDGE, leaves for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, from the foot of Canal street.

The ship *Roswell Sprague*, which was ashore at Squan, N. J., now lies in the Atlantic Dock. Her cargo has nearly all been discharged. Her sternpost and garboard streak are the only portions of the ship seriously injured. Divers have been employed to endeavor to stop the leak, but thus far without success. She will go on to the dry dock.

☞ The following are the reimbursements by Commissioners of Emigration to the Superintendents of Poor in the several Counties of the State of New-York, for support and relief of emigrants, from May 1, 1857, to Sept. 1, 1857:

Counties.		Counties.	
Albany	$1,749 03	Oneida	$739 89
Alleghany	25 24	Orleans	271 61
Broome	262 54	Ontario	264 25
Cayuga	532 75	Putnam	35 08
Chemung	89 08	Queens	555 59
Cattaraugus	142 79	Richmond	54 07
Chautauque	662 89	Rockland	434 97
Dutchess	1,373 16	Rensselaer	270 97
Erie	317 37	Troy City	206 05
Genessee	282 57	Schenectady	168 14
Herkimer	201 05	Seneca	64 08
Kings	7,710 14	Saratoga	24 56
Lewis	980 65	Steuben	330 35
Monro	1,285 97	Tioga	108 70
Montgomery	438 55	Ulster	122 05
Madison	181 67	Wayne	451 44
Niagara	184 99	Washington	88 24
Onondaga	1,212 18	Westchester	605 83
Orange	257 05	Yates	270 90
Newburg City	46 69	Total	$23,001 53

The above is the third payment to Counties since July 1, 1857.

Aggregate amount reimbursed this year, $31,236 41.

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

A NEW-YORK COUNCILMAN ROBBED IN ALBANY.—Pickpockets as well as politicians now abound in Syracuse, and all the large towns leading thereto, and several individuals from this City have been already relieved of their wallets as well as their hopes at the State Convention. Councilman JAMES E. CLARK, of this City, is among the victims of misplaced confidence. He put up at the City Hotel in Albany on Tuesday night, and on awaking next morning discovered that his gold watch and chain, which he valued at $200, and $60 in money, had been abstracted—the former from under his pillow, and the latter from one of his pockets—by some person who had entered his room for the purpose. He managed, after some difficulty, to get out of the bad "fix," and leave for this City, where, if he had remained, his property would have been safe.

"Brain and Muscle Market."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of Sept. 9, 1857, you have an article on Tailors and Tailoresses, headed as above. Being well posted in regard to this subject, I take the liberty of correcting an important part of your article.

There is no respectable tailoring establishment that pays less than $3 for making a frock coat, and at this price it is of the commonest kind. The general price is $4 and $4 50 for making a frock coat; business coats from $2 to $3; pants from 75 cents to $1 25; vests from 87½ cents to $1 50. The above prices are paid for what is termed ready-made work. For custom work, made for stores where ready-made goods are sold, the following are the prices paid for making frock coats: From $6 to $7; business coats from $3 50 to $5; pants from $1 25 to $1 75; vests from $1 25 to $1 50. At the above prices, a good tailor, with a girl to help him, makes from $12 to $15 per week on ready-made work, and on custom work from $14 to $18, out of which he pays from $3 to $5 per week to the girl that helps him. Tailoresses only make vests, and they make from $5 to $9 per week. These statements are facts which I know, having for the last fourteen years been engaged in respectable ready-made and custom clothing houses in this City. There are many houses that pay from 10 to 20 per cent. higher. I have no reference to any establishment to which a gentleman would not go. Bowery prices are 25 to 35 per cent. less than I have stated. Grand-street prices are still less; but Chatham-street have no prices, but to give you an idea of my meaning for frock coats, they pay from $1 25 to $1 75; business coats from 75 cents to $1 50; pants from 25 cents to 50 cents; vests 18 cents to 31 cents, and then give only at the rate of 96 cents for a dollar. Cutters' wages are, for custom cutters, from $1,000 to $1,700; shop cutters from $12 to $15; for butchers (a technical name for bad cutters) from $6 to $10.

No good sober tailor need be out of employment at good wages, say so as to earn from $10 to $15 per week for himself; but not one out of a dozen that call themselves tailors know how to put a job together. As regards the making of a respectable tailor's establishment a house of assignation, I have never seen it where I have been or em—females are treated with respect.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE DEMILT DISPENSARY FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1857.—Patients treated during August, 1857, in the Demilt Dispensary.

Where Treated—At the Dispensary, 1,984; at their dwellings, 767—Total, 2,751.

Sexes—Males, 1,142; females, 1,609.

Partial Results—Sent to Hospital, 16; died, 37.

Adults, 1,462; children under 15 years of age, 1,289.

Origin—Native, 1,247; foreign, 1,425.

Vaccinations, 17; prescriptions dispensed, 4,000.

The principal causes of death were rubeola and diarrhœa. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the alimentary system; among the most important were diarrhœa and dysentery.

JOHN O. BRONSON, M. D, House Physician.

ARREST OF A PLUMBER FOR LARCENY.—MICHAEL TUITE, a plumber, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with stealing jewelry, &c., to the value of $127 from the house of Mrs. EPHASIA ROBERTSON, corner of Twelfth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street. It appears that some months ago he was employed to do some plumbing at the house, and at that time got acquainted with its interior construction. Recently he called while the family were away and told the servant that he had been instructed to repair some of the Croton pipes. On this occasion the property, it is alleged, was stolen by him and carried off. Justice DAVISON locked him up for examination.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c., As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter, To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Wet Undershirts, Drawers, Ladies and Children's Vests, &c., at Half Price!

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery,

Have just received four cases Cartwright & Warner's celebrated Merino Goods, recovered from Ship *Clara Brookman*.

These goods are not damaged, simply wet and soiled. Call and examine.

No. 96 BOWERY.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Is made only at this establishment.

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

Finished in crayon or oil colors.

The most extensive collection of specimen Photographs in the United States on exhibition.

Strangers in the City are invited to pay a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. R. GOODALE'S office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"An incorrect scale will knaw the very vitals out of an apparently prosperous business."

Test your scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An excellent bill of entertainment has been prepared for to-night at this popular place of amusement. The beautiful drama entitled the "Queen of the Abruzzi" will be performed, with Mr. C. J. FOSTER, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, and the whole company in the cast. This will be followed by Mr. FOX'S new pantomime of the "Magic Hands," and the musical drama of the "Lady of the Lake" will conclude the bill. Singing and dancing between the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, &c.—Ladies subject to these imperfections will find a speedy cure in "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting to it bloom, softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, Astor House. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter Styles for Hats may now be seen at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Everybody who ever saw a hat will appreciate their beauty, elegance and comfort, will acknowledge at once that KNOX still takes the lead as heretofore. A splendid stock of soft hats, &c.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER HAS THREE GREAT MERITS—It is refreshing, lasting and healthful as a perfume, and an unrivaled specific for tan, blotches, pimples, and roughness of the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water st., and by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Custom-made Shirts, all sizes, wholesale and retail; Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit, with every description of Fall and Winter under-garments, and men's furnishing goods generally at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Murray and Greenwich-streets. Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

☞ As the 10½ A. M. train from Albany was approaching Springfield, last Tuesday, the cars ran off the track, in consequence of a misplaced switch. The platforms of the first and second passenger cars were crushed together, and ENWARD B. CROSSETT, a newsboy who was at that instant passing from one car to the other, was caught between them and so badly crushed that he died the same day.

LONG ISLAND.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—A German was found insensible yesterday morning, in a field at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. His skull was fractured, and there were other evidences of violence about his person. It is supposed that he was waylaid, robbed and dragged into the field by the villains, who supposed undoubtedly that he was dead. He was taken to the Hospital by Inspector COMBS, of the Eighth Precinct.

INSENSIBLE.—D. B. WILLIAMS, who was injured on board the ship *Neptune*, at a New-York dock, Tuesday, lies insensible yet at the house of his parents, No. 80 Orange-street, Brooklyn. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A twin son of SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq., Brooklyn, aged three years, died Wednesday evening from the effects a dose of laudanum, given by mistake for sweet tincture of rhubarb.

BURGLARY.—The saddlery shop of JOHN CHERRY, No. 214 Johnson-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, who carried away property valued at $32.

☞ The Police Telegraph is soon to be extended to all the Brooklyn Station-houses.

NEW-JERSEY.

MILITARY FIGHT AT WEEHAWKEN.—Last Monday two volunteer military companies left this City to go on an excusion to Weehawken, and left the foot of Spring-street on the steamboat *Rodman M. Price*.

On their arrival at Weehawken one company went to Pollock's Pavilion, attached to which is a target ground. The other company took up their quarters at a rival hotel, kept by a man named WILSON.

Some time during the day a party from POLLOCK'S went over to WILSON'S and had a dispute with one of the party there, and was knocked down. He immediately got up and prostrated the Wilson man with the butt end of his musket, and retreated to POLLOCK'S.

The party at POLLOCK'S then went into the road and loaded their muskets and fired into the Wilson Hotel, and all who were there had a very narrow escape. Decanters, glasses, etc., were broken, but no person was hit by the balls. We understand they fired over 15 rounds, damaging the house considerably, and then retreated towards the City *viâ* Hoboken.

THE GAS QUESTION.—In the Common Council of Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, a resolution was adopted in favor of entering into a contract with the Jersey City Gas Light Company, to light the street lamps with gas at the rate of $2 per 1,000 feet of gas, and in favor of paying $3 per annum for lighting, extinguishing and cleaning each street lamp. The contract may be discontinued at any time, by the city giving three months' notice. Those opposed to this contract urged that the resolution of 1851, which provided that private consumers should be supplied at the prices of the Manhattan Company in New-York, should be complied with.

AN OUTRAGE.—Four young women accompanied by three lads were returning on foot to Jersey City from the city of Hudson, where they had attended a party, on Wednesday night, at a late hour, when they were attacked by two ruffians who attempted to commit an indecent assault upon them. The men knocked one of the women down, but they resisted so stoutly and cried for help so loudly that the villains were obliged to run away without accomplishing their purpose. Assistance soon came, and the women were accompanied to their homes. One of them had the marks of fingers upon her throat yesterday,—so severely had she been grasped.

THE TAXES.—The following table shows the valuation of the real estate and personal property in Hudson County, and the tax for county purposes levied thereon. This does not include bonds and mortgages, stocks and moneys, they not being taxable:

	Valuation.	Tax.
Jersey City	$13,884,775	$9,334 90
Hoboken	5,489,610	3,686 13
Hudson	2,867,650	1,929 01
Bergen	4,231,600	2,846 04
North Bergen	2,484 253	1,672 24
Harrison	789,327	531 63
Total	$29,747,215	$20,000 00

FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR.—PATRICK TONER was tried before Recorder BEDFORD yesterday, in Jersey City, and fined $10 for selling liquor without a license.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 10.

$14,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90..	74	129 Penn. Coal Co.....	70
10 000 Virginia 6s.....	87½	25 Hudson R. Railroad	18⅝
31,000 Missouri 6 state 6s	71	35 do.....	18⅝
2 000 N. C. State 6s...	92	15 do.....	18⅝
3,000 N. Y. C. R. R's	93¼	31 Reading R. R.....	43⅝
2,000 E. R. R. Cv. bs. '71.	45	200 do.....s3	43¾
2,000 Har R. R. 1st mtg	68	300 do.....s3	44
24,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	200 do.....s3	44⅛
5 Ill. Cen. July Rights	107	950 do.....	44⅝
1000 Ter. Rte. & Ald. 2d M	46	100 do.....	44⅝
40 Bank State N. Y...	94	350 La C. & Mil. R. R..	16
50 do.....	95	38 do.....	16⅛
25 Bank Commerce...	95	15 Mich. Cen. R. R...	65
35 Am. Ex. Bank.....	96	430 M. S. N. & Ia. R. R. c	21⅝
110 Park Bank.....	90	235 do.....	21⅝
15 Metropolitan Bank.	95	55 do.....	21⅝
150 Canton Co.....	16	58 M. S. & N. I pf. stk. b60	43
300 do.....b60	16⅜	50 do.....	41⅜
33 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	108	10 do.....	43
58 do.....107⅛		60 Panama R. R.....	79½
80 Cum. Coal Co.....	11	10 do.....	79⅝
30 Pac. M. S. Co.....	69	74 do.....	80
5 do.....	70	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.....e60	80¼
100 N. Y. C. R. R.....c	71¾	10 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	87
20 do.....	71½	160 Gal & Chic. R. R.	74
305 do.....	71½	50 do.....	74½
200 do.....b30	71¾	100 do.....	74⅝
50 do.....b10	71	50 do.....s10	74
100 do.....b3	71	400 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36
100 do.....c	70⅞	34 Chi. & R. I. R. R....	75
310 do.....c	70¾	60 do.....	73½
100 do.....s3	70⅝	100 do.....	73⅝
100 Erie Railroad.....s3	20	260 do.....	73
100 do.....b5	20⅜	129 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	34
275 do.....	20½	160 do.....b7	34½
150 do.....	20⅝	100 do.....	35
50 do.....e10	20¾	15 C. B. & Quincy R. R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$13,500 Ill. Cent R. Bs.	84	10 La Ce. & Mil. R....	16¼
10 Commonwealth Bk.	89	120 do.....	16
150 Bank of Commerce.	94	50 Reading R'd.....	44
30 do.....	95¾	200 do.....	43⅞
100 Penn. Coal Co...s30	68	100 do.....	43¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....	70¾	200 do.....b30	44⅛
40 do.....	70¾	100 do.....s3	43⅞
30 Del. & Hd Can. Co.	107½	200 do.....s3	44
150 Cumb. Coal Co.....	11	200 do.....b5	44¼
50 Erie Railroad.....	20	200 M. S. & N. I. R....	3
100 do.....	20½	150 Mil. & Miss. R....	36
15 Ill. Cent. Rd.....	95		

THURSDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The gradual improvement in Money affairs was again felt to-day at most of the large down-town Banks, where the discounts were quite equal to the maturing payments. There would seem to be no good reason why this should not continue, as we hear every day, of considerable additions to the Specie reserve, both from the Sub-Treasury and through some of the express companies—a few parcels having on the other hand gone to the West. After the partial disappointment at the average of last Monday, there is a reluctance to indulge in confident estimates either as to what the next statement will show on the average of the present week or the amount likely to be actually in hand at the beginning of next week. But all parties feel that in this important item the Banks are now abundantly strong to let up in the curtailment and to discard all fear of the resumption of anything like an active export demand. The difficulty with our Foreign Exchanges, at the moment, is the extreme dullness of the demand, which not only silences all talk of Specie shipments, but really interferes with export orders for Produce, a number of which could be executed in Grain, if the bills could be satisfactorily placed. We quote on London 108@109 ₱ cent., Paris 5.22½@5.18¾; mostly nominal. The improvement in Money here is yet too gradual to help the movement of Produce from the West, and the reports from Chicago, Buffalo and Oswego are even more discouraging for the forwarders and factors.

The list of failures for the week will be found in another place. The list is understood to emanate from one of the mercantile agencies, and is presumed to be pretty well authenticated in every instance. The Dry Goods firm of HUDSON, ROBERTSON & PULLIAM is included. The failure was generally current for the first time to-day. The liabilities are said to reach $700,000 to $900,000. The firm were importers as well as jobbers, and part of the loss will probably fall on Manchester. The name of FREDERICK G. SWAN is not embraced in the list. His failure, however, was authenticated to-day. He is in the Domestic Commission line, his correspondents chiefly in New-England, (said to be about Providence, R. I.,) and his liabilities stated to be as much as $1,200,000. Mr. S. is the son of Mr. BENJAMIN L. SWAN, an old retired merchant, and had a special capital, we hear, of $100,000. Some of the money-lenders and discount brokers call both of the foregoing chronic, not epidemic cases; the signature in neither instance rating for some time past as No. 1. It is with houses of this class, that the tronble is chiefly found. Whatever embarrassments are felt by the more favored firms at Bank and in the Discount offices from the sudden pressure in the market, have thus far been overcome by their continued ability to pass their paper or indorsements, within living rates, or the favor shown to them at bank. There is a good currency to day for strictly prime names at 15@18 ₱ cent. If it be asked where all of the $2,000,000 liabilities just mentioned, and as much more from the other City failures reported in the list, find a resting place, we are unable to answer with any degree of certainty. It must not be inferred, however, the Banks are altogether clear of it, or that the outside money lenders have not been caught with part of it.

The improved tone in the Stock Market noticed yesterday afternoon was firmly sustained to-day, and the Brokers report at the close less disposition to press good Stocks on sale. The general market leaves off steady. The variations from Wednesday's Second Board being ¼@¼ ₱ cent. against New-York Central; 1 ₱ cent. in favor of Michigan Central and Rock Island; 3 ₱ cent. rise in Illinois Central; and ½ ₱ cent. in Panama. The sales of City Bank shares continue, though not on a large scale. The rumor that the *Bears* at the Brokers' Board are disposed to sell these Securities on time is not borne out by the printed list, and we doubt whether much has been done this way by private contract. The low-priced speculatives were steady at the Second Board.

We understand the Board of Directors of the People's Bank have very reluctantly accepted the resignation of their President, Mr. JOHN P. YELVERTON, who has deemed it proper to retire on account of unexpected private embarrassments. He was not in active business, but had ventured the fortune with which he left the Dry Goods trade some years since, in one or more of the Western railways whose securities are, for the time, unmarketable.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $142,336; disbursed, $317,339, and held at the close $10,721,934, against $12,008,529 at the close of the day on Thursday of last week.

The August receipts on the Michigan Central Road were $221,353, against $265,649 same month last year. The Baltimore and Ohio Road took in $448,358, against $437,938 same month last year. The Milwaukee and Mississippi $81,616, against $56,564.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Eastern exchange continues very scarce and firm at 1@1¼ premium, the latter for the first-class Mercantile and Bankers' signatures. The assorting business has been resumed, the paper of Ohio Banks excepted, and this will tend to increase the supply. We hear of but few Eastern bills offering. Nothing doing in New Orleans Exchange. Gold 1¼c. prem., in the regular way, but at retail it brings 2c. to 3c. prem.

The money market continues very quiet. Bankers discount but little, and the offerings of paper are quite light.

The market for Trust Company Checks was very dull to day at 70c. This was attributed by some to unfavorable reports from the Investigating Committee now in New-York; but the real cause was, probably, the falling off in demand, consequent upon the large amount of securities already distributed to creditors. The difficulty in effecting sales alarmed holders, who became anxious to realize. As to the rumors referred to we heard nothing. The Directors will, doubtless, make public an exhibit, as soon as the Committee transmit to them reliable data. The creditors will, probably, hear from the Directory within two or three days at farthest.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We regret to have to announce the suspension of the firms of REEVES, BUCK & Co., and REEVES, AB

New-York Daily Times.

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VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

Arrival of Mormon Elders from Great Salt Lake City—Four Thousand Mormon Immigrants on the Plains—A Bountiful Harvest—The Mormon Temple, &c.

Yesterday, we had the pleasure of an interview with Elder SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, of Utah, who arrived in this City on Thursday evening, after the remarkably short trip of twenty-eight days from Great Salt Lake City. Our dates from Utah by this arrival reach to the 13th of August.

Elder RICHARDS left Salt Lake City in company with four others. He was accompanied to this City by only one of the party, Elder GEORGE G. SNYDER, with whom he is commissioned to visit the Latter-Day Saints in the Atlantic States and in Great Britain. The two Elders purpose remaining in town for a week or ten days, and will then sail for England.

The harvest in Utah this season has been remarkably abundant. All the crops have yielded in larger measure than for some years previously. The Saints were joyful at the cheerful prospects before them. Peace and plenty were with them, and their causes of complaint, according to the statements of Mr. RICHARDS, must be exceedingly slight. Wheat, corn and potatoes, particularly, were full crops, and the harvesting had ended prosperously without adverse weather.

Business was reviving, as the result of a good crop, and mercantile pursuits bore a thrifty air of enterprise.

No alarm existed in Salt Lake City in consequence of the march of the United States military forces towards Utah. Authentic or detailed particulars of the movements of the troops had not been received up to the period of the departure of this company; but rumors of the dispositions of the Government had come to the ears of the Mormons with a sufficient degree of distinctness to cause them to appreciate the extent of the recent demonstrations. They expressed themselves unable to understand the motives of the Government in dispatching a force against them; declared that they intended no harm to anybody; disclaimed any intention of entering into a conflict, armed or otherwise, and simply asked "to be let alone." It was not apprehended that the troops would find any wrongs to redress, nor was it the Mormon purpose to place obstacles in the way of the performance of their duty. In other words, the most pacific intentions and inclinations were expressed.

The only Federal officers remaining in Utah, were Drs. HURT and ARMSTRONG, Indian Agents. The course of Judge DRUMMOND since his return to the States appears to have moved the Saints to severe animadversions; they discuss the Judge's antecedents with merciless severity.

The reports of the spread of discontent and disaffection among the Mormons in Salt Lake city are denied with great emphasis. BRIGHAM YOUNG, it appears, has met the rumor by an offer to send all the malecontents out of the territory in good style, provided with first-rate teams and teamsters, and with equipments for the journey over the Plains, provided the Federal Government will send to Utah, in equally good style, all the parties who wish to go there. Brother BRIGHAM says he considers this "a fair offer."

Br. BRIGHAM had returned in excellent health from his Northern trip. His visit was extended to the infant settlement of the Saints at Salmon River, where there are now some forty or fifty persons. This settlement was begun about a year ago. It is in a flourishing condition. The settlers went out from Salt Lake City. Brother BRIGHAM has been holding up their hands, and comforting them.

An immigration of *four thousand persons* was passed on the Plains by Elder RICHARDS' party. This includes the entire immigration of this season. There were eight or ten distinct trains, each under the guidance of its own Elder. All were in good health, first-rate spirits, and the parties looked forward to their arrival at Salt Lake with the pleasurable anticipations of people going home. Among them were English, Welsh, Danes, Swedes and other nationalities; the Welsh, especially, being strongly represented. The immigrants were passed between Independence Rock and Fort Laramie, and so far as could be judged, the "hand-cart" portion of the companies were having the best time—a fact which will gladden the heart of Brother BRIGHAM. Hand-cart travel over the Plains is one of his great hobbies,

Elder RICHARDS' party also passed a portion of the United States troops between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. Mr. RICHARDS came down the north side of the Platte. The troops passed up on the south side. The commanding officer was unknown, nor did Mr. RICHARDS ascertain the exact number of the troops, but he presumes they were the greater portion of the force intended for service in Utah.

A number of very heavy freight trains, with twenty-six to seventy-five wagons in each, were also passed on the way.

The little party who accompanied Mr. RICHARDS, although but five persons all told, experienced no difficulties with the Indians. They passed the Sioux Nation in camp, and encountered several scattered bands of savages, but observed no hostile demonstrations.

Mr. RICHARDS informs us that the work upon the new Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City is progressing favorably. The Saints have laid up the basement story of the edifice in excellent masonry. The work, however, has been delayed this season by the scarcity of workmen, who were in great demand in the harvest field. It is declared by the Saints that this Temple will be a model of architectural beauty—quite surpassing in its beauties the first one in Nauvoo. Some years must still elapse before its completion, but the Saints are proud of it already.

Just previous to the departure of Elder RICHARDS, there were rumors of Indian disturbances in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City. A few days before, a company of emigrants, setting out for California, killed an Indian about forty miles from the City, and considerable trouble had been occasioned by that act. On the day Mr. RICHARDS left, it was reported that the Indians were gathering in force to revenge themselves upon the Saints, and an immediate attack was apprehended. The Salt Lake people, however, were fully prepared, and a conflict would be necessarily attended with some serious consequences.

The present Mormon population of Utah is estimated by Elder RICHARDS at 60,000. There have been some fluctuations in the population since the last census, but the arrivals have exceeded the departures. The total population of the Territory, Gentile and Mormon, is 80,000. At the next session of Congress a determined effort will be made by the Mormons for the admission of Utah as a State, and the necessary papers are already prepared.

President JOHN TAYLOR, of New-York, Elder ERASTUS SNOW and other prominent Mormons, arrived in Salt Lake City on the 8th August.

From the Mormon of yesterday.

At the moment of going to press we have received dates from Great Salt Lake City, up to the 9th of August. We are glad to be able to report that the Saints are rejoicing in the work of the Great God, trusting in Him for the present and future and neither scared nor giving up the ghost at the rumor of Uncle Sam's troops being on the plains.

We are happy to inform our readers that Presidents TAYLOR, SNOW, and others arrived in the City of the Saints on the 7th of August, well, and rejoicing in the privilege of mingling again with their brethren in the peaceful valleys of Utah.

The earth has yielded an abundant harvest, and plenty crowns the board of the faithful laborer. The children of Zion never felt better in this last dispensation. The prophet of the Most High is well and enjoys the unlimited confidence of the people. We expect to see Elder SAMUEL RICHARDS, from the mountains, walk into our sanctum at an early day. He has come along with the Mormon express. We shall be happy to see him.

By letter from Elder MCGEE, at Laramie, we learn that the emigration goes on well, and with the exception of a stampede, nothing particular to report. We shall publish his letter next week.

Elders SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and GEORGE SNYDER arrived here this (Thursday) evening, twenty-eight days from Utah, by way of Council Bluffs, Keokuk, and St. Louis. They are on a mission to the Churches in the States and in Europe. Their company consisted of five persons over the plains. They are in good health and spirits.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Temporary Compromise of the New-York Difficulties.

Wood Encounters Sickles and Gets Considerably Cut Down.

NOMINATION OF THE STATE TICKET.

Judge Denio for the Court of Appeals.

Speeches of Ex-Governor Seymour, Mayor Wood, and Others.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There was some considerable talk this morning that the Delegates from New-York would be able to settle their difficulties before the hour for assembling of the Convention, so that they would appear as a unit in the deliberations of that body.

Some effort was indeed made toward producing that result, but I hardly think any of the parties were very much in earnest. The combatants were rather desirous of the notoriety which an appeal to the Convention would give them. A decision by the body, it was thought, would be an indorsement which the National Convention could not fail to recognize. The prize was worth a fight, and hence the lukewarm and only seeming efforts made to avoid that catastrophe.

It is understood that Mr. SICKLES, some time ago, in the office of the Collector of the Port, declared hostility to that official, giving him full and fair notice that he was henceforth his open and determined opponent. A representative position on the floor of the Convention and the consequent State ascendency which that position would give him, was the means by which he determined to give vitality and effect to his campaign against the Collector. Hence, until he was assured that the Convention would decide against him, it was manifestly his policy to keep clear of any compromises which would deprive him of the prestige.

Mayor WOOD had motives quite as strong deterring him from occupying a divided throne.

These two represented about all there was of the contest—the Savage and People's delegations not being thought seriously of.

As I intimated to you, yesterday, the Softs made a decided ascendancy in the Convention. The organization of convention has justified that intimation. It was a perfect *coup d'etat*, on the part of the Softs, under the lead of PETER CAGGER.

It was a novel and somewhat hazardous experiment to go at even to a permanent organization. But the experiment was successful, and relieved the managers from the embarrassing position in which they were placed by the aspirations of DE WOLFE, LUNLOW, and others.

The morning session was very quiet and harmonious. The Chairman was cheered, the prominent members were cheered, and the Democratic sentiments in which they occasionally indulged, met with warm and enthusiastic responses.

The omission of the Chairman to announce the Committee on the New-York contestants, before the adjournment of the Convention, was the only feature that seemed to disturb the apparently universal good feeling and harmony.

After the adjournment, Mayor WOOD came up to the platform and obtained an introduction to the Chairman. He was proceeding to state his views of the proper course to be pursued by the Convention in arranging the difficulties in which the County of New-York was involved. The Chairman listened quite attentively for some time, and then sought to extract the button from the grasp of the Mayor, by the assurance that he knew nothing of the points in dispute—had no feeling in the matter—did not know who he should appoint on the Committee, and was entirely ignorant of the views entertained by any one member of the Convention. His Honor, finding that he was not to be permitted to argue the question further, concluded his importunities with the remark, that if the Chairman would retire to the privacy of his own room, and there take up the list of Delegates to the Convention, and appoint the Committee without reference to the views of others, and without consultation with any person, he and his associates would be content; but if the Chairman designed to consult others in the formation of the Committee, he claimed the right to be heard.

Capt. RYNDERS came up in time to hear the concluding sentence of his Honor's remarks. Introducing himself, and looking FERNANDO in the eye, he said: "Mr. Chairman, I would not so much mistrust your integrity as to insinuate that you could or would be influenced by improper motives, and I am astonished that the Mayor of our City should have so far forgotten the decencies of his position, and to express a suspicion that the Chairman, in the appointment of any Committee, would do injustice to any. He was willing the Chairman should consult whoever he thought proper to advise him, and had no fears of unworthy influences."

While this scene was being enacted, Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, M. C. from Brooklyn, was in the immediate vicinity of the Chair, indulging in the most unequivocal denunciations of the Chairman. He was a headstrong tyrant, who had made all his decisions on one side—and had neglected to appoint the Committee on the New-York seats only because he had not had an opportunity to consult the wire-pullers on the outside.

Mr. SICKLES endeavored to pacify his manly colleague, but to little purpose. "It's all very pretty for you to talk," says the outraged Mr. TAYLOR, "when the Chairman let you have the floor whenever you wanted it, and refused it to me." "Because I was always in order," blandly responded Mr. SICKLES, and then noticing the conflict in which WOOD and RYNDERS were engaged, he suggested that by retiring they would probably relieve the Chairman from a very embarrassing position, and so the crowd broke up, the Chairman looking thankful, the Mayor provoked, Capt. RYNDERS triumphant, TAYLOR indignant and SICKLES provokingly cool.

The mass of the members were promptly in their seats at 3 o'clock—the hour appointed for the reassembling, but it was more than an hour before the President resumed the Chair. It was understood that his protracted absence was caused by the difficulties he had encountered in making up the Committee on the New-York contest.

In the meantime Hon. D. S. DICKINSON came into the room. His appearance was the signal for protracted cheering, which had the effect to bring the leader of the Hards up on the platform, where he made one of the hardest speeches I ever heard—the old fellow apparently being determined to make up in adamantine sentiments the ground gained by the Softs in the organization.

When the President resumed the Chair, it soon became apparent that all the good feeling had been dissipated on the morning session. The country members were evidently becoming anxious to do up the work about which they were engaged, and there was much nervous anxiety apparent among the city clans.

It was expected the first business in order would be the announcement of the Committees, but this expectation was not realized.

After two or three unimportant resolutions had been considered, Mr. SHAW was impelled to put in a resolve, requiring the proposed committee on New-York affairs to exact a pledge from all the contestants that they would abide the decision. This was a perfect firebrand which in an instant set the whole body in a blaze. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND gave it a tremendous broadside, in which there were several very damaging shots at old Tammany.

JOHN COCHRANE came to the support of the wigwam—spoke feelingly and eloquently of the service which she had rendered to the party—and incidly argued the regularity of all her proceedings.

He was making quite an impression on the Convention on this point, until interrupted by Mr. GLOVER, who asked him if he did not bolt the regular Tammany Party once. JOHN bowed acquiescence, and sat down—of which Mr. SHAW took opportunity to withdraw his firebrand.

The tumult was immediately renewed, and if anything with increased vigor by the introduction of the resolutions offered by WALTER R. JONES, and amended by JOHN KELLY. Everybody was trying to obtain the floor—the vacant space in front of the platform presenting a perfect sea of upturned faces.

The storm raged fierce and bitter for about half an hour. It was in vain that the Chairman attempted to bring the Convention to order. Finally, as the fire appeared to burn out, Mr. SICKLES obtained the eye and the ear of the Chairman, and being awarded the floor, electrified the Convention by a hearty indorsement of the resolutions, which he hoped would be passed by a unanimous vote.

There was no resisting such an appeal—and acting on this suggestion, there was a determined and spontaneous call for the question. The resolution, as amended, was adopted by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned for tea.

After the adjournment, the Cooper Committee met at the rooms of Mr. SICKLES, and the Small men at Mayor WOOD's. Neither committee succeeded in complying with the expressed wish of the Convention previous to the hour of reassembling. It was understood a majority of the Cooper men were in favor of reporting their inability to agree, requesting the Convention to rescind the resolution, and to refer the troubles to a committee, as originally proposed. Six refused to agree in such a report and request, and they had sufficient influence to prevent its adoption.

When the Convention got together again, after tea, it was apparent the leaders did not intend to conclude the meeting with one day's work.

The organization of the Convention was perfected by providing for the appointment of Vice-Presidents, and there was a nice brush over the resolution offered by Mr. LUDLOW, for the appointment by the Chair of a Committee to draft resolutions, &c. Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, M. C. from Brooklyn, offered an amendment, that the Committee be appointed by the Delegates from the various Judicial Districts. This was construed as a direct attack upon the Chair, by the Softs, who at once rallied to his support. Gov. SEYMOUR thought the amendment unusual, and Speaker LUNLOW called for the ayes and noes, which were ordered. The result was the defeat of Mr. TAYLOR by a majority of 31, the vote being 38 to 69.

After this little clearing up of the atmosphere, the Convention took a recess over to Friday morning.

LEO.

The Proceedings.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A few moments after 12 o'clock, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee called the Convention to order, and moved that Dr. TAYLOR, of Syracuse, be appointed permanent Chairman of the Convention.

A member inquired if the gentleman had not made a mistake. Did he not mean temporary Chairman.

No, he had made no mistake. He intended permanent, and so put the question. About twenty voted in the affirmative, and half that number in the negative. The motion was declared carried, and DEAN RICHMOND, of Genesee, Soft, and JOHN A. GREEN, of Onondaga, Hard, were appointed a Committee to escort the Chairman elect to the Chair.

Reaching the platform, Dr. TAYLOR then returned his thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: For this expression of your confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, be pleased to accept my thanks, and allow me to say that the first assembling in convention of the representatives of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, since the highly excited and bitter political contest which resulted in placing in the Executive Chair of the Nation the able, experienced and accomplished statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN, [Loud cheers.] presents a fit occasion of mutual congratulation upon an event so auspicious to the preservation of the Union, the peace, and the general welfare of the Nation. [Applause.] We have occasion, gentlemen, for congratulation also in the firm determination manifested by the President to secure to the people of the territories the right unobstructed of determining for themselves the question which has given rise to so much agitation and excitement throughout the whole country. [Applause.] The voice of the majority once legally and fairly expressed must of necessity allay the excitement and strife in the Territories, and will, or ought to be, quietly acquiesced in by the people of all other localities.

The election of the President of the United States deserves particular attention from the affairs of our own State, and such was emphatically the case at the late Presidential election; but as the approaching election will be confined to State and county officers, we may expect that the people will turn their attention to matters in our own State more directly affecting her interests and welfare; and there, gentlemen, they will find abundant occasion for serious consideration. They will find a financial policy inaugurated by the leaders of the Whig Party, pursued by that party with a spendthrift prodigality, and which appears to be reaching its more perfect consummation under the new party name of Republican, which has resulted as was predicted by Democratic statesmen entertaining different and sounder views of finance, and the management of the public works, in an enormous and accumulating public debt, an empty treasury, diminished revenues, unfinished public works, and a burdensome and unequal taxation on the people. [Loud cheers.] Among the many things which may be worthy of your attention, and that of the people, might be enumerated a series of legislative acts, all supposed to tend to the same result. But, gentlemen, I need not detain you, and will not, with any extended remarks upon these topics. I will, therefore, only say that we may well remember that the unfortunate divisions of the Democratic Party have placed in the hands of our political opponents the opportunity of much bad management and legislation. [Applause.] With union and harmony in our councils, and a patriotic devotion to the welfare and the best interests of the State, we shall be able to present a ticket composed of men of Democratic principles, sound views of finance, inflexible integrity and honesty of purpose, [cheers,] and with such a ticket, worthy of public confidence, we may anticipate a favorable and successful result. I accept the position assigned me, gentlemen, with some embarassment, growing out of the fact of my little acquaintance with parliamentary rules, not having had occasion to give any attention to them for a long time, but casting myself on your kind indulgence, and trusting in your cooperation, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Chair in an impartial manner, and with as much ability as I may command. [Loud cheers.]

ORGANIZATION.

After the Chairman had concluded his address, Mr. CAGGER took the floor for the purpose of making an explanation. He had made a slight mistake in making the motion for a permanent. It appeared that by an arrangement between the friends of DELOS DE WOLF, of Oswego, and the friends of Dr. TAYLOR, it was understood that Mr. DE WOLF should be nominated for temporary chairmen—that Mr. DE WOLF should decline and nominate Dr. TAYLOR for permanent President. He, Mr. CAGGER, had misunderstood, and somewhat anticipated the first part of the arrangement. The result originally contemplated had been reached; but he deemed it necessary to make this explanation in order that there might be no ill feeling.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries—each gentleman being named by a different individual, and apparently without any concert of action: William Jewett, of Onondaga; H. Hubbard, of Chenango; Luke D. Smith, of Oswego; William F. Russell, of Ulster; William Marshall, of Kings; and F. C. Brunck, of Buffalo.

A motion was then made to appoint a Committee to nominate Vice-Presidents, which Capt. RYNDERS moved to amend, that they should be appointed in the same manner in which the Secretaries had been chosen.

Both these motions were subsequently withdrawn, in order to permit the introduction of a resolution directing the Secretaries to call the roll of delegates by counties. This was adopted, but after being amended so as to direct the Secretaries to receive all persons as members, whose seats were not contested.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and without interruption reached the county of New-York. When New York was called Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, moved to appoint a Committee of ten to whom should be referred the credentials of those claiming to represent the City of New-York.

Mr. SICKLES desired to hand up to the Secretary a corrected list of the delegates from that City.

Mr. BARR also desired to hand up a correct list of the delegates—the People's delegates.

Mr. MORANGE also desired to send up a correct list—the delegates appointed by the Committee of which WILSON SMALL, Esq., was Chairman.

A motion was now made, which was carried, that the County of New-York be passed over, and the remaining counties be called in their order.

The remainder of the roll of delegates was then called, when Mr. TAYLOR renewed his motion.

Mr. JOHN KELLEY said that it would be proper for each gentleman when his name was called from the City of New-York to present personally his credentials.

Mr. BARR—Who will you make contestants? We claim seats as the only regular delegation.

Mr. MULLIGAN desired that a Committee should be appointed to receive credentials from New York and all other contested seats.

Mr. FAIRCHILD—I had supposed that all seats from the State of New-York were contested, and in such a case it is a proper rule to refer questions of that sort to a Committee appointed by the Convention. If we are mistaken—if it is true that there are no contested seats in the City and County of New-York, the Committee which shall be appointed by the Chair, or this Convention, will have little difficulty in settling matters. If it is true that there is but one, or even five, whose seats are contested, the Committee will have no difficulty in deciding who shall be admitted to the Convention.

Mr. KELLY thought that the gentlemen whose seats were not contested, should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

A DELEGATE—(Excited)—What is the motion before the Convention?

The PRESIDENT—The motion is made by the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. FAIRCHILD,) that there be a Committee of One appointed from each Judicial District to decide upon the contested seats of the City of New York. The gentleman from Westchester (Mr. EDWIN CROSWELL) moves as an amendment, the appointment of *two* from each Judicial District.

A DELEGATE—All the seats from New-York are contested.

Mr. JOHN KELLY—I should like to see any gentleman come forward and say that my seat is contested. [Applause.]

The Chair suggested that the districts in the City should be called by number, and if there were no contestants in any of the districts they could take their seats as members.

Mr. KELLY—I agree to all that, but I want any individual to come forward who, in person, will contest my seat.

The President—In order to facilitate business let the Secretary call the districts, and if there are any seats that are not contested let the gentlemen take their seats.

Mr. SICKLES—It is perfectly well known that every seat from New-York is contested. [Shouts of order, order.]

Mr. SICKLES—(To the President)—Am I out of order?

The CHAIR—No. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. SICKLES—I desire only to say that I am informed that there is upon the table before the Chair a list of three delegations claiming to represent the City and County of New-York.

A VOICE—There are four.

Mr. SICKLES—Well, four, then. "The cry is still they come." The course which has been suggested, to appoint a Committee to whom shall be referred the New-York case, they then to report to this Convention, is fair and just. We desire to occupy as little time as possible, and to present no question here that can disturb the harmony of its proceedings. By referring the whole question to a Committee you will dispose of it in a mode that will give fair play all round, and prevent much disagreement in this Convention. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MORANGE rose amid shouts of "Question, question," and the rising of several members from their seats, creating fearful confusion. I understand the motion, said he, of my friend Mr. EARLE, (Herkimer,) to be that where the seats are not contested, the delegate representing that Assembly District is to take his seat in this Convention, and to participate in its deliberations now. I believe it just, if his constituents have seen fit to send him here, that he should take his place.

Cries of "Question, question."

Capt. RYNDERS (to Mr. MORANGE)—What do you do here? I would like to know if you have come from New-York? [Cries of "Question, question," and great confusion.]

Mr. MORANGE—Yes, I did come from New-York, and you know it. I came here as delegate of the Wilson Small Committee. [Shouts of "Question, question, order, order," and "Why don't you sit down."]

Capt. RYNDERS—I have as much right to be heard as the gentleman. I am entitled to the same privileges as he is, and no man shall put me down unless we are placed upon an equal footing.

A VOICE—Who's got the floor. ["Order, order," shouting and stamping.]

Mr. MORANGE—I would ask you, Mr. Chairman—— [Shouts of "Order, order," and "Question, question."]

Mr. MULLIGAN (of Kings)—I renew my motion and call for the previous question.

The CHAIRMAN—The motion before the Convention is from the——

Mr. MORANGE—I would simply ask if I have not the floor?

The CHAIRMAN—(Peremptorily)—No, take your seat, Sir.

Mr. MORANGE—I would simply ask if I have not the floor?

The CHAIRMAN—Please to take your seat.

Mr. MORANGE—But surely I have as much right to be heard——

[Rap, rap, rap, from the gavel of the President, and shouts of "Question!" "Question!"]

The motion, with the amendment, was then put and carried.

Captain RYNDERS—I say that I honestly believe that Mr. KELLY's seat is not contested.

A delegate moved that a Committe of one from each Judicial district be appointed, except the third upon the contested seats in the County of Columbia.

WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, moved that a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of one from each Judicial (except the first) District, be appointed by the chair.

Judge TAYLOR thought it would be better to postpone that matter for the present.

Mr. LUDLOW—In making that motion, I believe I am following out all the precedents of these bodies. It has never in my experience in State Conventions been the practice of holding off from the appointment of the usual Committee until the reports on the contested seats are all in. I do not believe that such a practice was ever adopted either in a State or National Convention. We desire to go on with the management of our business here. I regret in common with all the members of this Convention, this unfortunate division in New-York, but we are desirous of returning to our homes, and we do not propose to defer all the business of this Convention until the reports from Committees are decided on.

Mr. TAYLOR thought that such a course would inflict injustice on other counties.

It was moved that this resolution be laid on the table.

This was put and declared to be carried by the Chairman.

After the announcement that the motion was carried, several members requested the vote to be again put as they had misunderstood its object. [Loud cries to Mr. LUDLOW to withdraw his motion.]

Mr. LUDLOW—I have no dispositon to oppose this motion to lay on the table, and assent to it; but I will not withdraw my motion.

The question was then put and it was laid on the table.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR moved that the Chairman now proceed to appoint the Committee on Credentials, and that a recess be taken for a certain period of time, until they were prepared to report.

A motion for an adjournment was here put and carried, amid the most exciting calls of the Chairman to appoint the Committee.

AN INTERLUDE SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The Convention was adjourned until three o'clock, and punctual to that hour the Hall was crowded by the delegates and spectators. The President, however, not making his appearance until nearly four o'clock, Mr. DICKINSON, who was recognized by the assemblage and was loudly cheered, was called upon for a speech. He ascended the platform, and said:

My Fellow-Citizens, Delegates to the Convention, and Fellow Democrats: There is a statute in this State prohibiting the disturbing of religious meetings, and although this is not exactly of that character, if I supposed that I should have disturbed this meeting I would not have ventured to make my appearance [Laughter.] I came in to confer with some of my friends, and see how the delegates looked after the morning session, for it is not every day that we behold a Democratic Convention in the State of New York.

As the President of this Convention has not yet taken his seat, perhaps I may be indulged for a few moments in addressing you, thanking you for the kind and generous partiality that you have extended to me on my making my appearance in the Convention. [Cheers.] If I fail to appreciate it most deeply and most sensibly, I should be a great deal more or less than a man. I am gratified that you have proceeded thus far so harmoniously, and I look forward to the consummation of your labors here with renewed hope in the expectation that you will separate, firmly knit together in the bonds of friendship, to be eternal. [Loud cheers.] I see that this will be so, because we are all engaged in this great work, wishing to renominate a ticket, not for the purpose of bringing this or that individual before the country, but for the purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of Democratic principles—principles which we expect lie at the foundation of our Government—principles without the ascendancy of which we believe the Government cannot stand, or if it can stand, we do not believe it will be worth preservation. The theory of our Government resides in the great principles of equity which have always been adhered to by the Democratic Party. Look at the mis called Republican Party at the present day. They are warring with more than savage ferocity on the Constitution under which they live, and which protects, shelters and supports them. And we need go no further than their last great act, as is manifested through some of their most learned and elevated citizens. I allude to the late address to the President of the United States, and signed by 40 clergymen; but they have received from him a severe and well-merited castigation. Never was a chastisement laid on so well as that, and I undertake to say it here, not only in a Democratic Convention, but before the American people, knowing what I say, and saying it with responsibility, that no document has been calculated to do as much good emanating from a responsible source since the days of Gen. JACKSON as that of Mr. BUCHANAN. It has been suggested that it was beneath the President to notice it. I do not so regard it. The doctrine that they have invoked in their letter has been promulgated in secret, emanating from our institutions of learning,—that has gone forth intimating its evil tendencies among the people, and has done more mischief than all other considerations put together. If Satan himself had been sent upon earth commissioned to sow dragon's teeth, and a licentious and destroying spirit upon the people, he could not better discharge his mission than preaching that false and spurious philanthropy. But it is like the pitcher sent too often to the well, that finally comes back broken. I hope that the President will be sustained. I know he will be by the feelings of the country. People will now be compelled to look this question in the face. This fanaticism—this spurious benevolence—has been put forward in this form, and sent to Mr. BUCHANAN, and, in the name of the American people, he has answered it successfully. My Democratic brethren, I invoke you in the spirit of true philanthrophy, true justice and equity, and in the name of that Democratic benevolence which brings men all upon one great level, which consoles the down-trodden, and which pulls down tyranny, which is no respecter of persons, but which gives to every man equal rights and equal property, which regards this country as a great family of States, and which treats her States who possess the institution of Slavery as brethren, in theory and practice, as entitled to the same consideration that we have for ourselves. We are a Free State. The Southern States do not interfere with our Common Schools, our prison discipline, canals or railways, or our system of banking. We should not interfere with them. They have the institution of domestic Slavery, not planted by themselves, but by that slave-hating Great Britain and Stafford House morality. It is not our institution, but theirs. If it is found to belong to the States that have it, if sin it is, it is theirs, and we need not answer for it, because, on the Great Day of Account we shall have enough to answer for ourselves. If it is a curse and a burden they introduced it, and not we.

Our object in coming here is to redeem the State of New-York, which will be accomplished by elevating Democratic principles and electing a good ticket. Let us have a good ticket. Let it be Democratic all over. Let it be Democratic above and below, and on both sides, horizontal and perpendicular, round and diagonal. Let it recognize no section of the party whatever, and in showing that it does not do so let it recognize every section. [Cheers.] With such a ticket and with such a spirit we can carry the State. [Applause.] The honorable gentleman having thanked the Convention for the patience they had manifested in listening to his remarks, and the President appearing and taking his seat, retired amid loud applause.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Mr. GRIMES, of Erie, submitted a resolution that the rules of the Assembly of this State be the rules of this Convention. This was adopted.

Mr. PURPLE, of Chenango, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee consist of two from each old Senatorial District, and that the delegations from each District present the names of two members to this Convention.

Mr. SHAW, of Otsego, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the New York City contested seats are hereby instructed to consider and report upon the claims *only* of such sets of delegates as willingly pledge a full and entire submission to the will of this Convention so far as it may decide upon the question of *regularity* of Democratic local organization of that City.

SPEECH OF MR JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.

If, said he, I understand the resolution, it means that the Committee that you are about appointing to take New-York matters into consideration and report, are to decide upon whom the people of the City shall support between those two organizations, and if this Convention shall decide it. I say this Convention has no power over that subject. I do not believe, whatever may be the result of the Committee on the New-York contested seats, or whatever may be their report, or whatever may be the action of this Convention thereupon, I do not believe there is one Democrat in New-York who will hesitate to support whatever nomination this Convention makes. But, Sir, I entirely deny the power of this Convention to compel us by anything it may say, or to compel the Democracy of New-York, to make a pledge that they shall support any particular ticket. I came here to make no pledges; I am not instructed or authorized to do so. Pledges are not democratic. The Democracy of New-York, if I should make a pledge, would vote for whom they chose. The only pledge that a Democrat gives is his democracy and his principles. [Applause.] It is really ingenious, anticipating the report of this Committee in favor of the Cooper Committee. The gentleman rises from this honored democratic institution of Tammany Hall and its sachems; rises here, and wants the thirty-five thousand Democrats of New-York, who have put their seal of condemnation upon that political anti-democratic close Corporation, that have shaken off the shackles that have bound them for twenty years; it was ingenious if they should be fortunate enough to preserve justice, truth and equity, and get a report in their favor, and exclude the Democratic General Committee of New-York, then to undertake to bind the Democracy. [Applause.] My constituents are scattered over two large Wards, and are they to go by the decision of gentlemen here, who, however respectable, can know nothing about the matter, and who have no power over our local organization. Sir, in the decision of this matter of Delegates, what is the power of this Convention? To decide who represents here the will of the people—the sovereigns of the country. [Cheers.] In getting up that decision you take democratic views as to the form in which that *will* is to come here, and hence comes up the question of irregularity, but beyond that you will turn this Convention into an institution worse than this political corporation which derives all its legitimate powers from the Legislature of your State.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE here obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. SHAW at his request. If, said Mr. S., I understand the gentleman correctly, he made an inquiry as to what the resolution had been introduced as rather an indorsement of the Cooper Committee. It bears no such thing upon its face, neither was there any such intention, and, in reply to a portion of the gentleman's remarks, it is enough to point back to the action of the Democratic National Convention. In regard to the State of New-York I think it a safe precedent at least to follow, and one in which I believe that the mass of the people in and out of New-York will accept. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Mr. COCHRANE said: I do not rise for the purpose of entering into any controversy upon the subject of the regularity or irregularity of Tammany Hall or its exteriors. I regret that the resolution which has been introduced, and which I confess seems to me proper as it was read, has precipitated to some degree this question of contest between us, and it is not meet, Sir, therefore, that while this language has been indulged in, although from the most proper and the best motive, that we should stand here from New-York, representing different organized interests; yet I trust the same Democracy, and should permit that these reprehensible remarks in respect to our position should pass unnoticed. In regard to Tammany Hall, Sir, there is no language that can fortify her position. [Loud cheers.] There is not a Democrat in this land who is competent to the task of being the champion of that time-honored institution. "Close corporation," as she may be, if you refer to a legislature that so recently has been controlled by Black Republican votes, there she stands the representative of the Democracy of New-York not only, but also the steady supporter of the Democracy of the Union. I do not appeal to her reputation for her position to strengthen the attitude we occupy as her children. I believe in my inmost heart that we all truly mean to obey her precepts. [Cheers.] The gentleman on the other side during the last campaign which gave Mr. BUCHANAN the Presidency, hailed from Tammany Hall, and shall we who chance to be tossed upon local and temporary issues, here raise an hostile arm against each other, which so soon will be called upon to support the nominations of this Convention? No, it is not a question of principle. It is but a question of regularity, and to that question I understand the resolution to be addressed.

And is not this Convention the judge of the regularity of its officers? If not, why assemble? Your very acts last year and years before will but affirm the position that this Convention must of necessity judge of conflicting organizations in the counties, and if it were not, anarchy would be the result, and organization and discipline would be no more. The question is: It is notifying in language and presenting that principle which is commonly known to us all, viz.: that this Convention when it acts, let its judgment be pronounced as it may, without regard to the result, should accept its acts as a work well done, and a step made in progress, so that when they come up here again the Convention will refer back to the actions of this and other Conventions and by its records read aright the story who is the recognized organization in New-York. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. GLOVER considered it highly improper to discuss the question of regularity before the whole Convention. The argument should be made before the Committee, who would then report. Then the Convention might discuss the question. [Loud cries of "Question, question," and great confusion.]

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved the previous question. [Hisses.]

A VOICE—What! are they going to put New-York down with her 40,000 Democratic votes. [Applause and tumult.]

At this juncture Mayor WOOD rose and was about to address the Convention, when he was interrupted by the President, who informed him that the previous question had been moved,

Here the whole body of the hall presented a scene of uproar which it is impossible to describe. Some members rushed from their seats, sprang into the open space in front of the President's desk and attempted to catch his eye, gesticulating violently. "Mr. President" and "Mr. Chairman" was shrieked by fifty delegates at a time, and cries for "WOOD" were poured in from every direction. At last the previous question was withdrawn, and his Honor buttoned his coat, retreated a few paces up the centre aisle, and addressed the assemblage.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. President—NEXT to the humiliating position which the City of New-York presents to this Convention—next to the pain it gives me to appear in a Democratic State Convention as a contestant to any seat, is, Sir, that I am forced to rise to say but one word. The great City of New-York is entitled to rights upon this floor, and to be heard in this body. [Cries of "Good."] I apprehend, Sir, that these collective representatives of the great Democracy of the Empire State are not prepared to ignore the representatives of 40,000 Democrats, and I have reason to say that it is not right for this Convention to determine any question except that which is before it, and which is legitimately matter for its determination. This Convention is convened for nominating a Democratic ticket, and as a necessary consequence to that duty, it has a clear right to settle such questions of contested seats as may come before it. And that is the only question here now. The question is with reference to the settlement of the New-York contested seats. It has been said there have been several delegations contesting the right to seats here. It may be so. I understand that the Convention have provided a Committee to report upon that subject. Whether Richard Roe or John Doe is entitled to a seat is of no consequence, but it is to be determined whether he is the proper person, and has proper credentials. When you go beyond the legitimate question as to whether he is entitled to a seat, into local difficulties appertaining to the complicated affairs of Tammany Hall and the County of New-York, you are treading upon dangerous ground, traveling beyond your province, and assuming that central power under which we in the City of New-York already suffer. We have submitted no such question.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—(Interrupting)—I will withdraw the resolution. [Applause and laughter.]

THE MAYOR—Then I have nothing further to say. His Honor resumed his seat, smiling blandly.

Mr. WALTER R. JONES of New-York offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the masses of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York are united on principles, and no principles being involved in the present struggles for seats in this Convention by those representing the various organizations of that City and County, it is, therefore, the judgment of this Convention that the delegates from the different organizations of said City report forthwith the names of seventeen delegates to represent the City in the Convention.

Mr. SHAW moved to lay the resol

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Appalling Accounts of the Massacre at Cawnpore.

Gloomy Prospects for the Besiegers of Delhi.

Postponement of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Quarrel Between Sardinia and Naples.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN DISPUTE.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City yesterday afternoon from Boston. We publish below some interesting details of the Telegraphic summary from Halifax that has already appeared.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 27th ult., gives the following Indian news as additional to the London dispatches already published in our journals:

Insurrections had broken out at Sealkote and Hyderabad, but they had been promptly repressed. Besides the above, private dispatches from Trieste confirm the intelligence received by the British Government, and add that a desperate battle had been fought at Neemuch, and that the rebels had been defeated by the garrison of Agra.

The Paris *Pays*, whose authority on Indian affairs is, however, shaken by Lord PALMERSTON's contradiction of its recent assertions about the passage of English troops through the Isthmus of Suez, says that the army of Oude (36,000) has, beyond all doubt, put itself in communication with the insurgents of Delhi.

In regard to the Question of the Principalities that has lately created such a breeze in the political world of Europe, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 25th ult., says:

In conformity with instructions he has just received, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris has informed the Emperor's Government of the Sultan's consent to annul the Moldavian elections, in compliance with the wishes of the four Powers. By this arrangement England and Austria may be said to be ignored. Their representatives at Constantinople appear to have done nothing towards reestablishing unanimity of action. After the harmonious concert at Osborne, this note from the Bosporus rather jars upon the ear. The difficulty, however, is at an end, and the French Government holds itself satisfied.

Private letters from Madrid continue to speak of Palace intrigues in opposition to the Narvaez Ministry, and to which the Queen, with her well-known love of mischief, complacently lends herself.

According to the last accounts from Teheran, a rather sharp struggle was going on between Mr. MURRAY and the Russian Ambassador. The following extract is taken from the Constantinople correspondence of the *Osservatore Triestino*:

When MIRZA AGA, the sadrazam or prime minister of the Shah, visited Mr. MURRAY on his arrival at Teheran, the latter complained that the Persian government had not only not evacuated Herat, but had reinforced the garrison of that city, although England had fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty. The sadrazam replied that as Prince MOOBAD MEERZA had repeatedly refused to quit Herat, troops had been sent to force him to do so. Mr. MURRAY was dissatisfied with the answer, and peremptorily demanded the immediate evacuation of Herat and the withdrawal of the army commanded by MOOBAD MEERZA from its precincts.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* states that the Emperor of Russia has decided not to meet the Emperor Napoleon at Chalons, but at some town in Germany, which has not yet been decided upon.

The Danish Government has given orders for a body of troops to put themselves in march towards Holstein. The decision, taken at a moment when the States are assembled at Itzehoe, has produced considerable sensation.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

From the London Times, Aug. 28

By a strange inconsistency, of the two dispatches that arrived on Wednesday night from Trieste, the one addressed to the Foreign-Office did not contain what appears with such bad prominence in that sent by our own agent—he surrender, and subsequent massacre, of the garrison of Cawnpore. NANA SAHIB, the fiend who dragged 132 European fugitives, chiefly women and children, *from boats on the Ganges*, to the parade-ground of Cawnpore, and there murdered the whole in one helpless mass, has had a second opportunity of the same kind and has made too same use of it. At the date of the first affair it was said that he had a very large force the nucleus being a body of armed men, with artillery, which we English at home bear with astonishment he had been permitted to keep about him a long time, though known to be a bitter enemy of the British rule, and with what he considered a strong private grievance. It is hardly possible to imagine what is indeed wholly inscrutable. Too only answer is that such things are common in India and India is not like England. Dumb Heaven, England is not like India, and we remember with gratitude the parting remark of HENRY VII. to a nobleman whose hospitality he had been enjoying, and who, in defiance of a recent act, escorted him with a body of armed retainers out of his demesne: "My Attorney General will speak to you of this;" as indeed he did with a vengeance. Besides his own ordinary body-guard, this man, who has always had the worst reputation, soon gathered all sorts of irregulars, and it is to be presumed a good portion of the mutineers from Cawnpore itself. These were the 1st, 53d and 56th Native Infantry, the 2d Light Cavalry, and two companies of Artillery. It is not very clear what force Sir HUGH WHEELER had with him, as the accounts do not agree, and are evidently conjectural. According to the Bombay *Times*, part of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment and a battery of European Artillery were on the spot at the time of the original outbreak, and a repetition of the tragedies at Bareilly and Sanjehanpore thereby prevented. There was, however, several days' fighting, and, though the mutineers were driven out of the place, many on our side are said to have fallen. Our own Bombay correspondent, writing on the 28th of June, says: "Cawnpore, we believe, has been saved by the arrival of the 84th and of the 64th, (the latter from Bombay;" but, though their destination might be Cawnpore, they do not appear to have reached it in time to prevent the catastrophe. They have had a share in avenging it, as far as that has been done. The precise order of events at that place we shall probably know on Saturday, but the general outline given in the dispatch is most lamentable. The garrison, being reduced to famine, capitulated to NENA SAHIB, on the solemn assurance that their lives should be spared, and were immediately massacred. This is such a stereotyped form of words that one is almost ashamed to write them. The same thing has occurred a thousand times before in Indian history, and, under given circumstances, will always be repeated. We cannot help wishing it may turn out that Sir HUGH WHEELER had been killed before the capitulation, and that he finished his long and brilliant career still as a soldier, and not as the helpless victim of a hideous butchery. His history is remarkable. He was a soldier of the Lake days. He entered the army in 1805, joined his regiment at this very station of Cawnpore, and marched thence under Lord LAKE, now 64 years ago, to the conquest of Delhi. He had distinguished himself since in Affghanistan and elsewhere, and his long term of service comprised almost half the period of our rule in India.

We will own to a melancholy satisfaction in the thought that, by the breach of this capitulation, we are now at liberty to deal with NENA SAHIB according to all the laws of peace and of war. We should, indeed, be sorry to be under any obligation or in any sort of covenant with the deliberate murderer of more than a hundred women and children. It is difficult indeed to imagine how Sir H. WHEELER, or the surviving officer in command, could entrust such a man or wish to enter into terms with him. On this point we hope to be better informed than we are. But, however that may be, NENA SAHIB has released us from all obligation; and if he, or one of his gang, escape the halter, it must only be because the bullet or the bayonet has been beforehand with it. We trust that England will spare no cost of men or of money to vindicate justice and humanity upon the person of this savage and his myrmidons. Extraordinary crimes require extraordinary penalties; and, if we mean to sustain the British rule or human nature itself, in any wholesome sense of that term, in Hindostan, we must make a signal example of the men who have offered these affronts upon it. We occasionally hear whispers about cheap sentiments of mercy and pity for these men. Whatever we may desire for their souls, it is plain matter of business what we have to do with their bodies, and not only India, but the world, will be intolerable if we neglect our duty to them. Nothing else will tell on the Mahomedan or the Hindoo. For our religion, for our teaching and preaching, they have an utter contempt. Fortunately they understand what it is to be hung, and have a particular objection to it. Indeed, we have heard it is only some earnest remonstrances against the application of this process to persons so keenly sensitive of its disgrace. That renders it peculiarly adapted for the purpose. What we have to teach the followers of Mahomet and the worshippers of Vishnu is that, whatever their creed or their caste, we treat murderers as we do dogs, and in all moral respects rate them a great deal lower.

We cannot help calling attention to the remarkable difference between the two telegraphic despatches that appeared one under the other in our yesterday's columns. The first was a gift from Government, and therefore it may be said we ought not to criticise it too sharply. Government, however, will only be too thankful for any suggestions that will enable its servants to do their work better. The second despatch which only arrived at this office at 5 A. M. yesterday, when our paper was already at press, is an example of good work, and of adaptation to its purposes, telling its story shortly and distinctly. Instead of stating generally that Delhi still "held out," it particularizes, with very few more words, that the enemy had made three more sorties, in all of which they were totally defeated, and suffered heavy loss. It then states expressly the sad fate of the garrison at Cawnpore, which the Government despatch supposed to be known, and therefore left uncertain. It contains the very encouraging fact of the 31st Regiment at Saugor, under their native officers alone, driving the revolted 42d out of the station. Another omission is important, though the fact was perhaps supposed to be known,—not a word is said in either despatch as to the fate of the *Transit*, and the incomprehensible voyage of the soldiers and crew back to Suez. To-morrow, however, will solve this enigma.

SKETCH OF THE LATE SIR HUGH WHEELER.

From the London Times

Major General Sir HUGH MASSY WHEELER, K C B., whose melancholy death at Cawnpore has followed so closely upon the losses which we have sustained in the persons of Sir H. M. LAWRENCE and General BARNARD, was one of the most distinguished officers in the Indian service, as he proved in the Sikh war. He was the son of the late Captain HUGH WHEELER, of the Indian army, and grandson of Mr. FRANK WHEELER, of Ballywire, County of Limerick, by MARGARET, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. HUGH, first Lord MASSY in the Irish Peerage. He was himself born at Ballywire in 1789, so that at the time of his death he had reached his 68th year. He received his early education at Richmond, Surrey, and at the Grammar School, Bath. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1803, when he received his first commission in the Bengal Infantry. In the next year he marched with his regiment, under LORD LAKE, against Delhi. Having risen steadily through the intermediate ranks, he became Colonel of the 49th Bengal Native Infantry in 1846, and in the same year was appointed first class Brigadier, in command of field forces; in 1854 he attained the rank of Major-general. In December, 1845, previous to the hard-fought battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, the gallant General (then Brigadier) WHEELER, with a force of 4,500 men and 21 guns, covered the village of Busseen, where the large depôt of stores had been collected for the army under Sir HENRY HARDINGE, Lord GOUGH, and Sir HARRY SMITH, and thus rendered important services which contributed in their measure to the gaining of those victories. He received the order of the Douaue Empire in 1849, and was honored a few years since for his distinguished merits by being appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty. Having been repeatedly thanked by the Governor-General and Commander-in Chief for his valuable services in the Sikh campaigns and in the conquest of the Punjab he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath of 1850, and since that time has held command of the district of Cawnpore.

The Indian dispatches during the war in the Punjab show that these honors were by no means cheaply earned by General WHEELER. In October, 1848, he effected the reduction at the strong fortress of Rungur Nuggul with only the loss of a single man, and by his conduct on this occasion earned the warmest approval of Lord GOUGH, then Commander-in-Chief, who formally congratulated the Brigadier on the result, which, in his opinion, was "entirely to be ascribed to the soldier-like and judicious arrangements of that gallant officer." In the following month of November, in a dispatch addressed to the Governor General, Lord GOUGH states that he "has directed the Adjutant-General to convey to Brigadier General WHEELER his hearty congratulations and thanks for the important services which he and the brave troops under his command have rendered in the reduction of the fortress of Kullalwalha," again with the loss of only one man killed and five wounded. Again, in a dispatch from the Adjutant-General to the Governor General, dated "Camp before Chillianwallah, Jan. 30, 1849," it is stated that Brigadier WHEELER, in command of the Punjab Division and of the Jullunder field force, supported by Major BUTLER and Lieutenant HODSON, assaulted and captured the heights of Dulla in the course of his operations against the rebel RAM SINGH, in spite of the difficulties presented by rivers almost unfordable and mountains deemed impregnable. And, finally, in the general order issued by him on the receipt of the dispatch of Sir W. GILBERT, K.C.B., announcing the termination of hostilities in the Punjab, the Governor-General thus expresses himself: "Brigadier General WHEELER, C.B., has executed the several duties which have been committed to him with great skill and success, and the Governor-General has been happy in being able to convey to him his thanks thus publicly."

It only remains to be added that, unlike Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, Sir JAMES OUTRAM, and most other distinguished Indian officers, the services and reputation of Gen WHEELER were almost wholly of a military character, and that he does not appear to have been employed in political or diplomatic situations. But even if this be so, the military reputation which he has left behind him is of the highest order.

POSTIGN AND PROSPECTS AT DELHI.

From the London Times, Aug 27.

The Bombay mail arrived at Southampton six days after the arrival of that from Calcutta, and brings us news from Delhi to the 14th of July. At that date, it appears, we were still waiting for reinforcements, as, owing to the extent of our own positions to be protected, no more than 2,000 Europeans could be spared for an effective attack on the city. On the scale of the calculations made in the not very different case of Sebastopol, this would not necessarily imply a less aggregate than 7,000 Europeans in the camp, the last estimate reported. The death of Sir H. BARNARD took place on the 5th, so that his successor, General REID, had been nine days in command at the last date. The garrison of Lucknow, in the words of the dispatch, was "still holding out," after the loss of its lamented commandant on the 4th. * * *

The calculations of the force necessary for an effective attack upon Delhi throw a strong light on the folly of maintaining large fortified towns. With what view were the fortifications of a city containing 200,000 higoted enemies of the British rule, with six miles of circuit, carefully repaired and strengthened with bastions, dikes, martello towers? There can be no doubt that 2,000 British soldiers could soon effect a lodgment on the ramparts, but they would be lost in the city, which is probably every day adding to its internal defences, at the cost of the peaceable and more wealthy inhabitants. A piece of this sort requires a large army both to take it and to hold it; and in our position we have both to take it and to hold it, for we have to occupy the city and maintain a good position outside at the same time. The British army has to get into the city and protect its camp outside till the process is complete. It is, however, the old delusion of war-mongers, and their judicial blindness, always to be supposing one enemy and one species of warfare. No doubt, the anticipated foe was a foreign one, advancing from the northwest, and it was taken for granted that a common sense of danger would unite against him the British and the native soldier. This unanimity was indispensable, for it now appears that Delhi must fall to the more numerous host, and there would never be such a force of British soldiers there as to dispense with native aid. But, granting the necessity of a large arsenal and depôt, there certainly was no need why we should encumber ourselves with the protection of 200,000 civilians, who would never be of any use, and were always ready to turn against us. Of course, when we have taken the city we shall know what to do with it, but we shall acquire that knowledge at a rather disproportionate cost.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ON THE MUTINIES.

From the London Times.

* * * We cannot wonder that Her Majesty left other lips to tell how deeply she is affected by these events. But as it from her lips, and with all the devotion due to a sovereign and a lady, we accept the solemn appeal, when Queen Victoria commands her servants to inform Parliament that she will omit no measure calculated to quell these grave disorders, and is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end. Yes, our cause is just. On the whole, we have been benefactors to India. We have long maintained peace, and even prosperity, among those countless millions. Change their natures we could not. There is not the thought of wanton tyranny to paralyze our arm. What, then, need we fear? Not the murderers of unarmed men, of women, and children,—not beings who can devise and perpetrate atrocities that even the stern red Indian, as we were told the other day, would recoil from.

"We venture to back up this appeal from the Throne with an expression of our own earnest wishes, and confident hopes that during the recess her Majesty's Government will draw without stint on their Parliamentary powers, and on the resources of the country. We trust that nothing short of necessity will be allowed to limit the scale of our armaments for the East. We have not merely to reconquer strong positions and extensive districts, not merely to destroy some fifty regiments of treacherous and cowardly mutineers, not merely to chastise and terrify into submission independent princes, numerous contingents, crowds of irregulars, whole tribes of robbers and murderers, and a population naturally apt to side with the strong; but, more than all, we have to perform in the eyes of the world, and for the benefit of the human race, a tremendous act of vengeance. England, religion, and civilization, have received the most intolerable insult that Mahomedan fanaticism could devise in a systematic series of deliberate brutalities on European women and children. Throughout all the East this is the particular mode of expressing the utmost national scorn and defiance. A people, it is there felt, that cannot, or does not choose, to protect and avenge its women, is no people at all, and unfit to be served or obeyed. The Mahomedans of every class do not allow their women to be seen by the eye of man, and nowhere is this scruple so strong as in Hindostan, where even Turks and Persians are thought less refined. However dissolute an old Begum may be, —and some of them are something extraordinary in this way,—wherever she goes curtains and draperies must protect her from the profanation of male eyes. In various less settled districts of Hindostan, —Rajpootana, for instance,—where the state of society makes it difficult to protect women from insult, it is customary to destroy most female infants, in order to prevent what would be a disgrace to the tribe, but which a foe would always, for that reason, be ready to perpetrate. Now, we in India stand in this respect on tender ground. They cannot understand, though to a certain extent they envy, the freedom of our female society. But this is the particular point on which they hold us most accessible to insult, and accordingly the native journals have always been full of the most scandalous libels upon English ladies. Balls, pic-nics, morning calls, and every occasion on which English gentlemen and ladies see one another, are continually recorded with malicious additions. There can be no doubt of a design in the horrors committed on our women and girls; and, if there were any doubt, it would be removed by the manner and method which has been deliberately adopted. It ought to be known, reluctant as we are to tell it, that the women and unmarried girls who fell into the hands of the mutineers and population of Delhi were carried in procession for hours through the chief thoroughfares of the city, with every horror that could degrade them in the eyes of the people, previous to the last brutalities and cruelties that then, in the sight of thousands, were perpetrated upon them. It was done of settled purpose, to degrade England, to degrade Europe, to degrade a Christian empire and a Christian Queen. Now, we say it after full deliberation, and with a due regard to the objections always forthcoming against any real and effectual policy, that not one stone of that city should be left upon another. *Delhi should for the future be only known in history as Sodom and Gomorrah, so that its place shall not be known.* We are well aware that this will try the fidelity of some friends, but they cannot really be our friends if they wish to preserve the memorial of our disgrace. It must be fully explained to them that no disrespect shall be intended to the Mahomedan dynasties or the Mahomedan religion, but we desire also that no disrespect shall be intended or permitted to us. An execution of this solemn character is not to be performed without a proper force; but, if thirty thousand British soldiers are requited to keep order on the occasion, we trust that no Englishman would be found to grudge a year's more Income-tax that the work may be done. It will be the eighth time that Delhi has been destroyed, and never before was its destruction so merited. All Asia will be wiser and better for the example.

A REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

From the London Times.

We extracted at length, in our impression of Wednesday last, a communication made in the form of a regular dispatch to the *Nord* of Brussels from its "own correspondent" at Madras. The opinions expressed by such a functionary, and circulated in such a journal, respecting the position and prospect of the British in India, assume a greater interest just now than might perhaps intrinsically pertain to them, and we are bound to say that, upon the whole, the description and conclusions given in the report are less perverted and more impartial than might have been anticipated. India, it is true, is *not* "a theatre of the most horrible crimes and atrocities from Cape Comorin to the foot of the Himalayas," for over the larger portion of this territory the authority of the British Government has either remained unassailed or been successfully asserted; but, though the case is so far exaggerated, the proceedings of the insurgents are justly characterized, and not extravagantly considered. In announcing the result of his observations, the writer puts aside altogether the defects attributed to the organization of the Bengal Army, and ascribes the outbreak to causes which, without exception, the licentiousness of the native press—he derives from the systematic policy of the Indian Government. He alleges, as a principal explanation of the rebellion, that we have treated native Princes with injustice by annexing their territories to our own, and discarding the claims of their widows and representatives, and that we have grasped with too unscrupulous an ardor at the hoards which these petty chieftains occasionally accumulate. This, in point of fact, forms the substance of his accusation; for, though he charges the authorities with bad faith towards the Sepoys in two, and only two, instances, he evidently relies upon our acquisitive propensities as furnishing the *gravamina* required.

We may be excused, under the circumstances, for alluding, in the first place to the charges which this indictment does *not* contain. We are not accused of mal-administration, of oppressing the people by taxation, of being indifferent to their wants, or disregarding their welfare. Not a syllable is said in disparagement of the general relations maintained between the Indian Government and its subjects, while it is freely admitted that the native press abused its privileges by traducing and reviling the authorities of the country. Although our rule is that of our conquerers, we are not charged with any tyrannical use of power, excepting on the points referred to, nor le it in any way intimated that the hundred millions of Hindoos subject to the sceptre of Britain have any reason to be discontented with the dominion under which they live. These omissions in the month of a censor convey, we think, no faint praise, and may serve to convince the world that the onslaught we are now resisting, though it may have been facilitated by errors of policy, has not been provoked by misrule.

On the subject of our alleged encroachments, we venture to say that the territorial distribution of India still actually existing is sufficient to rebut the charge, at the same time that the known circumstances of the revolt imperatively forbid us to attribute it to outbreak in any degree to causes deduced from such assumptions. For a whole century we have now been the strongest power in a country where might has for ages been esteemed equivalent to right, and where the tenure of all dominion was so precarious that 50 years' possession was thought to constitute a notable inheritance. For a long time past we have been absolutely supreme—so supreme that our will was law, while our acknowledged position as Sovereigns paramount entitled us to the rights of supremacy and reversion over all the territories of India. Yet, With these chances in our favor, and with the stimulus incessantly arising from the spectacle of misgoverned provinces, and the convictions of mistaken policy, we have not only tolerated but even protected against the retributive wrath of their own subjects scores of Princes whose title to dominion were founded in many instances either on recent usurpation or violent conquest. Until the eccnest of Nagpore, a short time since, the whole centre of the Peninsula was absorbed by the Mahratta States and the dominions of the NIZAM. The spacious districts of Rajpootana are still studded with Hindoo Principalities, and many a Rajah of whose very names Englishmen are ignorant lives under the ægis of British supremacy in a pomp and affluence which might rank with those of European Sovereigntiee. If at last we terminated misrule in Oude by the deposition of a Prince whose ancestor we ourselves had crowned, we make bold to say that under no Government but ours would a State so situated and so characterized have been tolerated so long. An Oriental Envoy once, on observing the riches of gold and jewelry displayed in the shops of the metropolis, remarked to his attendant that our Queen could have very little power, implying that under a Government of his own conception such tempting treasures would have been promptly appropriated by the Monarch on the throne. To Asiatic eyes our rule in India must offer analogous examples of forbearance, and the very catalogue of Rajahs and millionaires for whose hoards we are said to be gaping ought to speak for the justice of that Government under which, for the first time in Indian history, such acquisitions have been permanently secure.

In refutation of the statement that the ranklings of injustice in the breasts of deposed families have created the insurrection now raging, we need only point to the notorious fact that the great landholders and chieftains, as a body, have stood aloof from the rebellion. That Asiatics, whose very life is intrigue, and who revel with all the sensations of luxury in the turbid waters of a revolution, should abstain in every instance from the participation in the troubles now pending was never to be imagined; but the instances of defection have been so few, and the examples of fidelity—on whatever motives grounded—so numerous, as to prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the revolt neither originated with this class of men nor meets with their support. Here and there, where the successes of a mutinous soldiery have destroyed for a moment the authority of the Government, a native chieftain may avail himself of the opportunity which others have created for him; but that these Princes, where they have risen at all, have followed the revolt, and not led it, is as plain a fact as evidence can constitute. Little, indeed, would a wealthy Rajah gain by the proclamation of a Mahomedan Emperor under the auspices of a ravenous army!

When we turn to the remedial measures which the correspondent of the *Nord* conceives to be required for the settlement of India under that restoration of our supremacy which he plainly regards as incontestable, we discern still more distinctly how little can really be alleged against us. We are not told to reform our Administration, to remodel our Government, or reconsider our system of taxation as affecting the natives at large. We are not even advised to observe greater moderation in dealing with the Princes of the country. We are simply told to maintain a somewhat larger European force, to develop railways and other means of internal communication, and to organize, both provincially and municipally, a good body of police. It is not improbable that the measures actually adopted may coincide with the recommendations here given, but to refer to them as indicating the policy required for the future tranquility of India is equivalent to an admission that there are no greater errors of Government to be rectified. We have kept too small a number of European troops in India, beyond a doubt; we have not pushed on railway enterprise with sufficient vigor, and the police of Hindostan might be assimilated with great advantage to the police of the Punjab; but, if these are the only points on which, after a century's possession of Asiatic Empire, we are called upon to amend our ways, we do not think that either England or her Indian Administrators have much to be ashamed of.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Our readers will scarcely require to be told that in a matter of such absorbing interest as the recent failure of the attempt to connect the Old and New World, we are inundated with suggestions from all quarters for the completion of the great scheme. The following is from a correspondent, who does not wish his letter to appear, though it nevertheless contains the only sensible and feasible suggestion that has been made. He is very properly of opinion that the breeke for regulating the paying-out of the cable should not be left to the judgment and attention of any man, no matter how great his skill, but that they should be governed by a self-acting apparatus, operated on by a float on the surface of the water, that would, of course, feel the slightest variation in the immersion of the stern of the ship. As this suggestion, next to devising a cable to be paid out without the use of breaks at all, is the most practical that has yet been made, and as it is perfectly easy to see how the necessary apparatus could be devised for effecting it, we willingly give it a place in our columns.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA—DISPOSITION OF THE CABLE.

* * * There are persons now prepared at a very small expense, in a very short time, and by methods which seem palpably practicable, to bring India into such connexion with England that whatever is known one day in Calcutta may be known that day week in London. Of course, the agency is that of the Telegraph; there is nothing new in the principle, but there is something very striking in the coincidence by which the facilities in question have been created. At the southeastern corner of the Mediterranean basin lies the port of Alexandria. From Suez, at the opposite side of the narrow isthmus which connects Africa with Asia, to Aden, our own settlement, at the outlet of the Red Sea, the distance is less than 1,500 miles; from Aden to Kurrachee—the most convenient port of India—the mileage is about the same; so that the space to be traversed between Alexandria, a point almost at our door, and Kurrachee, a town standing on the Indus itself, assumes no very considerable proportions, and is besides divided admirably for the purposes in view. But thousands of miles of cable are not to be had at a moment's notice? As it happens, they are. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their own discretion, *have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction.* We said the cost would be small. The fact will be admitted when we state that £300,000—little more than the amount of which a single railway company was robbed by a single servant—will link Alexandria with Aden. The connexion of Aden with Kurrachee will be more costly by £100,000; but £760,000, would complete the business; and so plain are the prospects, and so confident the projectors, that London, it is distinctly averred, could be brought within a week's distance of Calcutta almost as soon as the troops now leaving these shores will arrive before Delhi. To speak more precisely to the point, we are assured that this most desirable communication can be actually established before the end of the present year.

The Spanish Dispute with Mexico.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA—THE MEDIATION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Paris (Aug 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

Dispatches from Madrid announce that General LERSUNDI, who is appointed Captain General of the Island of Cuba, will sail in the course of September for his new destination, and that he will take with him the final instructions of the Madrid Government with respect to the dispute with Mexico.

The papers say that Señor LAFRAGUA, instead of coming to Paris, has gone to Cadiz, and it is added that he was to embark there for his own country. His friends at Paris seem in the dark as to his movements. We hear nothing more of the mediation of England and France in this quarrel, but there is not the slightest doubt that it was accepted, however reluctantly, by Spain, and that the conference was fixed to be held at Paris. There have been reports afloat that Spain had again changed her mind, but the same powerful arguments that induced her to accept the mediation still exist. Whenever the conference is held, it would seem natural that Señor LA FRAGUA should come to Paris as a person completely in possession of the facts of the case, and highly capable of representing Mexico in the matter, as he has already represented her at Madid throughout the tedious non-official negotiation that took place there this Summer.

Quarrel Between Naples and Sardinia.

Paris (Aug. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

For the last few days the Turkish difficulty has been the absorbing topic, and scarcely any one has noticed a small cloud that has been gathering in another quarter. There is bad blood between the Courts of Naples and Turin, and diplomatic intercourse has become envenomed. The bone of contention is the steamer *Cagliari* and the Sardinian passengers who were captured on board her. Piedmont insists that ship and prisoners shall at once be given up, and certainly, if the published accounts of the manner in which the *Cagliari* was seized by the Mazzinians be strictly correct, the persistence is reasonable and should be complied with. But Naples is said to have replied to the demand by an insinuation that the Piedmontese Government might have done more than it did to prevent the recent revolutionary attempts in Italy. Thus, at least, it has been stated in certain foreign papers.

I am assured that the King of Sardinia is disposed to carry matters with a high hand, and he is said to be determined, if Naples refuses his request, not only to withdraw his Ambassador, but also to declare war. One has a difficulty in believing that he would so promptly adopt so strong a measure. I need hardly point out that, if he did, the affair would be most serious. Austria, however, is by no means desirous of seeing things come to such a pass, and is doing her utmost to make up the quarrel. The latest accounts received in Paris are a shade more favorable than the preceding ones to a peaceable settlement of the quarrel, but there are still grounds for some little uneasiness.

The Georgia Railroad Story Revived—An Amende Honorable.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

MACON, GA., Thursday, July 23.

In going from Augusta to Savannah, and thence to Macon, the traveler passes over the whole of the line on which Mr. ARROWSMITH had that dreadful vision of revolver fights, duels, murders, and infanticide, by the description of which he made this Georgian railroad more talked of for a time than if it had paid a 20 per cent. dividend. The story startled the British public, and considerably amused the Americans. It excited some curiosity to know on what it could be founded. It is quite useless to inquire; the narrative has no foundation whatever; it is a mere hallucination. It is not easy to prove a negative, but not difficult to ascertain that a waking dream is not a reality, however vivid it may have appeared to the person visited by it. The officers of the line and the conductor of the train in which the series of tragedies is supposed to have occurred have already formally denied the truth of the statement; two of the passengers by the same cars, on the same night, are still residing in the Macon, respectable men of business, and their direct testimony as to the utter baselessness of the narrative would satisfy any court of law or Jury in the world.

It is a mere waste of time to pursue the absurdity further in the way of disproof. Nothing of the kind has occurred on the line from the day it was opened; the nature of the delusion and the motive for puolishing such a monstrous fiction remain wholly intelligible, and are as incapable of being explained in any reasonable manner here, in the locality itself, as in England. It is supposed that the author of it may, on some occasion, have been told a dreadful tale, which so forcibly impressed him that he reproduced it, with the slight addition of making himself an eye-witness of facts, instead of an auditor of fables; that he somewhere supped full of horrors, and, having a good digestion for such a diet, so thoroughly assimilated them that they became part of himself, and were recorded as experience.

This dreadful night ride, with its pistol fights and massacres, was in reality a quiet ordinary journey between two commercial towns, with the average number of peaceable citizens, and involved no more alarming incidents than would be likely to occur on the same number of miles by the *Great Western*. One of my informants was in the baggage car, in which one of the duels, I believe, is supposed to have been fought, during the entire trip, and was not disturbed by any terrific combat. The baggage-car is the smoking room of the trains, and parties occasionally retire thither with "refreshments." It should be stated also that a bottle of champagne is known in these parts as a "Monte Christo pistol," a brand of that wine bearing the name of DUMAS' hero. In the narrative this pleasant and harmless article figures as a lethal weapon, making but a slight report, and therefore used by the hostile parties as convenient for quiet fighting. With the addition of as many "dead men" stretched on the boards as there are empty bottles left behind some trace of a prior mystification or mistaking figurative language for literal description become apparent; and some of the sanguinary horror is wiped out of the story. Encounters with the Monte Christo weapon in the baggage wagon are, I understand, not uncommon on the line. The courteous President of the Company has, I believe, more than once been engaged in them; but he assures me no fatal results have ever occurred.

But whatever may have been the origin of the narrative, with its public murders without witnesses, and bodies that never seem to have been buried by the friends of the defunct, the whole thing has very nearly been fully confirmed, with additions; and in this manner: It amused excessively a select circle of youth in Savannah, who have more time on their hands than billiards can usefully occupy; feeling that the author of the tale rather required backers, one of them invented a clergyman, and in his name wrote to Mr. ARROWSMITH in England, tendering corroborative testimony as a fellow-passenger. The offer was gratefully accepted, and in performance of it, documents and affidavits testifying to the truth of the well-known details were prepared, which would have deepened the mystery. But one of those cross accidents, that defeat the best-laid conspiracies, large or small, intervened; the device of the fictitious clergyman become known to some persons at Liverpool, before his documents could be dispatched, and the scheme was necessarily abandoned. This additional incident is of little importance, except that the correspondence connected with it proves the delusion under which Mr. ARROWSMITH labors to be complete, whatever may be the cause, for he would have received the proffered confirmation seriously, and produced in support of the creations of his fancy a mass of proof that would have been equally baseless. It was to have passed in Savannah as excellent fun, though most people would be inclined to call it deliberate forgery.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There are now 472 Calvinistic Congregational Churches in the State of Massachusetts, and only twenty six towns in the Commonwealth without a church of that order. The various churches have 350 pastors, and 60 stated supplies. There are 150 ministers reported without pastoral charge—making 560 clergymen, in all. These churches have a male membership of 21,057; a female of 45,548—being an average of 143 to each church. There are 70,187 reported members of the Sabbath Schools, or an average of 147 to each school. The oldest four churches are the West Barnstable, gathered at Southwark, London, 1616; Tabernacle Church, Salem, Aug. 6, 1629; 1st Church, Lynn, 1632; South Marshfield, 1632. The largest four churches are the Park-street, Boston, 705; Mount Vernon Church, Boston, 666; 1st Church, Pittsfield, 635; John street, Lowell, 519. There are now seven pastors who have been settled over the respective churches during a period of from fifty to sixty years.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

The session for this afternoon was unusually short. The crowded state of the house at the hour of assembling, together with the increasing heat of the weather, rendered the audience impatient. After an hour or more had been spent in addresses these tokens were wisely taken into account, and an early motion of adjournment was moved and passed without dissent.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the Annual Report presented to the Board by the Prudential Committee:

Twenty-eight missionary laborers have been sent to their several fields, in different parts of the world; seven of whom were returning to stations which they had before occupied. There are now under appointment in this country, eleven missionaries and seven female assistant missionaries; in all, eighteen.

The *Morning Star* was launched on the 12th of November, and sailed from Boston for Honolulu on the 2d day of December, where she arrived on the 24th of April following, proving herself to be a good sailer and thoroughly built. She was received at the Islands with demonstrations of joy, such as those islands never saw before. After one week in port, she sailed again with missionaries and delegates and supplies from the native churches, for the Marquesas Islands, some 1,500 miles distant. She was to return in about two months, and sail with Mr. and Mrs. BINGHAM for Micronesia. By this time she is probably approaching the central regions of that section of the Pacific. She is commended to the gracious care of Him "who sitteth above the floods."

In the Gaboon Mission, Mr. ADAMS, a missionary, has ceased from his earthly labors. Preaching and schools have been as usual. Four or five natives at Baraka, and as many more at Nengensnge, are believed to have been converted. One of these was awakened by witnessing the triumphant death of Mr. ADAMS.

The Zulu mission has made all the progress that is usual in enterprises of the same age among a barbarous people. Ten years ago there were no churches, and not more than two converts; now, eight churches contain nearly 200 members. In a nation of inveterate polygamists, a hundred married men now reside at the stations, each the husband of only one wife. In two-thirds of these families, both husband and wife are professors of religion. In 20 others, the husband is a church member. There are at least 50 households containing 160 baptized children, in which family religion is, to some extent, maintained. More than three-score of these families have exchanged the rude Zulu hut for civilized dwellings. The power to read and write is beginning to gain ground, and the older stations show a decided advance towards civilization. The prospects of the mission have never looked quite so cheering as now.

Dr. KING continues to operate in Greece, but mainly through the press; having transferred much of the more important parts of his literature of the Religious Tract Society into the modern Greek language.

The Armenian field continues to be cultivated with the most encouraging success, nor can our laborers be longer restricted to the Armenians. In every branch of this work, and in nearly every part of the field, there has been progress. The Protestant community has increased in numbers, and in a consistent, intelligent, stable Christian character. There are the Mussulman Turks, the Osmanlis themselves, extensively and increasingly calling for the means of understanding the gospel. More than twenty-two hundred Turkish Bibles have been sold the past year to the Turks, and gone doubtless into a still greater number of Turkish families. And in what other country of continental Europe should we find more toleration? The Hatti Scherif, however imperfectly enforced as yet, is still the law of the empire, the "Magna Charta" of Protestant liberty, promulgated doubtless in good faith; and there is now no prospect of any such persecution in Turkey as would have deterred the Apostles from attempting to execute their mission. In this field there are thirty-six missionaries, nearly a score of native preachers, and more than a hundred native helpers.

In Syria, we have been called to mourn the great loss occasioned by the death of Dr. ELI SMITH, just when his labors in transleting the Scriptures into the Arabic language had become most valuable. He has left the New Testament, the Committee are happy to be assured, in a condition to be soon printed under the supervision of Dr. VAN DYCK.

The stations of the Assyrian mission are on the river Tigris, at Mosul and Diarbekir. Mosul has intense heat in the Summer, but even then it is the abode of but few diseases, and its climate, during three-fourths of the year, is said to be agreeable and very salubrious. The number of professed Christians at Diarbekir was doubled the past year, and is thirty-two.

THE MAHRATTA MISSIONS

Bombay is the oldest missionary station of the Board. What is now wanted at Bombay are men of popular preaching talents, in full use of the language, and actively devoted to the oral proclamation of the Gospel. The Ahmednuggur field is ripening to harvest. The organizing of native churches in cities and villages, with native pastors, promises to answer all reasonable expectations. The mission has come to the conclusion

ciples of the Lord, and said "Sirs, we would see Jesus." They had heard of the fame of this new teacher. Not knowing, however, but that he was reserved in his ministerations, for the Jews, they modestly came to Philip. Philip was not altogether certain what to do about it—whether he could venture to introduce these strangers, and he conferred with Andrew. And presently they concluded to lay the case before the Master whether they should have audience. What was the answer of Christ? "The hour is come that the Son of Man should be glorified." How was that? In what connexion? "This flowing together of the nations to Him is the symbol of My Kingdom." How does he proclaim that Kingdom? "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it shall bring forth much fruit." "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." The coming of these Gentiles with the petition to know something of Jesus, was the signal that the hour had come for establishing his Kingdom permanently upon earth for all nations, by the sacrifice of himself. Only from his death could life come to the nations—only from his atoning sacrifice for the sins of the world—only from his redeeming blood—only from the dropping of the seed corn into the ground to die—only from the lifting up upon the cross, could men be drawn unto him; and therefore he must be glorified through death, leading to their life.

Now, as these Greeks come to us and say, "We have heard of the fame of your master; we have seen his works here in the East," "Sirs, we would see Jesus;"—does there not come to us from that Throne where awful majesty and love divine sit combined in our Lord, the command that we heard last evening in this place, with the promise, "Go teach all nations: lo! I am with you!"

The question whether we will meet this case;—whether we will answer the demand of a people, numbering millions, who are knocking at the door, and crying, "Give us the Gospel; we have a corrupted Christianity; we have had enough of it; give us your light." The question whether we will meet these demands, is simply the question whether we have drawn ourselves to Him who is lifted up upon the Cross—whether these minds of ours have felt his constraining love—whether these souls of ours have been baptised with His redeeming blood—whether we are one with Him in sympathy and in His work—so that we are ready to be cast into the ground and die, that others may partake of His life? Are we ready to answer that question? Shall we not answer it before we presume to come together again on the morrow, as a Missionary Board, to the table of our Lord? Shall we not put our hearts in such an attitude towards this call, as to regard it as the call of the Master? Shall we rise up and rejoice to respond to it?

Where are the means? Where are the men? That is a painful thought. While the cry comes up, "Give us help," the men are failing. Eli Smith has gone. Before his work, to human eye, is finished, Davin Stoddard has gone—still in the flush of his youth. My class-mate! my brother! Very, very precious than wert to me! And it is no sudden impulse of enthusiasm, stirred by these reports and scenes, that leads me to say, could I stand back twenty years ago? *I too would go*—not hoping to receive his mantle, but to touch, as it were, the hem of that garment that swept the Mountain of Seer as He went up to His glory!

Dr. Thompson's speech was uttered with great feeling, and made a deep impression upon the house.

Dr. Wisner, of Ithaca, then made some remarks. He said that the audience might be moved to tears, as it had been, and yet go away and do nothing. He asked, in the language of the Westminster Catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" "To glorify God, and enjoy Him forever." He hoped that every person present might take to himself that question and answer, and ponder it and act upon it. The object of such a great multitude of people, coming together as they had come on this occasion, was to glorify God. He hoped they would not forget that high object.

Dr. Anderson, Senior Secretary of the Board, interrupted the speaker, to propound to him a question. "To send the Gospel to the Bulgarians," said the Secretary, "in such force as the field now demands, will cost $375,000. My question is, shall the Prudential Committee venture the enterprise at that cost?"

Dr. Wisner—*At twice* that cost. [Applause.]

He knew of a missionary, he said, who earnestly prayed to God for the conversion of *one* soul. After a while, through his instrumentality, several were converted. The man then remarked that he was ashamed to think that he had not *asked for more*. The great difficulty with the Church is, that it does not ask for enough—it is satisfied with too little. The Church will not awake until individuals in it awake; and before individuals will do anything for any great work, they must be awake and alive to the importance of it. "God's promises are great," and if we could take hold of them with faith, "Giving to missions will enrich the givers." "He that watereth shall himself be watered." The Church has lost nothing by the money which it has given for foreign missions. It has made itself rich by this generosity. Christians are not sufficiently conscious of their individual influences. Churches are not sufficiently conscious of the influence of revivals of religion. One revival will multiply itself into many. The object of the Christian life on earth is to help on the cause of Christ's Kingdom. A man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. He besought the congregation "to go to work, as for their lives, for Christ."

Rev. Mr. Gleason, missionary among the Indians of the Cattaraugus Reservation, in the State of New-York, made a brief speech in true Indian style. He expressed his sympathy for the missionary work, and made an earnest appeal for the means necessary to its continuance.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Philadelphia, said that he had read a call for men. Dr. Schauffler had called for men; Mr. Schneider had called for men; Dr. Thompson had called for men; Dr. Pomeroy had called for men; Dr. Wisner had called for men; everybody, in fact, had called for men. But where, said he, are "the men" to come from? Seminaries cannot make men. Colleges cannot make men. Where, then, must we go to find them? We must go to the Churches. Let each minister here present, he said, ask himself the question, "Have I got a man to represent my congregation in the foreign field?" Why, the *Moravians*, numbering 30,000 church members, send out thirty missionaries—a missionary to every 1,000 members. That's a model! Would other denomination can show a similar example? He had hear! that there was not, on the foreign field, a single missionary from the entire city of Boston! Each Church ought to be a Missionary Society, and its minister ought to consider himself the President of it. Let there be *individual and personal* effort. That's what is wanted.

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D D, of New-York, referred to the pleasant associations which were called to his mind by the presence of so many missionaries who had been his companions in early life, either in College or in the Theological Seminary. "Schauffler," said he, "rises before me to utter his farewell discourse. I remember his theme—it has been thrilling this evening in my ears—'The pious heart happy in its suffering.' If these men could have been told; twenty-five years ago, that in a quarter of a century such results as are now made known to us would have been witnessed, they would not have believed it." Dr. Smith referred to Dr. Thompson's allusion to the electric cable, which had broken. He thought that the reason why that wire broke might be profitably pondered by the Board. It snapped because they "didn't pay out *fast enough*" [Laughter.] That's just the difficulty with the friends of missions—they don't "pay out fast enough."

The meeting adjourned till Monday, with singing part of Bishop Heber's "Missionary Hymn."

COMMITTEES ON MISSIONS.

The following are the Committees on Missions, appointed by the Chair:

Committee on Home Department—Dr. Wisner, Dr. Allen, Simeon Benjamin, Esq., Ambrose White, Esq., Dr. Bacon, Rev. C. N. Nickels, and Rev. Joel Mann.

On the African Missions—Dr. Bond, Dr. Dwight, Rev. W. Clark, Rev. J. P. Langworthy, Rev. D. G. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Andrews, and D. B. Lincoln, Esq.

On the American and Greek Missions—Dr. Skinner, Dr. J. F. Stearns, E. Alden, M. D.; Rev. J. D. Butler, Rev. J. G. Bliss, Dr. Dickman, and Rev. S. B. Treat.

On the Syrian and Assyrian Missions—Dr. Dewitt, Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Rev. J. P. Fisher, Rev. S. Cook, Rev. L. McLeod, Rev. T. Williston, and Rev. H. D. Walker.

On the Armenian Missions—Rev. J. Malthy, Dr. Bouton, Dr. Blanchard, D. J. B. Wilson, Esq, Rev. S. W. Ward, Rev. E. J. Montague, and Hon. T. W. Williams.

On the Nestorian Missions—Dr. Squier, Prof. Barrows, Dr. J. O. Thompson, Dr. Wm. Clark, L. H. Delano, Esq, Dr. Blanchard, and Rev. J. R. Adams.

On the Mahratta Missions—Rev. J. E. Houghton, Dr. J. S Clark, Dr. F. C. Cannon, Prof. E. A Lawrence, Rev. Samuel Hutchins, Dr. Chickering and Rev. J. N. Sprague.

On the Tamil Missions.—Dr. Wm. Adams, Dr. Riddle, Dr. Dewitt, Rev. David Greene, Dr. Bardwell, Rev. G. Davis and Rev. D. T. Packard.

On the China Missions.—Dr Rowland, Dr. Sweetzer, Rev. A. L. Stone, S. S P. Gamage, LL D., Dr. D. B. Coe, Dr. Peters and T. A. Taylor.

On the Sandwich Islands and Micronesia Missions.—Chancellor Walworth, Gen Williams, R. P. Waters, Esq, Dr. R. Armstrong, Rev. E. R. Beedle, Rev. S. Thurston and John Kingsbury, LL D.

On North American Indians, No. 1.—Dr. Todd, Rev. J. J. Bisisdall, D. A. Shepard, Esq, Rev. F. B. Gray, Rev. N. Beach, Rev. E. J. Boyd, J. W. Tappan, Esq.

On North American Indians, No. 2.—Dr. Tappan, Dr. Calhoun, Rev. G. B. Hubbard, Rev. A K. Strong, Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. A. S. Freeman and Rev. A. R. Clark.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

The Board assembled, as usual, at 9½ o'clock this morning. The crowd does not diminish, but rather increases. Visitors come in with every train. A great number of clergymen, prominent in the Church, are present: Among the most distinguished guests are: Rev. Frederick Monod of Paris, brother of the late Rev. Adolphe Monod; Rev. Dr. Schauffler, a venerable Missionary from Constantinople; Rev. Mr. Schneider and Rev. Dr. Riggs, from the Turkish Missions; Rev. Dr. Thompson of Aintab; Rev. Dr. Armstrong from Honolulu; and the Hon. Edward G. Beckwith, President of Oahn College, Sandwich Islands. Among the prominent laymen are: Chief-Justice Thomas A. Williams of Hartford; Chancellor Walworth, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Hon. William J. Hubbard, of Boston; Judge William H. Jessup, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Williams of Norwich, Conn.; Julius Palmer, Esq., of Boston; Erastus Fairbanks, Esq., of Johnsbury, Vt.; Daniel S. Carpenter, Esq., of Foxboro', Mass.; Hon. Samuel Walley of Massachusetts. Among the clergymen are the Rev. Dr. Bacon of New-Haven; Rev. William T. Dwight, D.D., of Portland; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D D, of New York: Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., of Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Henry M. Storrs of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Anderson of Roxbury, Mass; Rev. Mr. Langworth, Secretary of the American Congregational Union, of New-York; Rev. William Hogarth of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Wisner of Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Allen of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Skinner of New-York City; Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., of Newark, N. J.; Rev. J. McLeod of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Chickering of Portland; Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, D D, and Rev. Samuel Walcott of Providence; Rev. A. Stone, D.D., of Boston; Rev. D. L. Coe, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society; Rev. Dr. Absalom Peters of New-York; Rev. Dr. Todd of Pittsfield, Mass; Rev. Thornton A. Welle, D.D., of New-Jersey; Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D.D., of Buffalo; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New-York; Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes of Hartford, and Rev. G. W. Heacock, D.D., of Buffalo.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH FROM COÖPERATION WITH THE BOARD.

At the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of the United States of America, that Church formally withdrew from the American Board, to carry on, in the future, its missionary operations through its own denominational agencies. Many members of that Church are present at this meeting of the Board, in order to testify their continued sympathy with its work on the missionary field. Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, after the presentation of a report by the Prudential Committee announcing the separation, made a formal expression of the unabated interest of the Dutch Church in the labors and successes of the Board.

A PERMANENT FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF MISSIONARIES.

A Report on the "Support of Disabled Missionaries and the Children of Missionaries" was presented by Prelatian Perit, Esq., of New-York. It was a long document, discussing the necessity of such a fund, concluding with the following resolutions:

1. That it is expedient to establish a Fund, to be called "The Fund for the Relief of Superannuated and Disabled Missionaries and the Children of Missionaries."

2. That the Fund be raised by direct contributions for this specific object, and such legacies as may be made to it; and that such measures be adopted in raising this Fund as shall least interfere with the regular receipts of the Board.

3. This Fund shall be invested in the name of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; shall be applied exclusively to the objects herein specified; and a separate report of the receipts and disbursements shall be made at the Annual Meeting of the Board.

4. This Fund shall be invested solely in First Mortgages, or in Stocks of undoubted security.

5. That after the Fund shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars the interest or income shall be applied in the manner hereinafter named.

6. That in the distribution of the income of this Fund, it shall be appropriated.

(1.) To superannuated and disabled missionaries.

(2.) So much of the excess as may be necessary, shall be applied to the widows of missionaries, while they remain such; and to the orphan children of missionaries, who shall be entitled to aid beyond the allowance made to children whose parents are living; and the amount of such aid shall be regulated according to the circumstances of each case, by the Prudential Committee.

(3.) So much of the excess, after the aforementioned appropriations as may be necessary, shall be applied to other children of missionaries.

7. Each superannuated and disabled missionary who returns to this country, with the consent of his mission, and the approbation of the Board, shall be entitled to such annual allowance from this Fund, as may be determined, from time to time, by the Prudential Committee, subject to the approval of the Board.

8. That when the Board shall ratify the action of this Committee, the Fund shall be open for the reception of Legacies, and direct contributions for this specific object.

9. As far as this Fund shall be insufficient to provide for the various classes named herein,—it is understood that they will be provided for from the general fund as heretofore; and if, after meeting all the appropriations as above defined, there should be any surplus income reported at the end of the financial year, it may be either added to the capital of the Fund, or applied to the general expenditures, as the Board may direct.

The above report had its origin in the meeting of the Board in 1855, at Utica, when the following resolution was passed:

Resolved That a select Committee be appointed to consider the propriety and expediency of making some permanent provision for the support of superannuated and disabled missionaries, and also to inquire into the expediency of revising the present rules respecting the children of missionaries, and that the said Committee report at the next meeting of the Board.

A minority report on the same subject was presented, dissenting from the recommendations contained in the other, on the following grounds:

1. On the general ground, that the increase of the permanent funds of this Board was exceedingly undesirable.

2. There was no more need of a special fund for this purpose, than for the support of the missionaries while in actual service.

3. A special fund would increase the embarrassment of the Board in providing for such cases, by increasing the number and making it more difficult to discriminate.

4. The missionaries themselves have reason to oppose it. It would weaken the ties of interest, and the feeling of obligation among relations to assist one another.

5. The number of disabled missionaries, and of children that need aid is so small, that there is no great practical difficulty in the way of providing for them, and there will not be if the number increases.

The reports, on a motion to adopt the former, elicited an animated discussion, for the space of twenty minutes, before the order of the day, for 10 o'clock, cut it off.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The special topic of the morning was a consideration of the present state and the future prospects of the Sandwich Islands, as the basis of an appeal for aid in behalf of educational and missionary operations there.

Dr. Armstrong, for twenty-five years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, made an address. He said that he had long desired to attend a meeting of the American Board.

For a long time he did not know how he could come home to the United States. He had not, lost his health, and therefore did not need to take an ocean journey to regain it. He could not come simply for a pleasant visit to pleasant friends, for he could not afford to leave his work for such a purpose. At last a calling duty was sounded in his ear, and he came how a obeying its call. He was almost afraid to let the audience know what that duty was, for fear that they might not be attracted toward it; for it was a duty for them as well a duty for him. He presented the claims of Oahu College, at Honolulu, upon the benefactions of Christians in this country. He said that that institution has now assumed an importance which it never had before. He traced the origin and progress of the College up to the present time, and pointed out the beneficent results which, to an unusual degree, have followed from its establishment in those Islands. When a charter for the College was applied for from the Government, not only a charter was given, but a generous donation of $10,000, provided $40,000 should be secured from other sources, especially when the Government, at the time, was paying 18 per cent. for money to carry on its own operations. He gave a favorable account of the character of the students of the College. He said that a Library is needed, and that two Professors are needed, but that the worst which is needed is money. If the money could be got, all the rest could be got—professors, library and all. He held up a subscription book in his hand, in which he had already received the names of several gentlemen who had subscribed $1,000 each. He shook it at the audience, and made a very humorous appeal for more contributions. That was the call of duty which brought him from the Sandwich Islands. That was his business.

He then adverted to the necessity of such a college in the Islands, in order to the education of the children of the missionaries who have been sent away from pleasant homes in this country to live out the rest of their lives, and when they die to leave their children there. He referred briefly to the progress of education there; and observing Dr. Wayland sitting on the platform near him, he said that *Wayland's Moral Science* had been a text-book there for twenty years. He said he was happy to meet the man who produced it. The *Baptists*, as well as the American Board, have thus some investment in those islands. [Laughter.]

He thought that it was time to begin to raise their own men on their own soil, to do their future work for the Sandwich Islands. He thought they could be raised cheaper and better than they could be sent. Oahn College is in need of Missionary extension—to supply teachers, preachers, statesmen, educated men, to carry on a Christian civilization in these Islands.

President Beckwith, of Oahn College, son-in-law of Dr. Armstrong, spoke upon the same subject. He said that the audience had already seen that beggars are not modest. [Laughter.] He would, therefore, come right to the point, and say that what he wanted was money. The question of establishing a College in the Sandwich Islands, is not a question simply of the educating a few more or a few less young men. It is a greater question. It is a question of life or death to the Institutions of Christianity and civilization, which at so great labor have been built up there. If freedom is to be perpetuated there, so the people must be developed. Their own resources must be made a good use of. No nation can long live by subsisting on another. It must have vital strength of its own. Christianity has already been introduced into those Islands. Education should now be made to follow. It will be cheaper for the American Churches instead of keeping the Islands dependent for their growth upon the charities of a foreign nation to help them in beginning to take care of themselves in future. If he were speaking before a Board of Commerce, he would speak of the enlarging commerce of these Islands, but he would not enlarge upon the subject further than to say that commercial men, who know the importance of the Sandwich Islands, cannot afford to let them relapse in any degree into their former condition. He concluded with a strong and eloquent appeal for aid.

RESOLUTIONS OF SEPARATION WITH THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The Committee to whom the matter of a separation of the Reformed Dutch Church of the United States was referred, presented the following report:

Resolved, That in accordance with the proposal received from the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, the Board assents to a dissolution of the connexion for the prosecution of Foreign Missions, which was formed with that Synod in the year 1832.

Resolved, That, the appointment of a missionary being a personal matter, involving a mutual contract and obligation between the missionary and the Board therefore, when the missionaries of the Amoy and Arcot Missions, formed and prosecuted on the basis of the compact, request a release from their connection with the Board, the Prudential Committee is instructed to grant such a release, and also to transfer the property in those missions to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Resolved, That all financial questions growing out of this business be referred for mutual adjustment to the Prudential Committee and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Resolved, That in assenting to a dissolution of this compact, now of twenty-five years' duration, the Board gratefully acknowledges the expressions of respect, esteem and confidence, which are embodied in the resolutions of the General Synod; and it would also hear testimony to the Christian kindness and urbanity which have uniformly and eminently characterized the pastors and members of that Church, and especially the officers of its Board of Foreign Missions, in their intercourse with the officers and agents of this Board; and would give assurance of our earnest hope and prayer that the result of the step now taken may equal the highest expectations of the Reformed Dutch Church in the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom.

After the presentation of the above report, Chancellor Ferris again briefly expressed his warm feelings of attachment to the Board.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, (Reformed Dutch,) of Newark, N. J., also made some remarks. He said that the separation was not a division,—and that it arose not out of disagreements or diversities of opinion, but out of a deliberate conviction that the Reformed Dutch Church could, for the future, carry on its missionary operations to greater advantage through its own agencies.

Dr. Dewitt, of New-York, made a few closing remarks in the same strain. He also gave some account of the rise and progress of the Dutch Church, in which he said that the Church formed in the *Mayflower* was the first that was planted in America, and that the Dutch Church at New-York was the next.

The Board then adjourned for the morning Session.

In the afternoon the Communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated in two churches. The scene, in both, was of great interest and solemnity. To-morrow morning it is likely that a motion of final adjournment will be made.

[BY TELEGRAPH.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Board met again at 8 o'clock this morning, and disposed of the reports of the Committees to whom the various portions of the annual report had been referred.

Hon. S. H. Walley reported a resolution expressing the regret of the Board on parting with its late President and Vice-President, and its high sense of their worth, and wishing for them a long life of happiness and continued usefulness.

Very affecting parting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Jessup, of the Syrian, and Dr. Schneider, of the Armenian Missions. The latter presented the thanks of a church and congregation of 2,000 persons at Aintab, in Asia Minor, for the Gospel sent them by this Board. He held up their letter in the Turkish language.

Rev. Dr. Wood, in behalf of the Board, expressed thanks to the citizens of Providence for their kind hospitalities, and Rev. Mr. Clapp, of Providence, responded in a most eloquent and touching address, which brought tears to all eyes.

The Doxology was then sung in long metre, and the Board adjourned to meet next year at Detroit.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry.—These Courts have been rearranged as follows:

Court No. 1 consists of Commodore Lavellette, Commodore Mercer, and Captain Adams; and Chas. H. Winder, Judge Advocate.

Court No. 2 consists of Captain McKean, Captain Pope and Captain Van Brunt; and Charles Abert, Judge Advocate.

Court No. 3 consists of Commodore Storer, Commodore Stringham and Captain Goldsborough; and R. R. Little, Judge Advocate.

These Courts will reassemble on Monday next.—*Washington Union, Sept. 3*

TEACHERS.

MISS E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the city and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1028 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth-st., after three o'clock.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS been educated in Paris and has much experience in teaching wishes to find an engagement of three hours in a school, and desires, also, to devote the remainder of her time to the education of a limited number of young ladies at her own or the ladies' residence English, French, music and drawing. The best references given. Address I. M., Box No. 123 Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A CLASSICAL AND an English instructor for a Boys' Boarding School in the country. None but the most thorough and experienced need apply. A note containing address, references, age, salary expected, &c., can be directed BOARDING SCHOOL, care of J. L DAVIS, Esq., Franklin House, cor. Chambers and West Broadway. Apply for one week.

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WANTED—IN A FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, an experienced governess, able to teach English in all its branches, and willing to devote the whole of her time to the care of pupils; one speaking French preferred. Address No. 123 Madison-av.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS, Classics, French, and Spanish, in a boarding-school, of 70 boys, in Baton Rouge, La. Session commences Oct. 14, next. As the time is short, address, as full as possible, stating terms, and inclosing certificates, W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Baton Rouge, La.

WANTED—A LADY TO INSTRUCT IN ENGlish, French and needlework in a select institute; one capable of teaching music preferred. Might reside at the school and take charge of a few young lady boarders. Call at No 101 St Mark's place, between 1 and 5 for two days.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as governess, in a family or as music teacher in a school. Reference exchanged. Address box No. 3299 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY TO TEACH HER language, with drawing and painting, in a Female Seminary a short distance from the City; to one capable, salary will be liberal. Address Box No. 506 Post-Office.

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Jules Jurgensen's Watches; T. F. Cooper's Watches.
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TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY MEN:
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AND
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The undersigned have during the past year been maturing arrangements—now nearly complete—for the permanent publication of a Monthly Journal of 24 pages, royal quarto, devoted to Education, Literature, Science and Art, designed to be a permanent, first-class Periodical, exhibiting the highest Literary and Educational talent of the country, which the interest and importance of the subject, or the most liberal compensation ever paid by American Periodicals, can attract. It will include the whole circle of topics belonging to Education, practical and theoretical, with incidental consideration of Literature, Science, and the interests of the Household, treating them with a direct, earnest purpose, to enlarge the views, elevate the principles, purify the taste, quicken the interest and facilitate the labors of those engaged in the instruction of the young.

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Articles on Educational topics—as, The best methods, and latest theories of Instruction—the proper subjects and just habits of study—the due proportion, best periods, and relative order of different studies—Female Education—Physical Education—The claims and kinds of Recreation, Amusements, &c.; Biographical Sketches of eminent Educators, with finely engraved portraits; Sketches of Educational and Literary Institutions, with views and drawings; Construction of School-Houses, with original designs; Educational Intelligence, including the progress of legislation and endowment, the election of school officers, movements of eminent teachers, establishment of colleges, or other institutions, proceedings of teachers' institutes throughout the Union, &c. Essays on Literary Topics; Literary Intelligence; complete Lists of new Books, American, English and Continental, Reviews of Choice Books and advance sheets of forthcoming works; Contents of leading Reviews etc. Summary of Scientific Discovery, Invention and Research, &c. Entertaining Articles for general reading, incidents, and humor, for the enlivening the school room or family circle; Music and Musical Essays and Intelligence, &c.

The services of a most experienced and able Editor, and the coöperation of a large number of distinguished and competent authors and teachers, have been secured—the list of which will be increased till the public confidence in the proposed Journal shall rest upon the broadest union of talent, experience and practical ability.

FIRST CONTRIBUTORS.

The first, or immediately succeeding number, will contain articles from the pens of Hon. Horace Mann, Prof. Lewis, of Union College; Pres. Andrews, of Marietta College; David A. Wells, editor of *Annual Scientific Discovery*; Hon. G. H. Wiley, Supt Public Instruction of North Carolina; Prof. Huntington, Harvard University; Hon. W. Alcott, Boston; Prof. Webster, Virginia; Hon. V. M. Rice, late Supt. Public Instruction, State of New-York; Hon. W. H. Wells, Supt Public Instruction, Chicago, and late Principal Normal School, Mass.; Hon. S. S. Randall, Supt Public Instruction, New-York City; Prof. C. S. Henry, late of University of New-York; J. N. McElligott, LL D.; Pres. Hitchcock, Amherst College. In music, Prof. Wm. B Bradbury, New-York; and in the Ladies' Column, Miss Fenimore Cooper, and others, etc., etc.

CONTENTS OF FIRST NUMBERS.

Among the first articles will be the following: Biographical Sketch and Historic Estimate of Dr. Nott, of Union College, accompanied with a portrait. Outline of the Life and Educational Services of Horace Mann, with a portrait. Dignity and Import of the Teacher's Office—its relation to the Learned Professions and the Public Welfare. The just Relative Proportions of Classic, Mathematical, and Scientific Studies. The proper Scope and Characteristics of an Educational Journal. Physical Education, illustrated by drawings of healthful and attractive sports and cheaply attainable gymnastic exercises, for school and home. Libraries of our country—commencing with a notice of the Astor Library, with a view of the completed edifice. American Observatories, with finely engraved views. Public Amusements, their utility, limits and proper character, including a review of popular existing entertainments. Reminiscences of Fenimore Cooper, Personal and Literary, with new incidents and anecdotes. Recreations for Ladies, with calisthenic illustrations, &c.

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The few columns of ADVERTISEMENTS will be strictly limited to Books, (chiefly educational,) Periodicals, Literary Institutions, Philosophical and Educational Apparatus and Furniture, Music and Musical Instruments, Engravings and Works of Art, and other matters of especial interest to the Teachers, Clergymen, Students and Literary men. It will be readily seen that these pages will offer an unequaled medium for advertising in this department, the Publishers' list of Teachers, Literary Institutions, etc., being the result of years of discriminating and expensive labor, corrected to the present time, and outnumbering the subscribers to all the Educational Journals in the Union combined.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR is only the prime cost of producing and circulating this Journal. Any profit, if any, will arise from the advertisements just named.

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PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., have this day published
ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.
By Joel T. Benedict, Professor of Civil Engineering in the New-York Free Academy.

Teachers and others interested in the cause of Education are invited to examine this work, which is believed to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore published.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proffering to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The second day's proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, contrary to expectation, opened quite harmoniously. A caucus of the New-York Delegates had been held in the morning, at which a list had been agreed upon to be presented to the Convention, consisting of eight from the Cooper and eight from the Wilson Small Delegations, the seventeenth man being selected by the sixteen. Thus, for the purposes of the Convention, a compromise was effected which allowed the business to go on smoothly. The list of Vice-Presidents was then completed, and the State Committee and the Committee on Resolutions were announced. The names will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of the State Ticket, which we give as telegraphed to us:

For Secretary of State—GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York.

For Comptroller—SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans

For State Treasurer—ISAAC S. VANDERPOOL, of Buffalo.

For Attorney-General—LYMAN TREMAINE, of Albany.

For Canal Commissioner—VAN R. RICHMOND, of Wayne.

For State Prison Inspector—WILLIAM C. RHODES, of Elmira.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Judge DENIO, the present incumbent.

During the proceedings an edifying encounter of words took place between Mayor WOOD and DANIEL E. SICKLES, in which it was evident there was no love lost on either side. On reassembling for the afternoon session, another attempt to settle the New-York difficulties by resolution was made, but the resolution was promptly tabled. Judge DENIO was re-nominated for the Court of Appeals, after the display of considerable feeling and speeches by several prominent members of the Convention.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City last evening, and we publish, elsewhere, some interesting details of European and Indian news. The latter is the more important. Though the Indian mail arrived in London at too late an hour on Saturday, the 29th ult., to be sent out by the *Europa*, we have, nevertheless, full telegraphic particulars from Trieste and Alexandria of the bloody massacre at Cawnpore, as well as the enlightened comments thereon by the leading London journals. According to all accounts, the position of the British troops before Delhi is very discouraging. Large numbers have been compelled to leave to protect other districts, and the besieging force has as much, and more than it can perform, in repelling the determined sorties made by the enemy. If it be true, as reported, that the army of Onde, 30,000 strong, has put itself in communication with the insurgents of Delhi, we do not see how the British, which only number 2,000 all told, can possibly avoid retiring until large reinforcements shall have arrived. It will require at least 7,000 men to carry the city by assault, and that number cannot reach there before next Christmas.

The European intelligence appears tame after the Indian news. The quarrel between Naples and Sardinia, the settlement of the Moldavian question, and the Anglo-French Mediation in the Spanish-Mexican dispute, are the principal political topics of the day. It seems quite certain that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have postponed until next year the laying of the sub-marine cable. In all probability the cable will be bought by the British Government for the new enterprise of establishing a telegraphic communication with India. When completed, Calcutta will be within a week's speaking distance of London.

We receive very late news from Utah, with dates to Aug. 13, by the arrival in this City of Elders SAMUEL W. RICHARDS and GEORGE G. SNYDER, direct from Salt Lake, on their way to fulfill a mission in England. The Mormons were in a hopeful condition, not at all dismayed, and in a state of profound wonder as to the purpose of the Government in sending troops against them. The harvest has been extraordinarily plentiful this season. Work was progressing on the new Temple. Business was reviving. Elder RICHARDS reports having passed on the Plains a Mormon immigration of 4,000 persons on their way to Utah. All were in good condition, and the handcarts were in high favor.

Latest advices from the City of Mexico state that the Mexican Government have settled the Tehuantepec question, by annulling both the Garey and the Sloo grants.

A Committee appointed by the Grasshopper Falls Convention, in Kansas, has prepared and issued an address to the people of the United States, in which a history of the troubles in Kansas is given, and the present attitude of affairs in the Territory is discussed. The document contains a special clause addressed to the people of Missouri, warning them not to attempt another invasion, and concludes by exhorting the Free-State men of Kansas to vote at the coming election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention.

A meeting was held at No. 163 Bowery, last evening, to form a Central Democratic Club. A large number were in attendance, and Delegates from nearly all the Wards gave in their names as members of the new organization. They propose to cut loose from the control of leaders and cliques, and invite the cooperation of the Democrats without distinction of past differences. THOMAS A. JONES was Chairmen, and A. J. PLUMB, Secretary. The meeting was most distinguished for strong professions of Democracy, and was very orderly, except on one occasion, when two persons rose and addressed the Chair at the same instant. The nomination of GIDEON J. TUCKER was hailed with enthusiasm.

A new Court House for the County of Westchester has been erected at White Plains. The Supreme Court, Judge STRONG presiding, held its first session there on Thursday afternoon. Prior to the opening of the Court a meeting was held in the commodious Court room of the building. Speeches were made by Judge STRONG, WM. CURTIS NOYES and others. The building is pronounced one of the best of the kind in the State. When are we to have our new City Hall?

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the only case of interest was that of JOHN W. MACALPINE, *alias* Lieut.-Col. MARMADUKE REEVES' charged with inciting a woman named BOLAND to commit perjury, by swearing that she saw a trunk containing over $3,000 worth of goods, money, &c., lost overboard at Punta Arenas, through the carelessness of the Accessory Transit Company. As the woman could not be brought to testify against him, having been tampered with by some party or other, the case did not proceed, but the District Attorney had the defendant recommitted, on the charge of obtaining $600 from Mr. GRIFFIN, of Brooklyn, by falsely representing himself to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, sent over here by the British Government to purchase an enormous quantity of patent fire-arms.

The further hearing of the case of LAWLER, for the St. Nicholas Hotel defalcation, was postponed yesterday till this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, owing to the indisposition of Mr. HARRINGTON, one of the counsel engaged.

The Commissioners of Excise met on Friday, when licenses were granted to the following individuals: JAMES B. SMITH, No. 215 Eighth-avenue, storekeeper; MICHAEL MCLOUGHLY, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, Third-avenue, Innkeeper. The Commissioners then adjourned.

On Monday the anniversary of the capture of Mexico will be celebrated by the military, and it is said the Gold Box will be presented to Lieut. Col. DUCKMAN. The Scott Legion are expected from Philadelphia.

Last evening, about 10 o'clock, Officer CARR, of the Sixth Ward, having received orders to keep the corners of the street clear, attempted to drive away a gang of "Dead Rabbits" from the corner of Mott and Canal streets. He was insulted, and on attempting to arrest one of them, his prisoner was taken from him. He then went towards the station-house and met Officer SPEAR, and on going back and looking into a rum hole at the corner of Baxter and Canal streets, saw the man who had been arrested loading a pistol. They rushed in and took the pistol from him. In doing so they were set upon and bruised in a most serious manner. A few of the Fourteenth Ward police, in assisting them, were also beaten. Officer SHEARER, of that Ward, was cut in the head with a weapon and seriously injured. Capt. HICKS dispatched a number of men to the scene of the affray, but they found all quiet again. The captured pistol is a single barrsled one, and heavily loaded. As the fellow who owned it is well known, he will probably be arrested to-day.

The two Williamsburg ferry boats, the *Onalaska*, of the South Seventh-street and Peck Slip line, and the *George Law*, of the James Slip and South Tenth-street line, came into collision yesterday morning, midway up the stream, opposite Jacksoo-street wharf, and the *Onalaska* was seriously damaged; some 400 passengers were on board of the latter boat, and a large collection of vehicles, and the collision came near resulting in serious loss of life. As usual in all such cases, each charges the other with the blame of the accident, and the passengers generally take the side of the boat they were on.

A special meeting of the Teachers' Association was held at their rooms last evening, at which Mr. THOMAS FOULKE presided, and resolutions of respect and condolence were passed in honor of the late WASHINGTON M. SMITH. Messrs. Dunshee, McNary, Martin, Smith, and D. B. Scott were appointed a Committee on Resolutions by the President. The Committee reported the resolutions, which, after brief remarks by Messrs. Scott, Fanning, Dunshee, Stuart, McNary and Smith, were unanimously adopted, when the Association adjourned.

The officers of the Second Precinct arrested twelve girls last evening, for strolling in the City Hall Park.

The Directors of the American Institute will open their Twenty-ninth Annual Exhibition on Tuesday next. Steam has already been raised from the new boilers, and it is expected that the working machinery will be run from the commencement. It is desired that exhibitors should secure their space by arranging their articles without delay.

JAMES E. BROWN, a minor, residing in Brooklyn, was taken in custody yesterday, charged with having, by false pretences, defranded Mr. JOHN GIBBS, a machinist in First-avenue, out of $2,190, by giving him in payment for six machines certain notes, which, when they became due, were protested, and yet remain unpaid. He was held to answer in the sum of $2,000.

An unknown woman, about 22 years of age, flung herself into the East River the other day and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday, and Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon it. Verdict: "Suicide by drowning." Deceased was recognized as a person who called a few days since, at a house in Lewis-street, and applied for work, stating that she had just arrived from New-Haven, and was totally destitute.

An inquest upon the body of MICHAEL HICKEY, a Custom-House officer, who came to his death from stabs received at a political meeting on the night of the 2d inst. in the Seventeenth Ward, was resumed yesterday, and will be continued today.

An investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. MARY MURDELL, who came to her death from violence a few days since, is now pending before Coroner CONNERY. She is supposed to have been murdered by her husband, JACOB, who is in custody.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WM. CALLAGHAN, a child of five years, who was some days ago thrown into the water and drowned by a woman named ANN MURPHY, who had thrice before attempted to drown the child, but was prevented by persons who were passing. The evidence adduced by the jury was "that the deceased came to his death by being thrown into the dock at the foot of Oliver-street, by ANN MURPHY, and we believe from the testimony presented to us that no one else could have done it." The accused was locked up, and certain facts elicited in the evidence led to the arrest of WILLIAM CALLAGHAN for bigamy.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body Mrs. JULIA COFFEE, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age. The verdict rendered was, "Death by suicide, from taking opium and arsenic; the act, in the Jury's opinion arising from fear of maltreatment from her husband and grief at the loss of her children." Mrs. COFFEE resided at No. 8 Pearl-street, and was a sober and industrious woman. She leaves an infant only four weeks old.

The Young Men's Republican Committee met last evening, but did not do much business. A Committee reported some severe resolutions in regard to Mr. DRAPER'S resignation from the Police Board, which were adopted by a vote of 22 to 7.

The News From India.

The latest news from India does not materially change the dismal aspect of affairs for the British, the success of the faithful native troops at Cawnpore being the only favorable gleam of intelligence from that quarter.

It is now nearly three months since the rebellion assumed a formidable shape, and yet, up to the last accounts, the English have been unsuccessful in every attempt to arrest it. They have more than unsuccessful. They have been overwhelmed with disaster. Besieged at Lucknow, defeated with heavy losses at Agra, cut to pieces by the insurgents at Cawnpore, decimated by the cholera at Delhi, the torch of insurrection lighted north of them at Sealcote, and south of them at Hyderabad, and the whole interior adjacent to the Jumna and the Ganges infested by an infuriated enemy—their situation seems for the present to be hopeless, and their condition that of suitors for peace rather than dictators of war.

India cannot be reconquered in "six or eight months," nor at a cost of £10,000,000 sterling only, as was boasted at first; and the English people, notwithstanding their general ignorance of Indian affairs, are already apprehending this fact. Assuming, as we are bound to do, that the English must eventually succeed in this struggle—either by exterminating the Mahommedans, or compromising with them in a treaty of peace—it is safe to say that many years must elapse before their success will be complete, and their dominion firmly re-established. And the cost of success will be immense. A greater part of the revenue in the Bengal Presidency—including the North-west provinces, Onde, and the Punjab—and which comprises two-thirds of the entire revenue of India, will be lost for several successive years. To this must be added the vast expense of transporting from England and maintaining in India for several years to come, a force of 50,000 English troops—the amount of Government treasure, stolen in every city and cantonment which the rebels have sacked—the value of Government property destroyed, in the shape of produce, buildings, and public works—the great loss arising from the neglect of agriculture, and the general suspension of all industrial and commercial enterprises.

All these, in the aggregate, represent a sum which the English people have not yet dreamed of in their confused calculations; a sum which, before they are again the acknowledged masters of Bengal, must run up to one hundred and fifty millions and more. But the prize at stake is worth it. And loyal John Bull will feel a surly pride as, year after year, for many years to come, the orator of the India Budget shall ask him to put his hand once more deep into his pocket, and pay out another score for the reconquest of India. But had this India Budget interested him in years past, as much as it must interest him in years to come, he would have saved the money and the disgrace which this struggle for "our Indian Empire" will now cost him.

Morality of the Race-Course.

The defeat of Mr. TEN BROECK'S horses in England, besides creating ten times as much fuss as the whole affair was worth, has led many people to repeat with greater emphasis than ever the old question: Has the practice of racing any really useful effect upon the breed of horses? There are many who unhesitatingly reply in the negative, and support their position by the allegation that great speed, which alone the race-course is intended to develop, is not that quality in the horse which is, in this age of the world, most needed—that rapid movement from point to point, either for business or pleasure, is now effected in a much higher degree, and at a much cheaper rate, by railroads, than ever it was by coach or courier, and that, therefore, we now require power in draught, not speed in traveling.

This view of the matter is, in our eyes, founded altogether on a mistaken notion of the real standard of excellence established by racing, and the real object of the care and pains bestowed in training for the course. The precautions taken in breeding and training racers do no doubt produce speed, but they produce strength and bottom, and good points generally, just as well. Moreover, they give the offspring of mares and stallions, which have been remarkable either for strength of limb, or length of wind, a peculiar value, and make their preservation and perpetuation an object of the deepest interest to a large body of men who, if there were no such thing as horse racing, could not be got to bestow upon it half the attention, or any attention at all. The qualities which give a horse speed, are first and foremost a highly sensitive nervous organization—in other words, that courage, and endurance, and eagerness, which we should call *morale* in a man and mettle in a steed; but besides this, length of wind, strength of bone and sinew are just as necessary to a racer as to a cart-horse. Horse-breeding may be carried on as cattle-breeding is, by attention to points only, but it is hardly necessary to say that any breed of horses propagated on this principle would soon cease to be worth anything. Above or beyond symmetry of form, the horse-breeder has to look for qualities which are not always visible to the eye, and which are only revealed on trial. Racing reveals them in a more notorious and decided manner than any other test can do, and calls the attention of the public to the fact that, according to all known laws of hereditary transmission of physical and moral characteristics, the progeny of a certain horse is likely to excel in certain directions. The famous *Eclipse*, the fastest horse that was run on the American turf, as far, at least, as we have any means of knowing, was not by any means such a horse in external conformation as would carry off the prize at a "show." Many of his points were bad; many to be sure were extraordinarily good, but no "judge" would, in all likelihood, have felt justified in awarding him a prize. Yet on the course, with a jockey on his back, he displayed every quality which is most valuable in a horse, in a very high degree.

It is said that the training for the race course is solely directed to fitting the animal to put forth all his powers for a short time and for a short effort. This is true up to a certain point. The final touches of the trainer's art are no doubt devoted to this end; but the whole system has decidedly the effect of qualifying the horse to run long as well as run fast. It deprives him of superfluous flesh, hardens his muscles, or in other words, strengthens them by regular and severe exercise, or rigid diet. This is just what should be done to qualify a horse for dragging a buggy fifty miles. That the race-course has not a tendency to unfit horses for protracted effort is fully proved by the history of the English hunter—a horse of the same breed as the racer, except that care is taken to give him more weight. No horse in the world has his powers more severely tested. No other horse in the world has as yet shown himself capable of carrying 200 pounds across hedge and ditch for fifteen or twenty miles with perfect safety to wind and limb.

We venture to assert, however, that since the invention of railroads horses' speed in both saddle and harness has become a matter of greater importance than ever, both here and in Europe, first, because travel is now concentrated on great straight lines, with stopping-places only on certain spots, which have to be reached from all sides and all distances; and secondly, because railways make punctuality imperative and have rendered time more valuable. We shall begin to talk of all horses having lost value except cart-horses, when locomotives begin to traverse the highroads, when every wealthy family keeps its own engine and its own engine-driver and stoker, but not sooner. It cannot be denied that the race-course attracts gamblers, but we doubt whether it begets gambling. There is always amongst a certain class a certain amount of craving for artificial excitement and for sudden gains, which must have an outlet. It chooses race-horses as the nearest thing at hand. If there were no races it would soon find something else. Chance is not confined to trials of speed between horses. Gambling is, *par excellence*, not the vice of England or America, but of Russia, Poland and Southern Europe, where horse-racing is all but unknown. To put an end to gambling we must stop it at its source, but giving people better tastes and healthier desires. Abolishing race-courses with the view of putting a stop to betting is very like taking away brandy from the drunkard and leaving him whisky.

Law Ashore and Afloat.

Yesterday morning a collision took place, or rather was effected between the Peck Slip ferry-boat *Onalaska* and the *George Law*, a rival boat, belonging to a company known as the South Tenth-street Ferry Company.

The larboard side of the *Onalaska* was stove in, and the deck considerably damaged. As there were 400 passengers on board the injured boat, and not a few horses and vehicles, the confusion that followed the crash was slightly exciting to those in the immediate vicinity, though it would seem to have been contemplated with great serenity by the individuals in charge of the other vessel. Fortunately no casualties occurred, and the battered ferry-boat landed her passengers in safety.

The probability of just such a disaster as this was pointed out in the TIMES more than three weeks ago, and since we called public notice to the perilous proceedings going on at this particular ferry, ample opportunity for the verification of our statement, and for the correction of the mischief, has been afforded the officers of both companies plying on these waters.

Of all which we now behold the result, and have only to call the people together and thank Heaven that things are no worse. To bestow any sort of indignation upon the conduct of anybody concerned would be simply to waste our words and our good temper. When the lives of foot passengers in Broadway are daily endangered by the frantic driving of omnibusses and carriages—when the law of the sidewalks is a dead letter and the disorder thereof a lively reality—when our comings and goings on the land are a mere matter of fatalistic faith in Fortune or of apathetic reliance upon Providence, it really does not seem worth while for us to dwell upon the outrageous disregard of the public safety and of the rights of passengers which in one form or another prevails at almost all the ferries of this City, and makes approach to New-York or exit from it as interestingly uncertain as the attempt to enter or leave a beleagured fortress.

Nobody has so much as taken the trouble to ascertain, we believe, whether there was or was not any adequate provision of life-boats and safety-buoys made on board of the boat injured in this instance. Had three hundred out of the four hundred people who were crowded together on her decks been precipitated into the East River and carried out to sea, probably something might have been said on this subject.

As it is, it really is quite useless for the public press to do more than call the attention of our citizens afresh to the fact that by their own election, manifested in the form of a supine indifference to the affairs of the City in which they live, and move and have their being on a volcano, a quaking-moss, a quicksand.

They laugh over the squabbles of Tammany Hall—they are amused by the eccentricities of drunken or incompetent officials—they shrug their shoulders at the bare notion of a primary meeting, and regard reform by the ballot as the best of possible jokes.

Let them not, therefore, complain at the impotence of the Law to protect their interests, their limbs and their lives, on the Highway of the East River or the pavements of the City streets.

THE MAN WHO BROKE THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—The letter of Professor MORSE, which we published, gives a perfectly clear and understandable explanation of the cause of the breaking of the Atlantic telegraphic cable, and fixes the blame of the disaster where it properly belongs. Mr. BRIGHT, the head engineer, who had the laying of the cable under his sole direction, appears to have been the culprit. He had put the blame upon "a mechanic," but Professor MORSE says that he ordered one of his subordinates to apply the brakes, the "mechanic" hesitated, Mr. BRIGHT repeated the fatal order, and the mischief was done. The Professor sarcastically remarks that Mr. BRIGHT "generously" gave a certificate exonerating all persons on board the ship from any blame for the disaster. Another very important fact stated by Professor MORSE, is that the cable was running out but very little faster than the rate at which the ship was going.

A MUNCHAUSENISM FINALLY DISPOSED OF.—The great Arrowsmith hoax, published more than a year ago by the London *Times*, and never fairly denied by that paper, has at last been completely wiped out as with a sponge by the *Times'* special correspondent, who went to the actual scene of the reported occurrence to discover what truth there might have been in it. He found it to have been a pure hoax, the simple-minded Arrowsmith was awfully sold, by some waggish travelers, and the great *Times* was sold by Arrowsmith. But the whole absurdity has now got its quietus.

ENCOURAGING TO SPECULATORS WHO BRING LIBEL SUITS AGAINST NEWSPAPER EDITORS.—In the suit of MUNSON J. LOCKWOOD against the Editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for a libel alleged to have been published in the letter of a correspondent some three years since, a verdict was rendered yesterday, at White Plains, in Westchester County, in favor of the plaintiff of six cents damages.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The steamship *Illinois* was yesterday discharged from Quarantine, and she came up last evening, and went to Hunter's Point to go upon the ways for repair. She has been perfectly freed from all impurities, and is pronounced by the Health Officer perfectly free from infection. She had no cargo on board in which disease could find lodgment, and propagate itself—none of the sixty persons constituting the crew have been taken sick. The bark *Benson* arrived yesterday in 15 days from Havana, bringing 23 passengers, several of them being those left at Havana by the *Illinois*. She lost two of her crew by yellow fever upon her first arrival in Havana, but has had no sickness or death on board since. The passengers were landed at Quarantine, and the vessel sent to the lower anchorage. The bark *Velocity*, from St. Jago de Cuba, was required to stop and discharge, which the Captain preferred to a 15 days Quarantine.

Meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Committee—Resolutions Censuring Simeon Draper.

A regular meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Committee was held, last evening, at their rooms, No. 659 Broadway, JAMES CUSHING, Jr., in the Chair. After the transaction of routine business, the Committee to whom were referred the resolutions in regard to SIMEON DRAPER, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, SIMEON DRAPER by resigning his position as a member of the Police Commission has placed it in the power of FERNANDO WOOD, a desperate political gambler and an unscrupulous opponent of the Metropolitan Police Law, to thwart the effort of the other Commissioners and prevent for the present at least, any further steps towards the appointment of an efficient and unpartisan Police, and

Whereas, These results are no more than the natural and legitimate consequences of said resignation and such as might have been naturally expected to flow therefrom, therefore,

Resolved, That SIMEON DRAPER, by the course he has pursued has inflicted serious injury on the cause of order and good government, has grievously disappointed all friends of the Metropolitan Police, and has proved himself unfit to receive, at the hands of Republicans, any position of political trust or responsibility.

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due to Messrs. NYE, STRANAHAN and BOWEN, for the decided stand taken by them in opposition to those schemes of their opponents to which they have been exposed by the action of their associate SIMEON DRAPER.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be forwarded to each member of the Metropolitan Police Commission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Seventh Ward.
WM. H. BULL, Sixteenth Ward,

After considerable debate, during which it was charged that the price of Mr. DRAPER'S resignation was the repurchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by a vote of 22 to 7.

After some other business, the Committee adjourned.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as the ferry boat *Onalaska*, of the Peck-slip line, was on her way from Williamsburg, she came in collision with the ferry-boat *George Law*, of the James slip and South Tenth-street ferry, causing serious damage to the *Onalaska*, and putting in jeopardy the lives and limbs of some three or four hundred passengers. At the time of the crash the passengers supposed their boat would sink, and considerable fright prevailed among them. The *George Law*, being a new and strong boat, sustained no damage, but the *Onalaska* had her deck ripped up, and crushed in for eight feet. The escape of the crowded passengers from injury was almost miraculous. Had the boat sunk, there must have occurred an appalling loss of life, as the boats were about midway of the stream, and a strong tide was running at the time. The passengers on board the *Onalaska* were greatly excited at what they regarded as the culpable carelessness of the pilot of the *Law*, many charging him with causing the collision intentionally, while the passengers on the *Law* were equally positive that the fault of the accident lay with the pilot of the *Onalaska*. The account, as given by those who were on board the *Law*, is that they had reached the point of Corlear's Hook, going up, before the *Onalaska* left her dock in Williamsburg, that they hugged the New-York shore, as is uniformly the custom when there is a strong ebb tide, to keep in the eddy. It is always the custom for boats going down stream with the ebb tide *to keep in the middle of the stream*, but contrary to this rule the *Onalaska* sheared out of her straight course to cross the bow of the *Law* to the right, while there was plenty of room for her to pass to the left; that the pilot of the *Law* put his helm to port to let her pass that way, when he saw a collision was certain to follow, and that the *Onalaska* would strike him amidships, or against his wheel-house; he accordingly rung to stop and back, and at the same time turned the head of his boat so as to receive the concussion forward, instead of amidships, and that when the two boats struck the *Law* had turned six revolutions of her engine backwards; the *Onalaska*, however, being heavily loaded, and coming down with the full force of the ebb tide made the collision greater.

ROCKWELL disclaims all intention to come in contact with the other boat, and asks a suspension of public opinion until the matter is investigated.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED AT TAMMANY HALL AND THE PEWTER MUG.—There was no expression at Tammany Hall last evening, in relation to the nominations made by the State Convention at Syracuse—there were no cheers given, nor lights lit, nor was there any throng of disputants. There could not well be, for those who get up the enthusiasm on such occasions are out of town. When they return there will be, no doubt, a "Grand Demonstration," accompanied with "Great Enthusiasm."

At the "Pewter Mug" more interest was shown. It was crowded during the day, and all the extras with the "Very latest from Syracuse," could not satisfy them. The cry was for "more." Newsboys did a profitable business in the vicinity.

The proposition submitted by Mr. KELLY and adopted by the Convention, that eight of the Small and an equal number of the Cooper Committees be admitted, was regarded as an admittance that the former organization was the only legitimate one. The Small men seemed elated with the decision, though remarking that only half justice had been done them. The Savage men said little, and little was said about them, but the People's delegates were heartily laughed at, and it was wondered who footed the bills.

The reprimend given by Captain RYNDERS to Mayor WOOD was variously commented upon, and the fierce and personal bout in the Convention between His Honor and Hon. Daniel E. SICKLES led to debates, but all agreed that it must have been a rich scene between opponents of their calibre.

The ticket nominated appeared to give general satisfaction, and was spoken of as strong enough to sweep the State with the besom of municipal rights, "if the thing were properly managed."

The Mug is satisfied, and rejoices in its usual way.

St. George's vs. New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The great match between the St. George's and the New-York Cricket Clubs, was terminated abruptly, on Thursday evening, by the New-Yorkers refusing to send in their last man. The cause assigned was that it was fifteen minutes after the hour (6 o'clock) at which the stumps were drawn, on the previous evening. But their own umpire remained on the field, and the New-Yorkers should know very well that while the umpires remain on the ground, they are bound to play. The umpire on the part of the St. George's, after waiting the usual time, called "play." When, no one appearing at the wicket, he, of course, claimed the victory. The play on both sides was the best we have witnessed for some time. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Lang b. Barker	2	1. Crossley	35
Waller b. Crossley	4	st. Higham b. Sharpe	2
Congreve b. Barker	4	run out	4
S. Wright b. Crossley	3	c. Sharpe b. Sharpe	25
Ireland not out	25	c. Higham b. Crossley	37
H. Wright c. Higham b. Crossley	1	c. Fletcher b. Crossley	23
Comery b. Crossley	0	c. Hamlin b. Crossley	9
Bailey b. Barker	1	b. Crossley	2
Lillywhite run out	0	c. Gelston b. Barker	15
Hurdbaugh b. Barker	3	c. Crossley b. Barker	0
Walker absent	0	b. Barker	0
Byes	10	Byes	12
Leg Byes	2	Leg byes	9
Wides	2	Wides	13
Total	57	Total	191
Total, both Innings			248

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sharpe c. Lang b. Comery	8	b. Comery	12
Spiver c. S. Wright b. Comery	14	c. S. Wright b. S. Wright	0
Barker not out	34	b. Comery	10
Wilby c. Pendleton b S. Wright	22	c. Lillywhite b. S. Wright	8
Higham b. Comery	1	b. Comery	8
Crossley b. S. Wright	1	run out	15
Hamlin c. Lillywhite b. S. Wright	3	run out	18
Fletcher run out	4	c. Lang o Comery	1
Towers c. Waller b. S. Wright	1	b. Comery	3
Basford run out	9	c. Bailey b. S. Wright	3
Gelston c. Waller b. Comery	2	not out	0
Byes	1	Byes	3
Leg Byes	4	Leg byes	4
Wides	3	Wides	9
Total	107	Total	99
Total, both Innings			206

☞ A Convention for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents will be held at Chicago on the 23d and 24th inst., under the guidance of Rev. CHARLES SPEAR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

BRITISH CONSULS AT PHILADELPHIA AND BUFFALO—APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

The President has recognized CHARLES EDWARD KORTRIGHT as Consul of Her Britannic Majesty for Pennsylvania, to reside in Philadelphia; and DENNIS DONOHOE as Consul of Her Majesty at Buffalo.

The British Consul for New-York has not yet acted to be officially recognized; JOSEPH R. BROWN has been appointed Indian Agent for the Sioux Indians of Minnesota *vice* FLANDREAU, resigned.

A. M. JACKSON, of Mississippi, has been appointed Secretary of State for New-Mexico, *vice* DAVIS, resigned.

News from Kansas.

ADDRESS OF THE GRASSHOPPER FALLS CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 11.

The *Democrat* publishes an address to the people of the United States, prepared by the Committee appointed by the Grasshopper Falls Convention, in which a fair history of the troubles of Kansas are given. The present attitude of affairs in the Territory is temperately discussed. The address alleges that the chief incentive for participation of the Free-State men in the coming Election, is the urgent appeals from the Free States to do so. The address says, however, there is little likelihood of these appeals being successful. The document contains a special clause to the people of Missouri, setting forth the relative positions of Kansas and Missouri; imploring the citizens of the latter to refrain from another invasion, and saying that if she should continue her previous course of aggression, a persistent, protracted and bloody war must ensue. The address concludes by exhorting the people of Kansas to vote at the coming election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention.

The municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, resulted in the election of the Free State ticket by 260 majority.

The Constitutional Convention convened at Lecompton on the 7th inst.

We have Utah dates to Aug. 5, but the news received is unimportant.

News from Mexico.

ANNULMENT OF THE GARAY AND SLOO GRANTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamship *Texas* arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th.

The Tehuantepec question had been settled at Mexico by the annulment of both the Garay and the Sloo Grants.

The *Vomito* was abating at Vera Cruz.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday Sept. 11.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

The Charleston *Courier* has later dates from Bahamas. The Second West India Regiment had arrived there from Jamaica.

At Ragged Island salt-raking was being vigorously prosecuted, but at Turks' Island nothing was doing.

Col. WEATHERALL, of the First West India Regiment, was dead.

Arrived at Turks' Island, schooners *River*, *Tunnell*, *Time*, *Azorian*, and *Bleare*, and brigantine *Atlantic*, all from New-York.

HENRY HARDEE, an esteemed merchant of Savannah, died there on Thursday.

The Intendant of Jacksonville, Fla., denies the presence of any yellow fever there.

An accident occurred on the Fernandina, Florida, Railway, on Wednesday. MAX HIGGINBOTHAM and another man, with his wife and child, were killed, and many persons injured.

The Canal Contracting Board.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Contracting Board met here to-day. JOHN D. FAY, Division Engineer for the Western Division, and O. C. HOWELL, Division Engineer for the Middle Division, were discharged from service, and ORVILLE W. STORY and C. W. WENTZ appointed in their places. The Genesee Valley extension work was ordered to be advertised.

A. KELLOGG, Superintendent of the Second Section of the Genesee Valley Canal, was discharged, and the Section put under the charge of the President Engineer. The work on the Cayuga and Seneca and Oswego Canals was awarded.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Sept. 11.

A fire broke out here this morning, in JOHN DAWSON'S house, on Corporation-street, from whence it extended to Portland-street, destroying Orange corner, and as far back as Chapel-street. The Methodist Meeting House was saved. About forty houses were burned. The value of the whole is $60,000, and the estimated insurance $20,000.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 11.

The malt house and vinegar distillery belonging to A. WOOD, and the rectifying establishment of S. W. SHERMAN, were destroyed here by fire this morning. Loss about $40,000. Insurance unknown.

Accident to the Steamer Commodore.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Commodore*, which left here last night, is aground about two miles below this city. She struck a bar and sprung a leak, and the water is up to the lower cabin floor. The passengers are all safe. The leak has been stopped, and it is thought she can be put to rights again in a few days. The *Francis Skiddy* takes the passengers to New-York this morning.

Accident to the Steamer Falcon.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Falcon*, from Savannah for New-York, with a cargo of wheat, grounded on the Knoll last Friday. It was thought she would be lightered off with but little injury.

Injunction Against the Appleton Insurance Company, of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

A permanent Injunction has been granted by Judge BIGELOW, of the Supreme Court, against the Appleton Insurance Company of this City, and a Receiver appointed.

The Old Oswego Line.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 11.

The suspension of Messrs. FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, does not in any way affect the Old Oswego Line, an incorporated Company whose liabilities do not exceed $5,000. Their boats and propellers, as heretofore, leave daily on time.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales, mostly new Middling, 15¼c.@15¾c. Sales of the week, 3,300 bales, including 1,750 new. *Receipts of the week*—3,400 bales, against 12,000 bales in the same week of last year. *Stock in port*—11,000 bales. FLOUR is steady, with a large export inquiry. WHEAT steady. CORN firm, at 70c.@73c. MESS PORK—$27 25. LARD firm, at 17½c. for keg. RIO COFFEE—Prime 11¼c. *Sales of the week*—520 bags. *Receipts of the week*—14,500 bags. *Stock*—120,500 bags. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅛d.; to Havre 1/16c. Other articles unchanged.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 50 for good State; $5@$5 37 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 62@$6 for double extra do. and Michigan. WHEAT steady; sales 14,000 bushels, at 82c. for mixed Illinois. CORN held firmly; sales 8,000 bushels, at 56c. OATS quiet; sales at 35c.@36c. WHISKY dull at 24c. FREIGHTS lower—Corn to Albany, 9¾c.@9¾c. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 32,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—54,000 bushels Wheat; 63,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet. Sales at 63c. CORN inactive

Italian Opera.

DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucretia Borgia" was given here last night with the following cast: *Lucretia*, Mlle. ERMINIA FREZZOLINI; *Orsini*, Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI; *Gennaro*, Signor SCOLA; *Duke Alfonso*, Signor GASSIER. The performance elicited the applause of an exceedingly crowded audience, and was, on the whole, a fair one. Signorina FREZZOLINI, without adding to the favorable impression of Monday, maintained her position as an *artists* of distinction. Her conception of the character was lady like, occasionally impassioned, always well-bred, but deficient in force, and not so clear in artistic ability as her *Amina*. Without displacing many other *artistes* who have sustained this *role*, she made it acceptable. Signor GASSIER was excellent, and Signorina VESTVALI bold, effective and, as usual, triumphant. Of the others it is not necessary to speak.

On Monday the "Trovatore" will be produced, on which occasion Signor MACCAFERRI and Signor VIERI will make their *debuts*.

☞ At the General Term of the Supreme Court, now sitting at Albany, Hon. IRA HARRIS presiding the following gentlemen were, on motion of Wm. A. BEACH, Esq., admitted to practice in the Courts of this State: OLIVER S. ACKLEY, JOHN D. B. COLLES, ROBERT L. GARRETTSON, HENRY D. T. KERR, and FRANK W. RIDDLE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 11.

$1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '58.	96	100 Erie Railroad...b30	20⅜
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '86, '94	93	100 do.....s2	20⅜
2,000 Penn. St. 6s '90, '77	100	400 do.....b30	20¾
4,000 Ill. State 6s...'53-'71	93	100 do.....b60	20⅜
7,000 do.....b3	70⅞	100 do.....b60	20⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	55	350 do.....s3	20⅜
6,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	83	200 do.....s5	20⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	95	100 do.....b30	20⅜
9,000 Erie R. C. B. 1877	43⅛	100 do.....b30	20⅜
1,000 do.....	44	400 do.....c	20⅜
8,000 Erie R. C. B. 1867	45	50 do.....b3	20⅜
5,000 M. R. R. C. Bds.	50	40 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R....c	72⅝
7,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds	84	50 Hud. River R. R. s3	19¼
28,000 do.....b3	84	150 do.....	20
1,000 Terr H. & a 2d M	46⅛	100 Reading R. R.....	43⅞
1,000 La C. & M. L. G b	35	200 do.....s	45
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m b	74	100 do.....s3	45¼
10 Bank of America..	99	1130 do.....s3	46⅜
15 Bank State of N. Y	95	800 do.....s3	45⅝
25 do.....	94	100 do.....	45⅝
35 Bank of Commerce	95	48 Mich. Cen. R. R....	66
22 Park Bank.....	90	do.....	65
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....	93¼	50 Mich. S. N. & Ia. R.	21¾
40 do.....	93	75 do.....	22
6 do.....	93	200 M So. & N. I. pref stk.	43
15 Metropolitan Bank.	94	10 Panama Railroad..c	80
50 Canton Co.....	16½	50 do.....b30	81
65 D. & H. Can. Co..	107	5 Illinois Central RR.	93
10 do.....	106¾	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	15
35 Cumb. Coal Co.....	11	13 Clev Col. & Cin. R. R.	85
100 do.....	10¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. s10	74
100 do.....	10½	63 do.....	74½
300 do.....b60	11¼	200 do.....s10	74⅝
150 do.....s3	11	5 do.....	74¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co.....	69	100 Cl. & Tol. R. R. ..	36
60 Penn. Coal Co.....	70	85 La C. & Mil. R. R.	16
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R...s3	71	50 do.....s30	15½
100 do.....b3	71	100 do.....s30	15½
50 do.....b10	71	50 do.....b30	15½
100 do.....b30	71	30 C. B. & Q. R. R....	76
100 do.....b7	71	15 Ocean Bank.....	79

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railr'd, Int. ad.	43½
$12,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st mrt., 1nt ad.	10
300 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.....	13
25 shares Phenix Bank.....	100
20 shares Island City Bank.....	42¾
40 shares Chatham Bank.....	72½@69¾
45 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....	69¾
25 shares American Guano Co.....	2¾

After the adjournment of the Board, yesterday, the following salee of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Mil. and Beloit RR., 1st mrt., Int. added.	57½
$3,000 Terre H. and Al. R. R. 1st mrt. 7s Int. ad.	60¾
$1,000 Del., Lack. and Western R. R. Int. added.	53¾
$3,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ ct. bds. of 1876 Int. added.	61¾
$6,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ ct. bds. of 1856 Int. ad.	59¾@54½
$6,000 Chi., St. Paul and Fon du L R. Int. ad.	27½@28
$500 Hud. Riv. R. R. 1st mrt. 7 ₱ cent. Int. ad.	89¾
$3,000 Michigan Southern R. R. 7s Int. added.	52
$7,000 Det't, Mon. and Tol. R. R. 7s Int. ad.	46¾@48
$4,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. 7s. Int. added.	15
58 shares Continental Bank.....	94½@94¾
5 shares Nassau Bank.....	100¾
40 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....	94
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....	93
47 shares Chatham Bank.....	71¾
37 shares Chatham Bank.....	70
100 shares Chatham Bank.....	69¾
80 shares North River Bank.....	93
60 shares Artisans' Bank.....	76¾@ 77¾
55 shares Island City Bank.....	43
50 shares Park Bank.....	90@ 90¾
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....	112¾
40 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Company..	114¾@115
40 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Company.....	120¾
100 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company.....	131
200 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..	141@143
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....	101¾
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....	100¾
35 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co...	125¾@130
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.....	108

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s.....	87⅞	150 Erie Railroad.....	20¼
3,000 Mo. st. 6s.....	70¾	100 do.....s10	20¼
9,000 do.....s3	70	100 do.....s3	20¾
1,000 do.....	70¾	20 Hud. Riv. R'd.....	20
1,000 N. Car. State 6s.	91	300 Reading R'd.....s3	44⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90.	74	300 do.....	44¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	94½	100 Mich. Cent. R...s30	64
40 Bank of Commerce.	94¾	45 do.....	64¾
35 Bank of America..	99	55 do.....	64½
25 Pac. M. S. Co.....	68¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.....	21¾
9 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	106¾	350 do.....	21¾
50 Penn. Coal Co...s9	69¾	10 M. S. & N. I. pr. st..	43
100 Canton Co.....	16¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R'd.s30	74
250 N. Y. Cen. R....s3	70¾	75 do.....	74½
100 do.....	70¾	10 La Ce. & Mil. R....	16

FRIDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The state of affairs in the Money market has not essentially changed to-day. The Banks that held their discount sessions this morning did a liberal part, in most instances, for their regular dealers, dispensing accommodation to the most needy. The offerings, however, continue excessive, and the pressure amongst the merchants has evidently bnt partially abated. There was no prominent failure announced up to the close of 'Change hour, in the City. The telegraph advises two heavy suspensions in Providence, Rhode Island—Messrs. PHILIP ALLEN TORRE, a very old manufactnring firm, and Mr. Z. ALLEN, also in the same line of business. The combined liabilities are abont two million dollars. Discounts, outside of Bank, are mainly confined to first-class paper at 15@18 ₱ cent. Money at call is comparatively easy, particularly so on good Stocks. The practice of lending at call on Bills receivable is in less favor. The banking houses in the foreign business, who are, in ordinary times, heavy lenders at call, are keeping themselves strong, and distribnting their cash balances among the Banks, awaiting the more decided reassurance of mercantile confidence. Half a dozen firms that we could name have something like three millions of dollars on deposit, of which more than one-half is practically idle, as some of the Banks with which the money is left are indisposed to part with it, and so permit their Specie reserve to run up for the time being. No particular fault is found with this operation, though the causes which evidently induce it—the absence of the right sort of confidence among the parties owning or commanding these large balances, together with the indisposition of the Stock Brokers to enter npon new engagements—are to be regretted. We hope to see a change of feeling in this quarter in a few days, to the extent, at all events, of lending greater facilities for the export of Produce, for which considerable orders at present prices are understood to be in market. Exchange, to day, was difficult to place at 8@8⅜ ₱ cent. on London; some Produce bills done at 7½@8 ₱ cent. The Paris rates ranged 5.25@5.18¾.

The Stock Market rules pretty steady, mostly on cash transactione, and the closing prices this afternoon are much the same as on Thursday, the turn being rather in favor of the rise. Reading left off 45@45¼ ₱ cent; New-York Central, 70¾; Erie, 20¼; Panama, 80½; Missouri, 70½; Illinois Central, 93; Toledo, 35¾; Galena, 74½; Michigan Central, 64½. The tone of the market is qnoted firm, with a good many small ontside orders to buy for cash, but no decided indication yet of a speculative movement.

The Domestic Exchange firm of WILLIAM J. BELL & Co., connected with the Wisconsin exchanges, suspended payment to-day on acconnt of their inability to make available the securities remitted by their correspondents. A temporary general assignment has been made, in order to do full justice to all concerned, and to avoid attachments likely to grow ont of the circumstance that two of the bankers are non-residents. We understand the expectation of an early resumption is indulged, as no great sacrifices have been submitted to, and the assets assigned are believed to be ample to meet the liabilities of the concern.

The circulating notes of the Bank of New-Jersey, at New-Brunswick, and of the Bank of Orleans, in this State, have been thrown ont by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks.

We understand that the Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Home Department, has recently availed of the low price of a nnmber of the State Stocks to purchase about $800,000 for account of the various Indian trusts under the charge of his Department. It is his purpose, we believe, to extend these purchases as far as the existing authority from Congress will allow, in doing which he equally cheapens the average cost of the Indian investments of the Department, and accommodates the disbursements from the Treasury to the condition of the money market. Authority was sought from the last Congress to invest in State Stocks the whole of the *permanent* Indian annuities of the Government, bnt the movement failed by a close vote in the House of Representatives. These annuities, uninvested, amount to a sum eqnal to $7,603,087, if in a 5 ₱ cent. stock, and the annual charge thereon is $350,000. The *limited* Indian annuities undertaken by the Government amounted last December, to the value of $12,717,546, the annual appropriation to the support thereof being $995,213. Independent of these principal two sums, the *special* Indian trusts reach at present we believe, nearly five millions of dollars. They stood on the 1st of December $1,482,947 in the Chickasaw Fund, and $2,028,676 in the Home Department on sundry other tribes. The last item has since been enlarged, and both stand invested in State Stocks, or in Stocks guaranteed and indorsed by the States.

We should have referred before this to the card of Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., Domestic Exchange Brokers, who succeed to the business of Mr. J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street. The firm embraces S. C. and F. THOMPSON, and E. W. and W. S. MORSE, all of whom have heretofore been employed in the office.

The Snb-Treasury received, to-day, $140,522, disbursed, $227,502, and held at the close, $10,584,950.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for Aug. 1857.....$99,062 58
Corresponding items Aug. 1856..... 90,518 90
Increase.....$8,543 68

The running expenses of the road have been materially reduced, the nnmber of miles of steam service now run over the road being over 700 miles less per day than it was this time last year. The number of City cars has been increased.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending Sept. 1, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales....	1,565	$70,535	1,703	$113,185
Flour, bbls.....	27,295	196,753	13,904	112,441
Rye Flour,* bbls.	—	—	90	456
Corn Meal, bbls..	800	3,229	1,198	7,670
Wheat, bushels..	253,616	401,795	21,096	31,661
Corn, bushels....	85,539	59,198	10,672	9,151
Pork, bbls & tcs..	923	16,944	623	15,822
Beef, bbls. & tcs..	455	5,654	638	20,853
Bacon,* lbs.....	—	—	1,974	285
Hams,* lbs.....	—	—	6,413	894
Lard,* lbs.....	—	—	31,035	10,372
Butter,* lbs.....	—	—	12,520	3,168
Cheese,* lbs.....	—	—	876	129
Total Prodnce.....		$754,103		$330,618
Miscellaneous.....		326,011		815,393
Total for the week...		$1,080,114		$1,149,011

The following is a similar comparative statement for the week ending Sept. 8, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales....	3,050	$168,286	1,272	$56,032
Flour, bbls.....	21,460	144,226	6,685	37,339
Rye Flour,* bbls.	—	—	172	830
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,377	5,670	664	3,541
Wheat, bushels..	270,308	431,264	54,365	82,443
Corn, bushels....	95,035	98,173	14,055	13,945
Pork, bbls. & tce.	1,463	27,602	643	15,754
Beef, bbls. & tce.	571	7,261	914	24,753
Bacon,* lbs.....	—	—	2,855	329
Hams,* lbs.....	—	—	4,288	512
Lard,* lbs.....	—	—	14,224	2,360
Butter,* lbs.....	—	—	11,970	2,488
Cheese,* lbs.....	—	—	136,498	18,329
Total Prodnce.....		$872,382		$277,764
Miscellaneous.....		526,913		779,286
Total for the week...		$1,399,295		$1,056,050

* These items were included in Miscellaneous Goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

A typographical error occurred in our republication of the *Independent's* weekly list of failnres—whereby the notice of the suspension of BOCK & Co. was made to read as that of BECK & Co.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 29.

The additional details, published from India today, have produced great gloom, and the funds have experienced a further decline. The apparently disastrous conflict with the mntineers before Agra was the chief subject of regret, bnt increased uneasiness is felt from the fact of a rising have been attempted at Hyderabad, where any serious movement might be likely to operate unfavorably on the Madras army. Consols for Money opened at the closing quotation of yesterday, 90¾@90⅞, and receded to 90¾, at which they remained for some time, with a very flat appearance. Ultimately there were buyers at 90¾ for money, while for the 9th of September the last price was 90⅞ to ¾. For the new account in October, transactions have been entered into at 90¾. As the foreign exchanges show dullness, the market would have been more unfavorably affected bnt for the counteracting influence of a further large fall in the price of wheat and the continued prospect of gold arrivals.

In the Corn Market this morning there was a further decline of between 3s and 4s. ₱ quarter.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally a shade lower than the last post.

Money in other Cities.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The money market presented a less gloomy aspect yesterday, though money was in active request, the best paper ruling at about 1¾ per cent. a month. Railroad acceptances were quoted at 1¾@2 ₱ cent. a month, and second class bills at 2½@3. The Railroad companies are retiring their paper promptly as it matures. The Reading cashed nearly $70,000 yesterday, and we learn that the officers entertain the utmost confidence in their ability to continue to do so to the end of all that description of their liabilities afloat. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is equally prompt in meeting its liabilities.

The feeling was altogether better yesterday, and with the exercise of a little generous confidence among business men, the rigors of the crisis ma be materially mitigated. The banks are affording what aid they can—they are generally in as good a condition as ever before, and better probably then are the banks in almost any other city in the Union. But a large amount of the paper of our merchants, and such paper as in ordinary times would be discounted by the New-York banks, has been thrown out there in reducing the discount line over four millions per week.

The effect of this movement at New York has been to throw that immatured paper on this market, to sell at whatever can be obtained for it. The bills sell at whatever can be obtained for it. The bills are drawn against, and Philadelphia just now being a debtor city to New-York, coin is taken. Consequently great circumspection is required by the banks.

From the Boston Traveller.

The demand for money to-day was less pressing, though in interest rates no special variation is noticeable; the range on State-street for the best commercial paper is 15@18 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The drain of Specie for the South has ceased for the present in consequence of the decline in New-York funds, which are now obtainable at par; within a few days they have been readily taken at a premium of 1-10 @¼. Our Banks will not be in a position to discount to any material extent until their specie reserve is reinforced.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The discount houses are doing very little in the way of lending money, and this department of financial business may still be regarded as in a state of suspense. Rates for money are nominal, and we do not think it worth while to use figures. Bnt, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, there is no pressure npon the market. Business men, knowing the condition of money matters, rely npon their own resources, and there is, therefore, very little mercantile paper offering. Eastern Exchange is very scarce, and rates of premium have advanced to 1@1¼ prem.—the latter for bankers' checks. For gold 1¼ prem. is the wholesale, and 2@3 prem. the retail price. No bills offering. In New-Orleans Exchange there is nothing doing, and qnotations are wholly nominal.

The notes of the Bank of Knawha are selling at 70@75. There has been no official explanation as to the cause of the failure of this concern. It appears to have closed its doors with all imaginable coolness. It is to be hoped that it will not again attempt to resume business. It has never been conducted upon the principles of legitimate banking—its circulation has always been forced, and it required an extraordinary amount of bolstering and indorsing to induce the people to permit the notes to pass through their hands.

We have no new features to notice with reference to the Trust Co. The liabilities in this city have been reduced to a comparatively small amount by the exchange of securities for checks. The demand for the latter is now limited, and the market is dull at 70.@ 75. Confidence is diminishing, but whether there is any ground for this change in public feeling, we are not able to say. A Committee of Investigation sent to New-York by the Trustees, are at work in that city, and a full exhibit is now looked for daily.

Produce at Tide-Water.

From the Albany Journal.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water during the first week in September in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856.....	18,395	167,176	421,710	66,647
1857.....	5,061	71,747	571,560	78,617
	Dec. 13,835	Dec. 91,429	Inc. 149,850	Inc. 6,970

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856....	551,713	5,032,709	5,805,963	240,458
1857....	304,933	1,755,711	3,950,921	218,933
Dec..	246,780	Dec. 3,302,778	Dec. 1,934,512	Dec. 11,476

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a deficiency so far this season of 368,180 bbls. of flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th September, inclusive, during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857:

	1855. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 5.
Canal Open.....			
Flour, bols.....	533,009	551,713	304,933
Wheat, bush.....	884,280	5,032,709	1,755,711
Corn, bush.....	6,348,402	5,805,843	3,950,924
Barley, bush.....	58,632	230,553	218,933
Rye, bush.....	—	—	111,445
Oats, bush.....	2,000,067	3,368,402	1,476,981
Beef, bbls.....	9,709	39,529	2,983
Pork, bbls.....	64 352	85,584	10,361
Butter, lbs.....	356,000	397,000	137,747
Lard, lbs.....	8,923,600	6,583 700	528,691
Cheese, lbs.....	151,100	179,200	140,809
Wool, lbs.....	3,498,160	2,443,800	1,491,552
Bacon, lbs.....	8,281,700	7,698,200	2,047,546

Commerce of New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans Delta,

Year to Sept. 1:

Articles.	Receipts 1856-'57.	Receipts 1855-'56.	Exports 1856-'57.	Exports 1855-'56.
Cotton, bales.....	1,617,266	1,764,616	1,616,162	1,793,816
Tobacco, hhds.....	65,179	66,913	60,794	66,183
Sugar, hhds.....	91,174	155,676	91,141	151,317
Molasses, bbls.....	82,010	290,173	24,659	149,716
Flour, bbls.....	1,287,417	1,122,106	904,139	739,571
Wheat, sacks.....	789,211	697,120	773,498	779,336
Corn, sacks.....	1,451,397	2,068,561	886,217	1,740,264
Pork, bbls and tcs....	246,734	320,117	149,576	161,299
Pork, in bulk, lb....	11,287,160	13,494,673	.....	.....
Beef, bbls and pieces	30,187	59,268	19,822	36,579
Bacon, hhds and casks	41,966	39,697	24,110	23,588
Bacon, hrs and bbls..	3,814	2,833	2,724	3,489
Bacon, hms, cks and tc	72,916	51,994	13,956	14,193
Lard, bbls and tierces	106,378	113,648	101,208	116,699
Lard, kegs.....	34,199	37,126	32,624	49,148
Whisky, bbls.....	176,851	151,475	59,486	51,892
Hemp, bales.....	12,467	19,819	6,169	3,674
Lead, pigs.....	18,393	22,160	17,406	19,747

The imports by sea for the year ending June 30, 1857, were as follows:

Date.	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie and Bullion.
1856..July.....	$1,554,963	$359,934	$93,020
August.....	596,135	15,045	189,795
September.....	1,173,463	317,693	67,024
October.....	1,140,384	616,122	126,303
November.....	1,200,746	113,413	35,786
December.....	1,374,330	1,266,837	29,611
1857..January.....	1,373,718	876,212	195,198
February.....	1,497,144	920,842	414,280
March.....	829,493	304,478	150,850
April.....	1,891,502	312,769	345,090
May.....	1,986,209	745,827	283,082
June.....	1,339,053	795,314	.....
Totale.....	16,417,635	6,637,676	1,927,030
		16,417,635	23,054,111
Total.....			$24,981,150

Annexed is a comparative statement of the report since 1853:

	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie.	Total.
1853....	$5,019,029	$4,372,252	$1,362,832	$13,604,113
1854....	8,272,449	3,876,573	2,253,128	14,302,350
1855....	6,939,002	4,297,170	1,687,436	12,923,608
1856....	8,990,683	6,417,596	1,775,148	17,183,327
1857....	16,417,035	6,637,076	1,927,039	24,981,150

The exports of domestic produce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, were:

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

For quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856.....	$6,312,241
For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856.....	21,373,582
For quarter ending March 31, 1857.....	39,741,454
For quarter ending June 30, 1857.....	26,587,035
Total.....	$91,514,256

COASTWISE PORTS.

1st quarter.....	$3,460,230
2d quarter.....	3,600,010
3d quarter.....	8,845,934
4th quarter.....	6,902,246—27,708,329
Total exports for the year.....	$110,222,615

The exports since 1853, were:

Year ending June 30, 1853.....	$98,454,192
Year ending June 30, 1854.....	83,978 606
Year ending June 30, 1855.....	85,667,926
Year ending June 30, 1856.....	110,833,456
Year ending June 30, 1851.....	119,233,615

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,084,438, against $1,711,789 the week ending Sept. 12 last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Direct. Warehouse. Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	1554	$491,415	475	$144,660	424	$138.847
Man. of Cotton.	1099	272,052	205	56,719	126	20,969
Man. of Silk...	868	696,928	309	95,736	41	34,155
Man. of Flax...	432	92,564	206	41,571	99	19,711
Miscellaneous..	290	122,244	341	70,651	74	22,252
Total.....	4243	$1,575,201	1,537	$409,337	768	$235.914
		409 237				$1,675,201
Total entered..	$2,084,438	Total marketed..				$1,911,115

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines." It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. R. GOODALE'S office, No. 585 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

ATTRACTIONS AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No Theatre in this City can boast of as many and varied attractions, at the same time, as can Manager PURDY, of the National. First we have Mr. C. J. Foster, a tragedian of high talent, and destined to become as great a favorite as was the late J. R. Scott; then comes the inimitable G. L. Fox, who, as a comedian and pantomimist, stands equal, if not, superior, to any in the country. A fine Company is also engaged. Then there are the Denier Brothers, posturers; Mons. Chicani, dancer and pantomimist; Mr. J. Conner, comic singer; Mr. Sile Weed, Ethiopian dancer, &c., &c. To night they all appear. "The Queen of the Abruzzi," "The Magic Hands," "The Lady of the Lake," and "The Dead Shot."

[Advertisement.]

CATARACT CITY BANK, PATERSON, N. J.—In consequence of various reports got up by panic makers, the undersigned deem it their duty to the public to state that the bills of the Cataract City Bank, Fives and upwards, are redeemed by the Marine Bank, and are taken at par by all the Banks. The small bills are received on deposit at the various Banks in the City at the usual rate of discount. Also are and always have been redeemed at par promptly by the Agents of the Bank.
J. M. BEACH & Co.,
No. 15 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DETERMINED NOT TO FAIL.—S. & W. A. MCLAUGHLIN, corner Murray and Greenwich streets, are now offering their Fall and Winter Stock of custom-made shirts, all sizes; under garments of every description, and men's furnishing goods generally, wholesale and retail for cash, at prices which cannot fail to suit all classes. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

$500 REWARD—TO THE PUBLIC.—Within a few weeks parties who have been disappointed in extorting money from me, have originated many evil reports concerning my medicines and myself, all of which are MALICIOUS FALSEHOODS, without any foundation whatever in truth. These scandals are to the effect that I receive money and do not send medicine for it; that my EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA is dangerous and poisonous; that I am *not myself*, bnt am in reality a young man connected with the editorial profession, and that I am "a miscreant," and I know not what else that is vile and unworthy. These slanders have gained a wide circulation, owing to the pleasure the scissors editors of newspapers take in copying short "spicy" paragraphs in which individuals are defamed, and I resort to this method of nailing them as absurd and wicked lies, damaging to my feelings, and injurious to the interests of the invalid portion of the public. I offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any one who will bring forward sufficient proof that the slanders above alluded to, or any statement detrimental to my character and the claims I make upon public confidence, embody a SHADOW OF TRUTH! Any one who will show, to the satisfaction of respectable and unprejudiced parties, that I have, in any of my dealings, overstepped the nicest boundaries of honor, or in the smallest degree violated the principles of justice, shall receive the above amount, for which I am abundantly responsible, as can easily be ascertained by inquiry. Any person impressed by the slanders of which I complain, will be convinced of their injustice by writing to me.
H. JAMES, M. D.,
Known as "The Retired Physician."
No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

WET UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, Ladies' and Children's VESTS, &c., At Half-price.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
Have just received four cases of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated MERINO GOODS, a complete assortment, recovered from ship *Clara Brookman*.
These goods are
NOT AT ALL DAMAGED,
simply wet and slightly stained.
Call and examine.
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 80c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The only floral essence prepared from unrivalled tropical flowers, instantly allays the inflammation and itching caused by mosquito bites as well as other irritations of the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T KEEP THEM.—KNOX announces the introduction of his Fall style of Hat for Thursday next, and those who have no faith in the stability of their bank bills should hasten and get rid of them at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway. A Fall Hat is decidedly better property than broken bank bills.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S CONFESSION.—It is actually said that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM is preparing a confession that will astonish the social world of New-York, and shake it to its centre. Will she tell in it all about the "Bogue Burdell Baby" that is drawing such multitudes of people to behold it at Barnum's Museum?

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every atom of mercury, iron, or other mineral, introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts: they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Few things will be found more delic

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO STRANGERS.

For the convenience of ladies having an opportunity of purchasing their Fall and Winter garments,
BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY,
the subscriber respectfully announces that he will make a preliminary opening on MONDAY, Sept. 14, upon which occasion he will exhibit all the newest importations in select moire antique and beaver cloths; amongst others a very beautiful style called the Basque Cloak Also, the Bernous or Arabian Cloak, forming into six different styles. MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
COL'D STRAW GOODS, &c,
which are offered for cash only by
HOMER & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

THE BURNOUS, OR ARABIAN WRAPPER.
A most beautiful garment in gray cloth, trimmed with Scotch plaid and forming into 6 different shapes, decided by the most graceful and stylish garment of the season, will be shown at No. 303 Canal-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

THE BEAUHARNAIS.
A beautiful stock in black and gray beaver cloths will be exhibited on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 303 Canal-st.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

JUST RECEIVED
From the celebrated house of Wm. Le Cann in Paris a case of elegant French Cloaks, which will be exhibited on Monday, Sept. 14. MOLYNEUX BELL,
Late No 303 Canal-st.

OPERA CLOAKS!!!
MONDAY, Sept. 14.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT,
Sept 14.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS.
Some of which are the finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the various colors now worn.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies are invited to inspect the large assortment of LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL PATTERN
BONNETS,
comprising an elegant variety of new, beautiful, and delicate fabrics for the
FALL SEASON
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware
THE PUBLIC
may rely upon it that every article in the list below, as well as the whole of our extensive and unequaled stock, is offered at full twenty per cent below the current rates An inspection of the goods will confirm this assertion.

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON-STONE WARE.	
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	55 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75
GLASSWARE.	
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Crystal Cut Decanters, the pair	2 50
GAS FIXTURES.	
Three-light Chandeliers	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	8 50
Hall Lights	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, 2 joints	75
One-light Hall Brackets	50
SILVER PLATED WARE.	
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO., AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 32 DEY-ST., N. Y.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles,
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

WET GOODS FROM THE "CLARA BROOKMAN"—Consisting of satin stripe poplins, worsted plaids, de laines, blankets, alpacas, linens, table cloths, linen handkerchiefs, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

MILINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BOQUETELLES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the NEWEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enables us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden lane.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card depôt, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application to any part of the country. Established 1840.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

BROOKLYN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—Price $6,000. Nos. 1, 5 and 9 Lafayette-av., between Navy and Raymond sts; they contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including bath and water closets; the fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 98 feet, exclusive of a court-yard of 13 feet: the location is the most healthy, popular, and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall and but 350 feet from Fulton av cars. The houses are, in all respects, substantially built and well finished. Also, for sale or to let, in the same vicinity, the elegant houses No 174, 176, 178 and 180 Cantou-st., on and adjoining the northwest corner of Hanson-place. Price $5,250. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No 15 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS "THREE-STORY basement and cellar brick house, 20x35, lot 20x84, on the south side of East 19th-st., West of 2d-av., now rented on a lease having to run 2 years from May 1, 1858, to a first-class party for $710. It could now let for $800. Price $8,000, half cash, for all modern improvements, neighborhood excellent. Also, a 2-story basement and cellar brick house, 21x40, lot 21x100 on Degraw-st., just west of Court-st., Brooklyn, now rented for $360. $2,000 can remain on mortgage, neighborhood ex ellent, price only $3,600. Both houses in thorough repair, and will be very desirable investments. Apply to
R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY TERMS, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st, a three-story high basement house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first rate repair, in a good neighborhood. Also, part of the furniture will be sold if required. Inquire on the premises from 11 till 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 176 and 180 Canton-st. on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE—CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, a section of four of the handsomest lots on that beautiful avenue near and north of Fulton-av. They will be divided if required, and the whole purchase money may remain on mortgage if improved. Abundance of fine fruit and shrubbery on them. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 16 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEW BROWN-stone front, 4-story English basement house No. 142 West 46th-st., substantially built in the most superior style, finished with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE near the Orange Mountains, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City. The land is of superior quality, and the views are very fine. Apply at No 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM NEAR FORT Dodge, Iowa, and about 400 acres of choice land in the Desmoines Valley. The latter belongs to a gentleman now in this city, and must be sold before his return. Apply to D. W. HOLLY, No 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A beautiful cottage and farm of 31 acres in a pleasant village, 70 miles from New York; choice fruit, pure water, and fine scenery. Cost $6,000; price $3,500 on easy terms. Possession immediately. Diagrams, &c., at No. 15 John st. C. H. OLIVER.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET
FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown stone house, newly painted and papered. House 22x57 lot 25x120. Apply at No. 37 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A house, and 11 acres of land, in the town of Railway, 4 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; house has 9 rooms, large dry cellar &c; good well of water, and cistern; garden, with all kinds of fruit; a stable, &c. Rent $250. Inquire of W MANN, on the premises, or J. K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st, 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the upper part, with the basements of the premises Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., known as the Carlton House, and well adapted for a first class hotel, containing 112 large and airy rooms with parlors, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of J. W. & C. G. MITCHELL, No. 75 Nassau-st

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—The whole floor of 2d story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, without children, or a party of single gentlemen: also, a front basement, suitable for a physician, at No. 42 University-place, one block from Broadway.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF APARTments on first or second floor, consisting of parlor, one or two bed-rooms and bath room To let, separate or together, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. 80 Franklin-st, five doors from Broadway.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A NEW and well arranged three-story brick house, with immediate possession. To a suitable tenant three years' lease will be given at a reasonable rent. Apply to WM. DOWNS & STANES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO one or two gentlemen without board Parties who can furnish good references may apply to EPH. WELLS, No. 325 Broadway, or to Mrs. TOMLINSON, No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG gentlemen of unexceptionable reference, willing to occupy a pleasant front room and bedroom attached, can find accommodation in a first-class house, occupied by a clergyman. Dinner hour at 7 o'clock. Apply at No. 36 East 38th st. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

TO LET—AT NO 62 VARICK-ST., NEAR ST. John's park, furnished rooms, with or without board. Families accommodated.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 36 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSburg, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four: must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry, or, if in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York *Times*.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES for himself, wife and child, a parlor and three bedrooms in a pleasant house on or near one of the parks; he will furnish his own rooms and board with the family or not, as may be desired Address A. B., Box No 2,773.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsire a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1. 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OR COUNtry-seat, situated at the East, in exchange for valuable unincumbered real estate at the West Apply to the owner, at the office of GLENN PUTNAM, No. 83 Liberty st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Matthew J. Myers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion park, consists of a spacious, well constructed and elegant dwelling house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between one and four acres, embracing a large and bigoly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNdersigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little aid in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100 000 acres for one dollar and twenty five cents per acre—one fourth down, and the residue in one two and three years with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office, No. 25 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN O. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM—ONE OF the very best on Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile of the railroad depôt at Brushville. It is very pleasantly located on the Jericho Plank road, contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the Island, 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young locust. On said farm is a good dwelling house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. W. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Helsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

IOWA AND WISCONSIN LANDS—FOR SALE cheap for cash, fifteen hundred acres in parcels to suit purchasers, these lands being the balance of a large tract purchased by the Northwestern Settlement Company, for a colony of actual settlers, are desirable for immediate improvement or investment. Call on D. B. TAYLOR, No. 88 Nassau st., basement.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF SUPERIOR land, 1120 acres,) or two of 60 acres each, finely situated on plank road, beyond Jamaica, L. I., adapted to country seats, gardening, &c. for cash or part Brooklyn property. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S patent; price $12, $15 and $20; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 274 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Catharine-st., Nos. 2, 2½—Cedar-st., No. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Deane st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 191, 123, 126—Eighth-st., Nos. 237, 239—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 227, 229, 231—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown stone dwellings, near Third av., East side—East Eighteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 269—Forsyth-st., No. 166—Fifth st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 95, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 178—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 180—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 186, 188, 140—Lewis-st., No. 226—Liberty-st., 138 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos 216, 218, 258, 292, 296—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts., Spruce st., Nos. 2, 4, 15—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 25, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 163, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Worcester st., No. 75—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 49, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty seventh-st., Nos. 305, 308 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 494, 498, 496, 498—Ninth-av., 593½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., JOHNSON & GREEN'S Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av and 79th-st., at 11 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.
Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.
Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.
WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M.
No moneys received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the first of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

NOTICE.—THE CLINTON MANUFACTURING Company having purchased the sole and exclusive right to make, sell and vend Vulcanized Gutta Percha Combs, under the patents of Rider & Marshy, from the North American Gutta Percha Company do hereby give notice, that all parties making or vending vulcanized Gutta Percha Combs, in violation of this right, will be prosecuted according to law.
The Clinton Manfecturing Company, South Orange, N. J... J. R. GORDON, President.
Agency of this Company at S. DODD'S, No. 43 Cortlandt st., New-York.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets
Capt PETRIE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—MR. W. S. ROWLAND having contracted debts in our name, we caution the public against him, as he has not been in our employ since July 1. SWETLAND, PRATT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 20,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 15 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.
All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.
All communications must be addressed "To Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J." EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60.000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 15th day of September next, at their office, No 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.
The loan will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.
Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON Clerk.

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE.
Reopened and neatly furnished. Rooms by the day or week. Neatly furnished. Price from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

ORANGE "MOUNTAIN HOUSE," SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—JOHN SUTHERLAND begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel, and intends that in future it shall rank with the best hotels in America for comfort and quality of the table.
This hotel possesses peculiar advantages, both as a Summer and Winter residence, from the fact of its having been previously a hydropathic establishment.
1. It has a thorough supply of pure and delicious spring water, brought from a reservoir upon the mountain, and laid on throughout the house. The majority of the rooms contain hot and cold baths.
2. The situation was chosen especially for its salubrity and its sheltered position in the Winter, making it a charming and healthful resort for invalids.
3. The walks upon the premises (which consist of 19 acres of lawn and woodland) are delightful, and require to be seen to be appreciated, being really beyond the powers of description.
4. Its proximity to New-York (being but 14 miles) allows the gentlemen who's families are residing there to be at business in New-York by 9 o'clock in the morning, and return either at 3½, 5:10, or 6:10 P. M.
The above are a few of the advantages of this hotel, but there are many more which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement.
The table is unexceptionable; and, in short, all that can be done to make the boarders comfortable, Jno. Sutherland will endeavor to accomplish.
Cars per Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 6¾ and 11½ A. M., and 3¾, 5:10 and 6:10 P. M. A stage is in attendance at the South Orange Station.
JNO SUTHERLAND, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of Luther Morey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Luther Morey, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. LUTHER MOREY
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1857. WILLIAM McGRATH.
The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, at his shop No. 199 Wooster-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1857. LUTHER MOREY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN F. ROPES is dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the publication of the ATLAS on his own account. All persons having claims against the late firm of HERRICK & ROPES will present the same to the subscriber,
ANSON HERRICK, No. 44 Ann-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. PETER ROBERTS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO SEAT WAGON, but very light and handsome, with pole and shaft, used but very little, suitable for City or country, and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply at No. 397 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES AND carts, with good work. Address A. G. S., Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st. corner 5th av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received at all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eatron, Marsellus, and Lot Jones Also to the following gentlemen whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. E. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Onthout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,088 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was re opened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 636 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants. Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq, Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers,
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD,
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commence Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN MC-MULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st, between Broadway and 5th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY. CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For Catalogues apply at the office of the New York *Musical World*, No 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'S, No. 244 Pearl st., New-York.
C. C. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

**REV. D. C. VAN NORM

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SECOND-hand furniture, mirror carpets, new cabinet furniture, valuable oil-paintings, &c.—GEORGE MICHOLS will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., being his first sale of the season, the largest and most valuable stock of cabinet furniture, and other house furnishing goods, that has been advanced on and to be sold without reserve. The sale will commence with superior second hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant Brussels and 3-ply carpets, 10 c-a idle sofas, chairs, to match, ottomans, centre and dining tables, dress and plain bureaus, mahogany and other bedsteads, side tables, washstands, &c., also, a good assortment of crockery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c. New furniture of superior make, elegant parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany, rosewood, and black walnut bedsteads, of every variety, rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate-glass backs, rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut centre, side and fancy tables, elegant enamelled enlies, with marble top, mahogany sofas, mahogany rocking chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany and black walnut bookshelves, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, mahogany wardrobes, solid oak extension tables, lounges, lounge beds, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c., silver-plated ware, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER MIRRORS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, MARBLE GROUPS, &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 54 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. The whole furniture of this house is of the best description, having been made to order, and used but a short time among which is a great variety of splendid China, cut glass, silver, &c., all of which will be absolutely sold without reserve. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale.

Contents of the house consist in part of a splendid 7¼ octave piano-forte, with the unexpired warranty; full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved, with slip covers; two solid rosewood etageres with mirror fronts; French secretary, reception chairs in embroidered tapestry; large mantel and pier mirrors; superb rosewood secretary desk; lace and silk curtains, Turkish lounges, with recumbent chairs to match; over 700 yards fine carpets, costly mantel vases and parlor ornaments, with a valuable collection of oil-paintings, in rich frames; chandeliers, gas fixtures, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, beds, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, sofas, tête-à-têtes, cottage and other chairs, rosewood wardrobe, library bookcase, cost $150; elegant extension table, rich China and cut glass of all kinds; ivory cutlery, clocks, oil-cloths, &c., with a large variety of valuable chamber, library and parlor furniture not mentioned. The goods must be removed immediately from the premises.

JOEL DUNHAM Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The Executor, Joel Dunham, will offer for sale the estate of the late Mulford Wilson, deceased, at public auction, on the premises, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the following real estate, situated in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, consisting of the following lots, viz:

Lot No. 1—Containing 165 acres known as Mulford Wilson's Lower Place, about one third of which is wood land, the rest good arable land suitable for gardening purposes. On said farm is a good two story dwelling house with kitchen attached, barn, wagon house, &c.

Lot No. 2—A lot of land adjoining No 1, covered with a young growth of wood, containing 9 73-100 acres.

Lot No. 3—A lot of land containing 76 acres, known as the Meek Martin farm, some 10 acres of which are wood land, the balance is good arable land suitable for all kinds of farming purposes. There are on said farm a good one and-a-half-story house and a good barn. Adjoining said farm there is a bog meadow, containing 4 acres of land, which will be sold with lot No. 3, or separate, as purchasers may choose.

Lot No. 4—Containing 11 29-100 acres of land.

Lot No. 5—A bog meadow containing 15 acres of land.

Person desirous of viewing any or all of the above-named premises can do so by calling on JOEL DUNHAM, at his residence. Conditions made known and attendance given on day of sale by JOEL DUNHAM, Piscataway-town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

JUDGE WALKER PLACE. LENOX, Berkshire Co., Mass.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17 instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well-known "Judge Walker Place," so called, which lies west of the old highway leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and one mile from the Court-House in Lenox, containing about forty acres.

On the premises are a dwelling-house, a barn containing stables and accommodations for carriages, a valuable wood lot, large orchard, &c. The land is of good quality.

The approach to the premises, on this highway, through rows of fine old maples, is the view commanded by this property are very generally admired. Among these is a charming view of the three lakes in the vicinity of Lenox.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable location for a country seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better opportunity will probably not soon be offered.

TERMS—$1,500 cash. The balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given October 15th.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE ON MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, of the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased.

NEW-YORK.—Four lots northwest corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN.—No. 120 North 4th-st., being a gore 39 feet front and 1.6 rear.

NEWTOWN.—The farm at Middle Village, 5 miles from Williamsburg, and lying on both sides of the turnpike to Jamaica, containing 161 acres. Salt-meadow on Flushing Creek, containing 30 acres. Woodland near the turnpike, between the farm and Jamaica, containing 9 acres. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 42 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land is of best quality, and suitable for garden-ers. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to JESSE C. SMITH, Referee, No. 44 Wall-st., or CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st., and for maps to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT CARVED rosewood and mahogany furniture, made by some of the most celebrated makers.—F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling house No. 91 West 12th-st., containing superior household furniture of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture.—7 yards of rich velvet carpet, three elegant parlor suites covered in rich satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors, elegant rosewood centre and side tables, splendid 7-octave piano-forte, with double round corners and lyre-carved legs, and inlaid with pearl; large rosewood library bookcase, splendid oil-paintings by celebrated artists, rich silver, China and cutlery ware, vases, and parlor ornaments, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bedding, hair and spring mattresses, bureaus, washstands, looking glasses, one mirror pier glass; the whole forming a large and general variety usually found in a well-furnished house, and will be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

50 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
20 shares Chatham Bank (hypothecated).....$25 each
47 shares Chatham Bank.....$15 each
35 shares Bank of the Commonwealth (hypoth.).$100 each
16 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
5 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
60 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
30 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
$20 000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad 8 per cent. farm mortgage bonds, 1868.

Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY. Also, special sales when required.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 56 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of velvet tapestry; brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, china and silver-plated ware; beds, mattresses, bedding, palliasses, pillows, magnificent rosewood etageres, bureaus, bedsteads, library bookcases and secretaries, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegant carved pier-top, mantel, oval and square mirrors; brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices and fixtures, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut hook and corner stands, wardrobes, &c., &c.; superior oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, six elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in India satin, silk, brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN QUANTITIES: 400 chairs, 30 mirrors, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a large and varied assortment of good, new and second-hand furniture, embracing almost every article in the housekeeping line, together with 400 black walnut, curl maple, and other chairs, 150 boston rockers 30 French plate mirrors, marble top parlor furniture, two suits rosewood parlor do., in hair-cloth, about 60 superior engravings and oil paintings, curtains and French bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, one piano forte, together with an innumerable assortment of other goods. Also a lot of canary birds and cages. Sale peremptory.

W. J. CARTER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE GROCERIES, BRANDIES, WINES, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, &c.—W. J. CARTER will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 233 8th-av., near 24th-st., all the stock contained in the above store, consisting of fine brandies and wines, in eighths, quarters and half pipes, the original packages; superior green and black teas, in chests; pickles, preserves, sauces, &c.; together with everything usually found in a first-class grocery; also, a very superior refrigerator, cost $30; scales, &c.; also, two wagons in good order. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a brown mare about 15 hands high, 9 years old—a very stylish driver; has trotted a mile in 2:5 round the track; trots easy in 3½ on the road—sound and kind in harness. Also one buggy, in good order, City made; also one set of harness, City made; also one robe blanket, halter, fly nets, &c.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A MODERN rosewood piano and jewelry, THIS DAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Pine-st., comprising rings, pins, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, seals, &c. Also, 50 cases port, sherry and claret wines.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs GOVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments. At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 18'7, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb 24, 1845. A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, allowance and report by the Court of Chancery, for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, notice is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 23d day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all bondholders and others interested are notified to attend. JOHN PIERPJNT, Special Master.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 13th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

RAILROAD STOCKS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, or Minnesota, or will exchange for City property. Address S. P., Box No. 2,922 Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—IMPROVED PRODUCTive City property and improved farms, will be exchanged for interest paying railroad bonds, and for dividend paying stocks. Inquire of JAS. L. DAYTON, No. 65 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

$10 000, $8,000, $6 000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,500, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for altern of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall-st.

$6.000 WANTED—ON A SECOND MORTgage for a short time, for which a liberal interest will be paid. Address MORTGAGE, Broadway Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 492 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 5 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st instant. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NOTICE.—A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the creditors of the second class under the assignment of EDMUND A. PEARCE, on and after the 14th day of September, 1857, at my office, No. 183 West 21st-st., New-York City.

WM. J. ROOME, Assignee of E. A. Pearce.
Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5 500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken

Last bonus to Policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd.	A. Y. del Valle,
W. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend.	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 186 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scrantog; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

1:50 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Milleriton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 A. M. and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The care leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 54 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 3:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Saturday, Sept. 12, 11 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 13, 10 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 13, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 14, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 16, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Amos-st. each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS R. HULSE will leave from Pier foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M. This is the only boat for the above places, this 8 o'clock boat being discontinued.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$3 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORGAN, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9¼ A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 8½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

CAMP MEETING OF ZION'S CHURCH AT KEYPORT.—The steamboat IOLAS will make two extra trips to Keyport, landing at Cliffwood each way: Saturday, Sept. 12, and Sunday, Sept. 13. This will be the only chance to visit Keyport on Sunday this season; leaving Amos-st. at 7 A. M.; Murray-st. at 7½ A. M.; Peck-slip at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at Murray-st. before night. This is a delightful excursion to get the sea breeze. Fare 25 cents each way.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of pedlars. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-light bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION,

[Continued from First Page.]

In the Second District, it was stated that some dissatisfaction existed, and the delegates desired time to reconsider the selection made last night.

For the Third District no report was made.

For the Seventh District it was also said that some difficulty had arisen; and the report they had made, naming F. B JEWETT and POMEROY TUCKER as members of the State Committee, was referred back.

The full list of the State Committee stands as follows:

District.
1.—Peter B. Sweeny, Fernando Wood.
2.—Sam. Fowler, D. R. Floyd Jones.
3.—Peter Cagger and —— McArthur.
4.—Col. Stone, —— Cushney.
5.—H. H. Cotes, John Strykar.
6.—— —— Hubbard, —— Beebee.
7.—S. B. Jewett, Pomeroy Tucker.
8.—Dean Richmond, Wm. Vandervoort.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

District.
1.—John Cochrane, Fernando Wood.
2.—Ludlow, of Suffolk; Crosswell, of Westchester.
3.—— Pratt, Greene; Cagger, Albany.
4.—D. C. Smith, Schenectady, —— Dwyer, Essex.
5.—H. Seymour, Oneida; ——Beardsley, Oswego.
6.—Hubbard, Chenango; Shaw, Otsego.
7.—Davis, Steuben; Clark, Monroe.
8.—Piper, Niagara; Britton, Chautauque.

Mr. LUDLOW is Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. SHAW, of OTSEGO, moved that the Convention proceed by counties to nominate candidates for the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. COCHRANE moved to amend, by proceeding to open the nomination for Secretary of State.

The motion to call by counties prevailed, and the following nominations were made:

GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York.

GEORGE B. SCOTT, of Saratoga.

An informal ballot was taken for Secretary of State, and when Broome County was called, Mr. BARROW inquired if HENRY S. RANDALL was a candidate.

Gen. HATHAWAY, of Cortlandt, presented a letter from Mr. RANDALL, respectfully but positively refusing a nomination.

GIDEON J. TUCKER had a large majority, New-York voting for him unanimously; and he was on the first ballot declared nominated by acclamation.

On motion of the delegates from Saratoga County,

An informal ballot was then taken for Comptroller; SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans; ALFRED M. WOOD, of Kings, and THOMAS B. MITCHELL, of Steuben, being put in nomination. SANFORD E. CHURCH received a unanimous nomination amidst loud applause, the other candidates being withdrawn.

For Attorney-General, LYMAN TREMAINE, of Albany; BENJAMIN BAILEY, of Putnam, and FRANCIS KEAGHAN, of Oneida, were put in nomination, and LYMAN TREMAINE was nominated by the Convention on acclamation.

For State Treasurer—ISAAC V. VANDERPOOL, of Erie; J. M. LYON, of Oneida; and THOMAS OSBORN, of Chautauque, were put in nomination, Mr. VANDERPOOL was unanimously nominated.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—V. R. RICHMOND, of Wayne, was nominated.

For State Prison Inspector—WILLIAM C. RHODES, of Elmira, received the nomination.

On the renomination for Canal Commissioner, some severe remarks were made by SICKLES and WOOD. On the name of CHARLES D. GRAHAM being presented, SICKLES charged WOOD with being a "Know-Nothing," and WOOD retorted very bitterly, charging SICKLES with siding and voting with the Republicans in the Senate. Mr. SICKLES rose to reply, but was for some time prevented by the crowd of outsiders, who were packed in WOOD's corner, and who endeavored to drown his voice by cries and stampings. After the time that SICKLES was compelled to silence, he replied in a singularly bitter speech, in which he severely lashed Mayor WOOD, charged him with being a branded Know-Nothing; with not daring to contradict that statement, but shielding himself against false charges brought against him (SICKLES) These charges were simply repetition of stale, worn-out slanders uttered by a Black Republican irresponsible and degraded sheet, that had supported WOOD for Governor and FREMONT for President. A sheet whose employes by a bribe of a penny above their wages would forsake the Christian Cross for the Turkish Crescent.

His speech was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause.

After this breeze was over, VAN R. RICHMOND, of Wayne, was nominated on the first ballot.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a State Prison Inspector, and WILLIAM C. RHODES was unanimously nominated after the first ballot.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately on the reassembling of the Convention Mr. JOHN KELLY offered a resolution relating to the settlement of the difficulties in New-York, and looking to the abandonment of the present Ward organizations, and of the Union, Cooper, and Wilson Small Committees.

Mr. SHAW moved that the resolution be laid on the table till after the report of the regular resolutions.

Mr. THOMAS BYRNE said he was opposed to the last resolution; it sought to abolish all Ward organizations. Mr. BYRNE said that he represented a Ward in the City of New-York, containing 1,800 Democratic votes, and the man who dared to present a ticket with the name of Judge DENIO upon it, would go over the dock, "by the Eternal."

The resolution was tabled.

SPEECH OF EX GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Ex Governor SEYMOUR asked the indulgence of the Convention for one moment. For three days, at the expense of interests very important to him, he had remained in the city, because he felt himself compelled to do so by a great duty—one of those duties by which men are occasionally compelled to come forth and take many a stand, even against popular feeling. The time had been when he had found it his duty to stand up in the Executive Chair against a bill which he considered an attack upon the personal rights and liberties of the people of the State, and at that time was compelled to brave the attacks of fanaticism and the denunciations of many bad and some good men, and had not flinched from his duty. He should not do so now. Although it was always an unthankful task to oppose the personal feelings of warm friends and to urge upon them a course to which naturally they felt peculiarly repugnant. But this was a moment of the utmost importance to the reputation and welfare of the great Democratic Party. It had often been the province of the Democrats to rebuke that party while, setting up for itself the standard of false philanthropy, and which stood ready to denounce the Judiciary and Executive whenever, in their opinion, they fell short of that standard. On more than one occasion the Democrats had been compelled to stand up and rebuke the fanaticism of the pulpit and press which sought to break down the independence of the Court of Appeals. They had deemed it a duty ever to denounce those who struck a blow at these institutions of our land. Recently they had suffered a defeat when the tide of fanaticism had set too strongly against them; but already they felt the returning of the tides, and were advised that the sentiment of the country had changed and was with them again.

He reviewed the course of the Republicans, who had struck since the last election the deadliest blow at the principles of local self-government that it had ever received, and showed the necessity for rescuing the State from the power of such men. He held that wrongs had been inflicted on the Empire City of the Empire State too flagrant to be quietly borne, and that the whole State must join with the City in the attempt to do justice to the metropolis, and repeal those laws. But this question should go to the country unencumbered by any other consideration. Our opponents cry out against us that this wrong is constitutional. They would have the world believe that nothing can be oppressive and undemocratic that is constitutional. Now, the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of these laws was not matter for consideration now. Their odious injustice is what the Democracy complain of. He was aware that many good Democrats feared that the party might place itself in a wrong position on this question by seeming in any manner to indorse any one entertaining views adverse to those of a great majority of the party. But the Democrats, it must be remembered, had always stood up and denounced men who assailed our Judiciary, and they have never allowed judicial independence to be interfered with.

He reminded the Convention that a few years ago, when the Court of Appeals declared a law which conflicted with private rights, to be unconstitutional, the attacks of the Opposition were as base as they were impolitic, upon the Judges so deciding. He proceeded to argue that the party might well be convicted of inconsistency, if they now suffered private feeling in consequence of difference of opinion—or a mistaken judgment, it might be—on the part of one of those Judges to estrange the Democracy from him. He paid an eloquent and glowing tribute to the private virtues and professional abilities of Judge DENIO: and reminded the Democrats that it would be a noble act to conquer not only their opponents, but also their feelings and prejudices. He declared his conviction that New-York would rise above all personal feeling in this matter, and would vote for Judge DENIO out of respect for his virtues, and to show how high and noble a position the Democracy occupies in its respect for the perfect and entire independence of its Judiciary.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

Mayor WOOD now took the platform. He said that he rose under peculiar embarassment to take a part in this debate. The embarassment arose a part from the great contrast which he knew would be apparent between the humble abilities of himself and those of the distinguished gentleman who preceded him. It also existed in view of his personal, official and political connection with the great question, with which the merits of the nomination, if made, will be connected.

He could say that he responded fully and entirely to almost every word and sentiment uttered by the gentleman from Oneida. He responded fully to the statement that upon the Democratic Party of the country had devolved the duty to uphold the Judiciary and shield it against the attacks of the opposition; but he desired to make the additional remark that he recognized as the great element of this Government that it should be divided into three departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—and that neither should interfere with the other. As the gentleman had truly stated, it has rested on the Democratic Party to remedy abuses of this character. It was so in the days when ANDREW JACKSON was called to the Chair. When a dastard attempt was made to encroach upon his prerogative the Democracy stood by him in his darkest hour. When the Executive has endeavored to strike at the liberty and privileges of the people, then also has the Democracy stood by the right. Now, as in the days of JACKSON, the Democratic Party will stand by those whose privileges and prerogatives are unjustly assailed. Gentlemen could bear witness that he was in his own person practically an exponent of submission to the judicial authority. He respected the bench right or wrong. He had never set up his own opinion against any judicial tribunal in the land, and dear as were his rights that were assailed by the Metropolitan Police bill, and much as he had sacrificed pecuniary and otherwise, expending, as he had, ten thousand dollars of his own money upon it, he was the first to bow in submission to the decision of the Court. He could, therefore, claim to be a law-abiding citizen, and no man, he could safely say, regarded with more respectful feeling the pure principles and almost sacred character of all Courts. He had voted against the new Constitution of the State, because it made the Judges elective. He was opposed to bringing the Judiciary into contact with the dirty pool of party warfare. But that feature of the Constitution was adopted, and by it the Judges have become elective, and have become party candidates voted for on pure party tickets. There was no disguising the fact that all parties do present candidates for all Judicial offices on political considerations. Their names are presented as party men, and it has become impossible to separate party and the Judiciary. To come directly to the questions before them, what was this body? It was a representative of the Democracy of the State, called together for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be voted for by the Democratic Party and no other.

The delegates represented a political party; they met under usage and policy—met to nominate a ticket acceptable to the people of the State. It was proper then to nominate a ticket acceptable to the people themselves. The Convention had come to what he considered the main and most important point. They had formed a ticket with peculiar harmony, and every name had been presented on party considerations. It is eminently proper in this case, too, to inquire how far the principles of the nominee square with the principles of the Democratic party. He asked, is DENIO a Democrat? [Loud cries of "Yes—Yes,"—"No—No!"] What is the principle of the Democratic Party, he would ask?

A VOICE—To be independent. [Loud applause.]

Mr. WOOD continued—Was there a Democrat who would simply vote a Democratic ticket as such without regard to Democratic principles? He would hold no Judges responsible politically for his opinions expressed judicially; but when a Judge who holds his position from the gift of the Democracy makes decisions hostile and repugnant to the principles of the Democratic party, he would ask if he could be considered a Democrat? [Cries of "Oh! yes he can," and "No, no."]

When a Judge presents himself for a party nomination, it is surely proper to ask his opinion upon a question drawing so deep a line between a Federal party and the Democracy. It is right to look into his acts, speeches and opinions, to find the position he occupies. He could appreciate the kind feelings of his friend who had advocated the claims of Judge DENIO. That gentleman had not an enemy in the State. He responded to all the sentiments uttered by that gentleman. He was not here, indeed, to oppose the nomination of Judge DENIO, because he had given an opinion in favor of an act against him as Mayor WOOD, but because he had given an opinion adverse to the principle of the Democratic Party—because he had promulgated opinions that would permit the Legislature of the State of New-York to make slaves of every county in the State—an opinion that would permit them, by joining the County of Onondaga with an adjoining county, to oppress the citizens of Syracuse. He desired the Convention to remember there was a wide difference between rendering obedience to judicial authority and indorsing the principles of their opinions. How could the Democracy stultify itself by going before the people to denounce a law, when they have a candidate for the Judiciary on their ticket who upholds that law?

[The conclusion of the dispatch had not reached us at the hour of going to press with our First Edition.]

POST-SCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Nomination of Judge Denio for the Court of Appeals.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

CONTINUATION OF MAYOR WOOD'S REMARKS.

There was a wide difference, he held, between this and the Dred Scott case. The Black Republicans denounce Judge TANEY for that decision; but there is a wide difference between denouncing a Judge and refusing to indorse his opinion. He was prepared to see the nomination of Judge DENIO made in this Convention, but he was here to protest against it on behalf of the Democracy of the City of New-York. He was here to say that if they made that nomination, they would look in vain for 40,000 majority from New-York City. He would vote for him himself if nominated, but it is an inexpedient, impolitic and improper nomination. It was a nomination not fit to be made, and they would presently have resolutions presented denouncing the Police Bill; but how could they go before the people with these resolutions on one side and Judge DENIO on the other? He should give his vote in the Convention against him because he did not consider him a Democrat as he understood Democracy, and because his nomination would be an insult to New-York City.

Mr. MORANGE spoke a few words amidst confusion, and was understood to be against Judge DENIO.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM, of Albany, now took the platform, and commenced speaking, but the boys entered with the New York dailies, and the members made wild and precipitate dives towards the boys, crying for the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *News*, interrupting the proceedings, till Capt. RYNDERS, in a fit of generosity, threw a handful of silver in the boy's hands, and bought up the whole stock, which he distributed gratis.

Mr. PECKHAM then reviewed Mayor WOOD's speech, which he designated as ingenious but utterly fallacious. That gentleman had commenced by declaring that he had the highest respect for the judiciary, and before concluding had stated that he would not give his support to DENIO. Because why? Because he had given judicial sanction to a law which he (Mayor WOOD) did not approve.

Mayor WOOD, interrupting, said he had made no such assertion.

Mr. PECKHAM continued. He did not think he had misrepresented the gentleman. He had said that Judge DENIO was unfit for a seat on the bench. And why unfit? His life extolled—his abilities admitted—but he differed from other Democrats in the results he arrived at by reasoning a certain measure.

Here was Judge DENIO, a man of pure life and marked ability, who, because he failed to come up to what the gentleman thinks is the right standard of Democracy, was to be denounced as no Democrat; as a man unfit to sit on the bench; and as unworthy of the nomination of this Convention. This was a harsh verdict to render on any man, even for political office, much less for judicial one.

He had acted with Mayor WOOD on most questions which come before the Convention, but could not in this. He did not believe the Convention was prepared to cast a Judge aside because he differed from the Democracy of the State on a question of law. He proceeded to argue that the question of the constitutionality of the law had no relation to its merits, saying that we might as well attack a constable for the service of a process as Judge DENIO for his judicial opinion on this law. Indeed, the decision given against his own friends aid with the knowledge that it would excite their opposition was a proof of his honesty and integrity. Democrats, he believed, were not prepared to regard the independence of the judiciary in such a light as to say to the Judges you decided on our side on the prohibitory law.

Then you were all right, but you decide against us on the Police bill, and now you are all wrong. Our bench can never stand if each be the test. No man with self-respect would accept a judicial office when told when you decide with the Democratic Party you are worthy and when against it you are unworthy. Yet this was the character that Mayor WOOD would give to the Judiciary. He concluded by urging the nomination of Judge DENIO as every way honorable and fit to be made.

DANIEL E. SICKLES then took the platform. He said he would detain the Convention only long enough to explain the motives that influenced him in voting for the candidate for the Court of Appeals. It was not his intention to follow the gentleman who had preceded him. Every delegate occupying a place in that Hall had a two-fold position—a position as the exponent of his individual wishes and a position as the exponent of the wishes of his constituency. If the question before that body as presented in the nomination of Judge DENIO was a question of endorsement of the wisdom and fairness and policy of the Metropolitan Police Law. There could be no room for an instant's hesitation. Their platform would denounce the folly, injustice and wickedness of the principles contained in that statute, and express the resolution of the Democracy to repeal that law and place the heel of reprobation upon it. But he, as speaking for himself, did not understand that any such issue was presented here in the person of Judge DENIO. He did not pass on the fairness or justice of the legislation. It was the Legislature that did that. The sole issue presented to Judge DENIO and his associates, who were bound by their oath of office, was to consider the law impartially and fairly, and whether the Constitution by its terms and letter denied to the Legislature the power to pass such a Statute.

Judge DENIO, acting with a large majority of his colleagues of that Court, said the Constitution did not prohibit it. In this he differed from many able and erudite lawyers and from a large portion of the people of the State. But he believed that every man would concede that Judge DENIO reached that decision through a pure heart and bright intellect. We may have been in error in his opinion, as what man may not? but to say that a man for differing in opinion on a single question with political friends is to be considered as faithless to his party and alien to its principles was absurd. Why only ten years ago, prior to the Convention of 1846, Judges were appointed by the Governor and Senate, and was it ever heard or dreamed of that any Governor or Senate would remove a Judge because he had decided a political question against his political friends? No, for such an act would have consigned the party that sanctioned it to merited oblivion. It is for us to say that we will dismiss an upright Judge from power because he commits an error of judgment. We are called upon to do an act we should have condemned if performed by the Governor and Senate. It was due to the Convention that he should declare as a representative of New-York constituency, as an exponent of their wishes, and as in duty representing their desires and feelings, he could not support the nomination of Judge DENIO. He should not falsely and honorably represent his constituency, if he did not say here that they do not wish Judge DENIO as their candidate. In this he differed with them. He had said so to them at home, and might say so here. He had told his constituents when directed to cast his vote for another candidate, that they had committed an act which aimed a blow at the very heart of Democratic Government, before which the Democracy might fall, before which it might fall. He said to the Convention that if here as his own representative the vote he would then give for Judge DENIO would be the proudest of his life—but it was his duty and his purpose to cast his vote for some other person. [Loud applause.]

Mr. COCHRANE next took the stand. He said the main question was whether Democratic principles would suffer in the selection or rejection of Judge DENIO for the Court of Appeals. There was a wide difference between the denunciation of the Judiciary as it exists, and the selection of a new candidate for the Bench.

He held that if Judge DENIO should now be withdrawn the questions would be in regard to the new candidate—is he capable and faithful? is he honest? There was certainly no fallaciousness in saying that the same questions were pertinent in relation to Judge DENIO, who was not to be continued in office but to be renominated for a new term. Since the adoption of the new Constitution, political parties had recognized the right to elect candidates for the Judiciary upon party considerations, and it could be no fallacy to say that Judge DENIO's qualifications were proper matters of discussion now.

This argument was designed to prove that the Democratic Party had always recognized the principle of inquiring into the Democratic soundness of a candidate for the Bench as for all other offices. As the Attorney-General was selected on account of his acquiremens and Democratic principles so should Judges be selected. He expected the Convention would not be frightened by the ghost of judicial independence. It was not present here to-day. He desired to add his testimony to the high character and attainments of the gentleman whose claims were now under debate. Probably no brighter luminary now shines in the judicial firmament—but we are called on now to select a candidate for the Court of Appeals whose name will be proper and expedient to present to the people of the State for support. For his district, New York, he might say there was no difference of opinion—all were unanimous in desiring a candidate who should present a directissue with the measures of the last Legislature, the iron of which had entered so deeply into their souls.

JOHN KELLY rose to speak, when a delegate from the rural districts suggested that as the opinion of the New-York delegates was generally well known by this time, it might be as well to take the sentiments of persons from other parts of the State.

Mr. KELLY proceeded to say that Judge DENIO had deluged the streets of the City of New-York in blood with regard to these very laws, and it would be wrong for the Convention to nominate him and expect the people of New-York to support him. He had no fear in saying that you can never pursuade the people of New-York to Judge DENIO. He thought the time of the Convention had already been sufficiently consumed on this subject, and moved that they now proceed by the method before used to name candidates for the Court of Appeals.

Mr. LUDLOW objected to the mode of making nominations heretofore adopted by the Convention. He desired to nominate at will and not by counties. He named SELAH B. STRONG, of Suffolk, as a candidate, at the same time paying a high compliment to his nominee.

AMASA G. PARKER, of Albany, being nominated, he was immediately withdrawn by PETER CAGGER.

JOHN B. BROWN, of Orange, was nominated, but withdrawn by DANIEL CRBIRDSALL.

HIRAM DENIO, SELAH B. STRONG and JOHN WILLARD were then named as the candidates.

On the first ballot Judge DENIO received 67 out of 117 votes.

FERNANDO WOOD inquired if this was a majority of all the votes in the Convention.

The Chairman stated that it was.

FERNANDO WOOD—Then, Sir, I move that HIRAM DENIO be declared unanimously nominated as the candidate for the Court of Appeals.

The Chairman put the affirmative and a large majority answering "aye," he declared the resolution carried, when cries, "Put the the other side" resounded.

This was done, and several delegates and a large number of outsiders answered "No."

Much excitement prevailed.

THOMAS BYRNES, of New-York, made a violent demonstration of dissatisfaction, but eventually was calmed down by his friends.

The firing of the Albany cannon by the Buck and Breck Club, which has been here during the session of the Convention, then announced the completion of the Democratic State Ticket.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions announced that the Committee was prepared to report, and stated that by request the resolutions would be read by Mr. EDWIN CROSSWELL.

Mr. CROSSWELL commenced reading, but owing to weakness of voice handed the task over to Mr. LUDLOW.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this Union upon the election of JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency of the United States, and that we point to his wise and patriotic course in the Chief Magistracy, not only as refuting all the predictions of evil with which his opponents endeavored to darken the public mind; but as vindicating the theory of our Republican system, by proving the instinctive correctness of the popular judgment, which, at a crisis of a peculiar nature, threatening the peace, if not the existence of the Union, sought, and called to the Executive Chair, the statesman whose firmness, fearlessness and sagacity were alone equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That we deplore and denounce as the source of unmitigated evil, that sectional agitation which has so long disturbed the public mind. That we repudiate the doctrine that the people of our State have the right of inquisition into the domestic institutions of other and independent communities; or can properly make them the subject of their own internal politics; and that we equally deny the assumption that the people of any Territory, presenting themselves at the doors of Congress with a State Constitution, Republican in its character, and similar in its organic element to those of the original 18 States, can be refused admission into the Union on the ground of non conformity to modern and sectional tests; and that we congratulate the people of Kansas upon the opportunity which they now have, unawed by external dictation and undisturbed by seditious combinations at home, and of carrying out the principles of the organic act, establishing the Territory by adopting a Constitution which shall leave to their own people the right of deciding upon the character of their domestic institutions and polity.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all partisan attempts to revoke Slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President BUCHANAN in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of Northern States. That in our judgment this entire Kansas question, whether of historical fact or governmental action, is placed therein upon its true basis; the obligations of the Government, and the rights of the people of the Territory clearly defined; and the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our whole scheme of territorial organization, rightly to enforce this principle so recently avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas Nebraska Act"—that "it is not the design to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." This Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the ground work of the adjustment of this dangerous Slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromise with the rights of the States, and with a just recognition of our enlightened public sentiment.

Resolved, That the excess to which our political opponents have carried misgovernment in the State, calls for the immediate interposition of the people; that at this moment we behold the State seriously embarrassed in its finances, and the State debt accumulating; the State taxes have increased seven-fold within the last ten years; the canals, once a source of pride and affluence to the State, impoverished and dependant upon direct taxes for their progress; and that we cannot but feel that the example of improvidence set by the State has spread into the business affair of the people, inviting them to hazardous speculations, the anticipation of future resources by the present reckless expenditure, profuse debt, and the abuse of credit, and that we call upon the people to remedy this state of affairs by establishing a sound and economical financial policy at Albany.

Resolved, That as evidences of the incapacity of our political opponents we point to the various attempts to legislate the people of our State into Temperance by coercive enactments and statutory penalties; at one time denying a trial by Jury to the citizens accused; proceeding to a summary inquisition by the seizure and confiscation of property; and at another time passing a series of crude and lax enactments, difficult of interpretation, vexatious in their practical character, and which, among other incongruities, limit the right of petition to property holders; the practical effect of which legislation has been to put back the cause of true temperance, and to harrass the people and unsettle them in their business by needless prosecutions and offensive legislation.

Resolved, That the late Legislature completed the circle of its errors, follies and wrongs by attempting to punish the lion-hearted Democracy of our commercial metropolis for their resistance to the tide of fanaticism which last Fall rolled through the State, by depriving them of their ancient municipal liberties and chartered privileges, and placing over them irresponsible Commissioners, appointed by the Executive authority of the State, and by uniting them to other counties merging the powers of the local magistracy into that of these political boards, and that the people are justified in viewing with alarm these acts of centralization so fatal to the liberties of a free people; and that we pledge ourselves to unite in a concentrative effort throughout the State, to rebuke this aggression and corruption and to advocate the rights of our fellow-citizens by unceasing efforts to refute these acts of Legislative usurpation, being parts of a systematic evasion of popular sovereignty as evidenced by the invasions of a similar nature upon the local rights of Erie, Schuyler, and other counties.

Resolved, That the attempt to open the Constitution and reverse the well settled judgment of the people by admitting to the elective franchise the colored population of the State, without the requirements of a property qualification or a three years' residence. That we believe its design to be to invite into this State and incorporate into its constituency the free negroes and runaway slaves of other States, in order to strengthen the ranks of our opponents in their warfare upon the Constitution and the Union; and that we call upon the electors of New York not to be deceived by the device or accident of a suppression of this amendment in the pigeon holes of the Executive Chamber in the belief that our opponents have relinquished this scheme, but to interrogate the candidates for the Senate and Assembly in regard to it, and to hold them to strict accountability.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party shall now stand where they have always stood, the friends and protectors of the exile, seeking a home and freedom on our shores; that they recognize the equality of all citizens before the law, and especially the sacred right of religious liberty; and they regard all attempts to prevent the immigration of the laboring masses of Europe, whether by retaining their rights of citizenship, or by denying them access to civil employment and position, as unbecoming a great and powerful Commonwealth, and as injurious to the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That we declare the resolutions of the Black Republican Legislature, declaring its want of confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States, as a blow at the independence of the judiciary, and an uncalled for assumption of judicial functions by a Legislative Department, and that, on the contrary, we regard the decision of that Court respecting the political state of the negroes as conforming to the traditional policy of the several States and of the Federal Government, and essential to the rights of the States as independent sovereigns and to their security as communities; and that we fully concur with that tribunal in holding that while each State can confer what franchises it pleases upon the subjects of its jurisdiction, it cannot enable them to carry such privileges into other States without their concurrence or the sanction of the general Government.

Resolved, That to the ticket this day nominated we pledge our hearty, cordial, and united support, and that we invoke in its behalf the aid of all citizens who desire to restore good government to the State, and to maintain it in the Union, and who feel the necessity of resisting and defying that combination of fanaticism and corruption, against which the Democratic Party presents the only bulwarks of defence.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New-York, assembled for the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the Party and of the Country, can not meet together without feeling a deep consciousness of the loss which both have sustained in the death of WILLIAM L. MARCY—His wisdom, his fidelity, his varied ability, and great administrative talents, while they enable him to render vast service to his country, were the admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized governments throughout the world; and as we behold this great column in the edifice falter, it behooves us all to unite our hands in sustaining that arch of the Union, of which he was at once the ornament and support.

The Resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. JOHN KELLY then stated that as the Resolutions he had offered, regarding the difficulties of New-York, and which were laid on the table, did not quite meet with the approbation of the New-York Delegation, and he therefore offered the following:

Whereas, This Convention does not claim nor assume the right to interfere with local political difficulties existing in the Democratic Party in the City of New York; yet, nevertheless it cannot shut its eyes to the evil results thereof, and its tendency to our disorganization throughout the State at the coming election, if persisted in by its various contendants; therefore, we beg leave to recommend to them unity of action, as it will be sure to bring forth harmony and peace; and results favorable to our organization of the greatest paramount interest in the coming election.

Whereas, It appears to this Convention that although there are two distinct organizations of the Democratic Party in the City of New York there is no material difference of principle, therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the two General Committees recognized by this Convention to combine and consolidate in order that the Democracy of the City in the approaching contest may exhibit an unbroken front and undivided counsels.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, objected to the resolution. He was desirous of leaving the New-York quarrels in the people of New-York.

Mr. KELLY defended the resolution.

Mr. KELLY offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That this Convention most earnestly recommend to the several conflicting Democratic organizations in the City of New York, in view of the importance of the approaching election, to adjust their differences in the spirit of concession and harmony, so that the whole mass of the Democracy of the City shall be united in one organization.

Mr. STOKES advocated the resolution, saying that at this late hour, when the seats of the Convention were deserted, it was not proper to adopt any but very general resolutions.

Mr. FAIRCHILD opposed any resolutions at all, saying they were inexpedient and improper at this time. We then moved the previous question but withdrew his motion for Mr. KELLY.

Mr. KELLY urged his own resolution on the ground that it recognized only two organizations.

Much confusion now prevailed, amidst which a motion for a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary was put and carried, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The names added to the State Committee are Fowler and JONES, of the Second District, and CAGGER and BEACH of the Third District.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

SYRACUSE, Friday Sept. 11.

The following call has been issued:

SYRACUSE HOUSE, Friday, Sept. 11.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Albany on Tuesday the 22d inst., for the purpose of organization.

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

PETER CAGGER, Secretary.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY.—A recent editorial article in the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, by Dr. WHEDON, against Slavery, has created some consternation in the Methodist Church and some remark in the Methodist newspapers,—for the reason that it takes the strongest anti-Slavery position ever assumed in the editorial department of that Review. The *Northern Independent* hails the article as a most gratifying circumstance, and mentions the names of three of the editors—WISE, FLOY and WHEDON—as "men whom no party drilling, or church saving, can corrupt into silent witnesses of wrong."

THE EARLY METHODISTS.—City Road Chapel, in London, contains the monuments erected to the chief heroes of early Methodism. On the right of the chancel, beneath the Lord's prayer, are the tablets erected to the memory of JNO. WESLEY, ADAM CLARKE, THOMAS COKE and RICHARD WATSON. On the left, beneath the ten commandments, are those of CHAS WESLEY, JOHN FLETCHER and JOSEPH BENSON. In the centre of the graveyard, just back of the pulpit, reposes the duet of Rev. JOHN WESLEY. Just beside Mr. WESLEY'S grave is the vault and monument of Dr. CLARKE.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.—The King of Naples has made new and important concessions to the Roman Court. The authorization of the secular government for entering a monastic order will be no longer required, and bequests for religious purposes will be free from all restrictions. The latter decree is especially welcomed by the clergy. The moral and religious superintendence over the galley-slaves has been given over to the Order of Jesuits, who enjoy again the confidence of the King, although the periodical published by them in Rome is still forbidden in Naples.

CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—In 1821, when the population of Philadelphia was 140,000, the whole number of church edifices was 84, as follows: Protestant Episcopal, 10; Methodist, 13; Presbyterian, 17; Baptist, 8; Roman Catholic, 4; all others, 32. With the present population of about 600,000, the number of church edifices is 283, not including many new ones in progress of erection, viz: Protestant Episcopal, 51; Methodist, 43; Presbyterian, 44; Baptist, 31; Roman Catholic, 27; all others, 87.

FAGOTS FOR HERETICS.—The Aldgate Church, in London, has a fund, bequeathed to it in the dark days of persecution. Its specific purpose was to purchase fagots, not to warm the cold, or prepare food for the hungry poor, but to burn heretics. Some centuries are now past, and the supply so far exceeded the demand, that there is no more room for storing away the abundant fagots. The trustees of the fund, it is said, now give away the proceeds, to keep alive the poor, and comfort and save the very class that a different age had consigned to the stake.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid. Pearls, $7 12½; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow is in demand, at 32c.@33c., but is generally held at 34c.@35c. ₱ lb., with a light supply in market.

COFFEE—The trade buy only as they immediately need supplies. Hence the market is quiet, though prices are sustained. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 13½a. @14c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@ 12c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The demand is moderate at old quotations.

COTTON—Is very sparingly dealt in at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
Middling Fair	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and steady,—chiefly at $4 25@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are abundant and in slack demand at drooping rates. Salmon and Herring exhibit no important alteration.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is rather more sought after by home dealers and shippers; and low and medium grades, which attract most attention, exhibit symptoms of reviving firmness and buoyancy. Fancy and extra brands are not in much request, and prices of such lean in favor of buyers. Sales: 8,600 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 10@	5 20
Straight State	5 30@	5 80
Extra State	5 40@	5 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 10@	5 35
Superfine Ohio	5 30@	5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 50@	5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@	7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@	7 40
Fancy Genesee	5 80@	6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@	8 50
Extra Missouri	6 25@	9 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales, 470 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 10@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, at former rates. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter commands $20 50 ₱ puncheon, for fresh ground.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling to a fair extent at, however, easier rates. Sales—53,000 bushels, including fair ordinary to good White Western, at $1 33@$1 47½; poor to good ordinary red do., at $1 05@$1 20; ordinary to good White Southern, at $1 35@$1 45; red do., at $1 23@$1 30; and damaged Southern, (red and white,) at $1@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Rye is sparingly bought at 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Barley Malt, $1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@63c. for Western; 50c. @60c. for State; 40c.@55c. for Jersey; 43c@56c. for Canadian; 42½c.@55c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still freely offered, and purchased, at reduced prices. Sales, 48,000 bushels, at from 70c.@71½c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving. Sales 530 bbls., in lots, at $25 15@$26 for Mess, and $21 25@$21 40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, 12¾c.@13c. for Hams, and 11¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14¾c.@ 15c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 barrels and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15¾c. @15½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., at $17@$18 for Repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c @19c. for Ohio, 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is saleable and firm at 8c. @10c. ₱ lb.

RICE

The New-York Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1863. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MORMONS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young on the Invasion of Utah by the U. S. Forces.

EXTREME MEASURES THREATENED.

The Mormons Defiant and Determined.

On Saturday we published, exclusively, very late intelligence received from Utah. Our dates were to the 13th of August. We have now before us the Deseret *News* of July 22 and 29, Aug. 5 and 12, from which we gather further and important particulars of Mormon movements.

The reports of an abundant harvest are confirmed, so likewise the report of peace among the Saints; but a glance at the last number of the *News* reveals the fact that the report of troops being on the Plains has caused quite a stir among the faithful. The leading men of the Territory, who speak to the inhabitants of the mountains, are unanimous in the conviction that the General Government is desirous of a row with the Mormons, and is seeking a pretext to justify orders of extermination. With this in their minds they have spoken in the tallest manner about their determination to have peace—cost what it may.

The following editorial from the *News* of Aug. 12 indicates how the leading spirit who conducts that organ felt about the troops:

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND UTAH.

From the Deseret News, Aug. 12.

Powerful in numbers and wealth, extensive in domain, learned and practical in mechanical arts and exact sciences, and possessing a land choice above all other lands, the United States had it in their power to become the most free, enlightened and happy government ever instituted by man. Peopled by those who had experienced and fled from intolerance, oppression, and religious persecution in the Old World, delivered from the yoke aimed to be fastened by a foreign power, and blessed with a Constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the Press, it was scarcely presumable that occasion would ever be found for the prudent, cautionary counsels and exhortations to be found in the inaugural addresses of WASHINGTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. But alas for human wisdom, when man rejects the counsels and servants of Jehovah! So recently as March 4, 1797, President ADAMS rationally and forcibly urged the propagation of "knowledge, virtue and religion, among all classes of people—as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption;" and within that brief period those very ENEMIES, so wisely cautioned against as destructive "to elective governments," are exercising almost undisputed sway over our nation. And most certainly but fair to soon accomplish their fore-warned nefarious designs.

Place-hunters and spoilsmen, with a hireling clergy and reckless editors to bolster corrupt systems and lash unbridled licentiousness into fury, have the Executive of our nation fast bound hand and foot, and turn him, like a weathercock, to subserving their nefarious purposes, to the utter overthrow of equal laws, of justice and humanity, principles so revered and respected in the early administration of our Government. Yes, so much were those principles then respected, that President JEFFERSON, so late as March 4, 1801, asserted "a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate THEIR own pursuits of industry and improvement," to be "necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people."

But, inasmuch as rotten political pigmies have attained to almost supreme sway in the Government, and are fast trampling under foot the last vestige of "unalienable rights," utterly regardless of the correct teachings and examples of the wise and true patriots and statesmen of the Revolution, it may be asked whether we expect to wean them from the cesspool of their corruptions, or to prevent the mad officers and crew of the ship of state from pursuing their wild orgies, as they are hopelessly whirled in the narrowing circles of the vortex of destruction. We have no such expectation, for we are aware of the folly of attempting to cast evil spirits out of those who prefer their companionship, and our voice is not loud enough to penetrate the ears of those who are willingly deaf and drunken through the influence of their own unbridled passions. What then do we propose? To freely and truthfully comment upon men and principles, no matter whether high or low, powerful or weak, as opportunity and wisdom may dictate. Also to *inform "the powers that be" that we are somewhat acquainted with their inhuman plans and designs, and shall subvert them so far as possible*; and, for the benefit of the honest, virtuous and upright the wide world over, shall strive to encourage the noble and good, and restrain the vicious.

The United States has millions of acres of unoccupied land, for the rapid settling of which the very genius of our Government requires the extension of every Constitutional facility and encouragement. Utah embraces a large area of mountains, deserts, and arid valleys, with three salt Lakes, several brackish and fresh water springs and streams, six or seven small, unnavigable rivers, and limited and widely scattered spots and strips of soil, rendered fertile by expensive and vexatious irrigation. This "frightfully poor" region was unoccupied previous to 1847, save by the aboriginal tribes and a few roving Indian traders, trappers, and hunters. Being midway between the Western States and the land of gold on the best direct central line of railroad communication, did not the Government grant large liberties in land, and almost stretch the Constitutional powers, to have the way for the settlement of so desolate a country? And did they not even shake off a barbarous relic of colonial usage, and surrender to the settlers in such a region, even more fully and cheerfully than is accorded to those dwelling in more desirable locations, the Constitutional right of electing their own officers? We will answer.

In February, 1846, thousands of men, women and children could be seen leaving their homes in Nauvoo and crossing the Mississippi to escape the religious persecution so ruthlessly poured upon them by the State of Illinois, while not a single move was made by the General Government to "restrain men from injuring one another." And when crossing the Missouri, after a weary journey through the State of Iowa, they were met, instead of with kindness, commiseration and succor, with a requisition from the United States for a battalion of 500 efficient men to assist in the war with Mexico. This quota, if even any could have been legally called for under the circumstances, was so outrageously and unprecedentedly large as to plainly manifest what might be expected from the then Administration, which should, according to JEFFERSON, have extended "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

That battalion, after being so recently thrust from their homes solely because they lived above corruption, and the commission of popular crimes, at a moment's warning turned their backs upon their wives, children and aged parents, upon their brethren and sisters, and least of all upon their teams, wagons and the little all left to them of this world's goods, and performed the most arduous, health-destroying and praiseworthy, but much the poorest requited service in acquisition of the very territory of which Utah is a portion. That unfair and inhuman requisition was the first open thrust at the Latter-Day Saints by the Government, but it was met in a manner so different from what was expected, and so different from what any other class that treated would have met it, that the then design for our extermination was foiled. And the ready confidence with such an unmanly requisition, for a long period effectually silenced the most rabid persecutors of the Saints, and even caused its originator and instigators to blush at cruelty so akin to the characteristics of the fiends of darkness.

In 1847, unfostered and unsustained by human aid, but strong in the Spirit of their God, and joyous in the known and eternal principles of Heaven, the Saints wended their way to the mountain fastnesses of what is now called Utah, and from that date until now have been busily engaged in the observance of the commandments of God and the counsels of his servants, in framing and abiding good and wholesome laws, and in benefiting and striving to save the human family so far as possible. Within that short time cities have been built containing, aside from the comfortable dwellings of the less affluent, large, tasteful and commodious public and private edifices which would add grace to cities the most favored by time, wealth and other facilities. Many locations, previously nude and unsightly, have, by laborious, persevering, and often unrequited toil, been caused to teem with their rich products for the sustenance of man and beast—of the citizen and the stranger. And trees, planted and watered with a labor and patient waiting that but few would endure, are now bending with their burden of beautiful, luscious and varied fruits, where heretofore naught but barrenness met the eye. And mills and machinery add their hum to the music of waters hitherto unrestrained. These facts alone are of themselves a perfect refutation of all the lies and slanders uttered against us, whether in regard to our social, moral, political, or religious character and habits, for no people, of the character and habits given us by our enemies, would, could, or ever did, even under the most favorable circumstances, operate in a manner at all comparable, for true worth, with the course and conduct of the Saints in Utah.

"Well, for all this toil expended in peopling with patriotic citizens regions where no other people would or will dwell, has not Congress passed for Utah an extra liberal preëmption law law?" It has passed preëmption laws, some more and some less liberal, for all Territories, if we mistake not, except the Territory of Utah! And here alone, where, from the very nature of the country and the just claims of its settlers and the circumstances of its settlement, justice and mercy would require its being freely given to its occupants, as some small remuneration, there is no preëmption law extended by a Government which proclaims its citizens to be "free and equal." At a late date persons were sent to make settlements within our borders, when it is or should be well known at Washington that even those will never pay for the expense. For although they be made, as we are informed has been the case, at a very cheap rate to the parties intrusted with their execution, by plotting in the office lines never run and corners never seen in the field, and by here and there sticking long stakes so loosely that animals upon the range will rub them down (laid to "Mormons") and thus obliterate guiding marks to blunders, still the Government pays according to the office returns, and the buyer may hunt his lines and corners as best he can. But perhaps we should find no fault with large pay for not doing, since it is preferable with some to be unwilling to pay anything for service, unless the service be of a corrupt and corrupting description, or be not performed.

We are as willing to pay for land as are any other people, and are as fond of valid titles to land, which in unsold lands, whether surveyed or to be surveyed, we recognize and always have recognized to rest with the Government. And who in Utah has ever prohibited or in the least interfered with the customary surveying of public lands? Who refuses to pay for public lands, when they are thrown into market? No one in Utah. But how has it been in Nebraska? Congress passed an act granting a quarter section of land to each settler of a certain description in that Territory, and the Territorial Assembly transcended their bounds and legislated a half section to each such settler. Has the Assembly in Utah ever ventured upon legislation of anything like that character? Verily no; and as to land they have only granted possession to certain claims and improvements thereon, as has been customary in all new countries, pending the survey and sale by Government. And we again defy the world to point out a single infraction of law by the Latter Day Saints, either in a legislative, judicial, executive, public or private capacity.

But the unlawful land-legislation in Nebraska is not all the beauty of land practice in that region, for they have organized Clubs to mutually warrant and defend half-sections to settlers, and have passed a resolution, among others, in which all who will not join them are called sundry very hard names, and threatened with all sorts of violence if they in the least degree interfere with the operations of the Clubs. And we are informed that they have already shoved several under the ice, tied up and severely whipped others, banished some, and otherwise killed and maltreated those who cross their plans. Is not all that law-abiding and highly praiseworthy? But they are not "Mormons." Why not send troops to Nebraska, where Congress is openly legislating over the Territorial Assembly and the laws set at defiance? Why were not troops sent to California, where down-right insurrection and rebellion have strode rampantly over all law? Oh, they were not "Mormons!" Why are not troops sent to New-York, Baltimore, Washington and other cities, when the civil authorities are wantonly scouted and blood lawlessly shed by violence reddens their streets? There are no "Mormons" engaged in those pastimes of civilization!! And last, why send any troops to Utah, where all is peace, industry, law, order, virtue, sobriety, and the daily observance of the principles pertaining to both temporal and spiritual welfare and salvation? Oh, solely for the very reason that they are "Mormons," and their upright and virtuous course is so unlike our deeds of darkness that we are determined to make them as lawless, bloodthirsty and rotten as we are, or exterminate them if we have the power.

To pave the way for the accomplishment of so laudable (?) a design, and, if possible, to goad us to some overt act that can be seized upon for a plausible pretext, they persist in the barbarous colonial usage of thrusting strange and outside officers upon us, contrary to our lawful and oft-expressed and unanimous choice, and the majority of whom are most well known to be utterly base and unworthy. President JEFFERSON, in his address already quoted from, specifies "a *jealous* care of the *right of election by the people*" to be one of "the *essential* principles of our Government." But, within a few days, over fifty-six years from that date, and in the same professed Republic, at least one of President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet has styled our Legislative Assembly disrespectful and threatening, because, forsooth, they plainly though most respectfully, set forth their Constitutional rights in the matter of officers for Utah, and that too most strictly in accordance with the teachings of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the great father of the party now in power. But what better can be expected from such pigmy sons of Revolutionary sires, who in so few short years have sank to so low a depth of degradation. Halloo in the ears of the deaf, or preach repentance to the devil, all you who have hopes of success in such a course; but for our part we do not look for justice from a power which has striven all the day long, both secretly and openly, to exterminate us from the earth.

And now, after having briefly sketched a portion of Governmental usage to "Mormons," we actually wish our Government *to cease beating about the bush, and to frankly and manfully, if they have any manhood, proclaim to us and the world what course they intend to pursue towards the Latter Day Saints.* If you are too sneaking and cowardly to show your hand, but persist in the same oppressive and suspicious conduct you have heretofore, except during the Administration of President FILLMORE and partially that of President PIERCE, you can but expect that the ardor of our patriotism will at some period cool, for there is always a limit to the human endurance of injustice and tyranny.

If you intend to continue the appointment of certain officers, we respectfully suggest that you appoint actually intelligent and honorable men who will wisely attend to their own duties, and send them unaccompanied by troops, which you yourselves well know are of no lawful use here, and your officers will be respected and treated strictly according to their own acts and merits, as you also well know has always been the case, except that we did not hang up some of the infernal scoundrels you have heretofore sent, as they most richly deserved. And if you will not receive this fair counsel, but *persist in sending us officials from the rag, rag and bobtail of whore-houses, grogshops and gambling-hells, we shall take the Yankee liberty of guessing your kind (!) attributes to-wards us, and shall also take the liberty, for the first time, of using that class of officials strictly in accordance with their deserts.*

Should you elect to send the last named class, and should they continue to come and act out their devilish natures, they will really need a far larger body-guard than 2,500 soldiers. And not only to prevent your sending an ignorant soldiery into trouble and to a region whose manners and society are not congenial to them, but also that such officials may have a characteristic and reasonably numerous guard, we respectfully suggest that you invite to that service particularly all the hireling priests, editors, and other infernal liars, who have for years been pouring their venom upon us, and striving to banish "Constitutional principles" and all saving truth from the earth. It would be rather amusing to see how that class of characters would appear at the meeting, for they have been exceedingly diligent in their abortive attempts to successfully charge error, crime, or outrage, to the doctrine and conduct of the Saints. And when foiled in lie upon lie, they have renewed the attack, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, and pertinaciously continued to make lies their refuge.

Why cannot our Government at least listen to the counsel of JEFFERSON and be "wise and frugal"—"restrain men from injuring one another, and leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry, and improvement?" Why not wisely expend the immense national revenue in paying off the national debt, in making railroads, improving rivers and harbors, settling the public domain, and in using every proper method to promote the peace, welfare and prosperity of a great people? But let the wicked take what course they may, and though the President, his Cabinet, Congress, and others recklessly break and trample upon the Constitution, that will not alter the course of the people in Utah, for it is our duty to stand by and preserve it though all others forsake it; and most manfully and faithfully will that duty be fulfilled.

We are fond of peace and will have it, even though we have to fight for it—as did the Quaker in Connecticut. An old gentleman went from New-York to Connecticut on a visit, and while there he met a man who abused him. When he returned to his home he told his son of the bad treatment he had met with, and described to him the person who had misused him and the place where it occurred. The son was a strong man and a fighting character, and after brooding awhile over the subject, he started for the place described. Upon his arrival he met a man dressed in Quaker costume, who very well filled the description, and in all innocence took him of having at a certain time grossly abused his father. The Quaker steutly denied the accusation, but the son persisted and told him that he was bound to whip him. The Quaker, finding remonstrance and his protestations of innocence to be in vain, laid off his coat and hat and said, "Lie there, religion, until I give this fellow a whipping"—which he did most effectually.

12. ¶ Woe to the multitude of many people, which make a noise like the noise of the seas; and to the rushing of nations, that make a rushing like the rushing *of* mighty waters!

13. The nations shall rush like the rushing of many waters; but God shall rebuke them, and they shall flee far off, and shall be chased as the chaff of the mountains before the wind, and like a rolling thing before the whirlwind.

14. And behold at eveningtide trouble; and before the morning he is not. This is the portion of them that spoil us, and the lot of them that rob us.—*Isaiah xvii.*

The speeches of BRIGHAM YOUNG were even more violent than his newspaper diatribes. On the 10th of July and 2d of August he spoke to the faithful in the "Bowery" at Salt Lake City, after the following fashion:

GOVERNMENT SHUTTING DOWN THE GATES.

Sometimes my heart quakes a little, my nerves tremble in consequence of the great things that God is bringing forth. Do we realize that they are coming on us, I may say, faster than we are preparing ourselves to meet them? There is one sign after another, revelation after revelation. The Lord is hastening his work. He is bringing to pass the sayings of the prophets faster than the people are prepared to receive them. You know that we have often exhorted you to be wide awake to your duties, to be watchful and prayerful, and to be full of the Holy Spirit, lest the Lord should roll on his work faster than you could understand it.

It would be hard for the people to explain away the idea that the Government of the United States is shutting down the gate upon us, for it is too visible: and this is what hastens the work of the Lord, which you are praying for every day. I do not believe that there is a man or woman here, who prays at all, but who prays every day for the Lord to hasten his work. Now take care, for if he does, maybe you will not be prepared to meet it.

A SEPARATION IMMINENT.

The time must come when there will be a separation between this kingdom and the kingdoms of this world, even in every point of view. The time must come when this kingdom must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut to-day?

A FIGHT CLOSE AT HAND—BRIGHAM PUGNACIOUS.

Now let me tell you one thing, *I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world, when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth.* I lay it down that right is or at least should be might with Heaven, with its servants, and with all its people on the earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see; but *I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will find three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip out the Midianites. Brother* HEBER *said that he could turn out his women and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.*

BRIGHAM IS MODEST, BUT GRITTY.

When I think of myself, I think just this; I have the grit in me and I will do my duty anyhow. When I began to speak in public I was about as destitute of language as a man could well be, but tell about being bashful, when a man has all the learning and words he can ask for! With scores and hundreds of thousands of words with which to convey one's ideas, and then tell about being bashful before a people! How I have had the headache, when I had ideas to lay before the people and not words to express them; but I was so gritty that I always tried my best.

BRIGHAM'S YOUTHFUL EXPERIENCES.

I look at the spirits and the principles of men and try to behold what is in them, and if I can discover that they are right, I do not care one particle how they express their ideas, so that I can but understand them. I can say furthermore that you cannot, the best of you, beat Br. KIMBALL'S language. You may call up the college bred man and he cannot beat it.

Br. HEBER and I never went to school until we got into "Mormonism;" that was the first of our schooling. We never had the opportunity of letters in our youth, but we had the privilege of picking up brush, chopping down trees, rolling logs and working amongst the roots, and of getting our shins, feet and toes bruised. The uncle of Br. MERRELL who now sits in the congregation made me the first hat that my father ever bought for me, and I was then about eleven years of age. I did not go bareheaded previous to that time, neither did I call on my father to buy me a five dollar hat every few months, as some of my boys do. My sisters would make me what was called a Jo. Johnson cap for winter, and in summer I wore a straw hat which I frequently braided for myself. I learned to make bread, wash the dishes, milk the cows and make butter, and can beat the most of the women in this community at housekeeping. Those are about all the advantages I gained in my youth. I know how to economise, for my father had to do it.

BRIGHAM'S LARGE FAMILY BOTHERS HIM.

I know the feelings of a great many, and I need not go out of my own family to hear, "My dear, are there no ribbons coming? I want that artificial, quick; I want you to go and buy me that nice bonnet, for I am afraid there never will be another one brought here." If I am tried in any point in this world, it is with regard to the bearings of my own conduct in my own family. I have told them, and tell them, and tell them, and talk to them, and talk about it, and ask them, am I in the line of my duty while I can feed women and children who do nothing but sit and fold their hands and wear out their clothing, and dress them in finery and pamper them, and they get so that good beef, pork, bread, butter, cheese, tea, coffee and sugar, with fruit and all kinds of garden sauce, are no rarity to them at all, and their appetites are poor and they cannot eat? That is the case with me in my family. If there is any trial upon me it is to know whether I am in the line of my duty in this matter.

Should not I take my tea and coffee, my beef and pork and every other good thing and put into the hands of the men who sweat over the rock for the Temple, instead of feeding men, women and children who do not strive to do all they are capable of doing? I am tried in that point, and I must say that if there is anything in the world that bothers me, it is the whining of women and children to prevent me from doing that which I know that I ought to do.

I will make a virtue with Brother KIMBALL, and I have it in the case with him, that I am a great lover of women. In what particular? I love to see them happy, to see them well fed and well clothed, and I love to see them cheerful. I love to see their faces and talk with them, when they talk in reasonableness, but as for anything more, I do not care. There are probably but few men in the world who care about the private society of women less than I do. I also have children, and delight to make them happy.

HE MAKES MONEY.

I accumulate a large amount of means, but I would just as soon feed my neighbor as myself. And every one who knows me knows whether or not a piece of johnny-cake and butter and a potato satisfies BRIGHAM. I can live on as cheap and as plain food as can any man in Israel. I have said to my family a great many times, I want you to make me home-made clothing, but I would meet such a whizzing about my ears, if I were to have even a pair of home-made pantaloons made. I do not know that I have a wife in the world but what would say, "You are not going to wear them; you ought to wear something more respectable, for you deserve to as much as any man does."

HE IS AGAIN PUGNACIOUS—LYING LETTER WRITERS.

There is another item that I will touch upon. Two weeks ago to-day I mentioned the course of some individuals in this place, who are writing slanders concerning us, that a man cannot live here unless he is a "Mormon," when, at the same time, they come here to meeting with perfect impunity. Some of them are in the meeting to-day, and are now preparing lies for their letters. *A parcel of them clan together and fix up letters, and they write to the East how desperately wicked the "Mormons" are, how they are killing each other, killing the Gentiles, stealing and robbing, and what wicked, miserable creatures the "Mormons" are.* And when any of them go from here they report, "we have barely escaped with our lives; O, it was a very narrow escape that we made, but we did manage to get out of the place with our lives; yes, we did get away without being killed." *They all escape safely to tell their lies.*

They say that it is with great difficulty that they can live with the Saints, when at the same time no one has molested them during all the time they have been writing lies to stir up the wicked to destroy us. They pass and repass in our streets with the same privileges that other citizens enjoy, and there are professedly of our faith these who sympathise for them; may God Almighty let his curse rest on all such sympathizers. (Many voices, "Amen.")

TROOPS CANNOT KILL MORMONISM.

Will troops come here and inquire into my just rebukes of such characters and conduct? "Oh," says one, "I am afraid they will come, and what shall I do?" They have been with us many a time. We have been accustomed to seeing a hundred to one, with their guns to shoot us and their knives to cut our throats. *Do people imagine that they can kill "Mormonism?" I may die for my religion, and who cares for that?* Brother CARRINGTON has told you that God can carry on his own work, and the spirit of JOSEPH which fell upon me is ready to fall upon somebody else when I am removed.

APOSTATES PITCHED INTO.

There are a few apostates here, and I have understood the whining and sympathy they manifested for our enemies. It makes me think of what I heard from a High Priest's house, that he did not know a Saint's face from the devil's. It is just so with a great many. They would not know the Angel Gabriel, if he were to stand here to preach to them, from Lucifer the son of the morning. If Lucifer were to hand out a dollar—"You are a gentleman; won't you call to my house?" "Here is another collar." "Call over to my house; I have some daughters; perhaps you would like to be introduced to them. I have a fine family; call in and get acquainted with my family."

THE SOLDIERS OF THE LORD ARE ON HAND.

Brother TRUMAN said that there are as many for us as against us. Yes, there are ten to one for us more than those against us, but the difficulty is that all have not eyes to see. The soldiers of the Lord are in the mountains, in the Cañons, upon the plains, on the hills, along the mighty streams and by the rivulets; thousands and thousands more are for us than those who are against us, and you need not have any fears. *They may be permitted to kill our bodies, but that is yet to be determined.* They try to fire a pistol, the cap snaps and they are in the hurch, for somebody would have a dagger into them before they would know it. Or if they would try to shoot with a rifle perhaps the person aimed at would be standing a little one side of the range of the bullet.

Br. CARRINGTON'S testimony proves to you that men's eyes are liable to be deceived. It may appear strange to some that he could not tell me from JOSEPH SMITH, when I was speaking in the stand in Nauvoo, during the October conference of 1844. Somebody came along and passed a finger over his eyes, and he could not see any one but JOSEPH speaking, until I got through addressing the congregation.

BRIGHAM'S FINAL THREAT—LIVES IN DANGER.

They may shoot, and they will see BRIGHAM a little to one side, and HEBER in another place, and fire away at what? At shadows. *We shall live as long as the Lord wants us to.* They may lie and write lies, and they may stay here if they behave themselves, *but if they do not stop their devilish conduct they will be overtaken, for we will make their words true in regard to their being in danger, if they persist in their efforts to bring destruction upon us. We do not ask any odds of them, nor of hell, nor of the world.* We only ask favors of our God, and he is the Being we serve, to him we go, and we do not pray to a God without body, parts, passions or principles, for we do not serve such a personage. We serve the living and true God, who has body and parts, and passions and feelings for his children, and the wicked may help themselves the best they can. Amen.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE UTAH MAIL.

On the 24th of July, while the Saints were celebrating the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers at Great Salt Lake City, the ceremonies taking place at the head-quarters of the Big Cottonwood, the mail conductors, STODDARD and SMOOT, arrived from the East without the mail. They proceeded to Big Cottonwood, where the Governor and the inhabitants of Salt Lake City were rejoicing over their deliverance, with the unwelcome intelligence. From the report, it appears that the news of the stoppage of the mail and the hostility to Mormonism by the Press of the United States was communicated to the party at large; but what effect it produced is not stated.

The next week's issue of the *News* brought out the following editorial, which may be regarded as the barometer of the state of feeling there.

That our readers may correctly understand why Messrs. SMOOT and STODDARD (who arrived on the 23d ult., in twenty days from Independence) came through without the mail, we publish the following official letter, and make such comments upon the subject as its true nature seems to warrant and demand:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

SIR: The Indentures of contract for the conveyance of the mails on route No. 8,911—Independence, Mo., to Salt Lake City, Utah, sent for execution to the care of the Postmaster of Salt Lake City on the 16th October last, do not appear to have been executed by you until the 24th March following. The delay in executing, and the unsettled state of things at Salt Lake rendering the mails unsafe under present circumstances, the Postmaster-General declines extending the time for execution beyond the period mentioned in the advertisement; and, therefore, declines to accept the contract executed by you. Hence, your service on the route will cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. DUNDAS,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. HIRAM KIMBALL, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

* * * Mr. DUNDAS' letter and the facts are in themselves conclusive and incontrovertible evidence of the arbitrary and unjust usage now dealt out to Mr. KIMBALL and the people of Utah, and a few more facts will show how unwise is also that usage—how much like biting off one's nose to spite the face of his neighbor. In December last, and knowing that the former contract had expired, Judge SMITH, Postmaster in this city, employed Messrs. LITTLE and HANES to take the mail to Independence, which they succeeded in doing in the dead of Winter, after a trip of some seventy-eight days, encountering weather and hardships which, in all probability, no other men have endured in such service, and which few others, if any, of even mountain men could, and for which they have not as yet received one cent of compensation from the Department. A copy of the contract was seasonably lodged in the Department at Washington, and when Mr. LITTLE called to receive his pay for the trip, he was informed that they would pay him if they had received a copy of the contract. Mr. LITTLE replied that he had duly forwarded the copy, and a gentleman standing by remarked that they had already received it, for he had seen it. So much for another miserable subterfuge to avoid paying "Mormons" the most arduous service for Government. How consistent! Millions for corrupt party purposes—not a dollar for honest, severe and honorably performed toil.

In January the depth of snow and severity of cold drove back those who attempted to take out the mail. About the time of that event and early in February, the *Mormon* and a few lines from Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL, both of which came in the California mail, gave the first intimation of the acceptance of Mr. KIMBALL'S bid, though, as before stated, no official information reached here until the 24th of March, the letter containing it having lain at the Devil's Gate on the Sweetwater during the winter.

On the 7th of February another mail was sent out, another early in March, and on the 1st of April, the first schedule date and the earliest date after the execution of the indentures, which, as before observed were executed on the day of their arrival, efficient service began to be put on the route by rapidly stocking it with men and animals, able and numerous, and supplying it with suitable vehicles.

From that date to the arrival of our July mail at Independence, the mail has never been carried on route No. 8,911 so promptly, safely, faithfully and expeditiously, since the first period of its establishment and it was the calculation to soon be able to transmit the mail in from sixteen to twenty days, to the greatly-increased accommodation of business men at home and abroad. And, as efficient mail service could not be placed upon the route for the small sum of $23,000 a year, it was designed to speedily connect it with a transportation and express company, by which the merchants and people in Utah would receive goods from the frontiers in from twenty to twenty-five days, much to the mutual benefit of all concerned. Under the fairly-to-be-presumed certainty that "Mormons" would actually carry the mail, we are informed that the late incumbent, Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, was pleased when Mr. KIMBALL'S bid was accepted; but the present Postmaster-General and his Second-Assistant have yielded to the groundless clamor and sordid selfishness of characters too worthless to name, and, without the least shadow of a true cause, have arbitrarily, unjustly, and most foolishly and unwisely disannulled the only really responsible and efficient contract ever entered into upon the route.

In addition to the main inducements for such a disannulling by the Department, it may be that the very promptness and speed, and the freedom from plunderings of the mail sacks under charge of "Mormons," gave too much of a shock of progressive movement to the lumbering, unsatisfactory, uncertain, disappointing, loss-incurring, old-fogyed Post Office Department of the United States. But bush, or some thin skinned, ignorant, tyrannical hoody may call our remarks rebellious and treasonable. Reared among the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, and familiar with the infernal corruptions, abominations, superstitions and wire workings of this generation, and also with our rights and privileges as an American born citizen, we shall use "the freedom of speech," as guaranteed in Article 1, in accordance with the dictates of our own conscience and the judgment we may be blessed with.—And if the time-serving, money-worshipping, place-hunting, lie-making, oppression-dealing rabble think that they will be able to measure arms with the Almighty and again blot his truths and his people from this earth and successfully make lies and abominations their ramparts of defence, we have merely to say that from our heart we pity them, and take the liberty of informing them that in both of their plans and expectations they will find themselves most terribly disappointed, for their purposes are without counsel.

For the honor of our nation, of which the inhabitants of Utah are indisputably the most loyal and law-abiding, we are and long have been deeply chagrined with the management of our postal affairs, as contrasted with that of the more prominent European Governments; and for this reason alone, we are anxious that our General Post-Office Department should wake from its long sleep, shake itself from its abuses, and extend equal, prompt, speedy and reliable mail facilities to all. To prove that we are thus disinterested, especially since our hopes of a speedy mail reformation have been so unwarrantably and unprecedently scattered to the winds, we now fairly propose that if the Government will clear the track, we will cheerfully bear the burden of transmission of all our mail matter from the shores of both oceans to our most secluded hamlets, and he most thankful for the untrammeled privilege, for then our feelings would not be constantly rasped, nor our nationality put to the blush, nor our reasonable expectations be continually cut off. This boon can be constitutionally granted, for in the delegated power to "establish Post-Offices and post roads" there is no restriction as to how nor to whom; and such a wise grant would be a great favor to hundreds of thousands, at a saving to Government of large sums of money now worse than uselessly expended.

To the careless and unreflecting it may appear singular that we write so plainly upon this subject, but such persons have not been caused to endure the bitter experience that we have passed through. Search the archives at Washington from the beginning, and contrast alone the postal usage towards us with that towards any other State or Territory, and there is not an enlightened, sound, candid thinking man but what would blush at the gross injustice meted out to us, (as well as others,) and marvel at the patience with which it has been endured, far beyond what would have been possible among any other class of all our millions. And since that injustice is becoming still more flagrant, is it to be wondered that we respectfully ask the Post-Office Department to entirely clear the track, *and accord us the privilege of carrying our own mails at our own expense!* Can they, or anybody else, expect a cheaper proposition? While others are planning every conceivable method for tapping the Treasury, we are striving to stop the leaks; and, though living in a region which even the New-York *Herald* has at last learned is "frightfully poor," we simply ask the boon of being let alone and allowed to sustain ourselves. Cannot the most rabid "Mormon"-eater raise a consistent objection?

The world ask us for miracles to substantiate the truths of our faith and practice in the Gospel of the Son of God. From the first ministration of an angel of light to JOSEPH the Prophet, all classes of unbelievers in the doctrines revealed to him from Heaven have joined in a constant, most furious, illegal and unfeeling onslaught upon the Latter Day Saints. *And the Government of the United States, after coldly looking upon and inwardly chuckling at the inhuman conduct of Missouri and Illinois towards the Saints,* could take active part in the internal broils in Kansas, and has now, after a long series of would-be aly oppressions, openly entered the arena of our avowed persecutors, and contrary to the very Constitution by which it exists, *is high-handedly taking away our rights and privileges, one by one, under pretexts that the most devilish should blush at, and is laying plans for our extermination*—thrusting the hot iron into our sides, and telling us to hold still and say nothing. These facts alone are a continuous miracle which the wicked can gaze upon day by day, and to them and the Saints are proof positive that we at least, of all people on the earth, fully answer our Saviour's description of the former day Saints, "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."—John xv. 19, which contains the whole secret of all the hostility against us, as the whole world will sooner or later most assuredly learn, each for themselves.

A PROPOSAL.

Under the head of "a fair Proposal, and a few Plain Truths," the *News* announces BRIGHAM'S latest offer—which was alluded to in Elder RICHARDS' narrative, published by us on Saturday:

"By the latest report from the States we learn that there is a wonderful uproar about the 'Mormons,' notwithstanding their great remoteness from all neighbors of the class commonly termed civilized and Christianized. Lying letters, though written by nobodys, have excited and bewildered the public mind; priests, politicians and editors have lent their aid to fan the flame, and all manner of rumors are afloat about the "Mormons," while they are innocently, peaceably and industriously walking in the pathway of their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of our common country.

It has been iterated and reiterated abroad that there are many in our midst who would be glad to get away from here, if they could only be assured that they would not be destroyed upon attempting to leave. And it is well known that there are thousands in the States who are extremely anxious to come here, but are prevented from so doing by want of means for their transportation. It is also most generally understood that the people in all the States, and in all the Territories except Utah, have had the untrammeled privilege of locating in places of their own choosing, while the "Mormons" inhabit a region so unlovely that no others had ever made an attempt to subdue it, neither would they now accept of it as a gracious gift, with all its hard earned improvements, should the "Mormons" vacate in their favor. Under these circumstances *it is now fairly and frankly proposed by the Saints in Utah,* and the proposal will be most readily complied with on their part, *to forward safely and free of expenses to them all who prefer leaving Utah and going to the States, if the people or the Government of the United States will in like manner forward to Utah those in their midst who prefer to dwell here.* * * * * *

How much better it would be, even solely in a political point of view, for the Government of the United States to grant lands and extend aid and encouragement to these hardy settlers who are turning her barren wastes into smiling fields, than to harass a portion of her citizens, who are patriotic and loyal above all others, who have withdrawn themselves far from other settlements, and have joyfully unfurled the stars and stripes, the insignia of equal rights, in the tops of her mountain fastnesses. But no; priestcraft is in danger, politicians are hungry for office and spoils, editors must print spicy articles to increase the circulation of their papers, and all hell must be stirred up for the extermination of the Latter Day Saints, and the reversion of smiling fields and happy homes to dreary wastes and the habitations of buzzards and wolves.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections were held on the 3d of August—resulting in the following:

Delegate to Congress, JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Councilors—Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Albert Carrington, Franklin D. Richards, Wilford Woodruff.

Representatives—W. W. Phelps, J. W. Cummings, A. P. Rockwood, Hosea Stout, Jesse C. Little, S. W. Richards, Daniel Spencer, Orson Hyde, Joseph A. Young, Alexander McRae, H. B. Clawson, John Taylor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

From New-Orleans.

MEXICAN NEWS—ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—THE CENTRAL AMERICA WITH THE CALIFORNIA MAIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12.

We have advices from Mexico stating that the troubles between the civil and ecclesiastical powers continued, and that several disturbances had occurred in consequence, with fatal results.

The American Consul at Mazatlan was examining into a case of insult which had been offered to the officers and crew of the American schooner *Oda*.

The Government had got into a new difficulty with the British Chargé d'Affaires, the British flag having been insulted in some way during his temporary absence.

The Yucatan revolutionists were gaining ground.

Copy of a Dispatch to M. O. Roberts, Esq.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York on the 2d inst., *via* Havana, crossed the bar this morning.

The steamship *Central America*, from Aspinwall with the California mails, and the *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, left Havana at 9 A. M. of the 8th inst., for New-York.

News by the Southern Mail, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Southern papers from all points as late as date have been received.

In Havana, Cuba, the vomito was unabated. The reports of the crops in the interior of the Island were very flattering.

The report that the vomito was in Sagua La Grande is denied.

A cargo of Minié rifles had arrived from Spain.

In Bexar, Texas, on the 28th ult., it was stated that the plantations on the Cibolo would not produce a thousand bales of Cotton this year.

The Charleston *Courier* states that the brig *Portland* from Eastport for Charleston, with a cargo of coal was grounded on the Ocracoke Inlet and is now full of water. The vessel is insured.

The front range beacon on Sullivan's Island has been rebuilt and is now

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

JUDGE DENIO FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mayor Wood Denounced as a Know-Nothing, and does not deny it.

Fierce Attack by the Mayor on Judge Denio.

WOOD IS DEMOLISHED BY SICKLES.

Speeches by Ex-Governo Seymour, Mayor Wood, Daniel E. Sickles, and others.

SYRACUSE, Friday Sept. 11, 1857.

The Convention assembled this (Friday) morning at the appointed hour, the Hall being densely crowded.

The roll having been called, Mayor WOOD rose, and desired the Secretary to call New-York by the following list:

WOOD AND SMALL.	COOPERITES.
Fernando Wod,	Daniel E. Sickles,
Josiah Sitherland,	John Kelly,
Conrad Swackhamer,	John Cochrane,
Thomas Fitzgerald,	Wm. D. Kennedy,
W. L. Harris,	Andrew J. Froment,
W. V. McIntyre,	Alexander M. Ward,
F. J. A. Boole,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Henry H. Morange,	Thomas Byrnes.

Phillip W. Engs is the seventeenth delegate.

The following Vice-Presidents were then named, and took their seats on the platform:

Districts.	Districts.
1—Phillip W. Engs,	5—Royal Chamberlain,
2—D. D. Aiken,	6—S. G. Hathaway,
3—Zadock Pratt,	7—D. J. Sutherland,
4—Joseph Russell,	8—M. B. Champlin.

Mr. CHANPLIN, of Alleghany, from the Committee for the contested seats for the County of Columbia, reported in favor of admitting ROBERT MCCLENNAN and EDWIN HOSS.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The names of the members of the State Committee were then called. For the First District were named PETER B. SWEENY and FERNANDO WOOD. In the Second District it was stated that some dissatisfaction existed, and the Delegates desired time to reconsider the selection made last night. For the Third District no report was made. For the Seventh District it was also said that some difficulty had arisen, and the report they had made, naming F. B. JEWETT and POMEROY TUCKER as members of the State Committee, was referred back. The names for the other Districts are as they were sent last night.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair then announced the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

District.

1—John Cochrane and Fernando Wood, of New-York.

2—W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk; Edwin Croswell, of Westchester.

3—Zadock Pratt, of Greene; Peter Cagger, of Albany.

4—D. C. Smith, of Schenectady; S. C. Dwyer, of Essex.

5—Horatio Seymour, of Oneida; Beardiey, of Oswego.

6—H. Hubbard, of Chenango; S. M. Shaw, of Otsego,

7—John Davis, of Steuben; Charles H. Clark, of Monroe.

8—S. B. Piper, of Niagara; Britton, of Chautauque

Mr. LUDLOW is Chairman of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. SHAW, of Otsego, moved that the Convention proceed by counties to nominate candidates for the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. COCHRANE moved to amend by proceeding to open the nomination of Secretary of State.

The motion to call by counties prevailed, and Messrs. MULLIGAN, of Kings, and KELLY, of New-York, nominated GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York. GEORGE B. SCOTT, of Saratoga, was also nominated.

An informal ballot was taken for Secretary of State and when Broome County was called, Mr. BARSTOW inquired if HENRY S. RANDALL was a candidate.

General HATHAWAY, of Cortlandt, presented a letter from Mr. RANDALL, respectfully declining a nomination.

GIDEON J. TUCKER had a large majority, New-York voting for him unanimously, and he was on the first ballot declared nominated by acclamation, on motion of the delegates from Saratoga County.

An informal ballot was then taken for Comptroller SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans; ALFRED M. WOOD, of Kings; and THOMAS B. MITCHELL, of Steuben, being put in nomination. SANFORD E. CHURCH, Soft, received an unanimous nomination amidst loud applause, the other candidates being withdrawn.

For Attorney-General, LYMAN TREMAINE, of Albany; BENJAMIN BAILEY, of Putnam, and FRANCIS KEARNAN of Oneida, were put in nomination, and LYMAN TREMAINE, Hard, was nominated by the Convention by acclamation.

For State Treasurer, ISAAC V. VANDERPOOL, Soft, of Erie; J. M. LYON, of Oneida, and THOMAS OSBORNE, of Chatauque, were nominated. Mr. VANDERPOOL received an unanimous nomination.

For Canal Commissioner, JOHN M. JACOX, Hard, of Onondaga, was nominated.

THE NOMINATION OF STATE ENGINEER.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kings—I nominate Mr. CHARLES R. GRAHAM of New-York, as State Engineer.

A DELEGATE—I wish to make this inquiry. Has not Mr. GRAHAM been the chairman of a Whig convention in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York?

Shouts of No, No, and intense excitement.

Mr. KELLY of New-York—He was.

Mayor WOOD—As a member of this convention I say that Mr. GRAHAM was four years ago the chairman of a Whig convention in the City of New-York.

Mr. TAYLOR—No, Sir; he was not.

Mr. SICKLES—He never was. I can speak as to that.

Mr. TAYLOR—Suppose that it is true that Mr. GRAHAM was once a member of the great Whig party, and that he has since changed his mind, do we not all know that the election of our President was, in a great measure, owing to the efforts of our gallant allies, the national Whigs? Mr. GRAHAM has since been appointed by that same President to the office of Chief Engineer of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and has been indorsed by nearly the whole of the Congressional delegation from this State. He is a man above suspicion, and I call upon the Convention to support him. [Three cheers for GRAHAM.]

Mr. KELLY of New-York, rose amid much confusion and said—While I agree with everything that the gentleman has said in regard to the national Whigs of this State, I must disagree with him in regard to the gentleman that he has proposed to this convention. Mr. GRAHAM has not the capacity to fill that position. It is but a few months ago when he accepted the humble situation of clerk in the Assay office in Wall-street in the City of New-York. Now I say that the great State of New-York, under present circumstances, ought to have a man who is able to fill that office, and I do say from my knowledge as a mechanic, and I have had a long experience, that he is incapable of doing so. He has not the capacity to fill the important position of engineer of the State of New-York. I now propose Mr. VAN R. RICHMOND, a gentleman who is respectably known throughout this State. I have been told that there is no man in the State of New-York who is better qualified to fill this position than he. [Applause.] I have no ill feeling towards Mr. GRAHAM, but to take so young a man without experience is unwise.

Mr. SICKLES—Mr. President, I have no desire to detain the Convention except for a moment on this subject; but, Sir, I could not forgive myself if I forebore or hesitated for an instant in standing up here to vindicate a gentleman of high character, an ornament to the Democratic Party and his profession, who has been most unjustly and ungenerously assailed in this Convention. Sir, the attack is as destitute of foundation as it is contrary to all precedent, and I am confident that this Convention, in some proper manner, will administer a just rebuke to it, and prevent the repetition of such things in Democratic bodies. If it be a sin in Mr. GRAHAM to be young he is guilty of it, but he has lived long enough, and has been in his profession long enough, to have become one of the ornaments of it, and, Sir, the Mayor of New-York only last year nominated him as one of the Engineers of the Central Park.

Mr. KELLY (interrupting)—And discharged him for incapacity.

Mr. SICKLES—No, Sir, he is there now. He has served his country, it is true, in the naval service, but does that discredit him here, or anywhere? No! He entered the service of his country and served it well, and that should applaud him and recommend him here. [Cheers.] He was presented by the greater portion of the Congressional delegation of this State to the Administration at Washington to be put in charge of extensive works at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and has discharged his duties with fidelity and skill. Now, Sir, it is said of him here by one not authorized to address this Convention, and with an utter disregard to truth, that he was at a former period a member of the Whig organization. His brother, the lamented DAVIN GRAHAM, one of the brightest luminaries that ever shone in the legal firmament of this State, and New-York cannot be too proud of her noble son, was a Whig in the time of HENRY CLAY,—one of that gallant band, thousands of whom have stood side to side with us, and shoulder to shoulder during the last Presidential campaign. [Cheers.] But all the other male members of his family, JOHN and DE WITT GRAHAM, are Democrats, and have been so for years. I have known them since boyhood, and I have stood side by side with them always in Democratic ranks. Do not, I ask you, let it go forth from this Convention that we have cast a stigma on the names of men who belonged to that band of national men known as the National Whig Party, who so largely assisted us in placing Mr. BUCHANAN in the Presidential chair. Even if this be true, there is nothing of dishonor in it. Far from it. He would be only one of those thousands who are now members of the Democratic Party, and who heretofore occupied the same position. This charge has been indorsed by the member from New-York, (the Mayor,) and I say to him that it comes with an ill grace from a man who was not long ago a member of the Know-Nothing order, to stigmatize a person because he once belonged to another political organization. [Cheers.]

The Mayor here rose, but, Mr. SICKLES informing him that he had not concluded, resumed his seat. Mr. SICKLES continued: I have, Sir, but a word more to say. I am very glad that an opportunity has at last been afforded to do justice to Mr. GRAHAM. He courts investigation into his claims for this office, as well as his qualifications for the office. I have no doubt that I speak the sentiments of others of the New-York delegation when I say that we shall gladly respond to the nomination which Kings County has made, and I trust that in view of what has occurred this Convention will send Mr. GRAHAM's name from this body with double honor. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WOOD then rose and said: Mr. President—Reference has been made by my colleague, who has just preceded me, to the fact that Mr. GRAHAM, who is now in the attitude of a candidate before this Conventinn for an exceedingly important nomination, has been indorsed by the Mayor of New-York. He has stated, Sir, as an evidence either of that gentleman's professional or political capacity, that he had received an appointment from myself.

Thus far having alluded to myself in connection with the immediate question under consideration before the Convention, I have risen, Sir, more for the purpose of saying a word on that point than for any purpose of vindicating my own political character before this body. It is true that CHARLES K. GRAHAM did receive an appointment from the Board of Central Park Commissioners, of which I was President, last year. It is true, Sir, that the name of Mr. GRAHAM was presented by myself as one of four Assistant Engineers for the laying out and improvement of that Park. That is literally true. But let me say that that nomination on my part was made at the urgent personal solicitations of the gentleman who has just sat down, (Mr. SICKLES.) [Laughter and applause.] And that the only argument which he used to induce me to make the appointment was that this being a professional office it should not be made political,—that without raising the question of Mr. GRAHAM's political orthodoxy he desired to promote the interests of a young man who had as yet no experience in his profession, and that he desired I should give him some indorsement of a professional character to obtain the necessary information to learn that profession. [Applause.] And it was rather from my desire to promote the interests of an ambitious young man, and give him an official indorsement from the Corporation of the City of New-York as an engineer, that he was appointed, rather than from his political claims, and certainly not with reference to his professional capacity, because the gentleman who applied for him acknowledged that he possessed none.

Mr. SICKLES—Never, never; that is entirely untrue.

Mr. WOOD—Therefore, Sir, so much for the professional capacity of Mr. GRAHAM. With respect to his membership with the Whig Party, and my indorsement with another gentleman, I take nothing back on that point. The gentleman (Mr. KELLY) who has stated that he (Mr. VAN RICHMOND) has held high positions in our municipal administration I fully believe, for his word would be taken anywhere and by any man. I will indorse what he says, either upon that or any other subject, making myself perfectly responsible for such indorsement. Now, Sir, it is very unnecessary that the time of this Convention, the members of which are eager to close their labors, and return to their respective homes, should be occupied by references to my humble self. While I defend my political character is before this body—while I deny the right of that gentleman (Mr. SICKLES) to assail me here in the discussion of this, or any other question, so long as my name is not under consideration for nomination, yet, Sir, I will say, that be my political offences what they may, there are some things that cannot be charged against me. I never in my seat in the Senate of the States allied the Black Republicans. [Applause.] I never intrigued for the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill. I never voted for the infamous Excise laws, and be it what I may be, these are things that I never have done.—[Applause.] Mr. President, this is an unprofitable and an unnecessary debate. The Convention will bear me witness that I have not introduced it, but when I am assailed falsely upon this floor, I should be more or less than a man, as was eloquently expressed yesterday by Mr. Dickinson, if I did not rise to vindicate myself. [Applause.] Mr. SICKLES and Mr. MORANCE both rose and claimed the floor, which after considerable excitement in the Convention, the President awarded to Mr. M., who said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Having been at last recognized by you, and having been very kindly informed by the Marshal of my District that I have his permission to speak, I shall proceed to address a few eloquent remarks to my fellow-members of the Convention. Mr. President, I know but little of the professional qualifications of Mr. GRAHAM for the office in which his friends seek to place him; the result, however, of the success of his nomination will show how apt they have been at engineering. [Laughter.] Born and educated in the City of New-York, entering the political arena against our common foe in very early life, I must be permitted to say, that before the last Fall campaign I never had the pleasure of knowing or hearing of Mr. GRAHAM as a political ally. He did then appear in my own Ward, and was admitted a member of our Ward Committee, I being then chairman thereof. I state his particular locality in order to present the undeniable fact that the Ninth Ward, in all that constitutes ability, eloquence and integrity, is entitled to the name she bears, that of the Empire Ward of our City. [Laughter and applause.] But speaking seriously, Mr. President, I believe that the rank and file of the great Democratic Party of the State can present to us a name eminently worthy of our consideration. A name that has never connected itself with any of the great political parties that have crossed lances with our own. A name whose political history presents an unvarying record of fidelity to us and to our cause. Another motive urging me to address this Convention, is to express my heartfelt gratitude for the noble recognition it has made of the long-tried services of my old friend, GID. TUCKER. The City of New-York is satisfied. Let other noble spirits of the State share the honors which await a well-fought battle. GIDEON J. TUCKER has been the friend of my early boyhood. We have done all sorts of things together. [Laughter.] I know him well. A man more true in his friendships, more sincere in his motives, more faithful to his party, and more undying in his devotion to the Constitution and to Democratic Jeffersonian principles, does not live. And now, Sir, having concluded my eloquent remarks, I shall proceed to those commonly known as valedictory. [Laughter.] The City of New-York is Democratic to the heart's core. Bleeding Kansas is dead—dead—dead. That last appropriation of GREELEY was too much for it. But its carcass is for sale. We have not got the original in our City—but copies at a shilling a piece may be had cheap at the *Tribune* office. [Laughter.] But, Sir, we will in spite of internecine wars—notwithstanding the secret foe and the more honored open enemy—New-York City will roll up its tens of thousands for you. Its favorite son has been honored by you, its heart throbs with joy, and all that we ask is that you shall place your best men in nomination. Then, Sir, shoulder to shoulder, we for the protection of our municipal rights, and you for a faithful and honest administration of State affairs, will march in one solid phalanx to the battle, and I trust achieve a glorious victory. [Applause.]

Mr. SICKLES rose, and amid loud shouts of "Ballot, ballot," said: Mr. President, I regret very much that this topic of debate has been introduced, the result of which has been to suspend our proceedings. But, Sir, it was not introduced by me. It was introduced by those to whom I rise to reply, and I would be unworthy of my own self-respect if I had hesitated an instant in standing up here to vindicate my personal friend when attacked without cause. Nor am I responsible for introducing the political character of my colleague the Mayor, into this debate. I reminded him only that a charge of having belonged to another political organization came with a bad grace from him, for he it was who rose in his place, and ended in an assault on a man of capacity, (Mr. GRAHAM,) because it was alleged that he had some years ago been a Whig. I retorted that, Sir, upon him. He stands mute under the accusation in this body, and I want that recorded, that he has attempted to screen himself from being a convicted Know-Nothing by an insinuation against my political course. [Loud cheers.] I tell the gentleman I do not regret that he has made these charges against me. I am prepared to meet them, and that, too, successfully, but I will not allow him or any other man to steal in an insinuation, sneaking or false—however it may be. [Applause.] Sir, it is not true. It is a bare repetition, a miserable indorsement from an irresponsible source, emanating from a Black Republican journal last Autumn. I never intrigued with the Black Republicans in the Senate, or took part with them in any political measure. He has brought that insinuation here from the columns of a paper that supported him for Mayor, and FREMONT for President, and it is as unworthy coming from him as it is from the polluted columns of the infamous sheet where he got it. Now I appeal from all such insinuations, and from all Black Republican renegades, who for an addition of a penny a day to their wages would desert the Christian Cross and fight under the Turkish Crescent. [Loud cheers.] I repudiate all such insinuations, and appeal from that upon the record of the Senate, and to my Democratic colleagues in that body. No one of the measures to which these shameful allusions have been made, have received my vote. When an issue was formed in the Senate between the Black Republicans and the Know-Nothings, the Democracy in that body had to take their choice. It was a hard choice, I admit, for all of us. The gentleman who has thrown out these insinuations, (the Mayor,) if he had occupied a seat in the Senate, from old associations would have voted with his old friends, the Know-Nothings; but having to choose between the two, I voted with the others. [Applause.] But, Sir, my vote was given to strengthen the Democratic Party, and that has proved to be its result. I refer only now to the vote upon the Canal bill. On all measures relating to the City of New-York—measures subversive of Democratic principles, I stood up in my place hour after hour, battling against them with whatever of ability I could command. I was not successful, because they were forced through the Senate by a combination of Black Republican and Know-Nuthing votes, 28 to 4. Again I say, I am not responsible for introducing these topics here. They ought not to have been introduced here. I rose to repel an ungenerous and unfounded charge against a personal friend, and I could not refrain from rebuking the effrontery which prompted a man against whom the same accusation can be made, to indorse that charge. [Applause.] I have repelled not only the charges, but the base insinuations of the gentleman, and I trust, until he is prepared to clean his skirts from the charge, publicly made, of having belonged to the lowest, vilest and most despicable political organization that ever existed to Democratic eyes, he will not rebuke those who belonged to an honored and honorable political organization. [Loud and vehement cheers.]

Mr. TAYLOR followed in favor of Mr. GRAHAM as the nominee of the Convention.

After a few desultory remarks the nomination was continued. It appearing evident that Mr. GRAHAM would be defeated his name was withdrawn.

Mr. VAN R. RICHMOND, Soft Shell of Wayne, received the nomination on the first ballot.

WILLIAM C. RHODES, of Elmira, Hard Shell, was nominated unanimously on the first ballot.

The Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at the appointed hour, when Mr. JOHN KELLY offered a resolution in regard to a settlement of the existing difficulties in the Democratic factions of New-York.

Mr. SHAW moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE DENIO TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

It was moved and seconded that HIRAM J. DENIO be nominated as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A DELEGATE.—If the State can afford to lose 50,000 votes you had better bring Judge DENIO up here.

A NEW-YORK DELEGATE—Any man in my Ward who brings such a ticket as that shall go over the dock, "by the Eternal." [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Gov. SEYMOUR then rose and was received with vehement cheers and loud shouts of "Platform, platform."

The honorable gentleman ascended the rostrum and spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention—For three days at the expense of interests very important to me I have remained in this city a member of this Convention, because I have felt myself compelled to do so by a great duty—one of those duties which sometimes occur to us in the course of our lives, where we owe it to ourselves, to our country and to those political institutions to which we belong, to meet great and embarrassing questions fairly and manly in the face. For the last three or four years the great Democratic Party of this country has been compelled to stand up against the assaults made from time to time upon the independence of the different departments of our State and National Government. As far back as I can remember we were compelled to stand up for the independence of the Executive of our nation against a party that endeavored to confound all the principles of right and wrong in the mere questions of the day. Later still it became my duty to stand up in the Executive chair of this State against a bill which I believed to be a great wrong, although I thereby subjected myself to the censure of both bad and good men. Still later, within the last year, when the very institutions of our land have been assailed as they have been,—when a treasonable attempt has been made to break down the affections of the American people not only to our institutions, but to our brethern in other parts of the States, the great Democratic Party have been compelled to stand up, and to rebuke those sentiments of disregard to the proper departments of our Government, the independence of the Executive and the Judiciary, and those great principles of the organization of our Government without which our Government cannot exist. [Cheers.] It has ever been, from the earliest day down to this, the office of the Democratic Party clearly to distinguish between the different departments of our Government, and to act in all questions with reference to principles, and not with respect to the particular questions of the day. In this City many of us have had occasion to stand here to rebuke the pulpit or the press, that in zeal, bigotry, or fanaticism, have attempted to break down that great institution of the General Government, the Supreme Court of the United States. We have stood up against such fanaticism, and such public feeling as never has been witnessed before in this State, and particularly in this portion of the State, to rebuke the men, we cared not whether in the printing-office, in the pulpit, or in every other spot, manfully to denounce those who struck any blow against the institutions of our land. Although borne down in this State, already the returning wave brings us on to victory; not because we consulted the passions of the year, the day or the hour, but because we placed ourselves upon the great deep and abiding principles of truth and right, and fearlessness. [Enthusiastic applause.] Who is there here who did not feel the struggle in the last year's contest when we stood almost alone battling for right against the overwhelming numbers of our adversaries. [Cheers.] We knew that we should ultimately triumph, because we sustained sound principles of government and morals. [Applause.] From the very beginning, the great question which the Democratic Party has had to contend with has been simply this: While we uphold the different departments of our Government—while we strictly construe their duties, we confine them to their legitimate and proper bounds.

That was the question in the United States Bank, where the Government outstepped its proper limits. That is the question in the high tariff, where the Government overstepped the limits of its duty with a view to the prosperity of the country. So in the temperance laws, when they said that they would make a moral country. In the progress of things a party arose, who have stricken the last blow they could strike at the vital principles of our institutions,—I mean the great principle of local self-government,—not only in the States and Territories, but in your City. [Cheers.] I call upon you to witness the spectacle that our country now presents. In England, under the shadow of the Crown, you find the great and free City of London rebuking bigotry and wrong by sending back a man to Parliament despite what the lords of the realm said. [Loud cheers.] My concern in this matter is this—and I know it is the concern of the thoughtful men of our State—that in this matter we may in some way be compelled to adopt some false issue. We want to leave it as it stands. We want this great question unincumbered by any consideration which will weaken or lessen the proud, moral and commanding position of the great Democratic Party of the State. I have seen this in different quarters: an attempt made by our opponents to show, that upon the whole this was not a great question of morals and government and political principle, but a mere naked question of Constitutional Law. They would make us believe that there is nothing wrong unless it is constitutional, and if the thing is constitutional it is not therefore necessarily wrong, and they would involve us in the mazes of a mere technical question on this subject. I know an effort has been made upon the part of our political opponents, and I know that the hope is indulged in that we should place ourselves in some false attitude by adopting a false issue, and thereby lose that bold and commanding position which has ever distinguished the Democratic Party of this country, always doing what is right because it is right, and doing it fearlessly and boldly. [Cheers.] No technical matter is before this Convention, and I appeal to our injured fellow-citizens whose wrongs shall be righted, under every circumstance, to listen to me. We have stood up to denounce men who have assailed the judicial tribunals of the country, and have been successful. The great value of the Judiciary is that it should be independent—that our Courts should be above suspicion, and beyond the reach of the influences of the day. [Cheers.] Now upon this question, what is the great duty of the Democratic Party,—to itself, to the country and the particular issue which has been involved in this question. Judicial independence! What do we mean by it? To stand by the Judiciary if it stands by us? To agree with them when they agree with us, but otherwise to denounce them? No such thing. Such a proposition as that would be absurd indeed.

I do invoke our fellow-citizens to strengthen the hands of those who wish to fight this battle. Gentlemen, we stand here to take the responsibility. We shrink from none of the odium if there is a mistake in this matter, because it cannot affect you or the contest. What is this cure? The Honorable gentleman concluded by calling on the Convention unanimously to nominate Judge HIRAM DENIO, [loud cheers,] and paid a high tribute to him as a lawyer and a citizen.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

FERNANDO WOOD ascended the platform, amidst applause, and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I certainly rise under very peculiar embarrassment to say a word upon this question. The embarrassment arises in part from the great contrast which I feel will necessarily be apparent to every member of this Convention between the humble abilities of myself and those of the able and distinguished gentleman, so dear to us all, who has preceded me. [Cheers.] This embarrassment, Mr. President, also exists in view of the facts of my personal, official and political connection with the great question with which the merits of this nomination, if made, will be connected. And I can only say, and I do so with truth and sincerity, that I respond fully and entirely to almost every word and sentence uttered by the gentleman from Oneida. [Cheers.] I respond fully to the statement made by him, that upon the great Democratic Party of this country has rested the power to sustain the independence of the Executive, of the Legislature, and of the judicial tribunals of the nation. I respond to what he has stated, with the additional remark that the great element of this Government, pervading the Constitution of the United States, pervading the Convention that framed that holy instrument, was, that the Government of this nation should be divided into three departments; that there should be the legislative, the judicial and the executive; that it was a triangular government; that each of these departments were independent, were separate, were alone; that it was clearly repugnant to the government of the country for one department to encroach on the other, but that the three were to progress together *pari passu*. [Cheers.] I appreciate, therefore, the eloquent and truthful remarks of the gentleman who has preceded me upon that question, and as he has truthfully stated in addition, it has rested on the Democratic Party to support the independence of the Executive. The independence of the Executive was sustained in the days of the old hero ANDREW JACKSON, [cheers,] when an attempt was made by the Senate of the United States—by a department of the legislative organization of the country—to encroach upon his prerogative. The Democracy,—the great national conservative Democracy of the country,—stood by him in the hour of his direst need. [Loud cheers.] And again: when the Executive has attempted to usurp the right of the Legislative department, or when the Judiciary has been attempted to be broken down by improper impeachment or encroachment, has the Democratic Party, in pursuance of its high conservative and national doctrine and principles, maintained a proper equilibrium of the rights belonging to each of these departments. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen and Mr. President, I am practically in my own person an exponent of submission to judicial decision [ironical cheers from the Sickles Party]. I respect the bench right or wrong. I have never dared to set up my individual opinion of law, I not belonging to the profession of the law, against any decision rendered by any properly constituted court in the land; and, as deeply as was I interested in the question of the Metropolitan Police bill in New-York,—as dear as my rights and interests, and those represented in my person were to me; yet, after struggling from court to court,—after suffering that which no man in this Convention shall ever know,—after the expenditure of over $10,000 of my own private funds, and, finally, when that question was adjudicated on and determined, I was the first to bow in submission. [Cheers.] Therefore, Mr. President, I claim to be a law-abiding man. No man more respects the character—the almost sacred character in my estimation—of the Bench of the Court of Appeals of this State. I voted against the Constitution of the State simply because the judges were to be elected by the people. Unfortunately that part of the Constitution was adopted. The Judges have been elected, and have become party candidates, nominated and voted for as such, upon partisan tickets. There is no disguising this fact. It is admitted and conceded that parties in party Conventions, whether nominating local judges of counties, whether nominating judges of districts, or whether nominating judges for the highest Court, to be supported by the people of the State generally, that they have been presented to the voters of the State by the different respective parties to which they belong. The practice had been to put judges upon the ticket alongside of other State officers to be voted for or against, according to the political proclivities of the voters called upon to pass on the subject. Therefore it is that it is impossible, under our system, to separate the one from the other.

Now, Sir, we come immediately and directly to the question under consideration. What is this body and for what purpose has it assembled? This body is a representation of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. It has been called together under the call of the State Central Committee, for what purpose? For the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported in November. By what party and by whom? By the Democratic Party and by no other. We are assembled here to day as party men. We do not represent a promiscuous community, but we represent a political organization, distinct as such in its political character and objects. We are not only here to sustain great principles, but to nominate such a ticket as will be acceptable to the people of the State. [Cheers.] Then the question comes down to the point that it is proper, and legitimate, and right for this Convention to decide, not only from a correct object and principle, but from a desire of making such nominations as may be expedient and politic for the people themselves. We have made our ticket until we have come to what I deemed to be the most important part of it. We have so far conducted the proceedings of this body, with reference to our nominations, with good feeling, and I am desirous that we may conclude our labors with that same spirit, so much the harbinger of security and success. [Cheers.] It is for us to consider whether the principles of the party presented here are consistent with Democratic theories. We are not called upon, nor have we adopted any rules here that we shall nominate any but members of the Democratic party; and therefore it is a proper subject of inquiry how far the principles of the gentlemen who are to receive nomination here square with what we deem to be the true and correct principles of the Democratic party. We nominate, I take it, here none but Democrats. [Cheers.] Is JOHN HIRAM DENIO a Democrat? [Loud shouts of "Yes, yes," "No, no."] What is the proper qualification of a Democrat.

A VOICE—To be independent. [Cheers.]

Mr. WOOD.—Does Democracy consist in voting the regular nominations only? Is a man a Democrat who comes up to the polls and votes a ticket resting in hands without scanning the names with reference to the belief, to the doctrine, and to the political principles that the man to be voted for possesses. I would hold no Judge responsible politically for his decisions judicially. I wish it distinctly understood that I deny the right of any citizen to hold a Judge responsible at the polls, for any decision he may render in pursuance of the high trust imposed on him. [Applause.] But when a Judge holds his office by popular suffrage—when in the course of the rendition of a judicial decision, upon a great question involving the principles of government—when that Judge makes the decision hostile and repugnant to the doctrines and tenets of the Democratic Party, striking at the foundation of our Government, which is the right of self-Government, I ask you if he is a Democrat. [Loud shouts of No, No.] When a Judge presents himself to a party Convention for a party nomination, it is a legitimate object of inquiry, that we should ascertain by his decision when given on an important question of constitutional law,—a question involving the rights of the American people,—a question that strikes at the foundation of the Government,—a question that draws the line broad and deep between Federalism on the one hand and Democracy on the other—[cheers]—I repeat that when a question of this kind comes up it is but right that we should scan with close scrutiny those decisions, those acts, or those speeches. Now, Mr. President, I can appreciate the sentiment of kind personal relations of my honored friend (Gov. SEYMOUR) who has advocated with so much eloquence the nomination of Judge DENIO. I can appreciate the kindness of his heart—a man who, I believe, is without a personal enemy in the State of New-York. I can appreciate the noble sentiment, the noble feeling which has prompted him under adverse circumstances to himself to come here and by his great interest over you all to ask from you the nomination of his personal friend. I respond to that sentiment, and I am not here to indulge my personal feelings in the discharge of a high political duty. I am not here to oppose the nomination of Judge DENIO, because Judge DENIO, in a decision in a question in which I was interested, decided against me. I am not here for that purpose, but I am here to vote against the nomination of Judge DENIO, because the opinion given in the Police case contained sentiments, which, in my judgment, are repugnant to the theories of the Democratic Party—[cheers:] because he promulgated sentiments in that decision that would permit the Legislature of the State of New-York to make slaves of every county in the State—[applause:] because under that decision as a precedent the inhabitants of Ontario, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Erie, and every county of the State, by simply adding one county to another, may have their rights taken away from them, as have been the rights of the constituency which I represent on this floor. [Applause.] And I desire you to remember that there is a wide distinction between submission to judicial authority, (and I submitted to it in my own case,) and between indorsing the sentiments of a man by a Convention who has rendered such a decision. How can we stultify ourselves to go before the Democracy of the State and denounce a law which is held by the highest judicial officer in the State—the presiding officer of the Court of Appeals—to be in entire consistency with the letter of the Constitution of the State. There is yet another duty for us to perform. It is not only necessary for us to ascertain the political sentiments and proclivities of the candidate we are to nominate, but there is a question of policy to be considered also, as politicians acting for a party. There is a wide distinction between this and the Dred Scott case. The Republican Party denounced Chief-Justice TANEY in the most base and scurrilous language for that decision. He denounced him throughout the whole country, and excited rebellion as against that decision. But there is a wide distinction between denouncing a judicial decision and indorsing it by a political nomination. [Applause.] Now is this nomination politic or expedient? I have no doubt from the powerful influence of my esteemed friend (Mr. SEYMOUR) and his eloquent speech, to see within five minutes the nomination of Judge DENIO; but still I enter my solemn, my earnest and my sincere protest against it in the name of the people of the City of New-York. [Applause.] I am here to tell you, Gentlemen of the Convention, when you wish to hear from the Hudson River, and when you look down to that city embedded upon her bosom of rock, for your 15,000 or 20,000, or 30,000 majority, that so far as DENIO is concerned it will not be there. I shall vote for him if this ticket is made with his name upon it. [Cheers]. He shall have my support at the polls. I shall therefore deem my party obligations more binding upon me than even the doctrines and sentiments I have promulgated here to-day. But, gentlemen, it is an inexpedient and improper nomination. It is a nomination that can be assailed in its most vulnerable points. We will present to you resolutions denouncing this Police bill. We shall present resolutions denouncing the acts of the Legislature; and how can we go before the people of the State with one platform in one hand denouncing the Police bill, and Judge DENIO on the other, who sustained it. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have detained the Convention too long. I have said all that I have to say upon this question. I shall give my vote in this Convention against him. I do it on principle. I do it in the performance of a high trust, which has been imposed upon me by those who sent me here. I do it, not because I do not believe that he is beyond any influence as to any decision he may render, upon that or on any other question—not because in all the relations of life, public, private, social and otherwise, he is not beyond suspicion and beyond reproach, but I do it because, in my judgment, Judge DENIO is no Democrat as I understand Democracy. [Applause.] Because I believe it would be an insult to the citizens of New-York, because I believe that in that County he cannot receive but very few votes, and because I fear disaster to the balance of your ticket. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I regret that I had not the pleasure and the advantage of hearing the whole discussion which has taken place on this question. I have only had an opportunity to listen to a portion—the latter portion of the debate. It is not my intention to follow the distinguished gentleman who has preceded me into the discussion of it largely, but it is my wish and purpose to confine myself to a brief statement of the reasons which will govern my vote upon the nomination for the Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is very apparent to all of us delegates here that we occupy in this hall a two-fold position—a position as the exponents of our individual opinions and convictions, and a position as the exponents of the wishes and opinions of our constituents. Sir, if the question before this body as presented in the nomination of Judge DENIO were an issue involving the indorsement of the expediency, the justice, the wisdom, the fairness, the policy of the Metropolitan Police law, there could not be room for an instant's hesitation. The platform which we shall adopt here with universal harmony would dispose of any such issue in an instant. Our platform will denounce in perfect and unmistakable terms the folly, the injustice and the wickedness of the legislation embodied in that statute, and will declare the unalterable purpose of the Democracy of New-York, the moment it shall reascend to power, to repeal that law, and plant the heel of popular condemnation upon it. [Loud cheers.] But, I, I, speaking for myself, and declaring as a Democrat on my own personal responsibility, and my own convictions in regard to this issue, do not understand that any such issue is presented here in the person of Judge DENIO. He, Sir, did not pass as a Judge of the Court of Appeals upon any of those questions which were presented to the legislation of the Legislature acting upon the statute. It was for the Legislature to look at the fairness and justice of the measure, and it is for the people to hold that Legislature, collectively and individually,—those of them who voted for it,—responsible for the violation of the principle which was perpetrated when that statute was enacted. [Loud cheers.] But the single and sole issue presented to the Court of Appeals—to Judge DENIO and his associates—the single and sole issue for them was—(and they were bound to decide it upon their oath of fidelity to God and the Constitution)—whether the Constitution, by its terms and its letter, denied to the Legislature the power to pass such a statute. Judge DENIO, in accordance with a number of his colleagues, comprising a large majority of the Court, which is unrivalled for integrity and wisdom, declared, as his conscientious conviction, that the letter and language of the Constitution did not prohibit the Legislature from the passage of that statute. In this he differed with a great many able and wise men, with many learned and astute lawyers, and with a large portion of the people of this State; but, I believe that every man in this Convention, and every man out of it—every fair and honest citizen of the State of New-York—will concede that he reached that conclusion through a pure heart and a bright intellect. [Enthusiastic cheers.] He has committed an error of opinion. What man is there in this Convention—what man is there in the Democratic Party—who has not committed in his career through life an error of opinion? Why, Sir, to adopt such a standard—to say that a man, for differences of opinion upon an extremely technical point of law is to be condemned by the Assembled Democracy as faithless to his party and as an alien to his principles, would be to establish a standard before which every man would quail, and before which the brightest and the purest in the land would fall an innocent but hopeless sacrifice. [Cheers.] Why, Sir, it is only ten years ago, prior to the Constitution of 1846, that the Justices of the highest Court of original jurisdiction were appointed by the Governor and the Senate. Was it ever heard of, Sir, that during that period, extending from the establishment of our State at the Revolution down to 1846, was it ever heard or dreamed of that any Governor and Senate of this State would remove a Judge because he had decided a law adversely to a portion or even the whole of his political friends? No, Sir! Such an act on the part of the Governor or Senate, or on the part of the impeaching power, would have consigned the man who perpetrated it, and the party who sanctioned it, to inevitable disgrace and to merited oblivion. [Loud applause.] Sir, we at this Convention occupy an attitude upon this point that the Governor and the Senate of the State occupied at the time that those functionaries held the appointing power. It is for us to say whether we shall dismiss an upright, though, if you please, mistaken, Judge from the Bench which he has adorned by his character and his talents, because he has been wrong in his judicial career, and made a decision on a constitutional question, in which, in our opinion, he committed an error of judgment. Sir, we are called upon to do the very act that every one of us, and every one of our constituents, would condemn. It is due in candor, however, for me to declare to this Convention, that standing here as a representative of a New-York constituency,—as the exponent of the wishes of that constituency with reference to this election of candidates—(and it is as much my

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THIRD DAY—EVENING.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

After the close of the Communion Occasion this afternoon, the annual election of officers of the Board for the ensuing year was held. There has been very little change in the list of officers for several years past, until now. But to-day both the President and Vice-President declined a reelection. Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was chosen President, in place of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN ; and Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut. The following is the entire list of officers and new members elected :

NEW CORPORATE MEMBERS.

Nathaniel Bonton, of Concord, N. H.; Alpheus Hardy, of Boston ; Amos D. Lockwood, of Danielsonville, Conn.; William E. Dodge, of New-York ; Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia ; Traman S. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio ; Truman M. Post, of St. Louis, Mo., W. H. Williams, of Keokuk, Iowa.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President—Mark Hopkins, D. D., of Williamstown, Mass.
Vice-President—William Jessup, LL.D., of Montrose, Pa.
Prudential Committee—Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard, Charles Stoddard, Esq., John Tappan, Esq., Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, Hon. Wm. T. Eustis, Hon. John Aiken, Henry Hill, Esq., Alpheus Hardy, Esq., of Boston; Asa D. Smith, D. D., Walter S. Griffith, Esq.
Corresponding Secretaries—Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Swan L. Pomroy, D.D.
Corresponding Secretary, resident in New-York—Rev. Geo. W. Wood.
Recording Secretary—Samuel M. Worcester, D. D.
Treasurer—James M. Gordon, Esq.
Auditors—Moses L. Hale, Esq., Hon. Samuel H. Walley

In the evening the new President was introduced to the audience. He said that if he had never learned before to trust in Divine Providence, he would have learned it during the progress of this meeting When he heard the brethren from Turkey and from the Sandwich Islands speak of the openings of the same Divine Providence in whom he trusted, when he remembered the first history of the Board, and of all its difficulties and trials, he was led to say that God surely had guided them to success. He referred to his election, and said he accepted the office with a great distrust of his capacity. He accepted it, asking the prayers of the Board that he might be sustained in the discharge of his high duties. He said that he had had no great experience in conducting the proceedings of a deliberative body, but he would throw himself upon the charity and good-feeling of the members of the Board, and of the participators in its discussions. He had very little power of connecting names with faces—an important qualification in a good presiding officer. But he believed that there would never arise an occasion, as possible and frequent in a political body, of parliamentary wranglings and technical disputes on points of order. He alluded to the central idea which should govern the Board in carrying out its plans and purposes. That purpose he described to be the dissemination of the Gospel among the heathen—the preaching of the simple Gospel, leaving side-issues alone. He was sorry for the event which led to his election ;—the withdrawal of the Dutch Church, of which the former President was a member. He said the Board would feel a personal loss in the departure of so large a detachment from the old army. He said also that he felt a personal and individual loss in view of the necessary resignation of the President. He alluded in complimentary terms to the high political position which that gentleman had held, or to which he had been nominated, and said that he was well known and well respected in all parts of the country. He concluded by expressing a hope that the same Providence which had in the past prospered the Board, would still continue to prosper it, and guide it to greater and greater successes in the missionary work.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, of Massachusetts, on the recurrence of the business of the Board, offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions which were appended to the Report of the Committee on the Relief of Disabled Missionaries. He would present them, he said, without comment or discussion. The following are the resolutions :

MISSIONARY RELIEF FUND.

Resolved, That it is highly desirable to cherish and strengthen a warm Christian sympathy in behalf of those who have been disabled in their work as Missionaries, and towards their widows and children ; and that it is desirable to open all suitable channels for the practical expression of such sympathies.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee will receive and cheerfully appropriate, according to the same principles which have hitherto governed them in the premises, whatever legacies or contributions may be made from year to year, and designated by the donors for this specific object.

Rev. Mr. BEADLE, of Hartford, said a few words on the subject of a Permanent Fund. He spoke, he said, in behalf of the missionaries, and as a partial representative of them. He took ground against the Fund. He thought that to separate part of the funds of the Board from the general treasury, would be to separate the widows and children of deceased missionaries in too great a degree from the sympathies of the Churches. He believed that the missionaries themselves would prefer to be relieved only by the general resources of the Board, instead of a Permanent Special Fund.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Senior Secretary of the Board, showed to the audience three account-books containing respectively the names of returned missionaries, and of missionaries' widows, and of their children. He said that the Corresponding Secretaries were very diligent to keep their records accurate.

The substitute offered by Hon. Mr. WALLEY was then put to vote and adopted.

OAHU COLLEGE, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Chancellor WALWORTH presented a report from the committee on the enlargement and endowment of "Oahu College" in the Sandwich Islands, embracing the following resolutions, which were adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That this Board earnestly commends this object to the patronage of the wealthy and the liberal friends of science and religion in this country, and advises these agents of the Trustees of the College to appeal to such persons rather than to the benevolent community at large, not doubting that such appeal will be readily responded to by those to whom it is addressed.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, to give the Oahu College an efficient support is the most economical and effectual method, with the blessing of God, of perpetuating the results of missionary labor on the Sandwich Islands, and of extending gospel institutions over the Islands of the Micronesia group.

3. *Resolved*, That this Board has entire confidence in the before-named agents of the College, as well as in the trustees of the fund in this country, who are to be charged with its investment, and that donors may feel assured that what they give will be faithfully appropriated to the object for which it is given.

Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, a returned missionary from the Gaboon Mission, made some remarks in reference to that mission. He said that when the mission station was established in that region, the first feeling on the part of the natives was curiosity to see white men, and to hear what they said. The next feeling, after curiosity had subsided, was indifference. The natives soon began to care nothing about either the white men or their talk. But there has since been great progress. The present condition of the mission is one of great promise. He related some incidents showing the progress and the power of the Gospel among the natives, and described a triumphant death-bed scene of a converted African. He was soon going back to his field of labor. He had been there fourteen years. It has been a dark home, but a happy one, and he returned to it full of hope for the ultimate triumph of the Gospel in Gaboon and through all the regions round about.

Rev. Mr. MUZZY, of the Tamil Missions, made a five-minute speech on the condition of those missions. He said that he had just received intelligence from another station in India, of the murder of a missionary and his family. This intelligence brought to his mind the present perilous condition of the Tamil missionaries. He said they are threatened with danger, consequent upon the troubles connected with the sepoy rebellion. He knew that God could take care of them, and he hoped that prayers would be offered tor their safety. He gave a brief account of missionary work in that field. He said that more than eight hundred persons now belong to Christian churches there. These persons maintain their Christian character with great circumspectness. Only fifteen have been disciplined in five years. He had great hope of the thorough evangelization of India, in due time and with due effect.

Rev. Mr. POWERS, of the Armenia Mission, also made a five-minute speech. He referred to the small beginnings of the Mission in Turkey. He said it was truly a "day of small things." He referred also to the persecutions of the early missionaries, and to the greater persecutions of their early converts. This state of things has been gradually, and latterly, rapidly improving. He could not enter into an extended account either of the present condition, or the future prospects of the Armenian Mission. But the change that has taken place has been so favorable as to argue very fair hopes for future days.

PLACE AND PREACHER FOR NEXT MEETING.

Rev. Dr. AIKEN, Chairman of the Committee to choose the place and a preacher for the next annua meeting of the Board, recommended Detroit, Michigan, as the place ; and Rev. Prof. GEORGE SHEPPARD, of Bangor, preacher, with Rev. ROBT. PATTERSON, of Chicago, substitute.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The American Board, whose sessions have been in progress in this city since Tuesday last, passed a vote of final adjournment this morning. The usual duration of an annual meeting of the Board is from Tuesday afternoon to Friday noon, of one week. The hour of adjournment this morning was 10 o'clock, to accommodate members and visitors who were to return homeward over the Boston train at 11 o'clock. The large and crowded audience which had attended the sessions from the beginning, was present at the close.

The present meeting of the Board has been one of the most harmonious ever held. The business has been in an unusual degree free from controversy or even discussion. The chief exercises have been missionary addresses, either from missionaries themselves, or from other speakers in behalf of the missionary work. Some of the oldest and most distinguished of the Board's agents in foreign fields have been present during the entire meeting, in unusual numbers ; among whom were Rev. Drs. SCHAUFFLER and SCHNEIDER, and Rev. Dr. RIGGS, from the Turkish missions ; Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, from Old Sidon, in Syria, and then Mr. JESSUP, (son of Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania,) from the same mission station ; Rev. C. T. MILLER, formerly of the Ceylon mission, in India ; Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, from the Gaboon station, West Africa ; Rev. Mr. GRANT, one of the first missionaries to the Zulus, in South Africa ; Rev. Dr. ARMSTRONG, for many years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, and now Minister of Public Instruction there, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of "Oahu College ;" Hon. EDWARD E. BEGKWITH, son-in-law of Dr. ARMSTRONG, and President of "Oahu College ;" Rev. Mr. BEADLE, of Hartford, Conn., and formerly a missionary to Syria ; Rev. Mr. MUZZY, the oldest of the Tamil missionaries,—and Rev. Mr. POWERS, of Armenia. In addition to these, two of the Secretaries of the Board, Rev. SELAH B. TREAT, and Rev. T. H. PETTENGILL, who had just returned from a visit to the Turkish and Armenian missions, were present and confirmed the testimony of the missionaries as to the progress of their work in these fields.

The chief feature in the business of the Board, during its present meeting, has been the withdrawal of the Reformed Dutch Church from future cooperation with it. After this, the subject of a Permanent Fund for the relief of *disabled* missionaries, and for the support and education of the widows and orphans of *deceased* missionaries, occupied a large share of the deliberations of the body. Beside these, the only prominent topic of consideration was the prospective finances of the Board for the coming year, in the form of arguments and appeals, repeated over and over again by many speakers—for "money and men" to sustain and to enlarge the extent of the field of present missionary operations in the East, and particularly in Turkey, through the Turkish and Armenian missions.

The meeting on the whole has been one of great interest, and in the absence of exciting discussions of great unanimity.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

This morning, being the last day of the session, the Board met an hour earlier than usual for the transaction of some remaining business of minor importance, for devotional exercises, and for the closing farewell addresses.

Prayers were offered by several clergymen, and some familiar hymns, set to old-fashioned tunes, were sung by the whole congregation.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, as the oldest member of the Board present, made a few remarks, this morning, in allusion to the great successes of the Board and its missionaries since its first organization. He remembered when only fourteen gentlemen constituted the entire Board. It had then twenty missionaries, and was enabled to raise only about $20,000 a year. Now, said he, it has 200 corporate, and 1,000 honorary members. It has 700 missionary laborers abroad, all engaged in an earnest and promising work.

It has a large number of Mission Seminaries and Schools, and its work is going on triumphantly. He hoped the churches would continue to sustain it. He said it was not enough to have a general interest in Missions ; Christian men should have an individual and personal interest in them. He had met a member of the Board, a few days since, who said that he had determined to increase his contributions to the Board, after this time, by one-fourth every year. He commended this example to the liberality of all the Christian men of the land.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. T. H. PETTENGILL :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the families of the different denominations in this City, for their generous hospitality and kind attentions to the members of the Board during this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Beneficent, Central, Richmond and High-street Congregational Churches, and the Central Baptist Church, for the use of their respective houses of worship ; and also to the choirs of singers, for their assistance in the devotional exercises.

Rev. Mr. GRANT, one of the oldest missionaries to South Africa, referred to the prospects of the mission-work in that region. He expressed his great pleasure at the opportunity—the first one since he had been a missionary—of meeting the Board at an annual meeting. He was the only man who had ever had the pleasure of representing the Zulu Mission on such an anniversary. He said that the number of conversions in that mission had not been so great as in the Armenian or the Turkish missions. Perhaps, he said, it is because South Africa is not sufficiently remembered in the prayers of the Christian church in the United States. He would quote the language of St. Paul, and say, "Brethren, pray for us."

Dr. POMROY, one the Secretaries, said that a brother took him by the hand this morning and asked him if he felt relieved at the prospect of adjournment. He (the speaker) said that he felt quite as much relieved when the business of the Board was in its own hands, as when, after adjournment, it falls into the hands of the Secretaries at the Missionary House. He said that the Board had recommended the Committee to begin missionary operations in European Turkey. But he said that such operations could not be begun without two things—men and money. These are needed. No only for European Turkey, but in China, in India, in Ceylon, in Southern and Western Africa. If he had the power to move the students of theological seminaries, he would stir them up to be missionaries. He had no fear that this land would suffer from the out-going even of a great multitude of men to preach to the heathen. He said that $375,000 or $400,000 would be needed for the expenses of the coming year. He had a word of exhortation to deliver, in behalf of raising the money. He said that the Committee could not depend upon large legacies or princely contributions for the carrying on of the work. They gather in their revenues chiefly from the small rills. A gentleman yesterday handed him a five-dollar bill for Oahu College. He asked him to what name he should credit it? He replied, "You may say that it comes from *the anvil*." He (the speaker) said that he wanted to see money come in from the anvil, from the spindle, from the loom, from the counting-house, from the parlor, from the ship. He wanted everybody to be interested in the missions. He wanted everybody to contribute something toward their support. He hoped that the pastors of churches would present the subject, with earnestness and frequently, to their congregation—that they would plead with their people to give freely of their means to aid the progress of Christ's Kingdom in the earth. He said that the churches last year had been very liberal. They had wiped away the debt of the Board, and the children had built a missionary ship. But every year, he said, opens new fields, and brings new calls. He expressed the hope that the Churches would respond with equal, and if possible with greater liberality, for the coming year. He concluded by requesting the chair to call upon some person to offer prayer for the success of the Board's operations in the future.

Rev. Mr. BARDWELL, of Massachusetts, on invitation of the President, offered up a fervent prayer.

Rev. Mr. JESSUP, of the Syrian Mission, who had been appointed to make one of the customary farewell addresses, said he would not pronounce the word "farewell," but would rather, instead of bidding adieu to the great congregation he saw before him, and particularly the young men in it, bid them *welcome* to his missionary field, and invite them to join themselves with him to the missionary work. He made a brief address to young men, urging them to become missionaries.

Rev. Mr. SCHNEIDER on Tuesday said it was the last day of the feast, and that the multitudes were about to separate. He had been filled with joy at the opportunity of being present. He alluded to the enthusiasm with which missionaries enter upon their work in foreign lands ; and said that it had been one of the greatest of human privileges so to labor, and so to spend a lifetime in the Master's service. Did he hear any one ask, Have you no trials? Yes, the missionaries have trials. But he would return the question, Have not all men trials? Have not the Christian ministers of this land trials? He said that it is a law of God that through much tribulation we shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, and that as it is appointed all men to suffer trial, it is better and more sublime to suffer it in a cause which is worthy. He knew that many prayers had been offered, and many tears shed, for the Turkish mission. He hoped that those sympathies and those prayers would be increased. The time is short. The work that is to be done must be done quickly.

Rev. GEORGE W. WOON, one of the Secretaries, said that the occasion as it then presented itself to him, was a very delightful, yet a very solemn one. He felt that the influence of the Spirit of God was resting upon the meeting. He referred to the hospitality with which the members and friends of the Board had been entertained during the period of its sessions. In behalf of the Board he returned thanks to the Christian families of the City that had opened their homes and their hearts to the reception of so great a multitude of people. He said that no other religious meeting in the land called together year after year so large a number of persons as the meeting of the American Board. He referred to the catholicity of spirit which had been manifested in the pleasant and sympathetic union and cooperation of different denominations of Christians. He said, also, that the same spirit had been exhibited by the missionaries themselves—belonging to different detachments of the same army. The success of the Board in its operations in past years had been remarkable. He remembered when JEREMIAH EVARTS predicted, as a glowing result which then appeared impossible of attainment, that the time would come when the income of the Board would be $10,000 a month, or $120,000 a year. The present income, he said, is $400,000. But a greater income than this is needed to meet the current expenses of the Board for another year. Mr. Woon concluded by referring again to the generous hospitality of the citizens of Providence, in taking into their homes so great a multitude of strangers from all parts of the country.

Rev. Mr. CLAPP, Pastor of the Church in which the meeting was held, made the closing remarks of the occasion. He said that the hospitalities of the City had not been offered grudgingly, but with a full heart. The City, and especially the Christian families in it, had for a long time looked forward with pleasure to the meeting, and that they now looked with regret upon its separation. He referred to the delightful intercourse which had been afforded to the people of Providence with the friends of Mission and of the Church of Christ, not only from all parts of this country, but from all parts of the world. His address was eloquent and impressive, and made an affecting impression upon the audience.

The doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the Board adjourned to hold its next annual meeting at Detroit.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive at old rates. Pearls $7 12½ @$7 18¾ ; Pots, $7 87½ @ $8 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 888 bbls.,—including 691 hhls. Pearls, and 197 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented ; Java, 16¼c. ; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c. ; Jamaica, 12¾c.@12¾c. ; Maracaibo, 12c.@13¼c. ; Rio, 10¾c.@12c. ; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c. ; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is selling slowly at former prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION :

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand, and prices of good ordinary qualities are advancing, while other grades lean in favor of buyers, who do not pay much attention to medium or superior brands. Sales—8,500 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range :

Ordinary State	$5 20@ 5 30
Straight State	5 30@ 5 40
Extra State	5 45@ 5 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 15@ 5 35
Superfine Ohio	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 40
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is improving. Sales 750 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 20@$7 10 ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former rates. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,150 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The latter commands $20 50 ℔ puncheon, for fresh ground.

FRUIT—Raisins are in demand, and are worth $4 50@$4 62½ for Layer, and $4 25 for Bunch, ℔ box. Smaller pkgs., proportionate rates. Other articles are quiet, yet quoted pretty firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite active, but is unaltered in price. Sales : 75,000 bushels,—including inferior to good White Western at $1 22@$1 42 ; mixed Western at $1 15@$1 25 ; Red Western at $1 20@$1 25 ; unsound do., at 95c.@$1 10 ; inferior to good White Southern at $1 27@$1 45 ; fair to prime Red do., at $1 27@$1 36, ℔ bushel. Rye is sparingly bought and is somewhat nominal, at 80c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@62c. for Western ; 57c.@60c. for State ; 43c.@47c. for Jersey ; 45c.@53c. for Canadian ; 40c.@44c. for Pennsylvania ; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is less abundant and less active. Sales, 37,500 bushels, at from 69c.@72c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel.

HAIR—Mr. HULL reports the market very dull, with nominally unchanged quotations : Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, long, 50c.@60c. ℔ lb. ; Rio Grande, mixed, 25c.@45½c. ; Buenos Ayres, mixed, 24c.@24½c., 6 months.

HAY—Good lots are salable and firm. Old 60c.@60c. ; new, 45c.@60c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL states that "the receipts, as well as the sales, have been extremely light, as most of the dealers, during the stringent state of financial affairs and general distrust feel unwilling to extend their liabilities, unless compelled to by an order for immediate consumption. The principal importers hold their stocks withdrawn from the market—as, to effect sales to any extent, a very material concession would have to be submitted to in order to tempt a speculative inquiry. The sale of Buenos Ayres Hides, for export to Germany, at 30c. cash, in bond, is fully equal to 34½c.@35c., 6 months duty paid, according to the present rates for money. Should the deranged state of monetary affairs continue for any great length of time, we may expect lower prices for both Hides and Leather ; but I cannot believe it to be more than a temporary panic, arising chiefly from the bad management of some of our moneyed institutions, and not from the want of a prosperous trade. We cannot have a protracted suspension of business while the crops throughout the country are so large, and all the elements of prosperity are with us. Prices are in a great measure nominal. The receipts this week have been 3,851 hides from foreign ports, as follows : 3,835 Porto Cabello and Caraccas, ℔ *Sarah Maria* ; 16 from Jamaica, ℔ *Garland*, snd 3,192 coastwise, making a total 7,043, and 30 hales Buffalo hides from Boston. The stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 204,309 ; same time last year, 48,400—year before 54,400. The greater portion of the stock is held above the current rates."

HOPS—New are quoted at 12c.@14c. ; and Old at 5c.@9c. ℔ lb., with a limited inquiry.

IRON—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented.

LATHS—Eastern $1 18¾@$1 25 ℔ M.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, at steady rates :

	SOLE. Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	61,300	11,200
Sales	54,200	5,600
Stock at the close of the week	67,300	20,100

We quote :

Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 35c.@38c. ; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 35c.@38c. ; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 33c.@37c. ; Oak light, Southern, 32c.@33c. ; Oak heavy, for Banding, 36c.@38c. ; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, 32c.@34c. ; Oak heavy, Cropped, 40c.@42c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c. ; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 26c.@27c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 26½c.@27c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, All Weights, 21c.@24c. ; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, All Weights, 17c.@20c. ; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@28c., 6 mos.

LIME—Rockland, 72½c.@75c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ℔ hhl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c. ; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c. ; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@30c., and New-Orleans 55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is worth $4 ℔ 280 lbs., with a very light supply and limited business. Spirits do. is dull, and down to 46c.@46½c., cash, and 47c. @48c., time, with interest added, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in Tar or Resin.

OILS—Remain as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand at strengthening prices. Sales : 400 bbls., in lots, at $25 80@$26 for Mess ; $26 25 for Clear ; $24 60 for thin Mess ; $22 50 for prime Mess, and $21 25@$21 40 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy ; 12¾c.@13c. for Hams, and 11¼c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14¾c.@15c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15¾c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $17 @$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef at $30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ℔ hhl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio ; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is in fair request, and is worth $4 75@$5 62½ for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL reports the market for Goat quiet ; prices are nominally unchanged. Of Deer, 1,600 lbs. Barcelona were sold at 48c., 6 months.

SUGARS—Are less active at former rates. Sales—500 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 5¼c.@5¾c., cash, in hond ; and 7¾c.@8¾c., free, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Is dull and down to 11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison procured at 24c.@25c., closing at 24c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported somewhat less active, yet rates were sustained. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ bale ; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. ; Grain, 5¾d.@6¼d. ℔ bushel ; Beef, 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl. ; Pork, 1s.@1s. 3d. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 12s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been : A bark, 267 tons, to Malaga and back at $3,000 ; one, 3,000 hhls., from Palermo to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, $1 ℔ hhl. ; Tern. schr. *W. B. Scranton*, 422 tons, from Charleston to Barcelona, reswed lumber, $24 ; a Br. bark 320 tons, to Glasgow, £500 ; a brig, 1,600 hhls., to Naples and back, $2,300 ; one, 190 tons, to Para and back, $2,000 ; a hark to Richmond, sack salt, 15c., and hay 20c., thence to Rio, Flour, $1 ; a brig, 177 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,650 ; a schooner, 98 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, $7 50 ; a bark, 250 tons, from Jacksonville to Trinidad, P. S., resawed lumber, $12 50 ; brig *Franconia*, 200 tons, from St. Mary's to Trinidad, P. S., resawed lumber, $13 ; a schooner, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Guadalupe, resawed lumber, $12 ; one from Port-au-Prince to New-York, logwood, $5 50 ; a Br. brig, 173 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to St. Pierre, Mart., lumber, $13 ; a brig from Norfolk to St. Croix, hogshead staves, $14 ; one from St. Mary's to Matanzas, lumber, $12 ; a ship to Sydney, N. S. W., a bark, 400 tons, to London, naval stores, on private terms.

Connecticut Crops.

From the Hartford Times, of Sept. 11.

The heaviest frost of the season was on Tuesday morning last, Sept. 8. It was noticed all through the Connecticut Valley, on that morning, and in some low grounds it was quite severe. Some few pieces of tobacco have been injured—the leaves turning black. But the damage, we are informed, is not extensive. Most of the fields are not hurt in the least. Corn is not injured at all. The mild weather of the present time will undoubtedly carry both crops safely to maturity. Probably one-third of the tobacco crop has already been cut.

New-York Hop Crop.

From the Cooperstown Journal, Sept. 11.

Hop picking has commenced throughout the great district of this State, and will be continued for about three weeks. The crop will prove as good in quality, on the average, as any which has been picked in years. In amount it will come somewhat short of a full yield—the number of acres devoted to hops being less than in 1854-55.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FIRST-CLASS German servant as thorough cook and laundress ; makes excellent bread and plain pastry ; would not object to do housework ; refers to present employers ; also, two very experienced girls with unexceptionable references from their late employer for neatness, capability, &c. ; one as first-class cook and laundress ; the other as chambermaid and waitress ; does up all kinds of ladies' fine clothes in the best style ; are girls of excellent character and principles. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN EXPERIenced chambermaid and waitress, and a competent cook and washer and ironer, with undoubted references. Ladies in want of domestics would be pleased with those now waiting for situations at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

We have but few, but they are of a superior class, and we hope our exertions to obtain those with reliable references will be rewarded by a continuance of our present distinguished patronage. N. B.—Girls with reference of over a year registered free of charge.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS IN one family, one as cook, who does part of the washing and ironing, baking and plain pastry, understands meats and poultry ; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing, or regular waitress. The cook $8, the other $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL to do housework in City or country ; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a very good baker of bread and pies. Also, by a Protestant girl, for housework, or could take a place as laundress ; will go in the country. Apply this day or Monday, at No. 271 Bowery ; highly recommended.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK BY A REspectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly, and has good City reference ; also, as chambermaid and waiter, as cook and to wash and iron, as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron ; as chambermaid and waiter ; as laundress and chambermaid ; as seamstress and chambermaid ; as laundress ; as family seamstress ; and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as engineer ; he is fully capable of his business, and would be faithful to any person who would require his service ; has the best of reference from his last employer, where he has worked four years. Call at No. 283 West 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women as chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses and cooks. Also, by several very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUATION in a boarding school as instractress in the French and German languages and needle-work. Satisfactory references given. Address L. B., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—COPYING BY A LADY, AT HER residence ; lawyers or others, wishing writing executed with neatness and dispatch, will apply at the cloth store No. 22 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, a baby to wet-nurse at her own house, who has just lost her own. Call at No. 105 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. To be seen all the week.

WANTED.—TO LAWYERS.—AN INDUSTRIOUS young man, who writes a good hand, and who has been in a law-office before, wants a similar situation. Address BETA, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOOKS TO WRITE UP and post by double entry, copying or wrapper writing. Apply to, or address E. D. H., No. 378 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST IS desired by a lady, who writes a neat and plain hand. Address M. E. L., office *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for 2 days. Inquire at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER, CAPAble of taking charge of the mechanical department of a weekly Newspaper snd Jobbing Office. Good references required. Address M. S., care of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Nassau-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 4th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER AND A clerk for a hotel ; 3 cooductors, 5 brakemen, 2 expressmen, 3 porters, 1 book-keeper, 2 har-keepers and 3 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK ; PROTESTANT PREFERRED : one that understands her business, will assist in washing, and has good City recommendations, can apply at No. 48 West 25th-st, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, IRONER AND WASHER. One that will make herself generally useful ; German or English preferred. Inquire No. 299 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER TO go into the country, a German preferred ; situation permanent. Inquire at No. 298 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 20 Lamartine-place.—A suite of 5 rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND family, consisting of himself, wife, three children and servant, in a good family and genteel location, to commence on or before Oct. 1. Address, with particulars, T. Box No. 226 Post-Office, for one week.

BOARDING—AND FURNISHED ROOM WANTed by a young lady, in a private family, or with a widow lady where no other boarders are kept ; not to exceed $24 per month. Address B. E., Broadway Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRSTclass house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS IN SUITE or single, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of gentlemen wishing permanent board. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., between Pineapple and Clark sts., a few minutes' walk from Wall-st., or Fulton ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by applying in Carrol-place, seventh house east of Court-st., opposite Carrol Park.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, a room, with breakfast and tea, located between 6th and 4th avs., and 4th and 34th sts., private family preferred. Address HENRY, Box No. 751 General Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A plain but private family for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant ; rooms furnished or unfurnished ; location near railroad. Address W. J. B., care of Dr. OTTO ROTTON, corner Court and Livingston sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN OR near Willow-st., Brooklyn, a room and bedroom on second floor, with board for a gentleman and his wife. Address box No. 1516, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished apartments to let for the Winter to a party of gentlemen, or a family, with private table. References exchanged.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning very full details of the news from Utah. The Mormons are giving utterance to dire threatenings, drawn forth by the approach of the troops towards the Territory. BRIGHAM YOUNG has made two inflammatory speeches to the "Saints," declaring it to be the duty of the faithful to resist the efforts put forth by the Government for their extermination; and stating, in positive terms, that a seperation of "the kingdom," from every other kingdom is close at hand—in other words, that the act of Government, in dispatching troops against Utah, is to be considered fair ground for refusing to yield obedience to Federal laws. BRIGHAM, moreover, asserts that, should Government send other officials to Utah of the same stamp as those who have heretofore been commissioned, "they will require more than twenty-five hundred soldiers to protect them from Mormon fury." A significant article from the *Deseret News*, evidently from the pen of BRIGHAM YOUNG, discusses the relations of Utah to the United States in all their bearings. We transfer it to our columns entire.

The Free-Soil Address of the People of Kansas to the People of the United States, issuing from the Grasshopper Falls Convention, is published in our columns this morning. It discusses the relations of the Free-State party to the other parties in Kansas, and concludes with an appeal to the people of Missouri. The address is understood to be the production of General LANE.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* is to leave for Liverpool on Wednesday, and the steamship *Ericsson* for Bremen and Southampton on the same day. The Collins steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool Sept. 2, and the *Central America*, with the California mails, are both due at this port.

We have received Bermudian papers of the 2d inst. No news of importance is reported. The country was rejoicing over the abundant rains that had fallen, reviving the drooping vegetation.

The "Scott Legion" are expected to arrive at the Battery about 3 o'clock this afternoon. They will be received by the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, the Veterans of 1812, and the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, who will act as a general escort. The line will then form, and march up Broadway and through the Park, and from thence to Union-square, down Fourth-avenue and Bowery to Broome-street and the Mercer House, where a collation will be served.

The Commissioners of Quarantine who visited Albany last week by request of the Governor, returned on Saturday. Alderman BENSON having made a minority report adverse to the plans recommended by his associates, the State officers desired the presence of the Commissioners in order fully to compare views, and hear all the arguments *pro* and *con*. upon the vexed question of Quarantine removal. It is now reported that the State officers have advised the perfecting of the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point, but that further movements should be suspended until a renewed attempt can be made to obtain of New-Jersey the cession of Sandy Hook; the State officers approve of what has thus far been accomplished, but advise, in view of the advanced season, and the probability that we shall escape any visitation of the yellow fever this year, that no further outlay be made towards a permanent location, until New-Jersey is once more appealed to for the Sandy-Hook site.

The inquest upon the body of Mrs. MULDER, whose death was alleged to have been caused by violence at the hands of her husband, was finished on Saturday. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by compression of the brain, the result of a fracture of the petreus portion of the temporal bone, but were unable to say from what cause this circumstance occurred. MULDER, the husband was held for trial.

A woman named FRANCES KEMBLE was locked up in the Thirteenth Ward Station-house on Saturday evening. She had not been long confined before she attempted suicide, by suspending herself by the neck with her shawl to the brace of her cell door. Her position was discovered in time to save her life. She stated she was very cruelly used by her husband, and did not wish to live.

JOHN DONOHUE and MICHAEL ANTHONY were locked up yesterday on a charge of drugging and robbing a sailor named CHAS. MILLER of $23 50. They met MILLER in the street, made acquaintance with him, asked him to drink, and then took him up an alley way, where they committed the robbery.

A young man named DENIS SULLIVAN, *alias* "Scotchy," was committed for trial yesterday, charged with having, with several others, knocked down and robbed HIRAM PALMER, of No. 365 Water-street, as he was passing through that street early on Sunday morning.

There was quite a serious fight in the Sixth Ward last evening. It commenced in Canal-street, among a number of boys, but afterwards several men joined, and before quiet was restored a number were seriously injured. There were but three arrests made.

That "gold snuff-box" will be presented in the Park, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., who arrived in this City on Sturday morning.

Abont $10,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, in the dry-goods store of WILLIAMS & POWERS, No. 92 Chambers-street.

The Normal Schools in this City and in Brooklyn opened again on Ssturday last.

JOHN W. LAWLER, charged with having embezzled the funds of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was discharged on Saturday, Judge RUSSELL deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, the argument to quash the indictments against the Sabbath Liquor sellers, was urged before Judge RUSSELL, by D. B. TAYLOR, T. E. TOMLINSON, and J. B. PHILLIPS. The District-Attorney spoke at length in support of the law, and sustained the indictments. The Judge took the papers and promised to render an early decision.

The last report of the City Inspector exhibits nothing calling for special remark. There were 671 deaths in the City during the past week—four less than the number of the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths, 498 were of children under ten years of age. There were 79 deaths from consumption; 23 from inflammation of the lungs; 14 from inflammation of the brain; 8 from scarlet fever; 19 from dropsy in the head; 8 from measles; 14 from cronp; 34 from diarrhœa; 28 of dysentery; 7 of disease of the heart, and 10 from violent causes. The nativity table gives 542 natives of the United States, 74 of Ireland, 31 of Germany, 12 of England, and the balance of other foreign countries. The number of deaths for the corresponding week of last year was 503.

KERAN MCCORMICK, while working on Pier No North River, on Saturday, fell into the dock, and was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, and 28 years of age, unmarried, and resided in Washington-street.

JOHN HANNIFIN, aged 36 years, one of the orderlies at Bellevue Hospital, was killed on Sunday morning by falling from the window of his bedroom, on the fourth floor, to the yard. He was intoxicated at the time.

Twenty-five female street-walkers were arrested on Saturday night in Broadway and the adjacent streets, and were brought yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for examination.

On Saturday night last the Eighth Ward Police made a "descent" upon a disorderly house at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, kept by one ALEXANDER HOAG, and arrested the proprietor and a number of females who lived there. HOAG was held to bail in the sum of $500.

MATTHEW BANNAN, who was arrested by the Twenty-first Ward Police, on Saturday night, on suspicion of having murdered his wife, was released yesterday by the Coroner, as a *post mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. BANNAN showed that she had died of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*.

An Irish plasterer, named PATRICK TRASTON, residing at No. 123 West Twenty-seventh-street, is in custody for cruelly beating his wife, and causing the death of his child, only three months old. After beating his wife most brutally he hauled her down a flight of stairs, by which she was badly bruised, and the child—which she had in her arms—was killed.

A young Irish woman named CATHARINE CONNELL was burned to death on Saturday, at the residence of her employer, No. 66 East Thirty-fifth-street, in consequence of her clothes taking fire from a lamp, while she was in her room dressing.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, the Editor of a vile sheet entitled the *Venus' Miscellany* was tried at the Court of Special Sessions before Justice OSBORNE and CONNOLLY on Saturday, and fined $50. Judge OSBORNE stated that the culprit was given to understand by the District-Attorney, that in case he continued the publication, he (Mr. HALL) would go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted.—Previous to the trial, Mr. C. J. WARREN addressed a letter to Judge OSBORNE, urging him to make an example of ACKERMAN.

Municipalities Considered as the Bulwarks of Public Liberty.

The address of the Mayor and Common Council to the people of the State of New-York, in reference to the alleged oppression of the City by the Legislature, contains a large portion of the political capital with which the Wood Party in the Democracy proposes—to use an English electioneering phrase—"to go to the country." One of the points in that document in which his Honor dwells upon the superior virtue and enlightenment of the City population we commented upon at the time. Another, in which municipalities are held up to the public as the great bulwarks of our public liberties, is worthy of a more lengthy notice, because it contains sentiments shared by better and more intelligent people than either Mr. WOOD or his associates of the Common Council.

Attempts are every day made to show that our cities are on the same footing, and serve the same purpose, as the burghs of the Middle Ages in Europe—that they are the refuge of the oppressed, and nurseries of freedom and self-government, and that any interference with their ancient franchises is an outrage which it becomes the whole country to resent. This, or something like this, has been the stock in trade of three-fourths of the rabid orators in court and out of it, who have been for six months haranguing on the contest between the City and the Legislature. It sounds well, because it has a look of historical research about it, by which bar-rooms and primary meetings will be easily impressed: but, in point of fact it is pure and unmitigated clap-trap, has no foundation in fact, and still less in reason. No city in this State stands in any one particular in the same relation to the world without, as those of mediæval times. The first burghs were associations of serfs, flying from the yoke of the petty German tyrants between whom Europe was divided after the fall of the Roman Empire. They crowded together, because scattered over the country, their life and limbs and earnings were at the mercy of brutal and unscrupulous soldiers, who carried out with unrelenting rigor the terrible law of *væ victis*. They united simply for the sake of security. As individuals they were nothing; as bodies of men dwelling together, united in interest, in hates, and in likings, they were powerful enough to make terms with their conquerors. The first charters granted to municipalities were granted by kings, who wished to gain the support of the citizens in their conflicts with the nobility. All the great burghs, both of England and the Continent, rose into importance because, in the long conflict between the monarchs and the *noblesse*, both sides courted them and borrowed money from them. They flourished, not so much because there was anything in the air of cities favorable to freedom, but because in the cities alone were men secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, and trained in the management of public affairs. They were oases in the midst of great wastes of lawless violence. The king was a robber, and the knight was a robber, but behind his stone-walls and portcullis the burgher slept secure. Just in proportion to the growth of civilization and the spread of security over the whole country did the cities decrease in importance. As soon as a man could work at his trade on a country roadside, or till his field in the full consciousness that his time was his own and his earnings were safe, it ceased to be of importance to be a burgher. The oases in Sahara are of great value to the caravans just now, but if by some revolution in climate Sahara became a well-watered plain, who would think of looking for the old springs and resting his camels under the old palm trees?

Now we should like to be informed in what way New-York of the present day is to be compared to mediæval London, or Toulouse, or Ghent. Where are the robber lords and tyrant kings who hold the country outside under their despot sway? What ruthless Baron in Westchester or Orange County is FERNANDO WOOD afraid of? What is there which he may not do at Fishkill or Sharon, with as much impunity as in the City Hall? What is there he may not say, or think with as much boldness on Long Island as in Broadway? We don't owe our origin as a municipality to feudal excesses and barbarism. We have not assembled for purposes of security, or of strength. We have neither to man our walls or keep watch and ward, nor await with the eagerness of jackals the squabbles of our imperious monarch with a rebel lord. We are all *roturiers*, it may be, but we have no *noblesse* to parley with and buy privileges from. We are an assemblage of country people come together for trading purposes, because this happens to be a good port and a central situation. All the advantages we enjoy in dwelling in a City are due to the fact that in the City great wealth and great intelligence are concentrated in a small space, because the perpetual collision of ideas breeds energy, and because the strain of competition gives birth to untiring activity. The assertion that any American is in any respect politically better off, a freer or better citizen, because he dwells in the town rather than in the country, is so transparent a piece of humbug, that all comment on it is superfluous. In point of fact, all allusions to mediæval municipalities tell against city charters instead of for them. In this age, and especially in this republic, the old relations of town and country are completely reversed. The reasons which prompted burghers to ask for charters in the Thirteenth Century, are precisely those which should impel the present citizens of New-York, to ask to have their Charter taken away. Security for life and property, and freedom of speech, were at that time only to be had in towns; now they are only to be had in the country. At that time, people left the rural districts to avoid being garroted and robbed; now they never revel in the luxury of conscious security until they are beyond the municipal boundary.

That centralization is bad we admit. We are anxious that every town and county should manage its own affairs, because we believe it to be necessary that the whole population should be constantly trained in the transaction of public business, and constantly stimulated to keep up an interest in it. But as long as the central Government is a direct delegation from the people, our liberties can run no such risks as those to which France and Germany have fallen victims. The people who create centralization can destroy it. They who place the power in Albany can take it away from Albany. The central power is the people, and nobody but the people.

But while acknowledging the principle that centralization is bad, and should be avoided, and that one of the best schools we can have for the training of wise statesmen and sensible and patriotic constituents, is to be found in local self-government, we must not forget that it has been the great glory and great safeguard of our race, that from the days of Magna Charta to those of American Independence, we have refrained from ever pushing a political principle to extremes. No one can read without mingled pride and pity, the regrets of such men as MONTALEMBERT and REMUSAT that Frenchmen have not learned from England this invaluable lesson. There is no rule which has no exceptions, and there is no principle which will bear indefinite expansion in the task of governing mankind. We are experimenting in politics more than any other people in the world. Who knows that we have not discovered that, in a Republic like our own, great cities are unable to govern themselves, and must be looked after by the people at large. The history of New-York for the last forty years goes far to furnish this curious solution of an important problem. Our cities unlike those of the Middle Ages, are becoming something like sores on the body politic. The work of cure may have to be done rather by attention to the general health of the patient than by local applications.

The Financial Panic.

Our report in another column of the condition of money affairs, at the close of the third week of the existing pressure, is not, in all respects, a satisfactory one, and yet, in the substantial evidences of increasing strength to the market, there is much to encourage the belief that the embarrassment must, or ought soon, to pass away. Our own money reporter, in connection with a neighboring journal, took account of the stock of specie in bank on Saturday last, by calling upon each bank personally, and found, in the aggregate, *thirteen* millions of dollars, as against *nine* millions the week the Ohio Trust failed, and put all Wall-street into commotion. This recovery of four millions dollars in a single fortnight ought surely to stay the disastrous course of curtailment which has been going on in the line of Bank discounts. At all events, the fact that four millions of dollars in hard cash have been drawn from the country to the City—two millions of it through the Sub-Treasury, for work and labor done for the Government—in so brief a time, and on an emergency of such sudden and wholly unexpected occurrence, speaks volumes for the financial strength of our happy and prosperous (in spite of this temporary panic) land. The movement has been accomplished without producing serious embarrassment in other quarters. The cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans have all promptly and largely remitted, and they have had no Bank suspensions or failures. It is believed that Specie will continue to flow to this City, as well from the interior, as from California. At the same time the export demand has not only been checked, but we are fast approaching the season of the year when our great agricultural products will render such demand unnecessary. The crops are not only superabundant, but our main export staple, Cotton, promises to bear the highest average price, through the early part of the shipping season, at all events, known for very many years past. The remnant of the old crop now being marketed in Liverpool, has attained the almost unprecedented figure of ninepence sterling, or eighteen cents federal money, for middling descriptions. Grain is also wanted in the same market, and orders are now here for Wheat and Indian Corn, at limits which could be easily met, if the ordinary money facilities for shipping the Grain were not virtually denied by the surrounding embarrassments.

Under all these circumstances, the question naturally occurs to the ordinary reader, *What* is the *further trouble* in the market for money, and in the restoration of the better time, so loudly demanded by every public as well as private consideration? The banks have all the specie they need, and more in near prospect from California. Why cramp their dealers any longer, forcing the strong men among the merchants to sacrifice their best means to keep themselves from growing weak, or being suspected, and driving to despair and failure the jobbers of moderate wealth, who have little else than their country collections and a fair name at bank to carry them through their Fall payments?

We hope, in a few days at most, to record a change which shall answer these inquiries satisfactorily. We are told that on Saturday, outside of Bank, there was an unaccountable feeling of discouragement pervading the business circles, while the Bank vaults are being rapidly replenished, and the professions of Bank liberality are all that can be reasonably asked. This sort of gloom must soon be dispelled, and we are quite sure that the money-lenders have now the ability, through a rational concert of action and a determination among themselves, to think better of mercantile credit, railway credit, and money values of every commendable class, to lend liberally, where lending will bring relief. It is not the particular province of the press to advise these gentlemen how they are to manage their own affairs; but the liberty of suggesting *where* they can be of service—and *why*, with all the material prosperity that surrounds and pervades the business of the country, they should be liberal, *and, above all, trustful*—must be pardoned in the existing state of untoward (and in good part uncalled for) embarrassment.

Another "Royal" Swindle.

We are sorry to see that our old friend, Monsieur JULLIEN, is in trouble again. He is the Orchestral Napoleon of the age, not merely in the grandeur of his ideas, and magnificence of his undertaking, but in his reverses and calamities as well. He has had his Moscow and his Leipsic, and his Mont St. Jean; but we trust that he may yet escape his Waterloo and his St. Helena. Men call him a humbug, as they did BARNUM; but, like that superb showman, he is at least a harmless one. He has popularized music virtuously, and added to the innocent amusements of great numbers of people. And he has given them their penny's worth for their penny, and that is more than can be said of men [of greater pretensions (or admissions) in professional, in mercantile, and in public life. So we wish him well, and hope he may receive the reward of his labors in the life that now is. We would fain that he could ever shake his ambrosial curls and give the nod to orchestras, multitudinous and harmonious as the hosts of Heaven, that his lavender-kidded right hand should always wave the graceful *bâton*, rough with gold, and keep time to all eternity, and that the laced splendors of his shirt-front should heave only to the raptures of success swelling the broad expanse of his manly breast.

The Royal Surrey Gardens, lately supposed to be a most profitable adventure, are the cause of his present woe. This speculation, it seems, is another of the Joint-Stock man-traps which have been laid of late years to catch unwary capitalists in the British metropolis. The Tigg Montague generation were by no means all knocked on the head when Jonas Chuzzlewit did that justice to the Manager of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Life and Loan Insurance Company. Even the Tipperary Bank and the Royal British have failed to open the eyes of the gudgeons tickled with the bait of ten per cent. For, in the slow land of our origin, they think no small beer of so pitiful a return as ten per cent., a sufficient answer to any lingering charge of American degeneracy from the present stock. It seems that some London citizen of credit and renown, whose name we have not yet succeeded in eliminating from the chaotic catalogue in the reports, had advanced something over £14,000 upon the land and buildings of the Royal Surrey Gardens, at that time called the Surrey Zoological Gardens. As the lease of the land had only about fourteen years to run, it was more than doubtful whether he could realize his advances upon the Gardens as they then stood. So he thought it best to divide the loss by a general average among the speculative community.

Accordingly a Joint-Stock Company was proposed, with a capital of £40,000, at £10 a share, and a deposit of £2. The smallness of the price of the shares tempted many small tradesmen to enter into the speculation, as well as to trust with their goods a concern that had such a flourishing appearance of success. The fish rose freely to the hook and bit eagerly. The stock to the extent of over £32,000 was taken up, an expensive building erected upon the grounds, which our readers will be pleased to hear secured the mortgage of the ingenious and enterprising projector of the scheme. A glorious inauguration was had, under the auspices and leading, if we are not mistaken, of the gallant leader JULLIEN himself. All went merry as a marriage bell. A Director or two slipped out of the back door of the Directors' room at this point, to be sure, but it excited no alarm. The accounts were cooked to a turn and set before the hungry shareholders in the most appetizing forms at the first half-yearly meeting. "Things were made as pleasant" as the pious Cameron of the Royal British Bank and of Exeter Hall could have desired had he had the making of them.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and the meeting assured that the liabilities of the Company were only for the current expenses. Hopes of even 15 per cent. were extended to make all concerned more comfortable. The only thing that looked at all like *fishes* was a resolution of indemnity in favor of the Directors. A few suspicious wretches demurred at this, but the great majority of the stockholders readily consented to add this supererogatory expression of their confidence in men who had such an account to give of their stewardship.

The Royal Surrey Gardens had all along experienced the well-known benefit of advertising, which cannot be too much exalted, in common with all other places of public diversion. But, one fine morning, the self-complacent shareholders discovered its advertisement in the wrong corner of the wrong newspaper. In other words, they discovered the name of their paradise of 10 per cent. among the bankrupts in the *Gazette*. Instead of a clear property, with no liabilities but the current expenses, there were debts to the amount of £11,000 over and above the mortgage so skillfully secured by the adroit mortgagee. A petition for the winding up of the concern was presented by the architect of the new building, who represented himself as not having received a penny for his services and advances. The petition was resisted by M. JULLIEN and a large body of shareholders on the ground of surprise and insufficient notice. The innuendo was that the petitioner was the agent of the Directory, who wished the matter to be done up in huggermugger and hustled out of sight. The shareholders declared that the Directors refused to let them have a sight of the books, so that they could not tell whether they had assets or not. This assertion of the Directorial dignity was in the highest degree creditable to those exemplary men and shows their eminent fitness for their office. We do not know that any English Directors in their studies for the extraction and aëration of the root of all evil, have ever resorted to the incomparable plan of Railway Directors in New-England, who set fire to their own office and made a burnt offering of the books of the Company, so as to put them effectually beyond the reach of evil eyes and evil tongues.

The Commissioner seemed to think it no more than reasonable that the shareholders should have an opportunity of knowing whether they were ruined or not before their effects were put into the hopper of the mill of Bankruptcy, to be ground between the upper and nether stones thereof, and he gave them the time they asked for. But we imagine that their investigations will result only in the gratification of a natural and laudable curiosity. The Directors seem to have taken excellent care of the receipts of the establishment which they had conveyed away every night, and were above muddling any of it away in the payment of their artists. Poor M. JULLIEN had worked for them a whole twelvemonth without even a Pisgah view of the first shilling of the promised salary, as he had paid £2,000 for shares and advanced money to artists and for needful fittings, so that he is out of pocket no less a sum than £6,000, on this account. Altogether it seems to be, on a much smaller scale, as impudent and villainous a swindle as the Royal British Bank itself. Of course, the indemnity voted to the Directors can be no protection to them if they knew, as they must have done, the falsity of the statements in the Report that procured it. If it can be proved that they pocketed the income of the Gardens, and that they obtained the subscriptions to the stock by the most flagrant false pretences, one would hope that they may yet be provided with employment for the public good on the public account. Be this as it may, we trust that the Titanic Conductor may recover from his losses and achieve an enormity of compensation corresponding to the monstrosity of his entertainments.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This popular establishment will open for the season to-night, and with an attraction that entitles it to be considered as an event of more than usual interest. We refer to the *début* of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, a gentleman who is deservedly esteemed as the best representative of light comedy on the stage. It is not necessary to enlarge on Mr. MATHEW'S claims to consideration, for they have been recognized so long, and his name has become so familiar to us as the representative of an important branch of art, that expectation takes the place of commendation. He will appear to-night in two pieces—"Married for Money," in which he plays *Mopus*, and "Patter vs. Clatter," in which he plays *Captain Patter*. In these pieces he will be properly supported by a company engaged for the purpose by Mr. F. B. CONWAY, the stage manager. The entertainments conclude with the drama of "The Maid of Croissey, or Theresa's Vow," in which Mr. JAMES BROWNE plays his famous character of *Sergeant Austerlitz*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The play of "Fiammina" has been withdrawn for the present, and gives place to the ever-popular "Camille," in which Miss HERON will repeat her great impersonation of the heroine. The caste is much stronger than it was last season, and the performance will be all that can be desired. Mr. SOTHERN has been engaged expressly for the purpose of supporting Miss HERON.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The old English comedy of "The Dramatist; or, Stop him who can," will be revived here to-night. Mr. MURDOCH, who sustains the principal character, made it one of his most successful parts in London. He is supported by the leading members of the stock company. After the comedy a farce called "A Fearful Murder Down Town."

LAURA KEENE'S.—The activity, skill and admirable taste displayed by the fair manageress of this establishment, are attended with their proper rewards. Large audiences assemble every night to witness the entertainments provided for them. During the present week the two latest novelties will be repeated—"Victims" and "A Conjugal Lesson." These pieces are played with unusual spirit, and are placed on the stage in a way which is not approached by any other theatre. Miss KEENE merits support, and we are glad that she is receiving it.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There is a grand combination of talent at this delightful place of amusement to-night. Mlle. ROLLA and the RAVELS appear together in two of their best pieces—"Acallsta," and the "Magic Trumpet." Previous to the ballet there will be the usual evolutions on the tight rope.

OLYMPIC, No. 585 BROADWAY.—This small, but brilliant little establishment, receives its fair share of support, and is on the high road to popularity. The Company is really good, and the pieces played of the most mirthful character. To-night the comedy of "Delicate Ground," and the burlesque of the "Invisible Prince." In the latter Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, Miss KATE SAXON, Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD, and Miss JULIA TURNBULL are in the caste.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Masaniello," "Magic Hands," and "The Fast Young Men of New-York," are the attractive entertainments to-night.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night Verdi's opera of the "Trovatore" will be played. The *rôle* of *Leonora* is said to be one of Mlle. FRIZZOLONI'S best, and she will undoubtedly shine to advantage in it. Signorina VESTVALI is the *Azucena*—and one of the best we have ever had. Signor MACAFERRI, a new tenor, is the *Maurico*; and Signor VIERI, a new baritone, is the *Count de Luno*. The popularity of the opera, and the novelty of the caste, will insure a crowded attendance.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.—These preëminent artists give their first concert to-morrow evening at Niblo's Saloon, and will be supported (it is almost shameful to use the word) by Signor GASSIER, the new and extremely popular baritone from the Academy of Music, and Signor ROCCO—who will be remembered. In addition to this combination, a grand orchestra under the direction of Mr. ANSCHUTZ has been engaged. When Mr. THALBERG gave his concerts last season we fancied that his managerial liberality was carried to an excess, but it dwindles into insignificance beside the unparalleled enterprise of the present season. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS or Mr. THALBERG is alone sufficient to attract an overflowing audience; cooperating in this way they will fairly electrify the town. The prices of admission are the same as last season.

THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE.—Miss. E. L. WILLIAMS, a vocalist of distinction, who rejoices in this appellation, makes her *début* to-night at Barnum's Museum, in an entertainment written expressly for her by Mr. SAMUEL LOVER, the celebrated composer of "Rory O'More," the "Low Backed Car," &c. Miss WILLIAMS sustains twelve different characters, and sings no fewer than seventeen songs in this entertainment.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL EMBEZZLEMENT—MR. LAWLER DISCHARGED.—On Saturday the final hearing on the *habeas corpus* granted in this case was had before Judge RUSSELL, at his office in Chambers-street. After the conclusion of the testimony Judge RUSSELL said Mr. HARRINGTON (counsel for prosecution) had not proved that Mr. LAWLER committed any crime, and he could not see how Mr. H. could even sustain an indictment. He had not made out a case here, and he, the Judge, could not do otherwise than discharge Mr. LAWLER.

Mr. GRAHAM stated that if Mr. LAWLER was wanted at any time, by sending word to the office of his associate counsel, Mr. H. SACIA, it would be immediately attended to.

The Judge then directed the following order to be entered, after which the parties retired:

ORDER.—The witnesses in support of the two complaints made in the papers before Justice FLANDREAU having been examined before me after hearing counsel for the said JOHN M. LAWLER and for the prosecution, I do hereby direct the discharge of the said JOHN M. LAWLER from the imprisonment mentioned in his petition, on the ground that the charges against him have not been sustained before me.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

Grand Irish Wake at Irish Tom's—Glorious Results—Fernando's Flag at Half-mast—Preparations made for lowering it—Salt could'nt Save him.

Presidential Developments---Position of the Banner-Men from New-York.

The Old Guard and War-Horse Redivivus.

Captain 'Rynders among the "Hurds"—Rose Rule of Three for Irish Tom.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1857.

Having been detained by an engagement with citizen GEORGE N. SANDERS to go down to Fire Island, and luxuriate in the exciting sport of capturing voracious blue-fish through the seductive agency of specially-polished squids,—an employment proving to our joint satisfaction that the most wide-awake *habitués* of Neptune's model saloon, no less than the equally voracious, but more slimy denizens of the unfathomable political pool, may be caught by an adroit application of the principle, "that anything may be done by hook or by crook, more especially by hook,"—your Bird was debarred the pleasure of witnessing the grand contest which took place in Syracuse on Thursday and Friday last. The Bird is dubious as to what might have been the mortal consequences had he ventured to appear there in person; for though salt is universally recommended for its preventive qualities, and although pickling in brine might be a very comfortable way of going down to posterity,—still the theory that Birds may be captured by a skillful application of salt to their posterior feathers has not entirely exploded, and there was salt enough round those diggings to besprinkle a million of such warblers as myself. Having secured, however, the introduction of our friend CONRAD SWACKHAMER among the Smallites, (please *don't* print this "Small lights,") together with a variety of subtle agencies in all other directions,—we are now enabled—even better than had we been there—to present on the desk of our journalistic camera a true reflex of all the figures there flitting across our political horizon.

PHILOSOPHICAL PREFACE.

Observation may be considered as the scavenger of facts; while reflection is the analytical dissecter which preserves all useful portions of the gathered materials, rejecting the mere garbage and excrement to be bolted raw by consumers with coarser appetite. The lengthy, confused and clamorous proceedings at Syracuse, contained only one or two points of interest, not foreshadowed in our last prescient letter; and the secret history, of which the events there were but public echoes, will show that our prognostications were verified in all their essential particulars. History records no defeat more overwhelming, disastrous and contemptuous, than that given at Syracuse to our Municipal Cataline.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS BROUGHT OUT IN POLITICAL CHIAROSCURA.

But, before proceeding to show this, however, in order that the lights and shadows of our picture may be brought out with all the vividness of nature, it becomes our duty to depict upon our flowing canvas an amusing scene or two which occurred here at home amongst such of the Supes and Whiskey-braves as were either overcome by terror in advance of the contest, or were not invited to go on with the principal performers and do the heavy business of pugilism between the acts. These victims of ghastly apprehension took refuge for the most part, during the pendancy of the storm, at "Irish Tom's," and there consoled each other through the sustaining influences of hot-spiced rum and toddies, endeavoring with many a hiccuping hurrah to drive away the terror which had laid its cold hands on their hearts, and congratulating each other on the seeming postponement of instant death by shooting, though this postponement was only that more elaborate preparations might be made for the more ignominious punishment of hanging.

ASSEMBLAGE OF MOURNERS AT IRISH TOM'S.

This cast-off band of his Honor's unpresentable followers were assembled in TOM WHELAN'S on last Thursday awaiting the lightning announcement of their immediate annihilation, and, like other drowning men, prepared to grasp at the smallest straw. The intelligence, therefore, that the Convention had decided, with the acquiesence of Mr. SICKLES, to leave the Tammany fight untouched, and to amdit equal portions of the Cooper and Small delegations, fell upon the despairing crew there collected with all the cheering influence of a short respite to the condemned—their hope being magnified by comparison with their past despair, and yielding the intensest amusement to disinterested outsiders.

WOE CHANGED TO JOY—GRAND IRISH WAKE IN AN IRISH WA[illegible]

In the finx of this reaction [illegible] stood treat, and BILL POW[illegible] semblage by the announcement [illegible] dead. Therenpon all of them [illegible] marshalled at the counter and paid an alcoholic tribute to the supposed decease of your humble correspondent. Irish Tom declared that he had heard the cry of the Banshee, and hinted that the "only way to kape down the sperrit 'ud be to give it a reg'lar ould Irish wake, after the fashion of Rallyhaddhareen." Dr. O'TOOLE, of the Bloody Twenty-second, having consented to act as proxy for the "cerpse," he was accordingly laid out in an attitude not unusual to him, across two whiskey barrels; candles were lighted at his head and feet; Coroner CONNERY declared himself ready for any job "from washing the corpse to writing the epitaph;" Mr. MICHAEL TUOMY placed plates of salt and tobacco on the yet palpitating stomach, and then a grand chorus consisting of big MIKE CONOLLY, PADDY BURNS, FITZGIBBON, ANDIE SHEHAN, BARNEY REILLY, DAN. O'LINN and "Dirty-faced" JACK broke out into a Munster *caoine*, or *keen*, ending in the repeated howl, "Oh, wirasthrue, Pillalieu, *flwoy* did ye die?" The mourners then filled their pipes, and the whisky barrels under the "corp" being tapped, the crowd gathered lachrymosely around the recumbent O'TOOLE, and passed the night in recounting to each other the mortal wrongs which each had suffered at the hands of "the craychur that was stiff." The only hiatus in the circle was that of the uproarious "Glorious," whose absence was universally deplored, though each felt some compensation in the larger share of spirit left him. The ceremony concluded by a raffle for the big stove, in which ASE REED took chances for his Honor and won, with his Honor's customary success in all policy and dicing operations. Next Tuesday evening the article is to be heated red hot, and then carried off by FERNANDO.

FERNANDO'S ARRIVAL IN SYRACUSE.

Leaving the mourners to recover from their debauch, and the terrible awakening when they discover that your Bird, in his finest feather, and trongest voice, is more vigorous than ever, we shall proceed to a succinct narrative of the contest at Syracuse, and an exposition of the governing motives which produced the results made known. His Honor arrived at Syracuse on Wednesday, in advance of the delegates from the various parts of the State; and as each arrival was announced to him, and he became aware that the merits of the New-York controversy were thoroughly understood, and that defeat must be his portion, despairing anguish took possession of his

never very valorous soul: and down to Thursday afternoon, when, as a means of more certain retribution, it was thought best that the Convention should keep its hands off him, and leave his career to be terminated in our City by those most interested in that result—his Honor's terror was a melancholy sight for the philanthropist. He "entreated, begged, and implored" with all the earnestness of Glorious in his effort to induce FLAGG to pay the Lowber judgment, that the Convention would not enter upon the disputed question. At first no heed was paid to these cringing entreaties—a majority in the proportion of sixty-five to thirty-six being prepared to admit exclusively the Delegates from the regular Cooper Committee, and to allow his Honor to make a hasty return to the City of his destiny. More moderate, and perhaps wiser counsels, ultimately prevailed: It was considered that if the Convention should undertake to be his executioner, it would be giving an importance to the event which the occasion did not justify. It was determined, however, to appoint a Committee of investigation, thus challenging him to present his claims for their decision. The Cooper Committee were ready with documents and papers to establish triumphantly the correctness of the positions laid down in our last letter; but FERNANDO could not be brought to trial, as he pleaded his old savior—the Statute of Limitations—with the new reading "that this question could not be tried outside the limits of Manhattan." A consultation was thereupon held by DAN E. SICKLES, JOHN COCHRANE, Capt. RYNDERS, PETER R. SWEENY, ANDRE FROMENT, WM. D KENNEDY, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ISAAC RELL, Jun. DAN E. DELAVAN, and others representing the Cooper Committee, and it was agreed that if JOHN KELLY, representing his Honor, should introudec a resolution, admitting, in effect, that an investigation of the disputed question would be the defeat of his Honor, and confessing FERNANDO'S dread of a Committee of inquiry upon the point of regularity, then that SICKLES would accept a proposition to divide the delegation, and save the Convention the necessity of ejecting his Honor, with his followers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COOPER TACTICS.

One controlling reason inducing the Cooper representatives to adopt this mode of treating WOOD, was to prevent the clap-trap demonstration prearranged by him to take place in the City of New-York in anticipation of an adverse decision, and thereby to create a false sympathy for the "persecutions" which he was prepared to lay at the door of the State Convention—the Cooper Committee deeming the admission of JOHN KELLY'S resolution as triumphantly vindicating the regularity for which they were there to contend. No arguments, or hypocritical dissimulations, can save his Honor from the inevitable consequences of JOHN KELLY'S admission; he dare not go before the Committee of Investigation; he dare not present his claims for scrutiny; he dare not meet the case which the facts made for the Cooper Committee, for he knew that the verdict would be unanimously against him. The temper of the Convention with reference to WOOD was abundantly shown by the nomination of Judge DENIO at the first ballot, and his Honor submitted to what is known among lawyers as a nonsuit, on which judgment has been entered against him in the minds of all impartial observers—the Cooper General Committee standing confessedly adjudged the only regular General Committee of the City of New-York—on which judgment the people are prepard to go to execution.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE CONTEST.

The active elements at work in connection with these Tammany troubles were of a character demanding a recorded history. WOOD had preceded the meeting of the Convention by a wail of lamentation through every corner of the State. By exciting the jealousies of old political opponents—by raising delusive hopes of State ascendency on the parr of those interested in the advancement of certain Presidential aspirations, and by every influence of ambition, intrigue and selfishness, he managed to draw around him for the occasion a combination as various as the mosaic in the City Hall, and endeavored to make it appear that the Cooper Committee was a machinery designed for the destruction of the Presidential hopes of DAN. S. DICKINSON, and the furtherance of the reelection of JAMES BUCHANAN, or any other of the four nags trotted out by us in a former letter. The consequence was, that every Dickinsonian of any pretensions, big or little, was rallied on the field under the immediate lead of DICKINSON himself. This gentleman declared, during the sitting of the Convention, that this was the first time he had attended a State Convention in twenty-one years; and this fact may be looked upon as furnishing some evidence of the deep and abiding interest which Mr. D. and his followers took in the struggle. Here he was to be found supported in his war upon the Cooper Committee by Edwin Crosswell, John C. Mather, Austin Birdsall, Elijah Ward, Rufus W. Peckham, Wright of Binghhamton, John S. Nafew, Thomas J. Barr, and all the old adherents heretofore rallied round the Dickinsonian banner; while every man from the Custom-House of New-York who could exercise any influence, headed by ERASTUS GLOVER, WM. N. MCINTYRE, STEPHEN D. DILLAYE (prominent there with "one of his privatea")—all these were vigorously at work coöperating with WOOD to save him from the threatened immolation. But we beg leave to assure Mr. DICKINSON and his friends that he and they never labored under a greater delusion than in this respect; for some of his most ardent admirers and devoted followers are leading advocates of the Cooper Committee, and they sustain the Cooper organization because they honestly believe it to be the only true one, and that in doing so they simply perform a Democratic duty. These men viewed with regret so pure and exalted a stateaman linking his fortunes, on any pretext, with those of FERNANDO WOOD; and better, far better, would it have been had he imitated CÆSAR'S virtue, and repelled the proffered crown, than to have taken the first step towards its acquisition under such degrading auspices.

THE BANNER-BEARERS FROM OUR CITY.

Under the Sickles arrangement for the division of the delegation, the following eight were chosen on behalf of the Cooper Committee: Daniel E. Sickles, Thomas Byrnes, Aleck Ward, Andre Froment, Daniel E. Delavan, Elijah F. Purdy, John Cochrane and John Kelly. Captain Ryndera, Wm. D. Kennedy, Isaac Bell, Jr., Wm. Miner and James M. Sweeny, were originally selected amongst the eight, but declined to share their honors with the Small men. The Small eight consisted of FERNANDO WOOD and seven others of his own nomination, amongst whom we recognized SMITH ELY, Jr., an amateur politician, our old friend JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, looking as if a *barrel* of bad oysters were beneath his waistcoat, our ambitious, pushing, but not successful young friend HENRY MORANGE—whose efforts it pained us to see so misappreciated by the Convention, and we think the gentlemen from the rural districts might have employed themselves better than by kicking and stamping whenever our "pretty" friend attempted to deliver himself of one of his carefully-prepared verbal demonstrations. We noticed, also, our convivial comrade Brandy-sour BRISLEY, resplendent in blue coat and brass buttons, after the style of the late sage of Marshfield. MORGAN L. HARRIS was there, too, employed to spy out the private operations of the Cooper Chiefs for his Honor's edification; and we must confess he succeeded in harassing them considerably, for they could not gather in any private consultation without his Paul-Pry countenance being preanted, with the remark: "I've just dropped in—hope I don't intrude," and taking his seat with his big ear-flaps as open as those of an elephant. Captain RYNDERS was the evident hero amongst the provincials; and on Thursday (his birthday) was followed round wherever he went, by gaping and admiring crowds. The Savage Committee were represented by John Y. Savage, Jr., in person; James McMahon, Gershon Cohen, (who did *not* psy the "twenty-two shillings,") and Messieurs Robbins, Hotaling and Campbell. The People's delegates were led by Thomas J. Barr, Brigadier-General Creighton, Eraatus W. Glover, Walter R. Jones, ("Cozen of Joseph Walker,") Walter Savage, Chris. Woodruff, John Whitmore, Pea-Green Molony, and Dr. Bradford, (THOMAS J. MUNDAY'S friend.) While the Independent People's Delegatea were led by PATSY BURNS—slightly under the weather, complaining that "the whisky had turned on him," assisted by Messrs. GENET, Sr. and Jr., DICK BUSTEED, and numerous others of the same kidney. Lastly came PURDY'S detachment of the "Folks' Delegates," headed by R. G. NELLIS, the fat old gentleman who got thirty votes for Alderman of the Twentieth, and fifteen other old buffers with splendidly developed corporations.

POSITION OF THE STATE LEADERS IN THE NEW-YORK QUESTION. A NEW SUM IN THE RULE OF THREE.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, DEAN RICHMOND, SIMEON B. JEWETT, WM. H. LUDLOW, PETER CAGGER and SAM FOWLER of the State leaders were at first in favor of referring the question from the City of New-York to the Committee of Investigation; and of having it definitely decided, deeming it of great importance to both State and city that the dispute should be put to rest, so as to prevent further difficulty in the future. They readily yielded, however, to the change of programme. One of these gentlemen remarked to Mr. WM. D. KENNEDY that "the democracy of the city wanted no assistance from the State to put WOOD down; that it would be giving him altogether to much importance; that if they had broken him down thus far in six months, it wouldn't require much ciphering to show how long it would take to wipe him out altogether. This," added the gentleman with a knowing amile, "is a sum in the rule of three so simple that even Irish TOM could work it out on his counter in the slops of a whisky skin."

THE OLD GUARD AND THE OLD WAR-HORSE.

Among the many gratifying events of the trip our friends made to Syracuse, were the glorious evidences of a restoration of the Old Guard to its pristine vigor, and grand martial bearing, rejuvenated, reinvigorated, and magnificently caparisoned, to take part in any future contest. Not Marshal NEY, at the head of NAPOLEON'S old moustached grenadiers, when resisting the shock of the Black Brunswickers and Inniskillings, at Waterloo, presented so martial and chivalric a bearing, as our respected comrade DAN. E. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, representative man of the Old Guard aforesaid, assisted by Major CONNER, of the same corps, the hero of a hundred fights; but the exhibitions of these, even, were eclipsed by the surprising and splendid demonstrations of the Old War-Horse, without snaffle, curb, bit, halter, bridle, or rider, out-bucephalusing *Bucephalus* when ALEXANDER tried to hold him, as free as air, and as fresh as the sea—every wrinkle on his sides being a corrugation of vigorous and elastic muscles, and every mark on his teeth showing a year of strength passed in the service of his country. When he arrived on the ground Wednesday night, he showed some outward evidences of the chronic difficulties to which we referred on a former occasion; but when examined by our veteran turfsman, SIMEON B. JEWETT, that eminent political farrier declared that the former difficulties arose altogether from a temporary stoppage of the blow-pipes, producing a species of internal windiness and tendency to carbonic combustion. He recommended that our Steed should that evening take a carefully-prepared "Soft" mesh, and the next day have a course of regular "Hard" feed, under the supervision of ex-Senator THOS. J. BARR. The prescription worked to a charm, and our War-Horse turned out as bright as a new penny, and as vigorous as a four-year-old. It is suspected that "the difficulty in the blow-pipes" arose from some deleterious matter put into his drink by Sancho Panza SMALL, when riding him around our City, so much to the delight of our unterrified. The Old Guard have pledged themselves that this shall not be done again; and as the old War-Horse was timed on the Agricultural Course by ISAAC BELL, Jr., and proved that his paces were perfectly regular, and that he made his biggest strides without turning a hair, we may conclude that he is prepared in any future trial to far exceed the best achievements of his former days. We may add that, after the regimen, PURDY was examined by GERSH COHEN, who declared that he was without blemish, except a slight excoriation where STEPHEN P. RUSSELL had applied the singer. The grandest feats of the Old Guard and War-Horse were with reference to Mr. TUCKER'S nomination; and truly they did wonders to accomplish this result. As Lord FITZCLARENCE replied to Her English Majesty during the famous race at Cowes, when she asked which vessel was second to the yacht *America*, "Madam, there is no second,"—so might it be said of the Old Guard in their exertions for TUCKER; and, again, we may say of PURDY, that "high above the din of battle was heard the neigh of the Old War Horse, and the sounding reverberation of his kick. We heard our friend, Colonel SEYMOUR, express great regret that Colonel DUNLAP was not on the ground to participate in the glory of his comrades.

EXACT POSITION OF THE COOPER COMMITTEE.

The Cooper Committee, flushed with victory, stand in the front rank—the only regular Democratic organization of the City of New-York, admitted to be so by the joint action of JOHN KELLY and FERNANDO WOOD in refusing their gage of battle. The Wilson-Small body is in full retreat, degraded and disgraced by the desertion of its leaders, and will no doubt soon be shaken to pieces by the fever and ague which settled in its bones at Syracuse. Its master stands before the State and country an admitted Know-Nothing; he did not pretend to deny the charge to that effect made against him by DAN. E. SICKLES. EICKOFF, of the *Stadts Zeitung*, who was present, declared in the Syracuse House that "under no circumstances could FERNANDO WOOD or any other Know-Nothing, receive the German vote," and the Irish hate a Know-Nothing as a certain old gentleman is supposed to dislike consecrated water. WOOD'S only hope of success, therefore, must be in receiving a nomination from the Know-Nothing lodges, which he has been secretly endeavoring to secure; but this force can never stand against the hosts of Democracy united under the regular organization. The Wilson-Small Committee consequently must find a lodge in the vast wilderness of Nativism, or come back within the pale of the Democratic Party and submit as good Democrats should to the customs and usages which prevail within the sacred precincts of St. Tammany. It is well known that one of our most popular, gifted, eloquent, pure and exalted Democrats is willing to accept a nomination from the regular Cooper Committee which will soon lay FERNANDO prostrate in the dust. Very obediently yours,

A BIRD IN THE BUSH.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Inspector TURNBULL of the Eighth Precinct, on Saturday night made a descent, with a party of police, upon the house of ALEXANDER HOAG, corner of Grand and Mercer streets, a resort of prostitutes, and arrested HOAG and several females, who were taken before Justice FLANDREAU. HOAG was held to bail in $500 to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the women were discharged. The arrests were made on a warrant issued on complaint being made by the District-Attorney, whom Inspector TURNBULL, and others in the Ward, had notified of the character of the house.

LONG ISLAND.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE PATENT SAFE GAME.—Capt. COOMAS, of the Eighth Precinct Police, Brooklyn, on Friday night last arrested a man in his District, who gives his name as GEORGE ROSS, while in the act of fleecing an unsuspecting individual from California by means of the stale patent safe game. On Saturday Ross was taken before Justice CORNWELL, when the victim made the following

AFFIDAVIT.

Freeman F. Ricker, of San Francisco, Cal., deposes and says—That on the 11th of September, 1857, after dinner, while sitting in Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York, he got in company with a person named William H. Hill, as he said, who inquired where he was from; he informed him, and, after some conversation, was invited to accompany him to Brooklyn to buy some shoes, and, on arriving at Brooklyn, he was invited by said Hill to take the Greenwood cars and to accompany him to a shoe factory in the vicinity of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street; and, while proceeding to search for said factory, he was met by a person named George Ross, who fell in with them, and while walking along they came in the vicinity of some bushes where the party stopped, and the said Ross exhibited to said Hill an ivory ball, and retired a short distance, and on examining the ball said Hill detected a small hole in the ball, and on opening the same took out a small piece of paper, and on the return of said Ross, he, said Hill, offered to bet $5 that there was no paper in the ball; said Ross declined to bet, on account of the small amount, but offered to bet $100, when said Hill said he had but $50 and a check for $1,500, and indorsed by Wm. H. Hill; said Hill then asked deponent if he had any money about him; deponent said he had very little; said Hill offered to give him said check for the security for $50, which deponent gave him and received the check. Deponent further says, that he believes that he took said money from deponent with intent to cheat and defraud him.

FREEMAN F. RICKER.

The following is a copy of the check referred to in the affidavit:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1857.

No. 370. CHEMICAL BANK.

Pay to WILLIAM H. HILL or Bearer, One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

$1,500. MORTON, MUIRE & CO.

Indorsed. WILLIAM H. HILL. $1,500.

Justice CORNWELL said that he was determined tha this offender should not escape punishment, and held him in the sum of $1,000 for examination this morning, and in default he was committed to Jail.

The complainant seemed disposed not to wait for the trial to come off, but the Judge told him that he must give bail to appear as a witness when wanted.

CRIME IN KINGS COUNTY.—List of prisoners confined in the Kings County Jail, awaiting trial, &c., on the 14th Inst.:

Murder, 5; grand larceny, 15; rape, 1; forgery, 4; burglary, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; attempt to kill, 2; infanticide, 1; attempt to poison, 1; embezzlement, 1; highway robbery, 1; attempt to pass counterfeit money, 1; causing death of wife by brutal treatment and neglect, 1; causing death by administering overdose of laudanum, 1; fraudulent representation, 1; petit larceny, 8; witness, 7; order of arrest, 1; default of bail, 1; assault and battery, 1—Total, 57.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The following delegates have been selected to represent Kings County in the American Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 15th instant:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1.	Charles W. Frazier, William Wallace O'Neil.	A. S. Trundy, Jared A. Thompson.
2.	David K. Seaman, Marcus D. Moore.	
3.	D. G. Middleton, H. D. Peck.	James H. Clayton, Thomas A. Jerome.
4.	Dr. S. S. Guy, George Wood,	Dr. Rowland, James Mackey.
5.	David S. Mills, Roswell Graves,	James W. Flynn, James R. Burton.
6.	Charles C. Egan, Wm. H. Hickcox,	Stephen O. Jennings.
7.	D. L. Northrup, Edward T. Wood,	R. J. Wildes, Wm. H. McDonald.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy, 3½ years old, named JOHN CAIN, of No. 139 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, was so severely burnt yesterday by steam that his life is despaired of. Near his home an escape leads into the street gutter from a steam-engine used in a cordage factory, and while the steam was escaping from this pipe Saturday night he fell into it. His face and hands were badly burned, and he is also injured internally. The Police of the Second District took him to the Hospital.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.—The General Term will be opened on Monday, (this day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The motion days will be the first Monday, first Thursday, and the second Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice DUER.

THE THOMPSON ARRESTS.

Morse Burtis vs. *John Thompson*.—This case which has before been noticed in the TIMES, is brought on an indebtedness of the defendant; and an attachment granted. The defendant obtained an order to show cause why the attachment should not be vacated. The motion was argued at some length, and on Saturday his Honor discharged the attachment, on the ground that the defendant had assigned all his property to Platt Adams.

Bussing et al. vs. *Thompson*.—The defendant on Saturday obtained an order to show cause why the order of arrest granted in this case should not be vacated.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS' MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THEM,

On Saturday, Mr. Daniel B. Taylor, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, and Jonas B. Phillips and Theodore E. Tomlinson, his associates, appeared in Court to argue before Judge RUSSELL in favor of quashing the Indictments against sundry violators of the new Excise Law. The District-Attorney was present to sustain the indictments.

Mr. Taylor, in opening the matter, said that he had thoroughly examined the statutes which bore upon the indictments, and thought that after the presentation of the argument for the defendants the Court would soon come to a conclusion to quash those indictments. He apprehended that if an intelligent community had read the excise law and then read the indictment, they would be struck with surprise that such a bill could have been found by any Grand Jury. It was admitted that this indictment was predicated upon the 21st section of the excise law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and although the learned District-Attorney who framed it, possessed very great and acknowledged ability in criminal practice, yet it was a matter of wonder that he could have asked for an indictment of the character now presented in this Court. This was the first act that had ever been passed in this State making the sale of intoxicating liquors a misdemeanor. It seemed that the history of legislation upon this subject had been of that character that would naturally arouse a close investigation into any act that might be passed upon this subject, for it was but two years since this community was aroused to a point almost unparalleled in the history of jurisprudence by the passage of an act which was declared by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional. It was well known that that decision met with the approbation of all who were affected by it in this State, and with the general approval of an intelligent public. The District-Attorney had wantonly violated the feelings of 10,000 reputable citizens, who were engaged in the Liquor traffic, by indicting 300 of their number. He did not believe that the District-Attorney was sincere in his opinion that the law was a beneficial one. The indictments, he (Mr. Taylor) affirmed, were worthless, and should be discharged.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, in his speech, presented the following points for the consideration of the Court:

I. The indictment is framed under the 21st section of the act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

(A.) The 16th section prescribes and directs the mode of procedure for any violation of the provisions of the act, and abrogates, so far as the proceedings are concerned, the right of the Grand Jury *ex mero motor* to originate all indictment.

(B.) The selling of liquor on Sunday, or any other day, with or without license, was not an offence of common law. The statute is penal, and in derogation of the common law, and must be construed strictly.

(C.) If an offence not indictable at common law is prohibited by statute, and a particular method of proceeding is given by the statute, that method must be pursued, and it cannot be proceeded against by indictment unless in the manner prescribed. (Wharton's Am. Cr. L., p. 92, Journey *vs.* State, 1 Missouri R. 304. Com. *vs.* Howes, 15 Pickens R. 231.)

II. The act of 1855 gives the Court of Special Sessions of this City exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor. In the cases now under consideration it is conceded that there have been no arrests previous to indictment, and consequently no preliminary examinations—the defendants have not elected to be tried in the General Sessions, and this Court having no jurisdiction, the indictments for this reason should be quashed.

III. The indictment is void and defective on its face, for the following reasons.

(A.) It is not an indictable offence under the excise law of 1857, for any person not licensed to sell liquor on any day of the week. The 13th section of the act prescribes a penalty of $50 for such offence, to recover which, an action must be brought by the Commissioners of Excise.

(B.) The 21st section under which these indictments are framed, provides that "no inn, tavern, or hotel-keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating wines or liquors on Sunday," &c.

The indictment is fatally defective. It contains no averment that the defendant is either an inn, tavern, or hotel-keeper, or a person licensed to sell intoxicating wines and liquors.

(C.) Where an offence is created by statute, the indictment must be drawn in reference to such statute; and where the words of the statute, as in this instance, are descriptive of the offence, the indictment should follow the language of the statute, and expressly charge the described offence on the defendant, or it will be defective. It is necessary that the defendant should be brought within all the material words of the statute; nothing can be taken by inference. (Wheaton's Am. Cr. L. 78, 79, 91, 92; State *vs.* Stanton, Iredell, 424; Respublica *vs.* Trier, 2 Yeates, 451; U. S. *vs.* Batchelder, 2 Gall, 427; State *vs.* Hickman, 3 Halstead, 299; Ruggies Shaw *vs.* Tobias, 3 Comstock, 191; State *vs.* Plunkett, 2 Stewart, 11; State *vs.* Ralford, 7 Peter, 101.)

For the above reasons, on principle and authority, the motion to quash should be granted.

Mr. Hall made a very effective speech in reply. The liquor law, he said, met with his hearty concurrence, as it did with that of every good citizen. The motion before the Court was to quash certain indictments charging the misdemeanor of selling liquor on Sunday.

The first objection assailed the right of the Grand Jury to originate an indictment, and second objection inculcated the idea that only persons licensed could offend, while those unlicensed could not offend. Now, objections so extraordinary demanded incrcased attention, because a Judge of that Court had just seemed to sanction them.

First, then,

Firstly—All motions to quash are addressed to the discretion of the Court, and in the language of Wharton's Am. Cr. Law 184: "the Court will not, however, quash an indictment except in a clear case." All authorities agree to this. The defects alleged must be very clear in the case at bar; and these are averred against a new statute never before brought to the notice of the Court. It is insisted that if the defects be colorable, the Court will then overrule the motion.

Secondly—But the indictment is clearly good. The Court will not look behind the indictment (which is a record importing absolute verity on its face) to see what were the preliminary proceedings. (People *vs.* Hurbut, 4 Denio, 133.)

Thirdly—If the Court would go behind the Indictment, it is submitted that the 29th section of the Excise law settles the validity of the indictment, if everything alleged concerning the want of preliminary action be correct. "It shall be the duty of Courts to instruct grand jurors to inquire into all offences against the provisions of this act, and to present all offenders under this act." To present is "to indict" (Webster, definition No. 13.) It is the duty of Grand Jurles to inquire into offences. To inquire is "to seek for truth or information by asking questions." (Webster.) The section clearly shows that the Grand Jury must originate. It would be their duty, without direction of the Legislature, to find Indictments upon the preliminary arrests and examinations taken. The special section must have its special effect, as intended; but without this special section the Grand Jury could originate, by virtue of the general power bestowed by 2 R. S., 382: "Every Court of Sessions shall have power to inquire, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the country, of all crimes and misdemeanors committed or triable in such county."

Fourthly—Preliminary arrest and examination is a primary and concurrent remedy only. When officers make arrests, the proceeding is defined and the procession of formalities formed. What if no arrests are made, are the Grand Juries tied up? Can offenders by the mere inaction, or if you please, culpable neglect of policemen, *ipso facto* get out an injunction—the fashionable remedy—against the Grand Jury, and so give to liquor dealers and drinkers a saturnalia? and the bail which a magistrate must take is fixed at $100; but the Court, on an original Indictment, can fix its own amount of bail.

Fifthly—The idea that by the Special Sessions act of 1855, all complaints for misdemeanors must be primarily adjudicated upon by a magistrate, is an extraordinary conception and an erroneous allegation, as Judge Russell has already charged to a Grand Jury. The meaning of that act is, that when a "complaint" (*i. e.*, affidavit of an offence in writing) is made, the party may (and must have the opportunity afforded him so to do) have an election of trial at Special Sessions. But the power of the Grand Jury to originate (not complaints but) indictments still remains under Revised Statutes quoted.

Sixthly—The 21st section forbids certain expressly enumerated persons from selling liquor on Sunday. As to them the mere prohibition, in connection with the general clause of the Revised Statutes, makes the misdemeanor. Then, as if to obviate any such petty quibble as is now set up, it proceeds sweepingly, viz.: "Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," &c. Now Webster defines "Whoever—Any person without distinction; any person whatever." Even if the objection was valid, and only innkeepers, &c., and persons licensed, could be offenders, this personal *status* is but matter for evidence on the trial, and not matter of necessary averment in the pleading. (Wharton's Am. C. Law, 138.) The prosecution ask this Court to act promptly in rebuking attempts by specious and *ci devant* ingenuities to override plain enactments of law. While it is true that penal statutes are to be construed strictly, it is none the less true that this construction must be sensible, and according to the ordinary rules of etymology. The Judge no more than the Jury should indulge in speculations. Laws are to be sustained, if possible. All Christian Judges have favored laws for the protecting *Dies Sabboti*. The rebuke by Sir Edward Coke (whom it is the fashion to decry, by omitting his virtues as Judge, to dwell upon his faults as a prosecutor,) to the flippant Shepard, who made an irreverent speech against a hill for the Better Keeping of the Sabbath, (1 Campbell's Ch. 1 s. 309,) is an historic gem. The earliest statutes of this State contain stringent Sunday laws, and so do the Revised Statutes now in force—laws which, equal in severity of prohibition, if not of remedy and punishment, those of the Blue laws. Of the severity we say nothing. *Ita lex scripta est*. But of this policy, we remark, ethical and economical. They operate to protect the Christian observer from the disturbances of the profane and vicious, and to provide for even barkeepers one day of rest in seven. (See 1 Revised Statutes, 676.) This uniform policy of the law dictated the present statute, under which this proceeding is instituted, and the statute answers this policy, and is constitutional and clear in enactment.

After a few remarks from Mr. Taylor, and a speech from Mr. Tomlinson, the Judge took the papers in the case, with a promise to give them his best consideration.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1 to 15, 1375.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 11, 37, 41 to 45, 39, 53, 46.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—These are of fire and acid proof stone-ware, and of thoroughly annealed glass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied upon. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent of manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

CURTAINS—
Lace and muslin, from auction,
At prices from $3 to $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
291 Broadway.

PATENT PANTS AND PRETENSIONS.
BY JULIA CAREY RUEINHARDT.

They're granting patents now-a-days
For all kinds of improvements—
For patent ventilating hats,
With junction stove-pipe movement—
For Bogus Babies (Onkey Hall
And Dr. Tilt have done it;)
And where the patent rage will end
Let them say who begun it!

Thus men get civic crowns and wreaths
For earning civic halters;
And bold pretensions ever wins,
While modest merit falters.
And thus the SMITHS—the BROTHERS SMITH,
Because they are not blatant,
For their IMPROVED FALL STYLE OF CLOTHES
Have never got a patent.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 139 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 25 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.

Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatel, De laine, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which no industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND WHISKERS in every conceivable style, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Infallible onguent for the growth of the hair, Fragrant Dentifrice.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.

His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 31 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 63 State-st., Albany.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Few things will be found more delicious in Winter than finely flavored apples and pears, kept fresh in "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." Let every housekeeper try a dozen or two jars of this fruit. She will thank us for our advice next Christmas if she follows it. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent of manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co., against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

PERSONS RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY, with sun-burnt hands, should procure a pair of India-rubber gloves at once. They bleach the hands snowy white, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MARRIED.

YELLOTT—CONOVER.—At Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Fenwick T. Williams, Mr. JOHN G. YELLOTT to Miss EMALINE, daughter of Aaron Conover, Esq.

DIED.

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 10, Mrs. MARY SHOTWELL, in the 90th year of her age, and a native of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. G. Magee, No. 91 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

RANDALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, Mr. JOHN S. RANDALL, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 200 West 37th-st.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, ELLA, daughter of William C. and Catherine Marshall, aged 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 59 3d-st., this day, Monday, at 3 P. M.

BRASSINGTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 13, WALTER, only child of John and Caroline Brassington, aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 321 8th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CONNER.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, WILLIAM CORMEE, (of Inverness, Scotland,) in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock, from No. 377 6th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at the pastoral residence of St. Andrew's Church, corner of Duane-st. and City Hall place, Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, in the 33d year of his age, and the 4th of his sacred ministry.

His funeral obsequies will take place this day, Monday, Sept. 14, in the above church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of deceased, and the reverend clergy of New-York and neighboring dioceses, are respectfully invited to attend.

HAYNES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Sept. 11, THOMAS HAYNES, formerly of New-York, aged 80 years, 1 month and 7 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. F. Hall, No. 3 Colonnade-row, Smith-st., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Sept. 12, in the 81st year of her age, CORNELIA BEACH, widow of the late Isaac Lawrence, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Beach.

Funeral services to take place at Christ Church, Brooklyn, at 12 M., to-morrow, Tuesday.

WELLING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 12, RUTH, the wife of Samuel R. Welling, in her 23d year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Sept. 13.

JOY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 13, CHARLES E. FIELD, infant son of Chas. H. and Jennie A. Joy, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Hicks-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

COCKS.—At Washington Heights, on Sunday morning, Sept. 13, of dropsy in the head, CHAS. WHITEHEAD, infant son of James and Hannah Cocks, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their house at Washington Heights, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock.

HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 11, JOHN JOHNSON HAINES, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Richard T. Haines, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Middle D

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.

Cases brown and black De Bege, 6¼ cents.
Cases black and white Prints, 6¼ cents.
Cases Scotch Ginghams, 6¼ cents.
Cases Printed Persian Cloths, 12 cents.
25 pieces still remain of De Laines, 6¼ cents.
75 pieces, yard wide, satin stripe Poplins, 2s. 6d. per yard—worth 50 cents.
20 cases handsome Fall Prints, 6¼ cents.
The above are the balance of the Bankrupt Stock all to be cleared out this week. Call early.
ALEXANDER JUST,
One price only.
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO STRANGERS.
For the convenience of ladies having an opportunity of purchasing their Fall and Winter garments,
BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY,
the subscriber respectfully announces, that he will make a preliminary opening this day, Sept. 14, upon which occasion he will exhibit all the newest importations in select moire antique and beaver cloths; among others a very beautiful style called the Basque Cloak. Also, the Bernous, or Arabian Cloak, forming into six different styles.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open their new store on Tuesday, the 15th, with an entirely new stock, and invite attention to the large and choice assortment of SILKS, SILK ROBES A QUILLE, FLOWERED ROBES, DE LAINES, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.
Also, an immense stock of Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.
Stella Shawls, Plush Shawls, Chenille Shawls, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.
500 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.
300 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes,) at $1 50 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINO,
Purchased at late Auction sales,
And selling for 75c. per yard; worth 10s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
COLORED STRAW GOODS, &c.,
which are offered for cash only by
HOMER & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

FALL CLOAKS AND MALTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
200 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $3, worth $7.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
300 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PIQUE, MARSEILLES, CAMBRIC, AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
We are just in receipt of
An extensive and well-selected stock of
The above goods, at extremely low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

RICH BAYADERE STRIPED SILKS.
For 10s. per yard, worth $1 50 per yard.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!!
Stella Shawls with rich Chenille Borders,
A new and beautiful article.
Price from $8 to $16.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

THE BURNOUS, OR ARABIAN WRAPPER.
A most beautiful garment in gray cloth, trimmed with Scotch plaid, and forming into 6 different shapes, decidedly the most graceful and stylish garment of the season, will be shown at No. 303 Canal-st., this day, Sept. 14.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

THE BEAUHARNAIS.
A beautiful stock, in black and gray beaver cloths, will be exhibited this day, Sept. 14, at No. 303 Canal-st.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the celebrated house of Wm. Le Cann, in Paris, a case of elegant French Cloaks, which will be exhibited this day, Sept. 14. MOLYNEUX BELL,
Late No. 303 Canal-st.

OPERA CLOAKS.
This day, Sept. 14,
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

NEW STYLE PLAIDS FOR THE FALL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning,
One case poil de chevre plaids,
At 2s. 6d. per yard.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Flounced Silk Robes at $20.
Very cheap; just received.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW SILKS! NEW SILKS!
PLAIDED SILKS,
At 75c. and $1, worth $1 and $1 25.
High colored do.
At $1, $1 12½ and $1 25.
Black and colored ground
Bayadere do.
Plain white, Pink, blue and other colors do.
Bonner's 36-inch black silk,
At $2, worth $2 50.
Other widths equally cheap.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., ORRIN TAYLOR.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 426 Broadway,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT,
Sept. 14,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS.
Some of which are the finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the various colors now worn.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 14,
AT RETAIL,
SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
Purchased at the recent Auction Sale. These goods are much under price!
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

FALL EXPOSITION,
Monday, Sept. 14, of
VELVET, BAYADERE and PLAID RIBBONS,
In new and magnificent designs.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOUR ROBES A QUILLES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
Just received per *Asia*,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

100 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES, AT $20,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
In Wet Linens, Damasks, Towels, Drapery, Muslins, De Laines, Blankets, Burlaps, just received from auction, and for sale at wholesale and retail by W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS.
In order to close the business of the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
the balance of the rich stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to them
MUST BE CLOSED OUT IMMEDIATELY.
That a speedy and complete clearance may be effected, the goods will be sold at extremely low prices. The stock is replete with rich and desirable goods for the coming season, consisting in part of
Black Silks, Rich Plaid, Striped and Brocade do.,
Silk Robes, all wool printed Cashmeres and De Laines,
Plaid and Bayadere Valencias, Merinoes,
Stella Shawls, Long and Square Broche do.
Rich Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
Also, a general assortment of housekeeping goods, laces and embroideries.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS!
No. 551 Broadway.
GRAND OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS!
$200,000 worth of DRESS GOODS, suited to every stage of MOURNING, including some of the greatest bargains ever seen. Also, several NEW FABRICS, very desirable, indeed.
This being the largest house of the kind in the United States, it possesses facilities and advantages unknown to small dealers.
OBSERVE—W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

FRENCH MERINOES.

Plain Colored	French Merinoes.
Bright and Grave Colored	Figured ditto, handsome styles.
English ditto,	All Colors and Prices.
Plain Colored, all Wool	M. de Laines, finest quality, 4-4.
Variety of Dress Stuffs,	Of Latest Designs and Choicest Colors.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. ORRIN TAYLOR.

REAL LACES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall stock of REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their REAL POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall importation of CHENILLE PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW REVERSABLE,
BROCHE and PLAID SHAWLS.
DO. DO. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETINGS
DOUGITY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES
From Paris, just received,
COLLARS AND SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAPES.
Also, Mourning Sets, quite new, infant's caps, insertions, edgings and bands,
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
700 pairs of English Blankets, saved from the wreck of the *Clara Brookman*, just received from auction, at W. K. PEYTON'S Cheap Store, No. 264 Bowery.

MILLINERY,

MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.—NO. 7 BOND-ST.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 17. A special exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week throughout the season. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.

B. LENZ, NO. 782 BROADWAY—NEAR Grace Church, having just returned from Paris and imported a rich stock of millinery, will open for Fall on the 17th of September.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A deposit of $1 will be received from subscribers daily, weekly or monthly, each of which will entitle the depositor to a chance for 50 premiums in farms and building lots in the city and vicinity of Potomac, one of the handsomest villages in the United States; only twelve miles from the city of Washington, D. C. The premiums are guaranteed to be worth from $100 to $5,000. Such depositors not fortunate enough to get premiums, will receive an entire lot for every $20 paid, and if dissatisfied with the same at that price, their money will be paid at a discount of a third and cash will be in every instance paid for the same. Also lots for sale at $8 per lot, satisfactory references given and circulars sent by addressing Mutual Loan Association, No. 50 Montgomery-st, Jersey City, N.J. Agents wanted in all parts of America, to whom a liberal commission will be given.

TO SPECULATORS IN REAL ESTATE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A GREAT BARGAIN.—The advertiser, a resident of the South, now in the City, has twenty-five acres of choice garden land lying within two miles of Peck-slip ferry, and about ten rods outside of the city Corporation of Brooklyn. Three lines of omnibuses pass it constantly, and a projected continuation of one of the city railroads will pass directly in front of it. As a permanent investment, or to map out for immediate sale, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Title perfect. Terms—Half cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Address for three days ASTOR HOUSE, Room No. 25.

A PHYSICIAN—MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF Paris, who has been physician to Mme. Rachelle traveling in Egypt, desires to have a partner speaking some French, and having some means for traveling in the southern part of America, to assist him in all operations, especially of the ears and eyes, and to share the profits. For particulars, apply to the drug store No. 67 4th-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies, at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 724 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines, 42-inch cylinder and 9-feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The entire stock of the crockery store No. 16 Chambers-st., selling off below cost, to close the business. Dealers, grocers, and families will find great inducements. The store to let, and fixtures for sale.

LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER LATELY admitted to the Bar wishes to obtain desk room in an office; would make arrangements to attend to the business of a law office; understands the practice thoroughly. Address with real name, for three days, ATTORNEY, this office.

RARE CHANCE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Millinery business for sale, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE.
Reopened and neatly furnished. Rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished. Prices from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY TERMS, In the VIIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., a three-story high basement house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate repair, in a good neighborhood. Also, part of the furniture will be sold if required. Inquire on the premises from 11 till 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton ave.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor, and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., third floor, room No. 4.

FOR SALE—OR THE LARGER PART TO LET—A first-class house, three-story and basement, 20 feet wide, 50 feet deep, lot over 100, 16 rooms; all the modern improvements; nice place to keep fowls; location healthy, and one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the City; improving very fast. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mrs. LANE, on the premises, 42th-st., south by east, third house from 8th-av. Cars and stages.

PRODUCTIVE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in the best part of Brooklyn, E. D., will be exchanged for Bonds, secured, and stocks of the Illinois Central, La Crosse and Milwaukee, Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroads, and Penn. Coal stock. Address W, at this Office, naming the stocks, bonds and their prices.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, a section of one of the handsomest lots on that beautiful avenue near and north of Fulton-av. They will be divided if required, and the whole purchase money may remain on mortgage if improved. Abundance of fine fruit and shrubbery on them. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AV., A VALUABLE property, consisting of 5 lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 5th-av. Also a number of fine houses in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY HANDsome new four-story house No. 219 9th-st.; a first-class house in every respect, with fine yard and all the modern conveniences. Inquire at No. 217 9th-st., which house is also for sale, near 2d-av., or at 38 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot, No. 220 Henry-st., finished in good style, with modern improvements. Lot 24x100. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house in 36th-st., near 5th-av., all the modern improvements; only $2,500 in cash. Inquire of
CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the upper part, with the basements of the premises Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., known as the Carlton House, and well adapted for a first-class hotel, containing 112 large and airy rooms, with parlors, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of J. W. & C. G. MITCHELL, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—CHEAP TILL 1ST MAY, THREE THREE-story brick houses in 33d-st., south side, between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 168, 170, and 172, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 170 for the keys. Also privilege to buy. Terms easy.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO ONE or two gentlemen without board. Parties who can furnish good references may apply to EPH. WELLS, No. 325 Broadway, or to Mrs. TOMLINSON, No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSburg, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four; must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry, or if in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES FOR HIMself, wife and child, a parlor and three bedrooms in a pleasant house on or near one of the parks; he will furnish his own rooms and board with the family or not, as may be desired. Address A. B., Box No. 2,773.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM—ONE OF the very best on Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile of the railroad depôt at Brushville. It is very pleasantly located on the Jericho plank-road, contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the Island, 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young locust. On said farm is a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED NINE MILES from Brooklyn, and half a mile from the village of Jamaica, L. I. It contains 50 acres, 40 of which are under a high state of cultivation, and 5 in woodland. Would be divided into two farms, if desired. For particulars, apply to SINCLAIRE & ROSE, No. 169 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM NEAR FORT DODGE, Iowa, and about 400 acres of choice land in the Des-moines Valley. The latter belongs to a gentleman now in this City, and must be sold before his return. Apply to D. W. HOLLY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OR COUNTRY-seat, situated at the East, in exchange for valuable unencumbered real estate at the West. Apply to the owner, at the office of GLENN PUTNAM, 83 Liberty-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Bev. Messrs. Eisenbrodt, Eaton, Marselus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BRANARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to both departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above; on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 6th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 6th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 80 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN HAVING RESIGNED his Professorship in Williams College, will take into his family, (at Williamstown, Mass.,) six boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or college. For information apply to Prof. J. J. OWEN, of Free Academy, or R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway.

MR. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st., opened on Monday, Sept. 7.
TERMS—In Principal Department, $240 per year, for ten months; in Primary Department, $120. Circulars can be had by calling at the School.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School, hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER, will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 22d-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN E. NORRAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 City of Quincy (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee City (Wis.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Rock Island School District 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$50,000 Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$13,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Special Sinking Fund Bonds.
170 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.....$100 each.
50 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.....$100 each.
160 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$100 each.
200 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co.....$25 each.
45 shares Bowery Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Continental Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
26 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares North River Bank.....$50 each.
110 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.
25 shares Sheep and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
100 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
19 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
10 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each.
20 shares Brevoort Insurance Co., (hypothecated).....$50 each.
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
22 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
15 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....$50 each.
40 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. (scrip).....$100 each.
19 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each.
50 shares Trenton Iron Co.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities unless certified.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Regular auction sales of Stocks, and Bonds, and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOEL DUNHAM, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The Executor, Joel Dunham, will offer for sale the estate of the late Mulford Wilson, deceased, at public auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, the following real estate, situated in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, consisting of the following lots, viz:

Lot No. 1—Containing 186 acres known as Mulford Wilson's Lower Place, about one third of which is wood, and the rest good arable land suitable for gardening purposes. On said farm is a good two-story dwelling house, with kitchen attached, barn, wagon house, &c.

Lot No. 2—A lot of land adjoining No. 1, covered with a young growth of wood, containing 9 73-100 acres.

No. 3—A lot of land containing 75 acres, known as the Merit Martin Farm, some 10 acres of which are wood land; the balance is good arable land, suitable for all kinds of farming purposes. There are on said farm a good one and-a-half-story house and a good barn. Adjoining said farm there is a bog meadow, containing 4 acres of land, which will be sold with lot No. 3, or separate, as purchasers may choose.

Lot No. 4—Containing 11 29-100 acres of land.

Lot No. 5—A bog meadow containing 15 acres of land.

Persons desirous of viewing any or all of the above-named premises can do so by calling on JOEL DUNHAM, at his residence. Conditions made known, and attendance given on day of sale by JOEL DUNHAM, Piscataway-town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

JUDGE WALKER PLACE,
LENOX, Berkshire Co., Mass.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well-known "Judge Walker Place," so called, which lies west of the old highway leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and one mile from the Court-House in Lenox, containing about forty acres.

On the premises are a dwelling house, a barn, containing stables and accommodations for carriages, a valuable wood lot, large orchard, &c. The land is of good quality.

The approach to the premises, on the highway, is through rows of fine old maples. The views commanded by this property are very generally admired. Among these is a charming view of the three lakes in the vicinity of Lenox.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable location for a country seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better opportunity probably will not soon be offered.

TERMS—$1,600 cash. The balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given Oct. 15.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE ON MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, of the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased.

NEW-YORK.—Four lots northwest corner of 3d-av. and 21th-st., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN.—No. 120 North 4th-st., being a gore 39 feet front and 1.6 rear.

NEWTOWN.—The farm at Middle Village, 5 miles from Williamsburg, and lying on both sides of the turnpike to Jamaica, containing 161 acres. Salt-meadow on Flushing Creek, containing 30 acres. Woodland near the turnpike, between the farm and Jamaica, containing 9 acres. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 41 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice-houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land is of best quality, and suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars, apply to JESSE C. SMITH, Referee, No. 44 Wall-st., or CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st., and for maps to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT CARVED rosewood and mahogany furniture, made by some of the most celebrated makers.—F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling house No. 91 West 12th-st., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—3 yards of rich velvet carpet, three elegant parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors, elegant rosewood centre and side tables, splendid 7-octave pianoforte, with double round corners and lyre-carved legs, and inlaid with pearl; large rosewood library bookcase, splendid oil-paintings by celebrated artists, rich silver, China and cutlery, vases and parlor ornaments, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bedding, hair and spring mattresses, bureaus, washstands, looking-glasses, one large pier glass; the whole forming a large and general variety usually found in a well-furnished house, and will be sold without reserve.

H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, in residence No. 116 West 15th-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatelle; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side-tables; rosewood library bookcases, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 76 Beekman-st.

UNRESERVED AND GENUINE AUCTION sale of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., at 10½ A. M., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Sept. 15. This sale embraces the largest and best assortment of household goods offered at auction this season, such as solid mahogany extension tables and bureaus, and chairs to match, together with an infinite variety of table ware, &c., &c. In the parlors are tapestry velvet carpets, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses; rich mantel clocks and vases; fine oil-paintings and engravings; gas chandeliers; two solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich damask and velvet coverings; solid rosewood centre and pier tables, reception and easy chairs, and a variety of other rich goods and decorations, too numerous to mention. Also, one fine-toned carved rosewood cased seven-octave piano, nearly new, and City maker. In the chambers are the usual quantity of rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, curled hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, sofas, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale. No postponement on any account.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 220 West 14th-st. The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, City-made and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables; large pier and oval glasses; oil-paintings, containing a great variety of pleasant subjects; rich and expensive clocks; elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; very costly rosewood hall-stand; tea, dining and extension tables; mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands; beds and bedding, hair mattresses; elegant enameled cottage suites, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glass ware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—D. SCOTT WILL SELL AT public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., a parcel of land, comprising fifty desirable lots near Bergen Four Corners, on an omnibus route, one mile from the Jersey City Ferry. This property is beautifully situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a highly improved and improving neighborhood. Its situation, accessibility, low rates of living, stages, &c., render it very attractive and desirable to persons engaged in business in the City and desiring to live economically or invest profitably out of it. The lots will be sold separately or in villa plats, as purchasers may prefer, and on accommodating terms. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, at the store of Marsh Brothers & Co., No. 50 Beekman-st., about 20 tons assorted spring steel, marked "Marsh Brothers & Co." and "James Marsh," damaged by Croton water. Terms, approved indorsed notes at 6 months.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., at No. 86 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, feather beds, chairs, bureaus, sofas, tables, stoves, gas fixtures, &c.

SAME DAY.—At 3 o'clock P. M., Tillary-st., corner Hudson-av., a small quantity of household furniture.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.
A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (5) per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders are not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.
GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BOXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.
J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE-COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $6 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing-presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, ONE-HORSE power, in perfect order, by DAVID WOOD, No. 282 Pearl-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *vid* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandalgua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:16 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 and 10:30 A. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 20 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 16th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 8th-av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Book of Commeree buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale. Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.
WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.
No moneys received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See Act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets.
Captain PETRIE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—MR. W. S. ROWLAND having contracted debts in our name, we caution the public against him, as he has not been in our employ since July 1.
SWETLAND, PRATT & CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of this City, with magnificent pearl keys, splendid toae, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $650; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply, after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av. near 49th-st. N. B.—Has packing case and rich stool, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS. No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of LUTHER MOREY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by LUTHER MOREY, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. LUTHER MOREY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1857. WILLIAM McGRATH.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, at his shop, No. 199 Wooster-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1857. LUTHER MOREY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTing between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. PETER ROBERTS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Auslin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16. Price of passage: 1st cabin, $80; 2d, $50; steerage, $30. The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWARE, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 16	SATURDAY.....Oct. 17.
S

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT FREE-STATE MOVEMENTS.

Address from the Grasshopper Falls Convention.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

A Committee of twenty were appointed at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, to prepare and publish an Address to the people of the United States. It has an Address to the people of the United States. It has not yet been submitted for the approval of the entire Committee, there is no doubt that it will be adopted without alteration, as given below. It is the joint production of General LANE and Mr. CONWAY.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The people of Kansas, at their recent Convention, held at Grasshopper Falls, adopted a resolution to participate in the election for members of a Territorial Legislature and delegate to Congress, in October next, and appointed the undersigned a Committee to address the people at large with respect to this important action.

Two years and a half ago a portion of the people of Missouri invaded our Territory, took possession of our ballot boxes, and established the oligarchy which has since claimed to exercise the functions of a government amongst us. A short time after that [illegible] people met in convention at Big Springs to [illegible] the course they should pursue.

[illegible] were suggested—one to resist the execution of the laws by force; the other to avoid this [illegible] by the adoption of a State Government. This latter alternative was preferred, and the following resolutions were adopted:

[illegible] That the body of men who for the last two years have been framing laws for the people of our Territory, assembled, and dictated by the demagogues of Missouri are to us a foreign body, representing only the [illegible] invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of our Union, and [illegible] only of men unfitted for the duties, and regardless of the responsibilities of Republicanism.

[illegible] That this Convention, in view of its repudiation of the so-called Legislative Assembly, respond most heartily to the call made by the People's Convention of the 24th ult., for a Delegate Convention of the people of Kansas Territory, to be held at Topeka on the 19th inst., to consider the propriety of the formation of a State constitution, and such other matters as may legitimately come before it.

Resolved, That setting aside all minor issues of partisan politics, it is incumbent upon us to proffer an organization calculated to recover our dearest rights, and into which Democrats and Whigs, native and naturalized citizens, may freely enter without any sacrifice of their respective political creeds, but without forcing them as a test upon others; and that when we shall have achieved our political freedom, vindicated our right of self-government, and become an Independent State of the Union, when these issues may become vital as they are now dormant, it will be time enough to divide our organization by these tests, the importance of which we fully recognize in their appropriate sphere.

It is well known that these resolutions passed at Big Springs, September, 1855, have constituted the basis of all subsequent political action of the people of Kansas. They there unequivocally disavowed the authority of the territorial Legislature, and have maintained that position ever since. They there committed themselves in favor of a State organization, and have maintained that position ever since. Upon these two measures they have rested their hopes from the commencement of their struggle; and upon their ultimate success they still continue to rely. In adopting this course of action the people of Kansas were not impelled by either a fanatical zeal or wanton inconsiderateness of purpose. They proceeded gravely and with deliberation to decide upon the ground they should occupy. It was said that they could not proceed to effect a State organization without authority previously given by act of Congress or of a territorial Legislature. But they knew that no such principle as this had ever been established. On the contrary, they knew that the instances in which States had been formed under acts of Congress were exceedingly few; and as to acts of the territorial Legislature, they knew that these had been ruled by the highest authority to be invalid and of no effect. It was also said that although the people had been prevented from electing their Legislature as the organic act of the Territory required, yet, while the Territorial Government remained technically intact, a State Government would be a rival. Revolutionary movements putting the authority of the United States Government in despite. But the people knew that the Constitution of the United States contained no provision whatever for a Territorial Government anywhere, that the framers of that instrument did not contemplate the acquisition of new territory to the Union; that the Territorial Government was therefore the creation of a temporary necessity—a mere protectorate—of extra constitutional legislation—a thing incident to a transient sovereignty—and that when the State Government, the normal and recognized *statutes* of the community, came into existence, the Territorial Government expired with the necessity which created it. The people of Kansas knew that the Government of the United States itself had proceeded upon these principles in the admission of States into the Union; and had thus given them its highest sanction and rendered them authoritative. They, therefore, assumed this ground after duly weighing the objections urged to it with the most perfect assurance of its correctness as a matter of law and established Governmental policy.

The opposition made by the Administration at Washington, and its party throughout the country, to this course of the people of Kansas, has not, in the slightest degree, weakened their confidence in it, or lessened their determination to adhere to it to the end. They are satisfied that its propriety would never have been called in question as a matter of serious moment, had not the Federal Administration sought, by so doing, to serve a special purpose in behalf of Slavery. So confident are our people in the stand they have thus taken, that they would be perfectly willing to permit their State Government to proceed to the regular performance of its functions, without any regard to the Territorial Government, were it not for a settled wish on their part, to do nothing which may subject them to the charge of ultra views, or a desire to incur violence, even in the assertion of their rights. They have preferred to turn aside for the time being from their State organization, and to make an effort to secure, through the Territorial ballot-boxes, peaceful possession of the Territorial Government; and to this end they have determined to try their chances in the October election.

We acknowledge that our chief incentive to the adoption of this measure, was the urgent appeals made in favor of it by many of those who stood by us in the Free States in all our past struggles. *But we frankly avow ourselves not sanguine of success.* It is true that Mr. WALKER, our Federal Governor, has declared that he will afford us, to the best of his ability, a full and fair election before impartial judges; but, with our past experience, we find it difficult to indulge in any hope of justice from the agents of the Federal Administration. By the law of the election all but those who have resided six months or more in the territory are excluded from the polls. The system of districting and apportionment for members of the Legislature shows an unquestionable determination to introduce voters from abroad. Sixteen counties, strongly Free State, containing nearly one-half the entire population of the territory are not allowed a single representative in either branch. Of the thirteen members of the Council all but three, and of the thirty-nine members of the House of Representatives all but ten are to be elected in districts bordering on the Missouri line. Topeka is connected with Fort Scott and Lawrence is attached to the Shawnee Mission adjoining Westport. The Lawrence district is also made to embrace an indefinite extent of country, having no geographical connection whatever with it, away off in the region of the Rocky Mountains, occupied only by a Indian trading post, here and there, at which fictitious precincts may be made, and from which fictitious returns may be sent in, at any time after the election, to overcome the Free State vote. Besides these things, our enemies have complete possession of all the machinery of the election. Establishing the place for voting, appointing the judges, canvassing the returns, declaring the result of the election, and all other matters of detail, are in the hands of the County Commissioners, who were themselves elected by fraud and violence from Missouri.

Mr. ABLE, partner of STRINGFELLOW, says that "Kansas must not be given up, and Gen. ATCHISON sounds the note of renewed preparation to South Carolina, and declares that "with one more effort the work is done." With the Administration against us, with one-half the six month voters virtually disfranchised, with an election law framed expressly to keep the newly-arrived emigrants from the polls, with the hellish system of districting and apportioning staring us in the face, with most of the officers of the election, Border-Ruffians of the deepest dye, with the Slave Party in Missouri boldly avowing through Gen. ATCHISON their determination to invade us, with only *the already half violated promise of Gov. Walker* to rely on; we do not feel at liberty to cherish any very lively expectations of a favorable result. But we yield to the solicitation of our friends. We wish justice and freedom, but we will do our best to secure them without imperiling the public peace. We have fearful odds against us; we must try to overcome them. But should we be overwhelmed, will the Federal Government still regard with disfavor our application for admission as a State into the Union? In that event, will not all good men sustain us in giving effect to our State Government at all hazards? At any rate, this may be regarded as the only attempt which will ever be made to adjust our great difficulty under the Territorial Government. What may be done after that, however, it is not our province to declare.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

Before closing this address the Committee desire to submit a few remarks for the special consideration of the people of Missouri.

We desire it to be understood that the people of Kansas do not charge the outrages to which they have been subjected upon the people of Missouri as a body. On the contrary, they know that the masses of that people have not joined in these outrages, but have remained at home and denounced the invaders. Towards them we entertain no other feelings than those of respect and kindness. This has been abundantly made manifest by our actions. *Many a town is now standing and thriving in Missouri, monuments of our consideration for them, and calmly of their conduct.* Respect for this class of the people of Missouri has indduced us sedulously to refrain from retaliatory measures. Those who have joined in the foray against us, under the sincere impression that Massachusetts and other Free States were importing votes into Kansas, have been grossly deceived. That we are friendly towards the people of Massachusetts and other Free States is not surprising. By their munificence we were furnished arms to defend our homes from plunder and destruction. When the Missouri river and markets upon our border were closed against us, the poor of Kansas were clothed and fed by their liberality. Notwithstanding this, however, we would resist *them* in any attempt to despoil us of our franchise, as we would resist the people of Missouri. But we deny that the people of Massachusetts, or of any other Free State, ever attempted any such thing. It is, doubtless, true that immediately after the election of March, 1855, many of the peacefully disposed citizens of Kansas left the Territory, and good reason had they for so doing. Kansas was invaded by hostile forces organized for war, and her people ruthlessly trampled into the dust. Was not this a sufficient reason? To that portion of the people of Missouri whose aims are foreshadowed in the letter of ATCHISON to South Carolina, in which he avowed his intention to again invade Kansas, we have these things to say:

The interests of Kansas and Missouri are identical. A farm cannot be improved in Kansas or a town built up without benefiting Missouri. A railroad cannot be extended into Kansas from the States without traversing the entire length of Missouri. For many years Missouri must be the market for Kansas. The people of Kansas are entitled to the protection of the same Constitution and flag that protects the people of Missouri. Should the people of Kansas invade your homes to wrest your ballot-boxes from you by force, what would be your feelings and actions? Would not all the resentful and indignant impulses of your nature be stirred up? Would you not meet us on our border, and with bayonets in your hands thrust us back? An authority to which we all defer has said, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." We implore you not to attempt to again violate our rights. We are men as you are, and our common manhood requires that we should resist you if you do. We are organized for defence. We have the pledge of Governor WALKER that he will use the troops of the United States in our behalf. If you persist, against your best interests—against all considerations of patriotism—against all manly and Christian duty—in the mad course some would mark out for you, *a war must ensue, protracted and bloody, between Kansas and Missouri.*

It may be extended all along the line to the Atlantic Coast. A dissolved Union and a broken Government may be the result. For the highest welfare of Kansas and Missouri, in the name of our common country and the living God, we appeal to you to refrain. Remain at home. The Kansas question will then be peacefully settled; the agitation of Slavery will cease; and Kansas and Missouri will go on prospering and to prosper.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Having thus discharged the duties assigned them, the Committee would conclude by exhorting all the people of Kansas to go to the polls on the day of election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention, and deposit their ballots for candidates of their choice. Whatever may be the result of the election, we believe our cause will be strengthened by such a course. Very respectfully,

J. H. LANE, AND COMMITTEE.

LATER NEWS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

On Wednesday, 2d, at a ball given by the citizens of Lecompton, CALVIN BAILEY, a Free-State citizen of the town, was mortally wounded by Lieut. BROCKETT, of that place. BROCKETT is known as one of the most ultra Pro-Slavery men in the Territory, and was actively engaged during the difficulties. At the battle of Black Jack he was H. CLAY PATE's second in command. On the night in question he was much intoxicated, and swore that he would have the life of a Free-State man before morning. Mr. BAILEY, who, with his brother, is in business at Lecompton, was present at the ball, and during the evening left the hall for the purpose of assisting a acquaintance home. The person he was aiding, being intoxicated, demurred to BAILEY's action, and BROCKETT interfered, and without the slightest provocation stabbed him in several places. The bowie-knife entered the right lung, and at the last accounts Mr. BAILEY was not expected to live. BROCKETT was arrested, but his associates are determined to prevent his committal or trial. An endeavor was made to get Judge WOOD to take straw bail, but the great majority of the citizens of Lecompton condemning the outrage, the pressure was too strong, and the bail was fixed at $2,000. On Saturday last Lecompton presented a singular scene, one portion of the men being under arms, determined that the prisoner should not be tried, and the other determined that he should. The ultras will probably triumph, as they generally do.

On Thursday, the 3d instant, Gen. J. H. LANE and Col. SAM. WALKER visited the Land Office at Lecompton, and while quietly transacting their business, were informed that a mob was gathering in the lower part of the town, with the intention of assaulting Gen. LANE. By the advice of some friends, the General left for Lawrence; not before many violent threats were made against him. There can be no doubt that if LANE had persisted in staying that he would have been assaulted and probably murdered.

The excitement growing out of these circumstances is intense, and the fact of the meeting of the Constitutional Convention being at hand, would strengthen the belief that a collision will occur before long. It is a general feeling in Lawrence that the various Eastern correspondents will find it difficult to attend the sittings of that body. The Pro-Slavery men are particularly bitter against Col. PHILLIPS, of the New-York *Tribune*, for an article in which he said "that unless guarded by the United States Army, the Convention would have to frame its Constitution in Missouri." BROWN, of WALKER's organ, has been using this as an argument against PHILLIPS, and as his paper is extensively circulated in Lecompton, the effect has been to excite the passions of the ultras against Mr. PHILLIPS. Some difficulty will, doubtless, grow out of the affair.

GILLESPIE, WILSON and GORDON, the three men lately arrested by the Leavenworth Vigilance Committee, were taken out of their confinement by the excited populace, and would have been summarily executed, but for the exertions of Mayor ADAMS and other gentlemen, who, pledging themselves that justice should be done, persuaded the people to forego their vengeance. O'BRIEN, one of the gang, whose presence is wanted to complete the evidence, has not yet been arrested.

The Free-State Party is very actively engaged in holding Nominating Conventions and preparing for the October election. They are determined to deserve success by working hard for it. The volunteer military organization is rapidly augmenting and many men are enrolled.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple, And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter, To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation.

And descriptive pamphlets obtained. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. R. GOODALE's office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another magnificent entertainment is to be given at this popular place of amusement this evening, viz.: The Operatic Drama of "Masaniello," or the Fisherman of Naples. The Chinese Pantomime of the "Magic Hands," and revival of Mr. C. W. TAYLOR's Local Drama of the "Fast Young Men" of New-York and Brooklyn, with dancing, singing, &c. Mr. C. J. FOSTER, Mr. F. L. FOX, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, Mr. F. E. AIKEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss FANNY HERRING, and the whole company appearing. Secure your seats.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE."—At length we are to hear this wonderful young woman. Miss E. L. WILLIAMS has carried captive all the ears and bosoms of London. She is now about to make similar conquests in New-York. She is said to have no equal living, in singing Welsh, Scotch, Irish and English ballads, and as she sings them *en costume*, she is doubly bewitching. She commences in quite a novel entertainment this evening at Barnum's Museum, when the Grand Aquaria are also thrown open for the first time to the public. Here's a treat!

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, 3lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, &c.—Ladies subject to these imperfections will find a speedy cure in "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting to it bloom, softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, Astor House. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that scrofula, or king's evil could be cured by a monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt-rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is quoted by the Spanish American press, as a staple of commerce by the ladies, as a peerless perfume and cosmetic, and by everybody as the popular toilet water of the day. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Hallotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 12.

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	100	20½
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	100	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	830	70
4,000	do		70½
16,000	do		70⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s		87
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s		94
2,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '62		43
1,000	Ht. Riv. R. 3d m.		55
5,000	Hd. Riv. R. Cn. bs.		50
3,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.		66
5,000	Ill. C. R. B. bds.		84
5,000	do.		84
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. b		33
5	Bank of America		98
10	Ocean Bank		79
5	American Ex. Bk		94
15	Continental Bank		96
40	Del. & Hud. Ch. Co.		105⅛
35	do		105
7	Park Bank		90
31	Bk. State of N. Y.		94
100	Penn. Coal Co		70
100	Cumb. Coal Co		11¾
100	do	s3	11⅝
100	do	b60	11⅞
100	do	c	70⅝
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. c		21¾
300	do	c	21
8	do		21⅛
300	Erie Railroad	s10	20⅞
250	do	b3	21⅛
200	do	b30	21⅛
117	do	s3	20⅝
272	do	c	20⅞
5	Hudson River R. R.		20
550	Harlem R. R.	s1	7
310	Reading R. R.		45
100	do	b30	45¼
200	do	c	45
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	s3	35
50	do	s3	35¼
20	M. S. & N. In. pf. stk.	c	42½
5	Sixth-av. Railroad		84
32	Illinois Cent. R. R.		93
5	do	c	93
75	do	c	92⅝
25	do	c	92
100	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.		15
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		74¼
225	do	c	74
50	do	anw	73½
25	do	c	73½
470	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c	37
959	do	c	36⅞
400	do	b30	36⅝
100	do	c	36⅝
100	do	c	36⅜
25	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	c	73½
143	do	b3	73
110	do		72½
65	do		72
125	do		71½
50	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.		15¾
255	do	c	15¾
100	do	b3	16

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s		70⅝
1,000	do		70¾
6,000	do		70¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	b30	84
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.		66
65	Bank of America		98
200	La Crosse & Mil. R.		15¾
50	do	b30	16
320	do		15
100	do	b60	15⅞
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		105
50	Cumb. Coal Co.		11¾
250	N. Y. Cent. R.	b7	70⅝
106	do		70¾
5	do		71
100	do	s30	70
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. p&c		36⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	36½
12	Mich. Central R.		64
100	Erie Railroad	b7	20¾
100	do		20¾
30	do		20⅝
100	do	b10	20¾
260	do	b30	20¾
121	do	s3	20⅞
100	Reading Railroad		46
100	do	s	47
100	do	s10	48¾
14	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		15
140	do		14¾
500	do		15

MONDAY, Sept. 14—A. M.

We copy the following from two of the leading mercantile journals of this City, as expressive in some measure of the state of feeling among the important interests which in part they represent, in the present money pressure:

From the Courier and Enquirer.

And now one very serious word to all the Banks and we have done. You have done in *two* weeks what could only be safely and legitimately accomplished in *eight*. Do not venture to press the experiment further. This community was never richer or more solvent than at this moment. There never was a better debt created than the $112,000,000 now due the Banks of this City by our business men; but let these Banks persevere in the course pursued during the last two weeks—that is, let them reduce their loans from $122,000,000, to $104,000,000 by the 19th September—and, in our judgement and that of the best financiers in this community, their debt of $112,000,000 *would not be worth fifty cents on the dollar. Or, at all events, one-half of it would be dye them by broken merchants.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

"If the people showed half as much fear of the banks as some of the banks do of the people, not one of these institutions *could maintain specie payments for eight and forty hours.* We do not mean that this confidence in the banks is misplaced; on the contrary, we believe that these institutions are, for the most part, eminently worthy of the public esteem; but we do mean to say, with all plainness, that this confidence is not reciprocated to the extent in which it is deserved, and that if the merchants are crowded down, and driven to retaliation by unnecessary severity, those who appear to have the advantage to-day, will certainly be worsted in the conflict. Even if the banks ignore all responsibility to the public, and act on the principle of "every one for himself," they will still find abundant reasons in their own interest, to be forbearing and lenient toward the mercantile community."

In times of difficulty like the present, it is perhaps better to persuade and conciliate than scold or threaten. But it is really difficult to forbear the words of warning which every additional day's observation and experience in the Street now imperatively suggest. The existing enlargement, however uncalled for in the beginning, and wherever originating, is undoubtedly drifting, and that rapidly, to real and lasting trouble, of a public nature, affecting the credit of the country, as well as inflicting wide-spread individual distresses. And it is the part of honest and candid discussion to look round and see if everything has been done, by all the interests involved, to stay this common misfortune, and so arrest a common and great calamity. In this view of the case, no further apology is necessary for reproducing the foregoing emphatic and truthful remonstrances against the course of the principal money-lenders of this City. The duty of other parties being performed in the emergency, the public have some right to know where the remaining cause of trouble rests. A brief retrospect of the three weeks of panic and pressure, the last of which closed with a hopeful feeling, but (we are sorry to add) no reassured confidence, on Saturday, may do some good.

OUR SPECIE RESOURCES.

1. The turn in the market value of Money came with the sudden running down of the Specie reserve in Bank to $9,241,000. This was felt nearly a week before the making up and publication of the average of Aug. 29. And thus far, the pressure, in the ordinary sense, was legitimate. In other words, it could be readily and reasonably accounted for, and without extraneous aggravation could have been corrected. The emergency, in itself, was not a difficult one. It was of no extraordinary occurrence. The remedy was in a prompt appeal to the debtor cities and the known Specie resources of the country. This was at once made and directly answered. Collections came pouring in, through the express companies, and in the shape of ordinary disbursing checks and extraordinary transfer drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury, payable in Gold. These were hastened from all parts of the country, and in the fortnight which followed, we find the Government strong box reduced from $12,428,000, on Aug. 29, to $10,483,000 on Saturday last, Sept. 12, or nearly *two millions dollars*, the whole of which went into the New-York banks. The Banks on the 5th Sept. averaged $10,227,000. On the 12th, as the statement to-day will probably show, they averaged nearly or quite $12,000,000. We ascertain, *by actual count*, that at the close of the week, they held *thirteen millions and twenty-five thousand dollars.* On Saturday, in conjunction with the money reporter of a neighboring journal, we waited, personally, on forty-six of the fifty-four City associations, and allowing last week's average for the remaining eight (all of them small institutions, holding together about $400,000) we ascertained the above-mentioned sum of $13,025,000 to be the stock of Bullion actually in Bank, at noon on that day. The averages of the week may show a million less, as much of the Gold came in on and after Wednesday. But this is the sum accumulated to the close of the week with the California remittance of 20th August yet to arrive and be counted. It shows an increase of four millions dollars in two weeks, and it proves that the Specie resources of the country are no wise in fault. Relief from that quarter has come promptly, and with it, under ordinary circumstances, should have come entire freedom from panic and further distrust.

2. The masses who hold our Bank Note circulation: *They* have behaved well, and sensibly. They saw no real cause for panic. They knew the State, in its foresight, had reasonably secured its Bank note currency, and they felt the New-England circulation, which mingles largely with our own, to be trustworthy. A few weak concerns stopped payment, but produced no sign of Bank run. The emergency was properly cared for by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks. They stood to their duty as redeeming mediums, and the Street *shaves* upon out of town money were scarcely in excess of the discounts which are usual in seasons of quiet.

3. Our Bank depositors: They, too, have shown unfaltering confidence, even where they had no other dealings at Bank than to leave their money for safe keeping. They know that the State has provided in its Constitution a double security against failure, by imposing an individual liability upon all the joint partners or stockholders in these banking concerns, and if there be justice in the Courts of Law, they know this security can be enforced. But they have not even studied to avoid the trouble of this last resort, by withdrawing their money in Gold, to be placed on special deposit, or to be stowed away in private coffers. On the contrary, they have continued their entire trust in the Banks, unwilling to contribute to the distress of their neighbors, who borrow money, by depriving the Banks of the means of lending it. This is strictly true of nineteen-twentieths of the voluntary depositors at Bank. Of the other class, the active dealers at Bank, in current account, it is equally true, with the difference that they have been compelled, by a hard necessity, or induced by the enhanced rates of, and distress for, money outside, to draw down their balances.

4. The Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers: These people have promptly met the pressing and almost universal call made by the Banks for the payment of their loans on demand. No sacrifice has been deemed too great to avoid failure or delay, and the remaining sum due upon such loans is scarcely one per cent. upon the present Bank line.

5. The Private Banking houses in the Foreign trade: These parties have suffered their deposits at Bank to accumulate largely. They have shown, perhaps, a certain degree of distrust in the existing state of things, but not in the direction to aggravate the pressure for money at Bank. They have drawn nothing in gold for a fortnight past. They have made no special deposits, to be held sacredly in gold. They hope soon to use their money in the purchase of Exchange. The delay in doing so is working serious inconvenience to the Produce dealers; but as the *Journal of Commerce* intimates, the Banks themselves show so much fear of their mercantile dealers, that we need not be greatly surprised at the hesitation of these parties to operate. The public could wish it otherwise, particularly as the three millions or more in bank balances which Messrs. BROWN, BELMONT, DUNCAN, ROBB, DENNISTOUN, HOGE and others of the class are daily leaving over, could just now be made to tell more effectually for relief if employed directly by themselves.

6. Finally: The Banks may have fully acquitted themselves of their duty to their Stockholders. The theory of the system is perfect freedom, combined with security to the note-holder and depositor. The managers have the right to direct their business in their own way. We hold them in no further public accountability than we would the same number of private bankers, undertaking the same financial offices. The old close Charters have nearly all been superceded. As "Public institutions," in the old sense, the Banks have ceased to be, and we heartily rejoice at the change. The few remnants of "feudal" importance which remain in Wall-street, are so only by tradition. If we except the Manhattan Company, which has the form and show of a close corporation, without the substance, under the new Constitution of the State, the Banks are so only many firms of limited copartnership, to conduct a particular line of business. If the number be not sufficient for the business, more will be created. If too many, the weak or inefficient will be dispensed with. The present point is, are they amenable to the reproofs and warning administered by the *Courier* and the *Journal?* There is a hitch in the reassurance of financial confidence somewhere. These gentlemen have been every way encouraged to remove it, and that speedily, if it be with the Banks which they direct. The encouragement of financeering, additional to their specie reserve, ought to reach the curtailment of Loans. The trustful spirit manifested by note-holders and depositors, by the press and by public opinion, ought to remove the contrary spirit which they continually manifest towards their own dealers. The petty annoyances of the past fortnight in doing business at Bank, have accomplished already as much mischief as the denial of discounts. Many of the mercantile dealers have been killed off, as it were, by inches, and some of the country Banks absolutely broken by the refusal of their checks for inconsiderable sums, without warning. Their credit has been doubted and confidence withheld at the Bank counter, before the first breath of suspicion was indulged outside. They have been driven to make sacrifices at the discount offices and through the Brokers' Board, to which they ought not to have been subjected. The additional strength brought to the Banks through forced collections from the neighboring cities and by forced sales, even in some instances of their own Stocks, in Wall-street, has counted for naught as against the failures which are constantly occurring around them. And all the result of an undefined and indefinable distrust, which originating mainly with the Banks, (as the foregoing review testifies,) must end with them, or to their own destruction. If the real state of the country were not what it is, it would be idle as well as unjust to say so much. But when nine men out of every ten you meet say that this wretched and distressing state of financial panic is uncalled for, it is only proper to indorse the suggestion of the *Courier*, that if free rein is to be much longer given to mere distrust, the bills discounted at Bank will fall to the cash value of fifty cents in the dollar, just as many of our very best dividend and interest-paying Railway Stocks and Bonds have been *crooked* down to fifty, sixty or seventy cents, *and the fall of the Bank Shares themselves will speedily follow.* They have recently taken up ten millions new capital, upon which to bank. They either received this in solid means, or they did not, while pretending to do so. If the former, the consequences of its misuse or its being withheld from all use in time of pecuniary need and distress, may, in one sense, be said to be the loss of the stockholders exclusively. But, under all the circumstances which surround us, it is a common misfortune to the whole business community, implying the absence of confidence, and the absence of a just and proper reliance upon the resources, both financial and material, of the country.

The market for money on Saturday was a little easier at Bank, and about the same as on Friday with the Discount Brokers. The terms on first-class paper (the classification being very strict) are 15@18 ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers continue to take but little new business, and the few stocks they are carrying are chiefly on their own private means. The foreign banking-houses were better disposed to take produce bills, though at low figures. Grain has fallen rapidly, under the double embarrassment of getting advances in the country and passing export bills here. The failure of CARPENTER, IDE & Co., importers, in the Straw goods line, was announced. The notes of the Huguenot Bank, at New-Palz, N. Y., and of the South County Bank, Rhode Island, were thrown out.

The foreign mails received in the morning from Boston, (by the *Europa*,) were but little remarked upon. The Domestic Exchanges continue to bring in some considerable parcels of Gold from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. With the Northwest, *vid* Albany, Buffalo and the Lake, the movement of Gold is rather against the City. On the other hand, Canada is sending in some parcels *vid* Montreal, Troy, &c. Boston has been made debtor by the large redemptions of New-England money. These fell off toward the close of the week. The Sub-Treasury stood, on Saturday afternoon, $10,488,802, against $11,678,292 at the close of the previous week. The Custom Duties for the week were only $663,000.

The Stock Market was further depressed on the list of good Stocks. There was no great pressure to sell, and the aggregate amount of business was only moderate, the principal sales continuing to be for ready money. In the afternoon there was a spirited advance in Reading Shares, which sold as high as 48⅜ ℘ cent. The Michigan Southern transfers closing for the election on the 25th September, in the forenoon, the Stock was subsequently offered down to 18 ℘ cent. The general fall in prices since Saturday week is thus marked; the feeling at the close being dull or inactive.

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

N. Y. Central	76 @70¼	Erie	22⅛@20⅛
Resding	52 @48¾	Ill. Southern	22 @18
Rock Island	79½@71½	Toledo	38⅛@36⅛
Illinois Central	96 @92	Pittsburg	17 @15
La Cross	15½@15	Panama	82½@80
Milwaukee	36 @35¼	Penn. Coal	74½@70
Galena	80 @73½	Michigan C	64 @64
Missouris	71 @70¼	Virginia	90 @87
City Bank shares		5@10 per cent. down	

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week amounted in the Import entries to $4,343,962, including the Dry Gooda table in our last paper, against $3,477,868 the corresponding week last year. And in the Produce and Miscellaneous clearances to $1,056,050 against $1,399,295 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie was only $187,187, in Spanish coin to the West Indies, against $3,072 same week in September, 1856. There was nothing sent *vid* Boston on Wednesday.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published on Saturday, by tabular monthly summary, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the eight months of the calendar year, 1857, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, amounted to $170,851,000
Add two weeks in September 7,666,982
Total to date $178,517,982
Same period in 1856 164,510,902
Increase to date $14,007,080

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York for the eight months $49,160,000
Add two weeks in September 2,205,061
Total to date $51,365,061
Same period in 1856 55,968,409
Decrease to date in 1857 ..... $4,603,448

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York for the eight months $32,498,000
Add two weeks in September 474,687
Total to date $32,972,687
Same period in 1856 24,528,073
Increase to date in 1857 ..... $8,444,614

MESSRS. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	$100	40 Acres	$105
80 Acres	85	80 Acres	90
120 Acres	80	120 Acres	85
160 Acres	85	160 Acres	90

Market more settled.

The August receipts on the Galena and Chicago Road are reported $169,812 against $255,420 the same month last year. The New-Jersey Central Road $61,484, against $50,761 same month last year.

The Bank officers will confer a public favor by sending a copy of their Weekly average to-day to the Clearing House at an *early* hour. The statement in the aggregate is expected to be a satisfactory one, and every hour saved in making known the result will be so much gained in the restoration of a better state of confidence.

We learn (writes a City correspondent,) by telegraphic dispatch from Peoria, Ill., that the connection of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, with the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, was made on the 11th inst., so that the latter Company will be enabled to pass their trains from their branch to their main line by the 15th inst., in accordance with their contract with the Peoria and Oquawka Company, giving, also, the Peoria Road a direct communication with Chicago.

Money in Other Cities.

From the Buffalo Express.

Considerable excitement, and not a little indignation, was manifested yesterday afternoon, at an article in the *Republic*. That paper stated, not only that "the Western Transportion Company had already suspended," but that it was useless for any of the heavy transportation companies "to attempt to resist the inevitable crash that must come." Now, so far from the Western Transportation Company having suspended, they have not even been in difficulties; they have had no occasion to suspend—their propellers are none of them behind in their balance sheet—not one of the banks at which they have done their business this year have failed, and no reluctance has been manifested at allowing their regular discounts. This attempt, on the part of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1869. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

THE PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Two Weeks Later from California, Central America and the South Pacific.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Philadelphia* brings Havana dates of the 9th inst., and San Francisco advices of the 20th ult.

The yellow fever was increasing at Havana.

The San Francisco markets were active.

The Settlers' Convention had nominated Hon. EDWARD STANLY (the Republican candidate) for Governor, and a mixed ticket.

In Washington Territory, STEVENS, Democrat, had been elected to Congress by a large majority.

By the arrival of the South American mail-steamer at Panama we have later intelligence from Peru and Chili.

MR. SULLIVAN, the British Minister at Lima, had been murdered by six Peruvians. Different causes (political and women) are assigned.

CASTILLA, who was absent at the seat of war, had been sent for to return to Lima.

VIVANCO was still at Arequipa.

The Costa Rican Government has decreed that the expected Walker expedition is piratical, and that those connected with it, of course, will be punished by death.

A Grand Congress of the Spanish States was soon to be held at San Jose.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Ellen Foster*, from Boston.

From Washington.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC—LIEUT. BEALE'S WAGON ROAD EXPEDITION—COL. BENTON'S ILLNESS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

The modifications made to the Overland Mail route to the Pacific, at the instance of Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, but which required the assent of the contractors, are as follows: The route starting from St. Louis to pass not further West than Springfield, Missouri; thence by Fayetteville, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Preston, Texas, intersecting at that point the route from Memphis, *vid* Little Rock, Preston and Fort Fillmore, to San Francisco.

A letter received from Lieut. BEALE's party states that his Wagon Road Expedition reached Albuquerque on the 9th day of August *en route* for Fort Defiance. They will follow the Whippell trail pretty closely. The Nevagoa were troublesome. The party were all well.

Col. BENTON continues to improve, and his physicians say he is in a fair way of recovery.

We have received no mail from the South to-day. There has been a severe hurricane, with heavy rains, from Friday evening till this morning, in North Carolina and Southern Virginia. The telegraph lines are down, and the railroad trains are obstructed south of Petersburg.

The American State Convention at Syracuse.

GATHERING OF THE PROMINENT MEN OF THE ORGANIZATION—WHO WILL BE THE CANDIDATES.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 14.

The American Convention meets here to-morrow. Not a large number of the Delegates are here, but those who have arrived are principally the prominent men of the organization.

A good spirit is manifested among the Delegates, and there is an apparent desire to nominate a strong ticket of new men.

PUTNAM, of Erie, and WILDER, of Albany, are the prominent candidates for Secretary of State. DANIEL ULLMAN is also mentioned by some New-Yorkers, but there is apparently but little prospect of his nomination.

Col. V. S. BENTON, of Herkimer, will undoubtedly be the nominee for Comptroller.

Custom has the field for renomination for Attorney-General, but is opposed by those who advocate a new ticket policy. The other prominent candidates for that office are MADISON BURNELL, of Chautauque, and Gen. H. ROSE, of Essex. The selection will depend upon the result of the nomination for Secretary of State.

STUART, of Ontario, and WM. A. BIRD, of Erie, are in the field for State Engineer.

GEO. W. WARNER, of New-York, is spoken of for State Prison Inspector. GEO. A. BARNEY is also in the field.

LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston, is spoken of for position on the ticket, either as Treasurer or Canal Commissioner.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

Our State election came off to-day. Eighty-one towns have been heard from, and they give the following vote:

For Governor—MORRILL, Republican, 20,244; SMITH Democrat, 14,592. Republican majority, 5,652.

The vote of Portland was: MORRILL, 1,818; SMITH, 1,437; scattering 3. Last year, HAMLIN, Republican, received 2,439, and WELLS, Democrat, 1,757; PATTEN, Straight Whig, and scattering 338.

The vote is smaller, and the Republican majority diminished from last year.

PORTLAND, 11 o'clock P. M.

Returns from one hundred and three towns foot up as follows: MORRILL 24,850; SMITH 17,925, giving a Republican majority of 6,925. The vote last year stood for the same towns—HAMLIN 32,868; WELLS 18,913; PATTEN 3,577, giving HAMLIN a majoritity of 10,378. The Republican loss, therefore, is 3,458. The aggregate vote in these towns falls short of last year 12,583.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches.

MORRILL's majority in the State will be from ten to twelve thousand.

The Bank Troubles.

BANK SUSPENSION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

The long-established Banking-House of Messrs. PRAIN & NOURSE suspended payment this morning, owing to difficulty in raising money on their securities. They have made an assignment, and it is represented that their assets largely exceed their liabilities.

BANK SUSPENSION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Citizens' Bank of SMEAD, COLLORD & HUGHES, of this City, suspended this morning. They have issued a circular stating the cause to be the illness of the senior partner and the present crisis in money affairs.

THE BANK OF SOUTH COUNTY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 14.

The difficulty in the Bank of South County is only temporary. There can be no doubt of its abundantability to meet its engagements.

RECEIVER OF THE ONTARIO BANK.

UTICA, N. Y., Munday, Sept. 14.

The Supreme Court has appointed EDMUND A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank of this city.

Failure of Ward & Nash.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 14.

Messrs. WARD & NASH, tobacco dealers of this city, failed to-day.

Loss of the Bark John Bird—From Ballze.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 14.

The bark *John Bird*, from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of lime, took fire in her cargo, yesterday, and was scuttled and sunk.

Advices from Ballze state that there is only sixteen feet of water on the bar, and that the works for deepening the channel are proving detrimental, rather than otherwise.

Departure of the General Williams.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *General Williams* sailed for Liverpool, *viâ* St. Johns, N. F., on Saturday evening.

Town Election in New-Haven, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Sept. 14.

A spirited town election came off here to-day for the choice of Assessors and Board of Relief. The opposition elected their ticket by about 200 majority.

Yale College term commences on Wednesday. The new class will probably be unusually large.

Americus Engine Company No. 6.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

Americus Engine Company No. 6 of New-York arrived in this city this afternoon from Portland, and were received by the America Company of Roxbury, whose guests they are. They attracted no little attention and admiration by their fine appearance.

News from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

We have Havana and Key West dates of the 9th inst.

Yellow fever broke out at Key West on the 8th instant, and there were fifteen cases in all. Mrs. MAXWELL, wife of Dr. MAXWELL, of the Marine Hospital, is the only death reported.

The Steamers Columbia and Southerner.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Steamer *Columbia*, from New-York, arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon. She experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras, and had her paddle boxes carried away, but otherwise she was little damaged. Capt. BERRY reports that the *Southerner* was fifty miles astern of him on Thursday, and that the gale lasted twenty hours.

Meeting of Police Commissioners.

On the 10th of August, the Police Commissioners, failing to unite upon a person to fill the vacancy in their Board, adjourned over to the second Monday (14th) of September. To-day, at 12 o'clock, therefore, a meeting of the Commissioners took place at their rooms, No. 68 White-street, to ascertain what effect a month's vacation during the hot weather had produced upon the views of the Board, while they have been rusticating, in common with their fellow citizens of leisure, at the various watering places. At 11 o'clock, the three Republican Commissioners were on hand, viz., General NYE, Mr. STRANAHAN and Mr. BOWEN. These were engaged in earnest conversation in the back room, upon the aspects of the cause, awaiting the arrival of the hour and the man—or the men—whose presence was necessary to set the machinery in motion. The reporters, one by one, strolled in, taking seats in the front room, and joined in discussing the all-absorbing events which were presumed to be about to happen. The sentinel at the Commissioners' door scanned more closely than usual each person approaching to be admitted to the *sanctum sanctorum*, on the door of which is pasted a notice: "No admittance on any pretence whatever—except on business."

Notwithstanding a warning received from one of the policemen who lined the hall, that he could not get in, our reporter pushed his way boldly upward, and after announcing his business, was admitted. About the same number of anxious-looking men stood about the doorway, and on the opposite side of the street, and on the neighboring corners, that stood there a month ago. A rumor prevailed among them that Mr. CHOLWELL had come to the conclusion to join his associates in filling up the remaining vacancies in the different Precincts, and it was probably with particular reference to that idea that they had assembled to put in their applications. At 10 minutes to 12 o'clock there were 12 reporters on hand, together with Commissioners NYE, BOWEN, STRANAHAN, and the Chief Clerk, Mr. EMBREE. At 12 o'clock these took their seats at the table, and Mayors WOOD and POWELL came in.

Mr. BOWEN—To a Policeman—"Send for Mr. CHOLWELL—he is up stairs."

Mr. CHOLWELL arrives, and looks about for a chair.

General NYE called the meeting to order, and the Clerk read the proceedings of the last meeting.

The minutes were approved.

Mr. NYE—The hour having arrived to which this meeting was adjourned, the first business will be the election to fill the vacancy in this Board: Gentlemen will please name their candidate as the Clerk calls their names.

The voting then commenced with the following result:

Mr. NYE—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Mr. WOOD—JAMES B. MURRAY.
Mr. POWELL—JAMES B. MURRAY.
Mr. BOWEN—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Mr. STRANAHAN—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Mr. CHOLWELL—DANIEL ULLMAN.

The balloting having proceeded four times with the same result,

Mr. BOWEN said—It is evident, gentlemen, that we cannot agree upon a candidate, and it useless to waste time; I move to postpone the further consideration of the election until this day week, and that it be fixed for the special order on that day at 12 o'clock. This was unanimously carried.

Mr. BOWEN announced that he had contracted with Mr. ROBINSON to take entire charge of the Police Telegraph, both in this City and in Brooklyn, his pay to be the same as a Patrolman, with the privilege of employing three assistants, with the same pay as heretofore, and one laborer to set poles. Mayor WOOD indorsed Mr. ROBINSON as an efficient and competent man, and advised that the contract made by Mr. BOWEN be ratified. It was done by a unanimous vote.

Capt. PORTER sent in an application for a new carriage to be used in the Twelfth Ward in transporting prisoners and doing other Police business, (his beat extending from the Harlem River to Kings Bridge)—the old one being worn out. The Board voted him permission to purchase one, subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

A petition from the widow of WALTER S. JARROW who lost his life while on duty as a Patrolman, was presented and read. Mrs. JARROW has a family of seven children to provide for, all of them yet too young to care for themselves. The petition was well received, and was referred to the Committee, of which Gen. NYE is Chairman. He will report thereon.

PAY OF THE SPECIAL PATROLMEN.

The subject of the discharge and payment of the special patrolmen of July was next brought up.

A note, which was read from Mayor WOOD, and a reply from Mr. BOWEN, in relation to the specials of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, were read. Mr. WOOD took the ground that the vote disbanding the specials on the 15th of July applied to the whole without exception, and he had learned, with some surprise, that the two Wards referred to had been excepted.

Mr. BOWEN explained that on the 17th, upon the representations of the Deputy Superintendent as to the condition of the Seventh and Thirteenth, a vote had been passed continuing the specials in those two Wards. The Records were referred to. This transaction, Mr. B. explained, was prior to Mr. WOOD's taking his seat with the Board.

Mr. BOWEN wanted instructions as to what to do in reference to paying them. Mr. WOOD objected to their being paid, as there was no law for doing so.

General NYE thought the authority was sufficient for paying the bills.

WOOD—Then let the President and the Treasurer make the order for paying the bills, and take the responsibility.

Mr. BOWEN—I shall pay no bills whatever without a vote of the Board.

Mr. CHOLWELL favored the payment of the men, as they should not suffer on account of discrepancies in the recollections of the Board.

Complaints were presented against five Policemen in Brooklyn, whose cases were referred to the Committee of General Discipline, and they would be tried on Monday.

Four Police Clerks were appointed for the special election of Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn to-day. Gen. NYE reported that he had contracted with Mr. JOLLY for his transparent ballot boxes, for as many as was needed, not to exceed 4,000.

Mr. CUOLWELL presented two bills, one from JOSEPH BLUNT and one from GEORGE WOOD, for legal advice amounting to about $300. No action was taken on them.

The Board then adjourned over to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

NEW-YORK STATE LIBRARY.—During the month July the State Library building was closed, and within that period the interior has been thoroughly renovated. The library now contains 50,000 volumes, and the increase this year will not be less than 5,000. Among others the State has added, by purchase, MUNSELL'a "Bibliographical Works." Within, everything is most conveniently arranged for the seeker after knowledge, and it is finally becoming a more popular resort with the student. It is, indeed, an intellectual fountain, of which the State, and more especially Albany, may well be proud.—*Albany Atlas.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Further Details of the Indian Mutinies.

The Terrible Massacre at Cawnpore.

Position of the Besiegers at Delhi

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

LORD ELGIN'S INTENDED POLICY.

The U. S. Sloop-of-War Portsmouth at Bangkok.

Mr. Macaulay Elevated to the British Peerage.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 90 3-4.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, which sailed from Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 2, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing 135 passengers.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool just as the *Baltic* was leaving.

The steamships *Khersonese* and *Queen of the South* had left England with troops for India. A proposition was on foot to withdraw the New-York line, to which the latter belongs, and engage all the vessels in the conveyance of troops to India.

The news by this arrival is of no special importance either politically or commercially.

A rumor is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that "Mr. VERNON SMITH, President of the Board of Control, has received permission to retire into private life. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and Sir JAMES GRAHAM are talked of as his successors."

It was also rumored—and the *Globe*, Ministerial organ, confirmed the rumor—that Mr. MACAULAY was to be raised to the Peerage. The new title of the Marquis of Landsdowne is to be "Duke of Kerry," and Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR is to be styled either Lord EAURY or Lord MIDDLESEX.

The West India Mail steamer *La Plata* arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult., with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

A prospectus of the Red Sea Telegraph Company for constructing the first section of the line to India from Alexandria to Aden had been issued. The Company proposes a purchase of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The London *Times* states that 15,000 men of the militia are immediately to be called out, and 15 second batallions of the line formed in the stead of the regiments sent to India. Also, that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

A history of the preliminary experimental proceedings, and a descriptive account of the present stale and prospects of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has been published under the auspices of the Directors of the Company. The work was in print before the accident to the cable occurred, but details all the comprehensive arrangements made prior to that event, and, says the London *Post*, "shows that if the Directors have not for the present been able to command success, they have done everything that prudence and scientific skill could suggest to deserve it."

The Liverpool *Albion*, in an article upon the Submarine Telegraph, says: "It is not at all probable that the attempt to lay the cable will be renewed this year; it will be deferred until next June." In the same article the Directors of the Company are defended from sundry malignant insinuations which have recently been leveled at them.

The treaty between England and Honduras has been ratified in London. Its main feature, in addition to the usual stipulations of commercial treaties, is a special article giving effect to the obligations incurred by the Government of Honduras under its contract with the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway Company.

At the half yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a report was submitted by the Council, and adopted, in which it is represented that efforts to induce the Government to encourage the introduction of Chinese, and other free labor, into the British Colonies, had been productive of no favorable impression; that the Chamber approves of the efforts of the Cotton Supply Association to increase the growth of cotton in India and elsewhere; favors the Suez Canal project; and hopes that a bill, establishing uniformity of weights and measures, may claim early attention in the next session of Parliament.

The English papers contain copious and interesting details of the progress of the Indian mutiny, but do not add anything of material importance to the facts already made known by telegraph.

Some of the French journals had published telegraphic dispatches from Marseilles, in which it was affirmed that a mutiny had exhibited itself in the Bombay Presidency, near Bombay itself, but had been suppressed, and a plan had been adopted to form regiments there composed altogether of Sikhs. It is suggested by English papers, in view of any confirmation of the statement, that it originated solely from the fears which prevailed both in Bombay and Madras.

The Paris *Pays* gives a complete denial of the report that there were grounds for uneasiness in regard to the French establishments in India. It asserts that all was tranquil—so much so that several foreign families had taken refuge on French territory.

Letters from India indicate that the mutineers were already in want of various kinds of ammunition.

The troop-ship *Transit* struck on a sunken rock off the Island of Banca on the 10th of July. The troops, 700 in number, were landed in safety, and vessels were dispatched from Singapore to their assistance, the chartered American ship *Brand* being amongst the number.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 6th of July, gives the following as the course resolved upon by Lord ELGIN: "A few days after this mail has been dispatched, the *Calcutta*, the *Shannon*, the *Pearl*, the *Inflexible*, the *Hornet*, and two gunboats will proceed northwards, to rendezvous at Shanghae, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the river Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord ELGIN will dispatch to the authorities for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If the Court of Pekin repudiate YEH, and pay compensation for past injuries, and give security against their recurrence,—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a dispostion be shown to entangle the Ambassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord ELGIN will declare war and thus relieve the relations of the two powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason."

The same letter states that a young American named ELI BOOUA had been tried at Hong Kong for piracy and murder. He was acquitted of murder but found guilty of piracy, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The United States frigate *San Jacinto*, and sloops-of-war *Levant* and *Portsmouth*, were at Shanghae on the 4th of July.

At Hong Kong the markets were very quiet, and tonnage was abundant.

At Foo-chow-foo, it was expected that the transactions in tea during the season would be on a very limited scale.

At Shanghae the business in tea had been a trifling. The market for new Congou had opened with a purchase at 70 per cent. In advance of the opening price last season. The silk crop had turned out very abundant and of good quality.

The *Pays* announces that a conference was held at Hong Kong on 7th July between Lord ELGIN, Gen. ASHBURNHAM and Admirals SEYMOUR and GUEAIN.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER are, at the request of the latter, to meet at Darmstadt.

The fall in the price of grain in Paris had been checked by its not coming quickly to market.

The Emperor had gone to to the camp at Chalons. It is said that this camp will next year muster 80,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The Duke DE RIVAS (the Spanish Minister) had a long interview with Count WALEWSKI, and is said to have declared that, before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, the Spanish Government would publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and permitting the Mexican Government to open fresh negotiations. Although accounts are conflicting with respect to the exact course the Spanish-Mexican dispute is taking, and as to the manner in which it is likely to be arranged, it is pretty evident that all danger of collision between the two powers is over for the present. As regards the final settlement, that, considering the national character of the disputants, may be long. But fears for Cuba will restrain Spain from carrying out those warlike threats of which her press and some of her legislators were lately so lavish."

It is positively stated that Queen MARIA CARISTINA has received permission from the Spanish Government to return to Madrid.

A Madrid journal, the *Peninsula*, announces, on the strength of letters from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former power should supply to the latter, in case of war with Spain, fifteen or twenty thousand armed volunteers, who should go under the Mexican flag to take possession of Cuba; the Americans also furnishing equipments and vessels.

A dispatch from Naples says that the Criminal Court of Salerno has declared the passengers of the steamer *Cagliari* entirely innocent of any participation in the late attempt to create revolt. It is also stated that the Neapolitan Government had shown much anxiety to avoid a rupture with Piedmont, and had withdrawn the offensive note in which such a contingency was threatened.

The Marquis of NORMANBY, British Minister at Florence, had withdrawn from his post on account of some marked disrespect shown to him on the occasion of the recent visit of the Pope of Rome. It is intimated that the Minister was allotted a seat at the second table, at the banquet given by the Grand Duke, and that the Sardinian and Austrian Ministers were "insulted" in the same manner, and resented it by abstaining from all participation in the ceremonies.

According to other accounts, however, the Marquis had merely quitted Florence to attend to some domestic matters in England.

The Czar is expected to arrive at Berlin on the 15th September, leaving there next day for Darmstadt.

A leading Prussian journal publishes a statement that the King of Holland is disposed to make to Prussia a cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

The *Moniteur* announces that diplomatic relations between the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia on the one part and the Porte on the other were resumed at Constantinople on the 29th of August.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT DELHI.

REASONS FOR POSTPONING THE ATTACK ON THE CITY—SEVERE SKIRMISHES—DEATH OF GEN. BARNARD—PROCLAMATION OF THE MUTINEERS.

Bombay, (July 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

I closed my last letter with a somewhat confident expression of hope that when next I wrote I should be able to announce to you the capture of Delhi. In that expectation I was not singular. It was shared by those best able, by receipt of accurate information, to reflect the opinions of parties nearer to the scene of action than we are here. But there soon appeared reasons to believe that we had been too sanguine in assigning so early a date for the fall of the rebel stronghold; and for many days now I have been prepared to report the old story that, by our latest accounts, Delhi still holds out against us. The reinforcements indeed, of which I spoke in my last, have reached our camp—one wing of the 8th (KING'S), one of the 61st, a company of Foot Artillery, Major OLPHERT'S troop of Horse Artillery, and two guns of a native troop, the 17th Irregular Cavalry (escorting a large ammunation train), the 2d Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and the 4th Sikh Infantry; but the native portion of the troops thus added to the besieging force are not entirely and uniformly trustworthy, brigaded though they are with Europeans.

The Sikhs and Indigenous Punjabees, indeed, one may venture, even in these days of delusion and disaffection, to pronounce true as steel. They are doing excellent service, showing themselves on all occasions zealous and eager to encounter the Sepoys, towards whom they entertain a national feeling of animosity, which has been stimulated by a report, true or false, that the mutineers have murdered all people of Sikh extraction that have fallen into their hands. Even with the Ghoorkhas of the Sirmoor battalion, who "fight magnificently," or the Guide Corps, which "is the admiration of every one,") I quote private letters from the camp), these excellent soldiers will hardly lose by comparison. But the cavalry regiments of the Punjab force contain many Mnssulmans and high caste Hindoos, from Hindostan (Proper) and Rohilcund, while the Bengal Irregular Cavalry regiments are mainly composed of such elements. These men are, as a class, utterly disloyal, and their presence with the force in any numbers must be embarrassing. And so it has proved. In the 2d Punjab Cavalry, it has been found necessary to disarm some 70 Hindostan men and to hang three, one a superior native officer. The 17th Native Irregulars have not, so far as we have heard, behaved amiss yet; but of the 9th Irregulars, which have been some time with the force, several troopers have deserted, and the 4th Irregulars have, I believe, murdered their adjutant, while on delachment duty. Still, the strength of the army is respectable, no doubt. There are three Infantry brigades, each about 2,000 strong, commanded by Colonels SHOWERS, of the Company's army, LOVEFIELD, of the 8th, and JONES of the 61st (the senior lieut.-colonel of the 6th. HARTLEY, after bringing the wing of his regiment to Delhi, went to Umballah, to fill the post of brigadier, vacant by the death of Col. HALIAX (cholera.) The cavalry and artillery are also in considerable strength, the field branch of the latter arm especially. But *it has not been considered prudent to hazard an assault before the place.* For although an attack would probably be successful, although that is to say an entrance would be, with whatever loss, effected by escalade, still the difficulties attendant upon the complete subjugation and occupation of a city nine miles in circumference, containing 150,000 inhabitants mainly hostile to the assailants, and large numbers of armed and disciplined mutineers, are not lightly to be encountered. Let us for the present be content to know that our little force holds in check the great body of the mutineers of the Bengal army; that it will shortly receive further reinforcements of English and Sikh troops from the Punjab; that the enemy, though largely augmented in numbers, have never yet shown themselves outside the walls without being repulsed with heavy loss; that there are internal dissensions among them, and that they must be suffering severely, not only from shot and shell, but from fever and cholera, while our camp is comparatively healthy. When the not far-off day of final reckoning arrives God will defend the right. I may appear, perhaps, unduly vehement and vindictive. I endeavor to write temperately, but I assure you it is no easy matter to preserve a uniform tone of unimpassioned narration when oppressed by the recollection of the hundred treacheries and murders and horrors unutterable that have been perpetrated by the rebels since the Meerut outbreak on the 10th of May.

In my last I brought down the journal of the siege to the 27th of June, when the mutineers made their first appearance outside the city, after the severe handling they met with on the 23d. The fighting on this day, though lasting several hours, was confined to the outposts, and ceased towards the afternoon, when a heavy fall of rain, the first of the season, occurred. The two following days were quiet, but on the 30th the enemy showed themselves in force among the inclosures on our right, and gave our pickets and supports a long morning's work, in the course of which we lost a promising young officer, Lieut. YORKE, of the late 3d Native Infantry. On the next day, the 1st of July, there was observed from the English lines, on the ridge, a large encampment on the further side of the Jumna, and opposite to Delhi. It was the whole body of the Rohilcund mutineers from the three stations of Bareilly, Moradabad and Shahjehanpoor, four regiments of infantry, one of irregular cavalry, and a battery of artillery. For a time it had been hoped, as I wrote a fortnight ago, that they would find the Ganges impassable, but the anticipated rise of the river did not take place—it was crossed at Gurmukteser, the usual place of passage, the Dorab was traversed and Delhi was attained. For two whole days our troops had the mortification of watching the long train of men, guns, horses, and beasts of burden of all kinds (for there was a large treasure with the rebels—say five lakhs, £50,000, at an average estimate) streaming across the bridge of boats into the city, without the possibility of preventing, or in any way annoying them. An immediate attack on the part of the reinforcements was anticipated from the known practice of the Insurgents in regard to new arrivals. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 3d they came out in force and threatened the right rear of the English position. But, finding our men well prepared, they drew off and marched away several miles to our rear along the Kurnaul road as far as Allpore the place where our army bivouacked the night before the advance upon Delhi and the first brush with the enemy. They thought, it is supposed, to meet and capture a train of supplies and treasure that was under convoy to the camp. But in this expectation they were disappointed, and on the following morning (the 4th) were returning to the city when they were attacked by a body of 1,000 infantry, 12 guns, and two squadrons of cavalry that had been sent out to intercept them. They contrived, however, to effect their retreat with little or no loss, and saving all their guns. On the 5th the English army lost a second Commander-in-chief. After a very few hours' illness, Sir HENRY BARNARD died of cholera. He is succeeded by Major-General REED, but that officer is in feeble health, and may in all likelihood be compelled to relinquish the command. On the 8th a party was sent from the camp to destroy a bridge over the canal at the village at Bussy, some six miles from the city, and performed the work effectually, closing up one, perhaps the principal, of the avenues by which the mutineers received their supplies. On the 9th the right rear of our position, the favorite place, was again attacked with the never-failing result. On this occasion the loss of the assailants is estimated in the official accounts telegraphed to Lahore, and those made public, as high as nearly 1,000 killed. Hence, perhaps, the quiet of the four succeeding days, for up to the evening of the 13th, the date of the latest news that we have received, no further sortie had taken place, and the sustained fire from our batteries was the only incident of the siege. Supplies reach the camp in abundance, and the men continue healthy in spite of the great heat they have to undergo. Changes of note have taken place among the principal officers. Major-General HEWITT, who commanded at Meerut when the mutiny broke out, has been removed from divisional command, and has gone on leave to the hills, as also has the late Brigadier of Delhi, Colonel GRAVES. Major LANGTON has been replaced in command of the Engineers by Colonel BAIRD SMITH, an officer of high reputation. I need not remind you that the Adjutant-General is Brigadier-Chamberlain of the Punjab.

Before leaving Delhi for other parts of the disturbed districts I must copy a paper which I have received with the assurance of excellent authority that it is a correct translation of the proclamation issued at Delhi. Thus runs the lying and insolent appeal:

TO ALL HINDOOS AND MUSSULMANS, CITIZENS AND SERVANTS OF HINDOSTAN, OFFICERS OF THE ARMY NOW AT DELHI AND MEERUT, SEND GREETING:

"It is well known that in these days all the English have entertained these evil designs, first, to destroy the people by compulsion Christians. Therefore, we, solely on account of our religion, have combined with the people, and have not spared all we one Infidel, and have reëstablished the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act in obedience to order and receive double pay. Hundreds of guns and a large amount of treasure have fallen into our hands; therefore, it is fitting that whoever of the soldiers and people dislike turning Christians should unite with one heart and act courageously, and not leave the seed of these Infidels remaining. For any quantity of supplies delivered to the army the owners are to take the receipts of the officers; and they will receive double payment from the Imperial Government. Whoever shall in these times exhibit cowardice, or credulously believe the promises of those imposters, the English, shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and, rubbing the hands of sorrow, shall receive for their fidelity the reward the ruler of Lucknow got. It is further necessary that all Hindoos and Mussulmans unite in this struggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes kept contented, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity; also, that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation, and dispatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulmans may be alive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous place, (but prudently to avoid detection,) and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi will be 30r. per month for a trooper, and 10r. a footman. Nearly 100,000 men are ready, and there are 13 flags of the English regiments and about 14 standards from different parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqeror, and it is the intention of CAWNPORE to root out this seed of the devil. This is what we of the army here wish."

This precious document has not appeared here in print, nor would it be prudent at present to make it generally known. There can, however, be no harm in sending it to you. I need not stop to criticise it in detail, but I may remark the allusion to the impending outbreak at Cawnpore as demonstration of organization and concert on the part of the mutineers.

THE LATEST FROM DELHI.

P. S.—The mail is just closing. More news from Delhi *viâ* Lahore. A fierce fight on the 14th. Loss of the mutineers greater than ever. Seven officers wounded. The 39th Native Infantry quietly disarmed at Dehra Ismail Khan. The remnant of the Sealkote mutineers, of whose discomfiture by NICHOLSON on the 12th I wrote just now, were attacked and utterly and finally routed by him on the 15th. They had taken post in an island on the Ravee, and had placed their one gun in a breastwork on the margin. NICHOLSON took the 52d across the island from a point below that on which the enemy's gun bore, and that piece was, moreover, kept in check by the fire of two 9-pounders and a howitzer from our bank of the river. We landed the 52d, took the gun with little trouble, slew many of the mutineers, and drove the rest into the river, from which those that escaped to the further bank would fall into the hands of the Sikh zemindars, who would show them no mercy. We had but four men of the 52d wounded. An excellent piece of service."

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

SLAUGHTER OF SIR HUGH WHEELER AND THE TROOPS AND CIVILIANS UNDER HIS CHARGE—SKETCH OF NENA SAHIB—THE REVENGE OF GEN. HAVELOCK.

Bombay (July 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

With the mention of Cawnpore, I am brought to the narration of one of the saddest episodes of the rebellion. The condition of the military division of which that station is, or rather was, the head-quarters, was, as far as I know when I closed my last letter, shortly as follows: The troops of every station, save Nagode, where the 50th Native Infantry were, and, I believe, still are, to all appearance firm, had mutinied. But at Allahabad the fort and its occupants had been saved by the timely arrival of Col. NEILL, and the admirable use of his own Madras Fusiliers, and of the Sikh Regiment of Ferezepore, under Lieutenant BRASYER, who has received promotion for his services. The mutinous 6th Native Infantry, whose treachery to their officers appears to have been of the most refined description, were thoroughly broken and driven out of the station. At Cawnpore Sir HUGH WHEELER had fortified a barrack in the best way he could with his small means, and would be able, we hoped, to hold out till relieved by the forces rapidly advancing from Allahabad, distant only 124 miles. Unhappily, this hope has not been realized. Loth as we have been to believe it, and greedily as we have fastened upon any little circumstance that might seem to discredit it, we are no longer able to doubt the correctness of the report that Sir HUGH and all who were with him have perished.

The leader of the rebels in this quarter was NENA SAHIB, of Bithoor. It may be well to give you something of the history of this man, the most thoroughly and the most deservedly detested of all who have taken part against us in the insurrection. Forty years ago, when BAJEE RAO, the last peshwa or sovereign of Poonah, was overthrown, and his dominions annexed to the British Presidency of Bombay, a retreat was marked out for him at Bithoor, on the Ganges, 12 miles from Cawnpore. Then, far removed from all Mahratta associations, but free to indulge his religious aspirations in the proximity of holy cities and the society of kindred Brahmins, he passed the remainder of his life in splendid ease, receiving a magnificent income from the Government, which has been driven, by his own faithlessness, to dethrone him. Childless himself, he adopted, after the Hindoo fashion, the son of a man obscure in position, but of his own nation and caste, a Mahratta Brahmin, and requested the British Government to recognize the adoption, with its consequences as to succession. The request was refused, and, when the old man died, in 1851, his life estate lapsed to the Government. The adopted son continued to reside at Bithoor, in the possession of considerable wealth, (derived, I suppose, from the peshwa's savings,) and was known as NENA SAHIB, of Bithoor. Doubtless he did not allow the recollection of his supposed wrongs to slumber. It seems highly probable that he was implicated from the first in the mutiny of the Cawnpore garrison; it is certain, at least, that he placed himself at the head of the mutineers, and drew to him the disaffected from all the neighboring districts. He was first brought prominently into notice in connection with the fugitives from Futteghur, who, according to a story never yet contradicted, and probably only too true, were captured by him while dropping down the Ganges in boats, dragged ashore, and butchered upon the parade ground at Cawnpore.

This I mentioned in my last letter. Then, a few days later, came the terrible news that Major RENAUD, commanding the advance of Col. NEILL'S Fusiliers, had received information from spies whom he had sent forward to Cawnpore that Sir HUGH WHEELER had been mortally wounded in an attack made upon him by the rebels; that the survivors, destitute of food and of ammunition, sought and obtained permission from NENA SAHIB to embark in boats for Allahabad with their treasure, on surrendering the barracks and their arms; that they embarked accordingly, but had hardly pushed off when a fire was opened upon them, under which all perished, with the exception of the occupants of one boat, who for this time escaped, but were eventually taken, brought back, and massacred. This was, probably, on one of the last days of June, Major RENAUD'S report to his commanding officer being dated the 4th of July. The story may not be, probably is not, true in all its details, but that NENA SAHIB ordered and carried out a general massacre of the prisoners who, whether by surrender or capture, had fallen into his hands, is unquestionable.

We cling to the hope that the story is untrue which devotes the women of the force to a yet direr fate than sudden and violent dissolution, which avers that the miscreant disposed of them to his men by open sale in the Cawnpore bazaar. But there has fallen besides Sir HUGH WHEELER, Colonel JAGO, the brigadier; Sir G. PARKER, magistrate of the station; Colonels WILLIAMS and PROUT, of the 56th Native Infantry; Major HILLERSDEN, commanding the 2d; Major LINDSAY, deputy judge-advocate-general; and, in fine, most, if not all, the officers present with the two corps above named, and with the 1st Native Infantry, and the officers and men of the European company, with officers of the two native companies of artillery. It is also feared, but is not known with certainty, that some of the families of the 32d (Queen's) from Lucknow, were in the station. After thus disposing of his unfortunate prisoners, NENA SAHIB marched down to Futtepore, nearly halfway to Allahabad, and there awaited the approach of the English force from the south. On the morning of the 13th of July, Gen. HAVELOCK, joined (after a long and harassing march) Major RENAUD'S advanced column, and the united force, amounting to about 1,800 Europeans, with eight guns, 600 of the 84th, 400 of the 78th, 300 of Madras Fusiliers, and the company of Royal Artillery, under Capt. MAUDE, brought up from Ceylon, and a few irregular cavalry, was preparing to encamp about four miles from Futtepore when NENA SAHIB moved out and attacked it. Tired as his troops

[illegible] better to take up an [illegible] as might have been [illegible] reached the [illegible] the opportunity offered, [illegible] to join the ranks of the rebels. [illegible] every lady and child in the can- [illegible] lines who had not previously done [illegible] the fort, and shortly after daylight the [illegible] probably no man was outside, except- [illegible] European troops and the first division [illegible]

[illegible] the enemy, about 10,000 strong, [illegible] infantry and 1,600 cavalry, and eight guns,) [illegible] within 300 yards of an open plain in the [illegible] village of Sussia, close to the fourth mile- [illegible] from Agra, on the road to Futteypore Sikri, and [illegible] day our troops came in sight of that village, which they approached in a leisurely manner, but unfortunately, instead of taking immediate possession and forcing the enemy to fight on the plain, we commenced firing from a distance, and ultimately the enemy took possession of it, and, being then under cover, inflicted heavy loss on us, till they were driven out.

We are promised a copy of the official dispatches respecting the battle, but in the meantime we submit for the information of the distant reader the subjoined narrative, written by an eye-witness of the operations on the right flank of our force.

"The troops that went to meet the enemy on the 5th inst. marched out of the station about 11 A. M., and, proceeding along the road in the direction of the village of Shahgunge, which is about six miles from Agra, entered the large sandy plain that lies to the right of the road, where the line of battle was formed, and in that order advanced slowly to meet the enemy, who were then distinctly visible, hovering in large bodies immediately to the right of the village. The British line consisted of a horse field battery on the extreme right and left, the infantry being in the middle, and the mounted militia somewhat in the rear. When about six hundred yards from the village the insurgents opened fire on our right battery by a furious discharge of round shot, grape, and shell, which was immediately responded to with such excellent effect, that after two rounds from each gun they were seen retreating in great numbers. Loud cheering and repeated cries of, 'Follow them up, follow them up,' were heard from all parts of the right battery, and there can be little doubt, had a dash been made, the enemy would have been driven from their position into the open field with the loss of their guns, and the action brought to an end, with less sacrince of life than eventually was the case. Our guns, however, limbered up, and the line again advanced, but the enemy stood to their guns, and, having got their range, directed their fire with admirable precision, as the havoc among our men and horses painfully attested; our attack was evidently being confined to a series of deliberate advances, for of such it consisted, until we were within 200 yards of the village, which we then commenced to bombard, and it is to be feared with small loss on the other side. The most unpractised eye could see our shots were being thrown away on high mud walls, which siege guns alone could have touched, whereas, had our right battery moved only fifty yards further to the right, every shot from it must have told on the enemy's two batteries, whence was issuing so destructive a fire upon us. The consequences of this were just what might have been expected—the enemy became emboldened, their cavalry harrassed our right, and the infantry, spreading themselves over the field in skirmishing order, gave us great annoyance with their rifle firing, whilst we, from the want of cavalry, were powerless to repel them. A large number of their horse had the audacity to sweep round to our rear, and, riding up the centre, endeavored to reach their main body, which many succeeded in doing. It is true that our mounted militia charged through a body of those hanging to the right of the line, where, after five of them had been cut to pieces, and others severely wounded, they made a precipitate retreat into the battery, and from the direction they took to reach it intercepted a fire about being opened from a gun that had been got into position for the purpose, and which would have blown off the field every trooper at whom it was pointed.

The firing against the village continued for fully one hour, during which time a shower from musketry was being poured on us from behind the walls and the tops of the houses. Two companies of the European Regiment then entered it in most gallant style, forcing their way through and driving out the enemy to the opposite side, and this they would have done at a much earlier stage of the action had they been permitted. The left battery had ceased firing before the Europeans emerged from the village, though that on the right continued exchanging shot for shot with the enemy, and it was very shortly before it had succeeded in silencing them that the lamented Captain D'Oyly received his mortal wound. But a few rounds of ammunition remained in our wagons when that sad event occurred; nevertheless the wounded man sat on a tumbrell, and continued to give the word of command until they were expended. Want of cavalry prevented our following up what we had so dearly gained, and nothing remained for us but to retrace our steps to cantonments, and this we proceeded to do in the most orderly possible manner. Immediately the rebels perceived the movement they advanced with their guns, and nearly the whole way into Agra fired round shot at us, after a fashion peculiarly humiliating to experience, whilst small bodies of their horses threatened us on either side with such activity as to prevent us getting a shot at them.

The whole force succeeded in reaching the fort by 6½ P. M., after being actively engaged for full three hours out of the time it was absent. The official list of killed and wounded will best enable the reader to estimate the severity of the engagement.

There is no doubt that our men were fearfully outnumbered, but, despite that, they would have remained masters of the field, instead of having to retire after having licked the enemy, had it not been that both men and guns had fired off the whole of the small supply of ammunition they had taken to the field. It is now supposed that the enemy were in the same predicament, and therefore, had we not moved off, but had waited a short time longer, perhaps they might have gone first.

The Civil Lines Infantry Militia having met the tired troops coming in, were formed across the road as a rear-guard, a position they maintained until the whole force reached the fort.

But while still two miles from the fort, we had the mortification of seeing the enemy's cavalry galloping towards the defenceless station, and before we entered several houses were already on fire. After sunset we saw from the bastions houses burning on every side, and again the next night—so that hardly a house has escaped destruction—and such houses and their contents as were not consumed by fire have been completely gutted and destroyed by other means. In fact, if we were to leave the fort to-morrow, there are not four houses in the place with roofs remaining under which we could obtain shelter; and, as for household property and other things left outside, we suspect there is not a single article in existence in serviceable order. The very doors and windows are removed, and every bit of wood torn out, so that nothing remains but the bare walls. Things are strewn about the roads and streets in every direction, and wherever you move you see broken chairs and tables, carriages broken in bits, crockery, books, and, in fact, every kind of property wantonly destroyed. This has not been done, we are satisfied, by the enemy, but by the budmashes of the city, and the prisoners who were all liberated from the gaol.

The enemy disappeared the day after the action, and proceeded to Bhurtpore, but nothing with certainty is known of their after movements. It is rumored that we may expect a visit from the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, but it is doubted by many whether they will venture to come; however, if they do come, we are ready to give them a warm welcome.

The fort is crowded, but not inconveniently so, and all are in good health and spirits. We are well provided with provisions and ammunition, and upon the whole we are pretty comfortable, and have become reconciled to the necessary imprisonment.

Only two or three Christians are known to have been massacred outside—namely, Major Jacob, formerly in Scindia's service, and Mr. Hurraad, of the Agra College, but every other Christian inhabitant is supposed to be safe within the fort. The Maharajah of Gwalior is said to be exerting himself for our advantage, and that we have no one else to fear.

Before concluding, it is right to mention that our retiring from the field may be considered an act of necessary prudence, for, had the enemy succeeded in our rear later in the day, they might have cut us off from the fort, and, by overpowering the small garrison, murdered four or five thousand defenceless men, women and children.

AFFAIRS IN THE PUNJAUB AND CENTRAL INDIA.

Bombay (July 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the Punjaub the authorities have been busy disarming the few regiments that were still under arms, in the view of setting free more European troops to operate against Delhi. At Jhelum the 14th Native Infantry offered a determined resistance to the wing of the 24th Regiment sent to take their arms, and were not broken and dispersed until they had killed and wounded some 50 of the Europeans. The 58th Native Infantry was disarmed at Rawul Pindee, after showing fight for a while. The 4th Native Infantry, at Noorpore, immediately gave up their arms when called upon to do so by their commanding officer, unbacked though he was by the presence of a single English soldier. Similar good behavior attended the disarming of the 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore. But at Sealcote a terrible tragedy has been enacted. There, on the morning of the 9th, the wing of the 9th Light Cavalry and the 46th Native Infantry rose in mutiny. Brigadier Baird, commanding the station, was shot while riding out of his compound. Captain Bisset, of the 46th, was waylaid by a trooper, who brought him from the saddle by a shot from his carbine, and then reloading, fired again and killed him as he lay wounded on the ground. Most of the other officers, though repeatedly fired at, gained the fort in safety. Dr. Graham was driving his daughter thither, in his gig, when a trooper rode up to him and shot him dead. His daughter seized the reins, and drove screaming into the nearest compound, with her father's body in her lap. I think it fitting that you should know something in England of what your countrymen here been going through, or I should shrink from making public this poor young lady's sorrow. She escaped, however, as did the family with whom she took refuge, though exposed for hours to the most imminent danger of sudden and violent death. Their hiding place was good, and was discovered by one only of the mutineers, who met a fitting fate from the barrel of a revolver. The rebels, having sacked the station, rushed off, and three days afterward had crossed the river Ravee by a ford. There they were attacked by Brigadier Nicholson, with the flying column, (32d Light Infantry, 6th Punjaub Infantry, and other troops,) and driven back across the river with considerable loss of life, and the capture of the camp and plunder. For want of cavalry they could not be followed up.

To turn to Central India. The fugitives from Indore, and from two or three stations of the late Gwalior Contingent, have for the most part arrived in safety at Hosbungabad, south of the Nerhudda, where the 28th Madras Native Infantry received and housed them. Their sufferings were terrible. Exposed, many of them delicate women and children, (one of the latter I know only three weeks old,) first to intense heat, then to 36 hours' incessant rain, wading rivers up to their shoulders, half-starved, half clothed, that they survived at all is a marvel. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the mutinies have been less extensive than was believed. At Jubbulpore the 52d Native Infantry are still behaving well. At Saugor, the 31st, with the exception of a very few, remained staunch, and under their native officers, the Europeans having been forced to fly to this fort, drove the 42d out of the station, capturing their colors. We may now hope that this part of the country will hold out till the column from Nagpore, now on its way thither, arrives. Holkar remains staunch. Mhow has probably this day been reached by the Bombay column from Poonah. Neemuch is occupied by a party of the 83d Queen's from Nusseerabad.

The Deccan, though Nagpore is safe, is giving us a little anxiety here, Hyderabad being a very inflammatory place. However, the Madras force there is very strong; and the wing of the 12th Lancers is moving down there from Kirkee, while a Madras column will shortly advance from Bangalore to Kurnaul to hold the southern part of the country in check.

Nearer home the Government is looking out to get at the other end of a string of which one extremity is discovered. The mooloie or high priest of the Mussulmans at Poonah has been arrested for treasonable correspondence with somebody at Belgaum. That somebody remains to be caught. The authorities are silent, but wary and vigilant. In the north of the Presidency, at Ahmedabad, a few of the Guzerat Horse, some seven, broke out one day in open mutiny, and wounded an officer, but were shot or taken. Otherwise we have been quiet. The approach of the Mohurrum is causing a little, but I think needless, anxiety. I should mention that the Bombay Fusiliers have reached Lahore, setting free the 81st for service before Delhi. Madras troops are going up to Calcutta, whence two steamers have been sent for them. Large levies of Sikhs are being made in the Punjaub, and also in the Hansi and Hissar districts, now quite tranquillized by General Von Cortlandt. Burmah is all safe, having no Bengal troops in it now but six companies of the 25th, if indeed they have not ere this left for Calcutta.

THE NATURE OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

The Indian mutiny is eminently a barbaric movement. It is such as what we call civilized States have always been liable to from the ruder nations whom they held in subjection—such, for example, as the Romans had to encounter, and did encounter with success, a hundred times from Gauls, from Britons, from Germans, from various Asiatic nations, and even at an earlier date from some of their own Italians. But in the old sense of the word, which is a very true sense, and has much significance, the Asiatics were always especially barbaric, and they are now much what they were thousands of years ago. So the precedents of this rebellion are antique, rude and fabulous. It is the rebellion of a pampered soldiery, the oldest incident of Asiatic history, and the worst feature of Rome when it declined into a barbaric Empire. Its seat is Central Hindostan, and it endeavors, happily in vain, to enlarge itself towards the coasts. It is the rebellion of the land against the sea and those maritime powers and influences which now have the mastery of the world. Whenever it reaches within a certain distance of the sea, or to a certain distance from its centre, it withers at once. Benares, Nepaul, the Punjaub, the Deccan, are unfavorable to it, and when the Bengalese mutineers happen to be stationed at a distance, instead of endeavoring to establish themselves where they are, as they probably would if they had a chance, they converge and fall back on Delhi. This was the only metropolis of India, and answered very well when fleets did not govern the world. That it should be a metropolis now is as absurd as the idea of giving laws to Asia Minor, holding the supremacy of the Ægean and the Mediterranean, and even conquering Greece, from Ninevah, Persepolis or Susa. When Darius in his extremity desired the cooperation of his Admirals, he found they were powerless, for their ships were manned by Greeks. The crowning barbarism of this movement is the attempt to revive an effete dynasty, and an empire that had long been dismembered even before we had to do with it. The power of the Mogul had long been restricted within the region of the present revolt, and the Proclamation now issued from Delhi invites the maritime and the North-Western States of Hindostan to prostrate themselves to a tyranny which they had long repudiated, and which many never did obey. They need scarcely be invited to consider whether they would find themselves better off under a Government at Delhi than under one whose virtual seat is the ocean, and which is at home in every port and on every shore. If, too, the mutineers of Central India all flock for mutual aid and encouragement to Delhi, the maritime provinces, and those on the great navigable rivers, see what is thought of their danger if they should join the mutiny.

The barbaric element is one of inevitable weakness, and is the very reason of our dominion in the East. A handfull of us rule 200,000,000 subjects, because we are open in our dealings, because we abstain from wanton cruelty and malicious vengeance, because we insult no religion, because we keep order—because, in a word, and on the whole, we give these many nations and divers religions greater peace and toleration than they would be likely to obtain from one another. A movement which exhibits the contrary of all these things must therefore be unpopular with all those who do not happen themselves to expect pay or plunder under it. The great bulk of the rich and also of the poor are evidently and most naturally averse to it. After several generations of British rule, they would rather not return to massacres of women and children, to avoid abduction and sale of women, to open jails, and general license of plunder and worse crimes; or even to what is more terrible than all—a reign of treachery. We have been surprised, it is confessed; we have been over-confident; but this over-confidence, of which the ambitious Mahomedan and the vain Brahmin have taken such an advantage, and which they found it so easy to flatter, is a more popular quality with the simpler class than the arts employed against it. The mass of these 200,000,000 know what to expect from us, and they know also what they are to expect from men whose weapons are secrecy and dissimulation. It is the weak old Asiatic, the traitor and the slave, who has been played against us. The men who went in a deputation to the officers in the Fort of Allahabad, where they were taking refuge, and besought them with tears to show more confidence by returning to the cantonments, and within twenty-four hours had massacred all but a few, whom they were roasting over a slow fire, with other unutterable cruelties, are not the men to win credit with mankind anywhere, so long as that mankind may choose its rulers. They don't belong to a governing race. There can be nothing noble or generous about them. Even their seeming gentleness is to be suspected. The sleeker, the softer, the smoother, the more dangerous. There are great varieties of races in Hindostan. Some of these are as honest and plainspoken as ourselves. Do they wish to be ruled by men whose embraces may be any moment an ambuscade? Thus far it is evident they do not. The barbaric nature always leans on the stronger element, because it knows itself, and distrusts those whom it knows to share its own weakness. We have supplanted the Mahomedans in their dominion over the Hindoos, because the latter really respect us more than they do the Mahomedans.

The type of the revolt is Nena Sahib. He is the true barbaric ideal. It is he and his predecessors in the line of treachery who have kept Asia down since the beginning of the world, and made her the properly and prey of any stronger race. Yet in a sense this man is Young Asia, and we see what we are to expect from communicating European arts and accomplishments to Hindoos without our religion or our manly character. It is said that he is quite an accomplished gentleman; he speaks English fluently and well; he was a constant visitor at Cawnpore; a great friend of the officers; a companion in their field sports; often invited to their picnics. His alleged wrong we have already exposed. He has been entirely made by the British rule, and owes everything, his very existence, to us. Such is the man who, having induced his old friends and companions, the officers at Cawnpore, to capitulate, as they did chiefly on account of the crowd of poor women and children they had in the fort at the point of starvation, massacred the whole—no, not the whole immediately. Some of the women he sold openly in the bazaars to his soldiers. About thirty he kept for himself. All that is known of their subsequent fate is, that when this pampered and petted Indian gentleman found himself on the point of being attacked by General Havelock he brought out the thirty Englishwomen to the front of his army and struck off their heads. There is the picture of Young India. This is the sort of man, not the wretched old puppet at Delhi, not the imbecile King of Oude, who would step into the place of Queen Victoria, should the mutiny ever come to anything. In that case, we see in this man the India of the future. For our part, however, we trust to see in him the self-condemnation and early end of this movement. India has learnt something from us; it knows the blessings of peace, order, and law; and it knows what it would be to fall into the hands of such men as Nena Sahib.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION.

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

Some 25,000 soldiers, it will be seen, have left England for India since the 1st of July last, irrespectively of all those reinforcements which have been assembled at Calcutta from other parts of our Eastern dominions, or drawn from our other colonies or expeditions. If it is remembered that these efforts have been made with a peace establishment, and immediately after a considerable reduction of our military resources, the result, we think, will assume an aspect by no means unsatisfactory, and will show how very effective a counterpoise will shortly be provided for those mutinous battalions whose successive treasons we yesterday catalogued. When the first keel of this fleet enters the waters of the Hooghly our anxieties for the safety of our countrymen will be approaching their close, for the torrent of steel will then be setting in with an unbroken and irresistible flood. If, indeed, between sixty and seventy days may possibly suffice, under favorable conditions, to carry a good ship from Portsmouth to Calcutta, the desired hour must even now be at hand; for since the Bucephalus and Barham led the van of two squadrons two clear months have elapsed this very morning. Nor need too much thought be given to the distance which will still intervene between the new comers and their comrades. It is a long way, no doubt, from Calcutta to Delhi, but the news will do almost as much for us as the arrival itself. In Asiatic countries intelligence travels from village to village with a celerity utterly mysterious. The knowledge of the army on its way to vengeance will reach as if by lightning every Sepoy in Hindostan, and the sanguinary miscreants will feel, to their despair, that behind the first advance, be it ever so small, marches the force of outraged Britain.

But there is no room yet for contentment or repose. Not only may the undiscernible exigencies of the future require even more than the array provided, but these very numbers exact commensurate reinforcements. The demands of an army in this respect are proportioned to its strength, and for every battalion we dispatch it is indispensable that we should establish corresponding reserves. We do not, indeed, look for extraordinary casualties. We do not anticipate on our own territory of India any such losses as those in the Crimea. Our troops have hitherto supported the climate, even under trying service, with an impunity that some time ago would have been thought incredible, and the hot season is already passing away. Still, common sense calls for unremitting exertion, and with inexhaustible resources and a unanimous nation the work of government should be easy. They have not been wanting to their task. Fifteen thousand men of the Militia will be immediately called out, and fifteen second battalions of the Line will be formed in the stead of the regiments which have embarked for India. Those regiments, moreover, which are either at home or on colonial service will be raised from 840 to 1,000 men each as soon as the progress of recruiting permits. An additional force of Artillery will also be sent to India, so that there may be no doubt of our supremacy in that most essential arm. We have been surprised by assassins and traitors, there is no denying, and we must put up with such reproach as that event implies, but the reproach of leaving anything undone which can accelerate the rescue of our countrymen and the reëstablishment of our power would be far more disgraceful and unendurable, and we feel sure the nation will not deserve it.

THE CHINA WAR.

The late Battle of Fatshan—The future Plan of the British—Canton to be Captured and occupied—Arrival of Lord Elgin—Movements of the American Squadron—The Portsmouth at Bangkok—Hospitality of the Siamese Government—Visit from the Second King—Miscellaneous Naval News.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

United Svaves Ship Portsmouth, Hong Kong, China, Thursday, July 2, 1857.

Since the attack made by the English forces upon a Chinese fleet of nearly a hundred junks, a few weeks ago, there has been no important occurrence in the progress of the war. Doubtless full accounts of that action at Fatshan reached the United States by the last mail; in many respects it was the most important which has occurred since the commencement of hostilities. The Admiral commanded in person, and is said to have been the second man to enter the Fatshan fort, which was captured after the junks had been defeated. Commodore Keppel—late in command of the *Roleigh*—behaved with very distinguished bravery. Every person in the boat except himself was either killed or wounded. As the boat was sinking, after being penetrated by shot, the Commodore jumped upon the after thwarts, where a cannon ball passed between his legs, and shook his fist at the Chinamen, exclaiming that he "would pay them off for this." He then threw himself into the water and swam ashore, and was soon after taken off by another boat, which had escaped safely from the destructive fire of the junks. Commodore Elliot, of the *Sybille*, was the first man to enter the fort. Many of the junks which were captured and afterwards burnt, were new and heavily-armed vessels—some of them mounting seventeen guns of large calibre. The total loss of the English is fifteen killed and forty or fifty wounded. I cannot help thinking that the effect of this victory—gained against such vastly superior strength and numbers, and occurring within a few miles of Canton—will be to intimidate the Chinese and convince them that they are unable to withstand successfully the determined bravery of the English.

The disturbances among the native troops in India have delayed the arrival of the forces which were dispatched from England. Lieut.-General Ashburnham, the Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Robert Garrett, his second in command, are both here, as are several other officers, and, no doubt, as soon as their troops arrive, some decided steps will be taken towards the capture and occupation of Canton. The Admiral's force, which was already very large, was increased the other day by the arrival of the *Pearl*, the *Esk* and the *Tribune*,—three men-of-war steamers from the Pacific Squadron; and I believe that still more reinforcements are upon their way to join him. The gun-boats, eight or ten of which have arrived, prove most efficient vessels in these Chinese rivers.

Lord Elgin, the new Plenipotentiary to Pekin, had arrived, at our last dates, at Singapore. He is expected here daily, and his arrival is looked for with much interest. It seems unfortunate that his arrival cannot be the signal for an immediate recommencement of operations against Canton; but I think nothing can be done there without the reinforcements.

The *San Jacinto*, flag ship of the American Squadron, is at Shanghae; the *Levant*, Commander Smith, had just come out of the dock at the same place, and at last advices, was at Foo-chow, on her way down the coast to this place. The *Portsmouth* arrived here on the 26th ultimo, after a passage of ten days from Siam. I think I mentioned in my letter from Singapore that the object of our visit to Siam was the exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded with that country last year. This exchange was satisfactorily accomplished after a stay of nearly three weeks in Bangkok. The impetus which has already been given to trade by our own treaty and that of Great Britain is very remarkable. Since the treaty was signed,—less than a year ago,—more than forty vessels, some of them among our finest clippers, have been registered at the American Consulate; and, when the *Portsmouth* left, there were nearly thirty ships of different nationalities, lying at the outer anchorage.

Our stay in Bangkok was made very pleasant by the generous hospitality of the Siamese Government. Not only did they send on board the ship repeated presents of fruits, vegetables, &c., for the officers and crew, but they insisted that Mr. Bradley, the bearer of the treaty, together with Capt. Foote and his officers, should be the guests of the Government during the *Portsmouth's* stay. The former palace of the Prime Minister was assigned to our use—and their majesties, the First and Second Kings, seemed desirous to prove, by every means in their power, their friendly disposition towards our country.

Just before the *Portsmouth* sailed, the Second King, in compliance with an invitation from Capt. Foote, came down the river from Bangkok to our anchorage, thirty-five miles distant, in order to visit the ship; and was so much gratified with his visit that he repeated it the next day, remaining on board nearly the whole of each day. He was accompanied by his son, Prince George Washington, and by a suite of officers and nobles. This is the first time that a King of Siam has ever visited a man-of-war, and it is justly regarded as an act expressive of the most cordial friendship towards the United States. His Majesty was received with the customary salute of twenty-one guns, with manned yards, and with other appropriate demonstrations.

The *Portsmouth* is maintaining her former enviable reputation for speed. She made one of the shortest passages on record from Singapore to Siam, and was one day less from Siam to this port than was the *San Jacinto* at the corresponding season last year, although the latter vessel was under steam all the way.

Lieutenants Young, Queen and Seaborn, who were ordered to join this squadron, arrived a few weeks since by way of California, and are now on board the *San Jacinto* at Shanghae. Among other changes recently made in the squadron, is the appointment of Samuel A. Coale, Jr., as Acting-Purser of the *Levant*, in the place of Purser Cadoon, returned to the United States; also, that of George B. Bacon, as Acting-Purser of the *Portsmouth*, *vice* Purser John V. Dobbin, resigned.

We leave to-morrow for Shanghae, where, it is supposed, the ship will be docked, as she is greatly in need of repairs.

G. B. B.

Newspaper Accounts.

LORD ELGIN'S ARRIVAL—HIS MISSION.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

Lord Elgin has arrived in perfect health. Two days were given to receptions on board. On the 3d he landed under salute from all the ships and from the fort, and the troops were turned out, and there was a gala day, and Sir John Bowring conducted him through a line of soldiers to Government-house, where he now remains a guest, and where dinner parties, levees, and addresses are the order of the day.

We have therefore a Plenipotentiary whom all parties hope and believe to be the man for the occasion; and we have leaders who, if ordered to do so, would take 10,000 men through China from the Yellow Sea to the Himalaya, but we have not got the 10,000 men.

It was very evident that Lord Elgin's position will not allow him to remain idle in Hong Kong, and no one was surprised when the rumor spread that he was going northward. The favorite theory is that he is going to Japan, and it is not impossible that we may see the coasts of that mysterious island. The course really resolved upon, however, is this. A few days after this mail has been dispatched the *Calcutta*, the *Shannon*, the *Pearl*, the *Inflexible*, the *Hornet*, and two gunboats will proceed northwards, to rendezvous at Shanghae, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the River Peiho, on which river Pekin stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Elgin will dispatch to the authorities, for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognize or to repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If the Court of Pekin repudiate Yeh and pay compensation for past injuries and give security against their recurrance—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a disposition be shown to entangle the Ambassador in questions of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war and thus relieve the relations of the two Powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason.

Such is, I believe, the intended policy. Under other circumstances I should question it most hostilely. It is full of risks. It seems to give authority to the mischievous notion that a power which refuses to be one of the comity of nations is entitled to all the courtesies and forms of intercourse which civilized nations maintain among themselves. It affords an opportunity for the exercise of diplomatic cunning, which may compel Lord Elgin either to fail in his mission, or to adopt a tone of decision which may be readily represented as a rudeness. It affords a loophole of escape from a position which will not recur. The answer to those considerations, however, is this: We must do something, and we have not force to do what we ought to do.

Lord Elgin, therefore, will either go direct to Pekin and conclude a treaty, or he will come back and occupy Canton. In the interest of a durable peace all the Europeans here hope that the latter will be the course which events will take.

Many people think that there could be no difficulty in carrying on our corrective measures in India and our war with China at the same time. There are doubtless Sepoy regiments which, although not openly in revolt, are not trustworthy in action against their co-religionists. Why not send them to China? Sepoys have already been upon the heights above Canton and behaved admirably. The sun of China, under which our ruddy English recruits grow feeble, as flies in frost, would deal tenderly with the Hindoo. So it was when Gough took Canton and Elliot sold his conquest. So it would be again.

ADDRESS TO LORD ELGIN FROM THE BRITISH RESIDENTS OF HONG KONG.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin, Kt., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin, &c.

My Lord: We, the undersigned British subjects, do ourselves the honor of offering to your lordship our hearty congratulation on your safe arrival at the country of your embassy. The satisfaction with which your lordship's acceptance of this difficult and peculiar mission was hailed in England, has found a loud and ready echo here, and we rely with great confidence on that judgment which has so signally distinguished your lordship's public career. We are by no means insensible, my lord, of the many difficulties which beset the great mission upon which your lordship now enters, involving, as it does, so many of the highest interests of civil and religious liberty and commerce.

We venture upon no opinion at present respecting the readjustment of our relations with this empire at large, though always prepared to hold our advice and experience at your lordship's command; but upon that branch of the question which we distinguish as the "Canton difficulty," we would take this the earliest opportunity of recording our opinion—an opinion founded upon long and reluctant, and we may add traditional, experience—that any compromise of it, or any sort of settlement, which shall stop short of the complete humiliation of the Cantonese, which shall fail to teach them a wholesome respect for the obligation of their own Government, in its relations with independent powers, and a more hospitable reception of the foreigner who resorts to their shores for the peaceable purposes of trade, will only result in further suffering to themselves, and further disastrous interruptions to us. Many of us have already been heavy sufferers by the present difficulty. It must be apparent to your lordship that our best interests lie upon the side of peace, and upon the earliest solid peace that can be obtained; but, notwithstanding this, we would most earnestly deprecate any settlement of the question which should not have eliminated from it the very last elements of future disorder. We beg leave in conclusion to repeat the assurances of our entire confidence, and we trust that the grand result of your lordship's mission may be worthy of your lordship's high reputation, and may form the dawn of a new and more auspicious era in the history of our intercourse with this vast and productive empire. We have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient and humble servants.

Hong Kong, July 3, 1857.

LORD ELGIN'S REPLY.

Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the welcome which you are pleased to proffer to me on my arrival at Hong Kong.

I am aware of the deep interest which you have in the re-establishment of a solid peace, and of the weight which deservedly attaches to your opinion—not only on the points specially adverted to in this address, but also on the larger question of the re-adjustment of our relations with the Chinese Empire. I shall therefore at all times listen with attention and respect to any representations which you may see fit to make to me on these subjects, although the interests of the public service forbid that I should discuss the instructions with which our Sovereign has honored me, or the course which, in pursuance of those instructions, it is my intention to pursue.

Without, however, departing from the reserve which a sense of duty prescribes to me, I may venture to state that I concur with you in the opinion that no settlement of our present difficulties of be satisfactory, which shall fail to teach the Cantonese a wholesome respect for the obligations of their own Government in its relations with Independent Powers, and for the laws of hospitality towards strangers who resort to their shores for peaceful purposes of trade.

The powerful fleet already assembled on these coasts, which will soon be supported by an adequate military force, is a pledge of Her Majesty's determination to afford protection to her faithful subjects in this quarter, and to maintain the rights to which they are by treaty entitled.

It is essential to the permanence of pacific relations with China, and to the security of trade, that the Court of Pekin should be apprized that an arrogant refusal to treat with other Powers on the terms prescribed by the comity of nations, or the alleged willfulness of a provincial authority, will not henceforth be held to release it from the responsibility of faithfully adhering to engagements contracted with Independent and sovereign States.

You refer in language of much force and justice to the difficulties which beset the mission on which I am entering. I am not insensible to those difficulties. But knowing as I do that the Government which I serve is pursuing no selfish objects, that we may count on the cordial sympathy and active cooperation of other great and generous nations, interested with ourselves in the spread of commerce and the extension of civilization—knowing, moreover, the valor and discipline of the forces, both military and naval, which, under able and experienced commanders, are prepared, if need be, to support the honor of our country's flag,—I see no reason to doubt that, by prudence and patience, moderation and firmness, they may be overcome.

To Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Denv and Co., and others.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, July 8.

This answer has been closely scanned, and those who hold that the Chinese will promise anything or sign any treaty under pressure, but will be influenced only by seeing that we can thrash these terrible Cantonese, do not like the words "if need be" in the last paragraph. Others, however, and these are the majority, both in number and in weight, think that we must not too soon vex the conduct of our Ambassador with hostile criticism. He has a difficult task to perform, his responsibility will be terrible should he fail, and he ought to be allowed to play his own game. Even the more eager and impatient admit that it was necessary that he should go North to see the present ports and hold talk with the merchants whose interests he is to represent.

TRIAL OF AN AMERICAN FOR PIRACY AT HONG KONG.

* * * While I am upon this subject of piracy let me mention that an American, named Eli Boggs, was tried at Hong Kong on Wednesday last for piracy and murder. His name would do for a villain of the Blackbeard class, but in form and feature he was the hero of a sentimental novel; as he stood in the dock, bravely battling for his life, it seemed impossible that that handsome boy could be the pirate whose name had been for three years connected with the boldest and bloodiest acts of piracy. It was a face of feminine beauty. Not a down upon the upper lip, large lustrous eyes, a mouth the smile of which might woo coy maiden, affluent black hair not carelessly parted, hands so small and so delicately white that they would create a sensation in Belgravia—such was the Hong Kong pirate, Eli Boggs. He spoke for two hours in his defence, and he spoke well—without a tremor, without an appeal for mercy, but trying to prove that his prosecution was the result of a conspiracy wherein a Chinese bumboat proprietor and a sub-official of the colony (both of whom he charged as being in league with all the pirates on the coast) were the chief conspirators. The defence was, of course, false. It had been proved that he had boarded a junk and destroyed by cannon, pistol and sword, fifteen men; and that having forced all the rest overboard he had fired at one of the victims, who had clutched a rope and held on astern. No witness, however, could prove that he saw a man die from a blow or a shot struck or fired by the pirate. The jury, moved by his youth and courage, and straining hard their consciences, acquitted him of the murder, but found him guilty of piracy. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

I record this trial, not because this young ruffian is a dandy as well as a cut-throat, but because the subject of piracy is of great importance while dealing with this country, and must form an article of our new treaty. Where I now write there are 200 junks lying in the harbor before me, and every one of them is armed with at least two heavy guns—some have twelve. Probably one quarter of these are pirates, who live principally by piracy, and adopt the coasting-trade only as a cover to their real profession; at least one other quarter are not proof against temptation and a weak victim. It requires great ebnrity or credulity to believe that all the junks that compose the other half are honest traders. The opinion here is that an armed Chinese junk is always a pirate when opportunity offers.

This state of things cannot be tolerated. Every one of these vessels must be disarmed, and some arrangements must be made whereby the cruisers of the Chinese Government shall be distinguished by, and be made to act in concert with, the cruisers of the European powers. Every country is bound to protect its coasts.

Elevation of Mr. Macaulay to the Peerage.

From the London Times.

Of the various Peerages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords. It is an honor which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate return, for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labors of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. To us the history which he has indicted is worth a score of charters and a cartload of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know what our fathers fought for, we can sympathize with the aspirations of Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavors of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. If it was a lesson which we shall never forget, it was a lesson also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making Sovereigns more wise, and making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which "it may be necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civilization." In this view, if we except Lord Palmerston, there is probably not an Englishman living who has more powerfully influenced the destinies of Europe than Mr. Macaulay; and as for his influence upon ourselves, those who are fond of quoting the hackneyed saying of Fletcher of Saltoun would have a stronger and more intelligible case if they would give the preference over the maker of laws, not to the writer of ballads, but to the philosophic historian who leaves his mark as palpably as the great author whom Her Majesty is now about to honor.

There can be no more welcome addition to the debates of the Upper House than the orations which we trust Mr. Macaulay will occasionally contribute on the great occasions by which the Lords every session vindicate their position. Although at one time he took a prominent part in the discussions of the House of Commons, his tone of thought and style of speaking were never quite suited to the bustling representatives of the people. It is in the Lower House that Cabinets rise and fall, that public moneys are disposed of, that the chief business of the country is transacted. The members are thus too strictly occupied with passing affairs, too intent upon the result of a division and the fall of a party, to care much for philosophy or history, even if the philosophy be adorned with all the eloquence of Burke, and the history be presented with all the brilliance of Macaulay. But, while the Commons are all for the present, on the other hand, prescription is the vital air of the Peerage, and in the House of Lords our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wisdom. Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a Code of Indian Law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be expressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. An historian is a statesman on his travels; and, while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.

News from Australia.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE DIGGINGS—EXPORTATION OF GOLD—ABOLITION OF STATE AID TO RELIGION—DR. LEICHARDT IN SUPPOSED CAPTIVITY IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA—ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—MARKETS—THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Advices from Melbourne, by way of England, are received to July 25, and from Sidney to July 20.

The accoun

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From the late Vice-President, Wm. R. King.

Deeply interested in the obligations of my native State and of the whole South to General Greene. He was without doubt the great military genius of the Revolution.

From Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott.

I shall subscribe for a copy of the Life and Dispatches of General Greene to place beside the Life and Writings of Washington. These names are indissoluble in their immortality.

From Alexander Hamilton's Eulogy on Gen. Greene.

In his life we have a succession of deeds as glorious as they are unequivocal to attest his greatness and perpetuate the honors of his name. His abilities entitled him to a prominent share in the councils of his chief. He gained it and he preserved it.

From Hon. Edward Everett.

I am happy to learn that you propose to publish the letters and dispatches of General Greene. His position in the army of the Revolution, second only to that of its illustrious Chief, and the importance of the events with which he was immediately connected, will make his correspondence highly interesting to the general reader, and extremely important to the student of American History.

From a Speech of Hon. R. Toombs, in the United States Senate, Dec. 23, 1856, on Revolutionary Claims.

I hope the unpublished papers of General Greene will soon be printed, because there are in them many revolutionary reminiscences of great interest; and they will be valuable even for the administration of justice on an occasion like this. I have had access to some of these papers through the kindness of his son.

From the 4th Vol. of Irving's Life of Washington.

The heart of Greene's death struck heavily on Washington's heart, to whom, in the most arduous trials of the Revolution, he had been a second self. "He was a great and good man," was Washington's comprehensive eulogy of him.

We are happy to learn (adds Irving) that a complete collection of the correspondence of General Greene is about to be published by his worthy and highly cultivated grandson, George Washington Greene. A work that, like Sparks' Writings of Washington, should form a part of every American Library.

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WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER, CAPAble of taking charge of the mechanical department of a weekly Newspaper and Jobhiag Office. Good references reqnired. Address M. S., care of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Nassan-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 8 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls to go a short distance in the country, on the Hudson; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 100 Chambers-st., from 9 to 12, for two days; wages $6 to $7.

WANTED—A COOK; PROTESTANT PREFERRED; one that understands her business, will assist in washing, and has good City recommendations, can apply at No. 48 West 25th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

MILLINERY,

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.—NO. 7 BOND-st.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 17. A special exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week through the season. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE & SONS' No. 27 Division-st., will open on Wednesday, 16th Paris pattern bonnets, also, a large assortment of ribbons silks, satins, velvets, feathers, flowers, &c., for the Fall trade.

BOGUS HYDROMETERS.—RESULT OF A trial of one of the Imported Silver Bogus Hydrometers, No. 308, made in imitation of the subscriber's Silver Hydrometers.—The Bogus Hydrometers showed 12 per cent stronger at proof, and 4¾ per cent. stronger at 91 over proof than the standard. J. A.'s retail price is $14 complete with guarantee of correctness and quality of silver. (U. S. coin.) JAS. ADAMS, No. 40 Hudson-st., New-York, near Duane.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR $100 to $200 each, in monthly payments, from $3 to $5, without interest, when prompt payments are made. This property lies between the 3d and 4th-avs., a short distance above Harlem River, less than ten minutes' walk from the Harlem, Tenth-st. and Peck-slip ferries. Fare 6 cents. Also same distance from 2d, 3d and 4th-av. railroad stations. Clerks, apprentices, artisans, mechanics and others, have now an opportunity to secure a valuable building lot, and never miss the outlay. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly solicited to examine this offer. Full particulars at No. 24 Beekman-st., or the corner of 5th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania. ROBT. H. ELTON.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 180 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 23 by 100 ft. House 25 by 48 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

FOR SALE—OR THE LARGER PART TO LET—A first-class house, three-story and basement, 20 feet wide, 50 feet deep, lot over 100, 14 rooms; all the modern improvements; nice place to keep fowls; location healthy, and one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the City. Improving very fast. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mrs. LANE, on the premises, 49th-st., south by east, third house from 6th-av. Cars and stages.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the depôt, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 33 Fine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT OR LEASE, FURnished or unfurnished, a four-story brown-stone front house, built carefully in 1855, with all the modern improvements; furnished tastefully and substantially. Apply to A. BEEBE, No. 196 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE pleasantly situated in the 8th-av. The present occupants, a gentleman and his wife, wish to board with the party taking the house. Reference given and required. For further particulars, apply to or address W. E., No. 223 8th-av. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSburg, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four; must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry, or if in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,892 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Matthew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM—ONE OF the very best on Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile of the railroad depôt at Brushville. It lies very pleasantly located on the Jericho plank-road, contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the Island, 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young locust. On said farm is a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF SUPERIOR land, (120 acres,) or two of 60 acres each, finely situated on plank road, beyond Jamaica, L. I., adapted to country seats, gardening, &c., for cash or part Brooklyn property. MILES & BETTS, No. 87 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEPT. 29, 1857, AT TOMS RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., 60 tracts of land in that county, will be sold to close an assignment, and afford cheaper investments than Western land. For circulars, address BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Althas-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 155—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 23, 35, 53, 57, 79, 101, 110, 164, 179—Hoveudal-st., Nos. 39, 41—Houston-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 218, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 316, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.,—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 6, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 73, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 619½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Consultative Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th-av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale. Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those persons who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the construction and use of a railroad for the transportation of passengers upon and through certain streets in the City of New-York, parallel to, west of, and near Broadway, and also upon such portion of Broadway as may be necessary to convey passengers between 59th and 14th sts.; and also for the necessary act of incorporation or association to carry out the objects of such grant.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets.

Captain PETRIE,

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open their new store on Tuesday, the 15th, with an entirely new stock, and invite attention to the large and choice assortment of SILKS, SILK ROBES A QUILLE, FLOWERED ROBES, DE LAINES, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.

Also, an immense stock of Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

Stella Shawls, Plush Shawls, Chenille Shawls, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.

INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

of the newest designs received by every steamer.

Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL CLOAKS AND MALTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)

Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

RICH FRENCH LACES,
OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.

Flounced Silk Robes at $20.
Very cheap; just received,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,

As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:

PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW SILKS! NEW SILKS!

PLAIDED SILKS,
At 75c. and $1, worth $1 and $1 25.
High colored da.
At $1, $1 12½ and $1 25.
Black and colored ground
Bayadere do.
Plain white, Pink, blue and other colors do.
Bonner's 36-inch black silk,
At $2, worth $2 50.
Other widths equally cheap.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., ORRIN TAYLOR.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.

In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:

1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.

1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.

800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.

1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.

Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
ANN
BLACK LYONS SILKS,

Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,

The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS!
No. 551 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS!
$200,000 worth of DRESS GOODS, suited to every stage of MOURNING, including some of the greatest bargains ever seen. Also, several NEW FABRICS, very desirable, indeed.

This being the largest house of the kind in the United States, it possesses facilities and advantages unknown to small dealers.

OBSERVE—W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

FRENCH MERINOES.

Plain Colored
Freach Merinoes.
Bright and Grave Colored
Figured ditto, handsome styles.
Eaglish ditto,
All Colors and Prices.
Plain Colored, all Wool
M. de Laines, finest quality, 4-4.
Variety of Dress Stuffs,
Of Latest Designs and Choicest Colors.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
ORRIN TAYLOR.

REAL LACES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall stock of
REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their REAL POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall importation of
CHENILLE PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW REVERSABLE,
BROCHE and PLAID SHAWLS.
DO. DO. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS

For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 14,
AT RETAIL,
SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
Purchased at the recent Auction Sale. These goods are much under price!
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

FALL EXPOSITION,

Monday, Sept. 14, of
VELVET, BAYADERE and PLAID RIBBONS,
In new and magnificent designs.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOUR ROBES A QUILLES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
Just received per *Asia*,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

100 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES, AT $20,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & C

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price five cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived yesterday. The news from Europe, which is four days later, is not of an important character. Nothing further had occurred with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph, but it seems to be definitively understood that the laying of the cable will be postponed until next Summer. It is reported that the threatened rupture between Naples and Sardinia had blown over. The Spanish Government is said to have promised that before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, it will publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and permitting the Mexican Government to open fresh negotiations. No statesman in Europe fancies, for a moment, that there is any danger of a collision between the two countries. An interesting feature in the English news is the promotion of Right Honorable THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY to the Peerage, under the title of Baron MACAULAY.

We devote a large portion of our space this morning to the thrilling accounts from India. The massacre at Cawnpore, of which some particulars are received, is probably the most treacherous and bloodiest act ever recorded in the history of any country. In the small fort at this place, some 90 English troops, with over 300 women and children, had taken refuge under the orders of Sir HUGH WHEELER. The extensive plain without the fort swarmed with thousands of the ferocious mutineers under the command of NENA SAHIB. The besieged waited and waited, but in vain, for relief. At last Sir HUGH, on whom the hopes of all rested, fell, mortally wounded, in one of the gallant sorties that he had made against such fearful odds, and, with starvation staring them in the face, the garrison then surrendered on the condition that they might descend the river to Allahabad. No sooner, however, had they got into their boats than NENA SAHIB shot down every man, woman and child. Not one escaped. General HAVELOCK subsequently arrived, at the head of 2,000 British troops—too late to prevent the massacre, but not too late to avenge it. Cawnpore was retaken, and NENA routed in two engagements. At latest dates he was in his intrenched camp at Bithoor, where General HAVELOCK was preparing to attack him. Not less interesting than this are the narratives of events in other parts of India. There had been several fierce engagements before Delhi, all resulting in the repulse of the mutineers. The besieging force, numbering only 2,000 men, was altogether too small to risk an attack or venture within a city containing a hostile population of about 150,000 souls. They were, therefore, compelled to await reinforcements. At Agra the British had been obliged to retire before the mutineers. All that the former could muster, including the garrison of the fort and the civilians, did not amount to 1,000 men, while the latter were over 10,000 strong. Fearing the repetition of the tragedy enacted at Cawnpore, the English, though so greatly inferior in numbers, determined to anticipate the assault, and sallied forth in a body to meet the mutineers. Unfortunately, their ammunition failed during the engagement, and in their retreat they suffered heavy loss. Their situation, by latest accounts, was conceived to be a most critical one. Upon reviewing the whole news by this arrival, the tide may be regarded as turned in favor of the British. By the recapture of Cawnpore, Lucknow and the Northwest are considered saved; and if the report be true that Brigadier-General CHAMBERLAIN was approaching Delhi at the head of 4,000 men, the fall of that city may take place earlier than most people anticipate.

Our correspondent, writing on board the U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, now at Hong Kong, sends us an interesting budget of news. The event of the day was, of course, the arrival of Lord ELGIN, the British Plenipotentiary. Some insight is given into his future policy. It is understood that he will at once give the Emperor an opportunity to repudiate the acts of YEH. If his Celestial Majesty refuse to do this, war will be declared, and Canton will be occupied by the British. The *Portsmouth* had been to Bangkok, where, according to our correspondent, the American officers had received the most marked hospitality at the hands of the Siamese Government.

We have received a brief telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, anticipating the arrival of the California mail steamer, now overdue at this port. No California news of importance is reported. The San Francisco markets were active. From Panama we learn that the South Pacific mail steamer had arrived, bringing intelligence that Mr. SULLIVAN, the British minister at Lima, had been murdered. As the character of this functionary was notoriously bad, no one will be surprised at his untimely fate. The Revolutionary movement in Peru seems to have made no further progress. It is virtually dead. We have no intelligence of special interest from Central America. The Costa Rican Government has decreed that the expected Walker expedition is piratical, and that those connected with it will be punished by death.

Syracuse will be again to-day the scene of political excitement. The American State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers meets to-day; and as there is an apparent desire on the part of the prominent men of the organization to nominate a strong ticket of new men, considerable interest will be felt as to the result of the deliberations. Under our telegraphic head will be found a list of persons who are expected to be brought forward as candidates.

Yesterday Judge DAVIES decided to continue the injunction against the defendants, in the case of The New-York and Erie Railroad *vs.* The Buffalo and State Line Company. This controversy arises out of a contract on the part of the defendants to operate their road impartially as regards the interests, and the Central Line of Railroads; and to grant no facilities to either, to the injuring of the other. There was to be a uniform rate of fare and freight per mile, &c., &c. The plaintiffs allege that passengers over their line were obliged, when passing over the defendants' road, to pay a larger fare than those from the New-York Central road. The defendants assign, as a reason for this, that it is done in consequence of the plaintiffs reducing their fare from Dunkirk to New-York. The plaintiffs commenced a suit against the Company, and obtained a temporary injunction against them, which they moved to set aside. This motion was, however, denied, with costs.

In the case of TRASTON, suspected of having caused the death of his infant child, the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict, yesterday, in effect that the death of the child was caused by a fall while in the arms of its mother, who was precipitated down a flight of stairs by a push or blow from her husband. TRASTON was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, LEONARD KLAENER, charged with the murder of THOMAS SMITH on July 4, at a house in Worth-street, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. Fifteen parties, charged with circulating counterfeit bills on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts, and other banks, were arraigned, and three or four pleaded guilty, and were tried. The trial of the rest of the counterfeiters will be continued to-day.

The Police Commissioners held a meeting, yesterday, at their rooms No. 88 White-street, at which all the officials were promptly on hand at the hour appointed (12 o'clock.) They appeared much improved by their vacation, and met each other with that cordiality which distinguishes the reunion of old friends, and augured well for the business before the Board. They resumed the old farce of balloting for a person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. DRAPER, and after trying it some half-a-dozen times without agreeing, unanimously voted to defer the further consideration of an election until Monday next. Some controversy arose between Mayor WOOD and the other Commissioners about the pay of the special patrolmen of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, who had been retained by advice of the Deputy-Superintendent when the others were discharged. Some other miscellaneous business was attended to, when they adjourned to Friday.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the September Term, opened yesterday, *pro formâ*. A panel of 250 Jurors was ordered for the trial of CANGEMI, the murderer of ANDERSON, the policeman, on Monday next, and of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, on Monday, the 28th. Ex-Judge WHITING is to assist District-Attorney HALL in the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

The "Scott Legion," composed principally of Pennsylvania volunteers during the Mexican War, arrived in this City yesterday, from Philadelphia, to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico. They landed at the Battery at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and were received by the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, the veterans of 1812 and the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia. They were escorted to the City Hall and through some of the principal streets to the Mercer House, where they were formally welcomed and partook of a collation. They afterwards went to Wallack's Theatre. They are accompanied by Beek's Band and are stopping at Tammany Hall.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and discussed the subject of the Gold Snuff-Box and Mr. ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.'s conduct in relation thereto, at great length, and in the plainest terms. One member went so far as to call him a thief, and intimated that he ought to be arrested for grand larceny. Aldermen BLUNT and TUCKER were the only members who came to his rescue. A full report will be found elsewhere.

At the Board of Councilmen, last evening, there was some difficulty in assembling a quorum. The principal business transacted, was concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in discharging the Gold Box Committee, with thanks for the impartiality of their exertions. Councilman OTTARSON ineffectually endeavored to get a Committee to report as to whether any members of the Board held Government, State or City offices incapacitating them for a seat in the Council. Councilman WATOH was peremptory in denying to Councilman OTTARSON the courtesy of permission to explain his vote, and some personalities were exchanged. Some explanations were afforded as to redistricting the City, but, on motion, the subject was withdrawn.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and allowed bills to divers persons for indexing and extending tax books, amounting in the aggregate to $1,496 90.

The Financial Pressure.

With a new week we confidently trust that a new temper will begin to manifest itself in the transactions of our business world. The panic which for the moment paralyzed the purely speculative branches of enterprise and checked the natural flow of the more legitimate tides of commerce, is now confessedly at an end. The many and comparatively serious failures which have occurred outside of Wall-street are beginning to be viewed in a natural light, as the mist and smoke of the financial stampede roll away, and men are everywhere contemplating the present with less perturbation, and weighing the chances of the future with a more steady hand. This is as it should be. Whatever stringency has been felt, or shall for the next few days to come be felt in the money market, will be attributed to its true causes, and the impending revival of the Fall trade will neither be delayed nor dampened by what has occurred.

This we say, as fully believing that the Banking institutions of the City, as a body, will pursue from this moment a wiser and more consistent course in their relations with the commercial community than was adopted by some among their number in the midst of the confusion and the alarm which followed the crash of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The curtailment of Bank facilities to a certain extent was a measure to have been anticipated in the first moments of such a convulsion as that through which we have passed, or imagine ourselves to have passed—the imagination of a disastrous reaction being for all practical purposes almost as deplorable an event in the history of our commerce as the reaction itself could be. But how such a curtailment, vitally affecting as it must all the arteries of the commercial body, should be accomplished, and to what extent, are questions not to be safely settled in a flurry of financial fear and excitement, and some of our leading moneyed institutions must begin to perceive that they were guilty of hasty and imprudent action in these premises, the consequences of which not to their customers and the public only, but to themselves also might have been somewhat perilous had not the state of affairs been radically much more sound than those who counseled this action were willing or able to understand. It seems to have been quite forgotten in not a few instances that under our Banking system a reduction of deposits must inevitably follow *pari passu* upon a reduction of discounts, and that while the circulation of our Banks is pretty certain to take care of itself, the solvency of these institutions is principally dependent upon their relations with their depositors. The deposits are the main basis of the transactions of the Banks, and while a run of note-holders is not likely to trouble any of our City Banks, a run of deposition would be a very different affair, particularly in the case of institutions which can show, as do some of ours, but one dollar in specie against twelve of deposits. It is rather curious, and may not be uninstructive, to see how the columns of Loans and Discounts, and Deposits, stand related to each other in some prominent instances before, and since the storm now blowing away. One Bank which on the 18th of August exhibited $7,616,900 of Loans and Discounts, against $6,535,000 of Deposits, on the 5th of September finds a curtailment of over a million in its loans balanced by a withdrawal of two millions and a quarter of deposits. Another cuts off in the same space of time half a million of discounts, to lose a million of deposits. On the other hand, institutions which maintained a firm front, or even extended their loans during the tempest, keep or even raise their average of deposits in a similar proportion. These facts will not be lost sight of by the business community, nor will they be thrown away upon the Banks and bankingmen. We shall witness during the coming week a more steady, and above all, a more uniform management of what may fairly enough be called the sails of our ship.

But the lessons of the last fortnight ought not to be lost sight of, and among those lessons certainly none is prominent than the conviction which we have gained that the Banking-houses of this City need a much more intelligent concert of action than is now visible among them. There is no single financial authority, either in the shape of a man or of an institution, whose opinion can be looked to with confidence by the financial bodies of the City in a time of trial. In an earlier epoch of New-York commerce, men like LYND CATLIN or Mr. GALLATIN did for the community by force of recognized discretion and ability what the Bank of England or the Bank of France does now, by virtue of power and position for the communities of those countries. It is, of course, impossible to look for any such central control in the actual state of our commercial world, but why is it not practicable to organize an association of the City Banks with a view to conference and combined action, not only in emergencies like that through which we have just passed, but in the usual course of affairs? Such an association, it is true, might interfere with the almost reckless pursuit of individual profit which now characterizes our Banks, and might break up the system of *impossible profits* which at present obtains. But these results, however much they might be deprecated for the moment, and by particular parties, would eventually enure to the great good of the whole business of the City. And the action of such an Association might, also, have the very desirable effect of anticipating the interference of the Legislature, in regard to certain matters which must undoubtedly undergo an early revision and modification. The questionable results of the practice of paying interest on Deposits have demonstrated the necessity of a reform in that direction, for instance, and as we have a firm faith in the general disadvantages of over-legislation in commercial matters, we should be glad to see this and all other necessary reforms taken in hand by an organization of sound, practical and responsible financiers, capable of acting immediately on all the elements of the questions which may come up before them. In the Clearing-House we have the material form ready to our hand of just such a financial congress, while the successful career of the Association of Underwriters is an augury of good for the conception, if judiciously carried out.

New Addition to the British Peerage.

Some new seeds of hereditary wisdom are about to be planted in the somewhat ungrateful soil of the British House of Lords. The influence of the "families" is to be acknowledged by the bestowal of a coronet upon a member of the great Whig house of Cavendish. An Earldom is to be the reward of the indomitable piety and the productive estates of Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, while a gentleman who bears the great name of Sir HARRY VANE is to be allowed to extinguish a cognomen too distressingly brilliant, under some fantastic and more agreeable title. These creations may be regarded as mere matters of course, and as examples of the service rendered by the institution of the Peerage in the routine of English party life, a service as nearly as possible analogous to the use which our own political leaders make of the Diplomatic Corps. English Premiers and American Presidents would often be sadly puzzled how to dispose of a faithful, but incorrigibly tedious, and generally oppressive adherent, if there were no patents in the portfolio of the one, and no foreign missions at the command of the other.

Still another office, and a most important one, of the British Peerage system, is illustrated in the offer of a coronet, which has been made by Lord PALMERSTON to his inveterate opponent, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, an offer which the *Times* and other Ministerial organs are sedulously urging "Little Finality" to accept as a homage which all Britain desires to see paid to his transcendent talents and distinguished public services. Lord JOHN, however, has probably not quite forgotten the very different language in which his "talents" and his "services" were described by the same journals, not six months ago, upon the eve of the general elections, and it would be surprising indeed if so old a wire-puller were to suffer himself to be deluded by the Siren of Printing-house-square into exchanging the sword of Achilles, in the Commons, for the slumbers of Nestor among the Peers. The cotemporary, friend, and biographer of TOM MOORE is certainly no longer a youngster—but it is, to say the least of it, rather cool in the organs of the actual Premier of Great Britain to hint in so direct and Hibernian a fashion, that forty years of experience unfit a man for dealing with the fiery activities of the Lower House. If we are not very much mistaken, Lord PALMERSTON is, by several years, the senior of the vivacious little statesman whom he proposes so kindly to superannuate.

But the Peerage of Great Britain has its national as well as its partisan uses, and while Lord PALMERSTON has shown considerable moderation in availing himself of the latter, he has distinguished his administration by a singular and conspicuous vindication of the former. The elevation of the veteran Marquis of LANSDOWNE to the Dukedom of Kerry is a just tribute of respect to a man who has really served his country with spirit, loyalty and good sense, and who has adorned the society of Great Britain with his accomplishments while he enlightened her councils with his wisdom. But the patent which confers the style and dignity of an English baron on the great historian MACAULAY, signalizes a new era in the relations of the ruling classes in Great Britain with the mind of the nation, and affords a striking example of that elastic quality inherent in the Constitution of the British Government and of British society which has so often saved England from impending peril, and has conciliated in so wonderful a degree the progress of principles in that country with the sanctity of vested rights and ancient privileges. The Peerage, which may almost be called the distinctive feature of the feudal system, and which on the Continent of Europe has proved so stubborn an obstacle to the march of popular power, has adapted itself in England with amazing facility to the successive changes which have come over the spirit and the life of English society. Its barriers of steel gave way, at first, at the touch of the royal prerogative when England swayed from feudalism towards monarchy. It proved as tractable to the influences of Parliament when the territorial oligarchy superseded the despotism of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Legal learning and forensic ability—success in statesmanship a mere usefulness in political manœuvring—each in turn claimed and obtained in the Peerage the recognition they had received in the social life of England. The rise of the money-power was acknowledged in the same way, and when the world saw—

> "Lord STAFFORD mines for coal and salt
> The Duke of NORFOLK deals in malt,
> The DOUGLAS in red herrings;
> And feudal pomp and chartered land,
> Palace and park, and vassal band,
> Grow powerless to the notes of hand
> Of ROTHSCHILD and the BARINGS,"

her Majesty's Ministers bowed to the new force in the persons of the bankers BARING and LLOYD, and welcomed Lords ASHBURTON and OVERSTONE to seats among the heirs of the "signers of Magna Charter." The vast manufacturing interests of the United Kingdom were next acknowledged by the Barony of Belper conferred on Mr. STREET of Lancashire; and it has been reserved for Mr. MACAULAY to inaugurate the formal concession of political dignity to the strongest political power of the present age. Although the times have long since gone by in which an English coronet, in and of itself, could really lend any additional glory to a head circled with such laurels as those which Mr. MACAULAY has so manfully won, and which he wears so honorably—although the public opinion of England no longer regards the Queen's letters patent of nobility as a force operative upon the nature of the fortunate recipient, but simply respects them as a recognition of eminent services rendered, and an obligation upon the character—still an English Peerage is a distinction which no man need disdain, and which no sensible Englishman does disdain. In bestowing this distinction upon a celebrated Englishman whose claims to notice and to honor are those of a historian and a man of letters, the Government of Lord PALMERSTON have shown their sense of the unquestionable fact that in the perennial conflict between prescriptive authority and intrinsic power, the latter is steadily winning the day—that the men of acres and of ancestry in England are no longer masters of the situation, but that ideas, whether incarnated in the form of financial enterprises or of literary achievements, have made themselves felt and must therefore be respected. The hour of the banker and of the historian has come. The hour of the merchant and the journalist cannot be long delayed.

AN UNANTICIPATED COUP D'ETAT.—Mr. ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., has proved himself worthy of the honored name he bears. By the prompt exercise of his judgment in reference to the Gold Snuff Box, which his adoptive father bequeathed to the most valiant New-Yorker in the defence of his country and his country's rights, he has simply told the majority of our Common Council that he does not regard them as representing the majority of the people of the State. He requires much better authority that Major DICKMAN is entitled to the precious legacy left in his charge before he will consent to deliver it. Mr. JACKSON spoiled a holiday, yesterday, for the friends of Major DICKMAN, but then he performed service which will entitle him to the thanks of the people. General JACKSON bequeathed his Gold Box to the man who should be adjudged by his countrymen, or the ladies, to be best entitled to it by his valor; but our Common Council, with a modesty every way worthy of them, took upon themselves the responsibility of deciding a question which they had no right, in their official capacity, to touch, and acting for the people and the ladies, hestowed the gold box upon one of their own political companions. Alderman WILSON and Councilman MONEGHAN will understand that they are neither the people nor the ladies of the Empire State; and their special Ambassador of the Common Council, Mr. VAN TINE, has come back not only with Mr. JACKSON and the snuff box, but with a very large flea in his ear. Who shall have the gold box, is still an open question to be decided by the people and the ladies. But, how this decision will be made must be determined hereafter. The better way will be to put it to the popular vote at the next election, and, if the decision should not then be satisfactory, it will be time enough for the ladies to be appealed to to settle the question in their own sweet way; for, from their judgment, even the adopted son of General JACKSON will not be so lacking in gallantry as to dissent.

In the meanwhile, the thanks of the people are due to Mr. JACKSON for the common-sense view he took of the matter, and the promptness of his action. The conduct of the Aldermen last night, in reference to his conduct, will only tend to satisfy the public that he acted with commendable prudence in refusing to acknowledge the decision made by such a body.

Naval.

The number of men in all departments, now employed in the Navy Yard is 1,740. The foundation for the new building for the Bureau of Provisions and Stores is all excavated, and a considerable portion complete. It is to be 300 feet long by 160 feet wide, and like the other buildings, two stories high. The new purchase is nearly all filled up and the sewers nearly completed. The filling in of the plot for the main Barracks is progressing.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* is being fitting for sea and could he got ready in two weeks if necessary. The Store ship *Supply* is also being overhauled and refitted. The frigate *Savannah* is in the Dry Dock, repairing, two months more will suffice to finish her.

The artesian well progresses favorably. At the depth of 28 feet a large supply of water was obtained. A steam pump will be employed on Tuesday to test the volume of water it will yield, and the water itself will be subjected to analysis to determine its fitness for the uses of the yard. There are about 300 men all told, now on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, viz.: About 70 in the crew, 50 marines and 180 landsmen. Fifty-seven men were sent from the *North Carolina*, to Boston, on Tuesday, for the frigate *Merrimac*. There is no difficulty experience in procuring the best of men, and plenty of them for the service, and Captain SCHENCK says there is, of late, a perceptible improvement in the character of the men who ship. The Government pays $16 per month, with two months' advance, and a bounty for all who ship for three years; and if honorably discharged, each man at the end of his term of service is entitled to three months' leave of absence, during which time his pay goes on if he reships. These act as powerful inducements, and keep the Navy well supplied with choice seamen. This circumstance operates unfavorably upon merchant ships, in respect to the supply as well as to the character of seamen they must necessarily employ. Captain SCHENCK affords the men under his command every indulgence compatible with the nature of the service, and in return he says they all manifest great pride in keeping the ship in the best of order.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has signified to the Commander of the Yard that hereafter, each Member of Congress from the adjoining Congressional Districts are to have the nomination of an equal quota of the workmen employed upon the public works, subject to the approval of the Commandant. Hitherto, one or two Members of Congress have controlled pretty much all the appointments. The new Timber Inspector, Mr. ORR, has made several appointments in his department which, it is said, have obtained the approval of Commodore SMITH, the Chief the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Broadway Theatre.

That a theatre lives until it is killed, and that the Broadway Theatre takes a great deal of killing, are two valuable and easily ascertained facts. For an establishment long given over and utterly abandoned by the best theatrical physicians, the Broadway certainly looked remarkably convalescent last night. It seemed as if it were capable of prolonging its days with some jollity, and considerable comfort, and if need he, of hitting a tolerable blow or two in self-defence, when opposition garroters are around and demand muscle.

Possessing the greatest dramatic attraction of the City it is not remarkable that Mr. MARSHALL had a good house last night—that his theatre was crowded from pit to dome, nor will it be remarkable if the same happy result is of frequent occurrence, for Mr. MARSHALL, it is whispered, is in a dark conspiracy with two other managers to undermine, blow up and utterly demolish everything in the shape of opposition which the good City can produce, and for this purpose is at this moment preparing powder at Philadelphia and Boston. We shall be glad to see Mr. MARSHALL after the havoc, stalk out triumphantly, for he has had his trials and his elephants, his German Opera and his demon horses, and other troubles and sufferings too numerous to mention. It is time that the stream of public favor which used to flow so pleasantly to these doors once more resume its channel. Mr. MATHEWS is precisely the man to produce this result, and we congratulate Mr. MARSHALL on possessing such a desirable wizard.

The public were not fickle last night, nor forgetful. They welcomed Mr. MATHEWS as though he had been absent for a month only; they shouted till they were hoarse, and then *figured*. A better reception has been given to no actor in our recollection. The play commenced. It is called "Married for Money," and is one of those excellent *petite* comedies which Mr. MATHEWS and his associates were constantly making for the Lyceum. The story is simply that of a young man who marries an old woman for her money, and submits to her tyranny for a time as a part of the bargain. He is henpecked for two acts, but at last summons up courage to declare himself lord and master according to the inalienable rights of the married state. The fun of the piece consists in the affable way in which he tries to convert the tyrant's yoke into an easy gentleman's cravat. Without losing temper for a moment; without making the slightest appeal to the lacerated bosoms of injured husbands, he obtains the entire sympathy of the audience. Everyone is glad that the imperious *Dame Moyus* is at last dethroned,—which encourages us to hope that the world will continue to move in the right way for several years to come in spite of conventions and other modern machinery.

Every great man requires a peculiar concentration of circumstances to bring him out strong. Mr. MATHEWS shines to advantage where he is, as Mr. Micawber delicately words it, under the pressure of pecuniary difficulties. He requires several bills of sale, various protested notes, many judgments, and numerous bailiffs, to put him in a right light before the public. Then he is great. In this piece, being absolutely dependant upon his wife for ready money, considerably involved with others, and finally clapped into jail, he makes a favorable impression. He does not act at all. You see the position he is in, and know the consequences; the inexorable fates decide the rest. All that he does is to appear before you as an extremely agreeable gentleman, happy and light-headed; needing, in a word, only a little more hair in the pocket to be perfectly contented with creation. Even without this he is ready to do anything for the sake of quiet, but the good fairies (in the shape of bailiffs) step in and make him a hero.

The hit was tremendous. Such unconventionality has not been seen on the New-York stage, but it is understood and appreciated. The second piece was "Patter vs. Clatter"—a production which suggests surf bathing in an ocean of Dictionaries. The volubility of Mr. MATHEWS is not so distinct as it need to be, but it is, as poor *Mercutio* says when he is near dying, enough.

At the end of the comedy Mr. MATHEWS was vociferously called before the curtain. He made his appearance, and retired amid a storm of applause. There were loud cries for a speech, and Mr. MATHEWS was once more demanded. To the surprise of every one, Mr. F. B. CONWAY, the new stage manager here made his appearance, and coolly appropriating the applause which was intended for Mr. MATHEWS, and which Mr. CONWAY had in no way deserved, commenced a long personal history of himself during the last few months. This arose, of course, from a mistake, but the calm way in which Mr. CONWAY talked of himself, and entirely ignored the existence of Mr. MATHEWS, was, if not preëminently egotistical, supremely ridiculous.

The Election of Dr. Taylor as President of the Syracuse Convention.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

The Syracuse Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 10 stated that "Mr. CROSWELL waited upon DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and stated that, as the Convention was clearly against his friends, they would not make any struggle for the officers of the Convention, but would yield the organization to the side represented by Mr. RICAMOND."

This statement is an entire misapprehension of the facts, which were as follow:

Mr. RICAMOND and his friends, previously to the assembling of the Convention, had brought forward Mr. LUDLOW as their candidate for temporary chairman, but had subsequently proposed Dr. TAYLOR as a compromise; and several of the friends of Dr. T. had given assurances that he would pursue a fair and equal course towards the other side. Mr. DE WOLF was the Hard candidate. The meeting between Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CAGGER and Mr. CROSWELL was accidental, and a few moments after they had entered the Convention hall. Mr. CROSWELL said to Mr. RICAMOND and Mr. CAGGER, that while the vote would obviously be a close one between the two former sections, he felt confident that the Hards were in the ascendant; but that, to avoid a contest at the outset, and to contribute to the harmonious action of the Convention, he would, (if such friends as he could consult did not object,) take the responsibility of accepting Dr. TAYLOR as a compromise, with the understanding that after Mr. CAGGER had called the Convention to order, and named Dr. TAYLOR as temporary Chairman, Mr. DE WOLF should be nominated by a friend of his; also, as temporary Chairman; but should withdraw, and nominate Dr. TAYLOR as the *permanent* President of the Convention. This, after consultation with a few friends by the several gentlemen, was agreed upon, when Mr. CAGGER made the nomination of Dr. TAYLOR, as President of the Convention, and at once put the question, without waiting for the nomination of Mr. DE WOLF. This omission to carry out the understanding, Mr. CAGGER explained, immediately after Dr. TAYLOR had taken the chair, having, as he said, misapprehended the arrangement.

That the understanding by which Dr. TAYLOR was chosen the presiding officer of the Convention, was a concession, for the sake of harmony, on the part of the Hards, and with the impression, as Mr. CROSWELL said, that his friends were, by a close vote, a majority of the Convention, was proved soon afterward by the vote against laying on the table the resolution requiring the New-York contestants to relieve the Convention of their divisions, by uniting on a single delegation; on which motion the friends of Messrs. RICHMOND and CAGGER mustered *forty-six* votes, to *fifty-four* on the other side. This was the only vote approaching a test between the two former sections during the sittings of the Convention, and this, it is due to candor to say, was not so much so as the vote might seem to indicate, as there were several absentees on both sides. Nor is it doubted that this movement, by avoiding an exciting contest on the organization of the Convention, had its influence in allaying which disposed satisfactorily of the New-York controversy, to a conciliatory feeling in the Convention, and to the harmonious nomination of a State ticket.

Important to Office Seekers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been credibly informed that important offices in the gift of the President of the United States in the General Land Office have remained vacant for a number of years, and that the President first got knowledge till within a few days that there were such offices, and that it was his duty, by and with the advice of the Senate, to fill them. I am not informed what these offices are, but I will endeavor to ascertain and let you know. I have heard that when the information was given to the President he expressed his astonishment and surprise, and stated he had no knowledge that there were such appointments to be made. Is there not gross dereliction of official duty in the heads of the Land Office, in not posting the President.

Yours, ALPHA.

GROSS CARELESSNESS IN THE USE OF BURNING FLUID—PROPRIETOR OF A DRUG-STORE SEVERELY BURNED.—The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the explosion of a can of burning-fluid in the drug-store, corner Government and Monroe streets. Dr. GALVAN, the proprietor of the store, was filling a lighted lamp with fluid from a can in which there was nearly a gallon of fluid. Owing to the lamp being lighted, an explosion of the fluid in the can took place, causing a very loud report, and burning Dr. GALVAN very severely about the head, arms and shoulders. JOHN COLLERY, who was in the store at the time, made a quick jump out of a window, not knowing what the matter was till after leaping so loud and sudden was the report. The flames from the burning fluid communicated to the wall paper, and burned some books and furniture. An alarm being given, several fire companies were speedily at the place, and the fire was forthwith extinguished before having under headway. Physicians were called, and dressed the burns of Dr. GALVAN, who is declared to be in a critical condition.

THE LATE CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Monday, at No. 133 West Twenty-seventh-street, upon the body of CATHARINE TRESTON, an infant three months old, whose death was caused by injuries occasioned by the violence of its father, PATK. TRESTON. The particulars of the case were published by us on Monday. The father and mother it appeared had quarreled on the evening of the Thursday previous, and the former while beating his wife, caused her to fall headforemost down a flight of stairs. The mother had her infant in her arms at the time and it sustained a fracture of the skull, which caused death on Saturday night. The evidence of several persons residing in the house, was taken before the Coroner, and we subjoin that of one of them, which was corroborative of the rest.

Joseph Calhoun being sworn, says: At the time deceased fell with its mother, I was in the entry, at the head of the stairs; previous to this, Treston, the prisoner, had beat his wife, and he threatened her with loud and angry words; he then followed her to the door, and saying "You Orange bitch clear out," struck or pulled her with great force, and she then precipitated down the stairs, with the child in her arms; she screamed out "My child is murdered." I asked her if I should go for a policeman, and she replied "Yes."

The medical testimony showed that there was a fraction of the frontal bone from the left temple to the middle of the forehead, and a contused wound on the back part of the head, which injuries were the cause of death. The Jury returned a verdict of: "Death by injuries caused by a fall while in the arms of her mother, who was precipitated down a flight of stairs by a push or blow inflicted by her husband, PATRICK TRESTON, on the 10th inst." On the rendition of the verdict, TRESTON was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Trial of Cangemi and Mrs. Cunningham.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before His Honor Judge Roosevelt.

The extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer, called by the Governor during the past season, was adjourned in August to yesterday. At 11 o'clock Judge ROOSEVELT took his seat in Circuit, and proceeded with the usual business of the term. This being disposed of for the morning the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened in due form.

The District-Attorney, addressing the Court, said that there were but two matters to come before his Honor this term, and to save time he would make a separate motion in each. The first matter was the indictment against CANGEMI who was charged with the murder of Policeman Anderson, which case had been removed from the Court of General Sessions to this Court. In that case he would move for a panel of 250 jurors, returnable next Monday. One of the reasons for asking so unusual a number of jurymen was that the case had caused a good deal of excitement in the public mind which would render it difficult to select a jury from a smaller panel under the existing laws relative to the challenging jurors. By an arrangement between himself and the counsel for the prisoner, Monday had been agreed upon for the trial.

Mr. Ashmead said that he had been assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner and he was not aware of any such agreement. He submitted that the defence ought to be allowed time to prepare their case. He was not ready now, and he desired that the trial might go over to the October term; and the more did he desire it because of the hostile public feeling which still existed against the prisoner, which, in a few weeks, he thought, would be sufficiently allayed to admit of his having an impartial trial.

Mr. Hall explained, that the understanding he had was with Mr. Blankman, the associate counsel with Mr. Ashmead. The conversation took place when the case was removed from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer. He thought that as the indictment was six weeks old, and there was still another week for the counsel to prepare their defence, it could not be urged that they had not opportunity to prepare for trial.

Mr. Blankman admitted that Mr. Hall had intimated to him that the trial would be moved on Monday, but on his (Mr. B's) informing his associate of this intention on the part of the District-Attorney, his associate had objected because they could not get ready. He (Mr. B.) had called on Saturday to inform the District-Attorney of this fact, but was unable to find him.

Mr. A. A. Phillips suggested that the situation of three witnesses who were now detained in custody ought to be considered. They could not be released until the trial was concluded.

Mr. Ashmead thought that in a case involving the rights of a prisoner a full defence and a fair trial, the situation of witnesses was a matter of secondary consideration. He reiterated his reasons for a postponement of the trial to the October term.

Judge ROOSEVELT said it appeared from the statements made that there were witnesses in prison. The indictment had been pending for some time. A great fault in criminal justice in this country was the continued delays in the trials; such a course was without benefit to any. If the prisoner was innocent, he was entitled to an acquittal, but if guilty, public justice demanded that he be convicted as speedily as was consistent with the general equity and his rights. As regards public opinion and the excitement, that the court could not take cognizance of. He should therefore maintain the motion for the panel returnable on Monday next.

Mr. Ashmead called the attention of the court also to the fact that CANGEMI was kept in irons, was prevented from seeing his friends, and also that the only interpreter allowed his counsel was the sworn interpreter of the Court of Sessions. This rigor he pronounced unjust and an outrage. No man, unless he had attempted to escape or was condemned, should be thus rigorously dealt with.

Mr. Hall stated that that there was a law on the statute book relative to the treatment of persons confined in the county prisons, besides which there was a special statute giving the Board of Almshouse Governors jurisdiction over the prisons in this county. They were invested with judicial as well as ministerial powers, and he doubted not that any statement of grievances made to them would be promptly attended to.

Mr. Hall stated that the other case which was before the Court was the indictment pending against Mrs. Cunningham, who had not yet been arraigned. As her name was announced, Mrs. Cunningham, who had been seated in a retired place near the Clerk's desk, stepped forward. She was dressed in deep mourning, and was closely veiled. The reading of the indictment was waived, and Mrs. Cunningham entered a plea of not guilty, after which she again took her seat.

Mr. Stafford, counsel for the prisoner, inquired when the District-Attorney would move the case on for trial.

Mr. Hall said he should ask that the trial be set down for Monday, the 28th inst.

Mr. Stafford objected to the case coming on so soon, as it would be impossible for him to be ready. As yet no counsel was associated with him in the defence, and like lengthy indictment which had been prepared with much critical ingenuity by the District-Attorney he had not yet read. There were questions of law, too, which were pending before the General Term on the *certiorari*, which, he thought, ought to be settled before a trial of the cause on the indictment.

Mr. Hall said the proceedings on the *certiorari* only ore upon the question of custody, and had no reference to the merits of the case.

Judge ROOSEVELT reiterated his remarks about the postponement of trials, in addition to which he said that as in the event of a conviction the case would probably go to the Court of Appeals, he saw no reason why the trial should not be had at the earliest practicable moment.

When this point had been settled, Mr. Hall asked the assignment of Judge Whiting to prosecute the case, as he was connected with the evidence.

Judge Whiting signifying his willingness to act if assigned by the Court, Judge ROOSEVELT proceeded to make the order.

Mr. STAFFORD stated incidentally, that he should probably engage Ambrose L. Jordan as associate in the defence of his client.

The Court then adjourned to Monday.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

RECEPTION OF THE SCOTT LEGION.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., Refuses to Deliver That Gold Box.

What He Says About the Matter, and Who He Is.

STATEMENT OF COUNCILMAN VAN TINE.

SPICY DEBATE IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Parade of the Twelfth Regiment and of the National Guard.

Excitements and Incidents of the Day.

The publicity that has been given to the proceedings of the Common Council Committee and the opposition of many of the New-York Volnnieers to the decision arrived at by them in relation to the disposition of the Gold Box left by General JACKSON to be given to the most valiant patriot, together with the arrival of ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., for the purpose, as was supposed, of presenting it to Major DICKMAN caused great excitement yesterday, and great was the curiosity to witness the presentation. The arrangementa were complete. The day chosen was the Anniversary of the entrance of the American Army into the City o Mexico, the Scott Legion was to arrive, the Twelfth and Seventh Regiments were to parade, and altogether it was to be a great day in New-York. But, at 10 o'clock, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., "might have been seen" wending his way to the office of the Mayor, and might have been heard asking Councilman VAN TINE, in a tremulous voice, for "the box," which the Councilman had in his pocket. The Councilman gave him the box, he entered the private office of the Mayor, and soon afterwards the following letter was ready for publication.

ANDREW JACKSON, JR.'S LETTER.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Monday morning, Sept. 14, 1857.

PETER MONEGHAN, Esq., *Chairman of Special Committee:*

MY DEAR SIR: I am here, with the gold box left in trust with me by my veneratcd father, to be presented to that patriot "most valiant in the defence of his country and our country's rights," to be adjuged by his countrymen. I regret, under the deep feelings and conflicting opinions which I find to exist, that I cannot, satisfactorily to my own sense of propriety, and deference to the will of my father, now venture to deliver this relic.

Nothing will afford me higher satisfaction than the execution of the trust whenever the public opinion of the people of the State shall concentrate upon some honored son distinguished above all others, to receive this precious token "in strict compliance with the request of the donor." Until I can thus execute the trust of the great and good whom I represent, I must, under a sense of affection and duty, decline to act.

I can but regret the division of sentiment and the excited feelings which seem to exist here. I have, therefore, determined to return to the Hermitage with this sacred memento of my father, whose wishes I this desire strictly to fulfill, and whenever the public judgment of the people of the State of New-York shall settle the claims between individuals, it shall be my pleasure at once to discharge the duty resting upon me by virtue of this delicate and responsible trust. Until I can satisfy myself, I cannot hope to satisfy individuals or the public, but prompt action shall follow a clearly-expreased public opinion.

In conclusion, I will add that I knew of no contest and expected none under the first application for the gold box, but, anxious to do my duty, I have decided at present to make no delivery of the box, nor undertake to decide between the brave and gallant gentlemen whose respective claims are so warmly and ardently urged by their friends.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON, JR.

P. S.—It is due to His Honor the Mayor to add that I have decided on this course without having seen him or having had any conversation with him in consequence of his absence from the City, and hence without knowing what his views were upon the subject.
A. JACKSON, JR.

As soon as the contents of the letter were made known, there was consternation among the members of the Common Council. What they did, and what others did is given below.

WHAT ANDREW JACKSON, JR., SAYS OF THE MATTER.

MR. JACKSON explained without reserve to our Reporter, who called upon him yesterday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Hotel, his connection with the Gold Snuff-Box, and the cause of his sudden change of view as to parting with said box to the "bravest son of York." He had carefully kept the box, he says, under look and key at the Hermitage ever since the death of General JACKSON, except when visitors to the mansion desired to see it, which request was always complied with. He deemed the box a sacred trust left in his keeping to be disposed of only upon certain contingencies specified in the General's will. He had kept the box securely, and with jealous care for years, awailing the fulfillment of these contingencies. The early part of last March was the first time that he received any intimation of an attempt to claim the disposal of the box agreeably to the stipulations of the will. This intimation was communicated to him in a letter from Alderman MONEGHAN, inquiring if the box was in his possession, and explaining, as the object of the inquiry, the fact that a movement was on foot in New-York City to determine the man entitled to come in possession of the box. The letter was written earlier, but from being misdirected failed to reach him until several weeks after it was written. He answered the letter immediately upon reading it, feeling the utmost willingness to part with the box when the proper man was indicated, and the proper occasion found. A letter shortly afterwards arrived announcing that the Board of Aldermen had decided upon the man to whom the box ought to be awarded. He replied to this information by sending a note of inquiry as to how he should send the box; whether they would send some trustworthy person after it, or whether he should forward it by express.

The day before Councilman VAN TINE arrived at the Hermitage, he received a telegraphic dispatch from New-York, stating that the Councilman was on his way to Tennessee, and would speedily apply to him for the box. He was told in the telegraphic message not to give up the box, and that documents would be forthwith forwarded to him convincing him of the necessity of his not parting with it. On the morning afterwards—and the morning of the same day that Councilman VAN TINE called upon him—he received by the mail a remonstrance signed by a number of the members of the New-York Volunteers, protesting against the award of the box to Major DICKMAN. He had received two or three minor letters previously from different sources in relation to the disposition of the box mainly opposing giving it up, but he did not deem them worthy of special consideration, and so let them pass. The document signed by the protesting New-York volunteers he thought worthy of some attention, and accordingly asked Councilman VAN TINE for an explanation. The Councilman explained to him that the opposition was the result of a faction, and he understood that the general sentiment of New-York was in favor of awarding the box to Major DICKMAN. Satisfied with this explanation of matters, and taking the personal interest he did in the case, he consented to come on to New-York and take a personal part in the presentation of the box. In the journey from the Hermitage to New York, he enjoyed in expectancy the great pleasure he anticipated from the final disposition of the sacred relic, according to his father's will. This agreeable expectancy was doomed, however, to disappointment. He saw now that there was a much stiffer breeze than he had looked for blowing from an opposite direction. He had hardly, after landing at New-York, got into a carriage to be driven to his hotel, before a remonstrance was thrown into the carriage door. Upon arriving at his hotel, he found a pile of remonstrances upon his table. He let matters take their course a day or two, determined to ascertain the degree and extent of the opposition to the award of the box to Major DICKMAN, and was not long in ascertaining that a large majority of the New-York Volunteers were opposed to have it given to him. This sentiment, he found, extended further. The profane language used in protestation against the award of the box by some of the opposing committees who called upon him, although carrying no weight, were not, with the additional facts brought to his knowledge, entirely lost upon him. His position was very embarrassing and delicate. He gave the subject careful consideration, and weighing everything justly, he felt it his duty to decline making a surrender of the box. After his mind was fully made up, he wrote the letter (given elsewhere) to Alderman MONEGHAN. His mind was fully made up, and he could not be induced to swerve from his decision.

Notwithstanding the above determination, Mr. JACKSON expresses a willingness at any future time to deliver over the box when the man entitled to it shall have been made known and the provisions of his father's will complied with. Until such time, and until the action in the matter is harmonious, he shall hold on to the box.

Mr. JACKSON leaves town in the 9 o'clock train this morning for West Point, to see a son who is a student in the Military Academy. He intends to remain there a day or two, when he will return and start forthwith for the Hermitage. He is obliged to hurry back on account of a meeting of the Tennessee Legislature in the early part of October, and some important action they propose to take regarding the purchase last Winter of General JACKSON'a tomb.

WHO ANDREW JACKSON, JR. IS, AND HIS FAMILY.

The dabate in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, renders it in part necessary to state in brief who "ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.," is. He is a son of Mr. JAMES DONELSON, who was a brother of the wife of General JACKSON. Another brother, Mr. WM. DONELSON, now living in Philadelphia, was born at the same time, that is to say, WM. DONELSON and the so-called "ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.," are twins. When the twins were two days old—as General JACKSON and his wife had no children—they took one of them and adopted it as their own child, naming it "ANDREW JACKSON, Jr." The "ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.," grew up as the child of the General and his wife. He has often been confused with ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON. The latter is his cousin. Mr. JACKSON has three children—two sons and one daughter. The oldest son, SAMUEL JACKSON, is living on a plantation in Louisiana, not far from New-Orleans. The other son, named after the father, is a student at the Military Academy at West Point. The daughter is married to JOHN M. LAWRENCE, and lives with her husband near the Hermitage.

COUNCILMAN VAN TINE'S ACCOUNT.

Councilman VAN TINE is one of the fortunate men destined to have notoriety, if not greatness, thrust upon him. The conspicuous part which he has acted in the gold snuff-box comedy has brought him conspicuously into notice. He is now more largely sought for than was his place No. 2 Dey-street, of which he is still proprietor, in the fullest tide of its successful Shanghai advertising, three years since. The tales he told yesterday to the gaping crowds in and about the City Hall, of his travels to the Hermitage and back, after the gold snuff-box, and the novel situations he got into, and the "hair breadth 'scapes" he passed through, were marvellous to hear. He told them with an unction that carried conviction of the truth of the statements uttered, besides, showed conclusively that the narrator was both a humorist and philosopher.

The Councilman, according to his statement, left New-York on his travels for the gold snuff-box by a Charleston steamer. He had never been on a steamer much above a ferry-boat before, and his emotions particularly about the stomach, were wonderful. The upheaving of the steamer might be sublime to others, the upheaving of his dinners were ridiculous to himself. He bore the discomforts of sea-sickness, however, with becoming fortitude, feeling the importance of keeping his spirits up—especially as he could not press them down—and considering the momentous character of the mission upon which he had been sent. After reaching Charleston, S. C., he passed through various vicissitudes of inconvenient stage and railroad travel and hotel impositions, not omitting fleas, mosquitos and bedbugs, till he finally reached Nashville, Tenn. His spirits revived here, he washed the dust from his body, put on a clean shirt and clean white pants, hired the best "turn out" in the city, and started off in gallant style for the Hermitage. As he neared the former home and present resting place of the old hero of the Democracy, his thoughts were solemn and thoughtful. As he drove up the lane leading to the mansion, his solemn forbodings were brought to a termination by meeting ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., who had been apprised of his advent, and was received with the greatest cordiality. He made known the important object of his mission almost immediately. Introductions to the members of Mr. JACKSON'a family were hardly concluded, when the valuable box was brought into his presence and placed in his hands. He trembled in all his limbs as he grasped the precious memento. On this, the first night of his arrival, when the time for retiring had arrived, he was conducted with appropriate ceremony to the bed that had been occupied by old Hickory himself. He undressed himself, though not as readily as is his custom, and being very fatigued lay down. But in that bed he found no sleep for his heavy eyelids, no rest for his weary limbs. The glorious deeds of the great departed came rushing in upon him, filling his mind with sublime thoughts, which were followed by profound meditations. Thus did Councilman VAN TINE pass the night on the venerable bed of General JACKSON.

After visiting the Mammoth Cave and looking about the plantation, he induced ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., to accompany him to the City and present the box to Major DICKMAN. Before leaving, however, the patriotic councilman ran out to the wood and cut two immense hickory sticks, which he designed having finished in New-York for use as walking canes. Those the councilman was so unfortunate as to lose, under what circumstances he does not state. Leaving the hermitage, they arrived here, after some difficulty, on Friday night last, and from that time until the appearance of ANDREW JACKSON'a letter the councilman had been unremitting in his attentions to him. He had no suspicion of that gentleman's decision until yesterday morning, and when he saw the letter he was overwhelmed with mortification, and his grief was exceeding great. At a late hour last evening he, like RACHEL, refused to be comforted.

HOW THE DYCKMAN MEN TOOK THE MATTER.

The Volunteers who favored the claims of Major DICKMAN, and who were so greatly elated when the Common Council decided to award him the gold box, expressed the greatest surprise and indignation on learning that Mr. JACKSON had determined to retain possession of the relic until a feeling of greater unanimity should exist as to the proper person to receive it. They met as previously arranged, at the Mercer House, during the forenoon, and there learned for a certainly that the box would not be presented. The Burnett men present were greatly elated and gave loud expression to their feelings. This added to the ire of the Dyckman men, who replied tartly, and so great became the dispute that swords were drawn, and would have been used, were it not for the exertions of the more peaceably disposed. The Dyckman men subsequently retired for a consultation, at which they resolved to proceed to the Battery and show their respect for the "Scott Legion," by assisting in their reception. And this they did, marching through Broadway and the Park to Broome-street, where (with the Veterans of 1812, who were jaded,) they left the line, halted and cheered the "Legion" as they moved up Broadway with their escort. They then proceeded with the Veterans to the Mercer House, where they partook of some refreshments and listened to speeches from Major DICKMAN and Sergeant PEEL. Major DICKMAN said the first intimation he had of the change of arrangements was on entering the City Hall about 1 o'clock. He said he did not take the matter much to heart. He had not solicited the box, and not exerted himself to obtain possession of it. It was for others to decide to whom the bequest should be given. The men selected to investigate decided upon him, for which he felt greatly honored; but he felt greater satisfaction in retaining the confidence and regard of his old companions who had shared with him the toils, and privations, and glories of the Mexican war.

The Major's speech was very loudly cheered.

Sergeant PEEL spoke more warmly. He felt deeply chagrined at the turn which affairs had taken, but he felt sure that he only echoed the sentiments of the Association and of the community, when he declared that the action of the Aldermens' and Councilmens' Committee was just and proper.

Other remarks in a similar strain were made, and one old gentleman suggested that the better way would be to cut the box up in four-penny pieces, and divide the fragments among the volunteers.

The Association remained at the Mercer House until the arrival of the Legion, and some of them (as already stated) assisted at the collation.

PARADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) paraded yesterday with the expectation of taking part in the ceremonies attending the presentation of the gold box to Col. DICKMAN. After the announcement that ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., declined to present the box, Gen. HALL was instructed by Gen. SANFORD to countermand the order previously issued in accordance with which the Regiment was to parade. The countermanding order was left at Col. DURYEA'S house at 11 o'clock in the morning, but the Colonel did not receive it until it was too late to prevent the men from assembling at their armories, which they did at 1 o'clock. He decided accordingly to have a regimental dress parade, review and march. The regiment turned out strong, with a full band. Their military evolutions in front of the City Hall were executed with their usual credit to themselves and delectation to the spectators. Shortly after 3 o'clock they were reviewed by the Mayor and Gen. HALL, and then marched up Broadway to Lafayette-Place and dismissed.

Board of Aldermen.

DEBATE ON THE GOLD BOX.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, the President, J. CLANCY, in the chair.

Alderman MONEGHAN handed to the Clerk the letter of ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., (elsewhere published,) together with the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the Committee to whom was referred the duty of carrying out the will of the late lamented General Andrew Jackson in relation to the gold box presented to him by the Corporation of the City of New-York, have discharged the trust imposed in them with an eye single to the plain interpretation of said will; in this, that they have, after long and tedious examination, and giving to it faithful consideration, reported to the Common Council the choice they had made, which report was duly adopted; and in this, that upon said report the box was, in the most public manner, delivered over into the hands of your Committee by the trustee of said will, Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr. But, whereas Mr. A. Jackson, Jr., did, this day, request and received back into his hands from your Committee said box, as per arrangement with the Committee, for him to formally present to the Mayor, but in the following letter [published elsewhere] assigned his reasons for declining to surrender it at all to the judgment of this Common Council; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee be, and it is hereby discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The letter and resolution having been read, Alderman TUCKER wished to inquire whether Mr. Jackson asked for the box for the purpose of delivering it to the Mayor, to be by him presented to Mr. Dyckman—whether he stated that to be his purpose when he received the box.

Alderman MONEGHAN, in reply, entered somewhat at length into the history of the box since its delivery to Mr. Van Tine, at Nashville, "in the presence of the Governor of Tennessee, the Mayor of Nashville, and a host of friends," down to its delivery back to Mr. Jackson by Mr. Van Tine, yesterday morning; and concluded by stating that, in his judgment, Mr. Jackson virtually got the box with the understanding that it was to be presented to the Mayor, to be by him presented to Mr. Dyckman. He thought Mr. Jackson had been guilty of deception, and had insulted the authorities of the City of New-York.

Alderman TUCKER thought in view of the explanation offered by Alderman MONEGHAN that the preamble and resolution ought not to pass—it contained too strong language. It did not appear that Mr. Jackson stated what he wished to do with the box, when he asked it of Mr. Van Tine, and the surmises of the Committee could not be taken as proof of deceptive intentions on his part. For himself, he was well satisfied, and so stated at the time, that the award was not properly made. He did not believe Mr. Dyckman was the bravest man in the State of New-York by a long shot; and although the Committee had voted that he was, yet that did not make it so. Mr. Jackson had taken the pains to come on here all the way from Tennessee, to ascertain for himself whether the award had been justly made, and having become satisfied that it was not, he did perfectly right to withhold the box. He repeated that in his opinion the resolution was too strong and ought not to pass.

Alderman MONEGHAN reiterated, that to all intents and purposes it was a deception on the part of Mr. Jackson, in regaining possession of the box, and no one could regard it otherwise.

Alderman BLUNT agreed with Alderman TUCKER that Mr. Jackson had done perfectly right under the circumstances. He gave the box to Mr. Van Tine at Nashville, supposing that it was all right, but when he arrived here he found that it was not right at all, and the box having been delivered to Mr. Van Tine under a misunderstanding of the facts, it was perfectly proper for him after learning the truth to get the box back and retain it until the award was made in conformity with the intentions of the donor.

Alderman STEERS thought gentlemen were laboring under a great mistake; they talked as though Mr. Jackson was the owner of this box, whereas he was merely the trustee,—he was not the owner of the box at all, but merely had it in his keeping until it was decided who was entitled to it. The box belonged to the City of New-York, to be given by them to the man whom they should decide, according to the will of Gen. Jackson, to be best entitled to it,—and when they had made the decision, Mr. Jackson had no longer any right to it, but was bound to give it up. For his part, he thought the resolution was not half strong enough.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the resolution be amended by the addition of the following words: "And that the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Committee for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty."

The motion was seconded.

Alderman TUCKER read the clause of Gen. Jackson's will, relating to the box, from which it appeared that the same was to be presented by the *Trustee*, and not by the *Mayor*, and was to be given to the person adjudged to be the bravest "*by his countrymen*," and not by the Common Council of New-York. He thought it was an insult to Mr. Jackson to propose to him that the box be presented by the Mayor. No wonder he put the box in his pocket and marched back to Tennessee; he would have done the same thing. He always thought the Committee on this box business would get off the track before they got through with it, and they had not only run off the track, but had completely smashed up; they were all wrong from beginning to end, and the sooner they found it out the better. The Common Council of this City had nothing whatever to do with the box—the will did not make them the umpires, and their award was of no more consequence than that of any other collection of men who might meet in the street or at the Pewter Mug. He moved that the resolution be referred to a Committee.

Alderman COULTER entered into an eloquent defence of Major Dyckman's claims to the box, and he said if Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr., had possessed one tithe of the stamina that distinguished his adopted sire, he would have presented the box in accordance with the award of the Common Council, regardless of the outside pressure of "feather-bed heroes." But it seemed he was not up to the mark—he had proved himself an unworthy son of a noble aire, but, thank God, he was not a natural, but only an adopted son. As for Major Dyckman, though he might never get the box bequeathed him by the old hero of the Hermitage, yet this token of merit, which he had received from the City of New-York, in the award of the Common Council, was more inestimable to him than the possession of a hundred such boxes. He hoped we should hear no more of this gold box. It had gone back to Tennessee, and let it go.

"Away off down in Tennessee,
Where we no more the thing shall see."

Alderman STEERS read from the minutes of a former meeting of the Board a letter from Mr. Jackson to the Chairman of the Committee on the Gold Box, dated April 17, 1857, in which he states that the box is ready to be presented to the man whom the "corporate authorities of New-York shall select." Not a word had been heard, said Mr. STEERS, about the want of authority in the Common Council to act in this matter until after the award had been made. Mr. Jackson himself had not lisped such a thing until after his arrival here. On the contrary, he had expressly admitted their authority, and expressed his readiness to surrender the box, whenever the award should be made. What influences had been brought to bear on him since his arrival here he did not know, but he considered his conduct very inconsistent and reprehensible. He was in favor of the resolution, which, he repeated, was not so strong as the occasion justified.

Alderman MCSPEDDON thought so too. In his view of the matter, Mr. Jackson was clearly guilty of theft, and the Chairman of the Committee would have been perfectly justified in getting out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of grand larceny.

Alderman OWENS was of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Jackson had been exceedingly strange and unaccountable. Whether the box was properly awarded or not, he would not now stop to discuss. The award had been made, and acquiesced in by him, and after the arrangements for its presentation had been made, the military called out, and the whole programme laid down, Mr. Jackson, by a curious movement to say the least, gets possession of the box, puts it in his pocket and informs the Committee that he cannot consent to its presentation. Mr. Jackson might be able to justify himself, but it was difficult for him to see how. At any rate, he was in favor of the resolution.

Alderman BLUNT had always found in his experience that there were two sides to a story. Mr. Jackson's story had yet to be told. He undoubtedly had good reasons for changing his intentions in regard to the box, and he thought it would be better to postpone the whole matter until the Board had a fuller statement from him than that contained in his letter.

After some further discussion, the motion of Alderman TUCKER, to refer to a Committee, was put and lost. The amendment of Alderman MCSPEDON was then put and carried. The final vote on the adoption of the preamble and resolution was carried by a vote of 15 to 2, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Wilson, Corwin, Harris, Healy, Hoffmire, President, Banta, Griffiths, Steers, McConnell, Monaghan, Coulter, McSpedon, McConkey, Owens—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Tucker, Blunt—2.

After transacting some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 o'clock P. M.

Reception of the Scott Legion.

Pursuant to the arrangements previously made, the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, under command of Gen. WARD B. BURNETT; the Senior Veteran Corps of 1812, Col. Raymond; and the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. COCKS, assembled at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, preparatory to marching to the Battery to receive the "Scott Legion," from Pennsylvania. The members of the "New-York Volunteer Association" were already at the Mercer House, and learning that their services would not be needed in the Park—as the gold box was not to be presented to Major DICKMAN—resolved to accompany the other Associations to the Battery and assist in the reception of the "Legion."

It was after 1 o'clock before these parties left the Mercer House. They were accompanied by the Band from Governor's Island, and marched through Broadway direct to the Battery, where they remained in waiting.

The "Scott Legion" came on by railroad. They arrived at the foot of Cortlandt-street about 2½ o'clock, and immediately reembarked on board a ferry-boat, chartered for the purpose, and were conveyed to the Battery. They were received with great enthusiasm. A salute was fired and a welcome extended by men and band in the usual military style.

When the "Legion" had disembarked, and formed in line, they were briefly addressed by Gen. BURNETT in behalf of the New-York Volunteers, who extended to them a hearty welcome, to which Capt. GRAY of the "Legion" replied in suitable terms.

The line was then formed in the following order:

Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. COCKS, numbering about 200 men. They made a fine appearance.

Carriages containing invited guests.

Band from Governor's Island.

First Regiment New-York Volunteers, 50 men, Gen. BURNETT commanding, with muskets, and attired in dark clothes, with glazed caps.

The "New-York Volunteer Association," 445 men, in citizens' dress, without muskets, in command of Major GARRET DICKMAN.

The "Veterans of 1812," Col. RAYMOND, 42 men, with cockades and side-arms.

The "Scott Legion," (Pennsylvania Volunteers,) headed by

BERES' Philadelphia Band of 18 pieces,

The "Legion" numbered 60 men, and carried muskets. They wore the United States fatigue dress, and made a martial-like appearance. They were loudly cheered by the spectators. The following are the names of the officers by whom they were accompanied:—Capt. WM. H. GRAY, (Commanding,) Gen SMALL, Lieuts. HAINES, TOURISON and WALLACE.

Carriages containing fatigued veterans of the war of 1812 and disabled volunteers.

The procession moved from the Battery about 3½ o'clock, and marched through Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to the east gate of the Park, and to the front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and members of the City Legislature, the Twelfth Regiment forming by inversion. The procession then passed to Broadway and up Broadway to Union-square, passing to the north of Washington's statue, down Fourth-avenue, to the Bowery, through the Bowery to Broome-street, and through Broome-street to the Mercer House, where they arrived about 6 o'clock.

The New-York Volunteers and their guests proceeded at once to the large dining saloon, where a collation was in waiting.

Among those present were Gen. WHEAT, Judge ALEXANDER C. MOATON, (of the Georgia Volunteers,) Dr. RAMSEY, who acted as Surgeon to one of the Ohio Volunteer Regiments; Major KIMBALL, and Captain BOWERS, of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A.; Capt. A. W. ADAMS, formerly of the U. S. A., and a host of others, who had served with other regiments during the war, including Capt. HALL, Tenth Infantry; Capt. LOUIS W. PERRY, of Louisiana Volunteers; Capt. YARD, Tenth Infantry; Capt. SHELDON, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. E. A. PAUL, Massachusetts Volunteers, and Capt. E. G. FARNUM, (at present of this City,) who served with the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the capacity of aid to Col. WYNCOOP, and many others.

quiet had been restored, Gen. BURNETT called order. He said he was not prepared with any set speech, and what few remarks he should make would come spontaneous from the heart, as was befitting the occasion. He was proud of the duty that devolved upon him—proud to welcome, in behalf of his associates of the New-York Volunteers, the "Scott Legion" of Pennsylvania, who had served so nobly during the Mexican campaign, side by side with their brothers from other States. He regretted the absence of Generals CADWALLADER and PATTERSON, Col. WYNCOOP and others, who were expected to accompany the "Legion," and whose presence would added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. But they failed to appear, for reasons better known to themselves than to him, Gen. BURNETT. He lauded the State of Pennsylvania, which was as great in its patriotism and fidelity of the Union as it was in dimensions and resources. It was one of the old original Thirteen by which our independence was gained, and which formed that union of States which it has been foremost in upholding. It has given us men as brave as any in all our struggles, and had more recently given us a President, as patriotic, as pure, and as unflinching as JACKSON himself. In conclusion, he again welcomed most heartily the "Scott Legion," on this their visit to their brothers-in-arms of the New York Volunteers.

These remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applause, and, at their conclusion, nine cheers and a "tiger" were given for the "Scott Legion," and cheers were called for and given for Gen. BURNETT. and Gens. SCOTT, QUITMAN, SHIELDS and many others.

Capt. GREY responded briefly in behalf of the soldiers from Pennsylvania. This reunion of men who last met on the field of battle in a foreign country, was a pleasant one, and to none more so than the survivors of the Pennsylvania Regiment, whom he had the proud honor to command that night. He complimented the New-York Regiment for the gallantry which they had displayed, and for their hospitality, and said the courtesy extended was the more pleasing, represented as it was by Gen. BURNETT whose fine qualities as a man and soldier were known to all who had associated with him.

After further demonstrations of applause, Gen. BURNETT mounted the table, and read the following

REGULAR TOASTS,

all of which (except the seventh) were received with enthusiasm:

1. *The President of the United States*—The Executive of our Union, who knows no North, no South, no East, no West; the protector of our Constitution.
2. *Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott*—Our Commander-in-Chief in Mexico.
3. *Major-General Patterson, of Pennsylvania.*
4. *Our Guests from Pennsylvania*—Our comrades in a foreign war—our guests at home.
5. *Major-General Quitman*—A hero among soldiers, and one of Nature's noblemen.
6. *Brevet Major General Shields*—The beloved and gallant Commander of our Brigade during the war with Mexico.
7. *The Memory of our Brave Companions*—Whose lives were sacrificed upon the altar of fame, whose deeds are inscribed on the history of our country.
8. *Woman*—God is good and so are all His works.

Gen. BURNETT was then about to introduce some gentleman who had been invited to speak, when a confusion arose. Major GEORGE B. HALL, who, with some others of the "Volunteer Association," stood to the right of the Chairman, stood up on the window sill and proposed the health of that "brave and gallant man, Major GARRETT DICKMAN."

This demonstration was cheered loudly by some, while others expressed dissatisfaction, saying the proposition was made too hastily—Gen. BURNETT should first be toasted as the commanding officer.

Captain A. W. ADAMS called for three cheers for "the founder of the New-York Regiment, General WARD B. BURNETT."

The cheers were given, but a man in citizens' dress said to be named INUS, hissed, made a remark derogatory to General BURNETT, and applied an epithet to ADAMS, which sounded like "liar;" ADAMS grappled with INUS, and a row began immediately. People became excited, and some heedless of the damage they did to the crockery, leaped upon and across the tables to the doors. HORATIO N. WILD mounted the table and essayed to allay the excitement by a speach which, owing to his hoarseness and the uproar, could be heard only by a few. The belligerents were finally thrust into an outer room, where, after much loud talking, peace was in a measure restored.

Gen. SMALL, of Philadelphia, a member of the Scott Legion, then mounted a table at the lower end of the room and attempted a speech, but the greatest exertions could not restore quiet sufficient to permit him to be heard. General BURNETT intimated that there were some persons present who seemed determined to create disorder. He trusted that these men if they had no respect for themselves would at least show some regard for the visitors from Philadelphia. Gen. SMALL, who still retained his position, was at length enabled to proceed, but he had scarcely begun before the band in the adjoining room commenced playing and drowned his voice to all but those who stood beside him. He expressed his thanks for the way in which Pennsylvania had been received through her representatives by New-York, through her representatives, the Volunteers. He, in common with his brother soldiers of Pennsylvania, was pleased to meet thus with the New-York Volunteers, and hoped that all would unite and do everything for union, but nothing for faction. He concluded by offering as a toast, "The prosperity and glory of the New-York Volunteers, and may the motto of the State of New-York ever be 'Excelsior.'"

By this time only a few persons remained in the dining-hall, and many of the few that remained now rushed out, attracted by a little scrimmage between two members of the Governor's Island Band.

Soon afterwards all retired to the street, where the "Scott Legion" formed, and with an escort of the Volunteers, proceeded (with their muskets and knapsacks) to Wallack's Theatre, where they remained some time, and were afterwards escorted to their head-quarters at Tammany Hall, greatly fatigued, for, besides their labors here, they had paraded the streets of Philadelphia in the morning.

INCIDENTS.

The throng which assembled within and about the City Hall to witness the gold box presentiion was very great. As usual, a number of men and boys perched themselves upon the trees to get a better view, and one young man had his leg broken by being precipitated to the ground, in consequence of the breaking of a branch upon which he was standing.

The Seventh Regiment drew up in front of the City Hall about 3½ o'clock, and performed with their usual accuracy some evolutions which satisfied in a measure the disappointment felt by the spectators in consequence of the non-presentation of the gold box. The regiment, after being reviewed by the Mayor and other City officers, left the Park and proceeded up Broadway to their Armory, where they were dismissed.

The greater portion of the lookers-on in the Park still remained to see the "Scott Legion" and their escort, but many proceeded to the Battery, which was already well filled with residents of the First Ward.

After the line had been formed in the Battery, and just before it began to move, Gen. BURNETT'S horse (one which he had in Mexico) took fright and dashed rapidly away and on through the Band; some members of which he prostrated, but did not seriously injure. The General retained his saddle and soon succeeded in bringing the animal under control.

Quarantine.

There have been of late but few arrivals of vessels with sickness at Quarantine. On the 13th, the brig *Plata* arrived from Trinidad de Cuba, which lost one man by fever on the third day out.

The ship *Askins*, from Havre, with 190 passengers, had one case sent to the Hospital.

The brig *E. Drummond*, from Aspinwall, with hides, had a number sick of Chagres fever; seven were sent to the Retreat, and the passengers to the Hospital to recruit.

There is no case of yellow fever now in the Hospital. There are some persons under arrest for violating the Quarantine laws and limits, and proceedings will be instituted against some other well-known parties for the same offence.

DIED IN THE STREET.—A man, whose name is unknown, fell in Washington-street, in Hoboken, on Sunday evening, and died of disease of the heart. He crossed over to Hoboken about 6 o'clock on that evening, on the Canal-street ferry-boat. He was a man apparently about 35 years of age, had on no coat, but wore a white shirt over a hickory shirt, and had on a black vest and pants.

A Note from James E. Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proceedings in the matter of a complaint against me, made by Mr. JOHN GIBBS, have been so elaborately set forth in your columns to-day, that a brief explanation seems due to myself and the natural solicitude of my friends. The charge itself is one that needs but slight consideration. Its allegations are false, and will, if ever brought to trial, be disproved. A breach of contract on the part of the complainant is now sought to be evaded, by an accusation against me, instead of being confronted, as it would have been, in a suit to enforce the payment of the notes of LINCOLN & BROWN, the purchasers of the property in question.

But while the merits of the case are clear enough to any one who cares to examine it, the hostile *animus* that excites this and similar attacks upon me, is not quite so apparent and requires a word from me. Having discharged with faithful and technical exactness certain duties presented by the stockholders of the Virginia Cliff Copper Company, it has been my luck to thwart the felonious designs of a set of financial speculators in Wall-street and its vicinity. Suits that have been sustained against them so far, are still pending. My testimony will be fatal to the defendant's case, and must be got rid of. To that end every agency is brought into exercise that is likely to disparage my standing in the community. The value of the property in Virginia for which this reckless game is played, seems to justify, in my opponent's view, the use of every and any means of public accusation or private social slander. For the present I have only to say to my friends that I have done nothing to deserve a withdrawal of their trust in me, and that at a proper time and place I will vindicate my conduct as not only right, but also wise.

JAMES E. BROWN.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1857.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Few things will be found more delicious in Winter than finely flavored apples and pears, kept fresh in "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." Let every housekeeper try a dozen or two jars of this fruit. She will thank us for our advice next Christmas if she follows it. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent of manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER.—BALANCE OF stock in yard foot of West 16th-st., to be closed out immediately for cash. Also, 3½ years' lease of premises, with fixtures of yard, for sale. Apply on the premises.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

GRIFFEN—ARNOLD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 3 at the house of the bride's father, after the order of the Society of Friends, STEPHEN GRIFFEN, of New-York City, to JANE ARNOLD, daughter of Joseph Arnold, of Arnoldton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

PERCIVAL—MILLS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. C. R. Duffie, SALLIE K., daughter of Charles Mills, to GEORGE B. PERCIVAL, all of New-York.

WEST—YOUNGBLOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at the Middle Dutch Church, by Rev. Wm. Youngblood, Mr. E. SPENCER WEST, of the firm of Clark, West & Co., to Miss SARAH O. YOUNGBLOOD, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

PRINCE—SEELYE.—At Geneva, N. Y., on

AUCTION SALES.

Joel Dunham, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The Executor, Joel Dunham, will offer for sale the estate of the late Mulford Wilson, deceased, at public auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, the following real estate, situated in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, consisting of the following lots, viz.:

Lot No. 1—Containing 186 acres known as Mulford Wilson's Lower Place, about one third of which is wood, and the rest good arable land suitable for gardening purposes. On said farm is a good two-story dwelling house, with kitchen attached, barn, wagon house, &c.

Lot No. 2—A lot of land adjoining No. 1, covered with a young growth of wood, containing 9 73-100 acres.

No. 3—A lot of land containing 15 acres, known as the Merit Martin Farm, some 10 acres of which are wood land; the balance is good arable land, suitable for all kinds of farming purposes. There are on said farm a good one and-a-half-story house and a good barn. Adjoining said farm there is a bog meadow, containing 4 acres of land, which will be sold with lot No. 3, or separate, as purchasers may choose.

Lot No. 4—Containing 11 29-100 acres of land.

Lot No. 5—A bog meadow containing 15 acres of land.

Persons desirous of viewing any or all of the above-named premises can do so by calling on JOEL DUNHAM, at his residence. Conditions made known, and attendance given on day of sale by JOEL DUNHAM, Piscataway-town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

Judge Walker Place, Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well-known "Judge Walker Place," so called, which lies west of the old highway leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and one mile from the Court-House in Lenox, containing about forty acres.

On the premises are a dwelling house, a barn, containing stables and accommodations for carriages, a valuable wood lot, large orchard, &c. The land is of good quality.

The approach to the premises, on the highway, is through rows of fine old maples. The views commanded by this property are very generally admired. Among these is a charming view of the three lakes in the vicinity of Lenox.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable location for a country seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better opportunity probably will not soon be offered.

TERMS—$1,500 cash. The balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given Oct. 15.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—with the entire elegant rosewood furniture, paintings, silver ware, costly china, &c., contained in the dwelling-house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) I will sell without reserve the superb furniture of the above residence, commencing at 10 o'clock. This sale is worthy of special attention as the quantity is unusually large and of superior workmanship throughout. The magnificent parlor vases and ornaments were imported expressly for the present owner, and from a chaste and beautiful collection of unique and classic works of art. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale, which will be positive. Goods to be removed immediately. Consisting of superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in use but three months; three full suites of rich carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade and velvet; rosewood marble-top etageres, lady's French secretary, consoles, superb rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood reception and recumbent chairs, costly bisque, China and Dresden vases, groups, &c., with a valuable collection of oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet, Wilton and other carpets; chandeliers and gas fixtures, rich lace curtains and shades, superb rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, all to match; elegant hair mattresses, French counterpanes, blankets, rosewood armoire with French mirror front, rosewood secretary book-case, sofas, lounges, French chairs, mirrors, clocks, fine oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, great variety of silver ware, rich china, cut glass, ivory cutlery, oil-cloths, &c., with a quantity of other furniture of every description.

H. Lyons, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, in residence No. 10 West 26th-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte; a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. coracr etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side-tables; rosewood library bookcases, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

Daniel S. Hoyon, Auctioneer. No. 76 Beekman-st.

UNRESERVED AND GENUINE AUCTION sale of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., at 10½ A. M., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 15. This sale embraces the largest and best assortment of household goods offered at auction this season, such as solid mahogany extension tables and bureaus, sofas and chairs, together with an infinite variety of table ware, &c., &c. In the parlors are tapestry velvet carpets, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses; rich mantel clocks and vases; fine oil-paintings and engravings; gas chandeliers; two solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich damask and velvet coverings; solid rosewood centre and pier tables, reception and easy chairs, and variety of other rich goods and decorations, too numerous to mention. Also, one fine-toned carved rosewood cased seven-octave piano, nearly new, and City maker. In the chambers are the usual quantity of rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, curled hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, sofas, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale. No postponement on any account.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 220 West 14th-st. The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, City-made and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables; large pier and oval glasses; oil-paintings, containing a great variety of pleasant subjects; rich and expensive clocks; elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; very costly rosewood hall-stand; tea, dining and extension tables; mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands; beds and bedding, hair mattresses; elegant enameled cottage suites, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glass ware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

B. B. Banos, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st., a large assortment of

New and Second-hand Furniture,

Consisting in part of velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil cloth, crockery, cutlery, China and silver plated-ware, beds, mattresses, beddiag, paillasses, pillows, magnificent rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, bureaus, bedsteads, library bookcases and secretaries, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegant carved pier, mantel, oval and square mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, gilt cornices and fixtures, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut book and corner stands, wardrobes, chairs, &c., &c. Superior oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, four elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in India satin, silk brocatel, plush and hair cloth. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—D. SCOTT WILL SELL AT public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., a parcel of land, comprising fifty desirable lots near Bergen Four Corners, on an omnibus route, one mile from the Jersey City Ferry. This property is beautifully situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a highly improved and improving neighborhood. Its situation, accessibility, low rates of living, stages, &c., render it very attractive and desirable to persons engaged in business in the City and desiring to live economically or invest profitably out of it. The lots will be sold separately or in villa plats, as purchasers may prefer, and on accommodating terms. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Charles-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in reps, black walnut rocker, carved rosewood etagere, marble-top plate-glass doors, oak extension dining table, do. chairs, covered with leather, window curtains and shades, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, glass and crockery ware, with which the sale will commence.

Henry B. Hents, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MORSE, ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a large and valuable stock of ready made clothing, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st. The stock comprises every variety of seasonable clothing—in all over 5,000 garments, among which will be found frock sack Raglans, over coats, business coats, &c., in every variety of fabric and texture; pantaloons, in great variety; silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests, piece good, shirts, trimmings, &c., all made up in the best manner, for the present season, and well worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Sale positively, without reserve, by order of Assignees. Catalogues at sale.

John E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, at the store of Marsh Brothers & Co., No. 50 Beekman-st., about 20 tons assorted spring steel, marked "Marsh Brothers & Co." and "James Marsh," damaged by Croton water. Terms, approved indorsed notes at 6 months.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, office No. 298 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 84 East 33d-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, mahogany chairs, dressing bureaus, oil-paintings, engravings, oil-cloth, hat-stand, marble-top tables, piano-forte and stool, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets and kitchen furniture.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, one suite parlor furniture in green plush, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, centre and side tables, bedsteads, mattresses, carpets, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. Miller, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at Buckland's Hotel, No. 414 Broadway, the household furniture contained in said hotel. Sale to continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Terms cash in current money.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AND SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY—By DIBBLEE & SAVAGE, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., large stock of rich French fancy goods, ladies' collars, rich port-monnaies. Also, staple and fancy dry goods, hosiery, jewelry, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no one is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.

Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marselus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Beajamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c., &c.

If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S

(formerly Brenard & Rambein's)

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

TEACHERS ARRANGING STUDIES FOR their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical Text Books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

A full course of School and College Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced Teachers, in which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers, Thompson's Arithmetics, Wilson's Histories, Pasquelle's French Series, Woodbury's German Series, Gray's Botanies, Hitchcock's Geology, Wells' Natural Philosophy, just published; Schuster's Drawing Books, Bradbury's School Music, McElligott's Etymological Works, Wells' Grammar, &c. All trial, practical and scholarly works.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction.

IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; BOEE'S, No. 497 Broadway; GEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address

C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }

Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Seaman Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 281 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—No. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opeued by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full luformation at the rooms. Refereaces—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

BINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLERS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH'S SCHOOL for young ladies, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburg. Terms $250 per annum for board and instruction. French is the language of the family.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MISSES MERERER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 252 and 256 Madison-st., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.

Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. H. Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raymor,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. K. Ilin min.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mucdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residences and say hour spiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WINSLOW, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CASSOY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. D. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For Catalogues, apply at the office of the New-York *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'S, No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

L. A. BENJAMIN'S PIANO CLASSES ARE now open at his rooms No. 27 5th-av., every Monday and Thursday, and at No. 288 Bowery every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 and 4—$6 for 24 lessons. Violin classes, No. 27 5th-av., for gentlemen, Thursday evening, 7½ o'clock, and on Saturday at 3 o'clock, for boys. Also, at No. 288 Bowery. On Friday evenings, for gentlemen, and on Saturday morning for boys—$5 50 per quarter.

Private Instruction at all hours.

PRIVATE TUITION IN FRENCH.—Professor A. BASSET is about organizing his morning, afternoon and evening classes in French, at his residence, No. 48 7th-av., corner of 11th-st. He feels confident that, after thirty years of experience, he can give full satisfaction to those pupils who are willing to patronise him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this institution commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. FEES—Including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address

THOMAS F. ROCHESTER,
BUFFALO, July, 1857. Dean of the Faculty.

MISS PRICHARD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28, at No. 133 4th-av., near 14th-st. The number of pupils is limited to 15, all being taught by Miss PRICHARD personally, without assistant teachers. Circulars may be obtained at No. 133 4th-av., and until Sept. 24, letters addressed to Miss PRICHARD, at Concord, Mass.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopeacd on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 7.

D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 61 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young Ladies will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commcuce its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Priacipal.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embraciag primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH, BY J. DELAUNAY, OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—NO. 38 EAST 35th-st.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will reopen their school at No. 15 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st, near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL RE-OPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship. Full success guaranteed to all.

O. B. GOLDSMITH, No. 382 Broadway.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boardiag and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 893 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 928 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

MR. GEORGE T. ATHERTON—TEACHER of the piano-forte, No. 17 Ludlow-place, Houston-st. (two doors from McDougal-st.) Mr. ATHERTON respectfully informs his pupils and the public that he has returned to town, and will visit Brooklyn as usual, Mondays and Thursdays, and New-York the remaining days of the week. Terms moderate.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned from Europe, and is ready to resume his instructions in singing. Communications to be addressed to him at Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239, or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Evening.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form a private evening class this week, at only $10 for a full practical course in double entry. For cheap seats apply immediately. Regular terms, $20.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 4th-st., near 5th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 18.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,127,754 22
Average amount of Specie..... 571,311 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 271,189 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,688,594 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of Sept., 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$758,545 00
Average amount of Specie..... 29,269 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,467 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 310,031 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$536,732 00
Average amount of Specie..... 44,208 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,214 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 276,600 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,272,801 89
Average amount of Specie..... 764,585 72
Notes Late Bank of America.....$24,682 } 66,075 00
Average amount of Circulation.....$41,393 }
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,200,169 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,313,009 84
Average amount of Specie..... 903,404 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,218,843 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,136,882 58
Average amount of Specie..... 112,905 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,921 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 964,348 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,117,474 40
Average amount of Specie..... 326,928 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 336,646 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,457,279 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOMAS STERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,480,274 83
Average amount of Specie..... 132,410 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,274 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,101,715 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE RESPECTIVE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,451,267 02
Average amount of Specie..... 634,920 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,076 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,367,192 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,773,241 33
Average amount of Specie..... 398,588 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 578,577 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,716,712 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,001,513 87
Average amount of Specie..... 39,216 13
Average amount of Circulation..... 169,703 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 793,185 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,857,894 29
Average amount of Specie..... 107,818 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 235,187 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,193,733 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$285,888 57
Average amount of Specie..... 29,502 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,438 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 227,603 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,517,812 35
Average amount of Specie..... 137,452 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 137,255 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 947,517 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RENSSELT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$530,224 80
Average amount of Specie..... 23,256 66
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,405 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 250,855 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,475,609 00
Average amount of Specie..... 259,836 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 277,392 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,154,830 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts. $692,321 80
Average amount of Specie..... 30,456 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 183,984 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 530,650 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,723,518 78
Average amount of Specie..... 274,671 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 18,898 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,366,834 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,102,326 66
Average amount of Specie..... 189,783 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,372 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,091,094 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,400,021 42
Average amount of Specie..... 289,413 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 78,837 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,103,600 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 14th day of September, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$436,571 65
Average amount of Specie..... 35,216 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 37,312 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 346,711 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,482,648 70
Average amount of Specie..... 178,205 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,305 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,218,841 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$771,904 18
Average amount of Specie..... 24,099 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,777 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 567,158 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$666,133 52
Average amount of Specie..... 34,231 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,004 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 530,556 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,188,088 56
Average amount of Specie..... 110,468 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,350 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 603,606 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,900,411 38
Average amount of Specie..... 144,092 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 190,689 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 981,473 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$376,939 00
Average amount of Specie..... 0
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,967 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 127,224 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$756,585 70
Average amount of Specie..... 31,813 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,948 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 507,557 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BARNOLY, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,930,929 50
Average amount of Specie..... 208,582 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 216,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,368,530 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,348,993 05
Average amount of Specie..... 643,878 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 334,757 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,044,068 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,005,831 31
Average amount of Specie..... 36,146 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,498 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 488,434 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,562,288 27
Average amount of Specie..... 134,296 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,345 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,064,121 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,840,589 67
Average amount of Specie..... 382,499 94
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 338,756 10
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,922,723 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,824,982 38
Average amount of Specie..... 288,122 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,759 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,310,299 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,694,934 43
Average amount of Specie*..... 1,119,698 24
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 272,204 63
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,015,009 76

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing-House and Mint certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,090,574 08
Average amount of Specie..... 174,638 44
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 115,647 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,339,209 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,552,542 91
Average amount of Specie..... 516,188 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 208,461 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,469,508 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SINEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SINEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,279,346 00
Average amount of Specie..... $3,297 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,855 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 776,994 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,996,948 75
Average amount of Specie..... 369,334 47
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 175,346 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,135,758 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$363,790 93
Average amount of Specie..... 15,262 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 53,079 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 198,801 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERSON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$450,467 43
Average amount of Specie..... 41,879 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,362 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 172,409 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$219,011 29
Average amount of Specie..... 16,667 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 72,476 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$993,148 37
Average amount of Specie..... 110,731 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,303 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 756,540 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,428,248 07
Average amount of Specie..... 82,938 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 147,207 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,076,810 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$825,122 37
Average amount of Specie..... 47,221 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,280 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 322,302 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$950,425 04
Average amount of Specie..... 73,636 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,744 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 672,209 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is corrct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,190,910 31
Average amount of Specie..... 225,757 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 178,985 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,080,668 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$663,848 29
Average amount of Specie..... 49,625 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,976 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 387,396 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY V. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of September, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,966,306 71
Average amount of Specie..... 325,206 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,375 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,315,287 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro. tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$866,654 40
Average amount of Specie..... 48,029 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,040 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 466,447 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,151,424 94
Average amount of Specie..... 176,430 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 219,353 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 687,396 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,416,286 00
Average amount of Specie..... 404,286 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 186,401 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,961,400 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,364,224 48
Average amount of Specie..... 177,114 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 248,278 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 882,269 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,619,311 38
Average amount of Specie..... 421,771 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 178,311 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,425,164 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie. New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

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To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Troubles Between the Railroads.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BUFFALO STATE LINE CONTINUED.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Sept. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DEMURRER.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company.*—Motion to dissolve injunction. On the 15th of April, 1851, the parties in this cause entered into a written agreement in reference to the running of their respective roads. The defendants are the owners of a road running from Buffalo to the State Line, connecting with plaintiffs' road at Dunkirk and with that of the New-York Central Railroad Company at Buffalo. By said agreement the defendants contracted to operate their road impartially as against the interests of the plaintiffs and the Central Line of Railroads, and to show no favor and grant no facilities to either to the injury of the other. That there should be a uniform rate of fare and freight per mile on the Buffalo and State Line Railroad. The agreement contains other provisions not necessary to mention. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants have violated the agreement in the particular quoted, in that they allow the holders of tickets sold west of said State Line, with coupons attached, for the New-York Central Road, to go over their road, by virtue of said coupons, without demanding any payment of fare, but at the same time refuse the like facility and transit to passengers holding like tickets, but having coupons which designate the plaintiffs' road as the one to be passed over, and of such latter passengers demand and exact the payment of fare, and refuse them passage over its road unless the same be paid.

That the defendants charge and exact, for and from freight and passengers, having come over the plaintiffs' road, and intending to pass over the same, a much higher rate of fare and freight per mile for the passage and transportation over so much of the defendants' road as is that of Dunkirk than the defendants demand per mile of and for passengers and freight, taken over the same part of its road, which have come or are designed to go over or upon the Central Railroad.

The defendants admit that, since the 19th of June last, they have been guilty of the violation of the agreement in the particular above mentioned, but deny that the same has been done through any partiality for the Central Railroad. They aver that it has been done in consequence of the acts of the plaintiffs in reducing their fare from Dunkirk to New-York.

J. O. Putnam, for defendants; D. B. Eaton, for plaintiffs.

DAVIES, J.—I see nothing, *ultra vires*, in the particulars of the agreement above quoted. The engagement to run the road of defendants impartially, and to show no favor or grant no facilities to the Central Line to the injury of the plaintiffs, is certainly not *ultra vires*. The defendants by this have but agreed to perform a legal obligation, and the performance of which the plaintiffs might have enforced, even if no agreement had been entered into between the parties. By an act of the Legislature of this State passed in May, 1847, (Laws of 1847, ch. 222,) it is declared that every Railroad Company, whose railroad shall connect with or be intersected by two or more other railroads, which are competing lines for the business upon such railroad, shall fairly and impartially grant and afford to the proprietors of each, equal terms of accommodation, privileges, franchises, and facilities in the transportation of cars, passengers, baggage and freight over and upon their railroad, and over and upon such connecting or intersecting railroads; and shall, also, grant and afford to each of said connecting roads, equal facilities in the interchange and use of passenger, baggage and freight, and other cars, as may be necessary. And, also, in furnishing passage tickets to passengers who may have come over, or may wish to go over, either of such connecting or intersecting railroads.

The defendants' road being intersected by the plaintiffs', and the Central Line Road, each competing lines for the business to and from their road, in entering into this agreement but assumed obligations which the law had already imposed. They were required by the Statute above quoted, to run the road fairly and impartially between the two competing lines; facilities and privileges granted to one competing road were to be enjoyed by the other, and no discrimination was to be made which should operate favorably to one and prejudicial to the other. This agreement, therefore, thus to do cannot be regarded as *ultra vires*. The Law required them thus to act, apprised of their agreement to obey its injunctions, and this Court is bound to see that the mandate of the law and the stipulations of the defendants in conformity therewith are fulfilled. Judge Selden, in the case of Curtiss and others *vs.* Leavitt, Receiver of the North American Trust and Banking Company, and others. In his opinion, delivered by him in the Court of Appeals, says: "But it is not *ultra vires* for a corporation to be honest, or to do, or promise to do, that which justice demands."

The 219th section of the Code authorizes an injunction to issue when it shall appear from the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and that such relief consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act, the commission or continuance of which during the litigation would produce injury to the plaintiff.

It is very apparent to my mind, from the facts before me, that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded, which is an observance and compliance on the part of the defendants with the terms of their agreement, and that the continuance of their admitted violation of it, during the litigation, will produce, not only injury, but great and serious injury to the plaintiffs. In this case it is peculiarly proper that the injunction should be continued, it only requiring the defendants to do what is required of them by law, and what they have solemnly agreed to do, and the motion to dissolve it is denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

The General Term was opened yeaterday morning, Judges MITCHELL, DAVIES and CLERK on the bench. The Chief Justice announced that decisions would be rendered on Wednesday. The General Term will in future open at 10 (instead of 11) A. M.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Treadwell vs. *Lawler.*—Motion to set aside attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Kocker vs. *Kocker.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

In re Empire City Bank.—The report will be confirmed except in certain particulars.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 14.

Judge BETTS, at the opening of Court this morning, introduced to the members of the bar Judge McGrath, of South Carolina, who took a seat by his side and looked over the docket, and watched the proceedings of the Court with some apparent interest. Judge HALL also was present, and took his seat on the other side of Judge BETTS, who announced that owing to an illness in his family he should be unable to attend Court, and, Judge HALL being in town, had consented to hold it for a few days. The panel of Grand Jurors was called, but only seven answered to their names, and a new panel was ordered for Thursday next.

Some motions were heard, and then Judges BETTS and McGrath retiring, Judge HALL proceeded to dispose of the Admiralty calendar.

A Case of Murder Disposed of—The Trial of the Counterfeiters.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

There was a crowded Court-room yesterday, to witness the trials of the counterfeiters, or rather, uttérers of forged money, who have lately flooded the City with counterfeit $3 and $5 bills on the Lee Bank, Massachusetts, on the Merchants' Bank, Lowell, on the Hudson County Bank, &c.

THE FIFTH WARD HOMICIDE.

Leonard Flasker, a young, cadaverous-looking man, charged with the murder of Thomas Smith, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. On the 4th of July Flasker and Smith had an altercation at the premises No. 56 Worth-street, and Flasker stabbed Smith with a knife. It seemed that Flasker endured considerable provocation. Judge RUSSELL deferred passing sentence, in order that he might give the case further consideration.

Sixteen counterfeiters were next arraigned on charges of counterfeiting, their special offence being that they attempted to pass counterfeit bills on the above-named banks. They pleaded not guilty. There were several girls and women among them.

Isadore Adler, a German boy, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, having been indicted for forgery in the third degree. He forged a check for $500, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

A young, very pretty, and very respectably dressed girl, named Agnes Moore, evidently a novice in crime, and admitted by the District-Attorney to have been the dupe of designing villains, pleaded guilty, with streaming eyes, to forgery in the fourth degree. She had attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lee Bank. Judge RUSSELL, who often suspends judgment on more guilty individuals, sentenced her to two years in the State Prison. The girl cried piteously when the effect of her sentence made itself felt. Some bystanders said that Judge RUSSELL had no bowels. They meant, undoubtedly, bowels of compassion. As the girl was shown to have been the dupe of others' wickedness, and pleaded guilty, it is to be presumed that the Judge thonght that she ought to be made an example of, in order to deter others from being made dupes of, and from pleading guilty.

James Hiley was tried for attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Lowell. He had $87 in good money about him, and only this one bad bill. It is true he tried to pass the bad bill in two places, but the Jury thought he might have been ignorant of its worthlessness and so acquitted him.

Joseph Smith and William Scott were placed on trial for attempting to pass counterfeit $5 bills at the Globe Dining Saloon, but as they had but one bad bill in their possession, the Judge ordered their discharge, and then discharged the Jury.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Sept. 12.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

There were forty prison cases, four auspended cases, and twenty-six bail cases on the calendar. A large proportion of them were charges of assault and battery; a great many were dismissed.

AIDING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE.

Sarah Devlin was first brought to the bar. It was she who attempted to secure her son's escape from the Tombs, and left a skeleton key and a file in his cell for that purpose. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we take her plea of guilty, and suspend sentence; Sarah, you must never do so again.

WHAT IT COSTS TO PUBLISH AN OBSCENE PAPER.

George Ackerman, who pleaded guilty on Thursday to the charge of publishing an indecent and immoral newspaper, called *Venus' Miscellany*, was called up to receive sentence. Mr. C. J. Warren presented the following points to Judge Osborne, previous to the opening of the Court:

1. *The character of this publication.*—One glance of of the eye upon that vile, licentious paper is enough to show that its evil influence cannot be exaggerated. "Were there no other way," said the father of a family of young children, "to punish such a man, I would treat him just as I would the viper that was stealthily creeping to my child's cradle." The plea of guilty is offered that the testimony may not unfold the extent of the offence. Every act in preparing and publishing each number of that paper is a misdemeanor, justly liable to a heavy fine and long imprisonment. And this multitude of crimes is multiplied by the number of papers in each weekly issue, and that product by the number of eyes that may fall upon any one sheet. What then does the aggregate of all these misdemeanors deserve?

2. *The persons to be injured by this paper.*—Had the defendant circulated his paper only among the inmates of the filthy dens of depravity in the City, that would have been a comparatively light offence. But these two thousand papers are sent each week to as many young men all over the country. Complaint against their pestiferous influence comes from Christian fathers in some of the most retired and moral villages of the State, whose sons have been injured, no one can tell how fatally. The offence is against every community, for the nuisance is universal. Every village, every family, every Sabbath-school is attacked, all the youth of which are assailed at their most vulnerable points, and where they can have no defence. Shall such a crime pass with only a nominal punishment?

Ask the mothers of our land what that offence deserves, which not only aims to corrupt the morals and pollute the hearts of young men, but which has already, as we believe, decoyed many daughters from their virtuous country homes, drawn them to this City, plunged them into the irretrievable degradation of prostitution and crime, and devoted them to a life of infamy, suffering and shame, and to an early and dishonored grave.

3. *The Means of Circultaion.*—Had the publisher employed his own agents, or any public expressmen, to send abroad these thousands of papers weekly, they would have been partakers of his guilt, and liable to the same penalty. But he employs the United States Mail to pour over the land these torrents of moral poison, perverting that potent agency which should be for the enlightenment and purification of society into the most positive means of pollution and crime. Two thousand doses of strychnine cast into the Croton Reservoir would not be half as dangerous to the life and health of the people of this City as the weekly issue of two thousand newspapers are destructive to the morals of the young men of our country.

Is this the purpose for which the Post-Office Department is established and supported? Shall the post-offices and the mails be so used with impunity? Shall the man who thus seizes this mighty governmental power, and makes it an engine of corruption and destruction to the very foundations of virtue and morality, on which alone the Government can safely rest, escape all deserved retribution, because *when proved guilty* he pleads guilty, yet gives no assurance that his work of death shall cease?

4. *The Influence upon Specific crimes.*—I refer to the numerous cases of stealing and embezzlement by clerks and other young men. This species of crime has reached a fearful height in this City, but its depths are as far beyond our penetrative powers as the very bowels of the earth. Not one in ten of such offences, probably, comes to the knowledge of their employers or the public.

These fast young men want more money than their wages, that they may spend it on their lusts, which this paper is fitted and *designed* to inflame. They must vie with each other in paying money, and making presents, and taking parties to the theatre and to Sunday rides. So they must have more cash, and as clerks' wages won't pay these extras, they must get money where they can.

Worse also than all this stealing, they use these identical papers, and it is one of the avowed main objects of the publication, to deceive and decoy, seduce and ruin, those whom they could not thus ruin till the temptation had been presented through the eye. They know, and the publisher knows, that if young persons can be made to read, and gaze upon pictures alone and merely from curiosity, the work of destruction is more than half accomplished.

I forbear, though I have not half unrolled the burden of complaints that would burst from the breaking hearts of the fathers and mothers of these thousands of young men who have been beguiled and persuaded to give their money for this immoral and indecent paper, and then by a perusal of its contents to waste their time, corrupt their morals, pollute their imaginations, and peril their temporal and eternal well-being.

In view of these considerations, and doubtless more and weightier have already been suggested by your long experience as criminal magistrates, I can but express the hope, in which many thousands of the virtuous in both City and country will unite, that the penalty for this offence will reach to the utmost limit of fine and imprisonment that the law will allow.

In behalf of many distressed fathers and mothers from the country who have urged the immediate suppression of this monstrous nuisance,

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. WARREN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1857.

Judge OSBORNE said in this case of Ackerman's he had consulted with the District-Attorney, and he was well assured that there would be no more of this thing hereafter on the part of the defendant. He took this opportunity to say that the idea of writing private letters to a single magistrate and try to control him was very improper and would not influence him. In this case a fine of $50 would be imposed.

Judge OSBORNE stated that the District-Attorney had said this was the first offence of the prisoner, and he had given him to understand that if it was repeated he (the District-Attorney) would go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted. Ackerman paid the fine and departed.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Sept. 15.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 41, 42, 45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 to 33.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, coraer Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this onguent, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—We advise ladies at the Sea side and in the country, who complain of being "as brown as a berry," to try this famous perfume as a cosmetic. It will remove the superstructure of tan, and leave the skin white, smooth and transparent. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HORSEMANSHIP.—The evening parties for ladies and gentlemen, at DIEDROW'S Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, commence this evening, and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings during the season. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

DEBUT OF THE "WELSH NIGHTINGALE."—Last evening we had the pleasure of witnessing the *début* in this country of that wonderful Welsh, Irish, Scotch, and English ballad vocalist, Miss E. L. WILLIAMS, the "Welsh Nightingale." BARNUM'S MUSEUM was crowded to witness her immense success. It was one of the most original and triumphant things we have ever heheld in our critical career. She repeats it this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. R. GOODALE'S office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN QUEENS COUNTY.—The Delegates from the several towns in Queens County, assembled at the Court-House in North Hempstead, on Saturday last, to elect representatives to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 23d inst. The meeting organized by appointing WM. L. LAING, Esq., of Hempstead, Chairman, and LOTT CORNELIUS, of Oyster Bay, and GILBERT SAYRES, of Jamaica, Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were chosen delegates:

District No. 1—Messrs. WM. T. MCCOUN, and MONROE HENDERSON.

District No. 2—Messrs. JAMES RIDER and JOHN W. SMITH.

Delegatea to the Judicial Convention were then chosen, as follows: ALBERT G. CARLL, of Oyster Bay, and JOHN SNEDIKER, of Jamaica.

The County Central Committee afterwards was organized, as follows: JAMES AUGUSTUS HERRIMAN, of Jamaica; ALBERT G. CARLL, of Oyster Bay; SAMUEL SMITH, of Newtown; HENRY T. MITCHELL, of Flushing; JOHN W. DE MOTT, of Hempstead; JOSEPH D. ARMSTRONG, of North Hempstead.

A Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

1. A resolution commendatory of the course of Governor KING, in vetoing and otherwise preventing unconstitutional and extravagant expenditures of the public money.

2. Sympathizing with the people of Kansas, in their efforts to secure a home in that Territory, and in their endeavors to establish the principle that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers; entreating citizens to show by their votes that they do not approve of the conrse of the Administration in sending to Kansas United States troops to war on their relatives and friends, by forcing laws upon them which they never enacted, and ruiess whom they never chose.

MR. SNEDIKER subsequently reported a preamble and resolutions, vindicating the action of the last Legislature in the passage of the "Metropolitan Police Bill," and severely denouncing the action of Mayor Wood and his political confederates in their resistence of the said bill. The resnlutions brought on a lively discussion. Senator RIDER and Mr. SNEDIKER (their author) warmly advocating them, and Messrs. CARLL, MONROE HENDERSON, GEO. C. BAKER, LOTT CORNELIUS and JEROME urgently opposing them. They were finally disposed of by referring them to the County Central Committee with instructions to report thereon at the next County Convention, (to be held on or about the 3d of October next,) unless the State Convention meanlimo disposes of the subject.

Other business tending to perfect and promote the Republican cause in the County was transacted, when the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the County Central Commtttee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 14.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	87	50	Erie Railroad	h10 19⅜
7,000	do	88⅜	50	do	c 19⅜
24,000	Mo. State 6s	70⅜	150	do	c 19¾
7,000	do	70⅜	50	do	b60 20
13,000	do	70⅜	50	do	c 20
10,000	do	70⅜	600	Reading Railroad	s3 47
72,000	do	70	100	do	b3 47
15,000	do	b30 70	100	do	c 46⅜
5,000	do	b30 70⅜	25	do	47⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	73	600	do	c 47⅛
1,000	Hd.Riv.R.Co.	bs. 49	100	M.So.N.&I.R.Co.	p&c 17½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83⅜	100	do	c 17⅜
2,000	Erie R. Bds., 1875	55	450	Harlem Railroad	7⅜
29	Bk. State of N. Y.	94	34	Illinois Central R.	92
30	Bank of Commerce	95	642	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15½
10	Commonwealth Bk.	88	120	do	15¾
100	Canton Company	16	160	do	16
50	do	s30 16	20	Clev. C. & Cin. R.	81
8	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	105	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅝
32	do	b3.105	14	C. & R. I. R. R.	70⅜
200	Penn. Coal Co.	70	10	do	70
20	Pacific Mail S. Co.	67½	55	do	c 69⅜
175	Cum. Coal Co.	11⅜	175	do	c 69
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 70	100	do	69¼
325	do	69⅜	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35⅜
100	do	s3 69⅛	200	do	opg 35
100	Panama Railroad	80⅜	190	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	15
53	Mich. Cen. R. R.	63½	500	do	s30 14

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1,000	Har. R. 1st mt.	66	100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	14⅜
6	American Ex. Bk.	93	150	do	14
13	do	92	32	do	13¾
5	Continental Bank	93	75	do	s3 14
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 35	100	Ill. Cent. R'd	s30 91
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s16 70	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. p&c	18⅜
200	Erie Railroad	20⅜	103	M.S.& N.Ia. pref.s	k. 40
30	Reading Railroad	48	113	Gal. & Chi. R'd	70
100	do	49	50	Chic. & Rock Is. R'd	70

MONDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to a respectful requeat from this City, has caused to be made up and published in the official paper at the Seat of Government, the Washington *Union*, the great balance sheet of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June last. The promptness of Mr. Conn, in affording this important information, in advance of the usual practice of the Department, cannot be too warmly commended. The information is of essential service in the present season of distrust in money affairs, when the condition of the foreign balances of the country, in the absence of official data, is liable to be exaggerated to the prejudice of mercantile confidence. We know that the formal request for the publication of the figures was preferred to the Hon. Secretary less than a week ago, and they appeared in the Washington *Union* of Saturday night, as follows:

Imports—Specie	$12,461,799
Free goods	84,267,507
Dutiable	294,160,835
Total Imports	$360,890,141
Foreign Exports—Specie	$9,058,570
Free goods	4,313,862
Dutiable	10,591,647
Total	$23,964,079
Domestic Exports—Specie	60,078,352
Merchandise	278,906,713
Total	$338,985,065
Total Exports—Foreign and Domestic	$362,959,144
Resulting balance in favor of U. States	$2,059,003

The comparative figures with the year 1856, show the following results:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
1856	$314,639,942	$326,965,918	$12,325,976
1857	360,899,141	362,943,144	2,059,003

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 12, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes as compared with the previous weekly statement of Sept. 5:

Decrease in Loans	$2,235,795
Increase in Specie	1,953,892
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	74,012
Decrease in Circulation	350,876

The Statement is a strong and satisfactory one in Specie. The Discount line is brought below *one hundred and ten millions*, after touching in August *one hundred and twenty-two millions*. The steadiness in the line of deposits is a good feature, showing that the further reduction in the loans due to the Banks has been met almost entirely by hard cash drawn from the Interior—partly through the Sub-Treasury. The reduction in Circulation is mainly to be attributed to the withdrawal of the issues of the Mechanics' Banking Association. These were taken in by the other Banks and sent to Albany, through the Clearing-House, for redemption, without incommoding in the slightest degree the community. The Clearing-House operations for the week averaged only $19,054,255. They have seldom run so low within the experience of the House. Including these, and the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITOLATION.

	Sept. 13, 1856.	Sept. 12, 1857.	Sept. 5, 1857.
Capital	$53,985,000	$65,430,000	$65,430,000
Loans	109,579,776	109,985,573	112,221,365
Specie	12,251,387	12,181,857	10,227,965
Circulation	8,741,064	8,322,316	8,673,192
Gross Deposits	88,044,074	76,388,376	79,491,317
Exchanged	21,994,662	19,054,255	22,231,208
Undrawn	66,049,412	57,334,121	57,260,109
In Sub-Treasury	13,694,442	10,483,802	11,678,292

The Bank Statement, and a more general determination among the banking people, perhaps, to think better of the Money Market, caused a partial improvement in confidence and prices at the close of the day. Strictly prime paper was in request at 15@18 ℘ cent., and fair signatures at 24@30 ℘ cent., the tendency being to some amelioration in the extreme rates. Stocks which were sluggish at the early Board, and on one or two of the Western Road shares lower than on Saturday, revived at the afternoon meeting of the Brokers and left off firm. The aggregate business of the day is the smallest recorded for some time past, except in State Stocks, the sales of which embrace about $150,000; mostly Missouri Sixes, at 70 @70¼ ℘ cent. Reading closed at 49 ℘ cent.; Erie at 20¼; Rock Island 71½, (after selling as low as 69;) and New-York Central 70¼.

The Stock Exchange Board to-day resolved by the strong vote of 70 to 20 to limit their time sales hereafter within *thirty days*. The change of feeling in the direction of this moat salutary and every way desirable reform has been quite rapid of late. A motion some months since to bring down the limit to sixty days failed to receive the required sanction of two-thirds of the Board. The new rule takes immediate effect, and nothing was done at the Second Session of the day, over thirty days' time.

We are requested to say that the name of Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD appears on one of the published tickets for the new Board of the Michigan Southern, without his authority. He is not a candidate for reëlection.

The English news by the steamer *Baltic* to Wednesday, Sept. 2, is not important commercially. The Funds were ¾ ℘ cent. better in London, the more careful reading of the Indian news having somewhat qualified its unfavorable features. Cotton continued firm, though not quite ao active. Wheat was in steady request, though prices had again slightly yielded. There were some further arrivals of Gold from Australia, and the New-York remittance by the *Persia* had also gone into the London market—about half a million of dollars being taken directly to the Bank of England. The Australian local government had agreed to advance £50,000 per annom toward the establishment of the steam mail line *via* the Panama Railway. The details of the arrangement are to be completed in London.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $114,110; paid out, $201,292, and had at the close, $10,369,619.

JOHN HENDRICKSON, formerly of Albany, has opened an Exchange, Banking and Collection House at No. 126 Nassau-street, in connection with Mr. J. D. FURMAN, of this City, formerly with JOHN THOMPSON.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of Auguat amounted to $530,033 against $540,268 the aame month last year. The Fort Wayne and Chicago line earned $132,707 against $153 917 the same month last year. The open navigation of the Ohio River diverted part of the traffic which last year went hy rail.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, MOORE & Co., No. 2 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 acres	$1 00	40 acres	$1 05
80 acres	83	80 acres	86
120 acres	98	120 acres	81
160 acres	83	160 acres	86

The name of Mr. HEVRON A. JOHNSON, we are requested to say, is used without authority on one of the tickets for the new Board of Directors for the Michigan Southern Company.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company were, in

August, 1857	$47,848
August, 1856	26,851
Increase	$29,997

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 12.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circul'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,127,754	$571,311	$271,189	$3,688,694
Artisans' Bank	745,545	28,269	86,467	310,031
Atlantic Bank	536,732	44,208	100,214	276,600
Bk. of America	6,272,801	764,595	66,075	4,200,169
Bk. of Commerce	12,313,009	903,404	2,096	6,218,843
Bk. of Commw'th	1,136,882	112,605	87,921	984,348
Bk. of New-York	3,117,474	325,025	326,646	2,457,279
Bk. of N. America	1,489,274	152,410	63,274	1,101,715
Bk. of Republic	3,461,267	634,920	95,076	3,367,192
Bk. St. New-York	3,773,241	398,588	575,577	2,716,712
Bowery Bank	1,001,513	39,216	169,703	793,185
Broadway Bank	1,857,884	107,818	225,187	1,198 733
Bull's Head Bank	285 888	29,502	114,488	227,603
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,517,812	137 852	137,255	987,517
Chatham Bank	530,222	23,258	125,605	250,855
Chemical Bank	1,475,609	259,836	227,392	1,154,830
Citizens' Bank	692,321	30,456	183,964	530,650
City Bank	1,723,518	274,671	18,998	1,368 834
Continental Bank	3,102,326	189,783	102,372	2,091,094
Corn Exch. Bank	1,400,021	289,413	78,937	1,103,600
East River Bank	436,571	35,216	93,312	315,711
Fulton Bank	1,482,548	178,205	125,305	1,218,641
Greenwich Bank	771,904	28,099	109,777	567,158
Grocers' Bank	666,133	34,231	93,004	630,556
Hanover Bank	1,188,088	110,468	101,350	603,606
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,906,411	144,095	130,689	981,473
Island City Bank	376,939	66	99,967	127,224
Irving Bank	756,585	31,813	116,946	507,557
Leather Man. Bk	1,930,929	208,582	216,490	1,368,530
Manhattan Co	4,348,993	643,678	324,767	3,044,068
Marine Bank	835,866	36 146	94,498	488,434
Market Bank	1,562,328	134,296	168,345	1,064,121
Mechanics' Bank	3,840,589	382,499	336,756	2,922,723
Mech. & Trad. Bk.				
Mercantile Bank	1,824,992	288,122	94,759	1,310,299
Merchants' Bank	3,684,334	1,187,698	292,204	4,015,909
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,060,578	174,638	115,647	1,330,209
Metropolitan Bk.	5,552,542	516,188	208,461	4,469,598
Nassau Bank	1,279,346	93,297	111,853	776,894
National Bank	1,996,948	369,334	175,346	1,138,759
N. Y. County Bk.	363,790	15,262	93,079	198,801
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	450,467	41,579	101,362	114,406
N. Y. Exch. Bank	210,011	15,667	127,324	222,476
North River Bank	993,148	110,731	124,384	756,646
Ocean Bank	1,428,248	82,938	147,207	1,075,810
Oriental Bank	525,122	47,221	122,280	322,302
Pacific Bank	950,425	73,636	116,744	672,209
Park Bank	3,190,910	225,747	178,985	2,080,668
People's Bank	663,848	49,625	122,978	386,352
Phenix Bank	2,966,306	325,206	94,375	1,916,357
St. Nicholas Bank	865,654	48,029	96,060	466,447
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,151,424	176,430	219,058	687,396
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,416,296	404,893	104,401	1,951,690
Tradesmen's Bank	1,364,224	177,114	248,278	882,269
Union Bank	2,619,311	421,771	176,311	2,425,164

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$109,985,573	Circulation	$8,322,316
Specie	12,181,857	Deposits	76,388,376

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 5.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day in financial circles. There is some demand for money, but strictly prime paper maturing up to February has been done at 9¾@10 ℘ cent., though the preference is given to acceptances due this side of January. Other good paper is passed at 11@12. The Banks have considerable calls on them, but are responding liberally.

The Bank Statement for the week discloses an increase in short loans and circulation, and a decrease in the other items. The following are the exact changes as compared with last week:

Increase in Short Loans	$402,361
Decrease in Specie	282,557
Increase in Circulation	49,285
Decrease in Deposits	460,152
Decrease in Exchange	117,769
Decrease in Amount Due Distant Banks	169,463
Decrease in Deposits Proper	290,689

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 5.	Loans. Aug. 29.	Specie. Sept. 5.	Specie. Aug. 29.
Citizens' Bank	4,911,563	4,769,116	1,704,129	1,691,965
Canal Bank	2,820,822	2,741,478	695,397	820,090
Louisiana	2,706,176	2,649,066	1,277,142	1,371,686
Louisiana State	3,912,934	3,922,362	1,477,670	1,619,646
Merch.& Traders'	949,749	925,150	216,138	133,053
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,514,971	1,501,108	309,583	299,984
Southern Bank	613,917	444,199	81,112	55,461
Union Bank	1,459,594	1,413,856	250,231	239,929
Bank of J. Robb	486,793	507,823	222,567	231,892
Total	19,276,519	18,874,168	6,233,969	6,616,526
Increase		402 361	Decrease	2-2.550

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 5.	Circulation. Aug. 29.	Deposits. Sept. 5.	Deposits. Aug. 29.
Citizens' Bank	2,794,080	2,781,300	2,267,346	2,289,727
Canal Bank	976,955	992,825	609,005	735,756
Louisiana	736,939	723,749	2,104,104	2,157,922
Louisiana State	1,636,640	1,619,230	2,705,657	2,885,023
Mech. & Traders'	303,585	310,090	466,425	405.191
Bk.of N. Orleans	708,235	707,155	607,227	688,956
Southern Bank	202,565	205.000	113,287	107,309
Union Bank	698,900	693,240	740,153	849,927
Bank of J. Robb.	308,580	295,005	378,215	431,761
Total	8,365,679	8,325,394	9,991,420	10,451,572
Increase		40,285	Decrease	460,162

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

Banks.	Exchange. Sept. 5.	Exchange. Aug. 29.	Due Dist. Banks. Sept. 5.	Due Dist. Banks. Aug. 29.
Citizens' Bank	409,521	455,739	106,401	111,064
Canal Bank	237,106	220,701	96,265	193,081
Louisiana	383,703	314,698	123,626	162,666
Louisiana State	331,913	333,900	42,034	59,961
Mech.& Traders'		22

The New-York Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1870. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

American State Convention at Syracuse.

A HARMONIOUS ORGANIZATION.

Debate as to the Propriety of a New Platform.

The Resolutions Confined to Matters of State Policy.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

SPIRITED PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The American State Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by JESSE C. DANN, President of the American State Council, in Voorhies Hall. He said:

GENTLEMEN: It is my duty to preside over your deliberations until this body is organized, and in so doing I beg the kind indulgence of the Convention. The Secretary will now proceed to call the list of Counties, and Delegates will please hand in their names and credentials.

One hundred and sixty-eight Delegates were found to be present.

Mr. HOVEY, of Onondaga, moved the nomination of a Committee of one from each Judicial District to report permanent officers.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, moved to amend by allowing the Delegations to select their own members of that Committee.

Mr. HOVEY objected to any such restrictions upon the Chairman, and stated that such a course was unusual.

Mr. MURPHY urged his amendment on the ground that the delegations knew their own men, and could select them better than the Chair.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The following Committee was appointed:

Dist.	Dist.
1. George A. Barney.	5. A. H. Hovey.
2. Edward T. Wood.	6. Morgan Lewis.
3. Samuel Stover.	7. James Faurrot.
4. Justin A. Smith.	8. J. W. Thompson.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock.

Mr. HOVEY, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Henry B. Northrup, of Washington.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

G. A. Barney, N. Y.	B. S. Gregory, Oswego.
E. T. Wood, Kings.	E. F. Gould, Cortlandt.
C. H. Adams, Albany.	Wm. Sisson, Wayne.
P. Bunker, Schenectady.	G. A. Scroggs, Erie.

SECRETARIES.

C. D. Brigham, Albany. C. P. Dewey, Monroe.
E. S. McBride, Onondaga.

Several Delegates have arrived since the morning, and the Convention is now well filled.

Mr. RIKER, of New-York, and SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, of Cattarsugus, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair.

The President took his seat, amidst loud applause, and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: I feel deeply the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me President over this distinguished body of the Americans of the State. With you I have been engaged in the great and beneficent cause of Americanism from the first hour of its inception, and I pledge myself that I will not desert it. I stand here to-day in this Convention of American men, proud, with you, that this evidence is afforded us that the goodly seed of Americanism has fallen upon good soil, where, despite some unfavorable weather, it must germinate and flourish, and finally overspread the whole land. I stand now, my friends, with you, in the position in which the army of the Revolution did, year after year, through adversity and dangers, until victory at length lighted upon their banners. Taking, for example, the noble action of that noble band, let our motto be "Perseverance! Perseverance! Perseverance!" and the hour of victory will surely come.

The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries then took their places on the platform.

Rev. IRA SMITH, Chaplain of the State Council, delivered an appropriate prayer.

On the suggestion of Mr. BOLY, of New-York, the roll of the Delegates was called.

When the 16th Assembly District of New-York was called, CHARLES L. FROST objected to the names of RUFUS D. CASE and WM. T. JACKSON being called, as himself and CHAS. SMITHSON were the regularly elected Delegates.

ERASTUS BROOKS, who was greeted with loud cheers stated that the difficulty arose out of the organization of the new assembly districts in the City. They were all regularly elected and could not be considered contestants.

He moved that the Delegates just claiming the seats be admitted as delegates at large.

Mr. BOLY objected to this motion. He thought the matter could be left to the New-York delegation, and moved to amend by referring the question to the New-York delegates.

Mr. SMITHSON from the Sixteenth Ward, objected to going in as a delegate at large, as he was entitled to a seat as representative from the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. HOVEY moved an amendment to the amendment, by admitting both sets of delegates from the Sixteenth Ward.

The Chair decided that the latter motion was not in order.

Mr. BOLY said he would withdraw the amendment, if the delegates last appearing would accept seats as delegates at large.

Mr. SMITHSON refused to do so. If the other set of delegates chose to accept seats as delegates at large they might.

The amendment was carried, referring matters respecting the seats from New-York to the delegates from the City, who thereupon retired to settle the point.

Mr. CANTINE, of Ulster, moved that any county not fully represented be permitted to cast the full vote to which they are entitled, by the delegates present.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genesse, moved as an amendment that no vote be cast for any Assembly District unless one Delegate be present therefrom.

Mr. HOWE, of Westchester, objected. Only one District of Westchester County at present was represented, while the county was entitled to three votes. He was opposed to the resolution because it was undemocratic. He continued to urge that every county should have a full representative vote on candidates.

Mr. RICHMOND said the Convention was called by Assembly Districts. If one Assembly District only was represented it had no right to cast votes for another Assembly District.

Mr. WHITE, of Ulster, hoped the Convention would adopt the resolution as it came from a county which had cast its vote for MILLARD FILLMORE. [Cheers.]

Mr. NORTON, of Queens, said he also came from a reliable County and he was in favor of the vote being cast for the whole County.

Mr. HOWE, of Westchester, said, if Westchester could not boast casting its vote for the Presidential candidate, she had at least sent a true American to the Senate for two years past, and would for two years more.

After further debate, the resolution was laid on the table on the motion of Mr. MANN, of Oswego.

Mr. FULMER, of New-York, reported in favor of admitting Messrs. FROST and SMITHSON as delegates from the Sixteenth Ward, and that Messrs. JACKSON and CASE be put in the Fifteenth Ward.

The report was adopted.

A. J. H. DUGANNE moved that a Committee of two from each judicial district be appointed to form a platform and resolutions, and report during the session of the Convention.

Mr. FULMER, of New-York, was opposed to making any more platforms for the American Party. [Immense cheers.] The Party had been platformed and revolutionized until it had been nearly platformed out of existence. The platform already laid down was broad enough for any good American to stand upon, and any person with a "nigger curl" in his hair, if not satisfied with it, could get off.

Mr. BOLY said the gentleman had taken the wind out of his sails. He had no more to say except to second the remarks of Mr. FULMER, and to move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE protested against the discourtesy of laying his motion on the table.

Mr. BOLY's resolution was carried.

Mr. DUGANNE moved for a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report resolutions only.

Mr. HOVEY seconded the resolution, and urged the necessity of expressing the sense of the Convention as to acts relating to State policy.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Washington, moved to amend by restricting the Committee's power to resolutions on State policy.

Mr. MURPHY said that the platform upon which MILLARD FILLMORE was beaten was enough for any American; and they could stand upon that in all National matters.

Mr. GIBERSON, of New-York, said that the Fillmore platform was no platform at all; it had beaten the Americans before and no one wanted to stand upon it again.

Mr. MURPHY said that they could stand on the Troy platform then.

Mr. FISHER, of Chenango, was satisfied with the Troy resolutions, and platform too. He came from a Republican County, but desired to say that with a good American ticket and the Troy Platform, they could carry the State.

Mr. DUGANNE declared that he was no [illegible] inctured by any "ism" of the day. He was an American and nothing else. He believed that no party could stand like a drum and be beaten at every election, and go out time after time with the American flag raised over them only to see it trailed in the dust. There were great questions to be met in the State forced upon us by other parties, and we could no longer say that "Americans shall rule America," and ignore all other issues. He wanted to know if we were school-boys, to be satisfied with bunkum speeches. He was a politician as well as an American. He desired to know what the States, from Maine to Georgia, were doing. They were all alive to the interests of their States. Massachusetts was taking care of her own State and as well of Americanism. She had taken up other issues, and her citizens were ready to meet them like men. Persons calling themselves National Americans were now supporting GARDNER, upon Americanism first and other issues after. It had been said that Americans had "tinkered" their party to death with platforms. This might be true, but had they "tinkered" it right? Had they met the sentiment of the State, the people would have been with them, and they would have triumphed instead of being defeated. He professed his fidelity next to his God to American principles, and called upon the party not to choke down the conscientious convictions of those who desired to express their sentiments upon all the issues of State policy.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genesee, urged the Convention not to pass over this matter without proper reflection and consideration. He for one was willing to stay here for any length of time that was necessary to do the business in a proper manner. He urged the necessity of expressing by resolution the sentiment of the Convention upon all matters of State policy. It was not enough to nominate a good ticket without letting the people of the State know upon what ground they stand in relation to the corrupt legislation of last Winter. They cannot get rid of the question—either by voting against the formation of a Committee on Resolutions, for any of the members could at any time introduce resolutions at their will, and they certainly would do so.

Mr. E. T. WOOD, of Kings County, seconded the policy of appointing a Committee. He vouched for Brother DUGANNE'S pure Americanism, and said that he had spoken for Kings County as well as for New-York, for he represented the sentiments of the Americans of Kings County. He urged upon the consideration of the Convention the fact that no State Convention ever assembled without adopting resolutions, and argued in favor of distinctly stating the position of the American Party on the Slavery question, and on all other issues, in order that their enemies might no longer misrepresent them.

The amendment proposed by Mr. RUSSELL, of Washington, confining the resolutions to matters of State policy was adopted.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the Committee be appointed by the Delegates.

Mr. HOVEY moved that the usual custom would not be departed from.

Mr. MURPHY attempted to speak in favor of the amendment, in the midst of cries of "Question," "Question," which drowned his voice. He persisted in keeping the floor, and said that he was not going to be choked down, even by the American Convention.

The motion in amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. MURPHY called for a count, but only five or six members rose in response, and he withdrew the request.

The amendment to the resolution for the formation of a Committee was then adopted—i. e., to be appointed by the Chair. [Applause.]

Mr. GILBERT DEAN, of New-York, said: I now move, Mr. President, that the Convention do proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Secretary of State. Carried.

Mr. JESSE C. DANN nominated Mr. J. O. PUTNAM, of Erie County.

Mr. RIKER, of New-York, named SAMUEL J. WILKIN, of Orange County.

Mr. VAN BRAEMAR, of Albany, named Mr. JNO. N. WILDER, of Saratoga.

Mr. E. T. Wood named Mr. JOEL T. HEADLEY.

The President presented a letter from Mr. HEADLEY, declining a nomination, as follows:

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 14.

DEAR SIR: I am frequently spoken to in reference to my being a candidate for renomination at the approaching Convention. Should my name be mentioned please to state that I respectfully decline to be a candidate. This is wholly from private reasons and not that my love for the American Party and its principles is diminished, nor from a want of confidence in their success. The odium which our enemies fixed upon us as proscriptive and intolerant has passed away, while on them has fallen the accusation of demoralizing the ballot-box, and degrading the elective franchise and American citizenship in order to carry party ends. It cannot be that the American people will submit to the annihilating assertion that the ignorant and degraded population of Europe is as fit as they to control the destinies of this country at home, and represent her abroad. It cannot be that they will long behold the ballot-box,—on the purity of which depends our very existence—reflect not their will but the passions and prejudices of those who are unable to read and understand the laws under which they live.

For all practical purposes, the election in some of our cities might as well be held in Ireland as here, and the fact is becoming more established every day that the interests of the foreigner, no less than our own, require that those born and reared among our institutions should control the Government and administer the laws. The tremendous flow of ignorant foreigners into our midst tests the strength of our social fabric sorely, but when you move that mighty mass steadily on the ballot box the complete demoralization of the Government becomes certain. They have come to enjoy our laws, not to make them, and the government whose protection they seek can only be preserved by keeping it in the hands of those born on the soil. I see no grounds for discouragement, but, on the contrary, for increased hope. The disasters we have met with were necessary to "winnow" from us those corrupt politicians who joined for selfish ends and have left us. Trust forever—let the flag be kept flying then. It waves over a noble party, and one which in time will have the love and aid of the young men of the State.

Yours sincerely,
J. T. HEADLEY.

SAMUEL J. WILKINS thanked the Convention for the honor done him, but withdrew his name peremptorily.

ERASTUS BROOKS said he trusted, after the withdrawal of the names of Mr. HEADLEY and Mr. WILKINS, that JAMES O. PUTNAM would be nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State.

This was carried, and Mr. JAMES O. PUTNAM'S unanimous nomination for Secretary of State was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. EDGAR, of New-York, moved the unanimous nomination of Col. N. S. BENTON as the Candidate for Comptroller. Carried unanimously.

The firing of cannon at this point announced the nominations to outsiders.

CHARLES ADAMS, of Albany, moved the unanimous nomination of JNO. H. WILDER, of Saratoga, for State Treasurer.

Mr. TARRANT, of Canandaigua, named STEPHEN B. CUSHING for the office.

LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston, was also named.

Mr. RIKER moved that the Convention now proceed to vote by ballot. He did not approve this rushing through of nominations. The American Party had been betrayed enough by candidates not to vote in this manner. Besides many of the candidates came instructed to vote for certain candidates, and were unable to do when nominations were made by acclamation.

The motion to ballot prevailed. Mr. S. JOHNSON, of Cattaraugus, and MORGAN S. LEWIS, of Broome, were added to the names of candidates.

Mr. CANTINE, of Ulster, took the platform while the members were preparing their ballots, and protested against the nomination of Mr. WELDEN, amidst much confusion and noise. He said that WELDEN was a temperance men, and it was dragging that issue into the campaign.

Cries of order, order.

Mr. CANTINE continued his harangue from the platform, but apparently with little effect.

The Convention then proceeded to a first ballot for Treasurer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 163; Necessary for a choice, 82; John N. Wilder, 67; Lyman Odell, 42; William Samuel Johnson, 34; M. Lewis, 19; Blank, 1.

The second ballot was taken, but before the result was announced, CHARLES H. ADAMS read a telegraphic dispatch from JOHN N. WILDER, absolutely declining the nomination. The result was announced as follows:

Wilder	74	Dewis	7
Odell	65	Stephen Clark	1
Johnson	14	Blank	1

Whole number of votes, 162.

Mr. WELDEN'S name was then withdrawn.

The President announced that the Committee had placed thereon the name of ERASTUS BROOKS, who asked to be excused from voting. This the Convention refused, and Mr. BROOKS moved he be excused.

Before the President put the question, Mr. BROOKS said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—I am compelled on account of my health, as well as from other considerations, to ask the Convention to excuse me from acting on this Committee. I suppose the Committee will be occupied with their duties during the most of the night; and neither my health, Sir, nor my concurrence with the gentlemen acting with with me on that Committee in views upon matters of policy, will permit me to serve upon that Committee. But I have another reason of weight which would also deter me from suffering my name to be used; I was a member of the last Legislature, and should be called upon to pass resolutions touching the laws which came before that body. I must thus give my opinion either condemning many of the votes I gave upon those measures or approving them. I consider this a valid and sufficient reason why the Convention should adopt the resolution to substitute some other name for mine. Any other position the Convention might think proper to assign to me I should cheerfully accept, but I must beg to decline serving on the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. BROOKS was then excused, and received three cheers.

The following is the Committee as finally appointed:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A. J. W. DUGANNE and RICHARD BARNAY of New-York.
E. T. WOOD of Kings.
SAMUEL J. WILKEN of Orange.
W. G. LANSING of Albany.
SAMUEL STIVER of Rensellaer.
WM. A. RUSSELL of Washington.
W. JOHNSON of Fulton.
ALFRED H. HOVEY of Onondaga.
LEVI BEARDSLEY of Oswego.
M. S. LEWIS of Broome.
E. F. GOULD of Courtland.
O. CASE of Ontario.
J. MURRAY of Seneca.
G. A. SCROGGS of Erie.
SAMUEL RICHMOND of Genesee.

A third ballot was then taken for State Treasurer, and LYMAN UDELL received 109 out of 150 votes.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, Mr. ODELL was then declared unanimously nominated.

On motion of Dr. SEAMEN the Convention here took a recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock. The President announced the business to be the nomination of a candidate for Attorney-General.

Senator NICHOLS moved that the vote be taken *viva voce*.

GILBERT DEAN hoped such a motion would not prevail. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. BRITTON, of Livingston, named STEPHEN B. CUSHING. [Applause.]

E. R. JEWETT, of Erie, named HENRY C. ROSS, of Essex. [Loud applause.]

Senator JUSTICE A. SMITH said, as the name of Judge Ross had been put forward, and by some accident the Essex delegation had not yet reached town, it was proper to state that Northern New-York presented the name of one of the ablest lawyers, purest men, and most sterling Americans, in the State of New-York. They asked that he should be put on the ticket, because they knew it would strengthen it, and because they deemed themselves entitled to it. The popularity of Judge Ross was such that when he ran for County Judge of Essex County he received every single vote in the county, except three, irrespective of party.

GEO. O. JONES did not expect to be able to make an impression upon the Convention in supporting his candidate, equal to that made by the able and eloquent Senator who had advocated the claims of Judge Ross.

A delegate inquired if Mr. ROSS was a delegate, and he was answered that Mr. Ross was a substitute from Tompkins County.

Mr. JONES continued. He considered that common gratitude dictated the nomination of Mr. CUSHING. He had faithfully served the American Party and was entitled to consideration at their hands. No charge had been made against him as a capable public officer. He had been true to the party in the darkest hours, and had stood without flinching by the side of American principles from first to last. (Cries of "Give us Ross.")

Mr. JONES continued to advocate the claims of the Attorney-General with warmth, and closed amid applause, and cries of "Give us Ross!" "Give us CUSHING!"

A ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

Henry H. Ross, of Essex	86
Stephen B. Cushing	66
Blank	1

Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, when the resolutions were announced, moved, on behalf of Mr. CUSHING, that the nomination be made unanimous. [Loud applause.] Carried.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor.

D. C. MANN, of Oswego, named CHARLES D. STUART, of Ontario, and urged his claims to the office with great earnestness.

Mr. MCATON, of Queens, named ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings, whose claims were urged by Messrs. MORTON, E. T. WOOD and LOPP.

On the first ballot Mr. GRAVES received 99 ballots out of 155.

Mr. C. B. STUART moved that the nomination be made unanimous which was done amidst loud applause.

The Convention then in some confusion proceeded to the nomination of a Canal Commissioner.

Mr. GREGORY, of Onondaga, named RICHARD F. STEVENS, and urged his claims on account of his position as well as competency. The Commissioner, he said, should be located at this point in order to unite the rival interests of Buffalo and Oswego. Syracuse claimed this office as hers by right.

WILLIAM L. PALMER, of Onondaga, was also named.

LEVI BEARDSLEY, of Oswego, named WM. A. LESLIE, known as "Old Oswego."

Mr. ACKLEY, of Schuyler, named Judge DENNISTON, of Steuben. He declared that nothing more than this was wanted to knock the Republicans into nothingness, and bury them deep in political oblivion with the following epitath inscribed on the tombstone:

"Beneath this sketch
There lies the wretch,
The Black Republican Party most bad;
And when it died,
Tax-payers cried,
We're glad—we're glad—we're glad.
It filled the earth
With its foul breath,
With slander, lies, bad gin and rum;
And when it died,
The devil cried,
Come, friends, come;" [Loud laughter.]

Mr. LESLIE withdrew his name. He was much obliged for the honor intended him, but though he loved honor, he loved union, harmony and the American Party more. The disputes which arose last Winter between Oswego and Buffalo, rendered it impolitic for any person strongly identified with either place, to run. Let all be done to unite Americans in all sections, and then "Daniel would come to judgment." The Republicans had set upon themselves the mark of Cain, and the people were too ready to drive them forth. [Laughter, and cries of "Bravo, old Oswego."]

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Richard F. Stevens	68
Judge Denniston	51
Old Oswego	5

And the balance scattering.

No choice was made, and the second ballot resulted as follows:

Denniston	84
Stevens	60

On a motion Judge DENNISTON was declared unanimously nominated.

A warm struggle occurred as usual on the nomination for State Prison Inspector, the contest being between the City and the State.

Mr. RIKER, of New-York, nominated Mr. GEORGE W. WARNER, and claimed that New-York was entitled to the Inspector "because she filled the prisons."

A county Delegate said that the country fed the convicts.

After a long discussion, during which the claims of the candidates were earnestly urged by their respective supporters, amidst some confusion the first ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

George W. Warner	58
John M. Stevens, Westchester	48
Joseph Canning	23
Scattering	15

No choice.

The name of JOSEPH CANNING was withdrawn by himself, in favor of GEORGE W. WARNER.

On the second ballot Mr. STEVENS was nominated, and the nomination, on motion of GEO. W. WARNER, was made unanimous.

At this point a band of music playing "Yankee Doodle" marched into the Hall, headed by Col. WAKEFIELD and M. S. LEWIS, and took a position in front of the platform.

When order was restored, G. A. SCROGGS, of Buffalo, rose and moved that the order of balloting be now suspended, and that HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York, be unanimously nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. [Immense applause.]

Mr. BOLY, of New-York, said: "All that New-York could say was that she wanted KETCHAM for a local office on the bench, if the State could spare him."

Cries of "We cannot," "We cannot."

Mr. BOLY—Then New-York has no more in say.

A VOICE—"Now take your bread and butter, lubby, and sit down."

The nomination of Mr. KETCHUM was then made by acclamation, the band striking up "Hail Columbia."

The firing of the cannon then announced the completion of the ticket.

C. C. EGAN, of Kings, with able remarks in favor of the nomination just made, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., our candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, we recognise a man distinguished for great ability, eminent legal learning and high moral worth, and while we deprecate the necessity of partisan judicial nominations and elections as generally subversive of that independence without which justice cannot properly be administered, yet we believe our candidates will prove an exception, and be found, if elected, to rise above party considerations in his judicial decisions, and reflect honor upon the bench and the State which elected him.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. STOVER, of Rensselaer, moved the appointment of a State Committee of one from each Judicial District, for the approaching election, except in the Third District, and three from Albany.

Mr. BOLY objected to the resolution.

GEORGE O. JONES was opposed to the centralization of power at Albany, and moved to amend by appointing thorough Senatorial delegations; one delegate from each Senatorial District to act as a State Committee.

ELIAS R. JEWETT supported the original resolution.

Alderman FULMER opposed it, being unwilling to put the power in Albany, under THURLOW WEED'S nose.

It was too corrupt a place. He wanted to know if Albany was the centre of the State.

A VOICE—No Siree!

Mr. FULMER—No. Not by two jumps of a rabbit.

Mr. MURPHY advocated the Resolution. Albany did not ask for three members on that Committee, but if she received them they would do their duty nobly. He declared that the Albany Americans were as true as steel to the party.

The amendment was lost and the resolution adopted.

The following Committee was appointed:

STATE COMMITTEE.

First District—Zaphar Mills, New-York.
Third District—Samuel J. Milkin, Henry Q. Langing and Mr. Parsons, Albany.
Fourth District—N. B. Millman, Argyle, Washington County.
Fifth District—Richard F. Stevens, Syracuse.
Sixth District—Addison M. Smith, Otsego.
Seventh District—J. N. Starin, Cayuga.
Eighth District—Lorenzo Burrows, Orleans.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DUGANNE, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Returning our devout and humble acknowledgements to Almighty God for his protecting care, and fostering mercies in the past, we invoke his continued assistance to enable us to act the part of good citizens and patriots, by a watchful oversight of our free institutions and a jealous maintenance of our civil and religious rights, so that this glorious union, bequeathed by Heroes and Martyrs, shall forever remain an altar to liberty and an asylum for the oppressed.

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York is a component part of the great family of American freemen who believe in the right of native born citizens to shape the policy, administer the government, and make the laws of their own country; who, furthermore cherish the Union as a sacred legacy of the past, to be maintained at any sacrifice, and who, finally, in the spirit of their Revolutionary sires, are prepared to swear upon the altar of liberty eternal hostility to every form of oppression.

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York demand the enactment of a Registry Law for the protection of legal voters, and the purification of the elective franchise from foreign influence controlled by unscrupulous politicians.

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York believe that the Bible should be read by all men, and that therefore it is a proper text book in our public and common schools, not to be discarded by wise men who would inculcate the sentiment of religious freedom in the youthful mind.

Resolved, That the experience of the past five years has conclusively shown that the exemption of railroads from the payment of tolls by the Legislature of 1852 was unwise and impolitic, and that while the people of the State are suffering from oppressive taxation, sound policy receives the semi-portion of tolls on such of those great monopolies as come in competion with the public works of the State.

Resolved, That we conpemn the system of "free passes" as furnished by our railroad managers to our Legislature and the Judicial Officers, and we recommend to the next Legislature the passage of a law making a penal offence for railroad corporations to oller, or for State officers to receive such free passes.

Resolved, That we express our entire confidence in the greatest of State improvements, the Erie Canal, believing it fully competent, if properly and economically managed, to pay for its own enlargement, and discharge any debt incurred for its benefit; and to resort to direct taxation; and we declare ourselves in favor of its speedy and immediate entargement; and our firm determination to resist, to all time, its sale or any other disposition of it, whereby it will pass out of the control of the State.

Resolved, That the unwise, unjust and infamous legislation of last Winter, as shown in the passage of Laws for the benefit of moneyed monopolies in opposition to the direct interests of the people; as shown in nearly exempting the railroads of the State from taxation and heaping the burden upon the people; as shown by way of enormous appropriations of money for the benefit of party favorites, whereby the taxes of the State are increased more than 125 per cent, the Treasury empty, and the State bankrupt; as shown in the control which an unscrupulous and unscrupulous lobby, headed by Republican politicians, exercised over the Legislature; as shown in sacrificing the canal interests and canal revenues of the State to the all-forgetful interests of railroad corporations; as shown in not passing a Registry law as the people desired; the so-called Republican Party, under the management of an Albany Central Regency, has forfeited the respect of honest men of all parties, and deserves that it should receive the entire condemnation of the people.

Resolved, That the miscalled Democracy of the day, by its truckling to the powers of Popery and foreignism, and its combination with Republicanism to defeat Americans and thereby subvert the wishes of the people as witnessed in the combination in the Assembly of 1856, in the election of the Speaker, and in the more recent act by which their leaders struck hands with a renegade American to strip the Canal Board of the State of the power vested in them by the people, deserves and should receive the condemnation of all men.

Resolved, That we, the Americans of the State of New-York fully persuaded of the justness of our cause and the correctness of our principles, will firmly adhere in every emergency, and under all circumstances, to the great and distinctive doctrines of the American Party, as laid down in the Binghamton and Troy Platforms, repudiating all alliances and combinations which involve any sacrifice of principles, or abandonment of those demands which we believe so vitally important to the welfare of the State and of the whole country.

The resolutions were accepted with acclamation and much enthusiasm.

Mr. E. R. JEWETT moved that the State Centrn Committee have power to fill vacancies. Carried.

A vote of thanks was asdn ered the President and officers for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Mr. DUGANNE moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the earnest testimony of the American Party of the State of New-York be hereby tendered through this State Convention to the faithful and untiring services, and noble and patriotic conduct of our present American State Officers, under all circumstances in which they have been placed during the last two years.

Mr. BROOKS then rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your cordial greeting, for the personal kindness ever received from the American Party, and for the faithful confidence of Americans to me as their standard-bearer last Fall. The confidence I always had in the American Party, is as unshaken now as it was when MILLARD FILLMORE bore our flag last Fall. [Cheers.] I am not of the material that despairs in a minority. The darkest hour is that which precedes the dawing of Aurora in the East. It is known that power is always falling from the greater to the lesser, and I believe I see in the future a brighter prospect; but even if beaten I would rather be in the minority with the American Party, than successful with either of the others.

The time will come, however, if not to us, to our children when American men shall feel it a virtue to love their own country and prefer an American to rule over them to any other man under the canopy of Heaven. This is our whole offending now. If it be treason to seek to perpetuate the virtues of our fathers, and to unite this country from one end to the other in bands of Iron—then we are treasonable. If it is wrong to say that "Americans shall rule America," then we are wrong. Mr. BROOKS continued to say that the Convention had been unawed by influences without or within. Defeated in the past the party was hopeful of the future. One great party stands triumphant at the feet of the Nationer power, and another party at the feet of the State power. Neither of these could we approve as an honest party. The duty of Americans then was in the future as in the past, to to take no steps backward, but to keep right on. The spirit that adimated our fathers was similar to this. Beaten at Lexington they rallied on Bunker Hill, and continued until they landed in Boston. When driven by superior numbers over the Jerseys, that great man—God bless his memory for ever—rallied his troops at Valley Forge, and the enemy were driven from Philadelphia. It was the same in all sections of the country. Those men who were defeated were as true as steel though defeated, and at last victory crowned their efforts, as it will the American efforts. The American Party had been assailed by traitors without and within, but they still lived. If any of them desired to learn it, let them learn it now. He would say, in the words of another, "Let him that hath no stomach for this fight depart; his passport shall be made, and crowns for convoy put into his purse. We would not die in that man's company who has no fellowship to live with us." [Loud applause.]

General SCROGGS addressed the Convention in praise of the ticket and reviewing the prospects of its success.

Mr. STOVER, of Troy, also spoke briefly, pledging Rensselaer to do her duty in the approaching election.

Mr. RIKER, of New-York, also spoke.

The proceedings were ordered to be printed in all the American papers in the State.

A vote of thanks were tendered to the local Press of Syracuse for the fair and impartial manner in which they had reported the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. STOVER, of Renssalaer, a vote of thanks was tendered to BARNEY BECKER, the landlord of the Voorhies House, for his liberal tender of the Hall, free of cost, for the use of the Convention, and for his kindness and attention to his guests.

The Convention then adjourned, with nine cheers for the ticket, and "tigers."

A large number of delegates, with a band, proceeded at 1 o'clock to serenade Messrs. DANN, BROOKS, and others.

The Nominations.

The following is the whole ticket, with their former political complexion:

For Secretary of State—JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie, formerly a Whig.

For Comptroller—N. S. BENTON, of Herkimer, formerly a Democrat.

For Treasurer—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston, formerly a Democrat.

For Attorney-General—HENRY H. ROSS, of Essex County, formerly a Whig.

For State Engineer—ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings, a Whig.

For Canal Commissioner—G. DENNISTEN, of Steuben, a Democrat.

For State Prison Inspector—JOHN M. STEVENS, of Westchester, a Democrat.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York, a Whig.

Vieuxtemps and Thalberg.

There are few artists of the present day whose reputation is based on more solid ground than Mr. VIEUXTEMPS, the violinist. He is a man whose excellence is positive. In listening to his playing we are completely satisfied. We feel sure that of its kind nothing can be better. The same is true of his compositions, which evince the most masterly skill in a technical point of view, and a wide scope of intellectual feeling and expression. Fine violinists are invariably good composers, arising from the fact that the violin is the most human of instruments, and encourages the development of melody, which is the most human of musical forms. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS is one of the greatest of composers among violinists. His concertas are elaborate compositions, meriting the name of symphonies, and far more deserving than nine out of ten modern symphonies. There is nothing little about them; they are never dwarfed down to the fiddle-point; but massive and grand works, presided over by a violin as a superior intelligence. Mr VIEUXTEMPS' concerto in E we look upon as one of the most masterly compositions of the age, and superior to the majority of BEETHOVEN'S symphonies. We are impatient to hear it performed by the master and an efficient orchestra. It was, if we are not mistaken, mutilated at the Philharmonic Society a season or two ago. Last night Mr. VIEUXTEMPS made his *début* in a movement from the Concerto in A.. *The Allegro*, and we find it difficult to say which we admire most, the composition or the performance. Both must be heard. In his execution Mr. VIEUXTEMPS includes everything that can be done on the instrument, and in his style he expresses more than all the execution and all the methods of the world can impart. He is, as we said before, for want of better words, positive in his excellence; an individuality replete with individual existence and individual traits. In the fantasic from "I Lombardi" and two pieces by PAGANINI he touched the popular vein more thoroughly than in his Concerto, and electrified the house with the ease and *nonchalance* with which he dispatches more difficulties. Even the eternal "Carnival" was refreshing and exciting coming from his bow. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS' concert was complete.

The Concert was certainly one of the most sumptuous ever offered to the public. Mr. THALBERG, improved in health and good looks, played with a completeness which left nothing to be desired or criticised. Mr. GASSIES, the *baritone*, sung the *Figaro* air from the "Barbiere" with spirit. Mr. ROCCO,—a buffo of old remembrance,—made his reappearance and won torrents of applause, singing with a humor which merited his reception. Mr. ANCHUTZ, with a powerful orchestra, made the half (Niblo's) resound with very peculiar strains, and did not seriously interfere with the performance of the Concerto.

An unexpected pleasure was experienced in the *début* of a young prima donna—Mlle. CARIOLI. This lady, we believe, has recently returned from Rio Janeiro, and although quite juvenile, has had some experience in opera. Her voice is a *mezzo-soprano*, of great purity and force. Her method is admirable and her executive powers of the first-class. In the lower part of her voice she is a little weak and *edgy*, but these defects must disappear. She sang the aria from "Traviata" in a way which placed her on a footing with any prima donna who has preceded her in it, and with a voice as fresh and delicious that it fairly took the audience by storm.

Altogether, this concert was the most thoroughly excellent, the most positively good entertainment we have ever attended in this City. There was not a single drawback, or a noticeable defect. The room was crowded with a fashionable and critical audience.

THE FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Twenty-Ninth Annual Fair of the American Institute was opened last evening at the Crystal Palace, and the event was commemorated by an appropriate address delivered by HENRY MEIGS to a select audience in the Picture Gallery. The objects on exhibition in the Fair are yet few and of no very novel character. There is a beggarly account of empty tables stretched along the aisles to be filled by articles which will probably arrive during the present week. The machinery arcade is yet in confusion. The steam engine is running in good order, but there are no machines of any kind yet in operation. The man who makes glass toys is on hand at the Fair, as usual, and the man who sells candies and ice-creams which we trust are better than they were last year. But neither the ubiquitous card-writer, nor the dexterous artist who clips out your profile in black, for a shilling, have yet made his appearance.

Articles for exhibition will be received during the present week at the Palace, from 7 o'clock A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M.; and the Fair will be in full blast by the first of next week.

ARREST OF ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.—About 9 o'clock on Monday evening Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, a very respectable gentleman, was passing along Weststreet, near Hamersley, when he was violently assaulted by two men who sprung upon him from behind a pile of lumber where they were lying in wait. Mr. FERGUSON struggled with the villains, but being overpowered and hurled to the sidewalk, was robbed of his gold watch. He cried for help, and fortunately Officers JOHNSON and SPILWELL of the Eighth Precinct, heard the alarm and on arriving at the spot arrested the robbers. They proved to be JOHN QUINLAN alias "Corky Jack," a notorious offender, and PATRICK MCCINLEY. The prisoners were taken to the Station-House and locked up to await an examination by Justice DAVIDSON. The hat and gold spectacles of Mr. FERGUSON were found on the sidewalk where the affray took place. The stolen watch was not recovered.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—A man named JOHN H. FINNIGAN was arrested on Tuesday, charged with assaulting ENWAAN WHEELOCK, of No. 239 West Twenty-third-street, and striking him upon the head with a slung-shot with intent to take his life. The accused was committed by Justice FLANNERAU for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day: Nos. 13½, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos: 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—SEP. 15.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

Henry Tallman was convicted of a brutal assault and battery upon Michael Driscoll. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $150, and 30 days' imprisonment in the Pen

post, the train in which he was riding having run off the track, but fortunately without any ill result.

Letters from Berlin state that the King of Prussia has lately had two attacks of apoplexy, and that consequently his health inspires considerable uneasiness.

The *Gazette de la Bourse*, of Vienna, says that it learns, from a good source, that diplomatic relations will soon be resumed between Naples and England and France, Austrian mediation having been at work to accomplish that object.

The ceremony of commencing the railroad tunnel under Mont Cenis, at which the King of Sardinia and Prince NAPOLEON assisted, passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

It is stated that the Grand Duke of Tuscany informed the Pope while at Florence that it would be imprudent at the present moment to contract the proposed concordat.

The French Government has instructed its representatives in foreign courtles to disavow any connection with the Muratists' proceedings which have recently taken place in the two Sicilies.

In the sitting of the Holstein Chambers on the 3d September, the commission reported that it considered the situation of the country critical, and declared itself unable to discuss the new Constitution before having secured the independence and equality due to Holstein in the Danish monarchy.

Reliable advices from the Caucasus state that SCHAMYL still held eleven out of the twelve blockhouses which he recently took from the Russians, although several desperate attempts had been made to recover them. It is stated that reinforcements to the extent of 20,000 men are to be sent from Tiflis against SCHAMYL.

The Commissioners appointed to regulate the Russian boundary in Asia had arrived at Tiflis.

It is stated that large bodies of Russian Cavalry have recently marched towards the Austrian frontiers with a view probably of preventing Austria from interfering too much in the affairs of the Danublan Principalities.

A Russian squadron was cruising off Anapa, and a steamer lying in each of the seaports of Circassia, thus preventing SAFIR PACHA from getting his recently-purchased arms and amunition from Constantinople.

The British and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople formally notified the Porte on the 25th ult., of the agreement of their Governments to the annulment of the elections, and the Divan immediately forwarded to Moldavia an order to recommence the elections.

Fanaticism amongst the Mussulmans was prevailing with much violence. Disturbances and assassinations were increasing in Palestine and throughout the whole of Syria.

The original chief of the insurrection in Epirus in 1854, notwithstanding a threat of imprisonment, had reopened the campaign.

At Corfu, the British Government had prorogued the Parliament for two years, and great irritation was the consequence.

We find in a Liverpool paper of thd 5th inst. the following notice of the Liverpool clipper transports *en route* to India:

"The *James Baines*, with the 97th Regiment on board, was passed on the 17th ult., with 37 sails set. Her progress was wonderful considering the whole. The *Champion of the Seas*, with the 20th Regiment on board, was spoken at the same time not far astern of the *James Baines*. The other clipper of the Black Ball Line, the *Lightning*, was passed this day week 160 miles S. W. of Scilly, or about 100 miles from the foreland in 48 hours."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE, AND HOW TO AVOID SIMILAR ACCIDENTS IN THE FUTURE.

From the London News, Sept. 3.

Though the first attempt to connect Europe and America by the electric wire has not succeeded, we may draw sufficient encouragement from what has been accomplished to predicate a speedy renewal of the efforts to bring the two great continents into instantaneous communication.

The thing to be done is so stupendous in character, so marvelous, so far surpassing the most brilliant idea of the most vivid imagination of the wildest poet, that, had it met with repeated failures instead of a single check, we would still urge perseverance in the attempt. But when we consider the vast importance of its accomplishment to the most civilized portions of the human race, we cannot but congratulate the enterprising men who have undertaken the great work, that nothing has yet occurred to show the impossibility of the undertaking. A few years since, the man who should have proposed to fathom the vast depths of the Atlantic with the electric cable would have been regarded as a fit candidate for Bedlam. The depths of the Atlantic were then unsounded, the strength of the under-currents untested. All was mysterious as the ocean itself. Now we know that a plateau of land, covered with minute, unbroken, yet brittle shells, runs in a direct line from near Ireland to Newfoundland, at a mean depth of about two miles, as if to invite to the enterprise. These unbroken shells show that the cable, when submerged, will be far more secure from danger than if placed in shallower water; once laid down, little or no danger is to be apprehended from ocean currents. The tempest may rage above in all its fury; in these vast depths all is calm, and no force exists sufficiently strong to injure the delicate, brittle shell. The only apprehensions of mischief from the storm exist at the two extremities of the line, where the cable must rest in shallow water. This was provided against by making these portions of greater thickness, and protecting them with a sufficient coating of iron wire to resist the wildest fury of the waves.

Let us follow the course of this interesting enterprise. By noon on the 8th of last month forty miles of cable had been successfully deposited, the depth then being somewhat less than the tenth of a mile. It must be borne in mind that as the cable was payed out, the weight of that portion which extended from the bottom of the sea to the vessel containing it would act on the paying-out apparatus in the same way as if an anchor of the same weight were suspended immediately from it. The tension of the cable, therefore, and its pressure on the apparatus from which it was unwound, would increase in proportion to the depth of the bed upon which it was dropped from the ship. The greater this depth, the greater the tension, and the the greater also the velocity with which the cable would be payed, if no mechanical means were used to counteract this tension. It is also evident that the rate of the ship's progress must be accommodated to that of the cable, for if the velocity of the cable exceeded that of the ship the cable would coil itself at the bottom, and be needlessly wasted, while an excess of speed on the part of the ship would produce a tension likely to tear the cable asunder. Up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, the egress of the cable had been sufficiently retarded by the power necessary to keep the machinery in motion at a rate a little faster than the ship. The depth now rapidly increased from a tenth of a mile to nearly a quarter. Mechanical impediments, by means of friction drums, were used to retard the progress of the cable, this frictional force being nicely adapted to the varying depths of the sea and the speed of the ship, so as to keep the passage of the cable out of the ship at the proper rate to avoid danger. By midnight 85 miles were safely laid; at eight o'clock on the morning of the 9th 120 miles were run off, exhausting the coil on the deck of the *Niagara*. The change to the coil between decks was accomplished without inconvenience, and by noon 136 miles were deposited, the depth having now increased to half a mile. Up to this time the rate of the ship's sailing had been comparatively slow, the engineer, as he says in his report, willing to get both men and machinery well at work prior to attaining the average speed he anticipated making for the rest of the voyage—the rate of the ship was restricted to about two miles an hour for the heavy portion of the cable near the shore, and from three to four miles for the lighter portion. On the evening of the 9th the speed of the vessel was increased to a little more than five miles per hour.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th the depth rapidly increased—in a distance of eight miles—from about half a mile to nearly two miles. This was clearly the most trying period of the experiment. The pressure to retard the progress of the cable had to be increased from 7 to 15 cwt.—the cable paying out at the rate of five miles and-a-half per hour, while the ship's speed was five miles. At noon of this day, 255 miles of cable were paid out, the ship being 214 miles from the shore. An increasing swell was followed later in the day by a strong breeze. This evening, at 6 o'clock, some derangement in the machinery—owing to the hardening of the tar and pitch in the grooves—rendered it necessary to stop the paying out of the cable, bring the ship to, and to hold the cable by stoppers till the obstruction could be removed and the cable properly adjusted to the groves. The engineer, Mr. BRIGHT, justly calls especial attention to this important fact, which establishes a point on which great doubts had been expressed—that it is quite possible for a ship to lie to, anchored, as it were, by a cable more than two miles in perpendicular length, under the influence of a strong breeze and heavy swell.

We now approach the failure, for the present at least, of this grand experiment. After the ship started again the cable began to be paid out, the wind and sea increasing, and a strong current carrying the cable away from the direct line of the ship's motion. A strain of 25 cwt. was found insufficient to retard the excess of the cable's speed over that of the ship by two miles and a half per hour. This imperilled the safe uncoiling of the cable from the hold, but an increase of pressure from 25 cwt. to 30 cwt. reduced its rate to that of the ship, five miles per hour. At this rate it steadily continued until a quarter to 4 on the morning of the 11th, when it snapped asunder, and 335 miles of cable were submerged.

The accident arose from a cause which, though deeply to be deplored, can be carefully guarded against for the future. The care and watchfulness, as well as the necessity of having all hands ready for any emergency during the trying period of the cable's descent into the rapidly increasing depths, during the previous day and night, had completely exhausted the staff of skilled mechanics. The engineer finding all going on well, allowed them to take their rest. He was obliged to leave the paying-out portion of the machine, which, up to this period, he had personally superintended, to visit the hold of the ship, for the purpose of observing the unreeling of the cable and the rate of the ship. During this temporary absence the breaks were left, as the event unfortunately proved, in the charge of a man not sufficiently skilled in their management. As the ship rose and fell with the sea the pressure on the cable was necessarily increased or diminished. When the swell caused any descent of the stern of the vessel, and thus temporarily withdrew the pressure from the cable in the sea, it was necessary to ease the breaks. This had been done up to the moment of the accident—when the man then in charge either neglected to do this, or else turned the handle of the break the wrong way, and so caused the fatal fracture. An accident like this may be prevented for the future by having a sufficient staff of skilled mechanicians to allow them to take necessary rest from labor by relays. Experience also may suggest some modification of the paying-out machinery as to render it less dependent on such constant vigilance.

The engineers, naval men and skilled electricians and mechanicians of the expedition, unanimously testify their belief that the cable so skillfully manufactured in this country is well adapted for its purpose, and suggest no alterations in its structure. All are alike sanguine, and we think justly so, of future success. Indeed they have already—and that must be some consolation to them for the present failure—done enough to sweep away most of the objections urged against the undertaking. It is proved now that electric currents can be sent through 2,000 miles of wire—and the earth to boot—and made legibly to stereotype their duration on paper in somewhat less than a second of time; that these signals can be transmitted as frequently as the pendulum of the clock performs its vibration; and that though the pressure on a cable submerged at the depth of two miles is nearly two tons on the square inch, this enormous pressure, combined with the temperature of the water at this depth, has rather improved than diminished the conducting power of the seven strands of copper wire, no thicker than packthread, by which we hope to bind together the Old and New Worlds in instantaneous communication of thought. Ocean depths of two miles are somewhat hard to realise. Perhaps some of our readers may conceive a more vivid idea of what has been done, if we compare the progress of the *Niagara* to a balloon passing over the whole length of England, from the Land's End to Scotland, and dropping to the ground in its progress a thin iron rope not thicker than the little finger, the latter third of the journey being performed at a uniform height of two miles.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times.

It is reported that the Atlantic Cable is not likely to prove available for either of the projected Indian lines of telegraph. It appears that in its present coiled state it generates or absorbs a great amount of heat, and a fear is entertained of its being ruined by the temperature to which it would be subjected in twice crossing the tropics. It has been found that extreme heat in the parts under pressure, forces the copper wire to, the sides of the gutta percha and destroys insulation.

The Indian Mutinies.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

From the Calcutta Correspondent of the London Times.

On the 31st, letters were written from Cawnpore to Calcutta to state that an outbreak was imminent, that Sir HUGH WHEELER had no means at his disposal to put it down, that there were from 400 to 500 women and non-combatants at the station, and to defend these not more than 150 fighting men. The utmost he could do would be to defend them all in the intrenched hospital, which he had victualed for three weeks, until reinforcements could arrive from Calcutta. The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of June passed away; not one day without alarm; and yet there was no outbreak. On the morning of the 5th, an officer, the only one who, from the first, had pooh-pooh'd the idea of an insurrection, wrote to a friend in Calcutta, ridiculing the precautions that had been made. In the afternoon of the same day he wrote to the same friend inclosing his will, and stating that the crisis had arrived or would be upon them that evening. He, poor fellow, was one of its first victims. The particulars of the insurrection have not yet been told. We only know that many officers were killed on their way to the intrenched camp, that one of the first acts of the mutineers was to seize the treasure, about £160,000; to open the gaols, and let loose the prisoners. They then gutted and set fire to the houses, murdered every Christian they came across, and finally proceeded to attack the intrenched camp.

Here, however, General WHEELER had an advantage. The rebels had no guns. He had several, though of small calibre, and with their assistance he would have been able to keep any amount of insurgents armed only with old Brown Bess at bay till the end of time.

It is at this point of the narrative that DHOONDOOPENT NENAJEE, *quasi* Rajah of Bithoor, appears upon the scene. This fiend in human shape was the adopted son of the late Peishwa. On the demise of that functionary, he applied to the Government of India, and subsequently to the Court of Directors, for the continuation to him of the enormous pension assigned to the deceased. By both parties he was refused, but Lord DALHOUSIE allowed him to keep six guns at his castellated palace at Bithoor. These guns turned the scale against our unhappy countrymen at Cawnpore.

This man, generally styled the NENA SAHIB, was well known to the residents of Cawnpore, and in prosperous times was always glad, or appeared glad, to receive them at his castle, and to accompany them on their shooting excursions. He is a middle-aged man, dark complexioned, and but for a dishonest expression would have been considered a good-looking man. The writer has seen him and shot in his company. The moment, however, that he heard of the mutiny at Meerut, and had felt the pulse of the troops at Cawnpore, his mind was made up. We had refused him his "rights;" he determined to gain them himself or perish in the attempt. His first hostile act was to commit to the persons of fugitive ladies and children from Futtegurh and elsewhere, about a hundred in number, Bithoor is only six miles above Cawnpore, and as they were passing the former place *en route* to the latter he stopped their boats, brought them on shore, and remorsely shot every one. He then tied their bodies together and threw them into the river. This was DHOONDOOPENT NENAJEE'S declaration of war against the British Government. This occurred early in June. The revolt broke out at Cawnpore on the 5th. No sooner had intimation of it reached the NENA than he took his guns and joined the rebels, assuming the command in person. Guns were procured also from other quarters of large calibre, and with these he commenced pounding WHEELER'S intrenchment, to which, with his small calibre guns, he could not adequately reply. Notwithstanding this, and that in the first fortnight he lost about one-third of his force, WHEELER'S heart never failed him. Sally after sally did he make, and always drove the enemy before him. Had not there been so great a crowd of ladies under his charge he could with ease have cut his way to Allahabad. At length, on the 26th of June, they had but two days' supply of food left; they had no water; their ammunition was at its lowest ebb. From being confined, 600 in number, in a barrack originally designed to contain 200, and from the bodies lying unburied all around them, disease in a bad form had come among them, and was decimating their ranks. But the heart of the gallant WHEELER rose with the crisis. On the 26th he was determined to make one last effort—one grand assault on the enemy's position, and to take from them the necessary supplies. He came out with his half-starved band, charged the enemy, and drove them from their position; but he had no cavalry. The enemy had been joined by a second regiment from Oude, and the two coming upon his flanks just as he drove the infantry before him—coming with a proportion of 12 to 1, compelled him to fight his way back. He himself was mortally wounded, and lost many men in this action. Its result, and the death of WHEELER the next day, damped the hopes of the garrison. They had neither food, water, nor ammunition; to remain there was to die. In this emergency, they sent Mr. STACY, the deputy-collector, on the 27th of June, to treat with NENA SAHIB. He was received by that victorious leader with great civility. The following most favorable conditions were agreed upon: The garrison, (including women and children, and camp followers) were to be permitted to take their arms, property, and a lac and a half of rupees with them into country boats provided for their reception, in which they were to proceed to Allahabad. The ingenuity of hell never before devised a blacker scheme of treachery than that deliberately planned by the NENA and shared in by all the rebels at Cawnpore, those rebels being Sepoys, who for years had eaten our salt. Our poor, miserable, half-starved countrymen were enchieled faithfully enough to the boats—officers, men, women and children—and pushed off into the stream, in full confidence in the good faith of these devils; but they had scarcely done so when, on a signal given by the NENA himself, guns were opened upon them from the bank, and out of the 40 boats they embarked in some were sunk, others set on fire, and the rest pushed over to the Oude side, where cavalry in waiting for them, in their eagerness to slay the Caffres, (infidels,) rode their horses belly-deep into the river to meet the boats, and cut and hack at our unhappy countrymen and women, who vainly tried to escape. One boat, however, actually did manage to run the terrible gauntlet successfully, and got ten miles down the river, but they were pursued, overtaken, captured, and brought back in triumph to the barracks, where the men were all shot, and the women reserved for a worse fate.

To complete the account of the catastrophe of the unfortunate remnants of the Cawnpore garrison, I may here state that the Commissioner of the District reported to the Government that their bodies were found in a well in the Assembly-rooms compound, bearing upon them marks of the most indecent and inhuman treatment it is possible to conceive.

STARTLING REVELATIONS AS TO THE EXTENT OF THE MUTINY.

A German paper contains a letter transmitted to the editor from Calcutta, which contains some startling statements which we have met with in various forms elsewhere; but the narrative is so connected, so extraordinary, and involves, if true, such a censure on the Indian authorities that we cannot do better than give an extract or two in the writer's own words. The communication, which bears as recent a date as the 4th of July, says:

"It is now placed beyond all doubt that we have not only to do with a revolution in the native army, but also with a revolution of the whole Mohammedan population in India. The plan is to murder all Europeans and Christians, and to restore the ancient Mohammedan empire. All the plans were well laid, and the object must have been attained if it had not been for the precipitancy of the 21st Native Regiment. The revolution was to have begun in Calcutta, and not in Delhi. The 2d Regiment of Grenadiers was to have taken possession of the fort in Calcutta, and at the same time the 34th Native Regiment was to have murdered all the Europeans residing in Barrackpore, and afterwards made the best of its way to Calcutta. The Native Artillery at Dumdum was to have acted in the same way, and to have assisted the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers in sinking the ships in the Hooghly by means of the guns of the fort. The ships were to be sunk in order that no Europeans might be able to escape. The body guard of the Governor-General (veterans taken from the different cavalry regiments) was to have murdered all the persons in the service of Government. The Mohammedans in the bazaar were to have destroyed the railroad and telegraph. The 19th Regiment, after all the Europeans had been put to death, was to march towards the North, murdering and plundering as it went. As has been said, the precipitancy of the 21st Regiment caused the failure of the whole scheme. Six men belonging to the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers were arrested, but instead of being hanged, they were banished for forty years—that is, they were allowed to go their way in peace. As the plot had been discovered at Calcutta, the Northwest Provinces began to act, and the movement soon extended from Delhi and Meerut through the whole of India, (Presidency of Bengal,) Delhi is still in the hands of the rebels, and the loss of the European regiments is great. The Gwalior Contingent and the much-eulogized Ghoorkas fired on the besieging troops, and made common cause with the insurgents. When it was known that the Chinese expedition had reached Singapore and had sailed for Calcutta, the insurgents, who are spread all over the country, made an attempt to get possession of the fort in Diamond Harbor, but failed."

Lord Elgin in China.

From the London Times.

Lord ELGIN is rather in the position of Baron Munchausen, when, on turning round, the Baron found the hind-quarters of his horse gone, and that he was riding on the front half only, the violent slam of an indignant gate having cut the animal in two in the middle. The Ambassador to China looks back and sees his army—the train and long array which should have backed him up—the hind-quarters of the Plenipotentiary—vanished. He has only possession of the horse's head—the front, or diplomatic half, the official mission, ceremonial state, and dignity of the Ambassador. The Indian mutiny is the gate which has slammed violently upon his Lordship's charger, and cut it in two. Under these circumstances what must the Plenipotentiary to China do? Doubtless there are not wanting at Hong Kong those who would still urge an immediate attack upon Canton, in spite of the small force to which the Indian necessity has reduced us there. Canton is called a city, but it is only a city in the Chinese acceptation of the word. The Chinese have no cities in the European sense. What they call such are large collections of low habitations, about the height and general appearance of our lodges, out-houses, and green-houses, spread out diffusely over a large space of country. A Chinese city contains numbers of inclosures sufficiently large, as our correspondent says, to be called parks—the residences of the chief officials and richer merchants. A city there, in short, means rather a populous district than either the walled, and fenced, and moated mass of aspirant gables that composes a continental city, or even than the continuous succession of streets, rows, and alleys, which makes an English town. Such a kind of city offers, of course, no great strategic opportunities of defence, and, Canton having been once taken by a force of 2,600 men under Lord GOUGH, might be taken again with the same force, in which case we should be abundantly strong enough, even now, to take the place, our fighting men there being more than 5,000—viz: 4,000 sailors, 500 marines, and 800 healthy soldiers. But it is of no use taking unless you have strength to keep, and though military men can be found who say that 500 men, relieved once a fortnight, ought to hold Canton for six months, Lord GOUGH'S dashing occupation of the city was rather a warning against such attempts for the future, than an encouragement of them.

In the void interval, then, which the abstraction of the Plenipotentiary's forces leaves there is, perhaps, nothing better for Lord ELGIN to do than to pay a visit to the Chinese Emperor, which is the step on which he determined. At least, he will sail to the mouth of the Pei-ho, the river on which the Imperial city stands. What will come of this visit nobody can tell—probably not much. A great deal of time will be wasted in introductory ceremonial, silky compliments, pompous speeches, and crossings to and fro of Mandarins and Court officers, and at last the Ambassador will very likely be dismissed with an oracular response which will mean nothing. But there will be, at any rate, thus much gained—that the attention of the Chinese Court will have been challenged expressly to the point of dispute, so that the dilemma will be necessary either that the Court will come to terms, in which case we shall have a satisfactory contusion of the whole affair without any fighting, or that it will refuse to come to terms, in which case we shall have additional strength and clearness given to our line as belligerents. The Plenipotentiary's journey to the north will doubtless disappoint a considerable class of Hong Kong residents. These persons very naturally, after some years experience, arrive at the opinion that it is not of the slightest use talking to the Chinese, that they do not understand diplomatic discussion in the European sense—*i. e.*, that they have no idea of two parties fairly comparing their two points of view together, stating their respective rights, and coming to an issue upon the merits of the case. They will say that the Chinese, like Asiatics in general, regard words only as pieces of ceremonial and state, ornamental covers and disguises for resolutions already made up, and not at all as vehicles of truth, explanation and adjustment. They will say that the only argument which they really understand is that of force; and probably in this they will say what is to a considerable extent true. At the same time, there are other considerations to be taken into account. Besides what has been already said for the necessity of delay, we must remember that other countries besides ourselves trade with China, and that their interests are involved in a war between China and this country. A war is a generally unsettling thing, and touches others besides the parties actually engaged in it. We are not the only nation that drinks tea. The Americans and Portuguese are sufficiently discontented even with our blockade of Canton, and, therefore, if we have to proceed to extremities, it is as well that we should do so after every reasonable attempt to supersede the necessity of doing so. Let us go to war, if we are to go to war, in an orthodox way, rather than assume the right to chastise the province of a foreign empire, as if our relations were with an isolated province, and not the whole empire. It must be remembered that a state of hostilities like the present with China is by no means an easy, clear and plain-sailing affair. The international difficulties which arise are endless. We take indisputable wa junks, and find they are claimed by Americans. Our naval officers have the most perplexing task, and are in perpetual danger of getting into scrapes from simply not knowing who is who, who may be boarded and who may be respected. The Queen of England, again, ought not to make war upon YEH. That is quite certain. The only antagonist upon whom she can send an army with dignity is the Emperor of China himself. It is necessary, then, that the point of the personality of our antagonist should be cleared up, and that England should not run the risk of appearing to be carrying on a war with Commissioner YEH.

Lord ELGIN'S journey to the mouth of the Pei-ho will not, under such circumstances, appear an unnecessary waste of time, a superfluous concession to Chinese pride, or an undue tribute to the mercantile interests of other countries. What, indeed, is there for him to do if he stays at Hong Kong? Nothing. He cannot enter into the diplomatic communications with YEH. That would be absurd indeed. He cannot proceed to attack Canton, because he has not got his army yet. Then necessity and policy alike suggest, even as a mode of whiling away the time, were there no other reason, a journey to the north. It is doubtless not a pleasant thing for a Plenipotentiary to be deprived in the crisis of his mission of his great argument. It would be much more effective and convenient could Lord ELGIN point to his men, instead of assuring the Chinese Government that they are coming. The appeal to the eye would be more forcible, more summary, and more intelligible. But Lord ELGIN is not the first Ambassador who has been left for a short time in the lurch. Events thwart our best designs and cross our most certain expectations. England is now like a person full of conflicting engagements, who can only attend to one person by putting off another; but she has the head and the resources to attend to all sooner or later; and so Lord ELGIN will have his turn.

Extraordinary and Important Trial in Algeria—Revelations Concerning French Colonial Government.

From the London Times.

A trial of extraordinary character, and likely to be fraught with important consequences, has just been concluded in Algeria. So sparingly has public attention been generally attracted to the internal affairs of that African colony that the Parisians themselves appear taken by surprise at the particulars revealed, and the subject has now for some weeks been discussed with incredible and unceasing interest on the other side of the Channel. It is now almost a twelvemonth ago—that is to say, it was on the 12th of last September—that a public conveyance started in the middle of the night from Tlemcen for Oran, two towns at no great distance from each other in the western districts of Algeria. It was attacked on the road by armed men, exactly as might have been the case in Spain or Mexico, and, among other casualties, one of the passengers, an Arab chief of consideration, styled the AGA BEN ABDALLAH, was shot dead. His widow, who had previously lost three other husbands, and all by deaths equally violent, raised an Oriental clamor at this climax of her woes, loaded herself with chains, tore her garments and her hair, and publicly demanded vengeance at the hands of the Government. After some ineffectual inquiries, the atrocity was at length laid to the charge of a French officer—Captain DOINEAU—who, with some 18 Arab accomplices, was put to the bar at the Court of Assize at Oran to answer for the crime. The proceedings which ensued were singular in the extreme. The mixture elicited in the dispositions of civilization and barbarism, of Arab manners and French Administration, of military rule and civil procedure, presents a picture so discordant in its features as to be almost bewildering. The first fact in the case, indeed—that of a *bona fide* chief of the Desert—the real genuine Shick of the Beni Snous, having met his death, not on horseback or under a tent, but in the *coupé* of a diligence, is a suggestive specimen of the incidents which followed. When we say that the principal witnesses against the chief culprit were those who stood accused of the same crime, and that they perpetually contradicted themselves and each other, we shall have said enough to excuse ourselves from entering upon the judicial portion of the narrative any further than to add that a conviction has been obtained. Even the incidental disclosures produced by the trial will not create quite so much astonishment in England as they seem to have done in France. It appeared in the evidence that the military Boards of Administration in the colony, at the head of one of which had been DOINEAU himself, had exercised an authority transcending in its rigor and its despotism even the recognized severities of martial law. Summary executions were spoken of as notorious transactions, and in certain districts of the colony the military administrators pronounced their decrees, even in matters of life and death, without so much as the form of trial. We trust we may assume that in no British dependency have the abuses of colonial rule ever been pushed to such a length as this; but, as we are colonized by instinct, as we know what it is to maintain authority in countries where life as well as government is to be preserved only by daily vigilance, we can comprehend without difficulty the excesses to which soldiers might be carried when charged with the administration of a territory in which every man's hand was against them, and that hand well armed. Considering, in short, the character of the Arab population, the position of the French colonists, and the duties intrusted to the French army, we cannot profess to be much surprised that the dependency, when left to itself, without inquisitive supervision, should have yielded such examples of government as were related on this trial. The most notable feature in the transaction we discover in a different quarter.

It might have been not unnaturally supposed that in a country where the suppression of public information is readily practicable such proceedings as these, involving so many unpleasant disclosures, would not have been suffered to emerge very freely into light. The result in fact, has occasioned an extraordinary amount of scandal, and the conduct of the military Boards has been severely criticized, not only in ordinary French circles, but in the Cabinet itself. All these conditions, however, have been frankly accepted by the Government of the Emperor, and the whole case, with all its attendant anecdotes, has been tried, canvassed, circulated, and scrutinized with as much freedom and publicity as could have been commanded among ourselves. At Oran itself the interest created was remarkable. Officers from all parts of the colony were attracted to the trial, and the Court was even attended one day by visitors from an English ship-of-war which had come to anchor off the town. In France the public journals have seized upon the topic with an avidity very intelligible, and the details of the investigation have been placed without reserve before the country. What is of greater importance, this publicity is working out its proper ends, and it is understood that the trial will probably produce a reform of the administration throughout Algeria.

We need not ascend the annals of France very far to find a Government under which no such disclosures as these would probably have been permitted. The Emperor, however, has taken the responsibility of the occasion with equal courage and wisdom. The person inculpated by the researches of the police, though an officer of high professional character and considerable position, was publicly arrested and prosecuted; the trial was unreservedly open; the inquiries of the Court were carried without impediment into all the details of the colonial administration, and the reality of the abuses alleged receives a proof from the resolution of the Government to effect a reform. We are bound, indeed, to acknowledge that not even under our own constitution, with all its machinery for detecting and denouncing wrong, could any case have been more thoroughly sifted, more freely discussed, or more unshrinkingly exposed than that which has just terminated at Oran.

It may be anticipated that such an example will produce good fruit. There is no greater political mistake than to assume that publicity is injurious, and that the governed classes of a country should be kept systematically in the dark. The old saying that whatever is unknown is always great, applies with as much force to demerits as merits. The actual reputation of Algiers is not likely to be depreciated by anything that has been disclosed, while it may be reasonably assumed that reform will follow on exposure. It was always probable that in a colony withdrawn to a great extent from cognizance, ruled almost as a matter of necessity upon principles mainly military, and still held in some quarters at the bayonet's point, the law of the sword should occasionally predominate in an unwarrantable degree. Men who hold their own lives by hourly tenure are not likely to set a high value on the lives of others, nor is it surprising that an authority despotic in its essential character should degenerate into a vicious form of despotism. The French officers who lived among Arabs and governed Arabs as best they could, adopted, not, indeed, justifiably, but in pursuance of known temptations, an Arab code of justice and an Arab form of procedure. What was related of some of them on the trial would, if related of Arab or any Oriental authorities, have been regarded as perfectly natural. The scandal of the French public has arisen from the abrupt and jarring contrast produced by the administration of Paris when the two specimens were brought unexpectedly together. The evil was occasioned by keeping the affairs of these communities so much apart. Had the eyes of Frenchmen been always directed to the colony, the abuses of its government could never have assumed such a magnitude; and the publicity now given to the subject is the best pledge and security for effective reform.

Approaching Launch of the Great Eastern.

From the Liverpool Albion.

It is now more than three years since the lofty walls of iron, forming the sides of the *Great Eastern*, first began to excite the wonder of voyagers up and down the Thames, and as she approaches completion the public interest increases. Enormous size, which is naturally the distinctive feature that first strikes the observer, is, however, one of the least of the marvels that belong to the joint production of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and Mr. BRUNEL. We have the assurance of the former that the *Great Eastern* is built upon precisely the same model as every vessel he has constructed since his discovery of the wave line 22 years ago. In the wonderful ship, which now towers some 76 feet above the level of the Isle of Dogs, dwarfing every passing vessel by her enormous proportions, we have only an extension of the lines upon which Mr. RUSSELL built the little *Wave*, of 7½ tons. This may relieve those who regard the "big ship" as too much of a novelty, and still leaves sufficient food for wonder in the knowledge that she is about the eighth of a mile in length, and more than twice the length of the *Great Britain*, which, a dozen years ago, was the largest iron ship then built or thought of. But her breadth is much less, in proportion to her length, than that of the vessel just named, (being 82 feet "over all,") a point of difference which affords the best ground for the anticipations entertained of the speed with which she will cross the Atlantic.

Granting, then, that the mammoth ship is merely an extended copy of all other iron steamers built on the wave line principle, let us see what are the "one or two exceptions," so modestly alluded to by Mr. RUSSELL last week before the British Association at Dublin. The most prominent, in reality, though a feature which escapes unprofessional visitors, is the cellular construction of the upper deck, and the lower part of the hull, up to the water line, or about thirty feet from her bottom, which is as flat as the floor of a room. This system, while it gives greater buoyancy to the hull, increases her strength enormously, and thus enables her to resist almost any outward pressure. Two walls of iron, about sixty feet high, divide her longitudinally into three parts, the inner containing the boilers, the engine rooms, and the saloons, rising one above the other, and the lateral divisions the coal bunkers, and, above them, the side cabins and berths. The saloons are sixty feet in length, the principal one nearly half the width of the vessel, and lighted by skylights from the upper deck. On either side are the cabins and berths, those of first-class being commodious rooms, large enough to contain every requirement of the most fastidious of landsmen. The thickness of the lower deck will prevent any sound from the engine-rooms reaching the passengers, and the vibration from being at all felt by them. Each side of the engine-rooms is a tunnel through which the steam and water pipes will be carried, and also, rails for economising labor in conveyance of coal. The berths of the crew are forward, below the forecastle, which it is intended to appropriate to the officers, whose apartments are at present only marked by a few uprights, rising ten or twelve feet above the main deck. Below the berths of the seamen are two enormous cavities, for cargo, of which 5,000 tons can be carried, besides coals enough for the voyage to Australia, making about as many tons more.

The weight of this huge ship being 12,000 tons, and coal and cargo about 18,000 tons more, the motive power to propel her twenty miles per hour must be proportionate. If the visitor walks aft, and looks down a deep chasm near the stern, he will perceive an enormous metal shaft, 160 feet in length, and weighing 60 tons; this extends from the engine-room nearest the stern to the extremity of the ship, and is destined to move the screw, the four fans of which are of proportionate weight and dimensions. If, next, he walk forward, and look over the side, he will see a paddle-wheel considerably larger than the circle at Astley's; and when he learns that this wheel and its fellow will be driven by four engines, having a nominal power of 1,000 horses, and the screw by a nominal power of 1,600 horses, he will have no difficulty in conceiving a voyage to America in seven and to Australia in thirty-five days. The screw engines designed and manufactured by Messrs. JAMES WATT & Co., are far the largest ever constructed, and when making 50 revolutions per minute, will exert an effective force of not less than 8,000 horses. It is difficult to realize the work which this gigantic force would perform if applied to the ordinary operations of commerce; it would raise 132,000 gallons of water to the top of the Monument in one minute, or drive the machinery of forty of the largest cotton-mills in Manchester, giving employment to from 30 to 40,000 operatives. There are four cylinders, each about 25 tons, and 84 inches in diameter. The crank-shaft, to which the connecting rods are applied, weighs about 30 tons. The boilers are six in number, having seventy-two furnaces, and an absorbent heating-surface nearly equal in extent to an acre of ground. The total weight exceeds 1,200 tons, yet so contrived that they can be set in motion or stopped by a single hand.

Sails will not be much needed, for in careering over the Atlantic at twenty miles per hour, with a moderate wind, they would rather impede than aid; but in the event of a strong wind arising, going twenty-five miles per hour in the course of the vessel, sails may be used with advantage, and the *Great Eastern* is provided, accordingly, with seven masts, two square-rigged, the others carrying fore and aft sails only. The larger masts will be iron tubes, the smaller of wood. The funnels, of which there will be five, alternating with the masts, are constructed with double casings, and the space between the outer and inner casings will be filled with water, which will answer the double purpose of preventing the radiation of heat to the decks, and economizing coal by causing the water to enter the boilers in a warm state. Her rigging will probably cause most disturbance of ideas to nautical observers, for, besides the unusual number of masts, she will want two most striking features of all other vessels, namely, bowsprit and figure-head. Another peculiarity is the absence of a poop. The captain's apartment is placed amidships, immediately below the bridge, whence the electric telegraph will flash the commander's orders to the engineer below, helmsman at the wheel, and look-out man at the bows. In iron vessels great precautions being necessary to prevent the compass from being influenced by the mass of metal in such attractive proximity, various experiments have been made with the view of discovering the best mode of overcoming this. It was originally intended to locate the compass upon a stage, forty feet high, but this plan has been abandoned, and a standard compass will be affixed to the mizen-mast, at an elevation beyond the magnetic influence of the ship.

Whatever misgivings may be felt as to the length and the weight she will carry amidships, will be set at rest before she even touches the water by the mode of launching—an operation as great a novelty as the ship herself. The plan hitherto has been to build the vessel on an inclined plane, and at right angles with the water; but in the case of the *Great Eastern* this was impossible, on account of her great length, to say nothing of the expense of building a vessel of her enormous dimensions in a position which would elevate her forecastle nearly a hundred feet above the ground. These considerations led Mr. BRUNEL to determine upon launching her sideways, with which view she has been built parallel to the river. In constructing the foundation of the floor on which she stands provision has been made at two points to insure sufficient strength to bear the whole weight when completed. On these two points she will rest when ready, and thus her strength will be tested in the severest, and, therefore, most satisfactory manner. Two cradles will be introduced at these points, and she will then be moved by two hydraulic engines. Timber ways are laid down to low water mark, with an incline of one foot in twelve, and iron rails of peculiar construction are to be laid upon these transversely. A tell-tale will indicate the rate at which the two ends are descending, and any difference that may occur will be immediately rectified by strong check-tackle. It is calculated that she will advance twelve feet per minute, at which speed her submersion will be effected in twenty minutes. The cradles will then be drawn from under her, and she will be towed over to the opposite side of the river, where she will lay until ready for sea.

The Spanish-Mexican Question.

Paris (Aug. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

A Madrid paper, the *Peninsula*, announces, on the strength of correspondence from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former Power should supply to the latter, in case of a war with Spain, 15,000 or 20,000 armed volunteers, who should go, under the Mexican flag, to take possession of Cuba, the Americans also furnishing equipments and vessels. Whether this be true or not, there is an air of probability about it which may well disquiet the Spanish Government and deter it from hostilities. Private letters from Madrid say that LERSUNDI has made all his preparations to depart and replace Gen. CONCHA as Captain-General of Cuba. Senor LAPAZOA, whose departure for Mexico, *vid* Cadiz, has been announced by some foreign journals, has gone only upon a tour in the south of Spain, and is expected to return to Madrid. There it is thought that fresh negotiations will be opened, and, should these not come to a satisfactory termination, the mediation of France and England will be resorted to, and a conference will be held in Paris. Notwithstanding the reports current respecting the return of Queen MARIA CHRISTINA to Madrid, that is considered very doubtful. NARVAEZ is opposed to it, and the feeling of animosity towards her is still very strong in Spain. Her daughter's accouchement would be a plausible pretext, but it is doubted whether it would suffice.

Treaty Between Great Britain and Honduras.

*From

to take part in these exercises. In answer to the generous command of the Court, and of his brother at the bar, (Mr. WELLS,) he would make a few remarks. It was well that a temple which was such an ornament and an evidence of the taste of the people, could be inaugurated by a judicial officer in whose veins flowed the blood of Judges of centuries gone. There were some emotions connected with the present occasion not of the most delightful character. This building was a standing reproach to the City of New-York, where his duties were mostly performed. It was a matter of just censure that although the old City Hall had been leveled with the ground for more than three years, no steps had yet been taken properly to accommodate the bar of the City. He made a confession of the backwardness and imbecility of the City of New-York, which might well profit by the example set by the act of that county. He hoped the City of New-York would follow it, for he had no doubt that the lives of lawyers compelled to practice and plead in the fetid atmosphere of the New-York Courts were shortened in this way. He believed that the death of the late Chief Justice of the Superior Court there was accelerated by his being compelled to breathe such a close atmosphere. This should not be. The respectability of legal efforts was advanced by the character of the surrounding appointments. Some allusions had been made to the locality—to the glories of Westchester and the neighborhood. He remembered many who had made brilliant efforts there. It was proper to honor their memories,—proper to hold up their names for emulation.

On behalf of the bar of New-York City he gave thanks to the people of the county for this building, and hoped they would often assemble there in fraternal meeting. [Applause.]

Ex-Judge JOHN W. MILLS moved that the thanks of all present be tendered to the architect, contractors, and building Committee. The motion was carried and the meeting was at an end. The new Court House is situated on a street, ycleptRailroad-avenue, midway between the old part of the village and that newer portion which clusters around the Railroad Dépôt. Its front looks towards the North and extends 215 feet from East to West. The front building, in which the records are to be kept is fire-proof. In it are the offices of the Surrogate and County Clerk. From the centre of the front building and at right angles to it the rear building stretches back its extreme point, being 280 feet from the street. On the first floor of this part of the edifice are the apartments assigned to the Grand Jury, District-Attorney, Sheriff, and County Treasurer. A tower rises between the front and rear building. The Court-room is on the second story of the latter, and a commodious and neatly-arranged apartment. The wood work throughout the edifice is painted to imitate oak; the walls are hard finished, and the exterior is of rough stone, quarried in the vicinity. The following inscription in a marble slab in the wall to the right of the door, meets the eye of one entering there:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BUILDINGS.
Erected A. D. 1855–7.
Building Committee:
ABRAHAM CHATFIELD, Chairman.
STATES BARTON.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Junior Secretary.
DANIEL HUNT.
GEORGE C. FINCH.
B. G. HATFIELD, Architect.
D. J. STADO, Assistant Superintendent.
Builders, Record Building and Court House, THEODORE HUNT; Jail, SETH BIRD.

A Jail about 75 feet by 50 feet in dimensions is erecting behind the Court House. It will propably be finished before the 1st of January next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION IN NARROW CHANNEL.

H. Fitzhugh et al. vs. *The Steam Propeller Commerce.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed by the owners of the barge *Isabella* against the *Commerce* for a collision on the North River, near Castleton, some ten miles below Albany. The steamboat *Indiana* was ascending the river on the east side with a tow of ten boats. The *Isabella*, the one in question, with barge *Cleveland*, were the last tier, and were connected by a hawser to the tug. There was an intermediate tier of four canal boats, also connected by a hawser, some two hundred feet in advance of the two last. The *Indiana* had passed Mull Island, and had straightened up on the east side of the river, as near as it was safe for her to go, and had advanced so far that the last tow was opposite, or just above the head of the island. The *Commerce* had left Albany that evening, and was descending the river on the west side, the *Oregon* following her at a distance of a few hundred yards. The night was not very dark. The *Commerce*, after passing the *Indiana* west from seventy to one hundred feet, when about opposite the second tier of tows took a sheer to the east, and thus changing her course, struck the *Isabella*, which was lashed to the larboard side of the *Cleveland*, and, of course, nearest the *Commerce*, sinking vessel and cargo. The Court below was of opinion, upon the proofs, that the *Isabella* was wholly in fault, being out of place at the time, and far in towards the west shore, and in the track of the *Commerce*, and dismissed the libel. The conflict and obscurity of the proofs on this point have been very much cleared up by the evidence of the pilot of the *Oregon* who had charge of that vessel, which has been taken in this Court since the appeal. The evidence of the master of the *Indiana*, and of six of the tows, is very full and explicit, that, at the time of the sheer of the *Commerce*, the two last tows, the *Isabella* and *Cleveland*, were in a line, or nearly in a line, with the tug, which confessedly was as far to the east shore as was safe; and the master of the *Cleveland*, to which vessel the *Isabella* was lashed, states that his vessel was about as near the shore as prudent for him to go. And further, they all agree that there was room enough for the *Commerce* to have passed west of the tow, and that the sheer was unnecessary and the direct cause of the collision. These witnesses all saw the sheer, which, indeed, is admitted by the witnesses for the *Commerce*; and, apprehending a collision in consequence, watched the course of the vessel until it happened. They speak, therefore, with confidence as to the transaction; and, indeed, cannot well be mistaken; and they are fully confirmed by the testimony of the Pilot of the *Oregon*, who also apprehended the collision when he saw the sheer and kept his eye on the *Commerce*. The evidence of this pilot, who was first Pilot of the *Oregon*, very much shakes the testimony of Wilson, the second Pilot, who was examined on behalf of the respondents in the Court below.

The defence set up to justify the sheer is placed on two grounds: 1. That there was a light on the *Isabella*, and that the Pilot of the *Commerce* supposed, and had a right to suppose, she was a vessel at anchor; and that, being well out in the channel of the river, he made the sheer to pass her on the east side; and 2. That she was so far out in the channel there was not room to pass her on the west side. As we have already said, the testimony of the Captain of the tug, and of six of the tows, is very strong to show that the pilot was mistaken as to the room in the channel west of the *Isabella*. But in addition to this is the evidence in this case of the pilot of the *Oregon*, who was looking on, and who passed over the track just at or near the moment of the collision. And as it respects the light on the *Isabella*, it was in the hand of the master, who was moving about on the boat at the time, and, under the circumstances, we cannot but be of opinion that if proper attention had been given to the navigation of the *Commerce*, it would have aided in admonishing the pilot of her position as one of the tows of the *Indiana*, instead of confusing or embarrassing him. The pilot of the *Oregon*, who had charge of that vessel and who was several hundred feet behind the *Commerce*, had no difficulty at the time in regarding this vessel with the light as a tow of the *Indiana*, and apprehended a collision from the moment of the sheer of the *Commerce*. The channel of the river was only from three to four or five or six hundred feet wide at the place of the collision in which were the *Indiana* with her ten tows ascending slowly the river—the *Commerce* and *Oregon* descending, and in respect to which navigation some embarrassment existed; and yet, the weight of the proof is, that the speed of the *Commerce* was not checked till at the moment of the collision, nor any of the usual precautions taken under such circumstances. The *Oregon* immediately checked her speed, and took measures to prevent any accident.

It should be remarked, also, in respect to the question of room in the channel of the river for the *Commerce* to pass on the west side, that there was a schooner ascending the river with her boom out, between her and the *Indiana*, at the time she passed that vessel, clearly showing that the *Indiana* and her tows must have been well to the east shore.

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the error of the *Commerce* in taking the sheer mentioned, led directly to the disaster, and that no sufficient excuse has been shown for the manœuvre.

The decree below, therefore, must be reversed, and a decree entered for the libelants, with reference as to damages.

For appellants—Mr. Grant. Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

EXCEPTIONS—DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT.

Benjamin Tatham, Jr., and others vs. *Robert W. Lowber and others.*—NELSON, C. J.—The questions in this case come up on exceptions to the master's report of the damages sustained by the complainants from the infringement of their patent for making lead pipe by means of pressure.

The first objection is, that an account of the profits of the defendants, as damages, has been taken for a period subsequent to the time of filing the bill, whereas it is claimed that it should have been limited to the time of the commencement of the suit. The objection, we think, is not well taken. The practice in these cases in equity is to take the account down to the time of the hearing before the master, if the infringement continues to that period, thereby preventing the necessity or expense of a new suit; and we can perceive no well-founded objection to this practice. The right as between the parties to the litigation in respect to the use of the patent has been determined, leaving no question but the damages in dispute. If a second suit was brought, the decree in the first would be conclusive of the right, and the only question open that of damages; and as to that question the same defence may be made on taking the account for a time subsequent to the commencement of the suit which could be made in case a new suit had been instituted.

It is common in case of a bill filed for an infringement, and motion made for a preliminary injunction, where the question of infringement is not manifest, and enjoining the defendant would produce serious hardship or derangement of his business, to withhold the injunction on the defendants keeping an account, or giving security for damages accruing, which assumes the right to them for the alleged infringement subsequent to suit.

Another objection is, that the account should be taken for the time on which all the defendants were jointly concerned in the infringement. A portion of the account taken accrued after Lowber left the concern, which has been reported against the remaining parties, Leroy and Smith. We perceive no difficulty in the case, as the liability of the defendants may be apportioned in making up the decree. None should be entered against Lowber for accruing profits after he withdrew from the concern. The interest we think properly chargeable, and as to the extent of the profits we concur with the report of our master.

Exceptions overruled.

For Complainant, Mr. Goddard. For defendants, Mr. Noyes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

THE CUNNINGHAM CERTIORARI.

On Judge Peabody's allowing Mrs. Cunningham to be admitted to bail, last week, it will be remembered that the District-Attorney obtained from Judge Roosevelt a writ of *certiorari*, taking the proceedings before the General Term.

The affidavit of Mr. Hall, upon which Judge Roosevelt granted the *certiorari*, sets forth that on the 31st of August last a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Peabody, commanding the Warden of the City Prison to bring before him the body of Emma A. Cunningham, with the day and cause of her imprisonment; that on the 1st of September the Warden produced her, with the commitment of Wm. S. Davison, Police Justice, committing her to the City Prison, without bail, on the charge of felony, of which due return was made; that the return was traversed and argued; that on the 10th inst. Judge Peabody granted her discharge on bail.

The following is the substance of

JUDGE PEABODY'S RETURN TO THE WRIT.

I, Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting as a Commissioner and an officer in a special proceeding of *habeas corpus*, do return hereby in obedience to the annexed writ the following proceedings: The petition for the *habeas corpus*; the writ of *habras corpus*; return to the writ; and the final order of adjudication and opinion upon the writ of *habeas corpus*.

C. A. PEABODY.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.

The People ex rel. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte vs. *Jonathan Lemon.*—This case was called and Mr. Lapaugh for the appellant (defendant) stated that Mr. O'Conor, who also appears for the State of Virginia, was at the present time quite ill.

Mr. Blunt, for the respondents, remarked that his associate, Mr. Evarts, was in Vermont, but would be present on Wednesday. Engagements, however, would prevent him from attending to the case next week, and he desired that the matter should be postponed.

The Court ordered it to be passed over till the 3d Tuesday of the Term.

The General Term adjourned before 11 o'clock,—there being nothing ready for argument.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS' CONTROVERSY.

Daniel D. Conover vs. *the Mayor, &c., of New-York—Farrington et al.* vs. *the Same and Willett et al.*—This matter came up yesterday on the motion to continue the injunction against the defendants in each of the above actions.

Mr. Field first read an affidavit of Attorney-General Cutting, setting forth that he was willing to consent to the commencement of an action in the nature of *quo warranto* by the People, and Charles Devlin *vs.* Daniel D. Conover, for the purpose of trying the respective titles of the said Conover and Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and that he has never refused such consent.

Mr. Noyes opened the case. He said that this was a motion for the continuance of an injunction, restraining the defendants from proceeding to thwart the judicial proceedings that had been taken by Mr. Conover against Mr. Devlin. The judgment of this Court should not be thwarted by any other than a higher Court. The judgment now stood unreversed, and the other side had a right to bring a *quo warranto* to try the title to the office. Mr. Conover, he held, was entitled by the judgment of this Court, to the books and papers of the office. Public convenience and interest required that he should have them, yet up to the present time the judgment had not been executed. Mr. Conover had been prosecuted by the Corporation as the proprietor of those books and papers, and an injunction asked restraining him from taking possession of them, and on the 13th of July Judge Roosevelt denied it. In an elaborate opinion, he decided that it was against law, the public interests, and public benefit.

Mr. Noyes continued his argument during the remainder of the day. At the conclusion, the case was adjourned over until Wednesday morning, when Messrs. Sickles and Brady will reply.

DECISIONS.

Charles Devlin v. *James T. Brady.*—Motion denied.

John P. Smith vs. *George M. Griggs et al.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted, with $10 cost.

Wm. Young vs. *Alex. Young.*—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

William R. Coleman vs. *Dwight B. Fuller et al.*—Case settled; all the amendments allowed except 10, 11 and 22.

Scott Smith vs. *John Allen et al.*—Motion to continue injunction partially granted on conditions; if they cannot be complied with, injunction to be continued and receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth and Slosson.

MR. THOMPSON'S CASE.

Edward S. Bann and Morse Bartis vs. *John Thompson.*—This was an appeal from the order discharging the attachments against the defendant's property granted by Judge DUER at Special Term.

The Court affirmed the decision and ordered that the attachment must be discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Gen. H. Bussing et al. vs. *John Thompson.*—The plaintiffs in this case are bankers in Cincinnati, and allege that Mr. T. is indebted to them in the sum of $400. Upon their affidavits Mr. Thompson was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000. Subsequently Judge Duer granted an order requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated. This morning this order being returnable, Mr. Pierrepont appeared in opposition to the motion to vacate, and Messrs. Cutting and Van Vleck in favor. The motion was argued at length, but no decision was rendered.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John F. Brennan vs. *John Smith et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer.

William H. Phelps vs. *William S. Irvine.*—Motion to reduce bail granted.

James Harris vs. *Ely Hoppock.*—Motion granted.

Edward Whinn vs. *Richard C. Fagg.*—Report of referee confirmed.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 34, 45, 48, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 34, 35, 36, 43, 45 to 53, 55, 56.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls, $7 06¼; Pots, $7 67½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request at full prices, other kinds are inactive, yet steady. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., ₱ lb. Mr. WM. SCOTT, broker, states that "there has been a fair demand for Rio since the 8th inst.; sales reach 4,793 bags, all in lots to the trade, for which full rates have generally been obtained." Stock of all kinds, in first hands to day, 106,293 pkgs.,—including of Rio, 80,779 bags; of Java, 10,275 mats; of Gov. Java, 425 bags; of Ceylon, 800 bags; of Maracaibo, 10,844 bags; of Laguayra, 200 bags; of other descriptions, 2,970 bags.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Messrs. HOWELL, HYATT & Co. state that: "There has been a very active trade for fact week both in Leather and Boots and Shoes. The panic in the money market has had a tendency to over-stock the market with all kinds of light goods at reduced prices, but heavy salable styles are well sustained. In fact there has never been a more healthy trade in our line of business than this season. The trade have not had time to croak and report failures that have not taken place, but have had all they could do to attend to their sales. Californian and Australian trade limited demand only for mining boots." We quote: Men's thick and kip boots, $2@$2 75; Boys thick and kip boots, $1 50@$ 2 00; Youths' thick and kip boots, $1 25@ $1 60; Men's thick and kip brogans, 90c.@ $1 35; Boys' thick and kip brogans, 80c.@ 1 10; Youths' thick and kip brogans, $60c.@ 90c.; Men's kip and split brogans, $1@$1 35; Boys' kip and split brogans, 70c.@$1 10; Youths' kip and split brogans, 60c.@65c.; Women's kip, calf and split boots, 75c.@$1; Misses' kip, calf and split boots, 60c. @85c.; Children's kip, calf and split boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' fine kid, goat and enameled boots, $1@$1 25; Misses' fine kid, goat and enameled boots, 70c.@o1; Children's fine kid, goat and enameled bts., 45c. @60c.

COTTON—Is very quiet at old prices.

SALES AND CLASSIFICATION:

	Uplands	Florida	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	Nom.	Nom

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are plentier and less inquired for at drooping rates. Nothing really new in Herring.

FLOUR & MEAL—The market exhibits no very important change. The demand is good, chiefly for superfine grades, which are least freely offered. Prices are quoted firmer and buoyant for desirable lots. Sales: 7,500 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 35@ 5 45
Straight State	5 45@ 5 55
Extra State	5 55@ 5 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 20@ 5 45
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 40
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 630 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 30@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last, comprise about 3,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $20 50 ₱ puncheon, for fresh ground.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at advanced prices. Sales: 38,000 bushels, including fair to prime White Western at $1 39@$1 47½c.; fair to choice White Southern at $1 38@$1 50; and good to choice Red do. at $1 26@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Rye is brisker and firmer, sales: 5,400 bushels, chiefly at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plentier and cheaper. Sales: 14,000 bushels mainly at 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 58c.@61c. for Western; 50c.@56c. for State; 43c.@47c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 40c.@44c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still scarce and needed at firmer prices. Sales, 22,000 bushels, at from 75c.@78c. for mixed Western, ₱ buahel.

HAY—Sales: 800 bales fair to strictly prime, at 60c.@80c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs. The highest rates were paid for only small lots, required for City use.

HIDES—Are dull and heavy, as previously represented. There is no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase, nor of importers to force sales. The recent movements include: 3,000 Buenos Ayres, for export, at 29c. cash, in bond, and 4,450 Dry Chagres, on private terms, to arrive.

HOPS—New are worth 12c.@15c.; and Old 5c.@9c. ₱ lb., with a limited inquiry.

LIQUOR—About 85 tons Scotch Pig were sold, in lots, at $28 50@$29, usual terms, ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@30c., and New-Orleans 55c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid; sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $25 90@$26 for Mess; $22 50 for Prime Mess; and $21 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12½c.@13c. for Hams, and 11½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. The transactions since our last reach about 140 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., at $16 75@$17 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef at $30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, yet it is worth $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important change; sales 680 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at old rates; sales since Friday 35 hhds. Kentucky at 15c.@18½c.; 199 bbls. Havana at 40c.@48c., with 109 do. Yara and 44 do. Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 24½c.—25c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported less active, yet rates did not vary much. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. 6d. ₱ bale; Flour, 1s. 6d. @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5¾d. @6¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 1s. 6d. @2s. ₱ tierce; Resin ts. 6d.@ 2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods 15s. @22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

[A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.]

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15—1 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 1st inst. per *Arabia*. Our market was then dull and drooping. Subsequently, with an increased stringency in money affairs, and good arrivals, prices greatly receded; but an export inquiry for Great Britain having arisen, some improvement has since taken place, the closing rates showing a decline on the fortnight of 60c.@75c. ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—A gradual decline of 20c.@25c. ₱ bushel was experienced; but with a good demand for shipment to Great Britain, and some inquiry for Spain 2c.@3c. of the above have been recovered.

INDIAN CORN—Western Mixed, 76c.@78c. ₱ 56 lbs.

RYE—Quiet, 84c.@86c. ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 6d. @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5¼d. @6¾d. ₱ bushel. Havre, Flour 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl.; Grain 12½c. ₱ bushel.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND family, consisting of himself, wife, three children and servant, in a good family and genteel location, to commence on or before Oct. 1. Address, with particulars, T, Box No. 226 Post-Office, for one week.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with a private family pleasantly situated, a few minutes walk from the Wall-st. Ferry. One or two single gentlemen can have a large chamber and closet and gas and baths, breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house with all modern improvements, between 4th and 12th sts., would let a fine large well-furnished room on the second floor, also one on the third floor, with or without breakfast, to one or two single gentlemen; no other boarders taken. Address, with name, S. P., Box No. 424 lower Post-Office. Good references required.

BOARD.—WANTED BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Where they could enjoy the comforts of a home and ladies' society. Address, FREDERICK, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS IN SUITE or single, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of gentlemen wishing permanent board. Apply at No. 99 Henry-st., between Pineapple and Clark sts., a few minutes' walk from Wall-st., or Fulton ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant home may find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS can be had at No. 229 Hicks-st., five minutes' walk from either Wall or South ferry.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE GENtleman wishes to obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom on 2d floor, with full board, in a strictly private and religious family. Must be between 1st and 10th sts. and 2d and 5th avs. Dinner at 2 o'clock. Address A. K. N., Box No. 4,706; or, No. 350 Broome-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wishes a furnished parlor on second floor, with both attached, in the vicinity of Union-square, with or without partial board. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., box No. 3,884 Post-Office.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY WHERE NO OTHER boarders are or will be taken, plain board for a gentleman, wife and daughter of 7 years. Highly respectable but in moderate circumstances. Address for four days L. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN OR near Willow-st., Brooklyn, a room and bedroom on second floor, with board for a gentleman and his wife. Address box No. 1816, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—GENTLEMEN will find elegantly-furnished rooms, (entirely new,) with breakfast and tea if required. References exchanged.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL NEATly furnished house, convenient to the Fulton, South or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a large consignment of new Stereoscopic Pictures, which he will open for inspection this day. Among others will be found

Retour de Chasse,
Little Nelly in the Old Curiosity Shop,
Scenes from the Manchester Exhibition,
A Speaking Likeness,
Check,
Checkmate,
A Morning Call,
&c., &c., &c.

J. CUSSANS, Agent,
At W. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR any information that would lead to the detection of the person or persons who maliciously cut and defaced the signs in front of our store. The outrage was committed between Saturday evening last, and Monday morning, the 14th. SANDS & PARADISE, No. 10 Spruce-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE selection of first-class servants of different nations, accustomed to serve in all capacities in our first families here; also, many excellent ones who have served in gentlemen's families in Europe. Apply to W. MANNING, agent, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—Experienced servants, really competent, such as cooks, nurses, waiter girls, chambermaids, and lady's dresser, can obtain most superior situations, in the best families in Brooklyn, by making immediate application.

TO FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—Three smart German girls, a seamstress, chambermaid and a waitress, want situations. Also, a large number of as smart and experienced a selection of Protestant and others as can be found in the City, consisting of cooks, nurses, laundresses, waiters, chambermaids and general housework girls, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 366 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing; the other is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., third floor, back room No. 3. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girls, sisters, in City or country; one as superior laundress; does French fluting, crimping, embroideries, &c.; the other, chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroideries, &c., &c.; both will be found invaluable servants for capability and moral excellence; recommended as such by their late employer. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful; can procure good reference from his last employers as to honesty, sobriety, and steady, sober and industrious man. Can be seen at Mr. Stilling's Harness Store, No. 1,022 Broadway, near 27th-st., or address COACHMAN, at the above place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DRESSMAKER, who is fully competent and of long experience. Can make boys' clothes and all family sewing in the neatest style. Will engage by the day or week for dressmaking, if not suited. Is English and has superb City reference. Apply at No. 704 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as family seamstress, as laundress, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 126 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A REPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, who understands cooking, baking and pastry; assists with the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; wages $8; the other is 17; a neat orphan girl; does light waiting, fine washing for ladies; does up lace; wages $4 to $5; excellent City reference. call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST SUPERIOR chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing, is kind to children, and can come well recommended. Also, for a well recommended cook, washer, and ironer, thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Apply No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse to travel with a lady to Europe or any part of the country, does plain family sewing, takes the entire charge of a baby, has been a nurse for years. Gives excellent City reference. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, groom and gardener, by a competent Protestant young man; is a good vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a place; has seven years' reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has lived with the most respectable families in this City, and can produce the best of City references. Address H. B., corner of 13th-st., in the harness store, Broadway, or No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble and competent domestics, one an American Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; knows her duties in every particular. The other, a nice tidy German girl, as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE work for a very small family. None but a good cook, washer and ironer who can bring the best of recommendations need apply at No. 50 West 18th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 9th-st., three doors east of 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., office of this paper.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing, and the other as chambermaid and waiter; they can be seen at their last place, No. 632 1-st., near 6th-av., where one has lived 7 years and the other two years.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man of steady habits and good address, a situation as waiter. Understands his business perfectly. Will be found competent and careful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, or a note for JOHN C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamber-work and waiter in a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman to do cooking, washing and ironing to please a respectable private family. Can produce the very best of City references; can be seen at No. 50 Harrison-st., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH A PRIVATE family as dressmaker and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery, and dress hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 129 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 16th-st., upper floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-rate cook; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress. Apply for two days at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; would assist with the chamber work; is a good sewer. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 99 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man, who can refer to his late employer for his general character, capacity and capability. Address C., at the bookstore No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; is a very neat seamstress; would have no objection to fine washing and ironing. Can come well recommended, and is a Protestant. Call, for two days, at No. 87½ Laureus-st., corner Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, in a lawyer's office; has been in an office, and understands the business; intends studying law; a large salary not expected the first year. Address J., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork; best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., corner of 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, for a small private family. Can be seen for 2 days. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.; has got good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH A PRIVATE family, as dressmaker and seamstress; can embroider and dress hair; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 129 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard Steamship *Persia*, with three days' later European intelligence than that brought by the *Baltic*, arrived at this port yesterday. There is no news of importance to report. Nothing of an official nature has yet been promulgated by the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, but it appears certain that no fresh attempt will be made to lay the cable until next Summer. An article from the London *News* on this subject, discussing the nature of the accident and the manner in which such mishaps may be prevented in the future, is published elsewhere, and will command attention. Another American horse (*Lecomte*) had run on the English turf and was badly beaten. It is now stated positively that the *Great Eastern* will be launched next month. An admirable description of the monster steamship, as she at present appears and of the preparations made for her launch, will be found in this morning's paper. There is scarcely an item of political news from Europe by this arrival.

We select, and publish elsewhere, from the London *Times*, some further details of the frightful Indian massacre at Cawupore. The English Government are acting with great energy in their efforts to suppress the mutiny. In addition to the 30,000 men, already on their way, eleven more regiments are under orders for the theatre of the disturbances in India. We may expect a fortnight's later intelligence by the next steamer due at this port.

The American State Convention for the nomination of State Officers assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and organized harmoniously, with HENRY R. NORTHRUP for Permanent President. During the afternoon session a spirited debate took place as to the propriety of constructing a new platform, and it was finally decided to confine the resolutions to matters of State policy. The whole ticket was nominated last night, as follows:

For Secretary of State—JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie.
For Comptroller—Col. N. S. BENTON, of Herkimer.
For State Treasurer—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston.
For Attorney-General—HENRY H. ROSS, of Essex.
For State Engineer and Surveyor—ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings.
For Canal Commissioner—G. DENNISTON, of Steuben.
State Prison Inspector—JOHN M. STEVENS, of Westchester.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals—HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York.

The steamship *Central America*, (*George Law*,) which is now three days overdue at this port, had not been telegraphed up to the time of closing the Highland Station at dark yesterday; this steamer left Havana on the 8th, and must have been in a position to experience the full force of the heavy gale which prevailed for 24 hours on Saturday and Sunday last. The new steamer *Columbia* arrived at Charleston on Monday afternoon, having had her paddle-boxes carried away in the gale off Hatteras. The same or more serious damage may have happened to the *Central America* and she may yet be heard from at Norfolk, as, if her coal should give out, or if otherwise disabled, she might attempt to make that port. She will probably be heard from to-day. The *Empire City*, which left Havana on the same day, put into Norfolk yesterday, short of coal, having experienced a succession of heavy gales.

Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, author of *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England*, has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Park. He entered upon the performance of his duties yesterday. The Superintendent of the Park will be subordinate in his position to the Chief Engineer.

Quarantine Removal is fully discussed in important official documents elsewhere, consisting of an elaborate report from two of the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, a minority report, rejoinder, from the dissenting member of the Board, Mr. BENSON, and the promised answer of Governor KING, and his associate officials, withholding, *for the present*, their assent to the recommendation of Messrs. HALL and BOWNE to construct a Quarantine location for warehouses and hospital buildings upon "Old Orchard Shoal." This shoal lies about one mile south from the Point of Great Kills, two miles from the main shore of Staten Island, and three from Seguine's Point, in an easterly direction. Assuming that the procuring of Sandy Hook, with the consent of New-Jersey, is out of the question, the Commissioners find no other location so favorably situated in the Lower Bay as the shoal spot referred to, on which to erect the necessary structures. Mr. BENSON, however, is still strong in the faith that Sandy Hook is concatable, and this opinion seems to be shared by the State officers. With this view, they advise that one more effort, in a fraternal spirit, be made to our New-Jersey neighbors for the cession of that location; and that, meantime, Seguine's Point be used as a purely temporary hospital, as contemplated in the act for the removal of Quarantine, and that operations at old Quarantine go on as before. Thus the matter is disposed of for the present.

ACKERMAN, the publisher of the obscene journal called *Venus' Miscellany*, who was fined $50 by Judge OSBORNE on Saturday, and allowed to depart on condition that he did not again offend, continued the publication of that sheet yesterday, when a seizure of the whole impression, amounting to some thousands of copies, and several thousands of large volumes of the vilest description, was made by the Police. ACKERMAN was not to be found, but the pressman and two of his assistants were arrested. The infamous sheet was being printed at WELLS' printing-office, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street. The value of the entire stock seized amounts to several thousands of dollars.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Herald*, appeared before Judge DAVISON yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of *one thousand* dollars to answer the complaint of libel brought by DANIEL E. SICKLES, Esq. The article which is complained of as libelous charges Mr. SICKLES with having sold his client—Mr. DEVLIN.

There was but little transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. ISAAC COLNE was convicted of stealing about $60 worth of garments, the property of JACOB ELLIS, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. MICHAEL FLYNN was tried for highway robbery, and acquitted. The Court then adjourned for the day.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday, the only feature of public interest was the presentation and reception of several petitions signed in the aggregate by upwards of 1,000 persons, many of them of the highest respectability in favor of the movement for the admission of homœopathic practitioners to the wards of the various hospitals in charge of the Board. There are only two cases of small-pox in the hospital.

The Lemon Slave case was yesterday further adjourned until the third Tuesday in this month. The case of DINSMORE & WOOD *vs.* The Croton Water Board was also adjourned until Thursday next. The argument on the *certiorari* in the Cunningham Bail was commenced, by the affidavit of the District-Attorney and the return of Judge PEABODY being presented.

The trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY, charged with the murder of ALFRED S. MOSES, at the Seaview House, Nevisink, on the 1st of August last, was commenced yesterday in the Monmouth County Court of Oyer and Terminer. A Jury was obtained without any difficulty, and the District-Attorney made his opening speech on behalf of the prosecution. The trial will probably occupy several days.

The symptoms of a disturbance among the laborers upon the Bergen tunnel, which was manifest on Monday, did not ripen into an outbreak, as was anticipated, and up to a late hour last evening there were no riotous demonstrations among the Connaught men and the Corkonians. They gathered at the neighboring stores, however, and talked over their grievances, and the hardship of being deprived of the pay for their labor. The precautionary measures adopted by the authorities of Jersey City no doubt has had a salutary effect in preventing a recurrence of the riotous scenes of last Spring; others refer the peaceful aspect of affairs to the fact that there is no money with which to buy liquor; no money, no rum—no rum, no fight. A majority of the laborers are disposed to accept the explanation of the contractor, and wait, in good faith, his movements to pay them off.

JAMES SHEPARD, charged with having caused the death of his wife, and subsequently fired his residence to conceal the act, was held by Justice DAVISON, yesterday, to answer.

The General Superintendent of Police has sent in his first quarterly report to the Commissioners. After speaking at some length of the difficulties thrown in the way of the new organization, he congratulates the public and the Commissioners upon what has been achieved by a force reduced from 1,200 to 850.

Last evening, by invitation of Mr. BURTON, the "Scott Legion" visited Burton's Theatre, accompanied by the Veterans of 1812, the New-York Volunteers, and the Independence Guard.

Judge Denio's Nomination.

The renomination of Judge DENIO by the Democratic Party of this State is certainly thus far the most important incident in the current political canvas. We regard it as one of the most honorable acts ever performed by any political party in this State,—and we hope to see it stamped with the emphatic indorsement of the popular vote. Whoever else may be elected or defeated,—whatever political party may or may not be victorious in the coming election,—we trust that Judge DENIO will be continued for another term in his present position. And this desire is prompted, not so much by any opinion of his preëminent fitness for it, as by a conviction that the Democratic Party should be *sustained* in so manly and so high-toned an act as, under all the circumstances, we consider his nomination to have been. Such a result will do more to arrest the downward tendency of partisan politics, and to maintain the independence and purity of the Judiciary of the country, than anything which has occurred for many years. How greatly some such step was needed, no one familiar with the political history of the day needs to be informed.

It is only about ten years since the experiment of an Elective Judiciary began to be tried in this State. Upon the whole, thus far, it has worked quite as well as was anticipated by its friends, and much better than was predicted by its foes. Within the last few years, however, attempts have not been wanting on the part of political parties to obtain control of this department of the government and to make it what other departments have long since become,—the subservient register and executor of their decrees. In some of our lower local Courts these endeavors have not been without success:—but our higher tribunals have to a very great extent escaped their influence. At all events no grosser instances of pandering to the political passions of parties, can be detected on the part of *elected* Judges, than are on the record against those who hold their seats by appointment from some central power. The Supreme Court of Missouri once gave a decision, confessedly against all law and its own uniform precedents, upon the openly avowed ground that public sentiment had changed since those precedents were created. And that the Supreme Court of the United States has not wholly escaped the contaminating influence of political partisanship, is sufficiently evident from the *opinions* which accompanied its recent decision in the celebrated case of DRED SCOTT. The decision itself may have been conformable to precedent and to law, and is perhaps not obnoxious to just censure. But the written arguments which were sent out with it by a majority of the Judges, were purely political documents,—quite as really designed for political effect, and as thoroughly in a party interest, as if they had emanated from the platform of a party convention. Nothing so bad as these instances can be found in the history of the Elective Judiciary of the State of New-York,—though it must be confessed that tendencies were becoming manifest in party action, which if not checked would have made the Judiciary thoroughly and entirely a partisan machine.

In our judgment the action of the Democratic Party in renominating Judge DENIO, has applied such a counteracting check. How long its influence will be effective, remains to be seen:—it manifestly depends somewhat upon the success which shall attend the experiment. The presumption in advance was certainly against such action. The City of New-York is the citadel of the Democracy of the State:—and the main issue here was evidently to be upon the new Police Law of the last Legislature. Under the leadership of Mayor WOOD, the Democratic Party in the City had taken its stand upon the unconstitutionality of that law,—and had gone so far as to resist, by violence and force of arms, its execution, upon the bare assumption that it would be pronounced unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Its reliance of course was upon its party majority in the composition of that Court, and upon Judge DENIO as the leader of that majority. Judge DENIO refused utterly to recognize the party relations of the question when it came before him, and decided it upon purely *legal* grounds,—just as he would have decided any other question of law submitted to him. The decision was against the stand which the Democratic Party of the City had prematurely taken. It put them utterly and hopelessly in the wrong: and they demanded, not merely as an act of party vengeance but as a political necessity, that Judge DENIO should not be nominated for reëlection. If this demand had been conceded, the independence of our Judiciary would have been forever at an end. Our Judges would have been the mere creatures and instruments of party demagogues. Laws would have been interpreted, not by the Constitution, but by partisan decrees. The Court of Appeals would have existed, not to decide whether any particular enactment was in accordance with the Constitution, or not,—but whether it was in accordance with the party platform of the majority. Judicial decisions would have fluctuated with every change in the popular will,—and Tammany Hall, Primary meetings and the Ward Committees would have furnished the law and the precedents for all our Courts. It is an honor and a credit to the Democratic Party that it breasted this tendency, even at the hazard of its own ascendency. Judge BROWN, whose letter declining to be a candidate lays down in the best and clearest manner the true theory of our Judicial system, is entitled to especial credit for refusing to be made the instrument of its degradation.

What effect this action may have upon the success of the party at the coming election, it is too soon to predict. The factious malignants in this City who were disappointed in their attempt to trample upon the Judiciary and make it the mere register of their partisan edicts, will probably pursue their purpose by withholding their votes. But we trust there may be found in the State a sufficient number of citizens, who prize the integrity and independence of our Judiciary highly enough to lead them to support this endeavor to preserve them, regardless of partisan interests or opinions. We should be glad to be able to hope that the Americans and Republicans,—one or both,—in their Conventions, would make the Independence of the Judiciary one of the "planks" in their platforms, and make Judge DENIO *their* candidate also in the coming contest. In the utter absence of other issues, they might very well do this and gain both credit and popular strength thereby. But we have little hope of any such result,—and only trust that the PEOPLE will take the liberty of acting for themselves in this matter, and of voting upon it without regard to the dictation of political parties.

The Crisis in India.

Inconclusive, and in some instances inconsistent, as are the narratives of the progress of affairs in India which we have received by the *Baltic* and the *Persia*, it is yet sufficiently clear that the tide has begun to turn, and that henceforth we shall be called upon to chronicle, not the progress of the mutiny, but the story of the reconquest of Hindostan.

The revolted Sepoys had been defeated in several severe encounters; reinforcements from the Punjaub had begun to reach the camp of the besiegers of Delhi; the important station of Cawnpore, which virtually commands Oude, the Rohilcund and the Bundeecund country, and enables those who hold it to overawe these dangerous and always disaffected land-pirates, the Pataus, has been recaptured in the most brilliant style by General HAVELOCK, who had routed the villain NENA SAHIB in three short but sharp conflicts; and while a few sporadic cases of insurrection in the northeast, had been promptly dealt with—a notable instance of loyalty on the part of a native regiment had occurred to give evidence of the very desirable fact that the Bengalee outbreak, however deeply planned and widely concerted, had not the unanimous sympathy of the Hindoo soldiery. The 31st native Infantry, *led by native officers*, had attacked the revolters of the 42d in Legor and utterly defeated them.

The Presidencies of Bombay and Madras were perfectly quiet, and the levies of Sikh and Punjabee troops had been behaving splendidly wherever employed, and rivaling NAPIER's pet Ghoorkas in fidelity to the British standard.

At Agra a quasi-reverse had resulted in the retreat of a large body of insurgents after a battle in the open plain. The accounts of this battle are hopelessly obscure. It is in the first place difficult to understand how the mutineers of Neemuch happened to march upon Agra, or to reach that place in time for an action on the 5th of July. Still more inexplicable are the movements of the British garrison, who seem to have gone out with insufficient ammunition to fight rebels who were in the same condition, and while both parties appear to have been technically beaten, the only discernible result seems to have been that the mutineers went off on their way to Delhi, or (which is more probable) to destruction, leaving the city in flames behind them, and all the Europeans comfortable in the fort, with six months' provisions and abundance of ammunition.

The fate of Lucknow was still uncertain, though there is every reason for believing that the gallant defenders of that important post must have been relieved by the victories of General HAVELOCK at Cawnpore before the 30th of July, which is the date of our latest Bombay intelligence.

By the 1st of September the advanced guard of the magnificent army which has been dispatched with such amazing celerity and skill from England to the help of her sons and her daughters in the East, doubtless sailed up the Hooghly—and the news of the coming vengeance is already on its way throughout Hindostan. Whatever disasters may have overtaken detached parties of the British forces in various parts of the Peninsula, or whatever may have happened at Lucknow or at Delhi, in the interval between the 30th of July and the 1st of September, the intelligence that such a force as England has never before sent into her Indian possessions, is speeding over the seas for victory and for vengeance, will do more to paralyze the plans of the Mohammedan conspirators, and to reassure the trembling populations of Hindostan than anything else possibly could.

For unwise as is all trenchant dealings with complicated questions, and various as are the motives and the causes which have worked together to develop the existing condition of things in India, there can be no reasonable doubt that the precipitating force was the fanatical determination of the Mohammedans in the Northwest, and particularly in Bengal, and in Oude, to strike for the recovery of their ancient domination. The nature of the proclamation put forth at Delhi and Meerut by the rebels chiefs, (for chief as yet there does not appear to be,) leaves no room for doubt with regard to this matter. The Bengalese soldiery have lent themselves willingly to the designs of the Mussulman plottery—partly out of an overweening faith in their own power and Prætorian importance—partly out of discontent, engendered by a careless and vicious system of military administration, and partly out of disaffection with the reforms which, pushed too injudiciously by Lord DALHOUSIE in particular, seemed to be threatening the privileges of the high-cast Hindoos and endangering the ancient fabric of Bengalese society. On this head, a distinguished member of the British Parliament communicates to a friend in this City, a fact worth noting: "Very large numbers of the Bengal Sepoys," he writes, "were recruited in Oude. These men, before DALHOUSIE's annexation, were accustomed, on leaving our service, to ask for almost any piece of land they liked, get their claims backed by our President at Lucknow, and so, *perfas aut nefas*, simply obtain what they wanted. All this, of course, has ceased since Oude became ours, and the men did not like the change, naturally enough.

There is reason, too, to suppose that greatly exaggerated accounts of the disasters of England in the Russian war had been circulated in India, and the infernal atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys were deliberately devised for the purpose of degrading the English Power in the eyes of the native populations. This effect has not been produced, it would appear, out of the range of the Sepoy successes, and the advent of the avenging host will speedily disabuse the Sepoys themselves, as well as the breathless millions who have been the spectators of their fiendish proceedings, of a notion as dear to the Asiatic heart as it would be deadly to the English dominion, were it not annihilated by the tremendous realities of the British bayonet and the British cannon. Tedious as the work may be, and terrible as tedious, which England has how to do in the East, it will assuredly be done, and the civilized world will applaud the doing. For whatever may be the political merits of a conflict between a barbaric and a civilized people, the national sympathies of mankind, which include the future as well as the present, and the fortunes of the race as well as the fate of individuals, must always be given to the superior, not because of his greater strength, but because of his superiority. The dying OCZOLA in his dungeon must awaken our generous interest, and the rapacious direction of the East India Company may well deserve our stern condemnation; but our prayers and our good wishes in the hour of battle must go with the American, and not with the Seminole; with the heroic defenders of Lucknow and the avengers of Cawnpore, not with the perjured ruffians of Meerut, or the infamous assassins of Bithoor.

The New English Divorce Bill.

That singularly solemn ass, "the British public," is never weary of proclaiming the merits of British morality, and of chanting the praises of the British home. From the Land's End to John o' Groat's, a strong faith prevails that outside of the four seas that girdle Britain, marriage is a mockery, and domestic bliss a lost Arcadian dream. This faith is not confined to the bosoms of the "bitterly virtuous Lady Sarahs" and the "bland Mr. Pecksniffs" of British society. It is almost as universal as respect for the peerage, and coextensive with the national love of malt liquor.

The cockney cabman who delights in the dissipations of CREMORNE, and the rustic Philemon who bangs his Bancis with a flail, are just as firmly persuaded that the British hearth is the favorite sunggery of Hymen, and that the British teapot knows no tempests of conjugal discord, as are the Exeter-Hall philanthropist, who points his appeals against the Sunday music in the Parks with a handsome parallel between Paris and Gomorrah, and the Quarterly Reviewer who argues from WIELAND's Oberon and GOETHE's "Elective Affinities," to the social depravity of the whole Tentonic race.

Now we do not mean to cast any contempt upon the private morality of Great Britain as contrasted with the Continental nations of Europe or with our own people. We believe that the domestic virtues flourish among a certain portion of the middle and the upper classes of English society into a life at least as luxuriant and as beautiful as they attain in any other country. We are sure that the tone of English literature, which is mainly addressed to this particular section of the British public, indicates not merely a canting homage to the pretences, but a substantial reverence for the realities, of home life and of personal discipline. But at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the evidence of facts which go to prove that the average domestic morality of the population of Great Britain, taken *en masse*, by no means warrants the declaimers of Exeter Hall and the orators of the British dinner-table in their extravagant eulogies upon the British home. No man who has been at all familiar with the populations of Continental Europe can for an instant permit the claim of superior private morality for the lower classes or for the fashionable aristocracies of Britain over the corresponding orders of French or German or Italian society to pass unchallenged. The peasantry of Norfolk and Dorset, the manufacturers of Lancaster and Lanarkshire, the laboring myriads of London, out-do in the details of their daily life all that EUGENE SUE has invented or Parent-DUCHATELET described of Parisian and provincial vice in France.

And although we incline to the conviction that the system of home education adopted by the better classes of Great Britain ought to produce on the whole more satisfactory results of character among the daughters of those classes than the conventual training of France or the boarding-school system of the United States, still the records of British criminality in regard to the relations of private life in the most respectable ranks, do not vindicate for the British female so high a relative superiority as it would have been reasonable to expect. And the history and character of the new Divorce Bill which has just been passed by the British Parliament, and has received the sanction of Her Majesty, do certainly reveal a most extraordinary obliquity of moral perceptions on the part of the legislators of the United Kingdom, of whom it is surely fair to conclude that they represent, if not the average capacity, at least the average respectability of Great Britain.

This bill was introduced by the Government of Lord PALMERSTON, as a measure of the boldest and most reformatory character. It has been fought at every step of its passage by a bevy of peers and bishops in the Upper House, and by a phalanx of conservative heroes in the Commons. Its erection into the dignity of a law is regarded by Mr. GLADSTONE and the Bishop of Oxford as the signal of England's downfall, and the lamentations uttered by the Prelate, in particular, over its triumphant advance were so loud and so lugubrious, that it is probable his Lordship sincerely regrets his recent escape from a railway disaster as the loss of an admirable opportunity of deliverance from the evil to come. Yet what are the features of this portentous bill?

It is simply a bill to provide for the extension to all classes of the British public of those facilities of divorce which have been heretofore confined to the wealthy and the powerful. Up to the present time the injured British husband has been forced to seek redress for his wrong in the shape of pecuniary compensation for his wife's honor, and his own, before a court of justice, and relief from an intolerable bond before the House of Lords. Of the miserable history compressed into this brief statement, what imagination can afford us an adequate idea! Yet so demoralized by the force of prescription is the "collective wisdom" of Britain, that the attempt to remove a damning disgrace from British jurisprudence, and to afford a righteous and honorable redress to respectable Englishmen and Englishwomen smarting under the bitterest of wrongs, was denounced as a kind of treason to the State. The bill was assailed with an anile fury of texts and quotations by almost the whole Episcopal bench, the new Bishop of London alone, Dr. TAIT, making himself very honorably conspicuous among his brethren by the powerful and temperate support which he gave to the measure. In the House of Commons the opposition was less ferociously sustained than in the Lords, Mr. GLADSTONE being the most notable defender of the indecencies and inconsistencies of the old law.

Yet this Bill, of which the history is so discreditable to British legislation, and the passage of which is justly regarded in England as a victory of progress, is of such a character that it would be scouted in any assembly of decent Americans as an outrage upon the one sex and an insult to the other. It has indeed surrounded the proprietary rights of women with some frail barriers—it has done away with the scandals of the suit for criminal conversation, and has abolished the insufferable caste distinctions of the old system. But while it attempts to make adultery a crime, it stultifies that attempt by a provision to the effect that when both parties are proved guilty of that crime *neither shall be punished, and it denies to the wife of an adulterous husband the divorce which is conceded to the husband of an adulterous wife.*

That six hundred Englishmen claiming to be honest men and gentlemen should have permitted the introduction into their presence of a proposition so revolting and so unjust, would hardly be credible if we were not forced to believe the further abomination that by a majority of their number *that proposition was adopted*. Nor are we left in doubt as to the motives of this proceeding. For when a member objected to the introduction of a clause equalizing the relief of divorce to both sexes by asking "If this clause were adopted, *I should like to know how many married men there would be in this House?*" he was answered with "roars of laughter." Here, then, we have the testimony of six hundred and odd English gentlemen, that Englishmen of consideration do not regard the habitual violation of the marriage contract by a husband as a serious offence, coupled with the tacit confession that such habitual violation is generally prevalent in the higher ranks of English society. Of the force of this testimony and of the sincerity of this confession, we have the further and irrefragable evidence that a measure embodying both was passed to a law by the gentlemen aforesaid, and by them presented to the royal lady who represents the sovereignty of England, she, in her turn affixing her signature to a bill which bestows a more than Eastern license upon her own husband and her sons!

To eulogize the "domestic morals" of Britain in the face of such facts as these, must somewhat severely tax the brazen audacity of the bells of Bow themselves!

SUBSIDENCE OF THE PANIC.—There is one good thing about a panic, and especially a financial panic; from the very nature of the phenomenon it cannot last long. Panics never become chronic, and if they are mischievous in their effects, they are soon over. The financial panic of the present season reached its culminating point last week, and the subsidence is now very perceptibly felt. As the commercial community begin to look coolly about them, they discover that there was not so much cause for alarm as they had suspected. The change for the better has already commenced; but it will require a long time of prudent and practical effort to recover from the harm done during the past fortnight of excitement and alarm in the commercial world.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.—The last advices from California announce that Hon. EDWARD STANLY, the Republican nominee for Governor, had also received the nomination of the Settlers' Convention. As the Settler interest is large and influential, Mr. S. cannot fail to poll a very strong vote. The Democratic Party, as is well known, is very much divided, the Broderick wing being lukewarm towards, if not actually hostile to, the success of JOHN B. WELLER, the nominee of their own Convention. Should there be any serious defection from Mr. W., Mr. STANLY may be elected, although the chances certainly favor his opponent. Mr. S. is a native of North Carolina, and has served that State in Congress with marked ability, as a Whig Representative. Always conservative, and opposed to the extension of Slavery, as well as to political abolitionism, he has the confidence equally of Northern and Southern men in California—notwithstanding his position as nominee of the Republican Party.

THREE YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.—The family of Mr. DUDLEY BARTLETT, of Poughkeepsie, learned on Saturday that Miss ANNA BARTLETT, of Poughkeepsie, Miss SARAH D. OTIS, and Miss HARRIET HUNT, of Ellenville, were drowned while bathing at Napoleon, Ulster Co. The report was unfortunately true. Miss BARTLETT was on a visit at Ellenville, and on Friday she and three others strolled into the woods, taking their dinners with them. In the afternoon it was proposed that they should take a bath, but one of the young ladies declined, and went home. The other three then started for a bathe, and after entering the water, went beyond their depth, and were drowned. The remains of Miss BARTLETT were brought to Poughkeepsie on Saturday and buried on Sunday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man, whose name is unknown, fell from the top of a new building in Third-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, to the ground, and fractured his skull in a serious manner, besides breaking his thigh. He was taken up and removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-first Precinct Police.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

From Washington.

MR. BENTON RECOVERING—RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BOWLIN—DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON continues to improve, and is now considered past danger.

Judge BOWLIN has resigned his office as Minister to Bogota.

Second-Assistant Postmaster DUNBAR has gone to New-York, on business connected with the facilitation of the California overland mail.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has reversed the decision of the Collector of New-York, who assessed duty of 24 instead of 19 per centum, on colored or printed flannels. The fact of their being colored or printed does not change their character as known in trade, nor remove them from the schedule in which flannels are provided for especially.

The Secretary, on appeal, has also reversed the decision of the same Collector, who imposed 24 instead of 19 per centum on checked flannels. That they are checked and a larger nap raised on them than ordinary does not change their distinctive character of flannels.

In another case the Secretary says: "In estimating the foreign character of wool, with reference to its exemption from liability to duty, the appraiser can determine such value independently of the invoice, by prices current and other reliable means of information of the value of the article in foreign markets, such as they employ in ascertaining the foreign values of other staple articles of import."

The Financial Troubles.

FAILURE OF DAVIS, SUYDAM, DUBOIS & CO.

ROXBURY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The exchange and banking office of Messrs. DAVIS, SUYDAM, DUBOIS & Co., of this city, closed their doors to-day.

SUSPENSION OF C. H. STONE & CO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Messrs. C. H. STONE & Co., hardware merchants of this city, suspended payment yesterday on account of the failure of Messrs. CONANT, DODGE & Co., of New-York.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF THE GEORGETOWN BANK OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

A sudden and heavy run caused the partial suspension, to-day, of the Georgetown Bank of Commerce, but it redeemed its issues and paid such of its depositors as were needy. It is supposed that the stockholders will resume in a few days, as it is represented that they are able, and that they will protect the Bank. The run was also kept up on most of the private bankers, but all demands having been promptly met, the excitement subsided before the closing hour.

From Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS—ARREST FOR DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE—THE AMERICUS ENGINE CO., NO. 6, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The first open-air meeting of the campaign was held this evening in State-street, by the Democrats. A band of music was present, fireworks were displayed, and addresses delivered by Col. J. H. WILSON and other prominent speakers to a numerous audience.

GEORGE S. ABRAHAMS, a Custom-House broker, and special agent for BARING BROTHERS, was arrested to-day charged with forging invoices, thereby defrauding the United States Revenue. It is alleged that he altered the figures of the invoices, to swear to their correctness at the Custom-House, and, after the duties were paid, restored them. The goods were then sent to New-York importers, who paid the bills, he pocketing the difference.

Americus Engine Company No. 6, of New-York, are receiving the attentions of the firemen of Roxbury, and spent the day at Cambridge to-day.

The Democratic State Convention take places in this city to-morrow.

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, from Boston, arrived here to-night, and reports a heavy gale in the bay on Sunday, Monday and last night. She passed at anchor the steamer *Caledonian*, from Charleston, having been run into the previous night. She had got her propeller foul with her hawser and would proceed as soon as clear. She reported having on board the engineer and fireman of the steamer *Norfolk*, sunk in a gale, and that the remainder of the officers and crew of the *Norfolk* were on board the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, hence for Boston on Saturday. The *Norfolk* is supposed to belong to New-York, (may be the city of Norfolk).

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

We have New-Orleans papers of the 8th inst., containing late advices from TEXAS.

Judge HEMPHILL and Gov. PEASE were candidates for the United States Senate.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 4th inst., states that cotton picking was actively progressing, and that more cotton would be raised this year in Texas than in any previous year. It also states that the sugar crop will not be over three-quarters of the usual average.

The Mobile *Register* states that $150,000 have been raised in Georgia for WALKER to make a new descent on Nicaragua.

Fire in Keokuk, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

A private letter from Keokuk, Iowa, states that a fire occurred there on the evening of the 11th inst., which destroyed over $100,000 worth of property. The principal suffers are WOODZER & TEMPLE, MARCONT & PAGE, and Messrs. DUSTIN, MORRISON, MCLEARING and HUSKAMP. The amount of insurance is not stated.

Large Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A trunk containing $10,000, belonging to the Worcester County Bank, Blackstone, was stolen from the conductor's safe in the cars of the Eastern Thompson Railroad, this afternoon. The Bank offers $1,000 reward for the recovery of the money and detection of the thieves.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Returns from 175 towns give MORRILL, Republican, 33,068 votes; SMITH, Democrat, 24,945; Republican majority, 8,060. The same towns last year gave HAMLIN 43,234, WELLS 26,430, PATTEN 4,381—a Republican majority of 13,234—thus showing a net Republican loss this year of 5,174.

Death of a Clergyman.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Rev. PIERRE A. PROAL, D. D., long Secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Western New-York, died here last night, aged 61 years.

Arrival of the Empire City at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans *via* Havana the 8th inst., and bound to New-York, with 66 passengers, put in here to-day for coal. She has experienced a succession of heavy gales and received some slight damage. All her passengers and crew are well. She brings no news of importance.

Disaster to the Bark Laconi.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The bark *Laconi*, hence for Boston, sprung a leak in the bay to-day. She was towed back to port, and will have to discharge her cargo, and go on the railway for repairs. Her cargo consists of flour and corn.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BINGHAMTON.—A large gathering of teachers of music, singers, and the lovers of harmony generally, is expected at Binghamton, N. Y., on the occasion of a Musical Festival appointed there for the 29th of this month, to continue four days, under the conductorship of WM. B. BRADBURY, of this City, assisted by Mr. C. W. BEAMES and Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD. It will doubtless be a joyful and harmonious occasion. Another and similar Festival is to be held at Milford, Otsego County, on the 5th of October. These Musical Festivals are becoming quite popular in various parts of the country. Mr. BRADBURY has engagements from the present time until mid-Winter, some as far West as Iowa and Wisconsin.

☞ Some new clover seed from Pennsylvania has been received here. This is an unusually early arrival.

QUARANTINE REMOVAL.

Official Documents—Majority and Minority Report of the Commissioners—Answer of Governor King—Another Effort to be Made to Procure Sandy Hook.

The public anxiety to know what turn affairs would take in the matter of the proposed removal of the Quarantine station, will be relieved to a great extent, by the perusal of the following official documents. They consist of a report from Messrs. HALL and BOWNE, a minority report from Mr. BENSON, and the answer and recommendation of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller, upon the whole subject.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

To His Excellency, John A. King, Governor, Hon. Henry R. Selden, Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Lorenzo Burrows, Comptroller.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Commissioners, under an act passed March 6, 1857, entitled "An act for the removal of the Quarantine Station," have the honor to report:

That (in accordance with the 21st section of said law,) we have fulfilled so much of our duty as is prescribed in said section, and it now remains for us to determine on a site for a permanent Quarantine.

Before recommending a plan for such an establishment, we desire to call your attention to certain facts bearing upon the question which must necessarily be considered in connection with it. Though the necessity for the removal of Quarantine had induced Legislative action in 1856, the prevalence of yellow fever in the port of New-York during the Summer of 1856 was more immediately the cause of the passage of the law under which we are acting; the people of the entire State were thoroughly aroused to a sense of danger ensuing from the calamities of that season; and the Legislature of 1857 expressed the almost unanimous popular will in passing a law for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

In obedience to this general demand, the undersigned, who were appointed to carry the said law into effect, at once called upon the authorities of the State of New-Jersey, with a view to obtain Sandy Hook for the purpose of removing the Quarantine station to that point. The time allowed for making such application was but about ten working days before the adjournment of the New-Jersey Legislature. As you are already aware, that application was refused.

Notwithstanding this refusal (which to us was quite sufficient to show a decided objection to our application by the people as well as the authorities of that State) it was our intention to have renewed that application during the coming Winter, trusting that even if again unsuccessful, we should at least be enabled to satisfy the people of this State that our attempts to carry out what we believed to be the general wish, that is to say, a removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook, had been persistent and earnest.

But another Summer has passed, and without a recurrence of the fearful scenes of last season. This fact has been taken advantage of by sundry influential parties whose interest is largely involved in the retention of Quarantine at its present site, and we are well advised that this providential Immunity from danger during the past season will be seized upon by the said parties and used as a pretext for the defeat of either past or future legislation in the State of New-York or New-Jersey on the subject of Quarantine removal; and thus it will be seen that no course is left open to secure the interests of the masses of the people, and protect the State of New-York against imported disease, but to make the best use in our power of the means at present at our disposal and found within the limits of this State.

1. After a careful examination of the various points in the waters of this State which are at all available for our purpose, we have determined to recommend to your favorable consideration the plan of making one or more acres of land upon the shoal in Sandy Hook Bay, known and described on the chart of the Harbor Commissioners as "Old Orchard Shoal."

It may be well here to enumerate the various points to which our attention has been called, in order to compare them with the site selected. First in prominence is Coney Island, which is an extensive sand-bar running far out into the lower bay, and apparently sufficiently isolated for Quarantine purposes. But there are two good reasons (one of which is absolutely controlling) why Coney Island cannot be used as a site for Quarantine. In the first place, it is but slightly further removed from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn than the present station, and labors under the disadvantage of having a direct land communication with the latter city.

Thus, it will be seen, that in the event of the appearance of a dangerous epidemic at Coney Island, public apprehension (which is as fatal to the inland commerce of the port as the yellow fever has proved itself to our citizens) would not be relieved. Indeed, the direct intercourse by land between Coney Island and Brooklyn would seem to render the former a more dangerous place, both in theory and reality, than the present site. But were these objections invalid, a more serious one exists in the fact that no title can be obtained to the property, which belongs to the people of the town of Gravesend, and as we are informed by counsel, is inalienable, except by consent of every citizen of the town, a thing impossible of attainment.

The next place to which our attention has been turned is a bar on the northeastern extremity of the "West Bank," and immediately adjoining the ship channel. This bar is bare at low tide, and is about equi-distant from Staten Island and Coney Island, being about two miles from either shore. To establish a Quarantine here would require the formation of at least ten acres of land, as there is no available adjunct, which could be used in part for the purposes of a Quarantine, and the cost of this work, as well as its contiguity to the City of New-York, places it out of reach for our purpose.

The shoal known as the "Dry Romer" is believed to lie within the waters of New-York, and is also partly bare at low tide, but its site is so exposed, (being open to the full sweep of the ocean,) that we do not believe it possible to construct there any work which would be durable. Indeed, we have here the light of experience, the experiment of making land upon this bar having been attempted by the United States Government and signally failed, one storm sweeping away bodily the result of a season's labor, and the expenditure of a very large sum of money.

This comprises the list of shoals in our waters, available in whole or in part for Quarantine purposes. We have given the "Old Orchard Shoal" the preference, for the following reasons: In the first place, it is directly in front of, and contiguous to, the anchorage ground, which we have established in the lower Bay, for vessels under Quarantine, (and which the experience of this season has demonstrated to be a good and safe Summer anchorage,) and, secondly, it is so far protected from the swell of the ocean, by the extension of Sandy Hook, opposite to it, as to insure the safety of any structures which may be made upon it. It is sufficiently far from the shore of Staten Island (two miles) to afford security against the spread of imported disease, and near enough to the temporary station at Seguine's Point to admit of the residence of the Health Officer, and his employes, &c., at that point, and their easy and uninterrupted communication with the hospitals, warehouses, &c., proposed to be erected on the "Old Orchard Shoal." Moreover, we believe that, by thus uniting the two stations to the extent above indicated, we can complete the removal of the Quarantine station within the means appropriated for that purpose. Many of the patients now sent to the Marine Hospital, at Tompkinsville, belong of right on Ward's Island. (See part 1st, chapter 14, of the Revised Statutes, as amended and modified by the subsequent acts of the Legislature, Title 4th, Article 1st, Section 9th.) Should this provision of law be duly enforced, it is quite evident that a limited space of land, constructed as proposed on this shoal, will, with the proposed connection at Seguine's Point, furnish all the necessary accommodations for the removal of the Quarantine.

At a future day a moderate additional appropriation will suffice to make sufficient land on this shoal, whereon to remove the entire Quarantine establishment, thus accomplishing that great desideratum—perfect isolation.

We now propose to notice such objections as are urged with seeming plausibility against this site. In the first place it is contended that the lower Bay does not furnish a safe Winter anchorage.

While admitting in part the force of this agreement we find no difficulty in answering it. For the purposes of a Winter Quarantine, it is not necessary to have an anchorage in the lower Bay. Vessels can anchor in the inner Bay in Winter without detriment to the public health. For the matter of official inspection or supervision, we beg to refer to our former report to your honorable body, wherein we suggested that a deputy Health Officer be stationed at Tompkinsville, to see that no deception was practiced by masters of vessels or pilots in regard to the healthiness of vessels. The same deputy can easily supervise vessels at the upper anchorage during the Winter, as is now done.

Again it is urged that the "Old Orchard Shoal" is out of the beaten track of vessels entering the port. Admitting this, we reply that healthy vessels (and this comprises, according to the Health Officer's statements to us, nineteen-twentieths of the shipping coming here,) need not leave that track, but may proceed directly to the City of New-York, subject only to visitation at Tompkinsville, in order to ascertain the truth or falsity of the master's statement. It can make none or but little difference to vessels subject to a lengthy quarantine whether they are sent n few miles from their course or not. Another adverse argument is, that there is not sufficient depth of water at or near "Old Orchard Shoal" for vessels to lie to and discharge cargo. In answer to this we have to say that we do not expect to furnish greater advantages to shippers in the new Quarantine than they at present enjoy. Indeed, we do not think it possible even at Sandy Hook to accommodate them as at present. But it will be seen that we can easily construct a pier on the "Old Orchard Shoal," which will enable a vessel not drawing over fifteen feet of water to lay to at and discharge cargo. Larger vessels must necessarily employ lighters, as they invariably have to do now, when obliged to unload at Quarantine. But one more objection has been heard—that is, the difficulty of communication by the Health Officer with the station on "Old Orchard Shoal" and the vessels at anchor in either the Winter or Summer anchorage as proposed.

The answer to this is, that the removal of Quarantine to any point in the Lower Bay will necessarily involve the use of a steam vessel by the Health Officer; with this provision a mile or two more or less is matter of but little consequence. Believing that we have met and answered all the seeming objections to the selection of the site proposed, we have not to add a few words on the general reasons which have inclined us to recommend the above site for a permanent Quarantine, and we respectfully leave the matter, gentlemen, in your hands. We think we have demonstrated the feasibility of our project, its propriety and its advantages. It may not be amiss for us to add a few words more, touching the necessity of its adoption, if we would avoid an entire failure in our attempt and that of the last Legislature, to remove Quarantine. We have before alluded to a powerful interest combined to defeat this removal. So long as we are idle, and permit the Quarantine establishment to remain at its present site, this interest will oppose any removal whatever, even that to Sandy Hook; and under such circumstances we can scarcely expect a favorable hearing from New-Jersey, which can reasonably refuse an application which meets with hostility at home. But the result of such a removal as his report contemplates, will he to enlist that interest on the side of removal to the Hook.

In other words, we believe that while Sandy Hook is the best place in the harbor for a Quarantine site, it cannot be had so long as the present convenient and easily accessible station is retained. A removal to the inner bay will, in our judgment, eventually unite all interests in obtaining Sandy Hook, and such union will (in our opinion) be successful.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. HALL, O. BOWNE, } Commissioners.

To George Hall, Egbert Benson, O. Bowne, Esqs., Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station:

GENTLEMEN: We have read and considered with such care as the great importance of the subject demanded, the reports of the majority and minority of the Board of the Commissioners, for the removal of the Quarantine Station, in relation to a new site for such Station.

The subject is of great difficulty. Past experience has demonstrated the necessity of removing the Quarantine to some point more distant than the present from the dense population which now surrounds it, to render it effective of the object for which it was instituted; and although such removal will subject the commerce of New-York, in some degree, to inconvenience and increased burdens, yet such sacrifices are clearly demanded for the protection of the lives and health of the population, in and adjacent to the City of New-York.

The new station should be the best which nature has placed within our reach so as to render any futura change unnecessary.

Its indispensable requisites are such isolation as not to endanger the health of a contiguous population.

Dimensions adequate to the possible wants of a greatly increased commerce, which it is but reasonable to anticipate for that favored port; so as to provide for the comfort not only of the unfortunate sick, but of the almost equally unfortunate well, whom a regard for the public safety condemns to confinement often at the end of a tedious voyage.

Storage for infected cargoes, easily accessible to vessels, and so remote from the Hospitals as to render the latter secure against the communication of infection from such cargoes. Safe and convenient anchorage for all detained vessels.

We are satisfied that Sandy Hook combines these advantages in a much greater degree than any place within the jurisdiction of New-York, and, although our efforts, thus far, to induce New-Jersey to cede to us that point, (deemed nearly valueless for any other purpose,) we are not willing to relinquish the hope of ultimately obtaining it, through the generosity of the Government and people of that State. It is not the interest of New-York alone that is to be promoted by such cession, but, to a greater or less extent, that of every commercial State and country whose vessels enter that port. It is the design of New-York, as it is unquestionably her duty, to make the most ample provision in her power for the health and comfort of all, and especially of the sick who come within her waters, and are subject to Quarantine regulations; and we cannot but hope that New-Jersey will second her efforts in that respect, so far as can be done without a sacrifice of her material interests.

The title to the lands of Sandy Hook, which would be required for a Quarantine station, is, as we understand, vested in the General Government, and has been tendered to this State by that Government. We desire, therefore, to obtain from New-Jersey only the right of extending our Quarantine regulations over the territory thus offered to us.

These considerations, together with the suggestions contained in the minority report, have induced us to withhold, for the present, our approval of the recommendations of the majority.

Should it be finally settled that the desired grant cannot be obtained from New-Jersey, it will, doubtless, become necessary either to establish the Quarantine permanently at Seguin's Point, or to adopt the recommendation of the Commissioners, and make the requisite structures upon the shoals in the lower bay described by them, there being no other known place suitable for the purpose, which cannot be obtained within the limits of this State.

We have visited and examined the buildings and structures, erected by the Commissioners at Seguin's Point in pursuance of the first section of the act for the removal of Quarantine, for "the temporary accommodation of persons arriving in the port of New-York, sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease, until the Quarantine shall be removed," and, also, the place in Sandy Hook Bay assigned by them in pursuance of the same section, for the detention of vessels having on board persons sick with such fever or pestilential disease, and we approve of the action of the Commissioners in these respects.

The accommodations provided at Seguine's Point are very inadequate as a general Quarantine for the port of New-York, but we believe them adequate to the purpose designed by the section referred to.

That section demands erections for temporary accommodations of those *actually sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases*, leaving all other persons arriving in infected vessels to be provided for so long as safety might require their detention, at the present Quarantine. Thus limited, we believe the erections adequate and suitable for the purpose, and the best which the amount appropriated to that object enabled the Commissioners to provide, the whole appropriation having been expended, and we think judiciously, in what has been done. Fortunately, the season in which it was expected that such temporary accommodations might be required has passed with little or no occasion for their use; and before the return of a similar season, ample time will be given for the erection of increased accommodations, should they be required.

More commodious and convenient quarters for the physician and necessary attendants at the temporary hospitals would have existed, if the fine building which stood upon the premises when selected and purchased had been allowed to remain there; but the want created by its lawless destruction has been reasonably supplied by the house near the premises, secured by the Commissioners for the residence of the physician.

It is doubtful whether the provision in the statute requiring the physician to reside within the quarantine inclosure applies to this erection for temporary use; but if it does, the house referred to would doubtless be regarded as part of quarantine inclosure for that purpose.

The furnishing of the hospital beyond what has been done, we suppose is within the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration; and that the care and maintenance of the buildings hereafter will devolve upon them, the statute vesting in them, for the use of the State, the title of all buildings used for quarantine purposes.

(Signed) JOHN A. KING, HENRY R. SELDEN. L. BURROWS.

ALBANY, Sept. 12, 1857.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller of the State:

The undersigned, one of the Commissioners under the act entitled "An Act for the removal of the Quarantine Station," passed March 6, 1857, non-concurring in the report presented to you by his associate Commissioners on the evening of the 5th inst., and dissagreeing with them entirely in the conclusions at which they have arrived, as understood by him from said report, in calls himself of the opportunity of presenting his views on the very important question submitted to you for your approval under said act.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to notice so much of the report as refers to the action of the Board, or its views as to different sites in the lower bay; the very able report of the advisory counsel to the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments, shows conclusively, to the minds of the undersigned, their advantages and disadvantages for Quarantine purposes, and he seeks for no better judgment on the subject than that given by General TOTTEN, Chief-Engineer, A. D. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, and Commander DAVIS, of the United States Army.

And he will now proceed to show what he understands to be the proposed plan of his associates, and the site they have selected for a permanent Quarantine, and to which, when the structures, buildings, hospitals, &c., are completed and prepared for occupation, and not before, the present establishment is to be removed, and when so removed the present lands, &c., are to become vested in the Commissioners of the Land Office and prepared for sale. From the report he understands that his associates recommend the making of one or more acres of land upon the Shoal in Sandy Hook Bay, known as "Old Orchard Shoal," for the purpose of erecting thereon hospitals, warehouses, &c., and uniting this with the temporary station at Seguine's Point, distant about four miles, which is judged by them near enough to it to admit the residence of the Health Officer and his employes, &c.; and this is the site selected by a majority of the Commissioners, and submitted for your examination and approval. Against this plan he most strenuously objects, and against its approval by your honorable body he most respectfully protests.

The undersigned objects to the making of land, or in other words, constructing a block on "Old Orchard Shoal" as a site for either hospitals or warehouses.

First, on the score of cost. From the best information he has obtained, he believes that a piece of land, or n block, as proposed to be made on that shoal, exposed as it is, to the easterly gales and to the sweep of the ocean, would require the greatest solidity of construction, and an elevation of at least fifteen feet above usual high water, and to insure it from those gales breaking over and submerging it, and from the effects of the spray, an elevation of thirty feet above ordinary high water is estimated by pilots and others as necessary, which of course would render it a costly work, and far beyond the appropriation at the command of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners; and he is decidedly of opinion that no action should be had, if its construction is approved, until submitted to the judgment of competent Marine Engineers, as to its cost and utility.

It will be perceived that the undersigned differs with his associates as to the "Old Orchard Shoal" being protected from the swell of the ocean from the extended of Sandy Hook opposite to it, so as to insure the safety of any structure which may be made upon it, as on looking at the map of the Coast Survey, it will be readily perceived, that it is immediately open to the easterly gales, and exposed to the full sweep of the ocean; and although not in any close proximity to it, as the "Dry Romer," on which they allege (" the light of experience has shown the impossibility of construcing any work which would be durable," by mistake placing the attempt on the "Dry Romer" instead of "Flynn's Knoll," yet equally open and exposed.

Second—If erected, it would be valueless for the intended purpose, not being accessible at all times, having no safe anchorage for vessels adjoining thereto, or indeed within considerable distance, as the place designated for a quarantine anchorage is only intended for the Summer months, during the prevalence of yellow fever, and is too much exposed to be a safe anchorage at other seasons, and not an anchorage for vessels when discharging cargo into lighters, as the swell of the ocean will prevent it for most of the time, and the same reason would prevent the delivery at the block on the shoal, if not precluded by the necessary height of the structure and the shoalness of the water. The undersigned might also add the distance from the establishment at Seguine's Point rendering it impossible for the Health Officer and others to perform the duties enjoined on them, and which difficulty would be much increased during the stormy and Winter months. He will not enlarge on this head. As to making the temporary establishment at Seguine's Point a part of a permanent establishment, in connection with the experiment of the block on "Old Orchard Shoal," the undersigned is equally opposed.

Although he was in favor of making it a temporary Quarantine, it was more because he was led to believe no other site could be obtained for the purpose, for immediate use, and, notwithstanding all the difficulties, he yet thinks a better could not have been procured, but, in his judgment, as a permanent site, and to which the present establishment could be removed, it does not possess any of the essential requisites, although most eligibly situated for many purposes. Salubrious in its position, exposed in front to the southerly breezes, and protected in the rear from the northern blast, it has many advantages—but for the proposed purpose they are counterbalanced by disadvantages. It has no safe anchorage for all Quarantine purposes, within any reasonable distance, say three or four miles, (and that only for Summer months,) depending on the water required. Infected and other goods could not be landed, except by distant lighterage, and to be delivered by a still more distant one, the Health or Boarding Officer, distant from his residence, or, as proposed in the report, to remedy the objection, a separate establishment to be provided at an additional cost—and although the situation is now sufficiently isolated, yet in a very short time it will be surrounded by a population clamorous for another removal, and another situation will have to be provided for the security of the great population which the laws on the subject intend to protect.

The undersigned will not further enlarge on his reasons for dissent to the report of his associates, or to allude further to it, deeming it unnecessary for a right understanding of the question before you.

The undersigned frankly confesses that his great desire since his appointment has been to obtain from our sister State, New-Jersey, the necessary jurisdiction for Quarantine purposes, of that portion of Sandy Hook, agreed upon this condition to be conveyed by the United States to the State of New-York, and thus by a coöperation of the two States, establish a Quarantine alike honorable, beneficial, and enduring to both States, and which he doubts not if properly negotiated for, can be arranged on terms mutually beneficial. In conclusion, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the Act of 6th of March, particularly to sections 2, 3, and 5, and to examine if the proposed site answers to the requirements of the law under which the Board of Commissioners and your honorable body act, and to the memorial on which the action of the Legislature was based, hereto annexed for easy reference, and he most respectfully submits the above to your consideration. EGBERT BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1857.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

Trial of James P. Donnelly for the Murder of Alfred S. Moses.

We give below a report of the proceedings yesterday morning in the trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY, charged with the murder of ALFRED S. MOSES, on the 1st day of August last, at the Sea-view House, Nevisink, N. J. The trial takes place at Freehold, the county town of Monmouth County, in which Nevisink is situated. The Court of Oyer and Terminer in New-Jersey is constituted somewhat differently from the same tribunal in this State. It is composed of a Judge of the Supreme Court, presiding, and three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, associated with him. The prisoner, accompanied by his father and two sisters, sat beside his counsel during the proceedings yesterday. The accused is a young man, about 26 years of age.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Attorney-General of New-Jersey, and JOEL PARKER, Esq., District-Attorney, are conducting the prosecution; Ex-Governor WILLIAM PENNINGTON and JAMES P. BRADLEY, Esq., of Newark, and A. C. MCLEAN, Esq., of Freehold, are engaged for the defence. The trial, of course, excites a great deal of attention; the Court-room was crowded with spectators yesterday. It is probable the trial will consume the entire week.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—SEPT. 15.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gifford.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—The Court was opened at 10 A. M. The names of the jurors impanneled having been called, the prisoner and jurors were directed to stand up, and the Clerk informed the accused of his right of challenge. The Clerk then proceeded to call the panel, and, after twenty jurors had been peremptorily challenged and set aside on the part of the defence, and three served in the same way by the State, the following Jury was finally chosen:

JOHN VANDEVEER, Foreman,
O. H. Applegate, James Croixson, Wm. Lefferson,
James A. Herbert, Jacob S. Rue, Benjamin Pullen,
James M. Allger, Abr'm. H. Morris, James Thompson,
Gilbert Schenck, Jonathan C. Croxson.

The District-Attorney, at 11½ o'clock, arose and stated that it was his desire not to enter into the evidence for the defence until after the recess, having had no opportunity to talk with the witnesses who had arrived in the morning. He then read to the Jury the indictment against the prisoner. This document is very lengthy, containing five counts, and charges the prisoner with effecting the death of ALFRED S. MOSES in divers ways.

The District-Attorney then briefly addressed the Jury. He said the indictment just read charged the prisoner with a murder committed on the first day of August, at a place within the jurisdiction of that Court. They were to try the prisoner upon this charge, and to dismiss from their minds all bias and prejudice; to decide in accordance with the evidence and the truth alone. The prisoner was a stranger among them, but they would not, on that account, fail to extend to him the same justice that they would give to any other. But neither would they, on that account, be more lenient to him. The District-Attorney sketched the history of the acquaintance of the prisoner and the deceased. They were, he said, in the habit of gaming together, at the Sea-View House; DONNELLY had money belonging to the deceased; most of it he had squandered at play; thus matters stood at daylight on Saturday, the 1st of August; between the hours of 5 and 6 on the morning of that day the cry of "murder" was heard in the hotel; a man in his night-clothes was seen staggering, bloody, in the hall of the third story of the house. He gained his room and lay down upon the bed, which proved his bed of death. The landlord, guided by the blood-stains, went to his room, and there found him wounded. The defendant fled from the house, and was met near it with trepidation depicted on his pale countenance; he threw away some worthless money that he had in his possession; he was tracked until he reached the river-bank, where MARTHA O'NEILL lost sight of him. He was seen to pick up something from the grass. He (the District-Attorney) expected to prove that the prisoner had a weapon in his possession previous to the murder which might have inflicted the wound, and had not been seen since the murder. The victim was permitted to live to tell the story of the murder. He had charged DONNELLY with the crime. These were the facts that the prosecution expected to prove. He hoped Omniscience would guide the minds of the Jury to a right result.

The witnesses that were present were bound over to appear and give evidence when called upon, and the Court, after admonishing the Jury to hold no conversation with any one concerning the trial, adjourned at 12 o'clock, to meet again at 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

Annual Meeting of O. U. A.'s.

The Order of United Americans held their Annual Session in this City on Monday evening last, at No. 257 Bowery. The attendance was very large, every Chapter in the State being represented.

The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:

G. S.—W. B. Lewis, of Marion, No. 11.
G. 1st C.—W. E. Blakeney, of Decatur, No. 10.
G. 2d C.—A. H. Hamblin, of Port Jervis, No. 94.
G. C. of the C.—H. S. Bancker, of Woodhull, No. 24.
G. C. C.—H. D. Sharrot, of Continental, No. 13.
G. P. C.—J. S. Shelly, of Nathan Hale, No. 66.
G. C. of the E.—T. Dickenson, of Alpha, No. 1.
G. S. at A.—J. R. Purdy, of Putnam, No. 8.
Grand Executive Committee—J. A. Lucas, of Excelsior, No. 29; L. C. Stiles, of Plymouth Rock, No. 66; A. H. Keech, of Hancock, No. 9; D. L. Northrup, of Nathan Hale, No. 66.
Representatives to the Arch Chancery of the United States—Simeon Baldwin, of Alpha, No. 1; Lewis A. Cohen, of Wayne, No. 52.

ARREST OF BOYS FOR ARSON.—Five boys, named ROBERT BENTLEY, WM. MCKNIGHT, THOMAS ANTONE, JOHN BOYLE and JOSEPH HACKETT, were arrested on Tuesday, charged with having on last Sunday week feloniously fired and destroyed a building used as an office, in the lumber yard corner of West Twelfth and Washington streets. This is the third attempt which has been made within a few weeks to destroy this building. The accused were committed to await examination.

Issue and Sale of Obscene Works—Ackerman Again in Trouble.

Yesterday morning Officers WALSH, BURCHELL, DAVIS, WILKES, HOUSTON and DELAY, of the Court of General Sessions, made an important seizure of the obscene publications of the man GEORGE ACKERMAN, the publisher of the filthy sheet called *Venus' Miscellany*.

ACKERMAN, it will be remembered, was arrested last week, and brought before Justice OSBORNE at the Special Sessions on Saturday last. On his promising not to offend again, the mildly-disposed Justice fined him $50 only, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Rev. C. J. WARREN. The leniency of Justice OSBORNE found its fitting climax yesterday, when the next issue of *Venus' Miscellany* was seized on the printing press of Messrs. WELLS, No. 14 Frankfort-street. In the publishing office, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street, the doors being broken open, several thousand copies of the *Miscellany* were found, together with twenty different works of the vilest character, comprising several thousand volumes. The list of the subscribers to these works was found. It is a disgraceful fact, that out of 3,300 subscribers, nearly one half were females. Females also were employed in stitching the sheets of the works and in coloring the plates. According to a statement in the number of the *Miscellany* which was seized, it was the intention of ACKERMAN to have removed the publication office out of the State, perhaps to Jersey City or Hoboken. Several hundred parcels of the papers were found ready for mailing, and addressed to various booksellers and news-agents throughout the country. The names of these parties are before us. Contributions to the literary content of the paper, in many cases written by females, and of the most obscene description, were also found. ACKERMAN'S ledger, on examination, showed that his profits in this nefarious business could not have been less than $12,000 a year. As the *Miscellany* could only be obtained by actual subscription, and through the Post-Office, the names of the debased wretches—and they include parties of great reputation in society—who indulged in the filthy luxury, are known to the authorities.

So large was the stock of these abominable productions, that the police were employed all the day in transporting them to the office of the Deputy Superintendent. The pressman who was employed in working off the paper, and two boys who were feeding the machine, were arrested. The engravers of the plates to the volumes are known, and will probably be taken into custody. ACKERMAN, who published the *Miscellany*, under the name of Ramerio, has fled the City.

Great credit is due to Officer WALSH and his coadjutors for the able manner in which they effected his seizure. To Mr. WALSH belongs the credit of being one of the most efficient officers in the whole Police force.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—GREAT TROTTING —Tuesday, Sept. 15. Match $5,000, three-mile-heats, to wagons.

S. M. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Laurel* 1 1
H. WOONCOFF, b. m. *Rose* of Washington 2 2

Time of 1st Heat.		Time of 2d Heat.	
First mile	2:37	First mile	2:38½
Second mile	2:37	Second mile	2:42½
Third mile	2:30¾	Third mile	2:47½
Total	5:53¾	Total	8:08½

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, Sept. 15. Match, $5,000, three-mile-heats, to wagons.

J. D. MCMANN, s. g. *Prince* 1 1
GEO. SPICER, b. g. *Laudern* 2 2

Time of 1st Heat.		Time of 2d Heat.	
First mile	2:39½	First mile	2:35
Second mile	2:39½	Second mile	2:36
Third mile	2:34½	Third mile	2:44
Total	7:53¾	Total	7:55

Arson and Murder Case.

JAMES SHEPHERD HELD FOR TRIAL.

Before Justice Davison.

A fire occurred on the morning of the 9th of June last, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, in the dwelling owned and occupied by one James Shepherd. The entire premises were destroyed, and in the ruins was found the charred remains of Shepherd's wife. Her position, when found by the Fire Marshal, showed that she must have lain with the back part of her head sunk into a feather bed during the fire, as the back part of her head was preserved from the action of the flames, the scalp and hair not having been burned. Shepherd's declarations, made at the time of the fire, and subsequently, were that his wife woke him up at the time, and that he endeavored to get her out at the back window, but that she would not permit him, notwithstanding that the window was not over nine or ten feet from the ground. He escaped while she remained in the house and was burnt to death. And further, Shepherd declared that the fire originated below on the first floor, when all the witnesses for the prosecution testify that the fire was first seen in the roof, and in Shepherd's apartments on the second floor. Shepherd, also, declared that all his clothing, together with a gold watch and chain, and his wife's clothing, were burned with the house. This statement is shown to be untrue, as the Fire Marshal on or about the 2d of August found that Shepherd had left this identical gold watch with a watchmaker at Harlem for repair only about two weeks previous to that date. Shepherd did not give his own name with the watch, but represented himself to be Mr. Robinson, by which name the watch-maker recognized Shepherd at the station-houses. The inconsistency of Shepherd's story all through, together with his declarations about his property at the time of the fire, caused him to be suspected as not only guilty of the arson, but that he disposed of his wife first, and fired the building to conceal all trace of the homicide. Upon the evidence adduced by Fire-Marshal Baker, Justice Davison decided yesterday to commit Shepherd to prison to answer the charge.

DARING MIDDAY ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. BLISS, residing at No. 102 Fourteenth-street, was passing through Broadway, near Ninth-street, when a thief named KUELLY snatched her pocket, together with watch, and by an instant turned down Ninth-street with them in his possession. The lady pursued him, crying "Stop thief," and Alderman BLENN, who resides in Ninth-street, hearing the alarm, rushed after the robber, and chased him through Fifth-avenue, University-place, Tenth and other streets, until a gentleman named MCINTYRE intercepted him at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. The Alderman immediately collared the fellow, and led him to where the lady was standing; after which he took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the lady soon appeared and made a complaint against him. All the stolen property was found in possession of KUELBY, and restored to its owner. The prisoner would give no account of himself, merely stating that he lived nowhere, and had nothing to do. He was locked up for trial. This is the third arrest of the kind Alderman BLENN has made within a few months.

NEW-JERSEY.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY AFFAIRS.—ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF SLANDER.—Yesterday after noon Under-Sheriff JOAN M. FRANCIS, of Hudson County, arrested R. F. KIRKPATRICK, in Jersey City on a writ issued at the suit of W. R. C. WEBSTER, on a charge of slander. The damages are laid at $50,000. On Monday evening Mr. FRANCIS arrested SAVANUS M. SPENCER at the suit of Mr. WEBSTER, on the same charge, in which case he claims damages to the same amount—$50,000. Bail was fixed in each case at $10,000, in default of which they were committed to the Hudson County Jail. These suits arise out of the controversy between Mr. WEBSTER and Commodore VANDERBILT relative to the Nicaragua Transit Company affairs. The parties arrested are charged with having made statements to Mr. VANDERBILT to the injury of Mr. WEBSTER.

TROUBLE AT THE BERGEN TUNNELL.—PAY DAY, BUT NO PAY.—Monday was the regular day for paying off the 1,200 workmen employed upon the tunnel of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Bergen Hill, but Mr. MALLORY, the contractor upon the work, although holding good paper to the amount of $130,000, was unable, on account of the stringency of the money market, to raise but $35,000, with which to pay off the workmen. This caused much dissatisfaction, and the men quit work. It had been anticipated, for a long time, that on this pay-day there would be a revival of the war between the Connaught men and the Munster men, known as Corkonians. Intimations to this effect have been made. About three weeks ago, so great was the probability of an outbreak between these two factions, that Mayor CARPENTER, of the city of Hudson, organized a police force to suppress any trouble at its commencement. It is now expected that there will be difficulty. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Hudson was held last evening, at which, Mr. MALLORY, the contractor, and the Roman Catholic priest were present for consultation. To-day a large police force is being organized, and Sheriff BEATTY has made a requisition upon all the military of the County to be in readiness if wanted. Mr. MORAN, the President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, was on the ground to-day, and addressed several hundred of the workmen, explaining to them the nature of the embarrassments under which Mr. MALLORY is laboring. These explanations were favorably received by a large portion of the workmen, and up to a late hour last evening no riotous demonstrations were made; the men, left free by the suspension of operations, assembled at the stores and talked over their grievances, and a disposition was manifested to make the best of their misfortunes. If liquor could be kept away from them, there is little fear of any outbreak occurring. The strong precautionary measures adopted by the authorities, it is supposed, have also had the effect to discourage a riotous spirit.

INJUNCTION UPON THE WATER COMMISSIONERS. —On Monday an Injunction issued by Chancellor WILLIAMSON, was served upon the Board of Water Commissioners of Hoboken, restraining them from further proceedings in contracting for water pipes and for laying them, and from negotiating the proposed water loan of $60,000. It was issued at the suit of the Mayor and Council of Hoboken. There is a strong party in Hoboken opposed to the contract which has been made with the Jersey City Board. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, of which Mr. STEVENS is principal, is the prominent influence in the opposition. This Company owns much unimproved property in Hoboken, and this water-tax will impose a surface-tax of $2 50 upon each vacant lot. It was the design of the Commissioners to have all things ready for the introduction of water by the 1st of December next, but these proceedings will delay the consummation of their plan.

JAMES CURRAN, MICHAEL CURRAN, and ELLEN COLAN were fined $10 each yesterday by Recorder BEDFORD, for selling liquor in Jersey City on Sunday

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.

The men's department contains a large assortment, embracing every style.

The custom department is also well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 35 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.

Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatel, De laine, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 490 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card-cases, Work-boxes and Dressing-cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Gaiees suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

FRESH FRUIT ALL THE YEAR.—IF YOU WANT this luxury, use "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our fameous establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
200 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $3, worth $7.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
300 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!!
Stella Shawls with rich Chenille Borders,
A new and beautiful article.
Price from $8 to $18.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINO,
Purchased at late Auction sales,
And selling for 75c. per yard; worth 10s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH BAYADERE STRIPED SILKS.
For 10s. per yard, worth $1 50 per yard.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL CLOAKS AND MALTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 61,)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish,
in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together, with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF THAT
RICH AND VALUABLE
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
recently belonging to
LANE & PORTER.
This stock must be sold off immediately to close the business of the above firm. Purchasers have only to call and examine the goods and prices, to satisfy themselves of the
ENORMOUS REDUCTION
that has been made.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

LADIES' FURS.
Strangers visiting the City can now have an
Opportunity of selecting their furs from
A large and choice stock, which we
Have opened expressly for their
Convenience, comprising sets
Of sable, mink, marten,
Ermine, fitch and all
The cheaper grades.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL LACES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall stock of
REAL LACE VEILS,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Their REAL POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall importation of
CHENILLE PLUSH,
ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED,
THE NEW REVERSABLE,
BROCHE and PLAID SHAWLS.
DO. DO. FOR CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.,
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 14,
AT RETAIL,
SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
Purchased at the recent Auction Sale. These goods are much under price!
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

FALL EXPOSITION,
Monday, Sept. 14, of
VELVET, BAYADERE and PLAID RIBBONS
In new and magnificent designs.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened their new stock of Fall Goods, of their own importation, containing a superb collection of
REAL THREAD LACES,
and RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

OTTOMAN VELOUR ROBES A QUILLES,
A NEW ARTICLE,
Just received per *Asia*,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

100 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES, AT $20,
Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES
From Paris, just received.
COLLARS AND SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAPES.
Also, Mourning Sets, quite new, infant's caps, insertions, edgings and bands.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning, a large assortment of New Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS,
DELAINES and PRINTS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
A large lot of cheap Silk Robes, bought yesterday at auction, will be opened this morning by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
corner Canal and Mercer sts.

MILLINERY,

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 316 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

DEMOREST'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF THE FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, NOW READY.—New-York First Premium Pattern and Dressmaker's Emporium, No. 375 Broadway. New-York Branches, No. 322 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Brooklyn Branch, No. 262 Fulton-st. New and elegant basque waists cut to fit the form. The ladies are cautioned against false pretenders on Canal-st., whose only claim to the first premium is the silly fact that they happened to be employed in this establishment when the first premium was awarded us, and whose necessity for a reputation has driven them to the only alternative of using false and fictitious names, coming as near to Mme. Demorest as possible, in order to mislead the public. Ladies, do not be deceived. DEMOREST'S only Canal-st. Branch is No. 322.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.—No. 7 BOND-ST.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 17. A special exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week through the season.
E. M. HUBBARD & Co.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE & SONS, No. 27 Division-st., will open on Wednesday, 16th, Paris pattern bonnets, also, a large assortment of ribbons, silks, satins, velvets, feathers, flowers, &c., for the Fall trade.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—WE SHALL open on Thursday, 17th inst., a very large and handsome stock of Fall bonnets for deep and second mourning. W. JACKSON'S new mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLINERY.—MRS. G. SCHLEGEL, NO. 577 Broadway, will open on Thursday, Sept. 17, a most extensive and beautiful assortment of Paris pattern bonnets. Milliners and merchants supplied at low prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—SEPTEMBER 14, 1857.—The Republican electors of the several Wards and county towns are hereby directed to hold their primary elections for the election of five delegates for each Ward and county town, to meet in convention in the respective assembly districts to elect two delegates and two alternates to the Republican State Convention which meets at Syracuse on the 23d inst.

Such primary elections to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., between 7½ and 9 o'clock, and at the following places, viz.:

1st Ward—No. 22 Hicks-st.
IId Ward—Corner Main and Water sts.
IIId Ward—Museum Building, corner Fulton and Orange sts.
IVth Ward—Washington Hall, Adams-st.
Vth Ward—
VIth Ward—W. H. Hazzard's, No. 216 Court-st.
VIIth Ward—Corner Classon and Putnam ave.
VIIIth Ward—Mechanics' Hall, cor. 15th-st. and 3d-av.
IXth Ward—Holden's Hotel.
Xth Ward—No. 324 Atlantic-st.
XIth Ward—Fulton-av., near Adelphi-st.
XIIth Ward—Ronk's Hotel, Hamilton-av.
XIIIth Ward—Odeon, 5th-st.
XIVth Ward—Columbian Hall, Grand-st.
XVth Ward—No. 342 Grand-st.
XVIth Ward—Union Hall, Ewen-st.
XVIIth Ward—Washington Hall, Franklin-st.
XVIIIth Ward—
XIXth Ward—Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Utrecht—Store of Spedman Wright, Esq.

The Assembly Conventions will be held at the following places, viz.:

First Assembly District—Will meet at Doxey's, Flatlands, on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.
Second Assembly District—At Mrs. Prest's, Jerolemon-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Third Assembly District—At Mrs. Prest's, Jerolemon-st., on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.
Fourth Assembly District—At Museum Building, corner Orange and Fulton sts., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Fifth Assembly District—Fulton-av., near Adelphi-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Sixth Assembly District—Odeon, 5th-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Seventh Assembly District—Union Hall, Ewen-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Each Assembly Convention is requested to select one delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

By order,
Kings County Republican General Committee,
JOHN G. BERGEN, President.
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
The Preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. Opening Lecture by Prof. BARKER.
Lectures will be delivered daily on one or more of the following Subjects:
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, by Prof. GREEN.
Amputations, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
Diseases Peculiar to Women, by Prof. BAKER.
Analytical Chemistry, by Prof. DOREMUS.
Diseases of the Skin, by Prof. COX.
Auscultation and Percussion, by J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.
Practical Obstetrics, by CHAS. A. BUDD, M. D.
The Chemical Laboratory will be opened for instruction in the Analysis of Poisons, on MONDAY, Sept. 28.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Ladies' Kansas Aid Society will be held at No. 19 Lafayette-place, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the appropriation of its fund.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 16th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th-av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale. Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.
WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets.
Captain PETRIE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM. A. WHITNEY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. ALBERT J. DEWEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the purchase of the Clothing and Tailoring business, at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st.
ALBERT J. DEWEY,
Sept. 9, 1857. A. D. KIRK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WHEREAS PETER M. SCOTT, formerly a partner of the undersigned, in the plumbing business, at No. 881 Broadway, has, in violation of our articles of copartnership, collected moneys and absconded with the same, this is to give general notice that he is no longer connected with me in business, nor has he any control over the copartnership property or the debts due to the firm of CORNELL & SCOTT or any assets thereof of any name or kind.
Sept. 15, 1857. JAMES CORNELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. PETER ROBERTS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

THE FIRM OF LE GRAND CANNON & Co., is dissolved, and all persons are forbid trusting any individual on my account or on account of said firm of LE GRAND CANNON & CO.
Sept. 15, 1857. LE GRAND CANNON.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 61 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishments, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 20 Ann-st., near the Museum?

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR $100 to $200 each, in monthly payments, from $3 to $5, without interest, when prompt payments are made. This property lies between the 3d and 4th-avs., a short distance above Harlem River, less than ten minutes' walk from the Harlem, Tenth-st. and Peck-slip ferries. Fare 3 cents. Also same distance from 2d, 3d and 4th-av. railroad stations. Clerks, apprentices, artisans, mechanics and others, have now an opportunity to secure a valuable building lot, and never miss the outlay. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly solicited to examine this offer. Full particulars at No. 24 Beekman-st., or the corner of 5th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania.
ROBT. H. ELTON.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—42 LOTS, WITH COTTAGE AND barn, at a sacrifice price, situated on the plank road, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn—Fulton-av. cars pass the premises every few minutes. Capitalists desirous of making one of the best investments ever offered in the city of Brooklyn will apply to FOSTER & LOPER,
No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the depôt, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AV., A VALUABLE property, consisting of 5 full lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 5th-av. Also a number of fine houses, in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. S. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot, No. 220 Henry-st., finished in good style, with modern improvements. Lot 24x100. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 52 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE AND store, with stable, corner of Pacific and Powers sts. A first-rate family grocery and liquor store stand in the neighborhood. Also, a first-rate 3-story brick house, in prime order, in a good situation, with immediate possession. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 73 Fulton-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATing terms, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., near Canal-st., a three-story, high-basement house, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate order; in a good neighborhood; also, part of the furniture will be sold, if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements; the second-story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third story, to a small family of not more than four persons. Privilege in bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY, CONSISTING OF four rooms, with front basement of house No. 10 Bethune-st. Is a quiet neighborhood, and easy of access by public conveyance. Rent $240 per annum.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH OR without partial board, at No. 21 West 22d-st.; near 5th-av. The family is small, and the house is newly furnished and has all the modern improvements.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, desirably situated, for which an interest in a profitable, respectable business in this City will be given in exchange. For particulars, address G. S. D., Box No. 1,947 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST country-seats and farms in the town of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., consisting of 70 acres of choice land and a fine dwelling-house, situated on the Newburg and Cochecton Turnpike, within one mile of the flourishing village of Montgomery, and 11 miles from Newburg, in the immediate vicinity of first-class schools and churches of the different denominations. The farm is well watered and in first-rate order. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE PIERSON, Hamptoonburg, Orange County, N. Y., or to W. E. KNOX, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON SHREWSBURY River of about 110 acres; it will be sold cheap, as the owner intends removing West this Fall. For further particulars, inquire of Capt. PARKES, (*Ocean Ware.*) or JACKSON WILLIAMS, foot of Barclay-st., Merchants' Dispatch Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SPECULATORS IN REAL ESTATE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A GREAT BARGAIN.—The advertiser, a resident of the South, now in the City, has twenty-five acres of choice garden land lying within two miles of Peck-slip ferry, and about ten rods outside of the city Corporation of Brooklyn. Three lines of omnibuses pass it constantly, and a projected continuation of one of the city railroads will pass directly in front of it. As a permanent investment, or to map out for immediate sale, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Title perfect. Terms—Half cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Address for three days ASTOR HOUSE, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE—FIVE GROVER & BAKER'S QUILTing machines, in prime order and in full operation. The purchaser will have the good will of the work. The owner has other business to attend to. This is a good chance for an industrious person. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 176 Broadway, under Howard Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies, at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 721 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines, 42-inch cylinder and 9-feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE.—The entire stock of the crockery store No. 161 Chambers-st., selling off below cost, to close the business. Dealers, grocers, and families will find great inducements. The store to let, and fixtures for sale.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823.
NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Four doors below William.)
The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.

WOOD AND METAL TYPES,
From other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.
Also, 10,000 pounds of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green, for sale cheap for cash, and fonts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate.
Also, second-hand presses 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, 2 cap, 1 Ruthven, 1 Ruggles quarto-sheet job engine, 1 diamond rotary card, Ruggles; 1 Gordon, 1 Princeton press, bed 50x32; 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic.
Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1857.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and so labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marselus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. C. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. E. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Osthout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

TEACHERS ARRANGING STUDIES FOR their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical Text Books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A full course of School and College Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced Teachers, in which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers, Thompson's Arithmetics, Willson's Histories, Fasquelle's French Course, Woodbury's German Series, Gray's Botanics, Hitchcock's Geology, Wells' Natural Philosophy, just published; Schuster's Drawing Books, Bradbury's School Music, McElligott's Etymological Works, Wells' Grammar, &c. All tried, practical and scholarly works.
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LESCHETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. Y. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN Mc-MULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 21. The assistant teachers and a number of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAV-ERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and moderu lauguages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 18, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, R

AUCTION SALES.

JOEL DUNHAM, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The Executor, Joel Dunham, will offer for sale the estate of the late Mulford Wilson, deceased, at public auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, the following real estate, situated in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, consisting of the following lots, viz.:

Lot No. 1—Containing 166 acres known as Mulford Wilson's Lower Place, about one third of which is wood, and the rest good arable land suitable for gardening purposes. On said farm is a good two-story dwelling house, with kitchen attached, barn, wagon house, &c.

Lot No. 2—A lot of land adjoining No. 1, covered with a young growth of wood, containing 9 75-100 acres.

No. 3—A lot of land containing 75 acres, known as the Merit Martin Farm, some 10 acres of which are wood land; the balance is good arable land, suitable for all kinds of farming purposes. There are on said farm a good one and a half-story house and a good barn. Adjoining said farm there is a bog meadow, containing 4 acres of land, which will be sold with lot No. 3, or separate, as purchasers may choose.

Lot No. 4—Containing 11 29-100 acres of land.

Lot No. 5—A bog meadow containing 15 acres of land.

Persons desirous of viewing any or all of the above-named premises can do so by calling on JOEL DUNHAM, at his residence. Conditions made known, and attendance given on day of sale by JOEL DUNHAM, Piscataway-town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

JUDGE WALKER PLACE, } LENOX, Berkshire Co., Mass. }

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well-known Judge Walker Place, recently called, which lies west of the old highway leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and one mile from the Court-House in Lenox, containing about forty acres.

On the premises are a dwelling house, a barn, containing stables and accommodations for carriages, a valuable wood lot, large orchard, &c. The land is of good quality.

The approach to the premises, on the highway, is through rows of fine old maples. The views commanded from the property are very generally admired. Among them is a charming view of the three lakes in the village of Lenox.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable location for a country seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better opportunity probably will not soon be offered.

Terms—$1,500 cash. The balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given Oct. 15.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS at the Exchange THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$2,000 Fort Madison (Iowa) 7 per cent. Bonds....$17 each.
1,000 Mercer County (Ill.) 6 per cent. Bond.
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
80 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each.
200 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
160 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Security Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Oriental Bank.....$25 each.
$5,000 Ins. Scrip of 1852.
$1,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1854.
$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.

Weekly sales every Wednesday. Special sale on Saturday, Sept. 19, and on any days required.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—with the entire elegant rosewood furniture, paintings, silver ware, costly china, &c., contained in the dwelling-house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) I will sell without reserve the superb furniture of the above residence, commencing at 10 o'clock. This sale is worthy of special attention as the quantity is unusually large and of superior workmanship throughout. The magnificent parlor vases and ornaments were imported expressly for the present owner, and from a choice and beautiful collection of unique and classic works of art. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale, which will be positive. Goods to be removed immediately. Consisting of superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in use but three months; three full suites of rich carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade and velvet; rosewood marble-top etageres, lady's French secretary, consoles, superb rosewood sofa and pier tables; three magnificent marble and pier mirrors, rosewood reception and recumbent chairs, costly bisque, China and Dresden vases, groups, &c., with a valuable collection of oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet, Wilton and other carpets; chandeliers and gas fixtures, rich lace curtains and shades, superb rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, all to match; eighteen elegant hair mattresses, French counterpanes, blankets, rosewood armoire with French mirror front, rosewood secretary book-case, sofas, lounges, French chairs, mirrors, rocks, fine ebonized ebony table, marble-top sideboard, great variety of silver ware, rich china, cut glass, ivory cutlery, oil-cloths, &c., with a quantity of other furniture of every description.

H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence No. 70 West 26th-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, in very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side-tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also, a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK—Without reserve, all the splendid furniture in the residence of Mr. Sharken, No. 129 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of parlor, dining-room bedroom and kitchen furniture, bedding of all kinds; a splendid rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, cost $600 on the 15th May; carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatelle; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side-tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Persons purchasing at this sale must remove the furniture immediately, as the owner is going South.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of

New and Second-hand Furniture,

Consisting in part of velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil cloth, crockery, cutlery, China and silver plated-ware, beds, mattresses, bedding, pillasses, pillows, magnificent rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, bureaus, bedsteads, library bookcases and secretaries, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegant carved pier, mantel, oval and square mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, gilt cornices and fixtures, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut book and corner stands, wardrobes, chairs, &c., &c. Superior oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, four elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in India satin, silk brocatel, plush and hair cloth. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 Charles-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in reps, black walnut rocker, carved rosewood etagere, marble-top plate-glass doors, oak extension dining table, do. chairs, covered with leather, window curtains and shades, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, glass and crockery ware, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MORSE, ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a large and valuable stock of ready-made clothing, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 53½ Pine-st. The stock comprises every variety of seasonable clothing—in all over 5,000 garments, among which will be found frock sack Raglans, over coats, business coats, &c., in every variety of fabric and texture; pantaloons, in great variety; silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests, piece good, shirts, trimmings, &c., all made up in the best manner, for the present season, and well worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Sale positively, without reserve, by order of Assignees. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, at the store of Marsh Brothers & Co., No. 59 Beekman-st., about 20 tons assorted spring steel, marked "Marsh Brothers & Co." and "James Marsh," damaged by Croton water. Terms, approved Indorsed notes at 6 months.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 Lexington-av., between 24th and 25th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of the usual assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, being nearly new, and having been but little used; it is now sold on account of the owner removing West. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, office No. 299 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 84 East 32d-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, mahogany chairs, dressing bureaus, oil-paintings, engravings, oil-cloth, hat-stand, marble-top tables, piano-forte and stool, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets and kitchen furniture.

FREED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY FREED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, one suite parlor furniture in green plush, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, centre and side tables, bedsteads, mattresses, carpets, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 24 Johnson-st., Brooklyn. Household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany chairs, bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, tables, lounges, sideboard, &c.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 167, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 337, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 564, 573, 605, 615, 659, 662, 715, 772, 776, 804, 807, 831, 848, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN T. SLOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
} Trustees.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLL, Auctioneer, for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, on the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 6 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw Interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—J. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE- COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE.

Reopened and neatly furnished. Rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished. Prices from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:46 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

41:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 15th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J." EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan of said city. Issued pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year. The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

1 last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1856, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Frcd. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Rnssell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $376. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight hulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 16	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Sept. 23.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Political Movements—The Approaching Elections—Murders, Lynching, &c.

FROM OUR LECOMPTON CORRESPONDENT.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Kansas is now over head and ears in the excitement of a political campaign, carried on with extraordinary *vim* and vigor. Meetings are being held by both parties all over the Territory. PARROTT and RANSOM, the respective candidates for Congressional delegates of the Republicans and the National Democrats, have speaking appointments that make lists nearly half a yard long, for the interval before the election in October. Large Democratic meetings have recently been held at Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Osawkee. That at Leavenworth had nearly ended in bloodshed. Gen. CALHOUN, (the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and one of the most influential leaders of the conservative Democracy,) got into an altercation with Mr. PARROTT, the Republican candidate, who was on the platform with him, and wound up by running at him with his uplifted cane, but the bystanders rushed in and quelled the difficulty before any personal violence was done. The meeting at Wyandotte was held last Monday night, and such a scene of confusion, tumult and disturbance, has, it is said, been rarely seen. RANSOM made one of his best speeches, DELAHAY, of the Wyandotte *Register*, replied, and WEER, the United States District-Attorney, answered DELAHAY. The meeting at Osawkee was held yesterday in compliance with one of RANSOM'S appointments, and was, it is said, a very respectable gathering. Of the Free-State meetings it would be impossible to keep any account. They follow one another so rapidly, that the party may be said to be holding a sort of protracted session.

A meeting of the settlers on the magnificent strip of timber-land that borders the northeastern bank of the Kansas River at Lecompton, was held on Monday last for the purpose of devising measures whereby Government may be induced to extend to them the right of preëmption. The title to these lands has long been a matter in dispute. They comprise about 90 quarter sections, each of which has long been occupied by a squatter. They have been a tantalising morsel to many a speculator, and involved Gov. REEDER in a difficulty with the Pierce Administration. The Government originally set them apart as a life-estate for certain 90 Kaw half-breeds named in the instrument of cession, but as most if not all of those half-breeds have since died, the question now remains to be settled whether the title rests with the tribe collectively, or reverts to the Government. The squatters are very desirous to convince themselves the title is in the Government, because they know perfectly well that if the decision be otherwise, they must pull up stakes *instanter*. Acting on some very judicious advice from Col. YOUNG, the meeting appointed a Committee to take a census of all the settlers and communicate with Gen. DENVER, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the propriety of bringing the tract within the operation of the preëmption laws. A Committee was also appointed to wait on Congress and urge the same course of action. The meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

In the interval Gen. DENVER has visited Lecompton, on his way to Nebraska to make a treaty with the Pawnee Indians, and attend to other official business of importance. After a brief interview with Governor WALKER, and a short night's rest, he starts off on his journey, without even seeing Mr. STANTON, the new Superintendent of Indian affairs.

The land office is now open, and busily engaged in registering claims. The litigation as to the Lawrence property is nearly if not actually concluded. So far as the taking of testimony is concerned, and the papers are ready for transmission to the department for judgment.

Governor WALKER has exchanged a Company of the Dragoons under his orders at Lawrence with Gen. HARNEY, for Major SHERMAN'S battery and artillery Company, which arrived at Camp Cooke to-day. A grand review of the troops before the Governor, is to occur on Sunday morning.

The rumor so extensively circulated in the early part of the current week in Lecompton, and so unhesitatingly believed, to the effect that a soldier had been shot by a citizen at Lawrence on Saturday night last, was a falsehood. A difficulty took place between a soldier and a citizen at the time designated, but no harm was done to or by either.

A very serious accident did occur to one of the soldiers yesterday. Being late for parade and greatly hurried and agitated, his revolver exploded whilst he was placing it in his belt, and the ball passed through his left side, making a dangerous wound.

Young EDWARDS, who was arrested in Lawrence on Sunday last for stabbing his cousin in Tecumseh, in a brawl arising out of card-playing, during the previous week, was brought before Judge CATO on Thursday, and a preliminary examination into the circumstances of the affray was held, in order to warrant the Judge in deciding whether or not the accused could be admitted to bail. The evidence showed pretty conclusively that he had acted in self-defence, and he was admitted to bail in $2,000 for his appearance to stand his trial when called on. The wounded man was not dead on the day of the investigation, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Another serious and deplorable stabbing affray happened here in Lecompton on Wednesday night. Whilst a very pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen, the *élite* of Lecompton and its neighborhood, were enjoying themselves at a ball in the American Hotel, a crowd of drunken fellows got into a dispute in the bar-room, and one of them stabbed a young man, named BAILEY, twice in the back, inflicting two dangerous, and, probably, mortal wounds. Poor BAILEY was a young man of excellent habits, mild temper, and unoffending manners. His only offence seems to have been an endeavor to entice away from the crowd a friend, who had previously got into a difficulty, and remove him from further risk of violence or danger. BAILEY was an uncompromising Free-State Democrat, but the fray is said to have originated in no political feeling.

In passing up the main street of Lecompton the other day I was surprised to see everybody out of doors, shading his eyes with his hand and gazing intently into the sky. I looked up, and right in the face of the sun saw passing over it with great rapidity, at an elevation of perhaps 200 feet from the ground, what, but for the heat of the day I would have instantly declared to be a thick snow shower driven laterally by the wind. The whole sky overhead seemed to be alive with white particles of glittering dust, as thick as the motes in a sunbeam. It was a flight of grasshoppers on their mission of devastation southwards. Rising late in the morning when the heat of the sun has accumulated, they fly during the hottest hours of the day, and at evening alight, spend the night in devouring every green thing on the spot where they descend, and resume their flight next morning. For several hours of two days in succession they swept over Lecompton in countless myriads. Heaven help the unfortunate settlers on whose crops they alighted.

Preparations are being made to provide accommodation for the members of the Constitutional Convention which meets here on Monday next. Great interest is felt in their proceedings, and speculation is rife as to the probable result. I am perfectly satisfied that their action will be greatly influenced by the October election, which will be decided before the Convention terminates its labors. The submission of the Constitution to the popular vote is regarded as an absolute certainty.

P. S.—10 o'clock P. M.—I have just received a special dispatch from Leavenworth City, informing me of another murder being committed there, the organization of another mob, and probably another case of lynching. The body of a murdered man was found dead on Wednesday morning last near the old mill. The deceased was not recognized. Search was made for the murderer or murderers, but in vain. Last night a young man left his friends at the Planter's House to return to his home. He was obliged to pass the spot where the murder had been committed, and, as he approached it, a sensation of indefinable dread seized him and he returned to the hotel. Having prevailed on several of his acquaintances to accompany him back, he again set out. When the party reached the spot they heard a suspicious noise in a shed that was near them. They entered it in a body, and found a man who was asleep, or pretended to be asleep, rolled up in straw in a corner of the floor. On awaking him they discovered his face and clothes to be besprinkled with blood. They immediately seized him as the murderer of the man whose corpse had been found on the day before, hurried him up to the calaboose, put a rope round his neck and threatened to hang him on the spot if he did not confess to the crime and name his associates. He admitted that he had committed the murder, stated certain details, and implicated a couple of well-known gamblers and blackguards as his accomplices. They were immediately arrested. A Committee of Vigilance was appointed, consisting of fifty of the most respectable citizens, to investigate the murder. The mob surrounded the calaboose, struggling to rescue the prisoner, and hang him, but General EASTIN, the Chairman of the counsel, endeavored to appease them for the moment, and succeeded. Next morning (this morning) the first prisoner, whose name is Gordon, was brought before a magistrate and interrogated as to his knowledge of the murder. He denied having any knowledge of it whatever, and asseverated that the declaration to the contrary which he had made on the previous night had been extorted from him by fear of being hung, and was made on the express stipulation that no injury should befal him until the matter had been legally investigated. He was recommitted to jail, and another attempt was made by an infuriated crowd to rescue him and hang him. They were again prevailed on to trust to the action of the Vigilance Committee and peacefully withdrew. It was stated to my correspondent, on the authority of a member of the Vigilance Committee that subsequent to his examination before the magistrate, Gordon had made a written acknowledgment that he was the murderer, and it was said that he would certainly be hung before night. That, I am disposed to think, was a *canard*. Public opinion is divided on the question of his guilt. P. H. C.

The Same Incidents Looked at from a Different Point of View.

FROM OUR LAWRENCE CORRESPONDENT.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

There are several items of news that might be regarded as ominous or startling anywhere but in Kansas, which I will condense for you.

A Mr. BAILEY was stabbed in Lecompton some two days since, by a ruffian named BROCKETT. He was not expected to survive at last accounts. No other cause is given, so far as I can learn, except that BAILEY has become a Free-State man since living in Lecompton, and this being a royal offence in the eyes of the bloody brotherhood, he was wantonly stabbed, and will, probably, lose his life. And what is equally strange, BROCKETT is sauntering at large, without fear or frown from the keepers of the Union in Lecompton. At Lecompton, where the Governor and all his suite, Judge and Jury, with all the land cormorants and the public functionaries reside, a high-handed murder is committed, and no effort made to commit or convict the assassin. It bespeaks no flattery for either their love of justice or sense of practical morality. Even if Judge Lynch would assume the regency, it would be a thousand times preferable to such moral and social lethargy.

Another murder was committed in Leavenworth on Thursday last, but the full particulars are not yet obtained. It is said that money was the cause. Great excitement was prevailing when our express left yesterday morning. Two of the murderers were in the custody of the Vigilance Committee, and the populace was clamorous for lynching them, and it is quite probable that they were hung yesterday. Such summary proceedings are fully justifiable in such a state of civil anarchy as has prevailed here the last two years. Justice is not known to our Federal Courts, and the sovereign people must be their own executioners. They would sooner expect unbending justice from the untutored savage than from the tribunal of LECOMPTON or CATO.

The Mass Convention at Grasshopper Falls last week appointed a Committee of ten to prepare an address to the people upon the subject of our political crisis, in the October election. That address will be issued to-day, and I forward you a copy.

[This document has already been published in the TIMES.]

It was shown me last evening by the author, upon first proof, and he was anxious to know my opinion of its merits. I replied what I would say of it again—that his pleading was most admirable, but I could not honor the verdict. That was—*for these reasons we shall vote in October.*

It is my misfortune to disagree with the majority of the people in Kansas relative to this step. I have no faith that we shall succeed, certainly without the bloodiest fight that Kansas ever saw, and I regard the policy of voting under, and in recognition of the sceptre of the tyrant, as fatal to our self-respect, if not to our cause.

The *Army of Occupation* are still upon West Lawrence. They have nothing to do, and with WALKER'S aid succeed in doing it most admirably. Yesterday they took a survey of the position of our fort on Mount Orrad—took its altitude, distance from their camp, &c., for what purpose is only conjectured. Their full *battery* from the fort is expected here in a day or two, and it is said they have already moved some of their tents to make room for it. We have no key to this movement either, and I will not speculate at random lest I do them injustice.

Our City Government is progressing finely—the Council meet again to-night, and the only place the dea was ever conceived that we had "caved" was in the brain of your Lecompton correspondent.

Rains have been quite abundant in Kansas. Crops are fast improving. The heat is no longer oppressive—nights cool and invigorating. RANDOLPH.

RECEPTION OF THE SCOTT LEGION BY THE MAYOR.—The Pennsylvania Scott Legion, Capt. GRAY, visited the City Hall at 10 o'clock Tuesday, and were received in the Governor's room by his Honor the Mayor, who welcomed them in the following speech:

Mayor WOOD said he was pleased to welcome the Pennsylvania Regiment to New-York. The citizens of New-York were always glad to see their brethren of sister States, it was an evidence of their prosperity strength and greatness. He was always in favor of encouraging friendly relations, and in this instance it afforded him additional gratification to know that these gentlemen had been engaged in the Mexican war, defending the rights and protecting the property of their country. Those men who fought were the property of their country, and whether it was Pennsylvania or any other State, their brethren were proud to recognize and honor their claims. Our Republic could not be said to be ungrateful, because she was conscious of having discharged every civil and religious duty, and in the consideration of having discharged these duties, every one should deem himself sufficiently compensated without any other reward. Despotic governments might be ungrateful, but it was a misnomer to say that a republic could be. Our military men taken from the body of the people were ever ready when danger assailed at home or when threatened with foreign invasion. He had heard from the New-York Regiment of the exploits of the Pennsylvania Regiment. He had heard of their zeal, fidelity and chivalry in the valley of Mexico. In conclusion, he would welcome them to the City, and tendered to them the hospitalities of the same. He hoped they would visit our public institutions, and become better acquainted with us. All classes would be ready to greet them. There would be a courteous reciprocation, and the New-York and Pennsylvania regiments would be able to fight their battles o'er again.

The Mayor was replied to on the part of the Volunteers by Captain GRAY. Col. BURNETT and General SMALL, of Pennsylvania, made some remarks, and the Volunteers left for Greenwood Cemetery. They will next visit Governor's Island and Ward's Island, and return home on Thursday at furthest, as it is at present understood.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—A woman named MARIA TAAPE, residing at No. 128 East Thirty-sixth-street, was severely burned about the head and face on Monday evening by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was in the act of filling while lighted.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAP.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ABBOTT, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CLEAVER'S

Prize Medal Honey Soap,

containing the most delicate perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.

F. S. CLEAVER'S Pure Glycerine Soap, for the skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.

Brown Windsor, and every description of Fancy Soap and Perfumery, to be had of all respectable vendors in the States.

Manufactory, Red-Lion-square, London. Depôt for the United States, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-street, New-York. J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS'

Photographic Temple of Art.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Hallotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another pleasing entertainment is to be given at this prosperous theatre, consisting of the Opera of "Masaniello," the Comic Pantomime of "Magic Hands," and Drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York." Miss PRICE and Mr. S. WEAN will dance. Mr. J. CONNER and H. W. ELLIS will sing between the pieces, and the DENIER BROTHERS will execute their beautiful Posturing. A greater variety of entertainment cannot be found in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—GUARD AGAINST IMPOSITION.—To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE AND PROPERTY SECURED.—Patent Watertight Floating Safe, to preserve money, books, &c., in case of wreck; also, Self-acting Vertical Floating Baths and Furniture for safety to life. The subscriber will sell the use of one or both of these valuable inventions for sections or all together, or would enter into partnership for making the same. Address F. ASHLEY, Westport, Conn., or to No. 311 Delancey street, New-York, where both articles may be seen.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROOT'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Diaphanocotypes, Photographs, Daguerreotypes. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to examine the pictures on exhibition. The Diaphanocotype, a new and beautiful application of the heliographic art, made only at this gallery.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, &c.—Ladies subject to these imperfections will find a speedy cure in "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting to it bloom softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, Astor House. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS OF THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE.—The "Welsh Nightingale," Miss WILLIAMS, is creating a great sensation at Barnum's Museum, in her novel musical entertainment. She sings seventeen songs in the Welsh, Scotch, Irish and English costumes and sustains a dozen different characters. She reappears this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Not only delights the voluptuary in perfumes, but as a dental wash, a cosmetic, and a cure for nervous headache, is invaluable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange SEPT. 15.

$20,000 Ohio St. 6s, '88..	95	490 Erie Railroad	20¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74¾	200 do.....b30	20¾
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	86	50 do.....h15	20¾
3,000 do.....	85½	315 do.....	20¾
2,000 do.....	85	200 Harlem Railroad...	7½
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....	70½	245 Chic. & R. I. R	72
1,000 do.....	70¾	200 do.....b30..	72½
1,000 do.....	70½	15 do.....	71½
1,000 Louisiana 8s, 6s..	78	5 do.....	71¾
3,000 Cal. State 7's, '75	83	1422 Reading Railroad.	50
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6's	82	400 do.....b30	50
2,000 do.....	81½	100 do.....s10	49¾
1,000 H.R. R. Con. Bds.	49	100 do.....c	49¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	84	100 do.....s10	49½
4,000 do.....	84¾	100 do.....s15	49½
40 Ill. Cen. July Rights.	105	100 do.....c	49½
2,000 T. H. & Alton 2d m	45	100 do.....87	49
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st m	68	50 do.....s10	49¾
44 Mer. Bank Scrip.	102½	50 do.....	c 49¾
42 Bank of America..	100	10 Sixth-avenue R. R.	84
175 Panama Railroad..	82	8 Third-av. R.R....	79
100 do.....b30	83	20 do.....	78
30 Bk. St. of New-York	94	68 M.S.&N.Ia.Pref.Stk	41¾
45 Bank of Commerce ..	95	150 Ill. Central R.R....	94¾
10 Ocean Bank.....	79	50 do.....b30	94½
33 Am. Ex. Bank.....	92	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	16
22 Metropolitan Bank..	94	100 do.....	16¾
15 Continental Bank...	92	10 Gal. & Chicago R..	71¾
50 Canton Company....	15¾	100 do.....	71½
50 Cum. Coal Co....	11¾	100 Cl. & Tol. R...p & c	36½
00 do.....b30	11¾	200 do.....opg	37
00 do.....b3	11¾	100 do.....p & c	37
40 Pa. Mail S. Co.....	70	50 La C. & Mil. R. R..	15
50 New-York Cen. RR	71	434 do.....s3	14½
270 do.....c	71¾	100 do.....s3	14½
120 do.....s3	71½	50 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R	80
100 do.....b30	71¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	82	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R...	17
500 Ill. Cent. R. bs..	84½	100 do.....	16¾
5 Bk. St. of New-York	94	100 do.....	16½
10 Bank of America...	100	50 Chic. & Rk. I. R...	72¾
00 Cumb. Coal Co...b3	11¾	200 La Crosse & Mil. R.	14½
200 do.....	11¾	7 Chy. Col. & Cin. R.	81
25 Canton Company...	16¾	16 Mil. & Miss. R'd ..	36
10 Pac. Mail St. Co....	70	40 M. S. & N.Ia. prf.stk.	41½
50 Clev. & Tol. R.....	33	16 N. Y. Cent. R.....	71½
50 Erie Railroad.....	20½	250 Reading R'd.....b10	50
25 do.....	20¾	200 do.....s30	49
00 do.....b30	20½	300 do.....	49½
200 Harlem Railroad...	7¾	100 do.....s10	49
5 Mich. Central R....	64	100 do.....s30	48¾
50 Ill. Cent. R'd.....	94¾		

TUESDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The favorite steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard line, made another fine run from Liverpool, arriving at an early hour this morning, with market advices to Saturday, Sept. 5. Cotton continued firm, and the descriptions below good middling had become scarce. The stock of American in Liverpool is reduced to 270,000 bales. Orleans middlings were selling at 9½. sterling. The Potato disease in Ireland had given a further impetus to Indian Corn, and an advance of 2 shillings the quarter is reported. Wheat was also slightly better than by the *Baltic*, and selections of Flour were in demand. In London the Funds were a fraction lower, 90⅜@90½. The discount market steady at 5⅛@5¼ ℔ cent. The English Bank had modified its terms in regard to long bills, and six months' date paper is now current at 5½ ℔ cent. The Specie reserve is up $1,350,000. The French Funds are 66.90 for the 3 ℔ cent. Rente. The latest dates from New-York were by the *Fulton*, at Southampton, to Saturday, August 22, two days before the Ohio Trust failed in Wall street. The American Stock quotations in London are not much changed, but are of course unreliable, pending other and more important advices from this side. Among the passengers by the *Persia* is Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Banker of this City.

In our own market to-day, the changes since yesterday, though not as decided in the rates for Money as could be desired, are all for the better. The Banks which held their discount sessions this morning did a liberal part by their dealers, and we are glad to hear that while the offerings still continue excessive, they are not of the same urgent nature that pressed for discount last week. The merchants who are not fully accommodated at Bank, or who hold bills having over 60 or 90 days to run, find the terms at the discount Brokers nearly as dear as last week. Indeed, some prime paper was done to-day at 18 ℔ cent. The difficulty in passing Produce Exchange on England is somewhat ameliorated, and a fair amount of bills taken by the Banking Houses to-day at 7@7½ ℔ cent. Bills of their own drawing are held at 8@8½ ℔ cent. The rates, for ready money, were quite unsettled through the day, but close slightly better. On France the range is 5.25@5.18¾. Money at call is not much wanted among the Brokers. The offering in this way is easier. The absence of the California steamer *Central America*, now in her eighth day from Havana, excited considerable remark, on account of the storm which is known to have occurred off the coast. The telegraphic dispatch which we published this morning failed, from some cause, to report the amount of Gold on the *Central America*.

The Stock Exchange gains strength in prices, and a little more was done on the Share list to-day. Most firmness was shown in Reading, which, for immediate delivery, brought 50¼ ℔ cent. between the Boards. New-York Central, Erie, Southern Michigan, Panama, Illinois Central and Rock Island are all about one ℔ cent. firmer than on Monday; the amount offering being comparatively moderate. The new rule of the Exchange, limiting time contracts to 30 days, is not relished by some of the speculative jobbers, but is likely to work well for the commission brokers An exception is found in Messrs. GROESBECK BROTHERS, who advertise to do business on time, independent of the rule. The general market left off a little less firm than in the forenoon Reading, 49½; Erie, 20½; Panama, 83; Galena, 72 · Rock Island, 72½; New-York Central, 71½; Missouris, 70½; Virginias, 85½.

The value of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, is $899,195, against $1,074,446 the week ending Sept. 13, last year.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $127,928 85; paid out $94,743 67, and held at the close $10,429,778 85.

After the Second Board, in the Street, Stocks were lower. Reading sold down to 48 ℔ cent. and Erie to 20⅛ ℔ cent.

We are authorized to say that Hon. O. B. MATTHEWS is not a stockholder in the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and that his name has been used in that connection without his knowledge or approval.

We are indebted to our neighbors of the New-York *Shipping List*, (the acknowledged authority in making up the crop,) for the following statement of the Cotton movement of the crop of 1856-7, which terminated, by commercial usage on the 31st August, ult. The figures are kindly supplied to us in advance of publication. *The crop is ascertained to have been* 2,939,519 *bales.* It was thus marketed:

	Bales.		Bales.
At New-Orleans	1,435,000	Georgia	322,111
Mobile	503,177	S. Carolina	397,331
Texas	89,882	N. Carolina	27,147
Florida	136,344	Virginia	23,773
Received inland at N. York, Phila. and Baltimore			4,754
Total crop as above			2,939,519

The following tables afford a view of the distribution to foreign States and the consumption by the American mills, of the growth of the year:

EXPORT TO FOREIGN PORTS, FROM SEPT. 1, 1855, TO AUG. 31, 1857.

From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North Of Europe.	Other F'n Ports.	Total.
New-Orleans	749,485	258,163	156,450	129,619	1,293,717
Mobile	211,231	84,840	16,570	2,348	314,989
Texas	9,792	4,428	6,687	—	20,907
Florida	29,125	—	1,764	—	30,889
Savannah	138,694	3,504	5,976	10,665	158,839
Charleston	138,876	40,821	28,296	21,192	229,185
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	200	—	—	—	200
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	820	—	—	—	820
New-York	145,984	21,601	28,600	508	196,993
Boston	4,663	—	1,455	—	5,118
Grand Total	1,423,870	413,357	245,798	164,632	2,252,657
Total last y'r	1,921,386	490,637	304,005	248,578	2,954,606
Decrease	492,516	67,280	58,207	83,946	701,949

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROWTH.

Crop of	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1856—7	2,939,519	1844—5	2,394,503	1832—4	1,205,394
1855—6	3,527,845	1843—4	2,030,409	1832—3	1,070,438
1854—5	2,847,339	1842—3	2,378,875	1831—2	987,477
1853—4	2,930,027	1841—2	1,683,574	1830—1	1,038,848
1852—3	3,262,882	1840—1	1,634,945	1829-30	976,845
1851—2	3,015,029	1839-40	2,177,835	1828—9	870,415
1850—1	2,355,257	1838—9	1,360,532	1827—8	727,593
1849-50	2,096,706	1837—8	1,801,497	1826—7	957,281
1848—9	2,728,596	1836—7	1,422,930	1825—6	720,027
1847—8	2,347,634	1835—6	1,360,725	1824—5	569,249
1846—7	1,778,651	1834—5	1,254,328	1823—4	509,158
1845—6	2,100,537				

CROP OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.—The Crop of this Staple the past year (included in the General Statement) was as follows: Florida, 20,365 bales; Georgia, 9,764 bales, and South Carolina, 15,185; total, 45,314 bales, against 44,512 bales in 1855-6; 40,841 bales in 1854-5; and 39,686 bales in 1853-4.

CONSUMPTION.

	Bales.
Total crop of the United States, as before stated	2,939,519
Add—	
Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, Sept. 1, 1856:	
In the Southern ports..... 20,014	
In the Northern ports..... 44,157— 64,171	
Makes a supply of.....	3,003,690
Deduct therefrom—	
The Exp't to For'n p'ts. 2,252,657	
Less, For'gn included.... 1,161—2,251,496	
Stocks on hand, Sept. 1, 1857:	
In the South'n ports.. 23,580	
In the North'n ports. 25,678— 49,258	
Burnt at New-York and Baltimore.....	798—2,301,552
Taken for Home use.....	702,138

QUANTITY CONSUMED BY AND IN THE HANDS OF MANUFACTURERS NORTH OF VIRGINIA.

	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1856—7	702,138	1845—6	422,597	1835—6	236,732
1855—6	652,139	1844—5	389,006	1834—5	216,888
1854—5	593,554	1843—4	346,744	1833—4	196,418
1853—4	610,571	1842—3	325,128	1832—3	194,412
1852—3	611,008	1841—2	267,850	1831—2	173,809
1851—2	603,029	1840—1	297,288	1830—1	182,142
1850—1	494,109	1839-40	295,193	1829-30	126,512
1849-50	487,789	1838—9	276,018	1828—9	104,852
1848—9	518,039	1837—8	246,065	1827—8	120,500
1847—8	531,772	1836—7	222,540	1826—7	109
1846—7	427,967				

The Export Trade of Great Britain for the first *half* of the current year is officially reported at $304,130,000. Of this sum, $90,755,000 went to the British Possessions, and the next largest sum $58,610,000, was to the United States. The several items above $5,000,000, or £1,000,000 sterling, are as follows:

British Poss'ns.	$90,755,000	Turkey	$8,750,000
United States.	58,610,000	West Indies.	6,315,000
German States.	31,190,000	Russia.	5,440,000
France	15,865,000	Spain	5,110,000
Holland	15,190,000	Other Countries	53,625,000
Brazil	13,250,000		
Total 6 months			$304,130,000

The latest returns of the Bank Note Circulation of Great Britain show the outstanding total of $184,220,000, excluding, of course, the notes unemployed in the Bank of England, and in the provincial Banks. The latest official returns of the Bank Note Circulation of the United States show an outstanding total of $186,654,000; exceeding, of course, the unemployed notes. The basis of security will compare as follows:

	Circulation.	Specie.	Public Stocks Pledged.
United Kingdom	$184,220,000	$72,305,000	$72,375,000
United States	186,654,600	56,349,000	59,272,000

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 29th of August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,429,294	Increase	£631,091
Other Deposits	9,705,366	Decrease	60,337
Rest	3,585,010	Decrease	13,857
Gov't Securities	10,593,654	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	17,611,663	Decrease	458,278
Notes unemployed	5,999,790	Increase	158,905

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,324,175, being an increase of £115,570, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,500,587, showing an increase of £270,456 when compared with the preceding return.

Land Warrants are quoted, to-day, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, as follows:

Buying.		Selling.	
160 Acres	$83	160 Acres	$88
120 Acres	78	120 Acres	83
80 Acres	63	80 Acres	88
40 Acres	100	40 Acres	105

Market unsettled. Warrants scarce.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

Since our last advices of 7th inst. we have had a week of severe pressure for money. The effect of this has been very great upon the prices of every kind of security dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We quote them all, with trifling exceptions, lower than last week. The low prices have, however, attracted outside buyers, and very large purchases of State Stocks and Railroad Shares have been made for permanent investments. Since the last few days confidence has become partially restored, though much uneasiness still exists. State Stocks—Prices are all lower, with the exception of Indiana State 5s and Ohio 6s. The movement has been large, chiefly in Missouri 6s, Virginia 6s, Tennessee 6s, and Ohio 6s of 1856. In City and County Bonds we have no sales to mention. Railroad Bonds have been inactive with the exception of Illinois Central Construction Bonds and the insecured issue of the Erie Railroad. We quote them all considerably lower than in our last. At private sale we have nothing to mention. In Railroad Shares there has been less activity, most of the sales being for cash. The principal operations have been in Erie, New-York Central, Reading and Cleveland and Toledo—all of which we quote lower. For the daily fluctuations of prices we refer to the annexed table of prices. Money continues in great demand, but there is less of first-class business paper offering. We quote business paper 15 to 24, according to class. DECOPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1856.

Since our last advices of 12th instant, the condition of the Banks has materially improved, they now have actually over $13,000,000 in Specie and their discounts have fallen $10,000,000 below what they were on the 22d August. But confidence is not yet restored, and the general position of the market has experienced no relief. There have been several important suspensions among the different commercial classes, and money remains exceedingly scarce. The very first class paper is selling at 15 to 18 ℔ cent., and second class is almost impossible to negotiate outside of Banks. Owing to this extreme scarcity of money foreign exchanges have further declined and transactions are restricted. The export of the precious metals will remain suspended as long as this state of things continues; and in a short time the export of Breadstuffs will commence to be soon followed by that of Cotton. There is therefore scarcely probability of a large drain of Specie to Europe during the year. This circumstance added to the present strong position of the Banks, cannot fail shortly to restore confidence, and relieve, if not remove, the present crisis. But, as the movement of the crops in the South and Western States must carry off an important amount of Specie from our Banks, money will no doubt still continue in good demand to the close of the year. The transactions in the Stock market have been more limited, and the fluctuations have become less violent. Quotations generally have declined—the heaviest depression being on Bank shares. Reading R.R. stock fell at one time as low as 41½, but closes at 49. State Stocks generally lower, with large sales in Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio 6s. The United States Government has bought for the Indian Annuity Funds some $200,000 in State Stocks. Virginia has declined 4½ ℔ cent; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 1¾; California 1870s and 1875s, 1¾@2; Ohio, 1860, sales at 95; do., 1856, at 94@95; Georgia, 100; New-York 5s, 1858, 95; Louisiana, 78; Indiana 5s have advanced 3½, and Kentucky 6s, ½ ℔ cent. Railroad Bonds—Quotations are lower. Erie, 1871, sales at 49@44; do., 1862, at 45@43; do., 1875, at 55; New-York Central 6s, 1½ ℔ cent. lower; do. 7s, no change; Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage, 1 ℔ cent. down; Illinois Central Construction, sales about $100,000, at 3¾ ℔ cent.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1871. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Meeting of the Constitutional Convention.

From our Lecompton Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

The Convention which was elected on the 15th of June last by a portion of the people of Kansas, to discharge the important trust of framing a constitution under which the Territory should claim to be admitted as a State, met here to-day. With but few if any exceptions, the counties which elected delegates to that body were more or less fully represented. The Convention did not assemble until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The forenoon of to-day and most of the previous day (Sunday) were devoted to electioneering and caucusing on the appointment of permanent officers. Serious difficulty has been experienced in procuring a majority to agree on a nominee for occupant of the President's chair. The most prominent candidates were General L. CALHOUN, formerly of Illinois, now Surveyor-General of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and a resident of Lecompton, and Hon. RUSH ELMORE, late one of the U. S. Judges in the Territory, formerly of Alabama, and now of Tecumseh, in Shawnee County. General CALHOUN is known by precedent as a clever democratic manager, a shrewd politician, and an astute and energetic laborer in the cause of conservative democracy. He is a man of engaging address, great knowledge of the world and of character, and wields unlimited influence over his political friends and followers. Judge ELMORE is regarded as a keen party leader, an acute, high-minded, and well-disposed Southern Democrat, and an aspirant for high popular favors. CALHOUN has preserved a studied silence on his personal preferences in the matter of Slavery or Freedom in Kansas, but is understood to be in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people. ELMORE has declared, in the most unequivocal terms, his approval of the policy of submitting the Constitution to the people, but asserts his wish to see Kansas made a Slave State. Strange to say, the more moderate contingent of the Convention supports ELMORE, whilst all the ultras, save a handful of extremists who oppose both the leading candidates, stand firmly by CALHOUN. The contest still continues, though it is generally conceded that CALHOUN'S chances are the more promising.

The Convention is seriously divided on other and far more important issues. A considerable number of the delegates are known to be opposed immovably to the policy of submitting the Constitution to the people at all. Relying on the support of the South and the willing and earnest indorsement and coöperation of the Southern members of Congress whom they expect to vote for the admission of Kansas as a State with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, that shall not have been previously submitted to the *bona fide* settlers of the Territory for ratification or rejection; this portion of the Convention are determined to press their measures on the whole body, *nolens volens*, and, succeed or fail, to do all the damage of which they are capable. Besides these, it is generally believed that there is a small party in the Convention whose policy is the same though their aims are different. These mean to make the question of Slavery paramount to everything else, and flatter themselves into the belief that their plan of action cannot fail to realize their projects. They make a secret of their measures, but, from a few data, very imperfect it is true, but also very significant, it is not very difficult to divine their aims.

In the first place, then, they will claim that, irrespective of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the Missouri Compromise has ceased to be a valid measure by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which asserts the unconstitutionality of that compromise, and gives to every new Territory the right to reject or adopt Slavery at pleasure. In the next place, they will claim that the Kansas and Nebraska bill was a party measure intended to secure a strictly party end; that it has ceased to be serviceable to that party, and must, therefore, be repudiated, *toto cœlo*, and especially that portion of it which provides that the people (meaning the *whole* people) of the Territory shall have the right to form their own social institutions and frame their own laws.

In the third place, they will claim that in this repudiation of the Kansas and Nebraska act the must have the coöperation of the Republican party of the North, which was based originally on opposition to that bill, or, in the event of that party refusing its coöperation, that it will commit self-destruction by exhibiting its inconsistency.

In the fourth place, they will rely on the Southern Fire-Eaters in Congress to advocate the admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution, no matter how framed, and totally regardless of the question of its previous submission to the people.

In the fifth place, making these considerations their sole guide of action, they will frame a pro-slavery constitution, and withhold it from the people if they can, and apply to Congress for admission under it as a State.

I have not the remoteast expectation, however, that they will succeed. A majority of the Convention is, I believe, in favor of a submission of the Constitution to the popular vote. It is true there are great differences of opinion, even among those pledged to that policy, as to the extent of the requisite qualification of previous residence. Some go for a twelvemonth's residence, some for six, some for three months, and a few, a very few, for no previous residence at all beyond the fact of proof of actual residence at the time of voting, and of the *animus manendi* of the voter. I think it probable, therefore, that they will compromise on six months, and that six months' residence will elapse *between the period of the framing of the Constitution in October and its submission to the people next Spring for adoption or rejection*. I say the framing of the Constitution in October, because it is now generally believed and many of the members of the Convention state it as their belief, and hope that immediately after perfecting the organization of the Convention, the appointment of the committees, and the assignment to those committees of their various tasks, the Convention will adjourn until after the elections in October, so as to be guided in their subsequent and final action by the expression of the popular will as manifested in the interval.

The Convention, as I have said, met to-day at 2 o'clock, in the Court House. The room had been decently and comfortably fitted up for the purpose, under the superintendence of Mr. WALSH, the Clerk of the Executive Office. The business was inaugurated by the appointment, on the motion of Major L. S. BOLING, of Lecompton, of Dr. LITTELL, of Bourbon County, to the temporary Chairmanship. This was in direct violation of the precedent, which requires that the Territorial Secretary shall call the Convention to order. The departure from the established custom in this case was, however, a circumstance arising, it is said, out of mere accident, and possessed no political significancy whatever. Of that I can say nothing. Mr. REED, editor of the Tecumseh *Note Book*, was appointed temporary Secretary, but he declined to serve. Mr. THOMAS C. HUGHES was then appointed Secretary, but failing to make a prompt appearance, Mr. LOUGHTEN, of Johnson County, was appointed Assistant Secretary, so as to proceed at once to business.

On motion of Mr. A. W. JONES, of Lecompton, Mr. WALLIS had previously been appointed Doorkeeper.

Mr. MOORE, of Leavenworth, moved the appointment of a Committee of five on credentials, but,

Gov. CALHOUN suggested the advisability of the Clerk's reading over the abstract completed by the Territorial Secretary of the returns of the persons elected as delegates from the several counties represented, and that functionary's indorsement of the legality and validity of the elections thus returned.

This suggestion was adopted.

Mr. HUGHES, the Clerk, called over the names, the persons present answered, and it appeared that but sixteen of the sixty were absent.

Mr MOORE renewed his motion for a Committee on Credentials, which, after a little discussion, was carried.

The Chair named Mr. Moore, of Leavenworth, Judge Elmore, of Shawnee, Dr. Lykins, of Lykins County, Major Boling, of Douglas County, and Dr. Hamilton, of Bourbon.

Judge ELMORE said he understood that it was whispered through the streets that the seat of the Shawnee delegation was to be contested, and he begged to be excused.

He was excused accordingly, and Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall, was named to succeed him.

Mr. JENKINS declined, but suggested the name of Mr. ATKINS, from Atchison, who was appointed.

An attempt was now made to adjourn, but proved unsuccessful.

Mr. JENKINS now moved that the regular officers of the Convention shall consist of a President, President *pro tem.*, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Door-Keeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Reporter.

This resolution led to a great deal of discussion, which had no earthly importance. It was ultimately adopted in its original form.

Major VANDERSLICE then moved that as the Committee on Credentials could have no evidence as to the validity or invalidity of the election of delegates save the papers furnished by the Territorial Secretary, and just read before the house, that that Committee be instructed to report to the Convention all the members as entitled to seats whose names were on the list referred to.

One of the delegates thought that by doing so the Convention would make asses of themselves.

Major VANDERSLICE made a significant gesture with his open hands towards his ears, and observed, amid much laughter, that that would not be very hard to do.

An amendment to Mr. VANDERSLICE'S motion, to the effect that the Committee be discharged, was offered.

Major BOLING explained that in addition to the sixty delegates whose names appeared on the Territorial Secretary's list, there were certain persons irregularly elected in counties where there had been no census or registry, who claimed seats in the Convention, and that it would be the duty of the Committee on Credentials to report on their title to admission as delegates. In addition to this, one of the Atchison delegation had resigned and another had been appointed to fill his place, and the propriety of that second election would also come before that Committee. Considering these facts, then, he thought the Committee should not be discharged, but permitted to take its own course on the various questions that might be presented to it.

Major VANDERSLICE withdrew his motion, the amendment was withdrawn also, and the Committee allowed to proceed to business.

On suggestion of Gen. CALHOUN the Clerk was authorized to procure printed slips containing the names of the members of the Convention, for the purpose of facilitating the marking of the ayes and noes.

An adjournment then took place till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The current news of the Territory is little, and of little interest. Leavenworth still continues excited by the efforts to lynch GORDON and his supposed accomplice, and it was feared that advantage would be taken of the popular tumult there yesterday, consequent on the election of a Mayor, to rescue him from the calaboose and string him up on the first tree handy. It is now ascertained that the person supposed to be murdered is alive and well, and forthcoming, and the report that the body of a murdered man had been found near the spot where GORDON was seized, turns out to be an unmitigated fib.

Young BAILEY is slowly recovering from the wounds he received here a few nights ago. Several of the crowd which surrounded him when the stabs were inflicted have been arrested, and are now in custody. An examination has been held before a Justice, but as yet the crime has been fastened on no individual specifically.

An important suit, involving the title to the town of Ossawatomie, valued at some fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars, is now being tried in the Land-Office.

Much excitement prevails among the Pro-Slavery people, consequent on the rumor that all the troops now in Kansas have been ordered off to Utah forthwith. If the troops leave, they expect JIM LANE will be cutting some extraordinary capers with his "Voluntary Association," and the results may be startling.

It is now pretty well settled that the Convention will adjourn after completing a permanent organization, in order to await the results of the October election before taking final action on the Constitution.

P. H. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Kansas advices say that the Constitutional Convention had organized, with JOHN CALHOUN as President. CALHOUN had made a speech in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER INVASION.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.

Rev. Mr. STEWART, a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has been traveling through the border counties of Missouri, and just returned from a trip of considerable length in that direction, says that he saw and heard evidences everywhere on his route, conclusive to him that preparations are again making in Missouri to invade Kansas in October, with the view of participating in our Territorial elections. If this is the design, unless Governor WALKER takes efficient means to preserve the purity of the ballot-box the people of Kansas will. We have no threats nor bluster, but the people of Missouri must be taught that they have interfered in our elections for the *last* time. Unless Governor WALKER gives the people full assurance that the polls shall be fully protected in October we hope the people will continue to prepare themselves for a warm reception of the invaders. We have not believed that there would be any further interference on the part of Missouri in our elections; and now we are firm in the conviction that Governor WALKER will head off the movement, and yet we are satisfied an attempt will be made to perpetuate power as they have done in the past. The villainous apportionment, by which every district but one was bounded by Missouri, shows that JOHNSON and MATHIAS had another invasion in view, and that they apportioned the Territory with a view to it.

CAPTURE OF A HOUSE BURGLAR.—HEYMAN LEICHTER, a German, residing at No. 216 Stanton-street, was arrested on Tuesday by officers ELDER, McCORD, and McDOUGALL, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, charged with having, on the night of the 20th ult., entered the house of Mr. LOUIS H. PRAGER, No. 3 First-avenue, by means of false keys, and stolen therefrom 34 gold and silver watches, 60 plated guard chains and a wallet containing $101. On searching the house of the prisoner, a lot of false keys and burglar's tools were found, and he had on his person when arrested, one of the stolen watches. This prisoner is also charged with having, about 2 weeks ago, entered the house of Mr. ISAAC ROSENBURG, No. 133 Pitt-street, with false keys and robbed it of $270 in money, and about $200 worth of silverware and other property. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed await to examination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

NEWS BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Further from California—Advices from Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands—Later from Havana and Key West.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due is to hand.

The Charleston *Courier* of Monday contains the arrival of the steamship *Catawba* from Havana and Key West on the 10th.

The brig *Black Squall* picked up a boat on the Great Bahama Bank, with three men in it, who stated that they belonged to, and were the sole survivors of, the brig *Albion Cooper*, of Portland, which was wrecked—but one of them afterwards stated that the Captain, mate and one seamen were murdered by the other two, and the vessel burned. They were all in prison at Havana.

Two slavers had been run ashore and burnt between Cardenas and Matanzas. Three cargoes of slaves had been launched within a week.

Exchange on London was at ten to ten and a half per cent. premium, and on New-York and Boston at par to one per cent. discount.

Freights were nominal.

The stock of Sugars was unchanged. Muscovado was nominally 10 to 13 reals.

There was no Molasses for export.

The bark *Victorine*, of Southport, was reported totally wrecked on the Bahama Banks. She was bound from Mobile to Nassau.

CALIFORNIA.

The *Courier* also contains the details of the news from California per *Central America*, received by the *Catawba*. It is generally destitute of interest.

The Metropolitan Theatre in San Francisco was burned on the 15th.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In Washington Territory, twenty Democrats and five Republicans had been elected Representatives. STEVENS' majority for Governor was 519.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sandwich Island dates are to July 9. The Cane crop promises abundance. The Coffee had been attacked by blight, and the yield would be reduced one third.

KEY WEST.

Our Key West dates are to Sept. 10.

The ship *Silas Holmes*, from New-York for New-Orleans, went ashore near Indian Key. She was relieved, but afterwards struck on Alligator Reef, whence she got off without serious injury.

An unknown bark from Rockland for New-Orleans took fire near Stirrup Key, and her cargo was destroyed and rigging damaged.

Arrived at Key West, schooners *Amelia Howe* and *Woodbine*, and brigs *A. C. Coleman* and *Governor Brown*, from New-York; also brig *R. Bingham*, from Boston.

From Washington.

INTERESTING FROM SIAM—THE EXPORTS OF SPECIE—THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CURTIS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Official advices are received from Commander FOOTE, of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, dated off Menam River, Siam, June 16. On arriving he proceeded, in the King's steamer to Bangkok, with Consul BRADLEY, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay they were presented to the two Kings of the country, and were received with marked consideration by all the members of the Court. The second King, by invitation, visited the *Portsmouth*, the first instance of a King of Siam going on board a foreign vessel.

The kings sent a present of lamp-oil, rice, sugar, bread, fish and fruit to the ship, for which payment was positively declined. Commander FOOTE is of the opinion that the treaties between Siam, Great Britain, France and the United States, are rapidly developing the resources of that country. Several vessels were about leaving for the United States with the chief staple of the country.

Of the sixty millions of domestic specie exported during the year ending the 30th of June, thirty-one millions and nearly a third was bullion; and of the upward of twelve millions and a half of specie imported little less than half was bullion. The above makes more specific the official table recently published.

W. R. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, in place of O. JENNINGS WISE, of Virginia, resigned.

Associate Justice CURTIS was to-day officially notified of the acceptance of his resignation of his seat in the Supreme Court. The President, through the Attorney-General, thanks him for postponing the time for it to take effect until the 1st of October.

The United States practice-ship *Plymouth* was at Lisbon on the 16th of August. The ordnance practice was continued during the voyage. There was in port a large Dutch vessel, which had on board a number of midshipmen who had passed the first stage of service in a smaller vessel.

The financial excitement has in a great measure subsided. The Bank of Commerce continues to redeem its notes, but temporarily refuses depositors' checks. The run on the banking houses is discontinued, and they all continue to pay, and confidence is generally restored.

From Albany.

THE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC EDITORS OF NEW-YORK STATE—THE CANAL FUND.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The social and business meeting of the Democratic Editors of the State, held at Syracuse last evening, was well attended. Mr. HAGADORN, of the Syracuse *Courier*, presided. The line of policy to be pursued by the press was discussed, and a resolution was adopted to form a Democratic Association and hold similar meetings annually. A Committee for next year was also appointed. The supper took place at the Voorhees House, and was a superb affair.

The inference drawn from a letter addressed by Auditor BENTON to the Canal Commissioners, in which the embarrassed state of the canal fund is alluded to, that the State officers have been in the market for a loan, is incorrect. No attempt to borrow has been made by the State.

The following are the Republican Delegates to the State Convention from this county:—

Second District—Jacob J. Werrer and George Woolford.

Third District—Ira Porter and George L. Thomas.

Fourth District—James V. Oothoudt and Leonard Van Decar.

The First District will elect its Delegates on Saturday.

The Democratic Judicial Convention, to nominate Judges for the Third District, was held to-day. In the contested-seat case from Columbia County, which occupied the Convention from 12 till 6 o'clock, the delegates in favor of MILLER for the short term were admitted. They were ROBERT MCLELLAN and HUGH VAN ALSTYNE. CORNELIUS VANDERPOOL, of Albany, presided, and JOHN GRISWOLD, of Rensselaer, and CHARLES HOLMES, of Scohario, were chosen Secretaries. RUFUS W. PECKHAM was nominated for the long term, the balloting continuing for the short term with prospect of a late session. The contest lies between MILLER and OLNEY, of Greene.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Tremont Temple this forenoon. About 600 delegates were present, and ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, was chosen President, receiving 328 votes out of 572 cast. Preliminary to entering upon business, the Convention was addressed by the President, and also by SAMUEL W. WALDRON, B. F. BUTLER and others. A Committee of one delegate from each county on the further permanent organization of the Convention was then appointed.

Having permanently organized, the Convention, after a brief discussion, nominated ERASTUS D. BEACH, of Springfield, for Governor, and ALBERT CORRIER, of Newburyport, for Lieutenant-Governor. Both nominations were unanimously made by acclamation.

The other nominees are as follows:

For Secretary of State, JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Stockbridge; for Treasurer, CHARLES THOMPSON, of Charlestown; for Auditor, S. L. MEAD, of Nantucket; and for Attorney-General, EZRA WILKINSON, of Dedham.

The Convention was harmonious and spirited.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

We have to-day returns from only 26 additional towns, which give a Republican majority of 1,180 which is more favorable to the Republicans than was indicated yesterday. The vote thus far (201 towns) stands: MORRELL, 36,008; SMITH, 26,766—Republican majority 9,240. Last year the same towns gave HAMLIN, 47,175; WELLS and PATTEN, 34,503—Republican majority 12,672.

From St. Louis.

MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Five hundred troops left Leavenworth on the 9th, for New-Mexico.

The St. Joseph *Journal* of the 10th, gives an account of a battle between Col. SUMNER'S command and a band of Indians, about the middle of August, on the Arkansas River. The troops had four, and the Indians had twenty killed.

The same paper says the report of the slaughter of four hundred Indians is unfounded.

The Steamship Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here from New-York at an early hour this morning.

Burning of a Cotton-Mill.

NEW-MARKET, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Mill No. 2 of the New-Market Cotton Company was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000, of which $44,000 is insured in Boston.

THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Altered Sentiments of the Party—Acknowledgments of Error—A Live Platform Wanted—Ticket Nominated—Harmony of the Convention, etc.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

The American Party had no childhood. It came into existence endowed at once with all the vigor and strength of manhood. It has run such a career as must inevitably attach to an enthusiasm that is without judgment—it has attained the crisis that must surely be precipitated where action is not guided by experience, nor impulses controlled by discretion.

Between two fires—attracted and repulsed in turn by both—it is falling rapidly to decay, or rather is approaching that chaos which precedes and foreshadows dissolution.

Standing on the brink of the precipice, the American Party meets, in Convention to-day at Syracuse, to make choice of fitting winding garments for the grave—to chant its own requiem—and then lay down to sleep. It hopes for a glorious awakening—for a resurrection full of strength and glory.

But 168 members are present—88 less than the number which should make up a full Convention. The counties of Clinton, Dutchess, Essex, Jefferson, Otsego, Putnam, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Tompkins, Wyoming and Yates have no representatives present, while there are only partial delegations from Chautauque, Madison, Columbia, Oneida, Franklin, Orange, Greene, Oswego, Genesee, Queens, Kings, Delaware and Westchester. It seems the natural conclusion that in those counties the Council fires must burn very low, if they have not entirely gone out.

New-York come here, as it seems her destiny to come to every Convention, with a distracted, or contesting delegation. In the settlement of her differences, the example set by the Democratic Convention is promptly followed. The matters in dispute are referred back to the New-Yorkers to fight it out among themselves.

The President's brief address is not indicative of a buoyant hope for the future. It dwells upon the duty of perseverance, and the glory of being right rather than successful, in a way that implies the "good time coming" to be rather remote.

Prompt upon the completion of the organization, Mr. DUGANNE offers a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to prepare a platform and resolutions. The discussion which followed this proposition, gave unmistakable evidence that the rank and file of the party had realized the terrible blunders which had attended all its previous efforts at platform-making. There was a universal shudder at the recollection of the rotten planks which had heretofore been used—accompanied by a decided expression of a disrelish for any more of the same sort. "We have platformed ourselves out of existence," said a prominent member; and the response was universal. "We broke down with the Fillmore platform, and I don't want to get on a second like that," said another—and so throughout the convention there was a determination not to build any more—a determination that was so spontaneous and decisive as that Mr. DUGANNE withdrew his motion.

He, however, renewed it in another shape, by which he proposed to confine the labors of the Committee to the preparation of resolutions indicative of the views and instincts of the party. On this last motion Mr. DUGANNE made a good speech, in which he clearly and pointedly marked out the errors which had prevailed in the past. While he entirely and heartily coincided in the sentiment that "Americans should rule America," he thought that not enough. Americans—the American people—were too intelligent to be satisfied with such a generality. They wanted something more—some definition of a State policy—some recognition of the affairs in which they had so much interest. It was this want—this vacuum—which they had failed to fill, that had brought the American Party into a minority. Unless this want was recognized and satisfied, the American Party would have no hope of success—not even an existence.

This discussion was carried on at much length—and very much in the strain in which Mr. DUGANNE has opened. There was a common acknowledgment—a general confession of errors that had been fatal. In the end, the Committee on Resolutions was ordered. As appointed by the Chair, the Committee, embraced the name of Mr. BROOKS. That gentleman, however, declined to serve—briefly giving his reasons for so doing—the most significant of which was an intimation that matters would probably be introduced in which he could not agree with his associates. The previous discussion had elicited a very strong expression of Free-Soil sentiments, and it was supposed that Mr. BROOKS had allusion to the probable embodiment of those sentiments, in anticipating a variance between himself and the other gentlemen named by the Chairman.

This interchange of views was the only interesting feature of the Convention. The nominations were made without the ordinary jarring—the two first by acclamation.

The character of the ticket is far above an average of State nominations. There are few men in the State who possess more fitness for the positions of Secretary of State, Comptroller Attorney-General and Treasurer than Messrs. PUTNAM, BENTON, ROSS and ODELL. With the exception of Mr. KETCHUM, I am not personally acquainted with the other nominees, but the four first-named are men of marked ability and stubborn integrity. It was at one time hoped the Convention would nominate Judge DIXON, but the least wise counsels at last prevailed and Mr. KETCHUM was made the nominee.

The Convention was entirely harmonious. The most of the delegates were young men, and apparently deeply imbued with the sentiment which has become the watchword of the order.

Among those there appeared no indications of any desire to coalesce, or to sell out to either of the other political organizations. I heard one of the most prominent leaders—one who is indebted to their support for one of the highest positions in the State—say he should vote the Democratic ticket, and others have expressed a like determination; but I do not think the rank and file entertain any such purposes.

I hear the votes the ticket will receive variously estimated from 50,000 to 100,000. The lower figure seems a trifle too low, and the maximum quite too high.

ISO.

HEAVY STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Steamship Central America Missing.

The Southerner at Charleston Almost a Complete Wreck.

The Empire City at Norfolk in Distress.

VESSELS ASHORE.

PARTICULARS OF THE STORM.

The non-arrival of the steamer, and the failure yesterday, to receive any intelligence from her, added somewhat to the public anxiety on her account. The number of her passengers is not known, or who they are; the amount of her treasure-list is said to be over a million of dollars, and those who have cause to expect friends by her, as well as all others interested, manifest much concern for her safety. The steamer *Atalanta*, from Charleston, three and-a-half days, on Monday, the 13th, reports having passed, off Cape Lookout, a quantity of wrecked material, supposed to be a steamer's wheel-house, and house on deck; this circumstance has been cited as possibly having some connection with the *Central America*, but as the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at Charleston on Monday, reports having had her wheel-houses knocked away in the gale, they no doubt belonged to that vessel. The general opinion appears to be that she may have got out of coal, or received some damage to her machinery, and that she is making her way, under sail, to one of the nearest harbors on the Coast; as this is necessarily a very slow process for a large side-wheel steamer, with only a small spread of canvas, it may yet be several days before she is heard from, unless she should be fallen in with by some one of the numerous steamers which ply between this and Southern ports. The *Black Warrior*, during a heavy gale last December, got out of coal, and only succeeded in reaching Old Point Comfort by burning up all the spare spars and woodwork on board; as the same expedient would, no doubt, be adopted by the *Central America*, the most experienced in such affairs incline to the belief that she has broken some portion of her machinery. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company were yesterday discussing the propriety of sending a steamer from this port in search of the missing vessel. It was also reported that Mr. ROBERTS had telegraphed to the Captain of the *Empire City*, at Norfolk, to send his passengers forward by some other conveyance, and depart immediately on a cruise for the relief of the steamer; should this be done it will, perhaps, supersede the necessity of sending relief from this port. The late gale was most severely felt in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras on the 9th and 10th, and on other parts of the North Carolina coast on the 11th and 12th instant. The blow commenced from the Northeast, and veered round to North, Northwest, West and Southwest, and lasted for about twenty-four hours. The Southern papers bring detailed accounts of the effects of the storm, both along the coast and at sea.

At Wilmington, N. C., immense quantities of rain fell during Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and, as a consequence, the water courses, ponds, creeks, &c., were swollen to an enormous extent, and much damage was done by overflows, carrying away of bridges, &c.

In town the effects of the storm were apparent in the number of trees and of branches uprooted, twisted off and scattered about the different streets. Many fences were blown down, and some slight damage done to houses.

The steamer *Spray* left for Smithville at her usual hour Saturday afternoon, but such was the violence of the gale that she was forced upon the beach below Orton, where she remained in safety until Sunday afternoon, when she was towed off by the steamer *Henrietta*.

The train from the North due in the evening of the same day, arrived at about the usual hour, but could not reach the shed where passengers are landed, in consequence of the heavy drifts of sand near the track on the side of the hill just beyond the depôt buildings. The immense rains swept large quantities of sand over the rails, and the passage of the cars was blocked. The passengers by this train remained where they were during the night, and in the morning, when the violence of the storm had abated, left their temporary hotel for more comfortable quarters.

On the sea-coast the gale was terribly severe. Down at Wrightsville Sound the waters of the sea swept over the different sand-banks and marshes, covering them all. The tide, of course, rose to a very unusual height, and swept away, like chaff, several of the bathing and boat-houses of the resident inhabitants. Boats were washed out of these latter and landed high on the shore. Trees and fences were blown down. The "Ocean House," situated on the banks next to the sea, that spot rendered famous as the scene of the Esquimaux, was carried off by the relentless waves, and we suppose that fragments thereof, if not landed at distant points, are drifting about on voyages of discovery. This "Ocean House," now that it is gone, we feel bound to say, was not a hotel, as some of the Northern papers fancied, but a small tenement of wood, having one room and no more.

The damage to the shipping on the coast we fear has been very extensive. The loss of the bark *Colin McRae*, a new and beautiful vessel, owned principally here, is especially to be regretted. She had just reached the bar on her homeward trip from England, and, in endeavoring to ride out the gale, parted chains and went ashore.

The gale does not seem, from accounts received, to have extended far into the interior. Passengers by the Northern train felt but little of the storm north of Goldsboro, and by the Southern train, about Fair Bluff seems to have been its limits.

By the boats from Fayetteville we learn that the effects of the blow were not experienced severely above Elizabeth. Below this point the low ground crops of corn, &c., are seriously injured.

We cannot tell what damage the rice crop has sustained, but hope that it is but slight.

Among the marine disasters, near Wilmington, the following have been mentioned:

Bark *Colin McRae*, Brimhall, from Liverpool for Wilmington, laden with salt arrived off the Main Bar, Wednesday afternoon the 9th, at 6 o'clock, not being able to obtain a steamer to tow her in, came to anchor with the wind northeast. On Thursday and Friday it blew heavy from the northeast; about 5 P. M. Saturday, wind changed to W. S. W., blowing very hard; at 6 o'clock parted chains and struck Middle Ground Shoals at 9 o'clock, and will prove a total loss. She is owned by Messrs. J. & D. McRAE & Co., WM. NEFF & SON, Capt. BRAMHALL, and J. PEARCE & Co. of Belfast, Me. The vessel was fully insured. Part of her cargo insured. Portions of her sails and rigging, and a part of cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The captain and crew were taken off and reached Wilmington.

Bark *J. W. Blodgett*, from Turks Island, bound to New-York, with a cargo of salt, was also anchored off the Barr, with pumps choked and leaking very badly, (intending to put in here for repairs,) on Saturday night parted her chains and was blown across Frying Pan Shoals, thumping heavily, and was run ashore near New Inlet Bar; with loss of both anchors and part of sails. Supposed all hands saved.

[The *J. W. B.* was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1845, rated A2½, was 172 tons burden, and was owned in New-York.]

Schooner *Emily Ward*, Capt. BRADLEY, from Charleston to New-York, with a cargo of wheat, flour, cotton, &c., had been as far northward as 34° 23', had experienced gales of wind. On Friday night wind raised to a hurricane—vessel laboring heavily, sprung a leak, pumps choked, sails all blown away. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, being unable to beach her, anchored about 10 miles north of New Inlet, 5 miles from land, where she sunk in 7 fathoms water. Captain and crew came ashore in a boat.

[The *Emily Ward* was owned in New-York, and was built at Elizabethport, N. J., in 1854, of 396 tons' burden, and rated at A2.]

Schooner *Abdel Kader*, Captain CORNELIUS, hence for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores, went ashore about Rich Inlet, 25 or 30 miles north New Inlet, and will prove a total loss.

[The *A. K.* was 152 tons, built at Milford, in 1846, and owned in New-York.]

In addition to the above, a brig, supposed to be Spanish, and a schooner, were ashore about 20 miles from New Inlet Bar, and a hermaphrodite brig was ashore near Bald Head.

The schooner *New Republic*, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C., was driven ashore on Sunday night, near Swansboro, N. C. The vessel and cargo will be saved, though in a damaged state.

The telegraph also reports the loss of the steamer *Norfolk* (formerly the *Penobscot*) sunk in the Chesapeake with a valuable cargo, the Captain (KELLY) and crew having been rescued by the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, and landed at Cape Island.

The brig *John H. Rhoads*, from Boston, bound to Baltimore with merchandise, went ashore South of Cape Henry.

The steamship *Jamestown*, from New-York was blown out to sea as far as Cape Hatteras, and was somewhat damaged.

Steamship *Falcon*, from Savannah for New-York, previously reported as having grounded on the Knoll, had been successfully got off by the steam-tug *Uncle Sam*, without any damage to vessel or cargo, and would probably go to sea on 12th inst.

LOSS OF THE MINNEHAHA.—Early in January last we referred to the sailing of a neat little schooner, of only 50 tons, from New-London for St. Helena. Her name was the *Minnehaha*, and she was built for Mr. KIMBALL, the American Consular Agent at St. Helena, to be used as a water boat, to supply water to the shipping which call at that island. She sailed on the 28th of December, the stormiest season of the year, and up to the 23d of July, the date of the latest advices from St. Helena, she had not arrived. The fear now is that the little schooner, which, during the Summer months, might have made the passage in safety to that far-off island of the ocean, foundered in the rugged gales which overtook her shortly after leaving port, and that all on board have perished. She was built in Richmond, Me., by Messrs. PATTEN & STURTEVANT, and belonged to the business firm of CARROLL & KIMBALL. She was probably fully insured in Boston and New-York.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

ALMOST TOTAL WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Southerner*, bound to Savannah from New-York, put in here, to-day, in distress. She is almost a complete wreck, and has six feet of water in her hold.

The steamer *Columbia*, before reported at Charleston from New-York, fell in with a heavy northnortheast gale at 10 P. M. of the 11th. The wind afterwards shifted to northwest and blew a hurricane, which lasted twenty hours.

THE BRIG JOHN H. RHOADS ASHORE—THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN IN TROUBLE, &C.

The brig *John H. Rhoads*, from Boston, bound to Baltimore with merchandise, went ashore south of Cape Henry in the late gale.

It is reported that the steamship *Jamestown*, from New-York, was blown out to sea as far as Cape Hatteras, and took in considerable water, somewhat damaging her cargo.

The schooner *C. P. Williams*, in ballast, bound from Jersey City to York River, during the late gale lost her mainmast, foretopmast, &c.

THE STEAMER NORFOLK WRECKED IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamer *Norfolk*, sunk in the Chesapeake, belonged to the Philadelphia and Richmond line. She left here on Saturday with a valuable freight. The *Norfolk* was formerly known as the *Penobscot*. Capt. KELLY and the crew were landed yesterday at Cape Island by the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore for Boston. The vessel and cargo are fully insured.

LOSS OF THE BRIG VERMONT.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Wednesday, Sept. [illegible].

The brigantine *Vermont*, from Picton for [illegible], was totally wrecked this morning on the [illegible] Lead. Crew and materials saved.

The Empire City at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Empire City* has $70,000 in specie for New-York. The mails will be dispatched *viâ* Baltimore to-day. She did not ascertain the amount of specie or number of passengers in the *Central America*.

Operations of the Philadelphia Submarine Mining Company at Sebastopol.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

REDOUT RALLI, CIRCASSIA, on the Euxine, Tuesday, [illegible]

I arrived at this far-off city or mud hovel yesterday. This is the place of whose inhabitants HOMER, in the year of our Lord 850, said "the Greeks are made for love and the men for war." In 1857, I should say these human brutes, without any laws, and almost without intellect or language, can scarcely be distinguished from the rest of the lower creation. They resemble somewhat the Indian Diggers of California, though of rather lighter complexion. The war waged by Russia against these Circassians resembles very much our own war with the Seminole Indians of Florida. There is no [illegible] when it will end. The Circassians bear a [illegible] hatred towards the Russians because the latter prevent them selling their children to the Turks. They managed, during the war, to send off to Constantinople a cargo of 1,000 of their daughters, but they cannot do so now.

There is a regular Russian line of steamers between Odessa and this place. The ships stop at intermediate ports. The accommodation is good and the fare reasonable. Eupatoria, where the English fleet first landed, is an old Tartar town, of no importance, with an open roadstead for its harbor; but Sebastopol, the next port, has one of the finest harbors in the world. At present a fleet of seventy-three vessels are sunk there. The Philadelphia Submarine Mining Company have the contract to clear the harbor, and under its enterprising President, Col. GOWEN, the job will be accomplished. The Colonel has with him a hundred superior American mechanics, and any quantity of Russian laborers. He has now been at Sebastopol six weeks, and the Company has already erected a storehouse, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and houses for the men. They have two large gun-boats of 400 tons, a barge of 100 tons, and a large dock, nearly ready to launch, besides the steamer *General Knox*, the bark *Susan Jane*, and the schooner *Silver Key*. They are expecting also, the arrival of the ship *Our Union*, with three additional docks. Sebastopol at this time has all the life, activity, and appearance of a New-England ship-yard. The Company has two gangs of divers at work, clearing away the vessels before attempting to raise them. In doing this they have recovered a large number of cannon, some 68 pounds in weight, and about 12 feet long, from the steamship *Vladimir*; also a great many anchors and chains, some of them weighing seven tons, from the 120 gun-ship *Constantine*, besides a large amount of rigging, brass, copper,

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Recent Action of the Committee—Interesting and Important Circular.

The Publishing Committee, with the concurrence of the other members of the Executive Committee, deem it dne to the friends of the Society to state their own recent action.

At the last anniversary it was regarded by many as both feasible and destrable that, without at all trenching on the political relations of Slavery, certain morat duties growing out of its existence, or moral evils and practical immoralities deplored by all evangetical Christians, and found occastonally or frequently accompanying it, should be discussed in our publications; and this without losing sight of our original and governing principle in the Society's first organization, that its publications shall be "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." And the confidencc was expressed that the Executive Committee would, in their action respecting this matter, exercise such wisdom as would promote the usefulness of the Society "*throughout our whole country.*"

For the successful maintenance of the past, and the happy expansion of the future influence of the Society, we have relied on the sympathies, prayers, gifts, and coöperation of our brethren in the South as in the North. If the evangelical Christians resident in any portion of our wide country give not their confidence, aid, and personal influence, our agents and our tracts, our collectors and our volumes are alike denied access. We have received from churches and from individuals, from men in all the strength and fervor of their best years, and from Christians arraging their worldly affairs in prospect of death, among our Southern brethren, a generous and hearty support in the former years of our history. With equal fidctity to donors and testators at the North or at the South, the conductors of the Society have aimed to dispense, far and near, their respective contributions, for the best interests alike of our common country and our common Christianity.

The Publishing Committee had, at the time of the last anniversary, a treatise on the "Duties of Masters" under their consideration. It was composed of articles before issued by brethron of various evangelical denominations *at the South*, and was supposed to meet the views that are presented in the resolutions of that anniversary.

The Publishing Committee were not altogether unaware of the inherent embarrassments. Looked upon with some distrust at the South, as the treatise might be because bringing a northern imprint, it was yet, on the other hand, equally evident that many northern friends of the Society might object to it as recognizing "*duties*" inhering in the relation of "masters," that relation, in their view, being forbidden.

Since the preparation of this treatise, one of the authors from whose addresses or tracts it was compiled, has been removed by death. Two others of these brethren, honored and influential, known as true friends of the Society, have judged it expedient, in the oxkindled and excited state of feeling awakened, both North and South, upon the various relations of this topic, that those writings of their own, which were to form a prominent portion of the treatise, should be issued with a Northern imprint. They have, accordingly, toterdicted our further use of the matter thus supplied.

But in addition, from all quarters of our southern field we have received, and from the tried and fast friends of the Society, expressions the most unanimous and decided, that *any publication by our press bearing upon the topic of Slavery, even though of Southern authorship, and carefully kept within the terms of the resolutions of the anniversary, could have no other result than precipitating the entire withdrawal of the South from coöperation with the Society.* The new works would find no gate of access; and the separation would henceforth exclude even our older issues, by flinging over them the suspicion of their origin from a quarter presumed to have become hostile to the interests of the South. Of those accredited issues, the siftings of a rich evangelical literature in our own and in European lands—books on which God's Spirit has put his evident and gracious approval—it seemed a sad necessity to be compelled to clog in any way the circulation.

From Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, from Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee, we hear but one testimony, as borne by State Branches and Auxiliaries, by the Society's officers, General Agents, Superintendents and Colporteurs, by ecclesiastical bodies, and by the religious press. Over the South we have now a virtual suspension of collections, and, if the present distrust and alienation but remain, there must speedily ensue a withdrawal of colporteurs and distribution throughout our Southern field. We must surrender all the Southern and Southwestern States. To proceed is thus to palsy one whole side of our institution.

The Committee have believed that the action and instructions of the last anniversary, explicitly cherishing as they do the Society's usefulness "*throughout our whole country*," could not contemplate, even on the part of those northern friends most earnestly advocating them, any revolutionary and disruptive change in the line of the Society's policy, cutting off from the Society a portion of "*our whole country*" so large, and in our past labors so largely blessed, as the entire south.

The Publishing Committee therefore voted with entire unanimity to arrest the issue of the work that had been before them, confidently believing that their action in the premises would commend itself to the Society under the phases which the subject has assumed; and the Executive Committee united in sustaining this as the only present action conservative of all the interests, and just to all the parties involved.

It were a waste of the Society's funds to issue a treatise on Southern duties for which we could find no Southern readers, and for the sake of securing such issue, to forego deliberately, and without explici warrant from the Society, all further opportunity o sending thitherward the large body of publications we have hitherto, under God's manifest blessing, scattered there.

To the farther development of God's good provi dence, and to the guidance of his Spirit, promised where reverently and humbly implored, the Committee now refer this question, meanwhile "seeking the things that make for peace," and aiming to secure the "fruit of righteousness sown in peace of them that make peace."

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

JOHN KNOX, DAVID MAGIE, WM. R. WILLIAMS,
WM. ADAMS, BENJ. C. CUTLER, NEHEMIAH ADAMS.

DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE.

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RICH. T. HAINES, MOSES ALLEN, THOS. C. DOREMUS,
RICH. F. FELLOWES, GEO. N. TITUS, OLIVER E. WOOD.
Executive Committee.

WM. A. HALLOCK, O. EASTMAN, J. M. STEVENSON, } Cor. Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

"Discouraging to Fanatics"—Letter from Rev. W. G. Brownlow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issne of the 5th September, 1857, I find an editorial under the above caption, in relation to which I desire to make a few remarks, by way of correction and explanation. That portion of your article commenting upon the cruel treatment of a negro by Mr. NETHERLAND, of Rogersville, East Tennessee, and the driving out of the ministry of Mr. SAWYER, I will not pause to comment upon. I am familiar with that whole affair, and I know the version given by Mr. SAWYER to be at variance with the facts in the case. Mr. SAWYER is to appear before the authorities of the Presbyterian Church, upon a charge of falsehood and gross perversions of truth, in reference to this very matter, and when the decision is had, I will send you the proceedings. Mr. NETHERLANDS is an honorable man, a humane gentleman, and is not a slave dealer, and never was. I have known him intimately for thirty years—I have lived in the same town with him—and I have been battling with him in the old Whig cause for twenty years.

In your notice of East Tennessee and the Slavery question, you use this language—I give the paragraph entire:

"In spite of this high character, and these favorable antecedents, a thousand of the best citizens of the place, a few years ago, assembled in cold btood and burnt a negro alive at the stake. One of the local papers commenting upon the tragedy boasts of the fact,—which in any other civilized community would have been considered an aggravation of the atrocity—that the perpetrators were 'cool, calm, and deliberate.' The editor of this same journal, 'a minister of the Gospel,' adds: 'We unhesitatingly affirm that the punishment was unequal to the crime. Had we been there, we should have taken a part, and even suggested the pinching of pieces out of him with red-hot pincers, the cutting off of a limb at a time, and then burning them all in a heap."

Now, the "local paper" alluded to, is the Knoxville *Whig*, of which I am the sole editor, and have been for the last nineteen years—a paper having a larger circulation than any paper ever published in East Tennessee. And I am the "Minister of the Gospel" alluded to—a local minister of the Methodist Church, South. The remarks attributed to me are correctly quoted, and if I had been present, and there had seemed to be any necessity for my doing so, I would have said and done just what I then stated, and I would have been "cool, calm, and deliberate," in so doing, for this is our mode of doing things "down South." And why? Because some Anti-Slavery villains, mostly from the North, were making a fuss about the matter, and seeking to rescne the negro. But what was the negro's offenee? I will state this, of my own knowledge, as it occurred in the adjoining County of Jefferson. The negro man, about 22 years of age, was owned by a Mr. MOORE, and was raised by Mr. MOORE's relatives: MOORE and his wife were members of the Methodist Church—very clever persons—exceedingly kind and humane in their treatment of slaves. I know this to be so. MOORE had not long been married—having married the daughter of an aged Methodist minister. The negro, with a common chopping-ax, at the dead honr of night, without any provocation, entered their bed-chamber, and while they were both asleep, with one stroke severed MOORE's head from his body, and then with the same deadly weapon, broke the scull of his wife! These two tnnocent persons were murdered with a view to his accomplishing another diabolical object. He turned into an adjoining room, where a clever young lady was in bed, the sister of Mrs. MOORE, and after overpowering her, and *violating her person*, he murdered her to prevent her being a witness against him. These were the only white persons on the farm. These are the facts. For this the negro was burnt alive, ten or fifteen hundred of the best citizens of the County attending and aiding and abetting. I repeat, it was alt perfectly right!

There is much in your Northern Anti-Slavery papers calculated, and really intended, to faa a flame of intense warfare upon the subject of Slavery, which can result in no possible good to any one. Yon publish with eagerness all such occurrences as these, without informing your readers *what offenses* negroes have committed, and for which they have suffered death. Your politicians who are exciting the whole country, and fanning society into a livid consuming flame, have no sympathy for the black man, and care nothing for his comfort. The villainous agitation of the Stavery question by your tong-faced hypocrites, and vagabond philanthropists of the North, is only tntended to give birth to new and more tofty schemea of disunion, and to more bold and hazardons enterprises in the States and Territories.

It is Northern Abolitionists, scores of whom are here in the South in disguise, who stir up our slaves to these acts of murder and violence. Some of them are filling our pulpits—some occupying high positions in our colleges—some editing political and religious newspapers—some practicing medicine—some selling goods—and some *stealing* through the country, as secret agents of Abolition societies, enticing negroes to run away. These acoundrels ought to be lynched, rode npon rails, and in many instances hung!

I have traveled a good deal through the North, and witnessed the sufferings and destitution of your *free negroes*, and the neglect and utter contempt with which they are treated by your freedom-shriekers. They will enter your fine churches on Sabbath—I mean your *pious* clerical Abolitionists—with faces as long as the moral law, with countenances indicative of the mackness of Moses, and with the lion headed impudence of the Devil, the great head of your Black Republican forces, they will preach for hours against the sin and scandal of Slavery, shed "tots" of tears over the cruelties inflicted upon the "servile progeny of Ham," in these Southern States! And on the very next day, in their toy shops and candy shops, or behind their counters, or in the settlement of an account for labor dotie, they would cheat a Soulhern slave out of the *penter* that ornaments the head of his walking-cane! But this swindling you will do in the name of the *Lord!* This cheating and villainy you will carry on *religiously!*

It is my purpose to spend this coming Winter in the principal cities of the South, lecturing upon the subject of Stavery, the morality of the North—contrasting the condition of free persons of color tn the Free States with that of the slaves in the South. In the Spring I purpose visiting the New-England States, and repeating the same lectures. In other words, I propose to go among you as a *Southern missionary*, to enlighten your benighted Free Soil population upon the subject of Slavery. I look upon the cities and towns of the New-England States, and of the northwestern States, as opening a wider and more inviting field, at this time, for faithful missionary labora than Hindestan, Siam, Ceylon, China, or Western Africa! In addition to your wicked and rebellious course upon the Slavery question, you have forsaken the true God and the Christian religion, and gone off after Spiritualism, Fanny Wrightism, Fourierism, Mormonism, Abolitionism, Devilism, and the hundred-and-one *isms* so spontaneously produced by New-England soil?

I hope, gentlemen, you will do me the favor to publish this hastily-written letter, and your Black Republican associates the kindness to let them know I am coming. They may wish to muster up one of your Beecher's or Parker's to reply to me. I will divide time with any one of your *pious* freedom-shriekers.

Respectfully, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW,
SEPT. 12, 1857. Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

From St. Domingo.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—PRESIDENT BAEZ BESIEGED—PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

By an arrival from Turk's Island we have files of the *Royal Standard* to the 29th inst., containing interesting details of the revolution now in progress in the Dominican republic of St. Domingo to remove President BAEZ and restore SANTANA. The Baez party, being hard pressed, had formed an alliance with the Emperor SOULOUQUE, who had dispatched assistance to his ally. The *Standard* of the 22d inst. says:

"By the sloop *Seaflower*, from Porto Platta, we have advices from that place to the 17th inst. From a correspondent we learn that the revolution is now drawing rapidly to a close. The whole of the republic, with the exception of the city, has declared in favor of the new government. They have an army of 8,000 men encamped before the walls of the city of St. Domingo, and advices this moment received from the generals in command state that they were tn communication with parties inside the walls, and hourly expected the inhabitants to declare in their favor. BAEZ had retreated to the fortress; guns were heard firing, and it was supposed they were fighting among themselves. Advices have also been received that SOLOUQUE was assembling a large force on the the northern frontiers.'

We have also been favored with a translation of the latest Proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Republic, directed to the people and the army, and dated from the National Palace at Santiago, on the 16th of August. This proclamation very vividly sets forth the opinion which the new Government entertains of their late President, the traitor BAEZ, and, if the statements as to the progress which has been made by the revolutionists tuwards formtng a new government are correct, he will soon have to quit the position he has so willfully abused.

PROCLAMATION.

By the people of Cibao, setting forth the causes that have compelled them to resume their rights.

When men assemble together, and society is instituted, each citizen renounces a part of those rights which, as a man, he is entitled to, in order to confide them to the charge of a few, who are denominated a government. The only objection such a delegation is to empower those entrusted with these rights to employ them for the happiness of all, under a tacit condition, reserved by the people, that they shall be withdrawn at any time, should such be not the exclusive object of the government. It is true that they never would be justifiable in breaking the tics which unite them to a government for trifling causes; but when they see themselves involved in a net-work of arbitrary measures—when they see their most precious interests entirely abandoned, they hold the right to set a limit to, and remedy the evils under which they suffer

The inhabitants of the Provinces of Cibao, during the past fourteen years, have given ample proof of what a people can endure. A series of tyrannical and rapacious administrations have been the scourge of the Republic.

The Constitutions of 1844 and 1853 have been nothing less than the effective supporters of rapine and despotism. In the former the article 210, and in the latter the 35th article have been the cause of grief and mourning to innumerable families. The different Governments have evaded personal liberty, have imprisoned and arbitrarily judged the citizens. They have destroyed the liberty of the press; and they have deprived the nation of its freedom in the exaction of unlimited powers, to which they have invented conspiracies. They have spread terror among the people, and dissolved the national representation through insidious intrigues.

The present administration has done more; not content with doing all that others have done, it plunders the people of the fruit of its labor. At a period of entire public tranquility, whilst the augmented industry of the people is deluging the national treasury with gold and silver, whilst the reduced public expenditure, not from government care, but from unforeseen circumstances, has placed it in a position to employ a large surplus in works of utility, it is engaged in issuing additional paper money. Furthermore, having issued paper, and not being satisfied with this means of indirectly subtracting a portion of the public wealth, a large sum has been directly usurped from the savings of the people. It was done with an evil intention, reversing the soundest laws of political economy in order to deceive; and like a public enemy, a temporary demand in the commercial circles was profited of in order to impose upon the nation an additional public debt of twenty millions.

The people deplore the want of good roads, and the want of an organized defence against the Empire of Hayti, which has been overcome through their patriotism alone. All that contributes to the public welfare has been neglected by the government; it has become as a noxious creature which the entire nation is now required to resist. Marching in the path of despotism, it has submerged the nation in ignorance, depriving it of educational establishments; and apprehensive of the rising wealth of a province, has impoverished it, instead of holding it forth as a model for the rest to imitate, that they might thereby all become wealthy.

These weighty reasons, supported by the right which they possess, have decided the people of this Republic to discard the yoke imposed upon them by the government of Mr. BAEZ, which henceforth is disacknowledged, and they declare themselves subject (until a Congress directly elected shall coustitute new powers) to a Provisional government, holding its aession in the city of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, July 8, 1857, year the 1st of Liberty.

The following is a copy of the proclamation of Aug. 16, the last issued by the Dominicans:

GOD, COUNTRY AND LIBERTY.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Provisional Government of the Republic to the People and to the Army.

DOMINICANS: The enemies to your tranquility, industry and rights are preparing to invade us, urged on by the rage of the worthless citizen, (BAEZ,) who by deceiving the nation, placed himself in the highest post of the Republic.

Whilst in his dream of future glory, and when he already thought himself absolute master of the nation, his pride was humbled. Not satisfied with having worked the ruin of his country by his errors and misconduct, he has combined with the chief of the enemies of our national independence, (SOULOQUE,) and joined, with him, the iniquitous plan of dividing between them the spoils of the country: of this country, which fourteen years of incessant sufferings and continued stuggles have made it so beloved by its sons. Infamous man! Whilst he concerted with the enemy of the nation upon the most certain way of loading with chains this country which had nurtured him, and which he, ungrateful viper, had victimized, he at the time predicted the proximate invasion, and pretended to feel the most poignant grief. The hypocrite!

DOMINICANS: The battle-fields of Sacuba, Savana Sarga, Santonie and Cambronal, covered with the remains of the numerous enemy which were killed, then and still reeking with the blood shed by the valiant soldiers of liberty, for the independence of their country, are silent but eloquent witnesses of your valor and intrepidity, and at the same time are a doleful memento to the dismayed troops of the enemy, who never would again have dared to tread on Dominican territory, if the blood-thirsty enemy of our nationality had not made them believe that the Dominicans of Cebas had asked for assistance to overthrow the Government of Señor BAEZ. A falsehood designed for the purpose that he may insinuate himself into our territory without apparently breaking the truce entered into with this republic.

Dominicans: The vile treason of Señor BAEZ has placed the country in danger. Upon your valor and patriotism its safety depends. Upon the Government devolves the duty of taking the most efficacious means to repel the invasion and secure victory; and it is for posterity to give impartial judgment. A judgment terrible for tyrants and traitors—honorable and noble for the defenders of their country.

Liberty, national independence, and Union forever!

Given in the National Palace, in Santiago de los Cabelleros, 16th August, 1857, 14th year of the nation, first of liberty.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

First Quarterly Report of the General Superintendent.

General Superintendent TALLMADGE sent in the following (his first) quarterly report to the Police Board:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 88 White-street, New-York, Sept. 3, 1857.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—*Sir:* In compliance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857," requiring "the General Superintendent of Police to make to the Board of Police quarterly reports in writing of the state of the Metropolitan Police Districts, with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem advisable for the Improvement of the police government and discipline of said District," I respectfully report:

That although this act was to take effect immediately after its passage, the organization of the department was greatly impeded, and its efficiency retarded, by the hostile action of the City government, which was only arrested by the action of the highest judicial tribunal of the State.

The constitutionality of this law having been questioned, many of the officers attached to this department availed themselves of the illegal opposition to the act, and refused to comply with its requirements; hence, with few exceptions, no full or adequate returns of delinquents were made, until after the adjudication of the Court of Appeals sustaining the act, when a reluctant acquiescence with its provisions was manifested by a portion of the officers who were attached to the department. In addition to which, we have been greatly embarrassed by the refusal to surrender the use and occupation of the station houses, telegraph apparatus and their appurtenances so necessary for the efficient action of the department; superadded to which the bitter and determined hostility to the enactment has been invoked to render it ubnoxious and impair its usefulness, until its utility and efficiency have been manifested by the determined perseverance of Commissioners of Police and the zeal and activity of their subordinates. I refer to these acts as affording the reason why the reports of officers uf violations of law, and of arrests up to about the 23d of July, (when we obtained possession of the Station-houses,) were so meagre and unsatisfactory.

The Station-houses and telegraphic apparatus being withheld from our use, the substitution of other buildings, ill adapted for police purposes, while it subjected the City to a greatly increased expenditure, but imperfectly subserved the objects for which they were obtained.

Attached hereto, and marked A, is the report of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, exhibiting the state of the force, and the number of arrests made in the City of New-York, and certifying the offences, since the organization of the Metropolitan Police, and extending up to the 1st of September instant, and which, I am gratified to say, presents strong evidence of an efficiency on the part of the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York, under all its attendant embarrassments, which has never been surpassed, if equalled, by the police of this City.

It is more gratifying, when you recur to the fact that up to the middle of July our whole force had hardly equalled five hundred men, and at the present time is but eight hundred and sixty, while the municipal force constituting the old police at the time of their disbandment, on the 2d of July last, consisted of about twelve hundred men.

The number of arrests made up to the 1st of September, amounts to 7,122, embracing about every description of offence.

It must be apparent that the efficiency of a police is in a great measure dependent upon its numerical strength, and when the Commissioners advert to the fact that this limited patrol force is necessarily greatly reduced by the large number detailed for duty at the Criminal Court, Police office, at the offices of the Commissioners, the General and Deputy Superintendent, and at other localities where their presence is required, I trust that the results of their active duty will command your approbation.

As their Superintendent I am happy to report to the Commissioners that the officers, without exception, have always responded with cheerfulness and alacrity to the orders that have emanated from their superiors, while the severe injuries to which many of the patrolmen have been subjected in the performance of their duty, and in some cases resisting even to the loss of life, will secure to them your approval.

Accompanying this report, I transmit a return by Deputy-Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, of the force under his immediate command, and the condition of the Station-houses, and the number of arrests made in that city since 23d of April last.

I cannot close this branch of my report without expressing my deep sense of obligation to Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER for his active and judicious conduct in the honorable position that he occupies. Intelligent and untiring in his zeal to perform his whole duty, combined with great experience, I have found him a most useful and indispensable adviser and auxiliary in organizing and perfecting the machinery of this department; and I add with pleasure the expression of my high appreciation of the services of Deputy-Superintendent Folk, of the city of Brooklyn, whose official worth and usefulness have so often secured to him not only the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, but the approbation of the municipal authorities of the city of Brooklyn.

In examining the various Station-houses in the City of New-York I find, with the exception of the sub-Station-house in the First Precinct, at Trinity-place, the Station-houses in the Fourth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Precincts, the residue are in good condition, and by the addition of some few conveniences would be adapted to the purposes to which they are applied.

The sub-station-house in the First Precinct is most uncomfortably and unfavorably located, in a dark and unwholesome street, or rather alley, and greatly out of repair. It is not a fit abode for your officers or men, or receptacle for prisoners.

The Station-house in the Fourth Precinct requires the immediate attention of the Commissioners. Those whose duty requires their attendance at this house complain almost daily of the inconvenience and unfitness for the purpose for which it was designed.

The Station-house in the Twenty-first Precinct is equally objectionable in point of fitness and locality. It is not a little remarkable that a building inconvenient in locality, (being near the southern and western line of the Ward,) leased by the Corporation from its owner from year to year, and in a dilapidated condition, should be retained or occupied for such a purpose, when some years since, from a sense of its inconvenience, the Corporation purchased a lot of ground in a central and eligible position in the Ward, and of ample dimension, with the express intention of erecting a Station-house upon it, and I am informed made the necessary appropriation for its erection.

I respectfully ask the attention of the Commissioners to this subject, as well as to the Station-house in the Twenty-second Precinct, which is too contracted and inconvenient for its inmates.

In compliance with the requirements of the law, on the 5th day of July I issued an order requiring the Captains or Inspectors of Police, in the City of New-York, to cause their respective patrolmen to notify venders of liquors within their respective beats that the law required them to close their stores or abstain from selling liquors on the Sabbath.

In the month of July I caused notices to be served on the masters or owners of steamboats plying upon our waters, accompanied by a synopsis of the law enacted for the preservation of the lives of our citizens who use those conveyances, requiring of them, under the legal penalties therein imposed, a compliance with its provisions. Subsequently, I detailed intelligent officers to examine personally each boat propelled by steam upon our waters, and to report their condition, equipment, &c. A copy of the report made to me I have the honor to transmit to the Commissioners. The original was transmitted to the District-Attorney for his action against the delinquents. The examination and report, I have reason to believe, have had a beneficial effect in correcting abuse where they existed, and thus securing increased safety to the traveling community.

In compliance with the requisitions of the Commissioners for selecting new quarantine ground, erecting buildings, &c., of the Health Officer, and in compliance with your directions I detailed several squads of men for the protection of the buildings at the old and new Quarantine, in Richmond County, and for the apprehension of violators of the Quarantine laws. The objects of their detailment have been fully accomplished, and the exigency having passed for which their services were required, they have returned to duty.

It may not be inappropriate here to remark that the timely aid afforded by the Commissioners of Police to the Commissioners of Quarantine and Health Officer, in the preservation of public property and enforcing our Quarantine laws in a county other than New-York, (objects in which the whole State and country were interested,) was the exercise of a power, so beneficially conferred by the act constituting the Metropolitan District, and which no local municipal government could legally exercise.

In conclusion, I most respectfully, but earnestly urge the Commissioners of Police to complete the appointment of officers for the several precincts. At present there are but eight captains or Inspectors, when the service requires twenty-two, and but fifty-five sergeants where eighty-eight are required, and for which increased numbers the law makes provision.

It is needless for me to say, that the efficiency of this, as well as every other force, depends in a great measure upon the discipline, elevated character, and honorable bearing of its officers. There should be an officer of a high grade in command of every precinct. Subordinates cannot command the respect, or efficiently exercise the authority of superior officers.

It is very desirable that the patrol force should be immediately increased. From a force reduced from 1,200 to 850, the former and present force, with an increased and rapidly-increasing population, with the continued extension of our habitable dwellings and workshops upon our island, public security, and personal safety require an increase rather than a reduction of the former numerical strength of this Department.

Several of the Precincts in this City require increase of force—such as the First, Fourth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth, which, from our limited number of men, we cannot assign them; in addition to which, it is apparent that an efficient River Police, sufficient to afford more protection to the vast amount of property which is constantly exposed to the depredations of desperate river thieves on the wharves, and on board of vessels lying in your river, is absolutely necessary; and we can ill withdraw from our land patrol a number of men adequate for such a purpose, without greatly exposing the dwellings, stores, and even the persons of our citizens.

But if we are to be restricted by the Board of Supervisors, from whatever motive, to the present inadequate force, you may rest assured that no effort shall be wanting on the part of the Police to afford every protection that our limited and restricted means will afford; and in case complaints shall continue to be made, and violations of law and breaches of the public peace shall continue to increase in our City, let the charge of inefficiency and culpable neglect of duty rest upon that branch of the City Government who, with a perfect knowledge of the wants of their constituency, wantonly withholds the means necessary for their protection. Respectfully,

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Amiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SEPT. 12.

COLLISION—WILLFUL.

Russel Sturgis vs. *Steamboat R. L. Maybey.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case by the libelant, owner of the steam-tug *Hector*, to recover damages for a collision with the steam-tug *Maybey*, which occurred outside Sandy Hook, on the morning of the 11th August, 1854. The brig *Wanderer* was coming up slowly in a northwestern course, preparatory to entering the Bay, when the two tugs started in opposite directions for her, advancing, the one on a southwesterly, and the other on a southeasterly course, with a view to the job of taking off her passengers, or towing her to the City.

The two tugs were a mile or a mile and a half apart when they started for the brig—the *Hector* rather nearest to her, but the *Maybey* the fastest vessel. The proofs are very confused as taken, and contradictory. But one question of fact seems to be undisputed, and that is, that both tugs started for the brig about the same time, and each with the avowed intent of reaching her first, so as to secure the job. Orders were given un board each vessel to this effect, and which appear to have been carried out with a reckless indifference as to the consequences. The tugs met head and head at the brig—the *Hector*, the smaller vessel, getting the worst of it. It is impossible to say, so contradictory is the evidence, which vessel first arrived at the brig to speak her. The truth, no doubt, is that there was very little difference in point of time, not sufficient, probably, to put either vessel in fault in this respect. As a general rule, no doubt, the tug first arriving to speak for the employment is entitled to its position, and another approaching must see to it, that a collision is avoided. On this ground alone, I think, the decree below dismissing the libel is justified. In order to have sustained the suit, it should have been shown that the *Hector* had first arrived and was entitled to the privilege of the position. If the *Maybey* was there first, it was the duty of the *Hector* to have passed on the other side of the brig, or ported her helm and passed both vessels to the right. We cannot say upon the proofs that she had acquired the privileged position; on the contrary, they are equally strong that the rival tug had obtained it. Considerable pains have been taken to show that the tug approaching the brig in the wake of its course, is entitled to the privilege of first speaking to her, as she is in a situation to enter, at once, upon towing. But, we see no reason or propriety in this view of the case. The first step is to speak to the vessel, and ascertain if she desires assistance. It is time enough to place the brig in a position to tow after the engagement is made for the service. The *Maybey*, therefore, had the same right to approach the head of the brig, as the *Hector* the stern.

The learned court below put the decision mainly upon the ground, that the collision occurred by the willful fault, or intentional wrong of both parties, and consequently, the vessel complaining having voluntarily taken her chances in the collision, must abide her loss. It has been insisted, that admitting this to be so, then both vessels being in fault, the libel should not have been dismissed, but the damage apportioned. We have found no case where the apportionment has been made tn a case like the present, namely, the collision occurring by the willful, and intentional act of both parties; and we shall not be the first to make the precedent. If two vessels choose, voluntarily, to take the chances of knotking off each other's heads, we shall lay down no rule that will invite the unfortunate one into n Court of Admiralty for redress. The remedy for the owner is to discharge his master and crew, and man his vesset with competent and prudent hands.

The decree of the court below affirmed.

STIPULATION—ITS EFFECT DISCHARGES THE VESSEL ABSOLUTELY.

Steamship Union vs. *John Henderson et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by the owners of the ship *Charles* against the steamship *Union* for a collision occurring off Cape Hatteras on the morning of the 3d of February, 1854. The *Charles* was on a voyage from New-Orleans to Baltimore, and was overtaken in a violent gale of wind at the place mentioned; and was obliged to lie to under a close-reefed maintopsail and foretopmast staysail. The *Union* was on her usual trip from Charleston to New-York.

The decree in the Court below was in favor of the libelants, which upon the proofs we are satisfied is correct, and should be affirmed. The questions presented on the appeal relate more particularly to the amount of damages. The libel claimed $4,000.

The owners appeared as claimants, to defend, and two of them Spofford and Tilestun, entered into the usual stipulation for costs and value of the vessel, the latter to the extent of $4,000, the damages claimed in the libel; upon duly entering into which, the vessel was discharged from the arrest. She was discharged by an order of the court on the 7th March, 1854, and passed into the hands of the owners. On the 27th May following, the libelants amended the libel, claiming eight instead of four thousand dollars damages. The interlocutory decree was entered on the 13th of April, 1855, and was general in its terms, condemning the steamship *Union* to the amount of the damages sustained by the collision in the pleadings mentioned—referring the case to a Commissioner to ascertain and compute the amount. A great deal of evidence was heard before this officer, upon the question, and on the 19th May, 1856, he reported the amount at $7,834 75 with interest. Exceptions were taken to the report, but overruled, and a final decree entered before Judge Ingersoll, on the 10th of June, 1856, for the amount reported. This decree further declares, that unless an appeal be taken from the decree, the stipulators pass into the registry the amount of the stipulations for costs and value, and that the Clerk distribute the proceeds.

On the 3d December, 1856, a motion was made, on behalf of the libelants, that the claimants bring the ship or proceed into court, or in default thereof, that the stipulation be increased, and a decree of the court thereon, for the full amount of the damages decreed. Which motion was opposed. On this motion the claimants read an affidavit showing that after the vessel was discharged from the arrest on the stipulation, and on or about the middle of March, 1856, she sailed for Europe, and was delivered to a company who had purchased her, and that the claimants have had no interest in her since.

On the 20th December, Judge INGERSOLL decreed and ordered that the claimants redeliver to the Marshal the vessel, that she may be taken to satisfy the decree rendered in the cause; but it being represented that she is beyond their control, that the claimants pay into the registry the sum of ten thousand dollars, a part of the purchase money of the said ship, and that the same be taken as a sufficient compliance with the order to redeliver.

The case, in this stage of it, is now before this court on the appeal.

It is to be observed, in the first place, that this is a proceeding in reserve, the owners appearing to defend as claimants, on entering into the usual stipulation. No decree, therefore, can be rendered personally against them, except as stipulatora in the suit; and, of course, only to an amount provided for in their stipulation. Hence the decree in this case, so far as it affects personally the owners, is properly limited to that amount; and, atso, to the two owners, Spofford & Tileston, who were the only parties to the stipulation; in other words, the decree as against them is for $4,000 and costs.

The question, therefore, as to any further liability turns upon the validity of the subsequent order to redeliver the vessel into the custody of the Marshal, or in default thereof to pay into the registry the sum of $10,000. This order assumes that the discharge of the vesset from the setzure, and delivery to the owner, is not absolute, but that she is still subject to the exertion of the power of the Court for the purpose of satisfying any decree. No case has been furnished us in which this power of the Admiralty has been exerted. And, on principle, we do not well see how it can be maintained. The vessel, after discharge from the arrest upon giving the bond or stipulation, returns into the hands of the owner, subject to all previously existing liens or ebarges, the same as before the seizure, except as reapects *that* on account of which the seizure was made. It is also aubject to any subsequently accruing liens or charges in the hands of the owner, or in the hands of whomsoever it may have been transferred. The redelivery, therefore, of the vessel, if permitted, or enforced, must necessarily be a redelivery subject to all these existing or subsequently accruing liens; and, also, to the rights of any *bona fide* purchasers if a sale in the meantime had taken place. The complication and embarrassment growing out of the exercise of the power, if sanctioned, is apparent, and, doubtless, accounts for the absence of any precedent to be found in the books. In the case before us the vessel has been sold, and passed into the hands of the purchaser, and his title we think is undoubted. It is so for the reason that, on the discharge of the vessel, on giving the bond or stipulation, she is thereby discharged from the *lien* or *incumbrance* which constituted the foundation of or the proceedings against her, the security taken being the substitute for the vessel.

This view, we think, is strengthened by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1847, which provides, in case of a warrant against the vessel, or other process in law, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to *stay the execution of the process or to discharge the property arrested, if the same has been levied on*, on receiving from the claimant a bond or stipulation in double the amount by the libelant, &c.

According to the terms of this act the tender of the proper security in time would seem to prevent even the arrest of the vessel, and, of course, in such a case there could be no claim to a redelivary.

We agree, if there has been any mistake or fraud committed in entering into the stipulation, and the vessel improvidently discharged, it would be competent for the Court to relieve the parties concerned on an application, within a reasonable time, by ordering the vessel back into the custody of the officer. But this is wholly a different question from the one we are discussing.

Then as to that part of the decree or order requiring the claimants to pay in a portion of the purchase money. If the vessel is not subject to the exercise of this power of the Court, to be redelivered to the custody of the Marshal, to be applied to the payment of the damages, it follows that the proceeds of a sale are not. They cannot in this respect be distinguished from the vessel itself.

We must, therefore, reverse the decree or order directing the redelivery of the vessel or payment of the $10,000 into the registry, and affirm the decree against the stipulation.

Singer & Clark vs. *G. H. Wooster, et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion for an injunction for an alleged infringement of a patent granted to I. M. Singer for a new and useful improvement in sewing machines, on the 30th May, 1854.

Among other improvements, the patentee claims an arrangement for the employment of lateral pressure, by means of a cam or lever, or the equivalent, to act against, and in combination with the needle at or near the end of its perforating motion to insure the proper position of the needle, however flexible, that the looping apparatus (one hook) may enter properly between the needle and its thread. A particular description of the arrangement is given by the patentee, and it is not denied but that it is new and useful, and especially so in the working of the machine of the patentee.

The only question raised upon the motion, on the part of the defendants, is as to the fact of infringement. The affidavits are contradictory upon this part of the case, the defendants disclosing the use of the cam or its equivalent, for the purpose specified in the complainants' patent. It is admitted that in the old machines the needle, as it passed through the cloth, entered a groove for the purpose of supporting it in a vertical position, so that the hook or crossing apparatus would not draw it out of tine; and it is claimed that this is the only use of the cam or breast-plate in the defendants' machine. The groove on the cam of the complainants' machine is rounded at the entrance, so as to deflect the needle and place it firmly in a position so as to insure the action of the hook in the loop and prevent the failure of the stitch. It is this arrangement which the defendants deny as used in their machine. They allege that it is unimportant to have the needle touch the bottom of the groove, and that the only use of it is to prevent its being drawn out of line laterally. This is prevented by the sides of the groove.

Several of the defendants' machines were produced in Court, but it is difficult to determine the question on mere inspection. It is certain that the cam or groove-plate in the defendants' machine is so constructed, that a slight change would give to the machine the benefit of the complainants' arrangement. Whether it is necessary or not to the working of it, I am unable at present to say, or whether it is worked with the change so as to use this arrangement is not clear upon the affidavits.

We shall, for the present, deny the motion for the injunction, but with liberty to the complainants to renew it upon further evidence, if in the manufacture of the machines of defendants the arrangement in question is found or used.

Motion for injunction denied.

PRACTICE ON APPEALS.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Washington.*—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal. Judge NELSON in deciding the motion, said "This case comes up in rather a peculiar manner. It was a libel of information against the vessel for an alleged breach of the Revenue Laws, in other words, for smuggling. The claimants demurred to the libel mainly on the ground that there was no averment of any seizure of the vessel by the Collector or any other person by his authority. That question came up before Judge Ingersolt, who overrulad the demurrer and made a decree for the Government, with leave to the claimants to

was plenty of poor stock with a sprinkling of scalawags. After sales of more than 1,000 head during the week, at Bergen and the different City markets, 2,232 beeves were yarded for to-day's market. Of course this was more than wanted, and after tolerably free purchases on the part of butchers and a few country dealers and graziers, full 500 head were left unsold at evening. If to these we add 400 or 500 now at Albany, and more than that number held near here, we shall have a large supply the coming week. Some of the cattle in the yards to-day were large and rather coarse oxen, though not lacking fat. We noticed one drove of this kind which found so few purchasers they were withdrawn from market. Very little money was made by those who purchased their cattle in the country, or on their way here. We were assured by parties who held cattle thus bought, as they said, at a low figure, that they were selling them even lower to-day, and we doubt not such is the case. The Boston and other Eastern dealers laid in freely, taking rising 1,000 head from Albany, and we were informed from a gentleman from there that more would have been taken but for a lack of cars to transport them in.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
59	Ohio	H. B. Beach	J. Budlong.
66	Ohio	I. Bristol	Wm. H. Belden.
60	Ill	Bain & Stevens	E. H. Shepard.
16	N.Y.	L. M. Hollister	E. H. Shepard.
65	Ill	W. H. Harris	Vail & Carey.
100	Cher.	C. Smith & Co	T. White & Son.
42	Ill	C. Smith & Co	T. White & Son.
16	N.Y.	T. White & Son	Owners.
72	Ill	Powell & Hays	Westheimer & Brother.
32	Ky.	Wm. Mollen	Westheimer & Brother.
55	Ohio	Mix ——	Westheimer & Brother.
98	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
76	Ohio	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
107	Ohio	Allerton & Conger	S. Ulery.
91	Ill	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
40	Ind.	Smith & Co	O. Hurd.
100	Ind.	Moore & Tichenor	S. Smith.
66	Ohio	Warner & Madison	Geo. Ayrault.
78	Ky.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
45	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
80	Ill	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
63	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
67	Ohio	M. Phillips	Owner.
107	Ohio	R. R. Bergen	B. Bartram.
77	Ill	A. I. Gildersleve	Owner.
100	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
58	N.Y.	Geo. W. Martin	Owner.
130	Ill	E. Peters	Peters & Phillips.
72	N.Y.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
72	Ind.	J. Hussey	Beach & Bray.
68	Ill	Loder & Jackson	H. Myers.
90	Ky.	Wm. Florence	J. A. Merrit.
65	Ohio	E. W. Gwynne	T. Wheeler.
91	Ind.	Stingley & McCartney	Miller, Haring & Gurny.
64	Ky.	J. S. & R. W. Elbert	Mead & Valentine.
58	Ky.	R. Reed	Beach & Budlong.
64	Ky.	Bates & Harp	D. Barnes.
36	Ohio	D. J. Warner	Geo. Ayrault.
32	Ill	N. Materson	Geo. Ayrault.
57	N.Y.	J. A. Merrit	Owner.
33	N.Y.	Smith & Salisbury	A. Hurd.
38	N.Y.	C. Lougbran	——
51	O&N.Y.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
35	N.Y.	W. Sheldon	E. Bellley.
36	Ohio	J. K. Downing	Gilchrist & Toffey.
39	N.Y.	P. Dolan	Owner.
43	Ill	E. B. Reynolds	Owner.
23	N.Y.	D. Bush	S. Shuyster.
42	N.Y.	George Sage	Owner.
21	N.Y.	H. Rhoda	Owner.
27	N.Y.	J. Fisher	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

ALLERTON & CONGER had the finest drove we met with to-day, consisting of 183 prime Ohio bullocks and steers, in which the Durham blood was conspicuous. They were rated at 825 lbs., net, and were selling by themselves and S. ULERY at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. I. ANDERSON took 12 at $104 each, or 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Four others brought $432. They were of J. HUGHS' feeding. ALLERTON & CONGER were also selling 91 common Illinois cattle for DUNLAP & FITCH, at 8c.@10c.—very few at the latter price.

H. B. BEACH forwarded 59 pretty pair Ohio cattle, rated at 775 lbs. Selling by J. BUNLONG at 10c.@11c.

I. BRISTOL had 88 medium Steers from Ohio, which Mr. H. BELDAN was disposing of at 9¾c.@10c. average price. Estimated 600 lbs.

E. H. SHEPARD was selling two lots, one of 60 fat Illinois Steers, rated 600 lbs., at 10c., for BAIN & STEVENS; and another of 16 pretty fair State Cattle, from Cayuga County, for which they were trying to get 10c. These were owned by L. M. HOLLISTER, and weighed at home 1,325 lbs.

W. H. HARRIS had 145 Illinois Cattle, classed as common, light stock, weighing about 625 lbs. He wholesaled 60 of them to the Jews at $57 each, or about 9c. ₱ lb. The balance were retailing slowly by VAIL & CAREY, at 8¾c.@10¾c. HARRIS was also selling 63 of MCPHERSON'S Cattle, at 10c.@11c. They were good 725-lb Beeves.

J. BRYANT contributes 68 common Ohio stock of light weight, which C. G. TEED was running off at 9c.@10½c.

MOORE & TICHENOR forwarded 68 very light Indiana Steers, estimated at 550 lbs.; selling by S. SMITH at 8c. @10c.

SMITH & Co., of Indiana, sent on 46 nice Steers, rated 625 lbs., which O. HURD sold for $68 ₱ head, average prices, or fully 10¾c. ₱ lb.

R. MURRAY was selling on his own account 45 very fair Steers from Monmouth County, N. J. They were estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net, and were bringing 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.

J. H. WILLIAMS, owner, was selling 78 fairish Kentucky Cattle, which he called 750 lbs., at 10c.@11c., with a slow market.

WARNER & MADISON contributed 69 fair light Cattle of Ohio grazing, which GEO. AYRAULT was selling at 10c.@10¾c. Rated 625 lbs.

R. R. STEMOCA's 107 medium light Steers from Ross County, Ohio, were selling by B. BASTRAM at 9c.@11c.

C. SMITH & Co. forwarded 100 Cherokee Cattle, which were fair for the kind, weighing about 550 lbs. net. T. WHITE & SON were getting 9c.@10c. for these, and about 10c. for 42 Illinois Cattle forwarded by the same parties. WHITE & SON sold 16 of their own Dutchess County Cattle, of heavy weight, rating 800 lbs. to 900 lbs. They claim 11c.@12c. for these.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $100@$160, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow market continues dull, with diminished receipts. Common stock is in very light demand, at low prices. A few extra blooded stock, of large size, are held at one of the markets at $100@$140 each, including the calves, which claim a renowned pedigree.

ALLERTON reports receipts of only 10 fresh cows during the week. These, with some few left over from last week, sold at low prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 17 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. With very light receipts, the supply is quite ample, many of these remaining unsold.

CHAMBERLIN reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $25 @$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Medium supply, and selling fair.

O'BRIEN reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and a few at $50@ $60. The light demand of several weeks past tends to diminish the supply. Quite enough are offering for present wants. We noticed six very fine Durhams brought from Kentucky by C. HALEY, which he holds at $100@$140 each, with the calves. They would make fine breeding stock, and should go to the country for that purpose.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The footings show a gain of about 100 Calves over last week, and still prices have advanced ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., and that too on a falling Beef market. The return of citizens from the country and approaching cold weather tend to this increased demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 363 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7½c. A very few are bringing 8c. Sales are tolerably brisk at increased rates. The demand is good, rather exceeding the supply.

BROWNING reports receipts of 33 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7¾c. There is a medium supply, with fair sales at an advance of fully ½c. ₱ lb.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 194 Veal Calves, selling at 7c.@8c. Receipts have been large and trade brisk at high rates.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. Market scarcely supplied, with a tolerably brisk demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Free receipts continue, but a large proportion are thin and only suitable for store and Winter keeping. Many of these could now be bought and fed with advantage to the farmer, either for increasing his stock or for marketing when fat. The market is not as brisk as last week, and prices are falling a little.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,683 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 9c.@12c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been free and the market to-day is very dull. Prices are 50c.@75c. lower ₱ head than last Wednesday.

S. BOWLES reports sales of 534 Sheep and Lambs at $3 75@$5 25 for Sheep and $3@$5 25 for Lambs.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,683 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8c.@10c. net for Sheep, and 9c.@10c. for Lambs. Receipts for the week show a falling off from previous figures, still the stock on hand is sufficiently large, with a slower market. There are many poor Sheep in market, with a goodly number of store or grazing stock, which sell at $2 25 @$3 per head. A few lots have been received from Vermont and Connecticut, in addition to the supply from the West.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,791 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ₱ head. Market well supplied, and stock selling about as last week, or a trifle lower.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

57 Sheep and Lambs at	$160 75
21 Sheep and Lambs at	102 00
127 Sheep and Lambs at	526 37
124 Sheep and Lambs at	490 37
69 Sheep and Lambs at	243 87
91 Sheep and Lambs at	318 50
53 Sheep and Lambs at	173 57
58 Sheep and Lambs at	146 00
21 Sheep and Lambs at	50 75
18 Lambs at	54 25
28 Lambs at	86 75

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS BY S. JUDD, AT CHAMBERLIN'S, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16, 1857.

No.		Amount.	Average Price.
401	Sheep sold for	$1,578 25	$3 94
56	Sheep sold for	208 00	3 75
128	Sheep sold for	480 00	3 75
34	Sheep sold for	119 34	3 51
30	Sheep sold for	75 00	2 50
203	Sheep and Lambs	649 25	3 29
150	Sheep and Lambs	581 25	3 87½
163	Sheep and Lambs	576 50	3 50
84	Sheep and Lambs	294 00	3 50
10	Sheep and Lambs	65 00	6 50
220	Sheep and Lambs	990 00	4 50
40	Sheep and Lambs	240 00	6 00
123	Sheep and Lambs	369 00	3 00
18	Sheep and Lambs	90 60	5 00
1,660		$6,309 59	

Average price ₱ head $3,81

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts of fat hogs have been large for a few days past, and we quote a slight decline in prices, with a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off for a further decline.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,841 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 7¼c.@7¾c. for corn fed, and 7c.@7¼c. for still hogs. The supply is large, with a moderate demand. There is some inquiry after stock hogs at low prices, but nothing at present to supply it.

VAN BRUNT & WARNOCK, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	7¾@7¾	Dressed	9¾

DISTILLERY.

Live	6¾@7	Dressed	9

Market well supplied and sales dull.

G. W. DOAMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy corn Hogs	7¼@7½ gross.	9¾@9¾ net.
Light corn Hogs	7¼@7¾ gross.	9¼@9½ net.
Heavy Distillery Hogs	7¼@7½ gross.	8¾@9 net.
Light Distillery Hogs	6¾@7 gross.	8¾@9 net.
Stock Hogs	No sale.	

The demand for Live Hogs is somewhat limited in consequence of arrivals being larger than usual, and buyers holding off for a further decline in prices—leaving a considerable number of hogs on the market unsold.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are lightly dealt in at languid prices. Pearls, 7; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7½c.; Sodaash, (60 ₱ cent.,) 3¼c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate,—chiefly for Rio,—at unchanged prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 11½c. @11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented. The monetary embarrassments retard operations. Some owners are exporting on their account.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

DRY GOODS—The business of the week has been pretty extensive,—most factors, especially such as owned undesirable stocks, having met the requirements of buyers with eagerness. Prices, however, have been quite unsettled, only the choicest fabrics having realized anything like satisfactory figures. The pressure of supplies through the auction-rooms is still very serious; and the sales effected there are discouraging in their results and injurious in their effects. Yet, money is needed, and goods must be disposed of by weak holders, even at prices which do not cover first cost in order to secure means to carry them through the existing crisis. The heavy failures reported during the week indicate the extent to which the trade is embarrassed by the prevailing financial difficulties. Still, all circumstances being considered, the distress is not alarming, nor is there any likelihood of its becoming so. Our oldest merchants express no anticipation of darker times than those recently passed through, and any permanent change in the condition of affairs must be for the better.

FISH—The supplies of the leading kinds are heavier, but the demand is slack, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Dry Cod $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ ewt. Pickled Cod, $4 ₱ barrel. Mackerel, $15@$15 25 for small No. 1; $12@$12 25 for large No. 2; $12 25@$12 50 for small and medium No. 2; $8 50@$8 75 for large No. 3; and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl., and $31@$34 ₱ tc. Smoked Herring, 47½c.@50. for scaled, and 25c. @30c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Pickled Herring, $3 75@ $3 87½ ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits increasing firmness and buoyancy, for desirable lots o State and Western Flour, especially of superfine grades, for which a lively inquiry prevails. Sales 6,400 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 40@ 5 50
Straight State	5 50@ 5 60
Extra State	5 65@ 5 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 5 45
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 35@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 10@$5 35 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19 50@$20 50 ₱ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and dearer, the requirements of buyers being in excess of the current receipts. Sales: 72,500 bushels, including ordinary to fair white Western, at $1 32@$1 38; ordinary to prime red do., at $1 05@$1 31; amber-color do., at $1 42; fair to prime white Southern, at $1 40@$1 50; mixed do., at $1 38; and fair to choice red do., at $1 25@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Rye is plentier and cheaper. Sales: 6,500 bushels, at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and languid, at 86c.@90c. for ordinary to prime ₱ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are down to 51c.@53c. for Western; 50c.@52c. for State; 40c.@ 44c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 38c.@42c. for Pennsylvania; and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still scarce and needed at firmer prices. Sales, 38,000 bushels, at from 78c.@80c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 500 bales fair to strictly prime, at 55c.@75c. for new and old, ₱ 100 lbs. The highest rates were paid for only small lots, required for City use. The supply is ample of new, but is very limited of old. The last sale of salt Hay (which is out of market) was effected at 62½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Is in firm request at full prices.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovada, 35c.@42½c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plentier and being in slack request, prices of it lean in favor of buyers: $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is dull and heavy, at 46c.@47c. cash, for large and small lots, ₱ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 87½ @$2 37½, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Resin is very moderately dealt in and is depressed, at $1 85@$1 90 for common, ₱ 310 lbs., $3@$5 for No. 1, and $5@$7 25 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $41@$42; Country thin, $34@$34 50; Country thick, at $31@ $32, ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale appears inactive, yet steady, at 72c.@75c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is in fair demand, and is worth $1 30 ₱ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm continue quiet at old rates. Red Oil, 60c. @62½c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 10c. ₱ lb.; Olive $1 27½@ $1 32½ ₱ gallon, and $3 15 ₱ basket. American Linseed is salable and firm at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at drooping rates. Sales: 475 bbls., in lots, $25 90 @$26 for Mess; $26 25 for clear; $25 25@ $24 50 for thin Mess; $22 50 for prime Mess; and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 11c. 11¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for, at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and languid The transactions since our last consist of 16 bbls., at $16 75@$17 75 for repacked Western Mess and $18@$18 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef at, nominal, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio: 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, at languid rates: $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is slightly dealt in at reduced prices. Liverpool ground, 75c., do. fine, $1 15@$1 40 ₱ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 22c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 11¼c.@12¾c.; Refined, 7¾c.@15¾c., and Nitrate Soda, 3c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet, being generally held above the views of buyers. Flax is scarce and nominal. Timothy is lightly dealt in, and is quoted at $3 25@$4 for reaped, ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is worth $1 90@$1 95 ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 7c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11¼c.@11½c.; Brown, 4¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in rather better request at our revised quotations: No. 1 Nutmegs, 60c.@65c.; Mace, 55c.@ 57½c.; Cassia, in mats, 39c.@40c.; Sumatra Pepper, 11c.@11¼c. in bond, and 11¾c.@11¾c. free; Jamaica Pimento, 8¾c. in bond, and 9c. free; Cloves, 10c.; Race Ginger, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are brisker, and some parties report prices rather firmer. Sales—15,000 hhds. Cuba &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@9c. mainly within the range, ₱ lb. Messrs. POND & SAGE's Circular of this date contains the following:—"Sugars, 11hds.—Our market, under the influence of an export demand, improved one quarter cent on prices current the 1st inst. At present, with but little inquiry, and that for home consumption, the market is depressed and prices are one half cent lower. The difficulty of disposing of mercantile paper, either in the banks or street, has obliged holders to sell for money. This has in a measure restricted business. Below, we give the imports, including Melado, to Sept. 1st; by deducting the stock on hand same date, we see the sales from first hands to have been:

	1857.	1856.
Hhds	131,076	135,242
Boxes	64,370	57,019
Bags	134,386	169,824

Melado—Small sales at 4¾c. Boxes—But little doing, either for export or home consumption." The following are the closing prices:

	Muscovado, hhds.		Havana, boxes.	
Inferior	6c. @6¾c.	Nos. 6 to 10	7c. @ 8c.	
Common	6¾c.@7c.	Nos. 11 to 14	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	
Fair	7¼c.@8c.	Nos. 15 to 16	9¾c.@10c.	
Good	8¼c.@8¾c.	Nos. 17 to 18	11¼c.@11c.	
Prime	8¾c.@9¼c.	Nos. 19 to 20	11¾c.@11¾c.	
Choice	9¾c.@9¾c.	Melado	4c. @ 5c.	

IMPORT OF SUGARS TO SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.
Hhds	221,814	209,124
Tierces	9,882	7,919
Barrels	33,129	38,697
Boxes	88,352	76,359
Bags	147,585	169,824

TALLOW—Prime, 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sales to-day resulted less satisfactorily than had been anticipated. The attendance was large, but the competition was spiritless, and only a portion of the lots offered were sold at low prices. By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.—TEAS imported per *Samuel Russel*, &c. Terms 6 months:

TIN—Appears quiet at our quotations:—Banca, 33½c.@34c.; Straits, 33c.@33c. ₱ lb.; Plates, ¾X, $11 75; Plates, I C. Coke, $10 25; Terne, Coke, $9 12½; Terne, Charcoal, $10 75@$11 ₱ box.

TOBACCO—Continues in limited demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 25c. @25½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Is very quiet,—there being no considerable inquiry from dealers or manufacturers. Prices are nominally the same.

ZINC—Sheet, 6¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk, but rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin 1s. 6d.@2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A barque, 500 tons, to Liverpool, Oil-Cake, at 20s.; one to Glasgow, Wheat, 8d. in shipper's bags, and Flour 2s. 3d.; one to Buenos Ayres, $16; ship *Sinaoa* to Melbourne, $9,000; a schooner 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,500; one from the Bahamas to New-York, Salt, 10c.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman seeking the comforts of a pleasant home, would like to engage board with a private family, located within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry. Unexceptional references given. Address NEWTON, at this office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room and bedroom attached, with plain board for himself, wife and 3 children, in a small Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Between 25th and 35th sts. Address P. H., Box No. 475 stating location and terms.

BOARD.—WANTED BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Where they could enjoy the comforts of a home and ladies' society. Address, FREDERICK, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant home may find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE, PARLOR and bedroom, also a single room, with board, can be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY INVALID CAN BE ACcommodated with board and attendance, where there are no boarders or children; location retired. Address SECLUSION, Post-Office, Station C—, New-York.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, either permanent, or transient, can be accommodated with double or single rooms at No. 8 Broadway, opposite the Bowling-green. Together with its convenience for business men, this house possesses the advantage of its contiguity to the several Ferries, to Quarantine, New-Brighton, Port Richmond, &c. Various stage routes to all parts of the City concentrate here also.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, separate or together, two large parlors on first floor. Other spacious rooms on the first and third floors; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

ROOMS—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF steady habits and good education may find comfortable rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, with a respectable and strictly private family, living eighty near Union-square, and having no other boarders. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Applicants will address, with real name, to M. S., Box No. 1,603 lower Post-Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE GENtleman wishes to obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom on 2d floor, with full board, in a strictly private and religious family. Must be between 1st and 10th sts., and 2d and 5th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address A. K. N., Box No. 4,705; or, No. 350 Broome-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wishes a furnished parlor on second floor, with both attached, in the vicinity of Union-square, with or without partial board. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., box No. 3,884 Post-Office.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. MCMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—GENTLEMEN will find elegantly-furnished rooms, (entirely new,) with breakfast and tea if required. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with a private family pleasantly situated, a few minutes walk from the Wall-st. Ferry. One or two single gentlemen can have a large chamber and closet and gas and baths, breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO COUPONS OF THE LAWRENCEburg, Upper Mississippi, Railroad Company, for $35 each, payable Sept. 1, 1857; Nos. 226 and 231. All persons are cautioned against purchasing them, as payment has been stopped. Any person finding them will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 169 South-st.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH.—ON TUESDAY MORNing, about 9 o'clock, in 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having a black silk guard chain attached, and without any crystal. A liberal reward will be given for returning same to No. 29 Irving-place, or to W. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

LOST—IN FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN Mr. Jones' shoe store and Mr. Chase's jewelry store, a small Porte-monnaie containing a small amount of money and a bunch of keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Mansion House, Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR any information that would lead to the detection of the person or persons who maliciously cut and defaced the signs in front of our store. The outrage was committed between Saturday evening last, and Monday morning, the 14th. SANDS & PARADISE, No. 15 Spruce-st.

IMPROVED TANKS FOR AQUARIA—MADE by C. E. Hommet, Jr., Newport, R. I. These tanks, having iron frames, are much stronger than those made of glass, while the interior, being coated with glass, is free from any deleterious substances, and may be put into immediate use without fear of destruction to stock. They are warranted to be free from leakage or taint. Sold by A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 100 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE selection of first-class servants of different nations, accustomed to serve in all capacities in our first families here; also, many excellent ones who have served in gentlemen's families in Europe. Apply to W. MANNING, agent, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Experienced servants, really competent, such as cooks, nurses, waiter girls, chambermaids, and laundresses, can obtain most superior situations, in the best families in Brooklyn, by making immediate application.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or fine laundress; is a most experienced and faithful nurse, having had many years' experience, thorough family seamstress, is a person who will be found a desirable, trustworthy, confidential domestic, always willing to oblige and please her employer; well recommended for the above qualities. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av, near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TEACHER OF experience, well qualified to teach most of the branches of commercial and classical education, and conversant with the French and Italian languages, either in a private school, college, or family, in this City or out; no objection to go South or West; salary moderate. Best references given by American gentlemen and clergy. Write, for a week, to S. T. NORMAN, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations in a private family; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing and assist in the washing and ironing. Both wish to make themselves generally useful. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor back room, No. 3.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, PLACES IN one family; one does the cooking, baking; will assists with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, plain pastry; wages $7 to $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid; assists with the washing and ironing; does light waiting; wages $6; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good clean cook and excellent washer and ironer; can bake bread and biscuit; will be found willing and obliging; could do the housework of a small family; has good City references. Apply for two days. Address A. M., No. 202 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DRESSMAKER, who is fully competent and of long experience. Can make boys' clothes and all family sewing in the neatest style. Will engage by the day or week for dressmaking, if not united. Is English and has superb City reference. Apply at No. 704 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as family seamstress, as laundress, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST SUPERI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The storm which raged along the Southern coast on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, was more serious in its effects than was at first supposed; some ten or a dozen vessels are already reported ashore, upon the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, and several steamers have been crippled and compelled to put into the nearest port in distress. The steamer *Norfolk* sunk in the Chesapeake, the Propeller *Caledonia* was run down and disabled, the *Jamestown* was blown out to sea, as far south as Hatteras, and shipped a great deal of water, doing considerable damage to her cargo, the *Southerner* reached Charleston almost a complete wreck, with six feet of water in her hold, the *Empire City* put into Norfolk in distress, having exhausted her coal, and the new steamer *Columbia* arrived at Charleston on Monday, having had both her wheel-houses carried away by the force of the sea which broke over her during the gale; and last, but not least, the California steamer *Central America*, with several hundred passengers, and a million of dollars in treasure, which left Havana on the 8th inst., in company with the *Empire City*, has not yet arrived at this port, and nothing has been heard from her. Serious apprehensions are felt for her safety.

One of the most interesting incidents of the day is announced in the Circular of the Officers of the American Tract Society, which is published in another column of the TIMES. They state that in consequence of the determined hostility of the friends in the Southern States to the publication of any tracts on the subject of Slavery, they have decided to suspend all action under the resolution upon this subject, adopted by the Society at its last anniversary meeting, and even to suppress a tract which they had caused to be prepared upon the duties of masters. This tract was made up exclusively of the writings of Southern men, but this fact made not the slightest difference—it became evident to the Committee that nothing whatever could be published by the Society, on this subject, without forfeiting the whole support of the South, and closing that section of the Union to their publications. Under these circumstances they have decided to suspend all further action and await the directions of the Society. This announcement cannot fail to excite a good deal of feeling in the religious community, and will, undoubtedly, lead to a renewal of the contest which was supposed to have been ended by the action of last Spring.

The Auditor of the Canal Department makes the very unwelcome announcement that a *suspension of the Public Works* seems to be inevitable after the 1st. of October next. This is in consequence of the exhaustion of the public moneys applicable to Canal purposes, and the inability of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to negotiate a loan on the credit of the Sinking Fund, for some months to come. The experience of the past shows conclusively how expensive such a step will be, and how detrimental it must prove to the public works and to the general interests of the State. The abandonment of any unfinished structure always leads to its premature decay, and the claims for damages which always follow from a general movement of this kind are certain to involve the State in enormous and utterly useless expenditures. The necessity for this measure just now grows out of the absurd and utterly useless restrictions upon the power of the State to contract debts for this specific purpose embodied in the Constitution of 1846. How the dilemma is to be overcome it is not easy at present to conjecture.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper some interesting letters from China. One of our correspondents states that the English Plenipotentiary will insist on the opening of nine ports, with the privilege of having a Consulate and a guard of soldiers at five of these ports, and a Consulate at the remaining four; he will also demand a grant of land at each for the erection of forts. This is a pretty strong indication that England intends to have some real security for the faithful observance of the treaty she is about to dictate. We have no doubt of her ultimate success in this matter. By latest accounts, Lord ELGIN was about to proceed with a fleet of gun-boats to the mouth of the Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands, and having arrived at the nearest point to the capital, he would then give his Celestial Majesty an opportunity to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. Our correspondent, writing from Shanghae, states that the people at the North exhibit the utmost indifference about the war. This is important information, for it proves that the fight is a local one, and is confined very much, on the Chinese side, to YEH and his Cantonese. In that case the Emperor may be expected to yield without any great display of force to the demands of the British Representative, backed as they will be by the French and American Ministers, and the war will be brought to a speedy and successful close.

By the arrival of the steamship *Catawba* at Charleston from Havana, we receive advices from that port to the 10th inst., and some items of news from California, Washington Territory, and the Sandwich Islands. Two slavers had been run ashore and burnt between Cardenas and Matanzas, and three cargoes of slaves had been landed in Cuba within a week. Business at Havana was unchanged. There is nothing of importance from California. STEPHENS' majority for Governor of Washington Territory was 517. Twenty Democrats, and five Republicans, had been elected to the Legislature.

The contract for carrying the United States Mail over the land route to California was signed in this City yesterday. Messrs. John Butterfield, William B. Dinsmore, William G. Fargo, Alexander Holland, J. V. P. Gardner, M. L. Kenyon, Hamilton Spencer and others are the contractors. The Government was represented by Mr. DUNDAS, second assistant Postmaster-General. The contract, which is to run six years, is to go into effect twelve months from date. Six hundred thousand dollars per annum is the price to be paid the contractors. It is understood that the contractors will form a joint-stock company.

The Democrats of Massachusetts held their State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, yesterday at Boston. The proceedings were harmonious. ERASMUS D. BEACH, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor, and ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY, charged with having murdered a man named MOSES, at the Seaview House, Nevisink, was continued yesterday, at Freehold. Considerable medical testimony was received relative to the nature of the wound; and witnesses were examined as to the circumstances connected with the death of MOSES, the material portion of which was published soon after the murder was committed.

A man named JACOB PECARE, a real-estate agent, was held to bail yesterday by Recorder SMITH, in the sum of $500, for an alleged violation of the usury law.

The Cattle Markets have been largely oversupplied during the past week. Besides previous sales of more than a thousand head at Bergen and in the City, 3,232 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, for yesterday's market. As a matter of course, prices declined materially, say half-cent per lb. net on the best qualities, and more than one cent on poorer grades. Our report quotes the average decline at one cent per lb., which is equivalent to nearly ten per cent. The entire sales scarcely equaled ten cents per lb. for the dressed carcasses. This fall in the price of meat, together with the recent heavy decline in flour, sugar, &c., will lead the masses to consider these anything but "hard times." By reference to the Cattle Market Reports, it will be seen that there is already a pretty fair supply of beef-cattle ready for next week.

The general appearance of the American Institute Exhibition, at the Crystal Palace, is improving rapidly. The number of exhibitors exceeds one thousand, and they are getting in their goods as fast as possible.

Kansas Politics and Prospects—Meeting of the Convention.

Our Lecompton correspondence brings advices of the meeting and organization of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas. Gen. CALHOUN was elected President; but it is not anticipated that any important business will be done until after the Territorial election in October. That election is for members of the Legislature and for a delegate to Congress—the main interest of the struggle turning upon the latter. The Democratic candidate is Gov. RANSOM—the Opposition support Mr. PARROTT. The old lines of division between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men do not characterize the opposing parties: PARROTT is openly in favor of making Kansas a Free State, but RANSOM does not take ground against it. Indeed, it is not easy to detect the precise points of difference on this subject between the two candidates; and we suspect the contest turns more upon the general question of party ascendancy, than upon the immediate character and fate of the Territory itself. RANSOM is the Democratic candidate, and represents the National Administration; and PARROTT represents the Opposition. The triumph of the former would be an administration triumph, and that of the latter would be an administration defeat; but we see no valid reason for supposing that either would make Kansas a Slave State.

This issue will be decided upon other grounds and by other influences. Governor WALKER'S "isothermal" theory would probably settle it in the course of time; but the *will of the people* will anticipate its action. So far as we observe, it is universally conceded, North and South, that a decided majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of making it a Free State—and that this majority is largely and constantly increased by emigration into the Territory. In Kansas, as everywhere else in this country, the majority will rule. They may lose the ascendancy temporarily by fraud, by their own neglect or by overbearing violence; but their rights are sure to be vindicated, and their will enforced, whenever they resolve that it shall be done. If it be true, therefore, that the people of Kansas are opposed to Slavery, nothing can be more certain than that Kansas will be a Free State. *When* it shall become so depends solely upon themselves. The TIMES has insisted, ever since the Presidential election of last year, when it was determined decisively and conclusively that Congress would not exclude Slavery from Kansas,—that it was the duty of the Free-State settlers to go to the ballot box and do it themselves. Part of them, however, were just then in the heroic mood, and preferred to talk about Lexington and Bunker Hill and the sacred duty of resisting oppression even unto death. Others were in the vale of despondency and would not go to the polls, for fear they should be cheated or driven away. We are glad to see that time has induced both classes to take a more sensible, as well as a more hopeful view of the case,—and that they have now become aware of the necessity of *voting*, if they expect their votes to be counted. The Free-State Convention at Grasshopper Falls decided to take part in the coming election,—and although their address which we published on Monday breathes anything but the resolute and determined spirit which should animate a party with such principles and such interests at stake, we hail the movement as one of promise,—as the only one, indeed, from which they had anything whatever to expect or hope. They may, or may not, succeed in October. In either case they will have made a beginning. They must gain something. They will, at the least, gain a foothold from which to make a better struggle next time; and the sooner this beginning is made, the nearer will they be to the victory which awaits them.

The question now most agitated is whether the new Constitution shall, or shall not, be submitted to the popular vote. We have no doubt as to the result:—the policy of submission will be carried. No party that has anything to lose dare resist it. Everybody must see that even if the People do not vote upon the State Constitution *before* admission, they will do so instantly afterwards. It is not in the power of the Convention, or of the Legislature, or of Congress, to fasten a Constitution upon Kansas which a majority of the People, if so disposed, cannot shake off the very next year. The folly of the exploit, therefore, even if it should succeed, ought to deter rational men from attempting it. Nothing could possibly be gained by its success,—while much would be lost to any party which should seriously undertake it. We have no faith in the devotion of President BUCHANAN or Governor WALKER to the interests or the principles of Freedom:—but we have a good deal of faith in their aversion to political suicide. The man who last week jumped off Table Rock in the hope to astonish the world by going over Niagara safely, had a much better chance of success than would attend either of these ambitious politicians in the effort to stem the tide of Northern sentiment in favor of allowing the people of Kansas to prohibit Slavery if they see fit. President BUCHANAN'S glimpse of the Niagara of last November will effectually warn him against attempting such an exploit.

Vice and Crime.

It is a dangerous thing to trifle with the metaphysics of morality. When the laws which govern human conduct and decide human character are in question, the ingenious amusement of hair-splitting may well breed consequences so calamitous as to neutralize in shame and grief of heart the pleasant mental excitement which it yields. The "Yea, yea," and "Nay, nay," of the ancient moral Law, is after all the safest guide of individual life.

But those who make and those who administer the laws of great, progressive and civilized communities, are not at liberty to take refuge behind this sempiternal truth from the moral exigencies of *their* position. Wherever specific law intervenes in moral questions, infinite pains must be taken so to discriminate between the offences which society may legitimately resent, and those which must be left to the secret and majestic jurisprudence of the Almighty, as to avoid the contempt which unjust justice and iniquitous equity must inevitably bring upon the authorities of the State. For the purposes of human law and human police, a distinction does exist, and a very important distinction, between vice and crime, between those individual excesses and particular outrages which demand individual and specific interference; *because*, by such interference they may be adequately punished, and their recurrence repressed, and these vicious proclivities are of a generation, with which the law is impotent to deal *en masse*, and to deal with which, therefore, in detail, is to make the law either odious or ridiculous, as has been the case with the unfortunate attempts at legislation in this country on the subject of drunkenness.

This distinction, we think, has been lost sight of in two recent cases of police action in this City upon a class of vices which, although unhappily no more characteristic of this age and country than of any other, still pervade in one form or another the fabric of our civilization. That of all the vicious indulgences which demoralize the individual and enervate the commonwealth, none are so subtly and so extensively ruinous as those which pervert the sublimest physical instincts of man, and degrade the divine system of the sexual relations into a ministration of selfishness and sense, it is needless to say. The ethics of mankind and the close deductions of material science utter on this head but one voice. Ye of all vicious indulgences none are so widely spread as these, and the philosophic observer will find in the disorderly and chaotic state of the social system, a thousand reasons why a fact so melancholy should yet be a fact. It becomes, then, a very grave question how far it is politic or right for the authorities of the law to *dabble* with a difficulty so tremendous, and how far the interests of the State can be served by an activity which unquestionably does more to excite a prurient curiosity than to command an effective sympathy among the public at large.

About ten days since a descent was made, with much pomp of police and much parade of paragraphists, upon a house devoted to the most quiet if not to the least reprehensible purposes of an infamous calling. The "officer in command" upon the occasion loudly proclaimed his determination to deliver the City from a pest, upon which, as he knew and as everybody knows, the combined efforts of all the Metropolitan Policemen, backed by those of all the Municipal Policemen that there were, would make about as much impression in six months as Dame Partington's broom would effect in the space of a year upon the unavoidable advance of the Atlantic waves. What was the result of this proceeding? A sporadic uproar—a terrible fright inflicted upon a handful of people who were probably neither better nor worse than four-fifths of their fellow-citizens—a gross violation of official decorum by an extremely silly Policeman, who had already on a previous occasion earned his dismissal from a properly constituted force, by foolish and impertinent comments upon the "Municipal war," made in the course of a purely official report—and a *piquant* dish of scandal served up in half the families of the City.

Yesterday we had occasion to chronicle a second onslaught upon the strongholds of sin among us. The publication-office of a base and disgusting sheet was discovered, after a search very creditable to the officers who conducted it, and a vast quantity of obscene matter seized. So far no fault can be found with the authorities. But instead of destroying this arsenal of abomination quietly, and quietly going about the arrest and punishment of the offender in the case, the whole history of this vile creature and of his operations is published with circumstance to the world, and the rascals who haunt all the cities of the land are carefully informed that a profit of $10,000 or $12,000 *per annum* may be expected by anybody who will set about serving the lusts of the community in a similar way!

The impropriety and folly of such proceedings ought to need no comment. What earthly good can be done by the exposure of a hundred, or five hundred, or a thousand people who peddle corruption through the nation, which shall not be overbalanced a hundredfold by the revelation that respectable men, Bank Presidents and church members, "delight in profligacy, and maintain the servants of unrighteousness." The penalties which may deter from that crime, which is often a matter of the intellect and of calculation, are powerless before the vices which are but the angry activity of disordered passions. And it is truly the wiser policy to crush in silence wherever we find them, those priests and prophets of Belial and Ashtaroth, whom no shame can coerce, and no exposure humiliate.

THERE ARE NONE SO DEAF AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT HEAR.—The Richmond *South* says, in an article on Ex-President TYLER'S letter to the Knoxville Convention: "We no longer hear an argument against the Slave-trade on the score of humanity." This may be true enough in the case of the *South*; and it must be confessed, too, that arguments against the Slave-trade are not quite so common as they used to be before that inhuman traffic was abolished by the common consent of all Christian nations; but, if any serious attempts should be made to revive it, the *South* may hear arguments enough against it, on the score of its inhumanity, as well as sundry other scores, if it should be disposed to listen to them.

The Tract Society—Important Action of the Committee.

The Committee of the American Tract Society have published a Circular, containing a very important announcement of their recent action. It will be remembered that for two or three years past there has been a very strenuous effort at the North to induce or coerce the Society to publish tracts upon Slavery as one of the sins against which a religious society was bound to make earnest and indignant protest. The severe and protracted controversy to which this movement gave rise was closed last Spring by what was claimed as a substantial triumph by those who had been its active leaders. The Committee were directed to prepare certain treatises upon the moral evils and practical immoralities of Slavery, for circulation throughout the country,—and it has been generally understood that they were engaged in this work. The religious public at large seemed satisfied with the action taken. The more conservative reconciled themselves to it by the hope that censure of the immoral *incidents* of Slavery would not of necessity involve any offensive denunciation of the Slaveholding class:—while the Anti-Slavery portion felt confident that the discussion once commenced must inevitably embrace the whole subject and end in making the Tract Society openly Anti-Slavery in all its action.

It seems from the Circular referred to, that the Committee has *been compelled to abandon* the attempt to discuss the subject, in any form, or to any extent. A tract had been prepared upon the "Duties of Masters," made up exclusively of writings by Southern men; but it was found that any publication whatever upon the subject of Slavery, no matter from what quarter of the country it might emanate, would lead to the withdrawal from the Society of the entire South, and to the closing of that section of the Union to all its publications. Such a result the Committee did not feel authorized to bring about:—and they have accordingly suspended the publication of the work prepared under the instructions given at the last anniversary meeting of the Society.

The whole controversy is thus reopened. A large and strong portion of those at the North who have contributed to the funds of the Society, will now demand that it shall actively enter the field against Slavery, and wage war upon that just as openly and just as earnestly as upon intemperance or any other moral evil. Another portion will resist this, and urge the importance of keeping the South as a field for the *religious* operations of the Society, even at the expense of being compelled to remain silent upon the subject of Slavery. The real question at issue is, whether it shall continue to be a *partially* religious Association, with a national field of work, or whether it shall become an Anti-Slavery religious society, with its operations confined to a sectional sphere. The present Committee, it seems, are unanimously of the opinion that it ought not to abandon, or be driven from, so large and so important a territory as the Southern States, even for the privilege of denouncing the evils of Slavery. Whether they will be able to maintain this position, remains to be seen.

A Missionary Coming.

We give place in another column to a sufficiently characteristic and remarkable letter from that distinguished Southern light, Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, editor, preacher and politician, in Tennessee. Its leading purpose is to vindicate the righteousness of burning a negro alive,—and that, too, by mob violence, without even a form of trial, because he had been guilty of sundry foul, revolting and hellish crimes:—and Mr. BROWNLOW incidentally takes occasion to repeat his previous declaration, that, if he had been present, he would have "suggested the pinching of pieces out of the negro with red-hot pincers, the cutting off of a limb at a time and then burning them all in a heap." We have not the slightest disposition to quarrel with the clerical tastes or the personal appetites of Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW. If his natural temper or his theological education incline him to take special delight in the torture of his fellow-creatures, or even of brute animals, no argument which we could use would be likely to have any effect upon him. If his statement of the case is correct, moreover, we are free to say that in our judgment the negro in question *deserved* the roasting which he received, and even the additional tortures which Mr. BROWNLOW would have inflicted if he had been present. The question, however, does not turn upon this point. Civilized communities, as a general thing, have long since discarded the notion that they were to inflict punishment for the sake of torture,—or that the *deserts* of the culprit were to be the measure of the personal torment they should bestow upon him. There are scores of brutes in this City who *deserve* roasting for inhuman crimes, perhaps quite as much as the Tennessee negro in this case—but it would be difficult to find "a thousand of our best citizens" who would be willing, on that account, to burn them alive in the Park. The punishment of crimes, however atrocious and exasperating, in all civilized and Christian States, is entrusted to the regular legal tribunals which are established for that purpose. But we concede that *Lynch* law is decidedly better than *no* law, and if Tennessee has no courts or juries which can be relied on to punish such offences as those of which this black fiend is said to have been guilty, then, by all means, let her continue her present *extempore* practice until she can supply its place with something better. But let her, meantime, say just as little about her Christian civilization as possible.

But Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW makes another announcement which cannot be without interest for the people of the Northern States. He is about to abandon Tennessee for a time and live and labor as a missionary among the benighted inhabitants of this section of the country. He proposes to preach the gospel of Slavery to the hordes of pagans who have never yet been brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, as it is in Tennessee. We are glad he is coming. He will create a sensation. He will have large audiences, marked attention, loud applause and a good time generally. Whether BEECHER, PARKER or any of the rest of our "Freedom shriekers" will accept his challenge and discuss the matter with him, we do not know. If they can "travel" with him in Tennessee as well as in New-York, without any risk of red-hot pincers in that Christian section of the country, we presume they might be induced to take the field.

If Mr. BROWNLOW will give us notice of the precise time of his advent, the TIMES will advertise it gratuitously.

Future of California Transit Routes.

In some suggestions upon this subject which we submitted several weeks since, we endeavored to show that the expensive and ruinous strife, in which various rival interests were engaged, for the securement of Nicaragua Transit, Tehuantepec and other grants for routes between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, destined to result in disappointment and loss to those who risk their time and capital therein. To establish this conclusion, we showed that none of the new routes proposed to be opened pretended to look for any material amount of traffic and business except that to be derived from California trade and travel; that long ere a Tehuantepec, Honduras, or Nicaragua railroad could be completed, the California travel by foreign routes must greatly decrease, and that it was physically impossible that either of these roads should ever attract to them any considerable commercial business.

We have reason to believe that these suggestions were of service to the public, in that they furnished available data for practical consideration of the subject by parties inclined to invest in the proposed speculations. The fact that the Panama Railroad Company is making money, in no degree lessens the force of our argument against the pecuniary success of new roads,—because, first, that road is a very short one, and no other can be constructed which would not be too long for successful competition with the Cape Horn route for all heavy articles of commerce; and, second, because the Panama route has a far more important trade from the South Pacific and Central America than that of California ever can be. Having heard doubts expressed of the accuracy of this statement we have taken pains to ascertain the facts, and find that of the entire traffic of the Panama Railroad Company, leaving out of view the gold dust, only about *one-ninth* is derived from California. The remainder is drawn from Central and South America. Recent advices from London show that the tide of Australian travel and trade is also about to set across the Isthmus of Panama,—which will again add largely to the importance of that route, and the trade with the South Pacific is every day increasing with marvellous rapidity.

No other route can get this traffic or any portion of it, for the simple reason that merchandise always finds the shortest possible and carriage the cheapest. What then is to furnish adequate support for any other? The carriage of passengers? Let us see. The average number of passengers to and from California by sea will not exceed one thousand per month in two years from this time, or about thirty-three per day. Taking the price at twenty-five dollars per head, and allowing only fifty per cent. for the expenses of working the road, we have a net income of $150,000 per annum. Add $100,000 for mail service, and the result is a net income of $250,000, or less than four per cent. per annum upon a capital of $7,000,000—a sum considerably less, we venture to assert, than will be found necessary to consummate any of the enterprises suggested. To suppose that either of them can ever be completed under these circumstances is madness. The agents and getters-up may make money by operations of this sort, but only in the ruin of the small holders of their stock. It is not surprising that the Tehuantepec Companies are dissolving and their transit grants are being annulled.

ARRIVAL OF A FAMOUS WORK OF ART.—Among the freight of the steamer *Persia*, which arrived on Tuesday last, was the celebrated painting of the "Horse Fair," by ROSA BONHEUR, which has excited so much interest among the *connoisseurs* of art in England and France during the past two years. The "Horse Fair" has been purchased by Mr. WRIGHT, of Hoboken; but we hope he will allow it to be exhibited to the public. There was a large number of modern pictures of the French and English schools, also, brought over by the *Persia*, which are to form part of a gallery of modern art soon to be opened to the public in this City.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

A romantic drama of the atrocious school was produced here last night. It is called "Judith of Geneva," and if we are not mistaken, is of German origin, although fathered on this occasion by Mr. THOMAS MORTON. The plot is elucidated by means of a succession of startling situations, in most instances powerfully and skillfully introduced, but without much regard to the logical perceptions of his audience, or respect for that reasonable balance which sensible persons are apt to preserve even in the midst of the excitement of a dramatic representation. Revenge is the leading passion of the play, and it culminates in a couple of deaths. To describe the plot would be as uninteresting as to explain the separate appearance of each spoke of a twenty-foot ladder. It is easier to say that a ladder is a contrivance for getting to a certain object, and that the plot of this play answers the same purpose. It is balanced with moderate skill, but topples over at last with some bloodshed. An artistic defect we may refer to without many words. *Judith*, the heroine, is a character who has figured infamously in the Reign of Terror. She has subsequently assumed the robes of repentance for the purpose of working revenge on some parties who first compelled her to a career of crime. She is unknown, and her incognito is essential to the *dénouément* of the piece. Unmindful of this fact, the dramatist has anticipated his best situation by causing the heroine to declare herself in the second act. The party to whom she imparts this vital secret is the victim of the piece, and it is incomprehensible that, having *Judith* in his power, he does not hand her over to the police-officers. This strikes us as an ante-climax which might easily be avoided. We commend the matter to the attention of Miss KEENE.

The leading characters are sustained by Miss LAURA KEENE, Mr. WHEATLEIGH and Mr. JEFFERSON. The success of the piece was determined by the admirable acting of this trio, and especially of the lady. Her "make up" was in itself perfect, and gave an almost incomprehensible coloring to her acting. Usually Miss KEENE appears so much like her portrait, that it is difficult to separate her from wavy masses of brilliant hair, and youthful beauty. As *Judith*, she is a matron with classic firmness on her features, and pale beauty on her brow. A costume more elegant or admirable could not have been devised. Her acting was of the quiet-intense school, which thrills rather than horrifies, and is singularly forcible, yet free from exaggeration. Although the piece in which her powers are exhibited is one which cannot win admiration, it is well adapted to bring out an art phase which in her case as yet has lain dormant. Mr. WHEATLEIGH, as the villainous tool of the piece, threw, as he always does, considerable individuality into the impersonation. Mr. JEFFERSON has an opportunity to get drunk, and this is his specialty.

To praise the manner in which the piece has been put on the stage is merely to write the usual addendum to our notices of this theatre. No theatre in the City can compete with Miss KEENE'S in scenery, costumes and general propriety of production. "Judith of Geneva" is simply a fresh illustration of this fact.

The play was a success, and will doubtless haunt the public for some nights.

THALBERG'S CONCERT.—Mr. THALBERG'S second Concert takes place to-night at Niblo's Saloon. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS makes his second appearance on this occasion.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—We are desired to state that the rehearsals of this Society will commence to-night at the New-York University Chapel. "Moses in Egypt" is the work which the Society has in hand for the first performance.

Return of the Americus Engine Company from a Season of Festivities.

The Americus Engine Company No. 6, after two weeks' absence from the City, on a grand pleasure excursion, returned last night, and were escorted up Broadway by a majority of the Companies of the Fire Department. During their trip they have visited Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston. At Montreal the entire Fire Brigade of the city turned out to do them honor, and they were entertained as the guests of the Mayor and Common Council. In Quebec they were most hospitably treated, and at Portland they received a substantial token of the hospitality of the "Pine Tree State" at the hands of the Fire Department of that city.

Upon their arrival in Boston they were received by America Engine Company No. 2, numbering fifty-six men, accompanied by Flagg's Brass Band, and entered at once upon a season of conviviality which had been marked out for their entertainment by the Roxbury Company. Leaving the depôt, the two companies proceeded to South Boston, where, by invitation of Perkins Engine Company No. 2, they partook of a collation. Resuming their march, the Roxbury boys manned the ropes of their guests' machine, and drew it to Boston, followed by the Americus Company. On the line of march the Americus were the recipients of the private hospitality of several individuals and received several floral tributes of welcome. The two companies proceeded together to Webster Hall, where they partook of a fine supper. The "Americus" boys speak of their entertainment at Boston in the highest terms.

GRAND ANNUAL CELEBRATION AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The village of Morrisania, Westchester County, was yesterday the scene of a grand festive display in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Village and Township.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the line of procession formed on Railroad-avenue, under Col. H. B. TOMS, Grand-Marshal of the day. Several military companies, under Captain SAVAN, formed the front line, and were followed by Engine and Hose Companies from Westchester, Melrose, and Motthaven, together with those belonging to the village. A superb floral car, drawn by eight horses, and richly laden with the the youth and beauty of the district, formed the chief object of attraction. A goodly number of Odd-Fellows and German Turners also contributed to swell the procession, as it moved away upon its cheerful march.

After the procession had promenaded the main streets and avenues of the village, and the young ladies of the floral car had been duly admired, the company broke line in the public square, where several addresses were delivered, appropriate to the occasion, by BEN. J. TIMMS, Esq., JAS. P. SAUNDERS, Esq., GEO. H. PURSER, A. P. HAWLY, Justice of the Peace of Motthaven, J. SPRATLEY, Justice of the Peace of Morrisania, and by Supervisor CAULDWELL, of the Township.

At the conclusion of the speeches the happy crowd dispersed to enjoy and amuse themselves and one another as the spirit of mirth prompted them.

In the evening balls took place at two or three separate halls, the dancing company being too numerous to be accommodated in one, and the whole proceedings of this gala day terminated with a brilliant display of fireworks in the public square. Morrisania deserves a compliment for the admirable management of the festival. It exceeded by far any of her previous anniversary days.

THE GRAND REGATTA AT STATEN ISLAND.—The Regatta from the Hotel of Messrs. BURNS & CRESSON, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, came off yesterday, (16th,) and proved a beautiful regatta. A large assemblage was present to witness the contest between the different boats. It was a closely contested race, "as none but first-class oarsmen were entered," as will be seen by the following schedule.

There being a fine lawn in front of the hotel, the spectators had a good view of all the operations. The distance rowed was about four miles.

The prize for the first race was $25 for 19 feet working boats (two pair of sculls), for which the following boats entered:

Harry Carr, entered by JAMES LEE, and rowed by JAMES LEE and ANDREW FAYE.

Activity, entered by JAMES BURK (*alias* "Activity"), and rowed by JAMES BURK and P. COLLINS.

Ida Burns, entered by JOHN MARTIN, and rowed by JOHN MARTIN and L. JENNINGS.

The first (*Harry Carr*) came in winner, and received the prize.

The prize for the second race was $20, for 17 feet working boats (two pair of sculls), for which prize were entered the boats *Elizabeth Smith*, by HENRY OSBORNE, and rowed by HENRY OSBORNE and ——.

Capt. D. Brophy, by RICHARD NEVELLS, and rowed by RICHARD NEVELLS and DAVID DELAN.

Lime Kiln Man, by J. HENNESSEY, and rowed by J. HENNESSEY and B. SEVILLE. The *Captain D. Brophy* took this prize and won it easy.

The third and last race was for $30, for 19 feet working boats, a single pair of sculls with outriggers. The boats entered were the *Jake Acker*, by H. H. ROMER, and rowed by THOS. DOAR.

Ida Burns, by HUGH BURNS, and rowned by HUGH BURNS, in which the latter was victorious.

The last race not being in accordance with the rules of the regatta, as three boats were necessary to make a race the Judges, Messrs. RAY TOMPKINS, JOHN JONES, THOS. SEARBOTT and CORNELIUS BURK, started the boats and by contribution awarded the full prize.

YACHT LAUNCH.—A beautiful clipper yacht, of 160 tons, and built by Mr. VAN DERVEER, for J. M. GRISWOLD, will be launched this morning at 9 o'clock, from their yard, foot of Eighteenth-street, E. R. She is 22 feet beam, 9 feet hold, and 101 feet in length, over all, and is the largest yacht in the Club, with one exception. For beauty of model, she is said to be, if not superior, equal to any vessel in the fleet. She was designed by Mr. J. B. VAN DERVEER, and is his first effort in that line. Her cabins are arranged with special regard to comfort. These are a saloon twenty feet long, three long state-rooms, a pantry, a berth, captain's, steward's, storage rooms, and forecastle, all fitted in elegant style. She has boiler-tanks to hold 1,500 gallons of water, enough for a voyage to Europe, where she is expected to go in the Spring. She is regarded as an ornament to the fleet and a credit to her young builder.

SELECTION OF GRAND JURIES.—Pursuant to adjournment, Chief-Justice DUER, of the Superior Court, Justice INGRAHAM, of the Court of Common Pleas, City Judge RUSSELL, and the Mayor, appointed under an Act of the State Legislature a Board to select and arrange the list of names from which the Grand Juries for New-York County are to be selected during the ensuing year, met yesterday at 10 A. M. at the Mayor's office. Chief-Justice DUER presided, and Mr. OSBORNE, Clerk of the Commissioners of Jurors, officiated as Secretary under the previous appointment. This being the first meeting after organization, preparing a list of names was entered upon as primary in order. A list of between 600 and 700 names was accordingly made out, and instructions given to the Secretary to have the same engrossed for presentation and definite action at the next meeting. The object is to make out a clear list, embracing only such as are liable to do Jury duty. The attention of the Board was called to the fact that a large number of citizens were in the habit of withholding their names from the Directory purposely to avoid service as Jurors. To frustrate the intention of such parties, recourse in preparing the names was had to the various poll lists of the City, from which they [illegible] them. The Board adjourned till to-morrow morning, when they expect to bring their duties to a close, have the requisite list of names in readiness for transmission to the County Clerk's office, for his [illegible] action in the premises, as set forth in the statute.

THE NEW MARKET.—At last ground has been broken for the new Tompkins Market, at the junction of Third and Fourth-avenues, and the building is in progress of erection. The plan of the market includes a large hall, the use of which has been given by the Common Council to the Seventh Regiment as a drill-room and armory. Application has been made by the Twelfth Regiment for a room in the new market for similar purposes. The Aldermen's Committee, to whom the petition was referred, have not yet reported on it.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The War with Great Britain—Policy of the English—The India Rebellion—Market and General Intelligence.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

The war in China is about in *statu quo*. The English and French have each a large naval armament here, the English squadron numbering something like forty men-of-war, but as all has been done that can be accomplished, by sailors and ships, at present, they are now waiting for the troops from England, and just at this time, when all the troops from India and England are wanted here, the native troops of India, a body of men numbering more than 200,000, as well disciplined and armed as any body of soldiers in the world, have seized the present time to revolt against the British rule.

All the European troops destined for China have been stopped at Galle and sent to India to assist. So affairs in China must remain for some time as they are. In the meantime the English Embassador, having arrived here, will proceed to Japan with four steamers and see to what is necessary to be done there.

The terms the English intend to dictate to the Chinese are, that *England is to have nine ports, instead of five, as now; that they are to have a Consulate and guard of soldiers at five of the ports, and at the others a Consulate, and that the Chinese, are to give them grounds, to build a fort upon, at each of these four.* These forts, I suppose, will be so planted as to command the whole city, and thus they will have the whole at their mercy. It is the same plan, to a letter, that they pursued in India, and this is the entering wedge to divide China. Perhaps the French will take another slice, while Russia, at the North, has some of the Territory now in her possession. The English once held the large island of Chusan, which they very foolishly gave up for Hong Kong. Since that time they have always been looking with longing eyes at the island, and at the beginning of the present troubles said they would take it, but it is now said that the Chinese, seeing what was about to take place, have, for a consideration, ceded the said island of Chusan to the Russian Government for a naval depôt. If so, we will see if England will attempt to wrest it from Russia.

If the deed from the Chinese Government has been given, they have cheated John Bull out of a fine island, for he considered it bound to be his own.

The rebels are victorious in the interior, and seem to be gaining ground slowly, but surely. If the present Government does not fall between them and the English, it must be stronger than any one has ever supposed it to be.

Teas are still high, and some of the black teas that have been sent home, this year, must sell at $1 per pound, to cover expenses and first cost. Most other articles of China produce have advanced, but nothing near so much as they have in foreign countries. Let the English but open Canton and they will soon begin to tumble into market the stocks that are now kept back by the Mandarins.

Rice is worth, every year, in July, when the new crop comes in, from $2 75 to $4, and sometimes $5 50 per picul, (of 133⅓ pounds,) and the old crop is generally mostly exhausted in April. A ship having funds here, so that she go to some place where there is rice to export and buy her cargo, if she were to arrive here some time in June, is almost certain to make a good sum. Rice is now worth here $3; most of the ships that would have been laid on for California, have, in consequence of the high price of Rice, been sent to Siam and the Straits for cargoes of that commodity for this place. This has reduced the ships for California to most undesirable vessels. The *Fairy* cleared, in one voyage of six weeks to Siam and back, $34,000. Rice which cost 90c. per package sold here for $1 30 or 40. A commercial gentleman, formerly of your City, now one of the first merchants in the East, went to Siam with six vessels which he loaded at 90c. per picul, two of them carrying 2,000,000 pounds. Each has gone to California, where the same quality of rice was selling, at the last quotations, at 7¾c. per pound. A good speculation, if they arrive safe and rice keeps to that figure.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO, SHANGHAE, China, Monday, June 29, 1857.

We left Hong Kong on the Tuesday, June 16, and arrived off the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang on Sunday the 21st. At the time of our leaving Hong Kong, and for several days after, our destination was unknown to all on board, excepting, of course the Commodore. The object of this secrecy is unknown as yet. Doubtless it was feared that a too sudden revelation of the glorious visions of the per centage, spoken of in a former letter written from this place—would injure the mental calibre of some of the worthies who have so seduously hoarded their *pile*, until the ship again visited their beloved Shanghae.

On arriving at the mouth of the river, we found the United States sloop *Levant* aground, having been in that position for two days. On the 22d she was fortunately got off without having sustained serious injury. This ship has had a continuous run of bad luck since her arrival on this station, which cannot, in my opinion, be attributed to any mismanagement on the part of her executives, for in point of merit her officers are not behind those of any vessel of the squadron. I am glad to be able to say that the small-pox has entirely disappeared from on board of her, and that she is now a comparatively healthy ship. She left on the 25th for Hong Kong.

On the 23d we came to off Shanghae, expecting to lay there until the last of July, at which time it is supposed we will proceed to Simoda, Japan, and pay [illegible] a visit.

[illegible] Kong and in the South, the greatest item of [illegible] the war; here it is the rebellion. From [illegible] see the apathy of feeling on the part of [illegible] here, both native and foreign, on a [illegible] of such vital importance as a war with a [illegible] foreign power. One would suppose that in [illegible] as China is, subject to one ruler, the [illegible] the same—or nearly the same—genius, [illegible] that was upon a portion of the Empire, [illegible] of their territory, the subversion of the [illegible] to which they have so long been used, and [illegible] interference with their policy and principles, [illegible] like leaven, affect the whole mass. We see [illegible] Northern portion of this great Empire, [illegible] strange spectacle of a people looking unconcern[illegible] the struggles of their brethren of the South, [illegible] folds of a power which threatens to crush and [illegible] an Empire which has existed for thousands [illegible] years. We see an almost total want of sympathy, [illegible] we would expect to see no lack of it. The [illegible] of a powerful rebellion in the immediate vi[illegible]ity of this place, together with a more friendly [illegible] towards foreigners than is possessed by the [illegible] in other parts of the Empire, doubtless has [illegible] to do with this feeling opposed to the state of [illegible]. In the Canton Districts—which we have just left—we find that there is no abatement of good will toward foreigners; that they still traverse the country with safety, and are cordially received by the people. So much for the war feeling among this people.

The engrossing subjects of interest here now are the tea and silk markets. The occupation of many of the tea-producing districts of the North by the rebels, and the obstruction by them of many of the great thoroughfares of trade from the interior to this place will very materially decrease the export of tea. The new crop is beginning to come in. As no correct estimate can be formed of its quantity or quality. Much anxiety is expressed by the Hong Kong and shipping community as regards the [illegible] they very justly fearing that it will be meagre [illegible] compared with the export of last year. It is calculated by knowing ones here, that the utmost limit of the tea exportation from China this year, will be [illegible] chops, or 51,000,000 pounds, while, in all probabilities, 17,000,000 pounds of this, or a good portion of [illegible] teas from Howkow, or of those from the Bohea [illegible] will in the end have to be deducted, leaving [illegible],000 pounds as the probable export. From the Canton Districts there will be no exports this year. The export of the last year (1856) was 1,350 chops, or 80,000,000 pounds from the five ports. The whole export this year will be from the four remaining ports.

The silk season has commenced with vigor. Since the departure of the mail of the 30th of May, there has been brought to this market some 2,000 bales and more is daily arriving. An abundant and good crop is expected, although it is said the quality of fineness is being sacrificed in reeling, from a desire to hurry it to market whilst the present high prices prevail.

There has been a radical change in the currency since the former visit of this ship. In the place of the Carolus dollar the circulating medium is the silver tael, which has a value of, by weight, of $1 48. Though the Carolus is no longer the circulating medium, [illegible] of a tael and will pass for [illegible] on its former value of about 25 per cent. This dollar weighs no more than a Mexican dollar, and is nearly of the same relative fineness. Exchange is about the same as last year at this time, viz. $1 70 and 80, and officers drawing their pay here, realize eighty and ninety per cent on every dollar, for their bills of exchange are worth ten per cent. to the States.

Owing to the destruction of the new crop of rice in this and other Provinces by the locust, it is feared famine will prevail to a greater extent than last year. In ordinary times rice is about 3,000 cash per picul of 133⅓ lbs. each, at present it is 6,000 cash, and it is estimated that it will rise to 20,000 cash (twenty dollars). The following extract from the North-China *Herald*, of June 13, is interesting. "There is no doubt that that the internal dissensions of the Empire are now rapidly impoverishing the people, and though hitherto they have had less effect than was anticipated upon those productions which support the foreign trade, these are now beginning to share in the general depression. Unless one side or the other speedily prevails, we may expect to see our trade more and more influenced as the canker spreads."

Of American shipping there is in the harbor the *Antelope, Spitfire, Celestial, Meridan, Ariel,* and *North Wind.* The *Meridan* arrived on the 18th of this month from New-York, with mails for the United States squadron.

The officers and crew of this ship enjoy good health. I send you an Exchange and Freight List.

Yours, DANI.

National Horse Exhibition on the Empire Race-Course, near Troy—Race between "Flora Temple" and "Brown Dick."

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TROY, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857.

One of those horse shows has been in progress during the past week near this city, which furnish many arguments *pro* and *con* as to the morality and usefulness of the race-course. The title of the show is "The Grand National Horse Exhibition:" its object has been the collection of a large number of the finest horses in the country and the display of their several excellencies in the morning, and in the afternoon races among the exhibiting animals. The scene has been the Empire Race-course, a very fine track, of which I gave you a description in an account of its inaugural race, a twenty mile affair, in the TIMES of June 27. It has since been much improved, and though dusty during the week, will yet prove one of the best tracks in the country, being on a large island in the Hudson, with good soil, easy of access, and with plenty of accommodation for horses and the temporary sojourn and interior wants of their masters. I did not try the dusty road this time, but my journeys to and from the island have been made in a fleet little steamer, the *Mercury*, which has run every hour, landing passengers quite near the scene of operations.

To the two species of performances, the exhibition of a morning of fine-looking animals, with perfect forms and large pecuniary value, and of an afternoon of speed and betting, very different audiences have attended. Sturdy farmers, and men who think as much of a horse as some do of the fair sex—they have been there, looking, admiring, and buying; and of this part of the show no one can doubt the utility or morality. Among the splendid horses have been *Ethan Allen*, a beautiful stallion, nine years old. His owner has been offered during the week $25,000 for him, but he is "not for sale." Well may he not be! He has netted for his owner $10,600 during the past year, and has made his mile in 2:21. Old *Columbus*, 27 years old, is a most wonderful animal, and he was surrounded by his descendants. He is a vicious beast; his keeper never approaches him but with a club, and he is taken out with fear and trembling. Then a host of animals, good, bad, and indifferent, were exhibited, bought, sold, and looked at. The races, which have taken place on each afternoon, I will not attempt to describe. They were very good for this part of the country—2.40 was made; but second-rate races, like second-rate poetry, should never appear in print. These little affairs have done good, however. Many green horses have proved what they were made of, and been sold, after the race, at prices that were unattainable before. There were more fast men present here; some betting was done, of course. But this is only the rind, the fruit of which is seen in the improved breed of horses that even farmers drive up here; and in the stock of *Ethan Allen*, and similar noble animals, being so much sought after.

To-day the grand race between *Flora Temple* and *Brown Dick* has taken place amid less excitement than has characterized many slower trots; in fact all felt how the race must go, if a fair one, and 100 to 5 and 3 was offered on *Flora*, whose owners it is said, have been paid $1,000 to make the match in addition to the purse of $2,000. The animals were brought on to the track about 3 o'clock, Messrs. SIMMONS, DUBOIS and DEXTER appointed judges. *Flora* was driven by her owner, Mr. MCMANN; *Brown Dick*, by his, Mr. PFIFER, both to sulkeys; the match being mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Flora* won all three with ease, and on the conclusion of the third heat the race was given to her amid the cheers of her admirers. The time was first heat, 2:23½; second, 2:30½; third, 2:30, and large sums were bet on this, and as nearly all thought the time would be much better, considerable was lost. *Brown Dick* is an uglier animal even than *Flora*, but, although beaten by her, would under more favorable circumstances have won an ordinary race. His time was about 2:35 or 6, and I prophecy for him a successful career on the turf.

The crowd made a rush for the boat, some bound for Troy, some for Albany, and as the former were the most numerous, we set sail for *Home*. Your correspondent ascended to the upper deck and mused over good looking horses and bad, fast and slow, and the immense amount and variety of human nature he had seen, deacons and gamblers, farmers and fancy men, swindlers and victims, ladies and lager beer—and how nice it would be to own *Ethan Allen*, and where $25,000 would go to.

President Anderson's Lecture on Slavery and Villenage in Western Europe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

A lecture was delivered before the Rochester Athenæum, in Corinthian Hall, on Tuesday evening last, which strongly attracted the attention of an intelligent audience, and deserves more than passing notice. The lecturer was Dr. M. B. ANDERSON, President of the Rochester University, and the subject "Slavery and Villenage in Western Europe." In the discussion of this topic the able lecturer manifested laborious historical research and profound analysis. His leading idea was that Slavery in Europe, including Roman Slavery, and extending down to its final extinction in France, Germany and England, was two-fold. In the lowest form the unhappy bondman was a chattel, with no interest in the soil, no right to his own earnings, and no protection in his domestic relations. He was liable to be sold away from his home and family, at the will of his master. The modern type of this condition is found in the Slavery of our own Southern States.

The other form was serfdom, in which the slave was entitled to legitimate marriage, to a modified property in the soil of his master's estate, and, as time progressed, to many other important privileges, resulting, at last, in complete emancipation. The lecturer took the ground that the gradual elevation of the chattel slaves in Europe took place universally by their passing into the condition of serfhood. This change was effected slowly, but surely, in process of ages, and through many bloody convulsions. The main agency for freedom was the influence of the Christian clergy, who labored untiringly, in the earlier days of Christianity, to raise the lowly and protect the down-trodden. Their efforts for the slaves, though constant and efficient, were based upon no abstractions. They said nothing of general principles or political dogmas, but dealt with evil, oppression and wrong wherever they could. When unable to emancipate, they were content to ameliorate. In the first place, they raised the slave from the lower to the higher platform of bondage, and once on this vantage ground he prepared himself for the next step.

A notice like this can do no justice to President ANDERSON'S profound discourse. It was worthy to be listened to by philosophers and statesmen. Though not in any party sense political, its important bearing upon the question of American slavery is apparent. If that question could be more generally discussed in the clear light of history and philosophy, instead of being enveloped in an atmosphere of heated fog, it would be better for the true interests of freedom. X.

The Case of George Ackerman—A Card from Justice Osborne.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The daily papers, in stating (in relation to the [illegible] trial of GEORGE ACKERMAN) that he was [illegible] off by *me* on a nominal fine of fifty dollars, have (unintentionally, no doubt,) done me great injustice. It is not true that *I* let him off: he pleaded guilty before the Court of which I was a member, and after his plea was received consultation was had with the District Attorney. Out of sympathy for his family, and upon the most positive assurances that the evil would be shunned, and with the expressed determination on the part of Mr. HALL, to follow up and prosecute to the fullest extent, any continuation of the business, it was determined by the *Court* to impose the highest penalty by fine that the law provides, which, in the Court of Special Sessions, is limited to fifty dollars. The Court, and not Justice Osborne, imposed the penalty, which was double that which, but a few months since, was imposed in a similar case by the Recorder. OSBORN.

THE EIGHTH WARD POLICE.—The Police of the Eighth Ward Precinct paraded yesterday at Clifton Park, with muskets, under Capt. TUSHAUS. After the parade, addresses were made to the men by Superintendent TALLMADGE, Commissioner NYE, Colonel Van Valkenburgh, of Steuben, Gen. Seymour, State Engineer, T. T. Bloomer, Esq., of Buffalo, Captain Speight, of the Twenty-first Precinct, Dr. Hall, A. H. Stoughtenburgh, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, and President Phillips, of the Board of Councilmen. The drill was conducted by Sergeant WATERBURY, and Skelton's Brass Band furnished the music.

Col. VAN VALKENBURGH said that he had just come from a drill of a well-trained regiment, and found nothing to be ashamed of in comparison with it in the parades of the Eighth Ward Police. Commissioner NYE reminded the Police that they were the guardians of a million of people, and of many millions of property; and he hoped that the Eighth Ward staff would do its part towards rendering it unnecessary on any future occasion to call out the National Guard to preserve the peace of the City.

Mr. BLOOMER thought that if the Police of the Eighth Ward are a fair specimen of the rest of the force, eight hundred men would be enough to keep the City safe. Capt. SPEIGHT complimented the appearance of the men, and the skill and precision of their performance. The occasion was concluded with a distribution of refreshments, which were not only very heartily but very thoroughly consumed.

A FEMALE HORSE-THIEF.—Mr. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, a contractor, living at No. 126 First-avenue, and engaged on a new building in Howard-street, had a horse and wagon stolen from him at 6½ o'clock last evening by a young female, name unknown. Mr. O'CONNOR had driven from his residence to the house in Howard-street, which he entered for a few moments, leaving the horse in the street. When he came out again, he was just in time to see his horse and wagon driven rapidly away by a young female. He followed after crying "stop thief," but the female Jehu applied the whip with freedom and soon outdistanced pursuit. When last seen, she was rushing for "the road" in gallant style.

GARROTED.—A case of garroting occurred in Second-avenue last evening. Mr. W. J. BAIRD, residing at No. 178 East Nineteenth-street, while standing in the Avenue, near Stuyvesant-square, was suddenly seized by an athletic fellow, who threw him to the sidewalk and plucked from his fob a valuable gold watch and chain, with which he succeeded in making his escape. There was a large number of persons near by, waiting the approach of a target company, but they did not interfere, thinking the matter a mere scuffle between two acquaintances. The highwayman was aided by several accomplices, who crowded about shouting "show fair play—don't interfere!"

A NEW DODGE OF THE TICKET SWINDLERS.—A man, named JOHN SIMPSON, arrived in the City last week from Nova Scotia, and, while sauntering along West-street, was accosted by an emigrant runner, who soon found out that SIMPSON was bound for Chicago. The sharper represented that he was the agent for the Railroad Company, and would procure SIMPSON his ticket for $3 50 less than he could buy it himself. SIMPSON, therefore, handed over, two ten-dollar bills—all the money he had—and accompanied the runner to a den in West-street to get his ticket. Upon his arrival he was surrounded and shoved about by a gang of ruffians who were in the place, while the first rascal ran off with the money. The man at the desk then sympathized with SIMPSON in this style: "The man that robbed you has no connection with the office, and there is no use making a fuss, for you'll never get your money again, and the rascal has probably left the City. It is a great shame," he continued, "that you have been treated so badly; but, never mind, here's a dollar for you, and a free ticket to Philadelphia, where you are sure to get work." SIMPSON, implicitly believing all that had been told him, and, thanking the man for his kindness, accepted the dollar and ticket, and went by the afternoon train to Philadelphia. He stayed there two days without succeeding in his design of procuring employment, and then returned to this City yesterday by working his way back on one of the Philadelphia boats. He was directed to the Recorder's office to make complaint against the thief, whom he said he could recognize. Officer LOWERY went in search of the rascal, but without success.

GRAND LARCENY.—A young man, named FRANCIS WILLIAMS, was yesterday arrested charged with stealing a buck-skin purse, containing $50, and a gold watch, valued at $100, the property of ABRAHAM KIND, a hotel keeper at No. 69 Ludlow-street. It appears that on the night of the 30th ult. the accused applied to Mr. KIND for lodging for the night, and was accommodated. The following morning the lodger and the purse and watch were missing. Suspicion was excited. He was soon soon after with a gold watch and a buck-skin purse, which he told a friend contained $50. Justice WOOD locked him up to await further examination.

DEATH FROM POISON—SUSPICIOUS CASE.—GEO. KLINE, a German, died on Tuesday night, at the Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of arsenic either taken by himself, for the purpose of self-destruction, or administered him by another. He was admitted to the Hospital while suffering from the effects of delirium tremens as well as arsenic, and during his ravings accused his wife of having poisoned him. Coroner PERRY was notified, and commenced an inquest upon the body of deceased. MRS. KLINE was examined, but denied all knowledge of her husband having taken arsenic, and thinks he must have done so to destroy himself. No further evidence was taken, and the case stands adjourned to this morning.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—On Monday evening, Sept. 14, the regular monthly meeting of the officers of the American Juvenile Temperance Society was held at No. 278 Fourth-avenue. Dr. ALLEY, President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes reports were read by the Treasurer and Recording Secretary, and Messrs. Booth, Wales and Alley appointed a Committee to prepare the annual report.

From the report as given by Mr. DUNN, we find the Society has held in the City 235 meetings, enrolled 3,892 members, circulated 10,525 Temperance papers, brought into the Sabbath School 144 children, into the Church 39 adults. Outside the City, 31 meetings, and organized branches in different places.

BURNING OF A CARPENTER'S SHOP.—The carpenter's shop of Mr. HOOK, rear of No. 199 West Twenty-fourth-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with several small frame houses. The entire loss on stock and carpenter's shop, was $700. No insurance.

The Battle of Baltimore—Speech of Gen. Cass.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore was celebrated with much spirit at Baltimore. At Washington City there was also a celebration. The Association of Veterans paraded, and, according to the report of the Baltimore *Sun*, marched to the Executive mansion, but learning that President BUCHANAN was absent at his country residence, with a passing salute they marched on through the beautiful grounds to the War Department. Here they paid their respects to Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, who responded to the introduction in a patriotic and happy style, and expressive of the gratification afforded him by the call. The honorable Secretary of the Navy being formally apprised of the universal desire to make him a visit, appeared on the west portico of the Navy Department. The interview here was also one of great pleasure to all.

Mr. TOUCEY'S speech, though brief, was exceedingly appropriate, and delivered with a degree of pathos which seemed to vibrate on every heart. At each of these visitations, the spirit-stirring airs of the music contributed greatly to the general enthusiasm. By acclamation the next call was to the venerable warrior and statesman, General CASS.

With a step almost as vigorous as twenty years ago, he met them on the sidewalk of Pennsylvania-avenue, and extended to each and all a cordial welcome; he expressed his happiness at seeing so many surviving to witness the great prosperity of the country, and hoped they would still long be spared to behold its perpetuation. Pausing for a second, the veteran speaker continued:

"Gentlemen, this is the 12th of September. On the 13th of September, forty-three years ago—then in command of the northwestern army—I was sitting in my tent, a postman rode up with a letter to me; I broke the seal. What do you think the letter contained? It announced the glorious truth, which will forever be inscribed on the brightest pages of our country's history: 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours,' from OLIVER H. PERRY.

"This news spread like lightning, and sent a thrill throughout the whole army, such as it is impossible to conceive. Then came the glorious news from Baltimore. This added to the general enthusiasm and patriotic ardor of the American force."

The speech of the General produced deep feeling, and was quickly responded to by three hearty cheers and Hail Columbia by the band.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE FERNANDINA RAILROAD.—A passenger by the steamer *St. Johns*, on yesterday, informs us that a dreadful accident occurred on the Fernandina Railroad on Wednesday morning. It seems that in the absence of regular passenger-cars, platform-cars were used to transport passengers, and, in order to protect the passengers from the smoke and sparks of the engine, they were placed in advance of, instead of being behind, the locomotive. About ten miles from Fernandina the train suddenly came in contact with a cow, and was thrown, engine and cars, completely off the track, causing a fearful wreck. One gentleman and lady, whose names we did not learn, were immediately killed. A gentleman, named HIGGINBOTHAM, had both legs broken above the knees, and died almost immediately. Several others were more or less injured, none of them fatally.—*Savannah Georgian*, 11th.

Education.

Dr. Smith, late President of Wesleyan University, has resigned the professorship of Mathematics. Prof. Van Vleck, Adjunct-Professor of Mathematics, has also resigned. Prof. Lane, who has held the Greek department, has been elected to the chair of Mathematics. Dr. Cummings, President elect, has not yet signified his acceptance.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says: "Ex-President PIERCE and lady are still boarding at the Rockingham House, in this city, and it is reported that they are contemplating a permanent residence here. We are glad to hear that Mrs. PIERCE'S health is better here than it has been for a long time; and this fact, of course, offers great inducements for them to abide with us."

A marriage of a romantic order was consummated at the Falls of the Min-ne-ha-ha on the 26th ult. The parties were Miss Gertrude Rose Leggett and Mr. Alexander Addington Ogsberg, both of the City of New-York. Several officers and ladies from Fort Snelling were present, with others from St. Paul. Rhymes were thrown off on the occasion by Major Patten.

At the meeting of the French Academy, M. Villemain regretted that although a hundred and fifty competitors were counted for the prize of poetry, the theme being the War of the East, the Academy could not discover a poet who had earned the prize.

Mrs. R. DUDLEY, the lady who founded the Dudley Observatory at Albany, has given a lot of land to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city, and a new church will be erected and named in honor of the donor.

Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, late of San Francisco, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church in Ithica, N. Y., formerly under the care of Rev. Dr. Wisner.

Letters from Baden Baden mention that Mr. BRISTED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S grandson, has purchased a beautiful villa there, and astonishes the company with his feet trotters.

It is said that Secretary Toucey positively declines that he cannot, upon any account, leave the Cabinet for the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Teodore Eisfeld (of the Philharmonic) is on his way back to New-York, after an extended European tour.

Alfred Jaell, the Pianist, contemplates another visit to the United States.

Mrs. Cora Hatch, the Trance Medium, is in Rochester, giving public demonstrations.

Suicides.

On Friday last a young German female, named CATHARINE VOIT, committed suicide by drowning herself on the pond of Plants Manufacturing Company, near Southington, Conn. The body was found on Sunday evening. The circumstances of this case are peculiarly calculated to excite sympathy for the unfortunate girl. In the "Fatherland" she had received the attentions of a young man, who left her to establish himself in the New World, when he hoped to make her his wife. By industry he had at last accumulated a little property, and sent her money with which to pay her passage to his country. She came on immediately, leaving fatherland and friends, and arrived here safely, full of hope. But all her efforts to find him were unavailing. Some mistake had been made in directions given her, which has not yet been explained. And we are informed that her disappointment and wretchedness on this account had caused her to attempt her life once before, by poisoning, at Bristol, and that it finally led to the rash act which ended her life.

It has been ascertained that the person who committed suicide at Niagara Falls on Friday last, by jumping from Table Rock, was Mr. ALLEN, from Montreal. He was a traveling agent or collector for a house in that city, and came to the Falls on business of the firm. The Buffalo *Courier* gives the following particulars: "The man came from Montreal, and while crossing the Suspension Bridge, inquired of the driver if any one had ever been known to go over the Falls and live. The Jehu replied that no such case had come within his knowledge, and that the probabilities were very strongly opposed to the occurrence of such a case. The passenger assured the driver that he should accomplish the feat. Arriving at the Clifton House, the man registered his name, called for a room and a bottle of champagne, and, after imbibing the wine, addressed a letter—a mere scrawl—to his sister, and another to a firm in Montreal. He then went to Table Rock, walked into the water near the edge of the precipice, threw his hat on it, and immediately made a similar disposition of himself. Of course, his body has not been recovered."

MARK H. GREENMAN, attorney, residing in Canton, Bradford County, Pa., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Saturday, 12th inst., in the bar-room of a public house. No one was present at the moment, but the proprietor entering the room almost immediately after, seeing the corpse lying in the blood, was so shocked at the spectacle that he was overcome with terror, sank down, and also died. GREENMAN had been at Elmira for a week or more and it said to have been dissipating very freely. He leaves a wife and child. SPALDING was a very respectable man and leaves a large family.

Mr. JOHN SWORDFER committed suicide in Cortlandt, Westchester County, on Monday, by hanging himself at his residence. His wife, missing him, made a search through the house and found him in the garret, suspended by the neck from a beam, quite dead. Mr. SWORDFER had resided in Cortlandt for the past ten years.

JOHN H. GOODSIN, of Ellenville, Ulster County, recently attempted to cut his throat with his pocket knife—twice in one day. The first time the wound was not dangerous, the second his son found him near a fence not far from the house with a severe gash in his throat, but still alive.

JEREMIAH OVERBAUGH, residing a few miles South of Catskill, Greene County, went into the woods on Sunday and shot himself through the head. He died instantly. He was 69 years of age.

Latest from Capt. Berryman's Surveying Expedition.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

We returned here from Trinity Bay on the north side, yesterday evening, after waiting during twenty-five days the arrival of the Telegraphic Squadron, and were not until two days since informed of the failure and change of plan. The vexation is immense.

We have made a very thorough survey of Trinity Bay and Bull's Arm, the proposed landing spot. The large bay has a depth of 150 fathoms, with good bottom for the cable—sand and blue mud. The sharp angle made by Bull's Arm obviates all fear of ice islands ever floating within eight miles of its terminus, while the water in the narrow arm is of such a depth that no other obstruction could ever disturb it. From 80 to 25 fathoms in mud channel, a perfect harbor, land-locked, with high rock sides. The bottom was of soft blue mud, mixed in with sand and rocks.

The good people ashore here had prepared a ball and other little arrangements, in the event of the arrival of the *Niagara*. This failing, we were made the recipients of their hospitality, and I flirted last night to my heart's content with the two or three pretty girls of the island. We sail on Monday for Halifax and Bermuda, deep sea sounding.

Indian Difficulties in Minnesota.

Correspondence of the Milwaukie Sentinel.

CROW WING, M. T., Sunday, Aug. 23, 1857.

The past week has been one of unusual excitement to the people of this portion of the Territory, in consequence of the hanging by the people of three Indians for the murder of a Dutchman on the road some fifteen miles above here. Two squaws, knowing of the sad affair, hastened to inform the nearest whites. Pursuit was at once made to capture them, which was soon effected, and they then were handed over to the Sheriff to be taken to St. Paul or Fort Snelling. Before such a step could be accomplished, the whites took the prisoners in charge and conveyed them to Little Falls. The facts being made known, it was decided to hang the three at once. Evening was the time appointed for carrying into effect the intent of their hasty determination. A point on the roadside was selected, a pole was extended from two trees, a farm wagon was driven under it, and on the end stood the three doomed men, who acknowledged their guilt. The nooses were made fast to the pole and passed around their necks; the word was given to the driver, and off he drove, all three falling a distance of 18 inches.

An Impromptu Newspaper Carrier.

Mr. RICHARD S. WILLIS, writes to his *Musical World* of last week, his experience with the DAILY TIMES on board a steamboat:

"Got the DAILY TIMES?" said the importunate lady to me.

I was standing in the gangway of the steamer *Armenia*, just before leaving the pier for Albany. Having two companions close at hand who were also addicted to newspaper literature, I had made large Tribune-TIMES-and-Herald investments, for our common edification and enlightenment during the day. Whether from the accident of having accidentally tacked the papers under the arm in the most approved carrier-fashion; whether from the violent Democracy of my "wide-awake" and my remainder traveling apparel; whether from a certain look-editorial and the small distinction in the mind of the public between the men that write the papers and the man that sells them—the lady had evidently mistaken my personal function on the boat.

"Madam, a copy of the DAILY TIMES is at your service," said I; for I wished to experience the sensation of vending a newspaper. While standing expectant of my two-penny gratuity, the lady took a second look. She faltered—she flushed—she drew back—she finally lost heart altogether, and retreated to the recesses of the ladies' cabin.

I lost my two-pence—I lost my sensation—I lost my position as carrier of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. The lady lost her presence of mind—she lost a copy of the paper—she lost the power of ever looking at me on that boat again without laughing.

A CROCKERY STORE BURNED.—A fire broke out at No. 60 West Broadway, last evening, at a quarter past 6 o'clock, at the crockery store of JAMES COYLE. It was occasioned by the falling of a camphene lamp from the ceiling. Mr. COYLE was severely but not fatally burned. The damage to the store was about $100.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a New Convent at Yonkers, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YONKERS, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

A ceremony of some importance took place in this neighborhood on Tuesday last, and as I have not yet seen any notice of it in your City papers perhaps a few particulars may not be deemed uninteresting.

I refer to the laying of the corner-stone of the new Conventional Building at Forthill. It is, I believe, the place purchased by the Sisters of Charity to supply that swallowed up by the Central Park, and certainly, so far as seclusion, security and beauty of scenic surroundings are concerned, the exchange is for the better.

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Archbishop HUGHES, and beyond the fact of its being a practical proclamation that another branch of this world-renowned community is quietly established in our midst, presented no marked features of interest.

Though it was not generally known that any ceremony was to come off, the attendance was considerable. The grounds are extensive, and already (thanks to the labors of the former proprietor) show signs of beauty. The Archbishop took his stand under the shadow of some trees and delivered an appropriate address, dedicating the stones of the contemplated building and commending the success of the enterprise to God. The corner-stone was then fixed in its place and—blessed. Numbers of the Sisters in sombre garb and quiet mien were there and enhanced the interest of the occasion.

The building to be reared upon the foundations thus laid will cover an area of considerable extent and be five stories high, with a lofty tower of about 140 feet. The contemplated outlay I have heard will be nearly $150,000—this is independent of the original cost of the land at probably $60,000 or $90,000. VISITER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing Cans and Jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for Winter use as when taken from the vine. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES vs. THE COMPLICATED $150 SEWING MACHINES.—"INJUNCTION" DISSOLVED.—In Circuit Court, United States New-York: Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark, vs. Geo. H. Wooster and Ira W. Gregory. Before Nelson, United States Circuit Judge. Sept. 16, 1857.—A motion for injunction having been made at Chambers, on the 3d day of August, last past, to restrain the defendants from the infringement of two certain patents owned by the complainants the first one granted to Morey & Johnson, Feb 9, 1849 reissued June 27, 1854, and the second one to Isaac M. Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction having been ordered until the hearing of the motion at this term, and the complainants having now brought on the motion for injunction upon the two patents, and the said motion having been argued by Ambrose L. Jordan and Charles M. Keller for the complainants, and James T. Brady and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendants, and the Court having considered the same:

It is now ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the temporary injunction granted on the 3d day of August be dissolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be and the same is hereby denied with costs. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857. S. NELSON.

[A copy] KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

JOHN W. PIERSON, Solicitor.

The $10 Machines now for sale at the office, No. 429 Broadway, New-York. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the tightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

STILES—MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, by Gardiner Spring, D. D., Mr. L. STILES, of Chicago, Ill., to MISS ANNA C. MOORE, only daughter of John L. Moore, Esq., of this City.

STARBUCK—GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, WM. H. STARBUCK to ANNA M., daughter of Lewis Gregory, Esq., all of this City.

GORE—BENNETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. R. Dunbar, Mr. JOSEPH CROWELL GORE, to SARAH CATHARINE BENNETT, both of this City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

DIED.

COWAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, morning, Sept. 16, ELIZABETH COWAN, widow of the late James Cowan, aged 80 years, 1 month and 16

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
Of the late firm of
LANE & PORTER.
In consequence of the
FAILURE
Of the above firm, the balance of their Stock is now being sold out
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect this stock, which, in addition to every desirable style of Dress Goods for Fall and Winter wear, contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SILKS.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Warren.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
200 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $3, worth $7.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
300 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!!
Stella Shawls with rich Chenille Borders,
A new and beautiful article.
Price from $8 to $16.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINO,
Purchased at late Auction sales,
And selling for 75. per yard; worth 10s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH BAYADERE STRIPED SILKS.
For 10s. per yard, worth $1 50 per yard.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL CLOAKS AND MALTILLAS.
GEORGE BRODIE,
No. 306 Canal-st., (late No. 51,)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

CLOAKS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.
Also a small invoice of Opera Cloaks.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish,
in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices of Gas Fixtures. Our stock is the largest in America, and embraces more than 300 different patterns:

Three-light Chandeliers	$7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	$8 50
Five-light Chandeliers	$10 50
Six-light Chandeliers	$15 00
Hall Chandeliers	$3 00
Bedroom, folding brackets, two joints	75 cents.
Hall Brackets	50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
West side Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for Silver-Plated Ware:

Silver-Plated Table Spoons the dozen	$3 75
Silver-Plated Table Forks the dozen	4 00
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 75
Silver-Plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	12 00
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces	20 00

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for white and decorative French China and English Iron-stone China.

White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner sets	65 00
White Tea sets, 44 pieces	9 25
Gilt Edged Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 50
Decorative Tea sets, 44 pieces, very handsome	15 00

Also, an unequaled assortment of cut and pressed table glass, at greatly reduced prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

THE IMPROVED SKIRT CORD.
SEE SAMPLES AT CRYSTAL PALACE.
Agent,
J. P. TRAVERS,
No. 167 William-st., New-York.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars,
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies are invited to inspect the large assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL PATTERN BONNETS,
comprising an elegant variety of new, beautiful and delicate fabrics for the
FALL SEASON.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened their new stock of Fall Goods, of their own importation, containing a superb collection of
REAL THREAD LACES,
and RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

CARPETINGS
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

TWINES EXCLUSIVELY.
JAMES P. TRAVERS,
No. 167 William-st., New-York.

EMBROIDERIES
From Paris, just received.
COLLARS AND SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAPES.
Also, Mourning Sets, quite new, infant's caps, insertions, edgings and bands.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning, a large assortment of New Fall Goods, of their own importation.
SILKS, POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS,
DELAINES and PRINTS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR TWINES.
J. P. TRAVERS, No. 167 William-st., New-York.
Twines suitable for hardware and dry-goods dealers, ship-chandlers, grocers, druggists, book-binders, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, paper-makers, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING from auction, 25 cases and bales of goods, damaged on board the *Clara Brookman*, from Liverpool, consisting of blankets, delaines, debeges, drapery, muslin and linen thread. Also, a large invoice of black silks, bought at an Assignee's sale at a great sacrifice. Lots of cheap goods received daily from auction at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap Dry Goods Store No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MILLINERY,

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE & SONS, No. 27 Division-st., will open on Wednesday, 16th, Paris pattern bonnets, also, a large assortment of ribbons, silks, satins, velvets, feathers, flowers, &c., for the Fall trade.

MILLINERY.—MRS. G. SCHLEGEL, NO. 577 Broadway, will open on Thursday, Sept. 17, a most extensive and beautiful assortment of Paris pattern bonnets. Milliners and merchants supplied at low prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
The Preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. Opening Lecture by Prof. BARKER.
Lectures will be delivered daily on one or more of the following Subjects:
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, by Prof. GREEN.
Amputations, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
Diseases Peculiar to Women, by Prof. BARKER.
Analytical Chemistry, by Prof. DOREMUS.
Diseases of the Skin, by Prof. COX.
Auscultation and Percussion, by J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.
Practical Obstetrics, by CHAS. A. BUNN, M. D.
The Chemical Laboratory will be opened for instruction in the Analysis of Poisons, on MONDAY, Sept. 28.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

A MEETING OF THE ELEVENTH WARD Republican Association was held at No. 200 6th-st. on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a good number of new members were proposed and received into the Association. The meeting then went into the nomination and election of a President, and CHARLES PERLEY, Esq., was elected on the first ballot, by an almost unanimous vote. A Committee of ten was then appointed to confer with like Committees from the Xth, XIIIth and XVIIth Wards in relation to the selection of proper candidates for Senator and Councilmen, after which the meeting adjourned. This Association has regular weekly meetings at No. 200 6th-st., and the interest in the cause is increasing rapidly.

EIGHTH, NINTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS, ATTENTION.—At an informal meeting of Republicans, held in the lower part of the IXth Ward, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That we invite the Republican electors of the VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards, comprising the Fifth Aldermanic District, bounded by Spring-st., Broadway, 4th-st., Christopher-st. and North River, to meet at the Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting an organization in the said District. By order.
T. G. GIRVAN, Chairman.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association, will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

PEACHES AND CREAM.—A FRUIT FESTIval will be given by the Ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, THIS EVENING, at Commercial Hall, corner of Montgomery and Green sts. Doors open at 5 P. M., and continue open through the evening. A beautiful display of fruits, flowers, &c., may be expected.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Ladies' Kansas Aid Society will be held at No. 19 Lamartine-place, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the appropriation of its fund.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 283½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 94, 134—Dunne-st., Nos. 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 35, 53, 63, 67, 101, 103, 164, 178—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 139—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 58, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—North west corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 372, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion: contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment: came home all right; 66 muskets.
Captain PETRIE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM. A. WHITNEY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. ALBERT J. DEWEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the transaction of the Clothing and Tailoring business, at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st.
ALBERT J. DEWEY,
Sept. 9, 1857. A. D. KIRK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROBERTS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

THE FIRM OF LE GRAND CANNON & Co., is dissolved, and all persons are forbid trusting any individual on my account or on account of said firm of LE GRAND CANNON & CO.
Sept. 15, 1857. LE GRAND CANNON.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front House, No. 44, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 180 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 100 ft. House 25 by 48 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

$200.—HANDSOME TWO-STORY NEW brick house for sale, in Brooklyn, at a bargain, only 15 minutes' from the ferries; the house is built in the best possible manner by day work, and the location is pleasant and healthy; it has gas and all the modern improvements. Lot 100 feet deep. Cost $1,[illegible]; price $2,800, $200 cash, balance by mortgage and installments. Apply on the premises, No. 85 Butler-st., or of the owner, C. J. MURPHY, No. 94 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story English basement house, No. 142 West 40th-st., substantially built and furnished with all the modern improvements: healthy location, pleasant neighborhood, and convenient of access by City cars. Terms liberal. Apply to W. A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.

FOR SALE—42 LOTS, WITH COTTAGE AND barn, at a sacrifice price, situated on the plank road, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn—Fulton-av. cars pass the premises every few minutes. Capitalists desirous of making one of the best investments ever offered in the city of Brooklyn will apply to FOSTER & LOPER,
No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the dépôt, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after [illegible] of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATing terms, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., near Canal-st., a three-story, high-basement house, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate order; in a good neighborhood; also, part of the furniture will be sold, if required. Inquire on the premises, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, IN A GENTEEL NEIGHborhood, parlor floor, marble mantels and sliding doors, front and back basements, with pantries and room on third floor, in a new house: rent $15 per month, at 271 West 46th-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH OR without partial board, at No. 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. The family is small, and the house is newly furnished and has all the modern improvements.

TO LET—TWO LOTS, 100 BY 25, IN THE NEW building No. 635 Broadway. Also, a basement. Rent low. Inquire in the store.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, WITHOUT board; the whole of second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, without children, or a party of single gentlemen, at No. 42 University-place, one block from Broadway.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL NEATly furnished house, convenient to the Fulton, South or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Matthew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and ground containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to DR. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish many thousands from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co[illegible]uy.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON SHREWSBURY River of about 110 acres; it will be sold cheap, as the owner intends removing West this Fall. For further particulars, inquire of Capt. PARKES, (*Ocean Wave,*) or JACKSON WILLIAMS, foot of Barclay-st., Merchants' Dispatch Office.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a well-improved farm of 230 acres of excellent land in one of the best farming counties in the State of Ohio, convenient to railroads and Canals. Address, for three days, W. B., box No. 2,142 General Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF SUPERIOR land, (120 acres,) or two of 60 acres each, finely situated on plank road, beyond Jamaica, L. I., adapted to country seats, gardening, &c., for cash or part Brooklyn property. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies, at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 724 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines, 42-inch cylinder and 9-feet stroke, in fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR AN INDUStrious person. Five Grover & Baker's quilting machines, in prime order, and in full operation. The purchaser will have the good will of the work of the shop. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, under Howard Hotel, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.
All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.
All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."
EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.
In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids.
EDMUND CHARLES, President.

$500,000 LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $500,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.
The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.
Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
[illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible] the office of the Commissioners, No. 88 White-st., for a three-story building suitable for their occupation. Said building should be at least 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, 3 stories high above the street, with dry basement. The location must be between the Park and Broome-st., and within two blocks of Broadway.
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, bright bay, and very showy in harness, kind and gentle, and perfectly sound, 7 and 8 years old. Inquire at PHILIP CLEARY'S Livery Stable, 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MULES, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old, well broke and gentle. Inquire of SANDY HIGGINS, at Burr & Co's, No. 114 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 34th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marsena, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

TEACHERS ARRANGING STUDIES FOR their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical Text Books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A full course of School and College Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced Teachers, in which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers, Thompson's Arithmetics, Willson's Histories, Fasquelle's French Course, Woodbury's German Series, Gray's Botanies, Hitchcock's Geology, Wells' Natural Philosophy, just published; Schuster's Drawing Books, Bradbury's School Music, McElligott's Etymological Works, Wells' Grammar, &c. All tried, practical and scholarly works.
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'HOMME, NELSON, DUPUY, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native Instructors. Mrs. B. is determined that the school shall be in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, on No. 81 9th-street near 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. R. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 14. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, or after the list of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 1,102 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$25,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Land Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Cincinnati, Logansport, and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$30,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 per cent Bonds.
$3,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 10 per cent Bonds.
$12,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Brunswick and Florida Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853-56.
$240 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$940 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$790 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
120 shares Buffalo and State Line Railroad.....$50 each.
11 shares Third Avenue Railroads.....$100 each.
25 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (genuine).....$100 each.
25 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.....$50 each.
100 shares Warren Railroad of New-Jersey.....$50 each.
100 shares American Timber Bending Co.....$30 each.
18 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.
56 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
25 shares Phenix Bank.....$20 each.
200 shares Manhattan Bank.....$50 each.
300 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$25 each
100 shares Mercantile Bank.....$100 each.
5 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Bank of Yonkers.....$50 each.
100 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.....$50 each.
18 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
134 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each.
18 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
120 People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
70 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
100 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
40 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
19 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....$40 each.
180 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
58 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each.
20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
60 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$17 each.
20 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
60 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.....$50 each.
250 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.....$100 each.
100 shares United States Express Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each.
2,000 shares Brunswick City Land Co., (hypothecated).....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities unless certified.

Special sale on SATURDAY, Sept 19.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Regular auction sales of Stocks, and Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.
Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK—Without reserve, all the splendid furniture in the residence of Mr. Sharkey, No. 129 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of parlor, dining-room bedroom and kitchen furniture, bedding of all kinds; a splendid rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, cost $600 in the 15th May; elegant parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatelle; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs, rockers and side tables; rosewood library bookcases, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also, a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Persons purchasing at this sale must remove the furniture immediately, as the owner is going South.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—J. L. SMITH will sell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence No. 116 West 15th-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, and side-tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also, a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Lafayette-place, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, carved silk pier glasses and cornices to match, lace curtains, fine carved rosewood suite parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatelle, nearly new; fancy chairs, carved rosewood etagere, satin lined, made by Meeks; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; very rich ormolu clocks and real bronze and ormolu candelabras; ormolu chandeliers and costly side brackets; oval pier glasses, bronzes, &c., Brussels carpets, three-ply do. only used a few months; mantle ornaments, brocatelle curtains, arm-chairs, covered in morocco; black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, first rate mattresses and pillows, and other furniture of the best quality; china, glass and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL S. HORAN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.—The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture: Splendid rosewood piano-forte, city made and fully warranted, rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables, large pier and oval glasses, oil-paintings, containing a great variety of subjects; rich and expensive clocks, elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very costly rosewood hall stand, tea, dining and extension tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, lounges, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glassware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in the dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—D. SCOTT WILL SELL AT public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., a parcel of land, comprising fifty desirable lots near Bergen Four Corners, on an omnibus route, one mile from the Jersey City Ferry. This property is beautifully situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a highly improved and improving neighborhood. Its situation, accessibility, low rates of living, stages, &c., render it very attractive and desirable to persons engaged in business in the City and desiring to live economically or invest profitably out of it. The lots will be sold separately or in villa plats, as purchasers may prefer, and on accommodating terms. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 55 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HENRY R. HEDGES, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MORSE, ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a large and valuable stock of ready made clothing, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st. The stock comprises every variety of seasonable clothing—in all over 5,000 garments, among which will be found frock sack Raglans, over coats, business coats, &c., in every variety of fabric and texture; pantaloons, in great variety; silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests, piece goods, shirts, trimmings, &c., all made up in the best manner, for the present season, and well worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Sale positively without reserve, by order of Assignees. Catalogues at sale.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 250 packages and lots well assorted hardware; also, four cases French tinned ware; also, for account of underwriters, one cask assorted awls, damaged on the voyage; also, part of a stock of hardware. Catalogues now ready.

N. B.—On FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Montague and Furman sts., Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, an entire stock of hardware, stoves, cambooses, tinman's tools, &c., &c. Terms at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 144 West 26th-st., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in gold and green brocatel; gilt frame oval and pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, paintings, &c., &c. Bedroom Furniture: Mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, chairs, tête-à-têtes, mirrors, together with a general assortment of dining-room furnitnre, crockery, cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder. Deposits required from all parties unknown to the auctioneer. House to let. Inquire of the auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 Lexington-av., between 24th and 25th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of the usual assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, being nearly new, and having been but little used; it is now sold on account of the owner removing West. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made in Paris; marbles, bronzes, works of art, splendid match team of horses, harness, carriage, &c., the property of Professor Brandon, who is compelled on account of ill health to seek a change of climate. F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, the 17th of September, inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, in the forenoon, all the splendid and costly furniture belonging to Professor Braudon, at his residence, No. 8 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the whole forming really the most splendid and recherché description of household furniture offered at public auction for many years, but a small description of which can be given in this advertisement.

PARLORS.—Elegant medallion velvet carpets, made from a pattern to order by Bright, of England; the most superb solid rosewood parlor suite, carved to order in Paris, cost $1,000, covered in satin, with slip covers; also, one suite of an entire new style, said to be the most expensive ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, stationary, marble-top etegeres, corner stands, heavy damask and lace curtains; two large French plate montel mirrors, costly China and marble vases; elegant mantel clock, runs one year; large French plate pier gloss, with gold base and marble slab; superior oil-paintings, of high cost and acknowledged merit, by old artists, among which are "the Descent from the Cross," by Sellers; "Mercy's Dream," from Pilgrim's Progress; grand-action seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, expensively carved, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, acknowledged by professors one of the best toned instruments in this country.

Also, at 1 o'clock precisely, his splendid double match team of carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, with double harness and carriage, blankets, fly nets, whip, lady's side saddle, &c., &c.; the whole forming the most superb private establishment in the City.

DINING ROOM.—Solid oak extension table, 16 feet, rich French China ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, rosewood secretary, side tables with marble tops, ladies' Prouhe secretary, Brussels carpets, heavy lace curtains, oval mirrors, &c., &c.

Also, all the bedroom furniture, consisting of full suites of rosewood and solid black walnut, covered with green plush and hair cloth of the best description, beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, gaschandeliers, basement furniture, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special notice of all those in want of expensive household furniture to this sale, every article of which will positively be sold without reserve. The above sale being positive and without any limits, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every buyer without any exceptions. Parties wishing to purchase the above elegant residence may apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st. Sale positive. Catalogues ready at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $8 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of CHANLER & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or
Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.
The purchaser will pay all accrue interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor,
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 51 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 101, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 490, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 846, 847, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,089, 1,097, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
} Trustees.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.
A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, allowance and report by the Court of Chancery, for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, notice is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 22d day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all boudholders and others interested are notified to attend. JOHN PIERPOINT, Special Master.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second instalment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October prushus. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third instalments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 29th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.
GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, date issue, having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSUENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 51 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTIN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SEVERAL SMALL SUMS to loan on bond and mortgage of real estate in this City. Apply at the office No. 98 Warren-st., 3d story.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ⅓ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at new Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 5, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peeskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 452 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 6 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAINES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $3 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 30th day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Hinsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. R. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert A. Case,	Edward Wells,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawreuce,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Crinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	C. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Alhhalt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIANSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve F. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER EDDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct.

THE ALFRED MURDER.

MONROE COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—ROCHESTER, N. J., SEPT. 15, 3 P. M.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gilbert.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly.*—The first witness called by the prosecution was George A. Moses, a brother of the murdered man. The last time he saw him alive was at Richmond, Va., on the 28 or 30 of June last, when he purchased a railroad ticket for him (Alfred) as he was about starting north; witness identified a set of gold sleeve-buttons as the property of his brother; also, a letter found in the pocket of his brother's clothes as in the hand-writing of his mother. He also stated that his brother was engaged in canvassing for subscribers to a Bank Note List.

Cross-Examined—That there were no private marks upon the buttons by which he could identify them; that Alfred was younger than witness, but a larger man; had seen Dr. Fiancll; did not think he had made any threats to him; had no words with him about coming to give evidence; had words with him about a card he had put in the papers, stating that witness' brother had died of *delirium tremens*.

Olivera Rotette, a Spaniard, was sworn: (His testimony was taken through an interpreter.)—He was the man who had deposited the money which defendant used and lost in gambling with Moses; he testified to the amount, and denomination of the gold pieces, viz.: Twelve five-dollar pieces; two ten-dollar, and one twenty-dollar; that he was staying at the house with his family, and went to New-York on Friday to return the next day; that he deposited the money on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning previous; that defendant knew when he was coming back; that the money was not paid on account of his board, but that he meant to use it for that purpose; that he told defendant to enter the amount on the books; that Mr. Smith subsequently paid him the same money back again, or money of precisely the same description; no one else was present when he deposited the money with defendant; did not tell defendant that he meant to call for the money when he came back. Some words in Spanish passed between the witness and the prisoner, and the interpreter, on being questioned, said witness asked if he was not correct in saying no one was present at the transaction, and the reply was that he was not correct.

Dr. Edward F. Taylor was sworn. He was a practicing physician at Middletown; was at the Seaview House on the first day of August last; saw the dead body of a man in a room in the third story; made a cursory examination of it; found a wound on the left side of the neck, about six inches deep and two inches in length; was under the impression that the jugular vein was severed, the carotid artery was not touched; did not make a thorough examination at this time; was present on the Monday following at the burying-ground at Chapel Hill, in company with Dr. Finnell, of New-York, and Drs. Cook, Vought and Taylor, (witness' father.) of this county; the wound was made by a pointed instrument with sharp edges; the wound was sufficient to produce death; he noticed blood in the next room to the one in which he found the body at the hotel—room No. 36, next to the stairs; he noticed blood on the walls and on the door-casings; also noticed blood in the room in which the body lay.

Cross-examined—The wound indicated a severe blow, requiring muscular strength; a man would not die in a moment from such a wound; might survive for a time; the instrument passed between the wind-pipe and the spine, knocking a piece off the spine, and leaving the mark of the instrument on the bone; one of Dr. Thompson's men came for me on the 1st of August; he did not tell me that defendant sent for me.

Dr. John Vought deposed that he is a physician at Frechold; had been practicing fifteen years; was at the *post-mortem* examination of the body of Moses at Chapel Hill, referred to by Dr. Taylor; the wound originally was two inches wide and six inches deep; a branch of the carotid artery was severed; an incision in the gullet about one-quarter of an inch wide; the wound passed over the fourth vertebræ at the junction of the fifth, chipping off a piece of the spine; my impression was that the jugular was severed; the wound would produce death; the carotid artery was bare; a hair's-breadth further would have severed it; the effect of severing the carotid artery is instant death.

Cross-examined—Life might have been preserved if surgical instruments and appliances had been at hand; it was a very dangerous wound; there were no evidences of surgical treatment about the wound except a simple compress; Moses was buried on the night of the same day that he died, and had been two days in the grave when the examination was made; the wound narrowed to a point as it went in; could tell how far the wound had been enlarged from the original wound; he laid it open all the way down.

Direct-examination resumed.—If proper surgical assistance had been at hand, it was possible to have saved Moses' life, but not probable that it would have been done, the gullet being wounded, life would have to be sustained by a tube; the tissues, &c., were wounded in such a way as to render the chances of saving life very improbable; the original wound was a clear incision, and showed where a second incision had been made, (at the examination by Dr. Taylor,) by a ragged edge—a little notch.

Cross-examination resumed.—The original wound was two inches wide, and through the integuments; the second incision was made by Dr. Taylor at the first examination.

Direct.—Dr. Taylor was present, and pointed out the incision he made.

The Court here adjourned to 9 o'clock in the morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.

George A. Moses was recalled, and identified a pocket-book taken from the clothes of the deceased.

Augustus D. Tompkins was sworn—He made a map of the rooms in the Seaview House, the same which were shown him (by counsel;) they consisted of diagrams of the third floor, on which the murder was committed, the first and second floors, and representations of the grounds around the Hotel; these diagrams were exhibited to the Jury

Cross-Examined—He was at the Seaview House, daily, from August 1 to September 1; resided three miles from there; was there to take testimony; he arrived there between two and three P. M., August 1; took the clothing out of the rooms and showed them to George A. Moses; was at the Seaview House to take charge of the clothing and witnesses.

Q.—Did you see any one take possession of Mr. Donnelly's clothing or effects?

Objected to and ruled out as new matter not adverted to in the direct examination. The defendant's counsel asked the Court to note their exceptions.

Examination resumed—To the District-Attorney—Mr. Lent, residing at the House, pointed out the clothing which belonged to him.

William W. Smith, examined by the District-Attorney—Was proprietor of the Seaview House; his guests during the Summer months, and the employes, were mostly from New-York; Donnelly was his book-keeper; he employed him about the 1st of July; he slept in room No. 48, third floor, with William Bennett, the steward of the house; on the 31st of July Bennett was in New-York; he returned Aug. 1, in the evening; the witness was slightly acquainted with Albert S. Moses; the deceased went to witness' house about July 26; he acted as bar keeper in the absence of Mr. Lent; Mr. Lent left the day that the deceased came, and returned on the 1st of August; Mr. Lent occupied room No. 34; there was a door between No. 34 and No. 36, where the deceased slept; there were doors to both rooms opening upon the passage; witness called Donnelly about 4½ A. M., the morning of the 1st of August, and told him it was time to get up and call the servants; Donnelly answered "All right;" after he called him he returned to his room, No. 28, on the second floor; there was a roofed piazza on the second floor in front of his room, the steps form which led to the yard, returned to his room he partially dressed himself and went down stairs; asked the porter if Donnelly had come down yet; he had not; the porter went up to call him and came down again; Donnelly came down shortly after, at about five o'clock,—perhaps a little later; Donnelly, when he came down, unlocked the safe, took the books out and laid them on the desk. Witness left him doing this and went up to his own room and finished dressing himself; he staid in his room about ten minutes, when he heard a stifled cry of murder and a great noise on the floor above, as of persons running around; he went out into the hall and the first thing he saw was Mr. Donnelly, some ten or fifteen feet from his room-door. He was going towards the witness, running; he ran out into the back piazza on the second floor. As he passed, witness spoke to him and told him to stop. He did not stop until he got out on the piazza; witness went out after him; Donnelly appeared very much excited; witness asked him what the matter was repeatedly before he received a reply—fifteen or twenty times; during this time the prisoner was walking backwards and forwards across the end of the piazza near the kitchen; witness stood on the piazza between the steps and the prisoner; the latter acted like a madman, appeared to be perfectly crazy; they were on the piazza five or ten minutes; the first words of the prisoner were, "He's dead! he's dead!" witness asked "Who?" Donnelly said he did not know; witness then went up stairs, leaving Donnelly on the piazza; there was blood in the hall on the third floor of the back building; witness went up the back stairs; the first blood he saw was between rooms Nos. 46 and 46, both on the same side of the hall, perhaps five feet from the door of No. 46; there was a large blutch of blood there as if the deceased had fallen there; he traced the blood to room No. 34, where he found Moses lying on the bed; he passed No. 36 in going to No. 34; Moses was bleeding profusely, lying on his back; he lived about an hour and a half; during that time witness was in and out of the room several times; he was in the room several minutes at a time; Moses never arose from that bed alive; the blood came from the neck of the deceased; witness conversed with Moses; the latter told him how he had been hurt, and by whom; witness left Moses, and went to the house of Mr. Thompson his neighbor; at the time of the conversation with Moses, he remained about five minutes; he went there to see about getting a physician; had some difficulty in arousing the inmates; in about fifteen minutes he returned to his house; he saw Donnelly at the top of the front steps of the house leading from the yard to the office; he was just going up these steps; he stepped into the floor of the hall and leaned against the frame of the front door; he looked very white and rather excited; witness asked him, "Mr. Donnelly, can't you do something for the dying man?" His first reply was "Yes," afterwards he said "No." Nothing more was said, to the witness' knowledge; Donnelly was dressed in white pants and gray coat when witness first met him in the entry; early in the morning when he came down to the office he had the same suit on and the same when he stood leaning against the doorway; about half an hour afterwards he noticed that he had other clothes on—a black coat and dark brown pants—at this time he wore thick clothes, before he had on thin clothes; it was warm weather; Coroner Connery, staying at Mr. Thompson's, arrived about ten minutes after the witness reached his house; they went up stairs together; they found Augustus Minter in Moses' room; Munter was assisting the dying man; there was a great deal of blood in room No. 34—so much that it leaked through the ceiling into the room underneath; there were great quantities in the hall between the door of No. 34 and the junction of the two halls; there was a good deal of blood on the wall at the junction of the two halls and on the wall in No. 34; the blood in the hall looked as if it had spurted out of the wound; there were tracks of blood leading into Donnelly's room; he noticed that about half an hour after the deed was discovered; Moses had nothing but his shirt on when witness saw him lying on the bed; there was blood on the door, near the foot of the bed, in No. 36; this door communicated between Nos. 34 and 36; there was blood on the beds in both rooms; more on the bed in No. 34 than on that in No. 36; some one had slept on the bed in No. 36; witness examined that bed; he found about $91 between the two mattresses in a handkerchief; it was in three different parcels; there was $61 in gold and bills in one parcel—one of the bills a $20 bill, the others of small amount; another parcel consisted of about $19, in a roll of bills; the other parcel consistet of about $11 in silver; Moses said the money was there, and told how much there was of it; this induced the witness, with others, to look for it.

Mr. Bradley objected to questions concerning the declarations of Moses.

The Attorney-General considered these questions admissible, as relating to what constituted a part of *he res gestæ*. The objection was overruled, and Mr. Bradley excepted.

Examination Continued.—Moses stated that the money was in different parcels, and $61 of it was his; he first belonged to Mr. Lent; the money, when found, was taken on to the foot of Moses' bed, and counted; Moses, having been told that he must die, said he wanted his $61 sent to his mother, in Locust-street, Philadelphia; that her name was Mrs. Lydia Conklin; witness gave $55 of the money to Mr. Bolida, a $20 bill, and the rest in gold; Donnelly had stated to witness that Bolida had deposited about $100 in the safe, for safe keeping; this was a day or two before the tragedy; witness and Donnelly both knew when Mr. Battelle was coming back; about half an hour after the murder witness observed that the safe was locked; it was opened three or four days after by the maker of the safe, sent for for that purpose; the key could not be found; it had never been found; witness asked Donnelly for it; the latter fumbled in his pocket and said he had mislaid it, but if he was permitted to go alone he thought he could find it; a card on which was written "$90, Donnelly," identified by the witness, who thought it was in the prisoner's handwriting,) was found in the safe when it was opened; the two chamber-maids and Donnelly had pass-keys; witness saw and handled a dirk in the office several days before the murder; it belonged to Donnelly; witness found the dirk lying in the drawer; Donnelly called his attention to it and said it was a fine one, and was presented to him; it was in a scabbard, but was unsheathed while the witness examined it; it had a two-edged blade about six inches long, and pointed at the end; he had never seen it since the murder; he had looked for it; Donnelly said he had sold it to Moses, when interrogated after Moses' death; when asked where it was, before Coroner Connery, while Moses was still living, he said he did not know; witness saw no weapon in Moses' room, nor in No. 36; the evening before the occurrence, between nine and ten P. M., witness saw Moses and Donnelly together walking in the hall; witness went into Donnelly's room about half an hour after Coroner Connery arrived; he saw a pack of cards lying on the table, which was set out from the wall a little ways; afterwards, the same day, in searching the prisoner's things, about a dozen new packs of cards were found; a set of sleeve buttons (identified by the witness) were cut off the shirt of Moses; there was blood on them; witness gave them to George Moses; Donnelly's bed did not appear to have been slept on when witness saw it in the morning; some time before the murder, witness was present when Donnelly exhibited some bills of broken banks, and said he had bought them expecting that the banks would become good again; Donnelly, to try the honesty of a chambermaid, gave her a $1 bill on the Ocean Bank of Washington (broken); the bill shown him was identified by the witness; some bank bills torn in pieces had been picked up in the garden, between the fence and the water-closets; a man named Morris picked them up in the presence of the witness; some of these bills were on the Ocean Bank of Washington.

The appointed hour having arrived, the Court here took a recess until 3 P. M.

The trial creates no excitement at Freehold although, of course, a good deal of interest is manifested by the spectators, by whom the Court-room is partially filled. The fair and most curious sex is well represented, occupying the gallery. The prisoner sits by his counsel with an air exceedingly *nonchalant*, reads the newspapers with avidity, occasionally looks over the papers in the case, and laughs easily whenever anything laughable is said by either of the counsel. He appears to be either careless of the result or certain of an acquittal. He is a man of medium size, with long dark curly hair and blue eyes. He is dressed in a new suit of black. During some parts of the important testimony of the proprietor of the Seaview House, the prisoner was very pale, but there were no other external evidences of its effect upon him. Mr. SMITH's testimony will be continued during the afternoon.

THE STUDY OF GERMAN IN THE FREE ACADEMY.—To-night a report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, recommending the study of German in that institution, will come before the Board of Education for consideration. The following extract from the *Staats-Zeitung* of the 9th indicates that the report is not the result of German influence, and that its adoption will not inure to German youth exclusively:

"A report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, recommending a more extended cultivation of the German language in that institution, convinces us that the efforts of the President of the Board of Education, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, as well as of other gentlemen of liberal minds and practical ideas, have not been without success in this direction. We are astonished and grieved to learn that in the face of the reasons given by the Committee, opposition is made to the motion in some quarters. If any national grounds should prompt such conduct, we can assure the gentlemen in question that they misunderstand the subject.

It is not the Germans who desire more attention to be paid to their tongue. The Germans have their own schools, their own academy, to teach their children their own language. The common schools are only half as valuable to the German population as they would be, if teachers were employed in them who knew German. We therefore have a number of parochial and other schools, in which our children learn their native tongue without the help of the Free Academy. But Americans do not learn it, and whether this is against their true interest or not, they must judge. It would be ridiculous on our part to consider the attention to be paid to the German, as an honor to their language. It is a language which does not need such trifling recommendations. We speak only of the practical value of the thing, and should think that, with a population of over one hundred thousand Germans in the City of New-York, business considerations alone would be sufficient to impress Americans with the importance of learning our language."

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—ANDREW ROBB, a coach-driver, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with burglary, in breaking into the stable of Mr. W. SMITH, at No. 145 East Twenty-third-street, and stealing therefrom six horses, two carriages, and two sets of double harness, valued in all at $500. The property was found at the stable of the Hudson County Hotel, in Hoboken, where the accused had taken it, as he said, to be kept a day or two. It appears that he formerly owned the property, but had recently sold it to SMITH, who is his brother-in-law. Becoming dissatisfied with his bargain, he tried to get the horses &c., back, but failing to do so in a legal manner, he took the course above named. A short time ago, he claimed that SMITH had defrauded him of the property, and applied for a warrant to procure his arrest, but this was denied him, and he then threatened the magistrate that he would take his own course to get it. Justice FLANDREAU committed him to await examination.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT.—FREDERICK MEIKLE, a glazier, was on Wednesday arrested, charged with a felonious assault upon the person of FREDERICK CAMP, a boy, whom he is thought to have fatally injured. MEIKLE was passing through West Thirty-eighth-street, carrying a box of glass, and CAMP and two other boys called out "Glass, glass." MEIKLE, thinking they wished some glazing done, stopped to see, and the boys laughed at him. CAMP seized him by the arm, and the other boys began to abuse him. MEIKLE then took from his box a two-pound iron weight, and with it struck CAMP upon the head, fracturing his skull. The wounded boy was taken to his residence, where he lies in a critical condition, and the glazier was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—THOS. BRENNAN, a tailor, doing business in Canal-street, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with having obtained, by false pretences, 100 acres of land, in Saratoga County, New-York, valued at $1,000, from JOHN B. HOLMES, a lawyer, at No. 289 Broadway. HOLMES alleges that BRENNAN agreed to pay him $300 in money on delivery of the deed, and the balance in notes, but on his getting possession of the deed, under pretence of showing it to a friend, he gave him nothing and refused to return the deed. BRENNAN denies this, and states that he merely agreed to give HOLMES four suits of clothes valued at $40 each, for the land, and that he had given him one suit and was ready to give the others. Justice FLANDREAU held the accused to bail to await examination.

The Pay of the Old Police.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

Abraham Ackerman vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Action to recover for services as Captain of Police for the Ninth Ward, from June 2 to July 16, 1857, amounting to the sum of $118 72. Plaintiff was appointed April 13, 1857, before the passage of the act establishing the Metropolitan Police. The Judge, after reciting the facts and stating his reasons for his decision, stated: I have, therefore, come to the following conclusions:

First—That the defendants, by passing the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to establish a Bureau of Day and Night Watch, or *Municipal Police*," attempted to create a *Municipal Police*, which they were not authorized by law to do; consequently the plaintiff has no claim under that ordinance.

Second—That the plaintiff was duly appointed a Municipal Policeman on the 12th day of April, 1857, and entered on the performance of his duties as such on that day, under the act of 1853. That he thus became a Municipal Policeman and continued to act as such until the 25th day of April, (that being the day of the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners under "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 15, 1857,) when he ceased to be such Municipal Policeman and became a member of the Metropolitan Police, and as such entitled to his pay from the 25th April from said Commissioners; consequently, the defendants were not legally liable to pay him after the latter date. His only remedy is in a proceeding against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in case they refuse to pay him his salary.

Third—The payment of the plaintiff's salary by the Comptroller up to the 2d of June last did not bind the defendants to pay his salary after that time.

I therefore order judgment to be entered for the defendants, with costs and $10 extra costs.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM NEW-JERSEY.—Some three weeks ago HUGH RILEY and three other men then in the Hudson (N. J.) County Prison, broke out of jail and escaped. The fugitives are all yet at large, except RILEY, who was arrested, on Tuesday night, by Ex-Officer FITZMAURICE, of the Tenth Ward, while leaving a restaurant in the Bowery. RILEY determined not to be taken, fought desperately, and by the aid of three other thieves then in his company, managed to break away from the Ex-Policeman. The latter, however, recaptured his prisoner, who, a second time, was liberated by the thieves aforesaid. RILEY was again caught by FITZMAURICE, and during the struggle which ensued Officer BROWN, of the Tenth Precinct, came up and assisted to secure RILEY, who was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Subsequently the prisoner was sent back to New-Jersey to await his trial. He stands charged with grand larceny in picking pockets at the railroad depôt, Jersey City.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.—Late on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. JOHN K. COURTERWAIT stood in Broadway, admiring some beautiful buildings in the course of erection, when an impudent thief came up to him, and grabbing his gold watch and seal from his vest pocket, ran off up West Broadway at a rapid pace. Three or four men witnessed the bold theft, one of whom (HENRY C. FLANDERS, Esq., of No. 3 North Moore-street) pursued and arrested the thief, who gave his name as WALTER ROBINSON. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed to the Tombs for trial. ROBINSON is a villainous looking cuss, 2- years of age. Notwithstanding the proof against him, the prisoner denies his guilt.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the City Library Room, on Tuesday, the following business was transacted:

Petition of owners of brig *Experiment*, from Rio Grande, with bones, for permission to come to the City, was referred to the Health Officer, with power.

Case of the bark *Golden Age* was again called up and the Board adhered to its former action, ordering her to discharge sugar and molasses at Quarantine.

[Advertisement.]

WET MERINO UNDERGARMENTS!
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
of the celebrated Manufacture of
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S,
recovered from wrecked ship
Clara Brookman.

These goods are not damaged, only slightly stained—and are offered at half price at
RANKIN'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

TASTEFUL AND ELEGANT.—The latest style of Hat brought out by KNOX is exciting no little attention, and is certainly remarkable for neatness, tastefulness and elegance. It is a pleasure to wear such a Hat. The material is light but substantial; the gloss does not disappear after the first shower of rain it has been exposed to, and the shape is one of the most becoming that we have seen in a long time. The store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is filled with a fine assortment of Hats, Caps, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce has established for itself a high reputation among all who love a piquant flavor added to their dishes. Another recommendation of this sauce is its wholesomeness, and, being so good an article, *base imitations* are offered to the public.
JOHN DUNCAN SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents for United States.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The gross and pungent elements found in all other toilet essences, not excepting the best cologne, cannot be detected by the strictest analysis in this preparation. It is "*sans peur, sans reproche*" the very spirit of the flowers. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and Ague, and all intermittents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 38, 12, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

KING'S COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this court yesterday JAMES SULLIVAN was convicted of assault and battery with attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Barbara Butts, an idiot girl aged 8 years and 5 months. The offence was committed on the 25th of last August in the 18th Ward.

Mary O'Brien, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Edward Flanagan, for assault and battery upon Officer Fox, 2d Precinct, was sentenced to pay a fine of $15, or in default be imprisoned twenty days in the County Jail.

John A. Brown was convicted of stealing 7 barrels of whisky at the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

FIFTEENTH WARD ALDERMANIC ELECTION BROOKLYN.—The Aldermanic election in this Ward came off on Tuesday, and resulted as follows:

EAMES, Democrat, received	101 votes.
THURSBY, Democrat, received	215 votes.
MARSHALL, American, received	151 votes.
DANIEL MAIZER, Peoples' Candidate, rec'd	241 votes.
Total	708 votes.

The only disturbance during the day was a pugilistic encounter between two noted Democrats—one an Aldermen and the other a Supervisor. They were choked off by mutual friends before any serious damage was done.

The new law, requiring all liquor shops in the vicinity of the polls to be closed, was generally and cheerfully complied with.

RATES OF TAXATION IN KINGS COUNTY.—The tax for 1857 in the County is as follows:

Average for the whole County	$1 73 0
Average for the present City of Brooklyn	1 79 0
Average for the late City of Brooklyn	1 68 4
Average for the late City of Williamsburg	2 45 5
Average for the late Town of Bushwick	1 76 0
Average for the present County Towns	66 6
First Ward	1 63 7
Second Ward	1 64 7
Third Ward	1 57 7
Fourth Ward	1 63 3
Fifth Ward	1 79 3
Sixth Ward	1 70 9
Seventh Ward	1 76 2
Eighth Ward, (Northern District)	1 82 3
Eighth Ward, (Southern District)	1 67 3
Ninth Ward, (Northern and Western District)	1 56 2
Ninth Ward, (Southeastern District)	2 05 5
Tenth Ward	1 70 5
Eleventh Ward	1 70 0
Twelfth Ward, (N. E. side Hamilton-avenue)	1 78 7
Twelfth Ward, (S. W. side Hamilton-avenue)	1 87 2
Thirteenth Ward	2 31 9
Fourteenth Ward	2 47 6
Fifteenth Ward	2 77 4
Sixteenth Ward	2 57 0
Seventeenth Ward	1 82 0
Eighteenth Ward	1 67 7
Nineteenth Ward	1 74 2
New-Utrecht	68 4
Flatbush	66 9
New-Lotts	71 7
Gravesend	53 0
Flatlands	68 4

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—JOHN THOMAS, arrested for burglary, escaped from the King's County jail about 9 o'clock Tuesday evening, by filing off a bar of iron across his cell window and scaling the outside wall, after breaking through the roof of the jail. Two sailors, under medical treatment, were walking in the yard at the time, and gave the alarm in time to prevent the escape of another burglar named SIMON KELLY. The Sheriff and his assistants made every effort to rearrest the fugitive, but thus far without success. The responsibility for these escapes rests solely upon the Board of Supervisors. When the present Sheriff was appointed by Governor KING, that body refused to supply the jail with a watchman as before, and have also neglected to put the jail in thorough repair.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—On Tuesday evening, in the Jersey City Common Council, the Committee appointed to investigate the subject of worship at the Almshouse, rendered two reports. Alderman ERWIN and KASHOW rendered a majority report, and Alderman CORNELISON a minority report. It had been asserted in a memorial addressed to the Common Council by H. BEDARS and others, that the Catholic inmates were deprived of the privilege of exercising their own preferences in regard to religious teachings and worship, and that the Superintendent had coerced them to attend Protestant worship at the Almshouse. The majority report states that the allegations of the memorialists are not true, and that the Committee are satisfied, from the evidence adduced upon the investigation, that no religious denomination has been reviled, and that no attempt has been made to instil into the minds of the INMATES of the Almshouse any other doctrines or principles than those held in common by all denominations. No change in the management of the Almshouse is recommended. The minority report asserts that coercion has been exercised. Both of the reports were received, and action was deferred.

INJUNCTION UPON THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.—On Monday an injunction issued by Chancellor WILLIAMSON, was served upon the Board of Water Commissioners of Hoboken, restraining them from further proceedings in contracting for water pipes and for laying them, and from negotiating the proposed water loan of $60,000. It was issued at the suit of the Mayor and Council of Hoboken. There is a strong party in Hoboken opposed to the contract which has been made with the Jersey City Board. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, of which Mr. STEVENS is principal, is the prominent influence in the opposition. This Company owns much unimproved property in Hoboken, and this water-tax will impose a surface-tax of $2 50 upon each vacant lot. It was the design of the Commissioners to have all things ready for the introduction of water by the 1st of December next, but these proceedings will delay the consummation of their plan.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL TROUBLES.—Tuesday passed off without any trouble among the workmen at the Bergen tunnel, and the fact that money was raised with which to pay them allayed their apprehensions. Yesterday they resumed work, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the business of paying off commenced.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, SEPT. 16.

$10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	95	5 Hudson River RR.	19
5,000 Penn. St. 6s, '90	75	10 do	19⅛
7,000 Virginia 6s	85½	235 Harlem RR	14¾
5,000 do	85½	200 Reading RR	47
5,000 Georgia State 6s	100	300 do	46⅛
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	71⅝	150 do	46⅝
5,000 N.Y. Cen.R.6s.b3	82	200 do	b12 46⅞
2,000 Erie R. bds. '75	55	200 do	s10 46⅝
1,000 E.R.Bds.D. 1871	41	200 do	47
3,000 H. R. R. R. 1st m.	90	250 do	s3 46⅞
1,000 H. R. R. 2d m.	78½	100 do	b2 47
1,000 H. R. R. R. 3d m.	55	5 Third-av. Railroad	80
1,000 Har. R.R. 1st m.	69	55 Mich. C. Railroad	61
3,000 Ill. C. R. R. b.	84⅞	9 do	64⅜
9,000 do	s3 84	200 Mi.So.& N.I. R.R	19⅜
5 Ill. C. July rights	105	100 do	opg 21½
5,000 La C. & M.L.G bds	94	100 do	opg 21⅝
49 Mer. Bank scrip	102⅜	100 do	opg 21⅝
10 Ocean Bank	79	165 do	23
10 Am. Ex. Bank	92	277 Ill. Cent. Railroad	93
25 do	91½	300 do	s30 93
55 Park Bank	85	5 do	92¾
5 Bank of the St. N.Y.	94	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R	16⅝
2 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	105½	35 do	17
20 do	105⅝	5 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	73
10 Sec. Mail Steam Co.	70	50 do	b15 73
75 do	69⅜	50 do	b30 72⅝
5 do	69⅝	150 do	72
400 Canton Co	b30 16⅝	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.opg	34⅞
100 do	b3 16⅜	1150 do	opg 37⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s10 71	300 do	b30 37⅝
660 do	s3 71⅞	25 do	38
100 do	b7 71⅞	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72
12 do	71⅞	50 do	s30 72
400 do	71⅞	250 do	s3 72⅜
10 Erie Railroad	20	270 do	s3 73
200 do	19⅞	100 Mil. & Miss R. R.	s3 36⅛
540 do	s3 19⅜	20 do	s3 36
200 do	b7 19⅜	115 La C. & Mil. R. R.	15
100 do	s30 19⅝	10 do	14⅜
100 do	s30 19⅜	100 do	s3 14⅝
100 do	s10 19⅝	33 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	83
50 do	s3 19⅝	55 Bank of Am	100
20 do	19⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 N. Car. State 6s.	92	50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 71
3,000 Virginia 6s	85⅜	50 do	71⅛
2,000 do	86	20 do	71⅜
6,000 Mo. State 6s	71⅝	38 do	70½
2,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	55	5 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	72½
5 Bk. St. of New-York	94	100 Erie Railroad	19
15 Merchants' Bk. Sep.	102⅝	100 do	19⅛
6 American Ex. Bk	91⅜	250 do	18⅝
15 Continental Bank	90	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16⅜
22 Metropolitan Bank	94½	100 do	16⅜
5 Park Bank	85	14 Gal. & Chic. R.	72
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 11⅜	260 La Crosse & Mil. R.	14¼
50 do	11⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	8
50 do	11½	250 Reading R'd	46
100 Canton Co	b30 16⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	20⅜
12 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	106	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	opg 37⅛
150 Penns. Coal Co.	s30 71		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The feeling of concern noticed yesterday in regard to the delay of the California mail and treasure-ship, the *Central America*—formerly the *George Law*—was increased to-day, and the public anxiety, in Wall-street, was such as to affect the spirits of business people generally, and to influence a decline of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. at the Stock Exchange. Financial affairs, in other respects, were much the same as yesterday. The increased exchanges between the Banks at the Clearing-House yesterday and this morning, as compared with the previous five or six days, are indicative of a little more activity as well as confidence in the financial operations of the Street. The improvement is mainly felt in the business of Foreign Exchange. The transactions with the interior are still considerably hampered, and a good many of the country banks of this State and in the West are extremely poor in City balances. The movements of Grain and Flour have been much impeded by the failures here and at Buffalo and Oswego, and at a season of the year when such impediments bear heavily upon collections. Most of the Banks continue to favor their regular dealers to the extent of their income, giving the preference to the most needy where the paper is satisfactory. Money is dear with the Discount Brokers, a considerable offering of very prime acceptances, (supposed to be made in good part against Sugar, of which the stock is large and unwieldly,) absorb most of the cash offered under 18 ℔ cent. Of course this makes it extremely difficult to pass what is usually termed fair or second-choice names except at extravagant rates. A morning paper states that as much as $1,200,000 in Sugar acceptances, drawn in July, fell due and were paid off yesterday. We heard a similar rumor, on the street, but apprehend that most of the bills were virtually renewed, so far as our money market is interested, by new bills. There is no relief to the large stock of Sugar by the small sales making to the interior, and no considerable movement toward reshipping to other markets. After the sailing of the Liverpool steamer this morning, nothing was done in Foreign bills. There is a better market on the Corn Exchange for Grain and Flour, under the advices by the *Persia*, received yesterday.

The Stock Market is lower on a good part of the share list, including some small parcels of City Bank stocks, which are put on sale for the want of Money. State Stocks are steady. Railway shares 1¼ off on Erie, 2 ℔ cent. on Reading, and 1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central. Panama, Rock Island, Galena, Toledo, Milwaukee, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, were fairly supported. The general market in the afternoon left off heavy. At the Board this morning a motion was made to consider the somewhat defiant advertisement of one of the members, proposing to buy and sell stocks without limit as to time, the new 30-day rule of Monday last to the contrary notwithstanding. The first question was on the expulsion of the offending member, but, after debate, and several suggestions by way of amendment, the whole subject was laid over for a day or two.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of August, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the preceding year:

Years.	Earnings.
1857	$667,451 73
1856	697,857 54
Decrease	$30,405 81

Comparative statement of earnings for freight forwarded Eastward from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, in August, 1856 and 1857:

1856	$131,040 05
1857	91,207 52
Decrease	$39,832 53

Earnings from October, 1856, to August, 1857, both inclusive, (11 months,) ... $7,171,213 21
Earnings for same period last year ... 6,833,176 64
Increase ... $338,036 57

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $120,781; paid out $212,628, and held at the close $10,337,935.

The sale of lands by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the month of August was as follows:

CONSTRUCTION LANDS.

25,469.17 ac's sold at an av'ge of $12 44 ℔ acre. $363,826 37

FREE LANDS.

5,124.00 ac's sold at an av'ge of $13 72 ℔ acre. $79,633 61

INTEREST LAND

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1872. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA FOUNDERED.

Six Hundred and Twenty-Six Persons on Board.

Five Hundred and Sixty-Six Lives Lost.

ONLY SIXTY SAVED.

Forty Picked Up by the Norwegian Bark Eloise.

TWENTY SAVED BY OTHER MEANS.

Correct List of her Officers and Crew.

STEAMERS SENT TO SEARCH FOR HER.

DETAILS OF OTHER DISASTERS.

Statements of the Commanders of the Falcon, Empire City and Atalanta.

The public anxiety in relation to the fate of the *Central America* and her passengers, is at length partially relieved by an announcement that the worst that was feared was nearest to the truth. The *Central America* FOUNDERED ON THE 12th inst., and only SIXTY OF A LIST OF FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE PASSENGERS, AND HER OFFICERS AND CREW, HAVE BEEN SAVED. We received the melancholy news by telegraph at a late hour last evening. Aside from the general statement of her loss, and the whereabouts of a portion of those who were saved, the dispatch is provokingly devoid of important particulars, which, it would seem, might have been afforded, had more care been taken in obtaining the information. It is stated that the steamship *Thomas Swann*, on her way from New-York to Charleston, spoke the Norwegian bark *Eloise*, about fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, and was informed that she had on board *forty* of the passengers of the *Central America*; that the *Central America* foundered on the 12th inst., and that only SIXTY out of over FIVE HUNDRED passengers, besides the officers and crew, had been saved. Where the remaining TWENTY of the saved, and *not* on board the *Eloise* are, or in what condition they were last seen, is not stated. Whether or not any effort was made by the captain of the steamship *Swann* to obtain a list of the lost or saved, we are not informed. For such important particulars, together with the situation of the treasure on board, we must, in all probability, await the arrival of the *Eloise*, or whatever vessel may have picked up the remaining twenty, said to have been saved. The following is the dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Steamship *Thomas Swann*, from New-York, has arrived at this port, and reports having spoken, on the 15th inst., about fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, the Norweglan Bark *Eloise*, which had on board forty of the passengers of the Steamship *Central America*. The passengers stated that the *Central America* foundered on the 12th inst, and that only sixty out of over five hundred passengers were saved. Nothing is mentioned concerning the specic she had on board.

We are indebted to Messrs. G. N. CLARK & Co, for the following correct

LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA.

Lieut. WM. L. HERNDON, Commander.
Charles M. Van Rensselaer, 1st officer.
James M. Frazer, 2d officer.
Charles A. Myers, 3d officer.
E. W. Hull, purser.
W. H. Hull, ship storekeeper, brother of the purser.
John Black, boatswain.
Finley Frazer, seaman.
Robert Long, seaman.
David Raymond, seaman.
Francis Waters, seaman.
James Clark, seaman.
James Traves, seaman.
John Davison, seaman.
Frederick Brower, seaman.
Richard Reed, seaman.
Samuel Lawrence, seaman.
Edward Brown, seaman.
Thos. Parker, seaman.
Wm. Jackson, seaman.
Jas. McLane, seaman.
Timothy McEvaen, boy.
Chas. H. Boyd, boy.
George E. Ashby, chief-engineer.
John Tice, first assistant-engineer.
Henry Kee,er, second assistant-engineer.
George Buddington, third assistant-engineer.
Donald McDonald, fourth assistant-engineer.
Wm. Jones, fourth assistant-engineer.
Joseph Clark, fourth assistant engineer.
Morgan Badgeley, fireman.
Martin Hyde, fireman.
Alexander Grant, firemen.
Bernard Concklin, fireman.
John Smith, fireman.
John Clark, fireman.
Patrick Carr, fireman.
George Stewart, firemen.
John Davosey, fireman.
Edward Doyle, fireman.
John Jones, fireman.
Henry Hetherington, fireman.
Patrick Gavin, coal passer.
John McConnin, coal passer.
Arnold Bell, coal passer.
James Norris, coal passer.
Herman Yager, coal passer.
Bartley McCarty, coal passer.
John Gillespe, coal passer.
Richard Bell, coal passer.
Christopher Callam, coal passer.
Patrick Evans, ashman.
John Kelrnelty, ashman.
John Banks, ashman.
James Brannan, ashman.
William Wigglesworth, store-keeper.
N. L. McBride, steward.
James Breslier, head waiter.
Eli Clem Eris (Clemens), waiter.
Bartlett Gaynor, waiter.
Cyprian Nelson, waiter.
Samuel Nelson, waiter.
John Hogan, waiter.
John Brown, waiter.
William Perkins, waiter.
John S. Freeman, waiter.
Michael Dwyer, waiter.
Patrick Carroll, waiter.
Archibald McBeath, waiter.
Wm. Stevens, waiter.
Philip Poker, silverman.
Wm. Myers, tinman.
Wm. Hare, pantryman.
Elias Libbey, pantryman.
John Young, pantryman.
James Yancey, steerage steward.
Henry Holcombe, steerage waiter.
James Henry, steerage waiter.
George Wilson, steerage waiter.
Peter Kelley, steerage waiter.
John Blue, steerage waiter.
Richard Painter, steerage waiter.
William Sarvant, porter.
Chas. Pennington, porter.
William Garretson, Captain's man.
Lucy Dawson, stewardess.
Richard Gilbert, officers' mess boy.
Wm. Flynn, firemen's mess boy.
Aaron Holcomb, saloon cook.
John Prattis, second saloon cook.
John Haney, third saloon cook.
Henry Hendlerbergh, ship's cook.
Isaac Prattis, second ship's cook.
James West, third ship's cook.
Charles Cornell, scullion.
John Patterson, butcher.
John White, pastry cook.
Wm. McLelland, baker.
James T. Tennison, M. D., Surgeon.
Jacob D. Gillead, Barber.
Isaac Nash, water-closet.
Thomas Mathews, Robert Christy, Wm. Bourne, who worked their passage, and probably let at Aspidwall.

TOTAL.

Crew	101
Passengers	525
Whole number	626
Number reported saved	60
Total of lives lost	566

The officers of the steamer are spoken of as the choicest men in the employment of the Company, being distinguished for ability and trustworthiness. Mr. HULL, the Pursur, has been in the employment of the Steamship Company since the first establishment of the California Line. Among the passengers was probably a son of Mr. RAYMOND, the agent of the Company, who went out in the steamer to spend a vacation from school.

During the afternoon of yesterday, the public fears for her safety were largely increased by the publication of the following dispatch:

"NORFOLK, Sept. 16.—*Central America* left Havana at 9 o'clock, A. M. 8th. We left at ten, when the gale commenced on the night of the 10th. Lat. 30° 30', long. 79° 20'. I presume the *Central America* was forty miles ahead. Gale lasted until Monday morning 14th; neither sun nor stars shone during that time."

She had 525 passengers, and about $2,000,000 in treasure, including remittances from Havana, principally insured in London.

The general concern was rendered still more painful by the reports of large quantities of wrecked materials which have been passed in the track of that steamer. Also, the statement of the chief mate of the steamer *Atalanta*, that they saw, on the night of the storm, signals of distress, which are used by steamers, (blue lights in succession,) that they were only a mile and a half distant, but suddenly disappeared, and that nothing was seen of the steamer in the morning. Her owner and the agent of the line, however, manifested no fears on her account, whatever they might inwardly have felt; they spoke of her as one of the staunchest of vessels, and an excellent sea-boat, and had full confidence in her ability to weather the gale through which the other steamers passed in safety. The *Central America* (*George Law*) was built in 1853, by WILLIAM H. WEBB, for the United States Mail Steamship Company. She was constructed of the best materials, and all her planking was bolted edgewise through and through. Only three months ago she was taken on the dry dock and thoroughly overhauled and partly recoppered; the main portion of it still being in good order. She had two direct acting enting engines, of which all the working parts were wrought iron, and very heavy; her crank pins, for instance, being 13 inches in diameter, which is said to be as large as the *Persia's*, and all other parts in proportion. Her boilers were also thoroughly repaired at the same time. The opinion of those at the office of the California Steamship Company was, that she ran short of coal during the gale, and is probably making her way under sail, along the Gulf Stream; or that she might have put into Nassau or Key West.

Mr. SIMMONS, mate of the steamer *Atalanta*, gave to the Board of Underwriters the following particulars of fragments of wreck seen by him, as mentioned yesterday: "On Sunday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., Cape Lookout bearing northwest, 18 miles distant, we saw fragments of wreck, comprising a steamer's wheelhouse, black or grey. At 6 o'clock saw two or three panels of doors, grained light oak, apparently new, split and broken; also three or four long knees, such as would be used in building a light cabin or upper deck. At midnight, saw a light, supposed to be that of a steamer, as it was high from the water. The *Atalanta* was then about 18 miles E. S. E. of Cape Hatteras. Saw only one light, the ship heading E. N. E. Soon saw three signals of distress—blue lights in succession, not more than a mile and a half or two miles distant. We hauled off southeast to run for her, when the lights suddenly disappeared, and we saw nothing of her at daylight. The gale was one of the severest we ever experienced."

CAPTAIN BROWN'S STATEMENT.

Capt. BROWN, of the steamer *Falcon*, which arrived from Savannah late on Wednesday night, and which experienced the full force of the storm, has furnished our Reporter with an account as he experienced it, and also as to what he saw of the materials of a wreck. The *Falcon*, says Capt. BROWN, left the Bar at Savannah on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., with the wind light from the westward; we were deeply loaded, having 9,335 sacks of wheat, and 150 tierces of Rice; at 10 o'clock P. M., we took a squall out of the northwest, which backed round to the southwest and blew a heavy gale. Our foresail was blown away while scudding before the gale. A heavy sea was running, and we did not dare to alter the ship's course for fear of being boarded by the sea. We kept right before the wind, and carried all the sail and steam we could, in order to keep out of the way of the sea. On Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., we passed Frying Pan Shoal, the gale continuing from the southwest. Tuesday, at 4 A. M., we were up with Cape Lookout; from this time until 8 o'clock P. M. we passed large quantities of floating materials, among other things the front of a steamer's wheel-house, painted black, and light-colored in the centre, or what appeared to be a star, or the rays of the sun; berth boards in large numbers, painted white with dark caps, as if of mahogany or black walnut. I knew they were berth boards from close inspection, as they passed us on both sides; there were enough of them to have supplied any large ship; fragments of deck planks twenty-five or thirty feet long, painted yellow on the upper and white on the under side; I could see where the carlins had been wrenched off, and the spikes sticking out.

A large number of small iron-bound casks, apparently wine casks, of twenty gallons, large at the bilge, and small at the heads; two empty crates, and twenty or thirty cabbages, which I supposed came out of them. We kept a bright lookout, expecting to see a wreck, but saw none. At 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday, we were up with Hatteras, there being no abatement of the gale, and a heavy sea. Saw two barks under close-reefed lopsails, and two schooners under foresails without jibs. At 7 o'clock, P. M., was opposite Nag's Head, when the gale moderated a little, and hauled to the northwest, but soon commenced blowing as hard as ever, so that with all the steam we could raise, we only made 25 miles up to 12 o'clock next day, 17 hours. At one time we shipped a sea which washed our heaviest anchor, weighing 2,200 pounds, about 10 feet from its position from forward—aft. The vessel, however proved an excellent seaboat, and we have brought our cargo home without the least damage. We saw no lights of steamers at night, and no signals of distress.

The Underwriters called a meeting at noon, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending a steamer, to look after the *Central America*.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, which took the place of the *Empire City*, and sailed for Havana and New-Orleans yesterday afternoon, took an extra quantity of provisions, boats, &c., and was instructed to cruise to the southward of the Gulf, and keep a bright lookout for the missing steamer. The *Empire City* was also telegraphed to make a search for the *Central America*, upon her trip to this port. Captain MCGOWAN expected to sail from Norfolk yesterday.

Capt. MCGOWAN reports passing a large bark, of about 300 tons—appeared to be light—off Cape Lookout, in twelve fathoms water, at anchor, with everything gone but mizzen-mast.

The schooner *Wm. H. Ellis* is ashore on Cape Henry, with a prospect of being got off; also brigantine *John B. Rhodes*, of Boston, owned by J. BAKER & Co., of Boston.

There is also a deeply-laden brig, name unknown, on the beach. One man was drowned in attempting to reach her.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. M'GOWAN.

To Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., President of the United States Mail Steamship Company:

STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY, QUARANTINE AT NORFOLK, Sept. 5, 1857.

We arrived at this port this morning at 7 o'clock, after encountering one of the most severe gales of wind that I ever witnessed, commencing on Thursday at 12 o'clock, and continuing without intermission until Monday at 12 o'clock; the wind varying during the time from northeast to southwest, around by the west, and blowing furiously from each point. As the wind backed round we were enabled, with great caution and labor, to keep the ship up head to sea, to which I attribute her safety.

The sea ran high and was perfectly awful to behold, and broke several times over the vessel. The outside of the starboard wheel-house is washed away, with forward water-closets both sides, fore spencer blown into pieces, main-gaff carried away and came on deck, seats forward (many of them) gone, three crates of fruit, shipped JOHNSON for GILMARTIN, gone; some 8 or 10 of the air-ports, or side-lights, stove in, letting large quantities of water in the ship, besides other slight damage about the decks.

About the boilers: the starboard one has a hole in the bottom, and the port one a hole in steam chimney which could not be got at during the time we were out; the bolts securing the boilers to the bottom of the ship are also broken. During the whole of the gale the engine department worked faithfully at their duty; as our fuel fell short in consequence of the length of the voyage, we were compelled to burn up all the steerage berths, awning stanchions and all the wood that could be found on board not connected with the cabin.

The ship is placed in Quaranline four miles from the city and will not be allowed to go up. I have got ts chooner alongside with coal, which we will commence taking in at once, and will do what repairs are necessary to the boilers and sail for New-York, I think, about Thursday morning, 17th. I forgot to state above that the starboard iron brace supporting the guard forward was also broken by the violence of the sea. I will have it repaired to-morrow, and will use all economy and dispatch in getting the ship to sea. Very respectfully yours,

J. MCGOWAN, Captain.

When the *Empire City* left Havana, she had sixty passengers on board. About fifty of the passengers embarked at Old Point Comfort for Baltimore, in order to run home by the different railroads.

At Norfolk, Captain MCGOWAN took the mail-bags to the Post-Office, but the Postmaster refused to receive them, and the Captain was compelled to take them back to the steamer.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Columbia in the Storm.

The Charleston *Courier* of Monday announces the safe arrival at that port of the *Columbia*, which left New-York on the Wednesday previous. Much anxiety had been felt for her safety, but she came in all right, after having had a severe time of it. She was exposed from Friday, the 11th, to nothing less than a hurricane, with a tremendous sea. She stood it beautifully, however, suffering only the trifling loss of a portion of her paddle-boxes, a couple of horses, and part of her deck load. We take the following from the *Columbia's* log: "On Thursday, at 11 P. M., signalized steamer *James Adger*, hence for New-York. On the 11th instant, at 10 A. M., took a very heavy gale of wind from E. N. E., with a heavy sea from S. E.; at 10 P. M. increased to a hurricane from E. S. E.; washed off paddle-boxes; wind and sea increased till 4 A. M., when it died away with an awful sea; wind then shifted to the N. W. and blew much worse than ever, with an awful sea, and lasted for 20 hours. Lost a pair of fine horses during the gale, and part of deck load."

The passengers of the *Columbia* have published a card of thanks to Captain BERRY, his officers and crew, for their seamanlike conduct during their seventy passage of over forty-eight hours, in which the lives of all on board were imperiled.

One of the proprietors of the Charleston *News*, who was a passenger in the *Columbia*, publishes in that paper the following account of the gale:

The *Columbia* left New-York in fine weather on Wednesday afternoon—met a head wind and rather a rough sea on Thursday and Thursday night—passed Cape Hatteras on Thursday evening—and were nearly, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, off Frying Pan shoals. By this time, the wind had shifted from the southward, and began to increase to a gale from E. N. E., and before 1 P. M., the noble steamship had to be brought to a stand, with her head to the tempest, and her engine strained to keeping her steady and from drifting toward the shore and breakers—being in about 15 fathoms water. She gradually worked further out and obtained ample sea room, although at a previous good distance.

And now for eighteen hours did that tempest beat upon her, and a scene continue of the grand, appalling and perilous beyond description. Not only were the waves of the greatest magnitude and wildness, and the wind the most terrible hurricane, but, for hours, they came in cross directions, the sea from S. E. giving the ugliest cross sea, and subjecting us to the double danger of swamping and capsize. At 10 P. M., the wind vereed to E. S. E., and reached its height, but the seas thus more fully in its direction. Until 2 A. M., the climax of the terrible power of both prevailed, then slowly abated, and at 5 o'clock A. M. Saturday, the wind was down, leaving us on immense rolling waves.

Thus ended the first gale. For a few hours, although the reverse storm was expected by some, all parties became cheerful and partook of breakfast. At 9 A. M., the wind having shifted to the west and north or landward, was in a few minutes the most driving hurricane we had ever seen or conceived. It prostrated the awful seas which had come from the broad ocean and appeared to sweep its surface along in spray and foam with lightning power and velocity. For five hours it exhibited not even abatement enough to mark squalls—it was one great squall. Under it the sea gradually increased, and when at last the wind became more fitful, it had reached a surging power that made every timber quiver, although the ship took it lengthwise and on her bow.

In the meautime the gale had veered to the southward, thus giving us another ordeal of a cross sea, and as our gallant commander called it—"an ugly sea." Between 4 and 8 P. M. it was fearful. From then until after midnight a gradual "cessation of horrors" took place, exhausted passengers sunk to a fitful sleep, and woke at dawn on Sunday to find a gentle breeze, a pacified ocean and a clearing sky—to find themselves safe and bearing for Charleston, with gratitude to God in their hearts, and wonder at their deliverance. For 42 hours they had borne the most painful suspense, and for 33 had been in the extremest peril.

The gale must have been a circular hurricane through which the *Columbia* passed, or which rather passed over her position. The outer portion of its whirl took her in one direction, then its centre being more or less still and vacuous enveloped her in the few hours lull, and again the opposite side striking her from still other directions produced the second storm, and turned her prow to all points of the compass in her struggle for preservation.

Calmness and quietude appeared to pervade the manner and looks of the passengers; in fact, on such an occasion one feels so gathered and intensified within, that any outward display of feeling would be a mockery. The ladies were all composed.

Of Captain BERRY, the writer speaks in terms of the highest praise for the skillful seamanship exhibited by him during the storm.

Loss of the Steamship Norfolk.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of Yesterday.

The steamer *Norfolk*, belonging to the Union Steamship Co., of Philadelphia, left this city on Saturday for Richmond *via* Norfolk, and proceeded as far as the Breakwater on Saturday and landed her passengers at Lewistown. In consequence of the fog, the steamer remained at the Breakwater until some time during Sunday, when she left for her destination. It is presumed that she encountered the gale on Sunday night, and was lost on Monday. From a brief dispatch received from Mr. WEBSTER, agent for the line in this city, it appears that the passengers and crew took to the small boats, and were subsequently picked up by the steamers *Caledonia* and *Joseph Whitney*—the former from Charleston for Baltimore, and the latter from Baltimore for Boston.

The captain and passengers, sixteen in number, were landed at the Breakwater, and the engineer, Mr. WAPLES, and his son, and the firemen, four in number, were taken to Baltimore.

The *Norfolk* is of 611 tons burden, and was formerly called the *Penobscot*, and ran from Bangor to Boston, and afterwards between this city and New-York, and while on the latter route encountered the terrible gale which swept our coast in 1850. She was rebuilt and lengthened in 1853. Last Spring she was purchased by the Union Steamship Company, and completely overhauled, and has since been running weekly ever since. She was valued at about $30,000, part of which is covered by insurance. She had a large assorted cargo, valued at about $80,000, and belonging to merchants in the interior of North Carolina and Virginia. A portion of the cargo was insured in this city, and a part in Richmond.

Captain J. H. KELLY, who has commanded the *Norfolk* ever since she belonged to the present Company, is well known as the former commander of the city ice-boat, and has always maintained a high reputation for skill, prudence and energy. He was accompanied, on this trip, by his wife and four children.

It was expected that Captain KELLY would have arrived in the city last night, but, up to a late hour, the steamer *City of Richmond* had not arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORFOLK'S PASSENGERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

Capt. KELLY, with the rescued passengers, and a portion of the crew of the lost steamer *Norfolk*, reached this city at 11 o'clock this morning, on the steamship *City of Richmond*. The passengers and crew after the wreck of their ship, took to the small boats. The majority of them were picked up by the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, and the remainder were taken into Baltimore by the *Caledonia*.

Capt. KELLY informs us that he remained on the *Whitney* until noon on Tuesday. During the night previous the wind blew a gale. On Tuesday the wrecked party were taken off by the pilot-boat *Gen. Pike*, off Cape Henlopen, and taken into Lewes, where they were very kindly treated by the inhabitants.

At noon, yesterday, the steamer *City of Richmond* touched at Lewes, and all hands were taken on board and brought to this city, where they arrived safely to-day.

The following particulars of the wreck were prepared by Mr. GEORGE W. PORTER, of the Merchants' Exchange, Baltimore, who was a passenger on board the *Joseph Whitney*, who picked up the greater portion of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer:

The steamship *Norfolk*, Capt. J. R. KELLY, which left Philadelphia on Saturday last, at 9 o'clock A. M., for Norfolk and Richmond, with twenty-six passengers, and a crew composed of twenty-one persons, and laden with a valuable cargo of merchandize, encountered a heavy gale from E. S. E. on Sunday evening, which continued to increase in violence during the night; between 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 A. M., she sprung a leak, carried away jib, spanker and fore-spencer, and, to lighten her, a large portion of the cargo was thrown overboard. Her head was then turned toward the beach, with the view of running her on, to save the lives of those on board, but the rudder broke off, and she was left a helpless wreck, in a violent gale and heavy sea, and at daylight on Monday broke into pieces, then about 10 miles south of Chincoteague, the passengers and crew barely having time to take to the boats, saving nothing but what clothes they had on, before she went down, and was lost entirely from view.

After being on board the small boats in a heavy sea and high N. N. W. wind for about nine hours, they were fallen in with at 2½ o'clock P. M., by the steamship *Jos. Whitney*, Capt. HOWES, from Baltimore, bound to Boston, who succeeded in taking up three of the boats containing forty persons, a list of the names of whom are given below. The fourth boat steered off in another direction in search of a vessel which was in sight, but which did not heed them, and it was seen afterwards, but it is supposed made for the shore. This boat's crew, containing the first and second engineer and firemen, was afterwards picked up by the steamer *Caledonia*, bound from Charleston to Baltimore.

The following are the names of those picked up by the *Jos. Whitney*:

Captain Kelly, wife, four children, nurse and colored boy; W. H. Snyder, first mate; Tobias Moore, pilot; Mrs. D. S. Palmer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ashmear, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Capell, Mrs. Capell, Sen., Mrs. White, Thos. Wier, Wm. Marshall, M. Fouce, Geo. W. Howard, Wm. Sheppard, Edward Minor Burr, L. Lee Wood, W. A. Walker, Peter Brantz, Jas. A. Moore, Lewis Wagner, Jas. Fountain, Geo. H. Harald, Jos. Elliott, Antonia Dante, Vincent Adante, Wm. G. Boon, colored, Edward Stanton.

The passengers all speak in the highest praise of the conduct of Capt. KELLY and his officers, Mr. JOHN MOORE and Mr. W. H. SNYDER, during the trying circumstances of the loss of their ship. The Captain stood at the gangway, and would not allow a single man to leave the ship until the ladies were all safely stowed in the boat; he then had each boat provided with a compass and provisions, &c., being himself the last to leave the sinking ship.

In the meantime the gale had veered to the southward, thus giving us another ordeal of a cross sea, and as our gallant commander called it—"an ugly sea." Between 4 and 8 P. M. it was fearful. From then until after midnight a gradual "cessation of horrors" took place, exhausted passengers sunk to a fitful sleep, and woke at dawn on Sunday to find a gentle breeze, a pacified ocean and a clearing sky—to find themselves safe and bearing for Charleston, with gratitude to God in their hearts, and wonder at their deliverance. For 42 hours they had borne the most painful suspense, and for 33 had been in the extremest peril.

In this connection we cannot forget Mr. SNYDER, the mate, Mr. MOORE, the pilot, Mr. GEORGE H. HOWARD, whom the ladies thank for much attention, and one and all of the crew, who seemed to hold their Captain as eminently worthy of their respect and obedience, (one, as they said,) who would not desert the boat while a plank of her remained.

Henry Thompson and wife, M. Butcher Butler and wife, Mr. T. Wier, J. A. Ashmead and wife, Mrs. Cappell, Miss C. Cappell and sister, Mrs. White, Mrs. D. S. Palmer and son, W. Marshall, O. S. Foueett, M. T. Wagner, James Fountain, S. D. Wood.

On the road to the city, on board the *City of Richmond*, the passengers and officers of the *Norfolk* adopted a card of thanks, in which they express a desire to offer their most grateful thanks to Capt. HOWES, of the steamship *Joseph Whitney*, for his timely rescue on Monday last from a watery grave, and also to his officers and passengers for their kind treatment while on board that steamer.

From the North American.

STORM AT NORFOLK.—We announced yesterday morning the sinking of the steamer *Norfolk* in the bay on Monday night, on her way from Philadelphia to Richmond, with a large and valuable freight, her Captain and crew having been rescued by the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, and landed at Cape May. The steamer *Maryland*, which arrived at Washington yesterday from Norfolk, makes the following report:

The late storm at Norfolk is said to have been of almost unparalleled violence. The wind, accompanied with rain, continued to blow so hard from Saturday evening to Monday evening that no steamboat dared to leave her moorings; and all the sailing vessels that could make that anchorage, took refuge in Hampton Roads. The wind blew from N. E., and it is apprehended that many marine disasters will be the result. The only wreck seen by the Captain of the *Maryland*, in his passage up the river, was one large sloop in the bay; she was entirely dismasted, her boats carried away, and her rigging entirely riddled. She was in tow of a schooner. So violent was the gale that the staunch bay steamers plying between Norfolk, Hampton and Old Point were compelled to remain in the harbor and suspend their regular trips until its raging had abated. It has been very long since a storm any thing like it in violence and destructiveness has been experienced in that region.

The steamship *Jamestown*, due from New-York on Sunday evening, did not get in till 2 P. M. yesterday having been kept back by the storm; and the steamer *Roanoke*, for New-York, was detained below from the same cause. Both left yesterday afternoon, when the wind had lulled to a gentle breeze—the *Jamestown* for New-York, and the *Roanoke* for Richmond.

The Norfolk *Argus*, of Thursday, says:

A large quantity of rain fell during the storm, especially on Sunday, and continuing until last evening.

It is feared that very considerable damage has been done to the shipping, and also to the crops. The corn, pecially along the coast, is no doubt blown down, and the fodder destroyed or greatly injured.

The steamship *Roanoke*, which left Norfolk for Philadelphia on Saturday evening, returned on account of the storm raging outside.

The passengers from California by the steamer *Empire City*, which put into Norfolk disabled, arrived here yesterday morning in the Norfolk steamer. She also brought up the mails.

From the Baltimore Sun.

MARINE DISASTERS.—On Saturday night last there was a fearful gale in the Atlantic and the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay. Capt. HALLETT, of the steamer *William Jenkins*, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that the steamer *Norfolk*, from Norfolk for New-York, went down in the gale, but all hands were saved. *Caledonia*, from Charleston for this port, took off the engineer and firemen of the lost vessel, and the *Joseph Whitney*, Capt. HOWES, from Boston, took off the officers and crew. The *Caledonia* came into collision, off Point Lookout, with a small schooner, and got the hawser afoul the propeller. The *C.* will come up as soon as she can get clear. Capt. H. also reports, off the mouth of Back River, the schooner *C. B. Williams* at anchor, with the loss of mainmast, foretopmast and jibboom, having rolled them out during the gale.

Capt. VAUGHAN, of the steamer *Commerce*, arrived yesterday from Savannah, reports that on Sunday, while off Cape Lookout, saw a lot of furniture, &c., adrift. Five miles below Cape Henry the brig *John R. Rhoads*, from Boston for this port, was ashore. The gale was very severe, and it is feared more disasters have occurred. The wind was very high, but it soon lulled, and before midnight it was almost entirely calm. The gale was from the northeast, which was the cause of the vessels being unable to make the mouth of the Chesapeake.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, Sept. 15.

Schooner *New-Republic*, WILLITTS, from Philadelphia for this port, with a full cargo of goods and merchandise, went ashore near New-Topsail Inlet, on Sunday morning last. On yesterday the Captain arrived at this place, and at the request of GEORGE HARRIS, Esq., agent for the underwriters, G. W. DAVIS, Esq., her consignee, proceeded to the vessel yesterday afternoon.

Spanish brig *Luzon*, Capt. RAFAEL DE URIE, of Belboa, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, England, with sugar and molasses, went ashore near New-Topsail Inlet, on Saturday night last. Vessel and cargo will probably prove a total loss.

From Key West.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* sends the following:

The past fortnight has been very stormy, and the weather favorable for wrecking, but as far as we can learn, nothing has been ashore except the New-York packet ship *Silas Holmes*, which vessel was exposed for 4½ hours upon a reef opposite Indian Key, the evening of the 27th. The sum of $560 was awarded to a reef pilot for taking the ship out of danger and placing her in the Gulf.

This month will probably not pass over without severe losses upon the Florida reefs. August passed without a gale, but September hardly ever goes by without some heavy blow. The indications at present are favorable, and we may escape. In 1846 the gale occurred as late as October 11, and it was the most terrible gale ever experienced on this coast. We believe that, as a general rule, the later in the gale-month that the hurricanes occur, the more fearful are their effects.

The captain of the *Shannon*, arrived at Key West, reports that while on or near Stirrups Key, he saw a bark on fire, surrounded by wrecking vessels—a fishing boat boarded her, and from the skipper he learned that the bark was from Rockland, loaded with lime, and bound to New-Orleans. She was three years old. The cargo would all be lost, but the wreckers would save the sails, rigging and standing rigging. The fisherman could not tell the name of the vessel.

On the 6th inst., the three-masted schooner *Old Dominion* drifted in near Loggerhead Shoal, and to prevent her going ashore the anchor was thrown over. This, fortunately, brought her up, and she escaped, just clearing the tail of the reef. The schooner got under weigh the same evening, and continued on her voyage. She was from New-York bound to New-Orleans.

The schooner *D. P. Trowbridge*, Captain MERROW, from Minatitlan, Mexico, with a cargo of woods, arrived the 3d. Capt. M. was too sick to command her, and he put in to procure a sailing master. Capt. PARKS was engaged, and the schooner sailed the 5th for New-York.

The bark *Union* passed the Marquisas, the 4th inst., bound West.

The bark *R. H. Gamble*, POWELL, of New-York, from St. Marks, passed the city on the 4th inst.

The Key West *Key of the Gulf* contradicts the report that yellow fever cases had occurred on the island, which was never more healthy than this season. The editor says:

The weather for the past week has been very warm, but pleasant, with cool moonlight nights—just the ones to induce strolling. The island is as fragrant as a gale of nutmegs, and looks as fresh and unsullied as a bride on her wedding night.

The same paper of the 5th inst. says:

During the past week we have had frequent rain squalls, with alternate sun-shines, clouds and clear warm weather. On Thursday morning we were visited with a violent thunder-storm, the rain coming down in torrents for several hours. The peals of thunder were terrific, and the frequent flashes of lightning very vivid. The conductor on the Episcopal Church was destroyed by the lightning, but caused no injury to the Church. The gable-end of the hospital at Fort Taylor was also struck, damaging the whole end. Several houses, cupolas and a fishing boat were struck, but little damage done. The amount of rain that fell must have been great; indeed, during the period of the storm, the water ran down the various streets like small rivers.

Arrival of the Steamship Joseph Whitney in Boston—The Loss of the Norfolk, &c.

The steamship *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., arrived here to-day at noon. Capt. HOWE's reports was detained 24 hours in Chesapeake Bay by a severe gale from the eastward. On Monday at 9 A. M. got under way, the weather still heavy, with a high sea. At 2 P. M., between Smith and Hog Islands, picked up three small boats containing the passengers and crew, forty in all, of the steamship *Norfolk*, Capt. KELLY, from Philadelphia for Norfolk.

The *Norfolk* was abandoned nine hours previously, she having gone to pieces from the violence of the gale of Sunday night, about ten miles south of Chincoteague. The rescued passengers were taken to the Delaware Breakwater and landed. The *Joseph Whitney*, on Tuesday night off Barnegat, experienced another N. N. E. gale, which continued until 4 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, but sustained no damage. The weather afterwards was favorable.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah—The Schooner Ida Picked Up.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York on Wednesday afternoon. She experienced very heavy weather on the voyage. In the gale, she picked up off Hatteras the schooner *Ida*, of Philadelphia, bearing W. N. W., bound from Wilmington for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores.

Meeting of the Republican Delegates to Syracuse—Judge Denio's Nomination Favored.

A meeting of the delegates from this City to the Republican State Convention was held last evening, at the Republican Committee Rooms, JAMES KELLY, Esq., in the Chair. Among other things discussed, was the proposed nomination of Judge DENIO by the Republican Party.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., thought that the cause of good government should be sustained by making the nomination. If Judge DENIO was not nominated by the Republicans, he was sure to be defeated. It was well known that the Democrats of this City and neighborhood would vote for the American candidate HIRAM KETCHUM.

Mr. JOHN FITCH suggested that the Lemon case—one of vital interest to Freedom—would soon come before the Court of Appeals, and it was important to know how Judge D. stood on that point.

Mr. FIELD replied that Judge D. was a Democrat, and, as such, in favor of State rights and State laws, and he had no doubt as to his righteous decisions.

Mr. D. D. T. EASTERBROOK stated that the Judge had always confessed to Anti-Slavery principles.

After some further discussion, *pro* and *contra*, the meeting adjourned, to meet again in Syracuse, JAMES KELLY being first chosen as permanent Chairman of the delegation. The majority seemed to be in favor of Judge DENIO'S nomination.

Justice Osborne and Ackerman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Justice OSBORNE, in a note published in the TIMES, endeavors to set himself and his Court "right on the record" for merely imposing a fine of $50 on ACKERMAN, when he pleaded guilty to publishing an obscene paper. In doing so, he says the penalty imposed was double that which, but a few months since, was awarded in a similar case by the Recorder. Justice OSBORNE misapprehended the facts, to say the least. The cases were not analogous. The offender upon whom Justice OSBORNE'S Court passed so light a judgment acknowledged himself the editor and publisher of a filthy sheet, while the offender whom the Recorder punished was an ignorant boy, who peddled the bawdy books about the steamboat landings after they had been supplied by such as ACKERMAN.

W.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of Appointments—Walker's New Expedition to Nicaragua—Sale of Public Lands in California—Central American Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed the appointments of the Collectors of New-York and New-Orleans, of Inspectors, &c.

A private letter from Mississippi states that officers are rapidly recruiting men for WALKER'S army, destined for Nicaragua. Colonel SLATER, of New-Orleans, is doing the financiering and talking for General WALKER, who expects to leave early in November.

Mr. HENRY, private Secretary to the President, has gone North on a trip of pleasure.

General DENVER is still absent on his visit to the Indians in the Northwest.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The President had signed the proclamation for the sale of about two millions, and a half of acres of public lands in California, and upward of 450,000 acres in Missouri and in the unlocated tracts in the Sioux Half-breed Reservation on Lake Pepin, Minnesota. The sales in California will take place in May, and in Missouri and Minnesota in March next.

Dispatches have been received from Commissioner PARKER relative to the alleged complication of Consul KEENAN in the British hostilities at Canton. The latter vindicated himself by saying that he went thither in the discharge of his official duties, and instead of carrying the American flag at the head of the forces, he merely dispossessed a seaman of the sloop *Levant* of the flag the sailor had wrapped around himself.

The Administration has not yet heard from Lord CLARENDON, in reply to Gen. CASS' letter informing the British Government of our declination at present to renew negotiations concerning Central America; but this silence is not attributed to any but correct motives on the part of Britain, and it is anticipated by our Government that the questions at issue will be quietly and satisfactorily adjusted by the respective parties.

There is reason to believe that the Nicaraguan Minister will not again present himself for official recognition, until after the next Government of Nica

...TISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

...Prorogation of Parliament—Reception ...f the Honduras Representative by the ...een—The Indian Rebellion—East India ...rade—French Statistics—The new Amer... ...an Tariff—Generous conduct of an Amer... ...an in Paris.

...orrespondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 28, 1857.

Contrary to general expectation, Parliament was not prorogued till to-day, and not till to-day did her Majesty leave town; hut without assisting at the ceremony; consequently without speaking the Royal speech. This, accordingly, was delivered by commission; snd under as triste, dull, common-place, listless, and yet feverish circumstances ever accompanied such a proceeding, even in the preternatural experience of our supernatural ...enter, off of whose age every additional year ...me to take twelve months. If it created astonishment before, that the Queen was not to prorogue ...erson; it has created double astonishment now ...t she did not; seeing that to have done so ...uld in no way have interfered with her excursion to the North, she being perfectly well, and ...such superabundance of leisure on her hands, ...who came up from Osborne and held a privy ...ouncil at Pimlico, whereat she received Señor ...VICTOR HERRAN, the Honduras Plenipotentiary, accredited to Great Britain and France. His ...xcellency, who had come over specially from ...ris, where he is residing, at the invitation of ...rd CLARENDON, on Wednesday, when the treaty ...f commerce and friendship was finally ratified, ...as introduced to her Majesty, both by the Foreign ...ecretary (who accompaniss the Royal suite to ...ris) and by Lord PALMERSTON.

...Señor HERRAN'S reception was most gracious, ...very way flattering to him. No other business ...f note is none of any other foreign representative ...ere his, was transacted. He has been a most ...ble, discreet and energetic advocate of the ...terests entrusted to him, and has every reason ...be perfectly satisfied with the success that ...s attended his labors thus far. The Government ...whose duties he so ably discharged, can ...ardially recognize his services in too complimentary ...a manner. He conversed with some of the ...ading members of the Royal family after the audience, ...and nothing was omitted that could possibly ...ave significance to the occasion. It seemed ...o the opportunity was availed of to mark the ...ignature of all unpleasant reminiscences in regard ...certain recent occurrences that need not be named; for ...though the treaty does not deal with the debatable ...points of Ruatan, and other cognate difficulties, its ratification served as a vehicle for the conveyance of amiable sentiments on the whole class of subjects it pertains to. At least this is the interpretation pnt upon the proceeding here. It is to be hoped that the feeling will be reciprocated on the ...other side of the world, and that, ere long, the hitherto combustible couple of words, "Central America," may be pronounced on either shore of the Atlantic without necessarily implying a desire to involve the other in hot watcr. The treaty, as ratified, was laid on the table of the House of Commons to-day, being also the only business done that was not of a purely domestic character.

The Royal Speech, you will observe, makes no reference to any foreign State whatever in particular, but says that England is at peace, and likely to remain at peace with all European powers, adding in a sort of stage aside, to which certain diplomatic escapades recently at Constantinople *apropos* of the Principalities, and on the Circassian shores of the Black Sea, in part a portentous meaning, that "the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have not yet been completed." The position of the speech, however, concerning which real interest was felt, was of course that that referred to India; but beyond a vague truism, and a misty generality, there was nothing to give the smallest assurance of the kind now needed, under the terrible and appalling catastrophe of our Eastern Empire in ruins. It might have been reasonably expected that snch an occasion would have drawn a very large attendance of members to Palace Yard to-day. Not so. Only one solitary peer, Lord FOLEY, and one bishop, were in the hereditary chamber, exclusive of the four noble commissioners; while not a man of the smallest note was in the lower house except the regular treasury fixtures. Lord JOHN RUSSELL about the making a pisr of whom there has been a cock and bull story this week hack, was away. So were DISRAELI, GLADSTONE, GRAHAM, WALPOLE, and everybody who was anybody, including BRIGHT, who has not taken his seat for the belligerent borough of Birmingham yet. A more miserable, shabby, lugubrious, and altogether unsatisfactory prorogation, I never witnessed, and I have witnessed twenty-one in succession, without being once absent; so, therefore, your correspondent's testimony on this head is worth something. One thing, and one alone, lent vivacity to the otherwise dreary and dismal tableau, and that was the inevitable buoyancy of PALMERSTON, who is just the same as WICKOFF left him, and probably as WICKOFF'S grandfather found him; for hs seems as if he never had been youngsr, and as if he never could grow older. First to appear, last to disappear, he is the head and tail, ths *alpha* and *omega* of not only his own cabinet, hut of all his underlings, runners, secretaries, presidents of hoards, privy seals, cheff-waxes, and what not; for he looks after them all, and yet never seems to bestow a glance on anything except something to laugh at, which he is incessantly doing. To-day, for instance, the functionary next him was Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, Usher of the Black Rod, whose business it is to summon the Commons to come to the bar of the house to hear the royal speech. PALMERSTON'S facitiousness towards the mediæval dignitary seemed to be most hilariously contagious, for the latter had nearly to swallow his wand of office to prevent him exploding with cacchination, even while the references to India were being made.

Tragic references, indeed, are these and all snch now. ["Deeper and deeper still—total eclipse—no sun, no moon, no stars—all dark," is our orient world. To-day's news is the worst of all. Not only is all thought of taking Delhi given up for the present, and for a future of most indefinite if not interminable duration, but we are beleagured at all points, and some of these points carried against us—not by surprise, but in open, regular prolonged fight, and with terrible disaster. At Agra we were beaten back into the town, or rather into the fort, under circumstancea that will give infinite *éclat* to the military aspect of the revolt, and be productive of incalculable mischief from that cauae alone, as tending to determine wavering thousands, or rather millions, against us. The fatality of the war, too, in respect to our officers, is enough to inspire ths fanatical Hindoos, and more fanatical Mohammedans, with implicit helief in those predictions of our extermination which have ...ossessed the national mind with auch extraordinary confidence. BERNARD following ANSON in death from disease; Sir H. LAWRENCE dying from wounds at Lucknow, where, in all probability, the garrison has met the fate of that of Cawnpore, ...ll murdered to a man by NENA SAHIB, who promised the unfortunate starved-out Sir H. WHEELER, the Commander, that their lives should be spared; and now one of the most uncomfortable items possible turns up in the fact that General HEWITT, at the all-important position of Meerut, being superceded for ...incompetence," which we may take for granted ...is the jargon for divers ...Bla, there is every ...reason to hope of the same higgledy-piggledy ...

prevailed in all the departments during the Crimean war, but without the spasmodic energy which communicate the idea of vast strength, however blindly directed, throughout that chaotic epoch. The most extraordinary fatuousness seems to have laid hold of Ministers and their organs. Every mail brings tidings that would have been scouted as impossible the mail before; and the general exclamation is that "it might be worse;" and then the word-mongers pass off to an interminable variation of objurgatory adjectives on the cruelties of the Indians, as if the Indians were not Asiatics, and as if that didn't explain all—treachery, knavery, lies, lust, blood, ...ruelty, torture, and everything else; and as if the ...liberation of these things solved the problem how India is to be reconquered, and the still ...greater one—how retained if again in our possession. But disquisitions on that very hypothetical contingency had better be left to yourself.

The week has been unusually prolific of statistics. We have had, first, a return of East India importations during the last four years, which has just been printed by order of Parliament, and shows the enormous extent and value of the trade England is now threatened with the loss of. The statement is not complete, since it does not include some of the principal articles, as indigo, opium, sugar, coffee, cotton and wool; but still it ...stances, by the variety of the commodities, the great value of many of them, and the large and increasing quantities imported, to convey a good idea of the sum total of the whole. It comprises ...alces, borax, camphor, dyes, drugs, gums, gutta ...percha, hemp, hides, horns, ivory, rice, sago, saltpetre, seeds, senna, silk, spices, tin, wax, wood, &c., many articles being included under some of these heads. The omissions in this return are supplied to some extent by the Board of Trade accounts for July, which show that three-fifths of the coffee, one-seventh of the cotton, two-thirds of the untanned hides, three-fourths of the silk, one-fourth of the silk manufactures and one-eighth of the wool imported into the United Kingdom during that month were the produce of India. The loss of the export trade, and of the revenue derived from the importation of coffee, rice, sago, silk manufactures, spices, sugar and timber must also be taken into consideration in estimating the loss to Great Britain, should the announcements of more troops mutinied, and more generals killed, continue to be the chief staples of Indian intelligence. Again referring to the Board of Trade accounts, it appears that, during July, there was exported from the United Kingdom to British possessions in the East Indies one-fifth of the entire exportation of beer and ale, nearly a fourth of all the cotton goods, an eighth of the cotton yarns, one-fourteenth of the cutlery and hardwares, one-ninth of the saddlery and harness, one-sixteenth of the steam engines and one-fifth of all other machines, nearly a fourth of the bar and rod iron, a tenth of the cast iron, a third of the copper sheathing, one-sixth of the salt, and the same proportion of the stationery. Supposing that the natives found it advantageous to continue the trade, England would still lose that large portion of it which depends upon the European residents in India. Nor is the risk of losing India the only one involved in the present struggle; there is the danger of some other power succeeding the British, and not only acquiring the prestige which the latter will have lost, but levying differential duties which shall secure to its own subjects the largest share of the profits of the trade.

The blue book of French statistics, which has emanaled, this week, from the Roard of Trade, and has been compiled from official returns, does not present so glowing a picture of the condition of France under the restored Imperial Government as that drawn by the eulogists of its ruler. Attention was directed, some time ago, to the diminishing numbers of the French population, and it appears from these returns that the births, which in 1849 numbered 995,466, amounted, in 1853, to only 936,967, notwithstanding which, the still-births had increased, in the same period, from 31,398 to 38,570. In the first-named year, also, the excess of births over deaths was 217,503; in the last, only 141,360. Taken alone, these figures are no evidence of national decay; they might even be signs of the millenium, for the tendency of a high state of civilization to diminish the number of births, and to increase the average duration of life, is an established fact. But in combination with other figures showing an increase of all the elements of moral corruption and social anarchy, they reveal a state of things the present and future evils of which no increase of trade, nor even of home consumption, (and both have been very great,) can counterbalance. In 1849, the marriages amounted to 1 in 127 of the population; in 1853, to only 1 in 135. The suicides show an *increase* of 285 in one year, from 1853 to 1854. The criminal returns of the Courts of Assize do not, it is true, show a very large increase of serious crimes, but the increase is much io excess of that of the population, and is greatest under the heads theft, arson, forgery, and fraudulent bankruptcy, thus affording evidence of a state of society similar to that which preceded the downfalls of CHARLES X. and LOUIS PHILIPPE. An analysis of the offences taken cognizance of by the Tribunals of Correctional Police leads to the same conclusion. The increase in the total number of offences is very far in excess of the increase of population, and especially under the heads of vagrancy, evasion of surveillance, larceny, swindling, breach of confidence, and adulteration and falsification of goods. The political offences are enormously high in number, and afford ample materials for a retort from King BOMBA. The accusations of rebellion average about 4,000 annually, and other political offences about 2,000; and these numbers do not include between 9,000 and 10,000 outrages upon public functionaries, and three or four hundred offences against religion and the clergy. A curious feature of this portion of the returns is, that they afford no trace whatever of the hundreds of republicans who have been deported to Cayenne. All the political offences are given under the Correctional Tribunals, in which only sentences of imprisonment and fines are awarded, and the total number of sentences of transportation passed hy the Courts of Assize in the four years—1851 to 1854—amount to eight only, and these of course could not be awarded to political offences. The financial aspect of the question is not more favorable. Every year shows an excess of expenditure over income, and the deficiency of revenue thus created amounted in 1854 to 186,033,322 francs, or hetween seven and eight millions sterling. As a consequence of this we find that the interest of the public debt, which amounted in 1854 to 383,998,727 francs, and in 1851 to 394,162,014 francs, absorbed in 1854 no less a sum than 454,241,667 francs, or about one-fourth of the entire revenue! The end of this cannot be difficult to foresee, and is only a question of time. NAPOLEON III. has purchased the support of the army and the working classes by supplying them with employment, and of the middle classes by estahlishing "order," as understood by them; but the time will come when thia system will become impossible of continuance, without considerable angmentation of the taxes.

The Revised tariff of the United States has been presented this week to both Houses of Parliament, together with the modifications which have been effected during the last eighteen months in those of Russia, Austria, France, Spain, the Roman States, and some of the Central and South American Republics. Of the European tariffs which have undergone more or less alteration, the Russian is only one which calls for more than a passing notice. While the alterations in those of Austria are limited to a very few arti-

cles, and the Government of Spain has shown itself so far behind the spirit of the age as to increase the duties on certain descriptions of hardware, and to impose duties on other kinds which previously were admitted free, the Emperor ALEXANDER II., by the decree of June 22, has reduced the import duties on a great number of very important articles, and permitted others to be admitted at very moderate rates which heretofore were totally prohibited. The first category includes cotton, linen, woolen and silk goods, wool, raw silk, copper, lead, tin and zinc, earthenware, and porcelain, sugar, coffee, cochineal, pepper, spirits, cider and perry, vinegar, smoked herrings, and iron locks, hinges and screws; the second pig iron, wrought and sheet iron, and ale and porter, in casks, these beverages having hitherto been admitted only in bottles. The tendencies towards free trade developed in the new Russian tariff are very remarkable, and contrast curiously and most favorably with the disinclination which some other governments, which take credit for more liberality, have evinced to take a bold step, or any step at all, towards the adoption of the policy inaugurated by Great Britain in 1846. When the international customs' reformers meet in Congress again next month, it will be to Russia and the United States alone that they will have to look for remissions of import duties or removals of prohibitions upon trade, of any importance, since their first meeting at Brussels in September last. Rusaia ought certsinly to be represeuted there, as the tendencies evinced by the present Czar entitle her to be far more than Spain, which last year had its representative there in the person of Señor MON DE ALEJARNIS, Ex-Minister of Finance.

An act of generosity on the part of an American gentleman resident in Paris, has just been brought under public notice hy Rear-Admiral BOYLE. For aome years the English Protestants in the French capital have had four places of worship, one of which was called the Embassy Chapel, because seats were reserved in it for the British Ambassador and his suite. These seats were not paid for, though the Chapel was a proprietary ane, and the British Government declined to purchase the building when for sale. In consequence of disputes, Lord COWLEY ceased to attend, and an effort was made to build a Chapel expressly for his accommodation. The British residents declining to contribute, and the Embassy being again for sale, the Government made an offer for it; hut it hecame the property of the American gentleman in quea-tion. The congregation having been desirous of purchasing it, hut unable to raise the money, Rear-Admiral BOYLE appealed to the purchaser to give it up, as there are many poor to assist from the sacrament money and the subscriptions collected annually at the sermons for the British Charitable Fund, and the Free Schools. He most generously and kindly consented; and the Chapel was thus saved to the congregation, while an arrangement has been made with the Government under which it will become the Embassy Chapel in reality as well as in name.

Slavery in Central America—Manifesto of General William Walker.

From the Mobile Mercury.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

SIR: In the conversation we lately had at Augusta, concerning the reintroduction of Slavery into Central America, we agreed that much of the opposition to my course in Nicaragua was due to the act annulling the decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly. It may be a matter of interest to you, as well as to others, for me to explain the motives which led to that measure; and in this connection it will not be irrelevant, and certainly not unimportant to the people of these States, for me to advert to certain combinations of the Spanish-American Republics, with a view of limiting the increase of negro slavery on this continent.

It has been incorrectly asserted that I and my comrades emigrated to Nicaragua for the express purpose of establishing negro slavery in its territory. For myself, I can only say that I had no such intention. Although born and bred amidst Southern influences, I trust that I am not sufficiently insane to attempt the propagation of Slavery, independent of its adaptation to climate, soil and productions. The experience of LOCKE in the formation of his Carolina constitutons is sufficient to deter any man ordinarily modest from the attempt to frame laws and institutions for a country he has never seen; and facts nearer our own time might satisfy any one of the evils "higher-law" political philosophers would entail on society if all their theories were reduced to practice. Certainly I am not so partial to such modes of legislation as to be tempted to follow them myself.

No; the decree reestablishing Slavery in Nicaragua was the result of observation, not of *a priori* speculation. It was only after a residence of fifteen months in the State—after attentively observing the soil, the climate and the products of the country—after narrowly watching the character of its inhabitants, together with their social and political organization, that I determined to revoke the act of the Federal Constituent Assembly whereby Slavery was abolished. A review of the history of tropical America—insular as well as continental—will, I am satisfied, manifest the wisdom of the measure, so severely criticized in the Northern States and Europe.

Negro Slavery on this continent had its origin, as you are aware, in a spirit of benevolence and philanthropy. In the annals of humanity there are few brighter names than those of Father LAS CASAS, the originator of the system; and certainly few wiser monarchs have ever reigned in Europe than the Spanish sovereign who put in practice the suggestions of the holy father. It is true that Lord BROUGHAM has lately characterized the measure of LAS CASAS as "a union of the most far-sighted interest with the most short-sighted benevolence," but when did his lordship forsake his Benthamian principles, and cease to acknowledge that in polical affairs the most enlightened interest is the purest and most genuine oenevolence? The admission of the noble lord at once destroys the economical argument for the abolition of Slavery in tropical America, and reduces it to a pure question of philanthropy.

It was not until towards the close of the last century that people began to doubt the wisdom and benevolence of the policy inaugurated by LAS CASAS. Then the ideas of BUXTON, and CLARKSON, and WILBERFORCE became fashionable in America as well as in Europe. At first these idcas were confied to a small portion of the English public; but caught up as they were by a religious party which controlled to a great extent Parliamentary elections, they soon became powerful in the British Legislature. The fashion spread to France, and the free-thinking legislators of that country were as eager to adopt the theories of WILBERFORCE as to follow the example of the Puritans of the Long Parliament. The horrors of Haytien history for the last sixty-five years attest how dangerous it is to transplant political sentimentalism from England into France; and the condition of Jamaica, in comparison with that of Cuba, proves how little good British colonists have derived from humanitarian legislation.

The events which have followed the abolition of Slavery in tropical America strikingly illustrate the fact that Government is a science and not a fine art, and that its laws are to be sought for inductively—not through the sentiments or emotions. The Pharisaical philanthropy of Exeter Hall has made Hayti and all Spanish America the seat of dire and almost enless civil war; it is fast converting Jamaica into a wilderness. Further than this. It is making the whole western coast of Africa ond vsat slave-ship, before whicht he horrors of the middle passage sink into insignificance. The slavery of the negro to his fellow-savage, productive as it necessarily is of cannibalism and human sacrifice—has been a hundred fold increased by efforts to suppress the slave-trade; and the vices of the smuggler have been added to those properly belonging to the slaver by forcing him to carry on his trade with the halter round his neck.

A comparison of the negro in Africa with what he is in the United States or even in Cuba and Brazil, shows the advantage of Western Slavery to the inferior race. The condition of tropical America, where Slavery does not exist, indicates its necessity for the development of the natural wealth of that portion of the world.

And of all the countries of tropical America, Nicaragua has most need for a thorough reorganization of labor. The revolutions of nearly forty years have made klers of a large majority of the population, and but for the exceeding fertility of [illegible] have converted it into [illegible] ion of negro Slavery con[illegible] most efficient means for enabling the white race to establish itself permanently in Central America, and it is the consciousness of this fact which is leading to a combination of the mixed races of Spanish America for the purpose of excluding Slavery forever from the territories now occupied by them. The tendency of this combination is, of course, to confine Slavery on the American continent within its present limits; and it appears to me of some importance that the evidsnces of the combination should be placed before the people of the Southern States.

Nor are written and palpable evidences of this combination lacking. You may find them in the archieves of Costa Rica at San Jose, and in those of New-Granada at Bogota. Still nearer home you may find the evidences not only of the Spanish-American combination, hut also of British complicity with it among the archives of Washington and of Westminster. It is strange that these facts have attracted so little attention on the part of the Southern people; but they may feel the importance of them long after they have lost the power to control the consequences of the combination.

To the facts: In the month of May, 1856, a treaty was entered into between the States of New-Granada and Costa Rica. Ostensibly the main object of this treaty was the settlement of a boundary question long pending between the two Republics; and the treaty was signed soon after the English Government had agreed to furnish arms to Costa Rica for the purpose of fighting the Americans in Nicaragua. But in this treaty the strange and singular clause is inserted wherehy the contracting parties agree that Slavery shall never be introduced into the territories of either. No intimate relations exist between those Republics; for, although co-terminous, a vast uninhabited region extends between the cultivated districts of the two countries. And yet these two sovereignties yield to each powers over the other which one State of your confederacy will not yield either to a sister State or to the Federal Government. It must have been a powerful influence which secured the insertion of auch a clause into a treaty concerning boundaries. Nor are we left to conjecture the source of this influence.

Not many weeks after the treaty hetween Costa Rica and New-Granada was signed, Great Britain entered into a treaty hy which the Bay Islands were given up to Honduras, with the proviso that Slavery should be forever excluded from them. And this treaty, signed by the Honduras Commissioner and British Secretary of State, is afterwards embodied in what is known as the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. It receives the signature of the American Minister at London, is approved by an American Secretary of State, and an American President sends it for ratification to the American Senate. One is almost tempted to believe that the United States itself is not unwilling to become a party to a treaty which is an insult, as well as injury, to the whole Southern people.

And other Spanish-American States have shown their desire to join in this league. Not only was the proposition for a general combination of these Republics discussed in the Chilian Congress, but a Chilian Commissioner was sent to San José for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with Costa Rica. A Chilian brig of war, too, having commissioned and warrant officers furnished hy England and France, came to the coast of Central America with the view of aiding in the combination against the Americans of Nicaragua.

Nor is Mexico indifferent in the matter. Her border territories furnish a place of refuge for runaways of the Southern and Southwestern States; and the New-Mexican Constitution just adopted has, I am told, a clause by which the Central Government is precluded from making a treaty with the United States for the extradition of fugitive slaves. In fact, you have hut to read the journals of the Spanish-American Republics from Mexico to Chili to be satisfied of the enmity—active as well as passive—to the people and institutions of the Southern States.

Independent, then, of the importance to the whole United States, nnd to civilization generally, of Americanism in Nicaragna, I cannot but regard our success as of more homediate and vital consequence to the people of the Southern States. It involves the question *whether you will permit yourselves to be hemmed in on the south, as you are already on the north and on the west*—whether you will remain quiet and idle while impassable barriers are being built on the only side left open for your superabundant energy and enterpriae. If the South is desirous of imitating the gloomy grandeur of the Eschylian Prometheus, she has hut to lie supine a little while longer, and force and power will bind her to the rock, and the vulture will descend to tear the liver from her hody. In her agony and grief she may console herself with the idea that she suffers a willing sacrifice.

It is not often that men are permitted to expend their energies in behalf of a cause which embraces the welfare of other nations and of civilization generally, as well as the interests of their native country. But the Americans who engage with their means and their energies in the reclamation of Nicaragua can, I verily helieve, console themselves with the idea that they are benefiting the people of that land as well as of their own. More than this; they may have the gratifying assurance that they are redeeming from barbarism one of the fairest countries of the earth and conferring on commerce a great highway for the trade of the world.

It is only such considerations and reflections as these which can console us tor much of the censure passed on us by the people of a portion of the United States and of Europe. Rut satisfied of the justice and grandeur of the cause in which we are engaged, we can well afford to work on in apite of the falsehood and abuse heaped on us hy a corrupt and venal press. Living ever in the "Great Taskmaster's Eye," our motives and conduct are to be judged by one less fallible than man; and with all humility we abide the judgment of Him who cannot err.

Hoping you will do what you can to spread correct ideas concerning matters in Central America,

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WALKER.

CHARLES J. JENKINS, Esq., Augusta, Ga.

Intercsting from Havana.

IMPORTANT DECREES WITH REFERENCE TO SLAVES—SUPPOSED MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE ALBION COOPER, OF PORTLAND—THE SLAVE TRADE—PASSENGERS BY THE ILLINOIS LEFT IN HAVANA.

Havana (Sept. 9,) Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

I was unable in my last letter to allude to two decrees of some little importance, and which have been recently issued. The following is the *gist* of them: To remove a slave from one estate to another it is requisitc hy the first of these decrees that the fact of his removal be indorsed hy the local authority—a fine of $10 being inflicted for each contravention of the above. Slaves possessed at the date of the decree, whose *cedulas* were issued in a different jurisdiction from that in which they are now held must declare the circumstance to the authorities within eight days, or the *cedulas* becomes void, and fresh ones must be obtained. To remove a slave from one cstate to another the commissary must first give "*a pass.*"

It is notorious that the planters have been in the habit of lending their slaves to one another, so as to make it appear they were the owners of a larger number than they really possessed; then, when an opportunity offered, they would purchase a number from the slave-ships, for whom they had, by the above scheme, already provided *cedulas*. To prevent this being done hereafter, the foregoing decree has been enacted. The second decree enacts that captains of coasting steamers and vessels must not receive a slave on board, for conveyance to a distant port, without first examining his *cedula* and passport, &c. Officials in command of districts are to visit steamers on their arrival and departure, and will also visit coasting (sailing) vessels frequently, and all newly-arrived negroes found on board shall be seized, as also the crews of the vessels, and handed over to the authorities.

The object of this last decree will be seen at a single glance, viz.: to prevent steamers and coasters from being employed by the slave-traders in conveying "new negroes" from one point to another in the island, and also to prevent the slaves from heing shipped on board the steamers and coasters from the slavers, when the latter approach the shores of this island—which circumstance, there waa good reason to believe, haa of late often occurred.

The brig *Black Squall*, BRYANT, of Philadelphia, arrived from that port 6th inst., reports that whilst crossing the Great Bahama Bank on 2d inst. she saw and took on board a boat with three men, who gave their names aa PETER WILLIAMS, (a Frenchman,) ABRAHAM COX, (a negro,) and THOMAS FAHEY, (an Irishman, who stated that they had been wrecked in the brig *Albion Cooper*, of Portland, and were the sole survivors. Shortly after they were taken on board the *Black Squall*, FAHEY went to Captain BRYANT and stated that the *Albion Cooper* had not been wrecked, but that WILLIAMS and COX had murdered her Captain, DANIEL R. HUMPHREY, the chief and second mate and one seaman, and thrown them overboard, then set fire to the *Albion Cooper* and left her in the boat. This took place the 28th August ult. Immediately on arriving at this port, Captain BRYANT went to the Consulate, stated the above circumstances, and the three men were at once arrested and placed in prison. The utmost praise is due to Capt. BRYANT for his conduct on this occasion. By pretending to pity the three men as shipwrecked sailors, he kept them in good humor until they arrived in this harbor, when their unexpected arrest took them quite by surprise. The three men had two watches, some money and clothes, supposed to have belonged to the murdered Captain and mate, all of which have been handed to the United States Consul. The *Albion Cooper* was bound from Portland (where she belonged; to Cardenas with a cargo of lumber; and Captain BARTON, of the bark *Cornelia*, of New-York, who arrived 5th inst., reports having seen on the previous Thursday evening the remains of the *Albion Cooper*, Orange Key hearing southwest, distant twenty miles.

Lieut. BOGGS, in returning thanks to Captain GONZALES, of the *Blasco de Garay*, for the assistance rendered to the *Illinois* by the former ship, presented her crew with $300.

The Almscenes de Regla Rank (Fesseis) gives notice that it is prepared to pay in full all moneys held by it on deposit, or on account current. This, you will remember, is the hank that suspended payment for a whole week.

A gentleman who came to this city from Cardenas by steamboat, a few days ago, told me yesterday that he had seen two slavers on fire at the Cays between Cardenas and Matanzas. I am also informed that a cargo of Africans were rscently disembarked at Mariel—thus it will be seen that despite the efforts of our Captain-General, the slave-trsde continues to be carried on to a considerable extent—three cargoes of slaves, having as we here know, been landed, within a single wsek. How many have been landed without our being aware of it,—who can tell? I am sorry to report the decease of a child who came passenger in the *Illinois*. I also heard last evening there was a lady left behind in tbia city, whose life is despaired of. From ths unnecessary exposure to the sun of many of the steerage passengers by the *Illinois*, whilst in this city, and from many of them having partsken voraciously of our luscious tempting fruit whilst here, it will indeed be extraordinary, if many of them are not attacked hy yellow fever hefore they reach New-York.

There are several passengers from the *Illinois* left here, whose destination is New-Orleans. Why they were not sent on board the *Empire City*, at the Colorados, I am not aware. They complain very litterly of their detention in this city at this unhealthy period of the year. The general health, I have the pleasure of stating, is becoming better every day.

Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

SUPPOSED AMERICAN SLAVER OFF NATAL—INTERNAL WARS, &c.

From the Boston Evening Traveller of Wednesday.

By the arrival at this port to-day of the bark *Fleet Eagle*, we have received copies of the Cape of Good Hope *Gazette* to the 30th of July. One of the most important items brought by this arrival is the announcement of the appearance off Natal, in the latter part of June, of an iron bark of rakish build, believed to be a slaver. The captain of this vessel is an American. The Natal *Mercury* says:

"The Captain, whose speech betrayed him to be either English or American, pretended to be in want of water and refreshments, though the boatmen saw evidences of a sufficiency of the latter. He professed to have a cargo of rum on board, and to be bound from Havana to Madagascar. Some of the crew, however, declared she was in ballast. The cut of the vessel, *the fact of her being pierced for guns*, as well as of her making all sail, and steering off without approaching the shore or supplying her wants, when informed that there were troops and guns here, clearly indicate her true character. Six of this vessel's crew, including the mate, arrived on foot, shortly after her departure from the Umlazi mouth, eight miles distant, where they were wrecked the former evening in attempting to land from the ship's long boat, and they proceeded here with a view to join the vessel. Their account of her differs, however, from that of the Captain, and they speak the Spanish language. They declare that the whole crew consisted of seventeen men, including themselves; whereas the port boatmen counted upwards of twenty without them. The boatmen also observed all necessary preparations for instantly making sail, and for putting guns in position. A chest, which was opened, was filled with conical balls; and in the cabin were piles of arms and other weapons. The Captain accounted for his large crew by stating that he had picked up a shipwrecked crew on the coast. His men, both those on board and those left behind, knew nothing of the circumstance. Indeed, the accounts supplied by the different parties differ in many essential particulars and are full of discrepancies. The pilot who boarded was glad to escape to his boat, so satisfied was he of the real character of the vessel; and he attributes her hasty departure to a ruse he had recourse to, in stating, in reply to questions by the Captain, that a British sloop-of-war was in the harbor.

The sailors denied all knowledge of the vessel being a slaver, but said that they had shipped at Havana on April 5, the day she sailed; that they never signed or saw any ship's articles; that they never saw the hold of the vessel, the hatches having been battened down during all the voyage; that the Captain is an American, and also the vesset, but they neither know his surname or the names of the owners; and that there was a passenger or supercargo on board. They declared themselves to be all Spaniards; that they had been sent on shore with twenty-eight dollars, to buy provisions; and that when the Captain saw the boat swamped, he went off in another boat to the outside of the surf, and hailed them to walk round to Natal, and that he would call for them there; and that they said they considered his conduct in leaving the port bad and unaccountable.

Intelligence direct from the Zulu country states that KETCHWAYO is actively preparing, and has given all the necessary orders, to be in readiness for another sanguinary attack on PANDA'S and OHAM'S parties, and that the conflict will be brought on as near the Natal border as possible.

With the return of peaceful and prosperous times at the Cape, various internal improvements and projects are agitated, among others, railways. At a meeting at Stetteoboch, upwards of a thousand shares had been subscribed.

News from California, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands.

From the Charleston Courier of Monday.

We are indebted to our Havana correspondent for full files of San Francisco papers, for the fortnight ending the 20th ult. They are almost destitute of everything except discussions of local politics.

The Metropolitan Theatre was burned to the ground on the night of the 15th ult.

We notice an appeal for Mount Vernon in the San Francisco *Herald*.

The election in Washington Territory has resulted in a "Democratic victory." As far as the returns have been made, 20 Democrats have been chosen to the House of Representatives, and hut 5 Black Republicans. The vote for Delegate gives STEVENS (Democrat) 519 majority over ABERNETHY, Opposition.

With reference to the Indian war, we have the following:

INDIAN INCURSIONS.—We learn from Messrs. O'BRYANT and GOURY, employed on the Indian Reserve, opposite SEATTLE, that a party of Northern Indians (Stickenes) again paid a visit to the lower part of the Sound on the 21st of July. On this occasion they numbered 66 strong—60 of them women; at least 60 the wearing apparel indicated such, although it was the opinion of our informants that nearly all were men, disguised in women's clothing. On leaving the Sound, they being pursued by the revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, as fast as wind and tide would permit, they paid a flying visit to the Chalans, on whom they instantly made battle, shooting and severely wounding three. They afterward continued their journey, and of course made good their retreat. It was the opioion of the above-named gentleman, that but for the close proximity of the cutter at the time, the Indians above mentioned would have pitched into the party of whom Messrs. O'BRYANT and GOURY formed a part. Had such been the case, not a soul would have been saved, they having but one gun and revolver aboard.—*Pioneer and Democrat.*

Dates from Honolula, Sandwich Islands, to the 9th of July, had been received at San Francisco. The Fourth of July was observed by the American residents with great *éclat*. Addresses were delivered, balls held in the evening, and salutes fired during the day by the American vessels in port. The cane on the plantations of the Islands promise a large crop of sugar this year; the plan of irrigating, lately adopted, works well. Efforts were making to raise a cavalry company, which would probably be successful. The Coffee crop on several plantations had been attacked by the blight, which threatens to reduce the yield one-third.

Miscellaneous Items.

A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq., writes to the Philadelphia *Press* that he has no doubt whatever concerning the success of his effort to establish direct lines of steamers between Europe and Southern ports. He says the holders, who are limited to a share of $100 each, are multiplying rapidly from day to day. It asks no aid whatever from the Government. The only remuneration which it expects for mail carrying is its fair earnings according to established postal rates.

The Washington *States* repeats the assurance that the new Hall of the House of Representatives will be ready for use at the coming session.

Letters received by Lieut. MOWERY from the Gadsden Purchase represent affairs there as in a disturbed condition. Ill feeling prevails between the Mexican and American residents; ...government and no protection for ... and there seemed to be little prospect ... habitants would take any steps towards ... civil authorities.

A Mr. D. J. WOOD, of Dansville, ... County, N. Y., has been arrested on ... having poisoned his brother and his ... three years ago. Recent occurrences ... picion and led to an inquest, which estab... fact that they had died by poison. The ... motive was to obtain possession of prop...

The venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER ... visited Litchfield, Mass., where he pre... seventeen years in his early manhood, ... he had not seen for thirty-one years. ... ARD BACON, Jr., is now pastor of the ... The Doctor found but few of his old pa... still alive.

The dry goods store of DENIKE & B... Peekskill, was entered by burglars ... night, and robbed of silks, satins, and ... able dry goods, and $115 in money. Th... escaped.

Sale of the Fort Snelling Property—... tion of the Sale.

The Washington *Union* contains a ... eply to a recent article in the TIMES upo... of the Fort Snelling property. We shou... fully transfer it to our columns but for th... and abuse with which its statements are ... ly garnished. Like all partisan prints, ... feels bound to weaken the force of what ... it may publish, by the coarsest and most ... party vituperation. The following are ... stantial and only important portions of th... article:

"The slanderers of Gov. FLOYD sa... ought to have set up the land at public s... given all a chance of free competition. De... know that a public sale is the very place ... competition is likely to exist? Are they ... enough not to see that this would have r... fair sale altogether hopeless?

What we assert is, that a public auction ... lands, either in small separate lots or all ... would have caused them to be sold at ... nominal price to combinations of specula... was, therefore, wise and proper in the W... ment to appoint special agents to sell th... vate sale, if a reasonable price could ... them in that way. In consequence of ... done, *the Department effected the best sale ... was made of public lands under similar ... stances*, and *saved* to the Government ... *eighty thousand dollars*. The proof of this is ... found in the record of every previous sale.

In 1850 a portion of the reserve (534 ... Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, was sold. ... was a smaller body of better land, in an ... country than Fort Snelling, it sold for ... *dollars and forty-seven cents* per acre.

In 1853 Fort Winnebago was put up ... The number of acres was 4,034, and the ... sum realized was $21,875, a fraction ... *dollars per acre*. This land was worth ... as much as it brought. It was believed ... the department, and the combination ... been made to get it at an under-value was ... but there was no help for it. The speculators ... satisfied, and the Abolition Press was ...

Soon afterwards Fort Howard was offered ... retary DAVIS, determined to prevent a ... ment of the scene at Fort Winnebago, ... ures to resist the combination. But the ... the ground so effectually checkmated ... *did not get a single bid.*

In 1854 thirty-one thousand acres ... from this same reserve at Fort Snelling. ... far more valuable than the portion rec... It was not only much better for agricul... poses, but it included the present site of ... lis, all the water-power of the Falls of ... ny, and the Falls of Minnehaha, the Gov... mill, houses, and other improvements ... value. This vast and magnificent estate ... a little more than *thirty-nine thousand ... just exactly one dollar and twenty-five ...* acre! And all of it went alike. A dol... quarter was the price that ran horizontal... town site and farm lands, mills and prairie... power and dry ground.

It is a little remarkable that this ... which was sold three years ago for $1... very same water-power which Governor ... accused of selling this Summer at $12... necessary to put the tails into the ... nobody could otherwise be made to ... extravagant tale about wild land in ... being worth a hundred and twenty or ... lars an acre. Seeing this necessity for ... the Black Republicans did not hesitate to ... Anthony down the river.

Lynching an Abolitionist in Mississ...

A correspondent of the Memphis ... writing from Oxford, Miss., on the 7th ..., the following account of the manner in ... Abolitionist was lynched. He says:

On Friday night last, a man by the ... SNYDER was brought here under arrest, ... with organizing an insurrection among the ... in the neighborhood of Abbeville, and ... before the committing court the next day ... charged. But before he had time to get ... Court-house a meeting of the citizens ... Mr. YANCY WILEY was called to the ..., made some inquiring remarks, which were ... ed by several of

Judge Denio and a Prohibitory Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

This gentleman is nominated by the Democratic party as a Judge of Court of Appeals. No one of any party disputes the high qualities of Judge DENIO. He is a man of large attainments, an upright Judge, and enjoys a character without blemish—still he is at heart opposed to Prohibition, and should he gain his election, it is a question whether any law passed by the people for prohibiting the liquor traffic, will, during his eight years' term, ever get the sanction of the Conrt of Appeals. This is a grave question for Prohibitionists to consider—and it is supposed that there are 200,000 prohibition votes in this State. No Judge should be condemned for giving an honest opinion; still the office of Judge is elective, and if his opinion is opposed to a great body of cltizens on this important question, it is no attack on the Judiciary or reflection on the Judges should Prohibitionists vote against a Judge opposed to Prohibition, and in favor of one who considers Prohibition right. It is well know that a large proportion of the Supreme Judges of the State and a respectable minority of the Court of Appeals as well as some of the most learned men in the law even in the Democratic ranks have decided the Prohibitory Law, killed by Judge DENIO, entirely constitutional. If, therefore, the entire band of Prohibitionists, in whichever part of the State, vote against Judge DENIO as we hope they will, they are only acting in entire consiatency with the honest convictions of duty by so doing. If the Republican or American Party both nominate a Judge of the Court of Appeals in favor of Prohibition, let temperance men give them their votes as well as for any other officer, according to their choicé. If only one of these two parties give a Judge true to their principles, then let every Prohibition vote be given for those men. If neither of these parties will give us a Judge reliable on Prohibition, let us nominate one, or give no vote at all for that officer, and so with Attorney-General. The friends of Prohibition may rely upon it that Jndge DENIO will get every rum vote in the State, because they view him as the guardian of their immoral trade. Can an honest temperance vote aid the rummies in perpetuating their terrible traffic. [redacted]

The judicial ermine should no longer protect the tattoo of the toddy stick; and licensed rum sellers should no longer look to the court of last resort to perpetnate the present high carnival of intemperance, panperiem and crime. D.

Action of the Committee of the Tract Society—Opposite View.

From the Independent.

The Executiive Committee of the American Tract Society have issued a circular defining their position with respect to the action of the Society at the last anniversary. We can only say of it here that it is "*calculated* to receive the approbation" of those "evangelical Christians" who believe with Dr. Ross that the traffic in the bodies and souls of men is ordained of God for the best good of master and slave. We trust that the document will *not* have the effect of dividing public sentiment at the North, or of throwing off any churches from the Tract Society. A very grave question is now raised which the *Society* must settle. That question is not whether in some new and sudden emergency the officers of a Society, acting in the interval of its meetings, may use discretionary power; but whether *after* the Society, with long deliberation, haa decided upon a given course of action, and *prescribed to its officers their line of duty*, those officers may at their discretion disregard that action, and pursue *exactly the opposite policy*. That is the real issue which this new circular will raise. It *may* be wise for the officers of the Society to publish it; it *might* have been wiser for them to have convened the Directors or the Society, and to have *tendered their resignation* of a trust which they are not willing to fulfill.

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Observer.

The question now before the Puhlishing Committee is as distinct as it is momentous. It is simply, whether by issuing a Tract or Tracts on Slavery, they shall assume the responsibility, without the slightest intimation that any such result was ever intended, or ever dreamed of by the Society itself, of cutting off from the Society's regard ten millions of souls, of whom six or seven millions have no personal connection with Slavery, and thus, aa it were, by stealth, revolutionize and dismember the institution. This would be such an assumption of executive power as no monarch of Europe, not even the Antocrat of Russia, would dare attempt, or be allowed to execute. The modest conservative action of the Committee will commend itself to all intelligent and candid minds.

THE ABOLITION VIEW.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Publishing Committee of the Tract Society, with the concurrence of other members of the Executive Committee, have puhlished a new Circular, definitely avowing, at last, their determination *not* to publish, at present, any tract upon the subject of Slavery. For four months they have been anxiously studying *how not to do it*, and have finally concluded to disobey the directiens of the Society, upon the pretence that circumstances occurring since the last anniversary have so changed the aspect of the question as to leave them no alternative but disobedience or banishment of the Society's agents from the entire South. The threats of the Southern evangelical slaveholders and slave-breeders of the South have more weight with the Committee than the opinions and wishes of the majority of their Northern constituents. We must defer till next week this Jesuitical manifesto, which illustrates afresh the appalling corruption of the accepted leaders of the American Church.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

It will be seen that the Tract Management have at last taken the only ground in which it is possible to preserve the Society as a national and evangelical institution. Had the present position of the Executive Department been reacred 18 months sooner the Society would not have been subjected to the disquieting agitation so industriously thrust upon it. Had the good men intrusted with the administration of the Society's affairs considered well the aims and the charactera of their troublers, they wonld not have entertained their mischievous counsels for a moment. Now, when it is glaringly evident that a few extremists are bent upon making, if possible, a tool of the Tract Society, wherewith to promote hatred, enmity, variance, strife and disunion in Church and State; when it is clear that no concessions will satisfy, and no forbearance will appease the vindictive cruelty of sectarian and partisan philanthropists; the Tract Management has no other path of duty open before it than the one which it has resolved to pursue.

A Terrible Panic in Mississippi—Families to be Murdered, &c.

From the Memphis Appeal, 8th.

The Assistant-Postmaster at Oxford, Mississippi, has kindly furnished us with the facts connected with the excitement among the negro population of Lafayette County, Instigated by an Abolitionist named SNIDER, who hails from Indiana:

MESSRS. EDITORS: There was great excitement here yesterday. A man named SNIDER, from Indiana, being accnsed of organizing an insurrection among the negroes, some three hundred citizens assembled, and near twenty negroes were examined, all of whom told the same tale, pointing to SNIDER as their leader. A number of our most wealthy families were to be murdered for their money. Their names were given. There was no white testimony against SNIDER. He was taken out of town last night (after being under arrest the night previous and yesterday) and lynched, when he made a confession something like that of the negroes. He was shipped on the cars this morning for your town, where he said he he would make good speed to his native land.

S. W. HUDSON, Deputy P. M.

OXFORD, Sept. 6.

A reliable gentleman writing from Holly Springs on the 4th inst., to a friend in this city, says on the subject:

We have some little excitement in our town, arising from some developments made by a number of negroes who were suspected of incendiary motives. It seems that the people of Abbyville got wind of it in some way, and after whipping some of the negroes the plot was made known, and, as is ever the case, Yankees in the employment of this road were at the head of it. The negroes at Abbyville and College Hill, nine miles apart, make precisely the same statement, which is, that such a thing was contemplated, and four negroes in this place (GOODMAN'S DAN, HAMMON'S two boys and BOB LYNCH) were accomplices in it.

Obituary.

Hon. CLARK BISSELL, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, died at Norwalk on Tuesday. Gov. BISSELL had been in public life for forty years. In 1829, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, bnt resigned after ten years' service, and resumed the practice of law. He was elected Governor of the State in 1847 and 1848. In 1847 he was chosen Professor of Law in Yale College, and held that Professorship until 1855. The members of the Law School, during that period, and who are now in every State of the Union, remember him with affection and gratitude.

Sheriff BLISS, of New-York County, Conn., died at Norwich on Saturday.

Brain and Muscle Market.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

The effect of his labor upon the animal spirits and the physical and mental development of the laborer must be considered in connection with his pecuniary rewards. This consideration should measure the wages of the employe, though it is freqnently disregarded. The tailor's occupation, for instance, is a constant drain npon his fixed capital of life and vigor, while the shoemaker's daily tolls tend rather to the increase than to the diminution of this stock in trade; yet the tailor receives no larger wages, no extra compensation for the wear and tear of his working powers. The shoemaker is healthy. He is knotty in the arms through much hammering; his chest expands as he draws on each side the lengthening thread; his calves thicken and his knees grow tougb by long service in the capacity of anvil. The shoemaker is cheerful. His workshop in the underground story may be dark, but is rarely dismal; it is full of tongue-clatter, laughter and singing. This results, not only from the fact that the jonrneyman shoemaker works hy the piece, not hy the day, and is therefore free to converse; but chiefly from the varied character of his labor, which calls into exercise every few moments a different set of muscles, and demands the frequent exercise of taste and judgment in the planning of work, thus keeping the mind and body wide awake, while certain intervals of mechanical routine are left open for conversation or reflection.

Sedentery occupations of a monotonous character invariably depress the spirits and benumh the mind. Intelligence naturally characterizes a class whose habits of mind are active and inquiring. Probably no class of mechanics are better posted on the great questions of the day than the shoemakers; and the majority of journeymen, having abundant opportunity for debate during the progress of their work, digest their information pretty thoroughly and acquire unusual command of language.

There are several different classes of work upon which journeymen shoemakers are employed. The wholesale ready-made work, for the West and South, is not manufactured here so extensively as in Massachusetts; but there are a number of houses which give out six and seven hundred pairs per week, during the busy season, of boots and shoes, mostly of the best quality. The work is cut in the shop and given out to journeymen who take it to their homes in the upper part of the City, and along the shores of Jersey. The wholesale business was poor last season, hut is now active and satisfactory.

The City custom and retail ready-made work employs the bulk of the journeymen, however, and is preferred, as affording steadier employment through the year. But a small amount of work is done in the shop of the employer; the shoemakers' boarding houses are generally supplied with a shop to accommodate from six to fifty workmen.

Since the rise in leather, there has been a greatly increased demand through the country for old bootlegs, and mysterious peddlers, of an antiquarian cast of countenance, have cleared out all the garrets of New-Jersey, to the extreme wonder and delight of the unsophisticated natives. For the last six months, the importations of old leather by the Jersey City ferry-boat have been positively immense, and we recommend to the early attention of the Collector these untaxed arrivals of dutiable merchandise from a foreign port. Now, boots which are considered old in Jersey would be regarded as miracles of age in any other country, and the specimens of legs which these traveling antiquaries bring to the Bowery for sale are so impregnated with red clay, and so utterly destitute of back-bone, that the severest of Spartans could not hesitate to acknowledge that they had "outlived their usefulness." Nevertheless, these legs are taken in quantities from retail shops, by the shoemakers of Mulberry-street and vicinity, and, after being submitted to certain revivifying currying processes, are manufactured and returned in the shape of "Oxford ties." We examined a few of these shoes in the hands of the operator, and found them a neat and serviceable looking article. Journeymen who are acquainted with this process of "doctoring" leather, can make fair wages. These workmen are mostly Irish. Journeymen are paid by the piece; rate varying, of course, with the quality of the article.

There is a kind of stylish, cheap work for the wholesale trade which skillful journeymen, mostly Americans, will throw off very fast, earning frequently from $12 to $14 per week during the busy season. English and German shoemakers who have been bronght up to mannfacture a solid and rather clumsy article, do not succeed so well in this class of work. From extensive inquiry, among employers and journeymen, we find that the common range of earnings on ordinary custom and retail ready-made work is from $6 to $9 per week. Seven and eight dollars are the ordinary earnings of a good workman who fills his time from sunrise until 8 o'clock in the evening. On some of the finest cnstom work, superior workmen average better wages. In shops where mending is done, the general ruie is that the journeyman receives one half of the cost of the job to the customer. "Boss" shoemakers are frequently able to obtain raw immigrant journeyman at very low rates for a time. This is particularly the case among Germans, many of whom are in the habit of securing their newly-arrived countrymen at a slight advance on "old country" prices; and by keeping them secluded they are thus able to obtain the services of assistants at living prices, until the raw hands learn the language and begin to look out for themselves. German shoemakers say that they can make, in this country, from $6 to $9 per week, but that they could live better in any city of Germany on $3 per week, which they could easily earn there, than on double the sum in New-York.

The demand for journeymen is good at the present time, and is fully met. The supply proportions itself readily to the demand in this trade, as the shoemaker can find occupation almost anywhere, and invariably "pulls up stakes" for the conntry when trade grows dull. The great tendency, however, is toward the large cities, and during the dull season there is generally an over-supply of journeymen in this City, which, however, does not result in throwing numbers entirely out of employment, but in putting all hands on a short allowance of work. The wholesale houses sometimes find a little difficulty in obtaining workmen during their busy seasons, as the journeyman prefers steady work through the year, even at lower wages.

From fonr to five years is the average amount of time invested by the journeyman shoemaker in learning bis trade. The improvement on the condition of the common laborer is very slight, so far as the actual pecuniary reward is concerned; but in health, good spirits and intelligence, with the sobriety of disposition resulting from these, there is a large compensating consideration.

The fine sewing on galters, &c., gives employment to a considerable number of females who work with the sewing machine, chiefly. One machine, managed by three women, will often earn $18@$20 per week, of which the operator receives $6, the others being engaged in preparing the work for the machine.

TAILORS AND TAILORESSES.

The parties who have taken umbrage at the statements made under this heading, in the TIMES of Sept. 9, evidently misapprehend the scope and spirit of the article which they attempt to criticize. It is difficult to judge of the average earnings of a class of mechanics, who are paid by the piece, and at varying rates according to the kind of work upon which they are employed; and this can only be decided by extensive inquiry among journeymen. Merchant tailors and clothiers give out their work to parties who frequently employ one or more assistants; the weekly returns on their books are, therefore, no criterion of the earnings of single journeymen. Neither will the experience of a single journeyman, who has always been employed on the best class of custom garments, enable him to form a correct opinion as to the average earnings of the mass of the 14,000 "jour" tailors of this City. Probably not less than three-fourths of this number are employed on garments for the wholesale trade—the large establishments on Chatham-street, the Bowery, &c., employ no inconsiderable force. The writer has examined a number of "work-books" from several of the leading wholesale houses of the City. These "work-books" are given to each male and female employe, and contain an enumeration of the garments given out, with the price paid for making. His statements are based upon figures derived from these books. The prices given in our last for frock coats should have been quoted for ready-made work; but the time required for the manufacture increases, of course, in proportion to the quality of garment, and the price paid for it. Fine custom work, however, as was previously stated, is paid for at 20 to 30 per cent. better rates than good ready-made work.

Several good journeymen on custom-work have stated to the writer, that they would be very glad to average $9 per week through the year. Of a dozen German journeymen in the vicinity of Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, employed hy first-class wholesale houses, none average $1 per diem, and the majority earned from 62½ cents to 87½ cents, by working twelve and fourteen hours. With regard to the wages of tailoresses, no extreme figures have been given. We could point to a woman in Mulberry-street, making frock coats for a journeyman at $1 75 per week; another making woolen pants for 15 cents; another turning out overalls at six-pence per pair; another getting up coarse shirts at five cents! But we have endeavoed by extensive inquiry to get at a fair average for the earnings of the majority of tailors and tailoresses, and a number of journeymen as well as master workmen, who have examined our statements before and after publication, pronounce them correct. If there should be any further controversy on this point, we can give extracts from the "work books" of several of the largest establishments within a few blocks of the City Hall, with estimates of the time required for the production of each garment. We are, therefore, prepared to assert that the figures given in our article on "Tailors and Tailoresses," are correct, as average rates; viz.: for journeymen on ordinary custom-work, without assistance, of course, rather below than above $9 per week; for journeymen on ready-made garments, 62½ to 87½ cents per diem; for girls, employed by jonrneymen, $2 50 to $4 per week. There are exceptional cases, above and below these rates. A few Broadway shops give employment at higher prices to superior workmen.

We were made aware, some time since, that the publication of these facts would be disagreeable to a portion of the trade; at the same time there are many merc hant tailors and clothiers who acknowledge that the ruling rates of wages are too low, and affirm that they would readily accede to any advance which should be generally adopted.

The centralization of journeymen tailors in large workshops, proposed in the previous article on this subject, would no doubt have a further beneficial effect, in the establishment of a tariff of prices regulated on just and reasonable principles.

The facts with regard to the alleged furnishing of facilities for evil purposes, hy employes in several "respectable tailoring establishments," are in the possession of a well-known officer of one of our benevolent institutions.

From our Special Correspondent.

NOAWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857.

This beautiful city of Eastern Connecticut was never more attractive at this season than we find it to-day. The constant rains of the Summer have kept the lawns and gardens, the shrubbery and the trees, for which the streets here are famous, in the freshest green. The woods upon the surlounding hills, and the fields, are now as verdant as Spring time. But the first white frost made its appearance this morning, and the chill in the atmosphere reminds us that all this Summer beauty must soon pass away.

We took a trip yesterday over the Norwich and Worcester Railroad as far as Killingly, to look at some of the farms of Windham County, and to ascertain the state of the crops.

THE HAY ANN GRASS CROP

has been uncommonly large all through this region, and is now all gathered. It is damaged to some extent by bad weather. We found the practice of using hay-caps to guard the hay-crops against the heavy dews and rains to be on the increase, though not one farmer in ten now uses them. The uniform testimony of those who have tried them is strongly in their favor. One farmer thought they had paid him several times over this season. Another thought they were worth almost as much to protect hay against dews as against rains. With those a crop of hay can be gathered, in most years, in the best condition. Hay-caps are simply pieces of coarse cotton cloth, a yard and a half wide, cut off into strips a yard and a half long, hemmed at the ends, and the corners furnished with loops. Painting or oiling them, as some recommend, is an injury, both to the caps and to the hay. They are fastened upon the cocks with pegs, about 18 inches in length, thrust through the loops and into the hay.

THE DAIRY

Is a leading branch of farm industry, all through the County. The abundant grass has given a large flow of milk, and more cheese than usual has been made. We heard several speak of an unusual propensity of the milk to sour in the dog days. It was not uncommon for the morning's milk to change before night. One affirmed that he bad drawn sour milk directly from the cow's udder. He was a man of truth, and the statement, though entirely novel and unparelleled in all our experience, is to be believed. Philosophers will account for it in the best way they can.

GREEN CORN FOR SOILING

is now a common sight. We think a majority of the farmers plant more or less, to sepply the deficiencies of pasturage in August and September. It is only within three or four years, that this practice has been introduced. All who try it are uniformly pleased with it. They think it increases the flow of milk and keeps the cattle in fine condition. It is also fed largely to pigs, and to fattening cattle. Some stable their cows at night, and feed them with this fodder. It is the best method of saving the manure, and saves time in milking. The amount of manure that a farmer will save from a herd of cows, in this way, in the course of the Summer will produce twice the quantity of corn they will consume.

Where the corn is fed out in pasture, as it often is to save labor, it is not given to the cattle until noon. This encourages them to crop the grass all the morning. The corn gives them a variety of food, and they eat more than they would of the grass alone. The true policy of the dairyman is to induce his cows to eat the largest amount of nutricious food they can transmute into butter and cheese. Green corn for fodder seems to have become a part of the system of every good farmer around here.

THE POTATO CROP.

We are inclined to think that the extent of the disease has been a good deal overestimated. It has shown a new feature, this year, in attacking the early varieties of potatoes, which have heretofore been more exempt. The late varieties in many sections have entirely escaped. All along the valley of the Quinebaug they have sound potatoes, in the light sandy loams, where green manure was not used. We heard little complaint of the rot in Lisbon, Griswold, Plainfield and Canterbury. There is some complaint in Brooklyn, Killingly, Pomfret and Woodstock, but more than half a crop will be secured here. The early potatoes were cheap in the Norwich market, falling as low as forty-five cents a bushel. They are now worth from eighty cents to a dollar, and will probably not be lower until the extent of the disease is ascertained, which will not be till a montb later. Many of the early potatoes were forced upon the market in bad condition, which carried prices down below the fair value. Though we cannot promise cheap potatoes from the present appearance of the crop, we venture to predict that there will be no scarcity.

APPLES

are a decided failure in all Eastern Connecticut. On many farms there are hardly enough for pies, and there will not be cider enough made, east of Hartford, to supply the people with vinegar. They will be large importers of Winter apples if any region is fortunate enough to have a surplus. Insects have greatly increased in the orchards for the last few years, and the apple, we apprehend, is becoming an uncertain crop. The curculio now attacks this fruit, and with the same destructive effect as the plum. The season also has had an unfavorable influence We have heard of but one orchard that bears a full crop this year, and that is situated in a deep hollow, where it is entirely sheltered from the cold east wind.

We have a light white frost this morning, the first of the season. It is not severe enough to damage the corn here, which is the only crop likely to suffer. We are off by the noon train for the western part of the State, whence we shall send you further advices of the state of the crops. C.

The Next Report from the Patent Office

it is said, will excel all its predecessors. It might easily do this, and still not give the people the worth of the money they pay for it. Can any good thing ever come out of our Nazareth, upon the banks of the Potomac? Possibly we shall have some account of the sugar-cane expedition, whose cuttings nearly all rotted before they reached New-Orleans! Or, perhaps, the later bunt for wild grapes will be duly elucidated! We are promised fifty plates of beasts, birds, and insects injurions to vegetation! Does the world move?

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is salable and firm. Other kinds are quiet, at old rates. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 12c., ₱ lb

COTTON—Continues dull and neavy, as previously represented.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand at strengthening prices. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 40@ 5 50
Straight State	5 50@ 5 60
Extra State	5 65@ 5 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 5 45
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 900 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 35@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 10@$5 35 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19 50@$20 50 ₱ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at improved prices. Sales; 33,000 bushels, including very good to choice White Western, at $1 50@$1 55; ordinary to good red do., at $1 17@$1 30; fair to good White Southern at $1 44@$1 48; good to prime red do. at $1 30@$1 35; and damaged Southern at $1 10 ₱ bushel. The Milwaukee *American* of the 14th reports "that three cargoes of wheat, about 30,000 bushels, were sold in Joliet, Illinois, on Saturday, at the low price of 40c. ₱ bushel. This is a great sacrifice, but the reason of the low sale was that the farmers of the victnity clubbed together to ship their own wheat, got it to Joliet, and wereforced to sell at 40 cents. Wheat in this city on Saturday was 70@73c., with very light sales." Rye is quiet and languid at 80c.@85c. ₱ bbl. Barley is inactive and and nominal, at 88c.@92c. for ordinary to prime ₱ bbl. Oats are very dull, and are barely worth 51c.@53c. for Western; 50c.@52c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 38c.@42c. for Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet at old prices. Sales: 24,000 bushels, at 80c. for mixed Western, delivered; and 87c. for prime White Southern ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 700 bales fair to strictly prime, at 55c.@75c. for new and old, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continned inactive at former rates. New, 12c.@14c., old, 5c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet and languid. Scotch Pig, $28 50@$29; English Bar, $52@$54 for common, and $62 50@$65 for refined; Swedish Bar, $102 50@$105, usual credit, ₱ ton; Sheet, 3½c.@4¼c. for English, and 11¼c.@11½c. for Russian, 1st quality, ₱ lb.

LEAD—Continues very quiet at our quotations; Foreign Pig, $6@$6 25; Galena, nominal, ₱ 100 lbs.; Sheet and Bar, 6¾c.; Pipe, 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovada, 35c.@42½c.; Clayed, Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Attract a little more attention at, however, nnchanged prices.

OILS—Are lightly dealt in at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales: 370 bbls., in lots, at $25 85@$26 for Mess; and $20 75@$21 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for, at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 25 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, at languid rates: $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet and prices are rather feebly sustained. Sales: 450 hhds. Cuba, in lots, within our previous range. Yesterday's sales were 1,500 hhds.,—not 15,000 hhds, as misprinted this morning.

WHISKY—Sales: 530 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 25¾c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied slightly. For Liverpool—Cotton, 1-8d.@5-32d ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin 1s. 6d.@2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods 45s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade, for the Week ending Sept. 15.

FLOUR.—The bulk of the receipts of flour, during the week closing with this review, were from Toledo. It has not been so before this season. Michigan has also sent an unusual proportion. Cleveland, Sandusky and upper lake ports have given us less than usual. A considerable amount has been consigned to the Central Road. We do not understand that there has been much, if any, accumulation of the stock on the market. The current receipts are not equal to those of the corresponding period of last season by nearly 50 ₱ cent.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	314,713
Receipts by lake, same time last year	617,672
Decrease	302,959

The week opened with a moderate inqnlry, and so continued until Saturday. The absence of a foreign demand, the continuance of a stringent money market at the seaboard, and the consequent decline of prices in New-York, kept buyers aloof, and the purchasea were only for the most pressing wants. On Saturday, however, and yesterday, for the first time in several weeks, the eastern market showed symptoms of an advance, and the demand here became better, but prices did not change, holders being entirely willing to realize. The decline of the week, mostly on low and medium grades, was about 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl. The sales foot up 6,000 bbls, nearly half yesterday; when there was an active demand for eastern trade.

The stocks are mostly Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; very little of low grades Illinois and Wisconsin in store.

This morning, 1,600 bbls. at an average; $5@$5 37 for extra Ohio and Indiana; including 236 hbls. double extra do. at $5 87½.

WHEAT—The imports of Wheat are slightly improving, but they are not equal to the corresponding period last year by about 25 ₱ cent. During the past week, more has been received from Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, than from upper lake ports. This also is unusual for this season.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	2,554,463
Receipts to same time last year	2,956,583
Decrease	402,120
Shipments by canal since opening	2,073,862

Enough has been taken up for export by lake to Canada mills, and also by team and railroad for local mills, to reduce the stock now in store to a low figure. The *Europa*, which arrived early in the week at New-York with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult., brought advices of a decline in breadstuffs abroad, as usual, but at the same time, which was unusual, considerable orders for Wheat, prices on this side having become reduced to something like an export point. The *Baltic* yesterday brought conflicting accounts of the Liverpool market, but the export demand in New-York continued steady. The effect of this state of things, together with increasing improvement in money matters, was to stimulate the demand here both for interior milling and seaboard shipment. The Canal exports of the past 14 days have more than doubled the whole month of August. The market declined from 90c. on Tuesday to 80c. on Wednesday for Chicago spring, at which it remained till Saturday, when 85c. was realized. There has, however, not been so much decline in prime samples of white and red winter, nor yet as much advance. Sales foot up 127,000 bushels, more than half yesterday, closing buoyant at 87½c. for Chicago spring; 87½c. for common Milwaukee club; $1@$1 05 for red Indiana and Michigan; $1 08 for common white Indiana; $1 15 for white Ohio; and $1 25 for white Kentucky.

This morning, 31,000 bushels, at 87½c.@90c. for No. 1 Chicago Spring; 90c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 02½ for red Indiana; $1 20 for common white Ohio.

COAN—The imports of Corn have been very light for the past two weeks, aggregating not over 350,000 bushels. The shipments at the same time were about 300,000 bushels. The accumulation during the month of August was not 100,000 bushels. So that we judge the stock here to be very limited.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake since the opening	4,745,346
Receipts by lake same time last year	6,903,203
Decrease	2,157,857
Shipments by canal since the opening	3,914,597

On account of the continued heaviness of high-wines, the increase of the hog disease in some parts of the country, and the closeness of money, distillers as well as Eastern buyers have kept out of the market, and prices, sympathizing with those at the seaboard, declined from 60c. on Tuesday to 55c. on Thursday, but a reaction immediately took place. The market advanced to 57½c. by Saturday evening, and to 60c. yesterday. Sales foot up 170,000 bushels. This morning, 3,000 bushels at 62½c., and 4,000 bushels at 65c., closing at the latter.

OATS—The receipts have latterly fallen off, and are not now 50 ₱ cent. of the corresponding period of last season. Ohio has generally been the largest shipper this year, but for a week or two considerable have been received from Illinois and Indiana.

	Bushels.
Receipts by Lake since the opening	661,328
Receipts same time last year	1,106,475
Decrease	445,137

There is no accumulation of stock. The demand mostly for Eastern shipment is about equal to the receipts. The market appears to be wholly governed by the fluctuations in New-York, and during the week has declined 1½c. Sales, 68,000 bushels, closing today at 33c.

RYE, &c.—Very little has been done; scarcely sufficient to fix prices. The receipts of the week are about 2,000 bushels, nominal at 70c.@72c. Barley inactive yet. A few small purchases have been made by malters at 75c.

FREIGHTS—Most of the engagements of the week have been of grain for tidewater. The shipments of Wheat have been large. Holders were desirous to realize in New-York. The amount of lumber and staves shipped has been comparatively small. Rates ruled steady until near the close, when "scalpers" put prices down *pro rata* with 9c. for Corn to Troy and Albany; bnt the regular lines adhered to 10c. and 15c. to New-York for Wheat.

Finance and Trade in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 15.

Money in the early part of the week was close for all borrowers outside of regular customers at bank. And even now, the principal let-up, so far as the banks themselves are concerned directly, is in a strong disposition to facilitate the movement of our great breadstuffs staples. The policy npon which this is based, is no donbt correct; for until our agricultural surplus of all kinds can be put into market, or a great part of it at least, no permanent relief can be obtained. This, however, (as soon as it is done,) and the reduction which has taken place in prices, by which the consumer, of small means, is enabled to live comparatively cheap and pay his debts, will be the important causes in improving the financial condition of the country.

In the street, there is not and has not been for some time, a great deal of paper offering, for the reason that it is well known that the grade which takes the street cannot be sold to much extent. Very prime is occasionally bought at 3@3½ ₱ cent.

The produce markets the past week, were quiet until near the close. In the declining state of prices at the East, constantly endangering margins, and particularly under the inability or unwillingness of banks to afford the usual facilities, buyers were kept out of the trade, and only took sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Towards the close, as soon as it was ascertained there were orders in New-York for Great Britain, and under the improved state of money, millers whose stocks were becoming exhausted, as well as shippers, came freely into market and prices advanced. More cash has been immediately realized upon transactions in the past week, than before in the same time dnring the season.

In general trade there has not been so much depressed feeling. We are informed hy several that they have had a good week; the main restriction being the reluctance to sell on time. In this, as well as in produce, cash down is the favorite and general practice. What is extraordinary, we are told, is the fact that better collections among small dealers are now made than in many years. The cost of living is getting so low that laborers, mechanics and the salaried classes are able to discharge their little liabilities out of their earnings. Add to these, that large collections are now enforced at the point of the bayonet of law, and we have a tolerable key to the improved feeling in all kinds of trade.

Our lake and canal commerce is slowly improving, and the prospect is now better than for two or three weeks past.

Buffale Live Hog Market.

RECEIPTS at CUSHING'S Yards for the week ending Sept. 12:

From	Hogs.		Hogs.
Ohio	318	Shipped to Eastern Mar-	
Indiana	127	kets	1,494
Michigan	858	Taken for Buffalo Mar-	
Chautauque Co., N. Y.	49	ket	400
Left over last week	1,553	Left over	1,011
Total	2,905	Total	2,905

The demand has been moderate, and the market dull and easier. Sales 400 fat at 6¾c.@6¾c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The markets for Beef Cattle were well supplied yesterday, the entire supply amounting to 1,750 head. The sales were not so brisk as at our former report, but prices were well maintained, though a portion of the stock was left over. Prices ranged from $9 to $10, $10 50, $11, and as high as $11 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The latter price, however, was not obtained except for a few extra cattle.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep continues to be large, and there is considerable activity among buyers. The sales amounted to 11,000 head, at prices ranging from $3 to $4 50 each for fat Sheep, and from $2 to $3 for stock Sheep.

HOGS—The demand continues active for Swine, and 2,000 head were soon sold, at prices ranging from $9 @$10 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The sales of this kind of stock amounted to 300 head, at from $35@$60 for Milch Cows, and from $25@$35 for Dry Cows.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT
ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER
THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

They will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amnsement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought.

The current literature and the prominent questions of the day will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches and poetry, from the best writers.

Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be expected:

WM. H. PRESCOTT, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, Rev. F. H. HEDGE, D.D., NATH'L HAWTHORNE, JOHN G. WHITTIER, OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES, JAMES R. LOWELL, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, GEO. WM. CURTIS, HERMAN MELVILLE, Prof. C. C. FELTON, Prof. F. J. CHILD, E. P. WHIPPLE, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, Author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc., C. W. PAILLEO, Author of "Twice Married," Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE, Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," "North and South," etc., Mrs. L. MARIA CHILD, Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, Mrs. PIKE, Author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc., Miss ROSA TERRY, WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Dead Secret," etc., G. RUFFINI, Author of "Doctor Antonio," etc., SHIRLEY BROOKS, Author of "Aspen Court," etc., E. M. WHITTY, Author of "Political Portraits," etc., JAMES HANNAY, Author of "Singleton Fontenoy," TAOS. W. PARSONS, EDMUND QUINCY, Author of "Wensley,"

like "

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation..... 40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The writer of the communication signed "Merchant and Father," entirely misapprehends the object of the article to which he alludes. We concur fully with the views which he expresses; if we differ at all, it would be only upon the effect of publishing and creating a morbid excitement concerning the vices referred to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Central America* is lost, and only SIXTY of her FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE passengers, be sides OFFICERS AND CREW, have been saved The news was received by telegraph from Charleston last evening. The steamship *Thomas Swann* had arrived there and reported having spoken the Norwegian bark *Eloise* about 15 miles North of Cape Hatteras; when she was informed that the *Eloise* had forty of the passengers of the *Central America*, on board; that the *Central America* foundered on the 12th inst; and that but sixty of her list of five hundred and twenty-five passengers, besides officers and crew, had been saved. No mention is made of the remaining twenty of the saved who were not on board the *Eloise*, or of the situation of the treasure the *Central America* had on board. We shall have full particulars the moment any of the saved passengers arrive, which will, in all probability, be very soon. We have obtained, and publish elsewhere, a list of the officers and crew of the *Central America*. She was insured heavily in Wall-street. As near as can be ascertained at present, the total number of lost and saved is as follows:

Number of Passengers	525
Number of officers and crew	101
Total on board	626
Saved	60
Lost	566

We have full accounts of the storm, as it was experienced by the *Empire City*, the *Falcon*, the *Columbia*, *Atlanta*, and others, all of which agree that it was one of the most severe, and the most destructive in its effects that has been experienced upon our coast.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER affords a decisive indication of the ground upon which he is prosecuting his appeal for aid in another crusade against Nicaragua, in a letter which he has addressed to a citizen of Georgia. Its professed object is to repel the accusation that he entered upon his fillibustering expedition originally for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery; but its real motive is to lead the slaveholding class in the Southern States to believe that the conquest and annexation of Central America are absolutely essential to the security of Slavery at home. He alleges that the soil and climate of that country are such as demand slave labor for a successful prosecution of agricultural industry, and enters upon a long argument to show that a league has been formed among the States of Central America to exclude Slavery from all that region. As a matter of course, the bugbear of England's interference is dragged into the case. The appeal contains nothing which has not been urged over and over again upon the same subject;—whether it will have any considerable effect in stimulating Southern aid for the renewed invasion is certainly doubtful.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope are received by an arrival at Boston. In the latter part of June an iron bark, whose captain was supposed to be an American, made her appearance off Natal. The vessel was pierced for guns, abundantly provided with arms and ammunition had an unusually large crew, and hurriedly set sail on learning that an English sloop-of-war was in the harbor—all rather suspicious circumstances, and sufficient to warrant the supposition that this rakish-looking craft was a slaver.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of Irish adopted citizens was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, to sympathize with the rebellion in India, and to remonstrate against British enlistments in this country. Speeches in favor of these objects were made, and resolutions passed.

A meeting of the delegates from this city to the Republican State Convention was held last evening, when the claims of the various candidates were discussed. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and other gentlemen greatly favored the nomination of Judge DENIO by the Republicans, and the majority of the delegates seemed to coincide with them.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, as anticipated, has adjourned until the third Monday in October, in order that the result of the election may be determined before further action is taken.

The trial of DONNELLY, the alleged murderer of young MOSES, the barkeeper at the Seaview House, Nevisink, is progressing at the Monmouth County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. SMITH, the proprietor of the Seaview House, was cross-examined yesterday, and the examination of MARGARET ROWAN, an important witness for the prosecution, was commenced. The trial will probably continue until the close of next week.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of MICHAEL WOGAN, for arson, was continued. The witnesses produced by the prosecution did not make the defendant's guilt more apparent than on the previous day, while for the defence several witnesses were called, whose testimony, if it is to be relied upon, left little doubt of his innocence. The summing up of counsel will take place to-day.

A ticket-swindler, named FOWLER, was arrested for the second time, yesterday, on complaint of a Mr. MERRILL, and held to bail by Recorder SMITH in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge.

POLITICAL.—We noticed two or three weeks since sundry rumors prevalent in the central and western part of the State concerning the intention of Hon. O. B. MATTESON, of Oneida, to resign his seat in the present Congress. We learn now from the best authority that Mr. MATTESON has decided not to resign. He has declared his willingness to do so whenever any respectable number of his constituents would request it, or indicate their belief that such a step was desirable. But finding that public sentiment in his District is decidedly against it, and alleging that his resignation of his seat in the last Congress was occasioned entirely by his sickness, and was not in the least influenced by the resolutions which had been reported by the Committee of Investigation; Mr. M. sees no reason for putting the citizens of his District to the trouble and expense of a new election. His health is now restored, and he will take his seat at the opening of the coming session.

Independence of the Judiciary.

We have already expressed our opinion of the recent attempt, on the part of a portion of the Democratic Party, to ostracise Judge DENIO on account of one of his decisions. Fortunately for the State, and especially for the system of an Elective Judiciary, the Democratic Party itself nipped this project in the bud. We are very glad to find that our views upon this subject are concurred in by the *Evening Post*. That able journal holds the independence of the Judiciary in so high esteem as to urge the nomination of Judge DENIO, who stands before the public as its representative, upon its friends of the Republican Party. Upon the policy of such a step, looking at the matter from a party point of view, we have nothing to say,—since, being in no wise responsible for the action of the Republican or of any other party, we have no right to advise them upon the management of their party affairs. But we should be very glad to see *all* parties,—as we hope to see very many men *in* all parties,—take a decisive stand in favor of preserving the Judiciary from the fatal degradations and entanglements of party politics. If political clubs and party conventions are to control our Courts of law, as well as the other departments of our Government, we may as well discard at once all Constitutions, and all attempts to preserve anything like stability in the administration of public affairs. A public meeting in the Park will answer all the purposes of such a Government, and supersede Legislatures, Courts of law and statute books.

We give place in another column to a letter from a prominent advocate of Prohibition, conceding to Judge DENIO all the ability, learning and integrity essential to the proper discharge of the duties of his office, but calling upon Prohibitionists to vote against him because of his decision against the constitutionality of the late Prohibitory law. This places the whole question upon precisely the ground held by Mayor WOOD and those who, with him, attempted to defeat Judge DENIO's nomination at Syracuse. It is the assumption, on the part of a political party, to dictate the decisions of a Judge—to decide *for him* what is constitutional and what is not. One party objects to one decision, a second to another, and a third to still another; but the *principle* which governs them all is precisely the same. Each party claims to make its own party platform the rule by which Judges on the Bench shall govern their conduct. Now the function of a Judge is to decide whether any particular law is, or is not, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. The only object of having such an officer is to erect a barrier against the excesses of party feeling, and the errors of hasty, inconsiderate or uninstructed legislation. But, if the Courts of law are to become mere instruments of political parties, changing their decisions with every change in the popular breeze, and governing their action, not by their own independent judgments, but by the exigencies and aims of political Conventions, the very object of their existence is utterly and forever defeated.

The Court of Appeals decided the Prohibitory Law to be unconstitutional. They also decided the new Police Law to be Constitutional. Two of the political parties of the State have felt aggrieved by these decisions—and both were inclined in the first place to punish the Court for thus defeating their aims, and in the next place to secure their accomplishment by placing more pliant instruments upon the Bench. The Democratic Party, however, has already abandoned both designs, and resolved to seek its remedy through the Legislature. It will demand the repeal of the obnoxious law, which it could not annul through the Court of Appeals. The Prohibitionists, if they are wise, will come to the same conclusion. There are thousands among them who will not consent to trample upon the independence of the Judiciary, even in pursuit of so noble an object as that at which they aim. They will prefer, if the last Prohibitory law was not constitutional, to make a new one that will be, or else so to *change* the Constitution as to permit the attainment of the object they have in view. Either of these methods is legitimate and proper; and both are perfectly feasible, if a majority of the people give them their assent. Both, certainly, are far preferable to any endeavor to dragoon the Judges of our highest Courts into slavish conformity to party decrees, or an ignoble surrender of their own judgments to the requirements and exigencies of party strife.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER LITIGATION.—All through this complicated litigation, counsel, except in one instance, have scrupulously avoided the question, whether the appointment of Mr. CONOVER by Governor KING was legally made or not. They assumed, in their arguments, and so Judge PEABODY has held, that the title to the office of Street Commissioner could be determined judicially only on *quo warranto*. On the argument of *habeas corpus*, before Judge INGRAHAM, the question of title was gone into by counsel for Mr. DEVLIN, and although his Honor expressed no dissent from the position that the title could only be settled on *quo warranto* only, still his decision, discharging DEVLIN from arrest, was based on an elaborate consideration of that very point.

Mr. CONOVER has now, for many weeks, been in exclusive possession, not only of the franchise, but of the Street Commissioner's rooms and all in them, and is daily, to a certain extent, acting as Street Commissioner. Why has not Mr. DEVLIN taken steps to sue out the necessary *quo warranto*? That was the only effectual and proper course for him to take. Its timely adoption would have placed him *now* in an advanced position towards ascertaining and obtaining his rights, if such exist. But Mr. DEVLIN has not pursued that course, and why? Was it by advice of counsel? The pretext has been, that the Attorney-General stood in the way, and the proceeding could not be adopted without his coöperation. But Mr. CUSHING's affidavit puts an end, once, and forever, to that poor excuse for resorting to indirect, instead of direct, means to accomplish the object in view.

Mr. DEVLIN's roundabout way, under the advice of counsel, to reach the goal of his desires, has given him, and all concerned with him, very much trouble and vexation of spirit, with very little results. The aid of the Court of Common Pleas was sought, and yet what, after all said and done before Judge INGRAHAM, has its interposition really amounted to? It is an inferior Court. Its decisions, or a large class of them, are liable to review by the Supreme Court, under provisions of the Revised Statutes and the Code. The elaborate judgments of his Honor Judge INGRAHAM have been removed into, and are now in the Supreme Court, as if commenced there. We should except, perhaps, the decision upon proceedings for contempt. Each Court has exclusive charge of its own dignity, and of enforcing its own orders. Therefore, that portion of Judge INGRAHAM's adjudication remains where it was, unremoved. The parties are, however, enjoined from all proceedings under it. Thus, Mr. DEVLIN has not advanced his position one step by all his indirect litigation through the Common Pleas, or elsewhere. He is about where he was when Judge PEABODY granted the original warrants.

The Common Pleas, as respects this Street Commissioner Controversy, is about *functa officio*. We are to look now to the Supreme Court for light on the subject. Why don't Mr. DEVLIN, even at this eleventh hour, obtain his *quo warranto*? Is he fearful of the result?

In addition to the motions pending before Judge PEABODY upon orders to show cause why his last injunctions, ("the checkmate,") restraining parties from availing themselves of the decisions rendered by Judge INGRAHAM, General Term will soon take up the matters connected with the litigation removed from Common Pleas. We are certainly, then, approaching, if we are not already near the end.

Politics of Eastern Europe.

The "Danubian Principalities" bid fair to become a dish of nuts for *dilletanti* diplomatists to crack over their wine for years to come. They have already begun to occupy very much the same place in the public eye as South American or Spanish politics—something that one feels he ought to know something about, but shrinks from reading or hearing about it, and which one wishes most heartily newspaper editors would feel it consistent with their duty to shelve. We do not propose to undo the knot, or lift the veil from the mystery, as we feel thoroughly persuaded that no one will be a bit the wiser or better man for having explained to him the hidden springs by which the puppets who now fume and strut on the stage at Bucharest, are moved. The last *note* of the Austrian Envoy, and the last note of the English one, possess no great interest or importance at four thousand miles of distance, and we may feel perfectly well assured, that nothing which the conclave now sitting in Wallachia will say or do, will exercise much influence upon the future of Eastern Europe. The influences which are working the transformation which Turkey and her dependencies are undergoing, are influences which have a deeper and nobler source than either protocols or conventions, and are influences which diplomacy will never be able to control Religion, language, race and traditions have marked out in deeper and broader lines the future of the races which swarm in the basin of the Danube, than any which either pen or sword in this age of the world is likely to trace. "Congresses of the great Powers" have been long endeavoring to assimilate things dissimilar, and the history of Europe for the whole of that period is the record of their blunders and failures. They have sought to make Italy Austrian, and she was never more intensely Italian than she is to-day, after two centuries of a foreign yoke. They sought to make Belgium Spanish, and then Dutch, and were forced to write down in 1830 a frank acknowledgment of their own folly. Turkey has been over and over guaranteed in the possession of her European territories as long as grass grows or water runs; but this has not made Bosniacs and Bulgarians a bit more Turkish. Diplomatists may put fleets and armies in motion, overthrow dynasties, wipe out towns from the map, and trace new frontier lines, and make "final settlements" by the dozen, but they cannot efface from a people's heart its hates and passions, the memory of past glory, or the sting of present degradation.

The farce which is being enacted at Bucharest is more valuable as an illustration of the average results of a great war than as an indication of the political future of Eastern Europe. Besides making Turkey as independent as France or England of foreign influence in the management of her domestic affairs, the Crimean war was to extricate the Danubian Principalities completely from Russian control. Russia had virtually governed them since the days of SUWAROFF, through her Consul-General, who acted as the satrap of the Czar; but Sebastopol once taken, she was to do so no more. To bring about this desirable result as early as possible, Austria, always in strict alliance with France and England, began by forcing the Turks to readmit to the throne of Wallachia STIRBEY, the very prince who in the early part of the war, had thrown off his allegiance to the Porte, and for many months voluntarily carried on the administration under the direction of GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and who before the war broke out at all, was notoriously a facile instrument in the hands of the Russian Consul General, whose approval he sought beforehand, for the smallest details of his government. This occurred too about the same date as the battle of the Alma, and when the Allies dreamed of a short and decisive contest. Having securely re-established STIRBEY, the next thing was to compel him to form a ministry of Russian partisans, a step which was followed up by the rigid exclusion of all those who were exiled by the Russians for entertaining Turkish sympathies, and a renewal of an equally rigid censorship of the Press.

The next thing was, when the war was over, to admit Russia to take part in the conferences held for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Principalities. She, who had commenced hostilities, outraged Turkey, and embroiled Europe, was placed on exactly the same footing in voting and discussion as France, England and Turkey, on each of whom she had entailed the loss of millions of treasure and torrents of blood. This is very much as if a burglar who attempts to carry off some thousands of dollars' worth of goods from a number of stores and is detected in the act, were called to a seat on the bench with the police justices to arrange about the restoration of the property, and decide upon the claims of the owners. By the last accounts Independent, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled Turkey, rescued by the Duke of MALAKOFF from the slough of despond, and reinstated as lord paramount of Wallachia and Moldavia, is threatened with a suspension of diplomatic relations by Russia, for refusing to allow the Czar to regulate the elections in the Sultan's own dominions! To make the farce more complete France and England have sided with Russia on the main issue. What Turkey has gained by the war it is difficult to say. We hope some of the diplomatists know, for otherwise the blood of those who fill the grassy mounds which stud the gorges of Inkermann, must cry terribly in their ears.

Seats at the Opera.

"The answer which you seek of me, O illustrious friend, and joy of my liver!" wrote an Eastern Cadi, in reply to Mr. LAYARD's inquiries about certain antiquarian statistics, "is both difficult and useless to be given."

In like manner, do we often feel tempted to respond to the appeals for equal justice which are continually made to the conductors of the press—"To set people right is both difficult and useless."

Difficult, because everybody is always sure to be more or less in the wrong in regard to all matters which possess sufficient importance to rouse men into a quarrel, and useless, because long before the merits of any private question can be reached in a public discussion, the question itself is forgotten by that most mercurial of jurics—the public. Nevertheless, it becomes the journalist, who is, perhaps, the most legitimate modern representative of that ancient and unhappy sovereign, Sisyphus, not to shrink from rolling the roundest of stones up the most impracticable of hills; and so we go devotedly on, giving a hearing to everybody in turn who applies to us, and allowing to Robinson to-day the opportunity of handsomely vituperating Jones, which Jones by our favor yesterday enjoyed to the detriment of the good name of Robinson. As, for example: On Friday morning of last week we spoke in terms of warm, yet, we trust, considerate disapproval of the conduct of a certain individual to us unknown, but conjecturally described as a "brown forester," who had commended himself rather to the attention than to the sympathies of the audience at the Academy of Music, first, by his indomitable obstinacy in keeping a seat which belonged to somebody else, and afterwards by the ecstatic and somewhat "callithumpian" manner in which he testified his content with the entertainment provided for him by Mr. ULLMANN and Madame FREZZOLINI.

On Saturday we received a long and rather an amusing letter from a gentlemanly Teuton, who generously volunteers to defend the illustrious unknown from the charge of being a "parlous thing" among ladies, and attempts to excuse the Sebastopolitan energy with which he maintained his "fashionable red velvet chair" against the combined forces of public opinion and an usher "with a rosette at his button-hole."

We heartily applaud the motives of our Teutonic correspondent, but we cannot in conscience say that he makes out a case for the "stranger," whom he found, as he tells us, to be "a gay and agreeable young man." We concede the gayety, but demur to the agreeableness of a neighbor who exuberates with a hickory-stick at the distance of six inches from your cranium. The Academy of Music is not on the whole so well calculated for such exercises as Donnybrook Fair, or an Illinois Prairie, and not even the magnanimity displayed in the "forester's" retreating words as quoted by our correspondent, "I yield, not to a superior right, but because the claimant of my seat is an old gent," can induce us to withdraw our protest against his proceedings in general.

But if our correspondent fails to obtain mitigation of the sentence of his *protégé*, he has not failed in moving our compassion for himself by the affecting narrative which he gives us of his weary odyssey all over the Academy in search of a seat. He pathetically relates how he was "six times" compelled to move from pillar to post—how he was bandied from usher to usher, each one in turn treating him more cavalierly than the others, till thoroughly humbled and reduced to much the same state of self-esteem in which we may imagine a bad penny to subsist, he dejectedly sought the box-office and begged to know whether his "ticket did or did not entitle him to a seat." This question he assures us was answered (by a gentleman whom he describes in language as little complimentary as that of a passport) most emphatically in the negative. To us therefore he appeals with a natural wish to ascertain precisely what is meant by the advertisements of the Academy Management, which proffer "an admission to the Parquet, Parquet Circle, and First Circle," in exchange for one dollar, well and truly paid.

We should be very happy to meet this inquiry with a distinct reply, and for that purpose we put it ourselves to the management in question. Not our Teutonic correspondent only, nor the "brown forester," whose native wildness had doubtless been exasperated by a like experience, but the much-enduring New-York public have a right to know precisely what theatrical and other managers mean by an "admission."

In many of the Italian theatres the pit is destitute of seats, and any one who buys a ticket to the pit, of course understands that he simply buys a right to stand, or to be stood upon therein. But the three localities designated in the Academy advertisement are furnished with seats, and most of those persons certainly, who visit the Academy, have a preference for sitting over standing. Moreover, the liberty of "securing" a seat during the daytime for the evening in any one of these three localities is offered to all who are disposed to purchase it at an advance of fifty cents upon the price of "admission." This would certainly seem to imply that seats unsecured during the day, are to be had in the evening without such extra payment. If, then, the payment of one dollar entitles a visitor to a seat, it is clearly a breach of contract for the management to neglect making proper provision for its customers. If, on the contrary, the payment of one dollar merely entitles the visitor to the right of walking about the house and getting into everybody's way, then it is but commonly fair and honest that this fact should be distinctly set forth on the bills of the house.

In the first case, everybody who has ever visited the Academy without obtaining a "fashionable red-velvet chair," has been virtually cheated and wronged. In the second, the operatic public of the Academy owe it to themselves to protest against a practice which tends to make an intolerable nuisance of the *couloirs*, *foyers*, and passages in general of that extremely gorgeous yet sufficiently incommodious building. If our Managers are wise, they will learn of ALBERT SMITH, who attributes his astonishing success as a showman in London, very largely to the fact that he has done his best to make the Egyptian Hall a "comfortable" place, as well as a funny. The supineness with which New-Yorkers submit to be "packed" in omnibuses and railroad cars is no safe argument of their resignation under similar treatment at a theatre. It is one thing for a man to ride home from his business to his dinner and the wife of his bosom, and quite another thing for him to sally leisurely forth to digest the aforesaid dinner, and to amuse the aforesaid wife, and the discomforts which a citizen will tamely endure under a necessity, he will by no means permit to be mingled in the cup of his luxury. Honesty, therefore, and policy, combine to dictate a speedy reform in this grave matter of the seats at the opera.

The Massacres in India.

There is nothing more horrible recorded in modern history than those massacres of English women and children in Bengal, the narration of which is continued to us by every Indian mail. Though these helpless victims of Mahommedan frenzy are not our immediate kindred, they are members of the Anglo-Saxon family to which we belong, and are related to us by all the ties of Christianity and a refined civilization. Their sufferings and cruel deaths move us to a common sympathy with the people of England, not only in the deep affliction which has overshadowed their hearthstones, but in the misfortunes which have thus far attended their struggle in India. When we think of the fate of those Christian women and children who fell into the hands of NENA SAHEB at Bithoor and Cawnpore, we are disarmed of all our international jealousies. We stay our criticisms, we forget our differences, and we join earnestly with the English people in the hope that the day is not far distant when they shall terribly avenge this sacred blood in which their Indian empire has been baptized!

When WARREN HASTINGS was on trial in Westminster Hall, eighty years ago, BURKE, in one of his addresses to the Court, described some of the enormities which the people of India had suffered under HASTINGS' administration. He depicted the infernal cruelties practised by DEBI SING, the Rajah of Dinagepore, who held a position of confidence and power under HASTINGS. It is said that the audience was carried away by emotion, and the ladies, whose attendance graced the Court, fainted as BURKE vividly pictured those very horrors which are now freshly narrated to us.

"The treatment of the females by DEBI SING," said he, "cannot be described. Dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of the country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view. The virgins were carried to courts of justice, where they might naturally have looked for protection, but now they looked for it in vain; for, in the face of the ministers of justice, in the face of assembled multitudes, in the face of the sun, these tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of their mothers, was that the former were dishonored in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeon. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put in a cleft of bamboo and torn off."

And yet, horrible as is this picture of Indian ferocity one hundred years ago, it is only a tame description of what English wives, mothers and children, have suffered in Bengal during the last three months. The story, which has already been published, of their degradation—their torture and agonizing death at Meerut, at Delhi, at Allahabad, at Sealcote, at Jhansi, at Bithoor, at Cawnpore, and at every place where the frenzied Mussulmans have turned, like tigers, upon the English—makes the coarsest heart shudder. As we read the details, we feel thankful that the fiendish ingenuity of the murderers did not make the portals of death any more horrible to their helpless victims. NENA SAHEB is a name that will live long in Indian story, not only for the character of his crimes, but for the character of that punishment which surely awaits him. His hands are red with the blood of more than three hundred English women and children. While he lives, the War in India is, on the part of the English, a war to avenge this blood. And it is a pity that NENA SAHEB has not a thousand lives to atone for it.

But we fear that the worst has not yet come. The next mail from India is looked for with anxiety. We fear that it will bring the sad story of other massacres as horrible as that of Cawnpore. To the Bengal Sepoy the murder of English women and children is a religious pleasure, in which he has never before had an opportunity to indulge; but, like the tiger, his thirst for blood must at last be satiated; and, tired of watching the agonies of a lingering death, he will finally conduct his murderous mission as a business, valuable to him not for its pleasures, but for its results

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—It is said that negotiations are again pending for the introduction in our city of the steam fire-engine. To any one at all familiar with the experience of Cincinnati in the use of this protective agent, it must be matter of surprise that New-York has so long failed to avail itself of so valuable an auxiliary to our present fire-engine system. Cincinnati, with its side-hill location, its consequent uneven streets, and its rough pavements, does not afford so favorable a field for the use of the steam fire-engine as our own level city. Nevertheless, her experiments have effectually established the fact that they can be relied upon at all times, and are far more prompt and efficient, with a small number of men to operate them, than the old-fashioned machines and their hosts of self-sacrificing firemen. Since their introduction in the "Queen City," the losses by fire have decreased fully two-thirds. As a consequence, the rates of insurance against fire losses have been reduced fifty per cent., at the same time that property holders now insure against *partial* damage only, trusting to the experienced efficiency of the steam-engine to subdue a conflagration always ere it shall have succeeded far. Prejudice, excited by jealousy, has hitherto deprived New-York of the advantage of this invaluable invention. Surely, with the example before us, it would be well to give the steam machine a fair trial. Any one of them now in use will throw half-a-dozen streams at once, high enough to cover any building in our city, and heavy enough to speedily drown out the fiercest conflagration. We commend the subject to the authorities, suggestion that practical experiments the people much better than theoretic nation of the machine in the face of the *facts*.

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS AT ELECTION.—The *Tribune* has fallen in errors in respect to the law governing and District Canvassers at the approachi election. It states that the Common C points the Inspectors; but the law ap them has not been changed, and those year serve during the *day* of election in ballots, unless there occur vacancies, Common Council have always filled law adds District Canvassers to coun by *night* in company with poll clerks. are chosen by the Board of Police, an election in said cities *next* ensuing the this act," (meaning only and by limitati vember election,) "the Common Counc said cities shall, by joint resolution, third Tuesday in October next, appoi lection district the said three District Ca Ch. 294, Laws of 1857.) Then "ther lected three District Canvassers at eve election." (That is, general throughout As all the provisions of law relating to are applied to District Canvassers, obs Inspectors and Canvassers for service in and at the following November election who are elected in November next. for the November election that the Councils appoint the Canvassers, and came to them of necessity, as the new functionaries were to be local officers. why the Board of Police appoint poll c check the Canvassers chosen by our Therefore the people have as much of the Canvassers who count the Mayoralt derman vote as Mayor WOOD himself, fit to take care of a privilege which is enough to be of more value than is ge cribed to it.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—The Kansas co ent of the *Tribune* communicates the scrap of intelligence, concerning the do Convention:

P. H. C., the "Republican reporter" o WALKER and the N. Y. TIMES, was elect of the Convention. He had a Border R nent, but distanced him by thirteen votes.

If we could flatter ourselves that anything to do with this result, we sh to have some confidence in the action vention. It would certainly be a go Kansas to see a Border Ruffian distanc body, if political opinions could be s have influenced the result. But we pr simple fact was that the TIMES report *only* good stenographer to be found in t ry,—the only person probably competen the proceedings of the Convention. We account for his election, without being necessity of suspecting the Convention intended to do anything worthy of p Republican quarters.

The American Institute Exhibition

A visit to the Exhibition just open at Palace, even in its incipient presentation, the time expended. Certainly to the sight is nothing as yet particularly attractive, examination of many of the results of o invention and skill, will justify the re there in our hearing, "We are a great pe great people."

Music by steam is among the most cur ties. The steam Calliope is in full blast; under the dome, and its effects are quite Another curiosity is a contrivance that to t Southern planter must be a delicious luxu an ordinary rocking-chair, filled up as sup wish, and on the left arm of the chair a f that, passing through delicate perfumes, the heated face a stream of cool air fro double bellows underneath the chair, set i the rocking motion that may be given to it, a chair, with a good cigar, his slippers, unavoidable absence of his wife, the TIMES, as the only possible substitute, could any reasonable mortal wish for?

The improvements this year are most the machinery department. A splend shafting extends the whole length of the and a number of steam-boilers have been to set in brick affording power equal to horses. By the side of the boilers are ra definite number of steam gauges, afford opportunity of testing their comparative The smoke pipe accommodates every damper that has been invented, the smoke filed away through a stack 76 feet high, in a hidden section of one of the towers. steam engines may be specified several great novelty of construction, and increase of fuel and power.

A curious cotton gin deserves notice, to prepare cotton for the card on the pla actually to spin it on the spot. Whether done profitably is at present uncertain looms from Taunton, and others from sure to arrest attention, they will work rivalry to each other. There are wate hydrants, a large display of carriages Haven, a contrivance to supersede the city railway carriages by the substitution power. A display of polished saws, enou row the feelings of any one who writes to his mother at Sheffield marbles, stoves and iron castings, in every and graceful as well as useful variety; tess friable nature, as grid-irons in the gutta percha and India rubber, about which ther stew is particularly necessary respe tough materials. Then among brittle g are samples of American China which tenge comparison with English and Fre facture. Plated goods in elegant, expe tasteful variety, a magnetico-electric m avowed contrivance for copper plating sheathing of ships, applicable equally to a to the *Niagara*.

We noticed a curious oven from a celebra in Brooklyn, the peculiarity consisting chi that the circular floor of the oven, revolvin tral pivot, affords obviously many fac render unnecessary the displacement o subjected to its action, and their removal

Upon the gas engine of Dr. DEANE no been yet pronounced by the Council of the nor upon the electro-dynamic motor, but th the inspection by the Judges will soon be There is an immense array of press punches and mechanical contrivances of c ble description, intended chiefly to fac rious operations in the useful arts, those relating to domestic economy. P plements may be examined comprising ne ery, portable gas works from Maryland places, a rotary pump to test the power of wheels—and then to please the younger music in the evening, and a panorama of th on the Rhine. Should a man really posse and classical taste, there is a composition the descent from the cross—which in comp decidedly finer than the well-known *chef* RUBENS, a picture more notable for color th eur of design.

We had almost forgotten the millinery an pets, and the pickles, and the pianos, and serves and fresh fruits, the huge mass of lea billiard tables, confectionary, daguerreoty ary, artificial flowers, drums, swords, trump derbusses, telescopes and shooting irons possible description. The arrangements i freshment saloon are good, much better year. The exhibition is very instructive and tive of national progress, and no doubt a pleasant afternoon may be passed at the Palace during the Indian summer, upon w are entering so pleasantly.

BURNED TO DEATH.—ELIZA GREEN, a child, three years of age, was burned to Wednesday night, at the apartments of her in Thirteenth-street, near Greenwich-aven clothes took fire from a match which had bee by an older child. The mother of the dece absent at the time, and arrived too late to save

East India Correspondence.

STATE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—GREAT ANXIETY AMONG THE EUROPEANS—A MAHOMEDAN FESTIVAL AT SERINGAPATAM—FEAR OF AN UPRISING OF THE MAHOMMEDANS—MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGALORE, (Madras Presidency,) July 20, 1857.

I have just arrived here from Mysore, where I apent ten days with the Resident at the Court of Rajah of Mysore. I attended two durbas at the Palace, and saw everything worth seeking, and learned everything worth knowing, both at Mysore and Seringapatam. I preaume your attention is especially attracted to India at the present time: and while you hear of the rebellion and carnage in the Bengal Presidency, you are told that the Madras Presidency is quiet, and the Sepoya true to their salt. Thia report comes from the censorship of the Indian press. But I know from my own observation in traveling through this Presidency, that very great anxiety is felt by all the Europeans throughout the districts of Southern India. Great fear is felt at this momen lest the Mahommedan population should take advantage of a Feast, held at Seringapatam, from the 18th to the 23d of this month—in celebration of the anniversary of TIPPOO SAIB'S death, and a which some 20,000 Mahommedans will be gathered from all Southern India—to create a disturbance, and rise and slaughter the Europeans as they did at Delhi.

I left Mysore day before yesterday, passing through Seringapatam, which is only nine mile from that place. The road which I traveled was thronged with foot and horse and bullock travelers, well armed, bound to the great Feast.

A part of an European regiment will arrive at Mysore to-day from the Hills. A long train of camels and elephants went up from Mysore on the 15th inst., to bring down the regiment's baggage. There is already in that city a garrison of 100 European troops, a company of artillery with two guns, and a company of native troops, besides the Rajah's household troops, who will be prepared to meet any demonstration which the Mohammedan pilgrims may attempt.

This city, in which I am writing, is well fortified and well garrisoned, both by infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the authorities are on the alert. A patrol is out all night, and any native found in the road after nine o'clock is shut up in the guard house. Still the Europeans here feel that they are living on a mine, which is liable to explode at any moment. The opinion here is, that, without any doubt, the Royal Family of Oude, the Nawáb of Moorshedabad, and the old King of Delhi, (all Mohammedans,) are at the bottom of this rebellion. Government does not allow half the intelligence of events now occurring in India to be published. You get very little of it in the papers that go to England. The intelligence of the massacre at Cawnpore was received here four days ago, and waa communicated to me by one of the highest civil servants in this district, on my promise that I would not communicate it to any person in this Presidency! It would not do to tell the natives of this disgrace and thia awful tragedy; but, of course, they will hear of it before long.

This rebellion is a dreadful event. The loss which it will inflict upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of Upper India, cannot be recovered in many years. We are destined to see great distress in the Northwest Provinces, long after this fighting is over, and thia carnage of Englishmen avenged. India goes back fifty years to commence the recovery of what she is now losing.

MADRAS, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

P. S. I have just reached this City from the interior, and had no occasion to use my revolvers on the road. I am off to-night in the steamer to *Calcutta*. These steamers are on their way down from Calcutta to carry up Madras troops. One steamer the H. E. I. Co.'s *Coromandel*, arrived this morning for that purpose. Three new regiments are to be raised here immediately, and active preparations made to assist the Governor-General with all the force that can be spared from Madras. It is a very fortunate thing that the Madras sepoys are yet apparently loyal. If they rebel, what will become of us? CORINGA.

THAT GOLD BOX—ANDREW JACKSON, JR., VS. COUNCILMAN VAN TINE.—The following letter from ANDREW JACKSON, JR., has called out a reply from Councilman VAN TINE, which we publish for the information of all who are interested in the sayings and doings of the industrious Gold Box Committee, and of ANDREW JACKSON, JR., in relation thereto:

To the Editor of the Herald.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Sept. 16, 1857.

Be kind enough to give the following an insertion in your paper.

I feel constrained to declare in this public manner that the statement purporting to come from Councilman JOAN VAN TINE, published in the *Herold* on the morning of the 15th inst., is a tissue of misrepresentations and falsehoods from beginning to end. The gold box was never put in his care or possession, either at the Hermitage, Nashville, or in the City of New-York. After our reaching this City, however, he requested me as a favor to let him have it to show to two reporters, (in order that they might get the inscription,) and also to permit his family and a few friends to see it, under a faithful promise to return tt to me on Monday morning, which promise he complied with. Councilman VAN TINE met me on the morning of the 15th inst., and stated to me that the article above alluded to was false in every respect, and forthwith had drawn up a true statement of the facts, which he signed, and pledged himself faithfully to have published in the *Herald*, but which has not as yet appeared. ANDREW JACKSON, Ja.

CITY HALL, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The paragraph which appeared in the *Herald* of this morning's issue over the signature of A. JACKSON, Jr., is of that peculiar reflective nature as to require from me a statement of facts in reply, which I trust you will favor me by publishing.

At the Hermitage, on the morning of the 5th September, Mr. JACKSON called at my room in his own house, where I was staying at his request, and said that he had consulted with his family on the evening previous and come to the conclusion to deliver to me the box in question, and that he had written two letters, one to the Governor of the State and one to the Mayor of Nashville, informing them of his decision, and then remarked he had long desired to visit our City, and also to see his son here graduating at West Point. I immediately requested him, if that was the case, to accompany me with the box, and that it would give greater force to the presentation if he would personally present the box to His Honor the Mayor in behalf of his father and the Common Council. Upon retiring down stairs *he placed the box in my hands, and said "There is the box that is to be presented."* I handed it back and requested that as he would accompany me I would not desire to be intrusted with it. He then returned to his family, had it sewed in a handkerchief and tied around his body. We then left for Nashville, where we called upon the Governor, Mr. JACKSON introducing me, stated my business and his decision in relation thereto, the Governor remarking he was pleased to know of Mr. JACKSON'S determination.

We left Nashville that evening for the Mammoth Cave, and so proceeded on our journey, arriving at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls. Here Mr. JACKSON retired to his room, prepared his speech for the presentation, submitted the same for my perusal, and requested my opinion thereon. Twice thereafter I saw him evidently making himself familiar with the language he had penned, and further asked me if I had heard of the particulars of the arrangements for the presentation from Alderman MONEGHAN, which he said was a cause of great anxiety to him. Pursuant to telegraphic notice we were met by the Committee on our arrival in this City, proceeded to the City Hall, to be introduced to the acting Mayor, and thence proceeded to the suite of rooms prepared for Mr. JACKSON at the hotel. Upon my request Mr. JACKSON gave me the box, for the examination of two reporters and friends, and I was to return the same on the following morning, for its formal presentation to the Mayor. According to agreement I returned the box at 10 o'clock A. M., in presence of ex-Councilman WILD, at the hotel, and we all proceeded to the City Hall, to go through the formalities of the presentation. Mr. JACKSON acquiesced in everything, nor was I aware of any alteration in his mind to the time of his being ushered into the presence of the Mayor, who had returned to the City. JOHN VAN TINE.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Thursday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of WM. D. GORDON, the brakeman who was recently run over by a New-York and Erie train near Sufferns Station. The evidence showed that no blame could be attached to any one, and that the occurrence was wholly accidental. The deased was a native of New-York, 45 years of age, and leaves a family, residing near Sufferns.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

MONMOUTH COUNY OVER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman and Gifford.

SECOND DAY CONTINUED.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 16—3 P.M.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly.*—The examination of Willinm W. Smith was resumed. The money when found in the yard was dry. On Sunday witness found a five-dollar bill in Donnelly's vest pocket while examining his clothes in his room. Mr. Lent and Mr. Morris were acquainted, for they went to the Seaview House. He (witness) was introduced to Moses by Lent tn Jnue. Moses was lying on top of the bed clothes when witness went in after the fatal occurrence. The door between rooms Nos. 34 and 36 was open at that time. The blood on the door of communication was in No. 36 when it was open, in No. 34 when closed. Mrs. Smith was standing on the doorsill leading out into the piazza when witness and Donnelly were standing on the piazza. There was no money in the safe when It was opened. Thorough search for a weapon was made in rooms Nos. 34 and 36—none could be found.

Cross-examined.—Donnelly had been with the witness three or four weeks; he had no complaint to make of him during that time; he was faithful in the discharge of his business, and witness depended on him more than on any one else in his employment; no improper use was made of the broken bank bills that witness knew of; Donnelly never concealed the fact that he had those bills; witness did not know when the bills were thrown away; the bills, for aught he knew, might have been thrown away a week previous to the murder. The bills when found near the fence lay on the ground as if they had been thrown there; they were not covered up except by some tomato vines which grew from the ground where they tay; witness was surprised that the bills should be found thus, because Donnelly had said he intended to keep them until they became valuable; after calling Donnelly on the morning of Aug. 1, sufficient time elapsed before witness sent the porter up for him for him to have dressed himself; Donnelly remained in the dress which he had on when he first came down until the time when witness had stated he saw Donnelly in other clothes; It was the custom of Donnelly to come down in a common suit and dress a second time about ten or eleven o'clock; the prisoner left the clothes he took off in his own room to the best of his knowledge; three or four pair of soiled white pants and the coat Donnelly first had on were found in his room; there was no blood on any of them; the pants when found were under the bed; the coat was lying on a trunk; did not know whether he was the first person in the room after Donnelly changed his clothes; did not know whether Donnelly had been in there just before him; the pantaloons under the bed were not covered up; there was no difficulty in pulling them out; no other clothing belonging to the prisoner was found as far as the witness knew; he saw no marks of blood about Donnelly or his clothes while talking to him previous to his changing his clothes; when he went up stairs he left Donnelly on the porch and Mrs. Smith going into her room; there was quite a puddle of blood in the hall up stairs, extending all the way across the passage; there were puddles of blood but no foot-prints visible in the hall: witness did not observe any footsteps until about three-quarters of an hour after Coroner Connery had been up there: there had been a great commotion; a great many people had run through that entry from all parts of the house; there were about 125 boarders in the house at that time; some of them had rooms along the passage-way in which the affair took place; J. C. McKinly and lady occupied room No. 32, next to No. 34; a great noise in one room might be heard in an adjoining room in the Seaview House; ten or fifteen minutes elapsed between the time when Donnelly first came down that morning and the time when witness saw him the second time; he saw no weapon about him: Donnelly had said he sold his dirk to Moses for $5; witness never saw the prisoner carrying the dirk; Donnelly kept the key to the drawer in that of the counter in which witness saw the dirk; a person outside the counter might lean over and look into the drawer if it was open; Donnelly and Moses on the night preceding the murder were walking together in a friendly manner in the hall; Donnelly had manifested a peaceful disposition while in the house; it was not uncommon for persons to go down to the Highlands, stay over night and be off the next morning; Mr. McKinly and lady, as the name was registered on the book, arrived at the Scaview House on Friday and left on Saturday morning; witness explained to the jury from a diagram the position of the apartments opening upon the hall which was the scene of the tragedy; the servants of the house slept in the attic; access to the attic was obtained from the hall in which Moses slept, by a flight of stairs ascending at the opposite end to that from which the stairs descended into the story below; there were about twenty female and six male servants sleeping in that attic; they were mostly Irish; generally ruly, but sometimes unruly; when they did not behave they were always discharged; some were discharged before the murder and some after; Donnelly rendered some assistance to Moses and helped to dress his wounds; he was in the room with Moses at least twenty minutes; he appeared nervous, as they all did at that time; he looked paler than common, and so probably did all the rest, as was natural on such an occasion; witness did not remember telling Donnelly to stay in the office while he went up to Moses' room; he might have told him so; there was blood on the bed in No. 36; there was a print of blood on the door-frame between Nos. 34 and 36, as if made by some one passing from one room to the other; the point of the dirk was not broken off when witness saw it; the witness identified a bunch of keys which Donnelly handed him on the day of the murder; Donnelly at the time of the occurrenec had not received his wages. Only $2 had been paid him since he first came there. He had been at the house of the witness about three weeks and two days. The rate of Donnelly's wages was not specified when he went to live with witness. He was to receive what the witness thought his services were worth at the end of the season. Witness thought he would have paid him about $35, besides board, washing, &c. A good deal of money had been paid Donnelly for board the night preceding the 1st of August, which he handed over to witness. The prisoner made no objection to having his things exaroined; on the contrary, he appeared solicitous that this should be done. Witness did not remember that the prisoner called his attention the night before to the fact that his pantaloons were torn; did not find a pair that were torn. Lent and McKinley appeared to be acquainted; witness had not seen McKinley since he left, and never saw him before he came to his house; Lent had some friends who came to see him while at Nevisink; not more than half-a-dozen; Mr. McKinley was very gentlemanly in his address; witness did not see much of him; the boat left Nevisink for New-York on the Saturday morning of the murder about nine or ten o'clock; room No. 36 had no window except that over the door; one might step from the window of No. 34 on to the roof of the piazza: the latter was nearly level with the window-sill; witness did not observe whether the shutter was opened; he did not think it would be particularly dark at sunrise in the morning in that room if the shutters were closed; it would not have been particularly light; he had no difficulty in seeing when he went there on the morning of the murder; all the rooms on that floor at the rear of the house opened, he thought, on to the roof of the piazza; witness could not tell whether the windows down stairs were fastened; his orders to Donnelly were to have the house always properly fastened when he went to bed. Prooably there would be little difficulty in getting in at the parlor windows, even if they were fastened; there was a window at the South side of the front door of the house, which was sometimes left open for Mr. Lent to enter at; there was an outside shutter to it; Mr. Lent was away that night and there waa no occasion to leave it unfastened; it might have been so; when witness saw Donnelly coming towards him on the morning of the murder, after the cry of murder and the noise up stairs had drawn him out of his room, he (Donnelly) was coming along the hall; he could not tell whether Donnelly had come down the stairs opposite his room; he thought he must have come down that way from the noise he heard; witness went up the same stairs; witness heard some one calling out before he went up; when he went up he saw no one by whom the outcry might have been made; it was the stifled cry of murder, as he had before said.

THIRD DAY.

The cross-examination of Mr. Smith was continued—The door of Donnelly's room was standing wide open on the morning of the murder, when witness, with his wife, and others, went in there; some of the neighbors went to the Seaview House that morning; not many were allowed to go up stairs; the main road was about fifty feet from the rear building of the hotel; a garden intervened; behind the road the Highlands arose; this road continued in a northerly direction at some distance from the shore: the witness, when at Nevisink, would call going in the direction of New-York going *up*, and going in a southerly direction going *down*: there were bowling alleys near the shore connected with Schenck's and Thompson's houses; a plank walk extended from Schenck'a to Thompson's, passing the Scaview House; there was a dock in front of Thompson's; a gentleman who was acquainted with Lent staid at the hotel one week and left without paying his bill; witness detained his baggage; he afterwards returned and paid his bill, leaving the next morning afterwards.

Q.—Did you ever hear that this man gambled, and was out late at night? Objected to by Mr. Dayton. Judge VREDENBURGH inquired how the question bore on the Issue. Mr. Bradley stated that the object was to show that Lent, by whom Mosea was introduced to Smith, and whose associates were probably also those of Moses, had friends who were in the habit of going out late at night, and spending their evenings he (counsel) did not know where. The questiou was not pressed.

Examination resumed.—Witness did not call the servants on the morning of the murder; did not know who called them; there was some blood, when witness inspected it, in the uorth part of the hall on the third floor; it might have been occasioned by the wounded man staggering about there; when he (witness) ascended the back stairs of the second story he met Donnelly coming out of the water-closet in the rear of the House:

To Mr. Dayton.—He never saw Donnelly before he went to witness' house; he knew nothing about Donnelly being in the habit of gambling; no special occasion occurred to test the ferocity of the prisoner while in the employment of the witness; the books of the witness were kept tn suoh a way that it would have been impossible for Donnelly or any one else to defraud him; witness paid Donnelly two dollars on the Sunday before the tragedy; It was a hotel-rule to settle with the employes monthly; Donnelly entered his own name on the help-book; some of the bank-bills picked up near the water-closets had an offensive smell when first shown to the witness; the bills, when found, were dry, and had the appearance of having been recently thrown where they lay; the Wednesday or Thursday previous it had rained incessantly all day; the bills were twisted tightly together; when Donnelly changed his dress at 10 or 11 o'clock every day it was for the purpose of preparing for dinner; witness never before knew Donnelly to change his dress within an hour after he arose; he did not remember ever having seen Donnelly wear a thin black coat and pantaloons; Moses was told, perhaps an hour before his death, to make some disposition of his effects; when witness passed Donnelly leaning against the doorway on the morning of the murder, he (witness) said "This is a pretty piece of business;" Donnelly Donnelly made no reply; appeared much more calm when he was in the room of Moses helping him than when witness met him first coming down stairs that morning.

Mr. Dayton—Explain to us, Mr. Smith, whether the appearance of Donnelly coming down stairs was such as to excite personal apprehension in your mind.

Objected to and ruled out.

A recess of five minutes was here taken.

Examination resumed.—Where was Donnelly standing in reference to the corner of the house when you were talking to him on the back piazza?

Mr. Bradley objected to the question on the ground that the State went over this subject in its direct examination upon points raised by the cross-examination. This point was not touched by the cross-examination.

Mr. Dayton contended that where the prosecution had omitted in its direct examination a question o importance to the issue, the Court might, in the exercise of a sound discretion, permit the question to be asked after the cross-examination.

Gov. Pennington said if this reasoning prevailed, there was an end of the rule which excluded such questions.

Judge VANDENBURGH thought it was entirely within the discretion of the Court to allow or disallow a question thus accidentally omitted. The question was permitted. Counsel for the prisoner excepted to the ruling.

Examination Resumed.—Donnelly stood on the piazza part of the time with his back against the railing at the corner of the piazza; there was a piece off of the point of the scabbard of Donnelly's dagger—about an inch long—of German silver; on the morning of the murder Mr. Henry Miller picked up this piece of German silver inside the bar; it was in a box in which useless scraps of paper were thrown. (*To Gov. Pennington*)—After Donnelly was imprisoned, some of his clothing, including his gray coat, at his request, was sent to him by the officers; Morris was induced to go into the garden where the bills were by seeing them under the tomato-vines while looking through the fence.

Margaret Rowan was sworn: She was living at the Seaview House, employed in the laundry, on the 1st of August; had charge of the servants' dining-room; on the first of August she arose about 5 o'clock and went to the laundry, from there she went to the office, about a quarter of an hour after she got up; there was no one in the office; she went there to get a pass-key to open the servants' hall; this hall was in the main building, under the ladies' parlor; she was in the habit of getting the pass-key from Donnelly every morning; Donnelly was not in the office, and she did not get the pass-key; she then went through the dining-room, intending to go up the back stairs and look for him,—going towards the back part of the buildings; she saw Donnelly when she reached the foot of these stairs; Mr. Smith was with him; they were standing on the back piazza, near the door; she stood still listening to Mr. Smith, who asked Donnelly what was the matter with him; she saw Donnelly go down stairs from the piazza and run towards the water-closets. He went down two or three steps at a time; she was at this time standing at the foot of the stairs, and moved towards the kitchen door when she saw him coming down; he looked very much excited and very pale; next she saw him run from the water-closets towards her; she was standing in the same place; she asked him for the pass-key; he said he had not got any; he then ran along the rear of the main building, under the dining-room windows, and picked up something from the grass; she had pointed out the place where he picked it up; he then went a little way further in the same direction, turned back and ran past the kitchen windows and the laundry, and jumped the fence near the corner of the landing dividing Mr. Schenck's property from the grounds of the Sea-View House; the servants' water-closet was opposite the laundry door; she looked after him; he was going down towards the river very fast; she saw him going thus until he ran past Mrs. Jervis' cottage; then she lost sight of him; he had something in his right hand, which he had picked off the grass when he ran by the kitchen door; she could not tell what it was; it was about as long as her hand from the wrist downwards, as near as she could tell; she ran after him as far as the fence; he stopped at the servants' water-closet; tried to get the door open, but could not; it was difficult to open it; during all this time he appeared very much excited and very pale; when she asked him for the pass-key he stood before her in a hurried way; she thought it very strange to see him running so, and, therefore, went and looked after him; he had on white pantaloons and a gray coat; she washed up the blood in the halls; there were some tracks and some puddles of blood there; she did not observe whether they were tracks of bare feet or of shoes.

Cross-examined—She got the pass-key from Mr. Smith, at the office, at about twenty minutes past five o'clock that morning; she slept on the fourth story that night; she could not tell who called her; some one did; some one of the men came up; she could not tell who; she did not see Donnelly come up to the fourth story before she came down; Donnelly was behind the counter when she got the pass-key from Mr. Smith: when Donnelly turned around after picking up something on the grass he crossed the grass-plot; he went fast along the path to the grass-plot, then slow over the grass to the spot where he picked up something; he crossed from one path to the other over the grass, picking up something on the way then turned and ran toward the fence; the first effort he made to get over the fence he failed; at the second attempt he got over; his coat did not touch the fence in jumping over; he lighted on his feet on the other side; the fence was about as high as the Judge's desk—about four feet; there were no boards out of the fence; there were two water closests between the servants' and the kitchen of Mrs. Jarvis; she next saw Donnelly when she went to get the pass-key from Mr. Smith. The Court here took a recess till 3 P. M.

The Court-room, this morning, was not so full of visitors as usual. It rained during the previous night. A great many witnesses arrived in the morning train. There are about thirty witnesses for the prosecution here, among them Coroner CONNERY. Counsel on both sides express the opinion that it will be impossible to get through with the case before the end of next week. The prisoner preserved the same air of composure to-day, during the important examination of MARGARET ROWAN, which has characterized him since the commencement of the trial. Iter examination will be resumed this afternoon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Sept. 17.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

Yesterday, Frederick A. Chapin, was admitted to practice in the Courts of this State, on motion of Jas. S. Sandford, Esq.

NOTICE.

SEPT. 16—The enumerated calendar has been called to No. 71. The balance of the Calendar will be called on the opening of the Court on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE POISONING CASE—MORAL INSANITY.

The People vs. *Henry Beck.*—The defendant was tried, some time since, for an attempt to poison George Spcisgar. On his trial he was proved to be insane at the time of committing the deed, and after acquittal, was remanded. His counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that his continued imprisonment was illegal. The petition stated that since Mr. Beck was remanded, he had recovered from his temporary insanity, and was of a quiet and peaceable disposition, and able to take care of himself. Abraham Clearman, Deputy Jailer of the City Prison, made affidavit to this fact, and the defendant was discharged.

In the Matter of the Eighth-avenue Bank.—If the stock stands in Mr. Morrison's name on the books of the Company, he is liable, according to the decision in the Empire City Bank: if in Mrs. Levy's name, she is liable. It is immaterial whether taken as collateral or not.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE LIQUOR ARRESTS.

The People vs. *David S. Page.*—The defendant was arrested for violating the provisions of the new Liquor Law, but was discharged, under *habeas corpus*, by Recorder Smith. Last week Judge PEABODY granted a *certiorari* to review the proceedings.

The Recorder's return to the writ embraces the petition of D. P. McBiven, showing that Page was restrained of his liberty; the *habeas corpus* granted thereon; the commitment of Police Justice Connolly; the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the opinion of adjudication thereon.

The case will probably be heard at the General Term some time this month.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

Mr. Sickles concluded his argument yesterday, and the case was adjourned until Saturday.

THE PAULDING CASE.

The People ex rel. Sarah M. Paulding vs. *Philip R. Poulding.*—The decision to postpone this matter until October has been cancelled, and the papers resubmitted to Judge PEABODY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

SEPT. 17.

Before Judge Daly.

Mary Hymes vs. *William Hymes.*—Divorce granted.

Augustine Edwards vs. *Jacob Little.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Samuel W. Judson vs. *Leonard Brown.*—Motion to confirm report of referee, granted.

Edward Boyle vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.

Mark Isaacs vs. *The Beth Hamedrah Society.*—Motion denied, &c.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 44, 45, 58, 61, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1397, 1650, 6, 1004, 1262, 1136, 1175, 1299, 1071, 832, 823, 1210, 74, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Hon. S. D. MORRIS, County Judge, and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER. Thursday, 17th. JAMES SULLIVAN, indicted for rape upon the person of an idiot child, eight years old, was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

SAMUEL SOLOMON, convicted of keeping a policy-office on Gold-street, Brooklyn, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $50. In case the fine is not paid, his term of imprisonment is extended to six months.

John Collins, convicted of assault and battery upon NOAH W. DURYEA, was fined $10.

MARY A. BUTLER, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

JAMES YATES, and SIMON KELLY, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 6, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday at the usual hour, Alderman GLANCY, President, in the Chair.

Alderman TUCKER offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, There is, and has been for some time past, a large amount of work of different kinds being done in and about the public buildings, involving the expenditure of money by persons having no authority, and, therefore, in violation of law, the consequence of which is to involve the City in numerous law suits, judgments, executions, &c.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to investigate the whole subject, and report the facts to this Board at an early day; and further, that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Referred to the Committee on the Law Department.

A petition for a sewer in Greenwich-street, was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

A resolution to have lists of property, liable to be sold for unpaid taxes, Croton Water rents, and assessments, prepared, was offered by Alderman MONEGHAN, and laid over.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to grant the exclusive use of pier foot of One Hundred and thirtieth-street to the Harlem Navigation Company, was adopted.

The Board adjourned till Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday evening, the President, JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman COMER offered a resolution that the City Inspector report whether any persons not citizens of the United States, or residenis of the City, hold stands in the public market. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted to print fifteen hundred copies of the laws of the last Legislature relative to this City.

The ordinance to authorize the Comptroller to issue bonds at 7 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. for assessments, gave rise to debate. Councilman BULTEEL thought that money might be got at 6 per cent. The passage of the ordinance was lost for want of a constitutional majority; but ultimately, and on reconsideration, it was passed.

Reports from the majority and minority of the Fire Department in reference to the award of the Fire Commissioners suspending Nos. 6 and 41 came up. The majority report confirms the action of the Commissioners, while the minority report is opposed.

On debate, the acceptance of the majority report was lost by a vote of 13 to 26. The minority report then came up, which was also lost for want of a constitutional vote. Its reconsideration was moved, and subsequently it was laid on the table.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to street cleaning, a copy of which had been also presented to the Board of Aldermen. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Presently the Board adjourned until Monday.

BURNED TO DEATH.—JOSEPH PHALON, a boy of 9 years of age, was fatally burned on Wednesday evening at the residence of his parents, No. 239 East Eighteenth-street, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid. It appears that while he was filling a lamp, his younger brother came behind him and threw a lighted match into the can. The fluid took fire, and both boys were burned, the elder so severely that he died the same night. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 241 Sixth-street upon the body of ELLEN DUFFY, a child 4 years of age, who was burned to death on Wednesday night. It appears that the mother of deceased left her with another child in bed, and went down stairs. Soon after she heard the children scream, and found the bed on fire. The flames were extinguished as soon as possible, but the elder child was fatally burned. It died the same night. It is supposed that after her mother left the room the child lighted a match, and accidentally set fire to the bed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FORGERY BY A BOY.—JOHN HENRY WILSON, an errand boy in the employ of Messrs. WILLARD, FELT & Co., No. 14 Malden-lane, was yesterday arrested by officers McCORN and ELDER, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, charged with forging the name of the firm to a check on the Artisans' Bank for $300. The accused presented the check at the bank, but the Teller was suspicious of it, and sent one of the bank clerks to the alleged drawers, who pronounced it a forgery. They also ascertained that young WILSON, in making deposits for them at the bank, had in two instances taken a portion of the money intrusted to him, and deposited the balance. He is believed to have had a confederate in the check forgery, but refuses to give his name. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and locked up for further examination.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Thursday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of PATRICK KELLY, a native of Ireland, 43 years of age, whose death was caused by injuries to the head received, on last Tuesday evening, in accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 249 East Eighteenth-street, while in a state of intoxication. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Evening School Committee of the Board of Education have made arrangements to open five schools on the evening of the 28th inst., in the following public school buildings: Corner Concord and Adams streets, W. D.; No. 6 East Wanar-street, W. D.; No. 17 North Fifth-street, corner of Fifth-street, E. D.; No. 18 Remsen-street, near Ewen-street, E. D.; No. 12 Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue, E.D.; No. 1 (colored) Willoughby-street, near Raymond-street, W. D. The Committee made arrangements to accommodate all who may wish to attend.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE FERRY.—A boy named JAMES MORAISON was almost instantly killed about 6 o'clock last evening, by being crushed between the upper fender of the northerly slip at the Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn side, and a pile of wood on the wharf belonging to the Ferry Company. A large quantity of wood is here placed upon the wharf close to the string-piece. When the fender is not pressed upon, there is a space of some two feet between it and the wood, and into this place boys frequently resort. Moaarson at the time of the accident was rising from the string-piece when the ferry-boat *Whitehall* came into the slip and the tide swinging her stern round with great force the fender was pressed further than usual. He evidently saw the dangerous position he was in and gave a scream, when his head was caught between the fender and the end of a stick of wood and crushed in a shocking manner, causing almost instant death. The deceased was a newsboy in the employ of Mrs. BABALER, Fulton-street.

NEW CHURCH.—A New-School Presbyterian Church has recently been organized in Brooklyn, under the name of "Park Presbyterian Church." They have secured a place of meeting at the corner of De Kalb and Carlton avenues, where the pulpit is supplied by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary.

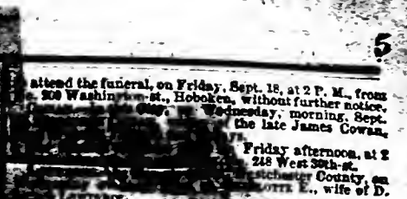
COUNTERFEITERS HELD.—Two men, named CHARLES HUMPHREY and WILLIAM JONES, were committed for trial by Justice MORENOUER, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit fives on the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey.

☞ A few days since, Mr. A. C. CULVER, a Brooklyn carman, strained one of his arms while moving furniture. It soon commenced swelling, and mortification setting in, he died yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Captain JAMES T. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, Commander of the Highwood Guard, has been elected Brigadier-General of the Hudson Brigade, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT to the rank of Major-General of the Division.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Board of Officers of the Jersey City Fire Department, have designated Tuesday the 6th of October as the day for the parade of the Fire Department, in commemoration of the introduction of water.



difficulty which occurred at Pleasanton, Atascosa County, Judge REAGAN, member of Congress from the Eastern District of Texas, his brother and three other persons, were killed. Our Informant could not learn the origin of the difficulty, or any other particulars.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 19.

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—German Watering Places.

ABOU SIMBEL.—Correspondence of the TIMES.

LETTERS FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

PROCEEDINGS AND NOMINATIONS OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC AND AMERICAN STATE CONVENTIONS.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—BRIGHAM YOUNG on the approach of the United States troops.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LOUISVILLE—(From our Special Correspondent.)

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

PARTICULARS OF THE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS—City, Domestic and Foreign.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL FOR THE WEEK.

EDITORIALS—Judge DENIO'S nomination. New addition to the British Peerage. Municipalities considered as the Bulwarks of Public Liberty. Kansas Politics and prospects. Vice and Crime. An unanticipated *coup d'etat*.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.

The men's department contains a large assortment, embracing every style.

The custom department is also well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 35 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.

Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatel, De laine, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAINS—
Lace and muslin, from auction,
At prices from $3 to $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
291 Broadway.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &c., for Winter. Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars," you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MME. LA GRANGE.
FRIDAY, Sept. 18,
NORMA.

CARD.—The Directors have great satisfaction in announcing that an engagement has been concluded with
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
who will make her first appearance this season on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, in her great character of
NORMA.
Mme. LA GRANGE as.....Norma.
Mme. SZRAKOSCH as.....Adalgisa.
Sig. GASSIER as.....Oroveso.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

MONDAY, Sept. 21,
MLLE. FREZZOLINI
In Comic Opera.
First time these five years, Donizetti's
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

LAST CONCERT—VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 19—NIBLO'S SALOON.
NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS
will give on SATUREAY, Sept. 19,
A GRAND CONCERT,
which will be their last until their return from Boston.
H. VIEUXTEMPS, S. THALBERG,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Mlle. CARIOLI,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. ROCCO,
Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

HENRY VIEUXTEMPS will play four pieces: 1. Fantasia. Caprice. 2. The Nightingale. 3. Paganini's Perpetuum Mobile. 4. Les Arpèges.

S. THALBERG will play fours pieces: 1. Norma. 2. Tarantella. 3. Somnambula; and 4, (by general request,) HOME, SWEET HOME.

Madame STRAKOSCH will sing two English songs.
Mlle. CARIOLI and Signor LABOCETTA and ROCCO will sing a choice selection from the most favorite Operas.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1—to be had at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at the two Ticket Offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.

ORDER OF THE SALE.—On Friday, Sept. 18, will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Saturday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.

Families and parties desirous of sitting together are respectfully requested to buy their seats early in the day. Seats and Tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1857.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL HAVELS,
Signorina TERESA ROLLA,
GRAND BALLET AND FAIRY PANTOMIME.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MAZULME.

Last night but one of ANTOINE as MACLON.
Last night but one of JEROME as BARIANO.
Commence with the Overture at 8.
KATEY THE VIVANDIERE.
Katey the Vivandiere.....Signorina ROLLA.
MAZULME THE NIGHT OWL.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

SATURDAY—BENEFIT of Mme. MARZETTI, on which occasion the wonderful RAVELS and Signorina ROLLA, will appear in a great entertainment.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Début of
MISS JULIANA MAY.

The Manager of the Concerts of this distinguished young American Prima Donna respectfully announces she will make her first appearance in Concert, at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., upon which occasion she will be assisted by several EMINENT ARTISTS. The sale of Tickets (which have been fixed at $1 each) will commence on FRIDAY next, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.
UNPRECEDENTED HIT.
And fifth night of the greatest living comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who, having been greeted with acclamations by a theatre crowded to its utmost capacity, will appear for the fifth time in the comedy of
MARRIED FOR MONEY,
and also in his inimitable farce of
PATTER versus CLATTER.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 18,
will be presented a new comedy, adapted by Mr. Charles Mathews, entitled
MARRIED FOR MONEY.
Mr. Mopus (his original character).....Mr. Chas. Mathews
To be followed by the celebrated farce, written by Mr. C. Mathews, of
PATTER versus CLATTER.
Capt. Patter (his original character) Mr. Chas. Mathews
in which he will sing "When a Man Travels, or a Trip to Paris," "I once fell in Love," "Reminiscences, or Things that were not," and characteristic finale.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Several brilliant comedies and sparkling novelties, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will sustain his great original characters, are in active preparation, and will be produced in rapid succession.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Benefit and last night of
Mr. J. E. MURDOCH.
On this occasion,
MR. BURTON
will also appear.
TWO SPLENDID COMEDIES.
FRIDAY— WILD OATS.
Rover.....Mr. Murdoch
Sir George Thunder.....Mr. Burton
Messrs. Fisher, Mark Smith, Barrett, Setchell, Miss Depin and Mrs. W. H. Smith will appear in the comedy.
To conclude with
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio.....Mr. J. E. Murdoch
Katharine.....Miss Susan Denin
Saturday—THE ROBBERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents.
Pit.....12 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18,
Will be acted Sir E. L. Bulwer's grand Play of
RICHELIEU.
Richelieu.....Mr. Eddy | De Mauprat Mr. Fitzgerald
To conclude with, for the second time in four years,
KENNETH, OR THE WEIRD WOMAN OF THE HIGHLANDS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 18, will be played,
MARGARET CATCHPOLE,
MAGIC HANDS,
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY,
IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—EIGHTH and NINTH Appearance in America, and IMMENSE SUCCESS of the celebrated and incomparable WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the WELSH, SCOTCH, IRISH and ENGLISH BALLAD VOCALIST.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1857, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a new and entirely original ILLUSTRATED SONG-DRAMA, prepared by Samuel Lover, Esq., author of "Rory O'More," the "Low-Backed Car," &c., in which Miss WILLIAMS will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS. THE GRAND AQUARIA, or OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, now open to the public, comprising over ONE THOUSAND SPECIMENS of LIVING MARINE ANIMALS and VEGETATION, aggregated in a large collection of Crystal Tanks. The proprietors of the Museum manufacture these tanks of elegant form, so as to render them a pleasing addition to the conservatory, garden, parlor or the drawing-room. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, Cosmo-Panoptican Studio, &c. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, BY DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 18,
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1.	Overture—"La Sirene".....	Auber.
2.	Selection—"La Fille du Regiment"	Donizetti.
3.	March—"Du Tannhauser"	Wagner.
4.	Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen"	Crouch.
5.	March—"Milanollo"	Hamm.
6.	Melange—"Robert le Diable"	Meyerbeer.

PART II.

7.	Overture—"William Tell".....	Rossini.
8.	Fantasia—"Anvil Chorus".....	Verdi.
9.	Song—"Home, Sweet Home".....	Bishop.
10.	Polka—"Tuetonia".....	Fredrikson.
11.	Pot Pourri—"Martha".....	Flotow.
12.	Quickstep—"Camp".....	Strauss.

CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC.—MESSRS. PECK & COLBY'S new method of chaunting and of introducing congregational singing, is well worthy the attention of all who consider singing a suitable part of religious worship. Clergymen and musical committees of any and every denomination, are earnestly invited to call at their Hall, corner of Court and Union sts., South Brooklyn, on any Saturday evening, free of charge. First lesson in the rudiments, next Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY—NOW OPEN.—Dr. REENTZ'S Grand European Anatomical Museum, illustrated by 400 Models. This Museum, which has been received with the utmost delight in Europe, will enable every person to obtain a full knowledge of the formation of their own Bodies. Some of the objects contained in this Magnificent Collection may be enumerated as follows:

1. Natural Preparations, showing the Growth of the Child.
2. Models of the Muscles, Arteries, Veins and Nerves of the Body.
3. Deformities of the Figure, occasioned by Early Neglect.
4. The Brain and Nervous System.
5. The Heart and Circulating Apparatus.
6. The Stomach, with the Mode in which Digestion is carried on.
7. Embryology, or the Daily Development of the Human Body.
8. Awful Effects of Tight Lacing.
9. Enlarged Models of the Five Senses.
10. The Seven Ages of Woman.
11. Two Splendid Full-length Figures, exhibiting every Muscle in the Human Frame.
12. The Anatomical Venus, which takes to pieces, and by means of which every part of the Human Body is shown.

To add to the attraction, Lectures will be delivered by Dr. R. JACKSON, at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Open for Gentlemen, except on Sunday, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Third night of the grand romantic drama,
JUDITH OF GENEVA,
Which for thrilling situations and pathos interspersed with humor, has been pronounced one of the finest productions of the day. It embraces the combined strength of
THE STAR COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1857,
Will be performed
JUDITH OF GENEVA.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jefferson, Stoddart, Hardenburg, Howard, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, &c.
To conclude with the
VILLAGE LAWYER.
Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Bennett, Peters, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Sept. 18,
Benefit of
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
being the Seventieth night of its performance in this Theatre, and the three hundred and forty-third in the United States.

She will be supported by Messrs Sothern, Whiting, Norton, A. Davenport, Levere, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Miss Tree and Mrs. Phillips.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON'S
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON,
FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 18, 1857,
Miss M. Heron respectfully notifies her friends that the Box Office is now open, where seats can be secured.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This unequaled display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance every evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at noon, and 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock.

Exhibitors will remember that all articles entered for competition must be arranged by SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

Members can procure their tickets at the Palace.

MISS JULIANA MAY.
The sale of tickets for Miss MAY'S first concert will commence this morning at the music store of Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, commencing at 8 o'clock. No extra charge for securing seats. Tickets One Dollar each.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS.
VIENNA.
BERLIN.
MOSCOW, and
LONDON.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Bear Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.,
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices of Gas Fixtures. Our stock is the largest in America, and embraces more than 300 different patterns:

Three-light Chandeliers	$7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	8 50
Five-light Chandeliers	10 50
Six-light Chandeliers	15 00
Hall Chandeliers	3 00
Bedroom, folding brackets, two joints	75 cents.
Hall Brackets	50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
West side Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for Silver-Plated Ware:

Silver-Plated Table Spoons the dozen	$3 75
Silver-Plated Table Forks the dozen	4 00
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Castors, six Cut Bottles	4 75
Silver-Plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	12 00
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces	20 00

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633
IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for white and decorative French China and English Iron-stone China.

White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	$18 00
Decorated Dinner sets	65 00
White Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Edged Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 50
Decorative Tea sets, 44 pieces, very handsome	15 00

Also, an unequaled assortment of cut and pressed table glass, at greatly reduced prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AND CAPS
for Fall,
Paris styles and home manufacture, embracing
A large and beautiful assortment
For adorning the heads of lovely
Children, may be obtained at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR any information that would lead to the detection of the person or persons who maliciously cut and defaced the signs in front of our store. The outrage was committed between Saturday evening last, and Monday morning, the 14th. SANDS & PARADISE, No. 15 Spruce-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO be ere any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 100 Water-st.

MILLINERY.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERGUSON, No. 5 Gr at Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

$200.—HANDSOME TWO-STORY NEW brick house for sale, in Brooklyn, at a bargain, only 15 minutes' from the ferries; the house is built in the best possible manner by day work, and the location is pleasant and healthy; it has gas and all the modern improvements. Lot 100 feet deep. Cost $3,300; price $2,600. $200 cash, balance by mortgage and instalments. Apply on the premises, No. 85 Butler-st., or of the owner, C. J. MURPHY, No. 34 Waler-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—The superior four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 129 West 44th-st., near Broadway; house 24x55 feet; lot half the block. Good First Mortgages Railroad Bonds will be taken in part payment. Keys at No. 122, next door. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 284 Pearl-st. Price $16,000.

FOR SALE—42 LOTS, WITH COTTAGE AND barn, at a sacrifice price, situated on the plank road, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn—Fulton-av. cars pass the premises every few minutes. Capitalists desirous of making one of the best investments ever offered in the city of Brooklyn will apply to FOSTER & LOPER,
No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW ENGLISH-BASEMENT stone-front houses, Nos. 145 and 147 West 49th-st., near 8th-av., modern and replete in every particular. Can be seen. Sold a bargain. Also, No. 125 West 16th-st., modern. Also, lease of a carpenter's shop and 3 lots in West 14th-st. Apply to A. BEEBE, No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the depôt, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AV., A VALUABLE property, consisting of 5 full lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 5th-av. Also a number of fine houses, in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING terms, in the VIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., near Canal-st., a three-story, high-basement house, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate order; in a good neighborhood; also, part of the furniture will be sold, if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, IN A GENTEEL NEIGHborhood, parlor floor, marble mantels and sliding doors, front and back basements, with pantries and room on third floor, in a new house; rent $15 per month, at 271 West 46th-st., near 9th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, WITHOUT board; the whole of second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, without children, or a party of single gentlemen, at No. 42 University-place, one block from Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House in West 22d-st., high basement, and first-class in every respect; furniture good but not extravagant. Address, with full name, HOME, Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING IN New-York or its neighborhood, or a country seat or small farm within about an hour of the City, for which the advertiser would pay about $1,000 cash, and the rest in choice unimproved prairie land in Barlow County, Wisconsin, in an excellent well-settled neighborhood. Address J. C. B., Box No. 474 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—SITUated between Fulton and Atlantic, and Court and Columbia sts. Any person having a medium sized house to sell cheap for cash, or to rent at a moderate price, may find a purchaser or tenant by addressing a letter to J. M. J., care B. Buck, carrier, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

OFFICE WANTED—WITH TWO OR THREE rooms in connection, for consulting rooms, on the ground or first floor, on one of the cross streets, between Canal and 14th sts., and within one block of Broadway. Address W. B. H., Box No. 2,142 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL SEATly furnished house, convenient to the Fulton, South or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, 12 miles from the City, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany Post road; the house is large and new, finely shaded with forest trees; it has all the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. M. BRUCE No. 6 Chauncy Court, or of J. ODELL, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a well-improved farm of 230 acres of excellent land in one of the best farming counties in the State of Ohio, convenient to railroads and canals. Address, for three days, W. B. H., box No. 2,142 General Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH, NINTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS, ATTENTION.—At an informal meeting of Republicans, held in the lower part of the IXth Ward, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we invite the Republican electors of the VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards, comprising the Fifth Aldermanic District, bounded by Spring-st., Broadway, 4th-st., Christopher-st. and North River, to meet at the Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting an organization in the said District. By order.
T. G. GIRVAN, Chairman.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remaining open 24th and 25th, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance, except to members, 25 cents. A full band of music each evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The members of Pro-Patria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. S. M., are respectfully notified that there will be a regular meeting of the Lodge on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the new room, No. 814 Broadway. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. "THIS WELL."

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.

Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Murselus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Bothont, &c., &c.

If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Seventh-av., corner St. Mark's-place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 14. The Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,062 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LUCENAY, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. W. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BRISLER'S SCHOOL will reopen for the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible Hours, After-place, Gymnasium.

GUILLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 8th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MISS COOPER'S INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms

BOYS' SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., late of Yale College, Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLEYS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

W. M. FERRISS, NO. 71 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., lately Classical and Mathematical Instructor in the School of Prof. DRISLER, of Columbia College, gives special attention to preparing young gentlemen for the Freshman Class of that Institution. Refers to Prof. DRISLER.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN HAVING RESIGNED his Professorship in Williams College, will take into his family, (at Williamstown, Mass.,) six boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or college. For information apply to Prof. J. J. OWEN, of Free Academy, or R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway.

**SCHOOL

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WEBSTER, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, valuable paintings, solid silver ware, magnificent diamonds, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction, without reserve, the entire magnificent household furniture, works of art, and articles of vertu, contained in the first-class dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is in superb order, the house having been recently furnished. Everything in the house is for absolute and unreserved sale, and comprises a most beautiful and costly collection of everything adapted to a chaste and genteel furnished residence. Purchasers are required to remove their goods immediately. Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

Consisting in part of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with every modern improvement, used but two months; magnificent set diamonds, bracelets, &c., cost $1,000; solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in satin brocade; two rich carved rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; velvet and other carpets; marble-top music cabinet; lady's French escritoire; satin and rich lace curtains; four elegant mantel and pier mirrors; over 20 valuable paintings, in rich frames; costly mantel vases and ornaments; ormolu clock; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads; 20 elegant hair mattresses; dressing bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, mirrors, rosewood armoire, mirror front, lounges, sofas, sofa bedstead, chairs, Turkish chairs, superior rosewood secretary book-case, magnificent oak extension table, marble-top hatfet, silver ware, cut glass, rich China of every description, oil-cloths, marble hall-stand, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, &c. No postponement on account of weather.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—J.L. SMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence No. 116 West 16th-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, of very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etageres, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, and side-tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also, a general assortment of French China ten, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels, ingrain carpets; rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatel, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany French do. rosewood and mahogany centre tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, crockery, double and single hair mattresses, straw do, lounges, one rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son and used only about three months.

Also, one rosewood 6¾-octave upright boudoir piano, made by Baudouine.

At 1 o'clock—2 cases of hulbous roots, containing the usual variety.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.—a superior made 16½ hands high roan horse, 7 years old, and believed to be perfectly sound and gentle; a second-hand road wagon and harness, sold on account of the owner leaving the City, together with a brown mare, about 15 hands high, 9 years old, trotted by the driver—has trotted a mile in 3 minutes and 5 seconds round the track; trots easy in 3½ on the road; sound and kind in all harness. A buggy of the very best make, harness, rope, blankets, &c.—sold for want of use.

G. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

EZRA L'DLOW, JR. & CO. WILL SELL at their regular sale FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$8,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Hy pothecated.
1,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
500 Cleveland and Pittsburg Dividend Bonds $100 each.
4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Muson County (Kentucky) 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Michigan Southern 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
873 37 Scrip Toronto City 10 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Chicago 6 per cent. Water loan.
90 shares Hesolnts Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
20 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
30 shares Market Bank $100 each.
247 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., $100 each.
300 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., $100 each.

DANIEL S. HOYOT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 208 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.—The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture: Splendid rosewood piano-forte, city made and fully warranted; rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables, large pier and oval glasses, oil-paintings, containing a great variety of subjects; rich and expensive clocks, elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very costly rosewood hall stand, tea, dining and extension tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glassware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in the dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Lafayette place, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, carved gilt pier glasses and cornices to match, lace curtains, fine carved rosewood suite parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatelle, nearly new; fancy chairs, carved rosewood etagere, satin lined, made by Meeks; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; very rich ormolu clocks and real bronze and ormolu candelabras; ormolu chandeliers and costly side brackets; oval pier glasses, bronzes, &c.; Brussels carpets, three-ply do., only used n few months; mantle ornaments, brocatelle curtains, arm-chairs, covered in morocco; black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, first rate hair mattresses and pillows, and other furniture of the best quality; china, glass and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, precisely, a line of first class oil-paintings, by E. C. Coates, N. A., and others, all in rich gold gilt frames; the whole well worth the attention of parties in want of such articles, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a collection of household furniture, including four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and velvet plush; two marble-top enamelled chamber suites, rosewood wardrobes and bookcases, &c.; together with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furnitnre, carpets, &c.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine brown horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and can trot his mile in 3 minutes in a road wagon; cost $250 in Vermont; also, a fine set silver-mounted single harness, together with a City built top wagon, nearly new, the property of a private gentleman, and to be sold without reserve.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, CARBOOSES, &c., &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Montague and Farman sts., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry, the entire stock contained in the above store. Sale positive.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVERTISED to be made by WILKINS & LIVINGSTON, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857, is postponed, on account of the weather, until SATURDAY, 19th inst., at the same time and place.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will hold a special sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY—special sales on any day required.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture.—The whole contents of dwelling house No. 91 West 12th-st., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mirrors, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, reception chairs, easy chairs, &c., the whole being of superior workmanship, and will be sold without reserve. For particulars see *Herald*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

WM. A. WHITNEY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. ALBERT J. DEWEY,

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the transaction of the Clothing and Tailoring business, at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st.

ALBERT J. DEWEY,
Sept. 9, 1857. A. D. KIRK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WHEREAS PETER M. SCOTT, formerly a partner of the undersigned, in the plumbing business, at No. 684 Broadway, has, in violation of our articles of copartnership, collected moneys and absconded with the same, this is to give general notice that he is no longer connected with me in business, nor has he any control over the copartnership property or the debts due to the firm of CORNELL & SCOTT or any assets thereof of any name or kind.

Sept. 15, 1857. JAMES CORNELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. PETER ROBERTS, H. T. CROSBY.

THE FIRM OF LE GRAND CANNON & Co. is dissolved, and all persons are forbid trusting any individual on my account or on account of said firm

Sept. 15, 1857. LE GRAND CANNON.

MR. BERTRAND CLOVER RETIRES this day from our firm, the business of which will be continued by the remaining copartners under the same name.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1857. DAWSON & CO.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 75 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of COMPTON & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. Rozar Benson & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at this time the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD REMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD REMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 337, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 501, 1,220, 1,225, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,375—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 692, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
} Trustees.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at the time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTIN, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS—ANY PARTY WHO IS willing to invest from $1,000 to $5,000 in an honest and legitimate transaction, and in return receive from $30,000 to $50,000, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing SOLICITOR, at this office, stating where an interview can be had.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper3 school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st., in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
} Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furnitnre, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $28 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.

Circulars forwarded on application.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO.
St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN (RAIL)WAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Office No. 193 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Ruffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Milierton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville trains as at 8:30 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 24 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRIFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 33d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25 A. M., 12:45 and 4:35 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BAINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—L. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE-COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORE, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, BILL-PAPER and STATIONER.
[All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensation.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. E. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERDIN.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof

NEW-YORK CITY.

DOCK MASTERS.—Superintendent TALLMADGE on Wednesday issued the following order in reference to Dock Masters, which we hope to see rightly enforced:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, }
No. 66 White-st., New-York, Sept. 15.

Complaints having been made to this Department that certain persons representing themselves to be Policemen, are by virtue thereof exercising the duties which formerly pertained to Dock Masters, you are directed to notify the patrolmen under your command, that no person or persons connected with this Department have any authority to act as Dock Masters, or any right or control over any of the wharves, piers and slips of the City. And should any of the men in your command claim or continue to exercise any such authority you will forthwith report them to this Office, that they may be dealt with for disobedience of orders.

By the 15th Section of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 16, 1857, the authority of persons then known as Dock Masters was taken away; by means whereof the power to regulate and station all ships and vessels in the East and North Rivers within the limits of the City of New-York became vested in the Harbor Masters of the Port of New-York, upon whom alone that now devolves.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Superintendent of Police.

To the Inspectors of the Various Police Precincts of the City of New-York.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—The steamer *Northern Light* will take the place of the *Central America* for Aspinwall on Monday, the 21st inst.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* will be dispatched to Havana and New-Orleans in place of the *Empire City*.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CLEAVER'S
Prize Medal Honey Soap,
containing the most delicate perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.

F. S. CLEAVER'S Pure Glycerine Soap, for the skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.

Brown Windsor, and every description of Fancy Soap and Perfumery, to be had of all respectable venders in the States.

Manufactory, Red-Lion-square, London. Dépôt for the United States, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-street, New-York. J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

CHANGES OF WEATHER
Require attention, if health is retained. BRANDRETH'S Pills are safe; they correct the evils that arise from changes of weather, diet or manner of living.

Principal office, Brandreth Building; sold also at No. 206 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 52 Division-street, and by CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, &c.—Ladies subject to these imperfections will find a speedy cure in "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting to it bloom, softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, Astor House. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ON HATS.—There are few gentlemen who are so justly celebrated for taste and discrimination as Mr. KNOX. In fact his name is connected in the mind with HATS of peculiar neatness and taste. He is now furnishing at his Store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., his Fall fashion, and a more graceful article cannot be imagined. He has a large assortment of all sorts of HATS, CAPS, &c., and it is worth while to drop in at his place, if only to examine the stock.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every atom of mercury, iron, or other mineral, introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts; they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The perfume of the best Paris essences is evanescent, and fades into a sickly effluvium; not so the fragrance of this famous toilet water; it is lasting and changeless. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night four favorite pieces are to be performed at this prosperous Theatre, viz: "Margaret Catchpole," "Magic Hands," "Jack Robinson and his Monkey," and "Irish Tutor." Dancing and singing between pieces. Apply for places early.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 17.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	70
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	85½	107	do.....	69¾
12,000	do.....	84¼	425	do.....	s3 69⅝
2,000	do.....	85	216	do.....	s3 70
2,000	Missouri State 6s	71½	200	do.....	h10 70¼
1,000	do.....	71	100	do.....	70¼
24,000	do.....	71¼	100	Erie Railroad.....c	18⅜
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	100	120	do.....c	18¾
5,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6's	82	200	do.....c	18⅝
1,500	do.....	81¾	300	do.....b3	18¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7's. c.	91	12	do.....	18
2,000	E. R. R. Con. b. '71	41	50	do.....c	18⅜
3,000	do.....	40	100	do.....	18⅝
1,000	E. R. R. Con. b. '62	43	100	do.....	19
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m..	45	230	La. C. & Mil. R. R.	14
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds...	84½	415	do.....	14½
16	Merch. Bank scrip.	102¾	6	Third-avenue R. R..	78½
50	do.....	102½	100	Reading R. R.....c	44⅜
5	Continental Bank..	91	200	do.....s3	44½
30	Park Bank.....	88	100	do.....s10	44⅝
20	do.....	88½	300	do.....s3	44¾
50	do.....	89	400	do.....c	44⅞
21	Bk. State of N. Y..	94	100	do.....c	45
25	Ohio L. & T. Co....	92	30	do.....	45⅜
40	Penn. Coal Co.....	72	20	Mich. Cen. R. R....	63½
100	do.....s30	70	160	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	20⅜
20	do.....	72¼	105	do.....	20¾
100	Cum. Coal Co.....	11¾	210	M. So. & N. prf. Sk.	40⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	89	150	Panama R. R.....c	81
50	do.....	88½	50	do.....c	81½
28	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	106½	10	do.....	82
50	Gal. & Chic. R'd....	72	300	Ill. Cen. R. R.....30	93⅝
15	do.....	72¼	35	Cleve. & Pitts. R ..	16½
200	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. s3	73	200	do.....	16⅝
50	do.....	73¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R .s30	37

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following auction sales are reported by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY:

$8,000 Lexington City 6 ₱ ct. bs. and lnl...56½
$2,000 Cin. Logrspl. & Chic. R. 1st m b.do 32½
$30,000 N. Ind. (Gosh. Ben.) R. b.....do. 58¾ @59½
$2,000 Cin. Logrspt. & Chic. 2d m. b...do..12
$5,000 N. J. Central R. 2d m. 7 ₱ ct. bs.do..71
$10,000 Milwauk. & Horicon R. farm m. bs. 30 & int.
$1,000 Cleve. Med. & Tusca. R. 7 ₱ ct. bs.90
$3,000 Rac. & Miss. R. farm m. 10 ₱ ct. bds...65 & int.
$8,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct. bds...33¾@35½ & int.
$10,000 Cleve. & Pitts. R. 2d m. bds.....39½ & int.
$1,000 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855 & '56.41½@51
$750 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.....40½
$940 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856....25
$790 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857.....63
40 shares Corn Ex. Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.....127½
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co., $40. each...150
40 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co., $25 each...106
55 shares National Fire Ins. Co., $37½ each.170
100 shares U.S. Exp.Co. (hypoth) $100 each..75@80
20 shares Grocer's Stm. Sugar Refining Co.$100.69
60 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co. $17 each.....135
20 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co. $100 each....95¾
60 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co. $100 each..100@105¾
40 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. (scrip).....106¼
150 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. $100 each..8
40 shares Irving Bank, $50 each..... 94
5 shares Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., $50 each..30½
10 shares Bank of Yonkers, $50 each..... 86
25 shares Phenix Bank, $20 each..... 101¼
200 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each.....130@130¼
100 shares Am. Timber Bending Co., $20 each....26
18 shares Bank of the Commonwealth, $100 each 86½
50 shares Park Bank, $100 each..... 88½
15 shares Home Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.....138
120 shares People's Fire Ins. Co., $50 each...95@97½
10 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.. $100 each..100
10 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co. $50 each...175
70 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co., $50 each 120@118
100 shares North River Fire Ins. Co. $25 each...141
100 shares Beekman Ins. Co., $25 each....108@108¼
134 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co., $30 each.....87¼
200 shares Fms. & Cit. Bk. of L. I., $25 each 130@130½
20 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co. $50 each..136
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Bklyn $50 each 127½
18 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.....106½
120 shares Buffalo & State Line R'R. $50 each...90
11 shares Third Avenue R.R., $100 each.....82½
26 shares N. Y. & N. Haven R.R. (gen) $100 each 45½
100 shares Warren R.R. of New-Jersey.....32@34

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Auction Sale of EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. & Co., at the Merchant's Exchange, to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Harlem R. 1st mt.	68½	350	Reading R'd.....	43
2,000	Erie R. Con. bs.'71	40	200	do.....s10	47
2,000	Had. Riv. R. 2d m.	28	100	do.....s10	47½
45	American Ex. Bk..	92	100	do.....s3	47⅝
5	Bk. St. of New-York	93½	300	do.....	48¼
10	Penna. Coal Co.....	72	20	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	20⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R...opt.	93	10	do.....	20¾
200	do.....plnc	93	25	M. S. & N. ia. pf. sk.	41
400	Erie Railroad.....s3	18	7	Gal. & Chic. R.....	73
200	do.....s30	18⅝	75	N. Y. Cent. R.....	70¾
200	do.....	18¾	75	do.....	70⅞
200	do.....	18⅞	200	do.....s10	70⅝
200	do.....s3	19	55	do.....at 2d	71
50	do.....	18⅝	12	Panama Railroad..	82½
50	Harlem Railroad....	8			
40	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	8⅞			

THURSDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

The absorbing topic in the Street to-day is the continued absence of the California Gold and Passenger ship *Central America*. The prevailing opinion is that the storm caused her to run out of fuel or disabled part of her machinery; possibly both. There is no feeling of settled despondence as to the ultimate safety of the ship, in any quarter. In the contingency of loss, the sacrifice of life is of more immediate importance than the destruction of the treasure on board. About three-fifths of the latter would be covered by insurance in London, the remainder in Wall street. The creation of about $1,000,000 in sterling exchange against the English underwriters would enable the Banks here to do without the Gold much better than if the loss had occurred with the previous steamer, when they held but $9,200,000 instead of $13,000,000 as at present. The underwriters have been lucky in escaping serious loss since the California Gold transit opened. The drawback in this instance, even if it should occur, could readily be borne so far as they are concerned. But the public mind should be made up at once to delay in hearing of the whereabouts of the disabled steamer. The character of the news thus far in regard to the storm on the Southern coast renders it probable that nearly a week may elapse before we are advised on this point.

Aside from the uncertainty about the missing steamer, the feeling to-day was almost as variable as the weather. The rain-storm in the morning was not without a depressing influence. Prices were lower at the Stock Exchange, and money-lenders not particularly cheerful in doors. But with a bright sun after 1 o'clock, the market improved every way. There was a good deal done by the Discount Brokers, though at continued dear rates. Some prime lists of City-drawn paper were put on sale by Boston and other New-England parties, at 18 ₱ cent. This is about the minimum rate outside of Bank, with occasional transactions at 24@30 ₱ cent. Such terms cannot, of course, be long paid without producing additional embarrassment, but, from the good disposition evinced by the Banks toward their regular dealers, and the reluctance of the Stock people to take money on call, a let-up in the course of a few days more is not improbable. Parties accustomed to negotiate single name bills made by cargo sales of Tea, Coffee, Hides, &c., are unable to make sales with any degree of satisfaction. On the other hand, the Corn Exchange is looking better. Grain is 8@10 cents higher than at the close of last week, and exporters are enabled to operate with a little more freedom. The redemption of country bank notes through the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks goes on well. The speculation in Reading Shares is the prominent point at the Broker's Board and among the Street operators. The *Bears* let off at 44½@¾ in the forenoon. The deliveries of the day subsequently advanced the price to 47½@49. The *Bulls* had the market at the close, at 48. Erie left off much the same as yesterday. Toledo, New-York Central, Panama and Missouri sixes were a fraction better than on Wednesday. The general market closed steady. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $178,534; disbursed $151,097; and held, at the close, $10,365,368. The Banks make a slight gain in Specie thus far in the week.

The treasure list of the *Central America* is believed to embrace about $1,600,000 from California, and probably some small parcels of American Gold from Havana. The California mail probably contains $200,000 or $250,000 in Government drafts on the Sub-Treasury. The origina banking drafts made against the shipment are also in the same mail. The duplicates cannot reach here before the mail of the 5th of September. Some few of the drafts may have gone *via* New-Orleans.

At the Board of Brokers this morning, we understand that Mr. CAMPBELL, of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., moved a resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, to the effect that the new rule, limiting all sales to within thirty days, was passed on the 14th inst., in entire good faith; that its evasion in letter or spirit was not contemplated, and that any attempt to evade it is equally inconsistent with the general sentiment which demanded the reform, and hurtful to the best interests of the Stock Exchange Association.

The authentic weekly list of failures published to-day is rather a formidable one, extending to Philadelphia, where the pressure was less felt at the beginning, and to the State of Ohio, where a considerable number of country merchants have been embarrassed by the events in this city at the close of August.

In the midst of the late panic the *Herald* specifically assailed the Bank of Commerce and Bank of New-York, of this City, as wanting in security. The reasoning was that the first-named Bank owed twelve millions *discounts*, and had *owing to it* only six millions *deposits!* This, of course, only excited derision, in place of alarm. The discovery that the bills discounted of a Bank are its *liabilities*, and the deposits left with it, the *means* to pay with, was too large a draft upon popular credulity. And the subject was dropped. This morning the country banks of this State, whose old safety-fund charters have not run out, are sweepingly charged with insecurity of circulation. The reasoning is they have nothing to pay with. Their bills discounted being only an additional liability, in the estimation of the *Herald* writer, the conclusion would follow as a matter of course. In like manner, the entire Bank Note circulation of New-England is pronounced insecure. The alarm on this point is sounded with unusual earnestness. Now to the facts in regard to security:

1. The thirty-seven Banks of this State, still operating under special charters, had outstanding on the last quarterly report, a registered issue of $5,140,212. Their capital stock stood $11,665,660. *To double this sum the stockholders are individually liable for the circulation.* The Banks held at the same time, in bills discounted for their dealers, $27,509,766, the collection of 20 ₱ cent. of which would absorb the entire circulation outstanding, even if their cash and items should fail to redeem it as fast as presented at the counter. The circulation of these particular Banks constitute less than one-sixth the total circulation reported at the Bank Department. The remainder is either secured by pledge of State Stocks and Bonds and Mortgage, or, when issued by Banks now under the general law, but formerly under Safety Fund charter, the rates are liquidated, in three years, under special trusts—one-third the amount outstanding at the time of the change of organization to be retired every year.

2. The New-England circulation is issued by no less than 507 separate banks, of which it is safe to say that forty-nine out of every fifty are, in good faith, strictly and practically local institutions, owned at home, and employing a combined capital of $114,611,752, paid in from the surplus means of the people resident in the immediate neighborhood of each concern. Every New-England State has a rigid and watchful Bank Commissionership, with plenary, as well as summary powers of examination and foreclosure. The combined circulation, mostly in small notes, is $53,554,041, or less than one half the capital of the Bank proprietors and less than one-third the bills discounted which the Banks had against their dealers. These discounts amount to $187,750,256, a total showing no excessive expansion upon the capital employed. The system is not so well fortified by specific security, as in New-York, but for forty years past, it has been proverbially well managed, and even in panic seasons, as in 1837, has uniformly retained the public confidence. The small-note currency of New-England was one of the most effective and convenient agencies to the restoration of specie payments in 1838 at the North and East; while the Banks of the South and West were unable for several years thereafter to follow the example. Even Pennsylvania, which occasionally boasts of its freedom from small notes, broke down a second time.

We published some weeks since, on information from a correspondent in the interior of the State, the particulars of a proposition to join the Corning and Buffalo Railroad interest, recently thrown upon a new organization by the foreclosure of the first mortgage, to a portion of the Buffalo and Hornellsville interest, so as to constitute a new line from Corning to Buffalo. To do this twelve miles additional road would be required between Batavia and Attica. The result to the Buffalo and Hornellsville interest, known as the Buffalo and New-York City Company, would be to render useless the section of the work between Attica and Hornellsvill. The first mortgage on the Buffalo section is for $500,000, on the Hornellsville $700,000. A committee of the Buffalo and New-York City Bondholders, consisting of Messrs. CHARLES M. LEUPP, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, URIAH J. SMITH, E. PAVENDSTEDT, and W. K. KILITEN have urgently remonstrated against the proposed separation of interests. They are for holding the whole property intact, satisfied than while they have been four years in Court, first mortgages, a final decree and surrender of the line are near at hand, and that any separation of the two classes of Bondholders will prove fatal to the security of both. The circular of these gentlemen concludes:

To the *pure and simple bondholder*, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, and without interest in the Corning Railroad, we ask investigation into the relative position of this present route and that proposed to be created; the basis of stock and debt in each; the revenue likely to accrue from each—that they may determine whether their interest is not best served by selling the road as a whole, and owning in common as a united property. Certain it is, that neither class of bondholders would have loaned their money had it been deemed possible that under foreclosure, this work could have been sold in separate parts; a consideration that each bondholder will feel the full force of, when looking impartially at the subject. We hope that the bondholders secured by the Buffalo section will take action by the appointment of a Committee like our own, so as to consider, weigh and determine the mutual interests of both sections. Having given to the subject some consideration, we can see no sound ground why the bondholders should join in dividing this Road, for the sake of embarking their property in a new project, represented by a capital so much larger than that likely to represent the present organized line, and that too when the present line is preferable to the Corning line, to complete which, an expenditure of not less than $400,000, perhaps $500,000, will be necessary between Attica and Batavia.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The suspension of the Citizen's Bank would have taken place immediately after the failure of the Trust Company, but for the "thirty days' notice" clause in the arrangement between the bank and depositors who received interest. As the expiration of the thirty days approached, it became evident that the Bank would not be able to weather the storm. Had confidence been generally restored, the result might have been different, but the distrust that prevailed rendered depositors uneasy, and they exhibited a growing anxiety to draw their money. Under these circumstances no further indulgence could be expected, and the proprietors, feeling that they would not be able to sustain a run, concluded to close their doors before the run could be commenced.

It is known that $95,000 of the ready means of the Citizens' Bank was locked up by the failure of the Trust Company. This has since been transferred to real estate, where it is safe, but unavailable. It is also generally understood that a large sum was invested by Mr. SHEAN in whisky. This is also unavailable at present. Thus between two and three hundred thousand dollars of active means are locked up for the time, and this has rendered the bank unable to meet the demands of depositors. It is customary when banks of individuals suspend, to report an excess of assets. This is especially true of the former. Creditors, therefore, have but little faith in statements made upon the heels of a suspension. Cases have occurred, however, when even suspended banks paid their debts in full, and such cases may occur again. Creditors should not sacrifice their claims, therefore, without due consideration.

The Citizens' Bank, when it suspended in 1854, announced an excess of liabilities, and promised payment in full. This promise was fulfilled, and no one lost except such as sold their claims at a discount. The bank again announces an excess of liabilities, and promises payment in full. Will it be able to fulfill this promise? We have it from very good authority—parties having no connection, pecuniarily, with the bank, but who have become thoroughly acquainted with the condition of its affairs, that there is a large excess of reliable assets, and that the proprietors have the means to liquidate in full, every dollar of its liabilities. We have reason to believe that after discharging its debts, a surplus of over three hundred thousand dollars will remain. It will require some time, of course, to convert the assets of the bank, much of which consists of real estate, and other property not immediately available, but with good management, and with a liberal spirit towards creditors, we see no reason to doubt the ability of the bank to pay off small depositors and secure large creditors within a few months.

We are pleased to learn from a reliable source, that the office in New-York for the transfer of Ohio State bonds, under the care of S. T. BELL, agent, has undergone a thorough examination, and that all the books are found in most complete order. The certificates are paid off, and the accounts by this time are in all probability with the Auditor at Columbia. The amount of stock canceled is near two and-a-half millions.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Sept. 17.

Annexed is the list of failures, suspensions, &c., for the week:

Ruggles & Co., Poultney, Vt., failed.
Eaton, Hill & Candler, drugs, Boston, failed.
W. F. Freeman, Boston, failed.
Freeman Orne, Boston, gone into insolvency.
Philip Allen & Sons, Providence, R. I., suspended.
Z. Allen, Providence, suspended on indorsed paper.
Loger & Peeknap, Palmer's Corners, Conn., assigned.
Nesmith & Co., New-York City, suspended.
Carpenter, Ide & Co., straw goods, New-York City, suspended.
Frederick G. Swan, New-York, assigned; liabilities said about $1,200,000.
Fosler & Nickerson, New-York, suspended.
Joseph F. Moyses, dry goods, New-York, suspended.
Grant, Sayles & Ford, produce, New-York, suspended.
W. T. Hicks & Co., New-York, suspended.
Wetzlar & Taussig, New-York, failed.
Walker P. Jones, liquors, New-York, suspended.
William J. Bell & Co., bankers, New-York, suspended.
Frost & Pierce, hats, New-York, suspended.
Bayard & Treadwell, liquors, New-York, suspended.
G. H. Swords, Walton & Co., hardware, New-York, suspended.
C. B. Conanl, Dodge & Co., hardware, New-York, suspended.
Thomas Douglass, hardware, New-York, assigned to Charles Douglass and John M. Eager.
Carpenter & Fullerton, New-York, assigned; caused, it is said, by failure of Acker & Harris.
Struss & Emanuel Brothers, New-York, failed.
Somson & Meyer, New-York, suspended.
Stephen Potter, lumber, New-York, assigned.
Geo. W. Atwater, New-York, suspended.
Rich & Loutrel, New-York, suspended.
Clark, Guthrie & Sturgis, Buffalo, suspended.
E. K. Bruce, Buffalo, failed.
Wm. Penfield, Buffalo, failed.
Platt & Perrine, Rochester, assigned.
Orange Catlin, Rochester, failed.
Justin Forbes, Mount Morris, failed and assigned.
Bank of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, N. J., suspended.
John G. Kitchen, Newark, N. J., failed.
I. D. Hall & Co., Trenton, N. J., failed.
M. B. Canfield, Orange, N. J., suspended, and said to have compromised.
Dawson & Hancock, iron and crockery, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities very heavy.
John I. Rushton & Co., Crockery, Philadelphia, suspended.
Thomas White & Co., Straw Goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities said to be $300,000.
Featherhoff, Montgomery & Co., Grocers, Philadelphia, failed.
W. P. & G. Hacker, Crockery, Philadelpeia, suspended.
W. W. & H. Smith, Philadelphia.
Hayos & Smith, Coal, Philadelphia, suspended.
Joseph Ripka, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities about $500,000.
Harl. Monigomery & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.
Marple, McClure & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.
J. & W. Horrock, Dyers, Philadelphia, suspended.
Rockhill & Wilson, Clothing, Philadelphia, suspended.
Hotchkiss & Barton, Scranton, Penn., failed.
John Gommell, Petersville, Penn., failed.
P. H. Sullivan, Broker, Baltimore, Md., failed.
Michael Weasel, Cumberland, Md., failed.
Praiso & Nourse, Bankers, Washington, D. C., suspended.
Binford, Mayo & Blair, Richmond, Va., suspended.
Bohnam, Gilbertson & Co., Wheeling, Va., assigned.
James Carrigan, Charleston, S. C., suspended.
W. H. Beazeley, Wilston, S. C., failed.
S. Eusell & Sons, Morganfield, Ky., failed.
Merrit, Bisely & Co., St. Louis, Mo., suspended.
R. M. Hubbard, St. Louis, Mo., suspended.
D. Armfield, St. Louis, Mo., assigned.
Smead, Callord & Hughes, bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended,
James A. Moore, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned.
Ross & Jennings, Columbus, Ohio, suspended and assigned.
D. E. Livermore, Sandusky City, Ohio, suspended.
E. Franklin & Son, Alexandria, Ohio, failed and assigned.
H. M. Chandler, Attica, Ohio, failed.
J. C. Schuyler, Attica, Ohio, failed.
Curtiss & Bibbler, Berwick, Ohio, failed.
E. Higby, Allica, Ohio, failed.
Stearm, Looney & Co., La Porte, Ind., failed and assigned.
B. F. Farnsworth, Chicago, Ill., assigned to F. M. Williams.
G. F. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill., failed and assigned.
D. C. Norton, Lockport, Ill., assigned.
John C. Forbes, Lane, Ill., failed.
Wm. C. Kyle, Franklin, Mich., failed.
E. Fishpool, New-Baltimore, Mich., assigned.
Powell & Sicard, Waterford, Wis., failed.
Mr. Gullen, Beloit, Wis., failed.
I. F. Lyon & Co., Fairfield, Wis., failed.
E. K. Tribue, Ononna, Iowa, suspended.
Albert & Ross, Burris, Iowa, failed.
Askew & Catlin, Grandview, Iowa, failed.
H. C. Knowles, Agency City, Iowa, failed.
Charles Robinson, Tornnio, C. W., suspended.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day at this office,

Present, Messrs. Ransom, Stryker, Edwin C. Litchfield, Morrison, Elisha C, Litchfield, Vermilye and Keep,

The following report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

GEO. H. FORD, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

You have been called upon by us to meet at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 25th inst., to elect new Directors, the members of the present Board having resigned, to take effect on that day. In order that you may have before you the proper data for such action as you may then deem necessary, we submit to you herewith a statement, marked A, showing the financial condition of the Company, as the same appears from our books, on the 1st of the present month. In presenting this statement, we deem it proper to refer briefly to the condition of the Company's affairs from the time of the consolidation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies into one corporation, in April, 1855, until we came into office in May, 1857.

It appears from the records of this Company, that on the 4th of May, 1855, the Chief-Engineer, JOHN B. JERVIS, Esq., submitted a report made up to April 1, 1855, in which he estimated at $912,094 "the amount of money that will be required to be expended to complete the Jackson Branch and the Goshen or air line." On the 5th May, 1855, a committee of the Board, consisting of the President, (Mr. WILKINSON,) the Treasurer, (Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,) and Messrs. HAMILTON, WHITE, MORGAN and ST. JOHN, was appointed to "ascertain and report as soon as practicable the total amount of additional means (over and above the present available means of the Company) which will be required to pay the floating debt, and finish the work of construction," and to "report the best method of providing such additional means, and a plan for consolidating the entire indebtedness of the Company," &c.

With the Engineer's report before them and having examined into the financial condition of the Company at that time the Committee came to the conclusion that $1,000,000, in addition to the available means then on hand, would be sufficient for the purposes; and accordingly they submitted a plan which was approved by the Board, providing for an issue of sinking fund mortgage bonds to the extent of $8,000,000, of which $5,500,000 were to be issued only in exchange for the various classes of bonds of the Company then outstanding, amounting in the aggregate to that sum. $1,250,000 were reserved for a double track, and the remaining $1,250,000 were to be sold by the Company for the purpose of providing means to finish its uncompleted works, and to pay its floating debt.

It was estimated that the bonds would not at least 80 per cent., and that they would thus produce the $1,000,000 required for these purposes. On the 11th Oct., 1855, the Chief Engineer, Mr. JERVIS, submitted a report estimating at $712,416, the amount required to complete the work on the 1st Oct., 1855.

On the 12th October, 1855, the Company issued its annual report, which contained the general financial statement, made up to the 31st July, of that year. It shows the standing of the Company at that time in General Account to have been as follows:

CONSTRUCTION,

(Including Main Line, Goshen Line, Jackson Branch, Erie and Kalamazoo Road.	
Equipment and steamboats	$11,645,208 59
Materials on hand	256,567 24
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	712,075 32
Bills receivable	313,105 31
Cash in bank, and in the hands of cashier and agents	291,166 71
To	$13,248,124 17
Capital stock	$6,928,000 00
Bonds of all classes	5,800,000 00
All other debts	431,438 71
Balance of income account	87,785 46
Total	$13,248,124 17

The Treasurer of the Company left for Europe on 17th Oct., 1855; and, with a view to provide the money required without calling upon the stockholders, the Company authorized the negotiation by him of some of its securities abroad. Sales were accordingly made by him there, and the proceeds, to the amount of $1,000,000, were remitted by him in cash to the Company.

Prima facie, then, assuming the estimates and the reports based thereon to have been correct, the funds were thus provided and paid into the treasury to finish all the works of the Company which had been undertaken at that date, and to relieve it entirely from its floating debt. It is but justice, however, to our predecessors to say that the estimates upon which their financial provisions were based were not verified by the results. From various reasons, the actual cost of the works in progress exceeded the calculations.

It appears from our books that from Oct. 1, 1855, to Sept. 1, 1857, there has been expended by this Company upon the lines embraced in said estimate $1,523,884 02 for work, labor and materials, besides $253,722 04 for interest—thus making a total of $1,777,606 06 paid on account of the work in progress Oct. 1, 1855, and which it was then estimated would be completed for $712,416. Since that time also new works have been undertaken, and new expenditures authorized.

Some of the most considerable of these we mention. Two steamboats have been built to run upon Lake Erie—one authorized at a meeting of the Board in September, 1855, Messrs. Wilkinson, Jervis, Butler, Stryker, Edwin C. Litchfield, Elisha C. Litchfield, Hamilton White, Morgan and Barron being present; the other authorized at a meeting of the Executive Committee in September, 1856, by the vote of Messrs. Wilkinson, Stryker and Hugh White, (Mr. Elisha C. Litchfield, another member of the Committee, being present and dissenting,) with the concurrence of Messrs. Jervis and Hamilton White, two members of the Board, then present and voting. Up to 1st September, inst., $377,462 25 have been expended upon said boats, and $51,419 60 has been in the same time expended for propellers.

Within the same time there has been expended $1,224,513 27 upon the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road, including unfunded obligations not yet due, which have been assumed for that line by this Company, and which now appears as a part of our floating debt. There has also been advanced $136,000 to the Detroit and Milwaukee Road for the purpose of securing, upon favorable terms, an entry into the city of Detroit, over their track, and accommodations in their depôt for the Detroit and Toledo Road.

This latter work, first entered upon by the Directors in December, 1855, was subsequently fully authorized by the stockholders at the annual meeting in 1856. Without enumerating other items of expenditure, it will be seen that, in the cases above specified nearly $2,900,000 was added to the debt of the Company, by excess of cost over estimates upon works then commenced, and by new undertakings beyond the provisions made for it in May, 1855, and which was then supposed to be a *final* liquidation and funding of the Company's obligations. On the 1st of April last, $500,000 of the Income Bonds of the Company matured and were paid, thus still further increasing the floating debt; the balance of which, on 1st of May last, when this Board took office, amounted to over $2,670,000, including in this sum about $2,465,000, stated in our report of that date as the amount of the unfunded debt, and $218,698 72 of liabilities of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road for purchase of iron rails and duties thereon which had been assumed by this Company, but which not having matured or been paid, had not then been entered upon our books, and were not consequently embraced in the General Statement of our liabilities, as made up by the proper officer of the Company. In this manner the actual liabilities of the Company at that time were, to that extent, but wholly unintentionally understated.

Such was the actual financial condition of the Company when the present Board took office in May last. Since that time no new works have been undertaken. By its authority 3,300 shares of the stock of this Company were repurchased to replace to that extent the stock upon which loans had been negotiated, and which had been improperly sold by the pledgees. This involved an outlay of $189,242 38, and, with this exception, no expenditure of any important amount has been made or authorized by the present Board, except in carrying out and complying with the works commenced and the contracts made by their predecessors.

Of the present Board, Messrs. RANSOM, VERMILYE, KEEP, GRAY and REDFIELD were first connected with the Company at the election in April last; and Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, although a Director previously, had been absent from the country since October, 1855, and had no control over or actual connection with the management of the Company's affairs here until re-elected a Director on the 22d day of April, 1857.

Assuming the management of the Company in May last, the present Board then issued a report which contained a statement of its financial condition at that time, and proposed an issue of Government Stock to the extent of $3,000,00 for the purpose of providing for its wants.

This Stock was payable one half in cash and one half in the Common Stock of the Company at par. It was awarded to the stockholders *pro rata*; each stockholder being authorized to take 4 shares of the new stock for every 10 shares of the old stock held by him. The amount of stock then outstanding was $6,500,000, and if all the stockholders had applied for the amount to which they were entitled, it would have called for an issue of $3,400,000 of the Guaranteed Stock.

The actual amount applied for and issued, as appears from the annexed statement, is $3,082,362 32. A portion of this amount has been issued to the contractor for the Jackson Branch, whose contract was, by its terms, payable in stock, and who claimed, and was allowed by the Board, his *pro rata* proportion of the Guaranteed Stock. The stockholders very generally and promptly responded to the call of the Directors by taking the new stock, and from this source the Company has realized more than $1,500,000 in cash.

It has been the intention of this Board to limit the issue of Guaranteed Stock to $3,000,000, and with that view, to repurchase and cancel the excess over that amount.

Our report, in May last, stated that after applying the cash to be realized from the guaranteed stock, the floating debt of the Company as it then stood would be reduced to $940,000 45, which amount was expected to be increased by the necessary expenditures for finishing the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road, and the other uncompleted works of the Company. The Treasurer's statement herewith shows an amount of floating debt considerably exceeding the sum then stated.

Without pretending here to give all the items which enter into and account for this increase, we consider it proper to specify the most important of them.

The balance of the Floating Debt as then stated, it was assumed would be, after applying the proceeds of the Guaranteed Stock..... $940,000 45
It has been shown above that there were then existing liabilities of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road for the purchase of iron rails, and for duties thereon which had been assumed by this Company, but which had not then been entered

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Two other Vessels Save Passengers.

The brig Marine Saves 46—The bark Elise 50, and the bark Saxony 5.

Total Reported Saved One Hundred and One.

Leaving as Lost, Five Hundred and Twenty-Five.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE TREASURE.

Statement of Henry H. Childs.

In consequence of the reprehensible conduct of the managers of some of the Southern telegraphic lines, we are unable to present as many particulars of the loss of the *Central America* as we had reason to anticipate. Our agent states that a full report of the disaster was ready for transmission, but those in charge of the lines refused to keep them open, although an arrangement that they should do so had previously been made.

The first dispatch received from Norfolk, yesterday, afforded a little additional information. By it we learned that the bark *Elize* had arrived in Hampton Roads, a few miles from Norfolk, Va., with *fifty* passengers on board; that all the officers of the *Central America* had perished, except JAMES M. FRAZER, second officer, and that twenty-six women and children had been rescued by a brig, the name of which was not given. It added that the engineer, GEORGE E. ASHBY, had deserted the ship in a boat—the only desertion yet reported. Former expectations as to the loss of the treasure were confirmed. Another dispatch gave us the name of the brig that had saved twenty-six women and children and twenty men, together with some of the names. She proved to be the brig *Marine*, bound for the port of New-York. More cheering news arrived soon afterwards from Savannah, to the effect that the bark *Saxony* had just aarrived there with *five* of the *Central America's* passengers on board; which, together with the names of a few of the saved is all that had been received at 1 o'clock this morning.

NUMBER OF LOST AND SAVED.

From all sources we have the following figures of the lost and saved:

By bark *Elise*.	50
By brig *Marine*...	46
By bark *Saxony*...	5
Total saved...	101

which, substracted frtm the whole number reported as having on board, gives the following remainder of lost:

Number on board *Central America*...	626
Whole number saved.	101
Total lost...	525

NAMES OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

Of those who are lost it is not probable that a complete list will be had until the arrival of the next steamer from California. The names we have, are as follows:

SAVED BY THE BARK ELISE.

Capt. Thos. W. Badger,	A. Y. Easton,
R. L. Brown,	O. Harvey,
Joseph H. Boss,	Thomas McNersh,
William A. Osborn.	L. W. Folina,
W. Chase,	J. C. Taylor,
C. Aguio,	H. Holland,
W. F. Fletcher.	Wm. Ede,
Charles A. Vese,	R. Casey,
J. W. Casey,	John W. Crafts.
Henry A. Runnell,	Jacob Juencer,
Henry Hartman,	John McCaber,
J. Birch,	J. A. Forester,
E. P. Malone,	J. V. Clark,
John D. Ewen,	H. T. G. Connor,
Julius Stetson,	F. A. Walls,
Benj. S. Colwell,	George Bruen,
S. Colwell,	Benj. Suyer,
John George,	Edward Moore,
R. M. Lee,	James Jackson.

Charles Read.

SAVED BY THE BARK SAXONY AT SAVANNAH.

Henro H. Childs, of the firm of Childs & Dougherty, of New-York.
Jabez Howe, of the firm of Howe & Co., San Francisco.
George W. Loot, of Maine.
Adolph Fredrick, San Francisco.
Robert Ridley.

SAVED BY THE BRIG MARINE.

Mrs. Badger,	Mrs. Eaton,
Mrs. Browne,	Mrs. Harvey,
Mrs. Birch,	Mrs. Connor.

OFFICERS SAVED.

John Jones, J. McCarty.

FIREMEN SAVED.

COOKS SAVED.

A. R. Holcomb, saloon cook.
H. Hendlerburgh, ship's cook.
Tim McHugh.

If the above are all of the officers and crew saved, we have the following lost:

OFFICERS AND CREW LOST.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon Commander.	James T. Tennison, M. D., Surgeon.
Chas. M. Van Rensselaer, 1st officer.	W. H. Hall, ship store keeper.
Chas. A. Myers, 3d officer.	John Black, boatswian.
E. W. Hill, purser.	

ENGINEERS.

George E. Ashby, chief.	Dan'l McDonald, 4th ass't.
John Fine, 1st assistant.	Wm. Jones, 4th assistant.
Geo. Buddington, 3d ass't.	Joseph Clark, 4th assist't.

SEAMEN.

Finley Frazer.	Richard Reed.
Robert Long.	Samuel Lawrence.
David Raymond.	Edward Brown.
Francis Waters.	Thos. Parker.
James Clark.	Wm. Jackson.
James Traves.	Jas. McLane.
John Davison.	Timothy McEvacn.
Frederick Brower.	Chas H. Boyd.

FIREMEN.

Morgan Badgeley.	Patrick Carr.
Martin Hyde.	George Stewart.
Alexander Grant.	John Davosey.
Bernard Conechlin.	Edward Doyle.
John Smith.	Henry Hetherington.
John Clark.	

COAL PASSERS.

Patrick Gavin,	Bartley McCarty,
John McConnin,	John Gillespie,
Arnold Bell,	Richard Bell,
James Norris,	Christopher Callam,
Herman Yager.	

ASHMEN.

Patrick Evans,	John Banks,
John Keirnelty,	James Brannan.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Wm. Wigglesworth, storekeeper.	James Yancey, steerage steward.
N. L. McBride, steward.	John Patterson, butcher.
Lucy Dawson, stewardess.	Wm. McLellan, baker.

WAITERS.

James Brolle,	Wm. Stevens,
Eli Clem Eris, (Clemens,)	Henry Holcombe,
Bartlett Gaynor,	James Henry,
Cyprian Nelson,	George Wilsen,
Samuel Nelson,	Peter Kelley,
John Aegan,	John Blue,
John Brown,	Richard Painter.
William Perkins.	Philip Poker, silverman.
John S. Freeman.	Wm. Myers, tinman.
Michael Dwyer,	Wm. Hare, pantryman,
Patrick Carroll.	Elias Libbey, pantryman.
Archibald McBeath.	John Young, pantryman.

COOKS.

John Prattis.	Isaac Prattis.
John Haney.	James West.
John White.	Chas. Cornell, scullion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Sarvant, porter.	Richard Gilbert, officers' mess boy.
Chas. Pennington, porter.	
Wm. Garretson, Captain's man.	William Flyn, firemen's mess boy.
Jacob D. Gilkad, barber.	Isaac Nash, water closet.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1873. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE TREASURE INSURANCE.

The following list, in the absence of the manifest, is based partly on the amounts which usually came, of late, to the respective parties:

Consignees.	Amount.	Underwriters.
American Exchange Bank	$300,000	In New-York.
Wells, Fargo & Co	300,000	In London.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	200,000	In London.
W. Hoge & Co	140,000	In London.
Robb, Hallet & Co.	150,000	In London.
Howland & Aspinwall	110,000	In London.
W. T. Coleman & Co	50,000	In London.
Sundry Consignees	250,000	In N.Y. & Boston
Philadelphia Consignees	100,000	In Philadelphia.
Total shipment	$1,600,000	

Of which, in New-York, $550,000; London, $950,000; Philadelphia, $100,000.

The policies of the American Exchange Bank are one-fourth each, in the Atlantic, Sun and Great Western, and one-eighth each in the Union and Pacific. The policies of WELLS, FARGO & Co. are with the Royal Marine, Indemnity Mutual, Royal Exchange, and London officers. Those of ROBB, HALLETT & Co., with the Alliance and Indemnity offices of London. The policies of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. were effected through the Union Bank of London. W. HOGE & Co., HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and W. T. COLEMAN & Co. are insured at LLOYD'S. Of the miscellaneous consignees, $350,000, we are not particularly advised; assuming, however, that all are covered either in New-York, Philadelphia and Roston.

The loss of the malls will postpone the presentation of the drafts made against the gold until about the 28th or 30th inst., on the arrival of the packet of the 5th September with the duplicates.

The following is a brief obituary of

LIEUTENANT WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N., LATE COMMANDER OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

The most valuable life lost by the recent disaster is probably that of Lieut. WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, U. S. N., late Commander of the ill-starred *Central America*. Lieut. HERNDON was a man of gifted intellect and resolute will. Modest and retiring in manner, it required a close observer or an intimate friend to discover all the rare qualities he possessed. His courage—the calm, deliberate, enduring courage of a truly brave man—has been conspicuous on many occasions. He has been tried severely, and was never found wanting. Those who knew him well want no assurance that he never quitted his ship while there was one fellow-creature to be saved,—and that, as far as can be conjectured, he stood upon her deck, as she reeled down into the depths of the ocean, unappalled himself by the calamity that has so startled the nation. We are not using the language of empty adulation—we have Lieutenant HERNDON'S past life before us and the further fact that *twenty-six women and children were saved in a boat* proves conclusively that he did his duty right manfully, and, to the last, had control over himself as well as over his crew. We do not permit ourselves to hope that the gallant commander has been saved; it were impossible, except by some such miraculous interposition of Providence as that which rescued Captain LUCE, after he sunk with the *Arctic's* wreck.

Captain WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON was a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and was the son of DABNEY HERNDON, Esq., a highly respected citizen of that place. He was born Oct. 25, 1813, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, 43 years of age, twenty-eight of which he had spent in the service of his country. He entered the Navy as a midshipman at the age of fifteen. His first voyage was to the Pacific, in the old frigate *Guerriere*. This cruise took three years. The next three years he spent in the Mediterranean, in the *Constellation*, and afterwards made a third cruise to the coast of Brazil. At this time he was attached to the *Independence*. About the time of his return the Florida war broke out, and a number of officers in the Navy volunteered for the service. Among them was young HERNDON, who was placed in command of a brig at Indian Key. With his men he often penetrated the Everglades in boats, driving the Indians from the recesses of the swamps into the arms of the troops on the shore. In this difficult service, and on the coast, he remained two years. On his return he was attached to the National Observatory at Washington, then under the charge of his brother-in-law, Lieut. MAURY. Here he remained three years. This service he found more arduous than life at sea, as he was often necessarily engaged all night in making astronomical observations. During the Mexican war he applied for orders, and was appointed to the frigate *Cumberland*. He proceeded to Norfolk, and had embarked, when his destination was changed. Commodore PERRY, then in the Gulf, had applied to the Department to send out to him an active and intelligent officer, who could speak the Spanish language, to be placed in command of a small steamboat to pass between the American squadron and the troops on shore. the Secretary of the Navy immediately designated Lieut. HERNDON for the post, and he was transferred to the *Iris*, and sailed to join Commodore PERRY. In this small vessel he remained till the close of the war, often performing tasks of much difficulty and danger, but with uniform skill and success. At the close of the war he returned to Washington, and spent another year at the Observatory.

It was in the exploration of the Amazon, during the years 1851 and 1852, that Lieut. HERNDON chiefly distinguished himself; or rather, it was in the performance of this service that he is more widely known. He was selected "for this most important and delicate duty"—so his letter of instructions ran—because "it would call for the exercise of all those high qualities and attainments that he possessed." The object of the expedition was to obtain every information relating to the valley and river of the Amazon, including the entire basin or water-shed drained by that river and its tributaries. Lieutenant HERNDON'S observations were to extend not only to the present condition of that valley, with regard to the navigability of its streams, but to the number and condition, both industrial and social, of its inhabitants; their trade and products; its climate, soil and productions; and also to its capacities for cultivation, and to the character and extent of its undeveloped commercial resources, whether of the field, the forest, the river, or the mine. At the time he received these instructions, Lieutenant HERNDON was on board the *Vandalia*, then at Lima, in Peru, and from that point he was directed to cross the Cordillers and explore the Amazon from its source to its mouth.

Lieutenant HERNDON entered upon the duties of his new mission with spirit and enthusiasm. To prepare himself for the expedition he spent four or five months in researches in Chili and Peru. He then left the Pacific coast, and ascended to the crest of the Andes, and from thence descended the Atlantic slope until he reached the head-waters of the Amazon, which, at four thousand miles distant from its mouth, is but a muddy stream, known as the Huallaga. Lieutenant HERNDON traveled the entire distance, from the head-waters of canoe navigation to Para, in an open boat. It occupied him eleven months; and his report to the Government, embodying a faithful and modest account of his journey, should be read by every one interested in the development of the unbounded resources of the mightiest river in the world.

On his return to the United States, Lieut. HERNDON was for some months in Washington, engaged in the preparation of his work on the Amazon, which was published by the Government.

After this labor was completed he was ordered to the *San Jacinto*, then designed to cruise in the Baltic, during the presence there of the Allied fleets. But some accident occurring to her machinery she put into Southampton. This ship was ordered to convey Mr. SOULE, who had been forbidden to pass through France, from Calais to Spain. On the return of the *San Jacinto* to the United States, Lieut. HERNDON was transferred to the *Potomac*, under Commodore PAULDING, but was soon after placed in command of the *George Law*. This was about two years ago. These California steamers, carrying United States Mails, are required by law to be under the command of officers of the Navy, and Lieut. HERNDON was chosen for the responsible post. The name of the *George Law* was, only a few weeks ago, changed to that of the *Central America*, the loss of which is now mourned by thousands of hearts.

Lieut. HERNDON was married 20 years since to an estimable lady of Virginia. His wife and an only daughter survive.

He was of a slight figure, but of an intrepid spirit. He was as gentle as he was brave. In the Navy he was universally beloved. In all quarrels between officers, he was known as a peacemaker. He never made an enemy. For fifteen years he had been a member of the Episcopal Church. He often read the service on board his ship, and the humblest sailor was not committed to the deep without the burial service read over his remains by his captain.

SAFETY OF THE AGENT'S SON.

Mr. RAYMOND, the General Agent of the Company to whom the *Central America* belonged, was very much concerned for the safety of his son, on Thursday night. The young man graduated at the Polytechnic School, in Brooklyn, a short time ago, and left here for a pleasure trip in the *Illinois*, when she made her last passage out. It was expected that he would return in the *Central America*, and when her loss became known to his family, there was, of course, great anxiety to learn whether he had been on board, which was not relieved until last evening, when Mr. RAYMOND received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. A. J. EASON, who was on the *Central America*, informing him that his son was not a passenger.

SCENE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

The whole of yesterday there was a large and anxious throng at the office of the Company to which the *Central America* belonged, at the corner of Warren and West streets. The visitors comprised mainly those who had friends on board the steamer, or expected some of their friends had taken passage in her. The greatest anxiety was to learn the exact list of passengers. One had inquiries to make about a father on board, another a mother, another a brother or a sister, and an occasional one sought information of an absent lover. Being informed that no list of names could be furnished, the anxiety of the crowd then turned itself to the particulars of the telegraphic dispatches received from time to time by Mr. ROBERTS relative to the disaster. A large portion of the crowd—such was their eagerness to learn the latest intelligence—lingered about the office till the hour of closing. The clerks gave all the information they could, and the crowd eagerly laid hold of any fact inciting to hope or encouragement.

During the afternoon Commodore VANDERBILT visited the office to inquire into the particulars of the disaster as far as it was possible to give them. He expressed his deep sympathy for the passengers on the ill-fated steamer, and commiserated the Company for the heavy pecuniary loss entailed upon them by her loss.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

The excitement about town, as might be expected, was very great immediately the full force of the disaster made itself felt in the street. In restaurants, counting rooms and offices, nothing was talked of but the loss of the *Central America*. "Why, she was the old *George Law*, a condemned ship, totally unseaworthy," everybody exclaimed, and very indignant were the speakers that, under a change of name, she should have been imposed upon the public as a worthy sea-going craft. "There has nothing been known like it since the sinking of the *Arctic*," others exclaimed. "And, in view of the loss of specie, this is even a worse calamity, occurring as it does during the present pressure on the money market."

The newspaper offices were crowded by parties who had relations or friends on board anxious to learn if any additional news had been received. The bulletins on the news offices were beseiged by excited crowds. In Wall-street the news fell with a less stunning effect than might have been expected; but still the depression of spirits, if not of stocks, was very great. It is, however, the general opinion that no immediate pressure will ensue from the large loss of specie. That such a misfortune should have occurred, so soon after the late panic, was acknowledged to have a very calamitous foreshadowing.

As the day wore on, and the news was more widely circulated, the excitement yet more largely increased, spreading to those classes which usually care little for mere news. The mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, of the crew, hurried in their everyday working apparel, and with no attempt at adornment, to the newspaper offices to learn when later intelligence was expected. "Was it true that all the crew were lost?" "If not, who were the rescued? Was this, that or the other man among them?" Until midnight and later, the TIMES office was visited by those who had relatives on board, their faces blanched with apprehension, utterly unable to repress their tears.

Generally, among men of intelligence, it was believed that the loss of life would not be so very serious as the first report indicated. We wish we could extend the hope that in that tempestuous sea, there was much probability of any large portion of the passengers or crew surviving in boats or on rafts, but we do not ourselves share that expectation.

The arrival at this port of the *Empire City*, due about noon to-day, will place us in possession of many important facts connected with the fate of the *Central America*, and of her passengers and crew.

THE RESCUE BY THE BARK ELISE.

The Hamburg bark *Elise*, Capt. NEILSON, and is a regular Hamburg packet. The consignee is doubtful as to the identity of this vessel with the bark named as having the forty rescued passengers of the *Central America* on board—and yet it is possible; the only reason against this hypothesis is the fact that she should fall in so far to the southward in coming from Hamburg. The *Elise* sailed from Hamburg on the 16th of August for New-York, with passengers and a cargo of general merchandise. She had on board 101 adults, 26 children and 14 infants when she left Hamburg. It is about time for her to be due at this port.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

If this is the Hamburg bark *Elise*, Capt. NEILSON, she is *the same vessel* which brought to this port a part of *the passengers and crew of the ill-fated French steamer Lyonnais*, having picked up sixteen of her rescued passengers in a boat, after they had been exposed nine days to the rigors of Winter and famishment. For his humane conduct on this occasion, Capt. NEILSON received handsome testimonials from the consignees, and the Consul-General of France, in the shape of money and a silver speaking-trumpet, &c.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We understand that at a meeting of the Underwriters of the City, it was determined, in the event of its being ascertained that the treasure by the *Central America* was lost, upon the receipt of proper proofs, that the Insurance Companies should hold themselves in readiness to discount at once any claims that may arise under policies which have been taken out in offices in this City. The duplicate bills of lading will be received by the steamer due on the 25th inst., so that, in case of loss, the only inconvenience by those to whom remittances were made by this conveyance, and insured in New-York, will be the delay of a few days in the realization of their means. This prompt action on the part of the Insurance Companies is deserving of all praise, as it will do much toward the alleviation of the effect of this blow upon the money market of this City.

As to the amount on board the *Central America*, it is believed that it is confined to the shipment from San Francisco, reported by telegraph to be about sixteen hundred thousand dollars. The correctness of the report of a large shipment at Havana is discredited. It originated from a telegraphic dispatch received by one of the large houses here, that a certain amount had been sent to them from Havana by the *Catawba*, arrived at Charleston, another amount by the *Central America*, &c., summing up in the aggregate $125,000. Now as shipments of specie for New-York are not made by way of Charleston, as it would involve the payment of double freights and double insurances, it is inferred that the remittances by the *Catawba* were in bills of exchange, no express intimation to the contrary having been made in the dispatch that those by the *Central America* are of the same character.

The larger amount of the loss will fall upon the foreign insurance companies, probably fully two-thirds, and the reclamation to be made from them will form a basis upon which to draw bills of exchange, and thus stand as an equivalent for the shipment of specie to the same amount. It is believed that our own insurance companies are liable for about five hundred thousand dollars. Their losses will certainly not exceed this sum, and as the companies have all been transacting a very successful business during the year, they are abundantly able, at the present time, to meet the obligations arising from this calamity without serious inconvenience, or at all impairing their means for the successful transaction of their business as underwriters.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA NOT INSURED.

We learn from Mr. KIRBY, of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS' office, that there is no insurance on the *Central America*. The Company have never insured any of their steamers, preferring to save the money for themselves, which they would be obliged to expend in insurance policies and take the chances of shipwreck and other losses. Upon the specie and freight there were insurances, of course, the insurances having been effected by the shippers.

The *Central America* is the third steamer this Company have lost. In August, 1853, the *Cherokee* was burned at her wharf in this City, and was a total loss. In December, 1855, the *Crescent City* run on Minatitlan Reef, near Nassau, N.P., and was also a total wreck. No passengers of the latter steamer, it will be remembered, were lost, and most of the freight was saved.

A PASSENGER SAVED AFTER HAVING BEEN SIX HOURS ON THE WATER.

We are indebted to Mr. A. ARNOUX for the following dispatch from his brother-in-law, Mr. H. H. CBILDS, of this City, announcing his safety:

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The steamer *Central America* sunk on the 12th. Five hundred persons went down with her. I swam *six hours*, and was finally rescued by the bark *Ellen* and transferred to the bark *Saxony*, bound for this place. I have lost everything: shall leave by the next train or boat. H. H. CHILDS.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The above lists will be materially altered when we shall have received a full report, which we expect to do, in time for our first Evening Edition.

From the Association Agent—Telegraphic Discourtesy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

At an early hour this forenoon the agent of the New-York Associated Press at Norfolk, was despatched to Hampton Roads, to collect from the rescued passengers every incident connected with the late terrible disaster, and at the same time the Petersburg and Norfolk Telegraph Line was requested to hold open at the Association's expense, until the return of the special reporter from Hampton Roads—notwithstanding which the line was closed at about the usual time (9 o'clock) this evening—thus depriving us of the possibility of obtaining any further particulars from Hampton Roads to-night.

POSTSCRIPT.

TWO AND A HALF O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE AND IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

Statement of Henry H. Childs, one of the Passengers on the Central America.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 18.

The following is the statement of HENRY H CHILDS:

"I left Havana in the steamship *Central America* for New-York on Sept. 8. The weather was delightful, and the sea calm on the passage from Aspinwall. On the afternoon of the day of sailing from Havana fresh westerly breezes sprung up. On the following morning the wind blew very strong, the gale continuing to increase in violence as the day advanced. At night there was no abatement in the fury of the gale, and it commenced raining in torrents. On Thursday it blew a hurricane, the sea running very high.

On Friday the storm raged fearfully. At 11 o'clock in the morning of this day it was first known among the passengers that the steamer had sprung aleak and was making water fast. A line of men was immediately formed, and they went to work bailing out the water from the engine rooms, the fires having already been extinguished. We gained on the water so much that we were able to get up steam again, but we held it but a few minutes, and then it increased forever. Bailing continued, however, and was kept up in all parts of the ship until she finally went down.

During Friday night the water gained gradually, but all on board being in pretty good spirits, they worked to the best of their ability, feeling that when the morning came, they possibly might speak some vessel, and thus be saved. The fatal Saturday came at last, but brought nothing but increased fury in the gale. Still we work d on, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the storm lulled a little, and the clouds broke away. Hope was renewed, and all now worked like giants. At 4 P. M. we spied a sail, and fixed guns and placed our flag at half-mast. It was seen, and the brig *Marine* of Boston bore down upon us. We than considered safety certain

She came near us and we spoke to her and told our condition. She laid by about a mile distant, and we, in the only three boats saved, placed all the women and children, and they were safely put on board the brig. As evening was fast approaching we discovered another sail which responded to our call and came near us. Captain HERNDON told our condition and asked them to lay by and send a boat as we had none left. She promised to do so, but that was the last we saw of her except at a distance which grew greater and greater every moment.

At 7 o'clock we saw no possibility of keeping afloat much longer, although we all felt that if we could do so until morning all would be saved. In a short time a heavy sea for the first time broke over the upper deck of the vessel, and then all hope faded away. Life-preservers were now supplied to all, and we sent up two rockets, when a tremendous sea swept over us, and the steamer in a moment went down. I think some four hundred or four hundred and fifty souls were launched upon the ocean, at the mercy of the waves. The storm at this time had entirely subsided. We all kept near together, and went as the waves took us.

There was nothing, or very little, said except that each one cheered his fellow-comrade on. Courage was thus kept up for two or three hours, and I think for this space of time none had drowned but three who could not swim because exhausted. After this, gradually one by one passed away to eternity. The hope that boats would be sent to us from two vessels we had spoken soon fled from us, and our trust was alone in Providence—"and what better trust could you or I ask for?"

I saw my comrades sink fast, and at 1 o'clock that night I was nearly alone upon the ocean, some two hundred miles from land. I heard, however, shouts from all that could do so, that were not far from me, but I could not see them. Within an hour from this time I saw a vessel, which I judged to be about one mile from me. Taking fresh courage I struck out for the vessel, and reached it when nearly exhausted, and they drew me on board of it by ropes. It proved to be a Norwegian bark from Belize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England. I found on board of her some three of my comrades, and at 9½ o'clock next morning we had 49 noble fellows on board, and these are all I know of having been saved.

We strayed about the place until we thought that all alive had been rescued, and then set sail. We found the bark short of provisions and the crew living on gruel. We had some tea and coffee to refresh ourselves, and at noon on Sunday we spoke the American bark (the *Sayony*) bound for Savannah, which supplied us with provisions, and took five of us on board. Our names are:—

E. H. Ridley, of Maine.
Jabez Howes, of San Francisco.
Samuel W. Look, of Maine.
Adolph Frederick, of San Francisco.
Henry H. Childs, of New-York.

The Norwegian bark set sail for Charleston with the balance of the forty-nine passengers, whose names unfortunately I cannot give. The few that I have recollect are as follows:

Capt. Badger, of Baltimore.
Mr. Frazier, Second Officer.
R. F. Brown, of Sacramento.
Billy Birch, of the San Francisco Minstrels.
A. J. Eaton, of San Francisco.
—— Fletcher, of Augusta, Me.

There is a lad saved some seven years old, whose mother was with the other ladies placed on board the Brig.

P. S.—There were three passengers that got into boats, that saved the women and children, who are known to me. Their names are

Mr. Priest, of Long Island.
Thomas Payne, of Stamford, Conn.
Mr. Jones, of ——.

A TICKET-SWINDLER ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL IN TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Last Friday we published in the TIMES an account of a ticket-swindling transaction by which an old man named ROBERT HALL was cheated out of $17 by purchasing a passage ticket to Liverpool from FRANCIS FOWLER, the keeper of a "booking-office" on the corner of Chambers and West-streets, and that FOWLER was arrested, returned the money and was held to bail in the sum of $250. Not at all discouraged by his ill success, he immediately returned to his office to wait for fresh victims. On Thursday FOWLER was the second time brought before the Recorder on a charge of swindling NATHANIEL MERRILL out of $25, by inducing him to deposit that amount with FOWLER as a bonus or surety that he would purchase a ticket for California. The following affidavit explains the circumstances fully:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Nathaniel Merrill*, being duly sworn, says, that he arrived in this city from New Hampshire on or about the 14th day of September instant, for the purpose of taking the steamer *Central America* and going to California; that on or about the same day, this same deponent went to an office on the northwest corner of Chambers and West streets, in this City, to purchase tickets for himself and wife for passage to California, with the said steamer, which is advertised to sail on the 21st inst., from this port to California; that said office has large signs hung out and bills posted and has all the appearance of being the regular office for the sale of tickets by said steamer for the 21st instant, and as the office of the United States Steampship Mail Company; that this deponent, while at said office, at the time aforesaid, met a person in charge of said office, unknown to this deponent, but, as deponent was afterwards informed, called by the name of Frank Fowler, which said person, called Frank Fowler, informed this deponent that said office was the regular office of said company for the sale of tickets to California for the steamer *Central America* advertised as aforesaid; deponent therefore inquired of said Fowler the price of tickets by said steamer, and said Fowler informed this deponent that the price of tickets for the first cabin passage was $600 for deponent and wife; this deponent further says that said Fowler thereupon demanded of deponent the sum of $25 in advance for a ticket, which said sum of $25 this deponent paid over to said Fowler and received a receipt from the said Fowler therefor; the deponent further says, that he was induced to pay to him, said Fowler, the said sum of $25 upon the representations made to this deponent by said Fowler, that said office was the regular office for the sale of tickets for the steamer of the 21st instant; that thereafter this deponent was informed by the regular agent of said company, who was and is the only authorized person to sell said tickets, that said ticket purchased or agreed to be purchased and the receipt for tickets were spurious, and that said Fowler had no authority to sell said tickets, and was not the agent of said company; this deponent then went to the office of said Fowler and demanded back the payment of $25—the amount he, deponent, had advanced to said Fowler, for said spurious tickets or receipt, and thereupon said Fowler required of deponent the receipt which said Fowler had given to deponent; deponent then handed said receipt to said Fowler, and thereupon said Fowler tore up said receipt and abused this deponent, and threatened deponent with a suit at law if deponent did not pay him the balance, namely the sum of $575; this deponent further says, that said Fowler represented to deponent that he was the regular agent of said Steamship Company, when in fact, said Fowler was not nor is he the agent thereof; that the representations made by said Fowler to deponent were false and fraudulent, and done for the purpose of cheating and defrauding said deponent. Deponent further says, that he would not have parted with his money to said Fowler had not he known that said Fowler's representations were false, or that said Fowler was not the agent of said company. That this deponent has paid the sum of $550, which is the regular price for a first cabin passage to California for the steamer of the 21st instant; and further deponent saith not. N. MERRILL,

Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

The Recorder again admitted FOWLER to bail—but this time in the sum of $2,000. FOWLER was formerly a member of the old Police.

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.—The last grand concert by these eminent artists will take place to-night at Niblo's Saloon. The programme is excellent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Invasion of Nicaragua—Projected Expedition to Mexico—The Neutrality Laws to be Enforced, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18,

The Administration is determined to enforce the neutrality laws, and to-day took the initiatory steps for that purpose. In addition to information having been received of the fitting out of three several expeditions, viz: at New-York, New-Orleans, and Mobile, for the reinvasion of Nicaragua, under the leadership of General WALKER, intelligence from an official quarter has come to hand of another expedition, having its centre in, if not nearly altogether confined to Texas, for the invasion of Mexico, and, it is supposed, the seizure of the state of Tamaulipas. Gen. SAM HOUSTON is, by the reports received, implicated as its leader.

To-day the form of instructions was prepared by Executive authority, and copies of which will be dispatched to-morrow to the various United States Marshals and District-Attorneys on the seaboard, as well as to officers of the Army and Navy, to use all lawful means at their command to prevent such expeditions leaving the United States for the invasion of any country with which we are at peace—in other words, enjoining them to strictly enforce the neutrality laws. At present no Presidential proclamation will be issued.

JACOB BARNS has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Sheboygan, Michigan, *vice* TAYLOR, resigned.

A. K. EATON, Receiver at the Osage Land Office, in Iowa, has resigned.

General HENNINGSEN arrived here to-day from the South, *en route* to New-York.

The Temperance Split.

OPPOSITION TO THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—CALL FOR ANOTHER CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 18—6 P. M.

That section of the Temperance Society opposed to Mr. DELAVAN, have resolved to call a State Convention at Syracuse on Tuesday, Oct. 6. The call of the State Society, for a Prohibitory Convention, at Rochester, on Sept. 30, is not recognized by them. The October Convention is called under the authority of a Committee, of which Mr. RICHARDSON is Chairman, formed at a Convention some two years since. The Delavan or State Society's call is under the authority of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the State Society. The new call is as follows:

Resolved, That we call a State Convention of the friends in favor of the prohibition of the Liquor traffic, to be held in the city of Syracuse, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

Resolved, That each Assembly District shall be entitled to be represented in said Convention by three delegates, to be chosen in such mode as the friends of prohibition in each county may determine.

Resolved, That we call said Convention for the purpose of deliberating on the present position of the cause in the State, and that such action may be taken in view of the importance of prohibition as a question of State policy and the approach of the Fall Election may by it be deemed best.

The Committee earnestly invite the friends of prohibition in every District to be fully represented by discreet and reliable friends of temperance prohibition.

Mysterious Death.

HIGHLANDS, Friday, Sept. 18.

A man, named JONATHAN S. EWING, about 50 years of age, was found dead in the barn attached to SCHENCK'S Hotel this afternoon. No marks of violence were found upon his person. He leaves a wife and family.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

The mail as far South as Mobile, as late as due is to hand.

The Charleston *Courier* states that the schooner *Emily Ward*, which is sunk off Mew Inlet, had a cargo of rice and cotton, and belonged to H. J. WARD, of New-York.

The boll-worm was committing ravages in the central counties of Alabama, destroying in some instance whole fields of cotton.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Two hundred and ninety-four towns give MORRILL, for Governor, 45,844 votes, and SMITH, 34,616, making the Republican majority 11,028. The same towns last year gave HAMLIN, 59,174; and WELLS and PETTEN, 42,307; the Republican majority being 16,847. In the State the Republican majority will be about 10,000.

Two Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

NICHOLAS BERRY, well known as a Boston pilot, and a boy named RUSH, were drowned in Boston harbor, yesterday, by the sinking of a boat.

The Steamship George's Creek at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

The steamship *George's Creek*, from Baltimore, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. She was in the gale for three days, and her cargo is supposed to be partly damaged.

The Schooner W. A. Ellis at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 18.

The schooner *W. A. Ellis*, which was ashore at Cape Henry, was got off, and has arrived here in a very leaky condition.

Letter from Lieut. Gov. Selden.

To the Editor of the Rochester Democrat:

SIR: My attention has just been called to an article in the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, of last evening, quoting an article from the Buffalo *Republic* in relation to the action of a Committee of Democratic Republicans, which lately met in this city; and I beg leave to say that no resolutions relating to the action of the State Administration, either denunciatory or otherwise, were either passed or considered by that Committee; nor was anything said, in my hearing, denunciatory of the Administration, by any member of the Committee. Some resolutions of the character described in the article allnded to, were read to the Committee, by a person not a member of it, but they were neither passed, or received, or in any way acted upon, by the Committee or by any member of it. If the article affected myself only, whatever might have been its character, it would not have been noticed by me; but as it is a matter in which the public may be interested, it is proper that the error should be corrected.

Yours, respectfully, H. R. SELDEN.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16, 1857.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FUGITIVES.—BREAKING OUT OF PRISON.—Officers BATES and EADIE, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested two fellows, known as MIKE WILLIS and GEORGE QUINN, both Irish boys, 20 years of age, charged with being fugitives from justice from White Plains, Westchester County, where, it is alleged, they broke out of prison on Wednesday last. The prisoners were detained to answer a charge of burglary and robbery committed in Sing Sing in June last. They were sent back to their old quarters to await trial.

HARRY HOWARD NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.—Whilst the trial of Adriatic Engine Company, No. 31, was proceeding in front of the City Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, a number of firemen there organised a meeting, at which HARRY HOWARD was presented to the people of the city for the office of Mayor. An address was read, and a series of resolutions were passed, eulogizing his character, and declaring that the peculiar condition of city affairs required such a man as he for Chief Executive.

Branch Takes the Odds Against the Field.

To the Public of New-York:

I again present myself as a candidate for Mayor. If elected, I will first strive to ascertain what has become of the $600,000 Record Fund, and who pay the Ten Governors the enormous percentage that enables them to dress so finely, and grow so fat. I shall permit Governor PINKNEY to be State's evidence. After I have dissected the Record Commissioners and Ten Governors, I shall mount a fleet horse and dash turiously through the City, and spread terror and dismay among sinners of every hue. I respectfully solicit the influence and votes of firemen, polic

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention—Permanent Organization—President's Speech.

Interesting from the Plains—The Indian Troubles.

FROM OUR LECOMPTON CORRESPONDENT.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857.

The Convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock. The interval since the adjournment on the previous day had been spent in assiduous and energetic efforts by the friends of both the candidates for the Presidency, to influence the members in favor of their respective nominees. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HUGH M. MOORE, of Leavenworth, submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which merely announced that the members named on the list furnished by the Territorial Secretary, as having been duly elected, were entitled to seats in the Convention, with the exception of the substitution of JOHN W. RANDOLPH for G. W. SWEENEY of Atchison, resigned, and the correction of the name of WM. CHRISTISON of Leavenworth, which had been written WM. CHRISTIAN.

The report was received and adopted.

As corrected, the members of the Convention stood thus:

Adkins, James.	Kookogee, Samuel J.
Blair, S. P.	Kukendall, James.
Bryant, Milton E.	Larrey, P. H.
Byrne, Alexander.	Lykins, David.
Boling, L. S.	Little, B.
Butcher, Harrison.	Mathews, Wm.
Bradford, J. S.	Moore, Hugh M.
Barlow, J. H.	Martin, John W.
Christison, Wm.	Mobley, C. R.
Connell, Jesse.	McKown, G. W.
Chiles, Thomas.	Oden, H. D.
Calhoun, John.	Overstreet, George.
Dolman, Cyrus.	Reynolds, James J.
Donlphan, James.	Rively, M. P.
Davis, W. H.	Redman, Green B.
Danforth, J. H.	Randolph, I. S.
Eastin, Lucien J.	Reid, S. G.
Elmore, Rush.	Randolph, J. W.
Foreman, H. W.	Smith, Henry.
Greenwood, D. F.	Swift, W. H.
Hereford, J. T.	Stewart, T. H.
Hascall, L. S.	Spicely, W. T.
Henderson, John D.	Stewart, Owen
Hotskill, Wm. A.	Todd, Jarrett.
Hayse, S. H.	Taylor, P. Z.
Hamilton, G. P.	Vandersilce, Daniel.
Jenkins, Wm. H.	Walker, William.
Jones, Batt.	Wells, W. S.
Jones, A. W.	Wallace, John M.
Key, Thomas J.	Wilson, H. T.

Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Constitutional Convention be required to take an obligation of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and to the organic act of the Territory known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon them as delegates to this Convention, and that the oath be administered by a legally authorized officer of justice.

Major BOLING proposed to strike out the words "of justice," which led to a sharp debate, in the course of which the powers of the Governor and Territorial Secretary to administer such oath were canvassed, and the section of the organic act referring to the subject was read and commented on. It appeared that that section only granted such power to the Governor and the Secretary in the cases of civil officers, and as nobody claimed that the members of the Convention were civil officers, the resolution passed in its original form.

It was then resolved that the Convention proceed to elect permanent officers.

Judge MCKOWN, of Calhoun County, nominated for President Gen. JOHN CALHOUN. The Judge prefaced his nomination by a few brief eulogistic remarks, expressive of his sense of the high service rendered by Mr. CALHOUN to his country and the Democracy, both in Kansas and out of it, by his unfaltering opposition and successful resistance to the Republican Party in Illinois.

Mr. REID, of Tecumseh, nominated Judge RUSH ELMORE.

Mr. T. J. KEY offered the name of Major VANDERSLICE, but that gentleman declined on the ground that there were better men available. In turn Major VANDERSLICE proposed Gen. EASTIN, of the Leavenworth *Herald*.

The General declared that he had never been a candidate for the office, and if his name had been used as such by his friends, it was without his consent. If the Convention voluntarily elected him President, he should estcem it as the highest honor to which he could aspire, but for the reason assigned by Major VANDERSLICE, he preferred to decline the nomination.

The vote was then taken with the following result:

For John Calhoun	27
For Rush Elmore	12
For Lucien J. Eastin	6
Whole number of votes cast	45
Necessary to an election	23

Mr. JOHN CALHOUN having received 27 votes, was declared duly elected President of the Convention.

A Committee of three was appointed to conduct Mr. CALHOUN to the chair. On taking the chair, he addressed the Convention as followa:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: For the very flattering expression of your sentiments tn conferring on mc thc uffice of President of this Convention, you have my profound acknowledgments. I am fully awarc of the importance of the position which you have assigned to me; and I think I am also fully aware of the importance of the mission which has brought us together on this occasion. I know well that it will be utterly impossible for me to perform the duties of the office to which I have been called unless I have the hearty cooperation of friends around and about me. To fulfill these duties—to discharge them to the extent of my ability, I will, it is almost unnecessary for me to say, exert my utmost efforts. Indeed, you have the assurance of that in the fact of my having accepted the position conferred upon me. I may add, gentlemen, that this is no ordinary occasion. The meeting of a Convention to frame the Constitution of a new State is, under ordinary circumstances, a matter of no great interest. The young State may spring into being and reach great consequence in the National Congress and in the National history, but still there will be but the uniform course of the States of this Union. We meet here to-day under extraordinary circumstances, and I trust that every member of this Convention has come here to-day to discharge the duties fully impressed with the high responsibilities that attach to him, and with their importance not only to Kansas but to the Union of which we propose to become a member. A Constitution wisely framed and properly, fairly, and honestly uppruved by the true citizens of Kansas, will settle all the difficulties that surround us, and that have been surrounding us, and will at once restore harmony to the Union. I may remark here, without, perhaps, doing injustice to the feelings of any honest and true lover of his country, that the formation of such a Constitution prostrates and crushes to earth a party that is seeking, by every means within its power, to obtain ascendancy, even at the cost of the sacrifice of the Union itself. It is not merely Kansas, it is the Union, that is interested. The action of this Convention involves not merely the interest of the people here, but of the people throughout the Republic. One of the greatest issues to be resolved by the Convention is whether the people of this Territory shall have power to control its Government. To make a Constitution is but a small affair. Not a single principle will be embraced in the Constitution to be framed during this session, that has not been already implanted in other Constitutions. The old, original Constitutions of the American States contained some errors, which have since been corrected by the popular sentiment, and whenever old Constitutions have been revised and altered or new Constitutions framed, they have had expressed on them, the principle that the people have the right to rule, and shall rule in all matters; that they shall elect not merely governors and presidents, and the various officers that are usually elected by the people, but also judges. These improvements have been made within the last quarter of a century, and are expressed not only in the Constitutions of such of the old States as have held Conventions within that time, but also in those of the new States that have since come into the Union. There are, therefore, no new principles to be decided in these Conventions to frame Constitutions. The people of Kansas assume the right to settle all questions for themselves, and it is that which produces the difficulty, not merely here in Kansas, bnt thrpughout the Union. That difficulty must be settled by your deliberation. I think the character of the members of this Convention over which I have the honor to preside, ought to give to the world the assurance that their deliberations will result not merely in the settlement of difficulties here, but tn the settlement of the question as to whether this Union shall continue, and as to whether that party which is employing its treasures, its men, and its resources to keep this an open question till the next presidential contest will stand or fall. If the Union stand, that party goes by the board. If that party triumphs, this Union cannot live. The high and responsible duty therefore devolves upon us to take in our hands the organic act of this Territory, and, acting upon its principles, to present to the Congress of the United States a constitution framed in such a manner, and *having such an indorsement* as that we may not merely petition for admission to the Union, but demand that we shall be admitted. I trust that wise counsels will prevail here. I am confident from my knowledge of the members of the Convention that such will be the case. There may be excitement of feeling. There may be particular points on which individual members will plant themselves, but still I trust that every member of this Convention will bring to bear in the judgment of all issues that may be presented, that calm, sober deliberation becoming statesmen who have met together to found a Government, who have met together to lay the foundations on which a great people shall have to rest. I am fully confident that you will be and are fitted to the occasion. And, Gentlemen, I can give you the assurance that in all your actions that will be just and proper to Kansas—just, proper and right to the principles of the Government under which we live, and which look to the prosperity of Kansas and to the preservation of the Union—you shall have my full, hearty and honest coöperation. I again tender to you my thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me—for I deem it a higher honor to stand here to-day the presiding officer of this Convention, than to fill any other position that the American people could confer upon me. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr. JENKINS proposed Mr. HUGH M. MOORE of Leavenworth President *pro tem.*

There being no opposition, a motion was made and carried to elect Mr. MOORE by acclamation, which was done accordingly.

Mr. HUGHES of Lecompton and Mr. NOUNNAN of Johnson, the chief and Assistant Secretaries *pro tem*, were reëlected to fill those offices permnnently.

Mr. P. H. CAREY, after a brief discussion which had almost grown political, was elected Reporter over Mr. SCULLY of Leavenworth, late of the New-Orlesns *Picayune*, by a vote of 29 to 16.

Mr. GEO. B. CRAMER of Lecompton was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation.

Col. COOKE was appointed doorkeeper.

A motion, by Judge ELMORE, to the effect that reporters be admitted to the floor of the Convention, waa passed, after Mr. JENKINS had spoken against it, on the ground of there being no room for them.

Judge ELMORE also read a certificate from the Territorial Secretary in reference to certain returns of a census made by the inhabitants of Anderson County, after the time appointed by law, and when no apportionment could be made, and the receipt hy that officer of certain election returns, purporting to state the particulars of the election of members to this Convention, and based on the census already mentioned.

This was referred to a Committee of five.

Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall, offered n resolution appointing Rev. JOHN J. MAGEE, (Roman Catholic priest,) of Lecompton, Chaplain to the Convention.

The proposition was vociferously voted down.

Mr. WELLS, of Douglas, asked leave to explain his vote. He had opposed the motion, not from any dislike whatever to the gentleman proposed to be appointed, but because he wished it amended hy appointing each of the ministers resident in Lecompton to officiate as Chaplain in turn. He had since understood, however, that there was no other clergyman resident in Lecompton.

Mr. JENKINS strenuously urged the adoption of the resolution. He knew that their failure to appoint a Chaplain would be contrary to the universal practice in such cases, and that their refusal to do so would be taken advantage of to their prejudice all over the North. There was nothing to be ashamed of in showing that they were not averse to Christian practice: and, besides, the thing was but a formality, after all, for, if nobody wanted to hear the opening prayer, they could stay nway.

The motion was put again, and carried, with but few dissentients.

After the appointment of Messrs. Key, Jenkins, Moore, Little and A. W. Jones, as a Committee on Rules and Regulations, the Convention adjourned till Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

From the Plains, I have lately been put in possession of authentic details of the recent miserably-managed encounter of the First Regiment of Cavalry, under command of Colonel SUMNER, with the Cheyenne Indians, on Solomon's Fork, on the 29th of August last, and of the terrible sufferings to which the soldiers have been needlessly exposed since they left Fort Leavenworth. This engagement (if it can so be called) with the Indians is said to have offered one of the most splendid chances of a thorough destruction of that bold, cunning and blood-thirsty tribe, that the history of the warfare can furnish, and the opportunity is regarded as not more admirable than the failure to take advantage of it is considered as unsoldierly and ridiculous. About five hundred Indians, splendidly mounted and armed, were observed boldly approaching over the plain. From their movements, it was obvious that they meant to surround the troops and slaughter them to a man. The Colonel ordered the soldiers into line, and dispatched a couple of companies to the right and left, to prevent the Indians from turning their flank. A body of three hundred infantry had been left several miles behind, and the artillery, under command of Lieutenant BAYARD, which had preceded the infantry, and was anxious to share in the engagement, was ordered to halt till the foot reserve came up, whilst the cavalry continued to advance in single line, awaiting the attack. The Indians came nearer—so near that as old PUTNAM said, the soldiers could "see the whites of their eyes." The Colonel ordered a charge with sabres. The order was obeyed. The troops rushed on the Indians with "empty" sabres, as they say in derision, in hand, and 2,100 good charges of powder and ball in their revolvers and carbines. The Indians turned and fled. Some of the soldiers, in the thoughtless excitement of the pursuit, were thrown off their horses. The retreating Indians observed this, turned, and showed light; and it was in these hand to hand conflicts that some eight or nine of the savages and two soldiers were killed. The event is regarded as a disastrous oversight by both the officers and men of the regiment, who are confident that *if ordered to fire* on the Cheyennes the massacre would have been immense. The only useful result of it is the seizure of the Indian stores which were appropriated or destroyed, and the burning of their encampment. One officer and seven men were wounded, but have since recovered. Of course no estimate can be formed of the number of Indians wounded, but it is supposed to be considerable.

About a fortnight ago, orders from the Department were sent to Col. SUMNER to dispatch four out of the six companies under his command to Utah, in charge of Major SEDGWICK. The heartless cruelty of this proceeding can hardly be appreciated by any one who has not himself been a partaker of the oppressive fatigues to which these poor fellows have been exposed during the last four months. Marching bootless and stockingless, for 1,300 miles, over a bare, sandy waste, destitute of water and sparse in verdure, the soles of their feet worn to the quick and sloughing into putrid holes with the poisoned ivy which grows everywhere over the plain, their horses worn to skeletons, and more in need of somebody to help them along than able to help anybody themselves, obliged to live on tough ox meat, without salt, pepper, bread or vegetables, with bare heads, bare backs and empty stomachs, these miserable and gallant fellows are ordered off on a march of 1,200 miles to Utah which they cannot reach before the depth of Winter! Oh, the Circumlocution office!

This evening I had the pleasure of an introduction to Captain STURGESS, on his way from the Plains to Fort Leavenworth on a seven days' leave to see his wife and family. He was accompanied by Major MILLER, agent for the Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and other Indians.

The captain is one of the most thorough-going, efficient and popular officers in the service, but his condition when I saw him would rather astonish people whose notion of a military man is that of a walking machine, bestarched, padded, pipe-clayed, with an immense display of glittering buttons, heavy epaulettes, excruciating leather stock, brilliant boots, rattling sword, bushy whiskers and a slender waist.

SAMUEL B. FORD, Deputy Sheriff of Douglas County, has been held in $3,000 bail, to answer the charge of having stabbed young BAILEY here a few nights ago.

A difficulty has just occurred between BAILEY'S lawyer, one Judge STEVENS, of Ohio, and Mr. T. B. SYKES, of Mississippi, who conducted the defence. STEVENS had made some remark during the progress of the examinstion personally offensive to SYKES, and the latter demanded an apology. Meeting subsequently nt the Post-Office, the misunderstanding was renewed, and SYKES made several lunges at STEVENS with a cane, whereupon the latter retreated. The matter is not expected to go any further. P. H. C.

A KENTUCKY COUNTY FAIR.

An Example for New-York to Follow—Splendid Cattle and Horses in the Ring—"The Garden of the World."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LEXINGTON, KY., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

When criticising the meagreness of the show of Kentucky animals at the National Agricultural Fair, in one of my former letters, I gave you notice that I should go to Lexington for the purpose of verifying my suspicion that the fine stock was still in Kentucky, but sectional jealousy had militated against its exhibition at Louisville. Now, "*veni, vidi*" that I was not wrong, and I purpose giving you the results of my observations.

Oh, farmers of the East, you who complacently go about ten-acre fields—unprotected by a single tree—on which the "County Fair" is held; who admiringly look upon a half dozen fair milch cows of native breed, a dozen yoke of steers more or less remarkable for ponderosity, a few pens of hogs and sheep, and a sprinkling of mowing machines, plows, seed drills and cultivators, as the very acme of Fair-making, take a trip to the "blue grass region" of Kentucky next year at this time, and see a County Fair *as is a Fair!* I supposed that in my own Empire State, and in the Eastern States, we did occasionally make agricultural exhibitions in our counties that were of superior excellence, but this visit convinces me of my error.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association is now celebrating its Eighth Annual Fair, with highly favorable auspices. The Fair grounds, embracing a tract of about fifty acres, are, in fact, an undulating woodland pasture, being carpeted with the soft, thick and brillisnt-colored grass, which has given its name to this region, and studded thickly with groups of majestic oaks, hickory and beach trees. From the entrance gates the ground rises gradually to a plateau of considerable extent, upon which is erected an amphitheatre building, inclosing an arena of two hundred and ten feet in dismeter, and costing $12,000 to build. In architectural appearance it is perhaps fully equal to that at Louisville, but the Judges' Pagoda in the centre of the ring is not furnished with a tall flag-pole, and thus has a somewhat "squat" appearance. The arena is carpeted with a thick turf of blue grass, closely mown; and thus the spectatora are not annoyed with the clouds of dust that would otherwise be aroused by the hoofs of the horses and cattle, and the soothing color of the grass prevents the unpleasant effect upon the eyes which the reflection of sun-light from dirt would occaslon. To atand upon the outer promenade of the amphitheatre and look upon the encircling wall of people inside the building, and upon the moving groups, the social picnics under the trees, the tethered horses, and hundreds of carriages without, is a scene not soon to be forgotten. The gladiatorial days of ancient Rome are recalled in the one case, and the charming *fêtes champêtres* of the sprightly French and Germans find their prototype in the other. Somewhat unwisely, I think, the President and managers of the Fair have permitted the exhibition of fat women, bearded ladies and such like monstrosities upon the grounds, and it is wonderful to see the sums taken by these shows in a single day. One man had a box well filled with bank bills, gold pieces and silver coin to the amount of about two hundred and fifty dollars. For the sake of acquiring knowledge of sundry of "the most wonderful things in the world," I successively attended the *lieces* of a fat woman, who informed me that "they all gives in as how she's the biggest woman as ever traveled;" a Mexican Giant, under whose extended arm the reporter of the TIMES easily passed without touching; an infant drummer, whose turbulent performance awakened the hope that he may die before making any "deeper soundings;" a "Swiss Warbler," whose marvelous imitations of birds and pigs may be attributed to a cheap bird-whistle held between his teeth; and the "Bearded Woman," the envy of youths who as yet have not been called to undergo the "sweet pains" occasioned by the reluctant edge of the razor!

At noon-time the audience leave their seats on the amphitheatre benches and flock to the shade of the trees to partake of dinner. Here we see the real Kentucky picnics. At the foot of some tall oak tree you will see a group of friends and relatives seated upon the grass; the colored servants spread the table-cloth upon the ground, and on it arrange the tempting "morsels" and "drops," which by their flavor, solidity and liquidity, are destined to fortify the physical and *spiritual* man. Here and there are seen tables of more ambitious gentlemen, which are laden with all the materials for a bountiful collation; and scattered about promiscuously, are single individuals and groups of two or three, eating their moderate meal with infinite relish. The joyous laugh and chatting of merry voices, the gambols of children, the clatter of knives and forks, the popping of champagne corks and clink of glasses, the bright green grass, painted here yellow hy the gold of the sunshine, and there black hy the shadow of leaves, and a bright blue sky overhead, all go to make up a picture of rural enjoyment of a most charming nature.

Strolling about the stables and stalls, arranged on the outskirts of the grounds, we see the grooms preparing their animals for exhibition. Carefully curried and brushed is the young colt; his legs and hoofs are frequently washed with colt water; his mane and tail are combed and brushed until they lie as sleek as the hair of a dandy. The bulls and cows are curried down, and rubbed with cloths until "each particular hair," instead of "standing on end like quills," &c., is caused to lie in friendly proximity upon the animal's hide, and take on a gloss that gives back the sunlight like a glass window. Criticism is freely indulged in by the rival grooms; and each one seems confident of winning the prize, and is as much interested in doing it as if he were real owner, and not a mere attendant of the animal.

The show of cattle is, in many respects, superior to that of the National Fair at Louisville; and, this being the case, the public, very naturally, ask why they were compelled to undertake long journeys to see a display of atock which was promised to be superior to all precedent, and find themselves grievously disappointed. The belief was awakened that the talk about Kentucky stock, and Kentucky breeders, was all exaggeration; for we conld not understand how any considerations of a local pride could permit men to so far forget the honor of their State as to allow their guest, the National Society, to depart from them dissatified with the coöperation of her stock-raising citizens. This is the case, however. There seems to be hetween the Louisville and Lexington districts a strong rivalry in agricultural matters; and the latter purposely refrained from sending stock to the Fair of the former. Gentlemen from Lexington present at Louisville, tole us to come to their Fair, if we wanted to see real Kentucky stock; and although surprised and mortified to hear so unpatriotic sentiments, we have come here and learned that it is indeed true. As an American citizen, I deeply regret it, because of the erroneous impression it has caused in the minds of the members of the Press, and private citizens from foreign countries who were present at the National Show; and, secondly, because of the vexation and expense it has caused to hundreds of our own citizens from distant States, who came to Louisville purposely to see the Kentucky stock.

This is especially the country of Durham, or "Short Horn" cattle, and the specimens exhibited in the ring, with the exception of the ring of aged bulls, were of the finest description. The calves, yearlings, and two-year olds, are said to have never been surpassed. Of fat bullocks the display was not large, but very fine, but the spayed heifers were not only enormous in size but more numerous. But very little attention is given here to the Herefords, Devons or other breeds, and, as might naturally be expected, the display is very meagre. The only Herefords on exhibition are those of WM. H. SOTHAM, of Owego, N. Y., who has had the hardihood to bring his lean animals directly into the region where reside his great rivals, the CLAYS. Whilst we must somewhat admire his courage, it seems a rather foolhardy undertaking to bring a herd of Herefords direct from the pasture without preparatory fattening to convince Kentuckians of their superiority to the cherished Short Horns. The Herefords strode after their grooms in lonely majesty and astonishing leanness, and were greeted by the derisive smiles of the audience. I felt sorry for SOTHAM, for in England the Herefords are of equal rank with the Short Horns, and with the same chances here would hear equal honors. The bull *Charles II.*, of the herd, was sold to-day for $300, which is the highest price that Mr. S. has asked for him.

Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER shows only three animals of his immense herd, because he so invariably carries off the prizes that he is unwilling by exhibiting his stock in his own county to debar others from competition, and thus injure the show. Of some of his animals I gave you a description in a former letter, and I shall not enter more into detail, for his stock will need a separate letter to do it justice. Suffice it to say, in a word, that Mr. ALEXANDER owns 2,800 acres of land in Woodford County, 950 in Scott County, and over 10,000 on Green River. His imported cattle and their progeny are fully worth $150,000. His land over $300,000. His stud of race-horses and mares $50,000. His trotting stock $15,000. He is direct rightful successor to the Earldom of Stirling, in Scotland. From his estate of Airdrie he has an income of $75,000 per annum, and from his American possessions equally as much. His last sale of cattle amounted to $50,000; and yet, with all his princely fortune, he is a most unassuming and kind-hearted gentleman. Resigning all pretensions to rank and society, he prefers the unostentatious life of a Kentucky farmer and stock-breeder; and you may imagine my surprise to find his mansion-house, in which I slept last night, actually inferior, in outward show, to that on my own farm. He takes a great interest in the development of the agriculture of Kentucky, and is foremost in assisting in maintaining the County Fair.

Dr. E. WARFIELD, of Lexington, takes the first prize for old bulls, and first for two-year old heifers. Mr. BEDFORD'S annual takes the red-ribbon in the latter class.

A three-year old steer of Mr. ISAAC SHELBY'S, weighs about 2,500 pounds, and is of great beauty of development.

The rings of working oxen embrace about twenty yoke of cattle, and are very beautiful, but not superior to those raised in the valley of the Connecticut. It is amusing to see these fine teams driven by a rope tied to their horns, in addition to the customary whip; but it is quite a general custom in the country, and, like an old habit, difficult to remove.

Amongst the guests, I have been pleased to meet the famous New-York breeder of fine stock, Col. LEWIS G. MORRIS of Westchester, also SAM'L. THORNE of Dutchess county, who stands next to Mr. ALEXANDER in the Short Horn world; THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., of West Farms, whose bull stood second at the National Show at Philadelphia only to THORNE'S $10,000 bull *Neptune*; Hon. HENRY WAGER of Rome, Ex-President of the New-York State Society, and the famous American Barrow-net. (Sir,) BEN. PERLEY POORE. The Vice-President, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, is here too, for Lexington is his home, and his tall form towers above others in the crowd. He has a noble face, and a deep, blue eye; his face is the face of one born to be a ruler, and he has a heartiness in the grasp of his hand that makes you feel as if he was a friend at once. THOMAS D. JONES, the celebrated sculptor has his studio at the Broadway House here, and to-day showed me a portrait bust of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, to which he is just putting the finishing touches. The face beams with life and intelligence, and the likeness is so remarkably good that, although I had never seen Mr. B. before, I at once singled him out in a crowd from his resemblance to JONES' bust.

The prizes are given in the rings here by the plan which is used by some physicians to determine the nature of a disease, called "reasoning by exclusion." The physician examines attentively the symptoms of his patient, and, endeavoring to individualize the malady, proceeds, step by step, *excluding* certain diseases, until he arrives at the one which most perfectly accounts for the condition of the patient before him; so the Kentucky judges examine animal after animal, and as they rapidly cast their eye on the competitors exclude first this one, then that, until the strife is narrowed down to two or three, and then the preference is given because of the superior claims of individual developments. It is highly interesting to see the breathless expression with which the spectators, men, women and children, await the decisive verdict. The hum of conversation ceases as the moment for deciding upon some particularly valuable animal arrives, the countenances are all eagerly turned towards the jury, the promenaders on the upper walk pause for a moment, the men who have laid their wagers upon the result stand ready to groan or cheer, as the case may be, and when the ring-master leaves the band of judges approaches the victorious animal and ties upon his horns—or, if a horse, upon his headstall—the blue ribbon of the first prize. Then cheer after cheer bursts forth upon the air, and the busy voices of ten thousand spectators mingle in confused din. Shouts of "Take it off the sorrel," "Put it on the bay," "Hurrah for the blue bridle," and "Give it to the long-tailed black," arise from all parts of the amphithcatre, and the bets which have been made upon the result are settled upon the spot.

I never saw so much betting at a horse-race as is done here upon the chances of cattle, horses, sheep, colts, calves, or anything else brought in for examination. The whole upper seat of the amphitheatre seemed covered with young men betting upon the rings. Scores of them would be walking from one group to another, their hands full of bills, to lay wagers with whoever they could find willing to take a risk. The fact is that the vice of gambling pervades the whole of Kentucky, and seems to centre in its strength at Lexington. The rooms at the Phœnix Hotel, and even its public office, are thronged with gamhling groups. Excessive quantities of "old Bourbon" whisky are drunk by young and old men, and nearly every man carries a concealed revolver or knife. At the Broadway House an altercation between two individuals since I commenced this letter has ended in a fight, and one of the parties at once drew a bowie knife, with a blade full ten inches long, and rushed at his antagonist with the intention of taking his life. The crowd interfered, and the knife was wrested from him by some one, and handed to me, as I stood behind the office counter, with a request that it might be concealed from the infuriated owner. Thus deprived of his weapon, and the other being unarmed, the combatants were separated, but only with threats of a bloody termination to the quarrel at a future time.

I have been struck with the profusion of really great-looking men at the Fair of Kentucky. You may single out any group of twenty, and in it you will be aure to find two or three, who, in stature, physical development, or expression of countenance, bear testimony to the manliness and royalty of their nature. It seems aa if Kentucky were educating a race of Kings, from which to supply the world. The men are more remarkable than the women—that is, they strike the stranger as being more *distingué*. Examination into the causes producing thia peculiar physical development will disclose the direct influence of the circumstances by which the early settlers of Kentucky were surrounded. It is their pioneer life, their clearing up of forests, their wars with Indians, their strife with wild beasts, that has stamped this peculiar type of manliness upon the sons of Kentucky, and the contrast between them and the more avaricious and inquisitive countenances of the New-England States must be apparent to every observer.

I go hence to one of the greatest wonders of our wonderful country, and, after a careful examination and exploration of its mysterious depths, shall send you an account of the Mammoth Cave. O

☞ It was Captain TURNBULL—not Sergeant WATERBURY—who conducted the drill of the Eighth Precinct Police on the occasion of their late promotion.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The American State Convention—Gov. Gardner—Mr. Baker—The Democratic State Convention, and its Action.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

Since I wrote you last we have had three State Conventions in Boston: the two American Conventions, on the 10th, which finally resolved themselves into one and nominated the same candidates; and the Democratic Convention, which was held yesterday.

The action of the Americans in placing Gov. GARDNER in nomination, has completed the second stage of that gentleman's purpose, the first being his speech at Dorchester, by which he formally placed himself in opposition to Mr. BANKS. The third is less under his control, and will be decided by the votes on the 2d of November. He is on the course, but the people have the matter entirely in their hands.

The Gardner Americans nominated two of the candidates whose names are on the Banks American ticket, namely: Mr. CLIFFORD, for Attorney-General; and Mr. RANSOM, for State Auditor. Mr. CLIFFORD'S election may be put down as almost a sure thing, as he will receive the votes of men outside of all parties by which he is nominated. Mr. RANSOM will receive a good vote, and probably be elected; but his chances are not quite so good as those of Mr. CLIFFORD.

The "Straight Republicans," as they call themselves, will hold a Convention on the 30th of September. Should they place Mr. PHILLIPS' name on their ticket—he is the regular Republican for Attorney-General—and should their vote be anything like what they expect it to be, he may be chosen; but it must be allowed that his prospects are not altogether so bright as his friends would wish to have them.

Mr. BAKER, who presided over the first Gardner Convention, was, until a very recent period, a supporter of Mr. BANKS. The friends of Mr. BANKS say that he never would have changed if that gentleman had not resolved to hold on to his Congressional seat until after the event of the State election shall have been decided. He made a strong Anti-Slavery speech to the Americans, a speech more redolent of extreme Republican views than any that has been made in the course of the campaign. This speech offended the Hunkers, who wish to support Governor GARDNER, but who have not given in their adhesion to his party, their object being simply the defeat of Mr. BANKS. They do not wish to have to swallow a dose of "Abolitionism" preparatory to working for the Governor's benefit. Then, Mr. BAKER has been foremost in all the Anti-Slavery action of his party for the last three years, so that his being placed in the fore-part of the Gardner line of battle is not calculated to please men whose views are of an ultra conservative nature.

For about a week past the Democratic papers have been in a kind of agonizing fear that some of their party—ten or fifteen thousand men—were about to go over to the Gardner organization; and they have been urging them not to do anything of the kind, but to stick to their own party. The Governor is said to have been induced to make his movement against Mr. BANKS in consequence of having received assurances from certain quarters that he would be supported by Democrats if the contest would be narrowed down to one between himself and Mr. BANKS. He has been so accustomed to control the Know-Nothings that he had no difficulty in believing that the Democratic leaders held their men as well in command as he has held his followers. But our Democrats, though not a faultless set of men, are generally "straight" in their ideas and practice, and have a strong fondness for individuality. They can neither be bought nor sold for the benefit of a Know-Nothing at the instance of a Collector or a Postmaster, whether he belongs to "the family," or is an outsider. If forced to choose between BANKS and GARDNER, four-fifths of the Democrats would vote for the former; but they are not forced to make any such choice, and will, with very few exceptions, stick to their own candidates. The exceptions will be only as the small dust of the balance.

If Governor GARDNER had any hope of assistance from the Democrats, their State Convention's action, yesterday, must have disabused his mind. That Convention was eight hundred strong, the largest that has been held this year, the number of the whole party considered. An attempt that was made to get up some trouble about the Custom-House officers was very promptly put down, or smothered. The resolutions adopted are of the ultra Pro-Slavery character, and are calculated to place the Democracy of Massachusetts in harmony with the Democracy of South Carolina. The speeches were made to match the resolutions, and proceeded from the mouths of gentlemen, most of whom have been good Abolitionists in their day, as they will be again when the Democracy of the nation shall have quarreled with the slaveholders. Mr. HALLETT, General BUTLER, Col. DAVIS, Col. WRIGHT, and the rest of them, have all gone further in "sectionalism" than any men in the Republican Party. They are men of ability, hut not the less the most canting of hypocrites. They seemed to take especial pleasure in handling Governor GARDNER with gloveless hands, so that his Excellency must see that he has nothing to expect from the Democracy.

Mr. BEACH was nominated for Governor by acclamation, or something very like it. Some few rational men thought that the minority, if there were any, ought to have the privilege of voting, but they were roared down. Mr. BEACH is now in the third year of his candidacy, and may come in time to rival Gov. MORTON, who got into power 13 years after he was first put up. Mr. CURRIER was also renominated for Lieutenant-Governor. He is a respectable Newburyport master-mechanic, with as much intellect as any one of the many blocks which he has had hewn. Mr. WILKINSON, of Dedham, was nominated for Attorney-General. He is a sound lawyer, and such a Hunker that he would restore the *régime* under which the Quakers were hanged and the witches served with hempen sauce. The other candidates are of no account whatever, but will answer as well to fill the ditch to which they are doomed, as better men.

The Straight Republicans have resolved upon getting out a weekly paper in Boston, to appear in a few days. TREMONT.

Terrible Tragedy in Wrentham, Mass.

From the Boston Traveller.

The community of the little village of Wrentham, Norfolk County, Mass., has been in a state of intense excitement since Saturday evening last, in consequence of the murder there of a wife, under the following circumstances: GEO. R. LEWIS, a young man of that place, as he states, a few nights since discovered his wife, CAROLINE ELLEN LEWIS, with another man under such circumstances as to lead him to believe that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. Soon afterwards the wife left the house, and went to the residence of her mother. When questioned as to the cause of trouble, she stated her right to go where and with whom she pleased. On Saturday evening Mr. LEWIS, who had been out gunning, accidentally, as he states, met his wife near her mother's house, when he attempted to reason with her on her course, but she again obatinately declared that she would do as she pleased. Maddened, as he says, by this declaration, he fired at and shot her in the neck, afterwards striking her a violent blow in the head which fractured the skull. She lingered until Sunday morning, when she died. Mr. L. at once surrendered himself to the officers of justice. He is in a terrible state of excitement in consequence of the deed which he has committed.

Coroner EDWARD W. CRAIG, on Sunday summoned a jury of inquest, who after investigating the circumstances of the case, returned the following verdict: "That she came to her death by wounds inflicted by a gun in the hands of her husband, GEORGE R. LEWIS, on the evening of the 12th inst."

Mr. LEWIS was on Sunday evening brought before WILLIAM W. COWELL, upon a charge of murder, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. LEWIS is about thirty years of age, and up to the present time has borne a good character. He was married to the deceased, his cousin, about two years since. Until within a few months she has acted with perfect propriety, so her husband states, but lately has absented herself from home and otherwise conducted herself in a suspicious manner.

The case, if the story commonly told is correct, is a most extraordinary one. According to common report the wife had left her home on several occasions, and had remained away for several days at a time, without assigning any reason for her absence. The suspicions of her husband were very naturally aroused, and on Saturday evening as Mr. LEWIS states, his painful suspicions were entirely confirmed by the discovery he made at the house of his wife's mother.

After "a scene" had taken place he left the house and was shortly afterward followed by the wife. He besought her, as he says, to return to her home, and offered to forgive her. She rejected his overtures, and he shot her at once. He then immediately gave himself up to the officers and told this story—acknowledging his offence, and making no attempt to escape.

Personal.

The Boston *Advertiser* tells of a curious case of identity: The barber of one of our principal hotels was astounded the day before yesterday. Two gentlemen of New-York, brothers, who are well known in financial circles, and are distinguished for the very remarkable resemblance they bear each other, came together to this city and sojourned at the hotel in question, where, we believe, they still remain. Day before yesterday, after breakfast, one of them descended to the tonsorial regions and went through the usual operation of lathing, scraping, washing and brushing, and left with his face smooth as an appte. About half an hour after the other, for the same purpose, visited the man of the strop and razor, to his excessive perturbation, he being unable to fathom the mystery of such hirsute fertility. However, he refrained from any demonstrations of amazement, until his customer, as he was about leaving, made some inquiries respecting a certain compound for the stimulation of reluctant hair, when Figaro, greatly distressed by the idea of attempting to promote a growth already so abundant, exclaimed: "Really, Sir, unless you have a fortune to spend for hair-cutting and shaving, I should hardly recommend you to make use of any of my wares!"

The *Evangelist* says: Rev. Frederic Monod, of Paris, whose arrival we noticed a few days since, is still staying in this City, and is the guest of Rev. Dr. Potts. Mr. Monod will remain here a few days, after which he proposes a short journey West, returning in three weeks to prosecute the object of his visit to this country, which is to obtain aid for the erection of the Free French church in Paris. He has received a generous gift from Mr. James Lennox.

The Winter Lecturers are preparing. Besides Mr. GILES' on the Brontë family, one is announced from Mr. WHIPPLE on "Young Men in History," a new series on Italian History by Professor GAJANI, a course on "Venice," by OSMOND TIFFANY, etc. The editor of the Boston *Transcript* has a lecture on "The Newspaper."

WASHINGTON IRVING'S *Life of Washington* is in course of publication, by Mr. BOHN, of London. "We believe it to be a copywright," says the *Critic*, "and therefore the appearance of it in so cheap a form is a boon for which the reading public ought to be grateful."

Mr. Philip Clark, formerly of Iowa City, returned to that place lately, from California, after an absence of eight years. He left a wife, children and valuable farm, when he went to California. He finds on his return that his wife was long since married, having first secured a divorce. The farm has been sold.

Wm. C. Godfrey, one of the Kane expeditionists, is under arrest in Philadelphia, on a charge of bigamy or polygamy. Two of his wives were produced as witnesses, and a third was ready if needed. Godfrey also left an Esquimaux wife in the

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Sept. 18.

Before Judge Nelson.

George W. Patten vs. *The steamboat Illinois.*—This suit in this case was filed by the owner of the canal boat *John W. Williams*, to recover damages occasioned to her by a collision, which occurred while she was being towed from Albany to New-York by the steamboat. The Court below held that the steamboat had been guilty of no negligence, and dismissed the libel, from which decree the libelant appealed.

NELSON, C. J.—The question whether the injury to the tow was occasioned by the improper navigation of the tug was one of fact upon the proofs, and we cannot say that the conclusion arrived at by the Court below is not fairly sustained, or that the tug was in fault. The injury seems to have happened from dangers incident to the navigation of a tow by a hawser.

Decree affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Dimmick; for appellees, Mr. Van Santvoord.

William McFadden vs. *The Steamboat Illinois.*—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the barge *Denis Archer*, to recover damages occasioned by the barge being run into a dock while in tow of the steamboat. The Court below declared the steamboat free from fault, and dismissed the libel, from which decree the libelant appealed.

NELSON, C. J.—We are inclined to agree with the Court below that the proofs are as strong, if not stronger, that the injury to the tow happened through the neglect of the master of the barge in not attending to his helm in season, as to any improper management of the tug. We think there was nothing in that necessarily leading to the collision if the master of the tow had ported his helm in time.

Decree of the Court below affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Cutting; for appellees, Mr. Van Santvoord.

CASE OF SMITH—MANSLAUGHTER.

The case of John Smith, the Portuguese, whose sentence for murder was commuted a short time since, was brought up. Smith was found guilty of manslaughter with three others of the crew, who have been sentenced and are serving out their time. Judge NELSON asked Mr. Nash (counsel for Smith) if there was any reason why sentence should not be passed. Mr. Nash said there was one question in his mind, which was, that the man having been indicted for murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, a verdict which could undoubtedly be sustained at common law, but the question was whether such a verdict could be found here, where the offences were created by statute and the statutes were different. Judge NELSON, however, thought that point had been already decided the other way. But as there was some question about the right to sentence the man to imprisonment at *hard labor*, he was directed to be brought up for sentence on Monday.

THE GREYTOWN BOMBARDMENT—DEMURRER.

Calvin Durand vs. *George N. Hollins.*—This case came up on demurrer for argument. It is an action growing out of the bombardment of Greytown. The plaintiff brings suit against Capt. Hollins, of the *Cyane*, to recovery $20,000 damages alleged by him to have been sustained by the destruction of his property in the bombardment.

The pleas which the defendant sets up in defence, are in substance, first, that being commander of the *Cyane*, he was bound to obey the lawful orders of the President and Secretary of the Navy, and that he acted under such orders; second, that certain persons having forcibly usurped the possession of a portion of the Territory of Nicaragua, and pretending to be a separate Government, but not recognized as such by Nicaragua or the United States, did violence against the persons and property of citizens of the United States, and having refused to make reparation, the defendant caused the place to be bombarded, in accordance with the orders of the President and Secretary of the Navy. Fourth, that the bombardment was approved by the State of Nicaragua.

To these pleas the plaintiff demurred and the demurrer was argued by Mr. Tracy for the plaintiff and Mr. McKeon for the defendant.

NEW-YORK MARINE COURT—Sept. 11.

Before Justice Maynard.

Robert H. Ellis vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $167 13, for stationery furnished the Tax Commissioners, between the 14th of April and 7th of May, 1857. Plaintiff's counsel introduced in evidence the bill of plaintiff, approved by Mr. Allen, one of the Tax Commissioners, and also a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, passed July 9, 1857, directing the Comptroller to pay the amount. Counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the following grounds: *First*—That the Tax Commissioners were County and not City officers, and that all suits brought on contracts made by them must be brought against the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, instead of these defendants. *Second*—That the Tax Commissioners had no power to make contracts to bind the City, as, by the charter of 1857, and ordinances of 1849, not in conflict therewith, the Comptroller was the only officer authorized to make contracts for stationery for the City, and he had already made such contracts with parties other than the plaintiff. *Third*—That the Board of Supervisors had no power to make contracts for stationery for these defendants, and that any resolution of the Board of Supervisors, directing the Comptroller to pay for stationery ordered by the Tax Commissioners, was in direct violation of the charter and ordinances, and, therefore, invalid. The Judge rendered judgment for the defendants, with costs, on the 18th inst.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Sept. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE PAULDING CASE.

People ex rel. Sarah J. Paulding vs. *P. P. Paulding.*—The motion of the plaintiff to be granted.

THE DISCHARGED POLICEMEN.

Murphy vs. *The Commissioners of Police.*—Motion granted without costs and without prejudice to the rights of plaintiff or relator.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Rogers vs. *Birch.*—Case settled. All the amendments allowed.

WHAT THE OLD POLICE LEGALLY DISCHARGED?

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. *The Commissioners of Police.*—This was an alternative *mandamus* directed to the Police Commissioners and commanding them to restore the relator to his office as policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, or show cause to the contrary.

Objections were made by the defendants to the form of the writ, on the ground that it was directed to the Police Commissioners, whereas it should have been to the Board of Police.

The Judge granted the motion to quash the writ on the ground taken by the counsel for the Board of Police—that it should have been directed to the Board of Police in its corporate capacity.

The Broadway Murder.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The trial of Wogan for arson was continued yesterday; his counsel, Mr. Clinton, addressing the Jury in defence, and the Assistant District-Attorney replying on the part of the prosecution. The Judge's charge was favorable to the prisoner. At a late hour the Jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

James Regan, the shoemaker, who killed his partner, Peter Virtue, in their store under the Howard House, on August 22, by striking him on the head with a hammer, was then put to the bar.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, read to the Court the proceedings before the Coroner's Inquest, and stated that he had had an interview with Dr. Ranney, of the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, where a year ago, the defendant was under treatment for suicidal mania. He was discharged from that institution, cured, but according to the best medical authorities, such a mania leaves behind it a degree of irritability, which urges patients to the commission of acts over which they have no control. Under these circumstances, the prosecution had agreed to accept a plea of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Judge deferred sentence to the end of term, that he might further examine the merits of the case.

James Murray pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Mary Thompson was charged with assaulting and stabbing Ann Sullivan with a knife, at No. 220 East Twenty-seventh-street. The evidence proved the affray to have been a common Irish row, in which all parties were equally guilty. The Jury acquitted the defendant.

Judge RUSSELL will not deliver his decision on the liquor cases to-day, as was expected.

The Nevisink Tragedy.
MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—Freehold, N. J., Sept. 17, 3 P. M.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gifford.

THIRD DAY—CONTINUED.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly.*—The cross-examination of Margaret Rowan was resumed. Donnelly and Mr. Smith stood talking on the piazza about five minutes while the witness stood at the foot of the stairs; Donnelly had gone to the gentlemen's water-closets before she saw him pick up anything; she had no idea what he picked up; she did not know where it came from; she could give no idea of what became of it; when she asked Donnelly for the pass-key, he seemed to understand her perfectly; there were a number of other girls in the same apartment with witness, when she was called on the morning of the murder; they were all asleep, she thought.

Jules Berthold was sworn—He lived in Albany; was at the Seaview House last Summer; was head cook there; occupied room No. 46; Donnelly occupied room No. 48; he went to bed the night of the tragedy about nine o'clock; was awake about two o'clock in the morning; remained awake about an hour and a half; he heard two persons talking together in Donnelly's room adjoining; they were male voices that he heard; they held a broken conversation; would say two or three words, then cease. He could not tell what they were doing; this talking continued all the time he was awake; he arose about 5 o'clock and went down to his work in the kitchen; he got his kitchen pass-key in the office; no one gave it to him; he took it himself; the porter, Francis, was sweeping the office at the time; Donnelly was not there; he saw Donnelly about 10 to 15 minutes after crossing the back yard by the kitchen; he was running and picked up something in the yard before the witness; witness afterwards pointed out the spot where he picked something up; he afterwards saw Margaret Rowan point out the place where she saw the prisoner pick up something; it was the same place; he was at the first window towards the door by which the kitchen was entered in going towards the washroom; there were three compartments in the kitchen-building—the meat-kitchen, the bakery and the storeroom; next the latter was the laundry; there was no door between, but they were under the same roof; after Donnelly picked up something he went in the direction of the washroom.

Cross-examined.—He could not tell the precise time that he went to sleep that morning after waking up; he had the asthma and could not get to sleep for some time; he could not tell who was talking in the next room. (To the District-Attorney.) He saw Donnelly about a quarter of an hour after he picked up something; he passed the kitchen going towards the water-closets. He saw him through the kitchen-door at the end of the building near the dining-room. (To Mr. Bradley.) That door looked towards Thompson's. Donnelly had changed his clothes at this time; he had a black cloth coat on.

Martha O'Neil was the next witness. She lived with Mrs. Jarvis; she knew Donnelly; she saw Donnelly on the morning of the first of August going along by the fence past Mrs. Jarvis' cottage. He was running on Mr. Schenck's side of the fence; she was standing by the safe at the side of the cottage; he was a couple of yards from the fence; he was opposite her when she first saw him; he went about two or three yards before she lost sight of him; she turned around to put her milk-pail down, and lost sight of him; she then went along the fence to the front of the cottage; she then saw Donnelly stepping upon to the plank walk pretty near Schenck's bar-room, at the end of the fence dividing Schenck's grounds from Mrs. Jarvis'; he walked along the plank walk towards the Seaview House a little ways, and then she lost sight of him; this walk went beyond the Seaview House down to the dock; it was between five and six in the morning.

Cross-examined.—She saw nothing in his hand; she did not see him throw away anything; he had a light-colored coat on.

Mary Gofney was sworn—She was second cook at the Seaview House last Summer; she arose a few minutes after 5 o'clock on the morning of the murder; she saw Donnelly when she went down, standing very near Moses' door; no one could have passed between him and the door; he did not appear to be doing anything; he had on a light coat and white pants; she went to the kitchen; she saw Donnelly nearly an hour after; he was going down the back stairs outside; he turned around near the kitchen when he got down; he was dressed as before; he ran as hard as he could to the gentlemen's water-closets; he appeared to be frightened; she never saw any one go down stairs so fast as he did; she saw him come back and pass the kitchen window a few minutes after he went to the water-closet; he was quite pale.

Cross-examined.—Some one called her that morning; one of the wash girls named Mary, who slept in the next room, waked her; she did not hear the voice of the person who called the girls that morning; no one called after she was awakened; the room the girls slept in was about two yards from the head of the stairs. Donnelly looked angry when she saw him standing by Moses' door; she thought it might be because she had called the girls and they had not got up; she did not look back to see whether he followed her; she went down into the hall in the second story in the front part of the house and passed along that hall to the back part of the building, and went down the back stairs outside the house to the kitchen.

Mary Ann Lannan, being sworn, deposed that she was a waiter at the Seaview last Summer; when she arose on the morning of Aug. 1, she heard a noise in the entry down stairs; she was then about half-dressed; next she heard a moaning; she told the girl that slept with her that something dreadful must have happened, and asked her to go out with her and see what it was; this girl was also about half-dressed; she slept where the rest of the servants slept; they went down stairs; they reached the foot of the stairs in about three minutes after she heard the noise; she saw a man running around in the entry with his throat cut, near the stairs; he was in his night-clothes; she stood about two minutes on the stairs looking at him; he was still there when she went up stairs; as she was getting out of bed she heard the noise; the man was where the two entries joined.

Cross-examined—She heard some one call the girls before she got up; she thought at the time it was Donnelly, but did not know.

Bernard McLoughlin deposed that he lived at the Seaview House last Summer; was second head-waiter there; saw Mr. Moses on the morning of the first of August, after he was hurt, in room No. 34, lying on the bed; he saw Mr. Munters come to the house; it was before Connery came he thought; Moses appeared to be in a weak condition; was all covered with blood; his shirt was saturated; witness asked him how he felt; he said he felt weak,—like dying.

Cross-examined—Witness slept on the fourth floor; there were three apartments on the fourth floor, one for the nurses, one for the men, and one for the female employes of the house; James Maxwell, the head-waiter, awakened the witness about ten minutes before five o'clock on the morning of the first of August; Maxwell told witness that he called the girls before he called him; Donnelly came up there about five o'clock; witness saw him; Donnelly went into the men's room about three steps before he called the girls; he turned and went out, and then witness heard a knocking at the girl's door; the men had all gone down except Maxwell and witness; Maxwell called out to Donnelly that that was a pretty time in the morning to call them; there seemed to be nothing unusual in Donnelly's appearance; he had on his pantaloons and shirt only; witness went down the front stairs to the office, and then into the dining-room about five or six minutes; Francis, the porter, and Donnelly were in the office; witness staid in the dining-room about fifteen minutes; he then went to the office; Maxwell had come in and told him that something had happened up stairs; there was no one in the office; he staid there a few minutes; Donnelly came in at the front door and Smith came down stairs into the office at about the same time; Donnelly seemed very much agitated; Smith appeared about the same as usual; witness went up stairs to Moses' room; no one was in Moses' room when he entered; Francis, the porter, went in shortly before he left; witness was there from five to seven minutes; from there witness went down the back stairs to the kitchen; he staid there a short time, and then went through the dining-room into the office; from there he went to Thompson's, at Mr. Smith's instance, to get a physician; on coming back he saw Munter in the office; he had just come in; this was about half an hour after witness came out of Moses' room; Munter, after standing a moment at the foot of the stairs talking to some one, went up; there were perhaps half a dozen persons in the office; at Thompson's witness was told there was no physician; he did not know when Connery arrived; Francis, the porter, went up stairs with Munter; Donnelly's pantaloons, when witness first saw him, were white; he heard Donnelly speak of his pantaloons being torn; whether that was the night or day before the murder he could not tell; (to the District-Attorney,) when Donnelly came into the office he had on white pantaloons and a slate-colored coat; Maxwell said to Donnelly when he came in, "Donnelly, something serious has happened up stairs; you had better go up and see about it;" Donnelly made no answer; he did not go, but went behind the counter; (to Gov. Pennington,) Maxwell left the house on the 2d or 3d of August; witness has not seen him since.

Jacob B. Rue, cashier of the Freehold Banking Company, was sworn—He pronounced a bill of the Bank of Geneva (shown him) to be a counterfeit. A bill of the Ocean Bank of Washington (shown him) was a fictitious bill. There was no such bank in existence now. One of the bills (shown him) was a $100 advertising bill. None of the bills and parts of bills shown him were genuine.

Cross-examined.—There might have been such a bank as the Ocean Bank of Washington in existence in 1852.

The Court adjourned at 6½ o'clock P. M.

FOURTH DAY.—Friday, Sept. 18, 1857—9 A. M.

The examination of Jacob Rue was resumed; he had examined the fragments of bills found in the yard of the Seaview House since the adjournment of the Court; there were fragments of a $2 bill on the Essex County Bank of Keyesville, of a $2 bill on the Western Bank of New-York, of a $5 bill on the Champlain Bank of Helenburgh, N. Y.—a broken bank; of a $3 bill on the Bank of the Union, marked worthless in the *Bank-Note Reporter*, and of a $5 bill on the Bank of West Union, Ohio, also worthless; there was a $3 hill on the Commercial Bank of Buffalo; there was no such bank named in the *Bank-Note Reporter*.

Cross-examined—The bill on the Ocean Bank was marked worthless; from this he would infer that such a bank had existed.

Henry Miller was sworn: He resided at No. 369, and did business at No. 387 Canal-street; was at the Seaview House on the first of August; he laid awake about five minutes in bed that morning, and heard a stifled cry of murder three distinct times; a moment after he heard a female voice, he thought, exclaim, "My God! somebody's murdered; he got out of bed, looked out of his room door and saw blood on the hall floor; he shut the door and locked it, and then put on his pants; he occupied room No. 44 at the north end of the passage; he went out into the passage about ten minutes after he first heard the cry, and went to the head of the stairs where there was a pool of blood; he traced the blood to room No. 34; he looked in and saw a young man lying on the bed outside the spread; he had nothing but his shirt on and was covered with blood; witness went in; the young man said somebody had killed him and named the person; witness was in there from three to five minutes.

Mr. Dayton desired to ask the witness the exact words that Moses used.

Mr. Bradley said the declarations of Moses were inadmissible in law unless there was evidence that they were made in immediate expectation of death. No such evidence was as yet offered.

Mr. Dayton contended that the statement of Moses that Donnelly had killed him indicated a consciousness on the part of the deceased of impending death sufficient to make the evidence of what he said admissible.

Gov. Pennington said dying declarations were not admissible merely because the individual who makes them dies an hour or a week after, but the basis of their admission was the consciousness of impending death. There was no evidence that Moses believed he would die when he used the words referred to. He used the general expression that somebody had killed him. There was no evidence before the Court that he really believed that he was in immediate danger of death.

Judge VANDERBURGH stated the opinion of the Court. It was not necessary that the deceased should state in express terms that he believed that he was about to die. In view of all the circumstances attending the situation of the deceased, the evidence of his statement to the witness at that time was admissible.

Mr. Bradley requested the Court to note his exception.

Counsel for the prosecution waived the question for the time; and counsel for the defendant withdrew their exception.

Examination resumed—The witness went from Moses' room, saying he would go for the Doctor, back to his own room, slipped on his boots, went down the front stairs, passed through the office on to the front piazza, where he met Donnelly leaning against one of the centre columns; this was about five minutes after he left Moses' room; Donnelly was very pale, looked very wild out of his eyes, and appeared to be in a state of great nervous excitement; before witness addressed him at all he said to the witness, repeating it half a dozen times in quick succession: "What room is he in?" witness replied: "He is in his room," passed down the stairs and ran over to Thompson's as fast as he could; he there asked one of the colored waiters if there was a Doctor in the house, who went with him and looked on the book to see; they were thus engaged about ten minutes; they found no doctor's name registered; the waiter thought there was a Doctor in one room up stairs; witness went up and knocked at the door of a gentleman who said he was not a practicing doctor; witness then went back to the Seaview House, and while standing on the back piazza of the second floor, he saw Donnelly coming out of one of the water closets; his dress was changed witness went up stairs to the third floor and into his room, where he finished dressing; he then went out into the hall; passed through room No. 36 into room No. 34; a number of persons were in the room at this time, among them Mr. Smith, Mr. Munter and Coroner Connery; witness stood by the bed; some of those in the room then passed into No. 36; witness went with them, and saw them lift up the mattress of the bed; they took some money from between the mattresses; it was in a soiled white handkerchief they all went into No. 34 with the money; Mr. Rowan, he thought, opened the bundle and commence counting the money; Connery was sewing up the wound in Moses' neck; he (Connery) remarked to Moses, "As you are now about to appear before your Maker, it is necessary for you to speak the truth and nothing but the truth;" witness then went to his own room, passing through No. 36; he did not go into Moses' room again while he was living; the door of No. 36 was not open when he first went there in the morning; when he was last there it was open.

Cross-examined—Mr. Smith and the others in the room did not appear excited; witness was not excited; did not see any one except Donnelly particularly excited; when he saw the prisoner coming out of the water-closet he appeared more calm; witness saw Donnelly in the room of Moses when Connery was there; he was walking up and down; he looked paler than he did when coming from the water-closets; witness thought Donnelly was of an impulsive disposition; witness had been at the Seaview about three weeks before the tragedy; there were a good many people in the various passage-ways of the house during the morning; after witness had finished dressing he met Donnelly coming out of the back hall in the third story, going towards the front of the house.

Dr. Robert Cook next took the stand. He assisted at the *post mortem* examination of Moses; Dr. Taylor was engaged in it with him; the wound was in the side of the neck; it was on the left side of, and almost parallel with the wind-pipe; Dr. Finnell conducted the examination; after taking out the stitches, he enlarged the wound for the purpose of examination; witness suggested that it would be well to ascertain the exact situation and the size of the wound; it was two and a half inches long; the wound was by the crico-thyroid membrane; the front of the upper part of the layrnx was composed of two cartilages, the upper called the thyroid, the lower called the crycoid; the crico-thyroid membrane connects these parts; the wound passed across the neck downwards and backwards; the side of the instrument must have faced the larynx on one side, and on the other the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, also the sheath of the vessels; it must have passed between the gullet and the vertebræ of the neck; it passed almost through to the other side; the wound at the bottom had the same direction as at the mouth, straight; the scalpel when inserted could not be moved laterally; when it was introduced the side of the instrument faced the æsophapus, it had not been turned apparently; the æsophagus lies behind the wind-pipe; the wound in the æsophagus was made when the instrument was withdrawn; the superior laretial artery was severed; this artery branches off from the external carotid; the larynx was not penetrated; the sheath was not moved; if the carotid artery was severed a man might rise, but could not stand; he would fall again; the exterior jugular vein was severed; he thought the branch artery might have been taken up and life prolonged; the æsophagus would not readily heal.

A recess of five minutes was here taken.

Examination resumed—Witness did not think the deceased could have recovered; a piece of the fourth vertebræ at its junction with the fifth was broken off; there was a slight flesh wound on the upper side of the right arm just above the elbow; it was a cut wound, not torn, apparently made with a sharp instrument; the blow which inflicted the wound in the neck must have been heavy; the witness was called by Mr. Parker to attend the *post-mortem* examination; witness had every opportunity to see and judge of all that took place at the examination; the external orifice of the wound appeared to have been enlarged when the instrument was drawn out.

Cross-examined—A large quantity of blood would flow from such a wound; a clot might be formed in such a wound, and the injured man might live two or three hours; he would not die instantly; witness could not kill a man with a razor; with a dirk he could cut a man's head off instantly; he did not know as a better blow to cause death could be given to a man covered up in bed, than that which was given to Moses; if the heart was pierced, death would be more certainly produced; the appearance of the wound was such that witness judged the instrument must have been sharp on the edges; the wound could not have been made by an instrument two and-a-half inches wide at the base, and tapering gradually to a point; the instrument by which the wound was made must have been narrow; there were no angles or jagged protuberances about the orifice of the wound; it was a clean cut. [To Mr. Dayton] If a person was lying on the right side, with his face towards the wall, the anterior parts of the neck might have been severed as well as if his face was turned towards the person giving the wound; if a person acquainted with the human frame, desired to produce death by a wound in that part of the neck at which the wound was made in Moses' neck, he would give a transverse wound rather than a stab. [To Mr. Dayton] It would depend somewhat on the position of the person to be wounded.

Peter F. Schenck was sworn.—He lived at Nevisink, about 400 feet north of the Seaview House; he was at the Seaview House a little after 6 A. M. on the 1st of August; he went to room No. 36; he saw there Donnelly, Coroner Connery, and a number of others; Munter was not in room No. 34, which he entered passing through No. 36; Connery was trying to staunch the blood that flowed from Moses' neck; Donnelly was standing near the foot of the bed; Connery told Moses that he could live but a short time; he said "Don't accuse any one wrongfully;" he then said, "Who cut your throat?" or words to that effect; Moses said "Donnelly did it." Donnelly was looking towards Moses; the witness shortly after went out into the hall, passing through room No. 36; most of the persons in the room with Moses shortly went out at the door of No. 34; about a minute after witness went to the door of No. 34; Mr. Peter Stader, and Mr. Wilson and witness went into Moses' room; Mr. Stader asked Moses if he was aware that he could live but a few minutes; Moses nodded his head, and said "Yes;" "Now," said Mr. Stader or Mr. Wilson, "be sure and don't accuse any one wrongfully about this;" Moses then said that Mr. Donnelly had cut his throat.

Gov. Pennington excepted to these declarations of Moses.

Examination resumed—Either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Stader asked Moses if he had any previous quarrels or disturbances with Donnelly.

Gov. Pennington objected to the answer to that question. They could not go back to Moses' antecedent relation to Donnelly.

Mr. Dayton did not desire to press this point.

The Court adjourned to 3 P. M.

The Court-room, on Thursday afternoon, was uncomfortably crowded. The testimony of the girls who saw Donnelly go towards the river with something which, by the theory of the prosecution, is supposed to be a knife which he had picked up from the grass, was listened to with deep interest. The prisoner's air throughout was unconcerned. After the Court adjourned, he talked a while with his friends who gathered around him, then kissed the sisters affectionately, and went into jail with the officer. His apartments there are very comfortable; every attention is paid him, and his meals are supplied daily from the table of the United States Hotel, adjacent to the Court-house.

The proceedings this morning were not so interesting as those of the day preceding. A great deal of time was taken up by counsel in arguing points of law raised by objections on the part of defence to evidence offered by the prosecution. Counsel are permitted much more latitude both in their arguments and in conducting their examinations here than is generally allowed in New-York. The Court has permitted a great many questions to be propounded in the progress of this trial which would have been deemed irrelevant by some of our City Judges. Everybody wonders what is to be the theory of the defence. Nothing has as yet fallen from the prisoner's counsel from which one can form any opinion about it.

Obituary.

Mrs. JOHNSTONE, a lady whose name has occupied a place in modern Scottish literature, recently died in Edinburgh. She was for many years editor of *Tait's Magazine*, and was the author of *Clan Albyn*, *Elizabeth de Bruce*, and other novels; and more lately of *Violent Hamilton*, *Knights of the Round Table*, and the various stories published as the *Edinburgh Tales*. She is still better known to a large class perhaps as the writer of the admirable *Meg Dod's Cookery Book*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Eleventh Presbyterian Church**—Rev. J. PARSONS MOXLEY, Pastor, having been closed for alterations and repairs, will be reopened for public worship next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Preaching in the morning by ASA D. SMITH, D. D., of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church; in the afternoon by G. L. PRENTISS, D. D., of the Mercer-street Church; in the evening by WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

☞ **Sabbath Evenings with the Romanists.**—Rev. P. MACMENAMY, D. D., and Missionary friends, hold public conversation with the Romanists on the unscriptural claims of Popery, in the Mission Church, 20th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., every SABBATH EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject, to-morrow evening—*The Romish Half-Communion*. Seats free for all.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens will preach** TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and stated preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—John-st.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Sermon in the morning to young men. Also, a Jewish family will be baptized in the Christian faith. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Dumfield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school Concert of Prayer in the evening. Strangers invited.

☞ **Rev. Isaac Wescott** (formerly Pastor of the Laight-st. Church) will preach, TO-MORROW, in the church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—in the Morning—*Man's relation to eternity, the habitation of God*—Isaiah 57, 15. Subject—in the Evening—*The Christian's confidence*—Romans 8, 31.

☞ **North Reformed Dutch Church**—Corner of William and Fulton sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the morning. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Joseph M. Waite,** Minister of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach in the Church of the Epipbany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 20. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will resume his ministrations at Descombes' Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, east side, five doors above 8th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a Course of Lectures, to be continued each successive Sabbath evening. Subject—*New Ideas and Old Principles*.

☞ **Mr. Henry Bellinger, from Schoharie** County, N. Y., will preach in New-York at No. 206 8th-av., in the EVENING, Sept. 22; also, on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 27, in Chelsey Hall, 18th-st., near 8th-av. In the EVENING at No. 206 8th-av. Services 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening.

☞ **A Meeting for Prayer,** in reference to the distressing events in Upper India and the calamities which have fallen upon the Missions of the Presbyterian Church in that country, will be held in Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Norfolk-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ROACHE, of Allen-st.; at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of 15th-st. Church; in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Avenue B. Seats free.

☞ **First Free-Will Baptist Church**—Worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor, having returned to the City, will resume his pastoral labors as usual. Preaching at 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker will preach in the** First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence-st., corner of Tillerry-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, 10½ o'clock, and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **The Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn,** will be reopened for divine service TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, Pastor.

☞ **Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Martyrs,** in Forsyth-st., (between Hester and Canal,) Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Rector. Divine service, morning and evening. A funeral discourse may be expected TO-MORROW MORNING.

☞ **Lectures on Romanism.**—Rev. P. J. GOLDEN will (D. V.) deliver a lecture on the errors and corruptions of Rome, in the Mission Hall, No. 695 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Subject—*Image-Worship*.

☞ **Calamity upon Calamity!**—Is there not a cause? Those who desire to understand the cause would do well to hear the preaching of the Messenger of the Judgment, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

☞ **The Protestant Episcopal Free Church** of the Holy Evangelists, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., is open for divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and 7½ evening. All the seats are free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. D. S. Burnet** will preach in 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The morning topic—*The due observance of the Lord's day profitable for the life that now is and for that which is to come*.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

☞ **Primitive Methodist Church**—Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Preaching in the above Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH FAWCETT. Pastor. Mrs. FAWCETT will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Collection taken up to support the Pastor.

☞ **Duane-street Methodist E. Church,** near Hudson-st.—Rev. B. M. ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ evening. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats are free for all.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church,** Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT C. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **Rev. R. S. Storrs will preach in the** Central Cong. Church, Ormond-st., (between Classon and Franklin avs.,) Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Robert Nevin,** from Londonderry, Ireland, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. WM. W. HALLOWAY will preach a sermon to Sabbath School Teachers TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Sabbath School meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **At the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church,** services will be held TO-MORROW as usual, with preaching by Rev. SYDNEY A. COBBY. In the MORNING at 10½; in the EVENING at 7½.

☞ **Rev. Wm. Garner** will preach in the Laight-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; also, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD. EVENING, 7½ P. M., by Rev. DANIEL WISE.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. Dr. FERRIS will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (20th inst.) MORNING and EVENING. The communion services of the church occur on this Sabbath.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. T. R. HOWLETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. G. A. Peltz** will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Seats free.

☞ **Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Dr. BANGS, and in the evening by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., Pastor.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—The regular Morning and Evening services in this Church will be performed by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on SUNDAY, 20th inst.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

☞ **TO PRINTERS.**—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1822,
NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Four doors below William.)

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.

WOOD AND METAL TYPES,

From other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.

Also, 10,000 pounds of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green, for sale cheap for cash, and fonts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate.

Also, second-hand presses: 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, 2 cap, 1 Rathven, 1 Ruggles quarto-sheet job engine, 1 diamond rotary card, Ruggles; 1 Gordon, 1 Princeton press, bed 56x32; 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic.

Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1857.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We shall publish, Oct. 1,

MEADOWBROOK.

By MARY J. HOLMES, author of "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," "Homestead on the Hillside," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, 400 pages. Price $1.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to the above announcement. A new book by an author so well and so widely known as Mrs. Holmes is cert

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on Monday, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Northern Light*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The loss of the *Central America* was the absorbing topic of conversation yesterday. The meagre character of the dispatch published in the morning papers, in which no names of the saved were given, created intense anxiety on the part of all who either had, or supposed they might have, friends on board; and this was only partially allayed by the report of the names of a portion of those who were rescued, which was received by telegraph and published in the evening edition of the TIMES. Rumors were current throughout the City that the steamer had long been unseaworthy, and the names of several persons were mentioned who had refused either to go out or send goods by her; but as such reports always prevail upon the loss of any vessel, they are entitled to little attention unless authenticated by some authority. The insurance companies came forward with commendable promptness, and engaged to pay their losses upon receipt of the bills of lading, without availing themselves of the delay to which they are entitled. We are still without full reports of this great disaster, but the telegraph adds somewhat to the information of yesterday.

In Wall-street yesterday, the Banks were in no way influenced in their movement by the loss of treasure on the *Central America*. The large insurances in London created nearly a million of Exchange, which, with the thirteen millions Gold in Bank, will steady the general feeling of confidence at Bank until the next California mail, due about 28th inst. The Banks continue to do a liberal part by their most needy customers, but the pressure for discounts is still beyond their ability to accommodate, and the paper thrown out finds a severe market among outside money lenders, who are getting 18 per cent. off the very best bills. The Stock Board was not at first materially affected by the loss of the steamer. In the afternoon, however, the tone of the market was heavy. The action of the Board of Underwriters in resolving to pay the Gold losses at once, without waiting the sixty days allowed by their policies, was highly commended, and had a good effect in removing all apprehension of serious difficulty in the payment of the California drafts when the duplicates come forward in the next mail. The Corn Exchange was moderately active, and Flour advanced 10@15 cents. Exchange on Europe closed dull, and large parcels of English bills, with Bank indorsement, were offered at 107¾ ₱ cent.

A very curious controversy among the Generals of the American army who were concerned in the conquest of Mexico seems to have been started by the recent letter of General PILLOW, of Tennessee. The principal object of that letter was to claim for himself the credit of having planned one of the most important operations of the campaign, and o having protested against the purchase of a treaty of peace from Mexico by Mr. TRIST, who acted with the concurrence and approbation of General SCOTT. Brigadier-General HITCHCOCK has written a reply to this epistle, which will probably cause some considerable regret in the mind of General PILLOW that he should ever have done so imprudent a thing as to open such a controversy. Gen. H. first fastens upon Gen. P. the odious distinction of having accepted a command in the Mexican war for the purpose of being a spy upon his commanding General; and he then proceeds to show that General PILLOW himself in council approved of the very proceeding for which he now affects to censure Gen. SCOTT. He also convicts him of a deliberate attempt to rob a brother officer of the credit to which he was entitled, and sets forth the manner in which this effort was regarded and treated by Gen. SCOTT. The controversy will probably be still further continued and will make public a good deal more than is now known of the secret history of the Mexican War.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington states that the Administration has received authentic information of the fitting out of three several expeditions for the invasion of Nicaragua—at New-York, New-Orleans, and Mobile; and of another expedition, having its centre in Texas, and headed by SAM HOUSTON, for the seizure of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas. The Administration is determined to enforce the Neutrality laws, and a form of instructions has been prepared by Executive authority to forward to the United States Marshals and District-Attorneys on the seaboard for their guidance in the matter.

A Committee of the Temperance people, formed by a Convention some two years since, and of which WILLIAM RICHARDSON is Chairman, have issued a call for another State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 6th of October. The "regular" Convention is to be held at Rochester on the 30th inst. The Committee under whose authority the new Convention is called represents those opposed to Mr. DELAVAN.

The boiler of the Telegraph Flour Mills in Baltimore, situated at the corner of Fawn and President streets, exploded on Thursday morning, killing two persons, and injuring seventeen others, three of them fatally. The boiler-house, and three small dwellings adjoining, were demolished.

In the trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY for the murder of [illegible] S. MOSES, still in progress at Freehold, [illegible] County, N. J., important witnesses were examined on Thursday afternoon relative to the appearance and conduct of the prisoner after the bloody deed was committed. More medical testimony was offered on the part of the prosecution yesterday, and Mr. SCHENCK testified to the dying declarations of the deceased, made in his and the prisoner's presence, charging the latter with the perpetration of the crime. The case for the prosecution will not be closed for several days.

In the City, yesterday, there was but little transpired of public interest. The Cooper General Committee met at Tammany Hall, and passed resolutions indorsing the State nominations, and urging their support.

The Judiciary Department.

The propriety of nominating Judge DENIO as the Republican candidate has been discussed by one of the Republican Committees of this City. While it professed to honor and respect the principle of the independence of the Judiciary, and expressed a desire to stand by it, the question was raised whether Judge DENIO could be relied on to decide the Lemon case, which will come before his Court, in accordance with the views and wishes of the Republican party. D. D. FIELD, Esq., gave the evasive and quite unsatisfactory answer that as an old Democrat, Judge DENIO was unquestionably in favor of the doctrine of State Rights, and, therefore, opposed to overriding State laws in behalf of Slavery. How the fact may be we do not know, nor do we care to inquire. Those who believe Judge DENIO fit for the place he holds must believe that he will decide this case and every other that may come before him, *in accordance with the Constitution and the law*, and that is all that any one should expect or require at his hands.

In truth, the fact that the Republicans require preliminary assurances as to his views upon the Lemon case, shows conclusively that, if they support him at all, it will be upon some other ground than the Independence of the Judiciary Department of the Government from the influences of political partisanship. It shows that with them also Judges are to be nominated on account of their devotion to party interests and their subserviency to party objects. It is quite possible that this will prove to be the only basis upon which the system of an Elective Judiciary can rest,—that if Judges are to be elected, it must be by party votes, and that the only condition of a party nomination will be the open and unreserved espousal of party principles and a distinct pledge to be governed on the Bench by party views. The tendency of current politics is clearly in that direction. Political partisanship has already complete control of every other department of the Government: it would not be at all surprising if it should eventually effect the subjugation of this department also. But those who have faith in the principle of an Elective Judiciary, ought to be foremost in the endeavor to save it from such a degradation: for when it shall have been clearly established that a Judge is neither more nor less than a party tool,—that his decisions are to be dictated by party conventions and his action to be governed by party requirements, the next step will inevitably be the abolition of the elective system and a return to the old mode of appointment. It seems to us, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance, not to any party *as such*, but to conservative and patriotic men in all parties, that this tendency should be resisted,—and that a Judge who discards utterly the interests and the exactions of his own party friends, when they come in conflict with his clear and settled convictions of justice and of law, should receive in so doing the hearty and effective support of all who really prize the independence and integrity of the Judiciary Department.

That any political party will take such a stand, and set aside its own party aims and sentiments for the purpose of maintaining such a principle, we see no great reason for expecting. A political party exists for party ends. Its first aim is to obtain power, partly because it believes its possession of power essential to the public good, and partly because it knows the possession of office essential to its own. It has its own platforms and its own machinery of organized action,—and when it goes beyond these and supports the candidates or adopts the measures of any other party, it runs the risk of weakening its own organization and losing the support of its own most zealous members. There are very many men, judicious and intelligent upon all other topics, who still do not believe that there can possibly be either virtue or patriotism outside the limits of their own political party;—and such men are naturally startled and alienated by the proposition to nominate upon their ticket one who already has a place upon that of some other party. The Republican Party, by nominating Judge DENIO, would undoubtedly incur this hazard; whether there would be any compensating advantages for such a step in a party point of view may be somewhat doubtful.

But it is not to the political and organized action of any party, that we are to look for the maintenance of such a principle as the one now involved. The independence of the Bench can only be secured by the independent action of the People, without regard to political divisions and in utter defiance of partisan dictation. Let it be thoroughly and universally understood that the Judiciary is not a party machine,—that men should not be elected judges because of their party relations, and that no citizen should be bound by his party alliances in voting for them, and the result may be accomplished. All parties as such, Republicans, Democrats, Americans and Prohibitionists, will undoubtedly aim to secure the election of judges identified with their own views and pledged to their own objects. But there are thousands and tens of thousands in the ranks of all these parties who can base their individual action upon higher motives and sounder principles. It is by them that the independence of the Judiciary must be maintained, if it is maintained at all.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—CAUSE OF THE BREAK.—We hope that before the subject of the Telegraphic Cable is dismissed from the public mind, we may have some explanation of a very decided discrepancy in two accounts that have been published from high authority as to the immediate cause of the recent failure. It is understood everywhere that a very useless and untimely application of the *brakes* to the paying-out machinery was the immediate cause of the catastrophe:—but the important question is, by *whose fault* was this application made? Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer of the Company, in his official report, states that while he was gone forward, and without his knowledge, a mechanic whom he had left in temporary charge of the apparatus, applied the brakes and did the mischief. But on the other hand, Professor MORSE, in his journal of the proceedings, states with still greater minuteness, that Mr. BRIGHT himself was the person by whose order the brakes were applied. The following is his statement of the affair:

Aug. 12, Noon.—At 3:45, yesterday morning, in latitude 52° 30′, longitude 17° 30′, Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer, went on deck; our ship was going at the rate of 4 miles 2 fathoms per hour, and the cable running out at a greater speed, perhaps at the rate of 5 miles the hour. Mr. BRIGHT spoke to the man in charge of the brakes, asking him what strain was upon the cable, to which the answer was returned, about 3,000 pounds. Mr. BRIGHT *directed him to put 100 pounds more of force upon the brakes*, to check the speed of the cable. This was demurred to by the man for a moment, who expressed a fear that it would not be prudent. Mr. BRIGHT, *however, persevered in his orders*. The brakes were applied with the additional force, &c.

Prof. MORSE here speaks with the utmost precision, and gives an account of what occurred so detailed and emphatic as to forbid the supposition that he was merely recording rumors that had reached him from other quarters. And if this account is true, it is very evident that Mr. BRIGHT is by no means a competent person for the very responsible post which he has hitherto filled in the Telegraph Company, and justice to him, as well as to others concerned, imperatively requires that there should be some explanation given of the exactly opposite and conflicting reports of the transaction given by Prof. MORSE and Mr. BRIGHT. We take it for granted the Directors will give special attention to this point before proceeding further with the enterprise.

Ireland and India.

A thoroughly Hibernian meeting was held in this City on Thursday evening last—a meeting so thoroughly Hibernian in all its characteristics, that it really ought not to be suffered to "overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder."

An average Hibernian meeting does not, we regret to say, partake of the nature of news for a New-York public. The youngest inhabitant may muster several such meetings among the recollections which divide his latest corals from his earliest bib. But a full-choired convocation of double-voiced Celtic orator Puffs developing doctrines truly congenial to the Hibernian mind, and dealing with a subject exactly adapted to stimulate the emotional nature of the sons of Erin to its highest point, really is an event sufficiently rare to be interesting, and sufficiently amusing to detain a moment's attention. Such a convocation was the "mass" meeting held in Stuyvesant Hall on Thursday evening, the 17th of September. From beginning to end its proceedings were so purely characteristic that they invite the comments of the Press as irresistibly as the legendary pig who ran about roasted, with a knife and fork stuck in his side, solicited the affectionate concern of the epicures.

The meeting was called, in the first place, to express "sympathy with the Sepoys," those amiable and intelligent objects being not only quite out of the reach of the said meeting, but wholly unable to understand its drift if they were not so. It was a "Mass" meeting, and was therefore convened in one of the smallest halls in the City. "Eminent" speakers were to attend, and therefore Mr. MEAGHER and Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the Grattan and Curran of the Irish-American world, departed, each on his own occasions, and "left that world to darkness and" DOHENY. It was to have been held at seven o'clock, and therefore nothing was done till half an hour afterwards. It was to have been organized by Col. W. B. BURNETT, of Mexican-War and Gold-Box-Protest renown—and therefore one Col. W. J. HASKETT, of no particular renown at all, was called to the chair.

"So far, so Irish,"—and the subsequent proceedings were worthy, richly worthy, of the opening arrangements.

The Chairman, with Jovine dignity, announced that the intention of the assembled Hibernians before him was to "utter, in thunder-tones, their abhorrence of that robber-flag dyed with the blood of nations, though blasphemously emblazoned with the sign of the cross," which is more familiarly known to mortal men and to underwriters as the British Union Jack. Two secretaries were thereupon immediately appointed, to "bottle up the lightning" of the approaching tempest; and a certain Colonel DOHENY forthwith began playing the part of the electric fluid, with great fervor and fury. He had quite made up his mind that the "naked assumptions of the annexations of the Kingdoms and Principalities of India by England were at present engaged in resistance to the East Indian Company's government;" a surprising circumstance, certainly, and not easily to be comprehended by the Teutonic, Norman or Sclavonic mind. Also, he was sure that "violating the rights of conscience of the soldier fully justified him in renouncing his allegiance *in arms*," and in employing the weapons bestowed upon him by England in the murder of unarmed Englishmen, women and children—a conviction which will hardly be shared by the Teutonic, Norman or Sclavonic mind, but which tallies too exactly with certain previously-avowed Celtic conceptions of the nature of "parole" to excite much surprise. Moreover, Colonel DOHENY lifted up the heel of contempt against the neutrality laws of the United States, and, in a brilliantly Hibernian manner, denounced that particular provision of those laws under cover of which alone could he and his friends hope for permission to embark in an enterprise for the recovery of the "lost liberties" of their ungratefully-prosperous and disgustingly-contented native land!

Colonel DOHENY also threw a good deal of lurid light on matters and things in general, inferentially confirming a notion quite popular in this country that "Irishmen will only be absolutely content with guerdons which immeasurably transcend their merits"—startling the un-Celtic world with the information that WILLIAM TELL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, LOUIS PHILIPPE and NAPOLEON BONAPARTE were all birds of a feather, and exulting immoderately over the rupture of the Atlantic Telegraph wire which had saved this country from being "broken up by Manchester goods, Sheffield ware, and the Bible bound up in cotton!"

The thunderers applauded the electric Colonel to the echo, and united with him in one tremendous declaration of tender regard and passionate concern for the one hundred and fifty million dark-skinned victims of "English tyranny in the East." That nothing might be wanting, however, to the Hibernian perfection of the performance, this expression of sympathy with the blacks in India was accompanied by many contemptuous allusions to the blacks in America. These allusions were so numerous and so full that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL on reading the report of the meeting, must regret his precipitate flight from the responsibilities of the occasion. Of course he was induced to take this rash step by the fear that any demonstration, on his part, in favor of "slaves and darkies" might endanger the prosperity of the *Southern Citizen* and interfere with the acquisition of that "well-stocked plantation" on which his fondest hopes now centre. And really we think that his compatriots ought to have considered this, and to have forborne from heaping abuse upon him in his absence. It was natural that they should be vexed at the loss of the Mitchel sheet-lightning, but can that justify them for alluding to the hero of Sleevenamon in such terms as these: "It is the nature of the slave most bewhipt to be most cruel to the poor wretches whom he is himself called on to chastise." Really this sort of thing is not quite fair and kind. We grant that the statement is perfectly correct as a piece of psychology, and we admit that Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, in Tennessee, affords a notable example of its truth. But family quarrels ought to be hushed up at home. Now is it quite politic for the Irish "masses" so to alienate their "eminent men?" Whenever so impracticable and abominable a cause as a call issued in New-York for sympathy with oath-breaking mutineers and merciless heathen murderers of Christian women and children, can evoke no better thunder and lightning than the Haskett-Doheny tempest produced, it surely is not wise for our Hibernian friends to quarrel with their MITCHEL, and to spurn their MEAGHER.

Mormonism in the East.

The *Mormon*, a weekly newspaper, established in this City some three years since as the organ of the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG, is discontinued. The Mormons are now left destitute of a mouthpiece in the Eastern States. Two papers devoted to their faith still exist in the country—the *Standard*, published at San Francisco, and the *Deseret News*, issued at Great Salt Lake City, under the direct superintendence of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The organ established in this City was started when Mormonism was a feeble affair in this region. The leader of the sect deemed it important that the elements already existing should find a freer development through the agency of an accredited sheet, and, under the orders of BRIGHAM YOUNG, President JOHN TAYLOR undertook the task of conducting a weekly journal, which has fulfilled its purpose, and now dies. The editor, a man of no small ability, had previously been assigned to similar labors. When Mormonism began to find a foothold in Europe, he was dispatched to Paris to found a Mormon journal, and was afterwards transferred to London for a like purpose. Thence, the journalistic enterprise was transferred to New-York. A few months since, President TAYLOR was recalled to Utah by orders from BRIGHAM, and his place in the *Mormon* establishment was filled by the appointment of Elder WM. I. APPLEBY, a gentleman who formerly held responsible offices in Utah, and in whom the Presidency of "the Church" in the Atlantic States is still vested. Mr. APPLEBY, now freed from editorial labors, will probably devote himself to a closer superintendence of the Saints, and the work of proselyting in the East may be said to have begun in earnest.

The fact that there are at present in this City nearly a thousand professed Mormons, is not generally known. Regular religious and ceremonial services are performed by these people. They have their church organization, meetings on the Sabbath and Conference gatherings, and are obedient to the will of BRIGHAM. The voice of that potential Prophet is not less effective in New-York than on the borders of the Salt Lake. What he forbids is not done,—what he commands is faithfully obeyed. The degree of the influence he exerts is amazing. Nor is it in the City alone that the indications of rapid growth are apparent. In New-England, there is a large force of the "Saints." There has rarely been a more goodly show of earnest men and women than that which was exhibited a few weeks since in a Mormon gathering held in Connecticut;—while the Presidency count with evident satisfaction upon the success of the missionary enterprises they are now conducting quietly but very perseveringly in that section.

The latest tidings from Utah, bringing a record of the violent action and bloody threats of BRIGHAM YOUNG, have a natural indorsement in the proceedings of the Mormons here. The tone of the members of the sect is uniformly pugnacious. Mildness is not the Mormon manner. Violent language and bluster are their leaders' stock in trade. The course of recent events appears to have created a serious inflammation among the Saints, and their temper is not improving as they advance in years. We shall hear more from them presently, and that probably not of a pacific nature.

THE NEW DOCTRINE OF MARRIAGE.—The following document is published in some of the papers in the Western part of the State: the parties to the "marriage" live in Skaneateles:

"This certifies that Mr. GEORGE W. LEWIS and Miss HARRIET WHEELER have united as conjugal mates; *that they recognize no legal contract whatever*; that they consider that if man and woman be drawn together by proper affinity that they are truly married; that they live for each other, henceforward and forever, providing the affinity continues to exist. And if not—if that affinity which the God of Nature designed to unite man and woman diminishes or ceases to exist—*they hold themselves perfectly free and at liberty to separate*, if they choose to do so; that they throw aside the legal contract altogether, knowing it to be a curse and a nuisance—believing it to be the means of burning out and destroying the very love and affinity that should unite all mankind in the conjugal relations. And in testimony of which we subscribe our names.

GEORGE W. LEWIS,
HARRIET WHEELER LEWIS."

All this sounds very nicely; but it is nothing more nor less than a very ostentatious and shameless way of proclaiming to the world that these two parties are living together in an illicit and immoral relation. There is nothing original or particularly remarkable in the fact:—the same thing is done constantly by thousands of men and women in all parts of the country, and especially in large cities. But very few people are solicitous to have the fact generally known: indeed, very great pains are usually taken to prevent it from being made public.

Mr. LEWIS and Miss WHEELER must be aware that, if they recognize no "legal contract" in their relation, the law may not take the same view of that relation itself. They stand before the world as living in concubinage. They probably consider this a sort of martyrdom, and affect to glory in it. But it is not easy to see what they will gain by it. In some States such a contract as this is held to be an actual marriage,—just as binding and valid as any other. If that should prove so here, then their separation would amount to nothing,—for the subsequent marriage of either would be bigamy, and punishable by the law as such. If, on the other hand, their marriage should be held to be no marriage at all, but simply a case of unlawful intercourse, their children, if they have any, will be illegitimate, and incapable of the rights and privileges to which they should be entitled. With all persons of any moral sense at all, this consideration should outweigh the selfish desire to be freed from the conjugal relation whenever it may become burdensome. Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS may be respectable people, and have a reasonable share of common sense on some subjects. But they have in this matter taken extraordinary pains to convince the world that they are either very great fools or very immoral and degraded persons.

THE MARINE UNDERWRITERS.—The action of the Board of Underwriters yesterday morning, on hearing of the disaster to the gold steamer, was prompt and commendable. It evinced the right spirit under calamity. It is the more acceptable as coming to the relief of a money market, otherwise pressed by dear rates of discount, and embarrassed by the recent dislocation of the exchanges with the interior, and we hope this example of real public spirit will not be without its influence on other moneyed interests. The marine companies not only offer to waive the sixty days' grace stipulated in their policies, but the formalities of adjustment, in order to meet the loss to the San Francisco correspondents of the American Exchange Bank, and other parties who have made drafts against this particular shipment.

The consignment to the Bank is probably the only very considerable sum covered in New-York. It is estimated at about $300,000. The other large consignees are, fortunately for our money market, insured in London. They are supposed to have about $950,000. The parcels under $50,000 or $60,000 insured here will hardly swell the total to the New-York offices above half a million, including the first-mentioned sum of $300,000. The offices in the neighboring cities will come off with a moderate total.

DEATH OF THE "MORMON."—The *Mormon*, of this City, died with this week's number. The valedictory of the editor assigns no reason for the discontinuance of the paper, but intimates that Mr. APPLEBY, who has conducted it since the departure of President TAYLOR for Utah, will devote himself until Spring to the furtherance of the interests of the faithful in the Atlantic States. There is no news from Utah in this issue later than that already published in the TIMES. The editor, however, takes up the cudgels in defence of the sect from the attacks of the Press, and in the course of the article on this subject there is a spicy bit, which savors of the tone employed by BRIGHAM YOUNG himself in his discourses to the Saints at headquarters. The *Mormon* says:

"We feel like endeavoring to take our own part in any way our enemies can assail us. We will trust in the Lord, and abide our time, live or die. The Mormons are not easily scared, but bold. The eternal truth from heaven which they are in possession of, makes them bold. They know Mormonism is true, and is bound to go ahead and prosper—so howl and yelp on, you poor miserable curs. But we calculate that whenever we, our principles, or friends, are attacked, to defend our rights and theirs also. The "*ultimate fate of Mormonism*" will be its extension over the whole earth.

THE EAGLES OF PRUSSIA AND AMERICA.—Mr. HILL, a member of the Legislature of Missouri, from Carondelet, who arrived in this city on Wednesday, in the Steamer *Harmonia*, from Hamburg, requests us to contradict a statement copied into the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, from the St. Louis *Herald*, to the effect that he, Mr. HILL, being a native of Prussia, had been arrested and imprisoned in that Kingdom as a deserter from the Prussian military service. Mr. HILL emphatically denies that he experienced any annoyance from the Prussian authorities during his recent visit to the "Old Country," and consequently declines the honor of figuring as a "victim" in the premises. The Prussian Eagle may, therefore, wag his two heads, for the present, in peace, without danger of disturbance by his American brother.

Decoy Letters.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

In the course of a communication in the TIMES, a few days since, the following passage occurs:

"Little over a year ago, a clerk in our Post-Office was suspected of opening letters to purloin money from them. The guilt was rendered transparent by the ingenious stratagem of placing in his way a letter with marked money in it. He fell into the trap. There was ample proof of his having opened the letter and taken the money, but it was held that his act, in so doing, was not an offence within the Act of Congress; it was a *decoy* letter. In Mrs. BURDELL'S case the baby was a *decoy*, marked and placed in her way."

The statement as to the "decoy letter" is incorrect. The decisions as to such letters, when used as a means of detection, have invariably been, in the United States Courts, that they *do* come within the act of Congress, and convictions have invariably followed, as often as the guilt of the parties purloining them has been fully established. In fact, on the last trial of this kind in New-York, which was probably the one referred to by your correspondent, the only defence set up was that which he suggests, and it was promptly set aside by the Court, and the prisoner convicted, and sent to the State Prison for the term of ten years—the shortest period provided in the Post-Office laws, when the person convicted of embezzling a letter is "employed in any of the Departments of the Post-Office establishment."

The following portion of Judge BETTS' decision on that point is reported in HOLBROOK'S "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags."

"Nor, indeed, if the accused can prove, or it is made to appear upon the evidence of the prosecution, that the letter was placed in the mail, or came into a post-office, prepared and intended as a decoy, and was not intrusted to the mail in the way of *bona fide* correspondence, is the criminality of taking it thereby absolved: even if the evidence advances another stage, and shows that the decoy was aimed at and intended for the particular person caught by it. (*The United States* vs. *Laurence*, 2 McLean R. 441; *The United States* vs. *Foye*, 1 Curtis R. 307–8."

Musical.

One of the most certain engagements that any management can make is undoubtedly with Mme. LA GRANGE, a singer who has proved herself not only capable, but eminently willing and reliable, on all occasions and in all seasons. A large audience assembled last night, at the Academy of Music, to welcome this popular favorite back to the scene of her many triumphs. The opera was "Norma," one on which criticism has long been exhausted. It was, on the whole, well given, although there were some drawbacks. Mme. LA GRANGE was in good voice, and sang and acted as though she were really competing with some one. Mme. STRAKOSCH, the *Adalgisa*, was, as ever, fresh and interesting, although evidently laboring under the remains of recent indisposition. GASSIER, if not powerful, was painstaking and artist-like. The difficulty lay with the tenor, Signor SCOLA, who, in the first act, broke down. An apology was made by the stage manager, and Signor MACCAFERRI, who happened to be in the house as a spectator, gallantly volunteered for the emergency, and dispatched the remainder of the opera with gusto. The orchestra, under Mr. ANCHUTZ, was better than we have heard it since the first night.

At the end of the second act Mme. LA GRANGE received the unusual honor of a flight of doves (a couple) who flopped down somewhat ungracefully at her feet, and greatly astonished a number of honest country folk not accustomed (fortunately) to such ovations.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Reply to the Recent Letter of General Gideon J. Pillow on the Mexican War.

Interesting and Curious Revelations—Letter from Brigadier-General E. A. Hitchcock.

GIDEON J. PILLOW, of Mexican war notoriety, has placed his name before the country as a candidate for United States Senator from Tennessee, as appears over his name "to the People of Tennessee."

This address will probably call forth comments from several officers in high places in the American army. Meantime, the undersigned having some knowledge of facts referred to in the address, feels called upon to state that knowledge, to the end that people out of Tennessee, as well as in that State, may be able to form a just opinion of the claims of General PILLOW to the honor he seeks. I shall not refer to the address *in extenso*, but will confine myself to facts within my own knowledge. This very remarkable paper stands alone, it is presumed, as an instance wherein a candidate for office before our people bases his claims, or his principal claim, upon an open confession of having occupied the low and dishonorable position of a spy upon the conduct of his commanding General. General PILLOW unblushingly tells us that he joined General SCOTT, in Mexico, as "the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country." In this secret position, General PILLOW having, *ex-officio*, the *entrée* to the presence of the commanding General at all times, and frequently having a seat at his private table, accumulated materials for detaining his confiding commanding officer in confidential letters to his old companion in a law office, then the President of the United States, and now reveals this astonishing fact, and claims from the people of his State a high office as a reward for his secret service in that capacity. Who does not see the shocking state of things thus disclosed, and disclosed, too, by the very man who occupied so degrading a position? What officer of the American army, of any proper self-respect, would permit himself to be made such an instrument? What would a due sense of delicacy and honor have prompted a gentleman to do on finding himself appealed to for so dishonorable a service? Undoubtedly he would have thrown back the President's appeal with scorn, or he would at least have laid the whole matter before the Commanding-General, and profess to act only with his full knowledge. But Gen. PILLOW accepted the degrading position tendered him by the President, and now claims credit for his services, as "the confidential officer," whose public position gave him access to the presence of his Commanding-General.

But what was the service performed by General PILLOW in the *exalted* secret position in which he allowed himself to be placed? It turns almost wholly upon his having protested, as he says, against the use of money to bring about a peace under stated circumstances, and he takes pains to implicate General SCOTT in the alleged dishonorable transaction. Now, it is remarkable that this statement by General PILLOW is coupled with the *naïve* confession, that he (General PILLOW) in a conference of General Officers, gave his full approbation of it. The inference is plain on the face of General PILLOW'S own statement, that the alleged dishonorable transaction could not have been glaringly disreputable, or how could even General PILLOW have at one time fully approved of it. Men are not accustomed to vacillate in such matters, where the nature of the transaction stands out in clear characters marked with dishonor. But there are facts enough in connection with the transaction referred to, to show that it had no such marks of discredit as now, by its mere memory, seems to shock the delicate sensibility of the confidential spy of the President; and it is my purpose to state some of these facts known to myself, for I was present at the Council of General Officers, at which the subject was, not discussed, but talked over. I heard all that was said on that occasion, and made a brief memorandum of the conversation, which is now before me.

On the evening of the 16th of July, 1847, Gen. SCOTT assembled all of the general officers of the army, at his quarters in Puebla, excepting Generals WORTH and SMITH, to "post" them up as to the state of the army, in such matters as was of interest to all of them, informing them among other things, of the approach and expected arrival of Gen. PIERCE, with 2,000 men, or more. He then disclosed some proceedings entered upon by Mr. NICHOLAS P. TRIST, the United States Commissioner, the substance of which was, that Mr. TRIST had been informed through confidential sources, that a treaty of peace could be had with the Mexican Government, by the use of a little money. A handsome sum had been already appropriated by the United States Congress for securing a treaty, and the question with Mr. TRIST, as stated by the General, was as to whether a million of it might not appropriately be used in the mode suggested by those in power in the City of Mexico, even though it should be considered *a bribe*—the proposal coming from that side. General SCOTT took pains to explain that *under no circumstances would he initiate such a scheme*, but that inasmuch as a proposal had come from Mexico, of a peculiar character, he, for his own part, was willing to assist Mr. TRIST in executing his wishes. Gen. SCOTT did not profess to advocate such proceedings in general, and declared that in the present case it was for Mr. TRIST himself to determine what he might think expedient, but that if Mr. TRIST decided upon the employment of money as proposed, he, Gen. SCOTT, would assist him in obtaining it, and would defend his motives in the use of it.

The first officer who made a remark upon the subject, after Gen. SCOTT'S statement, was Gen. TWIGGS, who pleasantly said, that if gentlemen in the city of Mexico *proposed* to be bribed, he saw no reason why they should not be accommodated.

The next General who expressed his opinion was GIDEON J. PILLOW, and I find that my note in reference to his remarks is in these words: "General PILLOW came out *very fully* in support of the measure, only stipulating, as a condition, that the United States should have such a treaty as was desired."

This is all of my memorandum of what he said, but I well remember that he rose from his seat and earnestly spoke for some time in favor of the scheme. There was not the slightest intimation from him that there was anything wrong in acceding to the proposals from the city of Mexico. He made, in approbation of the proceeding, what might be called a regular speech in favor of it, and I venture to say that no one who heard him imagined that he ever had, or was likely to have, any doubts of the perfect propriety of it. What he said was then uttered as a general officer of the army. It now appears that the next day, acting no doubt in his private capacity as a spy, he made a somewhat formal protest against the proceeding: and for this after-thought he now claims vast credit, as if by his interposition he had saved the honor of the country! Again, I say, if the measure was so clearly and palpably wrong, how came he to approve of it at all? It is manifest that the point which the General has endeavored to make is not of the slightest importance. But to proceed with what took place in the Conference.

Gen. QUITMAN, whose nullification or secession principles, if I understand them, I deeply regret, spoke very modestly and becomingly, as I very well remember. My note simply says: "Gen. QUITMAN did not like the payment of money secretly as a bribe, and thought that our people at home might not or would not approve of it; but he expressed himself very decidedly in approval of the *motives* which induced the measures, and pledged himself to *defend* those motives.

"General SHIELDS," my note proceeds, "intimated doubts and misgivings about the *million*, and said that as he knew nothing of the proposed terms of the treaty he could give no opinion; that he might perhaps dissent from the treaty itself; but he, too, seemed entirely willing that the matter should be disposed of by the Commissioner, Mr. TRIST, wishing apparently as a matter of personal friendship to General SCOTT, that he should have nothing to do with the disposal of the million." General SCOTT repeated that it was for Mr. TRIST to determine whether he could properly use the money, adding that he would assist him to the control of it if he desired it.

By this time a movement was made to break up the conversation, when General SHIELDS observed, that General CADWALLADER had expressed no opinion, which brought out the remark from General C. that enough had been said, and so he said nothing; and nothing more was said on the subject.

What, now, is the merit of Gen. PILLOW'S protest against a measure fully approved of by him at one time, when it appears that out of a whole body of general officers there was but one dissenting voice, very moderately expressed, coupled with a declaration in approval of the motives of those who sanctioned the measure, and a pledge to defend those motives. Can the people of our country imagine that a dishonorable measure could have been freely talked over, by a body of American

Generals, without calling forth a burst of indignation? Gen. PILLOW even approved of it in council, a doubtful recommendation, I admit, and it was not until the next day that, perhaps, discovering that the scheme was not likely to succeed, as, indeed, it did not, for the measure was never executed, he aiyly prepared a paper, to be raked up in after years, to show to the admiring world how exquisitely he felt for the honor of his country! Is there any manliness in this? anything, indeed, but what smacks of Gen. PILLOW, who—and here is another point equally to his discredit—claimed in his official report that the battle of Contreros was won in accordance with *his* plan of battle, when, as is perfectly well known, after hearing the details of the plan, as proposed by Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, through that accomplished and modest engineer officer, Col., then Capt. R. E. LEE, took Mr. NICHOLAS P. TRIST aside, and privately declared to him, that he, Gen. PILLOW, had no confidence in the plan, and charged him to remember that he told him so? I was present at the headquarters of Gen. SCOTT, at San Augustine, the evening or night of the 19th of August, 1847, when Capt. LEE came in from the advanced post of Gen. SMITH, and reported to Gen. SCOTT a plan for taking Contreras by assault the next morning, as suggested by Gen. SMITH. In the course of the examination of the plan by Gen. SCOTT, Generals PILLOW and TWIGGS came in. The divisions of these two Generals were both in the field before Contreras, two or three miles from San Augustine. Gen SCOTT modified the plan in one, not very essential point, and directed Capt. LEE to carry his approval to Gen. SMITH, with instructions to execute it. A movement was then made towards the door by Generals TWIGGS and PILLOW, when Gen. SCOTT remarked that as the night was dark and rainy they might as well remain until the next morning. Upon which Gen TWIGGS observed, that "his division was in the field, and that his place was with it;" but Gen. PILLOW allowed himself very easily to be persuaded to take a bed in Gen. SCOTT's quarters, and *was actually in bed the next morning, when the assault was made upon Contreras*, which was taken in seventeen minutes by the watch, in accordance with the suggestions or plan of Gen. SMITH. Before retiring to bed Gen. PILLOW, to be prepared for a disaster, or a failure, expressly, but privately, warned Mr. TRIST, with whom he was then on intimate terms, that he had no confidence in the plan and desired him to remember that he had so declared himself. This fact I had from Mr. TRIST himself.

This brings me to another point in Gen. PILLOW's address, where he endeavors to make it appear that Gen. SCOTT was most urgent in seeking his esteem and confidence, garbling for this purpose a note from Gen. SCOTT, in which he says: "Permit me to repeat once more that I have, from my first meeting with you, been anxious from a high opinion of your head and heart, your intelligence, honor, zeal and valor, to win your esteem and confidence *on any terms consistent with justice and honor.*"

The reader will be astonished when he hears the true history of the note from which this extract is made, which is this: On the afternoon of the 19th of August, when the strong post at Contreras was invested, Gen. PILLOW being the senior officer of the troops designated for service against that post, this General, as he almost proved before the Court of Inquiry subsequently, in an interview with General, then Colonel, RILEY suggested, as it would appear, somewhat in the way of a query, "Can you not (with your regiment) get into the rear of the enemy and make an assault there?" Gen. RILEY'S recollection was by no means clear as to what Gen. PILLOW said, and it was plain that nothing that could be called a *plan* of battle was suggested, much less ordered. Gen. RILEY did, however, succeed in reaching the rear of Contreras, and there repulsed handsomely a charge of Mexican horse; but no assault was made upon Contreras.

This evening, as already stated, Gen. SMITH proposed a night movement, by which a body of men were to be thrown in a position for a daylight assault the next morning, from the direction of some timber beyond the position reached by Gen. RILEY the day before, and this was the plan in which Gen. PILLOW, as declared to Mr. TRIST, had no confidence. The plan succeeded, and Contreras fell easily into the possession of our forces, though occupied by 5,000 choice troops, with some twenty pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. VALENTIA, one of the most distinguished of Mexico's Generals. Here were taken a number of Mexican officers of high rank, both civil and military, and here, too, were recovered two six-pounders so nobly defended, though honorably lost, at Buena Vista, in the preceding February.

In the official report of this battle, Gen. PILLOW, though actually in bed at San Augustine, three or four miles from the scene of action, when the battle came off, and after the secret caution to Mr. TRIST to remember his disapproval of the plan for the assault, actually claimed that the battle was fought after *his* plan, defending this monstrous assertion subsequently by referring to some *never-yet-certified something*, alleged to have been said to Gen. RILEY the day before, which came to nothing, whatever it was.

Now, the reader will please mark what followed.

After the American Army had entered the capital, and General SCOTT had undertaken the difficult and delicate task of making a general report of the operations of the army in the valley of Mexico, for which purpose he was obliged to read very carefully the reports of the various commanders who had respectively reported upon their own operations, he fell upon the report of General PILLOW upon the taking of Contreras. He could not fail to notice the absurdly and grossly false claim therein set up of having *planned* the method of assault by which that place was taken—having certain knowledge that the plan had been proposed by General SMITH, under circumstances already stated. It became necessary for Gen. SCOTT to assign the honor to Gen. SMITH to whom it was due, and thinking or hoping that Gen. PILLOW'S sense of justice needed nothing but a hint, to induce him to modify his report, he wrote a private note to him, calling his attention to an inadvertency, by which, if unchanged, an injury might be done to Gen. SMITH, and asked him to reconsider his report. To Gen. SCOTT'S great surprise, Gen. P. declined to change his report, and reiterated his pretension that the battle had been fought in accordance with *his* plan. In this state of things, Gen. SCOTT determined to make another effort, and addressed another *private* note to Gen. PILLOW, and reasoned the point with him, urging him to so modify his report as not to interfere with the just claims of Gen. SMITH, and here it was that Gen. SCOTT, in a spirit of kindness and conciliation, condescended to appeal to Gen. PILLOW'S better feelings, if he had any, and professed his earnest wish to maintain friendly relations with him, on any terms *consistent with justice and honor*—as if he had said: You are basely attempting to deprive Gen. SMITH of honors justly belonging to him, and it is my duty to see justice done to all of the officers of the army; as to yourself, I honor your good qualities, and desire to maintain friendly relations with you, but *mark*, only on terms consistent with justice and honor. Who does not see that this is the true spirit of the *earnest* desire so fraudulently paraded, of Gen. SCOTT, to secure the friendship of his second in command.

To any eye but one bleared by vanity or blinded by moral obliquity, the note from Gen. SCOTT was one of the most insulting that could have been penned. It expressed a condition for the maintenance of friendly relations which, to a consciously right-minded man, would have gone to the heart with the effect of a two-edged sword. It contained a plain implication that General PILLOW might be a dishonest man—that he *might be capable of robbing a brother soldier of his justly acquired honors.*

The end sufficiently illustrates the characters of the two men. General PILLOW persisted in his pretensions; and General SCOTT, as he could not maintain friendly relations with him "consistently with justice and honor," dropped these relations; and now, whole years having intervened, General PILLOW would have his readers believe that General SCOTT sought most anxiously his friendship.

But I must desist from further comments upon this discreditable address, filled as it is with artfully-stated half-truths, which are often a species of most detestable falsehoods, and leave to others the task, if any one thinks it worth while, to show how preposterous it is in Gen. PILLOW to criticise the operations of the army under Gen. SCOTT, making his comments upon circumstances only brought to light after the accomplishment of the events referred to. Who does not know what sort of a capacity it requires to *plan operations* after the fact, and show how much better things might have been done? Thus General PILLOW finds fault with the armistice granted by General SCOTT to the Mexicans while their government was yet intact within the city and had the highest motives for making a peace to prevent having the streets of the capital dishonored by the tread of a foreign army. Gen. SCOTT knew that the city was virtually in his possession on the evening of the battle of Chnrubuaco, and I heard him tell the Mexican Commissioners so at the moment they presented the application of SANTA ANA for an armistice. Gen. SCOTT knew that he could enter the city, but he knew also, that his doing so would disperse the Government, and that it might require whole months afterwards to find a Government in condition to make a peace, as proved to be the case when, finally, he did enter the city. There was a reasonable hope of avoiding that delay by acceding to the proposed armistice. That it was not avoided General PILLOW has had the wit to see, *after the fact*, and now comments upon it.

It is proper for me to say that some two years since I resigned my commission in the army in which I had served nearly forty years, and have sought a self-imposed retirement to pursue a course of study altogether private and personal, with no desire or intention of mingling in any political or other controversies; but meeting with this attempt, as I consider it, of General PILLOW, to throw discredit upon the one soldier of our country whom the country delights to honor, whose "Conquest of Mexico" will be read in after days with that of CORTEZ, I could not help placing on record some few facts known to myself for the benefit of history. As for the immediate object of General PILLOW'S address, that of securing a seat in the Senate of the United States, I have nothing to say, but to express my hope that Tennessee has worthier sons, more entitled to that honor.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Acting Inspector-General of the American Army in Mexico, and late Brevet Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri, Sept. 14, 1857.

COL. SUMNER'S FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—The St. Joseph's (Mo.) *Journal* of the 8th inst., says that a Mr. HINES arrived there from Santa Fe. His company found Colonel SUMNER'S command quartered for the time being, on the Arkansas river. The soldiers from whom he received full particulars of the late fight, were very much dissatisfied with their condition, were subsisting entirely upon buffalo meat. Col. SUMNER overtook the Indians about the middle of August, and on his coming up, the Indians wheeled into rank, and formed as well as any disciplined troops could have done. At the time Col. SUMNER came upon the Indians, his artillery and baggage wagons were some six miles in the rear, and his cavalry were all mounted on young horses totally unaccustomed to military manœuvres, and in consequence of these facts, the whole command dreaded to encounter them. The Indians received the fire of the Americans coolly, and returned it with effect, killing and wounding four of them. The Indians' loss was twenty, killed and wounded.

Col. SUMNER had sent a detachment to Fort Kearney for provisions, which Mr. HINES and his company met as they came in. A number of the soldiers spoke of deserting the first opportunity. They speak of the hardships attending the expedition, as being more than they could endure.

JUDGE CURTIS.—We have an authentic explanation of Judge CURTIS' resignation. He retires from the Supreme Bench simply because of the insufficiency of the salary, which he finds utterly inadequate to the support of his family. He proposes to return to the practice of his profession.—*Richmond South.*

NO INSURANCE ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN LOSSES OF THE COMPANY.—Mr. KIANT, of MARSHAL O. ROBERTS' office, says that they have no insurance on the *Central America*. The Company have never insured any of their steamers, preferring to save the money for themselves which they would be obliged to expend in insurance policies and take the chances of shipwreck and other losses. Upon the specie and freight there were insurances, of course, the insurances having been effected by the shippers.

The *Central America* is the third steamer this Company have lost. In August, 1853, the *Cherokee* was burned at her wharf in this City, and was a total loss. In December, 1855, the *Crescent City* run on Illan Minat reef, near Nassau, N. P., and was also a total wreck. No passengers of the latter steamer, it will be remembered, were lost, and most of of the freight was saved.

THE FINALE OF AN ELOPEMENT.—Quite an excitement was created at an early hour this morning, at one of the hotels, by the discovery of an eloped couple by the husband of the woman. The circumstances of the case were as follows: About eight days since a fine looking young German, about 21 years old, with a rather handsome young married woman, eloped from New-York and came to this city. Being discovered, as stated, by the husband, the latter was much enraged, and this morning arming himself with a heavy pistol, proceeded to the room were the guilty couple were, with the intention of shooting the young man. Bloodshed being faared, the police were sent for, and officer BRANT went and succeeded in obtaining the pistol, which was loaded with a ball. He then got entrance into the room, and so arranged matters that the wife and her legal spouse returned together to New-York, and the young man proceeded in an opposite direction. The husband was exceedingly enraged at first, and had it not been for the interference of the officer the result would doubtless have been serious.—*Newark Adv., 12th.*

Obscene Publications.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A wish to be useful urges me to suggest through the columns of your journal, to the Mayor and authorities of the City, a step that may prevent much morel mischief. It appears that not less than *six cartloads* of the vile obscenity, seized the other day, is deposited in the cells at the City Prison. There is reason to fear that before its final destruction some of it may get surreptitiously into circulation. Would not the Mayor consult the interests of all, and satisfy correct feeling, if he would order the whole of it to be *instantly* and *publicly burnt*? This would meet the fears of many that the punishment of the miscreant publisher, when apprehended, will only partially meet the evil. I believe there are many who would rejoice to know that these disgraceful and disgusting things are destroyed so openly and in so public a way as to leave no doubt of their destruction.

Yours, respectfully,
A FRIEND TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

☞ There were in this port Thursday, 711 vessels, including 32 steamers, 219 ships, 100 barks, 78 brigs and 282 schooners.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card-cases, Work-boxes and Dressing-cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—THESE are of fire and acid proof stone-ware, and of thoroughly annealed glass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied upon.
For sale by E. P. TORRY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

HOME AGAIN.
APPARENTLY THE FIRST DUTY OF A LADY ON her return from her country jaunt, is to visit CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and select from his extensive assortment a pair of his
TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS,
for his place has been run down with visitors during the past week, and the chief demand of his customers has been for this universally popular article. Its excellence cannot be judged by its price, for many dealers charge nearly a hundred per cent. more for Gaiters that for neatness, beauty, durability and comfort, cannot compare with those of CANTRELL'S manufacture.
Have you, Madam, ever given his productions a trial?—The experiment is worth the making. You can be fitted without inconvenience, and after a week's wear, we confidently assert that you would never go elsewhere to procure your "feet coverings."
Remember that his price is only twelve shillings, and do not forget his locality, No. 813 Broadway.

BOND'S BOSTON CRACKERS.—THE TRADE ARE respectfully informed that the manufacturer has reduced the price of these celebrated crackers, equal to the recent decline in the cost of flour. A. W. HYDE,
Wholesale Agent, No. 180 Chambers-st.

DRESS BOOTS—LATEST FRENCH STYLES.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a superb assortment of fine boots and gaiters suitable for the present season at prices to suit the most economical. No article offered that cannot be warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS at half price; 12c. bottles genuine at CAMPBELL'S drug establishment, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES vs. THE COMPLICATED $150 SEWING MACHINES.—"INJUNCTION" DISSOLVED.—In Circuit Court, United States, New-York, Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark, vs. Geo. H. Wooster and Ira W. Gregory. Before Nelson, United States Circuit Judge, Sept. 16, 1857.—A motion for injunction having been made at Chambers, on the 3d day of August, last past, to restrain the defendants from the violation of the first one certain patents owned by the complainants, issued June 27, 1854, and the second one to Isaac M. Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction having been ordered until the hearing of the motion at this term, and the complainant having now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of said patents, and the said motion having been argued by Ambrose L. Jordan and Charles M. Keller for the complainants, and James T. Brady and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendants, and the Court having considered the same:
It is now ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the temporary injunction granted on the 3d day of August ha dissolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be, and the same is hereby denied with costs. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857. S. NELSON.
[A copy.] KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.
JOHN W. PIERSON, Solicitor.
The $10 Machines now for sale at the office, No. 449 Broadway, New-York. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that can't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S PARIS BEAVER, FELT OR SOFT HAT IS the most splendid combination of excellence and elegance ever introduced to the criticism of the fashionable public. Extremely beautiful, without one extravagant feature, and universally acknowledged as the "par excellence" of the hatter's art. For sale singly, by the case or dozen, at GENIN'S,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTly dear, is the cry all over the City. Now, to remedy this, we would commend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.
His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

HOUSEKEEPERS, WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING for two or three days for SPRATTS' PATENT CANS of the quart size, are respectfully informed that we shall have this (Saturday) morning a full supply of them. Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.
WELLS & PROVOST, sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, CORner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Strict personal attention to preparing and compounding prescriptions and family receipts.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist. 3

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 31 cents; four boxes for 31, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83 State-st., Albany.

MARRIED.

CLARK—SLOAN.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 17, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, GEO. LYON CLARK to EMILY AUGUSTA, daughter of the late William Dunbar Sloan, all of this City.

MAGNIN—GIBSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., DAVID J. MAGNIN to MARY LOUISA, daughter of Wood Gibson, of this City.

BEARESFORD—MANGIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Alexander Clements, Mr. SAMUEL BERESFORD to Miss CATHARINE MANGIN, all of this City.

MACDONALD—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, Rev. SAMUEL MACDONALD, (late City Attorney of St. Louis,) to Miss ANNIE A. HUNT, of Brooklyn, first daughter of Mr. C. R. Hunt.

HARRINGTON—EFFRAY.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Halloway, ROBERT W. HARLINGTON to Miss MARIE PAULINE, daughter of F. Effray, of New-York City.

BEAM—MURRAY.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Robertson, JOHN V. BEAM, Jr., of New-York, to ELLEN MURRAY, only daughter of A. S. Murray, of Goshen.

HALSEY—BOLLES.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. B. F. Stead, JOHN J. HALSEY to HARRIET ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Peter Bolles.

MORAN—CORNELL.—At Weston, N. J., on Thursday Sept. 17, by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., THEODORE P. MORAN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to SARAH DUYCKINCK, daughter of Isaac R. Cornell, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, GEORGE V., only child of Albert and S. R. Cornell, aged 2 years, 7 months and 11 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., 49th-st., 10th house east of 8th-av., without further notice.

WEEKES.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, Mr. SAMUEL WEEKES, in the 70th year of his age.
His remains will be taken to Hempstead on Saturday morning.

CANNIFF.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 18, WILLIAM JAY CANNIFF, aged 41 years, 4 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the North Baptist Church, Christopher-st. near Hudson, on Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MEIOS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, of scarlet fever, THEODORE CHURCHILL, eldest son of Theodore D. and Julia E. Meigs, aged 7 years and 8 months.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, 19th inst.

EVANS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 18, after a short illness, WILSON M., son of Wilson and Anna E. Evans, aged 6 years and 7 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, M. G. Mead, No. 57 Clinton-st., at 9 o'clock this morning. His remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, for interment, in the 12 o'clock train to-day.

HALSTEAD.—In this City, on Friday morning, at No. 20 6th-av., Mrs. RACHAEL HALSTEAD, in the 69th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 20th, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place.

LAWRENCE.—At Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 16, CHARLOTTE E., wife of D. Lynch Lawrence.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Grelet, No. 857 Broadway, on Saturday morning, at 10o'clock, without further invitation.

RUGGLES.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, HEZMAN RUGGLES, in the 80th year of his age.
The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

POILLON.—At Union, N. J., on Friday morning, Sept. 18, MARY CECELIA, infant daughter of John H. and Eleanor Poillon.

A REVELATION ALMOST TOO TERRIBLY TRUE FOR BELIEF!

The Desperate Cruelty—The Corrupting and Diabolical Mysteries—The Sanctified Libidinism of Mormonism,
FULLY AND OPENLY EXPOSED!

BY A FUGITIVE FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

The following deeply-exciting Romance, founded upon the direst truths, is destined to create the most tremendous sensation, and must appeal to every sympathetic heart, and make the blood fill with untold horror at the foul corruption—the vile adulterous connections—the unscrupulous cruelty, and the utter depravity, in which Brigham Young and his fiendish accomplices are steeped to the lips. Every person in America, who can read, should peruse this harrowing Tale of Temptation, Lust, Escape, Vengeance and Death, written by one who has suffered—deeply suffered—at the hands of Brigham Young and his accursed satellites, and who escaped, as if by a miracle, to reveal to the world this atrocious infamy.

ARDINE;
OR,
THE AVENGER OF WRONG,
A TALE OF MORMONISM
IN NEW-YORK AND THE FAR WEST.

BY A FUGITIVE FROM UTAH.

CHAPTER I.
THE VICTIM OF THE LYNCHERS.

"Mercy!"
"Death to heretics!"

The scene was that of twilight shadows, settling over the placers of Utah, within sight of that Babylon of the West, Salt Lake City. A man knelt in the presence of six others, and, with uplifted hands, pleaded for his life. His countenance was expressive more of surprise than fear, and presented a handsome appearance, tinged, as it was, with the pallor of dread. The six men who stood by were rudely clad, and their features were of that rough, swarthy mould, which denotes the callous and desperate villain.

They were standing amid a clump of trees, which stood alone upon the plain, over the stoutest branch of one of which was suspended a stout rope, the end doubled into a noose or loop.

"Mercy!" again gasped the kneeling man, in a tone of supplication.

"You plead in vain," said one, who seemed to be the ringleader. "It is the prophet's command that we hang you to the nearest tree."

"What!" cried the man, springing to his feet, and casting upon them a look of scorn; "are you men, and dare you do this? The false-hearted prophet banished me from your city; for this I did not care, for it was my desire to flee it and its contaminating pestilence; but now you tell me that his orders were to *hang me!* And for what offence?"

"Apostacy!" replied the leader in a rude tone.

"Apostacy!" cried the victim. "Did I deserve hanging when I deserted the religion of my fathers—the religion of the Bible—and clung to yours? And now, when my eyes are opened, and I see the base hypocrisy and corruption of your fanaticism, and throw off its shackles, why do you assassinate me?"

"Don't listen to him, Cloton," said one, addressing the leader. "If we were to let the rascal go, he would soon be in the States, telling all sorts of stories about us!"

"You are right, Staunton," said the leader. "Ardine, you must die!"

"I talk to stone," said the unlucky victim; "but grant me one request."

"What is it?" asked Cloton, the leader.

"Permit me to write a farewell line to my sister—one of Pratt's wives."

"Well, you can do that; we will give you five minutes time," said the leader, stepping back.

The victim took a piece of paper from his pocket, and, with a pencil, wrote a few hasty lines thereon; then, folding it carefully, turned to the party and said:

"Which of you will promise, sacredly, to give this to my sister?"

"I will," said a tall, brawny man, with some touch of humor in his face, and stepping boldly forward he took the letter.

"Thanks! And now, Sirs, if you are determined to hang me up here like a dog, I will die like a man. Come! I am ready!"

There was a tone of determined resolution in his manner that seemed to cast a spell over the bravado of the lynchers. They proceeded to tie his arms in silence, and then adjusted the rope round his neck.

"Death to all heretics and apostates!" shouted the leader.

"Death to all apostates!" echoed one and all. And, as though this was the signal, two men gave a sudden pull of the other end of the rope, and Ardine was dangling between earth and heaven.

The rope was speedily fastened around the tree, and having made all secure, the men stood for a second, gazing upon their victim.

"Come! to horse!" suddenly cried their leader. "Back to the holy city!"

Each man vaulted into his saddle, and, a moment after, six horsemen were galloping over the plain toward Salt Lake, the dome of whose synagogue was just visible above the horizon, darkening in the twilight shadows.

CHAPTER II.
THE RESCUE.

The dust had not yet settled in the wake of the six lynchers, when a lone traveler entered the clump of trees in which hung the body of Ardine. His appearance was that of a rough westerner, who had traveled far, and become reckless of his dress and *personelle*, as well as the manner of his gait. His features were rough and swarthy, and his frame tall, bony and athletic. He seemed to have happened there by chance, and without an object.

The traveler's eye, however, soon fell upon the body of Ardine, and he started.

"Death and the devil!" he exclaimed; "here's been some pesky work! Why, there must have been some of the old Illinois Regulators out here. But let's see? If I'm any judge o' human nater, that man don't look as if he ought to have been hung. I'll cut him down at any rate." And so saying, the stalwart traveler caught the body round the waist with his left arm, and, with the other, he drew a long knife from his belt and cut the rope.

Removing the clothing from the breast, he felt about the heart, and put his ear to it, and then, as a gleam of satisfaction sparkled in his eye, he drew from his pocket a small canteen of brandy, and began to wash the swollen sinews of the throat, putting a little on the lips and nostrils. A few moments passed before any signs of life were manifest, when a gurgling sound was heard in the throat, and a slight convulsion apparent in the chest.

"Man or devil, good or bad, I'll do my best to bring you back to life, old feller!" said the traveler, rubbing the neck and body more vigorously than ever.

Presently the man opened his eyes in a fixed stare, for a moment, when his lips began to move. Then his hand raised intuitively to his bruised neck—the face began to take expression, and the entire body to manifest returning life.

"Take a sip of this; it'll do you good," said the traveler, lifting his head on one arm, and presenting him the canteen of brandy.

The reviving man grasped the canteen to his lips, and, though swallowing with difficulty, succeeded in drinking a considerable quantity. Its influence was effective, and Ardine soon sat upright, and, after a little, began to show signs of reason and speech.

"Well, old feller, I rather think you must have begun to smell brimstone that time! But what the deuce were you strung up there for? Can't you tell a feller?" said the droll traveler.

After several efforts, Ardine succeeded in gaining the power of speech.

"I can scarce tell you now, my friend," he replied, in broken, gasping sentences. "I was hung by a lot of Mormons, simply because I became convinced of the corruption and hypocrisy of the church, and wished to leave it."

"Is that all?" cried the stranger. "Blast their Millerised hearts! I just wish our party was big enough, I'd knock the whole city into a second Nauvoo."

"But who, my friend, are you? And how came you hither so opportunely?" asked Ardine.

"Well, to answer both question at once," replied the traveler, "I'm Josh Stratum, from the State of Illinoy, and belong to a party of California emigrants, now encamped about half a mile on the plain. After pitching my tent, as some of 'em said we were in sight of Salt Lake City, I thought I'd walk across and take a view of it by moonlight. I was passin' through this little strip; saw you, cut you down, and now you know all about it."

"And how can I thank you for you kindness, my friend?" said Ardine feelingly.

"By not mentioning it," said the emigrant, good-naturedly. "But come, can you walk? You don't want to go back among the Mormons again, I guess, so come with me over to the camp, and we will see what can be done for you."

Ardine rose to his feet, and turning his gaze towards the city, from which he had been banished, his brow darkened as he exclaimed:

"Farewell! thou putrid hot-bed of licentious wantonness! Thou Babylon of the present! Belshazzar revel within thy walls, but the day is not far distant when thy doom shall be seen as the hand-writing on the wall! Farewell, false Prophet and thy satellites! But beware, for Lemuel Ardine still lives!"

A brief walk brought the twain to the camp of the emigrants, some hundred or more in number.

A few words from Stratum, spoken in his peculiar way, at once won for Ardine the sympathies of the entire party; and, after discussing as good a supper as could well be gotten up under the circumstances, he told his story, as follows:

"I was born in a small village in the State of Connecticut. My parents both died when myself and two sisters were still young, and we were left pretty much to take care of ourselves as best we could. We grew up under the patronage of different relations, each receiving a moderate schooling, except my youngest sister, who, from her beauty and similability, being the favorite of a wealthy aunt, received a polished education.

About eighteen months ago there came to the village, under the patronage of two or three families, a Mormon elder, who preached his doctrines boldly, and with such a show of sincerity, that many who were induced to listen to him at last embraced the faith, my eldest sister and myself among the number.

Through frequent persuasions, and tha most flattering inducements, I was led to sacrifice the considerable property I had amassed since the attainment of my majority, and remove to Utah. Attended by my sister, the elder, and several other families, we joined a party of emigrants in New-York, and arrived here about a year ago.

I soon found not only that all I possessed was passing into the hands and power of the church—which simply means the private coffers of the Prophet and elders—but that, as a people, they were given to the grossest licentiousness and mercenary enjoyment. My sister, soon after our arrival, was sealed to the elder who had brought us here, and who already had six wives.

I at last became thoroughly disgusted with all around me, and have recently declared it boldly. To-day the Prophet banished me from the city, in company with six ruffians, whose private orders were to hang me to the nearest tree. They had but too well accomplished his orders, had not Mr. Stratum come upon me accidentally and cut me down.

"I am helpless now," he said, "and will bend my steps towards the El Dorado, where I may find gold to help me wreak my vengeance on this city. Then let the murdering crew beware!"

CHAPTER III.
THE VISIT TO THE DEAD.

In a sumptuous apartment in one of the most gorgeous mansions of Salt Lake City, sat a young lady of apparently 20 years of age, arrayed in a loose wrapper of purple hue, which harmonized brilliantly with her healthful complexion and well-developed features, while it gave double attraction to the exquisite contour of her perfect form. Her countenance was mild and placid, her eyes and mouth only manifesting the emotion that moved her. Her dark hair was modestly confined by a small bandeau, while the richest of bosoms just peeped out from the purple frame-work of the dress, which was turned back from the arching neck.

She held in her hand a light piece of needlework, but it lay listlessly in her lap, and her dark eyes, peering through the long pendant lashes with something of a sad gleam, were fixed abstractedly upon the carpet. Such was Linda Ardine, whose brother we have seen brutally hung upon a tree. She is in the mansion of Elder Pratt—his *sealed mistress.*

"So they have driven my brother from the city, at last," she murmured, sadly. "I feared his indiscretion would lead to this! And now I am here alone! I know not why it is, but I dread this event. I felt secure and content while he was here; but now that he is gone, a fear comes stealing over my heart that all is not right. But where can Parley stay?"

She was about rising from her seat, when a rap was heard at the door. It was a messenger with a letter. She recognized the superscription in pencil. It was Lemuel's—her brother's! She tore it open and read as follows:

"DEAR LINDA—I have been deceived—betrayed! My doom was not only banishment but death! The men who were sent to accompany me out of the city were secretly instructed to hang me! In a few moments more I shall die, sister—die by the orders of that arch fiend, Brigham Young, whom you persist in calling Prophet! O, sister, fly the city! Go back to our lovely valley of Connecticut, and live a virtuous life. Farewell! my executioners are waiting. Your brother, LEMUEL ARDINE.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed, with livid lips, the beautiful girl, as she tottered to the divan, and buried her face in her hands. "Can this be possible! I can scarce believe my eyes! And yet it is his hand-writing—his signature. By heavens! if it be, and I gain one clue to the murderers, they will find one Ardine left, that will prove more terrible than he!"

She rose to her feet in an attitude of stern resolution, and stood, for a moment, as though contemplating some daring scheme. Then touching the bell upon the table, she waited but a second for an answer. A servant entered.

"James, saddle the Mustang colt, which the Elder bought for me yesterday, and lead him, by alley-ways, to the eastern part of the city. Wait there for me, and be silent. You understand," raising her finger significantly.

"Yes, madam." The servant bowed himself out.

"They could not have gone far to do the deed," she exclaimed quickly, "for they have not had time. I will go to the east grove first—he shall have decent burial, in spite of the Prophet. Now for my disguise!" And, with an excited step, she left the room.

Half an hour after, the servant we have seen enter the parlor, paused by the road side, on the suburbs of the city, holding by the rein a black horse, of that fleet species known as the Mustang breed. The animal arched its glossy neck, and shook his luxuriant mane impatiently, as though weary of the slow pace in which he had been brought to the spot. A moment after, a woman, closely veiled, and dressed in a black riding-dress, appeared upon the ground.

"If they ask for me at the house," she said, addressing the servant, "you can tell them I have ventured on a short evening ride to try the pony."

"Yes, madam," replied the servant.

Then approaching the noble horse, she patted him gently on the neck, until he looked around, and his fierce eyes seemed to subdue into womanly gentleness.

"Now, Montezuma! for a quick race!" she cried, as with true New-England style she vaulted, unassisted, into the saddle.

The horse, apparently understanding his words, scarcely waited for her to arrange her stirrup, but dashed out on the road, and over the plains, like a flying cloud swept by a hurricane!

The moon had just risen above the horizon, like a far-off burning world, and its red glaring human face seemed to be gazing with wonder upon the flying horse and its veiled rider, as they swept like dark messengers of a coming plague.

Not many minutes elapsed—scarce a quarter of an hour—before Linda Ardine reined in her fiery steed within the clump of trees known as the Eastern Grove, and gazed wildly around to see the swinging form of her murdered brother. But he was not to be seen. Spurring her horse from tree to tree, she gazed with dilated eyes and heaving bosom, but could catch no glimpse of his body. Her heart began to sink within, for fear that she had taken the wrong track—might never find him—might never see him again, even in death!—when she came suddenly upon the tree on which Ardine had been hung. There her anxious fond eyes met in an exclamation of joy. There was the rope swinging in the evening breeze, and on the ground lay the noose which had encircled his neck. They had perhaps failed to tie his hands—to adjust the rope properly about his neck—and he had

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 21.—ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance in Comic Opera of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
First time these five years of Donizetti's celebrated Opera,
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI.....as.....Adina
Sig. LABOCETTA.....as.....Nemorino
(Having recovered from his illness.)
Sig. GASSIER.....as.....Dulcamara
Sig. ROCCO.....as.....Belcore
His first appearance in Opera since his return from Europe.)
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.
Secured Seats.....50 cents|Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Family Circle.....from.....$6 to $30.
Private Boxes.....
The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.
The free list entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
Second appearance of
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
Positively the only night of Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Mad. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

LAST CONCERT—VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19—NIBLO'S SALOON.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that
S. THALBERG and H. VIEUXTEMPS
will give on SATUREAY, Sept. 19,
A GRAND CONCERT,
which will be their last until their return from Boston.
H. VIEUXTEMPS, S. THALBERG,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Mlle. CARIOLI,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. ROCCO,
Conductor.....MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
HENRY VIEUXTEMPS will play four pieces: 1. Fantasia Caprice. 2. The Nightingale. 3. Paganini's Perpetuum Mobile. 4. Les Arpèges.
S. THALBERG will play fours pieces: 1. Norma. 2. Tarantella. 3. Somnambula; and 4, (by general request,) HOME, SWEET HOME.
Madame STRAKOSCH will sing two English songs.
Mlle. CARIOLI and Signor LABOCETTA and ROCCO will sing a choice selection from the most favorite Operas.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1—to be had at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the two Ticket Offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.
ORDER OF THE SALE.—On Friday, Sept. 18, will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Saturday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
Families and parties desirous of sitting together are respectfully requested to buy their seats early in the day. Seats and Tickets to be had at the door. Doors open at 2½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1857.
Great entertainment for the Benefit of
MME. MARZETTI,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Signorina TERESA ROLLA,
and the ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.
Commence with the Overture at 8.
M. DU TOUPET.
M. Du Tonpet.....L. ESPINOSA,
NEW DIVERTISSEMENT.
Signorina ROLLA and the BALLET COMPANY.
Positively the last night of
MAZULME THE NIGHT OWL.
Last night of ANTOINE as MACLON.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

FIRST CONCERT
OF
MISS JULIANA MAY.
TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1857,
ARTISTS:
Miss JULIANA MAY,
Signor ALAMJO,
Signor TAFFANELLI,
and Mr. JOHN KYLE,
who, at the request of the many friends of Miss May, will appear on this occasion only.
Conductor.....H. C. Timm
Tickets One Dollar each.
Seats can be secured without extra charge at HALL & SON'S, and at the office of Niblo's Garden.
Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, 1857,
Will be performed, by especial request, Coleman's Comedy of the
HEIR AT LAW.
Lord Duberly, Mr. Burnett | Cicely Homespun, Miss Keene
Dr. Panglos, Mr. Jefferson | Lady Duberly.....Miss Wells
Zekiel Homespun, Wheatleigh | Caro'e Dormer, Miss Thompson
To conclude with (first time) the capital Farce of
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.
Major Limbey.....Mr. Jefferson
Captain Carnage.....Mr. Peters
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SATURDAY—Last night of
Mr. MURDOCH,
and first night of the great drama of
THE ROBBERS.
Charles De Moor.....Mr. Murdoch
Francis.....Mr. C. Fisher | Amelia.....Miss Susan Denin
with the laughable farce of
A DREADFUL MURDER DOWN TOWN,
with Mr. Seymour and Mrs. Setchell.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
T. B. Johnston.....Sole Manager and Director.
Doors open at 7; performance commences 7½.
Admission to all parts 25 cents; orchestra 50 cents.
SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857.
The performance will commence with the comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
After which the Inaugurable farce of the
BOULD SOGER BOY.
To conclude with the melodrama of the
WIZARD SKIFF.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents.
Pit.....12 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
Will be acted Shakespere's grand Tragedy of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.
Macbeth.....Mr. FoCy.
IS HE JEALOUS?
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $3 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 19, will be played,
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY,
MAGIC HANDS,
JACK SHEPPARD.
SIAMESE TWINS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TENTH and ELEVENTH Appearance in America, and IMMENSE SUCCESS of the celebrated and incomparable WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the WELSH, SCOTCH, IRISH and ENGLISH BALLAD VOCALIST.
SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a new and entirely original ILLUSTRATED SONG DRAMA, prepared by Samuel Lover, Esq., author of "Rory O'More," the "Low-Backed Car," &c., in which Miss WILLIAMS will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS. THE GRAND AQUARIA, or OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, now open to the public, comprising over ONE THOUSAND SPECIMENS of LIVING MARINE ANIMALS and VEGETATION, aggregated in a large collection of Crystal Tanks. The proprietors of the Museum manufacture these tanks of elegant form, so as to render them a pleasing addition to the conservatory, garden, parlor or the drawing-room. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, Cosmo-Panopticon Studio, &c. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

CONGREGATIONAL MUSIC.—MESSRS. PECK & COLBY'S new method of chaunting and of introducing congregational singing, is well worthy the attention of all who consider singing a suitable part of religious worship. Clergymen and musical committees of any and every denomination, are earnestly invited to call at their Hall, corner of Court and Union sts., South Brooklyn, on any Saturday evening, free of charge. First lesson in the rudiments, next Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY—NOW OPEN.

—Dr. REENTZ'S Grand European Anatomical Museum, Illustrated by 400 Models. This Museum, which has been received with the utmost delight in Europe, will enable every person to obtain a full knowledge of the formation of their own Bodies. Some of the objects contained in this Magnificent Collection may be enumerated as follows:
1. Natural Preparations, showing the Growth of the Child.
2. Models of the Muscles, Arteries, Veins and Nerves of the Body.
3. Deformities of the Figure, occasioned by Early Neglect.
4. The Brain and Nervous System.
5. The Heart and Circulating Apparatus.
6. The Stomach, with the Mode in which Digestion is carried on.
7. Embryology, or the Daily Development of the Human Body.
8. Awful Effects of Tight Lacing.
9. Enlarged Models of the Five Senses.
10. The Seven Ages of Woman.
11. Two Splendid Full-length Figures, exhibiting every Muscle in the Human Frame.
12. The Anatomical Venus, which takes to pieces, and by means of which every part of the Human Body is shown.
To add to the attraction, Lectures will be delivered by Dr. R. JACKSON, at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Open for Gentlemen, (except on Sunday,) from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

—DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance every evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week it will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at noon, and 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 9 o'clock.
Exhibitors will remember that all articles entered for competition must be arranged by SATURDAY, the 19th inst.
Members can procure their tickets at the Palace.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester
On THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Sept. 19,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
being the Seventy-first night of its performance in this Theatre, and the three hundred and forty-third in the United States.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7¾.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
MARRIED FOR MONEY.
PATTER VERSUS CLATTER.
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

MISS JULIANA MAY.

The Box Office is now open for the sale of tickets for Miss MAY'S first Concert, Sept. 22, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's place, Macdongal-st., near 8th-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
Of the late firm of
LANE & PORTER.
In consequence of the
FAILURE
Of the above firm, the balance of their Stock is now being sold out
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect this stock, which, in addition to every desirable style of Dress Goods for Fall and Winter wear, contains a
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SILKS.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Warren.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS, Sacks and Wrappers
Of every description.
The subscriber begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally that he is now prepared to show A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, PLAIN AND RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, OTTER SKIN TALMAS AND SACKS; also, a very elegant stock of opera cloaks.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
EXPOSITION OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
SPANISH CIRCULARS,
As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.:
PARIS,
VIENNA,
BERLIN,
MOSCOW, and
LONDON,
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Will open his new store, with a stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst.,
With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Brandreth Building,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c.,&c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

LADIES' FURS.
Strangers visiting the City can now have an
Opportunity of selecting their furs from
A large and choice stock, which we
Have opened expressly for their
Convenience, comprising sets
Of sable, mink, marten,
Ermine, fitch and all
The cheaper grades.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
Bonnazines by the piece, for families,
At jobbers' prices.
Weed's Mourning Store,
No. 579 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 579 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The best and cheapest place in the City to purchase mourning goods. A large assortment constantly on hand.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the unpleasant weather during the past week, the undersigned has determined to continue the sale of damaged dry goods one week longer, at No. 343 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., where the late fire occurred. This will positively be the last opportunity to secure great bargains in every variety of useful and seasonable family dry goods, many of which will be found but slightly injured by water, and can be appropriated to advantage in every family. The remaining stock will be cleared out the coming week at an immense sacrifice, for the purpose of repairing the premises and to make room for an entire new supply of Fall goods. Respectfully,
GEORGE KEYES.

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a large consignment of new Stereoscopic Pictures, which he will open for inspection this day. Among others will be found
Retour de Chasse,
Little Nelly in the Old Curiosity Shop,
Scenes from the Manchester Exhibition,
A Speaking Likeness,
Check,
Checkmate,
A Morning Call,
&c., &c., &c.
J. CUSSANS, Agent,
At W. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.

MILLINERY,

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,
are offered (for cash only) at low prices,
at No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 176, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 180 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 100 ft. House 26 by 48 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at No. 100 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing satinets, &c.; all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN—A small farm, containing about 15 acres, in Westchester County. For particulars, apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 109 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS AND ABOVE 4 lots of ground, for one or a term of years, in Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, and about 100 feet from Fulton-av. For further particulars inquire of E. Y. or F. FOOTE, No. 164 South-st., corner of Beekman.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House in West 22d-st., high basement, and first-class in every respect; furniture good but not extravagant. Address, with full name, HOME, Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ON FOURTH-st., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FAMILY OF TWO PERsons, occupying a four-story English basement house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th-avs., will let a part of the same to a small, desirable family at a rent of $400 to $600 according to the number of rooms wanted. Inquire of Mr. BAILEY, No. 47 Trinity Building, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—A GOOD FRAME or brick dwelling, worth from $4,000 to $6,000, in exchange for a small farm with superior improvements, 70 miles from New-York. Particulars of farm at No. 15 John-st. C. H. OLIVER.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEwires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, IN that beautiful bay, Long Island, known as the Bay House, with all necessary out buildings, gardener's cottage, stable and carriage house, wash-house and ice-house, fancy summer house, fountain, &c., all nearly new and in perfect order. Large shade trees about the house, and abundance of fruit of the very best kind—60 bushels of grapes last year—large garden and fancy grounds round the house—fine prospect of the Bay, Long Island Sound, Connecticut shore, &c. Good bathing, fishing, clams, oysters, &c.,—is near steamboat landing, accessible two or three times a day by railroad, is unsurpassed by any spot on the Island, and possesses everything that a gentleman can require for a country residence—is not infested by mosquitos, fevers, &c. Price $15,000. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM H. HUDGENS, Oyster Bay, or No. 189 William-st., New-York.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
} Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $26 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A SMALL PARlor suite, made to order, plain but substantial, in use but a short time. Address Q., Box No. 2,512 Post-Office.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S PAtent: price $12, $15 and $26; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marselus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S

(formerly BRAWARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LOUESNEL, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, } Principals.
J. R. BOYD, }
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. L. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of H. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS RAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 31 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Located on the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Driser, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 78 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVEN YEARS' experience in teaching, wishes a situation as daily governess in a family in this city; or would like one at the South, as resident governess. She will instruct in the English branches, music, and the rudiments of French and Latin. The best of reference given. Address Miss M. W., No. 150 East 12th-st.

MUSIC.—H. SWIFT WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and patrons that he is now prepared to receive a few more pupils for instruction in vocal music, and on the piano-forte. Address at N. THURSTON & SON'S, No. 554 Broadway, or at his residence, No. 189 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence his practical course of lessons on Monday evening, at only $10. Reserved seats for this course must be secured before 9 o'clock this (Saturday) evening. Regular terms, $20. N. B.—Reserved seats are not secured until paid for.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—A number of teachers are wanted immediately, for Classics, English, French and Music. Those who cannot call, shall have our best efforts, by sending their address and references and the initiation fee of $1.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 10. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 22d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

MR. AND MRS. BOLTON'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. N. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF
VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES,

By order of FRANCIS G. SHAW, Receiver, at the salesroom of GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, THIS MORNING, Saturday, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock. The stereotype plates of MILLER & CURTIS, including the works of Geo. Wm. Curtis, 5 vols., 12mo, Nile Notes, Howadji in Syria, Potiphar Papers, Lotus Eating and Prue and I; also Lake Ngami, 1 vol., 8vo.; California In-doors and Out, 1 vol., 12mo, &c., &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,
EVERY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
In addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MUELLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, Saturday, Sept. 19, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$50,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, secured by Sinking Fund (hypothecated.)

$5,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad 8 per cent 2d Mortgage Bonds.

$6,400 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds (hypothecated.)

60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company (hypothecated).....$50 each.
8 shares Nassau Banks.....$100 each.
26 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
20 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad (hypothecated).....$50 each.
15 shares Hanover Bank (hypothecated).....$100 each.
4 shares Bank of the Republic (hypothecated).$100 each.

Regular sales every Wednesday. Special sales on any day required.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bi-octave rosewood piano-forte, valuable paintings, gold silver ware, magnificent diamonds, &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, will be sold at auction, without reserve, the entire magnificent household furniture, works of art, and articles of vertu, contained in the first-class dwelling, No. 122 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave., all of which is in superb order, the house having been recently furnished. Everything in the house is for absolute and unreserved sale, and comprises a most beautiful and costly collection of everything adapted to a chaste and genteel furnished residence. Purchasers are required to remove their goods immediately. Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

Consisting in part of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with every modern improvement, used but two months; magnificent set diamonds, bracelets, &c., cost $1,000; solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in satin brocade; two rich carved rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; velvet and other carpets; marble-top music cabinet; lady's French escritoire; satin and rich lace curtains; four elegant mantel and pier mirrors; over 20 valuable paintings, in rich frames; costly mantel vases and ornaments; ormolu clock; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads; 20 elegant hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, mirrors, rosewood armchairs, mirror fronts, lounges, sofas, sofa bedsteads, ebathes, Turkish chairs, superior rosewood secretary book-case, magnificent oak extension table, marble-top buffet, silver ware, cut glass, rich China of every description, oil-cloths, marble hall-stand, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, &c. No postponement on account of weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—I HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture—consisting of Brussels, ingrain carpets; rosewood suitr covered in crimson brocatel, carved rosewood mohogany French do. rosewood and mahogany cane tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, crockery, double and single hair mattresses, straw do, lounges, one rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son and used only about three months.

Also, one rosewood 6¾-octave upright boudoir piano, made by Bandouine.

At 12 o'clock—2 cases of hufkous roots, containing the usual variety.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.—a superior made 16½ hands high roan horse, 7 years old, and believed to be perfectly sound and gentle; a second-hand road wagon and harness, sold on account of the owner leaving the City, together with a brown mare, about 15 hands high, 9 years old, very stylish driver—has trotted a mile in 3 minutes and 5 seconds round the track; trots easy in 3½ on the road; sound and kind in all harness. A buggy of the very best make, harness, rope, blankets, &c.—sold for want of use.

Also, a superior pheeton, in perfect order, very nearly new.

A buggy, with a leather top, nearly new.

Also, a dapple gray horse, 16 hands high, kind in all harness, with cart and harness.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock each day, at the Warerooms No. 368 Canal-st., the entire stock of Cabinet Furniture of A. L. CATE & CO., retiring from business, consisting of a rich and superior assortment of rosewood, muhogany, walnut, oak and painted furniture, made of the best materials and workmanship, rosewood suites in satin and brocatel and hair cloth; also, chamber and dining room suites, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, office furniture, iron safe desks; also the oil-cloth and carpet covering the warerooms, the whole offering for the trade and others an opportunity seldom to be met with to supply themselves with substantial furniture. A. L. Cate & Co. pledge themselves to sell every article without reserve.

Catalogues on day previous to sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer, No. 454 Canal-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR OIL-PAINTINGS, IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their salesrooms, No. 51 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely, a fine of first class oil-paintings, by E. C. Coates and other artists, all in rich gold gilt frames; the whole well worth the attention of parties in want of such articles, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a collection of household furniture, including four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and velvet plush; two marble-top enameled chamber suites, rosewood wardrobes and book-cases, &c.; together with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c. No postponement on account of weather.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine brown horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and can trot his mile in 3 minutes to a road wagon; cost $250 in Vermont; also, a fine set silver-mounted single harness, together with a City built top wagon, nearly new, the property of a private gentleman, and to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., on the 2d floor, a large lot of curl maple, black walnut and oak office and dining chairs; 2 large French plate mirrors, 100 engravings, together with bureaus, sofas tables, mattresses, 2 second-hand pianos, mahogany and marble-top furniture, stoves, &c., &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVERTISED to be made by WILKINS & LIVINGSTON, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857, is postponed, on account of the weather, until SATURDAY, 19th inst., at the same time and place.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture.—The whole contents of dwelling house No. 91 West 12th-st., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mirrors, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, reception chairs, easy chairs, &c., the whole being of superior workmanship, and will be sold without reserve. For particulars see *Herald*.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

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Catalogues on day previous to sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer, No. 454 Canal-st

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee—They Indorse the State Nominations, ask for Support, and propose that the Rival Committees Refer their Claims to the State Committee for Final Arbitration.

A Special Meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee was held at Tammany Hall last evening. EDWARD COOPER, Permanent Chairman, presided.

After some formal business, Captain RYNDERS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, without discussion:

Resolved, That this Committee hereby reaffirms its devotion to the national principles which were established by the Cincinnati Convention for the guidance of the Democracy of the country, and congratulates its fellow Democrats in every section of the Union upon the beneficial results which have attended the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, the honored leader then chosen to be our standard-bearer, and who has proved himself the worthy exponent of those principles.

Resolved, That this Committee cordially ratifies the nominations for State officers made by the State Convention held at Syracuse on the 10th inst., and pledge to them the unanimous support of the Democracy of the City.

Resolved, That the laws enacted at the last session of our State Legislature by the votes of the representatives of the Black "Republican" Party, through which the people of this City were virtually deprived of the power of self-government and their rights and interests when surrendered to the domination of irresponsible agents of a cabal who pillage under the name of party, merit the condemnation of every patriotic citizen of this metropolis, and demand that the Democracy of the entire State shall unite in a vigorous and determined effort to secure the election of representatives in the next Legislature, whose first business it shall be to repeal these odious enactments and expunge them from the statute books they disgrace.

Resolved, That we invite all independent men, who have heretofore been arrayed against us, and who feel an interest in the character and welfare of our City and State, to examine the history of the administration of our State affairs, when under the direction of the Democratic Party, and compare it with the profligate and disgraceful results which have attended the course of our Black Republican opponents; and we ask them, in view of the just, wise and economical policy which has ever been manifested under Democratic ascendancy, whether they can hesitate to unite with the National Democracy in putting down the ruinous and dishonest party who now rule the State, and thereby restore the era of good government, under Democratic auspices, that we may have an Administration at Albany guiding the destinies of our State of the same wholesome, upright and responsible character that we have at Washington, under the direction of a Democratic President, promoting the welfare and good government of the entire Republic.

Resolved, That believing the principles of the National Democratic Party to be founded in patriotism, wisdom and practical sagacity, and their preservation and enforcement to be a vital necessity to the development, greatness and permanency of our country, we hold it as the paramount duty of every Democrat to use every exertion for their advancement and success—results which can only be attained by a hearty and fraternal union of all within our ranks; that the exertions for the success of our cause and the defeat of our enemies may be concentrated and made effectual.

Resolved, That we view every effort to reëxcite old animosities, to reopen old wounds, long since healed, to rally the adherents of former sections under ancient banners of division, as acts of war upon the Democratic Party, and most earnestly implore our Democratic brethren to frown down all attempts to revive old, and create new cliques, divisions, or sections in the Democratic Party of this State; to make no test of Democracy except that of principle, and by sincere conciliation, manly confidence, unselfish mutual support, and friendly associations, forgetful of all past differences, to banish every element of discord which has heretofore divided us, and to join hand in hand in cementing forever the fraternal bonds of union among all our political brethren.

Resolved, That in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, a grand, old-fashioned Democratic mass-meeting be held in Tammany Hall, to ratify the nominations made for State officers, and open with enthusiasm and vigor the campaign for a glorious victory over our old Federal enemies, arrayed under a new name, but with their ancient principles of abolition and plunder; and that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed for that purpose.

A Committee, of which Capt. RYNDERS is Chairman, was appointed by the Chair, to make arrangements for the grand mass meeting.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES introduced the following resolutions, prefacing them with some remarks. They gave rise to a long discussion, but were finally adopted, only two or three voting in the negative:

Whereas, The recent State Convention held at Syracuse failed to investigate or decide upon the claims set up by the two organizations, of which Messrs. WILSON SMALL and JOHN Y. SAVAGE are respectively chairmen, in opposition to this Committee, as the Regular Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, leaving the question raised by those bodies wholly undetermined. And,

Whereas, Although this Committee believes that its claim to be recognized and supported as the regular body cannot be impeached or controverted, yet it earnestly desires to secure a settlement of the dispute, so that the union and harmony of the party may be effected, past differences forgotten, and every section of our Democracy united in organization, as they are in principle, for the maintenance and success of our common cause. And,

Whereas, This Committee has exhausted every effort, by means of negotiation and personal intercession, which can probably be made, to secure a just recognition of its claims, or a compromise likely to accomplish a consolidation of all the various conflicting interests—thus making it necessary that an appeal should be made to some recognized superior organization calculated to secure an impartial investigation of the qocstion, and a decision which will command the respect and support of every Democrat who acknowledges the necessity of party organization and discipline as the means of political success. And,

Whereas, The Democratic State Central Committee is a body selected by representatives of the people from each Judicial District of our State, impartially chosen, and, except from the City of New-York, standing without bias, prejudice or favor for or against any contesting interest. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee in the earnest spirit of conciliation hereby proposes to the Committees presided over by Messrs. SMALL and SAVAGE to submit their respective claims in opposition to this Committee to the arbitrament and decision of the Democratic State Central Committee, and this Committee pledges itself to submit to and abide by the decision of that tribunal. And this Committee earnestly invokes its brethren in those contesting organizations to forget all present difficulties, to surrender any selfish interests which may have heretofore been involved, and to unite with it in this fair and honorable mode of adjustment.

Resolved, That the Secretaries on behalf of this Committee be directed to communicate these proceedings to the contesting Committees referred to, and that a committee of three be appointed to represent this Committee in the premises before the State Central Committee, or in such other manner as the objects of these resolutions may require.

No other business of interest was transacted.

Dr. Uhl and Mrs. Cunningham.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* of the 17th, says:

"The course taken by Dr. UHL, in the remarkable attempt made by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to suborn a child with the view of obtaining possession of the property of Dr. BURDELL, has been the subject of comment by several medical journals. The *American Medical Monthly*, in the September number, justifies Dr. UHL's conduct on the ground that in pretending to countenance a crime, and, in fact, actually aiding in its commission, he was rendering a service to the community by bringing the perpetrator to justice. The *Monthly* compares Dr. UHL's proceedings to those of a servant who affords assistance to a burglar by giving him the key of a lock which he is unable to pick, having in the meantime given information to the police, who are thereby enabled to arrest the offender the moment he enters the house. So far as we have noticed, the *Monthly* is the only medical journal which unqualifiedly approves of Dr. UHL's conduct.

We do not think that the circumstances required Dr. UHL to play the part of a special detective officer in this drama. By giving information of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's intention to the prosecuting officer, proper steps could have been taken to detect the crime if committed, or, what would have been better in this case, to have prevented its being attempted. The testimony of a respectable medical man that his aid had been sought in the perpetration of such an infamous crime, would have been a fatal bar to the success of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S plot, if attempted; but it seems hardly possible that she should have attempted it, knowing that her intentions had been revealed to the police. It seems to us, therefore, that while Dr. UHL was bound to make known immediately to the proper authorities the criminal intentions of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, there was no occasion for him to take an active part in the proceedings which led to her detection, especially since the character of those proceedings was such as to give rise to prejudices against him personally, and against the profession of which he was a member. In making these remarks we wish to state that we believe Dr. UHL to have been actuated by no other than the purest motives, and though we think he erred in judgment, we have no doubt that he was satisfied that under the circumstances his pretended connivance and assistance in the crime was demanded by the necessities of the case."

WILSON, THE YOUNG FORGER.—Yesterday, JOHN HENRY WILSON, the errand-boy who was arrested on Thursday for forging the names of his employers to a check for $300, was fully committed for trial He denies having forged the check and alleges that it was handed to him to get cashed by a gentleman in the store, who told him that Mr. KING-s, one of the f[illegible] gave him

[Advertisement.]

WET MERINO UNDERGARMENTS!
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
of the celebrated manufacture of
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S,
recovered from wrecked ship
Clara Brookman.
These goods are not damaged, only slightly stained—and are offered at half price at
RANKIN'S, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 51,000—Over Fifty-one Thousand Copies of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
will be printed for this week.
No advertisements can be received later than 3½ o'clock this afternoon.
Office No. 22 Spruce-st.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS'
Photographic Temple of Art.
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Hallotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.
WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

CHANGES OF WEATHER
Require attention, if health is retained. BRANDRETH'S Pills are safe; they correct the evils that arise from changes of weather, diet or manner of living.
Principal office, Brandreth Building; sold also at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 52 Division-street, and by CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, ddsires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, 3lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce has established for itself a high reputation among all who love a piquant flavor added to their dishes. Another recommendation of this sauce is its wholesomeness, and, being so good an article, *base imitations* are offered to the public.
JOHN DUNCAN SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents for United States.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Judging by the crowd of people that have visited KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, the past week, we are forced to the conclusion that they prefer one of his elegant Hats to $4 of broken bank money, and therefore would rather get rid of their uncurrent money by this more satisfactory and very sensible exchange, fearful that their bills will become worthless if kept in their possession. A Knox Hat is decidedly a good investment.

[Advertisement.]

THE LADY'S DREAM.—Miss G. L. WILLIAMS, the "Welsh Nightingale," thus entitles her famous entertainment or Lyrical Monologue at Barnum's Museum, with which, in her dozen different characters and multitudinous songs, she attracts such crowds every afternoon and evening. It is one of the most original and enjoyable entertainments we have listened to for a long time.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—As the boundless popularity of this perfume has led to an inquiry as to its origin, it is proper to state that it is not a Spanish production, as some suppose from its universal use in South America, but is of home manufacture. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night four favorite pieces at this popular Theatre, viz: "Jack Sheppard," "Jack Robinson and his Monkey," "Magic Hands," and "Siamese Twins." Dancing by Miss PRICE, Mons CAICINI, Mr. S. WOOD; singing by Mr. J. CONNER, H. W. ELLIS and others; posturing by the "Denler Brothers"—forming the greatest variety of performances to be found in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fahle that scrofula or king's evil conld be cured by a monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt-rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Impurities of the Blood, take J. R STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a preparation of Iron, compounded with Sugar of Milk. They are very agreeable to the taste, they neither sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood, expelling its impurities.
Price of package of 12 powders $1. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Weak Lungs, Coughs, or Colds, wear an oiled-silk plaster moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, which is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism. Relief will be immediate, because the absorption of the OLIVE TAR, and the inhalation of its Odor, (which is highly agreeable,) increased the vitality of the system, expelling Pain and Disease. Olive Tar 50 cents. Plasters 25 cents. By the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To disinfect a sick room, place a tablespoonful of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar in a saucer over a bowl of hot water, the room will soon be filled with the delightful blended aroma of the olive and pine, revitalizing the sick and preventing the spread of disease. Remember this when small-pox, scarlet or other infectious fevers or diseases prevail. Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and all other PAINS CEASE when J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism to the body, which increases its vitality. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

HOMEOPATHIC CONVENTION.—The members of the School of Medicine in Kings County, assembled Thursday evening, to the number of twenty-five, at the office of Dr. MACY, corner of Court and State streets, Brooklyn, to take due preliminary steps towards organizing a County Association for mutual protection and benefit. Dr. MOFFATT explained the causes which led to the meeting. He said, for months past every Homeopathic physician had received circulars from the Kings County Medical Society, (composed of Allopathies,) summoning them to appear before that body and show their diploma, or in case of refusal, threats of penalties were vaguely hinted. He considered this all folly, as it was well known that in 1845 the Legislature had removed all restrictions upon the practice of medicine. Under the special act of last April he contended that the Homeopaths had the power to form their own societies.

A resolution was adopted declaring it expedient and necessary to form an association such as proposed, and by resolution a Committee of three, composed of Drs. GILBERT, PERKINS and GAY, was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, to be submitted at a meeting to be held on October 1st next.

There are thirty-seven Homeopathic practitioners in Kings County.

CHURCH ROBBERY.—During Thursday night, the Roman Catholic Church in Montrose-avenue was robbed of ten silver-plated candlesticks, worth about $25.

POLICY-SHOPKEEPERS ARRESTED.—THOS. RILEY, an ex-policeman, who keeps a lottery policy-shop at No. 312 South Fourth-street, and PETER HARBURGER, who keeps another shop of the same sort at No. 309 South Fourth-street, were arrested on Thursday for selling lottery tickets. They were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday. HARBURGER plead guilty. RILEY was held for examination.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Hon. S. D. MORRIS, County Judge, and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS—18th. The Grand Jury came into Court to-day, and made return of a number of indictments, when they again returned to business.

Sentences—Simon Kelly, for petit larceny, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

James Hedge, for a similar offence, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

Arraignments.—George Hedge, indicted for grand larceny, and Lefferts Thrall, indicted for forgery, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday next.

☞ Circuit Court, Brooklyn. Calendar for Monday, 21st inst.—Nos. 68, 107, 103, 178, 202, 203, 204, 54.
Regular Calendar for the day—Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. VOORHEES, of No. 16 Tenth-street, while passing through Fourth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, with his wife, on Wednesday evening, was attacked by a gang of about twenty rowdies, who suddenly closed around him, shouting "There's the son of a ——, cut his heart out." His wife was insulted and abused, and he was knocked down, and robbed of a gold watch and $30. The operation occupied but about two minutes, and then the scoundrels fled, and have thus far escaped arrest. Mr. V. states that a friend of his was robbed recently in a similar manner.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...SEPT. 18.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	86	100	Reading Railroad	46⅛
500	do	86⅛	200	do	s5 46⅛
7,000	do	86¼	600	do	47
11,000	Mo. State 6s	s10 70	100	do	s6 48⅝
39,000	do	c 71	100	do	47⅜
4,000	do	71¼	300	do	47⅛
8,000	do	71	200	do	46⅝
1,000	N.Y.Cen.Rd. 6s	80	200	do	b3 46¾
2,500	N.Y.Cen.Rd. 7s	91	200	do	s3 46
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	s9	100	do	s15 45½
4,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.bs.c	85⅞	100	do	s10 46
60	Mer. Bk. scrip	b3 102⅜	135	M.S.&N.Ind.R.R.opg	20
16	Bk. St. of N. York	94	100	do	p&c 20
11	Bank of Commerce	95	100	do	opg 20¼
12	Metropolitan Bank	95	13	do	opg 19⅝
10	Ocean Bank	75	6	do	s3 20
30	Market Bank	b3 97	50	Panama Railroad	82
16	Park Ins. Co	108	150	Ill. Central R. R.	93
41	D. & H. Can. Co.	b3 106⅜	6	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	79¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co	10¾	40	do	80
20	do	11¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	73
100	Canton Co	b3 16	50	do	b30 73¾
100	do	16¾	10	do	73⅞
100	do	b30 16	800	Cl. & Tol. R.R. opg.	37⅛
50	Penn. Coal Co	71½	100	do	opg 37⅜
10	do	72	600	do	s10 37½
50	P. Mail Stmp. Co.	s3 60	60	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	73½
30	do	s3 64	100	do	73¾
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	70¼	160	do	b3 73
422	do	70	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39
20	Erie Railroad	18½	10	do	38¼
200	do	18¼	50	La C. & M. R. R.	s10 14
5	do	18	270	do	14
400	do	s3 18⅜	50	do	b10 14
100	do	s3 18⅝	50	do	13½
100	do	s3 18⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	60
150	do	c 18¼	100	New-Jersey Zinc	5¾
50	do	b3 18¼			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$2,000	Sacramento City 10 ₱ ct. bs. int. added	58
$2,500	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western do	50
$10,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct. bds. int. ad. 50½	@51
$10,000	Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s. do	27
20	Chatham Bank	66
25	shares Bank of the State of New-York	96
200	shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R.	10

Also the following by PHILIP R. WILKINS:

$8,000	Great Western R. R. 7 ₱ ct. 2d m. int. ad	10
15	shares Nassau Bank	92
40	shares People's Bank	91⅛
110	shares People's Bank	91
20	shares Irving Bank	91⅜
120	shares Irving Bank	91¾
10	shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company	101½
20	shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company	91½
10	shares People's Fire Insurance Company	95
10	shares Republic Fire Insurance Company	91
10	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	115

Also the following by EZRA LUDLOW & Co.:

$2,000	Chicago 6 ₱ cents	77
$1,000	M. Southern 7 ₱ cents, 1860	80
90	shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company	87
207	shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	100
24	shares Ohio Trust	10
50	shares Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	120

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	Missouri St. 6s	71	10	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b3 72½
10	Park Bank	88	100	do	h10 72⅝
20	Bank of the St. N.Y.	94	250	Erie Railroad	s3 18
10	Mcrch. Bank Scrip	102½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	opg 37½
17	Bank of Commerce	95	30	Hudson River RR.	18⅜
30	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	106¾	25	do	18
300	Cumb. Coal Co	10¾	100	do	b30 18
30	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	70	200	Reading RR.	s10 45¾
289	do	69¾	10	M.So.& N.J. R.R.	19¾
100	do Monday	69¾	50	Panama Railroad	82
150	do	s10 69¾	11	Pac. Mail St's'p Co.	66
100	do	b30 70	25	do	65½
25	Canton Co	16			

FRIDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The worst fears of the public in regard to the California Passenger and Gold-ship *Central America*, are painfully confirmed to-day. The steamer foundered in the gale off Cape Hatteras on Saturday evening last, 12th inst., and there is every present reason to believe that four-fifths the passengers, almost the entire officers and crew, and the whole of the mails and treasure on board went down with her! The suspense of the past three or four days had partially prepared Wall-street for some serious accident to the ill-fated ship, but the the real extent of the disaster is much more than was generally anticipated. The fearful loss of life is most thought of. The peculiary calamity might have come at a worse time, and fallen upon parties less able or prepared to meet it. The loss to our own underwriters will barely exceed *half a million*, and this divided among three or four of the largest of our marine offices. The remainder of the treasure is covered in London and Philadelphia, or the risk assumed by the owners, as may be the case with some few of the small consignments. The very prompt and commendable action of the Board of Underwriters, on hearing of the accident this morning, will do much to mitigate the inconvenience of the loss. *They pay on advice of the amount, at once.* All drafts drawn against the Gold will, therefore, be honored on presentation at the respective Banks and Banking-Houses on which they are drawn, on this timely assurance, whether acceptance be waived or otherwise. The same promptness, it is understood, will govern where the Gold is insured in London. The arrangement in every case authorizea the insured to draw for the money on the first evidence of loss, the satisfactory nature of which is acknowledged in New-York. The following list, in the absence of the manifest, is based partly on the amounts which usually came, of late, to the respective parties:

Consignees.	Amount.	Underwritten.
American Exchange Bank	$300,000	In New-York.
Wells, Fargo & Co	300,000	In London.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	200,000	In London.
W. Hoge & Co	140,000	In London.
Robb, Hallet & Co	150,000	In London.
Howland & Aspinwall	110,000	In London.
W. T. Coleman & Co	50,000	In London.
Sundry Consignees	250,000	In N.Y. & Boston.
Philadelphia Consignees	100,000	In Philadelphia.
Total Shipment	$1,600,000	

Of which, in New-York, $550,000; London, $950,000; Philadelphia, $100,000.

The policies of the American Exchange Bank are one-fourth each, in the Atlantic, Sun and Great Weatern, and one-eighth each in the Union and Pacific. The policies of WELLS, FARGO & Co. are with the Royal Marine, Indemnity Mutual, Royal Exchange, and London offices. Those of ROBB, HALLET & Co., with the Alliance and Indemnity offices of London. The policies of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. were effected through the Union Bank of London. W. HOGE & Co., HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and W. T. COLEMAN & Co. are insured at LLOYD'S. Of the miscellaneous consignees, $350,000, we are not particularly advised; assuming however, that all are covered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston.

The loss of the mails will postpone the presentation of the drafts made against the gold until about the 28th or 30th inst., on the arrival of the packet of the 5th September with the duplicates. The inconvenience will be greatest to parties who have remitted in U. S. Treasury Warrants and Disbursing Checks, which are not drawn in duplicate. But this will be remedied, and we hope promptly, at Washington, on receipt of the particulars by the next mail.

The news of the disaster had less effect on the Stock Exchange and the Money Market than might have occurred, but for the previous apprehension on the subject, and the fact announced this morning through the TIMES, that about three-fifths the treasure was insured in London, thus creating at once a corresponding sum of Sterling Bills. Nevertheless, a dull feeling obtained at the Brokers' Board, without any violent change in pricea from Thursday, except in Pacific Mail shares, which fell off to 60 ₱ cent., and subsequently recovered to 66@65½. The lost steamer did not belong to this Company, but to the United Statea Mail Company. New-York Central closed a fraction below 70 ₱ cent.; Reading about 45½; Erie 18 ₱ cent. A special conference of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Company is invited by the Board of Directors for next Wednesday, 23d inst., to consider the condition of the property, its credit and prospects, preliminary to the general annual meeting of Stockholders on the 12th October. Panama shares were well maintained. City Bank Stocks dull. State Stocks a fraction lower than yesterday. The general market left off dull, but with no disposition to press sales to lower prices. With the Discount Brokera the ratea on paper, first-class, continue dear, say 18@24 ₱ cent., with less business than yesterday. Lenders were disposed, in the forenoon, to wait the effect of the dissster to the California shipment. The Cnba firms are thrown out of some remittances by the accident, but we have seen no evidences that they were in Gold. The *Empire City*, from Havana, delayed at Norfolk, has $70,000 in Gold. The following is the card

FROM THE UNDERWRITERS.

We, the undersigned, Underwriters on the Treasure per steamer *Central America*, from Aspinwall to this port, in present state of financial affairs, deem it proper to give this public notice that, upon the presentation of the proper proofs, the claims against our respective Companies will be promptly paid in conformity with the policies, and whenr equested by the assured will be discontinued.

Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co., J. D. Jones, President.
Great Western Ins. Co., Richard Lathers, President.
Sun Mut. Ins. Co., A. B. Neilson, President.
Union Mut. Ins. Co., F. S. Lathrop, President.
Orient Mut. Ins. Co., Leopold Blerworth, President.
Commercial Mnt. Ins. Co., Dan'l D. Smith, Presid't.
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co., Elwood Walter, Presid't.
New-York Mut. Ins. Co., Jno. H. Lyell, V. P.
Pacific Mut. Ins. Co., Alfred Edwards, President.

The business in Exchange for the *Arago*, tomorrow, was quite moderate. The range on London is 106½@107¾ for Produce bills, and 107½@108¾ for standard banking signatures. Francs are in good supply; some transient bills from the South were donc as low as 5.25. The whole range is 5.25@5.18¾.

The attachment of Messrs. ROBB, HALLET & Co. on the New-York effects of the Ohio Trust Company has been withdrawn; their claim having been satisfactorily adjusted at Cincinnati.

The circulating notes of the Colchester Bank, of Connecticut, were refused on deposit, today, by the Metropolitan Bank.

The Gold remittances of Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, will come to the American Exchange Bank, instead of Messrs. DREXEL & Co.; the senior Mr. DREXEL having withdrawn his interest in the San Francisco house.

Late in the day, we understand, some prime Canada Bank bills on London, with Bank indorsement here, were offered at 107¾ per cent. for ready money, without finding purchasers. So far as exchange is concerned, the Bank movement would seem to be safe against trouble for some time to come.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $137,099; paid out $163,277, and held at the close $10,339,190.

The Dry Goods Imports for the week is $1,367,939, against $1,388,676 the week ending Sept. 20, last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	1991	$366,084	451	$142,639	294	$90,967
Man. of Cotton.	978	213,821	478	100,973	184	31,515
Man. of Silk	351	253,837	57	44,765	39	25,719
Man. of Flax	390	96,633	319	84,202	51	12,675
Miscellaneous	239	57,480	39	7,505	71	33,764
Total	3949	$987,855	1344	$380,084	639	$194,690
		380,084				987,855
Total entered		$1,367,939	Total msrketed			$1,182,495

The Cause of Trouble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There being, I believe, no doubt on the mind of any man that money is tight at the present time, and that the country now holds the largest crop of cereals ever raised, while the balance of the cotton crop of last year is bringing a very high price abroad, and our land receiving in the shape of emigration, a large amount of gold, and better than gold, able-bodied men and women; there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the cause of a money pressure under these circumstances; and, although it is the general fashion to attribute it to the fact that railroads have been built too fast and have not been so managed as to pay, it strikes me that this is not the true cause. I will ask your readers to examine the following figures and say whether we are now suffering because the wilderness has been penetrated by railroads and made productive, or whether there is a chronic extravagance among our people. I assume that the laborers and producers, exclusive of slaves, in the United States may be taken to have averaged $3,000,000 ₱ annum for the period of 25 years, from 1832 to 1857, and that if each individual spent $8 ₱ annum needless personal expenses, it would give the sum of $24,000,000 ₱ annum; and for the 25 years, the sum of $600,000,000, about equal to the money expended in all our railroads for the 25 years, I think rather more, as I believe the whole movement has cost about $750,000,000; and that we have had $200,000,000 of European capital to be deducted, as it has brought money into the country and not taken it out. Now, I believe that the useless and extravagant expenditures of our people are fifty instead of twenty-four millions ₱ annum. I do not wonder at trouble being on hand, but contend that it would be much more intense without the Railroad movement than it is with it; and that the true cure is to restrict individual expenditures for superfluities.

LEATHER-STOCKING.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Albany Journal.

The following statement is derived from the books of the Banking Department of this State, by which it appears that more than a million of the currency of our Banks has been returned during the month ending on the 16th inst.:

Burned circulating notes of the Free Banks from 15th August to 16th September	$950,000
Stocks surrendered during same period	501,000
Bonds and mortgages surrendered during same period	110,000
Total securities surrendered	$611,000
In addition to the above the Incorporated Banks have returned	$189,000
They have received new notes	50,000
Total	$119,000

It will be seen, instead of the small amount of $100,000 in stocks having been taken up from the Bank Department, and applied to the redemption of Bank notes, as stated in the paragraph from the *Statesman*, the total amount of Bank notes returned for destruction during the 30 days last past to the Bank Department was over $1,100,000, and the securities withdrawn were only $611,000. Thus the Banks have voluntarily retired from circulation $489,000, for which they neither asked or received a dollar of their securities, or a single new circulating note.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in September, in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus
1856	21,995	241,115	335,336	115,331
1857	10,982	154,637	296,638	194,803
Dec	11,013	Dec. 86,478	Dec. 38,698	Inc. 79,472

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th September, inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1856	573,708	5,303,824	6,230,579	345,784
1857	315,515	1,910,348	4,227,562	413,486
Dec	258,293	Dc.3,393,476	Dc.2,003,017	In. 67,702

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th Sept., inclusive, during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal open	May 1.	May 4.	May 4.
Flour bbls	318,812	573,706	315,515
Wheat bush	946,150	5,303,824	1,910,348
Corn	6,812,967	4,230,579	4,227,562
Barley	87,986	348,784	413,486
Rye bush			114,495
Oats	2,178,645	3,521,922	1,533,483
Beef bbls	9,709	39,629	2,961
Pork bbls	64,517	85,594	10,589
Butter lbs	397,700	394,100	150,047
Lard	6,819,101	6,506,300	823,681
Cheese lbs	151,100	179,200	140,800
Wool	4,668,400	2,517,500	1,421,713
Bacon	8,288,450	7,639,200	$2,074,146

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The money market has exhibited no new feature of special importance since the date of our last weekly review. Matters continue to drag heavily under the pressure of doubt, distrust and anxiety, and, although the indications are that we are working steadily out of the woods, no marked relief is to be expected until we get fairly into a clear field. In this market we have no mercantile failures to record, notwithstanding the absence of bank facilities. Although difficulties are increasing as the business season progresses, no serious trouble is apprehended, if the favorable turn matters have taken in New-York, which tends to restore confidence, shall be sustained. Confidence is all that is required to restore the equilibrium in financial and business circles.

Our discount houses are doing little or nothing—self-preservation being still the rule by which they are governed. Rates of interest vary from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. per month, but we hear of very little good business paper going out of doors at higher rates of discount than 1@1½. Indeed, there is no pressure of good paper on the market.

Eastern Exchange continues very scarce at 2 ₱ cent. premium for bankers' checks, and sometimes 2½ is paid. Bankers allow correspondents 1¼ premium.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,200 lbs., strictly prime, American yellow, were reported sold at 32c., cash, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—All kinds are lightly dealt in at unchanged rates. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Native

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1874. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA

Arrival of the Empire City with Ninety-Two of the Rescued Passengers.

One Hundred and Twenty-Four Known to be Saved.

HOPES OF THE SAFETY OF OTHERS

Lights Seen During the Night Near Where the Ship Went Down.

Thrilling Narratives by the Survivors.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

Additional Names of the Supposed Lost.

Charges Against Ashby, the Engineer---His Defence.

CONDITION OF THE SURVIVORS

By the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. McGOWAN, from Norfolk, on the 18th inst., bringing eighty-three of the rescued passengers and crew of the unfortunate *Central America*, we are placed in possession of many additional and important facts relative to the fearful cetastrophe, which has brought desoletion to so many hearths, and filled so many hearts with woe.

The *Empire City* reached Quarantine yesterday at 7½ A. M., and, after e temporary detention, errived at the pier foot of Warren-street about 10 A. M. Immediately her arrivel became known, hundreds of excited people rushed to the spot, eager to learn from those on board the fate of relativee and friends. With commendatory zeal the Company at once exerted themselves to place the shipwrecked sufferers in comfortable quarters, and with that design the whole party, or at least such of them as had no friends in the City with whom they could take shelter, were conveyed in carriages to the New-York Hotel. We are proud to record an act on the part of the hackmen whose carriages were thus employed. *They all refused to receive pay for the hire of their carriages.* We are sorry to record a very dissimilar act on the part of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel. On arriving there the purser had en interview with the party or partiee in charge of the office, and was informed that none of the unfortunate passengers of the *Central America* could be admitted, the hotel being nearly full. Among the shipwrecked people thns turned from the doors of the New-York Hotel, were seven ladies and two children. These were immediately driven to the Metropolitan Hotel, where they were cordially received by Messrs. LELAND, and the wardrobe of Mrs. WARREN LELAND, and of several of the lady boarders, placed et their disposal. Everything that could be done for alleviating the sadness of their condition was at once accomplished.

At the Astor House, Mr. STETSON, who left the hotel before the arrival of the *Empire City*, gave directions to the clerk in charge of the office, that in the event of their seeking accommodation there, they were to be instantly taken to good rooms, and their com'ort amply provided for. One lady who repaired thither, whose health was considerably shattered by the trials she had undergone, was nursed by Mrs. STETSON herself. At the St. Nicholas also, Mr. COLEMAN was prepared to render every assistance to these unfortunate people, and to place et their disposal the beet accommodation his vast hotel could afford.

The male passengers were afterwards distributed at various hotels, several repairing to Lovejoy's, others to the Miner's Arms, in Front-street, and others to privete houses. Those staying at the hotels were objects of the greateet curiosity and sympathy throughont the dey.

THE EMPIRE CITY PURSER'S REPORT.

The *Empire City*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, left her wharf at Norfolk, Va., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the 18th for this port. She had been victualled and coaled during the previous two days for a thorough cruise in search of the missing steamer *Central America*, of whose ultimate safety, however, none on board felt any misgiving. But on the day of appointed departure, at 5 o'clock A. M., a pilot-boat came up from outside, anchored in the stream near us, and we were soon boarded by a gentleman, one of four passengers, who electrified us with the announcement of the total loss of the *Central America*, foundered at sea at 8 o'clock P. M. on the evening of the 12th inst., during the late severe gale, carrying down with her most of her officers and crew, near 400 passengers, and $1,800,000 in treasure. Our informant had been picked up on the night of the disaster, floating about on fragments of the wreck with 48 others, by the Norwegian bark *Ellen*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Balize, Honduras, bound to Falmouth, England, which vessel he reported then coming up the bay in tow of a small steamer.

It was likewise understood that *all* the women and children, some of the latter, infants, in all 56 in number, had been saven in the steamer's boats, before she sunk, and put on board the brig *Marine*, of Boston.

"Sir," said our informant, "500 men with Death yawning before them at any moment, stood *solid* as a rock, nor made a movement for the boats until the women and children had been all safely transported to the brig, after which about 40 of the crew and male passengers in a few trips reached the latter vessel before the steamer went down."

Capt. MCGOWAN, abandoning his previous intention, immediately got his ship under weigh, steamed down the harbor, and when near the light-ship, spoke the bark with her qnota of the saved.

Hailing her, he proffered a passage to New-York to all who chose to accept; the majority were taken on board, and with a parting round of three hearty cheers for their preservers, we proceeded on our course hoping to fall in with the brig and relieve the women and children. Within three miles of Cape Henry a vessel was descried ahead in tow of a propeller bound in, and immediately speculation was rife as to whether she might or might not prove to be the vessel we sought. Glasses were leveled at her by anxious groups gathered forward, and as we rapidly closed together, certainty succeeded surmise, and to the joy of all, she proved to be the brig *Marine*, in tow of the *City of Norfolk*, propeller, her low and confined decks, swarming with wretched-looking objects, many of them women and children, wringing their hands, and weeping and langhing by turns hysterically. Our boats were speedily lowered and Capt. MCGOWAN, in the first, boarded the brig in person, caressed, embraced, and, indeed, half-strangled by the poor women, who threw themselves upon him as he reached the deck.

As boat-load after boat-load reached our ship's side and ladder, each vied with the other in assisting them to our decks, and in a short time the greeter portion were comfortably quartered in our cabins. To the bystanders, the recognition and greeting between the two parties—mother, claiming son, and husband wife, the eager scanning of each face in agonizing fear and expectation, the joy or grief manifested as recognition or disappointment awaited the gazer, was touching in the extreme, straining the heart-strings and moistening the eyes of many hitherto unused to such manifestation. A portion remained on board the brig, preferring to go up to Norfolk, and when all who wished had been taken on board, the *Empire City* again started with her freight of unfortunates for New-York. Altogether he all were expected to have been saved by the brig, exclusive of the colored stewardess, who died from exhaustion shortly after having heen taken from the wreck. All speak in the highest terms of the attention paid them and the humanity displayed by the officers and crews of both hrig and bark; tforbe - mer, conveying the women, was about to serve out her last ration of water, and had not an opportune snpply of provisions been received from a passing vessel, they must hnve been driven to great straits with bunger as well as thirst.

The bark *Ellen* had previously had all her boats stove in the gale, and every individual of those saved by her were drawn on board by lines thrown them, as she sailed through the drifting masses of drowning men—her Captain handling his vessel as only a sailor could, going ahead, getting sternwey on her and drifting to leeward, as the eriee about him from those whom he could not see through the darkness of the night dictated. Their escape is unequaled in the annals of marine disaster and relief. The officers of the *Empire City*, grieving for the loss of their brother officers, have yet a feeling of pride and satisfaction in knowing that they died at their posts striving to save life to the last, and point to the fact that all the women and children were saved (not an infant lost) as an instance of self-devotion, coolness and manliness seldom exceeded, if eqnaled. Should it please Providence hereafter to place them in the same etrait, they wish no nobler eulogium.

SURVIVORS OF CENTRAL AMERICA ON BOARD EMPIRE CITY.

TAKEN FROM NORWEGIAN BARK "ELLEN."

John N. Bassford, California,
Wm. Chase, Michigan,
John C. Taylor, Cohoes Falls, N. Y.,
Henry Brumwell, Taswell county, Ill.,
Edward Morse, Boston,
F. A. Wells, Leyden, Mass.,
Douglas Rutherford, Wisconsin,
Julius Stetson, Kingston, Mass.,
John Cmming, Wisconsin,
Jacob Guencer, Watertown,
J. M. Casey, Arkansas,
Benj. Segur, St. Louis, Mo.,
Thos. McNeish, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Henry T. O'Conor, Albany, N. Y.,
Henry Hartman, New-York,
Geo. Bruyn, Ulster county, N. Y.,
W. T. Fletcher, Maine,
Randolph Casey, Californie,
John McCabe, Ireland,
John George, England,
Chas. Reed, New-York,
B. M. Lee, Pittsbnrgh, Pa.,
Ches. A. Vose, Francistown, N. H.,
Henry Allord, Montreal.

CREW.

James M. Frazer, 2d officer,
Henry Keefer, 2d assistant engineer,
John Jones, fireman,
Barclay McCarty, coal passer,
Jim McKeogb, sailor,
Aaron R. Holcomb, saloon cook,
Henry Hardenburgb, ship cook.

Passengers	24
Crew	7
Total	31

Taken from the water after the ship foundered.

TAKEN FROM BRIG MARINE, OF BOSTON, SAVED IN STEAMER'S BOATS.

Miss Smith, San Francisco.
Robert Hutchinson, Virginia.
Mrs. Segur and two children, St. Louis.
Henry Kimball, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.
Morgan Badgley, New-York.
Mrs. E. O'Conor, Albany, N. Y.
Lewis Borew, Albany, N. Y.
W. W. Geery, Jersey City.
Mrs. Mary Balley, California.
Frank A. Jones, Sacramento, Cal.
Mrs. Virginia Birch, San Francisco.
Mrs. Hawley and two children, San Francisco.
Mrs. Harris and child, San Francisco.
Mrs. Thayer and two children, San Francisco.
Mrs. McNeil, San Francisco.
Mrs. Bowley and two children, San Francisco.
Mrs. Mary Swan and child, San Francisco.
Mary Ann Rockwell, California.
Tbos. Bride, California.
James Gallagher, New-York.
Tbos. Frazer, New-York.
Wm. Plass, Hndson, N. Y.
Alex. Gardiner, Philadelphia.
Geltan Testher, Genoa, Italy.
Mrs. Pahud and three children, California.
Mrs. Small and child, Panama.
Miss O'Fallon and brother, San José.
Mrs. Reading, New-York.
Mrs. Caroline Shaw, California.
Mrs. F. Rahan, Belleville, Ill.
Edwerd Hodges, St. John, N. B.

CREW.

John Black, boatswain.
David Raymond, quartermaster.
Wm. Jackson, quartermaster.
Robert Long, quartermaster.
Finley Frazler, quartermaster.
Edward Brown, sailor.
John Davis, sailor.
Jas. McLane, sailor.
Fred. Brougham, sailor.
James Travis, sailor.
James Clark, sailor.
Richard Reed, sailor.
Henry Hethrington, fireman.
John Clark, fireman.
Geo. Steward, fireman.
Ninety-two in all on board *Empire City*.

C. H. DENISON, Purser.

SURVIVORS NOT ON THE EMPIRE CITY.

Captain Thomas W. Badger, San Francisco.
Mrs. Badger, San Francisco.
A. J. Easton, San Francisco.
R. T. Brown, Sacramento.
C. Harvey, Placerville.
Wm. Birch, San Francisco Minstrels, (lady on brig *Marine*,) San Francisco.
J. A. Forrester, Murphy's, California.
Oliver P. Manlove, Grant County, Wisconsin.
J. B. Clark, Polk County, Missouri.
John D. D. Ements, Oregon City, Oregon Territory.
George Brown, Ulster County, New-York.
James H. Rass, Mahoning Conuty, Ohio.
Wm. N. Osborne, Isthmus of Panama.
J. N. Falleno, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. Aguto, Lima, Peru.
Henry Halcon, Montreal, Canada.
Wm. Irpe, Wisconsin.
J. M. Casey, Arkansas.
John N. Crafts, Maine.
S. Caldwell, New-York.
Benj. Sager, St. Louis.
Edward Moore, Boston.
Jas. Jackson, Missouri.
B. H. Ridley, Maine.
Jabez Howes, San Francisco.
Samuel W. Look, Maine.
Adolph Frederick, San Francisco.
Henry H. Childs, New-York.
Charles Vose.
John D. Ewen.
Benj. S. Colwell.
H, Holland.
William Ede.

PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ON THE CENTRAL AMERICA, AND SUPPOSED LOST.

William Lee, Canada.
Benjamin Colt, Hancock County, Ill.
Hanson Herne, Missouri.
John Herne, Missouri.
Mr. Martin, California.
Richard Wilton, Cuincy, Ill.
Jas. E. Birch, (U. S. M. Con'r.) Fall River.
Gabriel Brush, (baggage master.) New-York.
Charles Taylor, North Carolina.
Samuel Shreve, San Francisco.
Dr. Beganni, San Francisco.
Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Marin, California.
Mr. Parker, San Francisco.
Mr. Booker, Boston.
Purser Dobbin, (brother of the late Secretary of the Navy,) North Carolina.
Mr. White, Sacramento.
Purser Hull, of the steamer *Central America*, New-York.
Mr. Hull, (brother of the Purser,) California.
Mr. Van Rensselaer, first officer of steamer.
Capt. W. Herndon, U. S. N., Commander of the steamer, and
James F. Tennison, doctor of the steamer.
William Barnes, New-York.
Mr. O'Conner, type-founder, New-York.
William Yonng, Ohio.
Mr. Robinson.
Son of Mr. Robinson.
Petorss, (colored,) Bermuda.
Mr. Fallon.
Mr. McNell, hardware, San Francisco.
Samuel Swan.
Mr. Hawley.
James Burke, stage line, San Francisco.
Mr. Stevens, Jersey City.
J. V. Hutchinson, Massachusetts.
Mr. Philipe, a German, who was going to Europe with treasure.
Laurence Darcy, on his way to his children in Pennsylvania.
Henry Dean, parents reside in this City.
George Gale, father a brewer in New-York.
Mr. Mack.
Captain Dyer.
Mr. Holly, bound to Pittsburg.
Wilson White, Soenino.
Dr Yeny.
Mr. Smith, Aspinwall.
Mr. Zeroni, San Francisco.
Mr. Lowe, Nevada, Cal.
Mr. Van Havel, Penn Valley, Cal.
Mr. Roberts, Grass Valle,, Cal.
Henry Dusenbury, do.

A Scotchman, name unknown, who was returning to New-York, having been Sailing-Master on board a United Statee surveying schooner on the Pacific station.

Robert Taylor, of Wisconsin, miner, about 38 years of age; had been in California about eight months.

James Woodworth, of Keokuk, Iowa, about 25 years of age, and unmarried; miner.

David Stewart, of Maysville, Ohio, 24 years of age; unmarried; had been in Californie about two years.

John Leech, of Stockbridge, Mass., 47 years of age; was on his way home, having left two sons in Grass Valley, Cal.

Johnson Carr, of Claremont, Marion County, Va.; miner.

STEPHEN MUSCH, of Portland, Maine, about thirty years of age, late of Massachuse s Flats, near Sacramento, in business with his brother as blacksmith and shoemaker. He had sold out his business, and leaving his brother to wind up his affairs and forward the proceeds, was proceeding home to Portland, where he hed a wife and two children, in the expectation of sharing the fruits of his labors in California.

CHARLES GILKIE, farmer, of Portland, Maine, and late of Splicer County, Cal., about 23 years of age.

JAMES GILKIE, about 24 years of age, brother of the above.

These two young men, both unmerried, had been very successful in business, and were returning home without having apprized their friends of their intention, wishing, es they said, to take them by surprise.

John Rudwell, tavern-keeper, of Grass Valley, California. (His wife was saved.)

So far as is known at present the

Number saved is	120
Known to have been on board and supposed lost	59

Besides the crew, whose names we published on Friday morning.

A HOPE THAT OTHERS HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

A dispatch to the Petersburg *Express* from Norfolk yesterdey, says that the passengers saved by the *Marine* think that others have been rescued, as they saw several lights in the distance on the fatal night. They entertain strong bopes of the safety of Captain HERNDON, who was on the wheel-house when the ship went down. He was last seen clinging to a plank, struggling manfully for life.

When the survivors by the *Marine* entered the parlor of the National Hotel, Norfolk, thrilling scenes were presented. Ladies would look around, and falling to recognize husband, brother or son, would give utterance to their grief in long cries, or fall helpless to the floor. The scene was distressing in the extreme, and beggars description.

A meeting of citizens was held for the relief of the distressed, at which $800 were raised. The clothing stores were thrown open and apparel furnisbed to many who were nearly naked.

Chief-Engineer ASHBY publisbes a cerd on Monday asking a suspension of opinion.

Dr. HARVEY, of Placerville, awards great credit to Cept. HERNDON and all the officers except Chief-Engineer ASHBY. They stood by their posts nobly and went down with the ship.

Great praise is also awarded to Capt. JOHNSON, of the *Ellen*, and his men.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The Southern Telegraph line is down beyond Columbus, Ga., and the Norfolk line is not opened on Sunday.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER ASHBY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 20.

Mr. ASHBY, chief engineer of the *Central America*, left here this evening for New-York. He says he is ready to meet any investigation that may be ordered as to bis conduct in leaving the vessel or the manner in which he performed his duties. He says he left in the boat by the Captain's orders, to arrange with the Captain of the brig *Marine* to bring his vessel closer; and that the crew of the boats refused to return to the steamer with him, all deserting the boats.

He says that the eagines were stopped by the rapid rising of the water, making it impossible to get at the coal. He, however, gives no explanation why all the pumps on the ship were out of order, and the donkey engine unserviceable.

A number of destitute widowe and orphans are here, and collections are making for their relief. Two thousand dollars was subscribed for this purpose at Norfolk.

APPEARANCE OF THE PASSENGERS.

As the rescued passengers of the lost steamer saved their lives, hut lost everything else, their appearance on board the *Empire City*, as she came into port, was such as to betoken the extreme poverty of their condition and painfully to recall the suffering through which they had passed. The men were so thinly clad that many of them feared to encounter the exposure of the deck, and the women were forced to make apologies for their destitute and ragged appearance to the visitors that came on board. The children, except those which were small enough to be placed in their mother's arms, were nearly naked, and many of them crying.

The men wore rough flannel shirts, such as they were able to procure from the sailors, and some of them were destitute both of shoee for their feet and hets for their heads. The ladies, on going from the sinking steamer to the hrig, were not allowed to carry with them anything which might encumber or unduly load the life-boats. Even their thick shawls were necessarily denied to them, and very few wore away their bonnets. They could choose only one suit of clothes, and could take it with them only by wearing it.

On board the brig they of course could not be supplied from a lady's wardrobe, and were compelled to wrap themselves with sheets, bed-quilts or blankets to shield themselvee from the coldness of the weather. Many of the sheete were cut up to meke underclothes for the children, and rags were tied around the feet of those that had no shoes. When the dresses of the ladies became dirty, there was no chance of washing them, as they had no change of garments to substitute for them in the meantime.

As the brig was met at Hampton Roads by the *Empire City*, the resources of Norfolk were not placed at their disposal; and they gained by their transfer to the steamer little more than larger cabin-room and better berths to sleep in. They, of course, had more to eat at the table of Capt MCGOWAN, than Cept. BURT had been able to offer them; but they were not able to array themselvee in clean or decent elothes until their arrival in this City. One man was in so ragged a condition that a stranger, who saw him after he had arrived with others at Lovejoy's Hotel, went voluntarily and procured for him an entire suit of good clothes.

The facee of the men, women and children were brown, as if they had come from long exposure to a burning sun. The skin had pealed off in various places all over their necks and heads. Many of them were also, particularly the children, suffering from smarting blisters, occasioned, in seme degree, by contact with the salt water.

THE NIGHT ON THE WAVES—THRILLING SCENES.

Not the least interesting feature in the narrative of this terrible catastrophe, is the description of the night passed on the bosom of the waves by those who were ultimately rescued by the bark *Ellen*. Mr. GEORGE, a most intelligent passenger, has given ne a thrilling account of the fearful scene. He was one of the hnndrede who had supplied themselves with life-preservers, pieces of plank, &c., and preferred to await the ship's going down to leaping overboard in anticipation of her fate. When ehe went down stern foremost, after giving three lurches that made every timber quiver, and which were to every quaking heart as the throes that instantly preceded her dissolution, he was dragged with the rest on board of her some twenty or twenty-five feet beneath the surface. He heard no ehriek, nothing but the seething rueh and hiss of waters that closed above her as ehe hurried, almost with the speed of an arrow, to her ocean bed. Night had closed in before the vessel sank, and he was sucked in by the whirlpool caused hy her ewift descent, to a depth thet in its seeming was unfathomable, and into a darknese that he had never dreamed of. Compared with it, the blackest night, without moon or star, was as the broad noonday. He was rather stunned than stifled, end his sensetions on coming to the snrface were almost as painful, from their reaction, as those which he endured at the greatest depth to which he sank. When he became conscious, after the lapse of a minute or two, he could distinguish every object around him for a conoiderable distance. The weves as they rose and fell, revealed a crowd of human heads. Those unfortunetes who had loet their life-preservers or planks while under water, owing to the force of the whirlpool, were frantically snetching et the broken pieces of the wreck, which, breaking from the ship as she continued to descend, leapt above the surface, and fell heck with a heavy eplash. Their cries arose, thet mingled into one inarticnlate wail, and then the lustier and less terrified ehouted for assistance to the bark *Marine*, which wae fer beyond hailing distance. The waves deshed them one against another, at first, but speedily they began to separate, and the last farewells were taken. One man called to another, in our informant'e hearing, "If you are eeved, FRANK, send my love to my dear wife," but the friend appealed to, anewered only with a gurgle of the throat. He was washed off his plenk, snd perished as his companion spoke. Meny were desirous of separating themselves as far as possible from the rest, being fearful lest eome desperate struggler might seize hold of them, and draw them under. Others, afraid of their loneliness, called to their neighbors to keep together. Generally, they strove to cheer each other, as long as they remained within hearing, and when the roar of the waves drowned all but the loudest shouting, the call of friendship, or the cry of despair, was heard in the distance, end infused confidence, or increased dismay, in meny a failing bosom.

It was when he had drifted fer from the compenionship of any of his fellows in misfortune, that Mr. GEORGE began to realize his situetion. The night was quite derk. Occasionelly, as the driving clouds parted end gave a glimpse of sky, a star or two would be visible, but this was very sel dom end offered but the faintest gleam of hope thet the morning would dewn fair end calm. The swell of the sea was great, end successively the poor floaters, holding on to their planks with the energy of despair, were riding on the brink of a precipice and buried in a deep valley of water. Our informent, like many of the rest, was seized with the fear of sharks. Respiration was very difficult, owing to the masses of water which were constently dashed upon them, as wave after wave rolled by. For two or three hours the water was not unpleasantly cold, and it was not till about 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, when they had been nearly five hours in the water, and a fresh, chilling wind arose, that their limbs began to feel benumbed.

Some of the incidents described to us as occurring before or about that time were truly thrilling. One man, floating in solitude, and terrified at his loneliness, after shouting himself hoarse to find a companion, saw at length a man with two life-preservers fastened about his body drifting towards him. His heart leept with joy at the welcome sight, for the feeling of desolation which had overcome him was terrible to endure. He called to the other to join him, if possible, and made every exertion to meet him half way. There was no reply, but the other drifted nearer and nearer. A wave threw them together. They touched. The living man shrieked in the face of a corpse. The other had been drowned hy the dash of the billows, or had perished from exhsustion.

When, rising and falling with the swell of the wavee, the lights of the bark *Ellen* were first discerned by the survivors in the water, the thrill of hope that at once filled every hreast amounted, it may well be believed, to a perfect ecstasy. Let Mr. GEORGE speak for all. He says: "I never felt so thankful in all my life. I never knew what gratitude was before. I do not know whether I cried or not, hut I know I was astonished to hear my own laughter ringing in my ears. I do not know why I langhed. That verse, "God moves in a mysterious way," kept passing in and out of me—throngh me, rather, as if I had been the pipe of an organ. It did not come to me hy my own volition, hut somehow made me remember it. When the lights approached nearer, a score of voices sprang up around me, crying "Ship ahoy," "Boat ahoy," and then I began to ehout too. And I had never any doubt that I should be saved, till I saw the lighte pass by, abont half a mile from where I was, and recede in the distance. Then I began to give myself up for lost indeed. But I slowly drifted toward her again, till I could make out her hull and one of her masts, and presently I floated close to her, and ehouted, and was taken up. When I got on the deck I could not stand. I did not know till then how exhausted I was.

Our informant, before he was thus happily rescued, encountered six men clinging to a log of wood, two of whom were washed off in his sight, wltbin a short distance of the bark. The others must have afterwards shared the same fate, as they were not taken on board the bark and were never again seen.

Psychologists probably will be able to account for one fact that hes come to our knowledge, connected with this night of terror. We heard a passenger describe his sensations in this wise: "I guess I had been about four hours in the weter, and had floated away from the rest, when the waves ceased to make any noise, and I heard my mother say, 'JOHNNY, did you eat sister'e grapes?' I had'nt thought of it for twenty years at least. It had gone clean out of my mind. I had a sister that died of consumption more than thirty years ago, and when she was sick—I was a boy of eleven or so—a neighbor had sent her some early hot-house grapes. Well, those grapes were left in a room where I was, and—I ought to have been skinned alive for it, little rascal that I was—I devoured them all. Mother came to me after I had gone to bed, when ehe couldn't find the fruit for sister to moisten her mouth with in the night, and said, "JOHNNY, did you eat sister's grapes?" I did not add to the meanness of my conduct by telling a lie. I owned up, and my mother went away in tears, hut without flogging me. It occasioned me a qualm of conscience for many a year after; but, as I said, for twenty years at leest I had not thought of it, till when I was floating about benumbed with cold I heard it as plain as ever I heard her voice in my life—I heard mother say "Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?" I don't know how to account for it. It did not scare me though. I thought it was a presage of my death.

Of men placed in extraordinary positione of peril we instinctively desire to know the sensations, thonghts, all the mental, all the physical phenomena. We try to imagine how the man feels who is to be hanged in the morning—how the man felt who went over the American Falls at Niagara, e year or two ago, who was clinging all day to the root of a tree, with his awful fete staring him in the face. So it is a part of onr neture to be curious respecting the feelings of men situeted as these men were, tossed for hours on a stormy sea, certain to perish before long of hnnger, if not of cold, exhaustion or drowning, unless picked up by some passing vessel.

We questioned nearly all the passengers of the *Central America* arrived yesterday hy the *Empire City*, and received various replies. We found no one who would confess to a dread of death *per se*. One thought of his family, his friends, and struggled for life for their sakes. Another wished to live thet he might enjoy the treeeure which he had stowed awey on his person, and which would be seved if he was. A third, who had lost everything, wanted to begin life anew, and make his fortune over again. A species of fatalism consoled some. If their time was come it was come, end they saw their comrades in misfortune fail in their last struggle and eink, with ecercely a pang. One man told us he *went to sleep* in the water.

Of the hundreds who rose to the surface after the steamer sank, only those who were rescued by the *Ellen*,—forty-nine in number,—seem to heve survived the horrors of thet ewful night. Many who imagined they had securely fastened their life-preservers about them, found after having been sucked down by the whirlpool creeted by the sinking ship, thet not only the life-preservers, but their own clothes were torn from them. And without some support, there was no living in that fearful sea. The ablest swimmer could not heve breasted those waves longer than a minute. And those who retained their life-preservers, and those who seized on planks and other portions of the wreck, were not, it must be supposed, in more than three hundred instances, able to survive the next few hours, amid the surging of the weves, the driving of the wind, and the chill of the water. On Tuesday morning, when daylight broke, very few could be seen, who, of course, were immediately rescued; but though the *Ellen* cruised about for severel hours, no more were to be found. A few were saved, the sea claimed all the rest.

CAPT. BADGER'S STATEMENT.

Captain BADGER, one of the rescued passengers of the *Central America*, states thst the gale increased until 2 o'clock on Friday, the 11th inst., when it was perceived thet the engine had stopped; and the ship fell off into the trough of the sea, which caused her to make considerable water around her lee shaft and the lee lower dead llghts. It was afterwards ascertained that the cause of the stoppage of the engines was the neglect of the fire and engine department of getting coal along from the bunkers to the fireroom fast enough to keep up the fires, consequently, all the engines stopped, as well as all the pumps attached to the engines. The deck pumps were out of order, and, at Capt. BADGER'S suggestion, companies were organized, while the steward'e gangs and deckhands went down to pass the coal along. By this time the firee were put out, and the water became so beated in the hold of the ship, and the steam engendered was so great thst they were compelled to abandon passing the coal. The ship then lay at the mercy of the waves, but still did not labor hard. We then started several gangs at bailing as the only bope of saving the ship. At my suggestion the Captain ordered the foremast to be cut away, which was done about 6 o'clock. From 4 o'clock till 8 the water was kept at bay. An attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey boiler. Berths were torn and thrown into the furnace to raise the steam to start the pumps, but all to no avail. The cause I could not learn. A drag was prepared bnt failed, and the ship continued in the trough of the sea. Bailing still went on vigorously and was kept up all nigbt by gangs, who were changed as often as they became exhaueted.

Towards morning the men were beginning to fail, and the water to tncrease and grow up in the hold of the ship. At 4 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 12th, the gale abated, with a heavy sea running.

They were encouraged by myself and others with the assurance that the ship would bold out. Every passenger remained cool, and seemed to forget his danger in the united efforts to save the vessel. There was no weeping or exhibition of despair, even on the part of the females. At eight o'clock another attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey-boiler, to pump the ship, but without avail.

One proposed to box the pumps, but on inquiry no carpenter or tools could be found, and the water gained rapidly. The lee shaft was shrouded in heavy blankets to stop the leak, but the water burst through. At 2 o'clock on Saturday a sail was reported to windward, and at half-past three ehe came under the stern. Boats immediately were lowered, but were stove instantly by the sea. Three boats still remained, one in a bad condition. At 4 o'clock the work of removing the ladies and children to the deck of the *Marine* was commenced. The brig being much lighter than the ship, had by this time drifted away to leeward. The distance was considerable, and the boats were long in making the trips, and there being a heavy sea but few could be carried at a time. After sending the ladies and children, the engineer and some some fifteen others were embarked on the brig. By this time it was dark. The work of bailing was still kept on, but the water gained faster and faster upon the vessel. As the boats successively approached the ship, a simultaneous rush was made by the passengers to get on board, and it was apprehended that the boats would be filled and stove. It was now dark. About two hours before the sinking of the ship, a schooner ran down under our stren, but could not render any assistance for want of boats. The work of bailing went on until within an hour of her going down. Two lights of the above vessel were now seen far to leeward. Rockets were fired from the wheel but went downward. The immediate sinking of the ship followed. Capt. HERNDON remained on the wheel up to the moment of her going down, which was 8 o'clock on Saturday night. I was standing on the [illegible] deck. Some jumped over, and put out from the [illegible] sinking descending ship, and seized on whatever they could. No one shrieked or cried, but all stood calm. The Captain behaved nobly, and said he would not leave the ship.

I promised him I would remain with him, as also did the second officer, Mr. FARRAR. All of those the ship, as if in the agony of death seemed, made a plunge on an angle of 45 degrees, and, with a shriek from the engulphed mass, she disappeared, and five hundred human beings floated out on the bosom of the ocean, with no hope but death. At 1¼ o'clock in the morning the Norwegian bark *Ellen* came running down with a free wind. The cries of distress reached those on deck, and they hove to, under short sail. The task of rescuing the passengers was nobly commenced, and by 9 o'clock the next morning forty-nine of them had been picked up. Diligent search was made until 12 o'clock, but no more could be seen. They then bore away for Norfolk, with a fair wind, and arrived at Cape Henry on the 17th, where myself and four others disembarked in the pilot-boat and arrived in Norfolk.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE.

JOHN GEORGE, a native of England, about 30 years of age, and for the last seven years a resident of California, was a passenger on board the *Central America*, and is now stopping at the Miner's Arms, No. 2 Front-street. He was standing near the wheel-house, by the side of the second officer, Mr. FARRAR, when the vessel sunk. He says he went under water with the vessel, he thinks, from 20 to 30 feet, luckily escaping all injury from the timbers, and when he rose to the surface found his life-preserver still on. He seized one or two strips of board, with the aid of which, and his life-preserver, he was kept afloat in the water for nine hours, and was finally picked up by the Norwegian bark about 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. GEORGE corroborates the statement of all the passengers with whom we conversed, as to the coolness and personal bravery exhibited by all the passengers, without exception, both male and female. He says a braver act of men were never collected together than were on that vessel—not a whine nor a whimper was heard from any one, but all conversed together in a perfectly cool and even jovial manner up to the time the steamer sank. The only act of cowardice exhibited during the whole of the trying scene was that of the Chief-Engineer, ASHBY, which Mr. GEORGE says he was an eye witness to, and which he, in common with the rest, stigmatizes, in the severest terms. He also attributes to him the blame of the whole disaster, in letting the firee go out, so that the pumps could not be worked. He says that no notice was given that the steamer was leaking until the water had nearly extinguished the fires. The first the passengers knew about it was a request that they would go down below and help carry coal. They complied with the request, but it was too late; the water was already so deep that they could not get to the coal. They then attempted to get up a fire by burning the timbers of the cabins and other parts of the steamer, which were torn up for that purpose; and they finally succeeded in starting one of the pumps, but she only made two or three strokes, and then stopped. Different causes, he says, were assigned, at the time, for the stoppage of the pumps, some saying that they were out of order, and would not work, and others that the fire had been again extinguished. As to the cause of the leakage, he also heard various accounts given by persons on board, but could get nothing reliable. It was the unanimous opinion, however, he says, that the leakage was not so serious as to have prevented the steamer from keeping afloat for an indefinite time, if the engineer had given the alarm in season to prevent the fires from being extinguished, and thus enabled them to work the pumps. The conduct of the engineer, he says, was freely commented on, and a good deal of indignation manifested against him, before he left the vessel, and Mr. GEORGE thinks this might have been an inducement for him to make his cowardly escape. After it was found that all attempts to relight the fires would be useless, the passengers were constantly employed in bailing out the steamer up to the time she sunk. Within half an hour previous to her sinking, he says he saw Capt. HERNDON himself passing the buckets. Mr. GEORGE says it was nearly forty-eight hours after all had become convinced that she must eventually sink before she went down. During all this time, he says, no orders were given and no attempts made to construct a raft or anything of the kind. He says there, was ample time to have constructed a raft that would have passed every soul on board. The sea at the time she went down, and for several hours previously, was not so heavy but that a raft would easily have withstood it. Whether it was an oversight in Capt. HERNDON, or whether the steamer sank sooner than he expected, he does not pretend to know, but he considers it very unfortunate that nothing in the shape of a raft was built or even attempted. Mr. GEORGE thinks Capt. HERNDON had very little command over his crew, whom he characterizes as a miserable, lazy, thieving set of fellows. Their laziness and inefficiency, he says, were shown repeatedly, and was the subject of comment before the storm came on. Capt. HERNDON, although personally brave, he thinks, was too mild and easy a man for the position he occupied. As a specimen of the crew, Mr. GEORGE mentioned the conduct of one of the men who manned the boat that took off the ladies to the bark *Marine*. He said that a German slid down the side of the steamer and jumped into the boat, and on their way to the brig one of the boatmen demanded all his money, on pain of being thrown overboard. The German paid him all he had, about $40, and thus saved his life. The story came to the knowledge of Capt. MCGOWAN, of the *Empire City*, on the trip from Norfolk, and he compelled the sailor to refund the money.

Mr. GEORGE thinks the violence of the gale that the *Central America* encountered has been much overrated. He says he has been to sea a good deal, although not a sailor, and he has often encountered much severer storms than that was. The wind blew pretty hard, but the sea was not what any man accustomed to the ocean could call extraordinarily rough. Not a single wave broke over the deck of the steamer, he says, until about ten minutes before she sunk. He thinks the vessel might have been saved if the engineer had properly attended to his duty, and even though the vessel had sunk, the lives of all the passengers might have been preserved by proper foresight and judgment on the part of the officers.

Mr. GEORGE appears to be a very intelligent man and entirely unbiassed in his opinions, having had no acquaintance with any of the officers, crew or passengers of the steamer, except one passenger by the name of HOWE, whom he supposes to be lost.

STATEMENT OF F. A. WELLS.

Mr. WELLS, having read the statements already published, stated he could not add anything material as regards the progress of the gale and its effects upon the *Central America*. Previous to her going down, which was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, those on board commenced cutting away stuff to make rafts off—cabin doors, state-room doors, and portions of the hurricane deck were used for this purpose. About an hour before she went down I wrenched a door from the wheel-house and jumped overboard, seeing there was no prospect of escape by any other means. Many others adopted the same course. I did not see the Engineer leave the ship, as I had as much as I could do to take care of myself. After being on the raft about an hour or an hour and a half, the ship went down, and apparently carried all who were on board with her. I had great difficulty in holding on to my raft, on account of the boisterous of the sea, and after having remained afloat for about two hours I was drifted near a larger raft, on which there were five men. I then left my raft and swam to them. The darkness was so great that I could not recognize any of them. We were frequently washed off by the force of the waves, and had to swim to reach the raft again. Soon I found one of our number was missing. The rest of us—there were now five—clung to the raft as best we could, at times being washed off, and then regaining the raft by swimming to it. Toward morning a sea washed off all of us but one, and only two of the four succeeded in recovering the raft—they had become so *chilled* and exhausted that they had not strength to reach it again, and were lost. This left only three of us on the raft out of the six that were on it. We saw the bark *Ellen* about 5 o'clock in the morning, but were so exhausted that we could make no signals of distress, as it required all our efforts to maintain our hold. In about two hours we had drifted sufficiently near to be observed by the *Ellen*, when we were picked up by her boat and taken on board. I do not know the names of the other two saved with me on the raft. We were treated very kindly by those on the *Ellen*—dry clothes were furnished us by the sailors, and everything was done to make us com-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE MORMONS.

Life Among the Mormons—Salt Lake City, its Appearance and Inhabitants.

The first view of the new Jerusalem of the Mormons is but little calculated to satisfy the ardent enthusiasm of a devoted believar. After days, weeks and months of weary travel, exposed to hunger and thirst, the heat of the sun, and the cold of the mountains, drenched by rains, half drowned in deep and dangerous fords, blinded by wind, dust and hail, the way-worn proselyte of a debauched creed emerges from a narrow cañon in the mountains, and sees before him, not the gorgeous dome or pinnacled spire of the Temple—not the cooling streams and green trees of the earthly paradise so deftly painted upon his credulous imagination by the missionaries who have led him so far in search of new gods! Standing at the mouth of Emigration Cañon, he sees in the distance the waters of the Great Salt Lake lying dim and uninviting. From the dead level of the prospect rise abruptly the sharp peak which crowns Antelope Island, and the smaller rugged hills of Stanhury's and Gunnison's. The only monument which marks the name or fate of GUNNISON is the barren rock which bears his name. The valley of the Great Salt Lake, as seen first, appears about thirty miles long by nearly as many wide, hemmed in by sharp-pointed mountains unclothed with timber, and in the winter mantled with snow. The valley is of much greater length, but it is not all in view from the emigrant road. Winding sluggishly through the valley from the south, the Jordan River finds its way through sedge and swamp into the Salt Lake—apt emblem of the Mormon's progress through degradation and crime "to the lake that burneth with fire."

The city lies at the feet of the gazer, on the foot slope of the encircling mountains on his right, but slightly elevated above the surface of the lake, which is fifteen miles beyond. Prominent in the landscape, rises the handsome mansion of BRIGHAM YOUNG, surmounted by the Beehive, emblem of Deseret, now inclosing within its walls perhaps an hundred spiritual wives. Perhaps no question is oftener asked than "How many wives has BRIGHAM?" His own answer to this question—as I it heard from the pulpit—was, "*If any of these Gentiles want you how many wives I have, tell them you don't know. I don't know myself; I don't know that when I meet them in the street.*" A member of BRIGHAM'S family said, "I do not know how many wives he has; that between thirty and forty lived in the vicinity of the mansion, but there are a great many more."

It is characteristic of BRIGHAM, that from his front door step, the State road is laid out straight through the Territory to the South, as if he would look with his natural eyes at every deed done in the Mormon body. It is his frequent boast that he knows everything that transpires. So great is his power, and so profound human credulity, that this boast finds many believers. The city presents from this view no architectural affect, nor does it give any impression of beauty, grandeur or size.

To the weary pilgrim it may seem a haven of rest; but to the lover of the picturesque in nature or art, it produces only a sensation of disappointment. A nearer approach somewhat relieves this first impression. Descending into the valley, which falls in regular terraces or benches, we approach in half an hour's ride the city walls. These walls are of earth, about twenty feet high, eight or ten feet thick at the base, and gradually sloping to the top. The process of making the walls is simple. A huge mould or framework of boards of the desired shape is built. This is filled with earth, wet, and pounded down in layers. The framework remains until the earth becomes firm, when it is removed, and the wall is finished. There is a regular tax to build this wall, and each ward supplies its quota of men and teams. A six-pounder battery, at three hundred yards, would make a breach practicable for ten thousand men in half an hour. As a protection against Indians, and an instrument of discipline in the hands of BRIGHAM, it serves a good purpose. Brother BRIGHAM fully appreciates the old nursery rhyme:

"Satan often finds some work
For idle hands to do."

The city wall was unfinished in my day among the Mormons. Passing in at the southeastern corner of the town, we are first struck with the peculiarity of its plan. To combine a population, agricultural, mechanical, and to some extent commercial, in a small enough space to give mutual protection and defence against Indian attack, was the problem to be solved. It was was well done, as nearly all of Brother BRIGHAM'S plans are. The city is laid out in squares, so as to give each family a four-acre lot. Each block contains thirty-two acres, bounded by streets running at right angles. In some instances the blocks are double in length, but not generally—and in the heart of the city the demands of business have crowded the stores together, but this is for a short distance only. Water is abundant. Brought from the cañons of the mountains, it is led unresistingly along each side of the street. At every block you find a small temporary dam of earth usually, and a ditch leading to the lot on either side, over which the water is distributed in minute ditches. Only by irrigation can the crops be brought to the surface—too often, notwithstanding the solemn prophecies of plenty vouchsafed by BRIGHAM, to be destroyed by grasshoppers, which to these modern Israelites are like the locusts of old—darkening the air and devouring the face of the country, leaving it as bare of vegetation as after a fire. The city creek, a small rapid stream, runs brawling through the centre of the city, and in one of its pools the rite of baptism is performed. Once does not always prove efficacious, and the most devout believer in "dipping" is here satisfied.

The houses on the outskirts of the city are poor, rude, unfurnished huts, built roughly, of miserable-made adobes, or unhewn logs, and badly roofed. These are better far, however, than many we saw afterwards in the Southern part of the Territory, where the new converts of the year's emigration were living in holes dug in the hill-sides, burrowing like the beasts of the field. Many of these hovels contain no furniture but rough benches, with a miserable chimney and rude fire-place for cooking, when the occupants were fortunate enough to have anything to cook. A general appearance of filth and discomfort characterises the whole. As we penetrate farther into the city the houses become better. The best rarely exceed two stories in height, and the most thriving stand in the midst of corn-fields and gardens, with stacks of hay and grain, betokening that here lives the Bishop of the ward—one of the Twelve Apostles—or some leading Elder in the Church. It is a singular fact, that as a man ascends spiritually in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, he also waxes fat in worldly goods, and raises, at once, his status in the celestial and terrestrial scale.

Following the line of the southern wall of the city, we pass a large mill, built of adobes and [illegible] the inevitable lead color which characterizes the town. On its front is inscribed in letters [illegible] length, "BRIGHAM YOUNG." This [illegible] evidence of the immense wealth of [illegible] which met our view. Upon the centre of the city is the Temple block, surrounded by a high stone wall neatly built, and handsomely surmounted with a plain coping of dressed stone. Within these walls the foundations were being laid, broad and deep, of the new Temple. In imitation of the builders of Babel, the Mormons would build "until its top shall reach the Heavens." Like the builders of old, they will be confounded and scattered to the four [illegible] of the earth. Not even will they, with the stern fanaticism of their earlier days, be able to steal back as they did at Nauvoo, and consecrate their Temple only to abandon it. Never, within the influence of a Government or a people like that of the United States, can the Mormon creed flourish. No civilized community can tolerate for any length of time its abominations. Only in some island of the sea remote from human and humane contact, in the form of religious despotism, can Mormonism fulfill freely its ends, viz: the subordination of many to the passions, interests, and caprices of a few; the degradation of woman, and the enslaving of men; the work of devil in the name of the Lord.

The Tabernacle in which the Mormons of Salt Lake City now worship, also stands within the Temple yard, and behind it the Consecration House in which are enacted orgies consecrate to Venus, if our ideas could express them. The Tabernacle is a long low building of adobe, with no pretension to architectural effect. Inside it has precisely the shape of an immense cylinder cut in half—the walls and ceiling springing in one immense arch from the floor. It will seat between three and four thousand. The pulpit, or stand, occupies the middle of one side of the house, and the seats rise like those of an amphitheatre in every direction from it. In the immediate vicinity of the Temple Block the business of the Church and City is transacted. The streets respectively bounding it are called North, East, South and West Temple-streets. Facing the Temple Block, from the south, on the right corner, is the Tithing-office, where, in my day, Bishop HUNTER was always on hand to receive the tenth of avery one's store, be it great or small.

It was in reference to this tithing that I heard BRIGHAM ona day pour out awful curses upon the delinquent Mormons. He had tried blarney but it wouldn't do. After exhausting his vocabulary, which is by no means limited in gall and brimstone, BRIGHAM inquired of his audience: "*Do you wish to know how I know this? It is the Revelation of my Elder brother, Jesus Christ.*"

A friend at my elbow remarked, "*If that's true, how damnably the family has degenerated.*" The tithing-office is a long building with a plain front, painted in imitation of stone, and crowned by the beehive. The front was occupied in 1855 by the great Mormon mercantile house of J. M. HORNER & Co., afterwards THOMAS S. WILLIAMS & Co. WILLIAMS' career has already been given in the TIMES. I desire to add nothing to the shame and disgrace this man has brought upon himself, and only wish *for him* in his Gentile life some consolation—and atonement for a career which has ended, after years of devotion to Mormonism, in the debauchery of his daughter, his own ruin pecuniarily—and, if he has any feeling left, a broken heart.

The rear of the Tithing building was occupied as the Post-Office—an institution established there by our Government for the express purpose of giving Brother BRIGHAM an opportunity to indulge his fancy for reading other people's correspondence. This taste of his we fairly proved, and at the same time gave him an opportunity to get our opinion of him in language more truthful than complimentary. On the opposite corner from the Tithing-house, diagonally, stands a building which Brother BRIGHAM has bedeviled in some way into a Government affair. Here the Legislature formerly met. The Clerk's office of the Supreme and District Courts, and the Territorial Library, are or were also here.

Brother APPLEBY, now the Editor of the *Mormon*, and President of the Church in the Atlantic States, was in 1855 Clerk of the Court. Often have we held long conversations in his office on Mormonism—*et quibusdam aliis*. In those days Brother APPLEBY was regarded as a very moderate Mormon—opposed to polygamy, which he did not practice. We looked upon him as the most open and promising of his class. He is wonderfully changed since his advent in New-York, not for the better. I well remember hearing in the Court-room of this building a remarkably bold speech made by BABBITT, late Secretary of the Territory, who was massacred by the Cheycnne Indians some months since. It was in a case of replevin brought by a Gentile merchant, C. A. PERRY, to recover from the Sheriff his goods, seized to enforce payment of a most outrageous and thieving tax levied only on the Gentiles. BABBITT, after an admirable and close argument on all the legal points, said, "*My client has been liberal in his charities. He and his friends upon whom you have levied are few in numbers. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints does not tax hope or imagination. I hope it is not going to tax fear.*"

On the corner, to the right of this building, still facing Temple Block, is the house of EZRA P. BENSON, one of the Twelve Apostles. This apostle has been abroad, doing good service as a missionary, and his temporal affairs gave little outward sign of wealth. They improved rapidly after his return. His house is large, built of stone, I believe, and was occupied by several families. Immediately in rear of BENSON, lived JEDEDIAH M. GRANT, lately deceased, one of BRIGHAM'S two confidential advisers, the third President of the Church, and Mayor of the city. His house is a very pretty white cottage, with a piazza, surrounded by neat outbuildings. It sets back from the street, and the yard is prettily laid out, and inclosed by a neat white paling. JEDEDIAH had embraced polygamy moderately—having only three wives, if I remember rightly. In person, he was a tall, thin, repulsive-looking man, of acute, vigorous intellect, a thorough-paced scoundrel, and the most essential blackguard in the pulpit. Among all the leaders, this is saying a great deal.

It is said he owed his rapid rise and high position in the Church to his great power of denunciation, and was sometimes called "*Brigham's sledge-hammer.*" To the south of GRANT'S residence the houses were built closely together for a few blocks, and here ware the principal stores. Prominant among them those of LIVINGSTON, KINCAID & Co. and J. M. HOCKADAY, at present U. S. District-Attorney for Utah.

Every Gentile will remember these names with pleasure, and recall the genial hospitality alwaye extended by the gentlemen of the respective firms. HOCKADAY has been ruined by the Mormons, openly robbed of property to the amount of fully one hundred thousand dollars. Every man who knows him will join me in saying that he is as clever a gentleman and as honest a man as there is the world. On the same street, and bnt few steps beyond the Tithing-house, stands the residence of BRIGHAM YOUNG—"*The Lion House.*" His own immediate portion is on the right hand, as we face it, a handsome building of two stories. On the left is the front of the harem, unfinished in my day. Between these two wings are two small offices connected with the main building. Over the doors a sign indicates PRESIDENT'S OFFICE—GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. In rear of the house, and running far up the cañon, which is watered by a small stream, BRIGHAM has two fruit orchards and hot-houses, and his pleasure grounds. He is an excellent manager, and the whole bears the marks of great care and considerable taste. In rear of the Tabernacle, on the slope of the mountain inclosing the valley, is the residence of HEBER C. KIMBALL, First Counselor and Second President of the Church. His house is large, containing a great number of his women. The grounds are laid out with some little care, but the house is not ambitious in its exterior. The interior, we are told, was principally occupied by small dormitories for the *wives* of this bald leader, whom he visited as the fancy seized him. It was supposed that KIMBALL had about seventy or eighty women. It was his own remark that he "counted them by scores." In various parts of the city we see the chimneys of distilleries. The Latter Day Saint likes his whisky as well as the Gentile. Mormon whisky used to be made of wheat, and with a little age was as good as need be. At the extreme northern part of the town a rough bath-house stood, where could be obtained hot or cold sulphur baths, delicious and refreshing. The springs are but a short distance from the city, to which the water is brought in pipes roughly made of bored logs. In every part of the city efforts had been made to grow shade trees, but with poor success.

Opposite the west corner of the Temple block is the large fine house of WILFRED WOODRUFF, one of the "Twelve." I could never discover that WOODRUFF had any other qualification for his high position except an inordinate fancy for very young virgins, which he soon got over, and disposed of to some one else. Singularly enough his title was the BANNER OF THE GOSPEL. Opposite WOODRUFF, in a modest one-story house, resided ORSON PRATT, the great natural mathematician of the Mormons. From the appearance of his premises, ORSON had not figured himself so well up in the pecuniary way as the others, and, if I mistake not, he had bnt one wife. Probably this was the cause of his ill success. His namesake, PARLEY P., whom the prairie wolves devoured near Fort Smith the other day, after MCLEAN had done the world the service to shoot him, lived a little farther down the street. He rejoiced in eight wives, and was ready to take a squaw for the ninth, as Brother BRIGHAM advised it. Outside of the wall, on the bench or terrace overlooking the city from the north, stands the arsenal, a substantial building. Its contents I never learned.

The only other building worthy of note is a neat white cottage, formarly occupied by BRIGHAM, hut now the residence of his eldest son, late a Missionary to England. This cottage is near the new Presidential mansion, and when I was in Utah, overlooked a host of miserable log-cabins, badly roofed, where lived some thirty or forty of the miserable women who served to solace the amorous hours of the Prophet, Priest and Seer.

Just outside the walls of the city, on the side of the mountain, is the city graveyard. It is called by the women "The Place of Broken Hearts." It is an indisputable fact that when, soon after the establishment of the settlement at Great Salt Lake, and polygamy began to be openly practised, the young wives of these modern satyrs died as if a blight had come upon them, until the graves became so numerous as to receive the name of the "Place of Broken Hearts." Lest this should seem an exaggeration, let me say that my authority is undoubted, and that the fact is patent to any resident of Salt Lake City who chooses to inform himself.

Passing BRIGHAM'S office, our attention is attracted to an iron bedstead fastened on the roof. Upon inquiry it is ascertained to be the place from which BRIGHAM, *lying* prostrate, receives his revelations. The bedstead, therefore, is properly regarded as sacred in the eyes of all good Mormons. In 1855, Salt Lake City contained about 12,000 inhabitants, and realized to some extent our idea of "Rus in urbe." In entering the Mormon city, a stranger is struck with the coarseness of the men, the number and rudeness of the children, the ugliness of the women, and the great number "in the way that ladies love to be who love their lords." The creed of the Church is "Increase and multiply, and raise up a generation unto the Lord"—or as an irreverent rhymster, not having before him the fear of the Danites, expresses it—

"But BRIGHAM said, with accent sweet,
Just take of wives a score;
A woman cannot get to Heaven
Unless she turns a w——e."

This description of the Mormon city cannot be better concluded than in the words of one of BRIGHAM'S daughters, who said one day in conversation, "*If Salt Lake City was only roofed over, it would be the biggest w——e house in the world.*" The authority is good, and not to be questioned by Gentile unbelievers.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

THIRD DAY.

From Our Own Correspondant.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

The Convention met at 10 A. M.

The President was accompanied to the Chair by Rev. JOHN J. MAGEE, the chaplain.

When the assemblage had been called to order, the chaplain was introduced to the Convention, and, after returning his most sincere thanks for the honor of his appointment, offered the following prayer:

"May the Lord God, in his infinite wisdom, imbue this Convention and each of its members with the same spirit with which he inspired WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, QUINCY ADAMS and the immortal PATRICK HENRY."

The minutes of the previous session were then read, and, after considerable emendations, erasures and additions, approved. The president undertook to supervise the daily record for the future.

Several members who had not before been in attendance, were sworn in.

Mr. THOS. J. KEYS, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, presented a series of rules for the government of the Convention and arranging the order of business.

After reading the rules, Mr. KEYS submitted an additional one which, he said, had been handed to him by one of the members of the Committee, prohibiting emoking in the apartment during the hours of session. This led to an earnest discussion, which was terminated by the declaration on the part of Mr. A. W. JONES, of Douglas, that he had written the resolution as a joke, directed against Col. J. D. HENDERSON, who was then smoking, and that he not only did not expect that it would be passed, hut had hardly thought it such an one as would be offered. The resolution was withdrawn.

After some discussion as to the proper mode of disposing of the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, it was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. DOLMAN, of Nemaha, that it be received, and one hundred copies of it printed for the use of the members.

Major L. S. BOLING, of Douglas, moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of a public printer. Carried.

Mr. DANFORTH, of Johnson County, placed in nomination Mr. G. S. REED, of the *Tecumseh Note Book*, whose services he said, though not of so long duration as Colonel HENDERSON'S, had been equally as valuable to the party which the Convention represented.

Mr. BLAIR, of Doniphan, nominated Mr. THOS. J. KEYS.

Mr. KEYS declined, on the ground that a few weeks since the opposite party had indulged in threats which, if carried into execution, would not leave him in possession of a press a week hence.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Atchison, did not expect to support Mr KEYS' *Constitutionalist* in this matter, but he hardly thought Mr. KEYS' press would go in the river this Fall.

Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall, Mr. WELLS, of Douglas, and several others, urged on the Convention the propriety of postponing the considaration of the subject until some future occseion, so as to save the incurring of extravagant debts, which their constituents would have to pay, and on motion of the former, the election of a public printer was made the special order for Thursday morning.

Mr. HUGH M. MOORE, of Leavenworth, proposed that a Committee consisting of ——members be appointed to draft a constitution for the State of Kansas, and report the same to this Convention on the —— day of ——, or as soon thereafter as possible.

This resolution was simply meant, he said, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Convention.

JUDGE MCKOWN, of Calhoun, thought the motion of the gentleman from Leavenworth (Mr. MOORE) was quite an unusual mode of proceeding, and offered a resolution providing that the President of the Convention be required without delay to appoint Standing Committees, to the number of five each, who should report to the Convention upon the several heads of the Constitution following, to wit:

1 State Boundaries,	10 Religion,
2 Bill of Rights,	11 Finance,
3 Division of Powers,	12 Education,
4 Legislative Powers,	13 Internal Improvements
5 Executive Powers,	14 Slavery,
6 Judiciary,	15 Amandments,
7 Elections,	16 On Enumeration,
8 Militia,	17 Call for another Convention.
9 Inferior Officers,	

Mr. HASCALL, of Atchison, moved the adoption of another Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions.

These, Judge MCKOWN said, were all the general heads embraced in the Constitutions of Illinois and Virginia, which, after an attentive examination of all the constitutions, he had found to be the best.

Mr. MOORE made a speech in reply, in the course of which he asserted, with eloquent emphasis, that he had disregarded every precedent in order to bring the subject before the Convention in its simplest form, and hoped that the resolution of the gentleman from Doniphan (Judge MCKOWN) would be laid on the table.

Judge MCKOWN replied that it was an observation generally made by philosophers, that we had wo sources of knowledge, our own reflection and he reflection of others. He was hardly so vain as to depend entirely on his reflection, especially in a matter of such infinite importance to the country as the forming of a Constitution for Kansas. He went back to the great lights of the early days of the Republic, and to the Constitutions which had been matured through the wisdom of ages, and he had been guided somewhat by them. In reading the reports of the Topeka Convention, he now recollected distinctly that the resolution calling that body into business on the Constitution was almost precisely the same as that now introduced by the gentleman from Leavenworth, and he thought at the time that it was a very clumsy and ill-gotten up thing.

The chairman decied the whole debate to be out of order, inasmuch as it was base on a resolution to lay on the table.

Mr. WELLS, of Douglas, got leave to address the Convention, and argued against the adoption of Judge MCKOWN'S resolution, on the ground that the Convantion had not yet been thoroughly organized. He submitted a certificate from the Territorial Secretary, affirming the receipt of returns showing the election of Mr. JUDSON, as member of the Convention from Franklin county, in which neither a census had been taken nor an apportionment had been made. This certificate, after some discussion, was referred to the committee on the irregular elected delegation from Anderson county, who promised to report definitely to-morrow.

Judge MCKOWN'S resolution was then laid on the table by a large vote.

On motion of Major VANDERSLICE the rules and regulations for the Convention that had been reported hy the committee appointed for the purpose, were adopted unanimously. After passing a resolution appointing a committee to confer with the official reporter as to the manner in which the report should be made, and the terms for which it ehould he furnished, the Convention resolved to meet henceforth at 9 o'clock every morning, and then adjourn for the day till that hour on Thursday.

P. H. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that Messrs. GILPATRICK and CAMPBELL, Free-State delegates to the Constitutional Convention, elected from districts in which no census was taken, were not really refnsed seats, hut that investigation into their cases was indefinitely postponed. The correspondent adds: "The object of the adjournment of the Convention was said to be to allow the Business Committee time to make reports and prepare an address, but its real object was for the purpose of framing a violent Pro-Slavery Constitution. If such a one were made public at present, the case of the National Democracy in the Northern States, where elections are soon to be held, would be seriously damaged. They also wish to do nothing to deter the Free-State Party from participating in the coming elections."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—The late Commercial Panic—Religious Festivities—Yellow Fever among the Spanish Fleet, &c.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, D. W. SMITH, Commander, from New Orleans on the 12th, and Havana on the 15th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday at 1 P. M.

The late panic in commercial circles of Havana has subsided, but business is still dull. Stock of sugar about 200,000 boxes, and holders refuse to sell at the reduced prices. Very little doing in exchange. On London is quoted at 10½@11 per cent.; on New-York 1 per cent. discount at 60 days. Freights dull, vessels leaving in ballast.

The murderers of the officers and crew of the brig *Albion*, on the 28th August, previously reported, were sent home to Portland on the 14th inst. by the American brig *R. H. Knight*, Capt. LISCOMB.

The *Warrior* hringe $125,000 in specie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 14.

Last Tuesday we had a grand Church festival in Regla, in honor of the Nativity of the Mother of God, who, by the by, is represented as a *negress!* This is intended for the black population, who undoubtedly feel more religious when in presence of a goddess of their own hue. The image is quite a favorite among the sailors, too, if we may judge from the number present on the occasion of the ceremony, and the innumerable offerings brought to her shrine, consisting chiefly of oil and wax tapers, besides the customary offerings of silver legs, arms and other unmentionable parts of the human frame, with engravings of the peculiar disease miraculouely cured by the powerful intercession of the Virgin and the aid of medicine together. It was quite a joyous day in Regla, and the whole town was gayly decked with the flags of all nations. The procession was like all the others that I have seen, with this difference—that Africa predominated. How will Archbishop HUGHES explain this anomaly of the Virgin's color?

The commercial news from your city has had a dampening effect on the spirits of the speculators here to such a degree that if prices do not rise we will hardly know who we can trust. Hopes had been buoyed up with the bad accounts of the Louisiana crop recently published in the Spanish papers of this city, and the war in India. If, however, sugar must fall to its level, it will crush a great many houses in this country. Stocks, in consequence, are extremely dull, and, though I see you requote from the *Diario*, I can assure you that the buyers are very scarce. Some of the banks particularly those which hold the speculators' paper, must wind up in November. The six millions loan has only been a palliative, but does not strike at the root of the evil.

The new Havana Bourse progresses finely, and, from present appearances of the work, it will be ready about the latter part of the year, almost too late to be useful, inasmuch as our citizens will be so heartily disgusted with stocks by that time that the spacious edifice will hardly find any frequenters, except on the ground-floor, which will be occupied as a *café* and billiard saloon.

The Luz Hotel will be commenced some time next month, consequently it will not be ready for guests this season. The plans are now before the Government for approbation. I understand that the superintendence of the work will be given to Mr. EZRA B. DOND, an experienced engineer, advantageously known to our community. The building will have accommodations for several hundred guests, and occupies the most beautiful site in Havana. If the number of visitors to Havana this Winter equals that of last year, there will be considerable difficulty in providing them with accommodations, as there are at present but one or two first-class houses.

From Mexico the Spaniards have received the gratifying intelligence that COMONFORT is displaying considerable vigor in the Cuernavaca affair, thereby leaving to the Court of Madrid an excellent excuse for desisting from its hostile attitude towards the weak Republic. Mexico may feel secure just now, as the yellow fever has annihilated the great fleet that was destined to blow San Juan out of the water. It has been necessary to impress the sailors employed in the Cuban coasters. An order for one thousand seaman has been sent to Spain. Some of their vessels are almost without crews. One of the steamers has been abandoned entirely. Since the new Admiral's administration the small steamers and brigs have been actively engaged in cruising after negroes, but so far without a single prize.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

News from California, Central America, New-Granada and the South Pacific.

CALIFORNIA.

Nominations of the Settlers' Convention—Indian Depredations—Overland Immigration—Mining and Agricultural Intelligence, &c.

We obtain by way of New-Orleans California intelligence for the fortnight ending Aug. 20. They are the sama advices as those which left Aspinwall in the ill-fated steamship *Central America*.

The *Alta California*, of May 20, furnishes the following summary of news:

The Settlers' Convention adjourned on the 5th inst., after nominating EDWARD STANLY, for Governor; NATHANIEL BENNETT, for Supreme Court Judge; A. A. SARGEANT, for Attorney-General, and P. M. RANDALL, for Surveyor-General. The Democratic nominees for Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer and State Printer, were indorsed by the Convention.

The tickets of the four political parties, viz.: Democratic, American, Republican and Settlers, are now all complete, and the various Gubernatorial nominees are "stumping" it throughout the State.

The Pitt River Indians in the eastern portion of Siskiyou County having committed many depredations of late, Lieut. CROOK, of the United States Infantry, with a force of twenty-five men, had chastised them so severely that no further hostilities are apprehended. At least twenty-five men were killed, and as many more wounded in the last engagement in Big Valley.

The other Indian tribes in the northern part of the State are peaceably disposed, and most of them are being removed to the reservations.

The van of the overland immigration has at last crossed the Sierra Nevada, and for the last week week trains have been pouring into this State through the various mountain passes. The great mass of immigrants, however, thus far, have come via Genoa, in Carson Valley, and Placerville, and over the road now being rapidly improved between these places. All accounts agree as to the great numbers on the way—more than in any season since 1852. There is also much stock *en route*, and considerable quantities have been driven into Carson Valley in good condition.

The immigrants bring startling accounts of the depredations of the Indians beyond the Sink of the Humboldt, and in the Goose Creek Mountains. Many lives are reported to have been lost, but most of these stories are doubtless exaggerated, as little evidence of an authentic character has been divulged. That the Indians have, however, killed and driven off an unusual amount of stock, is undeniable, and nearly all of the trains arriving have suffered from their depredations.

Owing to the scarcity of water in many portions of the mining region, our interior exchanges are unusually barren of items chronicling the receipt of "big lumps," the announcement of "great strikes," or the opening of "rich leads." But in quartz mining much activity prevails, and in El Dorado County auriferous veins are being worked which yield marvelously well, as high in one instance as a dollar to the pound of rock, or two thousand dollars to the ton. This claim is owned by J. R. BRAD, formerly Supreme Court Clerk. Extensive fluming operations are in progress on all of the mining streams, but it is yet too early to learn of the success of these enterprises.

Agriculturists throughout the State are taking a deep interest in the forthcoming State Fair, which is to be held at Stockton during the last week of September. The arrangements in progress are on a far grander scale than ever before, and there is no doubt that the festival will prove in the highest degree successful.

Throughout the interior the heat has been excessive. On the 9th inst. the mercury in some portions of the State rsn up to 120° in the shade, and in very few places besides this city, did it fall below 100° on that day. Even here it will long be known as "the hot Sunday," although the sea breeze greatly mitigated the heat of the sun in the after part of the day.

Of murders, affrays, suicides and other deeds of crime and violence, many more are chronicled than it has been our misfortune to record for a long time past. A number of culprits have expiated the extreme penalty of the law for their offences, and many more have been sent to the Penitentiary from various parts of the State.

Considerable fever prevails along the American River, above Sacramento, and many miners are unable to attend to their labors. In Yolo County sore throat is prevalent, and in this city influenza has been almost epidemic for a long time past, although few, if any, fatal results have been chronicled. With these exceptions, the general health of the people of this State was never better.

The United States Branch Mint, in this city, reopened and commenced operations on the 10th inst.

The Metropolitan Theatre, on Montgomery-street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, the 15th inst.—the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by L. E. RITTER and HENRY HENICK. The loss will not fall far short of $60,000.

The ship *Ellen Foster*, ROBINSON, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on Aug. 8, and the ship *Lookout*, HAMILTON, for New-York, cleared at San Francisco on Aug. 5. No other arrivals from or clearances for Atlantic ports reported.

In matters theatrical and musical, there is little of interest. Mr. and Mrs. STARK were playing at the American in San Francisco. Miss INCA was playing in the Southern mines to fine houses. Mrs. ESTELLE POTTER was in Downieville. Miss PROVOST has gone to Australia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Costa Rican Decree Against Walker—Telegraphic Enterprise in Costa Rica—Congress of the Spanish-American Republics.

Panama (Sept. 3) Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

The English merchant brig *Calder*, from PUNTA ARENAS, which port she left on the 9th of August, arrived in the bay of Panama on the 23d. By this arrival I am enabled to send you six days later advices from Costa Rica.

Nothing of very special interest has transpired in that Republic, except the issuing of the following proclamation by President MORA, in reference to WALKER'S contemplated invasion of Central America, and a decree granting to a scientific society of Paris the exclusive privilege of establishing a line of telegraph in Costa Rica:

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, considering that in the United States recruiting is going on, for the purpose of invading Central America again; that W. WALKER, being the promoter of the recruiting; and that he does it without a legal mission, without a flag and without justice, and only for the purpose of convulsing Central America, and planting on its soil the Slavery of man by man, which the religion and civilization of the age is opposed to, and which our laws expressly forbid, that for such acts he and those who accompany him place themselves in the position of pirates,

DECREES:

ARTICLE 1. If in an unexpected manner, and by avoiding the vigilance of the authorities of the Union, any party of armed men present themselves, whether commanded by WILLIAM WALKER, or any of his agents, and invade any port of Central America, with the intention of possessing themselves of all or any part of them, in the said act of landing on the shore, they will be considered as pirates, and as such shall remain beyond the protection of the laws.

ART. 2. All those who have served in the ranks of WALKER cannot return to the Republic for any purpose, without the previous permission of the Government; and those who at present reside in the State shall leave it within thirty days, reckoning from the date of this decree; but those who exercise any profession, and conduct themselves properly, proving the same to the Chief of Police, can remain in the State, with the previous written permit which shall be given to them.

ART. 3. The present decree shall be made known to the Governments of other Central American States, in case they should think proper to adopt it. It shall also be made known to all the Spanish American Governments, to the representatives of the Republic abroad, and to the diplomatic corps.

Given in the National Palace, in the office of the Secretary of War, in the city of San José, Aug. 7, 1857. JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

RAFAEL G. ESCALANTE, Minister of War.

The following is an abstract of the decree in relation to the line of telegraph:

The Government, by decree, dated Aug. 7, has granted to the International Telegraph Society of Paris, the sole right to establish a line of telegraph through the Republic, from north to south, passing through the capital. The privilege includes the sole right to a telegraphic line for ninety-nine years. The right to cut all the wood necessary for the posts, &c., in the national forests. The right to introduce all the material necessary duty free. The Government binds itself to protect the line. The scale of charges to be based on those of Europe and America. The Government to have the preference in the forwarding of its messages. At the end of the term the line to be handed over to the Government. One year from date granted to commence the line, and two years more to complete it.

The Crowier says that a grand Congress of Representatives of the Spanish American Republics will soon be held in San José. Letters from the Chilian and Bolivian Governments, approving of the idea, are published.

NEW GRANADA.

Visit of Com. Paulding—Practicability of a Ship Canal Across the Isthmus—Festivities—The Panama Question.

Panama (Sept. 5) Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

The great feature of interest in Panama, during the last fortnight, was the visit of Com. PAULDING, of the Home Squadron, accompanied by a corps of scientific officers, the object of his visit being to explore the route from Aspinwall to Panama, along the line of the railroad, with the view of testing its practicability for a ship canal. The Commodore and his party left Aspinwall early on the morning of Aug. 26, in a special train of cars, and arrived at Panama late in the evening of the same day, having taken it leisurely, in order to make a thorough examination of the country through which they passed. Next morning, a party, detailed specially for the purpose by Com. PAULDING, undertook the survey of the harbor of Panama. Amongst the party was Lieut. GARLAND, U. S. Navy, who accompanied Lieut. STRAIN'S expedition to Darien.

The result of this expedition under Com. PAULDING, is satisfactory in the highest degree. Every officer connected with it, as I am credibly informed, is decidedly of the opinion that an interoceanic ship canal from Aspinwall to Panama is entirely practicable, the distance being shorter and fewer obstacles intervening than between any other points on the Isthmus.

This exploration having been made by order of our Government, may be regarded as no less important than significant, from which great results may be expected.

During Com. PAULDING'S stay here, he and his officers were complimented with a dinner, given by Col. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Railroad, which was attended by several of our prominent citizens.

On the 27th, the party visited the Island of Taboga, and those nearer the town, upon which the works of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are established, and in the evening sat down to a most elegant repast on board the steamship *Golden Age*, prepared by her hospitable commander, Captain J. T. WATKINS. The little steamer *Taboga* conveyed the party to and from the town and islands, having been kindly furnished by Captain MCLANE, the Company's popular agent at this place.

As the little steamer passed down the Bay, the U. S. sloops-of-war *Decatur* and *John Adams* each fired the usual salute to Commodore PAULDING, and the same courtesy was extended by H. B. M. ship-of-war *Alarm*, at Taboga.

Commodore PAULDING while in town was the guest of Mr. CORWINE, U. S. Consul.

In regard to the Panama question, but little is heard of it from Bogota, since it has been transferred to Washington, whither all eyes are turned now, hoping that it will be speedily settled, and some security offered to Americans on the isthmus.

Robberies are of nightly occurrence, and on the increase, the police affording no protection whatever to either person or property.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

CHILI.

POLITICAL AGITATION—ARRESTS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Dates from Valparaiso are to the 31st of July.

The political agitation in Chili, produced by the general amnesty bill to political offenders, still continued. The bill, which was sent up to the President for consideration, has been returned to Congress in a modified form, and passed in both Houses.

The Cabinet Ministers have resigned, and it is thought a new Cabinet will not be appointed until September.

Orders have been issued for the arrest of many persons discovered to have been implicated in the revolutionary movement.

The leaders of the Conservatives and the Liberals have united, and have formed a strong party against the Government. They demanded change of the Ministers, which has been effected. They also demand a more liberal line of policy than he marked the present Administration, but the President does not seem to sympathize very strongly with them.

The *Mercurio* says: "It is evident the Government will have to yield to the go-ahead pressure, or run the risk of a revolution."

The law imposing a light-house tax on vesses entering the ports of Chili has been promulgated

PERU.

MURDER OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AT LIMA—ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CALLAO—THE VIVANCO MOVEMENT.

The advices from Callao are to the 12th of August. The most startling news is the assassination of the Hon. S. H. SULLIVAN, the British Minister at Lima.

The cause of this melancholy affair is not definitely known. By some, it is conjectured that he was murdered on account of the British interference in the matter of the *Tumbes* and *Loa*; while others, particularly the Peruvians, are desirous of making it appear that it was the result of an intrigue with a lady. The Government is said to be much alarmed about the affair, and the war steamers *Ucalya* and *Tumbes* are going south for President CASTILLA. The British war vessel *Vixen* has been sent to Paita in search of Admiral BRUCE.

The following account is from the Lima *Comercio* of the 12th August:

With the most profound regret we announce the deplorable and scandalous attack made last night upon the person of S. H. SULLIVAN, Esq., H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.

At 6 o'clock in the evening that gentleman was in a house, situated in the street of the Saloon door of the principal theatre, sitting at table at dinner, accompany with Mr. CREMESMAN and a lady, with the door of the saloon shut, when one of his servants, who was waiting at table, was accosted in the lane by an apparently respectable man, of middle size, of dark complexion, with dark whiskers and hair, who asked to see the Consul; he was told it was impossible at that moment; the man, however, insisted; at the repeated refusal of the

on suspicion of being accomplices of the assassination of Mr. SULLIVAN. There are not the slightest hopes of his recovering. It is now reported that the act was committed by some of the most respectable persons in Lima. However, I will give you the rumor: It appears a short time ago a ball was given by one of the leading families in Lima, and that Mr. SULLIVAN took there a well-known prostitute that he has kept a long time as his mistress; the gentlemen present remonstrated with him, calling his attention to the fact that it was a gross insult to all persons present, to which he is said to have replied that she was as good as any woman present or in Lima, and that they were all a set of prostitutes. A reward of 100 ounces is offered for the apprehension of the murderers. The steamer will be searched by the *Retribution* as soon as she gets out of the harbor.

During the celebration at Callao of the anniversary of Independence of Peru on the 28th July, some of the officers of the castle attempted to get up a revolution by pronouncing against the Government, closing the gates of the castle and liberating the prisoners. During this time the military and civil authorities were at the church. At 12 M. the former repaired to the castle to fire a national salute in honor of the day, but on their arrival there found the gates closed, and were refused admittance unless they would promise to join the conspirators.

Capt. SMITH, who was charged with the duty of firing the salute, scaled the walls and got possession of the battery; the troops from the church then entered the castle, and the officers concerned in the revolt were arrested and placed in irons.

During the month of July 60 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 47,369 tons register, loaded at the Chincha Islands with guano, viz: 43 vessels, of 34,309 tons, for England; 4, of 2,755 tons, for the United States; and 13, of 9,305 tons, for France.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing from Callao, under date of Aug. 12, says:

On Saturday last an armed boat was sent on board the American ship *John Milton*, by order of the captain of the port, and forcibly took out three of the crew and brought them on shore, and again, on the same day, by the same authority, four others were taken from the *Morning Glory*, assigning no other reason than that of might. The commanders of these ships have laid their case before Mr. CLAY, our Minister, who has demanded that the men be placed on board their ships again, and an apology for the insult to our flag.

The Peruvian Government has renewed the mail contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for three years, from the 30th of July last.

The revolution in Peru still continues, though no action has taken place between the Government forces under President CASTILLA and the revolutionary forces under VIVANCO.

At the latest advices from the seat of war, CASTILLA was about three leagues from Arequipa, and had sent to Lima for more troops. I would infer from this that VIVANCO is much stronger than has been supposed. Yet he seems afraid to come out of his stronghold and attack CASTILLA.

VIVANCO having discovered of late a plot to get up a demonstration in favor of the Government, in Arequipa, set to work to put it down. He recently made a haul of some Government correspondence, which placed him in possession of a very important fact, viz.: That the officers of the *Apurimac* were in treaty with the Government, to deliver over to it that steamer, for a large sum of money. The fact was disclosed in a letter from the Secretary of State to President CASTILLA, which was intercepted by VIVANCO. It appears that the Peruvian officers, who have been sojourning in Panama some timo past, under the pretence of awaiting the arrival of a Peruvian ship-of-war from Calcutta, were sent here expressly to receive and take possession of the *Apurimac*, this being the place agreed upon where she was to be delivered over to tho Government. This fact was fully disclosed by the intercepted letter. At last accounts the *Apurimac* was at Islay, in the service of VIVANCO, and the probability, therefore, is, that the whole thing is a *sell* on the part of tho officers to throw the Government off its guard.

MEXICO.

Settlement of the Tehuantepec Question—The Leader of the San Vicente Murders Captured—Politics—Messrs. Benjamin and Soule in Mexico—The Yucatan Revolutions—Large Cargoes of Treasure.

Advices from Vera Cruz are received to the 7th inst. The correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing on that day, says:

"By express, just arrived in thirty-six hours from the capital, we learn that the Tehuantepec negotiators have been successful—an arrangement having been signed day before yesterday, granting all or nearly all asked for by them. The Sloo and Garay grants are both entirely ignored, and the affair is placed on a perfectly new and independent basis—the privilege to last for sixty years, the Government to have but 15 per cent. of the profits. The Government refused, point blank, however, to concede any territory further than shall be absolutely necessary to the road.

This vexed question being settled, Mr. FORSYTH can now proceed quietly upon his diplomatic negotiations. That Mexico will sell land at present is highly improbable. Indeed, COMONFORT is pledged and sworn not to do so, and the least manifestation on his part to that effect—especially about these times, (a new Constitution and Congress to be inaugurated on 16th inst.,)—will raise a row about his ears, which he will find it not easy to allay."

Political disturbances are mentioned in various parts of the Republic, but they had been promptly quelled by the Federal arms. The leader of the bandits, charged with the massacre of San Vicente, the origin of the difficulty with Spain, had been arrested and taken a prisoner in Mexico. The Indian population appears to be more quiet.

The Spanish press at the capital havo again been discussing the propriety of a *coup d'etat*. The *Eco* seems to be in favor of it, provided it lead to a fundamental change in the Government, which is not radical enough yet for its liking. The *Estandarte* opposes it, though it is at tho same time in favor of certain reforms; these, however, it thinks attainable under the present administration. But the *Siglo* clings tenaciously, with what seems to be the general public opinion, to the new Constitution. In the meantime great preparations were being made for opening the new Federal Congress on the 16th. Fifty deputies had already arrived, and others were on their way from every part of the Republic. It was believed that the opening day of the session would show a very full attendance. In connection with this subject, we notice that a difference of opinion exists as to the authority and functions of this new assembly, whether it possesses original and constituent powers, or whether its action is only to be under the Constitution, of which in any other country we should suppose there could be little doubt.

The sudden arrival and presence of Messrs. BENJAMIN, LASERE and SOULE at the capital, gave rise to all sorts of rumors, not the most absurd of which was that they bore offers from our Government of $20,000,000 for Sonora. And what is not a little singular, the rumored negotiation does not seem to have been looked upon with disfavor; on the contrary, everybody seemed pleased with the idea of having so much spare change, in this hour of necessity, in their pockets. As to our distinguished citizens themselves, they were the cynosure of all eyes in the public streets and at the theatre.

The Bank of Mexico is the name of a new monetary institution, recently organised at the capital, to accommodate the growing business of the city. Its present capital is $5,000,000, which, however, with the consent of the Government, may be indefinitely increased at the discretion of the stockholders.

There was a severe shock of an earthquake at the capital on the 19th inst., which was felt in various and distant parts of the Republic. It was the rainy season, but the general health was everywhere good.

The Government has issued *exequatur*s to CHAS. R. WEBSTER, Esq., United States Consul at Tehuantepec; GEO. MCMANUS, at Chihuahua; J. A. PIERNAS, at San Luis Potosi; and WILLIAM DERMAN, at Acapulco.

The names of the towns which have joined the revolutionists in Yucatan, since our last advices direct, are Champoton, Ceibacabecera, China, Hampolol, Lerma, Pocyaxum, Xkeulil, Tixmicuy, Sihochac, and Laguna. The expedition against Sisal consisted of a schooner, the *Union*, and a steamer called the *Arrogant*. The struggle in the Island of Carmen was a very bloody one, resulting in the death of several of the most prominent citizens. At last accounts it was rumored that the Government party had given up the expedition to Campeachy, and were retiring to Merida.

The condncta, which arrived at Vera Cruz the 1st inst., had in charge $1,582,416 89 in specie, direct from the mint. Of this the English packet *Solent*, which sailed on the 4th, took out $1,067,624 24, of which $1,062,504 was in silver, and $5,120 in gold coin. In addition to this, the *Solent* had on freight $4,000 platina, $7,225 precious stones, and $7,047 in the vegetable prodncts of the country—a rich cargo, whose total value was estimated at $1,185,836 24.

The bark *Wildfire*, likewise cleared on the 28th ult., with a large cargo, valued at $88,358 84, of which $82,008 34 was in specie. Adding their tributes to this and other ports, and the sum total of the product of the Mexican mines during the month of August, cannot be less than that of any other month of the year.

Further insults had been offered to the American Consul at Mazatlan, growing out of the seizure of the schooner *Ada*, whose officers and crew also were grieviously insulted by the authorities.

A new difficulty had sprung up between the Government and the British Chargé, growing out of insults offered to the British flag by a mob, during his absence at the neighboring village of Tacubays.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gifford.

FOURTH DAY—CONTINUED.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Friday, Sept. 18—3 P. M.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly*.—Judge VREDENBURGH stated the opinion of the Court, that evidence concerning antecedent facts unconnected with the occurrence under investigation was inadmissible. The circumstances of the homicide were the only ones to which evidence might be adduced.

The examination of *Peter F. Schenck* was resumed. He saw some money counted over in Moses' room; ho did not know how much; Moses said he wanted $61 sent to Mrs. Concklin, Locust-street, Philadelphia; he mentioned the number, which witness had forgotten; he then left the room; Connery then impannelled a Jnry in the room opposite Moses' room; witness left the house about fifteen nr twenty minutes before Moses died; he left the room where Moses was about five minutes after he entered it the last time and went home; in about two hours he returned; when Stader and witness were in Moses' room together Stader asked Moses whether he was asleep or awake when he was stabbed; he said he was asleep, and the force of the blow awakened him; he saw Donnelly—ran after him into the hall, and then returned to his own room; ho said he was in No. 36 when he was stabbed lying on the bed; Stader asked him if it was in the night that he was stabbed; he said "No, it was in the morning—daylight;" witness between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon searched for a weapon, first in the bar, then in the wine cellar; he searched in No. 36, in every part of the room, and in No. 34; he did not look between the mattresses of Moses' bed; he looked out of the window of No. 34 on to the piazza; he saw nothing; there was a ravine on the grounds of the witness near those of Mrs. Jarvis, near the line fence between Mrs. Jarvis' property and his own; there was a dense thicket in this ravine; about 60 feet from this fence was the witness' bowling saloon; near the saloon a pair of stairs came down; next was a plank walk; this plank walk extended to Thompson's dock; on the morning of the 1st of August Donnelly was asked by Mr. Smith where the dirk was which he had seen in his possession; answered he did not know; the corner's jury then asked him some other questions about the money; witness thought he was asked how much he received from the Spanish gentleman; he answered $90; he was then asked how much he had when he came to the Seaview House; he said about $4; he had made use of all but a few shillings of the $4, and all the money he had in his possession belonged to the Spanish gentleman; he said he had lent Moses $50 to go to the Ocean House with a party of gentlemen; that Moses said, "If I am successful I will give you $20 for the use of this money, and if not successful I will return the $50 in the morning;" that was Friday night; that Mr. Moses had won $5 of him playing at the bar; he said he had the rest of the money; Mr. Tompkins asked him why he did not give it up; he said he had not been asked for it; Mr. Smith asked him for it, and Donnolly counted out $45, all in gold, witness thought, and gave it to Smith; the Spanish gentleman, then, he thought, came into the room, and told Donnelly he had given him $100 for safe-keeping: Donnelly told him he only gave him $90; Mr. Thompson then said to Donnelly, "You lent Moses $50, and $5 Moses won of you playing cards, and $45 you give now to Mr. Smith, which makes $100;" Donnelly said nothing; Tompkins, a short time previous, said, "Donnelly, you don't appear to know anything about the dirk—the dirk which Mr. Smith speaks of;" Donnelly said, "I sold it to Moses for $5;" Tompkins asked why Moses wanted it; Donnelly said Moses told him it was a very pretty thing, and he sold it to him; that another reason why he sold it was that he had lost a piece of the scabbard; he said he believed he lost it somewhere in the yard; Smith then said the point of the scabbard was in the drawer; witness thought Donnelly said the dagger was ten or twelve inches long; Donnelly was asked where the safe key was; he said he did not know; he was in the habit of leaving it in his vest pocket, and said if he was permitted to go above he thonght he could find it; witness saw some worthless money shown Donnelly, he thonght, by Mr. Smith or Mr. Parsons; the money was in notes, which were torn; one note was not torn; Donnelly said he had had that money in his possession, (the torn notes,) and had thrown it away in the yard in the rear part of the Seaview House, a few days prevlous to the first of Augnst; that he tore the bills and pitched them away; he did not know which way they went; they might have gone over the fence and might not; he said he had kept this money in his possession to test the honesty of servants; that such money was used for that purpose; the money was perfectly dry; the tears looked as if recently made; there was a very heavy shower two or three or four days before; Donnelly said he lost the money at play with Moses at five minutes before eleven o'clock; he said Moses went to Donnelly's room and gave him a small piece of candle; that they remained in the room five or six minutes; that he saw nothing more of Moses until the next morning, near the landing of the stairs of the third floor, coming from his own (Moses') room and going towards the stairs bleeding; that he (Donnelly) was frightened when he saw him and ran from him; that he (Moses) was very near him.

Cross-examined—Witness did not hear Donnelly asked whether he stabbed Moses; Donnelly appeared very cool; no more excited than usual; that was in the afternoon; witness saw him in his room when he was looked up and then he appeared a little frightened; he answered every question before the Coroner's Jury correctly and calmly; witness was on the Jury called by Mr. Parsons; the barber's shop was in witness's yard, further off from the river than the plank-walk; a person in a hurry would go by Mrs. Jarvis' cottage in going from the Seaview House to the barber's shop instead of going by the plank-walk; when Donnelly took the $45 out of his pocket-book the witness saw one new cent in it and no other money; from the Seaview House to the witness' house was a distance of about 400 feet; from the line fence dividing the neighboring grounds to the door of the dining-room of witness' house was about 300 feet; the office or barber's shop was about 50 feet southeast of the main building of the witness' hotel; a man named Montsgue or Munter was the barber at that time; witness had heard Munter say he was a little acquainted with surgery; a person going from Mrs. Jarviss' kitchen on the side towards Schenck's House would follow the path there half the way and then turn to the right if in in a hurry; a lattice fence ran by the line fence, nearly parallel to it, and near the picket fence which runs north and sonth; there was an opening in the lattice fence through which one in a hurry, going from the Seaview House to Schenck's Hotel, would probably pass; if one in a hurry pursued a straight line from the Seaview House to Schenck's, avoiding the path, he would have to pass through a ravine, jump a ditch and climb a fence; witness never saw Donnelly at his house or his premises that he knew of; it was about sixty feet in a straight line from the foot of the stairs that come down by witness' office to Mrs. Jarvis' line fence; persons going to Schenck's house from the steamboat dock generally went along the plank-walk; witness searched for the knife in the ravine, along the plank-walk and by the fence, and in other places about the grounds in the neighborhood; other persons were also engaged in searching; the vicinity was thoronghly searched; nothing could be found; one calm day witness searched in the water between Thompson's dock and the north end of the plank-walk; he searched nearly 60 feet from the high-water mark, it was low water; the plank-walk was perhaps 100 feet from high-water mark; a man named Dr. Wallace assisted in counting the money in Moses' room; a number of others were there at that time; witness thought he saw Donnelly step towards Moses and make a motion or do something, he did not know what; Donnelly said to those who were in the room, "Gentlemen, I wish you to take notice of my clothes; I stand in a very critical position here;" he (Donnelly) said he was assisting there, and said something about blood on his clothes; Donnelly had a black coat on at that time; witness saw no blood on him; Donnelly said Moses was running towards him in the morning when he met him bleeding, and he was afraid Moses was going to take hold of him; Donnelly said he was going np the front stairs when he met Moses thus; before the Jury summoned hy Parsons, Tompkins put most of the questions to Donnelly; when Donnelly said he used the broken bank-bills to test the honesty of servants, the question had been asked him whether he made any use of it; before this examination Coroner Parsons told Doonelly that he need not answer any questions unless he pleased; Donnelly replied that he had answered all the questions that had been put to him that day, and he was not afraid to answer any others; witness thought Munter slept over the office at his house on the night of the 31st of July; the witness explained to the Jury from a map the situation of the grounds about the Seaview House and his own premises.

At 6 o'clock the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

There was a very large attendance at the afternoon session.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, Sept. 19—9 A. M.

The examination of Peter F. Schenck was resumed by the District-Attorney. The witness continued his explanations from a map of the relative positions of his own house, office, and grounds at Nevisink.

Wm Wilson, Alderman of the First Ward, New-York City, was sworn. He was boarding at Thompson's House, at Nevisink, last Summer; was at the Seaview House on the 1st of August; went up stairs to Moses' room; Moses was lying on the bed with a stab in his throat; Coroner Connery was there, among others; Donnelly was there; this was about six A. M.; Connery and Donnelly were assisting Moses; witness asked where the knife was with which the deed was committed; no one appeared to know; then witness said if no knife was found about the bed, how could it be that witness cut his own throat; witness looked around for a weapon, and told others to do so; none was found; witness remarked that that it was strange that no weapon could be found; Connery turned around and looked at Donnelly in such a way as to make witness think Donnelly had stabbed him; this surprised witness, because Donnelly appeared to be taking great interest in aiding Moses; witness asked Connery whether Donnelly was suspected of the deed; Connery answered in the affirmative; he said Moses had said Donuelly did it; Connery said a Jury had been summoned and taken the testimony of Moses; witness said if that was the case Donnelly should be put under arrest; Donnelly was then confined in his own room; after this another Jury was impanneled by Connery, and in another room, and witness was left in the room with Moses; Connery, before he left Moses' room, told the dying man he could not live, and should prepare himself for another world; a lady remained in the room after Connery left; there were two German men, barbers, in the room, and Mr. Schenck also, part of the time; the lady told Moses she thought he was about to die, and he should be very careful how he accused any one of killing him; she told him he had a soul to be saved, and talked to him about religion and futurity, and endeavored to impress on his mind how horrible it would be for a man to die accusing an innocent man of murdering him; she asked him to think it over again, he might have been mistaken, rising up from sleep; she spoke about their being together late the night before, and Moses' going to bed with Donnelly's features strongly impressed on his memory, and asked if he might not this have mistaken the man; witness watched Moses while she was talking to him; he looked angry that she should talk to him so much; he said he had told her a dozen times that Donnelly was the man that had stabbed him; he did not want her to ask him any more; this was about a quarter of an hour before he died; she then said something more to him about preparing himself for death; a faint smile came over his face, and he turned away as if in derision of the thought of dying and of religion; shortly after he complained of his legs feeling cold, and said, "Rub my legs with vinegar;" the lady looked around and asked for vinegar, and so did witness; she told him she could not find vinegar, but had a pitcher of water; she said that would do, anything to pour on his legs. She poured it on his feet, and witness rubbed his legs. Moses said it made him feel better; witness then said to one of the barbers, "I guess he's going to die;" witness then asked Moses if he could tell him who stabbed him; the barber joined in with the witness in asking questions of Moses; Moses answered to this question, "Donnelly;" witness asked him what Donnelly; there was no answer; witness asked if he meant the bookkeeper; Moses said, "Yes, the bookkeeper;" witness asked. "Was it the man with the long curly hair?" Moses said, "Yes, the man with the long curly hair;" witness asked, "How could you tell it was Donnelly? wasn't it dark?" Moses said, "No, it was not dark; it was light enough to distinguish his features." About five minutes after Moses died; witness held him while he died; he said nothing more to any one; Mr. Schenck and one of the barbers might have been there at that time; the little barber was with witness.

Cross-examined.—Witness thought ahont an hour and a half elapsed from the time he first entered the room until he left it; during that time he was not out of the room more than twenty minutes; he thought the lady was the wife of Judge Bradford, but did not know; when Moses said it was Donnelly that stabbed him, he "showed temper;" Moses said nothing in witness' presence that evidenced a sense of his responsibility in a future state; when spoken to on the subject of religion he gave evidence of dissatisfaction; he made no allusions in witness' hearing to the subject of a state of retribution; witness identified Mr. Munter as the larger of the two barbers who were present; Munter was in the room most of the time, and showed a willingness to aid; there was nothing in the manner of Donnelly while witness was there to indicate agitation; he was perfectly calm; he could have left the room and gone away at any time; witness thought Moses said something about his running ont into the hall after he was stabbed; witness thought that when Donnelly was trying to assist Moses, he (Moses) told him to go away; he had done enough for him; Moses appeared to be angry; witness saw no objection on the part of Moses when Donnelly was fixing his neck; Donnelly was aiding in taking the sheet from under Moses and wiping the blood off him when the deceased told him to go away; Donnelly was more active in aiding Moses than any one else; witness would havo supposed Moses made use of the expression to "Go away" to Donnelly only on account of what he was doing at the moment, if he had not heard that Donnelly was charged with the murder. (To the District-Attorney)—Other persons besides Mrs. Bradford spoke to Moses; witness did not know who they were; Connery was there when he arrived; witness thought Mrs. Bradford's questions to Moses were induced by religious feeling—a desire that he should not die with a lie on his soul; Moses appeared to be vexed at being asked the same questions so often.

Augustus Munter was the next witness. He lived at Mr. Schenck's house, at Nevisink, on the 1st of August; kept the barber's shop; he slept in the main building, in the attic, on the night of the 31st of July; he had slept at no other place except Schenck's previous to August 1; was at the Seaview House a little after 5 A. M., on that morning; Francis, the porter of the Seaview House, came for him; he went up to room No. 34 with Francis; he was in there alone and Francis stood outside until witness told him what to bring to him, when he went to get some thread and needle, and a plaster; witness was in the room above from ten to fifteen minutes; he looked out of the door and saw Donnelly standing by the door of room No. 36 looking through the keyhole, as if watching; he asked witness to pass through room No. 34 into room No. 36, unbolt the door on the inside and let him come in; witness told him to come into No. 34, where he stood; Donnelly said he might soil his feet with blood; witness did not open the door of No. 36; witness took hold of his arm and requested him to come in and assist him; at first he seemed inclined to refuse, but went with him; he said he would be there in a few minutes. He followed witness in, and when Moses saw him he pointed to him and said "That was the man done it;" witness asked Donnelly if he had an adhesive plaster; Donnelly went to get it; Dr. Connery came in afterwards, and witness threaded the needle afresh for him to sew up the wound; when witness first went in he took up the external jugular vein, which was severed, and tied it together, and prepared to stitch up the wound; there was no one present at that time; when Connery came in he gave up the business to him; witness, before Connery entered, probed the wound, but made no extended examination; it was about four inches long, one and a half inches in diameter; Dr. Connery sewed up the wound; when Donnelly was aiding in putting on the plaster Moses said "Keep that man away—he has done enough to me;" Coroner Connery asked Moses who stabbed him; Moses said Dunnelly had done it; Connery asked him if he had any request to make; he could not live long, and that he must soon appear before his God; Moses said there was money between the mattresses in room No. 34, which he requested Connery to send to Mrs. Matilda Conklin, No. 151 Locust-street, Philadelphia; Moses died from that wound; when witness first went over to the Sea View House, he saw Donnelly in the office; he said nothing to him; he asked Francis where the sick man was; Francis told him he was up stairs.

Cross-examined—Witness saw Alderman Wilson and Mrs. Bradford in the room; when Moses said Donnelly had stabbed him, Donnelly said "No, it's no such thing;" witness asked Moses if he himself did not do it. He answered "No, Donnelly did it," Moses asked witness "Can you stop this bleeding?" when witness first went in; he said to him first, "Are you a doctor?" witness answered, "I was sent for that." Witness told him he would do all he could for him; witness told him a few minutes after that that he could not live; when Francis, the porter, called witness at Schenck's house, meeting him at the head of the stairs, he asked him where he slept; witness answered that he slept in the attic; Francis said the reason he asked was because he was there before Francis said Donnelly had been there for him.

Q.—Did not Donnelly himself, that morning, at the Seaview House, say that he had been there for you?

The District-Attorney objected to the prisoner's making evidence for himself. What Donnelly said to the witness, or what Francis told the witness that Donnelly had said to him, was incompetent evidence.

Mr. Bradley said he asked the question as relating to the *res gesta*. Donnelly's conduct had been examined into by the prosecution.

The Court permitted the question, which Mr. Bradley repeated.

A.—No.

The Court here took a recess of five minutes.

Q.—When Francis said Donnelly had been there for you, was Donnelly by? A.—No, Sir; witness went to Schenck's first, the 27th of July; before that he was at the Seaview House in the capacity of barber; he had not slept over the office at all at Schenck's; his shop was there; when in Moses' room witness called for a light, and Barney McLoughlin went down and got a candle. (To Attorney-General Dayton)—Witness had studied surgery in Germany; he had been a second assistant surgeon in the Prussian army; he was practicing in the United States army in the Florida war and part of the Mexican war; in Germany the business of barber and surgeon was connected; he was connected with Duncan's flying artillery; was with Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista and Palo Alto. (To Gov. Pennington)—Moses appeared to have been wounded about two hours when witness went in between five and six o'clock; he judged so from the amount of blood he had lost and from the dark appearance of the wound. (To Mr. Dayton)—Witness judged only from the facts that he had stated that the wound was given about two hours previous.

Wm. W. Smith, Recalled—During the morning of the first of August Donnelly, while confined in a room in which witness was nailing the window, he (witness) asked him how this occurred; Donnelly said he knew nothing about it; that he came up stairs for his shirt collar, and the first thing he knew, he met Moses, rushed upon him, caught him by the coat and tore it; Moses was running around the hall with his arms spread open, bleeding; in the afternoon Donnelly said he had played cards with Moses on Friday night, had lost $5 with him, and had lent him $50 to go to the Ocean House with, and Moses was to pay him $20 bonns for the use of the $50; he was to go to the Ocean House on Friday night; that he (Donnelly) had $45 in his pocket; he was asked why he had not given that money up; he answered that he had not been asked for it; he was then told to give the money to witness; he took out his pocket-book, opened it, and counted out $45, all in gold, to witness; witness gave the money to the rightful owner—he supposed Mr. Boleta; witness went into the yard every morning, when witness went into the room of the deceased Moses put out his hands and seemed afraid to see him; he repeated in succession that he had been murdered—had been stabbed—his throat had been cut; witness asked him who by, and what was the cause; this was the first time witness saw him; before Munter went in.

Gov. Pennington thought this evidence was incompetent; there was no evidence that he (Moses) was in expectation of death at that time.

Mr. Dayton—Except that he said he had been murdered.

Judge Vredenburgh—This is the same question that was argued and decided yesterday.

Counsel for the defence asked the court to note their exception.

Examination resumed.—In reply to witness' question Moses replied, "Donnelly, you're book-keeper;" witness then said he would go and look for a doctor; he went to Thompson's for a doctor; when he came back he went up stairs with Connery, Munter, Rowan and others; he did not go up immediately, but waited a few moments, expecting that the doctor would arrive, the colored man having said he would call him; Dr. Munter was attending Moses, and death told him Connery was a regular physician, and he would take charge of the case; Connery then took charge of him; witness saw Donnelly come into the room shortly after Connery came; Moses noticed him the instant he entered, and said, pointing to him, "That's the man; keep him away; don't allow him to come near me;" Coroner Connery told Moses to keep himself quiet—he would be properly taken care of; Connery asked Moses who he (Donnelly) was.

Q.—What did he say?

Mr. Bradley—That's not evidence.

The question was waived.

Examination resumed—Moses lived about or one hour and a quarter after Connery arrived; witness was in the room at various times from two to five minutes at a time; during these times he heard Moses say that Donnelly the bookkeeper had killed him; he said it fifteen or twenty times; Moses said the first thing he knew that morning he was awakened by somebody stabbing him; the first thing he saw was Donnelly; he jumped out of bed and ran after him, caught hold of his coat and tore it, and that was the reason he was certain it was Donnelly; Connery had the Jury in Moses' room.

Cross-examined—When Moses said Donnelly killed him, in presence of the latter, Donelly said: "My dear fellow, you are mistaken, I had no occasion to hurt you;" Moses said, "Donnelly, you know your's the man;" Donnelly made no reply; he was not self-possessed at the time; he was a little excited when Moses said this to him; witness heard Moses express no idea concerning his future state; it struck witness as a singular fact that Moses made no reference to that subject; Mrs. Bradford was in there at that time; at the time Donnelly told Moses he was mistaken Connery and others were present.

(To the District-Attorney)—Witness saw Mrs. Bradford in Moses' room last about three or five minutes before his death; the first time he saw her there was a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before he died; witness heard Mrs. Bradford ask Moses how he could be sure so early in the morning about the person who had stabbed him; he told her he woke up and saw him before him, jumped out of bed and ran after him around the hall and caught hold of him; she told him he might be mistaken so early in the morning—it was impossible for him to be certain; he appeared to be quite angry with her to think that she should try to make him say what he did not think; he turned over on his side from her and said he would answer her no more questions; he was talking to him at that time about five minutes.

Peter Staeden was sworn. He resided at Thompson's last summer; was at the Seaview House on the morning of August first; Coroner Connery was there when he arrived; he was coming out of Mose's room as witness went in; Mr. Wilson was in there and Mr. Schenck came in shortly; witness felt Moses pulse; it was very low; witness told him he was in a dying situation, his time to live was very short, and that it would be too bad for him to die in that way and leave such a name behind for Mr. Donnelly; he replied something, witness did not know what; Moses said that Donnelly, the book-keeper, cut his throat. The witness was not cross-examined.

Dr. Edward Taylor was next sworn. He had been a practicing physician for npwards of thirty years; was called upon on the 1st of August to assist at a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Moses at Chapel Hill Burying Ground, where it was exhumed; the wound upon the body was in the left side of the neck; the original wound was about two inches to two and a half inches wide, from right to left, down into the trachea, and about six inches in depth; the external jugular vein was divided, and the branches of the carotid artery; the carotid artery of the left side was divided also, which the witness' son said he divided on the first examination; the œsophagus was fractured, and the cartilage or trachea was wounded but not cut through; some of the muscles were cut; he would judge the wound was made by a pointed instrument sharp at both edges; from the appearance of the parts wounded he should judge it passed very near the carotid artery; the instrument probably after entering the integuments passed in a direction downwards and backwards between the œsophagus and the spine, taking a piece off the right side of the lower portion of the body of the vertebra, leaving the chip much thicker on the lower than on the upper surface; such a wound would be fatal.

Cross-examined—The deceased died from loss of blood.

At 2 P. M. the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The demeanor of the prisoner is unchanged. He has been very pale during the trial, but calm. He bows to the jury when he comes in in the morning and shakes hands with his friends, of whom he seems to have a great many. When one impudent person in the Court-room gazed with too much curiosity and too little delicacy at his sister, on Friday afternoon, Donnelly became quite angry, and said if he had a chance he would speak to the individual and inform him that in a Court of Justice or out of it, he must behave himself like a gentleman. With this exception the prisoner has exhibited no excitement.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Charles S. Watkins vs. *Edward Kennedy and others*.—Referred to David A. Fowler, Esq.

Christopher C. Ellis, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Referred to William T. Hook, Esq.

Catharine Muller vs. *Robert Muller*—Motion for counsel fees and alimony denied.

Ferdinand Ritter vs. *Adam Frank*.—Motion to set aside and dismiss appeal granted.

A Letter from the Obscene Publisher, Mr. George Akarman.

One perusing the papers of the past week would come to the conclusion that the taking of Inkermann was a trifling matter compared with the taking and destruction of AKARMAN.

Now there are two sides to all such questions; and, notwithstanding the unfavorable light in which I have been represented by the press, I beg you will allow me a hearing before final condemnation.

My business was only recently commenced, and was on a very limited scale—that branch which is clearly in opposition to law, exceedingly so, and by no means increasing. And, as you have justly remarked in your paper, none of those books which are condemned by the laws have ever been sold or distributed by me in this city; and stock similar to nineteen-twentieths of that seized, and now recommended to be burnt, has been sold openly for the last twenty years in this city. There were a few dozens of what are called "fancy books" on my premises, which were kept for mail orders from "gentlemen" at a distance, who might otherwise have been compelled to send their money to London or Paris, where are less virtue and civilization (?) than are claimed for our righteous City. I had catalogues—I was obliged to have, to furnish the numerous calls for them—but I by no means published the list of books it contained, and never, as has been alleged, have I in any instance furnished them to such parties as would not use them discreetly; and I had fully made up my mind to change the whole character of my business after paying my fine on Saturday, but was not allowed time even to burn the "criminal stock," as pursuit of me was immediately commenced on the Monday following, which resulted in the breaking into my premises on Tuesday morning, and the carrying off of almost every movable thing, including (if the expression is not obscene) several bundles of virgin white paper, clothing and other articles which could not be condemned even by Messrs. Walsh and Hall, and articles which did not belong to the subscriber were also taken, and it would seem that only the darkness of night brought them to a pause. And after taking the contents of my desk, including private papers, some twenty to thirty dollars in postage stamps, one only of my subscription books, (the North,) and all my account bouks, they left the wreck to be further sacked by crowds of boys from the streets, who were freely admitted to the rooms from the first, and from all accounts, you will have no cause to complain that New-York does not have its share of "fancy reading" hereafter until the stock is exhausted. Persons having favurable opportunities for observation assure me that almost every man who left the premises had a small parcel of "bound books" snugly tucked under his arms, (perhaps for Sunday reading,) while the boys were only allowed the humbler pamphlets; and that these books are being freely sold about the City some of the police openly assert, while Mr. CLERK WARREN openly avers that "many of them have been 'purloined,' (?) and others found in places where they ought not to be." The *Miscellany* I had abandoned, and was causing a circular to be printed, stating the fact, at the time I was forced to quit my premises, and seek a refuge from my pursuers and persecutors, and abandon all I had in the world to heartless spies and informers, and I think might truly add, thieves.

And now a word in regard to this paper, as I the statements made in reference to it and its patrons. It was started by me as an advertising sheet, and it was no part of my design to make it what it eventually became, through no agency of mine, but because I had not time to give it my personal attention. I intended to have made it a lively miscellany, devoted to love stories, wit and humor; but its columns were opened to correspondents who would not be satisfied short of indulging in gross language, and perhaps obscenity; though I think I could find matter in scores of other papers which would rival the highest flights of the most voluptuous sketches for the *Miscellany*. Its embellishments were not bawdy, unless one-half the prints in the shop windows are so. And though not wishing to apologise for the past, I beg the privileges and immunities freely extended to several "adopted citizens," and think that if the officers of the law are bound to "hang me," it would display quite as charitable and reformatory a disposition in them to restore the "forty shillings" they imposed on me to my innocent family—for we solemnly aver we have committed no offense since we paid the penalty; and that, as the Irishman said, after having been hauled up after paying his fine, but before he got sober:—"It is the same old drunk, your honor." But it would appear that the fine was not satisfactory—or did not take the right direction; that some of the most officious or "efficient" of the police were not satisfied and were fully determined to do, before they let us up. They saw heaps of gold which we could not, and wanted to clutch it, not caring overmuch about the means by which we had a little at our command. And, forgetting that the design of criminal laws is as much for reforming as punishing, and that if you stamp the iron heel upon a worm it will resent it; that crushing a man's life out of him, his reputation and his hopes, you are only hardening him for such deeds as inhumanity only can prick into and steel the soul to commit. Had I been a murderer, instead of simply committing what is the minor—a crime regarded perhaps by a majority of the intelligent of the community as no more hideous than rum-selling, and which has no law for greater severity of punishment—I could not have been more brutally assailed with falsehood and misrepresentation, nor more perseveringly pursued by those whose ambition will not be satisfied short of my complete destruction.

I have alluded, in another place, so tha fact that they have only seized one of my subscription books, which embraces New-York, and all north and east of it, including the Canadas; and the names on this the organs of the parties who are pursuing me threaten to publish. I may safely assure my subscribers on that book that these threats will not be carried into execution. I will not pretend to say what the object of these threats is, but would recommend my friends to pay no money to prevent their being carried into execution. Every one must draw his own inferences in regard to such threats. My Southern list is beyond their reach.

The injustice done many of my business friends it may be too late to repair, but I would like to state here that nine-tenths of those whose names are published, and are represented to be large dealers in improper books, have never purchased of me a dollar's worth of that kind of literature, they being sold only to go through the mails.

GEO. AKARMAN.

Prospects of Cheap Coal.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 19.

The reports from the Schuylkill mining region is most unsatisfactory. Operators are very much embarrassed, and a very considerable amount of property has already been brought within the operations of the law. There is a very light demand for coal, and prices, which are already low, there is every indication now will be lower. A number of manufactories, forges, &c., in which a very large amount of anthracite fuel is used, are already out, or expect soon to go out of business.

A much reduced amount, in the threatened depression of trade, will probably be consumed by the steam marine of the country. Add to all this a number of new outlets for coal—not so favorably connected with the seaboard markets as the Schuylkill,—we admit—and we have enough in the present and the immediate future to paralyze the trade for the rest of this season. But coal is so substantial and essential an article in so many pursuits, that it must come soon into demand.

THE LATE CASE OF POISONING. On Thursday Coroner PERRY concluded the inquest upon the body of GEORGE KLINE, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of arsenic, and a verdict of "suicide" was rendered by the Jury. The wife of deceased, Mrs. EVA KLINE, stated in evidence that her husband was a very intemperate man, and last Saturday evening came home grossly intoxicated, and was so violent towards her that she was compelled to threaten him that she would call a policeman. He then left the house, saying, as he went ont, that he would kill himself with poison. He did not return, and she, becoming alarmed, lest he should carry this threat into effect, went in pursuit of him and ascertained that he had that evening purchased arsenic at the drug-store corner of Delancy and Essex streets. She subsequently found him at the Hospital and remained with him until he died. The medical testimony showed that his death was caused by arsenic. The deceased was a native of Germany, 50 years of age.

CAPTURE OF A PICKPOCKET BY A LADY.—Mrs. ANN RANDOLPH, of New-Brunswick, N. J., arrested a young pickpocket named CHARLES SMITH, whom she caught with his hand in the pocket of her dress, as she was passing up Broadway on Friday morning. The youngster had hard work to get his hand out of the lady's pocket, and she held him until an officer arrived and took him into custody. The prisoner was taken before Justice OSBORN and locked up for trial.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES for CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Northern Light*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Empire City*, Capt. McGOWAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Norfolk, bringing 92 passengers who were rescued from the *Central America*; of these the Brig *Marine*, of Boston, saved, in boats, 93; and the Norwegian Bark *Ellen* picked up, from floating pieces of the wreck, 21. There are now known to be saved one hundred and twenty-four (124.) The whole number on board the ill-fated steamer is not definitely known, but some of the rescued passengers give the number as 484, besides the crew of 101, which makes a total of 585. The number known to be saved being 124, leaving as probably lost, 461. The next steamer from Aspinwall will probably bring a correct list of the passengers involved in this appalling calamity, when only its full extent will be known. Several well-known persons who were reported to be on board, are now ascertained not to have been among the passengers. The son of Mr. RAYMOND, the Agent of the Company, was not of the number lost, as at first supposed. We publish the statements of many of the passengers, male and female, which, together, furnish a full explanation of the cause of the fearful disaster, and its consequences.

By the arrival of the *Antelope* at St. Johns, N. F., and the *Indian* at Quebec, we receive four days' later intelligence from Europe. The expected news from India had not been received, but it was looked for hourly when the steamers left. Further reinforcements for the mutinous districts were under orders to leave England immediately. There had been religious riots in Belfast, Ireland, arising out of street-preaching. The constabulary fired on the mob, killing one man and wounding several others. We are informed, at last, that the, Spanish-Mexican quarrel is in a fair way of settlement. It will be adjusted by France and England with Bavaria as umpire. It is alleged that France and England are perfectly agreed on the plan to be pursued in the China matter. If the British Plenipotentiary fails to get satisfaction, war will be simultaneously declared by both Governments.

By way of New-Orleans we receive California intelligence to the 20th inst., advices of the same date as those contained in the *Central America's* lost mails. The only news of interest is the nomination of EDWARD STANLEY for Governor by the Settlers' Convention. Politics form, just now, almost the absorbing topic of newspaper discussion in San Francisco, and the tickets of all parties being nominated, the various Gubernatorial candidates are stumping the State. From Central America there is nothing new except the publication of a decree by the President of Costa Rica against another Walker invasion, and declaring that all persons connected with the same shall be held guilty of piracy. The document is given elsewhere, and we recommend its perusal to all would-be-fillibusters. The chief feature in the New-Granadian news is the exploration, by Commodore PAULDING and a corps of acientific officers, of the route from Aspinwall to Panama with the view of testing its practicability for a ship canal. The result of this expedition, under Commodore PAULDING, is said to be satisfactory in the highest degree. From Peru we obtain full particulars of the murder of the British Minister at Lima. It is supposed that he was murdered for political causes, and the Peruvian Government were, in consequence, alarmed. Another report was current to the effect that a woman was at the bottom of the deed.

We have details of Mexican news to the 7th inst. In regard to the Tehuantepec question, it is understood that the Sloo and Garay grants are both ignored, and the affair is placed on a new basis. The privilege is to last for sixty years, and the Government are to have fifteen per cent. of the profits. The leader of the bandits charged with the massacre of San Vicente, the origin of the difficulty with Spain, had been arrested and taken a prisoner to Mexico. Messrs. BENJAMIN, LASERE and SOULE were in the capital, attracting the attention of the curious. Late news from Yucatan represents the revolution there as rapidly extending. Ten new towns had revolted since our last advices.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior* we have news from Havana to the 15th inst. Nothing of more than local interest had occurred since last advices. This city was recovering in a measure from its late financial panic.

The market for Grain and Flour, on the Corn Exchange, on Saturday, was firm, though on a business limited by the stormy weather. Indian Corn brought 80 cents; State brands of Flour, $5 60. The sales of Cotton are confined to a few small parcels each day, at full prices, the remnant of old stock on sale being quite inconsiderable. In Wall-street money keeps dear, the minimum rates of discount, outside of Bank, 18@24 ₰ cent. The Banks, during the week, generally discounted to their dealers to the full extent of their income. The Stock Exchange closed under much depression in the afternoon, and the sales on the share list show the lowest prices thus far of the panic season. Foreign Exchange is further depressed, first-class Canada Bank bills selling as low as 107½ ₰ cent., with city guarantee.

The Minnesota Democratic Convention, which met at St. Paul on the 17th inst., nominated H. H. SIBLEY for Governor, and W. HOLCOMB for Lieutenant-Governor.

The steamships *Indiana*, from Southampton, 2d, and the *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, 5th, are now due.

The steamship *Arago*, LINES, for Havre, went down the Bay, but no doubt anchored at the S. W. Spit.

The steamere *Marion*, FOSTER, for Charleston; the *Augusta*, WOODHULL, for Savannah, and a propeller, anchored under Long Island, abreast of Quarantine, during the storm, but sailed yesterday morning.

The case for the prosecution in the trial of JAS. P. DONNELLY for the murder of ALFRED S. MOSES at the Seaview House, last Summer, is not yet closed. PETER F. SCHENCK, Alderman WILSON, MUNTER the barber, who dressed the wound of the deceased, Mr. SMITH, proprietor of the Seaview House, (recalled,) PETER STARDEN and Dr. TAYLOR, were examined on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. Their testimony is very much against the prisoner.

The Loss of the Central America.

One horror, at least, is wanting to the terrible picture which the loss of a great steamship, crowded with passengers, and within a single day's sail of her port of destination, presents to the public mind. We have not been held in a miserable suspense of doubt and fear, to speculate for weary days and weeks, upon the extent of the disaster. The worst news we have to expect was the first to reach us. Thanks to the railway, the steamers, and the telegraph, full tidings of the catastrophe which made night hideous on the Atlantic waste, one short week ago, have been already brought to us, and by the very witnesses who escaped alive from the literal jaws of death to testify of the divine goodness which limited so marvelously the fearful scope of this great calamity. But while we should be unworthy the name of a civilized and a christian people if we did not pause amidst the excitements of this dreadful history to recognize with awe and to acknowledge with gratitude the signal interference of the mercy of Heaven in circumstances that dwarf the power and oppress the imaginations of men—we should be false to ourselves and to our duty as intelligent creatures, endowed by the same Providence with wisdom to "look before and after," to provide against danger and to rectify mistakes, if we forgot that the same witnesses who are speaking to us now with such fresh and thrilling eloquence of God's wonders on the deep, have also a testimony to be rendered in regard to the possible causes of this disaster.

At 8 o'clock on the night of Saturday, Sept. 12, the steamship *Central America*, which had been contending for three days with a tremendous tempest off the shore of Virginia, and which had been kept from sinking for nearly twenty-four hours only by the incessant labors of the crew and the passengers, filled and went down. The women and children on board of the steamer had been previously sent off in safety to a friendly brig, which might also have rescued the rest of the ship's company had she not been driven before the wind in a disabled state, and beyond the possibility of return. No steps having been taken towards the preparation of a raft, and the boats which had been sent away to the brig being unable to return to the ship in time to be of further service, the crew and passengers assembled upon the steamer's deck, to the number of between four and five hundred, sank with the sinking vessel. Many of these unhappy people never reappeared, being either suffocated by the downward rush of the water, which followed the foundering ship, or struck to death by fragments of the wreck. The others coming to the surface, flecked the waves of the sea with a ghastly spectacle of struggling men scattered over a considerable space and contending for life with the Atlantic. The night had already fallen, but occasional gleams of lightning from time to time revealed to these wretched men the full horror of a position, not unparalleled indeed in the desolate annals of the ocean, but of which no story so clear and so appalling has ever before been brought to the fireside of the land. Whenever the foundering of a mighty ship in the mid-sea has been accompanied with such circumstances as these which followed the loss of the *Central America*, those circumstances have heretofore been veiled beneath such an eternal mystery of ignorance and silence as haunts the names of the *President* and the *Pacific*.

One by one these struggling swimmers for life succumbed and sank, and when the starlit midnight brought them help, and a Norwegian captain, led aside from his own directer path by a superstition as old as the days of the Vikinger, bore down among them, but forty-nine of the four hundred were left alive to reward the noble zeal of their saviour. These with the women and children rescued by the Brig *Marine*, amounting in all to one hundred and forty-nine persons, have been landed in safety on our coasts. Of the rest we shall hear no more, nor of the splendid ship that bore them, nor of the rich treasure hidden in her hold; a treasure not worthy to be spoken of in connection with the thoughts which so awful a catastrophe must awaken, were it not that in the hours which followed the first intimation of the disaster, one could not fail to see that concern less for the loss of so much gold indeed than for the possible effects which the loss of it might have upon the affairs of a community already fevered with financial excitements and financial fears took precedence in the minds of many over all anxieties for the fate of the human freight on board the missing ship. Is it not now clearly the duty of the public, and of the Press, as its representative, to be satisfied of nothing short of an absolute demonstration that all this misery, and ruin, and excitement, could not have been averted, or at least alleviated, by human skill and human foresight? We are assured that the vessel herself was as staunch and strong as wood and iron could make her, and this, if perfectly well established, may be believed even in the face of the admitted fact that vessels for which no such claims are made rode out in safety the same tremendous storm. But all accounts agree in attributing the origin of the danger to some defect, either in the machinery itself, or in the connections of that machinery with the hull of the ship, and upon this point we have a right to insist that specific inquiries shall be made and answered. Is it true, for instance, that the *Central America* "leaked at her shaft," as it is asserted she did, before the storm arose? and that her lower ports could not be closed? If it be settled that all that could have been done to guarantee this vessel from unnecessary risks had been done by her owners and inspectors, we have then to investigate the chronicle of her destruction, that we may ascertain what was done or left undone to make a bad position worse, and to convert a crisis into a catastrophe. Were all due means taken to secure a proper supply of fuel to her fires, and was their extinction the result of unavoidable accident or of something worse than carelessness? Was the water in her hold suffered to gain upon her unperceived by those whose duty it was to guard their precious charge at [illegible] and kindred matters all who were responsible are proved to have been blameless, to whom are we to attribute the curious fact that in the twenty-four hours of danger, which to the well-informed on board of her must have been despair, no steps seem to have been taken to supply with rafts and floats the place of the boats which were known to be inadequate to the service impending over them?

That Capt. HERNDON behaved throughout with noble devotion and died with the dignity of a hero, no one doubts, nor will any who knew him be surprised to hear. That the passengers, so far as appears, manifested a most manly temper of self-command and generous courage, is equally plain. That the crew were worthy of their gallant commander, and by their conduct redeemed the name of the American sailor from the reproach brought upon it by the story of the *Arctic*, is a fact upon which we may dwell with melancholy pride, and it is with pleasure that we find in the account of Mr. JONES, published to-day, a statement which promises to deliver the name of the Chief-Engineer ASHBY from the pillory in which it had been set by the first reports of his behavior.

But the public interest and the public safety, we repeat, will not allow us to be contented for a moment with anything short of the most plain and positive proof that, had the whole duties of owners and of officers been well and truly done, the *Central America* would not now be lying at her moorings in our Bay.

Injured Innocence!

The public will probably remember the name of Mr. GEORGE AKARMAN as that of the man who was not long since convicted of dealing in obscene literature, and mercifully let off, upon promise of amendment, and paying a fine of fifty dollars,—but who in less than a week after was found pushing the same business with greater eagerness and assiduity than ever. Mr. AKARMAN'S stock of obscene books, pictures and newspapers was seized,—and some of the workmen in his employ were arrested for the violation of law in which they were engaged: but Mr. AKARMAN himself had disappeared. He was not willing to face again the Court whose previous leniency he had so requited:—so he withdrew from the clutches of the Police and the observation of the public.

But Mr. AKARMAN does not intend to be permanently suppressed by these proceedings. He has addressed a manifesto to the public through one of the Sunday papers, which affords the most striking instance of the cool effrontery of an abandoned scoundrel we have ever encountered. It is an appeal against the injustice which has been done him by interfering with his business and subjecting him to public odium! His business, he pleads, "was only recently commenced," and was "on a very limited scale:"—his "fancy books," as he mildly styles the obscene garbage in which he dealt, were not sold in the City,—but only sent into the country to parties who would "use them discreetly:"—and his principal object was to save these parties the necessity of sending their money to London or Paris to supply their wants! He talks about his persecutions,—says that if he had committed murder, instead of a "simple misdemeanor," he could not have been more harshly treated,—and moralizes upon the purpose of law being rather to reform than punish,—a purpose which in his case has been grossly disregarded! He thinks the officers of justice should have aimed at his reformation, rather than his punishment,—in which opinion we do not agree with him. There cannot be enough of decency left in such a vagabond for reformation:—and we have only a faint hope that he is not too far gone for punishment.

We find it impossible to conceive of any worse form or profounder depth of depravity than that which is exhibited in the publication of obscene and licentious books. Their only possible object is to inflame the imagination and corrupt the minds of the virtuous and the ignorant,—and thus to incite them to acts which are sure to end in their debasement and ruin. The pimp of a bagnio is an angel of light compared to the wretch who can coolly enter upon the work of debauching the minds and hearts of the youth of a whole community. Nothing is so tenacious as the influence of a licentious book. No youth who ever read one ever escaped its contaminating and lasting effect upon his mind and character. It will haunt him for years, stealing in upon his thoughts when he least expects it, and intruding upon his best and purest hours. The man who can enter upon the publication of such books is capable of any conceivable crime. If he has never been guilty of murder, it is not principle, but cowardice, or prudence, or lack of temptation, that has deterred him from it.

In one part of his epistle Mr. AKARMAN is right. The manner in which the seizure of this stock of obscenity was made was as bad as possible. The police seem to have made the most ostentatious parade over their work. They gathered an immense crowd about them during its performance—scores of men and boys rushed into the store-room of garbage with them, and armfuls of obscene books, papers and pictures, were seized and carried off, to be sold, or otherwise distributed throughout the City. This, certainly, is a novel way of *suppressing* a nuisance. We commend it to the attention of the Health Officer of the Port. He may think it advisable to scatter the next cargo of small-pox that arrives at Quarantine, through the city, by way of suppressing it. It was said at the time that AKARMAN'S stock of trash was seized and carried off to head-quarters in order to be *burned*? Has this *auto da fé* taken place yet? We have heard nothing of it, and our police authorities are not so in the habit of doing good *stealthily* as to inspire the belief that this work of purification has been perfected in secret. We remember, moreover, that a few years since an immense quantity of the same kind of filthy garbage was seized in the shop of a man named ROBINSON, and carted off to the Chief of Police's office, "in order to be burned;" but instead of being burned it remained there for months, and was carried away gradually by members of the Department and others, whose literary tastes were in that direction. Will Mr. Superintendent TALLMADGE please see that this mass of moral poison is not reserved for similar pestiferous uses?

Some of the daily newspapers, whose reporters were, of course, invited to be present upon the occasion of the Akarman crusade, devoted columns to highly-colored descriptions of the apartments in which the articles were found, and the kind of material which was there collected. As if eager to incite others to take up the trade which in AKARMAN'S case had thus been interrupted, the same journals proclaimed the enormous sums, amounting to $12,000 or $15,000, which he had annually realized from this infamous business. The *Sunday Mercury*, however, very well remarks that all these rumors of large gains from such business are deceptive; and that there has never been a man engaged in it, no matter how large his gains were reported to be, who did not die bankrupt in purse as well as character. There have been ten or fifteen such instances within as many years—all illustrating the fact that gross immorality of this sort is sure, sooner or later, to bring its own punishment.

But, meantime, we should like to know what is to be done with the injured Innocent, Mr. AKARMAN? Is he to be let off this time without even a fine? Are the authorities melted by his appeal against "crushing a man's life out of him," and thus disposed to let him set up his vile establishment in some new and securer place? There is no punishment too severe for such a creature—none that can be adequate to the injury he has already inflicted upon society. He seems to count upon impunity, and upon a renewal of his business, for he assures his "subscribers" in the South that their names are still in his keeping, and that the list is beyond the reach of the officers of the law. He was reported to have fled; but it seems he is near enough to keep an eye upon his business, and to write letters to the newspapers. If the police are disposed to arrest him there can be little doubt of their ability to do so.

IRISH SYMPATHY AND ITS OBJECTS.—For once our Irish brethren have made a mistake. They have generally been pretty successful in any movement for exciting indignation against Great Britain. A meeting of "sympathy" with almost anything and anybody has hitherto been tolerably well attended, if it gave occasion for proclaiming eternal hostility to the British lion and an undying determination to sap the foundations of British power. But sympathy with the Sepoy mutiny is rather a hard dose, even for the Irish hemselves Here are some of the incidents of the mutiny,—given in a letter from Calcutta, dated July 21:

"The horrors of this outbreak are beyond description or belief—women ravished and then scalped, or their breasts cut off. One poor girl of the refugees now here had to witness the revolting murder of her father, and then she and her mother were made to drink his blood. We have a poor lady here, the wife of an officer, who has been deprived of her ears and nose, while her child is without toes or fingers. Children have been torn asunder by the legs, and even other worse horrors perpetrated on them. Sudden murder has been the only mercy dealt out to Europeans."

Here is another, narrated in a letter from a commercial house:—

"Imagine the father of a family, bound hand and foot, compelled to witness the dishonor of his wife by—we are afraid to say how many of this fiendish crew; and then when the poor creature was almost dead from the effects of their brutal assault, they cut her across the abdomen, and drew forth an unborn babe, dashed it against the ground, and then hung the lifeless remains around the neck of the manacled and distracted father. The villains, still thinking something wanting to aggravate his feelings of horror and dismay, severed the head from the body of the mother, and bound this also around his neck. Not yet satisfied with their dreadful work, they seized the poor man's two remaining children, infants of three and four years old, killed them, cut off their heads, strung them also around his neck, taunting him with all the obscene language the native dialect so readily furnishes, until they thought he was dying, and when fearing they might lose the last opportunity of torturing the man, a dagger was plunged into his heart, and he died, with the heads of all those he held most dear on this earth resting lifelessly upon his breast."

It was with the monsters who perpetrate such deeds as these, that the Stuyvesant Hall meeting of Thursday night was called to "sympathize." It is scarcely surprising that even JOHN MITCHEL staid away, and that the sympathizing was mainly left for Col. DOHENY and Mr. OLIVER BYRNE. But the proceeding illustrates very strikingly the real character of the demonstrations which our Irish fellow-citizens are so fond of getting up, and which our good-natured journals are so mild and tolerant in commenting upon. They all mean the same thing—mere hatred of England. There is not one of these professional Irish sympathizers who has any higher motive in all his rhetorical performances, than to stir up in the public mind a sentiment of blind hostility to Great Britain. To such an end they are ready to sympathize and fraternize with any class of people on the face of the Earth. This may all be very natural and very proper for them, but it is hardly worth while for the American public to be humbugged by it any longer. The bubble ought to burst, certainly, when it reaches such a point as sympathy with the black and bloody miscreants who disgrace humanity by the atrocities they are now perpetrating upon helpless women and children in India. If the British flag cannot be hauled down except by sympathizing with *such* monsters, it would be well to let it wave. We have never known any movement excite a more general disgust in the public mind, than the Irish-Sepoy meeting of Thursday night.

SEAWORTHINESS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—We publish this morning sundry documents designed to assure the public of the perfect soundness and seaworthiness of the *Central America*. Her builder, Mr. WEBB, certifies to the excellent quality of her materials, and the strong manner in which she was built; the certificate of the Government officers is published, and Mr. M. O. ROBERTS, the agent of the Company, accompanies these documents by a letter explaining and reiterating their statements. We presume these assurances will be regarded as satisfactory by the public at large; and we have no doubt of their substantial truth. We cannot, however, sympathize with the assumption of Mr. ROBERTS' letter, that suspicions of the unsea-worthiness of the vessel are to be ascribed exclusively to jealousy of the builder, or to feelings of hostility to the line with which she was connected. There is certainly enough, in the circumstances of the appalling disaster, to stimulate the closest scrutiny into its causes, without ascribing such a scrutiny to discreditable feelings of personal or of business rivalry. Other vessels ride out storms quite as heavy and as fearful as [illegible] but in which the *Central America* went down; and it is neither strange nor improper, therefore, that the inquiry should be seriously and most earnestly made into the causes of this sad destruction. Nor has Mr. ROBERTS any right to regard as "intentionally unkind" any suggestions or expressions of doubt as to the sufficiency of the ship to withstand a gale which she proved unable to ride. He may find a satisfactory explanation of the catastrophe in the assumption that it was one of these providential casualties "against which human prudence cannot guard;" but the friends of the lost five hundred, and the public at large, will not so regard it. They know that the "Providences of God" follow upon the errors of man—there must have been a *defect somewhere*—and they will insist upon knowing where it was. If the staunchest vessels, perfectly equipped, and provided against disaster with the utmost resources of human skill, are liable to succumb to tempest and to storm without discoverable reason of any kind, then, indeed, is the sea clothed with terrors which neither wisdom nor experience can do aught to dispel. While we trust the public will not readily give credence to mere rumors concerning the vessel, injurious to her owners, the latter must not too harshly stigmatize the perfectly natural anxiety of the community to understand all the circumstances and causes of this dreadful disaster, but rather aid in satisfying it by all the means in their power.

MORMONISM IN THE CITY EXPLODED.—We have already mentioned the demise of *the Mormon* newspaper published in this City. The Church has also been suspended. A considerable number of the "Saints" gathered together yesterday to attend the usual Sunday service at the accustomed place in Broome-street,—but the doors were closed and the proprietor of the hall informed the crowd that there would be no more preaching there. The causes of this sudden and singular movement were freely canvassed in conversation at the the door, but no light whatever was thrown upon the subject. The Church evidently does not thrive in this region.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Antelope at St. Johns and the Indian at Quebec.

No News from India—Arbitration of France and England in the Mexican Quarrel—Religious Riots in Ireland—Entente Cordiale between England and France on the China Question, &c.

Cotton Buoyant—Breadstuffs Higher—Consols 90 3-8.

THE NEWS BY THE ANTELOPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company's screw-steamship *Antelope* (in place of the Circassian, chartered for India) has arrived at this port, from Liverpool on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston *vid* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The screw-steamship *Argo*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 5th.

The news by this arrival is not important.

There is nothing later from India, though later advices were expected daily.

A strong reinforcement of artillery was under orders for India.

The Spanish Government had ordered a suspension of the preparations for the expedition against Mexico. The question will be settled by the arbitration of England and France, with Bavaria as umpire.

The dismissal of RESCHID PACHA from office by the Sultan is confirmed.

More religious rioting has occurred at Belfast Ireland. One person was killed and several wounded

Paris letters say that the bullion in the Bank o France had increased £1,400,000 during the month

The English underwriters had settled all claims growing out of the loss of the Atlantic cable.

THE NEWS BY THE INDIAN.

RIVER DU LOUP, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw-steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 9th instant, for Quebec, passed this point this afternoon.

The *Indian* sailed from Liverpool at noon, and arrived at Quebec at about 10, o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived out at 2 P. M. of the 8th, had on board the passengers of the wrecked steamship *Clyde*.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool for New-York the same day.

The United States Mail steamship *Ariel* was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steamship *Leopold I.* from New-York, arrived at Southampton 6th inst.

The expected news from India had not been received up to the sailing of the *Indian*.

The religious riot in Belfast was owing to street-preaching. The constabulary fired on the mob. One man was killed and several wounded.

A slight difficulty had arisen between France and Denmark, as to when the Sound dues redemption shall be paid.

The Pope had returned to Rome, and been cordially welcomed.

It was rumored that MAZZINI was organizing another Italian revolution.

There had been a revolutionary movement at Tunis.

Preparations were making at Stuttgardt for the meeting of NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, which will take place at the latter end of September.

The American frigate *Congress* had quitted Constantinople.

The frigate *Cumberland* and the corvette *St. Louis* were at Cape de Verdes on the 26th August.

Additional troops were under orders for India, making the total reinforcements thus far sent from Great Britain 40,000 men.

The most perfect understanding exists between England and France on the China question. If Lord ELGIN fails to get satisfaction, war will be simultaneously declared by both Governments.

The Mormons held their Sixth Annual Conference in London, at which reports were made, exhibiting the spread of the sect in England.

Vague rumors were current in Paris of an approaching visit of the Pope, and the coronation of the Emperor.

The trade of Paris was improving. Corn was declining in France.

Spanish advices say that President COMONFORT, of Mexico, had accepted the Spanish proposition for mediation.

Intelligence from Rome is highly favorable to an arrangement of the difficulty between the See and Mexico. The sales of church property, and the suppression of the convents already effected, in the latter, are to be recognized.

It is stated in explanation of the concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier that they are merely for review by the Emperor as he goes to Germany.

Mr. WRIGHT, the new U. S. Minister to Berlin, presented his credentials at a private audience, to the King.

The Prussian Government has proclaimed the legal equality of the different religious denominations.

Herat had not been evacuated. The British Minister had been received by the Shah.

LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday—9 A. M.

The *Times* City Article reports dullness in the funds, and an active demand for discounts.

The Daily Advertiser says the circulation was stagnant, in the absence of later news from India. The stock market was to a certain extent prejudiced by the gloomy accounts from Paris and New-York.

NAPOLEON has sent £1,000 personal contribution to the Indian Relief Fund, and £400 have been contributed by the Imperial Guards.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Sept. 7.—Baron DOCKENHEM, the Swedish Minister to London, is dead.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The Moldavian Minister of the Interior, and other officials have been dismissed from office for abusing their functions.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The newspapers report the Liverpool Cotton market buoyant, but quotations generally unchanged. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., however, quote an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. ₰ pound in the current qualities of American. The sales of the three days were 30,000, including 5,000 on speculation, and 1,500 for export.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices ruled firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS were slightly higher. The better qualities of FLOUR had advanced 6d.@1s., and were firm. WHEAT was firm, and red 1d.@2d. higher. CORN quiet but firm. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR 30s.@30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. Red WHEAT, 8s. 2d.@8s. 6d.; White 9s.@9s. 2d. Mixed CORN 38s.; White, 43s.@44s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS were generally steady. Fair qualities of BEEF steady, while inferior was almost unsalable. PORK dull. BACON steady. LARD dull, but firm, at 70c.@71c. TALLOW advanced 1s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was dull, and prices weak. SPIRITS quiet. ASHES quiet; Pots, 43s. COPPER buoyant. RUM buoyant; East Indian slightly higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 37s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were buoyant. WHEAT firm, at 2s.@3s. ₰ quarter. FLOUR firm at an advance of 1s. SUGARS heavy. COPPER steady. TEA active and buoyant. RICE buoyant. TALLOW dull. Scotch Pre Ined. 66s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

MONEY was in active demand. CONSOLS closed at 90⅜ for money and account.

The London *Times* of Tuesday reports the following sales on the day previous, under the influence of the New-York failures: Illinois Central Shares 8 ₰ cent. premium; do. 7s of 1875, 88@87; New-York Central Sinking Fund of 1863, 80.

Minnesota Democratic Convention.

ST. PAUL, Friday, Sept. 18.

The Democratic Convention which met here yesterday nominated H. H. SIBLEY for Governor; W. HOLCOMB for Lieutenant-Governor; GREEN L. BARNES, W. W. PHELPS and J. M. CAVANAUGH for Representatives, and W. W. KINGSBURY for delegate to Congress.

Acquittal of Benjamin Cole.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN COLE, indicted for the murder of AARON COLE, on the River, near Rhinebeck, last Spring, was to-day acquitted by the Jury.

The First Overland Mail.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 18.

The first overland mail from San Diego California, 9th July, arrived at San Antonio, TEXAS, on the 6th September, and reports having met with no obstacles.

Failure at Taunton, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The failure of Mr. MASON, a large machinist at Taunton, Mass., is reported.

MURDER AT NO. 41 THOMAS-STREET.—We learn that on Saturday evening cries of distress were heard issuing from a room in the above house, but as it is not an uncommon occurrence in that vicinity, no notice was taken of it; but on investigation the next morning, a woman was found dying in the same room where HELEN JEWETT was murdered years ago. The following are the facts:

A negro named HENRY JOHNSON has been living for about two years with a white woman named CATHERINE YOUNG, *alias* "Scotchey," at this place, and on the night in question he had some difficulty with her, and gave her a most dreadful beating; her blood covers the floor, and she is most shockingly bruised on the side of the head, and one of her eyes and ears are the color of ink.

She lingered until this morning, when Dr. J. MCCUNE SMITH was sent for, just as she was dying.

Information was given to the Fifth Precinct Police by Ex-Policeman WILLIAMS, and officer STOUT arrested JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, when arrested, acted very strangely, and has ever since kept up a continual praying. He is a negro of a most forbidding aspect, and has been in the employ of the New Jersey Railroad for some time, as a wagon-driver.

THE NEXT MAIL FROM CALIFORNIA.—Some of our cotemporaries have announced that the steamer *Star of the West* might be expected to arrive here on the 25th inst., with California passengers and mails of the 5th September. This is an error, calculated to excite a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of many, if the vessel named should not arrive at the time designated. The 29th instant is the very earliest date at which the *Star of the West* can reasonably be looked for,—and, as she is expected to touch at Havana, her arrival should not be confidently expected earlier than the morning of the 29th.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—This new organization had a meeting Friday evening, in National Hall, Canal-street. There was a full attendance. The officers chosen at the previous meeting were conducted to their seats, and speeches were made by the President, WM. J. ROSS and others.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A meeting was held Friday evening of Republicans of the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards for the purpose of effecting an organization in the (new) Fifth Aldermanic District, which is bounded by Spring-street, Broadway, Fourth-street, Christopher-street and North River.

ARREST OF PRESCOTT F. HARRIS, LATE OF THE "BROADWAY BELLE."—Some time since, PRESCOTT F. HARRIS, publisher of an obscene sheet called the *Broadway Belle*, was tried and convicted in the General Sessions of continuing to publish the sheet after he had promised the Court to stop it. Previous to being sentenced, however, he managed to get away from the City, and has been absent up to yesterday, when he ventured to return, and was promptly arrested by Officer WALSH, of the Court of Sessions, on a warrant issued by the District-Attorney. He is now in the Tombs, and will probably be kept there until brought before the Court for sentence.

DISAPPOINTED IN A WEDDING TOUR.—FRANCIS SMALL and JANE GIBSON, servants in the family of Mr. JAMES LOW, residing at No. 20 East Twenty-second-street, were arrested on Thursday, charged with robbing their employer. The twain had been courting for some time, and finally thought they would get married and take a wedding tour to Ireland, or rather, take the tour first and get married afterwards, but not having the necessary funds, the bridegroom in anticipation, stole his master's horse, valued at $300, and sold him at Bull's Head for $150. He then purchased tickets of passage for himself and lady, on board the packet *Great Western*, but before the vessel sailed his operations were discovered, and he and his lady were arrested and taken before Justice FLANDREAU, who held them to await examination.

THE ADRIATIC.—At length this steamer is completed—all except some "trifling details," which, it is feared, cannot be arranged as soon as was expected, and which have necessitated the postponement of her sailing once more. Her owners and builders are, however, confident that the delay will be a very brief one, (as they have been any time during the last 18 months,) and we presume that there will be nothing of more importance than a new boiler or two, or a few feet added to the length of the vessel.—*Sunday Mercury.*

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—MICHAEL PERRY and THOS. CONWAY, were arrested yesterday, having in their possession 150 pounds of solder, which had been stolen from the shot-tower of MICHAEL HARRISON. CONWAY worked for HARRISON, and carried the keys of the shop, and it is charged was in the habit of going to the shop after it had been closed for the day, and carrying off solder and other articles. Both prisoners were locked up by Justice OSBORN for trial.

Mr. Howard's Nomination for Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your paper of yesterday, an announcement was made of a meeting of the firemen, held in the Park, nominating HENRY H. HOWARD for the position of Mayor of this City, and my name was used as having presided over such meeting. You will oblige me by stating that I am not aware of any such meeting being held. I did not preside over any political meeting on that day, and I desire it to be fully understood that my name was used without my knowledge or consent. I am utterly opposed to the principle of using the name of the Fire Department for political purposes, and in this particular case I feel deeply aggrieved that my name should have been used.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1857. JAMES L. MILLER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 19.

$27,000	Mo. State 6s....	70¾	200	Erie Railroad....s4	17⅜
2,000	do.....b10	70¾	975	do.....c	17⅜
17,000	do.....c	70	100	do.....s20	17⅜
10,000	do.....s5	70	100	do.....b15	17⅜
10,000	do.....s20	70	100	do.....s1	17⅜
25,000	do.....s10	70	100	do.....s2	17⅜
3,000	Cal. 6s, 7s.. 75..	56	100	do.....s10	17⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6s...	92	100	do.....s23	17⅜
4,000	N.Y. Cent. R. 6s	80	100	do.....b33	17⅜
3,000	do.....	79⅜	550	do.....c	17⅜
1,000	Erie R. C'tb. 1871	30	100	do.....c	17⅜
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d Mt	78½	100	Hudson Riv. R. R..	17⅜
1,000	Harlem R. 1st Mtg	69	200	Readlog R. R....s3	45⅜
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	83	200	do.....c	46
3,500	do.....	84	100	do.....c	45¾
100	Irving Bank.....	90	20	Third Av. R. R....	80
25	Continental Bank..	90	10	Ill. Central R. R...	92
20	National Bank.....	100	100	do.....	91¾
15	Bk. of America.....	101¾	100	do.....s3	91¾
10	do.....	101	115	do.....	91
25	Ocean Bank.....	78	75	Mich. Cen. R. R....	71
100	Cum. Coal Co.....	10¾	25	Clv. Col. & Cin. R.	80
200	Canton Co.....b10	16	50	Ga. & Chicago R.R.	72
150	do.....	15¾	73	do.....	c 71
100	Del. & Hd. Ca Co.b30	107	850	Cl. & T. R. R. opg..	36½
65	Penn. Coal Co.....	71	100	do.....s30	36
42	N.Y. Central R. R..	69½	250	Ch. & R. I. R. R....	72
200	do.....b3	69½	160	do.....	71½
100	po.....	69¾	400	do.....s3	72
50	do.....	69	200	do.....b30	72
100	po.....s30	68¾	50	do.....s10	72
450	do.....	69¼	150	do.....s30	71
60	do.....s3	69	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	38½
100	M.S. & N.Ia. R. R. pg	19⅜	100	LaCrosse & Mil. RR	13
10	do.....s	19	50	do.....	12¾
10	Panama R. R.....	82	50	do.....	12¾
60	Mich. Cent. R. R..	57	165	do.....	12
100	do.....	55			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$6,400 Breckinridge Can'l Coal Co., 7s. Int ad..$170
68 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....115
24 shares Arctic Insurance Company.....90
8 shares Nassau Bank.....93
15 shares Hanover Bank.....81¼
20 shares Mississippi & Missouri Railroad.....32
4 shares Bank of the Republic.....114¾

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....81¼
3,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....81¾
3,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80¾
1,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80½
1,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80¼
5,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80
2,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80¼
5,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80
1,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80¼
1,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80½
5,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80¼
5,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80½
5,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80¾
3,000 Ohio State 5 ₱ cent. stock.....80¾
$45,000

SECOND BOARD.

$70,000	Missouri St. 6s . 70		43	Erie Railroad.....	17⅜
5,000	do....b n wk	70	100	do.....	17⅜
5,000	do.....s5	69¾	100	do.....h10	17⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s.....	87	100	do.....s3	17⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	100	do.....b3	17⅜
7,500	do	84	12	L. C. & Mil. R. R....	12
10	Park Bank.....	88	100	do.....	12½
200	Cum. Coal Co.....	10¾	75	Mich. Cen. R. R....	55
200	Canton Co.....b15	16		do.....	47½
42	N. Y. Cen. R.R....	69	100	do.....s3	56
50	do.....b3	68¾	100	Clevc. & Pitts. R....	16
158	do.....	68¾	312	Cleve. & Tol. R.R..	36
50	do.....s30	68¾	500	do.....s10	36½
100	do s3	69¼	300	do.....	36½
66	Reading Railroad	48½	60	Mil. & Miss. Rd.....	38

MONDAY, Sept. 21—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week shows the import entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to have amounted to $3,823,208 against $3,483,698 the week ending Sept. 20 last year. The Export list of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, shows a total of $899,195 against $1,074,446 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie was $102,968 against $2,068,297 the week ending Sept. 20, 1856. The same week last year $1,607,658 in Gold was received by the California packet of Aug. 20. The corresponding shipment this year, supposed about the same amount, was totally lost at sea on Saturday, 12th inst., with the packet steamer *Central America*, on board which the treasure was transhipped at Aspinwall. Of the loss about $950,000 falls on the London Underwriters and $450,000 on Wall Street; the remainder in Philadelphia and Boston. The Gold balances in the Sub-Treasury in this City at the close of business on Saturday stood $10,290,830 against $10,483,806 at the close of the previous week. The difference of $192,966 which went into Bank is little more than the above mentioned export. The Specie movement of the week altogether was a light one, but as the Bank average of $12,181,857 was known to be less than the actual amount with which the business of the week opened, the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably show an increase of $600,000, or $800,000 on the line of Specie, and a further moderate falling off in the average of Loans and Discounts. The latter, however, from all we have been able to learn in the Street of the disposition evinced among the Banks to accommodate their regular dealers, could not have been materially disturbed during the week.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published on Saturday, by tabular monthly summary, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the eight months of the calendar year, 1857, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, amounted to.....$170,851,000
Add three weeks in September.....11,490,186
Total to date.....$182,341,186
Same period in 1856.....167,994,600
Increase to date.....$14,346,586

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York for the eight months.....$49,160,000
Add three weeks in September.....3,104,256
Total to date.....$52,264,256
Same period in 1856.....57,042,855
Decrease to date in 1857.....$4,778,599

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York for the eight months.....$32,498,000
Add three weeks in September.....577,645
Total to date.....$33,075,645
Same period in 1856.....26,596,370
Increase to date in 1857.....$6,479,275

As the business at the Stock Exchange on Saturday closed the fourth week of the present money pressure, beginning with the failure of the Ohio Trust Company, on Monday, 24th ult., we present the following comparison, as showing the measure of depreciation on some of the leading bonds and shares actively dealt in.

COURSE OF STOCKS—FOUR WEEKS OF THE PRESSURE.

	Sat'y Aug. 22.	Sat'y Sep. 19.		Sat'y Aug. 22.	Sat'y Sep. 19.
N. Y. Central	77¾	68	Missouris.	78	70
Erie	28¼	17⅜	Virginias	90½	87
Reading	57⅜	45½	Tennessees	90	76
M. Southern	27½	19	Californias	80	56
M. Central	75	55	Ill. Centrals	99½	84
Ill. Central	112½	90¾	Eries, 1875	70	55
Rock Island	90¾	71	N. Y. Central, 7s	95	91
Galena	86¾	71	Harlem, 1st m	75	69
Pittsburg	30	16	Metropolitan Bk.	96	95
La Crosse	22	12½	Continental	105½	90
Panama	90	82	Park	102	84
Milwaukee	48	36⅜	America	109	101
Penn. Coal	70	71	Am. Exchange	110	92
Delaware	115	106¾	Commerce	108¾	95
Toledo	44	35⅜	National	110	100

The depreciation on the railway list averages something like twelve and a half ₱ cent. on the par value, and over twenty ₱ cent. on the current money value. The heaviest apparent fall is on Michigan Central, a dividend paying ten ₱ cent. stock, from 75 down to 55 ₱ cent. Two other ten ₱ cent. stocks, the Rock Island, and Galena, have declined heavily, the former from 90¼ down to 71 ₱ cent.; the latter from 86¾ down to 71 ₱ cent. The largest decline on the same period is on the Illinois Central $40 shares, which from $12½ premium, are down to $9¾ discount. These shares pay 7 ₱ cent. interest on the amount assessed. The fall on the 8 ₱ cent. Road shares is 9¼ on New-York Central, and 22 ₱ cent. on Philadelphia and Reading. On the 8@10 ₱ cent. City Bank shares, the average decline is about 10 ₱ cent. On the Bond list, Missouri 6 ₱ cents have fallen 8 ₱ cent. from the previously low ruling; but chiefly on account of the heavy parcels of fresh stock put on sale through the agents of the various Railways in process of building in that State. The sales the past week were nearly half a million, the price 71@70 ruling quite steady. On Saturday, $171,000 were taken at 70¼@70, closing 69¾ ₱ cent. Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents have suffered about 14 ₱ cent. since the pressure set in. They are now selling at 84 ₱ cent. The speculative Road shares, such as Erie, La Crosse, Pittsburg, Michigan Southern and Toledo, have fallen off $10@$12 the share each.

The general market for Stocks closed on Saturday under much depression. The dealings throughout the day were characterized by a dull feeling, and low as prices seem by comparison with the rising a month ago, some disposition is evinced at the Board to make contracts for a still further decline. There were sellers of New-York Central at the close at 68@68¼ ₱ cent., and of Erie at 17¼@½. There was no additional pressure for Money at the Discount Offices or at Bank, to account for this apparent gloom, and the failures in trade, for three days past, had been few and unimportant in the City. At the same time, the Stock Brokers are indisposed to new business, of any sort, requiring money negotiations, and the failures announced from Boston and the poverty of a good many of the country banks, keep up the dearness of money to 18@24 ₱ cent. on first-class bills.

The City Banks are still moving on with unusual care and discrimination, the offerings at each discount board being largely in excess of their ability or maturing income. The Foreign Exchanges are further depressed, the best bills being done within 108 ₱ cent. on London, which removes, of course, all immediate probability of the export of Bullion. The Exchanges with the West are taking a somewhat improved shape, though the facilities offered for moving Produce to the seaboard are still greatly below the necessities of the trade, which, at this particular season, should be pushed forward in anticipation of the close of lake navigation. It looks now as though an unusually large share of the Grain crop (particularly Indian Corn) of Illinois will have to seek a Southern market, *via* the Illinois Central to Cairo, or the East and West lines to St. Louis, and thence by the Mississippi River to New-Orleans, as well on account of the magnitude of the crop as the embarrassment in money affairs at the North.

The New-Orleans mails supply part of the general news from California by the packet of the 20th August, the steamship *Philadelphia* having connected with the unfortunate *Central America* at Havana. The market accounts are very meagre, and no key is afforded to the exact amount of treasure shipped for New-York. Assuming it to have been about $1,600,000, as by the previous steamer, the loss to the New-York underwriters will fall below half a million of dollars. It is probable the Southern mail will bring forward to-day some few of the drafts drawn on New-York at San Francisco.

The *Black Warrior* has $125,000, and the *Empire City* $70,000, in Gold from Havana, which will go into Bank this morning. The Sugar market at Havana is quoted dull, and vessels were cleaving the Island in ballast, on account of the scarcity of freights.

A rumor is mentioned by some of our contemporaries that the Suffolk Bank, of Boston, had or would apply to New-York for aid in Specie, to carry through the redemption of the New-England currency. We understand that Bank to have declined a voluntary tender of assistance from one of the redeeming Banks here; the reply stating that the redemptions, were less difficult through the last week than the week previous.

The Philadelphia Failures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The creditors of REEVES, BRUK & CO., and Phœnix Iron Company, of Philadelphia, have proposed a liberal and specific extension on their indebtedness, satisfied they had personal property enough to pay all debts, and *double* the amount of these in real estate, without encroaching upon the private property of the several partners. This extension is accepted. It gives and reflects credit alike on the creditors and debtors. Indeed Philadelphia may well be proud of its action and its promptitude. It will be remembered that Messrs. REEVES & Co. were once before forced to suspension at a similar juncture from inability to provide cash means to meet their heavy demands. An extension was granted, and both principal and interest were paid up to a day. X.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 18.

A gradual improvement continues to be observable in financial matters. The progress in the right direction has been very decided within the last two days, and the business community now feel very much encouraged. Money is still very scarce and dear, but the discount lines are being slackened, and the prospects are, that unless a farther upheaving of the elements takes place in New-York, we shall very soon get into comparatively smooth water. The discount houses have a good deal more money on hand than they would be willing to hold in ordinary times, and these supplies they will, of course, invest in good paper, as soon as they become satisfied that the end of the panic has been reached.

Trust Company checks have for some weeks been a staple for fancy speculations, and the principles of the Bulls and Bears have been adopted to some extent by operators. Quotations were reported to-day and yesterday as low as 4@45c., but we heard this afternoon of an offer of 60c. for $10,000, that was not met.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 13.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

There was not much movement in the paper market this morning. Money is in demand, and the applications in bank are heavy. Some parties, anticipating difficulty in negotiating exchange, are trying to make arrangements for money beforehand. We quote A I paper 10 ₱ cent., good paper 11@12, and good second class 15@18.

The bank statement for the week shows a notable increase in short loans, but this only arises from long paper coming within the period of active movement. The exact exchanges, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$507,402
Decrease in Specie	100,403
Decrease in Circulation	234,045
Increase in Deposits	67,565
Decrease in Exchange	181,229
Increase in amount due Distant Banks	57,396
Increase in Deposits proper	10,169

Foreign Exchange was lower, and the tendency for all descriptions is downward. The highest rate at which the most favored sterling could be sold was 108¾, but difficult to get over 108¼ for anything. Other sales were made at 108⅜@108½. Francs dropped to 5f.25@5f.23¾ for high class commercial paper, with sales of other at 5f.26¼. We quote from 5f.27½@5f.22½, the latter for bankers' bills on Paris direct. Sixty day bills on New-York are difficult to place even at the extended range of 2½@3½ ₱ cent. discount. Sight appeared to be softer towards the close, and purchases could be made in bank at 1 ₱ cent. premium, though early in the morning a round amount was sold at 1½. Outside the rate drags heavily at ¾. Short ½@¾. Ten days par.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal, Sept. 19.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 34,831 10; by canal, 31,831 10; for the week, 66,052 11 tons. Total by railroad, 1,398,193 04, against 1,596,281 tons; do. by canal, 874,984 15 against 776,960 19 tons to same period last year.

The trade shows a falling off this week of 8,089 04 tons compared with last week, and compared with the corresponding week last year, 22,354.

The falling off the ensuing week, it is believed, will be still greater; many collieries have stopped within a few days, which were in operation the early part of the week. The banks cannot discount much paper, and it is impossible to negotiate coal paper now, even at 3 per cent a month, a rate which will ruin any man who submits to it to any extent, and besides it is difficult to know to whom to sell coal now-a-days with safety.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Sept. 18, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$210,720	Window Glass	$25,753
Iron and Steel	73,062	Pepper	47,191
Tin Plates	23,622	Linseed	110,702
Earthenware	20,479	Hides and Skins	85,245
Tea	28,624	Gunnies	28,502
Sugar and Molasses	29,900	Indigo	29,943
Fish and Fish Oil	38,429	Other Articles	189,684
Wool	42,960		
Total			$984,816
The value of the imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was			774,496
Increase in 1857			$210,347

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,500 bales; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c. *Sales of the week*—8,500 bales. *Receipts of the week*—10,000 bales. Stock, 60,000 bales. TOBACCO is stiffer. RED WHEAT $1 10. WHITE CORN, 75c. KEG LARD, 17¾c. STERLING EXCHANGE 8 ₱ cent. premium, on New-York ½@1 ₱ cent. BIG CYPRESS —Sales of the week, 2,500 bags; stock 18 000 bales; Prime is quoted at 11¾c.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The *Journal* reports that there have been no sales this week. Corron is unchanged in price, and the demand is very light. The Wool market is inactive, owing to the stringency of the money market. Sales of the week, 45,700 lbs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 80; Reading Railroad, 22⅞; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 8; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—All kinds are quiet at unchanged rates. Java, 16¾c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is sparingly dealt in at previous nominal quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after, but is firm. Sales, 6,000 bbls.:

Ordinary State	$5 50@ 5 55
Straight State	5 55@ 5 65
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 5 60
Superfine Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 30
Extra Ohio	5 85@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian has not varied. Sales 530 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 45@$7 15 ₱ bbl. Southern appears about the same. The transactions since our last comprise 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but wortb $4 10@$5 35 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ₱ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet, yet steady,—desirable lots being scarce. Sales, 40,000 bushels, including inferior White Western, at $1 30; ordinary to very good Red do., $1 05@$1 30; damaged do. do. at 98c.; and ordinary to good White Southern, $1 37½@$1 50, ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied much—sales, 1,000 bush. at 80c. ₱ bushel. About 14,000 bushels of Barley were purchased at 90c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are barely worth 50c.@52c. for Western; 49c.@51c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 38c.@42c. for Pennsylvania; and 36c. @40c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet and somewbat nominal at 60c. for mixed Western, delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 450 bales fair to strictly prime, at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HAIR—16,000 lbs. Rio Grande mixed brought 25½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very tame; prices are quite nominal. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovada, 35c.@42½c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet and languid.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales: 400 bbls., in lots, at $25 20@$25 50 for Mess, and $20@$20 50 for Prime, closing tamely at our lowest figures, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12c. @12¾c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for, at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 120 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., at $16@$17 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 25 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $22@$22 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@ 22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WESTERN HOG CROP.—The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 16th inst., contains Assessors' returns from 31 counties in Ohio, of the coming "crop" of hogs. The totals are as follows: In 1854, 949,087, in 1855, 724,474; in 1856, 607,765; in 1857, 717,617. The *Price Current* publishes returns from Kentucky, which show the number of hogs in that State, over six months old in January, 1856, 1,103,600; January, 1857, 1,423,584. It adds that in Ohio, if the increase in the counties not yet heard from is the same as it is in those reported, there were 2,184,326 Hogs, over six months old, on the first of last April. Indiana and Illinois had, no doubt, three millions of this age on the first of April, so that it will be seen the supply of the animals is ample. But then it is said, and it is true, that Hogs are being swept away by "Hog Cholera" at a fearful rate; this, however, is confined to a few localities, chiefly in the vicinity of distilleries, and we feel safe in saying that the whole number carried off in this way for the year ending December 31, 1857, will not exceed one hundred thousand; or even if it should reach one hundred and fifty thousand, it could not diminish seriously the number brought to market. This will be obvious to any person, upon the reflection that in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, there were over six millions Hogs, six months old and upwards, on the first of last April. We think we may assume now, without fear of contradiction, that the supply of Hogs is ample. The next question is, will there be a large or a small number of them brought to market? In order to arrive at a correct conclusion with reference to this, it is necessary for us to examine into the springs of human actions and see what men will do or not do, as a general thing, under certain circumstances. It is safe and reasonable to suppose that the farmer will turn his attention to the cultivation of that, which from the evidences before him or the inducements held out, promises the most ample reward for his labor, and the more overwhelming are the evidences in favor of the profits likely to accrue, the more assiduity will be exercised in the production of the article. Now let us see what are the inducements to "cultivate" hogs, and what is the supply of the means with which they may be prepared for market. Since the 1st of last January, hogs have ruled higher than for a long series of years, and the demand for them has been active, consequently the inducements to breed them and take care of them have been stronger than they have been for many years. The Spring and Summer, though late, have proved unusually favorable for all kinds of vegetation; everything suitable for food for man and beast grew in the greatest profusion throughout the length and breadth of the land; the Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Hay crops now gathered are the most abundant that can be well imagined, and the Corn and Potato crops now nearly matured, exceed, both as regards quantity and quality, any ever gathered in the country. During the whole summer, and up to the present time, strong inducements have existed to take the best care of hogs, and none can suppose for a moment that the best care has not been taken of them; and more especially, when such ample means exist with which to do this. So then here we find the strongest inducement to breed and take care of hogs, the last nine months, that has ever existed before; and along with this the greatest abundance of food with which to fatten them. The result then must be a large increase in the number brought to market, and a "long hog crop."

RICE—Is quiet and somewhat nominal at $4 50@ $5 50 for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Bar. Hull sums up the week's business thus: "Goat—By an arrival of 300 bales Curacoa, the stock is somewhat replenished, although still light; 250 bales were sold at prices which I could not learn, supposed about 63c.@65c. The *Balear*, to arrive from Tampico during the forepart of October, will have about 800 bales, which are held at 38c. Deer—The market is dull, as this article is sold chiefly for cash; I have only to notice sales of 1,000 lbs. Mexico at 4pc. (slightly wormed,) and 1,500 Bolivar City on private terms."

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, to-day. Sales: 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Yesterday's sales were 1,580 hhds., exclusive of Melado, of which free sales were effected, mainly at 4c. cash, 6 ₱ cent. off. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—10,000 lbs. prime were purchased at 11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 575 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 25c.@25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS were quiet, and rates leaned in favor of shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛@⅝c. 5-32d ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½@5½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. Some of the late failures of produce houses have placed a few ship owners in an awkward predicament. It appears that in three cases bills of lading have been signed in advance of the receipt of goods on board, upon receiving the check of a party of supposed solvency as security. The giver of the check failed before the produce came to hand. The bills of lading have been used as security for exchange, leaving the ships in the lurch. The latest charters have been:—ship Lapbael, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, about $16; a ship from Chincha Islands to Valencia, Guano, £4 10s.; a bark from Norfolk to a Windward Island, hhd. Staves, $14; a brig from Doboy to Point Petre, Lumber, $11; one from Jacksonville to Port Spain, Trinidad, $13; one from Jacksonville to Nuevitas, $13; one from Georgetown, S. C. to Kingston, Jam., $13; one from a Southern Port to a Windward Island, $12; one from an Eastern Port to a Windward Island, $9,50; a schooner, 147 tons, to Manzanilla, with the privilege of another port, and back to New-York, $1,500; one, 180 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $5 50; one from Turk's Islands to New-York, Salt, 10 cents; one, 238 tons, to Aspinwall, $2,100, a brig to St. Kitts and back from Sombrero, and one, 200 tons, to St. Domingo and back, on private terms.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre—Hon. B. F. Angel, Minister to Sweden, Mrs. B. F. Angel, Miss J. Angel, Master F. Angel, Hon. S. Bille, Danish Minister, Mrs. S. Bille, Mrs. T. Bille, Miss M. Bille, Miss T. Bille, Miss E. Bille, W. Page, J. Sim, E. Varet, R. C. Andrews, W. Amory, Jr., J. Kidd, G. Weston, C. Lawson, W. V. Keating, A. Crehange, C. Amory, Master Amory, Miss Amory, Mr. Vollier, Jr., Mr. Vollier, Miss Vollier, Mrs. M. Armstrong, A. P. Marsh and lady, T. Baldwin, Baron Isndore, Mrs. A^s Geros, A. Radtke, T. Branches, Mr. Henriches, John G. Durand, bearer of dispatches, Mrs. Durand, child and servant, Col. Agnew, Chevalier Malbert, J. V. Beam, Jr., Mrs. J. V. Beam, Mr. Brock, Miss Mary E. Foote, Mr. Jerossay and lady, Miss Rosetta Peaks and servant, G. F. Adams, S. W. Hawes, Mr. Basset, F. Dewan, E. Assazenac, Mr. Epner, Mrs. Piper and 2 children, Miss Piper, Thos. Simpson, Mrs. Thos. Simpson, J. W. Easter, Mr. Depeyster, J. Davis, J. McAnery, Mrs. McAnery and 2 children, Mr. Kimm, Mrs. G. S. Adams, Mr. Aml. Jilles, P. Hengert, F. Gowin, Jewels Bing, Geo. Pratt, Mrs. Tracey, Mr. Smith and child, Miss Stapleton, Rev. Father Moreau, B. Vincent, assistant—total, 65.

In steamer Atlanta, from Charleston—Giles Adams, Edward Sterling, W. R. Wasson, C. J. Quimby, A. F. Brown, Geo. E. Starr, M. Tracy, James Harris, John Anderson, Chas. Morgan, E. D. Brownson, W. A. Brownson, Jr., M. Thompson, S. Montgomery, Geo. Tufts, Henry Hains, F. O. Boomer, Louis Heider, Benj. Richards, Richard Williams, Miss A. Duplimes, Mrs. V. Wallace, Elizabeth Budden, C. Somers, Mr. Forbes, H. G. Campson, F. Quadruney

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—M. Stanzinkoff and friend, M. Baker, John Wallis, A. Chalabons, Robert Whipple, J. S. Dolson, Alex. Levy, A. Zurich, A. Chalence, G. Durand, L. M. Lussons and brother, Geo. Gordon, C. H. Smith, J. Dunlos, B. de Mesa, J. Casanovia, V. Marquete.

In ship Rome, from Glasgow—Mr. Davidson and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 6 01 | Moon sets..... 7 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 11 | Gov. Island. 10 56 | Hell Gate.....12 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill

Ship C. Grinnell, Fletcher, London, C. Grinnell.

Barks Nord America, (Ham.,) Brolire, Hamburg, F. Eech & Hanhardt; Emma Lincoln, Johnson, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Henry, Wilson, Savannah, Sturges Clearman & Co.; Stevens, Jones, Baltimore.

Brigs Clinton, Newhurst, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley; F. Dane, (Br.,) Allen, Yarmouth, Eng., McAuliff, Wheelock & Co.

Schooners Grace Darling, Carr, Boston, master; J. B. Myers, Cobb, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; F. S. Randolph, Hasleton, Alexandria, James C. Slaght; Enchantress, Jayne, Charleston. McCready, Mott & Co.; Arctic, Crichett, Alexandria. Merrill & Abbott; Anna Maria, Edwards, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; Zervich, Dinsmore, Gloucester, Jas. Hand & Co.; B. Browning, Lanfair, Plymouth, D. Gilnes, Son & Co.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia; Marina, Clayton, Baltimore; Thompson, Wright, Baltimore; Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans 12th inst., and Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox, Sheron & Co.

Ship A Z, Green, Liverpool Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Zerega & Co. Been 14 ds. W. of the Banks, with calms and light southerly winds; took a pilot off Nantucket South Shoal, from boat No. 14. Aug. 31, lat. 43 56, lon. 41 47, was in co. with ship Havre. Sept. 1, lat. 43 22, lon. 43 10, was in co. with ship Wm. Frothingham. 3d inst., lat. 44 21, lon. 46 12, passed ship Inez, bound W. 4th, lat. 44 03, lon. 48 40, passed Br. bark Chieftain, of Lancaster, and Br. brig Cataras, of Dumfries; also, schr. Arctic, of Provincetown, at anchor on the Banks.

Ship Oroondates, (of Providence,) Williams, Shields Aug. 12, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Ship St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans and the Bar Aug. 23, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Had easterly winds the entire passage. On the 11th inst., in lat. 34, experienced a severe hurricane from E. N. E.; lost lower fore and maintop sails and foresail; the ship under bare poles and drifting on shore; was in 20 fathoms water at the time; at daylight it moderated; bent new sails; at 10 A. M., while wearing ship, a wreck was reported, bearing W., weather thick, wind S.; kept away for her, when she proved to be a steamer, with loss of smoke-stack, both masts standing; ran within half a mile of her, when, seeing no colors set, or any one on board, and being in 18 fathoms water, kept to the eastward; this was about lat. 32 55, wind S., and very light, with smooth sea; barometer 29 37; at 1 P. M. the hurricane again came on, very suddenly, and with increased violence, blowing away lower maintopsail and other sails from the gaskets; continued to blow through the night, sea running very heavy, washing away starboard and a part of port bulwarks, stove boats, cabin windows, &c.; 13th, more moderate; bent new sails, and got the ship before the wind; 14th, lat. 36 33, lon. 73 20, saw a large vessel to windward, with main and mizzen masts gone close to the deck, and foretopmast at the cap, heading to the westward; hauled to the wind to speak her, but seeing no one on board and no colors set, kept away.

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool Aug. 25, with mdse. and 557 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Sept. 17, lat. 46 10, lon. 69, saw a ship bound E., showing Grinnell & Minturn's Liverpool signal, (the American Union, Hubbard, hence.)

Ship Helene, (Brem.,) Volkman, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 310 passengers to Pavenstedt & Schumacker.

Bark Harvest, Nichols, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to Stirges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Billow, Foster, Guanica, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Gimgernat & Escoriaza. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig J. H. Jones, (of Cold Spring,) Nicholson, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Esau, Hepburn, Galveston 31 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. 11th inst., lat. 31, lon. 77, had a hurricane from N. N. E. to S. S. W., which lasted 24 hours.

Brig

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK.
MONDAY, [illegible] ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance in this country of
MLLE. PARODI,
First time these five years of Donizetti's celebrated Opera,
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
MLLE. PARODI.....as.....Adina
Sig. LABOCETTA.....as.....Nemorino
(Having recovered from his illness.)
Sig. GASSIER.....as.....Belcore
Sig. ROCCO.....as.....Dulcamara
(his first appearance in Opera since his return from Europe.)
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.
Second Seats.....Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.....50 cents Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
Private Boxes.....from.....$6 to $30.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUGNOT, No. 708 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.
The free list entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
Second appearance of
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
Positively the only night of Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Mad. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT.
NIBLO'S SALOON,
MME. DE LA GRANGE,
S. THALBERG, HENRY VIEUXTEMPS,
SIG. GASSIER, SIG. ROCCO.
THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
The Directors of the Opera respectfully announce that an arrangement has been made by which the above
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ARTISTS.
will appear on Thursday, Sept. 24, at Niblo's Saloon, on one and the same evening.
Full programme will be given to-morrow. Reserved seats to be had at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Hall & Son's, 239 Broadway.

THE REGULAR SALE OF SEATS
commences on Wednesday, at the two ticket offices. Families and parties desirous of sitting together are respectfully requested to procure their seats early in the day. Seats and tickets may be had at the door. Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8.
NOTICE.—Those persons who have bought tickets for last Saturday's Concert can have their money returned immediately, or their tickets exchanged on this day (Tuesday) before the regular sale of tickets commences.
☞ The free-list is entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Children half-price.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Signorina TERESA ROLLA,
The inimitable MARZETTI as the
APE in JOCKO.
ANTOINE.....as.....PIPO.
Grand Ballet of
PAQUITA.
Paquita.....Signorina Teresa Rolla.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Jocko.....Marzetti | Pipo.....Antoine.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1857,
will be presented, at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, the famous comic duality entitled
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Characters by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Jefferson.
Overture to "William Tell," selections from "La Sonnambula," arranged expressly for this Theatre by Mr. Thomas Baker, the "Katy-did Polka," and the "Caledonia March."
To conclude with the beautiful drama, in three acts, (with new scenery by Hawthorne,) entitled
EUSTACHE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jefferson, Barrett, Hardenbergh, J. B. Stoddart, Howard, Peters, &c., and Misses Wells, Thompson, Anne Taylor, and C. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Sept. 21,
MISS MATILDA HERON
who will appear in her own classic play of
CAMILLE,
Fewer fully supported, as last season, by Mr. Sothern, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Norton, Mr. J. H. Allen, &c.
To conclude with a new farce, never acted here, entitled,
MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.
in which Mr. G. Holland will make his first appearance this season.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
A GAME OF SPECULATION.
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH YOUR LAUNDRESS.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. W. E. Burton.
Reengagement of Mr. MURDOCH, for six nights.
MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1857,
Schiller's great play of
THE ROBBERS.
Charles De Moor.....Mr. Murdoch
Francis.....Mr. C. Fisher | Amelia.....Miss Susan Denin
To conclude with, first time here,
A THUMPING LEGACY.
Mr. Setchell and Miss Ada Clifton.
Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR
will make her first appearance in New-York to-morrow, and in a few days
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
On TUESDAY EVENING next
MISS SALLIE ST. CLAIR,
whose talent and beauty created so great an excitement in the Southern and Western States, will make her first appearance in New-York at this theatre, on which occasion will be presented the comedy of the
HONEYMOON,
with one of the strongest and most powerful casts ever yet offered—the part of Julia by Miss Sallie St. Clair.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 21, the entertainments will commence with
WALLACE.
RED GNOME.
GUY MANNERING.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents.
Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
SALVATOR ROSA.
To be followed by the Mystical Drama entitled the
BLEEDING NUN.
To conclude with, for the third time, the Romantic Melo-drama of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This grand and unequaled display of American Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the bulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 3 P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 5 P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 5th-av. cars run directly to the door.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS! The most singular and beautiful combination of Art and Nature ever witnessed. THE FISH ARE FED AT 11 A. M., every day, presenting one of the most interesting and entertaining spectacles the human eye and mind can dwell upon. AFTERNOON and at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude with (in the evening) the PHYSIOSCOPE, illuminated by the Drummond Light! Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

CHINESE BUILDINGS, No. 539 BROADWAY.—Just arrived from England. Dr. RENTZ'S splendid Anatomical Exhibition. 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by the celebrated Dr. JACKSON of London. Admission 25 cents.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823.
NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Four doors below William.)
The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.
WOOD AND METAL TYPES,
From other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the New-York Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.
Also, 10,000 pounds of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green, for sale cheap for cash, and fonts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate.
Also, second-hand presses: 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 Mellen, 2 Ives, 1 Rathbone, 1 Ruggles quarto-sheet job engine, 1 diamond rotary card, Ruggles; 1 Gordon, 1 Princeton press, bed 50x72; 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic.
Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.
New York, Sept. 21, 1857. PETER C. CORTELYOU

DRY GOODS.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
In all Widths, for Cloaks and Basques.
Superior Quality and Shade,
And at the Lowest Market Prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE AND CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
Also Stella Shawls all Colors.
And some entire new styles Long and Square Wool Shawls, at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
Of Exquisitely Beautiful Shades.
Several Cases, ordered by Ourselves,
Just Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Black Silk Robes with Colored Flounces.
Price $20, Worth $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
Very Richly Trimmed in all Colors.
Several New Styles Just Received,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION,
7s. Per Yard, Worth 10s.
Good Assortment of Colors.
For Sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 373 Broadway.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FASHIONS FOR FALL, 1857!
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY
of all that is rare and elegant in LADIES' COSTUME.
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
COSTLY FURS, in all imaginable variety.
Magnificent Novelties in every fabric, most tasteful and appropriate to the season.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has the honor to intimate to the ladies of New-York that his arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade are now complete, and having received immense consignments of rich and costly novelties, from the various European emporiums, he respectfully invites the critical inspection of the ladies on his opening day,
MONDAY, the 21st instant,
confident that his present labors will result as hitherto, in maintaining the high character of his establishment as foremost in the rank of "fashion's favored haunts," where the eye can rest alone on the brightest creations of Parisian and native genius.
Having, through his buyer, made personal selections in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other leading cities, his present stock cannot fail to create a sensation amongst the
LADIES OF AMERICA,
for whom they are intended, and whose taste in such articles is now an established fact the world over.
From an innumerable collection of beauties, he thinks the following particularly worthy of distinction.
THE SPANISH CIRCULAR,
in rich Genoa Velvet, with gorgeous ornamentation of Mechlin Lace and Bugles, and
"THE FREZZOLINI,"
composed of Russia Beaver Cloth, of an exquisite hue and most perfect in form.
In addition to his usual supply of FURS, he has this season an immense collection of the renowned
CROWN SABLE OF RUSSIA,
in every conceivable form, and ladies may, in confidence, rely on seeing nothing in this line in his establishment but the most genuine and perfect goods in every department.
Ladies, remember the opening day,
MONDAY, 21st instant.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth House,
near Broadway.

FALL OF 1857!!
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY MORNING,
SEPT. 21, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
RICH DRESS SILKS, IN FLOUNCES AND
ROBES A QUILLE, PURCHASED AT THE
RECENT AUCTION SALES, AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION!

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
1 case all wool Delaines, very fine, 31 cents.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, very fine, $1.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, superfine, $1 25.
1 case Black and White Silks, 62½ cents.
Also, some great bargains in English, Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING SILKS!
MOURNING SILKS!!
$20,000 worth of Silks, consisting in part of Black Grosgrain, Otamaus, Baratheas, Gros de Rhyne, Taffataes. Also, some very select and recherche styles for half-mourning, designed and imported expressly for this house. Call and see them.
At W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVENING ROBES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a
MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
of new goods, suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a choice selection of
NEW FALL GOODS,
of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

JAMES GRAY AND COMPANY HAVE JUST
OPENED A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
REAL THREAD LACES
AND RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
containing some of the finest goods made.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NORWICH POPLINS.
Yard-wide Satin striped, an entirely new article, for Ladies' wear only, at 52½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS!!
In RICH TARTAN PLAIDS, a beautiful article
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO. will offer for sale, on Monday, Sept. 21, a large assortment of
PARIS DE LAINES, PRINTED MERINOES,
And EUGENIA PLAIDS.
No. 471 Broadway.

POPLIN ROBES A QUILLE,
At $13.
Also,
200 VALENCIA ROBES, at $5.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
A fine line, bought at the recent Auction Sales, will be offered on Monday, Sept. 21,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
FROM AUCTION, at $26, worth $40.
Also,
100 BLACK FLOUNCED ROBES, at $20, worth $50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

FLOUNCED M. DE LAINE ROBES A QUILLE,
Received per steamer *Persia*, will be opened on Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A Full Stock, suitable for the Fall trade,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS, SLIGHTLY SOILED,
From the *Samuel Willetts*,
Will be opened on at retail Monday, Sept. 21,
At 40 per cent. under regular prices,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open on Monday, Sept. 21,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Received per *Persia*,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
has this day opened, for the convenience of strangers and visitors leaving the City, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and FURS. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandeth Building.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
in CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS, in all fabrics of the latest Parisian styles, at prices to suit the tastes and wishes of all.
WM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
DRESS SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
50 pieces oil-boiled black Silk, a bargain.
10 lots new plaid Silks, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., and 5s.
Several thousand yards plaid, stripe and brocade, all new style, from 6s. to 8s.
3 cases silk and wool Ducal plaids, 18¾c.
100 pieces yard-wide poplins, styles never before offered, 2s. 6d., usual price 3s. 6d.
The above are all new goods, and well worthy of notice. One price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.
500 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.
500 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes,) at $1 50 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands.
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
200 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $3, worth $7.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
300 French Swiss and Jacouet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PIQUE, MARSEILLES, CAMBRIC, AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
We are just in receipt of
An extensive and well-selected stock of
The above goods, at extremely low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER
will be offered until entirely disposed of at a
STILL GREATER REDUCTION.
BARGAINS IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, WINTER CLOAKS,
MERINOS, DE LAINES, &c.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash,)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

EMBROIDERIES,
From auction.
Several thousand COLLARS, SLEEVES and CHEMISETTES will be offered this morning, at less than HALF PRICE. One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of fashionable
DRY GOODS,
At the store No. 757 Broadway.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
Proprietor,
Having purchased a large bankrupt stock in another part of the City, and with a view to removal there, as well as in consequence of the extraordinary pressure of the times and the utter stagnation of trade, has determined to relinquish the above business, and will offer his entire Stock of rich, new and fashionable dry goods at such an
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
As has scarcely ever been heard of. They consist, in part, as follows:
Silks, shawls, French merinoes, all wool Saxony plaids, muslin delaines, poplins, paramattas, alpacas, domestic goods, sheetings, shirtings, table damask, table cloths, napkins, Irish linens, flannels, embroideries, lace curtains, &c., &c., &c.,
All of which must be disposed of in order to make An entire clearance of the whole stock, without regard TO ORIGINAL COST.
Sale will commence on Monday, Sept. 21. N. B.—Goods will be delivered in all parts of the City and suburbs. No. 757 Broadway, near 9th-st.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars,
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail.
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS,
In PLAIDS,
STRIPES,
CHECKS,
AND PLAIN,
Just received by JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

RICH SILKS.
Velvet Flounced Robes,
Velvet Robes, with Side Bands.
Velvet Bayadere Robes.
Silk Flounced Robes.
Rich Moire Antiques.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

OPENING NEW STORE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now ready to show an IMMENSE VARIETY of entirely NEW GOODS, many of them bought at auction for about half the cost.
Silk Robes, $16 to $30.
Silks equally cheap.
Plaid Poplins.
WOOL PLAIDS, POILE DE CHEVRES AND PRINDEN DE LAINES.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased great quantities of RIBBONS very much below cost, and offer them equally cheap.
Embroideries in every style, Laces, Hosiery, and STELLA SHAWLS, PLUSH SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

STRANGERS AND VISITORS
desiring to purchase CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and FURS, would do well to call at MACKENZIE'S before going elsewhere. Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
A large and splendid assortment of the above-mentioned articles just opened, and for sale at WM. B. MACKENZIE'S, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., for the convenience of strangers visiting the City.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MME. DOUGAL, NO. 748 BROADWAY, will open her Fall and Winter bonnets, headdresses, &c., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY, ON Thursday, Sept. 24, at No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.
E. H. HUBBARD & CO.

FRANK MILLER'S
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE,
And
WATER-PROOF OIL-BLACKING.
For sale by
E. B. DURKEE & CO., No. 181 Pearl-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

$600.—HANDSOME TWO-STORY AND Basement new house, furnished or unfurnished, for sale, in Brooklyn, only fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries; it contains gas, and all the modern improvements; front is of a Philadelphia brick, and the house is in all respects substantially built and well furnished; the location is most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn; the house is already occupied by the owner, who will remain a tenant to the purchaser, if desirable. Cost, $3,300; price, $2,600. $600 cash and the balance may be paid by installments or mortgage. Inquire on the premises, No. 85 Butler-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, or CHAS. J. MURPHY, No. 94 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at No. 100 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing satinets, &c.; all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—The superior four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway; house 24x55 feet; lot half the block. Good First Mortgages Railroad Bonds will be taken in part payment. Keys at No. 122, next door. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 284 Pearl-st. Price $15,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, 12 miles from the City, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany Post road; the house is large and new, finely shaded with forest trees; it has all the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. M. BRUCE No. 6 Chauncy Court, or of J. ODELL, near the premises.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AV., A VALUABLE property, consisting of 5 full lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 6th-av. Also a number of fine houses, in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 52 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS AND ABOVE 4 lots of ground, for one or a term of years, in Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, and about 100 feet from Fulton-av. For further particulars inquire of E. Y. or F. FOOTE, No. 104 South-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE TASTEFUL TWO-story and basement brick cottage houses in West 24th-st., No. 322, between 9th and 10th avs.; contains six rooms, has gas and fixtures in each room, water, water closet, court yard, vault, &c.; in excellent order. Rent $450 per annum. Would sell for $3,600, making annual rent about $325. Apply, from 7 to 9 o'clock, as above.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 193 19th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, or No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 630 Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ON FOURTH-st., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 449 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, in the splendid white marble building over Taylor's upper saloon, No. 555 Broadway. Also, a store in Mercer-st., in the rear of same building. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the saloon.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A neat country residence in the immediate vicinity of the Sound, between Fairfield and Stamford; the closer to the water the more desirable. Address, with full particulars, COUNTRY PLACE, office of this paper.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee of School Officers of VIth Ward.
THOMAS CLARKE,

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A SMALL PARlor suite, made to order, plain but substantial, in use but a short time. Address Q., Box No. 3,512 Post-Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—ONE OF VERY superior finish, 60-horse power, entirely new, with band wheel 14 feet diameter, weighing about 6 tons, will be sold with or without boilers; its duplicate may be seen in operation at No. 448 Water-st.; also, one of 15-horse power; has been in use six weeks; is well finished and in complete order. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, with power, at No. 235 West 18th-st., near 8th-av. Also, a Machine Shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, No. 235 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES,—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, soon, L. H., Westford, Conn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

IN

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,
EVERY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
In addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

At 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 21, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.
$13,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$15,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$35,000 Terra Haute and Alton 10 per cent Bonds.
$6,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$25,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 City of Quincy (Illinois) 8 per cent. bonds.
$1,100 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855-56.
$940 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$446 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
20 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.....$50 each.
46 shares Warren Railroad of New-Jersey.....$50 each
6 shares Third Avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
30 shares Rome and Watertown Railroad.....$100 each.
25 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (genuine stock).....$100 each.
700 shares Southern Pacific Railroad (Scrip)....$100 each.
21 shares Michigan Central Railroad.....$100 each.
60 shares United States Express Co. (hypothecated).....$100 each.
24 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Mint River Bank.....$38 each.
10 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
64 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
100 shares Mercantile Bank.....$100 each.
140 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
18 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.
22 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
64 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37½ each.
40 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....$50 each.
80 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
30 shares American Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
80 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
1 10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co...$100 each.
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each.
100 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
64 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
8 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
23 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co...$100 each.
15 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
160 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
48 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. No checks received unless certified.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF WATCHES AND WATCH MOVEMENTS.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock;

One thousand Watches and Movements of every description, consisting of gold and silver, patent and detached levers; lepine, duplex and chronometer watches, open face and hunting, some running eight days.

Also, full-jewelled English lever movements of various makes.

The above watches are of various sizes and suitable for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

Every article warranted to be in all respects as represented on the catalogue.

Also, at 10 o'clock,

A large stock of ready-made Clothing, by order of Assignees, including every article in the line.

Also—Peremptory sale of Furs.

100 lots of ladies' sable and other mantillas, victorines and gloves, all just purchased for a City store, and ordered to be sold without reserve. Together with a large and varied assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, to which the particular attention of cash buyers is invited.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantle mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., No. 220 West 14th-st., near Eighth-av. F. NASH will sell THIS DAY, (Monday), Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and mahogany bookcases; solid carved rosewood centers, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window-curtains and shades, bronze and ormulu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings; dining room and chamber furniture—elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band and decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, hnreaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil cloths, &c.

B. B. BANES, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c. BANES & CO. will sell on Tuesday, Sept. 22d, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of seven elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb French satin brocatelle, silk plush and hair cloth; rosewood, marble-top, mirror-back, and front etageres; splendid sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges; reception, Voltaire and other chairs; rocking and other chairs; bedsteads; bureaus, sideboards, book cases, book and corner stands, beds, bedding, mattresses, pillows, velvet tapestry; Brussels, Ingrain, Auhusson and other carpets; mahogany, black walnut and enamelled chamber suites, wardrobes, &c., &c.

Also, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, glassware, Chinaware, fancy goods, oil paintings, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, one iron safe and one trumpet organ, suitable for travelling showmen. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Splendid French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, English velvet, tapestry and other carpets, rosewood piano-forte, fine oil-paintings, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the furnitnre of a first-class house, removed from 22d-st. for convenience of sale. In the collection will be found two splendid French plate mantel mirrors, two do. pier-glasses, with handsome stands, and four rich gilt cornices to match, English velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, two rosewood parlor suites with slip covers, two rosewood etageres, bookcases, wardrobes, and a general assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture, &c.

ALSO—One rosewood piano-forte, five gas chandeliers and other gas fixtures, several fine oil-paintings, &c. The whole positively without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

HENRY LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, all the splendid furniture in the residence at No. 70 West 26th-st. The sale will positively be without reserve, as the gentleman is going South. To persons wishing to purchase, this is a fine opportunity, as the furnitnre is in perfect order. The furniture consists of parlor, diningroom, bedrcom and kitchen furniture: the furnitnre consists in part of one splendid piano-forte, pearl keyed, a beautiful instrument; one splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furnitnre, en suite, covered in rich style, satin brocatel; lace window curtains, shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble top etageres, corner do., with mirror doors and backs, oering Voltaire chairs, English and Brussels tapestry and three-ply carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, side tables, rosewood library bookcases, solid walnnt extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnnt, mahogany and gothic bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirror, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c. Also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.—The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furnitnre: Splendid rosewood piano-forte, city made and fully warranted, rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables, large pier and oval glasses, oil-paintings, containing a great variety of subjects; rich and expensive clocks, elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very costly rosewood hall stand, tea, dining and extension tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glassware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in the dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT NO. 112 State-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, clocks, bedsteads, mattresses, feather-beds, washstands, bureaus, safes, tables, stoves, &c. &c. Also fine horse and carriage.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock each day, at the warerooms No. 368 Canal-st., the entire stock of cabinet furniture of A. L. Cate & Co., retiring from business, consisting of a rich and superior assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and painted furniture, made of the best materials and workmanship; rosewood suites in satin and brocatel and hair-cloth. Also, chamber and dining-room suites, paillasses, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, office furnitnre, iron safe, desks; also, the oil-cloth and carpets covering the warerooms, the whole offering for the trade and others an opportunity seldom to be met with to supply themselves with substantial furnitnre. A. L. Cate & Co. pledge themselves to sell every article without reserve. Catalogues on the day previous to sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,
Office No. 454 Canal-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 21, 10¾ o'clock, at No. 228 West 22d-st., one door from 10th-av., all the furnitnre contained in the said house, viz: rosewood and parlor suits covered in brocatelle, Brussells and three-ply carpets, gilt frame pier, mantel and oval mirrors, mahogany tête-à-tetes and chairs, paintings, clocks, rosewood etageres, marble-top tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, do. washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, rockers, chairs, rosewood hall-stand, black-walnut extension tables, together with a general assortment of kitchen and basement furniture, the whole to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder for cash.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 10 years, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR Interest on the bonds of the KERSONE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS—ANY PARTY WHO IS willing to invest from $1,000 to $5,000 in an honest and legitimate transaction, and in return receive from $20,000 to $50,000, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing SOLICITOR, at this office, stating where an interview can be had.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th inst., and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cents., payable to the stockholders on and after the 23d inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board,

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 18th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNAY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in view of the approaching election of Directors, are earnestly invited to meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 44 Pine-st.

The present position of the Company, the negotiation of the new loan, and other matters of importance to the interests of the stockholders and bondholders will be laid before them.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, 21st inst., at Oodcrdonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of

EDWARD COLLIN, President.
BENJ. C. DEAN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, bright bay, and very showy in harness, kind and gentle, and perfectly sound, 7 and 8 years old. Inquire at PHILIP CLEARY'S Livery Stable, 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.—To insure a full crop in the Spring, apply now! Mapes' oil rogenized super phos. lime 2½ cents per lb. The sale is

FREDK. McCREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Fare $2 to 22; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 7 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 9 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 45th-st. Is packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

SOERLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivalled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A PRIZE MELODEON.—S. D. & H. W SMITH'S celebrated melodeons took the first premium at the National Fair, Washington. Fair of the Mechanics Institute, Boston, Mass., State Fair, Columbus, Ohio. Sub-bass and double-hank melodeons, and those of every style, for sale or rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., sole agent.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos hnt little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 367 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO., PIANO FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. Attention is requested to our Pianos by persons visiting Crystal Palace.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by a celebrated maker, and warranted; cost $500; has been used a few months, and will be sold for $260, the owner going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES FREDERICK WERNER is not authorized to act as agent for us, or either of us, or to contract any debt on our joint or several account.

A. SCHROEDER,
J. WHEELER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1857.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH Annual target excursion; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets.

Captain PETRIE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our lower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Dépôt, No. 100 Water-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Byrle.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. C

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

[Continued from First Page.]

fortable. I found the *Ellen* had saved forty-eight of the passengers of the *Central America* besides myself. I knew the name of only one passenger on board the *Central America*, and that was WILLIAM REESE, of California, but I do not know whether he was saved or not.

MRS. MARY E. SWAN'S STATEMENT.

MRS. MARY E. SWAN, from Rough and Ready, Nevada County, California, was traveling with her husband and one child, an infant not two years old. Her husband was among the lost.

When it was my turn to leave the ship, she said, my husband left his place at the pumps to assist me into the life-boat. I needed assistance from some one, because early in the morning I was thrown suddenly out of my berth by a lurch of the ship, and was considerably lamed by the bruise. The rope was put around my waist, as around all the other ladies, and I was lowered without accident. When the boat reached the brig, I did not leap for the rigging, but held out my hands to the men on board, and was caught hold of. But they slipped their hold, and I fell into the water. I was got hold of again and partially lifted out, but fell into the sea three times before I was finally rescued. My falling so often, together with my injury of the morning, rendered me unable to stir in my bed for nearly three days. My babe was put into the boat before I was, and was safely got out.

The last I saw of my poor husband was when he helped me into the boat. I heard of him afterwards when he was still at the pumps in the steamer. About an hour before I left, he took me aside and bade me "Good bye." He said, "I don't know that I shall ever see you again." He was very glad to think that I could be taken off. He wanted me to go, and did that he did not care about himself, if it were possible that I could be saved, and the little child. He told me that he would try to save himself if an honorable opportunity should present itself after all the women were taken off. He had been sick for three or four days before the disaster, but notwithstanding this, he persisted in keeping his place at the pumps.

On Saturday night I knew that the steamer had gone down, before it was reported to us. I looked out through a window about 8 o'clock, and saw her light burning, and looking out again shortly afterward, I saw no light. I then felt sick at heart, for I knew that my husband must have perished in the meantime.

Mrs. Swan having no friends in New-York, was very much affected on the arrival of the *Empire City* yesterday morning. When word was given to the passengers to go ashore, she burst into tears, and wringing her hands said, "Where shall I go after I go ashore?" And on being asked if she knew no one in the City, she said "No, I have no friend in New-York, nor in all the world, now that my husband is lost." She was put into a carriage and driven to a hotel, with other ladies.

STATEMENT OF HENRY T. O'CONNOR.

A young man, about 18 years of age, shrewd and observing, was among the passengers. He was accompanied by his mother, who had in charge, to deliver to its friends, a child named LOUIS BONNEAU; they belong in Albany. He gives a graphic description of the terrific gale, and details his personal adventures before and after the sinking of the steamer. He was one of those who went down with her while standing near Captain HERNDON, and was rescued by the bark *Ellen*, after being seven hours in the water. He says he was thrown out of his berth by a heavy lurch of the ship about two o'clock on Friday. Going on deck he learned that the steamer had sprung a leak;—that the fires had been put out, and the engine stopped; *the Engineer reported that he could not keep up steam for want of coal, the coal passers failing to supply it fast enough.* As the water gained on the ship *the pumps were found defective*, and could discharge but a small quantity of water. *The Donkey Engine was tried, but it would not work* to any advantage, and all hands were set to work with buckets to pass up the water. *There was a proposition made to construct box-pumps*, such as are used in the California mines, to free their holes from water, *but no tools could be found.* There were plenty of carpenters on board, who could have constructed these pumps, and *with them, he believed, the ship could have been kept afloat.* The mass of floating materials in the hold rose to the surface and covered the water, so that the buckets and barrels could not be dipped. This retarded operations greatly, and was the main difficulty they had to contend with. Seeing this state of things, and abandoning all hope of freeing the ship, he left off work, and went upon the wheel-house, satisfied she must soon go down. He had a tin life-preserver buckled round him, and waited for the fatal moment to arrive, determined to do his best to save his life. The women and children had all been safely sent from the sinking ship. The Chief-Engineer stood by as the third boat was being filled; there were two seats vacant, and a person jumped into one of them; at this instant ASHBY, who was overseeing the transhipment of the women and children, drew his bowie knife, and raising it as if to strike the man, commanded him to get out; his arm was arrested by a person near, and the man retained his place; *as the boat pushed off Ashby jumped in; a general murmur arose and a cry was heard, "Shoot him."* Whether any one seriously thought of doing so or not, the fear of hitting innocent parties in the boat deterred them from the act.

Captain HERNDON *told him to come back, but Ashby said he would go to the brig and send her boats back, as well as the steamers.* If this were the real motive of the Engineer, it was an extenuation of the act in the minds of the passengers. *O'Conner says he (Ashby) had previously approached him and threatened to cut the strap which held his life-preserver around his body;* the interference of a passenger prevented him from taking it away from him. He did not come back.

An American schooner ran down to them, and rounded to under her bow. Capt. HAANDON begged him to lay by, and he promised to do so; but she shortly disappeared. About 8½ o'clock P. M., two heavy seas swept over the steamer: the first carrying off a large number of persons, and the second filling the ship. She went down stern foremost, drawing all down in the vortex. *Many, he thought, were sucked into the hatches* and never came up. He had previously taken two hatches from over the skylight of the engineer's room, and with a life-preserver was swept away from the wreck. Capt. HERNDON and the first and second mates stood together, and went down with the ship. Some one had brought a life-preserver for Capt. H., but he did not know whether he used it or not. At first they were all near together, and could distinctly hear each other's voices, but were soon separated, and found himself alone upon the vast waste of waters. He swam for several hours, and about 3 o'clock in the morning was fallen in with by the bark *Ellen*. A rope was thrown to him which he grasped, but he was too weak to be raised by it from the water; once or twice he slipped back, and like many others came near perishing alongside the bark, at the very instant of being snatched from ing death. He was told teat *many were too exhausted to extend a hand, and died and sank within reach of the vessel.*. He finally twisted the rope around his body, and was hauled on board.

Notwithstanding the leak, he has no doubt the ship could have been kept free if the engine had continued to work and she had been kept head to the sea. He thinks the pumps were in bad order.

STATEMENT OF OLIVER P. MANHUE.

"The storm commenced immediately after the steamer left Havana, and continued with great violence, increasing until Friday. On Friday afternoon all hands were called up to bail. The vessel continued to ship water, and all hands worked with buckets, barrels, &c., all Friday night, and till about 2 o'clock on Saturday, when the brig *Marine* hove in sight. All the ladies and children were put on board the *Marine* about 6 o'clock P. M., and the Chief Engineer left with them. In launching the boats, two of the five of them were stove, and the other three were dispatched with the women and children, about an hour before sunset. The *Marine* was laying nearly a mile off and by the time the three boats reached her it became evident that the ship must go down before they could get back.

All hands then eized pieces of spars, chairs, and life-preservers, while others rushed below to secure their treasure. The confusion now became very great, though all acted with coolness, each endeavoring to make the last effort for his own safety. Now the vessel gave three lurches, some of the passengers jumping off at each lurch. Those who jumped off at the first and second lurches swam off to some distance, but the great mass remained on deck until the vessel went down, which was a minute or two afterwards.

I had provided myself with a life-preserver and a piece of a spar, and determined to go down with the vessel, with the great mass of the passengers, all of whom stood about, bracing themselves up and securing those articles most available to buoy them up. The vessel finally went down stern foremost. I was standing near the smoke-stack at the time, and we were all dragged under the water with the sinking ship. The general supposition is that we were all drawn under the surface at least twenty feet, and when we rose we were nearly stifled. The rapidity with which I was drawn down tore the spar from my hands, and the life-preserver from my body, and when I reached the surface my clothing was almost all stripped off of me. I, however, met a friend who had two life-preservers, who gave me one, and we also seized on pieces of the wreck, which helped to sustain us. About four hundred of the passengers were struggling about, most of them having lost their life-preservers, and others seizing on pieces of the wreck which came up with us. The Captain had cut away the upper works of the vessel, so that when the hull sunk they would float off, but they were dragged down and came up in fragments. Many persons were killed, stunned and drowned, by being struck with pieces of the wreck; whilst the pieces were to others the ultimate means of safety. An occassional flash of lightning showed to each other a sea of struggling forms. Each strove to encourage his friend with hopes which he scarce felt himself. At first we were all together in a mass, but soon the waves separated us, and at each successive flash of lightning we discovered that we were being scattered over a wide area, and soon found ourselves apparently alone on the boundless ocean."

The rest of this account does not differ from that already received. He concludes by saying that about 10 o'clock he was picked up by the bark *Ellen* and had the satisfaction of finding others on board her.

MR. THOMAS MCNEICH.

THOS. MCNEICH, a California merchant, was on board the steamer when she went down. I was at work, he said, at the pumps all the time. The crew and passengers behaved nobly. I never saw men work with more determination, and under better discipline. I stood at work, with hardly any intermission, from two or three o'clock on Friday, through all that night, and through the next day and evening, till the ship sank under my feet, and I was adrift in the sea. I saved myself by swimming. For a time I had a board, on which I floated. I was in the water till 3 o'clock next morning, and during all that time I felt little or no fatigue. My strength was preserved to me in a wonderful manner. But as soon as I was rescued, I dropped away and was too weak almost to move. I was in company part of the night with a Spaniard, who had sailed from Cuba. We were rescued by the Norwegian bark *Ellen*. I saw the Captain of the steamer about five minutes before she went down. At that time nearly all the male passengers were on board, and all the crew, except the boats' crews on duty and the Chief Engineer. Captain HERNDON was standing on the wheel-house, and the second officer was with him. They were conversing when I last saw them. The Captain, throughout the whole emergency, behaved nobly and bravely. He deserved a better fate. *I believe there was not a man left on board the ship but would have given his life if it could have saved the Captain.* He had inspired everybody not only with confidence and zeal, but also with a personal affection for him. The safety of the women and children is owing altogether to his discipline and influence on board the ship. His officers, too, deserve credit for an equally heroic part.

Of the Chief Engineer there are reasons why I shall say nothing.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. TAYLOR.

Among the rescued passengers temporarily staying at Lovejoy's Hotel is JOHN C. TAYLOR. His description of the scene on board the doomed steamer is simple, yet graphic. He says: "When the steamer went down, I sank with her at least 30 or 40 feet, and felt almost strangled; I was standing at the moment of her submersion on deck, and in the after part of the ship. I had placed as I thought securely in my trowsers pocket all I had, about $300 in gold, but found when rescued that it was all gone; I had not secured it with a string as I ought, and the violence of the waves had reversed my pockets so I lost it all." Being asked how he was saved, he replied, "Why, you see, nearly all of us were provided with life preservers, but I swam and drifted altogether, I think, 18 miles; I was very tired, for I had been working hard at the pumps from Friday at 2 P. M. until 8 o'clock on Saturday night. It was on Friday at noon that the leak occurred, but where it was, or how extensive, nobody could say, except the water was gaining on us rapidly, and so gangs of men were organized and set to work. She soon began to take in water through her ports, and took a sudden and strong list to starboard, the wind being then, as I think, west, and fresh. the vessel heading to northward. One of the engine fires was put out by 2 o'clock, that on the lee side; and presently both engines stopped. An attempt was then made to raise fires in the donkey boilers, and for this purpose, as the coal could not be got at, the steerage bunks and any thing we could get up was split up and thrust into the fire, but it was useless. Only one of the boilers would work, and that only for a few minutes."

In reference to the state of things on board, Mr. TAYLOR made the following statements:

"The people were pretty quiet and orderly. One man who is lost, named MILLER, a passenger, took a position at the top of the steps leading to the steerage: he drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot down any one who refused to work at the pumps and attempted to get upon deck. I saw him strike one person a smart blow in the face that was all the fighting and disturbance that I noticed. After a time any man that wanted to come up was not prevented.

There were a good many dead bodies floating about in the water. I struck against many of them, they were all provided with life-preservers, yet dead, and with their heads down in the water. It was a horrible sight. I was quite exhausted when I was taken on board the *Ellen*. I tried to get up her side, but could not do so without help. I have lost not only the money I placed in my pockets, but also all my clothing, and never could have endured had not the sea become quieter towards the approach of morning."

STATEMENT OF MR. CHASE.

Mr. WILLIAM CHASE, of Washtenaw County, Michigan, apparently a miner, also one of the passengers staying at Lovejoy's Hotel, reports that he has been in California since 1852, and has been so fortunate as to save all he possessed. He had the advantage of two life-preservers attached to his person. He does not think there was the manifestation of much terror on board during any part of the trying scene. Being asked if any seemed disposed to pray, he replied, "why, yes, there was some praying, and there was some swearing, and some fighting." The fighting appeared to be the very natural scramble for the retention of loose boards, tops of boxes and other light materials which might be an additional reliance to the life-preservers with which the majority were provided. A good many were bailing and working at the pumps when she went down that had no life-preservers, and some deliberately turned in and went to bed, choosing, as we gathered from his account of the matter, to meet their fate in that form. The majority did not expect the vessel going down so soon. The brig hove in sight about one o'clock on Saturday, and people began to try to save what they had by securing it about their persons. One man who is saved, S. C. CALDWELL, of New-York, was so fortunate as to save twenty pounds of gold dust, and many others saved considerable sums. Captain BADGER was possessed of $20,000 in gold, he flung it on the floor of the state-room, and of course it went to the bottom with the steamer. He is among the saved. Mr. CHASE thinks that a few despairingly anticipated death, or thought to save themselves by jumping overboard. Among his acquaintances that he knows to be lost, were WM. BURNS, of New-York, and a person named —— O'CONNOR, also of this City, a type-maker. He had also heard of a Mr. YOUNG, from Ohio, as among the lost. He describes the night of Saturday as "pretty dark and cloudy."

STATEMENT OF E. AYULO.

We left Aspinwall on the 3d of the month, and without anything particular happening, arrived in Havana, which place we left on the morning of the 8th. The weather, up to this time, was beautiful, and the voyage very pleasant. Towards the evening of the day we departed from Havana, there sprung up a stiff westerly breeze, which increased during the night, and became more violent the next morning. The gale continued in its unchecked fury all that day and night, and to add to their distress, it rained terrifically. On Thursday it blew a perfect hurricane, and the sea ran mountains high, and it so continued without abatement to Friday.

In the morning it was discovered, for the first time, that the ship had sprung a leak, and was filling. This caused some consternation among the passengers who went to work immediately to bail out the water with buckets, which were handed from one to another, and they worked hard all that day and the next, until towards the evening, when they gave up in despair, and proceeded to prepare for the worst, each person providing himself with whatever he deemed most essential to his preservation. There were a number of tin and cork life-preservers on board, with which each one helped himself, besides setting apart some portions of cabin furniture and deck materials. The ship labored hard, and was evidently in a sinking condition.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday a sail was descried, the guns of the steamer were fired, and a flag of distress put up. It was seen by the vessel, which proved to be the brig *Marine*. She came towards us, and each of us was buoyed up with the hope of safety. Being spoken to and told of our condition, she lay to about a mile from us. Three boats were let down and manned, and into these were put all the women and children. There were 24 men left the ship in these boats.

In the evening another sail was seen, which, on being hailed, came near us. She was a small neat schooner. I don't know her name. Our Captain told them of our situation, and asked for assistance—a boat to be sent, as ours were all gone, those that left with the women and children not having returned, and the other boats being washed overboard. We were told the schooner would take us off and stay by us, but she gradually disappeared, and was soon out of sight altogether.

Towards nightfall, about 7 o'clock, we prepared for the worst. Each one secured whatever was within his reach, and we momentarily expected to be called on to struggle for our lives. I had a life preserver just adjusted when a heavy sea struck the vessel, washed over us, and we all went down. I felt nigh suffocated, and on rising to the top I caught hold of some *debris* of the steamer and sustained myself as well as I could for six hours on the water, until rescued by the Norwegian bark *Ellen*.

When first I came up, after the sinking of the vessel, I saw numbers of my fellow passengers all about me struggling in the water, and grasping every floating thing within their reach. By degrees we were wafted away from each other, and towards morning all disappeared. At the time of the going down of the steamer there arose a hoarse yell, as if coming from the bottom of the ocean, and in a moment all was over.

I was much exhausted when rescued, and was agreeably surprised to find many of my unfortunate companions on board. I arrived in Norfolk, and at once proceeded to this City.

STATEMENT OF MRS. F. S. HAWLEY.

MRS. FREDERICK S. HAWLEY is a daughter of CHARLES DE FOREST, of Bridgeport, Conn. Her husband is among the lost. She has with her two children, an infant of five months, and another two years old, both boys. With most of the other ladies she went to the Metropolitan Hotel. Her narrative of the exciting scenes through which she has passed is very direct and intelligible. She says: "After the first excitement caused by the news that the steamer had sprung aleak, the women were very calm and did all they could to encourage the men in bailing. I saw no weeping until next day, when the cry of '*Sail, ho.*" was heard. Our feelings of joy at the prospect of deliverance then overcame us, and many wept, but they were tears of joy. Then, again, word came that there was no sail in sight, and that the report was only started to inspire the crew and passengers with new courage. The men had become very much exhausted by constant bailing, and having very little to eat, many of them gave over and hid themselves in the state-rooms and locked the doors. Others got liquor and drank it until stupified, and all care for life had vanished. The last attempt to set a regular table was on Friday, at noon, but the vessel rolled so no one could come to the table or eat. While we were attempting to eat, the captain's boy rushed into the cabin and cried out, "All hands down below to bail!" This was the first intimation we had that the vessel was leaking. Mr. HOWE was at the table, and at the instant the order came he pulled off his coat and went to work. A rope was needed, and my husband went and found one in our state-room. The grating over the forward hatchway in the saloon was taken off, buckets were procured, and all went eagerly to work passing up water. My husband told me the water was up to the knees of the men. I did not look down until Saturday morning; I was very sick; the water was then nearly up to the floor of the second cabin. The ladies continued to encourage the men throughout the night of Friday, saying to them, "It is only another hour to daylight or to sunrise," as the case might be; but in spite of all entreaties some gave out and went to bed. During the night they came down and carried away blankets to stop the leaks about the shaft. Matters grew worse until noon, when we were told the women and children would be sent on board the brig. Just as we were about to leave to go in the boat, I asked my husband if he would not go with us; I had been very ill for several days, and told him I should need assistance with the children; he went and took his money out of his trunk, but made no reply as to whether he would accompany me. My husband took the infant, and Mr. BOERE the oldest child, and we went on deck. I looked to see where the vessel was we were going to, and she seemed to be about a mile and a half away. We left the steamer by the second boat, in company with Mrs. EASTON, Mrs. BADGER, Mrs. THAYER, Mrs. MCNEIL, Miss WINIFRED FALLON, Mrs. THAYER'S nurse, (SUSAN,) and Miss SMITH. The last I saw of my husband he stood on the wheel-house and kissed his hand to me as the boat pulled away from the ship. There were five men in charge of the boat, four at the oars, and one steering. Three boats had been stove alongside the ship, I was told, before they succeeded in getting any of the passengers safely away; the sea was so rough, and the boats tossed about, and thrown with such violence against the steamer, it was with the greatest difficulty we could be placed in the boat. We were all lowered down the vessel's side by a stout rope, in which a noose or bowline was made; we sat in the noose, and held on by our hands. Mrs. BADGER, Mrs. THAYER and Mrs. MCNEIL could not reach the boat at the proper instant, and were immersed in the sea, but they were all soon hauled on board the boat. They were much frightened, but remained very calm.

The little children were passed down, the officer lowering them by their arms, until the boat swung underneath, and they could be caught hold of by the boatmen. It was frightful to see these helpless little ones, held by their tiny arms above the waves. My babe was nearly smothered by the flying spray, as they were obliged to hold him a long time before he could be reached by the boatmen; but when I pressed him once more to my bosom, and covered him with my shawl, he soon fell asleep. The children did not cry, except when the salt water came over us and flew in their faces. We were all without clothing or bonnets, except the thin dresses we had on. I took nothing with me, except a heavy shawl and my watch. Some of the children also were without clothing or shoes and stocking's. Captain HERNDON, and Mr. HULL, the Purser, were active in directing about getting the women and children into the boats, and when our boat was full I heard Mr. HULL give the order for the boat to shove off. Captain HERNDON, at the same instant, said to the boatmen, "Tell the captain of the brig, for Heaven's sake, to lay by us all night." The brig had drifted far away from us, and we were half an hour in getting to her. She was very deeply loaded, and rolled badly; her bulwarks were nearly level with the boat when it was lifted by the sea, and great care was necessary in going alongside, to keep the boat from being swamped. Capt. BURT, with his mate, stood with open arms and a willing heart, to receive us; a rope was thrown, and in another moment the children were being passed out. Captain BURT took my little WILLY, and the mate received DEFOREST, playfully saying, as he passed him over the side, "He is all gold." My heart was lighter when I saw my children safely on board the brig. All the ladies were then passed out, and the boat immediately returned to the steamer. We found on board the vessel six or seven passengers who had come away in the first boat, and one of the deck hands who refused to return to the steamer; he was an oarsman; I did not know his name. We were immediately placed in the cabin, where we were made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. We were all thoroughly drenched by the salt water, and everything was wet on board the brig, but Captain BURT opened his chest and handed out his own clothes, such as flannel drawers, under-vests, &c., which we put on, and soon made ourselves very warm and comfortable. Nothing could exceed the kindness of the Captain and his officers; they did everything that kind and generous hearts could prompt to relieve our sufferings. In about an hour another boat-load came, bringing more than by either of the other loads; among them were two or three men, viz: Mr. PRIEST, (an old gentleman,) Judge MUNSON, and, I believe, the colored boy GARRISON, the Captain's servant. I was told that Captain HERNDON when he saw him going away in the boat, upbraided him sharply for deserting his post. About 4 o'clock the fog cleared away, and we saw the steamer very distinctly against the sunset clouds; she looked beautifully, and did not seem like a sinking ship.

As night came on, and the last or fourth boat-load arrived, we began to despair for the safety of our husbands who were yet on board. It was now after dark, and the men refused to return to the ship, but we had seen a schooner run down and heave to near the steamer, shortly before, and our hopes again revived for those on board of the steamer. Night soon hid her from our view, however, and it was the last we saw of the doomed vessel. At daylight on Sunday morning she had disappeared and with her all hope for the hundreds of her passengers, and the dear friends from whom we had parted the day before with such confident hopes. The brig remained until afternoon, and then we steered for Norfolk.

A LADY IN CAPT. HERNDON'S CARE.

Among the ladies saved by the *Marine* was Mrs. ANN SMALL, of Newburyport, Mass., who was returning to her relatives, after burying her husband at Panama. This lady and her child, a little girl of twenty-three months, were in the special charge of Capt. HERNDON, to whose assiduous care they owe their safety. Mother and child arrived safely at this port yesterday morning, on board the *Empire City*. Mrs. SMALL gave our reporter a detailed and very interesting narrative of her rescue. She could not speak of Capt. HERNDON without deep emotion. Tears filled her eyes when she repeated his parting words at the moment she left the sinking ship. Mrs. SMALL left New-York in December, 1856, on board her husband's ship, the *Augustine Heard*, bound for the Chincha Islands. It was Captain SMALL'S first voyage as master. On the voyage he became very ill, and his disease, finally taking the form of a rapid consumption, compelled him to leave his vessel at Callao, after she was fully laden with guano, under consignment, to Havre. The vessel sailed from Callao without him. On the 11th of last month, Mrs. SMALL and her husband sailed from Callao for Panama, in the regular steam-packet, hoping to be able to reach home before the Captain's disease should have assumed a more dangerous type. This hope, however, was not fulfilled. Captain SMALL continued to sink rapidly, and a violent diarrhœa, which set in soon after the steamer started, completed the sum of the unhappy gentleman's misfortunes. He died at Panama on the 26th ult. His widow buried him there, and then turned her face homeward, with her child, ANNA, and such of her husband's effects as could be transported. She left Panama for Aspinwall one day before the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamer from San Francisco, acting by the advice of friends, who recommended that she should avoid the confusion of a crowd during the transit. She remained in Aspinwall until the *Central America* was ready to sail, and was then placed under the special charge of Capt. HERNDON through the kind offices of the American Consul at Aspinwall. Mrs. SMALL'S narrative of the voyage from Aspinwall to Havana does not differ from that given by other parties. She states that all went smoothly as could be desired up to the night of Wednesday, the day following the departure of the ship from Havana. During the day of Wednesday, the wind began to blow freshly. In the night it increased to a gale. The baling began on Thursday, and was continued nearly without intermission until the last. It was still going on when Mrs. SMALL left the wreck at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The water was bailed out in beef barrels. When the prospect of the salvation of the ship began to grow darker, the conduct of the passengers, officers and crew was so quiet, orderly and considerate as to have left a deep impression on the minds of the survivors. We cannot do better than to give the concluding portion of Mrs. SMALL'S statement in her own words. She says:—The ladies, most of them, were very calm, very quiet. One or two, once in a while, became excited, and moaned and lamented, but these were exceptions. The courage of the majority seemed to hold out to the last. No refreshments, except hard bread and water, were served out after Thursday. On the morning of that day the table was set for breakfast, but it was not done for dinner, for by that time all the dishes were broken. We ate little, even of the hard bread, but remained intently watching the efforts of the officers of the ship and the passengers to save the vessel. On Saturday morning, hope was given up, and preparations were made for sending off the ladies and children to the brig *Marine*, which lay near us. The life-boats were lowered, and had made two trips each to the *Marine*, filled with women and children, before I was taken off by the third boat. As I was being handed into the boat, Capt. HERNDON came up and spoke to me. He appeared sad, but very firm. "Mrs. SMALL," said he, "this is sad;—*I am sorry not to get you home safely.*" With these words he turned away, and I saw no more of him. My little girl remained on board, and I did not discover that she was absent until I had got into the boat. I afterwards learned that Capt. HERNDON *took charge of her, and sent her to me by the next boat*, by a lady named Mrs. KITTERIDGE, who handed the child to me soon after I reached the *Marine*. Capt. HERNDON remained self-possessed, calm and firm throughout. I shall ever think of him with gratitude. I am not surprised to hear that he is among the lost, because I knew by his appearance when I parted from him that he would be the last man to leave the ship. I understood from the steward that he had talked with the Captain during the night, and he said he knew what his mind was; he would not leave the vessel. Capt. HERNDON, the first officer and the second mate superintended the transfer of the females to the boats. Every movement was conducted in an orderly manner. There was no rush, no effort to crowd the women out of the boats. A few trifling accidents occurred during this time, owing to the roughness of the sea, but there was nothing serious. I fell into the sea twice before I reached the boat, the surge throwing it off from the vessel, but was picked up and placed in safety on board of the *Marine*. The whole number of persons rescued by this vessel was ninety-seven—thirty of whom were ladies, twenty-seven children, and forty men. The men were principally from the crew, with a few of the passengers. When the women and children had been rescued, the boats which brought them from the wreck were cast loose from the *Marine*; the men who had manned them positively refusing to return for fresh loads. It was a melancholy spectacle we were now compelled to witness. Three staunch boats floated uselessly upon the rough waves, while the wreck of the steamer, black with people, was visibly sinking before our eyes. Yet all attempts to persuade or drive the seamen to undertake the rescue of others proved utterly unavailing. We did no see the wreck go down, but understood from the last party, (a number of men in a small boat,) who reached our vessel early in the evening, that she sunk at about 9 o'clock that evening. During the night we saw from the deck of the *Marine* a light in the distance, and expected to find the ship still floating in the morning, but the light proved to be aboard of another vessel, and when morning came the wreck could not be discovered. All on board the *Marine* were very kind to us. The crew gave up their bunks for our accommodation, and seemed solicitous to do anything for our comfort. Provisions, however, were scant, and all on board the brig were allowanced. Our rations, served three times a day, consisted of Indian gruel, baked and stewed beans, and hard bread. We suffered from want of water, and were becalmed from Tuesday till Thursday. On Tuesday we spoke a vessel, which supplied us with bread, meat, chickens and water and relieved our distress. Chicken-stew was served out to the women and children. After the arrival of this seasonable supply we suffered comparatively little. The first day on board the *Marine* we slept in our wet clothes, which dried upon us. Our baggage was lost, and we had nothing except the clothing we had upon our persons when we left the wreck. I had kept my porte-monnaie in my pocket, and saved it, together with some of the bills of my husband's ship, but they were all. I knew the names of but few of those on board the *Marine*. The chief engineer of the *Central America* was among them. His conduct was complained of by the survivors. It was said that he did not do right, but I paid little attention to the accusations made against him. Mrs. Dr. ELLIS was on board the *Marine*, with three children of her own and one other; she feared her husband was lost. They were going to Ohio. Miss CARUTHER was also going west. Mrs. KITTERIDGE was left on the brig when I was taken off, with others, by the *Empire City*. Mrs. TRAVIS and her two children were also among the saved. Her husband, Dr. TRAVIS, was left on the wreck of the *Central America*. I remember the name of a Judge MUNROE or MUNSON among the persons saved. I do not know the names of any others. At noon on Thursday, the steamer *Empire City* came to our relief, and a portion of the survivors of the wreck went on board, leaving the *Marine* heading for Norfolk in tow of another vessel which had spoken her. We were received with the utmost consideration and kindness on board the *Empire City*, and arrived in New-York early on Sunday morning, in comparatively good health, having suffered less than we expected to have done from the long hardship and exposure. The children who were received have escaped without injury. They look hearty, have lost very little flesh, and are as cheerful and lively as though they had wholly escaped this peril. Mrs. SMALL and her child are at the Astor House, where every attention is bestowed upon them.

STATEMENT OF MRS. VIRGINIA BIRCH.

I left Havana with my husband, (WM. BIRCH, of Bryant's Minstrels, who was picked up by the *Ellen*,) on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., about 9½ o'clock. The weather was fair until the next day, when the wind commenced to blow with increasing fury until the Saturday morning following. On the day after we left Havana, I, with other ladies, were on deck, but a squall came up and the wind blew like a whirlwind, and we had to go down stairs. I was so frightened that night I lay down on a sofa with my clothes on, and passed a very uncomfortable time, the vessel careening fearfully. On Thursday we passed another fearful day, the vessel rocking and pitching violently, and at night the storm did not abate; but darkness only added to our fears. On Friday morning the vessel careened over on her starboard side and we heard the seams crack; shortly afterwards we were told that the vessel had sprung aleak.

All Friday night the gentlemen passengers were engaged in passing out the water from the hold by means of buckets, and this work continued till the vessel foundered. As soon as the leak was discovered on Friday morning the Captain sent a man down into the cabin, who intimated our danger, by asking for all the buckets and blankets in the state-rooms to use in stopping the leak. The ladies never spoke a loud word and kept perfectly calm and collected. I never saw a calmer set of women in my life; one or two asked to be permitted to scare in the labor of bailing, but were told by the gentlemen to keep quiet and all would yet be well. On Friday the sea broke over us in avalanches, completely swamping the cabin and state-reoms, and the vessel would be so completely buried that it was dark as Erebus. The cabin-passengers had very little to eat on Friday, and that little was only bread, for the stores were all covered by the water in the hold. On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, when we had almost given up hope of preservation, a brig was seen some little distance from us, and she rapidly bore down toward us, when she was hailed by Capt. HERNDON, who told of our desperate situation. The Captain of the brig said he would do for us all that he could, and brought his vessel close under our stern, the distance between the two vessels momentarily increasing. Preparations were immediately made to get the steamer's boats out, but three were dashed to pieces before they reached the water. The Captain then called the ladies and told them to prepare to go into the boats, and they were soon in readiness. But to get in was a difficult matter, as the waves were so high. However, a noose was made in a rope, and a lady seated herself in it, holding on to the rope at the same time, when she was lowered safely into the boat. This process was repeated with all, but many got a ducking, for just as they would be ready to get in a large wave would come, sway the boat from the vessel's side, and of course the lady would go into the water. One lady was ducked in this manner two or three times, but in the end they were scarcely worse off than the rest, for in transferring us to the brig, the waves dashed over the boat and drenched us all thoroughly. The persons who went in the boat with me, are Mrs. THOMAS, Madame PAHUD, a French lady, with three children, Mrs. HARRIS, and old Aunt LUCY, the stewardess. A man (one of the stewards) got in, as he said, to help row the boat, but he did not understand the work, and the sailors made him lay down in the bottom of the boat. The boat was rowed by four men and steered by the boatswain of the ship. Chief Engineer ASHBY superintended getting the passengers into the boats. He allowed some men to come in. Judge MUNSON, of Sacramento, and a Mr. PAINE, were among them. I asked Mr. ASHBY to let my husband come to me, but he refused, using insulting language. The Captain, I understand, sent Mr. ASHBY off to the brig in the third boat, but he refused to go back to the steamer. One man attempted to get into the boat, and ASHBY drew a knife and threatened to stab him if he did not desist. All who were rescued by the brig were on board by 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Towards evening we saw a schooner close under the bow of the steamer, and this relieved us all of some of the anxiety we felt for our friends whom we had left behind. It soon became dark, and we never saw any more of the sinking steamer. On board the *Marine*, which is a very small vessel, (her entire cabin being scarcely larger than an ordinary state-room on a steamer,) we were crowded very much. There were 31 women, 26 children and 41 men on board. The vessel had lost part of her foremost and bowsprit, and was altogether unsuited to accommodate us. We slept on the top of the deck cabin, using the spare sails for our beds, and passed a miserable and cold time enough. It was enough to freeze us to death. Some of the women had no clothes to cover their children, and they took the sheets and made them into garments. We lay by the steamer all that night, in hopes of finding some one, but did not succeed, and the next day about 2 o'clock, set out for Norfolk. As we left the steamer, I heard Captain HERNDON tell the boatswain to ask the Captain of the brig to lay close by him all night for God's sake, as he was in a sinking state, and had five hundred souls on board, besides a million and a half of dollars. Capt. BURT, of the *Marine*, replied that he would do all in his power. Capt. BURT did everything he could to make us comfortable. The large accession to his ship's complement made him careful of his provisions, which were not very plentiful when we went on board. We lived on gruel, rice and molasses, and a little hard bread. Last Thursday we spoke the clipper bark *Euphrasia*, bound to New-Orleans, and the Captain supplied us, besides other stores, with some brandy, which in our wet and exhausted state was very refreshing. Last Saturday, about 12 o'clock, while going up to Norfolk, we were met about 7 miles from Old Point Comfort by the *Empire City*, and nearly all transferred to her. We heard by the *Empire City* that some of the passengers had been picked up the *Ellen* and taken into Norfolk, and two or three ladies went on in the brig, as they found their husbands were among the saved, and had remained there. I did not know till it was too late, that my husband had been rescued and was at Norfolk, or I should, of course, have proceeded there also. Among those on the *Central America* that are supposed to be lost are Mr. SHREVE, of San Francisco, who was coming to New-York, I understand, to be married; CHARLES TAYLOR, of North Carolina; Mr. CLOUGH, of Pennsylvania; JAMES BIRCH, of Massachusetts, stage contractor across the Plains, (he has a wife and child in Boston;) GAY BRUSH, baggage master, wife and three children in New-York; Mrs. HORSELEY and two children, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. ELLIS, whose wife and four children were among the rescued in the *Marine*; Mr. BROWN, of San Francisco; Mr. DOBBS, of South Carolina. All these I became acquainted with on the passage. Owing to the scarcity of food and the exhaustion consequent on the work of bailing, liquor was freely supplied to all who wanted it, and of course some took too much, and many, in my opinion, lay stupefied with drink in their staterooms when the steamer foundered. Before I left the steamer my husband provided me with a life-preserver, which I put on. I went into my state-room for a cloak, followed by Mr. BIRCH, and I saw my canary-bird in its cage. It was singing as merrily as it ever did. On the spur of the moment I took the little thing from its prison and placed it in the bosom of my dress. My husband remonstrated with me, hurrying me to leave the vessel, and telling me not to waste time on so trifling an object. When I was lowered into the boat, I thought the bird would have been killed by the rope, or else drowned by the waves which broke over us, but he escaped, and when I reached the *Marine* he was placed in a cage. The little fellow bears no marks of his late hardships, save that his feathers are disarranged from the effects of the bath.

[In addition to the foregoing we have several columns of statements which it is impossible to find room for this morning.]

SEAORTWHINESS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

The New-York *Tribune* of this morning, in referring to the recent most melancholy loss of the *Central America*, and the fearful gale in which she perished, intimates (I hope without any design to do injustice) that doubts have been expressed by some in respect of the seaworthiness of the ship. By whom such doubts have been expressed the public are not informed. But assuming that by whomsoever expressed they have been sincerely entertained, and that the motive of their expression is other than that of working injury to the distinguished reputation of the well-known builder of the ship, or to the line which has sustained this terrible misfortune, I deem it my duty to acquaint you with such circumstances as may facilitate an intelligent inquiry as to the fact, which we allege to be incontrovertible, that at the time when she commenced the voyage upon which she was lost, she was as staunch, well-[illegible] seaworthy, as any ship afloat.

I will not attempt to explain the peculiar providence which permitted this catastrophe to the *Central America*, while so many other [illegible] confessedly less capable, have survived [illegible]. There are numerous casualties, against which [illegible] prudence cannot guard, and if is quite [illegible] this calamity has followed from one of them. [illegible] Assistant-Engineer has survived his companions, all of whom are believed to have perished at their post, and from him we shall soon know the particular cause which may have deranged or disabled her machinery. At present it is idle to speculate upon that subject.

This ship was built under the active superintendence of the officers appointed by the United States Government, and before her acceptance by the Secretary of the Navy, in pursuance of the act of Congress, was thoroughly examined as to the character and sufficiency of her construction, by Commodore KEARNY and Captains BELL and SKIDDY. I subjoin a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, with the reports of the Examining Board. From these reports the public can judge of the justice of any doubts which have been insinuated as to the sufficiency of her construction.

When she left New-York upon the voyage which has so disastrously terminated, she was in all respects in perfect condition, and we are constrained to regard as intentionally unkind any expressions of doubt as to the sufficiency of the ship and her equipment, when made, as they must needs be, by men wholly uninformed upon the subject and who have not taken the pains to become instructed. We do not claim that the ship was proof against the Providence of God, but we do claim that, so far

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THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

CORRECTED LISTS OF SAVED AND LOST.

Known to have been Rescued, One Hundred and Eighty-Two.

Known to Have Been on Board and Supposed Lost, Two Hundred and Thirty.

Theories of the Cause of her Sinking.

Three Statements from the Chief-Engineer.

HE CLAIMS TO HAVE OBEYED ORDERS.

OTHER INTERESTING STATEMENTS

Rumored Safety of Lieut. Herndon.

There was no abatement in the general desire to obtain all possible information in relation to the sinking of the steamship *Central America*, and the safety or probable death of those who were on board. All who were rescued by the bark *Ellen* or the brig *Marine* are now known. Until yesterday the impression was strong that when the number saved by those vessels should be known, we should have the sum total of the unfortunate passengers on board, who had escaped death. But subsequent statements of facts, and opinions of several gentlemen entitled to consideration, would seem to at least warrant a hope, that some of those who went down with the steamer and were known to have been alive upon the waters several hours afterwards, may have been rescued by the schooner that was spoken and promised assistance. It is held that she might have been unable to "round to" at the time, but that knowing something of the terrible nature of the disaster, her commander would not fail to return to the scene of suffering and render all the assistance possible. This belief or hope is strengthened by the statments of the rescued, who are sure they saw lights in the locality of the wreck, during the succeeding night. It is a peculiarity of this case, that no official list of those who were on board can be had until the arrival of the next steamer from California—a peculiarity that causes great anxiety to many who, if the names of the passeugers were known, might have no individual occasion for sorrow. All the names that can be given as having been on board, with any assurance that they are correct, are published below—both of the saved and of those who are known to have been on board, and supposed to be lost. The latter list (by far the most difficult to make up) has been prepared with great care. Not a single name is published without the authority of some one or more of the rescued who knew the person to have been a passenger. The list thus far show the following totals:

Rescued.....182
Known to have been on board and supposed to be lost.....230

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Aside from the public interest in relation to the safety of the passengers, the arrival of Mr. ASHBY, late Chief Engineer of the *Central America*, caused the most excitement during yesterday. There was a commendable strong desire to hear what he would say in answer to the many-tongued charges made against him. He arrived by the early train from Philadelphia, and proceeded to his residence in Ninth-avenue, but shortly returned to the office of the Steamship Company, when he had an interview with some of the members, and told his story, which had the effect of redeeming in some measure the reputation he has long held for ability as an officer. He is much grieved at the impression which prevails relative to his conduct during the trying scenes before the vessel foundered, and says he can fully prove that he obeyed implicitly the directions given him by Captain HERNDON when he left the steamer for the brig. He says he besought the boats' crews to return to the rescue of the passengers. He offered them money to do so, and finding these means ineffectual *he drew his knife to enforce obedience to his orders*, but was restrained by the Captain of the brig. Under these circumstances he could do no better than remain where he was, for though one of the quarter-masters was ready to go again in the boats, no two men could manage them in such a sea. Mr. ASHBY feels if Capt. HERNDON is safe that he will be entirely exonerated from the charge made against him, and that his conduct will, instead of giving cause for censure, redound to his credit. Chief-Engineer MCCARTY, of the *Golden Gate*, who was one of the rescued by the *Marine*, will also testify to the proper manner in which Mr. ASHBY performed his duties. Mr. ASHBY retired after his interview with the Company, to prepare a written statement, of the melancholy occurrence, which he promises to publish. Many sympathizing friends gathered around him, and were foremost in his praise, and asserted their belief that he could entirely clear himself from the odium which has attached to his name. Mr. ASHBY is about 35 years of age, unmarried, but the supporter of a widowed mother and three sisters.

At a late hour last night we were furnished with the following sworn statement from him of the circumstances of the disaster so far as known to him. Although not first in the chronological order of his statements, we give it the preference of position, as it is doubtless the most important of all he has made. It is as follows:

STATEMENT OF GEORGE E. ASHBY, CHIEF-ENGINEER OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

We left Havana on the 8th of September at 9:30 A. M.

The engines and boilers of the ship were in perfect order, and worked well up to Friday, the 11th, carrying an average of 15 pounds of steam. Our maximum working power was 20 pounds to the inch, but we seldom ran as high as that even under the most favorable circumstances.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.—The day commenced with the wind blowing a perfect hurricane from the N. N. E., with some rain. At 9 A. M. I discovered that the ship was making considerable water, more than the ordinarily results from the drippings of different parts of the machinery. I reported this fact to Capt. HERNDON at once, and then started all hands at passing coal into the fire-room in buckets and baskets. Capt. HERNDON, at my request, sent down nearly all the waiters to assist in passing coal. The ship was so listed over to the starboard that our coal barrows were useless for passing coal. We then started the starboard Worthington Pump and Bilge Injection, taking steam from the large boilers. This was about 10 o'clock. The water in the ship was then quite hot from being in contact with the boilers, I suppose, and in consequence of her list was all in the starboard bilge. This pump took water and worked freely—still the water gained on us. I then inspected all the pipes and their connections, and found them tight. I also inspected the dead lights, and found them tight. At about 12 o'clock the water overflowed the coal-bunker-floors, both forward and aft, making it impossible for the men to work; the steam from the water putting out nearly all our lamps. I reported to Capt. HERNDON the state of affairs in the engine room, and at once directed the Assistant Engineer to get up steam in the donkey boiler, which was done at once.

At the same time a gang of bailers, consisting of passengers, was organized by Captain HERNDON, and another gang was at work breaking up steerage berths for fuel. At 2 o'clock the fires in the starboard boilers were extinguished by water. Another gang of bailers were then set at work in the after-cabin hatches, and still another in the lower steerage—engineers, men and passengers, all working with a will. The engineers continued working up to 1 o'clock P. M., when they stopped for a few minutes for want of steam. They soon started again with 20 pounds of steam, but, having only the port fires to depend on, the steam was soon used up.

We then commenced firing up with wood, and continued to do so till the water rose so high as to put out all the fires, when the engines stopped. This was between 4 and 5 P. M. The Worthington Pumps, which had been previously worked by steam from the main boilers, were then worked by the donkey boiler, and continued to work till about 8 o'clock, with several stoppages of a few minutes each, which were made necessary to free the feed-pipe of the boiler from obstructions. When the donkey engine finally stopped, the feed-pipe had become so choked up that it was necessary to cut and repair it.

During the night all hands were at work bailing. The rolling of the ship caused a small leak around the starboard shaft, which was stopped with blankets, and a sail wrapped around the shaft outside in the wheel.

SATURDAY, 12th.—Barrels were rigged with a whip and worked in the engine room, and the hatches in other parts of the ship, at hoisting water. Mr. KEEFER, the Second Assistant Engineer, also cut off the escape pipes and rigged them as pumps in the steerage, one of which worked well. Early in the morning steam was again got on the donkey boiler and the pumps worked till the rapidly gaining water submerged them entirely. This was about nine o'clock A. M., and there was then between nine and ten feet of water in the engine room. We were ably assisted all the time by Mr. CHARLES MCCARTHY, chief engineer of the steamer *Golden Gate*, who was a passenger with us. The machinery being now entirely useless, the fact was at once reported to Capt. HERNDON, and our whole attention was given to bailing water. I had several consultations with Capt. HERNDON, and Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, the first officer, with regard to the condition of the ship, and everything that was possible was done to relieve her. All the engineer's men, with the crew and passengers, worked constantly and bravely to free the ship from water, but without avail.

About 2 o'clock P. M., as near as I can recollect, a brig bore down upon us, we having a signal of distress flying. She proved to be the brig *Marine*, of Boston, Captain BURT, bound from Cardenas to New York. Captain HERNDON hailed him and requested him to lay by the steamer and take off the passengers, which he promised to do. We had lost one boat from the davits the previous night, leaving us five. Captain HERNDON ordered the boats lowered as soon as the brig rounded to. Two of them were lowered safely; the third was stove and rendered useless. One man who was lowered in her was rescued with difficulty. The fourth boat was launched from the upper deck safely.

I was requested by Capt. HERNDON to assist in launching the fifth and last boat, a metallic one, which was successfully done, but a heavy sea carried the boat under the lee guard and it was stove and swamped, carrying me down with it. In a short time I regained the ship's deck. The ladies and children were then on deck ready for transportation to the brig, which had then drifted off and was, I think, some two or three miles distant. I then went with Capt. HERNDON to his room. He inquired of me if I was armed? I answered that the only weapon I had was a knife which had been given to me by a passenger in the morning. He then said he would try and borrow for me a pair of pistols, and asked Mr. PAYNE, a passenger, for the loan of his, and would have got them but for the fact that they were in his trunk, and that was under water. The Captain then asked me to assist in transferring the passengers to the brig, and directed me not to let a single man get into one of the boats till after all of the women and children were saved. Only two men attempted to get into the boat at this time; they were both watters, one colored and the other white. I ordered them away, (perhaps I drew my knife at the same time—think I might have done so,) and they left. In the mean time, the brig had drifted far to the leeward, making it necessary for the boats to be a long time in reaching her. While the boats were gone with the ladies, Captain HERNDON and myself were on the upper deck. The Captain said they ought to have a closer connection with the brig. I said to him that if I could be of any service in any manner, I was at his disposal. He then asked me to go in the next boat, with the three remaining ladies, and as many men as would fill the boat, to the brig, and do all in my power to induce the Captain to bring his vessel nearer to the steamer. When the boat returned, and the passengers were put on board, I got in with them and asked Mr. MCCARTY to go along and assist me. He did so, and I think after the boat had received her full complement, two other passengers jumped on board just as we were shoving off the steamer. Mr. PAYNE was in this boat with myself and the others. Just as we shoved off, Capt. HERNDON repeated his instructions for me to try and get the brig to come nearer. There were, I think, twelve or thirteen passengers in the boat I left in.

On our way to the brig, a great many seas washed aboard of us, and kept two of us bailing constantly. We arrived alongside the brig, although the sea was at the time making a clean sweep over her deck. I stated to Captain BURT the orders I had received. He said I could have his boat, but that it was only a yawl, and could not live a minute in such a sea—said he would do all in his power to bring his vessel nearer to the steamer, but he was in a crippled condition, having lost his mainyard, maintopsail and jibboom, and could not work to the windward. While consulting Captain BURT, the boat I came in left for the steamer in charge of the Boatswain, I expressed my determination to return in the next boat, which soon came alongside and put her passengers on board the brig. Her crew at the same time jumped on board the brig, leaving only a quarter-master in each boat that was then alongside the brig. The two quarter-masters were FINLAY FRAZER and DAVID RAYMOND. The boats thumped against the side of the Brig with every sea. I ordered the men into the boats to take me to the steamer, and save as many lives as possible, but they utterly refused. Capt. BURT also tried to make them return to their duty but without avail. I was, therefore, left powerless, and was compelled to remain in the brig. The two boats were dropped astern and bailed out, but one of them broke adrift during the night. At At about 12 o'clock (midnight) the boat in charge of the the boatswain returned to the brig in a damaged condition, and without any passengers. He reported having spoken the steamer, and explained his disabled condition to Capt. HERNDON, who told him to keep off. He did keep off, but remained near the steamer till she went down. When he returned to the brig he abandoned the boat, and left her afloat. The brig worked down toward the place of the wreck during the night, but saw no persons in the water, and nothing whetever, except the light of a schooner several miles distant. He also saw the schooner in the morning. She was then just visible.

During the trying hours preceding the total disabling of the steamer's engines I was ably and manfully seconded by all my assistants, every one of whom worked without cessation so long as anything could be done to save the ship.

Inasmuch as erroneous and unjust statements have been made in regrd to my conduct upon leaving the steamer and after leaving her, I deem it proper to refer to Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCCARTHY, Judge MUNSON, Captain BURT of the *Marine*, and Mrs. MARVIN, all of whom are familiar with the course I pursued on reaching the brig, and the two first-named of whom heard the orders given to me by Captain HERNDON.

GEORGE E. ASHBY.

The following was made to the reporters during the day:

A STATEMENT FROM THE CHIEF ENGINEER TO THE REPORTERS.

Mr. ASHBY declares emphatically that the reports in relation to his conduct are malicious fabrications, and has demanded a full investigation of the matter. Meanwhile he asks a suspension of public opinion. His statement is as follows:

On Friday morning, in the height of the blow, the engineer discovered that the ship, rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, *had sprung a leak;* reported it to Capt. HERNDON. Although it has been said that the sole cause of this catastrophe was attributable to the chief-engineer, under such a terrible imputation, he looks to a simple statement of facts for an ample justification. His first duty was in the engine-room. The usual mode of supplying the coal-bunkers is by wheelbarrows, but in a heavy gale the men are obliged to resort to buckets and baskets. This was done at that time. He had doubled the gangs, but finding that he required more aid, he had made a requisition on Captain HERNDON for the steward's gang, and had received the necessary assistance. *The coal was supplied as fast as it was wanted.* The pumps were worked as soon as the water reached them. The ship had a list, and the water fell on the lee side, and coming in contact with the starboard boiler was heated to a degree almost unbearable. Notwithstanding this all hands endured and labored in the engine-room. The leak increased, and the engineer reported to Capt. H. the necessity to bail, water being in both the forward and aft coal bunkers, and extremely hot. Orders were at once given by Capt. H. for all hands and the passengers to bail. This was done cheerfully, but *the leak gained steadily*, notwithstanding all these efforts. Meantime steam was got up in the donkey boiler, on the upper deck, to work the donkey pumps. *Soon after this the water below extinguished the fire in the starboar boiler, and the machinery ceased to work.*

During the morning the engineer, being informed by the doctor that something was giving way in his room, discovered that the starboard wheel-house and guard had settled several inches, causing an extra leak around the shaft. This was promptly stopped with blankets inside, and outside with a large sail Reported progress to Capt. HERNDON. By his orders another gang was set to bailing in the lower cabin, and one in the forward steerage, and pork barrels, milk cans, &c., rigged into hoisting buckets, by which 400 gallons of water per minute were thrown out of the ship. In all these proceedings the engineer recognizes efficient service in Mr. MCCARTY, chief engineer of the *Golden Gate*, who was on board, Capt. BADGER, Mr. JOHN V. DOBBIN, and one or two others whose names he does not know.

All hands worked all night at bailing, and in the morning found a perceptible gain on the leak. Obtained wood, consisting of bulk boards and other material from steerage, and as soon as it was possible to start fires, *got up steam in the starboard boiler, and the machinery worked for some time.* At the same time Capt. H. and officers were trying to get the ship before the wind, but failed. They lowered the fore-yard on deck and connected it into a drag, and got it overboard for the purpose of bringing her head to, but without success. Cut away her foremast and got sail on mizzen, but it was blown away. At last got canvas and mizzen rigging. At this time the ship laid over so much that Capt. HERNDON, with the engineer, had to crawl along the decks to reach the after pumps for inspection. Everything that experience could suggest, or the extremity of their condition devise, was discussed by Capt. HERNDON, the mates and engineer. *The fires were extinguished by the increasing leak,* and early on Saturday it was clear to the experience of all that there was no hope for the ship. In the course of the morning found a severe leak from the deadlights from the strain. This was stopped by blankets. Nothing could be done but bail, and this was kept up all day with spirit and energy, the ladies acting with marked firmness, encouraging the men, and asking if they could be made useful to be put to work.

During the morning the brig *Marine* hove in sight, and early in the afternoon bore down to the ship, passing under her stern. Captain H. spoke her, requesting her to lay by and take passengers, which she consented to do. The engineer was at this time with Capt. H., who then desired him to give his particular attention to the transfer of the ladies and children to the boats.

Captain H. inquired of Mr. ASHBY if he was armed? He replied that he was, with a knife. Captain H. said he would endeavor to obtain pistols, one for himself and one for Mr. A. This was for protection against any interference while insisting upon precedence to ladies and children. Three boats were got afloat, one put in charge of the boatswain, and the other two each in charge of a quartermaster. Capt. H. ordered the engineer not to suffer a single male passenger to leave in the boats until the ladies and children were transferred, and he believes this order was strictly carried out.

The ladies and children were put into the boats and at this time the brig had drifted good three miles to leeward. Each boat was furnished with three or four oarsmen, and pulled as rapidly as possible to the brig through a very heavy sea. No accident happened, and the three boats safely deposited their passengers on board the brig. The boats returned, and two of them were again filled with ladies and children. During the first trip of the boats, Captain H., in conversation with the engineer, expressed his great regret that the brig was so distant, and feared that, unless she could be brought nearer, all the passengers could not possibly be got on board. Mr. ASHBY then remarked that if he could be of any service in any way Captain HERNDON should command him. The captain then directed him to go with the next boat, visit the brig, and urge the master, by any inducement whatsoever, to get his vessel up nearer the ship, and also to secure the use of any boat he might have that could be made fit for use.

On the return of the boatswain's boat the last three ladies (steerage passengers) were put on board, and the engineer, with Mr. PAINE, Mr. MCCARTY, Chief Engineer of the *Golden Gate*, and one or two others who sprang into the boat, pushed off for the brig. One of these persons jumped from the upper-deck upon the engineer's shoulder; the latter grasped him by the throat and drew his knife, menacing him and others who might follow. They then pushed off, Captain HERNDON reiterating his orders to the engineer from the deck, and desiring him again to do all in his power to get the brig up to the ship, and to obtain more boat-service. The engineer is confident these orders were distinctly heard by others. The statements of others confirm the fact.

Upon arriving on board the *Marine*, Mr. ASHBY at once applied to the master, Captain BURT, urging him to make sail for the ship, and then for the first time learned that the brig had lost her main yard and could not carry any more canvass than she had upon her. He then asked for the use of the brig's boat, and was informed that it was in a condition unfit for use, and would not live five minutes in such a sea. Whilst conversing with the master, the boatswain again left for the ship, and Mr. ASHBY then called upon the seamen who had come from the ship to man one of the boats with him and return for passengers. This they positively refused to do, declaring that the ship would go down before they could get to her. One man only offered to go with the engineer, but it was impossible in such a sea to manage the boat. It turned out as the seamen had said, for the ship went down soon after the boatswain's boat reached her. Such is Mr. ASHBY's statement, and it is certainly plausible and consistent, and he refers confidently to Captain BURT, of the *Marine*, to substantiate what he says of his efforts to induce the crew to man the boats and return with him. He was left powerless, and had no alternative but to remain on the *Marine*.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BLACK, THE BOATSWAIN.

JOHN BLACK, a boatswain of the *Central America*, states that he was in charge of a life-boat with the third mate. Left the brig on my third trip back to the steamer about 7 o'clock P. M. Reached the steamer a few minutes before 8 o'clock. Was hailed by Capt. HERNDON and Mr. FRAZER, second officer. Told them the boat was stove and leaking, and Capt. HERNDON told me to keep off about a hundred yards. Did so until the steamer sunk. Saw the last rocket fired horizontally, and fifteen minutes later the ship went down, amid the cries of all on board. This was about 8½ o'clock. As I was approaching the steamer, I saw a fore-and-aft schooner rounding her stern and crossing her bow. Could not see her name, or learn whether she rescued any from the steamer, as the sea was running high and cross-wise.

The following was written by Mr. ASHBY soon after he arrived in Norfolk and learned the nature of the charges against him:

STATEMENT:

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Erroneous statements having gone forth in connection with the disaster to the steamer *Central America* as to my conduct as Chief Engineer, I desire to correct them through the medium of your paper and place my conduct before the public in its proper light. It has been alleged that the loss of the steamer is solely attributable to my neglect of duty in permitting the fires of the engines to unnecessarily go out, and thus rendering the vessel unmanageable. The statement is entirely false. The fact is that the steamer filled with water so rapidly from leaks and the boisterous character of the sea that the fires could not be kept up, though every remedy which suggested itself was employed for the purpose.

Another statement is, that I acted prematurely and unadvisedly in quitting the steamer. This assertion is equally false with the first. After consultation with the Commander, Captain HERNDON, and the First officer of the ship, Mr. CHARLES VAN RENSSELAER, it was our unanimous opinion that the *Central America* could not live till midnight of the evening on which she foundered, and the justice of this conclusion is sustained by the fact that, in a much less space of time than predicted the steamer went down.

Previous to the melancholy termination of the struggle, however, and at the solicitation or rather the direction of Captain HERNDON, I did get one of the ship's boats ready and placed in her all the ladies and children on board the steamer. The brig *Marine* was coming down to the assistance of those in the boats, and after rowing over they were safely placed on the brig.

It was after this, however, that Captain HERNDON saw the necessity of obtaining closer communication with the brig, as also the necessity of having a larger number of boats in which to transfer the passengers from the steamer, and by his direction I left in the next boat from the steamer for the brig to attend to the desired arrangements. On my arrival aboard the brig, I communicated with the Captain, who informed me he would bear down as fast as possible, but that it would necessarily have to be with caution, as he was himself in a disabled condition, having lost his main yard and some sails. Captain BURKE offered the use of his own boat, a yawl, but denounced her as entirely unsafe, that she would not live three minutes in such a sea. In the meantime two boats arrived from the steamer with passengers, and a portion of her crew who, on being placed on board, deserted their conveyances, leaving them alongside of the brig with only one quarter-master in each of the boats. I ordered and entreated the crew to man the boats and return with me to rescue the others, but they positively refused to comply, as all on board the brig can testify. I was thus left powerless, and had no other alternative but to remain on board the *Marine*. This is a brief but impartial narration of facts, which will be confirmed as soon as I arrive in New-York, and a full investigation can be had. Until this shall occur, it is but just that public opinion should be suspended, as it will vindicate my conduct as an officer and gentleman from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE E. ASHBY,
Late Chief-Engineer of the *Central America*.

RUMORED SAFETY OF CAPTAIN HERNDON.

Captain HERNDON'S wife last night received dispatches from the South greatly exciting her hopes for the safety of her husband. Mr. FRAZER, second officer, says he is positive another large number of the saved will yet turn up on board the schooner seen near the steamer on Saturday night.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA—WHAT CAUSED HER TO SINK—VARIOUS THEORIES PROPOUNDED.

There has been no lack of information as to what transpired on board the *Central America after* she sprung aleak, and the water had gained the mastery, putting out the fires and causing the engines to stop. Individual passengers, male and female, have told their several stories of what happened to them, and the part each acted in the fearful scenes which preceded the sinking of the steamer, but these statements, though full of interest in one respect, throw no light upon the *cause* of all the mischief. They were all close observers of what transpired under their own eyes, but for the most part they were neither skilled in nautical affairs, or in the mysteries of the engine department, so that with the absence of testimony from practical and experienced men who were on board, little progress had been made up to yesterday in ascertaining the causes of the disaster. Captain BADGER'S account is a clear and practical one as to the rise and progress of the storm and the varying position of the ship in the trying ordeal through which she passed, and this is fully confirmed by the statement of the second officer, Mr. FRAZER. But neither of these persons know anything as to where the source of the leak was until the furnaces had been submerged, and the great motive power of the ship was paralyzed. Then, when the vessel was on her beam ends, every one knew that a large quantity of water came in around the shaft, and this, it appears, was the only place where blankets and other appliances were used to keep the water out.

Various theories are propounded as to the cause and source of the leak. Many of the passengers, as well as seamen, believed that a butt was started by the straining of the ship. It is clear, they say, that the leak must have been somewhere in the bottom of the ship, as the water was over the ceiling before she was hove down on her beam ends. After this occurred, and the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea, the leak increased very fast. Mr. ROBERTS' theory is that some of the *side lights* were left open by the passengers, in the different state rooms, and that the great body of water entered through them. He thinks the leakage around the shaft could be only trifling. This idea is not borne out by the fact that large quantities of blankets were used to stop this leak, but they were forced back by the water.

Mr. FRAZER and Captain BADGER are of the opinion that the foremast, after it was cut away, damaged the planking by being forced under and against the ship's bottom. A sea captain, whose judgment in such matters is considered good, thinks the connection pipes were broken. The main pipe, or bilge injection, on a first-class steamer, is from six to ten inches in diameter, by which water is supplied to the boiler from the ocean by means of force-pumps; the opening is through the bottom or bilge of the ship, as the case may be, the pipes being secured by flanges, firmly fastened to the ship's ceiling. A secondary pipe is generally inserted through the side of the ship, below water-line, so that it can be used in case the steamer is ashore, to guard against absorbing mud or sand into the boilers. As these connection pipes are liable to be broken by the heavy laboring of the ship in a gale of wind, thus exposing the vessel to the danger of sinking, modern improvements in steam machinery have supplied a valve for the inside, and a gate for the outside of these large openings, either of which can be used in an emergency to shut off the flow of water into the pipe, or, if it be broken, into the ship. There is still another pipe by which water is discharged from the condenser into the sea. On the *Central America*, it is said, there was no means of shutting off the flow of water through these pipes if broken, and the supposition is that one, or possibly both of these pipes may have been broken from their flanges during the heavy straining of the ship. Such an occurrence, however, would be known immediately to the Engineer, as it would soon flood the ship, and stop the flow of water into the boilers.

Mr. ROBERTS says, probably on the statement of the engineer, that the water came down the hatches, passing over the boilers; and gives, in proof of the fact, that it was so hot the men could not work in it, and were thus driven out of the engine-room. Two 11-inch pumps, however, would have freed the ship, in spite of all this, had the engine been kept in motion.

CORRECTED LISTS OF THE SAVED, AND THOSE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ON BOARD AND SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

THE SAVED.

Allord, Henry, Montreal, Canada East.
Ashby, George A., Chief-Engineer of the *Central America*.
Ayulo, C., Lima, Peru.
Adams, William A., Placer County, Cal.
Athronsahn, Mrs., of Yreka.
Bennet, Louis, child, with Mrs. O'Connor.
Bliss, William, California.
Bassford, Joseph M., California.
Brumwell, Henry, Taswell County, Ill.
Badgeley, Morgan, New-York.
Borew, Lewis, Albany, N. Y.
Bailey, Mrs. Mary, California.
Birch, Mrs. Virginia, San Francisco, Cal.
Bride, Thomas, California.
Brown, Edward, sailor.
Brougham, Frederick, sailor.
Bruyne, George, Ulster County, N. Y.
Black, John, boatswain.
Burt, Hiram.
Badger, Mrs. Jane A.
Brown, Mrs.
Badger, Captain Thomas W.
Brown, Robert T.
Birch, Billy.
Bowley, Mrs.
Bowley, ——, child of the above.
Bowley, ——, child of the above.
Caruthers, Mrs. Eliza J., Placer County, Cal.
Cummin, John, Centreville, Cal.
Clark, J. B., Polk County, Mo.
Chase, Wm., Michigan.
Casdy, R., Arkansas.
Casey, J. M., Arkansas.
Crafts, John N., Maine.
Caldwell, S., New-York.
Childs, Henry H., New-York.
Clark, John, fireman.
Casey, W. J.
Colwell, B. S.
Clark, James, seaman.
Dawton, Lucy, stewardess of *Central America*. (Died going into Norfolk.)
Dwyer, Michael, waiter.
Davidson, John, sailor.
Davis, John, sailor.
Dougherty, Mr., New-York.
Easton, A. J., San Francisco.
Easton, Mrs. Ann M., San Francisco.
Ellis, Mrs. Cinthia, San Francisco.
Ellis, four children of.
Ements, John, D. D., Oregon City.
Ettorcell, Susan P., stewardess (her husband Charles supposed to be lost.)
Ede, William.
Forrester, J. A., Murship, Cal.
Fryer, Thomas, seaman.
Falleno, J. N., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fletcher, W. F., Broomfield, Me.
Fredericks, Adolph, San Francisco.
Frazer, James M., 2d officer *Central America*.
Frazier, Finlay, quartermaster.
Frazer, Thomas, New-York.
Fallon, Miss Winifred, San José, Cal.
Fallon, James, brother of the above, aged 3 years.
Fell, Mrs., Siskiyou Co., Cal.
Fell, ——, child of the above.
Fell, ——, do.
Gardner, Alexander, seaman.
Gallagher, James, seaman, New-York.
Gray, Mr., El Dorado County.
George, John, Cornwall, England.
Geary, William, Jersey, England.
Guenecr, Jacob, Watertown.
Garrison, John, Capt. Herndon's servant.
Gaston, A. J., San Francisco.
Harris, Mrs. Jane, San Francisco.
Harris, child of the above.
Hutchinson, Robert, Nevada City, Cal.
Harvey, O., Placerville, California.
Halcon, Henry, Montreal, Canada.
Hartman, Henry, Bremen, Germany.
Hawley, Mrs. Adie, San Francisco.
Howes, Jabez, San Francisco.
Hutchinson, Robert, Fairmont, Va.
Higgins, Edward, seaman.
Hetherington, Henry, fireman.
Holcome, Aaron R., saloon cook, N. Y.
Hardenburgh, Henry, ship's cook, N. Y.
Hawley, Mrs. Adie, San Francisco.
Hawley, ——, child of the above.
Hawley, ——, child of the above.
Hodges, Edward, St. Johns, N. B.
Holland, H.
Halmed, (or Horn,) Mrs. Rosalic, San Francisco.
Hahned, ——, child of the above.
Hahned, ——, child of the above.
Hahned, ——, child of the above.
Hoggs, Edward, Ill.
Inde, William, Wisconsin.
Jackson, James, Missouri.
Jones, Frank, Sacramento.
Jones, John, fireman.
Jackson, William, Quartermaster.
James, John, fireman.
Killedge, Mrs. Olndra, San Francisco.
Kimball, Henry, Sacramento County, and Lawrence County, N. Y.
Keefer, Henry, Second Assistant Engineer, Central American.
Lee, B. M., Pittsburg, Pa.
Lockwood, Mrs. Harriet, San Francisco.
Lockwood, Miss Rose Allee, San Francisco.
Lockwood, Miss Harriet, San Francisco.
Lockwood, Master R. A., San Francisco.
Look, Samuel W., Maine.
Long Robert, Quartermaster of *Central America*.
Lock, C. Y., San Francisco,
Manleve, Oliver P., Grant County, Wis.
Marvin, Mrs. Amanda, Sacramento.
McCarty, Chas., San Francisco, Chief Engineer of the *Golden Gate*.
McCoy, M. L., Sacramento.
McCabe, John B., New-York.
Moore, Edward, Boston.
McNeil, Mrs. Annie, San Francisco.
Monson, Judge A. C., Sacramento.
McNeiach, Thomas, (late of Grass Valley, Cal.) Columbia County, Penn.
McLean, James, seaman.
McCarthy, Bartholomew, fireman.
McEvans, boy.
McKeogh, seaman.
Malone, E. P., Wisconsin.
O'Connor, H. F., Albany, N. Y.
O'Connor, Mrs. Elizabeth, San Francisco.
Osborne, Wm. N., Panama.
Pleas, William, Hudson, N. Y.
Priest, Albert, Sacramento.
Pahud, Mrs., California, and 3 children.
Payne, Theodore, Esq., of San Francisco, saved on board the *Marine*. Mr. Payne was among the last to leave the *Central America*. Captain Herndon took his watch from his person and handed it to Payne, saying, "Give that to my wife; tell her that I am lost, and to keep that in remembrance of me."
Payne, Thomas, Stamford, Conn.
Quencen, Jacob, Watertown, N. Y.
Rayne, Theodore, San Francisco.
Redding, Mrs. Ann, New-York.
Rich, Auguste, Lima, Peru.
Reid, Charles, New-York.
Ridley, B. H., Maine.
Rummell, Henry, Germany.
Rudwill, Mrs. Mary Ann, Grass Valley, Cal.
Ross, James H., Mahoning County, Ohio.
Rutherford, Douglas, Yuba County, Wis.
Raymond, David, Quartermaster.
Reid, Richard, seaman.
Reid, Frederick, seaman.
Rahan, Mrs. F., Belleville, Ill.
Rockwell, Mrs. Mary Ann.
Small, Mrs. Ann, Newburyport, Mass.
Small, child of the above.
Smith, Miss Eliza, Tuolumne County, Cal.
Swan, Mrs. Mary, Nevada, Cal.
Swan, child of the above.
Shaw, Miss Caroline, Volcano City, Cal.
Schuler, Joseph, Toulumne County.
Stetson, Julius, Shaw's Flats, Cal. and Kingston, Mass.
Seager, Benj., St. Louis, Mo.
Seegar, Mrs. Mary, Calaveras County, Cal.
Seegar, child of the above.
Seegar, child of the above.
Stewart, Geo., fireman.
Sage, Benjamin, St. Louis.
Sage, wife of the above.
Thomas, Miss Francis A., San Francisco.
Taylor, J. C., Cohoes Falls, N. Y.
Travis, Mrs. Mary Ann, Alvarado, Cal.
Travis, child of the above.
Travis, child of the above.
Thayer, Mrs. B. B., San Francisco.
Thayer, child of the above.
Thayer, child of the above.
Travis, James E., seaman.
Tester, Gitano, Genoa, Italy.
Vose, Charles A., Francistown, N. H.
Van Hagen, Mrs. H., Nevada, Cal.
Van Hagen, ——, child of the above.
Wells, S. A., Leyden, Mass.

Total number known to be saved.....182

THE SUPPOSED LOSS.

The following were known to have been on board the *Central America* at the time she went down, and are supposed to be lost:

Austin, Mr., of Nevada. Mr. Austin was crushed to death between one of the boats and the steamer as he was lowering himself by a rope from the vessel.
Ashville, Mr., passenger.
Allaye, Adolphus, Lima, passenger from Havana.
Allagen, Ricardo, Lima, passenger from Havana.
Birch, Jas. E., (U. S. M. Contractor,) Fall River.
Begaum, Dr., San Francisco.
Brush, Gabriel, baggage master, New-York.
Barnes, William, New-York.
Burke, James, stage line, San Francisco.
Buddington, George, third assistant engineer.
Brown, Fred., seaman.
Bell, Arnold, coal-passer.
Bell, Richard, coal-passer.
Banks, John, ashman.
Brennan, James, ashman.
Breslin, James, waiter.
Blue, John, steerage waiter.
Boyd, Charles H., (boy,) seaman.
Byrnes, William.
Bride, Patrick.
Brown, Mr., (firm of Taft & Co.,) of San Francisco, on his way to England.
Bokee, Mr., New-York.
Bagwell, Mr. Wiley, of Sacramento, formerly of Illinois.
Butler, Patrick, Rhode Island.
Bullie, Peter, Mokelumne Hill, Cal.; going to Montreal.
Burns, William, of New-York.
Bauhauer, Mr., of Penn Valley, Cal. (Wife and child saved by the brig *Marine*.)
Brown, John, waiter.
Booker, Mr., Boston.
Breslier, James, head waiter.
Broderick, David, United States Senator, of California. (It is not certain that this gentleman was on board.)
Bates, Dr. Henry, brother of George A. Bates, of No. 34 Pine-street, late State Treasurer of California.
Colt, Benjamin, Hancock County, Ill.
Carr, Johnson, of Claremont, Marion County, Va., miner.
Cremins, Michael, County of Cork, Ireland.
Cregan, Michael, Hazel Green, Wis.
Cappello, Joseph, Genoa, Italy.
Clark, Joseph, Fourth Assistant Engineer.
Conklin, Bernard, fireman.
Carr, Patrick, fireman.
Callam, Christopher, coal-passer.
Carroll, Patrick, waiter.
Carn, Robert, fireman.
Clemens, Eli, waiter.
Cornell, Charles, scullion.
Campbell, S. C., of San Francisco, minstrel.
Coes, George, of San Francisco, minstrel.
Cottrell, Gordon, of Norwich, Conn.
Clark, Mr. of New-York, brother of W. Y. Clark.
Dobbin, ——, Purser U. S. N., brother of the late Secretary of the Navy, of North Carolina. Mr. Dobbin was in the state-room asleep, quite exhausted by bailing, when the steamer went down.
Darcy, Laurence, of Pennsylvania, on his way home.
Dean, Henry, of New-York City.
Dyer, Captain.
Davison, John, seaman.
Dawney, John, fireman.
Doyle, Edward, fireman.
Davis, Lee Mr.
Denour, John, of Philadelphia.
Denenberg, Henry, of Grass Valley, Cal., was on his way to New-York on business for his brother.
Domecio, Mr., of Genoa, Italy.
Dean, Mr., a son of John Dean, a dry goods merchant, Hartford, Conn.
Dovoner, William, assayer, New-York City.
Davoyessey, John, fireman.
Evans, Patrick, ashman.
Ellis, E., California.
Eli, Orelli, captain's servant.
Ellis, Dr., Ohio, (wife and four children rescued by the brig *Marine*.)
Equerra, Parieul, Valparaiso.
Earl, Elisha Morris, Newark, N. J.
Freeman, John S., waiter.
Flynn, William, fireman's mess-boy.
Fallon, Lawrence, of San José, California.
Fallon, Thomas, formerly of Sharon Co., Conn. (His daughter aged 17, and a son aged 3, were saved.)
Gibbs, Dr., Columbia County, California.
Gale, Geo., son of Mr. Gale, a brewer in New-York
Gilkie, Charles, farmer, Portland, Me., late of Spicer County, Cal., about 23 years of age.
Gilkie, Jas., brother of the above, 24 years of age. These two young men, both unmarried, had been very successful in business and were returning home without having apprised their friends of their intention, wishing, as they said, to take them by surprise.
Grant, Alexander, fireman.
Gwinn, Patrick, coal-passer.
Gillespie, John, coal-passer.
Gaynor, Bartlett, waiter.
Gillian, Jacob D., barber.
Gilbert, Richard, officers' mess-boy.
Gould, Geo., an artist or daguerreotypist.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention—Exclusion of the Delegates from Anderson and Franklin Counties—Adjournment.

From our Own Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The Convention met to-day and adjourned till the 19th of October. The object of this adjournment is two-fold; first, to give the various standing committees time to prepare their reports; second, to await the result of the election on the first Monday in October. The proceedings thus far have been purely formal. No question calculated to elicit any serious disagreement of opinion or great indulgence in debate, has yet been before the body. The only important subject that up to this time has been before the Convention, was the application of the irregularly-elected members from Anderson County to seats in the Convention as Delegates. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, made a report yeaterday through Judge ELMORE, the Chairman, which was made the special order for to-day. That report was accompanied by a resolution recommending the *admission* of the claimants as Delegates.

The matter was taken up to-day, discussed partially on its merits, but sufficiently to show that the Convention was opposed to the application from Anderson County, and it was laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be disposed of at the first meeting of the Convention after the proposed recess.

This was done, not because the Convention had not fully considered the subject, but because, I dare say, it was considered probable that a direct refusal of the Convention now to admit the gentlemen from Anderson as Delegates might have an unfavorable influence on the fortunes of the party to which the Convention belongs, in the ensuing election. The application was withdrawn.

At the regular hour, the Convention was called to order this morning.

After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading and approval of the minutes, a Delegate who had not before been in attendance presented himself, took the oath, and was assigned a seat. Fifty-one Delegates were now properly qualified.

The President announced the Standing Committees on the several heads of the Constitution.

That on Slavery is composed of the following gentlemen, whose age, occupation, birth-place and politics I have given as matter of curious information:

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Birth-place.	Politics.
Hugh M. Noore	45	Lawyer.	Georgia.	Pro-Slavery.
Dan'l Vandersllice.	59	Farmer.	Penn.	Pro-Slavery.
J. S. Randolph	32	Stonemason.	Ky.	Pro-Slavery.
J. H. Danforth	40	Farmer.	Georgia.	Pro-Slavery.
W. S. Wells	45	Farmer.	Virginia.	Pro-Slavery.

The matter of the application of the Anderson delegation was taken up, and the report and resolution of the course thereon was read.

Mr. LITTLE, of Bourbon, moved that the report and resolution be laid on the table. He stated that the Convention had not had sufficient time to consider the subject.

Mr. JONES, of Johnson, moved as an amendment that the consideration of the raport by the Convention be postponed to the first meeting of the Convention after the adjournment.

Mr. LITTLE would accept the amendment if it did not reopen the question for discussion, and so that he was opposed.

Mr. JENKINS had no objection to the gentleman from Anderson County, either politically or personally, but he felt called on to explain the reason for his vote in the affirmative on the postponement. He proceeded to argue that the claimants could not be admitted to seats as delegates in the opinion of many members of the Convention, without a clear, palpable and absolute violation of law, and he wished to satisfy himself on the point. He was proceeding to discuss the question on its merits when—

Mr. J. D. HENDERSON called him to order.

The Chair decided that Mr. JENKINS was in order.

Mr. JENKINS contended for his right to explain his vote, and asserted that he was not a man afraid of his own shadow, or ashamed to avow his sentiments.

A discussion followed on a point of order, to wit. whether the merits of the question were debatable on the amendment to the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. JENKINS resumed, and repeated the declaration that he was not afraid of his own shadow.

Mr. HENDERSON again called him to order.

Mr. JENKINS would pass that over. He proceeded to urge on the Convention the propriety of postponing the question, until there was an opportunity given the delegates of consulting with the members of the last Territorial Legislatnre, who had framed the Convention Act, and knew what was intended by it. If, on such consultation, it should appear that the resolution of the Committee, to admit the Anderson delegation was not contrary to the Census and Convention Bill, he would vote for their admission at that time.

Mr. HUGH W. MOORE, of Leavenworth, addressed the Convention, on the merits of the question, at considerable length. He opposed the resolution warmly, because he was perfectly satisfied that to admit the gentleman from Anderson would be a positive violation of the law of the Territory; and, if they departed from the track marked out by law, there was no foreseeing the difficulties to which they might reduce themselves. The people of the whole Territory had had a knowledge of the Census and Convention laws, and if they failed to comply with the requirements of the lawa, the fault was their own. The case of Anderson County, however, he regarded as a misfortune, but it was a misfortune that could not be remedied.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Leavenworth, indignantly disclaimed any intention to shirk the question, and expressed his hope that the subject would not now be discussed on its merits, as he differed from the Chair in its opinion that the whole question was now before the house.

Judge ELMORE would agree to the motion to postpone and hoped a discussion on the merits would be reserved until the question again came up for a vote.

Mr. BOLING, of Douglas, was also in favor of the postponement because his mind was not sufficiently made up on the legal questions involved in this matter. A nice question of constitutional construction presented itself before them—a question of legal and political hermeneutics, and it was of the first importance to have time to investigate it as fully as its importance demanded.

Mr. MOORE did not know what opinions legal gentlemen might entertain of the question, but he could see but one construction to be placed on a plain and positive act of the Legislature, and by that alone should he be guided.

Mr. JENKINS had read over the resolution to postpone until after the adjournment, and it struck him they were speaking to nothing, as the convention had not yet agreed to adjourn.

Mr. REID, of Tecumseh, could see no good reason for postponing the matter.

Mr. JONES, of Johnson, in reply to the gentlemen from Marshall, (JENKINS,) said that his resolution contained a reference to the adjournment, because it was generally understood among the members that they were going to take a recess.

Mr. LITTLE, of Bourbon, renewed his motion to lay the report and resolution of the committee, and the resolution of the gentleman from Johnson (JONES) on the table.

Judge ELMORE asked if it was to be understood that the Convention would take up the subject immediately after recess.

Mr. LITTLE answered in the affirmative.

The motion to lay on the table was put and carried by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. DANFORTH, of Johnson, presented a statement of his views, dissenting from the report of a majority of the Committee, (of which he is a member,) on the application of the gentlemen claiming to be delegates from Anderson, and wished it spread on the minutes. Allowed.

The Chair got leave to correct certain errors in the transcript of the list of standing committees, as presented by him during the morning.

Judge ELMORE rose to request, in the name of Mr GILPATRICK and Mr. CAMPBELL, leave to withdraw from the files of the Convention the certificate of election presented by them from Anderson County.

Mr. STEWART, of Douglas, raised the question whether such leave could be given, as he understood that the certificate formed part of the papers that had been laid on the table.

Judge ELMORE said it had not, and at all events, the certificate was the private property of the gentlemen by whom it was presented, and the Convention, as it had not acted on it, could not withhold it.

The Chair so decided, and the certificate was returned.

Judge ELMORE, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the certificate of the gentleman from Franklin, who claimed a seat as a delegate, and from its not containing any evidence that there had been any census, registry or apportionment in that county at all, or any attempt whatever to comply with the law, the report recommended that no action be taken on it save by deciding that the gentleman was not qualified as a delegate.

And so they decided by a unanimous vote.

The question now came up on a motion for an adjournment, and this discussion consumed the remainder of the forenoon session and the whole of the afternoon.

Some were for adjourning till the first week in November; some, to accommodate the reporters, to the second week in October, the earliest period practicable after the elections; some were willing to make a compromise and adjourn till the third week in October, and some were for no adjournment at all.

Then there was the question of place. Lecompton being somewhat meagrely supplied with the luxuries of living, strenuous objection was made to meeting there again, and Leavenworth was proposed. Whereupon a warm debate ensued, which was kept up with great spirit and no little fun,—more to make a display before a company of ladies, consisting of the wife and daughter of Governor SHANNON and the wife and niece of Col. YOUNG, who had entered just before,—than from any very serious intention on the matter itself.

Some moved to adjourn to Topeka, some to Missouri. Eventually, however, Mr. J. S. RANDOLPH, of Atchison,—a very good fellow, and terrifically border-ruffianish,—informed the members that as the result of extensive personal experience he could state the fact that before it became known that the members were disposed to adjourn to some other place than Lecompton, the whisky was very watery, but since the subject of adjourning some where else had been talked of, the spirits had become a great deal harder, and if the improvement was permanent he thought they might manage to get along in Lecompton.

This settled the business.

At a brief afternoon session, after some unimportant business had been transacted, the Convention adjourned till the first Monday in October.

POLITICS, ETC., AT LAWRENCE.

FROM OUR LAWRENCE CORRESPONDENT.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 14.

The Lecompton Convention has adjourned. They were afraid to submit their Constitution to the people before the election. The Free-State men hoped they would be able to meet the issue in October—it is now delayed.

The United States troops have been withdrawn from Lawrence. Colonel COOK; with the 2d Dragoons, is to leave for the Plains in about a week, and Colonel SUMNER has been ordered back from the Plains to the Fort.

Active preparations are making for the October election. At the Douglas County Free-State Convention, held on Saturday, Captain SAMUEL WALKER was nominated for Sheriff; JOSIAH MILLER, of Lawrence, for Judge of Probate; and WILLIAM YATES for Treasurer.

The District Convention meets at Fisk's Precinct to-morrow to nominate candidates for General Assembly. As far as heard from, the Hunker wing of the Free-State Party, who would be in favor of propitiating the Territorial Government, and of which the *Herald of Freedom* may be regarded as the organ, has been defeated, and, without doubt, the candidates nominated will be mostly Topeka-Constitution men. It makes but little difference, however, in my view, for I have no faith in the movement, and believe it will end in a stupendous defeat. A new evidence of it is the District-Attorney, Mr. WEAR, has just given a judicial opinion that the *test qualification was binding*, and would be enforced.

Our market is well supplied with vegetables, and prices are falling. It is very common to see watermelons, weighing from 40 to 65 pounds, selling from 25c. to 25c. The Kansas River is rising, and might be navigated by small boats. A little steamer, named *Minnie Bell*, built this season expressly for this river, is now taking on freight at St. Louis, and will be here in a few days. She draws but nine inches light.

RANDOLPH.

The Burning of the Negro in Tennessee—Rev. Mr. Brownlow's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter in the TIMES the other day, from Rev. G. W. BROWNLOW, a local minister of the Methodist Church, South; and editor of a newspaper, which, as he honests, obtains a larger patronage in that part of our country in which it is published than any other, is full of grave significance. It is remarkable that it should be associated, as it is in your paper, with the startling intelligence that the officers of the American Tract Society, in view of the threats of a portion of their Southern patrons, have refused to obey the legitimate instructions of those they have religiously undertaken faithfully to serve; not daring to print a few words, even though prepared by pious slaveholders themselves, on the religious duties involved in the relation of master and bond-servant.

Here we have an ordained standard-bearer of one of the largest and most important divisions of the American Church militant—a standard-bearer occupying an especially conspicuous post, enjoying, as he offers evidence, the peculiar respect and confidence of the people of his district, and this district, as you remarked a few days since, unusually conservative in reputation, and especially free from the dangers which are deemed to excuse an occasional disloyalty to justice and to law elsewhere—such a clergyman, so situated, not only offering apologies for the infliction of pagan tortures upon a wretched sinner, in the presence of an excited rabble, and utterly disowning the supremacy of the law, but deliberately proffering arguments to vindicate and recommend still more heathenish and infernal atrocities!

And so sincere and confident nf the approval of Christ is this follower of Domitian and Protestant brother of Alva, in the system of ethics by which Christians are constrained from preaching the Gospel in its application to the relations of master and property, that he feels it his duty to undertake a mission to the Northern Churches to reprove its "wicked and rebellious course with regard to Slavery."

Followers of the manly Jesus, meek and lowly for himself, bold and unswerving in his purpose for us, did we need this sarcasm to teach us our duty to the South, our duty to mankind? Did we need this irony to pierce our consciences, to exemplify to us what the Church, as we deem it, of Christ, may be made responsible for before a skeptical world? Did we need this manifestation of the ultimate ideas to which the American Tract Society has been surrendered, to teach us the delinquency to which we have hitherto ministered in our contributions to that Institution?

But my purpose in writing was to call your attention to some circumstances which you seem to have forgotten in your comments upon this extraordinary clerical epistle.

First, the absence of all legal evidence *of the truth* of the Reverend gentleman's justification nf the act of burning a fellow-sinner alive, and of his own recommendation of still more Satanic devices of cruelty. The simple facts, according to his own violently prejudiced and evidently distorted understanding of them, are, that in a lone house three mutilated dead bodies are found; that the neighbors form a theory of the causes: that they subsequently find a negro-slave of the deceased family wandering alone in the forest; that they obtain from him, by what means has never been stated, a story which confirms their theory.

The negro, if endowed with natural intelligence, could have been in no doubt that if they believed this story they would put him to death; whether he could imagine by what horrible means, would depend on his previous experience of the civilization of the Christian masters of Eastern Tennessee.

But if, knowing the character of his audience, and the consequence to himself which would inevitably follow a confession, he chose to avow the series of crimes—unnecessary and unaccountable as they are, by any possible theory of a sane and deliberately formed plan to accomplish the supposed inducing purpose—what are we to think of the real guiltiness before a respectable human tribunal, of this man's soul, which forms the only ground on which any punishment at all is justified by our Methodist brother?

I have a distinct recollection of a letter published at the time of the occurrence, in which it was stated by one of the people of the vicinity that the negro who was burned to death to satisfy the temper of the mob, excited by a public display of the mutilated dead bodies, appeared to him not to be a man in his right mind, and that his demeanor when fastened to the stake—(*the stake* in the Nineteenth Century and the United States!)—was that of a man unconscious of the horrors of his situation.

I also distinctly recollect seeing an article, copied in your paper some time ago, from this same "Whig" newspaper, in which the same reverend gentleman, who now proposes to make a missionary tour in the North to rebuke the Northern Church for its participation in the guilt of the Abolitionists, distinctly recommended and avowed his readiness and eagerness to take part in lynching any clergyman, or other person, who should dare avow sentiments unfriendly to the institution of Slavery.

However, I agree with you that he would be most welcome here, and, I imagine, by none more so than those who are interested in disseminating a correct idea of the depraving influence of Slavery, and of the duty of the Church of Christ with respect to slaveholders.

A CONSERVATIVE.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From our Own Correspondent.

THE WRECK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA—NORFOLK, ITS ADVANTAGES AND PROSPECTS—EFFECTS OF THE YELLOW FEVER UPON ITS INTERESTS—THE NATIONAL HOTEL—THE NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD—POLITICS, ETC., ETC.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

You have doubtless, by this time, full particulars of the loss of the *Central America*, as brought by the brig *Ellen*, which arrived at this port nn yesterday, with 44 of the survivors of this awful wreck. The long prevalence of easterly winds in this latitude, prior to the storm of Saturday and Sunday last, averted many calamities of a like character along the Southern coast. For several days before, hundreds of vessels were lying at Hampton Roads awaiting a favorable change in the wind to enable them to get beyond the Capes. But fortunately for them, that change did not come until the storm passed away. The indications nf its approach, though somewhat visible, were not sufficiently ominous to cause them to forego an opportunity of getting out. Their stay in the harbor was a matter of necessity, caused by the prevalence of adverse winds, and not the result of any apprehension of a coming storm. It proved a fortunate necessity, for had they ventured out, it is certain that many of them would be inevitably lost. They were generally of the smaller class of vessels, heavily laden, and, therefore, ill adapted to battle against the fury of that disastrous storm.

At no time, probably, are the advantages which this city presents in its harbor accommodations more appreciable than under circumstances such as have recently occurred. The direction of the wind during the prevalence of the late storm was the most unfavorable for vessels lying in the roadstead that it could possibly have come from. Yet not a single vessel of the hundreds which resorted to it for safety suffered to the value of one dollar. I could not help wondering that a harbor possessing such superior advantages could have continued so long in a comparatively dnrmant condition. Its capacities are vastly above the commercial requirements of this city, and may be said to be made available only as the refuge for vessels of other ports *in transitu*. This is altogether owing to the anti-internal-improvement spirit which has so long prevailed in Virginia. The country hitherto accessible from this city was circumscribed within a very narrow limit as a consequence of the absence of railroad facilities. And even should those facilities exist, they would tend but little towards the commercial advancement of Norfolk while the main lines of improvement in the interior remained nnfinished. The ports at the higher points of tidewater, limited as they are in their shipping capacities, are more than adequate to the requirements of the limited trade from the interior; and thus Norfolk is cut off from all the benefits of this trade. It is only when the resources of Virginia are properly developed under the influence of an enlarged and comprehensive system nf internal improvements, and her trade swells to a degree disproportioned to the commercial capacities of the ports at the head of tidewater, that this city will become prosperous.

It is generally understood that the system of internal improvements inaugurated a few years ago will go forward vigorously under the auspices of Governor WISE. To acquire the full benefits of this policy it was necessary to establish a conduit by which to carry the products of the interior to this point; and accordingly the people of Norfolk betook themselves to the construction nf a railroad from here to Petersburg, between which and the rich regions of southwestern Virginia and Tennessee a connection has recently been established by the southside, Virginia and Tennessee, and Eastern Tennessee by railroads. This road to Petersburg is now nearly completed, and by its completion Norfolk will have consummated that connection with the interior which alone can bring her port advantages into requisition.

Strange as it may appear, I understand that the yellow fever, far from retarding her prospects, have materially benefited them. The old, settled, standstill population have been supplanted by a more industrious and enterprising class. It was, in fact, a spirit of enterprise that dictated the advent of new settlers after the terrible wreck produced by that awful visitation; and, in furtherance of that spirit, they have pursued their several avocations with an industry and an enterprise that contrasts favorably with the old and ruinous system of business which tended so much to retard the progress of the city previously. I am informed that the greatest possible difference exists between the tone and spirit of business operations now and before the fever. At the latter period all was dull and monotonous, while now there is life and energy visible in every department of business. The bright prospects boded by the active pursuit nf the internal-improvement policy which Virginia has recently adopted, imparts new vigor to all branches of trade and industry. The people seem to be preparing for the commercial millenium which is to come upon the completion of the great leading railroad lines in the interior.

To me the indications of improvement are very manifest, when I contrast the appearance of things now with what they were four or five years ago when I visited this place. At that time I stopped at the National Hotel; and if there was any proof necessary to satisfy me of the backward condition of Norfolk in those days, I had it in the manner in which this establishment was conducted. The fare was miserable, while the charges were enormous. Since then it has changed hands, and is now the property of W. L. WATTERS, Esq., under whose auspices it has been rendered all that the most fastidious could desire. Originally a fine establishment, it has added to it all the modern improvements, while in the manner of its conduct it presents a contrast to the "National Hotel" of 1853 too remote to be instituted. There is, in fact, no comparison between the manner in which it is kept now and then.

The whole talk here, politically, is in reference to the contest between Gov. WISE and Senator HUNTER for the United States Senatorship. The former seems to be the choice with the great majority here, though it is questioned whether the delegate elect from this city, Dr. F. MALLORY, will vote for him. He is said to have a preference for HUNTER, but is prepared, I understand, to yield his personal preference to the popular will, should it be made clearly manifest in favor of WISE. The Doctor is proverbially a man of extraordinary shrewdness and fine business capacity. This will prove the warmest contest ever had in Virginia.

Great numbers nt nperatives are being daily discharged from the Gosport Navy Yard for want of means to employ them. No sufferings are likely to be entailed by this course, however, with so much fish and oysters as are generally available at this season at Norfolk. It is a very desirable place for persons with small means to live.

The trade with New-York is unusually brisk at this time. The Jamestown and Itoanoke steamers come heavily laden for this port and Norfolk each trip.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SEPT. 21

Before Judge Nelson.

DEISIONS IN EQUITY.

John McCraken vs. *James H. Prentice et al.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from using a process for stiffening hat bodies, for which the plaintiff had obtained a patant. The affidavits of the defendants denied that they were using any such process, or that it was ever used by any one.

Judge NELSON, on hearing the affidavits, came to the conclusion that no case was made out which would warrant a preliminary injunction, and denied the motion.

For complainant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict. For defendants, Mr. Van Cott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 21.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Louis Gamill, a German Jew, who had been indicted for grand larceny, an old offender, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

John Fitzpatrick pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary in the third degree. Sentence, two years at State Prison.

Rachel Selby, a respectable-looking, well-dressed aged woman, pleaded guilty to the charge of passing counterfeit bank bills. Sentence—two years at State Prison.

—— Smith, on a similar charge, and under similar plea, received a similar sentence.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Prescott F. Harris was rearrested and brought up for judgment on the charge of being the publisher of the *Broadway Belle*, sentence having been suspended, and Harris having forfeited his bail. Several of the numbers had been forwarded to a ladies' boarding-school some months after the conviction of the prisoner.

Judge RUSSELL said that he intended to punish with the utmost severity all publishers of obscene books. He would defer sentence until Saturday, so as to enable him to judge whether the allegation was true that he had no hand in the dissemination of these publications subsequent to the conviction. The prisoner had forfeited his bail and he should now require $1,000 bail until Saturday. Harris wished the bail to be fixed at $500, but the Judge was inexorable; evidently the object was to ascertain in the interval whether directly or indirectly Harris had any connection with the New-York *Wag*, which had superseded the other sheet.

James Williams was indicted for assault and attempt at robbery. Michael Nugent is an English sailor boy, and came down from Westchester County to Fulton-street the day the attempt was made when asleep or lying down near the dock. Counsel for prisoner admitted the charge of assault. The felonious part of the indictment was not sustained, inasmuch as the boy having his hand in his pocket could not swear that the prisoner succeeded in getting his hand within it. Sentence—one year at the Penitentiary and a fine of $200.

No other cases being ready, the Court adjourned until next day.

BURNING THOSE BOOKS.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Judge RUSSELL informed our reporter that he had directed an order to Mr. Warren, the Police Property Clerk, for the immediate destruction of the "six cartloads of printed filth" now in the Tombs, and from the known character of Mr. Warren—though Judge RUSSELL could not prescribe the *publicity* of such destruction—there is little doubt that it will be done in so public a way as to satisfy all persons that none of them are surreptitiously appropriated.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gifford.

SIXTH DAY.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Monday, Sept. 21—10 A. M.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly.*—*David C. Lent* sworn. He became acquainted with Moses in the year 1856; he left him at the Seaview House on Wednesday, July 27; he went to New-York, and returned to the Seaview House on Saturday, Aug. 1, about 4 P. M.; saw Moses after he was laid out; he was buried at the Chapel Hill Cemetery.

Cross-examined—Witness saw Moses in Tennessee in June, 1856; did not see him again until he met him in New-York.

Ellen Hurley was sworn: she lived at the Seaview House on the 1st of August; on that morning she heard a dreadful noise in the entry; the girl that slept with her asked her to go out with her; the noise sounded as if there were two persons in the hall, one trying to get away from the other; it was two or three minutes before she got down stairs; when she got down she saw a dying man with the blood gushing from a wound in the side nf his neck; she returned to her own bedroom; Mary Ann Lannan was with her; she heard the knock at her door that morning; she rose twenty minutes after; did not know who was at the door; he looked into the room; she saw the door open.

Cross-examined—She could not tell whether it was a male or female who came to the door; the face of the wounded person in the hall was towards witness as she went down stairs; he was staggering from side to side, and looking all round as if anxious to catch some one; there was a great deal of blood on him and on the floor; it appeared to be running from him, and he had one hand up to his neck trying to staunch it; she did not know who it was at that time; he was undressed; the blood was streaming down his shirt, she descended the stairs to within four steps of the floor; the wounded man might have seen her; all the male servants in the house were in the habit of calling the female servants; they were called sometimes a quarter before five o'clock, sometimes at five.

Francis Bough was placed upon the stand. He lived at the Seaview House on the 1st of August; saw Moses and Donnelly together about six o'clock the night preceding in the office; saw them going up stairs; witness closed the house that evening and opened it next morning; found it as usual in the morning; was in Moses' room that morning about a quarter past five o'clock; did not know whether any one was in there before him; Mr. Smith asked him to go in; witness met Smith in the hall down stairs when he asked him; witness found Moses lying on the bed in room No. 34.

Q.—What did he say?

Objected to by counsel for the defence.

The Court admitted the question, and counsel for the defence excepted.

District-Attorney—What did you ask him? A.—I asked him what the matter was; he said Donnelly had cut his throat; witness left the room soon after.

Cross-examined—Witness went for Munter twice; could not say whether Donnelly went after Munter; witness had reason to believe Donnelly did so; when witness went down stairs from Moses' room he did not see Donnelly in the office, and so supposed he might have gone for Munter; witness went for Munter immediately; he did not find him the first time; he went from the front of the house by way of the plank-walk to the front of Schenck's main building; the buildings were all closed; he passed around the bowling alley because it was in his way; he went to the office; found nobody at the office; the second time he found Mr. Munter; returned part of the way to the Seaview House the first time he went to Schenck's; did not meet Donnelly; witness rebuked the same way he went on both occasions; witness called Donnelly at about a quarter past five that morning; he answered "Yes," or something to that effect; witness knocked at the door, but did not open it; did not hear him get off the bed; could not tell from the voice whether Donnelly was on the bed; witness then went down the front stairs; Donnelly came down in about five minutes; witness saw him moving around as usual in the office; witness was working around, opening the house; witness did not notice when Donnelly went up stairs, nor how he was dressed; witness arose about 5 o'clock; Mr. Smith called him; he slept in room No. 45, nearly opposite Donnelly's on the left-hand side going from the main to the back building; the window of this room looked out upon the roof of a piazza; Jules Berthoff, the cook, occupied the room directly opposite; witness went to bed the night before about 5 minutes before 12 o'clock, going up the front stairs; there were ventilators over all the doors; witness noticed no light in Donnelly's room; he would probably have seen it if there was any; he heard no voices or noise in Donnelly's room; he did not remember that Moses asked for a light previous to his going up stairs with Donnelly; Donnelly told witness to shut up the house and he would go up to bed; the boarders had all left the lower part of the house; there would have been no difficulty in getting out nf the house if any one wanted to that night; Moses and Donnelly seemed to be friendly when they went up stairs; witness was porter at the Seaview House. (To Mr. Dayton)—Witness, after going to to Schenck's the first time, returned as far as the bowling alley of Mr. Thomson, by the plank walk, looking for Munter and thence went a second time back to Schenck's when he met Munter some distance from the main building; witness did not recollect whether Donnelly took any light up stairs with him; there was a light in every hall nn every floor; witness had no reason for looking at Donnelly's room to see whether there was a light there; observed no lights in the adjoining room. (To the District-Attorney.)—Witness went up stairs about five minutes after Donnelly did; when witness called Donnelly in the morning he (Donnelly) came out of his room before witness got out of the entry; witness did not know where he went; Donnelly followed witness three or four yards as if going down stairs after him. (To Mr. Bradley.)—Witness went down the front stairs at that time; Donnelly would have gone in that direction in order to go up and call the girls; he had time to go up and call the girls before he went down; the lights in each hall hung from the ceiling near the stairs; there was no other light in the hall of the third story; witness thought there was a tallow candle in the candelabra thus suspended on that night in the third story; could not tell whether it was burning when he went up; it might have been later than eleven o'clock when Moses and Donnelly went up, it might have been more than five minutes after that when Moses went up; he did not see Moses preceded Donnelly in going up stairs; he did not see Miller on the plank walk when he went to call Munter.

Anna W. Smith was sworn, and deposed that she was the wife of the proprietor of the Seaview House; saw Donnelly on the morning of Aug. 1, passing her bedroom door going towards the porch; before this she heard a noise coming from the front of the house, third story; the noise seemed to proceed towards the back stairs; she thought she heard some one fall on the floor; she heard the sound of a footstep running towards the back stairs; she went to see who it was; Donnelly passed the door of her room, No. 38; Mr. Smith asked him what the matter was, several times; she was alarmed, and ran on to the porch and asked him what the matter was; he gave her no answer; he then answered her husband, "He's dead, he's dead;" Smith asked "who?" Donnelly said he didn't know; she told her husband she thought there was something wrong with Donnelly—to keep away from him; he trembled and seemed excited; Mr. Smith then run up stairs; witness was not dressed; she went into her room to get a cloak; she reached towards a hook by the window to get it and saw Donnelly walking back and forth on the porch; she heard some girl up stairs saying "Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith, come here, there's a man bleeding in the hall;" Smith soon came down the front stairs and came towards her; she asked what the matter was; he said there was some one up stairs with his throat cut; Mrs. Bradford and other ladies along the hall opened their doors and asked what the matter was; witness returned to her room and dressed; she then went up stairs and found some of the girls and some of the boys there; Donnelly was not there; she did not know whether she went into Moses' room before Connery came; when she first went in Moses was lying on the bed; he looked at her and said, "Oh! Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Smith, I'm sorry;" she said, "I'm sorry too, what is the matter?" he said Donnelly had cut his throat; she said "It ain't possible? I could hardly believe that Mr. Donnelly would do such a thing;" she told him he better think it over; he might be mistaken; he said he was certain, that he was awakened by Donnelly's stabbing him in the throat; he jumped up and ran after him, and chased him towards the back stairs; she told him Mr. Connery and others said he had but a few moments to live—that he should be sure he was telling the truth in leaving the world—to try and save Donnelly if he could, and not die saying that he did; she was in there and out again every little while; about ten minutes before his death she heard him say that Donnelly did it; the witness identified the sleeve-buttons that Moses wore; there was some blood on the bed in No. 36; the bed was on the north side of No. 36; its head was towards the door; the bed in No. 34 was situated in the same way.

Cross-examined—The weather was warm on the 1st of August; witness could not say whether it was very hot; her husband and Donnelly stood on the piazza perhaps five or ten minutes; she did not see which way Donnelly went from there; she thought Donnelly had on a night dress; she did not observe any blood on him; he had a light cloth coat on; she had thought Donnelly was a quiet young man; she knows nothing of Moses' character; she seldom saw him; ha was not quite as stout as Donnelly; she saw nothing in Donnelly's hand when he stood on the piazza; when he was walking up and down there he might have gone nff the piazza if he had gone to the steps; she had procured a bail bill from Donnelly, to test the honesty of a servant with; he said she might have more if she wished; she had often used bail bills for this purpose; she never heard of Donnelly's attempting to pass any of this money; this bail bill was procured from Donnelly within a week of Aug. 1; Mrs. Bradford was in Moses' room several times; the rule at the Seaview House was that the female servants should rise at five o'clock; Donnelly had black clothes on when he was helping Dr. Connery afterwards; witness went into Donnelly's room to get the key of the safe, which Donnelly had said was in the pocket of one of his garments lying on his bed; she found a pair of white pants on the bed; she thought Mrs. Bradford and others went with her; did not know whether this was after Donnelly changed his clothes; those with her searched the pockets; they found nothing; Donnelly at this time was in Moses' room; witness had tried Donnelly's keys to see whether they would open rooms Nos. 34 and 36.

The Court was here adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

The District-Attorney says the case for the prosecution will close either this afternoon or to-morrow morning. Coroner Connery will probably be examined this afternoon. His testimony refers principally to the *ante-mortem* examination of the deceased at the Seaview House, at which he presided. Nevesink being a part of New-Jersey, is not within his bailiwick, and counsel for the defence, it is understood, will try to exclude his record of the proceedings before the Coroner's Jury, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 44, 58, 61, 66, 75, 77, 78, 15, 21.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR TRIAL DAY.—Nos. 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 39, 40, 64, 91, 92.

Burning Obscene Books.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to quiet the fears of a "Friend to Sunday Schools," whose note appeared in the TIMES of Saturday. The "cart loads of vile obscenity," as he calls it, are not in the City Prison, but in a safe place, and have only awaited the order of the Court. That having been obtained, I hold myself responsible that about *eight cart-loads* of printed matter shall no more see the light till it goes off in the light of its own burning. I shall not have these pestiferous publications *publicly burned*, for it would take more policemen than can be spared from daily duty, to prevent the thousands nf young men and boys—aye, and old men, too, who would flock around, from *stealing* a large portion of the stuff, even from the flames, and at the risk of burnt fingers.

Nor do we need the aid of the Mayor *in this matter*. The City Judge understands his duty, and has performed it manfully. And the eagle eye of the District-Attorney has provided for the end, as well as the beginning of this just action of the law,—and never have I seen men work "with a will" more heartily than did the officers of the Court of Sessions.

Well may all friends to Sunday Schools rejoice that this den of depravity, vice and crime is broken up; for it was an appeal from the father of a Sunday scholar from the country, who had been beguiled into a subscription for this paper, that first gave me a knowledge of its existence, and determined me to take hold for its suppression, and *keep hold* till the work was done.

Yours respectfully,

C. J. WARREN.

Property Clerk Metropolitan Police.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 87½ @ 100 lbs.

BARK—Last week 140 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia, at $40 @ ton. The last sale of Chestnut, there, was effected at $13 @ cord.

COFFEE—The market is inactive; prices show no quotable change. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., @ lb.

COTTON—The demand is limited; prices are barely sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12¼	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16¼	17
Fair	16½	16½	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market shows rather more animation for State and Western Flour, but factors are generally willing sellers, and prices of most descriptions are without any important change. Sales, 10,000 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 55 @ 5 60
Straight State	5 60 @ 5 65
Extra State	5 75 @ 6 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 5 65
Superfine Ohio	5 65 @ 5 75
Fancy Ohio	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75 @ 7 40
Extra Ohio	5 90 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 95 @ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 25 @ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 25 @ 8 25

Canadian is improving. Sales, 800 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 50 @ $7 15 @ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise 3,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 70 @ $8 @ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 10 @ $5 35 for fine to superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10 @ $4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40 @ $4 50 for Brandywine @ bbl. The latter commands $19 @ $20 @ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, and, though in good demand, chiefly for export, prices are drooping. Sales: 67,000 bushels, including very ordinary to fair White Western, at $1 32 @ $1 42; poor to good Red do., $1 03 @ $1 30; good to prime White Southern, $1 45 @ $1 50; amber-color do., $1 41; and good to choice Red Southern, at $1 29 @ $1 37½ @ bushel. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday evening last, says, "The Wheat Market has been active to-day for present and next week's delivery, at a trifle better than yesterday's rates, with sales much larger than receipts. Before Change hours 80,000 bushels Spring sold, one cargo of it at 82½c., one at 84c., and the rest at 83c. on board; on change 3,000 bushels Spring sold at 82c. on board to-day; 5,000 in lots at 80c., and 4,000 at 81c. in store; after New-York news, a cargo of Spring sold for Monday at 83c. on board, and two cargoes for Tuesday or Wednesday, buyers' option, at 82c.; this afternoon has been rainy, and the market closes quiet, 5,000 bushels Spring selling at 83c. on board, which is about the closing rate; 450 bushels red sold to mill at $1 03 and a car of No. 1 white at $1 21." Rye is quiet, yet steady. Sales—1,000 bushels, at 80c. @ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are barely worth 47c.@50c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; 39c.@43c. for Jersey; 38c.@42c. for Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern @ bushel. Friday's and Saturday's reported sales of Barley reached 24,000 bushels, at from 60c.@95c.—chiefly at 95c. for California @ bushel. Some Barley Malt was disposed of to-day at private bargain. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales, 18,000 bushels

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A [illegible] by one who can give the best City references for honesty, sobriety and neatness. Will be [illegible] and a good waiter. Has no objection to go South or West. Call at No. 1 Laurel-st., second floor, front room, or address to J. H., in the office, first floor, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT FRENCHMAN, who will give references from employers in this country, desires a place as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden if necessary; will go any distance in the country; is a careful driver and a good hand on horses. Also, by a smart young man, to take care of a pair of horses, milk, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and ironer, thoroughly understands her business in either capacity—highly recommended from her last place, where she lived 5 years, for integrity and good moral excellence: will take moderate wages: is neat, willing, and obliging to her employer. Can be seen No. 20 [illegible]-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY of genteel appearance, 15 years of age, a situation in some respectable family; can write a fair hand, and is well accustomed to work in and about a gentleman's house. He also understands the care of a horse. Can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 82 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 219 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OCTOBER NEXT, A situation as dry-nurse or chambermaid, by a respectable young Irish woman having the best of recommendations of her present employers, in whose service she was for the last 18 months. Inquire at No. 17 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., office of this paper.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, places in one family, one as cook, understands roasts and poultry baking, and plain pastry, and do part of the washing and ironing; wages $8: the other as nurse, between 18 and 20 years of age, to do fine washing and ironing, or waiting in a private family. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO THOROUGHLY competent Protestant girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, waitress, &c. Both are neat, tidy and agreeable, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—one understands good plain cooking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, and the other a good chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 40 Vandam-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 70 East 33d-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; she understands dress-making and plain sewing; would wait on a lady. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 West 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; she understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present place for two days. Call at No. 49 East 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family; can produce the best of City references; has lived for three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family to cook, wash and iron: she is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer and baker; has the best of City references; understands her business well. Call at 113 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid, and seamstress, understands hair-dressing. Has good City references. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st. None but first-class families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress: one who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and assist in the fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 85 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for three days at No. 317 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse. Would assist with the chamberwork; is a good servant. Pious family preferred. Good City reference given. Call at No. 99 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, to assist in the washing and ironing, or as seamstress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman. Has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 70 East 23d-st., third floor, back room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMstress by a respectable woman who can cut and fit children's clothing. Would go as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Speaks the French, Spanish and English languages fluently. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family as plain cook; good washer and ironer; with good City references. Call at No. 238 West 34th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER WITH A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 63 University-place, near 12th st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION with any person going to sea. Prefers the office of stewardess on a ship to Liverpool or California. Address H. B., at this office all the week.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LEGIBLE WRITER, A situation in a law-office, where there is plenty of business; advertiser has been in a situation before. Address FRANK, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 221 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. The best of city reference given. Call at No. 1,008 Broadway between 26th and 27th-sts.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—AN AGED WIDOW is in want of plain sewing; she is left in indigence in her old age: all she asks is to obtain sewing that will enable her to make a living. She wants but little here below, nor wants that little long. No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN an office, by a young man conversant with practice, and the examination of titles and conveyancing. Address L. S., *Times* office.

TO LADIES, HOUSE-KEEPERS, EMployers, hotel-keepers, that are in want of good, respectable and select helps, can obtain such daily by calling at the new established Metropolitan Employment Office, No. 217 Bowery. Also, country employers can be promptly served.

MACHINE SEWING.—A LADY HAVING one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, and having had three years' experience in machine sewing, wishes employment. A note addressed to SEWING MACHINE, No. 501 8th-av., will receive prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO IS FULLY competent in all its branches, and of long experience, wishes to engage in a family by the month; understands all kinds of family sewing: will take work by the day or week. Apply by note or personally, at No. 703 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store. Superior City references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman in a retail store in Petersburg, Va. None but first-class salesmen need apply on Wednesday, Sept. 23, between 8 and 10 A. M., to LODER & LOCKWOOD, No. 126 Cambers-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN EXPRESS OFFICE, a clerk for a coal office; 2 conductors; 4 firemen; 2 baggagemen; 2 brakemen; 4 porters; 6 men for steamers; 1 steward; 1 stewardess; 4 girls to travel; 4 boys to learn good trades. Apply to CILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN AS COOK AND washer. Also one as seamstress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 70 8th-st., three houses east of 5th-av.

A HEAD WAITER WANTED—ONE FULLY competent to take charge of a first-class hotel in a Western city, may call at No. 63 Pine-st., 2d floor, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

WANTED—TO JEWELERS.—A DIAMOND SETter, good hand, understands the engraving of steel dies, wishes employment. Direct to No. 187 Forsyth-st., first floor.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, and make himself generally useful. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 298 Pearl-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VALLET will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, return to any person a correct picture of their past life and future prospects, from a specimen of their handwriting, and give a delineation of the character, and describe future wife or husband; give advice in love affairs, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, EUGENIA VALLET, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

MISS E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in this city, and has been [illegible] and familiar to the City and vicinity, for the Monbrouch teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1,038 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., after three o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES a situation as governess, in either the Northern or Southern States. She is fully qualified to take charge as governess and instructress in a gentleman's family. Her knowledge of the French language was acquired in France. Vocal and Instrumental music is a particular branch of her acquirements. Address GOVERNESS, *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH MARRIED WOman, who has had fifteen years' constant experience in teaching the rudiments of English branches, with French and Music, Apply to Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, graduate of a German University, experienced teacher of the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, etc., wishes a situation as instructor in a school or as tutor in a family. Is willing to go south or west. Best testimonials and references given. Address D. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, WELL CAPABLE OF teaching three little girls in the rudimentary branches of an English education, to reside in the advertiser's family near the city; one willing and able to assist in the family sewing, out of school hours, will be preferred. Address, with reference and terms, in the appellant's writing, EDUCATION, Box 2,888, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY, ACCUSTOMed to tuition, and not under thirty years of age, to reside in the country, and instruct in the English branches, with French and music. The most satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 61 10th-st. Tuesday, 22d inst. between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO CAN FURnish the highest testimonials, wishes to give lessons on the piano and singing. In exchange for board, with a private family. Address MUSIC TEACHER, care of Mr. A. Bagioli, No. 7 East 20th-st.

A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN COLlege wishes an engagement in a good Seminary. The best of references given. Address Box No. 181, Oneida, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe. Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained: they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable hopes, therefore, to obtain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutory effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 53 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days—Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Monthly Soirées, as usual. By particular request, a practising Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. The Minuet Cotillon and the Lanciers Quadrille, will be introduced. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the recovery of the body of RICHARD MOLLOY, who was lost overboard from the yacht *Banshee*, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., in Long Island Sound, opposite Sands Point Light. He was dressed at the time in a pair of white pants, colored shirt, with breast-pin; plaid vest, and a blue shirt of flannel over it. He stood about six feet high, light complexion, with a small tuft of hair under the chin, light-brown hair, and light-gray eyes. Any person finding the said body will address HENRY A. THOMAS, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York, or ABRAM BARKER, Commodore of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club, Hoboken, N. J.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE MADE BY THE subscriber, dated Brooklyn, July 15, 1857, at 3 months, for $3,200 18, to the order of S. W. BANNAN, Esq., of Albany, and by him indorsed, payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said note, it having been lost or stolen, and payment of which has been stopped.
S. C. BECKER.

LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—IN the statement made by Mr. R. T. BROWN, as published in the *Herald* of Sunday, 20th inst., are the following paragraphs: "The life-preservers were mostly of tin, and were, therefore, not of much service, as a slight dent from coming in contact with a solid substance would destroy them. But few cork preservers were on board." Further on he says: "I had also a cork life-preserver." And again: "This was about 9 o'clock in the evening; we remained there (i. e. in the water) all night, dressed about." The ship and steamer owners, and the traveling public, can certainly require no better evidence of the vast superiority of the Solid Cork Life-Preservers over all others, for sustaining a person in the water any length of time, and for retaining their buoyancy despite of blows, punctures or fractures of any kind. Without a doubt, nearly every one of those persons who lost their lives in the late catastrophe, might have been spared to their friends if the steamer had been fully supplied with the efficient and improved Solid Cork Life Preservers, manufactured only by WILLIAM CORBIERE, No. 148 Avenue A, and No. 122 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.)

N. B.—W. C. has supplied many of our first-class steamers with the above article, which, being independent of air or water-tight, are approved of by our experienced scientific inspectors.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 100 Water-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND, THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE, WILL GIVE A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

Miss SUTHERLAND would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has engaged artists of eminent talent, with whose assistance she will be enabled to give an entertainment of probably more National interest than any of the kind ever before attempted in this country.

Full particulars will be published in the daily papers of the 24th inst.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Tickets may be obtained at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert commences at 8.

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY.
THE YOUNG GEOGRAPHER.

A concise outline of the first principles and most attractive facts of Geography, for beginners. By C. B. STOUT and W. W. SMITH. Beautifully and profusely illustrated. Price 50 cents.

HART'S GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES:

Revised and Enlarged, and greatly improved by the addition of Maps and Questions for Review. By C. B. STOUT. Price 38 cents,

KIDDLE'S MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY.

For Schools and Academies. By HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., Assistant-Superintendent of Public Schools in the City of New-York. With beautiful full page illustrations. Price 38 cents.

These works are now on the Lists authorized by the Board of Education, and may be obtained at the Depository for introduction.

Published by IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

$200—HANDSOME TWO-STORY NEW brick house for sale in Brooklyn, at a bargain. Only fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries. The house is built in the best possible manner, by day work, and the location is pleasant and healthy. It has gas and all the modern improvements. Lot 100 feet deep; cost $3,300; price $2,600; $200 cash, balance by mortgage and instalments. Apply on the premises No. 85 Butler-st., or to the owner, C. J. MURPHY, No. 94 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front house. No. 44, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 180 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 100 ft. House 25 by 48 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at No. 100 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing satinets, &c.; all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN—A small farm, containing about 15 acres, in Westchester County. For particulars, apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 435 Broome-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, an excellent situation for business. The first-class three-story high basement house No. 86 West 25th-st., new and replete with all the modern conveniences. The dwelling part of the three-story brick house No. 158 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st., recently painted and put in complete order. The store and back room No. 193 Grand-st. The two large, well finished stores Nos. 205 and 207 (new) Canal-st. This street is now one of the leading thoroughfares of the City. Also, other houses and property. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT English basement house, on Murray Hill; rent $800. Also, high-stoop house in 37th-st., at $750; do., $700. Also, four elegant cottage houses, on line of Brooklyn City cars, at $150, $175, $200, and $250, having from seven to ten rooms each, and four lots of ground.
CHAS. R. MILLER & CO, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 52 Broadway, extending from Broadway 103 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS AND ABOVE 4 lots of ground, for one or a term of years, in Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, and about 100 feet from Fulton av. For further particulars inquire of E. Y. or F. FOOTE, No. 104 South-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 133 19th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO three-story brick houses, 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 170 and 172, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 172, on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 435 Broome-st., within 100 feet of Broadway, well located for a piano-forte warerooom, or other light business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—High basement and complete in every respect, in West 22d-st., near 6th-av., and medium size. Furniture in good order. Address, in full, HOME, Box No. 2,349.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 639 Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ON FOURTH-st., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished house to let, complete in all for housekeeping to a select family, till May or longer.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—SEPT. 29, 1857, AT TOMS RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., 50 tracts of land in that county, will be sold to close an assignment, and afford cheaper investments than Western land. For circulars, address BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the drill-room over Tompkins Market. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.

WM. McCONKEY, WM. COULTER, JACOB H. VALENTINE, } Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the Queens County Society will be held at Jamaica, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, on the grounds of Governor King, who will be present on the occasion. The cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., returning by several trains in the afternoon. A fine display of horses, cattle, &c., will be exhibited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Question for discussion—*Should Religious Institutions be Encouraged by Government?* The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
Of the late firm of
LANE & PORTER.
In consequence of the
FAILURE

Of the above firm, the balance of their Stock is now being sold out

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect this stock, which, in addition to every desirable style of Dress Goods for Fall and Winter wear, contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SILKS.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Warren.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLICE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash,)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.
500 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.
500 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes,) at $1 50 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands.
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
200 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $3, worth $7.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
300 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
In all Widths, for Cloaks and Basques.
Superior Quality and Shade,
And at the Lowest Market Prices.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE AND CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
Also Stella Shawls all Colors.
And some entire new styles Long and Square Wool Shawls, at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
Of Exquisitely Beautiful Shades.
Several Cases, ordered by Ourselves,
Just Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Black Silk Robes with Colored Flounces.
Price $20, Worth $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
Very Richly Trimmed in all Colors.
Several New Styles Just Received,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION,
7s. Per Yard, Worth 10s.
Good Assortment of Colors.
For Sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 373 Broadway.

PIQUE, MARSEILLES, CAMBRIC, AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
We are just in receipt of
An extensive and well-selected stock of
The above goods, at extremely low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

FLOUNCED M. DE LAINE ROBES A QUILLE,
Received per steamer *Persia*, will be opened on Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A Full Stock, suitable for the Fall trade,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS, SLIGHTLY SOILED,
From the *Samuel Willetts*,
Will be opened on at retail Monday, Sept. 21,
At 40 per cent. under regular prices,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open on Monday, Sept. 21,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Received per *Persia*,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NORWICH POPLINS.
Yard-wide Satin striped, an entirely new article, for Ladies' wear only, at 62½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS!!
In RICH TARTAN PLAIDS, a beautiful article
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO. will offer for sale, on Monday, Sept. 21, a large assortment of PARIS DE LAINES & PRINTED MERINOES, And EUGENIA PLAIDS.
No. 471 Broadway.

POPLIN ROBES A QUILLE,
At $13.
Also,
300 VALENCIA ROBES, at $5.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
A fine line, bought at the recent Auction Sales, will be offered on Monday, Sept. 21,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING ROBES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
of new goods, suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a choice selection of NEW FALL GOODS,
of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

OPENING NEW STORE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now ready to show an IMMENSE VARIETY of entirely NEW GOODS, many of them bought at auction for about half the cost.
Silk Robes, $16 to $30.
Silks equally cheap.
Plaid Poplins.
WOOL PLAIDS, POILE DE CHEVRES AND PRINDEN DE LAINES,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased great quantities of RIBBONS very much below cost, and offer them equally cheap.
Embroideries in every style, Laces, Hosiery, and STELLA SHAWLS, PLUSH SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Agnille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

JAMES GRAY AND COMPANY HAVE JUST OPENED A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
REAL THREAD LACES
AND RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
containing some of the finest goods made.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit. D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation..... 40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most interesting feature of the news, in relation to the loss of the *Central America*, yesterday, was the arrival of Mr. ASHBY, late Chief-Engineer, and his defence of his conduct. We publish three distinct statements made by him, this morning, from all of which it will be seen that he claims to have acted in obedience to orders throughout, and to have done all in his power to keep the engines in motion. We also publish a carefully-corrected list of the saved, and of those known to have been on board and supposed to be lost. For a full list of her passengers, we shall probably have to await the arrival of the next steamer from California. Since the publication made yesterday of the statements of the rescued, the *hope* has been strengthened that others may have been saved by the schooner that was known to have been in the locality of the wreck. We also publish several theories of the causes of the disaster, such as that her side-lights were left open; that her connection pipes were broken, and, that she started some of her butts, and that she leaked through her upper works, in consequence of laboring in the trough of the sea.

Our list shows the following:

Known to be saved	162
Known to have been on board and supposed to have been lost	230

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., is now due at Halifax. Neither of the steamers due at this port had been heard from at a late hour last night.

Our Kansas correspondence brings us a full report of the closing proceedings of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, including its adjournment until the third Monday (the 19th day) of October. The reason for this adjournment, as given by our correspondent, and we presume correctly, was a fear that the proceedings of the Convention might have an injurious effect upon the party represented by the majority of its members, in the coming election. This action for such a reason is certainly not calculated to inspire any great degree of confidence in the wisdom or patriotism of the Convention. The delegates from Anderson County were not admitted to seats,—the report of the Committee, of which Judge ELMORE was Chairman, in their favor, being laid on the table until the meeting of the Convention after the recess. Upon what grounds their admission was opposed we do not learn,—nothing but vague charges of informality being given. The delegate from Franklin County was also excluded, for the alleged reason that there was no evidence that there had been any census, registry or apportionment in that county. The excluded delegates are all Free-State men. It is also stated that the United States troops hitherto stationed at Lawrence have left for the Plains. Vague rumors were afloat of Governor WALKER'S intended resignation, but they are unreliable, and, we presume, unfounded. Both political parties are making active preparation for the October election.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society met at Albany yesterday, and adopted measures tending to a reconciliation of the differences existing between them and the opponents of Mr. DELAVAN. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, postponing the State Convention called for the 30th inst., at Rochester, and calling upon the friends of Prohibition to elect delegates for the Convention called for the 6th of October at Syracuse. Whatever may be the result of this action—whether or not a combination of the Temperance people may be effected—or whatever may be the political bearing of the result, one way or the other—the Executive Committee have at least shown a commendable spirit of compromise, and it remains to be seen whether they will be met with a corresponding disposition to reconcile misunderstandings.

A dreadful wholesale poisoning case occurred in Pike County, Ala., on Sunday, the 12th, inst. A negro cook, at the instigation, it is said, of a Hungarian named COSKINA, mixed arsenic with the food of a family—thirty-seven in all—and six of them have died, and the rest, at last accounts, were in a critical condition. This crime was followed by another equally horrible, committed by the friends of the family. The negro woman was taken immediately and burnt at the stake, and COSKINA, the instigator, was to suffer the same fate on the Monday following.

The footings of the Bank Averages for the past week, which we publish officially this morning, were known in Wall-street, through the Clearing-House, yesterday afternoon, and would have produced a good influence on financial confidence, but for less favorable accounts from the neighboring cities. The Specie average is higher by $1,374,000 than on the previous statement. The Loans and Discounts are $1,211,000 less. The Deposits have gone up $517,000. The exhibit is considered a strong one. The increase of Specie would have been *three millions*, but for the loss of the *Central America*. The addition of the $1,600,000 which went down with the ill-fated steamer, though not presently wanted here, would have enabled the Banks to extend a helping hand to Boston and Philadelphia, where the pressure is reported as extreme and the failures numerous. The accounts from Philadelphia of the suspension of several very old firms had an unfavorable influence on the Stock Market. Prices were 2 per cent. lower than Saturday on the average, and the dealings closed heavy. The Money Market ruled as dear as on Saturday. The suspension of Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD & Co. was announced. The next steamer for Europe is the Boston Cunarder, sailing to-morrow. Exchange for this opportunity is abundant, and the range for Bills on London and Paris quite wide: London, 106½@108; Paris, 5.30@5.20.

The Corn Exchange business was rather tame to-day. Flour and wheat sold freely, the former at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and the latter at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Corn was dull; mixed Western, 79c.@80c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Oats were lightly dealt in and they declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were depressed and cheaper. Mess Pork, $25@$25 15; repacked Mess Beef, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Lard, 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Groceries ruled quiet and languid. No important change occurred in Freights.

The most important testimony given yesterday morning in the case of JAMES P. DONNELLY, charged with the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, at the Seaview House, Nevisink, was that of Mrs. SMITH, wife of the proprietor of the hotel. She corroborates the statements of her husband concerning the conduct of the prisoner after the murder, but the evidence concerning the declarations of the deceased in her presence just previous to his death, charging DONNELLY with the fearful crime. The testimony of FRANCIS BOUGH, the porter of the Seaview House, is also unfavorable to DONNELLY. The case for the prosecution is very nearly concluded.

Loss of the Central America.

We continue to-day the publication of statements from the survivors of the *Central America*, concerning the circumstances and causes of that sad catastrophe. Each contributes something to the general mass of information, and it is by grouping the disjointed facts thus revealed into a connected narrative, that we are to arrive at some clear and definite judgment in regard to it. Fortunately for the public, there are few discrepancies upon the points of leading interest. Although all the statements are more or less defective, especially upon those points concerning which precise information is most to be desired, they do not contradict each other in any essential particulars. It seems to be established that the vessel *leaked* more or less from the time she left Havana. She sailed from that port on the morning of Wednesday, at 9 o'clock;—and early on Friday morning, less than forty-eight hours after her departure, it was discovered from the quantity of water in her hold, that she had sprung a leak. But it seems almost certain that she had been taking in water considerably, from some quarter or other, previous to this time. Mr. R. T. BROWN, in his statement, says that "the *ports* of the Central America *could not be closed tightly* in the lower cabin, and the vessel *leaked very badly at the shaft*, so much that the Engineer had *previously* asked for blankets to stop the leak." It is possible that this may not refer to any time earlier than Friday morning,—for Mr. ASHBY in his statement mentions that "during the morning" there was an extra leak around the shaft, and also from the dead-lights in the stern, caused by the heavy strain upon the vessel. It seems clear in either case, that the strain of the sea upon the ship caused her to leak in several places—and that the water from these several leaks—the shaft, the ports and the leak in the bottom which was never discovered except by its disastrous effects,—increased so rapidly that the fires were extinguished in the starboard boiler at about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and those on the other side within an hour after. Mr. ASHBY, the engineer in charge, gives no reason for this stoppage of the engines but the rise of the water. He says expressly that "the coal was supplied as fast as it was wanted," and that during Friday night, after the machinery had been stopped some time, it was started again with fires kindled with wood, but which were soon after again extinguished by the increasing leak.

Mr. ASHBY also states that steam was got up to work *the pumps*; but the concurrent testimony of all the others is, that they were all *out of order* and would not work. And when the attempt was made to repair them by the carpenters and blacksmiths who were on board, no *tools* could be found to work with; so that this endeavor had to be abandoned. Thus the vessel lay helpless, in the trough of the sea, at the mercy of the waves;—and her destruction was inevitable. She had *five* boats on board,—which could hardly have been sufficient to carry all the passengers in any emergency:—but two of them were stove while being lowered. Two of the others went twice each, with portions of the passengers—mainly women and children:—the other, under charge of Mr. ASHBY, went away with one load, but did not return. For this neglect to come back, as well as for still more serious delinquency in the management of the engines, Mr. ASHBY has been most severely denounced by the survivors. In his statement, however, which we publish this morning, he asserts his own freedom from blame and challenges an inquiry into his conduct as an officer and a gentleman. He asserts that he was ordered by Capt. HERNDON to take charge of the boat, and that he would have returned but for the absolute refusal of his men, on reaching the brig, to obey his orders. He is partially sustained in these statements by the testimony of others, who add that they heard him urge the crew to return with him to the wreck, and even offer them large sums of money if they would do so, but without effect. We trust that these facts in his behalf may be fully proved, and that this officer, who has hitherto borne the highest reputation for courage and good conduct, may be relieved from the terrible imputations which have been so lavishly cast upon him.

We cannot hear that any steps have been taken towards an investigation of this matter, except such as the Board of Underwriters and the Company owning the vessel may see fit to make. Some of the officers were closeted with a Committee of the Board yesterday in secret session:—but special pains were taken to prevent anything that transpired from reaching the press. It is quite probable, therefore, that the public will be compelled to form their judgment as to the causes of this heart-rending calamity from the facts which have already been submitted to them.

The Prospects of Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Kansas Politics and Prospects," of the 17th, contains much wisdom and some comfort to the friends of free soil, and if we could realize, or rather put full faith in the conclusions you so happily arrive at, I see no reason why we should not be joyful also, especially as we are assured from many quarters that the Free-State electors greatly preponderate.

But you say that "everybody must see that even if the People do not vote upon the State Constitution *before* admission, they will do so *instantly* afterwards." Now, the principal object of this note is to ask further reasons for the belief which you so confidently assume.

It appears reasonable to suppose that if the Convention deem it prudent to keep the Constitution from the people before it is presented to Congress, it may also be deemed essential to clog the wheels of suffrage, in some of the sections of that document. In such a manner as to effectually delay, and thereby destroy, your pleasing anticipations.

You of course know more than most of your readers can know, of the political movements in Kansas; therefore, please give us some further reasons why you think this Pro-Slavery Convention has sufficient charity—yes, *charity* is the word—to allow the free side of the question any voice in the adoption or perpetuity of the forthcoming Constitution of Kansas.

H.

We will very cheerfully do all in our power to encourage the hopes of our correspondent, that Kansas *may* and *will* be a Free State in spite of the utmost ingenuity of the Pro-Slavery conspirators to prevent it. We begin by assuming, what we have no doubt is true, that a large majority of the people of Kansas are, and will continue to be, in favor of excluding Slavery. Now suppose,—what we do not believe will prove true,—that a Constitution establishing Slavery should be devised, passed by the Convention and submitted to Congress, without having been acted on by the people; and suppose also that Congress should admit Kansas as a State into the Union with that Constitution. A *majority* of the people would still be opposed to it;—and as Kansas would then be a sovereign State, entitled to entire sovereignty over her own affairs, the majority of her inhabitants could elect a Legislature of their own way of thinking,—which would summon a Convention to form a new Constitution, and *in that* embody the popular will. Undoubtedly the issue of this process might be delayed, but it could not be prevented. The federal Government ceases to have any voice in the matter, as soon as it has admitted Kansas as a State:—federal executives and federal judges are no longer allowed to interpose against the popular will. Nor can any clog be put upon the right of suffrage which would effectually prevent this result. It is, of course, conceivable that the Constitution might forbid any but slaveholders from voting; but it is not likely that any such absurd attempt at restricting the suffrage will be made, and it certainly would not be regarded if it should. It would be resisted, if necessary, by force of arms. There is no good reason for believing that any qualifications for voting will be prescribed which will not admit the great body of the people of Kansas to the exercise of that right; and, if so, then the will of the majority must inevitably—if they are true to themselves—sooner or later, be carried into full effect in shaping the laws and institutions of the State.

Another correspondent calls attention to the fact that "in the registry of voters a *very large part of the Free-State men were omitted*, so as to give the ascendancy to their opponents:"—and he considers this a fatal objection to our view of the prospects of Kansas. It might be fatal, if it were final. But this fraudulent omission of names from the registry of voters cannot be permanent. Such frauds must and will be corrected, at least when Kansas becomes a *State*, if not before. Besides, it must be remembered that the Free-State men are themselves responsible, in some degree, for this omission of their names,—for they refused to vote, or to be registered,—lest they should recognize the authority of those who made up the lists. If they had done then,—what they have done since—determined to go to the ballot-box and conquer their rights, they could have prevented, to a very great extent, what now seems to be the main obstacle to their success. And we have never supposed that Kansas could be made a Free-State *against the will* of the Free-State portion of its inhabitants.

We must not be understood in all this as in the least degree palliating or excusing any attempt that may be made by the Convention to fasten Slavery upon Kansas, or as being indifferent to the character of the Constitution that may be formed. We hope and believe that it will be submitted to the people,—and that, by their vote, Slavery will be excluded from the future State. But we cannot agree with those who believe that the struggle will end, and all hope depart, even with a victory of the Pro-Slavery Conspirators. We do not believe that the people of Kansas will submit to such a conquest, so achieved, or abandon the endeavor to secure free institutions for themselves and their children, even if they should have at the outset a Pro-Slavery Constitution fastened upon them. Nor do we see what can possibly be gained to any valuable and important interest of the country, by the dismal forebodings as to the future of Kansas in which it is the fashion of many journals to indulge. If the people of Kansas are true to themselves, they will embrace every possible opportunity of contending for their rights. Instead of surrendering upon the first defeat, they will make it the occasion for renewed exertions; and, until we abandon all faith in our Republican institutions, and in the principles on which our Government is based, we shall not cease to believe that, if they really desire it, the People of Kansas can make it free. They have taken the first step already, in deciding to vote.

Civilization in Tennessee.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent, in reference to the extraordinary communication which we recently received from Mr. BROWNLOW, of Knoxville, in which the writer deals with a phase of the negro-burning transaction, upon which, in our former article, we did not comment. As an expression of the sentiments of a "Minister of the Gospel" upon a very disgusting tragedy, Mr. BROWNLOW'S epistle, of course, only calls for the sincerest pity, both towards himself and the church which has the misfortune to boast him as an ornament; but, as a tolerably fair account—as we presume it to be—of a public occurrence, in a civilized community, it suggests one or two reflections, which the country must digest as it can, and, if possible, profit by. Our correspondent calls attention to the nature of the proceedings which resulted in the negro's execution. Mr. BROWNLOW dwells with becoming indignation upon the fact, that the negro murdered the old gentleman and lady as a preliminary to the commission of rape upon the young woman, then committed the rape, and murdered his victim, to prevent her giving evidence. The motive of the three murders, according to Mr. BROWNLOW, was the destruction of evidence, a theory which would have had an air of probability about it if the negro had remained in the house, and continued his ordinary occupations. To commit three murders in order to destroy three witnesses, and then run into the woods and wander about till taken, is the act, not of a cunning criminal, but of a lunatic, and is totally incompatible with Mr. BROWNLOW'S theory. All this any ordinary lawyer would have urged either here or in England, and any ordinarily calm and dispassionate jury would have taken into account.

The negro's confession was worth nothing, as far as we know. We have every reason for believing it was worse than worthless, either in law or morals, and if Mr. BROWNLOW be a person of decent education, he knows this as well as we do. A negro slave, whose master and mistress are found murdered in their house, he being the only other inmate, and upon whom a Southern mob fastens suspicion of guilt, is no more responsible for words of self-inculpation, than a victim of Popish cruelty for a confession of heresy wrung from him on the rack. We do not know that the confession was not extorted from him by the infliction of torture or threats of torture. All we know of Southern administration of criminal justice justifies us in believing that it was. To that horrible code of criminal law, under which our brethren south of Mason and Dixon's line luxuriate, belongs the shame of preserving in full vigor practices by which even the mediæval jurisprudence was disgraced, and which all other Christian communities have long ago rejected with horror. It must not be supposed that the custom of supplying the place of evidence by the use of torture is made to operate only against the negro race. Free white citizens are just as liable to it as the slaves. Only two or three weeks ago, at Abbeyville, Miss., a white man was, on information given by two slaves, as to his having attempted to tamper with them, subjected to the infliction of the number of lashes requisite to extract from him an admission of his guilt. Of what value, we should like to know, is either common law or statute law, under such a system as this? It is all very well to pass bills of rights, or throw off the yoke of monarchs, but how shall our fellow-citizens protect themselves from the tyranny of a slaveholding mob? A mob of citizens in the South is now the court of last resort. It occupies exactly the same position that the Star Chamber occupied in England under the STUARTS. It takes cognizance of every species of offence, inflicts "cruel and unusual punishments," employs torture freely, and its decisions override those of all other tribunals.

If any of our readers can imagine the probability of a negro, with the clearest conscience in the world, asserting his innocence, with appearances strongly against him, in the teeth of three thousand citizens of Eastern Tennessee, led on by their clergy, and infuriated by a foregone conclusion as to his guilt, his ideas of the nerve and moral courage of a black slave are strangely wide of the truth. It is all but impossible that any man, black or white, could, under such circumstances, and before such a tribunal, vindicate himself from any charge whatever; and execution inflicted under a verdict so found and by a sentence so passed, was simply an atrocious murder, a murder by the common law, a murder by statute law, a murder in morals, and a murder in religion; and any man, who instigated, or approved of it, was and is an accessory. The more rude, uncultivated, demoralized a culprit is, the more need that he should have every possible assistance in defending himself against capital charges. To do justice either before God or man to a negro on trial for his life, all the common-law precautions for the protection of innocence should be observed with extra nicety. He should have, if possible, better counsel than a white man, a calmer and more impartial judge, and a more unprejudiced jury. Had Mr. BROWNLOW used the sheet he edits or the pulpit he fills, to ask for this wretched criminal even those shreds of protection which the nefarious legislation of his own State accorded him against the rage and fury of the crowd, he would have performed one of the first and most imperative duties both of a good citizen and of a "minister of the gospel." In calling for red-hot pincers and mutilation, he uttered language of which a deceut hangman would be ashamed. We are glad to say that in New-Orleans and a few of the more enlightened portions of the South, it is a point of honor amongst educated men and gentlemen to be, in the trial of negroes, more than usually loyal to law.

STOCK GAMBLING.—The recent movement of the Stock Exchange in prohibiting time sales of stock for a longer period than thirty days, is commented on in various sections as a step in the right direction. The Albany *Atlas*, however, thinks that no remedy can be effectual in checking the gambling tendency of the Stock Exchange, which does not limit the transactions at the Board to sales of stock actually *owned* by the seller or his principal. It suggests a mode of providing a check:—by establishing in the City of New-York

What may be called a "Clearing House for Stocks." Then allow and legalize sales on time, or in any form which buyer and seller choose to adopt, but require all sales to be registered in the Clearing House *on production of the certificate*. This would prevent fictitious sales. All sales without such a registry should not only be declared void, but subject the parties to a penalty, so imposed as to make some one interested in prosecuting for it. Such a registry of sales would also be a check on fraudulent issues of stock, and would soon lead to their detection.

Something, certainly, is absolutely necessary in this matter, not only for the good of the public, but for the character and reputation of the honest brokers, whose operations are confined to legitimate business on the Stock Exchange. As things now are, nine-tenths of the business done there is simple gambling,—and the effect of it upon the public morals is in the highest degree injurious. We agree with the *Atlas* in thinking that legislation will certainly be invoked to cure the evil.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.—Some of the ultra Pro-Slavery papers at the South are by no means soothed by the recent movement of the American Tract Society, in regard to the publication of tracts upon Slavery. The Richmond *South* professes to treat it as a mere trick to "coax the South out of its sulky humor," and hopes the overture will be rejected. One thing is very clear,—the efforts of journals of this stamp will be steadily directed towards driving the Society into a position of open hostility to Slavery. Their real aim is a dissolution of the Union, and it is advanced in their judgment by whatever promotes division between the North and South.

The Thomas-street Homicides.

Yesterday morning, PATRICK DUFFY and WILLIAM DRAKE, charged with the wanton murder of the negro SALTERS, were brought before Judge RUSSELL, at private chambers, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, their counsel, applied for their discharge on bail, the amount to be fixed by the Judge, on the ground that the papers before the Grand Jury only showed that a manslaughter had been committed. Judge RUSSELL said he would take the papers, and give his opinion to-day.

THE OTHER.

In consequence of the illness of Coroner PERRY, on Monday, the inquest upon the body of CATHARINE YOUNG, late of No. 41 Thomas-street, whose death is reputed to have resulted from violence at the hands of her paramour, HENRY JOHNSON, a colored man, was not held. Dr. WELTJE made an examination of the body, and found various marks of great violence upon it. The inquisition will be held to-day, and the facts will probably be elicited. The deceased died in the same house and room in which HANNAH JENNY was murdered a year and a half ago.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Illness of Gen. Cass—New-York Politicians—Central American Affairs—Examination of Engineers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

Gen. CASS is indisposed, and was not at the State Department to-day. He went to Church yesterday, and took cold in the evening.

Messrs. SCHELL, SANDERS and SICKLES are here—the former concerning appointments. It is said that Mr. SICKLES has received an autograph letter from the President, sustaining a certain position taken by him.

The instructions to WILLIAM CAREY JONES, were to the effect that this Government would permit of no annexation of territory by Costa Rica from Nicaragua.

General HENNINGSON had an interview to-day with the Secretary of War.

BEVERLY TUCKER, Consul to Liverpool, will sail on the 3d prox.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

A Board of Engineers, consisting of Chief-Engineers WILLIAMSON, WOOD and FOLLANSBEE, will convene at the Navy-Yard at Philadelphia on the 5th of October for the examination of engineers for promotion, and also candidates for admission into the corps.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand, but they bring no news of importance.

The Temperance Difficulties.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE SOCIETY—POSTPONEMENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society to-day the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A Convention of the friends of prohibition has been called by the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society to meet at Rochester on the 30th of this month, under authority of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the State Society, and on supposition that no call for a State Prohibitory Convention would issue from any other source; and whereas another Convention of the friends of prohibition has been called at Syracuse on the 6th of October by a Committee formed at a State Convention two years since, and whereas the State Temperance Society deem two such Conventions inexpedient, and as they earnestly desire to promote the best interests of the cause; therefore

Resolved, That the Convention of the Prohibitionists, called to meet at Rochester on the 30th instant, is hereby postponed.

Resolved, That the friends of prohibition in all the counties of the State be requested to elect delegates to attend the Convention called to meet at Syracuse, on Oct. 6, under the call already issued.

Fires.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The most extensive fire that we have had for years occurred yesterday. Johnson's Hotel, and many other buildings were destroyed. Loss $50,000, of which one-half was insured, principally in Southern offices.

FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., Monday, Sept. 21.

The chemical works of Messrs. POTT & KEITT, at Cooper's Creek, Camden, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy.

Horrible Poisoning Case.

THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS POISONED—SIX DEAD—THE POISONER BURNT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Sept. 20.

On Sunday last, in Pike County, Ala., thirty-seven persons were poisoned—six of whom are dead. A negro cook mixed arsenic with the food of the family at the instigation of a Hungarian named COSKINA. THOMAS FRAZELL, the overseer's wife, two children, Mrs. CLAND and FRAZELL'S grand-daughter are dead, and the others living are in a critical condition. The negro woman was burnt, and COSKINA would undergo the same fate on the following Monday.

The United States Surveying Steamer Arctic.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 21.

The United States surveying steamer *Arctic*, Capt. BERRYMAN, which has been engaged in the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, arrived here on Saturday night.

H. B. M. sloop *Cayenne* arrived on Sunday. She exchanged salutes with the Citadel and the Admiral's flag-ship this morning.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 21—10½ o'clock P. M.

The weather is cloudy and very dark, with a light northwest wind. There is no sign of the Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, now about due from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th inst.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The Difficulty between Gen. Walker and Col. Kewen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The difficulty between General WALKER and Colonel KEWEN has been entirely explained away by a letter from WALKER.

Land Warrants Stolen.

DUBUQUE, Monday, Sept. 21.

On the night of the 14th inst., the Register's Office, at Fairbault, Minnesota, was entered and land warrants to the amount of 30,000 acres were stolen. A reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the thief.

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI'S charming opera of the "Elisir d'Amore," was produced here last night to a very crowded audience. It is strange that an opera so perfectly fresh and Rossini-like should be so seldom performed, especially as the story is one which every one can understand even by pantomime. It was cleanly and nicely given last night, although, as usual at these performances, without special force in any single department. The first principle of true enjoyment, however, completedness, was apparent.

Mlle. FERROLINI is a very pleasant, sketchy sort of *Adina*, animated with a gracious kind of liveliness which reminds one of the sportive court ladies in "Martha." She sings with purpose, and in this opera reserves herself for the best pieces without especial effort. She appeared to be a little hoarse, which somewhat interfered with her vocalization, but as a whole her *début* in comic opera was a deserved success, and afforded delight to many frequenters of the opera who have not been carried away by her previous efforts.

Signor LANCETTA made his reappearance since his indisposition, as *Nemorino*, and by a careful performance, made many friends. He is afflicted with the usual smallness of voice which seems to pervade the members of the present company, but he sings artistically, and acts with more than usual intelligence. He is the best tenor that has appeared, so far, and will become a useful member of the company.

Signor ROCCO as *Dulcamara*, and Signor GASSIER as *Belcore*, were acceptable in their several *rôles*, and contributed to the general well-doing of the opera, which was a success, and will bear repetition. The chorus and orchestra were quite good, and reflected credit on the conductor, Mr. ANSCHUTZ.

On Friday next the "Trovatore" will be repeated, with BRIGNOLI and AMODIO in the cast. This is as it should be, and indicates that an amicable arrangement has been entered into with the Marshal-Maretzek troupe. The two managements will now be in a position to exchange *artistes*, and to contribute to the general prosperity of Italian opera in the three principal cities. With all the principal *artistes* of Europe on this side the Atlantic, it will now be actual lack of patronage, and consequently our own fault, if the opera falls.

CONCERT.—Miss JULIANA MAY, an American pupil [illegible]

Saloon to-night, assisted by Signor [illegible] and other artists. It is an occasion for kindly remembrance.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS made his first appearance last evening in his great character of *Sir Affable Hawk* in the "Game of Speculation." It was in this comedy that Mr. MATHEWS took his farewell of the English stage previous to his departure for the United States. His impersonation of the leading character of the piece is the perfection of acting. *Sir Affable Hawk* is a gentleman of speculative tendencies, who deals in fancy stocks, hatches bubble Companies, and plausibly deceives the public and puts off his creditors. He is all things to all men, and imperturbably audacious. He has a daughter whom he would marry to a *Sir Harry Lester*, whom he supposes to be immense wealthy. On this marriage all the father's hopes are built. Once married, his daughter will be rich, and his own head above water. The wealthy gentleman, however, turns out, through a train of extremely unfortunate circumstances, to be simply *Mr. Bradshaw*, an undertaker, without a penny to bless himself with. The marriage falls through of course, while a poor clerk, who was rejected by the father, because of his poverty, comes up again as the possessor of a handsome little fortune; all of which is devoted to the retrieval of *Sir Affable's* shattered fortunes. The play turns upon the display of *Sir Affables'* happy tact in gulling his victims, making them bleed freely when they intended merely to staunch former wounds that had made sad havoc with their purses. Mr. MATHEWS preserved the spirit of the character admirably, carrying the audience with him. Mrs. WARREN as *Mrs. Hawk* and Mrs. STODDART as *Julia* were faithful, but had little to do. The comedy was followed by the farce of "Cool as a Cucumber in" which also Mr. MATHEWS appeared. Both pieces will be repeated this evening.

INTERESTING RUSSIAN CEREMONY.

Raising the Sternpost of the Leviathan Steam Propeller Frigate for the Czar.

Celebration of the Natal Day of the Grand-Duke Constantine.

A very quiet convocation of distinguished personages was convened, yesterday, at the Ship-yard of WM. H. WEBB, Esq., to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Grand-Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, by the formal raising of the sternpost of the immense steam propeller frigate, to be named in his honor the *General Admiral*. A full attendance of the Russian dignitaries resident in and near New-York, and at Washington were present; and among them we noticed the Minister Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary, his Excellency the Baron de STOECKL; Captain CHESTAKOFF, the future Commander of the frigate, and his beautiful wife; Captains SHWARTZ, CROWN, LIBLENFELD, (and graceful lady,) and IVASTCHENKO; Lieutenants MAGAYSKI, SELANENOFF, BELAVENETZ and KOLOBNIN; Count NOTTBECK, Consul-General for the United States, and his Secretary, Mons. SOKOLSKY; Mr. LOBACK, Russian Agent; Messrs. Henry GRINNELL, Captain C. H. Marshall, Mr. PARROTT, chief of the West Point Foundry; COCK, Naval Constructor engaged in superintending the building of the United States revenue cutter; John McKEON, Esq., District-Attorney; Ed. CROSWELL, Esq., of the Albany *Argus*, and others.

At about 11 o'clock, the company having gathered around the keel at the water's edge, where a platform had been raised, the services were commenced by a *pater noster* in the Russian language, read by Lieut. BELAVENETZ, in the absence of any priest of the Russian Church to whom this duty properly belongs. His Excellency the Baron DE STOECKL then deposited a silver plate in the mortice-joint and the huge timber, forming the sternpost, was raised, completely inclosing it in its future resting-place. Upon the plate was an inscription in Russian to the effect that the frigate *General Admiral* was commenced Sept. 21, 1857, in the presence of his Excellency the Baron STOECKL, Minister, &c., on the plan of WM. H. WEBB, American shipbuilder, of New-York, United States of America. The "first bolt" was then riveted, and after being started by the builder, was followed by the Minister and each officer in turn, bringing up with the chief mechanics. Mr. MATSKA, the foreman of the yard, and various of the guests, not forgetting the fair hand of Beauty. The ceremony was thus complete.

The company then adjourned to meet at the Clarendon Hotel at 1 o'clock.

We have already published a description of the future vessel and have but few additional particulars to give. The keel is 325 feet long. She is to be 55 feet in extreme width, 36 feet in depth. Her frame is of white oak, and her principal timbers to be of live oak. The keel is formed of timbers of unusual length, which have been collected and reserved for five years for this purpose. She is to be built according to a contract with the present Emperor made personally by the builder during a visit to Russia in 1853. She is to be fully rigged as a ship, and is to have a propeller of unusual power as auxiliary. This is to be moved by two engines, the contract for which is not yet awarded.

It has been stated that eight vessels-of-war for the Russian service are now in process of construction, or engaged to be built in England. This is totally without foundation; no such work is even thought of. We are informed that no more vessels will be built by Russia in this country—not, at least, until after the completion of this one, and that will not be till the Spring of 1859.

The present vessel is in size larger than any vessel-of-war ever built, and is to be finished in the most perfect and thorough manner, without reference to cost. She is to be a model steam frigate, intended for hard service, and at the same time she is to be fitted up internally in a royal manner. Her cabins are to be constructed upon a new plan, and her upholstery is to be of the most sumptuous description. She is to be entirely fitted up here, and to be delivered, complete in every particular, in this port to the representatives of the Czar.

THE COLLATION.

At 1 o'clock the company present at the foregoing ceremony, with the exception, unfortunately, of the ladies, but with the addition of the official head of the City and a few others, met at the Clarendon. After an hour's social intercourse in the parlor of the Minister, the collation was announced. In the centre of the beautifully spread table was an ornament in sugar its architecture modeled from a Dutch frau or scow, having a most remarkable plenitude of stern. She was gayly adorned with the mingled colors of the United States, Russia and Dutchland. (Dutchland is a small European province bounded on the north by Flanders, south by the Low Countries, east by Belgium, west by the Netherlands, and all around by Holland, water and windmills.)

In the absence of the ladies our devoirs (devours) were paid to their representatives, the tongue and other comestibles. Champagne popped, without noise and its pinkish streams overflowed in honor of the *Grand Admiral*. When the clatter of knives and forks was finished the host took advantage of the silence to offer the health of the President of the United States and in quick succession that of the Czar of Russia; then by Capt. CHESTAKOFF that of the General Admiral, the Grand Duke of Russia. The host then very briefly replied to the prosperity of the vessel, prefacing it with a speech in somewhat imperfect English yet very understandable and full of humor. He said that it was necessary to conform to the manners of the country one is in, therefore he would attempt a speech, which was not a Russian institution, but he felt emboldened to attempt it, even in English, by noting that the Americans frequently attempted and succeeded very well in doing what they knew nothing about, and also in noting the excellent success of the proprietor of the house in ship building, (pointing to the sugar ornament) a matter in which he evidently was extremely ignorant. He went on to speak in eulogy of the builder and the future vessel.

The health of the Mayor of the City was then given and afterward the recipient said he would'nt make a speech and—didn't; but he soon took his hat and departed.

Mr. FAY, of the *Tribune*, made some remarks on the national importance of ship-building, referring to the future of America, which was contained in the little vessel with COLUMBUS, and the future of Russia in the hands of the Royal ship-carpenter, PETER THE GREAT. He thought that the mechanic was too generally forgotten, the artificer of nations, and proposed the health of W. H. WEBB, Esq. This gentleman briefly responded, that he was not a man of words, but he intended to produce a true Yankee model vessel which should speak for him.

The following sentiment was proposed by Ex. GOVERNOR, Esq.:

Russia and the United States—May the only spec of

war that shall ever spring up between these two potential nations of the New and Old World be the peaceful transfer of war steam-frigates from one to the other for the benefit of each.

After drinking the health of Captain CHESTAKOFF, Mr. NORTHCK, &c., (who very briefly responded,) the company separated.

The Murder of Policeman Anderson—Trial of the Alleged Murderer, Cangemi.

The trial of MICHELE CANGEMI, the alleged burglar and murderer of EUGENE ANDERSON, commenced yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge ROOSEVELT. A panel of 250 jurors had been summoned, but 91 of these failed to attend. They were promptly fined $5 each. CANGEMI, "the observed of all observers," was dressed in a new suit of clothes, and looked as unlike a burglar or murderer as could be imagined. His hair appeared to have been lately dressed by a *friseur*. CRISTADORO, who is engaged as interpreter, sat by his side.

The Court-room, of course, was crowded. At the motion of Mr. Blankman, junior counsel for the defence, witnesses for the prosecution—except the one actually on the stand—were ordered to be excluded from the room, the District-Attorney consenting, on agreement that the witnesses for the defence should share the same fate. The calling and challenging of Jurors, then went on. Nearly four hours were occupied in obtaining six out of one hundred and fifteen men, who had formed no opinion on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The Court rose at 3 o'clock P. M., when the panel was exhausted, and another panel of two hundred and fifty, at the motion of the District-Attorney, was ordered to be summoned fo Wednesday, to which day, at 10 A. M., the Court adjourned. The names of the Jurors, so far obtained, are as follows: James Courtney, shoemaker, No. 50 Grand-street; William H. Bolton, oyster dealer, No 293 South-street; Thomas Haight, shoemaker, No 309 Ninth-avenue; Samuel D. Arthur, provision dealer, No. 766 Greenwich-street; Anson Hubbard, dry goods merchant, No. 7 Bond-street; John F. Brown, harp-maker, No. 667 Houston-street. For the prosecution the District-Attorney is assisted by Ex-Judge Phillips. Messrs Ashmead and Blankman are retained for the defence.

ARREST OF PLIN WHITE CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—PLIN WHITE, who figured some years ago as a defendant in a false pretence case involving a very large amount of money, and the pecuniary ruin of two gentlemen, was on Monday arrested by Sergeant S. J. SMITH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having by false and fraudulent pretences cheated the firm of H. S. & J. H. STEVENS, brokers in Broadway, out of the sum of $47,000. It appears from the affidavit of Mr. JAMES H. STEVENS, one of the firm, now on file in the Jefferson Market Police Court, that WHITE called upon them and asked the loan of $50,000 for the purpose of buying out an extensive jewelry establishment. He stated that he was himself worth $500,000, one half of which was invested in several valuable farms in Vermont, and $100,000 in a certified check on the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, held by his brother, then in Boston. He stated also that he had $100,000 in stocks of the United States Government. To convince the Messrs. STEVENS further that they were perfectly safe in advancing him the money, he told them that the proprietor of the jewelry establishment was greatly distressed for want of means, and was compelled to sell out, and would dispose of his stock for less than one-half its value. He added, further, that Mr. JAS. R. WHITING had advanced him $75,000 toward the sum requisite to make the purchase, and Deputy-Sheriff BENSEL had advanced $50,000, and that with another $50,000 he would be able, with his own means, to make the purchase. He also exhibited a lot of large diamonds, which he said belonged to the stock, and said had been valued at less than what they were really worth. Believing these representations to be true, the Messrs. STEVENS loaned WHITE $46,000, but subsequently ascertained, to their satisfaction, that all his allegations were false, and the senior member of the firm made an affidavit to that effect, in which he stated his belief that they were made solely with a view to cheat and defraud his firm. On the arrest of WHITE, he was taken before Justice FLANDREAU, and held to bail in $7,000 to answer.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—CHAS. A. ADKINS, a merchant, of Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., was yesterday brought to this City, in custody of officer DAVIS, of the Lower Police Court, to answer a charge of false pretenees, preferred against him by one of the firm of S. & T. LAWRENCE, dry goods dealers. The complaint alleges that ADKINS, in May last, obtained from the firm on credit goods to the amount of $259 87, by representing that he was doing a flourishing business, owned an unincumbered farm at Stockbridge, worth $4,000, and was, in every respect, perfectly solvent. Since these representations were made he has failed, and the Messrs. LAWRENCE have ascertained that he was insolvent at the time he made them. The accused was taken before Justice WELSH, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF THOMAS TUITE.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Monday at No. 241 Delancey-street, upon the body of THOMAS TUITE, whose death was the result of injuries received a short time since, when he was crushed in some machinery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The particulars were published on Monday. Verdict: "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age.

[Advertisement.]
TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the Royal families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European colleges.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. H. ALLEN, everybody's favorite, is again at his old quarters, the NATIONAL, and to-night is to appear in that popular Drama, the "People's Lawyer." Mr. G. L. FOX and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, together with the whole company appear in the Pantomine of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and the musical Drama of "Guy Mannering" completes the bill.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The ladies, whose decision is law, indorse MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water as the purest and most enduring of perfumes. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HAT MARKET.—The stock at KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is large; prices fair and demand active. Heavy cash sales were made yesterday at four dollars.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange SEPT. 21.

$3,000	Mo. State 6s	b3 69½	100	Readicg Railroad	42⅝
1,000	do	c 69⅝	900	do	43⅛
10,000	do	c 69⅝	500	do	43
5,000	do	b30 70	200	do	42⅞
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	55	200	do	42⅝
3,000	Erie Rd.C.Bds.'62	43	100	do	s10 42
8,000	Ill.Cen.Rd.Bonds	83	100	do	b30 42⅝
5,000	do	82	400	do	s3 43
50	Ill.Cen.JolyRlgs.	105	100	do	c 42⅝
1,000	Ind.&M.L.G.bs.	30	100	do	b3 42⅝
50	Mercantile Bank	100	500	do	c 42⅝
20	Irving Bank	90	200	do	s10 43
23	Metropolitan Bank	95	40	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11¾
50	Park Bank	88	170	do	12
41	Bank of America	100	50	Hnd. R. R. R	17½
90	Am. Ex. Bank	91	57	Panama Railroad	81
30	Ohio L. & T. Co	s½	40	Ill. Cen. R. R.	89
25	U. S. Trust Co.	100	50	do	s3 88⅝
150	Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 106⅝	100	do	b3 88⅝
110	do	106¾	150	do	c 88
7	do	107	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	15
15	do	s10 107	24	do	15⅝
500	Cum. Coal Co.	10	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 68
56	Pacific M. St. Co.	66⅜	350	do	67
400	Penn. Coal Co.	70	250	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	34½
50	Canton Co	15⅝	200	do	34
50	do	15⅞	310	do	33⅝
100	do	b30 16	100	do	s15 33½
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b3 67⅜	200	do	s10 33⅜
250	do	c 67	400	do	c 33⅜
100	do	b3 67	200	do	b30 34⅝
74	Erie Railroad	17	30	Chi.&Rock Isl. R.R.	70⅜
1073	do	16⅞	100	do	70⅝
200	do	b30 16⅞	100	do	70⅝
50	do	16⅞	19	do	69⅝
25	do	c 18⅜	10	do	69
250	do	c 17	50	do	68
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	67	100	do	67⅞
5	do	65⅝	10	M. & M. St. R. R.	57
60	do	56			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bank Stocks are reported by auctinn by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

24	shares Ocean Bank	76			
10	shares East River Bank	85			
44	shares American Exchange Bank	92			
100	shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	114½ @116¼			
20	shares Irving Bank	91			
20	shares Park Bank	91			
18	shares Bank of the Commonwealth	82¼			
22	shares Sh.& L.B'k(to be p'd to-day,div.in Oct.)	108			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	75	50	Del.& Hnd.Can Co.	106½
2,000	Virginia 6s	s63¾	250	Cleve. & Pitts. R	16
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	69⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 33⅛
7,000	Ill. C. R. R. h.	82	60	Chic. & R. Is. R'd	s3 67
5	Bk. St.of New-York	92	75	do	66⅜
50	Pacific M.Steam.Co.	68	100	do	s30 68
50	Penn. Coal Co.	s30 368	50	do	65⅞
65	N. Y. Cent. R.	67	100	do	65¾
150	do	66¾	100	Reading R'd	42
10	Ill. Cent. Railroad	87¾	500	do	41¾
100	do	87	50	Panama Rd.	b30 81
21	do	87⅛	50	do	b30 81¼
20	do	88	50	Gal. & Chi. R'd	68¼

MONDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 19, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Sept. 12:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$1,211,152
Increase in Specie	1,374,320
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	517,811
Decrease in Circulation	248,515

The statement is stronger in Specie by half a million than we had a right to look for; thus showing a continued, quiet accumulation from the interior. The actual supply of Coin in Bank on the morning of Saturday week was ascertained to be $13,025,000. On Saturday last, without anything from California, and with only a trifling difference in the Sub-Treasury movement, the average sum was $13,556,186. This evening, with the aid of $195,000 from Havana, and $110,000 to-day from the Sub-Treasury, the banks probably hold about *fourteen million dollars*, an accumulation of five millions since the pressure set in. The Loans continue to show a decrease, but the probability is, the present falling off mainly originated in the curtailment of the previous week, which was not fully shown on the last average. The Undrawn Deposits are looking up—the increase this week being over half a million. The total, however, is still eight millions below the corresponding week of last year.

Including the Sub-Treasury and Clearing-House operations of the past week, the following is the general comparison of the Banking movement with the previous week, and also with the corresponding statement of Sept. 20, 1856:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 20, 1856.	Sept. 19, 1857.	Sept. 12, 1857.
Capital	$53,985,000	$65,430,000	$65,430,000
Loans	109,715,435	108,774,421	109,985,573
Specie	12,270,685	13,556,186	12,181,857
Circulation	8,760,383	8,073,801	8,322,316
Gross Deposits	90,563,865	75,772,774	76,388,376
Exchanged	24,697,443	17,920,842	19,054,255
Undrawn	65,866,422	57,851,932	57,334,121
In Sub-Treasury	13,760,819	10,290,836	10,483,802

The week opens, financially, under a less favorable confidence than the condition of the Banking movement here, and the accounts from Europe of a continued good market for Cotton and Grain, might have justified. The depression is to be ascribed to the rebound from other cities. The letters from Philadelphia and Boston, this morning, were quite blue, particularly from the former, where, on Saturday afternoon, the suspension of the old Domestic Goods houses of HACKER, LEA & Co., and JOHN FARNHAM & Co., were announced. The Jobbing firms of DEAL, MILLIGAN & Co., and T. P. REMINGTON, also stopped payment, and a house in the California trade, NEWHOUSE & SPATZ, also stopped. There were no new names reported from Boston, of importance, although the letters represent the pressure for money as extreme. The Taunton Machine Works, W. MASON manager, are reported in trouble. Here, the failures of the day are not large: Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., Paper Commission firm, suspended payment. The senior partner, who is the principal in the concern, is now in London engaged in the affairs of the Sub-Marine Telegraph. One or two other firms are named, but with moderate liabilities. It is hoped that Mr. FIELD'S suspension will prove temporary, as it will no doubt be wholly unexpected to himself.

The failures referred to affected Stocks to day more than the Money Market. In the latter a fair amount of discounts were obtained at Bank by regular dealers, and there was good sale for first class indorsed paper at 18@21 ₱ cent. Single names go with difficulty at 24@30 ₱ cent. The pressure of Sterling Bills is less marked than fo Saturday's steamer, though transient drawers are driven to submit to cheaper rates, 106½@107¼, while standard bankers get 107¼@108. Francs are equally unsettled, 5.30@5.20. Besides the lost gold to be drawn against upon the London underwriters—nearly £200,000 sterling—we hear of some considerable sums in Liverpool to the credit of our Cotton speculators in the way of profits. At the same time both the French and English orders for new Cotton at New-Orleans are said to be peremptory, and must immediately add to the supply of Exchange.

As low as Stocks ruled at the close of last week, they were worse to-day by 1@3 ₱ cent. The decline was heaviest in the Western Road shares of the higher grade, such as Galena and Chicago, Chicago and Rock Island, and Illinois Central. Reading was also depressed to 42@41 ₱ cent, and New-York Central was done in the afternoon as low as 66¾ ₱ cent; Illinois Central Bonds at 82; Missouri Sixes, 69½; Virginias, 86½, and Tennessees 75 ₱ cent. The low-priced road stocks like Erie, Southern Michigan, La Crosse and Pittsburg were 1 ₱ cent. down. Pennsylvania Coal was done at 68 ₱ cent. seller 30 days Panama at 81 ₱ cent., buyer, 30 days. The general market left off without animation though the Bank Statement was received late in the day as a strong one.

We hear from Ohio that the State Bank and its 30 branches in that State are well sustained under the untoward condition of affairs produced by the failure of the Ohio Trust. Their capital combined is $4,100,000; Undivided Profits $1,100,000, and a Bills-Receivable or Loan movement, almost exclusively local and sound, of $10,000,000. They have taken from the Trust Company at Cincinnati about $800,000 in bonds and mortgages heretofore held by the Trust department of the concern, in settlement of the New-York deposit balances, leaving unsecured, as yet, only the Bills for Collection, which were pledged here, (improperly as the State Bank and branches allege,) and which will in no event absorb their surplus profits at home. This statement we condense from a private letter from an officer of the principal Bank at Columbus.

A well-informed party from Washington states to us that the recent purchases of State Stocks, principally Missouris, Tennessees, Ohios, Virginias and Pennsylvanias for the Indian Department, amount to nearly a million of dollars. The investments are made under the direction of Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, who has timed the movement to meet as far as practicable the low rates at which these Stocks have been put on the market and the superabundant means at the command of the Treasury to make the disbursement. It also happily relieves to this extent *in Specie* the pressure on the money market.

The circulating notes of the Yates County Bank, of this State, were refused redemption at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, (the redeeming agent,) on Saturday. The Bank is under one of the old Safety-Fund charters. Its registered notes outstanding are about $100,000 ... capital of $100,000, and the individual liability of the Stockholders for another $100,000, together with $20,000 local Bills Receivable. Mr. OLCOTT, of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Albany, expresses confidence that the principal manager and owner, Judge W. M. OLIVER, will take care of the Circulation, faithfully.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $143,774; paid out $252,254, and held at the close $10,182,356.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 19.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circul'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,050,297	$770,547	$256,932	$3,681,554
Artisans' Bank	744,079	22,929	81,211	286,312
Atlantic Bank	523,400	54,581	97,050	384,419
Bk. of America	5,201,511	751,649	66,986	4,134,871
Bk. of Commerce	12,147,560	1,011,658	2,095	6,104,485
Bk. of Commw'th	1,097,603	198,266	84,880	1,021,153
Bk. of New-York	4,052,104	357,131	323,214	2,436,511
Bk. of N. America	1,521,057	199 230	71,873	1,293,792
Bk. of Republic	3,504,726	807,001	86,589	3,363,353
Bk. St. New-York	3,775,780	505,073	554,217	2,619,486
Bowery Bank	978,024	47,918	171,247	770,197
Broadway Bank	1,895,875	184,593	225,387	1,290,404
Bull's Head Bank	280,493	26,668	121,934	214,962
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,339,678	125,619	135,194	979,154
Chatham Bank	1,511,419	20,274	91,874	1,233,481
Chemical Bank	1,375,041	274,044	229,657	1,088,462
Citizens' Bank	674,255	33,394	174,459	521,324
City Bank	1,736,944	326,304	18,998	1,477,577
Continental Bank	3,144,423	210,450	98,395	2,193,412
Corn Exch. Bank	1,423,617	287,944	71,283	1,115,851
East River Bank	418,554	27,460	91,142	292,210
Fulton Bank	1,432,820	237,679	127,988	1,192,426
Greenwich Bank	758,857	25,028	107,607	531,554
Grocers' Bank	655,958	33,458	98,484	525,134
Hanover Bank	1,203,224	114,617	96,890	928,331
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,884,514	133,390	188,332	897,791
Island City Bank	374,653	39	99,986	126,969
Irving Bank	750,382	42,375	115,781	516,130
Leather Man. Bk.	1,873,780	262,055	208,721	1,439,612
Manhattan Co.	4,396,209	602,209	315,425	2,947,115
Marine Bank	802,517	51,152	94,409	479,116
Market Bank	1,581,617	144,216	104,050	1 051,815
Mechanics' Bank	3,873,706	346,340	336,755	2,963,946
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	761,947	53,461	119,039	572,145
Mercantile Bank	1,868,401	312,398	92,604	1,425,107
Merchants' Bank	3,717,930	1,186,419	282,909	3,696,947
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,068,824	156,799	112,626	1,294,849
Metropolitan Bk.	5,378,756	651,710	198,932	4,433,427
Nassau Bank	1,939,676	355,682	166,484	951,098
National Bank	340,201	19,158	89,255	181,544
N. Y. County Bk.	448,025	44,759	96,563	114,597
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	207,511	15,519	120,524	206,931
N. Y. Exch. Bank	991,443	109,190	120,324	739,043
North River Bank	1,377,883	112,416	131,505	1,077,161
Ocean Bank	514,035	41,291	117,087	399,737
Oriental Bank	949,551	50,516	118,296	639,438
Pacific Bank	3,035,117	335,731	166,379	2 016,679
Park Bank	5,026,401	312,398	92,604	1,425,107
People's Bank	573,426	52,051	114,541	358,060
Phenix Bank	2,946,777	338,676	88,313	1,887,346
St. Nicholas Bank	854,706	73,641	95,814	478,357
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,132,710	129,494	224,209	610,546
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,292,935	464,716	98,125	2,125,583
Tradesmen's Bank	1,361,374	232,688	246,743	915,899
Union Bank	2,895,915	437,946	175,401	2,310,281

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$108,774,421	Circulation	$8,073,801
Specie	13,556,186	Deposits	75,772,774

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, September 21, 1857.

Since our last advices, of 15th inst., we have had a dull and falling market in all the speculative Securities of the Stock Exchange. In the more solid shares, and in State Stocks, the variation in prices has been small, and in some cases a trifling improvement has taken place. Operations during the week have been comparatively small, and principally for cash. An additional gloom was thrown over the market on Friday by the news of the loss of the steamship *Central America*, with most of her passengers, and the semi-monthly shipment of gold from California. The Banks of the City have very much strengthened themselves during the past few weeks, so much so, that a further contraction of Discounts and Loans would seem unnecessary, the end in view having been gained, that of diminishing the large shipments of Specie. There is a great derangement in Domestic Exchange, and an unusual dullness in all branches of trade. State Stocks continue active, and prices are well maintained. The largest sales were of Missouri 6s. In County and City Bonds, there has been nothing done worthy of note. A few Chicago 8s and Milwaukee City Sinking-Fund Bonds have changed hands at a decline of 5 ₱ cent. in prices. In Railroad Bonds the movement has been small. The principal sales were of New-York Central 6 ₱ cents, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds, both at a decline in price. Railroad Shares have also been less active, and prices generally lower. The most marked decline has been in Michigan Central, Illinois Cen-New-York Central and Erie. For the variations in prices during the week, we refer as usual to table of prices.

Money continues very stringent. We quote business paper from 15 to 24, with more difficulty to sell than in the beginning of the week.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

Our last advices were dated 15th inst. Affairs seemed on the eve of improvement, when news of the melancholy loss of the steamer *Central America*, with its cargo of $1,600,000 in gold, was received and disappointed the hopes of those who had been looking forward to this important arrival as likely to allay the present crisis. The loss of the treasure total, about $1,000,000 of which is believed to be insured in London and the remainder in the United States. The insurance companies having immediately declared that they would waive the customary delays and pay the losses at once, a more quiet feeling followed the announcement. The money market, as yet, shows no favorable change in rates, but the banks have discounted a little more freely, and there have been fewer and less important failures in this City. On the other hand, heavy suspensions are reported in Boston and Philadelphia, and throughout the cities in the Interior; in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, money is in the last degree stringent. Thus far, however, the West seems to have withstood the crisis better than had been expected. In every part of the country the crops have never been so abundant as now, and it requires but a few weeks to realize upon them, to enable us to overcome the difficulties that at present beset us. The stock market has been inactive, and prices have again declined. Speculation, whether for a rise or a fall, is almost suspended, and transactions are mostly confined to sales made for account of parties who are forced to sell. The heaviest decline of the week is in Michigan Central, Reading, Chicago and Rock Island shares. State Stocks have been active—Missouri and Virginia's in particular,—with an advance on some of them. Virginias have advanced 1¼ ₱ cent.; Tennessee, ¼; California 1875, sales at 55; North Carolina, 1 ₱ cent. higher; Kentucky and Ohio, 1868, no change; Georgia, sales at 100; Missouri Bonds have changed from 71⅛ to 69⅜, closing 1 ₱ cent. below our last advices. City and County Bonds, we note sales of Milwaukee and Chicago Bonds at a decline of 5 ₱ cent. Railroad Bonds lower; Erie 1871, have declined 5 ₱ cent., do. 1875, sales at 55, and 1902 at 43; New-York Central 6s have declined 2 ₱ cent.; do. 7s, 3; Illinois Central Construction Bonds rose to 85¼, receding to 82, being a fall of 2¼ for the week. Rail oad Shares generally lower—sales moderate, chiefly for cash; Erie has declined 3½ ₱ cent.; Reading, 7⅛; New-York Central, 4¾; Michigan Central, 7; Panama, 1; Michigan Southern, preferred, ½; Illinois Central, 6¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 4¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 7; Galena and Chicago, 4⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1½; Hudson River, 2¾; LaCrosse and Milwaukee, 2½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1 ₱ cent.; Michigan Southern has advanced, 1¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati without change. Sales of Ohio Trust at 85½. Money extremely close—First-class paper, 18@24; Second-class ditto almost unsalable at 24 to 36 ₱ cent. Exchanges, rates lower and extremely irregular. Business very limited. London 107⅛@107⅝; Paris, 5.20 to 5.25.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 19.

The Money market was very much excited yesterday, upon the report of the failure of CHARLES H. MILLS & Co., and rumors were flying about all day affecting other houses. It was, therefore, very difficult to sell paper; the banking houses were as willing to sell, but would not buy at any price. The rates are without any quotable change, and some paper which is still "gilt edged" goes at 1½ ₱ cent. ₱ month. The loss of the California steamer casts gloom over the street, as many who were relying upon their remittances to help them out, will now be put to their trumps to raise money in some other way.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 19.

The week closes with an unsettled feeling in financial matters, and negotiations are made with less facility. The leading dealers in paper still refuse to buy, consequently rates are nominally quoted 1½ @2½ ₱ cent. ₱ month.

The Banks to-day generally discounted to the extent of their receipts, and at the close of business there was apparently a more comfortable feeling.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

We learn, from very good sources, that a large amount of coin is on its way to this city, and will arrive next week—a much larger amount indeed than the public have heretofore had reason to suppose. We hear of shipments to this city of some very large amounts on private account, which will swell the gross amount now on hand by over a million dollars. We also learn that the payments from the Sub-Treasury at this point are now, and will be quite heavy during the next 60 days—the large movements of troops to our Western frontier, and their maintenance there, giving occasion to very heavy outlays by the Government. The fact that the Government has gathered over $2,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis, furnishes some idea of the amount that the heads of departments suppose will be needed for Western expenditure.

The disbursement of so large a sum of coin, most of which must go into channels of trade in St. Louis and Missouri, thence rapidly finding its way into St. Louis, cannot fail to give great strength to the business of our city, and prove a permanent source of supply for our Banks—thereby securing them from the fluctuations that may affect other Western Banks.

With this prospect before us, we do not see how St. Louis can be long affected by the late drain upon it. With the incoming of money from the country, which is beginning to be felt already, and which by the end of Fair week will, no doubt, be swelled to over $500,000, and which will keep coming in a steady stream, for three months, and with the advance of crops to the South and to the seaboard, for which returns will be had; and with the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, (heavy now, and to continue so for a year at least,) it must be apparent to all, that the money stringency in St. Louis is nearly at an end. It cannot possibly continue.

Let the Banks and the community *act* as if they knew, what they really do know, and the pressure is over at once.

From the Philadelphia News, Sept. 21.

The week which ends to-day will long be remembered as the most gloomy and disastrous which the business men of Philadelphia have experienced for very many years. There has rarely been exhibited, in the annals of mercantile intercourse, a more total lack of confidence and generous support than has just been witnessed in our city, and the only wonder of a disinterested looker-on is that our business men have not made a movement similar to that of the banks in 1837, looking to a united determination to demand an extension of their payments for a short period of time.

That such a movement has not been made, under the circumstances through which they have labored manfully to meet their obligations, is in itself a very strong evidence of their real strength, and a cheering indication that the storm has expended its greatest force, and will shortly be followed by fairer weather.

From the Chicago Times of Friday evening.

The Money market is without material change. The demand for money and Eastern exchange is active. Western currency is abundant, and bankers are discounting with great discrimination and caution. There is a great deal of paper in the street, some of it bearing very good names. Bankers are selling exchange but sparingly, and only to persons who are really entitled to it. The usual rate is ¾@¼ ₱ cent. The house of Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE, dealers in silks and staple dry goods on Lake-street, was closed yesterday by the Sheriff. The proceedings were on a judgment note for a large amount, at the instance of a New-York firm. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE were doing a large, but a safe and paying business, and their sales this year were 40 ₱ cent. greater than last year. Had a little time been given them they would have been abundantly able to meet all their liabilities. The hasty and injudicious action of their New-York creditors deserves the severest condemnation.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and supply limited. Sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 for fair brands Michigan; $5 25@$5 50 for fancy and extra Michigan, Ohio and Indiana; and $5 75@$6 for double extra. WHEAT—A moderate supply and good demand, at firm prices. Sales 20,000 bushels, at $1 for Chicago Spring; $1 10 for Red Ohio and Indiana; and $1 25 for White Canadian. CORN market quiet, and hardly so firm. Sales 28,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c., mostly at the outside figure. OATS firmer. Sales 5,000 bushels at 36c.@37c. WHISKY lower. Sales 100 bbls. at 22c. *Canal Freights* lower; 8c. on Corn and 11c. on Wheat to Albany; 10c. on Corn and 13c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,761 bbls. Flour; 13,540 bushels Wheat; 18,499 bushels Corn; 1,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,300 bales at irregular prices. Receipts to-day, 130 bales. FLOUR advanced 10c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 7 ₱ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—Mrs. M. Frazer, Miss J. Fraser, Mrs. C. Roy, Miss P. Watsoo, Ann Dickson, Jane Goudie, Jane Lamb, Mrs. H. Lyle, Mrs. C. Denham, Mrs. J. Denham, D. Palmer and lady, T. Edwards and lady, Miss F. A. Parsons, Miss B. Kerr, Mrs. J. Johnston, and son, Miss A. Steel, Wm. Shaw and lady, James McGregor and lady, Miss M. McGregor, Master John McGregor, H. Lyle, Allen Buchanan, Jr., R. Lamb, W. R. May, Wm. Armstroog, Patrick McDonald, John Brown, Wm. R. Hill, John Dunham, Hugh Morgan, A. McAuley, Wm. Ray, T. Templeton, lady and 2 children, Miss M. Dewar, Chas. McNah, John Frazer, James Kelloch, Wm. Simpson, Wm. Gray, Wm. Elder, W. C. McBride, J. Gallagher, J. Lancaster, J. Whitworth, J. E. Gill.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Mrs. M. Lafferty, Jo H. Richards, Mrs. Suit, Mrs. Dearborn, J. Dunderdale, lady and son, A. Rogers, John Webb and lady, A. C. Trundle and lady, Miss Young, J. Whitson, B. C. L'Hommedieu, J. M. Redmond, J. Blackwell, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 47 | Sun sets.... 5 59 | Moon sets..... 7 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 40 | Gov. Island. 11 25 | Hell Gate..... 1 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Graham's Polly, Haydon, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlhut; Bavaria, Townsend, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks H. L. Rutgers, Delano, Brodie & Pettes; Oakland, Hunter, Savannah, N. H. Brigham; Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengraffe, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Goeling.

Brig Josiah Jex, Munson, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners A. Falkenburg, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; A. B. Terry, Wedmore, Camp Pinkney, Van Brunt & Slaght; Coernine, Hines, Jacksonville, Small & McKee.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Halleck, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge Shriver, Meekins, Baltimore.

Steamers Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, Duncan, Glasgow Sept. 4, with mdse. and 250 passengers to J. McSymon. 16th, lat. 43 03, lon. 55 30, at 1:15 P. M., wind suddenly chopped from W. to a terrific squall from E. to N. W., carrying every stitch of square canvas away, and fore and main topgallantmast yards, mainyard, and started mainmast.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Iowa, (of New-Orleans,) Linscott, Leghorn July 10, and Gibraltar Aug. 10, with marble, rags, &c., to J. O. Baker.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Lewis, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. and 27 passengers to J. Atkins. Has had very heavy weather from lon. 45.

Bark Riga, (Russ.,) Kalling, Riga 70 ds., with hemp to W. Lobach & Schepeler.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Demill & Co. 19th inst., while anchored in the lower Bay during the N. E. storm, parted the chain and went ashore near the Long Wharf, close by Keyport, and was got off this morning without any damage, by steamtug Ocean.

Bark Sarah Park, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Shields 41 ds., with coal to master. Had head winds most of the passage.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Boston,) Morton, Trinidad de Cuba 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. On the 11th and 12th inst., in lat. 32 50 N., lon. 70 30 W., experienced a tremendous gale from N. E. to S. W., which blew the sails to pieces; could get nothing to stand but a tarpaulin in the main rigging, the sea making a clean breach over us; carried away the foretopmast, foremasthead, maintopmast and jibboom, with

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT E. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES

OF

STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,

EVERY

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

in addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF WATCHES AND WATCH MOVEMENTS.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock:

One thousand Watches and Movements of every description, consisting of gold and silver, patent and detached levers; lepine, duplex and chronometer watches, open face and hunting, some running eight days.

Also, full-jewelled English lever movements of various makes.

The above watches are of various sizes and suitable for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

Every article warranted to be in all respects as represented on the catalogue.

Also, at 10 o'clock,

A large stock of ready-made Clothing, by order of Assignees, including every article in the line.

Also—Peremptory sale of Furs.

100 boxes of ladies' sable and other mantillas, victorines and gloves, all just purchased for a City store, and ordered to be sold without reserve. Together with a large and varied assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, to which the particular attention of cash buyers is invited.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, paintings and beautiful ornaments, contained in the above first-class house. The furniture, which is of the finest description, was made to order, and has been used but five months, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really elegant furniture at prices which must be infinitely below its value. Catalogues can be obtained at the house. There will be no postponement on account of the weather. The parlor furniture consists in part of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunn & Fischer; two full suites of richly carved rosewood furniture, covered in costly brocade, both in perfect order; solid rosewood reception and recumbent chairs, in satin; two elegant rosewood marble-top etageres with mirrors, doors and back; marble cassines, in buel work; silk and lace curtains; four splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, richly mounted statuary top, centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood corner etageres, mirror backs; French escritoires, marble-top; music cabinet, Turkish lounges, real Sevres and Dresden China vases, bisque figures and groups, with a large collection of beautiful statuary and bronze ornaments; a number of valuable oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet and royal Wilton carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, ormolu clock. Also, every description of elegant rosewood chamber furniture, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, superb hair mattresses, washstands, oval mirrors, suites in velvet and hair cloth, splendid secretary, book case, one library do., with a great variety of elegant dressing-room furniture, magnificent carved rosewood extension table; one $175 silver wine cooler, asparagus, forks, salvers, dining and tea service, fruit baskets, goblets, casters, rich China crystal, cut glass, ruby do., ivory and pearl cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Every article will be positively sold without reserve, and a satisfactory deposit will be required of purchasers. Sale rain or shine.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND durable household furniture, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, works of art, &c., at the residence, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—F. NASH will sell TO-MORROW, Sept. 23, at the above residence, the entire costly furniture contained therein, the whole of which is of the best description. The sale will commence precisely at 10½ A. M., in the basement, embracing common crockery, glass ware, clock, and many other articles. The parlor furniture, which is the most expensive kind, will be sold at 11 o'clock, and consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in Cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with real Egyptian marble tops; ladies' rosewood work-tables, lined with satin wood; superbly-carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin, brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments, marble tables, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining tables, elegantly-carved rosewood dining-room suite in silk plush; rich China ware, solid silver ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake-baskets, castors, &c., &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers; superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands. China toilet sets, twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding; ingrain carpets, stair-carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, three gas chandeliers, together with all the basement furniture, cooking-stove, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel-keepers and others to this sale, as every article will positively be sold. Catalogues will be issued and can be had early on the morning of sale, which is peremptory, rain or shine

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., CORNER WILLIAM-ST.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sales also at the Board of Brokers.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

100 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.. $100 each.
75 shares Phenix Bank Stock.. $20 each.
25 shares Bank of Commerce.. $100 each.
15 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock.. $100 each.
100 shares Morris & Essex R. R. Co.. $50 each.
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.. $50 each.
20 shares Bank of the State of New-York.. $100 each.
30 shares Bowery Bank Stock.. $25 each.
40 shares Chatham Bank Stock.. $25 each.
$5,000 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of New-York and Erie R. R. Co.. $1,000 each.
$10,000 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee.. $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. Co.. $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee & Beloit R. R. Co.. $1,000 each.
$12,000 10 per cent. Farm Bonds of Racine & Mississippi R. R. Co.. $1,000 each.
$20,000 2d Mortgage Bonds of the New-Jersey Central R. R. Co.. 1,000 each.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c. BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of seven elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb French satin brocatelle, silk plush and hair cloth; rosewood, marble-top, mirror-back, and front etageres; splendid sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, reception, Voltaire, rocking and other chairs; bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards, book cases, book and corner stands beds, bedding, mattresses, pillows, velvet tapestry; Brussels, Ingrain, Aubusson and other carpets; mahogany black walnut and enamelled chamber suites, wardrobes &c., &c.

Also, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, glassware, Chinaware, fancy goods, oil paintings, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, our trumpet organ, suitable for traveling showmen. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock each day, at the warerooms No. 368 Canal-st., the entire stock of cabinet furniture of A. L. Cate & Co., retiring from business consisting of a rich and superior assortment of rosewood mahogany, oak and painted furniture, made of the best materials and workmanship; rosewood suites in satin and brocatel and hair-cloth. Also, chamber and dining room suites, pallasses, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, office furniture, desks, &c., also, the oil cloth and carpets covering the warerooms, the whole offering for the trade and others an opportunity seldom to be met with to supply themselves with substantial furniture A. L. Cate & Co. pledge themselves to sell every article without reserve. Catalogues on the day previous to sale

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,
Office No. 454 Canal-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE splendid French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, English velvet tapestry and other carpets rosewood piano-forte, fine oil-paintings, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a first-class house, removed from 22d-st. for convenience of sale. In the collection will be found two splendid French plate mantel mirrors, two do. pier-glasses, with handsome stands, and four rich gilt cornices to match, English velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, two rosewood parlor suites with slip covers, two rosewood etageres, bookcases, wardrobes, and a general assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, &c.

ALSO—One rosewood piano-forte, five gas chandeliers and other gas fixtures, several fine oil-paintings, &c. The whole positively without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of a manufacturer and dealer, by order of the Assignee.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Warerooms No. 465 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above the manufactured and unmanufactured stock of Furniture and Upholstery goods, consisting in part of sofas, tete a-tetes, lounges, easy chairs, arm and parlor do. rockers, marble-top centre and side tables, extension dining tables, tea and Pembrook tables, cane-seat dining room and chamber chairs, a large variety of mahogany and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, beds, patent spring bed bottoms, marble-top bureaus and washstands; also a large variety of plain bureaus and washstands; also a large variety of plain furniture of every description, the whole to be sold without reserve by order of the assignee.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL-PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE—10 lots on the east side of 5th-av., comprising the entire front between 88th and 89th sts., with 2 lots in the rear. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

M. DOGHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 144 West 26th-st., viz.: Rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, carpets, beds and bedding, mirrors, hnreaus, sofas, mahogany and other chairs, lounges, China, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, &c., making a large assortment, to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—TUESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the residence No. 116 West 16th-st., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suits, covered in satin, brocade and moquet; splendid rosewood etagere, mirror back and door, statuary, marble-top; richly-carved marble-top centre, sofa and side tables; handsome French plate mirrors, with richly ornamented gilt frames; superior piano-forte, 7-octave, inlaid with pearl; piano cover and stool, reception and easy chairs, rich lace window curtains and cornices, splendid Brussels carpets in parlor, elegant mantel ornaments, French clocks, splendid oil-paintings by the old masters, in elegant rich gilt frames; library bookcase, handsomely carved; library chairs and tables to match; bedroom furniture, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, dressing bureaus, washstands, cushioned chairs, sofa and rockers in hair cloth, bronzed clocks, engravings and paintings, tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hat-stands and chairs to match; dining-room furniture, embracing solid oak extension table, chairs and sofa, glass ware, crockery, China, tea and dinner setts, cutlery and rich silver-ware, together with the usual assortment of kitchen utensils. The whole will be sold without reserve, on account of the family breaking up housekeeping. Descriptive catalogue on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A brown mare, about 15½ hands high, 9 years old, very stylish. Has trotted a mile in three minutes and five seconds round the track; trots easy in 3½ minutes on the road. Sound and kind in the harness.

Also, a fine buggy, City make.

Also, one set of harness, made by one of our best City makers.

Also, 1 blanket, halters, fly nets, etc.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 84, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 98—Cherry-st., No. 147—Chatham-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 216—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 215—Greenwich-st., Nos. 51, 53, 55, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 262, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 39, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., No. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 12—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 253—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Thirtieth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hat Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents, and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the construction and use of a railroad for the transportation of passengers upon and through certain streets in the City of New-York, parallel to, west of, and near Broadway, and also upon such portion of Broadway as may be necessary to convey passengers between 58th and 14th sts.; and also for the necessary act of incorporation or association to carry out the objects of such grant.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J." EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.

CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawreuce,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Brnff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wymau,	Wm. H. Hnssey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistonn,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Crumwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Boyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Tompton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle.
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Levcrich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, pay able semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unreserved Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to find the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the reconstruction of the tunnel, depôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,902,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it			132,285
Total Indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	68,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents			251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company			430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry ships and docks now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 5 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 89, 104, 110, 122, 157, 164, 176, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 337, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, allowance and report by the Court of Chancery, for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, notice is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 23d day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman Latting & Phelps, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all bondholders and others interested are notified to attend. JOHN PIERPOINT, Special Master.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING FROM $25,000 to $50,000 cash capital can take the place of a retiring partner in an established and successful Banking and Exchange business in this city, with extraordinary facilities and prospects to extend business without risk. Address, with real name, &c., FINANCIAL, Box No. 4,675. An active, experienced business man preferred.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSHENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—$12 bonds and mortgages on 1st class City property, given for part of purchase money, having about twenty-two months to run. Interest payable August 1 and Feb. 1, in sums of $260, $500, $580, $1,250, $1,630 and $3,400. Title indisputable and bondsmen responsible. Address Box No. 4,068 Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

STORE BILLS FOR MERCHANTS AT 70 cts. to $1 per thousand, for 10,000 and over. Also, bill heads, cards, circulars, books, pamphlets, law cases, railroad bills, election tickets, catalogues, and all other kinds of job printing at very low prices

S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—Two Little Giant ladder, and new and other presses, of different sizes. Also, about 2,000 lbs. pica, in fonts to suit, at 15 cts. per lb. Wanted, for cash, 4,000 lbs. old type.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, draft, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depôt, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

W. R. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the book stores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Iveson & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 43 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LOUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,050,297 65
Average amount of Specie....770,547 14
Average amount of Circulation....256,932 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,601,554 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of Sept., 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$744,079 00
Average amount of Specie....22,929 00
Average amount of Circulation....91,211 00
Average amount of Deposits....286,312 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$523,400 00
Average amount of Specie....54,581 00
Average amount of Circulation....97,050 00
Average amount of Deposits....244,419 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,301,511 79
Average amount of Specie....751,649 81
Notes Late Bank of America....$34,342
Average amount of Circulation....$42,617 } 66,955 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,128,971 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,147,569 95
Average amount of Specie....1,011,656 24
Average amount of Circulation....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits....6,164,485 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH. KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICH. KING, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,097,603 42
Average amount of Specie....198,266 04
Average amount of Circulation....84,880 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,021,153 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,052,104 01
Average amount of Specie....357,131 81
Average amount of Circulation....323,214 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,438,511 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM BEEKMAN, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,521,057 63
Average amount of Specie....193,200 64
Average amount of Circulation....71,973 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,263,792 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857,
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,504,728 82
Average amount of Specie....807,001 96
Average amount of Circulation....86,689 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,503,453 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857,
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,775,780 29
Average amount of Specie....505,073 07
Average amount of Circulation....554,217 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,619,486 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DOER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. DOER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$979,024 53
Average amount of Specie....47,918 84
Average amount of Circulation....171,247 00
Average amount of Deposits....770,197 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,895,875 05
Average amount of Specie....184,593 00
Average amount of Circulation....225,367 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,380,404 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$289,493 54
Average amount of Specie....26,053 16
Average amount of Circulation....121,924 00
Average amount of Deposits....214,962 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,539,678 15
Average amount of Specie....125,512 55
Average amount of Circulation....157,194 00
Average amount of Deposits....970,154 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
C. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$511,417 42
Average amount of Specie....39,293 77
Average amount of Circulation....120,374 00
Average amount of Deposits....221,881 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,375,041 00
Average amount of Specie....274,044 00
Average amount of Circulation....220,557 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,085,462 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$647,255 43
Average amount of Specie....33,314 06
Average amount of Circulation....174,459 00
Average amount of Deposits....521,324 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
A. M. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,736,844 04
Average amount of Specie....326,334 06
Average amount of Circulation....18,998 25
Average amount of Deposits....1,477,577 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,144,423 28
Average amount of Specie....210,450 42
Average amount of Circulation....94,395 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,193,412 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,433,617 09
Average amount of Specie....247,944 34
Average amount of Circulation....71,283 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,115,851 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 21st day of September, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$418,554 00
Average amount of Specie....27,469 00
Average amount of Circulation....91,142 00
Average amount of Deposits....292,210 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOS. MAGFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,432,823 64
Average amount of Specie....227,679 95
Average amount of Circulation....127,988 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,192,426 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$758,857 36
Average amount of Specie....25,026 15
Average amount of Circulation....107,607 00
Average amount of Deposits....531,554 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$655,958 72
Average amount of Specie....33,154 08
Average amount of Circulation....82,498 00
Average amount of Deposits....625,134 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,203,224 97
Average amount of Specie....114,617 09
Average amount of Circulation....91,142 00
Average amount of Deposits....292,210 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,954,514 89
Average amount of Specie....139,390 17
Average amount of Circulation....189,332 00
Average amount of Deposits....897,791 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$374,053 00
Average amount of Specie....39 00
Average amount of Circulation....59,970 00
Average amount of Deposits....126,869 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts....$750,382 79
Average amount of Specie....42,375 75
Average amount of Circulation....115,781 00
Average amount of Deposits....516,130 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,873,780 79
Average amount of Specie....262,055 15
Average amount of Circulation....208,721 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,439,612 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,306,200 35
Average amount of Specie....602,209 80
Average amount of Circulation....315,425 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,947,115 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$892,517 22
Average amount of Specie....50,152 97
Average amount of Circulation....94,406 00
Average amount of Deposits....479,116 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,561,617 52
Average amount of Specie....144,216 57
Average amount of Circulation....164,050 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,051,915 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,573,709 41
Average amount of Specie....310,310 45
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank....336,755 27
Average amount of Deposits....2,983,346 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$761,947 46
Average amount of Specie....53,461 96
Average amount of Circulation....119,039 00
Average amount of Deposits....432,445 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,858,491 16
Average amount of Specie....312,338 48
Average amount of Circulation....92,811 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,435,197 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,717,930 00
Average amount of Specie*....1,186,419 76
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....282,909 66
Average amount of Deposits....3,698,947 01

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing-House and Mint certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,068,834 82
Average amount of Specie....158,729 81
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....112,626 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,294,849 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,373,758 29
Average amount of Specie....651,710 89
Average amount of Circulation....196,932 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,433,427 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,939,676 02
Average amount of Specie....355,692 53
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....168,484 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,051,086 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. HOAGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HOAGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$340,201 15
Average amount of Specie....19,158 58
Average amount of Circulation....89,255 00
Average amount of Deposits....181,544 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$448,025 91
Average amount of Specie....45,759 42
Average amount of Circulation....95,563 00
Average amount of Deposits....114,507 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$297,511 31
Average amount of Specie....15,518 27
Average amount of Circulation....120,528 00
Average amount of Deposits....206,031 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$391,443 02
Average amount of Specie....105,190 06
Average amount of Circulation....120,324 00
Average amount of Deposits....239,043 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,377,883 70
Average amount of Specie....112,416 53
Average amount of Circulation....121,505 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,077,761 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$514,935 56
Average amount of Specie....41,291 21
Average amount of Circulation....117,087 67
Average amount of Deposits....390,750 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$919,551 77
Average amount of Specie....50,015 18
Average amount of Circulation....146,295 00
Average amount of Deposits....639,029 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,035,117 27
Average amount of Specie....337,731 18
Average amount of Circulation....168,379 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,016,679 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$837,426 50
Average amount of Specie....52,651 27
Average amount of Circulation....114,540 00
Average amount of Deposits....385,909 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFRAY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,946,777 09
Average amount of Specie....338,675 46
Average amount of Circulation....88,313 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,877,388 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$764,705 65
Average amount of Specie....73,646 10
Average amount of Circulation....88,814 00
Average amount of Deposits....479,337 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AACH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JAS. HILLIER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,128,710 62
Average amount of Specie....139,484 89
Average amount of Circulation....204,308 00
Average amount of Deposits....640,546 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,292,936 00
Average amount of Specie....464,716 00
Average amount of Circulation....98,123 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,125,563 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,360,374 28
Average amount of Specie....232,688 28
Average amount of Circulation....246,743 00
Average amount of Deposits....915,699 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,695,915 34
Average amount of Specie....437,946 39
Average amount of Circulation....175,401 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,310,281 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5,....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26....1857	Wednesday, S

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

[Continued from First Page]

Green, Wm., of the bark *Vespucius*, wrecked on her way from New-York to Aspinwall.
Harrison, Oliver, St. Louis.
Hayes, Patrick, coal-passer.
Herne, Hanson, Missouri.
Herne, John, Missouri.
Herndon, Capt. W., U. S. N., commander of the *Central America*.
Hutchinson, J. V., Mass.
Holly, Mr., bound to Pittsburg.
Hyde, Martin, fireman.
Hogan, John, waiter.
Hull, E. W., Purser of the *C. A.*
Hull, W. H., brother of the above, ship's steward.
Hawley, Mr. T. S., Bridgeport, Conn., wife and two children rescued by the brig *Marine*.
Hawley, Aaron, Bridgeport, Conn.
Hutchinson, Geo. T., of New-Jersey, a young man
Horn, John, Cincinnati, (wife saved.)
Horn, ——, son of the above.
Harley, Mr., San Francisco, going to visit friends at Norwalk, Conn.
Hughes, Robert, (on his way to Chicago.)
Hydenfeldt, Judge Superior Court, California.
Henry, James, waiter, (steerage.)
Henry, John, cook.
Hase, William, waiter and pantryman.
Holcombe, Henry, steerage waiter.
Haney, John, 2d saloon cook.
Jones, Wm., 4th Assistant-Engineer.
Jones, David, of Schuylkill County, Penn.
Jones, Charles, colored boy, servant of Mr. Frank H. Jones, saved.
Kierneity, John, ashman.
Kelly, Peter, steerage waiter.
Knight, Williams, Lockport, New-York.
Kent, Charles, Richmond, Va.
Lee, William, Canada.
Lowe, Mr., Civil Engineer, Nevada, Cal.
Leach, John, Stockbridge, Mass., about 47 years of age. On his way home, having left two sons at Grass Valley, Cal.
Lawrence, Samuel, seaman.
Libbey, Elias, waiter and pantryman.
Lockwood, B. A., of Indiana. Col. Fremont's agent in California.
Leavenworth, (or Leffingwell) Dr., Michigan.
Leonard, John, Buffalo, N. Y., (placed a sum of money in charge of Mrs. Marvin for his mother.)
Lee, Mr., proprietor of Lee's Gardens, San Francisco. Intended to visit Philadelphia.
Lohman, Cincinaway Mound, Wisconsin.
Martin, Mr., California.
Marin, Mr., California.
McNeal, Mr., hardware merchant, San Francisco.
Mack, Mr.
Moseley, Mr., Yuba Co., Cal., intending to go to Arkansas.
McClough, or McClow, Mr., believed to be from Pennsylvania. Previous to the transfer of the passengers to the brig, Mr. McClough gave to a Miss Alice Lockwood $3,000 in gold, with a request that she would forward it to his mother, whose address he gave her.
Marvin, Captain, Buffalo, N. Y. (Wife saved.)
Myrtle, Frank, Mokelumne County, Cal., bound for Montreal.
McNeil, Mr., Lockport, N. Y.
Murch, Stephen, of Portland, Me., about 30 years of age, late of Massachusetts Flats, near Sacramento, in business with his brother as blacksmith and shoemaker. He had sold out his business, and leaving his brother to wind up his affairs and forward the proceeds, was proceeding home to Portland, where he had a wife and two children, in the expectation of sharing the fruits of his labors in California.
Mahoney, ——, New-York.
Myers, Charles A., third officer of *Central America*.
McDonald, Donald, fourth assistant engineer.
McBride, N. L., steward.
McBeath, Archibald, waiter.
Myers, Williams, waiter and tinman.
McClelland, William, baker.
McEvan, Timothy, seaman.
McCumin, John, coal-passer.
Marvin, W. H., Sacramento.
McConnin, coat-passer.
McCorkle, Judge, of California, a prominent Democratic politician.
Meteyer, M., of Nicaragua.
Nash, Isaac, waiter.
Norris, James, coal-passer.
Nelson, Cyprian, waiter.
Nelson, Samuel, waiter.
O'Connor, Mr., type-founder, New-York.
O'Neil, ——, Cincinnati.
Petoras, ——, (colored,) Bermuda.
Phillips, Mr., a German, who was going to England with treasure.
Probert, ——, of Grass Valley, Nevada County. He was from Lowell, Mass., and was returning for his health. He left a wife and two children in California.
Parker, Thomas, seaman.
Patterson, John, butcher.
Perkins, William, waiter.
Painter, Richard, waiter, (steerage.)
Popher, William, waiter.
Prattis, Isaac, second ship's cook.
Prattis, John, second saloon cooper.
Pennington, Chas., porter.
Parker, San Francisco, merchant or doctor.
Powell, John, Kentucky.
Poker, Philip, silverman.
Quolo, Entrique, of Lima, passenger from Havana.
Richow, Aucha, bearer of a dispatch to Paris, and Belgian Consul at Lima, passenger from Havana.
Robinson, Mr.
Robinson, son of the above.
Roberts, Mr., Grass Valley, Cal.
Rudwell, John, tavern-keeper, Grass Valley, Cal. (Wife saved by brig *Marine*.)
Rees, William, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.
Retoun, Charles, colored servant of Mrs. Thayer.
Ridgway, M., firm Spatz, Newhouse & Co., San Francisco.
Robertson, Mr., a native of Massachusetts—went to California in 1849.

Mr. Henry Kimball, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., bunked with Mr. Robertson on board the steamer. Mr. Kimball says that he learned from Robertson that he belonged somewhere in Massachusetts, where he had a wife (who has become insane during his absence in California) and daughter. He had not been very fortunate in his mining operations, and was returning home with very little means. Mr. Kimball represents that Robertson had become thoroughly discouraged and disheartened, even for 24 hours before the ship sunk, and when the critical moment arrived refused to make any effort to escape, sitting down and calmly awaiting his fate.

Revana, Thomas, native of Genoa, Italy.
Ridgeway, George, Philadelphia.
Seguin, José, Peruvian Minister to the United States, passenger from Havana.
Sackbower, Philip, Hunt-dale, Penn.
Shreve, Samuel, of San Francisco, who was on his way to New-York with the expectation of being married soon after his arrival. He was formerly from Boston.
Swan, Samuel B., originally from Ohio, afterward a resident near Pittsburg, was a farmer and miner, and was returning with his wife and one child. His wife and child were saved. Swan was about 35 years of age.
Stevens, Mr., Jersey City, (said to be a partner of Mr. Hutchinson.)
Smith, Mr., of Aspinwall. Mr. Smith was the brother of the late proprietor of the Aspinwall House, at Aspinwall, who was recently shot, and came as a passenger from Aspinwall only.
Stewart, David, Maysville, Ohio, 24 years of age, unmarried; had been in California about two years.
Smith, John, Grenada.
Servant, William, porter.
Stephens, William, waiter.
Spooner, Elijah, Schuylkill County, Penn.
Smith, James, seaman from the bark *Vespucius*, (wrecked,) sent on by American Consul.
Tirado, Nicholas, Secretary to José Seguin, Peruvian Minister to United States; passenger from Havana with the Minister.
Thorne, Mr., ship chandler, Callao, formerly of Philadelphia.
Taylor, Charles, of North Carolina. Mr. Taylor was in his state-room asleep at the time the steamer went down, being exhausted from the constant exertion in bailing the vessel. Formerly mate on Pacific steamers.
Tennisou, James P., doctor of steamship *Central America*.
Taylor Robert, of Jefferson County, Wis., about 38 years of age, unmarried; had been in California about eight months.
Tice, John, 1st assistant engineer.
Thresher, N. S., Jr., No. 91 East Broadway, New-York.
Tompkins, Isaac, 177 Eldredge-street, New-York.
Tompkins, James W., New-Rochelle, where his family resides—brother of the above.
Van Rensselaer, first officer of steamer.
Van Ness, Mr., son of T. V. Van Ness, of Rochester.
Van Hagan, J. N, Penn Valley, Nevada, Cal., (wife and child saved by brig *Marine*.)
Vean, Antoine, Mokelumne, Cal.—on his way to Montreal.
Wilton, Richard, Quincy, Ill.
White, Mr. Wilton, Sacramento—trader.
Wells, S. A., of the San Francisco Minstrels.
Whitney, Mr., son of Chief of Police, of New-Jersey.
Woodworth, James, of Keokuk, Iowa—about 23 years of age, unmarried—a miner.
Wrigglesworth, Wm., storekeeper.
Wilson, George, waiter (steerage).
West, James, third ship's cook.
White, John, pastry cook.
Waters, Francis, seaman.
Young, William, Ohio.
Yeny, Dr., San Francisco.
Yancey, James, steerage steward.
Young, John, waiter and pantryman.
Yager, Herman, coal-passer.
Yamrey, Don, San Francisco.
Zaroni, ——, of San Francisco, a Hebrew.

A Scotchman, name unknown, who was returning to New-York, having been Sailing-Master on board a United States surveying schooner on the Pacific station.

Colored man, (name not ascertained,) seaman, one of the crew of the bark *Vespucius*, wrecked while on her way from New-York to Aspinwall, with coal; the American Consul was sending them and four others back to this City, together with SMITH and GREEN, before named.

Total known (or feared) to have been on board, and supposed to have been lost—230.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BARK ELLEN.

Capt. A. JOHNSON, of the bark *Ellen*, which was instrumental in saving the lives of 49 of the passengers of the ill-fated *Central America*, arrived yesterday morning from Norfolk, where he left his vessel, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. From him we glean the following particulars of his connection with the unfortunate calamity: Captain JOHNSON is a Welchman, and has followed the sea since a boy, but has never before been on a voyage to this country. He was bound to a port in England from the Belize, and had little or no cargo on board. His vessel had encountered a portion of the terrible storm in which the *Central America* foundered, and himself and crew were already greatly exhausted with fatigue when they first heard the startling shrieks of human voices about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 13th. The night was unusually dark, though the horizon was occasionally lit up with flashes of lightning, which served to discover fragments of a wreck floating about, to some of which human beings were discovered clinging. Captain JOHNSON immediately ordered his vessel hove to, and one of the four boats on board lowered to rescue the unfortunates seen and heard in every direction. But scarcely had the boat touched the water when some six of the unfortunate men seized hold of the gunwale and capsized her. The other boats were not launched, partly on account of the darkness and the very heavy sea, and partly because the crew of the *Ellen* were too much worn out to be able to manage them. A number of those floating on the water were picked up by Captain JOHNSON'S men in the course of an hour or two, but the first ten or twelve were so exhausted as to be unable to give any account of themselves, or to state from what vessel they had been lost. At length one of the survivors, who proved to be Capt. BADGER, hailed the bark at a distance of fifteen or twenty yards, and informed them what all this wreck and ruin meant, stating the name and fate of the steamer lost, and urging the Captain of the bark to hasten to the rescue of the scores of living beings, on the point of being swallowed up by the angry waves. Capt. BADGER was a stout swimmer, and when taken on board was found much less exhausted than any other of those rescued.

The bark was accordingly steered in the direction whence the shouts for help came, but was too unmanageable to afford speedy assistance. Capt. JOHNSON thinks that, if he had had the fore-and-aft schooner which approached the steamer before she sunk, but had no boats with which to communicate with those on board, he might have saved three times the number he did.

Two life-buoys on the *Ellen* were put to excellent use in cases where those saved were too weak to fasten about their bodies the ropes thrown to them. Occasionally a man would come floating across the bows of the bark, and the life-buoy having been cast into the water as near to him as possible, he would swim to it, and, clinging fast, would thus be drawn up in safety. Such as passed to leeward were pulled up over the stern or side by ropes previously thrown within their reach.

The last passenger rescued was a Mr. BROWN, who was taken on board about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. This same Mr. BROWN and another person were supported in the water by two doors lashed together, and drifted within hailing distance of the *Ellen*, as long before as 3 o'clock in the morning, but Capt. JOHNSON was unable at that time to reach them. When finally taken in Mr. BROWN'S companion was dead. Capt. JOHNSON relates that he continued an unremitting search for survivors from 1 o'clock in the morning until 11, a period of ten hours, when there being no reasonable hope that any others might be saved, he took the opinion of those rescued, and steered for Norfolk, where he arrived on the following Friday. Capt. JOHNSON thinks that a few, at least, of the *Central America's* passengers were picked up by the fore-and-aft schooner previously mentioned, for, though that vessel had no boats, she was very easily managed, and could in a very short time be run alongside a person struggling in the water, and was competent to rescue such by life-buoys, or ropes.

STATEMENT OF FRANK A. JONES.

Mr. FRANK A. JONES, a passenger who was rescued by the Brig *Marine*, makes the following statement:

We arrived at Havana and sailed again at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 9th. The *Empire City* left Havana one hour later than we did, and kept in sight of us till nightfall. Up to this time we had enjoyed good weather, but the wind commenced blowing that night a severe gale from the Northeast, which increased in fury all next day, until on Friday morning. From the effects of the heavy seas a large quantity of water was found in the hold, and the vessel leaked in many places; but *the main leak, which admitted the largest volume of water, could not be discovered.* The rise of water extinguished the fires about noon, and all hands were called to bail the vessel by means of buckets, as *the pumps would not work.* We commenced bailing at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, and so continued until 11 A. M. on Saturday, when the Brig *Marine* hove in sight on our larboard quarter. When I went to see to what extent the water was encroaching upon us I found it up to the second cabin floor. On going into the engine room I found the water three or four feet deep. While the passengers were bailing, the ladies sat very composedly in the cabin, and many of them encouraged the men in their exertions. Those on board the *Marine did not hear our gun*, on account of the raging of the storm, and the fact of the wind blowing from her to us, but *saw the flash.* The brig had lost her mizzenmast and was otherwise disabled, and having no command over herself drifted down towards us. *As she passed under our stern she was so near that a cracker could have been thrown from our vessel to her.* She drifted off about a mile or a mile and a half. Capt. HERNDON ordered the boats to be lowered; the first three were launched successfully, but two others were stove in the attempt to launch them from the upper decks. Five men manned each boat, the first was commanded by Mr. BLACK, the boatswain; the second, by Mr. FRAZER, the quartermaster; and the third, by Mr. ASHBY, the Chief Engineer. As soon as the boats were ready, several men stepped forward to get into them, but Capt. HERNDON ordered them to stay back, and allow the ladies and children to enter them. His orders were obeyed with the greatest readiness, and about fourteen women and children were lowered by means of ropes into Mr. BLACK'S boat, and about the same number into Mr. FRAZER'S, without the occurrence of any accident. In Mr. ASHBY'S boat, there were two ladies, Mr. MCCARTHY, Chief Engineer of the *Golden Gate*, and four or five other passengers. The boats put off, and after safely placing their passengers on board the *Marine*, three of Mr. BLACK, and Mr. FRAZER, returned, and took a second load, each of the remaining women and children, and as many more passengers as they could safely carry. The moment the last lady and child were lowered, a tremendous rush was made by the passengers, and as many as could, threw themselves into the boats and water. The boats shoved off immediately to keep themselves from sinking, and those who remained in the water, were drawn up into the sinking steamer by means of ropes. I succeeded in getting into FRAZER'S boat, and at the time I left, those on board were occupied in ripping up the hurricane deck for the purpose of constructing rafts. I believe some of those who were saved by the bark *Ellen* were picked up from rafts. I reached the *Marine* a little after dark and found ASHBY on board, but could not see the boat he came in anywhere. Mr. BLACK returned the third time to the *Central America*, but those on bonrd shouted to him not to venture to come alongside, as the steamer was on the point of sinking. He returned to the *Marine* about 10 o'clock, and told me that about ten minutes after he was warned to keep off from the steamer she sank, and immediately afterwards he could see in the distance the heads of the drowning passengers like blackbirds in the water. His men positively refused to venture near them, afraid that the boat would be swamped by the multitudes that would endeavor to scramble into it, and he was consequently obliged to return to the brig. *I heard Mr. Ashby implore the men who manned his boat most earnestly to return with him to the aid of the Central America. He offered them $100 a-piece to do so, and attempted to throw some of them by main force into his boat, but all to no purpose.* With the exception of a Mr. RAYMOND, they all absolutely refused to risk their lives by returning. The brig lay to until morning, and then, a favorable breeze springing up, we sailed for Norfolk, from which she was distant some three hundred miles. We had very close quarters on board the *Marine;* the ladies, among other inconveniences, being obliged to take their meals out of three or four cups. When about 75 miles from Norfolk, we fell in with the *Euphrasia*, whose Captain supplied us with provisions. Lucy, the stewardess, died on entering the mouth of the Bay. We met the *Empire City* at 2½ P. M. on Thursday. We fell in with the propeller *City of Norfolk*, at Hampton Roads, and were asked $500 to tow us up to Norfolk, but we refused, and offered $300, which was accepted.

STATEMENT OF JAS. M. FRAZER, FIRST OFFICER.

As near as I can recollect we left Havana Sept. 8, at 9:25 A. M., and proceeded to sea, steering for Cape Florida, with fine weather, moderate breezes and head sea.

SEPT. 9. Begins with fresh breeze and head sea; at 5:30 A. M. Cape Florida bore West, distance 15 miles, seen from aloft; 12 M., had fresh breeze and head sea; had a meridian observation, but don't recollect what latitude or longitude. As near as I can remember we ran the first twenty-six and a half hours 286 miles, steering about N. ¼ W., following the Gulf Stream.

SEPT. 10.—Begins with a strong breeze and head sea. Wind from the northward and eastward, and inclined to haul to the eastward. Had an observation this day, but I do not recollect the latitude or longitude; but the distance run up to the time of observation at meridian, was 215 miles, still steering north, or very nearly so, by compass. At 8 P. M., or thereabouts, Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, the first officer, handed me a slip of paper with the courses for the night—a usual practice when the course had to be altered often through the night. The courses to be steered were N. N. E. N. E. ½ N., and N. E. ½ E., at different hours of the night, but the time for each course to be taken I do not recollect; but the ship at that time was in the bend of the Gulf stream. The wind continued to blow heavy all night.

SEPT. 11, Tuesday—I came on deck at 4 o'clock A. M. It was blowing fresh, with a N. N. E. sea and wind; the sea was running high, with heavy rain. At 8 o'clock A. M. I was relieved by the third officer. It was still blowing very heavy, but no rain then. At about 10 o'clock A. M. the third officer set the storm spencer or spanker, and kept it on until the sail blew to pieces. He also sent down the fore-yard. The gale and sea were now increasing. He also spread canvass, bolts, sails, &c., in the main and mizzen rigging, but to no purpose, as the ship was so high out of the water that she could not head to the wind and sea. At 12 M. I came on deck, and relieved the third officer; it still continued to blow heavily, but there was not so much sea as in the forenoon. I had been on the forward part of the ship about half an hour when the Captain came forward, and I spoke to him about trying to bring the ship head to wind. He replied that it was no use to try, as he had tried all the forenoon, and could not affect it. I then proposed to keep off before the wind, and he told me to do what I could in keeping her away. Mr. VAN RENSSELAER then came forward, and told me to rig the forward and after-deck bilge pumps, which was done. We then started to set the fore staysail with the helm hard to port, but before the staysail was hoisted and the sheet hauled aft, the staysail blew away. We then manned the down-haul, and hauled down the remaining canvass and bolt ropes; then Mr. VAN RENSSELAER proposed shifting the jib and bending it on to the fore stay for a staysail. The captain said, we will try the foresail by reefing it and lashing the clews to the deck, and heave up the yard with the yard tackle and fore lifts. So soon as we got it started up, the sail blew to pieces. The captain then said that there must be a drag put overboard to try and bring the ship head to wind. We went at it immediately and rigged the fore yard with a heavy kedge anchor hanging to it. The fore yard had a seven or nine inch hawser fast to it, and we payed out about forty fathoms at first. It was then about 5½ P. M., the ship still in the trough of the sea. The captain then ordered us to cut away the foremast and see if that would help to right the ship. She was then listed over to the leeward, so that people could not walk the deck.

I may say that she was almost on her beam ends. Myself, the boatswain and Capt. BADGER, a passenger, cut away the rigging, and let the foremast go over the side. In going over the rigging caught foul of the cathead and anchor, which caused the foremast to shoot under the ship's bottom, forward of where the foremast had been standing. I do not doubt that when the foremast went under the ship's bottom, she was injured by it, and probably the leak increased thereby. I don't know such to be the fact, but she thumped there some time. All this time—since 2 o'clock—the passengers and crew who were not employed about the decks were busily engaged in bailing water out of the ship's hold. After the foremast was cut away we paid out the hawser that was attached to the drag to about ninety fathoms in all, giving it a turn about the stump of the foremast. This had no effect on the ship. At about 7 P. M. all hands—passengers and crew—went to work bailing and pumping the water out of the ship, the water gaining. About between 9 and 10 P. M. the water was on a stand, not gaining any, but after that it appeared to gain faster than ever. The wind was then about northwest, blowing heavily. At 11 o'clock the hawser attached to the drag chafed and parted, and our drag was therefore gone.

SEPT. 12, Saturday.—The day began with a very heavy gale and hazy horizon, with some rain, but not so much sea as on the day previous; the people still bailing and pumping. We hoisted a signal of distress at daylight; wind west. At 5 o'clock, or daylight, rigged several beef and pork barrels and commenced bailing with them by hoisting them up with tackle. At 5:45 A. M. I cut the starboard chain and let the starboard anchor go, which appeared for a while to ease the ship. The wind was still blowing heavy, in squalls, and hauling to the southward and westward; the water in the ship increasing rapidly. The captain all this time using untiring exertions and cheering the people to their work. We continued on hailing and pumping. At noon the weather had moderated very much—the wind southwest. Shortly afterwards saw a brig standing down to us. She came under our lee, and the captain said he would remain by us. It was the brig *Marine*, of Boston. At 2 o'clock P. M. lowered away and launched the ship's boats, and commenced transferring the women and children to the brig. The boats were manned by the boatswain, quartermaster and others of the crew.

I should have gone in charge of one of the boats had not the Captain told me he wanted me to stop on board the ship until he went from her, which he intended to do after all the passengers and crew were transferred to the brig. We then went to work and cut away the forward part of the hurricane deck and made rafts. At about one hour before sunset a schooner hove in sight and ran down to us. The Captain said he would lay by us all night. All the women and children were gone on board of the brig by this time. I saw and conversed with Capt. HERNDON and Mr. VAN RENSSELAER after this, and the Captain told me to send up a rocket, which I did, and at the same time saw a boat on the starboard bow. We hailed the boat, and told them to come under the starboard quarter, but could not hear the answer. I suppose that he saw the ship settling down very fast, and kept away for safety. It afterwards proved to be the boatswain's boat returned from the brig. Capt. HERNDON sent word to me, by Mr. EATON to stop near the rocket-box and send up a rocket every half hour, thinking, no doubt, that the ship would go down before morning. At 7:45 P. M., or thereabouts, the people still kept on bailing. At 8 P. M., or a few minutes after, the ship began to take water on deck. Then every remaining passenger and all the remaining crew resigned themselves to their fate. I looked over the side forward and aft, and saw the water spotted with people, jumping over to get clear of the ship before she was submerged. I saw a rocket go off to windward from the port paddle-box. It went horizontally, and it was said to be the captain who had sent it up, but I had hardly time to look around when I was lifted by the sea and hove in amidships and back to the starboard side. Then the ship sunk almost instantly. When I came to the top of the water the only thing I saw was about ten feet of the ship's funnel above water. It went out of sight instantly. Around where I came up there must have been over one hundred people and great quantities of driftwood. I hove off my overcoat and boats, and swam out from the crowd. After being some twenty minutes in the water I discovered a light to the eastward. The wind was then about southwest. I, in company with two others, swam towards the light, but I found if I stopped with my companions I must sink, so I left them. I then came up with Dr. HARVEY, who was bound towards the same light that I saw. We went on and saw a bark hove to, and hailed her, and were taken on board. This was the bark *Ellen*. I never saw the captain, first or third officer after the ship went down. When I was taken on board the bark *Ellen* I was perfectly unconscious, and I recollect nothing that transpired from that time until the morning after. The captain continued his search until 11 o'clock on the 13th, (Sunday,) and she rescued forty-nine of the survivors.

STATEMENT OF THEODORE PAYNE.

I went from the steamer in a boat to the brig *Marine* immediately before she sunk. I am indebted to Captain HERNDON for my life, as I was anxious to remain, and I only went off at his earnest request. I was in frequent consultation with him before I went, and he asked me what I thought of affairs. I said, "Thank God, the women and children are all off, and we are strong." He replied, "Yes, thank God," and added, "You take the next boat." This I did, but before I went he requested me to go into his office and get his gold watch and chain, and if saved to carry them to his wife. Said he, "Tell her—" but his utterance was choked by deep emotion, and he said no more on that subject, but changed it by saying he wished me to see the president of the company, MARSHAL O. ROBERTS, and the agents, and communicate with them in relation to the disaster.

After saying this much he walked away a few steps, and sat down on a bench, with his head in his hands apparently overcome. He remained in that position a few moments, and then arose and resumed giving orders as the boat from the brig *Marine* returned. After she was filled, and about leaving the ship again, it was made known that three steerage female passengers were still on board. I immediately went below, and brought them forward. They were placed on the boat by Mr. ASHBY, and the boat shove off, but before it could clear the stern a steerage passenger sprang from the deck of the ship into the boat, a distance of twenty-five feet.

The Chief Engineer then hastily lowered himself into the boat to prevent the passengers from crowding in and swamping it. He had scarcely got into the boat before another steerage passenger jumped from the deck and fell upon the Engineer's back. He seized him by the throat and drew a dirk knife, not, in my opinion, for the intention of using it upon the passenger, but for the purpose of deterring others who crowded the decks from following his example. I was then lowered into the boat, and bid the Captain "Good by." The boat was now pushed off again, when a third steerage passenger swung off the deck and tumbled into the boat, at the same time dropping from his pocket into the ocean a package containing $2,000 in gold dust. CHARLES MCCARTY, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Golden Gate*, but a passenger on the *Central America*, also got aboard the boat. We were then rowed in safety to the brig.

Mr. ASHBY, agreeably to the request of Captain HERNDON, asked Captain BURT to send the brig's boat and crew. The reply was that he had no boat to spare, and that it would not live five minutes in such a sea. Mr. ASHBY also told the Captain that Captain HERNDON wished him to lay by all night, or so long as anything could be seen of the steamer. Captain BURT assured us that he would do so, but as his brig was disabled, the current and winds were constantly drifting her away. After the lapse of twenty minutes, two more small boats came from the ship. They contained a few of the ship's sailors, firemen and steerage passengers. As they came alongside, every man but one jumped out of the boat upon the brig, and refused to return with the boat. The Chief Engineer, Mr. ASHBY, implored them to return, but they steadily refused. He then tried to raise another crew, but did not succeed, and the boats were lashed to the brig's stern.

During the night one broke loose and the other was dashed to pieces. The brig lay to, but drifted away before morning, to the distance of 5 or 6 miles. In common with the other passengers rescued by the brig, just 100 in number, I would speak in the highest terms of the kindness and unremitting attentions of Captain BURT and the crew. Many of the ladies and children were nearly bare of clothing, and they were dressed up in pantaloons and shirts, obtained from the wardrobes of the noble-hearted Captain and crew, who, whatever they lacked, supplied it from their persons.

On Wednesday evening, I took a boat and crew and boarded the ship *Euphrasia*, Captain W. LANGFARE, bound for New-Orleans, and obtained a supply of provisions. We found Captain LANGFARE one of those genuine sons of the ocean, whose hearts are ever ready to respond to to the distresses of others. He cheerfully supplied us with everything we asked for, and all he saw we were in need of, and when I offered to remunerate him, he not only refused to accept it, but supplied us with other necessities.

On Friday I took another boat and crew, and proceeded towards Cape Henry Light, on the coast of North Carolina. We had gone only a few miles before a sail was descried approaching. Fearing she would not see us, I stood up in the boat and waved my handkerchief, a signal of distress. In the course of an hour we got along side of the vessel, which proved to be the *City of Norfolk*, Captain GREEN, bound for Savannah. I told him our condition, and craved his assistance to tow us into the harbor of Norfolk. He inquired what I would give. I told him anything that was right, at the same time naming the several sums of $100, $150 and $200. He replied, "I will not do it for less than $300." I said, "Well, we are helpless, and must submit to your terms to go out to the brig."

So the propeller was run down to the brig, and after getting alongside Capt. GREEN commenced bargaining again, and demanded $500. He finally accepted $300, and towed us into the quarantine ground. As we came up the harbor the steamer *Empire City*, bound for New-York, passed us. She was hailed and 75 of our number transferred to her decks and were conveyed to New-York.

Twenty-five of us still remained, and we arrived in Norfolk on Friday evening about 7 o'clock. Before leaving the brig, so gratified were the passengers at the efforts of her captain and crew so put forth in their behalf, that the sum of $800 was raised in a very few minutes and presented to them as a testimonial. Capt. BURT received $500, and the balance was divided among the crew, who had almost divested themselves of their clothing to cover us with garments.

As soon as we arrived at Norfolk we were quartered at the National Hotel, and the proprietor, Mr. WATERS, with the ladies of the house, immediately commenced the work of ministering to our wants, which attention and kindness continued up to the moment of our departure. We were all gathered in the immense parlor of the hotel, and the citizens crowded to see us and listen to the narrations of our "perils on the deep."

The Mayor of the city, Mr. FERGUSON, had issued an official notice calling a meeting of the citizens, and at 11 o'clock an immense throng assembled in the city. Resolutions were adopted, and the sum of $2,000 subscribed for the purchase of clothing and defraying the expenses of the destitute to their homes.

MR. WELLS AND THE STATE-ROOM DOOR.

A statement was made in some of the papers, yesterday, that Mr. F. A. WELLS, "about an hour before the steamer went down, wrenched a door from the wheel-house and *jumped overboard*, seeing there was no prospect of escape by any other means." Mr. WELLS informs us that he wrenched the door from its hinges, and kept it in readiness to use in the last emergency, but that he did not "jump overboard." He stood on board the ship with the rest, until the sank under his feet.

MRS. MARY ANN RODWILL.

Mrs. MARY ANN RODWILL, from Grass Valley, California, had her husband, but no children, with her in the *Central America*. She is an elderly lady, and by birth an Englishwoman. I was the last woman but one, she said, that came off from the ship. I went to the Captain and asked him if he would allow my husband to come along with me. He said he was very sorry, but he could not permit a man to get into the boat until the very last woman had been taken from the vessel. My husband and two other men then came to lower me down. He shook hands with me, and told me to keep up my spirits. He said that if it were possible he would meet me again. When I reached the brig I got on board without falling into the water, as some did. I caught the rigging, and clung to it until I was taken in by the men on the deck. I heard nothing of my husband till I came on board the *Empire City*. I was then told that he was on the raft after the steamer sunk. The Captain told me that the last men that were to leave the ship would be himself and his officers.

A WIFE WHO WOULD NOT LEAVE HER HUSBAND

Mrs. MCNEIL, of Lockport, N. Y., a lady who had been recently married, and whose husband was on board the steamer and was finally lost, refused at first to leave the vessel unless he could go with her. He came into the cabin to persuade her to go without him, but finding her resolute in her determination, came again shortly afterwards and said that he would go with her. This was a pretence on his part to secure her rescue. He accompanied her to the side of the vessel, assisted at lowering her into the boat, but bade her good bye and said that he could not follow her then. The boat shoved off, and it was the last time she saw or heard of him, except that he went down with the hundreds of others who perished on that fearful night.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, of California, a partner in business with Mr. MCNEITCH, was saved by the brig *Marine*. After the ladies and children had been rescued the boats returned, and I jumped into one as it came alongside. Very soon after this the steamer went down. During the whole time I was on board, and it was almost to the end of the scene, the Captain's conduct was truly noble. His example was a splendid one. He omitted no exertion to save the ship or the passengers. While the men were at work he came, every now and then, to cheer them on. "Work on, my boys," he said, "we have hopes yet." Then he would ask us if we wanted any fresh water, and whenever we did he had it brought to us. He was very active all the time. He told us to "relieve each other like men, and not to suffer any one of us to drop down while another man stood idle." The engineer went to the boat into which the last three ladies were being passed, and, after they were passed, he threw the rope around his waist and asked one of the men to lower him down. The Captain called out and asked him *where he was going. He said he was going to try to get another boat from the brig. The Captain told him that he would not come back, but charged him solemnly to do so. He replied that the Captain might depend upon him, that he would come back.* But when he got on board the brig *he did not offer to go back.* Before this, just after he had got into the boat, one of the steerage passengers caught hold of the rope and slid down after him. The engineer, as soon as the man got into the boat, drew his knife and threatened to put him overboard if he did not get out. The Captain shouted out to him, "Don't do that!" and a number of other voices beside. I did not leave the ship till the next boat came, after the engineer had gone.

STATEMENT OF CREW OF ONE OF THE SMALL BOATS.

The crew of the boat commanded by Quartermaster FRAZIER desire to contradict the statement of Mr. GEORGE, in so far as it relates to their conduct. They write as follows:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: JOHN GEORGE, in a statement published in your paper of this morning, says as follows:

"He said that a German slid down the side of the steamer and jumped into the boat, and on their way to the brig one of the boatmen demanded all his money, on pain of being thrown overboard. The German paid him all he had, about $40, and thus saved his life. The story came to the knowledge of Capt. MCGOWAN, of the *Empire City*, on the trip from Norfolk, and he compelled the sailor to refund the money."

Now the facts are, that the German was run down he ship's side by a "fall," to the small boat, and remained amidships until we pulled off. In that position he was in the way of the oarsmen. The man who was rowing nearest to him desired him to sit down in the bottom of the boat, or else go aft and trim her. The German then lay down on the bottom, and at the same time put his hand in his breast and drew out some money which he offered to the oarsman nearest to him, saying, as he did so, "take this for saving me." The oarsman took the money, ($40,) supposing, as did we all, that he intended it as a present to us, for our efforts in saving him. After we were on board the brig *Marine*, the coxswain of our boat went to him and asked him what he gave the money for. He said he gave it to be divided among the boat's crew. There was nothing more said about it, until we were on board the steamer *Empire City*, when he, with one of his friends came to one of us, and asked for the money, saying it was all the change he had. We told him we would give it to him, and we did. He had related the circumstances to Capt. MCGOWAN, who sent him to us.

FINLEY FRAZIER, Coxswain.
FREDERICK BROWN, JAMES CLARK,
EDWARD HODGES, RICHARD REED,
JOHN DAVIS, Seamen.

PASSENGERS TAKEN ON THE CENTRAL AMERICA AT HAVANA.

The following gentlemen were received on board the *Central America* at Havana:

Ancile Richon, bearer of a dispatch to Paris, and Belgian Consul at Lima.
José Seguin, Peruvian Minister to the United States, and his Secretary, Nicholas Tirado.
Adolphus Ollague, Ricardo Ollague and Enirique Quolo, all from Lima, and supposed to be lost.
Parient Esquerra, of Valparaiso, and a Mr. Thorne, ship chandler at Callao, formerly of Philadelphia, and supposed to be lost.
Theodore Payne, Esq., of San Francisco, saved on board the *Marine*.

Mr. PAINE was among the last to leave the *Central America*. Capt. HERNDON took his watch from his person and handed it to PAYNE, saying, "Give that to my wife; tell her that I am lost, and to keep that in remembrance of me."

JOHN BLACK, boatswain, was in a life-boat when the ship went down, and saw a fore-and-aft schooner sail round her stern and cross her bows a few minutes before dark, but could not read her name. He thinks she picked up many of those who were floating in the water.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.

An impromptu meeting of merchants was held at the Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday, to adopt measures for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the *Central America*. The meeting was very fully attended. PELATIAH PERIT was called to the chair, and THEODORE DEHON, Esq., appointed Secretary. After some discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following Committee be appointed to adopt measures to raise funds to relieve the sufferers saved from the wreck of the steamship *Central America*, as well as for the families of the officers who perished in the discharge of duty, and also to present some proper testimonial for the humanity displayed by those who were instrumental in the rescue of the passengers.

Pelatiah Perit.	Stewart Brown.
W. B. Duncan.	Moses Taylor.
Theodore Dehon.	George Griswold, Jr.
Thomas Tileston.	Moses H. Grinnell.
Samuel Willetts.	W. T. Coleman.
Henry Wells.	David Leavitt.
Lloyd Aspinwall.	A. A. Low.
Oliver J. Slate.	E. E. B. Morgan.
C. H. Marshall.	W. H. Macy.
Thomas Dunham.	C. Carver.
W. H. Webb.	James G. King.
J. A. Stevens.	W. Whitlock, Jr.
A. B. Neilson.	Wilson G. Hunt.
R. L. Taylor.	Royal Phelps.
George T. Elliot.	Joseph Walker.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, when not otherwise directed by the donors, the money shall be applied

First—To the relief of the immediate sufferers.

Secondly—To the relief of the families of the officers and crew.

Thirdly—In rewarding those who have been instrumental in the rescue of those saved, in such proportions as the Committee may see fit.

Resolved, That A. A. Low, Esq., be appointed Treasurer, to whom contributions may be made.

The meeting then adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The New-York Hotel and the Central America's Passengers.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning, relating to the passengers who had been saved from the ill-fated steamer *Central America*, and brought here by the *Empire City*, after mentioning the meritorious conduct of the hackmen who brought them to the New-York Hotel, the following remark occurs:

"We are sorry to record a very dissimilar act on the part of

The New-York Times.

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THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

FURTHER OF THE DISASTER.

Detailed and Very Interesting Statement of Captain Badger.

Protest of the Surviving Officers.

MR. BADGER'S NARRATIVE.

The City continues to be deeply excited in regard to the loss of the *Central America*. Every incident connected with the sad cataatrophe is read with eager interest, and the utmost anxiety prevails to discover the causes of so remarkable and unprecedented a disaster. Mr. H. H. CHILDS, whose statement forwarded by telegraph from Savannah, was the first detailed narrative of the wreck that reached the public, arrived in this City yesterday morning. Capt. BADGER arrived late on Monday night; and as he is accustomed to the sea and perfectly familiar with everything relating to the management of ships under all circumstances of danger and of difficulty, and as he was known, moreover, to have taken a very active and efficient part in the last arrangements on board the *Central America*, his account of the circumstances of the disaster was naturally looked for with a good deal of interest, as being likely to furnish some sstisfactory explanation of it. He had also made three previoua voyages upon the same vessel, snd was well acquainted with her character and her fitness to withstand such a gale as that under which ahe went down. The statement which Capt. B. made at Norfolk, snd which has already been published in the TIMES, though exceedingly clesr and interesting as a summary of the principal incidents of the wreck, contains less of detail than is essentisl to the formation of a correct opinion concerning the *causes* of this dreadful catastrophe. We have, therefore, obtained from him, in conversation, a more detailed narrative of the occurrences of the last two days, —the leading points of which we here subjoin.

Captain BADGER states that it was about 6 o'clock on Friday morning when he got uy, dressed and went upon deck with his wife. The wind was fresh and directly ahead, but the ship csme up finely and was not strained perceptibly either by the wind or by the roughnesa of the sea. The engines were working regularly and slowly. At about half-past seven, the steam, which had apparently been made faster than it was wanted, was allowed to escape, and upon the noise thus made, Captain BADGER observed Mr. ASHBY, the Engineer, come out of his room hastily, being only partially dressed, and looked down into the engine-room. At half-past eight, Captain B. went down to breakfsat, and in about half an hour returned to the deck. At this time there was no water in the ship. In about half an hour after, between nine and ten o'clock, he met Mr. ASHBY again, walking about the ship upon deck, and remarked to him that it was blowing hard, and in his opinion would blow still harder before long. Mr. ASHBY replied that he did not think the gale would become any worse. and added, "*Let it blow—we are ready for it.*" He also told Captain B. that he had a man stationed at the starting bar, to ease the motion of the engines over the centre. *He said nothing of any lack of coal*, and evidently apprehended no special danger. The ship at this time working easily, and was apparently staunch. During the rest of the forenoon, Captain B. was below most of the time. At about 1 o'clock he again looked into the engine-room and observed that the *engines were moving still more slowly than before*. There was then, however, no water in the ship, as he could see to the bottom through the hatchways. She was perfectly dry, lay head to the wind, and was making very fine weather. Half an hour after the Captain went below; but but two or three heavy lurches of the ship caused him to return to the deck. He looked into the engine-room and saw the engines moving very slowly indeed, and *while he stood looking at them they stopped altogether*. He then looked down into the lee hilge, but saw no water, nor could he see any the engine-room. As he turned away he saw a man, whom he supposed to be a fireman or an assistant-engineer, talking with Mr. ASHBY, on the lee side near the cabin gangway, and heard ASHBY say to him: "*Then call the stewards, and get buckets and set them to work passing up coal.*' As soon as the engines stopped the ship fell off into the trough of the sea and began to labor very badly. While the men were getting buckets and preparing to pass the coal, Capt. RANGER went down into the fire-room, and there saw that there was considerable water in the lee bilge. Passing into the Engineer's room, he heard Mr. ASHBY say: "Hurry up, boys—and pass that coal along, or we shall have to set a gang of men to bailing." The Captain called out to him: "For God's sake, Mr. ASHBY, don't wait until the ship is full of water —*set the men to work bailing now.*" He also went to the gang-way and called out to the passengers. to form a line and commence bailing,—which was done, buckets being procured from the lower hold. He then returned to the engine-room and saw that the water had very sensibly increased, having reached the ash-pan in the lee furnace. The stoppage of the engines of course stopped the pumps, so that the water did not continue to be discharged. The Captain then saw the water coming in very rapidly at a large leak around the shaft, and called out to Mr. ASHBY that he had better have that leak attended to. Mr. A. replied that he already had six men at work there, and sent for blankets to stuff around it. This seemed to be the principal opening through which the water came, though a good deal came in through the dead-lights in the after cabin which could not be closed. By this time, 3 o'clock or thereabouts, the lee fires had been extinguished. The engines made a few revolutions with steam from the weather-boiler, but this was soon exhausted and they stopped again. Bailing was continued vigorously fore and aft, and at 6 o'clock the foremast was cut away in hopes to ease the vessel. An attempt was then also made to raise steam on the donkey-engine to drive the pumps, hut the pumps would not work,—for what reason the Captain did not know,—but it was subsequently stated by the Second Assistant-Engineer that they had neglected to turn the cock, which waa down in the lee-bilge, until the water over it became so high and so hot that it could not be reached. No further attempt was made to raise steam to work the pumps, or to repair the pumps, during that night. Bailing was continued throughout the night, but in the morning they got up steam enough to drive the donkey-engine, but then the pups would not work. Soon after the engine stopped, and the reason given was tiiat the water had risen so high aa to cover the steam-pipes leading from the boilers to the cylinders, and thus to cool the steam. They then abandoned all attempts to get up steam. At about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning Capt. BADGER went to Capt. HERNDON'S room and said to him that the storm was abating, but the water in the ship was gaining upon them rapidly, and *the vessel must go down*. Captain HERNDON said he believed she must; that he had made up his mind to that; that it was very hard to leave his family thus, hut it could not be helped. Mr. ASHBY came into the room at this time, and Captain BADGER said to him: "*The ship will sink.*" He seemed startled at the remark, and replied, with earnestness, "*She shan't sink, I'll be d——d if she shall. We must all go to work and bail her out.*" Capt. B. replied that he wished talking in that style would *do* it, but he and all the rest on board had been hard at work all night bailing, but without avail. Capt. HERNDON seemed dejected and perfectly resigned, and laid nothing to Mr. ASHBY. The narrative of the subsequent proceedings has been so often told that it need not be here repeated.

Capt. BADGER is unwilling to express any opinion as to the cause of the disaster, which shall impute hlame to any one. He is however very emphatic in speaking of the *Central Ameaica* as one of the best and staunchest shipa afloat. Nothing can he more preposterous in his judgment than any intimation that she was not perfectly seaworthy in every respect. She was perfectly sound, waa not strained by the force of the sea, snd *in his opinion did not spring a-leak.* It seems clear from his statement of the circumstances that the engines atopped before there wss any considerable amount amount of water in the vessel,—and that this conld not have been owing, therefore, to the extinction of the fires by the water:—it seems due rather to the *lack of a proper supply of coal* Whether this was the fault of the men whose business it waa to pass it,—we have no means of judging:—but this fsct, certainly, ought to be within the knowledge of the Engineer,—as it was his business to see that coal was supplied to furnish all the steam that was needed.

Capt. BADGER haa loat a large amount of vsluable property. He had with him $20.000 in twenty-dollar gold pieces, which his wife proposed to take with her in a valise in the small boat. He would not permit her, however, to do so, but said the money must take its chance with him. His wife brought his pocket-book containing his pspers and a few drafts, and this, with her jewelry, was all that they saved. As an instance of the coolness with which the passengera generally awalted their fate it is stated that Capt. HERNDON, Mr. CHILDS and several others went to their rooms and changed their clothes completely, within a few hours of the sinking of the vessel. When she went down under them there was no noise or confusion among them,—and when they rose to the surface there were no attempts to clutch each other's rafts or to secure the safety of one at another's expense. As they floated near one another words of encouragement were exchanged and each tried not to endanger the other by coming too near, or interfering him in any way. These are not the least remarkable of the many strange incidents which characterized this most wonderful and deplorable disaster.

PROTESTS OF THE SURVIVING OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF NEW-YORK, S }

To all People to whom these presents shall come or may concern: I, Charles A. Rapallo, a Public Notary in and for the State of New-York, by letters patent, under the great seal of the said State, duly commissioned and sworn, dwelling in the City of New-York, send greeting:

Know ye, that on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, before me appeared JAMES M. FRAZER, second mate and senior officer known to be surviving of the steamship called the *Central America*, and noted in due form of law with me, the said notary, this protest, for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned; and now at this day to-wit, the day of the date hereof, before me, the said notary, at the City of New-York aforesaid, agsin comes the said JAMES M. FRAZER, and requires me to extend his protest, and toget er with the said JAMES M. FRAZER, also come JOHN BLACK, boatswain; GEORGE E. ASHBY, chief engineer, and HENRY KIEFER, second assistant engineer, belonging to the aforesaid steamship, all of whom by me duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, voluntarily, freely and solemnly do declare and depose as follows, that is to say, that on the afternoon of the third day of September, 1857, at about half-past four o'clock, he, the said JAMES M. FRAZER, set sail and departed in and with the said steamship *Central America*, as Second Mate thereof, from the Port of Aspinwall, Central America; the said JOHN BLACK, GEORGE E. ASBY and HENRY KIEFER, being also on board of said steamship, in their respective capacities above stated. That WILLIAM L. HERNDON was Master, and CHARLES VAN RENSELLAER First Mate of said steamship, and that the said steamship had on board a cargo of merchandise and treasure, and a large number of passengers, and was bound for the port of New-York *vid* Havana. That the said steamship was then stout, staunch and strong; had her cargo well and sufficiently stowed and secured; was well masted, manned, tackled, victualed, appareled and appointed, and was in every respect fit for sea, and the voyage she was about to undertake; that in the due prosecution of said voyage the said steamship arrived in safety at Havana on the afternoon of the 7th September, 1857, where she remained until about 9½ o'clock on the morning of Sept, 8, 1857; that the steamer proceeded on her voyage with ordinary weather, and without any unusual occurrence, until about midnight, when the wind began perceptibly fresbening from the northeast; that the wind and weather continued without much variation until midnight of Sept. 9, 1857, when it began to increase, and continued increasing until the morning of the 11th, when, at 8 o'clock A. M., it blew a violent gale from north-northeast with a heavy sea; and the deponents, JAMES M. FRAZER and JOHN BLACK, say that during all this time the ship had kept her course, but had been much retarded by the wind. The deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, was in charge of the deck until 8 A. M. of the 11th, when he left the same in charge of the 3d officer, who is not here and is supposed to be lost. The ship was then, according to calculation, in latitude 31°45' north and longitude 78°15'. The gale continued increasing until noon, when deponent's watch on deck commenced, and on taking charge of the deck, he found the ship still on her course, and was informed that the storm spencer had been set during his absence to keep the ship's head to the wind, but that it had been blown away by the violence of the gale, and some canvass had been bent in the main and mizzen rigging as a substitute for it. The deponent, JOHN BLACK, says he was on deck during the whole of the day of the 11th, and that the storm-spencer was set at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain HERNDON, who was present on deck, and that immediately afterwards the foreyard was sedt down by the Captain's directions. These facts were reported to the deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, on his taking the deck at noon. And the said JAMES M. FRAZER further says, that Captain HERNDON and Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, the first mate, were on deck during deponent's watch. That the ship was enabled to keep her course for about half or three-quarters of an hour after 12 o'clock. The wind was hauling to the northward and westward, and before 1 o'clock P. M. she was driven by the wind off her course towards the southeast. Up to the time when she was so driven off her course, the ship behaved well. At about 1 o'clock P. M., the deponent JAMES M. FRAZER, was directed by Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, the first officer, to rig the bilge pumps, which order deponent immediately obeyed, and found that *the lee pumps worked well and discharged water abundantly, but the weather pumps did not work, there not being water enough in the ship to supply them.* The vessel then had a heavy list to starboard and had fallen off into the trough of the sea. The wheels of the ship were then turning slowly. At this time buckets were being passed into the engine room, but as this work was not under deponent's charge, he devoted his entire attention to his duties on deck. At about two o'clock P. M., it having been found impossible to get the ship's head to the sea, the forestaysail was set with the object of getting the ship off before the wind; and the canvas was at the same time taken from the main and mizzen rigging, but immediately on being set the staysail was blown to pieces. There was still a very heavy sea, and the gale continued unabated. An attempt was then made to hoist the fore, yard, with the clues of the foresail lashed to eyebolts in the deck, in order to get the ship before the wind-but before the yard had been raised three feet from the deck the sail blew into fragments. The jib was then cut from the foretopmast stay to set as a forestay sail, but before it wss bent on the forestay, orders were given to get a drag over to try and get the ship's head to the sea. The drag, consisting of the foreyard, with a heavy kedge anchor, was then got over, with a nine-inch hawser bent to the middle of the yard. A larger anchor would have been used but for the reason that the ship was then so listed over on her besm-ends that we could not get the yard to the bow where those anchors were hung, to make it fast to one of them. We veered out on that hawser some 40 or 50 fathoms. There were orders given by the Captain to cut away the foremsst, which was done, and after that we paid out from 90 to 100 fathoms on the hawser, which was made fast around the stump of the foremast, and let out of the half round forward of the cathead. During this period we were aware that *the after pumps were working.* The forward pump was not working, as the foreyard, from its position, lying across the rail, prevented the working of it. As to the work going on below deck or sft, our attention being entirely engrossed with our duties on the forward deck, we know nothing of it. As soon as the yard got over as a drag, the forward pump was started and worked. The drsg had no effect in bringing the ship's head up, and that was the last effort towards that object which was in our power to make. After that we remained, for several hours at the forward pumps, which were worked steadily; *the lee pump hove water all night; the weather pump hove water up to about midnight, when the chamber burst.* The deponent JOHN BLACK deposes that he remained at the forward pump until about 6 o'clock A. M, The deponent JAMES M. FRAZER deposes that he remained at them until about ten or eleven o'clock P. M., when he went down into the after csbin and helped the persons who were there engaged in bailing. After having spent some time in aiding and encouraging the bailers, the deponent JAMES M. FRAZER visited almost all parts of the ship, lending assistance wherever he could be useful, and in doing so he saw that the pumps were worked vigorously fore and aft, and the bailing was going on with the greatest activity all over the ship. These exertions continued steadily all night. On Saturday morning, the 12th, about daylight, this deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, having heard one of the passengers express the idea that the pumps were not heaving water, looked over the side to ascertain the fact. The ship was so listed over that he could not see the discharge-pipe of the after pump, nor ascertain how the fact was with respect to it, hut on going forward he ascertained distinctly that the leeward pump forward was heaving water. The weather pump forward had then the chamber bursted just below the discharge-pipe.

About 5½ o'clock in the morning this deponent, JOHN BLACK, was ordered aft to rig tackles to the mizzen stay, for the purpose of using whips to heave out the water by tubs, which he did, and thereafter remained there, attending to the bailing out by tubs and whips until he was called away at about 2½ o'clock P. M. to attend to carrying passengers off in the boat to the brig *Marine*. We had three whips rigged, each over one of the aft hatchways, and with each whip we used a beef or pork barrel to heave water over.

At about the time the said JOHN BLACK was ordered aft as aforesaid, viz., at about 5½ P. M., this deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, went forward, and having examined the forward pumps as aforesaid, sawed off the chain which was shackled to the starboard bow anchpr and let it and the anchor go. He had endeavored to do this during the night, but had found it impossible. The object of this was to lighten the ship's head. That anchor. with the chain attached to it, weighed about 2½ tons. At the same time, by his orders, a derrick was being erected over the fore hatch, to heave water out of it by tubs and whips. Then deponent went below and rigged two whips between decks, to hoist water as high as the upper steerage and then discharge it through the scuppers of that deck. At this time the freight-room was about one-half or two-thirds full of water, in the judgment of these deponents. Shortly afterward this deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, observed that whips had been rigged in the engine-room, and that men were there at work heaving out water with tubs. The bailing there continued all day, down almost to the last moment, with these appliances, to wit: nine whips, with tubs, and three gangs of men bailing with buckets.

At about 12 o'clock at noon on Saturday a vessel hove in sight. which afterwards proved to he the brig *Marine* of Boston. We had had a signal of distress flying from daylight that morning, and the brig approached us, and passing round our stern, rounded to under our lee at about 2 o'clock P. M., or a little thereafter.

As the brig passed under our stern, the deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, hailed her by the direction of Captain HERNDON, and informed her of our situation, and requested her Captain to lie by us and take our passengers, treasure and mails. The Captain of the *Marine* promised to do all that he could for us. We had originally six boats. They were life-boats, five of them wooden and one metallic. One of the wooden ones had during the night before been washed out of the davits by a sea. We had therefore but five left, and as the gale had abated since 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, we received orders from the Captain to lower the boats. The two aftermost boats were lowered successfully; the port forward quarter boat was stove in lowering it. The two boats on the upper deck were launched successfully, but a sea caught the metallic boat, and stove it under the guard, when it almost immediately sank.

Under the Captain's orders the women and children were first lowered into the boats by bowlines from the lee davits, and by his direction DAVID RAYMOND, FINLEY FRAZER, and the deponent, JOHN BLACK, took command of the said boats respectively. The boats pulled away to the brig *Marine*, put the passengers on board of her, and returned and again took passengers to the brig. The deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, says that, under ordinary circumstances it would have been his duty to take charge of one of the boats, but the Captain requested him to remain on board the ship to the last, which request he complied with.

By the time the boats had got to the brig the second time, she had forged ahead, and drifted so far to leeward that she must have been five miles off. At about 4 P. M., the main spencer was set on the steamer, in order to cause her to forge ahead, and as far as possible to keep up with the brig in drifting.

The deponent, JOHN BLACK, states that in these two trips the boats commanded by FINLEY FRAZER and DAVID RAYMOND became so damaged as to be useless, the one having been stove alongside the brig *Marine*, and the other having been damaged so as to leak very much and got nearly filled with water. The boat commanded by this deponent, JOHN BLACK, also became much damaged, and required a man to be constantly bailing, and this deponent also bailing as much as possible. Nevertheless this deponent returned with said boat to the steamer, but by the time he got within hailing distance of her, he ascertained that his boat was so damaged that she could not safely take another person on board; at the same time some one, whom he supposed to be Capt. HERNDON, hailed him from the steamer to keep off. This was after dark, about 7½ P. M., and the ship was then sending up rockets.

The deponent, JAMES M. FRAZER, states that up to this time and after it, the bailing was continued vigorously, but it now became evident that the ship must very soon sink, and at about 7¾ o'clock P. M., or a little after that hour, we gave up bailing.

During the afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, we had cut away the hurricane deck, and tore down the doors from various parts of the ship, and brought them on deck to furnish rafts for the passengers.

At about 8 o'clock P. M., or a few minutes thereafter, the ship settled rapidly. She took in a little water forward. A few moments after that two seas in succession washed over her aft, and then a third sea struck her aft, and she righted and went down stern foremost.

During the whole gale, and up to the last, the ship behaved extremely well. She did not ship a sea during the whole gale, until after she began to settle, and just before sinking, as herein described. The ship's log-book was carried down with her, and the master and first mate of the ship are believed to be lost.

And the said GEORGE E. ASHBY, Chief Engineer, and HENRY KEEFER, 2d Assistant Engineer, say that their duties having been confined to the engine room, they were not aware of the measures being taken on deck, except so far as they were informed by Captain HERNDON and the other officers, and by occasional observation, but the foregoing statements of Messrs JAMES M. FRAZER and JOHN BLACK are correct, so far as the knowledge of the deponents extends; and the deponents, GEORGE E. ASBY and HENRY KEEFER further say, that when the steamship left Havana (Sept. 8,) the engines and boilers were in perfect order and worked well up to Friday, the 11th, carrying an average of fifteen pounds of steam to the inch, and sometimes reaching eighteen pounds; that on Friday, the 11th of September the wind was blowing with great violence from the northeast, accompanied by some rain; at 9 A. M. the ship was making water. This fact was reported to Captain HERNDON. The listing of the ship to starboard, having rendered the barrows unavailable, a gang then formed to pass coal into the fire-room in buckets and baskets. At the request of the Chief Engineer, Capt. HERNDON sent down nearly all the waiters to assist in passing the coal in that manner, and it was so passed as rapidly as possible, until stopped by the water, as hereafter stated. The starboard Worthington pump and bilge injection were next started, taking steam from the main boilers. This was about 10 o'clock, A. M., of Friday. The water in the ship was then quite hot, and in consequence of her list, was then in the starboard bilge. This last-named pump took water freely. but still the water gained on it. The Chief-Engineer then inspected all the pipes and their connections, and found them tight. At about 12 o'clock water overflowed the coal-bunker floors, both forward and aft, making it impossible for the men to work, the water being heated, and the vapor from it extinguishing nearly all the lamps. These facts were reported by the Chief Engineer to Capt. HERNDON, and by his orders steam was immediately got up in the donkey boiler. At the same time a gang of bailers, consisting of passengers, was organized by Capt. HERNDON, and another gang worked at breaking up steerage berths for fuel. At 2 o'clock, although every possible exertion was made to keep the fires going, they were extinguished in the starboard boiler by water. Another gang of bailers were then at work in the after cabin hatches, and still another in the lower steerage. The engineers, men and passengers were all working to the utmost of their power. The engines continued working up to 1 o'clock P. M. Friday, when they stopped for a few minutes for want of steam. They soon started the steam again, but having only the port fires to depend upon, the steam was soon exhausted. We then commenced firing up with wood, and continued doing so till the water rose so high as to put out all the fires, and then the engines stopped. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., Friday. The Worthington pumps, which had been previously worked by steam from the main boilers, were then worked by the donkey boiler, and continued to work till about 8 o'clock P. M., with several stoppages of a few minutes each, which were necessarily made to free the feed-pipe of the boiler from obstructions. When the donkey-engine fully stopped, the feed-pipe had become so choked up that it was necessary to cut and repair it. During the night all hands were at work bailing. The rolling of the ship caused a small leak around the starboard shaft, which was stopped with blankets and a sail wrapped around the shaft between the ship's side and the wheel.

On Saturday, the 12th, harrels were rigged with a whip and worked in the engine-room, and in the hatches in other parts of the ship at hoisting water. The deponent, HENRY KEEFER, cut off the escape pipes and rigged them as pumps in the steerage, one of which worked well. Early in the morning of the 12th steam was again got on the donkey boiler, and pumps worked till the rapidly-gaining water submerged them entirely. This was about 9 o'clock A. M., and there was then between 9 and 10 feet of water in the engine-room.

The machinery being thus rendered entirely useless, the fact was reported to Captain HERNDON, and from that time all efforts were directed to keeping the ship afloat by bailing, and to saving the lives of those on board; and the said JAMES M. FRAZER further says that, as all the damage and injury which already has or may hereafter appear to have happened or accrued to the said steamship or her said cargo has been occasioned solely by the circumstances hereinbefore stated, and cannot nor ought not to be attributed to any insufficiency of the said steamship or to any default of her officers or crew, he now requires me, the said notary, to make his protest and this public act thereof, that the same may serve and be of full force and value, as of right shall appertain. And thereupon the said JAMES M. FRAZER doth protest, and I, the said notary, at his special instance and request, do, by these presents, publicly and solemnly protest against winds, weather and seas, and against all and every accident, matter and thing, had and met with as aforesaid, whereby or by means whereof the said steamship or her cargo already has, or hereafter shall appear to have suffered or sustained damage or injury, for all losses, costs, charges, expenses, damages and injury which the said steamship or the owner or owners of the said steamship, or the owners, freighters, or shippers of her said cargo, or any other person or persons interested or concerned in either, already have or may hereafter pay, sustain, incur or be put unto, by or on account of the premises, or for which the insurer or insurers of the said steamship or her cargo is or are respectively liable to pay or make contribution or average, according to custom, or their respective contracts or obligations; and that no part of such losses and expenses already incurred do fall on him, the said JAMES M. FRAZER, his officers or crew of said steamship.

Thus done and protested, in the City of New-York, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

In testimony whereof, as well the said appearers, as I, the Notary, have subscribed these presents, and I have also caused my seal of office to be hereunto affixed, the day and year last above written

CHARLES A. RAPALLO, Notary Public.
Signed, JAMES M. FRAZER, 2d Mate.
JOHN BLACK, Boatswain.
GEORGE E. ASHBY, Chief-Engineer.
HENRY KEEFER, 2d Ass't-Engineer.

MRS. MARVIN ON THE CONDUCT OF ENGINEER ASHBY.

Among those to whom Mr. ASHBY appeals in confirmation of the truthfulness of his defence against the charge of neglect of duty, as an officer of the *Central America*, is Mrs. MARVIN, a passenger, whose husband is supposed to be lost. Mrs. MARVIN says she saw a good deal of the Chief Engineer during the terrible storm, and, as far as she could judge, he seemed to be anxious to do his duty. He came several times into the cabin on Friday and Friday night, in search of passengers who had retreated to their state-rooms with a view to skulk from the labor of bailing the ship. On such occasions, and at other times, he was not especially gentle or refined in his use of terms, whether addressed to passengers or crew; but this, Mrs. MARVIN concluded, was the current language employed on board ship. Captain HERNDON, on the contrary, our informant states, was particularly mild and respectful in the presence of the ladies, and at no time in her hearing did he express himself in coarse or profane language. Indeed he appeared to her altogether too easy, and wanting in the stern energy and fearlessness so indispensable in an emergency like the present. Mr. ASHBY, she says, was active in trying to free the ship from water, and worked as long as the best. He assisted her into the boat when she left the steamer with the other women and children, and her opinion is that he accompanied one of the boats to the brig in the absence of any other officer competent to take charge who could be spared, and with no view to desert his comrades in distress. After placing his precious load safe on board the *Marine*, Mrs. MARVIN says he found only one of the sailors willing to return to rescue more of the passengers. The other three flatly refused to sgain venture on the waves, and none of the passengers, (which is greatly to their discredit) would consent to take their places. Mr. ASHBY entreated, saying "For God's sake come and help save some more of the poor men; If two men will go with me I will go back." The steerage passengers when appealed to, declined risking their lives in trying to rescue others, saying that they were as good as the cabin passengers. Under these circumstances Mr. ASHBY was compelled to give over any attempt to save more of the people still on board of the steamer. On the whole Mrs. MARVIN thinks that Mr. ASHBY was disposed to do his duty from first to last, and that the opinions already expressed as to his conduct have in most cases been too harsh and altogether undeserved.

SYMPATHY FOR THE WRECKED—$8,085—ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee for the relief of the sufferers of the late terrible calamity at sea, wss held in the Insurance Buildings, in Wall-street, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, the Chair being occupied by PELATIAH PERRIT, Esq.

There were present MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., and several other gentlemen, who have actively interested themselves in this movement.

On the organization of the meeting the Chairman announced that Mr. W. A. BAYLEY, had been successful during the morning, in collecting no less than $700, chiefly from persons engaged in the sugar trsde, mostly from Spanish houses. He suggested that an Executive Sub-Committee of five be appointed to take charge of details. A resolution to that effect was proposed, seconded, and passed unanimously.

A gentleman suggested that perhaps it would be better to appoint three Committees, one for the immediate relief of the sufferers, another to take charge of the families of officers, and a third to arrange the amount and award of testimonials to meritorious individuals. Another gentleman feared that such Committees might clash, and not work harmoniously. They might interfere with each other. The Chairman coincided in that opinion, and the idea was abandoned.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously appointed a Sub-Committee: Messrs. Royal Phelps, C. H. Marshal, Moses H. Grinnell, J. D. Jones and Lloyd Aspinwall. It was subsequently resolved to add the Chairman, P. PERRIT, Esq., and the Secretary, Mr. THEODORE D. HOANE to this Committee.

The Chairman then alluded to the case of the two CASEYS, twin brothers, (R. CASEY and J. N. CASEY,) who were left completely destitute. They needed $70 to take them on home, and he thought it would be well to let them have it at once. One of them was present, and the money was paid to him.

Messrs. W. A. BAYLEY and W. A. DAVIDGE, were then added to the General Committee.

Mr. W. T. COLEMAN then handed to the Chairman $310, which he had succeeded in obtaining for the relief of the sufferers.

The Chairman thought it would be well to appoint a Collector. He nominated Mr. W. S. ROOT, and without opposition or discussion that gentleman was so appointed. Mr. BAYLEY thought that Mr. E. MERIAM might usefully assist him, he knew Mr. MERIAM was willing, and the appointment was confirmed.

The case of Mrs. SMALL was then mentioned by the Chairman. She was entirely destitute, and needed $50 to enable her to proceed to Newburyport. The money was ordered to be given to her.

Mr. W. S. HOOKER, President of the Continental Bank, having signified his willingness, it was announced that any subscriptions or donations might be paid over to him, for the purposes contemplated by the Committee.

The meeting was then adjourned until this day, at 1 o'clock. Not more than half a dozen gentlemen were present; there was no attempt at oratory, but a warm business-like activity characterized the proceedings.

The amount subscribed, up to the conclusion of the proceedings on Tuesday, was $8,085.

The following is the subscription list up to noon on Tuesday:

Originally subscribed	$900	Marie & Kantz	$25
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., by W. H. Davidge, Pres.	2,000	Cash, (S. S. & Co.)	25
Brown Bros. & Co	100	Cash	20
Moses Taylor & Co	100	Cash	10
Henry Chauncey	100	Cash	10
E. Banker	100	Cash	10
S. De Agreda. Jove & Co	50	Cash	15
Hargous Bros	50	Cash	10
Peter V. King	50	Cash	10
Adams & Hawthorn	50	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	100
W. A. Sale & Co	50	Victor, Duckwitz & Co.	50
Foster, Elliott & Co	50	W. Nelson & Son	25
Howland & Frothingham	50	Arthur Leary	25
Beebe & Bro	50	Spulding, Vail & Co	50
Sturges, Bennett & Co	100	Honduras Railroad Co	50
Ross, Falconer & Co	100	Excelsior Cordage Co., by A. R. Frothingham	25
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	100	N. Ludlam	25
M. M. & H. W. F	50	W. Lottemer & Co	100
H. A. Johnson & Co	50	C. G. Gunther & Sons	50
J. Behn & Co	50	Benj. Wood	100
De Coppett & Co	50	C. Rogers	100
James T. Souter	100	Durege Bros. & Co	50
G. B. Lamar	50	Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.	50
E. & G. W. Blunt	50	Mora & Nephew	50
Lucas, Turner & Co	100	J. M. Ceballas	50
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100	Albert Horne	50
G. A. Robbins & Son	100	Pesant, Brothers	50
J. Mulvey's Sons	50	Shiff, Brothers & Co	50
H. Smith & Townsend	50	Salway, Casado & Co	50
Panama Railroad Co., by D. Hoadley, Pres	500	Patruto & Echeveria	50
H. W. T. Maill & Co	50	Sturges & Co	50
J. A. & T. A. Patteson	50	Tucker & Lightbourne	25
Freeman & Co	100	Marti, Sallo & Co	25
Gardiner & Howland	50	Bacot, Harrara & Co	25
M. Howland	50	Struver, Kohl & Co	25
Loyd & Aspinwall	25	Stevens, Angelo & Co	25
John J. Astor, Jr	50	Henry Shiff	25
John S. Tappan	25	Nelson, Clements & Co	25
Francis Skiddy	25	Renand, Francois & Co	25
Taylor Brothers	25	Elladio Rubira	25
L. Delmonico	25	Cash	25
H. Howry	25	Giro & Francia	25
B. Berend & Co	25	Molle y Rira	25
Jos. W. Corlies & Co	25	Story & Stevens	25
A. & W. S. Comstock	25	Youngs & Co	25
Edmund Pinfold	25	J. T. Onativa & Co	25
R. B. McIlvane	25	Tiffany & Co	50
Peter Moller	25	Robert & Williams	50
J. W. Alsop	25	J. O. Mills (Sacramento)	100
J. Davis	25	Moore & Folger (San Francisco	50
Simeon Draper	10	Dewitt, Kettle & Co	50
J. A. Peck, San Francisco	5	Beasley & Peck	10
Cash	20		

A communication was handed to the Chairman to the following effect:

T. TILESTON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to tender the freedom of the Astor House to the Captain and Officers of the brig *Marine* whenever she may arrive at this port. Yours truly, C. A. STETSON.

The following is a recapitulation of what has been already done:

Collected by Mr. Aspinwall	$5,475
Collected by the Treasurer	500
Subscribed on Monday	900
Collected by Mr. Bayley	900
Collected by Mr. W. T. Coleman	310
Tuesday's Total	$8,085

CORRECTIONS AND INQUIRIES—A NEW NAME AMONG THE LOST.

Mr. DANIEL MAHONEY, of Pittsburg, Pa., was a passenger on the *Central America*. His nephew, B. M. LEE, of Pittsburg, also a passenger, gives his name as probably one of the lost, which has not before been published.

CHARLES S. SARONI was one of the firm of ARCHEA & Co., San Francisco. He has a brother in Boston. His name was erroneously spelt ZATONI.

Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR (not Taylor, as erroneously published) was a son of Col. TAYLOR, late Collector of the port of Washington, N. C. Mr. TAYLOR was asleep in his berth on board the *Central America* when the vessel sunk. His age was about 27. He emigrated to California when the gold fever first broke out, but soon after arriving on the Pacific side, found employment on one of the steamers as a seaman. He afterwards became second mate. This was his first trip homeward since his departure from New-York eight or ten years ago.

Mr. E. B. RICHARDSON, of Norwich, Conn., is anxious to know whether Mr. L. D. RICHARDSON, of San Francisco, California, was on board the lost steamer *Central America*? Any information on this matter will be gratefully received.

Mr. CHILDS, who arrived at Savannah in the *Saxony*, speaks in high praise of the very cordial reception which was there extended to him. The Mayor of the city called upon him to proffer civilities, the doors of the Pulaski House were thrown open to him, and a free passage to New-York was tendered to him (in common with other survivors) by Capt. SCHENCK, of the steamship *Alabama*.

CARD FROM CAPTAIN BURT, OF THE BRIG MARINE.

As captain of the brig *Marine* it was my melancholy pleasure to be instrumental in bringing into this port some of the passengers of the steamer *Central America*. For doing that which I conceived to be my duty in this matter, you have been pleased to compliment me by resolutions in your public meeting. Whilst desiring to render to you my heartfelt thanks for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to speak of me, I desire to call your attention to the heroic and gallant manner in which my passengers conducted themselves during the great sufferings and privations to which they were necessarily exposed on board my vessel.

My brig being disabled, heavily laden and very wet, and, owing to the want of accommodations on board my vessel, the cabin being small and cramped could not accommodate more than six or eight persons, consequently the remaining number (90 or 95) were obliged to lie on deck, exposed to the sea and spray, which was constantly breaking over her, and taking their meals under the same circumstances, thereby adding to their already innumerable discomforts—amidst all which not a murmur was heard. The ladies particularly displayed the greatest firmness and heroism, making no complaint, and content to suffer any and all deprivations. Whilst I am sincerly grateful to an all kind Providence for rendering me an agent in their rescue, I can truly state that I could have rescued none more worthy, and none who could have conducted themselves in a more noble manner while on board my vessel. Respectfully,

HIRAM BURT, Captain brig *Marine*, Boston.

NORFOLK, September 19, 1857.

Capt. B. seems in doubt as to how many he had on board.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following: The brig *Marine*, which so opportunely rescued about one hundred of the passengers of the ill-sated *Central America*, is owned by ELISHA ATKINS, Esq., of this city. It is creditable to that gentleman that he declined compensation for the assistance rendered by the brig, although much expense was incurred by the detention. In the midst of so much gloom, the above fact shines forth with peculiar brightness.

MISCONDUCT OF A SAILOR.

We published a card yesterday purporting to be signed by Mr. FRAZER and the crew of the boat belonging to the *Central America* under his command, contradicting the statement that one of their men demanded of a German on board $40 for saving his life. The card asserted that the German gave it to him, the sailor, to be divided among the crew, and that the money was afterwards voluntarily refunded. We are assured by Mr. FRAZER that his pretended signature to this card is a forgery, and that the statements in it are untrue. He was made aware immediately upon reaching the brig that the sailor had received money from the German, and told him it must be refunded or placed in the hands of Captain BURT. The sailor refused to do either, and it was not until on reaching the *Empire City* he was told by Captain MCGOWAN that unless he did instantly give it up he would put him in irons, that he surrendered it. As it is not

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Large British Reinforcements to India.

MORMONISM IN EUROPE.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUARREL.

How the New-York Failures are Received in London.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore* from Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, the 9th of September, arrived at this port last evening.

The English Underwriters had settled and paid the claims brought against them on account of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The proposition to employ the cable for a line to India was still in abeyance. Evidence of the availability of the cable for the purpose was being brought forward to refute the report that it was not adapted for the service.

The sixth annual conference of the Mormons was held in London on Sunday, the 6th inst. The attendance throughout the day averaged about a thousand persons.

A dispatch from Belfast announces that religious riots broke out in that city again on Sunday evening the 6th inst. Street preaching was resumed in spite of the recommendation of the authorities, and disturbances ensued. Several persons were wounded and one was killed. The riot act was read, and the mob was fired upon upon by the constabulary. Great excitement prevailed, but at latest accounts all was quiet.

Bell's Life in London, remarking upon the American horse *Lecompte*, running for the Warwick Cup, says, "*Lecoupt* has never run since his race with *Arrow* at New-Orleans, owing to his having then injured one of his joints, which has interfered with his doing much work during the twelve months he has been in England, and today presented such a very enlarged appearance that it was almost even betting about his breaking down. This result might have happened if it had been a strong run race, or if the rain had not come to alter the state of the ground, and under the circumstances *Lecompte* performed much better than even his owner calculated upon. The horse pulled up very lame, but did no break down, and we believe it is Mr. TEN BROECK's intention to send him back to America."

Mrs. CATHARINE SINCLAIR had made a successful *début* at the Haymarket Theatre, London. The critic of the London *Daily News* describes her as the widow of the late Mr. FORREST.

Letters from Paris allege that the bullion in the Bank of France had increased £1,400,000 since the last monthly return; and that the discount market was rather easier.

The Prussian ministerial journal *Zeit* asserts that a misunderstanding has arisen between France and Denmark with regard to the mode of payment of the sum which France has consented to contribute for the redemption of the Sound dues. France refuses to pay at any other place than Paris, while Denmark insists on receiving the money at Copenhagen.

A vague rumor was current of the probable visit to France of the Pope of Rome for the coronation of the Emperor, at no very remote period.

Trade in Paris was improving.

Consols continued to decline in France.

[illegible] cents. closed in Paris on the 8th, at [illegible].

It is stated that the Spanish Government has been obliged to suspend the preparations that were in progress in some of the Spanish ports for an expedition against Mexico; and that the difference between the two powers is to be settled by arbitration, (not by mediation.) Great Britain and France to be the arbitrators, and, in case of need, Bavaria the umpire.

The Paris *Pays* announces that, according to advices from Mexico, dated Aug. 4, President COMONFORT had consented to the proposed mediation [illegible] of the pending question, and instructions to that effect has been sent to the Mexican Minister at Paris. Letters from Havana also state that the troops intended to operate against Mexico had received orders suspending their departure.

The Brussels correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, says: "The tribunal of Antwerp has issued its judgment in the matter of the contractors for freight and passengers against the Antwerp Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company, which latter found it more profitable to let their three vessels to the East India Company than to continue their traffic with the United States. The Court has given its verdict in favor of the contractors, and compelled the Company to pay the damages and indemnities demanded with costs.

It is stated in explanation of the concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier that they have been sent there for the purpose of being reviewed by the Czar as he passed on his way to Germany.

Great preparations were making at Stuttgard for the meeting of the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER. It was reported that other crowned heads would likewise be present.

Mr. WRIGHT, the new Minister to Berlin from the United States, had presented his credentials to the King in private audience at Sans Souci.

Berlin was crowded with members of the Evangelical Union, and the proceedings of the Union were to commence forthwith.

Dr. LICHTENSTEIN, the celebrated Professor of Natural History, is dead.

It is confirmed that RENSCHID PACHA has been dismissed from office by the Sultan.

The London *Times* recommends the recall of the present representatives of England and France at Constantinople, on the ground that their animosities are the only impediments to a peaceable adjustment of the pending questions in Turkey.

The United States frigate *Congress* had left Constantinople. The day before its departure a grand ball was given on board, in honor of Mr. SPENCE, the American Minister.

The reports of serious disturbances in Syria are fully confirmed.

The British Minister had been received by the Shah. The Government had proclaimed the legal equality of the different religious denominations of the Persian empire.

A British force of 5,400 remained at Bushire at latest datea. Herat had not been evacuated.

50,000 men were assembled in Kliorassan.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the "most perfect understanding exists between the French and English Governments on the subject of China. If the Court of Pekin does not give immediate satisfaction to Lord ELGIN, war against the Celestial Empire will be declared simultaneously by the two Governments."

Large Reinforcements for India.

From the London Times, Aug. 8.

In the last two months we have dispatched 25,000 soldiers on a voyage of 15,000 miles. This brief but comprehensive observation is not ill calculated to place the energy and resources of the country in a creditable light before the eyes of the world; but it would be unwise in the extreme to presume that the actual work before us has been even nearly accomplished. It has been estimated by good authorities that an army of 60,000 British troops in India would suffice for the pacification of the country under any circumstances apparently probable. This is, perhaps, a reasonable assumption, and the measures which have been actually taken ought to result, no doubt, in the concentration of some such force as this under the orders of Lord CANNING. The European troops in India at the commencement of the year numbered altogether, including those in the service of the Company, about 35,000 or 40,000 men. To these it may be reckoned that 10,000 have been or will be added from the Cape, the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Chinese Expedition, leaving 30,000 or 35,000 to be despatched from these shores. As of this complement 25,000 have already sailed, and nearly 10,000 more are under orders for embarcation, the immediate requirements of the case may appear to have been thus far satisfied; but, if we look into the matter more closely, it will soon be seen how much remains to be achieved.

Of the troops recently sent from this country a considerable portion represented the draughts required in due course to keep up their proper strength the European battalions regularly quartered in India, and these men, therefore, will have been already reckoned under the item giving the original strength of the Indian force. Considering, indeed, the increase of casualties which must have attended the recent operations, it is probable that the draughts sent out will not suffice to make good the losses incurred, so that some deductions should be made from the gross numbers given under the head referred to. In the next place, it must be remembered that several of the regiments now in Bengal represent only so many loanss to be repaid at the earliest opportunity. These battalions have been withdrawn from Bombay, from Madras, from other colonies, and from the exigencies of another war in the East. Beyond donht the demands of Bengal were so far paramount that this absorption of forces was a judicious measure, but the troops thus borrowed will require to be replaced. It is certainly, since the Bengal Mutinies at least, as necessary as ever that Southern India should be protected by its ordinary garrisons; and, though the Cape, perhaps, can afford a permanent surrender of troops, this is mnre than can be said for the Expedition in the Chinese waters. A few months ago the Chinese War engrossed all our attention; it has since dwindled to proportions of comparative insignificance, and naturally so too; but our Commanders at Hong Kong must have a supporting force in prospect. To some extent, perhaps, we may rely for nssistance on the levies which have been proceeding with great rapidity in the Punjab: but, after our recent experience, it is in the British element alone that we can unhesitatingly confide, and the remarks we have made will show that very considerable reinforcements will still be required before the nrmy in Bengal can be raised to the desired strength, without prejudice to other demands.

Lord MELVILLE took occasion in his speech at Edinburg on Friday last to observe boih that the exigencies of India might call for larger succors than had yet been dispatched, and that our immediate resources for meeting these calls had been almost exhausted. The conclusion directly following from these assumptions is, that the military establishments of the kingdom should be forthwith increased, and this is the necessity which Government is proposing to meet by the measures recently announced. Fifteen Regimenis of the Line are to receive second battalions, or in other words, to be doubled, so as to represent 30 regiments instead of 15. A certain number of regiments, again, are to be raised from 840 men each to 1,000, so that the regular army will acquire an accession of strength amounting to nearly 20,000 bayonets. In addition to these proceedings, 15,000 of the militia will be called out, so that the gap left in our home forces will be pretty nearly filled. If the ordinary strength, in short, of the European army in India was 40,000, and it is now to be raised to 80,000, this will constitute an extraordinary demand upon our general establishments to the extent of 40,000 men, and the new battalions of the line with the embodied Militia Corps will about supply the deficiency.

It is scarcely conceivable that any intelligence should now be received from India of a character to justify us in rescinding or relaxing our resolutions. Assuming even that Delhi should have fallen without serious cost to the besieging force, and that the operations of the movable columns should have been everywhere successful, the great facts of the rebellion will still survive in a savage and disaffected soldiery at large throughout the country, in swarms of armed marauders flushed with carnage and plunder, in a disorganized administration, and, above all, in the demoralization and contagion which this epidemic of mutiny has generated. Come what will in the way of success or good fortune, we shall still require our additional 40,000 troops in India, and that for some time. We cannot, therefore, do wrong in establishing our preparations on a sufficient scale, and in pushing them forward with all the energy possible. We have a population to draw upon of 28,000,000, and an admirable spirit abroad to second the appeal—in fact, recruits are pouring in by inousands, and the estimated demands will very soon be supplied. Our financial resources are equal to any imaginable emergency, and, although as a nation we are instinctively economical, no Minister need ever fear to draw at discretion on the public purse for the honor of the country, the protection of its citizens, and the reputation of its arms. All, in short, humanly speaking, lies in our own power, and nothing but resolution and action are required to give us success and security.

THE EXPECTED NEWS FROM INDIA.

From the same paper.

Although the next telegraph from India cannot be regarded as positively due till Saturday next, the 12th inst., its arrival is now possible at any time. The last steamer was detained at Calcutta two days beyond her appointed date, but arrived at Suez five days before she was expected, and, as it has been officially notified that on the present occasion there will be no China mail, and the possibility of detention at Point de Galle is, therefore, precluded, it is not unreasonable to suppose that equal speed may be attained. With regard to the probable effect of the next telegraph on the Stock Exchange, there is a certainty that if the news should be merely not unfavorable a considerable increase of confidence will be created, since the most vivid apprehensions have lately been entertained with respect to Lucknow, Agra and Hyderabad, and also of the possible occurrence of some outbreak among the general population in connection with the great annual Mahommedan festival, which would take place at the beginning of August, four days after the dispatch of the last advices from Bombay. Supposing good news on these points to be received, a decided improvement in the funds may be looked for, even if affairs before Delhi are still reported to remain without alteration. Indeed, if the progress of our troops should prove to have been satisfactory in other districts, the capture of Delhi in case of its having been attended with any considerable loss on our side and the escape even of a portion of the mutineers will be heard of almost with regret. Latterly there has been a great change of feeling in this respect, and the hope has now become general that the repression of the insurrection in other parts of the province may proceed so effectually as to allow our army to surround the place until discord, disease, and famine compel an unconditional surrender.

Mormon Emigration from Great Britain.

From the London Times, Sept. 7.

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN is resolved to put down Mormonism,—at any rate, to break up the community at Utah. There will be great difficulties, owing to the weakness of the Federal Government, half of whose force is reported to have deserted already. But the new President is a resolute man when he has undertaken a thing, and we hope the days of this abomination are now counted. We certainly ought to wish for this, for it must be confessed that we are a good deal concerned in the growth of Mormonism. It is a fact that the majority of the community—Mr. CARVALHO says nine-tenths—are English, Scotch and Welsh. How is this? Who is responsible for this? What have our orthodox parish priests been doing, and what have our orthodox Dissenting ministers been doing, that their own congregations have been the feeders of such an enormity as this?

It is a very poor consolation, but, perhaps, it is some little consolation, to find that with respect to our own people fanaticism has had more to do with the current to this wretched delusion than vice. It would, indeed, be dreadful to think that so many thousands of our men, and especially our women, had designedly, and with their eyes open, joined a system of the grossest polygamy. But it is only just to say that to a great extent this was not the case. The new religion was, indeed, itself a sensuality, but it was not joined by the great mass under that idea. The prophets had the wickedness to disguise its grossness till their miserable victims had got so deeply imbedded in the system that they could not extricate themselves. It is a fact that, in order to be beforehand with report, they actually forged a service-book, pfessing to be the service-book of their religion, and containing, among other offices, a marriage office, framed on the ordinary principle of monogamy. What, then, was the inducement to this deluded crowd to join the new religion? It seems to have been mainly the extraordinary prophetic show and pretence of the Mormonite impostnre. The subject of prophecy has ever since the Reformation had an extraordinary hold over the minds of religious people in this country. The Puritans were mad upon it. They dreamt of the battle of Armageddon, of Gog and Magog, of the seven seals and the seven trumpets, of the star which was called Wormwood, and the angel whose name was Abaddon, till, wound up at last to frenzy, they thought the world was coming to an end, and that all these mysterious events were close at hand, every military officer of any distinction imagining that he was the person who was to have the especial honor of capturing the great dragon and delivering the saints. These speculations have never lost their charm among us, and, though we do not make such wartike prophets as our Puritan ancestors, prophecy is still the fashion. The religious world throws itself into the future, and fixes the era of the millennium with untiring ingenuity. No two commentators agree nn their date, but this very diversity gives a zest to speculation. It is really extraordinary what stuff comes out yearly in the shape of comment on those parts of Scripture; what curious and wild contortions and grimaces prophecy performs under the guidance of its interpreters. All this is seriously written and seriously read. Men of education, scholars, academicians, please themselves with laying out the mysterious future with as much exactness as if they were laying out a Dutch garden, or drawing a figure in geometry. They are as familiar with the heavenly Jerusalem as they are with the ground plan of their own houses. The pleasure is that of a Chinese puzzle. There is endless room for ingenuity in different juxtapositions of the various pieces—the pieces here being the different figures, types, numbers, and personages of this mystical department. They shake their kaleidoscope, and look through it to see what they have got, and they shake it again and look through it again, till they have got some figure symmetrical enough. Every remarkable event of the day is sure to be followed by a general shaking of the prophetic kaleidoscope, because it must be brought into the figure. If a King falls or a King rises there are three or four books in the course of as many weeks to prove his connection with one of the horns of the beast, and the *coup d'état* of LOUIS NAPOLEON produced a general excitement in the prophetic world.

Such being the prophetic bias of many industrious writers, imagine this influence at work in a low and uneducated class. Imagine these rude and uncultivated minds intent, so far as they think of religion at all, upon the prophetic aspect of it, full of ideas of a millennium and a sort of earthly paradise, which they have caught up from the glowing pages of Old Testament prophecy, and which, literally interpreted, does bear that meaning, however a more refined and a truer interpretation may spiritualize it. They read in the Old Testament prophecy of a region where men shall no more hurt or destroy, where there shall be no violence and no want, and they give to all this a material interpretation. Under such impressions they will be very likely to be dupes of designing impostors, who come to tell them about a land beyond the seas where all is peace and plenty—no oppression, no extortion. If this was the picture of the Mormonite paradise which was given them, its gross features being kept back, their faith in it was, of course, gross credulity; but it is a credulity which our learned and educated zealots, who run mad on this very subject of prophecy themselves, have no particular right to censure. They have set the example. When educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. *The prophetic mania in our religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands.* This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. We are speaking, of course, of the dupes of Mormonism, not of its prophets, and of the fanaticism of the system, not of its grossness and sensuality. These wretched dupes have been prepared for their delusions by the extravagance of their betters. The ridiculous *brochures* that sell by thousands if they only hazard a new prediction, the nonsense which is read with avidity on any subject connected with prophecy, is the upper-class shape of Mormonism. We rush into a visionary future as a relief either from the inequalities of the present scene, or its difficulties, or its dullness. This has made the Millennarian and it has made the Mormonite. The Mormonite is the English form of Socialist. Both aim at utopias, only one in connection with prophecy, the other in connection with social progress and the political regeneration of the world.

MORMONS ON THE CONTINENT.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Globe.

While the Mormons are threatened at their headquarters by a United States force, their agents in Europe are most active; and even France, where all efforts of that and other extravagant sects have constantly failed, is about to be visited by some of the most zealous and successful members of that hideous sham. In Switzerland, the Mormon agents have been tolerably successful, particularly in the German cantons; but at Zurich the population has given unequivocal signs of its hostility to their presence. On Saturday last it was rumored there that a baptism of some new converts would take pince in the lake in the course of the afternoon, but the ceremony was not accomplished. However, in the course of the night the Mormons, both males and females, led by the missionnry who had perverted them, assembled on the banks of the lake, clad simply in their nightgowns, and were subjected to the usual immersion. The news soon got wind in the town, and a body of young fellows attacked the Mormon crew, and whipped them off the ground. The missionary came in for a double share of the popular indignation, and was beaten unmercifully. This policy will doubtless be adopted in other cantons of Switzerland.

MORMON CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

The English Mormons held their Sixth Annual Conference in London on Sunday, Sept. 6. Elders ORSON PRATT and EZRA BENSON were the presiding geniuses of the occasion. Upwards of one thousand persons were present. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner. Elder PRATT made a speech, setting forth the Scripture claims of Mormonism, and was followed by Presidents of English Conferences and delegates from all parts of the country. From the statement of Pastor Ross, the representative of London, it appeared that £1,260 had been subscribed during the past year for emigration and other purposes. The Sheffield delegate was a representative from Utah, who said the "Saints" in the District of Sheffield were not rich, but "they were good-looking, and enjoyed the favor of the Lord. He declared that JOE SMITH had done more good than any man since our Saviour, and that BRIGHAM YOUNG was a great and mighty prophet and father in Israel.

The Mormons in Kent number 550; in Essex, there are 374; in Reading, 400. The London *Star* concludes a notice of this Conference by the remark that "the proceedings of the afternoon were pleasantly varied by refreshments, such as ginger beer and other cooling drinks. Here and there might be noticed affectionate pairs with their arms round each other's waists."

Spain and Mexico.

TRUE STATE OF THE QUARREL—SUSPENSION OF HOSTILE PREPARATIONS AGAINST MEXICO—WHY ENGLAND AND FRANCE INTERFERED—FEARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Paris (Sept. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

We are at last beginning to get at the truth respecting the Spanish-Mexican quarrel, concerning which so many contradictory statements have been made by the Madrid papers and other foreign journals. The real state of the case may be sketched in a few words. The great difficulty, the main point of variance between Señor LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Plenipotentiary, and Señor PIDAL, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, was the indemnity claimed by the latter for the Spaniards resident in Mexico, who had suffered in person or property at the hands of depredators and assassins at Cuernavaca and elsewhere. The Mexican negotiator was willing to agree to such indemnity, in conformity with the laws of nations; that is to say, when it should be proved that his Government could be held responsible for the misdeeds of the armed hands in question. The Spanish Minister was not content with this, but required that it should be at once conceded that an indemnity was due. Neither party being disposed to give way, agreement was manifestly impossible. It was then that Lord HOWDEN, acting in accordance with M. DE TURGOT, strongly urged the Spanish Government to accept the friendly intervention of England and France for the settlement of the dispute. After some hesitation, Spain agreed to this—on or about July 21.

Señor DE LAFRAGUA, not having authority from his Government to accept such mediation, communicated with Mexico by the next mail, and by this time his dispatches are doubtless in the hands of President COMONFORT. It will be the end of October before the reply can be received. In the meantime, the matter is in abeyance. Spain has suspended her warlike preparations, and although rumors of probable hostilities have lately reached us from Madrid, *these must be considered as unfounded*, since, after accepting the good offices of France and England, she will naturally wait to hear whether Mexico does the same. She could not follow another course without giving offence to the two friendly powers; and, moreover, she well knows that if she plunged into a war with Mexico contrary to their advice, and without waiting for the result of their mediation, she would be left, unassisted, to take the consequences of her precipitation.

Among those consequences must be reckoned, as at least possible, the overt or *covert interference of the United States, and great danger to the Island of Cuba. It was in anticipation of some such complications that England and France interested themselves strongly in the affair*, and finally succeeded in getting their mediation accepted. Had Spain commenced hostilities two months ago, as she then appeared on the eve of doing, it is understood that her plan was to light up civil war in Mexico, and to reinstate SANTA ANNA in the presidential chair. Communications had been opened with him, and agents of his had arrived at Madrid. In the background, and contingent on many circumstances, was a plan which, romantic though it appears, was mooted and discussed in Spain, of converting Mexico into a monarchy, with a Spanish Bourbon on the throne. Such a scheme as this, could it be realized, would be the commencement of a civil war, and would probably have the effect of throwing Mexico into the arms of the United States.

Señor de Lafragua, whom report lately sent back to Mexico, arrived in Paris hight before last, after a tour in the south of Spain. It is understood that he will await here, or within easy distance of this capital, the receipt of his Government's reply to the offer of mediation. If this be accepted, which can hardly be doubted, a conference for the settlement of the question will be held either in London or in Paris.

Peace Between Mexico and the Holy See.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The latest intelligence from Rome is highly favorable to the arrangement of the pending difficulty between Mexico and the Holy See. In respect both of Spain and Mexico the Papal Government has shown a wise and prudent spirit of conciliation, which, it appears likely, will also be extended to Piedmont. Although nothing has as yet been finally concluded, Señor MONTES, the Mexican Plenipotentiary at Rome, has obtained the assurance that the sales of church property and suppression of convents already effected should be recognized. The conditions on which the Holy See makes these concessions are not such as seem likely to impede the conclusion of the concordat. Rome demands that churchmen should be electors and eligible, and should be allowed to acquire and hold property hereafter.

The Credit Mobilier.

LOSS OF PRESTIGE—DIRECTORS LEAVING EN MASSE—PANIC IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

From the London Times, (city article,) Aug. 7.

Three months back a letter was inserted in the *Times* from M. PEREIRE, the President of the *Crédit Mobilier* Company, denouncing a statement that M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, who had just absconded, was partially connected with some of the leading persons in the *Crédit Mobilier*, as an abuse of the privileges of the press. All Paris is now in consternation at finding not only that M. AUGUSTE THURNEYSSEN, the uncle of the defaulter, and one of the most influential directors of the *Crédit Mobilier*, has been declared a bankrupt from his connection with that individual, but also that the *Crédit Mobilier* is felt to be so compromised by this judgment that several of the other chief members of its direction are hurriedly endeavoring to abandon it. A batch of resignations is said to have been sent in within the last few days, which it was decided should not be accepted, as the public announcement of such a secession might prove fatal. One of the number, however, M. ERNEST ANDRE, was determined to free himself, and he has accordingly done so by a notarial act. Several others, it is asserted, may be expected to follow his example—viz., Messrs. MALLET, BURTA, and UAIBARREN, and, according to some accounts, even M. HOTTINGUER. Meanwhile the 500f. shares, which at one time stood at 1,900f., are rapidly falling. A week back the quotation was 950f., and it is now 865f. Every effort had been made to prevent public alarm, but it is to be apprehended that the mischief will make further rapid progress. *It is admitted that the prestige of the establishment is wholly gone*, that the expediency of winding up is imminent, and that in the uncertainty as to the class of securities held or the possibility of their realization this prospect is such as to create intense anxiety. Meanwhile the ruin which has fallen upon M. AUGUSTE THURNEYSSEN, and which may extend to others, must be regarded with deep regret. He was formerly connected with the house of STIEGLITZ, the Court banker at St. Petersburg, and has for 20 years occupied an eminent position as a French capitalist. The ultimate fate *of the Crédit Mobilier* has never been a matter of doubt, and the disenchantment of the Parisian public with regard to it can lead only to benefit. Their eyes might have been opened sooner if it had been possible for them to receive the warnings of lookers-on in England, not as the results of jealousy, but as sincere attempts to avert a course of proceeding which reason and experience alike demonstrated could have but one termination, and which, by injuring the system of European credit, must be felt to affect in a greater or less degree the commercial interests of all countries.

The Austrian Press Comparing British and American Military Proclivities.

Vienna (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

The fearful atrocities committed by the rebellious Sepoys have excited the greatest indignation in this Empire, and the British public can hardly be more impatient than the Austrian is to learn that the insurgents have been punished according to their deserts. Almost all the leading organs of the Viena press have contained leaders on the state of affairs in India, in which full justice has been done to the heroism of the British troops in India, and to the exertions of Her Majesty's Government to relieve them from their perilous position; but the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, which is the property of some of the leading men in the financial world, has an article on the subject that is written in a very different spirit. Experience teaches us that we frequently learn more from our enemies than from our friends, and an extract from the leader in question shall therefore be given. After some extremely flippant remarks on the British press, the writer for the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* says:

"The cry for vengeance, which was raised in England as soon as the cruelties committed by the Indian multineers became known, was but natural. Women and children can cry for vengeance, but men can do more. It is a remarkable fact that not one band of volunteers has yet offered to proceed to the seat of war. The universities, the public schools, the factories, the cottages of the peasants, have not sent forth one man with his gun or sword in his hand. In any other country thousands would have been carried away by their feelings, and offered their services at such a highly critical moment. When the United States were at war with Mexico, ten times as many volunteers presented themselves as could be accepted. Not only young men belonging to the first and richest families, but even gray-headed fathers of families hurried to the scene of action and served in the ranks. The taste for deeds of arms is almost extinct in the European branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is only for lucrative appointments that there is a superabundance of applicants. The lower classes, when enlisted and paid, do what they are bid, but when the times are prosperous and wages high recruits are not to be found. In fact, the English army has almost become a myth."

The article from which the foregoing is extracted has given so little satisfaction here, that several persons have requested me to state that it was written by a naturalized subject of the United States, and not by an Austrian.

News from South America.

BRAZIL.

POLITICAL NEWS—COMMERCIAL ADVICES—MURDER OF THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AT PERNAMBUCO, &c.

By way of England we have advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th of August. There is little political news. The budgel was being discussed by the Chamber. The Olinda Ministry had secured a majority in both Houses.

Commercial advices are to the 13th ult. No decision had yet been come to relative to the proposed banks, but it was supposed that two would be accepted after the necessary arrangements were settled, one of them being the English-Brazilian Bank. Business in Coffee had been unimportant, notwithstanding which prices had tended upwards, advancing 100rs. after the 1st. The receipts had been extremely limited during the last fortnight, and dealers in consequence manifested but little desire to offer their stocks. The sales for the month amounted to 117,200 bags, of which 65,000 were for the United States, 4,300 for California, 42,500 for the Channel and North of Europe, and 5,400 for the Mediterranean. The coffees continued to arrive very sparingly, and, being in request, were commanding extreme prices.

Campos sugars had further advanced in price. No alteration in the value of sugars from the north, of which 352 cases and 13,200 packages had changed hands at 4,800rs. to 5,800rs. white, and 4,000rs. to 4,400rs., brown. Stocks comprised 83 cases of the former and 22,000 bags of the latter. Of hides, none were sold; 1,800 had arrived from Rio Grande, and stocks amounted to 2,400. Freights were very quiet, owing to the high value of produce; 40s. to 45s. for large vessels, and 50s. to 55s. for small ones, had been paid for Europe, and from 60s. to 90s. for the United States.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing from Rio on August 14, says:

"I regret to have to make the announcement of the barbarous murder of Mr. GOLLAN, the British Vice-Consul at Pernambuco, when returning from dining with the Consul, Mr. COWPER. He was evidently assassinated; his body being found next morning covered with nine wounds. To what this murder is to be attributed does not yet appear, on any reliable authority. One thing certain, that assassinations in Brazil are of most frequent occurrence, and the detection of them very rare."

BUENOS AYRES.

CONFISCATION OF ROSAS' PROPERTY—FINANCIAL ESTIMATES OF THE YEAR, &C.

Advices are to Aug. 2. The Government of Buenos Ayres had issued a decree confiscating all the property of General Rosas for high treason against his country. The law was published on the 31st July. "This summary proceeding," observes the *British Packet*, "obviates the necessity of a public trial with its endless complications and formidable disclosures."

The Minister of Finance had submitted the estimates for the ensuing year, the outlay, in round numbers, amounting to £3,000,000, and the revenue to £77,000,000, leaving a probable deficit of £6,000,000. The budget differed little from its predecessors, beyond a general increase of 10 per cent. on all salaries, civil and military, excepting only the Governor and Ministers. This increase was considered necessary in consequence of the high prices of all the necessaries of life. In the Department of war there is an increase of some 20 per cent. over last year; but by way of apology for this, the probability of active measures against the Pampa Indians was hinted at.

The weather during July had been gloomy, and business was generally dull and flat, with a continuation of high prices for all articles of consumption.

At Montevideo everything was quiet. The prices of land had increased as much as 50 per cent. within the last four months.

The Very Latest.

[By telegraph from London to Liverpool Sept. 9.]

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Sept. 7.

The Legislative Chambers have been convoked for the 30th Sept.

DEATH OF A SWEDISH AMBASSADOR.

Baron HOCKSCHILD, Ambassador of Sweden and Norway to the Court of St. James, died suddenly yesterday.

DISMISSAL OF MOLDAVIAN OFFICIALS.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

A telegraph despatch from Jassy states that the Moldavian Minister of the Interior, BASILE GLUSKA, and seven Prefects have been deprived of their offices, for abuses in the excreise of their functions.

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

A portion of the politicians of Woolwich have seen Mr. TOWNSEND, and ascertained that he has no wish to resign, and they have resolved to raise a subscription as a means of extricating their member from his difficulties, and enabling him to remain at his post in the House of Commons.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND—CONTRIBUTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to the French Ambassador:

"I send you £1,000 sterling as my personal subscription in favor of the officers and soldiers cruelly afflicted in India. I also send the sum of £400, the result of the subscription of the Imperial Guard. We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the Queen and of the English people at the time of the inundations."

THE GREAT BRITAIN.

It is said that the screw streamer *Great Britain*, belonging to Messrs. GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co., of Liverpool, has been tendered to the East India House, for the conveyance of troops.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The *Teviot* mail steamer will take out to-day, £108,000 in sovereigns. These shipments have been going on for many months past.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the Times, (City article.) Sept. 8.

MONDAY EVENING.

The funds remain without the slightest variation. Very few transactions take place, and speculation is suspended until the arrival of the next intelligence from India. Consols were quoted throughout the day at 90⅜@⅝ for money, and 90⅞@91 for the 14th of October. New Three ₱ cents., the transfer books of which will shut to-morrow, left off at 91@⅛; India Stock, 210@212; India Bonds, 20s.@16s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 5s.@1s. discount. Money was in full demand both in the discount-market and at the Bank.

In the foreign Stock market transactions have been limited, and prices show no variation of importance. Brazilian 5 ₱ Cents, were negotiated at 102⅛; Russian 5 ₱ Cents., 109¼@[illegible]; Spanish, for the account, 46[illegible]; Dutch Deferred, 25½; Austrian, 81⅛; Belgian 4½ ₱ Cents, 97½; and Dutch 2½ ₱ Cents., 64½@[illegible].

In the Corn market this morning there was a recovery of between 2s. and 3s.

The final quotations of the French 3 ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 80c. for money and 66f. 95c. for the end of the month, showing a further fractional decline.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has receded to 5¾.

The continental exchanges generally present a favorable appearance.

HOW THE FINANCIAL ADVICES FROM NEW-YORK ARE RECEIVED IN LONDON.

From the Same.

The specie from America to-day is £90,000. The financial advices from New-York on this occasion are more disastrous than any received for several years. Ever since 1853 there has been a continuous tendency to a destruction of confidence in American railway securities, and from time to time, as each new announcement of fraud or insolvency has occurred, there has been a further fresh fall in all descriptions, while the instances of reaction have been feeble and temporary. Holders, however, have constantly clung to the idea, after each new revelation, that the lowest point must have been reached at last; and latterly this feeling has been strengthened by a belief that the adverse operations were confined chiefly to an organized knot of speculators who were endeavoring to increase the distrust by circulating any statements that might suit their purpose. Yet not only do their predictions continue to be confirmed by the break-down of each weak or suspected undertaking, but we have by the present mail news of the stoppage of a large institution against which not a single premonitory doubt had been whispered. On one day the shares were worth nearly 100, and on the next day they were utterly unsaleable. The concern in question is the Ohio Life and Trust Company, established in 1833 with a capital of £400,000, and a constitution in some degree analogous to that of the more modern banks of Credit Mobilier. They received deposits, which they employed, together with their capital, in loans on real estate and railway bonds, discounts, and advances of all kinds. Only a few days before the event they declared and paid their usual half-yearly dividend. The amount due to depositors and others is supposed to be at least £1,200,000., and the prospect of liquidation seems to be very uncertain. Possibly the creditors may get paid, although even on that point nothing is known; but it would be against all experience to suppose that the shareholders will recover a single dollar. The company were the financial agents of the State of Ohio for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and the refiance of the public upon their position was greatly increased by this circumstance. The announcement coming on the Stock Market just after the alarm created by the discovery of the disorganization in the accounts of the Michigan Southern Railroad, had caused a flood of sales of almost every other kind of stock. Erie Railway had gone from 31 to 22¼; Reading, from 69½ to 59½; New-York Central, from 78 to 72; Illinois Central, from 114 to 104; and Panama, from 92 to 87. Michigan Southern, which a few months back stood at 53⅜, was now at 22. In most of these securities the English capitalists are largely interested.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1857.

The weather has continued variable, but, with the greater part of the harvest secured, this has now little effect on the GRAIN trade.

A better market at Mark Lane, yesterday, together with the lightness of our stocks, has imparted some firmness to the trade here, and at to-day's market Red WHEATS were held for an advance on Friday's rates of 1d.@2d. ₱ bushel, at which a moderate consumptive business was done; in White, there is no change to report. FLOUR of good quality scarce, and 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. dearer; other kinds unaltered. INDIAN CORN quiet, with retail sales of American Mixed, at 38s.; White sells in retail, at 42s.@43s. We quote WHEAT —Red, 8s. 2d.@8s. 6d.; White, 9s.@9s. 0d. ₱ 70 lbs. FLOUR—Western, 30s.@30s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. ₱ bbl.

BEEF—A little more doing in best qualities, "Alburger's" having brought £8 15s. ₱ tierce. Secondary qualities, of which large shipments are advised from America, are dull and neglected.

PORK slow; no transactions to report.

BACON in small request, at our last quotations.

LARD continues dull, but so little is offered that previous prices are maintained, and 70s.@71s. must still be given as quotations for fine.

TALLOW has again advanced 1s. ₱ cwt., and if on the spot, Butchers' Association would to-day bring 64s. In London the closing quotations for P. Y. C. are 62s. 6d. spot, 60s. 9d. October, and 59s. 6d. last three months of year.

RESIN dull, at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for Common.

COTTON—The demand continues animated, and the market for useful Cottons daily gets dearer. Middling qualities of American must be quoted 1-16d.@⅛d. ₱ lb. up since Friday. In Manchester the inquiry for Yarns does not slacken, and prices advance in proportion to the rise in COTTON. Goods are also doing better; Middling Orleans 9⅛d., Mobile 8d., and Uplands 9d. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

From the Times City Article of Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The funds have again been dull; but a decline of ⅛, which occurred at the opening was recovered after regular hourf. At the Bank, and in the open market, the demand for discount is active.

From the Daily News City Article, Sept. 9.

So much hangs upon the progress of affairs in India, that speculation for the moment is completely stagnant in the Stock Exchange. It is remarked that the stock markets here are, to a certain extent, prejudiced by the gloomy character of the advices from Paris and New-York.

News from Liberia.

Rev. Mr. SEYS writes from Careysburg, in Liberia, that the crisis of scarcity is over in that locality, but that the ordeal has been fearful, and has amounted almost to a famine. In other parts, many have actually been starving. Twice, only, at Careysburg have they been driven to such a scanty supply as to have no bread for the present meal. They have eaten of their own potatoes, and will soon have a good crop of Cassavas.

The *Colonization Journal* says, that at Cape Mount there has been a loss of four adults and eight children out of ninety emigrants, while at Careysburg none have died. With such an evidence of the importance of interior locations, it trusts that no such oppressive conditions and burthens will be imposed by the Republic of Liberia as to drive the Colonization Society to abandon them. Letters speak of great dullness in business, and of general scarcity of provisions, attributed in part to the late wars, and to the policy of open trade for foreigners.

M. J. D. JOHNSON writes from Monrovia, July 19, that great improvements are making at St. Paul's River, but there has been a hard time all along the coast, and he fears they will not be better off until they stop the intercourse which the foreign traders now enjoy, and which they should not enjoy except at ports of entry. Oil is dull. New rice is coming in. They have "Whigs

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

SALVAGE SERVICE—APPORTIONMENT.

Charles Carew vs. *Charles B. Sandford and others.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case by the appellees in the Court below, to recover salvage for contributing to the rescue of the ship *Underwriter*, which was stranded on Squam Beach in April, 1854, laden with cargo and passengers.

The libelants were owners of the steamship *Delaware*, which had started on one of her usual trips from the City of New-York to the city of Philadelphia, and, on the morning of the 17th April, discovered the *Underwriter* in distress. The storm had subsided, but the wind was fresh from the land, and the sea rolling heavily upon the vessel. She had on board between six and seven hundred passengers. Efforts were being made from the shore to communicate with the *Underwriter*, by life-boats and otherwise, but without success. The master of the *Delaware* neared her, and sent a boat to communicate with the Captain and ascertain if he desired assistance. The hands in the boat succeeded in the communication, and learned from the Captain that he desired the *Delaware* to remain and furnish all the assistance in her power. Efforts were made to get lines attached to a hawser, but without success. The boat, in the course of her return, capsized from the violence of the sea, but all hands were saved except one, by a life-boat from the shore. The *Delaware* remained at the place during the day and succeeding night and until the next morning, when assistance was sent down from the City by the owner of the *Underwriter* and the master was told that his services were no longer required,—when she left. The vessel was finally saved by taking off her passengers, transferring her cargo of goods and merchandize to lighters, by the aid of pumps, heavy anchors, and the power of steam-tugs, all of which occupied some five or six days.

Judge Hall, who heard the case below, held the service rendered by the *Delaware* to have been a salvage service, and awarded to the owners and crew the sum of $5,600. The crew consisted of some thirty hands. The *Underwriter*, it was agreed, was worth $56,000; the *Delaware* about $80,000, and her cargo $90,000. There is also some evidence that the steamer was damaged by means of the deck freight and otherwise from remaining at anchor in a heavy sea. I agree with the Court below that the service of the *Delaware* might properly be regarded as salvage service; and that the compensation was rightfully made in conformity with the principles applicable to it. There appears to have been great excitement and confusion among the passengers on board the *Underwriter* at the time of the arrival of the steamer; and its presence, the advice given to the Captain, the consent to remain and render all the assistance practicable, together with the efforts made for the purpose, until the means of assistance arrived from the owner, may well have contributed somewhat to the saving of the vessel, and furnishes a claim to compensation beyond that of mere labor and service. But comparing this assistance of the steamer and the hands, including her detention and damage, with the service and expense which were subsequently required and rendered by the owner before she was rescued, I cannot but think the compensation awarded was too high, and that the rate, if extended to the efficient service and expense in the saving of the vessel, would, in the aggregate, constitute a salvage allowance beyond the principles generally admitted as governing cases of this description. I think, also, that the injury to the steamer claimed to have been occasioned while detained has been greatly exaggerated. No repairs seem to have been made for a month after the injury alleged had occurred, the vessel, in the meantime, engaged in her usual trips; and when repaired, the bills of cost have not been produced, nor is it pretended that this cost approached the estimate furnished. The shipwright states that he repaired her but partially, and then gives us a general estimate of what it would have cost to have repaired her thoroughly. He states the expense at $2,500 or $3,000; another witness states that it would have cost $800 or $1,000 to have put her joiner work in good order. All this is very unsatisfactory, and subject to abuse in making up an account of the extent of injuries to the vessel.

I think $2,500 in this case a liberal compensation to the owners, master and hands of the *Delaware* are for the detention and service, including the injury to the vessel, and shall modify the decree so as to reduce it to this amount, without costs on either side in this Court, and apportion the $2,500 as follows: $2,000 to the owners of the *Delaware*; $100 to the master, and the same to the mate; and the residue to be divided equally among the representatives of Leland, and the other persons composing the crew of the vessel.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman and Gifford

SIXTH DAY CONTINUED.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Monday Sept. 21—3. P. M.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly.*—*Thomas H. Mount* of Chapel Hill was sworn. Mr. Lent went with the body of Moses to Chapel Hill Cemetery; witness exhumed the body for the purpose of examination.

Edward D. Connery, Coroner of New-York, was sworn.—On the 1st of August the witness, staying at Thompson's Hotel, was called on by somebody about 6½ o'clock; he asked what the matter was, and a person outside said, "A person has fallen down;" he then asked if there were medicines in the Seaview House; he received no reply, arose and found the person had gone; he dressed himself and reached the Seaview House in about fifteen minutes; Mr. Smith went up stairs with him; he heard there was a Doctor in the room; he went in and saw a man lying on his right side; he had a wound about 2¼ inches long dividing the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle; he asked Munter what he had done; Munter said he had tied up the bleeding vessels; witness asked him why he did not stitch up the neck; Munter threaded a needle with which witness sewed up the neck; he then asked if there was any adhesive plaster in the house; he turned around and saw Donnelly near the back window; Donnelly got a plaster, and preparing it as doctors usually do, went to the bedside, and put the plaster on with the precision and neatness of a physician; witness was requested to hold an *ante-mortem* examination by several gentlemen; while Donnelly was putting on the third plaster, Moses asked that he should not be permitted to come near him; Connery asked why; Donnelly, he said, was acting the part of a friend, trying to render him every service; he said he had done enough; finding Moses was pulseless, witness felt the extremities; they were perfectly cold; the lips were pale, and all the features proclaimed an *exmet* state, which clearly proved that the capillary circulation of the skin had entirely ceased. Witness empannelled a jury of six persons.

Governor Pennington asked that the witness be confined to his statements of what took plase, without mentioning anything which he did as Coroner.

The Court directed the witness to do so.

Examination resumed—Witness stated to Moses that he was about to die, and it would be a great pity for him to bring a stain upon Donnelly, who was trying all he could to serve him; he asked him what benefit it would be to him to die with a stain on his soul: Moses was twisting and turning convulsively, and replied, "That's the man that did it;" Donnelly, witness thought, was present; Moses did not state why Donnelly had done it in witness' hearing, he thought.

Cross-examined—Donnelly denied Moses' charge *in toto*; his manner was calm; he had no tremors; showed no more feeling than any one under such a charge would show; his manner to Moses was kind when he denied it; a great quantity of blood had come from Moses—between three and four quarts; the blood had spurted on the wall near the door, about four or five feet from where he lay; witness saw no blood in room No. 36; before witness went in, Mrs. Bradford was in the room and another lady; Mrs. Bradford appeared to be doing all she could; one of the ladies suggested the propriety of giving Moses some water; witness said he believed the æsophagus was divided, and if water was given it would come out through the neck; the water was given and came out of the wound; witness was educated a physician; the effect of so great a loss of blood upon the mind and system would be as follows: the heart is the principal machine which impels the blood through the entire system. The Coroner then described the heart and adjoining vessels, as follows:

The heart is composed of two auricles and two ventricles. The right auricle is joined at its posterior superior angle by the descending vena cava, and at its posterior inferior angle by the ascending vena cava; their columns of blood enter the auricle. Between the right auricle and ventricle there is a round hole for the passage of the blood, and this is called the ostium venosum. The ventricularis dexter, which receives the blood from the right auricle, forms the anterior surface of the heart; it is separated from the left ventricle by a thick septum. There is an opening for the pulmonary artery above the ostium venosum. The pulmonary artery goes upwards and backwards under the curvature of the aorta, and then divides into two trunks, one for each lung. The left auricle auricnlis sinister posterior has an entrance into each of its angles for two pulmonary veins, two on each side, and, as in the right auricle, there is a hole, about an inch in diameter, which communicates with the left ventricle. The left ventricle resembles an ovuidal or conical body; the parieties or walls of this cavity are much thicker and stouter than the others, as it has the most laborious work to perform, but it decreases in thickness as its approaches the aorta. The heart is encased in a sack called the pericardium, and is covered on its sides by the placea or covering of the lungs; the pericardium covers the aorta up as high as the vessels proceeding from its arch. The coronary arteries arise from the trunk of the aorta. Veins bearing the same name follow in the course of the arteries. The nerves of the heart come from the cervical ganglion of the sympathetic nerve, and follow in the course of the arteries. While the circulation goes on, both auricles contract at the same instant, and the blood is thrown into the ventricles—the ventricles then contract and throw the blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery. From the curvature of the aorta, while it is crossing the trachea vesseis arise called the arteria innominata, the left primilive carotid and the left subalavian; the arteria innominata in ascending from right to left forms the right subclavian and the right primitive carotid; the left primitive carotid arises from the aorta. Just above the sternum and clavicle; the carotid is covered by the sterno-hyoid and thyroid muscles; the carotid having arrived as nigh as the os hyoides and thyroid cartilage divides into two large trunks—the internal carotid, which goes to the brain and the eye, and the external carotid, which is distributed upon the superficial parts of the head and the neck; the internal carotid extends from the larynx to the sella turula, and ultimately penetrates into the cranium through the carotid canal of the temporal bone, and sends off branches to various parts of the brain; the external carotid gives off branches to the superior thyroid and is distributed to the larynx and thyroid gland; the lingual artery also proceeds from this vessel, supplying the tonsils, palate and epiglottis; it also communicates with the facial artery; it will then be easily perceived, with a wound dividing the sterno-cleido mastoid muscle, the external jugular vein lying out one-eighth of an inch underneath, that it must be divided, and that although the carotids escaped being cut, yet that various branches, such as the thyroid and vessels supplying other parts, were severed, as also the æsophagus or gullet, the cutting of which, in my opinion, prevented the possibility of the recovery of Moses, considering that one-third of his blood had issued from his body, leaving him quite anemic and pulseless, and that while the wound, which should be enlarged to get at the æsophagus was being done, a waste of blood would take place which would cause his death.

The internal carotid supplied the brain, the eye and the other superficial parts of the head; from the anemic state of the countenance witness could see when he went in that there was very little supply of blood to the brain of Moses, and therefore he was in a great hurry to get his testimony, fearing he would soon die; witness looked at the wall particularly to ascertain how the blood could get up there; he judged from the position of the cut that the jugular vein was divided, and was apprehensive that one of the arteries or one of the numerous branches of the carotid was divided. The effect of the loss of blood would vary with different constitutions, but often the same symptoms exist where there is a want of circulation as where there is an over-circulation to the head: visions might sometimes occur before the eye in an anemic state of the brain, the same as in delirium; this might in some cases produce an effect upon the imagination; if a man awakened in this anemic state from sleep, the image of the person last seen before going to sleep, would in some measure be impressed upon the mind of the patient if he was terrified or frightened at something; witness thought it scarcely possible for a person to strike that blow and draw the dagger out without getting blood upon it. It would be impossible, witness thought, for one who had a struggle with the man to avoid getting blood upon him; witness saw no blood on Donnelly; he had on black clothes; he submitted to an examination of his room; Donnelly remained with witness about twenty minutes,—the time that witness remained in the room; Donnelly was afterwards required to appear in the jury room; somebody put a question to Donnelly, and Donnelly said he had no objections to answering any questions; Donnelly had a penknife, which was taken from him, and witness opened it before the Jury, thinking there might be some blood on it; there was none; witness saw only the exterior portion of the wound; as far as concerned the exterior orifice of the wound a long sharp knife might have made it; from the Seaview House witness returned to Thompson's; the next morning he went over to the Seaview House to get $61 which Moses had requested him to send to Philadelphia; when the regular Coroner arrived witness gave him his notes; witness saw Donnelly wash the blood off Moses, apparently for the purpose of prolonging the life of the deceased as much as possible; witness thought Moses would have lived an hour longer if the water had not been given; this water might have loosened the ligatures if any had been applied; witness had studied medicine in Dublin; had practiced law some; as Coroner of New-York had a good deal of experience in cases of violent death. (To Mr. Dayton)—Moses appeared perfectly rational; a person in a recumbent posture would have better circulation than one standing upright, if his circulation was in a weak state; the eye-sight was affected by loss of blood before the mind; Moses seemed to recognize all the persons around him; witness observed that there was very little blood in room No. 36; the blood was sent in jets from the heart.

Mr. Dayton—Doctor, did you ever live in the country? I ask the question because we sometimes have occasion to kill animals in the country. Did you ever know that it is very common to stick a hog and withdraw the knife without any blood on it? A—Well, I can't say I did.

Mr. Dayton—You have no practical experience in that way? A—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

Witness thought that water going down the gullet would loosen the ligature if imperfectly tied. [To Gov. Pennington.] It was very difficult to tell whether a man's mind was affected or not; if there was blood spirted on the wall of the room in which the man was stabbed, it was impossible that the man who had stabbed him should pull out the knife without being covered with blood; witness thought that the stabbing must have taken place inside of room No. 34, immediately inside the door, and not on the bed; witness thought Donnelly manifested every disposition to remain and render any account at all after he was arrested.

John W. Round was next sworn. He lived at Florida, Orange County, N. Y.; had charge of the Seward Institute; was at the Seaview House on the first of August; went there on the Tuesday previous; he occupied room No. 29, on the third floor, southeast corner; on the morning of the murder he was aroused from sleep by the cry of "murder," coming from some part of the house near his room; the cry was not very loud, and witness did not think it was made in earnest; but it was repeated several times, and witness became alarmed, and sprang from his bed, unlocked the door, opened it and looked into the hall; he saw standing in a door, a few feet from his room, near the staircase, a man covered with blood, which issued from a wound in his neck; there was a great deal of blood on the floor of the hall; witness hastily closed the door, greatly shocked, and remained a few moments thinking how he should act; he presently put on some of his clothes, ran into the hall, and saw the same man now inside the room lying on the bed and groaning; witness felt timid about entering the room alone, and ran down the hall, hoping to get some one to enter with him; he was unsuccessful, and returned and entered alone; a male servant of the house entered immediately after; the man on the bed, when he saw him, cried, "Oh! I'm murdered;" witness said, "By whom?" he replied, "Donnelly;" witness asked, "What Donnelly?" the man answered, "Donnelly, the clerk;" witness asked "Are you quite sure of it?" he answered, "Yes, yes;" witness left the room and went to his own, and finished dressing; he heard a loud voice in the hall, opened his door again, and saw Coroner Connery standing by the door of the room; Donnelly was standing by his side; Connery said: "As a physician and as a magistrate, Mr. Donnelly, I arrest you;" Donnelly submitted immediately; Connery, Donnelly, a son of Surrogate Bradford, the witness and others then entered the room; Connery requested them to act as a jury in an ante-mortem examination; in reply to questions from various persons, Moses said repeatedly and with great emphasis, "Donnelly did it." When asked what led to the commission of the crime, Moses said he had won from Donnelly the night before, $55; that Donnelly had murdered him to reclaim the money. (Excepted to by the defence.) In reply to a question of Connery, he stated that he had money secreted between the beds in the room in which he slept; at the Coroner's request, witness went into the adjoining room and found between the mattresses a handkerchief, which he took and handed to Coroner Connery; he told a friend of his to take the money and count it, which he did; the amount was the same as that stated by Moses; Moses said $61 of the money was his own, which he wanted sent to Mrs. Conkliu, No. 151 Locust-street, Philadelphia; the remainder belonged to Mr. Curlis; Connery, assisted by Donnelly, was meantime aiding Moses; witness went out to get a pair of scissors; he came back and handed them to Donnelly, who cut an adhesive plaster in strips and aided in applying them to the wound; Donnelly exhibited the utmost composure and steadiness of hand; when Donnelly approached Moses, the latter said, "Don't let that man touch me; I have had enough of him;" Donnelly replied, "You are mistaken, my dear Sir, I am bound to assist you;" or words to that effect; Moses repeated what he said before; witness heard no reply from Donnelly to Moses' assertion that he had won $55 from him.

Cross-examined—When the Coroner's Jury, of which witness was one, had retired to an other room; several questions were asked Donnelly, to which he replied without hesitation; witness cautioned him to answer no questions that he did not wish to answer; Donnelly stated that he once had a dirk knife, but had none now; he produced a pocket-knife, which was examined and found not to be discolored; the appearance of Moses, when witness first saw him in the hall, was such that his first impulse would have been to fly from him.

Henry Miller was recalled—When witness went into Moses' room he asked Moses what was the matter; Moses said Donnelly had killed him.

The prosecution here rested their case.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock in the morning.

SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 22—9 A. M.

The District-Attorney stated that the clothes of Donnelly would not be offered in evidence by the State; the coat was not in the same condition, he was informed, as it was in at the time of the murder.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. McLean then addressed the Jury. It seemed that in July last a young man, whose constitution required to be reinvigorated, after the completion of a collegiate course, went to the beautiful banks of Nevisink to spend the Summer. Another young man went there as barkeeper. The former was the prisoner at the bar, who had been thrown into a felon's cell, charged with the murder of the latter. Counsel enlarged upon the difficulty of procuring witnesses for the defence. It would be shown to the Jury that the state of Moses' mind was such that he would not listen to what was said to him about a tutore state; that he died without calling upon the name of his God, and that while he lived his declarations were not made in such a manner as to be competent to convict Donnelly. He was not in a condition to be entitled to belief when he made those charges against the prisoner. There had been great prejudice brought to bear against the prisoner; people had jumped at the conclusion that he was guilty because Moses said he was, without considering whether Moses was not actuated by malice, or by a want of religious feeling, or by delirium or aberration of mind, occasioned, as Dr. Connery had said it might be, by a loss of blood.

It would be shown that the mother of Moses was connected with houses of bad repute in New-York; it would be shown that George A. Moses, the brother of the deceased, had made threats against Donnelly before and since the commencement of the trial. It would be shown that there were other persons in that house who might have committed the murder. It was not designed to cast suspicion upon any particular person, or to call them by name. It should be remembered that there was excitement in that house that morning, and any one else as well as the prisoner might have been charged with the murder. Then it would be shown that the character of Donnelly was such that he could not be guilty of the charge; it would be explained that the fact that new packs of cards were found in Donnelly's room was nothing against him; in that house cards were often called for to play with merely, and not for gambling; and Donnelly in his position there found it necessary to be supplied with them. In conclusion, he hoped the jury would so discharge their duty that when they appeared before their God they would not have the blood of an innocent man upon their hands.

Mrs. Marion Bradford, wife of the Surrogate of New-York, was the first witness for the defence. She was staying at the Seaview House on the 1st of August; occupied rooms Nos. 16, 18 and 20 on the north side of the west hall, second story, and No. 17 on the south side; she heard the alarm at half past five o'clock in the morning; she was up at the time; she awoke a short time before, went to the bureau to look at her watch and was returning to her bed when she heard the noise of some one going down stairs heavily, and a cry which sounded like "mercy," or "murder;" she instantly opened her door; she saw Donnelly standing with his back towards her in the doorway of the back door at the end of the hall; his right arm was leaning against the door-post and his left down by his side; his position was a natural one; Mr. Smith was on the other side, towards the front of the house, about as far from her as Donnelly; he was asking Donnelly what the matter was in a hurried way several times; Smith passed her, and she spoke to him as he did so; there was nothing unusual in Donnelly's appearance; he dropped his right hand and turned around to look at her; he did not appear as much agitated as Smith did; the light fell on Donnelly's face; she could see it distinctly; Smith walked very rapidly up to Donnelly; they both went outside; Smith went up close behind Donnelly; she went in and dressed herself; in a few minutes a girl came down the front stairs calling for Mr. Smith, saying a man was bleeding to death up stairs; Smith then ran past witness' door towards the front of the house; he did not go up the front stairs, but turned and ran down nearly to her door, then turned back and ran towards the door; Francis came up and whispered something to Smith in a low tone; they then went up stairs; about half an hour after she first heard the noise, witness went up stairs; there were a number of persons in the room of Moses; she went into No. 36; while standing in the doorway between Nos. 34 and 36 she heard Donnelly inquiring for flannel for the wounds; she said she had some soft cassimere, which he said would do as well; she went down to her room, procured it, and then went up again and entered room No. 34, and handed the cloths to some one there; she staid most of the time till after his death, going in and out; after Moses had given his deposition to Connery and most of the people had left the room, she expressed her regret at Moses' situation, and offered her services; she said she regretted that he accused Donnelly of the crime, as she thought he was scarcely in a condition to recognize the person; he said, as if talking to himself, in a sort of meditative manner, "Yes, I think he did it;" she repeated the word think, and said "Do you only think so?" he said "Oh, I am sure of it;" his back was then towards her; he turned around and said "I'll tell you the whole story;" he said he was awakened by some one cutting his throat; "I think," he continued, "it was done by a penknife, and if you can see Donnelly's penknife I think you will see the weapon that did it;" she stepped into the hall; the door was open; Donnelly and others were outside; she asked Donnelly to show her his pentknife; he did so; it was perfectly clean and bright; she returned and told Moses it could not have been that knife; he said "Well, if it was not that, it was something else;" he said "I jumped up and struggled with him;" she expressed surprise that he could have struggled with any one in that condition; he said. "Well, I caught hold of him, and he broke away from me; she appeared to doubt him, and he said "If you don't believe me, madam, look at the marks of my bloody hands upon the door;" there were such marks on the door.

Q.—Did he state to you the motive of the deed, as he supposed?

Mr. Bradley wished to state that this question was put under protest by Counsel for the defence, on account of the State having inquired into that matter.

A.—He did not at that moment; he said he jumped up when he was stabbed, and caught hold of Donnelly in the room; Donnelly broke away from him, and ran out into the hall; after he broke away from him, he followed him, and ran nearly to the head of the back stairs; he said she could see how he went by the blood on the floor; he then felt weak, and returned, calling for assistance; Donnelly then went down stairs; she then asked what motive Donnelly could have had; Moses' voice was getting rather weak; he said "I won $5 from him last night;" she said no man would murder him for $5; he took no notice of that, but went on to say the money was hidden between the beds; he did not seem angry with her for talking about it that time; she offered him a glass of brandy and water; he refused it, and asked for ice water; she spoke to him about religion; he paid no attention to it, and she thought he was too much exhausted to attend to it; when afterwards she pressed the subject he appeared irritated and impatient; witness examined Donnelly's pantaloons; there was no blood upon them; there were foot-prints in the blood in the hall, both of bare feet and shoes; it had evidently been trodden by many persons; there was white matting on the floor; she heard Donnelly protest his innocence of the charge made against him; she thought he behaved with great propriety; she observed him with great care; she spoke to Moses three distinct times about a future state; he never gave any response; the last time he said, "Oh, talk to me no more, let me die in peace," and turned his head away with a smile that seemed to indicate resignation; he thought her opportunities of hearing and observing in Moses' room were much better than those of any one else; witness retired at 12½ o'clock the night preceding the murder; she could hear footsteps in the room above hers very readily; she heard none that night; she was at the Seaview House before Donnelly went there; never saw anything wrong in his character and deportment; he was very attentive to sick persons in the house; had attended to two of her sons when sick.

Cross-examined—Witness knew Recorder Smith of New-York; he had been to see her; it was not with reference to this trial; her oldest son was bound in a recognizance to appear as a witness at this trial; he was not here; she asked Mr. Smith (of the Seaview House,) to let her see Donnelly after he was locked up; she requested Smith not to nail up the ventilator; it was very close in the room, and Donnelly could not get out through the ventilator; witness thought Moses was stabbed in No. 34. (To Mr. Bradley.)—When Moses was getting very impatient he said if he must die he sooner the better.

Ezra A. Osborne deposed that he was a surveyor, and made the map of the premises of the Seaview House used on the trial; he explained the map to the Jury.

Augustus D. Tompkins recalled: He gave a portion of Donnelly's clothing on Sunday night to some persons who represented themselves as brothers-in-law of the prisoner; the rest of the clothing was kept in the house for a while, and afterwards delivered to George Finch, a Justice of the Peace at Red Bank; the prisoner's coat (identified) was delivered with the rest; he examined that coat on Saturday; found no blood on it; it was torn; the tear in it seemed much larger now than it was then.

Lamuel Conover, Sheriff of Monmouth County: He received a trunk of clothing, said to belong to Donnelly; he put it in a closet and locked it up; witness opened it a few days ago; he gave it to Donnelly, who took out all the clothing; witness thought he took a pair of pantaloons out; a bundle was brought to the witness a few days ago; it looked as though it had been rained on; it consisted of shirts mostly.

The Court here adjourned to 3 P. M.

COURTOF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Nothing of consequence occurred in this Court yesterday. David Hill, indicted for forgery in the second degree, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lee Bank, Massachusetts, was convicted by the Jury, and recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Two lads, named George Davison and Bernard McGuire, were charged with burglary in the third degree. Davison pleaded guilty, but McGuire stood his trial. He was convicted, and sent, with Davison, to the House of Refuge.

John Tilton was tried for burglary in the second degree. On the 13th of August he broke into the store of Messrs. Richardson, No. 31 Duane-street. The evidence against him was very strong. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

George Ford, charged with grand larceny, was acquitted, without the Jury leaving their seats.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

Matheio Finch et. al. vs. *Daniel Carpenter.*—The defendant's motion granted with $10, unless plaintiffs shall within twenty days after service of order on them give notice of motion for leave to bring action *nunc pro tunc*. If notice of such motion is given them all proceedings of both parties to be stayed till the hearing and decision thereof.

Wm. McDean vs. *Matthew Tompkins et al.*—Motion for the subjegation of the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to the rights of the plaintiff under his judgment. Motion first heard and granted July 14, 1856. Order on that decision modified by Birdseye, Judge, October, 1856; set aside for want of notice to all parties in interest, but with leave to renew on service of notice on the plaintiff and all defendants nthar than the Company.

DECISION.

The Ferry Company to be substituted in place of plaintiffs, with reference the judgment in this action on paying him in full the amount due him thereon for principal, interest and costs.

Mary McChiff vs. *Michael Short.*—Motion to set aside judgment as irregular, &c. Judgment set aside, with all subsequent proceedings, without costs; defendant allowed to answer within five days after service of this order, without costs, as he succeeds in part on this motiod. The cause to be noticed by either party for the next Circuit in Queens, on short notice.

Wm. N. Aully vs. *Thomas B. Hawkins.*—Motion for a new trial in an action for slander. Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or washer and ironer, thoroughly understands her business in either capacity—highly recommended from her last place, where she lived 6 years, for integrity and good moral excellence; will take moderate wages; is neat, willing, and obliging to her employer. Can be seen No. 203 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART INTELLIGENT BOY, of genteel appearance, 16 years of age, a situation in some respectable family; can write a fair hand, and is well accustomed to work in and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the *City of Baltimore*, we receive details of European news to the 9th instant. The British reënforcements for India are now to be increased to 40,000 men, making altogether a force of 80,000 European troops in the country. At the time the *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool, the next news from India was anxiously looked for. It will probably be brought to this country by the *Canada*, overdue at Halifax. A Mormon Conference had been held in London on Sunday, Sept. 7, and the London *Times* takes the opportunity to discuss the question of Mormonism as it exists in the United States, and the measures adopted by our Government to discourage the movement. We publish the article and recommend its perusal to all interested in this important question. Of miscellaneous news there is but a scanty supply. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives us the latest aspect of the Spanish Mexican dispute and vouches for its correctness. It seems that the motive which induced England and France to offer their mediation was a fear that the United States would not neglect the opportunity of Spain's occupation either to seize Cuba or aid the Mexicans. There is now scarcely a possibility that there will be war between the two countries. Intelligence had reached London of the recent failures in New-York, and we give elsewhere the comments of the London *Times* on the subject. Another article from the same journal on the condition of the Paris *Crédit Mobilier* will command the attention of our commercial readers.

By way of England we have advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 2d August. From Brazil there is no political news. In the Rio Coffee market there was not much doing. Some 87,000 bags had been sold for the United States at higher prices. The British Vice-Consul had been murdered in Pernambuco, while returning from dining with a friend, and his body was discovered next morning covered with knife wounds. The Government of Buenos Ayres had issued a decree confiscating General ROSAS' property for high treason. At Montevideo every thing was quiet.

The sworn statements of the surviving officers of the lost steamer, viz.: JAMES M. FRAZER, the second officer; JOHN BLACK, boatswain; GEO. E. ASHBY, chief-engineer, and HENRY KIEFER, second assistant engineer, are given elsewhere in the form of an extended Protest to the Underwriters, and though not differing materially from statements already given, are officially made, under oath, and supposed to be more particular and full as to their conduct in their respective departments and as to the management of the ship, and the circumstances under which she was lost. It has been prepared by Mr. C. A. RAPELLO, and the original is at Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS', for inspection by all interested. An examining Committee of the most competent men that can be found will be appointed by the Underwriters to examine these officers in a day or two, when every point connected with the loss of the ship will receive the closest scrutiny.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will meet at Syracuse to-day. As there are no contested seats, the organization will probably be effected without delay, and the business of the Convention will be immediately proceeded with. The dispatch of our Special Correspondent at Syracuse, indicates that the attendance will be very large, and furnishes some interesting speculations as to the probable nominations.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany yesterday, and elected officers for the year ensuing. DEAN RICHMOND was elected Chairman, and PETER CAGGER Secretary.

The contest for the construction of one of the new steam sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress, has been decided by the Board of Naval Commissioners in favor of Mr. WESTERVELT, of this city, and the decision has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The principal opponents of Mr. WESTERVELT were Messrs. CURTISS, of Boston, and PAGE, of Norfolk.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Michigan Southern Railroad report that the floating debt of the Company is $1,800,000. They say that the expenses of the concern can be largely reduced, and that with good management the road will pay dividends.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have advertised for a loan of $500,000—equal to the deficiency in the Sinking Fund.

The rates for Money outside of Banks, in Wall-street yesterday, were quoted unusually dear, and home paper sold at two per cent. a month. This heavy *shave*, however, is understood to be paid mainly by out-of-town parties, country bankers and others, who are forced to realize on their City bills. The regular dealers at Bank are fairly accommodated, though not fully so, and it is only occasionally they are forced to sell their paper at the going rates outside. The condition of the Banks, on the official showing this morning, is deemed a strong one, and but for continued trouble among the merchants in the neighboring cities and the embarrassment in the exchanges with the West, our business people would begin to look for early and very decided improvement. The accounts from Philadelphia in the afternoon were more cheering, and nothing new of a serious character comes from Boston, or the North-West. Throughout the Lake region as far West as Milwaukee there is great scarcity of exchange on New-York, and the produce movement which, under ordinary times would soon remedy this want, is made irregular and embarrassing by the general scarcity of money. Yesterday afternoon there was an improved demand for Stocks, and on the Street generally a better confidence appeared to obtain at the close of business. The Foreign Exchange Bankers were buyers, of bills drawn against Produce at 109½@197 on London, and 5 30@5 25 on Paris.

The F[illegible] were heavy yes[illegible]y, especially by [illegible], with pretty free [illegible] export. Corn was very dull and down 1c. ₱ bushel. Cotton ruled quiet at unchanged rates. Coffee was in slack request, but closed steadily. Stock of all kinds [illegible]

was inactive and somewhat nominal in this market. During the week preceding the 14th inst. there were heavy purchases,—probably of 8,000 hhds. Tobacco,—effected in New-Orleans,—the bulk of them represented having been made on account of the French Government orders. Some new crop Tobacco from Dyer County, Tenn., was also sold there at 20c. ₱ lb. Freights were brisker and firmer.

The case for the prosecution in the trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY for the murder of ALBERT S. MOSES, was closed on Monday afternoon. Coroner CONNERY testified to the declaration of MOSES on his death-bed and the character of the wound. His testimony was more favorable to the prisoner than that of any of the preceding witnesses. The case for the defence was opened yesterday morning. Mrs. ANDREW W. BRADFORD was examined. Her testimony differed very little from that of other witnesses who were present in MOSES' room before he died.

The New-Granada Treaty.

The public at large will rejoice at the settlement of the difficulties which have been so long pending between our Government and that of New-Granada. The termination of such a contest is more important than its terms,—and the provisions of the treaty just concluded will not be subjected to any very critical or captious scrutiny. Still we feel compelled to express our apprehension that this instrument falls far short of the demands of the case, and fails to maintain the interests of the United States in the most important points involved in the negotiation. In order to a clear understanding of the subject, let us glance at the facts out of which the necessity for a new treaty arose. New Granada, anxious to secure the development of the Isthmus of Panama, and to obtain a guaranty of the neutrality of the Isthmus from the United States, in 1846 entered into a treaty with our Government, by which she made the Isthmus free to passengers, correspondence and merchandise in the transit from ocean to ocean, and became responsible for the protection of the transit route. "As an especial compensation" for these privileges, the United States entered into the desired guaranty of the neutrality of the Isthmus. Under the invitation thus extended by New-Granada, and relying upon the faith of her treaty stipulations, a company of American capitalists constructed the Panama Railroad, to connect the two oceans, and have thus created a new commerce *viâ* the Isthmus which is already of great value, is rapidly increasing, and promises to become of vastly greater importance within a few years. American citizens in large numbers, with their wives and children, have trusted themselves and their property upon the foreign soil of New-Granada, for the purpose of transit from ocean to ocean, and the United States mails have for years taken the same route.

In violation of the clearest reading of her treaty stipulations, New-Granada has, by law, imposed passenger, tonnage and correspondence taxes. But the most notable disregard of her obligations is presented in her failure to provide for the security of passengers and their property on the transit. This guaranteed protection was altogether the most important element in the price which she agreed to pay for the benefits expected to accrue to her from the Treaty. With careless indifference, as insulting as it has proved disastrous, she made no adequate arrangements to fulfill her duty in this regard. Her rulers, intelligent and shrewd as they are, knew that the Railroad was in advance of civilization on the Isthmus. They knew full well that subjects of their Government, notoriously vicious, ready for any crime promising to minister to their evil passions or bring them coveted spoil, were hovering on the skirts of the city of Panama, and were hostile towards the Railroad, because it carried passengers rapidly beyond reach of their extortions, secret assassinations and robberies. They had long been aware, too, how effectually those semi-savages had defied the feeble efforts of the local authorities to bring them to justice.

Still the Government made no adequate preparation to hold them in check. The treaty had lulled our citizens into fatal security, and New-Granada made no pretence of fulfilling her duty in the premises, except by stationing at Panama a handful of negro soldiers, as degraded and demoralized as their countrymen whose crimes were to be restrained. The result was, the massacre of April, 1856, the harrowing incidents of which are still fresh in the public memory. The evidences of premeditation and method in that terrible riot are abundant; and the troops, instead of affording the protection guaranteed, joined in the murderous assault upon our defenceless countrymen and countrywomen, under the lead and orders of their own chief, doing by far the greatest execution in the unequal conflict which ensued.

The late Administration immediately took up the case for investigation. At first the New-Grenadian authorities attempted to justify the outrages, but subsequently put in a plea of weakness and poverty, declaring their inability to control the turbulent residents of the Isthmus, so far removed from the centre of Government. The United States at once admitted the plausibility of this plea, and a special Minister was sent to Bogota, with instructions from Secretary MARCY, to arrange for indemnity for the past, demand the punishment of participants in the massacre so far as known, obtain satisfactory guarantees of future protection, and induce an abandonment of the illegal taxes already referred to.

The result is known. All our demands were peremptorily rejected, and both our Ministers returned home. Hence the negotiation at Washington, which has ended at last in a treaty in which New-Granada agrees to pay claims of citizens of the United States, to be adjusted by a Commission,—and promises to use all efforts to prosecute and punish the Panama rioters. The demand for future security was altogether the most important point in the negotiation. New-Granada had totally failed in her duty of protecting the transit,—yet protection is indispensable. Accepting as true her assertion that she cannot afford the needed protection, we asked her to give to us the right to furnish it at our own expense. We asked the privilege of relieving her from a duty to which she was bound, and which must be performed by some power or other. This New-Granada refuses. She confesses [illegible] to fulfill her obligations, and then [illegible] submit to the disastrous [illegible] of her inefficiency! And our [illegible] in the recent negotiation, would seem to have abandoned altogether its demand upon this point. We remain without the least assurance that the scenes of April, 1856, will not be reënacted at the first convenient opportunity.

In the conclusion of this treaty, therefore, the Administration seems to have been unfaithful to the interests of the country, and has disappointed its just expectations. The pecuniary indemnity exacted of the Government of Bogota will never be felt in the least by the active agents in the former outrage. They remain unscathed, and the spoil and plunder accruing from their former onslaught will only be remembered as incentives to a repetition of its bloody incidents. The treaty contains not the least restraining element so far as they are concerned, and the confessed inability of New-Granada to hold them in check remains unchanged. Under these circumstances, the failure to exact some specific and adequate guarantee of future security is not only an abandonment by the Administration of our most important demand, but a virtual consent that the old treaty stipulation of protection shall remain a dead letter,—that, as New-Granada is *unable* directly to give the stipulated protection, she is under no further obligation, except to pay for the incidental losses of *property* sustained by American citizens, whenever the Panama negroes shall choose to enter upon another grand hunt, massacre and robbery, of unoffending men, women and children!

True, if Gen. HERRAN's promise that the Panama rioters shall be punished is faithfully redeemed, something will have been done towards checking for a time the violent propensities of the Isthmian rabble, of whom even the better classes of Panamanians live in constant dread. But what guarantee have we that this promise will be fulfilled? Will Gov. FABREGA, who gave the fatal order to the black troops to fire upon our unarmed citizens on the 13th of April,—will this official leader in the work of wholesale slaughter be disgraced and adequately punished? Will CELIS, the man whom the evidence has specially marked as among the most ferocious of the ringleaders, be devoted to the scaffold, or confined to a felon's cell? Will PEDRO OBARRIO,—who furnished the murderers with powder for their iniquitous purposes, and who has since been rewarded with the office of Attorney General—be called upon to exchange his position of power and influence for a prison? We have no faith that either of them will suffer an hour's inconvenience because of their crimes. The history of the past forbids all hope of it. They have hitherto escaped without even a reprimand; and their instruments in the April outrage, for days and weeks after that event, were openly boasting their participation in its ignoble conflict, and exhibiting in the streets of Panama clothing and jewelry confessedly torn by them from the persons of their victims—yet to the present hour not the least effort for their punishment has ever been made. If this immunity is continued to them hereafter, we ask whether the new treaty provides any remedy?

We can understand the magnanimity that may prompt a powerful nation to be moderate in its demands upon a feeble community, and are by no means sorry to see evidences of this feeling on the part of our Government towards New-Granada. But we think it was due to ourselves that some effectual steps should have been taken to make the transit of the Isthmus permanently secure for our citizens, and to relieve our commerce of the unjust and illegal burdens that have been imposed upon it. And we fear, moreover, that so partial and unsatisfactory an adjustment of our differences with New-Granada, will prove to be but temporary, and will even lead to still more serious dissensions in the future.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* makes the following statement upon a subject of considerable importance to the literary interests of the country:

"Lord NAPIER informs me that so soon as he gets his table clear of the Central American question, he shall bring to the attention of our Government the subject of the International Copyright—a subject in which he seems deeply interested. He is now procuring statistical information and consulting all our publishers, and he feels confident that a tariff so moderate and just may be agreed upon between the two Governments, that it must meet the approbation of the entire book-trade of the whole country. I learn that the leading feature of his proposition will be *to secure to authors a small tariff, say five cents on the volume for all copies sold of the republication of a foreign work*, the amount to be accounted for by the publisher. The result of this would be an additional tax to that amount upon the reader; but a sum so trifling, to go to the author of the work which we deem worth reading, no reasonable man would object to. The only thing we would desire to be assured of is that this sum, trifling as it might seem to be, would certainly reach the party for whose benefit it is paid."

If Lord NAPIER enters upon this subject in as sensible and practical a spirit, and with views as moderate as those that are here indicated, we presume he will have little difficulty in making some beneficial and satisfactory arrangement. The great obstacle hitherto to a successful disposition of the matter has arisen from the extravagant and unreasonable demands of the friends of an international copyright. They have started with the assumption that the author of an English book ought to have secured to him, by American law, an absolute and complete control over its republication in this country—and they have based this claim upon the principle that an author has just as perfect a title to the book he had written, as the shoemaker had to a pair of boots which he had made. This principle, it is scarcely necessary to say, is one which has never been recognized in the laws of any country in the world, the right of property which an author has in his *published* book being always created by statute, and limited in extent to the country making the law, and in duration at the discretion of the law-making power. And the practical effect of recognizing such a principle here would be, that the English *publishers* would make all books for the American market, throwing thousands and tens of thousands of our printers, binders and other mechanics out of employment, and putting all the profits into their own pockets. And the whole reading public in this country would be at the mercy of English houses for English books.

Lord NAPIER's alleged proposition is much simpler, and is free from all these objections. He proposes to do—what [illegible] to do—to secure to the [illegible] in either country some fair share of the profits of the reprint of his book in the other. This will leave the field open for the republication of foreign books just as it is at present, and will consequently not interfere with the competition among publishers, which keeps the price of re-printed books within the means of the great mass of the people; while, at the same time, it will answer all the purposes of a copyright law, which commend themselves to the sympathy of the public at large. If Lord NAPIER has entered upon this matter in the spirit ascribed to him, we have little doubt of his success.

The Lowber Title.

At the outset of the pending controversy, relating to Mr. LOWBER's judgment against the City, the TIMES directed public attention to the contents of the record, and called upon the parties interested, or implicated in the charges of fraud, &c., so profusely made, particularly the Corporation Counsel, for an explanation of their course. This drew quite a full letter of exposition from Mr. LOWBER, which appeared in our columns.

Subsequently, at the instance of Mr. FLAGG, an order to show cause was obtained from Justice PEABODY, by Mr. WHITING, appearing as counsel at large for whom it may concern. That motion was heard, quite recently, before Justice ROOSEVELT. Lengthy affidavits, *pro* and *con*., were interspersed, and speeches made by counsel, some of them not in the best taste. It was attempted to shove the matter off upon a technicality, but to this his Honor did not consent. Reserving the points, he remarked very judiciously, "that he thought it due to both parties, considering the allegations made, that the affidavits should be read, and that the charges there made should be promptly answered." The motion was accordingly argued and submitted on the merits. It is now under advisement. We await Judge ROOSEVELT's decision, as to whether the judgment may be opened, or an appeal allowed at this late day.

The latter would prove an insufficient measure of relief. An appeal could bring up only the propriety of the judgment, upon the pleadings actually interposed. But the answer sets up a line of defence which seems, in the pending controversy, tacitly abandoned. Defect of title is alleged *now*. This was not objected, or alluded to in the answer, interposed through Mr. FLAGG. Therefore, if that important point is to be raised, it must be through a direction of the Supreme Court, opening the judgment and allowing the interposition of new defences.

Apart from the legal skirmishing, preliminary to litigation *de novo* on the merits, we have some comments to offer as to the main point—that relating to Mr. LOWBER's title to the property in question. The evidence, on both sides, in the numerous affidavits read, and the allegations made by counsel, are before our readers, who are quite competent, although not judicially, to pass on the question for themselves.

We have access to the sworn complaint, which contains the recital of all that took place as to the purchase by the City. This only, of the papers in the action, has never been published. In August, 1856, was passed and approved the resolution by the Common Council, directing the Comptroller

"To advertise for proposals for a block of ground, containing from fifty-five to sixty-five lots, of twenty-five feet front each, *with the water front*, situate between Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets, on the East River, for the use and purposes of a market."

Under this resolve Mr. FLAGG advertised, designating the property wanted by the general description above quoted, in those very words.

Two sealed proposals were handed in—one by Mr. LOWBER, the other by the New-York Dry Dock Company. The former was accepted. In it Mr. L. offers two blocks on the East River, adjacent to each other, bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue D and "*the bulkhead* on the East River." His outer boundary is not by distances, or metes and bounds, but simply *the bulkhead*. This, of course, is the outer line of solid filling.

Mr. FLAGG reported the two offers made, in form as made, to the Common Council, without comment, it appears, except the following:

"The Comptroller respectfully calls the attention of the Common Council to some suggestions in regard to the management of a market, properly contained in a report made by him in answer to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 1, in the year 1854."

It would seem, from this, that the Comptroller had then no misgivings—at least, no very serious ones—but regarded the action of the Corporation and the offer of Mr. LOWBER as in good faith. And it appears, also, that he treated the project of a market site seriously.

In last January the resolution passed, which took effect by the Mayor's default, directing the Comptroller

"To purchase, without delay, for the use and purposes of a market, the property of ROBERT W. LOWBER, comprising a block and part of a block of ground, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward, and bounded by Sixteenth-street and Seventeenth-street, Avenue C, *and the East River, together with the bulkhead in front thereof*."

Here, again, the bulkhead, the outer line of solid filling, is recognized as the river boundary of Mr. L.'s property. In March, Mr. LOWBER tendered his deed, in which the property is described, as to its outer side or boundary, in precisely the same words: "The East River, together with the bulkhead in front thereof." There may have been chicanery and "swindling" connected with the negotiation. The "City Fathers," quite probably, sinned in their desire "to make a good thing" out of the proposed market; the presumption, we are sorry to allow, is not in their favor. But the cheating, if any, was secret, and is not, even *prima facie*, brought home to any one, or indeed more than alleged, vaguely and generally, in the affidavits read upon the recent motion.

Is there a defect of title? About this lawyers differ. It is clear that no part of the land offered by and purchased from Mr. LOWBER consisted of water lots. It was all solid ground or filled in, and was bounded on the river side by the bulkhead. The question, then turns wholly upon the points, whether the outer *filled-in lots* were Mr. LOWBER's *in fee* or not. Messrs. NOYES and O'CONOR, upon a full case or statement setting forth *in extenso* the facts, statutes, &c., affirm the title to the land as perfect. There is no question about this. Their opinion is published. As Mr. BUTLER criticises the matter, titles, in his office, are examined by an assistant specially in charge of that branch of business. That he himself can do no more than overlook it. That in the present case the Lowber title went carefully through the usual routine, and then for greater certainty and safety, was submitted to outside counsel, with the result stated.

It is said, the Superior Court has, pending this controversy, passed upon the point at issue, that of title, adversely to the opinion of counsel. It is not, however, the Court of last resort, and is occasionally mistaken; at least the Court of Appeals now and then reverses its solemn conclusions. Whether it will or not, in the present case, remains to be seen.

Assuming, as we are bound to assume, that the Superior Court is right and Messrs. NOYES and O'CONOR wrong, there then exists a cloud upon Mr. LOWBER's title, as to that part of his land reclaimed, or filled in from the river, and this is a valuable portion of the whole purchase. But the sole conflict of ownership lies between the State and himself or his grantees. Is it likely or probable that the Legislature would refuse to cancel the difficulty, by quit-claiming to the City, if applied to on the subject. Another suggestion and we have done, for the present. It is alleged, also, that some of the outer lots, or those nearest the river, are *without* the line of bulkhead established upon the report of the "Harbor Commissioners." Whether this is so or not, it is difficult to perceive how it affects Mr. LOWBER's title as between him and the City. This contract was perfect on the 9th March last, when the resolution accepting his proposal was officially transmitted to him, while the line of bulkhead of the Harbor Commissioners was established by act of the Legislature, to take effect the date of its passage, April 7, 1857.

The Central America.

We continue the publication of such statements as seem calculated to throw light upon the cause of the disaster to the *Central America*. This is now the point to which the attention of the public is directed, and we are glad to see that steps are taken by the Company and the Board of Underwriters to sift thoroughly all the circumstances connected with it. It seems very clear that such a catastrophe could not occur without fault, either on the part of the ship herself or in the manner in which she was managed. The testimony of the best and most competent judges is very emphatic and positive as to the perfect seaworthiness of the vessel. Captain BADGER, whose evidence upon a subject of this kind is entitled to very great weight, speaks very decisively in regard to this matter, having made three voyages in the ship, and considering her in all respects one of the best and staunchest vessels afloat. Captain MCGOWAN, of the *Empire City*, is equally emphatic in expressing the same opinion; and from no quarter have we any direct or reliable statements to the contrary. There must then have been some very great fault in her management,—and the first quarter to which attention must be directed in such an inquiry, must of course be her engine-room,—as the safety of a steamer, in a storm, depends entirely upon her engines. If these are well worked she can breast any sea and ride any storm. But if the machinery breaks, or the engines cease to work from any cause, she is as helpless as a log. The machinery of the *Central America* did not break, but her engines stopped,—and according to Capt. BADGER's statement, before there was any considerable amount of water in the ship. *What was the cause of this stoppage?* This is the vital question:—and when it is satisfactorily answered, the real cause of the disaster will have been reached,—for as soon as they stopped, the vessel fell into the trough of the sea and was thenceforth at the mercy of the waves. The only reason assigned was an insufficient supply of coal;—but *why* the coal was not brought more rapidly,—and especially why this vital defect was not remedied the moment it was discovered,—we have yet to learn. We trust the investigations to be set on foot will clear up this matter, and hold whatever parties may have been guilty of so disastrous a neglect of duty to proper responsibility.

CONFIDENCE WANTED!—As a general thing we have no special admiration of the "confidence game," either as practised by professional swindlers or by the more speculative portions of the business community. But just now,—in the severe financial pressure that afflicts the whole community, a little more *confidence* on the part of creditors is greatly needed and would be especially serviceable in affording relief. The great difficulty just now is a lack of money. Hundreds and thousands of persons who have large amounts of property,—real estate, stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c.,—cannot raise money upon them to pay their notes as they fall due. If those who hold their notes will be a little easy,—and consent to their renewal for a short term, they will save their debtors in many cases from ruin, and do themselves a service at the same time. It is undoubtedly true that the creditor of one party is debtor to another,—and must have the money due him in order to pay his own debts. But there should be on the part of all the utmost forbearance towards one another,—and a general disposition to aid one another to the greatest possible extent. In this way the financial troubles of the day may not only be eased off somewhat, but made the occasion of increased kindness and friendship. The argument may not be a very strong one, addressed to men who "never do business except on business principles,"—and who exact payment of a debt at every hazard the day it is due. But unfortunately this is not the only class of men involved in difficulties just now.

GEN. WALKER'S LETTER.—The letter of Gen. WALKER concerning the extension of Slavery into the countries of Central America, which was published in the TIMES of last week, was addressed to Hon. C. J. JENKINS, of Georgia. What Mr. J. thinks of it is pretty explicitly stated in the following concluding paragraph of a letter he has recently published on the subject.

"He has driven me to the alternative of submitting to inevitable misconstructions, or of making unfavorable comments upon a letter addressed to myself. I choose the latter, declaring unequivocally—first, that I wholly disapprove of General WM. WALKER's contemplated invasion and conquest of Nicaragua; secondly, that the proposed revival of the African Slave-trade is abhorrent to me. I will add that General WALKER has taken a very unwarrantable liberty with me—a liberty inconsistent with the sense of propriety which should regulate intercourse between gentlemen—a liberty expressly interdicted by my plain declaration, that its publication as a letter addressed to me, must depend upon my concurrence in, [illegible]

Mr. JENKINS is one of the ablest and most conservative of the public men at the South, and no one who knows him could doubt that he would take precisely this view of this subject.

GEN. WALKER'S LETTER.

The Extension of Slavery into the Central and South American States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

Whatever serves to develop the intentions of the South on the subject of Slavery deserves public attention. As an indication of Southern policy I cannot but regard the last published letter of WILLIAM WALKER in support of his scheme for reëstablishing the institution in Nicaragua with profound interest. Disposed to deny him the possession of abilities requisite for the conduct of great affairs, I am yet forced to concede that this letter is a most skilfully framed appeal to the South, and that it is marked by great power of thought and correctness of argument. No publication has lately appeared presenting in so clear a manner the general idea of Southern expansion as a means of securing the permanent domination of the great Southern institution. It is worth as much for what it unwittingly suggests to the conservatism of the South for its incitements to unlawful aggressions upon the territories and rights of the neighbors and friends of that section. Let us analyze Mr. WALKER'S statements and reasoning.

WALKER admits that though he did not go to Central America to establish Slavery, that measure was the guiding star of his policy after he got here. He admits, too, that the decree issued with this object in view was his individual act, and that it was opposed by the whole body of native inhabitants. He asserts also that the measure was resorted to by him as part of a system for promoting "the increase of negro Slavery on this Continent," which system he calls upon the South to support as the corner-stone of its safety. What he says about the benevolence of LAS CASAS in suggesting the substitution of Negro for Indian Slavery, is only true in part. LAS CASAS was a Dominican monk, celebrated as an Abolitionist. He opposed the Slavery imposed upon the Indians upon grounds hostile to any kind of Slavery. He was supported by his sect, but was bitterly reviled and threatened by the Franciscans, who were conservatives, and the Spanish settlers, who were owners of Indian slaves. In a public debate before CHARLES V., LAS CASAS contended against the Bishop of Darien that it was inhuman and irreligious to hold that *any race* had been designed by God for servitude. Why he consented to Negro Slavery does not clearly appear, but it seems that he regarded it as a temporary expedient necessary for the liberation of his Indians, of whom he had been appointed by ZIMENES "Protector."

WALKER proves by a methodical and consistent statement, the existence of a combination among all the people of Spanish America, from the Rio Grande to Chili, "for the purpose of excluding Slavery forever from the territories now occupied by them." He then goes on to show that England has joined this combination, and that she furnished the Costa Ricans arms to aid them in the defence of their country against him and his fillibusters. He notices that the new Mexican Constitution has a clause forbidding the making of any treaty for the extradition of fugitive slaves, and sums up upon the testimony thus:

"In fact, you have but to read the journals of the Spanish-American Republics from Mexico to Chili to be satisfied of the enmity—active as well as passive—to the people and institutions of the Southern States."

I do not see how there can be any doubt of the correctness of this conclusion. All the people threatened by the South with invasion and subjugation have combined to defend themselves. WALKER then asks the people of the South whether they intend to submit to this; whether they will be *hemmed in on the South as on the North*; whether they will surrender the right of carrying their slaves into other countries, and reducing to servitude the people who now inhabit those countries? These are momentous questions, and WALKER is quite right in asking the South to pause now and consider them. They may be stated, however, in another form, as thus: Have not the people of Spanish-America a right to be free? Have they not a right to resist invasion? If they suspect "the South," which is their North, of an intention to seize their several countries and enslave their free citizens, is it not their duty to combine for their defence? And if they did not so combine, would not all mankind denounce them as dolts and cowards?

No man of common sense, and especially no one who could write such a letter as this which I am commenting upon, can affect to believe that "the South" has any other or better right to move on further south for purposes of conquest and propagandism than the North has. Now, if the South has a mission to seize Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, Venezuela, the Guianas, New-Granada, Peru and Chili, for the purpose of fixing therein African Slavery forever, which WALKER avows, by implication, to be his design, who can deny to the Free States of this Union the right to move on after the South, to occupy the present Slave States, and to extirpate the peculiar institution of African Slavery forever? Let it be borne in mind that while the South claims the right to extend over all America an institution which she declares to be "*peculiar*," the institutions of the North are not peculiar, but are in harmony with those of the Christian and civilized world.

But directly after making this important disclosure, Mr. WALKER proceeds to relieve his mind by this portentous admonition:

If the South is desirous of imitating the gloomy grandeur of the Eschylian Prometheus, she has but to lie supine a little while longer, and force and power will bind her to the rock, and the vulture will descend to tear the liver from her body. In her agony and grief she may console herself with the idea that she suffers a willing sacrifice.

Is this a confession, or what is it? Does Mr. WALKER mean to say that Slavery is a vulture which is tearing out the liver from the body of the South? This is exactly what he means. He tells the people of the South that Slavery is a vulture that is feeding upon their hearts; but they must not kill the vulture, they must only enlarge the area of the rock, and allow the *obscenæ volucres* to feed away at its leisure.

The point of a powerful combination already formed to resist the ambition and rapacity of the South, is certainly very suggestive of the necessity of caution in increasing the strength of this dangerous nation. It is the most overwhelming argument for the dependence of the South upon the Federal Union that I have ever heard. Southern conservatives will at once perceive that when the secessionists and incendiaries of the Jefferson and Toombs and Keitt school get the upper hand of them, and set up their exclusive Slave Empire, the North, above Mason and Dixon's, must form an offensive and defensive alliance with tropical America to limit and, if need be, to cripple the new aggressive power forever. And if Great Britain is now hostile to the South, and is forming combinations against her expansion, what would be her policy after the principle of territorial aggression had been inaugurated in a new government informed by no other motive?

It is said that Mr. JENKINS, to whom Mr. WALKER addresses his manifesto, will repudiate the plan developed. This is very likely. Mr. JENKINS is a so-called conservative, who in 1852 was nominated for Vice President on the ticket which had Mr. WEBSTER's name at its head. [illegible] who knows the real [illegible] recommendations of his [illegible]

ARGUS.

MEXICO.

An Interesting Emigration Movement in Mexico.

We have received some very interesting information in regard to a movement of the Mexican Government to promote emigration to that country, which may hereafter be attended with important results both to that country and to our own. A grant has been made for the establishment of a line of steamers between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, with compensation for carrying the mails, and also with an equivalent for the passage money of emigrants in an allowance of duties upon cargoes of goods that may be imported. The Mexican Government offers to each emigrant a free passage in these steamers, with *twenty-five* acres of land and a lot in what is designed to be a central village of each colony that may be thus established. The emigrant is allowed three years to refund the passage money; if it is not paid at the end of that time, the emigrant engages to pay five per cent. annual interest upon it, and the Government takes a mortgage upon the land which he has received.

The offer is open to emigrants of all classes; but those who are expected to avail themselves of it most largely are the better classes of *free blacks* and mulattoes in the Southern States. Many of these are already possessed of some property, and are abundantly able to manage business affairs. By going to Mexico, they can still have the advantages of the same climate as that to which they have been accustomed, while they will escape from the severe and uncomfortable *surveillance* to which the existence of Slavery at home subjects them. We are told that several who have gone from Mississippi into Alvarado, and engaged in sugar planting, have already accumulated a very handsome property, and are laying the foundation for still greater success. One of them has recently sent to the States for a supply of machinery.

We believe the grant is at present in the hands of Mr. GOICOURIA, the Cuban planter, who was exiled for his connection with the revolutionary movements in that island, and who resided in this City for two or three years afterwards. The South has for a long time been very desirous of finding some way of disposing of the free blacks in that section, who are said to be of very little use at home, while they are supposed to offer a constant incitement to discontent among the slaves. It is not impossible that a colonization of the kind proposed, if earnestly and permanently favored by the Mexican Government, may be of essential service to the South in connection with this question.

The Earldom of Stirling.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your "Own Correspondent," writing from Lexington, Ky., Sept. 10, speaks of a Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of the vicinity of Lexington, as the "direct, rightful successor to the Earldom of Stirling, Scotland." We all recollect that our revolutionary General WILLIAM ALEXANDER, though known, in the history of the War of Independence as Lord STIRLING, was unsuccessful in the prosecution of his claim to that title, before the House of Peers. Coming down to our own day, I find that *Burke's Extinct Peerages* states that "HENRY, the fifth Earl of Stirling, died, *sine prole*, in 1739;" that "Rev. JOHN ALEXANDER is said to have succeeded, as sixth Earl. The only son of his daughter, HANNAH, who married WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Esq., of the Larches, in the County of Warwick, is the present ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, Esq., who claims and assumes the title of Earl of STIRLING." (*Burke's Ext. Peerages*, p. 716.)

Your correspondent proceeds to state that "Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER'S income from his estate of Airdrie is $75,000 per annum, and from his American possessions equally as much." I find that Airdrie is a market-town, in the parish of New-Monkland, and County of Lanark, Scotland, numbering 6,000 inhabitants; and that the total rental of the town is about £6,700—say $33,500. (See the *Topog. Statist. and Hist. Gazetteer of Scotland*, 1853, vol. 1, p. 21.)

It is plain that Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER is neither the "rightful successor to the Earldom of Stirling," nor the "possessor of an estate of $75,000 per annum, in Airdrie." As Mr. ALEXANDER seems to be a worthy Kentucky gentleman, I fear that your correspondent has been misled by the idle gossip of his neighborhood. T.

Celtic Tendencies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will allow me to say, that it is rather unjust to class Irishmen generally, in this or any country, with Col. DOHENY and his associates in the late meeting of sympathy with the Sepoys. That was a nonsensical affair, and merits all the ridicule your editorial casts upon it.

Col. DOHENY is the "representative man" of only a class—fortunately a small one—of Irishmen. He is well-meaning, but full of curious idiosyncrasies. He is very much more intelligent than the rattle-pate patriots he seems to chime in with, ordinarily, on the subject of Irish grievances. These gentry are only the *self-constituted* spokesmen for Irishmen here, whom they are in the habit of misrepresenting. Meetings, such as the "Scpoy" gathering, are not, I will venture to assert, approved of by one out of ten of Irishmen in this City. Generally, they have business of their own to look after.

Paddy's heart, it is generally admitted, is in the right place; and there is always a soft spot in it for the "ould country." Designing and plausible fellows often take advantage of this, and through his feelings mislead his judgment. But this does not always happen. He has usually the shrewdness to discriminate between friends and enemies.

As to meetings such as that for the Sepoys, it seems to me you are not authorized, from your own report of it, in assuming that it represented the Irishmen of this city, in numbers, intelligence, respectability or *common-sense*. Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE "CELTS."

The Stuyvesant Sepoy Sympathizers Repudiated by the Irish.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In two successive numbers of your paper you animadvert very strongly on the Sepoy Sympathizing meeting held the other evening. In this I perfectly agree with you. But when you speak of it as a demonstration of the Irish of this City, you are either very much mistaken as to the facts or else do it for the sake of gratifying the Know-Nothing feeling of a large portion of the population. You might just as well hold up the Walker Fillibuster Meetings as exponents of American feeling. I will venture to say the large body of my countrymen in this City do not sympathize with beings who can be guilty of any such crimes as the Sepoys. The easily besetting sins of the Irish lie not in that direction. I think a little more of the Anglo-Saxon love of fair-play infused into the American character would be wholesome. For instance, the recent catastrophe has recalled a slight incident to my mind—who recollects or speaks of the *Arctic*, who acted and behaved quite as nobly as the brave Capt. ISAACSON, without having Captain H.'s position or responsibility to cause him to do so. MILESUS.

Petty Roguery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your City readers to a species of roguery, on a small scale, which is daily perpetrated at—*not in*—the City Post-Office. Near the window, where stamps are sold, may be seen well-dressed boys, from 10 to 14 years of age, selling Post-Office Stamps.

If inquired of how they can afford to sell them at three cents each? they will tell you that they purchase them at 2½ cents each. Of course, they are stolen, if not by the vendor—by their accomplices, who purloin them from their employers. If there was a police officer stationed at the Post-Office, as there used to be, it would be well for them to look into the affair. This business has been carried on for some time; and, as these young rogues have thus far been successful, their numbers multiply.

A MERCHANT.

Weather, Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOPE, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

This morning, as I write, it is raining hard—the first rain that has fallen in about four weeks. The ground was getting very dry, and intolerably dusty. Corn is ready to be cut up; buckwheat looks fine, and promises a large crop, but potatoes will be a failure, on account of the *rot*, which is diffusing itself generally throughout this section. Business is uncommonly dull, and money scarce. The panic among the Banks has created some alarm, but the decline in groceries and breadstuffs is of more importance to the farmers and laborers. Our Court commenced last Tuesday, and will have considerable business before it.

Respectfully yours, L.

SMASH-UP ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—At about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, as the New-Haven train was passing Fordham, on the downward trip, the engineer saw that the switch was out of order, by being displaced from its proper position, and immediately reversed the engine and signaled to the brakemen, or otherwise the loss of life would have probably been serious. As it happened, but three passengers were hurt. The Company had been repairing the road, and the workmen had carelessly left the switch so that it would throw off a train of cars. The locomotive was upset, the tender and next two cars were bounced along the sleepers, but kept on the embankment, and the third and last car would have been thrown against a rail fence, only for bringing up against a telegraph pole.

One of the men injured had his ribs knocked in by the corner of one of the seats, and was taken to Mount Vernon; the other two, more or less injured, came down to New-York. The passengers say it was carelessness of the switchman that caused the accident. The white signal-board was up, intimating that all was right. The train had gone the sixteenth of a mile past the south station-house before it stopped in the sand and stones. The passengers were tossed about in the last car especially, and much frightened. The wreck lies now by the side of the road. The manner in which the rail was laid switched the train completely off on the gravel.

Board of Aldermen.

THE REMOVAL OF THE STEAMBOAT LANDINGS—THE GOLD SNUFF-BOX—THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &C., &C.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.—The President, J. CLANCY, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Alderman BLUNT presented a preamble and resolution relative to the Jackson Snuff-Box, the substance of which was that great injustice had been done to Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr., by the resolutions passed by the Board at their meeting of the 14th inst.

The President refused to entertain the resolution, on the ground that it contained matter not original—the preamble having quoted from the newspapers the letter of Mr. Jackson, and the reply of Councilman Van Tine thereto. On appeal the decision of the Chair was sustained. The newspaper portion having been stricken out, the Board voted to lay the remainder on the table, by ayes 16, noes 3.

Alderman WILSON called up the report of the Committee on Lands and Places, refusing the application of the Receiver of the Crystal Palace Association, for a renewal of the lease of the ground on which the Palace stands, but allowing the Association until the 1st of May next to remove the building on condition that they would bind themselves in the penal sum of $20,000, that it should be entirely removed by the time specified. On the adoption of the Committee's report, the vote stood Ayes 11; Noes 7, and was declared lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The ordinance reorganizing the Legislative Department of the City Government in conformity with the new Charter, was called up and adopted without opposition. This ordinance gives two additional clerks to the Common Council.

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the removal of the East and North River steamboat landings, presented a majority and minority report. The former is signed by Aldermen STEERS, GRIFFITH and MCCONNELL, and concludes with the following ordinance:

SEC. 1. That from and after the 1st day of November, 1858, it shall not be lawful for any steamboat, steamship or vessel, propelled by steam power, belonging to, or used by, the Norwalk, Bridgeport, New-Haven, Hartford, Stonington, Fall River, Norwich and Worcester or Providence lines, or any other lines, propelled by steam, and navigating the Long Island Sound on East River, to land any passengers or freight, or to navigate any of their vessels below the foot of Grand-street, on the East River, in the City of New-York, under the penalty of $250 for each offence, to be recovered from the owner, master, pilot, or person having charge thereof severally and respectively.

SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of November, 1858, it shall not be lawful for any steamboat, steamship, or vessel propelled by steam power, belonging to or used by any line, company or party, and running between the City of New-York and Troy, Albany, Hudson, or any other point or place on the North or Hudson River, to land any passengers or freight, or to navigate any of their vessels below the foot of Canal-street on said river, under the penalty of $250 for each offence, to be recovered from the owner, master, pilot or person having charge thereof, severally and respectively.

The minority report is signed by Aldermen HARRIS and CORWIN, and concludes as follows:

Whether any or all the complaints made against the present condition of things can be substantiated, we are left to consider whether they are of sufficient magnitude to justify the dispersion of the immense business relations now existing and in active progress, and whether it is to be anticipated that the demands of our trade will at any future time require so greatly extended a field of operation. Are we so near that necessity as to call for this compulsory regulation at this time? We think not, nor is this removal to facilitate the business of our City required as a matter of public duty or convenience, but that, on the contrary, under the increased facilities constantly extending to business generally, by the improvement of our streets and thoroughfares, and the judicious opening of new avenues, the trade of this City should be left upon the broad and universal principle "*to regulate itself*," *to select its own situations and locations in accordance with common and equal rights, and with the judgments and wishes of those concerned.*

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully report against the proposed removal, to change the landings of the North River and Sound steamboats, and accordingly submit for adoption the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That no public emergency demands or requires the removal of the landings of the North river or East River and Sound steamers at this time, and that your Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Alderman STEERS, both reports were ordered to be printed in the minutes, and one thousand copies struck off in pamphlet form for the use of the Board.

Alderman MONEGHAN called up his resolution presented at the last meeting, appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of the Committee on the Jackson Snuff-Box. He moved to amend by inserting $350 in lieu of $1,000.

Alderman STEERS favored the amendment, and thought the $350 ought to be presented to Andrew Jackson, Jr., as a compensation for his eccentric and laborious manœuvres in the premises.

Alderman ADAME thought it would be time enough to compensate Mr. Jackson when he asked for their assistance. He never knew one of that name yet, who was not able to pay his own bills, and he had no doubt Mr. Jackson was abundantly able and willing to pay his. In his opinion, Mr. Jackson's conduct in the premises had been perfectly proper, and if he had been present when the subject came up before the Board, he would have sustained him.

Alderman MONEGHAN said that the Committee paid all Mr. Jackson's expenses from Tennessee on here, and entertained him at their expense after his arrival. Mr. Van Tine's expenses for the trip were $350, and he thought it was no more than right that he should be paid.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the appropriation and thought the whole proceedings were ridiculous.

Alderman HEALY said that everything was ridiculous to the gentleman of the Eighth, if it was not done in accordance with his wishes. He appealed to every honorable gentleman, including the Alderman from the Eighth, whether the conduct of the Committee, so far as the expense incurred was concerned, was not entirely justifiable, and under the circumstances unavoidable. He thought they could do no less in decency than to pay Mr. Jackson's expenses after inviting him to come on here, and the Board in whose behalf the Committee acted, were equally bound in honor to pay all reasonable expenses incurred. After some further discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended passed by a vote of 17 to 2.

Following the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

At Board of Councilmen, Monday evening, Councilman HASWELL called up the subject of re-districting the City, which he said was a matter of immediate and vital importance. He moved that the report of the special Committee be taken up. The report was adopted without debate—numerous amendments being received without opposition. The rest of the business of the evening was comparatively unimportant.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met on Monday afternoon, the President in the Chair. Supervisor MONEGHAN offered a resolution, appointing Moses D. Gale Clerk of the Marine Court. After some discussion, and a motion to substitute the name of Wm. De Graff, and one or two others, the resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Gale is the present incumbent.

On motion of Supervisor MONEGHAN, the Board took from the table the report of the Committee fixing the salaries of the Clerks of the District and Marine Courts at $800, and allowing each of the Courts two officers, the same having been vetoed by the Mayor. The report, after a short discussion, was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5, and was declared passed, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON.—This really unfortunate vessel met with another mishap on Saturday night, on her way up the river. About 10 o'clock, when off Butter Hill, her walking beam broke, making a tremendous crash, blowing out the cylinder head, and otherwise disabling the engine. For a time, the utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers, but no person was injured. Fortunately for the passengers, the engineer was at his post when the accident occurred, and, by a quick movement of shutting off the steam from the engine, but little escaped in the saloons. Soon after the occurrence, the steamer *H. J.* came alongside, took the *Newton's* passengers, and landed them safely in this city at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The *Newton* was subsequently taken in tow by the *New World*, and is now probably in New-York. It will take at least ten days to repair the damage done to her machinery. —*Albany Evening Journal*, 21st.

GERMAN FESTIVAL-DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The different German Societies in Brooklyn assembled at the Brooklyn Garden on Monday morning, where they were presented with two handsome wreaths by Miss EMMA KEISLER. At 9 o'clock they were reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen in front of the City Hall. Here Dr. BAUER, of the Germans, delivered an address, as follows:

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The United Singers and Turner Societies of the County of Kings assembled to-day to commemorate their social union and good-fellowship, by one of their national festivities, tender to you their profound and loyal respect, as the lawful authorities of our goodly city of Brooklyn. Sir, the German Societies, and their public demonstrations, have been looked upon by certain portions of the community with apprehension and distrust. They have been charged with designing to perpetuate their national exclusiveness, and it has been said that these societies were the very breeding-place of social, of political, and of religious extremes. I am prepared to repudiate all the suspicions which are contained in these charges. Can it surprise you, Sir, that men born on the same soil, belonging to the same nationalities, sharing the same scenes in infancy, who have received the same education, and who have imbibed the same social notions, tastes and customs; who employ the same language for the expression of their thoughts and sentiments; who have been driven from their native country by the same political oppression; who cherish the same hopes and have to struggle in the same manner to obtain a livelihood in their newly-adopted country—can it surprise you, I say, Sir, that these men, linked as they are by a thousand ties of kindred feelings, should join each other in social union? For beyond the object of passing usefully their leisure hours, in the cultivation of their minds, the development of their physical powers, and the gratification of their love of vocal art—beyond these objects—intended to strengthen body and mind, and refine their social nature, according to the old well-known motto—*mens sana in corpore sano*—beyond these objects they have none. They are equally free from religious and from political designs. They try to keep equally free from both, like the ancient mariners steering midway between Scylla and Charybdis; and therefore they afford to each of their members the most perfect toleration. We Germans have a higher aim, and higher aspirations than those with which we stand charged. We have an aspiration to become Americans in soul and mind; and in every fibre of our nature. We cherish the aspiration, Sir, to become the worthy sons of this country, which has so hospitably received us and extended to us its protection, and the sacrifices we have made are equally balanced by our receiving that great honor of American citizenship. For modern history has identified the name of an American with the cause of liberty and freedom—with the cause of humanity and wisdom, with the cause of justice. Arrayed as we are before your Honor, you may find in our ranks men who but a few years since stood, as accused radicals and revolutionists, in the foremost ranks of the revolutionary armies of their country. They have honored themselves in that, and have rendered themselves worthy of the honor of American citizenship, for they fought the battles of freedom, and tried to erect in their own country such glorious institutions as those which have made this country so powerful, and have made the name of an American to command respect in all parts of the civilized world, as a citizen of a country whose manifest destiny it is to carry the banner of Freedom to the uttermost corner of the globe. These men, the former radicals of their own country, are the most conservative in this their adopted country. Here, they are contented with the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and feel ennobled in being able to exercise the duties of men and citizens. Therefore they are the devoted sons of this country, loyal to her institutions, willing to stand up with heart and hand for her independence and glory, and if it be demanded of them, to shed their blood for the sake of the honor and independence of their new Fatherland. Thankful as we are to receive the honor of American citizenship—to receive the lawful protection of the Stars and Stripes—thankful as we are to find yet a place on our mother earth where men who glow with aspirations for liberty may lay their heads down in security, and rest assured that none will trouble them—thankful as we are for all these benefits, privileges and blessings, we know, as men of self-respect, the virtue of the German emigration to these shores. We do not come in your midst as beggars or "paupers," as it has been said. We come here with means which collectively surpass and exceed by far the golden yield of California mines; we bring also thousands of arms, sinews and hands, capable and willing to work the ends of this great country. We impart the improvements and inventions of German ingenuity to these shores, and realize their intrinsic value to the honor and worth of the American name. We transform the unfilled soil of the boundless West into a garden of cultivation and bountifulness; multiplying thereby the national resources infinitely and beyond conception. And for all that, Sir, we ask no more than to be of your number, to belong to you, to be American citizens; but, Sir, we ask no less than that as Germans, Sir; we are generally indifferent to the political machinery of this country, but we have kept a watchful eye over all movements that may tend to the suppression of those rights and privileges that we may claim and that are guaranteed to us by the glorious Constitution of this great confederacy. We have, therefore, Sir, looked with great concern and with great regret upon the last atrocious acts of the Legislature at Albany in interference with our guaranteed municipal privileges and independence, originally of German descent. We have also rejoiced at the manly and noble stand you and your honorable fellow officer occupying the same position in the neighboring city have taken in defence of our municipal privileges and rights. And when the day of popular judgment arrives, you will find us on your side, sustaining your noble acts and our own rights also.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Common Council, we wish all the good that thankful citizens can wish for the progress and prosperity of the goodly city of Brooklyn; and may you, Sir, long be considered the worthy municipal officer to whose charge the destiny of our beautiful city is entrusted.

Three cheers were then given for the Mayor when that official replied in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion.

At the conclusion the procession proceeded to Bureauville and there passed the day in several amusements, and in the evening the Turners and Singers gave an entertainment in the Brooklyn Garden.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN KINGS COUNTY.—The Convention to elect delegates to the State and Judiciary Conventions were held in each of the Assembly Districts last Saturday evening with the following result:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Delegates.	Alternates.
State—	Alonzo H. Gale,	S. E. Church.
	D. O. Bradley.	Wm. H. Sabine.
Jud.—	Jas. E. Humphrey.	S. E. Church.

THIRD DISTRICT.

State—	Wm. Booth,	D. B. Hasbrouck.
	Wm. Beleher.	George J. Bennett.
Jud.—	H. B. Duryea.	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

State—	H. R. Pierson,	Samuel Parsons.
	Abijah Mann, Jr.	George Mead.
Jud.—	Thomas H. Rodman,	Wm. Wise, Jr.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

State—	S. A. Smith,	A. S. Crowell,
	John M. Phelps.	John Hooper.
Jud.—	Charles Jones.	Anthony R. Dyott.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

State—	John Dean,	C. Woglom.
	Alfred Hobley.	John Allen.
Jud.—	Paul J. Fish.	John Thomson.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

State—	Thomas Barrows,	Daniel Manger,
	James W. Riggs,	James Gridley.
Jud.—	James Gridley.	

The Kings County Democratic Convention met in Flatbush, last evening, to nominate ex-Alderman GEORGE RENKEN for Sheriff, when the Convention adjourned.

Mr. RENKEN received 64 votes on the first ballot out of 96 in the Convention.

National Horse Exhibition.

The Second National Exhibition of imported blood and American breed of horses, under the auspices of the Hampden County Agricultural Society and the authorities of the city of Springfield, commences Sept. 30 and continues four days. The premium list is also open to exhibitors from the Canadas and the Eastern Provinces.

The Board of Managers of this Exhibition have in view the sole object of encouraging the breed of that class of horses which time has proven to be the most valuable.

The City and State of New-York presented at the First Exhibition the largest number of valuable horses; and it is presumed, from the interest which has been renewed in the public mind by the announcement of the Second Exhibition, that a larger presentation of stock will be made than has been witnessed on any similar occasion.

GEORGE BLISS,
GEORGE DWIGHT,
GEO. M. ATWATER,
H. ALEXANDER, JR. } Board of Managers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21, 1857.

STATE POLITICS.—The Democrats have nominated for the State Senate in the Twentieth District, (Otsego and Herkimer,) Col. Crain, of Herkimer, and in the Sixteenth, (Clinton, Essex and Warren,) Jesse Gay, of Clinton.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 37, 44, 61, 66, 75, 77, 21, 79, 80, 81.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 99, 40, 64, 91, 32, 92, 102, 103, 104, 39, 106, 109 to 114 inclusive, 106 to 121 inclusive, 123, 124, 135, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A destructive fire occurred in Keokuk, Iowa, on Saturday last, the loss resulting from which, is estimated at $100,000. It originated in the wholesale grocery of HANCOCK, PAGE & Co., consuming it and the wholesale grocery and flour store of W. H. AUSTEN, together with several other smaller business houses. Among the losses was a German newspaper establishment, the value of which was estimated at $6,000.

Col. TITUS cannot exist without notoriety.—By the St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday we learn that he got into a row at the Planter's Hotel, in that city, on Tuesday evening, with a drunken man. TITUS drew his revolver and fired at his assailant, but the bar-keeper seizing his arm, the ball passed through the floor near the Colonel's own foot. Both the Colonel and the drunken man were arrested and put in the lock-up.

The tonnage of Milwaukee now amounts to nearly 30,000, and includes all classes of Lake craft. The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1856, was $28,000,000; and the value of the exports was over $20,000,000. The dutiable goods entered at this port, will amount for the present year, over, $1,500,000, and the duties collected will nearly reach $500,000.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that no lands covered by ahallow lakes or ponds, fall under the swamp grant, nor does any right attach thereto under the riparian law, but in all cases of the kind the lines of the public surveys are extended over the former bodies of such lakes, and the lands are disposed of as other public domain.

A dreadful conflagration occurred at St. Louis on the 16th inst. The following were among the sufferers: Mr. Raub's loss is estimated at about $1,000: Cairns, Block & Co.'s, $30,000; James Virden's, $29,000; James Croake's, $3,000; Wm. Morrison's, $30,000, and Wright & Maddox's, $25,000. The total loss is $127,000; insured, $30,400.

At Appomattox Court, Va., recently, a negro man was found guilty of murder. The prisoner's counsel moved an arrest of judgment, for reason that the Court had neither the power nor right to cause a person to answer a crime unless presented by a Grand Jury and tried by a Jury. The Court overruled the point.

We learn from the Danbury *Times*, that on Saturday last, a young man named Leach, 17 years of age, killed a man named Boughton, in New-Fairfield, on Saturday. They both lived in the same house, and there had been a dispute in the families about the ownership of some grapes.

Employes on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, to the number of eight, have been arrested at Springfield on a charge of stealing large quantities of goods from the freight depôt. The men's houses were searched, and much of the property was recovered.

A New-Hampshire correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* tells a story of the discovery of lead, copper and silver mines in that State, near the town of Warren. The lead vein is said to be 800 feet long and 7 feet wide. Copper and silver are said to exist in considerable quantities.

A Virginia planter made, last year, on six acres, sixteen hundred and seventy pounds of tobacco per acre, sold it for $266 per acre, and has made this year, on the same six acres, twenty-eight bushels of wheat, measured, to the acre.

An attempt was made, a few days ago, to destroy the mail train on the North Carolina Railroad. Logs of wood were placed on the track, but were discovered before injury was done.

A San Antonio paper mentions a rumor that Capt. POPE'S expedition was attacked by a large body of Indians, and completely routed. The truth of the rumor is doubted.

The Seaboard Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina will hold its annual exhibition 10th of November. The premiums offered amount to $4,000.

The Virginia papers state that the tobacco crop of the Kanawha Valley gives excellent promise.

Personal.

Col. Beall, Major Hill, Captains Benton and Hick, and Lieut. Gibson, United States Army, are in Worcester, Mass., as a Committee to examine breach-loading rifles. They are inspecting those manufactured in Worcester.

The Boston *Courier* fund for the relief of Mrs. Patten, of the *Neptune's Car*, amounts to $1,300, and has been paid to her. The whole earnings of Capt. Patten were invested with his owners in New-York, who have suspended: hence his widow loses.

Captain W. R. Raasloff, recently appointed Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires* of Denmark to the United States, arrived at Paris from Copenhagen, and proceeds from that city to Liverpool, to embark for the United States.

Capt. Zaccheus M. Barstow, of Mattapoisett, lately deceased, gave $500 to the Universalist society of that place, and several thousand dollars for the establishment of a Lyceum.

Hon. Henry Tallman, formerly Attorney-General of Maine, has removed with his family to Texas, to make that State his permanent residence.

Mrs. MOWATT, it is said, will appear on the New-York stage the coming Winter. Losses and pecuniary embarrassment on the part of her husband are given as the reason.

Ex-President Pierce and lady are at Portsmouth, N. H.

Obituary.

THOMAS LILLIE, an old Boston mechanic, who helped to build the men-of-war at the Charlestown Navy Yard in 1812, died in East Cambridge, Mass., last week, at the age of 85.

Rev. ADDISON M. LEWIS, formerly President of Georgetown College, Ky., died at Huntsville, Mo., on the 29th ult.

The late General RUST, who died at Baltimore last week, was, during the Administration of General JACKSON, Superintendent of the Government Armory at Harper's Ferry.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. MATTHEW TAGGART, residing at No. 73 Prince street, was passing through Pearl street, and when near Oak street, five young men and boys surrounded him, and one of them cut with a knife his gold guard chain, and ran off with the chain and gold watch. Mr. TAGGART cried "Stop thief," and three of the party were arrested, and identified by him. On Monday they were taken before Justice OSBORN, when they gave their names as THOS. ROBINSON, WM. DIXON and JAMES BROWN. They were locked up, in default of $1,000 bail each, for trial. BROWN is said to be the person who ran off with Mr. TAGGART'S watch.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ IRA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce has established for itself a high reputation among all who love a piquant flavor added to their dishes. Another recommendation of this sauce is its wholesomeness, and, being so good an article, *base imitations* are offered to the public.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents for United States.

[Advertisement.]

MR. J. H. ALLEN.—This popular Tragedian is to appear at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night in the celebrated Drama of "Brian Borolhme," supported by Mr. F. E. AIKEN, G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss WILES, &c. The Pantomime of the "Red Gnome" next follows, with Mr. G. L. FOX, the Messieurs DENIZA, &c., and the performance will conclude with the Opera of "Guy Mannering." Enough in all conscience for the small fee of 25 cents. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CLEAVER'S

Prize Medal Honey Soap, containing the most delicate perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.

F. S. CLEAVER'S Pure Glycerine Soap, for the skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.

Brown Windsor, and every description of Fancy Soap and Perfumery, to be had of all respectable venders in the States.

Manufactory, Red Lion Square, London. Dépôt for the United States, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Benevolent BENNETT, generous GREELEY, radiant RAYMOND, well-known WEBB, busy BRACE, fortunate FULLER, witty WILKINS, handsome HUDSON and dignified "Doesticks," besides the other editors, assistants, reporters and local paragraphists of the daily and weekly press, buy their hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Sensible people. Follow their example, and invest $4 in KNOX'S last and greatest production.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by over-straining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas burner that will save 40 per cent, to the consumer. Call at our ware-rooms, No. 376 Broadway. ANDREWS, WARREN & Co.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILES.—Among the complaints that imperil the lives of children, Vermicular disease is one of the most frequent; hence a preparation like this, fatal to worms, and at once pleasant and inocuous, is indispensable in families. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists No. 8 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL! Those dear little fish—the gold fish, the perch, the trout, the newts, the minnows, &c.—are all fed every morning at 11, in the Crystal Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, at Barnum's Museum—the most beautiful exhibition ever presented to the world. The Welsh Nightingale appears this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, &C.—Ladies subject to these imperfections will find a speedy cure in "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting to it bloom, softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, Astor House. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENT AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 35 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.

Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatel, De laine, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

CURTAINS,
Lace and Muslin, from auction,
At prices from $3 to $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOCKSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card-cases, Work-boxes and Dressing-cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

ARTHUR'S GLASS SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—Call and see them. They are perfect. Being thoroughly annealed, they will stand the heat of boiling water. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SELLING OFF NEW GOODS!
At a most immense sacrifice!
Velvet Carpets 9s., Brussels 6s. per yard.
50,000 yards Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 31 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83 State-st., Albany.

WIGS, H

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND,
THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE,
WILL GIVE A
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

Miss SUTHERLAND would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has engaged artists of eminent talent, with whose assistance she will be enabled to give a entertainment of probably more National interest than any of the kind ever before attempted in this country.

Full particulars will be published in the daily papers of the 24th inst.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Tickets may be obtained at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23,
Positively the only night of Rossini's celebrated
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Mad. DE LA GRANGE,
Messrs. LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
ROCCO and BARILI.

During the music lesson Mme. De La Grange will sing the "Hungarian Variations," and at the end of the opera the "La Grange Polka."

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door. Opera commences at 8; doors open at 7½.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25,
Positively last night of
IL TROVATORE.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI, MLLE. VESTVALI,
SIG. BRIGNOLI, SIG. AMODIO.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26,
Only performance of Verdi's
ERNANI.
MAD. LA GRANGE, MLLE. VESTVALI,
SIG. MACCARONI, SIG. GASSIER.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24,
Positively last Concert.
LA GRANGE, THALBERG,
VIEUXTEMPS, GASSIER and ROCCO,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

The Sale of seats for this grand Concert commences this morning at C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY ORATORIO.

The Directors respectfully announce that they are making the
MOST EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT,
On SUNDAY, Oct. 4, when Rossini's highly celebrated Oratorio,
STABAT MATER,
Will be produced on a scale of unequalled splendor and magnificence. An immense Chorus and Orchestra of sixty and the whole force of the
CELEBRATED ARTISTS
engaged at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

Notice.—In answer to applications for a repetition of L'ELISIR D'AMORE, as well as of LUCREZIA BORGIA, the Directors respectfully announce that their arrangements already made for the present and next week, precludes a compliance with their wish. These two cannot, therefore, be repeated until the beginning of next month, when due notice will be given.

GRAND CONCERT—THE LAST.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, NIBLO'S SALOON.
First appearance this season in the concert room of
MADAME. DE LA GRANGE.
Last appearance of
S. THALBERG and HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
SIGNOR GASSIER AND SIGNOR ROCCO.

The Directors of the Opera respectfully announce that an arrangement has been made by which the above
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ARTISTS
will appear on Thursday, Sept. 24, at Niblo's Saloon, on one and the same evening, and
ON THIS OCCASION ONLY,
in the following unequaled programme.
Madame LA GRANGE will sing
1. Aria (Grace) from Meyerbeer's Robert le Diable. 2. Rhode's Variations; and, with
SIGNOR GASSIER,
the so celebrated duet from the Barber of Seville.
S. THALBERG will play
1. Sonnambula. 2. Norma. 3. Tarantella. 4. Home, Sweet Home.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS will play
1. Fantasie (Caprice.) 2. I Lombardi. 3. Les Arpeges.
SIG. ROCCO will sing
1. The Family Party and the Tambour.
Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8.
Seats $1 50 and $1, to be had at C. BREUSINGS, No. 701 Broadway, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway and at the door.
The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at the ticket office.
NOTICE.—The free list entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

THE GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT.
NIBLO'S SALOON—THURSDAY, Sept 24.
Only Joint appearance of
Mad. DE LA GRANGE,
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
GASSIER and ROCCO.

NOTICE.—The sale of seats for the last Concert commences THIS MORNING at BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS. The *free list* suspended.

NIBLO'S.
MISS JULIANA MAY
Having achieved a decided and brilliant success on the occasion of her first Concert, the Manager respectfully announces that her second will take place on TUESDAY next, Sept 29.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1857,
will be presented, with a brilliant cast, Tom Taylor's comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
John Mildmay.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Capt. Hawksley.....Mr. G. Jordan
Mrs. Sternbold.....Miss Keene
Mrs. Mildmay.....Miss Thompson
To conclude with the favorite farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
Scout.....Mr. Peters | Snarl.....Mr. Burnett
Sheepface.....Mr. Peters | Snarl.....Mr. Burnett
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Sept. 23,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear, for the first time in this theatre, as Mariana, in Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play of
THE WIFE,
Supported by.....Mr. H. Loraine
(who has been expressly engaged,)
Mr. Davenport, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Holland, Mr. Norton, and the entire company.
To conclude with the successful farce of
MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
Reengagement of Mr. MURDOCH, who will appear this evening as Charles Surface.
Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR, after a career of unexampled success in the Southern and Western theatres, where her talents, elegance and beauty were the theme of general admiration, will make her second appearance in New-York as Lady Teazle in the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Charles Surface.....Mr. Murdoch
Sir Peter Teazle. Mr. M. Smith | Joseph.....Mr. C. Fisher.
Lady Teazle.....Miss Sallie St. Clair.
Lady Sneerwell. Mrs. Hughes | Mrs. Candor Mrs. Smith.
A TIMPING LEGACY.
Mr. Setchell and Miss Ada Clifton.

OLYMPIC—NO. 585 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. GARDINER COYNE.
The performance will commence with the
KNIGHT OF ARVA.
Connor the Rash.....Mr. Gardiner Coyne.
National Medley.....Mlle. Eruestine.
After which, MAID OF MUNSTER.
Kate O'Brien.....Mrs. Charles Howard.
To conclude with the Burlesque,
BUY IT, DEAR, 'TIS MADE OF CASHMERE.
Chloe.....Miss Turnbull. | Miss Tinker. Mrs. Howard.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Private Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents
Pit.....12 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23,
HAMLET,
PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Hamlet.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with a new drama, in three acts, entitled
THE WREN BOYS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 23, the entertainments will commence with
BRIAN BOROIHME.
RED GNOME.
GUY MANNERING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS! The most singular and beautiful combination of Art and Nature ever witnessed. THE FISH ARE FED AT 11 A. M., every day, presenting one of the most interesting and entertaining spectacles the human eye and mind can dwell upon. AFTERNOON and at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHINESE TROPES; to conclude with (in the evening) the PHENOSCOPE, illustrated by the Drummond Light! Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This grand and unequaled display of American Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the bulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 5 P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Forth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS B. SCHERCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Will parade in the Park on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1857.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Signorina TERESA ROLLA.
Signorina ROLLA in four characters in
BELLA LA PAQUERETTE.
Bella la Paquerette.....Signorina Rolla
Intermission and promenade.
THE COOPERS.
Sawney Box.....Antoine Ravel
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 n'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.
Second week of
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1857,
will be performed the comedy of
A GAME OF SPECULATION.
Mr. Affable Hawk.....Mr. Mathews.
Earthworm.....Mr. Jas. S. Browne
After which
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper.....Mr. Charles Mathews
To conclude with
HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH YOUR LAUNDRESS.
Widgett.....Mr. John Sloan
Mary White.....Mrs. John Sloan
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS every night this week.

CHINESE BUILDINGS, No. 539 BROADWAY.—Just arrived from England. Dr. REENTZ'S splendid Anatomical Exhibition. 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by the celebrated Dr. JACKSON of London. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment in filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.
500 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.
500 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes,) at $1 50 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands.
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Black Silk Robes with Colored Flounces.
Price $20, Worth $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
Very Richly Trimmed in all Colors.
Several New Styles Just Received,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION,
7s. Per Yard, Worth 10s.
Good Assortment of Colors.
For Sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 373 Broadway.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash.)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

FLOUNCED M. DE LAINE ROBES A QUILLE,
Received per steamer *Persia*, will be opened on Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A Full Stock, suitable for the Fall trade,
NOW OPEN,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS, SLIGHTLY SOILED,
From the *Samuel Willetts*,
Will be opened onat retail Monday, Sept. 21,
At 40 per cent. under regular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open on Monday, Sept. 21,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Received per *Persia*,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POPLIN ROBES A QUILLE,
At $13.
Also,
200 VALENCIA ROBES, at $5.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
A fine line, bought at the recent Anction Sales, will be offered on Monday, Sept. 21,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
FROM AUCTION, at $28, worth $40.
Also,
100 BLACK FLOUNCED ROBES, at $20, worth $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE
of a Bankrupt Stock of
DRY GOODS,
That rich and varied Stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
owing to the urgent necessity for an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Purchasers should examine this stock, and profit by the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
to which the goods have been reduced in order to effect an immediate clearance. The assortment of
SILKS,
consisting of Robes, Plain Black and Colored Stripes, Plaids, Bayadere and Brocade Silks by the yard is reduced to
THIRTY PER CENT.
below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City.
No. 317 Canal, near Mercer-st.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars,
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old and upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS AND SILKS.
100 pieces Dress Silks, only 62 cents.
70 pieces Dress Silks, 81 cents.
300 pieces Dress Silks, rich, $1.
50 pieces Dress Silks, rich, $1 25.
75 pieces Dress Silks, extra rich, new style, worth $2 25, only $1 50.
500 black Stella Shawls, from $3 50 to $16 50.
Blankets and Flannels, Dress Goods of every description. Sheeting and Shirting Muslins at manufacturers' prices. OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.

Ænum locum, sequas proelii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS.
The various styles possess
Novelty, beauty and simplicity,
Are made of the
Best materials, in the best manner.
Customers will receive the best attention.
No. 776 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 341 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND RETAIL OPENING
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.
MOLYNEUX BELL, hopes to have the pleasure of seeing his numerous friends and patrons on
THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 24,
At his sales-room a. No. 363 Canal-st., a few doors west of Broadway, (old No. 58,) when he will be prepared to exhibit a
MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.,
Imported and of his own manufacture in all the variety of styles of the season and every material mentionable or suitable for any climate in the Union. Ladies visiting the City will find it their interest to call and purchase their Winter cloaks before going home.
Remember to call on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
FROM AUCTION.
150 pieces French Merinoes, best make, at 5s. 6d. per yard; worth 8s.
700 pieces double-width Paramatta, 12½ cents; 18¾-cent quality.
3 cases fine De Bege, 6¼ cents.
3 cases English Priuts, 6¼ cents—a bargain.
180 pieces Fall De Laines, 12½ cents; worth 18¾ cents.
5 cases Dneal Plaids and Poplins—a bargain.
The above are all anction goods and cheapest ever offered. Ladies, call early and buy bargains.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
One price only. 3 doors above Monroe.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FASHIONS
FOR FALL 1857,
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY
Of all that is rare and elegant in ladies' costume,
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Costly Furs, in all imaginable variety.
Magnificent novelties in every fabric most tasteful and appropriate to the season.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has the honor to intimate to the ladies of New-York that his arrangements for Fall and Winter trade are now complete, and having received immense consignments of rich and costly novelties from the various European emporiums, he respectfully invites the critical inspection of the ladies on his opening day,
THURSDAY, 24TH INST.,
Confident that his present labors will result as hitherto in maintaining the high character of his establishment as foremost in the rank of "fashion's favored haunts," where the eye can rest alone on the brightest creations of Parisian and native genius.
Having, through his buyer, made personal selections in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and other leading cities, his present stock cannot fail to create a sensation amongst the
LADIES OF AMERICA,
For whom they are intended, and whose taste in such articles is now an established fact the world over.
From an innumerable collection of beauties he thinks the following particularly worthy of distinction:
THE SPANISH CIRCULAR,
In rich Genoa velvet, with gorgeous ornamentation of Mechlin lace and bugles, and
"THE FREZZOLINI,"
Composed of Russia beaver cloth, of an exquisite hue and most perfect in form.
In addition to his usual supply of furs, he has this season an immense collection of the renowned
CROWN SABLE OF RUSSIA,
In every conceivable form, and ladies may, in confidence, rely on seeing nothing in this line in his establishment but the most genuine and perfect goods in every department.
Ladies, remember the opening day,
Thursday, 24th inst.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandeth House,
Near Broadway.

OPENING NEW STORE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now ready to show an IMMENSE VARIETY of entirely NEW GOODS, many of them bought at auction for about half the cost.
Silk Robes, $16 to $30.
Silks equally cheap.
Plaid Poplins.
WOOL PLAIDS, POIL E DE CHEVRES AND PRINDEN DE LAINES.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS FOR FALL.
Paris styles and home manufacture, embracing a large and beautiful assortment for adorning the heads of lovely children, may be obtained at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased great quantities of RIBBONS very much below cost, and offer them equally cheap.
Embroideries in every style, Laces, Hosiery, and STELLA SHAWLS, PLUSH SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction,
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture:
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—FIFTY PER CENT. saved by purchasing at the present time. P. H. PHILLIPS offers the most elegant stock of Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Marten, &c., &c., in muffs, cuffs, victorines, capes. His superb assortment is now on view, and ladies are requested to call at once. The cheapest store in the City. P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

WET GOODS FROM THE CLARA BROOKMAN.—Consisting of bed blankets, fancy horse blankets, Irish linens, linen table-cloths, paramattas, de laines, de beiges, striped poplins, &c., purchased low for cash, and sold at prices to suit the times, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MADAME F. PINCHON, NO. 56 BLEECKER-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 28, a beautiful assortment of Cloaks for Fall and Winter wear, which she has personally selected in Paris.

MILLINERY,

NEW FRENCH MILLINERY.
MADAME POUNSFORD & CO.,
No. 671 Broadway,
UNDER THE LAFAROE HOUSE.
Will open on THURSDAY, SEPT. 24,
an entirely new and beautiful stock of the finest FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILLINERY,
all just imported and manufactured
and at strictly moderate prices.
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
are respectfully invited
to an examination of this stock,
which it is confidently believed
will challenge comparison
with any in the City.
A SELECT ASSORTMENT
Of RICH PARIS CLOAKS
and OPERA CLOAKS.
MADAME POUNSFORD & CO.,
No. 671 Broadway.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
EXPOSITION OF FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 24,
AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, NO. 499 BROADWAY.—Messrs. A. & A. BOWKER would most respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will open new styles of French millinery, as well as their own manufacture, on Thursday, Sept. 24, up stairs.

MILLINERY OPENING.—A NEW ARRIVAL of very choice ribbons, fancy bonnet materials, French flowers, ostrich feathers, blonde laces, satins, silks, velvets, ladies' dress trimmings from the late French auction sales, at twenty-five per cent. below the cost of importation. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st.

1857.—FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—A grand display of Paris Millinery on Thursday, the 24th September.
W. SIMMS, No. 564 Broadway.
N. B.—Dress-making in all its branches.

MRS. HART, OF NO. 761 BROADWAY, will open on Thursday, Sept. 24, a splendid assortment of Paris Millinery. Also, newest designs in dress patterns. The trade supplied.

NO. 577 BROADWAY.—MRS. G. SCHLEGEL will open on Thursday, Sept. 24, a most beautiful and varied assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Milliners. Milliners and merchants supplied with pattern bonnets at low prices.

FALL MILLINERY—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 396 (new No.) Canal-st., corner Laight, will open Paris Fall and Winter Millinery on Thursday next, Sept. 24.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY, ON Thursday, Sept. 24, at No. 7 Bond-st., New-York.
E. M. HUBBARD & CO.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

$3 50 CONGRESS GAITERS.—FALL styles, now ready. Also, those double-sole water-proof sewed boots at $4 50 at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at Nos. 100 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing satinets, &c.; all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—The superior four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway; house 24x58 feet; lot half of the block. Good First Mortgages Railroad Bonds will be taken in part payment. Keys at No. 122 next door. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 284 Pearl-st. Price $16,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, 12 miles from the City, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany Post road; the house is large and new, finely shaded with forest trees; it has all the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. M. BRUCE, No. 6 Chauncy Court, or of J. ODELL, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house, Philadelphia brick front, in Ross-st., near Lee av., Brooklyn, eight minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 248 Rivington-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 435 Broome-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, an excellent situation for business. The first-class three-story high basement house No. 86 West 25th-st., new and replete with all the modern conveniences. The dwelling part of the three-story brick house No. 138 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st., recently painted and put in complete order. The store and back room No. 193 Grand-st. The two large, well finished stores Nos. 205 and 207 (new) Canal-st. This street is now one of the leading thoroughfares of the City. Also, other houses and property. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 101 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 193 15th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES; ONE brown-stone English basement, No. 120 West 38th-st.; one high stoop modern house, 48th-st., north side, first house west of Broadway; both new. Inquire at the door-factory, No. 306 West 30th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 436 Broome-st., within 100 feet of Broadway, well located for a piano-forte warehouse, or other light business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—High basement and complete in every respect, in West 22d-st., near 6th-av., and medium size. Furniture in good order. Address, in full, HOME, Box No. 2,049.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished house to let, complete in all for housekeeping to a select family, till May or longer.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

NO. 80 FRANKLIN-STREET, 5 DOORS west of Broadway, an elegant parlor, one or two bedrooms, and bathroom to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELL furnished dwelling-house, situated between Broadway and 6th-av. and 14th and 30th sts., by a small family, without children, from Nov. 1 to May 1. Address, for two days, W. C., box No. 2,072, Post-Office, stating situation, terms, &c.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, will be sold, the whole, or in two parts, to suit a purchaser; two dwellings are on the premises, barn, carriage-house, wood-house, hen-house, all in good order, with a great variety of fruit trees, such as cherries, apples, pears, and small fruits, and a plentiful supply of wood and water; it contains several building sites, and is well located for village or farming purposes. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the property; the owner will be in attendance to show the premises. Inquire of EDWARD CROMWELL, 2½ miles from Yonkers Depôt, or the same distance from Williams' Bridge.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful piece of land containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 38 miles from the City, one mile from the depôts. Commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. Will be sold in parts, if desired. For particulars apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, office of J. M. Burnett.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Van Alen, situated 4 miles south of Poughkeepsie, containing about 40 acres of land, with suitable improvements; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES H. VAN ALEN, New-Hamburg; or JAMES J. VAN ALEN, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe. Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 50 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, la Zingarine, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public, that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,
EVERY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
in addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Illinois Central Railroad construction, 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad farm mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$860 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$670 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$520 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$2,000 Sacramento City (funded loan) 10 per cent. Bonds of 1874.
144 shares Erie and Northeast Railroad.....$50 each.
75 shares Morris and Essex Railroad.....$50 each.
100 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
20 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
40 shares North River Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
100 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day, and the balance before 10 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities unless certified. Next regular sale TO-MORROW, Sept. 24.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 San Francisco 6 per cent bonds.
$1,000 Cin. and Ch. R. R. 2d mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 Buf. and Cor. R. R. 2d mort. 7 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 Watertown and Madison lt. R. 2d mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
$850 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1852.
$540 Union Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856.
71 shares Miss. and Mo. R. R. (1st division, hypoth.) $100 each.
50 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each.
15 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
17 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
32 shares Mechanics' Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....$50 each.
48 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co., (hypoth.).....$25 each.
10 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each.

Also, a great regular sale on SATURDAY, Sept. 26. Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY; also, special sales when required.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, paintings and beautiful ornaments, contained in the above first-class house. The furniture, which is of the finest description, was made to order, and has been used but five months, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really elegant furniture at prices which must be infinitely below its value. Catalogues can be obtained at the house. There will be no postponement on account of the weather. The parlor furniture consists in part of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte, made by Nunn & Fischer; two full suites richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in costly brocade, both in perfect order; solid rosewood reception and recumbent chairs, in satin; two elegant rosewood marble-top etageres with mirrors, doors and back; marble centolcs, in buel work; silk and lace curtains; four splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, richly mounted statuary top, centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood corner etageres, mirror backs; French escritoires, marble-top; music cabinet, Turkish lounges, real Sevres and Dresden China vases, bisque figures and groups, with a large collection of beautiful articles of luxury and ornaments; a number of valuable oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet and royal Wilton carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, ormolu clock. Also, every description of elegant rosewood chamber furniture, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, superb hair mattresses, washstands, oval mirrors, suites in velvet and hair cloth, splendid secretary, book case, one library do., with a great variety of elegant dressing-room furniture, magnificent carved oak extension table; cost $175; silver ware, spoons, forks, salvers, dining and tea service, fruit knives, goblets, toasters, rich China, fancy cut glass, ruby do., ivory and pearl cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Every article will be positively sold without reserve, and a satisfactory deposit will be required of purchasers. Sale rain or shine.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND durable household furniture, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, works of art, &c., at the residence, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 23, at the above residence, the entire costly furniture contained therein, the whole of which is of the best description. The sale will commence precisely at 10½ A. M., in the basement, embracing common crockery, glass ware, clocks and many other articles. The parlor furniture, which is the most expensive kind, will be sold at 11 o'clock, and consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in Cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables. Also, rich Egyptian marble tops to ladies' rosewood work-tables, lined with satin wood; superbly-carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin, brocade and lace window-curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock; magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments, medallion, velvet, and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining-table, sixteen feet; elegantly-carved dining-room suits in silk plush; rich China ware, solid silver ware, crystal cut-glass wars, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake-baskets, castors, &c., &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockars; superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, sweet pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding; ingrain carpets, stair-carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, three gas chandeliers, together with all the basement furniture, cooking-stove, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel-keepers and others to this sale, as every article will positively be sold. Catalogues will be issued and can be had early on the morning of sale, which is peremptory, rain or shine.

B. B. BANES, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c. BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of several elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb French satin brocatelle, silk plush and hair cloth; rosewood, marble-top, mirror-back, and front etageres; splendid sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges; reception, Voltaire, rocking and other chairs; bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards, book cases, book and corner stands, beds, bedding, mattresses, pillows, velvet tapestry; Brussels, Ingrain, Auhusson and other carpets; mahogany, black walnut and enamelled chamber suites, wardrobes, &c., &c.

Also, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, glassware, Chinaware, fancy goods, oil paintings, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, one trumpet organ, suitable for traveling showmen. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET furniture, being the entire stock of a manufacturer and dealer, by order of the assignee. THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms No. 465 6th-av., between 2 th and 29th-sts., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above, the manufactured and unmanufactured stock of furniture and upholstery goods, consisting in part of sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges; easy, arm, parlor and working-chairs; marble-top, centre and side-tables; extension dining-tables; tea and Pembrook tables; cane-seat, dining-room and chamber chairs; a large variety of mahogany and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, beds, patent spring bed bottoms, marble-top bureaus and wash-stands. Also, a variety of plain furniture of every description, stove and gas fixtures, awnings, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, by order of assignee. Terms cash, and a deposit required of all purchasers.

W. M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WM. T. LLOYD WILL sell on THURSDAY, Sept 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire contents of the said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in velvet and brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, French plate pier glasses, mantel clock and rich oil-paintings, silver, China, glass and cutlery ware, curled hair and spring mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and tables, and a large lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about 160 ancient and modern oil-paintings, pastels, &c., among which will be found the works of Malbranche, Dumont, Dubosq, Jardin, Paris, La José, Duvien, Delavergee, Brnce and others. Also, 25 French paintings, recently imported. Also, 5 oil-paintings, by order of executor. The above are now on exhibition, and must be sold to close invoice.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL-PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE—10 lots on the east side of 5th-av., comprising the entire front between 88th and 89th sts., with 2 lots in the rear. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 24th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., an extensive assortment of seasonable hardware; also, 80 doz. D. and long-saws; 1 doz. damaged awls; 2 cases hatchets; also, part of a stock of shelf hardware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant phaeton, with pole and shafts, nearly new, and in good running order; also a silver-mounted harness, cost $250; also a phaeton, cost $600; a buggy, cost $250; a close carriage, cost $900.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run. Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING FROM $25,000 to $50,000 cash capital can take the place of a retiring partner in an established and successful Banking and Exchange business in this city, with extraordinary facilities and prospects to extend business without risk. Address, with real name, &c., FINANCIAL, Box No. 4,675, An active, experienced business man preferred.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—12 bonds and mortgages on 1st class City property, given for part of purchase money, having about twenty-two months to run. Interest payable August 1 and Feb. 1, in sums of $200, $500, $800, $1,250, $1,600 and $3,400. Title indisputable and bondsmen responsible. Address Box No. 4,008 Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL HOLD a sale of Stocks THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 14 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,231,587 00
Average amount of Specie	123,235 00
Average amount of Circulation	102,704 00
Average amount of Deposits	801,031 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 25, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. LAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

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MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $600; 5 per cent. on sums over $600. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 31 day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 8th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$6,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 66 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVELS, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 19 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Haliday,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Detroit.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
This above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Willisms' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 6:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in view of the approaching election of Directors, are earnestly invited to meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 13 Broad-st.

The present position of the Company, the negotiation of the new loan, and other matters of importance to the interests of the stockholders and bondholders will be laid before them. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. PETER ROBERTS,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

MR. BERTRAND CLOVER RETIRES this day from our firm, the business of which will be continued by the remaining copartners under the same name. DAWSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 66 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the recovery of the body of RICHARD MOLLOY, who was lost overboard from the yacht *Restless*, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., in Long Island Sound, opposite Sands Point Light. He was dressed at the time in a pair of white pants, colored shirt, with breast-pin; plaid vest, and a blue shirt of flannel over it. He stood about six feet high, light complexion, with a small tuft of hair under the chin, light-brown hair, and light-grey eyes. Any person finding the said body will address HENRY A. THOMAS, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York, or ABRAM HARKER, Commodore of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club, Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—THREE COUPONS, NOS. 854, 994, AND 995, of Harlem Railroad Mortgage Bonds, for $33 each, due 1st August, last. Payment has been stopped, and a reward will be paid for their return at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823.

NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Four doors below William.)

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.

WOOD AND METAL TYPES,

From other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.

Also, 10,000 pounds of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green, for sale cheap for cash, and fonts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate.

Also, second-hand presses: 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, 2 cap, 1 Ruthven, 1 Ruggles quarto-sheet job engine, 1 diamond rotary card, Ruggles; 1 Gordon, 1 Princeton press, bed 50x32; 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic.

Printers of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1857.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Large Attendance of Delegates and Outsiders.

PROBABLE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Republican Convention is very largely attended, more outsiders being present than have been in attendance at both of the preceding Conventions. I do not notice among the delegates many of those who have heretofore occupied prominent positions in the old Whig and Democratic Parties, but the outside presence is very largely made up of men of much prominence in the State.

There are no contested seats, so that the organization will be effected without the excitement and delay which marked the session of the Democratic Convention.

There is but little talk about candidates. The general expression being, "Give us good men." The names of the following gentlemen are mantioned in connection with the various offices for which candidates are to be presented:

For Secretary of State—John T. Hogeboom, of Columbia; Richard U. Sherman, of Oneida, and A. M. Clapp, of Erie.

For Comptroller—Azariah C. Flagg, of New-York; Robert Dennison, of Orange; Robert Campbell, of Steuben; Wm. W. Campbell, of Otsego; Abijah Mann, Jr., of Kings, and E. D. Morgan, of New-York.

For Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie; Thos. Kirkpatrick, of Albany; and Judge Thurston, of Chemung.

For Attorney-General—Wm. Curtis Noyes, of New-York; Martin, of Allegany; B. Davis Noxon, of Onondaga; and A. H. Stoughton, of Kings.

For State Engineer—Oliver H. Lee, of Richmond; John T. Clark, of Oneida; John B. Jervis, of New-York, and Silas Seymour, of Rockland.

For Canal Commissioner—Allan Munroe, George Stevens and George Geddes, all of Onondaga; A. H. Barnes, of Chenango; A. B. Williams, of Wayne, and Wm. Mallnry, of Steuben.

For State Prison Inspector—C. B. Thompson, of Genesee; D. B. Forrest, of Schenectady; Joseph Garlinghouse, of Cayuga; John Stanton Gould, of Columbia, and Norman Bowne, of Delaware.

For Judge of Appeals—Davin Dudley Field of New-York; Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida; William Wheat, of Ulster. Judges Shankland and Wells.

The only contest over men that is being carried on with much feeling is that for State Engineer. The friends of Mr. Seymour, made up of contractors and jobbers, from New-York to Buffalo, have gathered here in great numbers. Even some contractors living in Canada have so much interest in his success that they have come to the States to insure that result. It is claimed by these men that they have eighty votes in the Convention. This is much short of the requisite number, but still, it is a large capital to commence with. I do not find that he has the aid of many whose support would reflect much credit upon a man, and I think he will miss the nomination.

There is not the shadow of a probability that Judge Denio will be put on the Republican ticket. Nobody appears to be urging such a policy.

Speaker Littlejohn, Senator Williams, J. B. Williams, Senator Dickinson, Senator Madden and Gen. Nye are spoken of as presiding officers. I understand the New-York delegation have united in asking the selection of General Nye as permanent President.

There is little talk about Democrat or Whig, and apparently a disposition to forget antecedents. The State Committee of Radical Democrats held a session in Rochester on the 9th instant, without transacting any special business. The Committee adjourned to meet at this place to-morrow. The meeting of the 9th, it was understood, was called for the purpose of presenting a concentrated request that certain gentlemen would consent to the use of their names before the Republican Convention.

I think the session of the Convention will not be protracted beyond to-morrow evening. LEO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 22—10½ P. M.

A large number of delegates have arrived during the day and evening, and there is every indication of the Republican Convention being unusually strong, both as to numbers and character of delegates.

Matters appear far more mixed, and free from what is known as the State influence, than in any Convention held for some years.

As a general thing the nominations appear left to chance, or rather to the feeling of the Convention, after organization, although in some few instances particular candidates are being pressed by their friends, who are mainly outsiders.

The principal point appears to be made on Silas Seymour for State Engineer, who is present on the field with a very strong outside force, prominent among whom are George Law, S. H. Hammond, and all the old leaders of the North American movement.

The radical Democrats are here in very full strength.

Among the prominent men in the Republican ranks of former radical Democratic proclivities, now present, are Gen. Nye, Wooster, of Herkimer; Van Dyck, the Superintendent of Public Instruction; Robert Dennison, who is a candidate for Comptroller; Floyd, of Suffolk; Bristol, of Wyoming; Angel, of Cattaraugus, Ex-State Prison Inspector; Alderman H. P. Thayer, of Buffalo; Sickles, of Orleans; Ex-Senator W. A. Dart, of St. Lawrence; Platt Potter, Gregg, Sheriff of Chemung; Ira Porter, of Albany; Senator Madden, Canal Commissioner Sherrill, Benj. Welch, Jr., Editor of the Buffalo *Republic*, and Ex-State Treasurer; Abijah Mann, Judge Hogeboom, John S. Anable and others.

That branch of the Republican Party formerly known as Whigs is also strongly represented, among the delegates and outsiders present being Taurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Palmer V. Kellogg, of Utica; General Richard U. Sherman, Joseph Blunt, Oliver H. Lee, of New-York, who is a candidate for State Engineer; Christopher Morgan, E. D. Morgan, H. A. Morgan, J. B. Williams, who is a candidate for Canal Commissioner; Ex-Senator Williams, Hon. John Snow, of Oneida; Senators Noxon, Cuyler and Rider; Ex-Senator Fleed, Hon. A. V. Henpending, Henry Bennett, M. C., of Chenango; Roscius Conklin, and Mr. Seaman, Private Secretary of Governor King.

The George Law branch of North Americans are here in good numbers,—State Engineer Seymour, Samuel H. Hammond, Mr. Stillman, of New-York, and a great many others being present.

Gen. Nye and E. D. Morgan are talked of for the permanent President of the Convention, with the prospect of the choice falling on Nye.

As to the candidates to be nominated for State officers, all at present seems chaotic. For Secretary of State the following names are mentioned:

John T. Hogeboom, of Columbia; W. W. Campbell, of Otsego; A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo; Richard Sherman, of Utica: Henry A. Prendergast, of Chautauque.

Robert Campbell Dennison, of Orange, is spoken of for Comptroller. Azariah Flagg is also talked of, but no reliable force can be brought to bear upon him.

Curtiss Noyes, of New-York, and Senator Noxon, are spoken of for Attorney General.

Silas Seymour, George Geddes and O. H. Lee, of New-York, for State Engineer.

Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida, for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The nomination of Judge Denio appears to have fallen still-born, although Abijah Mann and other strong men advocate his name.

11 O'CLOCK P. M.

John T. Hogeboom is now talked of more prominently than any other for Secretary of State.

The opposition to the nomination of Seymour appear inclined to rally on O. H. Lee.

Robert Campbell Dennison seems the favorite for Comptroller.

Curtiss Noyes is most prominent for Attorney General, if Lee falls, and Gardner Stoughton, of Kings, is also mentioned.

Charles Mason, Canal Commissioner, and Thomas Jenkins, and Wheaton, of Ulster, for the Court of Appeals.

There is talk of an intention on the part of the Orleans County delegation to introduce a resolution, calling upon Matteson to resign his seat in Congress, and submit to the vote of the people.

Ward Hunt, who is present, urges such a course.

For Treasurer, Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, is named.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday Sept. 22—12 Midnight.

No caucuses have been held to-night. The talk is still for Gen. Nye as Permanent Chairman. There is every prospect of harmony and good feeling prevailing among the delegates.

W. W. Campbell is pushed strongly for Secretary of State. This nomination would dispose of Seymour, whose chances for State Engineer appear now scarcely so good as they seemed earlier in the day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tehuantepec Question—Mr. Westervelt, of New-York, to Build the New Steam Frigate—Recall of Vessels of War, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

In full Cabinet meeting to-day, the Tehuantepec question, with Mexico and Nicaragua matters, were discussed. The way being clear, additional instructions will be sent to Mr. Forsyth for final negotiations with Mexico. Nothing more than the right of way, without acquisition of territory, will be negotiated for.

In default of advices from William Cary Jones, the Government is prevented from adopting any fixed policy in relation to Nicaragua.

The contest for building the new steam frigate lay between Messrs. Curtiss of Boston, Page of Norfolk, and Westervelt of New-York, and the Naval Board of Commissioners decided in favor of Mr. Westervelt, which decision has been confirmed by the Secretary of the Navy.

In accordance with the new regulation of the Navy, diminishing the cruise of national vessels from three to two years, the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* has been ordered home from the Coast of Africa, and the *John Adams* from the Pacific, to Portsmouth, N. H.

Judge Robertson, of Kentucky, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, is preparing a learned paper on the Dred Scott case. OZORA.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Senator Slidell has received a letter from Senator Benjamin, dated the City of Mexico, 4th inst., announcing that he and his colleague had succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with the Mexican Government relative to the Tehuantepec transit route, and that President Comonfort acted in this matter against the earnest protest of our minister, Mr. Forsyth, who thwarted Messrs. Benjamin and La Serr to the extent of his power, and causing them, by his opposition, the loss of a million of dollars. Mr. Benjamin promises, at an early day, to set forth all the facts in proper form, to be laid before the President of the United States.

It is further stated that Forsyth was overreached by Mr. Soule, who is represented as the attorney of parties who are opposed to that transit route. The Administration having sanctioned or advised the movement which has resulted in the annulling of the Sloo and Garay grants, it is reasonably inferred that our Government will take the conduct of Mr. Forsyth into serious consideration. Senator Slidell has submitted Mr. Benjamin's letter to the President.

The United States Indian Agent at Fort Laramie has informed the Interior Department that the Mormons have initiated measures to control the trade with the Indians by making settlements every twenty or thirty miles. He calls on the Secretary to remove them, saying if this be not done, the Mormons will become exceedingly troublesome, and defeat any policy our Government may adopt with the Indians. It is plain the Mormons are acting in that matter in violation of law.

Capt. Goldsborough has been ordered to serve on the Third Naval Court of Inquiry, in place of Commodore Stringham, relieved.

The information in the possession of our Government relative to the complicity of Gen. Sam Houston with an expedition supposed for the invasion of Mexico, to help the inhabitants of Tamaulipas, who are disaffected against their Government, is derived from reliable sources. The movement being conducted with more than usual secrecy, full information upon the subject cannot as yet be obtained.

A letter has been received from Contractor Magraw, who had reached Scott's Bluffs and was progressing finely with his portion of the California wagon-road.

It is now positively known that Dr. Tate, of Virginia, has been appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury in place of Mr. Phillips; and James Madison Cutts, father-in-law of Senator Douglas, second Comptroller, *vice* Brodhead.

The Board of Examiners having reported in favor of the plan of Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt of New-York, for the new screw propellor sloop-of-war, the Secretary of the Navy has awarded him the contract.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand, but the papers contain nothing of interest.

Interesting from Albany.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AND MR. MATTESON—CONDITION OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—NEW CANAL LOAN.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day in full attendance. On motion of Mr. Hubbard, of Chenango, Dean Richmond was unanimously elected Chairman for the ensuing year; and on motion of Mr. Coats, of Oswego, Peter Cagger, of Albany, was unanimously elected Secretary. A motion to elect an additional Secretary was voted down. A Sub-Committee was appointed, and a correspondence opened to reorganize the State, and the State Committee are to meet here again on the 2d of October.

It is current here that the radical Democrats in the Republican State Convention intend to bring before it a resolution instructing Hon. O. B. Matteson to resign his seat in Congress.

Messrs. Amasa J. Parker, John C. Wright, and John Magee, the acting members of the Committee appointed to examine into and investigate the affairs of the Michigan Southern Railroad have united in a report which will be published in the *Atlas and Argus*, of this city, to-morrow morning, in which they state that the floating debt is $1,800,000. They also say that the expense of the Company can be largely reduced, and that with economy and good management the road will pay dividends.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to-day advertise for a loan of $500,000, equal to the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, under sec. 3, art. 7 of the Constitution, at 6 per cent. interest, the principal reimbursable in October, 1875, the money to be paid, 5 per cent. down, 50 per cent. on the 10th of October, and the balance on the 22d of October next.

News from Havana.

THE CAHAWBA AT NEW-ORLEANS—ROUGH WEATHER—SUGAR AND MOLASSES DECLINING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York 12th inst., *via* Havana 19th, has arrived. She did not enter the harbor of Havana. Business was dull, and Sugar and Molasses were declining. Exchange on New-York, 2@3 per cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* experienced rough weather on the passage, and was compelled to heave to for twenty hours. She passed the *Philadelphia* hence for New-York yesterday.

The steamer *Calhoun*, from the Florida ports, is coming up the river.

Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of the U. S.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, now in session here, did a large amount of business to-day, but not of general interest to the Order. To-morrow the Committee will report, when considerable important information will be presented. The Convention is expected to adjourn on Saturday.

We have an easterly rain storm this evening. The weather is sultry.

News Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 22—11½ P. M.

There is a strong southeast wind, and rain is falling heavily. The weather is very thick outside the harbor. No sign of the R. M. steamship *Canada*, now in her 11th day from Liverpool.

The Steamboat New-World Aground.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The steamboat *New-World* ran aground a short distance below Catskill last night, but was not damaged. She has not yet arrived here.

The Financial Troubles.

FAILURE OF AN EXTENSIVE SUGAR DEALER.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Messrs. Robert Patterson & Co., extensive dealers in sugar here, have failed. Their liabilities are very large. The failure will have a bad effect in New-Orleans.

HEAVY FAILURE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Messrs. Emmons, Danforth & Scudder, wholesale grocers in South Market street, suspended to-day. Their liabilities are $300,000.

Burglary and Heavy Robbery in New-London.—On Friday night of last week the dry-goods store of Mr. W. P. Benjamin, of New-London, Conn., was burglariously entered, and robbed of costly silks to the value of about $4,000. Previous to the commission of the offense, the burglars provided themselves with a large tool chest, which they had stolen from a carpenter's shop near, and in this they packed their plunder. Afterwards they stole a sail boat, and crossed over to Bedford, Long Island. At this point, Officer Bliss, one of the clerks in the office of Deputy Superintendent Carpenter received information that some suspicious fellows, with a large tool chest in their possession, had been seen about the place on Saturday. He, with the Sheriff of New-London, repaired to Bedford Station, and after making diligent inquiries found the hackman who had been employed to convey the chest in question to a house in Thirty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The hackman was brought over and after pointing out the premises where he had deposited his freight, Officers Robb, Wilbey and Bliss, attached to Deputy Carpenter's office, at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening surrounded the house, which they watched till daylight, when assisted by Sergeant Cubby, of the Twentieth Precinct, they made a descent upon the place and there succeeded in arresting three old convicts named David Crawford, Wm. Carpenter and Thomas Downey, also Carpenter's wife or mistress, also her mother and Crawford's wife. After securing the prisoners and locking them up in the Twentieth Precinct Station, the officers searched the house where the arrests were made, and to their great delight found all the goods which had been stolen from the store of Mr. Benjamin in New-London.

In addition to the property stolen from Connecticut the officers found on the premises nearly $2,500 worth of silks in the piece, costly ready-made silk and other dresses, jewelry, shawls, silver ware, cutlery, large quantities of soaps, &c., &c., all of which property is supposed to have been stolen. On the premises firmices, skeleton keys, nippers, several revolvers, all heavily loaded, screw-drivers, and other like implements, were found and taken in charge. The prisoners will be taken back to New-London, to await their trials. Crawford has served out two terms in Sing Sing Prison; Carpenter was pardoned out of Sing Sing over a year ago by Gov. Clark, and Downey has served one term in Sing Sing, and has been out only three or four months. Crawford at the present time, as is alleged, stands charged with the commission of a burglary in Sing Sing. Carpenter has wealthy relatives residing in Newburg, who repeatedly have offered to support him in affluence if he would abandon his evil course, and lead an honest life—but he preferred the excitement consequent upon a life of dissipation and crime. This is one of the most important arrests which has been made by the new police, and reflects great credit upon the officers engaged in the matter.

Capture of a Hotel-Thief.—A young man calling himself Geo. Fegga, was captured on Monday in the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, where he had coolly picked up a carpet-bag belonging to Mr. Benj. G. Clark, one of the boarders, and was walking off with it. He was handed to the custody of Ex-Officer Kinner, and was subsequently locked up in the Tombs.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—Two women, named Ann Gillespie and Margaret Morris, were arrested on Monday, charged with entering the room of John Moore, at No. 367 Eighth-avenue, while he was asleep, and robbing him of $80. A portion of the money was found in their possession, and Justice Flandreau held them for examination.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Sept. 22.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	86¾	39 Third-av. Railroad	80
6,000 N. C. State 6s	92	25 do	79½
6,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	96	10 Michigan Cent. R.	65½
3,000 Mo. State 6s	83 69	25 Panama Railroad	81
10,000 do	83 69¼	60 Gal. & Chicago R.	66¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	55	150 do	66
3,700 N. Y. State 6s, '58	95	50 Illinois Central R.R.	87½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Rd. 6s	78	437 do	86
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	82	10 do	86½
1,000 do	83½	100 do	86
1,000 La. & Mi. L. G. Bd	30	50 do	86½
27 Bank Commerce	94	125 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14¾
8 Metroplitan Bank	95	100 do	14½
25 St. Nicholas Bank	87	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.	80½
10 Park Bank	88½	56 do	80
55 Bank State N. Y.	87	50 do	80½
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	69	100 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	34
50 New-Jersey Zinc	5½	50 Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	65½
25 Del. & H. Canal Co.	106	50 do	65
50 do	106½	50 do	64¾
33 do	106¾	45 do	64½
100 Penn. Coal Co	68¾	152 do	64
350 Cumb. Coal Co	10	100 do	63½
250 do	9¾	78 La Crosse & M. R.R	12
735 Erie Railroad	16	100 do	12
100 do	16¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	68½
200 do	17½	75 Reading R.R.	41½
150 Hudson Riv. R.	17¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

$5,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 7s, int. added	35
$12,000 Racine & Miss. R. R. Farm bds., int. ad.	60
$10,000 City of Milwaukee 7s, int. added	50
25 shares Bank of Commerce	95@95½
200 shares Del., Lackawanna & West R.R.	12½@13
20 shares Bank of the State of New-York	91
40 shares Park Bank	89
100 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	8¾
15 shares Metropolitan Bank	94½
60 shares Bowery Bank	102
75 shares Phenix Bank	101½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	55	50 Canton Co	15½
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	55	200 Erie Railroad	17
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	69½	100 do	17⅛
9,000 do	69½	100 do	17⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s	86	100 do	17⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	76	100 do	17⅝
500 Ill. Cen. Rd. Bonds	83½	20 Harlem Railroad	8
1,000 Har. Rd. 1st Mtg.	68	30 Panama R. R.	81
10 M. S. & N. I. pref. stock	35	10 do	80½
25 Park Bank	88	32 Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	14½
29 Am. Ex. Bank	90½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	34½
60 do	90	120 Chi. & R Isl. R.R.	63
10 Bk. St. of N. Y.	87	100 do	63½
30 Bank of America	101	50 do	63¼
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	106½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	86¾
25 Pacific M. St. Co.	68½	100 Reading Railroad	42
50 do	68	200 do	42½
54 Penn. Coal Co	68	100 do	42½
90 do	67¾	100 do	42½
100 Cum. Coal Co	10	13 Ill. Cen. R. R.	87

TUESDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Bank Statement of this morning was not permitted to have its full, favorable influence on the market for Money and Stocks, early in the day, owing in great part to the gloomy letters from Philadelphia and Boston, and the pressure for accommodation through the discount offices for Eastern account. But the specie strength at home evinced on the face of the Statement, and the fact that the line of deposits is gradually recovering from the low point to which it fell week before last, could not fail to contribute to a steadier confidence at Bank, and the fruits of this must, sooner or later, be felt on the Street. The accumulation of Specie since the pressure set in is about *five millions of dollars*. It is not a little remarkable that, with the average show of $13,500,000, and the almost certainty that *fourteen millions* are in Bank this afternoon, that Money is quoted dearer on paper outside of Bank, to-day, than at any time during the fortnight. The explanation, in part, is, that the Eastern Banks and Banking-houses and merchants are pressing their New-York paper and some of their own on the market. In addition to which, most, if not all the bills made on cargo sales of coffee, tea, sugar and other commodities, run beyond the usual Bank time, and are sold peremptorily to meet maturing engagements here, or the proceeds to be remitted East or to Europe. We do not find that the regular dealers at Bank, as a general thing, are paying these excessive rates, although their offerings at Bank continue, as usual in seasons of close-ness and dearness in the money market, in excess of the ability of the Banks, from their income, to accommodate. Some heavy sales of prime paper were made yesterday at 18@21 ₱ cent. To-day, 24 ₱ cent. was paid oftener than 18@21. And fair single names, rating early last month, at 10@12 ₱ cent., are selling at 30@36 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Sterling for the Boston mail closed at the wide range of 106¼@107 for Produce or Mercantile bills; 107½@107¾ for Bank and Bankers. Francs were in abundant supply; some Southern drawn at 5.30@5.25; regular drawers here holding for 5.25@5.20. The Bankers were larger buyers than sellers on both Paris and London.

This afternoon there was an improved feeling on the Street. An encouraging telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia was received, to the effect that the Banks, by general conference, had resolved to stand by each other in extending a more liberal line of accommodation to their dealers. This result was made known early in the day, and the state of confidence among business people, says the dispatch, had "vastly improved" under it. It is felt that the trial is past. Nothing new of an unfavorable character comes to-day from Boston. Our own market, backed by the increased strength of the Bonds and the cheapness (and promise of continued abundance from the new crop) of Foreign Exchange, would seem to be prepared for a decided change to the better, and when the turn is fairly made, the improvement will have the silent, but powerful, support of that general conviction in the public mind that the present sudden and extreme depression has no sufficient license in the material condition of the country, its domestic embarrassments or foreign indebtedness.

Stocks were generally lower at the early Board than on yesterday by 1@2 ₱ cent. on the Share list, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on State Stocks. The former partially improved in the afternoon, and the latter recovered the slight decline and left off in steady demand. There was a well-distributed business at the Second Board, and with the exception of Chicago and Rock Island, which was done as low as 62¾ ₱ cent, at better prices; some of the Road Stocks leaving off even higher than yesterday afternoon: Reading was 42¾@43; Erie, 17⅛@17¼; New-York Central the same as on Monday, 66¾; Illinois Central, 87, and the Bonds, 83½; Pacific Mail improved from 67 to 69, closing 68¼@68; Panama steady; Delaware and Hudson, 1¼ ₱ cent. lower, selling at 105¾.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$182,073 20
Payments	280,908 04
Balance	10,083,460 60

The value of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, during the week, was $1,170,145, against $1,022,157 the week ending Sept. 20, last year.

The conference between the President and Directors of the Erie Road, and the Stock and Bondholders and other creditors of the Company, invited for Wednesday, 23d inst., will take place to-morrow at No. 13 Broad-street, at 1 o'clock. We feel authorized to say that a very general attendance of all the parties, in interest, is every way desirable, to hear the explanation of the management as to their present necessities and the current income and future prospects of the work under their charge.

The special election for thirteen Directors of the Michigan Southern Road, will take place at Adrian, Mich., on Friday next, 25th inst. We have neither published nor heretofore alluded to any of the various tickets spoken of for the new Board, finding that a good many of the names were being used without consultation or authority, and unwilling to interfere with the free choice of the stockholders, each of whom ought, if possible, to be present to look after his own interest.

A Large but Temporary Suspension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is announced that the extensive commission paper house of Cyrus W. Field & Co. have suspended payment, and to any one knowing the head of the firm, it will be the most marvelous suspension of these very marvelous times. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that Mr. Field is at present in Europe, where he has been for some months, connected actively with an important enterprise, and it will not be hazarding much,—with all deference for the business capacities of those in charge during Mr. Field's absence,—to assert that were he here this suspension would be averted. This has not occurred because of any outside operations whatever, but the fact that they had to provide for the notes of their customers, who were unable to weather the storm, as well as their own; and rather than make an effort to raise money at high rates, they preferred taking their present course.

There are those who recollect Mr. Field's succumbing to the pressure of the times many years since. At that time his affairs were wound up by his paying the creditors of the concern as much as he was able, and being let free, the matter of course escaped the minds of all. Mr. F. was legally freed from all obligations, but after ten years, and when the matter was forgotten by all but himself, he paid each of his old creditors with interest. Such noble acts are not of every-day occurrence, and when they do occur, they ought to be placed to the credit account of poor humanity.

We would advise any one holding their paper not to sacrifice it, but rather wait a few weeks, and if it is not worth "one hundred cents to the dollar," we are no prophets. LISFINNY C.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Utica Herald.

The new issue of bills by the Ontario Bank, under its recent organization, are still redeemed on demand. They are marked with their denomination in red ink, and bear date subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856. Of this issue, only $14,036 is in circulation, beside $49,498 held by the redeeming agents in New-York and Albany.

The old issue, being the notes of the old Ontario Bank and its Branch, are not now redeemed, but are a debt of the Bank. Of these, there are out $47,135, of which $10,642 are bills of the Branch, and $6,493, of the old Ontario. Since about the middle of July the Bank returned to the Bank Department to be cancelled $91,230 of its circulation.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Western papers announce that the Central Bank and the Bank of the Capitol at Indianapolis, Indiana, have both suspended.

The failure of the Bank of the Capitol, Indianapolis, was announced by a card on the closed doors, which stated that the impossibility of collecting money due to the concern, rendered the stoppage necessary.

From an Albany Telegraph Dispatch.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund to-day advertise for a loan of $500,000, equal to the deficiency in the sinking fund, under sec. 3, art. 7 of the Constitution, at 6 ₱ cent. interest, the principle reimbursable in October, 1857, the money to be paid, 5 ₱ cent. down, 50 ₱ cent. on the 10th of October, and the balance on the 22d of October next.

From the Cincinnati Times, 18th inst.

There have been rumors for the last twenty-four hours of the failure of the Dayton Bank, at Dayton. It is now ascertained to a certainty that that institution has failed. This was an independent Bank, giving security to the State for the redemption of its circulation, which is small, probably not exceeding $30,000.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Sept. 22.

The stringency is increasing, and much more paper is negotiated at 2½@3 ₱ cent. a month than at lower rates. The difficulty in obtaining discounts is pressing hard upon many of our oldest and prominent houses, but they are struggling resolutely to weather the storm and save their credit. The stock market is no longer an index of the condition of things. These matters seem almost to have reached the bottom; but what adds to the general pressure, is the fact that Stocks possess no value whatever as collaterals.

A leading house was refused $10,000 yesterday on $100,000 of these securities. There would seem, however, to be plenty of money in private hands, but they loan very cautiously and only at extravagant rates. The Banks, whether from disability or disinclination, are doing nothing to aid the community, and various measures are broached with a view to alleviate the general distress.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Sept. 22.

The stringency of the money market continues. Its abatement depends upon New-York, as we are prepared to show. The origin of the stringency may be traced to the fact that we have brought more goods from abroad than we have been able to pay for without sending specie. The amount became so great as to impose a necessity upon the banks of New-York to stop the drain of specie to Europe. To do this, they were obliged to contract their loans. This contraction produced such a state of things in credit, that several institutions and prominent parties were broken down. In further pursuance of their plan, the New-Yorkers found it convenient to send to Philadelphia, Boston and other cities all their bills receivable maturing there, by which they might obtain all the spare money that could be procured. The result has been to cause a drain of specie from these points to New-York, and the consequent embarrassment so generally prevalent. Our banks had no alternative but the adoption of a policy like that of New-York. The banks of Philadelphia were obliged to contract their discounts, and until the banks of New-York find themselves in a condition to extend their credits, the banks of other cities must act on the defensive. All depends on New-York. If the symptoms of relaxation reported there are correctly reported, relief may shortly be looked for. But until they do alter their policy, no relief can be expected.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

There is no new feature to report on the crop. The weather is favorable in most places, though we have complaints from some sections of Alabama and Georgia. The backwardness of the crop makes its position very critical. An early frost this year would cause a serious curtailment, while under favorable weather and a late frost the probabilities are adverse for more than an average yield. The question has become one of weather entirely. No regard should be paid to any estimate put forth until after the period of frost, and until its effects are fully known.

The receipts at the ports continue on a very moderate scale, being but 6,000 bales for the past week, against 20,000 bales same week last year, and 41,000 bales the year before. The export to Great Britain for the week is only 1,000 bales, and will be quite small for many weeks to come. Nothing yet exported to France.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since Sept. 1, as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	8,000	20,000	71,000	18,000	18,000
Ex. to G. B.	4,000	6,000	29,000	14,000	25,000
Ex. to France	....	....	3,000	1,000	1,000
Ex. other F. P.	1,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
Total Export.	5,000	10,000	35,000	20,000	31,000
Stock on hand	34,000	60,000	142,000	90,000	85,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	6,000	20,000	41,000	10,000	10,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,000	2,000	10,000	8,000	8,000
Ex. to France	....	....	2,000	....	....
Ex. other F. P.	....	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Exports	1,000	3,000	14,000	10,000	10,000

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 19.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,050,297	$770,547	$258,832	$3,601,554
Artisans' Bank	744,079	22,929	81,211	286,312
Atlantic Bank	523,400	54,581	97,050	264,419
Bk. of America	5,201,511	751,649	98,968	4,138,971
Bk. of Commerce	12,147,580	1,011,656	2,095	6,104,465
Bk. of Comm'w'th	1,097,603	198,266	84,860	1,021,153
Bk. of New-York	4,062,744	357,131	323,212	2,428,511
Bk. of N. America	1,521,957	199,200	93,873	1,233,792
Bk. of Republic	3,504,728	807,001	86,689	3,533,333
Bk. St. New-York	3,775,720	505,073	554,217	2,619,486
Bowery Bank	979,024	47,918	171,247	770,197
Broadway Bank	1,895,875	184,593	225,367	1,299,404
Bull's Head Bank	280,493	26,668	121,924	214,962
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,539,678	125,512	135,194	979,154
Chatham Bank	511,417	30,203	159,374	233,881
Chemical Bank	1,375,041	274,044	220,557	1,085,402
Citizens' Bank	674,255	33,394	174,459	521,324
City Bank	1,736,944	326,304	18,998	1,477,577
Continental Bank	3,144,423	210,450	93,395	2,193,412
Corn Exch. Bank	1,433,617	287,944	71,283	1,115,851
East River Bank	418,554	27,460	91,142	292,210
Fulton Bank	1,432,820	227,879	127,283	1,192,426
Greenwich Bank	769,857	25,026	107,607	531,551
Grocers' Bank	655,958	33,458	86,488	523,134
Hanover Bank	1,203,224	114,617	98,895	628,331
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,884,614	139,380	183,330	897,701
Irving Bank	374,653	29	99,996	126,689
Leather Man. Bk	1,873,780	282,055	208,721	1,439,612
Manhattan Co	4,306,200	602,209	315,425	2,947,115
Marine Bank	802,517	51,152	94,406	479,116
Market Bank	1,661,617	144,216	164,050	1,051,815
Mechanics' Bank	3,873,708	349,340	338,755	2,203,846
Mech. & Trad. Bk	761,347	53,461	119,038	445,115
Mercantile Bank	1,864,401	312,398	92,604	1,435,107
Merchants' Bank	3,717,930	1,186,419	282,909	3,696,947
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,088,924	156,793	112,626	1,291,849
Metropolitan Bk	5,378,756	651,710	196,932	4,433,427
*Nassau Bank	1,231,587	122,235	102,704	801,031
National Bank	1,929,676	355,682	168,481	1,051,086
N. Y. County Bk	340,201	19,153	83,255	181,544
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	444,025	44,758	96,563	114,507
N. Y. Exch. Bank	207,511	15

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1877. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

Timothy Jenkins for the Court of Appeals.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

APPOINTMENT OF A STATE COMMITTEE.

Speeches of Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., General Nye, David Dudley Field, and Others.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A large number of delegates have arrived here since last night, and the Convention is likely to be quite full.

On organization, matters still seem quite afloat, though some caucuses were held this morning. The most important of these was that of the Radical Democrats, held in the room of JAMES S. WADSWORTH. At this ROBERT CAMPBELL was named for Comptroller, but he positively declined the nomination. JAMES S. WADSWORTH was also named, but declined allowing himself to be brought forward as the candidate of the caucus. It was finally agreed to support Mr. DENNISON, of Orange, for Comptroller, and Mr. THORSTON, of Chemung, for Canal Commissioner.

The Kings County Delegation met and agreed to present the name of Mr. VAN COTT, of Brooklyn, for Attorney-General.

David Dudley Field, Wm. C. Russell, Robert Campbell, Gen. Risley, of Chautauque, Hollis White, Martin Grover, A. B. Dickinson, D. H. Abell, and Senators Ramsey and Halstead, arrived this morning.

The Convention assembled in Wieting Hall at 12 o'clock. The body of the fine Hall was packed with Delegates, and the galleries well filled.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and, with appropriate remarks, nominated A. M. CLAPP, of Erie, for temporary Chairman; W. T. B. MILLIKEN, of Westchester, and A. N. COLE, of Allegany, for temporary Secretaries.

Messrs. PRINDLE, of Genesee, and DURCAER, of New-York, were appointed a Committee to conduct the temporary Chairman to the chair.

On taking the chair, amid loud cheers, Mr. CLAPP said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—It is with no ordinary embarrassment I receive from you this mark of respect. To preside over this body of men, possessed of so much intelligence, and to whom are intrusted such great interests, is an honor I little merit. We have met here, clothed with no light responsibility, and our constituencies expect us, when we return home, to give a good account of our stewardship. We come here on behalf of principles as pure as the light of Heaven, and as strong as the eternal hills. They are the principles of Republicanism, and lie at the bottom of all our free institutions. They are the principles that have taken our country from its infancy and carried it along to what it now is, the admiration, the fear, the respect of all the nations of the earth. Such is Republicanism—such are the principles we are called on faithfully to uphold. It is but a brief year since first as a party we marched to the battle-field with a national standard-bearer, and then the State of New-York did all that was expected of her by her sister States. To-day we are called on to discharge a responsibility equally great as that imposed on us twelve months ago. Every eye in the Union is turned to-day upon us anxiously watching our action, for on the results which are to spring from it depend the after-fate of the Republican organization.

I have heard from numerous States, and have heard but one expression, and that is, "If New-York bears aloft without tarnish and to success the Republican banner in the coming State election, the battle of 1860 will be already fought." It then becomes an important duty for us to weigh well all we do, and to be careful how we do it. We should be inspired by a single purpose, to put into nomination men of unexceptionable character and undoubted ability to discharge the duties of the offices for which they are named. If we do this we do all that is required at our hands. As we now meet on preliminary business, and as I am a business man, I will occupy your time no longer.

What is the further pleasure of the Convention?

Mr. EASTERBROOK, of New-York, moved for a Committee of Two from each Judicial District to report permanent officers.

Mr. W. W. WEED, of Erie, moved to amend by calling the list of delegates. Carried.

As the list was called, the names of ABIJAH MANN, JR., E. D. MORGAN, H. B. STANTON, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, WARD HUNT, JAMES C. SMITH, PLATT POTTER, ROBERT DENISON and DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN were received with loud applause. The name of JAMES W. NYE drew down three distinct rounds of applause.

Messrs. PLATT POTTER and WARD HUNT appeared as substitutes.

The Schuyler County seats were contested.

The name of HORACE GREELEY also drew down loud applause.

Mr. A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben County, moved for the appointment of a Committee of three on contested seats.

Mr. JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS moved that no substitute be admitted unless a resident of the District he is substituted to represent. He had a good reason for the motion which he would give if necessary.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Queens, protested against any such resolution. The Delegates with power to substitute, could certainly select any Republican they pleased, to fill the seats of absent delegates.

Mr. J. J. CHAMBERS said that if the Convention desired to follow out in good faith the recommendation of the Chairman of the State Committee, and did not wish to be over-ridden by men who had no business in the Convention, and did not reside in the Assembly, Senate or Judicial District which they pretended to represent, they had better adopt the resolution.

Mr. HOLTON, of Albany, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. J. J. CHAMBERS (excited) said: Mr. Chairman. I move an amendment—Whereas it is expedient for contractors who have axes to grind ——. [Hisses and cries of "Question," "Question," which drowned Mr. C.'s voice and he took a seat.]

The motion to lay on the table was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman then announced that Rev. Mr. WALDO, Captain of Congress, was present; and at the request of the Convention, was conducted to the chair by the State Central Committee, and delivered an impressive prayer.

A motion of Mr. GROVER, for the appointment of a Committee on contested seats, was carried.

Mr. EASTERBROOK called up his motion for the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District by Delegations to present names for permanent officers.

MARTIN GROVER moved to amend by giving the power to the Chair to appoint the Committee.

This gave rise to a warm debate and in the end the resolution for delegations to appoint was adopted.

E. D. MORGAN moved to increase the number of the State Committee to 24, and that the names be chosen at the same time as the Committee on organization. Carried.

The following is the Committee appointed on Contested Seats:

A. B. Dickinson, T. R. Horton and E. Mullen.

Mr. DICKINSON withdrew, and GEORGE ASHLEY appointed in his place.

Adjourned till 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, at the request of the delegate from Otsego, names were substituted for those of the absent delegates from that county.

Mr. CHESTER LOOMIS, of Ontario, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, presented a report, which was read by MARTIN GROVER.

Mr. GROVER stated in advance that before the Committee took any steps in forming an organization, General JAMES W. NYE sent a letter to the representative from New-York, declining to serve as permanent President; and, in accordance with the request of that true-hearted Republican, his name was not used by the Committee. The Committee, having in view the harmony of the Convention, had with one voice chosen one equally true to the Republican cause, equally deserving, and equally fitted to preside ably over the deliberations of the Convention. They had named unanimously ABIJAH MANN, JR. [Loud cheers.] They had also named the following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries;

First. VICE-PRESIDENTS.
1—James W. Nye, of New-York.
2—M. S. Martin, of Dutchess County.
3—Robert A. Barnard, of Columbia County.
4—Platt Potter, of Schenectady.
5—James M. Monroe, of Onondaga County.
6—R. H. Dewell, of Courtland County.
7—D. D. S. Brown, of Monroe County.
8—William Bristol, of Wyoming County.

Dist. SECRETARIES.
1—E. B. Dutchen, New-York.
2—W. T. B. Milliken, of Westchester County.
3—Richard J. Knowlton, of Rensselaer County.
4—E. D. Brooks, of St. Lawrence County.
5—L. Ingalls, of Jefferson County.
6—E. P. Brooks, of Chemung County.
7—S. P. Allen, of Monroe County.
8—P. J. Frithian, of Erie County.

The announcement of the report was received with applause.

The Chairman appointed Mr. ANGEL, of Cattaraugus, and Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, a Committee to conduct the President to his seat.

ABIJAH MANN, Jr., Esq., took his seat amidst loud applause.

ADDRESS OF MR. MANN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, my best thanks are due. I am not accustomed to preside over the deliberations of such a body as this, and I must rely upon your assistance in discharging the duties imposed upon me. In the confidence that I shall have it, I throw myself upon your indulgence. You will probably hear with me, while I make a few remarks relating to our position as a party. Since we last assembled here, a new chapter has been opened in our history, asserting principles and constitutional constructions of more importance to the perpetuity of our institutions than any others which have been developed in our previous history. The question upon which the founders of the Republic, from the Declaration of Independence to the Missouri Compromise, entertained no doubt—that Congress had power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories of the United States—has been opened anew, and the occasion been availed of to establish doctrines and theories which will revolutionize the Government, and overthrow the Constitution. The recent opinions attending the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, present this issue, and the fire-bell of the Constitution which startled Mr. JEFFERSON, now fills us, also, with terror. In 1787, while the framers of our Government were fresh from the discussions, nobody called in question the power of Congress to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into the Territories, and the ordinances of that year furnish the strongest evidence of their views upon that point. It seems to have been reserved for the President now in office, with a time-serving Judiciary to sound that fire-bell which fills the whole land with terror while it introduces into our national politics elements of discord and agitation which will endure longer than the remembrance of their authors. The recent reply of the President to the New-Haven memorial adopted into the platform of the so-called Democracy of our State, manifests a sense of responsibility more creditable to his heart than his argument is to his understanding. We ought, however, to be grateful for his attempt at justification and defence of his action in a delicate exigency of a great question of Constitutional power and public policy. The occasion required defence, and history will be relieved from great perplexity by the revelation of the principles on which it was founded. The effort to disguise the question by an artful statement of extrinsic facts will not be successful—surely not while he admits the principle upon which the prayer of the memorial is founded, "That the people should make their own laws and elect their own rulers,"—and while he cannot with truth deny that the people of Kansas are at this moment governed by a violation of this principle, and by laws declared atmost infamous in both houses of the same Congress which he says recognized their laws made under the lead of ruffians and outlaws from another State, with the acquiescence and tacit approbation of his predecessors, and which he is now employing the army to enforce, threatening to use the whole power of the Government for that purpose. The memorial prays to stay his hand and save the national character. His reply is, that when he came into office he found this code of laws—"infamous as they are"—had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and that the judiciary were employed in expounding them and carrying them into effect; and, he asks, what was his duty? He should have remembered that the people of the Colonies were once in a precisely similar condition when the British Crown undertook to enforce laws made without their consent by the use of an army, and that the result raised the Bunker Hill Monument to glory, and as a remote consequence worthily or unworthily raised him to the seat of power in the hope that he would be guided by a beacon light in the study of the principles of liberty, and act accordingly. This hope was historical, and was disappointed. Again, we are informed that a controversy has arisen as to the validity of those laws and the election of the members of the Legislature which enacted them; but he justifies their execution by the sword, because they were recognized by a subservient Congress, having admitted a delegate elected under them, and that in fact he found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Upon this assumption he makes his argument to rest. If not true, history will determine where the "withering condemnation" which he affixes to the memorialists will finally attach itself. A Government cannot be said to be well established, as those of the several States and Territories, when convulsions exist and have continued in it; when a standing army is required for its existence, when the several Territorial Governors, authorized to exercise powers there have retired successively, disgusted with the barbarous duties imposed upon them, where they have had to execute infamous laws in such a manner as to crush out the principles of equal rights which had taken root, where resistance and bloodshed have prevailed from the beginning, and where the unscrupulous Governor, now commissioned to do the dirty work of the slave Democracy, is so ashamed of his mission, that he tries to cover up his purposes by suppressing principles he does not entertain, using language to conceal his thoughts rather than to express them, and substituting the noise of arms and trumpets for reason and patriotism. This state of things exists in no other government, state, or territory in this Union, and finds no parallel in history, and the assumption of the President is therefore not true. It is as obvious as it is notorious, that the Government of Kansas, instead of being in any sense established, could not stand a single hour without the bayonets of the Executive to uphold it, because its laws are against the Christian civilization of the age, and exists without the consent of those upon whom they are imposed by the force of arbitrary power. The President asks what is his duty? The nation answers with one accord, it is the same as it would be in respect to any fraud or wrong perpetrated in private life. Condemn, and as far as possible redress, the injury rather than uphold and continue it, by the force of the army or the quibbles of the Judiciary, thus avoiding the being held up and proclaimed as violating the Constitution of the country in a most essential particular, by depriving our fellow-citizens of their rights and liberties. That our character suffers by the necessity which requires a military force in Kansas seems to excite pleasurable emotions in the President's mind. Although this surprises our countrymen generally, yet it cannot surprise those who have personally measured its comprehension in cases where he could derive personal advantage or fix blame upon his opponents, as he now attempts to do by charging them with being unwilling to trust the ballot-box as the American remedy for the redress of all grievances. The complaint of the people of Kansas is that this remedy of the ballot-box is desecrated by the frauds and violence of armed men from another State, encouraged by the Federal Government, which sanctions their proceedings and carries into effect their laws by the power of the army, instead of protecting them in their rights to make laws for themselves, and to choose their own rulers according to the Constitution. If this complaint is well-founded it shows the injustice of the charge of the President in a strong light. If the President means that the people of Kansas are unwilling to trust the people of Missouri to make their laws by violence and through the friends of the ballot-box, the chance is true, but if he means that the people are willing to trust the ballot box as a remedy when it speaks honestly and truly, the charge is as pitiful and idle as the source from which it emanated is dignified. To threaten to use the whole power of the Government to execute these fraudulent laws may alarm those of our fellow citizens who have no personal knowledge of the character of the President; but to those who have seen the tests applied to his moral courage, the measure is idle, and he will not gain the approbation for such an act which he desires, either from God or his own conscience, if he still claims such an attribute. He lacks the coinage to bring on a civil war to maintain Slavery anywhere, for he knows that such a war always sets free the Slave, as its first immediate and direct effect. This is the lesson of both ancient and modern history, illustrated by the civil revolutions which preceded the establishment of the Republics of South America. It is a maxim that civil war and Slavery never exist together. The President's particular specification of a condition of affairs in Kansas to justify his keeping a military force there, is as remarkable as the occasion he has embraced to lay it before us in his defence. This condition of affairs is that when Congress passed the act to organize the Territory of Kansas, Slavery existed and still exists there under the Constitution of the United States—a policy as abhorrent to all our past history, to the Declaration of Independence, the memory of the founders of our liberties and Constitution, the Christian civilization of our age, and contrary to the moral sense of mankind, would scarcely deserve comment if it were not that a political party, calling themselves National Democrats, have recently by their delegated representatives in our State approved and adopted the proposition, and incorporated it into the Democratic platform as a Democratic principle. The Constitution says the President carries and establishes Slavery wherever it goes, and wherever property is protected under it. This, he tells us, is now established by the Supreme Court, and it is a mystery it was ever doubted, because one set of partners cannot rightfully exclude another from the enjoyment of common property by taking into it whatever is recognized to be common property by the common Constitution—as if our Constitution recognized human beings as property when it counts them as persons. Every man may of right take his property into any State or Territory where he pleases if he submits to the law of such State or Territory which secure and regulates its use, alienation, descent and transmission, but he has no right to take his laws under which his property is held and establish them in a sovereign State by reason of being a partner in the common Union. He might as well claim to carry his laws of trade, of descent, and the distribution of estates.

It is simply absurd to maintain that the laws of Slavery can be carried by the slave owner, established wherever he establishes his domicil by the authority of the Constitution. The doctrines of strict construction, in which we have been educated, are all overthrown by such licentiousness. No sound statesman ever contended for it until the discussions of the Missouri Compromise, nor scarcely afterwards, down to DOUGLAS and DICKINSON, a low point in our history. From this, it has risen to this extraordinary promulgation by the President through a time-serving Judiciary. Fortunately, their decision embraces only one point, the error of which can easily be corrected, viz.: That negroes are not certizens? This point disposed of the whole case. Their other points with the reasoning upon them are only opinions of individuals, not decisions. They are, "That slaves are property in the same sense as any chattel, so that a slaveowner may carry his negroes to any State of the Union, and settle them there as slaves, notwithstanding any State laws to the contrary." If this be true, the whole Union is slave territory, and the States have no power to deliver themselves from it. It needs no showing that this cuts off by the roots the fundamental liberties of every republic in the Union, and ourselves, the Federal Union itself. That Congress has no power over institutions of the Territories; in other words, that all the provisions of the ordinance of 1787; all the enactments at the time of the Missouri Compromise; all the renewals of these enactments in 1850; all the proceedings of seventy years which suppose the citizenship of the colored people and their right to hold and transmit property as citizens; and all the limitations of Slavery, are mere waste paper. That Congress cannot delegate a power which it does not possess, and that, therefore, the Territories themselves have no power to exclude Slavery from their own borders. These propositions make Slavery as perpetually and everywhere present as the atmosphere we breathe; and they overthrow the entire legislation of Congress and the States for above seventy years in all that concerns the rights of the States, are revolutionary in their character and subversive of the whole policy of the founders of the Republic and their successors to the present time: and yet we are told that it is a mystery that "these men ever doubted" the expressed determination of the President to protect a Convention to form a Constitution in Kansas in their deliberations, by the power of the army before they were menaced by an gratuitous and inopportune—but it is certainly gracious in him not to disturb an antagonistic convention until they are in a state of rebellion. This is an improvement upon the example of Cromwell, the Protector, when his Parliaments did not suit him, and we are and ought to be thankful, for we may still presume the right of meeting to deliberate upon public affairs and petition for a redress of grievances. It is fortunate, too, let me add, that the confidence of the President in his Provincial Governor is greater than that of the people on either side of the question, for his effort in Kansas to carry water on both shoulders, will be likely to have the usual result. In any event he will not aid the President by his prayers, which are desired to make his administration an example of justice, because his faith in God and the President is limited by the President's power and disposition to minister to his ambition. The President dreads agitation and discussion, but after more than seventy years of agitation, without calamity, can there be any ground for well-founded apprension. The Union has been threatened so often that it only frightens children, and it has been saved thus far so easily, by demagogues and patriots, that the trade of saving it has became unprofitable. Slavery will never dissolve it, because it constitutes the only security which Slavery possesses. Its threats and gasconade are vain and idle, as they are harmless and absurd. I leave the subject, therefore, in order to ask your attention briefly to the consideration of the interests of our own State.

You will pardon me a moment longer if I add a few remarks upon State matters. We are here under great responsibility. The State and our fellow-citizens expect much from our hands. Shall they be disappointed? I trust not, when I see the character of the men before me. I feel a security that nothing will be done in this Convention but will resound to the benefit of the community. The affairs of our State have, since the discovery of California, become much deranged. No matter what party is in power, the attention of the people has been with-drawn from our own affairs. The condition of the Canals and the management of the State finances now demand the attention of the people of the State. Shall we reform them? Shall we put into power, honest, capable men? I trust we shall. I ask you here to throw aside every consideration of favoritism to individuals and to act only with an eye to the country's good. Do nothing here to confer favor and benefit upon friends and neighbors, but upon the whole State. Let public attention be directed to the State, and we shall again have a good government, such as, in former years, we used to have. The moment public attention is withdrawn from State affairs, that moment the Government begins to deteriorate.

Craving your indulgence, fellow-delegates, in my discharge of the duties of your presiding officer, I again thank you for the high honor you have conferred upon me.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD moved for the appointment of a Committee from each Judicial District, to report the address and resolutions. Adopted.

On the Vice-Presidents taking their places on the stand, there were loud cries for Mr. NYE, who remained in the body of the hall.

A delegate said that General NYE was in the room, and must take his seat on the platform.

General NYE said that he preferred remaining among the delegation on the floor, as he desired to watch Mr. FIELD. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT—If the gentleman will be seated on the platform, I will watch Mr. FIELD myself. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF GEN. NYE.

Gen. NYE then took his seat among the Vice-Presidents, but was called on till compelled to address the Convention, and when at length he rose, was received with three cheers. He attributed his reluctance to respond to his modesty, and thanked the Convention warmly for the kind manner in which he had been received. There was not a pulsation of his heart nor a desire thereof that was not for the advancement and perpetuity of the Republican Party. He had given it, from its earliest inception to the present time, whatever of zeal and strength he possessed. He had launched his bark upon these waters long before they had swelled into an ocean. He had torn himself from old associations and formed new alliances; which were as necessary in politics as in any other condition of life, for occasionally going back to first principles; to the original landmarks of the government of the country. He had seen that under the Democratic rule, acts had been committed which might well make the spirit of Democracy blush and hide its head. He had at the Convention held some time since on the other side of the canal in this city, adjured the Democracy to turn their backs upon the acts of the so-called Democratic Party of the Union, but they would not, and now he could but extend to them his pity, in the hour when fear comes upon them. The only fault that could be found with him was that he had gone too early; but his object was to secure good accommodations for those who followed him. [Loud laughter.] The zeal he had felt had not abated one jot, and he hoped he had given some evidence of zeal in the cause. He had been asked if the Republicans were going to run the Kansas engine again this year. That engine was running itself; the steam was up and the fires were lighted, and it would never stop till men ceased to trample on the rights of their fellow-citizens, and to spill the blood of honest men for the promotion of the slave-driver's interest. They had been told that New-York was now bleeding, and that Kansas has about bled out. Now, to prove their philanthropy, the Republican party were going to stop both wounds. They were not of that class of physicians who give up the patient because both lungs were bleeding. It would be their business to cure him. There had been much talk about the wicked legislation of last Winter, at which some very pious papers—one particularly, in the City of New-York—affects much indignation.

It was said among other things, that the Legislature had passed laws aggressive on the Municipal rights of New-York. On that point as a party interested, he had a little to speak for, his rights were certainly invaded if any one's were. The laws relating to New-York City passed last Winter, established no new principles whatever. The Police, before their enactment, were under a Commission, consisting of the Mayor, City Judge and Recorder, who became such Commission *not before but after their election.*

He did not speak of the last Commissioners but of those in existence when the old law abolished last Winter was passed. The establishment of a Police Commission was therefore not new in principle or practice. Indeed no Commission was freshly created at the last Session, but there was simply a change in the Commissioners. It was regarded by some as a good change. He need not express his own opinion on that point, (laughter). Certainly the necessity of the reform had been proved, and the reform itself justified by the subsequent events and the course of those who had taken prominent part therein. He undertook to say that this hue and cry about municipal rights was all a fanciful picture.

The law would protect Municipal rights if invaded, and the law had declared this not to be Constitutional. They certainly had tested the merits by the touchstone of law sufficiently to satisfy the most cautious. All the Courts had been occupied with it for months, and his friend, Mr. FIELD, had been buried in it up to his mustaches. [Roars of laughter.] The highest Court in the State had pronounced the Police law Constitutional and that should be enough for them. To keep within the Constitution is all that a party need study, and certainly if they kept within the Constitution as construed by their political opponents, that ought to satisfy every person. Gen. NYE concluded by exhorting the Convention to nominate a good ticket, and then he would promise them they would elect it by a majority larger, in comparison with the vote cast, than their ticket received last Fall. He promised that if there were any power in the Metropolitan Police, no votes should be polled in the City of New-York after sundown, (laughter,) and if this was the case, the Democratic ticket would loose 15,000 votes. [Laughter.]

The Committee on the contested seat for Schuyler County reported in favor of admitting ALFRED LEE and SAMUEL JAMIESON as delegates.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE OF APPEALS.

Mr. DEAN, of Kings, moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was *viva voce* carried.

Considerable confusion being created by the arrival of the newsboys with the New-York dailies, the business was for some time interrupted.

TIMOTHY JENKINS, of Oneida; W. B. WRIGHT, of Ulster; HENRY WELLS, of Yates, and HIRAM DENIO, of Oneida, were named.

The Chair named the following Committee on Resolutions:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dist.
1—David Dudley Field and James O. Cushing, Jr., New-York.
2—Horace Greeley and E. M. Madden.
3—J. J. Warner and J. M. Francis.
4—Wm. A. Dart and Platt Potter.
5—D. C. Little, John and H. G. Root.
6—B. F. Bruce and William H. Hyde.
7—James C. Smith and Alfred Ely.
8—F. G. Fithian and Austin Smith.

SPEECH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ.

As the vote for Judge of Court of Appeals was about to be taken, Mr. FIELD said he would do injustice to his own profession if he did not say something in reference to this nomination. If any member of that Convention were the executive officer of a State, and the question should be presented to him, whether he would renominate to a Judgeship the present incumbent, whose term has just expired, and who, by a great and single act, had done himself the highest honor as an upright Judge; or lay him aside: could there be a doubt what his action should be? All men would say that a Governor who would drop such a Judge, and nominate another, was unworthy of his office. He drew the attention of the Committee to the credit awarded not long ago to a Governor of Massachusetts, when he renominates a Judge whose politics were opposed to his own, simply on the grounds of ability and integrity. He also reminded them that in Vermont the Chief Justice is Democratic, and has been retained simply on account of his great qualifications for office. They might remember, too, that when the question of elective judiciary was agitating the people, the case of Mississippi was quoted to prove that if the power was given to the people, they would always use it well and would elect Judges without reference to politics. He held that each member of the Convention was bound to act as if he was in the position of the Governor of the State. They did not propose to nominate Judge DENIO for his superior legal ability. The only reason, then, for refusing to renominate him, was because he is a Democrat. The Republican Party had now an opportunity to show the country that a Judge can be elected despite party considerations. He did not know what the action of the Convention might be, but he could only say that if they refused to nominate Judge DENIO they would set the seal of condemnation upon the elective system applied to the Judiciary, and would strike a blow at the independence of the Judiciary.

Having discharged this duty he could only add that if the Convention refused to nominate Judge DENIO they would do an act that their children and their children's children would regret, for they would establish the fact that the Bench is to be degraded into a political arena, and Judges to be chosen on party considerations alone.

REMARKS OF MR. SNOW.

Mr. SNOW, of Madison, said that the Republican Party was established to carry out certain principles which had been alluded to in the eloquent address of the President. To establish the rights of man was one of the main objects of the formation of the Republican Party. He would like to know if the Republicans of New-York would support for the Supreme Court of the United States a Judge who indorsed the "Dred Scott" decision? [Cries of "No," "No."] Would that Party put in the Court of Appeals of this State a man who would coincide with that doctrine?

He conceded to Judge DENIO the possession of legal abilities, independent of these objections, which fitted him to adorn the Bench; but wherefore should Republicans assist in placing on the bench men who do not represent the great principles of their party? He held that their object should be to secure a Judiciary that was based on the principles of Republicanism. [Cheers.]

He thought there were more important matters to be considered than a Judge's decision upon a Metropolitan Police bill. [Applause.] There had been no attempt to nominate Judge DENIO before this Metropolitan Police bill discussion, and he could not see why Republicans should take up a Judge from an opposition simply on that account. NICHOLAS HILL is as eminent a lawyer as the State could boast, but no Republican had thought of indorsing him. He thought the argument of taking up Judge DENIO altogether frivolous.

REMARKS OF MR. SOUTHWORTH.

Mr. SOUTHWORTH, of Niagara, thought if the principles of the Republican Party are unworthy of representation in the Court of Appeals of this State, then they were unworthy of his support. We hold that those principles lie at the basis of our institutions and cannot be ignored or overlooked in such a nomination. He could never approve of the principle of preferring a Democrat to a Republican simply because he had given a decision in favor of the sovereign power of the people of the State. He nominated EBENUM J. CHASE, of Niagara, for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The first vote was then taken, resulting as follows:

Tim. Jenkins, of Oneida.	119	E. G. Chase	4
Henry Wetls	50	H. H. Shankland	2
Wm. B. Wright	45	Ward Hunt	1
Hiram Denio	13		

JOSEPH S. CHAMBERS moved to make the nomination of TIMOTHY JENKINS unanimous.

A delegate from New-York objected on the ground that those who supported Judge DENIO on principle claimed the right to vote for him to the last.

Mr. CHESTER LOOMIS also objected, as he could vote for no other man than Judge DENIO.

Mr. CHAMBERS then amended his resolution by striking out the word unanimous and declaring JENKINS nominated

A delegate moved to amend by calling the roll again.

After a spirited debate the motion took, and another vote prevailed, with the following result:

JENKINS	129	WELLS	13
WRIGHT	24	DENIO	9

TIMOTHY JENKINS was then declared nominated.

A delegate moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Comptroller.

Gen. NYE said he hoped the Convention would proceed, as it had commenced, with the perfection of the judicial portion of the ticket.

He moved to amend by proceeding with the nomination for Attorney-General. In doing so, it was his intention to move for the unanimous nomination of a gentleman whose life proved him one of the brighest luminaries of the legal profession—WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES—(loud applause). The motion was carried, and Mr. NOYES was nominated unanimously.

Mr. JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS moved to proceed with the nomination for Secretary of State.

Mr. D. D. FIELD moved to amend by proceeding with the vote for Comptroller.—Carried. Mr. FIELD then, with appropriate remarks, presented the name of ROBERT DENISTON, of Orange County,—a name to which he did not think there could be one dissenting voice. [Applause.] He moved that the nomination be made by acclamation.—Carried with loud applause.

The Convention then took a recess till 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Convention was called to order, Mr. ED. MORGAN, of New-York, moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State. Carried.

A delegate moved that the vote be *viva voce*. Carried.

JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, of Columbia, and W. W. CAMPBELL, of Otsego, named F. J. FRITHIAN, of Buffalo, and said that the eastern part of the State was already represented. He desired on the part of the western portion of the State to place before the Convention the claims of one who had, by voice and pen, done yeoman's service in the Republican cause,—one who had struggled on with the party from its earliest days, and who would never desert its standard. He named on the part of the delegation from Erie County, ALMON M. CLAPP, of Erie County. [Applause.]

Mr. MCQUADE, of Utica, said that the name of RICHARD U. SHERMAN having been mentioned in connection with the office of Secretary of State, he desired to withdraw it, by the request of Mr. SHERMAN from before the Convention.

Mr. GREELEY took the platform amidst loud cheers. He had been unwilling to take part in pressing the claims of a candidate, but although the name mentioned from the western portion of the State was one he could fully indorse, he had chosen another candidate, and wished to say a few words in his favor. He hoped the choice of the Convention would fall on W. W. CAMPBELL, because his name was better known in the State than that of any other candidate whose name has been mentioned, except that perhaps of Judge HOGEBOOM, whose location might be said to rule him out of the contest. He thought it necessary that names should be before the State which were not strange to the people. Judge CAMPBELL had more honorable distinction in many honorable positions, and he hoped the choice of the Convention would fall on him, at the same time that he recognized other gentlemen named as his friends, and was unwilling to oppose any of them.

An informal ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows: A. M. CLAPP, of Erie, 85; W. W. CAMPBELL, Otsego, 91; J. T. HOGEBOOM, Columbia, 49.

LUTHER CALDWELL, of Rockland, desired to say a word or two on the part of Judge CAMPBELL. He was glad he had received so large a vote, for, while men's Democratic and Whig antecedents were being studied, it was a signal proof that American sentiments were also being studied. This, he supposed, was what Mr. GREELEY alluded to, in his remarks—but he desired to say on the part of those who had joined the Republican Party from the American ranks, that Judge CAMPBELL was not the man who they desired to present to the Convention. He did not in fact believe that Mr. CAMPBELL could be vouched for as a Republican. He could state on the best authority that when SAMUEL HAMMOND and others left the American ranks and joined the Republican Party a letter was written to HAMMOND by CAMPBELL upbraiding him for going for FREMONT. He knew it was reported that CAMPBELL had voted for FILLMORE, and he did not think his friends could state on authority that he voted for FREMONT. Only a few days ago, Judge CAMPBELL was before the American Convention in this city, seeking a nomination, and now he is found here seeking a nomination from the hands of the Republicans. He desired to say that the American portion of the Republican Party was ready to present another name on their part for a different office. [Applause.]

Mr. FITHIAN, of Buffalo, again urged the claims of A. M. CLAPP.

Mr. BEALE, of Columbia, in an eloquent speech, advocated the claims of Judge HOGEBOOM. The fact had been urged against that gentleman's claims, that his location was against his nomination. He desired to say that it was anything but justice to the friends of that gentleman to bring forward that plea now. It was strange that the post of Comptroller, which comes after that of Secretary of State, should have been first filled, as well as Attorney-General, thus creating the very objection now brought forward to defeat Judge HOGEBOOM. It could not but create suspicion in the minds of Judge HOGEBOOM's friends that the desire had been to place an obstruction in the way of that candidates' nomination. He certainly could not, after the charges that had been made, advocate the nomination of Judge CAMPBELL, nor did he see any reason why a powerful organization like the Republican Party, which counted a majority of 80,000, should count any foreign element of any kind whatever. He for one would not bend the pliant hinges of the knee to an organization that was already dead, and would soon be forgotten of men. He then alluded in strong and eloquent language to the services of Judge HOGEBOOM in the campaign, and the high and honorable position he had taken in the Legislature, where his firm resistance to corruption had won him fame throughout the State. This was a time when men were needed to guard the Treasury over whose dead bodies plunderers would have to pass before they were successful in their depredations. He denounced the caucus system which had controlled the Convention, and the effort to do injustice to Judge HOGEBOOM by the trick of taking nominations out of their order. [Loud applause.]

Mr. THAYER, of Erie, desired to say to the Convention that if the West supposed unless they got Mr. CLAPP they would have no representation on the ticket, they were mistaken. Erie County had a candidate present for Treasurer in the person of Mr. PHILIP DORSHEIMER.

Mr. PIERSON, of Kings, defended Judge CAMPBELL against the charges made against him, and declared of his own knowledge that CAMPBELL was the President of a Fremont Club during all the campaign and labored for that candidate in good faith.

Mr. CHASE, of Otsego, gave testimony to the same effect.

The first normal ballot was then taken, and the President announced a disagreement in the tally, but in neither case had Mr. CLAPP a majority. One count gave CLAPP 121; CAMPBELL, 92, and HOGEBOOM 30; lacking one vote of a choice. Another count gave CLAPP 115.

A motion was made to make the nomination of Mr. CLAPP unanimous, but it was opposed by Mr. GREELEY, who moved for a call of the roll again.

General NYE said that he had voted for HOGEBOOM up to this time, but should hereafter vote for CLAPP, as there could be no doubt of his election at the next ballot. He hoped that his nomination would now be declared unanimous.

Several other delegates signified their intention to vote for CLAPP at the next ballot.

Mr. GREELEY protested against making the nomination unanimous, on principle. There were other nominations to follow, which would be treated in a similar manner, and which it would be impossible to make make unanimous, [Applause].

Mr. BEALE, of Columbia, withdrew the name of Mr. HOGEBOOM, giving notice that his friends would bring him forward as a candidate for Treasurer.

Another ballot then resulted as follows: CLAPP, 152; CAMPBELL, 64.

The nomination was made unanimous.

MARTIN GROVER moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate for Canal Commissioner, and named COEIEL S. THURSTON, of Chemung, as one of the candidates, ALEX. B. WILLIAMS, of Wayne, S. H. BARNES, of Chenango, and ANSELL BASCOM, of Seneca, were also named.

Mr. BEALE, of Columbia, inquired why the nomination of Canal Commissioner was taken up before that of Treasurer, which was first on the ticket. This looked like a further marrying out of the programme laid out in caucus, and he moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. SNOW, of Madison, inquired if the gentleman had voted for the motion.

Mr. BEALE said he had not.

Mr. SNOW obtained the floor and urged the claims of Mr. BARNES, of Chenango.

When he concluded, the motion was reconsidered, renewed by a delegate, and carried.

On motion, JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, of Columbia, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Treasurer.

The call of the roll being dispensed with, Mr. GROVER renewed his motion to proceed to vote for Canal Commissioner.

AUSTIN SMITH, of Chatauque, urged the claims of ANSELL BASCOM.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Onondaga named GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga.

A. B. DICKENSON named WILLIAM MALLORY, of Steuben.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Thurston	74	Bascom	16
Williams	64	Maltory	15
Barnes	51	Geddes	11

Mr. BRIGGS, of Onondaga, withdrew the name of Mr. GEDDES, giving notice that his friends would present his name for State Engineer.

The second ballot resulted:

Thurston	98	Barnes	52
Williams	78	Bascom	3
		Mallory	1.

Mr. GOODWIN, of Madison, urged the claims of Mr. BARNES. The candidates now stood: 3 Democrats and 2 Whigs. If THURSTON was nominated, there would be four Democrats to two Whigs.

Mr. GREELEY suggested that the other two nominees might both be of Whig antecedents.

Mr. D. D. FIELD asked if the gentleman who urged these objections called the Court of Appeals a political office? He deprecated allusions to men's antecedents, and advocated the claims of good men alone, independent of former politics or present locations.

After a reply from Mr. GOODWIN, a third ballot was taken, with the following result:

Thurston	120	Williams	55
Barnes	58.		

Mr. THURSTON was therefore declared nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. JOHN J. SUTHERLAND, of Albany, with appropriate remarks, in which he dwelt upon the great services rendered by his candidate when he left the American

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The New-Haven Memorialists in reply to President Buchanan.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

In July last, a number of citizens of Connecticut addressed to you, as Chief Magistrate of this nation, a Memorial on the affairs of Kansas. To this you replied, under date of Aug. 17, 1857, in a manner which shows that you misunderstood, to some extent, the ground taken by the Memorialists, for we would not impute to you the intention to misrepresent them. As you have thought proper to lay the Memorial and Reply before the public, a large part of the Memorialists have conferred on the subject and have felt themselves compelled again to address you. We would remark, then, *that the main facts alleged in that Memorial are either passed over without denial, or are explicitly avowed in your reply.*

These facts are two: First, "That the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions, is, that the people *shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.*" Secondly, "That Gov. WALKER, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing, through him, (WALKER,) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws which are not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious, and established upon evidence, *they never made, and rulers they never elected.*" As to these two facts, the material facts alleged by your Memorialists, and which chiefly require vindication from you, they say, that they find *no denial* of them in your reply. They do not say that you attempted *no vindication* of your acts and doings through Gov. WALKER; but only, that they can find in your reply no plain or explicit denial of the facts referred to—not even what they consider the shadow of a denial. The facts stand in the Memorial, then, *uncontradicted*, by what you evidently consider a triumphant reply. Why is this? Are these assertions, on which the whole issue of the subject depends, untrue—and yet *no denial* of them—not a word to *prove* them untrue? Without such denial, what can you expect your Memorialists and the country to believe and to say? What, but that the facts, which they allege, are notorious and undeniable!

As the allegation respecting the fundamental principle of the Constitution, your Memorialists hope, that the time is remote, when the enlightened citizens of this country will deny that principle; though party zeal, in its infatuation, may one day trample it in the dust, when in sight of the ruin, Liberty and Religion in exile, will together weep over the desecration.

YOUR FORMAL VINDICATION next demands notice.

Of this, your Memorialists are compelled to say, that in their view, it is entirely groundless and unsatisfactory.

Resting it solely on what you call "The plainest and most palpable historical facts," you say, that, at the time of your inauguration, "you found in fact, the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory." You then ask, was it not my duty to sustain this Government:—to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, "To take care that the laws be faithfully executed." You then add: "It was for this purpose, that I ordered a military force to Kansas to act as a *Posse Comitatus*, in aiding the civil magistrates to carry the laws into execution." Here, then, is the distinct admission and declaration on your part, that you ordered a military force to Kansas, for the purpose of sustaining its Territorial Government, and of enforcing its Territorial laws. So far then, in respect to one matter of fact, you admit the assertion of your Memorialists.

Your vindication, therefore, rests upon the assertion that there was, in fact, a government in Kansas—such a government as it was your duty to sustain. The essential question, on which the whole controversy turns, is thus raised—it is simply this: *Was there a Government, or were there laws, in Kansas in the just, proper and authorized meaning of the language,* when you entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last?

If this can be proved to be true, your Memorialists will know something which they have yet to learn. If it can be proved not to be true, "it will present a *memorable* example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable of historical facts." Nor is this all. It will show that you ordered an army to Kansas to sustain a so-called Government which is *not* a Government, and laws which are not laws.

Here your Memorialists take the position that NOTHING CAN BE TRULY GOVERNMENT OR LAW [illegible] TO AUTHORITY; and that NOTHING SHOULD BE TREATED AS GOVERNMENT OR LAW WHICH CONTAINS NO EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.

Can anything which tramples under foot all human rights, and is a known outrage upon our Constitution and our political institutions, whatever be its name or form, be justly regarded as Government or law having authority under our Constitution? Can such an outrage be clothed with authority by a President? Can usurpation beget a valid Government or law, or impart that right to govern, which implies an obligation to obey? Its might may make it a matter of prudence to avoid its wrath by submission, but can usurpation create an obligation to obey when none exists?

Suppose the Great Mogul, or any other tyrant had established the same so-called Government and laws of Kansas, by the same means by which, as all the world knows, they were established—by invasion and arms; would any citizen of the United States call them "Government and laws" except in derision and with loathing? Is a bogus government—government? Are bogus laws—laws? Is this "government established," and are these "laws enacted;" and yet known to possess no other or higher authority than that derived from Border Ruffians? Are "We, the people of the United States," to be stultified into the belief of such dogmas? For that result, wait at least for the more absolute dominion of a tyrant.

Your Memorialists will now present what they consider the fundamental error of your reply. In their view, in recognizing the Territorial Government and laws of Kansas as a genuine Government and valid laws, you have perverted the general principle upon which you rest your vindication, and have violated its essential spirit and meaning.

That general principle may be thus stated: When rules of action, claiming to be valid laws, present, on the first aspect, evidence that they proceed from a rightful law-making power, it is the duty of the people and the executors of law, to recognize them as authoritative. To this, as a *general* principal, your Memorialists subscribe. It is the only means of giving practical authority to law, and of preventing violence and anarchy; nor do they yield to any man or class of men a higher estimate of its importance, or a firmer determination to adopt and defend it, than themselves cherish. But to say that ALL governments and ALL laws claiming to be valid must be recognized, executed and obeyed as such, is as preposterous as to deny the general principal itself. To mistake the *general* rule for a *universal* rule, the conditional for an unconditional principle, must lead to false reasoning and to practical conclusions of the most dangerous character. This, in the view of your Memorialists, who believe that none are too wise or good to err, is what you (they trust inadvertently) have done.

In recognizing the Territorial Government and laws as authoritative, have you not violated the whole spirit and meaning of the general principle laid down? Have you not wholly disregarded the essential condition, that the only Government which it is your duty to sanction, must present some *evidence* of rightful authority? You recognize the Territorial Laws as valid. What is this, but to act upon the principle that, when the so-called Government and laws come before you, without the shadow of evidence of their proceeding from a rightful law-making power, but with the most decisive and overwhelming proof that they have originated in a palpable and violent usurpation—that even then—even in a case so flagrant, it is your duty to sustain and execute them, even by the armies of the United States?

Your Memorialists are here anxious to call your attention to an important distinction, which you appear entirely to overlook. They readily concede, that in cases of no unfrequent occurrence, one government may properly recognize another as authoritative, or as a government *de facto*, on a very low degree of evidence, without rigidly investigating its authority, or even considering its origin. For example, the Government of Great Britain, when LOUIS NAPOLEON was enthroned in France by the army of the Empire, and with the acquiescence and consent of the people, had *no right* to interfere with a government thus "established." The British, as a *foreign* Government, had no right of question or of control in the matter. But does it follow, because the Government of Great Britain had no right to interfere with what was an undeniable usurpation in a foreign kingdom, that the Government of the United States had no right, and were not *bound* to interpose, and put down, in one of their *own* territories, a ruffian usurpation from Missouri? In respect to France, there was reason enough, why other nations for purposes of *national* intercourse, should recognize its present government as an "established government." But is not the Constitution of the United States the supreme law of the land? Has not our Government the right to authorize and regulate the Government of its own territories? Can Congress or the President abandon this right, or the duty which arises from it? If this Government owes any duty whatever to the country, is it not most sacredly bound to protect both State and Territory against the imposition of a Government and laws by a ruffian and violent invasion from another State? Your Memorialists, then, strenuously insist, that the only principle on which recognition can ever be justified, is that there is some evidence, be it more or less, that the Government PROCEEDS FROM AN AUTHORIZED LAW-MAKING POWER. And they further insist, that when such Government is within our own borders, under the supervision and control of the Federal Government and claiming to derive all its sanction from a law of Congress, THE EVIDENCE OF ITS AUTHORITY MUST BE CLEAR AND DECISIVE. But how is it when there is no such evidence? How is it when all the evidence is strong against its authority? How is it when there is the best evidence the case admits of, even decisive, unquestionable proof, that the so-called Government has no other authority than ruffianism and outrage? Is such a "Government" to be practically recognized, and that too within the limits of our own Republic? There surely, may be cases in which it would be a gross wrong to sustain a Territorial Government which has no authority. And now, we ask, what Government could you refuse to sustain, if not one that had its origin SOLELY in a violent invasion of ruffians from another State? This fact in the present case *can* be denied; so can God, when his sun shineth in the heavens.

The usurped Government cannot be sanctioned by the law of Congress authorizing the formation of a Territorial government. The law declares that "the true intent and meaning of this act is to leave the people (of the Territory) perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." TO THE PEOPLE, and them alone, it expressly gives the right to make their own Government and laws. Here is no sanction, no authority, for a Government not framed by the people, but founded solely on invasion. Can this law enthrone in rightful sovereignty bandits from a neighboring State? As well say that it authorized them to seize every acre of Kansas, for their own use and behoof. It can as well deprive the people of one right as of another; of all rights, as of one. Is it said, "that Congress authorized the establishment of a Government?" Yes; but by the people, not by marauders. Is it further said, "that we must adhere to a general principle?" What principle? Why, as your whole argument implies, that a Government "established," is a Government to be recognized. We deny such a Government in Kansas. Beware how you stretch a general principle, and make it *universal*. Though one may safely pass the Niagara River at all other points and places, none but a madman would attempt the passage on the verge of the cataract.

Your Memorialists urge, therefore, that the so-called Government of Kansas can claim no sanction from the act of Congress. The evidence was all against it; evidence known to the whole civilized world, apparent on the very face of the transaction, and which must have challenged your attention long before you had taken the oath of office. The very fact, that the so-called Government required support from the Federal Executive, was the strongest evidence that it did not come from the people, and had no lawful authority. This shows, at once, that this Government was not, in the lowest sense, what you call an "established Government;" for it shows that it was not and could not be established without a United States army; and therefore the army was sent, not, as you pretend, to *sustain* an "established Government," but for the purpose of *establishing* what was not established—a Government of ruffian authority.

Nor could you have been ignorant, that the House of Representatives had sent a special Committee of Investigation to the Territory, and thus acknowledged and confirmed the propriety of a strict inquiry *into this very case.* On the report of that Committee, the House of Representatives authoritatively declared that the Government of Kansas was established by the terror of bowie-knives and revolvers, and that it had been proved to have not a shadow of authority. And here your Memorialists ask, whether a plainer case or stronger evidence can well be imagined? When, if not in such a case, ought the President to denounce a Government as spurious, and to refuse to aid or sustain it? The laws of Congress trampled in the dust—the invaders from Missouri proved, beyond a cavil, to be the only authors of this "Government"—is it not an outrageous wrong to hold Kansas subject to such usurpation by a United States army? The fires of ruffianism still burn there smothered in the dreariness of their own desolation, and ready to be rekindled in their fury, by the slightest movement for liberty and right on the part of the people; while the echo of their sufferings ever rings in the ears of our national Executive.

Let it be remembered, that this Government comes to the people of Kansas, not with the sanction of gray antiquity: Nor yet has it come from any law of Congress, as its true and proper source; nor yet from the people of the Territory; nor yet from being even fully established. It is of recent origin and formation. It dates only from the imposition of it by the ruffianism from Missouri, upon the people who abhor and disown it. Every man who has, from the first, known its *existence*, has known its *origin* and its nature. Let it then be taken as it is; as it is, in its origin and its nature. And what is it? A code of laws oppressive, unjust, cruel, outrageous, without a parallel, created, imposed, by the usurpation of ruffians from Missouri. And these laws, and this "government," without the least evidence to establish their authority, but with the most abundant proofs to the contrary, you are proposing to sustain and execute by the United States army! You speak of "numbers of lawless men," &c., alluding evidently to the Topeka Convention. Be it so, for the sake of the argument; but how does one "lawless attempt" to establish a government, justify or palliate another lawless attempt, for the same purpose?

Further: In your reply, you seem to your Memorialist to concede, in all its truth and force, the principle which they maintain. Thus you unequivocally and justly assert that "for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government, within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance real or imaginary," would be usurpation, and add that "such a principle, carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy." Your memorialists fully subscribe to this doctrine. But what is the act which you call usurpation in the case supposed? What is it but setting up a government claiming authority, and laws demanding execution, which, in the nature of the case, can claim no authority, and are opposed to existing authority? If you would call this "usurpation" in Connecticut, if it would "destroy all legal authority and produce universal anarchy," what is this but the very act which Missouri invaders have perpetrated in Kansas? There was government in Kansas; government under the Constitution of the United States. Law was there also, a law for the organization of government BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY. Right, too, was there, the inviolable right of the people to make their own laws and elect their own rulers. In opposition to that existing government; in violation of that existing law; trampling upon those inherent rights, Missouri invaders have set up a bloody tyranny, which has, in fact, produced anarchy and bloodshed. If you condemn the one, condemn the other also. Your memorialists have nothing to ask of you, in this matter, but consistency of principle. Condemn the same conduct in both cases: put down the usurpation in Kansas, and the friends of truth, of justice, and of the country, would rejoice.

Your Memorialists again ask, whether a case can well be imagined to which the name of authoritative government could be applied with more palpable impropriety and untruth, than to the Territorial Government of Kansas? Might not even a political shamelessness blush to call it by such a name? Was not the true and only character of this government known to you and the whole country before your inauguration, and during the Presidential canvass? Did you not, with the full knowledge of it, accept your nomination, which you were free to decline, and thus avoid the responsibility of executing these nefarious laws; or, did you suppose that the oath of office would exempt you from this responsibility? You admit the Constitutional duty of the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." And now, without holding you responsible for any acts of your predecessor, for which you are not willing to be responsible and have not fully sanctioned, your Memorialists would ask, was there no law to be taken care of, by preventing a well-known projected invasion of the political rights of the people of Kansas; no law to be taken care of afterward by expelling the invaders from the Territory—no law to be taken care of in respect to the thefts, the robberies, the incendiarism and the murders that were perpetrated,—no law to be taken care of in the mode of civil administration adopted by Federal officials—no law to be taken care of in not appointing officials whose hands were red with innocent blood, or in removing bribed and perjured Judges—no law to be taken care of by securing to the people of the Territory that fundamental right of the Constitution—a right guarded by an express law of Congress—the right "to make their own laws and elect their own rulers"—no law to be taken care of in giving to Congress information at least of the state of the Union, and especially in recommending necessary and expedient measures for the relief of the people of Kansas from the injustice, the oppression and the barbarities to which they were subjected? Had, then, Great Britain any such laws to take care of in France, when the present Emperor was enthroned there by usurpation, as those which our Government—our President—was bound to take care of in our own Territory? In utter neglect of these laws, have you not, with a full knowledge of the nature of this usurpation, its origin, its progress, its violation of the Constitution and of the fundamental rights, its violence, its rapine, its massacres, its conflagration, and its shame, sustained at every step its authors and abettors to this hour? Have you not sanctioned such conduct by placing or retaining prominent leaders therein in official stations?

Again, are the troubles and calamities of Kansas the legitimate results of the wise administration—of the true and right working, in such an exigency—of our National Government? tho most perfect specimen of human government the world has seen—to our own admiration, the perfection of excellence. Surely, such results bespeak some derangement, some disturbing force in the evolutions of a machinery so fitted to do good, so powerful to its high design.

But if your example in administration, and that of your predecessor in office, are to be followed in future, whenever similar cases shall occur; if every usurpation of power, when it has gained a temporary success, is thenceforth to be backed by the whole power of the Federal Government, and forced upon the indignant people on whom, by fraud or violence, it had imposed itself, where will the end be? How often will such crises actually occur, resulting from the very nature of our Government, with such a principle in its Administration to originate and foster them? What a temptation to party-spirit, thus unrestrained, emboldened, upheld by the Government of the nation, would be furnished to carry out its schemes and its triumphs in violence and bloodshed? What shall hinder? Let the Administration of the Government change hands—and such changes may be frequent—how surely would the same contests be reënacted by way of reprisals for past injuries and oppressions? How would such contests be repeated in Territories and in States till, to your own mind, would be revealed, in the very principle which you assume, a weakness in our Government foretelling its speedy dissolution.

Of the particular considerations by which you have endeavored to support the fundamental principle of your reply, the first which demands notice is, that "when you entered upon your official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature (of Kansas) in different forms, and by different enactments." Had you informed your Memorialists what these "different enactments" were, they might have been made the subject of distinct examination. As it is, they can only say that they know of no "forms or enactments" of Congress, which could be binding on you as authoritative, or which you had reason even to regard as evidence of the validity of that Legislature. Do you refer to the act by which the usual appropriations from the Treasury were made? Every one knows in what manner, and for what reason that act was passed, and that many who voted for it, regarded, and still regard, the Territorial Legislature as downright usurpation; nor had they any suspicion that they were recognizing its validity. How this bill can invest an act of usurpation with authority, your memorialists are unable discover. What if the Legislature of Connecticut had, under the excitement of party strife, even by a formal act, recognized the usurpation which you have supposed; might not the Governor justly fall back upon his own official prerogative, call upon the militia, and suppress the rebellion? If he would be bound to recognize such a usurpation as Government having authority when could he ever suppress it without himself becoming a rebel against the very authority which he recognizes? Apply this illustration to the President of the United States, and you will see that the fundamental principle of all your reasoning is absolutely suicidal, and thus renders nugatory your entire vindication. Did not President JACKSON, on his own official responsibility as National Executive, set at defiance alike the power and the authority of a "Sovereign State?" And can a Territorial Government rank with an independent State Sovereignty? Can Border-Ruffianism, by any act of Congress, become entitled to respect and support, as a rightful law-making power, from the President of the United States? The case is too flagrant. The facts are too notorious. No truly independent, self-relying President, who understood his official prerogative, and his duty under the Constitution, would have hesitated to disregard even a direct act of Congress so tyrannical and oppressive, and appeal to his country and the world for his vindication.

But no such trying emergency was here presented. With the solemn decision of the House of Representatives, after long investigation, that the Legislature of Kansas had no authority, and that its laws were *no* laws—with that direct, positive and unimpeachable evidence before you; your Memorialists cannot but express their surprise, that you have relied upon your construction of indirect, inconclusive acts of that same body, as *evidence* of the authority of that Legislature. They know of no rule of law by which you can set up constructive, inferential evidence against direct and positive evidence from the same source. But this proof you pass over in utter silence.

Alluding to the condition of the Territory, you speak of the course which you adopted, as "absolutely necessary;" and ask, whether "you would not have been justly condemned, had you left," what you assume to be *the Government* and its administration "impotent," and thus have suffered it to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people." Our first reply to this view of the case, is, as before, there was no (Territorial) Government in Kansas to be executed, as you suppose. And again, we say the usurped Government ought to have been rendered *impotent*, and to have become an object of contempt, in the eyes of the people, as it has become. But further, Congress had passed a law for the establishment of a Government in this Territory, with this formal and positive explanation, that the people (in the Territory) be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Why then could not a Governor of Kansas have been appointed at any time, acting under your authority, and with an army under his control, who would have suppressed all internal violence and contention, and "left the people free to form and regulate their domestic institutions, &c.," as well as employ the army to act the absurd and farcical part of a Posse Comitatus, to enforce, under your direction Territorial laws which had no pretence of authority? Without saying who were or who were not the responsible originators of the troubles in Kansas, can it be doubted that the President long before this time, by the course now suggested, or some other, might have put an end to these troubles? Has he not power to "take care that the laws,"—and of course, that the law of Congress respecting Kansas,—"be faithfully executed?"

You have introduced several topics into your reply, as that of Slavery, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT, with others, on which your Memorialists have said nothing in their Memorial, and on which they intend to say nothing now, except to express their dissent from your opinions.

It is needless to prolong this discussion. Your whole vindication, if it has any ground, rests, in the view of your Memorialists, upon one palpably false assumption: That whatever claims to be a government *de facto*, without a pretence of its proceeding from any rightful law-making power, is entitled to your support. The world has not seen a usurpation which this principle would not sanction. If adopted in the administration of our Government, it must involve, sooner or later, its destruction.

Pardon, now, if need be, the plain and respectful earnestness of your memorialists in unfolding what they consider false principles in your positions on the present subject. They speak of no want of honesty in your opinions, nor of sincerity in your avowal of them—of no want of patriotism on your part, nor yet of that higher principle which God approves. They speak only of what they consider error in your reasonings, and of its consequences in political evils. They judge not the heart. They have not imputed to you any violation of your oath of office, as you have thought fit to charge. Their language shows the contrary. They said, "by the *foregoing* you are held up—as violating, &c." The "foregoing" here spoken of is shown by the connection to be the *claim* of Governor WALKER that "the President of the United States is employing through him (WALKER) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States; but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." This claim of Gov. WALKER, if admitted by you in its full extent, and admitted on the ground of making the *general* principle mentioned above a *universal* one—thus applying a mere rule of international law to the internal Government of this country—would in our view involve the most serious imputations upon any Chief Magistrate. But you had not at that time, as far as we are aware, given any public sanction to that claim, and the memorial, therefore, did not contain the imputation you supposed.

The Memorialists have dwelt on the error referred to above, as they regard it, not merely on account of its fatal tendency, and the calamities which have actually resulted from it, but, also, because they are confident that you, in common with many of your honest fellow-citizens, have overlooked one essential principle, in assuming that the ruffian usurpation in Kansas is "an established Government." Be assured that they intend to withhold no tribute due to your intellectual eminence or moral character. They believe, however, that many errors and misconceptions are compatible with the highest mental culture, and intellectual ability.

Your memorialists have spoken earnestly, because they deeply deplore the adoption of a principle which leads to the mal-administration of so perfect a system of government as that which our fathers, by their wisdom, their prayers and their blood, have given to their posterity. They cannot believe in the *unapproachable* infallibility of their rulers, under this system of true liberty; and, while they would honor them in the fear of God, they are confident that neither they, nor even "kings, have the right divine to govern wrong." They hope for the continuance of our national government, and for its wise and effective administration, in guarding the privileges and blessings it is so fitted to afford and perpetuate. They wait with hope for the emancipation of the nations, and of all men, by the light and power of the example of such a government. They trust that no unauthorized mode of its administration will cause it to fail of its design, and that you may yet see, that in this respect, one false principle, if adhered to, must prove a principle of weakness and decay—a sure prelude to the end of all our greatness, happiness, and glory—a death-spot in the tree of Liberty, whose leaves, like those of the tree of life, are for the healing of the nations.

NATH'L W. TAYLOR,
THEO. D. WOOLSEY,
HENRY DUTTON,
CHAS. L. ENGLISH,
JOHN H. BROCKWAY,
ELI W. BLAKE,
BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr.,
THOS. A. THATCHER,
J. A. DAVENPORT,
WORTH'N HOOKER,
PHILOS BLAKE,
AMOS TOWNSEND,
JAMES BREWSTER,
ELI IVES,
S. G. HUBBARD,
JOHN A. BLAKE,
WM. H. RUSSELL,
A. N. SKINNER,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
JOEL HAWES,
G. A. CALHOUN,
LEONARD BACON,
H. C. KINGSLEY,
BENJ. SILLIMAN, SEN.
CHARLES IVES,
JOSIAH W. GIBBS,
JAS. F. BABCOCK,
ALFRED WALKER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SEPT. 23.

Before Judge Nelson.

CHARTER—DAMAGES—EVIDENCE—RELEASE OF PARTY.

David Ogden appellant vs. *Jotham Parsons and others.*—NELSON, C. J.—By the charter party in this case the whole of the vessel was chartered to Ogden (except the deck-room, a crew, &c.,) for a voyage from Liverpool to New-York. He was to supply her with a full cargo of general merchandise, and not exceeding five hundred and thirteen passengers, second cabin and steerage, and the ship not to take exceeding her registered tonnage of iron. This was one thousand and twenty tons. The charterer was to pay for the hire of the vessel the round sum of £1,500 sterling. A dispute arose between the captain and the consignee at Liverpool, in respect to the stowing of the goods; the former refusing to stow the iron in the hold to the extent of the quantity mentioned in the charter-party; but stowed part of this freight between decks; and in consequence thereof was unable to carry the number of passengers mentioned. The vessel was taken with but some 923 tons of dead freight, and 374 tons admeasurement, together with 363 passengers. She had, in a previous voyage from Liverpool to New-York, carried a larger freight of the same description, and her full complement of passengers. The charter party is carelessly drawn, and it is perhaps difficult to say that it contains a warranty or warrant to carry the freight and passengers mentioned in it, as was probably intended. But I am satisfied that both parties contemplated, at the time, that freight and passengers to the extent and number mentioned were to be carried, if furnished by the charterer. The measure of compensation was doubtless regulated very much thereby. I am, also, satisfied that the vessel had sufficient capacity to have complied in this respect with the terms of the charter; and that the captain wrongfully refused to permit her to be laden. I had doubts on the first hearing, whether or not the testimony of J. C. Taylor was admissible, or the case would have then been disposed of, according to the view above stated. It is pretty certain, upon the further testimony on this point, that a release was executed to him by Ogden, before his testimony was taken.

The vessel should have carried some 150 passengers more than were taken on board. I think the proof full that they could have been furnished, and that a considerable number had been engaged, and were obliged to be sent by other vessels.

The case, upon the view I have taken, should be sent to the Clerk to take proofs as to the damage sustained on account of the non-compliance with the charter party, and which should be deducted from the freight. But to save expense, and prevent further delay, I shall make the deduction myself—and shall accordingly direct that the decree below be modified by deducting therefrom the sum of $1,200, and no costs to either party on an appeal.

For appellant, Mr. Cutting; for appellees, Mr. Donohue and Mr. Parsons.

The New-England Screw Co. vs. *Charles Bliven et al.*—*Charles Bliven et al.* vs. *The New-England Screw Co.*—NELSON, C. J.—The first of these actions is an action to recover a balance due the plaintiffs for goods delivered on orders for screws, the amount of which, excepting a small item, is not seriously in dispute. On looking into the facts, we are satisfied that the whole of the amount claimed is due, and that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment for $1,990 01, with interest from the 27th Sept., 1853.

There is, also, a suit by those defendants against the Company to recover damages for breach of contract in not fulfilling orders for screws, as agreed. The evidence in the case is full to show the usage of the Company in filling the orders of their customers, and that it was known to these parties; and, also, that their dealings with the Company from its commencement had been in conformity with it. The usage was, on receiving orders from their customers, to file them away and fill them up in turn, in proportion to other orders on hand to be filled up at the same time. The Company had from five to six hundred customers, with standing orders to be filled as fast as practicable or as the capacity to manufacture screws would permit. For some time the gimblet or sharp-pointed screws, as they were called, were manufactured at no other establishment, and the demand for the article seems to have been very great. For aught that appears in the case the parties here were dealt with upon the same footing as other customers of the Company. Many of the orders were not filled in six months or a year, and some never in full. The course of the usage necessarily left the apportionment of the screws as manufactured upon the orders on hand to the discretion of the Company, and if otherwise it would be an endless undertaking to ascertain with any degree of certainty whether the apportionment had been *pro rata* in the filling up of some five or six hundred orders; and, without such an inquiry it would be impossible to ascertain whether injustice had been done to the defendants or not.

An effort has been made to take the order given on the 15th October, 1852, out of the usage on the ground that it was accepted absolutely to be filled on the 15th March and 15th April following. But, on looking into the evidence on the subject, and to the circumstances under which the order was given and accepted, we are satisfied that it forms no exception to the general usage and was accepted subject to it.

These parties seem to have been fairly dealt with, the same as all other customers, and unless they can establish some right superior to *that* arising out of the usage on filling their orders, they have no well-founded ground of complaint—no such right in my judgment, has been established, and we are, therefore, satisfied that judgment should be rendered against them in the suit wherein the Company are defendants.

In the case of the suit of the Company *vs.* Bliven and Mead judgment for plaintiffs for $1,990 01, with interest from 27th June, 1853—and in the suit of Bliven & Mead *vs.* The Company, judgment for the defendants.

For the Company—Messrs. Stoughton and Harrington. For Bliven & Mead—Messrs. Wright and Merrihew.

THE NEW EXCISE LAW AND THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Judge Russell Sustains the Indictments—Motion for a Re-argument.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 23.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

This morning, at the opening of the Court, Judge RUSSELL delivered the following opinion relative to the motion of Messrs. DANIEL B. TAYLOR, JONAS B. PHILLIPS and THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, to quash the Indictments of the late Grand Jury against certain liquor dealers in the City for violating the new Excise Law by selling liquor on Sundays:

DECISION.

The defendant was indicted, without any previous complaint to a magistrate, at the last term of this Court, for an alleged violation of section 21 of the act to suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 16, 1857, which proceeds against the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday. Instead of pleading to the indictment, a motion has been made on his behalf that the same be quashed, on two grounds:

First—That this Court has not regularly acquired jurisdiction of it.

Second—That it is defective in its allegations, and insufficient upon its face, and that the defendant should not, therefore, be compelled to plead to it.

In relation to the first of these grounds, it was admitted upon the argument, as a matter of fact, that the defendant had not been arrested on the warrant of a magistrate, nor taken before such an officer and there elected to have his case heard and determined by this Court; and that it had not been sent to this Court for trial by the Special Sessions; and it was accordingly insisted by the defendant's counsel that this Court had no right to take cognizance of the alleged offence. This view is put upon section 5 of the act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of General and Special Sessions of this City and County. (Laws of New-York for 1855, page 614.) In my charge to the Grand Jury at the last term of this Court, after having fully examined the matter, I felt constrained to state my convictions in relation to the obligation or constitutionality of this provision of the act last referred to from which I have seen no occasion to recede. In my judgment, notwithstanding this provision, the jurisdiction of this Court over misdemeanors is the same as it was before, and is in no way affected by it. The Grand Jury can now originate complaints for misdemeanors the same as ever, and even though the present indictment which has been found of their own motion, as an original complaint on their part, had to stand or fall upon this act of 1855, I should be inclined to sustain the right of this court in relation to it. The learned District-Attorney, however, defends the action of the Grand Jury as to this indictment upon section 29 of the act upon which it was found, and contends that, no matter how the law of 1855 may have affected the jurisdiction of this Court over misdemeanors, the act in question confers an express authority upon this Court in relation to offences against its provisions. This section provides that it shall be the duty of Courts to instruct Grand Juries to inquire into all offences against the provisions of this Act, and to present all offenders under this Act. Unless this construction be correct, for what purpose was this duty enjoined? The offences are created by this act—and the jurisdiction over them distinctly pointed out—no court can instruct Grand Jurors, but a court proceeding with or by means of a Grand Jury, of which that body is a constituent part. As the Court of General Sessions has no such feature in its organization, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of General Sessions must be meant. If the offence charged in the indictment upon the present defendant comes within the act in question, the jurisdiction of this court is perfect. It was intimated that to present did not mean to indict. This is obviously too strict an interpretation of the meaning of the term. An indictment runs thus: "The jurors in and for the body of the county, upon their oath present," &c. Present in the act is used in the same sense as indict. It would come to the same thing if the Grand Jury were, *ex mero motu*, to present, and the prosecuting officer was to frame an indictment upon their presentment. The indictment would be found in, and so give jurisdiction to this Court. This is the course pursued in relation to presentments, strictly so called. (Wharton's Cr. Law, 4th ed., sec. 212.) My conclusion as to the first ground of the motion to quash is, that this Court has regularly acquired jurisdiction of the indictment. In relation to the second ground assumed for the motion, that the indictment is insufficient upon its face, there is a conflict between the counsel as to what is the fair construction of section 21 of the act. For the defendant, it is insisted that it contemplates only inn, tavern or hotel keepers, or persons licensed to sell liquors under the provisions of the act. For the prosecution, it is contended that the concluding sentence of the section, "whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section;" &c., makes every person liable for Sunday traffic—those licensed under the law, and those not licensed at all. In support of these positions respectively, the arguments before me were very lengthy and able, but still I do not think I ought to pass upon them, on the present motion. The rule as to quashing an indictment for errors upon its face, is that "it is in the discretion of the Court to quash an indictment for insufficiency, or put the party to a motion in arrest; but where the question is doubtful, the first remedy must be refused. The Court will not quash an indictment except in a very clear case—Wharton's Crim. Law (43) sec. 519—without saying which way my mind inclines upon the point presented—for it is not by any means made up in relation to it—it is enough that under this rule I cannot sustain this motion. If the defendant's counsel feel the confidence in their view which they assert, they can demur to the indictments, which is the most appropriate way of raising the question, or they can plead to the indictment, and if the prosecution upon the trial does not prove the defendant to have been an inn, tavern or hotel-keeper or person licensed under this law to sell liquor, they can request the court to instruct the jury to acquit him on that ground, and except to its refusal, and then bring up the point upon bill of exceptions. In case of conviction, a motion in arrest of judgment will also lie. The motion to quash is overruled, and the defendant will have to plead to indictment, or take such other course as he may be advised.

THE MURDER OF SALTERS—BAIL FOR DUFFY AND DRAKE.

On Tuesday, at Chambers, Judge RUSSELL admitted Duffy, who is implicated in the murder of the negro Salters, to bail in the sum of $3,000, but refused the same privilege to Drake—a relative of Alderman Wilson—until he had examined the papers. This morning his Honor said that he had examined them, and being satisfied that the offence was merely one of manslaughter, he would admit Drake to bail in the sum of $3,000.

The District-Attorney said that another stage of the proceedings had been reached, inasmuch as the Grand Jury had indicted Drake for murder. He was not at liberty to state the nature of the evidence that had been laid before them, but it was of a very conclusive nature. He therefore asked that the order for bail should be laid over till Saturday, when the Grand Jury would have laid all their minutes before the Court.

Judge RUSSELL said that he would defer further proceedings in the matter till Saturday.

Some brief conversation ensued between Messrs. Taylor and Phillips, the District-Attorney and the Judge, in relation to the above decision, in the course of which Mr. Taylor stated that he should enter a demurrer to the decision and argue it before his Honor. If the demurrer should not be sustained, it is understood that the whole matter will be taken up to the Supreme Court.

FORTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Several minor cases were tried. The only important case—important because of its sentence—was that of John Hennigan, who was convicted of robbery in the first degree. On the night of the 15th August, he knocked down William Quevedo, a Portuguese, and robbed him of $5. The evidence against the prisoner was very clear, and Judge RUSSELL, in order, as he said, to strike terror into the hearts of highway robbers, sentenced him to FORTY YEARS in the State Prison. Hennigan is 21 years old. If he lives and serves out his sentence, he will reappear in society in the year 1897, at the age of 61. The prisoner was hurried from the bar before he had time to realize the meaning of the sentence.

The Murder of Eugene Anderson, the Policeman—Trial of Michael Cangemi.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before His Honor Judge Roosevelt.

The trial of CANGEMI was resumed yesterday, with a new panel of Jurors. The Court-room was thronged with spectators. All the space, both within and without the bar, was occupied, and almost as much interest was manifested as on the late trial, in the same room, of Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Burdell. The Centre Market butchers were present in large numbers, and at least a third of the audience were Italians. Mr. Cristadoro sat next to the prisoner, as on Monday, but did not speak with him.

Of the additional two hundred and fifty jurors summoned, only eighty-nine answered to their names. From these, the six jurors wanting on Monday were selected, after nearly three hours had been exhausted in examining and challenging as to competency. The remaining jurors were ordered to attend on Monday next at the trial of Mrs. Cunningham, on the "bogus baby" charge.

The following is the complete list of the Jury in Cangemi's trial:

James Courtney, shoe dealer, No. 50 Grand-street; William H. Bolton, oyster dealer, No. 203 South-street; Thomas Haight, No. 209 Ninth-avenue; Samuel D. Arthur, provision dealer, No. 766 Greenwich-street; Anson Hubbard, drygoods dealer, No. 7 Bond-street; John F. Browne, harp manufacturer, No. 293 Broadway; Erastus Littlefield, expressmen, No. 72 Broadway; Chas. Alden, preserve manufacturer, No. 11 Old-slip; Alonzo Taylor, machinist, No. 107 Elm-street; Jacob D. T. Hersey, straw-goods dealer, No. 130 Broadway; W. Bailey Lang, iron dealer, No. 54 Cliff-street; James Malcolm, builder, No. 142 Mulberry-street.

The Jury having been sworn, the District-Attorney said that as his official associate, Mr. Sedgwick, was engaged in the Court of General Sessions, he had associated Ex-Judge Phillips, of the Marine Court, with him in the trial.

Judge Phillips accordingly opened the case for the prosecution, in a very able speech, detailing, with great accuracy, all the facts of the murder, as published in our columns at the time. When he had concluded the first witness called was

Daniel Underhill, who testified as follows: My name is Daniel Underhill; I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward; I was acquainted with the deceased, Eugene Anderson; he was a butcher by profession before he became a policeman; I last saw him alive on July 21; it was about twenty minutes past four in the morning when I saw him on the northeast corner of Centre and Grand streets; I left him there, and walked up Grand-street toward Mulberry; I was near Mulberry-street, when I heard the cry of a woman, crying "Police;" immediately after I heard a pistol-shot; I was then on the sidewalk, near Mulberry; when I heard the shot

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the **WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET**: BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	3472	2722	66	542	2168	478
Browning's, Sixth-street.	.....	180	47	48	6137	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	169	57	162	3741	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	64	110	72	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3635	280	824	12046	478
Last week	3239	4327	225	674	13357	2841

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	723	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	600	.....	.....	.....	110
Hudson River Boats	813	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	198	66	542	2168	257
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	138	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the report of Live Stock over the Erie Road for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 23:

Cattle	1,693	Horses	2
Sheep	3,514	Lambs	63
Hogs	2,233	Calves	91

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	601	Massachusetts	—
New-York	467	Pennsylvania	64
Illinois	595	Texas	—
Kentucky	428	Connecticut	—
Indiana	272	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	25
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a trifle higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	11¾c.@12c.
First quality	11c. @12c.	11c. @11½c.
Medium quality	9½c.@10½c.	9½c.@10c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
General selling prices	9c. @11c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales	9¾c.@—	9¾c.@ 9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@11c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A cool, comfortable day favored the outdoor transactions of the cattle market, which was much more lively than last Wednesday, although higher prices were only obtained upon the very few droves of good stock. There is always a demand for fine, fat cattle, of moderate size, no matter how abundantly the market is supplied with common and poorer grades. This class was especially in demand to-day. There were quite enough light, thin steers and cows, with a sprinkling of coarse oxen and stags. We call the market ¼c.@½c. higher on a few of the prime cattle, but no better on the majority of very common stock, a part of which was left over from last week. The numbers at ALLERTON'S were 3,472 for to-day, and 2,722 for the week. Last week the corresponding numbers were 3,239 and 3,464—showing a falling off of about 750 head. The footings give 3,635 as the weekly sales at all the markets, which is more than the general average of last week. Butchers had bought quite freely at Bergen and the City markets, which, with a good supply laid in last Wednesday, in a measure curtailed their wants to-day, so that the yards were barely cleared at night. About 600 cattle were either purchased at Buffalo and Albany for the Brighton market, or taken there by owners, and some 300 or 600 head were sent into the country from those points as store cattle.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
66	Ohio	B. L. Kingston	S. Smith.
84	Ky	Wm. Florence	B. Bartram.
25	Ill	A. Murray	Owner.
69	Ky	S. Ulery	Owner.
112	Ohio	J. Bryant	Teed & Wheeler.
76	Ill	Platt & Reid	W. H. Harris.
96	Ill	Felt & Edwards	W. H. Belden.
53	Ill	S. Shuyster	Owner.
82	Ill	Rickwood & Gillespie	Westhalmer & Brother.
29	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
30	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
37	Ohio	Copeland & Wolcott	G. O. Sage.
71	Ind	Wright & Darling	Miller, Baring & Gurney.
38	Ohio	Hedges & Co	George Ayrault.
63	Ill	Ellis & Co	George Ayrault.
70	Ill	Wm. Paste	O. Hurd.
100	Ill	H. R. Smith	T. White & Son.
101	Ky	Wm. Florence	H. Westhaimer.
33	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
72	Ohio	Gill & Johnson	H. Westhaimer.
85	Ohio	J. Ferril	J. A. Merrit.
58	Ohio	S. Sidner	D. Barnes.
105	Ind	Johnson & Templeton	Beach & Bray.
81	Ind	J. Petty	Beach & Bray.
96	Ind	J. McKee	Owner.
87	Ohio	T. C. Eastman	Allerton & Conger.
64	Ky	Harp & Butler	D. Barnes.
75	Ohio	A. K. Nichols & Co	Owners.
46	N. Y.	Ladien	Owner.
42	Ill	Robbins & Ellis	J. H. Williams.
98	Pa	Kemble & Underwood	Owners.
32	Ohio	Harrison & Rhodes	Owners.
46	Ohio	Heath & Dresser	Owners.
34	Ohio	F. Campbell	Allerton & Conger.
31	N. Y.	J. Records	Owner.
25	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
20	Ohio	J. H. Ware	H. Westhaimer.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

LUTTER & ROBBARTS brought on 70 common Indiana cattle which M. PHILLIPS sold, mostly at Bergen, at 6½c.@7¾c. The owners say that even this clears expenses.

JOHNSON & TEMPLETON forwarded 105 pair Indiana cattle, which were bringing 8c.@10c. by BEACH & BRAY, salesmen. The same parties sold J. PETTY'S drove of 81 head of similar grade at the same prices.

S. ULERY bought 69 good Kentucky cattle at Albany, and sold them here to-day at 10c.@11½c. A portion of them were Durham grades, and the drove was rated 850 lbs. net.

R. MURRAY sold 25 of his own New-Jersey cattle, rated 650 lbs. at 11c., average. They were good beeves for the day.

One lot of WM. FLORENCE'S Kentucky cattle, comprising 64 head of good cattle taken together, but uneven as to weight, some of them being big oxen and others medium steers. B. BARNAM sold them at $62 @$110, or about 11c. on an average. WM. MOORE took 20 at about 11c., a few were 12c. ₱ lb.

J. BAYANT'S 112 Ohio bullocks were the finest lot of its size we met during the day. They were 750 lbs. in the beef, and brought by TEED and WHEELER 11c.@ 12c.; which they say is near ½c. more than the same grades brought last week.

B. L. KINGSTON had 66 steers of fair grade from Pickaway Co., Ohio. They were rated at 550 lbs., and brought by S. SMITH 8c.@10c. A portion of them were sold at Bergen. SMITH sold 19 of his own State Cattle at 9c.@10½c. Fair quality.

RICHWOOD & GILLESPIE forwarded 82 light and rather common steers from Cook County, Ill. B. WESTHAIMER sold them at 8c.@10c. Rated 525 lbs.

FELT & EDWARDS, 95 Illinois cattle, of just fair quality, were selling by W. H. BELDEN, at 9c.@10c., on an estimate of 600 lbs.

PLATT & REID forwarded 76 common rough young cattle, weighing about 525 lbs. net, which W. H. HARRIS sold yesterday at less than 9c.

Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON brought in 29 Cattle from Henderson County, Ill., which weighed 1,316 lbs. gross previous to starting. They were mostly three and four-year-old Steers, with a few coarse Oxen. J. C. HOAG sold them at about 10c. average.

HOAG had 30 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, of fine quality, for a portion of which he got the top market price, viz., 12c.

LOVELAND & WOLCOTT had 37 medium Steers from Lorain County, Ohio. Estimated weight 550 lbs., and sold by GEO. O. SAGE at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

S. SHUYSTER sold on his own account 53 Illinois cattle of medium quality, rated 600 lbs., at 9c.

MILLER, BARING and GURNEY sold at Bergen for different owners 142 head, many of which were light and thin. They report the stock received at that place during the past week as the poorest of the season, bringing from 7c. to 10c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $60@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is scarcely any variation in prices, or the market generally, since our last report. Quite enough are offering for the present demand, which has increased of late.

ALLERTON reports receipts of only 66 fresh cows during the week, which sold at $30@$40 for common; $45@$55 for good; and $60@$70 for extras. The market is fully supplied and sales dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 47 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. With larger numbers offering, the market is slightly improving. Milkmen have bought more freely during the past week.

CHAMBERLIN reports 57 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Medium supply, and selling fair, with no variation in prices.

O'BRIEN reports 110 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and a few at $50@$60. The receipts have been large with dull sales. A large number remain unsold. The fine Kentucky Durhams which we noticed here last week were sold with their calves at $85@$115 each.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The markets have been well supplied the past week, the receipts being 150 in excess of the preceding week. Prices remain unchanged, with a little more briskness in the market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 542 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7½c. A very few are bringing 8c. Sales are tolerably brisk, with a good supply to meet them.

BROWNING reports receipts of 48 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7½c. There is a medium supply, with fair sales at former quotations.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 162 Veal Calves, selling at 7c.@8c. Receipts have been fair with a good market at last week's prices.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7¼c. Market just supplied, with a tolerably brisk demand. Prices are a little higher.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

A falling off of 1,300 head of live Sheep from last week's footings is about made up by arrivals of dead Sheep from Albany. Prices are a little firmer, and an advance may be quoted on good stock.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,168 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 9c.@12c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been free and the market is tolerably brisk, at prices a little in advance of last week.

S. BOWLES reports sales of 578 Sheep and Lambs at $3 @$6 for Sheep and $2 50@$4 50 for Lambs. Sales a little brisker.

BROWNING reports receipts of 6,137 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8c.@10c. uet for Sheep, and 10c. for Lambs. Receipts have been larger, but, with a brisk trade, the pens were nearly empty when we visited them this morning. Prices have advanced from 25c. to 50c. ₱ head on good stock since last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,741 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ₱ head. Receipts show a falling off of 2,000 head from the figures of last week. Prices are rather improving.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

99	Sheep and Lambs at		$264 13
116	Sheep and Lambs at		295 50
93	Sheep and Lambs at		268 87
44	Sheep and Lambs at		145 00
29	Sheep and Lambs at		151 00
24	Sheep and Lambs at		114 00
135	Sheep and Lambs at		425 31
120	Sheep and Lambs at		478 62
60	Sheep and Lambs at		295 25
51	Sheep and Lambs at		194 50

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of

107	Sheep and Lambs at		$396 62
183	Sheep and Lambs at		603 50
211	Sheep and Lambs at		816 00
67	Sheep and Lambs at		284 75
863	Sheep and Lambs at		2,403 38
156	Lambs at		480 75
319	Sheep at	$1,528 63	154 Sheep at $616 00
150	Sheep at	646 88	146 Sheep at 565 75
100	Sheep at	425 00	83 Sheep at 480 75

R. H. HUME reports sales of

56	Sheep at	$191 75	53 Sheep at $122 37
223	Sheep at	634 25	149 Sheep at 553 00
28	Sheep at	48 24	98 Sheep at 275 75
196	Sheep at	587 13	76 Sheep at 272 75
65	Sheep at	234 50	190 Sheep at 626 49

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been moderate, being about 2,200 from all sources. One lot of fat Hogs, on their way to this market, were wholesaled at Albany, at 7½c. This is the highest market price to-day.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 478 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 7¼c.@7¾c. for corn-fed, and 6¾c.@7c. for still hogs. The supply is quite limited. There is more inquiry after still hogs than corn-fed, at the above quotations.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live ..... 7⅛@7½ | Dressed ..... 9½@9½

DISTILLERY.

Live ..... 6¾@6⅞ | Dressed ..... 8¾@9

Market dull.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy West'n corn Hogs	7⅛@7¼ gross.	9 @9¼ net.
Light corn Hogs	6¾@7¼ gross.	9 @9¾ net.
York State corn Hogs	6¾@7½ gross.	9¼@9½ net.
Heavy Distillery Hogs	6¾@6¾ gross.	8½@8¾ net.

Prices are favoring the buyer, and the arrivals are fully equal to the demand. There is a want of fat Hogs, those arriving of late being light and poor.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet at unchanged prices. Pearls, 7; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7½c.; Sodaash, 150 ₱ cent.) 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Ashes in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 961 bbls., including 761 bbls. Pearls, and 200 bbls. Pots.

CANDLES—Continue in pretty fair request at our quotations; Patent Sperm, 52c.; plain do., 42c.; stearic, 30c.@31c.; and Adamantine, 22c.@24c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The demand is moderate; prices appear unaltered. Liverpool Cannel, $11@$11 50; Liverpool Orrel, $9@$9 50; Sidney, $5 50 ₱ chaldron; Anthracite, $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—The market appears quiet, yet steady. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c. @12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is less active at our quotations: New Sheathing, 29c.@30c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 22c.@23c.; American Ingot, 24½c.@25½c.; Chili Pig, 23¾c.@24c.; Bolts, 30c.; Braziers, 33c. ₱ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 10c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is very limited, coming chiefly from spinners. There is no considerable export movement, save that from first hands, to which we previously referred. Prices are nominally the same. Our available supply is now confined to about 6,650 bales, against 25,200 bales same time last year. The current transactions do not exceed a daily average of 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16¾	17
Fair	16½	16¾	17	nom.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 48c. @52c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is generally dull and heavy, with a restricted inquiry for all kinds, at our quotations. Dry Cod $3 50@$4 ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ₱ barrel. Mackerel, $13@$13 50 for small No. 1; $12@$12 25 for large No. 2; $11 50@$12 for small and medium No. 2; $8 50@$8 75 for large No. 3; and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl., and $31@$34 ₱ tc. Smoked Herring, 45c. for scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Pickled Herring, $3 87½@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. Desirable lots are in rather light supply and are needed at uniform rates. Brands usually required by shippers, are less sought after and the prices of such favor buyers. Sales—6,800 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 45@ 5 50
Straight State	5 50@ 5 65
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 5 60
Superfine Ohio	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 00

Canadian is plentier and cheaper. Sales, 700 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 45@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately active at drooping prices. The transactions since our last comprise 1,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 65@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, and worth $4 10@$5 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ₱ puncheon.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in very limited demand at previous nominal rates.

FRUIT—The demand is moderate; prices are essentially unchanged. Layer Raisins, $4 37½; Bunch do., $4 25 ₱ box; small pkgs., proportionate rates; Currants, 11c.@11½c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 17c.@ 21½c.; Hard Shell do., 22c.@23c.; Shelled do., 22½c. @23c.; Leghorn Citron, 23c.@23½c.; Figs, 7c.; Walnuts, 9c.; Shelled Peanuts, 6c.; Prunes, in glass jars, 16c.; Brazil Nuts, 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Peanuts, $1 20 ₱ bushel; Canton Ginger, $12@$13 ₱ case; Baracoa Oranges, $6 50 ₱ bbl.; do. Cocoanuts, $23 ₱ 100; Sardines, 50c.@57½c. ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is briskly inquired for, and as factors evince less eagerness to sell, prices are advancing. Sales 42,500 bushels, including ordinary to fair White Western at $1 27@$1 40; poor to good Red do. at $1@$1 27; good to prime White Southern at $1 45@$1 52½; and good to choice Redco. at $1 30@$1 38 ₱ bushel. Yesterday's sales were 63,000 bushels. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are barely worth 44c.@46c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Barley is depressed and languid at 85c.@90c. for common to prime, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Corn is brisker and dearer. Sales 50,00 bushels at 77c.@79c. for mixed Western, 80c.@81½c. for Yellow, and 80c.@85c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 75; Canadian Peas, $1 ₱ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ bag of two bushels.

HAY—Prices of River range from 45c.@65c. for new, and 75c.@85c. for old, ₱ 100 lbs. The former is abundant, while the latter is nearly out of market. The demand is fair, alike for shipment and for local use.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds are dull and heavy the supplies, though moderate, being in excess of the requirements of buyers. We quote: Crude Turpentine at $4 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 46c.@46½c. cash, for large and small lots, ₱ gallon. Tar at $2@$2 25, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Resin at $1 80@$1 85 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $3 25@$5 for No. 1, and $5 50 @$7 25 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $2 ₱ bbl.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; wrought, 5½c.@6c. for German, and 6½c.@7c. for American; American wrought horse-shoe, 17c. ₱ lb.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $41@$42; Country thin, $34@$34 50; Country thick, at $31@ $32 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale appears inactive, yet steady, at 72c.@75c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is in demand, and is worth $1 30 ₱ gallon. Refined varieties are lightly dealt in at our quotations. Bleached Winter Whale, 86c.@88c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 45@$1 60 ₱ gallon. Red Oil, 60c.@62½c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 10c. ₱ lb.; Olive $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon, and $3 15 ₱ basket. Linseed is depressed, and irregularly quoted as worth but from 71c.@75c. for English, and 73c.@77c. for American, in large and small lots, cash, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—For week ending Sept. 21. Sperm—We notice further sales for export of about 800 bbls., at $1 30 ₱ gallon. Beyond this we hear of no transactions. Holders are generally firm at quotations. Whale—The market for Whale is dull, and we hear no sales to report. Whalebone is held firmly, but we do not learn of any transactions since our last. The sale reported last week in the *Shipping List* was an error—the quantity sold was 4,500 lbs., and not 45,000.—*New-Bedford Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, $2 50 for Blue and White, ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 25 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request, parties disagreeing about prices. Small lots were reported sold at $25 for Mess, and $20 for prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 13c. for Short Ribbed Middles; 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, and 11¾c. for Cumberland Cut Sides, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 230 bbls., at $15@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 50@$17 25 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@ 22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 ₱ tierce.

SALT—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal. Liverpool ground, 75c.; do. fine, $1 15@$1 37½ ₱ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 22c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 12½c.@13½c.; Refined, 7¾c.@15¾c., and Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is inactive and nominal, at 12c. ₱ lb. Flax is scarce and quiet. Timothy is lightly dealt in, and is quoted at $3 25@$3 75 for scraped, ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is worth but $1 75 ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 7c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11¾c.@11½c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are sparingly sought after at our quotations: No. 1 Nutmegs, 60c.@65c.; Mace, 55c.@ 57½c.; Cassia, in mats, 39c.@40c.; Sumatra Pepper, 11c.@11¾c. free; Jamaica Pimento, 8½c., in bond, and free; Cloves, 10c.; Race Ginger, 5½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, prices are without improvement. Sales since our last 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are moderately inquired for at unchanged figures.

TALLOW—Prime, 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The trade are buying only such lots as they immediately require. Hence, the inactivity and heaviness in the market. Prices lean in favor of purchasers. We quote: Gunpowder and Imperial, 33c. @52c.; Hyson, 40c.@70c.; Young Hyson, 35c.@65c.; Hyson Skin, 24c.@45c.; Congou and Souchong, 32c. @55c.; Oolong, 38c.@70c.; Pecca, 38c.@40c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Appears quiet at our quotations:—Banca, 33c.@33½c.; Straits, 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.; Plates, ½X, $11 75; Plates, I C. Coke, $10 12½@$10 25; Terne, Coke, $9 12½@$9 25; Terne, Charcoal, $11 25 ₱ box.

TOBACCO—Continues in limited demand at unchanged prices. The Richmond, Va., *Whig*, of the 22d inst., says: "The recent favorable weather has dispelled all doubt as to the favorable prospects of the growing crop, and a large yield is confidently expected. Receipts for several days past have been much larger than were anticipated, and with some few exceptions, have furnished tolerable breaks for the season. The stringency of the money market, and the limited demand for manufactured tobacco in the Northern markets have caused a very considerable decline in all descriptions, except shipping, which remains about the same as last reported. The market, however, is very irregular, and it is almost impossible to give correct quotations. Common Lugs, $6@ $7 50; good to prime do., $8@$9 50. Common Leaf, $9@$11 50; good do., $12@$13 50. Fine Shipping, $14@$14 50."

WHALEBONE—Is very quiet, at our quotations: South Sea, $1@$1 05; Northwest Coast, $1 20; Ochotsk, (small,) $1 25; Polar, $1 30@$1 35, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 24c. @25c., mainly at 25c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is quite depressed, and factors show much anxiety to realize, even at materially reduced prices, but buyers refuse to make any extensive purchases. Quotations are altogether nominal. Foreign is very quiet, yet holders do not seem inclined to press it on the market, as they decline making any serious concessions in value. The monetary troubles work strongly against this branch of business.

ZINC SHEET—8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at former rates. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Br. ship *Rock City*, to Bristol, Eng., a bark from Richmond to Rio, one to Lishon, Heavy Pipe Staves; bark *Fenelon*, from Boston to Valparaiso and Callao, on terms not transpired; a Bremen bark from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, 47s. 6d. ₱ hhd.; a brig, 231 tons, to Savannilla, Santa Martha, and Carthagena and back, $2,000; a brig from Wilmington, N. C., to St. Domingo, $12, and back to New-York, Logwood, $5; a brig, 191 tons, to Xihara and back, $1,650; one to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 36c., Melado 34c., and Molasses $3 25.

PERSONAL.

LOST.—MY MOTHER, AN OLD LADY OF SEVENTY years, and a little deranged in mind, left my house Monday, 3 o'clock P. M., with my little boy, 2½ years old, and never since has been heard of. Any information about her and the child's whereabouts will be thankfully received by PETER BUNGERT, No. 173 3d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MATURE AGE, AND large business experience, desirous of leaving his present location in the interior of the State, and not dependent on a salary, would undertake the management or superintendence of a respectable business, and charge of correspondence. References, of course. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* office.

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Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will sell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

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Ladies' gold, cameo, pearl, carbuncle, mosaic and lava ear-rings, pins and bracelets.

Diamond pins and rings, and ladies' gold guard chains and chatelaine chains.

Gentlemen's gold bob and vest chains, gold guard keys, fob keys and seals.

Gold and stone studs and sleeve buttons, finger rings with stones, seal rings, chased and plain rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold and silver thimbles, gold pens, gold pencils, gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, gentlemen's breastpins, silver porte-monnaies, fruit knives and napkin rings.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation..... 40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents;—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, and effected an organization without difficulty, with ABIJAH MANN, Jr., as President. The proceedings were orderly, and marked with enthusiasm. During the progress of the business speeches were made by the President, by General NYE, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and other prominent members. The following is the ticket nominated:

Judge of Appeals—TIMOTHY JENKINS.
Secretary of State—ALMON N. CLAPP, of Erie.
Comptroller—ROBERT DENNISTON, of Orange.
Treasurer—JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, of Columbia.
Canal Commissioner—ARIEL F. THURSTON.
Attorney-General—WM. CURTIS NOYES, of New-York.
State Engineer—GEORGE GIDDES, of Onondaga.
Inspector Prisons— ——— ———.

We also give, in connection with the above, the respective tickets recently nominated by the Democratic and American State Conventions:

	Democrats.	Americans.
Judge of Ap.	H. Denio.	H. Ketchum.
Sec. State	G. J. Tucker.	J. O. Putnam.
Comptroller	S. E. Church.	N. S. Benton.
Treasurer	I. V. Vanderpool.	L. Odell.
Canal Com.	J. M. Jaycox.	G. Denniston.
Att'y-General	L. Tremain.	H. H. Ross.
State Engineer	V. R. Richmond.	R. Graves.
Ins. Prisons	W. C. Rhodes.	J. M. Stevens.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Bremen and Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port last evening; and the R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 12th, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. We are thus put in possession of advices four days later than previously received. The news, though not specially important, is interesting. An extract from the London *Times*, on the financial troubles in this City, and the method of conducting business at our Stock Exchange, will attract attention. The *Ariel* brought London papers to the 9th. The Mormons, in conference at London, had held another characteristic meeting. The report of their sayings and doings will be found quite readable and amusing. Particulars had been received of the religious riots in Belfast. They arose out of open-air preaching. Both the supporters and the opponents of the preacher seem to have made beforehand all their arrangements for a free fight, and it was not until they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves that they consented to retire before the musketry of the constables who did some execution on that occasion.

We publish in another column a rejoinder from the authors of the New-Haven Memorial, to President BUCHANAN'S reply to that document. It is very long, but written with a good degree of coolness and ability, and is commendably free from everything like vituperation. It is mainly an inquiry into the duty of the Federal Government in regard to the enactments of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. It maintains that if a Legislature is forced upon the people of a Territory, it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve them from its unjust and usurped authority, and it sustains this position with clear and conclusive reasoning. The principal defect in the document, if there is any, consists in its failure to show that this duty devolves upon the President, or that he being only one branch of the Government, has the authority or the right to decide upon the validity of the Territorial Legislature, and to carry into effect such decision by overthrowing usurping authorities. That *Congress* ought to have relieved the people of Kansas from the territorial enactments is very clear:—but inasmuch as Congress took no steps for that end, but on the contrary recognized the Legislature as the rightful authority in Kansas, it is not quite clear that the President has any right to reverse that action and enforce his own views. This, however, is a point of speculative rather than practical importance, as the President evidently concurs with Congress in regarding the bogus Legislature as the rightful authority in the Territory.

Gov. WALKER has issued a proclamation relative to the October election in Kansas. He admits that there is injustice in the apportionment of the Territory, but declares that he did not know of the law requiring him to make the apportionment, and that only four days remained after his arrival in the Territory in which he could make it. He states that troops will be stationed at the various voting-places where violence is apprehended.

In money affairs yesterday the fresh troubles from New-England and Pennsylvania, and the straightened circumstances of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, all of which were made public toward the close of the day, somewhat checked the tendency to improvement noticed the day before, and which was further manifested in the forenoon at the Stock Board. The increased Specie strength of the New-York Banks—about five millions dollars since the close of August—appears to be the weakness of the banking and mercantile interests in the neighboring States. The West, too, is reported as looking to this City for relief—not by the return of the Gold results drawn from the interior, but a more prompt or practical manifestation of the effect of this additional treasure in our midst. There is for more reasonable trust and confidence in doing business with the country on this strong Specie basis. While these are withheld, Produce is moved with difficulty and collections for Eastern account brought to a stand. Such is the reading of our latest Western dispatches. In the East the trouble is felt by the manufacturing people. There was a mutual dependence between the Cotton Mills around Providence, R. I., and the large firms which suspended a few days since in Philadelphia, and week before last in this City. Yesterday the failure of PLATNER & SMITH, Paper Manufacturers, at Lee, Massachusetts, was announced. At Hartford the Bank of Hartford County suspended the redemption of its circulation at the Suffolk Agency, in Boston, and the notes were thrown out here also. At Philadelphia, CALEB CORE & Co., an old Silk Goods firm, stopped payment. In our own market one or two mercantile failures were spoken of at the close of the day, but the names were not made public. The rates of discount on paper were not quoted so stringent as on Tuesday, and there was a good demand for first-class bills at 18@24 ℔ cent. Stocks were 1½@2 ℔ cent. higher at the first Board of Brokers. About half the improvement was subsequently lost, and the market closed dull. Nothing done in Foreign Exchange since the mail by the Boston steamer was provided for.

The General Produce Markets were somewhat unsettled, yesterday. Flour was less sought after, and shipping brands declined about 10 cents ℔ bbl. Wheat and Corn attracted more attention, especially from exporters, at prices indicative of an improvement of about 2 cents ℔ bushel over Tuesday's lowest currency. The European news favorably affected each. The Grocery and Provision trades lacked vigor,—the movements having been restricted to the immediate requirements of buyers. Prices exhibited no important alteration. Cotton was quiet, yet held with apparent confidence. The available supply now here is estimated at 6,600 bales, against 25,200 bales same period last year. Some owners continue to make shipments on their own account. The money market troubles greatly embarrass this branch of business. Tobacco continued inactive at old rates. From Richmond, Va., our latest advices are to the effect that the receipts there had exceeded the anticipations of most operators,—and prices of all kinds, save shipping, had fallen considerably,—closing very irregularly. Common to prime lugs, $6@$9 50; common to good leaf, at $9@$13 50; and fine shipping, $14@$14 50. Freights were moderately active, and quotations were sustained. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 781.

The Cattle Markets have been well supplied during the past week, and the low prices of last Wednesday were scarcely advanced at yesterday's general market. A comparative deficiency of first-class beeves rendered the demand for them more active, and slightly improved rates were obtained on such of this grade as were offered. The total City receipts of cattle for the week ending Tuesday evening were 3,635, or about 100 more than the weekly average of 1856. Other kinds of stock are in fair supply, with no material change in selling rates.

There was no great engrossing theme in the City yesterday. In lack of one, people fell back upon the tightness of the times. The receipts of taxes at the Receiver's office thus far this year amount only to $731,959; last year, on the 23d of September, there had been paid in $1,128,000—a straw that shows how the wind blows among the tax-payers. Of the Banks, only two, the Shoe and Leather and the Mercantile, have paid up. The fact that the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards were only yesterday sent in (!) accounts for some of this tardiness, however, while the strange tardiness in their return is explained by the fact that the Supervisors omitted to provide clerks enough to do the ciphering. In the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL sentenced an Irishman, aged 21, named JOHN HENNIGAN, for knocking a man down in the street and robbing him of $5, to *forty years'* imprisonment. The Judge also rendered his opinion on the motion to quash the indictment pending against certain liquor-dealers, for violating the new Excise Law, by selling liquor on Sundays. He decided that the Court could not quash the indictments as they were presented, but intimated that the liquor-dealers' counsel could enter a demurrer. This was accordingly done by Mr. D. B. TAYLOR, and the argument will come before the Court on Saturday. Judge PEABODY granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for the production before him to-day at 10 o'clock of Mrs. CRAWFORD and Mrs. CARPENTER—two women who are detained in the Jefferson Market Station-house, on the charge of some connection with the late New-London silk robbery. The Central Park Commissioners held their meeting yesterday, designated the Bank of Commerce as the depository of their funds, appointed SAMUEL J. GUSTIN as the Park nurseryman, and were determined to look after the immediate transplantation of such trees as will bear it this Fall. The Board of Education had a special meeting last night, but did no special business.

Funds for the relief of the sufferers by the *Central America* calamity come in freely. At the adjourned meeting of the Committee for collecting subscriptions, yesterday, at the Insurance Rooms, over $3,000 additional were reported, making, with the $8,000 and over, subscribed on Monday and Tuesday, $11,518 in all. There will still be large additions to the fund, and it will all be wanted, and more. Captain JOHNSON, of the bark *Ellen*, who was present, stated that he had been offered $2,500 from the United States Mail Steamship Company, and he would not, therefore, receive the funds from the Committee. Mr. FRAZER, Second Officer promptly, but gracefully, declined to accept money from the Committee. Mr. J. A. FOSTER, of Pennsylvania, also declined to accept $50 which were offered him; he had saved only $100 out of $9,000 which he had accumulated in California, and thought others needed it more. Additional names continue to be suggested as probably among the lost. Of these there are several from Buffalo, and Newark, N. J.

The rival Committees of Tammany Hall appear determined to disagree. The Wilson Small (Mayor WOOD'S) Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, in the smoking-room back of the bar, as the Sachems had closed upon them the general meeting-room, and even their old quarters, the reading-room. Mayor WOOD, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, and all the big lights of the faction, were in attendance. No notice whatever, was taken of Mr. SICKELS' proposition, adopted at the last meeting of the Cooper Committee, to refer the differences of the Committee for final arbitration, to the State Committee. Resolutions approving of the State nominations were adopted, and a plan agreed upon for the reorganization and consolidation of the Democracy in the new Aldermanic or Assembly Districts, and a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting, to be held in *front* of Tammany Hall. Thus it appears that during the coming campaign the Cooper and Small Committees will act independently of each other, and in their own way; that each will hold a ratification meeting of its own, one in, and the other *out*, of Tammany Hall. Several of the members of last night's meeting wished it understood that the resolutions ratifying the entire action of the State Convention was a mere form—that it would be unpolitic and unusual not to have done so, but that DENIO would be "cut as fodder."

The Convention of the New-York Fire Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon and evening at Spring-street Hall. The meeting was organized, but the attendance was small. WM. J. WATKINS, the Associate editor of FRED. DOUGLAS' paper, from Rochester, gave an interesting and at times eloquent address. He took the colored inhabitants of this City to task for their apathy on this subject. Some of the members replied, defending their associates from the charge. They meet again this morning at 9½ o'clock, at Spring-street Hall.

A suit to recover $375 20 has just terminated, in the Marine Court, in a verdict for the plaintiff, after three days of severe contention. The question was as to the liability of JAMES M. FORD for the printing of No. 70 of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, for April 4th, 1857. The work was done by the firm of HAYS & WOOD. There was an assignment to WOOD, and the defendant pleaded that he supplied paper. There was some dispute as to terms.

EXPLAINED!—The Richmond *Examiner* contains the following paragraph, which we trust some of our neighbors will receive as a satisfactory explanation of an incident which has occasioned them a good deal of anxiety:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—For the want of a better report of them, we copy that given by the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, a Black Republican sheet, of the proceedings of this body. It seems that this correspondent of the TIMES is the *only stenographer in Kansas*. He is, *therefore*, the elected reporter of the Convention.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—An official notice has been published calling the attention of postmasters throughout the country to the fact, that the *whole* postage due on letters for France and other continental countries must be prepaid, or else the whole will be collected on the other side. Partial payment counts for nothing. Each quarter of an ounce is chargeable with a single rate.

Judge Denio's Nomination and Political Parties.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

"We see that the NEW-YORK TIMES is out with a long article, *urging the Republican State Convention to adopt Judge* DENIO *as the Republican candidate* for re-election to the office he now holds, on the ground that the Independence of the Judiciary is of more moment than the gratification of political preferences."

The *Advertiser* will excuse us for saying that it does not "see" any such thing. The TIMES has not urged the Republican Convention to nominate Judge DENIO, nor anything of the sort. On the contrary, it has expressly said from the beginning that such a step, as a party measure, would be of very doubtful policy, and that it did not expect the Republicans to vary from the uniform usage of all parties, by nominating candidates on grounds of *party* interest rather than from considerations of the public good. The *Tribune* of Monday morning stated the whole case, clearly and truly, when it said that "a Republican Convention is *expected to nominate Republicans*, which Judge DENIO is not, and does not pretend to be."

But the TIMES *has* urged, and will continue to urge, upon the people of this State the importance of *reëlecting* Judge DENIO to the post he now holds, without any regard to the nominations of the Republicans or of any other party. He is about the only man upon any ticket who will stand before the people as the direct representative of a distinct and important public principle. The rest will stand as the representatives of certain parties, and their election will be merely a triumph of party ends. But Judge DENIO'S reëlection will show that the people of this State are disposed to *sustain* a Judge in discharging his duty upon the Bench with an utter disregard of his party relations; and his defeat will indicate unmistakably that a Judge in so doing will not be sustained upon the merits of the case, but that he must fall back upon his partisan supporters. Judge DENIO gave great offence to his own political party by his decision upon the new Police Bill; and although the conservative element in that party secured his renomination, it is certain that a large portion of it will refuse to vote for him on that account. If all the members of all other parties, therefore, vote for their own candidates upon party grounds, it is clear that Judge DENIO will lose ground, and probably be defeated, *because* he would not shape his judicial action to the demands and necessities of a political party. Is this a desirable consummation? Will any great interest of the State, will the cause of justice, and of law, be promoted by such a result? Will it not strike a death blow at the independence of the Judiciary and teach every elected Judge, upon every bench, high and low, that the only rule of judicial action by which he can hope to secure the support and favor of the people, is a strict and unwavering obedience to the behests of party?

We have no appeal to make to Republicans, or to party men of any sort, as such, upon this question. The cardinal principle of every political party is that *its own success* is the highest interest of the public, and the paramount law of its own action. Each one assumes that the good of the country is permanently and absolutely dependent upon its own ascendency,—and that no temporary or incidental object should be allowed at any time to interfere with its achievement. This is all very well, as a general rule of party action. But it is not well for all persons to pin their faith so absolutely and unconditionally upon any party, as to leave themselves no liberty of judgment or of action upon questions that may arise. Every man has a right to decide for himself as to the relative importance of any two courses of action,—and he should never become so thoroughly a party man as to lose the power of acting upon that decision. The Republicans will conduct the State canvas of this Fall mainly upon the assumption that their triumph is essential to the freedom of Kansas. All other questions and all local interests are evidently to be made subordinate, in their view, to this. Grant that, in general, it is true:—there is still room to doubt whether *the election of Judge Denio* would fasten Slavery upon Kansas,—or whether his defeat would not involve injury to important interests of our own State, quite as great as his success could possibly inflict upon the inhabitants of a distant territory. We hope that, in the coming election, this freedom of individual judgment and action will be exercised to the fullest extent; and that thousands of those who, in all other respects, may feel and act as rigid party men, will, in regard to the Judiciary, act as they may deem most conducive to the public good. So far as the TIMES is concerned, it will urge the election of Judge DENIO, without the slightest regard for party interests or party clamor, and with sole and exclusive reference to what it considers far more important to the public good.

A WISH WHICH ALL THE WORLD WILL ECHO.—A Dublin correspondent of that mild and agreeable journal the *Irish News*, of New-York, writing under date of Sept. 4, after expending himself in the usual lamentations over the prosperity of Ireland, and the usual exultations over the "approaching downfall" of perfidious Albion, utters a wish which we echo the more cordially that we do not often enjoy the pleasure of a perfect sympathy with our Hibernian contemporary. "There is Gen. WALKER," he says; "of him perhaps I have no right to speak, *but I wish from my heart he were in Delhi.*" Amen! we reply, and very sorry we are that we can give our Dublin friend no good reason for hoping that the consummation he so devoutly longs for may be speedily brought to pass.

If General WALKER "were in Delhi," our Nicaraguan neighbors would be easy in their minds—the American public would have fewer letters inflicted upon its patience—the Government police would rest from their fatiguing perquisitions into fillibustering projects. The General himself, who seems to be resolutely bent upon getting himself into a hopeless scrape in one way or another, and who was no sooner out of harm's way than he began again to run madly upon destruction, would, of course, be highly gratified by such a capital opportunity of ending his career in a blaze of failure far more portentous than the explosions of Sonora or Granada. If he will but volunteer for the service, we have no doubt that the British Government will thankfully see him safe within the walls of the "Great Mogul." Unfamiliar as the Sepoys may be supposed to be with the history of Central America, they might probably be induced, without much difficulty, to instal the General as their Chief, for their faith in the white race is as deep as their hatred; and there is this in common between them and their "sympathizers" at Stuyvesant Hall, that they try to lash themselves out of their fear of the Saxon, by frantic abuse of that much-detested being. By all means, let the "conqueror" of Granada turns his victorious steps to the East the sooner the better; and we have to urge it upon the heroes of Stuyvesant Hall, as a good practicable way of translating their words into deeds, that they should at once raise the standard of "WALKER and Delhi," and organize a body-guard for the illustrious adventurer. Of course, we do not expect this force to be recruited from among the Irish population of our City, or of the Free States. For that population, or, at least, the large proportion of it, which is diligently employed, like the Irish at home, in attending to its own business, in building up honest homes for honest Irishmen and women, in doing sturdy work after a sturdy fashion, and generally in making itself respectable and comfortable by making itself useful, repudiates, we find, and very decisively, the proceedings of "Stuyvesant Hall." But among the free negroes of the Southern States a handsome corps might surely be raised to march against the "white" tyrants of India. And, as we know that the "Southern citizens," whose name Mr. JOHN MITCHEL delights to assume, have begun to find the company of the "free-colored people" less satisfactory than of old, we really think that Mr. MITCHEL owes it to himself, and to the race he loves, to set about perfecting a plan which will give him a larger enjoyment of "colored society" even than he can hope for on his model "well-stocked plantations."

Possibly the free negroes might object to taking service under such banners; but this is the only obstacle we can see at present threatening the success of the scheme.

The Loss of the Central America—Lesson of the Disaster.

There is one passage in the statement of Mr. ASHBY, the chief-engineer of the *Central America*, which needs explanation, and we hope it may receive it. He states that while he was conversing with the Captain of the brig, and endeavoring to persuade him to "lie by," the boatswain who had come in the boat with him, started off back again to the steamer without his knowledge or permission, and arrived just in time to see her go down. Now, how does it happen that the boatswain should have taken upon himself to perform, unasked and without orders, so desperate a service, without the knowledge of the officer whom Captain HERNDON had specially deputed to take charge of the boat. It seems at first flush grossly improbable that any man should "bolt" off on such a terribly dangerous enterprise, without even consulting his superior officer.

Again, supposing the boatswain did go back in the manner described, he surely could not have pulled the boat to windward alone. Who went with him? How was it that he was able to obtain or retain a crew to row her, when neither Mr. ASHBY'S knife nor his purse could induce a single man to leave the brig in his company? We see the boatswain's name in the list of saved, and as, from what the Chief Engineer says, he was evidently the bravest and most remarkable man of the whole crew, we hope he will favor us with a few words of explanation touching this remarkable episode in the tragedy.

This much is worth knowing merely for the sake of its bearing on Mr. ASHBY'S defence to the charges which have been so liberally showered upon him. The investigation which he has demanded, and which we believe is promised, if not pending already, will do something to satisfy the usual public craving for "causes" and details, but we greatly fear it will not serve the purpose which all investigations should serve, of preventing the recurrence of a similar calamity at no very distant period. Not one of these accidents ever takes place without revealing some traits of heroism and self-sacrifice, but not one of them ever takes place without placing human folly and humbug in an unhappily strong light. We stand aghast at finding that the pumps would not work when they were wanted. When, we should like to know, did the pumps ever work on any similar occasion within the last twenty years, either in American or European waters? Are they not always out of order? Is not derangement and disorder the normal condition of the pumps of all the crazy, good-for-nothing craft on the ocean in which a vigilant police, and careful government, allows innocent people to set foot? The carpenter of the *Central America* could not be found when he was wanted. Of course he could not; no ship's carpenter is to be found in such crises. The axe, also, was not forthcoming; no reasonable person, capable of reflecting calmly, we feel sure, ever expected it would. Then the boats were stove almost immediately on being lowered into the water. As this is the usual fate of life-boats, whenever life has to be saved in heavy weather, we are not at all surprised at this either. The whole thing is an old, sad story, which may be read on every page of the annals of the sea for the last two hundred years. Volumes on volumes of indignant comment on the subject of life-boats have poured from the press, and all that ingenuity can do has been done to devise means of providing passengers with the means of escape from a sinking ship, and yet they were hardly any better in the case of the *Central America* than in that of the *Kent*, East India man. A few save their lives with great difficulty; but the great mass go to the bottom, and this, be it remarked, not by any sudden and unforeseen disaster, but at the close of a long gale, and with full warning of the final catastrophe.

The proceedings on shore after the event, are but rehearsals also. The newspapers teem as usual with "statements," a scapegoat is selected as the "villain" of the tragedy, upon whom the sympathizing chorus may heap curses in the pauses of its sobbing; leading merchants hold meetings and subscribe handsomely, and in a few months the whole thing blows over. Who, of all the eager crowd who are now so full of sympathy with the saved and so full of indignation with ASHBY, will two months hence ever spend a thought upon the terrible event which has so thrilled us, save the widows, who will sit at home and wait for footsteps that will never come, and listen for voices they will hear no more.

We do not expect people to go on wailing forever over misfortunes that are over; the past comes not back again. But we do think that the sensation produced by disasters such as we are now deploring, should not pass away without some result. If we are simply running after emotions, or gloat over this horror, or over any other, for the sake of the excitement, why, the sooner the matter is forgotten the better. But if our sympathy with these unfortunates be a real Christian, benevolent sympathy, we shall henceforth do something to see that our great shipping merchants provide decent accommmodation, in seaworthy boats, for the traveling public. Of all the merchants who are now so ready with their purses, probably not two would have given themselves the trouble of walking two streets in business hours to prevent a steamer going to sea with a hole in her bottom, stopped by a blanket. Who of all the weeping public cares one straw whether any ocean steamer that leaves the port carries a single boat that is not sure to be "stove" when launched in a heavy sea or not? Who cares whether the pumps will work, or whether the life-preservers are of tin, and thus rendered useless by the least dent? Shall we ever get behind the mere rudiments of mourning? The savages howl for their dead as well as we, and a great deal better; Christianity and civilization should teach us not simply to lament the lost, but save the living.

Time's Revenges.

It is stated in the last news from England, that the Marquis of DALHOUSIE has placed the whole of an annual pension of £5,000 Sterling, bestowed upon him by the East India Company for his services as Governor-General, at the disposal of the London Committee for relieving the sufferers by the Sepoy mutiny. This generous act is quite in keeping with the past history of Lord DALHOUSIE, and is a nobly becoming answer to the multitudinous assaults which have been made upon the history of his rule in India since the outbreak of the rebellion in the North-West Provinces. It is the only answer also which the Marquis has yet made to these assaults. Broken in constitution by thirteen years of devotion to the public service of Great Britain, of which eight were passed in the exhausting climate of the East, Lord DALHOUSIE is obliged to purchase life with silence at a time when the fickle public clamors for a victim, and frantically unjust as people always are in the first moment of a tremendous and unexpected calamity, is lavishing upon him its ignorant abuse quite as freely as six months ago it bestowed upon him its equally ignorant applause. As an illustration of the inconstancy of popular favor, the reversal which the events of the last few months have effected of the British verdict upon the career of the Marquis of DALHOUSIE is worthy of attention.

Lord DALHOUSIE came home from India in March, 1856, after filling for eight years the office of Governor-General. He brought with him the most brilliant reputation which has been won in that service during the present century. So high was the public estimate of his powers and of his character, that during the Crimean war he was repeatedly named as the only man who could restore the *prestige* of the English Administration, and save the country from the War Department. On leaving Calcutta Lord DALHOUSIE had received from the inhabitants an ovation, which combined something of the respect usually paid in Europe to royalty, with the confiding homage rendered by the people of Eastern antiquity to their patriarchal rulers. It was felt, to use the language of the London *Times*, that for "eight years Lord DALHOUSIE had been in India really a king in the old sense of that word." He had, indeed, administered his office with a force and an ability not universally characteristic of modern sovereigns. He found the frontiers of the Indian Empire of England disturbed by dangerous enemies—the internal peace of her dominions threatened by all the perils incident to an imperfect organization and an undefined authority indiscreetly exercised. In the course of eight years he had restored external tranquility by victorious wars, and had achieved an apparent basis of domestic order by energetic reforms. By the annexation of the Punjab, of Oude, Pegu, Nagpore and Berar, he had added to the possessions of the Company a domain as large as the United Kingdom, and more thickly populous than any European State. Perceiving the radical weakness of the Anglo-Indian Empire to consist in the relations between the Mohammedan aristocracy and their English conquerors, he devoted himself to measures calculated to develop from the indifferent masses of the Hindoo population a force which should counteract the baleful influences of Mussulman disaffection. The Hindoos proper are susceptible, beyond almost all other peoples in the world, of foreign influence. Intelligent, quick, pliable, they can be moulded to good or ill with singular facility. For them the history of their country for the last three hundred years has been a history of alien ambitions and of conflicts, which involved their destiny without enlisting their interests. To make them actively the friends of the English domination was the desire of Lord DALHOUSIE, and to fulfill this desire it is only necessary that the Hindoo should be made to see clearly what he now only dimly feels—that the stable rule of England is his only refuge from the revival of Mohammedan tyranny, and the confusion twice confounded of the "old *régime*" of Islam. When Lord DALHOUSIE by a stroke of the pen annihilated the independence of Oude, it was felt by those who knew India best that he had done a deed which should have been done years before, and which might make or mar forever the fortunes of England, at least in Northwestern India. The unthinking public applauded the splendor of the act without a thought of its possible consequences, or of the new obligations entailed by it upon the Government of India. Lord DALHOUSIE was a hero, and language was exhausted in praise of his great qualities. A year has gone by: the long-gathering storm has burst upon the successor of Lord DALHOUSIE; the Mohammedans of India, exasperated to madness by the loss of Oude, and convinced that the fatal moment of the final struggle between themselves and their British victors had struck at last, have ripened their cherished designs. Intimations of a most [illegible] that reach us from various quarters [illegible] and the authorities at Calcutta had been warned of the approaching tempest, and that nothing but a premature explosion at Meerut saved the English in Bengal from the ruin invited by Governmental apathy and administrative self-conceit. Be this as it may, it is plain to all thoughtful observers that the actual difficulties in India are but the natural crisis of a century of collision between two invading races in a country foreign to both.

But the English public must find some explanation less disastrous to its own reputation for prevision and for prudence. And it turns therefore upon Lord DALHOUSIE—charging upon his "unwise and intemperate reforms"—and particularly upon his "rash annexations" the calamity which has befallen the dominions so long confided to his care.

The injustice of these charges is not less conspicuous than their indecency, when we consider the quarters from which they come. Had the annexation of Oude been deferred by Lord DALHOUSIE, in 1856, as it was by Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK in 1835, the Mohammedan mutineers would have possessed at Lucknow a centre of operations, instead of meeting there a centre of resistance. The royal army of Oude, mustering sixty thousand men, with equipments and artillery corresponding to its force, would have offered a somewhat formidable wing to the revolted forces of Bengal, and the conflict which is now resolving itself into a series of detached and incoherent collisions would by this time have assumed the true proportions of a great war of races.

That Lord DALHOUSIE knew the unreliable quality of the Bengal Sepoys was proved on the annexation of the Punjaub, when instead of increasing the East India army from Bengal he raised that new force of Sikhs and Punjabees, of which so good an account is even now rendering before the walls of Delhi.

To Lord DALHOUSIE, also, England owes the services, invaluable in the first crash of the outbreak, of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE at Lucknow, and the victories of General OUTRAM, which have set free so many of her soldiers from the war in Persia. In the selection of his agents, not less than in the general scope of his policy, the noble Scotchman whom England now so angrily repudiates, proved himself one of the wisest and strongest of her public servants. And when time shall again have done him that tardy justice with which it always compensates the great for the wrong they suffer at the hands of the small, his name and story will lend a new weight to the old lesson, taught so often from the beginning of the world, that true greatness, like true goodness, is its own only sure reward. It was so in those ancient days, whereof the Scotch poet sings, when,

"Ere Campbells yet were lords of Lorn,
Ere yet Buccleuch was lifting Kine,
Were Ramsays in Dalhousie born."

It will be so until the end of time, and the imperishable truism has its value for Americans as well as for Scotchmen, and may find application in the West as fitly perhaps as in the East.

SEVERE PUNISHMENTS.—Judge RUSSELL sentenced a man yesterday, who had been convicted in his Court of knocking down a man and robbing him of *five* dollars, to the State Prison for *forty* years. The Judge was doubtless quite right in his determination to make an example of the man, who, it seems, had been once before convicted of the same offence. But it is a very grave question whether such a sentence as this does not really defeat its own object, by creating a reaction in the public mind, and by confounding all classes of crime in the minds of criminals. Many a man who is resolved upon committing a robbery, would not hesitate to add murder to it for the additional chance of escape, if its punishment is to be so out of all proportion to what is universally felt to be its just deserts. We do not believe that reckless severity, the result either of passionate feelings or blind and mistaken zeal, will do anything towards the reformation of criminals or the prevention of crime.

THE MAGAZINES.—The Magazines for October are out. HARPER'S has three capital illustrated articles, eight or ten excellent tales, and its usual variety of attractive miscellany. No magazine in the world adapts its contents to the popular tastes with greater skill or success.

EMERSON'S, which now embodies PUTNAM'S Monthly, is also exceedingly readable, and abounds in illustrations of every kind. It is conducted with marked tact, and contains some features of popular interest not to be found in any of its cotemporaries.

POLITICAL.

JUDGE DENIO'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

UTICA, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 15th of this month, informing me that the late Democratic Convention have nominated me for reelection to the office which I now hold.

This renewed mark of confidence is naturally gratifying to me; and if the nomination shall be confirmed by the electors, I shall cheerfully enter upon another term of duty in this arduous department of the public service.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. DENIO.

Messrs. P. CAGGER, R. W. PECKHAM and MOSES WARREN, Esquires, Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Albany *Argus* of Wednesday says: The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday, at noon, at the Delavan House in this city, for the purpose of organization. On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Chenango, DEAN RICHMOND, of Batavia, was unanimously reelected Chairman; and, on motion of Mr. COATES, of Oswego, PETER CAGGER, of Albany, was unanimously reelected Secretary. The Committee took measures for opening a correspondence with the town and county Committees, and provide for a more perfect organization; and adjourned to meet again on the 2d day of October to hear the reports, and resume the work.

News from the Plains—Progress of the Utah Expedition.

The St. Louis *Republican* has advices from Fort Laramie to Aug. 22. It was expected that the Tenth Infantry would arrive at that post by the 5th of the present month, and the remainder of the command soon after. The apprehensions in regard to the expedition are likely to be realized. The troops will be so late that it is feared by old sojourners at Fort Laramie, that the entire command cannot get to Utah this season. Col. SUMNER had been out, as we already know, forty days on twenty days' provisions, in search of the Cheyennes. Our correspondent (says the *Republican*) thinks that the breaking up of the Cheyenne Expedition will embolden the Indians, and make them ten times more troublesome than they have been. It is represented to us that a great many people from Salt Lake have been met, and they all say that the Mormons are going to give us *jessie*. This is, however, very questionable. One thing is pretty certain—that the road is going to be very unsafe for small parties, unless the Government takes the matter in hand, and prepare itself to thrash everybody. Three trains loaded with provisions had passed Fort Laramie for Utah, and on the 22d another train arrived, bound for the same place.

☞ There were in this port yesterday, 781 vessels, including 32 steamers, 226 ships, 111 barks, 93 brigs, and 319 schooners.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 42 Wall-st., and 191 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

American Citizens in India—The Foreign Missions—Important Movement of the Mormons, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

General CASS denied that Lord NAPIER ever had an interview with him on the subject of American citizens going to India to aid the Sepoys.

No further appointments to fill the Foreign Missions will be made until the meeting of Congress, when the names will be sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Col. BENTON has so far recovered as to be able to sit up. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

In addition to what was stated in last night's dispatch, the Interior Department has received official information that on the 25th of May last, a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Dee Creek, one hundred miles west of Fort Laramie, and drove away a band of Sioux, whom Indian Agent TWISS settled there in April, and induced to plant corn, and which region of country was assigned to them by the treaty of 1851.

The pretext under which these settlements are made is under cover of a contract of the Mormon Church to carry the mail from Independence to Great Salt Lake City. The number of Mormons who have settled in the valley of Deer Creek is about 300. They have plowed and planted two hundred acres of prairie, and are building houses for the accommodation of five hundred persons, and have a large herd of cattle, horses and mules. The agent adds: "I am powerless to control this matter, as the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress."

Measures have been taken, including the use of the telegraph, with a view to suspend the patents on all the warrants recently stolen from the Land Office at Faribault, Minnesota.

The Treasury Department will publish such certificates of United States loans of 1842, 1847 and 1848, and Texas indemnity five per cent. stock as may be presented previous to the 1st of November, at the rates heretofore fixed and paid, together with the interest accrued in each case since the 1st of July.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. WALKER RELATIVE TO THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Proclamation of Governor WALKER, relative to the October Election in Kansas is received. While admitting that injustice is exhibited in the apportionment, which excludes fifteen counties from participating in the election, the Governor attempts to exculpate himself from blame by declaring that only four days remained after his arrival in the Territory, to make the apportionment, that he did not know there existed a law requiring him to make the apportionment,—therefore the duty devolved upon others. He expresses the opinion that no one can vote except those who are qualified under the Territorial law of the 20th February last;—also that under this law, the Territorial tax is not required as a qualification for a voter. The Governor states that troops will be stationed at various voting places where violence is apprehended, and that he will use his best exertions to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

The Financial Troublea.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Bank Commissioners here have, this morning, served a temporary injunction against the Bank of Hartford County, in this city, and have closed its doors. The bill-holders and depositors will be paid in full, and there are hopes that the Bank may, in the course of 30 or 60 days, open again. This Bank was chartered under the General Banking Law of 1852. All the other Banks in the city are looked upon as perfectly good.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Bank of Commerce of Georgetown has resolved to pay all deposits of $100 and under; and to pay the interest on larger sums till sufficient asset are received, which are hoped for in a few days. The stockholders acknowledge their individual responsibility for all liabilities.

DRY GOODS FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

CALEB, COPE & Co., dry goods merchants in this city, have suspended payment. The amount of their liabilities is nearly $700,000.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has come to hand.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the brig *Queen of the West*, of New-York, for Havana, has put into that port for repairs. On the 12th inst., when at sea, she passed the French ship *Mathurin*, of Havre, and also an American bark, with their sails badly damaged.

The *Floating Zephyr*, before reported abandoned, fell in with the storm in Lat. 30° 30'; Long. 74°. Her decks were torn up and everything lost. The ship *Florida*, which brought up the crew, was 350 miles northeast of the *Floating Zephyr*, and experienced no blow, but a heavy sea.

Newspaper Libel Suit Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Jury in the criminal Court, in a suit for libel by the *Daily News* against the *Sun*, rendered a verdict of guilty this morning. The plaintiff was charged with selling out his patriotism to the Democrats during the last Presidential election.

The Horse Exhibition at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The horses to be exhibited at the National Exhibition of Horses at Springfield, will be transported, free of charge, to and from the exhibition, over the railroad from Boston to Albany, and from New-Haven to Bellow's Falls.

Republican Judicial Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Republican Jodicial Convention of the Fifth District, met to-day at 12 o'clock, and unanimously nominated JOSEPH MILLER, of Watertown, as their candidate for Judge.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed to-day, at 12 o'clock, with 46 passengers for Liverpool and 29 for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Academy of Music.

"The Barber of Seville" was played here last night to an overflowing house, and one which certainly went away satisfied—thoroughly satisfied with the performance. With the exceptions that the chorus and the *Basilio* were not quite up to the general high standard, it was in every respect one of the best performances we have listened to in this City.

The *Rosina* of Mme. DE LA GRANGE is known to be one of her very best impersonations. In it she made her *début*, and her first success, and whenever a revival is needed, a performance such as that of last night will secure a fresh harvest of enthusiasm. There is no opera in the Italian *repertoire* so admirable for displaying the graceful lightness of Mme. LA GRANGE'S style, or its admirable finish. She is yet unrivaled in this, as she is in many other characters.

Signor GASSIER'S *Figaro* is an admirable piece of acting, and a fair exhibition of vocal skill. Many of his predecessors have brought more voice to the *rôle* of the lively Barber, but few have used it more discreetly than Signor GASSIER.

Signor LABOCETTA has a surprising flexibility of organ, and in this opera, is as good as any tenor we have heard. He sings with finish and fluency, and without dragging the time, as on other occasions.

Signor ROSCO, as *Dr. Bartolo*, was funny, and sang neatly. Altogether the performance was admirable and gives assurance of a delightful, and we hope successful season.

☞ The Committee of the Councilmen have reported not very flatteringly on the conduct of Chief Engineer HARAT HOWARD for establishing Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 "on his own hook," and without authority. They pronounce his conduct reprehensible, and they recommend that the Comptroller be directed not to make any expenditure of money or supplies certified by the Chief Engineer, unless such expenditures shall have been duly authorized by the Common Council, and determined to be correct accordlog to the provisions of the charter.

HOW DID SHE GET THE MONEY?—Officer GREENE, of the Sixth Precinct, on Tuesday evening arrested ANN O'CONNOR, an English woman, of degraded character, for being drunk and disorderly in the street. On searching her in the Station-house the officer found a watch, $281 in good money, $1,300 in spurious bank bills, a breastpin, and other articles in her possession. The money and watch are supposed to have been stolen. ANN was held for further examination before Justice OSBORN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on board the steamboat *Commonwealth* lying at the foot of Cortlandt-street, on the body of PETER PEARCEY a German 35 years of age, who died from compression of the brain, the result of having fallen down a flight of stairs some two weeks ago. The occurrence was purely accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

☞ Engine Company No. 2 started for Hartford yesterday by the steamer *Granite State*, to compete for the prize Charter Oak Trumpet. When they return they will be the guests of No. 14, when some thirty companies will receive them back with a grand torchlight procession.

☞ AKARMAN, the obscene publisher, is not yet arrested. He seeks to recover by replevin all the matter—not obscene—which the police secured. Messrs. HANNA & BERRE have attached the same property for $112, for parties furnished.

A $5,000 VERDICT.—In the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday, an action was tried in which the plaintiff (widow of one MARSHALL) recovered five thousand dollars damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the explosion at the Kerosene Gas Works at Newtown, L. I., November, 1855.

Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who assaulted Theo. L. Tompkins, in New-York, on the 1st of August; and $200 for the apprehension of Patrick Scullion, who assaulted James Carrigan, at Hoboken on the 27th of August last. Both these parties have died.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 23.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	75	318	N. Y. Cen. R. R...c	68½
10,000	Virginia 6s.....	86	100	do s5	68¼
5,000	dn.....b7	86	200	do s5	67
500	do.....s	86¾	100	do .....s	68
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	92	110	do s3	68½
3,000	Mo. State 6s...b3	69½	300	do b3	68¾
1,000	do .....s	69¾	600	Erie Railroad.....	17½
3,000	do b10	70	100	do b3	17¾
10,000	dn.....b30	70	15	do .....s	18
8,000	do.....b3	70	400	do s10	17½
500	City 6s 1870.....	88	1100	do c	17½
2,000	do .....s	87	10	Hudson River R.	17½
26,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds...	83½	15	Mich. Cent. R.	57
20,000	dn b30	84	10	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	19½
50	Ill. C. Feb. Rts...	103	300	do .....s	19¾
2,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d m.	40	340	Mil. & Miss. R.	33
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	30	10	do .....s	35½
50	North River Bank..	90	150	Reading R. R.....s3	43¾
15	American Ex. Bank	89½	100	do s10	43¾
30	Metropolitan Bank	95	100	do b3	44
20	Irving Bank.....	90½	100	do s3	44
300	Canton Company...	15¾	100	do .....s	44⅛
400	do.....b30	16	100	do s30	44
20	St. Nicholas Bank..	84	200	do s7	44⅛
75	Park Bank.....	88	400	do s3	44¼
30	Del. & H. Canal Co.	105¾	100	do b1	44¼
450	Cumb. Coal Co.....	10½	10	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. Stk.	36
150	do.....s3	10	100	Ill. Cent. R. R....s3	87
100	do.....s	10	200	Cl. & Toledo R. R.	35¼
5	U. S. Trust Co.....	100	200	do b10	36
20	Pacific M. S. Co...	68	1050	do b3	36
20	Cl. & Pitts. R. R...	15	100	do s10	35½
114	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R	79	30	La Crosse & M. R. R.	12½
157	Galena & Chi. R. R	67	50	do .....s	12¾
5	Chi. & R. I. R. R...	64	525	do .....s	12
100	do .....s	65	50	do b5	12
215	do .....s	65¼	10	Third Avenue R. R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s...	70	100	Reading R. R.....s3	43⅛
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	77	200	do b30	44
2,000	do .....s	78	100	do b10	43¾
2,500	N. Y. Cen. Rd. 7s	88	200	do s10	43
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d mtg	53½	100	do .....s	43¼
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	50	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	8
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	66	100	Panama Railroad....	81
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	10½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19½
100	do .....s	10¾	275	Illinois Central R. R.	87
200	Erie Railroad.....s3	17	50	do s10	86½
100	do b3	17	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14½
20	Pacific M. S. Co....	68½	150	do .....s	14½
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R...b3	67½	50	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	67
55	do .....s	67½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s10	35
500	do .....s	67¾	200	La Crosse & M. R. R.	11½
200	do s10	67	16	Sixth-avenue R. R.	82
100	do b30	67¾	100	Del. Lack. & W. R. R.	11

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The tendency to improvement in Money affairs noticed at the close of business yesterday continued to be felt until about 2 o'clock to-day, when some vague rumors, current earlier in the day, of further trouble at the East and in Philadelphia, were confirmed by telegraph. The announcement was also made at the close of the day that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which concern embraces one of the strongest lists of stock and bondholders in the City, would be unable to meet their maturing obligations promptly after to-day. Even these additional failures were not sufficient to repress altogether the gain made in financial confidence yesterday and this morning, and large sales of paper, though altogether of choice signatures and indorsement, were again made at 18@24 ℘ cent. outside of Bank. Stocks advanced at the early Board as much as 1¼@2 ℘ cent., though losing part of this improvement in the afternoon; the general market leaving off dull, with an established advance of about ¼@1 ℘ cent. on New-York Central, Reading, Galena, Rock Island and Toledo Road Stocks, and ½ ℘ cent. on Missouri and Virginia State Stocks. In Erie, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Pittsburg, the changes from Tuesday were not important. For Illinois Central Bonds there was a good request, at 83¼ ℘ cent. cash, and 84, buyer 30 days.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road connects the North Coal field of Pennsylvania with the City of New-York *via* the New-Jersey Central, and it has a Western connection with the Lake cities *via* the Erie Road. It joins the former at Warren, N. J., and the latter at Great Bend, N. Y. The property, including its Coal estate and stock of Coal on hand, represents about $9,750,000, viz:

Construction and Equipment of main line.	$8,700,000
Contribution to lateral lines.....	400,000
Coal Estate and Coal on hand.....	650,000
Total.....	$9,750,000
The Mortgage Debt is.....	$5,000,000
Unfunded debt (net).....	1,400,000
Capital Stock.....	3,350,000—$9,750,000

The troubles in the Money Market are found to be such that the floating debt of $1,400,000 must be funded. The proprietary were called together to-day to provide for this emergency. The same parties hold most of the mortgages, and many of them are unfunded creditors. The whole affair appears to be in the hands of a strong body of capitalists like W. E. DODGE, J. J. PHELPS, ROBERTS & WILLIAMS, MOSES TAYLOR, DRAKE MILLS, and others, who having taken care of it for the greater part heretofore, will most likely soon arrange to retire its unfunded obligations held by the public. An able committee we understand to have been appointed to this end. Meanwhile, the corporation deriving its powers from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, the proper steps have been taken to provide against summary attachments in New-York or any other proceeding to interrupt the regular traffic and other business of the road.

The Creditors and Shareholders of the Erie Company had a large meeting, to-day, at No. 13 Broad-street, on the invitation of the President and Directors. Mr. JAMES BROWN, of BROWN BROTHERS, was made Chairman. Mr. MORAN, the President of the Road, spoke earnestly, and at considerable length, in explanation of the condition of the work, and the immediate situation of its finances. He was followed by Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, a member of the Direction, who stated very candidly, that the Stock and unsecured Bondholders *must* come up to the aid of the Direction in disposing of the new loan, or they would find their whole interest, which intrinsically ought to be good, in very immediate peril. The speech of the first-named gentleman was interesting in detail, and impressive in argument, and the effect, which in itself was good, was practically enforced by the closing appeal of Mr. LATHERS. The proceedings are fully reported in another place.

The private letters from Boston and Providence, as well as from Philadelphia, received this morning, scarcely authorized the expectation of further serious trouble in New-England or in the last-named quarter. We do not know that the nature of the failures announced by telegraph really partake of this character. The notes of the Hartford County Bank, of Connecticut, have been thrown out at the Suffolk redemption, but the concern is said to have been short in available means for some time past. It has a capital of $300,000. The failure of PLATNER & SMITH, of Lee, Mass., an old firm of paper manufacturers, is a large one. The special or local cause of trouble is not stated. In Philadelphia, the silk goods house of CALEB COPE & Co., of nearly thirty years' standing, went down, with $700,000 liabilities. From being very rich and prompt under the immediate management of the senior partner, it has of late years enjoyed a more questionable credit. The additional mercantile failures here, within a few days, including one or two alluded to on the Street this afternoon, are of second-rate importance. The names will probably appear in the regular weekly list to-morrow.

The City Banks are free from trouble among themselves, and are generally discounting the full measure of their receipts to regular dealers. There is a considerable number of country bankers in the City, from the interior, of this State and New-England, looking after their accounts and seeking relief in the way of discounts. They regard the accumulation of five millions of Specie at this point since the pressure set in, most of it drawn from the interior, as authorizing a liberal policy on the part of the City Banks, as much for the interest of their immediate dealers dependent on collections and the prompt movement of produce to meet their Fall payments, as for the convenience of the country Banks, who have been made poor to strengthen the City, without as yet seeing the practical evidences of improvement here. It is not our province to judge between the parties, but it is certainly a public interest that all the solvent country Banks, particularly in our own State, should be as little embarrassed as practicable at this important season of the year.

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports:

The circulating notes of the Western Bank of Lockport, New-York, (Individual Bank,) are thrown out. We understand the Bank closed its doors yesterday morning. On the last annual report of the Bank Department, at Albany, this Bank had in pledge:

Bonds and Mortgages.....	$31,555
New-York State Sixes.....	26,500
New-York State Fives.....	1,000
Together.....	$59,055
Against registered circulation.....	54,989

The Export of Cotton from the United States to Foreign countries for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, is unofficially stated at $1,048,282,475 pounds weight, of the aggregate value of $131,778,859. If these figures are correctly given, the comparison with the previous fiscal year would be:

	Pounds weight.	Equal to Bales.	Average ℘ lb.	Total value.
856.....	1,251,431,701	2,991,175	9.49	$128,2?,2,351
1857.....	1,048,282,475	2,437,000	12.57	131,778,859

Reducing the pounds weight to bales, we have adopted the average of 1856, say 430 pounds to the bale. It is probable the average weight to the bale in 1857 will prove something higher, and the comparative number of bales shipped, less than the figure adopted. The publication of the extended tables of the Treasury Department, next Winter, will determine the exact difference.

The Report to be made to the Stockholders of the Michigan Southern Road, at the meeting on 25th inst. at Adrian, by the Committee of Investigation, of which Judge PARKER, of Albany, is Chairman, appears in the Albany *Argus* of this morning. The balance sheet of the affairs of the Road is identical with that presented by the Board of Directors a few days since. The body of the Report concludes as follows:

The undersigned believe the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad to be, from its locations and connections, one of the most valuable in the country. Running on the nearest and most desirable route between the growing West and the great market City of the East, it cannot fail to command and retain the preference of that immense throng which crowds our public conveyances between those portions of the country. There, as elsewhere, the amount of travel and freight may be momentarily checked by the paralyzing effect of a general pressure in financial affairs. But experience has shown us how rapid is a recovery from such a depression, and with what increased rigor of action the business interests of the country spring again into life. More especially will this be so over the route of this road and between the points indicated; and so long as emigrants continue to crowd to the West and bring into existence new States filled with energy and enterprise and wealth, drawing their foreign supplies from the cities of the East, and sending thither the immense surplus products of the West, and maintaining the intercourse indispensable to such relations, just so long will the means increase, and in the same proportion, by which the road may be supported.

Whether these advantages for making this road successful as a public enterprise, and profitable to the stockholders, shall be hereafter fully realized, will, in our judgment, depend on the stockholders themselves, and upon the wisdom with which they shall act in giving a proper direction to its affairs.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, during the week ending Sept. 15, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales.....	967	$49,366	1,395	$87,202
Flour, bbls.....	23,809	188,123	19,587	156,349
Rye Flour,* bbls.....			31	156
Corn Meal, pkgs.....	1,508	5,706	249	1,994
Wheat, bushels.....	89,058	136,597	86,829	130,626
Corn, bushels.....	68,159	49,651	22,864	28,545
Oats,* bushels.....			218	138
Pork, bbls. & tcs.....	998	17,876	670	16,055
Beef, bbls. & tcs.....	452	6,086	214	4,245
Tongues,* bbls. & tcs..			17	440
Bacon,* lbs.....			885	121
Hams,* lbs.....			13,114	1,870
Lard,* lbs.....			72,869	7,799
Butter,* lbs.....			14,671	2,864
Cheese,* lbs.....			51,636	4,609
Total Produce.....		$452,405		$418,102
Miscellaneous.....		622,041		481,093
Total for the week.....		$1,074,446		$899,195

* These items were included in Miscellaneous Goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record, as now arranged, through the current year.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts.....	$129,116 15
Payments.....	195,955 32
Balance.....	10,016,611 47

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40.....	95	40.....	100
80.....	85	80.....	90
120.....	75	120.....	80
160.....	85	160.....	90

Market continues very dull.

Cataract City Bank.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

The undersigned, having noticed in the New-York *Tribune* of this date, in a list of bank failures, the Cataract City Bank, and also having noticed in other papers, and our bank-note list, articles of the same nature, calculated to injure this institution, would state that its bills have been received by us on as favorable terms as any New-Jersey money, and promptly redeemed from us by its agents.

THOMAS F. MORRIS,
Teller Metropolitan Bank.
L. R. P. STOCKTON,
Teller American Exchange Bank.

Money Items.

From the Chicago Press, Sept. 21.

The money market for the past week has been excessively close. The continued stringency is by no means due to any lack of funds or of means to employ them; but to that general want of confidence now apparently nearly universal. Dealers in money are proverbially cautious, and whenever there is any real or supposed cause of alarm, they all "shut down" at once, and wait till the real cause of the difficulty has been fully discussed, and its extent and probable bearings become fully understood. Business then begins to resume its wonted channels, or to seek new ones adapted to any change that may have occurred, if there has been any real commercial revulsion by which it is forced out of its former course.

For the last two weeks the banks have, with very few exceptions, peremptorily refused all discounts. Their deposits have been accumulating, so that their cash means have seldom been larger. They have plenty of funds to buy the produce; but there is still a doubt hanging over the eastern horizon, and they are not as yet entirely satisfied to what parties it will be safe to ship. In Buffalo, produce belonging to our citizens has been replevied, and it must wait the slow process of the law to determine the rights of the different parties to interest. Large shipments to Oswego seem to be entirely lost by failures there. Hence confidence returns slowly.

The past week, as during the week previous, Canadian dealers have been the principal buyers. Some of the bankers have taken Canadian currency to hold at least thirty days, for which they furnish Western currency to purchase.

While there is plenty of currency, the Exchange Market continues excessively close. There are no fixed rates. We heard of 6 ℘ cent. being offered for a large lot this morning. Five ℘ cent. was paid by a country banker a day or two since for $20,000. Where the bankers have any at all to sell to their customers, they charge from 2½ to 3 ℘ cent. Three to 5 ℘ cent. is sometimes gladly paid.

Gold is scarce and sells at variable rates. Most of the banks refuse to sell at any price. Some of the brokers are selling in small lots at about 5 ℘ cent. premium for ordinary currency. The demand is no very large, but is rather on the increase.

There was a prospect early in the week that the exchange market would be quite fully supplied. Canadian and other eastern millers hearing the week previous that Spring wheat had gone down to 65 cents, came here with funds to purchase largely; but the rallying of prices has caused many of them to wait and test the stability of the market. We took, however, for an active business next week. Should the wheat market suffer any considerable decline, the Canadian houses, we learn, will purchase very largely. We presume they have an eye to the troubles in the East.

Our city has sustained herself nobly during the past week. Only three failures have occurred, heretofore noticed in our columns. Under the circumstances, the only wonder is that our city has been able to sustain herself so well.

On the whole the feeling among our bankers and business men generally, is decidedly encouraging. It is believed that a few days more of energetic effort and the worst will be past.

Our advices from other cities are as favorable as could be expected. We are sorry to notice the failure of JAMES CARTER & Co., Bankers of Galena. We find the following card in the Galena *Advertiser* of yesterday:

"Owing to the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, we have been compelled to temporarily suspend. Mr. CARTER is at present in the East, making arrangements to resume, and we confidently expect to do so in a very short time.

JAMES CARTER & CO."

Mr. CARTER is a gentleman of the highest character, and will have the sympathy of the business public. We sincerely hope he will be able very soon to resume business.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 19.

Day has broke. We now see our way through. The money pressure which has been operating so embarrassingly upon the business community for several weeks is about to be realized. By next Monday evening there will have arrived in this city, from New-Orleans, between $600,000 and $800,000 of coin. The steamer *Woodruff* is bringing about $200,000 for the State Bank, and more than $100,000 besides for private hands. The steamer *Thomas Swann* is also on her way with over $300,000 for several of our institutions, and for private hands. New-Orleans is plethoric with gold and silver. New-York exchange has been as difficult of negotiation there as here. So our bankers and traders, instead of buying New-York bills with their exchange, maturing below, have simply called for the coin, and here it comes tumbling along, just in the nick of time.

It is stated also that the Sub-Treasury will disburse at this point within the next 60 days very largely of the $2,000,000 now in its vaults. To this again add the fact that remittances from the country are on the increase, and that the influx of country merchants during the coming fair will be attended by large payments to our business men. Who now is there, among our most timid men that cannot see our way through? The arrivals of coin from below will strengthen our moneyed institutions and admit of large accommodation, thus relieving our present necessities. The disbursements of the treasury and the receipts from the country will make us easy for October; and so our Jordan will be passed and we shall at once enter into that promised land—a great and pushing Fall business. *Allah Achbar!* Great is St. Louis, and great her business men and their resources!

To-day the stringency was operating pretty severely in all quarters, but every one took fresh courage at the prospect of so much in-coming gold and silver, and the good times that will follow.

Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company was holden at the Company's office, in Hartford, on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The annual report shows the usual prosperous condition of this well-managed Company. The income of the Company for the year is as follows:

From passengers.....	$455,035 65	
From freight.....	274,662 04	
From rents, express and mails	39,367 01	$769,065 60
Expenses of operating road, repairs of road and equipment and general expenses, including new locomotives...	372,807 67	
Net earnings.....		$396,257 93
Interest on bonds.....		55,423 36
Total.....		$340,834 57

The gross earnings exceed those of last year by the sum of $38,270 93.

The trains on the road have been run with the accustomed regularity, no passenger having received an injury during the year.

A semi-annual dividend of $5 ℘ share has been declared, payable on the 1st of October next.

The report enters at some length into the relations of the Company with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, complains of violations by that Company of contracts between the two in reference to the canal road, states that these violations have been continued, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, and that a suit has been commenced against that Company based on those violations.

The stockholders, by a unanimous vote, authorized the Directors to adopt such further measures for the protection of the interests of the Company as they should deem expedient.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 for Super Ohio and Michigan; $5 25@$5 50 for Extra do. and Indiana. WHEAT dull. Sales 2,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 98c. CORN held firmly above the views of buyers at about 62c.@63c. OATS firm. Sales 4,000 bushels at 37c. WHISKY unchanged. Sales 100 bbls. at 22c. FREIGHTS dull and heavy. *Late Reports from the Lake. Secure ending at noon to-day*—4,600 bbls. Flour; 3,500 bushels Wheat; 32,000 abushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—36,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT steady. CORN tends downward; sales of 8,000 bushels, at 57c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—490 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Market more animated. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $6 25@$6 50 for Common State; $6@$6 50 for fancy to extra Western; $6@$7 for extra Ohio and Canadian; and $7@$8 for extra Genesee. Nothing doing in WHEAT. CORN declined. Sales 6,000 bushels Western mixed, at 77c.@78c. in lots. OATS in light receipt, and comparatively good request. Sales 1,000 bushels State, at 44c. measure, and 4,000 bushels Chicago at 43c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales of 9,000 bush. Chicago Spring, $1, afloat. CORN inactive. *Freights to New-York*—Flour, 34c.; Wheat, 10c. *Lake Imports*—70,000 bush. Wheat; 26,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,800 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bush. Wheat.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5s., 73½; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, 7¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS'
Photographic Temple of Art.
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Hallotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CLEAVER'S
Prize Medal Hooey Soap, containing the most delicate perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.
F. S. CLEAVER'S Pure Glycerine Soap, for the skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.
Brown Windsor, and every description of Fancy Soap and Perfumery, to be had of all respectable venders in the States.
Manufactory, Red Lion Square, London. Depot for the United States, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

DUST AND WATER-PROOF.—KNOX'S Fall Style of hat is in great demand, and its beauty of material and manufacture elicits the enthusiastic commendation of his customers. Call at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ T. M. JAMES, No. 102 Sixth-avenue, will open this day, a superior lot of FRENCH Merinos in choice shades, at $1 a yard; also 150 Shetland Shawls at $3 50, worth $5. Ladies should give an early call.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another very attractive bill is to be presented at this popular place of amusement this evening, viz.: The sensational drama of the "Wild Knight," the pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the Operatic drama of "Guy Mannering," in which all the company will appear.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick Headache, Vertigo, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, sinking at the stomach, and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, are relieved by the first dose of this medicine, and entirely removed by its occasional use.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce has established for itself a high reputation among all who love a piquant flavor added to their dishes. Another recommendation of this sauce is its wholesomeness, and, being so good an article, *base imitations* are offered to the public.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents for United States.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The Spanish ladies are connoisseurs in perfumery, and throughout South and Central America, Cuba and Mexico, this is preferred by them to every other floral extract. In the United States it is displacing the Farina Cologne and the Paris essences. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 512 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—THESE are of fire and acid-proof stone-ware, and of thoroughly annealed glass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied on.
For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old and upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by a verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other the best

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TONIGHT EVENING.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI, MLLE. VESTVALI.
First appearance this season of
SIG. BRIGNOLI and SIG. AMODIO.
FRIDAY, Sept. 25,
Third and last night of
IL TROVATORE.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI,
MLLE. VESTVALI, SIG. BRIGNOLI,
SIG. AMODIO, SIG. BARILI.
The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy of Music, BREUSING'S, and HALL & SON'S.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26,
Most positively the only night this season of
ERNANI.
MR. LA GRANGE.....as.....Elvira.
MLLE. VESTVALI.....as.....Charles the Fifth.
SIG. MACCAFERRI and SIG. GASSIER.
The sale of seats for Ernani commences on Friday.
MONDAY, Sept. 28,
Seventh night of
MLLE. FREZZOLINI in a favorite opera,
in conjunction with SIG. BRIGNOLI and SIG. GASSIER.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
at an
GRAND CONCERT.
MME. LA GRANGE, THALBERG,
GASSIER and ROCCO,
VIEUXTEMPS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND,
THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.
Miss SUTHERLAND will be assisted by the following well-known and eminent talent:
J. R. THOMAS,
his first appearance since his return from Europe.
FRANCIS H. BROWN, and
HARRY SANDERSON,
have kindly volunteered their services for this occasion.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the Music Stores, and at the door, on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7½, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY ORATORIO.
The Directors respectfully announce that they are making the
MOST EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT,
On SUNDAY, Oct. 4, when Rossini's highly celebrated Oratorio,
STABAT MATER,
Will be produced on a scale of unequalled splendor and magnificence. An immense Chorus and Orchestra of sixty and the whole force of the
CELEBRATED ARTISTS
engaged at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
NOTICE.—In answer to applications for a repetition of L'ELISIR D'AMORE, as well as of LUCREZIA BORGIA, the Directors respectfully announce that their arrangements already made for the present and next week, precludes a compliance with their wish. These two cannot, therefore, be repeated until the beginning of next month, when due notice will be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1857,
GRAND REVIVAL OF JEROME'S LAST COMIC NOVELTY,
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The Great Antoine.....as.....Bianco
Jerome.....as.....Don Brocolo
The pantomime preceded by the
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
And the beautiful ballet d'action of
THE ELOPEMENT.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.
FRIDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and Signorina Rolla.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. Corbyn.

LAST CONCERT—THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, NIBLO'S SALOON.
First appearance this season in the concert room of
MADAME. DE LA GRANGE.
Last appearance of
S. THALBERG and HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
SIGNOR GASSIER AND SIGNOR ROCCO.
The Directors of the Opera respectfully announce that an arrangement has been made by which the above
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ARTISTS
will appear on Thursday, Sept. 24, at Niblo's Saloon, on one and the same evening and
ON THIS OCCASION ONLY,
in the following unequaled programme:
Madame LA GRANGE will sing
1. Aria (Grace) from Meyerbeer's Robert le Diable. 2. Rhode's Variations; and, with
SIGNOR GASSIER,
the so celebrated duet from the Barber of Seville.
S. THALBERG will play
1. Sonnambula. 2. Norma. 3. Tarantella. 4. Home, Sweet Home.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS will play
1. Fantasie (Caprice.) 2. I Lombardi. 3. Les Arpeges.
SIG. ROCCO will sing
1. The Family Party and the Tambour.
Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8.
Seats $1 50 and $1, to be had at C. BREUSINGS, No. 701 Broadway, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway and at the door.
The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at the ticket office.
NOTICE.—The free list entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Great success of the old Comedies, as performed in this Theatre.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1857,
will be presented Goldsmith's admired Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
with a cast of characters such as can only be furnished by the resources of the STAR COMPANY.
Young Marlow.....Mr. George Jordan
(his second appearance this season.)
Hardcastle....Mr. Burnett | Hastings..Geo. W. Stoddart
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. Jefferson
Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Laura Keene
Miss Neville..Miss Thompson | Mrs. Hardcastle Mrs. Wells
To conclude with the laughable farce of
POISON IN JEST; OR, AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.
Major Limkey..Mr. Jefferson | Capt. Cartage...Mr. Peters
In rehearsal, a Grand Original Extravaganza, in which a number of respectable young ladies are required for the ballet. Apply at the stage door, in Crosby-st.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST NIGHT OF
CAMILLE.
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear this evening, for the last time, in this (her celebrated) character, in consequence of the production of Beaumont & Fletcher's great tragic play, THE MAID'S TRAGEDY, which will be produced on Saturday night, and in which she will appear as Evadne.

A CARD.
Miss MATILDA HERON respectfully begs to state, that sympathising in common with the entire community for the loss and sufferings experienced by the passengers of the steamer *Central America*, offers her humble services in aid of the Fund now raising for their relief, by devoting FRIDAY NIGHT next for a Benefit for that purpose, at Wallack's Theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS
respectfully intimates to the public that his
BENEFIT
will take place on Friday, Sept. 25, on which occasion he will appear in three of his original and most popular characters, viz;
Sir Charles Coldstream.....in.....Used Up.
Capt. Potter (with songs).....in.....Patter versus Clatter.
Pamper.....in.....Cool as a Cucumber.
Box book now open.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents
Pit.....12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
THE ROBBERS.
Old de Moor.....Mr. Ryner | Charles de Moor.E Eddy
After which, MARRIED RAKE.
To conclude with a new drama, in three acts, entitled
THE WREN BOYS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 24, commences with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
Followed by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS! The most singular and beautiful combination of Art and Nature ever witnessed. THE FISH ARE FED AT 11 A. M., every day, presenting one of the most interesting and entertaining spectacles the human eye and mind can dwell upon. AFTERNOON and at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which (in the evening) CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHIROMATROPES; to conclude with the PHYSIOSCOPE, Illuminated by the Drummond Light! Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This grand and unequaled display of American Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the bulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 5 P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

CHINESE BUILDINGS, No. 539 BROADWAY.—Just arrived from England. Dr. REENTZ'S splendid Anatomical Exhibition. 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by the celebrated Dr. JACKSON of London. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC—NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, Sept. 24,
Complimentary BENEFIT of Miss FANNY McDOUGALL.
The entertainments will commence with the comedy of
THE LOVE CHASE.
Constance..Mrs. C. Howard | Lydia.....Mrs. T. B. Johnston
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Mlle. Ernestine in her fascinating dance, La Zingarella.
To conclude with the funny Olympian Burlesque of
BUY IT, DEAR, 'TIS MADE OF CASHMERE.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain will rise at 7½. Admission, 25 cents, orchestra seats, 50 cents. Seats can be secured during the day time.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND RETAIL OPENING
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.
MOLYNEUX BELL hopes to have the pleasure of seeing his numerous friends and patrons on
THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 24,
At his salesrooms, No. 303 Canal-st., a few doors west of Broadway, (old No. 58,) when he will be prepared to exhibit a
MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.,
Imported and of his own manufacture in all the variety of styles of the season and every material mentionable or suitable for any climate in the Union. Ladies visiting the City will find it their interest to call and purchase their Winter cloaks before going home.
Remember to call on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 476 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabont Feathers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash,)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.
500 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz.
600 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes,) at $1 50 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands.
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Black Silk Robes with Colored Flounces.
Price $20, Worth $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
Very Richly Trimmed in all Colors.
Several New Styles Just Received,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION,
7s. Per Yard, Worth 10s.
Good Assortment of Colors.
For Sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 373 Broadway.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FASHIONS
FOR FALL 1857,
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY
Of all that is rare and elegant in ladies' costume.
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Costly Furs, in all imaginable variety.
Magnificent novelties in every fabric most tasteful and appropriate to the season.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has the honor to intimate to the ladies of New-York that his arrangements for Fall and Winter trade are now complete, and having received immense consignments of rich and costly novelties from the various European emporiums, he respectfully invites the critical inspection of the ladies on his opening day,
THURSDAY, 24TH INST.,
Confident that his present labors will result as hitherto in maintaining the high character of his establishment as foremost in the rank of "fashion's favored haunts," where the eye can rest alone on the brightest creations of Parisian and native genius.
Having, through his buyer, made personal selections in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and other leading cities, his present stock cannot fail to create a sensation amongst the
LADIES OF AMERICA,
For whom they are intended, and whose taste in such articles is now an established fact the world over.
From an innumerable collection of beauties he thinks the following particularly worthy of distinction:
THE SPANISH CIRCULAR,
In rich Genoa velvet, with gorgeous ornamentation of Mechlin lace and bugles, and
"THE FREZZOLINI,"
Composed of Russia beaver cloth, of an exquisite hue and most perfect in form.
In addition to his usual supply of furs, he has this season an immense collection of the renowned
CROWN SABLE OF RUSSIA,
In every conceivable form, and ladies may, in confidence, rely on seeing nothing in this line in his establishment but the most genuine and perfect goods in every department.
Ladies, remember the opening day,
Thursday, 24th inst.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth House.
Near Broadway.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars,
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

Æquum locum, æquas proelli leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS.
The various styles possess
Novelty, beauty and simplicity,
Are made of the
Best materials, in the best manner.
Customers will receive the best attention.
No. 776 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

RICH SILKS.
Velvet Flounced Robes,
Velvet Robes, with Side Bands.
Velvet Bayadere Robes.
Silk Flounced Robes.
Rich Moire Antiques.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS,
In PLAIDS,
STRIPES,
CHECKS,
AND PLAIN.
Just received by JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittons, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—FIFTY PER CENT. saved by purchasing at the present time. P. H. PHILLIPS offers the most elegant stock of Sable, Fitch, Mink, Stone Marten, &c., &c., in muffs, cuffs, victorines, capes. His superb assortment is now on view, and ladies are requested to call at once. The cheapest store in the City. P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

WET GOODS FROM THE CLARA BROOKMAN.—Consisting of bed blankets, fancy horse blankets, Irish linens, linen table-cloths, paramattas, de laines, de beiges, striped poptins, &c., purchased low for cash, and sold at prices to suit the times, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT FALL OPENING
OF THE LEADING FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, will take place at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
On Thursday, Sept. 24.
When the choicest goods of the latest modes will be exhibited in the following departments:
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Head-dresses.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
Children's Fancy Hats.
Infants' Wardrobes.
Laces and Embroideries.
Ladies' Furs.
Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
Cloaks and Mantillas.
Boys' Clothing.
Ladies' Morning Robes.
Boys' Hats and Caps.
Gents' and Boys' Furnishing Goods.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS.—$50,000 worth of dry goods, damaged at the late fire in our store, No. 92 Chambers-st., are now ready for sale at great bargains, for net cash only. WILLIAMS & POWERS.

MADAME F. PINCHON, NO. 56 BLEECKER-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 28, a beautiful assortment of Cloaks for Fall and Winter wear, which she has personally selected in Paris.

MILLINERY.

NEW FRENCH MILLINERY.
MADAME POUNSFORD & CO.,
No. 671 Broadway,
UNDER THE LAFARGE HOUSE,
Will open on THURSDAY, SEPT. 24,
an entirely new and beautiful stock of the finest FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILLINERY,
all just imported and manufactured,
and at strictly moderate prices.
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
are respectfully invited
to an examination of this stock,
which it is confidently believed
will challenge comparison
with any in the City.
A SELECT ASSORTMENT
Of RICH PARIS CLOAKS
and OPERA CLOAKS.
MADAME POUNSFORD & CO.,
No. 671 Broadway.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
EXPOSITION OF FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 24,
AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY.—Mrs. M. FEELY, No. 7½ Division-st., has the pleasure of announcing that her stock of Fall and Winter Bonnets is now replete with every novelty of the season. Merchants and Milliners from every section of the Union, will find a great advantage by calling and examining this stock, which for superior taste, richness of material, and variety of style, will defy competition.
MRS. M. FEELY, No. 7½ Division-st.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, NO. 499 BROADWAY.—Messrs. A. & A. A. BOWKER would most respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they will open new styles of French millinery, as well as their own manufacture, on Thursday, Sept. 24, up stairs.

MILLINERY OPENING.—A NEW ARRIVAL of very choice ribbons, fancy bonnet materials, French flowers, ostrich feathers, blonde laces, satins, silks, velvets, ladies' dress trimmings from the late French auctions, at twenty-five per cent below the cost of importation. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st.

MRS. RINGGOLD WILL OPEN HER Millinery rooms on Thursday, with a rich assortment of well-selected millinery goods, together with a splendid assortment of ladies' and misses' Paris Fall and Winter bonnets; children's also. MRS. RINGGOLD,
No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

1857.—FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—A grand display of Paris Millinery on Thursday, the 24th September.
W. SIMMS, No. 564 Broadway.
N. B.—Dress-making in all its branches.

MRS. HART, OF NO. 761 BROADWAY, will open on Thursday, Sept. 24, a splendid assortment of Paris Millinery. Also, newest designs in dress patterns. The trade supplied.

NO. 577 BROADWAY.—MRS. G. SCHLEGEL will open on Thursday, Sept. 24, a most beautiful and varied assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery. Milliners and merchants supplied with pattern bonnets at low prices.

FALL MILLINERY—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 396 (new No.) Canal-st., corner Laight, will open Paris Fall and Winter Millinery on Thursday next, Sept. 24.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ROSEWOOD Action Piano, by CHICKERING, Boston, full seven-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar, arch-bracc, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price, $300; the piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scalloped keys and fluted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catherine ferries, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. for three days.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

EAST BROOKLYN ACCUMULATING BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Shareholders of the above Association are respectfully invited to attend a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 28, at their rooms in Flushing-av., when business relating to the closing of the Association will be brought before them.
SAMUEL C. BARNES, Secretary.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remaining open 24th and 25th, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance, except to members, 25 cents. A full band of music each evening.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857.
THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION for Trustees of the Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Park-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M.
E. C. KING, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILKMEN.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the milk dealers, who receive their supply per Harlem Railroad, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7 o'clock, at No. 435 4th-av., near 31st-st., to remonstrate against the proposed increase of freight by said Company. Punctual attendance is requested.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT, a fine three-story frame-house, with barn and carriage-house, with one acre of ground, situated on the main road leading from the railroad depôt, only five minutes' walk. Building in fine order, having been built only 18 months. Will be sold for cash, or exchanged for a good modern brick house in New-York or Brooklyn. Address box No. 1,367 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at No. 100 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing cabinets, &c.; all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—PAYABLE IN ANY KIND of merchandise suitable for Western trade, (part on mortgage.) Size, 20x45; lot, 100 feet; three-story brick, high stoop. Very desirable location, in Brooklyn, near the railroad and ferries. Send particulars, up to 30th inst., to Box No. 705 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 426 Broome-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, an excellent situation for business. The first-class three-story high basement house No. 86 West 26th-st., new and replete with all the modern conveniences. The dwelling part of the three-story brick house No. 188 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st., recently painted and put in complete order. The store and back room No. 193 Grand-st. The two large, well finished stores Nos. 205 and 207 (new) Canal-st. This street is now one of the leading thoroughfares of the City. Also, other houses and property. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 62 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT English basement house on Murray Hill; rent $930. Also, furnished house in St. Luke's-place. Also, four elegant cottage houses on line Brooklyn city cars, at $150, $175, $225 and $250, having from seven to ten rooms each and four lots each.
CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 193 19th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 435 Broome-st., within 100 feet of Broadway, well located for a piano-forte warerooom, or other light business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—ROOMS AND OFFICES; ONE LARGE room for any light business, 65 feet by 18, well lighted, on 3d floor; small offices and rooms on 4th and 5th floors of building No. 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas, to let. Apply on the premises, to S. W. SMITH.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FARBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished house to let, complete in all for housekeeping to a select family, till May or longer.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—GENTLEMEN desiring really genteel apartments, a handsomely furnished parlor with one or two bed rooms adjoining, having gas, bath, &c., may obtain the same permanently, without board, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. No children, boarders, or lodgers in the house. Address, giving name, W., Station D., Post-Office.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 6 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful piece of land containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 36 miles from the City, one mile from the depôt. Commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. Will be sold in parts, if desired. For particulars apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, office of J. M. Burnett.

FARM FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF about 100 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, for sale cheap, or will be exchanged for unincumbered City property. Apply to MILLER & CUMMINGS, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Van Alen, situated 4 miles south of Poughkeepsie, containing about 40 acres of land, with suitable improvements; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES H. VAN ALEN, New-Hamburg; or JAMES J. VAN ALEN, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Br

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES

OF

STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,

EVERY

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

In addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell on Friday, Sept. 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, elegantly in French satin brocatel, silk plush, and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, with mirror back and front, marble-top center-tables, bookcases, secretaire bedsteads, desk and corner stands, mahogany, black walnut, and enameled chamber suites, Voltaire, rocking, reception and other chairs, &c.

Also, carpets, oil-cloth, matting, cutlery, crockery, superior oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China ware fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, a large variety of oval, pier, mantel and square mirrors, which will be sold to pay advances. Sale peremptory; catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$11,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1887.
$12,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,500 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bonds.
$16,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds.
$500 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$600 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853 and '55.
$2,138 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856 and '57.
140 shares Buffalo and State Line R. R.....$50 each.
16 shares Warren Railroad.....$60 each.
48 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
20 shares Jackson City Bank.....$25 each.
27 shares National Bank (scrip).....$50 each.
27 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.....$53 each.
68 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$25 each.
20 shares Manhattan Bank.....$50 each.
18 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Artizans' Bank.....$100 each.
200 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.....$100 each.
40 shares North River Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Bank of the Commonwealth (scrip).....$100 each.
16 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each.
140 shares Peoples' Bank.....$25 each.
90 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
45 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each.
20 shares Atlantic Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.....$50 each.
30 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
12 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
140 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each.
170 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co.....$50 each.
115 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
110 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Jersey City Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
134 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$33 each.
34 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
20 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
25 shares American Express Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. this day and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser; no checks received in payment of securities unless certified. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same on any other day when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all monies deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl trusses, one of the most superb instruments ever made—cost $800; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 220 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. F. NASH will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in crimson reps, and rich brocatel, worth $300 do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window-curtains and shades, bronze and ormulu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich gilt-frame pictures, and a large number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture: Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-hand decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oilcloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 76 Beekman-st.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Sept. 25, all the costly and elegant furniture contained in the dwelling No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting in part of 3 splendid rosewood and oak-carved brocatel; beautiful tête-a-têtes covered in brocatel, velvet and mohair; elegant carved piano-forte, rich rosewood etageres, splendid pier and mantel glasses; Brussels and tapestry carpets beautiful patterns; superb collection of valuable paintings, mantel vases and ornaments; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; lace window curtains, splendid styles; shades and fixtures, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, French counterpanes, dressing curtains, washstands, toilet sets, fancy chairs, &c. In the dining-room may be found a splendid mahogany extension table, elegant mahogany and walnut buffets, an extensive assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware, rich silver tea sets, spoons, forks, casters, &c.; beautiful cut-glass ware, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale. Careful cartmen will be in attendance.

W. M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WM. T. LLOYD WILL sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire contents of the said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites covered in velvet and brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels, velvet and Ingrain carpets, French plate pier glasses, mantel clock and rich oil-paintings, silver, China, glass and cutlery ware, curled hair and spring mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and tables, and a large lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., about 160 ancient and modern oil-paintings, pastels, &c., among which will be found the works of Malbranche, Dumont, Dubosq, Jardin, Paris, La José, Duvien, Delavergee, Bruce and others. Also, 25 French paintings, recently imported. Also, 5 oil-paintings, by order of executor. The above are now on exhibition, and must be sold to close invoice.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL-PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—10 lots on the east side of 5th-av., comprising the entire front between 88th and 89th sts., with 2 lots in the rear. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, without any reserve. Also seven elegant rosewood Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 24th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., an extensive assortment of seasonable hardware: also, 80 doz. D. and long-handled shovels; 8 case lower bolts, assorted; 1 cask saws; 1 doz. damaged axle; 2 cases hatchets; also, part of a stock of shelf hardware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant phaeton, with pole and shafts, nearly new, and in good running order; also a silver-mounted harness, cost $250; also a phaeton, cost $500; a buggy, cost $250; a close carriage, cost $650.

By JOSEPH HEDRMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. A general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, &c., 1 Watson's sewing machine, 16 boxes claret wine. A quantity of ready-made clothing, &c.

500 CASES RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., without reserve, for cash. Also, a general assortment of boots, shoes and brogans.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock resulting in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan bearing 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of COMING & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. This first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second instalment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—12 hands and mortgages on 1st class City property, given for part of purchase money, having from twenty-two months to run. Interest payable August 1 and Feb. 1, in sums of $200, $500, $800, $1,250, $1,600 and $3,400. Title indisputable and bondsmen responsible. Address Box No. 4,068 Post-Office.

TO PERSONS OWNING FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.—I am authorized to exchange 14 houses and lots in the City of New-York, for approved first mortgage railroad bonds, or undoubted railroad stocks.

ASHBEL GREEN,
No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 69 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 13 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By ordar of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all creditors of the firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 115 Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.

WM. G. LAMBERT,
WM. M. BLISS,
WM. C. HAGGERTY,
} Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 16th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank.

H. FITCH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $6 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third instillment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec.

GRECIAN VARNISH.—ANTONIA SILVA WARrants this varnish to clear an engraving for painting in one hour. Full instructions in this painting accompanying each bottle. By this wonderful art the most magnificent oil-paintings are produced. Price 50 cents.

H. BENTON, No. 477 Broadway, Agent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasant route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Cannadaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN G. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 — 32 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 9:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Baxter-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 194—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244—East Nineteenth-st., No. 253—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 253—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 134, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 252, 260, 295—Nassau-st., Nos. 42, 84, No. 9 Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351, Peaudar-st., Nos. 340, 346, 396, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 12—Twelfth-st., Nos. 433, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Desbrosses—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 125, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 515—Tenth-av., corner Fifty-sixth, and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those persons who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF W. B. DRAKE, held at Mr. Colvin's, corner of 5th-st. and Broadway, Sept. 22, 1857, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, voters of the Twenty-second Ward, cheerfully recommend W. B. DRAKE, as an Independent candidate for Alderman of said Ward, at the ensuing election.

R. Y. JOHNSON, Pres't.
J. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the Insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVETT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. P. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Hadley,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistonn,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Wills,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lowrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind, Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	F. W. Corliess,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abhatt,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don. A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv'e L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	F. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor'e W. Lawrence,	John Penfold.	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $376. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Ariel at this Port and the Canada at Halifax.

English View of the Financial Troubles in New-York.

Particulars of the Religious Riots in Belfast.

Europe and Africa Connected by a Telegraph Cable.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

ACTIVITY OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

NOTHING NEW FROM INDIA.

Advances in Cotton----Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 90 3-4.

THE NEWS BY THE ARIEL.

The United States mail steamer *Ariel*, LUDLOW, commander, from Bremen *via* Southampton Sept. 9, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Ariel* brings London papers of Sept. 9, one day later than those received by previous arrivals. No news of importance is reported. The substance of the expected India mail had not been telegraphed.

Rev. Mr. HAY, an American missionary to India, with his wife, who succeeded in escaping from Allahabad, were at Southampton, where they arrived in the *Ripon* steamer. The Rev. gentleman preached at two of the leading Dissenting chapels on Sunday, the 6th inst. They were about to return to New-York.

The Marquis of DALHOUSIE is said by the Press to have set a noble example, by placing the whole of his pension of £5,000 per annum, conferred on him by the East India Company, at the disposition of the London Committee for the aid of the sufferers from the Indian rebellion.

Particulars are received of the religious riots, previously reported to have taken place in Belfast on the 6th inst. It seems that while Rev. HUGH HANNA was delivering a temperate evangelical address, in the open air, to a congregation of some 3,000 or 6,000 people, first one whistle and then another in a different direction were heard, whereupon the crowd immediately divided, each party taking its own side. The Belfast *Mercury* thus describes the scene that ensued:

"A volley of stones came from the party next the dock, accompanied by a cheer, which was answered; and in less time than it takes us to narrate it the conflicting parties were fighting. Those next the docks gave way, pursued by men who, it afterwards appeared, were principally shipwrights, brandishing wooden bludgeons used in their trade. The fighting portion of the mob went up Donegall-quay, and in a short time afterwards about 40 young men and boys ran into the shipyards at the quay, from which they speedily returned with a further supply of the weapons already noticed. In the meantime their opponents were reinforced, and came towards the scene of action driving the stragglers before them in no very tender mode, when a conflict ensued, which ended in their retreat in all directions. The treatment some men then received was dreadful. When the Catholic mob sought safety in flight, they were knocked down in all directions, and brutally treated. One man especially received such abuse that, if he survives, it may be said a man's skull can resist anything. The belligerents again went up the quay, but were stopped about Gamble-street by the constabulary, under Sub-Inspector BINNON. The two parties were then separated, and woe to the unhappy man, whether Protestant or Catholic, whose business or pleasure left him within the power of either mob. Many innocent persons of both sides, who knew nothing of the disturbance, have been the sufferers, and it will be well if loss of life does not result from the brutality of these miscreants."

During the night the riots were renewed, and the Constabulary being obliged in self-defence to fire on the mob, one young man was killed and several others badly wounded. All was quiet on Monday morning. A large number of rioters were arrested and promptly punished.

The London *Times* had a very savage leader not long since, ridiculing the appointment of Sir W. CODRINGTON to be the companion of the Prince of WALES on his Continental travels, when his services were needed in India. Some days afterwards a letter was forwarded to the *Times*, by way of reply, in which the General expressed his perfect readiness to serve in India if his services should be needed there. The only comment of the *Times* upon this letter is this: "We trust it is no part of the gallant General's duty in his new office to instruct his Royal pupil, the Prince of WALES, in the correct use of the English language."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* notices the rumors afloat of the intentions of the British Government to enlist a foreign legion for India. We do not think it at all probable that these rumors are correct, but the writer says:

"It is reported here, but I hope without foundation, that the English Government is about to open recruiting offices in several of the German Principalities, as well as in the United States, to raise reinforcements for its army in India. It is not generally considered that the enlistment of foreign troops was one of the most ludicious of the measures adopted by our Government during the late war, and it has been questioned whether, at the same outlay, a plentiful supply of recruits might not have been obtained in Great Britain and Ireland, the money granted for recruiting expenses to foreign officers and agents being otherwise applied—a liberal bounty, that is to say, to the British volunteer."

The Mormon Conference in London.

SECOND MEETING—CURIOUS SCENES.

From the London Globe.

On Monday night the Mormon Conference was brought to a close by a social meeting at the Teetotal Hall, Broadway, Westminster. The proceedings were certainly of such a character as were never witnessed in a "conference" before. The attendance was not very numerous, but it comprised all the leading members of the Conference. At the outset the assemblage engaged in singing, in a loud strain, one of their favorite hymns, led on by Elder BERNARD, to the tune of "The Low-backed Car." The purport of this song was the long looked-for day when they would all get to Zion (Utah). It seemed to be rather a painful effort to Brother BERNARD, and it was decidedly so to those of the audience who happened not to be Mormons.

Brother SILVER, one of the elders, next obliged the company with a "little harmony." It was something about—

"I never knew what joy was
Till I became a Mormon," &c.

Several songs and recitations were given.

One of the elders sang a song styled "Sectarian Nonsense," one verse of which ridiculed the absurdity of a man when he is ill going to a doctor, as the Gentiles (i.e., all who are not Mormons) do, instead of going to an elder of the Church to be healed.

One of the Yankee elders, fresh from the Salt Lake Valley, said he "felt fust rate." He could fetch in firing, if they wanted it; and he calculated he was always "to hand," when anybody was wanted to move the fixins, to hunt up the lost sheep, or to drive the oxen. When anything of this kind was to be done he was always to hand, to do the best he could; but he wasn't much of a hand at discoursing. He drew a pitiable picture of the heathenism of this country, and gave a glowing description of the enlightenment and happiness of the saints in Utah.

A Mr. HARRISON, who was one of the very few Englishmen among these Mormon prophets, next addressed the meeting. He said that Mormonism and its professors were not to be judged by existing standards, for they were far above and beyond them. It had been said that Mormonism was unnecessary, because there was nothing new in it that was true, and nothing true in it that was new. This was not the case. It supplemented the revelations of the Bible and completed them. They had been accused of saying nothing yesterday of polygamy. The polygamy they advocated was not the lustful polygamy of the Orientals. The polygamy of the Mormons was a system which controlled the lusts and passions of mankind and reduced the marital duties to some kind of system. Mormonism did not allow men and women to rush into matrimony as dictated by their passions, and without any guiding principle. Mormonism came to them with principles adapted to every condition of a man's life; it entered into the privacy of the chamber, and controlled every action. It taught men to act as God would have them act. This was the difference between the Mormonistic system and the Oriental System.

The congregation then indulged in some doggrel verses, which they sang to the popular air of "Minnie," of the words of which song their "psalm" was a wretched parody.

Elder GEORGE REAN then recited a piece about "The Bishops' Banquet," describing the good living of the right reverend prelates—a recitation which was singularly *mal apropos* and in very bad taste, seeing that it was immediately followed by the Mormonite refreshments—apples and pears on damp and dirty waiters, with little cakes and biscuits, which were stale and unsavory. These were washed down by copious draughts of pump-water from large jugs.

Another Elder then indulged in a "little harmony," about "Sleepy Parsons," the chorus to which was:

"Heigho! you sleepy parsons!
Ha! ha! ha! ha! what a lark!
After all your college learning
You will find you're in the dark."

The very reverend elder gave this song with much vigor to the air of a well-known nigger melody, "Oh, Susannah, don't you cry for me," and he added to the effect by vigorous slaps of his hands upon his stalwart thighs, after the most approved fashion of the Ethiopian serenaders. The effort was very much relished by the audience, who loudly applauded.

Sister PEARCE and several other sisters subsequently sang.

An Elder, with a strong Yankee brogue, advised the sisters to sell off all their ornaments, which took them so long every day to dust, and to put the money into the emigration fund, to enable them "to gather out of Babylon"—*i. e.*, to leave this country for Utah.

The Apostle OSSON PRATT then gave the "Sisters" some advice on the subject of marriage. He said that marriage, if celebrated by the Mormon Church, which alone had full authority, extended not only till death, but throughout eternity. He urged them not to marry men not Mormons, or else when they awoke in the Day of Judgment they would find themselves without husbands, and be obliged to remain single throughout eternity. This he described to be a horrible eventuality, and propounded the doctrine that a propagation of spirits would go on in a future world, just as the propagation of our species goes on in this.

EZRA BENSON, another apostle from the Salt Lake Valley, addressed the audience in his shirt sleeves. His speech was full of Yankee humor—rather coarse, but it told well with the saints. He said he felt "fust rate." He referred to the subject of marriage, and to his own wives and children whom he had left in Utah, and said he believed that all his wives would not apostatize, and that, therefore, he would not be likely to undergo the misery of remaining single in heaven. He described BRIGHAM YOUNG as the best and holiest man in the world, and said he did not wonder at the sisters falling in love with him. Every good man, he said, ought to have more than one wife. He said he would advise the editors who abused them to consult their works, and they would find everything "as right as tatures." He indulged in a variety of jokes of the same class.

The proceedings terminated shortly after 10 o'clock.

(We omit to record some of the more improper sayings and doings of the evening.)

Advance of Free Trade in 1857.

From the London Times, Sept. 9.

A return has been printed to-day, describing the changes made in foreign tariffs since the date of the similar return issued in September, 1856. The countries by which alterations have been made are Russia, France, Spain, Austria, the Roman States, the United States, New-Granada, Venezuela, Salvador, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Peru. The Russian changes involve some very large reductions from previous rates, but the new ones are still apparently so heavy as to be inconsistent in most cases with the growth of any extensive trade. The most important alteration is the removal of the prohibition against iron, which is now admitted at a duty of 6d. per 36 lbs. for pig, and of from 1s. 5d. to 3s. on various descriptions of manufactured. The duties on cotton, silks, linens, and woolens have also been subjected to an average reduction of about 50 per cent.; but whether these will henceforth yield any profit on importation is a point that can be determined only by practical experience. The minor alterations include sugar, coffee, cochineal, pepper, porter, herrings, lead, tin, copper, quicksilver, zinc, rum, vinegar, earthenware, and china. The French reductions apply only to seven articles—fish, soda, wool, ginger, garance oil, and sulphur. Spain has adopted several modifications, including a reduction on some minor kinds of iron manufacture and some descriptions of silk and cotton cloth. But the tendency has been rather to impose new duties than to remove old ones, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, among which "printing types" characteristically figure, have been burdened with imposts which did not previously exist. Austria has made only a single alteration—namely, the removal of duty from looms for weaving ur spinning. The tariff of the Roman States has been lowered with regard to several kinds of woolen, cotton, and linen manufactures, muslins, embroideries, articles of hair, wearing apparel, furs, soap, and books. The most important feature in the present return is the new scale adopted by the United States; about 440 articles are included in it, and in all of these there has been a reduction. In most cases this reduction is equal to about 20 or 25 per cent., but in some instances it is as much as 90 per cent. New-Granada and Venezuela have made a great variety of changes, and almost entirely in an adverse direction. Montevideo, on the other hand, has effected considerable progress, a reduction of about 25 per cent. having been made in the duties on about 80 articles, some of them of much importance. In two instances, however, she has resorted to an increase—namely, wheat and linen and silk lace. Buenos Ayres has removed the duty from coals and lime, which are now free. On raw wool and furs she has increased it 50 per cent., while on silk and its manufactures she has lowered it 33 per cent. Peru has declared sugar, rice, butter, cheese, lard and tallow, free; also, wheat, if consigned to the ports of Arica, Iquique, or Payta, while on flour she has made a reduction of 50 per cent. Salvador (Central America) has reduced her charges on all foreign goods from 24 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, establishing a decrease of more than 16 per cent. On the whole, the results of the year may be considered to show that the cause of commercial freedom throughout the world is advancing irresistibly, although slowly.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the Times (City article) Sept. 9.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 ₰ mille premium, and the short exchange on London 25.22½ ₰ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₰ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold it about 3-10ths ₰ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 422½ ₰ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4½ ₰ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore rather more than 2-10ths ₰ cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of Exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109¼ ₰ cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly in favor of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English Funds have again been dull to-day, but a decline of an eighth, which occurred at the opening, was recovered after regular hours. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 90⅜@½, were quoted throughout the day up to the official close, 90¾@⅞. Subsequently some transactions took place at 90¾@⅞, while for the 14th of October the last price was 90⅞@91. Loans on Government Securities can still be obtained till the next account without resorting to the Bank, but that establishment would make them upon application at 5½ ₰ cent. The transfer books of the New Three ₰ Cents. closed to-day, and the last bargains in that stock were at 90⅞@91. India Stock left off at 210@212; India Bonds, 20s.@16s. discount: and Exchequer Bills, 5s.@1s. discount.

At the Bank and in the open market the demand for discount is active.

The foreign Stock market has shown more animation, the transactions being unusually numerous, and prices, on the whole, are fairly supported. Brazilian 5 ₰ Cents. were negotiated at 102⅛; Buenos Ayres 6 ₰ Cents., 85; Mexican, for the account, 21¾@⅞; Peruvian 4½ ₰ Cents., 79; do. 3 ₰ Cents., 55; Portuguese, 45½@45; Russian 5 ₰ Cents., 109¼; Sardinian, 90@89½; Spanish, new deferred, 25¼; and for the account, 25⅜; Spanish Certificates, 5⅞; Turkish 6 ₰ Cents., for the account, 95¼; do. 4 ₰ Cents., guaranteed, 99½: and for the account, 99½; Belgian 4½ ₰ Cents., 98; Dutch 2½ ₰ Cents, 64¼; and the 4 ₰ Cents., Certificates, 99¾.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate upon Hamburg was a shade higher: for other places there was no alteration from last post.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 70c. for money and 66f. 90c. for the end of the month, showing a further decline of about an eighth.

The advices received by the Brazilian mail this week appear to have further stimulated the shipments of specie to that country which have been going on for many months past. The Teviot mail steamer to-morrow takes out £108,335 in sovereigns.

TRADE IN PARIS.

Paris (Sept. 7) correspondence of the Times.

Trade in Paris continues gradually to improve. The manufacturers have, during the last week, received several orders from the provinces, and some important commissions from South America. The accounts from New-York are likewise more favorable, and the monetary crisis which was apprehended there has passed over. The stock of French goods in the United States has considerably diminished, and the French manufacturers are in hopes that the orders long expected from that quarter will at length arrive. There is no great change to be noticed in the provincial markets. The manufacturers of Lyons have received orders from Paris for velvets and rich silks; all other descriptions are neglected. Several purchasers have presented themselves at Rouen, but they have been deterred from engaging in any extensive operations in consequence of the high prices asked. The run appears to be on stuffs composed of silk and worsted, and for these Roubaix still maintains its superiority. The organization of the steamboat companies which have contracted to establish a Transatlantic packet service is nearly complete. It is the Franco-American Company, supported by the merchants of Nantes, that has undertaken the communication with the West Indies. The Armand Company at Bordeaux has made an arrangement with TOUACHE, of Marseilles, for the Brazilian line, but it will be some time before they can be prepared to commence operations. The downward movement in the corn-market which I remarked last week has made further progress. New Wheat is coming to market in larger quantities. The average price of wheat is from 10f. to 11f. the hectolitre less than it was at this time last year, and, as the consumption of wheat in France is estimated at 110,000,000 hectolitres, there will be a saving of more than a thousand million francs available for commerce and industry. The delivery of flour of the best marks at the end of last month produced a fall from which the market has not yet recovered. Flour for delivery is offered at 64f. the sack of 157 metrical quintals, and at 62f. for the end of the month. Wheat was freely offered at the last Paris market at a decline of 2f. the hectolitre, as compared with the preceding week. Wheat of the finest quality was offered at 24f. the hectolitre. The late rains have rendered great service to the vineyards. All accounts coincide in stating that the quality of the wine of this year will be unusually good, and that the vintage will take place three weeks earlier than usual.

THE NEWS BY THE CANADA.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. of the 12th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this afternoon.

The news is not important, embracing nothing later from India.

Great Britain.

CYRUS W. FIELD has written to the London *Times* in response to the statements of that journal in regard to the availibility of the Atlantic cable for the Indian Telegraph. Mr. FIELD says, after a minute examination by electricians and others, that the reported generation of heat in the cable is false, as no heat exists in the holds of the *Agamemnon* or *Niagara* beyond what is natural; that the cable tests as perfectly through its whole length as when it was first put on board the ships, and that there is not the slightest apprehension of any injury to the cable. Experiments at a temperature of 135° Fahrenheit, and extreme pressure of weight, have been recently resorted to with satisfactory results.

He also says that as regards the sale of the cable, the suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Company, and when offers were made, they only consented to entertain them on condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest practicable moment in the Spring. Mr. FIELD briefly disposes of the false insinuations against the Company by asserting that they have nothing to conceal, and all their acts are open to public scrutiny.

The money article of the London *Times* contains extended remarks in regard to the financial crisis in New-York and American Securities generally. It says that it conjectures that the amount of American Securities held in England is from eighty to a hundred millions, and it deprecates the apathy exhibited by capitalists as to the management of railroad affairs, concluding as follows:

"While the total absence of organization prevails in England there is actually a powerful combination on the other side for the avowed purpose of bringing all the principal undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of any other country, the majority of *the leading speculators of New-York are devoted to the task of depreciating national credit.* Whether this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be disclosed, *a large body of active persons are known to be associated for this purpose.* They influence the press to work out their views, and are able not merely to operate with joint capital, but to hold regular meetings and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation it may be assumed is to discover points that may enable the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus create distrust.

They are also said to succeed in a vast number of instances, in getting their own creatures into control of companies, ostensibly supporting or opposing them, as may best suit their tactics in each particular case. Each new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as may show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims, instead of being booted from the Exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end, or be greatly mitigated, if stock and bondholders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances the proceedings are so notorious, and the laxity of management so complete, and long-continued, that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, could not fail to be warned. But there is no London Committee of American Stock Brokers, and apparently no possibility of forming one. Yet something should be done if possible to remedy the evil. Some persons will say the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether; but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about, unless the respectable portion of the American mercantile community can contrive to influence public opinion, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interest of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for the employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business beget a universal disposition here to seek it. Under such circumstances it is deplorable that owing to a want of concerted action among portions of two communities a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise and render confidence impossible."

The London *Advertiser* says that a well-known attorney has quitted England, with debts amounting to £150,000 sterling, including forgeries on a gigantic scale.

Other journals say that this figure is an exaggeration, and that the attorney's name is DEAN.

A memorandum had been issued from the Horse Guards, to the effect that gentlemen qualified in other respects might obtain commissions in the army, by raising 100 recruits.

Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, Chamber of Commerce, &c., for the purpose of explaining the commercial resources of Africa. He said that country was well adapted for producing cotton, sugars, &c., and he proposed to devote the next few years of his life to special efforts developing these pursuits in Africa.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the Government to furnish Dr. LIVINGSTON with a steamer to ascend the Bambest River, and to enlist the Portuguese Government in favor of the enterprise.

The Indian Relief Fund of London exceeds £20,000. A meeting was to be held at Liverpool on the 14th instant to inaugurate a subscription. Similar movements were taking place in various parts of England.

The Submarine Telegraph Cable connecting Europe and Africa, was successfully laid on the 9th inst. between Bona and Cape Tenlaide, a distance of one hundred and forty-five miles. It was submerged more than two miles deep a part of the distance.

The East India Company have chartered twelve more steamers to convey troops to India, including the Great Britain and Leopold 1st.

The renewal of the religious riots at Belfast had caused the Government to issue a Commission of Inquiry into matters with the view to punish the offenders and adopt preventive masures in future. The Government promises prompt vigorous action. The Catholics of Belfast have organized a Gun Club with the view of arming themselves as a protection against the violence of the Orangemen.

The *Gazette* officially announces the elevation of Mr. MACAULAY to the title of Baron MACAULAY, and Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR to Baron EBURY.

Capt. ROGERS, recently condemned to death for murdering seamen by reason of his cruelties to them on board his ship, was hung at Liverpool at noon on Saturday. The two mates who were also condemned with him were respited.

The *Assemblée Nationale* reappeared on Tuesday under its compulsory new name of the *Spectateur*.

The Emperor was engaged in military operations with the troops at Chalons camp. It was said he would meet the Emperor of Russia at Stuttgard on the 25th inst. It was also rumored that the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria would be present at the meeting.

AUGUSTE COMPTE, Chief of the Modern School of Positive Philosophy, is dead.

M. LAFRAOCA, the Mexican Envoy to Spain, was in Paris.

The official accounts of the French harvest exceed the expectations entertained of its abundance.

Letters from Paris say that the recent difficulties in the management of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been smoothed over.

Letters from Lady FRANKLIN's Arctic Steamer *Fox* at Baul's River, in Greenland, report the progress of the Expedition, and say that it has exceeded their expectations, and that the vessel answers admirably. The weather had been very severe, which would have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that British agents have arrived at Lille for the purpose of recruiting for the British Army, but that they are not to enrol French subjects.

PARIS, Friday.—The Bank of France returns show an increase in the stock of coin and bullion of one hundred and twelve thousand pounds, while the discounts have diminished by about three quarters of a million sterling. The general position of the Bank is somewhat stronger.

The *Daily News'* correspondent writes that it is positively asserted that the Directors of the *Crédit Mobilier* intend bringing an action against the *Times*, for an article published by that journal with reference to that society.

The Council General of the Department of Gironde have passed resolutions in favor of Free Trade. Only two out of eighty-six Departments have declared themselves favorable to this policy.

Italy.

The investigation into the late insurrection at Leghorn has terminated. Twenty-seven of the prisoners are to be tried for murder and maiming the soldiers, and the remainder for high treason.

Spain.

Reinforcements were continuing to be sent off to Cuba. Within a few days 400 had sailed from Barcelona, and 800 from Cadiz and Malaga.

Austria.

It was stated that a difference had arisen between Austria and France on the Italian question, Austria refusing to join France in her efforts to promote the introduction of reforms in the Papal States. An open rupture between the two governments was predicted by some journals.

Sweden.

A medical consultation having declared the King of Sweden unable to sustain the burden of public affairs for a year to come, the King has requested the States to provide for their government during his illness.

Denmark.

The Holstein Diet, adopting the conclusions of the reports of the Commissioners appointed by them to examine the project of a new constitution, has refused to discuss that project until the relations between Holstein and Denmark were definitely settled. Only two members voted against the adoption of the conclusions of the commission.

The late attempt at conciliation on the part of the Danish Government has, therefore, been rejected, purely and simply.

Turkey.

FUAD PACHA has been appointed President of the Tanzimat, in place of RESCHID PACHA.

Russia.

The Emperor arrived at Warsaw on the 6th inst.

Two parties of Russian and English sailors had a row in St. Petersburg, which resulted in the death of a Russian, and numerous and severe injuries to the others on both sides. The police took about one hundred of the combatants into custody.

Persia.

A Constantinople dispatch of the 5th inst., *via* Vienna, announces that the Persians have evacuated Herat.

India.

There was nothing later from India, but telegraphic dispatches were hourly expected.

It was authoritatively stated that when all the reinforcements now on the way and under orders reach their destination, the total force of Europeans in India will be 87,000 men.

It was reported in Paris that the English Government were about to open recruiting offices in several of the German Principalities, as well as in the United States, to raise reinforcements for its army in India.

The Danish *Post* states that the British Government has inquired of the Danish War Office if there is any number of Danish military officers who could just now be spared, and who would be willing to take service in India for five years.

Africa.

The latest dates from the west coast of Africa states that the Slave-trade was very brisk in the Bights of Benin. A slaver, under Spanish colors, had been captured, with 230 slaves on board. Another had been destroyed at Accra, and another, which ran ashore to escape a cruiser, had been seized and destroyed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the last three days at 87,000 bales, of which speculators took 28,000 and exporters 20,000 bales. American had advanced ⅛d. and other qualities ⅛d.@⅜d. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 1,000. The market closed firm. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 9¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 9 1-16d.; Fair Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Uplands, 9d.

The stock in Liverpool was 306,000 bales, of which 240,000 were American.

The Manchester advices are more favorable. Goods and Yarns had slightly advanced.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and HEWITT & Co. quote Cotton ½d.@¾d. higher.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote IRON dull at £7 5s. @ £7 7s. 6d. for both rails and bars. WHEAT firm, and 3s.@5s. higher on the week: Red, 55s.@58s.; White, 60s.@65. FLOUR, 30s.@31s. STOCKS dull and unchanged. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm—East Indian advanced 3d. TEA in large speculative inquiry at full prices—common slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 39s. Rough TURPENTINE, 11s. 6d. TALLOW quiet—St. Petersburg, 52s. 6d. on the spot, and 60s. for delivery at the end of the year. TIN and COPPER firm. SALTPETRE slightly lower. Sperm OIL tending upward—Sales at £90@£91. Linseed OIL quiet at 39s. 9d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, say FLOUR is firm, and advanced 6d., owing to scarcity. Western Canal Flour 30s.@31s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s.@32s.; Ohio 32s.@33s. 6d. WHEAT was quiet but steady. Red Wheat 8s. 2d.@8s. 6d.; White 9s.@9s. 9d. CORN was quiet. Mixed and Yellow 38s.; White 42s.@43s.

The weather was showery.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHAYA & Co., and others, quote BEEF firm, and finer qualities slightly advanced. For inferior qualities there was little inquiry, and prices are weak. PORK dull. BACON firm, holders demanding an advance. LARD was slightly higher, and quoted 70s.@73s. TALLOW was slightly advanced; Butcher's, 64s. 6d.@65s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Baokers' Circular* reports ASHES quiet. Pots 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. Pearls, 42s.@43s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady, 37s. RESIN steady. Sales of the week 4,000 barrels common at 4s. 2d.@4s. 6d: Medium, 8s.; Fine, 17s. 6d.@18s. SUGAR quiet, and declined 6d. COFFEE steady. RICE buoyant. East Indian advanced 3d.@6d.; Carolina unchanged. TEA buoyant. Congon, 1s. 2d.@1s. 2½d. SALTPETRE slightly advanced. Philadelphia QUERCITRON BARK 15s.: Baltimore, do. 12s. Linseed OIL quiet, at 42s.@43. 6d.; Cod Oil, sales unimportant; Sperm Oil, 95s. JUIA slightly lower.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report money active at unchanged rates.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £9,000.

Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

Consols for Money closed at 90⅞@90¾, and for account, 90¾.

Liverpool Freight Market.

Messrs. WARREN and HARPER report FREIGHTS generally unchanged. Passengers dull: to New-York, £3 12s. 6d.; to Boston, £4. 10s.; to Philadelphia, £5. Dry Goods to New-York, 12s. 6d.; Chemicals, 17s.; Iron. 15s.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Crates, 8s.@9s.

Havre Market.

For the week ending Sept. 8—inclusive.—COTTON buoyant—sales 4,500 bales; stock 100,000 bales; New-Orleans très ordinaire 124 francs. BREADSTUFFS were considerably lower. ASHES firm. COFFEE heavy. PROVISIONS quiet. SUGAR buoyant. LARD dull. RICE quiet. WHALEBONE and OILS very firm.

American Stocks.

BARING BROS. report American Securities not much affected by the accounts from New-York. Sales unimportant. Maryland 5s, Bonds, 89½; Pennsylvania 5s, 74⅛; Massachusetts 5s, Bonds, 102. BELL & Co. report sales unimportant and quotations nominal.

United States 6s Bonds, 1868	104	@105
Massachusetts 5s Bonds	100	@ —
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds, 1877	78	@ 80
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland,)	95	@100 ₰
Illinois Central Shares, $30 paid, (prem.)	1½	@ 2⅛
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	88	@ 90
New-York Central 6s	80	@ 81
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertibles	63	@ 65

E. F. SATTERTHWAITE says the panic in New-York caused much anxiety, and the severe fall brought forward many buyers at low rates for Illinois Central Shares. There was a good demand for New-York Central, Reading, Erie and Michigan Southern.

The *Times* of Friday reports the following business on the preceding day:

Illinois Central Railroad Shares...(prem.)	3	@ 2
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	86⅛	@86¾
Erie Railroad Stock	20	@—

Latest Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARSON, SPENCE & Co. quote COTTON buoyant; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday—12 M.

CONSOLS for money 90¾@90⅞, and for account 90⅝@90¾.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from this port for Boston at 7½ o'clock this evening, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning. Wind N. W. Weather cloudy.

Financial Condition of the Erie Railroad Company—Meeting of the Stockholders—The Address of President Moran.

A large number of the holders of Erie Railroad Stock, met at No. 13 Broad-street, yesterday, in answer to a call from the President of the Company; the object being to afford them a correct account of the condition of the Company, and make such suggestions as he deemed important. The meeting was organized by the appointment of JAMES BROWN, Esq., of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., President, and W. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

As soon as Mr. BROWN had stated the object for which the meeting had been called, the President of the Railroad Company proceeded to address them. He said they were all aware that the present financial crisis had destroyed credit generally, and particularly that of railroad companies. But before proceeding with a history of the affairs of the road, he desired to say a word in relation to himself and his relations to the Erie Railroad Company. And in so doing it was well that he should remark, that in view of the large contracts to be awarded and the other patronage of the office, he was not surprised that men had been found to accept the Presidency without a salary. In October of 1854, when he had induced his friends in Europe to invest their money in the road, and had done so himself, he was requested by a number of gentlemen having a large interest at stake, to allow his name to be used for a Directorship in the Company. He did so, and was elected. The financial affairs of the Company were then in a straightened condition. Money was necessary; he set himself to obtain it, and succeeded in negotiating a loan of $4,000,000. For that he had never received one cent, either directly or indirectly. Subsequently he went to Europe for the purpose of attending to the education of his family. While there the engineers' strike occurred, which had proven so disastrous to the interests of the Company; and it was while there that he had received letters from prominent gentlemen, begging him to return and take the Presidency of the Board. After some consideration he concluded to return to this country, although his family was much opposed to it, and give the interests of the road the benefits of his experience and advice. He was urged to such a course by the consideration that he had induced his friends to invest from $25,000,000 to $30,000,0000 in the road, and in consequence of a conviction founded upon a knowledge of its resources. He came and accepted the office, and they had all seen what the newspapers had said in relation to the salary he received. It was true that $25,000 a year was a large salary, but before he accepted the office they had paid a President $10,000 and a Superintendent $10,000 per annum. He received $25,000 for performing the duties of the two offices; so that after all there was only an inersase of $5,000 per annum. As to the manner in which he had performed the duties, time would tell.

Of the financial condition and prospect of the Road he presented the following statistics, with explanatory remarks:

SEPTEMBER 20, 1857.	Sept. 30, '55.	Sept. 30, '56.	Sept. 30, '57.
Capital Stock	$10,023,859	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,437,209
Interest Unpaid	——	——	69,000
Total Indeptedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,397,209
Cash and Cash Items	130,758	300,856	84,451
Materials	504,655	502,541	550,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	610,000
Steamers, &c., on L. E.	88,875	218,331	231,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. and N. F.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Agents	10,456	46,234	30,000
Due by Agents	——	——	250,000
Advanced to L. D. Co.	——	——	684,254
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,386,000
Totals	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,925,934
Liabilities over assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,471,275

EARNINGS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE.

1852	$3,340,150
1853	4,318,962
1854	5,359,358
1855—Short crop year and war in Europe	5,448,993
1856	6,349,050
1857—Strike of engineers and short crop (estimated, partly)	5,750,000

	Sept. 30, 1855.	Sept. 30, '56. Jan. 1, '56 rest.)	Sept. 30, '57.
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$27,141,000	$27,397,209
Less Sinking Fund	322,000	1,130,000	1,500,090
Real indebtedness	$25,780,768	$26,011,209	$25,641,000
Advanced to Long Dock Company	$684,254		$1,100,000
Estimated Floating Debt Jan. 1, 1858 (including interest due on that day, all payments to Sinking Fund, and $258,000 further advances to Long Dock Company			$2,250,000
Sinking Fund will hold Dec. 31, 1857			1,500,000

ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1857–8.

Receipts, same as 1855–6		$6,350,000
Expenses, 55 per cent	$3,492,000	
(The expenses of 1856 were $3,146,994.)		
Interest 7 ₰ cent. on $28,000,000, amount of debt after negotiation of new loan	1,960,000	
Interest on Long Dock Stock	50,000	$5,502,500
Net income, 7 70-100 ₰ cent. on $11,000,000		$847,500
Less payments to Sinking Fund		420,000
Net income applicable to cash dividend		$427,500

Equal to 3⅞ ₰ cent on $11,000,000, while on the 1st of February next the Sinking Fund will already have in hand bonds in excess of last stock dividend of $1,000,000, to the extent of 5 ₰ cent. on the $11,000,000. The $420,000 yearly payments to the Sinking Fund, joined to the interest on the bonds already purchased, will purchase (yearly) more than equal to 5 ₰ cent. on the $11,000,000 stock.

He presented the above statement with an idea of the policy of the present management, because the time for an annual election was approaching, and because he deemed it necessary that the stockholders should have a full knowledge of the Road and of the policy of those having the direction of its affairs, that they might judge whether such policy was in consonance with their own views. The history of Corporations proved that there was a vice in them which nothing but publicity could conquer. The Road had had great difficulties to encounter, and it was well that their extent should be known to all who were interested. Among the most disastrous of late, within itself, was the str

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1878. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

Address of the Republican State Convention.

Fellow-Citizens of the State of New-York:

Two dangers threaten our institutions—Slavery and official corruption. The Democratic Republican Party is hostile to both, and will never cease to combat both so long as they exist.

The influence of Slavery has been injurious to the country ever since it began. From the time when it stipulated for the continuance of the Slave-trade, twenty years, down to the time when it offered two hundred millions for the purchase of Cuba, it has been the great disturbing element in our political system. It has ever been grasping, encroaching, arrogant and domineering. It has spread in extent and increased in power. It has appropriated to itself the greater part of the offices of the Government; dictated its policy, foreign and domestic, and so debased the public sentiment that multitudes now proclaim Slavery a good, and its extension a proper aim of Government. Since the last Convention of the Republicans of New-York, two aggressions have been made by the slaveholders which are unexampled in our history—the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT, and the letter of the President to the clergymen who addressed him on the affairs of Kansas. The decision in DRED SCOTT'S case followed naturally upon the Presidential election. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say, that but for the untoward result of the election, that decision, which was withheld until the election was passed, would never have been given if we had elected FREMONT and inaugurated a new Administration devoted to Freedom, as this and it immediate predecessor have been devoted to Slavery, the impulse in favor of free principles would have been so strong as to deter the expression of a judicial opinion as abhorrent to all that the free North holds most sacred, so alien to the principle we have received from our forefathers. But in an evil hour Pennsylvania faltered, and that day was lost. Let those who contributed to this result see in this decision one of the consequences of their acts; a consequence almost certain to be followed by others of like character, if the efforts of the Democratic Republicans do not avert them. The next step will probably be a decision from the same Court, in the Lemon Slave case, asserting the right of a slaveholder to bring his slaves into this State, and hold them here temporarily in bondage. Of course, no Court of the State of New-York can hold such a doctrine, but the Supreme Court of the United States, as at present constituted, will hold it; and holding it, precipitate that conflict, which is evidently approaching, between the Free and the Slave elements in our social and political system.

The President's letter asserts the most slavish doctrine which has yet been put forth by the National Executive. It announces the existence of Slavery in every Territory acquired by the Union, on the ground that it is recognized by the Federal Constitution. Slavery, however, is not recognized by that instrument to exist anywhere, and if its existence in a part of the Union were recognized, it would not theu follow that what the Free States helped to acquire must necessarily receive an institution which they abhor. The Constitution undoubtedly recognizes the possible or probable existence of laws in some of the States, under which there may be "a person held to service or labor," but such a person need not be a slave. An apprentice is a person held to service or labor. If an apprentice escape from New-Jersey into New-York, he may be reclaimed; but if his master bring him, he cannot employ him here contrary to the laws of our own State. So, if an apprentice escapes across the borders of Missouri into Kansas, he may be sent back; but, if the master take him, he submits himself to the laws of Kansas, or of Congress, which govern Kansas. If it, indeed, be true that apprentices may be taken by their masters into States unwilling to receive them, and there held to service, the time may, perhaps, come when free black apprentices may be taken by New-England merchants to South Carolina, the laws of that State against the introduction of free negroes to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another step in the path of aggression, is likely to be the reopening of the slave-trade. We do not see on what principle it can be refused, if the late doctrines of the President and the Supreme Court be true deductions from the Constitution. We have warned the country against this awful and logical consequence. Already we see indications more and more distinct of preparations for such an event, and we shall be very fortunate if the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration expire without the accomplishment of what ten years ago would have seemedas improbable, but not more improbable than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. When the road of slave extension is once begun to be traveled, and the slave owners have once tasted the pleasures of success over the free labors of other parts of the country, it is not marvelous that moderation is forgotten. In the clamor for office and the subserviency to obtain it, the voice of warning is unheeded and morality is silenced.

Fellow-citizens, are you prepared to admit that this is a slave Republic? and that whatever territory it acquires becomes instantly slave soil? If that be the true interpretation of the Constitution, then wherever the flag of this country goes, it carries slavery with it; into whatever new regions it is borne, it bears chains and massacles in its folds. From a doctrine so abhorrent to our sentiments, so treasonable to our history and traditions, there is no hope of rescue, but in the united mass of democratic republicans.

It is darkest just before dawn. This is the darkest hour of the night. Never before has a doctrine been proclaimed, which not only no European nation, but no nation of Christendom, save only Brazil and our own, would now maintain. The disgrace has fallen upon us, through our supineness and our divisions. Let us be supine no longer, and let us lay aside all minor divisions, that we may redeem our country, the country of our freedom-loving forefathers, from the curse, greater than Slavery—that of loving, prizing and extending it.

The condition of Kansas demands your most attentive consideration. You see there the fruits of the policy of which the present national administration is the defender and promoter—a country open to Slavery that Slavery might be sure to enter; a Legislature chosen by slaveholders, who did not live on the soil; and making laws which no freeman could bear; this Legislature and these laws upheld by the President and Congress; and the President now enforcing them, because he says he has no dispensing power. But how does it happen that this Legislature and these laws exist? Who are responsible for them? Who called them into being? The party which now has control of the General Government; the party against which we contend; the party which seeks to carry the State of New-York, at the coming election; and which would be emboldened to reopen the slave-trade, if it should succeed in bearing down the Democratic Republicans.

When we say this, we have said enough to satisfy every friend of freedom, and every lover of good government, that our success now is scarcely less important than it was at the last Presidential election. If we can hope ever to retrieve the losses which freedom has sustained, and is constantly sustaining, we must stand firm now, and show the State of New-York as the irremovable bulwark against the slaveholders' domination.

The other great evil which menaces us is official corruption. Official action is not unfrequently affected by the hope of pecuniary advantage, and in some instances—very few, it is to be hoped,—there is reason to fear that money has been paid directly to official persons, for their vote or influence. The mention of such a fact is enough to excite the indignation of every friend of republican institutions and of every honest man. Already the good name of our country has been injured by the stories, which are current, respecting the state of things at Washington, at Albany, and in the City of New-York. There are jobbers in legislative grants and other private schemes, hanging about the Capitol of the nation and the capitols of the States, who solicit members of Congress and members of the State Legislatures, and offer to the feeble-minded and the wicked unworthy inducements for their votes. These things, fellow-citizens, must not be allowed to last, for they sap the foundations of our institutions. Corruption must be destroyed or it will destroy the Government.

That there should be men of such unspeakable baseness as to sell themselves as they sell cattle, is bad enough, but that such men should be able so to deceive the people as to reach places of trust, almost surpasses belief. One would think that an honest people would be sure to have honest representatives, but such is either the acility with which we are imposed upon, or such the vice of our plan of election, that we do find many of our representatives corruptible, and what is more, we find sometimes that those who have been corrupted are reelected.

Surely these things need only to be known to be corrected. There are two remedies: the first is the election of honest men; this would be certain and complete; the second, less certain and complete,—legislation. The legislative remedy which promises most success is, first, a different mode of legislation, and second, penalties against what is called "lobbying."

The only mode of legislation which ought to be known in our Republican system, is by general laws. Special legislation is opposed to our theory, and is the source of corruption. Our present Constitution inculcates most strongly the duty of general legislation only, and yet in the last session, the Legislature passed 513 statutes, of which only 106 are general. The rest were purely special, and very many of them ought never to have been passed. Special acts are those chiefly from which pecuniary benefit is derived, and, therefore, the only ones in which there is any motive to corrupt a Legislature. Cease to pass special acts, and the services of "lobby agents" will be no longer sought, and the sources of corruption will fail.

And in those cases in which special legislation is resorted to, is it not possible to prevent the private soliciting of members? Why should it be any more proper to ask privately a member of the Legislature to vote for your bill, than to ask privately a judge to decide for your side of a controversy? It should not be difficult to regulate to a considerable extent by the adoption of hills to require that it should only be introduced before committees, and to punish all infractions of the regulations. We commend this subject to the electors, in the hope that they will see to the election of honest representatives, and will watch them when elected: and then to the legislature, that they will adhere to general legislation, whenever it be possible, and make an effort to prevent the irregular and private soliciting of bills.

Official corruption has been most flagrant in the City of New-York, where a struggle has been carried on for several years between property owners, seeking to maintain their rights on the one side, and spoilers and plunderers on the other. The struggle is still doubtful. The next election will probably decide, whether the City is to be given up to spoil, under the present municipal rulers, or whether it shall be saved by the election of a different class of officers. The Democrats, as they choose to call themselves, and as we are willing to call them in contradistinction from Democratic Republicans, have already raised the taxes, in three years, from less than five to more than eight millions, and are now striving to continue the present corrupt City Government, with the Mayor, now in office, at its head; a man of whom it is difficult to say, which most to condemn, his private or his public character. The elections of this Autumn will decide whether the Democratic-Republicans shall drive this man from the post he has dishonored, or whether the Democrats shall retain him, with his subservient Aldermen, Councilmen, and confederates, to impoverish and despoil that devoted City.

Citizens of the State of New-York—Fellow-electors, the choice is before you. You are to determine whether the State shall be governed by a party calling itself Democratic, which believes in the inequality of men, and the right of one to buy and sell another; and which, in that part of the State now under its control, presents the worst instance of misgovernment which this Country ever beheld; or by the Democratic-Republicans, who believe in the equality of men before the law, in the inalienable rights of every human being, in a simple but firm Government, in the economical administration of affairs; and who will strive to secure the purity of the elective franchise, and the purity of legislation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Decision of the Naval Board in Favor of Mr. Westervelt—Kansas Affairs—Central America—Sales of Public Lands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

Great excitement has been produced among the shipbuilders by the decision of the Naval Board in favor of Mr. WESTERVELT. Mr. MCKAY, of New-York, has protested against it. The Naval Board is considered very able, and Capt. HARTSTEIN is certainly a competent judge. The decision made was entirely unbiased by political motives.

Col. MANSFIELD, arrived from Kansas, reports everything harmonious, and that no difficulty at the election was apprehended. No confidence was put in the rumor that Governor WALKER had resigned, and was on his way home. A force of 2,500 troops will reach Kansas by the 1st of October.

The President left this morning for Lancaster, and will return next week, when the repairs of the White House will be completed.

Major GEORGE F. LINDSAY, of the U. S. Marine Corps, is lying at the point of death.

The supposed interview between the Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala never took place. The policy of the Government towards Costa Rica was settled over a month ago. G.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, the amount of public lands sold was nearly 4,000,000 acres, and the receipts therefor upwards of $3,500,000.

The President left the city this morning to make a visit to Lancaster, and will return on Monday.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department for the preparation of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, to join the African squadron.

FRANCIS H. BURNS has been appointed Postmaster of Dover, N. H., *vice* VINTUM.

The President has recognized the following-named Consuls: JOSE MUNOZ, at Savannah; JUAN PICO Y. VALLANUEVA, at Mobile; and ENRIQUE FULLON, at Boston.

Gen. HENNINGSEN has gone South.

The Foreign Mission—A New Department—Pensions—The Hitchcock and Pillow War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

The selections to fill the first-class missions to London, Paris and Madrid, have been made, but the President has deemed it but courtesy to the Senate to send in his appointments for their confirmation, before filling these important foreign offices.

Preparations are being made to reorganize the different departments so as to facilitate the transaction of public and private business. There is certainly great room for improvement. It is contemplated to revise the Revenue laws, and also to reform and systematize the Revenue service.

It is proposed, also, to establish a Home Department, as in England, separate from the Foreign office or Department of State. This is very much needed, and would relieve greatly all the other Departments, especially those of the State, Navy and Interior. The subject will no doubt be presented at the coming Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior has not yet taken action on the decision of the Attorney-General, in relation to the heirs of persons who were entitled to pensions. The decision is against either the children or grand-children being entitled by law to receive. For the last twenty-five years the current decisions have been in favor of allowing it to both, and they were recognized as being so entitled, until 1853, when Mr. MCCLELLAND decided against the grand-children, and ruled that only the immediate descendants in the first degree were entitled.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held without deciding on the right of heirs to be entitled to receive pay of pensions in such cases) that where the payment was made, both the children and grandchildren had n right to receive share and share alike.

The Hitchcock and Pillow war creates no little excitement here. There are strong partisans on both sides, and the contest is anxiously and eagerly watched. It is amusing, that while the *Richmond South* considers Gen. PILLOW smashed by Gen. HITCHCOCK, the *States* this evening comes out with a still more smashing article, almost annihilating HITCHCOCK, and giving a bit of his history, as well as that of the Mexican war. But for Gen. PILLOW aspiring to a seat in the United States Senate, we should never have been treated to this historical research and civic military fun. G.

Firemen's Celebration in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 24.

The firemen have had a great time to-day in this city. The weather has been very fine, and the gathering the largest ever got together on any such occasion in this city. Over fifty Fire Companies and 3,000 firemen were in the procession.

Thirty-nine Companies took part in playing for the prizes, which were eight in number. The following Companies took the prizes:

The Pacific, of Chicopee, Mass., playing 186 feet and 9 inches.

The Mayflower, of North Bridgewater, Mass., playing 160 feet and 4 inches.

The Neptune, of New-Haven, playing 175 feet 2 inches.

The Gaspee, of Poughkeepsie, playing 160 feet and 4 inches.

The Cataract Co., of Poughkeepsie, playing 160 feet.

The Collinsville, of Collinsville, Conn., playing 161 feet.

The Holyoke Co., of Holyoke, Mass., playing 161 feet.

The Barnicot Co., of Boston, 160 feet and 4 inches.

To-morrow the firemen have a parade, and visit the various public institutions of the city, and in the afternoon W. P. LEONARD, accompanied by a lady, will make a grand balloon ascension.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

The Southern mail, as late as due, with New-Orleans dates to the 16th, has arrived.

General HENDERSON, Ex-Senator from Mississippi, died on the 16th inst.

The work on the Tehuantepec Road has been suspended in consequence of bad weather.

The brig *Balearm* sailed for New-York from Tampico on the 2d inst.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Marion*, Captain WM. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 4 o'clock this P. M.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 24.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock last night.

The Passenger List of the Central America.

We are often asked by letter how long it will be before the authenticated passenger list of the *Central America* will be received. There is no duplicate in the hands of the Panama agent, as has been stated, consequently the names and number of the passengers by the *Central America* will not be known *until the return of the California steamer after the arrival out* of the intelligence of the disaster, which will be in something over two months.

MORE NAMES OF THE LOST.

In addition to the names already published of passengers by the *Central America*, known to have been on board and supposed to be lost, the following were communicated to us yesterday by one of the passengers:

Capt. Dyer, of Panama.

Mr. Jerome, of Panama, Engineer.

A. T. Delano, of Boston.

Mr. Snyder, of Philadelphia; leaves a wife and children.

An Englishman (name unknown) who was formerly clerk in the Panama Railroad Company's office, and his son.

A young man (name unknown) from Weaverville, Trinity County, Ca., bound to Illinois.

Philip ——, a blacksmith, from Weaverville, Trinity County, Cal., bound to England.

Three young men (names unknown) who had been shipwrecked on the coast of Peru, and were being sent home by the American Consul at Panama.

PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF FUND.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee having this matter in charge, met according to adjournment, at Room No. 16 Insurance Building, Wall-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday. P. PERIT in the Chair.

Over $2,000 additional subscriptions were handed in by the various gentlemen who had been designated to receive subscriptions.

The subscribers make a large list of the principal merchants, who contribute sums from $100 to $5 each.

The Committee gave $25 to a man who goes to Wisconsin, and Mr. FRAZEE, who refused on Wednesday, was persuaded to accept $100.

An invitation from Wallack's Theatre, offering the use of the house and the services of Miss HELEN, for the relief of the sufferers was received, and laid over with acknowledgments.

Several persons among the saved were present.

Captain RICHARDSON, assisted by Captain BADGER, is investigating the cases of the officers and crew. Applications from these must be made to him at the Seaman's Savings Bank, corner of Wall and Pearl streets.

The total amount now subscribed is said to be over $13,000.

THAT SCHOONER HEARD FROM.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

The schooner *Eldorado*, of New-York, Captain STONE, from Galveston, on the 22d ult., arrived to-day. Capt. STONE reports that on the 11th inst., in lat. 29° 40', long. 78° 20', he experienced a hurricane from the N. E. to the S. W., and lost in it a foresail and received other damage. At 6.30, P. M. of the 12th, when in lat. 31° 25', long. 77° 10', spoke the steamship *Central America*, it blowing a very heavy gale at the time from the N. W., and a head sea running; passed her by when distant from her about 100 feet; and laid to until 9.30 A. M. of the 13th. Her lights disappeared at 7:45 o'clock P. M. of the 12th inst. Capt. STONE then wore the ship and ran as near the spot as possible, but saw nothing of the steamer or passengers. He wore the ship every two hours, and a man was stationed aloft at daylight, but could discover nothing. He saw three other vessels laying by, one of which was the bark *Saxony*.

☞ It is reported that negotiations are going on between the Boston Submarine Armor Company and the underwriters of the *Central America*, to raise her hull, which is supposed to lie in about 28 fathoms water. The specie in her alone would furnish ample inducement for the experiment, if her position can be accurately fixed, and that it can is probable, from the fact that Capt. HERNDON was reported to have given her position to the vessel which refused to come to his relief.

DISASTERS.

The bark *Mogul*, McTAGART, 116 days from Cobija, arrived at Baltimore, Monday, and reports that on the 19th instant, when 32 miles to the southward of Cape Henry, she saw a schooner of about 90 tons bottom up, and a portion of her hulwarks floating near. The name of the vessel could not be seen.

The bark *Fame*, which arrived yesterday, reports having seen off Thomas' Point a Bermudian brig with loss of sails. Did not learn whither she was bound.

Claims for Return Duties—Circular to Collectors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Friday, Sept. 18, 1857.

With a view to the correction of any erroneous practice that may prevail in regard to the certifying claims against the United States for the return of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted on foreign merchandise imported under the revenue laws, the attention of Collectors of Customs is called to the subject.

The power and authority given the Secretary of the Treasury by the second section of the act providing for the refunding of duties paid in excess, passed Aug. 8, 1846, are restricted in terms to cases where the duties "have been illegally exacted."

In a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at December Term, 1851, in the case of LAWRENCE vs. CASWELL *et al.*, it is declared as follows:

"Where no such protest (stating specially the ground of objection) is made, the duties are not illegally exacted, in the legal sense of the term, for the law has confided to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of deciding, in the first instance, upon the amount of duties due on the importation. And if the party acquiesces, and does not, by his protest, appeal to the judicial tribunals, the duty paid is not illegally exacted, but is paid in obedience to the decision of the tribunal to which the law has confided the power of deciding the question."

It is, therefore, strictly enjoined upon collectors to furnish no certificate of claim for return of duties paid on imports, unless accompanied by the protest required by law, as construed in the above judicial decision; the circular instructions of this department, No. 70, dated June 23, 1852, to be considered as still in full force, any subsequent instruction or regulation in conflict therewith being hereby repealed.

FIVE LIVES LOST BY THE CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.—Captain JEREMIAH THURLOW, accompanied by Captain EDWARD BEAL, Misses SARAH and HELEN J. THURLOW, and a daughter of Captain THURLOW, (name not given,) started on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., from the northwest harbor of Deer Island, Me., in an open boat, bound to Ellsworth. At Burnt Point, about 1 o'clock the same day, they took on board two gentlemen passengers, supposed to belong in New-York. About 1½ o'clock the boat was struck by a squall, and capsized. The correspondent of the *Journal* says:

"About an hour and a half after the boat capsized, Captain THURLOW became utterly exhausted, and the last Captain BEAL saw of him his fingers gradually slid off the boat, and, with his daughter still clinging around his neck, he sunk to rise no more. After this, Captain BEAL and the young girl HELEN remained in the water another hour, making two and a half hours from the time of the disaster. They were at last picked up by Captain GEORGE BOSSEY, of the schooner *Spartan*. One of the New-York gentlemen sunk some time previous, with one of the ladies (SARAH) in his arms. The other gentleman was not seen after the boat capsized."

Free-Suffrage Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

The Convention of Colored Citizens, consisting of Delegates from the Free States, assembled to take into consideration the conduct proper to be pursued, at the present time, by the free colored population of the United States, towards releasing their brethren in the Southern States from Slavery, met again yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, at Spring-street Hall. The attendance was not large. Rev. JAMES SCOTT occupied the chair, and Mr. W. J. WATKINS was appointed Secretary. The formal business of the meeting commenced with the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it would be Ignoble and mean for the colored citizens of the State of New-York silently to submit to the following degrading clause in our State Constitution, to wit: "No man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall be seized and possessed of a free-hold estate of the value of $250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated, and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at any such election."

2. That whatever may be the odds against us, the *Right* is with us; and we shall never cease to assert our claims as citizens of the State, or of the United States, believing that Justice, though long delayed, will triumph at last.

3. That the omission on the part of our Republican State officers at Albany to perform their already defined official and constitutional duty in respect to the due and legal publication of the joint Resolution adopted by our State Assembly, recommending such an alteration in the Constiution of this State as shall abolish the odious property qualification invidiously and unjustly imposed upon colored citizens, and thus restoring to us Equal Rights with other citizens at the ballot-box, whether the said omission resulted from political cunning, or from heedless neglect, deserves, and ought to receive, the stern rebuke of every impartial and intelligent citizen of the State of New-York.

4. That the entire transaction, with all the explanations given, bears upon its face the marks of culpable and cruel neglect on the part of all concerned in it; and if to this may be justly added, a crafty design to defeat the beneficient action of our State Assembly,—the parties "implicated in so base a political manœuvre should be speedily hurled from place and power, and never again elevated to any position in the State, demanding honor, integrity and ability for the just and proper performance of its duties."

5. That it is a fair question whether the colored citizens of the State of New-York should be defrauded of their just rights, perhaps for many years longer, and our State Legislature be overruled, and its action rendered null and void, by either the heedlessness or the trickery of any one, or all of our Executive officers.

6. That the Republican Party being the dominant party in the State, and having it clearly in its power to wipe from the statute-book of the State the proscriptive clause alluded to, it is a duly specially devolving upon that party to exonerate itself from the charge of unfaithfulness which now rests upon it, by using its political power for the speedy repeal of the clause in question, which imposes upon us a qualification for voting as unjust as it is odious.

7. That a Central Committee of five be appointed by this Convention, whose duty it shall be to attend to all matters appertaining to the equal-suffrage movement."

Reflections were made upon the conduct of the Republican Committee who originated the Music Hall Festival in November last, for not paying the colored persons who supplied the edibles on that occasion, and the waiters who handed them round. Others vindicated the party by saying the Republicans of the whole State should not be held responsible for the act of a self-constituted Committee in this City.

Mr. DOUGLASS and Mr. WATKINS were censured for not letting the colored people know of the existence of the obnoxious clause in the Constitution of the State, and what the Legislature were doing and what they were not doing on that particular subject.

Mr. WATKINS replied that he could not be supposed to know what was going on in the office of the Secretary of State. He addressed the Convention upon the 6th resolution, which was as follows:

"That as God helps those who help themselves, we pledge ourselves to continue this agitation, until the attainment of the object in view be effected. And while agitating this question, we shall have our eyes especially upon the action of our professed friends, in relation to the promotion of the equal-suffrage movement."

Mr. WATKINS spoke energetically, complaining of the want of sincerity of the Republican Party.

Mr. JERMIAH POWERS seconded this resolution. It was true that "God helped those who helped themselves." The main secret of the inactivity of the colored population was that there were colored men skulking around, styling themselves "Colonizationists," who effected much mischief in disturbing the minds of the public. Agricultural associations in Africa were a delusion got up only to throw water on the Anti-Slavery agitation. Until the community became too hot for them, such men would persist in their pretended missionary, or agricultural efforts. As to the decision of the Supreme Court, he could not, with all his hatred of Slavery, see why the colored people should execrate Judge TANEY.

The President called the speaker to order.

Mr. POWERS said Judge TANEY had raised or established no new points in his decision. He was not half a bad man.

Mr. WATKINS said it was not so; Judge TANEY had pursued a course contrary to all precedent—a course which the Democratic party five years ago would not tolerate.

Mr. POWERS, in continuation, was permitted to "defend his friend, Judge TANEY." It was not the first time that he had been charged with taking the wrong side. Judge TANEY'S decision was only the decision which from the first day of independence had been practiced. Judge TANEY had not told one solitary lie; he said that the people were bought and sold, and he said no more than was the fact. However, he would not raise the constitutional question. It was a slander on the Republican party to say that they were the friends of the free colored man.

Mr. WATKINS interposed to the effect that there was a distinction to be made between an Abolitionist and an Anti-Slavery man.

Mr. POWERS maintains that many Anti-Slavery men had to trim their sails or alter their position before they could identify themselves with the Republican Party.

Mr. WATKINS hoped the speaker would be a little more careful in his denunciations.

Mr. POWERS proceeded to demonstrate the insincerity of the *Tribune*. HORACE GREELEY had to "trim his sails" as an Anti-Slavery man, in allying himself to the Republican party. The Republicans are not working either for the liberation of the slave or for the liberation of the white men of the North. All the Republican Party cared for was the interest of the free white laborers at the South, whatever became of the niggers in that locality. Ohio elected an Anti-Slavery man by 50,000 majority. For any good to the franchise they might as well have elected CALHOUN. It was so in various other States where the right of suffrage had not been extended. He deprecated being led away by false lights, by the Republican Party. He would correct himself; the colored race had forced themselves unwisely on the Republican Party.

Mr. H. H. GARNETT said if colored people would act like other men much would be accomplished. In his opinion the *Tribune* was one thing, the Republican Party quite another. He called the South as judge in this matter. The public opinion of the whole country is advancing. As to the Republican Party many things were alleged against it at random. There was such a thing as individual responsibility. For himself he was a radical Abolitionist by all moral and political, and even physical, power for the overthrow of Slavery. But he did not think it expedient to proceed to extremities. He would smite the wretch to the earth who would lay his hand on his wife or children. Now, though the Republican Party did not openly profess Abolitionism, and were anxious to proclaim that fact, yet they were doing much indirectly for the colored race. What if they said they wanted free white men in Kansas? Were they not in that movement serving the cause of the black man's question? The Republicans are beginning to see the evils of Slavery upon the white man; but the blow which will strike off the fetters of the white man in Kansas will also liberate the black man. The Republicans were the friends of the suffrage question in the State. Would the Democrats or the Know-Nothings yield it to the colored man? The Democratic Party are afraid that if 15,000 colored voters in this State get the right of suffrage they will all ally themselves with the Republicans. They tell the Irish and the Germans that. The Irishman, who has not been a month in the country, goes up to vote, and is taught to believe that the "nigger" must not be allowed that privilege. Was it wise to abuse the *only party* in the State from whom the colored race could reasonably expect anything? He would not even abuse Democrats, for they abused themselves. Once convince the people that they knew their rights, and then the suffrage would be attained. The suffrage once gained, how different would be their position. Let his friends learn to labor and to wait. There was something in the American mind, bad as were the American people, to which it was possible to appeal. A brighter day was coming.

Mr. ROBERT BANTON rose after some conversation in which allusion had been made to colored Democrats, admitting that he was a *black Democrat*; he stated that he was a resident in Williamsburg, and was employed in the New-York Custom House.

The eighth resolution was then adopted.

The Central Committee of five was then appointed, consisting of Stephen Myers, William Rich, H. H. Garnett, William J. Watkins and Austin Stewart, (of Canandaigua.)

A collection was made to defray expenses, and the Convention adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened, in the temporary absence of the President, by Rev. WM. HOSKINS, with prayer. The minutes of the morning session having been read by the Secretary, it was moved and seconded that a German gentlemen, Mr. SMALLENBERG, who had a message of importance, as he said, to deliver to the Conference, should be allowed fifteen minutes in which to deliver it. He accordingly mounted the platform, and said he came among them as an agent of invisible powers, who would set them all free. He had been a Romish priest for 18 years, but his eyes were opened in 1832; and now he was an agent of invisible spirits. It was very evident that the poor gentlemen was considerably demented, and all he said was a tissue of nonsense. He thought, however, that the extreme Abolitionists had done the colored people more harm than good, and had rather riveted than loosened their chains. To which one of the audience remarked that there was more truth than poetry in that remark. He then went off into a rhapsodical eulogy of spirit influences, which induced the meeting to arrest his speech two minutes short of the allotted time. He thought BUCHANAN was the right man to work for the freedom of the colored race.

Mr. JEREMIAH POWERS brought to the notice of the Convention, an attack made upon it, in the report of the morning's proceedings in the evening edition of the *Express*. In that report, the speakers at the morning session, were made to say things they never said; for instance he himself was made to say that *he sustained Judge Taney's decision* [Laughter.] decision. And that the *Express* was a better paper than the *Tribune*. Whoever penned that was a liar,—a greater liar than the devil himself. If reporters came to the Convention only to vilify us and put falsehoods into our mouths, we had better give them to understand that accommodations are not provided for them.

Mr. NELSON, of Brooklyn, said that if the reporter of the *Express* were present, he would say to him as his friend, Mr. STOKES, said to the editor of the London *Times*—"If you can't call me anything else than a negro, don't call me anything;" so he would say to the reporter of the *Express* that he had better say nothing about them, if he could not do better than invent lies.

Captain SIMONDS said he had no fault to find with the *Express* or the reporter. We could not expect anything but lies from the devil and his imps. If the other papers will have the manliness to publish the truth, we need care nothing for the *Express*. Mr. SIMONDS then proceeded to illustrate the objects of the Convention, and to urge upon his hearers to lose no opportunity of preparing themselves for the acquisition of freedom themselves, and for the colored bondsmen of the South. They had talked too much for a long time past, and prayed too much. They had something else to do. They must trust in that which had done so much good for the Anglo-Saxon race—the shedding of blood.

Mr. POWERS moved a strong resolution denouncing the report of the *Express* as an "infamous lying report."

Mr. WILLIS A. HODGES said that they had weighed the press and the pulpit in the balance, and found them wanting. They must now become an organized people, and help themselves. They had money, means, and talent, and could protect themselves if they pleased. When we elevate ourselves, he continued, the public and the press will respect us, and not before. They must sustain the Republican party with their votes this Fall, although the Republicans had not done all they might. The Democrats and Know-Nothings say they are bad men, and therefore they must be good.

Mr. POWERS explained, in reply to a question from Mr. KENNY, that his objection to the report in the *Express* was not the word "negro;" but what he took particular umbrage at was the statement that he considered the *Express* a better paper than the *Tribune*. He considered the *Express* worse than the worst sheet of that obscene literature seized by the police the other day.

It was agreed by the majority of the meeting that the report of the *Express* should be treated with contempt.

The President made some very sensible remarks on the duty of the colored population. They were too divided. There had been talk of shedding blood. It was preposterous. They were but as ants in the midst of their devouring foe. Wisdom and virtue were always successful, and they must become wise and virtuous. They must likewise be united, harmonious and peaceful, and not think of winning their freedom by force of arms.

The Convention adjourned till this evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Last Movement of the Mormons.

NEW SETTLEMENT ON THE UPPER PLATTE.

From the Washington Union.

Subjoined is the letter of Indian Agent TWISS detailing the circumstances attending the settlements of the Mormons on the Upper Platte:

INDIAN AGENCY OF THE UPPER PLATTE, ON RAW-HIDE CREEK, Monday, July 13, 1857.

SIR: In a communication addressed to the Indian office, dated April last, I called the attention of the Department to the settlements being made within the boundaries of this agency by the Mormon church, clearly in violation of law, although the pretext or pretence under which these settlements are made is under cover of a contract of the Mormon church to carry the mail from Independence, Missouri, to Great Salt Lake City.

On the 25th of May, a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer Creek, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie, and drove away a band of Sioux Indians whom I had settled there in April, and had induced to plant corn.

I left that Indian band on the 23d of May, to attend to matters connected with the Cheyenne band in the lower part of the agency.

I have information from a reliable source that these Mormons are about 300 in number, have plowed and planted 200 acres of prairie, and are building houses for the accommodation of 500 persons, and have a large herd of cattle, horses, and mules.

I am persuaded that the Mormon church intend, by this plan, thus partially developed, to monopolize all of the trade with the Indians whilst within or passing through the Indian country.

I respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the department to this invasion, and enter my protest against this occupation of the Indian country, in force, and the forcible ejection of the Indians from the place where I had settled them.

I am powerless to control this matter, for the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress.

I would respectfully request that the President will be pleased to issue such order as in his wisdom and judgment may seem best, in order to correct the evil complained of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. TWISS, Indian Agent, Upper Platte.

Hon. J. W. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Shortly after receiving the above letter, the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which he cited the case of Mr. HALL, (a contractor to carry the mails from Independence to Santa Fe,) who was allowed merely to occupy his improvements on lands belonging to the Indians with the consent of the Indians, the department having no authority to grant him permission to extend his improvements, make use of the timber, or to cultivate land. In the Commissioner's opinion, the act of March 3, 1855, granting to mail contractors in the Territories West of the Mississippi the privilege of occupying stations at the rate of not more than one for every twenty miles of the mail route, with a preemption covering 640 acres of land to be taken contiguously, had reference only to those lands to which the Indian title had been extinguished and surrendered to the United States, and not lands belonging to tribes, to which the titles had not been extinguished, and therefore was not applicable to the case of Mr. HALL, as his station was upon the lands of the Kansas Indians, to which their title had not been extinguished.

The Commissioner holds that the views of the office in regard to the case of Mr. HALL apply to the case of the Mormons, since the lands upon which they have settled are not the property of the government, but of the Sioux, to whom it was assigned by the treaty of Laramie of the 17th of September, 1851.

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY IN INDIANA.—The Evansville *Journal* has the particulars of a terrible affair that happened near that place. It says:

On Thursday evening, at Francisco, a village on the canal, in Gibson County, about 16 miles from this city, a party of young persons were assembled for practice in singing. A crowd of rowdies soon gathered about the house and began to make a disturbance to annoy or break up the singing party. The young men in the house, among whom were two sons of Mr. PERKINS, the owner of a large flouring-mill in that village, with their brother-in-law, a Mr. CROSS, came to the door either to drive away the disturbers or persuade them to be quiet. A fight ensued, in which one of the young PERKINS was stabbed and killed on the spot—the other was stabbed between the shoulders and had his throat cut, and though living when the messenger left, he was no expected to survive. Young CROSS was also stabbed and had his tongue cut out by the murderous savages.

The Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia received 1631 patients last year, and expends annually $34,000.

The Late Fire in Charleston, S. C.

From the Mercury, Sept. 21.

We have to notice the most destructive fire which has occurred in our city for several years. It commenced yesterday morning, about 1½ o'clock, in a stable in Philips-street, between Radcliffe and Morris streets, and the wind blowing briskly from the southwest, carried the flames rapidly through the block to King-street, consuming, among other buildings, the old Bull's Head Tavern, with all its appurtenances. On the south of the hotel, a building owned and occupied by Mr. Hencken, and a three-story building, owned and occupied by Mr. H. Steuber, were destroyed. On the north of the hotel the drug-store of Mr. W. Honan, and five small buildings, owned by P. McBride, were consumed.

The great heat of the immense body flame ignited the extensive livery stables of Mr. Robert Raby on the east side of King-street, saved his horses by breaking through the back part of his stable. The fire extended southwardly to Arnold's blacksmith and carriage shop, and a large three-story building, the property of W. C. Dukes, Esq. Northwardly, it consumed a small building belonging to Mr. John Towley, and the large drug store on the corner of Mary-street, belonging to Wm. Hummell, and two small buildings owned by Mr. J. Torlay, on Mary-street, and three others belonging to W. C. Dukes, Esq.

The progress of the flames was arrested by the large building recently erected for the South Carolina Railroad Company, by Messrs. Wharton & Petsch, which was considerably scorched, and, but for the strenuous efforts of the firemen, its destruction would have added a large amount to the sum total involved in this disastrous fire.

The following is as correct a list of the losses as could be ascertained by our reporter yesterday:

T. W. Johnson, hotel and furniture, and stable; loss $5,000; insured $2,000 in Firemen's Insurance Company; additional on furniture, $500; st

THE NETHERLAND NEGRO.

Statement from Col. Netherland, concerning the Misrepresentations of Dr. Ross.

Character and Conduct of the Negro.

MESSRS. KIMBLOE & BIOE: Some weeks ago a "statement" issued from your office, written by SAMUEL SAWYER. This statement was, as you say in your card, smuggled through your press, "through the *misrepresentations* and *fraud* of the author, and you well denominate it in your card, as "an infamous and shamefully exaggerated publication." Untrue as it is, in many of its material statements, I felt that I would let it go unnoticed by me, and leave the writer to be dealt with by the church for falsehood; whether the church authorities will do this or not, remains to be seen.

I will briefly state the facts of this case, and then allude to the falsehoods of the writer, and his suppression of truth.

Some years ago I purchased of Rev. E. A. Ross the negro in question. I kept him until his drunkenness, gambling and laziness caused me to sell him. He escaped from his owner, Mr. BLEVINS, in the Fall of 1855.

I was absent from home most of the Winter; during which time he was harbored and fed in the Female College at this place, (without the knowledge of the gentleman in charge of it,) day and night, by ANTHONY, a negro of mine that was hired at the College. There were a large number of young ladies in the College who boarded and slept there, from our own and adjoining States. In the Spring of 1856 the negro concealed himself in a den in the woods, in sight of our town, and remained there concealed, fed and supported by other negroes in and about the place, until June, 1856.

He had, shortly before I sold him, taken up with a free mulatto prostitute, by whom he had no children, and soon after he took the woods she took up with another free negro, and was perhaps married to him; and after living together awhile, they concluded to go to Knoxville, but before leaving went into the country to stay a night with her grandmother. On returning to town next morning, they were waylaid by this negro, who was armed with a pistol and a large butcher knife; he attacked them, snapped the cap of the pistol near the negro man's face, who ran to save his life; he followed him, and knocked him down with a stone, leaving him so disabled that he thought he could not get away. He then returned to the woman and beat her over the head with the pistol, cutting her to the skull in several places: then he tied her down and committed a rape upon her, and, leaving her tied, went to finish the negro man, telling her that he would cut her throat as soon as he went and found his butcher knife, which he had lost in the first attack; and, further, that he intended to kill a negro man of mine, and another negro in the neighborhood, and then *he* would be satisfied. The woman untied herself and escaped before his return, and the man, having recovered from the blow with the stone, also escaped, and both came to town.

Many citizens of the town turned out to arrest the villain, but he escaped. There was much excitement in tha town and county. This negro was a terror to many, so that females in the neighborhood were afraid to pass from house to house. He made his escape, and being watched for on the road by a white man with his rifle, was ordered to stop. He answered by presenting his pistol and swearing that he would kill the white man if he advanced on him. The white man drew his rifle, and the negro ran and was shot, being hurt but slightly. He was pursued, and again refusing to stop was shot the second time, and yet made his escape, it being in tha night. He then went to the next town, to the house of one of the most respectable ladies in the State, and was concealed in the cellar of her house, without her knowledge, for many months, in the town and near the street. The lady being in bad health and never going into the cellar, her servants were enabled to conceal him. His place of concealment was found, and he was taken and started to jail. On the way he cut himself loose with a knife which he had concealed about him, and being in the custody of but one man, who was afraid to attack him thus armed, he escaped into the woods. He then came some 40 miles from that place, into the neighborhood of Rogersville, where he dug himself another den, within two miles of my house, and in sight of one of my farms. He was discovered by two negro men, both of whom were in search of his hiding-place, and anxious to have him arrested, on account of his outrageous character and crime, and they informed a white man, who, in company with another white man, went to his den and arrested him, and brought him to Rogersville, and delivered him to Mr. BLEVINS, who had been his owner since he Fall of 1855.

The place of his concealment was known to my negro ANTHONY, who had before harbored him in the Female College for a whole Winter, which he could easily do without being even suspected by the gentlemen in charge of the College.

Having made many fruitless searches for this desperate negro, and knowing that ANTHONY knew where he was, Mr. BLEVINS believed that he could induce ANTHONY to disclose ABE'S place of concealment, by taking possession of him, and pretending to him that he had purchased him, and he would take him South in ABE'S place, unless he told him where ABE was. I consented to this arrangement, and told Mr. BLEVINS further, that if he was obstinate and refused to tell, to whip and make him tell, but that I did not want him whipped too severely. Mr. BLEVINS, a few days before ABE'S apprehension, during my absence from home at one of my courts, in pursuance of this agreement, took ANTHONY into possession, and endeavored to induce him to tell where the other negro was. He refused to do so; was whipped at Bean's Station very severely; but still refused to tell. Mr. BLEVINS took him to jail, and the next morning, after receiving a few blows with a small wooden slat, he told where the negro was, and there the negro was found, showing conclusively that our previous information was correct, and that he knew all about him.

When I returned home and found that the negro was taken, I wished to know by whom he had been harbored, as I determined that so far as my example and efforts could prevent it, negroes of desperate character could not be concealed in my neighborhood, or in a female school among a hundred or more young ladies, as I know no parent would permit his daughter to remain one hour in such a school, nor ought he to do it.

I said to Mr. BLEVINS after we had tried to get from the negro his accomplices, and after he refused to give them, that he ought to punish him for his villainies, and to make him tell who had been harboring him. Mr. BLEVINS said he would do so. I went home to my farm, leaving the negro with Mr. BLEVINS, and when he was whipped I did not even know it, nor was I within three miles of the place, and had nothing to do with either the manner or the amount of the punishment, but I approve of it fully, and the truth is, that the punishment he received was not equal in severity to 39 lashes with a cow-hide: the object being to frighten more than to hurt him. There was not as much blood drawn from this negro as SAWYER has drawn from white boys that he has whipped since he came to Rogersville.

As soon as this took place, SAWYER commenced in the town and country to make false and exaggerated statements, and becoming excited himself, seemed to believe everybody else was equally so. He drew up and presented resolutions before the Session, and prepared charges against me as a member of the church. This was done in my absence, and without any notice to me or to any, but one member of the church. When the proceeding began before the Session, one of its members spoke of its irregularity, and remarked that if the Session wished to know my connection with the punishment of the negro, that if I was called on, that I would voluntarily give them the information. SAWYER objected to this, and now complains that it was the very thing I refused to do, and what he wished done. So the matter ended in the Session so far as I have any information. I was on my way to a Court over forty miles from home, where I remained more than a week, and before my return such was the feeling in the community that SAWYER had resigned as minister, and said he would leave the country.

After I had been at home several days, I was called on by SAWYER, who said he wanted to explain the matter to me; and told me that the resolutions introduced by him in the Session had no reference to me, that he had not prepared or preferred any charges against me, and that he never had any intention of doing so. I recounted over to him several of his falsehoods, in relation to the matter, of which there is undoubted proof. The conversation closed by saying that he would leave the country, that he would not trouble any one long. My answer was, that he never would do any good in any place, until ha would have more regard for truth, and so we parted. The next thing I see of him is his "statement to the public," in which great lamentation is mada over ANTHONY, who is, in the eye of SAWYER, worthy to have his virtues put on record by him and his brother Abolitionists. He represents him as having been my nurse, a member of the same church with me, a gray-headed old servant, "dutiful and exemplary." ANTHONY has some notoriety in this region. He refused, without any cause, to live with his master who had raised him from childhood; he was at his own request sold, and said, having once lived in a cotton region, he wanted to return to it. The owners of his wife and children bought him from tha trader, and kept him as long as his conduct would permit them, then sold him and his wife and children to a gentleman of this county. He run away from him, was taken and sold to another trader, who promised to take him out of the county, but sold him to another gentleman in half a mile of the first seller. He kept him until his bad conduct forced him to sell him to another tradar, who was bound by his contract to keep him confined until he left the county, and then take him three hundred miles before he would sell him, as the gentleman who sold him to the second trader believed that he would burn some of his buildings. He was taken and put in jail, and while there procured a letter to be written to me to buy him.

I, as a matter of feeling, went to the owners, and gave them my only reason for wishing to buy tha negro, which was to gratify him, then went to the gentleman who had bound them to take him out of the county, and at my request he released them from that part of the contract, and I bought the negro out of the jail, being tha seventh owner, six having before had him, four of whom sold him for his bad conduct. His first movement was to harbor and feed on stolen provision, the villain ABE, for a whole Winter, in a public school attended by the daughters of many of the best citizens of this and other States, many of whom boarded in the college, and stayed there day and night, and yet this is the negro that SAWYER says in his statement is usually "dutiful and exemplary," and makes this infamously false statement with a full knowledge of his character.

I will do the negro the justice to say, that I regard him as a better man and more of a gentleman than SAWYER, and I consider that a poor compliment to the negro.

In this "Statement" of SAWYER, all the material facts have been suppressed. When the murder was attempted on the two negroes, and the rape committed on one, the fact was known to SAWYER, as was the general character of the negroes, and tha fact of the harboring the runaway by ANTHONY in the Female College, and yet these facts are suppressed by him.

The runaway is justified by him on the ground that many a white man would have killed another for a similar offence. This is tha true abolition ground to put the negro on equal grounds with the white man, even to associate with their families and intermarry with their daughters. But in this case a white man would have been imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the same offence, not less than ten years, and all would have approved his punishment, yet, when a negro of abandoned and desperate character receives a moderate punishment these canting hypocrites, raise a howl from one end of the Union to the other. Still it is but a few years since we had a case reported in the papers of the day, and not contradicted, of the abolition saints in Cincinnati burning a negro alive in open day in sight of hundreds for the offence committed by ABE.

I will now specify some of the falsehoods of this publication:

1. It is untrue that the negro ABE was blindfolded, or that he was cruelly whipped.

2. It is untrue that a magistrate remarked that "if they undertook to whip the negro again that they would not get through with it."

3. It is also untrue that my negro was whipped "on suspicion"—he was whipped on full proof of harboring, and he did know and tell where the negro was concealed, and told the very place where he was found.

4. It is wickedly and wilfully false, that the character of ANTHONY was "dutiful and was exemplary" or that he was ever my nurse.

5. It is untrue that I ever refused to appear before the Session, or was even requested to do so—and that my refusal distracted the Church, and nothing but the most shameless disregard of truth would have caused the statement.

6. It is infamously and knowingly false that I defended the whipping of the negroes on the "chattel ground"—having never believed or advocated such a doctrine. Such is not the doctrine of the South any more than "Free Love" is that of the North. Nor did Dr. CARMICHAEL ever advocate it, unless one of the most respectable ministers of the State is mistaken, and unless the Doctor himself is mistaken as to what he said, and he had written, and held in his hand when he spoke.

7. "It is a delusion and a lie," when SAWYER seeks to make the impression that any such doctrine prevails in the South, but he no doubt can get a convenient doctor to produce a false doctrine for him. (as easily as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was furnished with a false heir by a doctor equally convenient and accommodating in New-York.)

8. It is untrue that any brother-in-law of mine wrote any article in the papers advocating what SAWYER calls the "chattel ground." There are other falsehoods in this "Statement" equally easy to notice and refute, but let the above suffice.

Still, SAWYER goes to two Elders of the church, writes a certificate for them, and procures their signatures, saying that "they concur in believing it to be a correct statement of the facts in the case, so far as they know." An amazingly convenient certificate—a tissue of lies from the beginning to the end, and yet these Elders are induced by SAWYER to indorse them "so far as they know, and then, when a falsehood is pointed out, the answer is, I only certified "so far as I knew." In fact they knew nothing and should have given no aid in circulating false statements against men who had done no wrong.

It is said in this "Statement," that "members of the Methodist Church, and the Baptist Church, and the Old School Presbyterian Church, almost to a man and the great mass of the community, stand with him on the facts of this case." I do not believe one word of this; I know that members of all these different churches and very many of this community, have charged SAWYER with lying for years, but he may *now* have his admirers.

It is a significant fact, in this connection, that when SAWYER wished to get a Church to preach in, after his infamous conduct, he was unable, after a strenuous effort, to procure one from either of these denominations, who he says, "stands by him"—they refusing even to give him that countenance.

The Abolitionists of the North take great pleasure in publishing portions of SAWYER'S statement and sending me an occasional number of their paper. Among them the editor of the *Tribune*, a graceless scoundrel, who, if he had the opportunity would sell his Saviour for less than Judas did. It may gratify them to know my treatment of negroes and what rights I claim over them as master. I have never whipped a grown negro in my life, though I have owned them ever since I owned property—yet I claim the right and will exercise it to make any negro of mine, arrest a runaway of bad character, and I do not own one that would refuse to do it—and if any of those Abolitionists wish to make my acquaintance, if they will come into my region of country and publish any of their inflammatory papers calculated to excite our slaves—if any negro of mine, not even excepting ANTHONY, will refuse to cowhide him, he may take him to a free State.

I have not written this to satisfy Abolitionists, having a contempt for the whole of that class of fanatics; nor am I of the number that believe there are no men of candor and intelligence at the North; on the contrary, my opinion is that there are many man among them, who have proper information, who condemn and denounce these fanatics, and for such I have respect.

Yours, respectfully, JNO. NETHERLAND.

A DISTINCTION.—Our holy religion was designed to regulate the every-day life of those who profess to be its subjects. But in how many instances does the "fruit" of Christianity, as exemplified in the ordinary duties of men, utterly fail to commend the gospel to those who have never felt its power? "Is Mr. —— good?" asked a bank officer of a Director, the other day, in the hearing of a friend of ours. "That depends on whether you mean God-ward or man-ward," was the answer. "God-ward," continued the Director, "Mr. —— is "good." No man in our church is sounder in the faith, or prays oftener in our meetings, or is more benevolent, according to his means. But manward, I am sorry to say that Mr. —— is rather tricky."

We wish we could believe that Mr. —— is not the representative of a class of men somewhat prominent in the churches.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Speer Ferguson, a wealthy citizen of Covington, Ky., has been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of enticing away negroes. He was held to bail in $2,000.

Interesting Narrative of the Last Days of William L. Marcy.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

BALLSTON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

GEORGE W. NEWELL, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—I will comply to the best of my ability with your request for me to give a sketch of the last two weeks of the life of your brother-in-law, the late WILLIAM L. MARCY. I have postponed doing so until now, partly from the pressure of other engagements, and partly from the apprehension that such a sketch as I should make would be inadequate and unsatisfactory. I know that the last days in the life of most persons have to their friends a peculiar interest. Even in families the most humble and obscure, memory records, affection respects, and tradition perpetuates the incidents associated with the last hours of deceased relatives. In most cases it is known that death is near. The physician has announced it, the individual is conscious of it, friends are expecting it. Under such circumstances each word, act and look is naturally noticed and remembered. But when death comes suddenly—when it takes away a man so largely identified with the history of his State and country as was Mr. MARCY—and his immediate relatives are necessarily absent, then it may become the duty of one who was with him the most of the time referred to, to give both to his family and the public, a truthful account of the manner in which his last days were passed.

Mr. MARCY came to Ballston on the 22d day of June, 1857, and died on the succeeding 4th of July, as nearly as can be ascertained at half-past twelve o'clock. Three days of this time he was absent in Troy, Albany and Saratoga. The remainder of the time he spent here, and every evening, I believe, in the room occupied by me. I allude to this to show his geniality; his love for the family circle, and the little ones gathered around it, and that he retained a marked characteristic of his former life, down to the evening which preceded the day of his death.

Any sketch which I shall attempt will be necessarily imperfect, but I shall be most happy if by narrating, in a desultory way, portions of conversations, repeating anecdotes told by him, and relating incidents connected with his sojourn here, I can succeed in leaving upon the minds of his family the delightful impression it left upon my own mind.

There was in his intercourse and conversation while here, a mellowness of temper and a mental brilliancy, which, as the result has shown, were the sunset heamings of a useful, distinguished and honorable life. His conversation was full of wit, wisdom, and statements replete with historic interest; and contained most interesting references to himself, both in his private and public life. I know that his family will see nothing novel in these features of his former social intercourse. I must think, however, that they were exhibited in an unusual degree during the time alluded to. Relieved from the weighty responsibilities of his high official position; anticipating a speedy reunion with his family here, and realizing with them a common pleasure in view of their contemplated visit to Europe, he seemed at times to feel the buoyancy of early manhood. And yet I must believe that at other times the shadow of the great event which has since occurred, was resting upon his spirit, and that it softened without depressing him. There was not one of his near relatives, with whom I have the pleasure to be acquainted, of whom he did not repeatedly speak with the most affectionate interest, and especially of the one in whom it was natural that his thoughts should centre with the deepest intensity. His mind dwelt much upon a little daughter that I did not know, and a noble and promising son, whom I well knew, who had gone before him into the spirit world. Philosophic calmness, religious reverence, a marked and noticeable interest in the realities of a future state of existence, and a proper realization of their nearness, were combined with a playful humor, keen wit, and expressions manifesting the most exalted patriotism. His heart seemed to be overflowing with the kindliest sympathies. He said that there was but one man in the world that he knew, to whom he did not speak, and that he would speak to him if he would confess that he had done a great wrong. He appeared to be free from all political asperity or prejudice, and it is well known that within the last few days of his life, he made several voluntary visits of conciliation, where alienation had existed.

He said that in the course of his political life he had necessarily made enemies; that he was himself the enemy of no one: that he might have erred in acting, but that he should now be most unhappy if he did not feel that he had acted from right motives. The night of the Monday preceding his death, he described as being most restless and uncomfortable. The next day while riding with him to make a call on the widow of his old friend, Judge THOMPSON, I alluded to his connection with public life after his return from Europe. Ah, replied he, "I am in the last decade of life, sobriety and propriety require that what remains of life should be devoted to my family, myself and to that future which is before us all." And a day or two after, in reply to a remark from Mrs. M., of Albany, that he was advancing in life and soon would reach its termination, he said, "I am aware of it and am neither thoughtless or unprepared." And once when addressed by Mr. DELAVAN as a retired Secretary of State; say rather, said he, a *tired* Secretary of State. The simplicity of Mr. MARCY'S manners, his entire self-abnegation, charmed here as elsewhere, all with whom he came in contact, from the highest to the humblest. The man who gave out water at the spring, the porter who carried his trunk, the laboring man as he happened to meet him, had a pleasant word from him or a prolonged conversation with him. And but about half an hour before his death he said to a man who was mowing in the lot adjoining Doctor MOORE'S, "If I were well, Sir, I would show you how *I* could mow." He said to me "that he loved to talk with laboring men. That through life he had found great advantage in it, and that often they little knew themselves the value of the knowledge they were communicating." It was understood one day that he was to visit Mr. DELAVAN'S farm, to see a new mowing machine, and, as I am informed, quite a large body of farmers gathered there to take him by the hand, and hear a few words from the lips of their illustrious friend. It was this true instinct of the people which was so noticeable at Mr. MARCY'S funeral, and it was such regard as was then manifested that he both desired and deserved.

He said one day "that in public life he had been regarded by some as abrupt and austere; that at times he was compelled to seem to be so, and often to be so really. I notice in a scrap-book where he jotted down thoughts which impressed him, the following:—"Want of executive coarseness is regarded by S. S. as a deficiency in Earl GREY." I suppose the truth to be, that Mr. MARCY was no plotter or schemer, but with great clearness, saw through the schemes of others and would oftener rebuke by manner than by words. He stated that when he was in the War Department, Mr. BUCHANAN, who was then Secretary of State, would send applicants for office to him. He asked Mr. B. why he did so. Because, said Mr. BUCHANAN, you had rather say No than Yes. Mr. MARCY said he never did and never could, hold out false prospects or stimulate expectations not likely to be realized, and that he would rather say No and be right, than to say Yes and be wrong.

His table habits, while here, were most moderate and abstemious. He said that through life he had been a too rapid eater. That in his own house he generally did the carving, and then got through with dinner as soon as the rest. Speaking of carving, he said, with a slight twinkle in his eye, "that all positions of responsibility had their compensations," and that he could take his pay for carving by taking the best cut. He drank no wine, and while expressing doubts of a prohibitory law, spoke most kindly of all other means to make men temperate; and gave long accounts of his labors with distinguished men, some of them living and some of them dead, to induce them to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks.

He related an incident which occurred while he was Governor. A man, a brother of a member of Assembly from —— County, called upon him and asked him for a dollar. Perceiving that the man was under the influence of liquor, Governor M. said to him, "If I give it to you, you will spend it for more liquor. Promise me that you will not," said the Governor, as he handed him the dollar. "If I do," said the man, taking the money, "may God kill me before to-morrow morning." The first item which Mr. MARCY read in the *Argus* of the next morning was an account of the death of the man. He went down to the dock, purchased rum with the money, became more intoxicated, fell into the river and was drowned.

Conversing one day with him on the subject of farming and farm life, I asked him if after mingling so long in the exciting scenes of public life, he could be happy to go back where he commenced life, and live on a farm. He replied, that he did not know how it might be with him now; that heretofore he had always been able to turn to books and find in them unlimited enjoyment. SOUTH, BACON, HALL, MILTON and other authors of similar excellence, were not only his home, but his traveling companions. Their works lay on a table within reaching distance from the bed on which he died. And I do not doubt, that in death he merely left the books for a more intimate spiritual communion with the minds that produced them.

Passing a grave-yard, he spoke of a passion which had followed him through life, for visiting grave-yards. How he loved to visit the grave-yards of New England, and read the quaint old epitaphs; and said that once when detained at some place in the interior of Pennsylvania, he was surprised to find the grave of the former eminent and distinguished Doctor PRIESTLY.

Feeling curious to know, whether, when he visited Europe, he would comply with the requirements of court etiquette, I said to him, "Governor, shall you obey your own instructions in the matter of dress?" His look was a sufficient answer. But he soon replied, "I shall see of them: I have no fear of that, but no one will see me except in the dress of an American citizen." Mr. MARCY, while here, seemed to be, and I think really was, interested in the subject of Spiritualism. The Wednesday evening before tha Saturday on which he died, he sat up until nearly 12 o'clock, engaged in earnest conversation on this and other subjects of a similar nature, with Dr. MOORE, of Ballston, and a few other friends. But whatever his opinions may have been, he concealed them, and confined himself to asking questions, suggesting difficulties, and occasionally giving a sly hit to those who were most enthusiastic. Mr. R——, one of the most zealous, stated as an evidence of the truth of Spiritualism, that a lady—a trance-medium—had spoken four hours without being exhausted. "My dear Sir," said Mr. MARCY, "I have known women in their normal state who could talk twelve hours without feeling the slightest fatigue."

As I have before remarked, Mr. MARCY'S conversation was full of anecdote and incidant. He stated that it was his habit to take a nap after dinner, and that once when General D., of Troy, was visiting him, after dinner was over, they both went into the library. Mr. MARCY stretched himself out for his nap. "Good gracious! Governor," said the General, "you are not going to sleep when I have come to pay my respects to you!" "Yes, I am," said the Governor; "you have been paying your respects for a long time, and you may go on paying them while I go to sleep."

While here, a lady friend remarked upon a peculiarity in his personal appearance, that his hair was black and his eyebrows gray, and asked him how he accounted for it. He said that he once had a distinguished friend who would drink to excess, but that he never felt the effects of it above his eyebrows, and that it was the same way with his thoughts, that they never rose above his eyebrows.

He retained his interest in the operations of the government, and especially in that department of it which he had so recently and so ably filled. Taking up a paper one morning, I noticed by a telegraph from Halifax that the Greytown question had been up in Parliament. I mentioned the fact to him, and could not but be amused at its effect upon him. The well-known snuff-box was hurriedly taken from his pocket; he grasped his cane more firmly, and started off at a brisk pace to walk the long Piazza of the Sans Souci, until the morning mail should bring the debate which he was so anxious to see.

He spoke of the numerous and varied public positions held by him, his sudden transition from one to another, and his unpreparedness for each at the time of assuming it. Going from the Comptrollership to the Bench of the Supreme Court, he regarded as one of the changes for which he was least prepared. He told me that soon after his appointment an important case came before him for decision. A note had been protested in France, for a large amount, by some Government official, whose power to protest was disputed. The papers were given to him. At first sight he thought it a clear case, and wrote an opinion. Then he doubted, and wrote an opinion on the other side, which entirely annihilated the first. With his usual fondness for a joke he handed his first opinion to the other Judges. They examined it, and pronounced it to be good law. He then asked them to look at his opinion on the other side. They did so, and had to admit that it was impregnable.

There has been a reasonable curiosity to know whether Mr. MARCY had any presentiment that his life was so soon to terminate. I cannot but think that the subject was very much on his mind. He stated on one occasion, less than a week before he died, that he had received three reminders. That one eye was blind; one ear was deaf, and one ancle had given out; and it is remarkable, that in all the reading and writing accomplished by him for the last twenty years, he has had the use of but one eye.

The last time that I saw Governor MARCY, alive, was when I left him in the cars at the junction of the Troy and Albany roads, as I was on my way to Rochester. Putting out his hand, he said to me, "So you will leave your friends." I said to him, "I must do so; but I hope soon to be back and bring a friend with me whom you will be delighted to see." I was absent at the time of his death. The morning of the 3d of July, he returned from Albany, by way of Schenectady, and told Mrs. W. that an old enemy, which had troubled him more or less for twenty years, had attacked him. He explained it as a pain commencing in the stomach and extending to the right side, and as then being under the right shoulder. He laid down on the sofa. Mrs. W. gave him some hot camphor water, threw a down quilt over him, and he slept more than an hour, but breathed heavily. When he awoke he appeared to be much refreshed, and engaged until a late hour in a most spirited and agreeable strain of conversation. On the morning of the 4th of July, at the breakfast table, he again alluded to the pain in his shoulder, and said that he had passed a poor night. Mrs. W. expressed to him her fears that he would have a dull day. His reply was, "*It is quiet, and I like it.*" The intervening time until 12 o'clock, was spent in his room, or in conversation with different gentlemen on tha piazza of the hotel. The particulars of his death are generally known, and I need not refer to them. There was no book on his breast, at the time of his death; but as I have stated, the books were on a table, near his bed.

Both Doctor MOORE and Mrs. W., who were the first to enter his room after his death, say that every limb and every lineament indicated the most perfect tranquillity. Not a muscle was contracted, not a feature was distorted. He was lying in a perfectly natural position; all was, all had been quiet. By a peaceful and probable painless transition, his spirit had passed away. Old elms planted when he was a boy on his father's farm at Southbridge, and which have since thrown their grateful shade over many distinguished and departed statesmen, wafted a gentle requiem around the room where he died. When the fact was known in Ballston, there was a stillness which could be felt. The exuberance of youthful feeling was checked, and all thinking men realized that there was great significance in such a death on such a day. In this discursive narrative my object has been to show that Governor MARCY spent his last days and hours not alone, nor with strangers; but with those who loved and appreciated him; and by giving the substance of remarks made by him, to enable others to catch glimpses of the sunshine and shadows which rested upon his spirit during the last days of his life. I have refrained from alluding to many conversations full of political interest, feeling that propriety demanded it, and have confined myself as I intended to do, mainly to the social manifestations of his character during the time he staid here.

Governor MARCY has written his own history through a long life of usefulness, and monuments of his ability mark his whole pathway in public life. But the important documents and papers produced by him are yet to be compiled and his biography is yet to be written. I shall rejoice if in these few reminiscences, I have snatched from the recent past, what would soon have been lost, and have aided to any extent, the one who shall write the history of a character so marked by great mental power, moral purity, political sagacity, unswerving integrity, literary superiority, undoubted patriotism, and all those geniat virtues which make the home life happy.

Sincerely yours, JOHN N. WILDER.

REMARKABLE TRAGEDY.—The Dallas (Texas) *Herald*, narrates the following: It becomes our duty to record one of the most desperate and heart-rending tragedies that has ever been enacted in this region of country. JOHN ROBINSON, living some four or five miles from Birdville, in Tarrant County, on Friday morning of last week, without previous provocation, as we are informed, almost without an intimation of his fiendish intentions, shot and killed dead two brothers, GEORGE and JAMES ANDERSON, brothers of his wife, then attempted the life of his wife, and falling in that, proceeded deliberately to his neighbors, old man SCALETT, a distance of nearly two miles, and while the old man was begging for mercy, shot him dead. Returning to within a short distance of his home, ROBINSON finished this horrid and unnatural tragedy by placing the muzzle of his gun against his own forehead, and pushing the trigger with the ramrod put an end to his own life instantly. The whole affair occurred in less than one hour.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Governor Walker in Lawrence—Rumors of Disaffection.

From our Lawrence Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

Gov. WALKER passed through our town yesterday on his way to Lecompton, and stopped an hour or two with G. W. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, but, the inhabitants outside of BROWN'S office had no communion with him. Several applications made to him by some of our most respectable citizens for information upon points of interest, have received no reply.

It is reported here that the Governor stated that he should soon have 4,000 troops in the Territory for use at the Election. Missouri intends to invade our soil on Election day and make another desperate struggle to overcome us at the polls. A gentleman was in town yesterday who has recently traveled through Missouri from Iowa line to Leavenworth, and he says he saw in almost every town evidences of an extensive preparation to visit us at the October Election. They openly avow it now, and it is no longer a secret.

That they intend to use force if necessary, may be doubted, but that they are coming over to vote *if they can*—may be relied upon, unless our extensive military preparations should teach them, in advance, that "discretion is the better part of valor."

A scene has recently occurred in Southern Kansas worthy of mention: Throughout the valley of the Little Osage all the Free-State men were driven off last year, and their farms, with stock, crops, &c., generally taken by roving bandits who made Fort Scott—the abandoned fortress—their head-quarters. Some of the Free-State men came back last Spring—others have not yet returned. In May, the Vermont party settled there and laid out the town of Mapleton.

About eight miles below this town a man was driven off, named STONE, and this Spring the man who took his claim sold it to one SHERWOOD—a Pro-Slavery man. Some time in June STONE returned and took possession of his claim, and the Mapleton boys turned out and assisted him in erecting another cabin, and he moved into it with his family, while SHERWOOD continued to occupy the old one. Some two weeks ago the wives of these two men got into a quarrel and came to blows, and were fighting it out *manfully*, when one of the husbands arrived and prevented the further shedding of blood. Both SHERWOOD and STONE became more than ever enraged. SHERWOOD swore he would raise a company in Missouri—about ten miles distant—and drive STONE from the premises before the next Saturday night. STONE said he was ready for him, and immediately both of them commenced rallying their friends. SHERWOOD went to Fort Scott and to Missouri—STONE went to Mapleton, Moneka, and other Free-State towns for aid. On Saturday, true to his word, SHERWOOD appeared at the head of eighty Missourians and STONE was prepared to receive them with sixty of his determined friends. The Free-State men then gave the intruders till Monday morning to leave the Territory in, or they were pledged to provide them with *permanet claims* gratis. This was our last intelligence. They were all well armed, but the probability is, they did not get a chance to fight.

It is said that the Mapleton boys have carried the play one step further, and notified some of the most obnoxious of their ruffian neighbors to leave the country in so many days, or take the consequences. Old man FARRIS, YUMALAT, SPRATT & Co., had better be scarce soon, or their hellish deeds of last year will be visited upon them with interest.

The members nominated for the Territorial Assembly on Saturday, were for this vicinity, Councilmen—LYMAN ALLEN, C. W. BABCOCK. House—G. W. DEITZLER, JOHN SPEER, H. APPLEMAN.

A heavy rain fell yesterday, and mud is supremely muddy to-day. RANDOLPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Recruiting for General Walker—United States Troops in Kansas—A New Class of Vessels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

The Government has issued instructions to the several United States District-Attorneys and Marshals to prevent any violation of the Neutrality Laws, having reference to the raising of troops by General WALKER in the United States. The late opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject of expatriation, confirming the opinion of the late statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, on this question, it would seem, will not prevent citizens of this country, either naturalized or natives, from embarking in General WALKER'S cause, provided they choose to expatriate themselves.

Mr. MEADE, our Minister to Brazil, sails in a few days, and a mail is now open at the Navy Department for the Coast, for those who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The only troops now left in Kansas are four Companies of the Second Artillery; one Company of the Third Artillery, and two Companies of the Second Dragoons. All the additional force has left for Utah. The following troops have been ordered to Kansas, and they are expected to reach there by the 1st of October: 10 Companies of the Fourth Artillery, from Florida, and 10 Companies of the First Cavalry, from the Plains, which will make a force of nearly 2,500 men to keep the peace during the October elections, should it be necessary.

Captain WILLIAM WEBSTER, of Washington Territory, who has lived, for the last 20 years, on the Pacific, has secured a patent for a clipper ship and steam propeller combined. The vessel is to be built of iron, with iron shrouds and new styles of rig, to be of the mode lof the finest clippers. He is now making arrangements to build a vessel of this character at Baltimore, and expects to get her off the stocks within the next two months.

Capt. WEBSTER is a scientific navigator, and has spent much of his time in making nautical observations in regard to vessels. If he succeeds in his designs, he will certainly revolutionize our whole merchant marine. It is already a conceded point, that iron vessels must supersede live-oak.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

It has been decided to remove WM. F. PHILLIPS, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, otherwise called the Sixth Auditor, and HUGH J. ANDERSON, the Commissioner of Customs. Dr. TATE, of Virginia, is to take the place of the former, on the 1st of October next, and Governor INGHAM, of Connecticut, the place of the latter, sometime during the approaching December.

There are a great many applicants in Washington to represent the United States abroad at foreign courts. In this matter, I am assured, that there will be no removals and appointments until after the meeting of Congress, unless in cases where necessity demands the filling of a vacancy. The number of aspirants for diplomatic honors is 167, and it represents almost every State of the Union—New-York being foremost in its patriotism to do the country's bidding.

Mr. DALLAS will be continued at the Court of St. James longer than his fellows at the other great Courts of Europe, but this must be ascribed to its real cause. Our relations with that court are to-day no further advanced toward a complete settlement of "all pending difficulties," than they were at the inauguration of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty.

MINNESOTA.—Gov. RAMSAY, Republican candidate for Governor of the new State, made a speech to the Nominating Convention, declaratory of his firm adhesion to the Free-Soil platform. He regarded Slavery as the great question of the day, and avowed strong opposition to the extension of the peculiar institution over the Territories. He also alluded to the question of Mormonism, looking upon it as a troublesome and dirty affair. The Convention afterwards adopted a Republican doctrine, and censuring the Democratic section of the State Constitutional Convention.

How to Save Life on Lakes, Rivers and Bays.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After all human ingenuity is spent in devising means to prevent the too frequent fatal, and often criminal accidents on board steamers, which are annually occurring on the inland waters of the United States and Canada, by explosion and fire, ample means should be provided for the safety of those who, often without a moment's warning, are compelled to choose between being destroyed by fire or water.

The fearful and heart-rending accounts of the destruction of steamers by explosion or fire, are on the increase both North and South, multiplying with the increased tonnage and steamboat traffic. The enumeration of the principal and most fatal within a few years past is truly alarming. Lake Erie alone almost annually numbers its victims by hundreds, as will be seen by the following list of steamers destroyed by fire since 1841:

Steamer *Erie*, burnt August 1841.
Steamer *Niagara*, (1st.) burnt in 1842.
Steamer *Vermilion*, burnt in 1842.
Steamer *Sandusky*, burnt in 1843.
Steamer *Oregon*, burnt in 1849.
Steamer *Cleveland*, burnt in 1854.
Steamer *John Hollister*, burnt on Lake Erie.
Steamer *E. K. Collins*, burnt on Detroit River, October, 1854.
Steamer *Northern Indiana*, burnt August, 1856.
Steamer *Niagara*, (2d) burnt on Lake Michigan, September, 1856.

Add to the above list the burning of the *Henry Clay* on the waters of the Hudson River in 1852, the burning of the *John Jay* on Lake George in 1856, and the terrible catastrophe of the burning of the steamer *Montreal* on the St. Lawrence River June 27, 1857, whereby about 300 lives were sacrificed, and we have a fearful list, without including the burning of steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

It is to this class of disasters that I should be pleased to call the attention of the public, believing that more than half the loss of human life might have been prevented, by having capable and proper officers and men on board said steamers. Without discipline, constant care, and a prompt obeyance of orders there is no safety on board any of the many steamers navigating the lakes, rivers and bays of the United States or Canada.

Steamboat builders should pay every attention to the construction of steamers, in order to guard against disasters of this kind, and when they do occur then should come in play the sagacity of the commander and every officer and man whose duty it is to protect both life and property. J. D.

Ohio State Fair.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Ohio State Fair closed yesterday, that day being the day for the awarding of premiums. The Fair ground is on the outskirts of the city, being pleasantly situated near the so-called Hamilton Road, with which everybody who has visited this city is conversant. Thursday afternoon, in particular, the pike would have reminded a New-Yorker of Broadway. The ground outside of the inclosure is literally studded with side-shows of every description; such as "The largest woman in the world;" "The great, spotted, African hyena, measuring 6 feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and 6 feet back again, making, in all, 12 feet," &c., &c. The Fair embraced an exhibition of not only Agriculture, but there were tents set apart for the Mechanics and Fine Arts. The display of live stock was various, presenting, as you passed the different stalls, the different varieties of cattle, as follows: Short Horns, Devons, Herefords, &c. The display of C. A. Eaton, of Elyria, Ohio, was decidedly the best. The success of GEORGE CREAIS, of Cincinnati, in the horse line, was so flattering, that he has been dubbed the "Horse King." Of sheep, there were Saxons and their grades; Merinos and their grades; Long Wool and Middle Wool. There were the large and small breed swine. Plows suited to different soils. Poultry was scarce. Of Agricultural implements there were corn-stalk roller and cutter, corn planters, wheat drills, corn cultivators, &c., &c. Machinery, &c.:

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davis.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

Yesterday, John B. Scoles, John L. Lawrence, and Jas. S. Slayter, Esqs., were appointed Examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Hannah Norval vs. *Edward Norval*.—Judgment of divorce ordered.

Henry Welsh vs. *Israel L. Wyckoff et al.*—Order granted.

Richard F. Carman et al. vs. *The New-York Brick Company*.—Order settled.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Policeman Anderson.

THIRD DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before His Honor Judge Roosevelt.

Long before the hour assigned for resuming this interesting trial, the Court Room was crowded,—almost as much so as at the Cunningham trial. The Jurors being punctual no delay was occasioned, and proceedings commenced by the cross-examination of the witness of the previous day.

Officer Underhill cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—I am thirty-eight years of age; I have been in the Police Department since July 3; I was a musician before I was a policeman; I was acquainted with Anderson fifteen years; he was about five feet ten inches in height; he was taller than me; he had no beard, only a moustache; I met Anderson at the northeast corner of Centre and Grand streets; I went up Grand towards Mulberry; I did not stop at any place before I came to Mulberry; Centre Market-place and Baxter-street intervene between Grand-street and Mulberry-street; I don't think it is more than fifty yards from the corner of Centre and Grand streets to Mulberry-street; at the corner of Mulberry I heard the cry of a woman; I did not take much notice of it; afterwards, in about two seconds, when within a step or two of the corner of Mulberry-street, I heard the report of a pistol; I ran back to where the sound came from and caught Anderson in my arms, when he was about falling; this was at the northwest corner of Grand and Centre, in Grand-street, by Sammis' shoe store; my attention was fixed on Anderson, but I cast my eyes towards Elm-street, when I saw a person running that way; I saw that person turn the corner of Elm-street; I do not know if Anderson had a club; I did not see one about him; it might have been a minute while I held him; Mr. Willoughby and a man named Lalor were the first men that came up to me; I think Lalor was the first; I cannot say whether the man had turned the corner of Elm-street before Lalor came up; he had turned the corner before Willoughby came up; I took no notice of anybody else; I did not see the face of the man that turned the corner of Elm-street; he wore a dark coat and a dark hat; when I saw Cangemi brought in custody up Centre-street I thought he was the man I saw turn the corner; when he was brought back he had blood on his face; to the best of my knowledge the prisoner is the man I saw turn the corner of Elm-street; I did not attend the Coroner's investigation; I was not requested to appear there; I was not summoned to attend; I knew the inquest was to be held; I did not go after any witnesses; I have been at Cangemi's house; I was there yesterday with the jury; I did not speak to the jury.

Mr. Ashmead said it was a most audacious act for a witness for the prosecution to visit that house with the Jury.

The District-Attorney said that, as the witness did not speak to the Jury, no harm had been done.

Henry Shields, called and examined by the District-Attorney—I am clerk to Mr. Sammis, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets; he is a shoemaker; his store has a front on Grand-street and a front on Centre; I got to the store on the morning of Anderson's murder about a quarter of five; I locked the Centre-street door the previous night; the other doors were fastened on the inside; the Centre-street door was open when I came in the morning; a piece was broken off the outside panel; between $6 and $7 in pennies had been taken from the store; they were done up in rolls of twenty-five and fifty each; they were wrapped in brown paper; about 100 pair of ladies, gaiters, worth $150, were also taken away; a basket full of gentlemen's shoes and gaiters was taken away, but those we got back again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—The basket full of gentlemen's shoes and gaiters we got back from the Fourteenth Ward Station-house; the other articles we did not get back.

Jane Anzoni was next examined for the prosecution. She said: I live with my husband, in the basement underneath Mr. Sammis' shoe-store; I got up about four o'clock on the morning of July 21; I was going to do my washing; I took a hatchet to chop some wood; while chopping the wood I heard a noise in the store overhead, as if something was falling; I took a fear, dropped the hatchet, and called my husband; I said, "Simon, there is surely somebody in the store, do get up;" he got up and went up stairs; still I heard a footstep in the store; I went up stairs, in the street, and saw my husband shaking the handle of the door, and asking who was there; the man who was inside pulled the door open and ran into the street; I cried "Police, stop thief;" the man turned, and I saw a pistol presented at me; I was frightened, and covered my head with my hands, and then I heard a pistol go off; I looked, and saw a man laying dead; I said, "My God, who is that?" I ran down stairs; I heard persons running, but did not see any one; the man who came out of the store was a shortish man; he had on a dark hat and a dark coat; I did not see his face; my attention was caught by the pistol which was pointed at me; I saw the prisoner afterwards at the Station-house; he had no coat or hat on then; I could not identify him; I did not see the whole length of the pistol, and cannot identify it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—At the time the pistol was fired, I and my husband were down stairs in the basement; I ran up and saw Anderson laying on his back; I am not able to identify the man who shot him; I did not see the face of the man who ran out of the store.

To a Juror—I heard persons running, but did not see any one; the man who ran ont of the store was a shortish man; he had a black hat and coat on; as soon as I gave the alarm I heard the report of the pistol; I thought it was at me; then I gave the shriek; I did not see the officer; I could not tell if the man who was taken by the officer was the same as came out of the store in the black coat and hat.

To the District-Attorney—I was afraid when I heard the noise in the store; I am rather nervous; the pistol was so close to me that I thought it had gone through me; could not describe it; I saw one at the Station-house, but could not recognize it; I said, when I saw the man, "Stop thief," "Police;" soon as I said that the pistol was presented to me.

Simon Annoni, examined by the District-Attorney—I am the husband of the last witness; my wife called me on that morning; she said, "Get up, there is somebody in the store;" I put on my pants and went up; I tried the handle of the door, and said, "Who is there?" the door opened and I saw a basket of shoes coming up, but I did not see the face of the man who carried them; he placed a pistol to my breast; and I ran down stairs; I heard the pistol discharged and came up; I saw Anderson lying on the ground with his coat on fire from the discharge of the pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—When I came up stairs I saw Anderson on the sidewalk; two people came and picked him up; he was at the corner of Centre and Grand.

To a Juror—I could not tell what the man had on; I was in a fright at the pistol, and closed my eyes; I could not see his face; he was not very tall, but I declare to God and man I did not observe if he was a white or black man.

To Counsel for Defence—I was below when the pistol was fired; Anderson fell after I got up; there was not anybody there then.

To a Juror—People came to pick him up; it was a good while before they brought a board to pick him up.

To the Court—I have been in this country ten or eleven years.

[This witness spoke English very badly; it was almost impossible to understand him.]

Mathias Louth, examined by the District-Attorney, through an interpreter—I saw after four o'clock in the morning, while dragging a hand-cart, a policeman coming up; he went rapidly from Centre to Grand-street; a man coming from Centre-street came to the policeman and fired at him; he fell down on the sidewalk; and the man who fired, ran towards Elm-street; I drove on with my wagon and did not see any more; after the man had fired, he changed the pistol from one hand to another, and put it in his pocket; I do not know who the man was; he had black whiskers; I afterwards saw that man the very same day in the Station-house; he ran close to my cart after he had shot the pistol; I am a peddler by trade.

Cross-examined—This was some time after four o'clock in the morning, I cannot tell how much; I did not see his face when he fired the pistol, but he turned around afterwards, and then I saw his face; the policeman was shot before he could get near enough to the man to touch him; the policeman had his arm raised, as if he was going to strike or arrest the man; after the policeman fell he tried to get up, but could only raise himself on his hands, and then fell back again; I see the man who fired the pistol now in Court; I can point him out.

The witness here came into the centre of the Court, and pointed out Cangemi as the man who fired the pistol.

Cross-examination resumed—I was in Court yesterday, and saw the prisoner; he was not pointed out to me.

William H. Riffenburg, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips—I drive a milk wagon; on the morning in question, about four o'clock, I was driving my wagon, when I heard the report of a pistol; I saw a man running down Elm-street, he was followed by several people; he came from the corner of Grand and Centre streets, where I afterwards saw a man lying dead; the man who ran down the street passed within fifteen feet of me; I had a distinct view of his face; I see him now in Court; [the witness pointed out Cangemi as the man who ran by him;] he ran by me a few seconds after I heard the report of the pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—When I first saw the man running I was turning out of Grand-street into Elm; I got a full view of his face as he was coming towards me; I watched him till he turned into Howard-street; I next saw him in the Tombs; Mr. Sammis took me to his cell to see him; I have seen the prisoner in Court before to-day; I have not spoken about him in Court; I knew him from having seen him in the street that morning.

Charles Libby was next examined for the prosecution by Judge Phillips—I am waiter at Meschutt's saloon, at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway; on the morning of Anderson's murder I was standing at the head of the stairs of the saloon, in the street, when I heard the report of a pistol at a distance, and presently a man came running by; he had a dark hat and coat on, and dark whiskers; he was pursued by three other persons; I have not, to my knowledge, seen him since; I did not notice him much; when the other three parties ran after him, I pointed out the way he took.

John McGloin, a lad, examined for the prosecution—I live at No. 128 Worth-street, with my parents; I was sitting on our stoop on the morning Anderson was killed; I saw a man running in haste; I said to him, "What do you run for?" he replied, "Mc no shoot," and then he ran up stairs; Officer Webb and Mr. Willoughby came up and went after him; I see him now in Court. [The witness came down from the stand and pointed out Cangemi as the man who ran.] I had known him by sight for a year or more; he lived at No. 120 Worth-street; as he ran he dropped a lot of pennies out of his pantaloons pocket; I picked up some and gave them to Officer Williams; I had frequently seen Cangemi before; when he was running he had no hat or coat on; he was in his shirt sleeves; the officers who ran after him asked me which door he went into: I told them; I know the room he occupied; it was the front room, first floor, over the store.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—I am about seventeen years old; I was born in the Sixth Ward; I have been to school till within a year, since I was six years old; I can read and write; I have a good memory for faces, when I have seen them once; I don't do any work now; I have worked at carpentership; my father is an Assessor of the Sixth Ward; I left working at the carpenter's trade because they had no work for me to do; it is none of your business whether I had a row with my boss or not; I did have a row with him; I suppose I was wrong, as I was youngest; he kept me cleaning the horse and I did'nt like it; I don't remember telling anybody what I could prove in this case; the prisoner had no moustache on that morning; he has one now; I have been in the Tombs once, locked up two hours, for being in swimming, and once as a witness; besides me there were three persons who picked up pennies; they each picked up a handful; the pennies came out of the prisoner's pantaloons pocket; he dropped them as he ran.

Andrew Dorn examined for the Prosecution—I am a milkman; I live at No. 53 Elm-street, one door from Worth-street; I remember the morning when Officer Anderson was killed; I saw a man running down Elm-street, towards Worth-street, with police officers after him; he ran into his house; I had known him over a year before; I see him now in Court; (witness pointed out Cangemi;) he used to buy milk of me; he had no coat or hat on that morning when he was running; I heard the policemen crying, "Stop him;" I was in my wagon, in front of my house; he passed close by him; stopped him, but he ran by me; I ran after him; he went up stairs; I did not follow him up; the officers were half a block behind him; he was in the house about two minutes before the officers came to the door; I picked up some pennies in the entry-way of his house, which he had dropped; I picked up, perhaps, twenty-four; two young men came from Worth-street; one of them picked up some pennies, too.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ashmead—I ran after the prisoner to his house; I got to the house before the officers; I was the first one that followed him; there was nobody there but me; he had nothing in his hand as he ran along.

Ann Elizabeth Smith, a colored woman, examined for the Prosecution—I live at No. 59 Thompson-street; on the morning Anderson was killed, I had been sitting up in Jersey-street with a sick child; about four o'clock I walked out, and when near Centre Market, I saw Cangemi and some others come along Centre-street, and go to Mr. Sammis' store; he shook his fist at me, and I went on; I came back again some time after, and saw Cangemi pointing a pistol at the old woman down in the basement; afterwards I saw the policeman come towards him, and he shot the policeman; I saw people come up, after he had ran away; I went away, and that is all I know; I had known Cangemi by sight for some time; he used to come to Jersey-street.

Cross-Examined—I was born in Philadelphia; I was married in Haverstraw; I was brought to the Court on Monday with the prisoner, from the Tombs; when the prisoner shot Anderson, there were not more than a dozen people about him; two officers seized the prisoner, but he got away from them; Anderson had sandy whiskers; he was a pale man; he had no uniform, but had a shield on; his whiskers were not very sandy or very dark; the prisoner ran up Centre street; the other people ran up Centre street after him.

To the District Attorney—The pistol could not have shot any one but Anderson, because the man was close to him; I do not know how many people were there; there was nobody there but Anderson when he was shot: the ten or twelve persons I spoke of came up after the man was shot; Mr. Blankman came to the Tombs and examined me; he did not tell me who he was.

Daniel Lalor examined by Ex-Judge Phillips—I am a butcher in Centre Market; between 4 and 4½ o'clock on the morning Anderson was shot, I was in the market; I heard some one cry "stop thief;" I went out, and saw a man pointing something at a woman in a basement; I ran across the road, and saw Anderson go towards him to seize him; he turned round and shot Anderson, and ran away; I went to Anderson, who had fallen to the sidewalk, and said to him, "Where are you shot?" he took off his cravat, and pointed to his neck; I went for assistance, and when I came back, Racey said to me, "It's no use getting a doctor for him, he's gone;" Racey met me, and came back with me; I did not see the face of the man who fired the pistol; he had on a dark loose coat, and a dark hat; he turned the southeast corner of Elm street; the pistol made a great explosion; it sounded more like a cannon than a pistol; a great many people soon came around.

John Snellback examined for the Prosecution—I am a collector in Centre Market; on the morning when Anderson was killed I heard a woman cry "Stop thief;" I ran down Elm-street and met Cangemi coming from Grand-street; I followed him till he went to Howard-street and told Willoughby, who came up, that he had gone down Howard-street; I followed on with Willoughby and officer Webb to Cangemi's house; we went up to his room on the second-floor; Officer Webb hit him with a club; he said, "Me no shoot;" Officer Webb brought him down stairs, and I went to Cortlandt-alley, between Walker and White streets, and found his coat; it was a black coat; I gave it to an officer; no one had spoken to Cangemi when he said "Me no shoot;" he had a plaid vest on; when I first saw him in Elm-street he had a black coat on; when he got to his house he was in his shirt-sleeves; I first noticed his vest when we were bringing him out of the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—I was in Court during the impanelling of the jurors on Monday; Cangemi said "Me no shoot," after Officer Webb struck him on the head; they did not tell him why they arrested him.

The Court here adjourned. The testimony for the prosecution will be closed this morning, but the trial will probably last all day on Saturday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

MORRISSEY DISCHARGED—M'CARTHY ACQUITTED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Timothy McCarthy was tried on a charge of having, on the night of the 9th of September, 1856, in the company of two others, committed grand larceny, in placing a large quantity of wheat into twenty-one bags, with the intention of moving it from a lighter then lying at Pier No. 12. The presence of McCarthy on the lighter was proven, but a witness for the defence swore that he was there waiting for a passenger, who had engaged him to take him on board a vessel lying in the stream, he, McCarthy, being a boatman. He was acquitted.

During the day, the District-Attorney came in and informed the Court that the Grand Jury had not indicted Morrissey, the barkeeper in Allen's house, who shot Morris a few mornings since, and asked that he might be discharged. The particulars in the case are still fresh in the public mind. Morris, with two others, went into Allen's and demanded liquor, and on the barkeeper saying he had not the key, they beat him severely. He shot Morris, and the District-Attorney thought the county would be benefited if the law recognized the right to do so in all such cases.

Important to Tenants.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

Margaret Meyer vs. *C. Meyer*.—Action to recover for one quarter's rent of house and premises situated in the village of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, amounting to $106 25, due the 1st of August last.

By the Court—It appears that Mrs. Huber, the defendant, hired the premises in question from plaintiff by an instrument in writing, under seal, for three years from the 1st day of May, 1854, at the yearly rent of $425, payable quarterly; the lease is silent as to fire—that is, there is no fire clause in it.

The defendant entered into possession of the premises, and continued in possession of them until about the middle of June last, when they were destroyed by fire, and he has not been in possession of them. The plaintiff offered to take $53 for half of the last quarter's rent, and release the defendant from the balance, but he refused to accept the offer, and plaintiff then commenced this action to recover for the quarter. It is a well-settled principle of law and equity in this State—notwithstanding its seeming hardship—that a tenant is bound to continue the payment of rent after the destruction of the premises by fire, unless there is an express covenant in the lease relieving him from responsibility. (See Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, p. 180.) There being no covenant of that kind in this lease, I order judgment for the plaintiff for $106 25, the amount of the rent claimed, and costs of this action, besides $12 extra costs.

An Attorney Stricken from the Roll.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davis.

The name of Mr. ——— was stricken from the list of attorneys, he having been sentenced to State Prison, in 1850, for two years and six months, upon a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. Application was subsequently made to the Court in the pendency of the Term to restore him to the roll, principally on the ground that no notice was served upon him. But it appeared that notice was personally served and the motion was denied. It is renewed, upon the ground, principally, that the prisoner was pardoned and thus restored to his rights. No evidence of reformation is produced, and the Court holds that the pardon did not restore the applicant to the right of practicing, and the application is, therefore, denied.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Sept. 25.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 37, 61, 21, 79, 80, 81, 23, 39, 74, 82.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman and Gifford.

EIGHTH DAY CONTINUED.

Freehold, N. J., Wednesday Sept. 23—3 P. M.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly*.—The Court was in session only half an hour. One witness to the prisoner's good character—George W. Hoger—was examined, and then the Court adjourned, with the understanding that, after the examination of three or four witnesses in the morning, the case for the defence would be closed.

NINTH DAY.

Thursday, Sept. 24—10 A. M.

Francis J. Quinlan, was called and testified to the good character of the prisoner.

William S. Bugie, recalled, deposed that he had given Donnelly some spurious bank bills about ten months ago.

Mrs. Wm. W. Smith, recalled, testified that the key to her husband's safe was a large flat key; it was not brass.

The diploma of Donnelly, received from the Georgetown College, and tickets entitling him to attend medical lectures, were put in evidence.

Dr. William H. Von Buren, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the New-York University, was sworn—Donnelly, while attending his lectures and studying in his office, had manifested a peaceable disposition and bore a good reputation among his fellow students; such a wound as that which Moses received, would not necessarily be fatal if prompt medical aid was rendered; the flow of blood from such a wound might produce fainting in a very few minutes; after reviving, a person might stagger around.

Q.—Would loss of blood cause mental aberration? A.—It might, but would be more likely to occasion temporary suspension; witness thought it impossible for a man thus wounded to rise and struggle with the person who stabbed him, without leaving marks of blood upon him; he identified tickets of admission to medical lectures shown him by counsel.

Cross-examined—It was barely possible, but not likely that a man wounded as Moses was, should fail to leave blood on his murderer in struggling with him; a man thus wounded, fainting very soon, would recover gradually in fifteen minutes or longer, so as to spring up; he could not recover and spring up immediately.

Edward Murray and Thomas McArthur, of New-York, and Patrick Mulligan, of Williamsburg, testified that the prisoner had borne a good character. Mrs. Anna E. Cozzens, sister of the prisoner, deposed that Donnelly went to Nevisink last Summer for his health at her instance.

The defence here rested.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE OF THE PROSECUTION.

Mrs. William W. Smith was recalled. Heard Moses say before he died, that he had won $55 from Donnelly the night before. *Augustus Munter*, recalled, had also heard him say it. Mrs. Bradford was present.

Dr. Edward Taylor, recalled, deposed that Dr. Finnell, after he had partially examined the wound of Moses, stopped and stated that it might be a suicidal wound. Witness thought it could not have been self-inflicted.

William W. Smith was recalled. On the morning of the murder he saw Mrs. Bradford as he was going down stairs, having just come from Moses' room; she was in her night-clothes, standing at her bedroom door; she asked witness what the matter was; he heard Moses say he had won $55 from Donnelly; Mrs. Bradford was in the room.

The State here rested its case and the Court adjourned at 12 o'clock.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock Mr. Bradley will commence to sum up. The prisoner appears composed, a slight flush in his cheeks alone indicating the interest which he takes in the proceedings.

Court of Appeals.

The following is a list of the first forty causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals for the September Term, commencing Sept. 29:

1. Otis *vs.* Wright.
2. Stevens *vs.* Vroman.
3. Mutual Life Ins. Co. *vs.* Jenkins.
4. Chautauque Co. Bank *vs.* White.
5. Mutual Life Ins. Co. *vs.* Board of Supervisors of New-York.
6. Stratton *vs.* Kelscy.
7. Lenvitt *vs.* Graham.
8. Dows *vs.* Perrin.
9. Benedict *vs.* Field.
10. Collumb *vs.* Caldwell.
11. Ward *vs.* Dewey.
12. Cruger *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.
13. Hale *vs.* Cooper.
14. Wall *vs.* Kellogg.
15. Keezler *vs.* Thompson.
16. Towsley *vs.* Barry.
17. McKyring *vs.* Bull.
18. Cox *vs.* Austin.
19. Poler *vs.* Central Railroad.
20. Bentley *vs.* Columbia Insurance Company.
21. Clark *vs.* Mayor, &c., of New-York.
22. Manners *vs.* Law.
23. Maybee *vs.* Sniffin.
24. Baldwin *vs.* Brown.
25. Reynolds *vs.* Reynolds.
26. Bidwell *vs.* Astor Marine Insurance Company.
27. Slack *vs.* Heath.
28. Van Wyck *vs.* Guthrie.
29. Hatcher *vs.* Rocheleau.
30. People *vs.* Board of Supervisors of City of New-York.
31. Decker *vs.* Judson.
32. Tracy *vs.* Talmadge.
33. Hillman *vs.* Stevens.
34. Bagley *vs.* Peddie.
35. Slauson *vs.* Corning.
36. DeWitt *vs.* Brisbane.
37. New-York City Insurance Company *vs.* Mayor of New-York.
38. Phillips *vs.* Prosser.
39. Sherman *vs.* Rochester and Syracuse R. R. Co.
40. Packer *vs.* Rochester and Syracuse R. R. Co.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New York, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $7@7 06¼; pots, $7 67½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—The demand is limited; prices show no important change. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12½@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. By late arrivals at Baltimore and at this port, we have advices from Rio de Janeiro to Aug. 14. From Messrs. Lallemont & Co.'s circular we clip the following: "Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12, 1857.—The past month closed wholly devoid of business. After 20,000 bags had been sold between the 10th and 31st, buyers withdrew from the market in the hope that the continued reports of low prices from the United States would finally exercise an influence in the market. Dealers, however, showed no symptoms of yielding, especially as supplies were but moderate. In the meantime, however, as many vessels had to be loaded, buyers were forced to come forward, business reopening on 1st inst., and 87,000 bags have since been sold, chiefly for the United States, at a rise of 100 reis on the previous rates for strictly good first old, as also for new Coffees—the receipts of the latter continuing uncommonly limited. Such a paucity of supplies at this stage of the Serra Abaixo new crop, has not occurred during any former period, which leads us to believe that the yield is actually smaller than had been anticipated. Judging from all appearances, the same may also be said of the Serra Acima crop, of which generally at this time of the year, a much greater quantity appears. The like reasons are assigned as respects the crop in the neighboring Province of St. Paul's, regarding which it is admitted on all sides, that it will also prove greatly below the usual average. Stock 130,000 bags, with a limited selection of good qualities. Prices of Coffee on board, ex-freight: Inferior, 5500@5700 per arrobe, 52s. 9d. @ 54s. 5d. ₱ cwt., $11 54@$11 92; good 1st, 5350@5450 per arrobe, 51s. 6d.@52s. 4d. ₱ cwt., $11 27@$11 45; ordinary 1st, 5100@5200 per arrobe, 49s. 5d. @ 50s. 3d. ₱ cwt., $10 81@$10 99; American lots, 5350@5450 per arrobe, 51s. 6d.@52s. 4d. ₱ cwt. $11 27 @ $11 75."

COTTON—Is very lightly dealt in; prices are nominally unaltered:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16½	16¾	17	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more active and is quite firm, especially for brands required by home dealers, who are the principal purchasers. The export demand is restricted,—the recent advance in Flour and Freights being against shippers. Good superfine grades are in rather light supply, but most other varieties are pretty freely offered. Sales 10,200 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 45@ 5 50
Straight State	5 50@ 5 66
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 5 60
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 00

Canadian is in demand, and is steady. Sales, 850 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 45@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is in better request, at former prices. The transactions since our last comprise 2,300 hhls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 65@$8 ₱ hhl. Rye Flour is salable, and worth $4 10@$5 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ hhl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ₱ puncheon.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 200 boxes Lemons, at $3 70@$4 30, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, chiefly for home use, at, however, easier prices. The supply is moderate of prime, but is ample of other descriptions. Sales 71,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime White Southern, at $1 40@$1 53; Red do. at $1 27½@$1 36; Amber color do. at $1 27; damaged do. at $1 15; poor White Western at $1 30@$1 33; and mixed Western at $1.14 ₱ bushel. The bulk of the White Southern Wheat was purchased by a City miller. Rye is worth 80c., and fair to prime Barley 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel; but the inquiry is tame. Oats are less abundant, and are in request at 45c.@47c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 22c.@36c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet. Prices have slightly improved, but close heavily. Sales of 14,000 bushels Mixed Western were effected, at 79c.@80c., delivered, ₱ bushel. There, however, are extreme rates. From store the same kind would hardly bring more than 78c. ₱ bushel. Other kinds of Corn are scarce and nominal. The arrivals of both Flour and Grain to-day are moderate.

HAY—The demand is fair at about former rates. New, 45c.@65c.; old, 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales by auction, 83 bales undressed American at $100@$120, cash, ₱ ton.

HOPS—Are in demand, in part for export to Germany, but at prices which do not satisfy factors. Sales confined to small lots. New, 9c.@12c.; old, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig transpired at $28 @$28 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are comparatively quiet and languid. Spirits Turpentine is rather sparingly sought after, chiefly at 46c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are generally inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request, but at irregular prices. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $26 for Clear, $24 90@$25 25—mainly $25—for Mess, and $19 75@$20 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Some Pork was also disposed of on private terms. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 13c. for Short Ribbed Middles; 12c.@12¼c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, and 11¼c. for Cumberland Cut Sides, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard steadily improving. The transactions since our last reach about 175 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 180 hhls., at $15@$16 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 50@$17 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs. On Monday last, some new Rice reached Charleston. It was offered at $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.,—the price realized for the first lot received (Sept. 15) in that market last year.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at languid prices. Sales 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@9c., mainly within the range, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime at 11⅛@11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is generally held at 25c. ₱ gallon, with less offering, and less inquiry for it.

FREIGHTS—Were reported dull and heavy, to-day. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@6d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 1s. 6d. ₱ 1-bl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 1,

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WILL PUBLISH:

I.

CITY POEMS.

BY ALEXANDER SMITH,

Author of a "A Life Drama."

With a fine Steel Portrait of the Author.

1 vol. 16mo. 63 cts.

II.

HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

2 vols. $1 50.

III.

PROPRIA QUAE MARIBUS

AND

THE BOX TUNNEL.

Two New Stories by Charles Reade.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

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The Heroine of the Providence Plantations. Her life, loves and lunacy. Octavo, neatly bound, containing three exact portraits, in oil, of the heroine. Price $1.

C. BLANCHARD,

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MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at A. RAMSEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 310 2d-av., will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished front rooms on the second floor; partial board for the gentleman, gas and fire for $14 per week. References will be required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be had with board in a pleasant location near Union-square. The house has gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 46 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with partial board, in a small family. Croton water, water closet and bath room accommodations. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 West 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BEDroom communicating, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for himself and wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location between 8th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Occupation wanted on 1st of November. Address, for one week, P. B. K., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, NEAR the City, for a lady and little boy, 3 years old; with a small family or widow preferred. Address, with particulars, MORTIMER, *Times* office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

NO. 40 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A superior well-furnished parlor and two sleeping rooms to let on reasonable terms; these apartments will accommodate gentlemen who wish to reside in the upper part of the City and take their dinner down town.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MATURE AGE, AND large business experience, desirous of leaving his present location in the interior of the State, and not dependent on a salary, would undertake the management or superintendence of a respectable business, and charge of correspondence. References, of course. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR SHIPMENT—Brandies and Champagnes of best quality. Payment in first-class railroad Bonds, (first mortgage,) undonbted 7 per cent. securities. Send particulars, up to 30th inst., to box No. 705 Post-Office, New-York.

BOOKBINDERY FOR SALE.—A WELL-established bookbindery, doing a good business, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire of JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing papers of no value except to the owner, U. S. land warrant, &c., &c. Also, an acceptance dated 10th of March, 1851, for $3,058 25-100, of F. G. Swan. All persons are hereby forbidden to receive or negotiate the same. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the papers by WM. COUCH, Greenfarms, near Southport, Conn., or at No. 80 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

EARLDOM OF STIRLING.—WILL T., OF Albany, oblige J. M. YOUNG, No. 833 Broadway, New-York, with his address.

G.—YOURS OF THE 8TH IS RECEIVED. H.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PRO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The public papers have commented very widely upon certain statements published by Rev. Mr. SAWYER concerning a negro owned by Col. NETHERLAND, of Tennessee, purchased from Rev. Dr. ROSS, and alleged to have been inhumanly whipped under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The active part taken by Dr. Ross in the discussions of Slavery in the Presbyterian Church, and the fact that Mr. SAWYER was compelled to leave his Church on account of his statements concerning the affair, have created a general interest in regard to it. Col. NETHERLAND has now published a letter on the subject, which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. He asserts that instead of being a "dutiful and exemplary slave," as stated by Mr. SAWYER, the negro in question was a drunken, vicious and abandoned fellow, and that his punishment was not excessive. Col. N. also denies that he ever held the chattel doctrine concerning slaves, and characterizes the course of Mr. SAWYER in regard to the matter in language which is a good deal more vehement than polite.

The address issued by the Republican State Convention to the people of the State of New-York will be found in the TIMES this morning. It discusses the political issues before the people very fully, attacks the system of private legislation and lobbying, and advocates the passage only of measures of general interest by the Legislature. The document will command an attentive perusal.

The schooner concerning which so many hopes have been expressed that she had rescued some of the *Central America's* passengers arrived at Boston, yesterday, and confirms fully the reports so frequently made as to her having passed close to the lost steamer when she was sinking; her name is the *El Dorado*, of New-York, Capt. STONE, who says he passed within 100 feet of the steamer, and spoke her; he laid to until next morning, the 13th, and then wore ship several times, but the *steamer's lights disappeared at 7-45 the evening previous.* He gives no reasons for not keeping nearer the sinking ship and saving some of her passengers. His story will hardly satisfy the public.

We print in another place the weekly list of bankruptcies and suspensions of payment. It is understood to be verified at one of the mercantile agencies in this City. The number of failures is unusually heavy this week, brought about, and in many cases probably originating in the present panic in money affairs. Three or four Philadelphia names are to be added this morning, among them LYON J. LEVY & Co., of Chesnut-street, whose extensive dry goods establishment is known as the "Stewart's" of Philadelphia, and FASSITT & Co., HALLOWELL & Co., and SMITH, MURPHY & Co., Market-street Jobbers. In this City, BANGS BROTHERS & Co., Book Auctioneers, and SPENCER & PORTER, Grocers, suspended payment yesterday. The market for money continues dear outside of Bank, and some of the New-England Banks are pressing on sale their New-York bills receivable. The rates vary from 18 to 36 per cent. The Havana houses are also large borrowers upon acceptances made against Sugar. The Dry Goods interest is fairly cared for at Bank, though concern begins to be felt for the October payments on account of the derangement in the Western exchanges and the apprehension of delay in moving produce to tidewater. Stocks were 1@2 ₱ cent better yesterday. In the morning the market was quite buoyant, but prices were not fully supported at the Second Board. The English market advices by the *Canada* are esteemed encouraging.

The General Produce Markets varied but slightly, yesterday. Flour was in improved demand,—chiefly for home use, at steady prices. The supply was moderate; especially of good superfine brands. Wheat was plenty and a shade cheaper,—with a lively inquiry for desirable lots. Good ordinary to prime White Southern at $1 40@$1 53; red do. $1 27½@$1 36,—and poor white Western at $1 30 ₱ bushel. A local miller was the principal purchaser of white Southern. Corn was scarce and it advanced about 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales limited,—including Western mixed at 79c.@80c. delivered. Oats were less freely offered and somewhat dearer, though not active. Cotton ruled very quiet and almost nominal in value. Provisions were in moderate request. Mess Pork at $24 90@$25 25, mainly at $25; repacked Mess Pork $15@$16 ₱ bbl. Fair to Prime Lard, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Coffee continued inactive at old rates, pending the auction sale announced for this day. By late arrivals, we received a week's later news, to Aug. 14, from Rio de Janeiro. Since our last advices, 87,000 bags of Coffee had been sold, chiefly for the United States, at an advance of 100 reis per arrobe for strictly good first old and also for new Coffees. Stock at market, 130,000 bags, of which 47,000 were for Europe, and 65,000 for the United States. Clearances during July were 225,029 bags of Coffee, against 155,783 in July, last year. Sugar and Molasses were essentially unchanged in demand and value, yesterday. Rice was lightly dealt in at former figures. On Monday last, some new Rice reached Charleston, S. C. It was offered at $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.,—the price realized for the first lot of new received in that market, (Sept. 15,) last year. Freights were dull and heavy.

A few days ago officer BEATTY, of First District Police, Brooklyn, arrested a man named GEORGE ENGS, at the South Ferry, having in his possession a large quantity of property which he had just stolen from the house of Mr. J. VAN NOSTRAND. Yesterday the accused was arraigned in the Kings County Court of Sessions, where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Sing Sing, to which place he will be taken this morning. Another attempt was made yesterday to sell out some of the Brooklyn City office property to satisfy a judgment obtained by J. T. MCFARLAND, for work done on Bond-street sewer, ordered by the Mayor. The auctioneers were Messrs. OAKLEY & WRIGHT, and just as they commenced the sale they were restrained from further proceedings until Oct. 3.

There was little news stirring in the City yesterday. Of crimes there were remarkably few that the police got hold of. The Councilmen met at 5 P. M., but their proceedings were of an extremely routine discription. The payment of the salary of Mr. OLCOTT RHINES was contested, but unsuccessfully. The Aldermen completed no business of general interest at their session.

The trial of MICHELE CANGEMI, the alleged murderer of Policeman ANDERSON is progressing in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Several important witnesses were examined for the prosecution, who singled out CANGEMI as the man who presented the pistol at ANDERSON and fired it. The District Attorney will exhaust his witnesses this morning, for the Court of Sessions, yesterday, THOMAS ASHLEY was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny, in stealing, with two others, put a quantity of wheat into bags, on board a lighter, with the intention of taking them away. The Grand Jury did not find an indictment against MCCONKEY, the burglar who broke open the Sheriff's safe a few days ago, in ALLEN's store in Walker-street, and he was discharged by the Court.

The Queens County Agricultural Fair opened yesterday on the grounds of the Queens County Farmers' Association, at Jamaica. The entries were more numerous than in any former year, and the exhibition was a very fine one.

State Politics—The Election.

The Fall canvass has fairly opened. The three political parties have completed their nominations:—their candidates and platforms are before the People, and for the space of six weeks the public ear will be stunned with the conflicting clamors of the combatants. It is a fortunate circumstance that the assertions and claims of political parties do not command the confidence or the assent of the public at large. If this were otherwise,—if everybody gave full credence to party statements and party logic, the public mind would be in a state of frantic and hopeless distraction. The Republicans predict that if they do not carry the State, the National Administration will be forthwith surrendered to the slave power, Kansas will be made a slave State and the sun of Freedom will set forever. The Democrats insist that their defeat will dissolve the Union, besides making New-York City the helpless vassal of the central power at Albany, and involving sundry other local inconveniences more easily imagined than described. And the Americans couple the prospect of their discomfiture with visions of the annexation of this Continent to Ireland and the prostration of the Republic at the foot of the Pope. These are all frightful dilemmas, and as only one party can succeed, and two must consequently be defeated, there are in any event *two* chances of ruin, to *one* of salvation, for the country:—and this is certainly calculated to alarm the imagination of every person who is properly concerned for the welfare of his beloved country. Fortunately, however, all sensible persons have a ready and very satisfactory method of escaping from the discomfort of such a prospect. They make very large deductions from all these predictions of contingent disaster. They bear in mind that the chief end and aim of every political party is to secure office and enjoy its spoils:—and they consider that in the ethics of partisanship, whatever will promote this object is deemed quite proper and commendable. It is to this account, therefore, that the preposterous assurances and predictions of the several political parties which contend periodically for the mastery, are set down. And experience, moreover, comes to their aid in this matter, and renders it quite certain that whatever party may succeed, the Earth will revolve, and the Government will go on, as usual.

The great mass of the People of this State will probably, at the coming election, vote for the candidates of the party to which they belong. They do this partly from habit, partly because it saves them the trouble of thinking, but mainly because each believes his own party to be substantially in the right. Luckily, this year all parties have nominated good, honest, and competent men. The better sections of each party seem to have prevailed over the worst. In the Democratic Convention the sound conservative element of the interior squelched the projects of the more radical and malignant factionists. In the Republican Convention the hordes of contractors, jobbers and lobbyists, who besieged the doors, in hope to force upon the party their tried and trusted tools, were defeated by the firmness and courage of those who feel how much their party has already sufferred from such influences. And in the American Councils the prospects of success do not seem to have invited the most selfish portion of the party to any very strenuous efforts for the promotion of their peculiar ends. The result has been, that in the main, each ticket is a good one: and no man, of any party, need be ashamed, so far as personal considerations are concerned, to vote for its candidates. Three good lawyers are in nomination for the Court of Appeals;—and although we believe the highest and best interests of the State demand the reëlection of Judge DENIO, we are not disposed to underrate or overlook the abilities and the high personal merits of his two opponents. In JAMES O. PUTNAM, the Americans have a candidate for Secretary of State who would honor that or any other position; and in N. S. BENTON, their candidate for Comptroller, they have precisely such a man as is needed for that post,—which is by far the most important office in the State. No man is more familiar with the finances of the State;—none more resolute in resistance to every scheme of plunder, no matter from what quarter it may come or to whose benefit it may inure. Mr. V. R. RICHMOND, the Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, was a Division Engineer on the State Canals,—and was retained in that office by the Republican Canal Board of 1855,—because he was known to be competent, faithful and incorruptible. His political principles displaced him in 1856, when the Americans acquired the ascendency in the Canal Board. His Republican opponent, GEORGE GEDDES, is equally honest and capable:—so that whichever of these two parties may succeed, the State is reasonably sure of having this most responsible and important office properly and safely filled. The Republican candidate for Attorney-General, WM. CURTIS NOYES, is one of the most accomplished lawyers and gentlemen in the State: and the most wonderful feature in the case is, how any one with so large a practice and so valuable a professional reputation as he enjoys, can be induced to accept the office for which he has been nominated.

The canvas this Fall is likely to be much less earnest than hitherto. There is no clear and important issue, either State or national, to be decided, and the first year after a Presidential canvas, the public mind is not easily stimulated by party appeals into any very high excitement. The question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas cannot be materially affected by the result, as the Territorial Election, which will be far more influential upon it, takes place in advance of our own. The Canal policy of the State is settled by the Constitution, and cannot be essentially different under one party from what it must be under any other. There is room, certainly, for greater economy, and for a more vigorous resistance to the crusade that is always waged against the State Treasury, than has marked the administration of the last two years. But either of the new tickets which may be elected will bring with it promise of reform in this particular. The struggle of the coming Autumn, therefore, is mainly a party struggle for office,—of interest or importance to those who expect thereby or indirectly to profit thereby,—but beyond that not calculated to arouse any considerable amount of public feeling or enthusiasm.

Our City Police.

On Wednesday evening of last week the Fourth-avenue was quite as unsafe as the road from Rome to Naples. Between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M. no less than five persons were assaulted, insulted and robbed upon its sidewalks. One gentlemen, walking with his wife, was beset in the immediate vicinity of the Clarendon Hotel; another at the corner of Fifteenth-street, and another at the corner of Twenty-second. The night was not particularly propitious to such proceedings. It was neither very dark, nor very stormy. The thing which befell these wayfarers might have overtaken any one whose lawful occasions lead him at the most seemly hours into that neighborhood. Nor was that night especially remarkable among the nights of the year, for almost every day's journal chronicles more of such outrages upon life and limb than are creditable to our City, or safe for its inhabitants; and they are not confined to the Fourth-avenue, or to any other particular street.

Now, if such scenes can be transacted with impunity—nay, if the *possibility* of such scenes continues to exist—it really will become a question whether a peaceful person, of such habits as become a useful and ordinary member of society, ought, in justice to himself and to his family, to pitch his tent in a city so rife with perils. All but the hold and the adventurous will probably desert so ungoverned a town. Such a consummation no good Gothamite can fail to deprecate. But deprecation will not avert it. The salvation of the City must be sought at the hands of the Police. Had the duties of the Police been adequately done, the extraordinary occurrences would certainly never have taken place. Why then was not the duty of the Police Force adequately done? Why is it, that after chronicling, as we are compelled to do each day, all sorts of derelictions, outbreaks and outrages in quarters of the metropolis long given over as a prey to the worst of our population, we are called upon, at last, to record these startling innovations of impudent villainy, and the bold fillibustering of the garroter and the sturdy beggar into the conceded domains of decency and peace?

The quarterly report of the Superintendent of the New Police, Mr. F. A. TALLMADGE, throws some light on this subject. We published this document on Thursday of last week, and we recur to it now that we may fix the public attention upon the real causes of the defective operation of the Metropolitan Police system. Superintendent TALLMADGE gives the returns of the force under his control as amounting to a total of eight hundred and fifty men. These men are expected to preserve order and to repress crime in a City numbering six hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and these figures yield us a proportion of one policeman to every 764 of the population. The Metropolitan Police of London, confessedly the model organization of the world in respect to economy and efficiency, mustered in 1848, 5,513 men, out of a population of 2,236,960. London, that is, affords to every 405 of her citizens the presence for protection or for warning, of a registered and responsible officer of the public peace, while New-York calls upon every such officer to watch over the interests and to regulate the conduct of *nearly twice as many people.* And this in the face of the facts, that the floating population of New-York is considerably larger in proportion than that of London—that the peculiar topographical conformation of our City favors the dispersion throughout the island of these elements of mischief which in London are mainly concentrated upon a few well-known quarters—and that the whole fabric of our society is much more loose and undefined than that of England. In other words, while we really need a proportionally stronger police force in New-York than is required in London, we are actually experimenting with a force of half the London strength.

But this is not all. Mr. TALLMADGE further states that his eight hundred and fifty men are insufficiently organized through the want of officers. Instead of twenty-two captains he has but eight—instead of eighty-eight sergeants but fifty-five. The routine of police duty in a great City can only be successfully conducted on military principles, and an army inadequately officered is not more useless for a campaign in the field, than a body of policemen imperfectly regimented and supervised, for its perpetual campaign in the street.

Of the comparative extent of the work which is required of our Police we may judge by the fact that in the months of July, August and part of September the Metropolitan Police made 7,122 arrests, including, of course, the numerous arrests which followed the war of the "Dead Rabbits." The same rate projected through the year would give us over forty thousand arrests annually, or *one to every fifteen of our inhabitants.* The Police in London in 1848, a year made memorable in that capital also by the Chartist riot of the 10th of April, effected sixty-four thousand, four hundred and eighty arrests, or one to *every thirty-four of the population.*

The task imposed upon the actual Police of this City being thus demonstrated to exceed their capacity, to whom are we to look for the remedy? The Municipal Police, disbanded in tardy obedience to the law of the land, numbered over twelve hundred men, and this force, as we all remember, was not found to be *oppressively* efficient. By whom was this extremely superfluous reduction of four hundred men effected? By the Board of Supervisors, of whom it is alleged that acting in concert with Mayor WOOD, and impelled by partisan motives, they took this most hazardous step in order to "limit the influence" of the Black Republicans! Into the truth or falsehood of this allegation, we do not care to inquire. In this matter we have nothing to do with Black Republicans, or their influence with Supervisors, or their motives. We have only to insist upon the disastrous inadequacy of our police force to our police necessities, and to demand that a body which has been handled, by common consent, with skill and judgment, and has done as much as could reasonably be expected of it, shall be reinforced at once up to the standard of its actual and its impending duties. The Winter with its temptations to crime, and the elections with their opportunities, (shall we say?) of uproar, are close upon us. Let the Board of Supervisors look at once to their business, and do it as *business,*—as business involving the peace, the property, the personal safety of the hundreds of thousands whose affairs have been confided measurably into their keeping. Let them raise the efficient staff of our police, not to twelve hundred men, (for we agree with the views of the *Journal of Commerce*, and with the opinion formally and frequently expressed by Mayor WOOD, that this number falls far below our needs,) but to such a force as shall make not the Fourth Avenue only, but all the thoroughfares and all the quarters of this City, habitable and traversable in the darkness and in the light alike, by a population which demands protection, and is ready to pay for the substantial fact, even twice the sum which it lavishes now upon the deceptive show, of security.

Explosion of a French Bubble.

Of the many schemes devised in France for the greatest good of the greatest number, since his present Imperial Majesty ascended the throne, not one has had so fine a run as that known as the *Crédit Mobilier.* Everything else having been centralized, the centralization of capital, under the supervision of the Government, was an idea too thoroughly Napoleonic in its character for us to expect the present *régime* not to work it out. It is only a few years since the great financiers of the French Capitol began to participate in the Emperor's regrets that, while so many good things were in the market, so many railroads to be made, mines to be worked, loans to be lent, so many people and things, in short, to be "exploited" at a vast profit, the mass of the population, the men of small gains and small accumulations, should be shut out from all share in the harvest. The thrift of the French shop-keeper and farmer is well known. No people in the world live more frugally, and practice more pains-taking economy. In the country the peasant denies himself all but the barest necessaries of existence, in the hope of adding a few rods more to the patch of ground on which he and his family pass a laborious life. The passion for land seems to have all but extinguished every other in his breast; the commonest and most powerful instincts of his nature have been repressed whenever they interfered with this fierce and insatiable desire. The result has been a subdivision of the soil beyond all example in any other community, and, though indirectly, a marked dimunition in the population of the empire.

This disinclination of the French people to pour their savings into a common channel and engage in industrial enterprises of any magnitude has long formed a subject of remark abroad and regret at home. How far it is the natural and unavoidable result of a general feeling of insecurity bred under the old Monarchy, nurtured by the terrible excesses of the Revolution, and kept alive at the present day by the fears inspired by socialism, it is not our present purpose to inquire. The Emperor and the great Capitalists resolved one fine morning that this state of things should come to an end—that the poor man should no longer be shut out from a full share in the blessings of the great industrial era inaugurated by the *coup d' état.* The great lights of the Bourse were to receive his savings from him, and invest the mass of capital thus accumulated, in regenerating old Europe, at 20 per cent. on the stock. No man in France was henceforth to complain that he had nothing but land to invest his *épargnes*—that he did not know what scheme to trust, or what to avoid, or how to go about making a secure investment. A great company formed under the eye of a paternal Government, and acting under its *surveillance*, was to turn all the little golden driblets that flowed from the pockets of the *ouvrier* and the *petit bourgeois* into one mighty channel, cut by State engineers, for the irrigation and fertilization of every kingdom in Europe.

The *Crédit Mobilier* was formed. It was a sort of great trading bank. There was nothing which it did not undertake to do. It made railroads in Austria, and all over the Continent; it worked mines in Spain; it started great steamboat enterprises; it dug canals; it built bridges; it sold salt; it lent money to the Government, and subscribed liberally to charitable institutions. It completely overshadowed every other organization for commercial purposes, and, in the language of advertising puffs, completely defied competition. The Government boldly placed it before the nation as one of the Imperial plans for the regeneration of France. The stock, under auspices of this sort, went up marvelously. Every man in France, with a five hundred francs in his pocket over and above his daily wants, was eager to become a member of this gigantic Corporation—to wield one of the arms of the Briareus who was to place France foremost in commerce, as well as in arts and arms. The half-yearly reports indicated clearly the deplorable state of febrile exultation into which it had thrown the whole country. In extravagance, bombast, bathos, passionate appeals to the feelings of their readers, they resembled the addresses of a Mormon elder far more than the cold and measured *compte rendu* of a board of directors. They boasted of the Company's patriotism in lending money to the Government during the crisis of the Crimean War a little below market rates, and called on all Frenchmen who loved their country to invest in the concern. They pointed grandly to the item in the expenditure which marked the appropriation of thousands of francs to the relief of the poor, as furnishing a fair claim upon the savings of all charitable souls. They repelled some accusations and imputations with the frantic indignation of a tragedy queen, and complained of calumnies from other quarters in the pleading, deprecatory tones of an injured maiden of sixteen.

John Bull rubbed his eyes in amazement when this commercial monstrosity rose up before him. The "city" could make nothing of it. The old stagers in Lombard-street came to the conclusion that half France was gone mad. The London Press, week after week, warned the speculators that it was flying in the face of the experience of all commercial communities to suppose that such an enterprise could succeed. In vain they pointed out that no Company could manage even a small amount of business half so well as an individual; that the only thing gained by association was increase of capital, and that the more complicated and unwieldy any scheme became, the less fitted was any association to carry it on with profit. In vain they pointed out the improbability of any body of men engaging with success in an immense variety of enterprises, each of the first magnitude, at immense distances apart, with any chance of profit. In vain they called attention to the fact that the temptation to fraud and peculation increased in exactly the same ratio with the bulk of the capital, the variety of its applications, and the multiplicity of the agents engaged in managing it. The share of each agent in the legitimate profit was naturally comparatively very small. The power of each to increase that share by illicit means was comparatively very great, and the chances of detection, at least for a long period, scarcely worth entering into account.

Little more than a year ago, M. DE BLANC, who was largely interested in the concern, we believe as a director, absconded with an enormous sum, but was arrested at Marseilles and brought back, and managed somehow to work out of the scrape. This was followed up at an interval of a few months by the disappearance of Mr. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, the nephew of one of the prime movers of the scheme, with another enormous sum belonging to the Company. The last news is that the uncle M. AUGUSTE THURNEYSSEN, and one of the leading directors, is hankrupt, and that there is a regular stampede amongst the board, most of the leading members having resigned. The five hundred francs shares which once stood at 1,900f., have tumbled down to 865f., and are falling rapidly. The French public are beginning to open their eyes, at least, to the painful truth that the remonstrances and expostulations of their neighbors were not distorted by mere jealousy, and there is a panic at Paris. The moral of the whole is happily easy enough to deduce, and comes home to us at this moment with painful appropriateness. We, too, are apt to fall once in a lustrum into the delusion that scrip is wealth, and that a big company is sure to be a producing agent. The experience of the French should teach us to beware of elephantine enterprise, to beware of trusting our money in the hands of large boards of first-rate men for any purpose under heaven. Above all, let the small capitalists beware of it. The history of the Royal British Bank, the *Crédit Mobilier* and the Ohio Life and Trust Company ought to be printed for popular distribution.

DOCTORS DIFFERING.—It is very curious to notice the wide difference of opinion which prevails, in different sections of the country, in regard to the effect of Governor WALKER's policy in Kansas. A large number of our most zealous Anti-Slavery presses at the North insist, with the most vehemence, that he is determined to make it a Slave State, and that this is certain to be the result of his policy. On the other hand, we can scarcely open any of our Southern exchanges, especially the most zealous of the Pro-Slavery organs among them, without meeting such paragraphs as the following, from the Galveston *News*:

"We believe it is now admitted by the most impartial and best informed that *there is now no reasonable hope that Kansas can ever become a Slave State*, although her Constitutional Convention was elected expressly for that purpose, and composed exclusively of men who avowed themselves in favor of making Kansas a Slave State. How, then, has so great a change been produced? * * * The sole object and the almost inevitable result of WALKER's exercise of power, is *understood to be to make Kansas a Free State*, and yet, here are many Southern journals now zealously engaged in defending WALKER, on the assumption that he is acting under instructions from President BUCHANAN. * * * As far as we have been able to judge, this high-handed measure has been approved universally at the North, and as universally condemned in the South, *with the exception of certain professedly partisan journals.*"

The Savannah *Republican* devotes a large amount of space to proving that Gov. WALKER's demand that the Constitution shall be submitted to the popular vote, is part of a settled plan "to put down the cause of Slavery, and make Kansas *a Free State*," and nearly all Southern ultra journals which we receive are busy in enforcing the same views. This direct and marked opposition of sentiment, upon the same facts, is a little singular. Why is it that Northern and Southern papers unite in waging a war of extermination upon Gov. WALKER, but upon exactly opposite grounds?

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AFRICA.—The British Government has recently published some interesting dispatches from its Consul, Mr. CAMPBELL, at Lagos, in regard to the cultivation of Cotton in Africa. He states that the whole of the Toruba and other countries, south of the Niger, as well as several districts north of that river, have been for many years cotton-growing countries; and, in spite of the distractions of war and the Slave-trade, their inhabitants have always raised more than was required for the supply of their own wants. During the last year alone over half a million pounds were exported to the Brazils, and half as much more was sold to the adjacent countries; and, taking into account the quantity consumed at home, it is estimated that over seven million pounds must be annually raised in those regions. Mr. CAMPBELL is quite certain that the introduction of English cotton goods into that region would have the effect of greatly stimulating and increasing the production of the raw material.

In a subsequent communication Mr. CAMPBELL urges the importance and feasibility of increasing the supply of cotton from Africa. The only thing necessary to accomplish this is to purchase from them the surplus cotton they do not require for their own use, and also to supply them machines for cleaning it rapidly.

DISUNIONISM.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week contains a call for a Convention of delegates from the Free States to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 28th and 29th of October next, "to consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require." The call seems to have been very widely circulated for signatures,—as it is signed by 6,033 persons, distributed as follows:

States.	Legal voters.	Others.	States.	Legal voters.	Others.
Maine	53	22	Ohio	1,187	570
New-Hampshire	56	29	Michigan	315	131
Vermont	53	9	Indiana	331	123
Massachusetts	245	280	Illinois	124	44
Rhode Island	79	24	Wisconsin	87	32
Connecticut	62	40	Iowa	136	45
New-York	509	233	Minnesota	8	4
New-Jersey	21	12	Others	7	4
Pennsylvania	227	109			
Totals				4,200	1,833
Total persons					6,033

This is a much larger number of persons than will attend the Convention, and probably includes about the whole strength of the Disunion Party in the Free States. Whatever these people may think about the "expediency of a separation," we presume they will soon find out that such an event is neither practicable nor probable.

Death of Auguste Comte.

The *Canada* brings intelligence of the death of AUGUSTE COMTE, the founder of the school of the so-called "Positive Philosophy." M. COMTE was about 60 years of age, a native of France, and a member of one of the old Catholic and Monarchical families. At the age of 14, he began to see visions of political and social reform, and under the tutorship of the celebrated St. SIMON, made rapid progress in philosophical studies. In 1826, when 29 years of age, COMTE was attacked by a fit of insanity; from which, however, he soon recovered. He afterwards became a teacher of mathematics in Paris, and was for a long time tutor at the Polytechnic School. For a number of years, he gave gratuitous lectures in Positive Philosophy on Sundays, during six months of the year, and not long since published an elaborate exposition of his doctrines. This work, *The Positive Philosophy*, has been republished in the United States. The first volume, containing in the original about nine hundred pages, was composed in the incredibly short space of three months. He was a materialist, so firm a one that a critic once said of him that "he looked to the rising of the dusts to discern the principle, and because he did not succeed, denied the principle altogether." He has a few disciples on this side the water.

Miss May's Concert.

Miss JULIANA MAY, an attractive American lady, who has recently returned from Europe, where she has been pursuing a course of thorough musical instruction, made her *début* here on Tuesday night, (Niblo's Saloon,) and was greeted by a fair audience. Miss MAY sang three solos and assisted in a couple of concerted pieces, thereby affording her hearers ample opportunity of forming a judgment of her available powers. We say probable, for although Miss MAY seemed to be but slightly affected by the novelty of her situation, it is but reasonable to suppose that greater assurance of her public, will give her increased ease, and better nerve for delivering the many polished subtleties of the musical art which may only be touched by the firmest hand. Miss MAY's voice has been trained with much success, the most noticeable result being a perfect equality of tone. This is the more creditable inasmuch as it is of a hard and naturally intractable character. It is neither a *mezzo soprano* nor a *contralto* voice, but partakes of the characters of both kinds, with most of the coloring of the last named. Miss MAY has achieved some flexibility, and can fly to the higher regions with melodiousness and ease; but there is at present an apparent fairness in the immediately available compass of her voice. Its full vibratory quality and sonority have not yet been developed, and we are, therefore, justified in believing that, with practice, Miss MAY will greatly improve. A lack of animation—of musical electricity—we may also kindly refer to, as an evidence of recent routine which may well be dispensed with. Without any exhibition of great powers, we look on Miss MAY's *début* as a success of which she may be proud, and as one which gives promise of future excellence. It is unnecessary to refer to the pieces in which she sang. They were of the usual concert pattern, and mostly from VERDI.

Mr. BRIGNOLI, our favorite tenor, assisted with unusual effectiveness; also Signor TAFFANELLI and Mr. JOHN KYLE, the flutist, who played a solo with his accustomed sweetness and ability.

CONCERT.—Miss SUTHERLAND, one of the twin Nightingales, who are at present delighting our City, gave her first concert last night, at Dodworth's Saloon, to a very good audience. Miss SUTHERLAND is a Scottish bird of song, and warbles pleasantly the ditties of her native land. She has a good voice, and much musical elocution, and if she would only enunciate the words of her ballads more clearly, would be unexceptionable. As it is, Miss SUTHERLAND fills, in an acceptable way, a characteristic and interesting department of the concert programme. She was warmly appreciated and frequently encored. Her assistants on the present occasion were Mr. THOMAS, (a pleasing singer,) Mr. FRANÇIS H. BROWN, (accompanyist,) and Mr. H. SANDERSON, (pianist.)

BENEFIT.—Mr. WARDLE CORBYN, the active efficient and obliging general manager of Niblo's Theatre, takes his benefit to-morrow night. He has provided an unusual programme for the occasion, and on more than personal grounds deserves a crowded house. The Ravels, Signorina ROLLA, the entire Ballet and Pantomime Troupes, a Concert, and a Comedy, (with Mr. WALCOT, Mrs. C. HOWARD, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON and others,) are some of the dainty items provided by Mr. CORBYN for his annual feast.

BENEFIT FOR THE SHIPWRECKED SUFFERERS.—It should be remembered, by every one who has fifty cents in his pocket to-night, that Miss MATILDA HEATON devotes the proceeds of the entertainment provided at Wallack's Theatre to the cause of charity. We trust that the attendance of the public will secure a valuable addition to the *Central-America* Charitable Fund.

ARRIVAL OF ARTISTS.—Signor RONCONI, one of the greatest dramatic singers of the age, and Signor TAGLIAFICO, a distinguished *basso*, arrived in the steamer *Canada*, and will be in this City to-day or to-morrow. These artists are engaged by Messrs. MARSHALL and MAERTZEK, for operatic purposes in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Havana. They are of the right stamp, and will not regret their visit to the United States.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING.—Mrs. EMMA F. J. BULLENS's lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, last evening, was attended by a quiet audience of about a hundred persons, who listened with attention to the trance discourse and other exercises for about an hour. Mrs. B. is apparently about 25 years of age, of an attractive person, dressed with taste, speaks with much fluency, gesticulates gracefully, prays eloquently, but sings shockingly; her voice lacking strength and compass. Her language is chaste and often elegant, and the audience seemed pleased by her discourse. At its close permission was given to ask questions, and a gentleman propounded the following: Do all men rise to a state of happiness? Which was answered at length, and in the affirmative. Much of the effect of her discourse is lost by her speaking with closed eyes. She concluded by an invocation to the Angel of Peace, and then sang a spiritual song. She speaks again on Thursday evening at the same place.

VIRTUE DISTINGUISHED.—The gentlemen commuting with the New-Haven Railroad Company have made up a purse of $1,000 for the widow of the late Mr. JOHN COOPER, a conductor of a Norwalk train, who, in his official capacity, was much esteemed. The Company contributed $250 of the amount, and it will be paid for the support of her family in installments of $8—weekly. The engineer who was found at his post after the accident near Fordham, reported in our columns Wednesday, has been awarded (by the same gentlemen) $50, and the two brakemen $5 each, for their faithfulness in standing to their duty through the danger.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made to the respective offices in the Custom-House, *vice Somebody*, removed, whose names are withheld:

Inspectors—John Griffin, Walter Joyce, and John W. Bennett, late Captain of Police in the Third Ward, and head of the Central Park Police.

Night Inspectors—Francis Donnelly, Harris Wines, John Leonard, and James Hays.

Clerks—Nathan J. Clifford, Aaron E. Magoon, Francis A. Murphy, Thomas J. Brown.

☞ A regatta for the second and third classes of yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, is to take place on the 1st proximo, and a majority of the yachts of the first class have decided to sail for a prize on the same day.

☞ Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, on Monday, had his pastoral relations with the Spring-street Presbyterian church in this City dissolved, after connection there nearly ten years.

A Swindle and a Warning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A woman, of about 25 years of age, with a brown colored traveling dress, wearing a veil, called at one or more stores, and represented herself as a person from Columbus, Ohio, who had left, with a person, that place under promise of marriage, and as she rejected improper intentions on his part, he paid his bill and left her destitute. She says she then went to a cheaper house till she could raise means to get back, and that one gentleman had given her $15, and the writer gave her $4 more, which she said would carry her home. She returned to him the same day, saying the hotel had charged her more than she expected, and also that the fare was $1 50 more, and asked what she had better do. The writer sent a young man to the hotel to pay her bill and put her in a carriage, (after buying her a through ticket,) and get her safely out of the City. She complained to the young man of headache, and said as the cars left in about half an hour, she preferred waiting for the morning train at 9 o'clock, and then purchase the ticket. The young man went to the hotel in the morning and found she had left the night previous, taking the key of the room with her. She represented herself *to the landlord*, as having come from the above place to purchase goods; she left the house the evening of the same day she arrived, without paying her bill. She is light complexion, rather pale, light eyes, about five feet high. Every time the writer has helped such folks he has been cheated.

MORAL.—Do not help street-beggars, without satisfactory inquiry.

A CITIZEN.

Trade and Mechanic Market.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS.

JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.—The advent of the great Magyar revolutionized the hat-trade of this country. The felt-hat, which people adopted because it sat gracefully on the hero of the day, has ever since been in increasing demand, from considerations of convenience and economy. The Hungarian jaw-breakers which everybody practiced so assiduously for awhile, are quite forgotten, but the felt-hat, graceful, elastic, and storm-proof, has not only retained its place in popular favor, but is rapidly driving out the silk, "stove-pipe, stiff, ungainly and thoroughly conventional. Previous to the arrival of Kossuth, there were only about ten different styles of felt hats manufactured for the American trade, while at present there are from five to six hundred. The consumption of silk hats has diminished fully one-third since the same date. This diminution is most perceptible in the country trade; the demand for silk hats at wholesale is growing so light, that one of the oldest package houses in the trade is about to give up that department of its business. This falling off in the demand for silk hats affects the supply of journeymen, as less manual labor is required in the production of felts, a large portion of the manufacture being performed by machinery.

The bulk of the silk-hat manufacture is carried on by the retailers in the large cities, who furnish their workmen with shop-room and the necessary accommodations. The felt-hat is manufactured extensively in the vicinity of Newark and Bloomfield in New-Jersey, Troy and Albany in New-York, Danbury in Connecticut and other places.

The "jour." hatter is a "pig in clover," compared with his brethren in many other departments of mechanical industry. He defies the law of political economy "that prices are regulated by the proportion of supply to demand;" he affixes an absolute value to his labor, and "holds" it, until his views are met. The journeyman hatters of this country preserve, in great perfection, one of those protective organizations which, though common among the handicraftsmen of the Old World, can rarely retain their unity and efficiency on this side of the water, owing to the diverse nationalities of workmen and their varying habits of life. In the Old World the arts were born; something still hangs about them of that mystery, which, in earlier times, would have rendered the Patent Office a superfluity; the practical education of the artisan is almost the only valuable matter which is still handed down by tradition. In a European trade, the inventions and improvements of successive generations are regarded as gold-bearing secrets, to be treasured in the penetralia of the craft; into the full possession of which only the initiated many enter, who have passed the jealously-guarded portals, and toiled through the prescribed gradations of years. The knowledge gained by tradition is precious; it must not be diffused too widely, nor must it be intrusted to the possession of those who would allow it to depreciate in value. The hatter's trade in Europe is guarded by the requirement of seven years' apprenticeship, in addition to the payment of a heavy enlrance fee. The journeymen's Association of this country has also carefully precluded the possibility of a permanent oversupply of workmen. In the first place, they require a four years' apprenticeship before the age of 21, to be served under one master, unless an honorable dismissal be obtained. During this time the workman can obtain only apprentice's wages, whatever the quality of his work may be. Again, the number of apprentices is limited. "Bosses" are allowed to employ only three lo each shop. This rule works badly for extensive manufacturers, with 70 journeymen, who can only employ as many apprentices as a shop which affords occupation to a couple of hands. The practical effect of this rule is to bring in inferior workmen from country shops, which frequently ignore the rules of the Association and take as many apprentices as they can get.

The Association guards carefully against depreciation in the value of its educated labors. The "jour." is not allowed to apply directly to the "boss" for employment; all inquiries must be made through the medium of the fraternity, which, in return, takes upon itself the duty of providing employment for those who conform to its regulations, even for strangers who bear certificates of good and regular standing in the trade in this or foreign lands. This system leaves the employer no opportunity to take advantage of the temporary necessities of the journeyman. Again, the hatter is paid by the piece, and at such rates as the journeymen in each shop may agree upon; which are quite uniform; the employer has nothing to say in the matter.

If any shop refuses to comply with any of these regulations, it is immediately voted "foul" by the Association, and no good journeyman will enter it until the cause is removed. The rules of the Association, however, have generally been submitted to with a good grace.

The prices of silk hatters' piece-work are quite uniform. The finishing of the best silk hat costs the employer $4@4 50 per dozen, and of these good workmen can finish from eight to twelve per day of ten hours, though very few work ten hours steady through the week, even when full employment is to be had. "Curlers," "body-makers" and "finishers" can generally average $3 per day during the busy season. Hard workers range higher. The average earnings of a journeyman through the year are estimated at abont $12@$15 per week. In the two dull seasons of the retail trade, July and August, January and February, journeymen find little to do, though they are not generally thrown entirely out of employment. These figures are given for silk hats; the earnings of felt-finishers are understood to be about one-third lower on the average. The retail hat trade of this city has not opened so briskly as it usually does after the 1st of September; many felt-hat factories have been temporarily stopped, owing to the high rates of money, and consequent inability of manufacturers to raise cash for workmen's wages.

The quotations of wages given above show a very liberal return upon the journeyman's actual investment of capital in acquiring his trade. The four years of apprenticeship are paid at life-supporting rates, and the journeyman who has served his time has at least doubled his original capital of raw muscle, which produces from $6 to $7 25 per week.

As a class, the "jour." hatters are not great savers. They make money easily and spend it freely. This may be owing, in part, to their roving habits of life, as the readiness with which they obtain employment through their organization keeps them moving between the large cities when work grows slack. They are likely to marry late in life, after having acquired confirmed habits of carelessness in money matters.

The occupation is rather pleasant and social than otherwise. The "finishing" process, however, involves a constant use of the right arm, which invariably brings one shoulder higher than the other in the course of a few years, and is found very injurious to weak chests.

Quite a business is carried on by a few parties in the "restoring" of cast-off hats, which, with a little doctoring, find customers at $1 50 to $2.

The importation of silk hats was so large, previous to the tariff of 1842, as to reduce the hatters of this country to a very distressed condition; the increased duty, however, excluded the foreign article from this market—although New-Orleans still imports many French silk hats.

The journeymen complain that one of the Sing Sing contractors is allowed to employ 130 convicts on felt hats, at 40 cents per day, turning out 200 dozen per day, to the damage of the regular trade. They have memorialized the Legislature on this point.

APPRENTICES.

Apprentices earn from $3 50 per week during the first year, np to $5 before the expiration of their time. They are able to finish a hat in pretty good style after two or three years of apprenticeship. The proportion of apprentices now allowed to each shop would hardly suffice to keep the trade alive after a term of years, if the regulation were strictly observed by the country. One apprentice to every three journeymen would be a very fair proportion.

HAT TRIMMERS.

Few descriptions of female manual labor yield so good a return to the operative as the hat trimming. The work is of a light and pleasant character, and is done in the shops of the hatters; the number of trimmers required is about thirty-three per cent. larger than that of journeymen. The trimmers average $6 per week through the year; a smart woman can often earn double these wages during the busy season. The occupation is considered very desirable, and the supply of operatives is fully up to the demand.

THE CAP MAKERS.

Maiden-lane is by no means a misnomer; though a pilgrim passing down that tortuous thoroughfare, in business hours, might judge it to be wholly unfrequented by maidens. The cockloft of that venerable locality are alive all day with the chatter of multitudinous damsels, and the bee-like humming of sewing machines. Here they manufacture all manner of caps, from the close-fitting helmet of the horse-jockey, to the velvet delicacy in which mothers delight to cushrine the tender pate of their first-born. Maiden-lane and Water-street are well-known as the head-quarters of the manufacturing and wholesale cap establishments. Some of the largest employ over two hundred hands, but only a small proportion of these in the shop. The linings are prepared by the workwomen in the cocklofts, and the prepared work is then given out by the dozen to be finished. The caps are designed and cut out in the shop; the styles are generally inventions of the manufacturer, and not copies of French fabrics.

The prices paid vary according to the material used, and are not, indeed, uniform for the same qualities. The best class of work is paid for at fair rates, ranging from 75c.@$4 per dozen. Women employed on cloth and plush caps hy a good shop make from $4 @$6 during the husy season. Plush caps are more difficult work, and pay less in proportion. A good quality of tailors' scraps is used in the manufacture of cloth caps, hut there is an active compelltion for this material to be used in carpets and galters. Most of the malerials used are imported. A great many leather caps are made up for the Southern trade.

There is a kind of work goi up for a certain class of city and out-of-town trade, which is sold so cheap thnt hardly anything can be paid for labor or materials. In these "twenty-five-cent caps," greal quantities of cast-off clothing reappear; coats and pants which have seen hard service on the backs of two or three successive owners. The rates paid for making these articles are miserable, of course; averaging 25c. per dozen, when the workwoman is not wholly cheated out of her wages under pretence of imperfec execution. This class of work, however, is not comparatively, large in amount.

During the dull Winter season, in December and January, a great many capmakers are thrown out of employment, but at present there is a fair demand for labor in this department. Capmakess are trained to this business, and are not able to turn readily upon clothiers' work. In Germany the capmakers are mostly men, and possess a trade organization.

Personal.

A writer in the Sidney *Morning Herald* urges the immediate formation of another expedition to search for the lost German traveler Leichardt, who, several years since, undertook to explore Central Australia, and has not since been heard of. Various stories have been told of his murder, and others of his being kept prisoner hy a ferocious tribe of Natives in the interior, but no credit is attached to any of them. The writer in the Sidney *Herald* thinks this, or the honor of the Colony, some fresh efforts should be made to ascertain the fate of the lost traveler and *savant*. He says: "We, who live on the margin of a boundless territory, fear to leave the sight of the ocean, and when the German asks for the remains of his lost friend, we stand dumb. There can be no doubt but that the adventnrous wanderer has lost his path, or his life, on the very spot which the next generation will pass over to most extensive and valued possessions; and, in so doing, the woodman will utter his accusing reflections on the apathy of those who could, without an effort or a sacrifice, resign to a miserable or uncertain fate one of their first and most devoted pathfinders."

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, publishes a card, in which he says he has "abandoned politics," and intends to devote himself to law and literature. He proposes to lecture on a variety of subjects, throughout the South, the North, England and Australia, beginning at Memphis. He proposes first to establish a free library there and then finish the Washington Monument. He adds that he intends hereafter "to eschew Idleness, strong drink, tobacco in all its forms, live virtuously and labor assiduously."

A Mr. Jacobs, who arrived in Boston on Monday, from Havana, states that he applied to the officers of the lost steamer *Central America* for a passage to New-York, but was refused on the ground that the steamer was full. This obliged him to take another, and as the result proved, a safer conveyance.

Rev. A. E. Campbell has dissolved his pastoral relations with the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, after a ministry there of ten years. He has under consideration a call from Cherry Valley.

Prof. Tholuck writes to the editor of the *Evangelist*, that his health is much better than it was eighteen years ago, except a weakness of the eyes. He says: "I feel almost fresh enough to start off, forthwith, on a journey to New-York and Mexico."

A young man named Vasco M. Burton, a resident of Stamford, went to New-York on the 8th, with the expectation of returning in a day or two. He has not since been heard of.

Among the deaths in Providence, last week, was one caused by religious excitement or intense conviction of sin, from which the sufferer, a young lady, could obtain no relief. Medical men could discover no trace of physical disease.

General Hall, of New-York, was in Newark on Tuesday, to make arrangements for a parade next week. His brigade includes the famous National Guard, the Washington Grays, Gusrd Lafayette, and other crack corps.

Dr. Brewer, formerly of the Boston *Atlas*, i about to issue a work upon "Oology," under the auspices of the Smithsontan Institute.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's *Pryor* was entered for th Great Yorkshire Handicap. The betting stood fifty to one against him.

Obituary.

W. L. AYLING, an actor well-known to New-England theatre-goers, died at Lowell on Saturday. He was formerly Manager of the Lowell Museum, and was one of the stock company at the old Tremont in Boston. His age was 41; he leaves a widow and two children.

Judge PROBASCO, law partner of Gov. CORWIN, and a distinguished practitioner of the bar, died at Lebanon, Ohio, on Friday. He was attacked with bilious fever which terminated in typhus.

Interesting Relic.

We find in the last number of the Culpeper *Observer* the subjoined letter, addressed to General WASHINGTON by a citizen of Fauquier County, Va., in the year 1781:

ELK RUN, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Va., Jan. 20, 1781.

DEAR SIR: Gen. ARNOLD, with 1,800 men, is now encamped three miles west of this spot. They continue to exercise the most unheard of cruelty, indiscriminately, on men, women, and children, and wanton destruction of every kind of property. All eyes are turned to you for vengeance. It was only yesterday that SALLIE MERCALF was shot from her horse by a British sentinel, while she was endeavoring to make her escape. She is the wife of Capt. MERCALF, with whom you are well acquainted. I will help you with twenty mounted men, most of them good marksmen; and, if no objection is made, they would prefer to be near you, and bring with them their own rifles, in the use of which they will prove effectual. The bearer, JACK BROWN, 6 feet 6 in his stockings, though above the average, is not a very unfair sample of the remaining nineteen, who anxiously await your reply to this tender of their services, and hope you will accept the same in the manner they desire.

I would suggest that you retain JACK, and in his place send back TIM WEEDEN with your reply. For other information I refer you to Jack. I would trust my life in his keeping. With a high regard, your very humble servant, HORACE RANDALL.

General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Philadelphia.

A few weeks since, says the *Observer*, in repairing a mantel-piece at Mount Vernon, an old letter was found, of which the above is a true copy. It had fallen through a crevice, and made a lodgment where, without the knowledge of any one, it has remained undisturbed for more than seventy years. What is most remarkable in connection with this letter is that *the writer is still alive*, and still resides in Fauquier! On being shown the letter he recognized the same. It was read to him by JAMES JEFFRIES. "Yes," said he, "I remember well. SALLY MERCALF recovered from the shot, and with her husband afterwards moved out to Kentucky. Her son was afterwards Governor of Kentucky. They moved out with Col. TOM MARSHALL, in 1793. Col. MARSHALL was Colonel of the Virginia Artillery of the Third Regiment, and fought at the Battle of Brandywine. Capt. JOHN CARLTON was under him and killed in that battle. LAFAYETTE had just been promoted; was then about 21, and was wounded at the same time. Col. TOM MARSHALL was the father of JOHN, afterwards appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died about the year 1802 or 1803. We have seen his grave at Washington, Mason County, Ky., about five miles from Maysville." As Mr. JEFFRIES came to that portion of the letter in relation to JACK BROWN, RANDALL was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My God! poor JACK BROWN; I was the cause of his death, just to gratify TIM WEEDEN'S wife, who had not seen her husband for two years." Mr. JEFFRIES remarked, "You did it all for the best, in a good cause, and it should not disturb you; it shows the goodness of your heart." "Yes," said he, "those are precisely the words of General WASHINGTON to me about 18 months afterwards."

RANDALL has never received a pension for his services, of which he always speaks in a light manner. If not entitled to one, he at least deserves the gratitude of his countrymen. The original letter may he seen at the office of the County Court of Fauquier.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—About 1 o'clock this morning an immense rope-walk belonging to Messrs. CHESTER & DA COSTA, on Salmon-street, below Lehigh-avenue, in the old District of Richmond, was set on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity through the structure—over a quarter of a mile in length—and soon communicated to a smaller "walk" used for the manufacture of twine. Both buildings burned with great fury, and all their contents of machinery, &c., were destroyed. From the "walks" the fire communicated to four stone stores filled with materials, &c. They were also destroyed, with most of their contents. The fire caused an intense light, and the people in the neighborhood were greatly alarmed.—*Evening Bulletin, Sept. 23.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE,
THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1857.

The Produce Markets have been very much injured by the pressure for money during the week. The receipts of the leading articles were on a pretty large scale,—and receivers were anxious sellers. These circumstances worked against any prominent improvement. Yet, Breadstuffs were freely dealt in, especially hy exporters,—whose orders could be executed as prices here fell within their limits. This export movement led to an advance in freights,—the shipping accommodation having been inadequate to the requirements of the trade. Towards the close, favorable news was received from Europe, which stimulated the demand for grain for export at rising prices, chiefly for Wheat and Corn. Oats were very freely offered at much reduced quotations, yet they were lightly dealt in. Advices from the principal markets of the interior report heavy arrivals and limited sales of Oats,—prices generally leaning in favor of purchasers. Rye and Barley were plentier and cheaper, with a moderate inquiry for each.

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.
Wheat-flour—bbls....	67,500	63,000	70,000
Wheat—bushels.....	220,000	201,000	465,000
Corn—bushels.....	565,000.	174.000	50,000
Rye—bushels.....	——	1,000	——
Barley—bushels.	——	31,000	15,500
Oats—bushels.....	9,500	18,000	32,000

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during the past week compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending with	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16	Sept. 23.
Wheat-flour—bbls.....	40,345	65,250	64,930
Wheat—bushels.....	257,700	352,500	299,500
Corn—bushels.....	284,500	244,000	136,000
Rye—bushels.....	2,000	11,900	7,900
Barley—bushels.....	——	23,000	30,600
Barley-Malt—bushels ...	2,500	——	2,500

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
Flour—bbls.....	100,000	48,050	70,000	64,930
Wheat—bushels.	478,000	353,000	465,000	299,500
Corn—bushels...	563,000	336,000	50,000	136,000
Rye—bushels....	1,500	21,800	——	7,900
Barley—bushels.	28,000	17,300	15,500	30,600
Oats—bushels. ..	42,000	——	32,000	——

Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, has compiled the annexed table, showing the comparative prices of Breadstuffs in this market on the 1st of Sept., in each of the last 10 years:

	State Flour.	Red Wheat.	White Wheat.	Rye.	Ind. Corn.
1857..	$5 75@6 35	$1 40@1 42	$1 55@1 78	$93@ 95	84@ 93
1856..	5 90@6 50	1 50@1 54	1 65@1 65	88@ 90	60@70
1855..	7 50@8 75	1 75@1 85	1 90@1 92	1 00@1 10	87½@88
1854..	9 75@10 00	1 60@1 88	1 80@2 10	1 20@1 22	85@86
1853..	6 75@6 00	1 15@1 23	1 35@1 42	90@ 98	75@78
1852..	4 31@4 56	70@ 95	1 00@1 10	80@ 81	71@72
1851..	3 87@4 00	80@ 85	90@1 05	67@ 68	57@58
1850..	4 25@4 50	80@ 90	90@1 13	69@ 70	61@62
1849..	5 25@5 50	90@1 10	1 10@1 28	59@ 60	60@63
1848..	5 94@6 00	1 00@1 05	1 18@1 30	73@ 74	62@72

Cotton has been lightly dealt in throughout the week at nominally unchanged quotations. The reported sales do not exceed a daily average of 500 bales. The export movement from first hands continues. The total exports from this port since the 1st inst. reach 5,366 bales, against 5,639 bales same period last year. Our available stock is now but 6,845 bales, against 25,213 bales this time last year. The receipts at all the shipping ports to latest dates this season, which commenced with the 1st inst., have been 7,324 bales, against 38,981 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports from the United States so far this season, have been 6,149 bales, against 8,694 bales to the same date last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard in all the shipping ports at the latest dates was 27,648 bales, against 61,115 bales nt the same time last year. The stock in the interior towns at the latest dates was 5,353 bales, against 3,993 bales at the corresponding dates a year ago.

Provisions have been quite moderately purchased at reduced prices. Pork is down $1@$1 25 ⅌ bbl., and is dull. Lard leaves off ½c. cheaper, with, however, symptoms of returning vigor and buoyancy. Beef has fallen $1@$1 50 ⅌ bbl., and closes very heavily.

Groceries show some changes, but generally in favor of buyers. Coffee is inactive, though steady in price. Teas are in slack request, at drooping rates. Sugars are selling to a fair extent, chiefly to supply the immediate requirements of the trade, at about previous reduced figures. Molasses remains very dull, and is rapidly deteriorating. Rice is quiet, at old quotations.

The Hay market presents no remarkable alteration. New forms the bulk of the stock; it is in fair demand, but at a wide range of prices—45c.@65c., in bales, ⅌ 100 lbs.—owing to the remarkable difference in quality. Old is quite scarce, and worth 75c.@83c., in bales, ⅌ 100 lbs., but is inactive. Salt Hay is also sparingly offered, and is quiet. The latest sales were effected at 62½c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hemp, Hops and Grass Seeds are quiet—prices closing somewhat nominal.

Tobacco is inactive, yet it is pretty firmly held. During the week preceding the 14th inst., there were heavy purchases—probably of 3,000 hhds. Tobacco—effected in New-Orleans—the bulk of them represented having been made on account of the French Government orders. Some new crop Tobacco from Dyer County, Tenn., was also sold there at 2c. ⅌ lb.

Wool remains very quiet. Domestic can be had for cash, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb. cheaper than a few weeks since, yet it is neglected. Foreign is sparingly inquired for, yet owners do not seem disposed to materially reduce their claims.

No important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALISBURY, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

For bold and romantic scenery this town is unrivaled hy any in this State. The hills east of the Thames are dwarfed by the side of these mountains that completely encircle this quiet village. The Housatonic forms the eastern boundary of the town, and the rapid at Falls Village is the finest cataract upon this stream. We approached this place hy the Housatonic Railroad, taking the cars at Newtown. Since our last we have passed through all the shore towns of the State as far west as Norwalk. As we have traveled part of the time in an open carriage, we had a favorable time to examine the crops and to learn from the farmers themselves the prospects.

THE CORN CROP.

We are sorry to say that the corn in the valleys, in Litchfield County especially, was a good deal injured by the frost of last Tuesday morning. We have seen its mark all along the line of our travel. In this town all the fields upon the bottom lands are badly injured, and we have seen many farmers cutting up the crop hy the ground. The frost was so heavy that the leaves are all fallen, and the growth of the corn is entirely checked. The fields upon the higher lands are untouched, and if the frosts hold off they may yet mature their harvests. But it is admitted by all with whom we have conversed, that the crop, in any event, must be a short one all through New-England and the northern part of the Northern States. The season has been too wet and cold for this crop. It was very late before it was planted, and the weather has been unfavorable all through the two months that make the corn crop. We have visited, to-day, a field of twenty acres in this crop, cultivated hy one of the best farmers in the town. In the judgment of charity—and the judgment leaned largely lo mercy's side—it would not yield ten hushels to the acre. Intelligent farmers think that if the Fall is all that could be desired for making the harvest, it must be at least one-fourth short of a full crop. This may not affect the price of this article very much, as the Western and Southern States have produced much more than an average crop.

THE APPLE CROP.

is visible in all the Western part of the State, though there is hardly half a crop in any town. In the north part of Fairfield County, and as far down as Reading, Wilton, and New-Canaan, there are some good apples. In this town they are quite plenty, but the fruit is principally confined to the ungrafted trees, of which there are a good many in the old orchards. We are confirmed in the opinion we expressed in our last in regard to

THE POTATO CROP.

It has indeed rotted in many places badly, but the late ones are coming in well, and are of good quality. A gentleman who keeps the run of the market here, informed us that not more than one-sixteenth part of the crop was affected. We have seen very few diseased potatoes, and many whole fields that we have examined were apparently perfectly sound. Some fields are still green, and show no more signs of blight than in June. The price will probably fall, and with cheap flour and sugar, there are good times ahead for the laboring classes.

BUCKWHEAT

was very extensively sown in this State this Summer and the crop is now doing well. Some fields are already out of the way of the frost, and the farmers are beginning to harvest. It is not improbable that this crop alone will make up for any deficiency in the corn crop that may occur.

ROOT CROPS.

The season has been a favorable one for turnips, beets, carrots and parsnips, and we were glad to find so much attention paid to this branch of husbandry. The garden of Mr. AMES, the proprietor of the Iron works at Falls Village, is famous for its fine vegetables. He pursues a system of deep trenching, making the soil two and a half to three feet deep, and produces roots of the largest size. We have seldom seen such a display of vegetables. W. J. PETERS, whose farm lies near Lakeville, a village in the south part of the town, raises roots largely. They come in regularly as a part of his rotation. His home lot of eleven acres is under high cultivation. It is free from stone and level. His course is to sow two or three acres to spring wheat, either quite early or late, to avoid the smut without any preparation of the seed; and seed heavy with clover. Next year he puts in rutabagas and carrots.

His method with rutabagas is to plow from the 15th to the 20th of June, when clover is in blossom 12 inches deep, spread on 40 loads of manure; harrow thoroughly and roll; sow in drills, 30 inches apart, immediately, two pounds of seed to the acre. After weeding, he sows 10 bushels unleached ashes to the acre to protect against insects.

For carrots he pursues the same course, except that he plows about the 1st of June, and sows 18 inches apart. His average yield of carrots is about 700 bushels to the acre, which yield him a clear profit of $135. His yield of rutabagas is about 800 bushels to the acre, which he feeds to stock. Of the seven acres which has under the best cultivation, he estimates the clear profit at $100 per acre. How much better is this than the skinning method of cultivation, where little manure and labor are used, and the crops are barely sufficient to pay for the labor. We are persuaded that the root crops ought to have a much more conspicuous place in our husbandry. They yield a very large amount of feed for cattle, upon a small compass, and greatly increase the stock of manure. We are glad to see the increased attention paid to this crop in Connecticut husbandry.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

New facts are continually coming to light concerning this tuber so wonderfully praised by interested speculators. It was declared to be the grand resource of the millions of China for food, the only solution of the great alimentary problem of the Celestials. The fact was, that nobody who had been in China seemed to know anything about it. It was warranted proof against our severest Winters. Last Spring, the largest patch in the country was found badly rotten. It was given out to the uninitiated as the most prolific of all vegetables,—the owners of small yards to city houses being able to grow enough upon their "seven-by-nine" premises to support a household. The fact was, that cultivators could only grow them by great pains-taking, and when they did succeed, the tubers were mere pipe stems. But it was also heralded as the most nutritious of all roots, making excellent bread, having an almond flavor, and laying on fat and flesh upon a man's bones with marvelous rapidity. It now turns out that the thing, if it were as hardy and prolific as it was represented to be, is not worth cultivating. Dr. GROWAN, of Germany, has just published an analysis of the article, comparing it with the common potato. According to this it has more water, about half the quantity of starch, nitrogenous matters, and mucilage, showing it to be greatly inferior to the common potato as an article of food. Surely the age of prophecy has passed and we shall have to wait a little longer for the advent of the richest vegetable boon God ever gave to man.

SHUTTING UP PIGS.

No time should be lost in putting up the porkers to fatten. Three pounds of pork can be made with more ease now, than two pounds in December. Corn stalks, roots, pumpkins, squashes, are now plenty, and many of these things will waste, if they are not put into the feeding trough. The roots will pay for cooking and mixing with meal. No farmer should be without a kettle or boiler for cooking food for swine.

THE MOULTING OF FOWLS.

The old hens are now shedding their feathers, and putting on a new coat for Winter. It is a critical time with them, and they should have careful attention. If you examine them you will find them covered with half-grown feathers. Of course, this makes a large demand upon the flesh, and they will grow thin without generous feed. They should have a change of food, a variety of grains if possible, and if shut up, green food, as cabbage and the tops of vegetables, and butchers' offal once a week. With the best of care hens will not lay much, while making a new coat of feathers. For eggs at this season, you must rely upon the early chickens of April or March. If they have been well kept, they are just now hurstling into the glory of puttet-hood, with sleek feathers and fiery red combs. Furnish them with oyster shells and meat, or fish, and you will soon have plenty of eggs. If you overlooked the Spring chickens, you will have to depend upon your neighbors for eggs. Stick a pin here for next season, and remember that April chickens and October eggs go together, though they are several months apart.

MUCK.

Farmers are really beginning to have faith in it. There is a wonderful increase in its use within the last five years. In the older States, where the soil is thin, Muck is a great renovator, and can be used to advantage. We recently visited a farm where they used about fourteen hundred loads annually—the digging and drawing of which was made the main business of the Winter. As most farmers are situated the Muck can be dug to better advantage now. This is the driest period we have had this season, and many of the Muck-beds are now accessible. If it is thrown out of the ditches now, it can be sledded or carted in Winter, when other work is not pressing. It is well to throw out much more than you want for one year. It improves by exposure to the atmosphere, and becomes a better absorbent of manures. It may be mixed with lime this Fall, and in the Spring he used to top-dress meadows.

GIRL SHOT AT A DANCE-HOUSE.—At a dance-house kept by a man named SANDY, at No. 315 Water-street, about 11½ o'clock last night, a girl got into a dispute with her "lover," when he shot her, the ball lodging in her left breast. A physician was immediately called in, and proceeded to extract the ball. We did not hear whether the wound was considered dangerous.

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT IN MISSOURI.—It seems that the resources of our noble State will never cease developing. Something new, great or wonderful is constantly turning up. The latest discovery is a specimen of salt rock handed us yesterday by Mr. NETTLETON, clerk of the steamer *Garwin*. It was taken from a hill, or mountain, of the same material, just discovered a short distance from the Mississippi River on the Missouri side, and about 72 miles from St. Louis. It is situated on Saline Creek, in Perry County, and almost on a line dividing that county from St. Genevieve County. Saline Creek empties into the Mississippi River about 3½ miles below St. Mary's landing.

The specimen before us resembles a piece of quartz rock, and is a little mixed with a substance resembling iron ore. It has a pure, sweet taste, and when ground to powder is as white as any of the table salt now in general use. If we are not misinformed, this hill of salt will prove an immense speculation to its owners, and will cheapen the price of that article very materially in this city.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 26.

I.—WRECK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—Very full particulars of the disaster—Complete lists of the saved and lost—Narratives of the survivors—Statement of Chief Engineer Ashby—Protests of surviving officers of the ship—Measures for the relief of the sufferers.

II.—THE MEXICAN WAR—General BROOKOCK'S reply to General PILLOW—Rich developments.

III.—CENTRAL AMERICA—The Costa Rican decree against Gen. WALKER.

IV.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—The Mormons in Great Britain—A fierce article of the London *Times* against Mormonism—Failure of the *Credit Mobilier*.

V.—THE MORMONS—Life among the Mormons in Utah—Highly interesting description of Salt Lake City.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Loss of the *Central America*—The New-Jersey Frauds—Our Finances troubled—The prospects of Kossuth—Kossuth and the Pope—Mormonism in the East.

VII.—OBITUARY NOTICES—The late Capt. HERNDON, of the *Central America*; &c., &c.

VIII.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

IX.—AFFAIRS IN KANSAS—From our own correspondent.

X.—AFFAIRS IN HAVANA—From our own correspondent.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the stock and produce markets—Root crops—Muck—Pigs—Fowls, &c., &c.

XII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENT AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 35 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.

Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatel, De laine, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—The season has now come for the preservation of fruit and vegetables for Winter use, and the attention of the public is called again to this admirable invention, which has produced an entire revolution in one department of domestic economy. Abundant experience has shown that it is entirely to be relied upon for the intended porpose, if very simple directions are followed.

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AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
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CURTAINS,

Lace and Muslin, from auction,
At prices from $3 to $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

FALL, 1857.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
Is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 204 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8.
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING,
MLLE. FREZZOLINI, MLLE. VESTVALI.
First appearance this season of
SIG. BRIGNOLI, and SIG. AMODIO.
(By arrangements with Messrs. Marshall and Maretzek.)
FRIDAY, Sept. 25,
Third and last night of
IL TROVATORE.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI,
MLLE. VESTVALI, SIG. BRIGNOLI,
SIG. AMODIO, SIG. BARILI.
The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy of Music, BREUSING'S, and HALL & SON'S.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26,
Most positively the only night this season of
ERNANI.
MME. LA GRANGE.....as.....Elvira.
MLLE. VESTVALI.....as.....Charles the Fifth.
SIG. MACCAFERRI and SIG. GASSIER.
The sale of seats for Ernani commences on Friday.
MONDAY, Sept. 28,
SEVENTH NIGHT OF M'LLE FREZZOLINI.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
M'lle FREZZOLINI, M'lle VESTVALI,
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. GASSIER.
The sale of seats for Lucrezia Borgia commences on Saturday.
SUNDAY, Oct. 4.—Sunday Oratorio. Rossini Stabat.
First appearance in America in Oratorio of Madame DE LA GRANGE, assisted by the leading artists of the Academy, a chorus of sixty, and a monster Orchestra of sixty Performers.
Conductor—CARL ANSCHUTZ.
MONDAY, Oct. 5.—Brooklyn Athenæum, LA GRANGE, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, and other great artists.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
Positively the only Performance of
ERNANI,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
Mad. de LA Grange.....as.....Elvira
Mlle. Vestvali.....as.....Charles V
Signor Maccaferri.....as.....Ernani
Signor Gassier in his great rôle of Silva.
The sale of seats for ERNANI commences THIS (Friday) MORNING, at the three Ticket Offices.
NOTICE.
Seats for Ernani may likewise be secured at the Box Office of the Academy
THIS EVENING, AFTER THE FIRST ACT OF TROVATORE.
Monday, Sept. 28, last night of LUCREZIA BORGIA. Mlle Frezzolini, Mlle Vestvali, Signori Brignoli and Gassier.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY ORATORIO.
First appearance in America of Mme. DE LA GRANGE in Oratorio on SUNDAY, Oct. 4.
The Directors respectfully announce that they are making the
MOST EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT,
On SUNDAY, Oct. 4, when Rossini's highly celebrated Oratorio,
STABAT MATER,
Will be produced on a scale of unequalled splendor and magnificence. An immense Chorus and Orchestra of sixty and the whole force of the
CELEBRATED ARTISTS
engaged at the Academy of Music.

M'LLE. FREZZOLINI'S
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE CONCERT ROOM.
The Directors of the Opera respectfully announce that M'LLE. FREZZOLINI
will appear in a Grand Concert, of which due notice will be given.
The high celebrity enjoyed by Mlle. FREZZOLINI, as the leading star of the *soirée* given by the Emperor of the French, of the far-famed Concerts of the Conservatoire in Paris, justifies the Directors in believing that this announcement will meet with approbation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that owing to arrangements previously made these two operas cannot be repeated before the second week in October. They seize the present opportunity to state that in consequence of the enthusiastic reception of these operas they will present to their patrons several comic operas of a similar character.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SECOND CONCERT
OF
MISS JULIANA MAY,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 29, 1857,
Assisted by many
ARTISTS OF ACKNOWLEDGED TALENT.
The success achieved by this young American artist on her *first* appearance at her concert, on Tuesday evening last, has gone far to remove received opinions that none but foreign Talent will be appreciated by our concert and opera-visiting public.
The sale of tickets, one dollar each, will commence on Saturday morning next, at the usual places, where seats can be secured without extra charge, and at the Hall on the evening of the Concert.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1857.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
The beautiful Signorina ROLLA,
BIANCA; Or, THE MAGIC SWORD,
All on the same evening.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
BIANCA; Or, THE MAGIC SWORD.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. Corbyn. The RAVELS, Signorina ROLLA and a host of talent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. G. B. Conway.....Stage Manager.
BENEFIT
of the distinguished eccentric comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
on which occasion he will appear in three of his original and most popular characters.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1857, will be presented the admired comedy of
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream.....C. Mathews
(his original character.)
Sir Adonis Leech.....J. Browne
Lady Clutterbuck.....Mrs. Archbold
John Trowbrace.....Mr. Ralton
Mary Wurzel.....Mrs. J. Sloan
Pas Seul.....Miss Kate Pennoyer.
After which, the inimitable interlude, by Mr. C. Mathews, entitled
PATTER vs. CLATTER.
Captain Fatter, (with songs,).....Mr. Charles Mathews
To conclude with the laughable farce of
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Flummer, (his original character,)..Mr. Charles Mathews
TO-MORROW—(Saturday)—A GAME OF SPECULATION and COOL AS A CUCUMBER, in both of which Mr. C. Mathews will appear.
MONDAY, Sept. 28, will be presented the comedies of A CURIOUS CASE and USED UP, in which Mr. C. Mathews will sustain his original characters.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Brilliant success of the Comedy Star Company.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1857,
Will be performed Tom Taylor's new comedy of
VICTIMS.
The principal characters by
Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Burnett,
Mr. Peters, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. G. W. Stoddart,
Miss Laura Keene,
Miss Wells, Miss Thompson, Miss Jefferson.
Musical Selections by the Orchestra, under direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
Previous to the comedy will be performed (first time this season) the beautiful comedietta of
LIVING TOO FAST.
Charles Prudent.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
(his third appearance this season.)
In rehearsal, a grand original extravaganza, in which a number of young ladies are required for the ballet. Apply at the stage door in Crosby-st.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Sept. 25, 1857,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear as Mariana in THE WIFE.
Having volunteered her services and consented to give up a night in her engagement that the theatre may be devoted to
A BENEFIT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS
who so providentially escaped the recent shipwreck of the *Central America*, the public are cordially invited to lend their sympathy and aid towards this object.
Mr. H. Lorraine, Mr. Davenport, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Norton, &c., will also appear.
To conclude with the successful farce of
MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
W. E. BURTON
has much pleasure in announcing that
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 28, in the character of Bianca, in Milman's tragedy of
FAZIO.
The box-book is now open. Seats may be secured in advance for the following performances: On Tuesday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Wednesday—ROMEO AND JULIET. Thursday—THE STRANGER. Friday—AS YOU LIKE IT, with new scenery and appointments.
The plays will be cast to the full strength of the company, and produced with every possible advantage of scenery and costume.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
Mr. BURTON in his two great comedy characters,
AMINADAB SLEEK and TOODLES.
FRIDAY—The celebrated comedy, in three acts, of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Sleek.....Mr. Burton | Capt. Maguire...Mr. Fisher
Widow Desmond, Miss Denin | Lady Creamly, Mrs. Hughes
The unequaled popularity, in two acts, of
THE TOODLES.
Toodle.....Mr. Burton | Mrs. Toodle...Mrs. Hughes
On MONDAY Miss CUSHMAN will appear.

PARISIAN COUTURIER.—IN ORDER THAT THOSE [illegible] have an opportunity of [illegible] Saloon has [illegible] of all kinds, and of the best quality, can be obtained.
BELLE FLORENCE will be on hand to [illegible] with fish chowder, oyster stews, [illegible] and all sorts of accompaniments. [illegible] of the Corps may rely on everything being in perfect order, it is with the occasion. An efficient police is employed, and the most perfect order will be kept.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, Sept. 25,
THE LOVE CHASE,
Constance, Mrs. C. Howard | Widdrake.....Mr. Canoll
Mlle. Ernestine in a Mandarin Dance.
Grand Pas de Seul.....Miss Julia Turnbull
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Paddy Miles...Mr. G. Coyne | Mrs. Fidget, Mrs. J. R. Scott
STAGE STRUCK HERO.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Admission—Orchestra seats, 50 cents; parquette, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents
Pit.....12 cents
BENEFIT OF MR. A. W. FENNO.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
After which, A GRAND OLIO.
SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¾ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 25, commences with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
Followed by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This grand and unequaled display of American Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the hulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 5 P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Third grand Instrumental Concert, by Dodworth's Full Cornet Band.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 25,
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Grand March, from Gemme de Vergy.....Donizetti
2. Overture, Linda de Chamounix.....Donizetti
3. Quartette and Chorus, from La Traviata.....Verdi
4. Quickstep, Conscript's Farewell.....Kühner
5. Quintette, from Sonnambula.....Bellini
6. Mazurka, Le Caid.....Thomas
PART II.
7. March, from Nabuco.....Verdi
8. Grand Waltz, "Homage".....Kühner
9. Prison Duett, from Il Trovatore.....Verdi
10. Polka Militaire Vaillance.....Ascher
11. Prayer, from Moses in Egypt.....Rossini
12. Sleigh Gallope.....Kühner.
No extra charge for admission.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS! The most singular and beautiful combination of Art and Nature ever witnessed. THE FISH ARE FED AT 11 A. M., every day, presenting one of the most interesting and entertaining spectacles the human eye and mind can dwell upon. AFTERNOON and at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 24 different songs. After which (in the evening) CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude with the PHYSIOSCOPE, illuminated by the Drummond Light! Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

CHINESE BUILDINGS, No. 539 BROADWAY.—Just arrived from England. Dr. REENTZ'S splendid Anatomical Exhibition. 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by the celebrated Dr. JACKSON of London. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.

MRS. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INFORMS her pupils and the public, that her season for tuition in Vocal Music will commence on Monday, Sept. 28. Terms: $40 for a term of twenty-four lessons; single lessons, $2. Address No. 205 Prince-st., corner of McDougal. At home on Wednesdays.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she will give lessons in Italian and English vocal music, at her residence, No. 1 26th-st., east corner of Broadway. She teaches thoroughly, and in a short time her pupils are enabled to read music at sight, together with a brilliant and rapid execution. Highest references given.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash.)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars,
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

Æquum locum, æquas procli leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS.
The various styles possess
Novelty, beauty and simplicity,
Are made of the
Best materials, in the best manner.
Customers will receive the best attention.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st,

GENIN'S BAZAAR—MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
The newest Parisian Styles and Materials for the Fall Season, comprising every article that is modern and unique in the line of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, are now exhibited at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

WET GOODS FROM THE CLARA BROOKMAN—Consisting of bed blankets, fancy horse blankets, Irish linens, linen table-cloths, parmattas, delaines, de beiges, striped poplins, &c., purchased low for cash, and sold at prices to suit the times, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS.—$50,000 worth of dry goods, damaged at the late fire in our store, No. 58 Chambers-st., are now ready for sale at great bargains, for net cash only. WILLIAMS & POWERS.

MADAME F. PINCHON, NO. 58 BLEECKER-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 28, a beautiful assortment of [illegible] for Fall and Winter wear, which she has personally selected in Paris.

MILLINERY,

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

NO. 564 BROADWAY. NO. 564.
A large and well-selected stock of Fall millinery now ready. Dressmaking in all its branches. Pattern bonnets always on hand.
W. SIMMONS,
No. 564 Broadway.

MILLINERY OPENING.—A NEW ARRIVAL of very choice ribbons, fancy bonnet materials, French flowers, ostrich feathers, blonde laces, satins, silks, velvets, ladies' dress trimmings from the late French auction sales, at twenty-five per cent. below the cost of importation. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 347 Broadway, near White-st.

MRS. CARTER HAS JUST RETURNED from Paris with several cases of splendid Bonnets and Materials of her own selection. Ladies are respectfully solicited to call and examine the stock. Southern and Western merchants will find it to their advantage to call and inspect. CARTER'S Paris Millinery and Lace Manufactory, No. 593 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, full seven-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar, arch-brace, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price, $300; the piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scalloped keys and finted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catherine ferries, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. for three days.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7⅓-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

PIANOS.—FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-toned new seven-octave pianos—two with carved legs and moldings, made of good material, and warranted in every respect—will be sold low.
DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

RARE CHANCE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANO, rosewood, made by Pethic & Co., warranted in perfect order, and of excellent tone, will be sold at a great sacrifice at 155 West Broadway, near Canal, by A. WEBER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 8.—At a special Meeting of the above-named Company, held at the engine-house on their return from their late visit, a Committee was appointed to draft a series of Resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of this Company relative thereto, and subsequently reported the following, which were adopted:
Whereas, This Company having accepted the cordial invitation of Putnam Engine Company No. 2, of Portchester, we therefore deem it hot proper that we should, in some suitable manner, testify our appreciation of the compliment thus tendered. Therefore, be it
Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are eminently due, and the same are hereby tendered, to the officers and members, individually and collectively, of Putnam Engine Company No. 2, of Portchester, for the noble and generous welcome extended to us on the occasion of our late visit, and trust that the gratefulemotions engendered in our breasts at that time and place will never be effaced from our memories, but will ever be cherished by us as among the happiest reminiscences during our sojourn on mother earth.
To Mr. WM. P. ABENDROTH, lady and family, for their many distinguished honors and acts of hospitality, we desire to tender our heartfelt acknowledgments, and take this occasion to assure them that our gratitude is only surpassed by the extent of their endeavors to render our visit agreeable and pleasant.
To Mr. SWORDS, lady and family, for their bounteous repast on the morning of the 8th inst., we tender our hearty thanks, and assore them that they will not be forgotten by us while we live, but will ever pray that the measure of their happiness may be filled to the brim.
To Mr. WESLEY, lady and family, we also acknowledge our deep indebtedness for the elegant entertainment provided for us on the same day, and say to them that it is our earnest hope that they may long live to enjoy health and prosperity in this world, and secure eternal happiness in the next.
To the ladies especially, for the numerous splendid wreaths and bouquets, and other endearing tokens of regard, we offer our humble thanks, and desire here to express our deep regret at our inability, for want of names, to particularize, and assure them that the beauty of their presentations are only excelled by the sweetness and bloom of their own happy faces.
To Mr. VANTEE and lady, for the kind care and attention bestowed upon one of our comrades, who was so unfortunately detained by sickness, we also offer our thanks, and hope that they may meet with a happy reward.
To the "Portchester Cadets," for the honor of a military escort, we also offer our thanks, and trust that they may long live to be true defenders of the birthplace of Freedom.
To the citizens generally, for the cordial greeting extended to us on every hand, we offer our humble thanks, and hope that as firemen they may never have need of our services.
To Mr. CORNWELL, Assistant Engineer N. Y. F. D., for kindly accompanying us on the excursion, we also tender our thanks, and hope that the splendid fire-cap presented to him at that time by Eagle Hose Company No. 1 may never be worn with less honor than on that occasion.
To Mr. KINGSLANN, Assistant Engineer, for his exertions in preparing for our reception home, and to those members of the Department who so cordially greeted us on our return, we tender our acknowledgments.
And last, but not least, to those Companies who were preparing for our return reception we also tender our thanks and assure them that the intended honor is duly appreciated by the members of No. 8.
ROBERT C. BROWN,
JOHN C. HOOPER,
BENJ. T. PINCKNEY,
JAS. E. PALMER,
ISAAC S. FERGUSON,
} Committee.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

EAST BROOKLYN ACCUMULATING BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Shareholders of the above Association are respectfully invited to attend a special meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 28, at their rooms in Flushing-av., when business relating to the closing of the Association will be brought before them.
SAMUEL C. BARNES, Secretary.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOK-LYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and remaining open 24th and 25th, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance, except to members, 25 cents. A full band of music each evening.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857.
THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION for Trustees of the Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Park-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M.
E. C. KING, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILKMEN.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the milk dealers, who receive their supply per Harlem Railroad, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7 o'clock, at No. 435 4th-av., near 31st-st., to remonstrate against the proposed increase of freight by said Company. Punctual attendance is requested.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A CARD.—RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The undersigned will devote the entire commissions of his Stock Sale, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, to the benefit of the sufferers from the *Central America* disaster. He will be pleased to receive orders from those who are charitably inclined, sympathizing with the community for the sufferings experienced by the passengers of the above ill-fated steamer. He awaits the response of the public.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I OFFER THREE POPULAR Lectures. J. W. C. PENNINGTON,
No. 340 West 26th-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—The superior four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway; house 24x55 feet; lot half the block. Good First Mortgages Railroad Bonds will be taken in part payment. Keys at No. 122, next door. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 244 Pearl-st. Price $16,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE DYEING and printing establishment at No. 100 East 31st-st., for the purpose of dyeing, printing and finishing satinets, &c.; all in complete order. Can be seen at any time. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HINSDALE.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house, Philadelphia brick front, in Ross-st., near Lee av., Brooklyn, eight minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 248 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 47 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. Has Croton, bath and gas throughout the house. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 435 Broome-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, an excellent situation for business. The first-class three-story high basement house No. 86 West 25th-st., new and replete with all the modern conveniences. The dwelling part of the three-story brick house No. 183 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st., recently painted and put in complete order. The store and back room No. 125 Grand-st. The two large, well finished stores Nos. 205 and 207 (new) Canal-st. This street is now one of the leading thoroughfares of the City. Also, other houses and property. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 52 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 193 15th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY brick houses in 33d-st., with all the modern improvements; Nos. 168 and 170 33d-st., 200 feet east of 8th-av., south side. If bought, terms easy. New houses. Key at No. 170.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five-story building, in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar: entire, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

NO. 80 FRANKLIN-STREET, 5 DOORS west of Broadway, an elegant parlor, one or two bedrooms, and bathroom to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful piece of land containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 35 miles from the City, one mile from the depôts. Commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. Will be sold in parts, if desired. For particulars apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, office of J. M. Burnett.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses, lots, stores, manufactories, in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF about 100 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, for sale cheap, or will be exchanged for unincumbered City property. Apply to MILLER & CUMMINGS, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.—A valuable farm in Connecticut to exchange for a good stock of goods. Farm improving in value every year. Address box No. 69 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Ten acres of land delightfully situated at Tarrytown near the River. The ground is located on a hill, affording a view of the Hudson for thirty miles. The place is beautifully adapted for a gentleman's seat, fine houses being already built in the vicinity, and in process of erection. There are fine large old trees on the place, and also a beautiful young orchard in good bearing. The place comprises every natural advantage to make it one of the finest on the river. The drives in the vicinity and the scenery cannot be surpassed. Price $7,500, of which half can remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply at No. 916 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISDAND.—A handsome country seat, with barn, coach-house, stabling, &c., full-grown shade and fruit-trees and pardeus, the house stands 90 feet back on a beautiful avenue, and a carriage-drive up to the house, which has a spacious portico in front; it is within a few minutes' walk of the railway-station, and 22 miles from New-York. Hempstead is noted for its perfect healthiness, and its numerous and excellent roads, and beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Price, $5,500. Immediate possession. JOHN HARODD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Van Alen, situated 4 miles south of Poughkeepsie, containing about 40 acres of land, with suitable improvements; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES H. VAN ALEN, New-Hamburg; or JAMES J. VAN ALEN, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—14½ acres, fine house, fruit and shade trees, 12 miles from City Hall, in the most desirable part of Westchester County; view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers; access by two railroads. J. C. SIDNEY, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.
U. S. School

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,
EVERY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
In addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

B. B. BANES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

BANES & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor sofas, covered in French satin brocatel, silk plush, and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, with mirror back and front, marble-top center-tables, bookcases, secretaire bedsteads, book and corner stands, mahogany, black walnut, and enameled chamber suites, Voltaire, rocking, reception and other chairs, &c.

Also, carpets, oil-cloth, matting, cutlery, crockery, superior oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China ware, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, a large variety of oval pier, mantel and square mirrors, which will be sold to pay advances. Sale peremptory; catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER. OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner William. Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board of Brokers.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25.

$20,000 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of New-Jersey Central R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
$3,000 10 per cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds of Racine and Mississippi R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
$1,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. Co., $1,000.
$1,000 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of Warren R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
$2,000 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, $1,000 each.
$6,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. $1,000 each.
$10,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R. Co., $1,000 each.

40 shares Chatham Bank Stock ..... $25 each.
15 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co. ..... $25 each.
100 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. ..... $100 each.
25 shares Continental Bank Stock ..... $100 each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co. ..... $50 each.
40 shares Island City Bank Stock ..... $25 each.
14 shares Phenix Bank Stock ..... $20 each.
20 shares Bank of the State of New-York ..... $100 each.
100 shares Columbian (Marine) Insurance Co Stock.

G. WELLS NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., & CO. WILL HOLD their regular sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 1 o'clock, and offer:

$6,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. Water Loan.
$1,000 Mason County Kentucky, 8 per cent. Bond.
$2,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Michigan Central First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bond.
175 shares American Exchange Bank. $100 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. $100 each.
40 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co. $100 each.
50 shares Colombian Marine Insurance Co. $100 each.
60 shares Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad.
100 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. $100 each.
300 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. $100 each.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire valuable rosewood furniture, elegant piano-forte contained in house No. 152 21st-st., west of 6th-av. This sale embraces a very large variety of superb parlor furniture, worthy of special attention. The sale will be peremptory, every article in the house being for absolute and positive sale, catalogues of which will be at the door on the morning of sale. Contents of the house consist in part of a number of Wilton and tapestry carpets, large pier mantel mirrors, costly 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, beautifully landscaped with pearl; three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin, brocada and velvet; two marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors; lady's French secretary, rosewood secretary, bookcase, Voltaire and reception chairs, whatnots, centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—A valuable collection of oil-paintings, all of which are Art Union paintings, by eminent artists, whose names are guaranteed; also, a large collection of elegant China vases, candelabras, groups and marble figures; solid silver-ware spoons, forks, salvers, dining and tea service; baskets, pitchers, China, ruby and amber cut glass, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, armoire, with French plate front; twenty superb hair mattresses and bedding, mirrors, clocks, sofas, lounges, tête-a-têtes, rockers, with ormolu chandeliers and gas fixtures; oil-cloths, marble hall stand, hall chairs, &c. This sale will take place, rain or shine. Facilities will be afforded for packing and shipping for those who wish their goods to leave the City. Deposits will be required of purchasers.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made—cost $400; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 220 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. F. NASH will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of: solid pearl and inlaid mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace and window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture: Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant rubykut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oilcloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom No. 28 Nassau-st., a general assortment of furniture—consisting of Brussels, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany French do., rosewood and mahogany centre tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas and lounges, tete-a-tetes, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany extension dining tables, gilt frame mantel glasses, rosewood and mahogany book-cases and secretaires, rosewood chairs in brocatel, black walnut bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, toilet sets, crockery, double and single hair mattresses, straw do., lounges, &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, 300 cases Schiedam Schnapps.
15 eight casks Hennessey Brandy.
10 eight casks Sehr gette do.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.—A Phaeton, cost $600; a buggy, cost $250; a close carriage, cost $650.

Also 4 rosewood piano-fortes made by William Hall & Son, Lakeis Munns & Co. Also one rosewood French grand action piano, made by Hallett & Dunham of Boston, cost $700, 2 iron safes.

Also an assortment of carved and plain marble mantels without reserve.

G. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

G. L. SMITH WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, in the four-story house No. 116 West 15th-st., the entire furniture, carpets and contents of said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin, velvet and tapestry; splendid rosewood etageres with plate backs, doors and stationary tops; richly carved rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side tables; splendid ornamented French plate pier glasses, Turkish easy and reception chairs, superior mantel clock, oil-paintings of the oldest masters, with heavy gilt frames, 2 splendid pier glasses, from floor to ceiling, with gilt bases; Brussels and velvet carpets, rich lace window curtains and cornices, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, one of the best; richly carved library bookcase, library chairs and table to match; bedroom furniture, solid rosewood and black walnut bedstead, a number of curled hair and spring mattresses, bureaus, washstands, tables and toilet sets, ingrain and velvet carpets, rich dining-room furniture, oak extension tables, dining-room chairs, silver ware, China, tea and dinner sets, crystal cut-glass and cutlery of every description; also, a large lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues ready on the day of sale. The whole will be sold without reserve, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE.—The handsome Gothic cottage and desirable building lots, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and known as the property of Charles D. Rhodes, peremptory sale of a beautiful Gothic cottage with about ten lots of ground, also six valuable building lots adjoining the same, by order of Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a large Gothic cottage, with about ten lots of ground with the same; also, six valuable building lots in separate parcels to parties to build, situate at New-Brighton, S. I., in the immediate neighborhood of Matthew Morgan's and John C. Green's, and within 10 minutes of the New-Brighton and Tompkinsville Ferries. The property is situate on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, New-Jersey and the Narrows. The cottage is built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, with 16 rooms exclusive, with laundry, kitchen and bath-room, and heated by hot air furnace. The property is very desirable and well worthy attention. Should it storm on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the sale will not take place till Friday following, at the same hour and place. For full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL AT auction, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 25 Court-st., Brooklyn, one splendid piano-forte, 7-octave; one bay horse, one top carriage, three sets of harness, blanket and sheet, forty-nine boxes of extra herring, twenty-five bushels of superior Italian oil, twenty-four door-mats, Brussels carpets, chairs, clocks, tables, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the public is directed to a sale of the furniture contained in the house No. 91 West 12th-st., consisting of handsome reserved parlor suites, piano forte, centre tables, side tables, bed and dining-room furniture, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE.—The handsome Gothic cottage and desirable building lots, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and known as the property of Charles D. Rhodes, peremptory sale of a beautiful Gothic cottage with about ten lots of ground, also six valuable building lots adjoining the same, by order of Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a large Gothic cottage, with about ten lots of ground with the same; also, six valuable building lots in separate parcels to parties to build, situate at New-Brighton, S. I., in the immediate neighborhood of Matthew Morgan's and John C. Green's, and within 10 minutes of the New-Brighton and Tompkinsville Ferries. The property is situate on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, New-Jersey and the Narrows. The cottage is built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, with 16 rooms exclusive, with laundry, kitchen and bath-room, and heated by hot air furnace. The property is very desirable and well worthy attention. Should it storm on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the sale will not take place till Friday following, at the same hour and place. For full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, the entire elegant furniture of the residence No. 144 West 26th-st., by order of the assignees, consisting of two large pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood bookcase, do. conter, pier, card and fancy tables, mahogany sofas, rockers and easy chairs, parlor do., Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, McGraw's sofa-bed curtains, cornices, shades, hair and wool mattresses, feather beds and bedding, oak exteoslon table, China, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, marble-top bureaus and washstands, toilet sets, &c., together with basemeot and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Worthy the attention of housekeepers aod the trade. The sale will be absolute for cash.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Boods, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 6th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the receptaoce of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albaoy.—Dated Canal Department, Albsoy, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Licot. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, aod the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in *cash*.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Boads for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
A. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 25th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called thereon be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 167, 164, 175, 181, 208, 222, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 367, 391, 440, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 894, 907, 931, 940, 941, 974, 975, 926, 954, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Barlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
} Trustees.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MECHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Bankiog-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE RONESDALE BANK, Honesdale, Penn., are redeemed as usual, by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., at ½ per cent. discount, and at no time has their redemption been interrupted, either at their own counter or in New-York.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$5,000, $3,000, $2,500, to be invested in the purchase of mortgages, $3,500, $1,400, $1,200. Inquire of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Lathe, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S PAtent: price $12, $15 and $20; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, soon, L. H., Westport, Conn.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads; to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dankirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passeoger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandalgua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo aod Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Ryewater's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Somerville, for above trains connect at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinoati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows; Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500. 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BAINBRIDGE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham: interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—34-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 Williams-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE-COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all the creditors of said firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11b Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.

WM. G. LAMBERT,
WM. M. BLISS,
WM. C. HAGGERTY,
} Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE.—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 16th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank. H. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.

B. T. COMPTON, President.

W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 60 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVELS, Actuary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Gunner in the Chair.

A communication from the Board of Councilmen, asking a Joint Committee to report the names of suitable persons to act as inspectors and canvassers at the coming election, was adopted.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, in relation to the piers and bulkheads on the East River side, which have not been kept clean. The communication was referred.

The special order of the evening was the report of the Committee reorganizing the Finance Department. The report had been partially read, when Alderman FULLMER rose, and moved that the further reading of the report be dispensed with, and that it be laid on the table to give him time to bring in a minority report. The motion prevailed.

The Report on Election Districts was referred to the following Special Committee: Aldermen Adams, Banta, Coulter, Fullmer and Owens.

The reports on the various propositions for the relief of Broadway were called up by Alderman WILSON, and read. Alderman WILSON favored the widening of Church-street and Trinity-place, and extending the former. Alderman TUCKER favored what is known as the Wooster-street improvement, and claimed that his improvement would cost but [illegible], while the other would cost over [illegible].

Alderman WILSON offered the following amendment to the "Greene-street report;

That Church-street be extended and continued [illegible], and of the same width, through to [illegible] that Trinity-place be extended to Battery-[illegible] on the west side so as to be of the [illegible] as Church-street; that said widening and extension take place on the 1st of May, 1858; and that the [illegible] in the Corporation be authorized and directed to [illegible] necessary legal measures to carry the same into [illegible].

That College-place be extended in a direct [illegible] of the same width, to where it intersects Greenwich-street, and that said extension take place on the 1st [illegible] 1858, and that the Counsel to the Corporation [illegible] the same into effect.

Some debate upon the whole subject was had on the motion. After transacting some other business not of general interest the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The bill of John Galvan, M. D., for medical and surgical attendances at Seventh Ward Station-house, amount $18, was referred to the Committee on Police.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the payment of the salary of Olcott Rhines, for the months of July and August, at the rate of $1,000 per year, he having received the appointment of Map-Clerk.

The petition of Jacob Vanderpool and others, to have Fifty-seventh-street graded and paved, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The Report of the Committee on Public Health in reference to a communication of Dr. Nathan Read, on the subject of diseased meats, was brought up.

One of the documents in this report contains the following passage: "Perhaps the most deadly of the animal poisons is the virus of the disease commonly known as 'milk-sickness.' This endemic prevails in isolated districts, scattered over a wide extent of country, embracing five or six of the Western States—the region from which this City receives its principal supply of beef. All herbivorous animals are liable to this disease, and while in this state their flesh and milk become very poisonous when used as food, acting strongly in the production of several acute as well as chronic diseases." The document was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas recommending a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay no more money to Messrs. Smith & Below for lighting the upper part of the City with oil, was adopted, after considerable debate, to the Committee of the Whole.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of placing a telegraphic apparatus in the room formerly occupied by fire telegraph operators, to give prompt notice of fires to firemen, was laid over.

A motion being made to reconsider the question before mentioned, of paying Olcott Rhines his two months' salary, a desultory, noisy and irregular discussion arose, during which the decision of the Chair was made the subject of appeal, and sustained—the vote being 26 to 16.

Councilman BUTZEEL became anxious to speak to a question of privilege, and much time was lost in the interruption caused by various members who rose upon questions of order, amidst prolonged laughter and confusion. Councilman BUTZEEL was effectually prevented from speaking.

The adjournment was moved.

Councilman OTTARSON demanded whether it was necessary to adjourn because one gentleman persisted in wasting the time of the house?

The motion to adjourn was lost.

No further action was taken upon the matter of Olcott Rhines.

Several reports from the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, as to sewers in Grove-street, in Morton-street, in Grand-street, in Thirty-fifth-street, in Howard-street, and in Front-street, were referred to the Committee on Sewers at this Board.

The report of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen relative to organizing the departments under the charter of 1857, was brought up and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the regular calendar, Councilman CRANE in the Chair.

Councilman BRADY inveighed against "going it blind," his text being the omission of the printing in the minutes of a report from the Committee on Salaries. He moved to recommit the papers. To satisfy him the report was read, which he declared was very vague and unsatisfactory. The President opposed the reference. Councilman OTTARSON contended that the omission of printing in the minutes would justify the Comptroller in refusing to pay. He would vote for sending back the papers. The motion to recommend such a movement was lost.

Gate-keepers and inspectors to close the office of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies—existing and paid after the Commission had been abolished—formed the theme upon which, on a motion of concurrence, Councilman BRADY next commented, in demanding that the details should be printed in the minutes. The Committee agreed to report in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in payment.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

NEW AND PLEASANT AMUSEMENT.—THE AQUARIUM.—One of the delightful instances of "Science made Easy," is the new combination of animal and vegetable life, to which the contrivers have given the name of the *Aquarium*. The name is not suggestive. But it means, simply, a method of causing plants and animals to live together peaceably, one set above water and the other under. Aquatic plants and fishes are grown together in a glass vessel, and in the place of the exhibition of solemn communities of gold-fish which demand attention every morning, a fish and a water-plant are made to exchange civilities and support each other. The contrivance is twenty years old in England. In the United States it is scarcely a week in existence. The first experiment has been tried in this City with perfect success. The Aquarium will be a popular institution.

The mode of preparation is simple. A common glass tank is provided, open at the top, and resting upon a marble slab. A collection of shells or sand is placed on the bottom, to the depth of two or three inches. Artificial rock-work is added, plants are attached to the foundation, all kinds of fish are introduced, and the Aquarium is complete, except that a scavenger is needed to clear away the decaying portions of the plants, the presence of which would speedily contaminate the water and destroy the fish. Nature has provided the animal to undertake this office. The water-snail, a very small but lively creature, is a species of aquatic carrion-vulture, which lives on the decaying substance, and clears the tank of refuse. Plants throw off oxygen—the fish throw off carbon. The fish requires constant supplies of oxygen, and the plant furnishes it: the plant needs carbon, and the fish supplies it. It is the principle of compensation in Nature, beautifully illustrated. The remarkable feature of the contrivance is the part played by the snail in maintaining to both plants and animals.

He is introduced to the company of the plant and the fish, and refrains from any unpertinent interference with either, but contents himself with devouring the unsavory morsels that fall.

The water-snail does that for *pisces* which they cannot do for themselves, and is a living illustration of the proverb touching the virtues of prevention—an ounce of which is said to be worth a pound of cure: the office he performs saves the whole affair. So, in short, the *flora* are the life of the fish—the fish carbonizes and revivifies the *flora*—the infinnitessimal scavenger brings up the leeway, and the happy family lives, as all happy families do, harmoniously and without a jar, although confined within the narrow limits of a tank. The exhibition of these interesting specimens at the *Museum* is attractive. The collection of living zoophytes and star-fish is both rare and beautiful.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—Wisdom is of slow growth. NELSON ANDERSON, aged 38, mate of the schooner *Alex. Lee*, attempted to fill a burning lamp with burning-fluid yesterday; an explosion followed, and ANDERSON was burned to death. He leaves a family in Ocean County, N. J.

FELIX FRANCIS, a laborer in ROUE'S cabinet-shop, in Mercer-street, died yesterday, at the Hospital, from a fractured skull, occasioned by a brick that fell or was thrown upon his head on the 16th inst.

In blasting a rock at the Forty-ninth-street sewer, the workmen neglected to give proper warning and to cover the rock sufficiently with plank to prevent a piece of the rock from being thrown to a great distance, and falling upon a child named FLORENCE SULLIVAN, aged 5 years, and instantly killing it. The Coroner's Jury censured the parties who prepared the blast.

[Advertisement.]

FINE ARTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE KING OF THE ARE.—One of the greatest attractions at the Crystal Palace is the picture gallery in the east nave, and the centre of this attraction (speaking literally and artistically) is the compartment so tastefully ornamented with a choice collection of pictures from the famous Photographic Palace of Art, at No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, established by J. GURNEY in 1840.

On approaching this compartment in the picture gallery visitors almost involuntarily pause, not merely on account of the many portraits of distinguished individuals there to be seen, but also to admire the parleying air and vivid rotundity of effect with which these portraits have been endowed by the wonderful abilities of Mr. GURNEY and his talented assistants. Viewed in an afternoon especially, when the rays of incidence come from the sun-in the West, but subdued by the artistic distribution of light, this is truly a glorious exhibition of what has been very aptly described as "sunlight paintings."

Here also visitors may observe specimens which would well serve to trace the history of this pleasing branch of the fine arts. First, the stern simplicity of the daguerreotypes; then the vast improvements arising from the multiplying negatives in the photographic process, whether untouched or finished up in captivating styles; and then the latest, most life-like perfection of portrait-taking as seen in the almost soul-breathing and responsive glances emanating from GURNEY'S exquisite finish when applied to his Hallotypes.

Among the finest pictures of this collection are those which have been photographed upon canvas, and then finished in oil. The largest and most central of this style is a likeness of Mrs. HOWE, the wife of ELIAS HOWE, the famous inventor of the sewing machine. On the right of this—the spectator's right hand—are Miss FAIRFIELD, the poetess: Mr. B. GURNEY, and a fine painting of "The Lady in Waterloo Blues." On the spectator's left, are Mr. HOUSTON, of New-York; Mrs. ALLEN, of Wallack's Theatre; and Ex-Senator MOULTON, of New-Hampshire.

Over these are grouped, entirely across the compartment, smaller likenesses of Mr. VAN ANTWERP, the auctioneer; EDWIN FORREST, Mr. SEYMOUR, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; with other celebrities, and many fine specimens of the photographic art in Mr. GARNEY'S best style, but as the originals are not public characters we feel unwilling to mention their names.

On the right-hand lower row is JOE HOXIE, who looks as natural as if singing a song at a Whig meeting; Mr. WHITCOMB, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, seems to have been reading the New-York *Leader*. Mr. COLEMAN, late of the Astor House, now at the St. Nicholas, seems to have followed suit; Mr. FARIS, well remembered by the ladies who patronize THOMPSON'S saloon; Mrs. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT, with her hair curled *a la Thilton*, and Mr. LESTER, whom the ladies need not be told to look at, especially as he is in a fine rollicking attitude for a tom-boy pic-nic.

On the left-hand lower row are Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, General HENNINGSEN, Mr. CHAMBERS, the respectable Secretary of the American Institute, and a number of superbly-finished Hallotypes of private individuals. If any proof were needed that Mr. GARNEY is the leader of Photographic excellence, this exhibition must satisfy the most incredulous, although only a small off-shoot from his Palace of Art, at No. 349 Broadway.—*Extract from the New-York Leader, Sept. 19, 1857.*

[Advertisement.]

MORAL AND MENTAL CULTURE IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD.—The best place for moral culture is in a religious family in the country, while for mental training we need the well-drilled school.

Knowing these facts, Mr. J. B. CURLEY, who is an experienced teacher, has located on Lyon's Plain near Westport, Conn., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. He takes into his family a *few* boys, to whom he gives thorough instruction in the common and higher branches, while he is careful at the same time to provide properly for the moral and the physical wants of his pupils.

His terms for board, tuition, &c., are $150 per year. For full information, address immediately, J. B. CURLEY, Esq., Westport, Conn., or Mr. E. A. CURLEY, at No. 57 St. Marks-place, Eighth-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Wild Knight," this beautiful dramatization of COBB'S story is to be performed again at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night. Mr. J. H. ALLEN sustaining the part of the *Knight of the Easie*, Mr. G. L. FOX that of *Hendrick*, and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS *Agnes of Luxemburg*; the entire strength of the Company appearing. This will be followed by the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome and the White Warrior," with Mr. FOX, the Mons. DENIER, and Miss PRICE, &c., and the whole will conclude with the Drama of "Jack Robinson and His Monkey."

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CLEAVER'S

Prize Medal Honey Soap, containing the most delicate perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.

F. S. CLEAVER'S Pure Glycerine Soap, for the skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.

Brown Windsor, and every description of Fancy Soap and Perfumery, to be had of all respectable venders in the States.

Manufactory, Red Lion Square, London. Depot for the United States, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

TO REMOVE ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, &c.—Make a few applications of "FONTAINE'S Cream of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Washing Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Eruptions, boils, ulcers, and sores sometimes proceed from an inflammatory principle in the blood, produced by luxurious living. This fiery element in the circulation is reached and extinguished by the ointment, which, aided by the pills as an internal remedy, never fails to accomplish a cure.

[Advertisement.]

THE PALACE OF THE SOUL.—The head is the palace of the soul, and deserves the handsomest and best covering we can procure, which may be had, as all the world knows, at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, in the shape of his last Autumn style of hats, the most gentlemanly, highly finished and elegant ever introduced.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—When a bottle of this article is opened, it evinces its essential attributes in a burst of fragrance. Ladies, who once use it, lose their relish for other odoriferous essences. It surpasses the genuine Cologne. Applied to the handkerchief will prevent faintness. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 75c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce has established for itself a high reputation among all who love a piquant flavor added to their dishes. Another recommendation of this sauce is its wholesomeness, and, being so good an article, *base imitations* are offered to the public.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents for United States.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Queens County Agricultural Fair.

The Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held yesterday at Jamaica, on the grounds of Governor KING.

The day was most propitious, and the attendance was quite numerous. Governor KING, who has, from the formation of the Society, been one of its most zealous members, was present. Many more entries were made than in any former years, and the amount of money [illegible] for those entries or subscriptions, (each exhibitor becoming a subscriber for one year,) was $576, about $200 more than the average amount. The good folks of Flushing and its immediate neighborhood were the principal exhibitors, and bore off the palm in many instances. The cattle produced were not quite as many as in some former years. The principal exhibitors in this department were Mr. E. A. LAWRENCE, of Flushing, and Mr. THOS. MESSENGER, of Clarance Hall, Great Neck. The former is the owner of a splendid thorough-bred bull called "Long Island." This animal is almost entirely red. There was no competitor found to enter the lists against "Long Island," and he took the first prize—a silver cup of the value of ten dollars. Mr. LAWRENCE had also on show some ten very fine working oxen, all remarkably fine specimens, and as well trained and docile as they were powerful.

In this department Mr. MESSENGER was not second, producing some equally admirable specimens. This gentleman had also some fine swine, sheep and poultry. Among the rest, one enormous sow, not fat, but in excellent condition. It was not less (we did not measure the beast) than six feet in length from the snout to the tail, and some bystanders estimated the weight at about seven hundred in its present state.

The horse exhibition was particularly attractive. Several Kings County horses were entered, and there was a spirit of rivalry between the two counties, which had the effect of bringing on to the ground some of the best and prettiest nags in the country.

Within the Marquee the usual interesting specimens of a more domestic nature were to be seen. The fruits and flowers were very fine, notwithstanding that the season has not been favorable to these products.

Mr. MICKLE, of Bay Lawn, Flushing, had some fine varieties of foreign grapes and other fruits, with vegetables and flowers in great perfection, variety and beauty. We may mention, among other things, a water melon about 22 inches in length, 14 in diameter, and 35 pounds in weight.

WM. ALLEN, gardener of Governor KING, next claims attention here. The productions of his vegetable garden were worthy of particular notice.

Some hops raised by Mr. TOPPENS, of Newtown, were as fine, we think, as any ever produced in this country or any other.

The work of the ladies was, as it always is, of the most tasty and elegant description, consisting of lace, embroidery, and more homely manufactures. Most prominent among these articles was a full-length portrait of WASHINGTON, in worsted work, by Miss EMELINE ELY, of Jamaica.

A plowing match took place in the afternoon, but only two of those entered appeared to contend for the prizes.

NEW-JERSEY.

TROUBLE IN THE HOBOKEN COUNCIL—A MEMBER EXPELLED.—The Hoboken Council Chamber on Wednesday evening, was the scene of unusual excitement, attendant upon the trial and expulsion of Councilman JOHN BEARD, of the Third Ward, upon the charge of having in the course of an acrimonious debate, at a previous meeting, called Councilman WILSON, (also a representative from the Third Ward,) "a d—d liar." Councilman BEARD had been notified a day or two before, that he would be tried upon this charge, and the matter having become public, it drew together a numerous attendance of citizens on the occasion. After the transaction of some routine business, the all-exciting subject was brought before the Board, when Councilman BEARD at once arose and plead guilty to the charge, prepared with witnesses to prove the truth of what he had said. This gave rise to a war of bitter words between the members, commingled with disorder and confusion among the spectators, during which the Chairman repeatedly ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest Councilman BEARD, which order the officer as repeatedly attempted to obey, but without success. A resolution was finally offered by Councilman CHAMBERLAIN that Council man BEARD be expelled from the Board, which was adopted, by the following vote:

Ayes—Councilmen Wilson, Chamberlain, White and Bampton.

Nays—Councilman Van Mater.

This being accomplished, and some one having turned off the gas, the meeting adjourned in darkness and the greatest confusion.

REWARD FOR THE MURDERERS OF TOMPKINS AND CARRIGAN.—Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, has issued his proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who feloniously assaulted THEODORE L. TOMPKINS, of Hoboken, in the City of New-York, on the 1st of August last; and a reward of $200 for the apprehension and conviction of PATRICK SCULLION, who feloniously assaulted JAMES CARRIGAN, at Hoboken, on the 27th of August last. Both of the persons assaulted died from the effects of their injuries.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Wednesday, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Morris Canal Basin at Jersey City. The deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age. The dress was that of a seaman, and the conjecture is that he had fallen overboard from some vessel. Justice BENFORD viewed the remains and ordered them buried.

A CURIOUS PRAYER.—The following singular prayer, offered by a dissenting minister, Mr. D——, at Townsend, near Concord, is taken from the Newport *Gazette*, of July 17, 1777:

"O Lord! thou hast been the God of our Fathers; why wilt thou not be Ours? Time after Time we have supplicated thee to save our Country from the jaws of worse than hellish Tyranny; But instead of giving success to our Armies, thou art defeating us on every side. And, if thou turnest to our enemies and shall continue to delight in our Destruction and to buffet us—*we must seek another God.*"

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 24.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	100	1500	Erie R. R.	c 17⅝
7,000	do	98	300	do	s10 17⅝
9,000	Virginia 6s	86	200	do	s3 17⅝
2,000	do	86⅛	300	do	s3 17⅝
3,000	do	85⅝	5	do	18
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	s30 70	150	Illinois Cent. R.	s3 88
2,000	do	70½	200	do	s3 90
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R. 6s	77	100	Mich. Central R.	68
2,000	Har. R.R. 1st mtg	87	150	do	59
1,000	Hud.R.R.R.2dmg	54	100	do	b3 59
2,000	Ill. Cen.R.R.Bds.	84	5	do	60
1,000	do	83⅜	150	do	s30 59
1,000	La.C.&M.R.R.Bds.	30	50	do	58⅜
50	Bank of America	101	400	Harlem Railroad	7⅜
10	do	101½	700	Reading R. R.	c 44⅞
22	Bank of Commerce	94½	200	do	s10 44⅝
15	Am. Exchange Bk	90	100	do	s10 44⅝
17	Continental Bank	91	500	do	s10 44⅝
15	Park Bank	87½	400	do	s8 44⅝
10	do	c 88	100	do	c 44⅝
20	Irving Bank	90	100	do	b30 45
10	North River Bank	88	100	do	s15 44⅞
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	105⅜	620	do	c 45
30	do	105½	500	do	s10 45
150	do	s30 105	450	M.S.&N.Ia.R.p&c	19¾
75	Canton Company	15½	100	do	20
100	do	15⅝	20	do	p&c 20
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	89	10	M.S.&N.Ia.pref.stck.	28
165	Penn. Coal Co	65	85	Dry.Col.&Cin.R.R.	79½
84	do	64½	400	Clev.&Tol.R.R.	s3 36
100	do	s30 64½	25	Chi.&R.Isl.R.R.	70
600	Cumb. Coal Co	10	50	do	s30 71
25	do	10¾	41	do	72
20	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	70	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	35½
30	Ohio Life & Trust Co	8	20	La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	11½
230	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	67¾	410	do	11
100	do	s10 67¾	50	do	b10 11
200	do	67½	5	C. B. & Quin. R.R.	70
100	do	s10 67¾	25	N. H. & Hart. R.R.	104
50	do	b3 68	20	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	80
50	do	67¾	15	do	70
50	do	s3 68¾	50	do	s3 72
50	do	s3 68¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	70¾	50	Penn. Coal Co	65
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	77	23	do	65⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	86	100	Cumb. Coal Co	10⅝
7	Continental Bank	91	50	Mich. Cent. R.	59
5	American Ex. Bank	90	300	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s30 89¾
65	Del. & H. Canal Co.	105⅜	200	Cl. & Toledo R. R.	38
60	Pacific M. S. Co	70	100	do	b30 38⅛
100	Canton Company	15⅝	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	35
300	Reading R. R.	44	9	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	70
500	do	s3 44	145	La Crosse & M. R.R.	10⅝
100	do	43¾	1	Ill. Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R	81
200	do	43	110	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	68⅛
100	do	42⅞	175	Erie Railroad	17⅛
400	do	42⅝	600	do	s3 17⅛

THURSDAY, Sept. 24—P. M.

The *Canada's* news, as telegraphed this morning from Halifax, was cheerfully construed. Our New-York panic is quite sensibly as well as intelligently construed by the leading London journal, and the effect upon American Stocks, as far as known, was to create a moderate demand at the reduced quotations, after the receipt of the New-York mail of Aug. 26. A leading banking authority telegraphs *via* Halifax to his friends here to the same purport. It is fortunate that this gentleman—we allude to Mr. GEORGE PEABODY—has so recently been in this country, and, after a visit of a year, during which he was in twenty-six States out of thirty-one, acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the material state of trade, and the condition and dependencies of our railway and banking interests. The Cotton and Grain accounts by this arrival are quite buoyant for the former, and fairly encouraging for shipments of the latter at the present going rates. The London Money market is quiet and the funds steady. The *Canada's* mails will be here to-morrow (Friday) night.

Our Stock Market improved at the early Board from 1 to 3 ⅌ cent., considerable activity being shown in the competition to buy New-York Central, Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Chicago, Reading, Michigan Central, and Illinois Central. The lower-priced shares were also firm, (except La Crosse,) Erie selling at 17⅞; Michigan Southern at 20 ⅌ cent. For two or three of the dividend-paying Road stocks there were said to be some small orders from abroad, but most of the buying in other descriptions was by brokers who usually operate on the *Bear* side. In the afternoon, the advance was lost in Reading, on several orders to sell from Philadelphia, where the money pressure is working much mischief, and sales were made from 45 down to 42¾ ⅌ cent. The remainder of the marked sympathized, in some measure, although there was decided pressure to make sales. The general list left off dull. The rise (or rather the recovery) to-day in Chicago and Rock Island was from 5 to 7 ⅌ cent. The annual report of the operations of the Company, made up to July 1, 1857, is nearly ready, in pamphlet form, for distribution among the stockholders.

Money affairs brightened up in the forenoon, but were overcast at the close of the day by the continued failures in Philadelphia, which, besides being large in amount, create much concern, as carrying down some of the oldest firms known to the trade of that city. Messrs. L. J. LEVY & Co., the eminent Chestnut-street house, (occupying in Philadelphia a position similar to that of A. T. STEWART & Co. here,) are reported to-day, while three or four well-known names have been added to the list of Market-street jobbers, who have gone by the board. The failures here which are generally known to-day, are PEREGE & BROOKS, Commission Paper Merchants and Manufacturers, BANGS BROTHERS, the Book Auctioneers, and SPENCER & PORTER, Grocers. We hear nothing specially unfavorable from New England to-day. Eastern borrowers press on our market with their New-York Bills Receivable, of every variety, and the whole range of discount where the paper is salable at all is from 18@36 ⅌ cent. The Sugar trade also continue to borrow on short bills drawn from Havana and strongly accepted and indorsed here. This paper goes at 18@21 ⅌ cent. The ordinary dealers at Bank are fairly accommodated. The Dry Goods trade are looking out for their October payments, which are heavier than through the present month. The Jobbers express great confidence in the ability of the West to pay promptly, if Produce can be made to move with regularity. The Foreign Exchanges are quiet to-day; London takes the wide range of 106@107⅛ ⅌ cent.; Paris, 5.30@5.20. The Sub-Treasury received $242,301; paid out $236,992; and held at the close $10,021,920. An Auction firm writes us a note of encouragement for the money market this afternoon, to say:

"We had two hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($220,000) in Dry Goods notes mature yesterday—*every one of which were paid.*"

Our reporter at the Erie meeting yesterday made Mr. MORAN speak of selling $25,000,000 of *Erie* securities abroad. His expression was *American* securities—meaning of every variety.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Boston Traveller.

The Banks are fast being reinforced in their specie reserves, and are discounting with more freedom. New-York funds are getting more plenty, which will bring the specie from Wall-street. This market lacks the usual remittances from the West—which, however, teems with abundance, giving assurances for the future most cheering and satisfactory.

The Bank line of specie, according to the returns of the clearing house, has increased $200,000 this week.

The failure of DEMOND & ROBINSON, Grocers, on the Long Wharf, is announced.

From the Providence Journal.

Three of our Banks, and, we presume, others, have sent to New-York for specie. This is what they all should do; it is not needed that there should be any combined action. Each Bank should keep its vaults replenished. The admirable bank system of New-York compels the Banks in that centre to keep in a condition not only of great security to themselves, but to render assistance to others. Some of the New-York Banks would, probably, anticipate the receipts of their correspondents among the Providence Banks, but they need not be asked to do this. The true way is for each Bank to select a few thousand dollars of its most desirable paper, having sixty days to run, and to send it to Wall-street to be sold at market price, and the proceeds to be ordered back in specie.

Failures, Assignments, &c., During the Week.

From the Independent.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c.:

B. W. Luighton & Co., Effingham, N. H., failed.

Charles H. Mills & Co., Boston, dry goods, commission merchants and agents for the Hadley Falls Co., the Lyman Mills, the Great Falls, Chickopee, Perkins & Dwight manufacturing companies, suspended, with liabilities reported between two and three millions.

E. D. Brigham & Co., commission, Boston, suspended: liabilities reported $400,000.

John Grace & Co., commission, Boston, suspended.

Conant & Edmonds, commission, Boston, suspended.

Loring, Fiske & Co., hardware, Boston, suspended.

Emmons, Danforth & Scudder, grocers, Boston, suspended: liabilities said about $300,000.

Farley, Morrison & Co., leather, Boston, suspended.

Dimond & Robinson, grocers, Boston, suspended.

C. W. Forbush, shoes, Boston, failed.

C. H. Stone & Co., hardware, Boston, suspended.

Ralph Warren, Boston, suspended; liabilities said about $40,000.

William Mason & Co., hardware, Taunton, Mass., suspended.

The Union Straw Works, Foxboro, Mass., are obliged to ask an extension in consequence of the failure of Carpenter, Ide & Co., New-York City.

H. M. Richards, North Attleboro, Mass., asking an extension, shows assets double the amount of liabilities.

French, Sisson & Co., Providence, R. I., oil merchants and cotton manufacturers, suspended; liabilities estimated $500,000.

Cyrus W. Field & Co., paper, New-York City, suspended.

Persse & Brooks, paper, New-York City, suspended.

George Everson & Co., findings, New-York City, suspended in consequence of the failure of N. Case & Co., Buffalo, for whom they have accepted; it is expected they will soon resume and pay in full.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, New-York City, assigned.

Meyer & Ree, New-York City, suspended.

Robert M. Masterton & Co., grocers, New-York City, suspended.

C. E. & W. J. Babcock, dry goods, New-York City, suspended.

Wm. Stephens & Son, wire, New-York City, suspended.

Murray & Davis, wool, New-York City, suspended, L. & V. Kirby & Co., dry goods, New-York City, previously reported suspended, have obtained an extension of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, their own notes with interest, and will continue business as formerly.

George & Brother, shoes, New-York City, suspended, but are said to show a good surplus.

Cox, Richardson & Boyton, stoves, New-York City, suspended; sold out to Johnson & Cameron, and hope to pay in full.

W. & M. Friedlander, trimmings, New-York City, suspended.

David Rowland, jeweler, New-York City, failed and assigned.

M. S. Friend, jeweler, New-York City, suspended; asks an extension.

Adolph Rodewald, New-York City, failed and assigned.

John Liddle, stoves, New-York City, failed.

Edmund C. Charles, New-York City, assigned to George W. McLean and Boardman Baldwin.

Jacob L. Bach & Co., clothing, New-York City, suspended; asking an extension.

J. Brown & Co., clothing, New-York City, suspended and assigned.

L. P. & D. F. Barnes, Troy, N. Y., failed.

W. P. Swift, Utica, N. Y., assigned to G. C. Tallman.

B. B. Johnston, Palmyra, N. Y., failed and assigned.

Theodore S. Whitney, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assigned.

Samuel J. Holley, Oswego, N. Y., suspended.

Tyler & Wild, shoes, Rochester, N. Y., failed.

Davis, Suydam, Dubois & Co., bankers, Rondout, N. Y., suspended.

A. H. Delmel, Herkimer, N. Y., assigned.

E. D. Angell, Oswego, N. Y., assigned.

W. T. Hastings, Horsehead, N. Y., failed: liabilities said about $80,000.

E. T. Grant, Newark, N. Y., suspended.

George W. Wiles, Fillmore, N. Y., assigned.

H. W. Chadwick, Jordan, N. Y., failed.

Corwine & Tompkins, Ashland, N. Y., failed.

Eli Merriam, Leyden, N. Y., assigned.

Samuel Norcross & Co., Pansboro', N. J., failed.

Caleb Cope & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia suspended: liabilities heavy.

Aaron S. Lippincott, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended: liabilities heavy.

Hoskins, Heiskell & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities large.

Tennent, Derrickson & Co., dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

John Farnum & Co., commission, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities large.

Hacker, Lea & Co., Philadelphia, suspended.

Dean, Mulligan & Huey, dry goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

Robert Patterson & Co., cotton and sugar, Philadelphia, suspended; liabilities large.

Sergeant, Hughes & Co., commission, Philadelphia, suspended.

R. Garsed & Brother, cotton, Philadelphia, suspended.

Charles Hallowell & Co., hats, Philadelphia, suspended.

James P. Perot & Bro., flour and grain, Philadelphia, suspended.

I. W. Stiles & Co., wool, Philadelphia, suspended. Liabilities said about $250,000.

John Briggs & Co., calico printers, Philadelphia, suspended.

Reeves, Buck & Co., and Reeves, Abbott & Co., R. R. Iron, Philadelphia, reported suspended, we learn have obtained an extension, and will resume business.

Wallers & Stackhouse, straw goods, Philadelphia suspended.

S. P. Wilson, straw goods, Philadelphia, suspended.

S. Brock, Jr., notions, Philadelphia, suspended.

John Drake, shoes, Philadelphia, suspended.

John L. Pomeroy, oils, Philadelphia, suspended.

Longmire & Brooke, Philadelphia, suspended.

T. K. Collins, Philadelphia, suspended.

Charles Dana, Scranton, Penn., failed.

Hawley & Barton, Scranton, Penn., failed.

Thomas Birkcock, Tamaqua, Penn., suspended.

Daniel P. Haas & Co., Shamokin, Penn., failed.

James B. Kennard, Wilmington, Del., failed.

C. H. Rinpelmeyer & Co., Baltimore, suspended.

F. A. McGhee, Washington, D. C., failed.

James Poley, Charleston, S. C., failed.

A. M. Waterman & Co., St. Louis, Mo., failed. Liabilities large.

B. Clapharnson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., failed.

Ward & Nash, tobacco, Louisville, Ky., suspended.

John K. Gethart, Dayton, Ohio, failed and assigned.

John P. Moore, Dayton, Ohio, failed.

Robert H. Atkins, Cambridge, Ohio, assigned.

Albert Strong, Winchester, Ohio, failed.

John Wooley, proprietor of the Bank of the Capitol, Indianapolis, Ind., failed; circulation small, and is secured by the deposit of State stocks.

S. J. & C. J. McCoy, Fort Wayne, Ind., assigned.

Thomas George & Co., Chicago, Ill., assigned; liabilities $80,000, and assets about $100,000.

Higinbotham & White, Chicago, Ill., failed.

Frasher & Carr, Chicago, Ill., assigned.

W. P. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., suspended.

I. S. Lower, Kankake, Ill., failed.

Wm. Butler & Co., Kankakee, Ill., failed.

M. F. Beebe, Union Corners, Ill., failed.

Phillipiace & Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich., failed and assigned.

Henry C. Ripley, Detroit, Mich., failed and assigned.

Munson & Ocobock, Hudson, Mich., failed in consequence of loss by fire.

May & Cloyes, White Pigeon, Mich., failed.

Newman A. Brown, Madison, Wis., assigned.

Parry & Freeman, Burlington, Iowa, assigned.

Burns & Rentgen, Keokuk, Iowa, assigned.

David Wilcox, Toledo, Iowa, failed.

Joseph Kelly, Montezuma, Iowa, sold out and suspended.

John E. Beebe, Lyons, Iowa, suspended and assigned.

Joseph A. Brown, Monticello, Iowa, sold out.

William F. Lewis, Oakville, C. W.,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1879. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The English Press on American Financial Troubles.

Forgeries and Flight of an English Solicitor—The Paris Credit Mobilier—Anglo-French Mediation between Spain and Mexico—Dr. Livingston on the Growth of Cotton in Central Africa—Commercial Intelligence, &c.

The Mails by the *Canada*, from Boston, reached this City last evening. There is little intelligence in addition to that already published by telegraph.

We print in full the article from the London *Times* on our financial troubles.

With regard to financial affairs in France, it is stated that the difficulties in the management of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been smoothed over. It is also asserted that the directors of that Society intend to bring an action against the London *Times* for a recent article that appeared in it columns.

Our correspondent, writing from London on the 10th instant, says:

A matter of some interest to the shipbuilding and shipping community in the United States has, this week, been brought before the public. The Boston correspondent of a London daily concluded his comments on some alleged frauds of a Boston shipbuilder, with a warning against sending men out in vessels which were launched unseaworthy. A Bostonian gentleman, who withholds his name, but writes from MORLEY'S Hotel, yesterday took up the cudgels for MR. DONALD MACKAY, assuming him to be the shipbuilder alluded to, and expressing much surprise at the charge. The *James Baines*, *Lightning*, and *Champion of the Seas*, built by Mr. MACKAY, are on their way to India with troops; but this is the first hint of their being unseaworthy; and it is certain that they have made some of the most rapid passages between Liverpool and Melbourne, on record. The writer appeals to British love of fair-play, and expresses his confidence that Mr. MACKAY, when he sees the Boston letter in question, will be able to completely refute the allegations therein made.

The same correspondent says:

Another matter of considerable interest to the American commercial world was brought under notice yesterday in the money market column of the leading journal. Taking for his text recent disclosures respecting American railway speculations, the editor of that department of the paper inveighed against the practice of paying scrip dividends, and the numerous instances in which English shareholders have been losers through frauds and deceptions on the part of the Directors of American railways. The Michigan concern was mentioned, and it was stated that the President lately visited the English shareholders, and induced them to increase their investments. The latter were rebuked for their gullibility, and reminded that such things could not occur if they were to exercise greater vigilance. The formation of a London Committee of American shareholders was recommended, and the public were told that if this was not done, they had better avoid American securities altogether. Now, if this advice is worth anything, how comes it that so many breakdowns occur in British enterprise, the affairs of which are under the eyes of the shareholders? The British Bank and the Surrey Gardens Company failures are proofs that no such committee would have the smallest effect in diminishing the liability to loss on the part of English stockholders of American railways, through fraud or misrepresentation, which the journal in question has brought under notice in such a prominent manner.

An English View of the American Financial Troubles.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 10.

The last intelligence from New-York suggests some curious considerations regarding the conditions on which English capital is invested in America. The amount of American securities held here can merely be conjectured. Five years back it was thought to be nearly £80,000,000, and it may now be £80,000,000 or £100,000,000. Until the approach of the Russian war they almost all paid large and regular dividends, but the ability of the various railway and other companies to raise fresh money as it was wanted on second, third, and fourth mortgages in London, having then received a check, there has since been a constant downward tendency, until perhaps two-thirds of the weaker sort have gone into comparative insolvency. For a time, when distributions could no longer be made from capital, the device was hit upon of paying what are called scrip dividends, and as these cost nothing they were always on a liberal scale. The accounts usually showed to the shareholders that there was a profit of about 10 per cent., but, unfortunately, the cash balance had invariably been absorbed through some temporary and accidental circumstance. The gain was therefore handed over to them in paper, redeemable a year or two hence. The plan, however, although it was at first thought to be all right, failed upon repetition to satisfy the hunger of the parties interested; and probably many of our own Birmingham theorists have received, from experience in this respect, the first blow to their ideas regarding the nature and functions of money. At last, in a number of instances, exposure became unavoidable, examples of deception, fraud and repudiation abounded on all sides, and prices even of the leading undertakings went to a point which showed that in the minds of the public years of economy and good management would be requisite to restore any of them to a solid position. Thus far the result had, perhaps, been little other than might have been expected. It was the old story of the State loans over again. Any honorable member of Congress or Assembly, coming over to England, had only to make a demand large enough, and he could get all he wanted. He would go to a leading iron-master, give a heavy order for rails, pay about 30 or 40 per cent. above their value, and trust to this gentleman for the disposal, through brokers and others tempted by a nobler percentage, of such amount of stocks and bonds as might be deemed appropriate for the moment. The next and each succeeding year the process might, of course, be repeated, since the prosperity of the part already constructed rendered extensions of all kinds indispensable. But it was to have been supposed that experience dearly purchased would at length have generated some prudence. Apparently, however, our people are incurable. The last railway concern that has broken down is the Michigan Southern, and it is said that only a few months have elapsed since the President paid a visit to the English shareholders, and induced them considerably to extend their commitments. Still, instances of this kind are as nothing compared with the wholesale apathy exhibited. Incredible as it may seem, our 80 millions or more of American securities are left to take their chance, without the holders knowing or learning anything about them except from the managing parties. The railway companies issue reports only once a-year, usually of the most vague description, and no accounts of what passes at their meetings transpire. Everything is taken for granted, and each individual English holder assumes that some other holder, by whom, perhaps, he was first led into the investment, keeps careful watch. *And while this total absence of organization prevails in England, there is actually a powerful combination on the other side for the avowed purpose of bringing all the principal undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of any other country, the majority of the leading speculators of New-York are devoted to the task of depreciating the national credit.* Whether this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be discussed. A large body of active persons are known to be associated for the purpose; they influence the press to work out their views, and are alleged, not merely to operate with a joint capital, but to hold regular meetings, and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation it may be assumed is to discover points that may enable the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus to create universal distrust. They are also said to succeed in a vast number of instances in getting their own creatures into the control of companies, ostensibly supporting or opposing them as may best suit their tactics in each particular case. Each new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and such directors and shareholders as may show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims, instead of being hooted from the Exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end, or be greatly mitigated, if the stock and bondholders were to exercise vigilance. In most instances the proceedings are so notorious, and the laxity of management so complete and long-continued, that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, could not fail to be warned. But there is no London Committee of American stockholders, and, apparently, no possibility of forming one. Yet something should be done if possible to remedy the evil. Some persons will say the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether; but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about unless the respectable portion of the American mercantile community can contrive to influence public opinion, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interests of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for the employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business beget a universal disposition here to seek it and trust to it. *Under such circumstances it is deplorable that owing to a want of connected action among the honest portions of the two communities a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise, and render confidence impossible.*

Extensive Forgeries and Flight of a London Solicitor.

From the London News City Article, Sept. 10.

Exaggerated and alarming reports have been circulated, to the effect that a solicitor has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of about £150,000, represented in part by forged bills. It is added that one of the London joint stock banks is a heavy sufferer. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Mr. THOMAS DEAN, solicitor, of No. 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, has absconded, and detective officers are in pursuit of him, as he is charged with fraud and forgery. We believe, however, that the total amount of his liabilities, so far as can be ascertained, does not exceed about £25,000; that the circle of sufferers scarcely exceeds half a dozen persons, chiefly his own relatives and immediate clients; and that the sum in which the bank referred to is interested is under £2,000, and may be partially covered by other securities. Mr. DEAN lived in a plain way, at Barnes Common. His practice was never extensive, but he had been some 25 or 30 years in the profession. We understand that his name will appear in the list of bankrupts in to-morrow's *Gazette*.

From the London News, (City Article,) Sept. 11.

We understand that the messengers of the Court of Bankruptcy have taken possession of the property of Mr. THOMAS DEAN, the solicitor, to whose flight reference was made yesterday. His name does not appear in to-night's *Gazette*, owing to the usual formal delay, but it will doubtless be comprised in the list of bankrupts next Tuesday. Mr. DEAN seems to have systematically misappropriated funds entrusted to him for investment; but, as remarked yesterday, it is believed that £25,000 will cover the whole. When a man who has borne a respectable character during a period of five-and-twenty or thirty years of professional practice is discovered to have thus betrayed the trust reposed in him, the intimacy of the relations subsisting between the client and his confidential legal adviser renders the blow the more severe.

The Depression in the Paris Money Market.

From the Paris Spectateur (late Assemblee National.(

Two circumstances may explain the present industrial and commercial inertness. First, it may be affirmed that the production of the country having been unusually stimulated during the last two years, and particularly in 1856, under the influence of the Universal Exhibition, a very natural reaction has shown itself, and the movement is now objectionable slow, because it was too rapid previously. In the next place, it may be declared that it is not always at the outset that the evils are felt which are destined in the end to produce most effect. Thus, we borrowed 1,500,000,000f. in 1855 and 1856 for the war, we expended during the same perion nearly 1,000,000,000f. In works of public utility, in addition we sent large sums to foreign countries for corn, and yet the difficulties which were to be wrestled with during that period were scarcely perceptible. It is now allowable to believe that, if the burden was so light in 1855 and 1856, the reason was that it was to be heavier during the years which were to follow. Societies, like governments, have the faculty of anticipating the future in matters of credit. We have somewhat abused that faculty, and we now pay the penalty of our having done so. The year 1857 liquidates previous engagements, and perhaps expiates some acts of rashness. Such we conceive to be the cause of the present crisis in industrial and commercial matters. The same is not, however, the case in what relates to the depreciation of the public funds, and particularly of industrial securities. Here new causes are added to the old ones. Without doubt, the depreciation in the funds is also the consequence of the rarity of capital, which has been absorbed as stated above. But it arises, also, from the marked diminution of receipts, which is connected with the slackness existing in commercial matters. These are not, perhaps, the only causes which have exercised their influence in producing the present depreciation. We conceive the principal causes to be found in the different attitude of the Government and of public opinion, with respect to industrial companies, and, above all, those of railways. The Government first remodeled the tariffs and conditions of the railway companies, then imposed on them a special tax, and lastly insisted on the execution of branch lines more or less expensive. As these measures coincided with financial difficulties and with the shifts which the Companies are forced to for the purpose of obtaining the funds necessary for the continuation of their works, alarm was caused, and men began to ask each other if industrial securities were not seriously menaced in their future prospects. No astonishment should be felt if, under the influence of these preoccupations, the shares of the best lines have at present fallen so considerably. All is conjointly responsible in public credit, and the weight with which railway shares are loaded also bears down the funds.

THE PARIS CREDIT MOBILIER.

From the London Times, (City article,) Sept. 11.

The private letters from Paris state that the recent difficulties in connection with the management of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been smoothed over. M. ERNEST ANDRE, the Director by whom, upon the refusal of his colleagues to accept his resignation, a notarial notice of withdrawal had been issued, has been induced to return, while the other Directors, who were understood to be desirous of getting out, have for the present, at all events, abandoned their intention. This result was to have been expected, since the auspices under which the establishment was formed were such as to forbid the idea of its being allowed to break up from any internal dissensions that would admit of being healed by superior influences. The financial world may also be congratulated on the turn the affair has taken. It was on public grounds only that the institution was to be viewed with disfavor; and now that the eyes of all persons must have been opened to the unsound character of its original pretensions, and its dangerous power has consequently been dissipated, there could be no other feeling than one of regret at witnessing any individual disasters that might attend its change of condition. The hope must be that it will gradually bring its shareholders to be content with comparatively humble dividends, and that, instead of aspiring to regulate and monopolize the enterprise of the empire, it will recognize that no extraordinary gains can be continuously made without extraordinary gambling, and that it had better accept the opportunity of quietly conducting its affairs on the safe old principles current before banks of *Crédit Mobilier* were ever heard of.

The Anglo-French Mediation between Spain and Mexico.

Paris (Sept. 8) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

There was some slight contradiction between accounts recently received from Madrid and information derived from the best sources in Paris, with respect to the exact nature of the intervention on the part of England and France in the pending dispute with Mexico, to which the Spanish Government had agreed. On the one hand it was represented as positive arbitration, admitting of no appeal; while, on the other, it was declared to be confined to simple mediation, which might be broken off at any moment by the will of either of the disputant Governments. The truth may be said to lie between the two statements. Strictly speaking, it is the mediation of England and France that has been accepted by Spain and proposed to Mexico. But it is clearly understood that Spain so far commits herself to the hands of the mediating Powers, that she will not raise objections to such terms as they, having due regard to her interests and dignity, shall recommend to her acceptance. It is not doubted that Mexico will intrust her interests to their hands with a similar understanding. The mediating Powers can have no wish but to see justice done between the two countries; they can have no interest but to avert a war, which, once commenced, might lead to very serious complications. And they had a right to expect, when offering their good offices, something approaching to a certainty that they should not be exerted in vain. The important point was to arrive at such an understanding with Spain as should entirely preclude all prospect of her coming to blows with Mexico. To this end were directed the combined efforts of Lord HOWDEN and M. DE TURGOT at Madrid, and I believe I am correct in stating that the French Government considers it to have been fully attained.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Letter from Cyrus W. Field.

From the London Times.

The subjoined letter relates to the Atlantic telegraph cable:

SIR: Having been connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company from its commencement, and being in every way deeply interested in its success, I ask the privilege of reply to the statement in your money article of the 4th inst., wherein you state as follows:

It is reported that the Atlantic cable is not likely to prove available for either of the projected Indian lines of telegraph. It appears that in its present coiled state it generates or absorbs a great amount of heat in the parts under pressure forces the copper wire to the sides of the gutta percha, and destroys insulation.

On the evening of the day on which your article appeared I proceeded to Plymouth, and, having called to my aid the electrical and other officers of the Company, there was made a most minute examination of the cable.

This examination enables me to state that the reports to which you allude respecting the generation of heat in the cable are simply a mistake, and experiments instituted there, and since my return to London, enable me also to state that no heat exists in the hold either of the *Agamemnon* or *Niagara* beyond what is natural; and that the cable tests as perfectly through its whole length as it did the day it was put on board ship, and there is nothing in its own nature, or the mode in which it is coiled, that leads to the slightest apprehension for its safety, or for any injury from the pressure to which it is subjected. The cable is laid in regular strata, mathematically true—coil upon coil—and the *maximum* pressure upon the very lowest coil or flake is less than 28 pounds to the square inch.

Severe experiments made and vouched for since your article was written show that the cable remained absolutely perfect and uninjured at a temperature of 135° Fahrenheit, under a pressure for several hours of considerably more than six times that to which it is subjected in the lowest coil of the *Agamemnon*.

As regards the sale of the cable, I would inform you that the suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Company, and when the proposition for its purchase was made them, first by the Red Sea Company, and then by Sir W. O'SHAUGHNESSY, for the Persian Gulf, they only consented to entertain it on the condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest practicable moment in the Spring. On these conditions, and at the price stated, they were willing their cable should be appropriated to the Indian service, which was represented to them as most pressing.

Before I conclude I would make one remark, not in reply, but simply in reference to the mass of inaccuracies which your correspondent "B," circulated in your paper of the 28th of August last. The company have nothing to conceal. All their acts are open to public scrutiny; but it is obvious that they cannot be expected to answer all communications that appear in the public prints. I am, sir, yours truly, CYRUS W. FIELD.

London, Sept. 9.

The New Arctic Expedition.

The following letter has been addressed by Captain COLLINSON to the editor of the London *Times:*

"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Captain M'CLINTOCK, in the *Fox*, at Baal's River, in Greenland, where he had put in for the purpose of sending home M. LEWIS, one of the crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the Arctic regions as soon as possible. The friends and relatives of those embarked, as well as those who wish success to the expedition, will be gratified to learn that thus far the progress made has exceeded our anticipation, and that in point of time he is 15 days in advance of Captain INGLEFIELD, in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well, and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Frederickshaal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baal's River, off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Captain M'CLINTOCK, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Wargat Straits and sailing at Proven and Upernavic for dogs. The Danes report that the Winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear."

Dr. Livingston on the Commercial Products of Africa.

Dr. LIVINGSTON, the great African discoverer, after having been lionised and complimented at Dublin by the Viceroy and savans, has been paying a visit to Manchester, with the view of forwarding the arrangements which are contemplated for enabling him to return with increased means for carrying out his great work of opening up Central Africa to commerce, civilization and Christianity.

On Tuesday, Sept. 9, Dr. LIVINGSTON was received on 'Change by the merchants and manufacturers, and enthusiastically greeted. On Wednesday he met the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Association, and the Cotton Supply Association, at the Town Hall and had a most hearty reception. An address was presented to him, congratulating him on his safe arrival in England, and alluding to the great good which his discoveries in Africa were capable of rendering to this country.

Dr. LIVINGSTON, in reply to the address, mentioned, as on other occasions, the fine field of commercial enterprise which Central Africa promises to become, and remarked on the fertility of the soil and its capability of supplying cotton, sugar, and many other products of great value to England. In reply to the question by Mr. CARRAM, M. P., "What article, as a medium of commerce, could the natives best cultivate at the present moment?" Dr. LIVINGSTON replied that cotton would be the best for them to begin with, and that they would cultivate it if they were assured of a market. In Angola, he added, skilled labor was to be had for 4d. a day, field labor for 2d., and he believed it might be got, by paying in calico, the usual currency of the country, at about 1d. a day. He proposed, on going back, to distribute cotton seeds among all the chiefs on the banks of the river, and endeavor to give the impression that all they produced would be purchased. The beginning must necessarily be small and not profitable, but he thought if the natives could be engaged in lawful commerce it would put an end to the slave-trade in all that central region.

Mr. J. A. TURNER, M. P., then proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctor, congratulating him on the success of his travels, and pledging the meeting to urge the Government to supply him with a steamboat, to enable him to make further discoveries in the country to which he is about to return. Mr. CREETHAM, in seconding the motion, contrasted the importance of the discoveries to be made in Africa to this country with what could have resulted by the discovery of the "Northwest Passage," on which such vast sums had been expended. The resolution was of course carried.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S CHIMERA FOR GROWING COTTON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

Dr. LIVINGSTON charms us with his picture of the scenery of Central Africa, its forests of evergreens, laurels, and orange trees, its fruit-trees yielding seeds containing the best and most pure oils. Here, too, grows the best wheat, "with ears as long as his hand," and almost spontaneously, without plow or harrow, sub-soiling or draining, liming or manuring;—"all that it requires is, that a woman with a little hoe should make a hole in the ground, drop a few seeds in, and push back the soil with her foot—in four months there is a crop of beautiful wheat." Even irrigation is not wanted in the higher land. Honey abounds, and the honeybird invites the traveler to partake of the richness of the hives, and acts as a guide to them. Here, then, is a tempting region for an English settlement, when we make up our minds to become African cotton-growers, and to rid ourselves of the burden on our conscience which slave-grown cotton inflicts, as well as secure ourselves from the peril of trusting to one single country for all our supply of this article. Dr. LIVINGSTON is enthusiastic on this point. *He looks to Central Africa as the great ultimate rival to the American Slave States, as the ground on which the battle against Slavery must be fought and won.* He finds in this region, so exclusively devoted hitherto in the English imagination to drought and scorpions, barren sands, and scorching suns, a fine, well-watered, luxuriant country, with a temperate climate, every fruit for the taste, and the staff of life abounding in it. He is fairly battling with the prejudice against Africa and bent on sending us there. We see no reason to doubt his main description of the region and the soil. The great difficulty lies with the people. It is true Dr. LIVINGSTON is confident here, and promises us excellent, good-tempered laborers; and there is no reason why the African native should not have in him the rudiments of this character, which by careful cultivation may be developed and matured. The slave system, it must freely be admitted, has the advantage in the matter of time; it can drag a savage out of his native forest, and make a laborer of him there and then. There is no doubt that this has been the temptation to slave labor—its triumph over *time*. It leaps with one bound, one ferocious tiger spring, to the result, and exults in an immediate energy and productive labor, while justice and mercy are slowly hobbling to the industrial goal—while philanthrophic Dr. LIVINGSTON is training the African savage to regular habits of industry, educating him, civilizing him, and fitting him for a place in the glorious ranks of self-disciplined and self-respecting free labor. This work in Africa, then, must be, we are afraid, an affair of time, and in the meantime we must swallow our scruples and use Yankee cotton.

But we do not mean in the slightest degree to discourage this African work on this ground. We only want people not to expect that an African native will be a good laborer in a moment, and give up the scheme in dispair and disgust when they find that he keeps them waiting.

Mrs. Cunningham Again—Application to Remove her Trial.

Yeaterday, Mr. CHATFIELD applied to Judge PEABODY for a *certiorari* to remove the indictment against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, on the ground that public feeling in this City was so greatly prejudiced against her that she was not sure of a fair and impartial trial. It was understood that the application was made so that in case of its being granted, the venue could be changed to Dutchess County.

Judge WHITING appeared on behalf of the People, but as reasonable notice of the motion had not been given him, the Judge adjourned the matter over until Saturday morning.

☞ King's County Circuit Court Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 136, 137, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222.

☞ The Masonic Peace Convention met again yesterday, and adopted an address to all Masons. Without further action they adjourned.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA DISASTER.

Statement of Capt. Stone of the El Dorado—His Reasons for Forsaking the Steamer.

The Boston *Traveller* of yesterday publishes a full statement from Capt. STONE, of the schooner *El Dorado*, the vessel which was last seen near the wreck of the *Central America*.

The *Traveller* says:

The schooner *El Dorado*, STONE, arrived here from Galveston 22d ult., reports that on the 11th inst., lat. 29° 40' long. 76° 20, experienced a hurricane from N. E. to N. W. and lost fore and main sails, with other damage. On the 12th, at 6.30 P. M., lat. 21° 25' lon. 77° 10', spoke steamer *Central America*, the wind blowing a gale from the northwest, with a heavy sea running. Laid under her lee until 9.30 A. M. Her lights disappeared at 7.45 P. M. on the 12th. Wore ship and ran as near the place as possible, but saw nothing either from the deck or aloft, though we went about every two hours. At daylight saw three other vessels, one of them the bark *Saxony*, before reported. We passed within one hundred feet of the *Central America* at 6.30, and was about two miles distant at 9.45.

This is undoubtedly the schooner seen near the *Central America* when that vessel went down, and which it was hoped had picked up Capt. HERNDON and some of the passengers struggling in the water. The hope that others were saved in addition to those already reported, must now be abandoned. The report of the *El Dorado* gives us very nearly the place where the *Central America* went down, which must be important in any attempt to recover her treasure.

As our readers, especially those who had friends on board the *Central America*, will be interested in the full particulars of the experience of the Captain of the *El Dorado*, we have obtained from Captain STONE the following statement:

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN STONE.

The schooner *El Dorado*, of which I am commander, is a vessel of two hundred and twelve tons, belonging in New-York. At 4 o'clock P. M., of the 12th inst., blowing heavy, with high sea, I faintly descried, with my glass, a vessel, but could not, at the time, make out her character; she was on my weather bow. As I kept on, in about half an hour I saw that she was a steamer, with all her colors set as signals of distress. As soon as I saw this I hauled my wind, and shaped my course for the distressed vessel; I could see that she was disabled, and was deep in the water; I judged what he might want, and gave orders to stand by the main sheet, to heave our vessel to; the man at the wheel steered within fifty feet of the steamer, and at 6:30 P. M. I hailed her in the following language: "Can I render you any assistance." The reply was: "*Lay by me until morning, for I am in a sinking condition.*"

Immediately I gave the order to put the wheel hard down and haul aft the main sheet, and hove to, directly under his lee, say about a gunshot distant; I warned him to commence at once putting his passengers on board, supposing that he had good boats, *while I had but one, a small jolly-boat, which would not live in the high sea then running for a moment.* He again said: "Lay by me until morning." I supposed his reason to be for thus delaying that he thought it advisable to await daylight, as he might, in making the attempt to transport them in the night, (it being then near dark,) lose more than he could save, while, by awaiting daylight, perhaps all might be saved. I then said: "Set your lights." By that time I had drifted out of hailing distance, and I ordered my lights set immediately.

During the time that I was talking with the captain I could hear the passengers crying and hallooing, sounding like one simultaneous burst of shouting; one voice that I heard above the rest cried "Send us your boat;" but, as I have before stated, *my small boat could not live in such a sea.* I continued drifting, but was not more than two miles distant when the lights of the steamer—which up to that time had been plainly visible—at 7½ P. M. disappeared. I immediately wore ship *and soiled over the spot, hoping that I might save some*, as I at that time feared that he had sunk; I could discover no vestige of the steamer; made sail, although blowing fresh, for fear that I might fall to leeward; and wore ship every two hours during the night. I could not at daylight have been more than from half a mile to a mile from the spot where she went down.

At dawn of day I placed two men at my mast head, with strict injunctions to look out for anything that belonged to the steamer; the men themselves took a deep interest in looking out for her, and had rather be aloft looking out than below. I myself with my glass kept a close look out until 9:30 A. M. At the same time (after daylight) three other vessels were in sight, hove to the same as ourselves, one of which was a brig and the others barks; the brig squared away some two hours before I did; the bark *Saxony* stood southward, I supposing that he was bound south tried to speak to him that he might be on the lookout for any part of the steamer; I set my color and a signal to speak to him, but he did not bear down and I was too far leeward to reach him; the other bark appeared to be edging off on her course at the same time that I kept away. *From the time that I missed her lights until I sailed away from the spot, I did not discover a vestige of the wreck of the steamer;* I supposed at the time that she must have sprung a new leak and suddenly gone down with all on board; as it was not so I suppose that the remnants of the wreck must have drifted away from me. I left the spot with a heavy heart; while lying to awaiting the movements of the commander of the steamer in regard to sending his passengers on board, I went forward and gave the mate orders to get ready for throwing over our cargo, adding, that with the help of the passengers, I would throw all overboard in order to give them room; I told the steward, in presence of the ship's company, to be careful of every drop of fresh water, and also of the provisions, as we should have that whole ship's company on board in the morning; all on board appeared anxious to render the steamer every assistance; I had no idea that the other vessels in sight had on board persons saved from the wreck.

The Central America—Reasons for Changing her Name.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Numerous inquiries having been made through the public press as to the reasons of the change of the name of the steamship *Central America*, and an effort having been made in some quarters to create the impression that the purpose was to impose upon the public an old and unseaworthy ship under a new and more attractive name, I am induced to state the precise circumstances which led to the change.

Mr. GEORGE LAW, as one of the Trustees of this Company, was originally charged with the personal superintendence of the construction of the ship, and upon her completion his name was given to her without the intervention of the regular action of the Board. It was justly regarded as an honor to any man that such a ship should bear his name.

Mr. LAW'S interest in this Company ceased in the year 1854, and the succeding Board of Trustees were not aware of any claim which could be asserted in his behalf that the ship should continue to bear his name. It was accordingly changed, by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and in consonance with the act of Congress, to that of the *Central America*, the latter being deemed a more appropriate name in view of the commerce in which she was employed.

It is but justice to Mr. LAW to state that he was not consulted in respect to the change of name, and, if any design of fraud is to be inferred, he is innocent of it.

Inasmuch as the character of the ship for seaworthiness and popularity was never at any time greater than at the moment the change was made, it is not conceivable that any of the parties concerned could have intended that the public should be deceived.

It may not be inappropriate to add that the ship was regarded as so staunch and seaworthy that the Company were willing to stand their own insurers, and at the time of her loss there was not one dollar of insurance upon her, although policies could have been effected at the lowest current rates of A I steamship risks.

We do not complain of the scrutiny which is given to every circumstance connected with this catastrophe. Such scrutiny is natural, necessary and just. With this explanation, we submit it to the intelligence of the public to determine whether the assertion o which we complain is not quite as baseless as the sillier one, that she encountered the hurricane which worked her destruction, *because her name had been changed.*

We have suffered a grevious pecuniary loss in this heart-rending calamity, and are disposed to facilitate every dispassionate inquiry as to its cause; but we claim it as an act of justice, that prejudice shall not be permitted to arise from a circumstance growing out of the personal relations of the owners of the ship and in no wise connected with her sea worthiness.

We again assert that when the ship left the port o New-York she was as staunch and seaworthy as any ship afloat; and we have been unable to discover any circumstance to justify the conclusion that she was otherwise until the morning of the day preceding her loss.

Against the gale and its casualties we were powerless. By order of the Board.

M. O. ROBERTS, President.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR WALKER.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Qualifications of Voters in the Territory

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

[FROM OUR LECOMPTON CORRESPONDENT.]

LECOMPTON, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

The political caldron is seething. Governor WALKER and the Simon Pure Pro-Slavery party differ about the October election, and may come to an open and incurable rupture. The Governor asserts his intention of giving the *people* of Kansas, for the first time in their lives, a chance of exhibiting their strength at the polls, and our Pro-Slavery friends, whose reverence for the institution preponderates over their Democracy, would infinitely prefer to see every obstruction thrown around the polls, that might, in their judgment, be effectual in debarring the Free-State people from the franchise. The fact is, these October elections are a question of life or death to the Pro-Slavery element in Kansas politics. We need not wonder, therefore, at any effort the pitiful minority may resort to for the purpose of prolonging their troublesome tenure of power.

The main chance has been thrown—and lost. In spite of Judge CATO'S extra judicial opinion and the more elaborate argument of the United States District Attorney, declaring the prepayment of a tax to be a necessary qualification for voting at the October elections, the Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow to the people of Kansas, *calling on every man to vote who is a citizen of the United Stotes, and has been a resident of the Territory for six months*; explaining the mode by which the objectionable apportionment was made and his inability to remedy it; lamenting, as a calamitous neglect of duty, the omission to take census or registry in fifteen entire counties, thus virtually disfranchising the people thereof, so far as the right to elect a Territorial Legislature is concerned; arguing with consummate ability the tax question, and showing conclusively that no prepayment is necessary as a voting qualification, *backing his opinion thereon by a letter from the Secretory of Stote, stoting the entire concurrence of the President ond all his cabinet in his views on that subject, and empowering him to issue any authoritative mandote on the matter he might deem proper, to the judges of election*; showing that if the tax test be indispensable, the whole Constitutional Convention is an illegally elected body; declaring his intention, in compliance with the urgent requeat of many good citizens of both parties, to place aufficient troops at all the polls where violence has been threatened or anticipated; and assuring the people that the troops are employed for peace, not for war, to prevent intervention, not to abet it; affirming in the most solemn manner his fervent wish to place every man in the unobstructed enjoyment of his rights as a citizen, and concluding by the expression of an earnest hope that Providence would aid them in the performance of the high and responsible duty of freemen exercising the freeman's privilege of self-government.

P. H. C.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of Gov. WALKER, referred to in the letter of our Correspondent, reached us last evening by the Western mail. We give it entire:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

The first Monday in October, 1857, is the day assigned by law for the election, by the people of this Territory, of a delegate to the Congress of the United States, both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and various county offices. As the Governor of Kansas, numerous and urgent calls have been made upon me by various public meetings and Committees by some of the judges of elections, and also by many citizens, to communicate my views in relation to the qualifications of voters at that election, as also in regard to the legislative apportionment, and the establishment of voting precincts.

As to the apportionment, the Territorial Election law of the 20th of February, 1857, requires it to be taken under the Territorial Convention Act of the 19th February, 1857. The returns were made under that census, and the apportionment for that Convention fixed by the acting Governor, long before my arrival in this Territory; and, of course, over that matter I have no control whatever. Whilst it was a cause of deep regret to him, as well as to myself, that the census and registry were so incomplete in many counties, and that in fifteen counties organized as election districts under that law, and entitled to vote for delegates to the Convention, there was neither census nor registry, and, therefore, that they could not participate in any manner in the choice of delegates on that most important occasion, yet no power to remedy the evil was vested by law, either in him or me. The only remedy rests with the Convention itself, by submitting, if they deem best, the constitution for ratification or rejection to the vote of the people, under such just and reasonable qualifications as they may prescribe. That they would pursue this course I have never doubted, and although I have no right whatever to interfere in that question, yet, when my individual opinion was asked on this subject by members of the Convention and others, I have always indicated a previous residenee of three or six months prior to the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution, as most just and reasonable, a period of three months being prescribed by the Convention law itself, as the prior residence required in voting for delegates to the Convention, and six months being designated by the Territorial Election laws as the previous residence required in voting for members of the Territorial Legislature. Either of these qualifications, in my opinion, would have embraced the great body of the *bona fide* setters who might be here *this Fall*, inasmuch as the Convention would probably not terminate their labors and submit the constitution until some time in November, and inasmuch as three or six months would probably be granted by them as an interval between the date of submission and the vote upon the constitution. I repeat, however, the opinion always heretofore expressed by me, that this is a matter which belongs exclusively to the convention, over which I have no power, except, in the language of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," including that organic act itself, and left at liberty as a citizen to take such a course as, in my judgment, would be most consonant with the principles of justice, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and of the Constitution of the United States, in any contingency.

The apportionment of members of both branches of the Legislature, is based, as I have stated, on the census taken under the Convention act of the 19th of February, 1857. My power to make the apportionment, expired on the 31st of May last, leaving me but three days, exclusive of Sunday, to perform that act, after my arrival in this Territory. The territorial laws of 1857 had never been printed. They were then in the course of publication at St. Louis, Mo., and no copy reached here until the middle of June, long after my power on the subject had expired. The only existence of this apportionment law was wholly unknown to the Secretary of State, to the Probate Judge of this County, or to any other person within my knowledge, and the printed copies, as I have stated, did not reach here until the middle of June. Of course it was impossible for me to perform the duty prescribed in that act, and to guard against the contingency of those laws not reaching here before the first of June, the duty *from* and after that date, was devolved by law upon the Speaker of the House and President of the Council. That duty was performed by the officers designated by the law, and I have no doubt, in good faith, although I was never consulted by them on the subject. The law prohibited them from apportioning members to counties not embraced in the census under the conventional law, and I know it to

be the opinion of Competent by most [illegible] districts are arranged so as to defeat their [illegible] candidates. That the districts were arranged by these gentlemen, as charged by their opponents, with a view to bring voters from the State of Missouri into the adjacent counties of Kansas to control the election, I have the most solemn assurance from the most authentic sources of intelligence in that State, is wholly unfounded in fact. That the census or registry was not made in fifteen counties of Kansas is owing to the neglect of the local officers of those counties to perform their duties, many of whom have excused themselves, on the allegation that no means were provided and no public money applicable to the expenses of taking the census and making the registry, and that they were unable or unwilling to make the necessary advances themselves. However this may be, I have ever regarded it as a deplorable circumstance, that these counties could not participate in the election of delegates to the Convention, but I feel confident that no such result was anticipated by the Territorial Legislature.

Although none of those fifteen counties could vote for Delegates to the Convention—the [illegible] for which lies with the Convention itself—and [illegible] no members have been or could be [illegible] for the Territorial Legislature, yet the [illegible] House and the President of the Council, in [illegible] ity with the duty prescribed by law, have [illegible] them to other legislative districts, so that [illegible] can vote for members of the Territorial Legislature. It is certainly a great calamity that these [illegible] are thus deprived of their due weight in the [illegible] of members for the Territorial Legislature [illegible] can vote for the members in the districts [illegible] they are attached, and the only result is to [illegible] too many members of that body to some counties in the apportionment, according to population, and [illegible] an absolute denial of the right of suffrage. This result was not intended by the Territorial Legislature, and could not be prevented by the officers by whom the apportionment was made. There was no intention on the part of the territorial authorities to disfranchise those counties. But this has arisen from accidental causes, over which I have no authority to exercise any control whatever, and I could give no legal efficiency to any vote that was not legal in itself.

It is hoped that the good citizens of these counties will vote to the extent permitted them by law, looking to an early period for the remedies for all these grievances, and that we shall have no revolutionary outbreak or violence at the election, which would be fraught with incalculable evil and attended with no possible good.

It will be observed that the apportionment has no effect whatever upon the vote for delegate for Congress, or for county officers; in regard to both of which the counties excluded from the apportionment for the Territorial Legislature have the same rights and influence, in proportion to their votes, as the people of any

[illegible] qualification of voters, and of [illegible] all subsequent elections, shall be [illegible] prescribed by the Legislative Assembly; that the right of suffrage and of holding [illegible] shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath [illegible] to become such, and shall have taken [illegible] support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act. *And provided* [illegible] no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in the Territory, by reason of being on service [illegible]

It will be perceived that the act of Congress is [illegible] explicit on this subject. It prescribes [illegible] qualifications only of those who "shall be entitled to vote at the *first election*, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualification of voting and of holding office, *at all subsequent elections* shall be such as *shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly*." The provisions have no application whatever to the subject, inasmuch as they only prohibit the Legislature from permitting persons to vote who are neither native or naturalized citizens, [illegible] officers, soldiers of the army, &c.

Now, then, it is clear, *first*, that as regards all elections but the first, the qualifications are not prescribed by the act of Congress, and *second*, the qualifications with the restrictions before mentioned for all subsequent elections, are to be designated by the Territorial Legislature.

It is certain, then, that the question now raised as regards the pretended right of persons to vote who possess the requisite qualifications, under the act of Congress, for voting at the first election, but are excluded by subsequent Territorial legislation now in force, has no foundation whatever in law, and such votes would be wholly illegal. Under these circumstances I trust that no one will attempt to vote who is excluded by the Territorial law; and, if such illegal attempt is made, such a clear violation of the act of Congress and of the laws of this Territory will be arrested and prevented by the judges of the election.

The second question is:

Will voters at the election in October, who possess all the qualifications provided by the Territorial act of the 29th of February, 1857, which is the last act on this subject, be also required to possess other and different qualifications, contained in preceding Territorial enactments, or is the last law the sole rule of action on this subject? This last act is the General Election Law, providing for a new and entirely distinct apportionment of members for both branches of the Territorial Legislature, as also the qualifications of voters at that and all succeeding elections, and is entitled, "An act to define and establish the council and representative districts for the second Legislative Assembly and for other purposes."

The first section designates by name the several counties of Kansas which are to constitute the several Council Districts; the second section designates by name the several Counties of Kansas which are to constitute the respective representative districts; the third section apportions members among the several representative districts according to the census provided for in the Convention law; the fourth section apportions in the same manner the members among the several Council Districts; the fifth and last section is in these words:

SEC. 5. Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of 21 years, who shall have resided six months in said Territory before the next general election for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatever shall be entitled to vote at any general election hereafter to be held in this Territory: *Provided, however*, that nothing in this act contained shall be considered to apply to or affect in any manner the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the census, and election for delegates to a Convention.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The language of this section is clear and explicit. It is the act prescribing the qualifications, and all the qualifications of voters at all future elections. The law is perfect and complete in itself, without any reference whatever to preceding enactments. The language is free from controversy. "Every *bona fide* inhabitant," &c., "shall be entitled to vote," &c. The words are imperative. It is the language of command from the proper authority, and no one has any right to interpolate restrictions contained in preceding enactments. It is a well settled principle of law, as well as of common-sense, that any subsequent statute proceeds to regulate an entire subject in general and comprehensive language, as it is of full force and effect in and of itself, and restriction or addition can be made to its provisions by reference to any preceding enactments. In such a case there can neither be addition nor substraction, and the number of qualified voters can neither be augmented, by adding to them those who were permitted to vote by preceding laws, nor be lessened by substracting those who were restricted from the right of suffrage by previous enactments. The words "every citizen," &c., and "no other" shall vote, include all who are described in the act, and exclude all others. Besides, the right of suffrage is the most sacred known to the American people. It is the basis upon which rests all their institutions. It is a right highly favored in law, and, in all such cases, to deprive [illegible] of the right, the words must be clear and [illegible]

In the case there is no ambiguity, and independent of the fact that this act, as regards elections and qualifications of voters, is an act complete in itself, and prescribing all the provisions applicable to this subject, any interpretation by which a restriction as regards the right of voting, contained in a preceding law, should be superadded to those required in this act, would create a direct and positive repugnance to its clear and explicit language, and therefore, would be most clearly repealed by virtue of the universal principle of jurisprudence, that, when two statutes contain provisions which are repugnant, repellant, or contradictory, either by way of addition or substraction, the last statute must prevail.

Now let us see if there would not be a direct repugnancy in this case, under the construction contended for those who assert that, although the payment of a territorial tax is not among the qualifications of voters under the act of 1857, yet that it is a qualification under the act of 1855, and therefore still in force. Let us place them in opposite columns:

Act of 1857 provides:	*The Act of 1857, as now construed, would read as follows:*
"Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of 21 years, and who shall have resided 6 months in said Territory before the next general election for members of Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatsoever, shall be entitled to vote at any general election hereafter to be held in this Territory."	"Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of 21 years, and who shall have resided 6 months in said Territory before the next general election for members of Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatsoever, SHALL be entitled to vote at any general election hereafter to be held in this Territory," *but no such citizen shall be permitted to vote unless he has at first paid a territorial tax.*

It is not clear that the two provisions would be directly repugnant, by the addition to the act of 1857 of a proviso and restriction not contained in that act, but in a previous law. The words of the act of 1857 are general: "*Every citizen*," &c., *shall* be entitled to vote on a residence of six months. This language gives the right to vote, in clear and positive terms, to *every citizen*, &c., who has been a resident for the term prescribed by law. "*Every citizen*" are general and comprehensive terms, and they cannot be restricted by other words not contained in this law. By the 11th section of the act of 1855, no previous residence is required as a qualification for a voter, but the payment of a Territorial tax is made a pre-requisite. Now, it is clear, that if, when prescribing a previous residence of six months, in using the general and comprehensive language, "*Every citizen*," &c., the Legislature of 1857, besides that residence for the first time prescribed by law, had intended in addition, to require the previous payment of a Territorial tax, they would have said so; and not having said so, such words can be interpolated neither by judicial nor executive construction. In fact it is not a case of construction at all, but of using words which the Legislature has not used, and of making provisos and restrictions for them, which they have not made, and of excluding voters from the polls, whom they have not excluded. Besides, this is no new question. It has occurred repeatedly in the several States and Territories of this Union, and, as a principle of universal adoption, under such laws, it is well settled, without a single exception to the rule, that where one State constitution regulating the right of suffrage prescribes certain qualification of voters, it is complete in and of itself, and is universally regarded as repugnant to so much of any previous constitution, which either adds to or substracts from such qualification. And the same rule prevails in relation to State and Territorial laws. This is the great American rule of interpretation on this subject, amounting from long established and universal usage, to the force of law.

If there could have been any possible doubt on this subject, it is removed by the provisions of the territorial convention law, passed on the day preceding that on which was enacted the election law, and referred to and made the basis of many of the provisions of the latter. That convention law prescribes a previous residence of three months and a registry, as qualification for votes, but is just as silent as the territorial election law on the subject of the payment of a tax, and yet no one has ever pretended that the payment of any tax constitute a necessary qualification for a voter for delegates to that Convention. No such payment of a tax was ever exacted, and was rarely if ever made. And such a construction is now contended for, that because there was no direct repeal of the tax qualification, therefore it still existed, would render illegal the election of nearly every member of the Constitutional Convention, and impair the validity of all their acts. The election law of 1857, imposing the qualification law, was general. It applied to all subsequent elections, to *every inhabitant* of this Territory, and of the County or District in which he chose to vote, "and to all *elective* officers." It was as general and comprehensive in its application to *every election* which could take place under any territorial law, as the Legislature could make it, and would apply the restriction of the payment of a territorial tax in voting for Delegates to the Convention, just as much as in voting for members of the territorial Legislature in October; upon this alleged principle, that restrictions of qualification in preceding laws, and not repealed by general provision in a subsequent statute prescribing for subsequent elections the qualifications of voters. The Convention law required a three months' previous residence and registry as a qualification of voters, but was silent, like the election law of 1857, as regards the prepayment of any tax; and if such a prepayment by force of preceding enactments applies as a qualification for a voter for the Territorial Legislature in October, then it would just as clearly apply to that same act for the Convention that was equally silent as to the payment of a tax by the voters for delegates to that Convention, besides the three months' residence and registry, must have paid a tax also. But the truth is, while the tax remains, the qualification applies no more to the election in October than it does to the election of delegates to the Convention, because it was dropped in both acts, and because we have no right to insert a most important provision that is thus omitted by the Legislature, and because it is a settled rule in interpreting statutes that, if the Legislature had intended, in either case, in prescribing the qualifications, and all the qualifications of voters, to superadd one that was inserted in a preceding law, they would have repeated the restriction in a subsequent statute. How easy was it for the Legislature, in prescribing the qualifications of voters under the Convention or election law, if they intended, in addition to the qualifications named in these laws to require the prepayment of a tax, to have said so, and not left it to others to interpolate words which they had excluded. They have not said so, and that is enough.

On this subject I have never entertained any doubt, and never supposed there could be any question. And I might have declined the expression of any opinion on either of these points, but for the certain knowledge of the fact, communicated to me from almost every quarter of the Territory, and from all parties, that these conflicting constructions of the law, if not settled, will certainly produce collision at the polls, and most probably, a disastrous civil war and revolution. I claim no authority to instruct the judges of election, by virtue of my official power, how they shall decide, but I give my opinion, as others have given theirs, and with the same sincerity, in the hope that it may tend somewhat to prevent the disasters with which we are threatened, growing out of these conflicting opinions, and that it may render unnecessary a resort to the military force, subject to my orders, to preserve the peace of the Territory. That military force which is now already here, or daily arriving, is amply sufficient to preserve the peace of Kansas; but it is my sincere hope, that the mere presence of this force, competent as it is to suppress insurrection or rebellion, and maintain the authority of the law, will render any collision unnecessary.

On the 19th of August last I communicated to the President, through the Secretary of State, my views on this subject, together with copies of the several Territorial laws, and asked the aid of the President and his Cabinet to sustain me, by the moral force of their opinion, in preventing a collision and civil war in this Territory, by stating, if such should be the fact, their concurrence with me in these views. In reply to this communication, in a dispatch from the Secretary of State to me, under date of the 21 of September, 1857, after remarking most justly, as I always contended, that I could issue no authoritative mandate to the judges of election on this subject, or control their decision, he says:

"The Territory of Kansas is in a peculiar condition. By your statement, and possessing as you do, the best means of information, your views, in the opinion of the President, are entitled to great weight—it is in a state of incipient rebellion with an organized military force, prepared to resist the authority of the United States.

It may, therefore, become necessary to use the troops placed at your disposal, not only to aid as a *posse comitatus* in executing the laws, but also to suppress an insurrection. Surely under these circumstances, if the expression of an opinion in advance of his action, and it may be instead of it, which the President honestly entertains, will have a direct effort in preventing a civil war in Kansas, he cannot be justly censured for attempting, by such an expression of opinion, to avert the calamitous result.

The danger you anticipate, arises, as you observe, from the apprehension of a portion of the citizens of Kansas, that they will be excluded from the privileges of voting, because they have not paid a territorial tax. Now, the President, as well as every member of his cabinet, concurs in opinion with you that the payment of such tax is not required as a qualification to vote. He and they entertain not a doubt that the 5th section of the act of February 20, 1857, is complete in itself and prescribes all the qualifications required of a voter, and among these the payment of a territorial tax is not included. They are also firmly convinced that no person whatever not possessing these qualifications prescribed for voters by the organic act of Congress of May 30, 1854, has any just claim to the elective franchise."

It will be observed, then, that in view of the deplorable condition of Kansas for the last three years, and the civil war that has so long raged in this Territory, and the imminent danger of a renewal of that conflict, growing out of conflicting views as to the qualification of voters at the ensuing election, the President and all his Cabinet have thought the occasion sufficiently solemn and important, to express their full, unanimous and entire concurrence in the views as to the qualifications of electors at the October election, on those points set forth by me in this address, and previously communicated by me to the Secretary of State.

It is obvious that the Territorial Government of Kansas must be maintained either by a superior physical force, or, as in all other States and Territories, by the majority of qualified voters at the election.

It never contemplated the use of the military force, but in aid of the execution of the laws to protect the citizens in the exercise of their legal rights as a *posse comitatus* to arrest offenders, where the civil authority might prove incompetent without such aid, and where the law authorized military power to suppress insurrection or rebellion. Physical force and the bayonet constitute the real power in nearly all monarchies and despotic Governments, but here it is the will of the majority of the people qualified to vote upon the Constitution and under the laws which is to govern; and the sooner all such questions are decided by a full and fair vote of the qualified electors at the polls, the better; and then, and not till then, shall we have peace and repose in Kansas. Unless force is to be substituted for the elective franchise, unless despotic and monarchical principles are making here invisible progress, sooner or later, the question must thus be decided, and the sooner the better, not only for the interests of this Territory, but for the security of the Union and the cause of self-government here and throughout the world.

The eyes of our country and the world are now directed with intense interest to the coming election in Kansas in October next. Whether the people of this Territory are, indeed, capable of self-government, whether the scenes which have disgraced Kansas and our country for the last three years are to be renewed indefinitely, whether violence, injustice or insurrection on one or both sides are, for the moment, and for the moment only, are to decide the question, or whether our political differences are to be settled here, as in all other States and Territories, (under the provisions of our organic law,) by the full, free and fair exercise of the elective franchise, are the momentous questions to which you must all now soon answer. That issue is expressly rejected as a qualification for voters by an act of the Territorial Legislature of the 17th of February, 1857.

The people of Kansas have now, therefore, an opportunity, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, the organic act of Congress, and the laws of this Territory, to decide, by the elective franchise, the choice of their delegate to Congress, their Territorial Legislature, and all their county officers.

The troops at my disposal, which are fully competent to the task, will, at the request of citizens of both parties, be stationed at the points where violence has been threatened, or anticipated, not for the purpose of overawing the people, or of interfering in any way with the elections, or influencing them in any respect whatever, but, by their presence, guarding the polls against any attempt at insurrection or violence, from the mere knowledge of the fact that it can and will be suppressed, but, if necessary, also to protect and secure, by lawful means, all the just rights of the citizen in exercising the elective franchise under the decision of the proper authority, and to act as *posse comitatus* for the arrest of offenders. I should have greatly preferred, as expressed in my letter of acceptance of Governor of this Territory, never to have been required to call the troops even as a precautionary measure. As it is, not a drop of blood has been shed; and insurrection has been suppressed, until it recently reappeared in a compulsory tax-law by the insurgent government at Lawrence, and in conflagration of dwellings, and expulsion of peaceable citizens in its vicinage, after it was falsely supposed that they would not be replaced by others. Indeed if the revolutionary government of Lawrence had not been encountered by the immediate movement of troops there, it is now clear that similar insurrectionary governments, based on my presumed acquiescence, which would have been organized throughout Kansas in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and rendered a peaceful settlement impossible. It will be remembered, that in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and after the refusal of the so-called Topeka State Legislature to grant them a charter, they nevertheless organized a city Government, clothed with all the usual powers—legislative, executive and judicial. It will be recollected, also, that after my proclamation of the 15th of July last, and the simultaneous movement of the troops there, as a precautionary measure to maintain the authority of the Government, and arrest the spread of this insurrection throughout the Territory, they then professed through their organs, that what they had called a *Government*, and to which they had given all the powers of a government, was a mere VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION for the removal of nuisances from the streets, &c. But now, when it was erroneously believed by them that the troops would all be removed to Utah, and not replaced by others, they have thrown off the mask, and carried out their original insurrectionary purpose, by passing a compulsory tax law, both a poll and property tax, requiring its assessment and collection by the seizure and sale of property, and exacting by their charter from executive officers, who are to carry out these acts, AN OATH to perform all these duties, the violation of which oath, if these duties are not performed, would be perjury. At the same time they seemed to have believed that this precautionary movement of mine and proclamation were disapproved by the President of the United States, whereas they were both most cordially sustained by him, in the dispatch to me from the Secretary of State, of the 15th of July last, as also in the published letter of President BUCHANAN to Prof. SILLIMAN and others, of the 15th August last. An overwhelming majority of the press and people of the United States have condemned this insurgent movement; the example has not been adopted by any other locality in Kansas, contrary to the expectation of its authors, it failed to receive any sanction from the general territorial convention of their own party of the 20th ult., and now stands without a precedent in our country, a solitary experiment of revolutionary violence, and inspired treason. So soon as the *coup de etat* now threatened, is consummated, this rebellion will be suppressed by the lawful use if necessary, of all troops under my control, acting in aid of the civil authorities designated by Congress. It is hoped, however, especially as I trust we shall have a fair and peaceful election, when whichever party may prevail, all semblance of excuses for this insurgent movement will have ceased, that the majority of the people of Lawrence will abandon their reckless leaders, suppress this insurrection themselves, and relieve our territory and country from the disgrace of an insurrectionary Government, based now only on undisguised revolution, and an open overthrow, not merely of the territorial laws, but of the laws also of the United States. The honor and character of the country, and my sworn duty as chief magistrate of Kansas, requires that this first actual example of organized rebellion as a Government against the authority of Congress, should be suppressed, as it must be, and the sooner it is done by the people of Lawrence themselves, the better for the sake of their own true interests and reputation. Dangerous and unjustifiable as was the Topeka State movement, it differed widely from the Lawrence insurrection in this, that the latter not only passed laws, but required, by seizure and sale of property, their compulsory execution, under the requisition of an oath; whereas the so-called Topeka State Government proposed on the face of their proceedings to wait until they received, as they profess to hope, the recognition of Congress. As the troops of the United States now subject to my orders are sufficient to protect the polls and preserve the peace of Kansas, it is hoped that the forces raised professedly for that purpose without authority of law, will be at once disbanded.

From authentic information communicated to me from many quarters of this Territory, and from many citizens of both parties, that the presence of the troops is essential to preserve the peace of the Territory, to prevent the forcible seizure of the polls, and to suppress insurrection, I feel constrained, though most reluctantly, by a solemn sense of duty, and by a most serious apprehension of the consequences which otherwise follow, to place the troops at proper points, not for war, but for peace, in accordance with the views and purposes before stated.

In conclusion, permit me to say, with all the seriousness and sincerity demanded by the solemnity of the occasion, that it now is, and always has been my most ardent desire, as the chief magistrate of this Territory, by all lawful and constitutional means to secure and protect the just rights of every citizen and especially of performing my sworn duty of supporting the Constitution of the United States, and taking care that the law be faithfully executed, to see that the great fundamental principle which lies at the basis of our American institutions, secured by the Federal compact, and guaranteed by our organic act of Congress, should be maintained, viz; that *the people of Kansas, in the true meaning of the act, free from all violence, injustice, or foreign interference, should make their own laws and control their own government.* This has been the great principle, the just and faithful execution of our organic law, which has controlled all my acts in Kansas, and to which I shall adhere regardless of menace, calumny, or assailment either from within or beyond our limits. I am made by law the chief executive officer in Kansas for the protection, to the extent of my legal authority, of the whole people of Kansas, and not a part, of every county and district, and not of a portion of them only. And however solicitous I may be about the result of the present most important election, however most anxious that those views of public policy which I have entertained and expressed at all times from my youth upwards to the present period, and especially as regards the EQUILIBRIUM of our Government, and the Constitutional right and equality of the States, should now triumph here in October, yet I cannot and will not do any act, or countenance or sustain any act, the effect of which would be to deprive the people of Kansas of any rights secured to them by the federal compact, by our organic act, or by the laws of this Territory. A victory thus secured by violence or injustice would be worse than a defeat, and could only in the end destroy all hope of the ultimate success of conservative principles and Constitutional liberty in Kansas.

Inasmuch as our ensuing election on the first Monday in October next is of momentous consequence to this Territory, and to our whole country, as the two parties of Kansas, it is hoped, will first measure their strength now, not as in former elections, at different times and places, or upon the field of battle, but at the same time and places in giving in their votes, as in other States and Territories, and as it is of the utmost importance that this election should be free from everything which would lead to excitement or commotion, I most earnestly request the chief officers of our different towns, cities and municipalities, to resort to those means which have so often, in similar cases, proved efficacious, by removing for that day all cases which would interfere with a calm and dispassionate election.

And now, may that overruling Providence who has crowned our beloved country with so many blessings and benefits, including the inestimable privilege of self-government, and without whose aid we cannot look for success in any enterprise, enable us so to conduct this contest as to insure His sanction, and the approval of our own conscience, is the fervent hope of your fellow-citizen, R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

Life-Preservers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one topic, suggested by the recent awful calamity of the *Central America*, which as yet has not been alluded to by the press; I mean that of life-preservers. No event, for years, has illustrated so fully the importance of supplying vessels of all sizes and descriptions with them. Life-preservers, I mean, of proper make and description, not the worse than useless articles which pass under that name.

Those supplied to the *Central America* were of tin, and poor as they were, proved of service; were doubtless the means of saving lives. But, had they been of different material, and properly adapted to the person, would have kept many poor swimmers afloat, who sank at once, or long before the means of safety reached them.

Tin preservers, as proved, are liable to indentation from very slight causes. They are also clumsy; cannot be made to cover and sustain any considerable portion of the person. Then, their connection with the body depends upon one or more straps. This is evidently insufficient. We read that many drawn down with the steamer *Central America* came up without their life-preservers, which had become detached by the act of pasaing through the water.

There are many descriptions of the article for sale or in use, made of rubber for inflation, or of cork, which are to be preferred to those of tin. A principal recommendation is, that they can be made to fit the person. Preservers for inflation, however, are liable to accident from puncture, or other injury, which allows the air to escape. This is measurably avoided by making them with two or more separated compartments, so that if one is ruptured the others may retain the air. But it is a modification of the inflated preserver which is attended with the great disadvantage of requiring too much precious time to inflate, when seconds have the value of hours.

Preservers of cork are, perhaps, the best of any made. The sustaining power is very great. In fact, the human body can't sink them, when of reasonable size, and well secured to it. They are made in the shape of a close-fitting jacket or shirt, to envelope the person from the middle to the neck, with arm-holes, but without sleeves. They are drawn on quickly, in a second almost, and secured in front with straps and buckles, which are readily adjusted. There is no time spent in inflating; a process which requires some degree of experience, as well as presence of mind. Then, the shape of the body secures it like an article of dress. It cannot be drawn above the shoulders without taking them with it. It sustains the body upright in the water, almost beyond the chance of sinking. The cork is arranged in such a manner as to avoid clumsiness, and yet consult compactness sufficiently.

It occurred to me, when looking at the article, that it was the life-preserver I should prefer to all others, in the event of calamity at sea, by sinking or shipwreck. It would then prove a *fast* friend, and a friend, indeed. Yours, &c., *

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857.

BURGLARY—ROBBING A COUNCILMAN.—JOHN SMITH and RICHARD FOSTER, boys of 17 and 19 years of age, were arrested by the Twentieth Precinct Police charged with entering the liquor store of Councilman THOMAS J. DUNN, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, by means of false keys, and stealing therefrom cigars, decanters, and other small articles. The boys were caught in the act by a man named LLOYD BAADY, who caused their arrest. The accused parties were taken before Justice FLANDREAU to await a hearing.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—It will be observed that all the offices of special financial responsibility are committed to men who were once known as radical Democrats; to the authors or active friends of the financial article of the Constitution of 1846; to men who have been noted for their adherence to a strictly economical and pay-as-you-go policy, which has more than once saved the state from bankruptcy.—*Evening Post.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Progress and Prospects of the Political Canvass—Business Matters.

From our own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857.

The political steam is getting up, with prospects of Mr. BANKS' success steadily improving. The fierce hostility of the Democracy to Gov. GARDNER, as manifested in their State Convention, has worked to his injury, as many persons thought that a friendly feeling would be manifested towards him in that body; and had anything of the kind happened, not a few wavering would have gone over to him, on the principle of riding with strong battalions. But as the reverse happened, and as every day shows that the Democrats are not about to compromise themselves abroad by supporting an eminent Know-Nothing at home, the Governor must depend entirely upon the Know-Nothings for success, aided by such Whigs as shall feel disposed to give up their old name for good and all, and take places under the banner of the party which crushed their organization three years ago. So far are the Democratic *leaders* from manifesting any desire to help the Governor in his battle, that they talk as if they thought Mr. BEACH had a chance. They say that if the remnant of the Whigs—say six or seven thousand—were to go with them, instead of voting for GARDNER, their candidate would probably have a plurality; perhaps he would, but the assertion admits of a scruple or two of doubt. The whigs are all now for the Governor, and this very fact will have a tendency to make the Democrats all the more averse to supporting him, if they honestly believe that with Whig help they could triumph. The Governor has not displayed much sagacity in relying upon Democratic help, and his defeat would be his total destruction, as it would do away with the impression, now not uncommon, that he is prodigiously clever—which certainly he is not, though by no means destitute of ability. The event will probably show that, in "relying on his star," as his followers say he has done, he has made a blunder, and seen only a meteor, which will expire and leave nothing but a jelly behind it.

Governor GARDNER has asserted, in one of his speeches, that all tha Ex-Governors of Massachusetts, but one, had assured him of their support. The exception is Mr. BOUTWELL. I think his Excellency will find that he ought to have excepted two or three more. The Ex-Governors are LINCOLN, EVERETT, MORTON, BRIGGS, BOUTWELL, CLIFFORD and WASHBURN. Mr. LINCOLN lives at Worcester, is too ill to take much part in politics, and is very old. Mr. MORTON lives at Taunton, is in his 74th year, and is too feeble to have had anything to do with public life for almost four years. Mr. EVERETT is active, and will vote for Governor GARDNER, I have no doubt. Mr. BRIGGS is a sprightly young man of 61, and a Gardnerite. Mr. BOUTWELL is not yet forty, and will vote for Mr. BANKS. Mr. CLIFFORD is about 50, and supports the Governor. Mr. WASHBURN is not a Gardnerite. Mr. LINCOLN is probably a friend of his Excellency, but Mr. MORTON probably is not. The Governor is only about half right, I suspect, in this assertion, as in some others that he has made. He is governed by his hopes, rather than by knowledge.

Mr. BEACH has formally accepted the Democratic nomination, just as he would accept the Governorship, if he could get it. He is eloquent on the subject of "State Reform," which some people have tried to convert into "a good cry," but which is more likely to make reasonable men laugh. Our expenses are large, but to place the treasury in the hands of Democrats would be very like calling the bears to guard honey, or giving the cat solemn charge of the cream. I do not believe that it would matter the value of a pine-tree shilling let who would be chosen Governor, the finances being so completely under the control of the Legislature that that officer has but small power in the premises. There is much nonsense talked about the costliness of our State Government, and it is possible that during the last five or six years some $40,000 or $50,000 have been wasted, which might have been saved by the concentrating of the whole energies of the Government on the cheese-paring department. No one pretends that there has been any cheating or swindling, only that there has been waste and extravagance. It would puzzle those who are bellowing "economy" and "reform" to say how anything perceptible is to be saved, except through the lessening of the cost of the Legislative sittings, which, now that the House has been cut down almost one-half in numbers, will be sure to happen, let the election terminate as it may. All that is said about "retrenchment" means that the brawlers want office, and has as much bearing upon the contest as the baying of a pack of starved hounds at the moon has upon the movements of that majestic orb.

Several suggestions have been made as to a fusion of the two party tickets, the American and the Republican, which now bear but one name in common, that of Mr. BANKS himself. One suggestion is that Mr. WHITE, candidate for Secretary of State, shall withdraw from the Republican ticket, and Mr. ROGERS from the American, and that Mr. DE WITT, the present Secretary, should be placed on both. Another is, that Mr. CLIFFORD, Attorney-General, and Mr. RANSOM, State Auditor now on the Gardner and Banks-American tickets, shall be placed on the Republican ticket, the Republican candidates retiring—if they please. Yet a third is, that the Republicans shall drop Mr. PHILLIPS, and the Banks-Americans Mr. CLIFFORD, and unite in support of Mr. R. A. CHAPMAN, for Attorney-General.

There are to be 40 Senatorial Conventions held by each party, or 120 in all, being three for each district. Heretofore 10 Conventions have sufficed for the purpose, nominating one to six candidates each, but now that each Senator must be chosen in his own district, the work of nominating has been greatly increased. All parties will probably find trouble from this, as the number of Senatorial aspirants is large, and there will be a legion of the disappointed, of as many colors as the rainbow, only not so agreeable to the eye, and not combining to form anything beautiful by the force of opposites in unity. There will be a couple of hundred, or so, of Representative Conventions, the first effect of the substitution of the district for the town system of representation. So, you see, we are likely to have lively time for the next four or five weeks. The political seed-time comes in with the physical harvest.

There is much said about the business troubles that are occurring, and I find that men are fast coming around to the opinion that there must be another national bankrupt law, which should be of a permanent character. There have been stories in circulation about the soundness of the Boylston Bank, a Boston concern, which has always stood well, and which is abundantly able to meet all demands that are or can be made on it. The Bass River, at Beverley, in Essex County, has also been "blown upon," but, as appears, without any reason, its circulation being small and its means large. In fact, though our banking *system* is not so good as yours, in some very important respects, our banks are so associated that it is all but impossible for one of their number to fail, if the others are at all disposed to aid it, as they ever are, unless its condition shall be found hopeless. If two banks, in or near Boston, hitherto of unimpeachable character, were to fail now, men would despair of the whole system, unless it could be shown that they had fallen from special cause. From all that I can learn on the subject, I think I am justified in asserting that, happen what else may, our banks will ride out the storm.

This is the season for agricultural exhibitions, fairs, horse shows, and all that, and our papers are getting to be rather too full of accounts of them for those of their readers who prefer the shady side of Washington-street to all the rural things that ever budded and bloomed. We can't get up anything of an agricultural kind in Suffolk, though, if the sowing of wild oats were open for competition, I think we should beat our country friends. But we've the New-England Horse Exhibition over at North Chelsea, and a very successful affair it has been, with animals that even Mr. HERBERT would commend in abundance.

The weather is delicious, with, perhaps, a trifle too much breeze for comfort. It is all the more beautiful because we have had so much cold and dismal weather; and it seems as if Autumn had waited to commence until the very day on which the astronomers say that it commences in fact, the sun having just began to make its "Northern ascensions and Winter arches."

I had almost forgotten to mention that Mr. GOODRICH has abandoned his opposition to Mr. BANKS, and will now support him, a tolerable indication that Mr. BANKS is gaining ground in Western Massachusetts, where it was at one time thought he would not make a good run. There is to be a "grand gathering" at Springfield to-morrow night, in behalf of the "iron man." THYME.

P. S.—I hear that Lieutenant-Governor BROWN, of whose conversion to Gardnerism so much has been said, has been reconverted to Banksism. The "stampede" has begun.

MORE OF MR. BROWNLOW.

The Netherland Negro Case—Rev. Mr. Brownlow's Lecturing Programme.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard:

SIR: I have your issue for August 29th before me, a large weekly sheet published by the "American Anti-Slavery Society," in New-York, and now in the 17th year of its "reign." I have perused the paper through, and I find, in its editorials, selections, and contributions, it is the most *infinitely infernal production* I have ever perused. Words are too poor to express my abhorrence of your paper, its editor, publishers and patrons. It had its origin in the dominions of darkness, and its fellowship is with the devil and its angels! Any man would commit a smaller offence to engage in importing a plague from the East, than to aid in the circulation of your worse than infamous production. The sentiments it portrays, and the spirit it inculcates, ROBESPIERRE, DANTON and MURAT would have considered congenial to the spirit of their ruthless career of blood and death.

Under the caption above, you have paraded before the world nearly *five columns of matter*, in reference to a case of cruelty, furnished you, as you say, by *Rev. Samuel Sawyer*, late Pastor of a Presbyterian Congregation at Rogeraville, some 75 miles east of me. The guilty parties in this case, you present to the world in such heart-rending colors, are "Col. JOHN NETHERLAND and a celebrated negro-trader." You commence your account of the whipping of a slave with the following unmitigated falsehood:

"This, be it remembered, was on *Sunday*, perhaps at the hour when Col. NETHERLAND was engaged in public worship, or, it may be, while he was sitting at the sacramental board. Ye who prate of the desecration of Sunday by Anti-Slavery Conventions and abolition preaching, what think you of this 'Sabbath scene' in Tennessee?"

And throughout your entire publication you have managed to avoid the utterance of a single truth, and to throw together more bare-faced lies, and unfounded fabrications than I have ever met with in the same space. You *commence* lying—you *progress* lying—and you *conclude* with this monster falsehood—one that would cause a crimsoned negative to settle on the cheek of the great Father of Lies:

"One crowning fact remains to be stated, viz: Col. Netherland and a celebrated negro-trader, whose name is not mentioned, are among the delegates to the Convention now in session at Richmond to organize a Southern Presbyterian Church!"

Now, Sir, this runaway, fighting, and otherwise turbulent slave, was severely whipped, and deserved it, but it was not done on Sunday. Col. NETHERLAND is a lawyer, has a heavy practice, and was at a Court in an adjoining County when the negro was chastised. And as to the negro-trader being a delegate to the Convention at Richmond, there is not one word of truth in the whole statement. Col. NETHERLAND was a delegate, but he is not a negro-trader and never was. I have known him for thirty years, and a part of that time lived in the same town with him. He is the owner of slaves, but is by no means a cruel master. He is an honorable man, and has, for years, been a prominent politician in Tennessee, in the Whig ranks. It is but a few years since that he became a member of the Presbyterian Church. Being a member of the Methodist Church myself, I claim to be impartial in this matter. The most unwise thing I have known Mr. NETHERLAND to do, was to receive into his family, and support with his money and influence, this *Parson Sawyer*, knowing him to be a graduate of one of your New-York Theological Abolition Schools. And that the very bad conduct of many of the negroes of that town of Rogersville, for the last few years, which has led their owners to chastise them, has grown out of this man SAWYER tampering with—teaching them Anti-Slavery sentiments—and infusing into their minds a spirit of insubordination, does not now admit of a single doubt. For the alleged falsehoods and misrepresentations in the publication by Mr. SAWYER, he is shortly to be arraigned before the authorities of his Church. When that decision is had, the public will have a different version of this whole affair. I sincerely hope that a full and fair trial may be had, however it result to the parties immediately interested. The case has an interest about it distinct from its personal relations and independent merits. Its outside attractions and affinities, already absorb the attention of Abolitiondom. This trial will define the *status* of the Holston Presbytery on the subject of Slavery, which Mr. SAWYER has published is an Anti-Slavery body! If Mr. SAWYER make good his charges, and the judgment of the Presbytery sustain him in a verdict of censure, upon NETHERLAND, for daring to sell a villainous slave to a trader, the friends of the institutions of the South, will know who their spiritual guides are, and what they have to expect from such men!

It is, perhaps, proper for me to state, while on this subject, that a list of grave charges, similar to those enumerated by Mr. NETHERLAND, have been made out, in the Rogersville Church, against Mr. SAWYER, and forwarded to Rev. Mr. WELLS, of Jonesborough, the Moderator of the Holston Presbytery, in which Mr. SAWYER holds his membership. The indications are, that the Moderator will decline calling the offender to an account! At all events, the Moderator, after receiving this *bill of indictment*, wrote to Rogersville, counseling brotherly love, which is a very good thing in its place. Mr. WELLS, like Mr. SAWYER, is originally from New-York, and for aught I know to the contrary, may be a graduate of the same Theological School, and an old patron of your *National Anti-Slavery Standard*. What course the Church intends to pursue, I agree with Mr. NETHERLAND, is not yet revealed. But certain it is, that *Southern public opinion* in East Tennessee will not quiet down under this disposition of so grave a case!

It is my purpose, Mr. Editor, to visit most of our cities in the South this winter, and lecture upon the subject of Slavery; and with the opening of Spring I will go North, and repeat my lectures in the New-England States. In that event, I would be pleased to *divide time* with any of your *Theodore Parkers* or *Henry Ward Beechers*, after the fashion of Tennessee stump speakers. I will, therefore, request of you the publication of this epistle, as a means of giving notice to all Abolitiondom of my intended visit. Should you select a man to debate with me, I prefer some one of your *pious rascals*, some *vagabond philanthropist*, who have been engaged in soliciting contributions of *Sharp's Rifles* and *Holy Bibles*, to aid the *uncircumcised Philistines* in Kansas, in making that a Free State. And that "your man in buckram," whoever he may be, may be prepared to meet the issues I intend to submit, I will state them distinctly.

First—The history of our race developes the important fact that the world, when first peopled by God himself, was not a world of *freemen*, but of *slaves*—the Declaration of American Independence to the contrary notwithstanding.

Secondly—Involuntary servitude, reduced to a science, existed in ancient Assyria and Babylon—ancient Phœnicia and Carthage were literally overrun with Slavery, the slave population outnumbering the free and the owners of slaves—while the whole Grecian and Roman world had more slaves than free men.

Thirdly—Slavery was really established and sanctioned by Divine authority, among even God's favored people—the children of Israel. Abraham the founder of this interesting nation, and the chosen servant of the Most High, was the owner of more slaves than any cotton planter in one of our Southern States, or sugar planter in Louisiana.

Fourthly—In the days of civilization and Christian light, which revolutionized governments, laboring serfs and abject slaves were distributed throughout Africa, Eastern Europe and Western Asia—proof, conclusive, that Slavery existed throughout these endless regions.

Fifthly—Looking to the whole world, both Pagan and Christian, in the middle of this the nineteenth century, Slavery in its most revolting forms, abdues by far the largest portion of the human race.

Sixthly—Christ and the Apostles found Sl

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Sept. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

A NEW DIVORCE CASE—AN EX-SENATOR IN TROUBLE.

Henry G. Romertze vs. *Elizabeth Romertze.*—This is a divorce case which it is said, may rival the Cox case in celebrity. The complaint recites that on the 6th of March, 1853, the plaintiff was married in this City to the defendant. It then charges her with adultery with persons unknown. It also charges her with criminal connection with J. Porter Brawtey, in Buffalo, and at sundry other places. This Mr. Brawley was an ex-Senator of the State of Pennsylvania. The defendant is residing in Pennsylvania, and the matter came up yesterday on a motion for publication of the summons. The motion was granted. Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue for plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Sigismund vs. *Mark Dale.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Jacob N. Keeler vs. *Joseph G. Isham.*—Referred to Charles L. Edwards, Esq.

William H. Forman vs. *Anthony De Leger.*—Referred to John D. Burchard, Esq.

Solomon Levy vs. *Kate Bruce.*—Judgment for defendant.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Policeman Anderson.

FOURTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court room yesterday was thronged with people,—the staircase leading to the Court was thronged. There has never been a trial for murder in this City in which more interest was manifested. The evidence for the prosecution is not yet concluded. It is not probable that his trial will be finished before Monday night or Tuesday morning.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the prosecution proceeded with the examination of their witnesses.

François Mollier examined by Ex-Judge Phillips—I am a currier; I live at No. 117 Centre-street; I remember the day when the policeman Anderson was killed; I was walking out to take the fresh air at half-past four o'clock that morning; I was near the corner of Elm and Worth streets; I heard a great noise, and saw two or three policemen running after a man who ran very fast; this man went into a house; I saw him go in; I was a few paces distant from the house; in a few minutes the policemen brought the man back from the house; they took him to the Station-house; I was standing in Worth-street on the side facing the Tombs; the man ran within ten or fifteen paces of me; he had on hat or coat on; he had a colored shirt; I believe he had a vest on; the man is now in Court; I see him; he is not dressed as he was then.

The witness pointed out Cangemi, who started and turned pale. On Thursday, when he was identified by four witnesses, he maintained his self-possession in a considerable degree, but yesterday he manifested considerable perturbation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—The distance from the point where I was standing to the door of the house which the man entered, was about fifteen paces; he ran at a rapid rate; I did not see him stop to speak to any person; if he had spoken to anybody I should have seen him; I have been in prison as a witness since that day.

John Hellis, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips—I am a hackman; I reside at No. 123 Worth-street; I lived there in the month of July last; my house is directly opposite No. 120 Worth-street; I remember the morning when Anderson was killed; I was in bed, and heard a shouting; I looked out of the window; I saw a man enter the alley-way; I saw a young man on the sidewalk picking up pennies; in a few minutes I saw some men enter and bring out the man who entered the alley-way; I see that man now in Court; he is the prisoner; on that morning I heard him say "He no shoot," or something like that; the boy who was picking up pennies was named McGloin; I think the man who ran in the alley had no coat on; he might have had a cap on; I can't say, as I only got a glimpse of him when he went in; have known him by sight for two years or more.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman.—I am positive I heard him say he "no shoot;" he was esteemed a peaceable, orderly man in the neighborhood.

To the District-Attorney.—He did not associate with the people in the neighborhood.

Owen Murray examined by the District-Attorney.—I resided on the same floor with the defendant; I was there on the morning of Anderson's death; I was in bed in the back room; I heard a noise and went down stairs; we were all much surprised that Cangemi should be arrested; a woman lived with him who was supposed to be his wife; I have been in Cangemi's room; on the morning in question I noticed that the fastenings of the door were peculiar; there were two locks on the inside and an extra catch or bolt, and a padlock outside the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—I have lived in that house five years; Cangemi lived there three years; we all respected him; he was very kind to children; he seemed kind to everybody.

Cornelius N. Esderson, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips—I am a gas-lighter for the New-York Gas Company; I remember the morning on which Policeman Anderson was killed; I think I was in Centre-street at the time of the murder; immediately afterwards I saw a man running in Walker-street, near Cortlandt-alley; when in the alley he commenced taking his coat off; I see that man now.

[Witness here pointed out Cangemi as the man who was running, and took his coat off. He added that he had no doubt of his identity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—I noticed the man who was running, because I saw the policeman after him; I was putting my lamps out at the time; I afterwards saw him being brought to the Station-house; he then had blood on his face; I recognize him perfectly by his countenance; he has more hair about his mouth than he had then; I think he had no mustache at that time.

Peter Marrin examined by Judge Phillips—I am a butcher by trade, but am now employed in a coffee and cake saloon; on the morning when Anderson was killed, I was in the bunk room of Engine 40, in Elm-street; I heard Anderson was killed; I went round and helped carry him to the Station-house; I afterwards started to go to work; I went down Centre-street; I walked with a young man named John Racey; we looked for the pistol; Racey looked in the basement of No. 33 Howard-street, and there he found the pistol; he handed it to me, and I gave it to officer Wemyss.

Counsel for defence objected to the testimony, unless the prosecution meant to connect it with other evidence. The fact that a pistol was found on the route which the prisoner was said to have taken, was no evidence, unless the pistol could be proved to have belonged to him. The Judge decided that the evidence was admissible. Mr. Ashmead took an exception.

Examination resumed—The pistol was discharged; it was a single barrel, with a flint lock, I think; it was eight or nine inches long; I received the pistol from Racey; I did not see him pick it up.

John Racey, examined by Judge Phillips—I work in Centre Market; on the morning Anderson was killed I was in Centre-street when the prisoner was taken to the Station-house; I and Marrin went over the route the prisoner had taken to see if we could not find the pistol; I found it in the area of house No. 33 Howard-street; I gave it to Marrin; he carried it to the Station-house; the pistol was discharged; it had a very long barrel; it was a percussion lock.

The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of importance. In the cross-examination of Marrin that witness said that the pistol was a flint-lock, and that he tried it and saw the flint break.

Edward A. Willoughby examined by Judge Phillips—I am a butcher; I live at the corner of Centre Market-place and Grand-street; on the morning of July 21, about 4½ o'clock, I heard a report of a pistol; I ran out, and saw officer Anderson lying on the walk; I saw, by his coat being a-fire, that he had been shot; officer Underhill was there, trying to raise him up; I asked the officer which way "they" had gone; he said "Elm-street;" I ran down Elm, and at the corner of Howard I asked a policeman if he had seen any one running; from his answer I was induced to run into Broadway; I saw the prisoner turn the corner of Walker-street; I met officer Webb, and told him; I ran to Franklin, and saw the prisoner come out of Cortlandt-alley; he went on to Worth-street; I and officer Webb followed him to the house in Worth-street where he went in; we went up stairs, and found him trying to get into his room; he said, "Me no shoot;" we had not spoken to him when he said that; we took him out of the house; he kept saying "Me no shoot;" we took him to the Station-house; when I first saw him running he had dark clothes; I cannot be certain if he had a hat on; when we went up stairs after him, he grabbed at the officer's club; the officer struck him with the club; he tried to seize me; he had then neither coat nor hat on; I first saw him without his coat when he came out of Cortlandt-alley; his pantaloon pockets were turned inside out.

The Court here took a recess of half an hour.

After the recess, Mr. Willoughby was cross-examined by Mr. Blankman, but nothing of the least importance was elicited.

Philip Hickman, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips.—I keep a stall in Centre Market; I remember the morning of Anderson's murder; I heard a cry of "Stop thief," while I was at the corner of Centre Market-place and Grand-street, and saw the smoke of a pistol which had been discharged; I saw a man fall, and when I got to him, I saw that his coat was burning; I extinguished the fire, and took him in my arms; soon after he expired; I saw a man running; when I first saw that man he was within a few paces of the man that was shot; I did not see his face; he had on a black coat; he ran down Elm-street towards Canal.

Cross-examined—When I came to where Anderson was, officer Underhill was there, and had him in his arms.

Robert M. Webb, examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a brass-founder by trade, but at present I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I was so in July last; my beat included Canal-street; on the morning of the murder I went to the corner of Crosby-street, and saw Cangemi running down Howard; he ran over to the Sixth Ward, and I chased him; in Cortland-alley he threw his coat and hat into a wagon; a "bummer" took away the hat; when in Howard-street I saw the prisoner throw down something; I saw his face distinctly twice; when I first saw Willoughby I was in Walker-street; I heard him shout after me; I rapped on the sidewalk, and shouted "Stop thief;" as I ran along; he pulled on me when he took off his coat, for it was loaded with pennies; he was dressed in a dark coat, a plaid vest and a colored shirt; I said nothing to him before he said "Me no shoot;" I sent two young men after his coat, telling them where to find it.

To a Juror—When I got to Cangemi's room, the woman I saw there said she was not his wife.

To Mr. Blankman—All Cangemi's property was removed to the Station-house; we found there plenty of overcoats and shoes; they appeared to have been worn once or twice.

The District-Attorney proposed at this stage of proceedings, to prove the contents of Cangemi's room. Mr. Ashmead consented, but complained that the District-Attorney had refused Cangemi's counsel to see the witnesses for the prosecution in the Tombs, so that they might better prepare the case for the prisoner.

Officer Webb then enumerated the contents of the room: They were two guns, four or five bowie knives, a hatchet, a powder flask, a keg of powder; *the room*, said Officer Webb, *looked like an arsenal*; an inventory of the contents of the room has been taken; it would take a week, said the witness, to enumerate all that was in the room.

Francis W. Wemyss examined by Judge Phillips—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I heard the report of a pistol on the morning of July 21; I ran in the direction of the sound, and saw officer Anderson lying dead on the sidewalk; I had him taken on a board to the Station-house; afterwards Cangemi was brought in by officers; he was very rough; we had to handcuff him; afterwards his coat was brought in; it was full of pennies; I counted them; there were 139 of them; an officer handed me a ramrod which he picked up on the corner of Grand and Centre streets; a boy presently brought in a pistol, which he said was found in Howard-street; the ramrod exactly fitted the pistol; after the Coroner's investigation was over, I took him up stairs to see the body of the deceased; he would not look; I forced him to look and he turned his head aside, and said, "Me no shoot;" I found a skeleton key in his coat pocket, with marks of soft wax on it, as if impressions had been taken by it; when I got him into the carriage to convey him to the Tombs, he pretended not to understand English, but when I told him to put on his coat, he did so, and the coat exactly fitted him; it was a black frock coat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman.—I am a judge of wax; to the best of my knowledge, the stuff found on the skeleton key is a composition of black liquorice; liquorice is often used as wax is, to take impressions.

Mr. Btankman requested the District Attorney to send for the pot of liquorice or wax referred to. The District Attorney consented, and an officer was dispatched for it.

John R. Weed examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; on July 21st, officer Wemyss handed me a coat with a quantity of pennies in it; there were 150 or 160; he also handed me a pistol; I gave it over to Coroner Connery.

Edward Downes Connery examined by Mr. Hall.—I am one of the Coroners of the County; I supervised the inquisition on the body of Anderson; I received a pistol from an officer, which I handed to Mr. Parise, the clerk in the office.

John Parise examined by Mr. Hall.—I received a pistol from the Coroner, and gave it to an officer.

James W. Olsen examined by Mr. Hall.—I am a subpœna clerk in the District-Attorney's office; I received a pistol from Mr. Parise, which I have kept in a safe in the District-Attorney's office, and which I now produce.

The pistol was shown to the Jury, by whom it was closely examined.

Francis W. Woolff examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman; I received a frock-coat on July 21 last; a young man named Snellback handed it to me in Walker-street, near Cortlandt-alley; I took it to the Station-house; that morning I saw a man running down Howard-street, towards Broadway; I ran after him; I followed on with Willoughby, who was also running; I afterwards saw a man in the custody of Officer Webb, who I think was the man that I saw running.

Charles Ulmon examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; on July 12, I went to the house No. 120 Worth-street; I took from there several silk dresses and pantaloons; two guns which were loaded and capped; I took off the caps and threw them away.

John Williams examined by Judge Phillips.—I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; I went to the house No. 120 Worth-street, on July 21; I found a quantity of balls, slugs, and percussion caps; one dagger, one dirk-knife, one bowie-knife, four or five other knives; I found a full box of percussion caps and a number of loose ones; I found a great number of loose balls; there were three sizes of them; there were three or four powder flasks, and a keg that was marked "powder;" I received a ramrod from a boy that was found at the corner of Grand and Centre streets; I received a roll of pennies from the boy McGloin; it was done up in brown paper; he gave it to me in the prisoner's room in Worth-street; I examined the fastenings of the door of the prisoner's room; there were two locks and a bott; another door leading to the prisoner's room was so "listed" that you could not hear it shut, if you slammed it ever so hard.

The cross-examination was not important.

John B. Garrish, examined by Mr Hall: I am a doctor in this City; I reside at No. 860 Broadway; I conducted the *post-mortem* examination of Anderson; there were three wounds from pistol balls; one wound was sufficient to cause death; there could be no question that they were caused by pistol balls or slugs; I found one ball resting in the shoulder; I probed for the others, but did not find them.

The cross-examination was immaterial.

Abrahom H. DeVoursney, examined by Ex-Judge Phillips: I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precioct; I examined two guns in the Station-house which were brought from Cangemi's house; one was a double-barreled gun; it was loaded; there were eighteen bullets in the two barrels, making nine in each; another gun was a single barrel; that was heavily loaded with shot.

There being no other witnesses for the prosecution in attendance, the Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Sept. 25.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The first case brought before the Court of General Sessions this morning, was that of John Peter Devlin, charged as an accomplice in a burglary committed on the premises of Harvey Warren, in August of last year. The value of the goods taken was over $300, and consisted mostly of musical instruments. Devlin was indicted for burglary and other crimes, first on the testimony of a prostitute named Anne Curran, who while living with Devlin had quarreled with him. His counsel did not open the question of character. He grounded his claim for the acquittal of the prisoner, on the insufficiency of the testimony connecting him with the burglary. He was acquitted, and held on two other indictments.

Peter Bayle, a small, ill-clad man, with the expression of a low-comedy man in inextricable difficulty, was brought up on a charge of having cut his wife's leg with a razor. Peter did not took as if he would willingly have injured a lamb. His very expression said, "as plain as print," that he was an injured man. But then Peter would get drunk, and he acknowledged it. He would abuse Mrs. Bayle when drunk, and he acknowledged that; and when the Judge sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary, he was much obliged to him, for he had expected spending a few years in the State Prison.

Mr. Williams, *alias* Rawley, a gentleman of color, was brought up on a charge of petttt larceny. He pleaded guilty, stated that he was a waiter, and the Judge gave the Penitentiary the benefit of his services for six months.

During the session the Grand Jury came in, having concluded their labors, and having received the thanks of the Court, were discharged.

☞ The examination of applicants for admission to the Bar will take place on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock. Applicants will please file their intentions with the General Term Clerk before that time.

The State Election—Letter of Acceptance of Hon. S. E. Church.

ALBION, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

No citizen of this State can be indifferent to the result of the approaching election. The highest interests of the people are involved in it.

While our minds have been engrossed for the past two years with the affairs and government of a distant people, we are now called upon to turn our attention to our own State, to discharge a duty to ourselves, to remedy the evils under which *we* labor, and to provide for the administration of our own government, and I trust that no false issue will be allowed to influence the result.

The charge made against the Democratic Party in the late Presidential campaign, of a determination to make Kansas a Slave State against the wishes of a majority of its citizens, has been entirely falsified by the patriotic course pursued by the administration of Mr. Buchanan, in exerting the power of the Government to enable the people of that Territory to settle the question for themselves, and in their own way, unmolested by outside influences from any source whatever. The people of the Territory have all acquiesced in this mode of adjustment, and are now peaceably engaged in discharging the duty which the principle of self-government has imposed upon them. We are, therefore, happily relieved, in this election at least, from all anxiety or responsibility in relation to the Affairs of Kansas, and can give our undivided attention to our own.

That our State Government has been unwisely, if not wickedly administered—that the legislative power has been prostituted to partizan and corrupt purposes,—that sacred rights of localities, and of large classes of citizens have been grossly violated and trampled upon,—that the public works are prostrated and rendered almost useless,—that the public moneys have been squandered, while the revenues have largely diminished,—that the Treasury is bankrupt, and that the people in a time of great pecuniary embarrassment, and without any legitimate necessity, are burdened with an unequal and oppressive taxation, unparalleled in the history of the State; are facts which no one can with truth deny, and are sufficient, in my judgment, to arouse the patriotic energies of all classes in a determined effort to change the policy which has brought these accumulated evils upon them.

The remedy and the responsibility are with the people themselves, and with an abiding confidence in the correctness of their deliberate judgment, I shall cheerfully submit to their decision.

Thanking you for the manner in which you have communicated the action of the Convention,

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obt servant,
S. E. CHURCH.

INQUEST HUSHED UP.—The highest quarters of this officer were known only to his intimate friends. Slight in figure, he was modest and unassuming in appearance. In his family he was most affectionate, and thoughtful of all but himself. One who saw him there might almost doubt his presence an hour of command. But a braver seaman never trod a quarter-deck. Though gentle as a woman towards others, he was utterly fearless of personal danger. Indeed, peril seemed to arouse and call out all his heroic qualities. His heart never quailed in the battle and the storm. Even in the midst of appalling danger, his serene countenance reanimated those around him, and inspired fresh courage and hope. The best proof of his power over men was the conduct of his crew, as seen in their perfect discipline and prompt obedience. When we consider the utter panic and confusion that would have reigned throughout the ship at any sign of weakness or hesitation on his part, we cannot but feel that at that moment he had in his keeping, not only the lives of his passengers, but the honor of his country, and well has he guarded the sacred trust. His men were true because he was true. They were inspired by his own example. He led them to death because he refused not to die himself. He shared their fate. Master and crew sank into one common grave.

As soon as the first tidings of the shipwreck were received, the wife of this noble officer said: "She knew he had perished, for he would stand by the ship to the last, and save others even at the sacrifice of himself." This undoubting trust in his character and conduct is fully confirmed by the testimony of all who were saved, who speak in the highest praise of his coolness and intrepidity. He declared from the first that he would not leave the ship, and he was standing at the wheel when she finally went down! A death more noble could not be conceived.—*Evangelist.*

A FEMALE SHOT IN A WATER-STREET DANCE HOUSE—DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Shortly before 12 o'clock, on Thursday night, a deliberate attempt was made to take the life of Ann Thompson, a girl of bad repute who boarded in the dance house of Sandy Mullholland, No. 315 Water-street. Ann it appears was formerly on intimate terms with one James Mahony, an Irish boatman, who bears a very suspicious character, but owing to a difficulty between them, they became enemies. At the time named Ann was standing in the front door of Mulholland, when Mahony passed on the sidewalk, and a dispute arose between them, which resulted in Mahony drawing a pistol and discharging it at Ann. She received one bullet in the left shoulder or side, inflicting a very dangerous, and perhaps mortal, wound. Another ball, which is supposed to have been in the pistol, passed over the head of the injured girl and lodged in the ceiling. Mahony was promptly arrested by Officer Walsh, of the Fourth Precinct, and locked up to await an examination. The bleeding victim was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she remains in a critical condition.

DESERTING HER CHILD.—A colored child, apparently about a week old, was left at the house of Dr. Farquson, No. 4 Carroll-place, about 6 o'clock on Friday morning, by a woman who represented herself as being the mother of the infant. This woman said she wished to leave the child there only till she could carry home a basket of clothes, when she would return for the babe. She, as might be imagined, did not come back, and the little deserted was conveyed to the Almshouse.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and drooping. Sales; 35 hbls. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at full prices; other kinds are quiet, yet steady. Java, 15¾c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12¾@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ lb. By auction, out of a catalogue of 3,800 bags Rio, 2,224 bags were sold at 11c.@11¾c., the general average price having been 11 14-100c. ℔ lb. The Baltimore *Patriot*, of last evening, says: "There was quite an active inquiry for Coffee to-day. Several of our large Western buyers were in market, but up to the time of going to press we had no large transactions to note. We had reported sales of 75 bags low grade Rio at 10½c.; 50 bags good do. at 11c.; 100 bags do. at 11¼c., and 50 bags prime do. at 12c. Holders generally seem more disposed to sell, but buyers are unwilling to operate to any extent, on account of the present stringency in the Money Market. The stock of Coffee on the market is estimated at about 50,000 bags."

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy. Stock very light.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, and are steady at from $3 37½@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel attract more attention, at about former rates. Pickled Herring are salable and buoyant, at from $4@4 37½ ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring appear as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is freely offered and purchased, at, however, reluctant prices. The home trade are the principal operators. Sales 9,000 hhls.

Ordinary State	$5 35@ 5 45
Straight State	5 45@ 5 55
Extra State	5 60@ 5 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 5 55
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales, 400 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 40@$7 ℔ bbl. Southern is plentier and cheaper. The transactions since our last comprise 2,100 hbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, yet worth $4@$5 40 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ hhl. The latter commands $19@$20 ℔ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant and is less valuable. The demand is moderate for home use, and fair for export. Sales: 60,000 bushels, including ordinary White Western at $1 35@$1 36; ordinary to good Red do. at $1 08@$1 26; good to prime White Southern at $1 45@$1 50; and good to very choice Red do. at $1 28@$1 37 ℔ bushel. The Chicago *Times*, of the 23d inst., says: "For the past four and twenty hours there has been considerable movement in Wheat, the shipments extending to 119,935 bushels. The major portion of this quantity we understand has gone forward on eastern account, provided for by New-York drafts at sight. The balance, 44,197 bush. has gone to Canada. The receipts of wheat amount to 69,069, against 58,957 yesterday. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c. ℔ bushel. Barley is also in limited demand at feebly sustained rates; 85c.@90c. for fair to prime, ℔ bushel. Some Barley malt was sold at $1 10 ℔ bushel. Oats are in request and are steady at 45c.@47c for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at tower prices. Sales, 26,500 bushels at 78c.@80 for mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 80c.@83c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—The demand continues fair at about former rates. New, 45c.@65c.; Old, 75c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet and languid. The St. Louis *Leader*, of the 23d inst., says: "Quotations have experienced no alteration of moment since our last. City manufacturers are the principal buyers, and the market continues very dull. At the commencement, 120 bales sold at $85 for common, and $115 for choice, and on Saturday 64 bales fair at $90, and 100 reported prime at $105—60 days' time, with interest. Yesterday there was only one buyer in the market. Sales, 27 bales hackled Tow, at $85; 17 hales Hemp, at $95, and 43 hales, at $100. The market closed extremely dull, with very little inquiry; the sales were 10 bales very common, at $80; 89 do. prime, at $103, and 10 bales very choice at $115."

HIDES—The market continues dull and unsettled. The greater portion of the transactions are for cash, and the sales are made by those who, by the stringency in the money market, are forced to sell. The demand is chiefly for export, and most of the sales are made to ship; but the difficulty in selling exchange, except at a ruinous rate, restricts the foreign demand in a great measure. The principal sales have been: 6,500 Dry Orinoco Hides, 21 lbs., supposed at 25c. cash, in bond for export; 2,987 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., supposed at 24c. cash, in bond for export; 1,471 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs., in bond for export, private terms; 2,400 Dry Salte I Maranham, 28 lbs., in bond for export, private terms; 1,850 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms.

HOPS—Sales confined to small lots. New, 8c.@12c.; old, 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were effected at $28@$28 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied. The St. Louis *Leader* of the 23d inst. says: "The first part of the week there were no sales reported. Soft Missouri had been quoted at 6c., short time, until to-day, when it declined to $5 75, 71 pigs being sold at that price; Galena, though offered freely at 6¾c., found no buyers until yesterday, when 1,500 pigs sold at 6¾c., currency. To-day it also declined, 1,100 pigs were sold at $6 10, cash."

LEATHER—Is without much demand, save what comes from the West, and the jobbing trade. Large dealers decline to operate at present.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	47,700	7,400
Sales	33,400	4,800
Stock at the close of the week, sides	105,100	22,100

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, at former figures.

WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.—TURPENTINE—The receipts during the week have been limited, and we note a little more business in the market than at the close of last review. Transactions for the week foot up 2,575 bbls., at $4 for virgin and $3 for yellow dip. SPIRITS—The market during the week has been in rather unsettled condition, the price fluctuating between 42c. and 42c., closing, however, at 42c.@43c. ROSIN—In No. 1, we hear of sales of only 102 bbls., at $5 50@$5 62½, as in quality. Nothing doing in No. 2. In common we hear of sales of 1,000 bbls., at $1 30 for medium, and of 122 do. at $1 35 for medium—strained; 600 do. at $1 40 for large bbls. Tar comes to market sparingly, and with a moderate demand; we note an advance of 5c. ℔ bbl., with sales of 70 bbls. at $1 55 ℔ bbl.

OILS—The demand is limited, and prices are nominally unchanged for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $25@$25 25 for Mess; and $19 75@$20 for prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Lard steadily improving. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 25@$16 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in slack request at languid prices. Sales—600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet and prices are unsettled. A small auction sale occurred to-day,—about 700 pkgs. green having been thus disposed of,—including Imperial at 35½c.@45c.; Hyeon at 30c.@42½c.; Young Hyson at 35c.@44c., and Twankay at 24c.@30c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The sales continue very light. There is no inclination to do business. Sales since Tuesday: 22 hhds. Kentucky, 14c.@17c.; 62 bbls. Havana, 40c.@45c.; and 36 cases Seedleaf, 37c.@48c. ℔ lb. Statistics of the Havana tobacco trade represent the total exports from that port for the present year, up to the 31st ult., as only 1,216,348 lbs., against 5,029,600 same time last year. The falling off in the exports to the United States was greatest—from 1,164,316 to 559,579 lbs. The total exports of cigars have been only 94,879, against 147,146 last year; to the United States 26,423, against 61,895. The exports of the week ending the 5th inst., were 33,000 lbs., and 2,288,000 cigars—nearly all to the United States.

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 24c.@25c., chiefly at 24½c.@25c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet at about former rates: For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 4¾d.@6d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ tierce; Resin, 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and stated preaching at 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 3½ A. M.; Missionary meeting at 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of Hamilton-av. Ferry.

☞ **The Protestant Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Evangelists,** corner Beekman and Cliff sts., is open for Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. The sittings are all free.

☞ **Seventeenth-street M. E. Church,** near 2d-av. Sermon SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. Hoppins; at 3 P. M. by Rev. D. W. Bristol, of the Oneida Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. Crooks. A discourse to the young. Subject—*The World and the Soul.* Seats free.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—A sermon will be preached by the pastor on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, having reference to the recent death by drowning, on board the propeller *J. N. Harris*, of Miss Robinson, who was a member of this Church.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** John-st., Rev. Charles E. Harris, pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*The Religion of Marriage.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Sabbath Evenings with the Romanists.**—A reformed priest and other converts from Romanism will (D. V.) take part in proclaiming the anchristian character of the Mass, in the Mission Church, 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. P. MACMENANY, D. D.

☞ **Missions in Turkey.**—A Missionary meeting will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, in Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams's) to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. G. Schauffler, D. D., of Constantinople, and Rev. Dr. Tyng, of this city.

☞ **M. E. Church in Allen-street.**—Rev. D. W. Bristol, of the Oneida Conference, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also at 3 P. M.; and at 7 P. M. the pastor will preach a sermon suggested by the loss of the *Central America.*

☞ **Seventh-street M. E. Church**—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at the above church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 27th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Chas. Fletcher, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening. Public prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Rev. Thos. Mcharry, A. B.,** of Trinity College, Ireland, will preach, God willing, on SUNDAY next in the Christian Mission Church, Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., corner of 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Divinity, personality and diversities of operations of the Holy Spirit.*

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church,** Union Hall, corner Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn. SABBATH, 27th, Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Joseph Palmer, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. H. Rylands. Love Feast at 3 P. M., to which we respectfully invite our friends from other churches.

☞ **United Protestant Church,** No. 695 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts. A discourse will (D.V.) be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. C. H. Harvey. Subject: *Basis of Christian Union—the Lord Jesus Christ.* All are invited to attend.

☞ **Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn,**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and a discourse in the evening at 7½ o'clock, on *The Loss of the Central America*, by Rev. Charles Shelling, Pastor. Seats free.

☞ **Second Unitarian Church**, Brooklyn. Services will be resumed TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts. Sunday School will meet at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

☞ **Elm-place Congregational Church,** Brooklyn. Rev. S. T. Aldrich will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, 27th inst. Services in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **The Great White Throne.**—A Sermon on this interesting theme will be preached by Elder Sheffield Snow, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the Saviour and of Divine Truth are cordially invited.

☞ **Loss of the Central America.**—A sermon will be preached on the above subject, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts., on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles J. Jones. Seats free.

☞ **There will be Preaching** three times, at the usual hours, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence-st., cor. of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. S. A. Baker, the pastor. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church,** Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. T. R. Howlett will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Elgenbrodt,** late Rector of All Saints' Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts. The Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, will preach TO-MORROW, Sept. 27. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of the afternoon discourse—*The Wreck of the Central America.*

☞ **Rev. T. L. Harris** will preach at Descombe's Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, five doors above 8th-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have from Kansas Governor WALKER'S proclamation in regard to the October election. It will be seen that in this document the Governor expressly and explicitly repudiates the doctrine so officiously set forth by Judge CATO, that none but those who have paid the Territorial tax are entitled to vote, and that for this position he has the direct authority of the President, the Secretary of State, and the whole Cabinet at Washington. He calls upon every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, who is a citizen of the United States, and has been for *six months* a resident of the Territory, to go to the polls and vote, and pledges the employment of the Federal troops to prevent the intervention of invaders from Missouri or elsewhere in the election. We cannot help thinking that those who have so steadily and vehemently insisted that Governor WALKER was in alliance with Judge CATO and the Pro-Slavery propaganda in the Territory, and that he did not intend to give the people of Kansas a fair chance to vote, must see in this document evidence that they have done him injustice, and presented the prospects of Kansas in a much more gloomy light than facts will warrant. We hope the Proclamation may also have the effect of reassuring the hearts of the Free-State men in Kansas, and of inducing them all to rally at the polls—for the principal danger of a Free-State defeat now lies in the obstinate determination of some of the Free-State men not to vote.

The *Canada's* mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon. London papers, by this arrival, extend from the 9th to the 12th of September; they do not contain much intelligence in addition to the lengthened summary of news previously telegraphed from Halifax. We give, elsewhere, the article, already noticed, from the London *Times*, on our financial troubles. It is stated that the remarks recently made by the same journal on the unsteady condition of the Paris *Crédit Mobilier* has excited the wrath of that society, and that an action of damages will be forthwith commenced. Dr. LIVINGSTON, the famous traveler, has been to Manchester for the purpose of furthering his great work of opening up Central Africa to commerce and civilization. He addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens at the Town Hall on the commercial products of the region he discovered and explored, and expressed his belief that, as a medium of trade, cotton could be best cultivated by the natives of Central Africa at the present time.

Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW publishes another vehement and characteristic letter by way of venting his superfluous indignation against the Abolitionists of the North, and proclaiming the general outline of the series of lectures which he proposes to deliver during the coming Winter in the principal cities of the North. The reverend bruiser seems to be perfectly serious in his lecturing intentions, and evidently anticipates a complete revolution in Northern sentiment on the subject of Slavery as the inevitable result. It may be of some service to him to learn something of the real temper and spirit of the great mass of the Northern people on this subject; and we shall be very glad to have him stir up our community concerning the degraded condition of the free blacks in their midst, and the very wide extent to which pauperism, crime and wretchedness of all sorts exist in the bosom of our own society. We should be heartily rejoiced at anything which should have the effect of stimulating them to earnest and efficient action upon these topics of home concern. We cannot say we have any very sanguine expectations from Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW'S missionary labors among us, but he will at all events excite the public mind somewhat in regard to these subjects,—and that cannot but be prodnctive of good. Mr. BROWNLOW'S letters are not models of elegance, and in what he says of people who differ from him in opinion there is a good deal more of the blackguard than the logician. We publish his last one, however, as we did his first, for the enlightenment and edification of the public at large.

The owners of the *Central America* publish a letter in another column, explaining the circumstances which led them to change the name of the vessel from the *George Law* to the name which she has borne since 1854. The reasons were simply that Mr. LAW ceased to be the owner of the vessel at that time and it was not deemed appropriate for her to bear his name any longer. That they considered the ship perfectly stanuch and seaworthy is fairly to be inferred from the fact that they never insured her for a single dollar:—and as we have already stated the testimony of Capt. BADGER to the same effect, under all the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of positive evidence of an opposite tenor, ought to be held conclusive. It is only just to the Company to add that while their vessels have made *three hundred and seventy-five* voyages from this City to Aspinwall and back, and have carried an aggregate of not less than 187,500 passengers, this is the first accident attended with loss of life which has ever befallen them.

A meeting of the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in Washington was held last evening, to give expression to their feelings at the untimely loss of their late brother officer, Lieutenant HERNDON, and to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Resolutions were adopted proffering condolence and aid to his family, and declaring their determination to erect a monument commemorative of the circumstances of his death, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The Americans of the Third Judicial District met in Convention at Albany yesterday, and after a long and animated session nominated HENRY HOGEBOOM, Democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, and WILLIAM B. WARNER, Republican, for the short term. The action of the Americans of the Third Judicial District, in making their judicial nominations without reference to political sentiments, and with sole regard to the fitness of the candidates, is worthy of imitation in other quarters.

The milkmen who obtain their supply over the Harlem Railroad, met last evening, protesting against the proposed increased rate for carrying milk. They claim that they now pay from two to three hundred per cent. more for their freight than is paid for any other freight carried by the Company. The Erie and Hudson River Roads are about to follow the example of the Harlem Road.

Business people of all classes down town yesterday, were astonished by the bad news telegraphed from two or three of the oldest Banks in Philadelphia. The failure of the Bank of Philadelphia was the first reported. It may have been suspected as impending, by a few parties here immediately concerned, hut this did not relieve the general concern at an event which put back the financial confidence which had previously shown signs of revival. The stoppage of payment by the Girard and Commercial Banks was subsequently telegraphed, with the further statement that the run was severe on the other Banks of Philadelphia. Our Stock Market fell under this news from 2 to 3 ₱ cent., and closed in the afternoon under much depression, Money negotiations were also seriously affected, or rather brought to a stand, and altogether the day was an unpleasant one to parties having money to raise outside of Bank. The Banks themselves discounted in the morning rather liberally to their regular dealers, besides sparing about $250,000 in Gold to Philadelphia, where it is hoped the bank run will be stayed to-day. The Sub-Treasury replaced nearly the whole of this sum, the disbursement from that establishment being $175,000 over its receipts. There were no additional failures among the merchants here, reported on 'Change. The foreign Exchanges for the *Baltic* ranged 105½@107 on London, being a further decline of ¼ per cent.

The General Produce Markets were very heavy yesterday. The Philadelphia news was much discussed and occasioned considerable uneasiness among business men. Flour, Wheat and Corn were cheaper, under a pressure to sell,—though the demand was fair for home use and for export. Despite the money troubles, and the difficulty of negotiating exchange, produce is being moved freely, towards the sea-board. From Chicago, during the early part of the current week, large shipments of Wheat were made on Eastern account, provided for by New-York drafts at sight. It is stated that arrangements have been consummated by the Merchants' Savings Bank of Chicago, in connection with a German Banking-house in New-York, to forward one million bushels of wheat in bags *via* the Erie Road. Cotton was lightly dealt in at old rates. Rio Coffee was in better demand. Sales by auction, 2,224 bags at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Besides which, pretty free sales were effected in private at full prices. Sugar, Molasses and Rice were dull and heavy. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Hog products advanced a little—while Beef declined 25c.@50c. ₱ lb. Tobacco was quiet and prices were rather weak. Last Saturday, some new Kentucky Tobacco,—the earliest this season,—appeared and was sold, in Louisville. Freights exhibited no important change.

Col. TITUS, the redoubtable fillibuster, publishes a letter in the Southern papers from Col. LOCKRIDGE, bearing testimony to his courage and other high military qualities. The letter, however, was written previous to the Colonel's pusillanimous performances on the San Juan River.

The City enjoyed, yesterday, the finest of weather and a freedom from all fresh excitements. In the Courts, a new divorce case—HENRY T. ROMERTZE *vs.* ELIZABETH ROMERTZE—which involves a Pennsylvania Senator in its pleadings, was brought before Judge PEABODY, yesterday, on a motion to publish the summons. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, in excellent health and spirits apparently, went before the same Judge, and by her counsel applied for a *certiorari* to remove the indictment against her from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court. If the application is granted, it is thought her trial will be held in Dutchess County. The trial of CANGEMI progressed considerably. The prosecution will finish their evidence this morning, and the defence will open. The trial will last two and perhaps three days longer. The Convention of colored people came to a close last night in a very summary manner. There was no President, Secretary or audience, except three delegates, and two colored ladies, who came to listen and sympathize. Accordingly, with many lamentations over the lukewarmness of the brethren, the Convention dissolved. In the General Sessions J. P. DEVLIN was tried for burglary, and acquitted; JAMES BAYLE was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, for cutting his wife's leg with a razor. Mr. WILLIAMS (a colored man) pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A Councilmen Committee sat yesterday to hear the reasons urged by a numerous body of petitioners for the reëstablishment of the ferry between Jackson-street and Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. The Committee seem disposed to recommend the measure.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions were held in Kings County yesterday. In the 2d District MOSES S. BEACH received the nomination; in the 3d and 5th there was no choice; in the 4th, D. M. CHAUNCEY was nominated; in the 6th two Conventions were held. Those calling themselves "regular" nominated Hon. JOHN HANFORD and the others nominated EDMUND DRIGGS.

An Elective Judiciary.

The discussion growing out of the election of Judge DENIO, not only causes solicitude to be expressed, from many quarters, for the "independence of the Judiciary," as being in peril, but, also, has rallied the malcontents who are hopeless of an Elective Judiciary, regarding the experiment of one in this State as already a failure.

A few years prior to 1846, no such arrangements of the tenure of Judicial officers was thought of. We were generally content that judges should continue judges, according to the time-honored maxim, *dum bene se gesserint*. They were nominated by the executive, hy and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Vacancies were filled, if not with partisans, almost invariably by friends and adherents of the party in power. This was natural, and it is a custom, or rule, which has always prevailed in the mother Country. It did not work ill. Some of our best judges, under the former system, had been, previously to their elevation to the bench, earnest partymen. But party, for its own credit, and its safety we may add, sought out good men for judicial appointments. A poor judge was a continual eye-sore, as the tenure was for life. He could be removed only for cause, on impeachment. The men selected were, therefore, of a class which understood the proprieties of position too well to continue politicians on the bench. Our Judges, up to 1846, were, on that ground at least, unexceptionable. It would have been deemed an insult, personal as well as professional, to ascribe judicial action to political motive, or bias, in the least particular, on any occasion. And this was only as it should be.

Dissatisfaction with the Bench itself had little, if anything to do with the change from appointments to election. The new Constitution of 1846 was dictated generally hy a more radical tendency than that which prevailed previously, or since has prompted the laws to give it effect. By it numbers of officials, high and low, previously appointed, were rendered elective. Indeed, all who could be placed on a ticket, and become the subjects or victims of direct popular suffrage, were given that destination by the constitutional charter of 1846. Judges as well as constables shared the common fate.

This was not peculiar to the State of New-York. A similar disposition has actuated other States. New-York was not even the pioneer. In 1833, five out of twenty-five States elected their Judges, and elected them only for a term. In 1844, twelve States out twenty-nine had adopted this principle of judicial selection. In 1853, the Judges were elective in twenty-five States out of thirty-one, and in twenty-two of these they are appointed for short periods only. In three States they are elected annually. In most they are elected by universal suffrage. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are still irrevocable, and exempt from the influence of popular election. With that exception, and some few exceptions among State tribunals, we may be said to be engaged in a grand national experiment of an Elective Judiciary. The independence of the Bench has, in all times and countries, even those under despotic rule, been held to he the best security both for indlvidual freedom and even-handed justice. The founders of our American Constitution deemed the appointment of Judges for life, and at fixed salaries, the best guarantee for an impartial and stable administration of justice. But this is far from heing the only point on which we have very wldely departed from their principles and practices.

The election of Judges, so far as its practical workings are concerned, is still an experiment. It has not worked as well as its most sanguine friends hoped, nor by any means so ill as its warmest enemies predicted. The danger now seems to be that it will place upon the Bench the mere tools and instruments of political parties,—and that our judicial decisions will soon come to be nothing more than the decrees of a political faction,—shifting of course with every change in the politics of the day. But even if this result, in its worst form, should be experienced, we are by no means certain that a return to the old system of appointment would be possible.

Our Railroad Management.

A vast interest has rapidly grown up in this country, which, to the amount of some one thousand millions of dollars, represents not not only the wealth of heavy capitalists, but also the earnings of saving mechanics and the dependence of needy widows. The questions which now press for answer are: Shall this great interest sink as rapidly as it has risen? Shall it become worthless, and thus beggar thousands? And, if so, why? The public are aware of the inviting field which railroading has offered, during the last ten years, to talent, enterprise and ambition; and men of talent, enterprise and ambition have left their old pursuits and rushed eagerly into it. Bold and bolder projects have sprung up, and active men have felt ashamed if they, too, could not talk in millions, and carry along a load of finance equal to the Budget of an Empire. Smart managers soon learned that, if properly handled, contracts might pay well and profits be made by hundreds of thousands; and so they were made—and who paid them? A curious and comprehensive system of charges, too, prevailed, well enough illustrated in the fact that an officer of the Michigan Southern Railroad, receiving a large salary and a liberal allowance for traveling expenses, had no hesitation in charging a percentage, also, for negotiating loans, thus adding to his pay to the tune of some fifty thousand dollars, more or less. Many knew generally that by some subtle hocus-pocus, called *financiering*, railway managers were able to get large sums out of the public and into their own pockets; but few did or do know to what an extent this new system of financial ethics prevailed;—now the essence of railway skill consisted in making false but plausible statements—how much money was spent in manufacturing "public opinion"—how the "cooking" of reports became a science—and how the principles of sound business and honest dealing came to be neglected and despised.

This system, begun hy the master, rapidly spread, and men learned that what was smart and honorable in the master was respectable in the man, till corruption came to be the rule rather than the exception in railway management. We but assert the profound conviction of the public in uttering the opinion that two-thirds (perhaps more) of the railways of this country have been worked upon the principles of private plunder, not upon those of legitimate business. We wish to arrest the attention of stockholders now, while there is yet time to change dynasties and retrieve disasters. They ought to know, therefore, that it had become difficult to make sales of anything needed in their business to Railroads upon the principles of business resting upon the merits of the articles sold, and honest dealers seemed to be driven into practices which they despised. Locomotive-builders paid commissions of from one to three hundred dollars per engine, to Presidents or to somebody who could influence the business of the Company; wheel-makers had to use their secret commission fund; an improvement could not be looked at, but through favor often bought; and so on to the end of the chapter. We have it from a prominent Superintendent, that he could not get a reliable report from an *employé* of his own road, even upon the merits of an oil, or a wheel-box; the men were pretty certainly tampered with. Yet many of these men were personally honest, having both a railroad and a private conscience. Our whole people, however, had eaten of the mad-weed; they would lend their money to any railroad scheme; these sharp fellows have played a bold game, and their subordinates followed their lead, and now comes the end;—the whole world is in confusion,—this great interest is on the brink of ruin, and thousands are in sight of beggary. We say this not to excite unnecessary fears, but to call upon stockholders to stand up together and stay the evil.

Can a sound position be regained hy the Railroad interest—can the millions of capital invested be made productive, or must it be lost? Every man is interested in solving this problem. There are a few roads which cannot earn their expenses; they must go down, but their number is small. The rest are destined to be of incalculable service to our country, and may be made valuable not only indirectly, but directly to the stock and bondholders. But the stock and bondholders must do something; they have left their property in the hands of unfit men long enough. What can they do? They can take the entire management of this great interest out of the hands of men who are corrupted by railroad financiering, and put it into the hands of honest men who will conduct it upon regular *business principles*. There is no more mystery in conducting a railroad than a grocery or a ship-building business. Railroad men will assert that railroad men alone are competent to do this, hut believe them no longer; begin the change with the directors and presidents, and go on down to the ollers. Place as the head of the executive department—on the road, not in Wall-street—one bold and sensible man, no matter if he has never before seen a railroad, and tell him to report what work can be done by contract to advantage—what not. Do this and keep doing it, and holders may look for dividends, and the financial world for peace; neglect it, and the evil consequences may be endless. But how can we do anything about it? will be asked by small holders in all quarters. We will suggest: do just what is now being attempted to retrieve the ruin of the Michigan Southern—place your proxies in the hands of some one honest man in your own neighborhood, and tell him to act for you; one such can easily be selected in New-Haven, and then in Boston and so on; and twenty such men will do better for you than any hack-managers, however experienced. And do not fear that you are brushing away the full, to let in the fresh swarm of hungry, blood-suckers. It is not so; the time has come to conduct the railroad interest upon business principles; it can be conducted upon those principles—in most cases profitably—and upon no other. The time has come to begin the reform, which has already been delayed too long.

Official Corruption.

The partisan journals of the State have already begun to echo the "clash of arms," and the splendors of military phraseology appropriate to an approaching election are already dawning upon the dusk of more familiar and pacific discourse in the columns of our cotemporaries. The customary "banners" salute the "breeze;" the customary "rallying-cries" alarm the air, and the customary resolve to "do or die" glows in the bosom of the brave who are preparing to meet their foemen "vote to vote" on the fatal 3d of November.

Quiet citizens who stand by and mark this cheap magnificence of vernacular heroics find it somewhat difficult, as we have already observed, to discern any special inducement offered by one party over its antagonists as a provocation to "suit and service" from those lieges of the Empire State whose simpler souls are bent only on attending to their own affairs as righteously as they can, and on enforcing upon the ministers of public order and of public justice a similar devotion to business in a similar spirit of unobtrusive integrity.

The great National issue between the principles of Free Labor and of Slavery in the policy of the Republic, is felt to be essentially foreign to the impending conflict. Neither party, therefore, can succeed in forcing its antagonists to make battle upon that issue. Such questions of purely State policy as may be discussed in the canvas will involve no radical antagonisms of principle, and the fierce debate of the coming "triangular duel" between the "Democrats," the "Black Republicans," and the "Americans," will virtually turn upon differences very similar to those which convulsed the operatic world of London a century ago, in regard to the relative merits of "tweedledum and tweedledee."

One vitally important matter, however, has been acknowledged by all the combatants to be at stake in the conflict. The leaders of all alike have at last awakened to a perception of the fact, upon which the TIMES did something to concentrate public attention nearly a year ago, that the progress of official corruption in this country affords just cause of alarm to all the friends of Republican institutions. We do not find that either the Democrats, the Republicans, or the Americans, go into action now with a cry for the spoils. None of them, of course, distinctly disavow the "good old plan,"

> "That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can;"

and it would be idle indeed to expect that the triumph of either party will be followed by a return of the Saturnian age at Albany, and the installation of a company of Marvells in all the offices of the State. But all with one consent forbear to clamor in advance for the fatness of the Commonwealth—and all with one consent denounce the lobbying and the jobbing the cantharidic application of private avarice as a stimulus to public action, and the shameless abuses of the system of "special legislation," which have caused the name of "office-holder" to stink in the nostrils of all honest men, and which are indeed at work "to sap the foundations of our public order."

The hope and the purpose of a serious reform in this direction do indeed offer to every patriotic citizen a solid and substantial reason for taking so much part in the coming elections as may be necessary to satisfy him of the character and capacity of the various candidates who invite his help towards the salvation of the country. In what quarter we may catch an honest man is a very secondary matter. There is no more reason why the people of New-York should trouble themselves about the political notions of a State Engineer or an Attorney-General than there is for an inquiry into the theological views of a paying-teller, or a book-keeper, by the Directors of a Bank or the Stockholders of an Insurance Company. The machinery of party may be necessary in order to bring the people to the polls, and to keep up a lively antecedent discussion of the merits of men and measures. But now that the parties themselves have confessedly confined the whole true interest of the conflict to the single point of honest economy in the conduct of State affairs, it will be not the fault only, but the disgrace of the intelligent voters of this State, if they permit the contest of November to result in a mere party triumph.

For the moment, we are favored with a lull in that great conflict of principles which can invest the contests of party with a historical dignity not their own, and identify the ambition of individual partisans with the great interests of the State. If we are true to ourselves, we shall seize this fortunate opportunity of teaching the leaders and the followers of party a serious lesson. What that lesson is, those leaders have shown that they understand and that they expected to receive it. For they have waived in almost every instance all considerations but those of character in making their nominations of men to fill the important offices of the State. Of a good beginning it depends upon the people themselves to make a good ending. They must show that the instinct of party management has rightly divined the temper of the public mind, and that the time has come for meeting the tide of official corruption and staying its foul waves. Every man of honor, whose private business has brought him into contact with legislatures, State or National, every thoughtful reader of our public journals—every calm and considerate student of our public men and of our public affairs, has but one report to make on this subject. From the North and the South alike—from the East and from the West, the same voice reaches us. To-day it is a Senator from Florida who invokes the purification of Washington City by the avenging floods of the Potomac—to-morrow it is an Attorney-General of Louisiana who confesses the impotence of the law to protect the citizens of the chief city of the South from outrage, organized under the eyes of a venal magistracy, and rapine, emboldened by the countenance of a partisan madness. Now it is New-York which stands aghast at finding the most audacious swindles perpetrated in the full daylight of official information; and now Ohio, which gazes in hopeless amazement after a great officer of the State, decamping with her household gods and the jewels of her treasury. To ask, in an abject apathy of simulated concern, "what shall be the end of all these things?" is absurd. We all know perfectly well what the end must be. And if we really think this country worth saving, we all know perfectly well that it is we, ourselves, and not somebody else—certainly not conventions and nominating committees—who must save it.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

Glance at the Department of Machinery.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, has now been open nearly a fortnight, and its attractions have daily increased both in variety and interest. Curious visitors throng the Palace during the day and evening, but especially during the evening, when a large brass band makes sonorous music under the rotunda, and the Steam Calliope, which seems to concentrate the essence of ten thousand brass bands, blows off its elastic melodies hissing hot from the boiler. Music by steam is certainly a novelty. But to what uses it can be applied, except to "astonish the natives" and scare away crows, is a question which the gaping crowds that attend the Calliope Concerts, every evening, are yet unable to decide.

The Machinery Department of the Fair naturally attracts much attention; for it is in this Department that the inventive genius of the country is every year more favorably displayed. The various machines are kept running most of the day and evening by power supplied from two horizontal high-pressure engines of different stroke and speed. These engines are stationed at the entrance of the Machine Gallery, and each communicates its power to a separate shaft—an arrrangement which gives to the running machines a more steady and efficient power than was supplied last year, when both engines were connected to the same end of a long shaft running the entire length of the gallery. These motive engines are handsome and substantial machines. One is a sixty-horse engine, built by J. BUNCE & Co., of Brooklyn, which runs with remarkable smoothness, but has not, we believe, any new peculiarity in its construction. The other engine is a thirty-horse machine, built by HINCKLY & EGERY, of Bangor, Maine, which is furnished with the new governor cut-off and pillar-blocks, designed by Mr. REYNOLDS, the Engineer of the Institute. These engines are fed by four boilers stationed at the northern extremity of the gallery. One of these is a locomotive-boiler of eighty-horse power, to which is attached a new water-gauge. The other three are ordinary cylinder-boilers, each thirty-six feet long and three feet in diameter, whose united power is about eighty horse. The arrangement of these engines and boilers is a great improvement on the arrangements of last year, and reflects much credit on the managers of the Fair.

A steam-engine exhibited by the Corliss Steam-Engine Company, of Providence, R. I., attracts much attention, not only on account of the elegant style in which it is finished, but on account of the peculiar cut-off attached to it, which gives it an appearance unlike any other steam-machine on exhibition.

A small and compact steam-engine is exhibited by the Newark Machine Company. The peculiarity in this engine is a new governor, patented by F. W. HOWE in July last. It is claimed for this governor that it begins to act on the instant that there is the slightest variation in the moving power, and acts without any tendency to oscillation. In this particular it differs from other governors, which do not act until the variation in the moving power is sufficient to vary the circle described by the balls. It is also claimed for this governor that the stop-valve or the engine to which it is applied may be thrown wide open, and the governor will keep the engine at the same uniform speed, whether it is working at its least or its greatest capacity.

A steam engine arranged on a new principle is now being put together at the Fair, and will probably be in running order in the course of next week. The result of its working is looked for with much interest. It is the invention of a gentleman in this City, whose name we did not learn, who has been quietly at work upon it for a number of years, and who now exhibits it to the public for the first time. The peculiarity of the machine is that it will consume, in the steam cylinder, all the gasses that are generated in the furnace, and will thus turn to use a large body of heat which in all other engines is entirely lost. In this respect it may be considered to be a fuel-saving and heat-multiplying engine.

A farm engine, as it is called, standing in the northern end of the gallery, is an interesting machine. The boiler and the motive machinery are each mounted on a separate carriage, to be drawn by horses. The steam is communicated to the engine through stout flexible tubes, so that the power of the engine can be used at any distance from the boiler which the length of the tubes will admit. The particular use of the engine is for felling trees, cutting up logs, sawing off stumps, and making a general "clearing" in the backwoods. For this purpose the engine works a saw rapidly and steadily, and at any angle. It would cut up a down-East forest "mighty quick."

The inventive genius of the "Universal Yankee Nation" runs to planing machines. As our fathers were great whittlers, we, improving on their attainments, have become great *shavers*. Last year a new planing machine which could shave a board down to a thinness of one-eighth of an inch, pleased the curiosity of the Fair-goers. No planing machine had ever shaved so close as that before, for WOODWORTH'S machine only shaved down to five-eighths of an inch. But this year brings to the Fair a new shaver, which beats its ancestors "all holler." It is WOODBURY'S Planing Machine, which planes *both sides and both edges* of a board at the same moment, and also, at the same moment, tongues and grooves the edges if desired. The rough board is pushed in at one end of the machine, passes through, and emerges from the other end fitted for immediate use.

Akin to this is a new Shingle Machine, which makes the pine chips fly fearfully. Its peculiarity and superiority over other machines is that, whether you saw wide or narrow shingles, the carriage travels just far enough to cut the shingle, and runs back as soon as the shingle is cut. We forget the name of the inventor; but we have an idea that he hails from that land of shingles bordering on the Penobscot River.

C. H. DENNISON, of Greene River, Vermont, exhibits a "double cylinder rotary-bed planing machine" for iron, which is much more simple and compact than the ordinary planing machines. It was exhibited, for the first time, last year, when it took a gold medal, and there are not many machines of the kind which are better entitled to that distinction this year.

J. A. FAY & Co., of Worcester, Mass., exhibit a wood-planing machine, which has a new and improved feed gear. It is a very nice mechanical arrangement.

The Hadley Falls Company exhibit a variety of their powerful machines for punching, embossing and cutting iron and steel plates. Their embossing press is considered the best yet made. It took a gold medal at the World's Fair in London. All these machines work without friction and with tremendous power, which is applied by the movement of a sector roller working slowly in a toggle joint. We saw the boiler-plate shears divide a sheet of cast-steel, which was one-half of an inch thick, with apparently as much ease as if it were cutting through a slice of cheese.

J. A. FAY & Co., of Keene, N. H., exhibit a power mortising machine, which has many excellent qualities.

Every year brings to the Fair a large variety of pumps; pumps of all shapes, sizes, and pretensions; pumps for the house, for the garden, for the barn, for the factory, for the ship, for anywhere; pumps for hand-power, horse-power, water-power, steam-power, any power: pumps single-acting, double-acting, direct-acting, rotary-acting, perpendicular-acting, horizontal-acting, and acting any way and every way. If necessity is the mother of invention, one cannot help asking what was the necessity that invented all these pumps? We might suppose that the "barque" in which the poet is floating us over the "ocean of life" had sprung aleak, and it is necessary for all hands to turn-to and pump her out. Then, of course, we are all anxious to know which is the best pump. We presume they are all good, but we notice in the multitude two or three that are new. One of these is ANDREWS' "anti-friction centrifugal" (a new name) pump. Its peculiarity is, that the water is lifted merely by centrifugal force, and consequently a cubic foot of water is raised by the application of very little power. In this respect this pump takes a front rank among its competitors.

RUBERT & CRUMBIE'S "chronometer steam-pump" deserves attention from the fact that it can be started at any point.

CARY'S rotary pump, HOLLY'S rotary pump, and several others are in operation in the machine gallery.

We may expect to see the time when all departments of manual labor will be occupied by machinery. The sewing machine has driven the seamstress to another occupation; the book-folding machine has taken the bread out of the book-folder's hand; and the steam calliope is surely destined to eclipse all the FREZZOLINI'S that the Academy can import during this generation. Now the cooper, who shaves, and chips, and hammers in the cellar, sees his domain invaded by a wonderful machine that makes a barrel—head, staves, hoops and all—before he can say "Jack Robinson." The patent barrel and cooperage machine, in operation at the Palace, is a novelty and a marvel. It makes hogsheads, barrels, kegs and firkins identically equal, working up the wood more like a metal than a fibrous substance. Each stave is symmetrical and formed with mathematical accuracy, and every two staves are exactly alike. Any fifteen of them, selected at random, form a barrel, clean, smooth, air-tight, water-tight, and flour-tight. The importance of an invention of this kind may be realized when it is known that the various grains raised annually in the United States and Canadas, require for their transportation nearly a hundred millions of barrels and casks—a demand which manual labor cannot supply.

The invention consists of three separate machines, viz: a shaper, jointer and head cutter. The staves, after being sawed and seasoned, are planed on one side with any ordinary planing machine, reducing them to a uniform thickness. They are then passed through the shaper, which process gives them the proper form.

In the manufacture of casks, the staves are heated for four or five minutes previous to passing through the shaper, which enables them to retain their firmness and required shape; but this is not necessary in the manufacture of ordinary barrels. The staves are then placed in the jointer, where by an ingenious process, they are jointed, chamfered and crozed, and finished in the most perfect manner, ready to be set up at any future time. The head-cutter is very simple in its construction and design; it turns out a perfectly finished head that will fit exactly the square groove in the staves, entirely superceding the necessity of lining hoops. One shaper, four jointers, and one head-cutter, with the labor of eight men and five boys, will turn out staves and heads for five hundred barrels a day. These staves and heads, in transporting, occupy not more than one-eighth the space of a barrel set up, and hence the expense is correspondingly diminished.

WM. R. NEVINS exhibits a machine which will attract the curiosity of housekeepers, as it is a machine for making biscuit. It rolls out and cuts up the dough much faster than the cook ever did it. The Empire power-looms—whose peculiarity is that they run at a higher speed than any other looms—keep up an incessant clatter which interests a crowd of spectators.

MILO PECK, of New-Haven, exhibits an atmospheric force-hammer. The handle of the hammer is a piston-rod playing perpendicularly into an atmospheric cylinder. The blows are struck at various distances above the anvil, and with varying degrees of power and rapidity.

The New-York Metallic Car-Spring Company exhibits a machine for testing the strength and elastic power of metallic springs. A single car-spring in the machine played with freedom under a weight of 5,750 pounds.

There are several other machines on exhibition—some of which are not yet running—which we shall endeavor to make note of at another time; among these is a printing-press (not yet up) on a new principle of reciprocating cylinders, of which great things are expected. It will probably be running next week, under the shadow of HOE'S great rotary press, whose gigantic proportions are the first and last objects that catch the eye of the visitor to the machine gallery.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The adjourned meeting of the Committee for the relief of sufferers by the *Central America*, met at 1 o'clock yesterday, at Room No. 16 Insurance Buildings. P. PERIT in the chair. The Treasurer reported additional subscriptions, since Thursday, of about $900. Fifty dollars was appropriated to a gentleman going to Indiana. The total amount subscribed is about $14,000. They adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Doctrine of Expatriation—Reorganization of the Revenue Service—Weekly Statement of the Treasury—Lieut. Herndon and the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

The President will return to Washington on Monday.

The Cabinet met in private conference to-day.

General CASS confirms the doctrine on expatriation, that any citizen may emigrate to a foraign country and expatriate himself. There is no law to prevent a citizen, in the exercise of this right, from going either armed or unarmed.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a cod for the reorganization of the Revenue Service.

The Treasury's weakly statement is important a this time:

Received for week ending Sept. 21.....	$948,629
Drafts paid.....	1,797,168
Drafts issued.....	1,180,502
On deposit.....	17,181,464

The following are the deposits in round numbers al the different cities:

New-York.....	$5,200,000	St. Louis.....	1,900,000
Boston.....	2,600,000	Mobile.....	202,000
Philadelphia....	270,000	New-Orleans...	526,000
Baltimore.....	346,000	Cincinnati.....	118,000

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[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

The officers of the navy and marine corps, now in this City, between forty and fifty in number, held a meeting this evening, to give an expression of their feelings at the untimely loss of, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their late brother officer, Capt. HERNDON. Commodore SHUBRICK, presided and Commanders ROGERS and PAGE acted as Secretaries.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, among them the following:

Resolved, That, while we proffer to the widow and daughter our heartfelt condolence, and the assurance of our readiness to maintain in deed the sympathy which we have endeavored to enforce in words, we indulge the hope that the wives and daughters of all our professional brethren will coöperate with us in contributing to them that material aid of which they have been bereft in the loss of our gallant brother officer.

Resolved, That a monument be erected at the Naval Academy in Annapolis commemorative of the circumstances of his death, not only as due to his memory, but to incite to emulation of his noble conduct.

A Committee of seven were appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Bank of Pennsylvania—Run on the Philadelphia Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25.

The Bank of Pennsylvania has suspended specie payments, by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The President says the suspension is caused by the action of the banks against it, and its losses by the recent failures of dry-goods men. He also says it will be only temporary, and that the capital is untouched.

The Girard Bank is giving specie for its notes, but checks will not be honored till 1 o'clock.

There is a heavy run upon the City Bank and all the counters of Banks are besieged with depositors and note holders.

There is much alarm and almost a suspension of business in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.

The Girard Bank only is paying specie for fives and tens—larger notes and checks being refused. The Commercial and other Banks are taking the same course, promising to resume to-morrow. The excitement is intense. The Pennsylvania Bank has the State funds, and the Girard Bank those of the city.

PHILADELPHIA—10 P. M.

A general conference of the Presidents of all the Banks was held this afternoon, and after carefully canvassing all the circumstances of the pressure and their resources, resolved on a temporary suspension of specie payments on checks, and also on bills exceeding ten dollars, to go into effect to-morrow.

According to the law of 1850 this action will entail the forfeiture of the charters of the Banks incorporated or extended since that time.

There was a heavy run on all the Banks to-day but the Girard, and some others shielded themselves in the above manner.

All reports of total failures of any of our Banks are to be discredited. Brokers and others are highly excited, and circulate monstrous reports. There is no "Merchants' Bank" here, the report in a New-York paper to the contrary, notwithstanding.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25—11 P. M.

It is now understood that the Bank Presidents have unanimously resolved to recommend to the several Boards of Directors a total suspension of specie payments, to take effect to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

The suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania and the refusal of the Girard and other Banks to make specie payments on bills over ten dollars and checks, excited surprise in commercial circles.

Third Judicial District.

AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 25.

The Americans of the Third Judicial District met here in Convention to-day. Hon. G. NICHOLS, of Greene County, was chosen President. After a long and animated session, HENRY HOGEBOOM, Democrat, of Columbia County, was nominated for the long term of the Supreme Court, and WM. B. WRIGHT, Republican and present Judge, for the short term.

The Convention adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The State of New-York has, from its earliest history to the present time, possessed an upright, intelligent and impartial Judiciary, on which its citizens have relied with entire confidence for redress of injuries received and for protection of rights invaded; and *whereas*, It is vitally necessary to the stability of our constitutional good, of which the Judiciary forms an important element, that it should be free from any undue influence in the discharge of responsible duties; and *whereas*, efforts have been made recently to establish the principle that Judges shall be held accountable to partisan Conventions for expressing opinions delivered by them in the discharge of their official duties, which efforts, if persisted in, must inevitably result in destroying the integrity of the Judiciary, and subjecting it to the dictation of political parties; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Party of the Third Judicial District, represented in Judicial Convention, make nominations with sole reference to the fitness of candidates, without regard to their political sentiments; and that on this basis we invite the honest cooperation of all that are unwilling to see the Bench filled with partisan Judges, and who desire the continuance of an impartial and upright Judiciary.

Election of Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad.

ADRIAN, Mich., Friday, Sept. 25.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's meeting is now in session. Over eighty thousand votes were cast in the election for Directors; and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: John B. Jarvis, Samuel W. Comstock, Clarkson N. Potter and Robert M. Olyphant, of New-York City; George Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; John C. Wright, of Schoneciady; R. S. Burroughs, Orleans, N. Y.; Nelson Beardslee, of Auburn; John N. Prouty, Geneva, N. Y.; Ransom Gardner, Detroit; Schuyler Colfax, South Bend; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, and William Walcot, of Utica.

Resolutions were passed expressing entire confidence in the new direction. That the Road, by proper management, can be made to pay fair dividends; and that the general office of the Company be removed to some point on the line of the Road.

The Firemen's Celebration at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Sept. 25.

The firemen remaining in the city, together with our own firemen, havn had a grand gala day of it in visiting the public institutions, COLT's armory, &c., and being feasted and toasted. With one or two exceptions the Companies from abroad have left for home, and express themselves highly satisfied with their visit.

The balloon ascension this afternoon was in all respects successful, and a complete triumph. Mr. LEONARD and a beautiful young lady ascended at 2½ o'clock in the presence of 2,500 people. The balloon ascended nearly a mile, and then took a northwesterly direction, and landed one hour afterwards in Bloomfield, seven miles from the city. The highest point attained was two miles.

Convention at Columbus of Railroad Representatives.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 25.

The representatives of railroads west of Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and the Ohio River, met at Columbus yesterday, to consider the agreement made recently by the four Eastern main lines to reduce speed, increase fares, dispense with ticket agencies, New-York runners, and the placard system. General WILLIAM R. ROBINSON was appointed Chairman, and E. S. FLINT and GEORGE BARNES Secretaries. A Committee of ten was appointed, and they will report tomorrow on the interest of Western connections in reference to the new rates and proposed reforms.

Movements of European Steamers.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS EXPECTED—TROOPS FOR ENGLAND, &C.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 25.

We learn that the Cunard screw-steamship *Jura* was to leave Cork, on the 13th or 14th inst., for St. Johns, N. B., where she is now due, and where she will embark the 76th regiment for England. She may bring over two days' later intelligence from Europe.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived here from Boston at 9½ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 11 P. M. The weather is clear and calm.

The steamship *Antelope* arrived here from Liverpool *via* St. Johns, N. F., at 7 o'clock this morning.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is to hand. It brings Galveston dates of the 17th inst.

In had rained for ten days in the vicinity of Galveston, and fears of injury to the cotton were entertained. The receipts of new cotton had been 900 bales.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Wednesday, says that the brig *Rainbow*, of Booth Bay, went ashore on the 12th inst., on a reef near Georgetown, but finally got off and arrived at Georgetown, with loss of anchors, boats and deck load.

Death of Col. Dell, &c.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Sept. 25.

Col. DELL, Collector of Customs, Jacksonville, Fla., died suddenly there on Sunday last, of disease of the heart.

It is reported that a malignant disease is prevailing in Jacksonville, and the people of St. Mary's refuse to allow people to land there. The people of Jacksonville deny that there is any sickness in their city.

Trial of the Murderer Townsend, in Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 25.

The trial of the noted murderer TOWNSEND *alias* MCELHENY, commenced at Cayuga, Haldimand County, yesterday. Solicitor-General SMITH conducts the prosecution. A strong case is made against TOWNSEND, and intense interest is manifested in the trial.

The Rock Island Bridge Case.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 25.

The case of the steamer *Effie Afton vs.* the Chicago and Rock Island Bridge, which has been on trial for two weeks in the Circuit Court of the United States has terminated. The Jury failed to agree and were discharged last night.

U. S. Sloop-of-war Cyane.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 25.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived here on Sunday last, and not Her Britannic Majesty's sloop *Cayenne*, as published in the New-York papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR CASH.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Offer to country and City buyers, at very low prices, the following goods

FOR CASH:

5,000 packages of American and Foreign Dry Goods, which have been purchased on the very best terms in this and other markets, from the manufacturer, and at the recent low auction sales.
1,000 bales brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.
200 cases Canton Flannels—Hamilton, &c.
100 cases Canton Tickings—Hamilton, &c.
400 cases Canton Prints—Merrimac, Cocheco, Pacific, Philip Allen's, &c.
200 cases Ginghams—Glasgow, Clinton, Lancaster, &c.
200 cases Denims.
100 bales Wool Flannels, scarlet, white, yellow, &c.
50,000 Grain Bags—Stark Mills, &c.
An extensive and choice stock of Dress Goods—Merinoes, Alpacas, Shawls, Muslin de Laines, Bombazines, Coburgs, Black and Fancy Silks, &c.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
In addition to the above, buyers will find it to their advantage to examine their superior stocks of White Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c., Hosiery and Yankee Notions, all of which shall be sold at prices to correspond with the times.
Orders accompanied with money promptly filled.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card-cases, Work-boxes and Dressing-cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &c., for Winter. Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS, you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufactuner, No. 6 Platt-st, New-York.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Depot No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear at his office, No. 760 Broadway, New-York, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

TESTIMONIALS.

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.
W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Reference of cures.
Mr. Goodwin, 18th-st., near Broadway.
Mr. William Silvey, No. 70 Cortlandt-st.
Mr. H. P. Herdman, Counselor-at-Law, No. 16 City Hall-place, New-York.
Dr. Bell, Dentist, Auburn, N. Y.
Mr. Seth Paine, Editor, Chicago.
Mr. James R. Burtis, Gas Works, Chicago.
Mrs. Hawley, and Mr. Fred. Dean, Springfield, Illinois.
Mr. B. F. Stephenson, Jacksonville, Illinois.
Miss Sarah Swaine, Nantucket.
Miss Rebecca D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass.
James Burnett, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TERMS: For cure, $25. In compliance with the request of a large number of correspondents in the country, whose circumstances will not admit of a visit to New-York, Dr. H. will forward a package by Express, containing all the necessary treatment, appliances, &c., with ample instructions to effect a cure, on receipt of $10, and the balance when cured. These terms continued for one month only.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE REFRESHMENT SALOONS., 1857.
Visitors are respectfully informed that the Refreshment Saloons attached to the Palace have been enlarged to twice the size of last season, and so arranged as to insure prompt attention.
BREAD and ROLLS made expressly for these Saloons, at HECKER'S BAKERY, of HECKER & BROTHER'S Croton Mills Superlative Flour.
HECKER'S FARINA JELLY FRESH DAILY.

PEACHES, PLUMS, TOMATOES, &c., FRESH THE year around, may be had by using Spratt's Patent Cans. Depot No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

SELLING OFF NEW GOODS!!!
At a most Astonishing Sacrifice!!
English Velvet Carpets 9s., Brussels 6s.
All Wool Ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GENIN HAS ISSUED HIS $4 FALL STYLE SILK hat, which for beauty of pattern, excellence of work, and decided superiority of materials, stamps it as the leading hat of the season.
GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it now here except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—ORISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.
His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 31 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83 State-st., Albany.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK for sale cheap. ALBERT H. NICOLL,
No. 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

HOWE—HAUGHWOUT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, by Rev. Dr. Adams, FRANK E. HOWE, of Boston, to SARAH, only daughter of E. V. Haughwout, of this City.

GAWTRY—WALKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, WILLIAM M. GAWTRY and Miss ANNE E. WALKER, daughter of Isaac Walker, Esq., all of this City.

MULKAIR—RIELLY.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Sept. 24, at the Church of Saint Peters and Saint Paul, by the pastor, Rev. Father Malone, Mr. THOMAS MULKAIR to Miss MARGARET E., second daughter of Thomas Rielly, Esq., all of the above City.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 24, LYDIA C., wife of John M. Scott.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawk's,) without further invitation.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 25, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Job Furman, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 36 Eldridge-st., to-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBERSON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 25, of consumption, WILLIAM ROBERSON, aged 37 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 29, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 97 Charles-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BAKER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 25, JANE M., wife of John A. Baker, and daughter of the late Richard I. Seaman, of North Hempstead, L. I.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 234 West 15th-st., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PREHLE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 25, CLARA ISABELLE, youngest daughter of J. Q. and L. M. Prehle, aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 98 West 43d-st., on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, Sept. 25, EDITH E., wife of D. B. Johnson.

Funeral will take place this day at 2 P. M., from East Warren-st., 4th door from Bond towards Nevins. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARLISLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 24, JOHN F. CARLISLE, only son of Jas. F. and Lucy Helen Carlisle, aged 1 year and 14 days.

OLIVER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 25, RICHARD F., youngest son of Richard and Maria L. Oliver.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LARCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 24, ELIZA C., wife of Alfred Large.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Frere and M. C. Edey, also of her brother-in-law, Wm. Lottimer, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M., from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, without further notice.

MEEKER.—At Williamsburg, on Friday, Sept. 25, CLARENCE E., infant son of David E. and Jane E. Meeker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock, on Sunday, Sept. 27, from the residence of his parents, No. 136 South 9th-st.

PHILABY.—At Williamsburg, on Friday morning, Sept. 25, Mrs. MARY PHILABY, after a lingering illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her mother, No. 205 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock, Sunday, without further notice.

BATHGATE.—At Fordham, on Thursday, Sept. 24, ELIZA, eldest daughter of James Bathgate.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Chas. W. Bathgate, and her brother-in-law, H. B. Raymond, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

DELANO.—Near Newburg, on Thursday, Sept. 24, at the residence of his brother, Warren Delano, Jr., FREDERICK A. DELANO, of this City, second son of Warren Delano, of Fair Haven, Massachusetts.

BROWN.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 25, THOS. MONTGOMERY BROWN, only son of Thomas and Margaret Jane Brown.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 101 Attorney-st., also the members of the Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, and the members of the Willett-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Unknown Cemetery.

HOUGH.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday morning, Sept. 25, JULIA WILLS, only child of Henry H. and Susan F. Hough, aged 2 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 126 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SWIFT.—At Westport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 21, ELIPHALET SWIFT, in the 78th year of his age.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, or any other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe per United States steamer BALTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

"EMERSON" AND "PUTNAM."
The first number of this combined issue of these favorite magazines is now ready for October. It is filled with the choicest productions of the former contributors of both works, and is embellished with forty-four splendid original Engravings. It appears in a new dress, embracing an elegant classic design for the cover, and the entire work presents the most attractive appearance. It is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most beautiful specimen of a magazine ever issued in this country. Take it home with you. Price 25 cents. For sale by all News Dealers.

40,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO START WITH.
Over forty thousand copies of the first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY have already been ordered. "Sustained with such ability and liberal enterprise," says the New-York *Express*, "it will deserve, and cannot fail of securing a widely-extended popularity." Get a copy. It will please your family. Price 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

FORTY-FOUR ENGRAVINGS.
The first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, which is now ready for October, contains forty-four splendid original Engravings from designs by the five leading American Artists—Dallas, Hoppin, Howard, Chapin, and Wallin. Take your wife a copy. It will please her. Price 25 cents. For sale by all Dealers.

"UP THE MISSISSIPPI,"
written by C. W. Elliott, and illustrated with Twenty-five beautiful Original Engravings, from designs by the late J. A. Dallas. This article has been got up at an expense of over $1,000, and it appears complete in the first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, which is now ready for October. Get a copy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
The first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY contains three interesting Chapters in the "Life of Washington," illustrated with seven beautiful original Engravings, from designs by CHAPIN. This is but one of the many features which make this Number of the Consolidated Work one of the richest Magazines ever issued from the American Press. Don't fail to get a copy of this Number. Price 25 cents.

"KARL PIETREHL;" A "TALE OF LAGER BIER."—This amusing story in 12 chapters appears complete in the first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, now ready for October. It is illustrated with Eight Humorous Engravings, from original designs by Hoppin. Get a copy and you will have a good laugh over the adventure of Karl Pietrebl.

THE VICAR'S BLIND DAUGHTER.
This is a beautiful Original Poem, furnished for the first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, by Charles Swain, the celebrated English poet. The contributors to this number of the Magazine are among the most brilliant writers of the day. Get a copy.

MAJOR DOWNING
On "THE WORKING OF POLITICIANS." The Sketches of MAJOR JACK DOWNING, "the celebrated painter of Yankee peculiarities," that appear in the first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, now ready for OCTOBER, will be found of exceeding interest, not only for their humor and drollery, but also for their historical character. They are finely illustrated from original designs by HOWARD.

LAST EVENING WITH ALLSTON.
This interesting Paper is from the pen of one of the most gifted scholars of New-England, and is illustrated with a fine Portrait drawn by WALLIN. It appears in the first number of the combined issue of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, which is now ready for October. Get a copy.

MARRIAGE OF EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
A full account of this important event, which has excited the most extraordinary interest in all sections of the country, will be found in the first number of the united publications, which is now ready for October. It will be read with interest by all Magazine readers.

EXTRA SUNS! EXTRA SUNS!
GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS!
CONTAINING THE FIRST CHAPTERS OF MRS. HOLMES' GREAT DOMESTIC STORY, 'LENA RIVERS;
WHICH HAS CREATED A GREAT SENSATION AMONG ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY, COMPLETELY EXHAUSTING THE SUPPLY OF BACK NUMBERS.
THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED IN GETTING THE FIRST PART CAN NOW OBTAIN THE SAME WITHOUT CHARGE BY APPLYING AT THE SUN OFFICE.
NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
Warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Liver. Recommended by the most eminent physicians for Consumption, &c. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA.
Brockedons' Compressed Bicarbonate Potash.
Reynolds' Gout and Rheumatic Specific.
London Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

EXTRA SUNS! EXTRA SUNS!
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CONTAINING THE FIRST CHAPTERS OF MRS. HOLMES' GREAT DOMESTIC STORY, 'LENA RIVERS;
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THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED IN GETTING THE FIRST PART CAN NOW OBTAIN THE SAME WITHOUT CHARGE BY APPLYING AT THE SUN OFFICE.
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GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS, LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS, GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS, SLEIGH ROBES,
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

TEAS CHEAP FOR CASH.
We offer for sale, at 35 to 28 per cent. under July prices, a good assortment of Green and Black Teas, or on usual time for approved paper.
JAMES CASSIDY & Co., No. 135 Front-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 730 and 732 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

ANALYSIS OF POISONS.—DR. DOREMUS would respectfully call the attention of members of the Medical or Legal Profession, students of Medicine, Law or Pharmacy, to the course of practical instruction in Toxicological Chemistry, to commence in the New-York Medical College on Monday next at 4 P. M. The Laboratory will be open each morning and afternoon for the ensuing three weeks. The course will consist of instruction in the analysis of poisons—lectures on the poisonous gases and oral examinations.
Fee to Matriculants of the College.....$5
Fee to non-Matriculants.....$10

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—The preliminary course of lectures will be continued each morning of next week, from 11 till 1 o'clock.
Lectures will be delivered by Professors Green, Barker, Carnochan, Cox and Doremus, and by Drs. Conant and Budd.
The course in Analytical Chemistry will commence on Monday next, at 4 P. M. The Laboratory will be open each morning from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M. and from 4 till 6 o'clock P. M.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for dwelling-houses, store-doors, &c. For sale at Nos. 99 and 92 Maiden-lane, and Nos. 67 and 69 Elizabeth-st., New-York

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.]

A STARTLING REVELATION OF CITY LIFE.

THE VESTMAKER'S APPRENTICE;
OR
THE VAMPYRES OF SOCIETY.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
Author of "Eveleen Wilson," "The Emigrant," etc.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

The sun was fast disappearing behind the Hoboken Hills at the close of a sweltering day in August. A sigh of relief seemed to ascend to Heaven from a half million of weary souls as the Day God rolled his fiery chariot Westward, and twilight, with her soothing, revivifying influence, approached to act the part of Nature's great nurse in fanning the fevered brows of heat-oppressed and overworked citizens.

The great City lay reeking in its filth. Poisonous exhalations went up from steaming gutters, mud-choked cesspools and decomposed garbage-heaps, tainting the air and poisoning the lungs of those who were paying—and dearly, too—for the removal of such nuisances.

Vehicles of every description were rolling along the paved streets. Omnibuses loaded down with passengers, the miserable animals dragging which seemed fit to tumble down and die at every torturing stride—carts, with worn-out draymen sitting near the shafts thereof, and swinging their legs carelessly as they drove their jaded animals moodily homeward—hacks, driving to and from the various steamboat landings, etc., etc.

Crowds of pedestrians thronged the sidewalks of the principal thoroughfares, each pushing, jostling and worrying his neighbor. Laborers with their dinner-kettles, stalwart mechanics, with their sinewy limbs and dirt-begrimed faces; sailors, merchants, rag-pickers and negroes; working-girls, richly-dressed ladies; stout, red-faced apple-women, painted courtesans and beggars; little, ragged, dirty children, crime-stained in their babyhood; and old, gray-haired men and women tottering on the verge of the grave. Vice and virtue, poverty and splendor, joy and grief, industry and idleness, strength and weakness, health and disease, youth and old age, all mixed up in one heterogeneous crowd—surging and swaying hither and thither—waves on the mighty ocean of humanity.

Hurrying swiftly through the motley crowd, and walking along Broadway in the direction of the Battery, was a young girl, over whose head some eighteen summers might have passed. A single glance was sufficient to show that she was exquisitely lovely; but her beauty was of that rare stamp which, from its very perfectness, cannot well be described. Like every other grand work of nature, it discovered some new attraction the longer it was contemplated, till the gazer turned away from a very surfeit of admiration. This at least was the style of beauty her countenance exhibited while at rest; but now she was evidently laboring under some terrible mental agony. Her large dark eyes flashed with the fire of insanity; the muscles around her beautifully-formed mouth twitched nervously; her teeth were firm set; the blue veins upon her gracefully-curved neck stood out fearfully distinct upon the soft white surface; and her voluptuous bosom was wildly agitated. Her habiliments bespoke the modest working girl. She was dressed in excellent taste, though not richly, and it was plain to be seen even through the deep misery which distorted her features that studied sin entered not into her composition.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING (Saturday) EVENING, positively the only night of ERNANI.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Ernani.....as.....Elvira
.....as.....Charles V
.....as.....Ernani
Gassier in his great part of Silva.

Sale of seats for ERNANI commences THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at the three Ticket Offices.

NOTICE.

The Ernani may likewise be secured at the Box Office of the Academy.

EVENING, AFTER THE FIRST ACT OF TROVATORE.

Monday, Sept. 28, last night of LUCREZIA BORGIA. Mlle. Parodilini, Mlle Vestvali, Signori Brignoli and Gassier.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY ORATORIO.

First appearance in America of Mme. DE LA GRANGE in Oratorio on SUNDAY, Oct. 4.

The Directors respectfully announce that they are making the MOST EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT,

On SUNDAY, Oct. 4, when Rossini's highly celebrated Oratorio,

STABAT MATER,

will be produced on a scale of unequalled splendor and magnificence. An immense Chorus and Orchestra of sixty and the whole force of the

CELEBRATED ARTISTS

engaged at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L'ELISIR D'AMORE.

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that owing to arrangements previously made these two operas cannot be repeated before the second week in October. They seize the present opportunity to state that in consequence of the enthusiastic reception of these operas they will present to their patrons several comic operas of a similar character.

MLLE. FREZZOLINI'S

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE CONCERT ROOM.

The Directors of the Opera respectfully announce that MLLE. FREZZOLINI

will Appear in a Grand Concert, of which due notice will be given.

The high celebrity enjoyed by Mlle. FREZZOLINI, as the leading star of the *soirees* given by the Emperor of the French, of the far-famed Concerts of the Conservatoire in Paris, justifies the Directors in believing that this announcement will meet with approbation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

SECOND CONCERT

OF

MISS JULIANA MAY,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 29, 1857,

Assisted by many

ARTISTS OF ACKNOWLEDGED TALENT.

The success achieved by this young American artist on her first appearance at her concert, on Tuesday evening last, has gone far to remove received opinions that none but foreign Talent will be appreciated by our concert and opera-visiting public.

The sale of tickets, one dollar each, will commence on Saturday morning next, at the usual places, where seats can be secured without extra charge, and at the Hall on the evening of the concert.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1857,

Grand Gala Night for the

BENEFIT OF MR. W. CORBYN.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, and DOUBLE COMPANY,

SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.

Mrs. C. HOWARD.

THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE,

Mrs. JOHNSTON.

Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON.

Mr. C. WALCOT.

And a host of talent who have kindly volunteered their services.

PERFECTION.

MUSICAL OLIO.

ACALISTA.

PONGO.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

JULIANA MAY'S

SECOND CONCERT;

Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The sale of tickets (one dollar each) will commence THIS MORNING; and sents secured WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE at the music stores of HALL & SONS, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, and at the office of NIBLO'S GARDEN, commencing at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.

Brilliant success of the Comedy Star Company.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1857,

will be performed the charming commedietta of

DELICATE GROUND.

Citizen Sangford.....Mr. Geo. Jordan

Alphonse de Gantier.....Mr. G. W. Stoddart

Pauline.....Miss Laura Keene

Musical Selections by the Orchestra, under direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.

After which (second time) the beautiful domestic drama,

EUSTACHE.

Principal characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Thompson, Wells, Annie Taylor, &c.

Will be produced, on Monday evening next, a new burletta, by E. G. P. Wilkins, Esq., entitled THE LIGHT GUARD OF SIAM, embracing the entire comic talent of the company, with a host of auxiliary aid and new costumes, scenery, &c. Also, on the same evening, an entirely new farce, by C. M. Walcot, Esq., entitled

NOTHING TO NURSE

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Lessee

(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)

Mr. F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager.

SECOND WEEK

of the distinguished eccentric comedian,

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,

who will appear in the brilliant Comedy by SLINGSBY LAWRENCE, Esq., entitled THE GAME OF SPECULATION, in which Mr. C. Mathews will sustain his original character of Mr. Affable Hawk.

Mr. C. Mathews will also appear as Plumper, (his original character,) in the laugbable farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE GAME OF SPECULATION.

Affable Hawk, (his original character).....Mr. C. Mathews

After which the laughable farce of

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

Plumper, (his original character)...Mr. Charles Mathews

To conclude with a new Irish Farce, written by Mr. J. SLOAN, entitled

MESMERISM, OR IRISH SYMPATHY.

Mike Murphy.....Mr. J. Sloan

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MISS MATILDA HERON

will appear to-night, for the first time on any stage, in a great tragic play, altered and arranged expressly to enable her to realize Beaumont and Fletcher's noble poetic creation of Evadne, not surpassed in grandeur by the Lady Macbeth of their contemporary Shakspeare.

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Sept. 26, 1857,

THE MAID'S TRAGEDY.

Evadne.....Miss Matilda Heron

Melantius.....Mr. H. Loraine

To conclude with

MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SATURDAY—A glorious quantity of fun.

Mr. BURTON in four comic characters.

The mirth-inspiring MUMMY,

THE STAGE STRUCK STROLLER,

THE LAWYER'S CLERK,

And the immortal MAD. VANDERPANTS, THE MILLINER.

Miss Susan Denin as the Printer's Apprentice.

Mr. Mark Smith and Mrs. Hughes as the Milliner's Apprentices.

Mr. Setchell in three parts.

Remember the pieces—THE PRINTER'S DEVIL, THE THOUSAND MILLINERS and THE MUMMY.

AQUA VIVARIA.

THE WONDERS

OF THE

OCEAN

BROUGHT

Into the Parlor.

Crystal Tanks filled with OCEAN WATER, (which requires no changing,) growing SEA PLANTS and living MARINE ANIMALS, on exhibition and for sale by BARMORE & PERCE, No. 635 Broadway, second floor, front room.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents

Pit.....12 cents

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,

For the first time this season,

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

After which,

SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

JACK SHEPPARD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6¾; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 26, commences with

BRIAN BOROIHME.

Followed by the RED GNOME.

To conclude with

GUY MANNERING.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This grand and unequaled display of American Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The articles are all arranged, and the hulk of the machinery is worked morning, afternoon and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND

Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

Professor CHAMPNEY'S MOVING

PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE

will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAY and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE

will be performed on at 11 A. M., 5 P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

CHINESE BUILDINGS, No. 539 BROADWAY.—Just arrived from England, Dr. KRENTZ'S splendid Anatomical Exhibition. 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by the celebrated Dr. JACKSON of London. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS! The most singular and beautiful combination of Art and Nature ever witnessed. THE FISH ARE FED AT 11 A. M., every day, presenting one of the most interesting and entertaining spectacles the human eye and mind can dwell upon. AFTERNOON and at 8 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE will appear in her curious Musical Monologue, sustaining 12 different characters, and singing 18 different songs. After which (in the evening) CHROMIC FIREWORKS and CHROMATROPES; to conclude with the PHYSIOSCOPE, illuminated by the Drummond Light! Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FASHION COURSE.—IN ORDER THAT THOSE in moderate circumstances may have an opportunity of seeing the Great Four-Mile Race, between *Nichols, Charleston* and *Engineer*, at a moderate expense, the proprietor has adopted the following scale of prices for admission to the Course and Stands:

Quarterstretch badge for the day.....$3

Admission to field and public stands.....1

Gentleman's badge for Ladies' stand.....2

Race to commence at 2½ o'clock.

The Members' stand has been set apart for the exclusive use and occupancy of ladies and their attendants, and no charge will be made for ladies; and a handsome Saloon has been fitted up for their special accommodation, where refreshments of all kinds, and of the best quality, can be obtained.

BILLY FLORENCE will be on hand in the Quarterstretch Stand, with fish chowder, oyster stews, oyster on the half shell, and all sorts of accompaniments; and visitors to the Course may rely on everything being in perfect keeping with the occasion. An efficient police is engaged, and the most perfect order will be kept.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.

INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

of the newest designs received by every steamer.

Exclusive styles of

NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,

in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

BRODIE'S

GRAND OPENING

OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

ON

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29,

AT

NO. 360 CANAL-ST., LATE NO. 51.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,

Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,

Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,

(At wholesale only, for cash,)

Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,

No. 318 Broadway,

corner of Pearl-st.

NOTICE.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 BROADWAY,

Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their

IMMENSE STOCK OF

SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.

FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, &c.,

MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,

WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,

Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their HOUSE IN PARIS.

WINDOW SHADES

MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.

Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Of a Bankrupt Stock of

DRY GOODS,

That rich and varied Stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to the late firm of

LANE & PORTER,

owing to the urgent necessity for an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Purchasers should examine this stock, and profit by the

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

to which the goods have been reduced in order to effect an immediate clearance. The assortment of

SILKS,

consisting of Robes, Plain Black and Colored Stripes, Plaids, Bayadere and Brocade Silks by the yard is reduced to

THIRTY PER CENT.

below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent stock of

VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City,

No. 317 Canal, near Mercer-st.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.

In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:

1,000 new style

Broché Bordered Shawls,

at three-and-a-half dollars.

1,500 very superior

Gold-Bordered Shawls,

at four-and-a-half dollars.

800 very heautiful

new style for present Fall

at eight dollars.

1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,

rich colored Stella Border,

entirely new,

at nine dollars.

Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Brochè and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.

Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Overcoats of great variety and latest styles.

Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Legging, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.

These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.

Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

Æquum locum, æquas procili leges peto.

JAMES A. HEARN

Has opened

A large assortment of

CLOAKS.

The various styles possess

Novelty, beauty and simplicity,

Are made of the

Best materials, in the best manner.

Customers will receive the best attention.

No. 775 Broadway,

Above 9th-st,

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,

AND

BLACK LYONS SILKS,

Suited for cloaks and Dresses,

Are now on sale at retail,

By the piece or yard.

AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.

GEO. BULPIN,

No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES.

Imported and manufactured solely for

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway,

Together with every variety of head-dresses appropriate to the season, for ladies, misses and children, are now attracting the fashionable world to that popular establishment.

CARPETING

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,

No. 341 Broadway,

opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. Have now in stock a splendid assortment of

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,

of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS

For City retail trade,

Will be exhibited this week,

Both Imported

And of the subscriber's own manufacture;

Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,

Plain Velvet Cloaks,

Beaver Cloth Cloaks,

Opera Cloaks, &c. &c., &c.,

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BAYADERE SILKS.

Bayadere silk robes; robes à quille and numberless other dress silks at extraordinary low prices, from recent auction sale.

L. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

L. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought an immense stock of ribbons at less than cost; and they can also offer a very choice assortment of embroideries, laces, &c. &c.

Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

INDIA MUSLINS AND DRESSES, INDIA Silks, India Satins, India Fans, India Pineapple Evening Dresses, Manila Pineapple Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Collars, Sleeves, &c.; Canton, China, Lacquer ware, and the greatest variety of curiosities from the East Indies, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

1,000 SIZES—FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 21 SIZES—Two cases opened on Monday. These corsets are the best shapes imported, having obtained the medal at the great Exposition for their superiority over all others. Sold at very reasonable prices, wholesale or retail. THOMAS TAZE, No. 331 Canal-st., cor. of Greene.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE.—$8,500, $6,500, $4,500 FINE HOUSES and locations with improvements. $2,500, $3,000, $3,200, &c., nice cottages well located. $3,500, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000 to $8,000 for farms well located and under high state of improvements. $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 to $5,000 for country seats, beautiful locations, and scenery unsurpassed, splendidly improved. Also, to let, 4-story, gas, water, &c., 33d-st., $450. Cottage 2-story and basement, 36th-st., $240. Apply at No. 375 9th-av., J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—The superior four-story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway; house 24x53 feet; lot half the block. Good First Mortgages Railroad Bonds will be taken in part payment. Keys at No. 122, next door. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 234 Pearl-st. Price $16,000.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $5,000 to $5,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,800. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 47 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. Has Croton, bath and gas throughout the house. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 425 Broome-st., only 100 feet from Broadway, an excellent situation for business. The first-class three-story high basement house No. 86 West 25th-st., new and replete with all the modern conveniences. The dwelling part of the three-story brick house No. 188 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st., recently painted and put in complete order. The store and back room No. 193 Grand-st. The two large, well finished stores Nos. 206 and 207 (new) Canal-st. This street is now one of the leading thoroughfares of the City. Also, other houses and property. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day, after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 103 19th-st., near 2d-av. Also, to let, No. 5 C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.

MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT house on Murray Hill, at $750; do., in 35th-st., at $500; a furnished house in St. Luke's-place; also 4 elegant cottage houses, with 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms each, situated on the line of the Brooklyn city cars, at $150, $175, $225 and $250 each; each house has four lots of ground.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE FIRST AND second floors of house No. 12 10th-st., convenient to the 6th-av. railroad and stage route; would let a small family have the use of the kitchen, or let them with or without board to single gentlemen; family private. Good references given and required.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL THREE-story house supplied with Croton water and gas, situated in a respectable neighborhood, between 3d and 5th avs., and 10th and 31st sts.; rent not to exceed $600. Address B. W. T., *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia, or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FARM FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF about 100 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, for sale cheap, or will be exchanged for unincumbered City property. Apply to MILLER & CUMMINGS, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

TO DAIRYMEN AND GRAZIERS.—AN EXcellent farm of 200 acres, with large and convenient buildings, 75 miles from New-York, *via* Erie Railroad to Middletown, for sale at the low price of $40 per acre, to close an estate. Terms easy.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 15 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—14½ acres, fine house, fruit and shade trees, 12 miles from City Hall, in the most desirable part of Westchester County; view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers; access by two railroads. J. C. SIDNEY, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper3 school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old showcases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.

Circulars forwarded on application.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and back gammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Dépôt, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Ordere by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1846.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Dépôt, No. 100 Water-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 676 6th-av., near 46th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,

Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

PIANOS.—FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR toned new seven-octave pianos—two with carved legs and mouldings, made of good material, and warranted in every respect—will be sold low.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 113—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 376—City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 196—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Dunne-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 86, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 262, 283—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 417—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 81—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 69, 71, 149—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—and corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,

Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

AMERICAN JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1857.

The Committee of Arrangements would give notice that the Festival will be held on a plan similar to that of the one held last May, same place. Therefore those parties desirous of having tables, are requested to apply early, as the Hall can only accommodate 100 tables, and 50 are already engaged. Tables can be had of any of the following Committee: Mrs. P. Meefees, No. 59 East Broadway; Mrs. J. Ruston, No. 168 East 22d-st.; Mrs. Rev. Peter Stryker, No. 24 Dominick-st.; Mrs. S. H. Wales, No. 37 East 21st-st.; Miss Hallock, No. 130 Greene-st., or at the office of the Society, No. 201 3d-av.

Tickets $1, only to be had of the ladies having tables.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER. TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1857.

A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1857, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the organization of the Order.

Speaking by eminent members of the Order, and good singing may be relied on, and those of the "Original Sixteen" still in connection with the Order, are expected to be present.

A GRAND GATHERING IS ANTICIPATED.

Admission by Tickets (25 cents each) to be had of the members of the Order.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL Committee, Brooklyn, Sept. 25, 1857.—The delegates to the several Assembly District Conventions to nominate delegates to the State Convention which was held on the 23d inst., are requested to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, (26th inst.,) at 8 o'clock, in their respective Assembly Districts, and select two delegates from each Assembly District in the County of Kings, to the Judicial Convention to be held at Newburg on Tuesday

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES

OF

STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,

EVERY

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

In addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that parties of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 1 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,

Office No. 9 Broad-st.

FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,

Being the entire stock of Stilwell & Hazleton, at No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of the above manufacturers, the whole of which is warranted of the best class as to finish, materials, &c. The stock comprises in part rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, centre tables, sofas and tête-à-têtes, arm, parlor and fancy chairs, library bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, armoires, wash-stands, &c.

Oak Dining Furniture, viz.: extension tables, buffets, lounges, arm chairs in morocco, cane, &c.

The whole to be sold without regard to cost, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Land mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$12,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.

$16,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$700 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.

$400 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1856.

$200 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1853.

$200 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1853.

20 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.
50 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
25 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.
15 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
2 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
22 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
35 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
170 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
103 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
15 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
60 shares Artisans' Bank, (hypothecated).....$100 each.
25 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities unless certified. Next regular sale MONDAY, Sept. 28.

Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

A CARD.—RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The undersigned will devote the entire commission of his stock sale, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857, to the benefit of the sufferers from the *Central America* disaster. He will be pleased to receive orders for that day from those who are charitably inclined. Sympathizing with the community for the sufferings experienced by the passengers of the above ill-fated steamer, so awaits the response of the public. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY. (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

For account of whom it may concern.

$7,000 City of Hartford 6 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1876. (Hypothecated.)

$800 New-York City 5 per cent. Water Stock, 1875, (hypothecated.)

30 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
70 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
58 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
165 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each.
32 shares Commercial Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
30 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.....$60 each.
6 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
50 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$35 each.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
[illegible] Ins. Co.....$50 each.
[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
[illegible] Bank.....$25 each.
20 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY; also, special sales when required. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire valuable rosewood furniture, elegant piano-forte contained in house No. 152 21st-st., west of 6th-av. This sale embraces a very large variety of superb parlor furniture, worthy of special attention. The sale will be peremptory, every article in the house being for absolute and positive sale. Catalogues of which will be at the door on the morning of sale. Contents of the house consist in part of a number of Wilton and tapestry carpets, large mantel mirrors, costly 7-octave rosewood piano forte, beautifully landscaped with pearl; three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin, brocade and velvet; two marble-top rosewood etageres, with plate doors; lady's French secretary, rosewood secretary, bookcase, Voltaire and reception chairs, whatnots, centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—A valuable collection of oil-paintings, all of which are Art Union paintings, by eminent artists, whose names are guaranteed; also, a large collection of elegant China vases, candelabras, groups and marble figures; solid silver-ware spoons, forks, salvers, dining and tea service; baskets, pitchers, China, ruby and amber, cut-glass, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, armoire, with French plate front; twenty superb hair mattresses and bedding, mirrors, clocks, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, rockers, with ormolu chandeliers and gas fixtures; oil-cloths, hall stand, hall chairs, &c. This sale will take place, rain or shine. Facilities will be afforded for packing and shipping for those who wish their goods to leave the City. Deposits will be required of purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of furniture—consisting of Brussels, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood suits covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany French do., rosewood and mahogany centre tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas and lounges, tete-a-tetes, mahogany chairs in haircloth, mahogany extension dining tables, gilt frame mantle glasses, rosewood and mahogany book-cases and secretaires, rosewood chairs in brocatel, black walnut bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, toilet sets, crockery, double and single hair mattresses, straw do., lounges, &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, 300 cases Schiedam Schnapps.
15 eight casks Hennessey Brandy.
10 eight casks A. Selignette do.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st.—A Phaeton, cost $500; a buggy, cost $250; a close carriage, cost $650.

Also 4 rosewood piano-fortes made by William Hall & Son, Lakota Munns & Co. Also one rosewood French grand action piano, made by Hallett & Dunham of Boston, cost $700. 2 iron safes.

Also an assortment of carved and plain marble mantels without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE.—The handsome Gothic cottage and desirable building lots, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and known as the property of Charles D. Rhodes. Peremptory sale of a beautiful Gothic cottage with about ten lots of ground, also six valuable building lots adjoining the same, by order of Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a large Gothic cottage, with about ten lots of ground with the same; also, six valuable building lots in separate parcels to parties to build, situate at New-Brighton, S. I., in the immediate neighborhood of Matthew Vanderbilt and John C. Green's, and within 10 minutes of the New-Brighton and Tompkinsville Ferries. The property is situate on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, New-Jersey and the Narrows. The cottage is built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, with 16 rooms exclusive, with laundry, kitchen and bath-room, and heated by hot air furnace. The property is very desirable and well worthy attention. Should it storm on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the sale will not take place till Friday following, at the same hour and place. For full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 26, at the entire elegant furniture of the residence No. 144 West 26th-st., by order of the assignees, consisting of two large pier glasses, rosewood piano forte, rosewood bookcase, do. centre, pier, card and fancy tables, mahogany sofas, rockers and easy chairs, parlor do., Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, McGraw's spring-bed curtains, cornices, shades, hair and wool mattresses, feather beds and bedding, oak extension table, china, crockery, entlery, plated ware, marble-top bureaus, and washstands, toilet sets, &c., together with basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. The sale will be absolute for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28,—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., in the store No. — Myrtle-av., between Franklin and Kent avs., Brooklyn. The balance of stock of a furniture dealer, chairs, tables, bedsteads, one wagon, one cart, &c.

SAME DAY—At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. — Fulton-st., corner of Market-st., Brooklyn. Household furniture—Carpets, matting, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, tables, &c.

SAME DAY—At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 103½ High-st., Brooklyn. A small quantity of household furniture.

R. H. GRUNSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the contents of said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin, velvet and tapestry; splendid rosewood etageres with plate backs, doors and statuary tops; richly carved rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side tables; splendid ornamented French plate pier glasses, Turkish easy and reception chairs, superior mantel clock, oil-paintings of the oldest masters, with heavy gilt frames; 2 splendid pier glasses, from floor to ceiling, with gilt bases; Brussels and velvet carpets, rich lace window curtains and cornices, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, one of the best; richly carved library bookcase, library chairs and table to match; bedroom furniture, solid rosewood and black walnut bedstead, a number of curled hair and spring mattresses, bureaus, washstands, tables and toilet sets, ingrain and velvet carpets, rich dining-room furniture, oak extension tables, dining-room chairs, silver ware, China, tea and dinner sets, crystal cut-glass and cutlery of every description.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.—400 chairs, 20 French plate mirrors, bookcases, parlor suites, &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st. and No. 89 Ann-st., the largest stock of household and cabinet furniture that has been offered this season, among this stock are about 400 cane office chairs and 200 Boston rockers. 20 French plate mirrors, several rosewood and mahogany bookcases, marble-top furniture in every style, large cases suitable for druggists, extensive dining tables, mehogany and black walnut chairs, rich engravings and paintings, two rosewood parlor suites but little used; office desk, glass cases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, 2 second-hand piano-fortes, hair mattresses and pilasters, stoves; together with a lot of unfinished work, &c. All the above goods will be sold without regard to weather, and must be removed this day and Monday morning.

ASSIGNEES SALE OF BROWN-STONE YARD.—GEO. COOK, auctioneer, will sell at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, Sept. 28, on the premises, North 1st-st., Williamsburg, all kinds of rough and cut stone, sheds, bankers, tools, office, horse, cart, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the public is directed to a sale of the furniture contained in the house No. 91 West 12th-st., THIS DAY (Saturday,) Sept. 26, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, centre tables, sidn tables, bed and dining-room furniture, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1854, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at the o'clock, noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock herein by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith, " Truitt Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders, " Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
" Yard, Gillmore & Co., " Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co., " Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
" J. J. Duncan & Co., " Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSONE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. C. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all creditors of the firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 115 Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.

WM. G. LAMBERT,
WM. M. BLISS,
WM. C. HAGGERTY, } Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 16th inst., has been decared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank. H. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.

B. T. COMPTON, President.
W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. PETER ROBERTS,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name and firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the outstanding business of the firm will be settled by C. KOWALSKI, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed) E. B. WESLEY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1857. C. KOWALSKI.

C. KOWALSKI will continue the Stock and Exchange Commission business at No. 49 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Cobnrn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1851, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and Intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre-sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Westchester and Harlem Railway, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 35 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Height,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Hulsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Denniston,	H. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Wills,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Woods,	Silas Brunson,	A. R. Ruck,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Peter Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Rassom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 5 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BSINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

O. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—34-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

$3 50 CONGRESS GAITERS.—FALL styles, now ready. Also, those double-sole water-proof sewed boots at $4 50 at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO L

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway Theatre.

Last evening Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS took his first benefit at this theatre, and was honored with an attendance that has seldom been equalled within the walls of that establishment. During the few days that Mr. MATHEWS has been among us (it is scarcely a fortnight) he has succeeded by the force of true merit in obtaining the suffrages of the best theatrical public, and that too in spite of many circumstances which were unfavorable to his doing so. He came unheralded, (this was not one of the unfavorable circumstances,) and even the dead walls of the City were innocent of his name until the day before his *début*. But his reputation had preceded him, and one of the best audiences that *he* could play to—namely, a critical audience—greeted him on the occasion. In New-York the elephantine efforts of agents are of no possible use. If an artist is really good he is appreciated at once; if he have not the right stuff in him he will fail in spite of all the preliminary puffing in the world. Mr. MATHEWS was tried in the crucible of public opinion, and received the stamp of approval before he had been on the stage one hour. Since that night he has drawn a succession of thoroughly crowded houses, in which the most intelligent and fashionable classes of our society have been fully represented.

The performances last night were lengthy, consisting of an array of three pieces, in each of which Mr. MATHEWS sustained the principal character. They were the comedy of "Used Up," and the two indescribable comicalities "Patter vs. Clatter," and "Cool as a Cucumber." The comedy having been put on the stage hastily for this occasion, was not so strongly cast or neatly played as it might have been, but Mrs. JOHN SLOAN and Mr. RALTON deserve honorable mention for exceptions to the general inefficiency. Mr. MATHEWS, as *Sir Charles Coldstream*, gave us an interpretation of the character which was full of good points, and was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the audience. During the performance he was frequently called before the curtain, and at the end of the Patter-logue, in response to very general calls, made a little speech; a modest, diffident affair, in which he attributed his kind reception to the politeness of an American public to a stranger, and not on his own merit, an assertion which was stoutly denied by the audience.

He said that he knew he had to win a position here in the same way that he had done so in other places, and that no immediate prosperity could induce him to relax his exertions to accomplish that object. He had done but little to deserve his present success, but he hoped in time the public would know more of him. These and similar unpremeditated remarks, uttered with much feeling and some nervousness, elicited the warm applause of the audience, and Mr. MATHEWS retired.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The Spanish bark *Amelia*, from Havana, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, on her way to Cadiz, Spain; having experienced heavy weather, and been crippled in spars and sails, she called here to repair damages. She has on board 266 soldiers returning home after a brief campaign in Cuba to protect the ever-faithful Isle against Filli-busters. The original number sent out was nearly 2,000, of whom one-half have died, it is said, of yellow fever. They are now all in good health. The vessel was permitted to come to the City to repair, the soldiers, meantime, remaining at Quarantine until provided for by the Spanish Consul.

☞ The United States Lyceum at Brooklyn is about to despatch mails for the squadrons on the following foreign stations, viz: the coasts of Brazil, Africa, and the East Indies. All letters and packages for either squadron, if left at the Lyceum Rooms, Navy-Yard, by the 26th instant, will be promptly forwarded. So also will those be that are inclosed by mail (post paid) to "the Naval Lyceum, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.," in time to reach there by the night of the 24th inst.

[Advertisement.]

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two brothers, daughter, son-in-law, nephews and neices, by that dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a preventive and certain cure for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption, nervous debility and asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his relatives, who inherited the disease, and in connection with his son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible, he is sending the recipe to all who wish it for 10 cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. HEATH, No. 101 Spring-street, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is the indispensable requisite of the Spanish toilet in South America, is superseding here, as it has done there, every other perfume and cosmetic. Diluted with water, it gives a silken smoothness to the skin, removing chaps, roughness and pimples, while its aroma is finer than that of the most fragrant exotics in the conservatories. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Lights." It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Machines, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, ddsires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

NO HAND OF MAN COULD DO IT.—No painter's art could imitate the graceful motion of those living fish, as they dart up and down, wheel about and like a flash of lightning glance by you with their dazzling sides, in the crystal Aquaria at Barnum's Museum. And then the living marine vegetation is growing in the tanks so beautifully! That finished *artiste*, the Welch Nightingale, may be heard once more at Barnum's, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great entertainment is to be given at PUAET'S National Theatre to-night, commencing with the grand historical Drama of "Brian Borothme," to be followed by the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and concluding with the Opera of "Gny Mannering," interspersed with Songs, Duetts, Choruses, Dances, &c. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICUOLS, the Messieurs DENIER, and the entire company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Tsas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, 20. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Science had been groping in the dark for centuries for a cure for dyspepsia, and the liver and bowel complaints which are its concomitants, until this peerless remedy was ushered before the world. Since then no sufferer has ever taken it in vain. Beware of counterfeits. Look to the water-mark.

[Advertisement.]

A STARTLING FACT.—A Man was actually seen yesterday in Broadway who did not like KNOX'S Fall style of hats. It is needless to say that he was the "Last of the Mohicans." Price $4. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are authorized to say Dr. UNDERHILL'S Grape Depôt opens for the sale of his choice Grapes, at the old stand, No. 293 Broadway, on Tuesday next.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Obituary.

Ex-Senator HENDERSON died at his residence at New Christian, Miss., on the morning of the 16th inst. Mr. HENDERSON was formerly a prominent member of Congress from the State of Mississippi, and has since devoted himself to the practice of the law. For the last few months he has been quite ill. He died in the sixty-second year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 25.

$1,000	N.Y. State 6s,'58	96⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	67
11,000	Missouri State 6s.	70	100	do.....	66⅞
3,000	do..... ...s3	70⅜	100	do.....	66⅝
1,000	Mich. State 6s....	75	200	do.....b3	66⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	85	50	do.....	66⅛
2,000	do.....	84⅝	60	do.....	66⅝
1,000	do.....	84⅜	385	do.....	66⅜
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	80	100	do.....c	66⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s,'75.	54	100	do.....s10	66¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s'70..	54½	20	do.....	86
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	76	98	do.....s3	65½
2,000	do.....	75⅜	250	Erie Railroad.....	16⅜
5,000	do.....	75	800	do.....	16⅝
1,000	do.....	74¾	200	do.....c	16⅜
1,000	E. R. 3d m bs1883	60	150	do.....s3	16⅛
3,000	Erie R. C. B. 1871	34	300	do.....s10	16⅛
1,000	Hnd. R. R. 1st m.	90	37	Harlem Railroad...	7½
4,500	Ill. C. R. R. B..	83⅜	10	Third Av. Railroad	90
16	National B. Scrip.	100	135	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	80
16	Bk of State of N. Y	88	100	Reading Railroad..	40
5	Bank of America..	102	300	do.....b3	39⅜
100	Bank of Commerce	80	300	do.....	39⅜
29	Park Bank.....	95	1620	do.....	39⅜
150	Canton Company..	15⅜	200	do.....b10	40
10	Del. & Hd.C.Co.b10	105½	100	do.....s10	39⅜
67	do.....	105	350	do.....	39
400	Penn. Coal Co...s30	65	60	Michigan Central R.	56
23	do.....	65⅛	175	do.....	55
86	do.....	66	150	Mich. S. & N. Ind.R.	19¼
225	Cum. Coal Co.....	10	100	do.....	19
100	do.....	9⅜	70	M. S.& N.I. prf. s'k	38
25	do.....	8⅜	10	do.....	37⅜
200	do.....	8⅞	292	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	89
100	do.....	9¼	150	do.....s30	88⅛
275	do.....	9	120	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14
100	do.....b30	10	200	do.....	12⅛
550	do.....	8⅜	65	Chi.&Rock Isl. R.R.	68
25	Pacific Mi. Stm. Co.	69	20	do.....	67
70	Gal. & Chi. R. R...	68½	50	do.....	66
50	do.....s10	68⅛	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R...	34
25	do.....s10	68	50	do.....	33⅛
100	Clev. & Toledo R.R.	35	345	LaCrosse&Mill.R.R.	8
700	do.....b3	34⅛	110	do.....	8½
200	do.....c	34¼			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made, at auction, by S. DRAPER:

$2,000	City of Mil. Bonds, int. add.....52⅛@52
$10,000	Mil. & Beloit R. R. 8s, int. add..... 45
$10,000	Mil. & Horicon R. R. 8s, int. add.....41@40
$10,000	Hannibal & St.Joseph R.R. 7s, int. add.... 55
$20,000	New-Jersey Central R. R. 7s, int. add.... 60
$4,000	City of Brooklyn 6s, int. add.....89¼@89
40	shares Chatham Bank..... 65
15	shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....106¼
100	shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co..... 7⅛
25	shares Continental Bank..... 90
20	shares Bank State of New-York..... 87½
14	shares Phenix Bank..... 102

And by EZRA LUDLOW & Co.:

$6,000	Ch. 6 ℔ c. Water L'n, int. 1st Jan. & July.. 68½
$1,000	M'n Co. (Ky.) 6 ℔ c. bs., int. 1st Jan. & Jy. 60
$500	Michigan Central 1st mort. 8 ℔ c. bonds.. 92⅛
175	shares Am'n Ex. Bank, $100 each.....85⅞@88¼
20	shares Com'th Fire Ins. Co., $100 each..... 90½
40	shares Res. Fire Ins. Co., $100 each....89¼@90

And by A. H. NICOLAY:

$11,000	Va. 6 ℔ cent. bds., due 1887, int. ad.. 84@84½
$10,000	Milwaukee City7 ℔ cent.bds.,int.ad..52½@54¾
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7 ℔ cent. bonds, int. ad.... 54
$5,000	New-York and Erie bonds, 1871, int. ad.. 36⅜
$10,000	North. Indiana R. 1st m. 7s, int. ad..59¾@60
$3,000	Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st mtg. int. ad.... 60
$5,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. 7s, int.ad.. 26
$16,000	La Crosse & Mil. con. bonds, int. ad..13@15¾
$500	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857..... 63½
$400	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853..... 55
$450	Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855..... 52
$610	Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856..... 36
$500	Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857..... 36½
140	shares Buffalo and State Line Railroad..... 87½
10	shares Warren Railroad of New-Jersey..... 35
45	shares Bank of New-York.....103½ @104½
20	shares Island City Bank..... 31
20	shares National Bank scrip stock..... 95⅜
27	shares Merchants' Exchange Bank..... 96⅜
29	shares Manhattan Company Bank.....129¾
1	share Nassau Bank..... 88
17	shares Nassau Bank..... 65½
20	shares Artisans' Bank..... 65
200	shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. 8@8⅜
40	shares North River Bank..... 88
123	shares Bank of Commerce..... 91⅜
15	shares Hanover Bank..... 79½
10	shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 83½
60	shares People's Bank..... 91
40	shares People's Bank..... 92½
90	shares Mercantile Ins. Co., (hypoth.)...100@107¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s.....	84⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R..	s10 68
1,000	Missouri St. 6s...	70⅜	25	do.....	66⅜
5,000	do.....	70	50	do.....	67
25	Cumb. Coal Co.....	9⅜	50	do.....b10	67
250	do.....	8⅜	40	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	12
300	Penn. Coal Co...s30	64⅜	800	Ill. Cent. R. R.....	89
100	do.....	65	50	do.....s30	88
50	do.....s10	65	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R....	65½
100	Erie Railroad.....s3	16⅜	100	do.....b30	66
400	Cl. & Toledo R..s15	33½	50	do.....a10	65½
100	Reading R. R....b10	39	25	La Crosse & M. R.R.	8⅝
120	do.....	38⅛	135	do.....	8
100	do.....	38¼	150	do.....	8⅛
500	do.....	38	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	80
200	do.....s3	37⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R..s5	65½
50	Mich. Cent. R.....	54	50	do.....	65⅜

FRIDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The business day in Wall-street was one of the most unsettled of the present panic season. The trouble, however, was mainly, if not wholly, a reflected one, creating at once a pause in all pending money negotiations, and unfixing public opinion as to the course and probable future bearings of the financial storm. The transactions at Bank went on satisfactorily; the exchanges through the Clearing-House smoothly, and there were no additional failurcs, as far as we are advised up to 4 o'clock, among our own merchants. The offerings at most of the large banks that held their discount sessions this morning, denoted less pressure among their ordinary dealers than last week. At an early hour came the first news by telegraph of the Bank suspensions in Philadelphia, still leaving the extent and duration of the heavy trial which has fallen to that city in doubt. It was previously surmised in particular quarters, that the crash among the old domestic commission and jobbing firms, whose heaviest sales are distributed to the most solvent States in the Southwest, from which no general complaint of backward collections had been heard, could not have been produced without the agency of some important, though until to-day hidden, local cause of weakness. There were even confidential hints thrown out of Bank trouble, by parties who had recently made direct inquiry on the subject; but the public here were *not* prepared for the simultaneous explosion of the Bank of Pennsylvania, Girard Bank, and Commercial Bank, with an aggregate capital of *four millions of dollars*, and it would be affectation to attempt to conceal the profound sensation which the news has created in a Street somewhat used of late to unpleasant excitements of the sort. It is not surprising, therefore, that the question as to the effect all over the country, should at once suggest itself, and that Stocks should have lost the whole improvement of the past day or two, under the doubt and apprehension as to its solution. The same feeling produced hesitation in the purchase of mercsntile bills outside of Bank; though, happily, there was less eagerness to press sales, owing to the rather more quieting accounts which came this morning from the East. We make no change in the quotation of rates, as, when transactions were made at all, they were on prime hills at the currency of Thursday, say 18@24 ℔ cent.

The Bank of Pennsylvania is an institution of sixty years' standing. It was the transfer agent and one of the treasury depositories of the Commonwealth. The capital $1,875,000. Until late years it was under Quaker management. It had its troubles in the United States Bank panics of 1837-39-41, but rapidly recovered after 1843, when the Commonwealth resumed payment upon the public debt. The circulation was usually about $800,000. The Girard Bank had a capital of $1,250,000, reduced to this sum after the great break-up of the United States Bank, with which it was unfortunately connected in its Mississippi, Texas and local Post Note operations, from 1837 to 1842. The circulation about $470,000. The Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania is an old institution, with $1,000,000 of capital; never had serious trouble before, and managed for a great many years with extreme prudence by Mr. JAMES DUNDAS, who left about the year 1846 or 1847. The circulation $260,000. These comprise all the disasters among the old Banks telegraphed to the close of business to-day. Gold to the amount of $250,000 went from this City yesterday afternoon and to-day, to two or three other Banks who had balances in New-York, and the expectation appears to be indulged that the suspension is not to be general, though a good deal will depend upon its realization by the course of events on Saturday. We apprehend that a large amount of drafts were made against Philadelphia balances to-day. The brokers were buying a few of them at 1 ℔ cent. discount, and the circulating notes at 5 ℔ cent. In other instances the drafts were merely sent on for collection. There would be less doubt felt for the result had the three or four weak banks been driven to suspension six or eight days ago, when their tottering condition was first suspected as the cause of embarrassment. But the large number of important mercantile failures which have since intervened, and some, if not most of which, might possibly have been spared, have so weakened public confidence (and, it may be, lessened popular sympathy) that the stoutest among the remaining Banks will, we apprehend, find it difficult to quiet the alarm. To-morrow will probably tell the story. There is much reliance felt here in financial circles, where their past history is known, and the good men in charge appreciated, in the old Bank of North America, the Philadelphia Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics', Western, and Mechanics' Banks, to go through the trial at every reasonable cost to themselves.

The position of our City Banks is, in no present sense, a dependent one on Philadelphia, and we have heard but few expressions in favor or even suggestive of any change in *their* course, happen what may in other quarters. It is barely possible that the prevailing sentiment might be shaken should the storm continue to rage through October, so as to threaten the destruction of mercantile credit here as elsewhere, but there are so many considerations pressing in favor of the steady maintenance of a sound and strong specie basis at this common centre of the trade and commerce of the country, and the associated banks in the Clearing-House are now so well able to live up to this great public duty, that their managers utterly discard all thought of shrinking from it.

The Sub-Treasury this afternoon fell below a balance of *ten* millions of dollars, for the first time in several years. The disbursements over the receipts were $174,480; the balance, $9,847,410. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a new order, reducing the premium offered on the Public Stocks to 14 ℔ cent. in place of 16 ℔ cent., *after the 1st of November*. This will, no doubt, hasten the redemption of these Stocks held at home, and probably induce the return of some further parcels from Europe.

The steamer sailing to-morrow is the *Baltic*, for Liverpool. The Exchange negotiations for this opportunity are irregular, and far from satisfactory to the drawers, particularly such as are compelled to realize against produce shipments or on bills sent in from Canada and the South. London rules from 105½@107 ℔ cent.; Paris, 5.30@5.22½. The Domestic Exchange Brokers are disposed to limit their movement. The Philadelphia trouble unsettles business in that direction. The redemption of New-York State currency is not so rapid as last week. The circulation in the country we understand to be slightly on the increase. The New-England currency, cared for by the Suffolk Bank at Boston, goes freely here, being taken on deposit at a tenth discount by the American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks. Some parcels of Gold have gone this week to the Connecticut and Rhode Island Banks, as well as to Philadelphia. The gain from the Sub-Treasury will about cover these remittances. From the Northwest, the accounts improve for the movement of Grain, particularly from Chicago. The Ohio Railways are also delivering more Grain at Cleveland, Toledo and Sandusky. The Charleston, Savannah and Richmond packets are bringing in Wheat and Corn from the South and Southwest quite freely. The receipts of new Cotton at New Orleans are on the increase, meeting a good market in French and English orders. All these signs are encouraging for the Money Market here, and tending at the same time to keep up an ample supplies of Foreign Bills at low rates. The exports hence this week include $250,000 in Havana Sugars, taken out of bond. The amount of Exchange to be made against the ost gold of the *Central America* is $900,000, or $950,000, and against the Illinois Central Assessment nearly as much more.

Money at call to-day was nearly as tight as on mercantile bills. The Stock Brokers still hold off from orders requiring money negotiations, and this reduces the demand; but other parties wanting accommodations for a few days find the supply uncomfortably stringent.

The Stock Market, which had shown evidences of reaction, and had brought forward some few speculative buyers, earlier in the week, flattened out to-day, and closed under depression: New-York Central, 65½; Erie, 16; Reading, 37½; Illinois Central, 89; New-York Central, 54; Michigan Southern, 19; La Crosse, 8; Galena, 67; Toledo, 33½; Virginias, 84½; Missouris, 70; Illinois Central Bonds, 83½; and New-York Central Sixes, 74¾.

The style of the firm of C. HALLOWELL & Co., suspended in Philadelphia, was announced in our last paper as HALLOWELL & Co. This error might confound the house with MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co., who have *not* stopped payment. And we therefore take pleasure in correcting it.

The *Canada's* mails from England and the Continent, to Saturday, Sept. 12, were delivered at our Post-office at six o'clock this evening. We give in another place some extended extracts from the London press, on the financial troubles on this side, as then known in England. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, American Broker, writes:

The panic in the New-York Stock markets has caused much anxiety among the holders of American Securities. It is hoped that the existing depression will lead to a more active control by the Stockholders, and that the system of "floating debts" may entirely be done away with. The New-York Central Company have all along conducted their finance without floating debt, and have always been safe in the most severe panics; whilst the Erie and most of the Western roads, have carried heavy floating debts—which, in times of pressure, bring down their credit to the lowest point. The severe fall has brought in a good many buyers, at low rates for Illinois Shares and options; and we note a demand, at New-York rates, for Michigan Southern, New-York Central, Reading and Erie Shares. Holders, however, are not willing sellers, and very little has been done. The holders of the securities of New-York Central, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Reading, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Little Miami Railroads have purchased these securities on their merits, and as their accounts are full and clear the position of all of them is well understood. The absence of proper accounts in the Michigan Southern has destroyed confidence in the management, but not in the position of the line for business. Attention has been called to the pernicious effects of the system of "floating debts." This system at one time prevailed in England, but was abolished by Parliament, and so manifest are the evils of the system in America, that hereafter the absence of a floating debt will be a primary condition for future investors of money in railroad stocks.

The London Circular of ROBERT BENSON & Co. remarks on American affairs:

The disastrous accounts received from New-York by the last steamer, coupled with the previous want of confidence in American Securities generally, have nearly put a stop to all transactions in these, and lowered prices very considerably. The chief transactions continue to be in Illinois Central Railroad Securities. The 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds have changed hands at 86⅛@86¾, and have since been inquired for at 87@87⅛—the shares, which were done on Saturday last, at 10 premium, have since changed hands at 1, 3, 2 and 3 premium. There have also been sales of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 62, New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds at 81, and Shares at 72, (Exchange 9¾;) and a few speculative purchases of Erie Railroad shares at 20. In State Stocks there is almost no business, but prices are well maintained. Massachusetts sterling Bonds are inquired for at 101⅛, and Maryland sterling at 90 ℔ cent.

The Grain advices by this arrival, already telegraphed, are borne out by all the circulars from Liverpool and London. The improvement in Wheat may be called 6d. the bushel, Flour 1s. the barrel, and Indian Corn 1s. the quarter. Cotton is quoted a farthing higher, and the sales of the week, (not three days, as telegraphed,) 87,070 bales, reducing the stock of American in Liverpool to 241,408 bales, against 560,723 same time last year. Orleans Middlings are called 9¼d. The bullion in the Bank of England is steady; in the Bank of France a slight increase. Consols 90⅜ for money; French Rente, 66.70. The London Sugar Market lower.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,338,201, against $1,298,291 the week ending Sept. 27, last year. The following is the summary:

CONSUMPTION		DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	896	$242,879	626	$224,427	174	$52,326
Man. of Cotton.	726	166,313	402	99,943	95	19,794
Man. of Silk...	311	228,968	76	81,336	42	34,846
Man. of Flax..	533	89,110	1644	89,764	49	12,079
Miscellaneous..	2226	80,614	112	34,846	38	8,457
Total.....	4682	$807,885	2860	$530,316	398	$128,502
		530,316				807,885
Total entered..$1,338,201			Total marketed...$938,387			

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Last Evening.

We regret to have to announce the temporary suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania in this city. This has been caused chiefly by the efforts of the Bank to sustain the community during the recent trying times. Its liberality to persons in need of money has at length compelled it to suspend for a time.

It was hoped that the policy of the banks generally having been to sustain themselves, they would also have acted together and sustained one another. We cannot but think that it would have been wiser if they had done so. What the consequences may be we are unprepared to say. But the immediate effect has been to increase the public uneasiness, and this was manifested this morning by exhibitions of unusual excitement, and it is very questionable whether a portion of the system can be allowed to fall and the remainder maintain its position.

There is one thing worthy of note in regard to the present excitement: it is totally unconnected with politics. In the pecuniary distress of 1837-9, the troubles were aggravated by the political acerbity that prevailed everywhere. Parties were arrayed against one another, and there was mutual hostility as well as mutual distrust. Now, however, there is nothing of the kind. People are all anxious; but they are at the same time determined to stand by one another, and cooperate for the common good.

As to the future, it is impossible to offer any predictions or suggestions. The general disturbance of the public mind makes it impossible to treat the subject coolly, or ascertain the views of the most reliable persons in the business community. After the first commotion is over, we shall be able to consider the subject more calmly.

In our money article will be found the official notice of the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania. It assures those having claims against it that they cannot possibly suffer loss.

From the Baltimore American, of 24th.

The demand for money is very active, and the discount rates for prime indorsed paper are still 2, 2¼@2½ ℔ cent. ℔ month. We understand that money has been offering more freely within the last day or two than for some time previously, and a large amount of paper has been negotiated at the quotations. It is worthy of remark, and we note it as a proof of the general solvency of the business of our city, that although a pressure of almost unexampled severity has existed for some four or five weeks, only one or two failures have taken place.

From the Picayune, 17th.

The Money Market is getting somewhat closer, and the demand, both in Bank and outside, is more pressing. The best long paper is going at 10@12 ℔ cent.—the former an exceptional rate—and a round amount of good short was turned at 15 ℔ cent. To give an idea of what the value of the trade of New-Orleans will be this season, we append the following, which we consider to be a fair estimate:

Cotton	$110,000,000
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	30,000,000
Tobacco	12,000,000
Provisions, &c.	20,000,000
Breadstuffs	15,000,000
Sundries, &c.	13,000,000
	$200,000,000

Should this estimate be attained, which is more than probable, it will show an increase in the commerce of this city in one year of 27 ℔ cent. In the face of such a showing, it will be no easy work to get up a feeling of distrust, far less a panic.

From the St. Louis Republican of Sept. 22.

There was visible relief in all departments of our city's business yesterday, notwithstanding the heaviness of the weather. The arrivals of coin to our Banks have commenced, and before the week ends we shall have heavy additions. Money—and good money—in considerable sums, is coming in from the country. By the end of next week, the "pressure" in St. Louis will be a matter of history only. Our people will be too busy to think about it, or talk about it.

From the Providence Journal of Thursday.

There was no change in the money market yesterday. It was no easier, and it could not be closer. Any rate was offered for short loans, but there were few transactions. The difficulty is owing quite as much to the want of confidence as to the lack of money. Considerable sums that might be profitably invested in the safest possible securities are withheld on account of fear and distrust. Yet we hear of no protests; the banks are as liberal as they can be, and all of them are disposed to accommodate their customers and their debtors to the full amount of their ability.

Public Stocks—Treasury Order.

From the Washington Union.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 23, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of stocks of the United States that this department will purchase such certificates as shall be received here, duly assigned to the United States, previous to the 1st day of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz:

10 ℔ cent. premium on the loan of 1842.
16 ℔ cent. premium on loans of 1847 and 1848; and
6 ℔ cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 ℔ cent. stock, together with the interest accrued in each case from 1st July.

Certificates of stock received here on or after the 1st day of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the following rates, viz:

8 ℔ cent. premium on the loan of 1842;
14 ℔ cent. premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848; and
5 ℔ cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 ℔ cent. stock, with the accrued interest payable thereon, respectively.

Where certificates of stock inscribed and transferable on the books of the treasury shall be received here, assigned to the United States, between the 1st December, when the transfer books will be closed, and the 1st January, when the half-yearly interest is payable, the accrued interest for the half year must be expressly assigned to the United States by the stockholder, as no interest for the current half year can be included in the settlement, but the same will be payable by the Assistant Treasurer on the interest schedules as heretofore.

In all cases the purchase sums will be settled in favor of the lawful holder of the stock, who shall assign it to the United States in the mode prescribed by the regulations of assignments of stock; and remittance will be made of the amount by draft on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, at the option of the party in whose favor the settlement shall be made. One day's additional interest will be added from the day of receipt here for the draft to be sent by mail.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

New-York Stock Exchange Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It is now some time since I addressed you on this all-imporiant subject, and a great change has come over the affairs of the Stock Board during the interval. To the present dulefui state of the Stock Market must be ascribed the course of reckless gambling that a majority of jobbers have pursued; it now remains with the *bona fide* stock brokers to commence at the root of the disease, and purify in all its operations the Stock Exchange. I notice that already a measure has been introduced, by which the time-bargains have been reduced, but the alteration cannot be complete without properly organized laws. With the view of obtaining this position I would propose:

First—That a Committee should be appointed from among the members of the Board, with power to superintend the general business and decide stock cases in dispute—all decisions pronounced by them being indisputable.

Second—That applicants for admission to the Board should, on being admitted, give a certain amount of security for his dealings, thereby insuring the fulfillment of his contracts.

Third—That suspended members coming up for re-election should also give security in the same way as a first applicant.

Fourth—I now come to the operations of the Board—"default of contracts." All parties becoming defaulters should be at once suspended and all stocks purchased from them, and of which delivery cannot be had, or sales made to them of which payment cannot be had, should be bought or sold (as the case may be) at auction through the Secretary, the differences arising therefrom forming the claim on the defaulters.

Fifth—All operations in stock should be made for a particular "setting day," unless otherwise specified, and immediately preceding each setting day a "clearing-house day" should be fixed for the purpose of adjusting accounts, carrying over stocks to new accounts, &c., &c.

Were these and a few other alterations made, the business of the Stock Board would be conducted in such a way that the members would not subject themselves to such awful revulsions as are now too frequently taking place. Of course, at times, misfortune will follow the career of a stock-jobber as well as that of a merchant; but in conducting the business as a fair medium for investment and speculation, it will do away with that headlong gambling system that has heretofore been the ruling passion.

The fact is, that the market has been too much in the power of the rabid speculator, and, as a matter of course, when in this position, it shakes the confidence of the investor.

Were the operations of the Committe of the Stock Board in London followed out, the companies in whose stock dealing took place, would be forced to keep good faith with the public, as, in not a few instances, the London Stock Exchange declined to operate in the stock of a company, until certain demands made by the public have been satisfactorily arranged.

Place the Stock Board on a proper basis, and by this means overlooking the actions of the railways and other companies, and no one will doubt that the standard of American securities would rise in the estimation of the world. Until this is done they will remain, and properly so, anything but a first-rate investment at home or abroad. W.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest—London Money Market.

From the London Times (City article) Sept. 12.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds continue to exhibit great dullness, and there has not been a single fluctuation throughout the day. Consols were quoted 90½@⅜ for money, and 90⅜@¾ for the 14th of October. India Stock left off at 210@213; India Bonds, 23s.@17s. discount; Exchequer bills, 7s.@2s. discount.

Money was in fair supply on the Stock Exchange at from 3@3½ per cent. In the discount market and at the Bank there was a very full demand.

The foreign stock-market was also inanimate, the only important alteration being a slight improvement in Danish. Guatemala were negotiated at 55; Mexican, for the account, 21¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 79; Spanish Deferred, for the accounts, 25¾; do. Cerificates, 6; Turkish Six per Cents., for the account, 95½; do. Four per Cents. Guaranteed, for the account, 99½; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 32½; Danish Five per Cents., 101½ and 101; and Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rate for Hamburg was a trifle lower; for other places there was no material alteration from last post.

The Corn Market was firm this morning, and a further recovery of 1s. was occasionally obtained.

The report of the Liverpool Cuttun Market for the week shows a very active business, at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. ℔ lb.

The final quotations of the French Three ℔ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 80c. for money, and 66f. 90c. for the account, showing no alteration.

It is stated in the Vienna correspondence of the *Times* that arrangements are in progress for a new Turkish loan, to be contracted by Messrs. RICARDO, of London, and ERLANGER, of Frankfort. The negotiations have not yet been positively concluded.

The return of the Bank of France this month presents no very striking features. The stock of bullion is now £9,920,000, showing an increase of £120,000, which is less than had been anticipated, especially as the recent purchases have been large. The position of the establishment has been

The New-York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Bank Suspensions in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Elsewhere.

EFFECTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Proposed Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

Pennsylvania.

SUSPENSION IN PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, PITTSBURG, LANCASTER AND READING.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Third and Chesnut streets are again the scene of excitement. Crowds surrounded the Savings Institutions before 9 o'clock A. M. They decline paying out deposits, requiring two weeks' notice. The Banks were beSeged before 10 o'clock. The Pennsylvania Bank reopened, and is transacting business, but paying no specie. The Mechanics Bank is paying specie for tens. The Girard Bank refuse to do any business; and render no satisfaction to depositors or note holders.

Later.—The Girard Bank has come to terms partially, redeeming fives with specie, but refusing to honor the checks of depositors. Most of the other Banks are making checks good.

There is no concert of action among the Banks; each is apparently taking a different course. The Bank of North America is paying specie for tens, but issuing no notes on checks. The Bank of Commerce is refusing specie, but is paying out notes for checks.

The following Banks are paying specie for fives: Commercial, Manufacturers' and Mechanics', and Philadelphia. The Farmers' and Mechanics' pay specie for tens. The Northern Liberties and West ern pay specie for fives in cases of necessity. The Bank of Pennsylvania Township, and the City Consolidation Bank pay nothing.

All Banks; however, except the Girard, certify checks. The Girard has entirely suspended business. Some of the Banks will receive no deposits.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26—11¼ A. M.

The Girard Bank is now paying specie for fives and certifying checks.

Additional excitement was produced by the news from Baltimore of suspensions there.

The Tradesmen's Bank pays everything, checks and all.

The Bank of North America is paying all its notes. It received specie from New-York last night, and represents that they have more in their vaults than the amount of bills. They are certifying checks.

The Board of Brokers passed a resolution this morning, to the effect that all settlements in the purchase of Stocks may be made by certified checks on any of the city Banks, current on the day of settlement.

Private dispatches say that the Banks in Reading and Pittsburg have suspended.

The Southwark Bank pays specie for all its bills.

The Bank of Kensington pays for fives only.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

The Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Reading Banks have suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, Sept. 26—7 P. M.

A meeting of the Presidents of the Banks was held this afternoon, and it is reported that for a want of concert of action, they adjourned without arriving at any determination. It was thought they would determine on a full suspension, as practiced by some of the Banks to-day, but which was not general on account of the North America, Mechanics' and some of the other Banks receiving a supply of specie.

There was also a meeting of the Cashiers of the various Banks, but their action is not yet known.

It is understood that application will be made to the Governor for the call of an extra session of the Legislature, with the view of affording relief to the banks from the penalty of forfeiture of charter imposed by the law of 1850. Several of the banks, however, are not acting under this law, including the Pennsylvania, Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia, and Western.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26—12 P. M.

The Bank Presidents met to-night. They had a conference with the Governor, and asked him to call a special session of the Legislature for Oct. 6. The Governor expresses a desire to consult Attorney-General FRANKLIN, who is not in town. No doubt the proclamation calling an extra session will be issued on Monday morning.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

An era in the history of the present panic dawned upon our city this morning. At ten o'clock a strong guard of detective police was placed at the gates of the Pennsylvania Bank, and a written notice posted on the railings, stating that the Bank had resolved to suspend payment in specie. Since that time, however, the excitement has been most intense. Gold-street, alongside the Bank, became thronged, and all ingress to the Bank was stopped, except to the clerks. The Girard Bank, in Third-street, was the next source of excitement. At this Bank the crowd of depositors was immense, and, at the time I now write, the most intense excitement prevails, in consequence of the approach of the hour (1 o'clock) to which the Girard Bank postponed payment of checks. All the other banks in the city are being run upon. The news having spread into the nearer districts of the country, the scene becomes more interesting by the addition to the throng of country merchants, who, with longitudinal strides, are rapidly wending their way to one or other of the many banks.

Every avenue of the city is crowded, as if for the celebration of some extraordinary event. Straight colors and representatives of the Flora McFlimsey school, are on one common level, seeking favors at the hands of men with money. Old men and young men, rich men and men comparatively poor, are at the feet of Mammon, eagerly worshiping and devoutly imploring blessings at his hand. Even some clergymen are on hand, and several of them displaying good tact in the Banks, but with no success beyond their sheep who surround them. The camel cannot go through the eye of the needle, nor can the rich man go into heaven, if getting his paper, or even his checks, cashed in some of our Banks be the medium.

At 3 o'clock, previous to which time I must go to mail, the scene will be intensely interesting. To-morrow we expect an increase, and the energies of our police force, which for a long time have been lying dormant, will be called into service to protect the very walls of the Banks from bursting with the tremendous crowds of human beings which will fill our city. The age of collapse must be inaugurated, suffer who may.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Yesterday was the most exciting day that I have passed through for twenty years; opening with the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania, followed by a run on all the other Banks with the exception of the Girard and Commercial (who only paid their circulation.) They paid up manfully till the hour of closing, when, finding that those who should have supported them were the most determined to get gold, that is to say, the depositors made the heaviest demands, they came to the conclusion to suspend one day. No Bank pays its depositors except by certified checks, which checks, except those of the Bank of Pennsylvania, are received in deposit by the other Banks. Some are paying their circulation in full. Amongst these are the Southwark, Mechanics' Bank of North America, Kensington and Tradesmen's. The others are paying their fives and tens, except Girard, which only pays its fives. There is but little excitement to-day, and the Banks have not yet agreed upon any concert of action, but it is understood they are anxious for an early resumption, and consequently will not expand in any way, but rather contract, so as to be able at an early day to wipe away the disgrace forced upon them by those who ought to have supported them. It was generally believed here that your Banks would suspend to-day, and in fact our folks rather wished it, and were disappointed at finding you stood manfully to specie payments, and that your merchants and others understood their interests well enough to support your Institutions, and even now, many, believing your Banks will close early in the week, have been drawing their balances in New York at 3 and 4 ₰ cent. Should you stand firm, Exchange on New-York will be 10 ₰ cent. next week. Our currency is as yet very unsettled, as no one can calculate on what course our Banks may pursue the coming week, and everybody waiting to see how your City will pass through the crisis. I am a believer in the stability of your Banks, which are far better managed than ours. We want your Clearing House and weekly statements. Six ₰ cent. was paid for specie this morning by a party having a draft on DREXEL & Co., which was payable in currency. I should quote at about 5 ₰ cent premium this afternoon.

8 O'CLOCK.

After closing the above, I went over to the Exchange, where many excited groups were still canvassing the present posture of affairs. The Bank Presidents had not yet determined upon any definite course of action. There is no unity in their proceedings. Each acts as he deems best for his own security, but they are all fully alive to their unpleasant position, and know that they have virtually forfeited their Charters, and are looking anxiously for relief from the Legislature, which they wish the Governor to convene immediately. He is in town, but has some scruples, because the election coming on the 13th of October, he is doubtful which Legislature he ought to call together—the old or the one about to be elected, and if he should call the old, and factious members should prevent its action, till after the 13th prox., he questions if their acts would be valid. Still I think he will be persuaded, more especially as the Attorney-General thinks he should call together the old Legislature.

I think the Banks now regret their course towards the Pennsylvania Bank, for though this institution had acted very imprudently, it would have been wiser to sustain her than run the fearful risk they have done. Had they supported the Pennsylvania yesterday, there would have been no suspension. All parties are still discussing the probability of New-York Banks following suit, and I am not looked upon with favor when I assert they will maintain specie payments. *You can form no idea of the anxiety felt by many that you should suspend.* All feel well assured that *your present course gives New-York a superiority that can never be shaken.* The California steamer being due Tuesday or Wednesday must give you increased confidence, and, furthermore, I am informed the Sub-Treasury makes large payments every week for mail steamers. Some of our merchants have behaved shamefully in this crisis, and I shall not be sorry to see them shamed by a different course, which I am sure your men of business will pursue.

There is a great deal of gold in the hands of individuals, $2,000,000 having been drawn from the banks last week, and thus we do not feel, as yet, the inconvenience of the suspension as much as you might suppose. *This gold will find its way to New-York if we remain suspended, and you continue specie payments.* The market people to-day would take nothing but gold and silver, though they were assured the banks would redeem the notes. The country people complain of their inability to make as good sales as usual. It is to be hoped that the present state of affairs may bring down the price of living. There is much room for improvement on this score. I think some of your papers do great injustice to L. J. LEVY & Co., in imputing their failure to stock speculations. I do not think there is a word of truth in the charge.

There will be great distress this Winter, so many factories have stopped, and thousands are thrown out of employment, and those who would be charitable have their means of doing good very much curtailed. The Third-street money brokers are busy to-day in buying and selling specie, but are in great doubt at what price to buy our city and country paper. Next week will put things on a more satisfactory footing. All that is wanted is to know the policy to be pursued by the banks, though, as I remarked above, the best institutions are determined to act for an early redemption, and to set their faces firmly against anything like expansion.

Many of our stocks are now unsalable, such as Morris Canal, Susquehannah Canal Navigation Preferred; Morris Canal Bank stocks also difficult to sell. Reading can only be sold because there are some shorts in it, and even then *no large lot* could be sold, except at very low figures.

ACTION OF THE PITTSBURG BANKS.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 26.

There is no concert of action amongst the Banks of Pittsburg in regard to future policy. All of them continue to pay coin for small demands. The Merchants' and Manufacturers', Exchange, and Citizens' Banks are paying the small demands made by laborers, operatives and others, but are refusing the demands of Banks and brokers. The Bank of Pittsburg has resolved to pay in full.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 27.

It is understood that the Governor has determined upon calling a special session of the Legislature to assemble on the first Tuesday in October. The proclamation will be issued to-morrow.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The distrust that has pervaded stock and financial circles for the last fortnight was considerably heightened yesterday, by announcement early in the day that the Bank of Pennsylvania had suspended payment. A meeting of the directors was immediately convened, and the business of the bank ceased. The following notice was then publicly posted:

"BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1857.

"This bank, having been compelled to temporarily suspend specie payments, the Board of Directors assure all persons having claims against the bank, whether of circulation, deposit or otherwise, that *no loss can possibly occur.*

By order and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
THOS. ALLIBONE, President.

The effect of the stoppage by the Bank of Pennsylvania spread like wildfire, and almost immediately a run was made on all the other banks, which was continued up to the hour of closing—3 o'clock. There had been a meeting in the morning of the Presidents of all the banks in the city, the object of which was to unite on some general course of action, and to agree to stand by each other in that course. In this very important purpose the conference was unsuccessful, it having adjourned without coming to any conclusion, each officer returning to his bank to carry it through the day the best he could. The effect of the suspension of the Pennsylvania Bank was sudden and fierce. Lines of drawers were formed at the several bank counters, extending entirely across the banking-room, and in some instances far into the street. At the commencement, all the banks paid all demands, principally in gold.

About 11 o'clock the Girard and the Commercial ceased paying their deposits, but continued the redemption of their bills up to the hour of closing. All the other banks paid both their circulation and their deposits up to 3 o'clock. The demand was principally on deposits, the circulation of no one of our banks being large. Indeed, it is quite small. One of the banks that we heard of paid out about $250,000 in coin; two others, about $200,000 each; another $80,000, and a fourth, about $60,000. In all, about $1,500,000 was paid out. The run seemed to be very equally distributed. Last evening there was another meeting of Bank Presidents, at which, after a thorough consideration of the question to stop or go on to-day, it was decided unanimously to suspend, so that we are now reduced to an exclusively paper currency.

It is greatly to be hoped that the suspension may be but temporary, and those controlling the banks are very sanguine that the moment the excitement occasioned by the recent heavy mercantile failures shall have lulled a little, the banks will be able to resume. Confidence, however, at present is so much shattered, that it is utterly useless to attempt it. The banks themselves, to some extent, partake of the general distrust, though we are glad to say that the officers of several of the country banks were in town, and freely offered every aid in their power to sustain the city banks in the run.

It was a remarkable and highly creditable feature of the extraordinary excitement yesterday, that there was not the least expression of angry feeling. It is true, all seemed bent on getting coin for their bills and checks, but all expressed sympathy for the banks and wish for such a return of confidence as would enable them to go on.

The unsettling of business with the banks kept up the same uneasy feeling that has prevailed for a week or more against the Saving Funds. Quite a run was made on the "Sixpenny Savings," which promptly paid out to its last dollar, and it is said will continue to pay as fast as it can collect in its assets. It is considered abundantly good for all its liabilities. The State Savings, we understand, contemplate a similar course—the conversion of assets and the payment of depositors.

It is understood that application will be made to the Governor for the call of an extra session of the Legislature, with the view of affording relief to the Banks from the penalty of forfeiture of charter, imposed by the law of 1850. Several of the Banks, however, are not acting under the law of 1850, namely: the Pennsylvania Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the Philadelphia Bank, and the Western Bank.

From the North American.

It is our unpleasant duty to announce, that at a meeting of the Presidents of all the Banks of this city, yesterday afternoon, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to their various Boards of Directors a temporary suspension of specie payments. This step was precipitated by the closing of the Bank of Pennsylvania in the morning, and by the alarm and excitement resulting from that event, which occasioned an immediate run at every counter, which, we are happy to say, was answered by the payment of a million and a half of specie, in the course of a few hours.

In the confused state of intelligence which now exists, it is impossible to state, with any precision, the causes which led to the stoppage of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and therefore comment upon a supposed state of facts would hardly be consistent with the seriousness of such an occasion. If it has succumbed in the effort to sustain an interest in the commercial community, upon which the present stringency bore with adverse fortune in the midst of abundant assets, we can only deplore a necessity which we are quite sure was adopted after every proper energy was exerted to avert it, and when the alternatives presented were either suspension or the ruinous sacrifice of those means upon which banks as well as merchants rely to meet their obligations.

According to a rigid construction of the charters of the Banks, they are all forfeited by this suspension, but, inasmuch as it has been general, and invoked by an unavoidable necessity, we apprehend *there will be no hesitation on the part of the Legislature in removing any legal disability that may have been incurred.*

From the Enquirer.

During the day, the specie that was withdrawn from the various institutions amounted to something like a million and a half dollars. There was, however, little or no confusion or disorder, and those who had made their demands did so in a cheerful and good-natured spirit. At 4 o'clock the Presidents of the Banks re-assembled, and renewed their discussion of the condition of affairs. They sat for nearly two hours, when views *pro* and *con.* were given, all in a frank and kindly spirit—the object expressed on all hands being to pursue the course best calculated to protect and assist the community.

A resolution was finally adopted, and with entire unanimity, recommending a temporary suspension of specie payments by all the Banks of Philadelphia; and this resolution, as we infer, will take effect this morning. Depositors, note-holders, and stockholders need not feel the least alarm. The banks have been exerting themselves to the utmost for the last fortnight, to sustain themselves, and most of them would still be able to pay their entire circulation and deposits, but in doing so, they would be compelled to withhold all assistance from their customers, and thus, in fact, to cripple the community and retard the general prosperity. They have preferred the policy of temporary suspension, and in this we think they have acted wisely. Their decision, we venture to affirm, will be cordially approved by the community.

From Forney's Press.

Deeply as we regret that the banks have concluded upon suspension, and steadily as we have labored to produce a better state of things, we have new duties to discharge, to ourselves, our fellow-men, and our great city and State. The first of these duties is to see that no harm comes to our great productug classes—to the farmers, mechanics, and laborers—and last, not least, to those energetic and public-spirited merchants, who have bravely stemmed the torrent which set against our institutions and interests from New-York, New-England, and the West.

The men who are rarely parties to the profits of banks, but who always bear the burden of a general bankruptcy, demand our utmost solicitude. Rash measures will harm them most. The banks are still in a condition to inflict injury upon the community, and while many of those who have enjoyed the favors of these institutions will escape the blow, yet it will fall heavily upon those who have been toiling in their humble avocations, content with the scanty rewards of honest industry. Let us bear this leading fact in our minds in the course of our action upon the present emergency.

We are glad to know that several of the *leading banks have resolved to take immediate steps preparatory to resumption.* When we reflect that all the great interests of agriculture are in a condition of prosperity, we cannot but hope that the present gloom will pass off in a comparatively short time; and when we remember the stringent law against suspension, we may realize that it is the true interest of every bank to take steps to resume specie payments before the law has had time to operate.

Meanwhile, friends, be of good cheer! Do not give way to inconsiderate action. Bear and forbear. This is no time for violent impulses.

From the Bulletin of Saturday P. M.

An hour after the decision of the Banks of this city to discredit the Bank of Pennsylvania was made public, we wrote the article which appeared in yesterday's *Bulletin*, expressing our doubts as to whether the rest of these institutions could sustain themselves. The ink with which it was written was hardly dry before the result we feared arrived. In the afternoon the Presidents of the different Banks met and resolved upon a general suspension of specie payments for the present. Every one of intelligence anticipated this, and the only wonder was that the Banks could determine to discredit any one of their number, with any expectation that the rest could sustain themselves.

A system like our banking system, in which the interests of all are so intimately interwoven, must be treated with great delicacy. A system dependent solely on the public confidence, should itself exhibit confidence. Any doubt thrown upon one member of it must excite doubt in regard to the others. This was signally proved yesterday. The instant that the fact of the discrediting of the Bank of Pennsylvania was made public, the run upon the other banks commenced. Instead of arresting the difficulty, the distrust of that bank was only transferred to the others. They showed their want of confidence in one bank, and the public at once declared their want of confidence in them. It is useless now to lament the unfortunate decision of yesterday morning. But there can be little doubt that the evil might have been averted if a different course towards the Bank of Pennsylvania had been adopted. Most of the banks forfeit their charters by a suspension of specie payments; but there is some talk of urging the Governor to assemble the Legislature for the sake of getting some special action to relieve them in this emergency. There is no particular inconvenience resulting as yet from the suspension. In most of the Banks specie is given for notes of small denominations, and there is an abundance of coin in circulation.

The Bank Presidents have been in consultation this afternoon, and although nothing definite has been done, there is reason to believe that they have ascertained the views of the Governor and are about to take some steps which will have the effect to restore confidence.

It will be observed that the suspension of specie payments here has been followed by a like movement in Baltimore. The Farmers' Bank of Reading is the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which, of course, suspended with the principal bank. The Union Bank, chartered by the last Legislature, had not yet gone into operation.

All the places in the interior of the State, from which we have any accounts, are following the example of Philadelphia, and there can be no doubt that by this time every bank in the State of Pennsylvania has suspended specie payments.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Sept. 26.

A number of the leading Philadelphia Banks were yesterday compelled to yield to the pressure of the times, and to suspend payment. This we presume will and should be followed by the country Banks. Much as such a state of things is to be regretted, we regard it as the only hope now to prevent the country from being involved in the ruin and disaster which has fallen upon the Eastern commercial cities. Should the country Banks continue to redeem their liabilities in gold and silver while the city Banks are closed, they would find their paper pouring back upon them every night from the city, and, as a matter of course, they would be compelled to call upon every debtor to pay his paper at maturity. Under the existing state of things, this would be impossible; to force the collection, would be to sacrifice many of the best men in every community. By yielding in time to that which is inevitable, it will enable them to secure claims which are doubtful, without undue severity, and to carry along the paper of their customers which is perfectly solvent, until the storm has blown over. In this course we believe the banks will be sustained by the business community.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks in Philadelphia, is already affecting the banks in the country. Large drafts were made on the Harrisburg Bank from the city, and some alarm being expressed on the streets for its safety, many note-holders appeared at the counter this morning for specie in exchange, and a general "run" was inevitable. Under the circumstances the Directors deemed it the most prudent course to suspend temporarily until the panic had subsided, and, accordingly, declined paying out specie for the present. The Cashier stated to the crowd present the peculiar circumstances of the case, the heavy drafts upon them, from the city, and the absolute necessity of adopting the course determined upon, in order to protect our own community. He gave assurances, however, that the Bank was entirely sound, and that not a dollar would be lost by note holders. The people dispersed, satisfied with the explanation, and fully concurring in the propriety of the precautionary movement.

All checks are paid in the notes of their own or other Banks.

We have no doubt the same policy will be adopted by all the country Banks throughout the State, and the suspension of specie payments become general. Self-preservation clearly dictates this course.

Maryland.

SUSPENSION OF THE BALTIMORE BANKS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Presidents of all the city banks, at a meeting this morning, resolved to suspend specie payments. The suspension is total.

TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

All is quiet about the banks now. A large number of brokers arrived here this morning. The banks are now paying the checks of depositors and redeeming notes. A meeting of Presidents will be held soon, when it is thought that they will suspend payment on all sums over $10. There is now little or no excitement.

The suspension since ten o'clock is total, with the exception of accommodating the Bank customers with a few dollars of change.

There is no run upon the Savings' Banks; we have but three of them, and even the most ignorant know them to be as strong as the Mint. The merchants seem to be gratified with the suspension. Money on the street yesterday was at 2½ per cent. premium, but has fallen 1 per cent. to day.

The stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has advanced $5 per share.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

A great deal of surprise is expressed in this city that the New-York banks have been able to withstand the present pressure, and have not ere this suspended.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city is cashing all its notes. It is also paying checks upon it in notes of other city banks.

All the other banks of the city have fully suspended, but still they are furnishing their customers with change.

The money market is easier, and the excitement appears to be subsiding.

The issue of shinplasters has been spoken of, and will, it is said, be resorted to.

As yet there has been no run upon the savings banks.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday Evening.

The suspension of specie payment yesterday by the Philadelphia Banks and other banking institutions throughout Pennsylvania rendered it certain that a pressing demand would be made upon the Baltimore Banks for coin to-day, and henceforward—that they would be called upon to meet drafts from Philadelphia and elsewhere, without the privilege of an adequate reciprocation. Thus the odds must have been entirely against them—specie all going out and none coming in. An unnecessary excitement, too, might have sprung up at home, growing into a panic, the deleterious consequences of which could not easily be anticipated. Our Banks, therefore, being in a condition of remarkable soundness, and having all along observed the most judicious and commendable management, adopted the wiser plan of suspending.

At an early hour this morning a meeting of the Presidents of all the Banks in the city was called, held at the Union Bank, and, after due consideration, resolutions were unanimously adopted agreeing upon the expediency of suspending specie payment for the present. The fact of this determination was soon made known, and between 9 and 10 o'clock all our banks ceased to pay out specie. The matter was accomplished with great ease and unanimity. We record the fact with pleasure that no run was made and no extraordinary excitement perceptible. So decided and unshaken was the confidence of the entire community in the perfect solvency of our banks, their judicious management, and ability to pay, that each person seemed to feel that it was not only a protection to themselves individually, to the mercantile and business community generally, but to the banks, and to our future financial prosperity, that all cheerfully acquiesced in the movement. Scarcely had the fact become known before a more cheerful aspect could be observed upon every countenance, evidently approbating the move, whilst a general sentiment prevailed that the crisis was passed.

There is one fact worthy of note, that the merchants of Baltimore have sustained themselves under all this pressure and panic to a remarkable extent, compared with other cities. They have been trading judiciously for several years, and now the stringency does not find them overreached—hence their soundness and stability. The Banks, too, have done their utmost to sustain the merchants, and this move on their part is one that must meet with general approval, for no other expedient could possibly accomplish the object under the extreme emergency of the case.

There will be a good deal of inconvenience experienced for the want of small change, and we would suggest that Spanish coin be again put into circulation at the par value. This would remedy the evil to a considerable extent.

We would also suggest the propriety of the banks issuing notes of the denomination of six, seven, eight and nine dollars. This would aid greatly in making up odd sums and in paying checks.

The resolution passed by the Presidents of the different Banks this morning states, in substance, that their decision to suspend specie payments was made under an absolute conviction of the entire soundness of our Banks, and of their ability to resume at an early day, to which end the business of the Banks will be carefully conducted. Implicit reliance may be placed upon this statement. Those, therefore, who hold the notes of our banking institutions should submit to no losses, and feel perfectly easy that they are a safe and sure investment.

As to what length of time our banks will remain in suspension we are unable to say. It is to be hoped, however, they will not act precipitately in resuming, thus giving others, and other sections of the country, undue advantage over them.

Our merchants and business men may now feel at ease, whilst with restoration of confidence they may justly look forward with hopefulness to the future.

It is stated above that the resolution to suspend was unanimous, since then Dr. J. HANSON THOMAS, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, has called and requested us to say that this bank voted against suspension at the meeting of the Presidents this morning.

The suspension of our banks involves an intricate question in reference to the violation of their charters under the new constitution. This, it would seem, they have assumed the responsibility of doing; but the same power which creates, will, we are confident, protect and sustain them in so just a cause, and hazarding so much for the general welfare of our entire community.

District of Columbia.

SUSPENSION OF WASHINGTON BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Bank of Washington suspends specie payments on everything but fives and small checks.

The Boards of Directors of the Metropolis and Patriotic Banks are now in conference, and it is not yet known what action will be taken by them.

Later.—The Bank of the Metropolis have resolved to continue full payments, feeling themselves secure against all demands.

The partial suspension of the Bank of Washington is only temporary.

The Patriotic Bank is redeeming its fives and small checks. There is an unusual crowd at the Bank.

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

The Bank of the Metropolis closed firm. The commercial community is generally satisfied with the course of the others, and all are confident of their ability to resume at an early day. A considerable amount of deposits has been made in the Patriotic Bank and Bank of Washington since their suspension

The Bank of the Metropolis redeemed all its notes and paid all its checks up to the closing hour, and they feel themselves abundantly able to meet all demands against them.

Virginia.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE WHEELING BANKS.

WHEELING, Saturday, Sept. 26.

At a meeting of the citizens of this city, held this evening, it was unanimously resolved that the banks of the city be requested to immediately suspend specie payment until the business interests of the community will justify a resumption. This action was taken in consequence of the heavy run that has recently been made upon the banks by foreign brokers and bankers. The banks are abundantly able to meet their liabilities. No loss will be sustained by note holders or depositors in consequence of the suspension.

THE BANKS IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va. Sunday, Sept. 27.

There are no bank Suspensions here yet. There was considerable excitement in the streets yesterday occasioned by the news from the North.

Ohio.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST CO.—EFFECT OF THE PHILADELPHIA NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company has made an assignment.

The rates of exchange are nominal. Sight checks cannot be bought on New-York for less than five per cent. premium.

There have been no failures among our merchants—they stand firm.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 26.

The news from Philadelphia to-day had an influence in financial and mercantile circles decidedly unfavorable. The bright spots that had appeared in the commercial horizon were at once shut out from view by the full return of the dark clouds that have oppressed the spirits and darkened the prospects of the community for several weeks past. The leading question on the streets, on 'Change, in counting rooms and bank parlors, was: When are we to see the end of this? The suspension of the Philadelphia Banks is one of the worst, if not the worst feature of the pending crisis, but still it is not reasonable to conclude from the occurrences of to-day that a general suspension must follow, and that we are to have a repetition of the disastrous and distressing scenes of 1837.

The country is now in a condition very different from that which was experienced in 1837. Then we had passed through a most severe Winter; crops had failed, and we were importing breadstuffs from Europe. People had been overtrading and speculating as they have been for two or three years past, and they had nothing to fall back upon when overtaken by the storm. Now the country is rich in agricultural resources, the crops are larger than ever before, and the products of the over-abundant harvest of 1857 are still chiefly in the hands of farmers.

This source of wealth, which underlies all others, and is the basis of our prosperity, will sustain every man who has not departed from his legitimate business; and will check the progress of the storm which appears to have broken out with so much fury in Philadelphia. Whether the disastrous occurrences of yesterday spread beyond the limits of Philadelphia or not, it must be clear, we think, to all who take a calm and intelligent view of matters, that the West is in a healthy and strong condition, and abundantly able to pay its debts.

It is possible that Western business men may be pressed into close quarters, in consequence of the general depression of confidence, which, after all, is the chief, and, in one sense, the only cause of the continuance of difficulties on the Eastern seaboard; but this will not be the result, if bankers and business men are governed by reason and not by impulse. We have said that the prevailing storm in Philadelphia is the result of a want of confidence. It is clear that it cannot be attributed to insolvency, on the part of business men; for the assets of all the firms that have failed in that city are greatly in excess of liabilities.

It is estimated that the aggregate liabilities of the suspended Philadelphia houses is ten million, while the aggregate assets is not less than fifteen million. Want of confidence pressed the banks, and the banks, in taking care of themselves, pressed their customers, and those who have heavy liabilities are being driven into suspension, regardless of their wealth. Of course, no merchant nor bank, engaged in active business, can discharge all liabilities in a day or a week or a month, and when confidence is weakened or destroyed, those who relied upon credit in to any extent, suffer. Let the same course be pursued throughout the country, that seems to have been adopted in Philadelphia, and a general suspension will follow. To prevent this, Bankers and business men must act together, and take care of each other, until the storm subsides. A course of mutual forbearance and assistance will check the spreading storm, while selfishness will increase and extend the fury of the hurricane. Let a wise policy be adopted in managing the affairs, and the scenes of 1837 will not, cannot be reproduced.

Money was, of course, scarcer to-day than heretofore. In financial circles no business was transacted, except what was absolutely necessary.

Exchange continues very scarce; indeed, it was almost impossible to purchase drafts at 2 per cent. premium. New-York drafts were scarce in Chicago to-day at 6 per cent. premium. It will be impossible for merchants to continue remittances, unless a change for the better takes place in the market for drafts. This, of course, was not to be expected, immediately, as produce will not go forward freely until business matters become more settled.

Eastern currency was generally thrown out to-day by bankers, and about the only par funds now are: State Bank of Ohio, Kentucky Banks, Bank of the State of Indiana, and Old Virginia Banks. Illinois paper is purchased to a limited extent at 10 per cent. discount.

New-Jersey.

RUN ON THE TRENTON BANKS—FAILURE OF JAMES S. STERLING.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Our banks to-day had a steady run upon them and they paid out about $8,000 in specie each. They are all in very good condition, and think they will be able to weather the storm.

Only two banks in the State have suspended.

JAMES S. STERLING, one of our heaviest merchants, made an assignment, but his assets are amply sufficient to cover his liabilities.

New-England.

STRONG CONDITION OF THE BANKS—FAILURE OF W. B. LOVEJOY, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

There are no signs yet of a Bank suspension. Our Banks, as well as those of all New-England, are unusually strong, and it is believed they will successfully resist the present pressure.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

The failure of W. B. LOVEJOY & Co., a large clothing house on Commercial-street, this city, is announced.

State-street is considerably excited to-day by the intelligence from Philadelphia, but all the Banks remain firm, and have made large additions to their specie basis within the last few days.

SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

The money market presents to-day little variation from the rates ruling throughout the week.

The net gain of coin in the Boston banks for the week ending to-day is little short of $400,000. The banks are stronger to-day than two weeks ago, and they are believed to be generally in a healthy condition.

Stocks to-day were generally depressed, with limited transactions.

Bills of the Hopkinton Bank, of Westerly, R. I., were refused at the Suffolk Bank to-day.

From the Evening Journal of Saturday.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.—The pressure in the money market continues unabated, and the rates are as high as ever. The news from Philadelphia and Baltimore of the Bank suspensions there, have increased the feeling of gloominess here. There were rumors yesterday afternoon of the failure of an extensive boot and shoe firm, but we are happy not to be able to trace it to any good source.

We regret to hear that the well-known firm of WM. R. LOVEJOY & Co., clothiers, on Commercial-street, suspended yesterday. This was the oldest and one of the best (so considered) houses in the trade. We hope the suspension will be but temporary. Mr. LOVEJOY, senior, is one of our oldest merchants now in active business. He is an honorable and upright man, highly esteemed socially, as well as in business circles. He will have the sympathy of all who know him while under his present embarrassment.

We learn from an authentic source that the *net Gain of Coin in the Boston Banks for the week ending Saturday morning was* $375,200.

As an evidence of the sound condition of our business community, we are informed that a Notary who has charge of the business of eleven of the largest banks in State-street, found but one note left over yesterday, and that for the insignificant sum of $50. The banks gained the sum of $144,000 in specie yesterday.

The Abington *Standard* says it is reported that the firm of TIRRELL & HERSEY, of South Weymouth, who have also a house in New-Orleans, have failed, their liabilities being $75,000 or $100,000. They have asked for an extension.

ATTEMPT TO UNITE THE REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN PARTIES.—There was a private attempt made to unite the Republican and American parties of the City, at the Lafarge House, on Friday evening last, by about fifty persons. Ald. DELAMATER officiated as Chairman, and the following ticket was recommended to the public:

For Mayor (on the first ballot)—Ald. Tucker received 34 votes; Robert T. Hawes, 1; Anson Blunt, 6; W. F. Havemeyer, 5; Henry Grinnell, 4; Fernando Wood, 4. Mr. TUCKER's nomination was made unanimous.

Supreme Court—Mitchell and Peabody.
Superior Court—E. P. Cowles, Waldo Hutchins.
Common Pleas—A. Spaulding and E. W. Andrews.
Register—Wm. Davison.
Recorder—E. Capron.
Marine Court—W. H. Brown.
Governor Almshouse—Jno. Delamater.
Surrogate—A. W. Bradford.
District-Attorney—Daniel Ullman.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOATS OVERLOADING.—It is alleged, by the Albany *Argus*, that the Hudson River steamboats overload to such an extent as to endanger the lives of passengers. It claims that the late accident to the *New World* derived its serious character from the fact that she was overloaded, she having at the time a heavy freight of her own on board, and all of the *Newton's* cargo besides.

GRAND FIREMEN'S TURN-OUT.

Welcome to Engine Company No. 22 on its return from Hartford—Murderous Assault upon the Procession—Two Men Dangerously Shot and others Injured—No Arrests.

Engine Company No. 22 having gone to Hartford, Connecticut, to enter the lists in the grand firemen's contest, which took place recently in that city, was ordered to return to New-York by the 8 P. M. New-Haven train, Saturday night. As the absent Company—though failing to win the prize from an unfortunate bursting of the hose—had in its subsequent efforts shown a prowess much beyond that of all the other companies on the ground, the New-York Fire Companies determined upon getting up a monster reception worthy the occasion and their pride. Accordingly at the hour when the train was due on the 27th-street depot, a large number of Fire Companies was present as follows: Engine Companies 1, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 32, 34, 41 & 51; Hose Companies 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18, 20, 23, 28, 34, 35, 37, 47, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58 & 60. In Hook and Ladder Companies 1, 4, 5, 14 & 15. In addition to the Companies enumerated, several Companies from Williamsburgh and Brooklyn participated in the procession, the Board of Engineers, now all in attendance, as also JOHN DICKER, Grand Marshal. The following gentlemen officiated as aids to the Grand Marshal: John Wildey, Engine No. 11; Alonso Hawley, Engine No. 41; R. V. Mackey, Hose No. 4; Vincent King, Hose No. 23; Jas. G. Sweeney, Hose No. 28; R. Wright, Hook and Ladder No. 14; C. Mullane, Hose No. 56; John Gunson, Engine No. 17; Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 4.

Everything was arranged for a magnificent demonstration, and such the demonstration was. The engines and hose-carriages were decked off in the gayest style, with colored lamps, and bright colored flags and streamers. There were seventeen bands in the procession. After an exchange of greetings the procession took up the line of march, as previously agreed upon, first moving down Third-avenue to Thirteenth-street, thence to Fourth-avenue and Twelfth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to Centre-street and Park-row to Broadway and Fulton-street. Along the route the streets were densely thronged, and the procession was continually greeted with hearty and enthusiastic cheers. The companies having performed their route of march broke up. Some continued till a late hour marching up and down the streets. Engine Co. No. 14 entertained Engine Co. 22 at its engine-house, and a variety of speeches were made, and the festivities and enjoyment kept up till a late hour.

Two assaults were made upon a portion of the companies in the line, which not only very materially marred the occasion and showed up in its proper disgraceful light a portion of the New-York Fire Department, but resulted in the infliction of probably fatal injuries to two young men, besides severely injuring several others. About 10½ o'clock, while the procession was passing the corner of Broadway and Worth street, a sudden attack was made by a gang of row

LITERARY.

LETTERS FROM THE SLAVE STATES. By JAMES STIRLING. London: J. W. PARKER & SON. 1857.

As the number of English travelers through the United States grows with the constant growth of the interests that link together the Old World and the New, it is but natural that more books, and better, upon America and American affairs, should be written by Englishmen.

Twenty years ago the United States were an object of curiosity, rather than of concern, to the most intelligent classes of Great Britain. English readers liked to be entertained with sketches and caricatures of the fantastic and preposterous manners and customs of the Yankees, but the average English gentleman neither knew nor cared to know any more of the actual condition and characteristics of a people, whose connection with his own country he regarded as a matter which affected only Liverpool and Manchester, the cotton spinners and the cheap-wagmen, than the average American merchant knows now, or cares to know, of the life and conversation of the Austrian aristocracy or the Portuguese peasantry.

As we Americans were always very well aware what a wonderful people we were "bound to be," and how magnificent was our "manifest destiny," it was not always very easy for us to understand, nor are we even now disposed frankly to admit, that we did not make quite such a conspicuous figure in the world, twenty years ago, as we do at this day. We forget that when our Republic came into the family of nations, it found that mighty household pretty strongly established, and highly indisposed to concede a very prominent rank to a new-fangled State, organized on principles which had been virtually ejected from the great empires then existing, and remarkable neither for the extent of its developed resources, nor for the brilliancy of its civilization.

The offensive arrogance with which the European and especially the English writers, who treated of this country in time past, were apt to handle ourselves and our ways, would be less offensive to us, did we but take the trouble to consider, for an instant, that nations, like men, must make their mark on mankind before they can expect to be recognized at the value which they set upon themselves. The prescient wisdom which discerns inherent greatness in a people, or inherent genius in an individual, before that greatness or that genius has revealed itself in facts, is not the most common of human qualities, and whether among statesmen or gossips, it is only reasonable to expect that one Burke or Pownall shall be balanced by a crew of Marryatts or a bevy of Trollopes. The events of the last ten years in European history, combined with the contemporaneous expansion of our national prosperity and importance, have served to concentrate the attention of European thinkers much more gravely upon the United States; and the travelers who have visited us since the gold discoveries of California, like a Scandinavian Summer-sun matured among us, as it were in a single day, a thousand buds of power and of wealth, and since the Revolutions of 1848 shook the fabric of European society to its foundations, have treated of us, of our affairs, and of our probable destinies in quite another temper and with quite another tone from the temper and the tone of their predecessors.

From a power of the second or third rank we have risen to an admitted equality with the States which were great in history long before our national existence began. The experiments in government and in social order, which were forced upon us by our position rather than clearly and deliberately undertaken, have acquired an intense interest for other nations threatened with the first convulsive tendencies of a progress in our direction. To ascertain the absolute elements of our national strength—to sound the condition of our national health—to eliminate the actual results of our experiments in national living, are objects now of prime importance to the political students and the political actors of Europe. And to no country are these topics of inquiry so urgently interesting as to England. While, therefore, the first really able speculative work upon the American system and its operation came to us naturally enough from a Frenchman of the liberal school, the last few years have given us a new literature of practical observations upon the same subject from the pens of Englishmen engaged in various departments of active English life. The books of TREMENHEERE, CHAMBERS, BAXTER, OLIPHANT, WEIL, ROBERTSON, GLADSTONE, RUSSELL, differing widely enough in their abstract value and in the nature of their conclusions, are all pervaded by a common spirit of earnest and respectful investigation into the marvellous phenomena of American life; and the very twaddlers of recent days, the silly women in search of a sensation, or the sporting men bent on a buffalo hunt, who have favored the British public with their Western incubations, have thought it necessary to pay us the compliment of common-place philosophizings upon affairs too mighty for their minds.

Earnest and respectful investigation into the condition of this country, and earnest and respectful speculation upon the theory and practice of our social system, distinguish in an eminent degree the letters of Mr. JAMES STIRLING, written chiefly from the Slave States, and occupied mainly with topics which relate "more or less immediately to the interests and institutions" of the South.

These letters are well worthy the attention of all thoughtful Americans, of whatever section. But we commend them more particularly to such reasonable men at the South as do not yet put their faith for the future of the country in "Southern conventions," or "Kansas invasions." For Mr. STIRLING is as candid as he is earnest, and as frank as he is respectful. It is impossible to read five pages of his book without feeling that he is trying to tell you precisely what he saw, and it is equally impossible to read his book through to the end without feeling that he has tried to understand honestly the meaning of all that he saw. He writes without fear and without prejudice, and he writes in the style and temper of a man who has been long familiar with grave questions of political economy, and who, though he belongs very decidedly to a particular "school," has yet found out that the crystallization of facts about ideas in this world must always be a very gradual process, and that all true progress is necessarily tentative in character.

Mr. STIRLING'S route led him from St. Paul in Minnesota, down the Mississippi to Havana, and thence back again through the Gulf States, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, to New-York, which he justly calls the "real metropolis of the United States." He mingled freely and kindly with the Southern people. How freely and how kindly the reader may judge from his own language in speaking of them,

"We have met with much kindness here from some of our Southern friends. They know that, as English folks, we do not sympathize with their Pro-Slavery feelings; yet that does not seem to prevent their friendly dispositions, so long as we do not obtrude our notions offensively on them. In this respect they seem to regard us more favorably than they do their countrymen of the North. They have no patience with the Yankees, though they can tolerate, and even hospitably entreat, the Abolitionist Englishman. It pains me to think that this plague of Slavery should stand between us and the cordial affections of this kindly, and, at bottom, noble Southern people. But for this one hateful ground of quarrel, we should be the best friends in the world with the South. But the idea of a tabooed subject throws a spell over all intercourse with the Southern people; and, unless one can conscientiously coincide with these views on this all-important subject, there is always a certain restraint and awkwardness in one's intercourse with them. I regret it extremely. I feel very grateful for [illegible] I may say friendship, we have received [illegible]

of the able men whose acquaintance I have made; I recognize the difficulties, the enormous difficulties, of their position; but I cannot sympathize with them in their love of Slavery, nor in their hostility to the Free North. I am grateful to their kindness, and in return would give them anything but my opinions."

"The truth is, Slavery cannot continue in the South. The governing class of the South is too highly civilized to co-exist with Slavery. The incongruity is too great between a barbarous institution and a refined people. Slavery and high civilization are a contradiction, a monstrosity, an absurdity. The South has not had justice done her by the world; nor has she done justice to herself. Strangers have concluded that the South was barbarous, because she holds by a barbarous institution, while the South herself exalts Slavery as a powerful element of her high civilization. Both are wrong: the South is a refined community, but it is in spite of Slavery; and the contradiction between her social system and her state of culture is so gross that it cannot long continue. Slavery may subsist in Brazil or Cuba, among degenerate, sensual races, but it cannot exist side by side with Anglo-Saxon civilization. Whether viewed geographically or historically, Slavery and civilization are manifestly incompatible. The course of all modern civilization has been from serfdom to freedom. Are the Southern States of the American Union to exhibit the sole anomaly? Are they alone, of all nations, to reverse the course of history and civilization? Or is it not more probable that they, too, ere long, will follow the usual course of human progress, and rid themselves of this fatal anachronism. I respect the people of the South too highly to doubt it.

Let us be just to the South. Let us not wrong the slave-owner in denouncing Slavery. The system is a vicious one, but there are conscientious men who regard it as a good institution, and yet more who look on it as a necessary evil. We must not forget that the slave-owners of these States have been born and bred in a land of Slavery, and that they inherited the prejudices with the property of their fathers.

If we take a generous view of the position of the South, she will appear entitled to our kindliest sympathies. Herself a high-spirited and refined community, she is brought into antagonism with all civilized society. The convictions of the world condemn her. She is the parish of civilization. The consciousness of this moral outlawry galls a people at once sensitive and proud, and hence those outbursts which seem to us to partake almost of the character of frenzy, are but the exacerbations of that chronic irritation which is gnawing continually at its heart. The South, too, knows full well the evils connected with her social system. Who should know them better? In her secret heart she feels and deplores the plague that is upon her, but is too proud to confess her pains. With Spartan fortitude she smiles in the world's face, while her inward vitals are consumed.

The South feels, further, that the constant agitation to which she is subjected is fatal to her progress. She yearns for quiet, that she may follow peaceably her industrial concerns. But this desire of her heart is in vain. Unrest is the necessary condition of her existence. It is not the work of external agitation, as she vainly thinks; it is the necessary consequence of a social system antagonistic to civilized opinion and incompatible with her own high culture.

The state of feeling in the South points out the tone which other communities should adopt towards her. She must be treated with the consideration and respect due to her position among cultivated nations. All exasperating language must be studiously avoided, and the honest condemnation of Slavery tempered by a generous appreciation of the peculiar difficulties of the South. It is not a sycophantic truckling to her prejudices that will please the South, but that open yet courteous expression of dissent which well-bred disputants owe to each other. There has been too much denunciation, too much vituperation. Surely it is possible to condemn Slavery, and lament its evils, without pouring vials of wrath upon the heads of those who are its chiefest victims. Especially it behoves all foreign nations to eschew all vain meddling with the internal polity of the Slave States. When the occasion demands, it is our duty to state our convictions simply and freely; but it is an insolent assumption of superiority for one nation to lecture another on its duties, and organize forces to modify its institutions. There is a Pharisaical party amongst us who took upon themselves as the conscience-keepers of the world, and who have done more to attach the character of domineering insolence to the English name than our haughtiest politicians."

For the South to disregard the testimony of such observers is mere midsummer madness. And what is Mr. STIRLING'S testimony? On all points of social and political economy it is identical with the testimony of Mr. OLMSTED, and of others, the most calm and sagacious students of Southern affairs. Mr. STIRLING finds the Southern country one vast proclamation of the costly vanity and self-avenging wickedness of the Slave system. He finds the material prosperity of the small prosperous classes not merely balanced by the wretchedness and penury of the masses, but in itself fictitious, unnatural and wanting in the elements of stability and assurance. He finds the educational interests of the population utterly neglected, the bonds of society weak and decaying—a present of unwholesome excitement, a future black with impending wrath and ruin. He finds the so-called statesmen of the South arraying their fellow-citizens against the tremendous and growing power of the North, on a ground which is hollow under their feet, and in defence of principles as foolish and fatal as they are false and inhuman. Upon one dark and terrible feature of the actual position of the South, which Northern writers naturally shrink from forcing upon the attention of their fellow-countrymen, Mr. STIRLING dwells with earnest emphasis.

"The slaves of the more Northern States have somehow become more intelligent than they were. I have been quite struck with the intelligence and frankness of some of those with whom I have conversed. They know very well the state of matters between the North and the South, and they are evidently biding their time: they know also the feelings of Englishmen, and speak very openly to them. Their owners are aware of this intelligence, and it makes them more suspicious and more severe. They cannot abide free negroes. Indeed, it is now unlawful in Kentucky to manumit a slave. Suspicion is the Fury that whips, in retribution, the slave-master.

At this moment there is evidently a great agitation in the minds of the slave population. All over the country there have been insurrectionary outbreaks. Now, where is all this to end? Insurrection causes severity; but can you suppress human emotion? When it comes to nailing down the safety-valve, it is a bad took-out for all concerned. The slave-owner may turn round and ask me what, then, is my solution of the problem. I for one have no solution to offer; but this I say, a solution must be found, or a worse thing will happen. If the South cannot find a solution of this slave problem, God will find one for them, and that, trust me, will be a violent one. Southern writers tells us that if the negroes are to be freed, one or the other of the two races must be destroyed: they cannot exist together, say they, and the result of freedom must be the 'utter extermination' of one race. It is not difficult to guess which race they propose to exterminate; but the extermination of four millions of people is no such simple matter, though passionate editors talk so glibly of it. The immediate future of slaves and slave-owners in the South is very dark. Hatred and revenge on the one hand; fear and suspicion on the other; these are sorry elements of a social system. And the slaves are becoming not only more intelligent, and therefore more powerful, but they are also rapidly becoming more numerous. They have increased from 697,897 in 1790, to 3,204,373 in 1850. Now they probably number 4,000,000. This rapid growth, it seems to me, must force on a 'solution' sooner or later. A caste may be held down, but how can a people be kept under? It is to be observed that while this increase of numbers makes some solution of the difficulty more inevitable, it also makes it more perplexing. A whole people cannot be removed; the whites say they will not live in a land in common with the blacks, if free and equal. What then is to be done? This is the difficulty that staggered DE TOCQUEVILLE, and made him all but hopeless. It is, doubtless, a great difficulty; but Providence has led men before out of greater difficulties."

Is the South determined to make itself forever deaf and blind to warnings such as these, and madly to drive into an unwilling antagonism those now friendly populations of the Northern States upon whose strength and good will alone the South can permanently rely for achieving a pacific solution of this frightful domestic problem?

The elastic character of the epistolary form allows Mr. STIRLING to treat *en passant* of a great many matters of interest not specific to the main theme of his book. He criticises the details of American life and manners boldly, yet without asperity: very like a Scotchman he is always, yet he can be dogmatic without being arrogant, and precise without being a prig. He commits an occasional impropriety, as when he quotes a ridiculous story about a respectable lady of New-York in illustration of the "glory of Fifth-avenue," and talks, like a reporter for the *National Police Gazette*, of the "social empyrean" from which "HUNTINGDON the forger" fell. But, on the whole, his book is singularly free from blunders and absurdities; and the most preposterous statement which we find in his pages relates not to this country, but to Great Britain, to the critics of which nation we may safely leave it to discover on what principle it is that "ALISON and CARLYLE, KINGSLEY and *Blackwood's Magazine*," are lumped together as professors of one "communistic philosophy!"

Mr. STIRLING has the courage to say, what so many of us are thinking, that the actual working of our institutions is, in many respects, very far from satisfactory to the friends of law and liberty, and he handles some of the Northern leaders of the people very unceremoniously. He went, for instance, to hear Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER in Cincinnati, and came away "much dubitating in his mind."

"On Sunday last I had an opportunity of hearing HENRY WARD BEECHER preach, and on Monday evening I heard him lecture. I was glad of this opportunity, not only because I wished to hear the man, but because a popular teacher is in some sort a gauge of the intellectual standing of the people that delights in him. On the whole I have been disappointed with BEECHER. He is a man of genius, but his power is pathological rather than intellectual. There is vigor and novelty in his mode of expression, but the thing expressed is old and common-place. The warp and woof of his discourse is poor and antiquated, but is concealed from the vulgar view by a rich covering of fancy, pathos, and humor. No wonder, then, that he is a popular orator, for it is the very essence of popularity to present old ideas in a new garb, thus flattering the vulgar mind that it is adopting new notions, when in truth it is only receiving back its old threadbare prejudices in a new and becoming dress. That such oratory should pass current as sterling thought among the American people, confirms me in an opinion which has been growing on me, that education here, though diffused, is shallow.

BEECHER'S text was: 'Cast thy care on the Lord, for he will care for thee.' He dwelt greatly on the evil of 'care,' in the sense of anxiety, as opposed to joyfulness, which he said was the natural temperament of the true believer. He attributed the 'care' of the modern world to its faithlessness: that is, to its want of true Christianity. In a remarkable passage he told his hearers when they went forth next day, and the next, and the next, to the public streets, to mark the countenances of those they met, and take note how many of them wore the appearance of joy. 'You will find *all*,' he said, 'marked with lines of care.' 'I am accustomed to address large audiences,' he continued, 'and nowhere do I see any expression but that of anxiety and care. Joy has departed out of the world because there is no real Christianity in it.' This was to be a notable testimony to the universality of that anxious physiognomy among Americans, which has struck me since my landing. But BEECHER is wrong in extending the remark to all nations. There is care enough in the faces of certain individuals, and even classes, among us—but as a rule, the English physiognomy is *not* care-worn; on the contrary, it is joyous and contented; and even the corpulency of John Bull is a testimony to the truth of the rule. 'Laugh and grow fat.'

There was nothing thrilling in BEECHER'S discourse. There was much fine word-painting, some pathos, and once or twice expressions so nearly approaching the ludicrous as to cause a titter through the church, but the essence of his sermon was just such commonplace orthodox theology as you might hear in any Calvinistic conventicle in a second-rate Scotch town. To me it was mortifying to hear such antiquated teaching in so new a place. It seemed to me here thoroughly incongruous. Surely the master-mind of Young America might bring forth some doctrine more fresh and invigorating than that which puzzles the brain and corrupts the will of Calvinistic Europe! BEABEER is a consummate actor; so thoroughly understands effect. Not that I think him insincere; I should think him a decidedly earnest man; but he does not disdain the aid of external means to rouse and attract his audience. To me he seems much less impressive than CAIRD was in his best days. BEECHER is a better actor, but CAIRD was a more fervid preacher, therefore a more powerful one."

He was thoroughly disgusted, too, on this occasion, with the pert forwardness and dangerous audacity of the children whom he saw in the audience, and speaks of it with force and sense as indeed "no trifling matter, since it is sapping the virtue and self-control of the whole nation, and threatens to undermine all lawful authority." The same opportunity provokes from our traveller these further remarks, in which the judicious reader will discern the key-note of all sound criticism upon the actual condition of this country, and with which we finally commend to the general perusal it so richly merits, one of the very soundest, strongest, most sensible and cordial books that have ever been written about the United States.

"BEECHER dwelt complacently, and to the great satisfaction of his audience, on the 'new ideas' of America in reference to politics, and the 'self-government' of the New World, as opposed to the monarchical rule 'from above,' in the Old World. This self-adulation in regard to their political superiority is too common and seems to me unwarranted. The Americans have as yet promulgated, so far as I know, no 'new ideas' in regard to the nature of government. On the contrary, I would say of the political ideas current in the Union, (as has been often said of other things,) that what is new is bad, and what is good is not new. Americans flatter themselves that they have a mission to enlighten the world as to the possibility and advantage of what they call 'self-government;' but it seems to me that, in many respects, they do but dish up the stale maxims of European theorists, and these not the wisest. True self-government is the noblest gift of man. But by self-government I mean the power and habit of every individual man to think and act for himself, irrespective of any prying, would-be-Providential Bureaucracy. This gift the Americans have, and I honor them for it; but they have it in common with ourselves. But that spurious 'self-government,' which here resolves itself into the supreme rule of Irish Rowdyism, is not a government to be proud of. If we must have class-legislation, as well be ruled by the upper as the lower class. We shall, at least, have fewer tyrants; and a despotism 'from below' seems to me no whit better than a despotism 'from above.' It is small gain to a nation that 'Five Points' should oppress 'Fifth-avenue,' instead of 'Fifth-avenue' misruling 'Five Points.'

Democrats on both sides of the Atlantic have a confused notion of the fundamental principles of liberty and equality, which, properly understood, may be resolved into one. They see in liberty only the freedom to exercise the unrestrained will of the individual; in equality a gross similitude of material circumstances. Whereas, true liberty is that subordination of all wills to an universal law of justice, which secures to each its own unrestricted sphere of action; and equality in the highest sense is the equality of men as free-intelligences, which such a subordination effects. Well understood, therefore, liberty is not opposed to law: rather law is the essential condition of liberty. But the vulgar in all times have confounded the spiritual, unseen law of justice and the material government which is its necessary embodiment. Justice must be administered by some organized power; and for as much as the holders of that power have often turned it to their own uses, shallow and impatient men have jumped to the conclusion that all law, all government, all authority is despotism. Hence, monarchy means with them tyranny, because many kings have played the tyrant; and democracy means liberty, because every man gets his own way. But all this is sheer confusion of thought. Where the universal law of justice prevails, no matter in what form, or under what name, there we have liberty; but where that law is disregarded or dishonored, we have despotism or anarchy, according as the law is abused by its appointed representative on the one hand, or disregarded, from want of any efficient embodiment, on the other.

The founders of the American Union understood this distinction, and sought to give power to the Government while forming checks to despotism; but the people of America have gone astray from the 'wisdom of their ancestors,' and have weakened more and more the authority of the law, till now it is all but powerless for good. The old Federalist Party does not exist even in name; so unpopular is the idea of a strong Government. And the fear and hatred of authority has penetrated even into the school and the household, and teachers and parents are ashamed and afraid to exercise the rightful authority of their station, so inveterate is the popular prejudice in regard to law, and so complete the confusion of the American mind as to despotism and authority.

Equally indistinct and unphilosophical are the popular Democratic ideas with regard to the sovereignty of the people. If, as is usual in Democratic communities, we confound 'the people' with the numerical majority of the nation, and set up their will, be it holy or unholy, as the supreme arbiter of affairs, we confound the brute force of numbers with the divine authority of right and justice, and thereby lay the foundation for a whole system of political blundering. This confusion of ideas lies at the root of all the Democratic legislation which has been deteriorating the Constitution of the United States for the last fifty years, impairing the power, and dimming the purity of the Government. It is this popular fallacy which has proved the stronghold of the Democratic Party, and enabled it to induce the unthinking masses to sap the authority of the Government, until it can protect neither life nor liberty. By acting on this vulgar prejudice that party has subjected every important office, even the sacred one of Judge, to the fitful fancies of a vulgar crowd. In a word, by means of this popular fallacy, the Democratic Party has very nearly reduced the Republic of the United States to an Irish mobocracy. Government is a means, not an end. The end in view is the predominance of justice. If that end be attained, it matters little by what machinery it is worked out. If it be not attained, then the most specious constitution is a blunder and a failure.

In England, I think the just will of the people is, on the whole, fairly represented by the Government, though I believe it is more in spite of our 'constituted authorities' than by means of them. Intelligent public opinion—with occasional interregna of stupid John-Bullism—is the real ruler of England. In so far we are, therefore, essentially a self-governing people. Are the Americans, in this sense, a self-governing people, or are they ruled by that numerical majority of the people, which is neither the wisest nor the justest? I hesitate to answer. Intelligent Americans have themselves hesitated to answer this question to me. Some events, such as the late election, would lead one to fear that the wise and unworthy multitude predominates; and yet it cannot overlook that latent force of wisdom and virtue which makes itself as yet too little felt in public affairs, but which assuredly is there, and which will come forth, I am convinced, when the hour of trial comes, to save the country."

THE SEPOY MUTINY.

Interesting Letter from Rev. Dr. Duff—Horrible Atrocities of the Mutineers.

From the Edinburgh Witness.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, July 7, 1857.

MY DEAR DR. TWEEDIE: Alas, alas! the work of savage butchery still progresses in this distracted land. Not a day passes without some addition, from one quarter or another, to the black catalogue of treachery and murder. This very day Government has received intelligence of one of the foulest tragedies connected with this awful rebellion. At Cawnpore, one of the largest military stations in Northern India, a mutinous spirit had early manifested itself, among the native soldiery, and there were no European troops whatever to keep it in check, except about fifty men who had latterly been sent by Sir HENRY LAWRENCE from Lucknow. But there was one man there whose spirit, energy, and fertility of resource were equal to a number of ordinary regiments,—the brave and skillful veteran, Sir HUGH WHEELER. By his astonishing vigor and promptitude of action he succeeded in keeping in abeyance the mutinous spirit of three or four thousand armed men. At the same time, with the forecasting prudence of a wise general, he began to prepare timeously for the worst, by forming a small entrenched camp, to which ladies, children and other helpless persons, with provisions, were removed, while most of the British officers took up their abode either in or near it.

At last the long-expected rising took place. The mutineers went deliberately to work, according to the prescribed plan followed in other quarters. They broke open the jail and liberated the prisoners; they plundered the public treasury; they pillaged and set fire to the bungalows of the officers and other British residents, killing all indiscriminately who had not effected their escape to the entrenched camp.

There Sir HUGH and his small handful with undaunted courage held their position against the most tremendous odds, repelling every attack of the thousands by whom they were surrounded, with heavy loss to the rebels. These were at last joined by thousands more of the mutineers from Sultanpore, Seetapore, and other places in Oude, with guns. The conflict now became terrific—exemplifying, on the part of the British, the very spirit and determination of old Greece at Thermopylæ. The soul of the brave old chief in particular, only rose by the accumulating pressure of difficulty, into grander heroism. To the last he maintained a hearty cheerfulness, declaring that he could hold out for two or three weeks against any numbers. A mysterious and over-ruling Providence, however, had decreed it otherwise; the veteran warrior, whose very presence exhilarated and inspirited all around, at last fell mortally wounded, and with him also several other of the subordinate leaders.

With the fall of the chief and some of his right-hand men, the remainder of the little band seem to have been smitten with a sense of the utter hopelessness of prolonged resistance. They did not, they could not, know that relief was so near at hand,—that the gallant Colonel NEIL, who had already saved Benares and the fortress of Allahabad with his Madras fusiliers, was within two or three days' march of them. Had this been known to them, they would doubtless have striven to hold out during these two or three days; and, to all human appearance, with success. But, ignorant of the approaching relief, and assailed by the cries and tears of helpless women and children, they were induced, in an evil hour, to entertain the overtures made to them by a man who had already been guilty of treachery.

This man was NENA SAHIB, the adopted son of the late BAJEE ROW, the Ex-Pelshwa, or last head of the Mahratta confederacy, who, for the long period of nearly forty years, resided at Benares, enjoying the munificent pension of £28,000 a year. This NENA SAHIB was allowed, by the bounty of the British Government, to occupy a small fort at Bithoor, not far from Cawnpore. Till within the last few months this man was wont to profess the greatest delight in European society, to go out with British officers on shooting excursions, and to invite them to *fêtes* at his residence. And yet, the moment that fortune seems to frown on British interests, he turns round, and with Asiatic treachery, deliberately plans the destruction of the very men whom he had so often, in the spirit of apparently cordial friendship, feted and feasted.

On Sunday, the 28th June, this man, with consummate hypocrisy, of his own accord, sent overtures to our beleaguered countrymen—then bereft of their heroic chieftain—swearing, "upon the water of the Ganges, and all the oaths most binding on a Hindoo, that if the garrison would trust to him and surrender, the lives of all would be spared, and they should be put into boats and sent down to Allahabad." Under the influence of some infatuating blindness, the garrison that might have possibly held out till relief arrived was induced to trust in these oily professions, and surrender. Agreeably to the terms of the treaty, they were put into boats, with provisions and other necessaries and comforts. But mark the conduct of the perfidious fiend in human form! No sooner had the boats reached the middle of the river, than their sworn protector gave himself a preconcerted signal, and guns, which had been laid for the purpose, were opened upon them from the Cawnpore bank! Yea, and when our poor wretched countrymen tried to escape, by crossing to the Oude side of the river, they found that arrangements had been made there too for their reception; for there, each of them as were enabled to land were instantaneously cut to pieces by cavalry that had been sent across for the purpose. In this way nearly the whole party, according to the Government report—consisting of several hundreds, mostly helpless women and children,—were destroyed, such of the women and children as were not killed being reserved probably as hostages. Only one boat escaped, which was pursued for miles; and when overtaken, all in it were taken back to the camp of the mutineers, and there shot, or cruelly torn to pieces!

JULY 10.—Throughout all ages the Asiatic has been noted for his duplicity, cunning, hypocrisy, treachery; and coupled with this—and, indeed, as necessary for excelling in this accomplishment of Jesuitism—his capacity of secresy and concealment. But in vain will the annals even of Asia be ransacked for examples of artful, refined, consummate duplicity, surpassing those which have been exhibited throughout the recent mutinies. In almost every instance, the Sepoys succeeded in concealing their long-concocted and deep-laid murderous designs from the most vigilant officers to the very last; yea, and in not only concealing them, but in masking them under the most flaming professions of attachment and loyalty. The case of the 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad is thus recorded, as the result of authentic information, by one of our Calcutta journals: "It appears that after the officers of the regiment first left the lines, a subadar paid a visit to Lieutenant SLAINES, the interpreter, and expostulated with him, in the name of the regiment, upon the want of confidence which they had displayed. 'Come to us,' he said, 'we are faithful, we love our good master, we will protect you, but it gives us pain to see you suspect us.' SLAINES, and his wife, who was present at the interview, were melted even to tears, at the simple eloquence of the man whom they had insulted, as well as his fellows, by their unworthy suspicions. There was but one course left to take—to return to the bosom of the regiment, to throw themselves upon the hearts of the men—and this course they resolved to adopt, persuading the other officers of the regiment and their families to follow their example."

When they returned to the regiment, the scene which awaited them touched the hearts of all present. The men whom they had suspected, in a moment of narrow-minded apprehension, were found drawn up to receive their officers, and welcomed them with three hearty English cheers. The native officers, unable to control their feelings, which swelled high, and sent their warm Asiatic blood coursing in their veins, in defiance of all cold rules of decorum and hollow military observances—gave vent to the natural and simple emotions of their brave hearts. They flung themselves round the necks of their European officers who had so generously atoned for their cruel suspicions, and kissed them on both cheeks. The reconciliation was complete, confidence was happily restored, and that same night the native officers and men rose and proceeded to the work of massacre!"

This is the regiment which some time before had professed such extra zeal and loyalty, that they enthusiastically plead to be allowed to proceed to Delhi to punish the mutineers, of whose treacherous and cruel conduct they spoke with vehement detestation. In order still further to prove their loyalty, they again and again delivered up spies, who had come to spread sedition amongst them. So completely was the veracity of their professions confided in, Lord CANNING sent them a special letter of thanks, which was publicly read to them on parade on a certain evening at six o'clock; and the reading of which elicited three hearty cheers for the Company. On that very evening, at nine o'clock, a gentleman on the ramparts of the fort, observing a rocket go up, said to the magistrate near him, "What's that?" "Oh," said the latter, "it is only a marriage." But, lo! another rocket followed. It was the signal agreed on by the "staunch and loyal 6th;" when the mess-house was attacked, and seventeen out of the twenty unarmed, confiding officers assembled there were instantaneously butchered in cold blood,—their shrieks being heard at a considerable distance. The colonel of the regiment, who, up to the last, laughed at the idea of precautionary measures being necessary, and who would not believe that *his* men would mutiny until the balls flew through his hat and sleeves, contrived to escape to the fort with his life. Then commenced the work of plunder and devastation,—the destruction of property throughout the town and its vicinity being most complete,—the bungalows in the cantonments, and all the British residences, being soon in a blaze,—the new railway station, with its buildings, and machinery, and carriages,—the extensive American mission-press premises and schools, all laid waste,—the public treasury, bank and storehouses pillaged; in short, within a few days, the whole city of Allahabad, containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, was not only sacked and ravaged, but literally reduced to one vast mass of ruins and ashes!

JULY 15.—The case of Jhansi, the capital of a petty State in Bundelcund, to the west of Allahabad, is one of the most deplorable. The Sepoys having mutinied, some of the officers effected their escape, and others were killed. But the major part of the Europeans, to the number of fifty-five, inclusive of the ladies and children, got possession of the fort, and for several days kept good their position—the ladies assisting the gentleman in cooking for them, sending them refreshments, casting bullets, &c. Though beginning to be much straitened for want of provisions, they still held out, until at last the mutineers, assisted with guns and elephants by the Rani or Queen, succeeded in effecting an entrance at once to the gates. Then did the proverbial faithlessness of Asiatics receive a fresh illustration. The gentlemen—some of whom were famous marksmen, one of them having killed no less than twenty-five of the rebels with his own hand—were solemnly promised that, if they laid down their arms and gave themselves up quietly, the lives of all would be spared. Unfortunately for themselves, their wives and little ones, they were induced to listen to these promises, and come out. No sooner had they done so than they were tied in a long line between some trees, and had their heads struck off! Such ladies as had children were doomed to see them cut in halves before their own turn came! Then followed scenes of dishonor and torture too hideous to be narrated!—these murderous savages, like the tigers which inhabit their jungles, seemingly delighting to play with their victims before dispatching them!

In other cases, where father and mother have been killed, and little children have made an effort to run away, they have been caught and thrown into the flames of the burning houses! Such cruelties, outraging, as they do, every law of humanity, are earning for the perpetrators universal execration.

In another well authenticated case, the European servant of a mess was seized and slowly cut up into small pieces, and portions of his flesh forced down the throats of his children, before they were themselves cruelly destroyed! Even the native servants of the same mess were "marked by the brutal mutineers, by having their hands, and ears, and noses cut off!

Elsewhere the sepoys took up living children by the legs, with the heads hanging downwards, and tore them up in two. In one instance, four children of one family were thus barbarously torn up before the eyes of their father and mother, who themselves were soon afterwards shockingly abused and butchered. Indeed, I know nothing in history comparable to these atrocities, except those perpetrated by the "bloody Piedmontese" on the Waldensian witnesses.

JULY 18.—To-day authentic tidings have reached us from Indore of the infamous treachery of HOLKAR, the descendent of the celebrated Mahratta chief of that name, against whom the Duke of WELLINGTON fought. He professed the utmost friendship towards the British Government, and the British Resident, Colonel DURAND. When symptoms of disaffection began to appear among the native troops of the British contingent, HOLKAR, in his extra-loyalty, sent a portion of his own artillery to guard the Residency. All of a sudden, on the morning of the 1st inst., when all were quite unprepared, the artillery turned round, opened fire, and poured rounds of grape into the edifice which they had ostensibly been appointed to defend. The surprise was complete. By a miracle of Providence Colonel DURAND succeeded in drawing off all the officers, ladies, and children—though sorely harassed and pursued—to Sehore, distant about a hundred miles. But whether any of them may ultimately escape alive, is wrapped up in painful uncertainty.—the whole of Central India being now, like the northwest, one wide-spread scene of anarchy, rapine and blood.

JULY 20.—Heavier and heavier tidings of woe! About a week ago it was known that Sir HENRY LAWRENCE,—whose defence of Lucknow with a mere handful, amid the rage of hostile myriads, has been the admiration of all India, had gone out to attack a vast body of armed rebels, that his *native* force, with characteristic treachery, had turned round upon him at the commencement of the fight, and that, with his two hundred Europeans, he had to cut his way back, with Spartan daring, to the Residency. It was also known that, on that occasion, the brave leader was severely wounded: and two days ago, intelligence reached us, which, alas! has since been confirmed, that on the 4th inst. he sunk under the effects of his wounds. What shall I say! It is impossible for me to express the grief of heart which I feel in thus recording the death of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE. In his character were singularly blended the heroic chivalry of the old Greek, and the inflexible sternness of the old Roman, in happy combination with the tenderness of a patriarch, and the benevolence of the Christian philanthropist. In him the native army, through whose murderous treachery he prematurely fell, has lost its greatest benefactor; while the girls' and boys' schools, founded by his munificence on the heights of the Himalaya, of Mount Aboo, and of the Nilgiris, must testify through coming ages to the depth and liveliness of his interest in the welfare of the British soldier's family in this burning foreign clime. I mourn over him as a personal friend—one whose friendship resembled more what we sometimes meet with in romance rather than in actual every-day life. I mourn over him as one of the truest, sincerest and most liberal supporters of our Calcutta mission. I mourn over him as the heaviest loss which British India could possibly sustain in the very midst of the most terrible crisis of her history.

The only counterpoise to all this heavy budget of calamities, is the fact that a small column of Europeans which marched under General HAVELOCK from Allahabad, after routing the rebels at Futtephore and other places, recaptured Cawnpore on the 16th inst. There, the rebel army, commanded by NANA SAHIB in person, after a vigorous defence, was totally defeated. It was found, however, to the horror of our brave men, that all the captive British women and children, whom it was supposed that NANA SAHIB had been reserving as hostages, had been barbarously murdered by him before the engagement! A gleam of hope now opens upon us, that General HAVELOCK and his dauntless little force will be able to fight their way to Lucknow, in time to save the garrison there—of which the late Sir HENRY LAWRENCE was the life and soul—from a similar terrible fate to that of Cawnpore.

The reports about the fall of Delhi, which, coming from so many different quarters were universally credited, turn out to have been premature. In the neighborhood and under the walls of the doomed city there were several severe combats, in which hundreds of the murderous mutineers were slain; and these had been exaggerated by native reports into the fall and capture of the city itself. That long anxiously looked-for event, however, has not yet been officially announced. In the absence of authentic intelligence, the long delay is on all hands felt to be inexplicable. It is this unexpected delay which has doubtless enheartened the disaffected everywhere, and filled them with bright visions of reconquest and reëstablished dominion.

Early next month commences the grand annual Mohammedan festival of the Mohurrim, during which, even in ordinary times, the followers of the False Prophet often exhibit outbursts of uncontrollable fanaticism. This year, as you may suppose, the season of Musselman excitement is looked forward with unwonted anxiety all over India. Already at Patna, one of the largest cities on the Ganges, where the Mohammedans abound, discovery has been made of a plot to massacre all the Europeans in that quarter, on one of their great festival days in August. Documents were seized which amply proved that money for this end had been plentifully supplied by one of the wealthiest Mohammedan bankers in India; and in these it was urged that the rising should be simultaneous on the same day all over the land. This timeous discovery may truly be regarded as preeminently providential, since, by putting all our authorities doubly on the alert, the vigor of their precautions may under God, prove the means of averting the threatened catastrophe. Pray, pray that, amid these outpoured judgments of a righteous and offended God, the British people, whether at home or in India, may learn the lessons which they are designed to inculcate.

Yours, ever affectionately,

ALEXANDER DUFF.

SONG OF THE STREET.

From the Evening Post.

Rushing 'round the corners,
Chasing every friend,
Plunging into banks—
Nothing there to lend—
Piteously begging
Of every man you meet.
Bless me! this is pleasant,
"Shinning" on the street.

Merchants very short
Running neck and neck,
Want to keep a'going—
Praying for a check;
Dabblers in stocks,
Blue as blue can be,
Evidently wishing
They ware "fancy free."

All our splendid railroads
Got such dreadful knocks,
Twenty thousand Bulls
Couldn't raise their stocks;
Many of the Bears,
In the trouble sharing,
Now begin to feel
They've been over-Bearing.

Risky speculators
Tumbling with the shock,
Never mind stopping
More than any clock;
Still they give big dinners,
Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
For a winding up.

Banking institutions,
Companies of "trust,"
With other people's money
Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
Crumbling in a night—
With so many "smashes,"
No wonder money's *tight*.

Gentlemen of means—
Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
Nothing have to lend;
Gentlemen in want—
Willing to pay double—
Find they can borrow
Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business
Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
Contemplate suspension;
Many of them, though,
Don't appear to dread it;
Every cent they owe
Is so much to their credit.

Brokers all are breaking,

…trouble with a lot of Indians called the "Snow Tribe." They were well armed and about … strong. About six hundred shots came … tents. We killed about thirty Indians, … killed five of our men.

We arrived here on the 13th of June with merry hearts, and we were received with a good welcome by the people of Florence. I went to see my father's grave. I thank God that it is where it is. I left mother with JANE, LOUISA, MARY, and JOHN, in good health. So was Mr. THOMAS, too. I——s is a thorough Mormon, and I am sorry to say that he did his best to kill me—thinking *that* better than to let me escape to spread his character abroad—none of them would believe that I could reach this place alive. I am very desirous for my mother and children to leave Salt Lake and join me here. If they could do that I would buy some land here, which I could have at $1 25 per acre. I left $500 worth with my mother till she could see a chance to escape. My work here is looking after a brick-yard. I get $30 a month, besides my board. From your loving brother,

JOHN DAVIES.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SEPT. 26.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECISIONS.

Isaac M. Singer et al. vs. *George M. Wooster, et al.*—This was a motion for an attachment against the defendants, the proprietors of the "Ten-Dollar Sewing Machine," for an alleged disobedience to the preliminary injunction issued in this case, which injunction was dissolved a few days since.

By the Court—We have looked into the papers on this motion for attachment, and are of opinion that it does not sufficiently appear that any one of the persons served with the injunction has violated it, to warrant the attachment, though it is quite clear that machines were sold at the establishment after the service of the writ upon some of the inmates of it.

Motion denied, but without costs.

For complainants, Mr. Hardenbrook; for respondents, Mr. Pirsson.

…FOR INJUNCTION—MOSS MATTRESSES.

… *Hair Manufacturing Co.*, vs. *The American … Manufacturing Co.*—This was a motion for … to restrain the defendants from an alleged infringement upon a patent granted to … Parker, April 7, 1857, for a new and useful … in breaking moss for mattresses. The … ing on to be heard on the pleadings and … the Court denied the motion, considering … made out not to warrant an injunction … ring on the merits. Motion denied.

For complainants, Mr. Pirsson; for respondents, Mr. Young.

…SION IN ADMIRALTY—APPORTIONMENT.

William McFadden vs. *The Steamboat Illinois.*—This case was decided a few days since by an affirmance of the decree. The question of an apportionment of the damages, however, was afterwards brought to the attention of the Court.

By the Court—We have looked into the evidence to see if the steamboat was in fault in this case, with a view to an apportionment of the damages, but after a careful examination of it, cannot say that she was, and must concur in the opinion of the Court below, dismissing the libel. Proper attention to the helm of the latter would have avoided the accident.

For libelant, Mr. Cutting; for respondent, Mr. Van Santvoord.

SALVAGE—TOWAGE.

James Callahan et al. vs. *The Brig Spes and her cargo.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the pilot-boat *Jos. W. Blunt*, to recover salvage compensation for services rendered to the brig. The Court below held that the service was not of a salvage character, but only towage, and gave a decree for the libellants at the rate of $20 per hour.

The libelants appealed from this decree to this Court.

By the Court—We have examined this case attentively, and are perfectly satisfied it is not one of *salvage* but of *towage*, and that the Court below was right both as to the principle and the amount of the allowance.

Decree affirmed.

For appellants, Mr. Morton; for appellees, Messrs. Beebe, Dunn and Donohue.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD CASE—QUESTION OF PRACTICA IN RECEIVING CONTRACT BIDS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

People ex rel. Dinsmore & Wood vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—This was a motion for a mandamus directing the Croton Board, directing them to take into consideration the bid or estimate of Dinsmore & Wood for the building of the new reservoir. It was brought on Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Abbott Brothers appearing for the relator, Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, for the Board, and Mr. David Dudley Field for some of the other bidders.

Mr. Latham Abbott, on behalf of the relators, opened the case by reading Mr. Dinsmore's affidavit, on which the motion was founded. It showed the organization and powers of the Board. It then stated that the Board were authorised to go on and construct the new Grand Reservoir, that they did advertise for proposals therefor, that Dinsmore and Wood submitted the lowest bids or proposals, but that the Board nevertheless refused to award the contract to them, It appears that Dinsmore and Wood's bid was for about $30,000; the next lowest for about $50,000 more. It appeared by this affidavit, also, that the ordinance required the proposals to be verified by the party making the same, but that no bid was to be rejected for any defect of form, if the party offered to amend within twenty-four hours after receiving notice of the defect. Messrs. Dinsmore and Wood's proposal was sworn to by Mr. Dinsmore, Mr. Wood being in Maine.

Mr. Busteed followed, reading affidavits of the members of the Board, to the effect that they had decided the bid to be defective, because not sworn to by Mr. Wood; that that decision was made public when Mr. Dinsmore was present, and that he, therefore, must have known of it.

Mr. Abbott then offered Mr. Dinsmore's and Mr. Wood's affidavits in reply. Mr. Busteed objected because copies had not been served upon him, but after some discussion they were admitted. It appeared by these affidavits that no official notice of the alleged defect had ever been given to Mr. Dinsmore or Mr. Wood; but that in fact they both supposed that the Board were immediately to allow them to discuss the question before deciding it, and that as soon as they learned of the Board's decision they applied for the mandamus. That in fact they did not know of the decision until within two days before they moved for the mandamus. It also appeared that previous to that time Mr. Wood had applied for additional affidavit.

Additional affidavits were then read by Mr. Busteed, and the arguments of the case was postponed till this morning at eleven o'clock, when it will be argued by Mr. Richmond N. Abbott and General Nye for the relator, by Mr. Busteed for the respondents, and by Mr. Field for the other bidders.

The Cunningham Certiorari—The Motion to take the Case into the Supreme Court Granted—Opinion of Judge Peabody.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In re application of Mrs. Cunningham for a certiorari.—Mr. Chatfield, on this case being called, stated that he had served a copy of the petition for removing the place of trial, upon the District-Attorney, and that, therefore, renewed the motion. The petition had been read once, and he would not again present it. He then proceeded to urge the propriety of granting the motion. He claimed that the granting of the writ was much an obligation as the granting of a habeas corpus, if the officer before whom the application is made is satisfied that it was made in good faith. His argument was very brief, he merely citing a few authorities in support of this view.

Mr. Whiting opposed the motion. He claimed that the cases cited were between private parties, and not where the people were concerned, and therefore were not applicable in this case. He proceeded to review those cases, and cited various authorities to prove that it should not be granted, unless it was proved that some injustice had been, or would otherwise, be done to either party. He stated that the motive for getting the *certiorari*, was that a motion for a change of the place of trial might then be made. Here followed some facetious remarks as to the public prejudice against her, and the propriety of trying her by the public Press.

Mr. Chatfield made a short reply, continuing to urge the necessity of the motion being granted. His Honor then rendered the following verbal opinion:

This is an application for a writ of *certiorari* to remove from the Court of Oyer and Terminer into the Supreme Court the indictment against the prisoner.

The cause stated by the counsel for the prisoner, is a wish to make a motion to change the place of trial from the County of New-York to some other county. Her counsel allege and she swears that they desire to make this change because public sentiment here is so strong against her that she cannot probably have a fair trial. That motion can only be made after the case is removed to the Supreme Court. The Court of Oyer and Terminer is a County Court, and while the case remains there no motion can be made to change the place of trial.

Whether such a motion will be successful, is not to be considered here. That will be determined when the motion is made. The only question to be decided here is, whether the case shall be removed, that the prisoner may have an opportunity to make it.

It would seem to be almost a matter of course to allow a person to make such a motion. The prisoner has a right to a fair and impartial trial. If she cannot get one here because of the prejudice against her in the minds of persons who must act as jurors, she should be allowed to have it elsewhere. Whether she can or not must be decided when the motion is made. I am only to decide in effect whether she may have permission to make such a motion, and attempt to establish the grounds for it.

The statement of the prisoner under oath, or even the statement of her very respectable counsel, that she desires to make this motion, is sufficient evidence that she does.

Formerly this writ of *certiorari* was the right, as a matter of course, of every person under indictment, and the practice was for the attorney without any order or allowance from the Court to prepare and file it and it took effect of course. But the statute was passed which reads as follows:

The writ of *certiorari* to remove into the Supreme Court any indictment pending in a Court of Oyer and Terminer, before trial thereon, shall be ineffectual, unless allowed by a Justice of the Supreme Court; and no other officer shall have the authority to allow such writ.—2 R. S., 732, sec. 62.

This statute was intended to prevent a use of the writ for the purpose of defeating justice where no good cause existed. It merely makes it necessary for the writ that some Justice should allow the writ, and for this purpose I am only to decide *at most* whether any good reason is given for it. The reason assigned I have mentioned above, and its sufficiency no one can for a moment doubt. I must assume, for the purpose of this motion, that the state of feeling is as she alleges, or at least that she thinks so. The fact of its existence cannot be tried here. If it does not exist her motion will be unsuccessful. She must show those facts on the motion when she makes it. By allowing this writ I merely allow her to make the attempt to show its existence, or, in other words, to make the motion. No case in nor day would more justly warrant the opinion she entertains, that the state of feeling she describes really exists, and nothing is more certain than that if it does exist to such an extent as to render a fair and impartial trial impracticable here, the place of trial should be changed. The judge or court before whom the motion shall be made will decide whether it does exist or not, and allow or disallow the motion to change the place of trial accordingly.

In the case of Louis Baker and Pauly Bodine this course was adopted, and the judges who have passed on this question heretofore have deemed the writ applied for here very much a matter of right, and entirely so if the cause stated was sufficient. So much a matter of course has the writ been held to be that a distinguished late Judge of the Second District once allowed it when the reason assigned was that he himself had contracted so strong a bias against the applicant that he could not try the case impartially. Offensive and improper as the reason assigned was, he nevertheless held if it existed it was sufficient, and as he could not pass on the truth of it on the motion for the writ, he allowed the writ, protesting against the truth of the allegation, but leaving that to be determined when the motion should be made to change the place of trial on account of it.

There has been no unseasonable delay to make this motion. It could not be made before the indictment was found. That was found only two weeks ago. No civil case in a Court of Record can be brought to trial on a notice of less than ten days, if the amount involved be more than fifty dollars; and in a case like this, when the punishment may be ten years imprisonment, a delay of fourteen days after indictment found, is not in the least unreasonable; nor will this change from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court necessarily delay the trial. The Supreme Court in this District sits in Circuit every month, from this to July next; whereas the Oyer and Terminer sits regularly only twice in a year—in April and October, or November. No objection of that kind is made in opposition to this application.

1. The reason assigned is sufficient.

2. The motion is made promptly, and without unreasonable delay.

3. There is no claim or pretence of any want of good faith in the application. Good faith is practically conceded.

4. The allowance of the writ will not necessarily prejudice the prosecution, by delaying the trial. The motion must therefore be granted.

This motion is usually made *ex-parte*, but in this case notice has been given to the District Attorney by my direction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the October Special Term must be filed on or before Wednesday, September 30, and if they be demurrers, must so distinctly state.

Edson Bradley et al. vs. Robert Spencer.—Judgment opened; ten days to answer.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Dunn & Burtis vs. John Thompson.—Judgment for plaintiff; consent to execution to be entered.

The Harlem Railroad Company vs. Kyle.—Case settled.

Pierce vs. Davison.—Judgment as moved for.

Lombard vs. Hutchins.—Order dissolving injunction on terms; to be settled on notice.

Coffin vs. Bagho.—Order drafted; counsel to give notice of settlement.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Eugene Anderson.

FIFTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This celebrated trial was continued on Saturday, the crowd in the Court room and its precincts being greater than on the previous days. The prosecution called three witnesses, before the counsel for defence opened their case.

Philip McKee, examined by Judge Phillips—I am a salesman in a gun store; the pistol now shown me I believe to be an Italian stock; it has not the German nor the English proof-mark.

Cross-examined—I have never manufactured pistols. [Mr. Blankman requested the witness to sever the barrel from the stock, and he retired to do so.]

Charles Jarvis, connected with the Fourteenth Precinct—I visited the shoe store of Mr. Sammis on the morning of the murder of Anderson; I arrived five minutes after the murder; I found a dark lantern there.

Jarvis Rennie, also of that Precinct, testified that he was at Sammis' store on the morning in question; he found a basket of shoes about twelve inches from the door nn Centre-street; he did not open the basket, but saw five pairs on the top.

Thomas C. Finnell, after being sworn, was examined by the District Attorney—Dr. Garrish and I performed the *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased; I have the examination in writing; I produce the bullet extracted from his body; there were five openings in the body, produced by gunshot; the charge evidently passed through the first opening and then scattered, producing the wounds in the throat; four of these were on the left arm, and the fifth was on the neck; I removed the shot from the top of the shoulder.

The District-Attorney then said that the case for the prosecution on the original testimony rested.

Philip McKee was recalled to testify to the kind of shot found in the body of the deceased. He said it was a buck shot.

The testimony for the prosecution was here concluded. Mr. Blankman, without making a formal opening, immediately proceeded to call witnesses for the defence. He first called Anunzia Emmeti. Mr. Hall objected to her being sworn, as she had lived for many years with defendant as his wife;—at least, she was reputed to be his wife in the neighborhood.

The Judge decided that, in a capital case, her evidence was admissible. She was accordingly examined, through Mr. Cristadoro, as interpreter. She said: I know the defendant; have known him twenty years; have lived with him during that time; I remember the occurrence of the arrest of Cangemi; I remember the hour at which he came home the night previous to the murder; he purchased crape for his hat that day on account of the death of his sister; he came home at six o'clock and went out after his meal, about seven; he returned between half-past nine and ten o'clock, but cannot say positively; he went to bed, we slept in the same room; he remained there that night, but at daylight he got up, as he was in the habit of rising early to purchase provisions; he got up and asked me for some coppers, took them and went away; t had $2 50 of coppers in my drawer, and after he went out I did not find them in it; three days before that I had $4 in coppers; I got them from a milkman named Romano. (The witness identified Mr. Romano on seeing him.) I was in the habit of getting coppers frequently from the milkman; I took in washing and did other little jobs for a living; Cangemi usad to work at bookbinding, in the shop of Mr. Shaw, in Beekman-street; I have personal knowledge of that fact

Tito Romono was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Blankman, and gave the subjoined evidence: I am a milkman; have been so nine months; was a hookhinder before that, and engaged in Mr. Shaw's establishment; I have known Michael Cangemi for nearly four ycars, since the first day of his coming to Mr. Shaw; my employer's place is at No. 31 Marion-street; I collect money in payment for the milk; I sometimes collect $20 in pennies in a week; I have given pennies in change to Cangemi and his wife; t gave them pennies two or three days before the 21st of July; cannot remember whether she took $3 or $4 on that occasion; do not recollect how they were made up; sometimes I gave them single and at other times rolled up in paper; the prisoner always behaved honestly and peaceably while in the employ of Mr. Shaw; he used to work more industriously than I did, coming at six o'clock in the morning and leaving at six o'clock in the evening.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—At the time the Spanish quarters went for 24 cents Cangemi was anxious to get pennies, but before that I used to have to urge him to take them; I used to give pennies to three or four Italians; I don't think I gave Gallanti any pennies just before the 21st of July; I did not supply milk to Italians in Jersey-street; I did not leave milk at Cangemi's, for he used to come to the shop for it; I don't know a milkman named Dan by name, but may know him by sight; on the morning of the murder I went to Jersey City for my milk, and then returned to the city to deliver it; my route is not through Centre and Grand; I got into the City that morning hetween 4 and 5; when I got back the man had been shot; I left the bookbinding business because there was no work for me.

Re-direct—Cangemi has lived at No. 120 Worth-street nearly three years; never knew him to have lived in Jersey-street.

Anunzia Emmeti recalled—(To Mr. Blankman)—I do not know the exact hour when Cangemi left his room on the morning of the murder: It might have been four or half-past four; did not see him go out; he told me he was going to purchase some provisions; he had a handkerchief in his hand; I was in bed when he left, but rose about twenty minutes after; I did not fasten the door, bnt he might have done so.

To the Court—He did not bring back any vegetables that morning.

To Mr. Blankman—I never saw the lantern now shown me before, nor the pistol exhibited to me; when I heard the muss down stairs I locked the door of the room occupied by a man who lived with us at the time.

Q.—Examine that pistol closely and tell us if you ever saw Cangemi have it in Italy or here?

The District-Attorney objected to the counsel for the defence calling thie witness to adduce new matter. The laxity of criminal practice called upon him to be unusually strict.

The Court overruled the objection.

A. I never saw this pistol before, either in Italy or in this country.

The Court said that he was desirous of knowing at this juncture whether the woman was really the wife of the prisoner or not. She said, "I was never married to Cangemi."

Caroline Ougier deposed thus: I reside at No. 31½ Marion-street; have lived there four years; know Mr. Romano for four years; he boarded with me for that time; I am engaged in the milk business; have received pennies, which Mr. Romano circulated among our customers.

Cross-examined—Mr. Romano has no interest in our business.

Joseph Gallanti, examined by Mr. Blankman—I live at No. 6 Centre Market; I know Cangemi; my place is opposite Centre Market; have known the prisoner nearly four years; the defendant was in the habit of going to the market early in the morning, and occasionally came into my shop; I keep provisions, wines, &c.; I know the general character of the defendant to be good.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—My place of business is a basement; I live there; I am married; have two apartments; my place was never searched by the Fourteenth Ward police; the police came there on the morning of the murder to obtain information of Cangemi; and the mob were so furious, expressing determination to break up my house, that I was obliged to seek their protection; I never knew Cangemi in Sicily.

Antonino Gallanti, a youth, and son of the last witness, deposed that he attended the store; that he knew Cangemi, and that he was in the habit of calling there to purchase things.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—I have seen the prisoner purchase things in the market; he came early in the morning and sometimes in the evening; I never saw Cangemi and my father go out together at night; I used to open the shop at seven o'clock generally.

Salvatore Amato, sworn, and examined by Mr. Blankman, testified as follows—I have been in this country over two years; am a shoemaker; keep a store in Centre market; have known Cangemi for the last two and a half years; the prisoner was in the habit of coming to Centre Market early in the morning; the contents of the jar now shown me is the extract of tomatoes; this is used as gravy for maccaroni; I did not see Cangemi every morning when he visited the market, but when I rose early I saw him purchasing vegetables; ever since I have known the defendant I have considered him a gentleman.

Cross-examined—I have been a shoemaker in Italy; knew Cangemi in Italy by sight; did not notice whether he bought meat or not.

Settimo Papalardo was the next witness called. He said: I am head cook in the Everett House; have been seventeen years in this country; I knew Cangemi's family at home in Palermo, and here; we went to school together; I consider him honest and industrious.

Cross-examined—I used to see Cangemi about once a week; my duties at the Everett House confine me there pretty close.

To Mr. Blankmen—The mixture shown me is tomato sauce, used for maccaroni and other dishes.

A recess of half an hour was had, after which Mr. Blankman called

Charles Shaw, who testified as follows: I am a book-binder; my establishment is No. 74 Beekman-street; the firm is J. Shaw & Co.; have known Cangemi about four years; I am foreman of the shop; the defendant worked there during that time; he learned his trade there, and worked up to about 21st of July; he was a very peaceable and industrious man; he came earlier than mechanics usually do; I think Cangemi was very well liked by the men.

Cross-examined—He worked by the piece, and therefore could go away any time he liked; I know nothing of him outside of the shop; he was engaged at our shop up to the Saturday before the murder; I don't know whether he was there on Monday or not; his wages averaged eight dollars per week for the last two years; hnth myself and my brother considered him a very good workman.

Charles Kuelstler, being sworn and examined, said that he worked at Mr. Shaw's establishment; knew Cangemi and worked with him; he was peaceful in the shop, very laborious, and rendered others services when they required it.

Wm. Riedner, said—I have worked in Mr. Shaw's shop for nearly six years; I know Cangemi; he worked with me; his character for industry, peace and quietness was good.

Antonio Bozachi deposed that he worked in Shaw's shop for four years; Cangemi worked in the same shop with him, and he was industrious and attentive to his work.

Jooni Freshi testified that he worked in Shaw's shop for two years; the defendant was a workman there; when witness came to the shop he found Cangemi there, and left him in the shop when he left; the prisoner always brought his dinner with him in order to save time; he was very industrious and peaceable.

Gitargo De Micele, also a workman in Mr. Shaw's establishment, gave Cangemi good character for peace and industry; he knew the prisoner to take work home, in order to make a little more money by extra work.

Honora O'Connor testified that she lived at No. 120 Worth-street, the same house in which the prisoner resided; I saw the men come up and take Cangemi on the morning of the murder; I heard some person giving him a blow, I suppose on the head; I heard nothing said before he was struck; I always thought that the prisoner was very mild.

Cross-examined—Cangemi came into my room before the officers arrived; I did not prevent him from going out of the back window; he did not remain long before he left; he had no coat on; he spoke to Mary, my little girl; he closed the door slightly; he seemed a little excited; I think he was perspiring; my husband and him stood on the floor talking; the windows were raised; I saw him leave my room; he shoved his own door when he went down stairs; he only had time to go down before the officers came.

To the Court—He gave no reason for coming into my room on that morning; he did not say anything to me.

Bridget Foy said she lived at No. 120 Worth-street, and always considered Cangemi a very nice man; he never had anything to say to the neighbors.

Another woman who resides in the same building testified to the good character of the accused. On cross-examination she said that the noise of the officers who pursued him on the morning of the murder woke her up; saw the defendant on the stairs attempting to get into his own room; he was excited, but said nothing to her.

Mr. Shaw, with whom the prisoner was employed, was recalled to prove that a large amount of property was exposed, and that although he missed things, he never suspected the prisoner of purloining any goods. He had unbounded confidence in his integrity.

Cross-examined—My brother found some books in Cangemi's house that he supposed were taken out of the establishment.

Antonio Meriandi testified that he knew the defendant for fifteen years; believed him to be a very industrious and peaceable man; knew the defendant in Palermo, in 1848, when Italy was struggling for her liberty; he did all he could to promote her interests, and was highly respected; the prisoner came to this country in September, 1854; the defendant was captain of the Municipal Guards in 1848.

The interpreter read the commission.

Antonio Paratori deposed that he knew the prisoner's father, and was acquainted with Cangemi for eighteen years; that he knew the prisoner in Italy, having lived in the same street with him, and considered him an upright man.

Mr. Blankman said that he had eighty witnesses remaining, but would take any intimation from the Court or the District Attorney.

His Honor and the District Attorney were of the opinion that it would be useless to accumulate evidence on this point, as it was not the intention of the prosecution to assail the character of the accused previous to the charge laid in the indictment.

Mr. Blankman requested his Honor to make an order, directing the Property Clerk to return all the property which was taken from the prisoner's room to him.

Charles J. Worren, Property Clerk, was sworn and examined by the District Attorney. He produced a basket which contained shoes, which were identified by Mr. Sammis, and on his affidavit they were returned to him.

Mrs. Emmeti was recalled by Mr. Blankmar. She testified that the basket produced was not Cangemi's property.

Catharine Dorn, sworn, and examined by Ex Judge Phillips. My milk shop is at the corner of Elm and Worth; know the woman who is called Mrs. Cangemi; every morning Cangemi bought two cents' worth of milk.

The counsel for both sides here rested the case, and the Judge, to oblige Mr. Ashmead, adjourned the further prosecution of the trial till Tuesday morning, at 10 n'clock. He wished the reporters to state that the jurors summoned to attend on Monday (to-day) would not be wanted, as Mrs. Cunningham's trial had been removed to the Supreme Court.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 26.

Before Hons. Florence McCarty, A. A. Thompson, A. K. Maynard.

Bernstein vs. *Lowe.*—New trial granted, costs to abide event. Justice Thompson dissenting.

Woodruff vs. *Creighton.*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Gurley vs. *Artous.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Justice Thompson dissenting.

Salmon vs. *Boyer.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Fagon vs. *Weeks.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Clark vs. *Adams.*—Same.

Wood vs. *Smith.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Townsend vs. *Fisher.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Justice Thompson dissenting.

Jennings vs. *Alexander.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Reilly vs. *Koen.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Foster vs. *Hill.*—Judgment affirmed. Justice Mayard dissenting.

Raymond vs. *Hill.*—Same.

Britton vs. *Hall.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

McSpeddon vs. *Crumbie.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Porter vs. *Phalen.*—Judgment of special term affirmed with costs.

Christy vs. *Linden.*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Sept. 28:

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 21, 79, 80, 81, 23, 39, 74, 82, 35, 47, 49, 98.

BURGLARS AROUND.—The house of Mr. HENRY CROMWELL, No. 125 Allen-street, was attempted to be entered by burglars on Friday night. They pried open the basement window shutter, and broke the bottom of the door in efforts to get it open with a jimmy, but being unable to get in, they committed a nuisance on the door sill and left.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Corefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand at our quotations. Pearls, $7 06¼; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 899 pkgs., including 731 bbls. Pearls, 168 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Rin is in fair request. White and other kinds are sparingly sought after, within the annexed range: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracalbo, 13c.; Rin, 10¾c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c. cash; Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, with a very limited supply available.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is unsettled. The demand is pretty fair, but prices are decidedly lower and quite irregular, many factors evincing much eagerness to sell. The supply, especially of undesirable grades, is in excess of the requirements of buyers. Good superfine brands are comparatively the least abundant. The home trade are the chief operators. The export inquiry is tame. The money-market troubles work against a really vigorous business. Sales 5,500 bbls.:

Ordinary State	$5 20@ 5 30
Straight State	5 30@ 5 40
Extra State	5 45@ 5 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 20@ 5 40
Superfine Ohio	5 30@ 5 45
Fancy Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 60@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 60@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and declining. Sales 500 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 30@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Southern is depressed and cheaper. The transactions since our last comprise 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid, $4@$5 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and drooping, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $19@$20 ₱ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and is generally 5c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Sales 52,000 bushels, including poor to very good White Western at $1 21@$1 49; Red do. (Spring) on private terms; ordinary to very good White Southern at $1 30@$1 45; amber do. at $1 35; good to strictly prime Red do. at $1 32@$1 32; and damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel. The market closes very heavily and irregularly. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c. ₱ bushel. 1,300 bushels sold. Barley is in limited demand at feebly-sustained rates; 65c.@90c. for fair to prime, ₱ bushel. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn is in very moderate demand at decidedly lower prices. Sales 12,000 bushels at 75c.@78 for mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 80c.@81c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. The market closes quite heavy at about our lowest quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at nld quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@35c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, and prices of the lesding articles lean in favor of buyers.

OILS—Whale, sperm, and olive are essentially unchanged. Linseed is heavy and languid at 73c.@75c. for American and 70c.@72c. for English, ₱ gallon, closing with few purchasers above our lowest quotations. Nothing really new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $25@$25 25 for Mess; and $22 50 for prime Mess, and $19 75@$20 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 11½c.@12¾c. for Hams, and 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 145 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. The transactions since our last consist of 160 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 25@$16 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. Some new Beef arrived to-day. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs. The first consignment this season of new Rice reached Savannah on Saturday last. It consisted of 1,000 bushels "in the rough," and was received from a plantation about three miles below the city.

SUGARS—Continue depressed and languid. Sale 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6⅜c.@6¾c., with some Melado at 3¾c.@4c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, at 24c.@25c., closing generally at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were tame, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ hhl.; Grain 4¾d.@6d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ hbt., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Rose Standish*, (now in Boston,) from St. John, N. B., to Valparaiso, lumber, $14, or if to a second port, $17, thence from Iquique to Cronstadt, Nitrate Soda, £4 10s.; bark *Domon*, 400 tons, twelve months' voyage in the Pacific, (say to Valparaiso and back,) $1,250 ₱ month; a bark from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, 47s. 6d.; a brig, 191 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $1,800; one, 198 tons, to Curacoa, with privilege of Savanilla or Rio Hache, and back, $1,100; a term schooner, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $2,500, or if to a second port, $2,600; a Swedish bark to Savannah, thence from St. Jago to Swansea, Copper Ore, £3 5s.; a bark from Norfolk to a Windward Island, Staves, $14; a schooner, to a Windward Island, 75c. ₱ bbl., and back from Turk's Island, Salt, 9c.

BOARDING.

COOPER HOUSE

Reopened, and newly-furnished rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished, price from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be had with board in a pleasant location near Union-square. The house has gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, consisting of two parlors, with bedrooms and closets, to let, with board; also, rooms on third floor, at No. 61 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for himself and wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location between 8th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Occupation wanted on 1st of November. Address, for one week, P. B. K., *Times* office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY —Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 24 Bleecker-st. The house is occupied by a small family.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives. at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY in a strictly private family living East of 3d-av. Address Box No. 2,172 Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

FRENCH BOARD FOR LADIES.—THREE or four ladies, desirous of learning the French language, will find a pleasant home in the family of a lady teacher, where they can receive daily instruction in French. Applications received at No. 349 6th-av., from 3 o'clock P. M. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET WITH breakfast and tea, the third floor of a first-class house in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South ferries. Address BROOKLYN, office of this paper.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—GENTLMEN desiring neatly genteel apartments, a handsomely furnished parlor with one or two bedrooms adjoining, having gas, bath, &c., may obtain the same permanently, without board, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. No children, boarders, or lodgers in the house. Address, giving name, W., Station D., Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

Four Regular Subscription Nights every week: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday.

THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Sept. 28,

Positively the last night of Donizetti's

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Mlle. Ermine Frezzolini.....as.....Lucrezia Borgia
Mlle. Vestvali.....as.....Maffeo Orsini
Sig.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles designing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The money pressure continues severe, and having brought down the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks on Saturday, produced almost a *dead lock* in Wall-street negotiations. It is not expected that the New-York City Banks will change their basis of business, and the consequence is great confusion in the domestic exchanges. The brokers refused, on Saturday, to make a price for drafts on either of the suspended cities, and this uncertainty may continue a day or two longer. The banks refuse to collect on these points, except under special stipulation to adjust the rate of exchange on New-York at the time and place of payment. The stock market was lower here on Saturday than at any period of the panic. The markets at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Boards of Brokers rose to correspond with the non-specie-paying medium in which the new contracts are to be settled. The price of money in Baltimore, outside of bank, fell at once from 30 to 12 per cent. per annum. In Philadelphia the confusion and want of mutual understanding among the brokers brought business to a stand. Here, the highest rates of disconnt were, in some needy cases, submitted to, though the general disposition among lenders was to do as little as possible. Two leading mercantile firms, GARNER & Co., a domestic goods and manufacturing concern of previously reputed great wealth, and S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, Auctioneers, were brought to protest. There were also some minor suspensions of payment. The New-England currency continued to be taken at the Metropolitan redemption, and up to 6 o'clock on Saturday the indications from Boston were that the New-England Banks would continue to redeem in specie. Our own State currency, fortunately, for the greater part secured by pledge of stocks, excites no distrust. The mercantile pressure in the City, if continued through another week into the heavy October payments, with the same intense degree of severity, and at the heavy cost of 2 or 3 per cent. a month on the best paper, may induce a change of purpose on the part of the associated Banks: but the present feeling is that relief will follow the suspensions in the neighboring cities, and by sending more gold to this point, enable cash payments to be continued without pressing the merchants too hardly. The receipt of another California shipment is also expected to afford considerable relief. Foreign Exchange ruled on Saturday 105 to 107 per cent. on London.

The bank suspension has not yet extended further South than Washington City. The Richmond banks made no change in their ordinary course up to Saturday P. M. We hear of nothing West of Pittsburg and Wheeling in the way of suspension. The telegraph advises that Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, has called the Legislature to meet on the first Tuesday in October. Elsewhere will be found extracts from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other papers, in reference to the suspensions.

The pressure for money very unfavorably affected the General Produce Markets on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were less sought after, and, as holders evinced much eagerness to realize, prices declined considerably. Flour closed 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. under Friday's currency. Wheat was down about 5c., and Corn 3c. ℔ bushel. The reduction did not entice purchasers to buy freely, either for home use or for export. Cotton, Provisions and Groceries were very lightly dealt in, and buyers had any existing advantage. Hides were heavy and drooping, with a stock in first hands of over 207,000 Ox and Cow, against 96,000 same time a year ago. Leather was quiet, and prices were somewhat unsettled. Hops were dull and declining. New, 8c.@11c.; old, 4c.@7c. ℔ ℔. New crop River Hay was in good demand and was firm. Naval Stores and Oils continued heavy and languid. Domestic Whisky was freely offered and closed tamely at 24c. ℔ gallon. Freights were reported quiet, with a downward tendency in rates. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 749.

The ship *Eliza*, Captain CHARLES JOHNSON, arrived at this port on Saturday in 31 days from Liverpool, with 30 passengers, and two persons, (WILLIAM O. WHITE, first mate, and THOMAS WHITE, his brother,) belonging to the brig *Nancy*, of Halifax, which was capsized on the 15th inst., four days out of Halifax, bound to Porto Rico, when the captain, JOSEPH GRANT, and six of the crew were drowned. The wreck was fallen in with four days after, and in lat. 38° 8′, long. 60°, and Mr. WHITE and his brother taken off the foremasthead. They speak in the highest terms of the kindness experienced on board the *Eliza* until her arrival at this port.

The letter from Rev. Dr. DUFF concerning the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the East by the mutineers of the British army, which we publish in another column, is intensely interesting, although the events which it narrates have already been brought to the knowledge of the public. Dr. DUFF is well known and most favorably remembered here, from his visit to the United States a year or two since, and his account of events occurring within the sphere of his own observation, cannot fail to be read with special interest. We know nothing in modern history to equal the inhuman cruelties, and, above all, the infinite deceitfulness and treachery of these Sepoy mutineers. The narrative of their atrocities sounds more like the history of the acts of incarnate fiends than of persons possessing any of the marks and characteristics of humanity. The barbarities perpetrated upon women and children, as motiveless as they are devilish, surpasses anything in the deeds of the worst savages on the face of the earth. For the sake of humanity we trust these fiends may speedily meet the vengeance due to their deeds.

We have received advices from Turks Islands to the 5th of Sept. inst. At that date the salt market was very dull, with only two small vessels loading in the port of Grand Turk. The rain that fell immediately previous to the 5th had seriously damaged most of the pans at the Cay, and many of the proprietors believed that the salt season was at an end. There was on hand at Grand Turk several hundred thousand bushels, at 10 cents.

The general health of the City is good. The decrease in the number of deaths from that recorded last week is 49—the most fatal diseases, as usual, being consumption and cholera infantum. Of the total number of deaths, 560, not less than 388 were those of children. In the corresponding week of last year there were only 431 deaths, and in the corresponding week of 1856 there were but 390. The increase this year is partly due to the increase of population. There were thirteen deaths from violent causes—manslaughter and suicide—last week. From fevers and other infective diseases the City is entirely free.

On Saturday Judge PEABODY decided to allow the writ of *certiorari* taking the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM into the Supreme Court. For so doing he assigns the following reasons:

1. The reason assigned is sufficient. 2. The motion is made promptly, and without unreasonable delay. 3. There is no claim or pretence of any want of good faith in the application. Indeed, good faith is practically conceded. 4. The allowance will not necessarily prejudice the prosecution by delaying the trial. 5. The motion must therefore be granted. This motion has usually been made *ex parte*, but in this case notice has been given to the District-Attorney by my direction.

The case of Dinsmore and Wood *vs.* Croton Water Board was commenced on Saturday. The main question at issue is as to the necessary verification of bids, and what notice of irregularities is to be given to the bidders, if such are found. The case will be continued to-day.

There was a large and brilliant turn-out of firemen Saturday night, on the occasion of the return from Hartford, Conn., of Engine Company No. 22. About fifty fire companies joined in a procession through the leading streets of the City, and there was a plentiful supply of illuminations, bonfires and music, with abundant cheers along the entire line of march. In Broadway, opposite Worth-street, an attack was made by a gang of rowdies upon the members of Engine Company No. 41. Brickbats flew lively for a time, and several pistol shots were fired. Two of the shots took effect, and inflicted severe and probably fatal injuries upon two of the assailants, named JAMES MEEHAN and JAMES HONLON. The young men were taken to the Hospital. A second attack was made by a party of "Dead Rabbits" upon a portion of the procession as it was passing up Chatham-street, near Mulberry. Several pistol shots were also fired here, but fortunately no one sustained any serious injury.

One of the proprietors of the gambling house No. 8 Barclay-street, Mr. STEELE, was arrested on Saturday night, together with the "dealer" and several others who were surprised while betting on the game. All the apparatus for gambling was taken away by the police. STEELE gave bail for his appearance.

The trial of DONNELLY for the murder of MOSES, at the Seaview House, Nevisink, closed on Saturday, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. DONNELLY's counsel propose to carry his case to the Court of last resort, on exceptions to the Judge's charge, which in their opinion argued the case against the prisoner.

In almost every pulpit in the City the financial storm was the theme of more or less remark yesterday. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER gave both sermons to the subject and its lessons. They were great sermons of course.

The Kansas Election—Gov. Walker's Proclamation.

In the TIMES of Saturday morning we published Governor WALKER'S Proclamation to the People of Kansas, upon the Election in that Territory which is to take place on Monday next, for members of the Legislature and a Delegate to Congress. Those who have read it with care will concur with us in the opinion that it is an able, earnest and timely document, and that it furnishes a very strong vindication both of Governor WALKER and of the Administration at Washington, from the charge so vehemently urged against them, of seeking to defeat the popular will and to force Slavery upon Kansas without regard to the wishes of its inhabitants. The Governor takes ground most distinctly and firmly against the doctrine by which the Pro-Slavery faction in the Territory have sought the accomplishment of their purpose;—and he does this in conformity to the explicit instructions of the President and Cabinet at Washington. So far as his official power and influence can be exerted, therefore, we have reason to believe that they will be in favor of a full, fair and independent expression of the Popular will.

The election for members of the Legislature takes place under very great disadvantages, in consequence of the unjust apportionment of members to the several counties of the Territory. This apportionment was made under a Territorial law passed Feb. 19, 1857—which directed the Governor to make it, and, in case it was not done before the 1st day of June, devolved the duty upon the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor WALKER did not arrive in the Territory until the 27th of May—four days before the expiration of the time during which alone he had any authority over the subject. He states, also, that as the law had never been published, its terms were not known either to him, to the Secretary of State, to the Probate Judge of the County, or to any other person within his knowledge. How far Governor WALKER is to be censured for his delay in reaching Kansas, and for his ignorance of the provisions of the law which he was to execute, depends upon circumstances not within our knowledge. But, in consequence of this default on his part, the duty of making the apportionment fell into other hands. The same law declared that members should be assigned *only* to those counties which should be embraced in the census provided for by the law of Feb. 19, and there were *fifteen* counties in which no such census or registry was taken, owing, as the Governor asserts, to a gross neglect of duty on the part of the local officers, who assign as an excuse that no means were provided to pay them for its performance. The consequence of this neglect is that these fifteen counties have no representation, either in the Convention or in the Legislature:—and as they are the strongest Free-State counties in the Territory, the Free-State Party naturally and justly complain of this as a most unfair method of depriving them of their rightful share of control over Territorial legislation; and the evil is only partially remedied by attaching these counties to other legislative districts.

The most important feature of the election, however, is one which this apportionment does not affect—that, namely, of a Delegate to Congress, who is voted for, upon a separate ticket, by all the people of the Territory, those in the counties excluded from the apportionment as well as the others. This election, therefore, will be much the best test of the relative strength of parties in the Territory, although neither of the candidates has declared himself in favor of making Kansas a Slave State. The contest is between Ex-Governor RANSOM, an Administration Democrat, who is non-committal on the subject of Slavery, and who is understood to be in favor of submitting the question to the popular vote, and Mr. PARROT, who is openly opposed to the admission of Slavery. If PARROT should succeed, therefore, the result will be a decisive expression of the popular will in favor of a Free State. If he should be defeated, the question will still remain open for future contest and decision.

The main point of interest in connection with this election, is, who will be permitted to vote? What shall be the requisite qualification of voters? The Pro-Slavery party had devised several expedients for excluding Free State votes. The first was by insisting that none should vote but those who were registered under the law of Feb. 19, which would exclude the fifteen Free-State counties not embraced in that census. And the next was the publication of an opinion from Judge CATO, backed by the finding of a Grand Jury, that no one could vote who had not paid the Territorial tax, which would exclude nearly all the distinctive Free-State voters, as they had refused to pay that tax imposed by an invalid and usurping Legislature. The decision of all questions relating to the qualification of voters rests primarily with the Judges of Election. But as the Act of Congress organizing the Territory declares that the "person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared *by the Governor* to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly,"—Governor WALKER claims that he has the final revision of the returns,—and that he can, therefore, decide ultimately upon the validity of any vote and the requisite qualification of voters. In discussing the point, he first quotes the law of Congress which confers upon the Territorial Legislature the right to prescribe these qualifications:—and he then quotes the following section of the Territorial law passed Feb. 20, 1857:

SEC. 5. Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided six months in said Territory before the next general election for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatever, shall be entitled to vote *at any general election hereafter to be held in this Territory.*

It is claimed by Judge CATO on behalf of the Pro-Slavery party, that this does not affect a proviso contained in a law of 1855, that no person shall be permitted to vote who has not paid the Territorial tax of one dollar;—but Governor WALKER insists, and demonstrates by a full and conclusive argument, that the law of 1857 does entirely supersede the law of 1855, and that it contains *all* the requisitions essential to the exercise of the right of suffrage. He holds, therefore, that the payment of the tax is not requisite,—that the registry is not requisite,—and that every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one, who shall have resided *six months* in the Territory, will be entitled to vote;—and in this decision he is sustained by the President and by every member of his Cabinet. At first sight, the requisition of a six months' residence may seem unfair:—but it is in the law, and, of course, could not be altered by the Governor;—it will exclude all color of right in invaders from Missouri to vote;—and if the Free-State men outnumbered the Pro-Slavery men on the first of April in anything like the proportion which was claimed by them, and conceded by their opponents, the requirement cannot affect the result injuriously for them.

The violent Party Press will undoubtedly find in this proclamation of Gov. WALKER fresh evidence of a determination to defeat the will of the people of Kansas and to promote the designs and the ascendency of the Slaveholding interest. It has already denounced the employment of federal troops there as an attempt to reduce the inhabitants to subjection:—it discovered also in the reported removal of those troops to Utah, a plot to surrender the polls to the control of invaders from Missouri:—and the same ingenuity will probably, since that plot is exploded, detect still greater enormities in the announcement that federal troops *will* be present at all the exposed precincts, to protect the polls from violence from every quarter and to suppress any attempt to interfere with the orderly, peaceful and satisfactory conduct of the election. But people of ordinary optics will probably not only find it difficult to detect any such nefarious designs in the proclamation, but will scarcely be able to recognize them when pointed out by the magnifying glasses of their partisan instructors. What the result of the election will be, it is not easy to predict. A large number of the most active of the leaders of the Free-State Party have proclaimed in advance their certainty of defeat. This is never considered in political warfare a very judicious method of opening a canvass—and in ordinary elections it would be deemed a very effective method of securing the end predicted. How far these men will feel bound to labor for the accomplishment of their prophecy,—or how extensive may be their influence over the mass of their party in any such endeavor—remains to be seen.

SECRETARY COBB—THE MONEY CRISIS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has done the community of merchants, bankers and other business people a real service through the present trial in money affairs. He has promptly and studiously for thirty days past, shaped the government disbursements to the largest measure of pecuniary relief. We have seldom known a public functionary, under similar circumstances to manifest so much practical sympathy. We had occasion early in July to commend the timely disbursements made from the New-York Sub-Treasury, when it was anticipated that the first accumulation under the new tariff might work inconvenience to the bankers. But the measures taken since the close of August have been doubly valuable, and ought not to fail of proper commendation.

On the 24th August, when the panic began in this City by the failure of the Ohio Trust, the Sub-Treasury held twelve millions and a half of dollars in gold of the twenty-two and a half millions in the City—the banks having lost heavily the previous week by export to Europe. Seeing that our banks would be greatly strengthened by concentrating the Government disbursements at this point, and by promptly auditing and paying the special and general appropriations of Congress, which were made to take effect after the 1st of July, Mr. COBB has reduced his balance in New-York to the amount of $2,750,000, nearly every dollar of which went into bank. The consequence is that to-day the position of the Specie held by the Sub-Treasury and the banks is completely reversed, and the latter afforded the utmost relief the Secretary could arrange for under the law.

These disbursements will be rapidly continued. Mr. COBB determined, a few days since, to reduce the premium which he is paying on the public stocks, unless they are sent in forthwith for redemption. His desire is to distribute his balances, as far as they can be appropriated to this object, to the best public advantage, and at the earliest day possible to afford relief to the money market. The new order is, that up to the 1st of November he will continue to pay sixteen per cent. premium and the accrued interest for the bonds and certificates of loan of 1867–68. After that date he will reduce the premium to fourteen per cent. One or more of our leading Savings Banks, we learn, will avail of this notice at once, and having the opportunity to reinvest in New-York State Stocks to advantage, will send on their United States bonds and certificates for the higher premium. The operation will be equal to so much gold transferred from the Sub-Treasury to active banking use.

There are other movements of the Secretary which have come under our notice tending to similar relief, though of less importance. The whole effect has been to popularize the Sub-Treasury system, In a season of severe pecuniary trial, and to afford a degree of substantial aid to business for which the public are largely indebted to the practical sense of the head of the Treasury Department.

IRISH-SEPOYS AT HOME.—It seems by the following extract from a Dublin paper, that there are Irishmen in Ireland, as well as in New-York, who sympathize with the Sepoys of India in the unparalleled atrocities which they inflict upon the women and children of English officers:

"Sweeter than the voice of love, sweeter than the warm accents of friendship, dearer than the mellowest sunshine of the heart, is the news of English discomfiture in India to the breasts of the Irish people. They are delighted, rejoiced, and gladdened beyond measure *when they hear of the torture* and humiliation of their ancient foe. There is not a vessel of hers which is wrecked, there is not a General of hers who is slain, there is not a battalion in her service which is routed and overthrown, that the people of Ireland do not *gloat over* with the greatest satisfaction and delight. They are consequently *delighted by the intelligence received from the East*, where the forces of the Great Mogul are pounding the armies of Great Britain. Wherever England draws the sword or lights the match, Ireland prays for her defeat, and at no time has she prayed more fervently in that way than she does now, when *the patriot Sepoys of India* are endeavoring to strangle the British power, and sweep it root and branch from the fair and fertile fields of Hindostan."

The "patriot Sepoys of India!" We should not have deemed it possible, but for such paragraphs as the above, that anything wearing the form of humanity could regard with any other feelings than those of profound and intense horror such deeds as are enacted by these "patriot Sepoys" of India. At the risk of harrowing the souls of our readers, we copy from a Paris letter the following, which describes but one amongst scores of similar atrocities now perpetrated upon women and children:

"One of the saddest, cruelest, or I should say most diabolical incidents of the Indian mutiny has been furnished of a young lady married four years ago at the British Embassy in Paris. Her name was CLEMENT. She was the daughter of a clergyman nearly related to the family of an Irish Earl. A more beautiful creature when in all the pride of eighteen she stood at the altar, it is not possible to conceive. She married a gallant young Captain of the name of TOWER, of the 64th native infantry of Bengal. Her family, consisting of her mother, sister and young brother, are now living in the rue Torredos, in Paris. They have just received intelligence that on the 20th of June their interesting relative was sacrificed in the following brutal manner. Her two lovely children, a boy and girl, were massacred joint by joint, while living, before her eyes, after she herself had been delivered over successively to the brutal lust of three fiends in human shape. From the scene of her mutilated children she was carried away and placed in a hot bath, after which a sleeping potion was given her and she was put to bed. The next day she was brought down again into the presence of other devils in human guise, six of whom having again gratified their diabolical lust, threw her out of the window to be scrambled for by the soldiery. In the evening her head was found impaled on an iron stake. The husband has since blown his brains out. I have read the letter recounting these atrocities."

Here is another paragraph from a letter from an English officer, published in the London journals:

"Such horrible indescribable barbarities were surely never perpetrated before. You in England will not hear the worst, for the truth is so awful that the newspapers dare not publish it. I will only disgust you with two instances; but, alas! there are only too many similar ones. An officer and his wife were tied to trees; their children were tortured to death before them, and portions of their flesh crammed down the parents' throats; the wife then ravished before her husband, he mutilated in a manner too horrible to relate; then both were burnt to death. Two young ladies named ——, were seized at Delhi, stripped naked, tied on a cart, taken to the Bazaar, and there violated. Luckily for them, they soon died from the effects of the brutal treatment they received. Can you wonder that, with stories like the foregoing, (and there are plenty such,) we feel more like fiends than men?"

"Sweeter than the voice of love" are such stories of torture as these "to the hearts of the Irish people," says a paper published in Ireland, and claiming to represent Irish sentiment! How false the profession is we do not need the indignant protests of other Irish journals to show. The mass of the Irish in this city repudiate and disclaim utterly the kindred sentiments uttered here by men making similar claims to be the representatives of Irish opinion.

OUR PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The tightness in the money market does not affect the spirits of our people so far as to keep them away from places of amusement. Perhaps they may feel the need, all the more, of something to keep their spirits up after the anxieties and tribulations of the day. All our theatres seem to be in full blast, and the Opera singers discount notes to crowds of eager customers. The amount of money expended nightly upon amusements in this City is much greater than is generally imagined. Take the following statement as a rough, and certainly not an exaggerated estimate of the amounts received upon any one night at the various theatres, &c.:

Academy of Music	$2,000
Niblo's Garden	1,000
Laura Keene's Theatre	800
Broadway Theatre	1,300
Wallack's Theatre	800
Burton's Theatre	900
Bowery Theatre	500
National Theatre	400
Barnum's Museum	500
Bryant's Minstrels	250
Franklin Museum	400
Olympic Theatre	400
Christy's Minstrels	600
Dusseldorf Gallery	100
Anatomical Museum	100
Total	$10,050

Here is a total of over *ten thousand dollars* expended every night in this City alone, merely for amusements. And yet it may not be wasted. It is impossible that men should go through the wear and tear of business day after day and week after week, as many do in this City, without recreation and relaxation of some sort. It is, indeed, one of the first necessaries of life to the thousands and tens of thousands of our working men. Those who work with the brain need it most, but those who labor with their hands need it also, and ought to have the means and opportunities for it much more abundantly than they have at present. It is for the lack of it that so many day-laborers resort to the rum-shop, to find in the lights and hilarity, as well as in the drink of the place, some stimulus to the exhausted body and flagging spirits. The cause of morality would be greatly benefited by any one who would devise a system of cheap, popular, attractive and innocent amusements for the poor.

But probably *two-thirds* of the money paid for amusements in the City comes from strangers. It is curious to stand at the entrance of any of our theatres or concert saloons, and observe how few among the faces of those entering can be recognized as belonging to the City. There are always at least twenty or thirty thousand strangers in the City:—and the great mass of them pay at least one visit to these places of entertainment during their stay.

Life-Size Photographs.

The art of Photography is advancing rapidly and steadily towards perfection. The imperial photograph has been generally deemed the finest achievement in the department thus far,—but Messrs. BRADY & EVANS have gone a step further and have produced *full-length* photographic portraits *the size of life*. These are the first of the kind ever made in the world, and are well worthy of examination, not simply as curiosities, but as works of art. Two of them are groups of three figures each,—and the other is a splendid full-length likeness of the popular *prima donna*, FREZZOLINI. The pictures are in size about seven feet by four, and are as accurate likenesses as any of the smaller photographs in the gallery. By some means or other, moreover, the artists have overcome the leading defect of this art,—which consists in exaggerating the size of that portion of the object which happens to be in the foreground. These pictures are not taken directly from life, but from smaller ones upon glass, magnified. We understand that two of them will probably be sent to the Crystal Palace for exhibition to-day or to-morrow. They are certainly very remarkable productions.

PARTICULARLY COOL.—The Richmond *South* contains the following:

"As an evidence of the utter unreliableness of these reports from Kansas, in Northern journals, we deduce an instance from the correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The reporter of that paper asserted that General CALHOUN, the President of the Convention, in his opening speech, declared himself in favor of submitting the the Constitution to the popular vote. In yesterday's issue we published the brief address of Mr. CALHOUN. It does not contain a single word in regard to the subject of ratification."

It was the telegraphic reporter for the Associated Press which made the statement referred to concerning General CALHOUN'S speech; and it was the TIMES' full report of that speech which he *South* published without credit, and on the strength of which it professes to convict the TIMES of being unreliable!

We are constrained to confess that a very qualified reliance is to be placed upon the telegraphic reports coming from the extreme West. They are generally made up either by persons without experience, or of strongly partisan views. The result in either case is the same—an inexact and distorted report. But the attempt of the *South* to saddle this upon Northern papers, as specially their fault, is absurd. It may be more prominent in them, because all the news comes from them, but for no other reason.

POLITICAL.—We observe that sundry papers, in quoting from our columns a paragraph announcing that Hon. O. B. MATTESON had decided not to resign his seat in Congress, speak of the TIMES as Mr. M.'s *organ*. We apprehend Mr. MATTESON would regard this as a piece of gratuitous and gross injustice. We gave publicity to the statement of his intentions and of the reasons which he assigns for the course he has decided to adopt;—but we neither expressed any opinion as to the prudence or propriety of his course, nor did we assume any degree of responsibility for his political or personal action. Still less, we imagine, would he be willing to be considered responsible for the sentiments and conduct of the TIMES. Mr. MATTESON, it will be remembered, in a letter addressed to the Committee of Investigation, demanded an open trial before any action was to be taken on the resolution for his expulsion. The demand was just, and probably would have been complied with but for the lateness of the day in the session when it was made. If he takes his seat in December, without a reëlection, we presume he will very speedily have an opportunity to make it again,—as it is quite certain the resolution will be brought forward afresh at an early day.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—There seems to be a lull in the interest taken by practical and scientific men in the subject of prison discipline, both here and in Europe, but the subject is not abandoned, nor is the area of discussion limited to the United States, England and France, as it was at one period. Germany and Italy have taken a part in it. A remarkable work has lately made its appearance in Germany, in defence of solitary confinement, or, as it is commonly called, the Pennsylvania system, by Mr. G. F. SCHLATTER, who, in consequence of the Baden rebellion, was imprisoned at solitary confinement in Bruchsal for nearly seven years. It is a work of great interest, written with much judgment and candor, dedicated to the great criminalist MITTERMAIER. Mr. SCHLATTER is thus the second author in favor of solitary confinement at labor who speaks from personal experience; the first, and until now the only one, who has written for solitary confinement, with the aid of personal experience, was Dr. LIEBER, imprisoned, like Mr. SCHLATTER, for political offences.

TEXAS POLITICS.—Ex-President ANSON JONES has published a letter consenting to be a candidate for the United States Senate in place of SAM HOUSTON, whose reëlection, he says, would involve an acknowledgment of a power of humbug on his part, and of gullibility on the part of the people of Texas, greater than he is willing to concede. He assails HOUSTON'S policy, both in TEXAS and in the Senate, with great warmth and vehemence. They have both supported the same Indian policy, but in this, Mr. JONES says, Gen. HOUSTON "was governed very much by private and personal considerations. His course towards the Indians was prompted by his individual connection and relationship, as well as association with the Cherokees, into which tribe he had *married*, and by which he had been *adopted*, and whose habits and mode of life he had *assumed*." The contest promises to be decidedly warm before it is over.

PROPOSAL.—A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* proposes the establishment of a Southern Mercantile Association, with a local agency in New-York, and auxiliary agencies in other Northern cities, if need be, for the purpose of learning who are worthy and who are not of Southern patronage, and the South will very soon be saved the necessity of contributing to the wealth of those who steal away her slaves. It represents that the advantages of such a system would be immense. It is to be modeled upon what the *Mercury* styles the "system of espionage" known as Mercantile Agencies at the North. Must the South *copy* the North even in such a matter as this?

THE PUFF POLITICAL.—The writing of *puffs* has come to be a distinct department of literature. The venders of pills and other commodities which it was deemed desirable to keep before the people, originated the system. Some general topic is first introduced, and by an easy and skillful transition it is turned to the specific object in view. The same system is now very widely practiced in bringing patriots ambitions for office before the public. One of our Sunday cotemporaries introduces an editorial paragraph thus:

"STATE SENATORSHIP.—This dignified and honorable position will undoubtedly be sought for by several of our citizens. Already we hear of numerous candidates for State Senator in the four districts in our City. It is due to the character of our City that we should send to the highest branch of the State Legislature none but men who are capable of filling the position with honor to themselves and credit to their constituency."

These are excellent sentiments, and must command universal approval. The intelligent citizen who reads them begins to feel proud of the Empire State, and to look round among our most honored and gifted citizens for some man worthy of a seat in that exalted body. As the names of our great men run through his mind he proceeds with the paragraph, which reads thus:

"In the Seventh District we hear that *Ex-Alderman Doherty* is spoken of by the Democracy as a popular and available candidate for State Senator, and we are told that the general expression of the party in that district is in his favor. Of his capability, *his friends say*, no one can refuse to speak in the highest terms."

The name of Ex-Alderman DOHERTY is probably one which did not occur to the intelligent reader who was so profoundly impressed by the first part of the paragraph. The skill of the editor in evading any expression of opinion on his own part, and simply repeating what he "hears," or is "told," or what Ex-Alderman DOHERTY'S "friends say," is not the least noteworthy part of the system of political puffery.

OUR SCHOOLS.—Our advertising columns show that the private schools for both boys and girls have opened for their Fall and Winter terms, after the Summer vacation. It is very curious that with what seems to be the immense number of these establishments in both the City and country, they should still be inadequate to the necessities of the country—for we hear almost daily inquiries after schools, those in the immediate vicinity of the persons making the application being already filled. Persons in search of schools at present will find in the advertising department of the TIMES a very full list of the best establishments the kind in the country, and the catalogue is long enough to give them a wide variety of choice. The private educational institutions of this country are, in many very important respects, decidedly superior to those of any other.

THE PANIC SPREADING.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, speaking of the financial troubles, says that "DAY has broke." The New-York branch of the same establishment broke an hour or two earlier than at St. Louis. It was high time, and nobody was in the least surprised.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

THE COMPENSATION OF CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Attorney-General BLACK, in response to questions submitted to him by the Secretary of State, relative to the compensation of Consuls, says the construction put on the act of Congress by the late President and Secretary of State, under the advice of the Attorney-General, was that a Minister or Consul who was in service on the 30th of June, 1855, and was to all intents and purposes of the new act in the same condition as if he had received his compensation afterwards. In other words, the law converted the incumbent from full paid into salaried officers. Mr. BLACK considers this the right construction of the law.

The next News from Europe.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The Cunard screw steamer *Jura*, at the date of our last advices from Europe, was expected to sail from Cork for St. John, N. B., on the 14th inst., and should bring two or three days' later intelligence, including, probably, very important news from India. As the steamer had not arrived at the closing hour on the Eastern lines last evening, orders were given to have the Maine and New-Brunswick lines opened to-day, (Sunday,) at the expense of the New-York Associated Press; but, owing to the careless indifference of the operators upon the Maine line, it has been found impossible to communicate with St. John to-day.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Texas*, from Vera Cruz on the 22d inst., has arrived at Quarantine. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 19th inst., but the advices are not important.

The grant to the new Tehuantepec Company requires the finishing of ten leagues of railroad every year, from the 7th of Septempter, 1857, and all the dykes at Coatzacoalcas and Ventosa, within the first year.

Yellow Fever at Key West, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The Tallahasse *Sentinel*, of the 22d instant, reports yellow fever at Key West. There were many cases and one death. Dr. JACKSON MAXWELL, and his lady and child, were laying low. The origin of the disease is attributed to the admission of seamen from Aspinwall to the hospital.

Colonel BAZE, editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal*, is dead.

Fire in Toronto, Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Sept. 26.

JONES & Co.'s omnibus stables in this city were destroyed by fire this morning. They were fired by an incendiary. The stock was partially saved. The loss is heavy, as there was no insurance.

Departure of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The screw steamship *Indian* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, with 155 passengers.

Republican Nomination for State Senator.

HERKIMER, Saturday, Sept. 26.

☞ The Republicans of Otsego and Herkimer to-day nominated for Senator A. H. LAFLIN, of Herkimer.

SEIZURE FOR ALLEGED SMUGGLING.—The little tug Quarantine propeller *Robert C. Smith* was on Friday seized by the Custom-House officers at Quarantine, upon a charge of smuggling cigars from on board vessels lying at the lower anchorage. She was brought up to Whitehall, and two policemen put in charge until the case is investigated. Mr. SMITH, a pilot, had command of her; Mr. PETER ROFF, her former commander, being employed upon other duties. Her crew appear to know nothing of the acts charged. The Health Officer lately had occasion to proceed against some of these officials at Quarantine, for conniving at, or aiding in, the escape of persons detained within the Quarantine inclosure, and it is hinted that this seizure of the little tug may have been made without sufficient cause, by way of retaliating upon the Health Officer, who could have no connection with the proceedings alleged to have been committed.

☞ There was an exhibition of a steam-carriage in the City Hall Park on Friday, which attracted some attention. It is intended for use in the streets, instead of the horse-cars and railroad cars.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Maid's Tragedy," altered from the tragic play of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, was produced here on Saturday night. Much curiosity has been excited by the announcement of the production of this ancient work; much speculation to know how its loose plot and utter grossness could be modified to the squeamish palate of the present day. To say that the original is revolting is to use a mild expression. The heroine is probably as bad a specimen of human depravity as can be found in the records of literature, but the character has one recommendation—it is powerfully drawn, and at times dilates with a savage splendor of genius which is, at least, startling. The labor of adapting this work was undertaken by Mr. BOUCICAULT—a gentleman whose constructive ability and great knowledge of stage effect peculiarly fitted him for the task. The result certainly exceeds the most sanguine expectations even of those who are acquainted with Mr. BOUCICAULT'S remarkable ability. Instead of a clumsy, ill-digested, villainously atrocious play, he has produced a neat three-act tragedy, full of strong situations and exciting scenes. The plot may still be considered objectionable, hinging, as it does, on a great moral crime: but, inasmuch as the catastrophe is retributive and terrible, virtue is triumphant, and the predilections of the audience satisfied, as far as they are usually satisfied in tragic plays.

The heroine is a lady who indulges in illicit intercourse with a King, in spite of a newly married husband, whom she has wedded as a blind. This lady (*Evadne* by name) has a military brother of a horribly fiery temper, who hearing of the matter flies into a great rage, and induces *Evadne* to assassinate her paramour. Made conscious of her guilt by the stinging reproaches of this relative, she consents to do the deed; dispatches the monarch, and finally poisons herself, dying, much tranquilised by her exertions in the arms of her admiring brother. The details o the plot heighten the general harshness of these prominent features, but they are introduced skillfully and consistently, and do not revolt as in the original play.

It will be seen that this character affords a new field for the exercise of Miss HERON'S remarkable talent. *Evadne* is not a hypocrite; she hides nothing, denies nothing; sho is defiant and ambitious; tells her betrothed plainly that she hates him, and warns him not to cross her path; she is bold and bad to such an eminent degree that she acquires a kind of sagacious dignity which is almost noble. During the first act and a part of the second these are the traits of her character, and they were pronounced by Miss HERON with a stately vigor for which we scarcely gave her credit. After her interview with her brother—an interview in which she discovers that her defiant haughtiness cannot protect her from his scorn—she is humbled, but only to that desperate point which enables her to see how she may heal the wounded honor of her brother. With her mind resolutely fixed on this object, merely as a matter of family pride, she suffers all the torments of defeated ambition intensified by lustful regrets which are ultimately stifled by the poisoned goblet. In these two acts Miss HERON rises to a height of tragic force which we have seldom seen equaled. The scene with her brother, and subsequently when she picks up the dagger he has dropped, and staggers to the chamber of the sleeping King, were exhibitions of profound artistic skill and sensibility, only equaled by her superb womanly outburst in the last act—an outburst which is the only exhibition of human feeling in the *rôle*. In this play Miss HERON has certainly created a distinct individuality, totally unlike anything she has attempted before, and infinitely greater. We look on her *Evadne* as the best exposition she has yet given us of undoubted strength of genius, and innate force of conception. It is a sustained realization of extreme intensity throughout, yet so well proportioned that the most repulsive features of the characterization are forgotten in the violent emotions which are insensibly awakened by her fearful career.

Mrs. ALLEN has a grateful part to perform as *Aspatia*, and played it with excellent judgment and propriety, infusing into it moreover no small amount of emotional interest.

Mr. DAVENPORT as *Amintor*, although laboring under an apparent hoarseness, was very discreet and acceptable. Mr. LORAINE as *Melantius* exhibited some excellencies and many defects. It is this gentlemen's good fortune to possess a voice of such extreme power that its slightest whisper shakes the building. When he is excited—which very often happens—he produces an effect which is anything but pleasant to the nervous susceptibilities of the audience. It is a pity that this boistcrous tendency exists, for, apart from its absurdity, it mars the efforts of an actor who is in many respects valuable. The other male characters were well cast, with the exception of the *King* who fell into the hands of a gentleman who made royalty even more contemptible than the dramatist have here depicted it.

The tragedy was nicely put upon the stage, and achieved an unquestionable success. It will be played to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lucretia Borgia" will be repeated to-night for the last time with FREZZOLINI VESTVALI, BELGNOLI and GASSIER in the principal parts.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the eminent tragedienne, commences an engagement at this Theatre to-night, appearing as *Bianca*, in MILMAN'S play of "Fazio."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS commences the third and last week of his engagement here to-night, playing in the two comedies of "A Curious Case," and "Used Up."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The combined ballet and pantomimic troupes appear to-night in "La Bouquetaire" and "Blanco."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Two new "and original" pieces will be produced here to-night; a burlesque called the "Slam Light Guard," and a farce called "Nothing to Nurse." The comedy of "Living too Fast" is also on the bill.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Devil in Paris," and "Born to Good Luck," are the pieces announced here to-night. They are strongly cast.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Sons of Toil," "In and Out of Place," and "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," are the attractions here.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The "Last Days of Pompeii," the "Young Reefer," and "The Vision of the Dead," will be played here.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Miss WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, gives her musical entertainment here in the afternoon and evening.

POSTPONEMENT.—Miss MAY'S second concert, announced for to-morrow night, is postponed in consequence of the room (Niblo's) having been previously engaged by the Horticultural Society. It will come off next week.

EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION UPON A MOTHER.—On Friday an Inquest was held by Coroner HILLS, at No. 445 Greenwich-street upon the body of PATRICK TUBBADY, a child five months old, who died under very painful circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that at an early hour on the previous morning the infant was discovered lying on the basement steps at that address, and in a state of complete insensibility. JAMES LEE who found it, discovered on the body of the little sufferer clear indications of violence. After an hour or two it died. He also found another child, of which Mrs. TUBBADY was the mother, lying on the ground in the adjoining yard, and crying violently. On taking it up this second child was observed to be marked, as though it had been violently bruised. Next he found the mother of these two children lying at some distance, near a stable, and, from her manner, seemingly deranged. Further evidence showed that the poor lost wretch had only lived in the house about a week, that she was of excessively intemperate habits, and frequently suffered from delirium tremens. There was no evidence to show at whose hands the poor little things had received so severe injury. It is said that, while maddened from drink, she dropped these infants from an upper window into the yard, and that the bruises and fatal injuries are thus to be explained. The verdict of the Jury was "Death from injuries and exposure, but without evidence as to how or by whom inflicted." The drunken mother and her only surviving child were sent to the Almshouse.

THE CENTRAL PARK FUND.—It was feared that the present uncomfortable condition of the money market would render it extremely difficult for the Comptroller to find bidders for Central Park Fund Stock, at 6 per cent. And on Monday last those who feared thought they had good ground for so doing, for at 2 o'clock, when the bids were to have been opened, no bidders appeared. Since then, however, $66,000 worth have been taken, at 6 per cent., privately, on foreign account, and the Comptroller thinks he will be able to negotiate all he requires privately.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY CONCLUDED

The Prisoner Convicted of Murder in the First Degree—A New Trial to be Applied For.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OVER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gilford.

NINTH DAY.—CONTINUED.

THE SUMMING UP.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 24—2 P. M.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly.*—This morning the prisoner sat beside his counsel; he evinced no excitement. During the speech of the prosecuting officer he picked to pieces the cork of a little vial that stood on the table near him and thus vented whatever of nervousness the occasion generated. His gray-headed father sat near him, and his friends and college-mates, who had testified to his good character, were scattered throughout the Court-room.

The District-Attorney, as soon as the Court was opened, arose and addressed the Jury. The question which they were to decide he said, was, "Was Albert J. Moses murdered by James P. Donnelly?" That Moses was murdered and did not commit suicide, was evident from the character of the wound, from the testimony of those who heard his dying declarations, and from that which tended to fasten the crime of murdering him upon Donnelly. That the prisoner committed the deed was proved: *First*—By the fact that a motive for the deed was apparent; Donnelly had lost money at play with Moses; that money belonged to another man, and unless that money was in Donnelly's possession on the morning of the first of August, his character was ruined.

2. By the conduct of the prisoner; no innocent man would have acted as he did. This was the circumstantial evidence.

3. By the direct evidence of Moses himself as given in his dying declarations. It had been attempted to prove that Moses was not in his right mind when he made those declarations. The idea of *delirium tremens* caused by the loss of blood had originated in the imagination of Dr. Connery. Some of the New-York doctors were so wise that some one of them would be found to make it out that a man was insane in almost any case.

Mr. Parker spoke till 5¼ o'clock, when the Court adjourned to 1 P. M. the next day, on account of a death in the family of one of the jurors.

TENTH DAY.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Friday, Sept. 25—1 P. M.

The Court-room again filled to overflowing. Mr. Bradley for the defence, has just commenced to sum up. Gov. Pennington will follow on the same side in the morning, and after that the closing argument for the People will be made by Mr. Dayton.

The People vs. *James P. Donnelly.*—When the Court was opened at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the room was more crowded, if possible, than it had yet been. People from all the country around had come to Freehold to hear the closing argument and catch a glimpse of the prisoner. Donnelly looked exceedingly well. His sisters and father sat near him. At those passages in which his counsel spoke of his aged father and of his college-mates, who had come from all parts of the country to testify in his favor, Donnelly shed tears. Mr. Bradley's speech occupied four and a half hours. He dwelt at length upon the theory of the defence that Moses, the murdered man, after the fatal blow was struck by some unknown hand, swooned and lay in a state of insensibility for an indefinite time; that on reviving he rushed out of his room into the hall, and Donnelly was the first one he met; and that thus meeting him in this confused state, the idea impressed itself upon his mind that Donnelly had just inflicted the wound upon him. The conduct of the prisoner, Mr. Bradley contended, was not evidence of his guilt. He had acted as any other innocent man would have acted under similar circumstances; he was frightened at meeting a man, with his throat cut and bleeding, rushing towards him with outstretched arms. He fled down stairs, and as soon as he recovered from the natural agitation which came upon him his first impulse was to run for a doctor. He fled in a direction in which he would naturally go to seek one. Martha O'Neill, who saw him go by Mrs. Jarvis' cottage, turned to set down her milking pail, and then went after him. She saw him just getting on to the plank walk near Schenck's. He had gone that way for a physician, and when Martha O'Neill saw him he was near the barber shop, which he had just left. When he returned to the Seaview House he added the dying man. During that morning there was excitement in that house; every one was agitated, and the prisoner no more so than the rest. Mr. Bradley made an eloquent appeal. At 5½ o'clock the Court adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26—9 A. M.

Gov. Pennington made the closing argument for the defence. He adverted to the hardship of our criminal law in this country, which requires that a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty" should in every case be rendered. Where, in the Scotch law, "not proven" would be a proper verdict, here a Jury must say "not guilty." The motive which, it was alleged, had influenced Donnelly to commit the crime was a desire to save his reputation. Donnelly, it was said, was to be ruined by the loss of $65,—he, who could readily procure so paltry a sum from his father,—he, to whom his employer was indebted. But he (Counsel) contended that it was only $5 that he had lost at play with Moses and he had no motive to commit the deed. Then the time at which it was charged that the deed was done was the time at which it was most improbable that the prisoner would have selected had he intended to commit the deed. He would not charge any one with the crime, but he would say that the developments were not all out. Concerning the instrument with which Counsel for the State asserted that the deed was done and which Donnelly said he had sold to Moses, that dagger was lying in the drawer in the office, where any one could get it. The learned Counsel read from the NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 17, the account of Mark H. Greenman's suicide and how the proprietor of the house in which he killed himself, upon seeing the corpse fell dead from fright The conduct of Donnelly would appear to be that of an innocent man when all the circumstances were considered.

Gov. Pennington argued that it was impossible that Donnelly should have escaped without blood upon his clothes, and that his changing his clothes was no evidence of guilt. With regard to Moses' dying declarations, although the Court admitted them as evidence, yet the Jury were to decide how much of credibility attached to them. In conclusion he appealed to the Jury in behalf of the prisoner, in behalf of his aged father, in behalf of his sisters and their mother, no longer living, to bring a verdict if they could in favor of his client. The prisoner and his sisters and father and friends, who were present, were in tears at the close of the address. There were many moistened eyes in the Court-room.

Hon. William L. Dayton, Attorney-General of New-Jersey, followed and closed the case for the prosecution. He arose to perform a sad duty, he said, but mournful as it was he should perform it, and he trusted the Jury would do theirs. The question to which he was to address himself resolved itself into two heads:

1. Was murder committed?
2. By whom?

Mr. Dayton examined the testimony in the case with great minuteness.

The Court adjourned shortly after 1 P. M., Mr. Dayton not having concluded his argument, to three o'clock in the afternoon.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.—3 P. M.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—So great was the crowd that the Court was delayed some time by the difficulty which the officers experienced in bringing the prisoner through the concourse of people which flocked up the passage-way in front of the doors. Mr. Dayton resumed his argument. He examined the testimony relative to Donnelly's flight after the murder. The pretence that he went for a poor German barber to doctor the dying man when he himself was a physician, was a defence which if the jury could look into his heart they would see that the prisoner himself would scorn. His conduct after he went back to the Seaview House, having disposed of the dagger no one could tell how, was such as to fasten the deed upon him. No innocent man would have acted as he did. The circumstantial evidence was alone sufficient to convict the prisoner, but when the direct testimony derived from the dying declaration of Moses was added to it the proof was conclusive. Moses himself had been called to the witness stand from the grave; "though dead his mouth speaketh." Mr. Dayton dwelt at considerable length upon the theory of the defence by which it was claimed that the dying man had swooned away and on coming to his senses, sprang up and rushed into the hall, and seeing Donnelly, thought he must have given him the fatal blow. Two hours, it was said, he might have lain in that swoon; two hours before the commission of the deed he had not retired to bed; he was playing cards with Donnelly in the bedroom of the latter. The testimony of Jules Berthoff, whose room was next to Donnelly's, was, that he heard broken conversation like that of persons playing cards in the adjoining room, at 3½ o'clock in the morning. The murder was committed at about twenty minutes after 5. It is impossible in a limited space to do justice to Mr. Dayton's argument. It was a masterly effort. He concluded at 5 o'clock.

Judge VREDENBURGH then proceeded to charge the Jury. Four questions, he said, presented themselves in connection with the case:

1. Is Albert S. Moses dead?
2. If he is dead, did he die by violence in the place, time and manner charged in the indictment?
3. If so, was that violence inflicted by the defendant?
4. If so, what was the degree of the defendant's crime?

To the first point the Judge cited the evidence which identified the body of the deceased—that of his brother George A. Moses, Mr. Lent and others. Was this evidence sufficient to convince their minds that the individual who lay dead at the Seaview House on the 1st of August was Albert S. Moses? If it was, then the second question arose. Medical men had testified to the character of the wound. The learned Judge read from his notes their description of the wound and their opinions concerning the manner in which it was inflicted. Could Moses have committed suicide? Was it probable from the other testimony in the case that he would have done so? Did his own declarations tend to fasten the crime of self-murder upon him? If not was the wound inflicted in the place, time and manner charged in the indictment? Under the third head Judge Vredenburgh examined very thoroughly the testimony tending to fasten the crime upon the prisoner. He went over the entire ground—the motive, the flight and the subsequent conduct of the prisoner, and the dying declarations of Moses. The jury were to consider the depositions of each one of the witnesses, and give them whatever weight they appeare to deserve. They were to consider whether Moses' dying declarations were worthy of belief; the Court had admitted them in evidence, but it was for the Jury to decide the degree of credibility which should attach to them. They would give the prisoner the benefit of every reasonable doubt. By that he did not mean that unless everything was proved to an absolute certainty they must acquit the defendant; there was no such thing as absolute certainty in this world; but if there was a rational cause for hesitation in their minds they should acquit him. If they really believed him guilty they should convict him. They must tell the truth as it appeared to them, and leave the consequences to Providence. With these they had nothing to do. Evidence had been brought of the defendant's good character. This they should weigh. Where there was doubt in the case they should give the defendant the benefit of such evidence. In such a case the odor of a good character should stand him in stead, and incline the scales of Justice to Mercy's side. Finally, if they found that the defendant was guilty of causing the death of Moses, they were to find the degree of the murder. If there was premeditation of only a moment's duration—even if Donnelly, when he went into Moses' room, had not yet intended murder, but immediately before the perpetration of the deed premeditated it—it was murder with malice aforethought. They were to consider whether it was possible that there was any provocation. The evidence was that the deceased was asleep when the blow was given, and was awakened by the force of it. If they believed this the blow must have been struck without provocation. The Judge read the statute defining the degrees of murder. The final crisis of the case was with them. He hoped Omniscience would guide them to a righteous verdict.

The time occupied in the delivery of the charge was an hour and three quarters. It examined nearly all the evidence in the case, and dealt very little in generalities. As soon as it was concluded Mr. Bradley arose and excepted to certain parts of it, and requested the Judge to charge the Jury in regard to the points which he presented. His points were these:

1. We ask the Court to charge the Jury that, if the Jury are satisfied that Moses had no belief in a God and in a future state of rewards and punishments, they must disregard his dying declarations.

The Court charged in accordance with this request, but said that the Jury must be satisfied that such was the fact. The law would presume that he had such belief until the contrary was proved.

2. We ask the Court to charge the Jury that the fact of Moses' not restoring the money, which he said he had won at gaming, to its rightful owner, in the prospect of immediate death, is evidence of a depraved heart, and goes to show that his declarations are not entitled to belief; also, that the fact of his making no reference to a future state, but smiling in derision when spoken to on that subject, (if the Jury believe he did so,) is evidence of the like character and effect.

To this request the Court replied by charging the Jury that they should give these facts just such weight as they thought they deserved, in reference to the credit due to the statements of Moses. [The counsel for the defendant excepted to this charge.]

3. We ask the Court to charge the Jury that if they believe the evidence of Munier, with regard to the length of time that Moses had been stabbed, the evidence of the defendant's guilt is insufficient.

The Court charged that if the Jury believed that Moses was stabbed two hours before the alarm, there certainly was no proof that the defendant was there at the time; but they were to decide whether they would believe this statement in the face of all the facts in the case.

The following were Mr. Bradley's exceptions:

The defence except to the charge of the Court, in that the Court therein argued the facts of the case to the Jury against the prisoner at the bar.

To the charge of the Court, because the Court gave a partial view of the evidence against the prisoner, and omitted the circumstances in his favor.

To the charge of the Court on the subject of giving the defendant the benefit of any reasonable doubt wherein the Court charged that if the Jury were satisfied in their own consciences that the defendant was guilty, they must find him so. If they, in their own consciences had a doubt of it, they must acquit him.

At 6¾ o'clock the Jury retired in the jury-room and the Court was adjourned until the ringing of the bell, which would give the signal that the Jury had come into Court. The candles had been lighted some time previous to this on the Judge's desk and within the bar; the rest of the court-room, crowded with human beings, was not lighted, and the gloomy appearance of the remote parts of the room added to the solemnity of the occasion. Many of the audience retired, but the greater part remained awaiting in silent expectation the action of the Jury. The prisoner who, throughout the scathing speech of the Attorney-General and the charge,—by no means favorable to him,—of the Judge, had preserved the same extraordinary calmness which has characterized him throughout, went with the Sheriff into the jail to get his tea. The Judges and counsel retired for the same purpose.

EVENING SESSION.

At five minutes past eight o'clock the Jury gave word that they had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was silently brought in and took his accustomed seat, his father sitting near him; the Judge, Jury and counsel took their seats, and then the bell on top of the Court-House was rung. It sounded like the toll of doom to the prisoner. Instantly the crowd of people outside—there had been a military review by the Governor of all the troops in the county, and the town was unusually full—were heard rushing up the stairs, crowding past each other, and bursting into the Court-room, all eager to hear and see. Every available spot was occupied.

It was with great difficulty that order was restored, and then the crier opened the Court. The names of the Jury were called.

Clerk—(To the prisoner)—Rise. Jurors, look upon the prisoner. Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?

Foreman—We have.

Clerk—How say you? Do you find James P. Donnelly, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—We find him GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE on the four first counts of the indictment, and find him not guilty on the fifth count.

The jury were polled. They all affirmed the verdict.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, hear ken untofyour verdict as it stands recorded. You say that you find James P. Donnelly, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of murder in the first degree on the first four counts of the indictment, and not guilty on the last. And so say you all.

Jury—We do.

Mr. Bradley immediately on the rendition of the verdict arose and asked the Court for a reasonable time to prepare a bill of exceptions.

Mr. Dayton suggested that a fortnight would be a proper period.

Judge Vredenburgh stated that the Court would meet again at this place on the second Tuesday in October; that would be a proper time to present the bill of exceptions.

The Court, after the settlement of this point adjourned.

No perceptible change was apparent on the countenance of the prisoner when the verdict was pronounced. He said before it was known that the jury had agreed that they could not help rendering a speedy judgment after the one-sided charge of the Judge. After the Court adjourned, "Go," he said to his brother-in-law, "and break this sad news to my sister before any one else tells her of it." But it was too late; the moment the verdict was promulgated people rushed out of the Court House, crying "Wilful murder!" The family of the prisoner heard the news; it came with crushing weight upon them. The gray-haired father of Donnelly sat by his side when the verdict was pronounced. It had no visible effect upon him then, but he lies at this moment moaning upon his bed, permitting no one to enter his room. He has expected his son's acquittal all through the trial, and the final *dénoument* has come upon him with a terrible shock. The Jury themselves were affected; the foreman with difficulty gave utterance to the verdict, and it was only after the Judge had said "Louder," and it was repeated, that it was understood.

Thus this lengthy trial is finally brought to a close. What will be the future disposition of Donnelly it is, of course, impossible to say. A great deal of sympathy exists for him here; he is a young man of fine appearance. The evidence against him was crushing, and the opinion is general that the verdict was a righteous one. His counsel express a determination to carry the case before the Supreme Court. If they obtain a writ from the Chancellor, they will present it, with their bill of exceptions, to the Court on the second Tuesday in October, and have the record of the trial placed before the Court of last resort. They claim that their exceptions to the Judge's charge were well taken, and that it was a very unfair one towards the prisoner. The Supreme Court, General Term, meets on the first Tuesday in November, when, if the case is carried up, it will be argued. Unless a stay of proceedings is obtained, Donnelly will be sentenced on the reassembling of the Court in October.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from August 20 to Sept. 10, 1857:

C. Mann, J. R. Dickson, J. Moncypenny, M. D., B. Williams, E. H. Gibbs, J. L. Rogers and lady, W. S. Wood, C. F. Bates, L. Karbell, G. H. Tucker, M. D.; T. M. Ingraham, M. D.; G. H. Mumford and family, J. W. Russell, J. S. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Peters, S. R. Gifford, C. S. Hurtor, C. W. Cherry and wife, G. A. Back, C. G. Becket, R. H. Dixey, R. W. Weyman, R. W. Andrews, H. L. Boardman, J. B. Collins, J. Barnett, Capt. B. L. Waite and lady, L. Starr, A. C. and A. H. Burr, Dr. Geo. Suckley, M. L. S. Brower, E. R. Robinson, Van Wyck Wickes, Jr.; H. Phillips and lady, S. E. Shapard, T. Allcock and wife, Mrs. C. Lambert, A. P. Garcia, Dr. G. B. Hunt, E. J. Hirst, J. F. Garcia, T. Southard, W. D. Southard, J. W. Wheeler, J. Boorman, John A. Pell and family, A. LeMoyne, Jr.; A. R. Brandon and wife T. N. Dale and family, R. W. Nathan, E. Seguin, C. Widdefield, Ed. King, W. B. Bell and wife, D. Nichat and wife, J. T. Hoffman and wife, C. Z. Parsons, W. H. W. Bartan, Rev. W. A. Miller, E. J. Miller, T. B. Reynolds, C. S. Delevan, C. A. Warner, New-York. T. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Carner, Jas. Stirrat, H. J. Rogers—Maryland. Dr. Bannan, Dr. F. W. Sargent, E. Maher, Jas. Thompson, A. Rosengarten, Dr. W. H. Bruner, J. T. Boyd, B. H. Brewster and lady, H. Richards, W. Wainwright, Jr., J. M. Reed, Jr., T. H. Veterlieu—Penn. H. Curtis, J. F. Maguire, W. B. Osgood, F. B. Tyler, W. Alsey—Mass. W. Lilley, J. C. Butler—Ohio. M. K. Kellogg, W. H. Davis, Mrs. C. M. Butler, L. D. C. Wood, T. Sildell, R. L. Gibson, W. Whitlock, J. F. Pollock, W. H. Holmes, W. F. Scott, F. J. Gasquet—La.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, the American Minister at his Court, a beautiful table, made from a peculiar stone or marble taken from the Siberia Mines. The entire cost of the article was seven thousand five hundred dollars. The Grand Duke Constantine has ordered a vase for Gov. Seymour, the cost of which will be five thousand five hundred dollars.

Mme. Johannsen, late *prima donna* of th German opera troupe, has taken up her permanent residence in Chicago. A series of opera performances are proposed for tha city, in which Mme. Johannsen will appear.

Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, who has been some months absent in Europe, returned in the *Canada*. While in Paris he aided in the establishment of a Protestant Church.

Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, of Mass., has published a letter withdrawing his opposition from Mr. Banks since his Worcester speech.

Obituary.

Dr. Lugenbeel, long connected with the American Colonization Society, died at Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday night. Dr. Lugenbeel was formerly physician to the colony in Liberia, but for some years past has been one of the home agents at Washington.

Peter Ayres, one of the original Shakers at Shaker Village, N. H., died at that place on tha 14th inst., aged 97. He had been a member of the Society for seventy years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,
At Wholesale.
KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin, De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S Self Sealing Cans and Jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for winter use as when taken from the vines. E. P. TORREY, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

THE NEW-SCHOOL QUAKER.
Respectfully inscribed to the "Reformed Sect of Christian Friends in Philadelphia."
BY NAPOLEON B. GUIGGS.

Who is it calls the Quaker "slow,"
I'd like to know!
Who is it says their broad-brimmed hats
Must cover "flats"
What "Greenie" thinks that stand-up collars
Can't "sport their dollars,"
On trotting nags, free drinks and bitters,
As well as the soap-lock shoulder-hitters!
I've got a friend who is n "friend,"
Here etched, or penned;
His hat is broad, his collar high,
But then, my eye!
Who on the Fashion Course can brag
A faster nag?
Or who hits harder when he's "worried?"
Or can "smile" so much "without feeling flurried?"
What Quakers were in the olden day,
I cannot say;
Prim, leather-clad—so runs the myth,
But now, from SMITH
They purchase all the jauntiest styles;
And, traveling miles,
You couldn't meet a jollier fellow
Than a New-School Quaker flushed and mellow.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)

In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old and upward, for fine or common wear.

No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AT COST. FOR CASH.
We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 231, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for bank or store doors, Jones' patent perpendicular bank locks and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 231 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman may readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2?3 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of handages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Depot No. 216 Front-st., near Beekman.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

MARRIED.

HAVILAND—MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, according to the order of the Society of Friends, EDWIN HAVILAND to LOUISA, daughter of Nathaniel S. Merritt, all of Brooklyn.

JONES—LOCKWOOD.—At Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, SAMUEL T. JONES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to PHEBE C. LOCKWOOD, of Wilton, Conn.

DIED.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 27, ANN, wife of Samuel Robinson, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Jackson Lodge, No. 5, A. P. A., and the members of Naval Lodge, No. 69, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 320 8th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HUFF.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 26, of consection of the lungs, Mrs. LANY HUFF, widow of Alexander Huff, aged 74 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, and also of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at the North Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Christopher sts., this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed on Tuesday morning to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

PAYOR.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 26, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, wife of Alexander Pabor, aged 47 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church on 127th-st., near 3d-av.

CARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 26, of disease of the heart, ROBERT RAYMOND CARRINGTON, youngest son of the late John W. Carrington, aged 30 years and 2 months.

His relatives and friends and those of his brothers, John W., Zebulon E. and Daniel N. Carrington, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Bergen-st., near Hoyt, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 27, V. R. HALL, boatswain United States Navy, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 244 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

RUDYARD.—At Green Point, on Sunday morning, Sept. 27, CHARLIE HOLLIS, youngest son of Charles W. and Charlotte M. Rudyard, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Javay-st., near Franklin, (Green Point,) this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenport, L. I., for interment.

SPARKS.—At Peekskill, Westchester County, STEPHEN SPARKS, aged 63 years, 6 months and 20 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, at his residence, Peekskill.

St. Louis papers please copy.

DE PEYSTER.—At Tivoli, Dutchess County, on Thursday,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first rate cook, in a private family; has also best City reference. Also, by a neat, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; has been six years in her last place. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Employers in want of domestics of all kinds would be pleased with those now waiting for situations. We have but few, but they are of a superior class, and we hope our endeavors to supply domestics of really reliable character will merit a continuance of our present distinguished patronage. N. B.—Girls with over one year's good reference registered free of charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPERienced, trustworthy young woman, as cook. Is just discharged from her last situation, where she can refer for neatness, experience and good character. Is a very good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron in the very best style. Would not object to do housework in a good family. Also, a situation wanted by a nice young girl of genteel appearance to care a child, do light chamberwork and waiting. Would like to live with a lady who boards. Is very quick with her needle, and will take moderate wages. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant young women; the one as cook, washer and ironer, bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Both have good references, and have no objection to go any distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH 5 years' City reference, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands meats and pastry, baking and pastry, assist in the washing. Also, a girl as seamstress or chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing, sewing and chamberwork; they will both take $7 together, or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A WOMAN WELL EXPERIENCED IN washing wishes to take gentlemen's and ladies' washing to her own house; she does them in the neatest manner. All orders punctually attended to. A note addressed LAUNDRESS, Union-square Post-Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as laundress, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; also, to tend an invalid by an experienced woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in a bookstore, (in which business he has had some experience,) shipping office, or any other business respectable that may offer. Can refer to last employers. Address W. G., this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House. Can give the best of reference. Inquire for ANN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can give good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young Protestant girl, for general house work; is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; are willing to make themselves useful; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS NURSE AND SEAMstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as a first-class cook; as chambermaid and nurse; as family seamstress and to do general housework, by very competent girls; call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and capable of doing fine washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 120 East 26th-st., one door from 3d-av., having the best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE Protestant; will do chamberwork and sewing, or will make herself useful; the other will do housework in a small family; references given. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at the frame house on the corner of Hoyt and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FIRST-CLASS Protestant servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND HELP in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 92 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, this day. References given.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS studied law for two years and a half would act as responsible clerk in a good office. References unexceptionable. Address WARREN, *Times* office, at once.

LADIES COMING FROM THE COUNtry can be suited with the best of help, and the greatest number, at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House, Astor-place. Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURagement of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS servants, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 363 Broadway, entrance Franklin-st.; contractors, farmers, &c., at this or the branch, No. 126 Greenwich-st. Parties wishing to employ good help are requested to call.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—French, German, English, Scotch and others, of a superior class, consisting of ladies' maids, traveling nurses, seamstresses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks, and plain cook, laundresses and housework girls, are to be obtained at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOMES CAN NOW BE supplied with good, civil, capable servants, daily, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., where families will find an extensive and pleasant establishment to obtain proper help. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

CLEANLY, CHEERFUL, CAREFUL AND well-recommended servants can always be found at St. Mark's employment office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL FAMILY IN the country, very near New-York, in a healthy and pleasant location. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Apply at No. 29 Chambers-st., second floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, with good City references, may apply, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or during the evening, at No. 91 8th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. She must be a good laundress and have City references. English or German preferred. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN fully acquainted with City retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 208 6th-av., southeast corner of 14th-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, TAKEN FROM NO. 120 Worth-st., will be returned to the claimant, unless an owner is found to-day, viz.: Package of small diamonds and pearls; gold watch and two gold watch chains; three diamond rings and two diamond studs; three pairs ear-rings and one garnet breast pin; black cloth coat, new, and one piece black alpaca; one pair stout boots and a game bag; one double and one single-barreled gun.

Owners are also wanted for a bunch of safe keys, boxes of gold watch chains and gold cord; a carpet and a set of knives and forks; silver napkin rings, forks, &c. Call at No. 88 Franklin-st.

C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

CARD.—MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned from Europe and is ready to resume his instructions in singing. Terms may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, 239 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

POINT D'ALENCON AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS AND COLLARS.

We will offer, on Monday,
A large assortment of
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE,
MALTESE, GUIPURE AND HONITON
SETS AND COLLARS,
At full 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the City.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' LINEN C. HANDKERCHIEFS.

SETS AND COLLARS,
200 dozen more of those Grass Linen Hdkfs.....$1 50 doz.
300 dozen Linen Cambric hdkfs., fancy boxes..$1 50 doz.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION,
300 French work Embroidered sets, from.....$1 50 to $6
500 French work Embroidered Collars, from.....75c. to $3
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened several bales
of Ladies' Cloths,
In all colors; also, Plain and Ribbed Beavers,
Fine Brown and Black Cloths for Ladies' Basques at 14s.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, AT 10S. PER YARD,

Plain; also, Bayadere Stripes,
In all colors.
Auction Goods, and sold at less
than cost to Import,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SIDE-BANDED SILK ROBES, AT $20.

Very elegant Robes, and very cheap.
Also, beautiful Flounced Silk Robes,
only $15,
Extra rich Flounced Robes, $20,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

OWING TO THE DEPRESSED STATE OF THE TIMES,

We will offer, on Monday, Sept. 28,
Four bales 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
Also, Ballardvale Flannels from 2s. 6d. upwards,
with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods
at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GRAY PLUSH WRAPPERS, ONLY $5,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, a job lot of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Not the Newest Style,
which will be offered at 50 per cent. less than cost.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!

A good assortment always on hand,
And orders completed at shortest notice,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE AND STELLA SHAWLS,

Some extra new styles,
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MARSEILLES, PIQUA, VICTORIA,

And Linen Sets and Collars.
Just received, a full line of the above goods, at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS

of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers.
Bonnet Materials, &c.,
Are offered by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Cor. Pearl-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

SELLING A SACRIFICE
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Such as
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
FLANNELS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THIS WEEK!
G. B. WILLIAMS.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN
40 per cent. from
ORIGINAL PRICES,
AS THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST.
Ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City,
SAVE YOUR MONEY
Until you visit the GREAT SALE, and judge for yourselves, as we are confident it will result to your ADVANTAGE.
The sale will continue until the whole stock shall be entirely closed out.
By order of
RECEIVER PURCHASER.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
THE ENTIRE SILK STOCK
REDUCED!
And now offered
AT A DISCOUNT OF 40 PER CENT.,
FOR THIS WEEK,
G. B. WILLIAMS.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY!

And buy your
DRY GOODS
AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWEY,
Where you will find an extensive assortment of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
SELLING AT
LOWER PRICES THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH MERINOS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF DRY GOODS.
No. 767 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, Sept. 28,
100 pieces French Merinos,
At 87½ per yard, worth $1 13.
100 pieces at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

DRAPERY MUSLINS

AND
LACE CURTAINS
SELLING OFF REGARDLESS OF COST.
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 Broadway,
G. B. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

&c., &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Of these Goods
Submitted to immediate sale
At an unheard-of REDUCTION,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY.
The Ladies will find Great
Bargains in this
DEPARTMENT.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

PLUSH, CHENILLE AND STELLA SHAWLS,

Also, Broché, Merino, and Plaid Wool Shawls,
IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,

Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Articles,
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

CHEAP BLEACHED AND BROWN

SHEETINGS, American Prints, Cotton Flannels, Drillings, and Domestics of every description.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE FALL DRESS GOODS,

Paris Robes à quille, in Poplin, Silks, &c.
ALSO,
Paris De Laines and Cashmeres, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Paramattas, De Beiges, Alpacas, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SUPER FRENCH MERINOS, CHEAP!

1,000 pieces from Auction.
ALSO,
Rich Paris Printed Ombre and Figured Merinos.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL EXPOSITION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit, at Retail,
PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and TALMAS,
Together
WITH THOSE OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1857,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO.

have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

L. BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought an immense stock of ribbons at less than cost; and they can also offer a very choice assortment of embroideries, laces, &c. &c.
Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

WET GOODS—BLANKETS, BROADCLOTHS,

satinets, poplins, de laines, plaids, linens, table cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c. by W. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Another bankrupt stock of Dry Goods will be offered this morning at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe,
Consisting of
6,000 Dresses Printed De Laines, 6¼ cents per yard.
500 pieces De Beige, 6¼ cents.
7,000 Dresses Printed Lawns, 4 cents per yard.
9,600 yards Silk Stripe Ducal Plaids, 12½ cents.
700 Dresses French Merino, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 10s.
A tremendous lot of all kinds of Calicoes at 4 cents, many of them 12½-cent goods.
SILKS AND SHAWLS.
Several thousand yards of Silks for dresses, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Several thousand Shawls, all kinds and qualities; must be seen to have any idea.
Ladies, I recommend you all to call early before the best bargains are gone.
Remember the name and number,
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

IMPORTANT ANNONUCEMENT!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
800 pieces new Fall Silks, desirable Styles and Colors, 2s. and 3s. less than usual price.
5 cases fine Paramattas, 1s. and 1s. 6d.
7 cases double width Wool Plaids, beautiful patterns, 2s. 6d.
3 cases every shade French Merino, 4s. to 6s.
150 pieces Ducal Plaid, 1s.—a great bargain.
2 cases elegant Fall De Laine, 1s.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, QUILTS, DE BEIGES, LINENS, DOMESTICS, &c., purchased much below their value, closing out at greatly reduced prices.
H. B. CLAPP, Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
Corner Monroe-st.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.

In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid,
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars.
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 281 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS

For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both Imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c. &c. &c.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,

AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES,
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufactrers in Franco.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now offering goods worth every one's inspection, as the sacrifice submitted to by the importers is greater than experienced for many years.
500 black and colored flounced robes at a loss of from $6 to $10 on each robe.
BAYADERE SILKS.
276 pieces, $1 to $1 25 per yard.
60 rich brocade Bayaderes.
30 Mourning Silks, at $1, worth $1 25.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their ENTIRE STOCK OF SILK ROBES,
On MONDAY, Sept. 28,
At 25 per cent. under the cost of importation.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

1,000 BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,

at $5, and upwards.
Also
A fine assortment of BLACK THREAD LACES, all widths, received per recent arrivals.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

MERINOS AND CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,

a full stock,
IN ALL QUALITIES AND COLORS,
Now Open.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE BROCELLE PLAID,

A New Article,
SUITABLE FOR WALKING-DRESSES,
Also, FRENCH POPLINS, at very low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

Æquum locum, æquas proelii leges peto.
JAMES A. HEARN
Has opened
A large assortment of
CLOAKS.
The various styles possess
Novelty, beauty and simplicity,
Are made of the
Best materials, in the best manner.
Customers will receive the best attention.
No. 176 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

1 case all wool De laines, very fine, 31 cents.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, very fine, $1.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, superfine, $1 50.
1 case Black and White Silks, 62½ cents.
Also, some great bargains in English, Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c. Call and examine.
W. JACSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING SILKS!

MOURNING SILKS!!
$20,000 worth of Silks, consisting in part of Black Grosgrain, Otamans, Barathea, Gros de Rhine, Taffetas. Also, some very select and recherché styles for half-mourning, designed and imported expressly for this house. Call and see them.
At W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETING

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS.—Sets, &c., from the recent auctions, at R. BROWN'S, No. 645½ Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1857.
A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1857, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, to celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the organization of the Order.
Speaking by eminent members of the Order, and good singing may be relied on, and those of the "Original Sixteen" still in connection with the Order, are expected to be present.
A GRAND GATHERING IS ANTICIPATED.
Admission by Tickets (25 cents each) to be had of the members of the Order.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTY OFFices will meet on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 9 City Hall, to take into consideration the bills of the several doctors employed during the investigation of the Burdell murder. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Committee
THOMAS ADAMS, } on
J. H. VALENTINE. } County Offices.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Order will be celebrated on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Eminent speakers may be expected, and the Choir of the Church will sing upon this occasion. Members of the Order will appear in regalia. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had of the members of the Order.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a Ratification Meeting at Bleecker Building, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., and Gen. JAMES W. RYE will address the meeting. All persons opposed to the present corrupt, riotous and factious Executive of the City of New-York, are invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. The meeting will be entertained by Music, Fireworks, &c.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 72 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,

AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 344 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

NO. 564 BROADWAY. NO. 564.

A large and well-selected stock of Fall millinery now ready. Dressmaking in all its branches. Patterns bonnets always on hand.
W. SIMMONS,
No. 564 Broadway.

LADIES WHO GO SHOPPING.—THEY should remember that, in these hard times, one man's loss is another man's fortune; and that M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, who was for thirteen years so celebrated in the Bowery for keeping the cheapest place in the City, and who now has the reputation in his new place, at No. 387 Broadway, of underselling all rivals whatever, has taken immense advantage of the fact, for his customers' benefit, by laying in an entirely new stock of goods at a less of fifty cents on the dollar to the importer! He has, therefore, on hand, and will open with, on Tuesday next, the richest assortment of ostrich tips, French flowers, silk and fancy bonnet velvets, as well as all kinds of trimmings for ladies' dresses, &c., in the latest fashionable styles, ever exhibited in this City. LICHTENSTEIN'S store will be closed to-morrow, (Monday,) in order to get rid of his old stock at auction, and substitute the novelties just introduced. Tuesday will find his capacious establishment, therefore, groaning with a world of beautiful, though reasonably-priced fabrics, fresh from the loom, and those who favor him with a call will be delighted at the brilliant display of seasonable goods presented.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 53d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 50 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st. middle of the block between 6th and 7th avs., three story and basement brown stone first class house 20x50, lot 100 feet. Address note to ALLEN & STEVENS,
Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $5,000 to $6,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,100. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—
The upper part of
House No. 630 Broadway.
Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Broadway and Broome sts.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 82 Green-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. railroad depôt. The building is modern style of build, gas and water complete. Will be let low for the Winter to a good tenant. Inquire of H. C. JONES, lock manufacturer, near by the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SMALL NEW BROWNstone-front house, on north side West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $750, or until May 1 next, $450. Security required. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av. Twelve rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small genteel family. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., before 9, or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 47TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE FIRST AND second floors of house No. 12 10th-st., convenient to the 6th-av. railroad and stage route; would let a small family have the use of the kitchen, or let them with or without board to single gentlemen; family private. Good references given and required.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, without children, the whole second floor, elegantly furnished, of house No. 42 University-place, corner of 11th-st.; also the front basement, suitable for a physician. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE (new) for sale. Inquire between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 78 East 15th-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,013 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house, Philadelphia brick front, in Ross-st., near Lee av., Brooklyn, eight minutes walk from Peck Slip Ferry, will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 248 Rivington-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large 5-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—14½ acres, fine house, fruit and shade trees, 12 miles from City Hall, in the most desirable part of Westchester County; view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers; access by two railroads. J. C. SIDNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the Immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE,

in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 67 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
Circulars forwarded on application.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing papers of no value except to the owner, U. S. land warrant, &c., &c. Also, an acceptance dated 10th of March, 1857, for $3,058 26-100, of F. G. SWAN. All persons are hereby forbidden to receive or negotiate the same. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the papers by WM. COUCH, Greensfarms, near Southport, Conn., or at No. 50 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and can trot in 3:15; very stylish, and suitable for a doctor, or a good family horse; a good match for a team. Price $250; cost $400, sold for want of use. Inquire at No. 274 West 6th-st. (between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

F. M. W. HERRIDGE'S
(formerly BERNARD & HERRIDGE'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KERRSTED & SON, No. 539 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers is in attendance. Pupils are received at all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or business. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, discipline, &c., and the names of numerous references of the first respectability, may be obtained at the school. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 238 6th-av., corner of Mac

AUCTION SALES.

James B. Wannay, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES

OF

STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,

EVERY

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

In addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

B. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.

SALE OF
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

(part of which is the property of a gentleman leaving the City,) consisting of carpets, oil-cloth, matting, crockery, cutlery, rosewood and mahogany mirror-back and front etageres, bookcases, bedstead, bureaus, commodes, washstands, Voltaire, reception, rocking and other chairs, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, five elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, made by our best City makers, and covered in superb French satin brocatel, silk plush, and hair cloth, oval, mantel, pier and square mirrors, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE OF WATCHES.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 29,
At 12 o'clock precisely.

A continuation of their semi-annual sale of gold and silver watches, being the portion not offered on Tuesday last, and comprising a great variety of every description of first-class stock, from the most celebrated English and Swiss manufacturers, being probably the last offering of these desirable goods that can be made this season. The particular attention of all cash buyers is invited to this attractive sale.

ALSO,
On the same day,
A very large and desirable assortment of dry goods, to be sold for cash.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Waverley-place, the furniture of a family leaving the City, consisting of mahogany parlor suite, mirrors, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, bedsteads, beds, bedding, linen, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. A deposit from all purchases. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$64,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Iowa City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$35,000 Terre Haute & Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$11,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Davidson County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
$11,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
$2,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st. Mortgage Bonds.
$32,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
23 shares City Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
65 shares Bank of North America.....$100 each.
38 shares Corn Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
80 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....$50 each.
435 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Union Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
60 shares Importers and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
100 shares Mechanics and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each.
16 shares United States Trust Co.....$100 each.
100 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each.
101 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
100 shares Grocers' Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
50 shares Firmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$25 each.
1,250 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.....$40 each.
50 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.....$17 each.
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
85 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
30 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
52 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
30 shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
25 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
40 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
25 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
30 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares National Ins. Co. of New-Jersey.....$50 each.
200 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
75 shares American Express Co.....$100 each.
80 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares 2d National Bank.....$50 each.
1,000 shares Southern Pacific Railroad (scrip).....$100 each.
100 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co.....$100 each.
100 shares Wabash Navigation Co.....$50 each.
7,000 shares Melville Gold Co.....$5 each.
$970 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$600 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1865.
$500 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

The sale will take place THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$64,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Iowa City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$35,000 Terre Haute & Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$11,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Davidson County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
$11,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
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25 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
30 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
20 shares National Ins. Co. of New-Jersey.....$50 each.
200 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
75 shares American Express Co.....$100 each.
80 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares 2d National Bank.....$50 each.
1,000 shares Southern Pacific Railroad (scrip).....$100 each.
100 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co.....$100 each.
100 shares Wabash Navigation Co.....$50 each.
7,000 shares Melville Gold Co.....$5 each.
$970 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$600 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1865.
$500 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

Terms—Cash on delivery of the stock, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser; no checks received in payment of securities unless certified. Special sale WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. L. Smith & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, PEARL INLAID PIANO-FORTE, SEVEN OCTAVE, OIL-PAINTINGS, TAPESTRY VELVET CARPETS, &c.—On TUESDAY, at No. 117 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., without reserve. The attention of those in want of really good furniture is called to this sale, as it has all been made to order, and consists in part of two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatel, solid rosewood marble-top centre and card tables, spring Voltaire chairs, rich lace and brocade curtains, velvet and tapestry carpets, gilt-frame mirrors, several splendid landscapes, Dresden China vases and mantel ornaments, rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror doors and back, do. corner etageres. Chamber furniture in all its variety, rosewood bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, rockers, chairs, oval mirrors, shades, pillows and bolsters, &c. Dining-room—Extension table, oak cane-seat chairs, walnut tea table, sofa bed, mahogany chairs, a large variety of China and cut-glass ware, table cutlery and plated ware; also kitchen furniture. Piano-forte, one splendid rosewood pearl inlaid seven-octave piano, a perfect instrument, one rosewood library bookcase. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance. Sale without regard to weather, rain or shine. A deposit required from all purchasers. Two splendid pier glasses. One solid rosewood bookcase, cost $100.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE.—The handsome Gothic cottage and desirable building lots, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and known as the property of Charles D. Leake, deceased. Peremptory sale of a beautiful Gothic cottage with about ten lots of ground, also six valuable building lots adjoining the same, by order of Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a large Gothic cottage, with about ten lots of ground with the same; also, six valuable building lots in separate parcels to parties to build, situate at New-Brighton, S. I., in the immediate neighborhood of Matthew Morgan's and John C. Green's, and within 10 minutes of the New-Brighton and Tompkinsville Ferries. The property is situate on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, New-Jersey and the Narrows. The cottage is built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, with 16 rooms exclusive, with laundry, kitchen and bathroom, and heated by hot air furnace. The property is very desirable and well worthy attention. Should it storm on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the sale will not take place till Friday following, at the same hour and place. For full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 76 Beekman-st.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, VELVET CARPETS, and WORKS OF ART, &c.—D. S. H. will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M., all the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 214 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., embracing a large quantity of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room goods, of the very best quality and very little used. From the catalogue we subjoin: Elegant mahogany dining table, 13 feet; buffet and chairs to match, rich china dinner and tea sets, silver services, casters, forks, salvers, ivory cutlery, rich cut glassware, &c.; velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and pier tables, Sevres and other China vases, and elegant decorations, pier and oval glasses, bronze gas fixtures, oil-paintings, engravings, 7-octave rosewood piano, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine hair mattresses and bedding, sofas, chairs, bookcases, lounges, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive and no postponement. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Irving, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SPLENDID AND NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Oct. 7, 1857, an elegant, substantial and costly collection of rosewood brocatel furniture, of the newest patterns, magnificent French plate mantel, pier and oval mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood wardrobes and bedsteads, &c., and a very superior collection of oil-paintings, a great variety of beautiful window curtains, &c. This sale presents unprecedented advantages, as bargains can be had. Those about purchasing are invited to inspect the furniture, &c., at any time after 10 o'clock A. M. daily until day of sale on the premises No. 139 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 10 o'clock, at No. 294 [illegible] large stock of white granite, dipped and C. C. [illegible] plated and table cutlery. Also, [illegible] the order of [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Page & Cole, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE—ON TUESDAY, 29TH, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 391 Myrtle-av. Brooklyn, mahogany sofa, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mirrors, carpets, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY,
Mortgage sale of Furniture at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—a general assortment.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
(to whom they refer.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal redeemable as the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loans for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEAELEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE, and South Royalton, wanted, this day and to-morrow, at 50 cents, by E. S. BEBEE, No. 8 Wall-st., room No. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE-COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all creditors of the firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 115 Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.

W. G. HAGGERTY,
W. M. BLISS,
W. C. HAGGERTY,
Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 15th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank. H. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.

B. T. COMPTON, President.
W. J. Wilcox, Secretary.

COLLECTION OFFICE.—NOTES, BILLS AND drafts, payable in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada, will be collected—in specie or currency as may be directed—with promptness, and on moderate terms, by

JAMES CURRIE, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THREE OF THE MOST elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes ever offered for sale; grand diagonal scale, four round corners, superb carved legs elaborately inlaid, with pearl keys scolloped, by celebrated City makers, having two years' warrantee, for sale at the lowest prices in the City. The above pianos were taken in trade, and will be sold a dead bargain for cash, and will be boxed if required. Full particulars on application at the furniture packing store, No. 676 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., where they can be seen and fully examined from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on instalments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 Williim-st.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Paint and Water-proof Paint, 1 cent per square foot; warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 183 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Bunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 13 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington City. Depot foot of Liberty-st.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M. and 4:5 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 6 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of any month draw Interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—New-York, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $26 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.

JAMES PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining instalments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. Burton, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 6 per cent. from the 15th.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. Brinkerhoff, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER R. TITUS, President.
C. A. Whitney, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Antuony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK, SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Pillow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & SON, 84 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; in second do., $76. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday

SHIPWRECKS.

The Brig Nancy and Seven Lives Lost.

Two Brothers Rescued and brought to New-York---Their Thrilling Narrative.

Capt. Stone of the El Dorado—His Course Reviewed by Central America Survivors.

The ship *Eliza*, Capt. CHARLES JOHNSON, arrived at this port on Saturday, in thirty-one days from Liverpool, bringing thirty-one passengers, and two persons, WILLIAM O. WHITE and THOMAS WHITE, his brother, who had been taken from the wreck of the brig *Nancy* of Halifax on the 19th inst., the Captain, and six of his crew, having perished. From Mr. WHITE we learn the following particulars of the disaster, with the names of the lost so far as they were known to him.

The brig *Nancy* belonged to JOHN STRAHAN, of Halifax. She was a square-rigged brig, of about 112 tons burden, and was engaged in the Halifax and West India trade. She was in command of Captain JOHN GRANT, of Halifax, and had a crew of nine persons, viz: WM. O. WHITE, mate, (the narrator;) THOMAS WHITE, his brother; GEORGE TYLER, steward; 2 Prussians, 2 Englishmen, and an English boy called JOHN. They were all young men. The Captain and steward were married and had families in Halifax. The brig had a cargo of dry fish and lumber, and sailed from Halifax Sept. 11, bound to St. John's, Porto Rico.

We experienced very favorable weather until the 19th, the wind being easterly. On the 13th the wind hauled to the S. W. and commenced to blow, when we took in our light sails, the vessel heading S. S. E. On the 14th, about 5 o'clock P. M., the gale increased and we double-reefed and close-reefed the topsails. At 6 o'clock we handed all the sails, excepting the storm trysail and foretopmast staysail, under which we hove the vessel to. At midnight the gale had increased, with violent squalls from the S. W., the vessel laboring heavily and showing symptoms of capsizing. At half-past one o'clock A. M. Capt. GRANT came on deck, and I told him we would have to cut away the topmast and topgallant-back-stays and let those spars go, as it was evident the brig would not stand up; the water was then about three streaks upon the deck, she laying over on her side, but she did not leak. Capt. GRANT made no reply, and I was doubtful if he heard what I said, as he went below without giving any order. It was blowing a hurricane, and the howling of the gale through the rigging was appalling. I hauled down the trysail and topmast staysail, intending to put a tarpaulin in the main rigging, but before we had got the sails stowed a sea tripped her and she went over suddenly. She did not fall off, but was apparently tripped, and capsized so quick we had not time to call the captain or crew from below. Myself and brother THOMAS with two others, JAMES and CHARLES, were on deck at the time. We continued to crawl along upon the weather side to the main rigging, where we held on, standing on the bulwarks; the boy JOHN soon came up from the forecastle, and joined us; no one else got out of the cabin or forecastle, and must have been drowned in their berths, or in their efforts to get out, as the brig filled immediately, the water rushing into the forecastle and cabin doors. The hatches were well secured and battened down. We had been in this position only ten minutes, the sea breaking over us all the time, when CHARLEY, the Prussian, was struck by a sea, and missing his hold, fell backward over the vessels side; he cried out as he fell, "Heave me a rope's end," which we did immediately; but a sea carried him out of reach, and we neither heard or saw him afterward. We held on here for an hour, when the bulwarks were washed away, and we crawled along the weather shrouds, which now lay on a level with the sea, towards the top. Here we soon contrived to fasten our feet in the futtock shrouds, and held on to the rim at the top. It was so dark we could not distinguish each other's faces, though crowded close together, and the driving rain and spray almost smothered us when we looked to windward, but the vessel kept off the heavy break of the sea, and we held on for a time without difficulty. We felt no chill, or other unpleasant sensation, and only thought of how we could save our lives. For myself, I expected nothing but sudden death. JIMMY said, "We are all lost—we shall be drowned," and I thought so too, but tried to encourage my companions, and urged them to hold on. We offered up our prayers together for deliverence, for we felt that no human power could save us. In half an hour more the mainmast went by the board, and we all fell into the sea and separated. In another mument I saw the foremast head, the vessel having partially righted, and as the broken spars swung that way I succeeded in getting hold of it, where I held on until daylight, the sea breaking over me with great force, and sometimes almost wrenching me from my hold of the mast. I now supposed all lost but myself, for as daylight appeared I looked all round, but saw no one. A feeling of great loneliness now almost overcame me, and I said to myself they are all gone, and my turn will soon come to follow them: thoughts of home and dear friends pressed heavily on my heart, and all the deeds of my life passed in rapid review before my mind. I saw six or eight large sharks shooting about at my feet. I was almost within their reach; they had fed upon my shipmates, and I thought they would soon devour me also.

As it grew lighter I took another survey and discovered my brother floating about thirty feet from me among the broken spars. I knew him by his jacket, and thought he was drowned, but I called to him twice, when he lifted up his head, and seemed to recognize my voice. I told him to keep up good courage, that we might yet be saved, and urged him to swim to where I was, which by the aid of the floating spars he succeeded in doing. I got hold of him, and drew him to me. We then made ourselves fast with some of the running rigging, fearing that we should get weak and fall. My brother was nearly drowned when I discovered him. The gale had abated, and the brig was now standing straight up, but her house and all her upper works were washed away, she was water-logged, and the sea broke heavily over her submerged hull.

Wednesday and Wednesday night we continued clinging to the naked shrouds. No friendly sail appeared on the horizon which we scanned in all directions until our eyes grew weary, and heart and hope nearly failed. A heavy sea was running, and the surging of the vessel's mast was such that it required all our remaining strength to hold on. On Thursday it was more moderate, and I went down on deck and descended into the cabin in hope of securing some bottles of porter to quench my thirst, but could not find them. The water was over my head, and everything had been washed out of the cabin. I returned into the rigging and took my place once more by the side of my brother, weak and disheartened.

During Thursday night we suffered very much, our feet and legs being cramped and painful. We felt no hunger, but we were devoured by a burning thirst. On Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, the wind began to freshen, and a heavy sea swept over the vessel. At daylight we descried a sail to leeward, which proved to be a bark, but she was five miles off and standing to the eastward. We could just make out her spars. Our hopes were excited for a moment, but were again destroyed, as she kept on her course without noticing us. We had now been four days without food or water, and our strength was fast yielding. A feeling of deep discouragement came over us, and but for the fact that we were secured by ropes we should both probably have fallen from exhaustion.

About 11 o'clock we made out another sail to windward—it was a large ship, standing to the westward, and we soon saw by the course she was steering she must pass close to us; our hopes of rescue now rose again, and we strained our eyes to watch every movement, fearful that she might tack before she saw us, but she came rapidly along carrying reefed topsails, and in about an hour from the time we first saw her she bore away for us. As she came abreast her courses were suddenly hauled up, men sprang up the rigging and handed her upper topsails, and others hauled down and stowed the jib. She stood past us to windward, and then wore ship, coming close under our lee; presently we saw a boat shoot out from under her bows and pull towards us. It was manned by six men, with one steering. They came within a boat's length of the brig, but were obliged to observe great caution, as the sea was running very heavy, and to have been thrown upon the wreck would have been fatal to the boat and all on board of her. A small line was thrown to me by the mate, which I tied around my brother, as directed, and, springing into the sea, he was soon taken into the boat. I then tied the same line around my own body, and also jumped overboard, as directed by the man in charge of the boat. In another instant I found myself in the boat. A very rough sea was running at the time, and great risk was encountered in the attempt to take us off.

Capt. JOHNSON received us on board his ship and treated us with the utmost kindness, furnishing us with dry clothing and food, and making our situation as comfortable as possible. We have no words in which to express our sense of gratitude to Capt. JOHNSON and his officers and crew for our rescue from death, and for the humane treatment we received on board the *Eliza* until we reached this port."

The boat which took off Mr. WHITE and his brother, was manned by WM. DAVIS, mate; THOMAS BELL, boatswain; EDWARD FALKER, WILLIAM FIELDING, CHARLEY, a Swede, and English HARRY.

Mr. WHITE will place himself and his brother in charge of the British Consul, who will, no doubt, provide for them and send them to Halifax.

The Survivors of the Central America on the Course of Capt. Stone and the Eldorado.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have refrained as much as possible from appearing in print concerning the loss of the *Central America*, since the whole subject is to undergo a judicial investigation, but we cannot refrain from stating truth, as it appears to us, in regard to the statement of Capt. STONE of the schooner *Eldorado*. Capt. STONE was down under the lee of the steamer, distant about fifty yards just as it was growing dark. Capt HERNDON hailed him from the quarter deck, told him that we were in a sinking condition, which he could easily see from the ships being so low in the water, the wheel guards being considerably under; and that he wanted him to lay by us. Capt. STONE answered that he would lay by us till morning, and requested Captain HERNDON to set his lights. The schooner was under balance reef mainsail, storm foresail, reef jib. After hailing us, he stood along under our lee, and ranged out ahead of us, apparently running off, not close-hauled. At the time of the ship's sinking he was still on the starboard (the same) tack, distant some three miles.

At the same time the brig *Marine* was distant some miles on our lee beam, and was carrying sail to beat up to us, although in a disabled condition. Captain STONE acknowledges he saw the rockets and the ship when she sunk. Had he shook out his reefs and made all sail, which he could easily do, there being little wind, he could probably have rescued many of those lost from their watery grave.

A number of us survivors saw his lights and him after we were in the water. They, however, shortly after disappeared. Capt. STONE, as a nautical man, must certainly have known that keeping his vessel under short sail and wearing ship every two hours, he was losing ground and driving to leeward four times faster than people who were floating in the ocean. And so it proved, for by daylight next morning he was some eight miles to leeward of the floating pieces of wreck and the spot where the Norwegian rescued his passengers. He also says that he stood directly over the spot where the steamer sunk had he done so, many hopes would have been realized, as he was anxiously expected.

H. H. CHILDS, 20 East Thirty-second-street.
T. W. BADGER, 20 East Thirty-second-street.
S. J. EATON, Metropolitan Hotel.
D. O. HARVEY, Metropolitan Hotel.

Where the Central America Sunk.

According to the statement of Mr. FRAZER, the second officer, the steamer was in latitude 31° 45', longitude 76° 15' at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, with the gale blowing from N. N. E. Capt. STONE of the schooner *Eldorado*, reports his position on the 12th, at 6½ P. M., when he spoke the sinking steamer, as in latitude 31° 25, longitude 77° 10', wind N. W. If Capt. STONE'S position is correctly given, at the time he passed the steamer, and the position as stated by Mr. FRAZER on the previous day is also correct, she was carried by the force of the gale against the set of the gulf stream, (which at this point is 3 miles per hour,) twenty miles to the southward, and also about 60 miles eastward, making a course E. by South ¾ S. 60 miles. As it would be impossible for a vessel to drift in an easterly direction against a northeast gale, Captain STONE must have been mistaken in his longitude. Assuming that the second officer's report is correct, and that their position was not materially changed at the time she went down, the nearest land was Cape Roman, nearly west, 95 miles distant, and they were *in six hundred fathoms of water.*

According to Mr. FRAZER'S account, Cape Roman, S. C., bore Northwest three-quarters West 96 miles distant, and Cape Fear N. half E., distant 127 miles. (on the 11th at 8 A. M.) When she was spoken by Capt. STONE on the next day, at 6½ P. M., she had drifted by the change of the wind so that Cape Roman bore Northwest half West 151 miles, and Cape Fear North by West half West 150 miles, or to the eastern edge of the Gulf.

In sinking, however, the wreck would be swept by the current several miles in a northeast direction. With this view the chances are certainly very remote that her hull will ever be discovered, or that any known method of reaching submerged vessels will succeed in recovering her treasure.

Some of the Insurance Companies consider the chances so doubtful as to the discovery of the wreck, or recovery of the lost treasure, they will sell any claims to salvage upon it very low. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company would sell its claim at a low figure.

☞ At the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church last evening, after the pastor, Dr. ASA D. SMITH, had alluded to the late disaster, he called upon Mr. H. H. CHILDS, one of the survivors of the *Central America*, to make some remarks. Mr. CHILDS, who is a member of this church, briefly told his story—the details of which our readers have already had. One incident, however, we have not before heard. He said that while he was floating on his plank that awful night, and when he thought he was out of sight of any, he heard distinctly recited by another person, who evidently like him thought himself alone, the Lord's Prayer. The incident was touchingly told, and its recital thrilled the audience.

At several of the churches the disaster furnished the theme of discourse.

The Brig Starlight at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Sept. 26.

Arrived to-day, brig *Starlight*, from Jacmel bound to New-York. She has lost both her masts, and is leaking badly. On the 21st instant she spoke the brig *McNear*, of Belfast, Me., dismasted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE!—The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a *watermark*—the words "*Holloway, New-York and London*,"—in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

SONS OF TOIL.—A new Local Drama by Mr. J. T. POOLE, under this title, is to be produced at PEARY'S National Theatre to-night. Report speaks highly of it, and no doubt it will have a long run. Mr. H. F. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss JULIA DALY, Mrs. A. A. NICAOLS, and all the company appear. This Drama is dedicated to the mechanics and the laboring classes, and will of course be largely patronized by that class. The Pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the Comedy of "In and Out of Place," make up a fine entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 38c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, 3lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

TO REMOVE ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, &c.—Make a few applications of "FONTAINE'S Crema of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Washing Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

F. G. FONTAINE & Co.,
No. 305 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway, ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and Nn. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SLEEP WITH ONE EYE OPEN.—House No. 137 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars yesterday afternoon, while the family were taking a nap. The burglars took silver-ware from the basement, jewelry from another floor, and attempted to rob the servant girls' room, on opening the door of which, however, they were discovered by an occupant, who, instead of giving the alarm and arresting the intruders on the spot, proceeded to the First Precinct Station-house, and obtained the assistance of Officers STOOTHOF and SOLLIDAY, who visited the house, but the burglars, tired waiting for them, had left meanwhile. They escaped through the back yard.

UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—MICHAEL CASSIDAY, residing in Baltic-street, Brooklyn, was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct, last Saturday, charged with butchering a diseased cow with the intention of cutting up and selling the same in sirloins, rounds, joints, &c. It seems that the cow, when nearly dead, was turned out of a milk factory upon the "commons" to die a natural death. MICHAEL saw the animal hobbling about and managed to get her home. A police officer located in the vicinity saw the cow when turned loose, and, missing her, surmised that some dealer in second articles had picked her up for speculation. On searching he found CASSIDAY in the act of skinning her. He was committed to answer.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Two men named EDWARD DUNN and JAMES COURTNEY, were seriously injured on the Long Island Railroad track, on Atlantic-street, between Washington and Clinton avenues, on Friday night. They were lying on the track when the 12 o'clock freight train came in. DUNN had one of his feet crushed and one of his legs twisted, and COURTNEY had both of his feet crushed.

☞ A woman, recovered $150 in the Brooklyn City Court, on Friday last, as damages, from a man for spitting in her face.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTORAL SOCIETY.—The Fall exhibition of this Society closed on Friday evening. It was held, as usual, in the Athenæum and was better attended than on any previous occasion. The display, on the whole, fully equaled any of the preceding exhibitions, and the finances of the Society, though always in a fair condition, were greatly improved by a large increase of members.

The exhibition was chiefly noticeable for the fine display of fruits, which were there in great variety. The display of flowers was not large but choice—containing many rare specimens.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District, embracing the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the five county towns of Kings County, held their Convention on Friday evening, and nominated for Assembly, JOHN I. VOORHEES, of Flatlands. Mr. V. represented his town in the Board of Supervisors for a number of years.

NEW-JERSEY.

A FLAGMAN KILLED BY THE CARS.—A man named THOMAS CONNELLY, employed by the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company as flagman, was run over by the cars at the Warren street crossing, about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. The train was backing toward the Depot, and he was standing upon the track talking with another man, and did not observe approaching cars. Both his legs were cut off above the knees and his left arm badly smashed. CONNELLY was a native of Ireland, about fifty years old, and had been in the employ of the company for twenty-two years. An inquest was held upon the body Saturday evening, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, SEPT. 26.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s.	80	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 65
1,000 N. Car. State 6s.	90	550 do	65
9,000 Missouri State 6s.	70	900 Erie Railroad	15½
24,000 do	69¾	150 do	15½
5,000 Virginia 6s	81	185 do	15¾
9,000 Mich. State 6s	65	50 do	b10 15⅝
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	85	50 do	b10 15⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	74	174 do	15
2,000 E R 3d m. bs.	s3 60	350 do	s3 15
2,000 E R. Covt. bs. 1871	30	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	18½
1,000 do	29	100 do	18
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bonds	83⅝	150 do	18¾
1,500 do	83	10 Reading Railroad	38
6,000 do	82	100 do	37½
1,000 Ter. H. & Alt. 2d m	39	200 do	37⅜
50 Bk of New-York	104	400 do	37¾
27 Bank of America	101	700 do	37
50 do	100	100 do	s30 36¾
25 Bk. of Commerce	88	200 do	c 36¾
20 Ocean Bank	75	239 do	c 36⅝
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	88	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b9 53
10 Bk. of N. America	92	15 do	53¼
10 Metropolitan Bank	90	26 do	50
20 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	100	350 Ill. Cen. R. R.	88
30 Mer. Ex. Bank	95	50 do	s30 87½
50 Canton Company	15¾	250 do	b30 88⅛
100 do	h3 15⅝	100 do	87
15 Del. & Hud. Co.	103	100 do	87⅜
25 Cumb. Coal Co	8⅝	109 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	11
60 do	h10 8¾	180 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33
100 do	8	900 do	32¾
100 do	h10 7¾	250 Chi. & R. I. RR.	64½
150 do	7	10 do	b3 64⅝
100 do	6¾	50 do	65
450 do	6¾	10 do	66
525 do	7	100 Mil. & Miss. RR	30⅜
6 Pacific Mail S. Co.	68	50 do	30
100 Penn. Coal Co.	67	100 do	29
300 do	66	50 do	28½
50 do	65	110 La C. & Mil. RR	7½
50 do	65⅜	20 do	7
10 Panama Railroad	79	310 do	7¼
50 do	78	10 Ga. & Chi. RR.	66
85 Mt. S. & N. Ia. pref. S	38	20 do	65½
64 Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	79		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '80.	76½	100 Reading Railroad	37¾
50 N. Y. Central RR.	65	30 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	98
74 Mich. Central RR.	50	100 Mil. & Miss. RR.	25
50 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	10	100 Ill. Central RR.	87
26 Gal. & Chic. RR.	65⅜		

MONDAY, Sept. 28—A. M.

The exciting money news from Philadelphia on Friday last, was followed by a general suspension of specie payments in that city on Saturday—general for all practical uses, although two or three of the old banks were reluctant to withhold specie on their circulating notes. The result was not unexpected after the events of Friday. On that day a million and a half in gold was drawn by the run of note-holders and depositors. Ten Baltimore banks unanimously followed their example on Saturday morning. So did the banks of Washington City, and private advices were said to be in town to the effect that the Virginia banks had also followed. The banks of Wheeling certainly did. The country banks of Pennsylvania and Maryland as a matter of course had to fall in with the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The expectation in this City through the early part of the day was that similar news would come from Boston and the New-England Banks generally, but at 2 o'clock assurances were sent from the Suffolk redemption in Boston that no difficulty would occur if New-York held on. Of this no doubt was felt or expressed *here*, and the reasons for this confidence are reflected in the following figures:

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS—PUBLIC LIABILITIES.

To depositors on demand	$57,851 932
Bank-note circulation	8,073 801
Together	$65,925 733
In gold on hand $13,556 186	
State Stocks at Albany 5,514 338	
Together equal to 29 cents on $, or	$19,070 524
Leaving to collect 71 cents on $, or	$46,855 209
Due from borrowers	108,744 421
Resulting surplus	$61,888 812

The above position will answer in some measure the telegraphic and other inquiries made from Philadelphia and Boston on Saturday as to the probable course of the New-York City banks. They take the suspension in the South quietly, or without excitement, and hope for better tidings from the East, though not without preparation for the worst. Acting as one body through the Clearing House, their combined position is every morning known to be equal to the emergency of sustaining the Specie basis, if only half their borrowers, all of whose obligations mature on an average in forty-five days, are. No stronger position than the above need be required in the present state and prospects of the Foreign Exchanges, and with nearly the whole country indebted to New-York. The value of their capital shares is not to be considered at the moment. This, like other stock values now so greatly, if not unnecessarily depreciated, must remain in abeyance until the financial storm blows over. But will the circulation or deposits be materially drawn down from the present point? The circulation of City Bank notes is in high favor, because of the distrust in a large portion of the out-of-town currency. The tendency will rather be to enlarge the volume of both the City and New-York State circulation, because of its known security. The deposits can only be reduced, while we remain a creditor City, from two causes—in further liquidation of debt to the banks themselves, and from local distrust in their safe keeping. The latter has no present manifest existence. There is every reason why it should not show itself, while the policy, as well as public duty, of sustaining the Specie basis in all transactions at this point is universally conceded, and the banks, as a consolidated whole, prove through the Clearing-House every day their ability to act up to this determination. The tendency of suspension all around us, assuming that New-England may yield to a necessity of the kind, will be to send gold from every quarter to this City, and to render New-York credits and New-York funds synonymous with gold, all over the Union. The further tendency ought to be, as in Baltimore yesterday, to mitigate the extreme mercantile pressure and the value of money in the neighboring markets; thus relieving New-York at once of the strain for out of town discounts, which, more than any other cause, has increased the cost and difficulty of negotiating paper for the past week or ten days. Money at Baltimore fell from 30 ₱ cent. per annum on Friday to 12 ₱ cent. on Saturday, as soon as the general and harmonious suspension of the banks in that city was made public. And the leading stock, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, advanced 10 ₱ cent. or $5 the share. In Philadelphia the action of the banks was neither prompt nor in harmony one with the other. They first broke down their merchants; then the old Bank of Pennsylvania; then lost a million and a half in gold on Friday, and finally on Saturday undertook to make the suspension partial, each bank apparently acting upon its own impulse as to the nature and degree of the stoppage of specie payments, and some of them striking out at once for immediate resumption after reducing the aggregate of gold in all the banks to a single million of dollars. The consequence may be that several days will ensue before the market feels the relief in the same direction as Baltimore. However, the action of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, on Saturday, reported by telegraph, would indicate that the suspension is already recognized as general. The leading stock, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, accordingly advanced 10 ₱ cent. on the previous specie value, closing 12 ₱ cent, corresponding to 36 ₱ cent. here. The Boston banks stood firm on Saturday, and on being advised that New-York was unmoved by the Pennsylvania suspension, the conclusion late in the afternoon seemed to be that the New-England circulation would be sustained on the specie basis. Accompanying this information, is the assurance of increased specie strength in Boston, where this entire circulation concentrates and is made par through the Suffolk Bank redemption. This would hold out the hope here that if not already relieved of the anxiety which the crisis of last week produced, our Eastern neighbors soon will be, and that without suspension. Even if the latter should take place in a day or two, relief would come to this class of borrowers in another form, without leaning upon and aggravating the cost of negotiating paper in this market. It has been suggested that upon the receipt of the California shipment by the *Star of the West*, due here in a few days, a credit of a million of dollars, if needful, might be extended to Boston. But the state of things on Saturday among many of our leading mercantile firms, two of whom, Messrs. GARNER & Co., of Pine-street, largely in the Domestic Goods line, both as commission men and manufacturers, and Messrs. S. H. & C. W FOSTER, Auctioneers, had to go by the board, would forbid such relief, in justice to our own suffering community. Private fortunes and active mercantile capital have been sadly struck down and reduced, for the moment, by the immense and sudden fall in railway and other stock values. The sympathy of these with the banking movement, as we have repeatedly argued, is strong and almost universal. The stoppage of payment, a few days since, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, brought before the public the high and leading character of the merchants in this City who have pledged their means and lent their credit and energies to build up the interest in question. The embarrassment of this and some other large concerns of New-York ownership, and the depreciation in all railway values, render the duty of the banks to their heavy dealers an exceedingly delicate one.

With the exception of the regular transactions through bank, money affairs were well nigh brought to a complete stand in Wall-street on Saturday. We have seldom known a more disagreeable day, or one harder upon outside business, and the holders of mercantile paper and out of town funds. The bank-note and domestic exchange brokers declined to name a rate on Philadelphia and Baltimore. They bought all country bank-notes sparingly and with extreme caution, and but for the redemption of State and New-England and East Jersey bank-notes through the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, we should have had all the excitement of a currency panic. In regard to the exchange on Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other non-specie paying points, a few days will, no doubt, suffice to establish some reliable range of quotation, though the capital now employed in this line of business in the Street is not widely distributed, nor eager at present to run the ordinary risks and fluctuations which the new state of things will inevitably create. *Ten per cent.* discount was spoken of as the probable difference between Philadelphia and New-York. The Banks here have made a general order in regard to collections on these points, the form of which is substantially like the following from the Mechanics' Bank:

MECHANICS' BANK, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia Banks, notice is hereby given that all collections for account of the dealers with this Bank, maturing out of the City of New-York, will at the option of the dealer (immediately expressed) be either recalled, or if paid, be subject to drafts of this Bank, payable in funds current at the point of said payment.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

The Discount Brokers did but little. There was not much done in the way of demand loans, and less in Foreign bills after the sailing of the *Baltic*. The terms on London range from 105 to 107 ₱ cent. The Stock Market was much depressed at the early Board of Brokers, and worse in the afternoon. The sacrifices on the sales made extended over nearly the whole list, including some very low bargains in Virginia, Ohio and Missouri State six ₱ cents.; Virginia's 81½; Ohio's, of 1860, at 85, and Missouri's, late in the afternoon, 64 ₱ cent. The additional fall in Bank Shares was from 2@3 ₱ cent., and the Railways closed as follows compared with Saturday of the previous week:

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Sep. 19.	Sep. 26.		Sep. 19.	Sep. 26.
N.Y. Central	68	@65	Pittsburg	16	@10
Erie	17⅜	@14½	La Crosse	12½	@ 7
Reading	45⅜	@36½	Panama	82	@78
Michigan South.	19	@16	Milwaukee	36⅛	@25
Michigan Cen.	55	@50	Penn. Coal	71	@65½
Illinois Central	90¼	@87	De aware	106¾	@103
Rock Island	71	@66	To.cdo	35½	@32½
Galena	71	@65¾			

The general market left off heavy, although the business at the Second Board was not large at the very reduced rates. There appeared to be a feeling on the Street that some heavy and important failures were pending among the merchants, and such turned out to be the fact after 4 o'clock. The liabilities of Messrs. GARNER & Co. are said to count over a million of dollars, but the wealth of the house in goods in store and in cotton mills, property at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, is greatly beyond their indebtedness. The liabilities of the Dry Goods Auction house of Messrs. S. H. & C. W. FOSTER, in Broadway, were not made public. Both firms went to protest, for the first time, on Saturday afternoon. Some less important failures were also announced.

The Foreign Trade at this port the present week amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,596,747, against $2,968,871 the same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $1,170,145 against $1,022,157 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie was only $10,321, against $890,000 the same week in September, 1856. The increase of Specie was $195,000 from Havana and $85,000 from Europe, and the Sub-Treasury lent to the City Banks in the net disbursements of the week for Government account over the Customs receipts. The balance is now down to $9,777,805, against $10,280,836 at the close of the previous week. The banks sent to Philadelphia, Hartford, Providence and Boston from $500,000 to $700,000; so that we do not look for any material change in the average to be made up to-day from the statement of last week, when the line of Specie stood $13,556,186.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published on Saturday, by tabular monthly summary, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the eight months of the calendar year, 1857, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, amounted to $170,851,000
Add four weeks in September 15,086,933
Total to date $185,937,933
Same period in 1856 170,963,471
Increase to date $14,974,462

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York for the eight months $49,160,000
Add four weeks in September 4,274,396
Total to date $53,434,396
Same period in 1856 58,165,012
Decrease to date in 1857 ..... $4,730,616

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York for the eight months $32,498,000
Add four weeks in September 587,966
Total to date $33,085,966
Same period in 1856 27,486,370
Increase to date in 1857 ..... $5,599,596

We are favored this morning with an interesting letter of Saturday's date from Philadelphia, detailing at length, and with graphic ability, the state of things in that city, financially. The letter will be found in another place. It will be noticed that much solicitude is felt by certain parties that New-York should follow the example of Philadelphia in this emergency. Our correspondent affords the best reasons why they should *not* be gratified, and we call attention to his remarks as to the course of the two millions of Gold drawn from the Philadelphia banks last week: It is to New-York it will find its way, and such will be the inevitable tendency of Gold from every quarter of the country, while our Banks maintain their present position. That they will maintain, it admits of only one doubt—their ability to relax the screw upon the merchants through the present week and first week of October. That they have the disposition to do so we have no question. That a private and cordial conference among the Bank Presidents will bring about the means of relief, *we have reason to hope.* A few such days as Saturday may render relief unavailing to a score or two of our oldest firms. The Bank Presidents are aware of the danger, *and probably conferred on the subject* after the close of business on Saturday: it may be on Sunday as a duty of necessity and mercy.

New-Orleans Banks.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19.

Money was very tight to-day. Some paper was passed at 1½@2 ₱ cent., but not much. On collaterals it is difficult to obtain any accommodation, although very sharp terms were offered. Those who have money prefer to keep it, waiting the turn of events.

The bank statement for the week is rather favorable, showing both an increase in specie and deposits. The addition to short loans arises from long paper coming within the active movement. The exact changes, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans $486,899
Increase in Specie 118,669
Decrease in Circulation 72,190
Increase in Deposits 274,321
Increase in Exchange 131,769
Increase in Amount due Distant Banks 115,253
Increase in Deposits proper 159,068

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Sept. 25, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$39,446	Copper Ore	53,000
Wool	144,718	Hides	88,349
Fish and Oil	44,531	Saltpetre	90,873
Iron	23,009	Other Articles	207,368
Hemp, and manuf. of	144,665		
Sugar	51,793	Total	$817,852

The value of the imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was 575,413
Increase in 1857 ..... $242,439

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR favors buyers. Sales 3,000 bbls. Indiana. WHEAT lower. Sales 18,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for Chicago Spring, and $1 for Red Ohio. CORN heavy and dull—no sales. Prices nominally 62c.@63c. OATS lower. Sales 16,000 bushels, at 34c.@35c. WHISKY lower. Sales 250 bbls., at 21½c. FREIGHTS dull—8c. for Corn to Albany. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—13,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—23,000 bushels Wheat; 41,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 26.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT held above the views of buyers. Sales 2,000 bushels. White Indiana at $1 15. CORN quiet. *Freights by Canal to New-York:* Flour 34c. and Wheat 10c. *Lake Imports to-day:* 58,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports:* 1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT closed 2c. lower and with a declining tendency. CORN quiet. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo:* 760 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat; 13,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego:* no Flour or Wheat; 44,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts to-day:* 2,000 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat; 25,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales. Operations were checked by the difficulty of negotiating exchange, and prices are stiffer though not quotably higher. FLOUR $6. Mixed CORN 62½c. EXCHANGE dull and lower. On London 5¼ ₱ cent. premium; on New-York ½@1 ₱ cent. premium.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26.

WOOL.—The *Journal* reports that the want of confidence induces holders in some cases to decline sales. The market is without change. Sales of the week 45,100 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS.—There have been no transactions this week. Cotton is without change in price, and has little or no sale.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—F. Richards and lady, Miss Edgerton, Miss Sebring, J. C. Hanahan, Mrs. Randolph and son, W. S. Caldwell, J. Hopkinson and son, C. Pienge and lady, J. W. Bruning, A. Leavens, A. G. Robertson and lady, Mrs. Shurman and servant, Mrs. R. A. McElheran, Wm. Garrabrant, Miss Richards, John Hurkamp and lady

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1881. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MONEY PANIC CONTINUED.

STOPPAGE OF THE RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

Partial Stoppage of the Virginia Banks.

Panics from Pennsylvania—The Governor's Proclamation.

LATEST FROM BOSTON BANKS.

No General Stoppage in New-England.

FROM ALBANY, &C.

New-York State.

A SLIGHT RUN ON THE ALBANY SAVINGS BANKS.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 28.

There is a slight run upon the Savings Department of the Albany Banks, by the small depositors, this morning, but we have not a single instance of withdrawal of balances, except in the Savings Departments, or of pressure for specie by bill holders. The banks seem all quiet and confident here.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

During the day quite a number of small depositors withdrew their balances from the Albany Savings Bank, and a large number of persons gathered about the building, having no business there, but attracted by idle curiosity. The amount paid out was not large, and during the day several deposits were made, as an expression of public confidence in the Bank, swelling the aggregate deposits above those of any former days within two weeks. A notice was posted on the doors that the Bank would be kept open until 8 o'clock each day for the accommodation of depositors until further notice. Before that hour to-day, the excitement began to cool down, and the Bank did not close its doors until no further checks were presented.

There was no apparent pressure in any other department of business, and no call on any one of the banks for specie during the day, except in the cases of the savings depositors.

ROCHESTER BANKS.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 28.

All is quiet here. All our banks are paying specie as usual, and all reports to the contrary are false.

From the Galena Gazette.

During the banking hours of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, the counting-room of the Bank of Geneva was besieged by a perfect drove of anxious, excited claimants for specie in exchange for bills and certificates of deposit. The teller promptly met their demands, and they went their way no better satisfied of the safety of their means in their *own* hands than were the intelligent farmers and whole *business community* as to the soundness of the institution before, as well as since, the run upon it. On Thursday the excitement entirely subsided, all parties being satisfied that the old Bank of Geneva, whatever may be said of other banks, is sound to the core.

The Seneca County Bank, at Waterloo, is suffering from a prolonged run. It holds up as yet, and the officers assert its ability to go through. It is a Safety Fund Bank.

There were some symptoms of a run in Rochester yesterday, felt alike by all the banks, but it does not seem to have amounted to much, and public confidence remains firm.

New-Jersey.

CONDITION OF THE TRENTON BANKS.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 28.

There is scarcely any run upon our Banks this morning, and the excitement has subsided. Some of the depositors who drew specie from the Banks on Saturday, to-day returned it again.

All the Banks of New-Jersey, so far as advised, are paying specie and stand firm.

Our citizens are in high spirits at the prosperous look of things.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

At a meeting of the Directors of our Banks this afternoon, it was resolved to continue specie payments. The amount paid out to-day was full three-fourths less than Saturday. The different Boards have expressed their ability to meet all demands promptly.

There have been no failures among business men to-day.

Pennsylvania.

CONDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28.

The Banks are pursuing the same course to-day that they pursued on Saturday.

The Girard Bank is paying out specie on five-dollar bills, and the Mechanics' and Southwark on all their notes.

The Bank of North America suspended about 11 o'clock, and the suspension will now probably become general.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday—12 M.

The Mechanics' Bank now redeems notes of five dollars only.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28—1 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Bank is now paying out its own notes for checks, but refuses specie.

The Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank is paying no specie.

All the Banks of the city have changed their course since the opening hour. Some of them refuse to certify checks, but give due bills to deposit with other Banks.

It is just rumored on the Street that the Governor refuses to issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together unless the Pennsylvania Bank is placed on a par with the other Banks, and her notes received on deposit,

All is confusion and disorder, but it is not attended with the excitement that has existed in former days of trouble.

The following Banks also redeem fives only: The Consolidation, the Northern Liberties, the Mechanics' and Manufacturers', the Commercial, the Western and the City.

The Philadelphia Bank pays out no specie, but redeems checks with its own notes.

Every kind of business is completely paralyzed, and it is impossible to make collections.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28—P. M.

The Governor has not yet determined what course to pursue regarding a special session of the Legislature. Two Committees—one from the Banks—are now in private conference with him. Much feeling is said to exist between the Banks. Some, which are incorporated under the old law and do not forfeit their Charter, opposing the call of the Legislature. It is stated that if the Governor does not countermand his order the proclamation will be issued to-morrow morning.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION,

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28—9 P. M.

The proclamation of the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature will be published to-morrow morning.

The proclamation says:

Whereas, A serious financial revulsion has occurred resulting in the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this and other States, and whereas the failure of many long-established commercial houses is leading to the destruction of confidence and to a general embarrassment and depression in trade, and is threatening to effect disastrously the credit of the commonwealth and the great industrial interests of the people, and it requiring prompt and efficient action to relieve the alarmed and suffering community; therefore, I convene the Legislature to meet on the 6th of October and adopt such measures as the present exigency requires.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28—9 P. M.

The Board of Trade have determined to call a meeting for a public expression of the various business interests of the city with reference to the proposed legalization of the suspensions, believing that the best interests of the community and the State will be subserved thereby. It was suggested at the meeting of the Board this evening, that where parties have notes protested only because they refuse to pay other than in par currency, it is the duty of the collecting bank or agency to have that fact made as public as the protest.

The Presidents of the Banks have agreed to restore the Bank of Pennsylvania to a position at the Clearing House, and to receive its notes and discount liberally for their customers. Had this been sooner done, there would have been no suspensions.

THE PITTSBURG BANK.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Sept. 28—P. M.

All the Banks of this city, with the exception of the Pittsburgh Bank, have suspended.

The Executive Officers of the Banks, to-day, adopted resolutions, in substance as follows: That the temporary suspension of the payment of coin is necessary to protect business men; it enables the Banks to continue the discounting of local paper, and that the Cashiers of the respective Banks are peremptorily instructed by the Boards of Directors to resume when similar action is adopted by the Eastern Banks.

The excitement has nearly subsided.

From the Lancaster Express.

For two days past there has been a moderate run upon the Farmers' Bank of this city, and which was also slightly felt by the Lancaster County Bank.

The fact of all the banks in Philadelphia having resolved to suspend specie payments to-day, being telegraphed to the banks here at an early hour, the only alternative left to the latter was to suspend also, for the time being. This was anticipated, and even desired by a majority of our business men, who felt sensibly "relieved" when the fact was announced.

Before 3 o'clock, the usual hour for closing the banks, the excitement had ceased, and no unusual stir was apparent about the banking houses. On the whole, the dissatisfaction appeared to be less deep than might have been expected. Some who had come in from the country grumbled a good deal at first, but a plain statement of how matters stood generally satisfied them, and they left the bank in good humor. One man was silenced by a stockholder who offered to give him a judgment on his farm for all the notes and other claims he might hold against the bank.

We have just received the official notice of the suspension. It presents nothing new.

From the Reading Gazette.

The suspension of the Pennsylvania Bank became known here about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and almost immediately a run upon the Farmers' Bank was commenced, which continued until about 2½ P. M., when it suspended payment upon its check and bills. Up to this time some $20,000 were drawn out. The Cashier, Dr. MUHLENBERG, upon learning the condition of things in Philadelphia, started off for that city in the express locomotive "Ariel," and soon after his arrival telegraphed to the officers of the Bank here that a general suspension of the Philadelphia Bank was about to take place, and directed them to suspend also. Immediately upon the receipt of this information, the Farmers' Bank "shut down the gates," and refused to pay out any more coin. This course was no doubt necessary, under the circumstances, as a defensive measure. But no one doubts the ability of the Bank to have sustained a run of several days to a much heavier extent than that of yesterday. And no one doubts its entire solvency; as is evinced in the fact that our business men, with probably not an exception, are offering to receive its bills to any amount at par for goods. That it can and will ultimately meet all its liabilities, is what every one who knows the institution confidently believes. But, for the present, things certainly look anything but encouraging.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The necessity of unanimity among the Banks is so apparent, that it would seem supererogatory to urge such a course. They should act together in one spirit. The impression prevails outside, that heretofore there has been less harmony than was indispensable under the circumstances. We are disposed to stand by these institutions, because we feel that they are to a certain extent interwoven with the common welfare and the general prosperity. But in order to deserve and receive the sympathies of the people at the present juncture, they must avoid disagreeing among themselves, and sacrifice merely personal considerations for the public good. We trust that such a day as Saturday last, will never occur again. The suspension was intended as a measure of relief, but no relief was afforded, and it only made the confusion and disorder worse. We are aware of the responsibility imposed upon some of our banks by existing laws. But the officers should be prepared for foul weather as well as fair, and remember the condition of many of their customers. Again we urge unanimity of action, and a more liberal policy generally. Considering the many difficulties that were labored under at the close of the week, all classes—and employers as well as employed—conducted themselves with commendable patience and propriety. They were perfectly willing to submit to the inconvenience of suspension, but they were not prepared for the added disadvantages of the non-receipt of even bank notes. Let us hope that this trouble will be corrected immediately.

New-England.

THE NEW-ENGLAND COUNTRY BANKS—SUSPENSION OF JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The Suffolk Bank to-day refused to redeem the bills of the New-England country Banks, which is the only new feature in financial matters transpiring up to 1 o'clock.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

The announcement sent you at noon to-day, that the Suffolk Bank declined to redeem the bills of New-England Country Banks, requires modification. It is true that the Suffolk Bank refused to change country money for individuals, for the alleged reason that the amount was greater than the clerks could attend to, but all deposits of country money in other city Banks, sent to the Suffolk in the course of business, has been promptly redeemed during the day. The country Banks are generally well protected, and will undoubtedly retain the public confidence.

There is no visible change in financial matters from last Saturday, but there has been less excitement among business men. It is thought the Banks of Boston and New-England will weather the crisis.

Stocks are generally dull, but popular Railroad investments closed firm.

Quite a decline has been experienced in Bank stock. Money is still scarce at unchanged rates.

Messrs. JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., book-publishers here, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to about $100,000.

SUSPENSION OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 28.

The Banks of Providence have resolved to suspend specie payment. The liabilities of the Banks to the public are not over 25 per cent. of their capital.

The South.

THE BALTIMORE BANKS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

We have no material change to report in money matters to-day. The Banks, in some instances, redeemed Fives as a matter of accommodation. Specie commands a premium of seven to ten per cent. in exchange for Baltimore funds.

THE WASHINGTON BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The Trustees of the Bank of the Metropolis say that the panic created by the suspension of other Banks having created much larger demands than were anticipated, that institution is under the painful necessity of suspending specie payments for the present. The Trustees remark that they will make every exertion to resume as speedily as possible, and that the Bank paid out about $65,000 in specie on Saturday.

The Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank, both of which paid small sums on Saturday, have now altogether suspended specie payments.

The Savings Banks pay either in the bills of the banks of the city or Virginia money, and demand the six days' notice from depositors.

Virginia money is selling here at a discount of five per cent., and the tendency is still downward.

Business is nearly paralyzed, and uncurrent money is altogether unsalable.

THE ALEXANDRIA BANKS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Sept. 28.

The Banks here will not allow a run. They are paying out small sums only.

THE NORFOLK BANKS.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 28.

Some feeling is manifested about the Baltimore and Philadelphia suspensions, but so far all the Banks here are firm.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 28—6 P. M.

There have been no suspensions among our Banks. Apprehensions are entertained that a run will be made by foreign brokers upon the Banks to-morrow, but they feel secure.

THE PETERSBURG BANKS.

PETERSBURG, Va., Monday, Sept. 28—2 P. M.

There is considerable excitement here in regard to the suspensions North, and some uneasiness is manifested by small dealers. There is no intimation of suspensions here, and up to 1½ o'clock, P. M., all demands had been paid by the Banks.

THE RICHMOND AND STAUNTON BANKS.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 28.

The Banks here are paying specie generally. It is believed that they have determined to go on. There is no run yet.

Both the Banks in Staunton—the Central, and the Bank of the Valley—have suspended.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 28—9 P. M.

The demand on our Banks to-day was moderate, and they all closed with a firm feeling, and a determination not to suspend. They refuse to take on deposit the notes of the suspended Virginia Banks.

The Monticello Bank, of Charlottesville, suspended to-day, and it is reported that the Banks in the State west of Lynchburg have also suspended.

THE WILMINGTON BANKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 28.

There is no excitement here, as the Banks are perfectly sound. They will continue as heretofore, but their future action will be determined by that of their neighbors.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA BANKS.

AUGUSTA, GA., Monday, Sept. 28.

The South Carolina and Georgia Banks are all right—the question of suspension is not entertained.

THE NASHVILLE BANKS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 28.

The Banks of Nashville suspended specie payment this morning.

The merchants held a meeting, and recommended the Union Bank, the Planter's Bank, and the State Bank to suspend also, but they refused to do so.

Several of the free banks were thrown out to-day.

Confidence is felt that the Bank of Nashville will be able to pay all demands upon it, and have a large surplus besides.

From the Washington Union.

By referring to the telegraphic column it will be observed that the banks of Philadelphia have partially, and in some instances, wholly suspended specie payments. As a matter of precaution—it is so alleged—the banks of Baltimore suspend specie payments to-day; and from the same cause a similar course was adopted this morning by the Patriotic Bank and the Bank of Washington of this city. It may reasonably be expected that a large number of new and irresponsible banks in the North, East and West, taking advantage of the general panic, will nominally refuse to part with what they really do not possess. The sooner these worthless institutions are out of the way the better it will be for all classes of the community.

As a general rule, the Southern Banks are in a sound condition; and, with large and increasing resources at command, they will be able, with few, if any, exceptions, to weather the present storm with undiminished credit. The condition of the banks in the City of New-York is such as to warrant the belief that their resources are fully equal to meet existing emergencies. Their strength will force the suspending banks into liquidation or the speedy resumption of specie payments.

Looking at home, we can see nothing in the financial affairs of this city to warrant alarm or distrust. Our citizens are not suffering from the effects of over-trading or over-speculating; and the cash means of our banks are not locked up in protested paper or the depreciated bonds and stocks of "fancy" railroads. At no period in the history of our city was the condition of our merchants, hotel keepers, mechanics, traders, and real-estate owners more prosperous and promising than it is at the present time. Never before were clerks, journeymen, and laborers as liberally and promptly paid as now; and we venture to say that the balance-sheets of our banks show as large net profits for the past year as for any previous year of their existence. Compared with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, or any other Northern, Eastern, or Western city, the financial condition of Washington should be source of congratulation instead of a cause for alarm. But still, with all our substantial means at command, with general freedom from debt and general well-paid employment, we are free to confess that a money panic and a money crisis can be soon got up in the Federal capital, if our citizens desire such an expensive luxury. Let each distrust the other—let the usual money accommodations be withheld—and let all engage in the confidence-imparting business of withdrawing specie from the banks and the ordinary channels of trade for "hoarding" purposes, and not many days or even hours will elapse before the business men of Washington are suffering as their brethren of New-York and Philadelphia now suffer.

Let the citizens of Washington have a true, realizing sense of their really prosperous condition, and the troubles which they invoke by their fears and distrust will not come near them.

A "run" was made on the Bank of the Metropolis to-day, but it was met so cheerfully and promptly by the custodians of its well-filled vaults, that confidence was soon restored to depositors and noteholders.

From the Washington Star.

This morning information was telegraphed to this city that all the banks in Baltimore had suspended specie payment, creating a run upon those in this city, which forced two of them—the Patriotic Bank and Bank of Washington—to suspend for the present the payment of specie except upon notes of the denomination of $5, and checks for small amounts. They feel themselves able to meet every obligation against them, but resort to this as a measure of self-defence.

The Bank of Metropolis has, up to the time of going to press, sustained the heavy run upon it without yielding; as has also the Washington Savings Bank.

The run upon SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE & Co., has also been promptly met.

With regard to the Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank no fears are entertained of ultimate loss to any one through their suspension, as they are known to be abundantly able to liquidate every demand against them.

The West.

THE PITTSBURG, OHIO, BANKS.

The Bank excitement is subsiding.

The Mechanics' Bank suspended this morning.

Business is entirely paralyzed.

FAILURES IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 28.

The excitement here in consequence of the unfavorable advices from the East paralyzes business.

Exchange on New-York is quoted at par, but only small amounts can be purchased at this rate.

The paper of an Iron house and of a Shoe and Leather house, both of this city, was protested to-day.

J. B. HOLMES, a large manufacturer, has made an assignment.

FAILURES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 28.

The banking houses of DARLEY & BARKSDALE and JOHN J. ANDERSON & Co., suspended temporarily this morning.

Another Alleged Obscene Publisher Arrested—Cartloads of Books and Prints Found.

Officer BEANY, of the Second Precinct, while in Lovejoy's Hotel at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, was several times accosted by a lame book-peddler, who hawked obscene books, prints and other articles, in order to induce him to purchase. After exposing his very valuable stock of merchandize, the officer thought it his duty to make a small investment of forty-five cents or thereabouts, for which he got in exchange a book and some very scandalous prints. After the trade between the parties was perfected, the officer showed his shield and took the peddler to the Station-house.

Previous to making the arrest the officer watched his movements and saw him enter BRADY'S Publishing house, No. 12 Ann-street, and take therefrom the obscene prints which he sold.

A Justice being sent for, issued a search-warrant, when Captain WEED, with a posse of his men, made a descent upon BRADY'S establishment, the obscene department of which trades under the style of SMITH & Co., while the legitimate business, if any, is carried on under the style of BRADY.

The Police were very successful in their search, finding cartloads of books, which they removed.

BRADY and the peddler were held to bail to answer before the Grand Jury, at the Court of General Sessions. A man named DOLAN, a tailor in Nassau-street, became bondsman for BRADY, while the old lame agent, we suppose, will have free quarters for some time.

The works and prints found are said to far exceed in immorality and tendency to vice anything found in ACKERMAN'S premises.

An Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

The undersigned has read with the most painful emotions of the loss of the steamer *Central America*, and sincerely deplores the sad fate of her passengers, suddenly cut off, "in health and hope," by one of those fearful hurricanes which in the past few years have made so many hearths desolate, and so many hearts to mourn.

But, mid the gloom and horror of that dreadful night, there is one gleam of glorious light—one gallant, noble, chivalrous action that will stand out in bold relief, and raise for its author a monument as enduring as time, indestructible as mind; its base resting in the heart of woman, and its apex as elevated as her hopes. "Save the women and children," was the first order of the noble HERNDON; and shall American women forget the gallant, the noble Captain who, mid storm, gloom and desolation, forgetful of himself, could think of poor, frail woman and helpless children? Never! no! never!

I propose to my countrywomen that a meeting be called in each city and village in the United States, and that funds be collected and transmitted to GEORGE W. RIGGS, banker, in Washington, to be invested for the use of the wife and daughter of Captain HERNDON, late of the United States Navy. Let us do something to show our gratitude to one who in time of trouble sacrificed himself to his duty and to woman.

Your countrywoman. SARAH MAGRUDER.

To the WOMEN of the United States.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

DESPERATE FIGHTING BEFORE DELHI.

Particulars of the Frightful Massacres at Cawnpore.

Defeat of the Mutineers and Suicide of Nena Sahib.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Sept. 28.

The Cunard-screw steamship *Jura*, chartered by the British Government to convey the 76th Regiment to England, arrived at this port at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

She left Cork on the 17th inst., five days subsequent to the *Canada's* departure from Liverpool, and should have brought four days' later news from England and the continent.

The only paper ascertained to have been brought by her, however, is a copy of the Cork *Examiner*, of the evening of the 16th, which contains very little news.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York on the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 16th.

A dispatch from Berlin announces the arrival of the Emperor ALEXANDER on the 14th.

The cholera prevailed in Hamburg, and out of 239 persons attacked, 136 had died in eight days.

At Arslan more than 200 persons had died.

The disease was also prevalent at Stockholm.

The Persian Government, through FRAUHE KHAN, has engaged twenty French officers to proceed to Persia in the capacity of military instructors.

A dispatch from Jassay, received from Vienna yesterday, states that nine-tenths of the landed proprietors and clergy have taken part in the Moldavian elections, and that a majority voted in a sense favorable to the union.

The Bombay portion of the Indian mail had arrived at Marseilles, and was expected to be delivered in London at about mid-day of Wednesday the 16th.

Bombay advices are to Aug. 14, and the news from Delhi to July 29.

Sorties were repulsed on the 14th and 23d July, with great loss to the Rebels. Five hundred men were killed and wounded on the side of the British.

From the 23d to the 29th there was no fighting.

The Neemuch mutineers had arrived at Delhi.

Brigadier NICHOLSON was expected at Delhi on the 15th of August, with reinforcements from the Punjaub.

Gen. READ had relinquished his command to Gen. NICHOLSON on account of ill-health.

Gen. HAVELOCK occupied Bithoor on the 17th July, without resistance, and captured thirteen guns.

On the 29th July the British defeated 10,000 men on the road to Lucknow, and captured 15 guns. Their loss is not supposed to be great.

The butcheries at Cawnpore have been confirmed.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

SORTIES AND DESPERATE FIGHTING BEFORE DELHI—EXPECTED FALL OF THE CITY—FURTHER REVOLTS—SUPPOSED FALL OF AGRA INTO THE HANDS OF THE MUTINEERS—FRIGHTFUL PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE—UTTER ROUT OF THE REBELS BY GENERAL HAVELOCK—SUICIDE OF NENA SAHIB—CENTRAL INDIA TRANQUIL.

General HAVELOCK was at Lucknow on July 30.

The three regiments that mutinied were dispersed by the 10th Regiment.

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on the 14th of August.

Brigadier STEWART arrived at Mhow on the 2d of August.

Halklar remains faithful.

From Bombay it is stated that the mutiny in the 27th Regiment at Kalpore was suppressed by six companies of the Forty-third.

One company of artillery had arrived from the Mauritius.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 14.

The French boat *Mersey* has just brought the Bombay mail to the 15th of August. We have no China mail.

Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and General HAVELOCK'S troops, who are advancing upon Lucknow, were expected at Delhi.

It was reported that NENA SAHIB, who had taken to flight, has destroyed himself.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments of Bengal Native Infantry had revolted and fled to the Roane River, pursued by H. M. Tenth Regiment, under General LLOYD. Eight hundred of the mutineers were killed.

The Punjaub is tranquil, as well as the country around Delhi, Meerut and Agra.

At Bundelcund there was signs of disturbance.

There is little news from Gwalior. The mutineers at Seal Kate were destroyed on the 16th of July by Gen. NICHOLSON.

Detachments of European troops had been sent to Bombay. The panic which existed at Bombay a fortnight ago had subsided.

Gen. NEIL joined Gen. HAVELOCK on the 23d July, and was on the full march towards Lucknow.

A wing of the 23d Infantry had arrived at Bombay from the Mauritius.

At Tinbalpore the 31st Native Infantry, 40th Foot, and 3d Irregular Cavalry, under the native officers only, attacked on the 7th August the mutineers, consisting of the 42d Native Infantry and 3d Irregular Cavalry, and completely routed them.

Gen. WOODBURN is sick at Cobeunby.

Col. STEWART has gone to Mhow Pata.

We learn that a plot has been discovered, and that amongst the conspirators were the son of the well-known AMEER GUNDYA and MOLIER ALLY KURSEM who were arrested.

A plot has also been discovered at Benares.

It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

A dispatch, dated Sept. 8, received at the India House, says: Gen. HAVELOCK'S forces, after reoccupying Cawnpore, finding Bitoor evacuated, burned it to the ground. On the 29th and 30th of July they found the rebels at Buffer el Gunge, about 18 miles from Cawnpore, numbering 10,000, whom they defeated with the loss of 15 guns. They expected to reach Lucknow the next day.

NENA SAHIB perpetrated a fearful massacre at Cawnpore, at which nearly all the European inhabitants perished.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had assumed command of the Indian army.

Tranquillity is restored in Central India.

The 7th, 8th and 40th regiments, which mutinied at Cawnpore on the 23d July, threatened Benares.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry, which mutinied at the same time, murdered their commanding officer, Major HOLMES, and his wife.

The disarmed 26th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied at Mean on the 30th July, and murdered their commanding officer, Major SPENCER.

LATEST.

By telegraph to the Cork Constitution of the 17th Sept.

Gen. HAVELOCK'S force for the reoccupation of Cawnpore had in eight days marched 126 miles and fought four actions with NENA SAHIB'S army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken twenty-four guns of light calibre; and that too in the month of July, in India. On the morning of the 17th of July the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul-harrowing spectacle which there presented itself to them beggars description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend NENA SAHIB. Eight officers and ninety men of H. M. Eighty-fourth Regiment, seventy ladies and one hundred and twenty-one children of H. M. Thirty-second Foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners and their families to the number of four hundred persons, were the victims of this satan.

The court-yard in front of the Assembly Rooms in which NENA SAHIB had fixed his head-quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning, the former having been stripped naked, and then beheaded and thrown into a well, and the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose block reeked on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others.

Gen. HAVELOCK, in a despatch to the Governor-General, says that "NENA SAHIB has drowned himself with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river, the cavalry and infantry deserted him. They are all gone off after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now as quiet as Allahabad."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

At the London Corn Exchange this day (16th) there was a very small attendance of buyers.

WHEAT—The few sales made are at Monday's prices.

BARLEY and OATS quite as dear as on Monday.

In FLOUR there is not much doing. Norfolks slow of sale, at 41s.@42s.

USBORNES reports the supply of WHEAT large, and of other articles small. WHEAT steady for all sorts; and floating cargoes in demand at very full rates. BARLEY very firm. BEANS and PEAS unaltered. OATS quiet.

London Money Market.

From the Times' City Article, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds continue dull. They opened at a decline of ¼, and subsequently experienced a further reduction.

At the Bank of England, and in the discount market, there was considerable increase in the demand for money.

From the Daily News City Article, Tuesday Evening.

Considerable gloom prevailed throughout the Stock Exchange to-day. The funds fell ¼ per cent. The market is chiefly prejudiced by the gloomy financial advices from the continent and New-York; and an increase in the demand for money in the Stock Exchange in connection with the fortnightly settlement in shares also operated on the unfavorable side. In the Discount Market the demand was moderate, but this may be owing to the circumstance that the Bank is the cheapest market at present. The applications at that establishment continue to be considerable.

London Exchange, this day, (16th,) opening prices: Consols for money, 90 11-84; for account, 90 15-28.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.—Consols for money, 90⅛; for account, 90 31-82.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.—Yesterday the Bank of Holland again raised its rate of discount. It was previously increased from 4 to 4½ per cent; and it has now been put to 5 per cent. According to the *Times'* city article, the movement is believed to have been adopted in consequence of a large amount of securities having been thrown upon the Amsterdam market from Vienna, where the preparations of the Austrian National Bank, for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January next, caused considerable pressure. Under the circumstances it is thought that most of the German banks will be compelled to follow the example of the Bank of Holland, and as a general rise will thus be established over a great part of the Continent, the prospect of better times is proportionably deferred.

PARIS, Tuesday night.—The three per cents. have closed, with scarcely any change, at 66 f. 55 c.

Liverpool Corn Market.

On Tuesday there was a good attendance at the market, and a fair business done in WHEAT, at an advance in Red of 3d. @ 70 lbs. FLOUR was also in better sale. In BEANS, PEAS, INDIAN CORN, and OATS there was only a limited trade, without change in prices. New OATMEAL rather easier.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

A Card from Lieut. Gen. Scott.

From the National Intelligencer.

My attention has been called to a letter addressed to the people of Tennessee by Gen. PILLOW, in which he criticizes my campaign in Mexico with the boldness of a master in the art of war, and at the same time eulogizes his own services therein with a hearty good-will that leaves nothing to be added. I do not propose at present to disturb that self-laudation, nor to reply to his animadversions on my plans and operations, although he most provokingly mixes up in every statement a small grain of truth with a large portion of fiction, so as to give it with the careless all the effect of gross falsehood. If such tricks can influence the public mind to my prejudice, I shall then begin to regret that I was born an American.

Without, then, entering upon any formal recrimination of Gen. PILLOW or defence of myself, I shall proceed at once, in behalf of others, to notice some two or three points in his address, in the way of explanation, and if I chance to go beyond this it will be merely incidental.

Gen. PILLOW now says that, by agreement, Mr TRIST engaged to pay to Gen. SANTA ANA "cash in hand, as earnest money, ten thousand dollars," to induce him to entertain negotiations for a peace; and that subsequently Mr. T. told him (Gen. P.) "That Gen. Scott had furnished him (Mr. T.) the money, and that he (Mr. T.) had *paid* the ten thousand dollars."

Being morally certain that Mr. TRIST never made such declaration, it is almost useless to say that I never turned over a dollar to him for such or any other purpose whatever, and am very sure that Mr. T. had not a dollar of public money in his possession while in Mexico, and never more than sufficed for his very moderate expenses in his private purse; and I certify on honor that I never, at any time, paid to General SANTA ANNA, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account or in any way whatever. President SANTA ANA was at the time, as now, worth millions, and had, in that office, the irresponsible control of all the pecuniary means of his country. It is hardly probable, therefore, that he would have stooped to pick up a sack of ten thousand dollars in gold, if he had accidentally stumbled upon one in a private walk.

The blunder of Gen. PILLOW grew, no doubt, out of some hint he confidentially picked up about headquarters that I had paid the precise sum "to —— at and ——" for important information received and to be continued from the enemy's camps and armies. [See my account current with the War Department of secret disbursements, printed by order of the Senate, Feb. 4, 1857.]

It was lucky, therefore, that the names of —— and —— were never confided to Gen. PILLOW, as it is certain, from the example before us, he would, contrary to the faith and honor of our country, have published them in full, to the ruin of the parties and their descendants. Even Gen. SANTA ANA, if Gen. PILLOW'S credit be worth anything, could not now return to Mexico, no matter under what pledges to lead the life of a good and peaceful citizen.

Writing to the Secretary of War from the City of Mexico, Feb. 6, 1848, I said:

"I have not reported on the subject of secret disbursements since I left Jalapa, first, because of the uncertainty of our communications with Vera Cruz; and, second, the necessity of certain explanations which, on account of others, ought not to be reduced to writing. I may, however, briefly add that I have never tempted the honor, conscience, or patriotism of any man; but have held it as lawful in morals as in war to purchase valuable information or services voluntarily tendered me."—[Mexican War Correspondence, House Document, No. 60, page 1,085.]

And again, at Washington, June 23, 1848, on rendering my account-current of secret and other disbursements, and asking for a final settlement, I said:

"I am ready to go, confidentially, into all those different sums of receipt and disbursement with the President, the Secretary of War, or any other member of the Cabinet. I am under an obligation of private and public honor, according to the usages of nations and armies, not to disclose names and circumstances, except as above." * * * "On the plainest principles and usages of nations and war, and the practice of our own Government, in respect to *secret disbursements*, I can, in a few hours," &c. [See Senate's Executive Document, No. 34, page 36, ordered to be printed Feb. 4, 1857.]

And that account has been definitely settled on the principles I had proposed.

A word as to Mr. TRIST—long in private life, and struggling with honorable poverty—whom Gen. PILLOW has so wantonly dragged before the public. He is represented in the address as the cunning and malignant genius who instigated me—otherwise a good enough sort of man—to acts of injustice and persecution! The officers in Mexico, (and Mr. TRIST, a distinguished West Pointer, stood with them before the enemy, the brave among the brave,) will smile to hear this character of their senior General and his companion, the negotiator. No man was more admired than the latter for his quiet, unobtrusive manner and amiability. He was eagerly received and honored by all foreigners of distinction, diplomats and others, with whom he came into contact, and under one signal disadvantage negotiated a most important treaty, which was here gladly accepted by the Senate and the country. For this great service he is still without reward.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The Secretary of the Interior has purchased for the use of the United States Courts in Boston, the Masonic Temple, subject to the approval of Congress. The price to be paid is $105,000.

Cadet JESUP, sentenced to be dismissed for a revolt at West Point, has been reinstated by the Secretary of War.

Major LINDSAY, of Marine Corps, died yesterday morning.

Fair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 28.

The Second Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day. Several rings of horses were exhibited, Missouri carrying off a majority of the premiums. Ten thousand persons were present. Weather delightful.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

DETROIT, Monday, Sept. 28.

A fire occurred at Grand Rapids, on Friday last, destroying many of the best business houses. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance $50,000 to $60,000.

FIRE AT POTTSVILLE, PENN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Monday, Sept. 28.

The Castle William Colliery of Messrs. ROGERS, SINNOCKSON & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire to-day.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28—10 P. M.

MCCANN & Co.'s oil store, on Delaware-avenue, above Walnut-street, is on fire this evening. The upper stories are occupied as a drug store by SAMUEL GRANT. The building will be entirely destroyed. The ship *Tonawanda*, ready to sail, and lying at her wharf, was moved out into the stream to save her from injury. The adjoining store of CARSON & NEWBOLD is endangered.

Murder at Toronto, &c.

TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 28.

A well-dressed colored woman was found murdered on the Common, near Windsor, C. W., yesterday. The supposed murderer has been arrested.

F. F. PARKER, a resident of Detroit, was drowned here, to-day, while out sporting.

Recovery of Damages against the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The Supreme Judicial Court to-day, in the case of Mrs. SARAH E. SHAW vs. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, which has been on trial for some time, awarded the plaintiff $18,000. The suit was for damages, the plaintiff's husband having been killed by an accident on the road.

Arrest for Murder.

PITTSBURG, O., Monday, Sept. 28.

A coachman named JORDAN was arrested in this city yesterday, for the murder of APPLEBY, a grocer, in Chicago, last June. He was sent on there this morning. Circumstances strongly implicate him.

Trial of Townsend, the Murderer, at Cayuga, Canada.

TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 28.

The trial of TOWNSEND, *alias* MCHENRY, at Cayuga, terminated on Saturday night. The Jury disagreed, but TOWNSEND was immediately re-arrested for a murder committed in Welland township about the same time as the one for which he has just been tried.

The National Horse Exhib

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-Granada Treaty—Central American Policy of the Administration—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

General HERRAN, the Minister of New-Granada, professes to think he yielded too much to General CASS in the treaty recently signed, settling the questions between his Government and that of the United States. He demanded fifty thousand dollars per annum from the United States to enable New-Granada to keep her treaty agreement to protect the Isthmus transit, urging that the Panama Railroad, though of vast value and importance to the United States, has never brought to the Isthmus itself any of the advantages expected to have accrued therefrom, and such as usually flow from the establishment of a work of this kind. It might be answered that if this be so, it results, in great part, from the inefficiency of the Isthmians themselves. Certainly, the road affords them a ready, prompt and comparatively cheap means of getting to the best markets in the world, with tropical products such as the Isthmus is abundantly able to produce. If the people occupying its cheap but fertile lands do not choose to cultivate them, and so get rich off the markets thus opened to them, it is their own fault. Again: It must be remembered that the railroad has not had time yet to work out a tithe of its incidental benefits sufficiently to make them manifest to the superficial observer. As the frontiersman in a forest country has first to clear his land by "felling" the trees and getting out the stumps, ere he can expect to see the best fruits of his enterprise, so the railroad in this case has had to contend with the thriftlessness, ignorance and semi-barbarism of the Isthmians. It has had to do the work of civilization ere it could begin to develop other and more material influences and results. No one who glances at the gigantic strides with which the new commerce wid the Isthmus is advancing to greatness, can doubt that the country in which and through which it passes, must find extended employment in connection with it, and so reap abundant profits therefrom. Whether the people of New-Granada shall do this business instead of letting it fall into the hands of strangers must depend entirely upon their own energy, enterprise and capacity.

But to return to the treaty. Gen. HERRAN states that he supposed at one time he had secured his $50,000 per annum bonus from the United States, to hire his Government to do what was already its duty by the treaty of 1846. I do not believe he is sincere in his lamentations over his failure in that respect. Surely he must see that an agreement on our part to any such proposition, in the settlement of our peremptory *demand* for redress of grievances suffered at her hands, would have been degrading to the United States, and have subjected us to the derision of diplomats everywhere. Gen. HERRAN may be assured that he got off very well, in successfully resisting all our demands save that for pecuniary indemnity. He has obtained a Mixed Commission to sit upon the adjustment of *undisputed* claims of citizens of the United States!—than which he needs no better certificate of his diplomatic skill,—although even that would scarcely have availed him in this instance, had not Gen. CASS looked perhaps too leniently upon the weakness and imbecility of his Government. If England had been in the place of New-Granada, it may be doubted whether the amiable and excellent Secretary of State would have yielded so much.

The claims of American citizens to be arranged under this treaty amount to over a million of dollars. To adjust them a Commission is to be appointed, of which New-Granada selects one member, and the United States another. If these disagree in any case, it is to be referred to the Prussian Minister at Washington for his decision as umpire. Claimants will be interested in knowing that Baron GEROLT, on whom this delicate duty will fall if occasion arises, is universally esteemed as a most excellent and honorable gentleman, whose decisions are quite sure to depend solely upon the manifest claims of equity and justice. For the payment of fifty per cent. of the awards which may be made, one half the money falling to New Granada from the Panama Railroad Company is appropriated by the treaty. For the remaining fifty per cent., New-Granada will issue her "promises to pay" to the United States Government, the latter accepting them, and thus becoming responsible directly to the claimants, instead of leaving them to depend upon the questionable faith of the foreign Government. If Congress shall indorse the treaty practically, by assuming this responsibility, and paying the claimants without waiting for the maturity of the New-Granadian paper, of course they will get their money promptly,—otherwise it will be a long day before they ever see the second half of their dues securely in hand.

Hon. JOS. L. WHITE, of your City, was here a day or two ago, to look after the interests of the Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, but did not succeed in getting the Administration to espouse the cause of himself and associates. The course of the new Administration in relation to Nicaraguan affairs has been precisely what your columns foreshadowed months ago. The policy in brief has been first, to warn Costa Rica that the United States will not assent to her exercising any right of conquest in Nicaragua, consequent upon her operations against WALKER as an ally of that Republic, so as to close up the Nicaraguan Transit Route; and second, to abstain from every act which should lean in the least towards espousing the cause of either of the contesting claimants to the right to conduct the Transit business upon it. This policy was fully set forth in a letter addressed to WM. CAREY JONES, special agent of the State Department in Costa Rica, evidently intended to be read by him to the Government of that Republic. This fact transpires through the Ministers of other Central American powers, to whom, it seems, copies of the letter were addressed recently by our Government, to notify them clearly of the position assumed by the United States. Whenever a *de facto* Government in Nicaragua shall make an arrangement definitely settling who is entitled to the franchises of the Transit grant, the United States will undoubtedly make a treaty for its protection, as was done in the case of the Panama Transit:—but Mr. BUCHANAN will never touch the subject at all until this necessary preliminary step is taken. The fact that England has formally signified that she sustains the doctrine advanced by the United States, is announced by the representatives of Nicaragua as an important guarantee of her territorial rights against Costa Rican encroachment.

While on the subject of foreign relations, let me deny emphatically that Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister at Mexico, has been authorized to offer any money for the purchase of a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Whatever may be done in the future, the Administration is not yet committed to any such measure. When Mr. BUCHANAN, as Secretary of State, authorized the payment of fifteen millions in the Trist Treaty for this right of way, it was unquestionably of vast importance to the United States. But affairs have much changed since that time. In the present advanced condition of American interests upon the Pacific, a Tehuantepec Transit is of little practical value; and the payment of any money whatever by the United States for the right of way, would amount to nothing save the sacrifice of just so much *public* money, in furtherance of a moon-shine stock speculation, to put a per centage of the sum expended to private pockets. Mr. BUCHANAN will hardly risk his high reputation for integrity and common sense in any such scheme.

I learn that the announcement of the removal of D. B. MARTIN, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, was premature. The machinations of those who urged his displacement had nearly succeeded: but Secretary TOUCEY has probably discovered the speculative motives of those who desired Mr. MARTIN'S removal, and is not willing to permit such injustice to a faithful officer, whose only fault was his inflexible determination not to aid rat-trap patentees, or Pennsylvania Coal Companies, in dipping their hands into the Treasury to the public disadvantage. The prevailing impression now is that Mr. MARTIN will remain in his present position if he chooses so to do.

The National Hotel is to be opened again, on or about the 1st November, by Messrs. JONES, CHAMBERLAIN & TENNEY, from New-Hampshire. Workmen are now engaged in putting the building in thorough repair. It will be remembered that the entire sewerage system connecting with the building was changed last Spring, and there need be no doubt that the cause of the endemic of last season was thus entirely eradicated. A fact, by the way, to which sufficient attention has not been called, would seem to establish conclusively the theory that the sickness arose from defective sewerage. It is this: that the laborers who were employed, after the hotel was closed, to take up the old sewer connections, and to build a new sewer from the house to the canal, were nearly all taken down with the precise symptoms marking the disease when the endemic was at its height. I heard the statement at the time, but had no opportunity to verify it by inquiry until during my present visit to the Capital. S.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunningham Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 28.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

ARGUMENT ON THE CERTIORARI.

In re Habeas Corpus of Emma A. Cunningham.—I will be remembered that shortly after Judge Peabody decided to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail, Judge Roosevelt granted a *certiorari* to review this proceeding. The hearing of the argument on this writ was had yesterday. Some difficulty occurred in regard to some technical proceedings in relation to giving proper notice, but it was settled, and the case proceeded.

Mr. Chatfield, for the prisoner, moved to have all the return to the writ, except that of the Warden of the City Prison, stricken out.

Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, claimed that Judge Peabody erred in bailing the prisoner; he sitting merely as Commissioner, inasmuch as the case was *res adjudicatar*. The Court of Sessions had jurisdiction of the motion to bail, and it was to that Court, having the original jurisdiction, that the motion should have been made, and not to a Judge sitting as a Commissioner, in a *habeas corpus*.

The Police Justice has power to adjudicate upon bail co-extensive with the Court of General Sessions. He is enumerated in the same section with Justices of the Supreme Court. If the question of bail was open before Commissioner Peabody, he erred in allowing bail to the prisoner. She was taken *in flagrante delicto*, committing a felony, and offers no defence to, nor explanation of her acts, except in effect a demurrer to their legal sufficiency under the statute. If the statute has been violated she is liable to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Even if Commissioner Peabody was correct in his application of the facts to the statute, she was guilty of an attempt at the alleged felony, which attempt renders her liable to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. No doubt is cast upon the facts. No presumption of innocence is made upon the depositions, except as matter of legal deduction. Now what is the rule of bail in the premises? It is stated in the opinion of Justice Coleridge in the matter of Robinson—where a bankrupt charged with fraudulent concealment applied for bail. When you want to know whether a party is likely to take his trial you cannot go into the question of his character or behavior at a particular time, but must be governed by the answers to three general questions: What is the nature of the crime? is it grave or trifling? What is the probability of a conviction and what the nature of the evidence to be offered by prosecution? Is the person liable to severe punishment? Mr. Hall argued that the present case was covered by those three questions. The offence legally considered was a bundle of crimes, a fraud upon the community; a fraud upon an innocent child; false pretences as to the person and property; necessary results by law for clouding an inheritance; and a fraud upon heirs; a possible fraud upon a dead man; a fraud upon marital rights; a possible false pretence upon legal marriage. There is a probability of the conviction of the accused by the testimony of her own witnesses. This prisoner *uttered* a counterfeit child. It was moreover a false token. The idea of producing a child in any public way is absurd. No infant has *status* in Court. Mr. Hall briefly referred to Judge Russell's charge to the Grand Jury on the case being presented to them.

During the course of Mr. Hall's remarks, he designated Judge Peabody, acting at Special Term, as "Commissioner." Judge MITCHELL remarked that he should prefer to hear him called "Judge." Mr. Hall replied that he intended no disrespect, and used the term Commissioner merely as he was sitting, not as the Court, but as a single Judge. He would, however, use the other name if desired so to do. He then submitted his printed points.

Mr. Chatfield contended that the question of admitting the prisoner to bail, was one of discretion, resting with the Judge before the hearing was had. There could be no appeal therefrom, but it was final. The *res adjudicata* was not applicable at all, and he could not understand how it was brought up. There had been no evidence adduced that Justice Davison had passed on the question of bail. It should, however, have appeared that Mrs. Cunningham had made some application for bail, before the plea of *res adjudicata* could be raised. The question was not passed upon by Judge Daly. He only discharged the writ of *certiorari*. He thought that there was no offence which was not bailable; though, in the discretion of the Court, murder and some other crimes it was usually considered as best not to bail. The power so to do, however, vested in the Court. The peculiar circumstances attending each case, were to govern the Justice in his decision; but that once given was not reversable on appeal. The prosecution of the child was not a violation of the statute, as it did not come within the meaning of it. However disreputable it might be to those participating in it, it was no crime.

The papers were then submitted to the Court, and decision reserved.

The New Excise Law—Irregularity in Commitment—Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 27.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

In re David S. Page.—It will be remembered that Mr. Page was arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. He was finally discharged on account of certain irregularities of the commitment. The matter was brought before the General Term on a *certiorari*, on behalf of the people. The District-Attorney submitted the following points, which he very briefly argued.

FIRST POINT.

The commitment was perfectly regular.

1. It was for imprisonment in default of bail on an *indictment*, and not upon a preliminary charge and arrest. The sum mentioned as the amount of bail to be taken by a magistrate—(Excise Law, sec. 16)—is $100 *upon an arrest preliminary*.

2. Conceding that the mention of this sum is of limitation, and not directory merely, the argument against the commitment would be unsound when the limitation does not apply to the "Court" or to the Police Justice, (who by Sub. 4 of Sec. 31, 2 R. S., 893, has the power of the Court on bail,) asking bail *after* indictment; and asking it not by virtue of the general power in the Court to let to bail.

The bail of $100 may be sufficient *before* indictment as the statute directs. The law does not say "*not exceeding* $100." But *after* indictment, and at each step as the proceedings advance, the probabilities of guilt increase. (People *vs.* Lohman, 2 Barb., 454.)

Suppose the prisoner had been brought by *habeas corpus* before a Judge of this Court, and motion made to bail. Would the discretion of the officer in adjudicating have been *bound* by the amount fixed by the statute? If so, by what express words?

SECOND POINT.

But if the commitment *was* irregular, the Commissioner erred *in discharging absolutely*. He should have acted upon the following section, to which is the marginal note, "*Irregular criminal commitments:*"

2 R. S. marg. page 568, sec. 58.

"*If it appear that the party has been legally committed for any criminal offence*, or if he appear by the testimony offered with the return, or upon the hearing thereof, to be guilty of such an offence, ALTHOUGH THE COMMITMENT BE IRREGULAR, the Court or officer before whom such party shall be brought, shall proceed to let to bail, if the case be bailable, and good bail be offered; or, if not, shall forthwith remand such party."

Now compare with this statute the discharge, "I order the discharge of the defendant from custody, on the ground that the commitment is irregular."

Inasmuch as the learned Commissioner says: "Entertaining these views as to the act under considera tion, I should consider it my duty to discharge the defendant upon his own recognizance, if the commitment was regular," (bottom of page 20,) the people claim they have a right to be now heard upon the issues presented by the traverse, and which the learned Commissioner so elaborately discussed. Therefore, the next point.

THIRD POINT.

The prisoner was legally committed under a valid indictment. It was drawn under section 21 of the Excise act, which contains as an *offence*, "Selling or giving away liquor on Sunday as a beverage." The act is a statute relating to all persons dealing in the traffic of all liquors. It more especially has in view inn-keepers, tavern-keepers, hotel-keepers, and persons licensed to sell, who are, so to speak, the wards of the act. But it points throughout the whole scope to all traffickers, and to those who defy its guardianship.

Let us quote the section, dividing it into two parts. (Section also quoted in opinion, page 17.)

Subdivision 1.—"No inn, tavern or hotel-keeper, or persons licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, or upon any day upon which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held, and within one quarter of a mile from the place where such general or special election or town meetings shall be held in any of the villages, cities or towns of this State, to any person whatever as a beverage. In case the election or town meeting shall not be general throughout the State, the provisions of this section in such case shall only apply to the city, county, village or towns in which such election or town meeting shall be held."

Subdivision 2. "Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction, shall be imprisoned in a County Jail, Workhouse or Penitentiary not more than twenty days."

Now, the clause first set forth, down to the words "beverage," contains the enactment of a misdemeanor under the general clause of the R. S. (2 R. S. 690, 654.) "Where the performance of any act is prohibited by any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed, either in the same section containing such prohibition, or in any other section or statute, the doing such act shall be deemed a misdemeanor."

It was not, therefore, at all necessary in order to constitute the acts of the inn-keeper, &c., &c., a misdemeanor to add the last clause.

But it was necessary to go the step further in order to avoid the absurdity desired by the relator, viz., that an act passed for the purpose of obliging licenses, expressly gave to unlicensed persons or to grocers or venders, &c., the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday—that these latter traffickers were excepted from the misdemeanor. So the statute said, "WHOEVER shall offend against the provisions, &c.

Now what constitutes the offending? Clearly the selling liquor on Sunday. Then *whoever* sells commits the misdemeanor.

"Whoever,"—"any person without exception; any person whatever." (Webster's Dictionary.) (In Giles *vs.* Ferrers, Cro. Eliz. 59: Grammarians cama into Court to give the construction, but now we refer to the dictionary and the common language.

It is a familiar principle of law that importance must be given to every word, sentence and clause of a statute. Unless the latter clause of the quoted section means "any person without exception who shall offend," &c., its place in the section is superfluous.

To furnish the meaning contended for by the relator, the words in brackets must be added: "Whoever [of the persons aforesaid,"] and then the phrase, whether express or implied, would be grossly out of place as limiting by special enumeration a word necessarily and intrinsically universal in its application.

If we be correct, the relator was indicted as a general person for the offence of the act. There is no plea against the sufficiency of the indictment, except this ground of *personal status*.

But it is urged against the people that the statute being penal it must be strictly construed. Undoubtedly so. But strictly does not mean daintily nor absurdly. Penal statutes are made for the good of the public as well as aimed against the individual; and laws are made to be obeyed, and not to be queried as unconstitutional by every person selfishly struck at by their terms. And it is the province of Courts to interpret the intent of the Legislature—not to defeat it. Says Parker, C. J. in Com. *vs.* Loring, 8 Pick. 370, 374, speaking of this rule: "But the rule does not exclude the application of common sense to the terms made us of in the act, in order to avoid an absurdity which the Legislature ought not to be presumed to have intended."

Says Mr. Justice Story, in United States *vs.* Winn. 209, &c., on the same rule, "But where the words are general and include various classes of persons, I know of no authority which would justify the Court in restricting them to one class, or in giving them the narrowest interpretation, where the mischief to be redressed by the statute is equally applicable to all of them."

"The more correct version of the doctrine appears to be that the statutes of this class are to be fairly construed and faithfully applied according to the intent of the Legislature without unwarrantable severity on the one hand, or equally unjustifiable lenity on the other. In cases of doubt the courts inclining to mercy." (Sedgwick, p. 334, on construction.)

In Americe n Fur Company *vs.* U. S. 2 Peters, 367, says Washington, J. regarding an attempted construction of a penal statute forbidding the conveying ardent spirits into Indian Territory by traders. "A construction which would sanction so glaring an evasion of the whole policy of the law, ought in no case to be adopted, unless the natural meaning of the words of the act require it. Even penal laws which it is said should be strictly construed, ought not to be construed so strictly as to defeat the obvious intention of the legislature."

This peculiarly applies to the construction of section 21.

It is also urged that the section in question is novel and in derogation of common law, and *ergo*, doubly to be construed with strictness.

But of this query.

Although the common law is founded on the religious tenets professed by the Anglican Church, yet at common law, the observance of the Sabbath was a duty of imperfect obligation, to remedy which, stat. 29, Charles 2, chap. 7, has passed, and that statute being designed for the support of the religion of the country, it has received an extended construction." Stephens' Nisi Prius, Vol. 1, 260.

"At common law, a sale upon the Lord's day was not considered as sale in market overt to alter the property, (Wingate's Maxims," 5 p. 6.)

"The prohibition of 'merchandizings,' as it was called, on Sunday, is as old in our law as the statutes of King Athelstan," per Roosevelt S. 17 Barb. 583, and the common law of permitting merchandizing on Sunday never prevailed in this State.

The misdemeanor is new to the State policy, for as extravagance has increased, the worth of money by, old standards, or indeed new standards, has diminished, and the pecuniary penalty is no longer dreaded.

In all the States of the Union there exist statutes like the one now complained of as novel and severe. Even in Arkansas,—the State from which it is customary to expect very little in the way of sound law or morals—will be found a judicial exposition of such an enactment. (Shover *vs.* State, 5 Eng. 259:) "In an indictment for keeping open a grocery on Sunday, it need not be alleged that it kept open with a criminal intent. On such indictment, if it be shown that the grocery was kept open on Sunday by the defendant, the law presumes a criminal intent."

Says Dean. J., in Van Zant *vs.* People, 2 Parker, 173: "The Sabbath is a recognized institution. Whoever openly violates its sanctity, and interferes with its proper and orderly observance, is indictable. If an inn-keeper chooses so far to disregard the proprieties of the day as commonly to keep his house open, and publicly sell spirituous liquors to persons other than travelers and lodgers, so that inhabitants of the neighborhood are by that means induced to frequent his house, and habitually congregate there to drink on Sunday, he is indictable, and deserves a punishment quite as severe as one who sells without a license. But as the two counts of the indictment under consideration are both drawn under the statute, and are without the necessary averments to make an offence at common law, the plaintiff in error is entitled to judgment."

The traverse shows that the indictment was originated by the Grand Jury without preliminary arrest, &c. The demurrer, of course, admits these facts. The relator (and the Commissioner sanctions, p. 19,) then says, "This indictment is void, and my commitment void, because there must be applied two statues, which give me a substantive right whereof I have been deprived.

"1. The 16th section makes it the duties of officers to arrest, and of magistrates to hear, and send the complaints to the Grand Jury. And I have never been so preliminary arrested, &c. I have had no preliminary examination.

"2. The Special Sessions Act of 1855, (laws pp. 613, § 3,) gives to the Court of *Special* Sessions *exclusive jurisdiction* of misdemeanor, unless the Court send the case to General Sessions, or unless the accused *elect* to have a trial at the latter Court." Which position occasions a

FOURTH POINT.

Whether the position be correct or not as above taken, the 29th section of the Excise Act clearly confers upon Grand Jurors the right to originate the indictment in question.

"It shall be the duty of Courts to instruct Grand Jurors to inquire into all offences against the provisions of this act, and to present all offenders under this act." To present is to "indict" (Webster, definition No. 13.) It is the duty of Grand Juries to inquire into offences. To inquire is "to seek for truth or information by asking questions" (Webster.) The section clearly shows that the Grand Jury most originate. It would be their duty, without direction of the Legislature, to find indictments upon the preliminary arrests and examinations taken. The special section must have its special effect, as intended; but without this special section the Grand Jury could originate, by virtue of the general power bestowed by 2 R. S. 332: "Every Court of Sessions shall have power to inquire, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the county, of *all* crimes and *misdemeanors* committed or triable in such county.

Preliminary arrest and examination is a primary concurrent remedy only. When officers make arrests, the proceeding is defined, and the procession of formalities formed. What if no arrests are made, are the Grand Juries tied up? Can offenders by the mere inaction, or, if you please, culpable neglect, of policemen, *ipso facto*, get out an injunction—the fashionable remedy—against the Grand Jury, and so give to liquor-dealers and drinkers a saturnalia?

The idea that by the Special Sessions Act of 1855, all misdemeanors must be primarily adjudicated upon by a magistrate, is an extraordinary conception and an erroneous allegation, as Judge Russell has already charged to a Grand Jury: The meaning of that act is, that when a "complaint," *i. e.* affidavit of an offence in writing) is made, the party may have an election of trial at Special Sessions. But the power of the Grand Jury to originate (not complaints but) indictments still remain under the Revised Statutes quoted.

(I.) The Court should hold the commitments regular.

(II.) But if irregular, that the Commissioner should have nevertheless bailed and not discharged.

(III.) In either case that the commitment was legal, as under a legal indictment legally found.

(1. That the Grand Jury have power to originate indictments.

(*a*) Under R. S. quoted.

(*b*) Under 29th section of Excise Law.

(2) And this notwithstanding Special Act of 1855.

(*a*) Which is earlier than Excise Act, even if former repeals *pro tanto* the general powers of the Grand Jury.

(*b*) Which, in any aspect, applies merely to written primary complaints.

(3.) That the act called Excise act was intended to restrict and regulate the traffic in liquors, and in its Sunday prohibition, by virtue of the clause "Whoever," &c., embraces every class of offender among traffickers.

(4.) That the construction claimed for penal statuten by the relator and the Commissioner below, is strained, and not warranted by modern law.

(IV.) The Court should remand the party under bail for trial on the indictment.

A. OAKEY HALL, for People.

The New Central Park Reservoir—Large Contracts—Mandamus Against the Croton Board.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Dinsmore & Wood vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—The application of Messrs. Samuel P. Dinsmore and John M. Wood, for a mandamus directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to rescind their decision rejecting the applicants' bid for the work of constructing the new Croton reservoir in Central Park, came on this morning for argument; the affidavits on both sides having been put in on Saturday. Messrs. Abbott Brothers and Gen. James W. Nye, appeared for the relators, Mr. Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel for the Croton Board, and Mr. David Dudley Field for the competing bidders. Mr. Dinsmore and Messrs. Van Schaick and De Forest, members of the Croton Board, with several other City officials, were also present.

Mr. Benjamin V. Abbott opened the case for the relators, saying that he would make a concise re-statement of the facts disclosed in the affidavits. The Croton Aqueduct Board advertised for estimates for the construction of a new Croton reservoir. Estimates were put in by Messrs. Dinsmore & Wood, of Maine, the relators, offering to do the work for $614,298 97; by Fairchild, Colman & Co., at $632,473 33; by the Messrs. Cummings, at $729,807 65; and by several other parties at prices ranging upward to nearly two millions. Dinsmore & Wood were the lowest bidders by $15,000, and the charter required the contract to be given to the lowest bidder. Their bid was rejected as being informal, and the object of this application was to have the alleged informalities reviewed by the Court, and a mandamus granted to require the Board to take their bid into consideration.

The alleged informalities were two. The ordinance required the estimate to be verified by *the oath of the party* making the same. This estimate was verified only by the oath of Dinsmore, not by that of Wood; and this was relied on as one error. There was also a statute passed in 1833 providing that whenever the words "& Co." are used in a firm name they shall represent an actual partner. The estimate was signed "Samuel P. Dinsmore." "John M. Wood," "Dinsmore, Wood & Co.," and in the body of it the relators were described as Dinsmore, Wood & Co., yet the estimate declared that no other person than Dinsmore and Wood were interested. This was the other defect.

There was an ordinance forbidding the Board to reject a bid for any error of form, provided the person or persons making the estimate should correct it within twenty-four hours after notice of the defect. It would be one question in this case, if the Court ever reached that question, and did not dispose of the whole matter on other points whether any notice was given. On that question the affidavits were in great conflict; but four facts appeared to be established. 1. That no communications on the subject ever passed from the Board to Wood in Maine. 2. That no *written* communication passed from the Board to Dinsmore. 3. That Dinsmore never understood the Board to announce a final decision, but only that they were in doubt, and would hear counsel before they decided. 4. That the Board never gave leave to correct the bid, but always spoke of the defects as being defects in substance, and said they could receive no correction if they held the bid defective.

He would say something also in respect to the various parties to the controversy, and their relative interests, in which respect the case was very peculiar.

The relators, Messrs. Wood & Dinsmore, were private individuals, seeking to be employed in the construction of this public work. Their ability to perform this work was not drawn in question on these papers, and the relief they seek could not properly be denied them on any doubt which may be entertained upon that point. Yet he supposed the real reason why their bid had been so scrupulously viewed by the Board, was, that it was a surprisingly low offer for the work, and was made by gentlemen unknown to the Board; and the Board, in the exercise of a very prudent and proper caution, thought it proper to avail themselves of their right to reject the estimate.

Mr. Wood was a man very highly qualified by means and experience to do this work. His first work in civil engineering was on the Erie Railroad, of which he built one section. Mr. Wood could not have a better diploma. Then he took a contract to build a section on the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland to Canada. He built the whole Atlantic and St. Lawrence section, two hundred miles in length, extending from Portland to the Canada line. He was the lowest bidder for that contract, at two millions of dollars. Besides these works he had built two other roads in Maine, the York and Cumberland and the Penobscot River Road. These roads were now on the very point of completion; and in a week or two he would have set at liberty a full outfit for the Central Park work—men, implements and furniture, shovels, pickaxes, drills, carts, &c. These things would cost a contractor, who was not supplied with them, $30,000, and could not be sold for less than $15,000, and that loss, which was in relator's favor, would just cover the difference between their bid and the next highest. Mr. Wood was also a man of ample means for the work.

The defendants were a department of the City Government, having in charge the construction of this work. Personally, they had no interest whatever in this motion. Officially, they had none adverse to the relators. They did not stand before the Court in the position of defendants against whom proceedings are prosecuted for the purpose of winning away property, or nullifying any claim on right, but in the position of public officers, holding a high and a disinterested trust: interested, in so far as they were interested, that the relators should prevail against them, yet being themselves so tied and bound by a certain prescribed rule of official duty that they could not, in their judgment, lawfully yield to the claim, unless under the instructions of the Court.

Mr. Busteed followed in an able and elaborate argument.

On the conclusion of Mr. Busteed's argument, the case was adjourned till Tuesday at 1 P. M. At that time Mr. Field will be heard for the other bidders, and General Nye will close the case on behalf of the relators.

The Lower Contract Passed Upon—The Judgment Opened—Judicial Comments on the Common Council.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re Robert W. Lowber vs. *the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and in re Flagg and others, taxpayers* vs. *Lowber.*—Lowber is a judgment creditor of the Corporation under a contract for the purchase of a site for a public market on the East River. He has issued an execution which Comptroller Flagg asks to have set aside, and to have a perpetual stay of proceedings. The Corporation Counsel refuses to take any part in the controversy, as he says his clients are satisfied that the judgment against them is a valid one. The motion for a perpetual stay of proceedings was argued by Mr. Whiting for the Comptroller, the week before last, and by Messrs. Noyes and Field in opposition. This morning Judge ROOSEVELT delivered the following opinion and decision:

A judgment has been entered up, (by collusion, it is alleged, on the part of the public authorities or some of them,) in the records of the Court, on the report of a referee, for about $200,000, to be levied of course out of the property of the City, including whatever funds may come into the treasury from taxation, to the great prejudice of the citizens generally and especially of those whose earnings are to be assessed to satisfy this unjust demand.

On an affidavit of the facts, as he understood them, the Comptroller of the City then applied to one of the judges of the Court and obtained an order to stay all further proceedings, and compel the parties to show cause why the judgment so entered should not be set aside and a proper defence be made to the action.

At the day appointed cause was accordingly shown, and a large portion of a week was consumed in its discussion. Among other papers presented by Mr. Lowber's counsel, and relied on by him, was a written document, prepared in open Court, signed "Richard Busteed, attorney for defendants, and John M. Barbour, attorney for plaintiff," dated after the order to show cause, whereby it was stipulated that the motion made herein to let the defendants in to a further defence in said cause, and to amend their answer therein, be denied. This paper, as it appeared to the Court, was of itself wholly insufficient for the purpose intended; and while furnishing no adequate ground for denying the motion for relief, it suggested the most conclusive reason for permitting it to be made by the Comptroller, whether in his official capacity, as head of the "finance department" of the City, or in his individual capacity of a corporator and contributor to its revenues. It showed—especially in connection with Mr. Busteed's affidavit—that the Aldermen and Councilmen were opposed to any defence being made, and that the "Law Department," under their direction, entertained the same views. If, therefore, the case, as alleged, was one of gross injustice to the tax-payers, they had no alternative but a resort to direct intervention, or to that of another department of the City government, or to both. And what officer for this purpose could be more appropriate than the chief of the "Department of Finance," having by the terms of the charter (§ 22) control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation? It is an erroneous impression, although a very prevalent one, that the members of the Common Counsel constitute the Corporation. The City of New-York, in the language of the Dongan Charter, "Is an ancient City, and the *citizens* of the said City have anciently been a body politic and corporate;" and in the language of the Montgomerie Charter, it was "the *inhabitants and citizens* of said City," whom the Crown "thought fit" to constitute "a body politic and corporate by the name and style of The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York." It is the "citizens," and not the Aldermen and their associates merely, who form the corporators, and in their aggregate character, the Corporation. Aldermen, like other officers, are elected, not to supersede, but to aid the citizens in the better government of the City [illegible] far as questions of property and revers[illegible] they may be likened to directors of [illegible] railroad companies. They are trus[illegible] of the common fund, of which the citizens are [illegible] stockholders. The creditor as the law expresses it, [illegible].

Mr. Flagg, then, [illegible] certainly in one or other of them, [illegible] a right to be heard, the question is, taking all the evidence together, on both sides, What is the case presented, and is it of sufficient magnitude and public importance to warrant a departure from the ordinary course of judicial action.

The expediency of establishing a great market at the foot of Seventeenth-street, on the East River, was a matter purely of legislative discretion. In the exercise of this discretion—although at the instance of certain petitioners whose names do not appear in the papers before me—the Common Council, on the 15th of August, 1856, by resolution, "authorized and directed the Comptroller to advertise for proposals" for a block of ground, and to report the same in thirty days to the Common Council "for its further action." Among the proposals sent in was the one dated Nov. 6, 1856, from Mr. Lowber, for two blocks between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, east of Avenues C and D, including the bulkhead on the river, for $196,000, "free of all incumbrances, except taxes." And, subsequently, in February of the present year, a resolution was passed by the two Boards, but neither approved nor disapproved by the Mayor, "directing the Comptroller to purchase, without delay," the Lowber lots, for $196,000; "the property to be conveyed by a good and sufficient warranty deed free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, except taxes and assessments, upon the title to the said premises being approved by the Counsel to the Corporation." The resolution also "appropriated" $196,000 for the purpose, provided that the taxes and assessments to be assumed should not exceed $2,500.

On the passage of this resolution, as soon as the ten days had elapsed to render it operative without the express approval of the Mayor, Mr. Lowber immediately prepared and executed a deed, dated and acknowledged the 10th of March, and submitted it to the Corporation Counsel for his approval. It is suggested that Mr. Busteed at the time was lying on a bed of sickness. In six days, nevertheless, a remarkable instance, certainly, of expedition in such matters, his indorsement was procured certifying that "he had examined the title and approved of the same."

By the terms of the resolution, the Comptroller, it will be recollected, was to make the purchase. It was not made by the mere passage of the resolution. The Common Council were no doubt aware that a "purchase" was a contract, and that all contracts in such cases were required by law, (sec. 23, act of 1840) to be made "by the appropriate heads of departments." The Common Council, as they did, might direct the Comptroller to make a contract, and, if without good cause he refused, they might (through the court) compel him by mandamus. But until he made or was compelled to make the contract, no contract, existed, and neither Lowber nor the city was bound. Lowber, notwithstanding, without consulting the Comptroller, and seemingly considering his intervention, and any financial difficulties which he might suggest, such, for instance, as an empty treasury, without money to "appropriate," or a recent judicial decision against the title, as matters of no consequence, immediately "on the same day," as he says himself, tendered his deed and demanded the consideration money. And although, as he admits in his complaint, both the Mayor and Comptroller "wholly refused to accept such deed, or in any way to recognize or accept such deed, or in any way to recognize or complete said purchase," he insists that the purchase was made, and demands judgment that the Corporation be compelled "to accept and receive the said deed or such other suitable and proper assurance of the said premises as the Court may approve, and to pay the said $196,000, with interest from the 16th of March, 1857. and in all things specifically to execute the *aforesaid contract* of sale."

On the statements in Lowber's complaint, the title, it is obvious, whatever it may be, still remains in him. Deeds take effect by delivery. Without acceptance there can be no delivery. A tender merely, passes no title. The complaint admits there was no acceptance of the deed. Had there been, the action, instead of assuming the shape of an equity suit for a specific performance, would have been a common suit for money due. It assumes, therefore, that the contract, if any was unexecuted, and it shows as clearly, in my opinion, that none was ever finally made. Details, as every one knows, are incident to such contracts. They must first be settled by the contracting officer and party. A disagreement as to these may, and often does, take place. Until adjusted they may be general proposals, but no binding engagement.

The complaint, as it seems to me, for those and other reasons, might have been demurred to, and had it been brought before the Court in that form would, I think, have been dismissed without requiring any further answer. A demurrer, however, was not interposed.

But the objections, being not formal but substantial, going to the foundation of the action, were not waived by the omission. They might still be taken by answer; and even after answer, and without answer or demurrer. The Code (§ 148) provides that "the objection that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action," shall not be deemed to have been waived, even by its omission in both demurrer and answer.

The answer which was put in—so far as relates to matters of fact—confined the defence to a few simple objections: *First*, that at the time of the passage of the resolution directing the Comptroller to make the purchase, and professing to appropriate the requisite amount, and ever since there were no moneys in the treasury to meet such an appropriation, or out of which it could be paid, and no power under existing laws to borrow the same; and, *second*, that although the Common Council, after passing their resolution, had applied to the Legislature for authority to raise by loan the requisite funds, that body had adjourned without granting the request.

From the pleadings it will be seen, in connection with affidavits to which I shall presently advert, that there was at that time no question of fact really in dispute. The code (§ 270)—unless by consent of both parties, impliedly prohibits "a reference" in cases "where the investigation will require the decision of difficult questions of law." It assumes that the judges, specially chosen and commissioned for that purpose, are the proper persons to determine such matters; and that there is neither necessity nor fitness in subjecting the parties, or either of them, to the heavy expense of appointing a judicial substitute for the occasion. In the present instance, however, a different course was taken; and, on the application of the attorneys on both sides, a reference was directed to Mr. Sickles, "to hear and determine" the whole matter; who, on the 12th of June, among other things reported: "I find generally that each and all the several facts set forth in the complaint (it will be observed the *facts* were not disputed,) are true as therein stated, and upon the facts so found by me my conclusions of law are" as follows: *First*, that the plaintiff, Lowber, by all that had occurred, had become "legally and equitably bound" to convey: *Second*, that the defendants, in like manner, had become legally and equitably bound "to receive and accept the said deed from him, and to pay to the plaintiff the sum of $196,000, with interest, from 16th March, 1857; and *third*, that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment in this action for the said sum of, &c., amounting in all to $199,353 77, together with his costs, &c."

On this report, and on the same day of its date, without the intervention of any Judge of the Court—none being required by law in such cases—a judgment was entered up in favor of Mr. Lowber against the City for $199,910 71; leaving the title to the lots (as I understand the facts, and as I believe to be their legal effect,) still in him, as well as the possession of the rejected deed, which had been t

...Kentucky, by the Captain of Fayette Co., Kentucky, last fall after the season, four of them thoroughbreds, and four of them common scrub mares. He amputated the legs of all of them, and macerated the flesh, leaving the bones thoroughly, to use his own expression, white. Upon examination, what a difference, in respect of bone, there was between pure blooded and common stock. In examining the bones of the thoroughbreds, unshielding them up to the light, he noticed that they were almost transparent, as much so as white corn. He tried the same experiment with the bones of the inferior stock. They were opaque, and transmitted light no more than buffalo horn. He then tested the specific weight, and found the thoroughbred by far the heavier, showing their superior substance and solidity. They were hard and dense as ivory.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Small sales, including Pearls, $6 75 @ 6 87½; and Pots, $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is very quiet at previous rates: Java, 11½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 13c.; Rio, 11¾c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.; cash; Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in slack request. Spinners are the principal buyers, and they purchase only such small lots as they immediately need. Prices tend downwards.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12½	12½	12½
Middling	15½	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is still depressed and quite unsettled for State and Western Flour. Most holders are eager to realize, and as they press their supplies on the market, prices lean strongly in favor of buyers. The demand is limited, home dealers buying with reserve, while shippers are hindered from purchasing freely, partly by the prices asked, which exceed their views, but mainly by the embarrassments in the Money and Foreign Exchange markets. The receipts are large, and receivers evince no disposition to withhold the produce arriving. Sales since Saturday, 7,200 bbls. of all kinds, at prices within our reduced range.

Ordinary State	$5 00@ 5 10
Straight State	5 15@ 5 25
Extra State	5 25@ 5 50
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Ohio	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 30@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 75

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 700 bbls. superfine for extra, in lots, at from $5@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is plentier and cheaper, hence, it is more sought after. The transactions since our last comprise 2,800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 30@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid, $4@$5 40 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and drooping, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand for home use and for export. The arrivals are heavy, and factors eagerly offer their supplies. Prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel, since Saturday. Sales 87,500 bushels, including poor to fair White Western at $1 18 @$1 30; Red do. at $1@$1 09½; ordinary to good White Southern at $1 20@$1 35; Red do. at $1 19@ $1 25; and damaged do. at 90c.@$1 08 ₱ bushel. Wheat is coming forward freely from the West. The quantity now known, as being on the way from the Upper Lakes, for Oswego, N. Y., comprises 240,000 bushels. Rye is quiet and languid at 80c. ₱ bushel. 4,000 bushels sold. Barley is in limited demand at feebly-sustained rates; 75c.@90c. for very ordinary, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices; 44c.@46c. for Western; 40c. @43c. for State; 36c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn is in very moderate demand at decidedly lower prices. Some small lots changed hands at 70c.@72c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down since noon 21,000 bbls. of Flour, 83,000 bushels of Wheat, and 800 bushels of Corn.

HAY—Sales 450 bales River at former prices.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal. At St. Louis, on Thursday last, 105 bales undressed were sold at $95 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Sell slowly at old rates.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal. At St. Louis, 700 pigs soft Missouri were sold last Thursday, at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common, and $1@1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at old quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@35c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy. Spirits Turpentine is sparingly sought after at 46c. cash, ₱ gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKETS—Sept. 25.—TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 350 bbls., at $4 for Virgin, and $2 65 for Yellow Dip; and to-day of 250 do. at same prices—being an advance of 5c. on Yellow Dip. SPIRITS—Further sales yesterday of 200 casks at 42c. ₱ gallon. Nothing doing to-day. RESIN—Sales yesterday of 100 bbls. No. I at $5 75 ₱ bbl. TAR—None on market.

OILS—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, cheaper and declining. Sales confined to small lots at $24 40@ $24 50 for Mess; and $18 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c. @12c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 120 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and lower. The transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., at $14 @$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@ $16 25 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@ 22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and worth only 6½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 25@$5 12½ for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

CHARLESTON RICE MARKET, Sept. 24.—The market remains unchanged for the old crop, of which the receipts for the past week (about 800 tierces) sold principally at 4½c.@4¾c. Of the new crop about 250 tierces were placed on the market since Tuesday last, and sold at 4¼c.@4¼c., quality about fair. Rough Rice—The arrivals of the new crop have reached thus far about 16,300 bushels, and were sent to the millsion planters' account. The sales of 250 tierces, reported above, comprise a part of these receipts. Arrivals of the old crop 821 tierces—exports 1,134 tierces.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate; prices favor buyers. Sales, 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@9c., mainly within the range, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales of Ohio and Prison at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no very important change. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4¾d.@6d. ₱ bush.; Beef 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 1s. 3d.@ 1s. 6d. ₱ hhd., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

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NOTICE.—DISCREDITED BANK BILLS TAKEN for dry goods at No. 343 8th-av., 27th and 28th-sts., where the remaining stock, partially damaged by the late fire, is being cleared out at a great sacrifice. The store will positively be closed after Thursday, Oct. 1, for the purpose of replenishing with an entirely new, superb and complete assortment of rich and fashionable Fall dry goods of every description, and will reopen Saturday evening, Oct. 3, when the business of this magnificent establishment will be resumed, and conducted on three spacious floors, and continue with the same fair and liberal principles that have characterized its seven years existence. GEORGE KEYES, Proprietor.

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TEACHERS.

FRENCH DAILY INSTRUCTRESS.—A graduated teacher, of experience and acknowledged ability, wishes to find employment in schools or families, for the thorough teaching of French, German, Italian, Spanish and the English branches. She could introduce pupils in a school. Lessons given at home. Mdlle. O. M., No. 778 Broadway. Vergne's chemical baths.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation as daily governess, in a family in this City; or would like one at the South as resident governess. She instructs in the usual English branches, music, and the rudiments of French and Latin. The best of reference given. Apply to, or address, for one week, Miss WHITE, No. 72 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of our Seminaries, wishes a situation as visiting Governess in a private family, to teach children under fourteen years of age in the English branches and in the rudiments of French, Latin, and Music. Address C. R. D., Box No. 2,559 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a girl of ten years, residing a short distance from the City. The best of references will be required as to capability to instruct English, French and Music. A note addressed to E. L. L., *Times* office, will be attended to.

WANTED.—TWO SISTERS FROM EUROPE WISH situations—the one as afternoon governess; the other as morning or daily governess. They teach all the usual branches of an English education, music, French, Italian and German. Good references. Address C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, German and English, and is experienced in teaching and education, wishes to engage in a family or school as daily or resident governess. No objection to go in the country or South. Address for two weeks, No. 29 1st-st., Hoboken; or by letter, Dr. CHARLES COOPER, No. 142 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO TEACH A FEW CHILDREN IN a private family, a young lady who thoroughly understands the English branches, music and French. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, on Mrs. HURRY.

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MUSIC TEACHER.—A GERMAN PROFESSOR of music, well qualified, is wanted in a Southern Female Seminary, healthfully located. Engagement to commence Feb. 1, 1858. Apply only between 9 and 10 A. M., immediately, at No. 55 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY—NO. 289 BROADWAY.—We have now five vacancies for accomplished female teachers, for Music, French, Drawing and English branches. A number of male teachers are also wanted. Principals and Trustees supplied with teachers gratuitously. Parents directed to the best Schools. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

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MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA—residence No. 1 26th-st., east corner Broadway—respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will give lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the pianoforte, to a few select pupils at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, consisting of two parlors, with bedrooms and closets, to let with board; also, rooms on third floor, at No. 61 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BEDroom communicating, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for himself and wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location between 8th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Occupation wanted on 1st of November. Address, for one week, P. B. K., *Times* office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; genteel washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

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ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON FIRST OR second floor, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 255 Greene-st., near Waverly-place; private table if desired.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—14½ acres, fine house, fruit and shade trees, 12 miles from City Hall, in the most desirable part of Westchester County; view of Hudson and Harlem Rivers; access by two railroads. J. C. SIDNEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

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DOCTOR'S HORSE—AN EXCELLENT ANImal, used to the City, will stand without tying, sound, kind and cheap. Also, a "Messenger Mare," stands 17 hands, will travel 10 miles an hour, handsome action, suitable for carryall or coupe. Inquire at 66 West 20th-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—STEAM ENGINES, ENGINE Laths, Iron Planers, Woodworth Planers, Saw Mills, and a variety of other machinery, for sale very low for cash, to close consignments, by A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 20-horse power. Address, soon, L. H., Westport, Conn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

GROEBE AND VOLKMAR'S PATENTED IMPROVED MARQUETRY OR ORNAMENTAL WOODEN FLOORING.—This flooring does not necessarily become a fixture of the house in which it is laid, since the method of fastening, by tongues and grooves around all the edges of each piece of wood, avoids the use of nails or glue, and allows as ready a removal as any article of household furniture. Address orders to GROEBE & VOLKMAR, Box No. 11,751 Post-Office, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as first rate cook, in a private family; has the best City reference. Also, by a neat, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; has been six years in her last place. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Employers in want of domestics of all kinds would be pleased with those now waiting for situations. We have but few, but they are of a superior class, and we hope our endeavors to supply domestics of really reliable character will merit a continuance of our present distinguished patronage. N. B.—Girls with over one year's good reference registered free of charge.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FIRST-class Protestant servants, one a Scotch woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had many years' experience; would do chamber-work and fine washing; willing and obliging in every respect, and capable of giving assistance in almost any department in a family. Also, by a young woman, a Hollander by birth, as seamstress; is a thorough dress-maker; fine family sewer, competent in any capacity appertaining to a seamstress' place. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A THOROUGHLY competent, tidy and agreeable Protestant chambermaid and waitress; also for an intelligent colored girl, of pleasing manners; both highly recommended for ability and moral principles. Call at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Ladies in want of superior servants, Protestant and Catholic, will find many now waiting for places at this establishment, which still maintains its supremacy for first-class servants and most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation in an Institution or Seminary, by a very efficient and intelligent person, who is strictly conscientious and has had many years' experience in the above situation; can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. Y., No. 106 Butler-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL PROTESTANT girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City: one to do chamberwork and sewing, is quick at the needle, does embroidery neatly, and will assist with the washing and chamberwork, wages $6 to $7; the other as nurse and assist with washing, is fond of children, wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook. Understands jellies, blanc manges and game. Has no objections to a boarding-house. Best of City references. Apply at No. 443 4th-av., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen until suited, between the hours of 9 and 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse; is a good sewer, and would be willing to make herself generally useful, and can come recommended if required. Can be seen at No. 34 Essex-st., for two days. Call in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women; the one as cook, washer and ironer, bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Both have good references, and have no objection to go any distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH 5 years' City reference, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, assist in the washing. Also, a girl as seamstress or chambermaid, and do fine washing and ironing, sewing and chamberwork; they will both take $7 together, or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as laundress, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls; also, to tend an invalid by an experienced woman. Call at No. 726th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, and also other genteel housework. Apply at No. 9 Van Brunt-st., corner Summit-st. Can be seen for two days. Has been in situation for three years, and also can get good recommendation from her last employer.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A TIDY, AGREEable American girl, with 4 years' reference, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, is in every respect a competent domestic; also, for a young colored girl to do chamberwork, is intelligent and of undoubted moral character. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as general housekeeper, is good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or waiter and seamstress; the other will do housework in a small family; references given. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at the frame house on the corner of Hoyt and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN experienced Protestant man. In a private family, or to take care of a place; the best of City reference given. ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 8 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FIRST-CLASS Protestant servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place, can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and to sew. Would have no objections to go South. Good references given. Apply at No. 85 East 13th-st., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamberwork and to sew or take care of a child. Address No. 74 Charles-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or to take care of children; good City reference given if required. Apply at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 176 Hester-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A LADY, RESPECTABLE AND profitable employment, to be taken to her residence. She is a good writer and could do copying neatly. Address M. R., office of this paper.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; can be seen for one week if not engaged. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 159 Green-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to take care of a baby. Good reference given. Apply at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND HELP in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 243 East 13th-st., until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; are willing to make themselves useful; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young girl for general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; has good reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply for two days at No. 174 East 36th-st.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN WHOSE EVENINGS are disengaged is desirous of obtaining some work in the way of copying; writes a plain, legible handwriting. Reference given. Address B. A. R., at this office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL FAMILY IN the country, very near New-York, in a healthy and pleasant location. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Apply at No. 29 Chambers-st., second floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, with good City references, may apply, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or during the evening, at No. 91 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—Salary, first year, $50. Address N. D. R., at the office of this paper, in handwriting of applicant, with name and residence.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE—A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 28 East 14th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., this day.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Nos. 5, 9, and 15, Lafayette-av., between Fulton and Flatbush avs., (part of the new block,) and Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining the northwest corner of Hanson-place. Location exceedingly healthy and popular; but a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars. In style, convenience and finish they are not surpassed. They are in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Price of former, $6,500; latter, $5,250. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, the owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 50 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st., middle of the block between 6th and 7th avs., three story and basement brown stone first class house 20x50, lot 100 feet. Address note to ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $5,000 to $8,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,600. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE—IRVINGTON & TARRYTOWN PROperty. Very desirable cottages; fruit abundant and views unsurpassed. Near landings and depôts. Very convenient for gentlemen doing business in the city. Terms easy. Apply at Real Estate Office No. 39 William-st., Room No. 10. HOFFMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 528 Houston-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 20:9 by about 70. Price $7,500, most of which can remain on mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 11 A. M., or at No. 82 East 26th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—
The upper part of
House No. 630 Broadway.
Inquire of E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Broadway and Broome sts.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide. Lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 435 BROOME-STREET. This property is situated only 100 feet from Broadway, and therefore offers great inducements to those who wish to transact a good business without paying a very high rent. To a good tenant favorable terms will be offered. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 82 Green-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. railroad depôt. The building is modern style of build; gas and water complete. Will be let low for the Winter to a good tenant. Inquire of H. C. JONES, lock manufacturer, near by the premises.

TO LET—POSSESSION 10TH OCTOBER NEXT, A genteel two-story attic house, with basements, very convenient to Myrtle and Flushing av. railroads, 15 minutes from Peck-slip or Division ferry. Rent $225 per annum. Inquire at W. PAPE'S coal office, Franklin and Myrtle avs., East Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 38 3d-st, corner 2d-av., in perfect order, with gas, Croton water, &c. Also, a part of the furniture for sale, if required. The location is very desirable for business men. Apply to F. WILKINSON, No. 26 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av. Twelve rooms, with every convenience suitable for a small genteel family. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., before 9, or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, without children, the whole second floor, elegantly furnished, of house No. 42 University-place, corner of 11th-st.; also the front basement, suitable for a physician. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house No. 86 West 25th-st. This house is new; has furnace, gas, water-closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.

MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 36 EAST BROADWAY, THE SECond story, consisting of four rooms; also, three rooms on third story. Immediate possession can be given. Terms moderate.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE (new) for sale. Inquire between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 78 East 15th-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING, with immediate possession, modern, well built; good neighborhood, &c., &c. Location 3d to 40th-st., 3rd to 7th-av. Size of house, 21 to 24 feet. Price $7,500 to $10,000. Apply to J. T. ALLEN, No. 115 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—WEST OF Greenwich-av., neighborhood of June-st.; second floor of a modern built house, calculated for a family on each floor, would be preferred. Address CLERK, *Times* office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that cattle can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, ONE OF THE very best on Long Island, within 16 miles of New-York, and half a mile from the railroad depôt at Brushville. It is very pleasantly situated on the Jerusalem road; contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the island; 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young locust. On said farm are a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Bailey Buildings, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Less

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29. 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The money difficulties in Wall-street and among the merchants yesterday were quite as severe as at the close of last week. The embarrassments were even greater in negotiating loans and discounts on the Street and in selling Foreign Bills of Exchange made against the export of produce. The brokers were disposed to do some little business in checks and drafts on Philadelphia and Baltimore, at 7@10 ₱ cent. discount. At Bank the applications for money were generally urgent. Ten of the leading Bank Presidents united in a card to the public, giving the assurance that specie payments would not only be continued here, but that the banks would soon have the ability to extend their loans to the mercantile public. There were no very heavy failures among the merchants, though all sorts of mischievous rumors were pointed at particular houses. The Stock Market encountered a further decline of from five to eight per cent. on the low figures of last week. In the afternoon part of the fall was recovered, and the market left off with some steadiness after the announcement of the weekly Bank statement. New York Central was sold, at one time, as low as 58½ per cent. and Erie at 10 per cent. It was stated on the Street that some forced sales of bills on London were made at 103 per cent., that is, $4.57½ to the £ sterling; the standard or legal value of which is $4.84. The New England Bank Note Currency was reported as having been refused payment at the Suffolk Bank in Boston, where the circulating notes of the six Eastern States are usually redeemed at par. The report turned out to be erroneous as to all the States except Rhode Island, where, it is understood, the banks will stop paying specie to-day. Some of the Virginia country banks stopped payment yesterday. At Richmond, there is some doubt as to the course to be pursued, and the same uncertainty is telegraphed from Petersburg and Norfolk.

The general Produce Markets were very much disturbed and depressed yesterday by the efforts of holders of produce to sell it, urged thereto by the uncommonly severe stringency in financial circles, and the heavy receipts, especially of breadstuffs, from the Interior. The Flour market declined 15c.@25c. ₱ barrel, which elicited a better inquiry, mainly from the home trade. Wheat also fell 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel. It was freely offered and purchased at the reduced currency. The Hudson River boats brought down 21,000 barrels of flour, and 83,000 bushels of Wheat, since noon of Saturday. There is an extensive movement reported in Wheat from the West towards the seaboard. Our latest advices mention that the quantity on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., is nearly a quarter of a million of bushels. Corn was scarce, quiet and nominal; mixed Western, 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Sales were made of 4,000 bushels Rye at 80c., and 6,500 bushels Barley, at 75c.@90c. for inferior to prime ₱ bushel. Provisions were sparingly sought after. Pork declined 50c.@65c., and Beef 50c.@75c. ₱ barrel. Lard and Butter were steady, while Cheese was a shade cheaper. Sugars were in moderate demand, but heavy in price. Coffee and Molasses ruled dull, at old rates. Cotton was lightly dealt in, and buyers had any existing advantage. Freights varied but slightly.

The Cunard steamship *Jura*, from Cork OR the 17th inst., arrived at St. John, N. B., yesterday. Previous advices from London and Liverpool were to the 12th; we, therefore, receive by the *Jura* four days' later intelligence, of which a very brief summary is telegraphed. The expected India mail, with dates from Bombay to Aug. 14 and Delhi to July 29, had reached London. There must have been very severe fighting before the walls of the latter city, to judge from the loss of the British, which is estimated at five hundred out of a total force of two thousand men. The city had not fallen, but, on the contrary, the rebels within had been strengthened by reinforcements from Neemuch. We do not see, therefore, that there is any reasonable ground for the belief expressed that the city would be captured within a fortnight's time. It is stated that Brigadier-General NICHOLSON, at the head of a considerable number of troops, was expected to reach Delhi by the 15th of August, but we are not advised as to whether the British, even then, will be strong enough to make the attack, or whether they will not be compelled to wait for the Winter months, and with them the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and the fresh troops from England. Previous accounts of the massacres at Cawnpore by NENA SAHIB are confirmed. It will be remembered that, by last advices, General HAVELOCK, at the head of three thousand Europeans, had retaken Cawnpore, had defeated that treacherous villain, NENA, in two engagements, and was on the eve of making a third and last attack upon the rebel leader, then in his entrenched camp at Bithoor. We now learn that there was no necessity for this attack. The mutineers retreated before the advancing British, and on the 17th of July, Gen. HAVELOCK occupied Bithoor without resistance and captured thirteen of the enemy's guns. Our telegraphic report is here almost unintelligible. From what we can gather of its purport, however, it seems to be pretty certain that the mutineers, under NENA SAHIB, some 10,000 strong, after leaving Bithoor, retreated towards Lucknow, and that while on the road they were overtaken by General HAVELOCK, and utterly routed. NENA himself escaped, but feeling certain of the punishment that awaited him for his atrocious crimes, he is reported to have committed suicide. The successes of General HAVELOCK in this quarter will probably be the means of restoring tranquillity at once to the northwest provinces of India.

There is scarcely any news from Europe by this arrival. Cholera prevailed to an alarming extent at Hamburg and at Stockholm. The English funds were dull, and had experienced a decline. The market was chiefly prejudiced by the gloomy financial advices from the continent of Europe and from New-York.

General Scott has published a Card in reply to the recent manifesto of General PILLOW. He states, in explicit contradiction of that document, that he never gave to General SANTA ANA, directly or indirectly, or to any other person for his use or benefit, any sum of money, for any services or on any account whatever. He pays, also, a very high compliment to Mr. TRIST for the quiet and unobtrusive amiability of his personal character, as well as for the important services which he rendered to his country.

Comptroller FLAGG'S semi-annual report of the condition of the City Treasury gives a very unpromising view of our municipal finances. The Expenses of the City Government proper during the year ending last July were $4,271,859,—and the additional sum of $1,778,487 was raised for purposes authorized by laws of the State. The amount of the tax levy for the present year, including the sums required for the payment of interest, is $8,066,566,—which is an increase of very nearly three millions over 1853. The total amount of the City debt on the 1st of July was $15,421,468. A very large increase is authorized for various purposes by the laws of last Winter. The Comptroller says the property-holders of the City have the prospect, therefore, of having their taxation still more largely increased in future.

The Lowber question came up again in the Supreme Court, yesterday,—upon the motion to set aside the judgment and execution which Mr. LOWBER had obtained against the City. Judge ROOSEVELT *granted* the motion. This transaction, it will be remembered, was commenced in 1856, when the Common Council advertised for a site for a market. Mr. LOWBER offered the ground in question for $196,000. The Common Council voted to accept the offer and directed the Comptroller to make the contract. Mr. FLAGG refused to do so, mainly on the ground that Mr. L.'s title to the property was defective. Mr. LOWBER then commenced an action against the City, which was referred and decided in Mr. LOWBER'S favor. Upon this, judgment was entered and execution issued. Mr. FLAGG moved to set it aside. The Corporation Counsel refused to appear or to sanction the Comptroller's course, on the ground that "his clients," the Common Council, were satisfied with the matter as it stood. Judge ROOSEVELT says that the Corporation means *the citizens* of New-York, and not the two Boards,—that Mr. FLAGG was quite right in resisting payment, and that the judgment must be set aside. The Judge comments upon the leading features of the whole transaction with great severity.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and after passing upon sundry bills of Deputy-Sheriffs and others, of small amount, adjourned to Thursday next. After their adjournment, the Board of Aldermen met, when the matter of redistricting the City came up, and the Chairman, Mr. ADAMS, asked that the Committee be discharged, as he believed all were satisfied with the report as it came from the Councilmen. The Committee was discharged, and the report of the Councilmen was concurred in, with two amendments—one placing the Twelfth Ward as it was before, and the other creating a new district in the Fifteenth Ward. In the Board of Councilmen, Mr. HASWELL succeeded in persuading the Board to desire the Mayor to inform the Postmaster-General that the Common Council had no power to dispose of any of the City lands for Post-Office purposes. The report redistricting the City, with amendments from the other Board, came in and was adopted. Its publication in its present form would enable nobody to discover what district he lives in.

An examination was commenced yesterday before the Committee on Discipline of the Board of Police Commissioners in the case of officers KNIGHT and MCKAY, of the Sixth Ward, charged with receiving money from prisoners in violation of the rules of the Police Department. The case stands adjourned over to Wednesday to take further evidence.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners failed to get a quorum yesterday. An adjournment was ordered until 12 M., to-day.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday at 1 P. M., but no further applications were presented for licenses. They adjourned till Friday, when the Liquor Dealers' Association are to present their case for mutual argument upon the various legal points that have been raised relative to the constitutionality of the excise law, preliminary to carrying the question to the Court of Appeals for final decision.

The Captain of the brig *Echo*, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday, in 14 days from Darien, Geo., the officers and crew being sick, says he was in company with the schooner *Narragansett*, of Fall River, on the 21st inst., having attracted the notice of that vessel by signals of distress, and that he requested assistance, but on hearing his crew was sick, the *Narragansett* ran away and left him. None but the Captain was able to do duty on arrival at this port.

The Ninth Ward Republicans had a large ratification meeting at the Bleecker Building last night. DAVID D. FIELD, Esq., and Gen. NYE made speeches, in which the City authorities were severely dealt with, and Republican principles and candidates upheld. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

The CUNNINGHAM *habeas corpus* was up yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term. Judge PEABODY decided to admit her to bail, after she had been indicted for attempting to pass off the false heir. The District-Attorney obtained from Judge ROOSEVELT a *certiorari*, reviewing Judge PEABODY'S decision. The argument took place yesterday, but no decision was rendered. On the conclusion of this argument, the case of The People *vs.* Page was taken up. The defendant was arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, and discharged on *habeas corpus* by Recorder SMITH on the ground that his committal was irregular. Judge PEABODY granted a *certiorari* to review the proceedings, and the case was partially argued. It will be continued to-day.

Another descent by the Police was made upon an alleged obscene publishing house last night at No. 12 Ann-street. The proprietor of the establishment is said to be a man named BRADY, conducting the business under the style of SMITH & Co.

A gang of rowdies known as "The Regulators," who flourish principally in the Eighteenth Ward, rescued, on Saturday night, a prisoner who had just been arrested by an officer of the Ward, while attempting to break into a drug-store door. Two platoons of officers were dispatched to re-arrest the prisoner, and a substantial skirmish ensued between the "Regulators" and their allies, and the policemen. Nearly 1,500 people joined in the fight. The rescued prisoner was finally retaken and several of the ringleaders arrested, who yesterday were committed for trial.

JOHN W. DALY, a member of Engine Company No. 21, who is charged with having fired a pistol upon the members of Engine Company No. 41, on Saturday night, at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets, was arrested yesterday and committed for examination in default of $2,000 bail. JAMES MEEHAN and JAMES DONLON, the two young men who were shot on Saturday night, are still lying at the Hospital in a very critical state.

The various Democratic Associations that intend taking part in the mass meeting to be held in the City Hall Park to-night, held meetings last evening and completed their arrangements. Some difficulty is apprehended when the name of Judge DENIO shall come up for indorsement, and consequently a large Police force has been detailed for special duty in the Park during the meeting.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 138 deaths in Brooklyn. The Kings County Democratic Convention met at Flatbush yesterday, to complete their nominations, but got stuck on Superintendant of the Poor, and adjourned to make another trial one week hence.

Seamen are now comparatively plenty at this port, and $20 are paid to Liverpool, $18 to London and Havre, and $15 to the Mediterranean and South America, with one month's advance. Many of the new English steamers are annoyed of late by having their crews desert on arrival here; 27 out of 28 of the crew of the *Indiana* ran away. In such cases the balance is generally in favor of the ship on wages advanced in Liverpool. Many seamen are going South to get rid of the cold weather.

The Crisis and the Metropolis.

A recent Scottish traveler in this country, upon whose book we yesterday commented, describes his passage from Washington to New-York as a transition "from the sham to the real Metropolis of the United States." These adjectives resemble SOUTHEY'S pet phrase of the "Satanic school," when applied to BYRON and his followers—*they will stick*. For they are eminently just; and it is one of the consoling gleams already discernible in the lowering skies that still darken over us—that the country must come out of the present commercial crisis with a better appreciation of the value of a true metropolitan centre than has ever before been felt, and with a clearer recognition than ever that it is New-York, and New-York alone, that fills, and for years to come must fill, that indispensable position. While the moneyed institutions of the country are giving way on every side of us, and the mercantile classes of the smaller cities and of the interior, are reeling with the successive shocks thus dealt out upon the great credit system which nets the nation together, the Banks of New-York present a firm and steadfast front to the storm, and offer a grand central rallying point to the dismayed and discomfited financiers of the land.

When the tumult began with the crash of the affiliated New-York branch of a Western institution, we heard on every side all manner of exclamations upon the "extravagant and reckless New-York system of business." It was the "overtrading" of New-York which had swamped the facile and passionate enterprise of the Republic beneath a flood of indebtedness. It was the New-York "spirit of speculation" which had absorbed the capital of the country in unprofitable and impracticable undertakings. It was the "low commercial morality" of New-York which had undermined all mutual confidence in the business world. The East and the West, the North and the South, joined in these outcries. All these criminations and declamations were, of course, but so many confessions of the permanent and controlling influence of the community so bitterly denounced. Nearly a month of excitement and of disaster has gone by since the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust, and what do we see? "Prudent and cautious" Boston firms, the oldest and the most respectable, have crumbled like hollow trees at the touch of the tempest. Throughout New England, that "land of steady habits," a universal suspension of the banking institutions impends, if it be not at this moment actually consummated. In "quiet and responsible" Pennsylvania, a perfect panic pervades all classes, and business is completely paralyzed. In the "conservative" South, the obiet *ganglia* of financial activity, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, are smitten in like manner; while the teeming West trembles from the Lakes to the Mississippi. Meanwhile the banks of New-York give no signs of yielding, and Boston, in her hour of distress, taking courage from the attitude of the Metropolis, telegraphs that she will not give way on the wing while we hold the main battle so firmly.

In the first bewildering moments of the crisis, the TIMES, in common with other City journals, took occasion to comment with some earnestness upon the course pursued by some of these institutions in suddenly curtailing the facilities extended by them for the transaction of business. We thought then, and we think now, that in many cases most unnecessary inconvenience, and consequent alarm, was created by the unreflecting stringency with which these restrictions were applied. And then, as now, we considered this unreflecting stringency to have resulted from the blindness and the incoherence with which the different Banks then acted; each institution proceeding upon its own devices and information, without taking counsel of its compeers, or arranging with them a homogeneous and concerted plan of operations. Our Banks, in fact, acted three weeks ago just as the Banks of Philadelphia have been acting within the last few days, and that no such consequences followed in the one case as have attended the other, can only be attributed to the vastly greater strength of the New-York Institutions, and to the greater soundness of the New-York commercial world. But the manifesto which was yesterday issued by the officers of ten of the leading banks of the City indicates, in a very satisfactory manner, that the wiser views which we have advocated from the beginning are now prevailing over the suggestions of fear and mistaken self-interest The signers of that manifesto represent the institutions which have earned the largest measure of public confidence in this City by the course which they have pursued at this time, and their opinion will conciliate respect for their future action. They confidently promise relief to the business community at an early day—being sure of their resources, and resolved to maintain what is now the first object of consideration, not to the Banks alone, but to the whole business community of the City, and, indeed, of the country, viz.: the *solvency of the Metropolitan Banks*. Whatever private distress may be caused by the necessary pressure of a few days or even of a few weeks to come, will be more than compensated by the certainty that in the present crisis the essential power of this City to sustain the credit system of the country will be vindicated. A Bank suspension in this City would be followed by the immediate prostration of the enterprise and interests of the whole country without a parallel in our history. The affected depreciation of securities throughout the North and West, to which our present troubles are so largely attributable, would in that case become a real and for a long time hopeless depreciation, and a rise of 17@20 ₱ cent. on the present rates of foreign exchange would speedily show to the most obtuse how vast is the difference between a panic and a paralysis. But the Banks of New-York will not suspend, and whatever severity of discipline may yet await us, we may be perfectly sure that as the nation came out of the crash of 1837 a gainer by the destruction of a false centre of national enterprise, so it will emerge from the difficulties of 1857 a gainer by the recognition of that true metropolitan authority about which the prosperity of the United States naturally gravitates, and upon which that prosperity must for many a year to come depend.

City Politics.

The next Charter Election takes place on the first Tuesday in next *December*,—one month after the State Election. The object of the Legislature in thus postponing it was to separate, as much as possible,—or rather to give the people of this City the power to separate—our Municipal election from State and National politics. Whether this most desirable divorce shall be effected, or not, depends entirely upon the mass of our citizens. It certainly will not, if any encouragement is given to the movements of politicians who are already taking measures to nominate candidates for Mayor and other charter officers. All such movements are premature, selfish and mischievous. They aim at personal objects rather than the public good. The effect of them is completely to nullify the intentions of the Legislature by plunging our City affairs into the vortex of politics, and rendering it impossible to rescue our municipal legislation from the conflicts and struggles of political parties.

Every City interest, as matters are now conducted, is made subordinate to the interests of party. We have six Police Commissioners, who present to the world the disgraceful spectacle of meeting week after week for months in succession, and refusing to fill a vacancy in their Board, merely because neither political party will abandon the hope of securing the pay and the patronage of the place for one of its own adherents. We have a Board of Supervisors deliberately refusing to allow a Police force, adequate to the protection of the City, to be created, merely because the appointing power is in the hands of the opposite political faction. So it is in every department of our City Government. We cannot have our streets cleaned, our public conveyances regulated, our swindlers arrested, or any other public interest properly and efficiently cared for, because the whole force and energy of our public officers and all the powers with which they are clothed for the public good, are devoted to maintaining their party in power. This city is thus cursed beyond all conception with political partisanship. Our officers are elected, not because they are honest, competent or faithful,—but because they are for or against the National Administration,—for or against Slavery in Kansas, for or against something or other a thousand miles off and which has no more to do with the duties they are required to perform, than it has with the politics of Hindoostan. And yet to this miserable, selfish, corrupt system of partisan politics, our sixty thousand voters deliberately sacrifice all the interests of the City, and allow themselves to be taxed, misgoverned and plundered to the amount of millions of dollars every year. We cannot conceive any more forcible illustration of the saying that "party is the madness of the *many*, for the benefit of the few," than is afforded by the manner in which our City Elections are habitually managed. And just so long as this system is allowed to prevail will New-York continue to be, what it is notoriously now, the worst-governed city on the face of the earth. There is not a city in the worst of the old despotisms of Europe which is not infinitely better governed than this metropolis of the great Republic of the West. There is not one where life is not more secure, where property is not better protected, where wrongs of every kind are not more promptly redressed, where justice is not more faithfully administered, where public order is not better preserved, where greater public conveniences are not provided for the great mass of the people, than here. It is a shame and disgrace to our institutions and to the spirit of our people, that this should be so. Its continuance is a virtual confession that arbitrary power can furnish a better government—one that more thoroughly secures the ends of all government—than the people can make for themselves.

Unless we are prepared to concede this point, and to sit down contentedly in as much peace as anarchy and the rule of the worst portion of our population will permit us to enjoy, our citizens must enter actively and zealously upon the work of reform; and the first step to be taken in this direction is to separate our City affairs from party politics. The provision in the new Charter for a December City Election will enable them to do this, if they are so disposed. If it is not done now, it *will never be done at all*. The example set this Fall will be a precedent established for all time to come. If our City nominations are to be made now,—in advance of the State election,—both contests will be carried on together, and neither will be decided upon its own merits. We hope the influential men in all parties will insist upon pursuing a different policy. Let us have one thing, and one election, at a time. Let us hear nothing from any quarter of candidates for Mayor, or for Aldermen, or for any other City office, until the *State* election shall have been decided. Then we can take such measures to secure good men, and to protect the interests of the City, as the emergency of the case may require.

THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN AGAIN.—The manifesto by which General PILLOW hoped to be elected to the Senate of the United States from Tennessee, has elicited from General SCOTT a brief letter in direct contradiction of some very important statements which had been ventured by the Tennessee politician. General SCOTT denies point blank General PILLOWS' statement that he paid $10,000 to Mr. TRIST, to be paid to SANTA ANA, and asserts further that he never paid, or caused to be paid, to SANTA ANA, or to any other person for his use or advantage, directly or indirectly, that or any other sum of money whatever. He intimates that he paid certain sums of money to persons for valuable information, but he is very severe upon General PILLOW for publishing the names of parties to whom he supposes such payments to have been made.

General SCOTT'S explicit denial of having paid any money to SANTA ANA is designed to protect him from the consequences of such an aspersion. That money was paid to *somebody* as a consideration for the conclusion of a treaty of peace is very distinctly confessed by General HITCHCOCK, in the letter which we published some days since. He states the proceedings and discussions had upon the subject at a meeting of army officers called by General SCOTT, and gives the substance of remarks made by each of the persons present. It seems from his statement that an offer was made by some one in the Mexican Government, which led Mr. TRIST to believe that for a million of dollars a treaty of peace might be secured;—and General SCOTT assured him that, while he would do nothing that might even have the appearance of bribery in such a matter, still, if Mr. TRIST saw fit to comply with the terms proposed, he would aid him in procuring the money, and would defend his agency in the transaction. General SCOTT closes his letter by paying a very warm compliment to Mr. TRIST, who has lived in retirement, and General S. says in poverty, since his return from Mexico. He certainly rendered a very important service to the country in bringing the war to a close, and has received far less of credit in reward therefor than he deserved. Those who know him best concede to him the possession of brilliant talents, remarkable accomplishments and an unblemished character.

The Nevisink Murder.

The trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY for the murder of ALFRED S. MOSES, on the 1st of August last, at the Sea View House, Nevisink, New-Jersey, has resulted in a verdict of guilty against the accused. Those who have carefully followed this interesting investigation, will have arrived at the conclusion that the finding of the jury was fully warranted by the facts presented.

ALFRED S. MOSES, the deceased, was acting barkeeper in the Sea View House on the 31st of July last, and JAMES P. DONNELLY was bookkeeper in the same establishment, kept by Mr. WILLIAM W. SMITH. On the morning of the 1st of August, about 4½ o'clock, Mr. SMITH, whose room was in the second floor, called to DONNELLY and directed him to "awake the servants." DONNELLY answered, "All right," and, within half an hour afterwards, he descended, unlocked the safe, took out the books and laid them on the desk. After witnessing this himself, Mr. SMITH returned to his sleeping apartment, and, while finishing his toilette, he heard a noise as of persons running on the floor above, and, presently after, a stifled cry of murder. Mr. SMITH immediately burried out, and the first object he sees is DONNELLY, running towards the back piazza, from which there is a flight of etairs into the yard. DONNELLY is very much excited; he acts like a crazy man; takes no heed of Mr. SMITH'S eager questions, but keeps repeating "He's dead! he's dead!" "Who is dead?" asks Mr. SMITH. DONNELLY does not know—a strange answer under the circumstances, and showing how completely the man was unnerved at the moment. Leaving him on the piazza, Mr. SMITH ascends to the third story, where both DONNELLY and the deceased were in the habit of sleeping. On the hall floor he discovers large blotches of blood, and traces them from the door of room No. 48 to room No. 34. In the latter, stretched upon a bed, MOSES lay bleeding profusely. There was a wound, two inches wide and six inches deep, in his neck—a knife-wound given by a strong hand; it was barely possible, say the surgeons, that the deceased could have inflicted it himself—but utterly improbable that he did so. It was a fatal wound, and he died from its effects within half an hour. We return to DONNELLY, upon whom suspicion immediately fastened. He ran out towards the river, as several domestics of the Sea View House have proved, and though the theory set up by the prosecution that he went there to fling away the knife and destroy this evidence of his guilt, does not seem to be clearly established—yet we have ample testimony that he was laboring all the time under the most unnatural excitement. His flight in the open air restores his self-possession somewhat. He reflects upon his position, and sees the necessity of attempting, at least, to conceal his crime. He was dressed in white early in the morning, but when next seen by the proprietor of the Sea View House, he appears in a black coat and dark brown pants. They are thick clothes, though it is warm August weather. And now DONNELLY'S room is searched. A dagger that he had in his possession a day or two previous cannot be found, but a sett of shirt-buttons, all bloody, and known to have been the property of the deceased, are discovered in the prisoner's room. Also a pack of cards—after further search, a dozen packs. The prisoner gambles;—he has been know to gamble with the deceased. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the fatal 1st, the occupant of room No. 46 heard two persons (the deceased and the prisoner) talking in DONNELLY'S room. It was a broken conversation, and was kept up till nearly 5 o'clock. They were playing at cards, and DONNELLY then and there used and lost money that had been deposited with him in trust. The theft would certainly be discovered on the next day when the Spanish gentleman returned from New-York. DONNELLY'S character and prospects would thus be ruined, and with this reflection, and further maddened by the excitement of a night's gambling, the thought of murder first enters his soul. Presently he hears his master's voice calling. "All right," he answers, and goes down to take out his books. But the devil has seized him wholly now. He must have that money back. He returns to the third story; MOSES, wearied out, has swiftly fallen asleep; the opportunity now offered cannot be resisted, and the murderer completes his crime.

Such is the story established by an unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence, but it is not alone on circumstantial evidence that the prosecution has rested its case. In the full possession of his senses, and recognizing every one who stood around his death-bed, MOSES lived for half an hour after he received the fatal blow. He was solemnly questioned as to the manner in which he had been wounded, and, believing that death was impending, he repeated over and over again that DONNELLY was his murderer. He told particularly how the deed was done, and why it was done. There was no prevarication or hesitation about his statements; his first exclamation to any one was, "DONNELLY has cut my throat," and the same words were on his lips when he passed from time to eternity.

We have thus briefly glanced at the principal points of a case which has created considerable interest during the past ten days. Of course every effort will be made by the prisoner's counsel to postpone, or, if possible, avert the sentence that must follow the conviction of such a crime. DONNELLY himself is represented as a young man of prepossessing appearance. He belongs to a respectable family, and his aged father still lives, utterly crushed by the present calamity. It would be false sympathy, however, to allow these circumstances to weigh in the scale against the prisoner's guilt. His crime was one of the darkest dye, and seems to have been committed without any palliation whatever. The murder of a fellow-creature for his gold is, if possible, a more damning deed than murder from any other motive. We presume, therefore, that in this instance justice will be allowed to take its course.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News* states, as a fact within his own knowledge, that a mercantile house in Calcutta has actually sold a thousand Minié rifles to the Natives, and that no attempt has been made by the local government to check the sale, which is still proceeding. This is certainly very extraordinary, as both the government and the merchants must know that every one of these rifles will be employed against the English. The *Spectator* says "the Government might have prohibited the traffic, but was too busy gagging the press."

CORRECTION.—The life-size Photographs of which we made mention yesterday, are at BRADY'S gallery in Broadway—not BRADY & EVANS, as we inaccurately styled the firm yesterday. They are certainly among the most remarkable productions of Photographic art, and will repay examination. One or two of them will be placed in the Crystal Palace to-day.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN—an artiste who enjoys the satisfaction of being perfectly appreciated in two hemispheres—made her appearance here last night, and was welcomed by a full audience. Her reception was as it deserved to be, cordial and clearly well-considered. The play selected for the occasion was MILMAN'S "Fazio," and Miss CUSHMAN'S performance of the heroine was, if possible, more intense, better pointed and graceful than ever. The lady returns to us improved in looks, and with a robustness which promises work. She is one of the few really great artistes of the world, and any community may congratulate itself that it has the opportunity of honoring her. Miss CUSHMAN plays every night this week.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—An indescribable something called "The Siam Light Guard," was produced here last night with success. It is taken we are told from the French, and we fancy that an extremely delicate pair of forceps must have been used for the purpose, for the plot is atomic. Mr. WILKINS, the adaptor, has filled the piece with local allusions, which poke the audience in the ribs, and he has afforded some excellent opportunities for the display of Mr. JEFFERSON'S comic powers—so excellently developed herein, that the success of the piece was at once assured. We do not often see anything more ludicrous than *Catskaug's* timid bashfulness on entering the Light Guard composed of young ladies of Siam; or pantomimically funny, than his imitation of tight-rope dancing, and his Concert song. The Light Guard, by the way, is a nicely accoutred corps of pretty girls, and goes through a series of very captivating evolutions. There are some other characters which are sustained by Miss KEENE, Miss WELLS, Mr. PETERS, with ability, but the dialogue cannot be described as brilliant, and therefore these artists have not much opportunity of giving prominence to their several parts. We presume, however, that the object of this piece was to cause a laugh; in this it succeeds, and it merits therefore, the acceptation that was awarded to it.

FUNERAL SERMON AT ALLEN-STREET.—On Sunday evening, pursuant to advertisement, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. LUCAS, Pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, in reference to the late sudden death by drowning on board the propeller *J. N. Harris*, of Miss ROBINSON, who was a member of that church. There was a crowded and very attentive congregation. After the choir, of which the deceased was a member, had performed appropriate music, and fitting selections from Scripture had been read from the desk and chanted, Mr. LUCAS delivered a forcible discourse from 1 Samuel, 20, 3: "There is but a step between me and death." During the course of his address, several interesting illustrations of the character of Miss ROBINSON were afforded, drawn from the testimony of her previous Pastor, as well as from private religious memoranda never intended for the public eye, and which are not materials for a public journalist. The preacher quoted the record of the disaster from the NEW-YORK TIMES, which he said "presented by far the most correct and graphic account of the sad calamity." She was described as "noble in Christian character and gifted with rare natural excellency; she loved the *prayer meeting*; if she had any characteristic peculiarity it was that."

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.—The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Markets, Councilman W. H. COLLIER, in the chair, was summoned by advertisement to assemble in the Council Chamber at the City Hall on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Committee have already had three meetings in reference to the Gansevoort property. On this, as well as on every previous occasion, nobody appeared either in favor of the action of the Board of Aldermen or for the purpose of petition or remonstrance. Consequently, the Committee have adjourned in each instance without being able to do anything. They agreed to meet again next Thursday, in the same place at 2 o'clock. The chairman desired reporters to observe that many persons both in and out of the Board were sufficiently ready to complain that opportunities had not been afforded them of contesting the matter or of expressing any opinion, and that he thought it was desirable such statement should go forth to the public.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—Seamen are now comparatively plenty; wages to Liverpool are $20; to London and Havre $18; to the Mediterranean and South America $15, and one month's advance. The English steamers are troubled with desertions. Out of a crew of thirty-eight belonging to the screw steamer *Indiana*, on her last arrival at this port, twenty-one deserted and six came up missing at roll-call on Saturday. The latter will be reckoned among the runaways after an absence of forty-eight hours. They complain of hard work and poor fare, but the real motive is supposed to be a balance due the ship on each man's wages advanced in Liverpool. The approaching cold weather also operates, no doubt, upon the susceptible nerves of Jack, as he is apt to seek warmer latitudes in winter to escape the frosts and northwesters experienced in coming on this coast.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.—A meeting for the aid of the Missionary cause in Turkey was held on Sunday evening, at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square. The building was filled with an attentive and interested audience. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. SHAUFFLER, who has long been resident in Constantinople, and who described the present condition of the Turks, after their recent intimate communication with the Christians of Europe during the Crimean WAR, as extremely favorable to the inculcation of the Christian religion. Rev. Dr. TYNG likewise delivered an address.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday evening, shortly before 8 o'clock, as one of the Peck-slip Ferry boats was coming from Williamsburg to New-York, it ran into a small row-boat, upset it and a man who was in it, some distance off into the water. Fortunately his lusty cries for help were soon heard, and he succeeded in getting into a small yawl which was lowered from the ferry-boat to rescue him. The man, as he was but a poor swimmer, acknowledged his rashness in attempting to pass ahead, and was very thankful to get off with only a good soaking.

☞ The *True Southron*, edited by Mr. WM. H. MCCARDLE, formerly conductor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, makes its appearance in Vicksburg, as the newest exponent of ultra-Southernism. It is a daily, handsomely got up, and showing evidence of editorial ability. The *Southron* eschews party organizations; taking ground in favor of the development of a "Southern Union," unstrammeled by political obligations of any character.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The first resolution of interest was one calling for the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, in relation to the power of the Common Council over the piers occupied by the North River steamboats.

Alderman CORTESS wished to include canal boats, and they were included.

Alderman TUCKER and STRAHS thought the ordinances were perfectly clear, and that therefore there was no necessity for calling upon the Corporation Counsel.

Alderman WILSON thought it would be safest to get a legal opinion from the proper officer. After some further debate the resolution was lost.

A resolution was passed directing the publication of the law in relation to foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the City.

A report and resolution were adopted, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to direct the Clerk of the Common Council to employ Dr. O'Callahan to translate the Dutch records of the City.

There was considerable debate on a resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase a new engine for Engine Company No. 31. The discussion brought out the fact that the engine is already in the hands of the company.

Alderman COULTER opposed purchasing engines out of New-York.

Alderman WILSON said the engine was a failure.

Alderman FULLMER thought the purchase would be illegal, as the requirements—advertising, &c.,—had not been complied with.

Finally the whole subject was laid over.

The report on the reorganization of the Finance Department was called up and recommitted.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee on redistricting the City be discharged. His reasons were that no person appeared at the meetings of the Committee, and he believed all were satisfied.

Aldermen QUEEN and FULLMER were not satisfied with the discharge.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the Committee would be discharged. The matter would be fixed as it was, and those who were not satisfied could not help themselves. So the Committee might as well be discharged, as the time was very short.

Alderman COULTER moved to discharge the Committee.

A motion to convene with the Councilmen redistricting the City was carried. Subsequently Alderman JACKSON moved a reconsideration of the matter, which was carried. He then moved to strike out all in relation to the Twelfth Ward. A change had been made, making what had been the First the Third, and the Third the First. It was not important, but he had not been consulted, and considered the omission discourteous. His motion was carried; the figures were transposed.

Alderman BLUNT moved to amend by creating another District in the Fifteenth Ward, which was carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

THE DOCTORS' BILLS IN THE BURDELL CASE.—The Committee on County Offices met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of examining sundry bills of M. D.'s, for services in connection with the investigation into the causes that led to the death of HARVEY BURDELL. The total amounted to $1,050.

The first bill presented was the following:

The Supervisors of the City and County of New-York.
To J. W. S. GOULEY, M. D., Dr.
To conducting the microscopic examination of blood, &c., in the house No. 31 Bond-street, in relation to the death of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.. $300
I hereby certify that the above account is correct, and that services charged therein have been in fact rendered, and that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied. J. W. S. GOULEY, M. D.
Sworn, &c.

The next was as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1857.
The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York.
To WILLIAM KNIGHT, M. D., Dr.
To professional services rendered on the Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of the late Dr. HARVAY BURDELL, No. 31 Bond-street, by order of the Coroner, viz.:
To examining the apartments in Dr. BURDALL'S house, No. 31 Bond-street, in search of blood-stains, &c.; inspection of the room, and position of the furniture, in which the murder was committed, in order to the ascertaining the position of the Doctor at the time of receiving the wounds, and the direction in which they were given; inspecting the clothing of deceased, and all other found upon the premises; surgical examination of the wounds, in order to the discovery of the character of the instrument by which they were inflicted; searching the premises of the deceased, and also of JOHN J. ECKEL, viz.: Factory and yard in Fourth-street, also factory and vicinage, situate No. 173 Stanton-street; inspecting a box of clothing sent from corporation yard for examination; examining the dagger and other instruments found on the above-named premises, and comparing them with the wound on the body of deceased; examining into character of the blood-stains found on different articles of clothing, carpets, matting, &c.; searching after remains of clothing, &c., supposed to have been consumed in grates..... $350
WM. KNIGHT, M. D.
Sworn, &c.
he City and County of New-York.
To R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D. Prof. of Chemistry, and TIMOTHY CHILDS, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy, Dr.
For ten days' services in the chemical and microscopical examination of stains on dagger, clothes, walls, &c., at the house No. 31 Bond-street, in the case of HARVAY BURDELL, M.D., deceased, including the services of chemical assistant, $400
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1857.
I certify that I ordered for the ends of justice, the above examination to be made by Dr. DONAHUE.
EDWARD D. CONNERY, M.D., Coroner.
Sworn, &c.

Dr. GOULEY was the only one who appeared before the Committee; and without going into the merits of the claims, the Committee determined to adjourn until Saturday next, and notify the District-Attorney, Coroner CONNERY, the foreman of the Grand Jury and others, so that the authority for doing the work may be examined and the fairness of the charges tested by the opinions of other medical men.

Police Intelligence.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.—The dwelling-house of Mr. Frederick P. Harriott, No. 34 West Twenty-second-street, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, by forcing open the back basement door, and $200 worth of clothing was carried off. The burglars succeeding in effecting an entrance into the house and escaped with the goods without rousing anybody. Shortly after the clothing was discovered to be missing, two policemen of the Sixteenth Ward found the stolen property in a vacant lot in West Fifteenth-street. They also saw three men making their way hastily out of the lot when they attempted to arrest them, but only succeeded in capturing one of them, who gave his name as Edward Dodigan. The arrested party was held by Justice FLANDREAU for trial. He denies having had anything to do with the burglary, or knowing anything about the clothing which was found.

A SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.—A young fellow was caught, Saturday afternoon, issuing from the basement of No. 59 Laight-street, occupied by Mr. De Jonge, having in his possession a bundle of wearing apparel valued at $176. He told a daughter of Mr. De Jonge, who inquired how he came in possession of the clothing, that he had purchased them from her father. Disbelieving this statement, the girl called for a policeman, when the rascal dropped the bundle and started to run away. Dr. Mulford, of the New-York Hospital, who happened to be in the vicinity, grasped the fugitive by the coat collar, when he was conveyed before Justice WELSH at the Tombs. The fellow set up a plea of insanity, but the plea was insufficient, as he was committed for examination.

GETTING FLOUR ON FALSE PRETENCES.—A German broker named Auguste F. Barrelin, residing at No. 237 East Twelfth-street, was taken in custody on Saturday by officer King, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of having, through fraudulent representations, obtained from Messrs. S. Haines & Co., No. 117 Warren-street, flour valued at $266. The complainants allege that Barrelin, when he effected the purchase, represented to them that he owned the house and lot where he lived, which was was worth $8,000, and that he owned other real estate beside. Having ascertained these statements to be untrue, they caused his arrest. The accused was committed to answer the charge in default of $500 bail.

BANK CHECK FORGERY.—On Saturday afternoon a book-binder, named Elisha Mott, residing at No. 1 Madison-street, was arrested, charged with forging the name of Henry H. Eastman to a check on the Park Bank for $775. He presented the check at the bank for payment, when the forgery was discovered and he at once arrested. He was committed for trial and locked up in default of bail. A charge was afterwards preferred against him of having, on the 16th inst., forged the name of Mr. Eastman to a check, also on the Park Bank, for $409 91, upon which he received the money. He admitted presenting one of the checks, but alleges that it was given to him by a man named Hutchins, at Lovejoy's Hotel, to get cashed.

Charles Williams, a young lad, aged seventeen years, was taken in custody Saturday forenoon by officer Birney, of the Second Precinct, for picking the pocket of Mr. Alexandr McIntosh of a gold watch, valued at $75. Mr. McIntosh lives in Cleveland, Ohio, but is temporarily stopping at Franch's Hotel, in this City. The young culprit was nabbed directly after having made seizure of the time-keeper and handed over to officer Birney. He was committed by Justice WELSH to the Tombs for trial, in default of $500 bail. The prisoner was also held to answer for an assault alleged to have been committed by him some time since upon John Henry Southgood, of No. 325 Elm-street.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—The *Persia* will leave for Liverpool to-morrow, and also the screw steamer *Indiana* for Bremen. The California steamer, with the mails of the 5th inst., is now fully due at this port.

Important Railroad Convention in Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS—FREE PASSES AND RUNNERS TO BE ABOLISHED—ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS—ANOTHER CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER.

On the call of the Presidents of Fort Wayne and Chicago, Columbus and Xenia, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Mad River and Lake Erie, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Ashtabula, and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads, a Convention of Representatives of the several Railroad Companies west of Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, and the Ohio River, assembled in Columbia, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the proper course to be pursued in view of the late action of the four Eastern Roads, and to transact such other business as might be deemed for the mutual benefit of all.

The following resolutions, presented by the Committee, were adopted:

Whereas, This Convention fully approves of the agreement passed on the 7th of September last, by the four Eastern roads regarding the reform and retrenchment in railroad management, so far as the same is applicable to Western roads, not admitting the right of Eastern roads to determine the direction of Western-bound business. Many of the Western roads not being represented at this meeting, it is found inexpedient to bind by agreement the Companies here represented. And, in view of the limited time given by the four Eastern roads for the Western roads to decide upon the matter, we suggest a meeting to be held at Cleveland on the 14th day of October, (7 P. M.,) which all parties interested be requested to attend, and that notice be given to the Presidents of the four Eastern roads of the necessity of their postponing until after the 14th day of October—for the Western roads to withdraw their passenger agents from the cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that the following be adopted as the expression of this Convention, and be presented to the meeting to be held at Cleveland on the day mentioned.

1. Neither Company shall hereafter, either directly or indirectly, employ runners or agents of any description, for the purpose of soliciting passengers, or allow any compensation, by way of commission, drawback or otherwise, for procuring such passenger business. But each party shall be at liberty to employ one person as a traveling agent, to inquire into the sale of tickets by connecting roads over the lines of roads represented by such agents, in order to ascertain if the Company such agent represents is fairly treated. Each Company, whose road terminates at any river or lake ports, may also employ not exceeding two runners or agents, to procure passengers, as against water craft. Such agents may be paid by the several Companies forming the line so terminating. It is further agreed that the parties hereto will dispense with the runners herein provided for, at any time Steamboat Companies or owners will also dispense with them.

2. That an increase in all rates of freight are required and expedient at this time. That the rates be made uniform between competing points by all lines. That the classification now in use be adopted. No line shall employ more than one man as freight agent or solicitor of freight at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, or at the principal Lake and River Ports in the West.

No line shall allow any drawback or commission for procuring freight. That an addition of not less than ten per cent., on Express Companies giving time receipts over any line, or by any Railroad Company giving or accepting time receipts independent of such Express Companies.

3. It is agreed that on and after Nov. 1, 1857, no Company represented in this Convention shall issue, directly or indirectly, any free tickets or passes, except to employes and persons or agents on the regular service of the Company, and for strictly charitable purposes.

4. No Road shall hereafter issue, or cause to be issued, any bills or posters, except such as may be permanently enclosed and protected in frames, and all such advertisements shall be limited to a true statement of the distance, direction and connections of the particular route, the exact time of the several trains, and the rates of fare, and shall not contain any untrue reference to competing routes.

5. It is further agreed that if any company assenting to this agreement, shall violate or neglect to carry out any of its provisions, and shall refuse for five days after notice of the violation, which may be given by any company whose interests are injured thereby, to make due explanation or correction of the abuse, the company so offending shall be considered as having violated the contract and withdrawn from the same, and when its violation shall have been fully made out to the satisfaction of referees to be hereafter chosen, they shall give immediate notice thereof to the other parties hereto, who shall thereupon discontinue all ticketing and freight arrangements with said companies, and that the four eastern lines be requested to all such cases to apply the same remedy wherever such fact is established.

6. That each and every road common to two or more competing roads, or lines of roads, shall, in all instances, act fairly and impartially, and in a spirit of strict neutrality in the sale of tickets and the contracting for freight over the competing lines connecting with such road—any variation from this principle shall be considered a violation of the compact between the Companies here presented, and shall be a matter of reference, and treated the same as any other violation.

7. The rates of passenger fare on competing lines to all common points, shall be uniform, and shall be reduced only by consent of all the parties hereto, and baggage may be checked between the termini of the four great eastern lines, and the termini of their western connections on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Eighty pounds of baggage shall be allowed to each first-class passenger; all extra baggage shall be charged double first-class freight rates. It shall be collected as far as the baggage is checked—a manifest sent with it, and the proportions reported to the respective roads, and paid in ticket balances, in such manner as the General Ticket Agents may direct. Emigrant baggage shall be charged such rates as the General Freight Agents of connecting lines may determine.

8. Whenever freight marked and consigned to any line shall be diverted from its proper channel, and carried by a competing line, the line so deprived of its freight may claim and receive from the Company or Companies in fault the amount collected on its own line for the transportation of such freights.

9. That the Eastern roads be requested to advertise their Western connection in their principal ticket-offices, in some uniform and impartial manner, with correct maps to designate the routes, and that passengers be directed to select their routes before applying for tickets. The expense of such advertisements to be paid by the Western Companies.

A tenth resolution, fixing the maximum of speed to be maintained on the roads, was indefinitely postponed.

The following additional resolution was adopted:

That Western Railroad Companies are willing to coincide with the action of the four great Eastern lines in assuming the control and direction of passengers and traffic destined over our roads from the East, when, after conference and consultation together, such arrangements shall be mutually agreed on as are deemed sufficient to secure satisfactory protection to their several rights and an impartial distribution of business.

A Committee was then appointed to revise the language of the resolutions and to send circulars to absent roads to attend at Cleveland on the 14th of October next, when another Convention will be held.

The Committee of Freight Agents presented two resolutions as to the freight tariffs and classification of freight on western roads. The rates recommended were adopted, and other matters referred to in their report were referred to the next Convention.

The classification of freights made by the 7th Sept. eastern Convention, as to western bound freights, the Committee recommended to be approved, and that of the Cleveland Convention held in '56, as to eastern bound freights, was approved, with a few exceptions as to candies and a few other articles.

Personal.

General Havelock, who has recently distinguished himself so greatly in India, is a native of Sunderland, England, and son of Wm. Havelock, formerly a well-known ship-owner and coal-fitter. The General, after passing through a long apprenticeship to arms in the great conflicts of North-Western India, especially in the campaigns of Sir Charles Napier, holds at present the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Presidency, a rank likely soon to be changed for the highest the service can afford.

The distinguished Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, delivered a lecture at Glasgow on the 7th inst., "on the origin and plan of the organic structure of modern Europe." There was a large attendance, presided over by Mr. Buchanan, M. P. In the course of the evening Governor Kossuth introduced his two sons to the meeting: this was their first appearance in public.

On the 4th of September inst. the convict ship *Nile* got under weigh from the Little Nore, England, having on board Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan and Bates, the Bank defaulters; Robson and Agar, the parties connected in the great gold robbery, and the notorious swindler, Redpath.

William Gilmore Simms is to take an active part in the October celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, in South Carolina.

Major H. Ord, R. E., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Lola Montez is to deliver her course of lectures in Newark.

Prof. O. M. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Observatory, is in town.

ACCIDENTS.—A laborer named BARTEL ROYLAN, fell about 8 o'clock Saturday morning, from the third story of a building in Greenwich-street, near Bank and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was removed to the Hospital....WM. DONOHUE fell about noon Saturday, through the scuttle-hole of a canal-boat, at the foot of Seventh-street, East river. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A married woman named Julia Lynch, residing at No. 73 Madison-street, attempted, on Saturday, to commit suicide by swallowing a dose of laudanum. A physician, being called in, succeeded in ridding the woman of the poisonous draught. The woman says that her mother-in-law had taken one of her children from her, and her grief at the loss of the child impelled her to the rash act.

Mrs. MARVIN, one of the survivors of the ill-fated *Central America*, left yesterday at 5 o'clock, *via* New-York and Erie Railroad, for Chicago, in charge of Mr. G. BRYANT, of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

[Advertisement.]

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two brothers, daughter, son-in-law, nephews and neices, by that dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a preventive and certain cure for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption, nervous debility and asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his relatives, who inherited the disease, and in connection with his son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible, he is sending the recipe to all who wish it for 10 cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. HEATH, No. 201 Spring-street, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.
GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART,
No. 349 Broadway.
"Honor to whom honor is due."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Notwithstanding the assertion in the public prints to the contrary, the first full-length life-size unTouched photograph ever made in the world was executed by J. GURNEY, and can be seen at the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace; also examine the matchless collection of Photographs finished in oil, (full length and life-size on canvas,) pastel, aquarelle, Indis ink and crayon. Imperial, Koh-i-noor and Plain Photographs, Hallotypes and Daguerreotypes executed in the most artistic manner by a corps of talented artistes under the personal supervision of J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—We notice, as a sign of the times, that one of our largest commission houses will sell this day, through Messrs. HAGGERTY & Co., at their auction rooms, for cash, some 1,500 packages of their well-known styles. We consider that the long credits so freely given to buyers for some years past is one of the principal causes of the present financial embarrassment. Sales for cash and on short credits would, doubtless, make the trade more wholesome to both parties. We are told that the smaller dealers in our City are entirely free from the pressure so severely affecting large houses, and we hope, for the interest of all concerned, that the result will will not disappoint the owners.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is a perfume of matchless richness; a cosmetic that immediately removes rashes, tan, blotches, and all complexional blemishes; a purifier of the breath after smoking; a preservative gum and tooth wash, and exhales a finer and more indestructible fragrance than the Maria Farina Cologne. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid, and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity, and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE SONS OF TOIL.—J. F. POOLE'S new drama made a decidedly favorable impression at PUDDY'S National Theatre last night. It will be repeated this evening with the pantomime of "Pongo the Intelligent Ape," and comedy of "In and Out of Place." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. F. E. AIKEN, Miss JULIA DALY, the DENIER BROTHERS, and the whole company appear.

[Advertisement.]

NOTHING TO COMPARE.—Many new styles for gentlemen's hats have been introduced this autumn, but none of them at all compare with KNOX'S, which is not only highly finished itself, but imparts the appearance of a finished gentleman to the wearer. If you want to see to what perfection this branch of art is carried, call at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance, No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ballotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

BANK FAILURES, BANK FAILURES.—New-Jersey, State and Eastern Bank bills taken at par for clothing at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Central Clothing Warehouse corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, opposite the *Sun* and *Herald* offices.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY
Exhibits at his Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, Photographs 7 feet by 5 in dimensions. They are the largest in the world. The public are invited to call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

A full length Portrait of FREZZOLINI, life size, has just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

ARTHURS' SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—THESE are of fire and acid proof stone-ware, and of thoroughly annealed glass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied upon.

For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the Manufacturer. No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Man's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, and that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 25 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS. Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AT COST, FOR CASH.

We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Depot No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

MARRIED.

MONE—JARVIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 30 1st., by Rev. R. R. Thompson, Mr. W. H. MONE to Miss CASSIE D. JARVIS, youngest daughter of George Jarvis, Esq., all of this City.

Ulster County and Western papers please copy.

HIGBIE—HADDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. Lawrence, Mr. HENRY HIGBIE to Miss AMELIA HADDEN, all of Brooklyn.

STRYKER—BRITTAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 28, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, SAMUEL D. STRYKER, Jr., to Miss VIRGINIA BRITTAN, both of New-York.

MONTEITH—PALMER.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Sept. 28, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, JAMES MONTEITH, of New-York, to Miss EMMA A. PALMER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HAMMILL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 27, WILLIAM H. HAMMILL, son of the late Rev. Wm. Hammill, aged 65 years and 3 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 181 Duane-st.

FINK.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 27, ARNART C., only son of Arnest Fink, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near Madison-av., without further invitation.

MOON.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, SAMUEL K., youngest child of John H. and Margaret Moon, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 177 West 21st-st. His remains will be taken to English Neighborhood.

GIFFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, after a short but severe illness, GEORGE W. GIFFORD, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Hammersley-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

BUNCE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 27, WILLIAM WALLACE BUNCE, aged 18 years and 11 months, son of Allen Bunce, deceased, and Nancy Bunce, of Sag Harbor, L. I.

His remains will be taken to Sag Harbor, L. I., on Tuesday morning, for interment.

KEARSING.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, of disease of the heart, CAROLINE C. KEARSING.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 3d-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WALSH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, of consumption, JOHN HENRY WALSH, in the 26th year of his age.

His brother, Andrew Jackson, and relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 87 West 11th-st. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

WARD.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 28, ABBY H. WARD, wife of Isaac Ward, aged 40 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 26, of disease of the heart, ROBERT RAYMOND CARRINGTON, youngest son of the late John W. Carrington, aged 30 years and 2 months.

His relatives and friends and those of his brothers, John W., Zebulon E. and Daniel N. Carrington, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Bergen-st., near Hoyt, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LOVITT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 27, WILLIAM, infant son of Walter J. and Amanda Caroline Lovitt, of No. 26 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

His remains will be conveyed from his late residence to Cypress Hill Cemetery, for interment. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

BABCOCK.—At Riversdale, on Saturday morning, Sept. 26, of dysentery, RICHARD FRANKLIN, son of Charles H. P. and Cornelia F. Babcock, aged 1 year and 8 months.

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL
Cures Consumption and Coughs,
Diminishes Night Sweats,
Imparts strength to the body.
It is the only remedy to use.
Physicians prescribe It
With great success in all cases.
Buy that in flat bottles, with
FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name
In full on each label,
And RUSHTON'S in large letters
On the back of each bottle.
Wholesale and retail at
No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and
No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
Warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Liver. Recommended by the most eminent physicians for Consumption, &c. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA.
Brockedons' Compressed Bicarbonate Potash.
Reynolds' Gout and Rheumatic Specific.
London Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS, GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS, SLEIGH ROBES,
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

HENRY GEBHARD'S
GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY,
No. 659 Broadway,
At Stuyvesant Institute, will commence the regular systematic class exercise Oct. 1.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 786 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 86 Ann-st., New-York.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—These machines that have of late become such a favorite with the public, cannot be too highly spoken of, as all are willing to acknowledge who use them. They form a stitch on both sides of the cloth alike, and make a firmer, closer and stronger seam than the usual hand-work, besides forming a much more even and beautiful stitch, than the most practiced seamstress. They are adapted to work of all kinds, from the finest cambric to the heaviest sole or harness leather, on either of which it leaves a straight, durable and beautiful seam. Another thing to recommend this machine is its simplicity, which is such that an ordinary person can learn to operate it well in half an hour. It is so little liable to get out of order that there are ladies in New-York who have earned over $1,000 in a single machine without requiring any repairs. We are confident in saying for a family machine, where all kinds of work is required, it has no equal. To manufacturers, tailors, shoemakers, or any others, requiring both strong and handsome work, we recommend this machine particularly, as in all cases where it has been used it has given the most unbounded satisfaction.
Show and Salesroom, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.—WE ARE SATISfied that in most cases where coughs end in Consumption, a timely resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, would have saved the life and health of the patient. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF
BANKRUPT SALE AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
700 pieces Chintz Lawns, 4 cents, 18c. goods.
700 pieces De Beige, 6¼ cents.
800 dresses De Laine, 6¼ cents.
1,200 dresses Manchester De Laines, 12½ cents.
7,000 yards of Gingham, 6¼ cents.
1,200 pieces Paramattas, 12½ cents.
Several thousand pieces Print Calico, 4 and 6 cents.
SILKS AND SHAWLS.
An endless variety of Silks, 2s. 6d. per yard.
The largest stock of Shawls ever offered, at 40 cents on the dollar.
Ladies, call early.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
three doors above Monroe.
N. B.—Four salesmen wanted, and one German.

POINT D'ALENCON AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS AND COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
A large assortment of
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE,
MALTESE, GUIPURE AND HONITON
SETS AND COLLARS,
At full 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the City.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LADIES' LINEN C. HANDKERCHIEFS.
SETS AND CGLLARS.
200 dozen more of those Grass Linen Hdkfs.....$1 50 doz.
300 dozen Linen Cambric hdkfs., fancy boxes...$1 50 doz.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION.
300 French work Embroidered sets, from.....$1 50 to $6
500 French work Embroidered Collars, from.....75c. to $3
BEEKMAN & COMBANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened several bales
of Ladies' Cloths,
In all colors; also, Plain and Ribbed Beavers,
Fine Brown and Black Cloths for Ladies' Basques at 14s.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, AT 10S. PER YAR

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,
EVERY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
In addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF WATCHES.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway,
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 29,
At 12 o'clock precisely.

A continuation of their semi-annual sale of gold and silver watches, being the portion not offered on Tuesday last, and comprising a great variety of every description of first-class stock, from the most celebrated English and Swiss manufacturers, being probably the last offering of these desirable goods that can be made this season. The particular attention of all cash buyers is invited to this attractive sale.

ALSO,
On the same day,
A very large and desirable assortment of dry goods, to be sold for cash.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 9 Broad-st.

FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
Being the entire stock of Stilwell & Hazleton, at No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of the above manufacturers, the whole of which is warranted of the best class as to finish, materials, &c. The stock comprises in part rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, centre tables, sofas and tête-a-têtes, arm, parlor and fancy chairs, library bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, armoires, wash-stands, &c.

Oak Dining Furniture, viz.: extension tables, buffets, lounges, arm chairs in morocco, cane, &c.

The whole to be sold without regard to cost, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

B. B. BANES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

BANES & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

part of which is the property of a gentleman leaving the City; consisting of carpets, oil-cloth, matting, crockery, cutlery, rosewood and mahogany hair-cloth and reps sofas, etageres, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, washstands, Voltaire, reception, rocking and other chairs, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, five elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, made by our best City makers, and covered in superior French cain brocatel, damask and hair cloth, oval, mantel, pier and square mirrors, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Waverley-place, the furniture of a family leaving the City, consisting of mahogany parlor suite, mirrors, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, bedsteads, beds, bedding, linen, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. No deposit from all purchases. Catalogues on morning of sale.

E. H. LUNLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. BY ORDER OF G. S. ROBBINS & SON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

390 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co ..... Par $25.
840 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank..... Par $25.

ALSO,
(On account of whom it may concern.)
80 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co..... Par $50.
20 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co..... Par $50.
90 shares Bank of Commerce..... Par $25.
45 shares Union Bank..... Par $50.
125 shares Mechanics' Bank..... Par $25.
366 shares Union Coal & Iron Co..... Par $20.
100 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co..... Par $25.
$400 New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, payable Feb., 1859.

TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of sale, balance next day before 1 o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

Special Sales of Bonds, Stocks, and other Securities, made any day required. Regular Sale days Tuesdays and Fridays.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Carpets, large mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, piano-forte, &c., at the Salesrooms No. 81 Nassau-st., TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior furniture, most of which has been made to order, comprising several richly covered rosewood parlor suites, etageres, bookcases, chamber suites, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, hair mattresses, gas chandeliers, velvet and other carpets, kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, one large French plate mantel mirror, &c.

Also,
By order of the Assignee, a lot of French plate mirrors, writing desks, chairs, &c.

Also,
On account of a bankrupt estate, one rich carved rosewood parlor suite, costing $290, one rosewood library bookcase, one mahogany ditto, two rosewood marble-top washstands, two marble-top etageres, &c.

Sale positively without any reserve.

N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SHERIFF'S SALE.—The handsome Gothic cottage and desirable building lots, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and known as the property of Charles D. Rhodes. Peremptory sale of a beautiful Gothic cottage with about ten lots of ground, also six valuable building lots adjoining the same, by order of Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a large Gothic cottage, with about ten lots of ground with the same; also, six valuable building lots in separate parcels to parties to build, situate at New-Brighton, S. I., in the immediate neighborhood of Matthew Morgan's and John C. Green's, and within 10 minutes of the New-Brighton and Tompkinsville Ferries. The property is situate on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, New-Jersey and the Narrows. The cottage is built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, with 16 rooms exclusive, with laundry, kitchen and bath-room, and heated by hot air furnace. The property is very desirable and well worthy attention. Should it storm on Tuesday, Sept. 29, the sale will not take place till Friday following, at the same hour and place. For full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HODGE, Auctioneer—Office No. 76 Beekman-st

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, VELVET CARPETS, and WORKS OF ART, &c.—D. S. H. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M., all the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 218 West 20d-st., near 9th-av., embracing a large quantity of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room goods, of the very best quality and very little used. From the catalogue we subjoin: Elegant mahogany dining table, 13 feet; buffet and chairs to match, rich china dinner and tea sets, silver services, casters, forks, pearl-handled cutlery, rich cut glassware, &c.; velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and pier tables, Sevres and other China vases, and elegant decorations, pier and oval glasses, bronze gas fixtures, oil-paintings, engravings, 7-octave rosewood piano, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, fine hair mattresses and bedding, sofas, chairs, bookcases, lounges, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive and no postponement. Catalogues on morning of sale.

R. H. GIBBSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87, West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, all the contents of said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin, velvet and tapestry; splendid rosewood etageres with plate backs, doors and statuary tops; richly-carved rosewood marble-top centre, sofa and side tables; splendid ornamented French plate pier glasses, Turkish easy and reception chairs, superior mantel clock, oil-paintings of the oldest masters, with heavy gilt frames; 2 splendid pier glasses, from floor to ceiling, with gilt bases; Brussels and velvet carpets, rich lace window curtains and cornices, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, one of the richly-carved library bookcases, library chairs and table to match; bedroom furniture, solid rosewood and black walnut bedstead, a number of curled hair and spring mattresses, bureaus, washstands, tables and toilet sets, ingrain and velvet carpets, rich dining-room furniture, oak extension tables, dining-room chairs, silver ware, China, tea and dinner sets, crystal cut-glass and cutlery of every description.

E. H. LUNLOW, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, 20x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $5,000 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at auction, all of the furniture, &c., contained in house No. 67 West 23th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; also, superior rosewood piano-forte, English tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain do., best oil-cloth, stair-carpets, French plate pier-glasses, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Will be sold Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by Archibald Bowles, at Port Richmond, all the Real Estate of PAUL MESEREAU, Esq., deceased, consisting of a homestead of 14½ acres of first quality land, with a good two-story stone dwelling and kitchen, with barn and other out-buildings, a well of excellent water at the door, and other conveniences. The place is well stocked with choice fruits of various kinds, and about 3 minutes' walk from the ferry.

Also a lot 54 feet front by 170 feet deep, adjoining the residence of Talbot Butler, on the Port Richmond road.

Also, 13½ acres of salt meadow, lying on the Sound, nearly opposite Elizabeth Port. Conditions made known on the day of sale by H. B. METCALF, Referee.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner William.—Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board of Brokers.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29,—$6,000 7 P cent. Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued for R. R. purposes, $1,000 each.
$4,000 7 P cent. 2d mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
$3,000 6 P cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn.
$10,000 6 P cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. Co., $1,000 each.
$4,000 7 P cent. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee.
100 shares Columbus Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each.
100 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Bowery Bank Stock.....$25 each.
60 shares Chatham Bank Stock.....$25 each.
40 shares Island City Bank Stock.....$25 each.
25 shares Park Bank Stock.....$100 each.
30 shares American Exchange Bank Stock.....$100 each.
20 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
25 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank Stock.....$100 each.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WINES, LIBRARY, &c. THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES E. LIVINGSTON, ESQ.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 21st-st., west of 6th-av., the sale of which will be positive, without regard to weather, and the entire splendid furniture, &c., of the house, will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, full descriptive catalogues of which are ready and can be obtained of JOHN VOGT & CO., No. 50 John-st., near William. The furniture, paintings and parlor adornments are of the most chaste and costly description.

Consisting in dining room, where sale will commence, of oak extension table, made to order, cost $190, oak chairs, sofa, buffet with marble top, silver ware of Rogers & Brothers manufacture, every description of rich cut glass, China, pearl and ivory cutlery, &c., immediately after which

Parlor furniture, consisting of two elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson brocade, with reception chairs to match, superb carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, marble-top mosic cabinet, stool and cover, three bronze and ormolu chandeliers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, French shades, two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, Turkish chairs with lounges to match in tapestry, velvet and Wilton carpets, costly vases, groups, ornaments, elegant paintings, embracing a value collection of rare and beautiful subjects, in rich carved frames, transfiguration after Reubens, &c.

With elegant chamber and library furniture, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, over twenty large hair mattresses, washstands, wardrobes, secretary and book-case, mirrors, clocks, sofas, tête-a-têtes, hall stand, oil-cloths, &c. Responsible men will be in attendance to pack and ship the goods if desired.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st, near 5th-av.—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, three elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, elegant suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany tête-a-têtes, in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in do., black walnut marble-top etageres, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, easy chairs in enamelled leather and reps; black walnut bureaus, lace window curtains, black-walnut washstands and bedsteads, crockery and glassware. Also, an assortment of stuffed birds on branches, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist Wm. Galbraith.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st., a large stock of white granite, dipped and C. C. ware, cut, prest and plain glass-ware. This sale is worthy the notice of City and country buyers. Sale without reserve, for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M. at No. — Myrtle-av., corner Hamilton-st., Brooklyn:

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, chairs, tables, mirrors, sofas, dinner crockery, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the public is directed to a sale of the furniture contained in the house No. 87 West 12th-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 29, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, centre tables, side tables, bed and dining-room furniture, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

INSTRUCTION.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BANARD & RENFIELD'S)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place.

The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Barnum, No. 43 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 21. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. School circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & RARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. M., late of Yale College, Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 75 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 6th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies at No. 250 W 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS I. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st. near 6th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, VERY LOW.—The subscriber has an invoice of silver English patent lever watches, which he is selling off at very low prices, every one being warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, at No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. Every facility for a thorough classical education is presented at this institution. The course embraces all that is required for admission into any College in the United States, including, besides the usual reading and grammatical drilling, Latin and Greek Composition, Prosody and Versification. A new Latin and Greek class for beginners is those languages, will be formed on Monday, Oct. 5. The English, Mathematical and Primary Departments, as well as the Modern Languages, receive the same attention as the Classics. Pupils are admitted at any age, and advanced as rapidly as their intellectual development will allow. A corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance, securing to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Circulars containing further particulars and the names of numerous References may be had at the School.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—IN THIS INstitution young gentlemen are thoroughly instructed in all the branches requisite for commercial pursuits or entering college. The Winter term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars, with references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal, E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 828 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 7. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Orient, Guillaudeu & Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

MADAME DIRIX (LATE MAD. PETTIGREU) would inform her pupils that she is prepared to resume lessons in piano-forte and singing, either at her own residence, No. 48 7th-av., corner of 14th-st., or at the residence of scholars. At home Tuesdays and Fridays, or every evening.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has consented to form $5 classes for the benefit of young gentlemen affected by the hard times. Nervous old fidgets will be charged $15, as before. Apply immediately for $5 seats. Book-keeping only $10, for immediate applicants.

BROOKLYN.—SINGING CLASSES.—D. P. HORTON'S advanced singing class will reopen on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the pleasant Lecture Room of the R. D. Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle. Members of former classes, and all others interested, are invited to attend.

An elementary class will be formed on Thursday evening, Oct. 1.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For catalogues apply to the office of the *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO., No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves and students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK A. M., Principal.

MRS. QUILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their school to No. 534 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 6th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies at No. 250 W 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS I. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

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MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st. near 6th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first of October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
	Sept. 30.	Sept. 30.	Aug. 1.
Capital Stock...	$10,023,999	$10,690,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt.....	24,491,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt.....	1,211,768	1,164,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it..	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness....	$26,102,768	$26,996,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items .	$180,758	$308,556	$127,077
Materials.....	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel.....	497,116	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie ..	88,875

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the Hight Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,151,379 00
Average amount of Specie.....701,248 72
Average amount of Circulation.....281,220 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,546,562 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of Sept., 1857.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$765,269 00
Average amount of Specie.....44,455 00
Average amount of Circulation.....83,050 00
Average amount of Deposits.....252,111 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$529,944 00
Average amount of Specie.....42,282 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,460 00
Average amount of Deposits.....252,720 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,973,495 72
Average amount of Specie.....835,361 34
Notes Late Bank of America.....$94,333 }
Notes Late Bank of Commerce.....$43,385 } 67,718 00
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....3,975,830 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$12,121,352 14
Average amount of Specie.....1,245,758 11
Average amount of Circulation.....2,036 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,442,212 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 252, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,075,956 93
Average amount of Specie.....138,761 85
Average amount of Circulation.....51,362 00
Average amount of Deposits.....997,730 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before mo, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,015,446 34
Average amount of Specie.....468,112 18
Average amount of Circulation.....228,263 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,515,223 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Vice President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Vice President.
Sworn before mo, this 28th day of September, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,520,652 54
Average amount of Specie.....196,597 03
Average amount of Circulation.....79,295 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,147,187 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,580,579 00
Average amount of Specie.....561,660 00
Average amount of Circulation.....82,396 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,179,180 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is, correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,720,776 96
Average amount of Specie.....329,794 97
Average amount of Circulation.....545,214 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,459,556 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$974,436 72
Average amount of Specie.....48,315 97
Average amount of Circulation.....170,770 00
Average amount of Deposits.....763,290 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JAMES L. BARRIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,861,165 50
Average amount of Specie.....139,056 43
Average amount of Circulation.....223,712 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,135,977 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$272,223 27
Average amount of Specie.....25,775 58
Average amount of Circulation.....118,273 00
Average amount of Deposits.....209,173 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,540,805 58
Average amount of Specie.....126,726 53
Average amount of Circulation.....129,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.....753,134 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$511,319 56
Average amount of Specie.....42,325 37
Average amount of Circulation.....115,709 00
Average amount of Deposits.....241,971 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
CHAS. E. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,254,877 00
Average amount of Specie.....364,143 00
Average amount of Circulation.....216,175 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,047,014 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$666,239 66
Average amount of Specie.....36,907 68
Average amount of Circulation.....168,135 00
Average amount of Deposits.....503,475 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
A. M. FAIRLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,706,643 79
Average amount of Specie.....344,461 15
Average amount of Circulation.....18,998 26
Average amount of Deposits.....1,367,537 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,163,807 19
Average amount of Specie.....209,750 30
Average amount of Circulation.....92,996 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,047,313 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,438,811 31
Average amount of Specie.....206,977 89
Average amount of Circulation.....74,698 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,067,155 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier
Sworn before me this 28th day of September, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$403,634 00
Average amount of Specie.....32,734 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,821 00
Average amount of Deposits.....274,006 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
THOS. MAGRALLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,406,631 32
Average amount of Specie.....150,559 83
Average amount of Circulation.....120,032 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,134,374 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$726,283 75
Average amount of Specie.....55,961 11
Average amount of Circulation.....11,233 00
Average amount of Deposits.....441,395 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$634,577 28
Average amount of Specie.....35,698 52
Average amount of Circulation.....92,162 00
Average amount of Deposits.....517,344 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,196,496 23
Average amount of Specie.....93,583 09
Average amount of Circulation.....131,857 00
Average amount of Deposits.....575,053 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,872,018 57
Average amount of Specie.....168,717 48
Average amount of Circulation.....174,650 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,362,239 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$776,295 05
Average amount of Specie.....40,879 82
Average amount of Circulation.....111,148 00
Average amount of Deposits.....647,556 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,328,663 94
Average amount of Specie.....263,105 74
Average amount of Circulation.....199,206 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,202,822 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,313,727 19
Average amount of Specie.....729,029 56
Average amount of Circulation.....318,094 33
Average amount of Deposits.....3,018,584 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
ERWIN F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,161,680 12
Average amount of Specie.....72,155 64
Average amount of Circulation.....95,024 00
Average amount of Deposits.....470,911 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,535,108 87
Average amount of Specie.....151,079 45
Average amount of Circulation.....181,483 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,027,071 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICH. S. WILLIAMS, President of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. WILLIAMS, President.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,963,140 60
Average amount of Specie.....375,392 08
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.....334,241 10
Average amount of Deposits.....2,307,471 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON, DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JIRER BUEL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$742,532 52
Average amount of Specie.....52,033 69
Average amount of Circulation.....114,154 00
Average amount of Deposits.....401,866 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 28th day of September, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,841,039 82
Average amount of Specie.....320,982 23
Average amount of Circulation.....90,898 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,372,757 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,767,255 23
Average amount of Specie.....1,181,736 93
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....291,333 15
Average amount of Deposits.....3,865,439 97

Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,104,868 88
Average amount of Specie.....162,391 50
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....115,528 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,309,290 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,404,665 61
Average amount of Specie.....605,489 70
Average amount of Circulation.....209,841 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,220,613 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JIRER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter, 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,224,624 00
Average amount of Specie.....141,862 09
Average amount of Circulation.....101,722 00
Average amount of Deposits.....775,462 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,925,287 88
Average amount of Specie.....387,839 94
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....153,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,050,026 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOODLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOODLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$332,221 68
Average amount of Specie.....21,427 19
Average amount of Circulation.....90,165 00
Average amount of Deposits.....178,424 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERSON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERSON, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$437,058 21
Average amount of Specie.....43,352 52
Average amount of Circulation.....89,890 00
Average amount of Deposits.....98,438 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JOHN ANNESSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$200,871 32
Average amount of Specie.....14,541 12
Average amount of Circulation.....120,354 00
Average amount of Deposits.....196,324 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,224,624 00
Average amount of Specie.....141,862 09
Average amount of Circulation.....101,722 00
Average amount of Deposits.....775,462 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,925,287 88
Average amount of Specie.....387,839 94
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....153,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,050,026 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOODLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOODLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COBEY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$332,221 68
Average amount of Specie.....21,427 19
Average amount of Circulation.....90,165 00
Average amount of Deposits.....178,424 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERSON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERSON, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,293,831 47
Average amount of Specie.....106,510 70
Average amount of Circulation.....113,561 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,016,673 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$502,399 86
Average amount of Specie.....42,944 77
Average amount of Circulation.....104,985 17
Average amount of Deposits.....282,090 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$914,428 82
Average amount of Specie.....60,164 84
Average amount of Circulation.....117,194 00
Average amount of Deposits.....602,365 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,979,880 87
Average amount of Specie.....323,247 68
Average amount of Circulation.....158,740 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,907,085 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$567,827 31
Average amount of Specie.....86,023 49
Average amount of Circulation.....109,984 00
Average amount of Deposits.....384,403 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,913,621 92
Average amount of Specie.....356,128 16
Average amount of Circulation.....88,107 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,879,973 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$848,702 44
Average amount of Specie.....54,897 03
Average amount of Circulation.....96,008 83
Average amount of Deposits.....446,020 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,121,512 20
Average amount of Specie.....140,040 37
Average amount of Circulation.....192,942 00
Average amount of Deposits.....621,848 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,481,748 00
Average amount of Specie.....353,734 00
Average amount of Circulation.....93,146 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,056,339 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,358,884 03
Average amount of Specie.....208,389 57
Average amount of Circulation.....210,564 00
Average amount of Deposits.....844,884 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BARRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of September, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,683,596 84
Average amount of Specie.....306,658 85
Average amount of Circulation.....173,455 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,177,265 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The Comptroller's Semi-Annual Report.

INCREASE IN THE EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Comptroller FLAGG sent in to the Common Council last night the semi-annual report of the City Finances, which he is required to make by the Charter of 1857. The Report commences with the usual recapitulation of the provisions of law under which it is made, followed by a statement of the general manner in which the accounts of the City Government are kept. It is stated, and is generally understood, that Revenue Bonds are issued in anticipation of the revenue raised by the annual taxes,—the sum total of the bonds issued during any one year being limited to the tax levy of that year. But a tax levy of $8,066,566 establishes a very broad basis, as the Comptroller remarks, for borrowing on Revenue Bonds.

The expenses of the City proper are paid indiscriminately from moneys obtained by the issue of Revenue Bonds, and those coming into the treasury from taxation. The Comptroller, for example, in November, 1856, makes up an estimate for the support of the Government for the calendar year of 1857. The provisions of the tax laws require about eight months of the calendar year before the taxes begin to come in, and nine or ten months before very large sums are received; hence the necessity of using Revenue Bonds to anticipate a large portion of the $8,066,566.32, which will begin to come into the treasury in September, and a considerable portion of which will not be realized by the payment of taxes during the calendar year. At the close of the year 1856 there was in arrear the sum levied in the preceding July.

The current expenses of the calendar year of 1857, when the year closes, will have been paid by about $3,500,000 procured by the issue of Revenue Bonds, as before stated, and the residue derived from the payment of taxes.

Beside payments on account of the expenses of the City Government of $4,271,859 97, the following sums, in addition, styled "Trust Funds," are also derived from taxation, viz.:

State Mill Tax	$508,826 05
Common Schools for State	231,460 31
Common Schools for City	868,301 47
Commissioners of Records	150,000 00
This makes a total of	$1,778,487 83

expended in twelve months preceding July 1, 1857, which is paid by taxation, beyond the sum paid for the ordinary support of the City Government.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

The expenditures for six months of the year 1856, from July 1 to Dec. 31, and six months of the year 1857, from Jan. 1 to July 1, are as follows:

For six months of 1856	$2,001,427 75
For six months of 1857	2,270,432 22
Total	$4,271,859 97

The following statement shows

THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE EIGHT YEARS FROM 1850 TO 1857:

1850....Amount of Tax levy	$3,230,180 47
1851....Amount of Tax levy	2,924,384 99
1852....Amount of Tax levy	3,378,335 08
1853....Amount of Tax levy	5,069,650 05
1854....Amount of Tax levy	4,811,255 54
1855....Amount of Tax levy	5,843,882 89
1856....Amount of Tax levy	7,075,425 72
1857....Amount of Tax levy	8,066,566 52

This statement includes not only the sums raised annually by a direct tax, on account of the various objects for the ordinary support of the City Government, but also, the large sums before referred to for the maintainance of the Free Schools of the City, the assessment on account of the State School tax, the Mill tax, and some other items, which in the accounts of the Finance Department, are mixed up with "Trust Accounts." It may, therefore, be referred to as an exhibit of the whole sum annually levied on the City, by a tax on real and personal estate, in each year, from 1850 to 1857, both inclusive. It will not show the exact sum expended in each year, for the various objects enumerated in the table, but is a close approximation.

The total sum which has passed through the City Treasury, on account of "Trust Fuods," for the twelve months preceding the 1st of July, 1857, including the sum paid on the Central Park, amounts to $12,220,507 42.

Being for six months of 1856	5,364,317 44
And for six months of 1857	6,856,189 99
Total for twelve months	$12,220,507 43

The receipts and expenditures of the City Government, including "Trust Funds," for twelve months preceding July 1, 1857, are as follows:

Receipts	$17,283,918 56
Expenditures	16,492,367 40
Receipts more than expenditures	$791,551 16

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The increase of the sum annually assessed on each property-holder occasions much anxiety and complaint, and it is the right of every tax-payer to be informed why the taxes of 1857 so much exceed those of previous years.

The amount of the Tax Levy for 1857 is	$8,066,566 52
The amount of the Tax Levy for 1853	5,069,651 05
The increase over 1853 is	$2,996,915 47

A considerable portion of this increase is made up from assessments *over which the Common Council and the Finance Department have no control*, but which are made by special acts of the Legislature, as follows:

Almshouse, increase	$458,800 00
Common Schools for State, increase	100,000 00
Common Schools for City, increase	496,210 81
Commissioners of Record	350,000 00
State Mill Tax, increase	408,332 27
Total	$1,813,343 08
Interest on Revenue Bonds, proportion	140,000 00
Total	$1,953,343 08

The balance of this large increase, over which the City Government *have* control, may be seen by the following statement, which shows, in the items given, the increase in 1857 over 1853, viz.:

Interest on Revenue Bonds, proportion of increase	$277,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds, proportion of increase	76,000
Salaries, proportion of increase	177,500
Lighting Lamp District, proportion of increase	156,490
Police, proportion of increase	210,500
Paving Bowery and Chatham-street, proportion of increase	100,000
Central Park Interest, proportion of increase	225,760
Total	$1,052,250

SINKING FUND.

The following table shows the amount of revenue received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the City debt, the source from which it was derived, and the application of the same:

The amount received during the year ending June 30, 1857	$2,033,594 57
Of this there has been invested as follows:	
Amount advanced to Sinking Fund for interest July 1, 1856	$319,840 21
Paid for revenue bonds, stocks, &c.	2,796,236 73
Total	$3,116,136 94
Deduct for warrants outstanding	11,050 00—$3,105,076 94
Advanced from Sinkiog Fund for payment of interest	$1,016,482 37

The following shows the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1857, on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City Debt:

Cash on hand July 1, 1856	$343,098 62
Received during the year	1,863,990 98
Amount advanced to Sinking Fund for payment of City Debt July 1, 1856	245,995 21
Total	$2,453,084 81
The sum paid for interest, &c.	892,457 32
Balance	$1,559,627 49
Deduct amount advanced for payment of debt	1,016,482 37
Cash on hand July 1, 1857	$544,105 12

The following shows the amount of the permanent City Debt on the 1st day of July, 1857, and also the amount of stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of this debt:

The total amount of debt	$15,421,468 00
The Commissioners have purchased from time to time, and hold as an investment, a portion of the stock which forms part of this debt	$4,487,061 00
They also hold revenue bonds	500,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	906,990 04
Total	$5,894,051 04
Deduct amount advanced from Sinking Fund for payment of interest	1,016,492 37—$4,877,553 67
Amount of debt unprovided for July 1, 1857	$10,543,909 33

The amount of debt created for the erection of public buildings, the construction of docks and slips is $1,154,000.

The stocks and securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt, July 1, 1857, amount to $4,877,553 67.

Statement No. 11 shows the amount of Revenue Bonds issued during the year ending June 30, 1857, viz.:

From July 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1857	$2,212,610
From Jan. 1, 1857, to July 1, 1857	4,129,550
Total amount	$6,342,160

There is a debt of three millions of dollars due from the Sinking Fund, and which must be paid on the 1st of January, 1858. This stock was issued under Chapter 127 of the Session Laws of 1838, on account of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. Among the stocks held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will be seen by reference to Statement No. 10 that they held only $296,650 of the stock constituting this debt on the 1st of July. Since that time, the Commissioners have redeemed the additional sum of $277,763 of this debt, by exchanging it for 6 per cent. stock belonging to the Sinking Fund.

Of the large amount of stock accumulated in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt, it will be seen by referring to Statement No. 10 that nearly the whole amount consists of 5 per cent. stock, which, in the present state of the money market, is unavailable for the payment of the debt, except at a considerable sacrifice.

The bonds and mortgages held by the Commissioners, as shown in the same statement, and amounting to the sum of $906,990 04, are not readily convertible into cash. There is, however, an amount equal to about $250,000 included in the above sum, which consists of mortgages belonging to the City on lots taken for the Central Park. For this amount, 6 per cent. stock can be issued, which can be made available for the payment of the debt due in January.

The Commissioners hold Revenue Bonds to the amount of $500,000, which will be paid on the 1st of January from the taxes of 1857.

There is an accumulation in the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest beyond the calls upon that fund of $1,500,000; from this fund therefore $1,000,000 can be temporarily borrowed to aid in the payment of the debt due in January. This still leaves a large sum to be raised from the 5 per cent. stock accumulated in the hands of the Commissioners for the payment of the debt as shown in statement No. 10.

On the 1st of August the Corporation will pay the interest on a stock debt of about $18,000,000; this includes $4,487,061, which has been purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, leaving the outstanding stock debt at about $13,500,000. Since that time there has been issued $275,000 to pay for the State Arsenal, which is embraced in the Central Park. The Act for the improvement of the Park authorizes the creation of a debt of about $1,500,000. Another act for the erection of an addition to the City Hall authorizes the creation of a debt of $2,000,000. Another act for the erection of Tompkins Market authorizes a debt to be created of $175,000, and there is still to be borrowed about $1,000,000 to complete the new Croton Reservoir. All these bonds, except the last one referred to, require the Supervisors annually to levy and collect a sum sufficient to pay the interest on these debts. *The property holders of this City, therefore, have the prospect before them of an overshadowing debt, and a rapid increase to the present crushing taxation.*

In addition to this the reckless manner in which the opening, regulating, grading and paving streets has been carried on, *has fastened upon the property-holders and the tax-payers of the City a burden of several millions of dollars.* A portion of this must be collected by a sale of the real estate of those who are unable to pay the assessment, and another portion by a direct tax upon the City at large.

CENTRAL PARK.

The total amount awarded for damages to parties whose lots were taken for the Central Park, is $5,111,426 30.

Settlements have been made with parties having awards, amounting to the sum of $4,057,264 53.

Of this there has been paid, in cash	$2,181,764 63
In 5 per cent. Stock	387,700 00
In 6 per cent. Stock	1,487,800 00
Total	$4,057,264 63

The amount paid to parties for interest on their awards, is $106,293 06

To unknown owners for interest	2,211 71
For advertising, &c	2,136 41
Total	$110,641 18

There has been received by the Collector of Assessments from parties having property benefited, principal $648,888 96

Interest	31,836 24
Total	$680,725 20

NEW RESERVOIR.

The amount awarded for land taken for the new Reservoir was	$708,000 00
There has been paid for principal and interest on these awards	445,937 24
The amount paid for interest is	445,937 24

STREET OPENING.

The awards for the payment of the land taken for opening the Bowery from Chatham to Franklin-square, became payable Sept. 1, 1856.

Total awards	$550,000 00
Paid	410,413 40
Unpaid	$139,586 60

Receipts—The Collector of Assessments has returned into the Treasury for assessmeots on property benefitted the sum of, Principal $385,968 00

Interest	3,299 42
Total	$389,267 42

The awards for opening the First-avenue, payable December, 1856, were $57,742 00

Paid, principal and interest	64,708 55

The Collector of Assessments has returned into the Treasury—Principal $35,820 81

Interest	104 56
Total	$35,725 37

The payments on account of assessments during the year ending July 1, 1857, are as follows:

Construction of Sewers	$207,230 07
Liens on Lots	1,582 87
Fencing Vacant Lots	2,095 78
Streets Opening	583,452 82
Streets Paving	264,035 92
Wells and Pumps	573 24
Total	$1,058,970 70

Receipts—Construction of Sewers $115,923 83

Liens on Lots	3,068 89
Fencing Vacant Lots	2,861 44
Streets Opening	464,873 79
Streets Paving	239,921 55
Wells and Pumps	96 27—$826,745 77
Excess of Expenditures	$232,224 93

STREET PAVING.

Expenditures.—Paid Contractors	$209,160 75
Paid Inspectors	37,221 20
Paid Surveyors	10,978 31
Paid Assessors	5,980 66
Paid Bill-Posting	697 50
Total expenditures	$264,035 92
Receipts.—Collector of Assessments, Clerk of Arrears	239,921 55
Excess of expenditures	$24,114 37
Confirmed Assessments	

CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

Expenditures.—Contractors	$178,912 75
Inspectors	18,246 14
Surveyors	5,369 87
Assessors	4,639 06
Bill-posters	62 25
Total	$207,230 07
Receipts.—Collector of Assessments, Clerk of Arrears	115,923 83
Excess of Expenditures	$91,306 24
Assessments confirmed	

The advances made under the ordinances of Dec. 31, 1854, of 70 per cent. on contracts of over $10,000, amount to $144,254 16.

PAY OF THE POLICE.

In June last the Police force of the City, comprising those serving under the Old and New Police Laws, were paid, up to the 23d of May, in two payments, amounting to $63,815 10. The number of men thus paid was 1,195.

In July, by an arrangement made with the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, the old force was paid up to the date of their dismissal by the New Commissioners or the disbandment of them by the Mayor on the 3d of July.

The number of men thus paid was 581, and the sum paid was $50,105 27, making a total payment to the Police of $123,920 37.

For the details of these payments, see Communication from the Controller in Proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, Aug. 3, 1857, page 241.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners had given the Comptroller notice of the dismissal of some 650 of the old force at various times in June, and these men were paid only up to the time of their several dismissals. Subsequent to this, Mr. MACKELLAR commenced some twenty suits in behalf of these police men for pay from the time of their dismissal to the disbandment by the Mayor. These cases were tried beore Justice GAREN, of the First District Court, who decided in favor of the Corporation.

ARREARAGES, 1856—DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

In the annual tax levy of 1857, submitted by the Comptroller November, 1856, (Board of Councilmen doc. No. 37), he stated the manner in which the then Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies expended the appropriation for 1856, and that a large amount of arrearage existed for work done under that department after the appropriation was exhausted—a part of this arrearage to pay for contract work finished and in progress, was included in the appropriation for arrearages. For jobbing-work not contracted for, arrearages existed to the amount of $60,000. The sum necessary to meet this expenditure was not included in the tax levy for reasons stated in the document before alluded to, and the Common Council did not add it. Subsequently the Comptroller applied to the Common Council for an appropriation of $50,000 to meet this deficiency, which sum was added by the Legislature. The Comptroller audited and adjusted these accounts to suit the various parties in the jobbing-work, having obtained reports from practical men on the bills and work presented.

PAY OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS IN 1856.

The Engineers, Police force and Clerks employed by the Mayor and Street Commissioner acting as Commissioners of Central Park, were paid up to Dec. 31, 1856, under an appropriation included in the tax levy of 1857 of $29,566 47. These payments were made on the statement made by the Commissioners, as follows:

Engineers' Corps	$10,711 78
Police	10,366 05
Clerks	4,345 68
Contingencies	911 70
Stationery and room rent	1,750 00
Total	$28,635 21

The number of persons employed and settled with in this payment were:

Engineer Corps	8
Police	6
Clerks	3
Total	17

In addition, claims against various policemen were adjusted to the amount of $5,017 37.

FUND FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The twenty-sixth section of the "Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," provides that the Supervisors of Kings County and of the City and County of New-York shall annually raise by tax such sums of money as the Board of Police, on or before the first Monday in June, shall apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by each city and county, said apportionment not to exceed the sum necessary to maintain police accommodations in said counties, nor unless the said apportionment shall have been first approved by a majority vote of an Auditing Committee, composed of the President of the Board of Supervisors—of each of the counties embraced in the Metropolitan Police District—and by the Comptrollres of the Citiea of Brooklyn and New-York respectively.

On the 12th August, 1857, the Auditing Committee above referred to met at the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in White-street, when the estimate of the Commissioners was submitted to them, and after due consideration and making sundry alterations in the estimates, the amount to be levied in the respective counties was approved. The result of this statement, as agreed to by the Auditing Board, is as follows:

For general expenses to be assessed according to the valuation upon all the counties embraced within the Metropolitan Police District, viz:	
New-York City and County	$20,478 60
Kings County	4,062 13
Westchester County	1,503 85
Richmond County	356 32
Total	$26,400 90

The pay of the patrolmen is confined exclusively to New-York and Brooklyn.

The estimate for the payment of Police for the City of New-York includes 851 men in service on the 12th of August, 25 river policemen, and 9 mounted policemen for the Central Park and the Twelfth Ward.

The total expense for the City of New-York is:

Pay of policemen, &c., including rent for office of Deputy Superintendent and Police Telegraph	$868,070 00
Portion of general expenses	20,478 60
Total	$888,548 60
The pay of the old Police, for 1856, was	828,264 28

If the Supervisors should reconsider their vote restricting the patrolmen to five, and should increase them to the number which they considered necessary under the old system, to twelve hundred, the expense would be considerably increased.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Controller.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT FROM JAN. 1 TO ——, 1857, INCLUDING TRUST ACCOUNTS FROM JULY 1, 1856, TO JUNE 30, 1857:

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Alms-House	$600,000 00	....
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	27,470 34	....
Board of Health	9,549 47	226 10
Belgian Pavement	3,636 40	....
Building Court House, Third District	27,000 00	....
Contingencies Common Council	12,937 03	....
Contingencies Mayor's Office	2,748 71	....
City Contingencies	34,105 80	....
County Contingencies	53,686 84	6 00
City Inspector's Department	8,736 24	....
Coroners' Fees	16,368 26	....
Common Council, pay of members	20,960 00	....
Cleaning Streets under contract and pay of Inspectors	169,960 11	6,303 91
Docks and Piers, building and repairing, cleaning and repairing Slips	186,109 59	717 12
Diamond Reef blasting and removing	15,000 00	....
Donations	8,533 31	....
Election Expenses	19,137 99	....
Election Expenses, fitting up polls	176 27	....
Errors and Delinquencies	2,879 96	....
Fire Department for Chief Engineer	96,784 92	....
Grooving Broadway	20 62	....
Interest on Revenue Bonds	343,795 49	47 96
Interest on Assessment Bonds	15,899 49	....
Intestate Estates	3,935 09	6,741 35
Lamps and Gas	288,971 15	....
Lands and Places	22,125 38	....
Markets	6,238 59	....
Officers' Fees	48,468 21	....
Paving Bowery and Chatham-street	42,393 57	....
Police and Fire Telegraph	7,570 68	....
Police	769,682 61	....
Printing	90,763 89	10 20
Rents	22,099 94	....
Real Estate	21,825 00	....
Real Estate Expenses	23,746 74	7,500 00
Roads and Avenues	84,042 71	....
Repairs and Supplies	7,744 48	....
Repairs to Public Buildings, including new buildings, and buildings for Fire Departm't.	70,833 48	....
Surgical Department of Police	691 05	....
Stationery	15,817 36	....
Supplies to Public Offices	14,704 37	....
Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning	21,729 73	....
Salaries	401,604 39	....
Sunken vessels, removing	239 00	....
Street Expenses and Paving, including arrearages of 1856	80,216 37	....
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00	....
Statistical Tables	1,500 00	....
Teoth avenue, working as a country road	11,775 16	....
Wells and Pumps and Repairing	1,000 00	....
Water Pipes and Laying	114,919 45	832 49
Ward Maps and Surveying for Tax Commissioners	6,759 35	....
Arrearages of 1856 and 1855	391,296 00	....
County Jail, Repairing	4,312 78	....
Station-houses	1,573 00	....
Asylum for Idiots	260 00	....
Charges on Arrears of Taxes and Assessments	84 00	83 05
Common Schools, for State, ¾ mill	231,460 31	....
Common Schools, for City	889,201 47	....
Croton Aqueduct Department, for Sewers under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board	207,230 07	115,923 83
Croton Aqueduct, for new reservoir	5,240 00	....
County Clerk's Office	29,483 97	15,282 71
Court of Common Pleas	2,565 50	6,445 10
City Inspector's liens on lots	1,582 87	3,068 89
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2,580 00	....
Fencing vacant lots	2,095 78	2,861 44
Institution for the Blind	1,080 00	....
New-York Juvenile Asylum	38,263 11	....
Refunded on Assessment Sales	3,185 42	19,325 78
Refunded on Tax Sales	28 85	94 30
Surrogate's Office	14,736 77	16,013 75
Superior Court	6,600 00	8,894 71
Streets, opening	582,452 82	464,873 78
Streets, Paving	264,035 92	239,921 55
State Mill Tax, ¾ mill	508,826 05	....
Revenue Bonds	7,464,575 00	6,725,560 00
Assessment Bonds	141,100 00	714,300 00
Wells and Pumps	573 24	96 27
Croton Water Works Extension	33,705 60	....
Judgments	112,658 69	....
Commissioners of Record	150,000 00	....
Paid by County Treasurer, by order of Supreme Court	6,054 38	....
Central-park Awards	1,083,811 37	409,509 09
New Reservoir Awards	445,937 24	....
Interest on Assessments	....	88,461 66
Sewer Connections	....	24,636 00
Arrears of Assessments	....	58,825 29
Collecting State Tax	....	20,441 30
Central-park Fund Stock, 6 ₩ ct.	....	791,409 25
Water Stock, new Reservoir	....	985,638 86
Taxes of 1856 and previous years	....	6,384,758 09
Commutation of Taxes	....	2,472 79
Interest on Taxes	....	78,956 44
Totals	$16,492,367 40	$17,283,918 56

The Liquor Traffic of New-York.

The traffic in liquors is one of the heaviest branches of New-York trade, and in spite of the efforts made to check consumption, it is rapidly increasing. It employs heavy capital, engages an immense tonnage, and produces enormous income. The aggregate statistics of this traffic furnish interesting material for comparison and calculation. A single branch of it shows, not only a rapid increase in the space of six years, but an extent of demand which is really surprising. In the year 1851, an article was introduced which purported to be a pure quality of gin. In six years, the trade in it has increased until the annual sales now amount to about 4,800,000. Its history is curious.

It is well known that the greater part of the gin formerly shipped from Holland to the United States was imported *high-flavored* for adulteration—to be mixed with what we call "pure spirits;" that is, our common whisky, with the essential oil extracted by running through charcoal, leaving it neutral. When brought into contact with an article bearing a high flavor, pure spirits, therefore, imbibe the flavor, and in this way, in part, are our wines, gins and brandies adulterated in the New-York market. The principal part of gins imported here are shipped with an extra quantity of the juniper flavor; pure spirits added to this produces the article commonly known as "Old Hollands," and by other names. The manner of producing this extra flavor is somewhat after the following fashion: The juniper berry, grown in Holland and elsewhere, is mixed with the maal (or malt) wine of the Dutch—a liquor resembling American whisky, but having a malt flavor, due to the mixture of rye and corn in its manufacture. Our whiskey differs from the *maal-wine* in being made from corn. The juniper and the malt-wine are put together in the still and concentrated. A few gallons of the extract will give a pipe of whisky the flavor of gin. In its original state, the Hollander's *maal-wine* is unsaleable in this market, in consequence of its inability for adulteration. In flavor, the juniper berry, when fresh and pure, is slightly piney. If the berry is old the oil becomes rancid, and takes on the flavor of spirits of turpentine—a fact which explains the peculiar ill-odor of much of the gin commonly thrown upon the market. A series of careful experiments, instituted some years since in Holland, led to the production of the article now known as Schnapps. Schnapps are made of barley, flavored with juniper. Each berry of the juniper, before it is passed to the still, is separately selected and washed, so that no impure berries or bits of pine are left. The result of the distillation is a pure gin, which is pronounced by high medical authorities to be free from deleterious properties, and to possess the tonic and diuretic qualities which give value to this liquor in its pure state.

Schiedam—whence this article comes—is a thrifty town in Holland, connected by railroad and canal with Rotterdam, from which city it is a few miles distant. Its business is the manufacture of gin. All the varieties of that beverage are manufactured in its hundred distilleries, whose windmills constantly go about. The place has a population of twelve thousand, and these people live, not on gin, but upon the proceeds of the gin manufacture. Among the distillers are the parties who make the Schnapps sold here.

"Schnapps" is a German word, signifying "a dram." Schiedam Schnapps, therefore, means "a dram made in Schiedam." It differs from the common quality of gin in the essential particulars above noted.

The number of bottles of this "Schnapps" put up daily in New-York, averages 7,500. Pints and quarts are the only sizes made. In 1856, upwards of 15,000 gross were put up—or, in other numbers, 2,160,000 bottles. The first cost of the minutiæ of manufacture cyphers up some remarkable details. We give a few specimens: The average annual payment for the item of corks is $5,000; they are cut by a machine contrived expressly for the purpose, so that all fit and none are wasted. The amount expended yearly for sealing wax is $3,000; the cost of the packing boxes is $37,000 a year; the cost of printing labels, pamphlets, &c., averages about $25,000 annually, exclusive of advertising, which is a heavy item. For sawdust, used in packing, $5,000 a year are expended; when the concern started it was procured for nothing; now, 150 barrels a day are consumed, and 14 cents are paid per barrel. Schnapps make sawdust an article of commercial value. It is calculated that two-thirds of all the sawdust made in the City is consumed in this way. It is furnished by planing mills in New-York and Brooklyn. The cost of wrapping paper, pasteboard, &c., averages $10,000 a year.

The wages paid, not counting clerk hire, are about $20,000 per year. Girls are employed in the operation of wrapping and labeling the bottles, and receive an average of $4 to $5 per week. There are about 60 of them employed. A considerable number of boys find constant work in bottling, corking and sealing. The packing is done by men. We hear that one family receives from the establishment, wages amounting in the aggregate to $16 or $17 a week, for the employ of the children, three or four in number. The hours of work are from 7 in the morning to 6 at night, with half an hour for dinner. In these hours, the girls in the wrapping department put up an average of 600 or 700 dozen bottles daily. The sales of empty pipes amount to $10,000 a year. They are bought by New-York distillers, at an average of $4 to $5 a piece, for shipment to California, being better made and less liable to leakage than those manufactured elsewhere.

The average shipment of "Schnappe" from Rotterdam (the seaport of Schiedam) is 200 to 300 pipes per month. Upon the arrival of Mr. WOLFE'S ships, the pipes are placed in bonded warehouses, and removed thence as required. There are three separate places for storage, in Beaver, New and Marketfield streets. At the principal depôt, Nos. 18 and 22 Beaver-street, the processes of bottling, labeling and packing are carried on, and thence the shipments are made. The lofts are filled with old sugar hogsheads, holding empty bottles—while the material wherewith to fill the bottles is stowed in the cellars below; a large reserve, both of bottles and Schnappes, being kept constantly on hand to provide for possible contingencies. Ships may fail to arrive at the time calculated upon, and orders may require to be filled at short notice. Hence this heavy reserve is always kept up.

The operations at Mr. WOLFE'S depôt are interesting. In describing them, it becomes necessary to employ large figures, for small ones would neither be truthful nor sufficient to show the extent of the business daily done in Schnapps. In the first place, then, upwards of one hundred persons are employed in the operations of (1) bottling, (2) corking, (3) sealing, (4) wrapping, (5) labeling, (6) packing, and (7) shipping "Schnapps." The liquor is run direct from the pipe into bottles. It is then passed to boys, who cork each bottle, and pass it to the sealers, from whom it is again passed to the wrappers; from them to the labelers; from the labelers to the packers; from the packers to the shippers, and then who knows what becomes of it?

It was not expected that an enterprise of this character would be permitted to go on without opposition. Mr. WOLFE had numerous enemies to contend with. His trade-mark ("Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps") has been subject to counterfeits; he has been involved in law suits which terminated in his favor; men have procured his old bottles, and refilled them with an inferior article, and high duties have until recently served to foster the frauds. The great reduction of duty on imported liquors, however, has rendered a corresponding reduction in prices possible, and the Schnapps will now probably come into more general use then ever before, great as its sale has already been,

The present stringency of the money market has driven competitors out of the field; so that the original introducer of the "Schnapps" has at last the field alone, freed from the annoyances which have been occasioned by the attempts of imitators to foist a fraudulent production upon the public.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..SEPT. 29.

$4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	85	115	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 60
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	92	119	do	59
1,000	Virginia 6s	73	150	do	c 58½
1,000	do	72½	50	do	b3 58½
1,000	do	71	150	do	c 58¼
7,000	do	c 70	50	do	58½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	63	100	Erie Railroad	c 12
1,000	do	64	50	do	10½
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	75	250	do	c 10
5,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	c 64	250	do	b3 10
1,000	do	b3 64	50	do	10¼
2,000	do	c 52	400	do	c 10¾
1,000	Hnd. R. R. R. 1st m	90	300	Reading Railroad	c 31½
3,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	55	100	do	30½
5,000	do	b30 60	300	do	32
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	75	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	85
1,000	Chic. & Rk. Isl. Bds	84	50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	16½
10	Bank of America	99	50	do	16¾
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	80	50	do	16
25	Canton Co	15	100	do	15¾
5	Del. & Hud. Can.	b5 101	27	Mic. S. & N. I. prf. st'k	34
60	do	100	150	do	32
100	Penn. Coal Co	a30 63	50	do	31
100	do	a30 62¼	200	Panama Railroad	110
100	do	63	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	75
60	do	62½	550	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 30
50	do	62	850	do	c 29
350	do	61	400	do	b3 29
50	do	60¾	100	Chi. & R. I. RR.	63
250	do	60	300	do	62¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co	6¾	5	do	64¼
15	Pacific Mail St. Co.	64	72	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	6
108	New-Jersey Zinc	5	100	do	5½
100	do	4¾	200	do	5

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St. 6s	66	29	Mich. Cent. R.	45
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	64	10	do	45½
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	100	150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	16
200	Penn. Coal Co	a15 61	150	La Crosse & M. R. R.	5¾
100	Canton Company	15	20	do	6
40	Cbt. & R. I. R. R.	63¾	100	do	6¼
50	do	64	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	63
65	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	58½	25	do	64
50	do	a10 59¾	500	Reading R. R.	a10 34
150	do	a10 59¾	50	do	34¼
50	Erie Railroad	11¾	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
450	do	12	20	do	8
100	do	b60 12¾			

MONDAY, Sept. 28—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 26, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Sept. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$982,788
Decrease in Specie	229,091
Deerease in Undrawn Deposits	933,069
Decrease in Circulation	235,493

Since the last report the Island City Bank has gone into liquidation, so far as to withhold the usual weekly statement as required by law. This Bank reported, Sept. 19:

Loans	$374,653	Deposits	$126,869
Specie	39	Circulation	99,996

The real aggregate decrease of Loans, therefore, by regular curtailment, is only $608,135.

Succeeding the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing-House, which averaged only $16,396,748 daily, the lowest average of exchanges known for three years past, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison between the two weeks, and also with the corresponding week of September, 1856

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 27, 1856.	Sept. 26, 1857.	Sept. 19, 1857.
Capital	$53,965,000	$65,130,000	$65,490,000
Loans	108,992,205	107,791,433	108,774,421
Specie	10,673,220	13,327,095	13,556,186
Circulation	8,665,194	7,838,308	8,073,801
Gross Deposits	88,453,794	73,315,611	75,772,774
Exchanged	24,792,623	16,396,748	17,920,642
Undrawn	63,661,171	56,918,863	57,851,932
In Sub-Treasury	13,528,030	9,777,805	10,290,836

The foregoing statement is esteemed equally strong with the previous week. We find, on more particular inquiry, that more Gold was sent to the support of the Philadelphia and New-England Banks in the course of the week than generally est

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1882. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MORMONS.

Interesting Letters from Mormon Elders.

Mormon Life on the Plains—On the Way to Utah—The "Saints" in Scandinavia.

President JOHN TAYLOR, formerly editor of the *Mormon*, now in Utah, sends back a letter descriptive of the life of the Mormons on the Plains, which we are permitted to publish. President YOUNG is laboring with the "Saints" in Denmark, and gives an account of the progress of Mormonism there, in a communication which we also publish below:

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TAYLOR—MORMON LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

CAMP, 11 MILES WEST OF ANCIENT BLUFF RUINS, BANK OF PLATTE RIVER, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

As we are resting here for a short time, (a luxury we do not much enjoy on this route,) I embrace the opportunity of again addressing you a few lines, and, through you, my Mormon friends. Since the departure of our escort our company has been considerably diminished, and now consists of twelve souls, all told; one of whom is a lady, and another a small boy,—rather weak, you will acknowledge, to pass through this country with; but the Cheyenne Indians, the only party we could now dread, are, we are informed, driven by the military to the head-waters of the Caw River. The Sioux, of whom we have seen nothing as yet, are peaceable. We are now in their country. We can meet with nothing, therefore, except some twenty men who are on a Government Surveying Expedition; some of whom, we are informed, are composed of McGRAW's ruffians, who attempted to murder Dr. JAMES GAMBLE in Independence, Mo.;—and he owed his escape probably to the fact that they were too drunk to shoot straight, for he informs us that he had as many as fifty shots fired at him. We have been informed that this party have threatened what they will do if they meet us at the Fourth; but as there are only twenty of them, and ten of us, we ask no odds, but feel ourselves perfectly safe. Ruffians are generally cowards.

The country through which we have passed for the last two hundred miles, is generally well watered with streams issuing from the bluffs, and would make a good farming country, provided there was timber and fuel. The first could be supplied by railroad, the second, perhaps, by coal; this of course is yet unfried. Above Fort Kearney it will all have to be watered. If the above-named streams were insufficient, the water in some places might be taken from the Platte. It may not be uninteresting to you to describe our traveling company. As I before said, we are twelve in number, and have four vehicles, which travel and camp in the following order. The first is a common, light two-horse wagon, drawn by four horses, or rather two mules and two horses, the body of which is used as chariot-chamber, or upper sleeping apartment, storehouse saloon, sitting room, baggage-waggon, &c., &c. There is a box in front, the lid of which is taken off at meal times, and is put on the ground and called a table—a dining-table, of course, for six of us eat off it, or at it, or beside it, according to circumstances. The box itself contains knives, forks, spoons, sugar, cheese, pepper, vinegar, crackers, coffee, tea, kettles, pans, and more fixings than DEAN SWIFT ever found in his cook's drawer. The under story of the wagon, or more properly the ground floor, is occupied by two horsemen, who spread a buffalo robe on the ground, and cover themselves sometimes with blankets, feeling as happy as sheep in clover. I room with the captain in the upper story. Next in order is a vehicle, yclept a barouche, to which I hold claim. This is fixed also for a sleeping apartment; the front seat is removable, and it is so arranged that the cushions form a part of the bed. Sometimes a boy sometimes occupy it; but in general they prefer sleeping on the ground. The hind part has a rack on which is strapped a provision-box, bedding, tartar, ropes, &c. Inside and under the seats every variety of traveling concern is stowed away, and every crack and cranny filled; half of the front is occupied by two valises, the other half by GEORGE, who drives three long-eared hybrids, which in common parlance are called mules; ours is what is named a spike team, one in front and two behind. I occupy part of the hind part; a carpet-bag, umbrella, two Colt's revolvers, one Sharp's pistol, one Sharp's rifle, a spy-glass and bowie knife, and several other articles lay claim to the other. An India-rubber coat, double barrelled shot gun, revolver, powder and ball, flasks, and sundry other articles have a preemption in GEORGE's other half seat, and a cheese is stowed underneath.

Next comes ERASTUS SNOW's vehicle, a light iron-axled wagon, with springs under the seats inside, built expressly, and admirably adapted for the journey. It is light and roomy; made by Mr. ESPENSCHIED, of St. Louis, and is drawn by two horses and two mules, and occupied by three persons, ERASTUS SNOW, ANDREW CUNNINGHAM and WILLIAM MARTINDALE. The fourth and last is a very light one-horse wagon, neatly fitted up and occupied by DUSTIN AMI and lady, who have been East on business; his wagon is drawn by two mules, and as he is a tinman by trade, he has a tin box fastened to the hind end of his wagon; his lady is very amiable and is the only female in the company. We have besides three horsemen, Brothers JAMES GAMBLE, and NEPHI STEWARD, and a Mr. ERBIE, from Philadelphia.

Having got through with the first part of my subject, let me now proceed to the second, viz: to describe the parties. Firstly, then, our Captain, Colonel, Captain, or the Hon. HENRY W. MILLER, who has flourished as a Colonel in the Nauvoo Legion, member of a high Council, has led several companies across the plains, been a member of the Iowa and Utah Legislatures, and has lately been on a mission to the Cherokee Nation, from which he is now returning. Capt. MILLER is a tall, athletic man, with a keen blue eye and an iron constitution, high forehead, with a bump of go-a-headativeness strongly developed, and he is a regular six-footer, hailing from Greene County, N. Y. He lived in the Western country for some time, and embraced Mormonism in Illinois. He has been active in every principal movement since that time. He likes to tell a joke, but he must tell it in his own way, and at his own time. If I get time I will sketch out some camp scenes, and then I may relate some of them. Without entering into his phrenological or physiological details, I may simply remark, that his nasal organ is the most prominent member of his face, of which he sometimes complains as being very much in his way, as the sun takes too much liberty with it, in crossing the plains. He starts us up at four o'clock in the morning, and then tells us "to let her rip and let her roll."

Next in order is Bishop ANDREW CUNNINGHAM. Brother CUNNINGHAM hails from Virginia, and has been a member of the church the last nine teen years. He has been through the various changes that the Church has passed through since that time, and has always proved himself faithful. He holds the office of captain in the Nauvoo Legion, and has for some time past presided with great efficiency in Nebraska and Western Iowa, and has assisted in making arrangements for the emigration in Florence, and in selecting the location for Genoa. In person he is about six feet two inches in height, and is very stout in proportion, inclining to corpulency. He is a regular jocose rubicund jolly fellow, and can perform antics in gymnastics that put some of our young men to the blush; he has a round full face, an intellectual forehead, and a merry twinkling mischievous eye; his nose is not aquiline, nor so prominent as Col. MILLER's, but it possesses no small dimension, is a little round where the point ought to be, and at present is turned red at the extremity by the attacks of the sun. The boys say that he occupies more than his share of room on *terra firma*, and uses an unnecessary amount of shoe leather. Our opinion is the reverse, as men require larger understandings than simpletons.

WILLIAM MARTINDALE belongs to the same wagon; has been 17 years in the Church; is a member of the Seventies, and a lieutenant in the Nauvoo Legion, and is a regular Hoosier. Brother MARTINDALE is also a shoemaker, athletic, well-built, and straight as a lath. He is every inch a man, has a strong Southern aspect, is at present buff and brown jeans. He is courteous and gentlemanly in his manners, and is about years of age. He has been an efficient laborer in the church, has lately been on a mission to Texas, and since presided in Genoa. He tells us that he has labored and preached in the following places in Illinois: Empty-bucket, Rake-pocket, Doughdate, Hungry-hollow, Possum-trot, Buzzard-roost, Hardscrabble, Starvation-ridge, Puke and Lickskillet, most of which, however, are towns, are simply one-horn towns, with a few log store and grocery. He now officiates as chaplain, cook, outrider, gatherer of Buffalo chips, and foreman to be able to throw any man in the company, which is not generally admitted.

We now come to the fourth and last wagon, which, as before stated, is occupied by DUSTIN AMI and lady. Brother AMI has been a member of the Church fifteen years, and has been principally engaged in his business in manufacturing, with the exception of a mission to Greeu River. Brother AMI is also a large man, about five feet eleven inches in height, and very large in proportion. He is gentlemanly in his manners, and respected by his brethren. His good lady appears to be very efficient in the culinary department. But we must here draw the veil, as it is not our province to intrude upon domestic relations, cookery, &c. We must now introduce to you Mr. JAMES GAMBLE, by birth a Scotchman, who came very young to New-York; he joined the Church about seven years, previous to which time, like this fellow-countrymen, the notorious MACKENZIE, of Canada, and BENNETT, of the New-York *Herald*, he seems to have possessed a strong predilection to put the world right; was a prominent character among the Canadian rebels, was sentenced to be hung with Col. JAMES KING, as a traitor, but was reprieved and had his sentence commuted to banishment, among other rebels; labored cheek-by-jowl with FOSTER, REES and JONES, the celebrated Chartists. He made his escape from Van Dieman's Land—arrived in Connecticut—started to California after gold—reached the Mormons at Salt Lake—was there what is called a Winter Mormon; but as he has wintered and summered seven years, he calls himself now a thorough-out-and-out Mormon. He is a pretty decent, well-going fellow; goes it strongly for equal rights, complains bitterly of McGRAW taking his name in vain, and seems to think more of them than of [illegible] at by him, and his return to [illegible]

when speaking on the subject, is, that it would not be very good for McGRAW's health to meet him on equal grounds. He is now acting as outrider, hunter and assistant cook.

I must now introduce to your notice NEPHI STEWARD, a young man of twenty-four Summers. His name, NEPHI, will show that he was born in the Church, and is consequently a natural Mormon. For the last number of years he has been in most of the Indian battles—is active and energetic, and fit for anything that may turn up—can run one hundred yards inside of five seconds—steps eight feet on the level—can lasso wild horses and ride unbroke mustangs, and pick up half dollars from the ground on horseback at full gallop, and do most things that other men profess to do. He is all man, and ten thousand such would make a splendid army. He is on hand for anything at the drop of the hat. He has been on a visit to his friends in the States, and is now on his return home.

The next and last is a Mr. EDDS, from Philadelphia. He is a Spiritualist, and is associated with Mr. SHARPS, in the manufacture of pistols and rifles. He is a very companionable, gentlemanly, intelligent man, and rides a good horse: he was a merchant for some time in Chicago, Ill. He goes to Utah under the influence of the spirits, but does not know for what purpose. I believe he is very sincere in his professions.

I have now got through with my description of our company. We rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, have prayers, harness up, and travel ten or fifteen miles before breakfast; then *dejeune*, harness up and drive eight or ten more, when we dine, and afterwards drive ten or twelve more. We average, generally, thirty miles per day. We generally have some kind of game. From Kearney, for one hundred and fifty miles, we traveled through numerous herds of buffalo—hundreds of thousands of them for that length—embracing fifteen miles wide, I should think there was sufficient to consume the grass—quite as many as a farmer would put, were they cattle, on the same ground. We shot a buffalo bull; it measured eight feet in the girth, and was only a moderate sized one. We cut a little from the hump, which was all we could use. We passed Capt. WALKER's company, and the first hand-cart company, at Buffalo Creek, on the 9th. We are now looking out for the mail, which passes on the opposite side of the river. If we see it, we shall send a horseman across to deposit and obtain our mail. As ever, yours, respectfully,

JOHN TAYLOR.

MORMONISM IN DENMARK—A SPICY LETTER FROM PRESIDENT YOUNG.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Monday Sept. 7, 1857.

I take it for granted that you like to have your correspondents in a good humor when they write to you, but such is not the case with me. I am cross enough to dine on ten-penny nails or to curd new milk without the aid of runnet, or, in fact, to do anything else spiteful. Now see what follows:

This morning I sat contemplating upon my situation: Six thousand miles from wife and babies; from home-friends, and all that makes this corrupt world dear to me. Among strangers, unable to speak, or understand a word, only through the aid of an interpreter, and many other inconvenient things, which can only be understood by passing through them.

Well, I was wondering when I should get a letter, or letters, from the "loved-ones at home," and asking myself all sorts of questions about them, whether they were well, &c., &c., when up comes the post-man, and hands in the "Mormon."

I involuntarily exclaimed: "Welcome, thrice welcome, old friend." I seated myself again on the sofa, elevated my feet, and prepared for a good long read. My eye instinctively ran over the page to see if there were any news from "my own mountain home," when my eye caught the following words: "Overland Mail to Utah Discontinued!"

O! alligators and wild cats! Didn't my blood dance the Fisher's Hornpipe. For the last three or four months the mails have been regular, and in good time; a thing that has not occurred before in three years, and now discontinue it, because the present contractor happens to be a Mormon. *Talk about an excuse*—there is no excuse. It is right down meanness! Could'nt I fight a thousand? Could'nt I blow up a whole parliament of champagne suppers and gambling tables? Would'nt I rejoice to see the instigators of this beautiful piece of injustice tied to a wild bull's tail, and the animal turned loose on the largest prairie in Nebraska Territory? Don't I wish that the Postmaster-General had the gout, St. Anthony's dance and ticklodereux, and could not get rid of it until he renewed his contract with Mr. KIMBALL, and paid all damages caused by taking the mails from his agents? Just think of it. Wife and babies at home, longing to hear from "papa;" don't know what part of the world he is in; don't know but what the treacherous sea may have swallowed him; some steamboat boiler bursted, and he blowed to the moon, or some crazy car run off the track, and he smashed to pieces.

Do not, you fond ones, think that I neglect to write to you, for there is, at this moment, some twelve or fifteen letters, from me, lying in some post-office in the United States, withheld from your longing eyes, to gratify the spleen of some Mormon-hater. And I, too, must wait, month after month, anxiously looking for some word from home.

What does the Postmaster-General say to all this? O, a letter was sent, last Fall, to a man in Great Salt Lake City, which he never received. Perhaps, Mr. Postmaster, you had better look among the piles of mail sacks, left by the agents of Mr. McGRAW (who was at that time mail contractor for Utah,) at the various stations on the road. But then if those bags are not burned up, some other important letters, belonging to citizens of Utah, might be found, which would look bad.

I have no patience to write or even think of this piece of imposition and injustice. Do the heads of departments, and demagogues in general, think they can impose on the Mormons whenever they like, without any opposition whatever. If they do they are sadly mistaken. I am a Mormon of the old stock, and I am bound to speak my mind freely from this time henceforth, if I can find an editor who is man enough to publish the truth.

If a letter belonging to a Washington *Office-pauper* happens to be lost, a whole community must be robbed of their mail privileges, though they be as innocent as the angels.

But it is a long lane that never turns. I expect to live to see the day when those who are now so ready to impose upon the Mormons will come fawning around them, like some little cur, imploring Mormon aid to help them out of the pits of their own digging.

But, as my wrath is somewhat abated, I will say a few words upon pleasing subjects, and quit. My health is good, and prospects first rate. I anticipate great joy in my labors among this people, when I shall have learned the language. I am studying with diligence, and anticipate being able to both speak and write the Danish language in a few months.

We have just had a three day's council meeting. About three hundred elders were present. We had a happy time, and I can bear testimony that the Lord has a good people in Scandinavia.

On Sunday last we held a meeting in one of the largest halls in this city. Some nine or ten hundred people were present, mostly saints. We had an excellent day. I never saw a more intelligent looking congregation.

The work is taking a strong hold in this country. Many are being baptized, and a general spirit of inquiry prevails among the people.

Brothers HAIGHT and GREEN are well, and busily engaged in the work. I know but little of what is going on in the rest of the world, for I cannot read the Danish papers, and I have not yet subscribed for an English paper; but I think of doing so. *The Mormon* is a welcome visitor at our office. I am thankful that Washington demagogues cannot prevent that coming to me.

I say God bless and prosper you. Pitch into the lying hypocrites who seek to defame the Mormons and incite the multitude to destroy them.

Expose their corruption, and so shall God strengthen thy days. My love to all the brethren.

J. W. YOUNG.

P. S.—If this letter offends those for whom it is intended, please tell them that they have eternity to get pleased in.

J. W. Y.

THE SMUGGLING CASE OF THE STEAMTUG ROBERT C. SMITH.—The complainants in this case were Officers ROOME, GRAHAM and BYRNE, and their affidavits charged the offence (attempting to defraud the revenue) upon JOHN SWANBERG, the Captain, and EDWARD WENDELL, the mate, of the schooner *Mary Alice*, also H. L. SHULTZ, the pilot, and PETER ROFF, Captain of the steamtug *Robert C. Smith*, on board of which were seized, 1 cask, 2 barrels, 1 case, and 7 packages of cigars. The seizure was made at the Quarantine landing. Captain ROFF was not in charge at the time of the transaction, and was not in any way privy to it. The tug was not seized, as reported, though the schooner was, and the parties above-named were arraigned on a criminal charge. They all gave bail on Monday before Commissioner STILWELL, in the sum of $200 each. A. H. SHULTZ became bail for L. H. SHULTZ, WM. JOHNSON and JOHN MASTEN, for EDWARD WENDELL, the mate, and Mr. STEINAUERDT for Capt. P. ROFF. The schooner lies at the upper Quarantine, where her ballast was yesterday being overhauled by the officers, if possible to discover any other proofs of intention to defraud Uncle Samuel.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a cottage-house on South Fourth-street, between Second and Third, owned by CLOER & MILLER, and occupied by Mr. BARTSEY, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,500. Insured.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mass Ratification Meeting in the Park.

The Small and Cooper Committees Meet Together in Harmony.

The rival Democratic General Committees, known as the Small and Cooper Committees, met in Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of uniting in the formation of a new General Committee. The plan of union agreed upon was as follows:

That the Small men name two men from each Ward, to be members of *the* Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York—forty-four in all. And, that the Cooper men name a like number from each Ward—together making eighty-eight names. Then that Select Committees from each of the original Committees name eleven at large, who should also be members of the new General Committee, making the total number of the new Democratic General Committee one hundred and ten.

The Wilson-Small men met in the reading-room, and appointed a committee to confer with the Cooper men, consisting of Messrs. Connelly, Sutherland, Ferris, Osgood and Rawlins. They met them, and the plan above stated was agreed upon. As soon as the result was known, the Small men appointed their Select Committee to name eleven at large, in accordance with the agreement, as follows: Alderman McSpedon, Fernando Wood, Charles Ring, B. Kelly, W. J. Grisley, Michael Murray and Michael Tuomey. At a late hour the various committees were engaged making up the list of names for the new Union Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York. The new Committee will meet on Thursday evening next for the purpose of organizing. Unless some mistake is made in the appointments, the Committee will stand equally divided—or, fifty-five Wood men to fifty-five Anti-Wood men.

The hallways and bar-room of Tammany were crowded with the political friends of the rival committees. Among the friends of the Mayor who were there, Col. MINO and Judge RUSSELL were the most prominent.

During a temporary lull in the business of the Small Committee, the larger Mr. TOM BURNS and Alderman WILSON differed about matters and things in general, and proceeded to settle their differences by what they call a square stand-up and knock-down fight. But before they had progressed to the satisfaction of either, their friends stepped in and separated them. When order had been restored, and the union of the rival committees was announced, the outside men exhibited their pleasure in the usual way.

The Mass Meeting.

Some thousands of the Democracy met in the Park last evening, to ratify the State Ticket. The usual platform was erected in the old place, before the steps of the City Hall. The usual paraphernalia of political mass meetings was produced to do honor to the occasion.

The Fall Campaign was inaugurated by the usual display of banners, transparencies, Drummond lights, bands of music, and Capt. RYNDER's six-pounder, which latter piece of ordnance fired continued rounds for an hour announced for the opening of the meeting until the proceedings ended, and sometimes rendered the voice of the speaker inaudible a foot from the platform.

The hour named for the commencement of the proceedings was 7 o'clock. At 6 o'clock, the crowd began to gather. The steps of the Hall and the stoop of Tammany were covered with masses of the people when the meeting was called to order, and then the throng packed closely around the staging, and listened patiently to what was said, read and promised. A band of music was stationed in the rear of the platform. Along the front were disposed four small transparencies. At either angle waved the American flag. From two supports swung a strip of bunting, inscribed, "Democratic Central Club—Organized Sept. 19, 1857; WILLIAM J. ROSE, President."

At a few minutes past 7 Mr. C. H. BRACKETT was announced. He informed the people that in fifteen minutes the Central Democratic Club would be there in procession, with other Associations, and that probably Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON would be among them, at which there was vociferous cheering. Patience, Mr. BRACKETT said, was a virtue, and he recommended the Democracy to "hold on," to get their Democracy up to fever-heat, and to be ready to "holler" loud and long for the Democratic candidates. The band played a national air, and in a few minutes Mr. BROUSSET came forward to propose Mr. WM. J. ROSE as Chairman of the meeting. The nomination having been unanimously ratified, Mr. ROSE proceeded to make his opening address. Mr. ROSE deemed it proper, at the outset, to define the objects and intentions of this gathering. The Central Democratic Club, he said, is formed of men of the people; men who know no masters—men who have no masters. Its special object is to form an organization apart from all the prejudices created heretofore by divers men, and classes, and cliques; to create a system for the common good, under which all true Democratic national men may rally, as around a common centre. The men who have taken part in this organization believe that there are among the Democracy of New-York men willing to vindicate the reputation of the Democratic party from accusations of falsehood, and of mean and petty animosities. The young men who have formed this Club, and the old men who lend it the weight of their counsel, believe alike sincerely that there are some men alive who are willing to sacrifice self to their country, and to sink the little petty prejudices of days that are past. From this exposition, Mr. ROSE passed to a laudation of the Democratic candidate for the Secretaryship of State. He had known Mr. TREXEA long and intimately; had bent over the same desk with him at the midnight hour, and esteemed him for his manly virtues. He asked for the kind wishes of the Democracy. They were all-powerful, and the speaker saw happy signs.

Mr. W. J. HASKETT came forward to propose the names of some three dozen gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. They were chosen unanimously.

Col. BRACKETT then made a second appearance with a long series of resolutions, which were adopted without dissent. Two of the resolutions, referring to the President's New-Haven correspondence, and the other to the legislative interference with Municipal franchises, were as follows:

Resolved, That while we deprecate all partisan attempts to provoke Slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President BUCHANAN in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of Northern States: that in our judgment this entire Kansas question, whether of historical fact or Governmental action, is placed therein upon its true basis; the obligations of the Government and the rights of the people of the Territory clearly defined, and the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our whole scheme of territorial organization, rightly to enforce the principle so recently avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas Nebraska act;" that "it is not the design to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." The Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of this dangerous Slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromise with the rights of the States and with a just recognition and from enlightened public sentiment.

Resolved, That the question of the hour with us, is the restoration of those municipal franchises which, by sundry acts of an insane Legislature, have been torn from us to the sore detriment of principles that support the base and bind the arch of all free governments—a system so constituted that one part cannot be weakened without endangering the whole edifice.

The Fourteenth Ward Club and the Central Club came into the Park during the reading of the resolutions—their noise suspending the performance for a brief period. At the same instant, a brilliant Drummond light, fixed at the corner of Frankfort and Chatham streets, threw a silvery radiance over the faces of the Democracy. The two Clubs carried transparencies, variously inscribed. The following are specimens: "No Dictation," "Our Commerce shall not be destroyed," "We choose our own rulers, and pay our own Taxes," "We obey Constitutional laws, but defy unjust ones," "Silence" (under the picture of a rose.) The Fourteenth Ward Club carried a handsome silk banner, properly embtaazned.

Mr. ROSE offered a supplementary resolution, looking towards Democratic union, and expressing the hope that the General Committees at the moment in session in Tammany would confer in a spirit of patriotism and unite in harmony. It was adopted.

Mr. ROSE read the following letter from Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

WM. J. ROSE, Esq., *President Central Democratic Club:*

MY DEAR SIR: My thanks are due for your kind invitation to attend the Mass Ratification Meeting to be held under the auspices of the Central Democratic Club, at the Park, to-morrow evening. I desire to testify my high appreciation of the services which your Club has rendered to the cause by its early and efficient action. Its prompt leadership in the campaign, irrespective of local divisions, I doubt not, will have conduced much towards bringing about that "union of the party" in this City, which I trust we may now confidently anticipate. With the hope that your meeting may be numerous, harmonious, and united in purpose, I am, with great respect,

Yours, GIDEON J. TUCKER.

HON. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston, was introduced. He began by desiring the watchman to tell us of the night, what its signs of promise were. [Cries: "They are good!"] The response was, that the stars were bright, that the planets were all in their places in the firmament, that they revolved in their respective orbits harmoniously, each in its sphere, each forbearing to enter the other's sphere. The great law of attraction draws them together; the great law of repulsion prevents them from coming into contact. So, too, in the political firmament, the planets of the system revolve in their appropriate orbits; each of the States pursues its own high course without interference with that of any other State. So, too, they are drawn together by the attraction of the bonds of fraternal interest. The speaker entered into an elaborate history of the rise and progress of the American Government, and declared that the Black Republican party was but "the same old coon" that existed in the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON, while the Know-Nothingism of the day was nothing but the old system of the Alien and Sedition laws. He called for a blessing upon the head of the wise men who years ago secured our Banking System by the passage of the Registry Law, which to-day secures the credit of New-York amidst the storm that is howling around her in other States; and in conclusion, he sought the Democracy to unite. They had seen in the last national contest the unusual spectacle of the success of their candidate without the aid of New-York. That fact was sufficient to move them to strenuous endeavors: for in this campaign it cannot be claimed for any one set of men that they had done more than any other to secure the result in New-York. They had suffered defeat in this State, but this fact was the great incentive to union now. The Black Republicans were denounced as hollow-hearted and hypocritical, as a party who had no real sympathy for the black man, but who cherished a deep hatred of the South. A closing appeal for union and harmony, and an allusion to the brightness of the skies, ended Mr. WRIGHT's speech.

The President now announced that the skies were bright and that there was promise of a union of the rival Committees, that were then in session in Tammany Hotel. The announcement was received with cheers. He then read the following letters, and stated that he had received some fifty more.

From Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I am duly honored with your kind invitation to address a mass meeting in the Park to-morrow, to be held for the purpose of ratifying and approving the Syracuse nominations, and regret that business engagements will not permit me to be with you. The ticket has my hearty indorsement and approval, and I shall look forward with all honorable hope for its triumphant election. Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

W. J. ROSE, Esq., President; A. REILLY, Corresponding Secretary.

From Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1857.

Wm. J. Rose, Esq., President, &c., &c., New-York:

SIR: Your invitation to a Mass Ratification Meeting to be held in your City, on the 29th inst., by the "New-York Central Democratic Club," my engagements compel me most reluctantly to decline.

There never was a period when "perfect harmony and accord" among the national men of a country was more important than the present.

The election of President BUCHANAN, for a time caused the elements of discord in all sections to subside, but they are again in motion. They can only apparently be totally annihilated by giving to his Administration a support so general and decided, as to blast the hopes of those who are striving to keep the country in a ferment, so disastrous to its welfare and good name, both at home and abroad. New-York, if rallied to the rescue, will do much to achieve this end. And why should that be doubtful? No State is more deeply, vitally concerned in the speedy and complete restoration of the fraternal feeling that once so happily existed. Not a day passes that the unkind, hostile sentiment which now prevails, does not cause her to suffer more or less in every department of her industry and enterprise. Such is the result of the persistent, cruel efforts of fanatics and demagogues to disparage her sister States, and to visit almost every species of contumely and reproach upon citizens between whose ancestors and their own a friendship prevailed, consecrated by pouring out, with united enthusiasm their treasures and blood to win our common freedom. Slavery—the cause, real or pretended, for this conduct—if, in the scheme of God's providence, to be abolished, will be abolished; but it may only be after it has accomplished some great end of its existence. That it has so far served is civilize and Christianize those who otherwise would have been savages, torturing and eating each other, so unprejudiced and enlightened mind can doubt. That it may, hereafter, be the means of carrying the lights of revelation to the land of the African, and, sooner or later, dispel its present hideous darkness, and convert it into the abode of useful, happy, Christian men, even the present gives us the pleasing assurance. The colonies now there, the consequence of African Slavery, by gradual but certain progress, are working to that result. With us, nature, by impartiality permanent and irreconcilable, renders it impossible that they can live as equals—that they cannot become citizens of the United States in the sense of the Constitution, and, as such, be entitled to its privileges, has been decided by the Supreme Court. It is true, lamentably true, that no vituperative epithet has been left unused by a portion of the press in the Free States in their denunciation of the Judges by whom that decision was made. Lives pure and unspotted, learning and patriotism before universally accorded them, and with no possible motive to express other than a conscientious judgment, has been no protection against partisan and fanatical malignity; and yet, certain it is that the same doctrine has ever been maintained in the Free States themselves. In how many States where Slavery does not exist is the Free black considered a citizen of the United States, in the Constitutional sense? Their statute books will show that in some they are not permitted a residence, and in all are subjected to disparaging and *unconstitutional* disabilities *if* they be citizens of the United States. The Constitution says: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Can a State deny to a white man or citizen of a sister State the right of residence, temporary or permanent? And yet, when and where has the legislation referred to been held invalid? On the contrary, by their Courts and by their public sentiment, it has been uniformly, and continues to the present moment to be maintained. What a commentary on the course adopted towards the Court of the nation for holding precisely the very doctrine on which *alone* such legislation can be upheld—that Africans and descendants of Africans are not and cannot be citizens of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution. What, think you, would be the course of the Free States, if Slavery was abolished in any State where it now exists, upon condition that the slaves should emigrate to the Free States? Would they be received? Would not the white laboring population, and by force, if necessary, prevent it—do they think the black their equal? Do your managing politicians think they so hold? Let the skull, whatever that may be, by which a recent law of your Legislature, giving an enlarged right of suffrage to the black, has been kept from the censure of public opinion, give the answer. All good, patriotic, impartial men must devoutly wish that the existing condition of things should, on this exciting topic, be brought to an end. Hoping and believing that that day is not far distant, and that a more constitutional opinion is about to prevail, when, forgetting all that has occurred, and clouding each other in efforts to restore the affection which was known to our ancestors, and is so indispensable to our happy continuance as one people, and to the yet greater attainment of that high and influential state among the nations of the world which, if true to ourselves, it is our destiny to acquire, I remain, with regard, your obedient servant.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

From Governor Wise, of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26, 1857.

Wm. J. Rose, President, and A. Reilly, Corresponding Secretary:

GENTLEMEN: I beg you to present my acknowledgments to the New-York Central Democratic Club, and to thank them for their invitation to attend their "Mass Ratification Meeting," in the Park, 29th September, instant.

I cannot be present with you, but you have my hearty congratulations on the reunion of all "divisions and cliques in the Democratic Party" of the Empire State. May patriotism and the love of the Union bind you together as brothers forever.

Yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE.

From the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

SIR: I have received the kind invitation of the New-York Central Club to be present and address a Mass Ratification Meeting to be held to-morrow evening in the Park, for the purpose of approving the State nominations. No person more cheerfully responds to these nominations than myself. I deem them in all respects well qualified for the offices to which they have been nominated, having myself voted, in the Convention, for each nominee save one.

I am glad that your spirited and patriotic Club thus opens the campaign.

The reputation it has already earned for stern devotion to correct principles, and the energy with which it devotes itself to the redemption of the State from Black "Republican" misrule, will entitle it to the gratitude and remembrance of every well wisher of the Commonwealth.

No philanthropist or lover of his fellow-men can better exercise his zeal than ridding the Empire State of the selfish, corrupt and reckless power which now rules it. The moment has arrived when it must sink into irreclaimable financial ruin and degradation, where such *pure patriots* as SEWARD, WEED and MARTSON at Albany, and their pliant tools and participants, GREELEY and DUDLEY FIELD of New-York, have placed it, or be rescued by the indignant and decided action of the honest masses rising in their power. Another such Legislature and its results, and another such tenure of power given to these men will deprive the State of its resources, destroy all internal improvements, add millions to the already burdensome State debt, if possible increase the disgrace surrounding the State Government, and leave us where twenty years of Democratic Administration cannot restore the public credit or revive the public honor. In my judgment the crisis has indeed arrived!

The question presented is public ruin or change of Government. Nor should the City of New-York be indifferent to this contest. Our local self-preservation demands this change. The ruling dynasty at Albany having exhausted the State Treasury, have turned their cormorant eyes upon our City Treasury, and are fastening upon us their cast-off county attorneys and City demagogues, code makers, who with eager gaze and hungry appetites are already attempting to wring from our tax-payers the spoils of office, or the crumbs which the litigation created by the very laws which they drew and aided in passing, will give them—no doubt for the double purpose of political power and professional employment.

I regret that it will not be in my power to be present at the meeting; another engagement, which I am not at liberty to disregard, will prevent.

Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

WM. J. ROSE, Esq., President.

From Hon. Lyman Tremain.

ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inviting me to attend a Mass Ratification Meeting in the Park on the 29th inst., called by the New-York Central Democratic Club.

Unavoidable engagements will deprive me of the great pleasure it would afford me to meet with my Democratic brethren of the City of New-York on that occasion.

Rejoicing to see the Democratic masses of your City taking the field at this early period with their accustomed vigor and energy, and trusting that the coming contest will result in relieving New-York from the recent arbitrary and partial legislation directed against her, and designed to deprive her of the power to regulate her own affairs, I have the honor to be, Yours, very truly, L. TREMAIN.

WM. J. ROSE, President; A. REILEY, Cor. Sec.

Besides the above, letters were also received from Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. John M. Jaycox, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. W. D. Bishop of Conn., Samuel R. Gten, editor Boston *Herald*, Royal Phelps, Aaron Ward, Richard Busteed, F. R. Tillou, John Clancy, Joseph Rose, Josiah Sutherland, P. W. Engs, Alexander W. Morton, Isaac H. Wright of Boston, Col. Alexander Ming, H. H. Morange, Thos. J. Barr, D. C. Birdsall, Thomas Francis Meagher, Wm. M. Bayard, and numerous other gentlemen.

The concluding speakers were Hon. JOHN R. EVERETT, of New-Jersey, Col. MING, ALEXANDER C. MORTON, and others.

Trial of Cangemi for the Murder of Eugene Anderson.

SIXTH DAY.

NO VERDICT YET—THE JURY LIKELY TO DISAGREE—EXCITEMENT IN CONSEQUENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The evidence for the prosecution and defence in the case of Michael Cangemi, on trial for the murder of the policeman Eugene Anderson, having closed on Saturday, the Court and Jury reassembled yesterday to hear the summing up of counsel, and, if possible, to arrive at a verdict and conclude the affair. The Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., and in a few minutes Mr. Blankman commenced his speech for the defence. The Court-room was crowded with an eager audience, composed partly of foreigners, but more largely of firemen and the "Centre Market boys." Mr. Blankman spoke for nearly two hours, and made the best of every point that could be supposed to lie in the prisoner's favor. He, however, chose to indulge in strong vituperative epithets, applied to some of the witnesses for the prosecution, and thus marred in a great measure, the effect which he intended to produce. He was followed by Mr. Ashmead, the Ex-District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who in an argumentative and rational manner, pleaded with the Jury for his client, and contended that the prosecution had not made out their case. The following were among the principal points on which the learned gentleman insisted:

First—That no homicide can be construed to be murder within the first and second degrees of the 5th section of the Revised Statutes, unless the design was to effect the death of a human being.

Second—That in order to make a case of homicide murder within the third clause of the same act, where there was no design to effect death, the defendant, Cangemi, must have been engaged in the actual commission of a burglary at the time of the homicide; the design of the statute being to protect the lives of the inmates of a dwelling, who might stand in the defence of their property, and therefore, where the burglar had left the premises, and was engaged in another offence at the time of the homicide, he could not under the second count of the indictment, which charges a homicide during the commission of a burglary, be convicted of murder.

Third—In order to make a homicide murder, in a person who kills an officer attempting to arrest him, it must appear that he had notice of the character in which the officer acted, for if he had not, the offence will amount to manslaughter only, and if the prisoner shot Anderson without notice, or knowledge of his being an officer, then he cannot be convicted of murder under the first count of the indictment.

Fourth—If two be fighting and another interfere, with intent to part them, or for any lawful purpose, but do not signify such intent, and he be killed by one of the combatants, it is but manslaughter, for the latter might think he came in aid of his opponent unless he had some notice of his real intent, and this rule holds even in the case of a peace officer.

Fifth—The Jury must be satisfied, not only that the circumstances and facts of the case were consistent with the prisoner's having committed the act, but they must also be satisfied that the facts were such as to be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion than that the prisoner was the gu

THE RHINE.

A Summer Tour Down the Rhine.

From Our Own Correspondant.

On the Rhine, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1857.

More and more has it become the fasblon during the reign of the eanicule to forsake the asphaltum of our Boulevards for the shady ratreats of Germany, its picturesque views, its thermal waters and its *rouge-et-noir*. Some have gone to Ems, some to Hombqurg, morc to Wiesbaden, and still more to Ba!en Baden. When one's friends have all left, Paris is sombra and tiresome; why not follow after? Besides, the air of the great city is none too fresh, and the mountain air of Germany will do one good. So we abandon Paris and its naws and gossip for a fortnight, and hurry off to tha springs, to get a little fresh air, and to see what all the world is doing.

We set out towards Belgium, and after stopping two daya in tbe beautiful but dead city of Brussels, and after giving a four hours' detailed study to the battle-field of Waterloo, hurry on directly to the Rhine. Cologne! *Salve, nobilis Romanorum colonia!* But here "distance lends enchantment to the view." To you the quotation will ring sonorously; to me it is only abaurd, for I found little either Roman or noble in the ancient colony. And yet the Cologne of to-day looks as if it had been the Cologne of last century, or of the fifteenth century, or even of the tenth century. It has its grand cathedral, and its forty-two "original Jacobs" in the manufacture and sale of genuine Jean Maria Farina's Ean da Cologne; hut if it were not for its cathedral and its noble river, which here first breaks on the travelar's view, its dirty and narrow and tortuous streets, its low and uncomely houses, would soon aink its reputation of "Pearl of the Prussian Diadem."

Cologne has several fine hotels, which one approaches through streets suggestive of anything else than savory kitchens and modern comforts. It was here that we first tasted the celebrated sparkling Moselle wine, and that other popular Rhine wine called *Liebfrauenmilch*, a singular perversion of vinous nomenclature, which one member of our party persisted in translating literally, to the consternation of other members of the party. It was at Cologne also that wc were first impressed with the grandeur of tha movements for the nniversal eqnalization of moneys, for it is here that the traveler falls Into that jargon of thalers, florins, groschen, silver groschen, kreutzers, &c., which makes of Germany a monetary Babel for the uninitiated foreigner. But we forgive Cologne all its disagreeable souvanirs in view of its having presented to us from its hotel windows our first view of the beautiful river which wa expected soon to furnish us so many emotions.

Boats leave almost from our hotel door at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, for Mayence, the upper terminus of the picturesque scenery of the Rhine. But the fine scenery does not commence below, but at a distance of three hours' steaming above Cologne; so as certain mainbers of our party were sleeping off the effacts of the *Liebfrauenmilch* in the morning and arose lata, we took the train at 9 o'clock, which catches the 7 o'clock Cologne boat at Rolandseck at 10, and here commences that portion of the Rhina so well denominated "the paradise of Germany." The deck of the little steamer was crowded with passengers, perhaps 150 in all, in which the English element largely predominates. Every one is at his post, lorgnette and map in hand, for the grand spectacle which is about to commence. The curtain of the horizon mounts into the friezes of the heavens, and the unrolling of the charming panorama begins.

The Rhine! Here is a river that pays! How it has been exploited since the days of Louis XIV. and Boileau! Its borders are covered with great hotels built by the Swiss and Germans, where the taxes on the tourist are more rude than were those of the ancient burgraves. They do not sell you only their Rhine wines, and their eggs and milk, and their more or less veracious objects of curiosity at a ruinous price in an incomprehensible legal tender; they sell you as well, in one form or another, their picturesque views, their mountain aspects, and glimpsea of their meandering stream. One involuntarily runs his eye over every bill presented to see if he is not charged with a superb sunset or an enchanting moonlight view,—so depraved have the landlords grown in their forays on the tourists' enthusiasm. But have we not our own Niagara Falls, and Lake George, and Mammoth Cave, where the scicnce of robbing has reached its maximum of perfection?

After all, one can scarcaly pay too dear for a view of this magnificent river. At Rolandseck commences the drama of a hundred towers, which has made the Rhine so famous. We here see on the right tha ruins of the Castle of Godesberg, and on tha left that of Drachenfels, and we strain our eyes with the natural curiosity inspired by a lifetime of imagination at length realized. Were our own preconceptions responded to? Doubly, trebly. We have secn many rivers in the two Hemispberes that drew largely upon our admiration, but they subside into third-rate beside this one. The marvels of art and of nature are accumulated in such profusion and with such an intelligent association, the *souvenirs* of poesy are so happily blended with those of natture, that one can scarcely resist the conviction that it was studied as a whole, and that the great Gustavus Adolphus left this as his legacy to after ages.

The most striking scenery, in ascending the river, commences at Coblentz. Opposite this ancient Roman city the remarkable fortification of Ehrenbreitstein climbs in fantastic forms up the hill side and frowningly seats itself on the crest. This fortification, impregnable as it looks, was taken by the French in 1799, destroyed by Napoleon later on, and rebuilt after his fall. France was compelled by the other Europaan powers in the Congress which reinstated the Bourbons on the throne, to give fifteen millions of francs as a contribution to its reconstruction. At Coblentz the blue Moselle mingles its limpid waters with the darker waters of the Rhine, passing under a bridge of ancient and curious structure. In this old Roman town yet stands the church of St. Castor, built in 836, and in which the grandsons of Charlemagne met to divide amongst themselves his mighty empire into Germany, France and Italy.

Above Coblentz, the surprises of the Rhino crowd upon the view in quick and uninterrupted succession, and one is glad that the prow of his boat is up stream, for those we meet going down rush along so rapidly that they can have no more than a glance at the beautiea through which they are flying. The first castle on the right, lodged in the elevated sides of the cliff, is Stoltenfels, a fine castle of the middle ages. But it has been restored by the King of Prussia, and fitted up for a Summer residence; and it was here that the King received and entertained sumptuously, in 1845, the Queen of England. Notwithstanding its ancient architecture, it looks too new for the savage and rugged nature that surrounds it.

On the opposite bank we see the village of Niederlahnstein, and overhanging it on the rocks above, the ruins of the castle of Lahnock. This castle was occupied in the Fonrteenth Century by twelve chevaliers of the Temple, who retired here after the destruction of their order by the Pope, Clement V., and Philippe le Bel. They worc aummoned to surrender, and refused. For several days they were besieged, and resisted valiantly the furious assaults that were directed against their stronghold. At last a night attack, suddenly directed against several points of the castle, succeeded; aleven of tbe Templars were killed in dafending themselves; one alone remained in the tower. The chief of the besiegers offered him his life if he would surrender, but for answer he threw himself head-foremost into the midst of his enemies below, where he met tha death he sought.

Near Lahneck is the old village of Oberlahnstein, which presents with its antique towers an original aspect, and here in 1400 the electors, after waiting for ten days the arrival of the Emperor Wenceslas the Lazy, deposed him and declared vacant the Imperial throne. They then passed the Rhine and reuniting at Kœnigsstuhl, proclaimed King of the Romains tha Count Palatine Robert. At thia latter place there is seen a species of open temple, in which the electors convened, according to the habit of the old Germans, to deliberate on tha gravest affairs of State. There are seven seats for the seven electors and one for the Emperor.

Harc we coma in view of the castle nf Marksburg, certainly tha highest and one of tha most striking of the old castles of the Rhina. It is tha only one of the ancient structures which has escaped bombardment, and is yet in a good state of preservation. Perched upon a high and formidable rock, one must look up into ths very skies to see it, and it is scarcely a wonder that it has rested secure from the attacks of enemiss. We are now in the Duchy of Nassau, and ths proud old castle of Marksburg is used by the Grand Duke as a garrison for military invalids. Its subterrsnean structure still shows the terrible character of the dungeons and pits into which prisoners were consigned in the middla ages. It has its torture chamber, a room hewn out of the solid rock, and its dog-pit, a hole far below, into which prisoners were let down by a windlass through a sort of chimney.

Here the river makes an abrupt turn and discovers the antique village of Boppart, having now a population of about 4,000. It is a gloomy but interesting place of Roman orlgin, having been one of the fifty castles of Drusus on the Rhine, and the rendezvous of the Roman legions. The Franklsh kings here had a pslace and chapel, the ruins of which are yet standing. Near this town there is a deep ravine which, in the middle ages, enjoyed a sinister reputation as the resort of dangerous bandits.

Beyond Boppart the river opens into an incomparably lovely landscape; on the right forests climbing up the mountains and crowning their highta in waving green; on the left other mountains carpeted with vineyards—savage and civilized nature caressed by the Rhine with the same love. On the twin peaks of a lofty rock we ses the two celebrated ruins called by the German legend *die Brüder*, (the Brothers,) two old castles named separately Sternberg and Liebenstein. To thase ruins is attached a lugubrious legend. Two brothers, possessors of two burgs, who had become by their avarice and their violence the terror of the country, both fell in love with tha daughter of a Count of the neighborhood, and to decide to which one she should belong, resorted to a trial at arms. Both perished in the combat. Sometimes at midnight the shock of their arms is still heard on tha rock and the sparks from their swords are seen. Another tradition has it that during the fight the young girl appeared to the combatants in the costume of a nun, and that she reconciled the brothers and then retired to a convent. But the desolate aspect of the two castles accords much better with the first tradition.

Next we encounter the two castles called the Mouse and the Cat—two majestic ruins which dominccr the Rhine and the villages situated at their base. The *Souris* is situated on a volcanic rock with which its walls agree in color. The tower of the castle, it is said, is placed over a well, which descends to the level of the Rhine, with which it has communication. This hole served as an *oubliette* to the seigneurs of the castle, who caused their enemies to be pitched into it. Below the castle in the village there was a monastery which possessed a bell in silver. This bell, usually silent, was never put in motion but to ring the death-knell of the lords of the castle. One day one of these seigneurs, a Falkenstein, conceived the idea that this boll might be put to a bettar use, and he demanded it of the prior with the intention of converting it into round thalars. The prior refused. Falkenstein, irritated, sent for the prior, but he still resisted. "You intend to cling to your bell?" cried Falkenstein in a rage; "very well, you shall keep it!" And he had the bell attached to the neck of the prior and precipitated them both into the well. The crime committed and reason returned, the murderer trembled; fever seized him, and on his bed of suffering, he heard in the depths of the well a clear sound which grew louder and louder; it was the silver bell which was ringing for the death of the seigneur of the castle. He died in the night.

As for tbe common name of this Castle, the Mouse, it was given to it by its masters of various periods by pure fantasy, in opposition to another Castle a little higher up which they called the Cat. They said that the Mouse should eat the Cat. But this prediction was never verified. The two Castles are equally dilapidated, and it was not the Mouse, but the Emperor Napoleon, who ate the Cat, for this latter fortress was ruined by his orders in 1806.

We now arrive at the ancient and celebrated town of Saint Goar, celebrated for its spiritual relics and the pilgrimages of which these were the object. It is at St. Goar that we sce the most extensive ruin of the Rhinc, that of the Castle of Rheinfels. This immense stronghold was built in 1845 by a Count of Katzenellnbogen to levy duties on the passing merchandise, and this made it the object of many sieges on the part of those who resisted this injustice. At last it fell with most of the other robber-dens of the Rhinc, and is now a vast picture of desolation.

We now arrive at the majestic rock of Lurley, where the river closes in and rushes between two wild and savage banks of rock, which gives it at once a sombre and a startling aspect. It is at this point that is heard the celebrated echo, and it is here that the little steamers fire off a cannon to gratify the passengers with a *souvenir* of this echo. I feel constrained to record, however, that I have heard much better echoes in American valleys, and that the echo of the rock of Lurley does not come up to its reputation. The rock itself, however, is worth all its reputation. We must pass over the interesting legend connected with this rock, the story of the lovely fairy and the young Count Hermann, to mention only that the Duke of Nassau has conceived the unhappy idea of placing upon this rock a statue of the fairy, as if the vaporous form of a fay chiseled in solid stone, could add to the imagination, or could embellish such a rock as that of Lurley.

We arrive now at Oberwesel, one of the finest views on the Rhine, and then at Schonberg, the scene of the legend of the Seven Sisters. These rocks, says the legend, were formerly seven sisters, with hearts of marble—note that it is a man who wrote the legend; they repulsed all declarations of love, and all demands of marriage, with such pertinacity, that the old Rhine, scandalized by so much virtue, changed them into rocks. I fear that the legend has calumniated the seven sistera as well as the Rhine.

Then we pasa Caub, a pretty village, with the ruins of the castle of Gutenfels overtowering it. In the middle of the river is an old castle, called tbe Pfatz, built by the Emperor Lewis, of Bavaria. Under it, and under the bed of the river, are prison vaults, and a deep well, formerly nsed as an *oblictte*. It was here that Blucher passed with his Prussians, when marching to the Waterloo campaign.

Here is Bacharach, where, when the water is low, a rock is seen, called the Altar of Bacchus, because when the water is low the vintage is expected to be good. This god ought to have been adored on the Rhine, for now we are coming to Johannisberg, the renowned Jehannisberg! Castles and ruins here grow numerous. One of these, called the Rheinstein, built, thirty years ago, for a Summer residence for the Prince of Prussia, is one of the most striking castles of the Rhina, from its remarkable position on a projecting and dangerous-looking cliff. On the opposite side, a little lower down, are the estates of Prince Metternich, and the scat of the celebrated Johannisberg vines. They grow on a space of only sixty-three acres, and to the limited quantity of ths wine produced is mostly to he attributed the great cost of this prince of wines.

The Rhine now opens out into cultivated plains, one breathes easier as he looks back at tbe dark and frowning gorge from which he has issued, we land at Biberich, and take the first train to Wiesbaden.

Malakoff.

Financial Revulsion—Railway Managemaat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present financial revulsion which is upon us can be traced directly to the culpable negligence, dishonesty and fraud of the railway management of the country. There has been invested in the construction of railways in the United States not far from $800,000,000. This vast sum is represented by bonds, stocks and other railway securities, the mass of which are entirely without value for present husiness purposes. The result, for the present, is the sama as if this amount of exchangeable values had been stricken from existence, or destroyed by fire, by shipwreck, or by earthquake. The effect upon the business community of the loss of $20,000,000 by fire in 1835, and of $5,000,000 in 1842, and of $2,000,000 by the *Central America* a few days since, is well known. The losses in these cases were instantaneous and more palpable, but not more effectual for business purposes for the time being than the present loss by the depreciation of railway securities. The amount of exchangeable values represented by these bonds, stocks, and other securities has been suddenly rendered comparatively worthless, and been taken from the market. Those who held them relying upon them to meet their engagements, have been stricken powerless and rendered unable to fulfill their obligations. It needs no arithmetic, and little sagacity to tell the effect, financially, of the sudden withdrawal of such an amount of exchangeable values from active business operations. But who can tell the amount of suffering, who can compute the amount of widespread misery, entailed upon thousands and thousands of the innocent and unoffending, by the culpable negligence and fraud of railway managers? That this financial revulsion is owing mainly to the sudden depreciation of railway securities, there can be no doubt. Lands have not depreciated. The Banks which have not touched railway securities, and whose customers have kept clear of them, are sound and safe. Crops are abundant, and the commercial interest of the country rests upon substantial values.

Restore railway securities, restore the losses sustained by them, and restore confidence in them, a universal smile would spread over tha land, money would be abundant, and business would resume its course as before.

Much time need not be spent in proving that the depreciation of railway securities has been, in the main, caused by incompetency, culpable negligence, dishonesty and fraud. It would be easy to go into particulars and show in what these consist. But the public are now tolerably enlightened, and tolerably satisfied on all these points. The question now is, the *remedy for the past and security for the future.*

A wise and economical management will do something towards effecting these objects. Most of the railways can, by economical and efficient management, be resuscitated, and will, undoubtedly, pay fair dividends. But all this loss and suffering should not be without an example. Railway Presidents, Directors, Superintendents, and other officers, should be taught a lesson which will not be soon forgotten. They should he made to pay for their culpable negligence and fraud. Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers and Directors, are not the Corporation. They are merely the agents of the Corporation, and like all other agents, are liable to the Stockholders, for culpable negligence is fraud. They are intrusted with the property of the Stockholders, and are bound to use due diligence, and good faith. Every office has its corresponding duties. The Presidents has his duties, and the Directors have their duties, and they are bound to perform them diligently, and faithfully, and for the benefit of the Stockholders. If they do not, they are liable to the Stockholders for the loss and damage caused by their culpable negligence and dishonesty.

The President cannot pocket his salary of five, ten or twenty thousand dollars, turn his back upon the Company, leave the business to underlings, sign a fraudulent report, and when the crash comes, turn to the Stockholders, and coolly say it is not his fault. The Stockholders can reply "Here has been scandalous mismanagement and peculation. It was your duty to have prevented this, or informed us of it. What have you been doing all this time? Where is the property we intrusted to your care and management? Here is your fraudulent report, by which we have been misled and deceived to our detriment. Make your words good to us. Our property has been destroyed under your charge and management. We hold you, our agent, answerable to us for your culpable neglect, fraud and dishonesty." Whether stockholders in railways will so talk to their officers or not, remains to be secn. But it is certain they ought so to talk, and to act as they talk. Nothing is better settled than that the officers af incorporated companies are liable to the stockholders for malfeasance, culpable negligence, dishonesty or fraud. No one doubts the liability of Kyle or Schuyler to the stockholders. This was only one species of dishonesty. What difference does it make to the stockholder whether he loses his money by theft or by culpable negligence? The law affords a remedy for one wrong as well as the other. The stockholders of every Company ought to unite in instituting legal proceedings against all the officers who have so shamefully abused their confidence. There should be a judicial exposure of the doings of Presidents and Directors of railways, of their culpable negligence, of their frauds, of their fraudulent reports, of their shameless financiering, of their exorbitant commissions, of their "cooking accounts," and of their stock gambling: and they should be held answerable to the stockholders for the wrong they have done, and be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains.

Palus.

Management of Railroads—Necessity of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very glad to see your article in Saturday's paper upon railway management, and I quite agree with you in the opinion that the time has now come for a thorough reformation. Let the stockholders look to their interests more closely, and insist upon a wise and economic administration of these great works, and we shall soon see far different results. The late reports of many of the large roads conclusively show that, with proper management, they can be made to pay fair dividends on the stock; and it, with the light of our present experience, the most of our roads should not be productive of good returns to their owners, the stockholders will have nobody to blame but themselves.

Mr. Moran, of the New-York and Erie, has recently and very properly declared that no important move, involving expense and increasing debt, should be made without the sanction of the stockholders. Let this example ba followed by other administrations, for it is an important step in the right direction.

It should now be the aim of every Company either to pay or fund its floating debt at the earliest possible moment. These debts—the curse of railway interests—are the source of most of the difficulties under which many of the Companies are now laboring; and the privilege of contracting them without limit, hitherto enjoyed by the managars, has, donbtless, been the csuse of immensa loss. If tha present floating debts should not be tolerated longer than is absolntely necessary, so the making of new ones should be forbidden; and we should set our faces against the guaranteeing of bonds, and, in short, against the slightest departure from tha regular and legitimate business of railways. Perhaps the surest way to secure this desirable object, would be to bring the subject before the Legislatures at their naxt sessions. It was found necessary to do, so in England, and it will not be denied, I think, that the necessity exists here.

Energetic action on the part of stockholders would soon raise Railway affairs from their present depreased condition, and place that great property among the most valuable in point of productiveness. It has become tha fashion lately to decry it as absolutely worthless; and so it will be in reality, if the present course is continued. I have studied the matter pretty closely of late, and I have come to the conclusion that, once the embarrassed companies are relieved, and their floating debts funded, nothing but good management will be wanting to render the most of our Railways profitable concerns. The reports of the New-Haven and Hartford Railway are proof positive of what can be done by good, honest men, who act with a single eye to the interests of the stockholders. What is there to hinder the application of the same wise system to the affairs of all othar roads? Nothing but the apathy of stockholders, who too frequently allow dishonest men to get possession of their property, and mismanage it for selfish and corrupt ends.

The public is now fully alive to the necessity of a radical change, and it may be that ths existing difficulties of some of the large Companies will prove the means of placing their property on a permanently good footing. The services of able and honest men can be obtained everywhere, and I see no good reason why they should not be employed.

There is no cause for discouragement. Let all croakers croak to their hearts' content; the Railway property, if its owners are firm and wise, will rise from its ashes, and take its place among the most favored interests of the land.

Dutchess County.

Chicago and the New-York Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Press* of Sept. 2 says: "The Erie Canal is now almost ridiculously inadequate to meet the demands upon it, with all the aid afforded by two parallel lines of railroad." In another issue it says: "The Erie Canal, inadequate as it has now become to meet the growing wants of the West;" and again, "Chicago is the natural centre of the commerce of the Northwest, which ships nearly all the breadstuffs sent to Europe," conveying the idea that tha Erie Canal has not sufficient capacity for the breadstuffs shipped from Chicago.

According to the annual statement from the *Press*, the yearly shipments from Chicago of all kinds of breadstuffs have been less than 25,000,000 bushels, and therefore less than three-fourths of ona million tons.

The capacity of the New-York Canals is about ten times as much as the above, as will appear from the following:

By the certified registry kept at the Canal Department of New-York, there was registered for service on the 10th of April, 1857, 5,801 boats of from 50 to 240 tons burden each, and they make trips from Buffalo to Albany (363 miles) and back in three weeks, and some of them take 5,000 bushels; but a safe calculation, I think, will allow 4,000 bushels for each, and eight trips for the season, which shows a capacity for down freight only of over 5,000,000 tons and over 185,000,000 bushels.

According to the Canal Reports for 1853, over 1,200,000 tons arrived at tidewater through the Erie Canal from the West and Canada for the season of 1853, whereas the whole shipments of breadstuffs from Chicago for 1855 and 1856, combined, was less than the 1,200,000 tons.

I suppose the editor of the *Press* had no realizing sense of the fact that shipments of grain by their railroads are made out or figured and freight paid by hundred pounds, and on the New-York Canals the figuring is done by the thousand pounds, or ton, and tolls paid accordingly.

It will be seen that the statements of the *Press* relating to New-York, and to "Buffalo Banks and produce dealers," must be taken with very large allowances.

I hope the cities of New-York, Oswego, and Buffalo, and every citizen of the State will see the importance of their canals, and the necessity of keeping them in order, to preserve the State from decay, like old Virginia.

Freights are now, on Corn, from Buffalo to Albany, 8 to 9 cents; on Wheat, 11 to 12 cents. From Buffalo to New-York, on Corn, 11 to 12 cents; on Wheat, 13 to 15 cents.

Many boats are now idle, and waiting for freights at these low prices.

Junior.

Saving Life at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I see in your paper of Saturday an article on life-preservers. Life-preservers are a very good thing in their way, as was shown on the occasion of the *Central America*, but the kind of life-preservers that ships ought to be supplied with, aside from the boats, which are so apt to get stove, and which are often shrunk and leaky, are rafts. The materials for rafts could be prepared and kept ready on board all ships, particularly steamers that carry but little sail, and are not encumbered by spare spars. A premium of the tallest kind should be offered for the best contrivance of the above kind, for a raft that would occupy the least possible space when in pieces, and which would answer the best possible purpose when put together. For a raft upon which every passenger in the ship could work in putting it together, and upon which they could all float when it was launched. Then let the ship go down under them. The passengers and provisions are lashed securely to the raft. The raft will come to the surface and there they all are capable of drifting about for days and days on the ocean. But this is supposing an extreme case. The raft could be gotten overboard in sections and lashed or shackled together. Wonders might be accomplished in this way.

Do not let anybody say there is no room on the deck of ships for works of this kind. There is room enough for sectional rafts, and the union could be formed after they were in the water. All ships should be required to carry sheet iron breakers of bread and of water, with lanyards ready to them to be lashed in a jiffy to the raft or put in a boat. There should even be inspectors, at least of packet ships, to visit and report upon all preparations for fire and wreck before the ship got her clearance. In the calm and quiet of shore should every possible precaution be taken for the dangers of the sea.

In lashing themselves fast to a raft that is on the deck of a ship, they should occupy the edges of it, as the raft might capsize in going down.

E. W. C.

Predicted Fall of Napoleon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the autograph of a Wesleyan Minister, just issued in Canada, we notice the following calculation, which is very curious. It was communicated by a Frenchman to an English friend: Fall of Robespierre in the year 1794. Repeat 1794 in single figures and add the whole, and you have the fall of Napoleon I., 1815. Repeat as before, and you have the fall of Charles X., 1830. Repeat, and you have the fall of the Duke of Orleans, 1842. Repeat, and you have the date of the present year, 1857, as that in which Louis Napoleon will fall. Thus:

1794	1815	1830	1842
1	1	1	1
7	8	8	6
9	1	3	4
4	5	0	2
1815	1830	1842	1857

Yours, &c.

Political Folly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At our last election, a very decided majority of the electors preferred a substitute for Mr. Wood, in the Mayoralty. But they frittered away their strength upon four or five candidates, and Mr. Wood was reelected.

The same preference now exists; are we to have the old folly repeated?

Your paper reports that some fifty men have made nominations for the various City officers, including the Mayoralty. Are they secretly in Mr. Wood's influence? Do they seek to kill off a possible opponent of Mr. Wood, by premature nomination? Or have they some particular axe in grinding, and do they seek to forestall legitimate action? Or are they well-intentioned meddlers?

I have nothing to say against the fifty or their nominees; but I wish to express the hopa that the movement will be disregarded, and that the bad example will find no imitators.

A joint ticket of Republicans and Americans cannot be successfully inaugurated in such a manner. Let us

Wait for the Wagon.

Gallant Action Before Delhi.—I must tel you of a noble action of Hills, of the Artillery He was in my term at Addiscombe, and one of my greatest friends. Three daya ago he was on picket with his two-horsa artillery guns, when the alarm waa sounded, and an order sent him to advance, given under the impression that the enemy were at some distance. He was supported hy a body of carbineers, eighty, I believe, in number. He advanced about 100 yards, while his guns ware being limbered up to follow, and suddenly came on about 120 of the enemy's cavalry close on him. Disgraceful to say, the carbinecra turned and bolted. His guns being limbered up, he could do nothing; but, rather than fly, he charged them by himself. He fired four barrels of his revolver, and killed two men, throwing the empty pistol in tha face of another and knocking him off his horse. Two horsemen then charged full tilt at him, and rolled him and his horse over. He got up with no weapona; and, seeing a man on foot coming at him to cut him down, rushed at him, got inside his aword, and hit him full in the face with his fist. At that moment he was cut down from behind; and a second blow would have done for him, had not Tombs, his captain, the finest fellow in the service, (who had been in his tent when the row began,) arrived at the critical moment and shot his assailant. Hills was able to walk home, though his wound was severe; and on the road Tombs saved his life once more, by sticking another man who attacked him."

Letter of an Engineer.

Slightly Awkward.—Everyone, of course, remembers that Lord Raglan, according to the *Times* and its correspondant, was "never to be seen." We will give a little anecdote upon this point, vouching for its authencity. An officer of rank was one day conversing near the hospital with a brother officer, with whom Mr. Russell had most intimate relations, and from whom it was generally believed in camp he received certain "inspirations." Well, this officer, whom we will call B, complained to A that he (B) never saw Lord Raglan. "If he would only show his face here occasionally, and not stick in his hut. It's really disgraceful; I've been here three months, and have never seen him," remarked B. "Well, that's very odd," said A, "I have very often. By the way, who is that old fellow coming up there?" pointing to a man shabbily dressed coming up the hill. "I don't know," said B, "he is always here poking in about the hospitals. I have a d—d good mind to ask him who he is." "My dear fellow," said A, "don't, for that is—Lord Raglan!"

London Press.

Mr. Macaulay's Antecedents.—He was "lucky" in having a father before him who had access to all the high Whig circles. Old Zachary was not a bad progenitor for an ambitious young orator. Many of the interesting social anecdotes which flow so rapidly from Mr. Macaulay's lips testify the fact of his early initiation into political circles. Wilberforce, in his diary, speaks of young Macaulay and his father, and young Tom's old competitor, the present distinguished Greek scholar, Professor Malden. Earl Grey (then Viscount Howick) was one of the first who praised in high circles the eloquence of the young member of the Cambridge Union. *Knight's Magazine* introduced the charming essayist to the *Edinburgh Review*. The dissertation on Milton carried his name far and wide; and Lord Lansdowne gave him a borough at the exact time most suitable to the display of his powers.—*London Press.*

England and Australia.—The Australian steamers have all been unfortunate this year, and have been badly beaten by the clippers. The Cape and Calcutta line, started last year, with a mail subsidy of £40,000, has also been abandoned; the ships were good ones, with moderate power, and were well managed, but could not make passages equal to the clipper Indiamen. In fact, the use of small auxiliary steam power for long voyages has certainly failed; instead of combining the advantages of a clipper ship with those of a steamer, these vessels do no good as neither, and seem to illustrate the old adage, "between two stools," &c. The enormous cost of coals in South America, India, Australia, &c., precludes the employment of full powered ships for ordinary traffic, and for some time at least, sailing ships will have nothing to fear in tha India and Australian and Pacific trades from the present class of steamships.—*London Letter.*

A Tragedy at Jhansi.—"It is all true about poor Frank Gordon. He, Alick Skene, his wife, and a few peons, managed to get into a small round tower when the disturbance began; the children and all the rest were in other parts of the fort—altogether 60. Gordon had a regular battery of guns, also revolvers; and he and Skene picked off the rebels as fast as they could fire, Mrs. Skene loading for them. The peons say they never missed once, and before it was all over they killed 37, besides many wounded. The rebels, after butchering all in the fort, brought ladders against the tower, and commenced swarming up. Frank Gordon was shot through the forehead and killed at once. Skene then saw it was of no use going on any more; so he kissed his wife, shot her, and then himself."—*Letter from R. G.*

French Railways.—An elaborate view of the railway system in France has been published by *Galignani*, from which it appears that the gross receipts in 1856 were no less than £11,240,000, or about one-seventh of the whole imperial revenue. The value of the shares and bonds in circulation at the end of the year is stated at £160,000,000, and the amount of dividends paid in 1856 was £4,800,000, of which, either by direct or indirect taxation, £1,321,847 went to the State. And it is expected that a still greater amount of profit will accrue in future owing to the new law imposing a duty upon the transfer of shares.

A Magnificent Scheme.—It may be interesting to our readers to know that Prince Demidoff has purchased Napoleon's villa in the Campagna. This Russian Crœsus is converting it into a Napoleonic museum. It will be splendid, with its halls of marble and fairy salons, in which all the deeds of the Emperor will be depicted on the walls *al fresco*. Napoleon himself, who planted the orange trees on the terrace of his country-house, was satisfied with having the salon decorated in the Egyptian style; indeed, the remembrance of Egypt seems to have been the dearest of all to him, for it was the most extraordinary—the romantic hero-epos of his hero-youth. At present, Prince Demidoff has collected all imaginable relics which relate to Napoleon's history, and will display them in the apartments at San Marino. Possibly, however, the Prince will not exhibit here a living relic of Napoleon which he once possessed, because he did not take proper care of it, so folks say—I mean his former wife, Mathilde Bonaparte, daughter of the ex-King Jerome, sole remaining relic of Westphalia. When the house has been properly arranged, the workmen told me the Prince intends to run a steamer weekly from Leghorn, at his own charges, to enable all the world to see the sight.

A Good Hit.—The Albany *Atlas*, noticing the new name of "Democratic Republican" given to the party in the State address, says:

"If these men have faith in nothing else, they have a saving hope in the efficacy of baptism. They take literally the advice given to a scamp, by a man he had swindled, but to whom he represented that he had been "born again," who told him "it would not hurt him to be born once or twice more." They are born again, and baptised over again, biennally. With their new name they claim a new existence; and they repudiate the past."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a story of a singular case of bigamy, desertion and avarice. A man, Charles Fox, an old resident in that city until four or five years past, brought suit against a woman residing on the side of Mt. Adams for detention of property—a house and lot—which he claimed to be his. Fox had a wife with him and two small children, all of whom were in Court; and it appeared, during the trial, that the woman, against whom he had brought suit, was also his wife, he having married her at Newark, in this State, in 1832—and having had offspring by her—one of whom, a daughter, is now the head of a family and the mother of two children.

A German, Francis Ehrler, left Cincinnati three years ago for Louisville, taking his wife with him, but forsook her shortly afterwards. She presently took up with another German, on the "electrial affinity" principle, and went back to Cincinnati with him. The husband returned to Cincinnati last week, went to his wife's house, found the new lover comfortably reclining on a settee, and instantly assaulted him with great violence with a sling-shot. The wife screamed, the police came, and the belligerent husband was locked up, and so the matter for the present ends.

A young lady named Smith, residing in Charles City County, Va., playfully snapped a gun at her lover, Samuel Throg, on Wednesday last, supposing it to be empty. Unfortunately it happened to be loaded, and when the trigger was pulled it exploded, deposited its contents in the side of young Throg's head, killing him instantly.

A microscope manufacturer in this State has invented an Orthoscopic eye-piece for microscopes said by scientific men to be a great improvement. It is more perfectly achromatized than the old negative form, has a perfectly flat field, and is more luminous. It has been brought to the notice of the Boston Society of Natural History.

The stallion *Ticonderoga* "*Black Hawk*," which took the first prize at the recent United States Agricultural Fair, suddenly died last week, supposed to have been poisoned. The owner valued him at $10,000, and a few days ago declined an offer of $9,000.

On Monday little son of Mrs. Eliza Bingham, of Ashland, N. Y., while playing about the planing-mill of Mr. Smalling, fell upon the belt, which was running with great rapidity. He was drawn in by it, and instantly crushed to death.

On the 23d inst. a man named John Hill was found dead on the Hudson River Railroad track at Poughkeepsie. There was a large gash on his head, and suspicions of foul play are entertained.

Young married women have been arrested again in Boston for swindling by the mourning dodge. They were suddenly called to attend a funeral, and procured black wardrobes from sympathising people.

A regatta took place at Lowell on Wednesday. The wherry race was won by the *Union*; the six-oar race by the *Lexington*; the scrub race by the *Fly*.

A grand firemen's parade took place at Hartford on Thursday. Three thousand firemen were in procession, with 35 bands of music. The line was a mile and a half in length.

The salaries of civil officers of the Government in the Bengal Presidency of India, including the income of the Governor-General, amounts in round numbers to $2,259,000!

A valnable tract of green marl, similar to that of New-Jersey, has been discovered on the estates of Gen. Walter Smith, in Clark County, Miss.

The Indian Office has passed over to the Land Office all the data in its possession in view to patents being issued to purchasers of Trust Lands in Kansas.

Rank Defalcation in Canada.—Mr. Lucas, teller of the Gore Bank, London, (Can.) has defaulted to the amount of some thousands of dollars, and has decamped. The London *Free Press* says:

"People were startled at this intelligence, for the absconding individual had ever been regarded as a man of estimable character, and possing none of those extravagant follies which have so often led the McGaffeys and Cummings of the world astray. He seemed, in fact, to be a very model of a bank clerk; quiet, precise, orderly, punctual, and the very last person in the world who would have been charged with embezzlement or misappropriation. That Mr. Lucas did not spend the amount which his accounts prove him to be deficient in, every one knows, and we must look further afield for a reason. The fact is he has been drawn into speculations, and has lent the funds of the bank to "shave" notes for other speculators, the proceeds of which were reinvested in real estate in Toronto, in Goderich and elsewhere. These deficiencies were covered from week to week by drafts at short dates, drawn on the very parties who were receiving the irregular accommodations at the hands of Lucas. These drafts were honored from time to time and passed muster, and it was not till default was made that the whole bubble burst. It then appeared that the funds had been irregularly abstracted by Lucas, paid over to a well-known speculating firm in town, whose intimate connections with the manager of the bank leave the conclusion irresistible that these irregularities were winked at, if not positively encouraged. The accounts were thus kept straight from week to week upon fictitious paper, while the funds primarily intended for the use of the public, in the prosecution of their legitimate operations, were withdrawn, and handed over to the speculating partners of such of the bank officers as went snacks in the operation. To what amount this has been the case we are not in a position to affirm, but if we say that it has reached $20,000, we believe that it will be within the mark.

Cool as Ice—The Way they do in Oswego.—The Chicago *Tribune* says that the officers of one of its financial institutions had forwarded some produce, received by him as collateral, to an Oswego house to sell. The Oswego concern did not come up to time, and the Chicago financier proceeded to that city in person, to demand a response, either in the specifics or coin. Entering the counting-room of the Oswegonian, the following colloquy ensued:

Chicago Financier—"Is Mr. H. at home?"

H.—"That is my name, Sir. Take a seat."

C. F.—"My name is Mr. ——, of Chicago, and I've come for the 15,000 bushels of wheat I sent you the other day."

H.—"Have not got it, Sir. It's been sold."

C. F.—"Very well, then I want the money for it."

H.—"I haven't got the money, Sir."

C. F.—"What has become of it, Sir?"

H.—"I've paid my debts with it."

C. F.—(In great indignation.)—"You are a scoundrel, Sir."

H.—(Refrigeratorily.)—"Very likely, and may be there's a pair of us. I'm sorry that my carriage is not here, as I should like to show you about the city."

There was too much ice in H.'s composition for C. F., and he incontinently "left."

Terrible Affair in Georgia.—A man by the name of Hornsby, residing about thirteen miles from Brunswick, had, with some of his associates, been charged with stealing his neighbors' stock, and had been notified by them to leave the settlement by Tuesday last. Hornsby not complying, several men set out for his house, on that day, for the purpose of forcing him to leave. As they approached the house on horseback, armed, the inmates fired on the party, killing a man by the name of Rumph, and wounding an old man by the name of Radcliffe and his son; also wounding the horse of another of the party, which falling, crushed his rider's leg. The fire from the house was returned, and Hornsby and his wife both killed. A child, which is supposed to have been in the mother's arms, is also badly wounded, and it was thought would die. In the affray eight persons were shot, three of whom were killed. Another of the wounded men, it is thought will not recover.

*Savann

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[redacted] JURISDICTION.

NELSON, C. J.—*The United States* vs. *The* [redacted] This is a libel of information, filed to procure a forfeiture of the *Washington* for a violation of the [redacted] laws. The Ocean Steam Navigation Co. intervened, as claimants of the vessel, and excepted to the libel on the ground that it contained no allegation that the vessel was seized within the [redacted] District of New-York, or on the high seas, or brought into this District, nor that any cause of forfeiture had occurred within the jurisdiction of the Court, &c.

On the hearing of the exceptions to the libel before Judge Hall, he held that the Court had jurisdiction and overruled them, giving leave to the claimants to answer.

On the answer, put in denying the facts alleged in the libel, and averring the want of jurisdiction, and also insisting that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case—to which there was a replication.

The cause came before Judge Hall, on the issue of fact thus joined, and after hearing it, and the arguments of counsel, held that the Court had no jurisdiction, for the want of sufficient averments of the seizure of the vessel within the district, as required to give jurisdiction, giving, however, leave to the proctor for the libelants to amend the libel in the respects held defective. The proctor refused to amend, and an absolute decree dismissing the libel has been entered. The cause is now before us on appeal from this decree.

The [redacted] no averment whatever of the seizure of the vessel for a violation of the revenue laws, the [redacted] for the libelant relying altogether upon the [redacted] by the arrest of the marshal upon the [redacted]

In the case of the brig *Ann*, (9 Cranch, 289,) it was held, that [redacted] by a collector under the revenue laws be a [redacted] the property restored before the libel [redacted] can be filed, and allowed, the District Court has no jurisdiction of the cause. The Court says, [redacted] jurisdiction is given to the Court, not where the [redacted] was committed, but where the seizure is made; and, further, that it followed from this [redacted] that, before judicial cognizance could attach [redacted] forfeiture *in rem* under the Statute, there must be a seizure, for, until the seizure, [redacted] to ascertain the competent forum to [redacted] determine the cause, and that it must be [redacted] subsisting seizure at the time when the libel or information is filed. (See also 1 Mason R. 361; [redacted] Benedict's Adm. p. 171, § 303, and cases [redacted] Sup. Court.)

The [redacted] being a jurisdictional fact, necessary to give to the Court below cognizance of the cause, and no such [redacted] been averred, it is well settled that [redacted] may be taken of the defect at any stage of the [redacted] Judge Hall, therefore, was right in dismissing the libel, for this reason, in the Court below. The [redacted] affirmed.

For the U. S.—Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants—Mr. Cutting.

PRACTICE ON APPEALS.

The United States vs. *The Brig Ellen.*—NELSON, C. J.—The question presented, in this case, is whether on an appeal from a decree of the District to the Circuit Court in Admiralty a citation is necessary, as is required in the case of a writ of error. The appeal is regulated by the rules and practice of the two Courts, which do not require a citation in the usual form, but only a written notice by one proctor to the proctor of the adverse party.

The 21st section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 originally provided for the appeal in Admiralty from the District Court, but made no provision for a citation. This section was amended by the second section of the act of 1803, which reduced the amount in the decree necessary to the right of appeal, but made no change as to the mode of practice in bringing it. On a careful examination of the act, I am satisfied this is the true construction of the second section so far as it applies to an appeal from the decree of the District Court. There are other clauses applicable to an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, which require the usual citation. Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

For the U. S.—Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

APPEAL FROM DEFAULT IN DISTRICT COURT.

NELSON, C. J.—*The United States* vs. *The Schooner Merchant.*—The libel of information in this case was filed for the purpose of procuring a decree of forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, for an alleged fitting out and equipping for the purpose and with the intent to engage in the Slave-Trade. It was filed on the 21st of April, 1857, and the vessel arrested and taken, with the cargo, into the custody of the Marshal, on the 23d of the same month. Vincent Beiro intervened, and claimed [redacted] to the cargo, and put in an answer to the libel. Thomas Carlin also intervened, claiming title to the vessel, and put in an answer. On the 12th of May the proctor for the libelant obtained an order for leave to amend the libel. This amendment was filed on the 21st of the same month. The cause was placed [redacted] the calendar, and at a stated term of the District Court, held on the 5th of June, 1857, it was called in its order for a hearing, by the proctors of the claimants. The proctor for libelant declining to proceed in the cause, his default was entered, and the libel dismissed. The proctor for libelant, however, stipulated that he would proceed and try the cause on the [redacted] Wednesday, and that in case of failure, a decree dismissing the libel be entered, the proctors of the claimants consenting, the cause was ordered to be restored to its place on the calendar. At a stated term of the [redacted] held on the 18th of June, the cause was [redacted] called on the calendar for hearing by the [redacted] for claimants. The proctor for the libelants again declined to proceed, and moved a postponement, which motion was resisted. The Court refused to postpone the cause, and an order was entered accordingly to the terms of the previous order, and dismissing the libel for want of prosecution. Whereupon an appeal was taken to this Court.

A motion [redacted] made by the proctors for claimants and appellees to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction, [redacted] the ground that the order or decree of the Court below dismissing the libel, was not a final decree.

By the [redacted] rule of the Supreme Court in Admiralty, if in any [redacted] suit, the libelant shall not appear and prosecute his suit according to the course and orders of the Court, he shall be deemed in fault and contempt, and the Court may, upon the application of the [redacted] pronounce the suit to be deserted, and the [redacted] be dismissed with costs; and by the 40th rule, the Court may, in its discretion, upon a motion [redacted] defendant and payment of the costs, rescind [redacted] in any suit in which the decree may have been [redacted] against the libelant for contumacy and default, and grant a rehearing at any time within ten days after the decree has been entered, the defendant submitting to such further orders and terms as the Court may direct.

The proceedings in the Court below on the refusal of the [redacted] to prosecute his suit, as I understand them, were taken, substantially, in accordance with the practice as prescribed in the 39th rule; and are analogous to those in the common law Courts where the [redacted] *non prosed* for not prosecuting a cause [redacted] required by the rules and practice of that Court.

The decree, or judgment, in such cases is not a final decree, and not, therefore, the subject of an appeal or writ of error, unless specially provided for by law.

The remedy of the party, if he fails to procure the order of dismissal to be set aside, and the cause reinstated in Court, is to bring a fresh suit. The order or decree of dismissal is not final, or conclusive of the subject matter of the litigation between the parties.

In this [redacted] before us, if we should entertain the appeal, and reverse the order of the Court dismissing the libel, we could not remit the proceedings to the Court below, and direct that Court to proceed in the cause; we possess no such power; and, if we should retain it, and undertake to hear the cause in this Court, it would be a usurpation of the jurisdiction of the District Court, which has exclusive original cognizance of these cases. It would be purely the exercise of original jurisdiction in a case in Admiralty.

I am satisfied, therefore, that I have no jurisdiction in the case, and that the appeal must be dismissed.

For the U. S.—Mr. McKeon; for the claimants—Messrs. [redacted] Dean & Donohue.

PRACTICE—REMANDING VESSEL INTO CUSTODY—JURISDICTION.

NELSON, C. J.—*The Bark White Squall* vs. *John Gardner et al.*—The libelants in the court below filed their libel against the vessel to enforce the payment of a bottomry bond. The vessel was discharged from the arrest on the usual bonds under the act of Congress, March 3, 1847. A decree was subsequently rendered in the court below for the libelant condemning the vessel for the sum of $17,591 63, and after [redacted] she had been discharged under the act of [redacted] a decree was entered against the stipulators in pursuance of said act. An appeal was taken from the decree to this Circuit, and duly perfected. Pending this appeal, and before any hearing thereon, a stipulation was entered into between the proctors of the respective parties providing for a sale of the [redacted] on certain terms and conditions therein mentioned, and among others consenting to a return of the vessel into the custody of the Marshal, and a sale by this officer. And on the 14th May, [redacted] order was obtained from me out of court, directing the Clerk to enter an order of record according to the consent given by the parties. I am now satisfied, that this order was improvidently granted, and that I had no power or authority to make it. And the question being presented on a motion by a party who claims to have an interest in the vessel, and who was not a party to the libel, or proceedings in the cause, I shall direct that the order entered upon the filing of the consent of the proctors of the respective parties be vacated and that the rights of all persons concerned be left to stand upon the written stipulation entered into by proctors alone. The purchaser at the sale of the vessel has appeared and opposes this motion; but, as he had full notice of the proceedings, and the claim that the order of sale was invalid, and would be contested, we perceive no equity entitling him to any particular favor. Indeed, were it otherwise, we should not change our decision, as we vacate the order on the ground that we had no power or jurisdiction to make it.

Since the granting of the order we have had occasion to look deliberately into the question as to the power of the Court to order a vessel back into the custody of the Marshal which has been fairly discharged from the arrest on the stipulation, and are satisfied that the Court possesses no such power. The reasons for this conclusion were given in the case of the *Union* at this term. Such I understand, also, to be the rule of the English Admiralty. (9 Eng. [redacted] case of Bragg [redacted] and [redacted] as subject to [redacted]

L. and Eq., R. 557, 1 Wm. Rob. 154, 9. 363, 15 Law. [redacted] committed for trial. Clark did not [redacted] and Lewis discharged.

Charles Johnson, with an accomplice, previously sentenced, picked the pocket of Richard Rein.

Osborn—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I got a trade and everything, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—What trade? *Prisoner*—Gas fitting. *Judge Osborn*—We see no reason why we should make any discrimination between you and the other one. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Cooney was complained of for beating his wife Catherine, Sept. 26. *Witness*—He won't get drunk no more, Judge. The next time I don't care how he's punished. *Judge Bronson*—Cooney, the next time we'll send you to the Penitentiary for six months.—Do.

John Reed, it was proved, stole some provisions from Joseph F. Barrett, at Washington Market, Sept. 24. "I judge," said he, "I was a little high that morning." *Judge Osborn*—Well, this is the first offence of yours that has come to the knowledge of the Court. We find you guilty, and suspend sentence. The complainant does not want you punished.

Ann McGillis stole a duster. Samuel Mullituck testified that she did, and she declared that she didn't. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, the proof is against you, however; Penitentiary, two months.

Henry Haley—so Benjamin Reynolds swore—stole two shillings worth of manure, his property, Sept. 26. It wasn't the first time either. *Judge Osborn*—This complaint against you is small on the face of the papers, but this complainant says you've been guilty of it before. We find you guilty, and fine you $5.

Julia Donnelly broke two plates over Elizabeth Rodney's head and struck her with a knife, Sept. 27. The complainant a deerepid old woman. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Julia, you've been here several times before, in prison. *Prisoner*—No, Sir, never in me life,—never, your Honor. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes, tha Matron knows you well. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months,—an old customer.

George Ryan, (colored,) appeared with his eye bound up to procure Jamas Murphy to be punished. They were both employed on a canal-boat which was discharging lumber at one of the wharves. They had a fight on the deck, and Ryan got the worst of it. The captain of the boat testified that Ryan shoved boards against the defendant, and then dared him to go on the dock and fight, saying, "He could lick any white son of a b——." *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose we'll discharge him. Let him go.

Ann Ward assaulted and beat Isabella Wait, Sept. 15. *Judge Osborn*—How long have you been in prison, Ann? *Prisoner*—Ever since. *Judge Osborn*—That's punishment enough, I guess. We find you guilty and suspend sentence. "I'm very thankful to your Honor," she said, and left the court-room.

Samuel Marshall's mother said he was a bad boy, would be out o' nights, and she could not do anything with him. So she asked officer Thomas Steele, of the Twentieth Ward Police, to arrest him and see if comfortable quarters could not be procured for him at the House of Refuge. But Samuel resisted and the officer struck him. Sept. 24. With some difficulty he was arrested. "He's too old to go to the House of Refuge," said Judge OSBORN. "Marshall, we find you guilty. From the statements of the officer and your mother, it seems you're rather a bad boy. We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months."

William Armstrong was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, for picking Frederica Weegmann's pocket and running off with her pocket-book and $2, Sept. 25, in Chrystie-street. John Lockman happened to be passing and saw the whole transaction. He ran after the thief and arrested him. Frederica identified the property at the Station-house.

A number of prisoners were here discharged, the witnesses failing to appear.

James Tate, charged with assault and battery in Broadway, was discharged at the request of the complainant, William Perine.

Thomas Casey exposed his person indecently, Sept. 22, to a young woman, whose name we will not mention. *Judge Osborn*—Casey, we find you guilty of this offence, which is a very beastly one at best. To give a chance for inquiries into your character, we suspend sentence till Saturday.

Mary Curry was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Ellen Pryor, Sept. 24, and sentence suspended at the request of the latter.

Thomas Sanderson and Richard Trust were fined $20 each, for an assault and battery committed on Conrad Trust, Sept. 11, in Houston-street.

Jacob Aiken went into the beer-shop of Lawrence Riley, Sept. 26, broke the windows, struck the proprietor, and, after conviction, paid $10 for the luxury.

Daniel Gray struck Henry Apperman with a furnace, Sept. 11. His defence was that the complainant struck his mother. He was found guilty, and sentenced. "The boy was perfectly right," said Judge Osborn, "he acted from a natural impulse, seeing his mother beaten."

Thomas McCarthy and Henry Leidel were both painters, doing business in Grand-street. The former was charged with assault and battery by the latter, Aug. 31.

Counsel—This man has been in the habit of coming in and beating him, (the prisoner.) He's a boy of excellent character. *Judge Osborn*—That's no excuse for beating him—we'll fine him $5.

Henry Ziegler was mulcted in the sum of $10 for an assault and battery on Mary Schird, Sept. 28. He struck her while she had a child in her arms. She was in a shoemaker's shop in his house; he ordered her out; she claimed that she had a right to stay there, and the offence was committed.

There were 35 prison cases, 1 suspended case, and 24 bail cases on the calendar. Not half of them were tried.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—SEP. 28

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

In the absence of the District-Attorney, H. A. Moore, Esq., acted in his place as prosecuting officer.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented a number of indictments, and asked for more light relative to the Excise law. In answer to the particular point of inquiry, they were told by the Court (as they were instructed in the charge) that they could not find an indictment against an unlicensed liquor-dealer for selling on Sunday.

The Jury again returned to their labors.

(The same authority says that no license is forfeited until the Board of Excise adjourns. That Board held nine meetings, (only ten are allowed under the law,) and adjourned without day; several months ago. When asked as to the time for the final meeting, the reply is, "Don't know; bye-and-bye; it's all right.")

The indictment against the Long Island Railroad Co. for misdemeanor, and the indictments for murder against Patrick Kelly and James Gallagher, were transmitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial.

Arraignments.—Thomas Brown, for attempted rape.

Wm. Barnett, Wm. Nott and Joseph Winslow, (all colored,) indicted for highway robbery, and Francis Gorman, burglary third degree, severally pleaded not guilty.

Edwin G. Wilson, burglary third degree, pleaded guilty. Sentence was reserved.

Francis Gorman was placed on trial, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Birdseye and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

James Gallagher and Patrick Kelly, indicted for the murder of Hugh Kelly on the 30th of August last, at No. 12 Fulton-street, were arraigned, and through their counsel, Samuel Garrison, Esq., pleaded not guilty. Their trial will come off in November.

Their being no further business before the Oyer and Terminer, the Circuit business was resumed.

CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 12, 14, 77, 22, 33, 90, 52, 24, 30, 65, 8, 106½, 105, 106, 109, 110.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 23, 74, 47, 49, 98, 59, 83, 84, 85, 86.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $6 75; Pots, $7 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The pressure for money has had an injurious effect on this branch of trade. The demand for goods is tame, though factors are willing to meet the requirements of buyers, at reduced rates. We do not hear of any important failures in this City. Messrs. HAWES, HYATT & Co. state that: "The trade here is healthy—no failures since our last; there are some failures East, both with the commission dealers in Boston and the manufacturers, the panic having affected them very seriously;—there has been a less proportion of failures in the Boot, Shoe and Leather trade in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore than in any other trade. The Hide importers and leather dealers have monopolized most of the profits for the last eighteen months, the manufacturers scarcely being remunerated, while the consumers have had to pay the difference. We hear instances of Hide importers and Leather dealers making some two or three hundred thousand dollars within the last year, all coming out of the consumers. Hides and Leather must recede, as the demand for the latter will be but small, and there is an overstock of both." We now quote: Men's thick and Kip Boots, $1 75@$2 75; Boys' thick and Kip Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Youths' thick and Kip Boots, $1@$1 50; Men's Russet Brogans, $1 10@$1 30; Boys' Russet Brogans, 80c.@$1 10; Men's thick Brogans, $1 10@$1 40; Boys' thick Brogans, 80c.@$1; Men's Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 75c.@$1; Youths' Kip and Split Brogans, 60c.@50c.; Women's Calf, Enameled Goat and Kid Boots, 90c.@$1 10; Misses' Calf, Enameled Goat and Kid Boots, 65c.@80c.; Children's Enameled Goat and Kid Boots, 45c.@55c.; Women's Kip, Grain and Split Boots, 75c.@90c.; Misses' Kip, Grain and Split Boots, 60c.@75c.; Children's Kip, Grain and Split Boots, 40c.@60c.; Ladies' Gaiters, Kid and Enameled Boots, 85c.@$1 25; Misses' Gaiters, Kid and Enameled Boots, 70c.@90c.; Children's all kinds Fancy, 35c.@65c.; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City-made Gaiters, 80c.@$1; Children's City-made Gaiters, 55c.@65c.; Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Buskins, &c., 90c.@$1 25. India Rubbers—Mens' Overs and Sandals, 75c.; Ladies' Overs and Sandals, 50c.; Misses' and Children's, 35c.; Men's Short-leg Boots, $3; Men's Long-leg Boots, $3 50. The Boston *Shipping List*, of Saturday, says: "The trade in the Boot and Shoe business has been rather quiet the past week, and does not come up to the corresponding week at this time last year, but this is attributed to a considerable extent to the depression existing in monetary circles in the city and throughout the country. Buyers have purchased sparingly, and holders of goods part with them reluctantly on time, as it is now difficult to use the best of paper with any advantage. Some orders from the West and South continue to come in, and there is a fair business doing with the New-England trade. Prices remain steady and the general tone of the market is firm for all desirable goods. The usual assortment continues to be kept up, but the quantity of goods arriving from the manufacturers is smaller than some years past at this season. Stock of all kinds begins to feel the effect of the monetary troubles, and the very limited demand from manufacturers, and the prices of both Hides and Leather are for the most part nominal. The exports from this port to California the past week, and the demand for that market is now very light. From New-York 128 cases have been shipped." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week	3,060	4,180
Since January	193,697	177,945
Total	196,757	182,127

COFFEE—Is inactive and languid. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb. Mr. WM. SCOTT, broker, states that the market for Rio Coffee maintains its firmness, but the demand for the past week has been light. At the auction sale, 25th inst., when 3,800 bags were offered; 2,224 bags were taken at 11c.@11¾c., averaging 11c.@14c., being full prices, except for prime descriptions, which we quote ¼c. lower. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 106,766 pkgs., including of Rio, 61,377 bags; of Java, 9,975 mats; of Java, Government, 350 bags; of Ceylon, 720 bags; of Maracaibo, 10,274 bags; of Laguayra, 1,100 bags; of Bahia, 2,970 bags.

COTTON—Is depressed and drooping; spinners are the only buyers, and they purchase only such small lots as they immediately need. Several New-England mills are idle, and many of them are working partially and irregularly,—the high prices claimed for Cotton, the comparatively dull state of the markets for manufactured goods, and the uncommon stringency in money matters being discouraging. A few trivial sales were effected, to-day, at about quoted rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

FISH—The market is generally dull and heavy for the leading varieties. Supplies moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour manifests no really new feature. Some factors appear less eager to sell their supplies. The demand is brisk, but at prices which are not very acceptable to the leading sellers. The home-trade are the principal buyers. The advance in rates of freight to European ports operates against a vigorous export movement. Small holders are the least confident, and it is chiefly striving to find customers that most injuriously affects the market. Sales 12,300 bbls., within our revised range.

Ordinary State	$4 95@ 5 00
Straight State	5 00@ 5 10
Extra State	5 15@ 5 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 20
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 80
Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 75

Canadian is heavy and lower. Sales 800 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $4 95@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Southern is still plentier and cheaper, hence, it is pretty actively sought after. The transactions since our last comprise 2,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid, $4 40@5 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and drooping, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and in lively request, alike for home use and for export. Prices, however, are heavy and unsettled, the eagerness of many factors to sell tending to further depression. Sales 64,000 bushels,—including ordinary to good red Western at 97c.@$1 10; mixed Western at $1 15; ordinary to very choice White Southern at $1 18@$1 37½—the latter rate for a lot to be shipped by steamer immediately; prime red Southern at $1 20@$1 21; and damaged Southern at from 70c.@$1 07 ₱ bushel. By auction, 1,500 bags damaged Southern Wheat were sold at 48c.@81c. cash. The Charleston correspondent of the Memphis *Bulletin*, writes: "It is estimated that the wheat crop of Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, will amount to four and a half million bushels, and that of this amount Charleston is likely to receive 250,000 barrels of flour and 1,500,000 bushels of wheat. For the last nine months there have been exported to Spain from this city 60,000 barrels of flour. There are now in Georgia and Tennessee twenty large merchants' mills, with the capacity of 200 barrels each per day, besides a large number or smaller capacity. There are also several large mills in North and South Carolinn, and a great many smaller ones, so that Charleston may now be termed a flour and grain market." Rye is quiet and languid at 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in limited demand at feebly-sustained rates; 75c.@90c. for very ordinary, ₱ bushel. Oats are in slack request at drooping prices; 44c.@46c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 36c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at lower prices. Some 28,000 bushels changed hands at 70c. for sound mixed Western, and 65c.@68c. for unsound, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is in pretty good request for shipment and for local use. The supply is fair of new, though the receipts are now less extensive. The range of prices is still very wide: 50c.@$1 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs, according to quality. Salt Hay is quoted at from 45c.@62½c. for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs., with a tight stock and moderate inquiry. Baled Straw, 55c.@81¼c. ₱ 100 lbs.; Bundled Straw, $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 sheaves. The receipts of straw are light, and are quickly bought. Hence there is no accumulation of stock.

HOPS—Small sales, including new, at 8c. @11c.; old, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Quiet, and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at old quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@35c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is depressed, and down to $3 62½@$3 75 for Crude, ₱ 280 lbs.; and 43c.@44c. for Spirits, ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are dull and heavy.

OILS—All kinds are inactive and languid.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales, 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 60 for Mess; and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c.@12c. for Hams, and 11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 120 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western mess, and $15 75@$16 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $22 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and worth only 6¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $4 25@$5 12½ for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, by auction, 450 bags badly damaged Bengal, at ¼c.@1¼c. ₱ lb., cash.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important change. Sales 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are more freely offered at still lower prices. The demand is restricted by the pressure for money. STUART'S varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf, 11½c.; Crushed, 11c.; Ground, 10½c.; circle A—Crushed, 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—8,000 lbs. prime were sold at former rates.

TOBACCO—Is quiet and prices are nominal, owing mainly to the stringency in financial affairs.

WOOL—Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING have furnished the annexed review of the movements in Wool during September: "The financial crisis has already caused a great number of mercantile failures—large and small—and the exorbitant rates paid for money has produced a bad effect upon business in general. Such a state of affairs has not merely paralyzed our Wool trade, but effaced all former prices, so that we are unable to give any quotations at the present time. But we have to report a few sales, lately made, domestic fine fleece, at 20@25 ₱ cent., 6 months, undoubted paper, and low and medium fleece and foreign wools, 15@20 ₱ cent.—same terms—below former rates. For cash, the buyer can purchase at a much greater sacrifice. Under such circumstances we repeat that we have omitted all quotations, as they will have to be established anew. Our stock of foreign wool is comparatively larger than that of native; the good prospects we had for several months caused a better supply from abroad. Prices will open much below the former rates, as credit will, for a while, become limited, and cash, or undoubted paper continuing scarce, must aid in keeping prices low."

WHISKY—Sales 130 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23c.@24c., closing at 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6d.@7d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 1s. 6d.@2s. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. De Luze's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per *Persia*.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western—Since my report of the 15th inst., per *Asia*, a fair demand has prevailed for shipment to Great Britain, with a moderate inquiry for home trade. Much irregularity, however, has existed in the market, owing to the financial crisis. To-day's quotations are 30c.@40c. below those quoted in my last, of 15th inst.

WHEAT—The market has been well supplied, and inquiry good for shipment to Great Britain, and for millings. Prices have receded about 12c.@16c. ₱ bu. for most descriptions.

INDIAN CORN—In good supply and fair request. Mixed Western 70c. ₱ 56 lbs.

RYE—Nominal, 78c.@80c. ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 6d.@6¼d. ₱ bu. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 5d.@6d. ₱ bu. Havre, Flour [redacted] ₱ bbl.; Grain 12¼c. ₱ bu.

CONCEALED HIMSELF IN A STORE.—Shortly after 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, James Lecarie, residing at No. 154 Broome-street, was found concealed in the store of Mr. Thomas J. Degray, No. 188 Broome-street. The suspicious circumstances under which he was found leaving but little doubt that his purpose was theft, he was taken in custody, and on Sunday conveyed before Justice BARNUM, who caused his committal for trial in default of bail.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner CONNERY, on Blackwell's Island, upon the body of John Sullivan, who jumped, a few nights since, from the third story of the Almshouse, and died on Saturday. Sullivan, it will be remembered, jumped from the window while under the influence of *delirium tremens*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT
ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER
THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

They will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought.

The current literature and the prominent questions of the day will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches and poetry, from the best writers.

Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be expected:

WM. H. PRESCOTT,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
WM. C. BRYANT,
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,
Rev. F. H. HEDGE, D.D.,
NATH'L HAWTHORNE,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES,
JAMES R. LOWELL,
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY,
GEO. WM. CURTIS,
HERMAN MELVILLE,
Prof. C. C. FELTON,
Prof. F. J. CHILD,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
J. T. TROWABRIDGE,
Author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc.,
C. W. PHILLEO,
Author of "Twice Married,"
Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE,
Mrs. GASKELL,
Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," "North and South," etc.,
Mrs. L. MARIA CHILD,
Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND,
Mrs. E. KING,
Author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc.,
Miss ROSA TERRY,
WILKIE COLLINS,
Author of "The Dead Secret," etc.,
G. RUFFINI,
Author of "Doctor Antonio," etc.,
SHIRLEY BROOKS,
Author of "Aspen Court," etc.,
E. M. WHITTY,
Author of "Political Portraits," etc.,
JAMES HANNAY,
Author of "Singleton Fontenoy,"
C. F. BRIGGS,
THOS. W. PARSONS.
EDMUND QUINCY,
Author of "Wensley,"

The attention of authors is respectfully invited to this advertisement. All articles received will be carefully examined, and if accepted will be liberally paid for.

The publishers will aim to have each number ready in time for distribution and sale in the more remote parts of the country, on or before the first day of the month for which it is intended.

Retail price, 25 cents each number.

A liberal discount made to clubs, or to those who buy to sell again.

The attention of booksellers, periodical dealers, newsmen and book agents, is requested, and their orders respectfully solicited.

ENGLISH REPORTS, VOL. XXXVIII.

ENGLISH REPORTS IN LAW AND EQUITY.—A complete collection of the cases decided by the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, the High Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts.

This series has the merit of being complete, reliable, prompt, convenient and cheap. It is now universally cited in the courts, and referred to in the recent law books as standard authority. All the cases reported in England are here reprinted from the most reliable sources as soon as they reach this country. Vol. 38 just published. Price $2. By LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

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MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MRS. SELF, NO. 120 SIXTH-AV., begs to inform the ladies of New-York that on Saturday, the 3d inst., she intends to reunite in her new and commodiously-fitted up store and show-rooms with a large stock of French millinery, suitable for the present season.

BEAVER BONNETS.—A LARGE STOCK OF Beaver Bonnets, of the first quality, are now selling at $1 each, at Mrs. SELF'S millinery store, No. 120 6th-av.; also, a large stock of Ostrich and other feathers, at equally low prices.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA—residence No. 1 26th-st., east corner Broadway—respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will give lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte, to a few select pupils at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches NOTHING TO NURSE. The highest reference. At home from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CARD.—MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned from Europe, and is ready to resume his instructions in singing. Address Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT,

On the occasion of the Annual Exhibition and Festival of the
NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1857.
BY THE
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Who have kindly responded to the request of the Committee of Arrangements, to perform some choice selections of vocal and instrumental music.

The following named ladies, members of the Union, will appear in principal parts:

MISS DINGLEY,
MRS. CRUMP,
MISS HANLEY,
Pianist.....Mr. Wm. Berge.
Conductor.....Mr. G. Washbourn Morgan.
MANAGERS.
H. H. Hurlbut, Jas. E. Cooley, Robert L. Stuart, and others.

Tickets of admission to be had at the following places: J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.; Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; J. W. Faulkner, No. 459 Broadway; E. McIntyre, Druggist, No. 874 Broadway; G. Burnton, book-store, No. 49 6th-av.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, book-store, No. 76 Bowery, and at the Ticket office of Niblo's Saloon.

WALLACK'S.

Miss
MATILDA HERON
Respectfully announces her
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
(Previous to her departure for the South and West,)
ON FRIDAY NEXT, OCT. 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Less

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation.....40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars: Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ JOHN F. TYRAL, New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the inhabitants of that place with the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Philadelphia*, we have later intelligence from Havana. We continue to receive well authenticated reports of the increasing prevalence of the Slave-trade. It never was more flourishing in its palmiest days. Latterly, an American ship, loaded with Africans, was captured by a Spanish cruiser; but, as a set-off to this, we are informed by our correspondent that a Spanish schooner landed 380 negroes in the very port of Havana, without any interference from Government officials. It is barely possible that this could be done without the knowledge of the Captain-General, and hence we must infer that there is some foundation for the charges of corruption made against His Excellency, DON JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Lest any uneasiness should be felt about the *Star of the West*, now expected from Aspinwall with the California mails, it is proper to state that she, as well as the boat on the Pacific side, make very slow passages. The *Star of the West* is not considered due until to-morrow. The *Quaker City*, arrived yesterday after a very quick trip from Havana, reports that the *Star of the West* had not reached that port, which sufficiently establishes that she was detained at Aspinwall by the failure of the boat on the other side to reach Panama in due season.

Gen. PILLOW's Address to the People of Tennessee, if we are to judge by the number of "corrections" it is calling forth, must abound in inaccuracies. We publish this morning a letter from ex-President TYLER, in reply to that portion of the Address which asserts that he had used $500,000 out of the secret service fund in purchase of the political press of the State of Maine. Inasmuch as the transaction is said to have occurred in 1842, and as at that time there had been but as single appropriation of $30,000 made to the fund, Mr. TYLER may be considered as perfectly justifiable in pronouncing Gen. PILLOW's statement utterly absurd.

We learn that the campaign against the Indians in the region of El Paso may be considered as ended. Two battles have been recently fought there, in which fifty Indians were killed and thirty were made prisoners. The loss on the part of the troops is not stated.

The Democracy of the City met in the Park last night, to ratify the nominations for State officers. Mr. WM. J. ROSE presided, and speeches were made by Hon. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston, Judge EVERETT, of New-Jersey, Col. MIKO and others. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the ticket, laudatory of Mr. BUCHANAN's New-Haven letter, and denunciatory of the State Legislature for interference with Municipal franchises.

The Small and the Cooper Committees met last evening in Tammany Hall, and agreed to name fifty-five men each, to compose a new Union Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York. Unless some mistake is made in naming the men the one hundred and ten will stand one-half Wood men and the other half Anti-Wood men. They meet to organize on Thursday evening next. During the night the larger TOM BURNS and Alderman WILSON exchanged blows, but they were separated by their friends before much damage had been done.

The summing up of Counsel and the charge of Judge ROOSEVELT, in the trial of CANGEMI, occupied the whole of yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and shortly after five o'clock P. M. the jury retired to consider them. They did not agree, and were locked up for the night. It is believed that they will not agree, and, in consequence, considerable excitement prevails among the large crowd of ANDERSON's friends and admirers. The Court room has been thronged from the first day of the trial, and last night the crowd outside the Court, both in Chambers-street and the Park, was quite great.

The "Sons of Temperance" last evening held a crowded and interesting meeting on occasion of their fifteenth anniversary, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-street. Judge CULVER and Col. E. L. SNOW delivered very effective addresses.

Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas yesterday held the Editor of the *Herald* to bail in the sum of $8,000, on a charge of libel made by DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The character and standing of the colored citizens of New-York were vindicated, last night, from alleged unjust aspersions of the *Tribune*, by WILLIAM J. WALKINS, the assistant editor of FRED. DOUGLAS's paper, who replied to the obnoxious sentiments at Bethesda Church, Sullivan street, to a large audience of colored persons. His remarks were well received.

The great four-mile race over the Fashion Course, yesterday, came off—disappointing the large concourse who expected to see a closely contested struggle. *Nicholas I.*, the Northern horse, beat the other two so bad that the sport was small.

The General Produce Markets continued to favor buyers of Breadstuffs yesterday. The supply was ample, and factors freely met the demand, which was active, at reduced prices. Flour fell off about 15c. ℔ bbl. Wheat declined 3c.@4c., and Corn 2c. ℔ bushel. The home trade were the principal buyers, though there was an increased export movement in Flour and Wheat, despite the rise in freights to British ports. Pork was brisker and a shade dearer, while other varieties of Provisions ruled dull and heavy. Cotton was very quiet and languid. Groceries were in limited request, and prices were feebly sustained. Stock of Coffee in first hands, 106,766 pkgs. The Boot and Shoe trade was spiritless, and purchasers had any existing advantage. Hay was in fair supply and demand; New River ranged from 80c.@1 04c., according to quality, ℔ 100 lbs. Naval Stores were depressed; Turpentine closed decidedly lower. Tobacco was inactive and nominal, transactions having been prevented by the pressure for money. Whisky declined to 23c. ℔ gallon, and left off heavily. Wool was in slack request, and sales were reported at prices 15@22 ℔ cent. under those current a month ago.

YALE COLLEGE.—Out of the forty-three signers of the memorial to President BUCHANAN, on the subject of Kansas, *fifteen* are directly connected with the government and faculty of Yale College.

The City Finances.

The semi-annual report of Mr. Comptroller FLAGG upon the state of the Civic Exchequer, which we yesterday published, can hardly be said to belong to the class of light literature. It is a very grave and solemn document, compiled with care after a minute collation of many bundles of filed and dusty papers by a most methodical and practical gentleman of mature years, and of a well-established character for veracity. Yet, it must be owned, that few romances confessedly spun out of the "airy nothings of the brain" do so severely try the faith of the reader as does this array of facts and figures. A comfortable citizen, let us suppose, descending from his virtuous chamber to his morning meal, takes up his daily journal with his muffin. His long-sated eye wanders over bristling columns crowded with disastrous intelligence; with the news of horrible murders, perpetrated by individuals who have "contrived to elude pursuit;" of outrageous assaults committed in the public squares and the open street; of burglaries planned with "singular skill," and consummated with equal felicity. He mentally ejaculates a brief expression of sincere thankfulness that he is still himself alive, and that the familiar coffee-pot still continues to garnish his inviolate board. When he rises from his repast, and buttoned into all the respectability of portliness and of broadcloth emerges from his door, he recoils for a moment in sudden disgust from pestilential odors, which put his nostrils "into a great indignation." He contrives with difficulty to arrest the heedless progress of an indifferent omnibus driver, and is then tumbled recklessly down-town over small hillocks and steep acclivities, and through a mad medley of wheeled vehicles, falling horses and bewildered women, caught in the eddies of the traffic. When he reaches his office he is beset with importunate beggars, pestered with untimely serenades and exasperating love songs by companies of organ-grinding vagrants, and gets beside himself by the news that one of his warehouses has been suffered to burn down quite at its leisure during the night, or that a ferry-boat has come into collision with one of his wharves, and smashed a great amount of destructible property.

Naturally enough our comfortable friend who has by this time begun to forfeit his title to that name, begins to believe himself an inhabitant of one of the most wretchedly impoverished cities in the world. He curses the economy which hamstrings the beagles of justice. He deplores the municipal poverty which makes public cleanliness a too expensive luxury, and public order a dream, and public decency a tradition. Hand now to our goodly citizen the semi-annual budget of Mr. FLAGG and what will not his amazement be! He will read in that surprising document that the City, which he fancied too indigent to support a single decrepit watchman, disburses aunually the sum of nearly *eight hundred thousand dollars* for the maintenance of a Police—that the streets, whose abject condition he had considered with a compassionate eye as the argument of civic penury, are yearly paved with so many good intentions as can be represented by a figure of nearly *four hundred thousand dollars*—that the burglars of the modern Gotham are served by the golden gas-lights of the Corporation nearly as well as those ancient "minions," their prototypes on the British highway, used to be by the silver moon—some *three hundred thousand dollars* being annually expended with that profitable result.

Exposed as he knew himself to be to all manner of plagues and pestilence, to the robber and the mendicant, to broken limbs on dark nights from yawning area-caves, and to a broken head by night or day from idle loungers of an unamiable disposition, this perpetual victim of metropolitan misery is invited by Mr. Comptroller FLAGG to give credence to a statement which declares that much more money is yearly bestowed upon the care and comfort of the six hundred thousand citizens who people the capital, than suffice to keep the machinery of the State itself in order, and to protect the interests of its three millions of inhabitants!

The Budget of the Expenditures of the City of New-York *upon the objects of the City Government* exhibits this year a sum of $4,271,859 97. Massachusetts with a population twice as large, spread over a surface of 7,000 square miles, governs herself very decently for less than a million and a quarter of dollars per annum. Virginia which has never been cited as a model of thrift, obtains her HENRY A. WISE with all attendant advantages for the trifle of $2,181,830—while prosperous and extravagant Louisiana finds it impossible to waste much more than a million and a half upon her public concerns. And the annual administrative expenditure of the whole Empire State in 1856–7 rose not above a million and three quarters!

If our comfortable citizen finally recovers from his stupefaction at finding how costly is the experiment of municipal mis-government, and undertakes to seek for the outlets which actually carry off so vast an accumulation of cash from the City coffers, he may be compelled to put faith in Mr. Comptroller FLAGG's financial "tales of terror," but he assuredly will not find it at all more easy to understand them. Each item of the long list involves a fresh mystery and the only specification which bears its explanation clearly on its face, is the charge which proportions a certain amount of annual expenditure to a certain amount of money borrowed and received in former years. The philosophy of loans and interest is patent to the simplest capacity, and although it may be difficult for many of us in these days to believe that such a thing was ever known as "interest at six per cent.," still the notion is not absolutely chimerical, and may be admitted. It is intelligible that on some seven millions of revenue bonds we should be paying some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of annual interest. But *why* we should be paying the interest on what has been done for us, with the principal thereof is not altogether so clear. Still more imperspicuous is the proposition that a new sum of nearly *five millions of dollars* has been recently added to our obligations, which we shall shortly begin to acknowledge in the form of *a new set of taxes*.

But out of this chaos of figures and this luxury of extravagant fancies, two facts at least do stand forth boldly and sharply defined—that we are the worst-served people in the world, and that we pay more for an ill-service than anybody else for good. And it is well that these facts, which can hardly perhaps be said to be of the nature of news to us, should be presented afresh to us at just this time, that we may duly reflect upon their significance before deciding what course of action shall be adopted by us in relation to the municipal elections of December. For it may, possibly, come to pass that a sufficient number of citizens shall be moved by such reflections to resolve that the household affairs and the domestic administration of New-York City shall be no longer subordinated to the interests of political parties. It would be well, perhaps, if custom or the law had declared that no man who had filled a municipal office in the City should ever be eligible to any State or federal function, and that no man who had ever attended a caucus should be eligible to an office under the City. The mediæval burghers whose pious manes have of late been confidently invoked by our urban politicians, would not probably have stuck at such a measure in such an emergency. But the times have changed and we with them. What we can do, however, we can and must, and if any man doubts that *something* must be done, and that speedily, to save the City from depopulation by taxes and crime, let him give at least a night and a day to meditation on the instructive but complicated composition of Mr. Comptroller FLAGG.

The Kansas Election.

As a general thing Governor WALKER'S proclamation is received throughout the country as a strong indication of his personal desire, and of the purpose of the National Administration, to secure to the people of Kansas, in the election of next Monday, a full and fair opportunity to vote. He is reproached by the violent Pro-Slavery press for having "interfered" in the matter at all, and especially for having taken ground so decidedly and so warmly against Judge CATO's extra-judicial opinion that none can vote but those who have paid the tax required by the Territorial law of 1855;—and he is assailed, with still greater vehemence, by the violent Anti-Slavery journals for the intimation that his personal sympathies are with those who seek to maintain the "equilibrium" of the Union by the admission of Kansas as a Slave State,—and also for his severe reprehension of the organization of a Charter Government by the Free-State men in Lawrence City. By the great body of the people in all sections, however, who look at the matter without party prejudice or political feeling of any kind, the expression of his personal preferences and wishes on one side or the other, is regarded as a matter of very little consequence.

No one, we presume, at all acquainted with Governor WALKER'S political antecedents, ever expected from him anything like personal sympathy with a distinctively Anti-Slavery movement, either in Kansas or anywhere else. All his political associations have been with the other side, and it was unavoidable that his personal wishes, so far as he might have any, should lean to that side also. All that the country had a right to expect from him in the matter was, that he should not permit his personal feelings to interfere, in any way or upon either side, with the rigid and exact discharge of his official duty. And in justice to him we are bound to confess that we see no evidence that he has ever done so. He has insisted, in all his messages, speeches, letters and proclamations, that all the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory ought to have, and so far as his official action could secure it, *should* have, a fair chance to vote in the choice of political rulers and in all matters affecting the legislation of the Territory. In spite of all the denunciations which are urged against him, we see no reason to doubt the entire sincerity of these declarations, or that he will do all in his power to carry them into effect. His recent proclamation certainly gives quite as strong assurances on this subject as could be expected or desired at his hands. It is perfectly easy, we are aware, to *assume* that Gov. WALKER in all this is simply playing a part,—that he deliberately makes promises which he has no intention of fulfilling, and that while his words favor the cause of justice and fair-play, his acts will be wholly on the other side. But we cannot find it consistent with our self-respect thus to impute to any public officer, with so much of personal and of public reputation at stake, purposes and intentions of so dishonorable and degrading a character. It will be quite time enough to visit them with the censure they merit when their existence becomes something more than matter of assumption. We prefer to judge Gov. WALKER, as we judge every other public officer, by what he does, not by predictions or suspicions of what he may do. Up to the present time, in our judgment, his administration of Kansas affairs has been marked by a desire and a determination to secure to its inhabitants the full possession of their civil and political rights.

If the election is conducted upon the doctrines of Gov. WALKER'S proclamation,—all being permitted to vote who are citizens of the United States and have resided six months in the Territory,—and no others,—the Free-State men and the country at large will have no reason to complain of the result. But it cannot be denied that there are formidable obstacles in the way of securing this result. Gov. WALKER has felt bound to conduct the election in strict accordance with the Territorial law of 1857,—nor is it easy to see how he could possibly have done otherwise under the circumstances of the case. That law places the whole machinery of the election in the hands of men who *may* not agree with Gov. WALKER in his interpretation of the law, or admit his right to dictate the manner in which it shall be enforced. The Judges of Election are clothed with the power of deciding what votes shall be admitted and what votes shall not. They may insist upon Judge CATO's construction of the law, and exclude all voters but such as have paid the tax. This would be a high-handed and barefaced act of injustice, and would be in direct hostility to the published views of Governor WALKER and of the Administration at Washington. But the practical question is, would the evil be remedied and the injustice cured? Governor WALKER, in his proclamation, intimates very distinctly that, as the certificate to the Delegate to Congress, declaring that he was "*duly elected*," must be signed by him, he will have the power of judging finally as to the validity of the votes that may have been cast for him, and the invalidity of any that may be excluded. He does not promise that he will exercise this power,—and if he should attempt to do so, he would unquestionably find himself brought into direct collision with the judicial and other Pro-Slavery authorities of the Territory. It would require considerable courage on his part to take this ground:—but it would be so clearly just, and so thoroughly in accordance with the position of the Administration at Washington, that he could not fail to be sustained in it by Congress and the country. We hope, at all events, that the Free-State men who may be deprived of their rights by any such action of the Election Judges, will be in a position to present the facts, properly authenticated, for the consideration and action of Governor WALKER. It is of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the Territory, that this election should be conducted in such a manner as to challenge the approval of the whole country.

The State Judiciary.

The *Evening Post* publishes an exceedingly able and timely communication upon the necessity of maintaining the independence of the Judiciary by the reelection of Judge DENIO, in whose person it is menaced with complete and disastrous overthrow. The writer first notes the fact that Mayor WOOD, in the Syracuse Convention, demanded the rejection of Judge DENIO as the Democratic candidate, because he had pronounced a judgment hostile to the interests and the doctrines of the Democratic Party,—and that the Convention distinctly and deliberately refused to indorse that doctrine. He states also, that in the Republican Convention Mr. SNOW, a delegate from Madison County, declared that their object should be "to secure a Judiciary that is based on the principles of Republicanism,"—and Mr. SOUTHWORTH, another delegate from Niagara County, followed by saying that "if the principles of the Republican *party* were unworthy of representation in the Court of Appeals, then they were unworthy of his support:"—and the Convention virtually indorsed these views by nominating a candidate in opposition to Judge DENIO, by a vote of 119 to 13. The writer adds:

"The declaration of these principles has fallen upon the ears of thousands of the reflecting people of this State with astonishment and alarm, and if they are to go forth unrebuked, and one or both of the great parties are to act upon them, then we are indeed drifting out upon a sea of anarchy, in which every right of person and property is to be finally engulfed. To be plain, such views can only proceed from a weak head or bad heart. They lead to results so demonstrably disastrous that the most simple mind can comprehend the whole question at a glance. Literally translated they mean: *As a party we must elect men who, when they sit in judgment upon the law, will construe it in accordance with our views for purposes as a party.* If, like a question of pure mathematics, it leads but to one inevitable conclusion, he must reject that, if such conclusion conflicts with the purposes of his party, expressed, as they only can be, through a convention or by an accidental legislative majority."

It is not easy to exaggerate the disastrous importance of the principle thus laid down. That one or more political parties should act upon it is not surprising, and in itself not alarming,—for the blindness and the madness of party zeal constantly plunge men into the most glaring and dangerous courses. But, *if the people of this State sanction this doctrine* by electing candidates who represent it, then, indeed, will there be abundant reason to tremble for the integrity and independence of our Judiciary. Such a result will strike a deathblow to all hopes of rescuing the Judiciary from the same complete and abject subserviency to the behests and the aims of party which has already overtaken nearly every other department of our Government. We shall have every Judge upon every bench first deciding in strict conformity to his party *principles*,—next, consulting the interests of his party *friends* and securing their support by deciding in their favor, and finally plunging a little deeper into the whirlpool of corruption, and making *his own* interest his only rule of justice and of law. This result has already been very nearly reached in some of our Courts,—but while the higher branches of the Judiciary remain pure and independent there is hope of reformation. But let it once be demonstrated, by a popular election, that the Judge who disregards his *party* interests and party relations on the Bench, will be struck down by the People and made to give place to a party man, and the independence of the Judiciary will be only a tradition of the past.

It is idle for Republicans to say that they are not responsible for any such result,—that they have made no such issue, and proclaimed no such doctrine. The unrebuked declarations of two of the delegates in their State Convention, however strong the implication upon the party, may not commit its members to the sentiments proclaimed,—but it does throw upon them the duty of repudiating those sentiments by their action and their votes. Besides, no man who prizes the principle of Judicial independence, should permit it to be made the foot-ball of party strife. It is a poor consolation to a man, whose house has been burned, to know that it has been done by an enemy, especially if any effort of his own might have saved it from destruction. It is the duty of a good citizen to prevent any threatened evil to his country, no matter from what quarter it may come:—and nothing can be a more criminal neglect of duty than a refusal to aid in doing right, because the wrong is threatened by the opposing party. It is the duty of every one who would maintain the purity and independence of the Judiciary, to vote for the man who represents that principle, no matter to what party he may belong. In theory all parties have hitherto professed a desire to preserve the bench free from party influence and control. Judicial nominations have never been deemed binding upon party adherents,—and no man should ever be asked or expected to vote for a Judge merely because he is the nominee of his political party. And especially in such a case as the present, where the issue upon the independence of the Bench is more directly made than ever before, every one who values it aright should give it the weight of his most earnest and effective support. There is no way in which the two candidates opposed to Judge DENIO could better vindicate their qualifications for the office which he now holds, than by declining to be made the instruments of subjecting his conduct as a Judge to the supervision and control of political parties.

The Colored Man Watkins Frees himself from the Aspersions of Mr. Greeley.

WILLIAM J. WATKINS, the Assistant Editor of FRED. DOUGLAS' paper, held forth last evening at the Bethesda Church in Sullivan-street, (colored,) in reply to some strictures in a late number of the *Tribune*, which were considered unjust and invidious towards the colored population of New-York. The house was well filled, and among the audience were observed a considerable number of white persons. Mr. WATKINS has attained the position of a leader among the colored people, and having acted a prominent part in the late Free Suffrage Convention, the proceedings at which gave rise to the offensive strictures of our cotemporary, he volunteered to take up the cudgel in defence of the Convention, and of the character and position of the colored citizens of New-York in particular. Mr. WATKINS read the offensive article and reviewed it *seriatim*. He said the article, as a whole, was a base distortion of facts, mean and ineffably contemptible in every respect. The article charged that a majority of the colored people of this City were living by liquor-selling, thieving and prostitution, and the rest occupying low and servile positions from choice; that they were, in fact, the dray-horses, scullions and satellites of white men, in other words, that a state of moral degradation and physical slavery was the normal condition of the colored man. He denied this "*in toto*, and as proof referred to various statistics specially prepared for the occasion, showing the occupation of 2,135 colored people, parents of the children, as copied from the Register's office, and of 11 colored schools in this City, that 224 of this number were engaged in mechanical trades; 1,642 engaged in occupations neither servile, nor tending to vice, and two by only filling servile positions. The adult population of the city was 8,500, and allowing the cases selected to be a fair sample of the rest, he established the fact that there were 896 engaged in mechanical employments, 5,568 occupied in useful stations not servile, and 1,076 only holding servile positions. In these respects he thought they compared favorably with the laboring whites. When he arrived in this city from Rochester, there were half a dozen Irishmen, and as many Dutch, running after him, and asking to be allowed to carry his valise for three cents!

Among the statistics as read, "One retired gentleman" created a little merriment. The speaker said, "Yes, we have *one* retired gentleman of color, and, if the *Tribune* continues its lies about us, we shall have to summon him from his retirement to join with us in self-vindication." As a people it was settled that they could not rely upon either of the three political parties. The Democratic Party had indorsed the Dred Scott decisions, which declared negroes nothing better than "dumb-driven cattle." Of the 130,000 Americans, not 10,000 would vote for enfranchising the colored man. And, as to the Republicans, not over two-thirds would give their votes in favor of wiping out of the Consttitution the unjust and odious clause requiring a property qualification. It followed that the colored citizens must unite for their own defence—

"Who would be free
Themselves must strike the blow."

They should hold Conventions whenever they pleased—should remain in the City—fight their own battles, and not go into the country to raise turnips, hoe potatoes or chop wood to please Mr. GREELEY. One thorough-going colored man in New-York was worth more to forward their interests and secure their rights than all the Greeleys in the world. GREELEY was an adroit politician, and adroit politicians are always to be distrusted.

In conclusion, he urged upon the audience to consolidate their interests, and work together for the common good. They must not be bamboozled by sham philanthropists. There had been a great deal of capital sheared from their wool, but they had got none of the profits, and they should not be dumb before the shearers any longer.

There was frequent applause during the delivery of these remarks, which occupied about an hour and a half, and the meeting separated in high spirits.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—Those interested in the present "Fusion" movement in Kings County, will find the following figures very suggestive. The votes cast by the three parties in the County last year were as follows:

	Dem.	Repub.	Am.
Second Senatorial District	6,252	4,188	4,716
Third Senatorial District	7,799	3,707	3,818
First Assembly District	1,566	729	1,172
Second Assembly District	2,131	1,094	750
Third Assembly District	1,846	1,471	1,515
Fourth Assembly District	2,506	1,060	1,435
Fifth Assembly District	2,324	1,123	1,455
Sixth Assembly District	1,508	1,188	1,217
Seventh Assembly District	2,102	1,358	950
Vote for Sheriff, 1856	14,031	7,874	8,986

By the above it will be seen that in case the "Fusion" movement succeeds, the Fusionists are certain of *five* Assemblymen, (and possibly a sixth,) both Senators and Sheriff, at the next election, providing everybody who voted last year votes this, and in the same direction.

☞ The *Philadelphia*, arrived yesterday, reports on Sept. 26, at P. M., Charleston bearing west 100 miles, she ran down for a dismasted vessel, and found her to be the brig *M. P. Rich*, of Fremont. She reported having lost her mainmast in collision with a bark on the night of the 23d; was making for Charleston, and did not need assistance.

On the 27th, at 1 P. M., Cape Hatteras northwest by north 15 miles, the *Philadelphia* spoke the bark *Louisa Eaton*, of Boston, from Havana to Boston.

Our Minister in Paris—Refutation of a Slander.

From the National Intelligencer.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

Great indignation is felt here by the public and the personal friends of his Excellency Mr. MASON, United States Minister at this Court, in consequence of a paragraph said by some American papers to have originally appeared in the London *Court Journal*. I have found it published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Aug. 5, where, reproduced without any comment, it reads thus: "His Excellency Plenipotentiary MASON, having been reprimanded for throwing his arm round the back of the chair of the Empress EUGENIE, is making up his pack to fly to some retirement where he means, so says report, to study the affinities in order to behave better next time."

When I first heard of this piece of unfounded gossip I could not believe that any journal in the Union would be unwary enough to publish a report so transparently false, and was, therefore, astounded to find it admitted into the columns of the *Enquirer*. The matter is beneath the notice of His Excellency, but an American, loving his country and honoring her through her representative, may be permitted to expose the fabrication. I have it from the very best authority that no such report was ever published in the London *Court Journal*. Mr. MASON is as much remarkable here as in the United States for his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, and I have reason to know that his fulfilment of his ministerial duties has always been characterized by the utmost attention to etiquette and propriety in every respect, and no one is more esteemed personally by the Emperor and Empress. I know that on the 1st of January last, when the Emperor received all the foreign dignitaries, he greeted the American Minister in the most cordial manner, and, after expressing his best wishes for the continuance of good feeling between the two Governments, concluded by hoping that he (Mr. MASON) would remain at his Court for the coming four years. These words were heard by the Russian Ambassador, who told our Minister that it was his duty to repeat the words thus addressed to him, in his official capacity, to his Government, but Mr. MASON, with the modesty of true merit, has, I am sure, remained silent upon the subject. I am most happy to be able to repeat them, and to say that I know the truth whereof I speak. That the scandal to which I allude should sadden the Minister is natural, as no one likes to be misrepresented and made the mark for ridicule; but what passes my comprehension is the fact that a statement so derogatory should find its way to the columns of what are considered respectable journals in the United States. As far as regards any political purposes to be subserved by the dissemination of this foolish report, nothing surely can be gained, as the American public is too shrewd to believe any such nonsense of so well-known a gentleman. The citizens of Paris who hear of this matter only wonder at the license of the American press, and cannot understand how such a ridiculous story could for a moment be repeated.

The Turf for 1857.

NEW-YORK RACES.—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TUESDAY, Sept. 29.—GREAT FOUR-MILE RACE.—Four-mile heats; winner to receive $5,000.

JNO. HUNTER enters ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, 4 years old, by *Glencoe*, dam *Nannie Rhodes*, by *Wagner*..... 1 1

JAS. TALLEY enters gr. h. *Engineer*, 5 years old, by *Revenue*, dam *Andromeda*, by *Oscar*... 2 2

THOS. PURYEAR, enters b. h. *Charleston*, 4 years old, by *Sovereign*, dam *Millwood*, by *Monarch*..drawn

TIME—FIRST HEAT.		TIME—SECOND HEAT.	
First mile	2:02	First mile	1:59
Second mile	1:55¾	Second mile	1:54
Third mile	1:51¾	Third mile	1:53
Fourth mile	1:56	Fourth mile	2:01
Total	7 45	Total	7:47

The race drew a large concourse of people, for the weather was beautiful, and the promise great, but it disappointed grievously the expectations of all present. *Nicholas I.* won in two straight heats in a canter; the betting was not very heavy or brisk, as it was considered almost a sure thing that *Nicholas I.* would carry off the stake. He was the favorite $100 to $20 previous to starting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—No. 49 Wall-st., and

From Washington.

THE AMOUNT AND COST OF COTTON—... CAN BOUNDARY—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, ...

The Commissioner of Patents is sending ... culars with the view of ascertaining the ... cost of cotton consumed in the United ... the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, ... qualities and values of the different classes ... into which it is manufactured.

The President to-day returned from ... Col. EMORY, the United States Commissioner running the Mexican Boundary, has formally ... over to the Interior Department the ... ficial papers connected with that work.

The Mexican Commissioner and his corps ... ants will leave this week for Mexico.

THOMAS SERGENT has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, *vice* VAN ... resigned, and J. D. EVANS the Receiver at ... lis, Minnesota, *vice* RUSSELL resigned. JAMES ... Receiver at Chorlton, Iowa, has sent in his ... tion.

News by the Southern Mails.

TWO BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS—END ... CAMPAIGN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. ...

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday of last ... are to hand by the arrival of the mails at this ...

Copious rains had fallen in Western Texas ...

In two engagements with the Indians near ... they had been badly beaten, and the campaign ... considered ended.

Nine hundred Indians were at Janos, ... Mexican boundary, receiving rations from ... hua, where there had been fine rains. Wheat ... corn was abundant and almost a drug.

Companies C and M Fourth Artillery under ... mand of Col. BELTON from Florida had ... New-Orleans *en route* for Kansas.

From Baltimore.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION—... TION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE—... DISASTER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. ...

The American Sunday-School Union has ... ly discovered that notes and acceptances ... to nearly $60,000 have been circulated with... authority. A card has been prepared disowning ... and asserting that the Board is not responsible ... their payment.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Maryland ... tute opened here this evening. The display ... splendid, and the attendance large. The open... dress was made by FURMAN SHEPPARD, of Philadelphia.

The schooner *Alabama*, from Port-au-Prince ... 6th inst., bound to New-York, has put into this ... distress, having experienced very heavy ... On the 22d inst. she experienced a severe gale ... strained the vessel considerably, causing a leak ... was obliged to throw overboard her deck load ... sisting of logwood, and a hundred barrels of ... out of her hold. She also lost her sails and ...

From Boston.

DEATH OF JOHN E. THAYER—UNITED ... STEAMER MERRIMAC—FIREMEN'S PARADE ... POLITICAL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. ...

Mr. JOHN E. THAYER, a wealthy and well-... Broker of this city, died this morning.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac* ... in the stream to-day, and will leave to-morrow ... the Pacific station.

The second annual parade and muster of the ... ton Fire Department took place to-day.

In the morning there was a trial of the ... engines upon the Common for prizes, with the following result:

First Prize—A silver trumpet to No. 5, for ... a horizontal stream 185 feet. Second Prize to ... for filling a tank of 1,500 gallons in 8 minutes, ... onds. Third Prize to Hose Company No. 2. ... Prize to Hose Company No. 1, and the Fifth ... Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

The whole Department dined on the Common ... mammoth tent; after which they were reviewed ... the Mayor and both branches of the City Government.

The display was very fine, and was witnessed ... thousands.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of ... Governor GARDNER was held in Faneuil Hall ... evening. CALVIN F. HINES was the Presi... Speeches were made by Major CORR, ANSON ... CARY, INCREASE SUMNER, and others.

Meeting of the American State Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. ...

The American State Committee met at the ... House to-day, and elected LEMUEL BURROWS, Chairman; L. S. PARSONS, Vice-Chairman; JOHN N. ... ER, Treasurer; and HENRY Q. LANSING and C. ... SEBELS, Secretaries.

Mr. BURROWS declined the chairmanship in ... quence of official engagements. Mr. PARSONS ... then made Chairman.

An Executive Committee was appointed, of ... Mr. BURROWS accepted the chairmanship.

Convention of Railroad Officers.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. ...

A Convention of Railroad officers from the ... York, Western and New England Roads, was ... here to-day. Time-tables were agreed upon for ... ter service. The time between this city and ... York is fixed at 18 hours. SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., of the Hudson River Railroad, presided.

Agricultural Fair at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Tuesday, Sept. ...

Hampden Park, a tract of 60 acres of land ... chased and fitted up by the Hampden Agricultural Society, at a cost of $40,000, was inaugurated to-day in the presence of some 12,000 persons.

The opening address was made by Hon. GEO. ... the inaugural address by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and the closing address by Mayor PHELPS.

The affair was a splendid success.

The town is full of people who have come to attend the second National Horse Exhibition, which commences to-morrow. The show will be the best ever held in this country. The best horses are here, ... coming from Virginia. The old Morrill horse is ... from Vermont, with sixty of his offering. ... teams of all sorts are present, including many from New-York.

Verdict in the Case of Quarter-Master ... noids.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. ...

In the United States District Court, in the ... of Quarter-Master REYNOLDS, charged with defrauding the Government in the sum of $130,000, the Jury, to-day, returned a verdict that the Government was indebted to the defendant in over $400, and judgment was accordingly entered in his favor.

The North River Steamers Knickerbocker and New World.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The steamer *Knickerbocker* sprung a leak at her dock at 8 o'clock this evening. She has about seven feet of water in her hold. She also took fire about the same time, but the fire was extinguished with little damage.

The *New World* is aground, and will not probably get off before 11 o'clock to-night.

The Health of New-Orleans—Non-arrival of the Daniel Webster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. ...

The deaths in this city last week were 109.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, from New-York ... inst., *via* Key West, with the California mails ... not yet been telegraphed.

Arrival of the Bark R. H. Knight with the Crew of the Brig Albion Cooper.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The bark *R. H. Knight*, with the murderers of the brig *Albion Cooper*, arrived here this morning. The murderers are now lodged in jail. The lad, who was State's evidence, died of yellow ... on the passage.

The Steamer Jura for Cork.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Sept. ...

The steamer *Jura*, with troops, will sail ... this port on Thursday morning next, and will carry a mail-bag and such telegraphic dispatches as may arrive in season. Dispatches can be prepaid to any part of Europe at the American Telegraph Company's office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia and Quaker City —The Slave-Trade—Capture of an American Slaver by a Spanish Cruiser—A Cargo of Negroes Landed in the Port of Havana —Financial Intelligence.

The United States steamship *Philadelphia*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Commander, from New-Orleans at 8 A. M. of the 20th inst., and Havana on the afternoon of the 23d, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Quaker City*, SHUFELDT, Commander, from Mobile on the 22d and Havana on the morning of the 25th, also arrived here yesterday.

The *Philadelphia* landed 32 passengers and $6,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 21 passengers, and $115,000 in specie for this port.

From Havana to Cape Hatteras, the *Philadelphia* encountered heavy head winds, accompanied by a terrific head sea.

The *Quaker City* made the passage from Havana in four days and three hours, and enjoyed fine weather.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, and the English Mail steamer from St. Thomas, were both overdue at Havana when the *Quake City* sailed.

The health of Havana was improving rapidly.

Several cargoes of negroes had been landed on the north side of the Island of Cuba. Two Spanish vessels had been seized, and several persons, supposed to be implicated in the trade, had been imprisoned by order of the Captain-General.

Stock of Sugars on hand, 195,000 boxes.

Exchange on New-York and northern cities, at par

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

The topic of conversation in all circles of society just now, is the slave-trade, and the probable results of the open violation of treaty stipulations with the English Government. Last Monday we received information by the telegraph that a large American ship, loaded with Africans, had been captured by a Spanish cruiser near the port of Cardenas. As it is well known that a large number of expeditions have been fitted out for the coast, the news did not cause the slightest surprise—the more so, as the trade has been sanctioned by the Captain-General and his immediate officers. It seems that the American bark had got ashore in endeavoring to navigate through the Keys, and was accidentally discovered by the Spanish war schooner. A large part of the cargo had been landed before her capture. During the passage, small pox of the most virulent nature had broken out among the unfortunate wretches, and carried off great numbers. It is reported here that the vessel was fitted out in the port of New-York, and sailed from there previously to the *Clara B. Williams*. She is now in Cardenas, in the Quarantine, waiting for orders from the Captain-General. As this vessel had on board some four hundred slaves, she will prove a valuable prize to the commander and crew of the lucky cruisr.

Another landing of a more daring character, and probably unequaled in the annals of the Slave-trade, was effected in the very port of Havana on the night of the 17th, by the Spanish schooner *Villanueva*, Captain N—, *alias* Manuel Gallego, (I give you the *soubriquet* as a means of CONCHA'S finding out the owners.) It seems that the schooner had been cruising off the offing for several days, and after being foiled in her attempts to effect the disembarkation near Matanzas, was ordered by her owners to proceed to Havana on the night in question, anchor off the Punta Castle, where everything would be in readiness to hurry up the business. Indeed, so well prepared was everything, that nothing was known of the matter until after 7 o'clock the next morning. She came to anchor at about 12½, and by 2 o'clock had landed *three hundred and eighty negroes*, all of which were put into carriages and driven to different parts of the country, some passing directly in front of General CONCHA'S country residence! It is only natural to suppose that the owners of these negroes must be "*pajaros gordos*," and that certain officers of the Government fully cognizant of the fact. Otherwise, how can it be supposed that such a body of men could pass through the heart of the city without being perceived by the watchmen and different military posts? It is asserted and not without plausible ground, that the officer on guard at the Punta Castle, and the watchmen, were bribed. I have been told that the officer at the Prison Guard was arrested, as an accomplice in the affair. The whole thing is shameful from beginning to end, and demonstrates completely that the Government is rotten; and, as a Captain-General would not suffer himself to be compromised for trifles, it is only natural to suppose that he, or the civil Governor, has been handsomely recompensed for allowing the landing to take place at the mouth of the harbor, and under the nose of Her British Majesty's Consul-General. A sailor belonging to the schooner has been arrested, in whose pocket was found a draft on a certain Señor MUROS, of Rigia, who was arrested, but released, after giving security for his appearance at Court when called upon. Several auspicious vessels have been frequently telegraphed from the Moro, but they have never entered. They are evidently a part of the African squadron that is daily arriving on our coasts. Two or three smart Yankee sloops could make a good haul just now in these waters of our renegade countrymen who have taken a command in this fleet.

Cuban Stock Companies continue depressed, and with but slim chances of improvement. The month of November, it is feared, will produce hard times in the market. I see that the subject of union among the different banking institutions is beginning to be broached. Probably those of weak legs are anxious to receive support. The General continues granting permission to two every week to open their subscriptions, but it is douhtful whether they will be eventually approved by the Government.

Arrival of the Cahawba at Charleston.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The steamship *Catawba*, from Havana on the 25th, *via* Key West the same day, has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

Sugars at Havana were depressed and prices were declining.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from New-York 17th inst., was waiting at Key West for the California mails for New-Orleans, per *Star of the West*.

News from the Bahamas.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—GOLD MINES—THE SALT CROP—WRECK OF AN ENGLISH BRIG.

Advices from Nassau (N. P.) are received to the 20th of September.

The papers notice the celebration on the 1st of August, at Nassau, of the anniversary of the abolition of African Slavery in the British Colonies.

Lieutenant-Colonel WETHERALL, Commandant of the garrison at Nassau, died on the 21st of August.

Later advices from the gold mines recently discovered in Giana, state that the precious metal procured from them is said to be of very fine quality, and is found in great abundance embedded in quartz, but at the present time, and during the wet season, the district is very unhealthy.

There have been about 250,000 bushels of salt raked in Inagua up to the 1st of August. They have had rain, which will put the raking back about three weeks. At Rum Cay raking had just commenced. Accounts from Mathew Town, to the 29th of August, state that the Company alone had raked in the aggregate about 85,000 oushels of salt, some of which had been sold at 10c. ₰ bushel. The weather continued fine, and there was still plenty of salt in the pans, which unfortunately could not be gathered on account of the scarcity of laborers. Salt season of the Turks Islands had been highly favorable. Several hundred thousand buehels of salt had been shipped from the various parts of that colony, and about 500,000 bushels were still on hand, with the quantity constantly increasing. Price 10c.

An English brig had been wrecked at Inagua with a cargo of about 350 tons of copper ore, one-half of which had already been saved, and it was presumed that the efforts used to save the remainder would be successful.

The Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a secret meeting yesterday, all the members present except Mr. CHOLWELL.

The following is all that was done that was made public:

Mr. BOWEN offered a number of petitions from policemen for permission to receive rewards. After some discussion, Mayor WOOD moved that all such monies be placed in the fund to be created under the law.

Mayor PEWELL suggested that the Chief Clerk be requested to provide a book wherein should be entered as on evidence of merit, the several sums so paid into the fund by each officer. The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN moved that in the case of the New-London robbery, proceedings be commenced immediately for the recovery of the reward offered. Adopted.

The complaint of C. J. WARREN, property clerk, in regard to the difficulty of getting property from police clerks, was, on motion of Mr. BOWAN, referred to the Committee on General Discipline, to report measures for the removal of the evil.

It was on motion,

Resolved, That Isaac Marsland, James Austin, of Brooklyn, be discharged from the Department, paying them to date for services, as was explained by Mayor WOOD to have been the custom of the old Commission.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the men complained of in the Eighth Ward, tried on 25th, be restored to duty, and paid from the day of suspension. Carried.

The charges against William Westerfield were dismissed.

Mayor WOOD moved that the chief clerk keep a book, alphabetically arranged, for the registering o sentences against members of the Department.

Charges against J. Shipton were proved and his pay was forfeited for thirty days.

The charges against George Foster not being sufficiently proved, he was reinstated with pay from date of suspenston.

In the case of James E. Corter, chorges were proved and pay forfeited for thirty doys.

Mr. STRANAHAN here moved that D. F. Jones, Moses A. Munn and John Elliot, he made Policemen of the Metropolitan force in Brooklyn. He also movsd that Conklin and Smith he appointed Sergeants of the Brooklyn force. Both motions were adopted.

It was resolved that Owen Cunninghom he discharged from pay and duty.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at two o'clock Saturday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, At Wholesale.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocotelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers,

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS, TOMATOES, OR ANY other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City, free of expense.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprieters, No. 215 Froot-st., near Beekman-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

ARTHUR'S GLASS SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—Call and see them. They are perfect. Being thoroughly annealed, they will stand the heat of boiling water. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-street, New-York.

REMOVAL.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Are determined to sell their entire stock of SATIN DE LAINE BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, &c., At greatly reduced prices, In consequence of removing to their new store.

A CARD.

The subscribers, having been subject to unexpected delay in completing a part of their building on Broadway for the business of the present season, would meanwhile invite attention to a stock of goods adapted to a first-class trade, together with every variety of ready-made clothing, which they have now for sale at their old establishment, on Cherry and Catherine sts.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st., New-York.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

AT COST, FOR CASH.
We will sell our entire stock of Clothing at net cost, for cash, consisting of fine cloth coats, business coats, overcoats, vests and pants in great variety, all recently made up expressly for City retail trade. It will be for the interest of persons wanting articles in our line to call and examine our stock.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public will bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or stors doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhare except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 31 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83, State-st., Albany.

SUGAR IS HIGH! THEREFORE USE SPRATT'S "Patent Cans," and preserve fruits without sugar, fresh the year around. Depôt No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.

SELLING OUT BELOW COST, TO RETIRE FROM business. Carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, &c., &c., at a great sacrifice. I. HYATT, No. 219 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor-House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dyo in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. T. L. Harris, HERATIO FOSTER, of this City, to MARY A., daughter of Rev. G. Waters, of Rahway, N. J.

HEATH—CHILD.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, JOHN H. HEATH, of Newburg, N. Y., to EMMA L., daughter of Lewis Child, of this City.

WALLACE—WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Grand-st. Church, JAMES WALLACE, Esq., Brantford, Canada West, to Miss FARQUS ISABELLA WATSON, late of Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

STEWART—BURKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, N. J., WILLIAM STEWART to MARY AGNES, daughter of F. W. Burke, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SPER—COLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 28, by Rev. J. S. Holme, A. B. SPER to Miss MARY COLEY, daughter of the late Daniel Coley, all of Brooklyn.

PARROTT—BUDDINGTON.—At Stratford, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. T. Hill, ANDREW B. PARROTT, of Bridgeport, to Miss MARY A. BUDDINGTON, of Stratford.

DIED.

BUTTRICH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, of congestion of the brain, JENNIE, daughter of Silas H. and Harriet Buttrich, aged 4 years, 7 months and 3 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow morning.

QUANTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, after a long and painful illness, HARRIET, wife of Henri Quantin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her brother-in-law, James W. Hale, No. 108 West 13th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, LOUISA J. WILLIAMS, wife of James M. McLean.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WALSH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, of consumption, JOHN HENRY WALSH, in the 26th year of his age.

His brother, Andrew Jackson, and relotives and friends are requested to ottend his funeral, this morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 37 West 11th-st. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, SARAH ELIZABETH, youngest child of Robert and Elizabeth Jones, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 20 6th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWANDE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, SARAH LOUISA LAWRENCE, aged 19 years, daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, and grand-daughter of the late Samuel Betts.

Funeral from Zion Church, 38th-st., corner Madison-av., Murray Hill, at 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MOON.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, SAMUEL K., youngest child of John H. and Margaret Moon, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 177 West 21st-st. His remains will be taken to English Neighborhood.

GIFFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 28, after a short but severe illness, GEORGE W. GIFFORD, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Hammersley-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

BEEKMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday, Sept. 28, ANNIE, twin daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Beekman, aged 20 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her parents, foot of 117th-st., East River, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Albany papers please copy.

GENUNO.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, EVALINA, only child of Edward W. and Frances A. Genung, aged 5 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Portland-av., 2d house from DeKalb-av., without further invitation.

LEFFERTS.—At Bedford, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, ANN ELIZA, wife of James Lefferts.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN MATER.—At Castleton, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, ANN VANDERVOORT, widow of the late Gilbert Van Mater, of Newtown, L. I., aged 88 years and 3 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av, Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11¼ A. M., on Thursday. The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER
into any style or pattern. Our house was established *over thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 23 Maiden-lane.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WHO CARES FOR THE TIMES?
Read the splendid new story of "THE EPICUREAN; or the YOUNG PRIESTESS," by the celebrated TOM MOORE, the only Prose Romance written by him. Beautifully illustrated. Commenced in this week's NEW-YORKER. Now ready. To be had of all news dealers. Four cents a copy

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women; one as first-class cook, understands pastries and bread, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; are willing to make themselves generally useful; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 238 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY WELL-informed and highly-respectable Scotch Protestant woman, possessing superior qualifications as nurse or chambermaid, and perfect family seamstress. Can do all kinds of embroidery, dressmaking, &c. Will be found a most valuable, truthful and reliable person for any lady requiring a first-class servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL PROTESTANT girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City; one to do chamberwork and sewing, is quick at the needle, does embroidery neatly, and will assist with the washing and chamberwork, wages $6 to $7; the other as nurse and assist with washing, is fond of children, wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, and also other genteel housework. Apply at No. 9 Van Brunt-st., corner Summit-st. Can be seen for two days. Has been in situation for three years, and also can get good recommendation from her last employer.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A TIDY, AGREEable American girl, with 4 years' reference, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, is in every respect a competent domestic; also, for a young colored girl to do chamberwork, is intelligent and of undoubted moral character. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as general housework, is good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or waiter. Also, two girls to do the whole work of a family. Have no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference from her place, where she has lived for three years and a half. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., or a note addressed to M. E. F. will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FANCY STORE for a most respectable Protestant young woman, in whom perfect confidence can be placed in every respect. Call for two days after 2 P. M., or address a note to E. D., No. 37 East 12th-st., at her present employer's, where she has lived for more than five years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble women. One is a first rate cook, and would assist in washing and ironing. The other as waitress, or would do chamber-work. Both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of city references. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork, take care of children and assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, a situation as waiter; has lived with some of the best families in the City and country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, or No. 221 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; are willing to make themselves useful; no objection to the country; the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE: is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 54 Spring-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman desires a situation. Is a first-rate cook. Understands the cooking of meats, poultry and game, all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies, willing to be useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES a good hand, some active employment, where he would be required to write a portion of the time; no objection to traveling; satisfactory references given. Address J. NATHANIEL, No. 14 Abingdon-place, corner of Trey and Hudson sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do light chamberwork, and plain sewing, or to mind children, or to travel with a lady who has never lived out before. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs, or would be willing to take in washing.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family. She has had a good many years' experience, and feels confident of satisfying the most fastidious. She holds undoubted reference as to character, &c. May be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st. She is a good baker.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 861 Broadway, third door above 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork and washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE person, speaking English well, a situation as waiter in a private family. Prefers the City. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 401 Pearl-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. Good City references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor. No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress in a private family. Has lived four years in her last place. Willing to make herself generally useful. Good City references. Call at No. 356 10th-st., third floor, front, for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young girl for general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; has good reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable young woman, who is in every respect capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; can produce the best of City reference as to sobriety, honesty and general good conduct. Call at No. 436 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED woman, a situation—a professed cook—makes all kinds of pastry and preserves. No objection to a respectable boarding-house. The best of reference given. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with plain sewing in a respectable family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 Pearl-st., back room, 3d floor.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG women, situations as cook, washer and ironer, or as housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress; six years' references from last place. Call or address to No. 35 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House. Can give the best of reference. Inquire for ANN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can give good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS and seamstress by a lady of much experience; teaches French, English, &c., and has very satisfactory references. To be seen till suited at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young Protestant girl, for general house work; is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE Protestant; will do chamberwork and sewing, or will make herself useful; the other will do housework in a small family; references given. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at the frame house on the corner of Hoyt and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN experienced Protestant man, in a private family, or to take care of a place; the best of City reference given. ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av., N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FIRST-CLASS Protestant servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or to take care of children; good City reference given if required. Apply at No. 226 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVERness and seamstress, to take charge of two little girls the best of City reference required. Apply before 10 A. M., at No. 9 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, as chambermaid and waiter, as laundress, as family seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and nurse, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT TIDY WOMEN, WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; one does the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; all styles of shirt ironing, or as fine laundry and chambermaid; also, her niece, a girl 18 years, in private family or boarding-house; wages $7 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Scotch Protestants; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; both have excellent recommendations; the cook has one seven years. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, as governess or assistant teacher. Is capable of giving instruction on the piano-forte and organ. Unexceptionable references can be given. Apply to Mrs. CUMRI, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable English girl who knows her business thoroughly. She is a splendid hand at all kinds of particular work, such as shirts, ladies' fine things, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and to sew. Would have no objections to go South. Good references given. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. Good City references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st. between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 176 Hester-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; can be seen for one week if not engaged. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 189 Green-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to take care of a baby. Good reference given. Apply at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND HELP in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS a good hand at making ladies' and children's clothing. Good City reference. Apply for two days at cap store No. 693½ Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference. Call at No. 33 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Inquire at No. 159 East 16th-st., corner of Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper and seamstress, or as nursery governess. Inquire for three days at No. 79 Union-place, 4th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WRITER, A SITUATION in a law office. Advertiser has been in such a situation before. Address OMEGA, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply for two days at No. 174 East 36th-st.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN WHOSE EVENINGS are disengaged is desirous of obtaining some work in the way of copying; writes a plain, legible hand-writing. Reference given. Address B. A. R., at this office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 66 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

COOPER HOUSE

Reopened, and newly-furnished rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished, price from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 29 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, within one minute's walk of Fulton Ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be had with board in a pleasant location near Union-square. The house has gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 46 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily: suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can find pleasant board for the Winter on the North River above Newburg. Situation delightful—terms moderate. For particulars address Box No. 3 264 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—THE two new stone-front buildings Nos. 145 and 147 West 45th-st. will be used as a first class boarding-house. Reference required. Apply soon between 8th-av. and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, consisting of two parlors with bedrooms attached. Also rooms on third floor to let, with board, at No. 61 Madison-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BEDroom communicating, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, No. 27 Bleecker-st.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, separate or together, two large parlors on first floor. Other spacious rooms on the first floor: gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

NO. 163 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET—A second-story back room. Also, a third room on first floor to let, with full or partial board. Apply as above.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, four pleasant rooms overlooking New-York Bay; location desirable and convenient, within five minutes' walk of South or Montague Ferries. Address MONTAGUE, office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small family furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NINTH WARD—BOARDING NEAR HUDSON, below Bleecker-st.—Two or three gentlemen can find a very pleasant home, with nice room and partial board with a family lately from Connecticut. Gas and bath in the House. Terms moderate. Address HOME, *Times* Office.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., (junction of Astor-place.)—Two large rooms, connecting, on second floor. Also, one large front room on third floor, with bedrooms connecting. Would also accommodate a few day boarders.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, by a private family, who would extend to the occupants the comforts of home; house first-class, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 69 East 29th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mfrs. Chantnique County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
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MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 483 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1857.—The third installment of $25 on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House on Thursday, the 1st of October next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTE.—The prepayment of the entire two remaining installments, adding interest from the 1st of August last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest nt 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEBILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest nt the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th of October next. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of October inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE-COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LATE FIRM of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, being about to declare a dividend, request all creditors of the firm to send statements of their claims to the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 116 Broadway, on or before the 1st of October.
WM. G. LAMBERT, WM. M. BLISS, WM. C. HAGGERTY, } Assignees.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE—Hartford, Sept. 21, 1857.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five dollars on each share of capital stock standing on the books the 16th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union Bank. H. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1857.—This Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three per cent., payable at their office on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 2.
B. T. COMPTON, President.
W. J. WILCOX, Secretary.

COLLECTION OFFICE.—NOTES, BILLS AND drafts, payable in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada, will be collected—in specie or currency as may be directed—with promptness, and on moderate terms, by
JAMES CURRIE, No. 62 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $8 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, full seven-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar, arch-brace, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $150; price, $300; the piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scalloped keys and fluted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catherine ferries, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. for three days.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from purchase. Cost $650; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 P. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOLTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid carved ones. Second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway; where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

RARE CHANCE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANO, rosewood, made by Pethic & Co., warranted in perfect order, and of excellent tone, will be sold at a great sacrifice at 155 West Broadway, near Canal, by A. WEBER.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO UNderstands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and can do family sewing neatly, may call at No. 11 West 20th-st. from 9 to 11 A. M. None need apply but such as understand their business, and can bring the best of references.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. A Protestant woman, with good City references, may apply, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or during the evening, at No. 91 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK WHO WILL ASSIST IN THE washing and ironing; also, a girl who will do the chamberwork and waiting, (Protestants.) Apply to No. 65 Madison-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DOCTOR'S HORSE—AN EXCELLENT ANImal, used to the City, will stand without tying, sound, kind and cheap. Also, a "Messenger Mare," stands 17 hands, will travel 10 miles an hour; handsome action; suitable for carryall or coupé. Inquire at 99 West 20th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 113 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS at a bargain; one on the north side 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x80 feet, lot 100 feet, and one 20x40 feet, lot 50 feet, each brown stone and brick with the modern improvements; also one north side 47th-st., middle of the block between 6th and 7th avs., three story and basement brown stone first class house 20x50, lot 100 feet. Address note to ALLEN & STEVENS,
Lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 10 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $225. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

SMALL GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ten small-sized houses and lots, in the upper part of the City, to sell cheap, price from $5,000 to $5,500; good frame house and lot in Brooklyn, price $1,800. Terms liberal. Inquire of S. F. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st. Also, a fine country seat to exchange for Western, City or railroad bonds.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 526 Houston-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 20:9 by about 70. Price $7,500, most of which can remain on mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 11 A. M., or at No. 82 East 26th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 435 BROOME-STREET.—This property is situated only 100 feet from Broadway, and therefore offers great inducements to those who wish to transact a good business without paying a very high rent. To a good tenant favorable terms will be offered. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 62 Green-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. railroad depôt. The building is modern style of build; gas and water complete. Will be let low for the Winter to a good tenant. Inquire of H. C. JONES, lock manufactrer, near by the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 38 3d-st., corner 2d-av., in perfect order, with gas, Croton water, &c. Also, a part of the furniture for sale, if required. The location is very desirable for business men. Apply to F. WILKINSON, No. 26 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house No. 86 West 25th-st. This house is new; has furnace, gas, water-closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SMALL NEW BROWN-stone-front house, on north side West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $750, or until May 1 next, $450. Security required. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 4TH-ST., near 2d-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, A medium price brown-stone front residence, handsomely furnished; to let or for sale cheap.
MILLER MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE (new) for sale. Inquire between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 78 East 15th-st.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURnished and gas, to gentlemen doing business down town, consisting of one front parlor and three hall bedrooms, at No. 225 Grand-st., near Bowery.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A SMALL family, part of an English three-story basement house, within 7 minutes' walk of the City Hall; rent moderate. Address ALLEN, Box No. 1,407 New-York P. O.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,019 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLING, with immediate possession, modern, well built; good neighborhood, &c., &c. Location 3d to 40th-st., 3rd to 7th-av. Size of house, 21 to 24 feet. Price $7,500 to $10,000. Apply to J. T. ALLEN, No. 115 4th-av.

WANTED—A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THIS City, or stocks and bonds in exchange for a farm 12 miles from New-York, on Long Island, worth $13,000.
A. H. GOUCH, No. 120 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—WEST OF Greenwich-av., neighborhood of Jane-st.; second floor of a modern built house, calculated for a family on each floor, would be preferred. Address CLERK, *Times* office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish, in any quantities from 10 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia welcome. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Ten acres of land delightfully situated at Tarrytown near the River. The ground is located on a hill, affording a view of the Hudson for thirty miles. The place is beautifully adapted for a gentleman's seat, fine houses being already built in the vicinity, and in process of erection. There are fine large old trees on the place, and also a beautiful young orchard in good bearing. The place comprises every natural advantage to make it one of the finest on the river. The drive in the vicinity and the scenery cannot be surpassed. Price $7,500, of which half can remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply at No. 916 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Madison, a number of good farms, all in good order and beautifully situated, and well worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing property in the country; one farm of 40 acres, one of 50, 60, 75, 84, 100, 115, 132 and 220 acres; these are all good farms, with good improvements; the one of 40 acres is a beautiful one, with fruit of all kinds, fine gardens, good buildings, handsomely shaded with trees, and a large lawn before the house, and well worthy the attention of any one who desire a beautiful country place, it being within ten minutes' walk of the depôt in Madison. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FOR SALE.—A F

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL STOCK SALES AT AUCTION.

At the earnest solicitation of many parties, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that I am fully prepared to hold

SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,
EVERY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
in addition to my regular semi-weekly sales on
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, so that sales of securities can be made daily if desired, and receive thorough publicity through my advertisements.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 9 Broad-st.

FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
Being the entire stock of Stilwell & Hazleton, at No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of the above manufacturers, the whole of which is warranted of the best class as to finish, materials, &c. The stock comprises in part rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, etageres, centre tables, sofas and tête-à-têtes, arm, parlor and fancy chairs, library bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, armoires, wash-stands, &c.

Oak Dining Furniture, viz.: extension tables, buffets, lounges, arm chairs in morocco, cane, &c.

The whole to be sold without regard to cost, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—SPECIAL SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 Delaware and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,500 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Land Mortgage Bonds.
$37,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1863.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1867.
$250 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$500 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
$250 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
100 shares People's Bank.....$25 each.
100 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
100 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
50 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
100 shares Continental Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
200 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.
220 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
200 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
120 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
125 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
1010 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each.
210 shares North American Ins. Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Long Island Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
28 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$17 each.
20 shares Knickerbocker Insurance Co.....$40 each.
50 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20 shares American Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
200 shares National Fire Ins. Co.....$37½ each.
100 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
19 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each.

TERMS OR SALE—10 per cent. this day and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser; no checks received in payment of securities unless certified. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also, special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

A CARD.—Relief to the sufferers of the *Central America*. The undersigned will devote the entire commissions of his next sale, THURSDAY, Oct. 1st, 1857, to the benefit of the sufferers from the *Central America* disaster. He will be pleased to receive orders for that day from those who are charitably inclined. Sympathising with the community for the sufferings experienced by the passengers of the above ill-fated steamer, he awaits the response of the public. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WINES, LIBRARY, &c. THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES E. LIVINGSTON, ESQ.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 21st-st., west of 6th-av., the sale of which will be positive, without regard to weather, and the entire splendid furniture, &c., of the house, will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, full descriptive catalogues of which are ready and can be obtained of JOHN VOGT & CO., No. 59 John-st., near William. The furniture, paintings and parlor adornments are of the most chaste and costly description.

Consisting in dining room, where sale will commence, of oak extension table, made to order, cost $190, oak chairs, sofa, buffet with marble top, silver ware of Rogers & Brothers manufacture, every description of rich cut glass, China, pearl and ivory cutlery, &c., immediately after which

Parlor furniture, consisting of two elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson brocade, with reception chairs to match, superb carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, marble-top music cabinet, stool and cover, three bronze and ormolu chandeliers elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, French shades, two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, Turkish chairs with lounges to match in tapestry, velvet and Wilton carpets, costly vases, groups, ornaments, &c.; elegant paintings, embracing a valne collection of rare and beautiful subjects, in rich carved frames, transfiguration after Reubens &c.

With elegant chamber and library furnitnre, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, over twenty large hair mattresses, washstands, wardrobes, secretary and book-case, mirrors, clocks, sofas, tête-à-têtes, hall stand, oil-cloths, &c. Responsible men will be in attendance to pack and ship the goods if desired.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors; superior rosewood piano-forte; elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bolsters, blankets, &c., mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Carpets, large mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, piano-forte, &c., at the Salesrooms No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior furniture, most of which has been made to order, comprising several richly covered rosewood parlor suites etageres, bookcases, chamber suites, wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, hair mattresses, gas chandeliers, velvet and other carpets, kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, one large French plate mantel mirror, &c.

Also,

By order of the Assignee, a lot of French plate mirrors, writing desks, chairs, &c.

Also,

On account of a bankrupt estate, one rich carved rosewood parlor suite, costing $280, one rosewood library bookcase, one mahogany ditto, two rosewood marble-top washstands, two marble-top etageres, &c.

Sale positively without any reserve.

N. B.—Goods carefully packed for shipping.

Also a line of splendid canary birds in full song and in handsome cages.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany tête-à-têtes, in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in do., black walnut marble-top etageres, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, rosewood chairs in brocatel, easy chairs in enameled leather and reps; black walnut bureaus, lace window curtains, black-walnut washstands and bedsteads, crockery and glassware. Also, an assortment of stuffed birds on branches, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist Wm. Galbraith.

IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE—SPLENDID AND NEW SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on Oct. 7, 1857, an elegant, substantial and costly collection of rosewood brocatel furniture, of the newest patterns, magnificent French plate mantel, pier and oval mirrors, elaborately carved rosewood wardrobes and bedsteads, &c., and a very superior collection of oil-paintings, a great variety of beautiful window curtains, &c. This sale presents unprecedented advantages, as bargains can be had. Those about purchasing are invited to inspect the furniture, &c., at any time after 10 o'clock A. M. daily until day of sale on the premises No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., stuffed birds on branches, in groups and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT FORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Will be sold Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the hotel kept by ABRAHAM BUTLER, at Port Richmond, all the Real Estate of PAUL MERSEREAU, Esq., deceased, consisting of a homestead of 14½ acres of first quality land, with a good two-story stone dwelling and kitchen, with barn and other out-buildings, a well of excellent water at the door, and other conveniences. The place is well stocked with choice fruits of various kinds, and about 3 minutes' walk from the ferry.

Also a lot 64 feet front by 170 feet deep, adjoining the residence of Talbot Butler, on the Port Richmond road.

Also, 13⅜ acres of salt meadow, lying on the Sound, nearly opposite Elizabeth Port. Conditions made known on the day of sale by H. B. METCALF, Referee.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will hold their regular weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be had at their office, No. 11 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRIORS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising beds, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, tables, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, crockery, cutlery, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, 3 solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; pier, mantel and oval mirrors, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

For account of whom it may concern.

$5,000 Galena and Chicago Union R. R., 7 per cent., 1st mortgage bonds, 1863.	
80 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.	$48 each.
43 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.	$80 each.
90 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
50 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	$35 each.
40 shares American Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
25 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
40 shares Rull's Head Bank (hypothecated.)	$25 each.
10 shares Third Avenue R. R.	$100 each.
70 shares Corn Exchange Bank	$100 each.
20 shares Bank of the Republic	$100 each.
40 shares Bank of America	$100 each.
60 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	$20 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each.
30 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	$50 each.
30 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	$17 each.
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
20 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
40 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	$30 each.
15 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
100 shares National Bank	$50 each.
100 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each.
10 shares Hanover Bank	$37 each.
40 shares East River Bank	$38 each.
20 shares Citizens Bank	$25 each.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sale to-morrow, Oct. 1. Also, special sales when required. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Positive Sale of valuable property on Dey-street—The new, 5-story marble-front store, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, 25x77 feet. The property is now leased to a responsible tenant for a term of years, at $5,000 per annum. $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO. No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh and seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash. Also, a lot of men's thick boots sold as they are.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TO-MOR-ROW, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 114 Thompson-st., a large assortment of household furniture, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c., crockery, clothes, China toilet and tea sets, also a Heddenburg patent heater, with fixtures, &c., complete, the property of a party moving West.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 24 mahogany chairs, 12 oak cane-seat do., 3 mahogany bureaus, 2 mirrors, 4 carpets, 3 marble-top tables, 2 extension tables, a lot of crockery, glassware and kitchen furnitnre, 1 cooking stove, &c.

J. CAMPFIELD, Attorney for Mortgage.

FINANCIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad will be held at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, in 8th-st. near Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the condition and prospects of the Company. The Committee would urge upon all interested in its permanent welfare the absolute necessity of a general attendance.

BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
JOHN STEWARD, JR.,
Committee of Stock and Bondholders.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 23d day of September, 1857, at No. 13 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. On motion of Edwin Bartlett, Esq., JAMES BROWN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, W. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Charles Moran, Esq., President of the Company, addressed the meeting on the present condition and future prospects of the Company.

Richard Lathers, Esq., also addressed the meeting on the subject of the proposed new Loan.

On motion of S. B. Ruggles, Esq.,

Resolved, That Mr. Moran be requested to furnish a copy of his Address for publication, and that the same be printed in pamphlet form.

On motion of Benjamin Loder, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of Stockholders and Bondholders be appointed to confer with the President and Directors, on the subject of affording the necessary assistance to the Company.

Messrs. Benjamin Loder, Wm. Whitewright, Jr., John H. Gourlie, and John Steward, Jr., were appointed such Committee.

Notice was given that the books of subscription for the new Loan would be open at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

The Meeting then adjourned.

JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
W. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 23d inst., at No. 13 Broadst., beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have had under consideration the object for which they were appointed, and have examined the statements and accounts furnished by the President, Mr. Moran, with as much care as the limited time and opportunity would permit, together with the propositions submitted by him to relieve the Company from its present embarrassments, which have doubtless had, and must continue to have, a most prejudicial effect upon the true interests of the Company, as well as on the market value of the stock, and certain classes of Bonds.

The unsecured Bonds, amounting to $10,500,000 (the amount paid into the Sinking Fund being deducted), and the Stock amounting to $11,000,000, making in the aggregate, $21,500,000,000, will almost cease to have any market value unless immediate relief is afforded.

1. The Committee would therefore recommend to holders of Bonds unprotected by mortgages, to come forward promptly with their subscriptions to the proposed Loan and exchange a portion or the whole of those Bonds, for the Mortgage Bonds, on the terms proposed by the Company, in their circular of the 17th August last which Mortgage Bonds will be secure and valuable beyond contingencies, because the entire amount of Mortgage Bonds, including the proposed issue, will amount to only $13,000,000, while the present cost of the Company's property is $38,000,000, upon which latter amount, if relieved from its embarrassments, the Company can, under ordinary circumstances, with prudent and economical management, earn a fair interest. This opinion is based upon the generally large yearly increase of receipts, since the Road has been opened to Lake Erie,

2. That the unsecured Bondholders who do not wish to double the amount of their present investment in the Bonds of the Company, should subscribe to the Mortgage Bonds to the extent of one-half, or one quarter of the amounts which they now hold of these unsecured Bonds. This would make secure a portion of their present investment, while the remainder would be greatly increased in value, probably to the full extent of their new subscription.

3. To the holders of the Capital Stock, the Committee would earnestly recommend a subscription to the new Bonds of the Company, half of which can be paid for, in accordance with the terms of the new Loan, in the unsecured Bonds of the Company, at par, which can now be purchased at very low rates; or, if preferred, the owners of the Stock can make cash advances to the Company, to a moderate amount, in proportion to the Stock held by them respectively.

These advances the Company will secure beyond any reasonable contingency, by depositing with the United States Trust Company double the amount of the new Mortgage Bonds, in trust, for the repayment of those advances, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, out of the proceeds of the new Loan, when fully negotiated.

The Stockholders would immediately receive the benefit of the rise in the value of their shares, which must immediately follow the relief of the Company from its present financial embarrassments.

A very important feature in the proposed Loan which the committee think should not be overlooked, is the fact that it proposes to increase the actual indebtedness of the Company to the extent of only 1,000,000 dollars, and that amount the Company propose to expend in completing their work at the terminus at Jersey City, which will bring into practical use a work of immense advantage, and on which a very large amount of money has already been expended, with but few comparatively valueless.

The amount required, in cash, to pay off the floating debt and continue the work at Jersey City, although large in itself, is small when compared to the aggregate amount already invested in the Road; and the actual cash subscription of about 7 per cent on the whole amount of Bonds and Stock, would relieve the Company from all embarrassment, and furnish a surplus to complete its unfinished work at the terminus opposite the city; if thrown entirely upon the unsecured bondholders and stockholders, the amount required in cash would fall short of 15 per cent.

The Committee do not hesitate to state as their opinion, that if the whole amount asked for were subscribed at once, or within thirty days, the advance in the market value of the Stock and Bonds would be at least equal to the whole amount of the required subscription.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject before them, and of the large amount invested in this work, together with its yearly growing importance to the City of New-York, and how small an amount, comparatively, it requires to relieve the Company from all embarrassments and to place it upon a sure foundation, the Committee cannot believe that the public, and particularly the Bond and Stockholders, will allow it to be discredited and its usefulness seriously impaired, if not destroyed; thus imposing a loss upon them of double the amount required by the Company;—for the Committee consider it their duty to say, in all frankness, that they see no other practicable mode of relief than the one proposed, and they cannot take leave of the subject without an earnest appeal to all to act promptly and efficiently in response to the application of the President and Directors, to subscribe to the proposed Loan. Unless this is done without delay, the Committee cannot see any prospect of relief from the embarrassments of the Company.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
JOHN STEWARD, JR., Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. {
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for five years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Certificates of Charter privileges that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing, Benjamin Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar, Edw. C. Center, Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms.

TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by BEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAIL-ROAD.—Coupons of the 2d mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st of October, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

HENRY WICK,
Treasurer Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK OF REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE, and South Royalton, wanted, this day and to-morrow, at 50 cents, by E. S. BEBEE, No. 8 Wall-st., room No. 15.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Dunkirk, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 12 M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:20 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 1st, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peeskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and the 46 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours; meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 81 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryric,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York Wednesday,	Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]
A CARD.
GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Notwithstanding the assertion in the public prints to the contrary, the first full-length life-size untouched photograph ever made in the world was executed by J. GURNEY, and can be seen at the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace; also examine the matchless collection of Photographs finished in oil, (full length and life-size on canvas,) pastel, aquarelle, India ink and crayon. Imperial, Koh-i-noor and Plain Photographs, Hallotypes and Daguerreotypes executed in the most artistic manner by a corps of talented artistes under the personal supervision of J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

[illegible] & Co.,
Resin Oil [illegible], cor. Pine-st

[illegible] of Portable Gas [illegible] the Maryland Portable [illegible] to call public attention to the [illegible] sold by him, and designed chiefly [illegible], factories, hotels, &c.

[illegible] works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX'S HATS.—KNOX has his rivals, who have their friends, who fancy that they—the aforesaid rivals—can get up Hats equally good and cheap as this famous manufacturer; but the masses—the great public—know perfectly well that the only place in town to purchase a first-class fabric is at his establishment, No. 362 Broadway, corner Fulton-street. This undeniable fact is crowding his place with customers just now, in pursuit of his dashingly-beautiful Fall style. Price only $4.

[Advertisement.]
TO REMOVE ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, &C.—Make a few applications of "FONTAINE'S Cream of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Washing Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co.,
No. 305 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
THE FISH WE READ ABOUT.—You may see them all in the Aquaria at Barnum's Museum. In those elegant Crystal Tanks, the fish of the sea and of the lakes, the blossoms of the ocean and the river, all flourish together as if in their ancient homes, making it a sight worth a hundred miles travel in gaze at. The Welsh Nightingale sings, besides, at Barnum's this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment removes all discoloration of the skin, and allays the itching and inflammation generated by heat or cold. It takes the sting out of every eruptive disease, and heals, by eradication, not suppression, all kinds of sores, tumors, carbuncles, scrofulous ulcers, and cancerous disorders. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The successful new drama of "The Sons of Toil," the laughable pantomime of "Pongo, the Ape," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress," are to be performed at this popular Theatre to-night. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss JOLIA DALY and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent Gas Purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]
BANK FAILURES, BANK FAILURES.—New-Jersey, State and Eastern Bank bills taken at par for clothing at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Central Clothing Warehouse corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, opposite the *Sun* and *Herald* offices.

[Advertisement.]
M. B. BRADY
Exhibits at his Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, Photographs 7 feet by 5 in dimensions. They are the largest in the world. The public are invited to call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]
☞ A full length Portrait of FREZZOLINI, life size, has just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...SEPT. 29.

$8,000	N. Y. State 5s,'58	85	149	N. Y. Cent. R. R	60
3,500	Ca l. State 7s,'75	50	100	do	60⅛
1,000	Mi souri St. 6s...	87½	25	do	c 59⅛
8,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	64	50	do	b5 59⅛
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	80	100	do	b60 61
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	78	100	do	c 59½
2,000	do	77½	200	do	c 59¼
1,000	do	77	150	do	s10 59⅛
50	Ill. C. Feb. Rts...	102	25	do	c 59⅜
1,000	T. Hte. & A. 2d M..	40	108	do	b30 60
5	Bank of America...	98	200	do	s60 59
2	do	95½	239	do	59½
25	Bank of Commerce.	85	30	do	59¾
10	Ocean Bank	73	50	do	b3 59¼
20	Gal. Fire Ins. Co...	80	170	Erie Railroad	s3 12⅝
50	Canton Co.	15	268	do	s3 12⅝
100	do	14½	100	do	c 12⅝
11	do	15½	100	do	b20 12⅝
210	Penn. Coal Co	61	100	do	b30 12⅝
100	do	60½	250	do	12⅝
100	do	c 60	250	La C. & Mil. R. R	6¼
400	do	b3 60	700	Reading R. R.	s10 35
50	do	60	200	do	s10 34⅝
13	Mich. Cen. R. R	44	100	do	s10 34⅝
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	101	200	do	b10 35
81	do	100	800	do	s10 34¾
475	Cumberland Coal Co.	7½	200	do	s5 35
750	do	7	1100	do	c 35
350	do	7⅜	100	do	s30 34⅝
300	do	s10 7	100	do	s10 34½
200	do	b3 7⅜	200	do	35
100	do	b30 7⅜	600	do	s50 34½
5	P. M. Steamship Co.	64	400	do	35⅛
25	do	62	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	16⅜
50	do	b10 62	100	do	16¼
50	do	61	100	do	16⅝
10	Ga. & Chi. R. R	66	50	do	17
50	do	s60 54½	50	Mic. S. & N. I. prf. st'k	32⅛
230	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	95	10	Illinois Cen. R. R.	84
200	do	30½	100	do	84
120	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	65	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R	8½
80	do	64½	200	do	9
12	do	64	100	do	9⅛
60	Mil. & Miss. R. R	22			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by S. DRAPER:

$10,000	Mil. & Hor. R. R. Co. 8s, Int. added	42
10,000	City of Milwaukee 7s, Int. added	50
3,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s, Int. ad.	58
3,000	City of Brooklyn, 6 ₱ cent. bds., Int. ad.	89
3,000	Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. bonds, Int. added..	90
12,000	Missouri 6 ₱ cent. bonds, Int. added....	65
20	shares Bank of the State of New-York,..	84
80	shares Bowery Bank.....	95
60	shares Chatham Bank.....	62½
10	shares Nassau Bank.....	89
30	shares Bank of Commerce.....	85½
25	shares Park Bank.....	82
175	shares American Guano Co.....	1 50

Also, the following by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co.:

$400	N. Y. City 6 ₱ ct. Bonds, payable Feb., '59.	97½
60	shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.....	142½
40	shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	144
40	shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.....	140
60	shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	137½
100	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....	89½
140	shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....	90
30	shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.....	100½
150	shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.....	104
266	shares Union Coal and Iron Co.....	80
90	shares Bank of Commerce.....	84½
62	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....	109¼

After the adjournment of the Board, yesterday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,000	Iowa City (Wis.) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds, int. add. 59½
2,000	Lexington City (Ky.) 6 ₱ cent. Bds. int. add. 49¼
11,000	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 7s, int. add. 10
1,000	Davidson Co. (Tenn.) 6 ₱ ct. Bds. int. add. 54
12,000	St. Louis City 6 ₱ ct. Bds. in 1855, int. add. 69½
1,000	St. Louis City 6 ₱ ct. Bds. of 1856, int. add. 69¼
16,000	Milwaukee City 7 ₱ ct. Bds. int. add. 47@49½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri State 6s	67½	100	Erie Railroad	s10 13¼
15	Bank of Commerce.	75	400	do	13¾
200	Canton Company.	b60 15¼	100	Reading Railroad.	s5 36
110	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	100½	25	Mich. Central R. R.	45¼
20	Pacific Mail S. Co.	62	50	Ill. Central R.R.	b30 85⅝
20	do	61	50	do	s10 84
20	Pennsyl. Coal Co...	62	150	do	s10 84
50	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	24	450	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	9¼
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	7¼	30	do	9⅝
100	do	7¾	2	Galena & Chic. R.R.	66
100	do	b30 a	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	b30 32
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	61	65	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	67½
80	do	s10 61	20	La Crosse & Mil. R.	7
40	do	61			

TUESDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

The financial excitement to-day, though fully equal to Monday and Saturday, was attended by less embarrassement in meeting payments at Bank, and there was a partial sale for Foreign Exchange at some sort of rate, which could not really be said of the market yesterday. In regard to the Bank movement, it was rumored at an early hour that a meeting of Presidents at the Merchants' Bank had resolved upon extending the aggregate discount line five millions dollars. There was such a meeting, but the exact nature of the relief was not determined upon, if indeed the particular subject of mercantile relief was discussed. Another meeting was also held at 3 o'clock, the determination of which may or may not be sent to the Press in an official form, and we therefore give the general outside report, for what it may be worth, *that an additional line of accommodation to the extent of three millions of dollars is immediately to be arranged for.* We make no doubt that something like relief to their dealers has been resolved upon by the Banks as the *only* means of assuring their own position as speciepnying concerns in the existing temper of the public mind. The experience of Saturday and yesterday in money negotiations of all kinds, but particularly in the exchanges connected with the receipt, sale and export of produce, could not with safety be repeated throughout the week, to embrace the heavy mercantile payments of the 4th October, without bringing disaster to lender as well as borrower—to bank as well as merchant. This fact was probably as clearly seen on Saturday as to-day, but for the want of a leader of commanding force among the Bank officers, practical action was deferred until trouble was brought to their own doors, and the primary meeting of to-day convened for relief at home—among themselves. This relief was rightly and sufficiently noted, and then the case of their dealers and the *dead lock* upon the Foreign Exchange, and the negotiation of all paper declined at bank, were taken into account. The remedy will doubtless be made prompt and efficient whatever form it may take. A realizing sense that the Banks and the Merchants must rise from the existing depression or fall into bankruptcy or suspension together has been fairly arrived at to-day. The low sales of Bank shares this afternoon tell the story. The solving of the embarrassment is now thrown wholly upon those who have the specie means, and (up to this time) the popular confidence to accomplish this duty. We take it that from to-morrow, practical relief and the real "better feeling" in the Money market are sure to date.

The sales of bills on London to-day were at 102½@103 for prime transient signatures, and 104 @106½ for the standard drawers here. The range may seem an extraordinary one, but if we were to quote everything done, including some grain bills with shipping documents attached, the extremes would be from par to 106½ premium; on Paris and Havre, terms were made at 5.40@5.25. Mercantile discounts were again difficult to be effected, and we heard only of a few transactions in strictly No. 1 signatures at 24 ₱ cent. per annum. Exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore was at 92@90 ₱ cent., or 8@10 ₱ cent. discount. On Boston no rate was named by the brokers, the exact burden of the New-England currency remaining uncertain through the day. The Sub-Treasury did a noble day's work by disbursing to the banks $871,000 against an income of only $280,000, reducing the Government balance in the New-York Office to $9,131,540. The disbursements are mainly for the purchase of Public Stocks by the Treasury Department. The Bowery Savings' Bank last evening resolved to sell a million of dollars of their stocks to the Government at 116 ₱ cent., and part of the certificates go on immediately. The accounts from Philadelphia are much better for the restoration of steady action among the Banks, all of which entered this morning upon the following arrangement:

1. A suspension of specie payments on all notes, large and small.

2. The prompt issue of their own notes of the smaller denominations, for checks, and all other obligations against them.

3. An increase of discount to their customers, with the object of affording immediate relief.

The Stock market further recovered from the extreme panic depression of yesterday, and the general list, with the exception of the City Bank Stocks, closed firm this afternoon. The recovery since yesterday is equal, in New-York Central, to 3 ₱ cent.; New-York and Erie, 3¾ ₱ cent.; Missouri 6s, 4½ ₱ cent.; Reading, 5 ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 3 ₱ cent.; Galena, 3 ₱ cent.; and some other Road shares in like proportion. Illinois Central Stock left off 85 ₱ cent. There was a fair amount of business done, and the feeling appeared to be that some decided relief in the Money market is near at hand.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods during the week, was $1,627 240 against $1,309 390 the week ending Sept. 27 last year.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

THE BOSTON BANKS—GAIN OF $90,000 IN SPECIE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

A meeting of the Boston Bank Presidents was held this afternoon, at which 24 of the 36 Banks were represented.

A proposition to discount ten per cent. of their capital during the week, was discussed and unanimously favored, but without definite action the meeting adjourned till to-morrow to enable the Banks not present to vote upon the proposition.

The Banks have gained $90,000 in specie to-day.

THE HARTFORD BANKS.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Hartford Banks have no idea of suspending specie payments. They are vastly stronger than they were last week. Their liabilities are much reduced, and their specie has been increased by the energetic steps taken for the purpose. All persons may rest easy that no one of the Hartford Banks is in any danger of suspending. The condition of each is known to all, and all are satisfied that the crisis is past.

THE RUN ON THE ALBANY SAVINGS BANKS STOPPED.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The run on the Savings Banks subsided this morning as suddenly as it commenced yesterday.

The gold drawn from the Albany Savings Bank yesterday afternoon is being returned to the same institution this morning.

SUSPENSIONS IN NEW-JERSEY—FAILURES, ETC.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Burlington, Camden, Cumberland and Salem Banks are reported to have suspended.

The East Jersey Banks, including the Trenton, more immediately affected by New-York, will hold out.

H. H. BOTTOM & Co., paper dealers, and BOTTOM, TIFFANY & Co., machinists, suspended to-day, on account of protested New-York paper.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29—6 P. M.

Everything is perfectly quiet. The banks paid all the demands upon them to day.

The suspension of Messrs. BOTTOM & TIFFANY, machinists, is contradicted.

SALEM, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The report from Trenton needs modification. The Salem Bank, influenced by the action of the Philadelphia Banks, though prepared to meet its issue, has only partially suspended. It redeems "fives" and cashes the checks of depositors in its own bills. It continues also to exchange notes on Banks good in Philadelphia and New-York.

THE BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Bank affairs are settling down on the no-specie basis. The banks are preparing to issue small notes. The Pennsylvania Bank notes are to be received at the other institutions to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 29—2 P. M.

The City and the Southwark Banks are paying specie on their small notes.

Notwithstanding their agreement of yesterday, they are receiving the notes of other Banks on deposit, excepting the Pennsylvania.

SUSPENSIONS IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Bank of Commerce and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks of Georgetown have followed the example of the Washington Banks, and suspend specie payments.

None of the banking houses have refused the demands against them, except the suspended house of Messrs. PAIBO & NOURSE.

GEORGETOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Bank of Commerce of Georgetown, which continued to redeem its issue in specie, has come into an arrangement with the District Banks, and suspended specie payments altogether.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in Georgetown has also suspended.

THE NORFOLK BANKS.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

All the Banks here continue firm.

SUSPENSION IN ELIZABETH CITY.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Farmers' Bank of this City has suspended. The brokers are taking the notes at 50 per cent. discount.

SUSPENSION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Messrs. E. J. TINKHAM & Co., Bankers, of this City, suspended this morning. There is no run on the other Banks.

SUSPENSION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Messrs. BOUT, MITTENBERGER & Co., Bankers here, closed their doors this morning. Their assets are said to be ample. Cards signed by a large number of our wealthiest citizens are published, guaranteeing the solvency of LUCAS & Co., and RENICK & PETERSON, and assuring depositors of the safety of their deposits. The public mind is very unsettled, and there is a general run on our brokers. The Banks stand firm, and are discounting liberally.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept, 29—3 P. M.

The Bankers upon whom the runs were made this morning freely and promptly met all checks, and thus restored confidence. The excitement has almost entirely subsided.

The immediate cause of the suspension of BOUT, MITTENBERGER & Co., was the non-arrival of coin *in transitu*. The probabilities are that they will reopen to-morrow.

The assets of ANDERSON & Co., and of DAWLEY & BARNDALE, largely exceed their liabilities. The presumption is that they will resume in a very short time.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Money is light and Exchange stagnant, but no fears for the Banks are expressed.

The Philadelphia Banks.

From the Philadelphia Press Sept. 29.

After several conferences among the Presidents of all the City Banks yesterday, it was determined to suspend the payment of specie on notes of all denominations;

To issue their own notes, including the smaller denominations, for checks and all other obligations; and

To increase the line of discounts with a view to immediate relief, while maintaining the purpose of a resumption of specie payments.

It was also determined to admit the Bank of Pennsylvania to equal participation in this arrangement, upon the foregoing conditions.

This is the only step the banks have taken that has exhibited the concert and spirit of mutual conciliation, which the occasion demanded, and it has been followed by a cheerful rally, that must be productive of great benefit. We only regret, since such a resort was imperative, that it was not adopted at the outset, without counting the cost. No sacrifice ought to have been worth considering, that would have enlisted the energies and sympathies of the business community, and kept us moving forward with one heart and one fellowship.

It becomes us, however, not to lament what is past, but to apply what is present. In this spirit let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, start the car that bears the fortunes of more than half a million of people. We are strong enough to help ourselves, and we would be false to duty in hesitating at the effort.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 29.

Some of the banks yesterday, it is stated, as soon as it was determined to pay out notes, and not redeem them in coin, commenced discounting, and in one or two instances, it is reported, extended their accommodations to quite a large figure. The propriety of this course is very questionable, and will not only endanger the success of any project of relief brought before the Legislature, but is calculated to indefinitely postpone a resumption of specie payments. The Legislature will be slow to extend relief to the banks, without the banks yielding something in return to the public, whose laws have been violated. One of the conditions exacted, we have no doubt, will be a resumption of specie payments at a given and an early day. Our banks are like individuals failing to meet their engagements, and asking for an extension. An individual of honest purpose says, "I cannot pay now, but if you will give me time, by economy and retrenchment of expenses, I can pay. I will sell my horse, dispense with my carriage and half of my servants;" and he immediately sets about carrying his purpose into practice, by taking in all sail. He immediately contracts, narrowing his transactions to as near a cash basis as possible. The banks must do the same. A resumption can never take place until the banks narrow their business several millions. This being absolutely necessary, it is a source of regret that a single step is taken in an opposite direction.

The first great duty of the banks is to the public, in the honest fulfillment of their obligations to maintain a currency at all times redeemable in coin. This must be done without delay, or any deviation from a direct course to effect it. Individual inconvenience in this great purpose is of secondary consideration. We know that the officers of some of our more influential banks entertain these just views of the true course of the banks, and it is hoped they may be successful in bringing the more thoughtless to the same discreet course of action.

There is not yet, it seems, perfect harmony and concert of action among the banks, although, at the adjournment of the Conference yesterday, that desirable end was thought to be effected. An advertisement in another column from the Southwark Bank, however, shows that institution a bolter from the first item agreed on. It has determined to continue the redemption of its five-dollar bills.

There was a steady run all day yesterday on the old Philadelphia Savings Fund. Depositors were afforded every facility for making their applications for their deposits, according to the long established rules of the institution. It is one of the oldest of its character in the city, and has long been considered one of the wealthiest in the country. Its assets are alleged to be of the most undoubted character.

The Suspension of the Providence, R. I., Banks.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 29.

The banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payments. A meeting of the representatives of the banks was held yesterday. WILLIAM SHELDON, President of the Eagle Bank, was elected Chairman, and JABEZ C. KNIGHT, President of the Roger Williams Bank, Secretary. Thirty-three of the thirty-nine banks were represented. The absentees were the Providence, Merchants', Bank of Commerce, Union, What Cheer and Lime Rock. After some discussion, an informal ballot was taken, and resulted twenty-one for suspension, nine against suspension, one divided, and one not voting for want of instructions. A vote was then passed without a count, "That this meeting recommend the various banks in this city to suspend specie payments for the present."

SHUBAEL HUTCHINS, of the American Bank, ELISHA HARRIS, of the Bank of North America, and JABEZ C. KNIGHT, of the Roger Williams Bank, were appointed a Committee to fix upon a plan for the regulation of the exchanges among the banks. The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to call another meeting, if in their judgment it should be necessary.

This important measure has not been resolved upon without a well-considered opinion of its overruling necessity. It may be the result of an incorrect system of banking, but it is the system upon which all our business has been conducted, and to which all our business has been adapted. No banks in the country present a more favorable proportion of means to their liabilities than our own. Their circulation is small, their deposits are small, and the paper in which their capital is invested is founded upon the fast property of the State, and such is the public confidence in the security of their capital, that even the unexampled pressure in the money market has forced their stocks in few instances down to par. Yet it was the opinion of those best able to judge, that they could not go on with their present contraction without breaking their customers, and bringing to insolvency nearly the whole business community. Among those who advocated the suspension were men who had till Saturday held out resolutely against it, and who yielded only under the conviction that it was the only thing that could preserve the community from a general bankruptcy, by which the banks themselves would necessarily lose immensely, and the only thing that could save the laboring people from entering upon the winter with the loss of employment and with no means for the support of their families. Many mills had stopped, nearly all of them had commenced running on short time, there was no market for goods, and nobody had the courage to buy or the confidence to sell. No one doubts the evils of a suspension by the banks, and this evil was not denied or attempted to be concealed, but it was regarded as a necessity that, however deplorable, could only be postponed at immense sacrifice, and that would finally come.

The feeling in the street, after the suspension had been made known, was evidently one of relief, and every man looked upon mercantile paper as more valuable than it was before. The banks, in this measure, have taken upon themselves important responsibilities, which we have no doubt they will fulfill, and we have no question that the community will extend to them the confidence and forbearance which were never more necessary than now, and which are well deserved. It is reported that some few of the banks have not determined to join in the suspension.

Assignment of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 28.

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company made an assignment of its effects for the benefit of its creditors on Saturday last. This is officially announced in the following document:

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

The Board of Trustees being satisfied by the pressure of the unexpected circumstances which surround them, that they cannot discharge at this time all their obligations, and, yielding to a sense of duty, have made an assignment of the assets of this institution to Charles Stetson, John C. Wright, Samuel Fosdick, Samuel J. Broadwell, Abraham M. Taylor, George Crawford and Clement Dietrich. S. P. BISHOP, Assistant-Cashier.

This assignment will stop exchanging checks for securities, and all must now wait patiently for a long series of years, to have the instalments doled out to them, with interest at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. It will be seen that, with one exception, they have been taken from the Board of Trustees—that, in effect, the assets of the Company will be in the same hands as before. Men may differ in their views in regard to the propriety of this act; but, we are inclined to think the better opinion to be that a different course would have been preferable. There are some things touching the management of this Company, that the public has the right to know, and these things will be likely to come much more freely from those not heretofore connected with its operations.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

Our last advices were dated on the 21st inst. In the early part of the week several failures were announced among the leading Philadelphia houses; these were followed on the 25th by the failure of three of their Banks, and on the 26th by the general suspension of specie payments of the other Banks of that city. This act occasioned successively the suspension of the Banks of Baltimore and Washington, and a part of those in Rhode Island and Tennessee. The Banks in the interior of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have adopted, or seemed likely to adopt, a similar policy. The Banks of New-York and New-Orleans inspire no uneasiness, and seem to have both the means and the determination to maintain specie payments, come what may. The Boston Banks have been made stronger during the past week, and seem able to withstand the crisis. Large and numerous failures in the various branches of trade and commerce have taken place, and serious apprehensions are felt for the October payments. Confidence has disappeared, and the whole financial system is for the moment nearly paralyzed; first class paper can hardly be sold at 24 to 36 per cent., the sales being very limited; second class paper cannot be negotiated at any price outside of Bank. Loans on current securities can only be obtained in limited sums, and with difficulty; on uncurrent securities it is next to impossible to obtain money. Domestic exchanges are in a state of confusion, and relations with other cities are temporarily interrupted, Philadelphia and Baltimore funds being at 7 to 10 per cent. discount; in some of the States, farmers will only sell for gold. British and Continental exchanges have fallen to points which leave a large margin for profit on the importation of Specie; but the demand is so restricted that foreign orders for produce and stock cannot be executed. In the Stock market, the operations are on a small scale, and enormous sacrifices continue to be made. Among the failures of the week, we note the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company. The Erie Railroad has thus far honored its engagements; but it is an imperative necessity for the European, as well as the American, holders of the unsecured Bonds, to subscribe without delay; otherwise, the Company must finally succumb and pass into the exclusive possession of the holders of the mortgaged Bonds. State Stocks, weak in the forepart of the week, and seriously depressed at its close; sales chiefly confined to Virginia and Missouri. The fall is enormous, being 16¾ on Virginia, 2 on Missouri, 5 on California, 2 on North Carolina, 2 on Kentucky, 3 on Ohio, 1886; sales Ohio, 1860, at 85; Indiana 5s at 80; Louisiana, at 80; Michigan, at 75. City and County Bonds—We note sales at auction, at a great sacrifice, of Milwaukie City 7s, at from 55@59. Railroad Bonds—We note a heavy decline, especially on N. Y. Central; Erie issues—Erie (1871) has fallen 1 ₱ cent.; do. second mortgage, heavy at 75; do., 1883, sales 1 60; N. Y. Central 6s have fallen 15½ ₱ cent.; do. 7s, 11 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central, 5; Chicago and Rock Island, sales at 84; Galena and Chicago second mortgages at 74. Railroad Shares—A general and heavy fall—sales small, and mostly for Cash. Erie has fallen 3¼; Reading, 5½; N. Y. Central, 5; Panama, 11; Michigan Central, 11¼; Michigan Southern, 2½; do. Preferred, 6⅛; Illinois Central, 3; Cleveland, and Toledo do., 3; Chicago and Rock Island about the same; Galena and Chicago, 2½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5½; Milwaukie and Mississippi 14; La Crosse, and Milwaukie, 5. Money—First-class paper, 24@36 ₱ cent.; second-class, no buyers at any price. Exchange—Not much doing; rates very irregular, and very much depressed. London, 105@100; chief sales at 105@104; Paris, 5.35@5.55; chief sales at 5.35@5.40. MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

For a few days after the issue of our last report of 15th inst., the stock market was comparatively steady, and as the supply of cash stock upon the market was gradually decreasing, there were some indications of an approaching improvement, although the tendency of prices continued rather downward. The aspect of matters was, however, essentially changed by the announcement of the loss of the *Central America*, with the semi-monthly remittance of treasure from California. This untoward event, happening at a moment when the usual receipts of gold from that quarter were most anxiously awaited, renewed the feeling of panic from which the market had partially recovered, and it was materially increased on Thursday last by the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Pennsylvania, followed, on Friday, by that of all the banks in Philadelphia, and on Saturday, of those in Baltimore. The effect of these rapidly succeeding disasters upon the money market was most unfavorable. Confidence was almost entirely destroyed, and the negotiation of loans, even on the best securities, became nearly impossible on any terms. The suspension of several leading firms in this and other cities, and the daily rumors of others, although ascertained to be incorrect, have added largely to the prevailing distrust. Business in stocks, after a short period of dullness, has again become active, in consequence of the money-wants of the holders forcing them to a sale under circumstances in which prices are a secondary consideration. Operations on time are on the most limited scale. All speculative sales in anticipation of a decline have ceased, and the influence and means of the late operators on this side are, as a general rule, used to sustain prices, with, however, but little effect. The contracts for delivery having been mostly settled, the demand from this source, which for some time was important, has nearly ceased, and the competition among buyers is proportionably reduced, while on the part of sellers it is still very active. That the decline of the last fortnight in railroad stocks and bonds is not attributable to a particular want of confidence in that class of securities, is fully shown by the fact that the depression in investment stocks has been, on an average, nearly one-half great. It is generally conceded that the ruling prices for productive securities of all descriptions are far below their intrinsic value as investments, and a material improvement when the money market has been relieved from the existing stringency may consequently be expected. Prices touched the lowest points yesterday morning. There has since been some reaction, and to-day there is a decided improvement, in consequence of the expectation that the banks will adopt measures for the relief of the money market. The advance is from 2@5 per cent. The Bank returns for the fortnight show a reduction in Loans of $2,194,139, and an increase of Specie of $1,145,236. The latter has been obtained from the disbursements by the Sub-Treasury, which since 1st inst., have exceeded the receipts $2,593,700, and remittances from the interior. The exports of gold having entirely ceased, and foreign exchanges having declined to a point which will leave a profit on its importation from Europe, it is hoped that the position of the Banks in this City is sufficiently strong to enable them to continue specie payments under any circumstances. The pressure for money among the mercantile classes is, however, very severe, and the negotiation of even first-class paper can only be effected to a limited extent, and at very high rates—24@36 ₱ cent. For Foreign Exchanges the market continues very unsettled and heavy. Rates are all lower, and the demand unusually small.

CAMMANN & CO.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, Sept. 1857.

Our last advices were to the 21st inst. We regret to say that the want of confidence, and the general feeling of uneasiness that has been felt so long in our business community, has finally resolved itself into a financial crisis of the most serious character. On Friday last we received news that some few of the Banks in Philadelphia had suspended specie payment, and on the following day that all the Banks in Philadelphia and in Baltimore had suspended. The effect upon our market was to depress it materially, and we, as a consequence, send very low quotations for every kind of security. The Banks of this City are exceedingly strong, and at present there is but little probability that they will be compelled to succumb to the pressure—but their strength has been gained, and is maintained at the expense of the business community. All the usual facilities for obtaining money seem for the moment to be cut off. The domestic exchanges are in the greatest confusion, and even foreign exchange is most difficult to negotiate. If the present state of financial matters should continue a few days longer, the effect must be most disastrous. In State Stocks there has been considerable movement, the low prices having brought many buyers for investment. The principal business was in Missouri 6s, Virginia 6s, Ohio 6s, and Tennessee 6s. City and County Bonds have been inactive, some few Milwaukee City 7s, (Sinking Fund,) Cleveland City (Water Loan) 7s, Des Moines County 8 per cent., Henry County 8 per cent., and Ross County 7 per cent., have changed hands at a reduction in prices. In Railroad Bonds there has been but little done. Transactions were chiefly in Illinois Central 7s and New-York Central 6s. At private sale we have nothing to mention. In Railroad shares there has been considerable movement, and almost entirely for cash. The principal transactions were in Reading, Erie, New-York Central, Chicago and Rock Island, and Cleveland and Toledo. The decline in prices was general. DECOPPET & CO.

The Panic and the Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a time of panic in Great Britain the Bank of England purchases gold, and although it may raise the rate of discount on bills, it does not withhold accommodations to the business community. In a monetary crisis in France the Government indirectly steps in, and, through the Bank of France, purchases millions of gold even at a premium, and thus by a present small sacrifice saves the country from otherwise innumerable evils.

What do we see in New-York? The Banks allowing the business community to perish—withholding all aid—tightening the screw when it should be reversed. What is the result? Men of undoubted wealth are suspending on every side—the first houses are giving way—but the Banks say, "Our course is right, and our specie is increasing in consequence of our procedure." Indeed, it may be asked how was it that, when the discounts were increasing in amount, the specie was also increasing? The specie is not increasing in consequence of withholding accommodations to the public—it is increasing a few hundreds of thousands in spite of the Banks' mad conduct.

The Banks of New-York should take warning from the conduct of the Bank of England in 1825. The Great Panic of 1825 in England was caused by the Bank of England contracting its issues to the extent of three and a half millions in the short space of six months. From the years 1819 to 1824 an enormous influx of gold took place in England, which gave rise to many speculations. In 1824 a reflux had set in, and the Bank of England suddenly found its treasure leaving its vaults. In April, 1825, when six millions and a half of their treasure had left them, they began to tighten the screw, (as the banks of New-York are now doing,) and contracted their issues. This they did with an unsparing—an unfeeling hand—(as the banks of New-York are now doing.) From November 1824 to September 1825 ten millions of treasure had left the Bank's vaults, and only three millions remained. They began to screw tighter. All was dark and gloomy as New-York is now. Persons of undoubted wealth and real capital were walking distracted in the City seeking to get loans. Men who had money kept it in their pockets; they followed the example of the Bank of England. If the king turns his back on the enemy,